

2015-11-22_intro-correlation-and-modeling

November 22, 2015

```
In [1]: from __future__ import division
        from functions import *
        from utils import *

        %matplotlib inline
        %load_ext autoreload
        %autoreload 2

In [2]: %%javascript
        IPython.OutputArea.auto_scroll_threshold = 9999;

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

In [3]: mouseA = '/Volumes/DATA/DATA/Equalized Separation/2014 Oct 27/'
        mouseB = '/Volumes/DATA/DATA/Equalized Separation/2014 Oct 22/'

        # mouseA = '/Users/guillaume/Projects/GEVI-DATA/2014 Oct 27/'
        # mouseB = '/Users/guillaume/Projects/GEVI-DATA/2014 Oct 22/'

In [4]: dataA = Parallel(n_jobs=8)(delayed(getExpData)(i, mouseA) for i in [3,4,5,6])
        dataB = Parallel(n_jobs=8)(delayed(getExpData)(i, mouseB) for i in [2,3,4,5])
```

0.1 Discarded data (from Appendix M. Baer Msc Thesis)

0.1.1 Mouse A

exp3

- r1
- r2
- r3
- r4
- r5

exp4

- r1
- r2

exp6

- r5

0.1.2 Mouse B

exp3

- r2
- r4
- r5

exp4

- r1
- r2

```
In [5]: discard = {
    'MouseA':
    {
        3 : [1,2,3,4,5],
        4 : [1,2],
        6 : [5]
    },
    'MouseB' :
    {
        3 : [2,4,5],
        4 : [1,2]
    }
}
```

```
In [6]: goodDataA = keepGoodData(dataA, discard['MouseA'],3)
goodDataB = keepGoodData(dataB, discard['MouseB'],2)
```

```
In [7]: # data[exp][0:ratio][repeat][x][y]
np.array(goodDataA[2][0]).shape
```

```
Out[7]: (4, 2921, 60, 80)
```

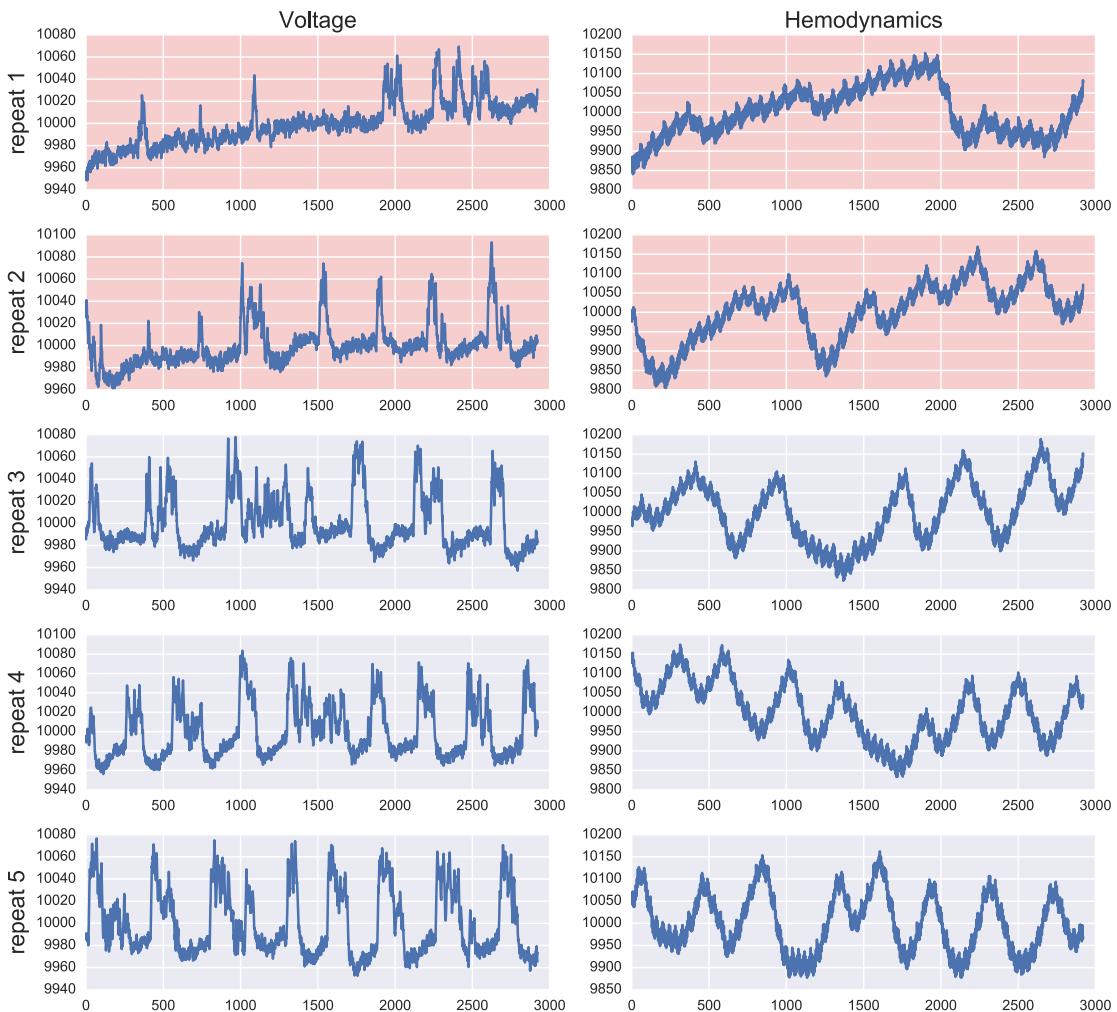
1 Mouse A

```
In [8]: for i in range(len(dataA)):
    plotData(dataA[i], i, discard['MouseA'], start=3)
```

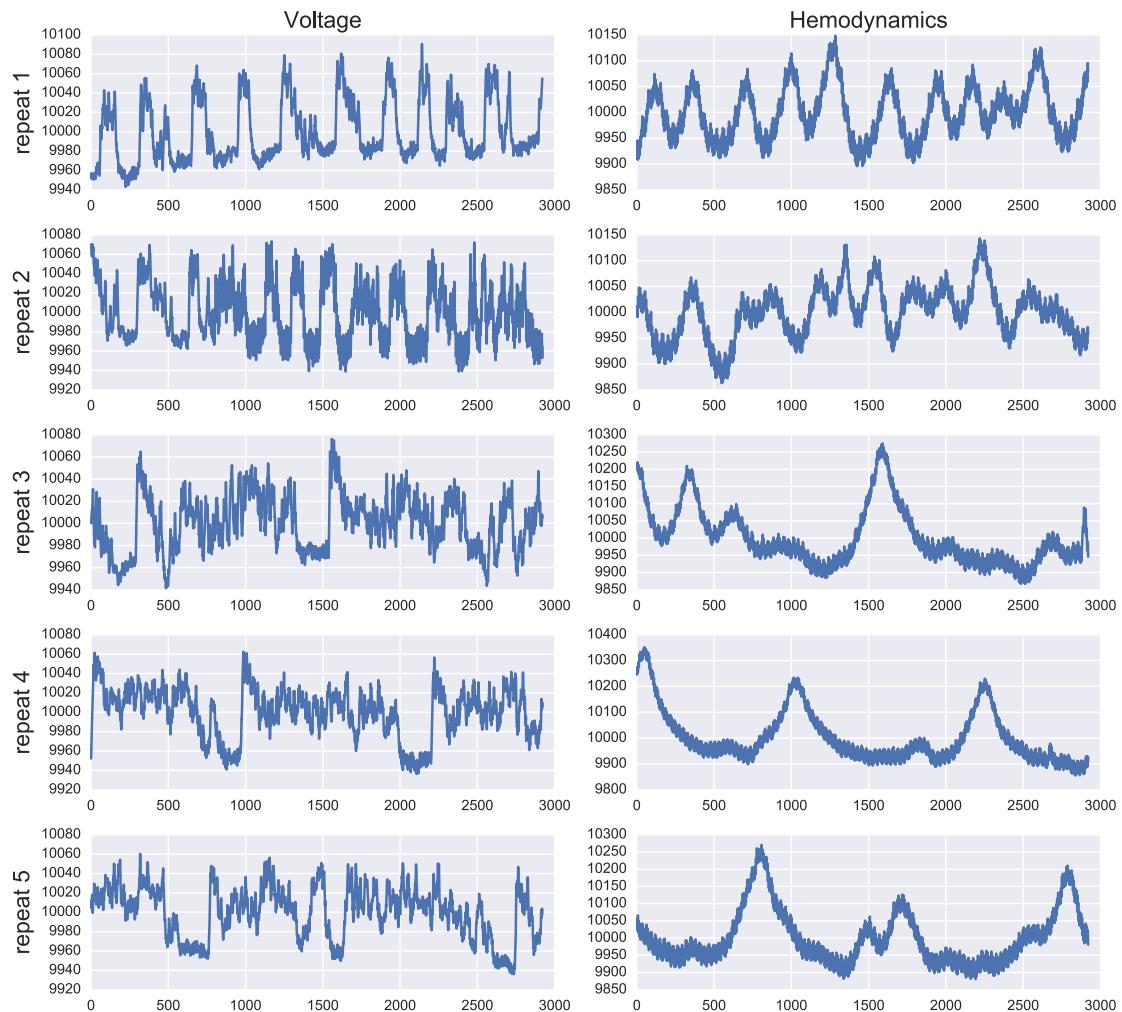
Experiment 3



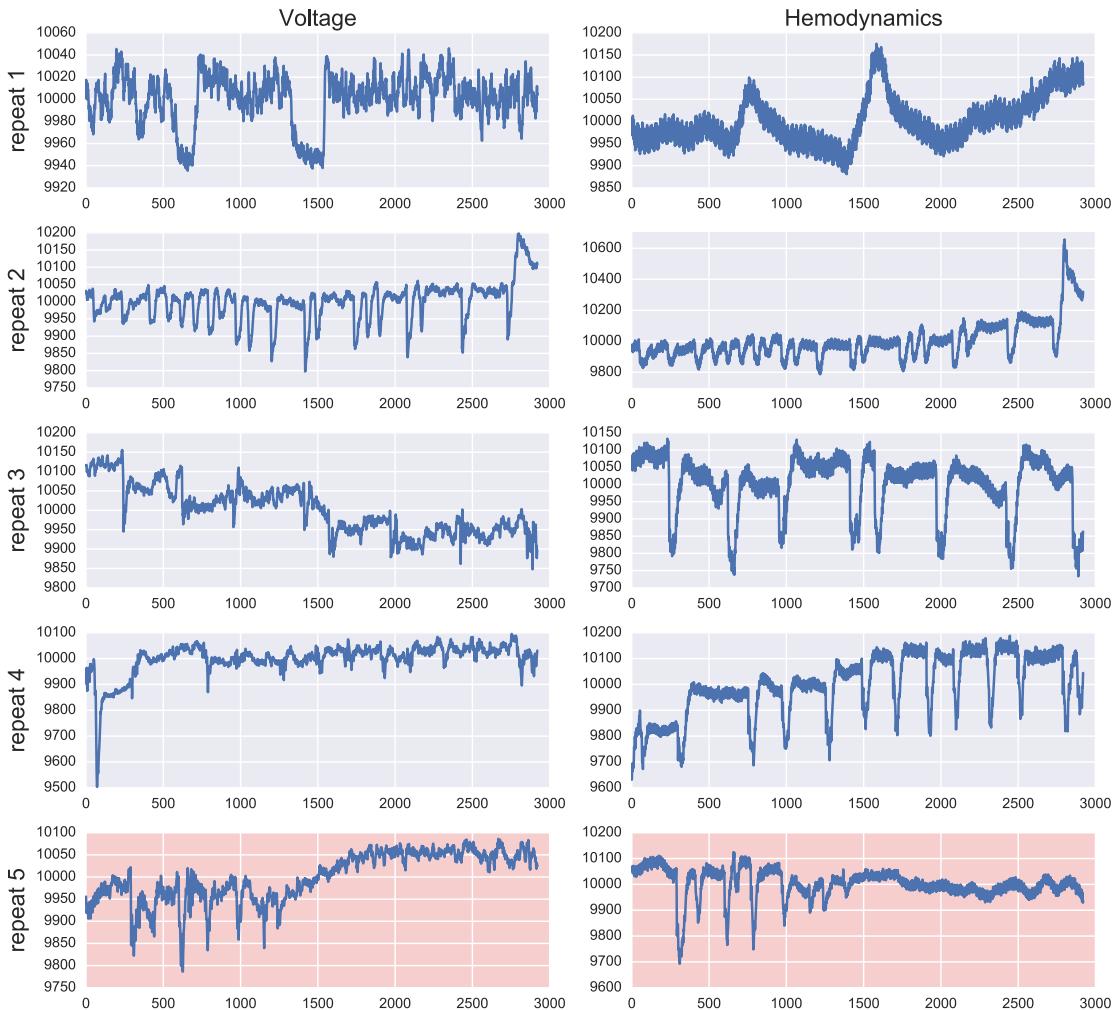
Experiment 4



Experiment 5



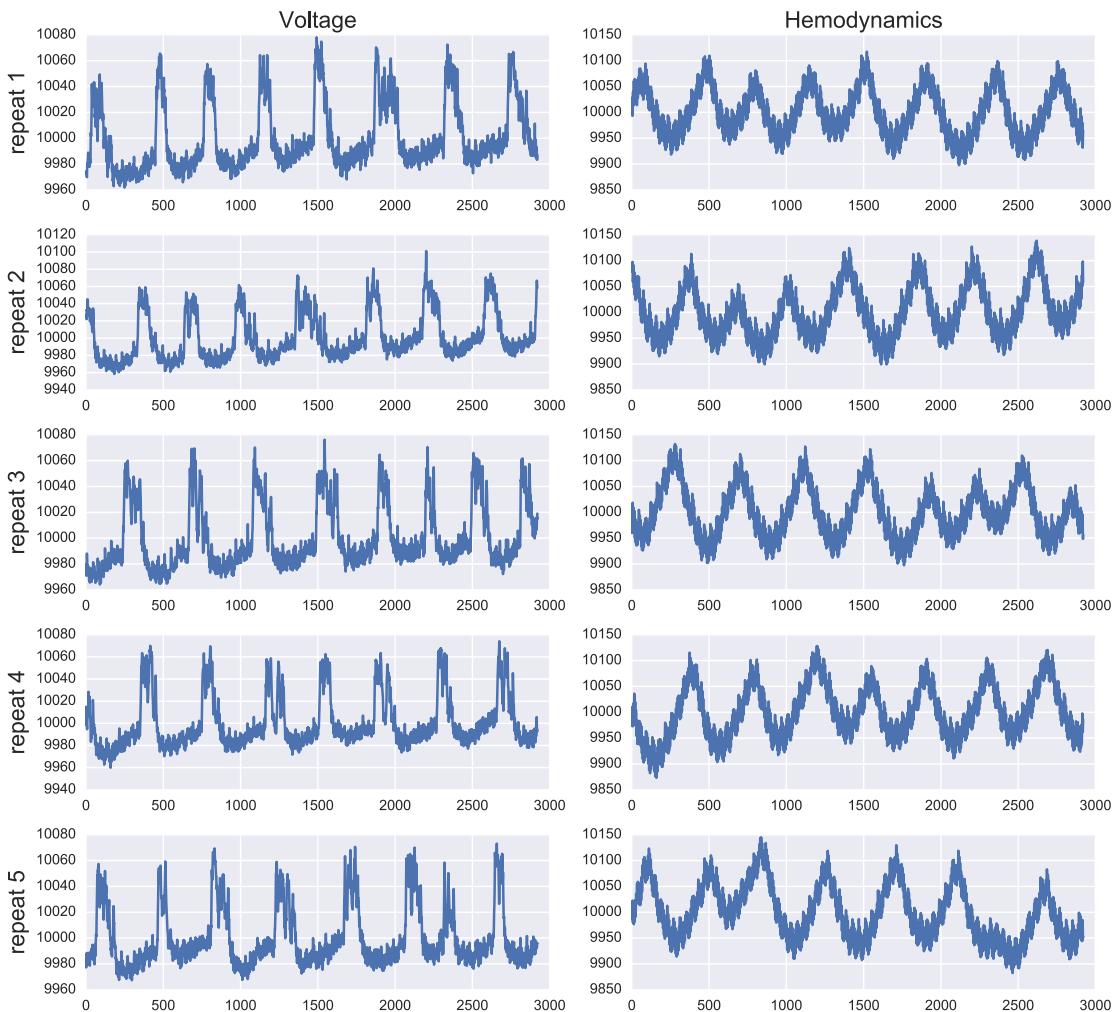
Experiment 6



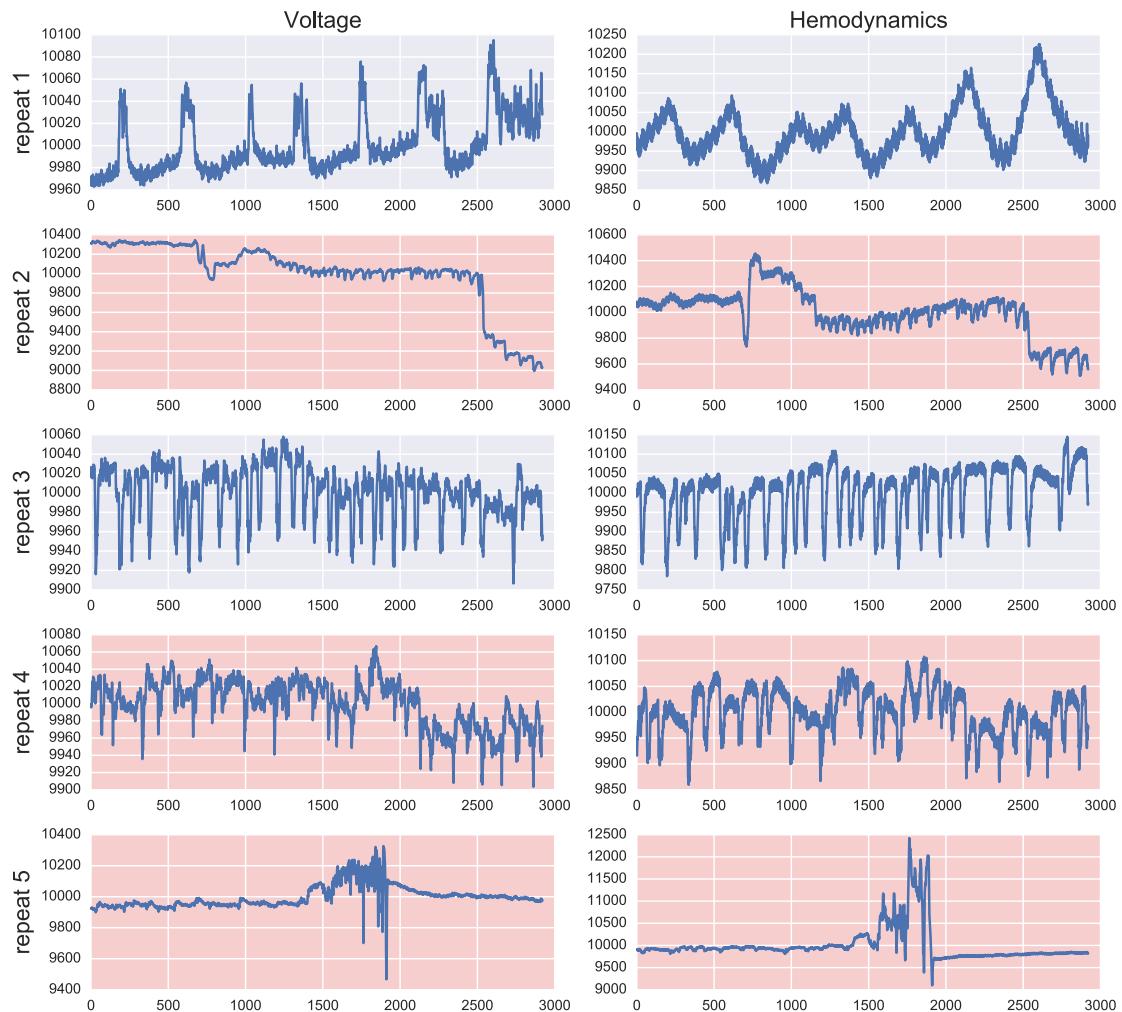
2 Mouse B

```
In [9]: for i in range(len(dataB)):  
    plotData(dataB[i], i, discard['MouseB'], 2)
```

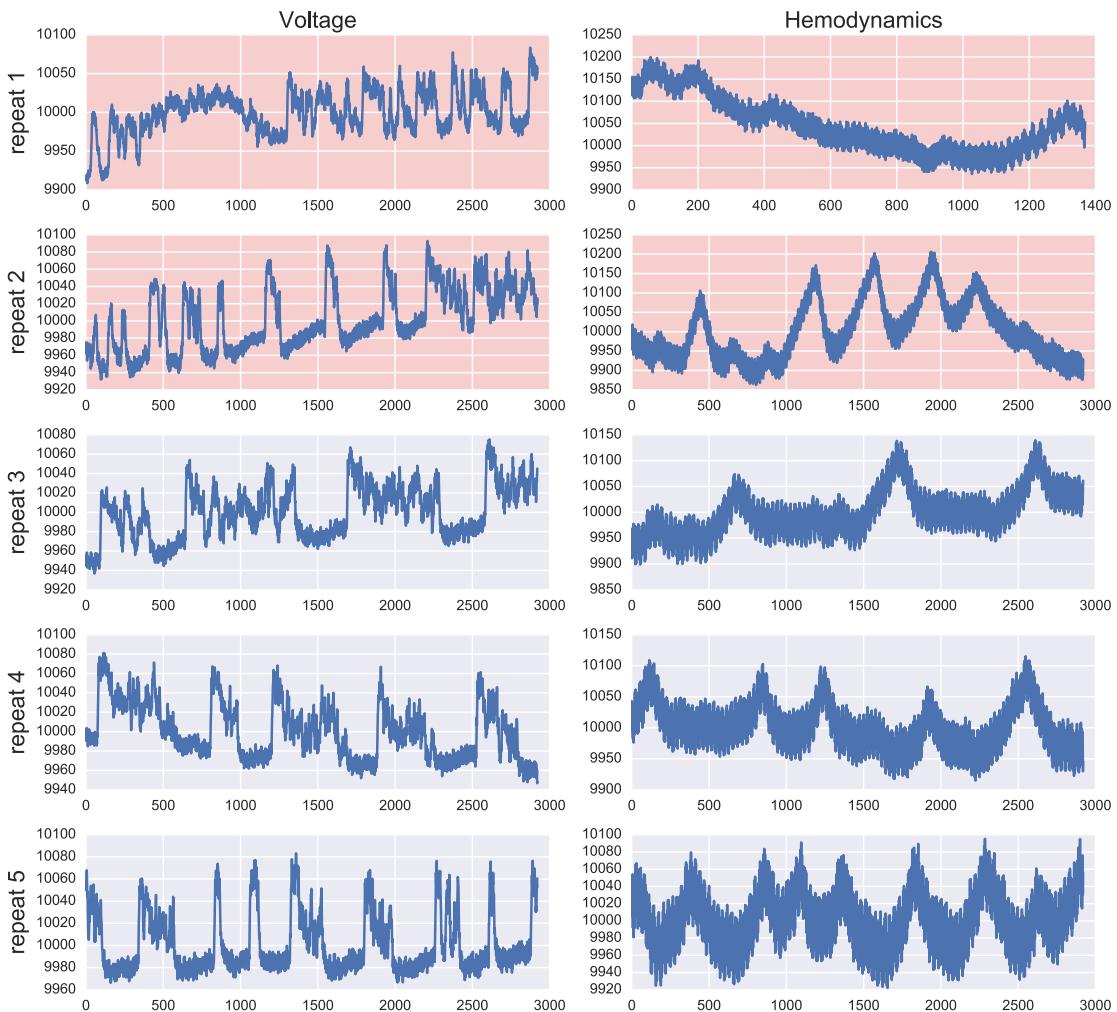
Experiment 2



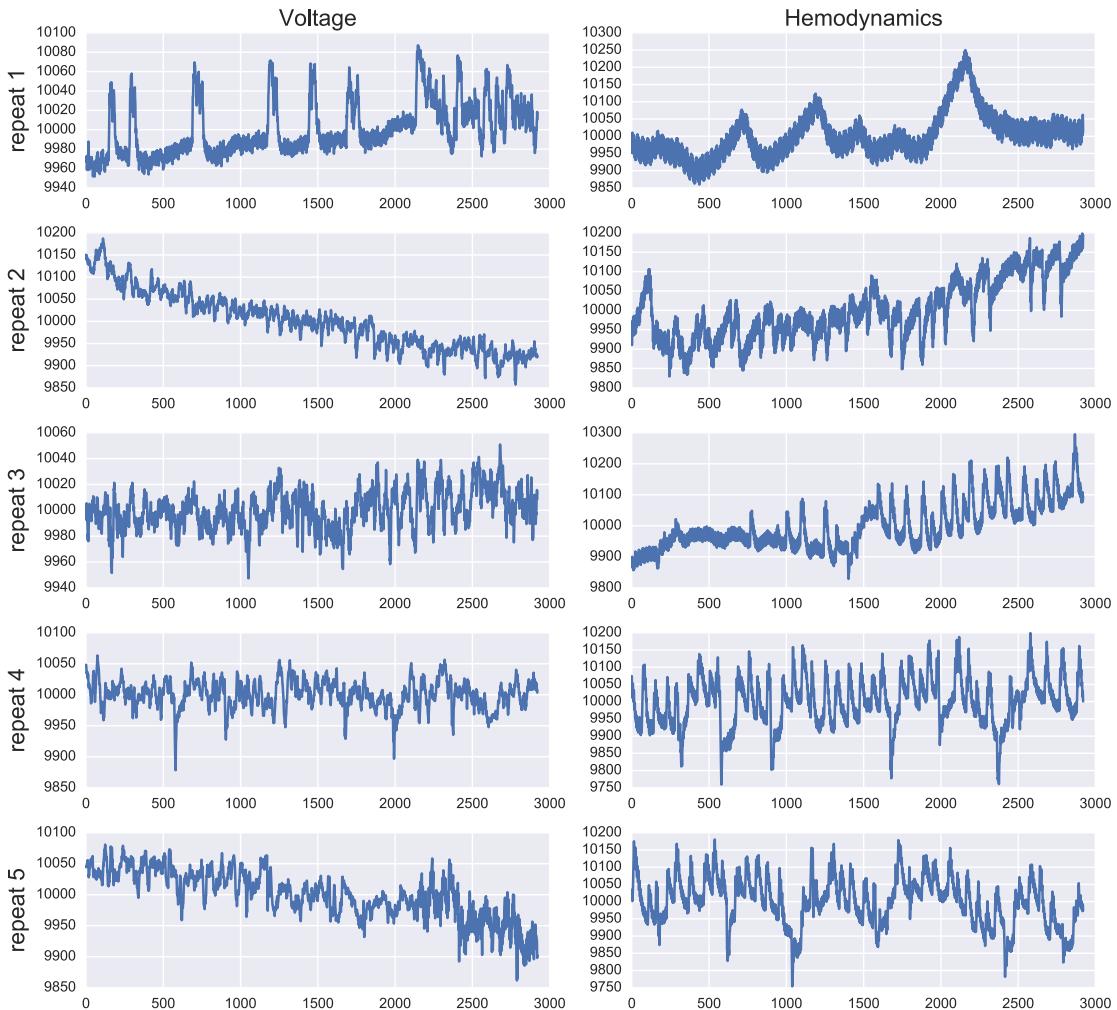
Experiment 3



Experiment 4



Experiment 5



3 Transfer functions

- 3.1 the voltage and hemodynamic signals are averaged over all pixels for the 10 following images (sliding average) and the ratio of both functions is filtered in the frequency domain.

In [10]: `fig = plt.figure(figsize=(11,5))`

```
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,2,1)
alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataA,1,100)
ax.plot(alpha)
ax.set_title('Mean transfer function mouse A')

ax = fig.add_subplot(1,2,2)
```

```

alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataB,1,100)
ax.plot(alpha)
ax.set_title('Mean transfer function mouse B')

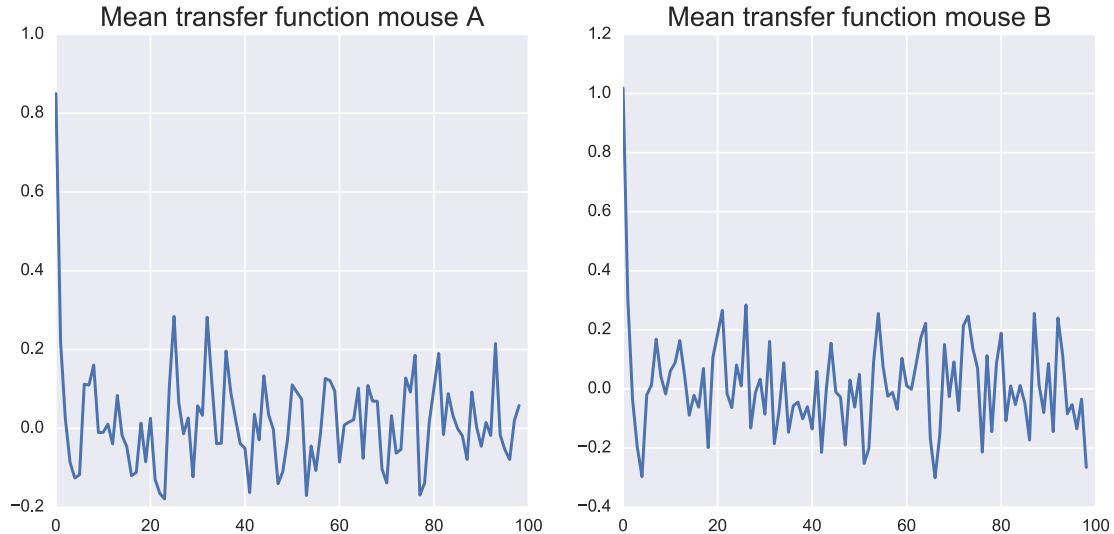
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(11,5))

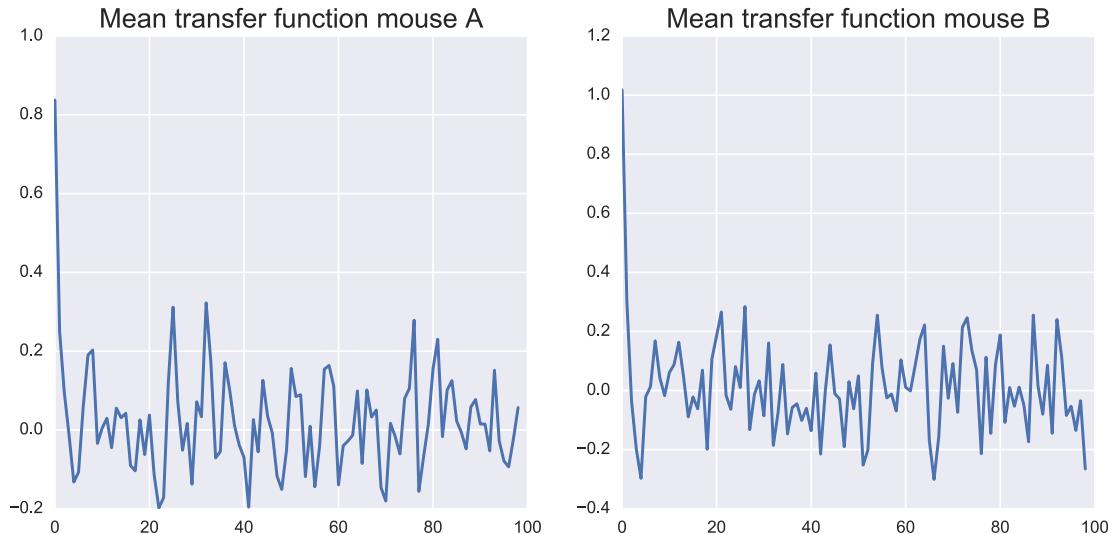
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,2,1)
alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataA,1,100)
ax.plot(alpha)
ax.set_title('Mean transfer function mouse A')

ax = fig.add_subplot(1,2,2)
alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataB,1,100)
ax.plot(alpha)
ax.set_title('Mean transfer function mouse B')

```

Out[10]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x19bedbf90>





3.2 Transfer function average on all experiments and all repeats

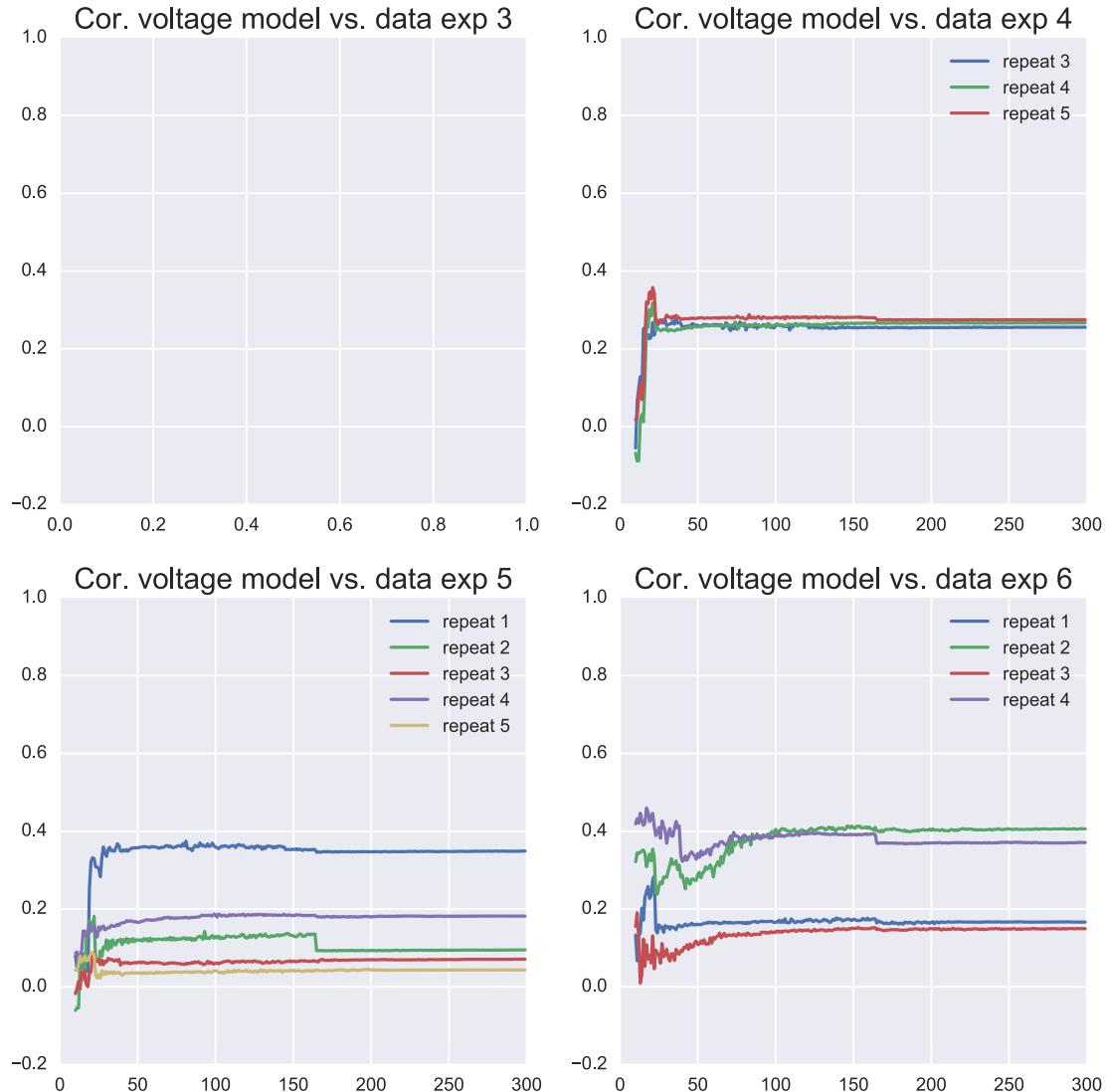
3.2.1 Voltage

```
In [11]: # compareCorr(data[1],data[3])
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataA)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrRatioAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataA,0,300), discard['MouseA'],
    plt.suptitle('Voltage Mouse A', fontsize=26)

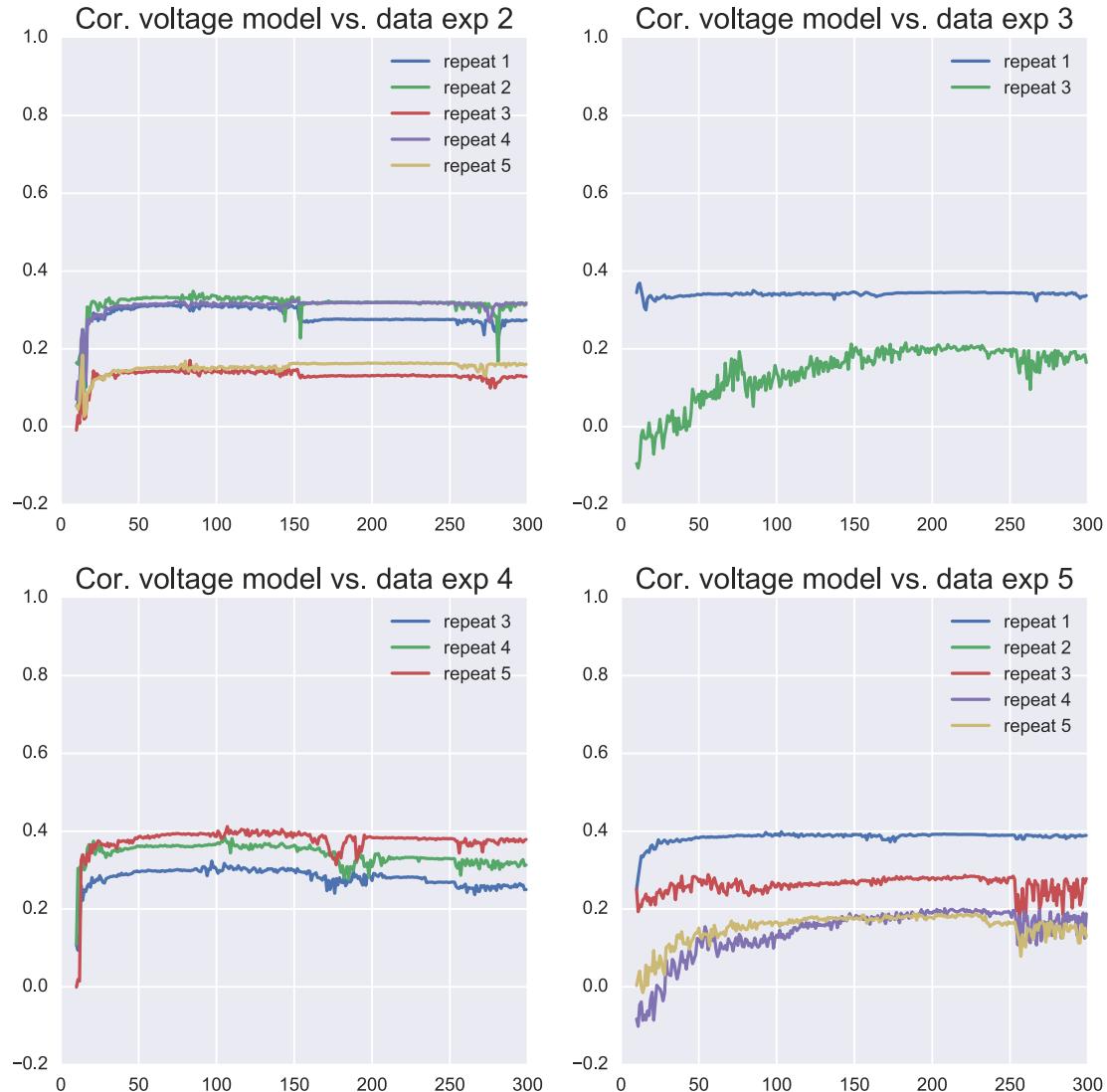
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataB)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrRatioAlpha(ax, dataB[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataB,0,300), discard['MouseB'],
    plt.suptitle('Voltage Mouse B', fontsize=26)

Out[11]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x16c7fbbd0>
```

Voltage Mouse A



Voltage Mouse B



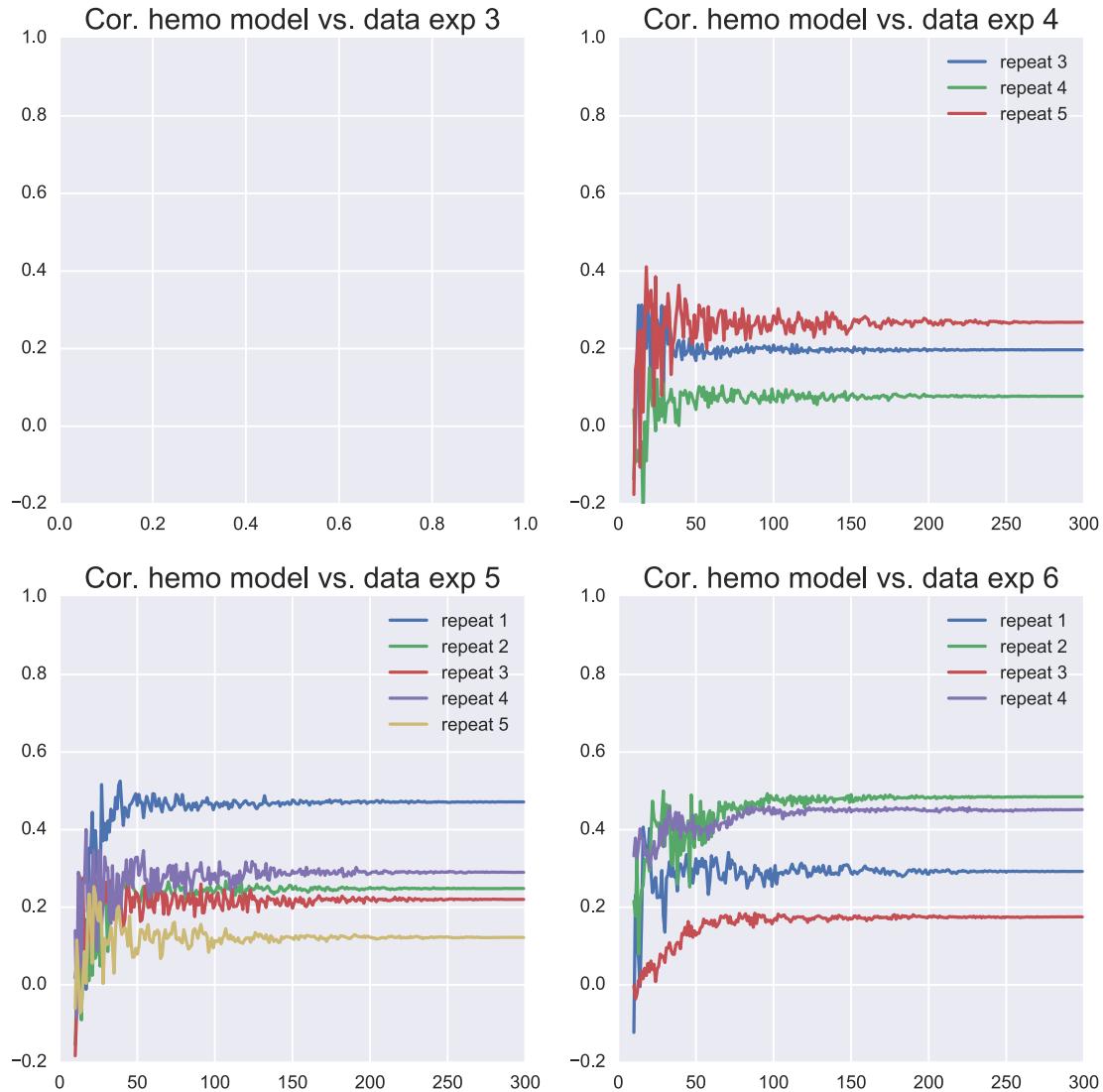
3.2.2 Hemo

```
In [12]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataA)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataA,0,100), discard['MouseA'], c)
    plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse A', fontsize=26)

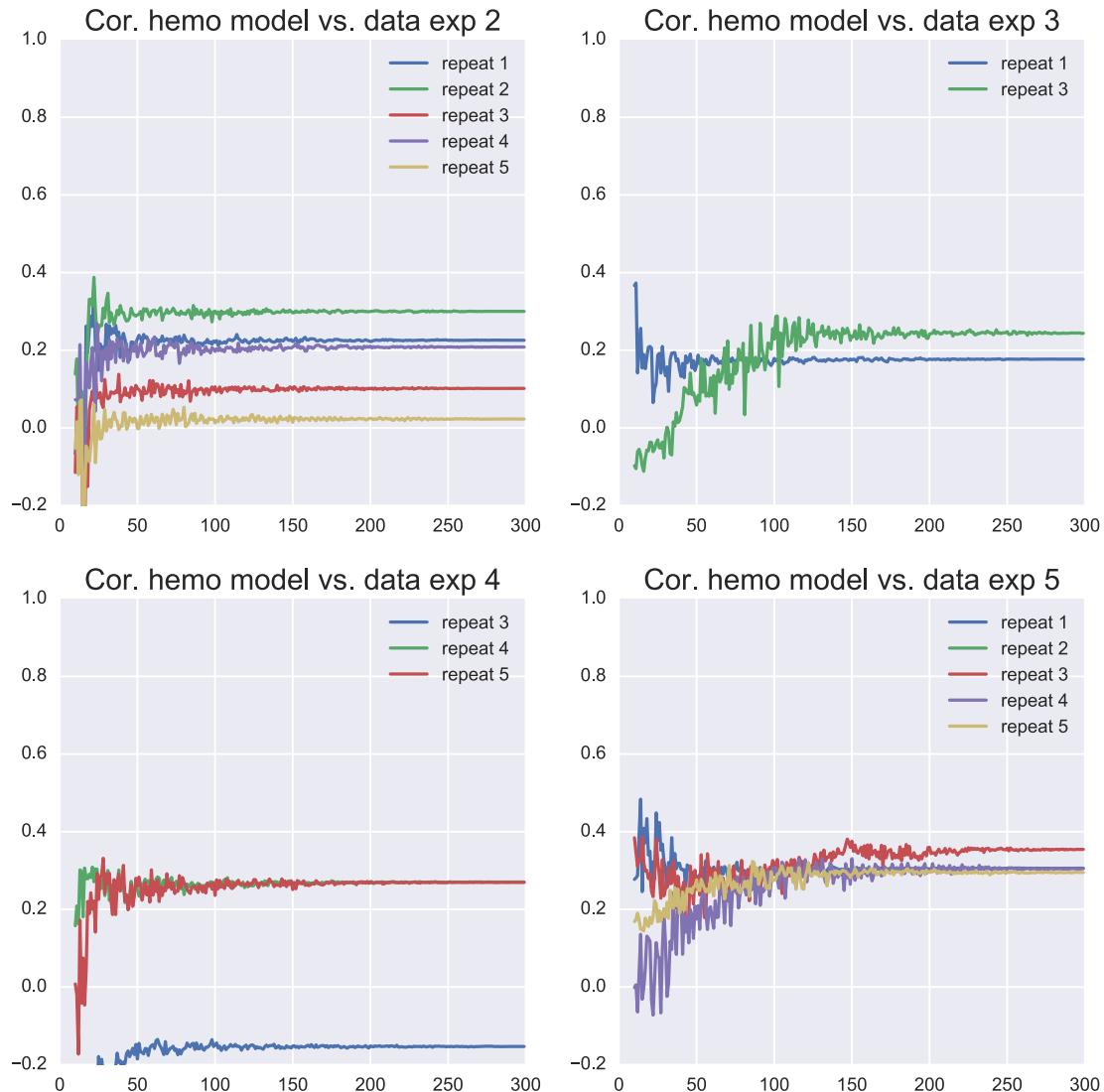
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataB)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataB[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered(goodDataB,0,100), discard['MouseB'], c)
    plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse B', fontsize=26)
```

Out[12]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x117ab6410>

Hemo Mouse A



Hemo Mouse B



```
In [13]: ## With the 'bad' data
```

```
In [14]: # # compareCorr(data[1], data[3])
# fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
# for i in range(len(dataA)):
#     ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
#     plotCorrRatioAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataA,0,300), exp = i, start = 3)
```

3.3 Transfer function average through all repeats, on each experiment separately (overfitting?)

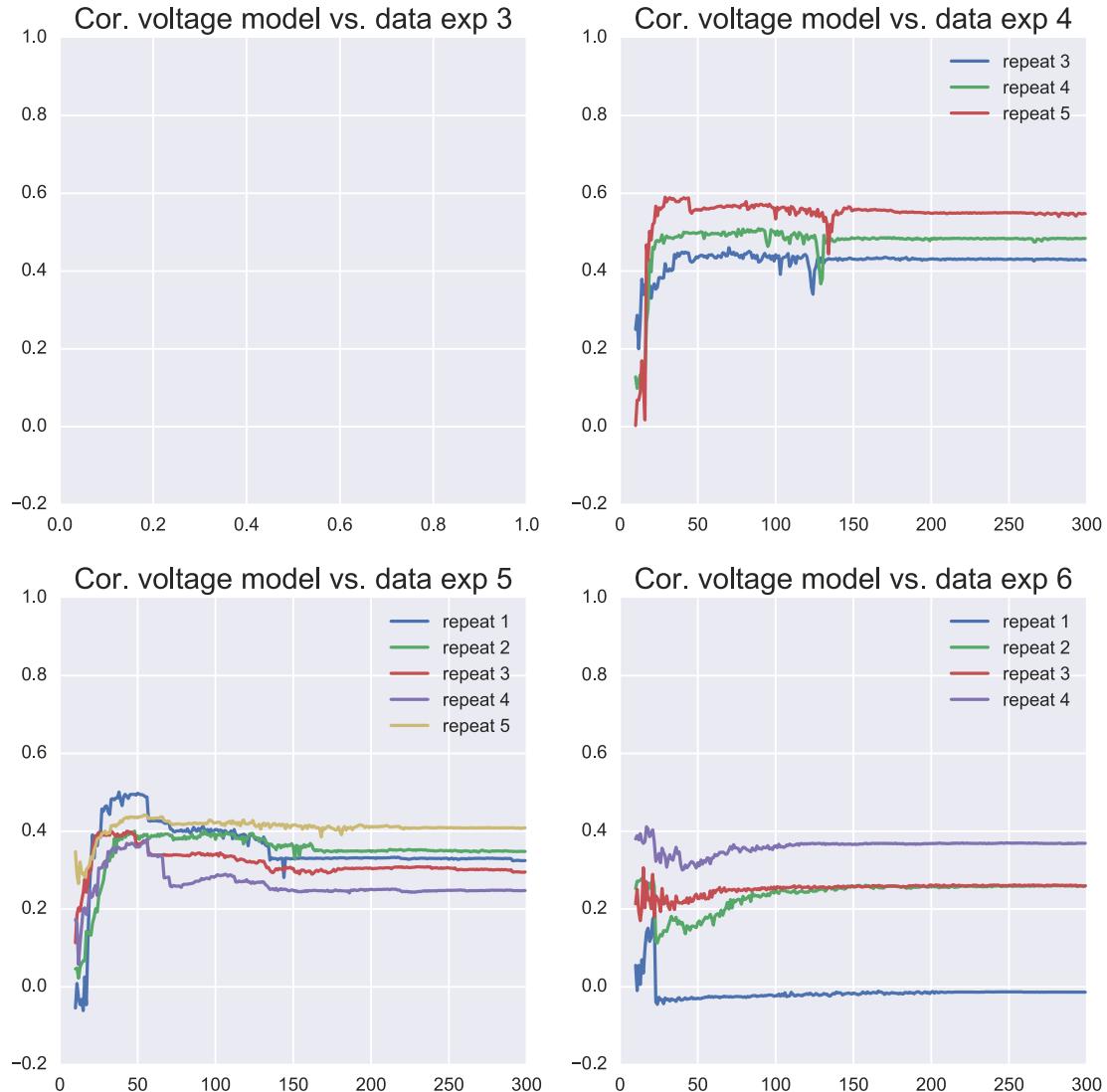
3.3.1 Voltage

```
In [15]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataA)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrRatioAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[i]],0,300), discard['MouseA'])
    plt.suptitle('Voltage Mouse A', fontsize=26)

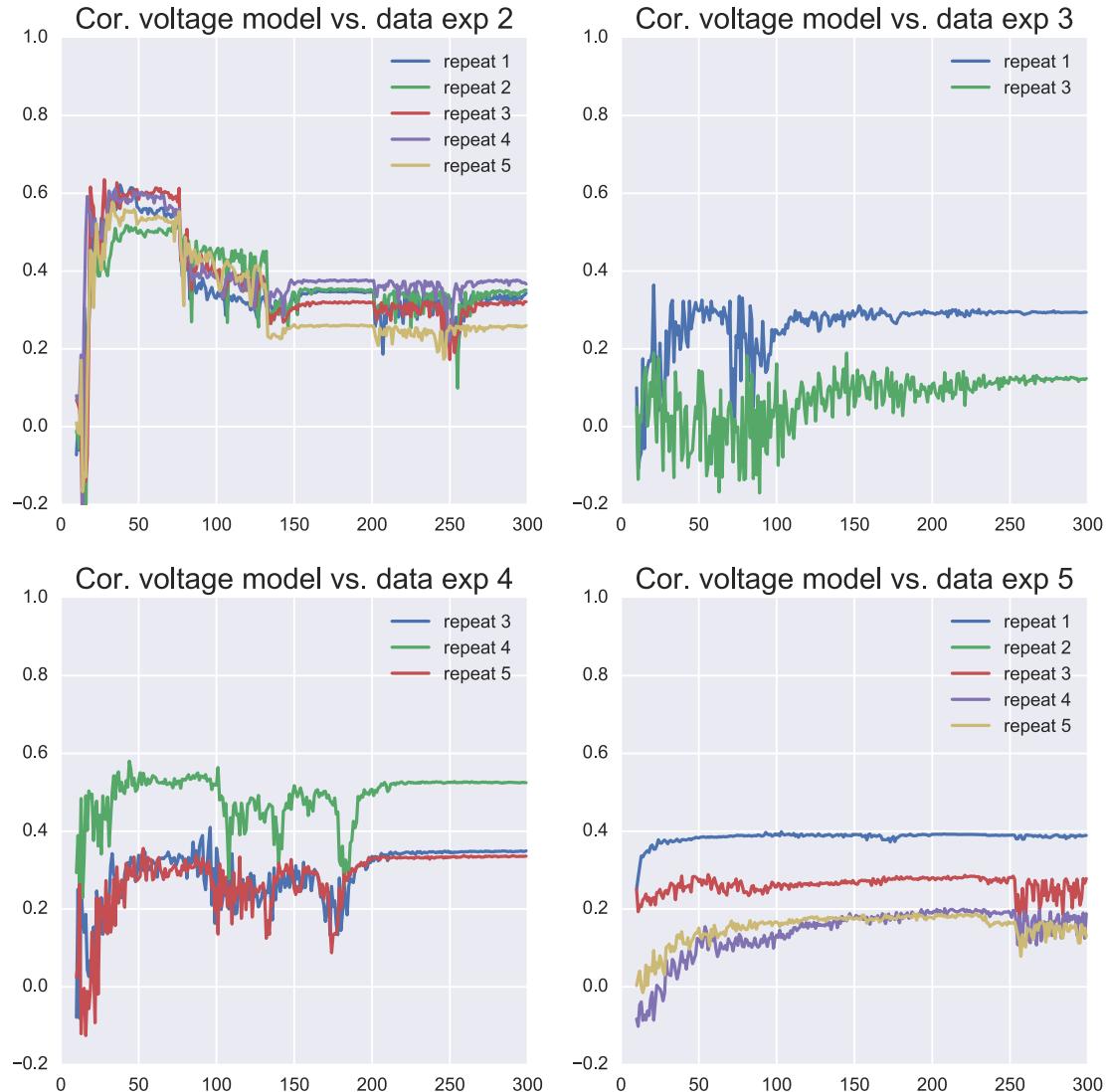
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataB)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrRatioAlpha(ax, dataB[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataB[i]],0,300), discard['MouseB'])
    plt.suptitle('Voltage Mouse B', fontsize=26)

Out[15]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x19d6ba590>
```

Voltage Mouse A



Voltage Mouse B



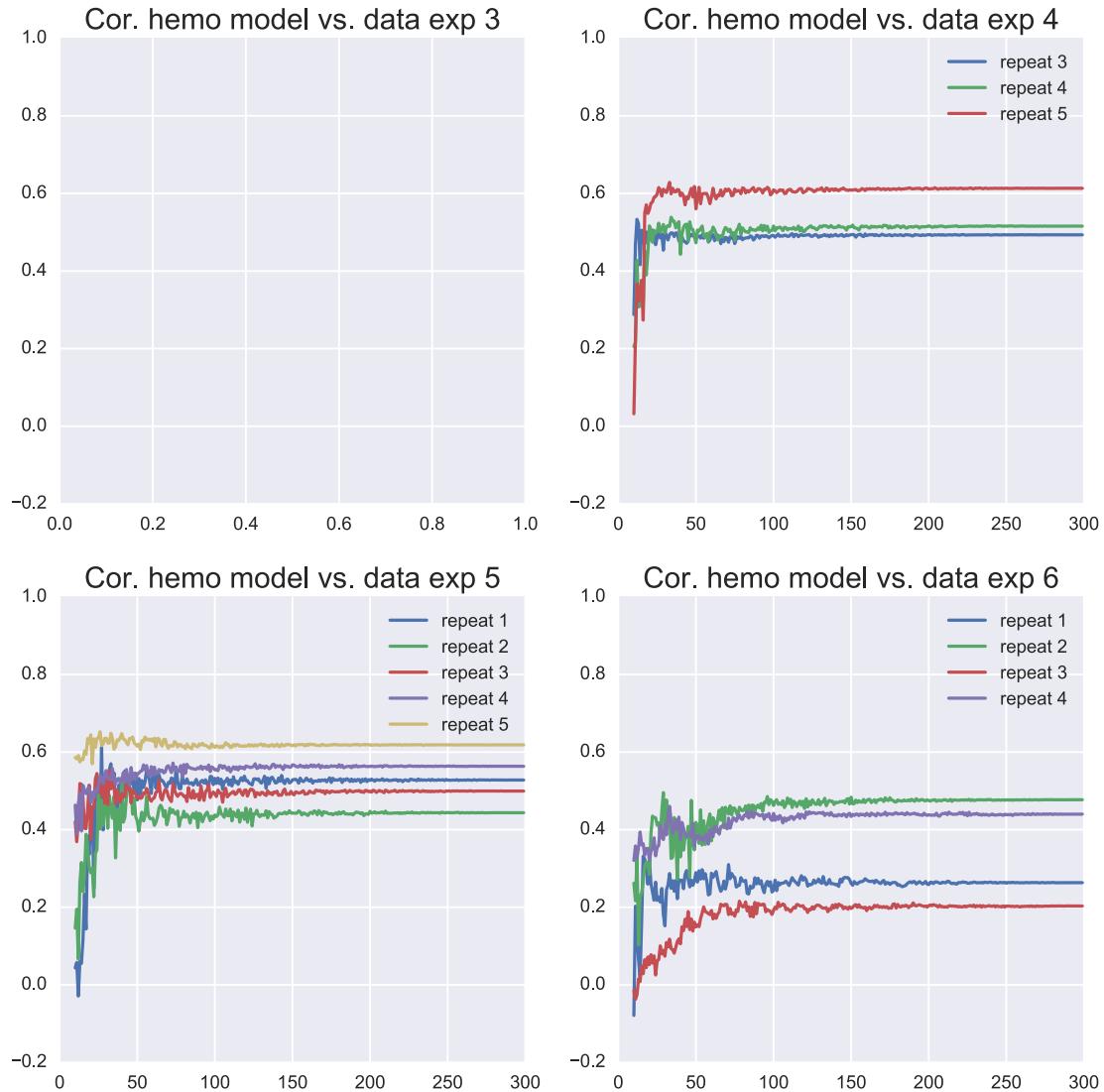
3.3.2 Hemo

```
In [16]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataA)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[i]],0,100), discard['MouseA'],
    plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse A', fontsize=26)

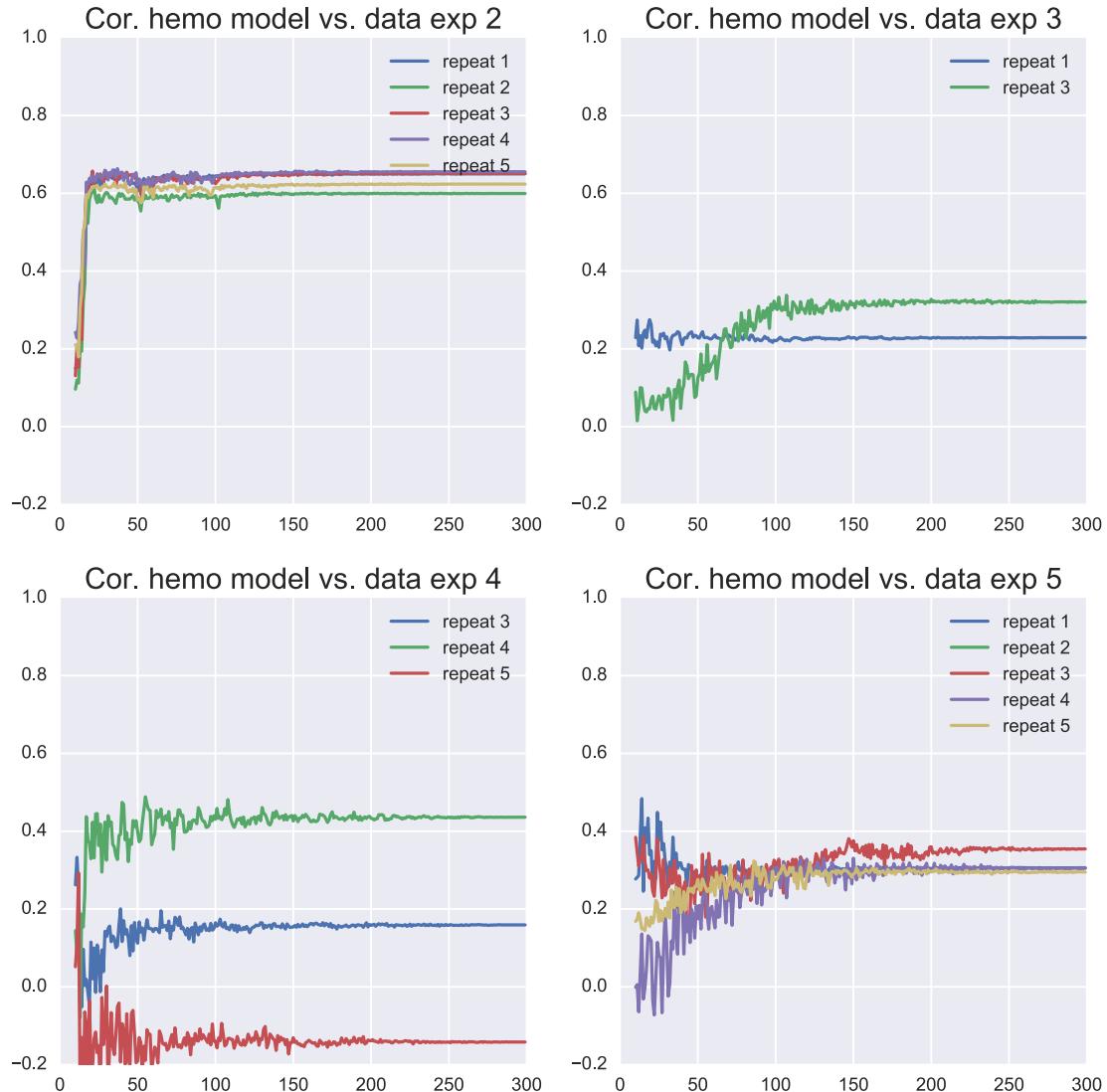
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataB)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataB[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataB[i]],0,100), discard['MouseB'],
    plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse B', fontsize=26)
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x1b83a4610>

Hemo Mouse A



Hemo Mouse B



3.3.3 Using transfer function from mouse B to model mouse A's hemo signal

3.3.4 Using transfer function from mouse A to model mouse B's hemo signal

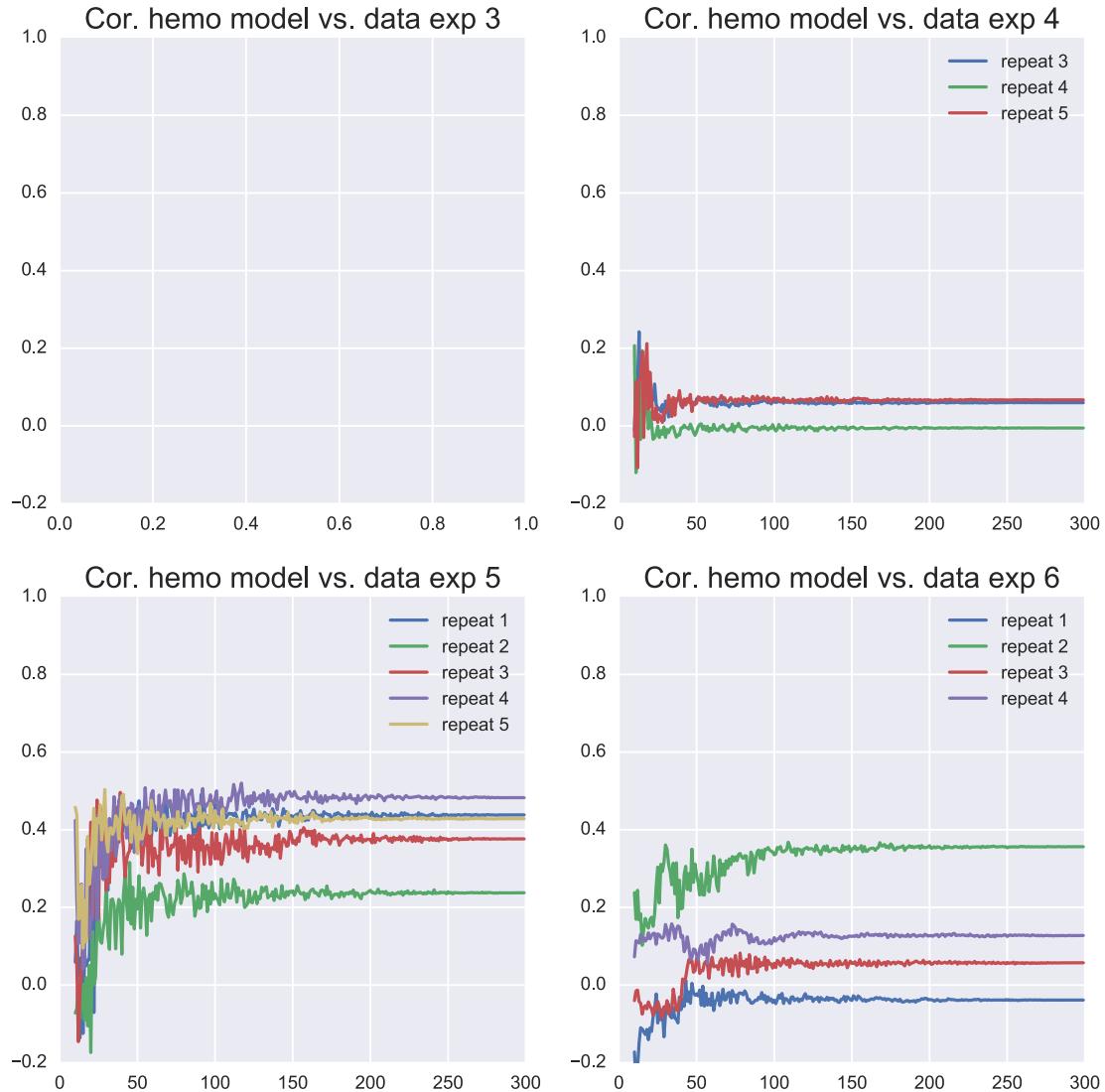
```
In [17]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataA)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
    plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataA[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataB[i]],0,100), discard['MouseA'],
plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse A', fontsize=26)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(len(dataB)):
    ax = fig.add_subplot(2,2,i+1)
```

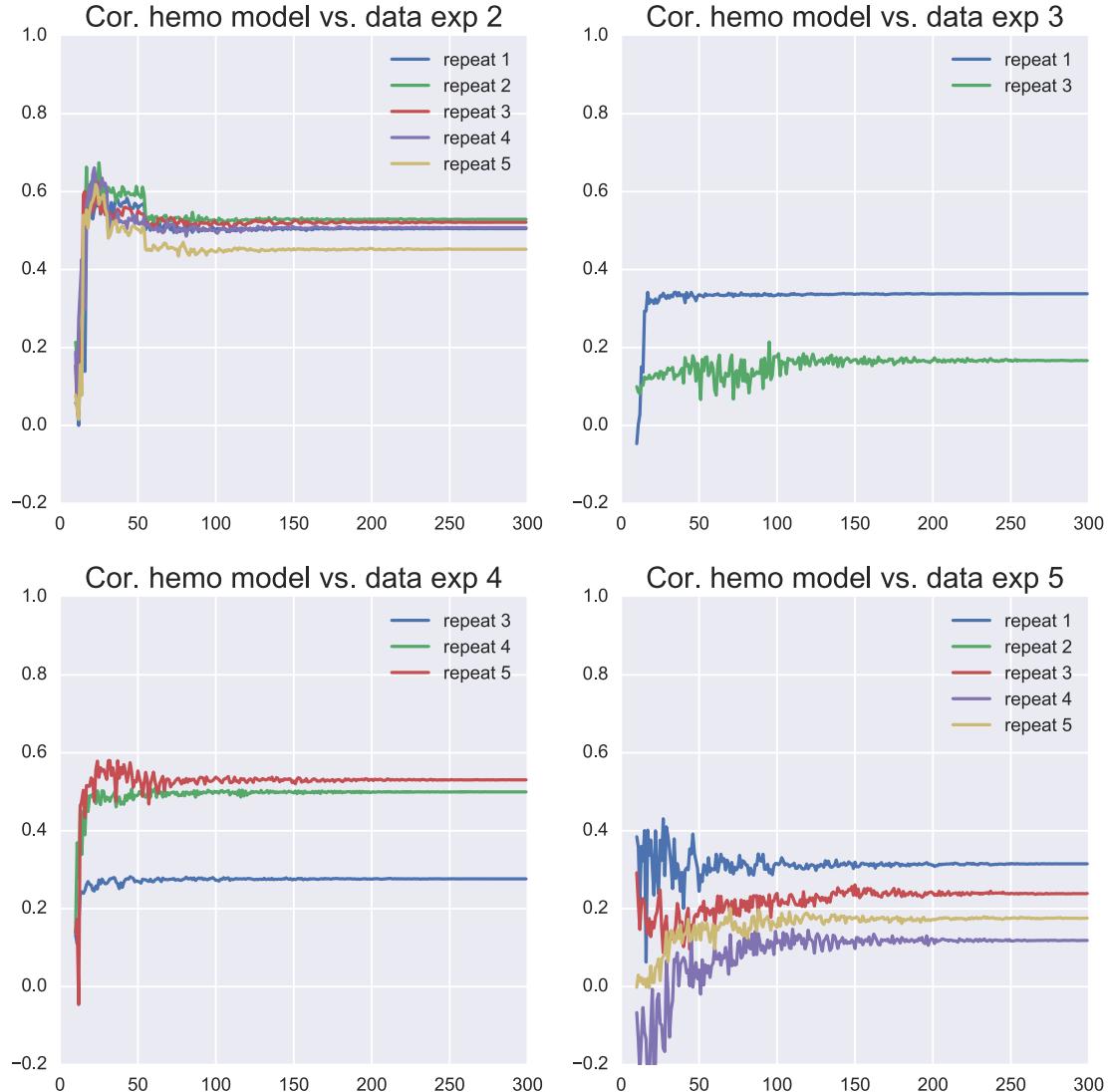
```
plotCorrHemoAlpha(ax, dataB[i], getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[i]], 0, 100), discard['MouseB'])
plt.suptitle('Hemo Mouse A', fontsize=26)
```

Out[17]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x16c7ba4d0>

Hemo Mouse A



Hemo Mouse A



- 3.4 We choose 100Hz as maximum frequency to low pass filter the data
- 3.5 We compare using the transfer function (TF) obtained for all the experiments with the one from experiment 5 of mouse A which seems to have good data

3.5.1 Mouse A

```
In [18]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(11,10))
ax = fig.add_subplot(221)
plotCorrR(ax, dataA, getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataA,0,100), discard['MouseA'], 100, 3)
ax = fig.add_subplot(222)
plotCorrR(ax, dataA, getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]],0,100), discard['MouseA'], 100, 3)
```

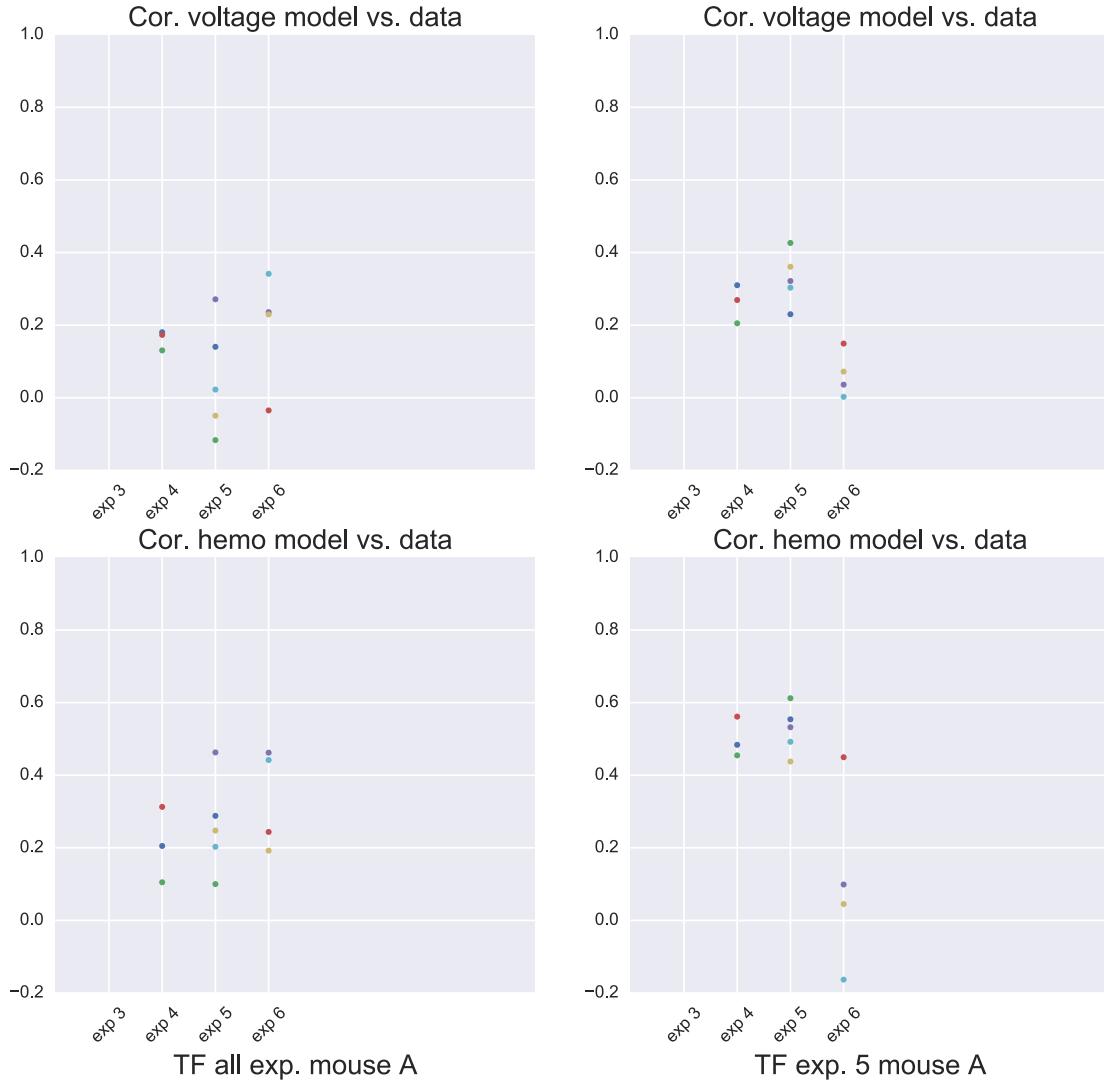
```

ax = fig.add_subplot(223)
plotCorrH(ax, dataA, getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataA,0,100), discard['MouseA'], 100, 3)
ax.set_xlabel('TF all exp. mouse A')
ax = fig.add_subplot(224)
plotCorrH(ax, dataA, getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]],0,100), discard['MouseA'], 100, 3)
ax.set_xlabel('TF exp. 5 mouse A')
plt.suptitle('Mouse A Corr model vs data (lowpass fc=100Hz)', fontsize=26)

```

Out[18]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x15b8b2fd0>

Mouse A Corr model vs data (lowpass fc=100Hz)



3.5.2 Mouse B

In [19]: `fig = plt.figure(figsize=(11,10))
ax = fig.add_subplot(221)`

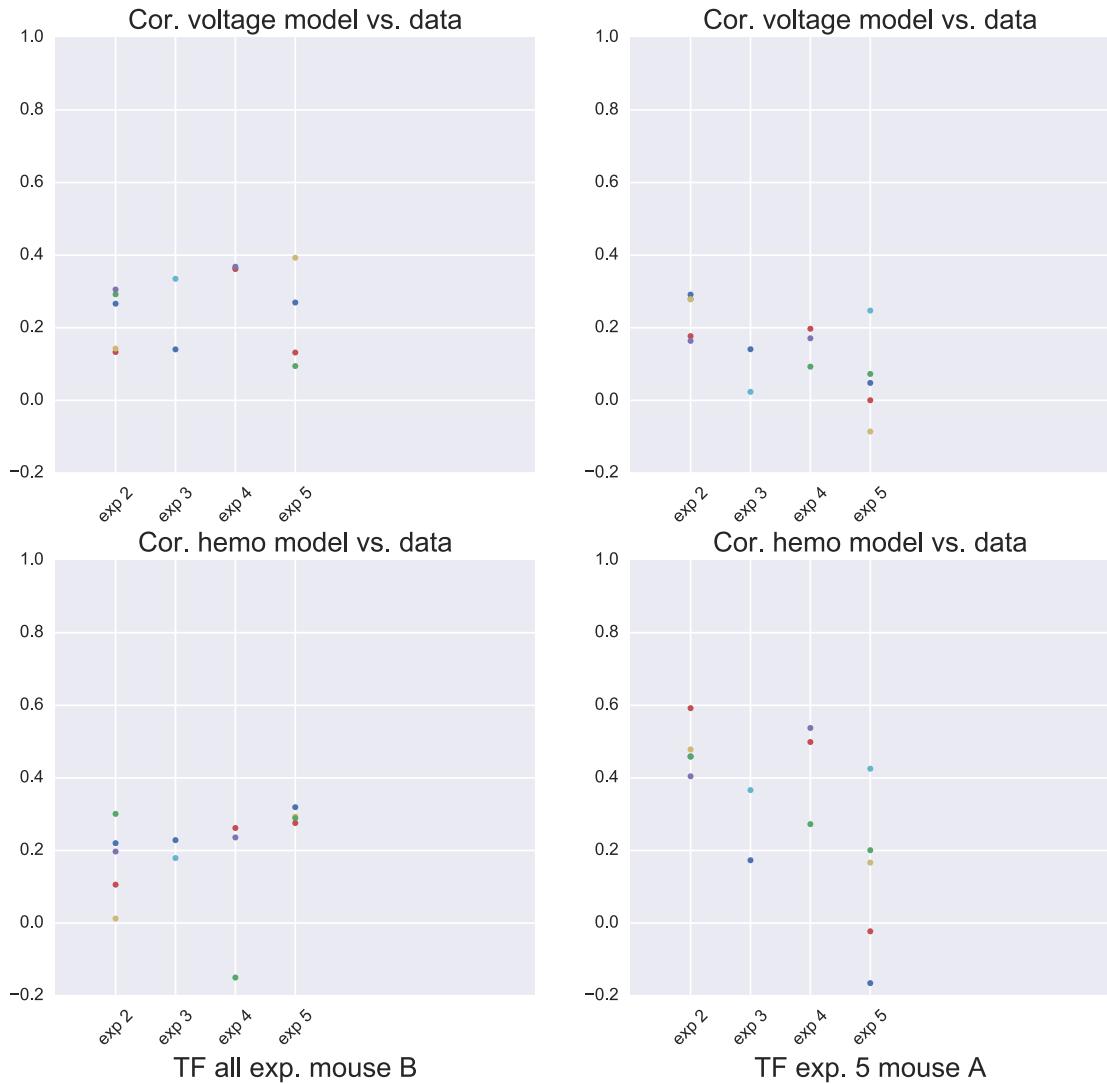
```

plotCorrR(ax, dataB, getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataB,0,100), discard['MouseB'], 100, 2)
ax = fig.add_subplot(222)
plotCorrR(ax, dataB, getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]],0,100), discard['MouseB'], 100, 2)
ax = fig.add_subplot(223)
plotCorrH(ax, dataB, getMeanAlphaFiltered(dataB,0,100), discard['MouseB'], 100, 2)
ax.set_xlabel('TF all exp. mouse B')
ax = fig.add_subplot(224)
plotCorrH(ax, dataB, getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]],0,100), discard['MouseB'], 100, 2)
ax.set_xlabel('TF exp. 5 mouse A')
plt.suptitle('Mouse B Corr model vs data (lowpass fc=100Hz)', fontsize=26)

```

Out[19]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x19d24be50>

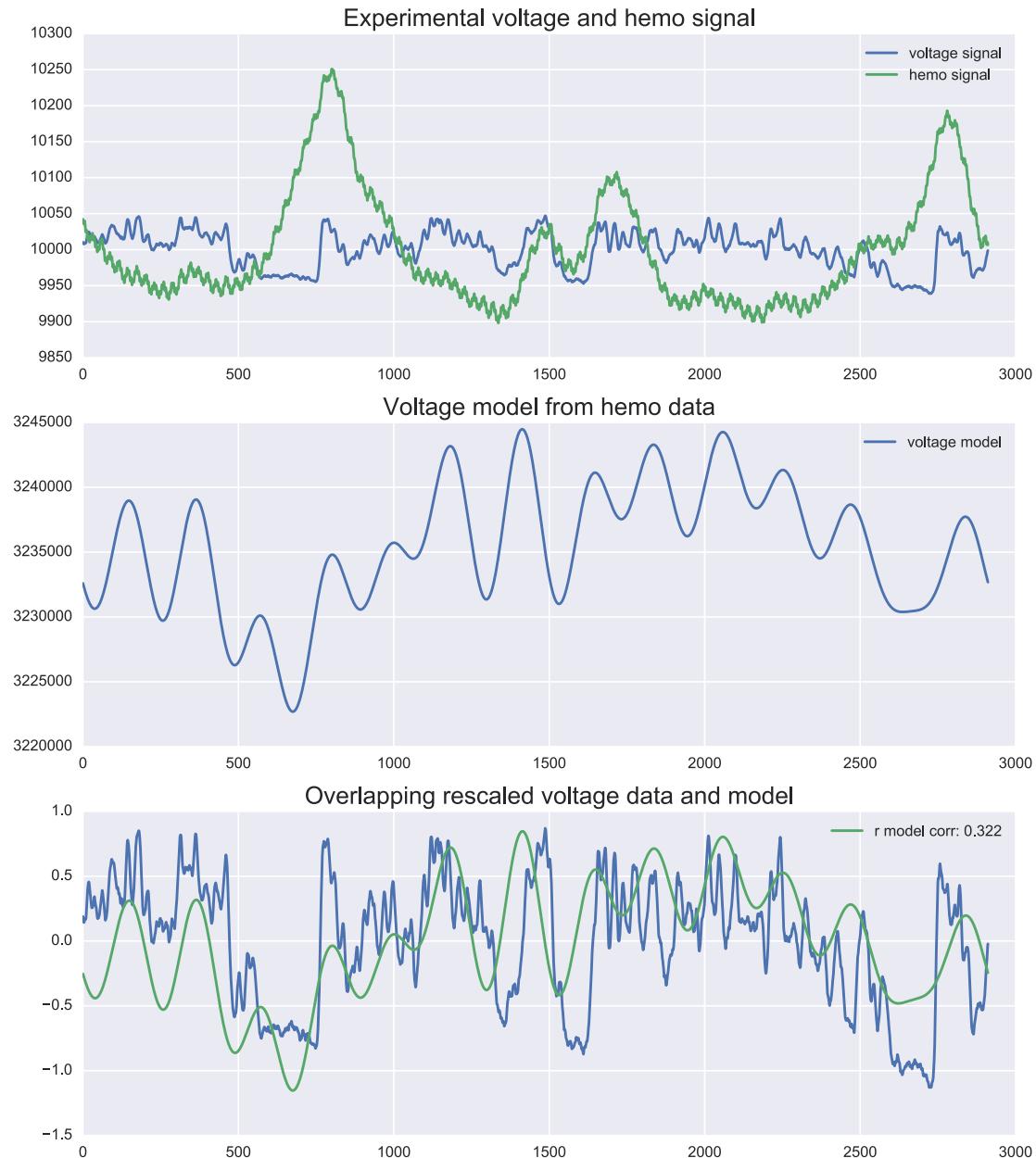
Mouse B Corr model vs data (lowpass fc=100Hz)



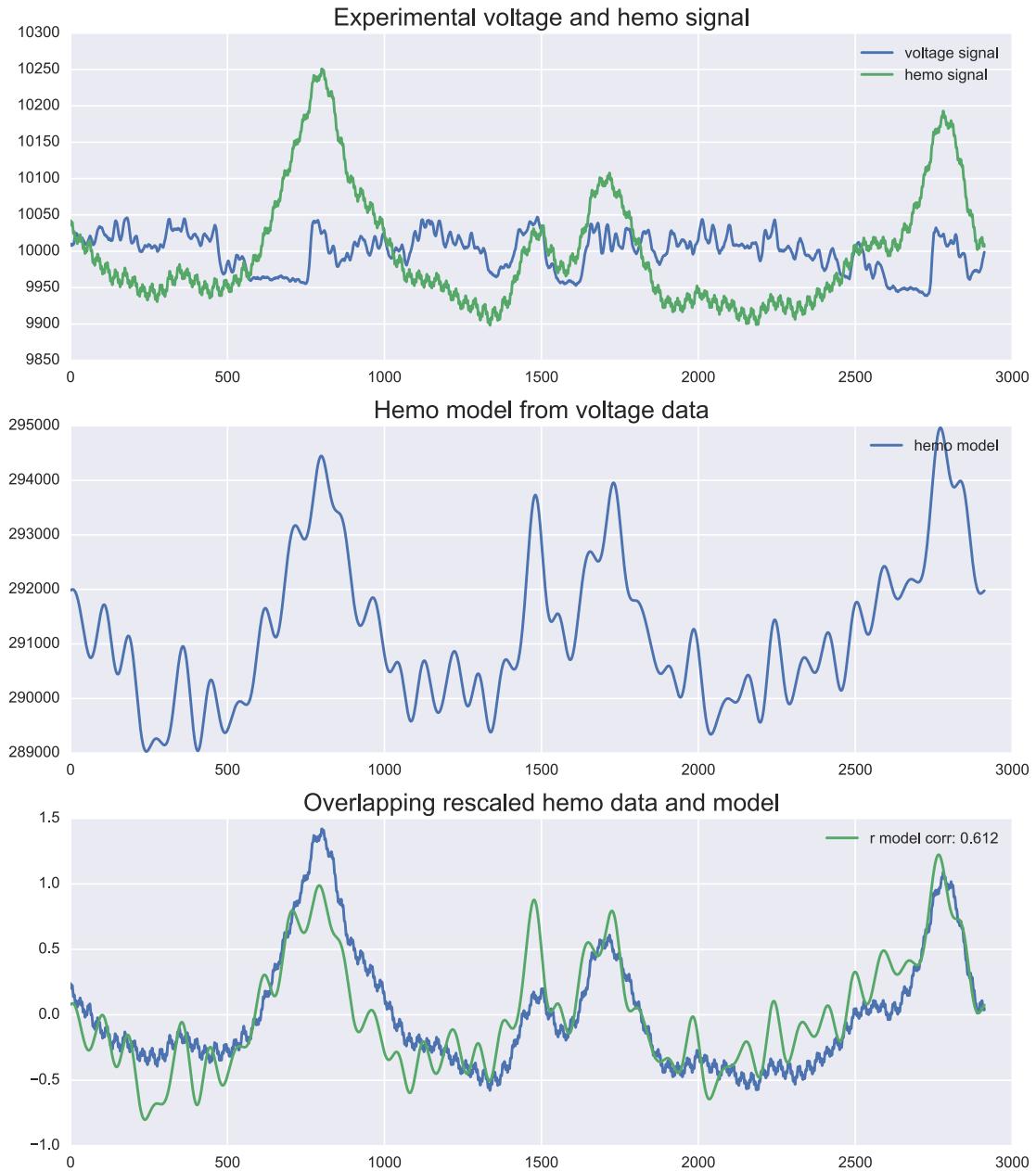
3.6 For the following plots, I took the transfer function obtain from experiment 5 of mouse A and applied to differents repeats/experiments for mouse A and B

In [20]: `plotRModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 2, repeat = 4, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 1000))`
`plotHModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 2, repeat = 4, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 1000))`

Voltage Mouse A - Exp 5 - Rep 5



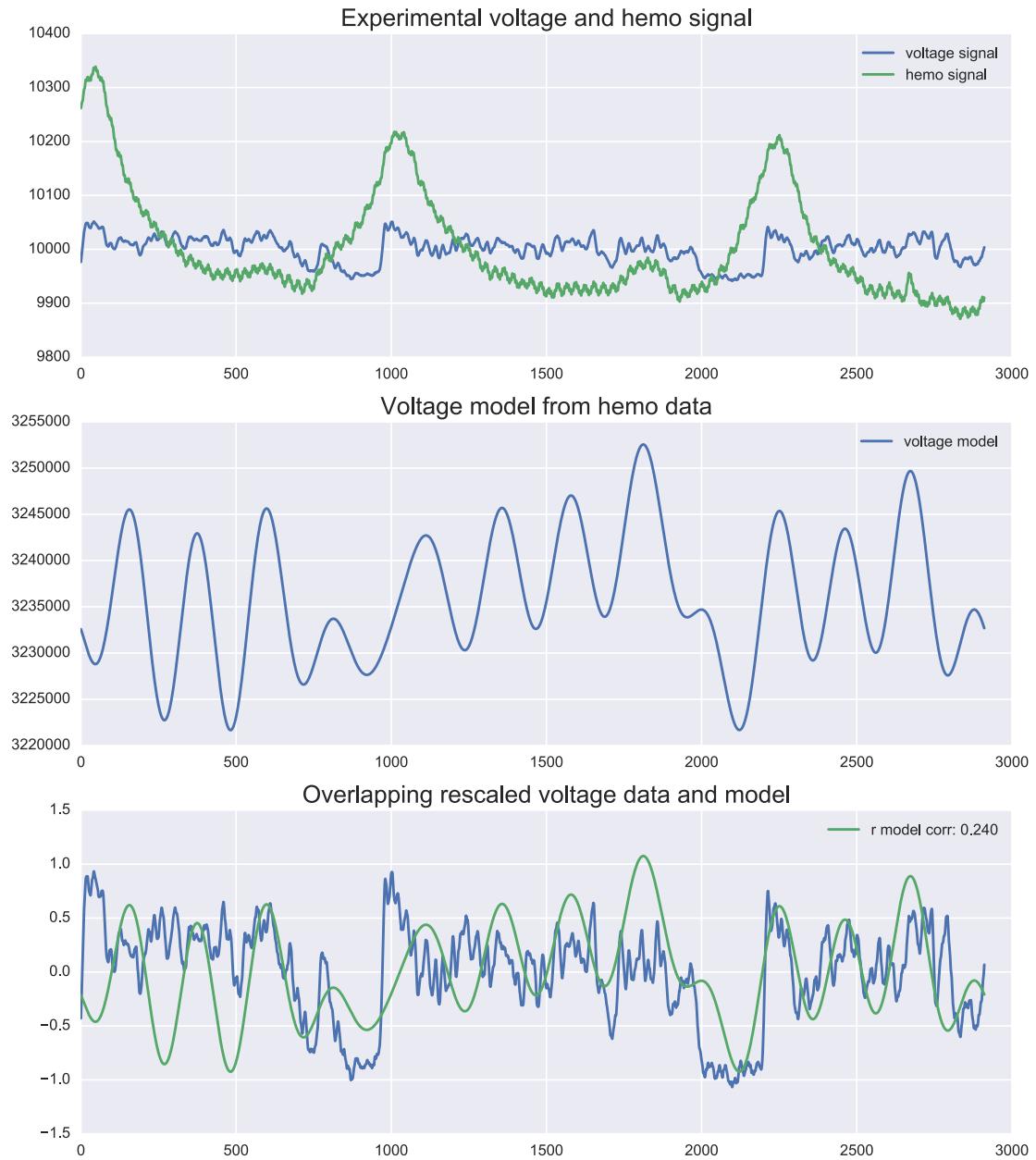
Hemo. Mouse A - Exp 5 - Rep 5



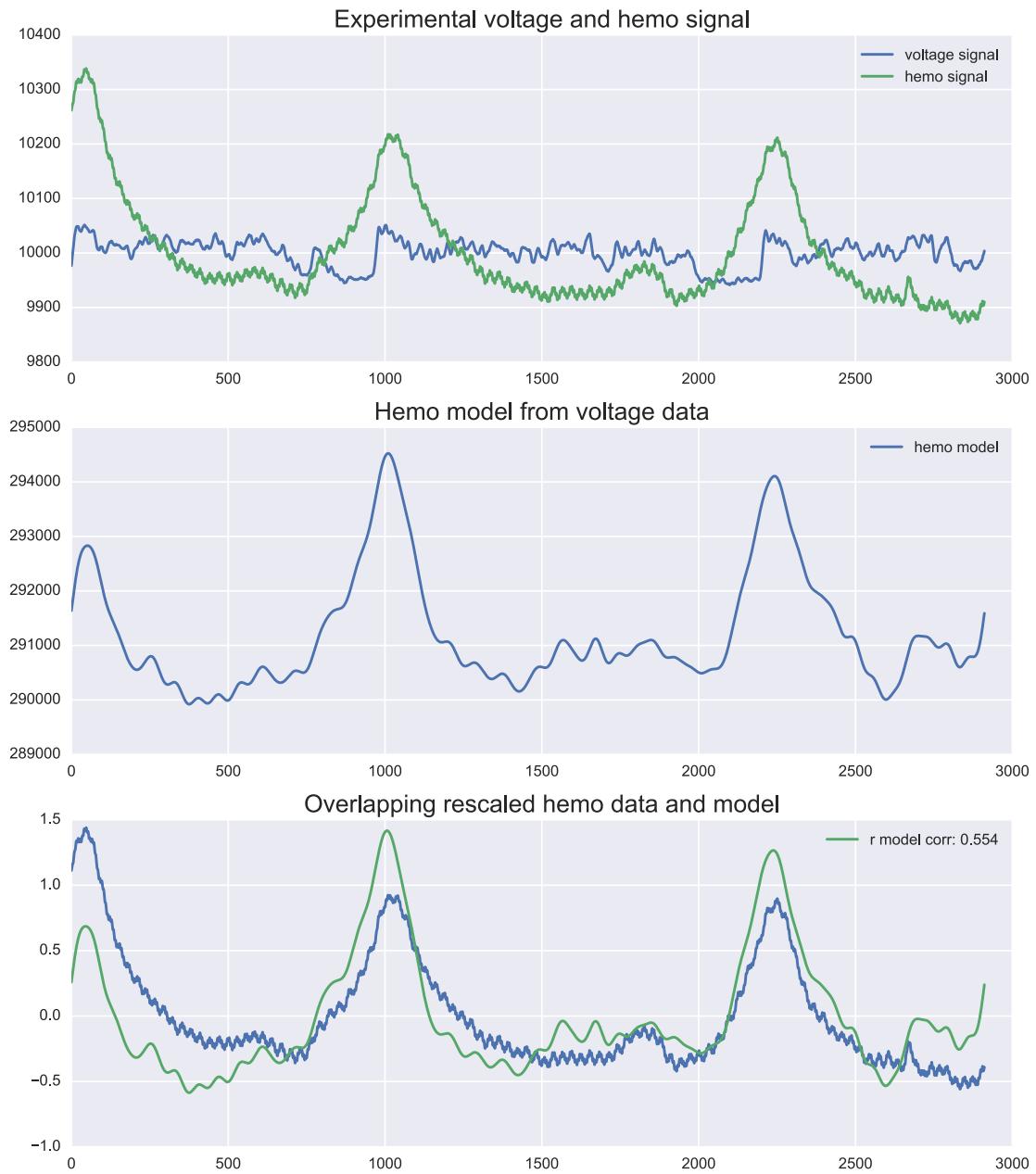
```
In [21]: plotRModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 2, repeat = 3, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
plotHModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 2, repeat = 3, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
```

```
plotRModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 1, repeat = 4, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
plotHModel(dataA, mouse = 'A', exp = 1, repeat = 4, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
```

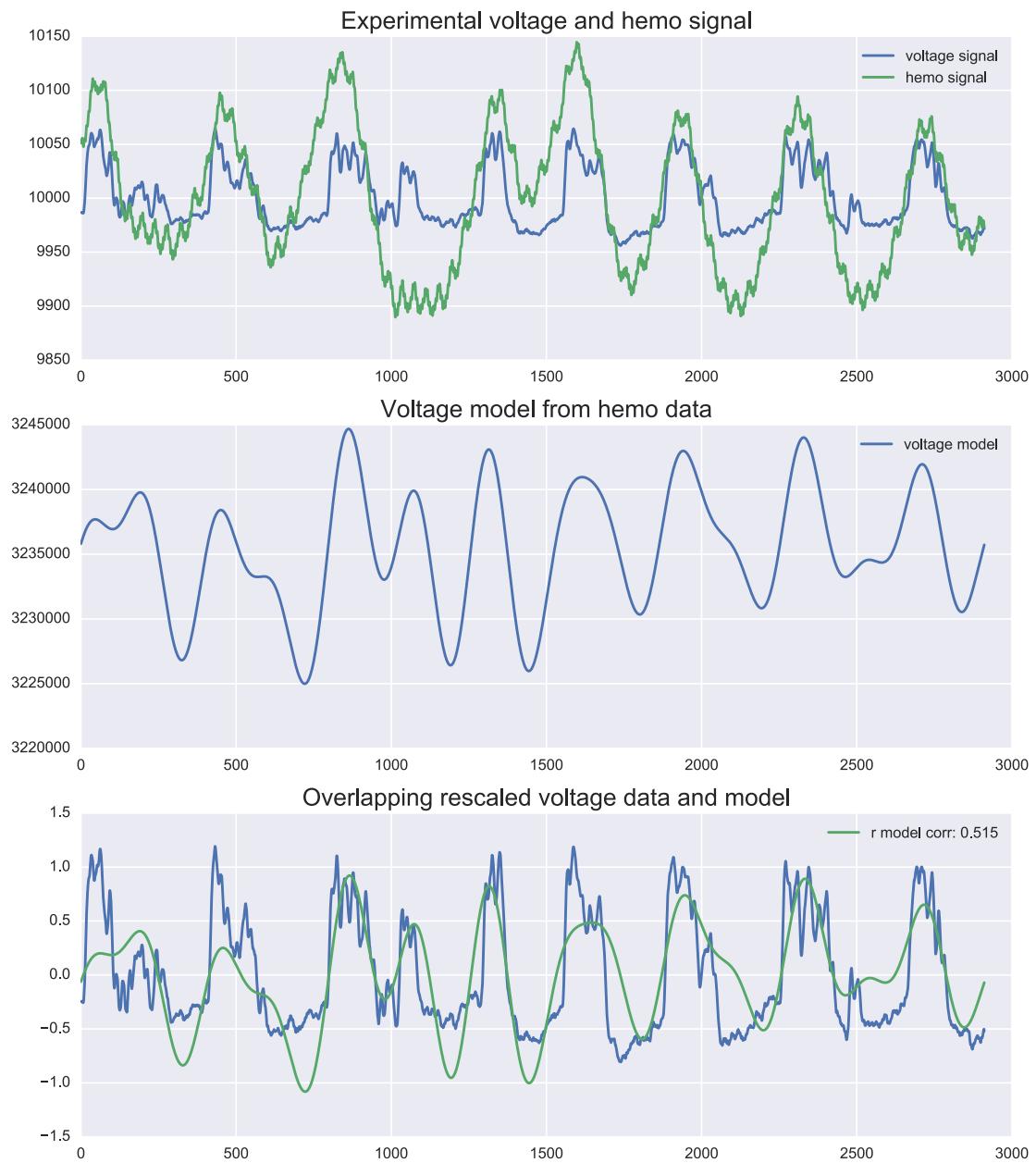
Voltage Mouse A - Exp 5 - Rep 4



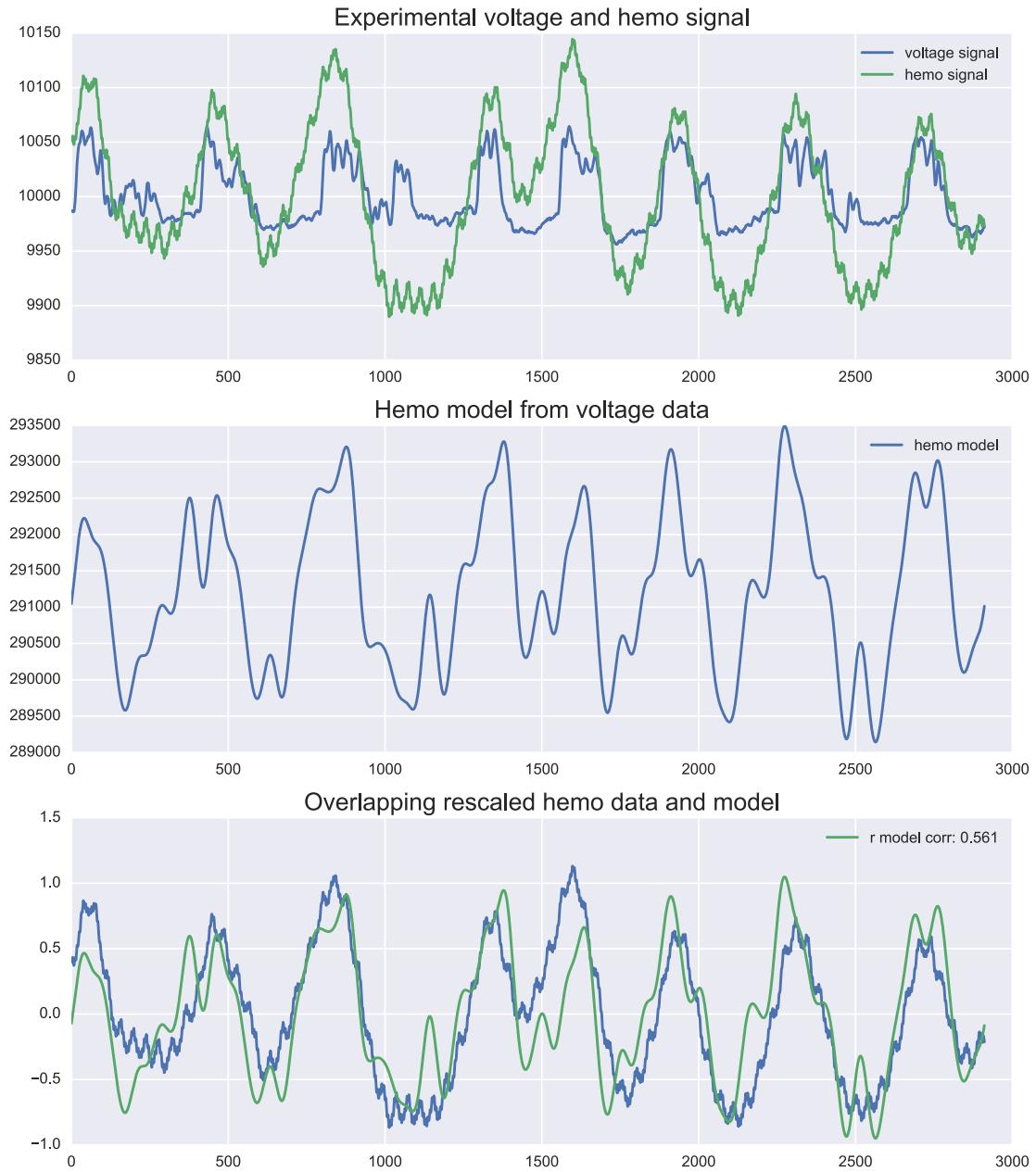
Hemo. Mouse A - Exp 5 - Rep 4



Voltage Mouse A - Exp 4 - Rep 5

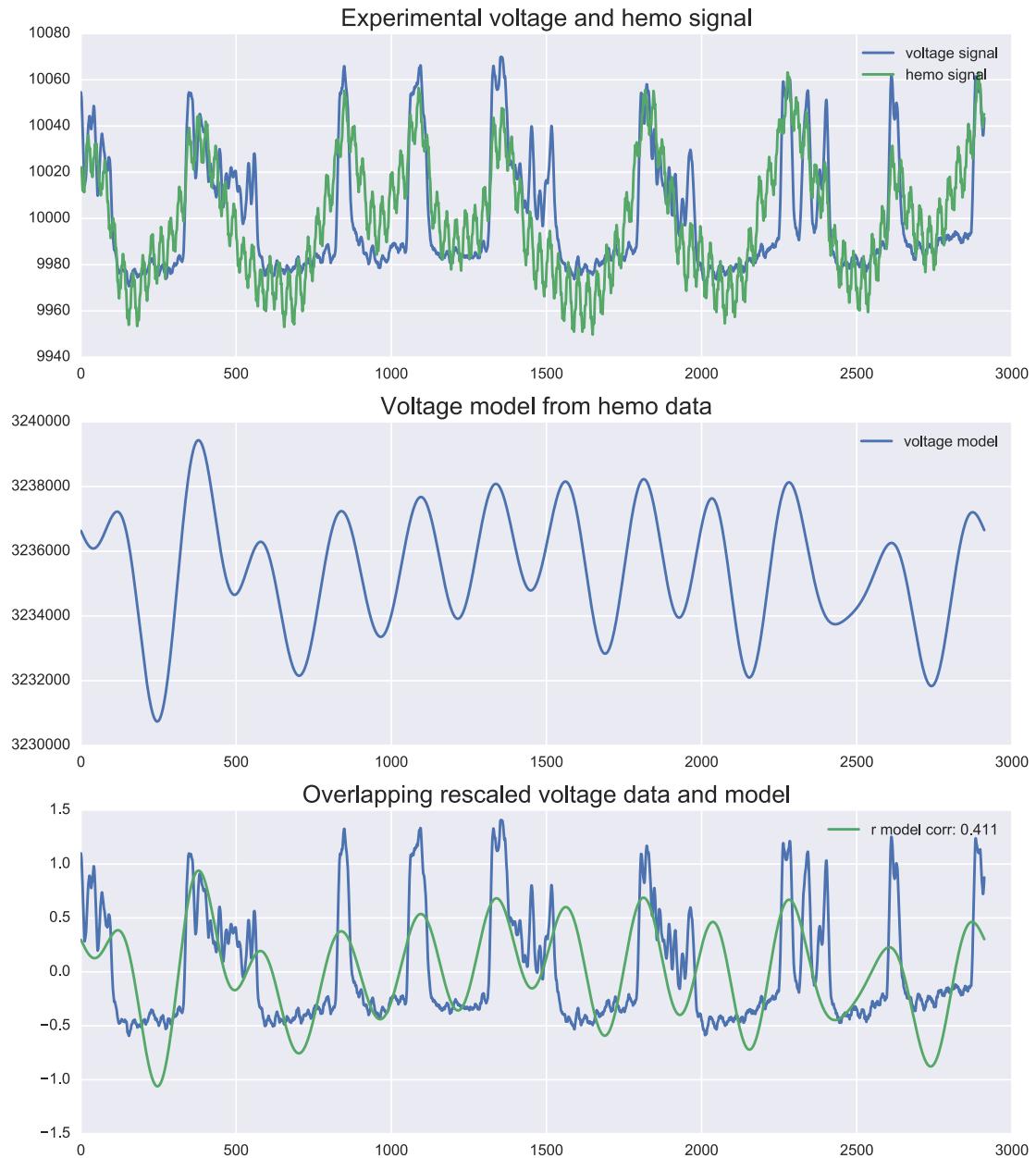


Hemo. Mouse A - Exp 4 - Rep 5

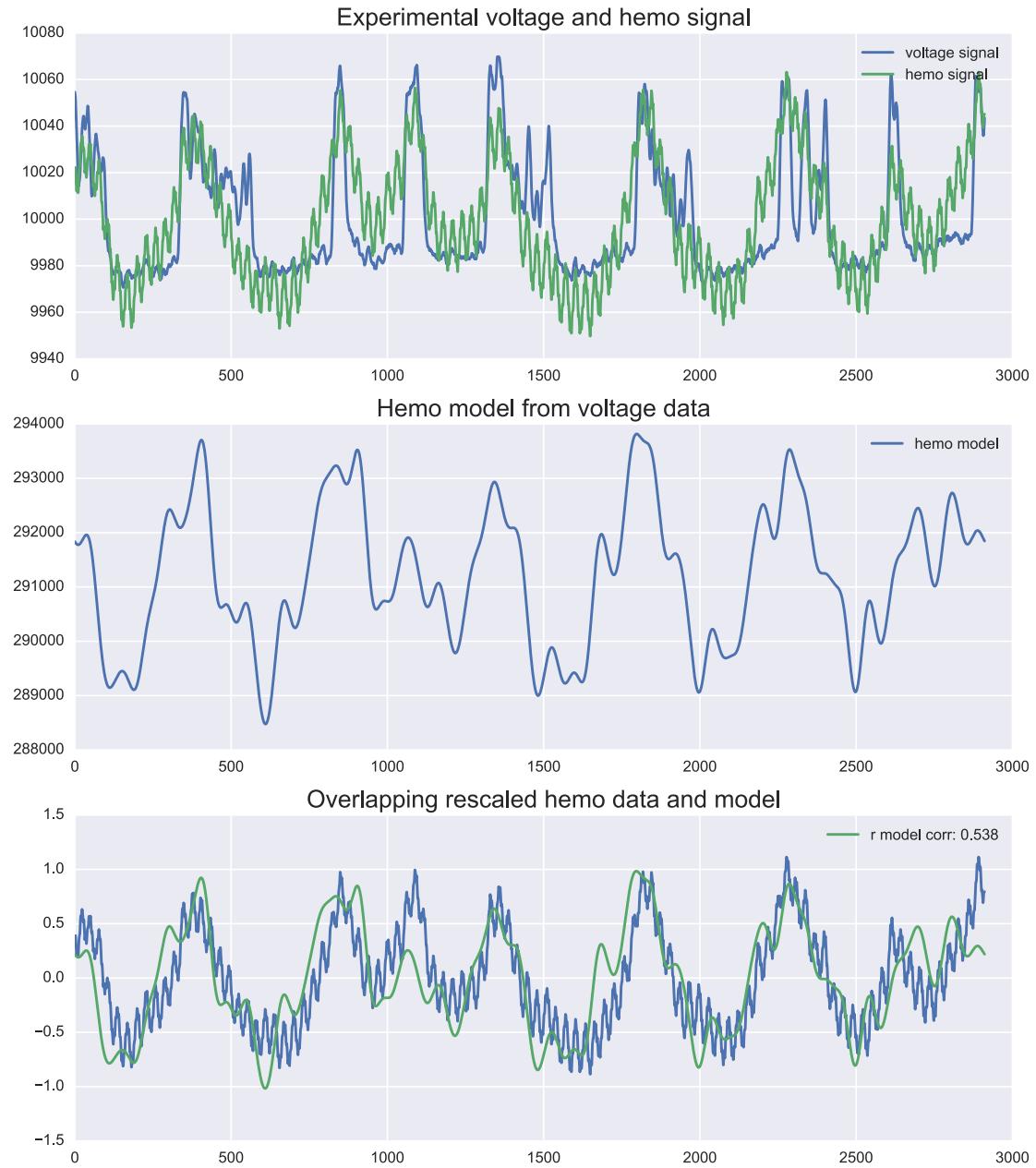


```
In [22]: plotRModel(dataB, mouse = 'B', exp = 2, repeat = 4, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
```

Voltage Mouse B - Exp 4 - Rep 5

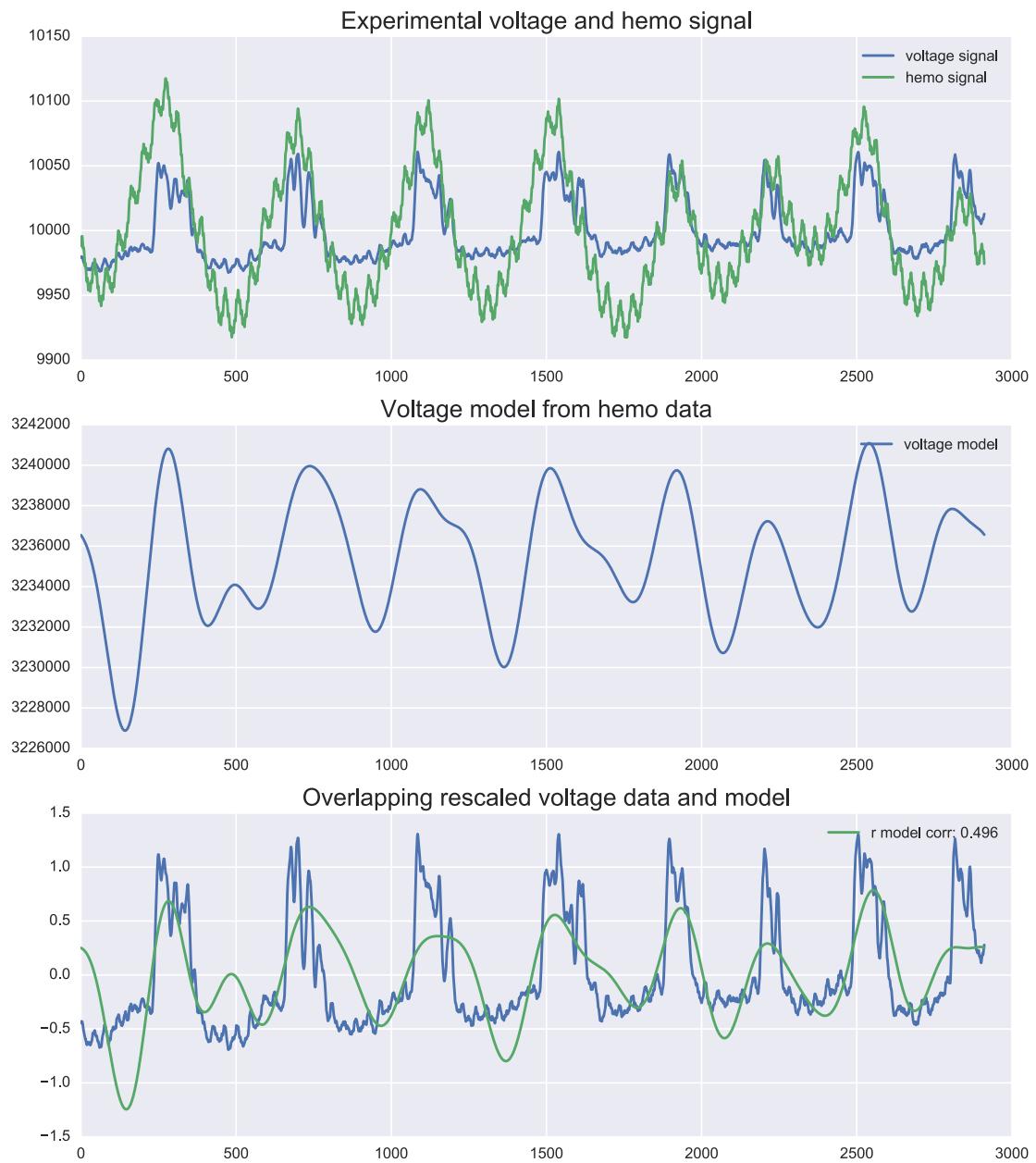


Hemo. Mouse B - Exp 4 - Rep 5



```
In [23]: plotRModel(dataB, mouse = 'B', exp = 0, repeat = 2, alpha = getMeanAlphaFiltered([dataA[2]], 0, 10)
```

Voltage Mouse B - Exp 2 - Rep 3



Hemo. Mouse B - Exp 2 - Rep 3

