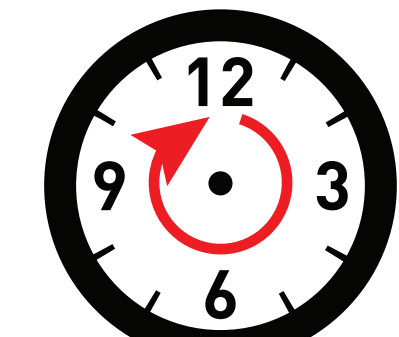


Cala and noob: Streaming calcium imaging analysis package

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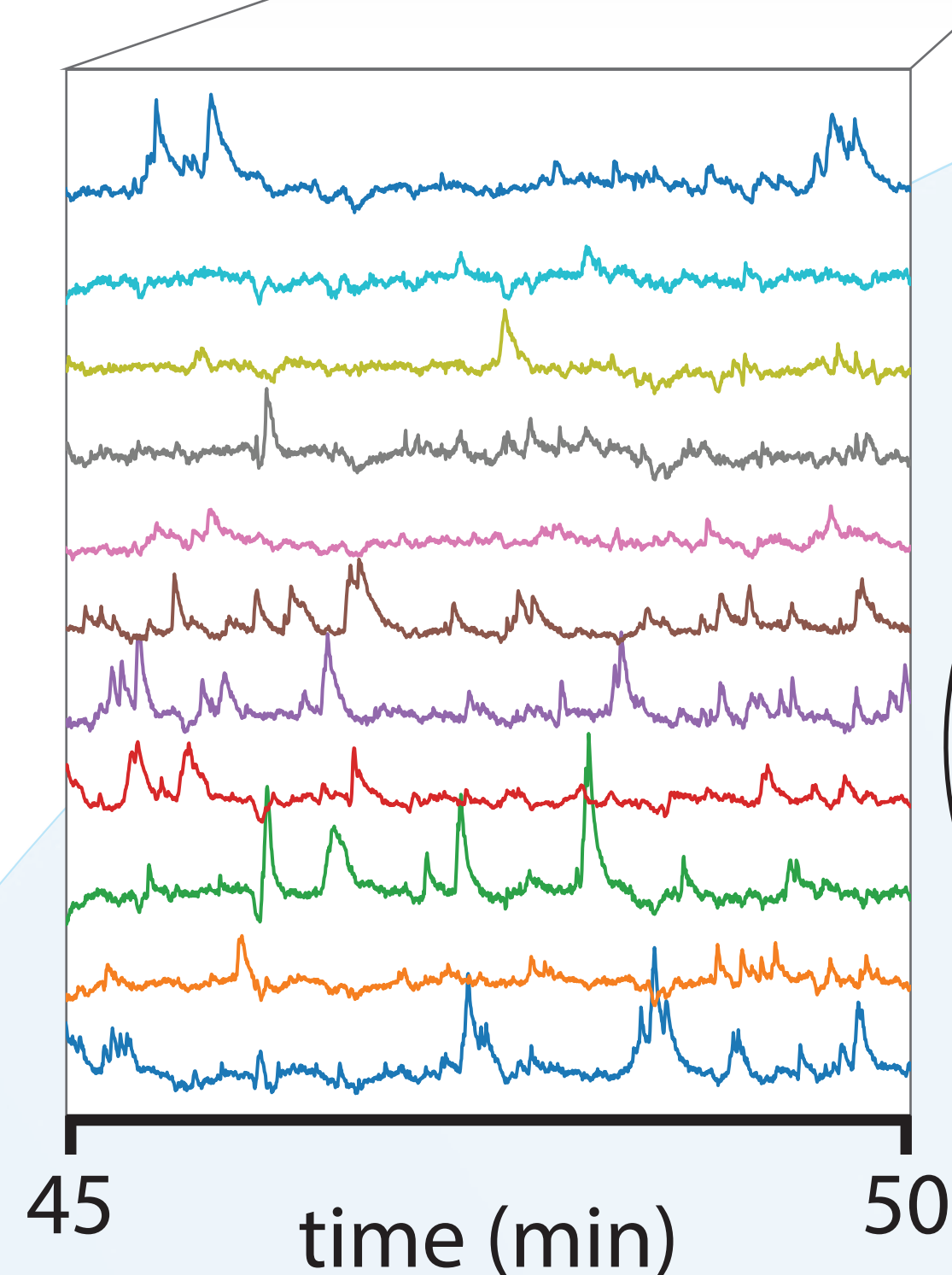
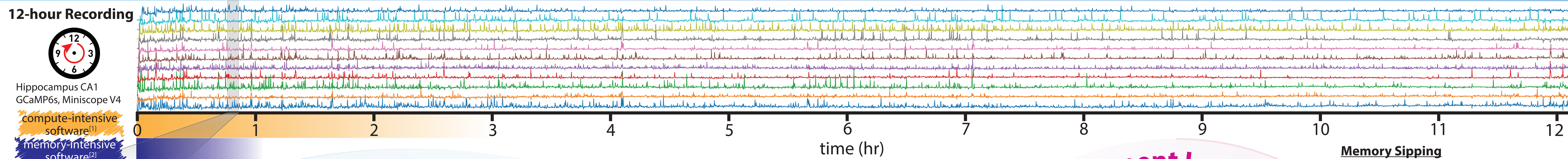
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12-hour Recording



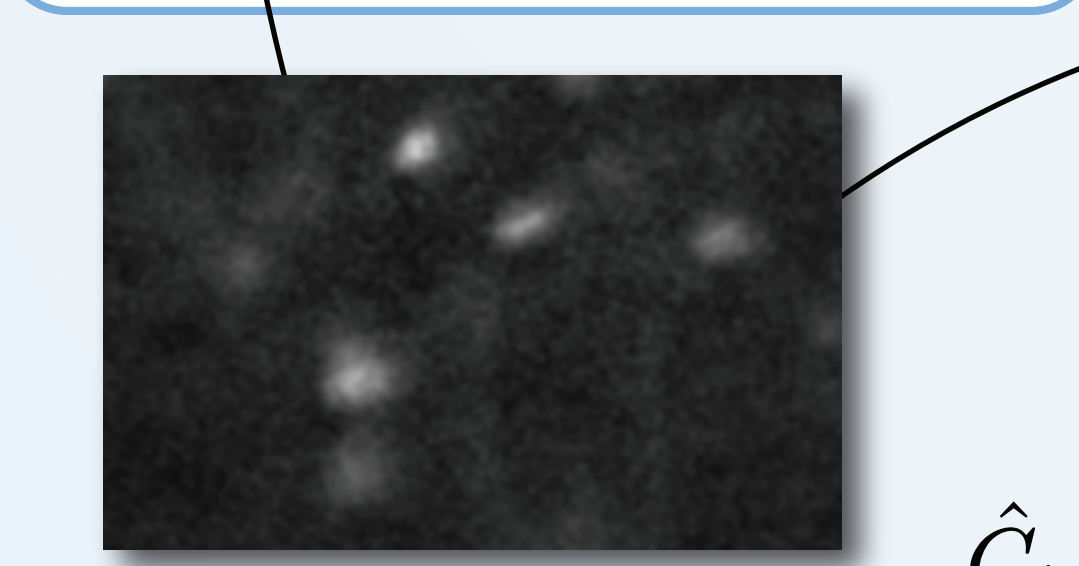
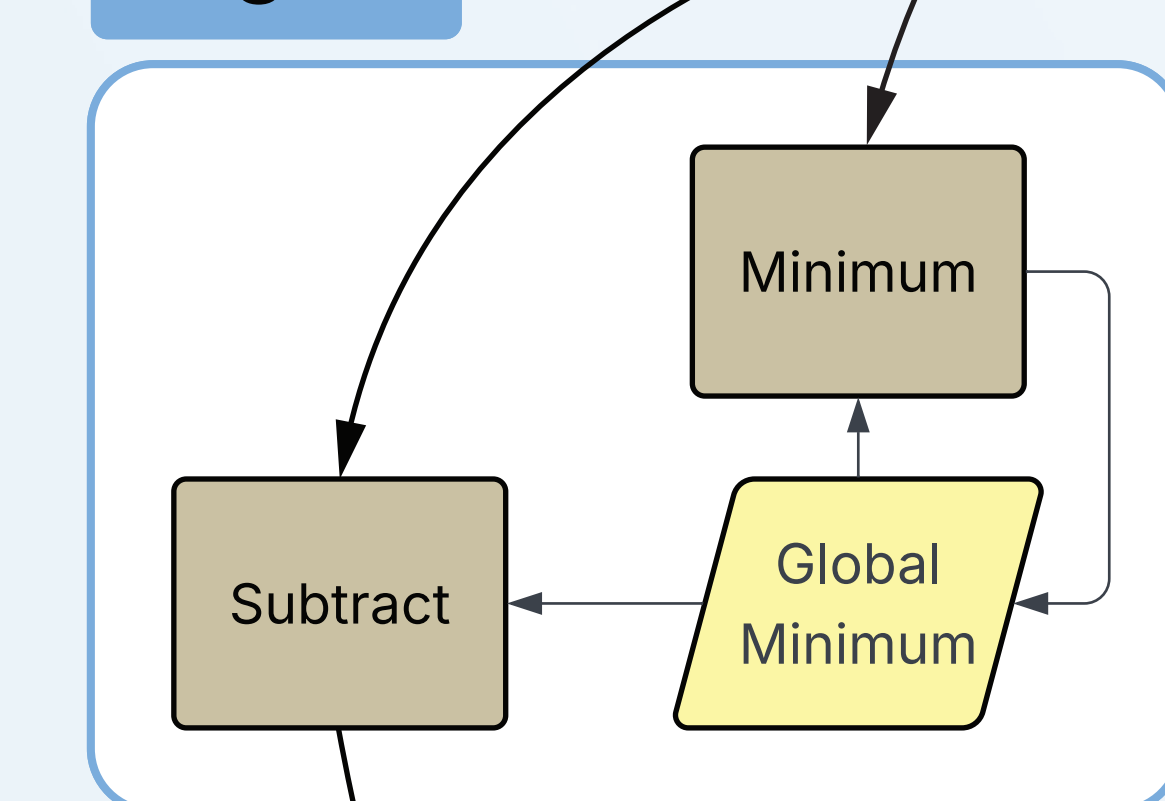
Hippocampus CA1
GCaMP6s, Miniscope V4

compute-intensive software^[1]
memory-intensive software^[2]

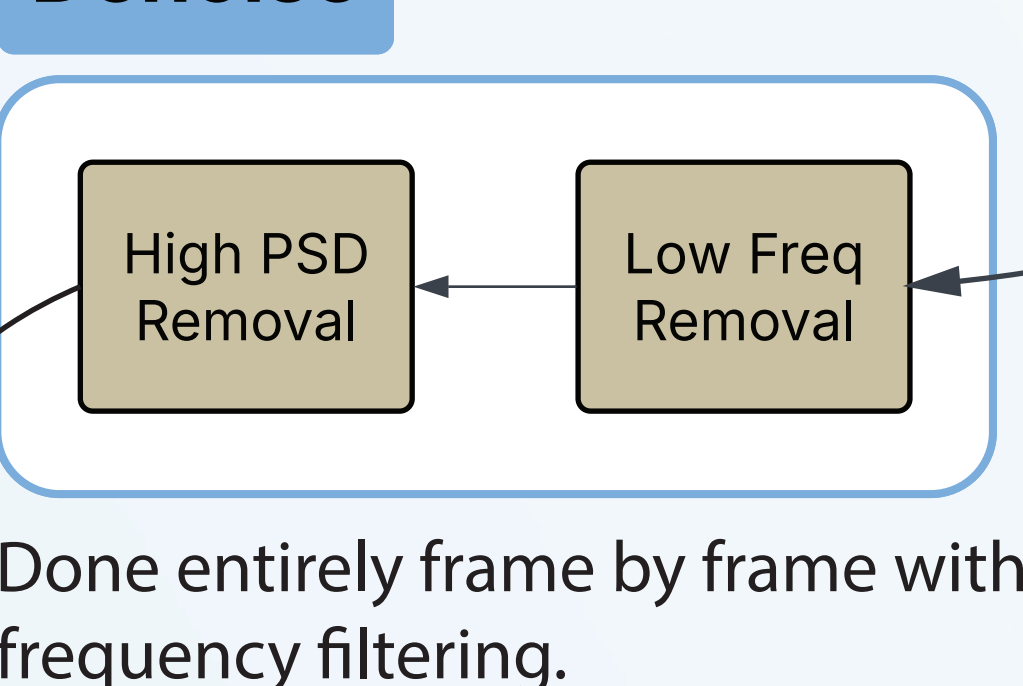


Deglow step removes background, which becomes one less thing for the main algorithm to worry about.

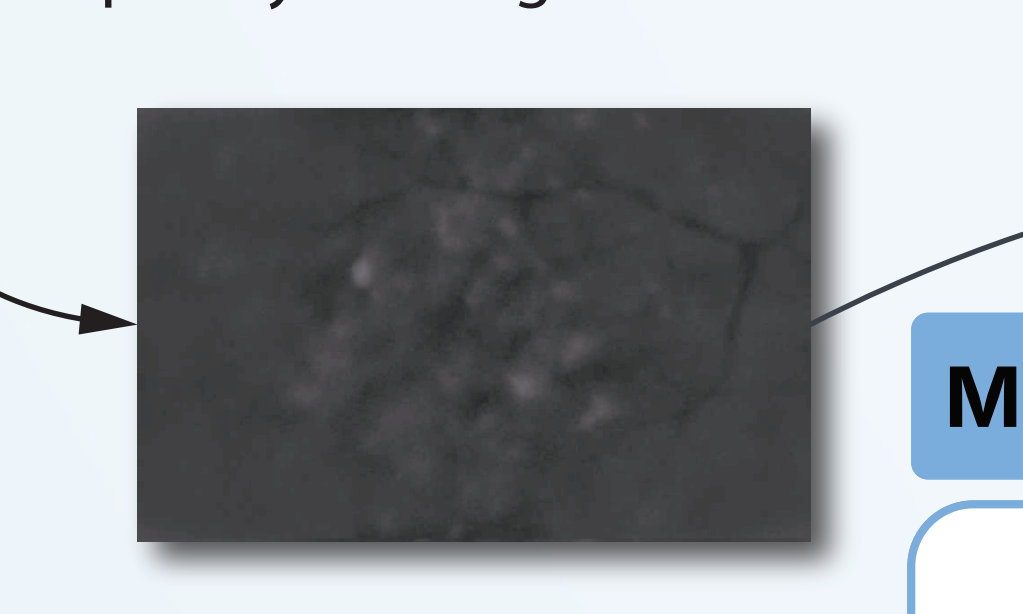
Deglow



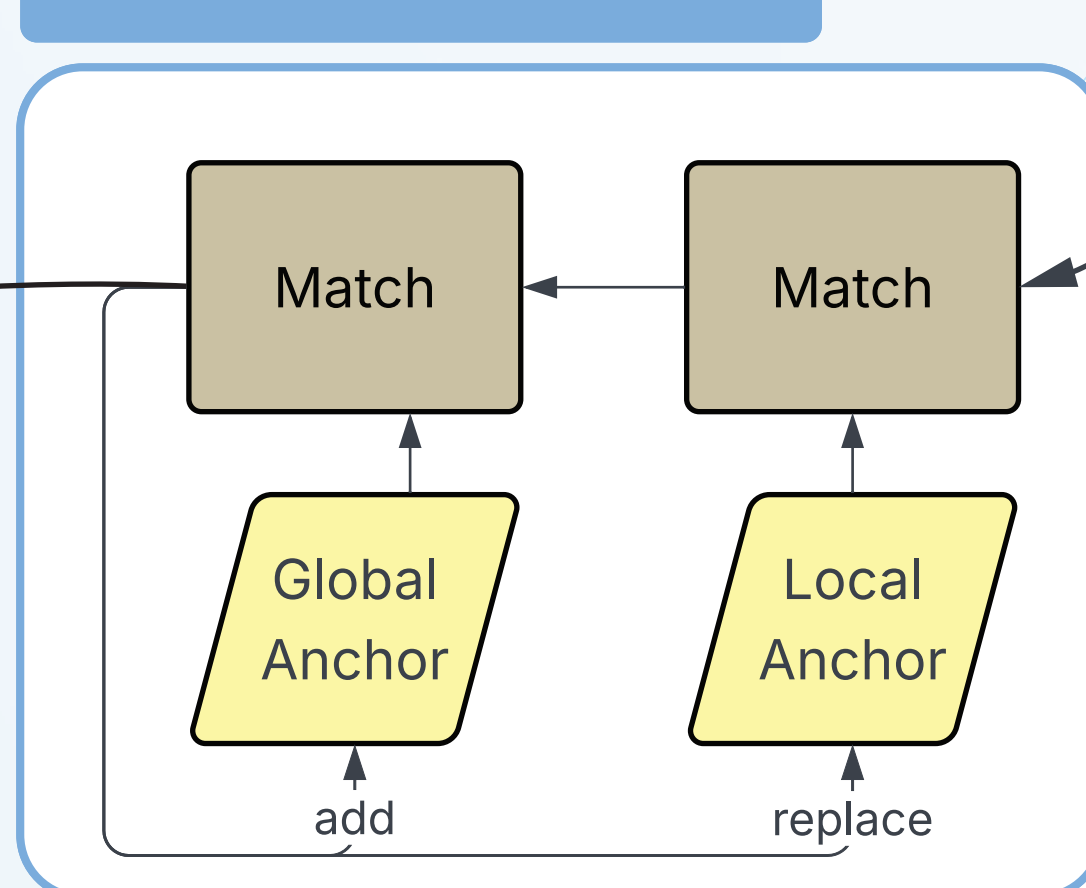
Denoise



Done entirely frame by frame with frequency filtering.

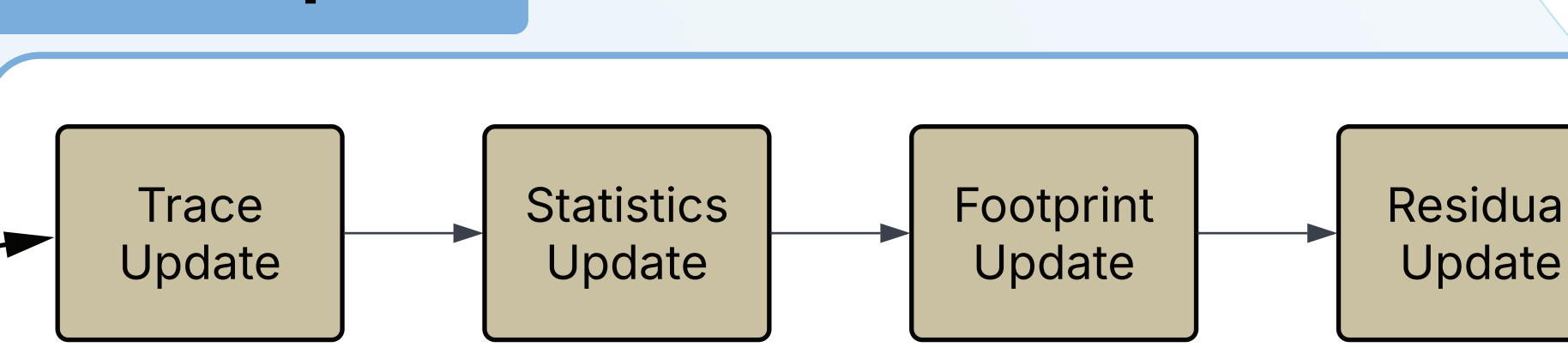


Motion Correction



Motion correction has two stages to account for limitations from streaming. Global anchor acts as a true center, but may lack temporally local features. Local anchor becomes the bridge between the two.

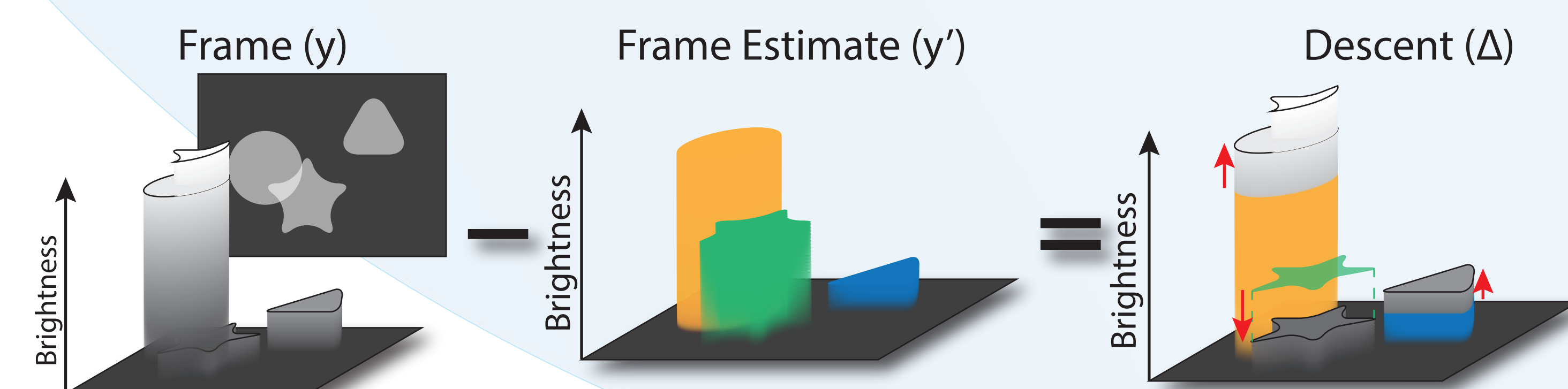
Frame Update



Online Matrix Factorization^[3]

$$\hat{C}_t = \operatorname{argmin}_{C_t} ||Y_t - AC_t||^2 \quad \hat{A} = \operatorname{argmin}_A ||W - AM||^2$$

These two equations are the meat of the OMF algorithm. In essence, they work identically - they find the difference between their estimate of the "frame" and the actual "frame", and add the difference back to their estimate.



Statistics: Long Exposure

$$W = YC^T \quad M = CC^T$$

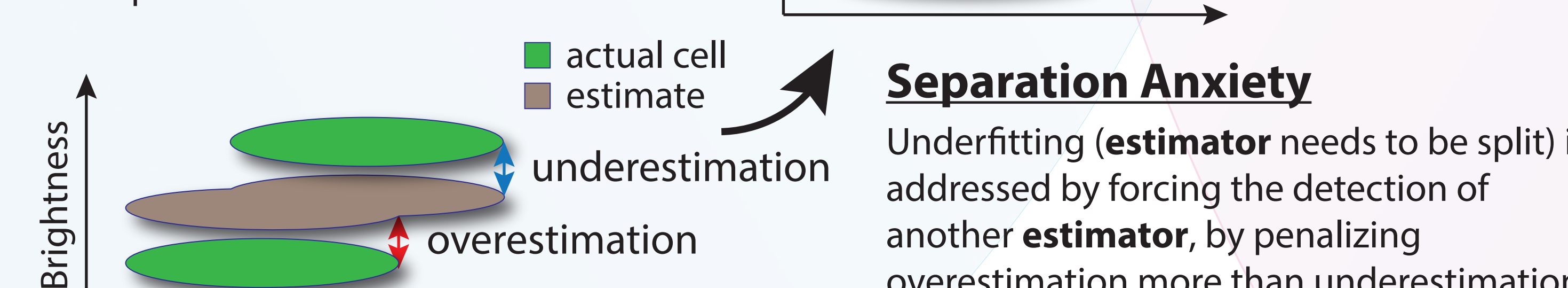
"frame summary" "trace summary"

These are the **Statistics**. They compensate for the lack of all the frames in memory. You could think of them as "component-pixel correlation (W)" and "component-component correlation (M)."

Residual: The Unexplained

$$R = Y - AC$$

Lastly, we have the "unexplained" after everything currently known has been updated. This will be later used in segment loop to find new estimators.

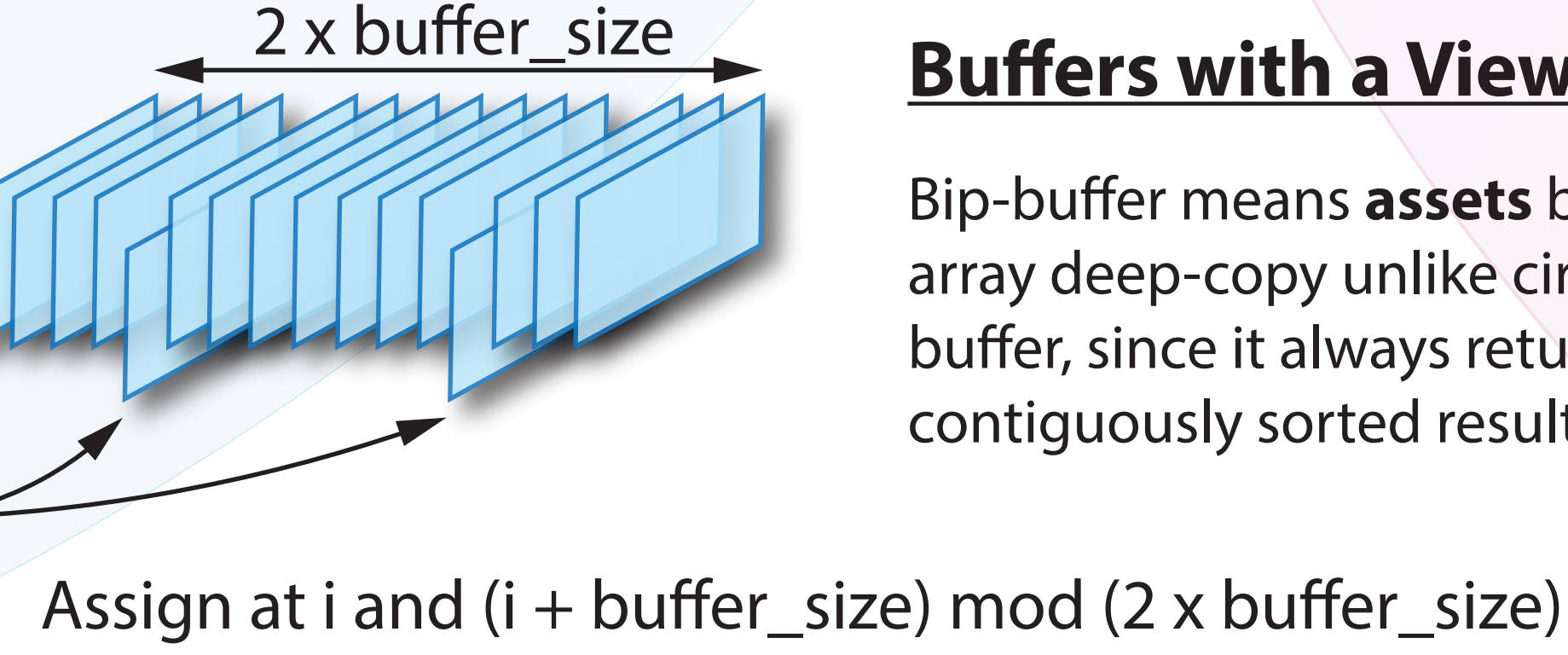


Separation Anxiety

Underfitting (estimator needs to be split) is addressed by forcing the detection of another estimator, by penalizing overestimation more than underestimation.

Buffers with a View

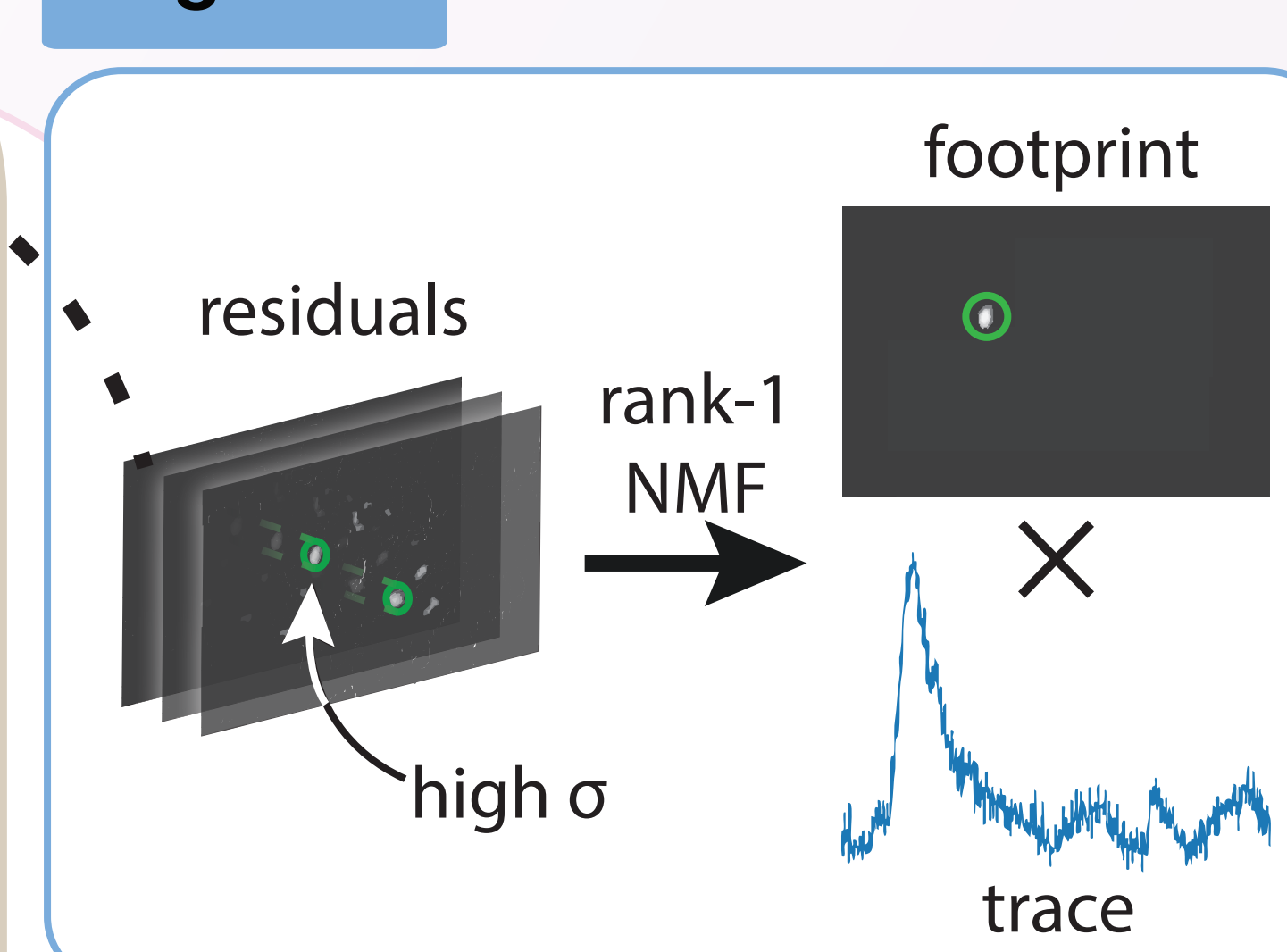
Bip-buffer means **assets** bypass array deep-copy unlike circular buffer, since it always returns contiguously sorted result.



Assign at i and (i + buffer_size) mod (2 x buffer_size)

Segment Loop

Segment



Decomposition^[3]

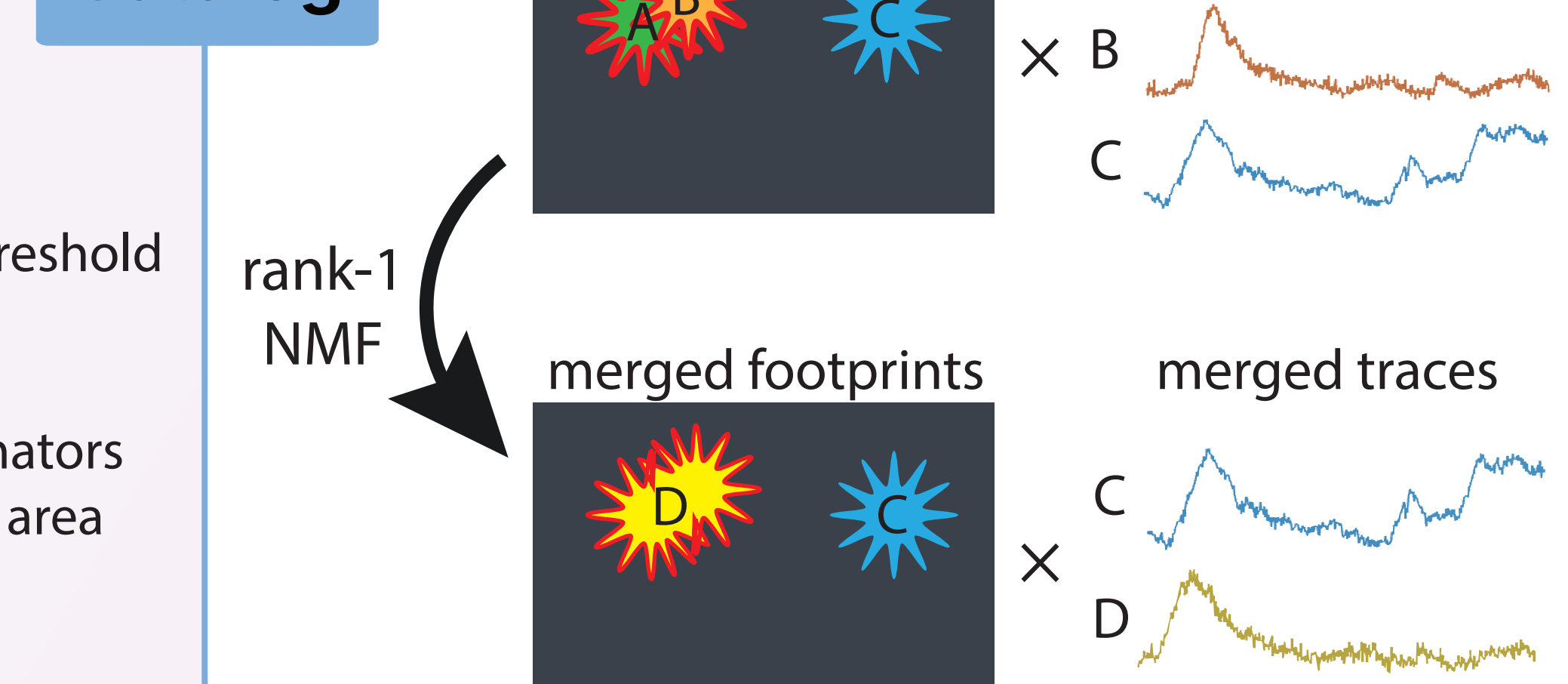
1. From a stack of **residuals**, slice out the area with standard deviation above threshold.
2. Perform rank-1 NMF.
3. If Frobenius norm of the matrix difference is below threshold, accept.

Merge

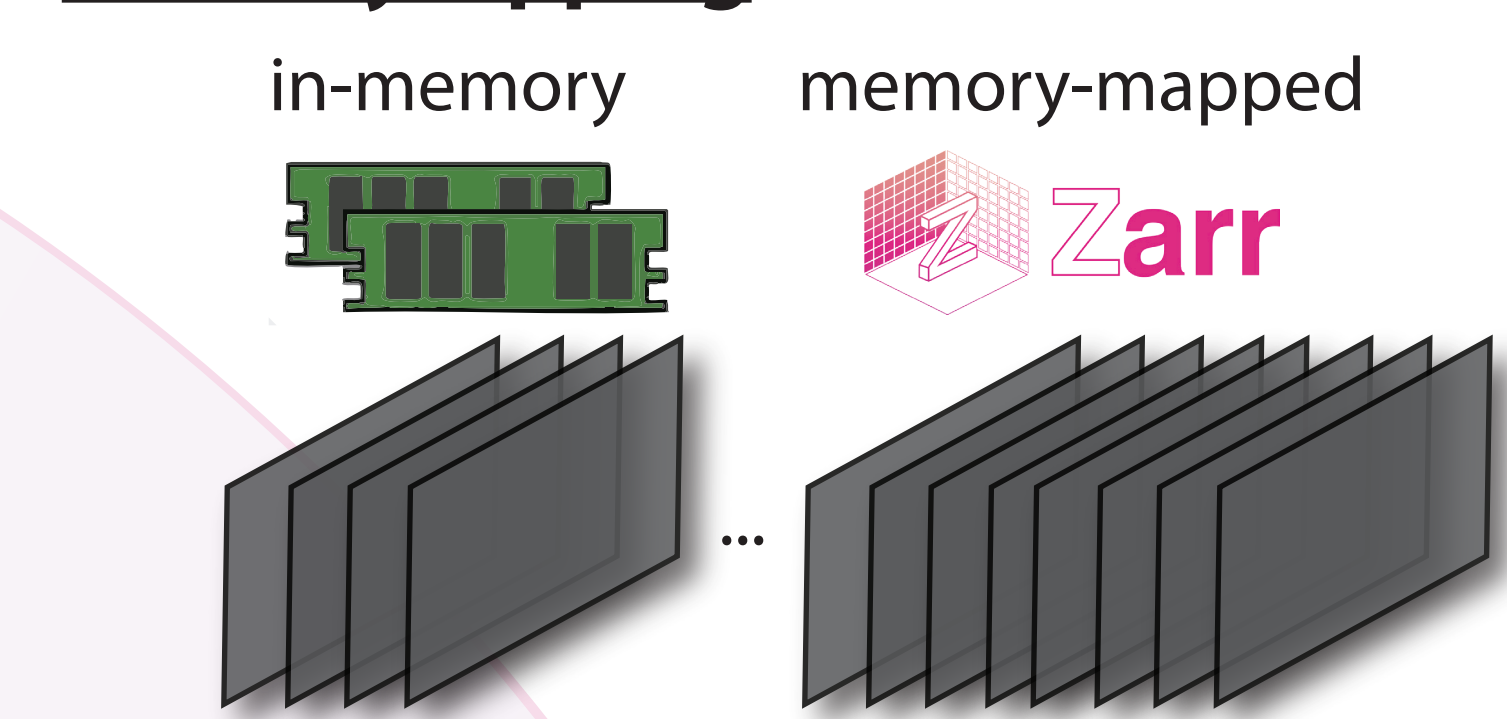
1. If two **estimators** have... overlapping footprints
2. traces correlating above threshold then they are merged.

Afterwards, we filter the estimators by their quality (e.g. footprint area >> mean footprint area).

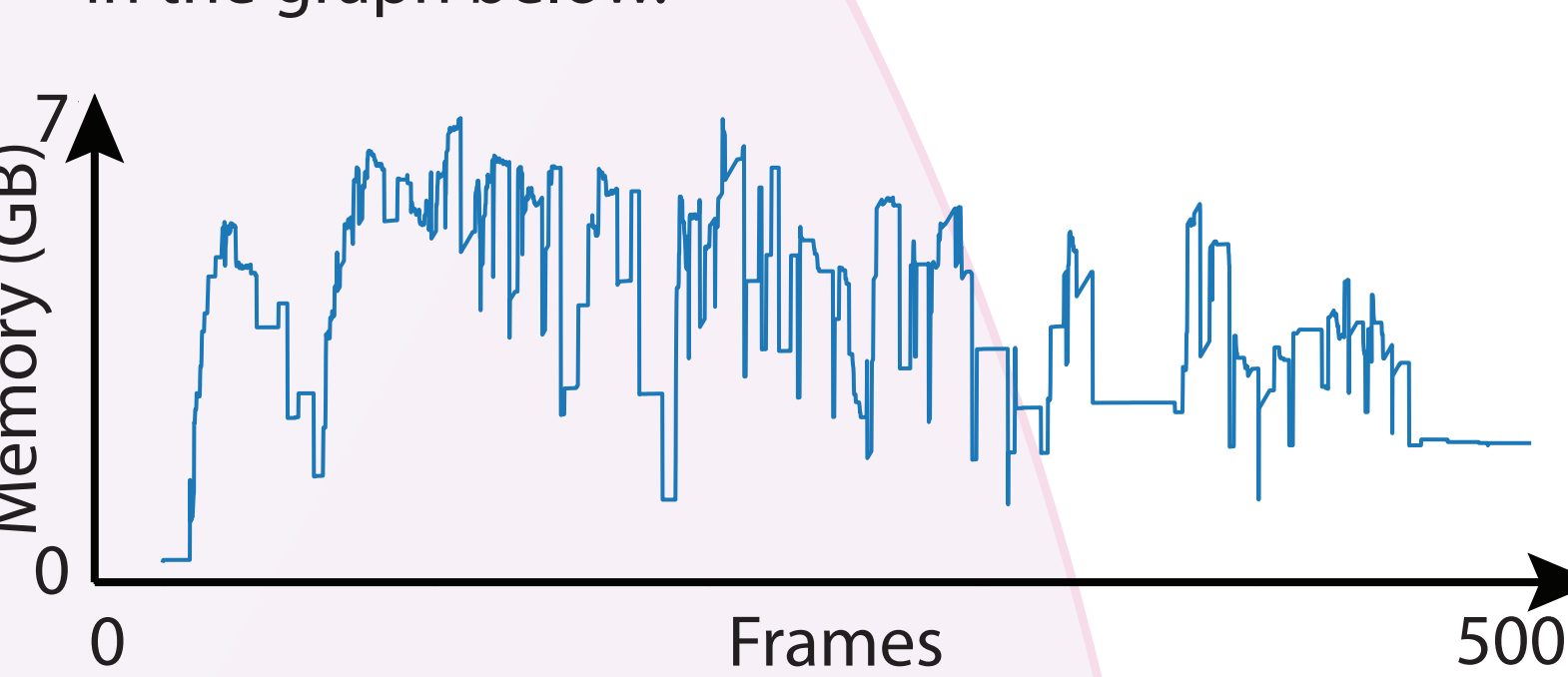
Catalog



Memory Sipping



For growing **assets**, we only keep necessary amounts in-memory, while flushing the rest to storage. This achieves the complete stable memory demand throughout analysis observable in the graph below.

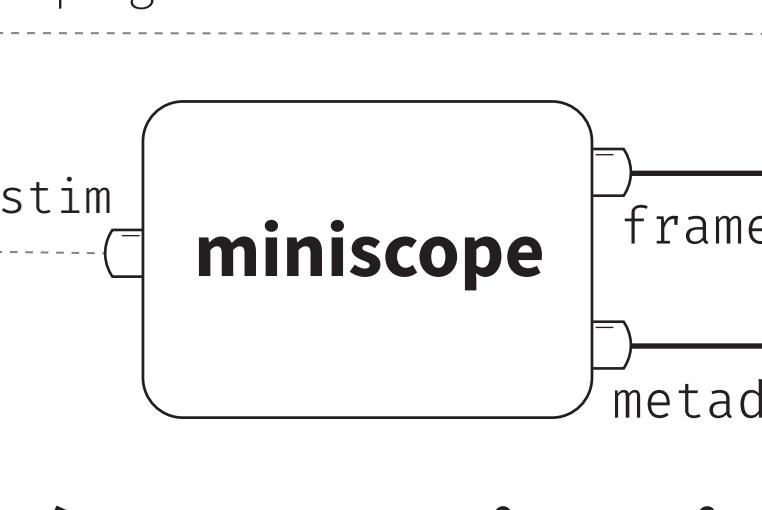


~ noob ~

nodes

Pipelines are graphs of nodes. Each node can have **slots** (inputs) and **signals** (outputs) that correspond to the arguments and return values of their underlying callable.

e.g. here a miniscope might return a frame and metadata from each call, and accept some optional "stim" parameter to control optogenetic stimulation



i/o for scientists

Designed for the urge to jam a plotting function in the main loop. Hang writers off any node, plot anywhere, glue your preprocessing routine where it barely belongs. noob was designed to go off road.

nesting

Pipelines can take inputs and return values, so they can be nested as nodes within other pipelines.

Nesting pipelines gives a natural means of controlling data locality, process boundaries, and composing multiple pipelines!

cardinality

Things are never just single things: noob has built-in support for cardinality manipulation for concurrency and to glue unwilling nodes together

map: split a single event into multiple events to process concurrently

gather: combine multiple events into one, by batch or with an external trigger.



declarative

Mix dynamic, event-based data with static data - the pipeline is self-contained and publishable.

```
counter:
  type: mypackage.count_events
  params:
    threshold: 0.5
  depends:
    timeseries: gather.value
```

```
def count_events(
  timeseries: ndarray, threshold: float
) -> int:
  return sum(timeseries > threshold)
```