# Flyception user manual

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## Installation

### **Prerequisites**

PC running Microsoft Windows 7/8 64-bit
Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Professional Edition
CMake
OpenCV library
Point Grey Flycapture SDK 64-bit
Teledyne DALSA Sapera LT SDK
NI-DAQmx
Arduino
MicroManager

## Hardware configuration on test setup

Dell Precision T7610 Workstation (Six-core 2.6GHz)
16GB RAM
2x256GB SSD drives, one for Windows OS and second for video recording
Teledyne DALSA XCelera PX4 full frame-grabber PCIE card

National Instruments PCIE-6351 DAQ Point Grey 2-port USB3 PCIE card Firewire 800 card Arduino Mega 2560

## **Getting Started**

Download and install Microsoft Visual Studio 2013. For academic use, free licensed copies of the software are available on dreamspark.com

Download and install CMake v3.3 or above (<a href="https://cmake.org/">https://cmake.org/</a>).

Download OpenCV source code (v3.0 or above required) from GitHub (<a href="https://github.com/ltseez/opencv">https://github.com/ltseez/opencv</a>). OpenCV for windows provided on opencv.org can also be downloaded as it includes the source code along with a default build, however, the flyception software requires a custom build of OpenCV.

Download and install the latest version of Point Grey Flycapture SDK 64-bit (v2.8 or above) from (<a href="https://www.ptgrey.com/support/downloads">https://www.ptgrey.com/support/downloads</a>).

Download and install the latest version of National Instruments DAQmx software from (http://sine.ni.com/nips/cds/view/p/lang/en/nid/10181).

Download and install the Sapera LT SDK from Teledyne DALSA (<a href="https://www.teledynedalsa.com/imaging/products/software/sapera/lt/">https://www.teledynedalsa.com/imaging/products/software/sapera/lt/</a>). An account creation step might be required for software download. This software is included with the framegrabber card.

Download and install the latest Arduino IDE environment from (<a href="https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software">https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software</a>).

Download and install the latest version of MicroManager (<a href="https://www.micro-manager.org/">https://www.micro-manager.org/</a>).

## Compiling

Custom building OpenCV with CMake

The following instructions are similar to those provided by OpenCV at (http://docs.opencv.org/3.0-beta/doc/tutorials/introduction/windows\_install/windows\_install.html)

Unzip the OpenCV source code to C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\sources\ folder Create a folder C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\ to hold the custom built binaries Run the cmake-gui program Enter the full paths for the OpenCV source code and binaries Select the grouped and advanced options and press configure Select Visual Studio 12.0 (2013) Win64 as the compiler of choice Uncheck BUILD->DOCS Check WITH->WITH\_OPENMP Press configure again and verify that OpenMP module has been loaded Press configure again to include OpenMP and then press generate

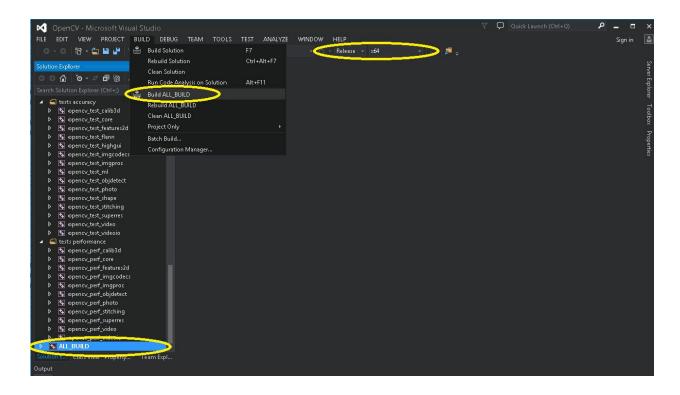
The source code for the OpenCV library with OpenMP support for Visual Studio 2013 will now be saved to the binaries folder indicated in CMake.



## Compiling custom OpenCV source in Visual Studio

Navigate to C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build and run the OpenCV.sln visual studio solution file

Once loaded, select the ALL\_BUILD project and use the RELEASE solution configuration, and x64 solution platform. Select the BUILD menu item and then build ALL\_BUILD



OpenCV should now begin compiling. This process may take a few minutes.

Once compiled, select the INSTALL project and then the BUILD menu item followed by build INSTALL. This installs the OpenCV binaries built to the folder C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\

Custom binaries of OpenCV with OpenMP support are now built and are saved to the following folders. In the next section, we will be including these folder paths when compiling the flyception source code

INCLUDE PATH - C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\include LIB PATH - C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\x64\vc12\lib BIN PATH - C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\x64\vc12\bin

Note: Path to the OpenCV bin folder needs to be included in the SYSTEM Path. This can be achieved by navigating to Control Panel -> System -> Advanced System Settings -> Environment Variables -> System Variables -> Path. Add the aforementioned BIN PATH to the path string. A restart of Windows may be required for the system path to be refreshed.

### Setting up Flyception

Download the latest version of the flyception source code from <a href="https://github.com/dgrover/flyception">https://github.com/dgrover/flyception</a>.

The flyception source code has the following folder hierarchy:

- Flyception root folder
- Flyception\Arduino includes code to be installed on the arduino for camera triggering and odor delivery
- Flyception\flybam source code for the tracking program
- Flyception\calibration scripts to calibrate the arena-view camera to convert pixel coordinates to real-world coordinates
- Flyception\ccf camera link configuration file for Point Grey Gazelle camera (fly-view)

Compile and upload the arduino sketch multi\_cam\_trigger\_mega to the first arduino. This generates PWM signals to trigger the arena-view, fly-view, fluo-view cameras and the flash using synchronized arduino timers.

## Compiling Flyception

Navigate to the Flyception\flybam folder and run the flybam.sln solution file. Verify that the x64\RELEASE solution platform is selected.

The provided project file includes the path to all prerequisite libraries, however, if custom folders were used, the library paths need to be changed here.

Navigate to Project -> flybam properties -> configuration properties -> vc++ directories Verify the following directories are included

#### Include directories

C:\Program Files\Point Grey Research\FlyCapture2\include

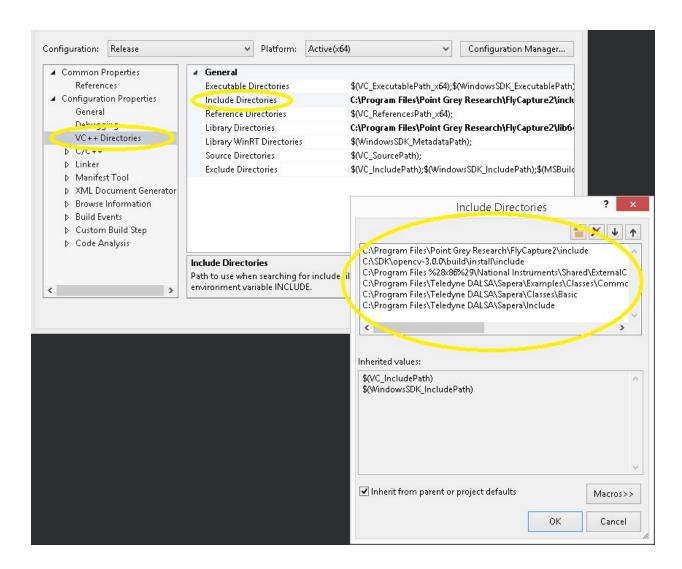
C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\include

C:\Program Files x86\National Instruments\Shared\ExternalCompilerSupport\C\include

C:\Program Files\Teledyne DALSA\Sapera\Examples\Classes\Common

C:\Program Files\Teledyne DALSA\Sapera\Classes\Basic

C:\Program Files\Teledyne DALSA\Sapera\Include



#### Library directories

C:\Program Files\Point Grey Research\FlyCapture2\lib64

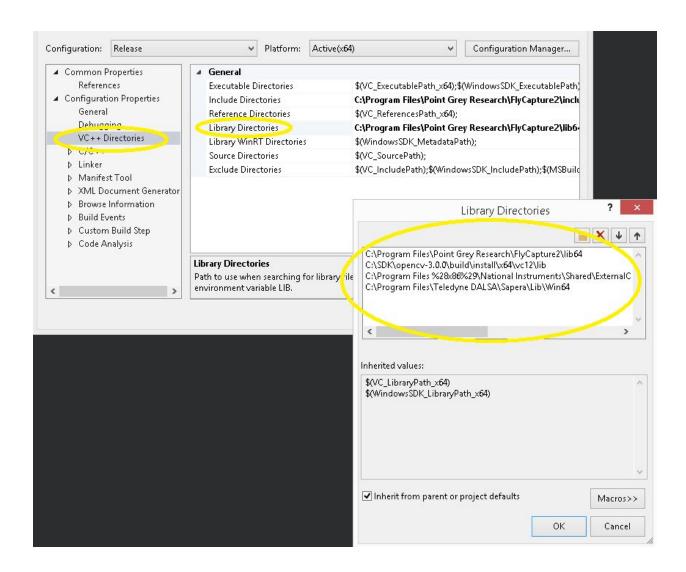
C:\SDK\opencv-3.0.0\build\install\x64\vc12\lib

C:\Program Files %28x86%29\National

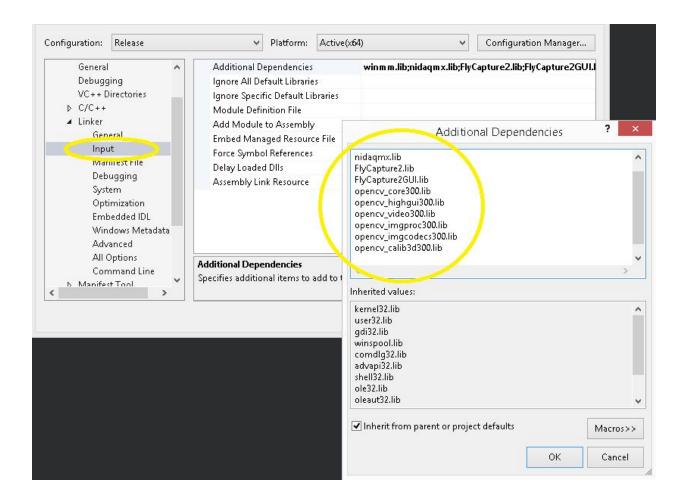
Instruments\Shared\ExternalCompilerSupport\C\lib64\msvc

C:\Program Files\Teledyne DALSA\Sapera\Lib\Win64

Under Linker -> Input, verify the following .lib files are included



nidaqmx.lib
FlyCapture2.lib
FlyCapture2GUI.lib
opencv\_core300.lib
opencv\_highgui300.lib
opencv\_imgproc300.lib
opencv\_imgcodecs300.lib
opencv\_calib3d300.lib
SapClassBasic.lib



With these folder paths included, the flyception software is ready to be compiled and executed.

## Arena-view Camera Calibration

We follow a similar procedure to the OpenCV tutorial on camera calibration. In short, the distortion and camera matrices are calculated from arena-view input images of a checkerboard target at different orientations (roughly 8-10 images are sufficient for accurate calibration, see calibration\arena\images folder for samples). The calibration\arena\images subfolder includes images taken during a successful calibration.

See the following link for a tutorial with detailed description on the theory and use of the camera calibration routines.

(http://docs.opencv.org/3.0-beta/doc/tutorials/calib3d/camera\_calibration/camera\_calibration.ht ml)

The calibration\calib folder includes code which reads in the images stored in calibration\arena\images folder and outputs the camera and distortion matrices to the

out\_camera\_data.xml file. Next, the camera projection matrix is calculated using the distortion and camera matrices and an image of the checkerboard centered in line with the center of the fly arena. This is to ensure that fly coordinates outputted by the flyception program are in mm's with the origin being the center of the arena. See code in calibration\project folder. The code reads in the out\_camera\_data.xml file and outputs the camera\_projection\_data.xml file which is read into the main flyception program.

## **Using Flyception**

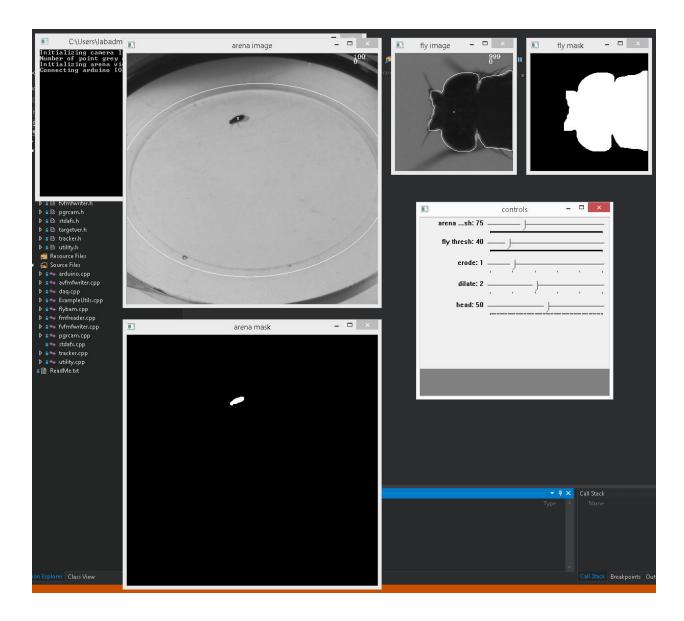
When the flyception code is executed, the arena-view and fly-cameras are initialized (see screenshot below). The software automatically starts tracking flies in the arena-view video and turns the galvanometer mirrors to follow the first fly tracked. The following keyboard shortcuts used for controlling the software -

- F1 initializes fly-view tracking
- F2 starts/stops recording of arena-view and fly-view images and tracking coordinates. If the fluo-view camera is initialized via MicroManager (see next section), recording of fluo-vidoes will also begin.
- F3 fires the flash, with an additional automatic flash fired 60s later.
- F4 opens pneumatic valve for odor delivery experiments.
- UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT keys manual control of galvanometer mirror assembly HOME switches back from manual galvanometer control mode to automatic arena-view tracking mode

ESC - exits the program

In addition to the keyboard shortcuts, flyception also allows the user to tweak various tracking parameters via a control panel. For instance, thresholds for arena-view and fly-view tracking, morphological operations and head offset position from the top of the fly head in fly-view can be user controlled.

Other parameters such as number of flies, length of videos, arena dimensions, galvo settings can be changed in the stdafx.h file in the flybam directory. If the system is replicated exactly as outlined in this article, most of these settings need not be altered.



The output of the system after a successful recording session is as follows -

- Arena view video (default length 100s) in .fmf format
- Fly-view video (default length 100s) in .fmf format
- Arena view and fly video log files to ensure cameras are functioning at preset frame rates
- Trajectory file, space delimited, with the following parameters per frame at 1000Hz [Frame Number, Arena x-coordinate, Arena y-coordinate, Fly-view head center x-coordinate, Fly-view head center y-coordinate, Fly-view body edge center x-coordinate, Fly-view body edge center y-coordinate, Galvo x-angle, Galvo y-angle, Odor delivered (true/false)]

## Fluorescence video recording with MicroManager

Fluorescence images are captured with a Rolera EM-C2 EM-CCD camera using MicroManager. The camera settings are controlled in the Device Property Browser shown in the screen capture below with the following parameters;

- Trigger Type: Strobe Hi

EM Gain: 3,500Pixel Type: 14 bit

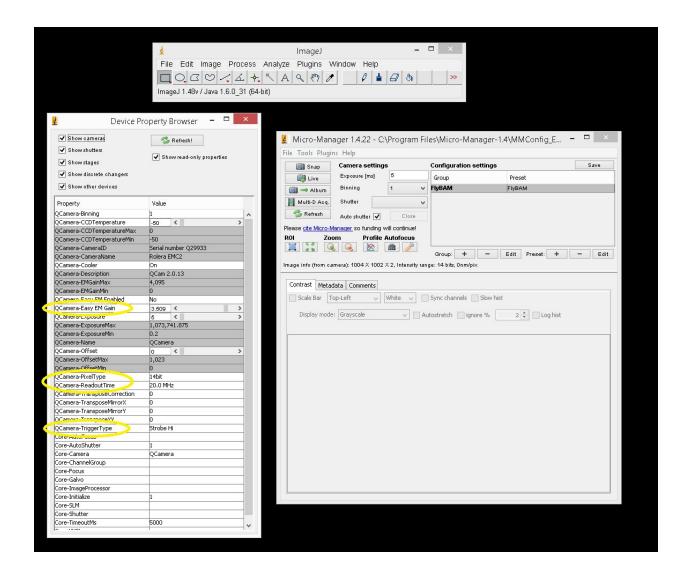
- Readout Time: 20.0 MHz

- Binning: 1 or 2

F2 key needs to be bound to multi-D acquisition function so that the image acquisition starts roughly at the same time as fly-view and arena-view. Number of images to capture is set to 10,000 in Multi-D Acquisition setting. Image size is reduced to 125x125 pixels (62x62 in the case of binning 2) by pressing the ROI button.

Note that users must launch MicroManager before the flyception tracking software, and make sure to assign only one processing core instead of all cores to the java process in order to avoid resource conflicts between the tracking software and MicroManager. This can be done through Task Manager of the Windows operating system.

Start the camera by hitting Live button in the main console, and then start recording with F2 shortcut key. Images will be saved in TIFF format and metadata will be saved in TXT format, with a user-specified filename prefix.



## Post-acquisition Image analysis on R

Quantification of fluorescence changes is done using custom scripts written in R. The scripts load a fly-view video and estimate a set of transformation functions that achieves near-stationary fly image via image registration. The same set of transformation is applied to fluo-view image so that the fluorescence intensity can be measured with a sub-brain resolution. All the image processing and analysis steps are included in one R function Flyception(), and this function outputs a total of about 60 files depending on the options chosen. Even though the analysis is highly automated, since R is an interpreted language, every step of analysis is customizable line-by-line if desired.

The two fmf files, four log files, one tiff file, and one txt file generated from flyception and MicroManager need to be placed in one directory.

In addition to the scripts included in this supplementary material, following R packages are required to analyze flyception data. Follow the instruction of each package for installation.

- RlmageBook
- Rcpp
- Z00
- RNiftyReg
- plotrix
- ggplot2
- plyr
- reshape2
- rlogging

#### Usage:

Flyception(rdir, dir, prefix, autopos=T, video\_out=F, mating=F, stimlen=200, stimplotlen=800, reuse=T, fmf2tif=T, fpsfl=100)

#### **Arguments**:

rdir a character vector of directory name that contains R scripts

dir a character vector of directory name that contains video data flyception

generated

prefix a character vector used for output file names

autopos logical: should image alignment automatically performed using FNCC?

video\_out logical: should .mp4 videos generated?

mating logical: analyze mating behavior?

stimlen integer indicating the length of stimulus in a number of frames

stimplotlen integer indicating the length of a dF/F plot and dF/F image representation

reuse logical: should RDS files be used from the previous process?

fmf2tif logical: should fmf files be converted to tif?

fpsfl integer indicating the frame rate of fluo-view camera

#### Details:

This function provides an automated pipeline for performing the following image processing steps and saves resulted images and plots in the folder specified in the dir argument. log.txt contains The main processes are alignment of fly-view and fluo-view videos; segmentation of the optical window on the fly head; image registration of fly-view, window mask, and fluo-view videos; calculation of fluorescence intensity changes with dF/F plots and dF/F heat maps; generation of fly trajectories; and generation of a number of matric such as speed of the fly, tracking error, image focus, and window size, which can be used for filtering out frames that don't fit user-defined criteria. The function also provides options to convert FMF files into TIFF files and to generate mp4 videos for presenting results. Users can also opt to reuse RDS files generated from the first run to skip time-consuming steps such as image registration in subsequent analyses with different parameters.

### Examples:

```
rdir <- "C:/path/to/the/directory/containing/scripts"
source(paste0(rdir, "Flyception_20160205.R"))
dir <- "H:/sample_data/"
prefix <- "OK107-Gal4_UAS-myr-EGFP_2"
Flyception(rdir=rdir, dir=dir, prefix=prefix, autopos=T, video_out=F, mating=F, stimlen=20, stimplotlen=80, reuse=T, fmf2tif=T, fpsfl=100)</pre>
```