

# The rsHRF toolbox (v2.2): Additional features and analyses, and extended user documentation



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Presented at the OHBM 2020 annual meeting (virtual poster #1929)

## rsHRF: A Toolbox for Resting State HRF Deconvolution and Connectivity Analysis (MATLAB)

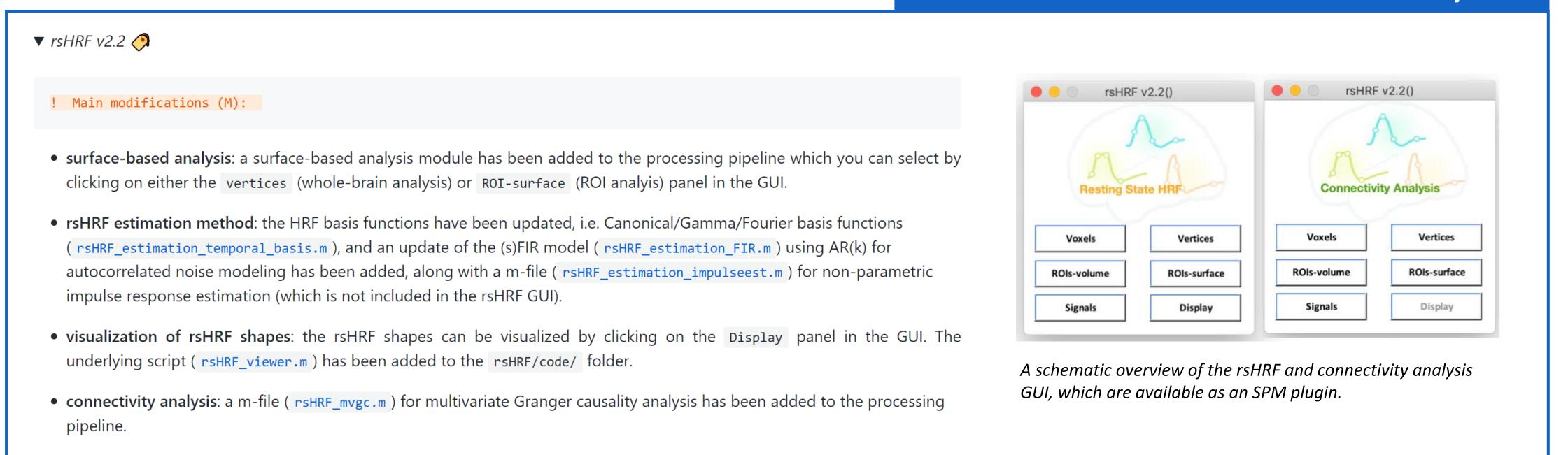




MATLAB. The current GitHub repository contains the MATLAB code for rsHRF deconvolution and connectivity analysis, both for 1) the MATLAB Standalone as well as 2) the SPM plugin (v2.2).

Python. For information concerning 1) the Python Standalone, along with 2) the BIDS-App through Dockers, head over to https://github.com/BIDS-Apps/rsHRF!

### v2.2 Additional features and analyses



#### HRF estimation: fMRI - BOLD signal - General Linear Model (GLM)

Linear Time Invariant model

 $y(t) = s(t) \otimes h(t) + c + \varepsilon(t)$ 

The processed BOLD signal at time t, y(t), is modeled as the convolution of:

- neural state s(t) and
- a hemodynamic response function (HRF) h(t),

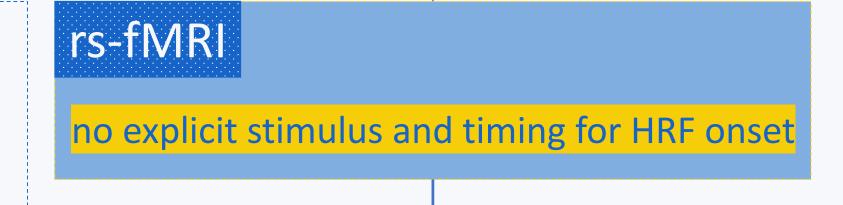
where  $\otimes$  denotes convolution,  $\varepsilon(t)$  is the unexplained error and c indicates the baseline magnitude

**Goal**: retrieve the HRF by solving the equation for h(t)

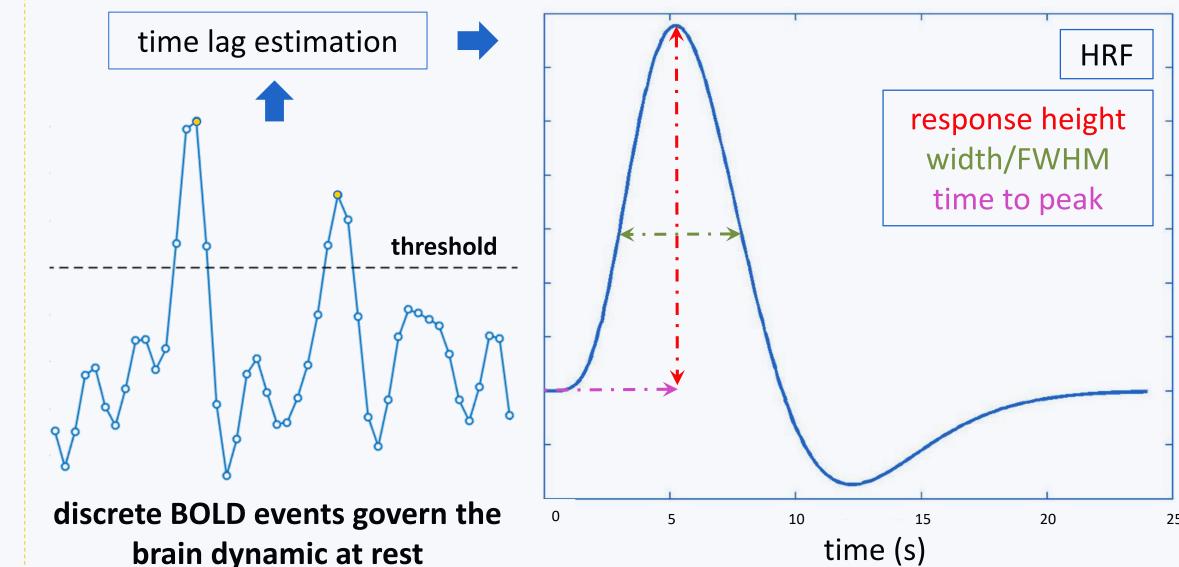
**Problem:** 

#### Task fMRI

s(t) could be substituted with a hypothetical model of the neural activation for s(t), i.e. stimulus function



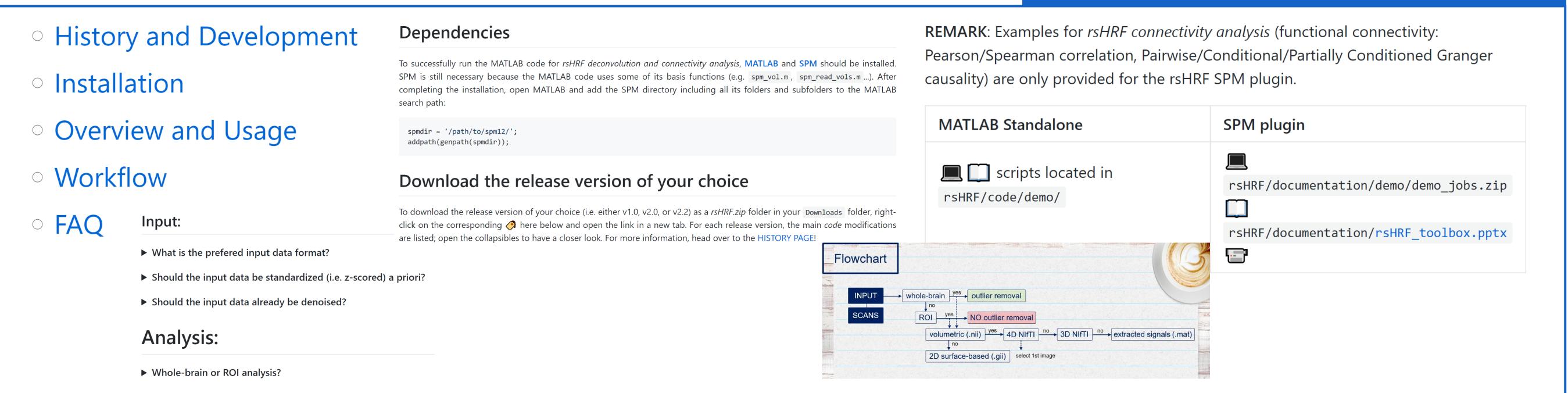
**Solution:** estimate the shape of the rs-HRF using the <u>rs-fMRI blind HRF retrieval approach</u> developed by Wu and colleagues (2013)



Once the rs-HRF is retrieved, it can be used to:

- L. map it onto the brain surface and look at its variability
- 2. deconvolve BOLD data in order to eliminate confounders on temporal precedence (connectivity analysis)

### v2.2 Extended user documentation ©





NITRC (https://www.nitrc.org/forum/?group id=1304) encouraged improve the toolbox and its user documentation even more; users' questions and suggestions will be addressed to our best ability and, when applicable, integrated into the toolbox and its user documentation.

#### Reference:

Wu, G. R., Liao, W., Stramaglia, S., Ding, J. R., Chen, H., & Marinazzo, D. (2013). A blind deconvolution approach to recover effective connectivity [...]. *Medical Image Analysis*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 365-374.