

# Manual

A manual for maximum likelihood analysis of 2- and 3-color photon trajectories of fluorescence bursts collected from freely diffusion molecules using a confocal microscope (linear models, Section 4) and customization guides for arbitrary models (Section 5). Explanation and instruction for analysis codes using Mathematica can be found in the Mathematica notebook.

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## 1. Requirements

**MATLAB (≥ 2019b)** The analysis program has been developed and tested on 2019a and 2023a.

In order to use pre-compiled MEX ([https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/matlab\\_external/introducing-mex-files.html](https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/matlab_external/introducing-mex-files.html)) analysis functions, you need MS windows (x64) and Visual C++2022 Community (<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/>). Otherwise, see Section 5 to compile the MEX functions on your system.

## 2. Installation

Simply unzip to extract files and add the file location to your MATLAB path (typically, it takes less than a minute). For the examples in the script files, copy functions in 'private' directory to one of your MATLAB path.

### 3. Input files

The photon trajectories need to be formatted in a specific way.

#### 3.1. Preprocessing of photon trajectories: burst selection

The raw data is records of individual photon's arrival time and color and additional delay time from a laser pulse when pulsed laser excitation is used. Significant bursts are identified for further analysis using two criteria: interphoton time threshold  $\tau_{th}$  and photon number threshold  $N_{th}$ . All photons with interphoton time  $\tau < \tau_{th}$  are combined into a burst and a burst with number of photon  $N \geq N_{th}$  are analyzed using burstML. Burst selection script is included in a MATLAB .m file in each analysis example.

#### 3.2. Photon trajectories

A preprocessed photon trajectory data consists of a 5-column matrix. The first column elements are burst indices determined in Section 3.1. The second column element is spared for bin indices of photons, which is not used in burstML analysis. The third column elements are photon arrival times in 100 ns unit. The fourth column corresponds to delay time from the laser pulse trigger signal, which is used for identification of photons by donor and acceptor 1 laser excitation in pulsed interleaved excitation (PIE). This is not used in the analysis of the data collected by continuous-wave mode laser excitation. The fifth column elements correspond to photon color or detection channel. In the 2-color analysis, acceptor and donor photon indices are 1 and 2, respectively. In the 3-color analysis with CW excitation, acceptor 1, acceptor 2 and donor photon indices are 1,2, and 3, respectively. In the 3-color PIE analysis, there are additional indices of acceptor 1 and acceptor 2 photons by acceptor 1 excitation, which are 4 and 5, respectively. Photon trajectories of all bursts are contained in a single matrix.

#### 3.3 Photon trajectory segment index

Photon trajectory segment (i.e., burst) indices locate the start and end photons of individual bursts in the photon trajectory matrix. For example, the range of the i-th photon segment in the photon trajectory matrix is  $V(i)+1 - V(i+1)$  (index starts from 1 in MATLAB).

### 4. Parameter Optimization

#### 4.1. Static 2 components (2 color CW): mlhDiffNbkg\_MT, mlhipt\_MT

Preprocessing for burst selection and analysis of simulated trajectories are contained in **analysisStatic2comp.m**. The first section lists parameters for simulated diffusion photon trajectories. The second section (burst selection) is for burst selection and characteristic plots. The third section (burstML analysis) contains burstML1 and iptML analyses (switch variable isiptML). There are two types of photons: donor (D) and acceptor (A).

#### 4.2. 2-state folding (2 color CW): mlhDiffNTRbkg\_MT

Preprocessing for burst selection and analysis of simulated trajectories are contained in **analysisKinetic2component.m**. The first section lists parameters for simulated diffusion photon trajectories. The second section (burst selection) is for burst selection and characteristic plots. The third section (burstML analysis) contains burstML1 analysis. There are two types of photons: donor (D) and acceptor (A).

#### 4.3. 2-state folding (3 color CW): mlhDiffNTRbkg\_MT, mlhDiffNTR3cDA1CWbkg\_MT

Preprocessing for burst selection and analysis of simulated trajectories are contained in **analysisKinetic3colorFolding.m**. The first section lists parameters for simulated diffusion photon trajectories. The second section (burst selection CW) is for burst selection and characteristic plots. The third section (burstML analysis CW) contains burstML1 analysis. There are three types of photons: donor (D), acceptor 1 (A1) and

acceptor 2 (A2). Two types of analyses are available (switch variable `trjcolortype`). The first analyzes bursts of molecules both with three active dyes (3c or DA1A2) and with two dyes (D and A1, DA1). The second analyzes only bursts produced by molecules with three active dyes (3c or DA1DA2).

#### 4.4. 2-state folding (3 color PIE/ALEX): `mlhDiffNTR3cALEXbkg_MT`, `mlhDiffNTR3cDA1ALEXbkg_MT`

Preprocessing for burst selection and analysis of simulated trajectories are contained in `analysisKinetic3colorFolding.m` as in the case of Section 4.3. This method analyzes photon trajectories produced by pulsed interleaved excitation (PIE), also called alternating laser excitation (ALEX) when excited by CW lasers. The first section lists parameters for simulated diffusion photon trajectories. The fourth section (burst selection ALEX) is for burst selection and characteristic plots. The fifth section (burstML analysis ALEX) contains burstML1 analysis. There are five types of photons: donor (D), acceptor 1 (A1) and acceptor 2 (A2) by donor excitation (Dex) and A1 and A2 by A1 excitation (Aex). Donor photons by Aex is ignored, so should be deleted prior to preprocessing. Two types of analyses are available (switch variable `trjcolortype`). The first analyzes bursts of molecules both with three active dyes (3c or DA1A2) and with two dyes (D and A1, DA1). The second analyzes only bursts produced by molecules with three active dyes (3c or DA1DA2).

#### 4.5. 2-state binding (3 color CW): `mlhDiffNTR3cDA1CWBindbkg_MT`

Preprocessing for burst selection and analysis of simulated trajectories are contained in `analysisKinetic3colorBinding.m`. There are two molecular states (bound and unbound), but due to incomplete labeling, there are two bound states: three-color (3c or DA1A2) and DA1. Therefore, 3-color bursts and DA1 bursts should be analyzed together using a linear three state model  $B_{3c} - U - B_{DA1}$ . The first section of the code lists parameters for simulated diffusion photon trajectories. The second section (burst selection) is for burst selection and characteristic plots. The third section (burstML analysis) contains burstML1 analysis. There are three types of photons: donor (D), acceptor 1 (A1) and acceptor 2 (A2).

## 5. Custom models

To implement arbitrary model, you need to build your own function. For this purpose, you need additional requirements:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>GSL library</b>        | For parameter optimization and linear algebra. |
| <b>MATLAB library</b>     | To call C/C++ functions in MATLAB.             |
| <b>Visual studio 2022</b> | Or any C/C++ compiler compatible with MATLAB.  |

### 5.1. Requirements

#### 5.1.1. GSL library

The current version of the analysis functions was built with GSL version 2.4. You can download GSL from <https://www.gnu.org/software/gsl/>. For Windows OS, you can use a pre-built version for Visual Studio (<https://www.bruot.org/hp/libraries/>) or you can build GSL using Visual Studio <https://github.com/BrianGladman/gsl.git>.

#### 5.1.2. MATLAB library

MATLAB library for MEX can be found at YOUR MATLAB PATHWAY `/extern/lib`. General C++ MEX Application guide can be found at <https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/cpp-mex-file-applications.html>

#### 5.1.3 Visual Studio 2022

The current version of the analysis functions was built on Visual Studio 2022 (<https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/>).

## 5.2 Customization

Unzip the project file. You can find the source codes in "src" directory and MATLAB wrapper functions in "mWrapper" directory.

### 5.2.1. Visual Studio 2022

Modify the library paths in "x64MexPropertySheet.props". There are two paths to be modified:

**C:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2019b** This is your MATLAB2019 path.

**C:\gsl\lib** This is your GSL library path.

Replace these paths to your MATLAB and GSL installation paths.

### 5.2.2 Step-by-step guide for the installation and the path setting

1. Install MATLAB 2019 (for other MATLAB versions, please check MEX application documents for the corresponding version).
2. Install Visual studio 2022 community version from <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/>
3. Install GSL library for Visual Studio 2022 from <https://www.bruot.org/hp/libraries/>
5. Modify paths in "x64MexPropertySheet.props" as described above.

### 5.2.3 How to introduce a new model

To introduce your own model, you need to check the following functions at least.

**analysisThread** This is the function for likelihood evaluation. Here you need to define your rate matrix and the way you evaluate the overall likelihood (including photon colors and number of states).

**input from matlab** This function assign MATLAB input double arrays into C/C++ variables. Also, there are some pre-defined constants for certain models.

**init mlh vars** This function initializes variables. Depending on a model vectors and matrices dimension need to be adjusted.

### 5.2.4 MATLAB version dependencies in Visual Studio

For MATLAB 2019 (and maybe newer versions), MW\_NEEDS\_VERSION\_H needs to be defined in the headers for Visual Studio. And MEXFUNCTION\_LINKAGE needs to be used to define the gateway function. In older versions, you can use \_declspec(dllexport) to define the gateway function.