

LFP ANALYSIS SOFTWARE 2009

USER GUIDE

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INTRODUCTION

LFP Analysis Software 2009 is designed to provide analysis tools for EEG signals to determine parameters such as Power Spectral Density, and Power Distribution. It is can also be used to compare signals from multiple electrodes to determine their cross-correlation and phase differences.

This User Guide will attempt to explain all the options available to the user with this software, as well as more advanced options and modifications to the program that can be made to provide custom settings for the user. The program has been designed to be user-friendly and, as such, will automatically display error messages should any incorrect values be entered into any of the text fields. It has also been programmed to display warning messages before running any functions that may affect the user's current analyses, and will also check for compatibility issues as well.

Minimum Requirements

Matlab 7.4.0 (R2007a) [see *Compatibility Issues*]

Recommended: Matlab 7.7.0 (R2008a) or higher

Matlab Signal Processing Toolbox Version 6.7 or higher

Signal Data contained within a Matlab .mat file

Minimum System Requirements to run Matlab

Version History

9th June 2009

Version 1.0.1

–Added Phase Locking Ratios

29th May 2009

Version 1.0.0

–Release Version with Project

Compatibility Issues

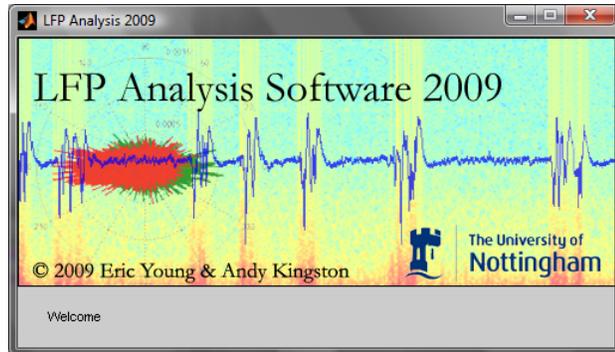
The `uitable` function has not been fully developed in versions previous to Matlab 7.7.0 (R2008a), and so tables in the *Cross-Correlation* and *Phase Analysis* sections will be disabled. However, the user will still be able to copy any data values obtained to the clipboard for use with other programs such as Microsoft Excel and Word.

If you still wish to run the program with an earlier version of Matlab, first enter the following string `global MatlabVersion; MatlabVersion = 2008;` in Matlab's command window, and then run the file titled 'GUI_MainWindow.m' located in the 'GUI Files' folder. There can however be no guarantee that the program will operate as described in this guide, and it is strongly recommended that the Signal Processing Toolbox is installed on your system.

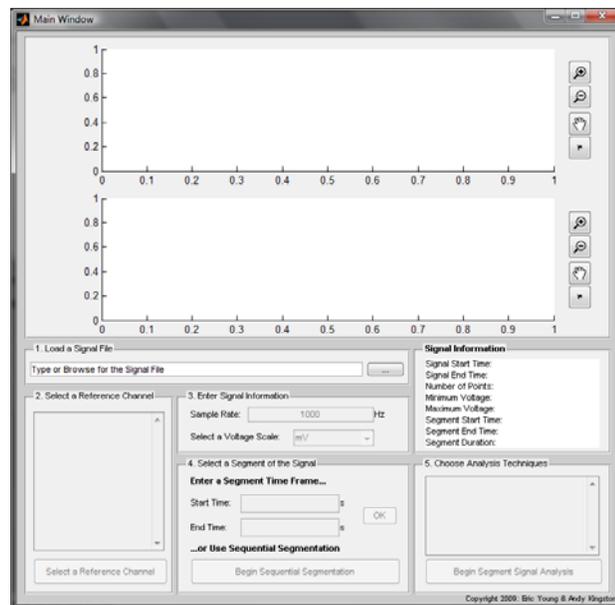
LOADING THE MAIN WINDOW

Quick Start Guide

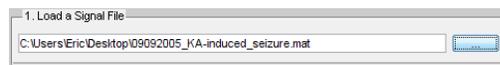
1. Unpack the files and run 'Welcome.m', located within the 'LFP Analysis Software 2009' in Matlab



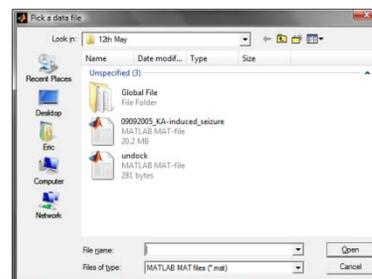
2. Once checking of *Software Requirements* has been completed, the Main Window will be loaded



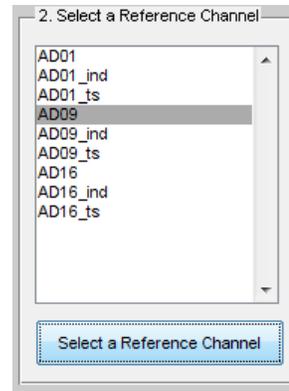
3. Load a signal file by either typing the path of the file in the text field and pressing the 'Return' key, or browse for the file by clicking on  to open the 'Pick a Data File' dialog box, and locate the required data file.



Note: This program only accepts Matlab *.mat files as valid signal data files.



- If a valid signal file has been opened, the '2. Select a Reference Channel' section should now be available, and will list all the variables loaded from your chosen file. Click on your desired Reference Channel, and press the 'Select a Reference Channel' button.



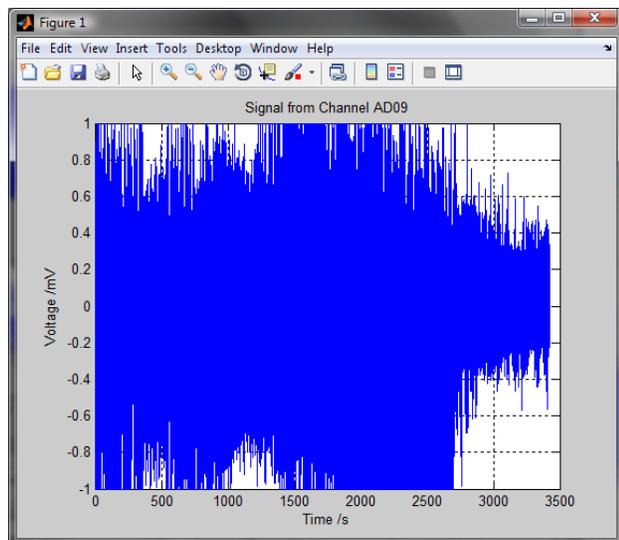
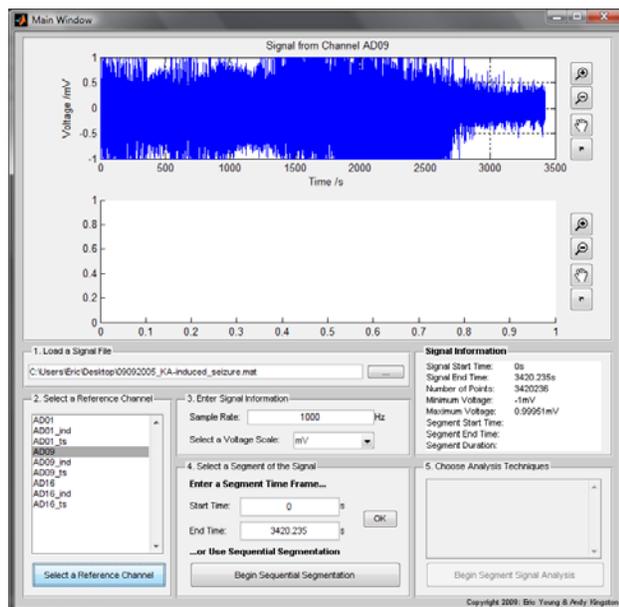
- The Reference Channel will now be plotted with a default Sample Rate of 1kHz in the mV scale, but these can be changed in the panel labelled '3. Enter Signal Information', which will update the plot accordingly. Information about the signal is also displayed in the 'Signal Information' panel. The user can change the view of each plot by using the buttons next to each plot which are:

 Zoom in: Click on the plot to zoom in or drag over a region to zoom in on it, and double-click to fully zoom out

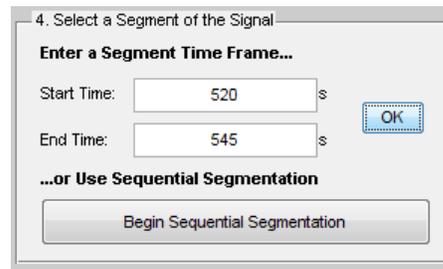
 Zoom out: Click on the plot to zoom out, and double-click to fully zoom out

 Pan: Click and hold on the plot to move along the axes, and double-click to return to the original view

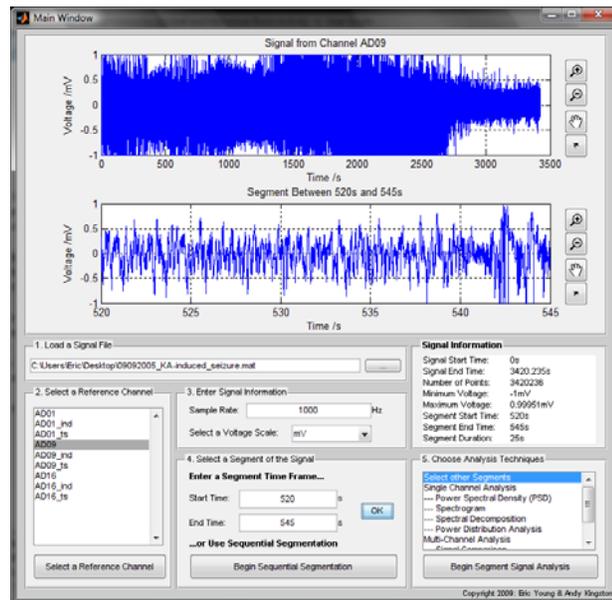
 Undock: Undocks the current plot to a new figure window as shown on the right (see *Exporting and Manipulating Data & Graphs*)



- The panel labelled '4. Select a Segment of the Signal' will now be enabled to reduce the size of large data sets. This allows the user to select a user-defined section of the total signal by entering in the start and end time values and clicking the 'OK' button; the default values are set as the start and end times of the reference signal.



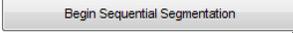
Alternatively, clicking on the 'Begin Sequential Segmentation' button opens another window which will allow for sequential segmentation of the signal – see the *Sequential Segmentation* section for more details. Either method will enable the final panel '5. Choose Analysis Techniques', and update the 'Signal Information' panel, as well as plotting the chosen segment.

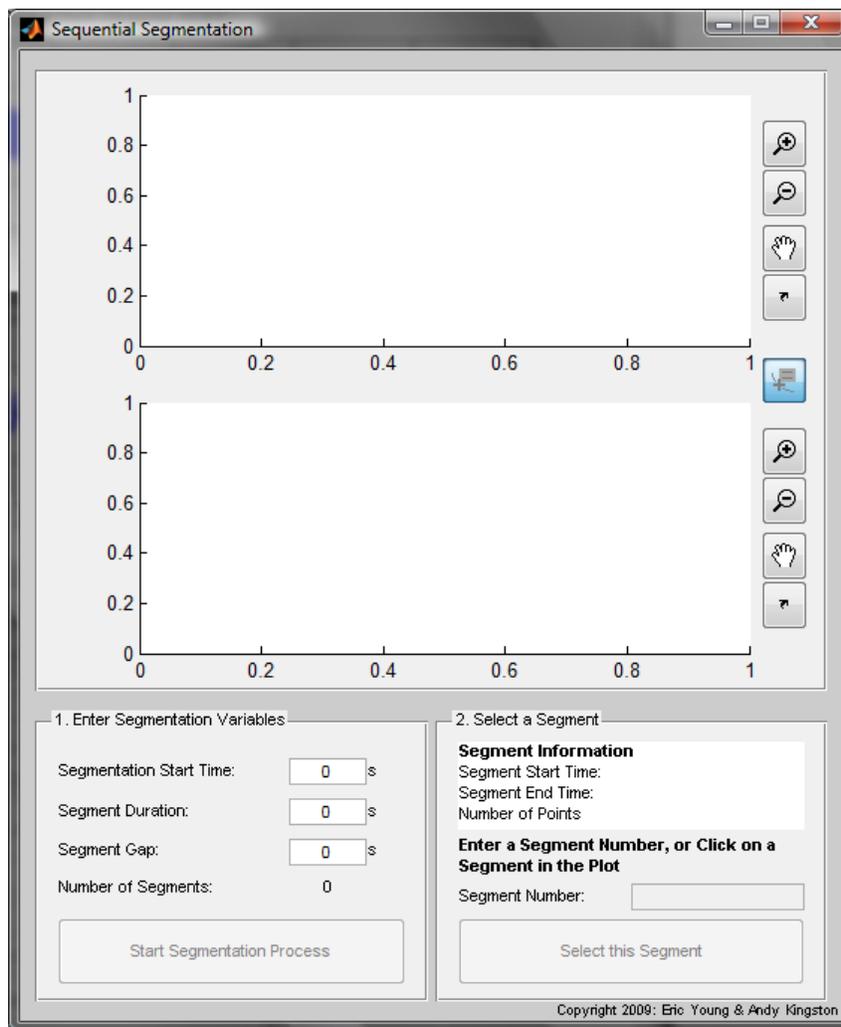


The user can now begin either *Single Channel Analysis* or *Multi-Channel Analysis* of the segmented signal using the various methods listed within the list (see relevant sections). There is also a function to *Select other Segments*, which allows for further segmentation of the same reference channel which has been designed for *Multi-Channel Analysis*.

Sequential Segmentation

One of the other methods of reducing the signal size is to use the in-built sequential segmentation program. This allows the user to create segments of a defined length of the signal at regular intervals which can be examined before being selected for further analysis. The following section will detail how to use this part of the software from the Main Window, but it should be noted that this is also used in the *Select Other Segments* function, and variations to this are discussed in that section.

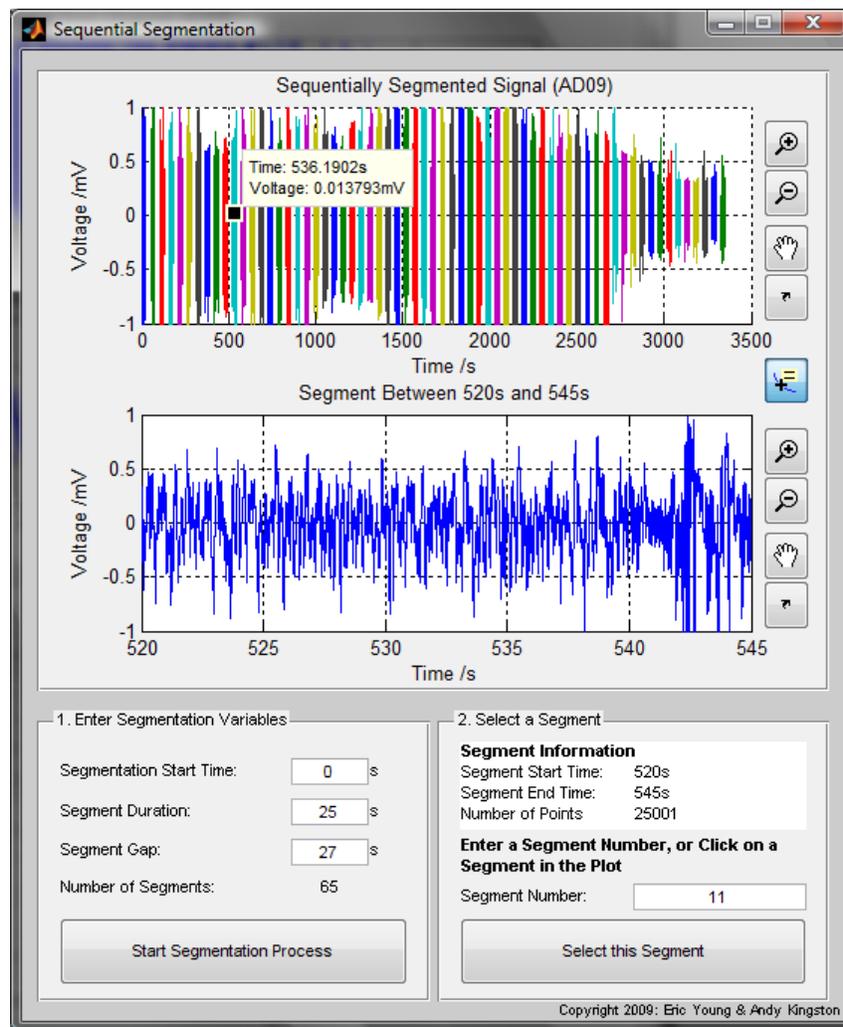
To begin sequential segmentation, click on  if a segment has already been previously selected, a warning message will now be displayed as selecting a new segment would reset all current analyses. This will then load the following window,



The first panel labelled '1. Enter Segmentation Variables', allows the user to enter the initial settings for the segmentation process; the first, 'Segmentation Start Time', defines the time at which segmentation will begin, 'Segment Duration' denotes how long each segment will be, and 'Segment Gap' determines the time interval between segments. As variables are entered, the program will calculate the number of segments within the given reference signal, and display the values in the 'Number of Segments' section. Only valid numerical values are accepted by these input fields and,

once all the required values are entered, click on the ‘Start Segmentation Process’ button; this will only be enabled if the number of segments is greater than zero.

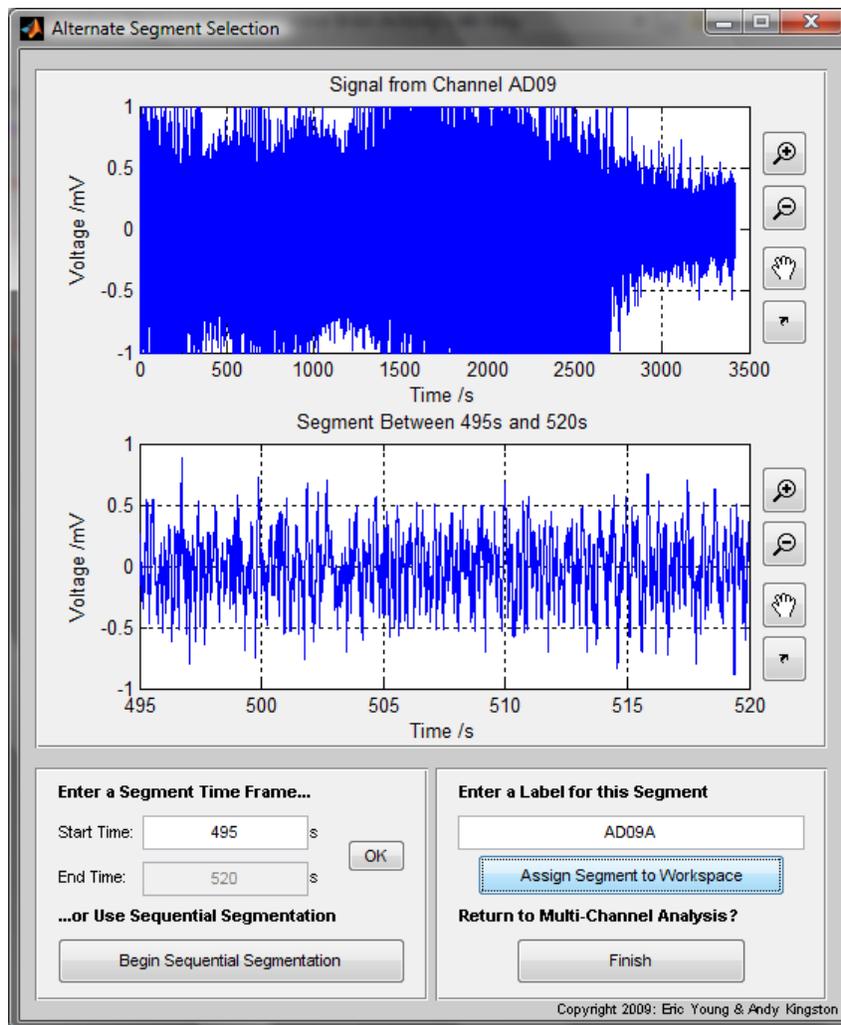
A replicate of the reference signal will now be plotted in its segmented form in the uppermost plot axes with each colour denoting a different segment. To select a segment, either enter a segment number in the field in the ‘Select a Segment’ panel or alternatively click on the desired segment in the plot – ensure that the ‘Segment Selector’ button, denoted by , is depressed. Either method will result in an immediate plot of the selected segment in the lower plot axes, as well as displaying information about the segment and its number. Once the desired segment has been selected, click on the ‘Select this Segment’ button to return to the Main Window; the desired segment will then be imported back into the Main Window.



SELECTING OTHER SEGMENTS

This option will allow the user to select various segments from the reference channel for further analysis in the Multi-Channel section of this program. When selected, a new window will be displayed which will be similar to the segmentation panel in the Main Window; it has options to allow for a user-defined time segment as well as an option for sequential segmentation. However, it differs by a constraint that any segment now selected will be of the same length as that selected in the Main Window. As such, variables such as 'End Time', and 'Segment Duration' (see *Sequential Segmentation*) are disabled.

To add any alternate segments to the workspace, simply select the segment using either method, type a valid label for the segment, and press the 'Assign Segment to Workspace' variable; note that the program will only allow unique variable names. Once all the required segments have been selected, click on the 'Finish' button to return to the Main Window, and the chosen alternate segments will be updated in the Reference Channel panel.



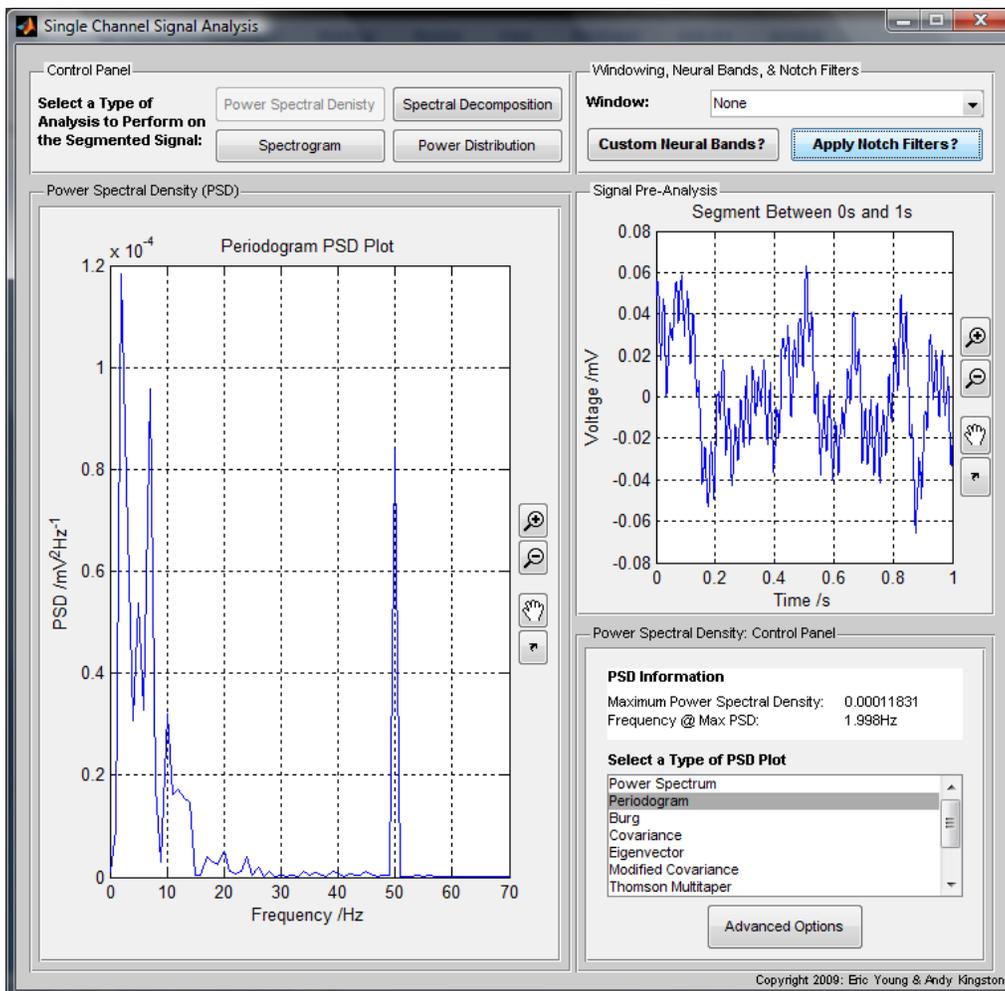
SINGLE CHANNEL ANALYSIS

The purpose of the Single Channel Analysis section of this program is to provide various tools for the user to analyse their chosen segment using Power Spectral Density (PSD) and Spectrogram plots. In addition, there is a built-in function to spectrally decompose the segment into its various EEG Neural Bands (which can also be customised; see *Customising Neural Bands*), as well as determining the power distribution between these bands in the segment.

To perform different analyses upon the chosen segment, click on the relevant control buttons situated in the top left of the window in the 'Control Panel' to load the required analysis technique and its corresponding control panel.

Power Spectral Density (PSD)

Power Spectral Density (PSD) plots give a graphical representation of an estimation of the various frequencies contained within a given signal. In this program, various methods of PSD estimation are made available to the user. To begin PSD analysis, select any of the Single Channel Analysis options in the Main Window to load the PSD plot of the user-defined segment; information about the PSD plot, such as maximum PSD and the frequency at which this occurs, is displayed in the 'PSD Information' box.



The default PSD plot used in this program is the Power Spectrum, but an additional list of various other parametric and non-parametric estimation techniques have been included from the Signal Processing Toolbox. To modify the input variables of these other methods, click on the ‘Advanced Options’ button to open a new window which lists the available options for the selected method; only options relevant to the method will be editable. The following table displays the available advanced options for each method,

<i>PSD Type Options</i>	Fourier Transform Length	Sampling Rate	Type of Window	Number of Overlapping Samples	Order of AR Prediction Model	Signal Subspace Dimension	Time-Bandwidth Product
Power Spectrum	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Periodogram	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Burg	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Covariance	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Eigenvector	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Modified Covariance	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Thomson Multitaper	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
MUSIC	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Welch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Yule-Walker	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗

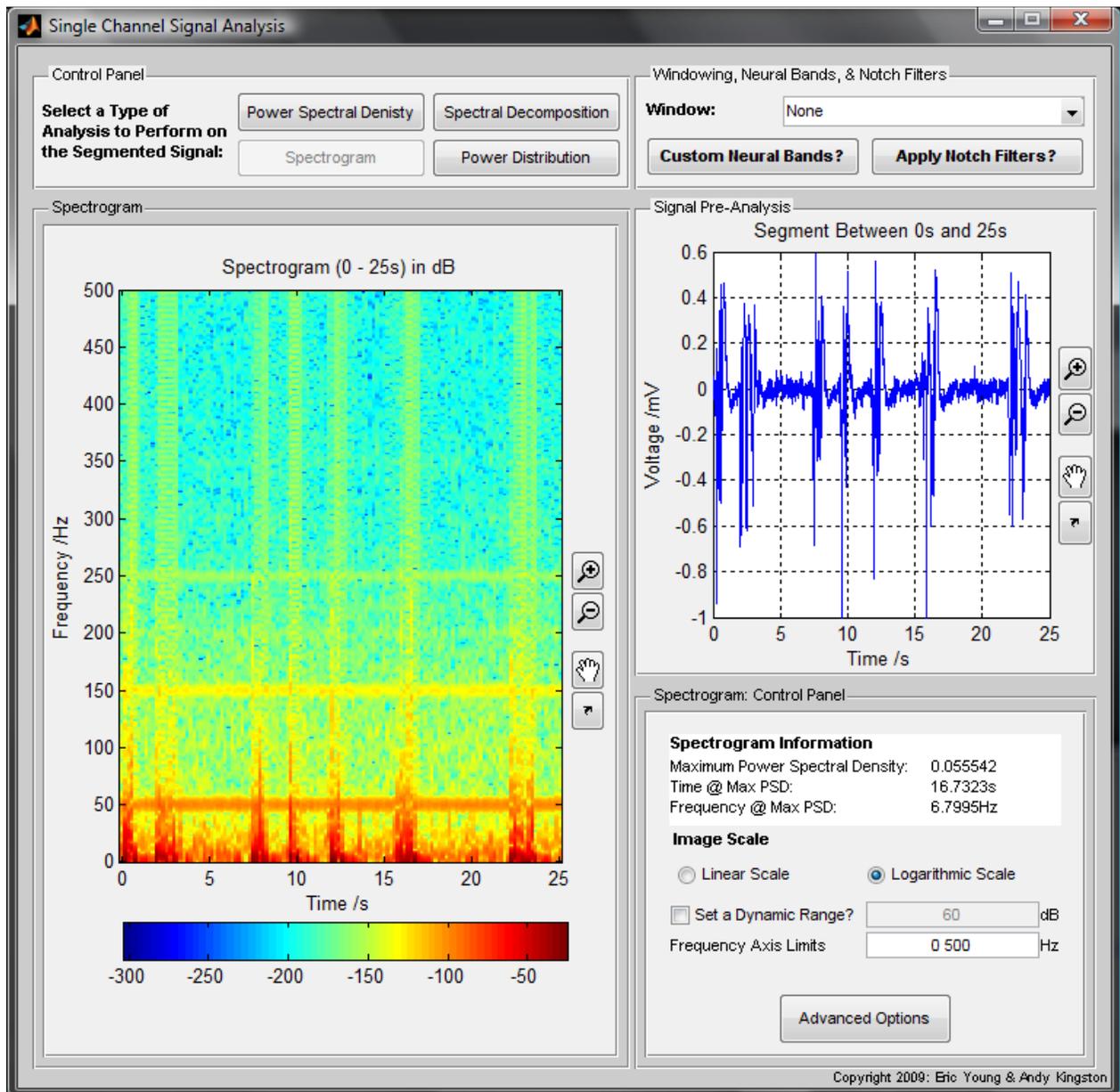
The options for each of the additional methods are explained in the table below, but it is suggested that the user read the Spectral Analysis section in the Matlab Help document for the Signal Processing Toolbox: Statistical Signal Processing. This is accessible by either selecting ‘Help’ and then ‘Product Help’ in the drop down menu from Matlab’s main menu, or alternatively typing in doc or helpbrowser in Matlab’s command window.

<i>Option Name</i>	Definition
<i>Fourier Transform Length</i>	Specifies the length of the Fourier Transform
<i>Sampling Rate</i>	Sampling frequency used to compute the Fourier Transform (should be identical to signal sample rate)
<i>Type of Window</i>	Specifies a window to be used when computing the Fourier transform; will be set to the currently applied window (see <i>Applying Windows</i> for a list of the available windows).
<i>Number of Overlapping Samples</i>	Signal is divided into segments according to the ‘Type of Window’, and this variable determines the number of signal segments that are common to two adjacent segments (must be less than the <i>Fourier Transform Length</i>)
<i>Order of AutoRegressive (AR) Prediction Model</i>	The order of the autoregressive model – this is a linear prediction of outputs depending on previous inputs and outputs
<i>Signal Subspace Dimension</i>	Can be an integer or a two-element vector; defines a dimension of the signal for analysis whilst others are considered to be noise – second element (if in existence) defines the noise subspace
<i>Time-Bandwidth Product</i>	Product of the temporal duration and spectral width of the signal (usually a pulse) in the frequency space.

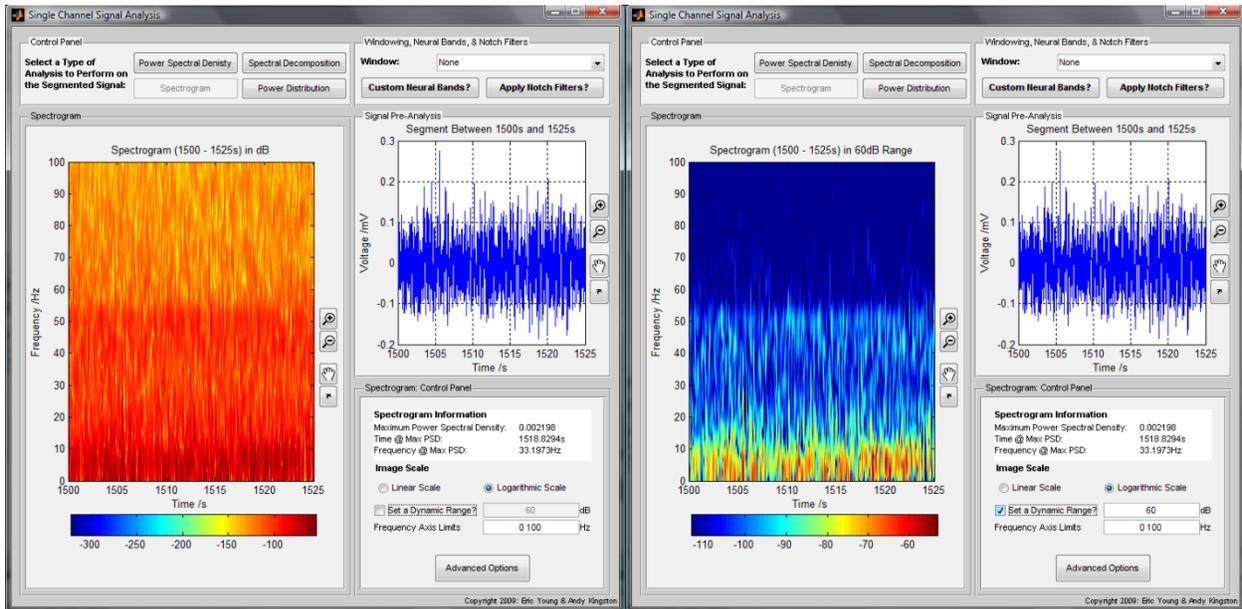
Spectrogram

Spectrogram plots provide a visual representation of the power spectral density of a signal with respect to time and frequency. As such, it is a useful tool to examine changes in the spectral composition of a signal as recording time progresses, and can give an indication of dramatic changes (such as the up and down states of a neural signal).

When the 'Spectrogram' tab has been selected, the spectrogram will be automatically generated to a logarithmic scale with an associated colour bar, which represents the power spectral density of each pixel in decibels. Information about the spectrogram is displayed in the 'Spectrogram Information' box, and options to use a linear scale, set the frequency axis, as well as apply a dynamic range to the logarithmic scale are also available.



The dynamic range is the ratio between the highest and lowest of the power spectral density, and the data can be scaled to given ratio value if this option is checked. Applying the dynamic range option can be useful if it is difficult to view discernible patterns in the logarithmic data, as shown in the two comparison images below (data scaled to 0-50Hz range; right image set to a dynamic range of 60dB).



There is also an ‘Advanced Options’ section for the spectrogram analysis that allows for modification of the spectrogram input variables. These variables are as follows, and more information can be obtained by examining the Matlab Help documentation on ‘spectrogram’.

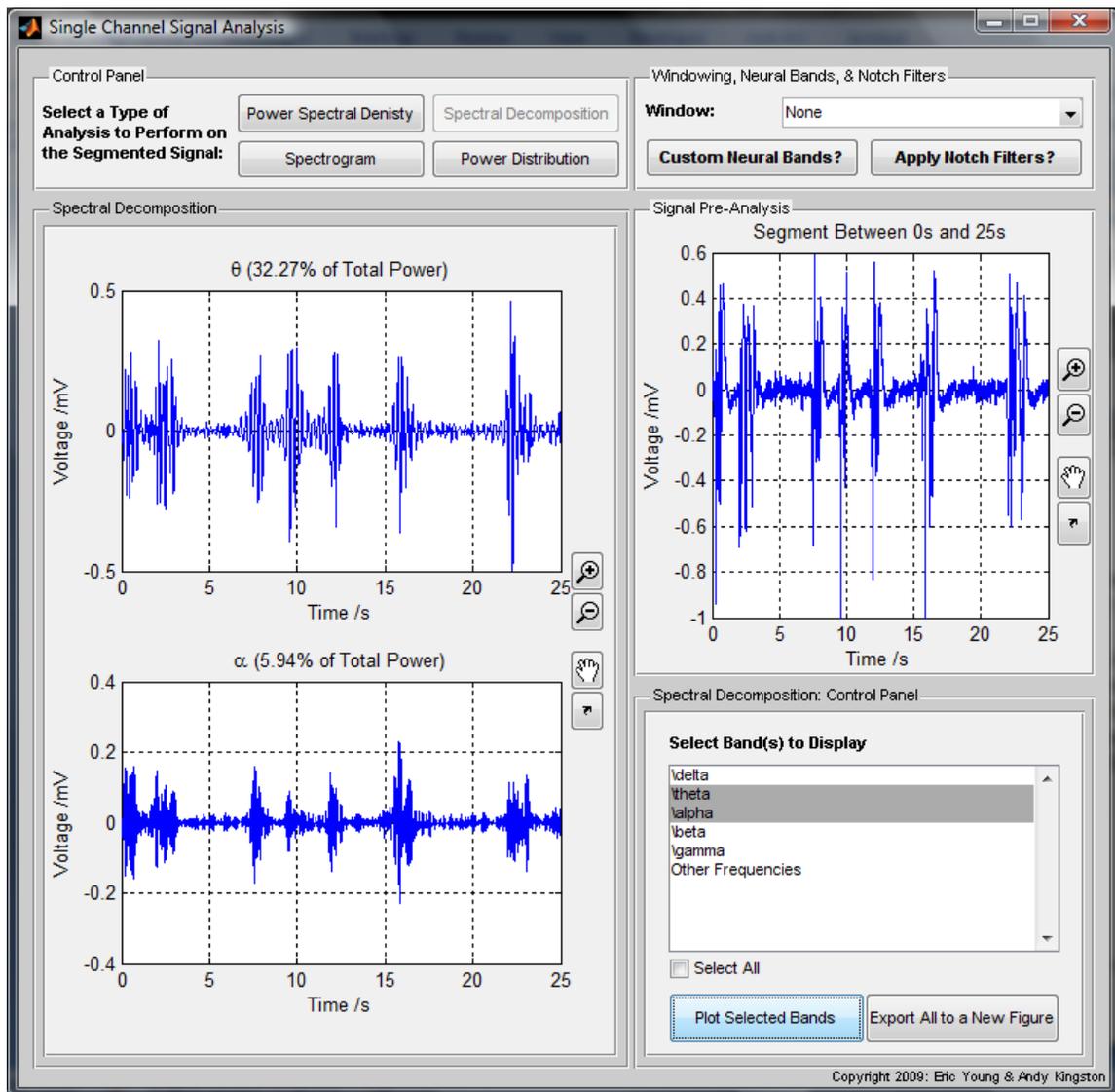
<i>Option Name</i>	Definition
<i>Applied Window</i>	Select a window to be applied to the spectrogram*
<i>Window Length</i>	Length of the above window to be applied
<i>Number of Overlapping Segments</i>	Number of overlapping samples for each segment
<i>Number of Sampling Points</i>	Number of sample points or can be a vector of frequencies instead
<i>Sample Rate</i>	Sampling frequency of the signal

* Any selected window is not applied on the spectrogram initially as this function has its own method of window application

Spectral Decomposition

The user can select this option if they wish to view the segment after it has been spectral decomposed into the defined neural bands (see *Customising Neural Bands* to modify the default settings).

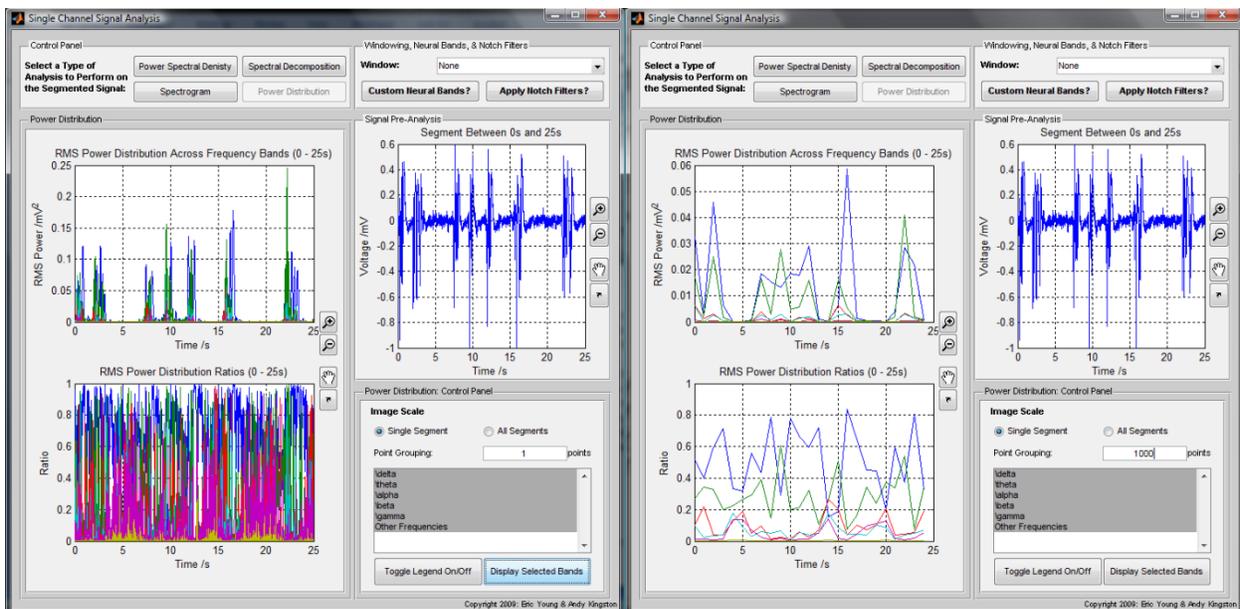
The user can select one or more bands in the list box in the Spectral Decomposition Control Panel (for multiple selections, hold down the 'Ctrl' button and click on the desired bands, or check the 'Select All' box) and, by clicking the 'Plot Selected Bands' button, all the selected bands will be plotted. Each graph will also have the percentage power in relation to the original segment displayed in their title. As it can be difficult to view more than 4 bands at any one time, the 'Export All to New Figure' will display all available plots in a new figure for easier viewing.



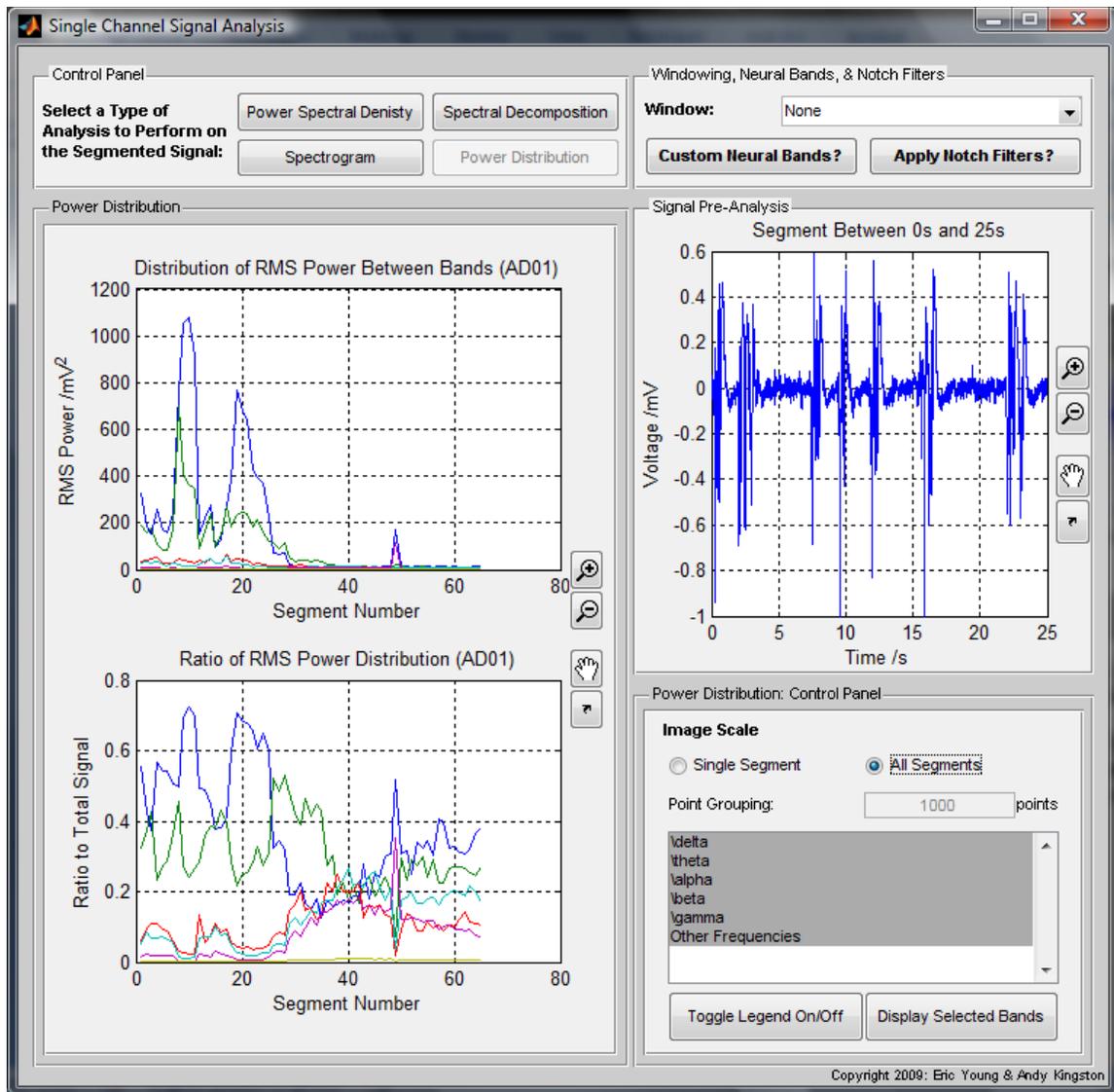
Power Distribution

It may also be useful to graphically display the RMS power in the segment as a function of time. This analysis can be performed by selecting the 'Power Distribution' tab, which will display the power distribution of the segment as a function of time, as well as the ratio of power to the original segment (pre-decomposition), for all available bands.

As in the *Spectral Decomposition* section, specific bands can be plotted by selecting the required bands from the list box and pressing the 'Display Selected Bands' button. There is also a 'Toggle Legend On/Off' button to show the legend which also displays the percentage power over the entire segment. When observing the power distribution of a segment, it may be useful to obtain the mean RMS power of a defined group of points as a point-by-point display can be quite confusing; this can be done by entering any numerical value between 1 and the length of the segment minus 1 in the 'Point Grouping' text field.



If *Sequential Segmentation* has been applied to obtain the current segment, the 'All Segments' radio button will also be enabled; this allows the user to observe the mean RMS power per segment as a function of segment number to give a visual representation of the RMS power across the entire signal. The screenshot below shows the mean RMS power of 65 segments of a signal where each segment is 25s long with a time gap of 27s between each segment.



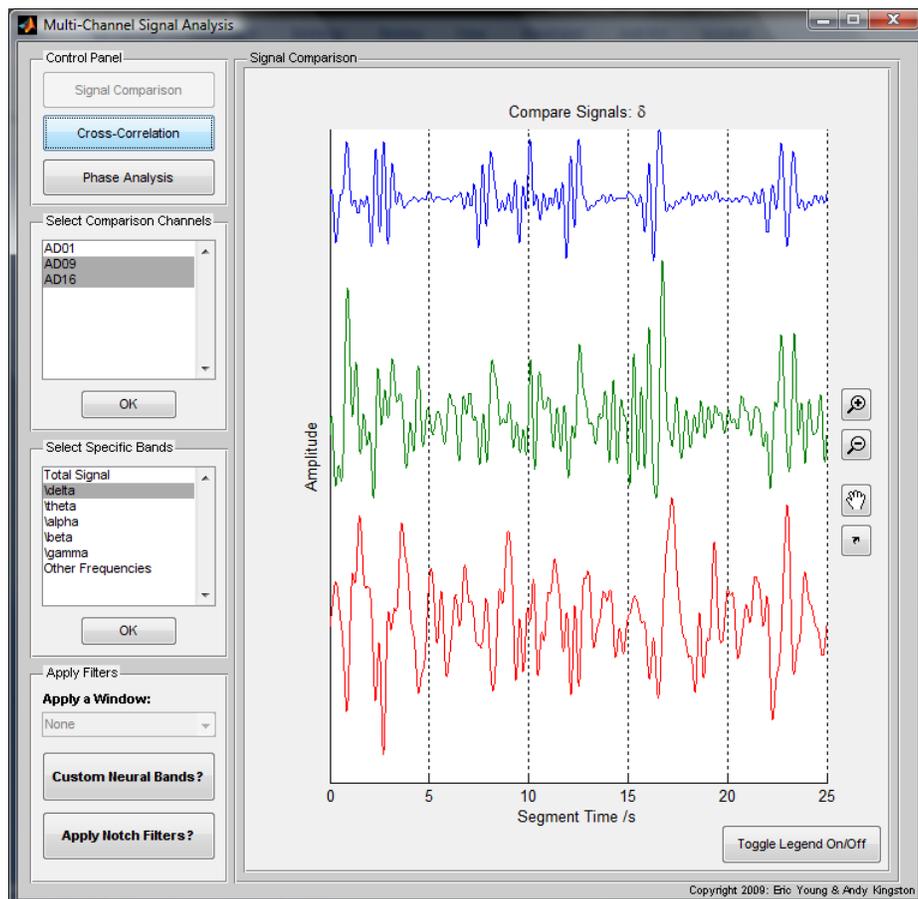
MULTI-CHANNEL ANALYSIS

This section of the program is designed to compare different segments from either the same electrode or different electrodes, and to provide a qualitative comparison, a cross-correlation and time delay value, and analysis of the phase difference between the different segments both as a whole and within their decomposed neural bands.

Once the Multi-Channel Analysis window has been opened, the user can select which type of analysis to perform in the 'Control Panel' in the upper left corner, the various comparison segments from the list of variables in the list box on the below that, and the specific neural bands to view in the proceeding list box.. The 'Select Comparison Channels' list box will only display variables of the same segment length or reference channel length as the Multi-Channel Analysis tools require identical segment lengths for their correct operation, and the 'Select Specific Bands' list box has an initial option to plot the 'Total Signal' as well. The application of the final panel, labelled 'Apply Filters', is discussed in more depth in the *Advanced Options* section under the relevant sub-sections.

Signal Comparison

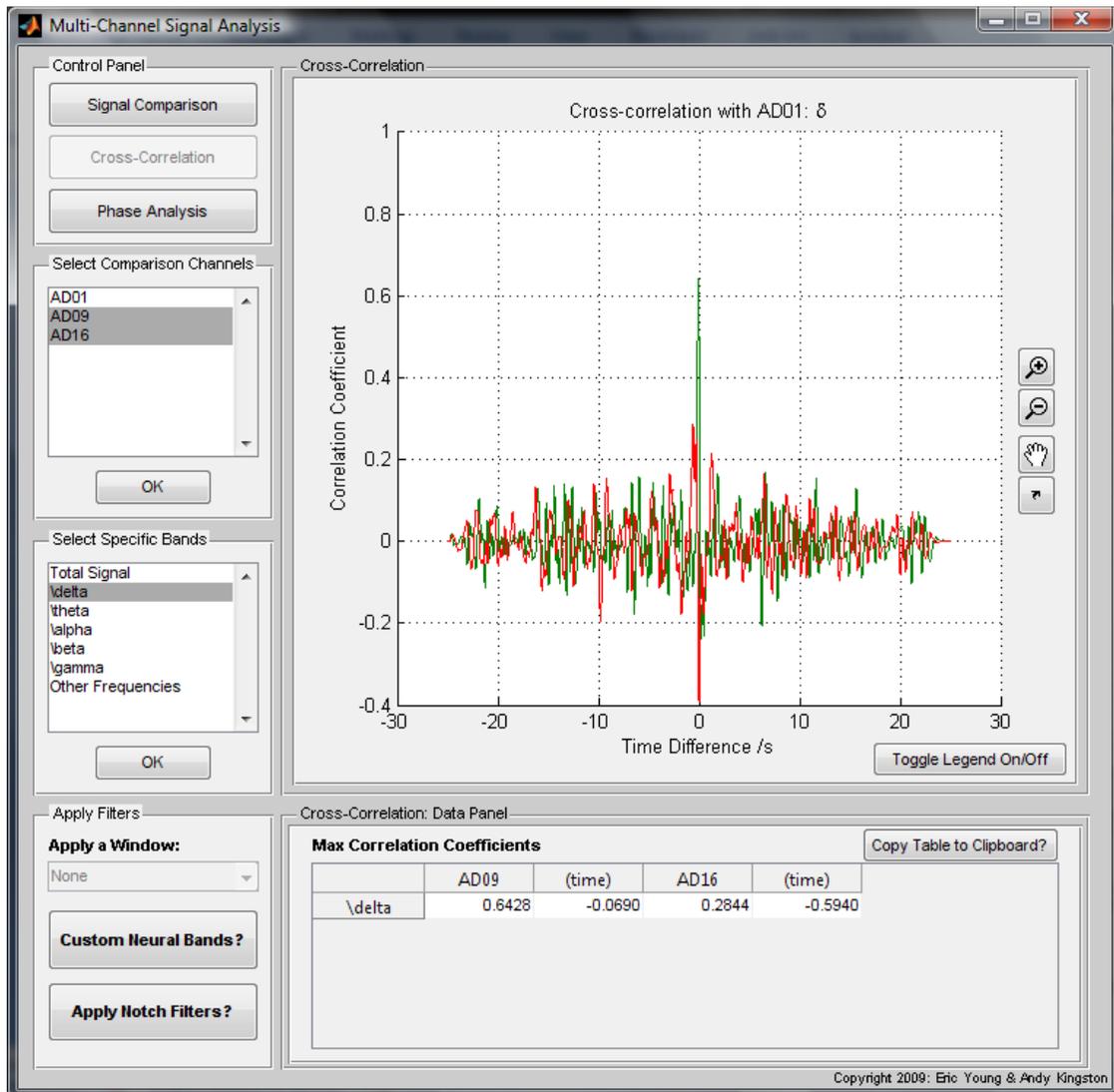
This provides a qualitative comparison between the chosen segments for both their original and spectrally decomposed formats in comparison to the reference segment and, aside from the standard plot buttons (see *Quick Start Guide*), also contains a 'Toggle Legend On/Off' button.



Cross-Correlation

By selecting this analysis technique, the program determines the cross-correlation between the reference segment and the chosen comparison segments. It then displays the cross-correlation values of the comparison segments as a function of time in the plot axes, and generates a table in the 'Data Panel' below the plot. The table will only exist if the current Matlab version is R2008a or above.

The row labels in the table corresponding to the selected neural bands, whilst the column labels are grouped into pairs with the first denoting the comparison channel name and the maximum correlation value, and the second, labelled '(time)', denoted the time delay between the comparison and reference channels in seconds. A correlation value of 1 corresponds to perfect correlation between the reference and comparison channels whilst a value of 0 denotes no correlation and -1 indicates perfect anti-correlation between the segments. Directly above the table there is also a 'Copy to Clipboard?' button which will copy all the table data values and their respective row & column labels to the clipboard, please refer to the *Export and Manipulating Data & Graphs* section for more information.



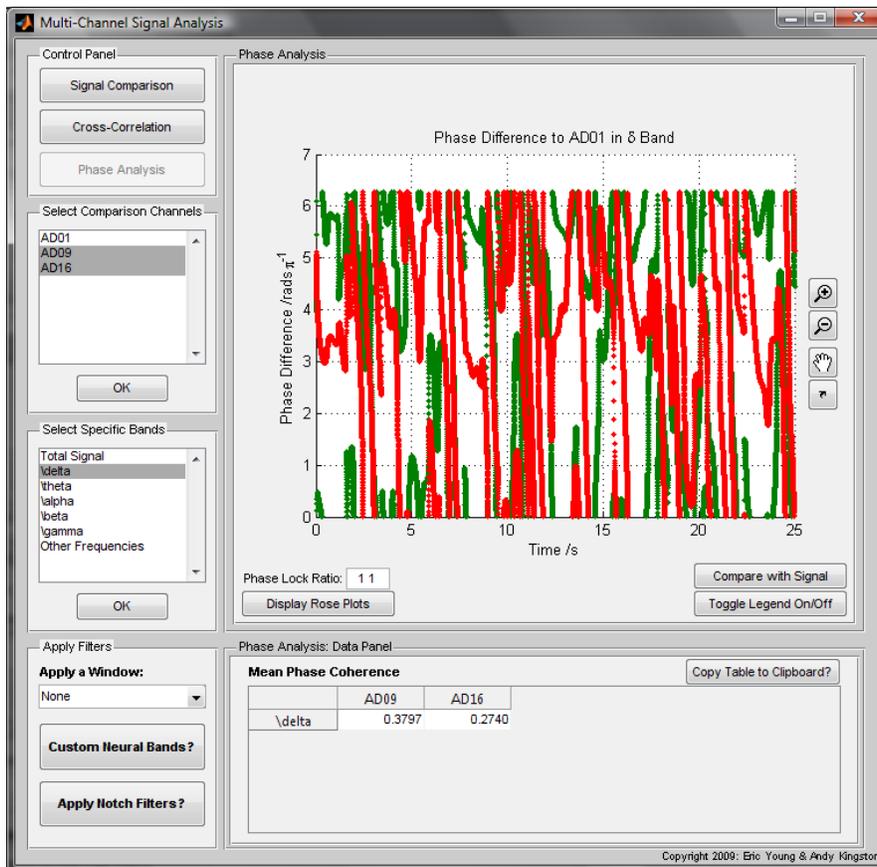
Phase Analysis

In the 'Phase Analysis' section, the program calculates the phase difference between the reference and comparison segments and displays this either as a function of time, or in as a histogram in the form of a Rose plot, of which the latter is the default view. The tables will only exist if the current Matlab version is R2008a or above.

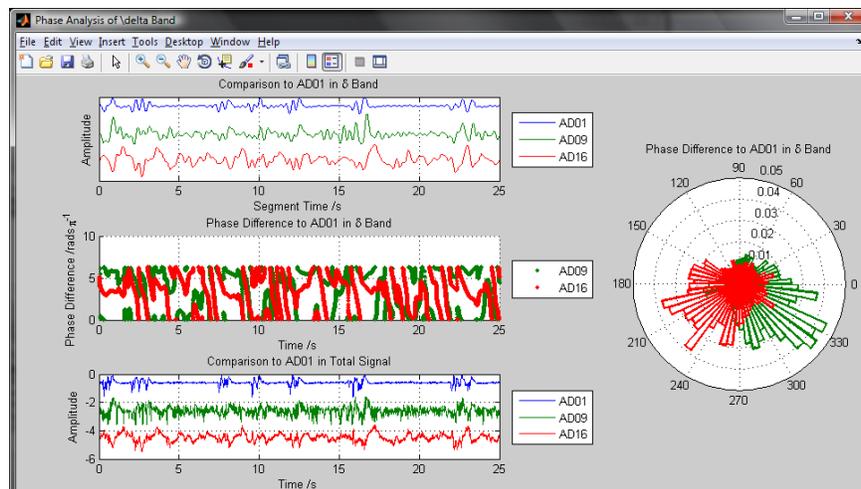
For Rose plots, there is an additional variable, the 'Number of Bins', which is used to determine the number of histogram bins to be used. This value is divided around the whole Rose plot, i.e. 360° , and is set at a default value of 60 bins i.e. one bin per 6° . The percentage population of each bin is then displayed in a table within the 'Data Panel', with the column names denoting the channel and the current selected band(s), and row names indicating the bin intervals in degrees. A small range of histogram bins indicates a high phase synchronization whilst the converse applies for a wide range of bins.



To switch to the Phase plots, press the 'Display Phase Plots' button which will load the relevant panels; the phase differences between the reference and comparison segments will be plotted, and values for the coherences of the comparison segments in the selected band(s) will be shown in the 'Data Panel'. Data from the Cyclic Relative Phase Plots is synchronized if the regions in the plot are clear, i.e. if there is a relatively constant phase difference. The 'Phase Lock Ratio' text field, indicates the relative phase ratio between two signals. For an identical physiological system, this ratio is 1:1, but this can be modified by entering two numerical values with a space between them to indicate the ratio values.



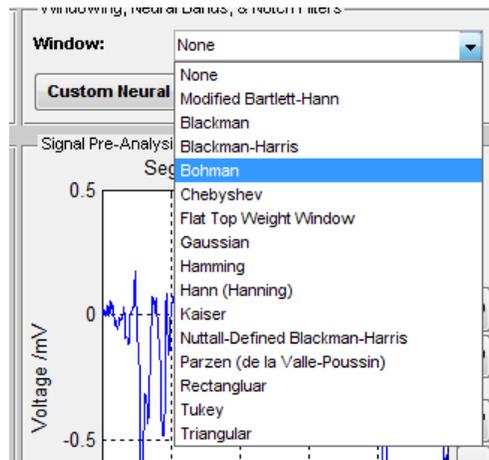
There is also a 'Compare with Signal' button for both plot types which will display both the Rose and Phase plots alongside the Signal Comparison plot in a separate figure for each selected band. In addition, the Signal Comparison plot for the Total Signal selection will also be generated if the user is analysing specific bands. Directly above the tables for both Rose and Phase Plots, there is also a 'Copy to Clipboard?' button which will copy all the table data values and their respective row & column labels to the clipboard, please refer to the *Export and Manipulating Data & Graphs* section for more information.



ADVANCED OPTIONS

Applying Windows

In both the *Single Channel Analysis* and *Multi-Channel Analysis* sections, there are a series of options relating to the windowing, customisation, and filtering of the segment signal. This part of the guide will focus on the application of various windows as defined by the Signal Processing Toolbox, but additional focus on the other options can be found in *Customising Neural Bands* and *Applying Notch Filters* respectively. It should be noted that windows can only be applied when performing the *Phase Analysis* in *Multi-Channel Analysis*, and will be a disabled option in all other types of analysis in this section.

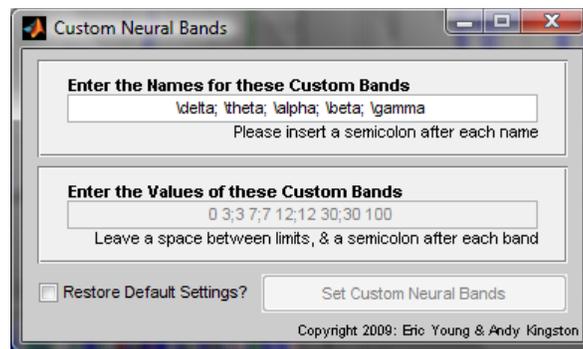


Due to the nature of signals, and especially those that are biological in nature, performing analysis using infinite series methods such as Fourier transforms on finite, and sometimes aperiodic, data can result in dramatic, undesired, effects at the either end of the signal post-processing. A window is used to dampen these effects, and all the current available window types in the Signal Processing Toolbox have been added to this program. Further information about the function of these windows can be found in the Matlab Help documentation for the Signal Processing Toolbox under 'Special Topics: Windows'.

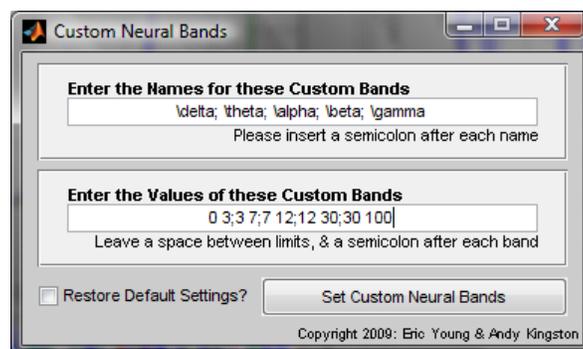
Customising Neural Bands

This program also allows for the customisation of the frequency limits for the neural bands, alongside options to apply windows and notch filters (see *Applying Windows* and *Applying Notch Filters* respectively) – to modify the default values of these limits please read the *Modifying Default Values* section of this guide.

To customise the neural bands, click on the ‘Custom Neural Bands?’ button, and click ‘Yes’ when the warning message appear which will now load the Custom Bands window. Enter the names of each of the bands in the first text field, with a semicolon between each name. If you wish to use Greek letters or any other symbols supported by the Matlab Text Properties, you can insert them here as well (search for ‘Text Properties’ in the Matlab Help documentation, and looking under the property ‘String’ for a full list of supported symbols).



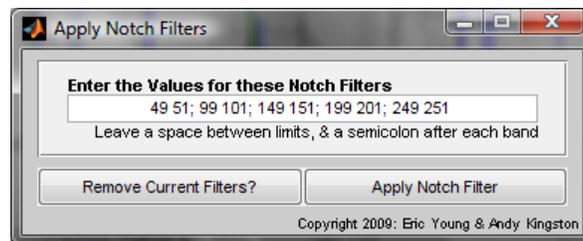
Once valid names have been entered, the limits of each of these bands can be entered in the text field below the names; this only accepts valid numerical inputs and there must be two values per band separated by a space, and a semicolon between each band. If both the names and limits are valid, the ‘Set Custom Neural Bands’ button will become enabled and, when pressed, it will set these input variables as the neural bands. To reset the bands to their default names and limits, simply check the ‘Restore Default Settings?’ box, and click on the ‘Set Custom Neural Bands’ button.



Applying Notch Filters

Notch filters are a useful tool when dealing with signal processing as they can be used to remove unwanted artifacts in signals such as utility frequency which is caused by the frequency of alternating current (50Hz in UK, 60Hz in US). It is one of the three options available in the filter panel in both *Single* and *Multi-Channel Analysis*, with the others being windowing and customising neural bands (see *Applying Windows* and *Customising Neural Bands* respectively).

To apply a notch filter, click on the ‘Apply Notch Filters?’ button and, once the warning message has passed, the notch filters window will appear. Simply enter valid numerical values for the lower and upper limits of each filter, with a space between each limit and a semicolon between each filter, and then click on the ‘Apply Notch Filter’ to apply the filter to the current signal. It is recommended that the harmonics of any frequencies you wish to remove are also set in the notch filters and, to remove all filters, click on the ‘Remove Current Filters?’ button to reset the signal to its original state.



Modifying Default Values

Modifying the default values of the program can be a useful way of retaining settings, such as sample rate and neural bands, to reduce the need to constantly change the variables whenever the program is loaded. Before doing this, it is highly recommended that you back up any program files prior to editing.

To modify the default variables in the program such as sample rate, neural band names & limits, and the voltage scale, load the file 'GUI_MainWindow.m' located in the 'GUI Files' folder. Lines 44-63 of the code, shown below, contain the default variables for the program. Modify these variables accordingly to permanently change the default values.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%DEFAULT SETTINGS%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%REFER TO DOCUMENTATION BEFORE EDITING%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% Neural band names; enter names within curly brackets with a semicolon
% after each name (except the last name), as shown here,
band_labels = {'\delta'; '\theta'; '\alpha'; '\beta'; '\gamma'};

% Neural band limits; enter two limits per band (numerical values only)
% with a space between each limit, and a semicolon between each band inside
% square brackets
band_limits = [0 3; 3 7; 7 12; 12 30; 30 100];

% Sample rate; enter a numerical value only
SampleRate = 1000;

% Default voltage setting; kV = 1, V = 2, mV = 3, microV = 4, nV = 5.
VoltageSelNum = 4;

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%DO NOT EDIT BELOW THIS POINT%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%DO NOT EDIT BELOW THIS POINT%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

Exporting and Manipulating Data & Graphs

Above all three tables in the Multi-Channel Analysis window there is a 'Copy to Clipboard?' button which will copy all the table data values, as well as their respective row and column labels, to the clipboard for further manipulation and editing. To use these data values, simply open the desired program, such as Microsoft Excel, and click the 'Paste' button (usual shortcut: *Ctrl+v*). This button is essential for users running Matlab R2007a or R2007b, as the table is not supported in these Matlab versions (see *Compatibility Issues*).

By clicking on either the 'Undock' button, or any other relevant button such as 'Compare with Signal', a new figure will open with a copy of the respective parent plot. This figure can now be manipulated using standard Matlab commands which will allow the user to change label titles, save, and print the figures amongst other options. This guide will now give a brief overview to manipulating these exported graphs, but for more in-depth explanation please read the Matlab Help documentation on 'Plots and Plotting Tools'.

The menu bar of the figure has several useful shortcuts for various basic graph manipulation options which, from left to right, are 'New Figure', 'Open Figure', 'Save Figure', 'Print Figure', 'Edit Plot', 'Zoom In', 'Zoom Out', 'Pan', 'Rotate 3D', 'Data Cursor', 'Insert Colour Bar', 'Insert Legend', 'Hide Plot Tools', and 'Show Plot Tools and Dock Figure'. To edit labels such as the title or axes labels of the figure, click on 'Insert' in the file menu, and select the required label from the drop-down menu to manually edit the text. Alternatively, type one of the following commands into the Matlab Command Window,

Command Name	Command Function
<code>title('Insert Title Text Here')</code>	Modifies the title to the text string enclosed by apostrophes
<code>xlabel('Insert x-axis Label Here')</code>	Modifies the x-axis label to the text string enclosed by apostrophes
<code>ylabel('Insert y-axis Label Here')</code>	As above but for the y-axis label
<code>zlabel('Insert z-axis Label Here')</code>	As above but for the z-axis label
<code>legend('Legend Name 1', 'Legend Name 2', 'Legend Name 3'...)</code>	Modifies the legend labels according to multiple strings(top to bottom)

CREDITS & SPECIAL THANKS

Program written by: Andy Kingston and Eric Young
User Guide written by: Eric Young
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Developed as part of the F34SP6 External Project Module at the School of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Nottingham in conjunction with the School of Biomedical Sciences

Project Supervisors: Dr. Rob Mason (*School of Biomedical Sciences*)
Dr. Paul Glover (*School of Physics and Astronomy*)

Special Thanks to: Dr. Rob Mason (*School of Biomedical Sciences*)
Dr. Yvonne Mbaki (*School of Biomedical Sciences*)
Prof. Philip Moriarty (*School of Physics and Astronomy*)

Additional Matlab Coding
Copy to Clipboard Function
Doke J., 2005. *MAT2CLIP*, Mathworks. Available from:
<http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/8559> [Accessed 19th May 2009].

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LFP ANALYSIS SOFTWARE 2009

MATLAB CODE FLOWCHARTS

Eric Young & Andy Kingston

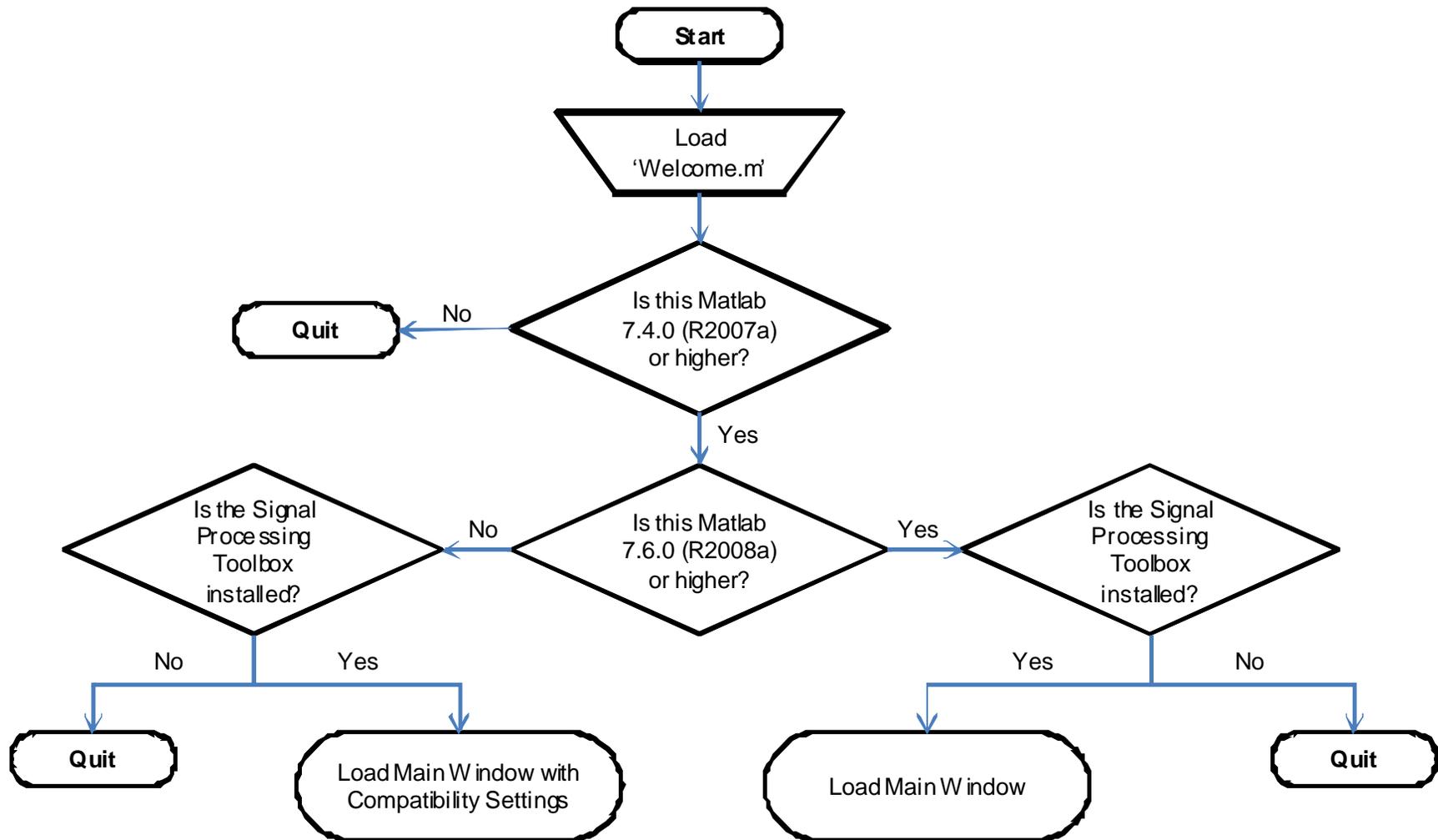
In conjunction with:

School of Physics and Astronomy and the School of Biomedical Sciences
University of Nottingham

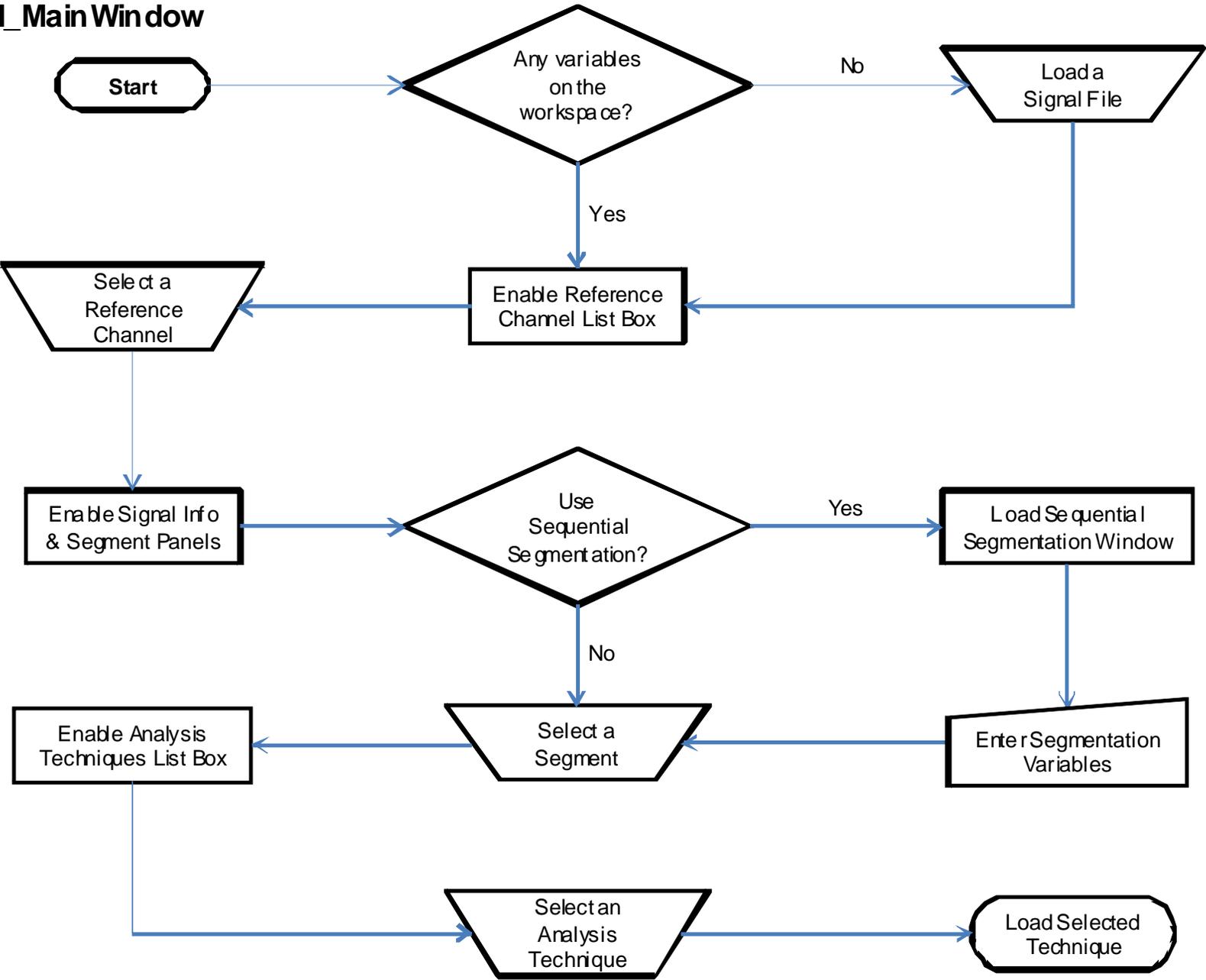
Disclaimer

The following flowcharts are designed to provide a visual representation of the main functions of this program, but are not to be taken as an extensive, in-depth interpretation of all the aspects of the software. Modification of any part of this software package not explicitly detailed in the above section entitled *Modifying Default Values*, is not recommended, and back-ups of this software should be made before any attempt at altering the program.

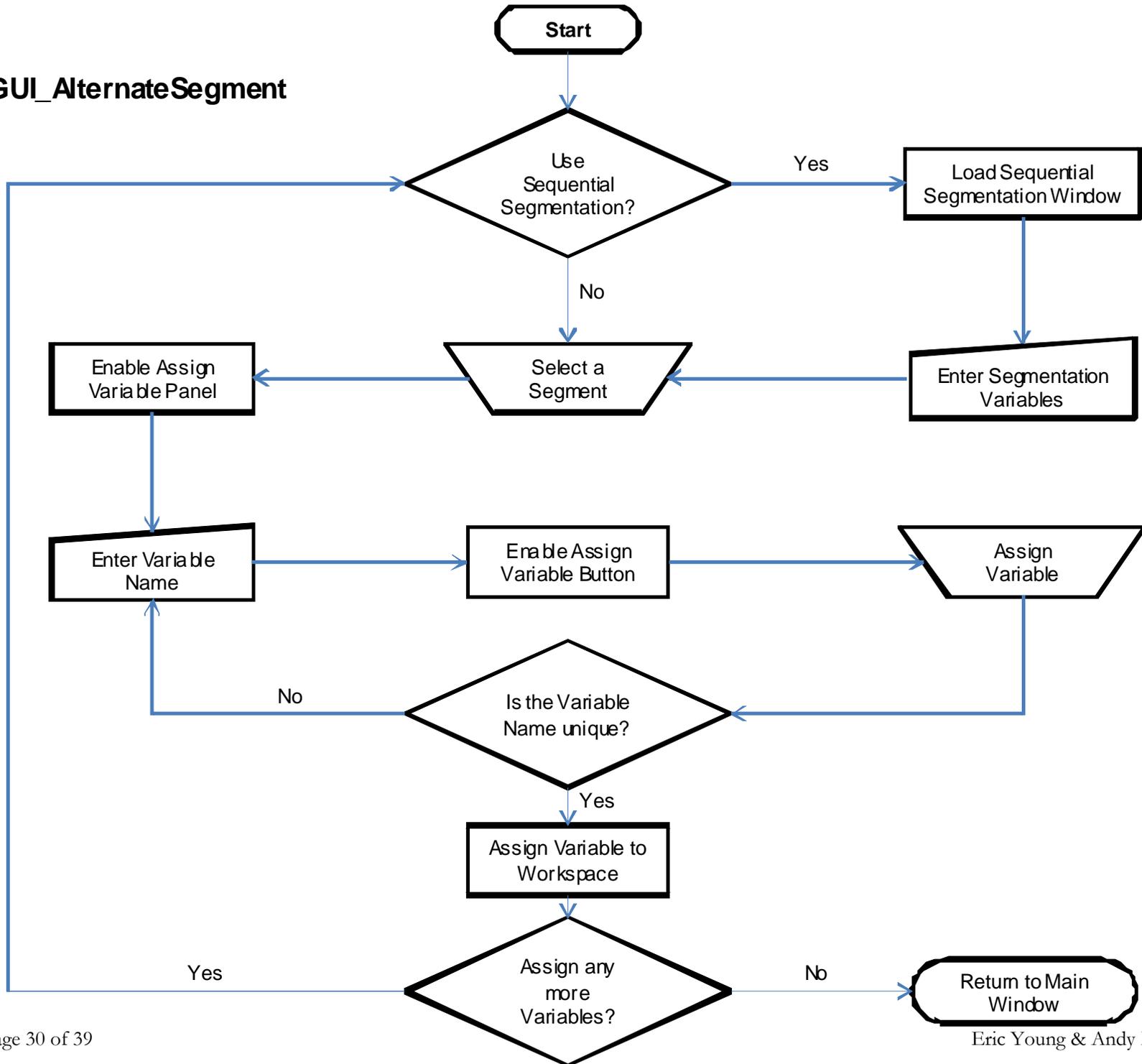
Welcome



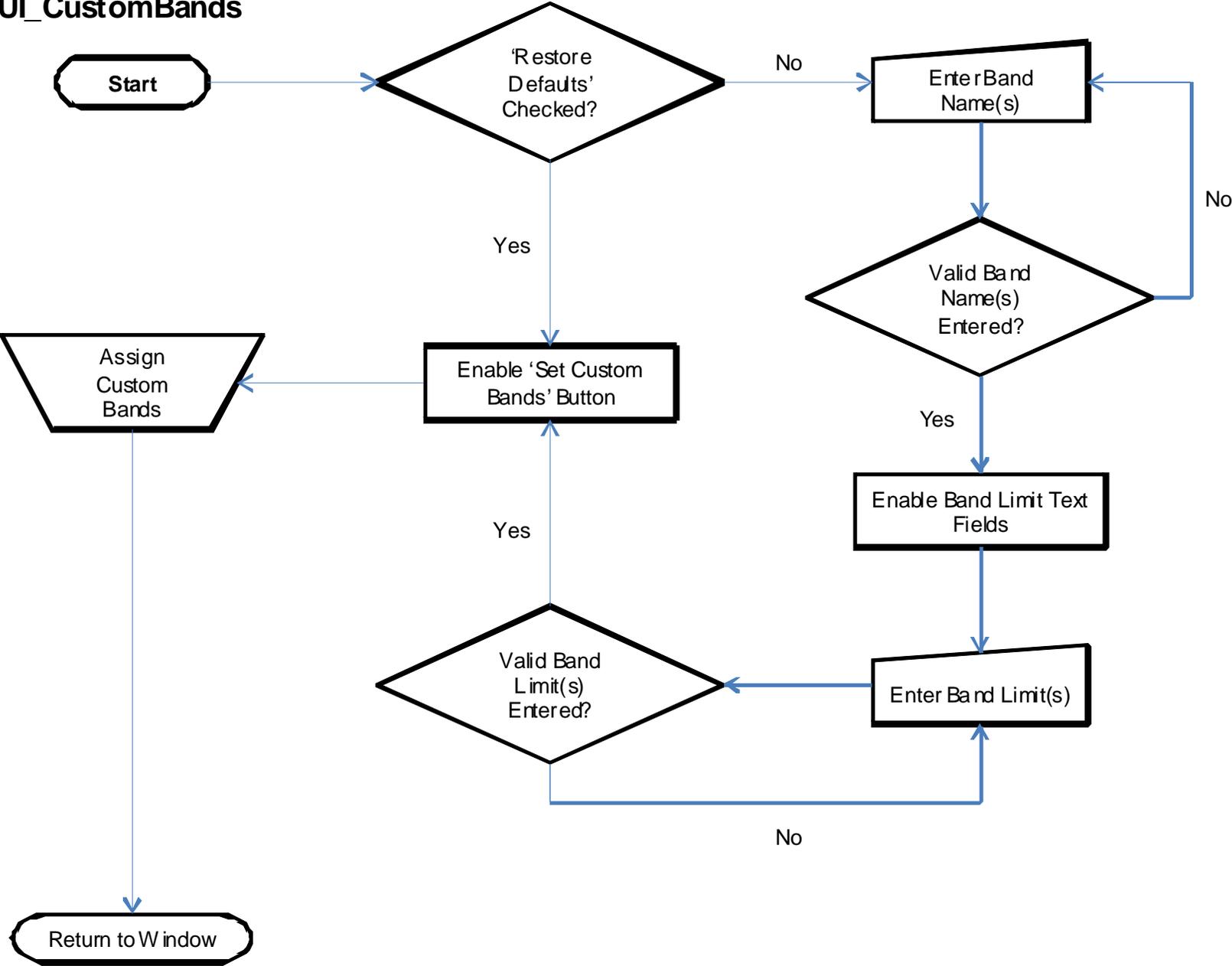
GUI_Main Window



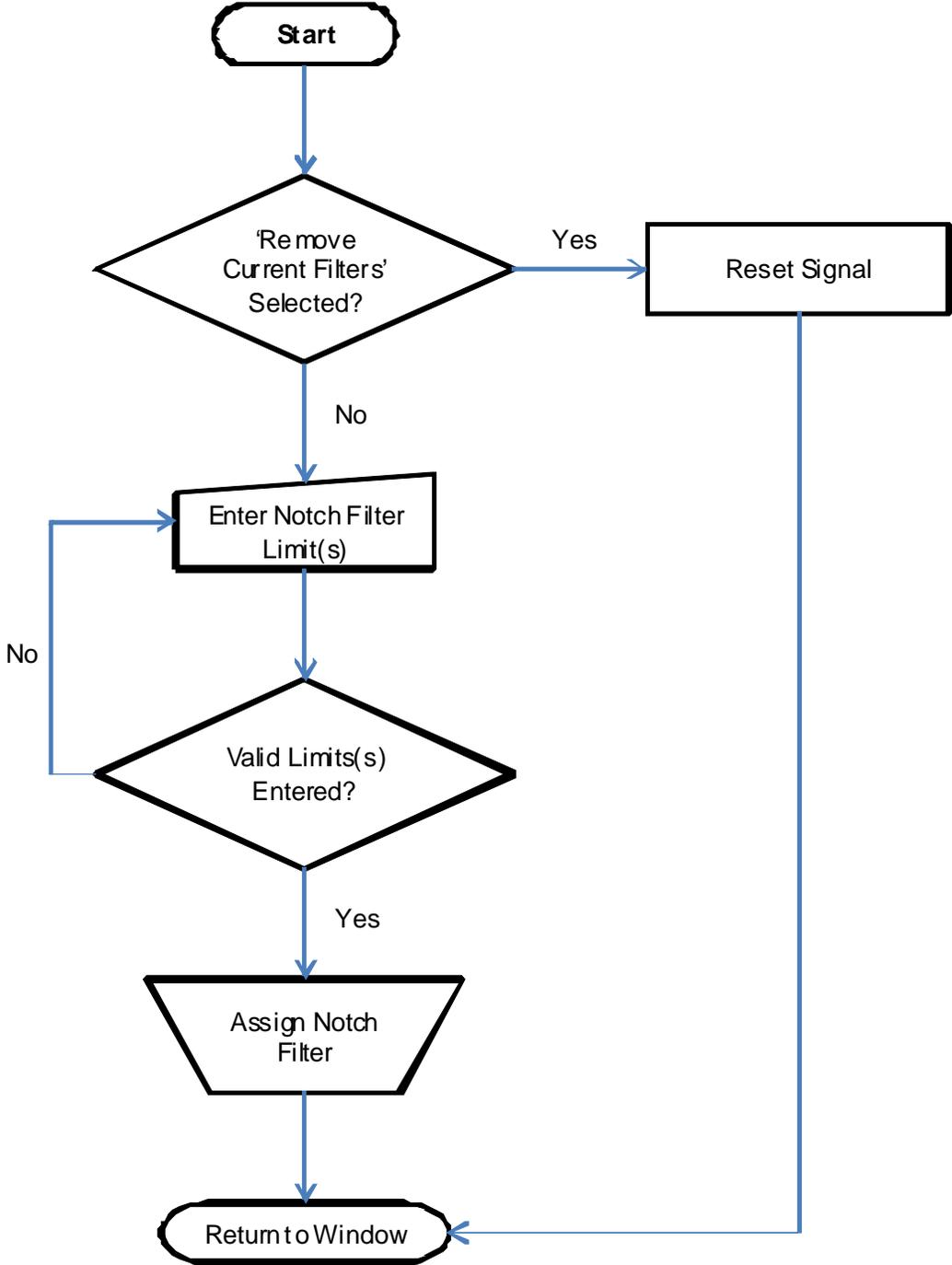
GUI_AlternateSegment



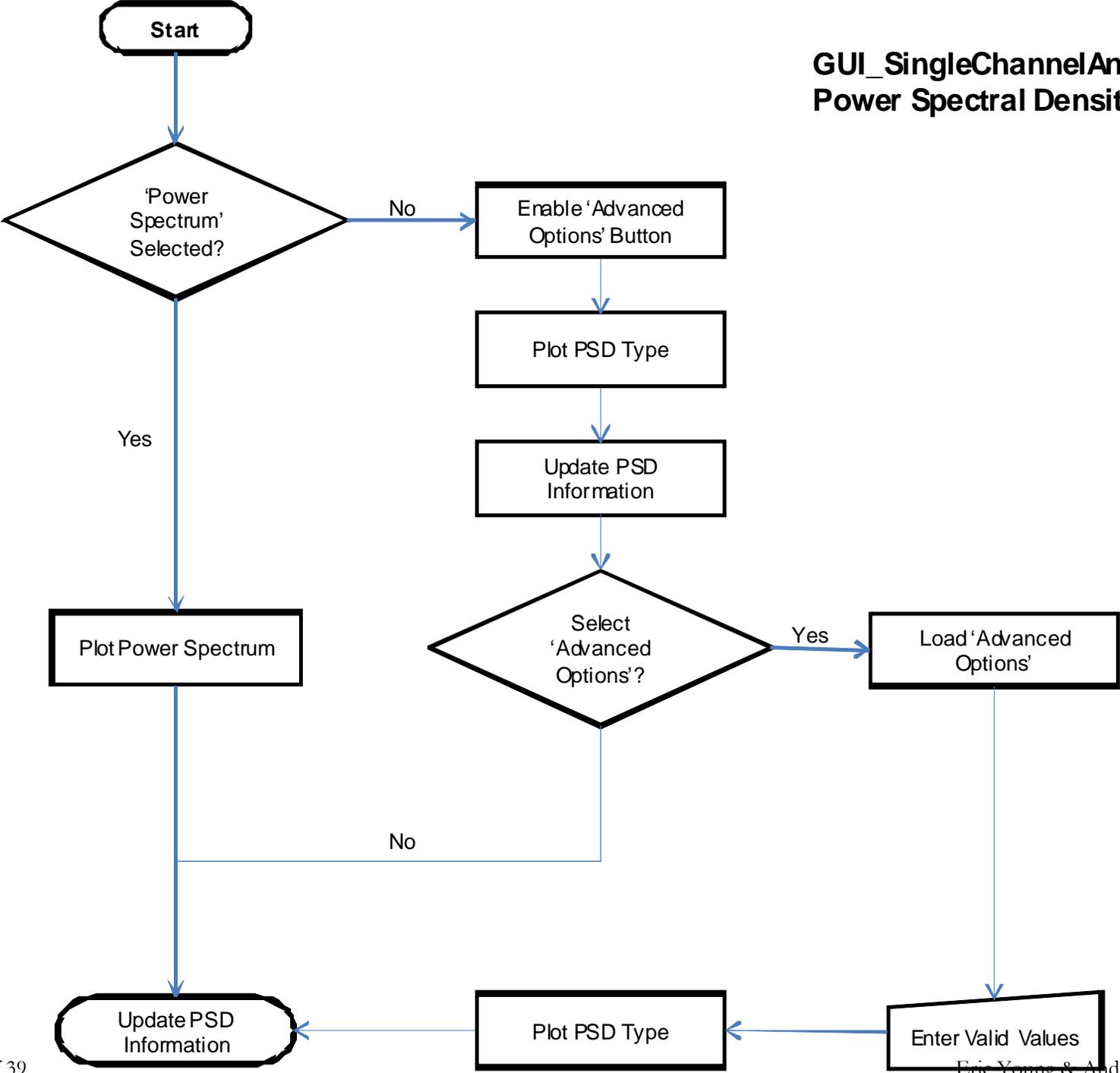
GUI_CustomBands



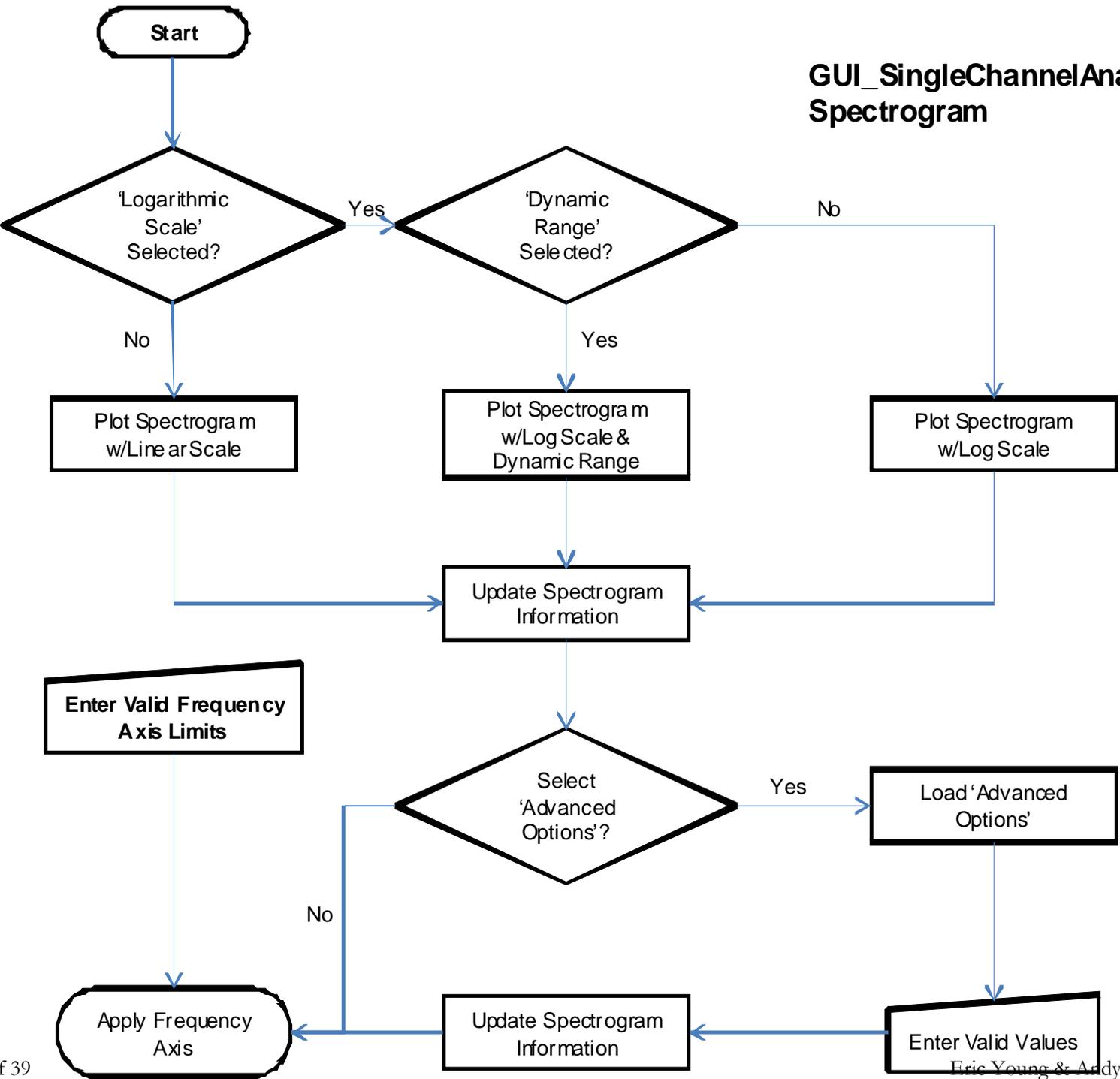
GUI_NotchFilter



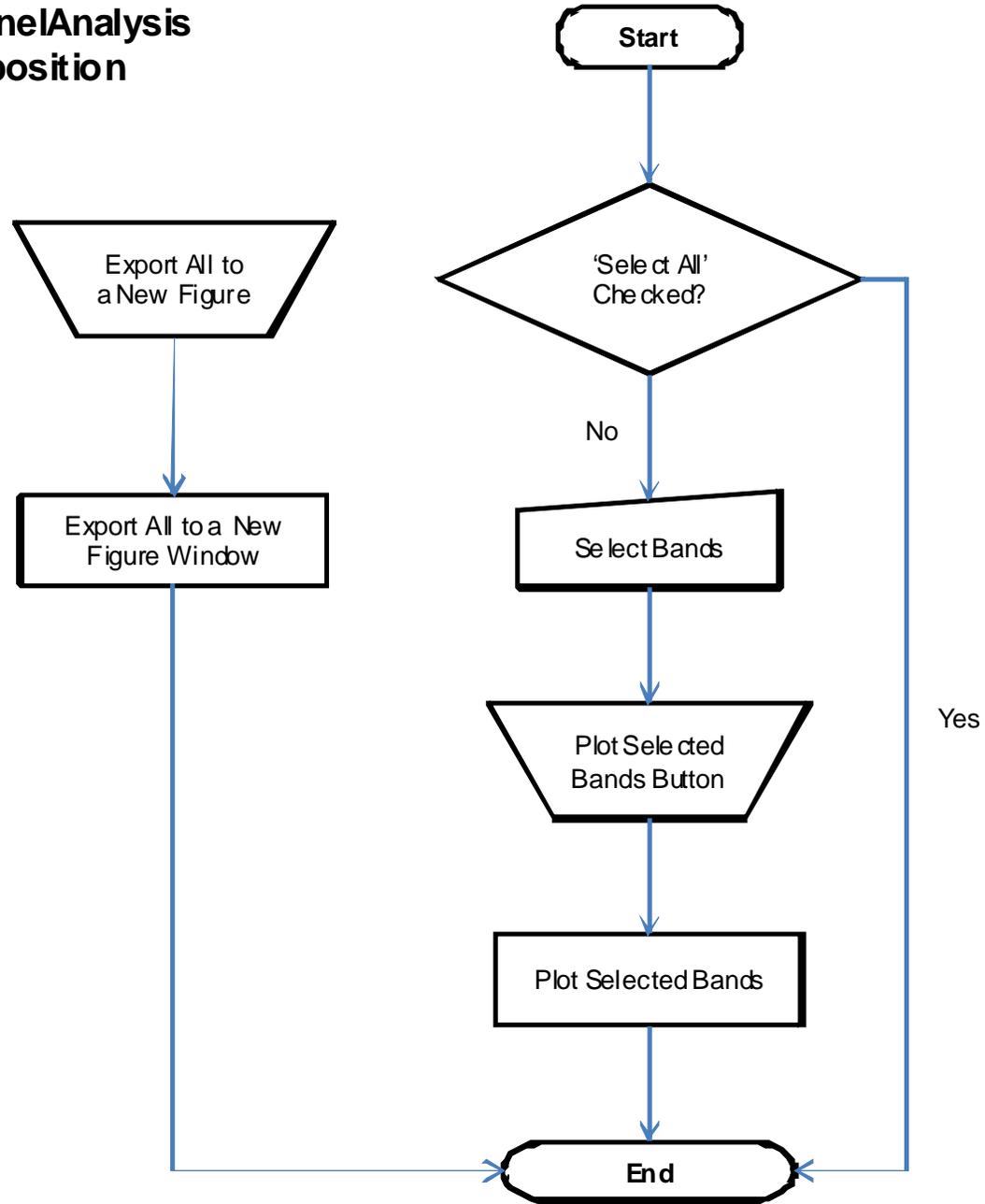
GUI_SingleChannelAnalysis Power Spectral Density



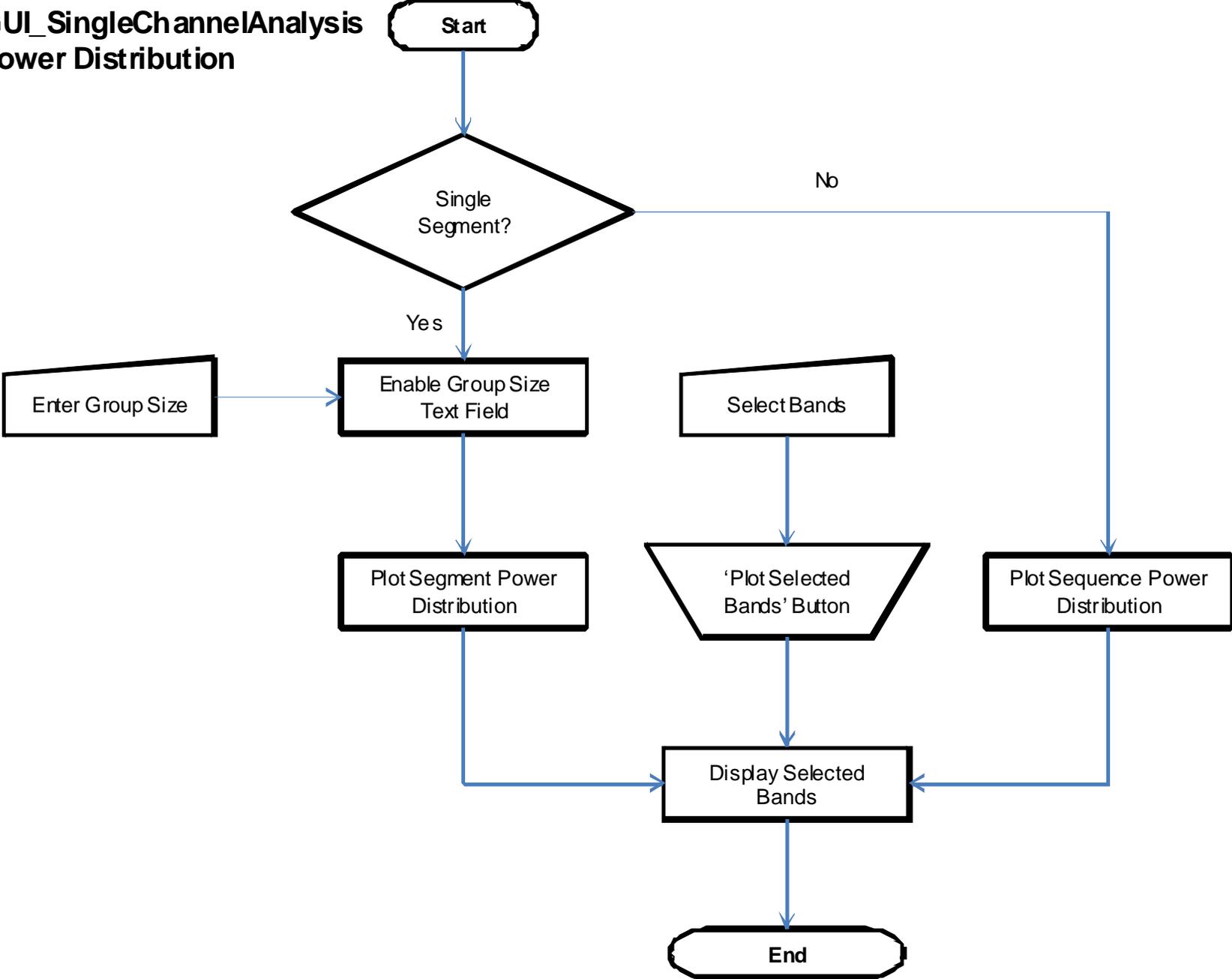
GUI_SingleChannelAnalysis Spectrogram



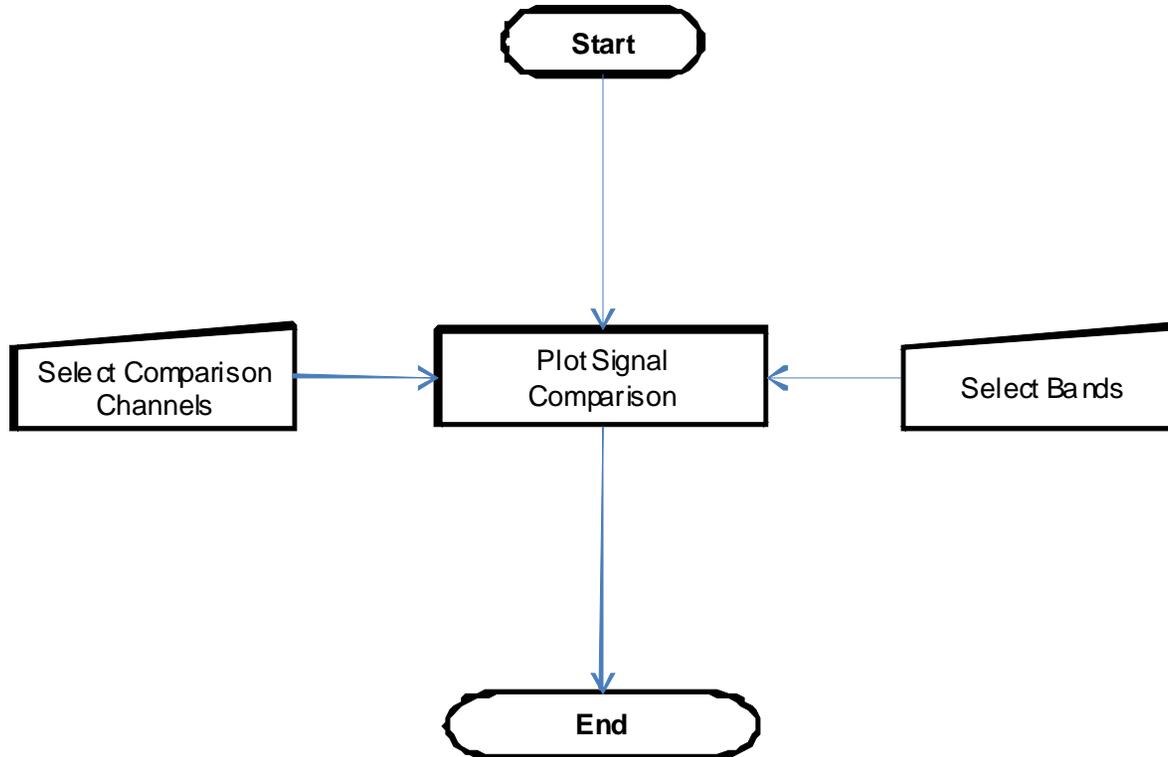
GUI_SingleChannelAnalysis Spectral Decomposition



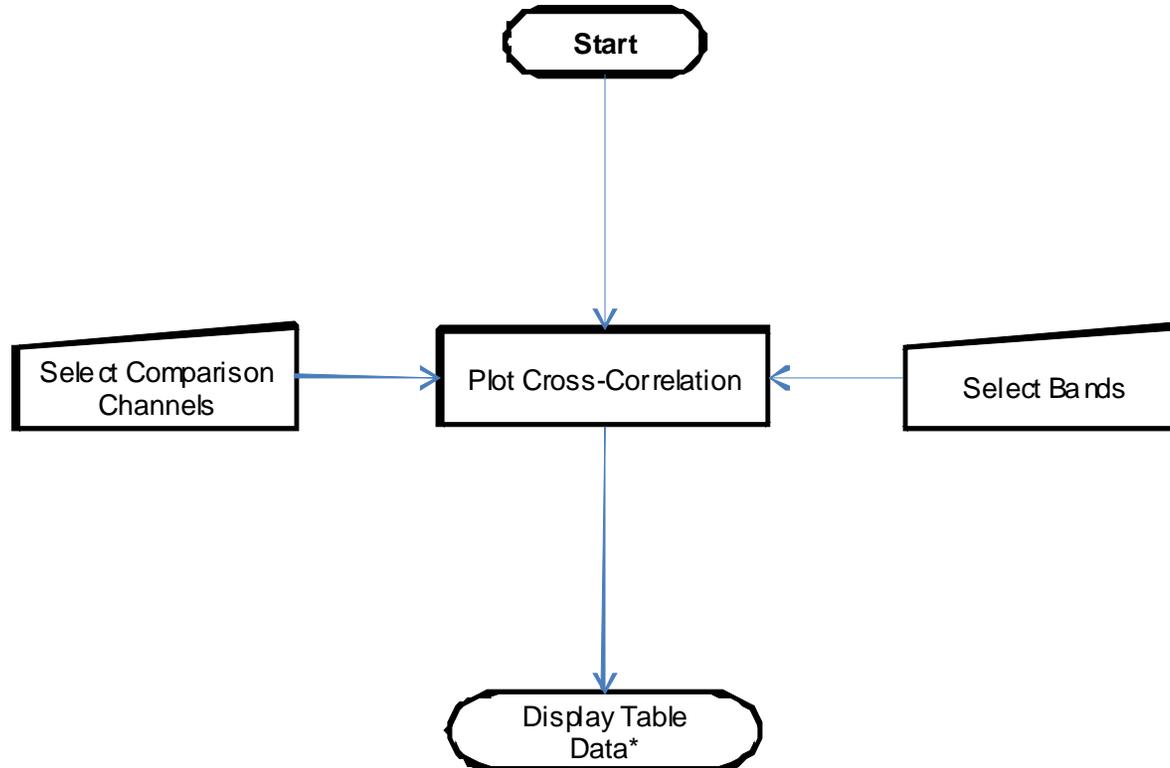
GUI_SingleChannelAnalysis Power Distribution



GUI_MultiChannelAnalysis Signal Comparison



GUI_MultiChannelAnalysis Cross-Correlation



GUI_MultiChannelAnalysis Phase Analysis

