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Electrical Recording Code Library (Urkel)

(Working Title)

Kevin J. O'Neill III
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, 84112

kjon.oneill@gmail.com



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I. Introduction and Programming Standards

a. Purpose of Manual

The purpose of this manual is meant to guide and teach a user how to utilize a code library created to work with the NeuraLynx data acquisition system.

b. Programming Standards

This code set utilizes a programming standard in order to clarify what type of data is contained in variables and to distinguish between variables and functions. The programming style is as follows:

Naming Conventions:

All variable names are descriptive. Temporary variables are labeled by having a prefix temp. You will not see single letter variable names unless the variable is a looping control or is used in the construction of patch plots. There are very few two letter variables, most of these are described in I.c

Item	Format	Example	Exceptions
Function	FirstLetterCaps()	FindLaserEvents()	ncs2mat(), nse2mat(), c2e()
Variable	firstWordLower	timeBounds	-
Structure	FirstLetterCaps	CSCData, SpikeData	-
Object	m_myObject	m_errData	-
Looping Control	i j k l	i j k l	chan

White space standards:

This code utilizes several white space standards in order to provide clarity and make the code easier to read for the user.

Item	Format
Variable Assignments	A = B;
Section Segregation	

c. Explanation of Common Variables



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Variable	Data Type	Use	Functions
CSCData	Structure	Structure containing information about the continuously sampled data. Saved as a .mat.	Most function (raw data)
SpikeData	Structure	Structure containing information about the spike event data. Saved as a .mat.	Many functions (spike data)
overwrite	Boolean	Boolean flag to overwrite the previously saved CSCData and SpikeData .mat files	nse2mat() ncs2mat()
saveData	Boolean	Boolean	
channels	Double Vector	This vector is used to determine which channel(s) that the code will analyze. Some functions will only accept one channel, others will use all 16/17 as default.	Many functions
timeBounds	Double [1x2] vector		Many functions
events	Double [nx1] vector		

d. Dependencies

This code set has one primary dependence. In order to use this code library, please download the Chronux library (<http://www.chronux.org/>). The spectral and PSTH plots use this library.

In order to correctly use this library, it must be added to the **bottom** of the MATLAB path. To do this use the following code (**Please fill in the correct path to the Chronux library**):

```
addpath(genpath('C:\...\...\chronux'), '-end');
```

The other dependence is the Neuralynx code library. This library is used to extract data from the .ncs and .nse files. Please download the code library from Neuralynx ('Matlab Import and Export MEX files' from: http://neuralynx.com/research_software/file_converters_and_utilities).

For the PrairieView functions, the PrairieView library must be downloaded. Specifically the file required is PrairieView_Tiff.m function as it is the only one used. This dependency has several assumptions. The first and foremost of which is that there are an equal number of images for each part of the protocol.



e. Code Expectations

Consistent units

Good documentation of experiments (mouse, stimulation type, etc).

Do not use more than one stimulus trial type unless well documented. Neuralynx may not save the markers for different trials, therefore the code does not know about them.

etc

f. Brief Math Explanations

Desired Value	Equation	Functions
Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR)	$SNR = \frac{pk2pk}{2 \times \sigma(noise)}$ <p>SNR is equal to the peak-to-peak value of a spike over the term (2 times the standard deviation of noise)</p>	MouseSNR()
Standard Error (stdErr)	$stdErr = \frac{\sigma(x)}{\sqrt{n}}$ <p>Standard error is equal to the standard deviation of your data (x) over the square root of the number of samples (n)</p>	Many Functions
Correlation Coefficients (CorrCoef)	$R(i,j) = \frac{C(i,j)}{\sqrt{C(i,i) C(j,j)}} \text{ where } C = cov(X)$	MouseCorrCoef()

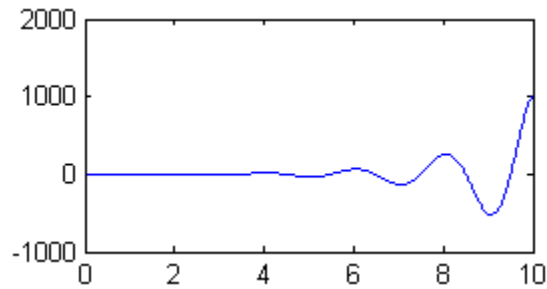


g. Plotting Tips and Tricks

Lines

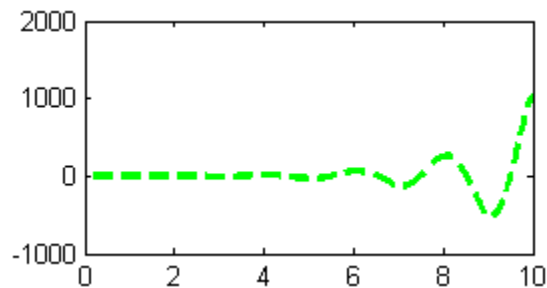
Whenever you plot a line you can capture its handle in order to change its properties.

```
lData = plot(x, y); % Plots y versus x
```



Changing the line properties are accomplished using the set() command:

```
set(lData, 'Color', 'g'); % Changes the color of the line  
set(lData, 'LineStyle', '--'); % Changes the style of the line  
set(lData, 'LineWidth', 2.75); % Adjusts the line thickness
```



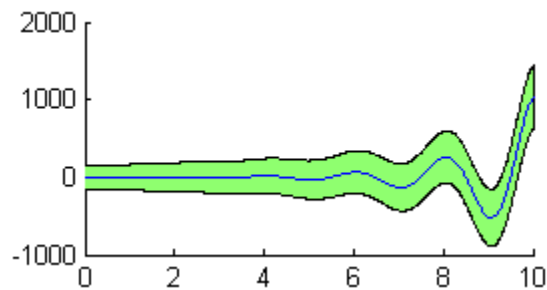


Patch

Patches provide a way to display additional information around a line plot. Usually the line plot is the mean and the patch is twice the standard error. Patched must be constructed such that you plot the boundary of a polygon. It is best to plot the line over the patch.

```
xx = [x, fliplr(x)]; % x-values for each of the y-values
yy = [[y + 2*stdErr], fliplr([y - 2*stdErr])]; % y-values form an n-gon

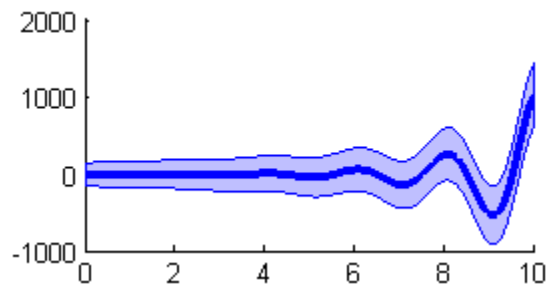
hold on
pData = patch(xx, yy, 1); % Plot patch
lData = plot(x, y); % Plot line over patch
hold off
```



After plotting the patch and line, you can use the captured handles to control the figure.

```
set(pData, 'FaceColor', 'b'); % Changes the color of the patch
set(pData, 'EdgeColor', 'b'); % Changes the patch edge color
set(pData, 'FaceAlpha', 0.25); % Changes the patch transparency

set(lData, 'Color', 'b'); % Changes the color of the line
set(lData, 'LineStyle', '-'); % Changes the style of the line
set(lData, 'LineWidth', 2.75); % Adjusts the line thickness
```





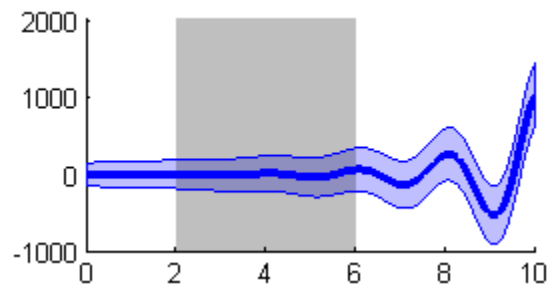
You can also use patches to signify when a trial happens. To do this place a patch in the background.

```
hold on
% Background patch
backData = patch([2, 6, 6, 2], [2000, 2000, -1000, -1000], 1);
pData = patch(xx, yy, 1); % Plot patch
lData = plot(x,y); % Plot line over patch
hold off

set(backData, 'FaceColor', 'k'); % Changes the color of the background
set(backData, 'EdgeColor', 'none'); % Changes the background edge color
set(backData, 'FaceAlpha', 0.25); % Changes the background transparency

set(pData, 'FaceColor', 'b'); % Changes the color of the patch
set(pData, 'EdgeColor', 'b'); % Changes the patch edge color
set(pData, 'FaceAlpha', 0.25); % Changes the patch transparency

set(lData, 'Color', 'b'); % Changes the color of the line
set(lData, 'LineStyle', '-'); % Changes the style of the line
set(lData, 'LineWidth', 2.75); % Adjusts the line thickness
```





Plot Formatting:

```
title(sprintf('Electrode: %d', electrodes(k)), 'FontSize', 15)

ylabel('Firing Rate, Hz', 'FontSize', 15)
xlabel('Time, sec', 'FontSize', 15)

set(gcf, 'Units', 'Inches')
set(gcf, 'Position',[2 2 6 3])
% set(gcf, 'PaperUnits', 'FontSize', 'PaperPosition',[2 2 6 3])

aPos = get(gca, 'Position');

p1 = get(gca, 'position');
legend({'Hello', 'World'}, 'Location', [0.79, 0.8, 0.125, 0.0625])
legend({'Hello', 'World'}, 'Location', 'NorthEast')
legend boxoff

set(gca, 'yTick', [0, 10, 20, 30, 40])
set(gca, 'yTickLabel', [0, 10, 20, 30, 40])
set(gca, 'xTick', [0, 1, 2, 3])
set(gca, 'xTickLabel', [0, 1, 2, 3])

grid on
set(gca, 'XGrid', 'off', 'YGrid', 'on', 'ZGrid', 'off')

set(gca, 'FontSize', 15)

h_xlabel = get(gca, 'xLabel');
set(h_xlabel, 'FontSize', 15);

h_ylabel = get(gca, 'yLabel');
set(h_ylabel, 'FontSize', 15);

print('-dpng', ['MyImage_', num2str(k), '.png'], '-r100');
saveas(gcf, ['MyImage ', num2str(k), '.png']);
```



II. First Phase Code – Data Extraction

a. ncs2mat()

ncs2mat() is used to extract data from the NeuraLynx continuously sampled data.

```
function [] = ncs2mat( override )
```

Inputs

In order to use ncs2mat() please use the following inputs

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
override	Boolean	yes	Used to overwrite the already saved information. This is to make sure that the user does not waste time re-extracting data.

Outputs

Variable	Data Type	Use
CSCData	Structure	This file contains the header information as well as timestamps for the .ncs data files. The file naming convention is “expYYYY-MM-DD_HH-MM-SS_CSC.mat”
HDF5 samples file	HDF5	This is a scientific file type used to store the channel voltages for later use by other functions. The file naming convention is “expYYYY-MM-DD_HH-MM-SS_CSC.h5”



Important Landmarks:

Select Data File (Line 69)

The code below prompts the user to select one file of type .ncs. The .ncs files are the continuously sampled data from the NeuraLynx data acquisition software and equipment.

```
% Prompts the user to select *ONE* file.  
[fileName, pathName] = uigetfile('*.ncs', 'Select a CSC (.ncs) file');
```

Memory Restriction (Lines 212-225)

The code below looks at the available RAM memory to MATLAB and calculates how much data is can extract from the data files without causing an 'Out of memory' error.

```
% Determining system memory to maximize data segments  
[userview, ~] = memory;  
maxBytes = userview.MaxPossibleArrayBytes;  
  
% Calculating maximum channel samples to load into memory  
segmentLength = maxBytes*0.25 / 8 / 512; % 8 bytes is the length of a double  
% segmentLength = 512*1024/512;  
dataLen = length(Header.timeStamps);  
  
segNum = floor(dataLen/segmentLength) + 1;  
segRemLen = rem(dataLen, segmentLength);  
  
dataSize = dataLen*512*8*numel(fileList)/1024/1024/1024;
```

Saving Data to File (Line 270)

In the following code MATLAB saves the processed data to an HDF5 file type. This is a scientific file type that allows the parsing of terabytes of data. We are using it due to 32-bit MATLAB's maximum array size being ~600 megabytes.

```
h5write(fullCSCMAT, ['/', tempChanName], tempChan, ...  
[1, (j-1)*segmentLength + 1], [1, size(tempChan,2)]);
```



b. nse2mat()

nse2mat() is used to extract data from the NeuraLynx spike event.

```
function [] = nse2mat( override )
```

Inputs

In order to use nse2mat() please use the following inputs

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
override	Boolean	yes	Used to overwrite the already saved information. This is to make sure that the user does not waste time re-extracting data.

Outputs

Variable	Data Type	Use
SpikeData	Structure	This file contains the header information, timestamps, and voltages for the identified spikes from the .nse data files. The file naming convention is "expYYYY-MM-DD_HH-MM-SS_SE.mat"



Important Landmarks:

Select Data File (Line 43)

The code below prompts the user to select one file of type .nse. The .nse files are the spike event data from the NeuraLynx data acquisition software and equipment.

```
% Prompts the user to select *ONE* file.  
[fileName, pathName] = uigetfile('*.nse', 'Select a SE (.nse) file');
```



c. DownFilter()

DownFilter() is used to downsample and/or filter the data

```
function [] = nse2mat( override )
```

Inputs

In order to use nse2mat() please use the following inputs

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
override	Boolean	yes	Used to overwrite the already saved information. This is to make sure that the user does not waste time re-extracting data.
CSCData	Structure	yes	Data file generated from ncs2mat().
dsFlag	Boolean	yes	Determines whether the samples are down sampled.
dsFs	Double/Integer	yes	The sampling frequency for the down sampled data. The maximum frequency after down sampling is 1/2 dsFs.
filtFlag	Boolean	yes	Determines whether the down sampled data is then filtered. Or if dsFlag is false, filters the given data.
filtType	String	yes	'highpass' or 'lowpass' are the only inputs. These allow the user to control the filtering object.
filtFs	Double/Integer	yes	The filter frequency used in the filters.

Outputs

Variable	Data Type	Use
CSCData	Structure	This file contains the header information, timestamps, and voltages for the .ncs files.
HDF5 Data File	HDF5	This scientific file structure contains all of the samples for each channel.



Important Landmarks:

Select Data File (Line 113)

The following code is an example for building a lowpass elliptical filter.

```
N = 10;           % order
Fpass = dsFs/4;  % Passband frequency
Apass = 1;        % Passband ripple (dB)
Astop = 80;       % Stopband attenuation (dB)
h = fdesign.lowpass('N,Fp,Ap,Ast',N,Fpass,Apass,Astop,CSCData.freq);
Hd = design(h,'ellip');
```




III. Second Phase Code – Find Events

a. FindLaserData()

Find laser events provides the timestamps for when the laser turns off and on.

```
function [trialEvents, laserEvents ] = FindLaserEvents( CSCData, varargin )
```

Inputs

In order to use FindLaserEvents()

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
CSCData	Structure	yes	Data file generated from ncs2mat().
threshold	Double	No	This value is used to determine when the laser is turned on. If not given to the function, the default value is: $0.5 \times \max(\text{laserData})$. This assumption works fine for squarewave inputs. But for exponential or graded inputs please provide a known cutoff value.

Outputs

This function outputs a variable. This function will also be modified to look for trials of repeated stimulation pulses. This will be done by looking at the difference between timestamps.

Variable	Data Type	Use
TrialEvents	Double [nx2] matrix	This two column matrix contains the trial on-off event timestamps in a pair-wise fashion.
laserEvents	Double [nx2] matrix	This two column matrix contains the laser on-off event timestamps in a pair-wise fashion. Most of the time you will be using only the first (on) column.



Important Landmarks:

Load data (Line 28)

Loads data from the CSCData structure given.

```
% Loads timestamps
laserTime = CSCData.timeStamps;

% Loads laserData from HDF5 file (channel 17).
tempChanName = ['CSC', num2str(17)];
laserData = h5read(CSCData.hdf5FileName, ['/', tempChanName], ...
    1, length(laserTime));
```

Find Events (Line 42)

Loads data from the CSCData structure given.

```
% Find events
laserData = laserData(:)'; % Unwrap data
laserIdx = laserData > threshold; % Convert to square wave
laserIdx = xor(laserIdx, [0, laserIdx(1:end-1)]); % Find transitions
```

Find TimeStamps (Line 50)

Finds the timestamps when the on/off values occur.

```
% Find TimeStamps
laserEvents = laserTime(laserIdx);

% Reshape to [nx2] matrix
laserEvents = reshape(laserEvents, length(laserEvents)/2, 2);
```

Find Trials (Line 56)

Finds the timestamps when the trial on/off values occur.

```
trialIdx = find(diff(laserEvents(:,1))>1e6); % Find gaps of around 1 second

trialIdxStart = [1, trialIdx+1]; % Shift index to start of trial.
trialIdxEnd = [trialIdx, size(laserEvents, 1)]; % Shift index to end of
trial.

% Creates the start and end pairs for trials.
trialEvents = [laserEvents(trialIdxStart, 1), laserEvents(trialIdxEnd, 2)];
```



b. FindMarkerEvents()

Function does not exist as I do not know how NeuraLynx records trial markers, if it even does. **DO NOT USE MORE THAN ONE TRIAL TYPE DURING A RECORDING SESSION UNLESS YOU DOCUMENT IT WELL.**



c. c2e()

Converts electrode numbers to channel numbers and vice versa. Also provides a special map for where the electrodes placed. Needs information from Sandeep to function.



IV. Third Phase Code – Raw Data

a. TrialRaw()

Plots raw trial data

```
function [] = TrialRaw( CSCData, saveData, channel, stimOn, stimTimes, ...  
    stimColor, timeBounds, events)
```

Inputs

In order to use TrialRaw() please follow the table below.

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
CSCData	Structure	Yes	Data file generated from ncs2mat().
saveData	Boolean	Yes	
channel	Double [1xn] vector	Yes	
stimOn	Boolean	Yes	
stimTimes	Double [nx2] matrix	Yes but may be empty	
stimColor	String		*Needs work*
timeBounds	Double [1x2]	Yes	
events	Double [nx2]	Yes	

Outputs

This function outputs figures in several save formats.

Variable	Data Type	Use
laserEvents	Double [nx2] matrix	This two column matrix contains the laser on-off event timestamps in a pair-wise fashion. Most of the time you will be using only the first (on) column.



Important Landmarks:

Load data (Line 28)

Loads data from the CSCData structure given.

```
% Loads timestamps
laserTime = CSCData.timeStamps;

% Loads laserData from HDF5 file (channel 17).
tempChanName = ['CSC', num2str(17)];
laserData = h5read(CSCData.hdf5FileName, ['/', tempChanName], ...
    1, length(laserTime));
```

Find Events (Line 42)

Loads data from the CSCData structure given.

```
% Find events
laserData = laserData(:)'; % Unwrap data
laserIdx = laserData > threshold; % Convert to square wave
laserIdx = xor(laserIdx, [0, laserIdx(1:end-1)]); % Find transitions
```

Find TimeStamps (Line 50)

Finds the timestamps when the on/off values occur.

```
% Find TimeStamps
laserEvents = laserTime(laserIdx);

% Reshape to [nx2] matrix
laserEvents = reshape(laserEvents, length(laserEvents)/2, 2);
```



b. MouseSpectrum()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.



c. MouseSpectrogram()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.



V. Third Phase Code – Spike Data

a. SpikeWaveform()

Plots raw spike waveform

```
function [] = SpikeWaveform( SpikeData, saveData, channel, unit)
```

Inputs

In order to use SpikeWaveform() please follow the table below.

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
SpikeData	Structure	Yes	Data file generated from nse2mat().
saveData	Boolean	Yes	
channel	Double [1xn] vector	Yes	• Needs work*
stimOn	Boolean	Yes	
Unit	Double	Yes	

Outputs

This function outputs figures in several save formats.

Options	Data Type	Use
Spike patch	figure	Plots the spike waveform as a mean and patch (+- 2 times standard error)
Spike overlay	Figure	Overlays the spikes atop each other.



Important Landmarks:

Find mean and std error (Line 32)

```
meanWave = mean(SpikeData.samples{channel}(:, :), 2);  
errorWave = std(SpikeData.samples{channel}(:, :), 0, 2);  
errorWave = errorWave/sqrt(numel(SpikeData.samples{channel}));  
% Standard error  
errorWave = 2*errorWave; % 2*standard error.
```



b. MouseSNR()

Computes the signal-to-noise ratio for given channels

```
function [sigNoise] = MouseSNR( CSCData, SpikeData, channel, noiseTime )
```

Inputs

In order to use SpikeWaveform() please follow the table below.

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
CSCData	Structure	Yes	Data file generated from nsc2mat().
SpikeData	Boolean	Yes	Data file generated from nse2mat().
channel	Double [1xn] vector	Yes	
noiseTime	Double [1x2] vector	Yes	This variable contains the start and end values for a baseline measurement.

Outputs

This function outputs figures in several save formats.

Options	Data Type	Use
sigNoise	Double [nx2] matrix	Contains the SNR and standard error for each channel, with each row containing the information for the given channels.



Important Landmarks:

Calculate the SNR for each channel (Line 34)

```
for j = 1:numel(SpikeData.samples{chan})

    voltData = SpikeData.samples{chan,j};
    pk2pk = max(voltData) - min(voltData);

    tempChanName = ['CSC',num2str(chan)];
    noiseData = h5read(CSCData.hdf5FileName, ['/', tempChanName],...
        noiseTime(1), noiseTime(1)-noiseTime(2));

    SNRTemp(j) = pk2pk / 2*stdev(noiseData);

end % END FOR
```



c. Rastergram()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.



d. RasterComp()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.



e. MouseCorrCoef()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.

Computes the signal-to-noise ratio for given channels

```
function [ R ] = MouseCorrCoef( CSCData, saveData, stimData, timeBounds,  
events, nameMod, calcOption, plotOption)
```

Inputs

In order to use SpikeWaveform() please follow the table below.

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use
CSCData	Structure	Yes	Data file generated from nsc2mat().

Outputs

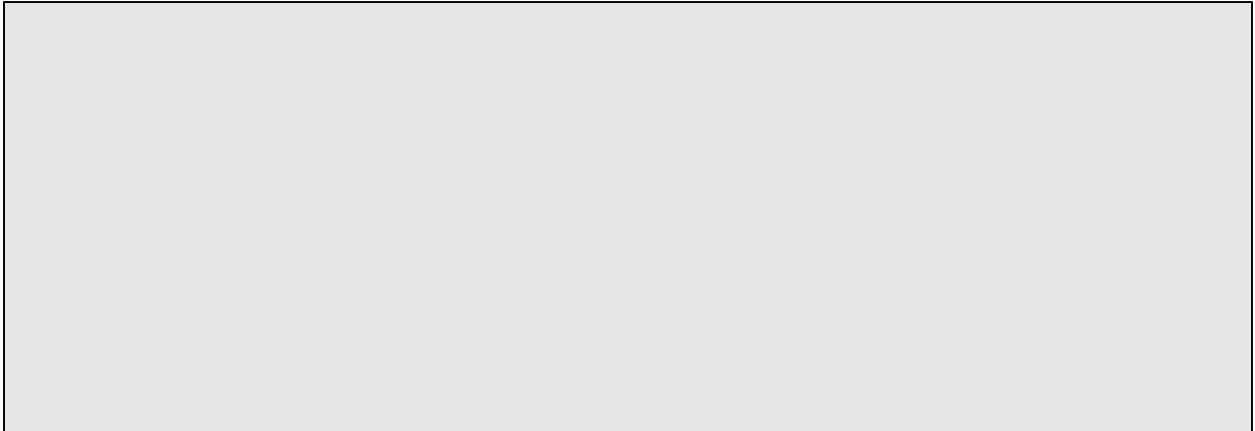
This function outputs figures in several save formats.

Options	Data Type	Use



Important Landmarks:

Plot corrcoef(Line 34)





f. MousePSTH()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing.

Computes the signal-to-noise ratio for given channels

```
function [] = MousePSTH( SpikeData, saveData, stimOn, stimTimes, stimColor,  
timeBounds, events, fs)
```

Inputs

In order to use

Variable	Data Type	Required	Use

Outputs

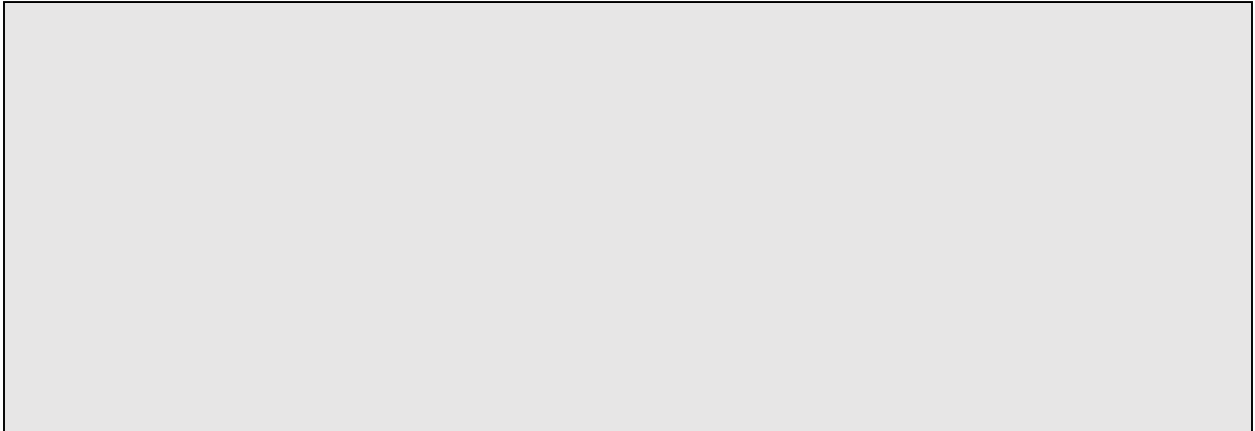
This function outputs figures in several save formats.

Options	Data Type	Use



Important Landmarks:

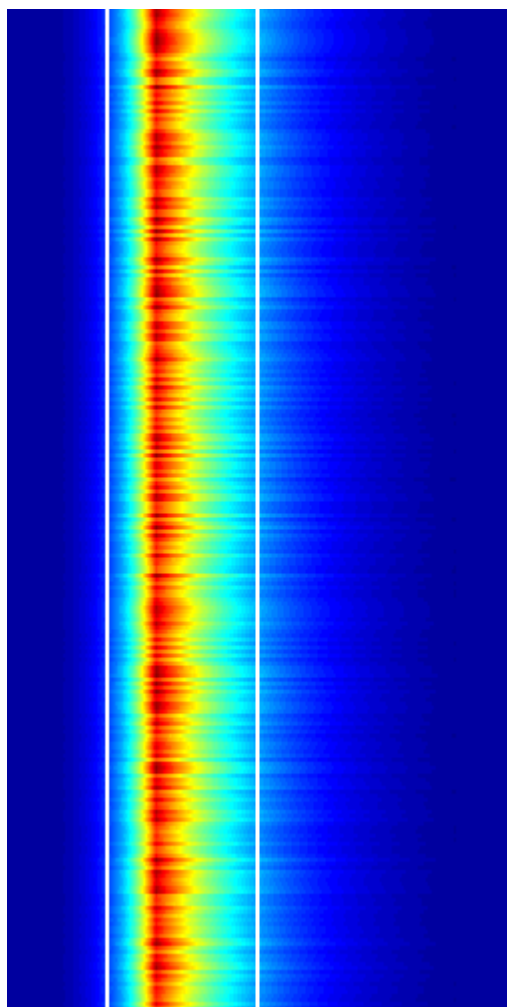
Plot PSTH(Line 34)





g. GenHeatmap()

Code is complete but needs testing before initial publishing. This code needs to be adjusted to fit with existing data structures.





VI. Fourth Phase Code – Changes Over Time

a. MouseAfterStim()

This code is meant to look at any sort of fatigue/recovery/depression/potential that occurs after a stimulus (excitatory or inhibitory). May utilize other programs to compute LFP, PSTH, etc from $t = -k:n$ with respect to when the stimulus stops.



b. MouseDurStim()

This code is meant to look at any sort of fatigue/recovery/depression/potentiation that occurs during a stimulus (excitatory or inhibitory). May utilize other programs to compute LFP, PSTH, etc from $t = -k:n$ with respect to when the stimulus starts.



VII. Fourth Phase Code – Changes Between Animals

a. MouseWildMut()

This code is dependent upon reading an xlsx file that records which experimental day/times correspond to tested mice. It may attempt to compare the LFP, PSTH, etc between these two groups.



b. MouseMF()

Male/female version if we use mix gendered cohorts. Otherwise it is redundant with above.



c. MouseAge()

Follows mice throughout the experimental period, from first implantation to sacrifice.
Looking at how the LFP, PSTH, etc change over time.



VIII. Fourth Phase Code – Behavioral Analysis

a. MouseGroom()

After a researcher carefully details when the mouse groomed (by watching a video) or from LABORAS. Use these times to plot the matching electrical recordings, LFP, PSTH, etc.



IX. Miscellaneous Code

a. Transient

Calcium transient code.
Code is complete but ugly.



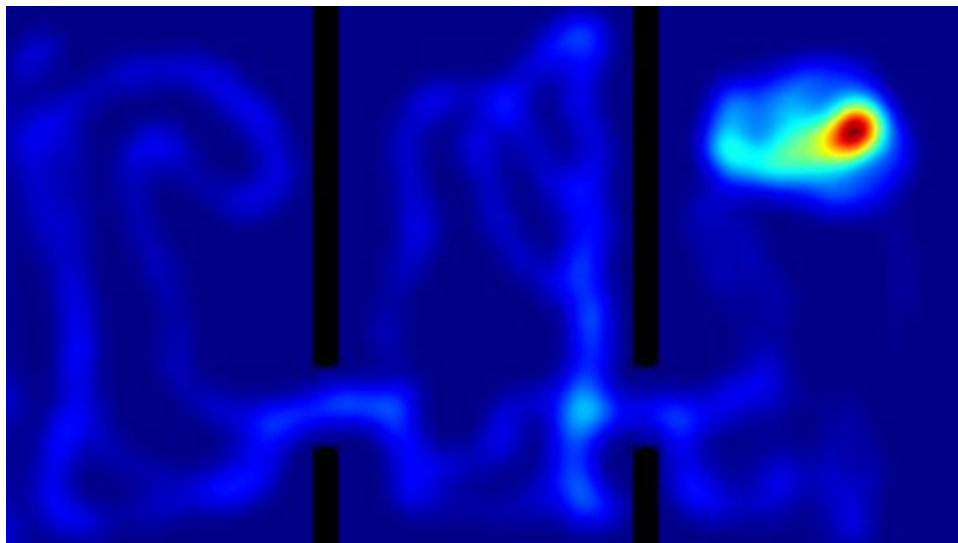
b. TwoPhoton

Two photon code.



c. LaborasHeatmap

Convolves a 2D Gaussian with the x-y data from LABORAS.
Code is complete but needs to be transformed into a function.





X. Appendix