

**Supplementary Information for manuscript:**  
***Personalized visual encoding model construction***  
***with small data***

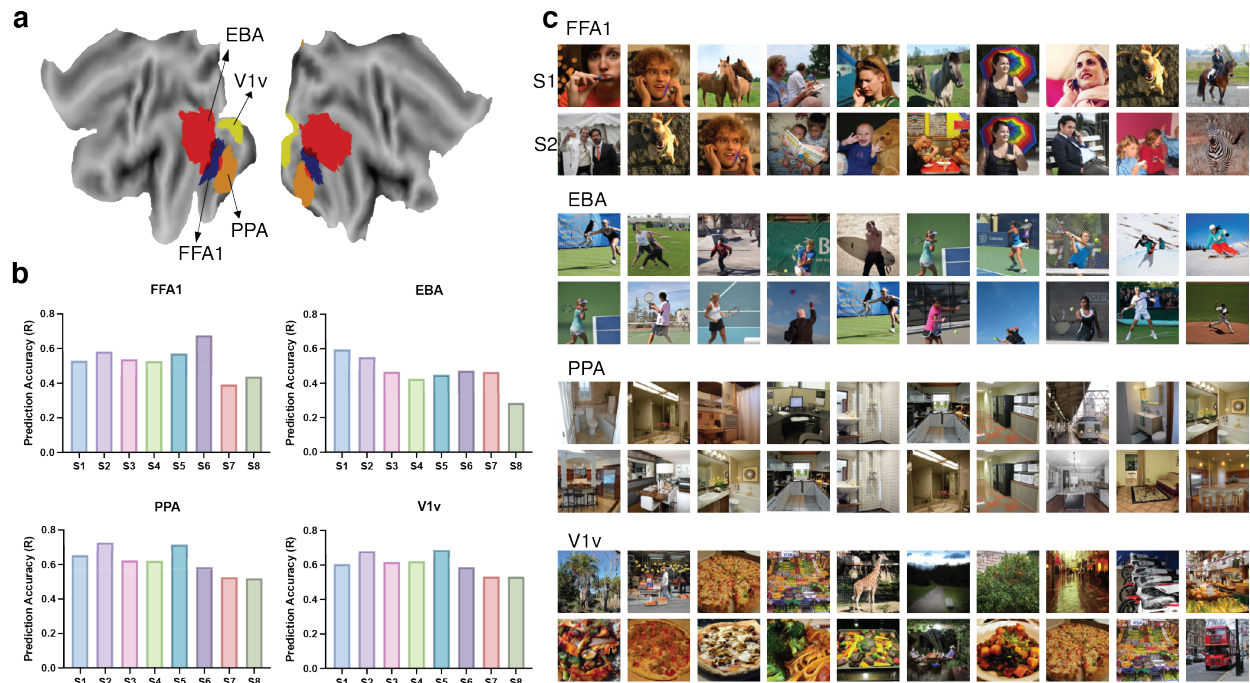
Zijin Gu,<sup>1</sup> Keith Wakefield Jamison,<sup>2</sup> Mert R. Sabuncu,<sup>1</sup> Amy Kuceyeski<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

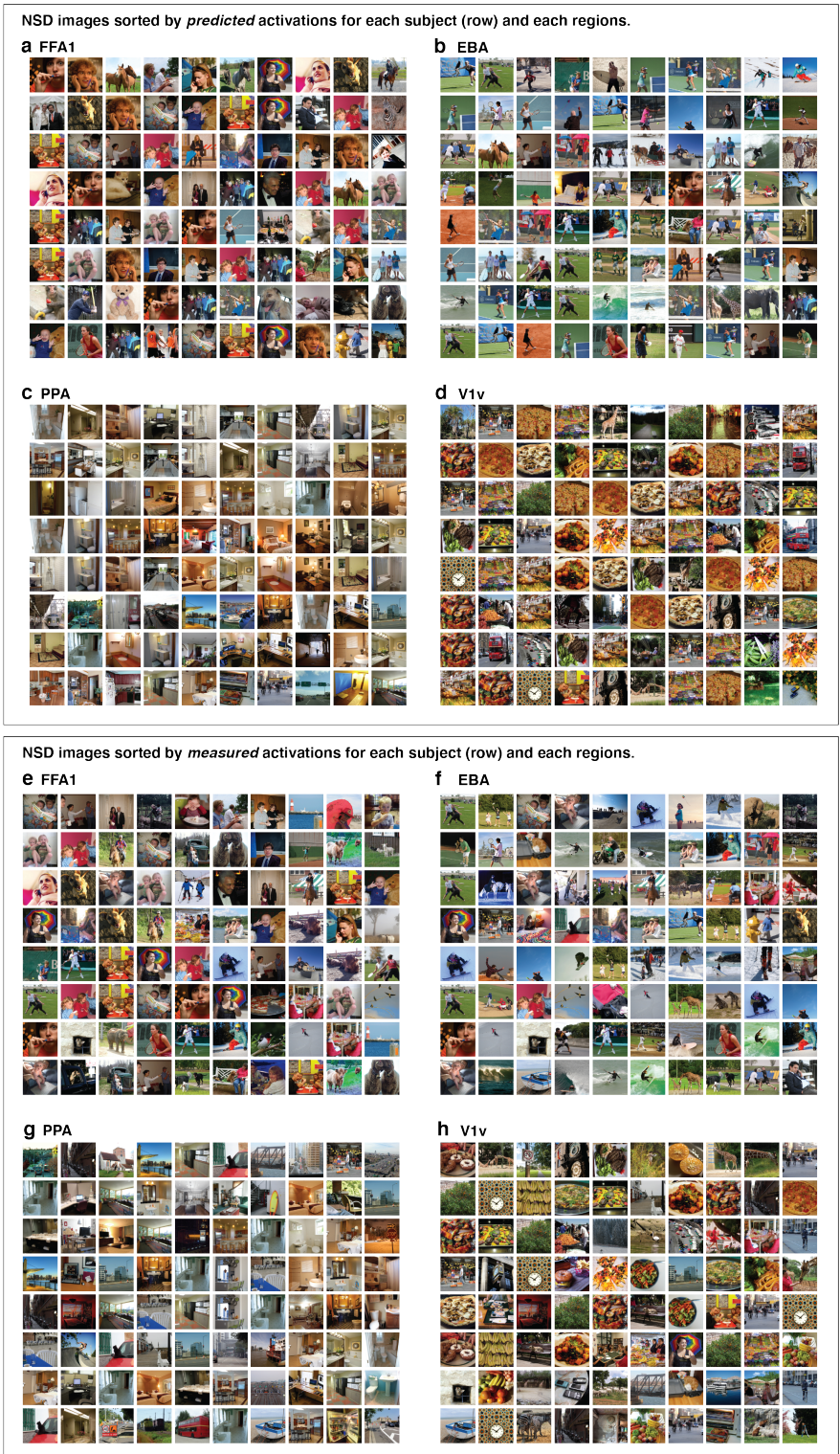
<sup>2</sup>Department of Radiology, Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, New York, USA

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed; E-mail: amk2012@med.cornell.edu.

# Supplementary Figures

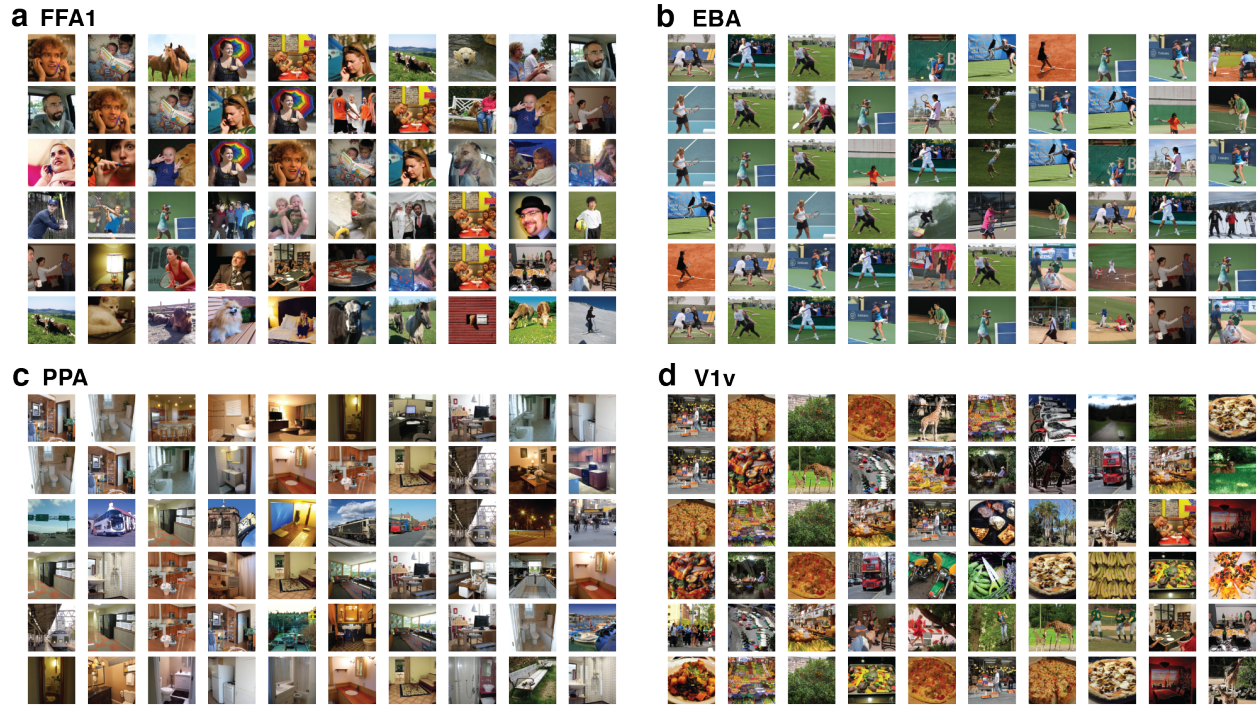


**Supplementary Figure 1:** Prediction performance of individual-20K models. **a** The four regions for which we built encoding models - one early visual region (V1v) and three higher order regions (FFA1, EBA and PPA). **b** Individual-20K accuracies of each of the 8 NSD subjects (indicated by x-axis labels S1 to S8) for FFA1, EBA, PPA and V1v. **c** Top 10 images that maximize the predicted activation in FFA1, EBA, PPA and V1v for S1 and S2.

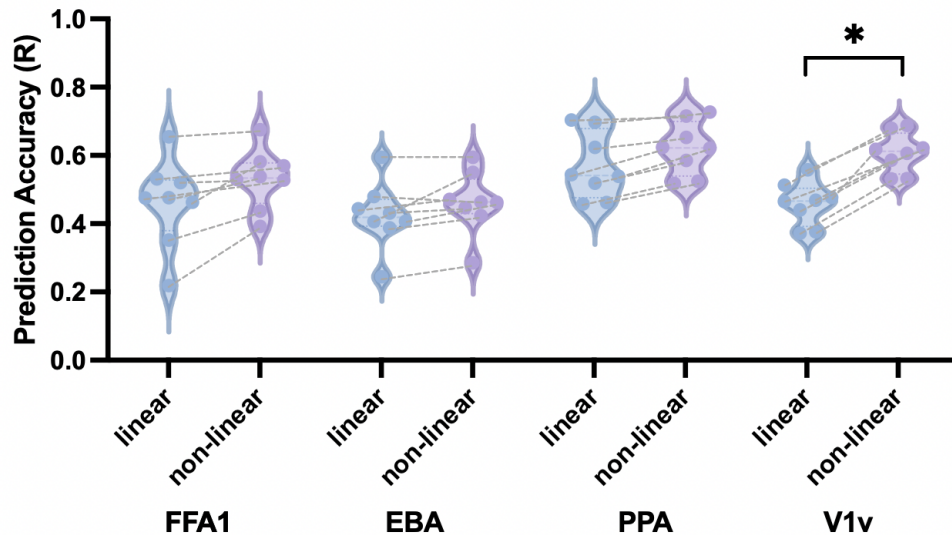


**Supplementary Figure 2:** Top 10 images for NSD subjects. **a, b, c, d** Images that give highest predicted activation in FFA1, EBA, PPA and V1v regions using the individual-20K encoding model. **e, f, g, h** Images that give highest predicted activation in FFA1, EBA, PPA and V1v regions using the fMRI measurement.



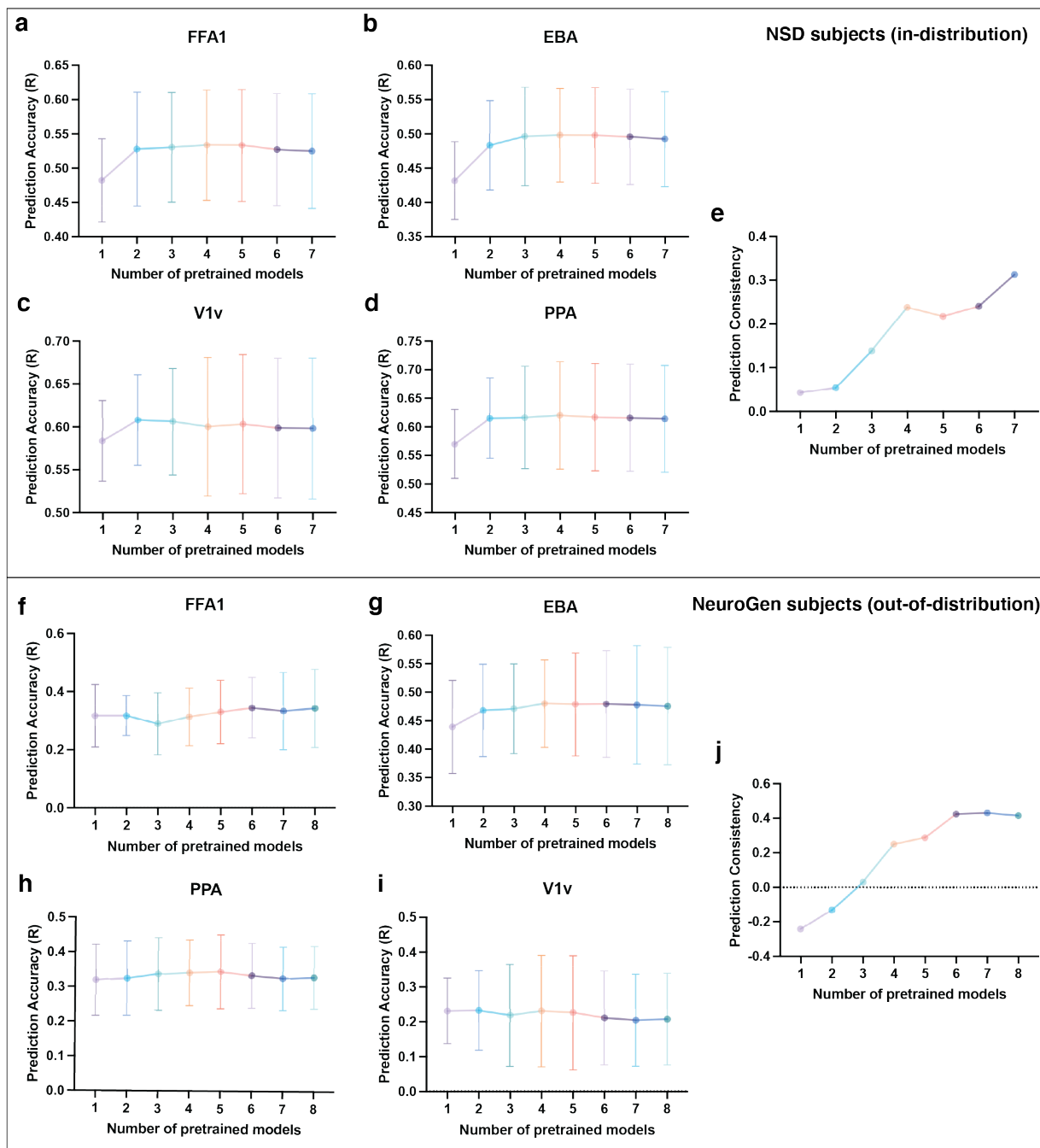


**Supplementary Figure 3:** Top 10 images for 6 NeuroGen subjects. **a, b, c, d** Images that give highest predicted activation in FFA1, EBA, PPA and V1v regions using the linear ensemble encoding model.



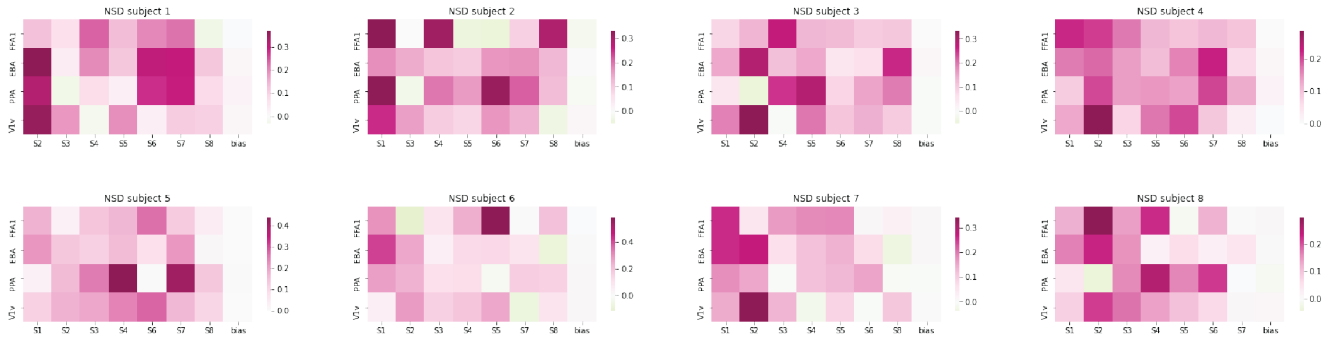
**Supplementary Figure 4:** Comparison of linear encoding model (ImageNet feature extractor with fixed, pre-trained weights) and non-linear encoding model (ImageNet feature extractor weights were finetuned on the individual's data).



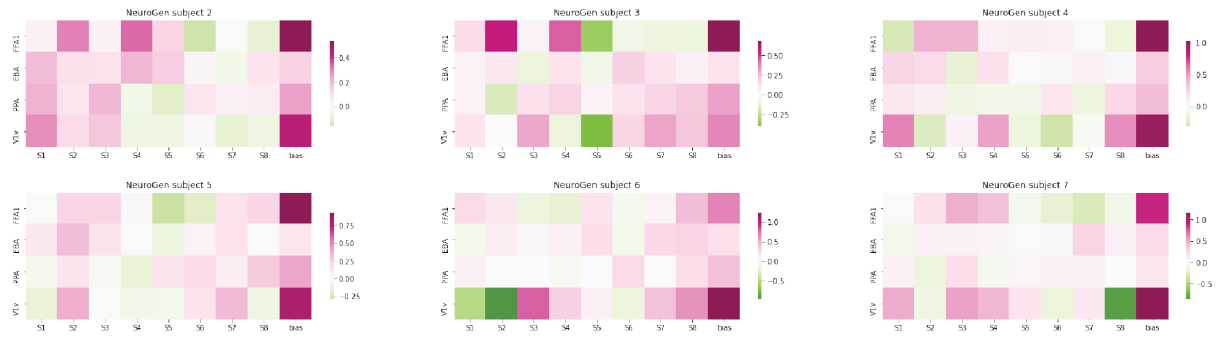


**Supplementary Figure 5:** Relationship between number of pretrained encoding models included in the linear ensemble approach and prediction accuracy and prediction consistency. **a,b,c,d,e** NSD subjects. **f,g,h,i,j** NeuroGen subjects. Error bars represent the standard deviation of the group of subjects.

**a NSD subjects (in-distribution)**



**b NeuroGen subjects (out-of-distribution)**



**Supplementary Figure 6: Weights for the linear ensemble models. a** NSD subjects; **b** NeuroGen subjects.

**a OFA top 25 images**



**b FFA1 top 25 images**



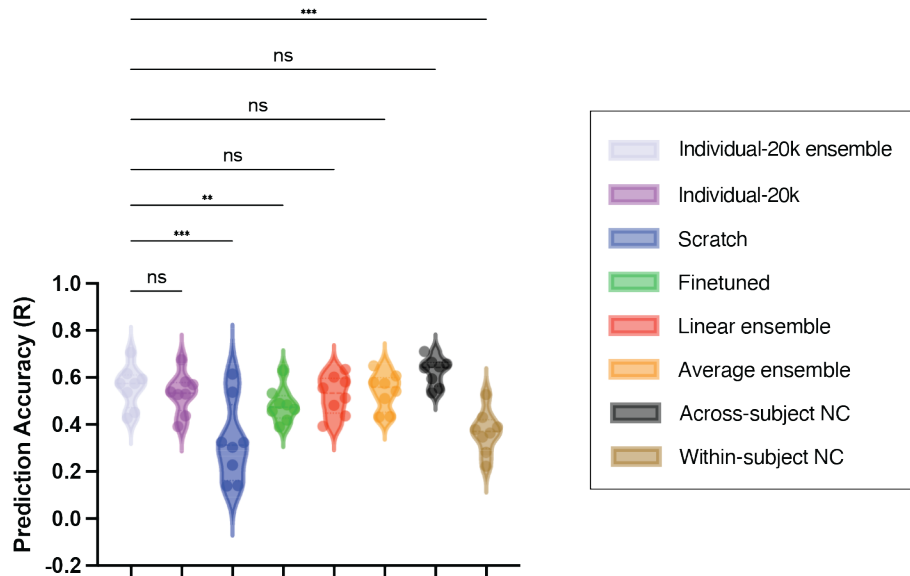
**c FFA2 top 25 images**



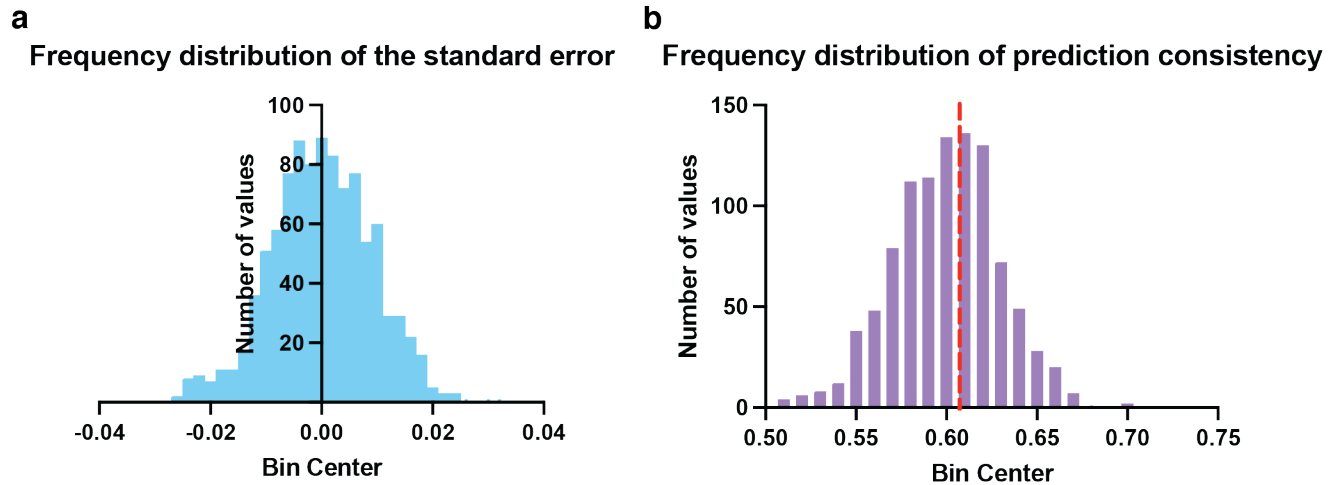
Each row represents a subject.

**Supplementary Figure 7:** Top 25 synthetic images using NeuroGen with linear ensemble models for NeuroGen subjects.





**Supplementary Figure 8:** Model accuracy on FFA1 comparison with an additional deep-ensembled individual-20K model (average of 7 individual-20K models trained with varied initializations) for all 8 NSD subjects.



**Supplementary Figure 9:** Reliability of inter-subject correlation of fMRI measurement. **a** The relative error in the ISC-measurements (original value - reshuffled value)/original value, across all pairs of subjects and all regions. **b** The distribution of the individual-20K model's prediction consistency calculated using the 1000 subsamples (original value using all the data is in red).