Causal Dynamic Resonance

Claudia Lainscsek

This software reproduces the results in the paper "Causal Dynamic Resonance", submitted to PNAS and can be found on Github (`https://github.com/lclaudia/CDR`). The code is written in JULIA and works on Linux, Mac, and Windows. For the epilepsy part we chose to include a shorter data file due to size and computation time. The Rössler part is written as a sequential code (calling `julia`) and for the epilepsy part we use parallel capabilities of JULIA (calling `julia -p`n, where n are the parallel nodes to be used).

The underlying C codes are compiled using `cosmocc` from `https://github.com/jart/cosmopolitan`.

LINUX: If you get the error "run-detectors: unable to find an interpreter", you can fix that by running these commands (in bash):
(see `https://github.com/jart/cosmopolitan/blob/master/tool/cosmocc/README.md` for more details).

```
sudo wget -O /usr/bin/ape https://cosmo.zip/pub/cosmos/bin/ape-$(uname -m).elf
sudo chmod +x /usr/bin/ape
sudo sh -c "echo ':APE:M::MZqFpD::/usr/bin/ape:' >/proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc/register"
sudo sh -c "echo ':APE-jart:M::jartsr::/usr/bin/ape:' >/proc/sys/fs/binfmt_misc/register"
```

WINDOWS: Microsoft might be seeing `run_DDA_ASCII.exe` as a virus and is deleting it. To fix this problem, turn the "Real-time protection" (temporarily) off to execute the codes.

1 Single Rössler system

Before introducing coupled Rössler systems the code to integrate a single system is presented. The equations for the Rössler system are

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_1 &= -u_2 - u_3 \\ \dot{u}_2 &= u_1 + a\,u_2 \\ \dot{u}_3 &= b - c\,u_3 + u_1 u_3 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

with $a = 0.2$ and $c = 5.7$ and $\delta t = 0.05$. This system can be encoded as

system	equation #	variable		coefficients
$\dot{u}_1 = -u_2 - u_3$	0	0	2	-1
$\dot{u}_1 = -u_2 - u_3$	0	0	3	-1
$\dot{u}_2 = u_1 + a\,u_2$	1	0	1	1
$\dot{u}_2 = u_1 + a\,u_2$	1	0	2	a
$\dot{u}_3 = b - c\,u_3 + u_1\,u_3$	2	0	0	b
$\dot{u}_3 = b - c\,u_3 + u_1\,u_3$	2	0	3	$-c$
$\dot{u}_3 = b - c\,u_3 + u_1\,u_3$	2	1	3	1

Note, that the equation numbers are (0,1,2) for the three equations. This defines `DIM=3` (the number of equations). There are two "variable" columns which define the order of nonlinearity `ODEorder=2`. The numbers in the two columns are 1 for u_1, 2 for u_2, and 3 for u_3. A line with only zeros denotes a constant term. All other entries are filled with zeros.

This encoding can be used to numerically integrate the Rössler system. The plots are shown in Fig. 1.

```
include("DDAfunctions.jl");                                          # set of Julia functions

NrSyst=1;                                                            # 1 single system
ROS=[[0  0 2];                                                       # single Roessler system
     [0  0 3];
     [1  0 1];
     [1  0 2];
     [2  0 0];
     [2  0 3];
     [2  1 3]
    ];
 (MOD_nr,DIM,ODEorder,P) = make_MOD_nr(ROS,NrSyst);                   # encoding of the Roessler system
                                                                     # function defined in DDAfunctions.jl
a=.2; c=5.7;
dt=.05; X0=rand(DIM,1);                                              # choice of parameters
L=10000; TRANS=5000;                                                 # integration length and transient

b=0.45;                                                              # chaotic attractor
MOD_par=[-1 -1 1 a b -c 1];                                          # parameters

X = integrate_ODE_general_BIG(MOD_nr,MOD_par,dt,
                              L,DIM,ODEorder,X0,"",1:3,1,TRANS);     # integrate system
                                                                     # function defined in DDAfunctions.jl
plot(X[:,1],X[:,2],X[:,3],                                           # plot the attractor
     color=:blue,legend=false,
     xlabel=L"x",ylabel=L"y",zlabel=L"z")
plot!(size=(500,500))

display(current());
print("Make pdf file and continue? ");
readline()

savefig("Roessler_0.45.pdf")

b=1;                                                                 # periodic attractor
MOD_par=[-1 -1 1 a b -c 1];                                          # parameters
X = integrate_ODE_general_BIG(MOD_nr,MOD_par,dt,
                              L,DIM,ODEorder,X0,TRANS);              # integrate system
                                                                     # function defined in DDAfunctions.jl
plot(X[:,1],X[:,2],X[:,3],                                           # plot the attractor
     color=:blue,legend=false,
     xlabel=L"x",ylabel=L"y",zlabel=L"z")
plot!(size=(500,500))

display(current());
print("Make pdf file and continue? ");
readline()

savefig("Roessler_1.pdf")
```

2 Coupled Rössler systems

We couple Rössler systems using diffusive coupling and consider here seven (coupled) Rössler systems

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_{1,n} &= -u_{2,n} - u_{3,n} + \sum_j \epsilon(u_{1,n} - u_{1,j}) \\ \dot{u}_{2,n} &= u_{1,n} + a_n\, u_{2,n} \\ \dot{u}_{3,n} &= b_n + c_n u_{3,n} + u_{1,n} u_{3,n} \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

with $n = 1, 2, \ldots, 7$ and x_j is the u_1-component of another system j. The values for a_n, b_n, and c_n are listed in Tab. 1. ϵ is either 0 or 0.15 depending on which systems are coupled.

We have 7 three-dimensional systems and therefore 21 variables. In the code we want to number them $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_{21}$ and therefore need to make the following change in variables: $u_{1,n} \to x_{3n-2}$, $u_{2,n} \to x_{3n-1}$,

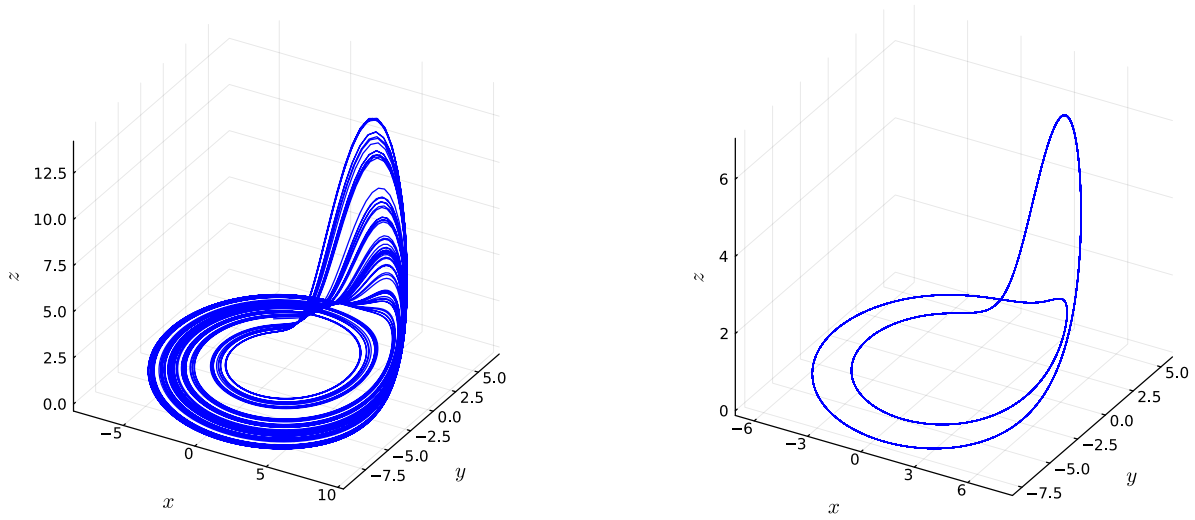

Figure 1: Rössler attractor with $b = 0.45$ (left) and $b = 0.1$ (right)

$u_{3,n} \to x_{3n}$. In general, for a N-dimensional system we would have $u_{k,n} \to x_{Nn-(N-k)}$ This change of variables changes system (2) to

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{3n-2} &= -x_{3n-1} - x_{3n} + \sum_j \epsilon(x_{3n-2} - x_{3j-2}) \\ \dot{x}_{3n-1} &= x_{3n-2} + a_n\, x_{3n-1} \\ \dot{x}_{3n} &= b_n + c_n x_{3n} + x_{3n-2} x_{3n} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

In the code we first encode the 7 systems without the coupling part:

```
include("DDAfunctions.jl");                                    # set of Julia functions

NrSyst=7;                                                      # 7 coupled systems
ROS=[[0  0 2];                                                 # single Roessler system
     [0  0 3];
     [1  0 1];
     [1  0 2];
     [2  0 0];
     [2  0 3];
     [2  1 3]
    ];
(MOD_nr,DIM,ODEorder,P) = make_MOD_nr(ROS,NrSyst);             # encoding of the 7 Roessler systems
                                                               # function defined in DDAfunctions.jl
```

```
a123=0.21;                                                     # model parameters
a456=0.20;
a7  =0.18;
b1 = 0.2150;
b2 = 0.2020;
b3 = 0.2041;
b4 = 0.4050;
b5 = 0.3991;
b6 = 0.4100;
```

Table 1: Parameters of the seven Rössler systems

#	a_n	b_n	c_n
1	0.21	0.21505	-4.5
2	0.21	0.20201	-4.5
3	0.21	0.20411	-4.5
4	0.20	0.40503	-4.5
5	0.20	0.39905	-4.5
6	0.20	0.41000	-4.5
7	0.18	0.50000	-6.8

```
b7 = 0.5000;
c =5.7;
c7=6.8;
MOD_par=[
         -1 -1 1 a123  b1 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a123  b2 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a123  b3 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a456  b4 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a456  b5 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a456  b6 -c  1
         -1 -1 1 a7    b7 -c7 1
        ];
MOD_par=reshape(MOD_par',size(ROS,1)*NrSyst)';
```

2.1 First network example

For the first example the network of the seven Rössler systems in (2) reads as

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\text{(i)}\left\{\begin{array}{ll}
\text{R1}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_1 &=& -y_1 - z_1 + 0.15(x_1 - x_7) \\ \dot{y}_1 &=& x_1 + a_1\, y_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &=& b_1 + c_1 z_1 + x_1 z_1 \end{array}\right. \\
\text{R2}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_2 &=& -y_2 - z_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 &=& x_2 + a_2\, y_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 &=& b_2 + c_2 z_2 + x_2 z_2 \end{array}\right. \\
\text{R3}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_3 &=& -y_3 - z_3 \\ \dot{y}_3 &=& x_3 + a_3\, y_3 \\ \dot{z}_3 &=& b_3 + c_3 z_3 + x_3 z_3 \end{array}\right.
\end{array}\right. \qquad
\text{(ii)}\left\{\begin{array}{ll}
\text{R4}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_4 &=& -y_4 - z_4 + 0.15(x_4 - x_7) \\ \dot{y}_4 &=& x_4 + a_4\, y_4 \\ \dot{z}_4 &=& b_4 + c_4 z_4 + x_4 z_4 \end{array}\right. \\
\text{R5}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_5 &=& -y_5 - z_5 + 0.15(x_5 - x_7) \\ \dot{y}_5 &=& x_5 + a_5\, y_5 \\ \dot{z}_5 &=& b_5 + c_5 z_5 + x_5 z_5 \end{array}\right. \\
\text{R6}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_6 &=& -y_6 - z_6 \\ \dot{y}_6 &=& x_6 + a_6\, y_6 \\ \dot{z}_6 &=& b_6 + c_6 z_6 + x_6 z_6 \end{array}\right.
\end{array}\right. \\
&\qquad\qquad \text{(iii)}\left\{\begin{array}{ll}
\text{R7}\left\{\begin{array}{lcl} \dot{x}_7 &=& -y_7 - z_7 + 0.15(x_7 - x_3) \\ \dot{y}_7 &=& x_7 + a_7\, y_7 \\ \dot{z}_7 &=& b_7 + c_7 z_7 + x_7 z_7 \end{array}\right.
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}
$$

with the values for a_n, b_n, and c_n ($n = (1, 2, \ldots, 7)$) as listed in (1). (i), (ii), and (iii) denote the different dynamical regimes. The adjacency matrix and network motif of ground truth in (4) is shown in (2). The three different colors in the nodes of the motif denote the three dynamical regimes (i), (ii), (iii).

The encoding for the couplings in Fig. 2 is done in the following way:

from			to		
i	Eq. #	variable	j	Eq. #	variable
3	0	0 1	7	0	0 1
7	0	0 1	1	0	0 1
7	0	0 1	4	0	0 1
7	0	0 1	5	0	0 1

```
FromTo=[
        [3 0  0 1   7 0  0 1];
        [7 0  0 1   1 0  0 1];
        [7 0  0 1   4 0  0 1];
        [7 0  0 1   5 0  0 1]
        ];
PF = "__FirstExample";                                          # parts of file names

II=make_MOD_nr_Coupling(FromTo,DIM,P);                          # MOD_nr part for coupling
epsilon=0.15;                                                   # coupling strength
MOD_par_add=repeat([epsilon -epsilon],size(FromTo,1),1)'[:]';   # MOD_par for coupling part
```

We need to adjust the integration length according to the DDA parameters. For data of length `L`, the maximal delay `TM`, the number of data points for numerical integration `dm`, a window length `WL`, and a window shift `WS` the window number we loose `dm + TM` data points at the beginning of the time series and `dm` data points at the end. The number of windows `WN` of the DDA output is then `WN = 1 + floor((L-WL-TM-2*dm)/WS)`: For anticipated 100 windows we then can compute the data length.

```
TAU=[32 9]; TM=maximum(TAU); dm=4;                              # DDA parameters
WL=4000;WS=2000;                                                # window length and window shift for DDA
WN=100;                                                         # assign window number
LL=WS*(WN-1)+WL+TM+2*dm-1;                                      # ajust integration length
```

The seven Rössler systems are integrated with a step size of 0.05 and down-sampled by a factor of two.

```
TRANS=20000;                                                    # transient
dt=0.05;                                                        # integration step size
X0=rand(DIM*NrSyst,1);                                          # initial conditions
DATA_DIR="DATA"; dir_exist(DATA_DIR);                           # DATA folder
noise="NoNoise";NOISE="NoNoise";                                # parts of file names
FN=@sprintf("%s%sCD_DDA_data_%s__WL%d_WS%d_WN%d%s.ascii",
            DATA_DIR,SL,noise,WL,WS,WN,PF);                     # noise free data file
CH_list=1:DIM:DIM*NrSyst;                                       # only x
DELTA=2;                                                        # every second data point
if !isfile(FN)
   integrate_ODE_general_BIG([MOD_nr II],[MOD_par MOD_par_add],  # encoding of the coupled systems
                             dt,                                # step size of num. integration
```

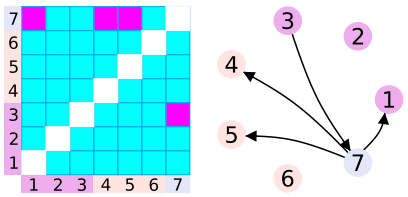

Figure 2: Adjacency matrix and network motif of ground truth. The connections are indicated as magenta boxes.

```
                            LL,                                         # length
                            DIM*NrSyst,ODEorder,X0,                     # parameters
                            FN,                                         # file name
                            CH_list,DELTA,                              # only x, every second point
                            TRANS);                                     # transient
end
```

We add noise to the data and run DDA

```
SNRadd_list= 20:-1:0;

MakeDataNoise(PF,noise,SNRadd_list);                                    # add noise

DDA_DIR="DDA"; dir_exist(DDA_DIR);                                      # DDA folder

nr_delays=2;
DDAmodel=[[0 0 1];
          [0 0 2];
          [1 1 1]];
(MODEL, L_AF, DDAorder)=make_MODEL(DDAmodel);                           # DDA model

NrCH=NrSyst; CH=collect(1:NrCH);
LIST=collect(combinations(CH,2));
LL1=vcat(LIST...)';
LIST=reduce(hcat,LIST)';                                                # pairwise combinations

RunDDA(PF,NOISE,SNRadd_list);                                           # run DDA
```

Then we plot the results:

```
(C,E)=makeCE(PF,NOISE,SNRadd_list);                                     # read outputs

c=reshape(C[:,:,1],NrSyst^2); IDX=reverse(sortperm(c[:])); IDX=IDX[1:NrSyst^2-NrSyst];
c=reshape(C,NrSyst^2,length(SNRadd_list)+1); c=c[IDX,:];
e=reshape(E,NrSyst^2,length(SNRadd_list)+1); e=e[IDX,:];

S=[repeat(1:NrSyst,NrSyst,1) repeat(1:NrSyst,1,NrSyst)'[:]][IDX,:];

p1=Plots.palette(cgrad(:cool,scale=:log,rev=true),42);
p2=Plots.palette(cgrad(:cool,scale=:log),42);

A=reshape(C[:,:,1],NrSyst^2); idx=reverse(sortperm(A[:])); A=A[idx[1:NrSyst^2-NrSyst]];
A=A .- A[end]; A=A ./ A[1] .* 1000; A=Int.(floor.(A)); A[A .== 0] .= 1;
p1=Plots.palette(cgrad(:cool,scale=:log),1000); p1=p1[A];

pp=plot(size=(1000,550),margins=10*Plots.px,layout=@layout[a{0.8w} [b;c]]);

scatter!(pp,subplot=1,c[:,1:end]',e[:,1:end]',msw=0,palette=p1,markersize=5,
            xscale=:log10,yscale=:log10,label="")
plot!(pp,subplot=1,c',e',msw=0,palette=p1,linewidth=0.2,xscale=:log10,yscale=:log10,label="",grid=false)

plot!(pp,subplot=1,xlabel=L"$\mathcal{C}$");
plot!(pp,subplot=1,ylabel=L"$\mathcal{E}$");

for k=1:size(FromTo,1)+3
    txt=join([string(S[k,1]) " \u21FE " string(S[k,2])])
    annotate!(pp,subplot=1,c[k,1],e[k,1],Plots.text(txt,18,p1[k]));
end
display(pp)

cc=C[:,:,1]; cc=cc .- minimum(cc); cc=cc ./ maximum(cc);
cc[diagind(cc)] .= NaN;

heatmap!(pp,subplot=2,cc,aspect_ratio=:equal,c=p2,colorbar=false,grid=false,axis=([], false))
display(pp)
```

```
GR.setarrowsize(0.5);

MS = [1,1,1,2,2,2,3];
colors = [colorant"plum2", colorant"mistyrose1", colorant"lavender"];

A=C[:,:,1];
A[A .== 0] .= 1;
A = A .- minimum(A);
A[A .== maximum(A)] .= 0;
A = A ./ maximum(A);

A[A .< 0.33] .= 0;

graphplot!(pp,subplot=3,A,
               method=:circular,nodeshape=:circle,
               names=1:7,
               markersize=0.15,
               fontsize=20,
               linewidth=3,
               linealpha=1,
               markercolor = colors[MS],
               nodestrokecolor=colors[MS],
               arrow=arrow(:closed,10),
               )
display(pp)
```

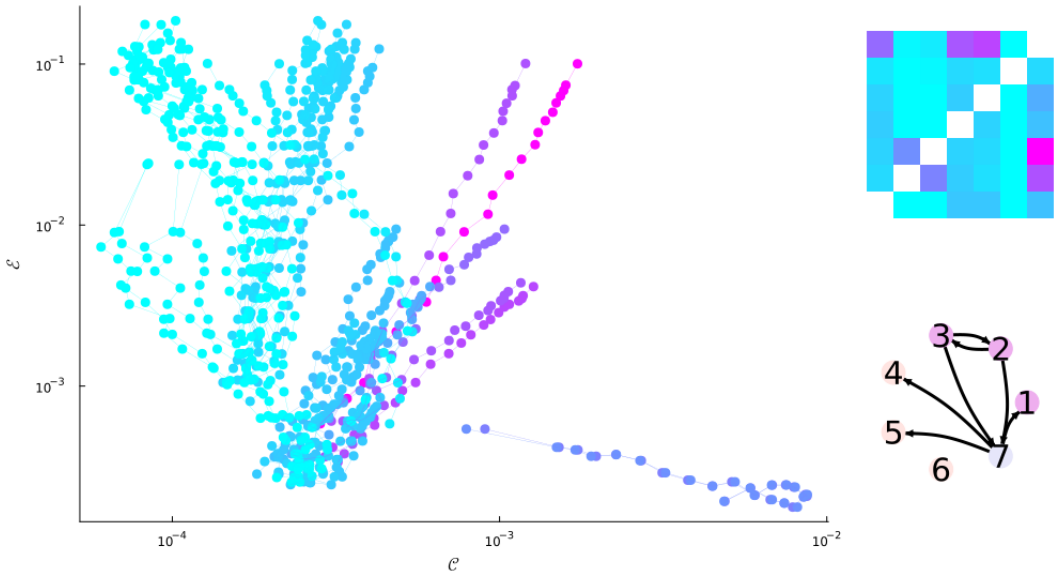

Figure 3: $\mathcal{E}$ over $\mathcal{C}$; numerical adjacency matrix and network motif. The colormap is on a `log10` scale from cyan (low) to magenta (high). The colors in the adjacency matrix are the same as those in the $\mathcal{C}$-$\mathcal{E}$ plot on the left (see code above).

We also plot the adjacency matrices for added noise:

```
pp1=plot(size=(1000,200),margins=10*Plots.px,layout=(1,5));
k=1;cc=C[:,:,1]; M1=minimum(cc); cc=cc .- M1; M2=maximum(cc); cc=cc ./ M2;
heatmap!(pp1,subplot=Int((k - 1)/5 + 1),cc,
             aspect_ratio=:equal,c=p2,colorbar=false,
             grid=false,axis=([], false),clims=(0,1),
             title="no noise")

for k=6:5:22
    cc=C[:,:,k]; cc=cc .- M1; cc=cc ./ M2; cc[diagind(cc)] .= NaN;
    heatmap!(pp1,subplot=Int((k - 1)/5 + 1),cc,
             aspect_ratio=:equal,c=p2,colorbar=false,
             grid=false,axis=([], false),clims=(0,1),
             title=@sprintf("SNR = %d dB",SNRadd_list[k]))
end
display(pp1)
```

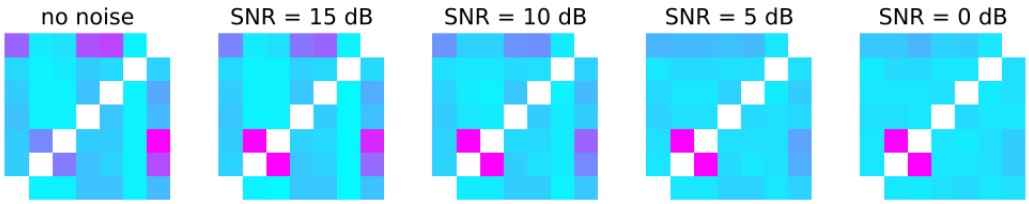

Figure 4: Adjacency matrices for added white noise.

2.2 Unconnected nodes

To change the network we have to change the following parameters in the code

```
FromTo=[];
PF = "__Empty";
```

and get the following results:

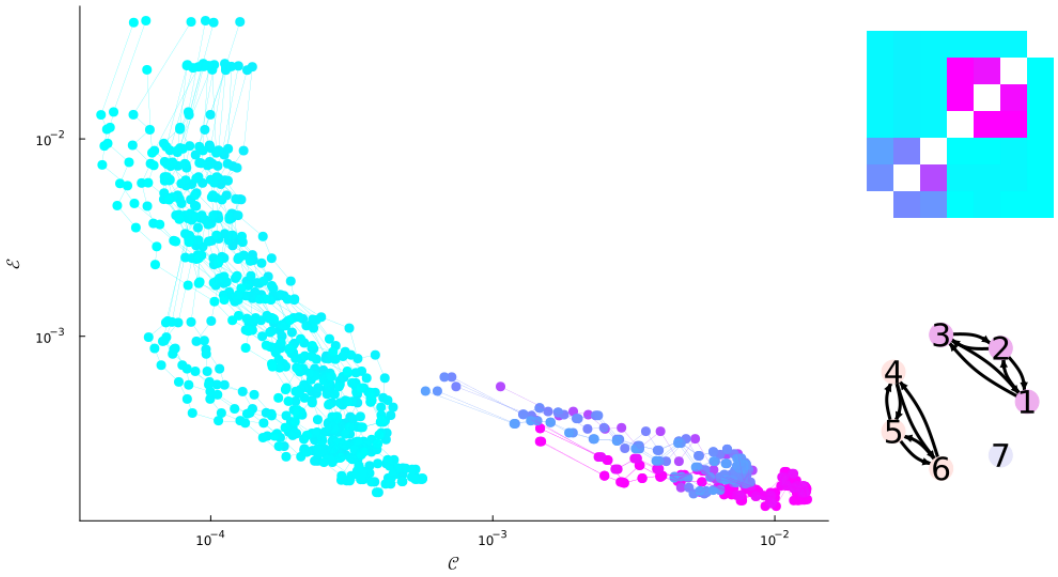

Figure 5: $\mathcal{E}$ over $\mathcal{C}$; numerical adjacency matrix and network motif. The colormap is on a `log10` scale from cyan (low) to magenta (high). The colors in the adjacency matrix are the same as those in the $\mathcal{C}$-$\mathcal{E}$ plot on the left (see code).

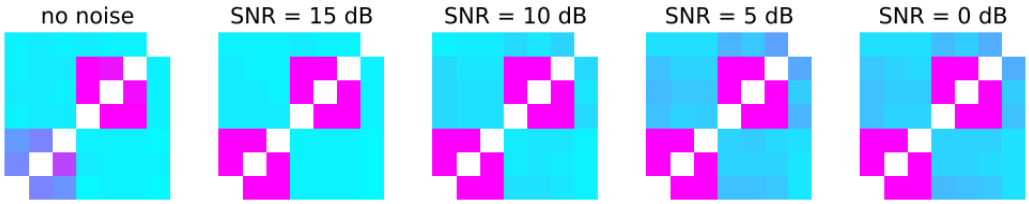

Figure 6: Adjacency matrices for added white noise.

3 Epilepsy

We here use a 4 minute data segment around the second seizure we show in the paper. The data file can be found here: `https://snl.salk.edu/~claudia/DDALAB/content/downloads/edf/patient1_S05__01_03.edf`.

This file was de-identified and cut out from a long edf file using the JULIA package `EDF.jl`. The function `EDF.write_header` was modified to write plain edf files in the following way:

```
using EDF
using EDF: TimestampedAnnotationList, PatientID, RecordingID, SignalHeader,
           Signal, AnnotationsSignal
using Dates
using FilePathsBase

function EDF.write_header(io::IO, file::EDF.File)

# modified from https://github.com/beacon-biosignals/EDF.jl/blob/main/src/write.jl

    length(file.signals) <= 9999 ||
        error("EDF does not allow files with more than 9999 signals")
    expected_bytes_written = EDF.BYTES_PER_FILE_HEADER +
                             EDF.BYTES_PER_SIGNAL_HEADER * length(file.signals)
    bytes_written = 0
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.version, 8)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.patient, 80)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.recording, 80)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.start, 16)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, expected_bytes_written, 8)
    ####
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.is_contiguous ? "     " : "EDF+D", 44)
    # bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.is_contiguous ? "EDF+C" : "EDF+D", 44)
    ####
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.record_count, 8)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, file.header.seconds_per_record, 8)
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, length(file.signals), 4)
    signal_headers = EDF.SignalHeader.(file.signals)
    for (field_name, byte_limit) in EDF.SIGNAL_HEADER_FIELDS
        for signal_header in signal_headers
            field = getfield(signal_header, field_name)
            bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, field, byte_limit)
        end
    end
    bytes_written += EDF.edf_write(io, ' ', 32 * length(file.signals))
    @assert bytes_written == expected_bytes_written
    return bytes_written
end
```

We cut out the data segment and add white noise to the data:

```
#EDF_file = ...                                 # use her the file name of the original recording
                                                # this patient has 78 channels
CH=2:79;                                        # set here the channel numbers from the original edf file
SR = 500;                                       # set the sampling rate
AnfEnde = [18589000 18709000];                  # start end end of the data segment to be extracted

edf=EDF.read(EDF_file);                         # read the file

daten=edf.signals;
hdr=edf.header;

edf_A_ori = length(daten[CH[1]].samples);
edf_B_ori = daten[CH[1]].header.samples_per_record;
edf_C_ori = hdr.record_count;
```

```
if edf_B_ori*edf_C_ori != edf_A_ori           # sometimes this needs to be corrected
   edf_B_ori=Int(edf_A_ori/edf_C_ori)
end

AE=AnfEnde[1]:AnfEnde[2]; L_AE=length(AE);

edf_A = L_AE;
edf_B = edf_B_ori;
edf_C = Int(ceil(edf_A/edf_B));
edf_A = edf_B*edf_C;
edf_D = edf_B/SR;

SNR=15;

X=fill(0,length(CH)*2,edf_A);
for ch=1:length(CH)
                                              # data segment
    X[ch,1:L_AE] = daten[CH[ch]].samples[AE];
                                              # remove mean
    X[ch,1:L_AE] .-= Int(round(mean(X[ch,1:L_AE])));
                                              # add noise and convert to integer
    X[length(CH)+ch,1:L_AE] = Int.(round.(add_noise(X[ch,1:L_AE],SNR)));
end

header = EDF.FileHeader(
       hdr.version,
       #hdr.patient,
       "patient 1",                           # new patient name
       #hdr.recording,                        # new data
       "Date:01.01.10 Time:00.00.00",
       #hdr.start,
       DateTime("2010-01-01T00:00:00"),
       hdr.is_contiguous,
       #hdr.record_count,
       edf_C,                                 # number of segments for each channel
       #hdr.seconds_per_record
       edf_D                                  # seconds_per_record
       );

signals = Array{Union{EDF.AnnotationsSignal, EDF.Signal{Int16}},1}(undef,length(CH)*2);
for i in 1:length(CH)
    signal_header = EDF.SignalHeader(
        daten[CH[i]].header.label,
        daten[CH[i]].header.transducer_type,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_dimension,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_minimum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_maximum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.digital_minimum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.digital_maximum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.prefilter,
        edf_B
        );
    signals[i] = EDF.Signal{Int16}(signal_header,X[i,:]);
                                              # the 78 channels

    signal_header = EDF.SignalHeader(
        @sprintf("%s_%02ddB",signal_header.label,SNR),
        daten[CH[i]].header.transducer_type,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_dimension,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_minimum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.physical_maximum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.digital_minimum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.digital_maximum,
        daten[CH[i]].header.prefilter,
        edf_B
        );
    signals[length(CH)+i] = EDF.Signal{Int16}(signal_header,X[length(CH)+i,:]);
                                              # the 78 channels with added noise
end

EDF_file_out = "patient1_S05__01_03.edf";
```

```
open(EDF_file_out, "w") do io
    edf_file = EDF.File(io, header, signals);
    EDF.write(io, edf_file);
end
#the do-block form of open can be used to automatically close the file even in the case of exceptions
```

Run DDA and plot results:

```
# julia -p10

@everywhere include("DDAfunctions.jl");

using JLD2

#import Pkg; Pkg.add("Distributed")
using Distributed

EDF_file = "patient1_S05__01_03.edf";

NrCH=78;
CH=1:NrCH;
ONSET_CH = sort([15:22; 55:62; 31:38; 71:78]);
SR=500;

TAU=[7 10]; TM = maximum(TAU); dm=4;
WL=500; WS=50;

nr_delays=2;
DDAmodel=[[0 0 0 1];
          [0 0 0 2];
          [1 1 1 1]];
(MODEL, L_AF, DDAorder)=make_MODEL(DDAmodel);                          # DDA model

DDA_DIR="DDA_patient1"; dir_exist(DDA_DIR);

LIST=reduce(hcat,collect(combinations(CH,2)))';                        # original data
LIST=vcat(LIST, LIST .+ NrCH);                                         # data with added noise
DELTA=20;
N=Int64(ceil(size(LIST,1)/DELTA));

FN_DATA = EDF_file;
FN_DDA  = @sprintf("%s%s%s",DDA_DIR,SL,replace(EDF_file,".edf" => ".DDA"));
FN_ALL = @sprintf("%s%s%s",DDA_DIR,SL,replace(EDF_file,".edf" => ".jld2"));
if !isfile(FN_ALL)
   @printf("%s\n",FN_ALL);
   if !isfile(join([FN_DDA,"_ST"]))
      if Sys.iswindows()
         if !isfile("run_DDA_ASCII.exe")
            run(`cp run_DDA_ASCII run_DDA_ASCII.exe`);
         end
         CMD=".\\run_DDA_ASCII.exe";
      else
         CMD="./run_DDA_ASCII";
      end
      CMD = "$CMD -EDF";
      CMD = "$CMD -MODEL $(join(MODEL," "))"
      CMD = "$CMD -TAU $(join(TAU," "))"
      CMD = "$CMD -dm $dm -order $DDAorder -nr_tau $nr_delays"
      CMD = "$CMD -DATA_FN $FN_DATA -OUT_FN $FN_DDA"
      CMD = "$CMD -WL $WL -WS $WS";
      CMD = "$CMD -SELECT 1 0 0 0";                                    # ST-DDA
      if Sys.iswindows()
         run(Cmd(string.(split(CMD, " "))));
      else
         run(`sh -c $CMD`);
      end
      rm(@sprintf("%s.info",FN_DDA));
```

```
end

@sync @distributed for n_N=1:N
   FN_DDAn=@sprintf("%s%s%s__%03d.DDA",DDA_DIR,SL,replace(EDF_file,".edf" => ""),n_N);

    n=collect(1:DELTA) .+ (n_N-1)*DELTA; n=n[n.<=size(LIST,1)];
    LL1=LIST[n,:]; LL1=vcat(LL1'...)';

    if !isfile(join([FN_DDAn,"_CD_DDA_ST"]))
       if Sys.iswindows()
          if !isfile("run_DDA_AsciiEdf.exe")
             run(`cp run_DDA_AsciiEdf run_DDA_AsciiEdf.exe`);
          end

          CMD=".\\run_DDA_AsciiEdf.exe";
       else
          CMD="./run_DDA_AsciiEdf";
       end

       CMD = "$CMD -EDF";
       CMD = "$CMD -MODEL $(join(MODEL," "))"
       CMD = "$CMD -TAU $(join(TAU," "))"
       CMD = "$CMD -dm $dm -order $DDAorder -nr_tau $nr_delays"
       CMD = "$CMD -DATA_FN $FN_DATA -OUT_FN $FN_DDAn"
       CMD = "$CMD -WL $WL -WS $WS";
       CMD = "$CMD -SELECT 0 1 1 0";                          # CT-DDA and CD-DDA
       CMD = "$CMD -CH_list $(join(LL1," "))";                # all pairwise channels
       CMD = "$CMD -WL_CT 2 -WS_CT 2";                        # pairwise channels for CT-DDA

       if Sys.iswindows()
          run(Cmd(string.(split(CMD, " "))));
       else
          run(`sh -c $CMD`);
       end

       rm(@sprintf("%s.info",FN_DDAn));
    end
end

# read all output files and put all results in one file

ST=readdlm(join([FN_DDA,"_ST"]));
T=ST[:,1:2]; ST=ST[:,3:end]; WN=size(T,1);

#=   plot a1
a1=ST[:,1:4:NrCH*4];
heatmap(a1[:,setdiff(1:NrCH,54)]',legend=false,c=:jet,clims=(-0.25,0.4))
=#

rhoS=ST[:,L_AF:L_AF:end]; ST = nothing; GC.gc();

E=fill(NaN,WN,NrCH*2,NrCH*2);
for n_N=1:N
    @printf("%3d ",n_N)
    FN_DDAn=@sprintf("%s%s%s__%03d.DDA",DDA_DIR,SL,replace(EDF_file,".edf" => ""),n_N);
    n=collect(1:DELTA) .+ (n_N-1)*DELTA; n=n[n.<=size(LIST,1)];
    LL1=LIST[n,:] .- CH[1] .+ 1;
    CT=readdlm(join([FN_DDAn,"_CT"]));
    CT=CT[:,3:end];
    CT=CT[:,L_AF:L_AF:end];
    for l=1:size(LL1,1)
        ch1=LL1[l,1];ch2=LL1[l,2];
        E[:,ch1,ch2] = abs.( dropdims(mean(rhoS[:,[ch1,ch2]],dims=2),dims=2) ./ CT[:,l] .- 1 );
        E[:,ch2,ch1] = E[:,ch1,ch2];
    end
    CT = nothing; GC.gc();
end
@printf("\n");

C=fill(NaN,WN,NrCH*2,NrCH*2);
for n_N=1:N
```

```
        @printf("%3d ",n_N)
        FN_DDAn=@sprintf("%s%s%s__%03d.DDA",DDA_DIR,SL,replace(EDF_file,".edf" => ""),n_N);
        n=collect(1:DELTA) .+ (n_N-1)*DELTA; n=n[n.<=size(LIST,1)];
        LL1=LIST[n,:] .- CH[1] .+ 1;
        CD=readdlm(join([FN_DDAn,"_CD_DDA_ST"]));
        CD=CD[:,3:end];
        CD=reshape(CD,WN,2,size(LL1,1));
        for l=1:size(LL1,1)
            ch1=LL1[l,1];ch2=LL1[l,2];
            C[:,ch1,ch2] = CD[:,2,l];
            C[:,ch2,ch1] = CD[:,1,l];
        end
        CD = nothing; GC.gc();
    end
    @printf("\n\n");

    @save FN_ALL C E rhoS T WN
    E = nothing; C = nothing; GC.gc();
end

### load results and make plots

@load FN_ALL C E T WN ;
C1 = C[:,1:NrCH,1:NrCH];
E1 = E[:,1:NrCH,1:NrCH];
C2 = C[:,NrCH+1:end,NrCH+1:end];
E2 = E[:,NrCH+1:end,NrCH+1:end];
E = nothing; C = nothing; GC.gc();

eLABEL=["LFP"; "LCG"; "LAT"; "LMT"; "LHP"; "LOC"; "LTH"; "LSU";
         "RFP"; "RCG"; "RAT"; "RMT"; "RHP"; "ROC"; "RTH"; "RSU"]

e_list = [
        [34:38; 15:22; 25:30],      #LFP
        [31:33; 23; 24],            #LCG
        [3:5; 10:14],               #LAT
        Int[],
        [1:2; 7:9],                 #LHP
        Int[],
        Int[],
        Int[],

        [55:62; 71:78; 63; 65:70],  #RFP
        Int[],
        [40:44; 50:52],             #RAT
        Int[],
        [39; 47:49],                #RHP
        Int[],
        Int[],
        [64]                        #RSU
        ];

e_NotZero = findall(x -> x == 1, length.(e_list)' .!= 0 );
e_NotZero = [i[2] for i in e_NotZero];

t=(T[:,1] .+ 1 .+ TM .+ dm) ./ SR ./ 60;

SEQ=1:length(e_NotZero);

CHs=vcat(e_list[e_NotZero][SEQ][:]...);
L_e_list=map(x -> length(e_list[e_NotZero][x]),SEQ);

IND=setdiff(1:length(CHs)^2,diagind(C1[1,CHs,CHs]));
c1=reshape(C1[:,CHs,CHs],WN,length(CHs)^2)[:,IND];
c2=reshape(C2[:,CHs,CHs],WN,length(CHs)^2)[:,IND];
e1=reshape(E1[:,CHs,CHs],WN,length(CHs)^2)[:,IND];
e2=reshape(E2[:,CHs,CHs],WN,length(CHs)^2)[:,IND];

c2[c2 .< 0.01] .= NaN;
c1[c1 .< 0.01] .= NaN;
```

```
BETA=asin.((c2 .- c1) ./ sqrt.( (c1 .- c2).^2 + (e1 .- e2).^2) );

SG = plot(size=(1000,1000),layout=(2,2));

heatmap!(SG,subplot=1,
         t,1:length(IND),c1',
         c=:jet,
         xtickfont=font(12), ytickfont=font(12),
         colorbar = true,clims=(0.1,0.06)
         )
hline!(SG,subplot=1,[cumsum(L_e_list[:]) .* (length(CHs)-1) .+ 0.5],legend=false,c=:black,linewidth=2)
Y = vcat(0,cumsum(L_e_list[:]) .* (length(CHs)-1));
Y = (Y .- [0;diff(Y)./2])[2:end];
heatmap!(SG,subplot=1,yticks=(Y,eLABEL[e_NotZero][SEQ]),xlabel="time [min]",clims=(0.01,0.06))
display(SG)

heatmap!(SG,subplot=2,
         t,1:length(IND),c2',
         c=:jet,
         xtickfont=font(12), ytickfont=font(12),
         colorbar = true,clims=(0.1,0.06)
         )
hline!(SG,subplot=2,[cumsum(L_e_list[:]) .* (length(CHs)-1) .+ 0.5],legend=false,c=:black,linewidth=2)
heatmap!(SG,subplot=2,yticks=(Y,eLABEL[e_NotZero][SEQ]),xlabel="time [min]",clims=(0.01,0.06))
display(SG)

ALPHA = BETA .* 1;
ALPHA[ALPHA .>= 0] .= 0;
ALPHA[ALPHA .< 0]  .= 1;
ALPHA[ALPHA .== 0] .= NaN;
heatmap!(SG,subplot=3,
         t,1:length(IND),(c1 .* ALPHA)',
         c=:jet,
         xtickfont=font(12), ytickfont=font(12),
         colorbar = true,clims=(0.1,0.06)
         )
hline!(SG,subplot=3,[cumsum(L_e_list[:]) .* (length(CHs)-1) .+ 0.5],legend=false,c=:black,linewidth=2)
heatmap!(SG,subplot=3,yticks=(Y,eLABEL[e_NotZero][SEQ]),xlabel="time [min]",clims=(0.01,0.06))
display(SG)

ALPHA = BETA .* 1;
ALPHA[ALPHA .<= 0] .= 0;
ALPHA[ALPHA .> 0]  .= 1;
ALPHA[ALPHA .== 0] .= NaN;
heatmap!(SG,subplot=4,
         t,1:length(IND),(c1 .* ALPHA)',
         c=:jet,
         xtickfont=font(12), ytickfont=font(12),
         colorbar = true,clims=(0.1,0.06)
         )
hline!(SG,subplot=4,[cumsum(L_e_list[:]) .* (length(CHs)-1) .+ 0.5],legend=false,c=:black,linewidth=2)
heatmap!(SG,subplot=4,yticks=(Y,eLABEL[e_NotZero][SEQ]),xlabel="time [min]",clims=(0.01,0.06))
display(SG)
```

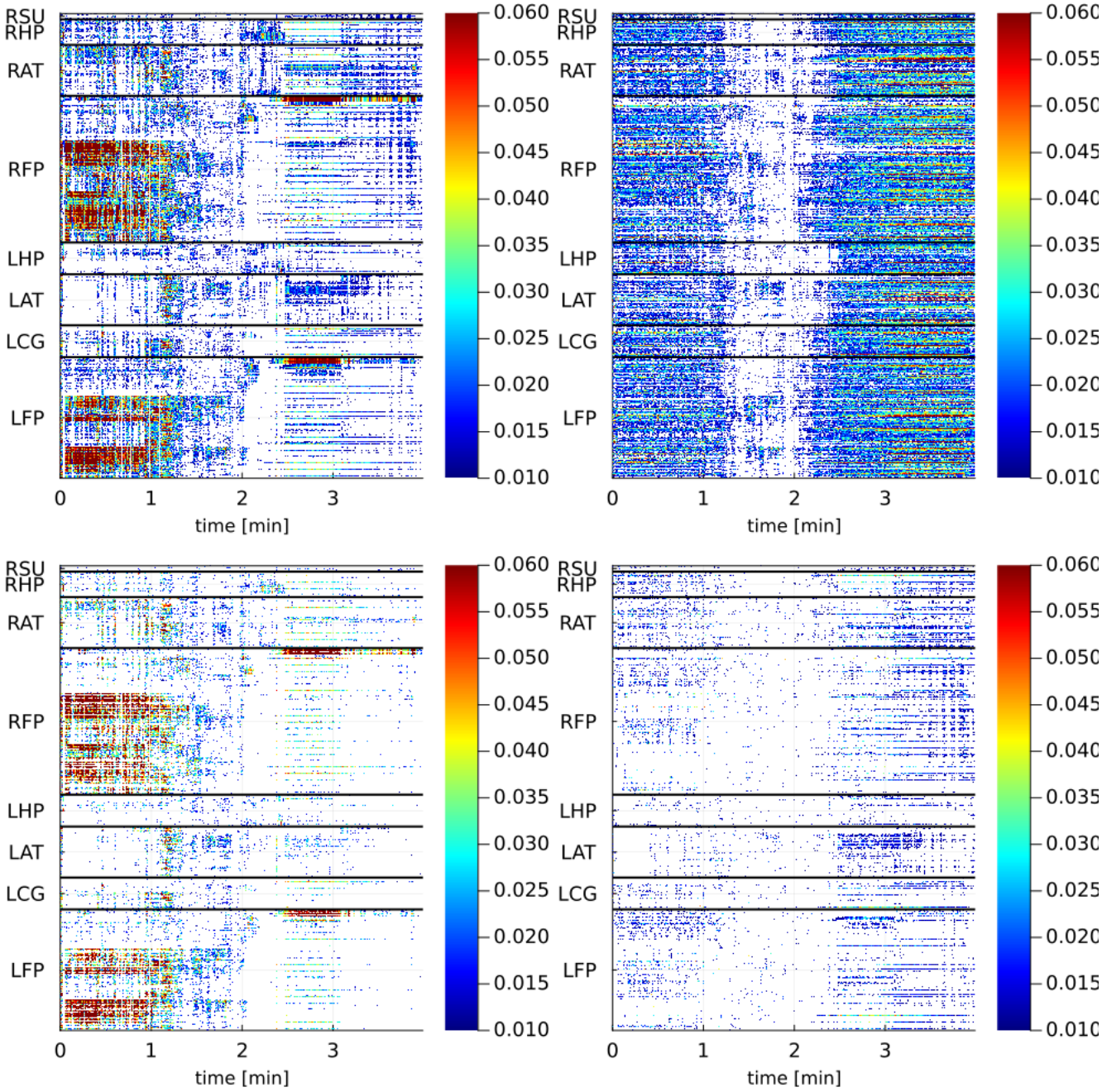

Figure 7: Figure 8 in the paper, but for only 4 minutes of data.