

Data Editor and Command Line Preprocessing

Initialization on felix/helix

Data directory is here: /data/classes/meg

```
$ . init_course.sh
```

```
module load ctf
```

```
Module load python
```

```
module load samsrcv3
```

```
module load afni
```

```
export PYTHONPATH=pyctf/bin:pyctf/pyctf:$PYTHONPATH
```

```
export PATH=pyctf/bin:$PATH
```

Where is my data

- Initially data is stored on squid.nimh.nih.gov, the acquisition computer
- Every night, data is transferred to tako.nimh.nih.gov where it will appear in your data directory organized by date
- Raw data is also transferred to the helix systems
- The MEG core facility DOES NOT provide archival, off-site backup. We do not take responsibility for lost data.

Data Structure

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.ds/

BadChannels

← simple text file with bad channel names

bad.segments

← simple text file with bad segment times

ClassFile.cls

DigTrigChannelInfo.txt

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.acq

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.eeg

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.hc

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.hist

← dataset acquisition and modification hist

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.infods

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.meg4

← raw data file

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.newds

EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.res4

hz2.ds/

← head localization information

hz.ds/

MarkerFile.mrk

← marker info

processing.cfg

← filtering info

Sample Dataset

- Five Subjects
- Three Tasks:
 - Continuous Performance Task
 - ASVEF Evoked Response Task
 - Resting state

Continuous Performance Task

- Letters presented one at a time
- Letters appear in either left or right visual field
- Block DNRX: Subjects are asked to respond to every letter except the letter X
- Block DNR: Subjects are asked to passively
- Each letter is presented 8 times
- The letter X is presented 64 times

ASVEF Task

- Randomized sensory stimuli
 - Somatosensory airpuff stimulus to either left or right hand
 - Auditory tone to both ears
 - Checkerboard stimulus in left or right visual field
 - Approximately 100 of each stimulus type

Resting State

- Eyes open
- Fixation

MRI Directory

- MRI with skull but with face removed
- Fiducial markers already placed as tags in the AFNI image

Stimulus delivery channels

- The optical sensor feed is on UADC016
- For the asvef datasets:
 - Left airpuff = UADC001
 - Right airpuff = UADC002
 - Beep = UADC003
- For the cpt dataset
 - UADC005 = response

Data Editor

```
$ DataEditor -data EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.ds
```

Selecting Channels

The screenshot displays the DataEditor interface with the following components:

- Main Window:** Title bar shows "DataEditor: default.de (EYZQADGL_asvf_20180608_01)". The menu bar includes File, Display, Edit, Analyse, Windows, Set, Group, Tools. The toolbar contains icons for file operations and analysis. The status bar shows "ChannelSet: Unnamed" and "Trial 1 of 1: Unclassified".
- Channel Select - List Dialog:** A dialog box with a "Base" tab and an "OptionButton". It features two lists: "Unselected" (containing channels like SCLK01, BC1, BC2, etc.) and "Selected" (currently empty). Below the lists are statistics for MEG-SENS (0 / 272) and EEG-SENS (0 / 0). At the bottom, there are buttons for "Sensors...", "Rack...", "Save...", "Remove...", "Ok", "Apply", and "Cancel".
- Channel Select - Sensors Dialog:** A dialog box showing a circular sensor layout with various channel names (e.g., LF12, LF11, ZFO1, RF11) arranged in a circular pattern. On the right side, there are checkboxes for "MEG Sensor" (checked) and "EEG Sensor" (unchecked), along with buttons for "Select All", "Deselect All", "Undo Select", "Ok", "Apply", and "Cancel".
- Bottom Panel:** Includes "Time Scale: 0,9600 sec/cm", "Gain: MEG-SENS 1in", "Marker: None", and navigation controls.

Two blue arrows are present: one pointing to the "ChannelSet: Unnamed" status bar, and another pointing to the "Sensors..." button in the "Channel Select - List" dialog.

Filtering

The screenshot shows the DataEditor interface with a plot of neural data and an open 'Processing parameters' dialog box. The plot displays multiple channels (MLC11 to H2003) with a blue arrow pointing to the top channels. The dialog box is titled 'Processing parameters for EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01' and contains the following sections:

- Environmental Noise Reduction:**
 - Noise Reduction of Saved Data: 3rd Grad.
 - Current Noise Reduction: 3rd Grad.
 - Choice of Noise Reduction:
 - None
 - 1st Gradient
 - 2nd Gradient
 - 3rd Gradient
- Offset and Trend Removal:**
 - Remove DC Offset
 - Remove Linear Trend
 - View CHL as Deviations
- Filtering:**
 - Low Pass Filter (frequency: 0.000000)
 - High Pass Filter (frequency: 0.6)
 - Notch Filter (frequency: 0.000000, width: 0.000000)
 - Band Pass Filter (frequency: 0.000000, width: 0.000000)
 - Powerline (frequency: 50 Hz, 60 Hz)

Valid filter parameter values are:
frequency: 0.120000 to 600.000000
edge: 0.120000 to 600.000000
width: 0.600000 to 600.000000

Valid baseline parameter values are:
range: 1 to 720000

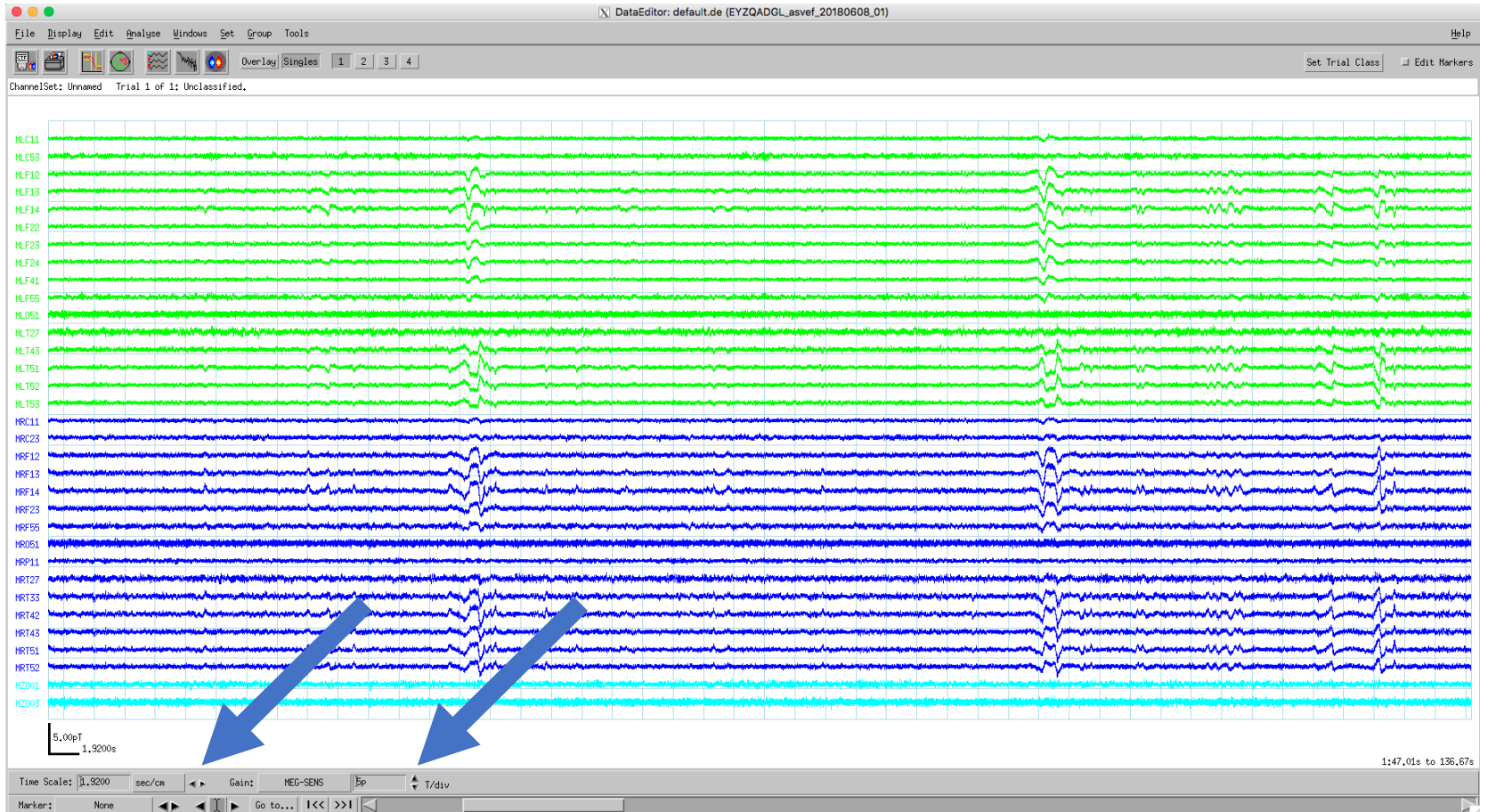
SAVE PROCESSING PARAMETERS WITH DATASET

OK Cancel

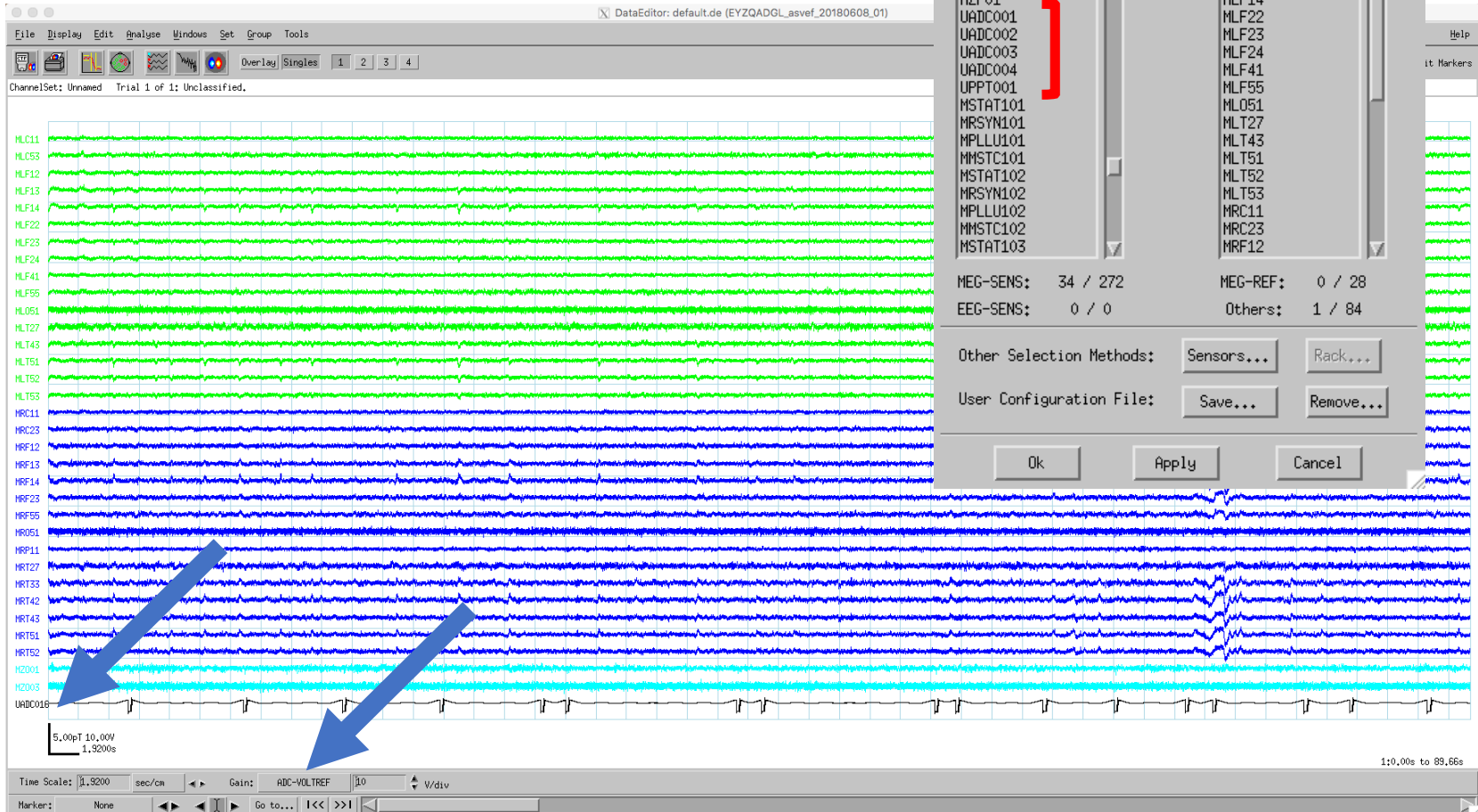
Time Scale: 0.9600 sec/cm Gain: MEG-SENS 100p T/div
Marker: None

1:47.01s to 31.84s

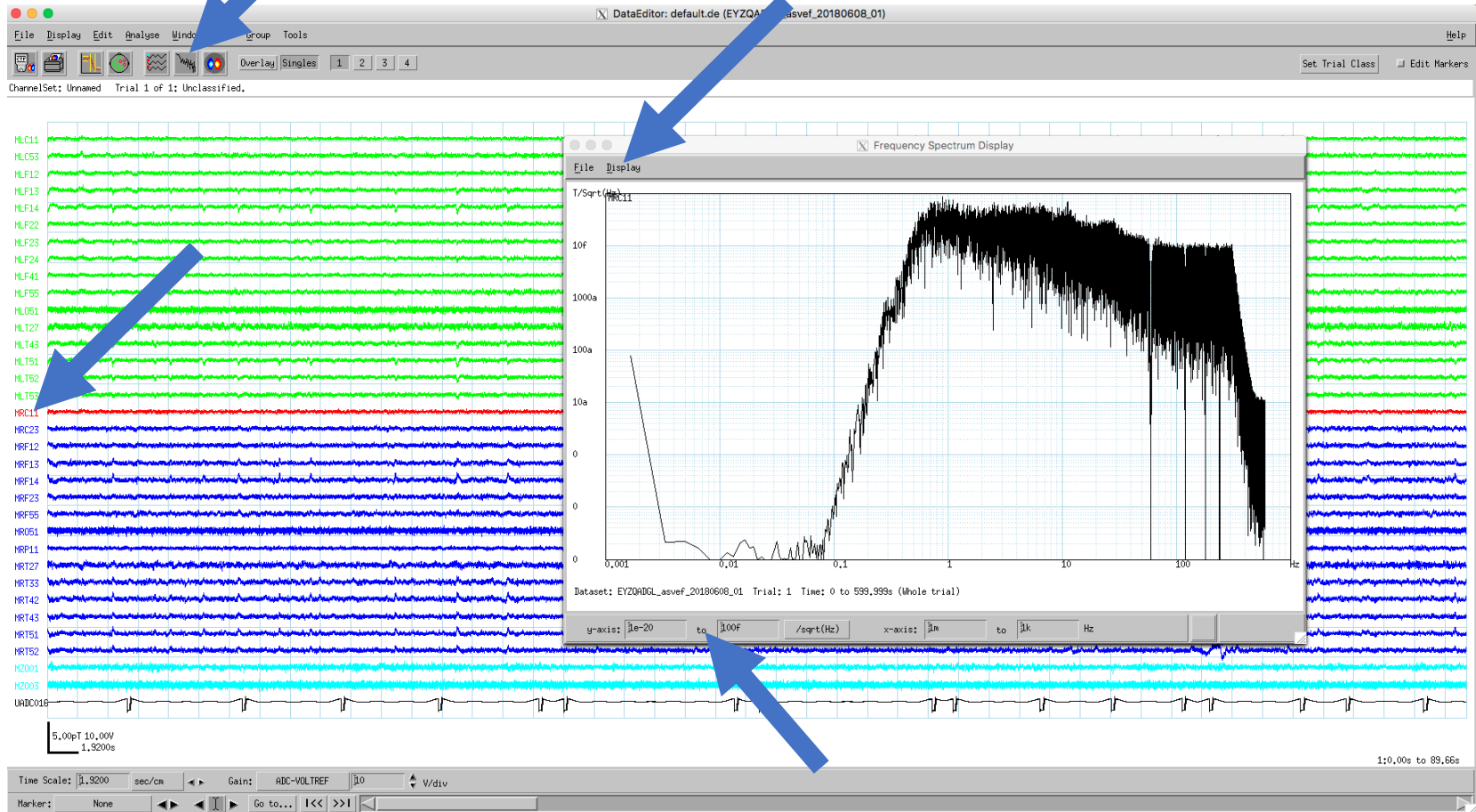
Setting Scale



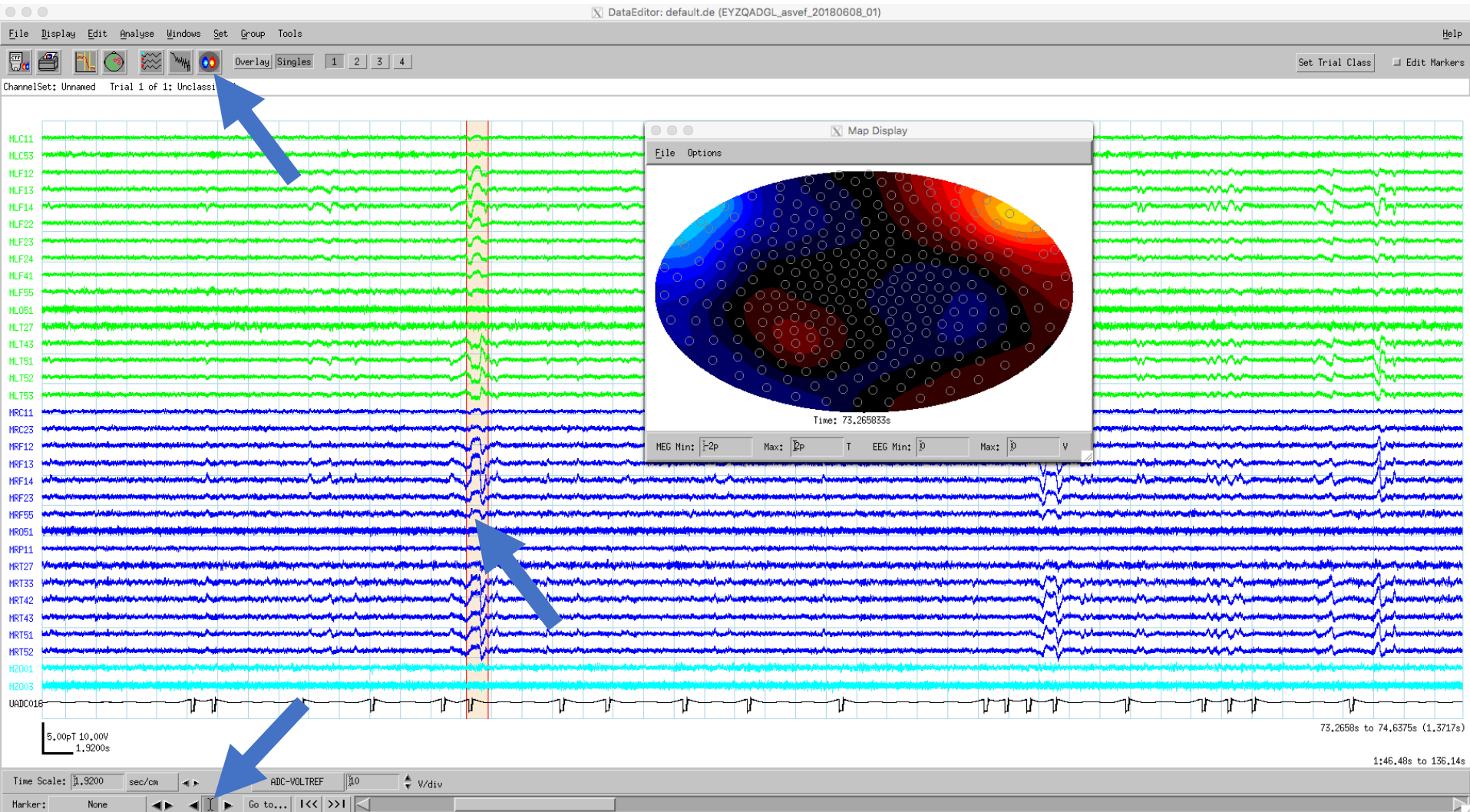
ADC Channels



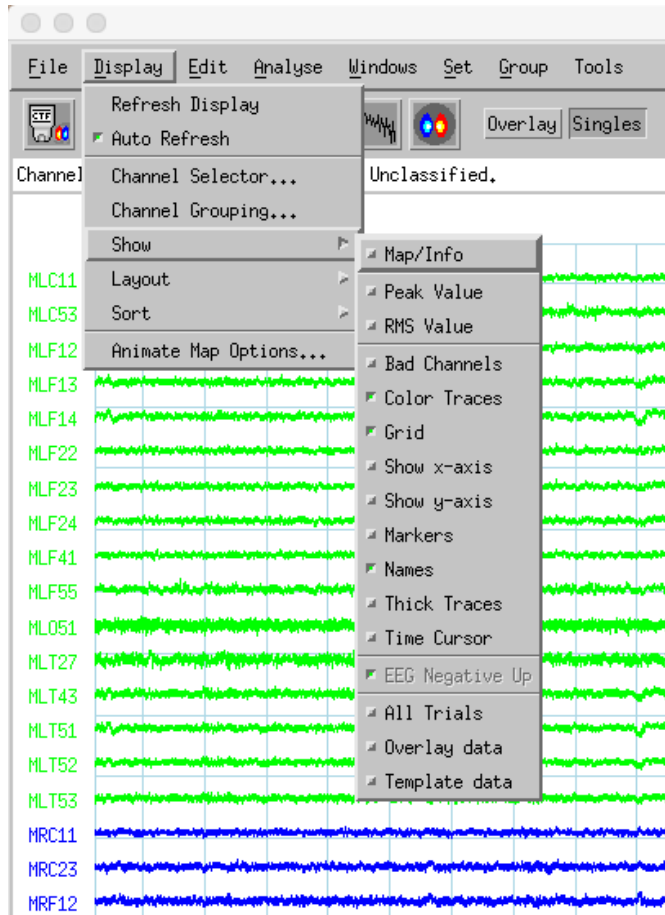
Frequency Spectra



Artifacts



Display options



Add markers: Thresholding

```
$thresholdDetect2 -help
```

```
-m <marker>
```

```
-i
```

```
-np
```

```
-a <amplThresh>
```

```
-d <derivThresh>
```

```
-dt <deadtime>
```

```
-c <channel>
```

```
$ thresholdDetect2 -np -m leftpuff -a .5 -d .5 -dt 1  
-c UADC001 EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.ds
```

Add markers: Parsing

```
$ parsemarks -help  
  -m <marker>  
  -q <query>
```

Example Query: “name == ‘resp’ and inwindow(-.5, 0, ‘stim’)
i.e. collect all responses where the stim marker is at least 500
ms before the response marker

```
$ addMarker -help  
  -f  
  -n <marker>  
  -p <textfile>
```

Filtering

```
$ newDs -help
```

```
-f
```

```
-includeBadChannels
```

```
-includeBadSegments
```

```
-includeBad
```

```
-filter <filename>
```

```
-time <start> <end>
```

```
$ newDs -f -filter processing.cfg
```

```
EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.ds
```

```
EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01-f.ds
```

Processing.cfg

```
// Processing configuration.
// Defaults for normal analysis.

// PROCESSING PARAMETERS
processing
{
  // balance: order, adapted
  // (adapted=0 -> not adapted)
  // (adapted=1 -> adapted)
  balance: 3,0 ← Third order gradient balancing
  // lowpass: enable, filterOrder, fc
  lowpass: 0,4,0.000000000000000000 ← Low-pass filter
  // highpass: enable, filterOrder, fc
  highpass: 1,4,0.500000000000000000 ← High-pass filter
  // bandreject: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandreject: 0,4,0.000000000000000000,0.000000000000000000
  // bandpass: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandpass: 0,4,0.000000000000000000,0.000000000000000000
  // bandreject: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandreject: 1,2,59.5000000000000000,60.5000000000000000 ← Powerline filter
  // bandreject: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandreject: 1,2,119.5000000000000000,120.5000000000000000 ← Powerline harmonics
  // bandreject: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandreject: 1,2,179.5000000000000000,180.5000000000000000
  // bandreject: enable, filterOrder, fc1, fc2
  bandreject: 1,2,239.5000000000000000,240.5000000000000000
  // offset: enable, baselineSelection, startPt, endPt
  // (baseline=0 --> use pretrigger data)
  // (baseline=1 --> use from startPt to endPt)
  // (baseline=2 --> use whole trial)
  // (baseline+=10 --> do trend removal)
  offset: 1,2,1,1 ← Removing DC offset
}
```

Better yet – use a script!

```
$ doThresh EYZQADGL_asvef_20180608_01.ds
```

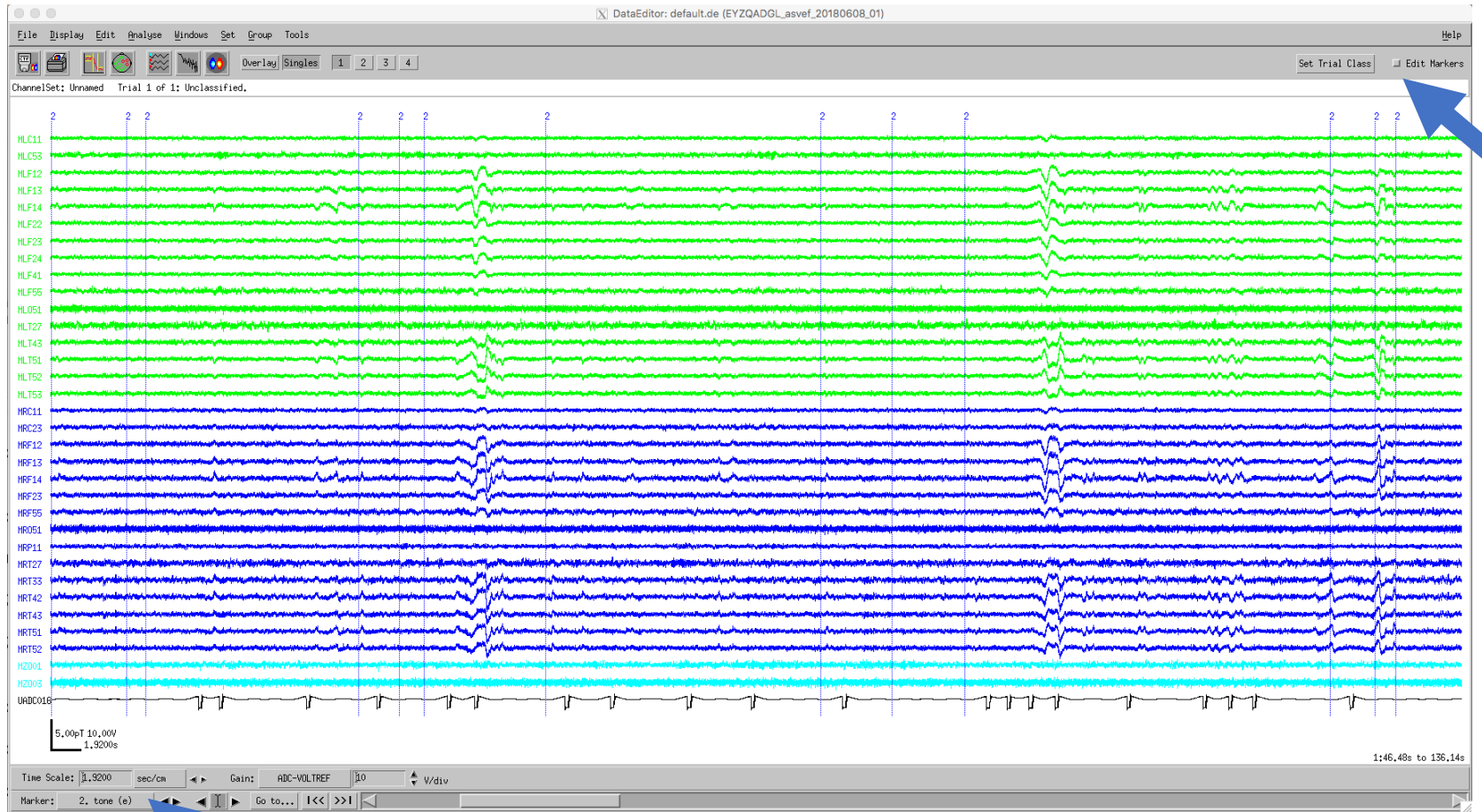
All initial thresholding, parsing markers, filtering

Tom Holroyd will help you write specific scripts for your task.

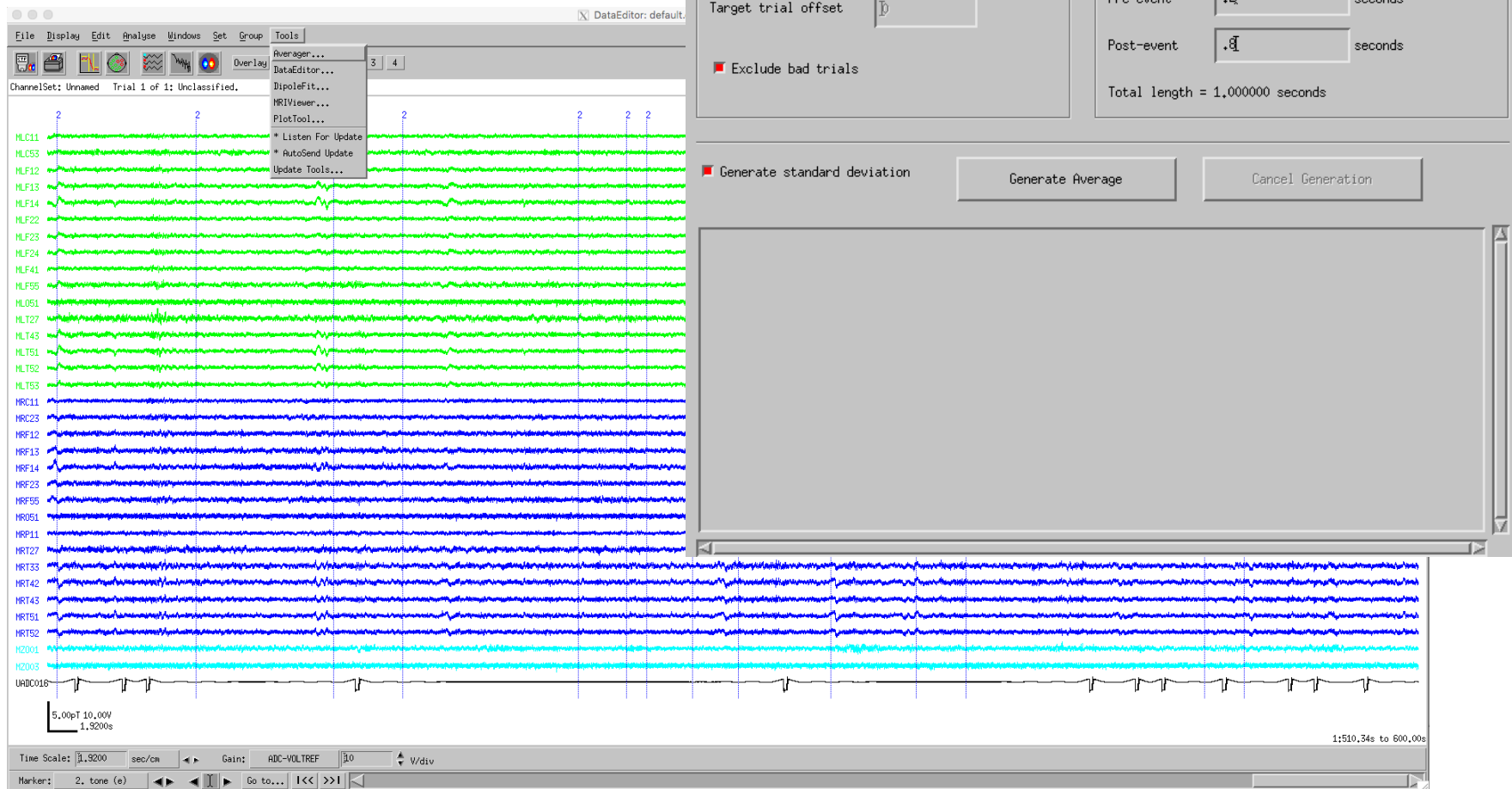
Output files from ePrime, Presentation, etc. can be parsed for identifying markers

More efficient approach – use the active pixel on the Propixx!

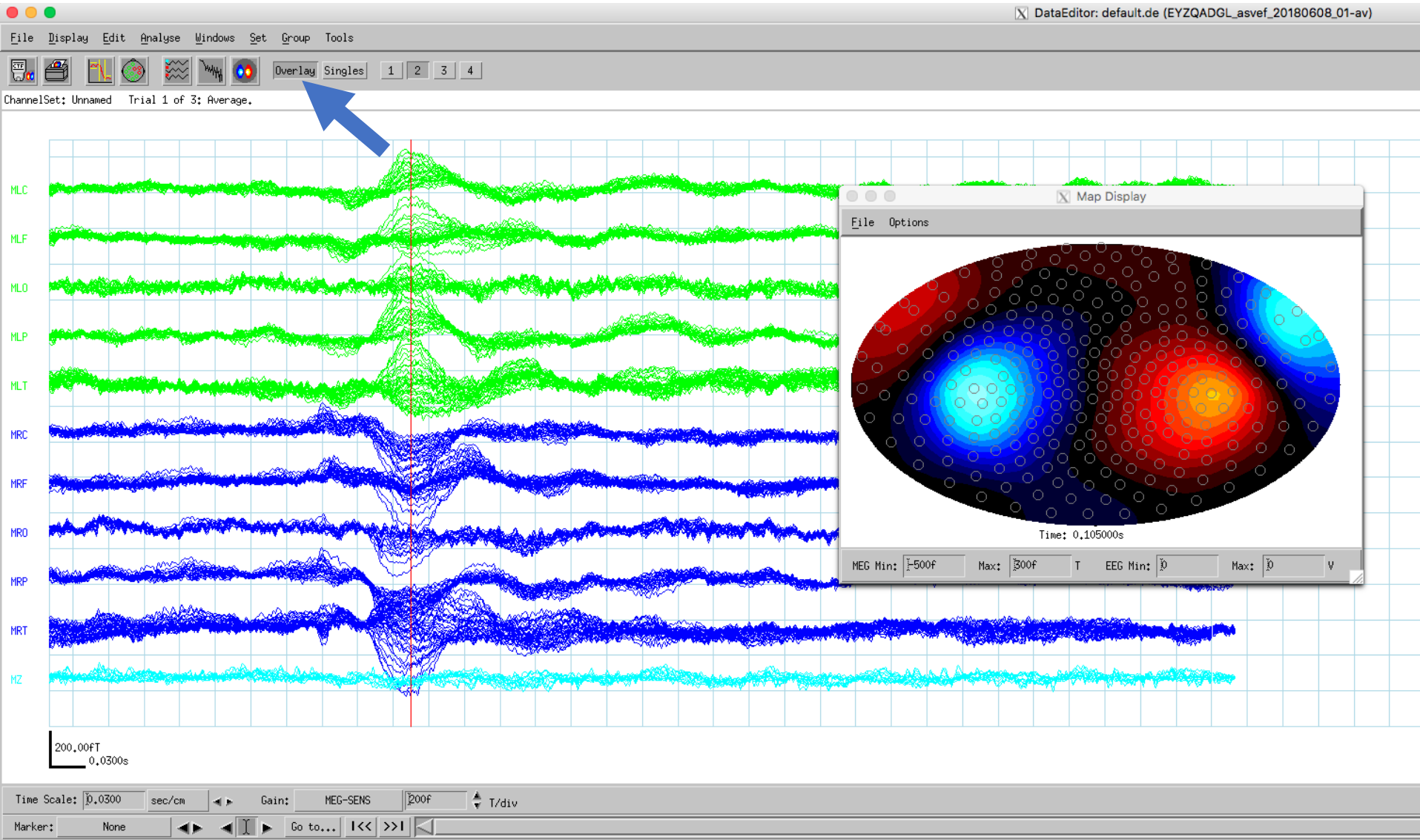
Markers



Averager



ERF to Tone Stimulus



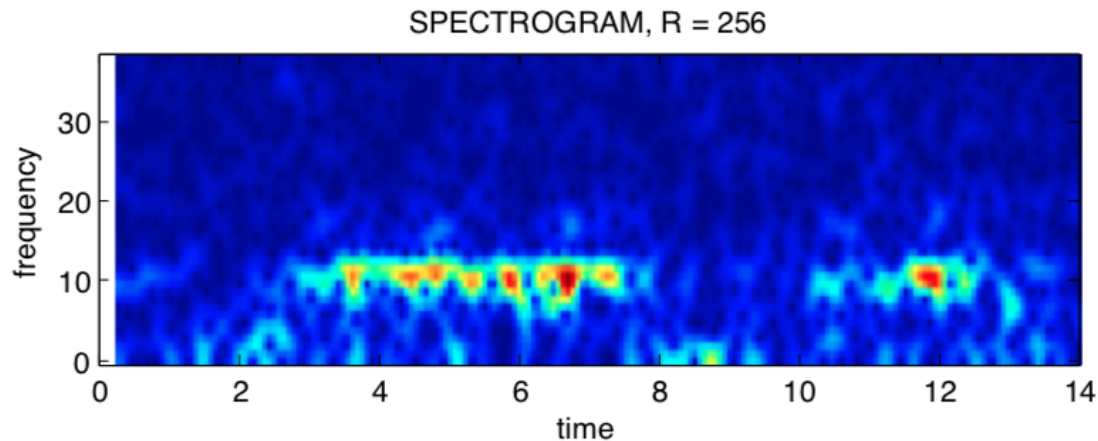
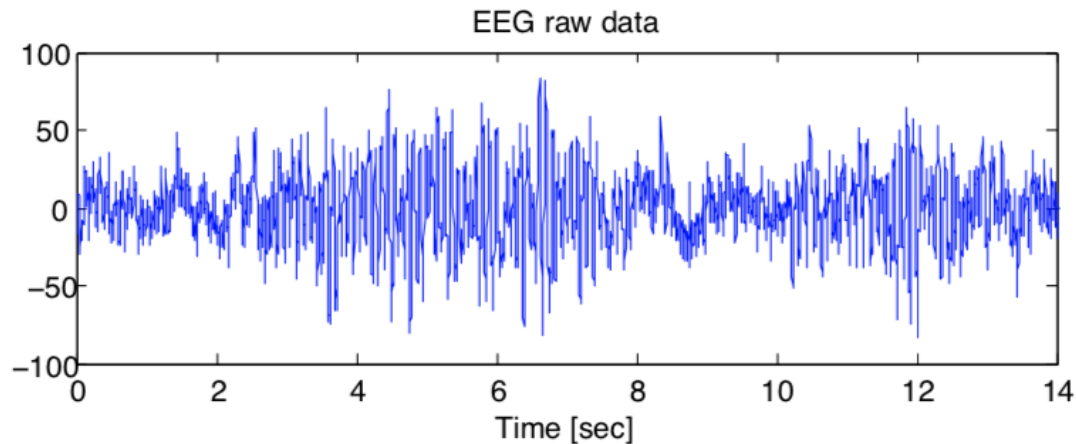
Pyctf

- Python toolbox for interacting with CTF Datasets
- Authored by Tom Holroyd
- Command line tools, as well as modules for reading and writing CTF datasets
- Current implementation is in Python2, Python3 module is in process, as is functionality to deal with new .ds datasets

Pyctf – command line tools

- fiddist – reports the distance between the fiducial markers in both .ds datasets and AFNI tags
- Several tools to determine head movement
- Several tools to repair datasets
- StockwellDs – makes time frequency plots

How do I know where and at what frequency to look? Time-Frequency Analysis



StockwellDs

-m marker

-t "t0 t1"

-b "lo hi"

-c channel

-n

-B "t0 t1"

-o prefix

--mat matfile

StockwellDs

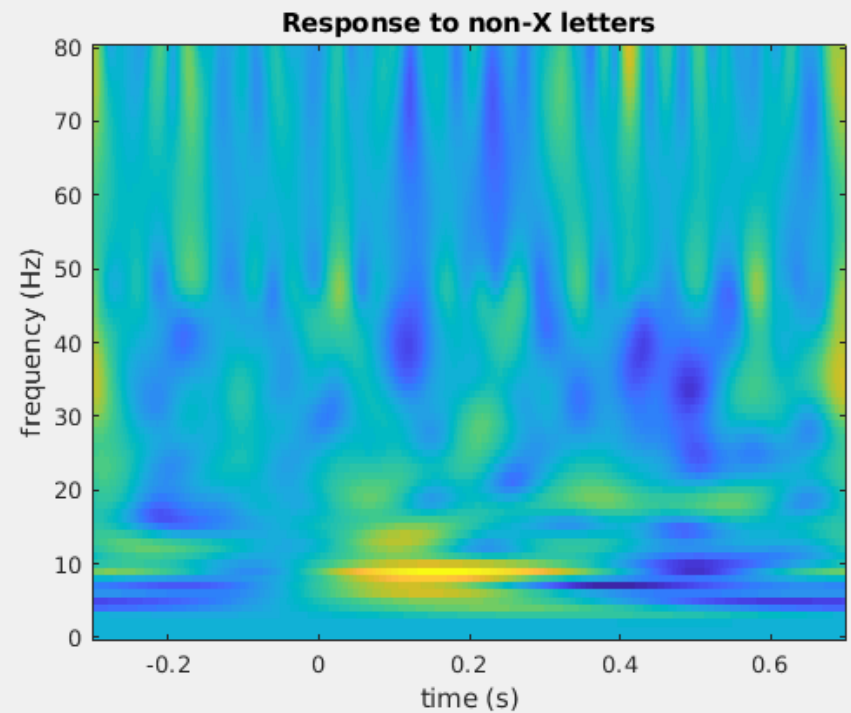
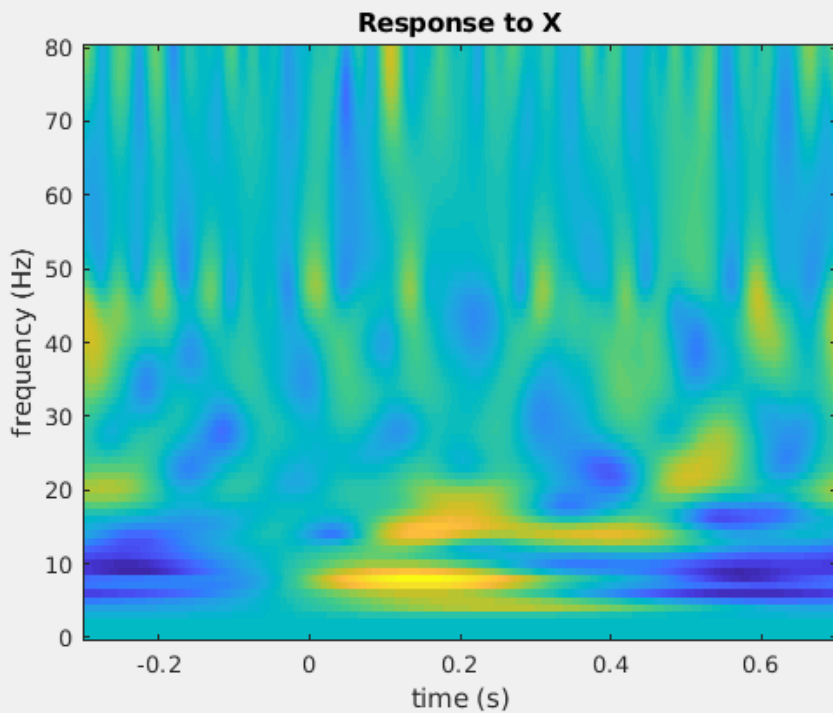
```
$ StockwellDs.py -d EYZQADGL_cpt_20180608_01.ds  
  -m X -t "-0.3 0.7" -b "0 80" -c ML  
  -n -B "0.2 0.3" -mat EYZQADGL_cpt_MR_S -v
```

Or -o to produce an afni brick

AFNI brick stockwells can be operated on using AFNI routines, or viewed using:

```
$disptfbrik.py
```


Single Subject, response to X and non-X letters



Single Subject, response to X and non-X letters

