

```
function [allScores, allFPs, allMisses, allMerges] = compareClustering2(cluGT, resGT, cluTest, resTest)
```

已知：

	Ground Truth (GT)		Prediction (Test)
真实的 spike peak times	每个 spike 对应的 neuron (#30个)	预测的 spike peak times	检测到 spike 的 # optimized template (cluster), 共 64 个
resGT	cluGT	resTest	cluTest
131	23	130	34
173	30	172	24
412	4	411	33
532	20	531	15
534	2	534	7
613	6	611	35
618	3	617	64
648	10	647	3
777	25	776	5
900	16	899	26
987	15	986	48
1004	19	1003	9
1450	16	1449	26
1517	10	1516	3
1759	12	2058	4
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

每个优化得到的 cluster (template)
对应的 detected spikes

$$nSp = (9022, 9355, 6467, \dots)_{1 \times 64}$$

对于每一个真实的 neuron：

for cGT = 1: length(GTcluIDs)

① 得出该 neuron 的 真实 spike peak time rGT

② 将所有预测的 spike peak time resTest

与各真实 spike peak time rGT 进行比较，来考察 rGT 各 spikes

是否被 kilosort fit 檢測。

如果被檢測，kilosort 用的是哪个 template (cluster)？

rGT	jitter = 12	resTest	cluTest
detected	23407 (23407-jitter, 23407+jitter)	130	
undetected	28329 (28329-jitter, 28329+jitter)	172	
30770		411	
45266		⋮	
57292		22993	
72270		23344	31
93016		23406	
99198		23619	
112859		⋮	
118943		28203	
133692		28281	
148674		28303	
172402		28364	
172587		28794	
227193		⋮	
⋮		⋮	
⋮		⋮	

将这些信息存在 S 中 (每个 neuron 都有一个 S 矩阵)

		optimized template (cluster)								
该 neuron 的 真实 spike peak	time 的序号	1	2	…	7	…	31	32	…	64
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4										
5										
6										
⋮										

$$nrGT = \text{numel}(rGT) = 1731$$

↓ Sum

* numMatch (523) 9 … 15 … (1198) 3 … 2)

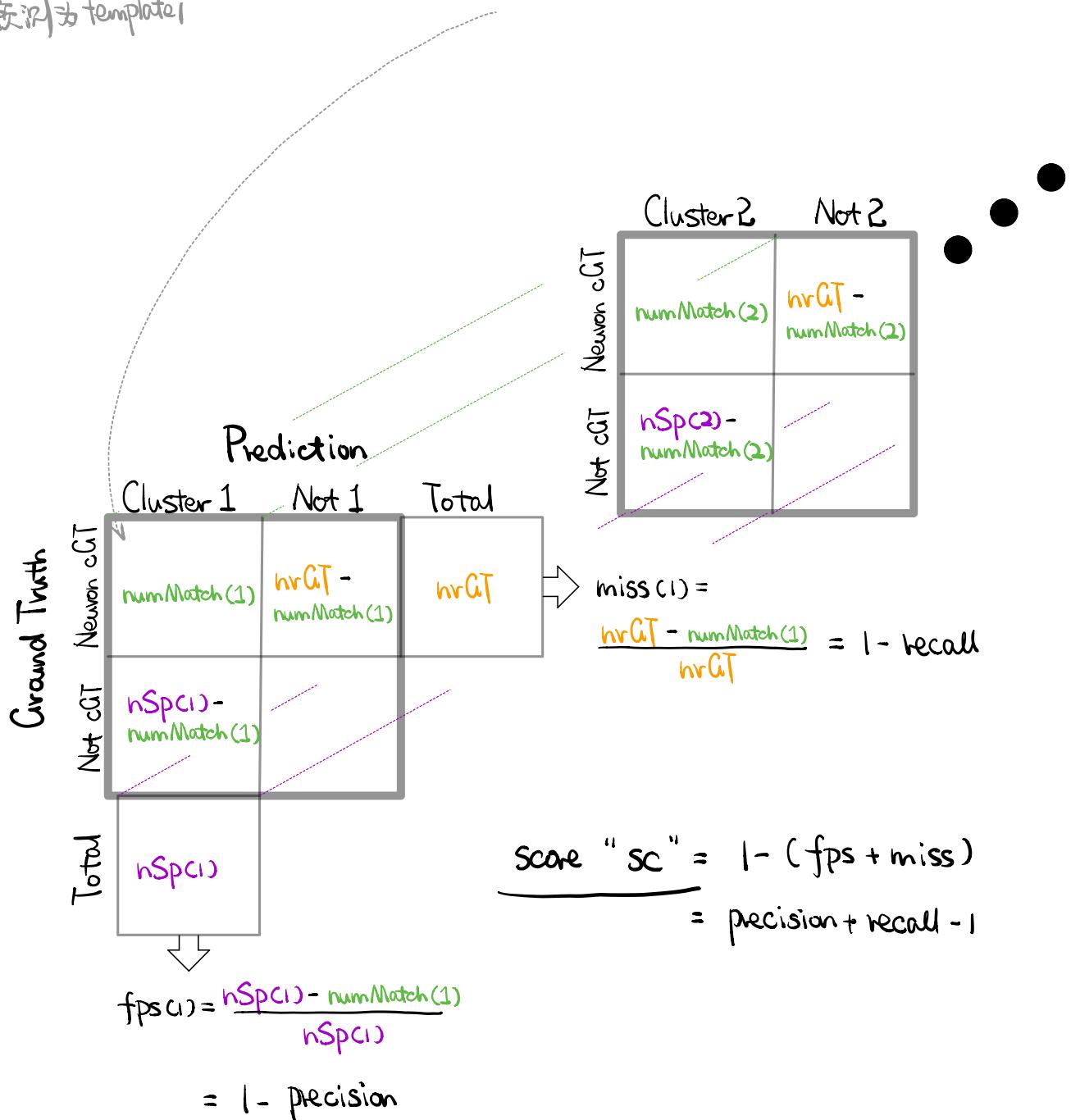
kilosort 用 template 7 檢測出了 1198 個該 neuron 的 spikes
OR kilosort 將檢測出的 1198 個 spikes 分為 cluster 7

性能评估什么？我们希望将该 neuron 的 spikes 用一个 optimized template 来表示 (一个神经元属于一个 cluster 中)

不正确 (or 误分类) cluster 中)。

假如," template 1 (cluster 1) 是该 neuron 的 template" 成立,

kilosort 将该 neuron 的 spikes 认识为 template 1
的数量



找到 sc 中的最大值, 反对应的 cluster (本例 best cluster = 7)
then 当为 neuron cGT 的 spikes 就由该 cluster 的 template 来表示。
其带来的性能评分 sc(7) 最大。

接下来, 我们尝试不止用 cluster 7, 而 cluster 7 和其它 clusters
一起来表示 neuron cGT 的 spikes。我们不断将新的 cluster 与
cluster 7 merge, 来考察性能评分的提升, 从而找到一组 clusters。

我们认为这组 cluster 具有相同 template, 可以 merge.

```
while scores(end)>0 && (length(scores)==1 || ( scores(end)>(scores(end-1) + 1*0.01) && scores(end)<=0.99 ))  
% score = precision + recall - 1, since precision and recall should in the range of [0, 1], score should in the range [-1, 1]  
% scores(end)>(scores(end-1) + 1*0.01): after one merge, the score should has at least 0.01 increase. OR, no merge needed!  
% for example, scores = [0.403142783662898, 0.694775145518446, 0.789568839960619, 0.850460234931639, 0.862265192017069, 0.861835060963844]  
% the increase between end and end-1 is smaller than 0.01, so, quit the while loop,  
% not further merge is needed for the current neuron!  
% scores(end)<=0.99: score has already reach the max, no need to merge any more  
% length(scores)==1: but if no merge has been tried, ignore the condition ( scores(end)>(scores(end-1) + 1*0.01) && scores(end)<=0.99 )  
  
% find the best match  
S = bsxfun(@max, S, S0);
```

相当于第31列与每一列进行“或”运算

optimized template
(cluster)

该 neuron 的
真实 spike peak
time 的序号

$S =$

	1	2	...	7	...	31	32	...	64
1	1	0		0		0	0		0
2	0	0		0		0	0		0
3	0	0		0		1	0		0
4	1	0		1		0	0		0
5	0	0		1		0	0		0
6	1	0		0		0	0		0
:	0	1		0		0	0		0
1731									

	1	2	...	7	...	31	32	...	64
1	1	0		0		0	0		0
2	0	0		0		0	0		0
3	0	0		0		1	0		0
4	1	—		—		—	—		—
5	—	—		—		—	—		—
6	1	0		0		0	0		0
:	—	—		0		0	0		0
1731									

↓↓ Sum
numMatch()

fps ()
 misses ()
 sc ()



find second best cluster

% 当前neuron算完了，存储

```
if length(scores)==1 || scores(end)>(scores(end-1)+0.01)
```

% the last merge did help, so include it

```
allMerges{cGT} = mergeIDs(1:end);  

allScores{cGT} = scores(1:end);  

allFPs{cGT} = falsePos(1:end);  

allMisses{cGT} = missRate(1:end);
```

else **Output**

% the last merge actually didn't help (or didn't help enough), so exclude it

```
allMerges{cGT} = mergeIDs(1:end-1);  

allScores{cGT} = scores(1:end-1);  

allFPs{cGT} = falsePos(1:end-1);  

allMisses{cGT} = missRate(1:end-1);
```

end

算完所有neuron之后, final step,

```
fprintf(1, '\n\n--Results Summary--\n')
```

```
|for cGT = 1:length(GTcluIDs)
```

```
initScore(cGT) = allScores{cGT}(1);  

finalScore(cGT) = allScores{cGT}(end);  

numMerges(cGT) = length(allScores{cGT})-1;
```

```
end
```

} 不存, 只用于 print



```
fprintf(1, 'median initial score: %.2f; median best score: %.2f\n', median(initScore), median(finalScore));  

fprintf(1, 'total merges required: %d\n', sum(numMerges));
```

all FPrates :

1x30 cell														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 0	[0.96025e-04,0.0912]	[0,0,0.90280e-04]	0.0236	[0.0114,0.0089]	[2.4842e-04,3.6430e-04,9.5900e-04]	[0.0110,0.0086]	5.6022e-04	0.0036	[0,0.0021]	[1.6711e-04,1.4136e-04]	0.7256	[0,0.64907e-04]	[0,0]	[0,1.0490e-... 5.]

all MissRates :

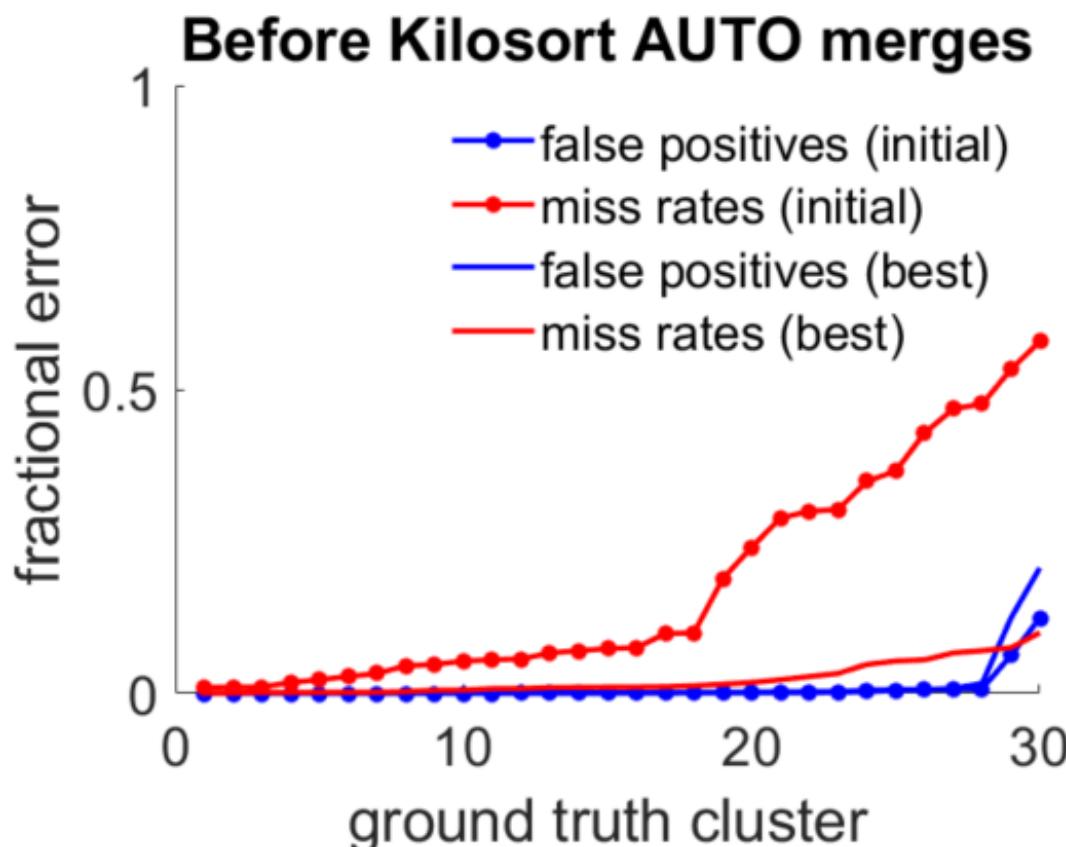
1x30 cell														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 0.3720	[0.3284,0.1794,4.7326e-04]	[0.6682,0.3640,0.1147,9.0280e-04]	0.0529	[0.4663,0.0228]	[0.0601,0.0388,0.0269]	[0.3157,0.0115]	0.0991	0.0343	[0.0774,7.1388e-04]	[0.1555,0.0017]	0.1450	[0.4988,0.0439,8.6524e...	5.	

all Scores :

1x30 cell														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 0.6280	[0.6716,0.8197,0.9083]	[0.3318,0.6360,0.8853,0.9982]	0.9234	[0.5224,0.9683]	[0.9396,0.9609,0.9722]	[0.6732,0.9800]	0.9003	0.9621	[0.9226,0.9971]	[0.8443,0.9982]	0.1294	[0.5012,0.9561,0.9985]	[0.562...	14

all Merges :

1x30 cell																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 53	[6,23,7]	[58,24,18,... 33]	[38,8]	[35,55,28]	[44,40]	42	19	[3,48]	[22,37]	5	[36,14,39]	[13,47]	[2,56]	26	[12,50,45]	20	9	15	4



Before Kilosort AUTO merges

