# Ultrasonic Recording Manual

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Introduction

Welcome to the Ultrasonic Recording Manual, your go-to source of information for recording ultrasonic rat vocalizations with a Tucker-David Technologies (TDT) RX6 Multifunction Processor via the Ultrasonic_Recording_Interface software.

This manual provides information about navigating the graphical user interface (GUI) and possible errors that you may encounter. Future versions will include guidelines for modifying the source code, should the program become insufficient for new applications. Should you encounter issues that are not addressed in this manual, please contact Erica Nordin at erica.nordin@uleth.ca.

Starting the RX6 and microphone
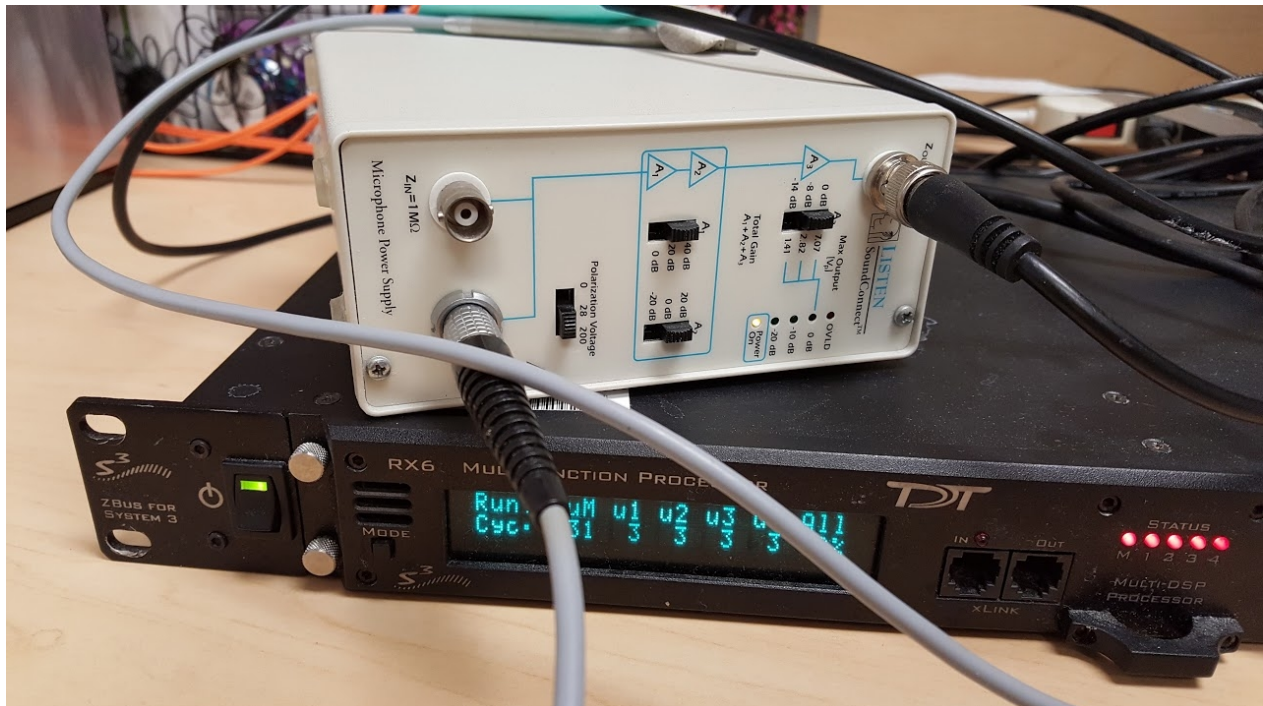

The RX6 and microphone each have a hardware power switch which must be started independently before opening the program. If the RX6 is on, it will display information on the front display. If the microphone is on, the "Power On" button will be lit.

If the RX6 is not already on, the user must run a procedure through the zBUSmon program to prevent DC offset. A shortcut to zBUSmon is located on the desktop.
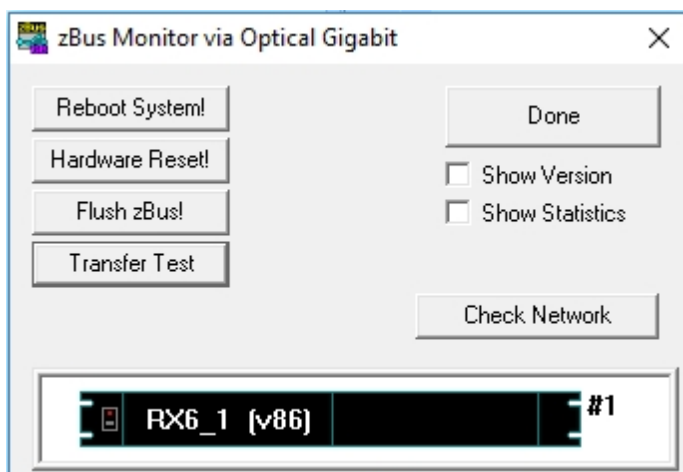
The RX6 should be visible at the bottom of the window. Press "Reboot System!", wait for the reboot, and

then press "Transfer Test". If the "Test Passed" message appears, you may press "Done" to close zBUSmon and proceed to the acquisition program.
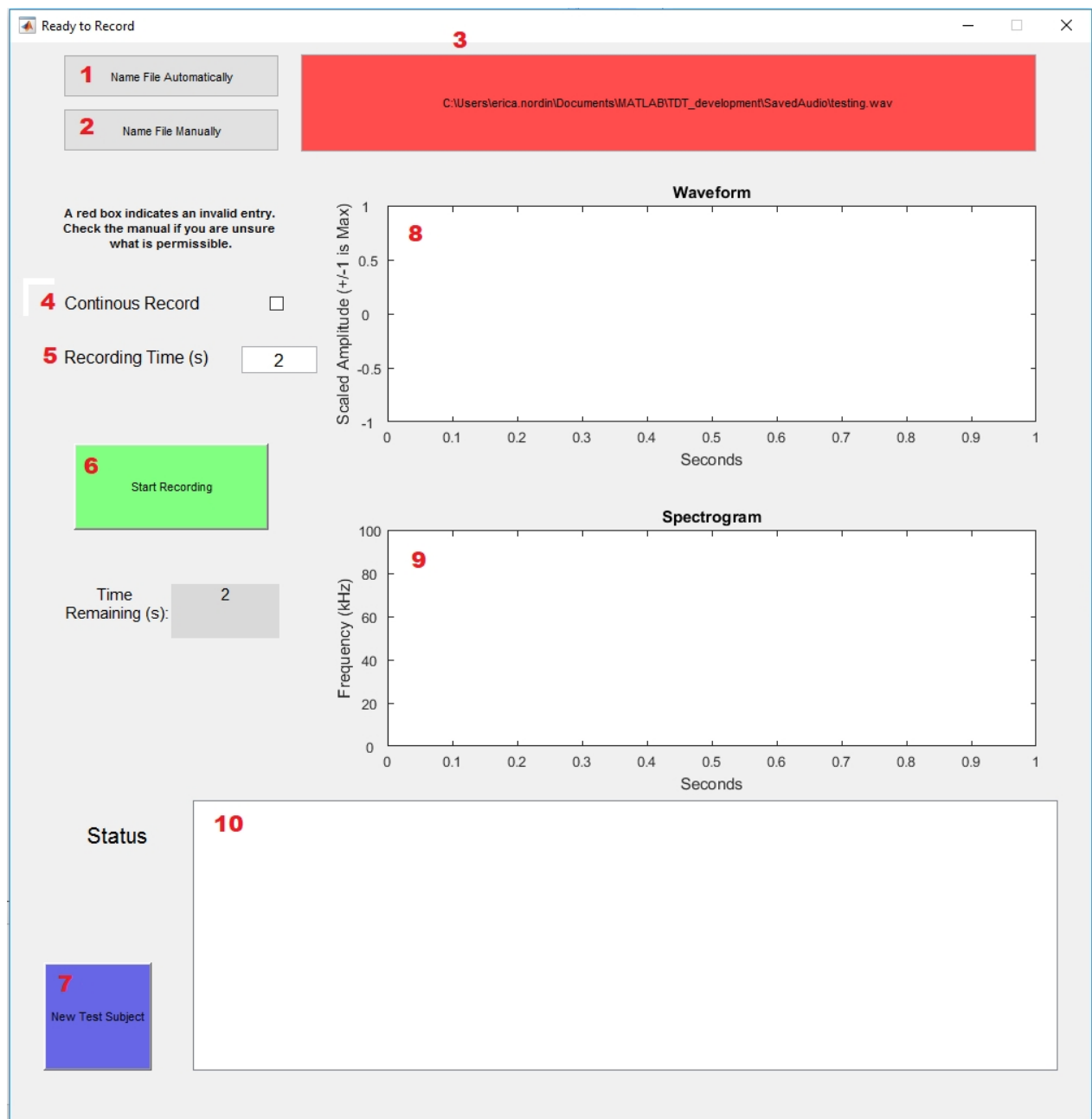
Opening the program

A shortcut for the program is placed on the desktop. If the shortcut is absent, the program can be found at C:\Ultrasonic Recording Program\GUI\Ultrasonic_Recording_Interface.exe. Opening the program will display the main GUI, outlined in the next section.

GUI Overview

1. Automatic Naming: enables the user to enter key information and let the program fill in the blanks to name the file
2. Manual Naming: enables the user to enter the file name and pathway themselves
3. File Field: displays the file name and pathway

4. Continuous Checkbox: toggles whether or not the user wants the program to record indefinitely
5. Recording Time Field: specifies the number of seconds the program will record for
6. Start/Stop Button: begins and ends the recording
7. New Test Subject Button: resets the GUI for a new rat
8. Waveform: graphs amplitude vs time of the live recording
9. Spectrogram: graphs frequency vs time of the live recording
10. Status Output: displays updates on the program's activity

Terminating the recording session

The program can be closed by exiting the main GUI. However, closing is disabled while the program is actively recording or saving so as to prevent data loss. If you are attempting to close the program and your attempts are failing, check the Status window to ensure that the program isn't saving or recording. If it is, either stop the recording or wait for saving to complete.
The newly recorded .wav files are not backed up automatically; it is recommended that you copy your files to an external hard drive at the end of every recording session to prevent data loss.
The microphone should be turned off between program uses. The RX6 can be left on if no recordings are planned within the next week.

File Field

C:\Data\noOverwrite.wav

The name of the audio file is displayed at the top of the main GUI. The save name defaults to the C drive when the program is started. (The computer does not allow files to be saved directly to the C drive; a subfolder must be chosen or created.)
A white background indicates that the file name is valid; a red background indicates that the file name is invalid and must be changed before the program allows the recording to be started. A valid name fulfills these criteria:
1. The name ends in .wav
2. The root of the pathway is a drive (eg C:\)
3. The file has a local name (eg filename.wav) within its directory
4. The file is saved in a subfolder instead of the root (files cannot be saved directly to the C: drive)
When "New Recording" is pressed for a new test subject, the local file name is wiped but the current directory is maintained.

Manual naming

The file can be manually named either by pressing "Name File Manually" or clicking directly on the name. Going through Name File Manually allows the user to select the appropriate directory and then type in the file name.
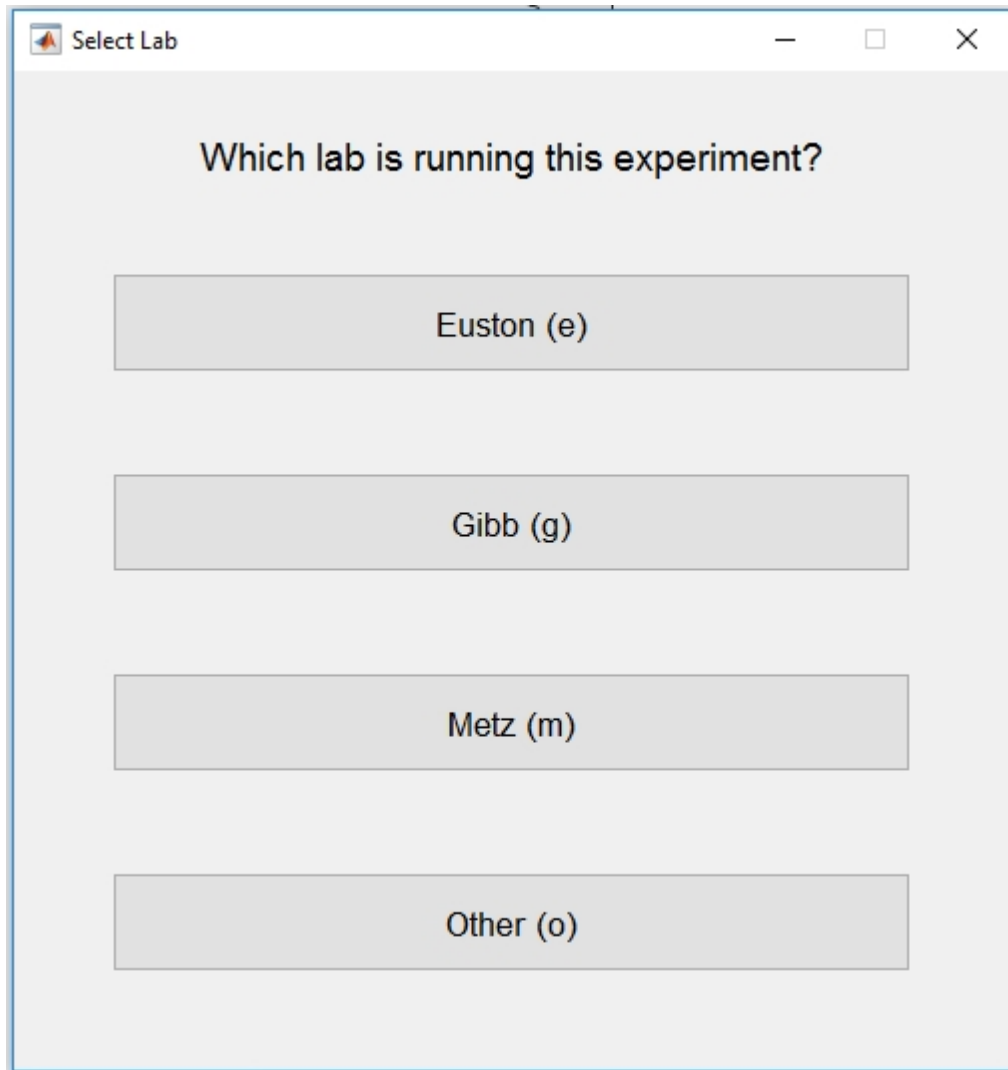Clicking directly on the name enables the user to type out the save name and location without going through a directory selection window. This method is intended for minor tweaks to the existing pathway and is not recommended as a primary naming technique.

Automatic naming

When the Automatic Naming button is pressed, a window opens which offers four options for naming based on the lab which the experiment is being run under: Euston, Gibb, Metz, or Other. The selection determines where the .wav file will be saved and what the naming format will be.

Rather than clicking the buttons, the appropriate lab can be selected by using the following keyboard shortcuts:
e = Euston
g = Gibb
m = Metz
o = Other

Selecting a lab will bring the user to a new window with entry fields for data relevant to the file name. The user can switch between the fields by pressing 'Tab' and finalize their data by pressing 'Enter'. The program will not allow the user to proceed if one or more fields are empty.
Once a lab has been selected, it is automatically assigned for every recording while the program is open. The lab can be changed by pressing 'Home' to bring back the lab selection screen.
If all data remains the same between back-to-back recordings except for the rat ID number, pressing 'Insert' increments the ID by 1 and keeps all other data identical.

Euston

When the Euston automatic naming format is chosen, the entry fields are "Rat ID", "Day ID", and "Cohort ID". Upon entry, the file will be named based on this data and the date and time of recording. For example, if the recording is made on September 3rd, 2017 at 4:30 pm for Rat #63 on Day #8, belonging to Cohort #4, the file will be named R63D8C4_2017-09-03_T16-30.wav.
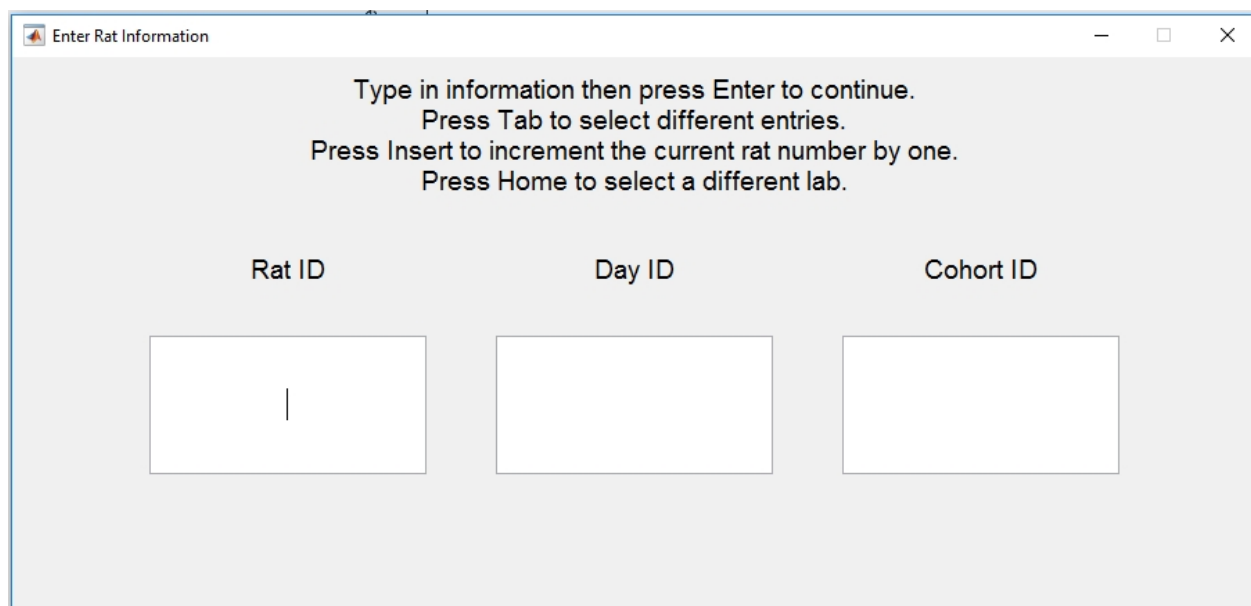The file will be saved in C:\Euston\ and will not be segregated into a subfolder.

Gibb

When the Gibb automatic naming format is chosen, the entry fields are "Rat ID or Litter Number", "Postnatal Day", and "Experiment". Upon entry, the file will be named based on this data and the date and time of recording. For example, if the recording is made on September 3rd, 2017 at 4:30 pm for Rat or Litter #63 on Postnatal Day #8, in Experiment #4, the file will be named ID63P8Ex4_2017-09-03_T16-30.wav.
The file will be saved in C:\Gibb\ and will be segregated into a subfolder based on the experiment. In the example above the file would be saved to the directory C:\Gibb\Experiment4\.
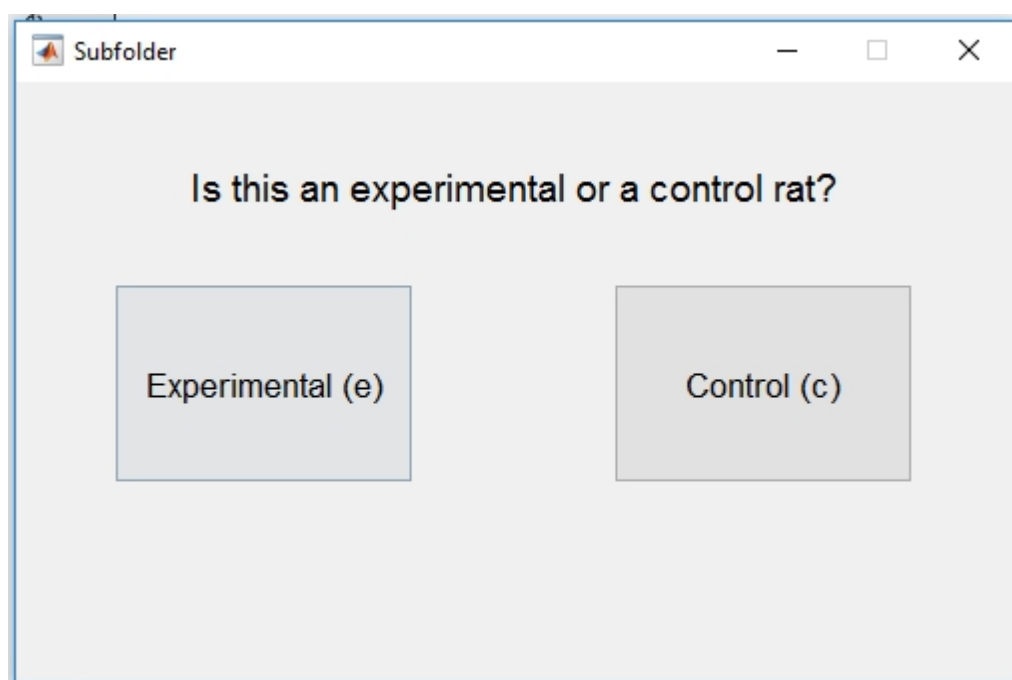
Metz

When the Metz automatic naming format is chosen, the entry fields are "Rat ID", "Day ID", and "Cohort ID". Upon entry, the file will be named based on this data and the date and time of recording. For example, if the recording is made on September 3rd, 2017 at 4:30 pm for Rat #63 on Day #8, belonging to Cohort #4, the file will be named R63D8C4_2017-09-03_T16-30.wav.

Upon data entry, another window will open asking whether the rat belongs to an experimental or control group.
Rather than clicking the buttons, the appropriate group can be selected by using the following keyboard shortcuts:
e = Experimental
c = Control

The file will be saved in C:\Metz\ and will be segregated into either the Experimental or Control subfolder depending on the selection in the second window.

Other

Other is used by labs other than Euston, Gibb, or Metz. The file naming format follows the same method as Euston, but files are saved in C:\Other\.

Continuous vs Timed Acquire

By toggling the Continuous checkbox, the user can determine whether the recording will time out automatically after the number of seconds specified by the Recording Time field, or will run until the the Stop Recording button is pressed.
When Continuous is not toggled, the user can set the length of the recording by typing in the number of seconds in the Recording Time field. Recording is not permitted when an invalid time is entered, as marked by a red field background. A valid time must be a natural number (a whole number greater than 0).

Storage Fidelity

Recordings are automatically saved as 32-bit float values for maximum fidelity. They can be compressed to reduce memory or become compatible with programs which use smaller bit values after the recording is complete.

Start/Stop

Pressing the green "Start Recording" begins the acquisition of audio, which will display in the Waveform and Spectrogram axes and write "Recording..." in the Status Output. The button will change to the red "Stop Recording" button which can be pressed at any time to halt acquisition, even when the timer has not fully elapsed in the case of non-continuous recording.

Waveform & Spectrogram
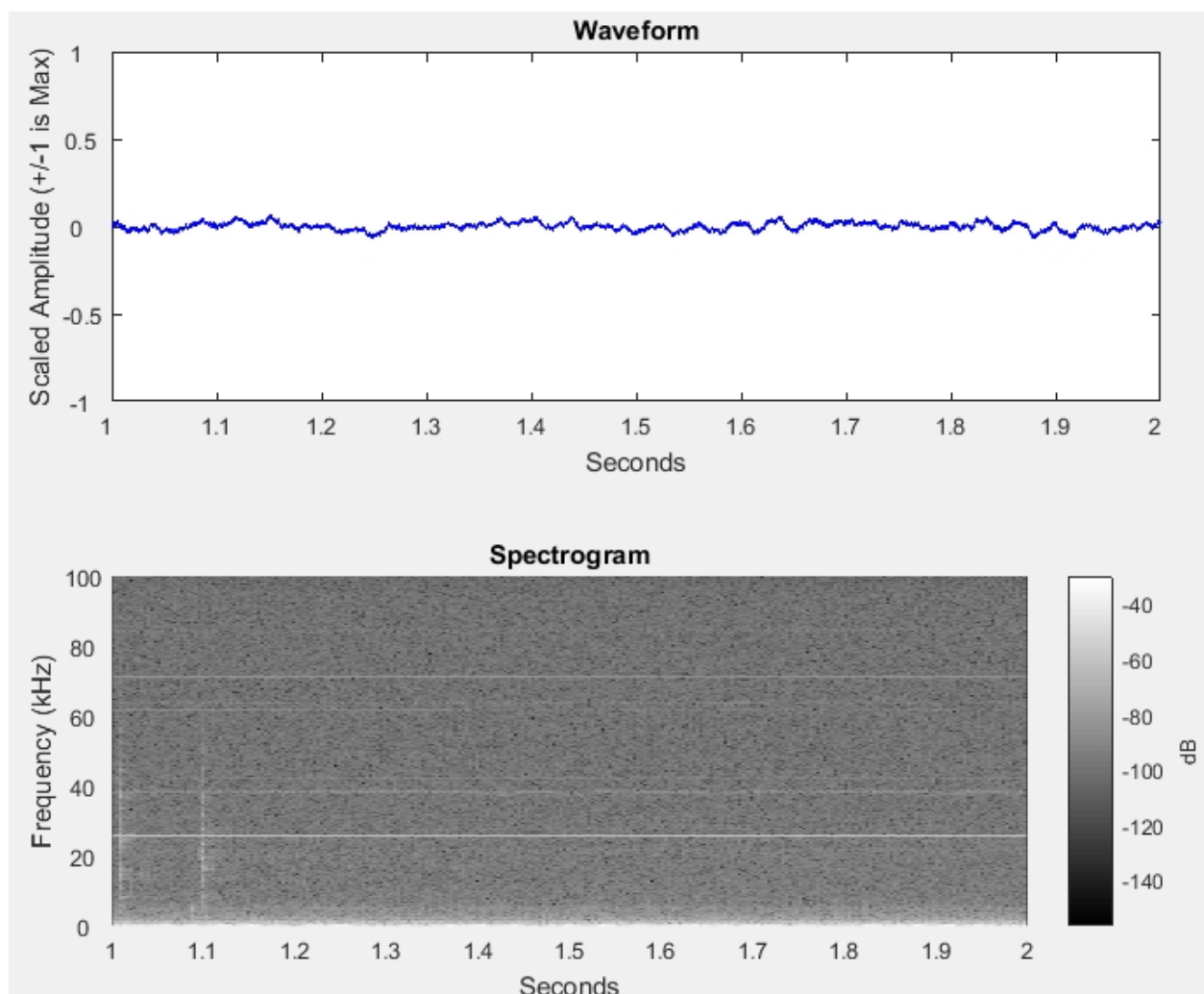
Data from the audio recording is displayed to the waveform and spectrogram axes one second at a time to provide live feedback of input.

The y-axis on the waveform plot is scaled to the maximum range of the microphone. If at any point the graph breaches the top or bottom of the graph, clipping is occurring and the settings on the microphone must be adjusted to a lower dB level.

The spectrogram displays vocalizations up to 100 kHz in frequency. Due to limitations in the processor, frequencies above 100 kHz cannot be represented in the recording.

Status Output

The status output field displays information for the user. A typical recording session produces the four lines of output shown above. This is also where warnings and error messages appear.

New Test Subject

After a recording has been completed and saved, pressing the New Test Subject button will reset elements of the program to enable a new recording. After one recording is complete, the program will not allow the user to press "Start Recording" again until it is initialized for the new recording task. The current directory is maintained, but the local file name is erased.

Errors

Following are some problems that you may encounter and error messages that may appear in the Status output. If you discover any glitches or problems with the program that are not addressed in this section, please contact Erica Nordin at erica.nordin@uleth.ca with details about the encountered issue.

"Invalid field prevents record"

Either the recording time or the file name is invalid. Check which one is coloured red and make appropriate changes.

"Transfer rate is too slow"

The program is not saving the audio fast enough to keep pace with data acquisition. Close all programs aside from MATLAB to ensure maximum processing power is diverted to the program.

"RX6 not connected"

The program is unable to load the appropriate circuits onto the processor. Check that the RX6 processor is turned on and all connecting cords are securely in place. Run the zBUSmon procedure to ensure that the the PC is properly interfacing with the RX6. If the error continues, turn off the RX6 and microphone, restart the PC, and begin the start up sequence from scratch.

"Microphone not connected"

The program is not receiving input from the microphone. Check that the microphone is turned on and all connecting cords are securely in place.

Program or computer crashes during recording or before saving is complete

In the case of a crash, the program will not have produced a .wav file. However, it will have produced a binary .f32 file which contains the data recorded up to the crash point and has the same name as the .wav file which was supposed to be produced. Open the BinaryToWav program at C:\Ultrasonic Recording Program\RecoverAudio\BinaryToWav and select your .f32 file when the file selection window appears. The program will convert the .f32 file into a .wav file and display the following message upon completion:
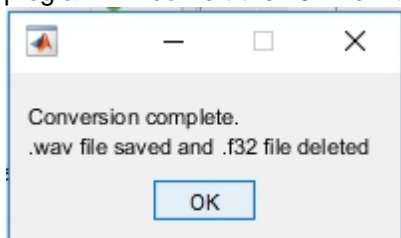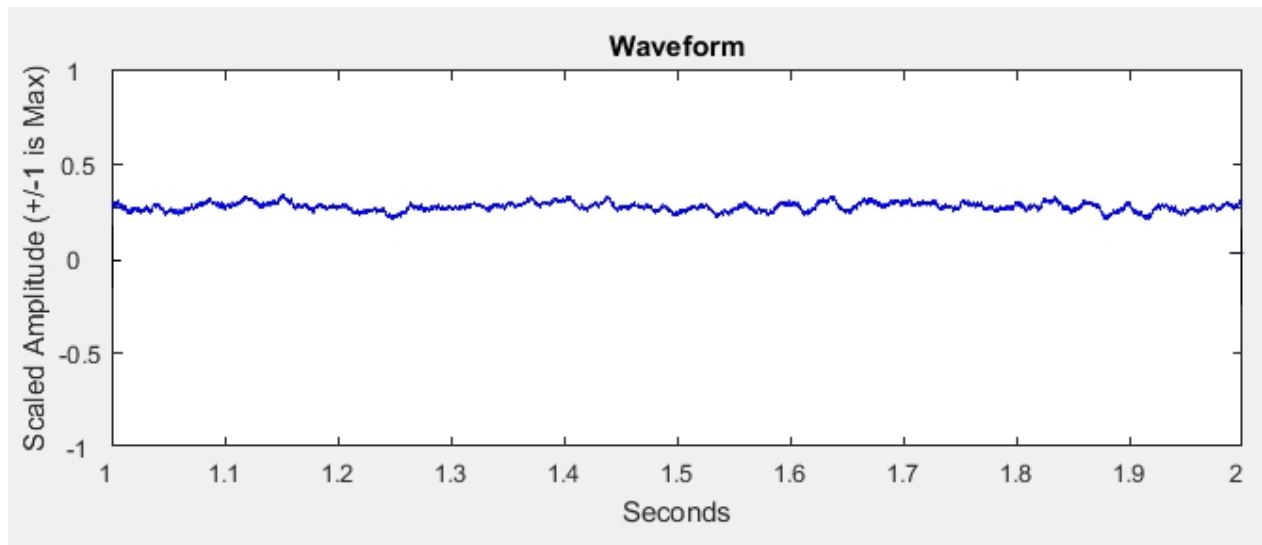
DC offset

DC offset can be recognized by the mean value of the waveform amplitude shifting to be above or below 0. DC offset can result in unexpected audio clipping errors. If you observe DC offset when you begin a recording, stop the recording and reset the RX6 by following the zBUSmon procedure.