Brain Products, LSL, Triggers, Markers, and Timing

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January 27, 2020

1 Introduction

In the latest versions of the Brain Products LSL clients, with the exception of the RDA Client, the user is to choose in what form of marker LSL will output an amplifier's trigger signal(s). There are 2 options: 'Unsampled Markers', and 'Floating Point EEG Channel'.

2 The Problem With Unsampled Markers

In general, there are two kinds of LSL outlets: marker outlets and signal outlets. Signal outlets emit digitally sampled data 'continuously' at a set sampling rate whereas marker outlets emit data sporadically, whenever a marker is supposed to occur.

A trigger signal, however, is an analog signal. It is digitally sampled by an amplifier (or any other device that supports trigger i/o) and this signal is handed to the LSL client along with the signal as a chunk of bytes. The LSL client must then decode this chunk of binary data and reorganize it as whatever kind of data structure is appropriate to send through an LSL outlet.

To emit a trigger signal through a marker outlet, the LSL client must determine when the new trigger value arrives and attach that timestamp to the marker. This is what is meant by *Unsampled String Markers*.

The problem is that when LSL performs its timestamp synchronizing routines, unsampled marker streams do not get dejittered: they are sporadic, to dejitter them is not appropriate since they may occur at random. Sampled streams (such as an EEG signal, do get dejittered because there is naturally some jitter in the timestamps that are attached to an signal or marker stream. This means that the unsampled markers are not synchronized with the signal. This is bad.

So, to achieve better synchrony, it was proposed to simply add an extra channel to the LSL EEG stream that corresponds to changes in the trigger stream value coming out of the amplifier. The problem there is that the data

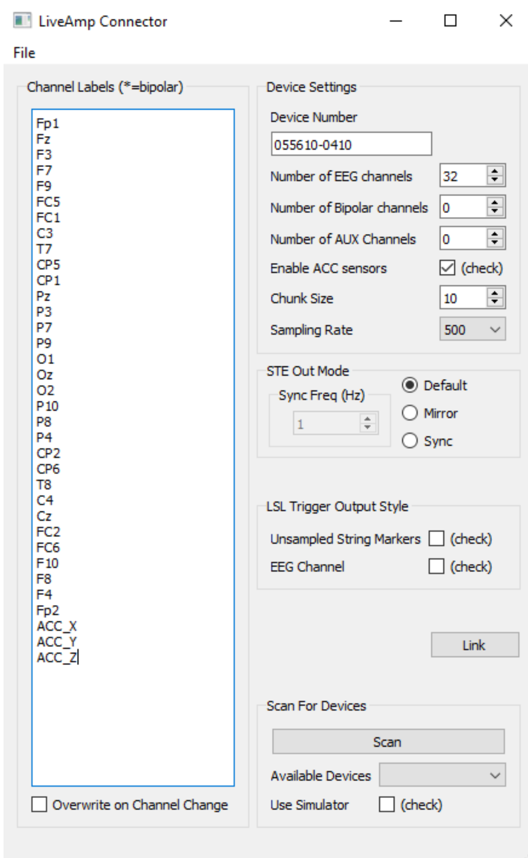

Figure 1: LiveAmp.exe screenshot.

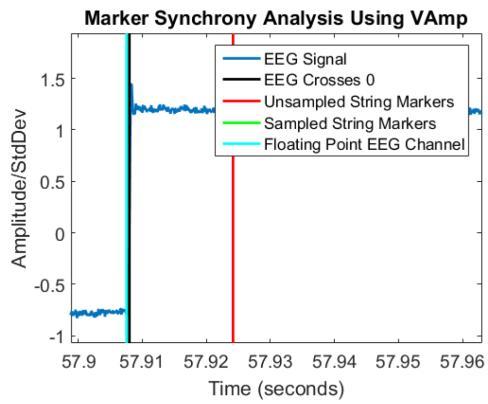

Figure 2: An instance of the EEG signal going high with associated markers at this event.

is now in the same format as the EEG signal (32 bit floating point numbers). This is what is meant by *EEG Channel*.

3 Validation

In order to test the time accuracy of the 2 marker types, a SIGGI signal generator was used to feed a square wave signal and a trigger into a VAmp amplifier. The trigger goes 'high' (voltage flows through each pin on the serial port excepting ground) precisely when the EEG signal (aforementioned square wave) goes high. Using the VAmp LSL client, all 3 marker types were recorded along side the EEG signal. In the analysis, the square wave was normalized and the times at which it crossed 0 were noted. These times were then compared with each of the marker streams.

The green line for Sampled String Markers is covered by the cyan line for Floating Point EEG Channel because they occur within several microseconds of each other. Figure 3 shows histograms of the difference between the time points at which the EEG signal crosses 0 and when each of the 3 marker types occurs. The median latency is .5ms or so in the bottom two plots. This constant offset is due to the fact that the trigger is emitted slightly before that at which the signal *starts* to go high. This is before the time at which the signal crosses 0. The extreme close-up in Figure: 4 illustrates the situation.

The recording was not long. Only 5 minutes of data was recorded, so this is just a taste of the true performance and not a definitive answer. For that, a much longer recording would be necessary. I hypothesize that if an hour long recording was taken and analyzed using the same method the latency of the Floating Point EEG Channel markers would remain extremely consistent. The width of the Sampled String Markers would also improve slightly, as that jitter is an artifact of the fact that it is an LSL stream separate from the EEG and

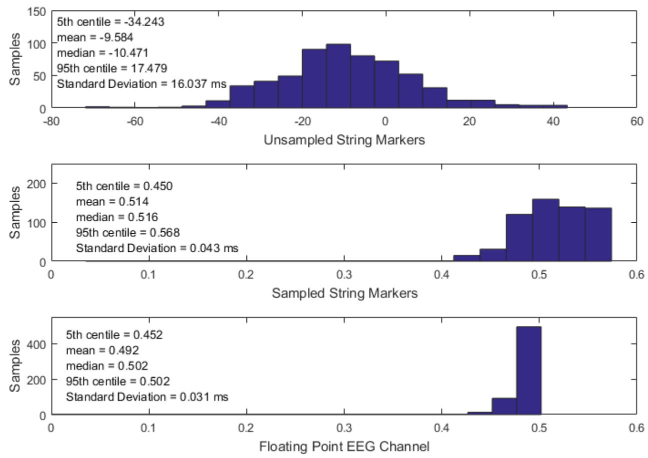

Figure 3: Marker latency distributions for a VAmp recording at 20kHz.

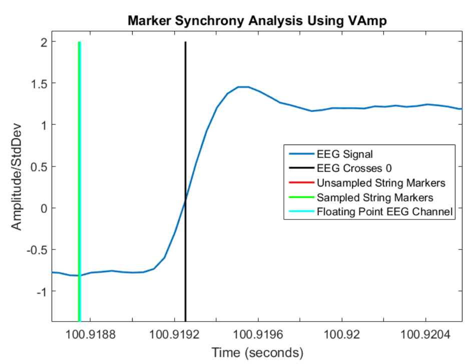

Figure 4: Signal and markers in fine detail.

there is (due to math) a small skewing of the timestamp data between any two streams in the de-jittering process.(hard thresholding will only provide so accurate an answer to the question of ‘when does a square wave go high in a digital signal?’) and the signal generator itself (which I haven’t measured, but is presumable very near to nothing).