

¹ PixelMap: An Application for Flexible Electrode Selection on Neuropixels Probes

³ Maxime Beau  ^{1,2}¶, Christian Tabedzki  ¹, and Carlos D. Brody  ^{1,2}

⁴ 1 Princeton Neuroscience Institute, Princeton University, USA 2 Howard Hughes Medical Institute, USA
⁵ ¶ Corresponding author

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⁶ Abstract

⁷ PixelMap is a browser-based application for creating custom channelmaps for Neuropixels probes that respects electrode wiring constraints. Neuropixels probes, widely used for high-density neural recordings, have more physical electrodes than can be used for simultaneous recording because they contain fewer analogue-to-digital converters (ADCs) than data lines. ⁸ Each ADC is hard-wired to several electrodes, creating complex interdependencies where ⁹ selecting one electrode makes others unavailable. PixelMap provides an installation-free, ¹⁰ browser-based interface for researchers to design arbitrary recording configurations that meet ¹¹ their experimental requirements while satisfying these hardware constraints. The tool generates ¹² IMRO (IMec Read Out) files compatible with SpikeGLX, the most common acquisition software ¹³ for Neuropixels recordings.

¹⁷ Statement of need

¹⁹ Neuropixels probes have revolutionised systems neuroscience by enabling simultaneous ²⁰ recordings from hundreds of neurons across multiple brain regions at any depth ([Beau et al., 2021, 2025; Bondy et al., 2024; Jun et al., 2017; Steinmetz et al., 2021; Ye et al., 2025](#)). ²¹ However, configuring these probes presents challenges. Limited by the number of integrated ²² analogue-to-digital converters (ADCs), Neuropixels probes contain 960–5120 electrodes but ²³ can only record from 384–1536 channels simultaneously (Table 1). Users must therefore select ²⁴ a subset of electrodes to activate for each recording, a “channelmap”. Researchers often need ²⁵ to create custom channelmaps to target specific brain regions, and sometimes must adjust ²⁶ them rapidly based on feedback from ongoing recordings. Because the electrode-to-ADC ²⁷ wiring follows complex, probe version-dependent patterns, manual channelmap design is ²⁸ error-prone and time-consuming.

²⁹ [SpikeGLX](#) is the most common acquisition software for Neuropixels recordings and uses the ³⁰ .imro file format to encode channelmaps. While SpikeGLX provides tools to edit channelmaps, ³¹ it requires a desktop app, comes with limited preset channelmaps, and does not easily allow ³² selection of fully arbitrary electrode geometries.

³³ PixelMap addresses these needs by:

- ³⁴ 1. **Being available on any machine installation-free:** The tool is available both as a web ³⁵ application at <https://pixelmap.pni.princeton.edu> and as a Python package.
- ³⁶ 2. **Visualising wiring constraints interactively:** When users select electrodes, the interface ³⁷ immediately shows which other electrodes become unavailable (marked in black) due to ³⁸ shared ADC lines, preventing invalid configurations.
- ³⁹ 3. **Supporting arbitrary electrode geometries:** Users can select electrodes by choosing from ⁴⁰ common preset geometries, entering electrode ranges as text for reproducibility, directly

41 clicking or dragging on the probe visualization, or loading pre-existing .imro files. These
 42 four selection methods are fully intercompatible and can be combined. For instance,
 43 a SpikeGLX .imro file can be loaded as a starting point, and selection boxes used to
 44 further refine the channelmap geometry.

Probe Version	Physical Channels	Simultaneously Recordable Channels
Neuropixels 1.0	960	384
Neuropixels 2.0 (single shank)	1,280	384
Neuropixels 2.0 (4-shank)	5,120 (1,280 per shank)	384
Neuropixels 2.0 Quad Base	5,120 (1,280 per shank)	1,536

45 **Table 1:** Number of physical and simultaneously addressable electrodes across Neuropixels
 46 probe versions.

47 Software Design

48 PixelMap is implemented in Python using HoloViz Panel ([Yang et al., 2022](#)) for the web
 49 interface, providing an interactive and responsive user experience. The software architecture
 50 consists of three main components.

51 First, the **wiring maps** at `./wiring_maps/*.csv` are hand-built CSV files describing the
 52 electrode-to-ADC mappings for each supported probe type. They were adapted from files
 53 provided by IMEC (Neuropixels manufacturer – downloadable [here](#)).

54 Second, the **core logic** at `./backend.py` implements the constraint-checking algorithms that
 55 validate electrode selections against probe-specific wiring maps. This handles the complex
 56 mapping between physical electrodes and ADC channels for different probe types (Neuropixels
 57 1.0, 2.0 single-shank, and 2.0 four-shank so far). Hash tables (Python dictionaries) are used to
 58 query incompatible electrode pairs with O(1) complexity and improve performance.

59 Finally, the **graphical user interface** at `./gui/gui.py` was built with HoloViz Panel. The
 60 interface provides real-time visualisation of the probe layout with electrode colour-coded based
 61 on their selection state (available in grey, selected in red, or unavailable in black). The
 62 interface supports the abovementioned four selection modes, including Bokeh-based interactive
 63 click-selection and box-selection to select or deselect electrodes. User interactions trigger
 64 immediate recalculation of available electrodes based on the current selection state. This
 65 design ensures users receive instant feedback about constraint violations, preventing invalid
 66 configurations before file generation.

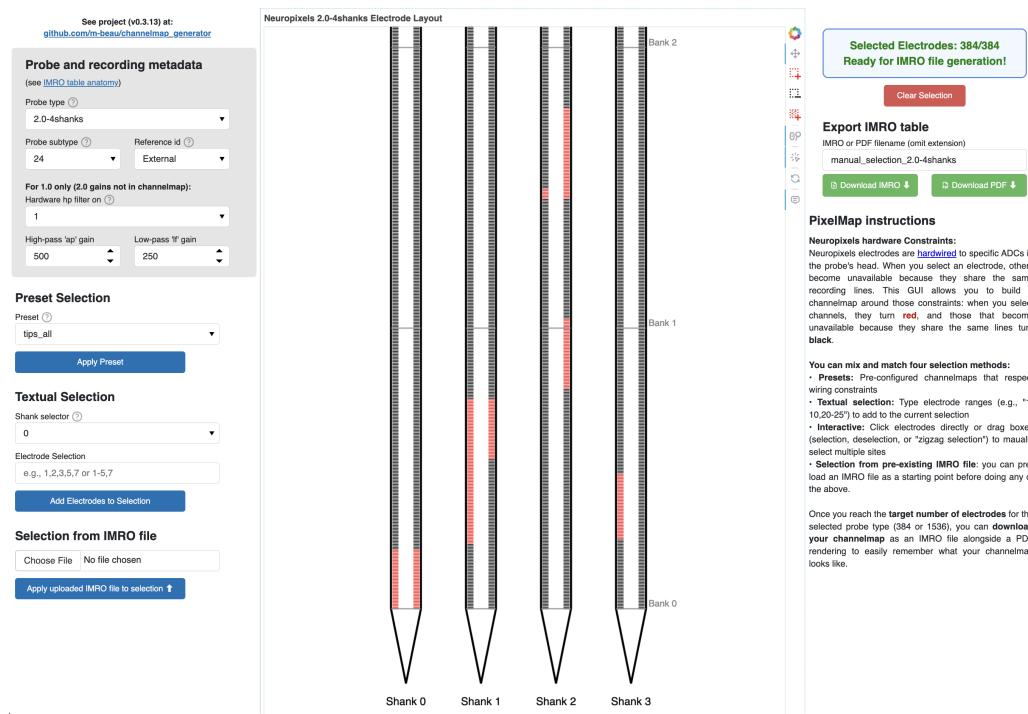


Figure 1: PixelMap's browser-based graphical user interface.

Center: Main panel featuring the probe's physical layout with one or four shanks that exhibit the 960 (Neuropixels 1.0) or 1,280 (Neuropixels 2.0) physical electrodes/shank to be selected. Electrodes available for selection are light grey, selected electrodes turn red, and electrodes that become unavailable due to hardware wiring constraints turn black. In this example, 384 electrodes have been selected (matching the maximum simultaneous recording capacity), with a distributed pattern across multiple banks, illustrating that PixelMap allows selection of arbitrary channelmap geometries.

Left: panel to input probe metadata (also part of .imro files) as well as three methods of electrode selection: preset geometries, manual textual input of electrode ranges, and pre-loading an existing .imro file. These three methods of electrode selection can be mixed together with an interactive click-and-drag box selector and deselector.

Right: electrode status indicator that turns green to confirm the selection is complete and is ready for IMRO file generation. Users can export their configuration via the “Download IMRO” button for direct use in SpikeGLX or save a PDF visualisation to easily remember the geometry of the corresponding .imro file in the future. Below the status indicator are PixelMap’s instructions.

67 Installation and Usage

68 PixelMap can be used through:

- 69 1. **Web application:** Available at <https://pixelmap.pni.princeton.edu> for immediate use
without installation.
- 70 2. **Local installation:** Via pip (`pip install .`) or uv (`uv run cmap_gui`) from the cloned
GitHub repository.
- 71 3. **Docker container:** Users can download the image used for the website and run the
container locally.
- 72 4. **Programmatic API:** Python scripts can directly call `generate_imro_channelmap()` for
batch processing or integration into analysis pipelines.

73 For more details, see the project repository at https://github.com/m-beau/channelmap_generator.

74 The software includes an automated test suite with 41 tests covering hardware constraint
validation, all preset configurations, IMRO file generation for all supported probe types, and

⁸¹ end-to-end workflows. Tests run automatically via GitHub Actions continuous integration
⁸² on every code change, ensuring software reliability. See the repository's tests/ directory for
⁸³ details.

⁸⁴ Research Impact Statement

⁸⁵ PixelMap addresses a practical bottleneck in Neuropixels experimental workflows. Neuropixels
⁸⁶ have become the dominant technology for large-scale electrophysiology, with exponential growth
⁸⁷ in publications using the technology ([PubMed](#)). Yet no existing tool provided installation-free
⁸⁸ channelmap design with support for arbitrary electrode geometries (see **Statement of Need**).

⁸⁹ PixelMap demonstrates community-readiness through comprehensive documentation and a
⁹⁰ permissive open-source license (GPL3). The tool is immediately accessible via web application
⁹¹ (<https://neuropixels-channelmap-generator.pni.princeton.edu>), Python package, Docker
⁹² container, or programmatic API. The tool builds on the authors' established track record using
⁹³ Neuropixels probes in their research ([Beau et al., 2025](#); [Bondy et al., 2024](#); [Kostadinov et al.,](#)
⁹⁴ [2019](#); [Steinmetz et al., 2021](#)) and developing Neuropixels software ([Beau et al., 2021](#)).

⁹⁵ Evidence of adoption includes community engagement on the project repository (24 GitHub
⁹⁶ stars as of January 2025) and deployment at Princeton Neuroscience Institute's public server.

⁹⁷ AI Usage Disclosure

⁹⁸ **AI-assisted technologies used:** Claude Sonnet 4.1, Sonnet 4.5, and Opus 4.5 (Anthropic).
⁹⁹ AI assistance was used for (1) optimization suggestions and documentation improvements
¹⁰⁰ (docstrings, code comments) in backend.py, (2) initial scaffolding of the HoloViz Panel GUI
¹⁰¹ architecture in gui/gui.py, (3) manuscript grammatical and syntactical review. AI was not
¹⁰² used for project conceptualization, core algorithm design, electrode wiring map construction.
¹⁰³ App hosting infrastructure was designed independently of AI assistance.

¹⁰⁴ Author Contributions

	Maxime Beau	Christian Tabetzki	Carlos D. Brody
Conceptualisation	X		
Backend and GUI	X		
App hosting		X	
Supervision and funding			X

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