

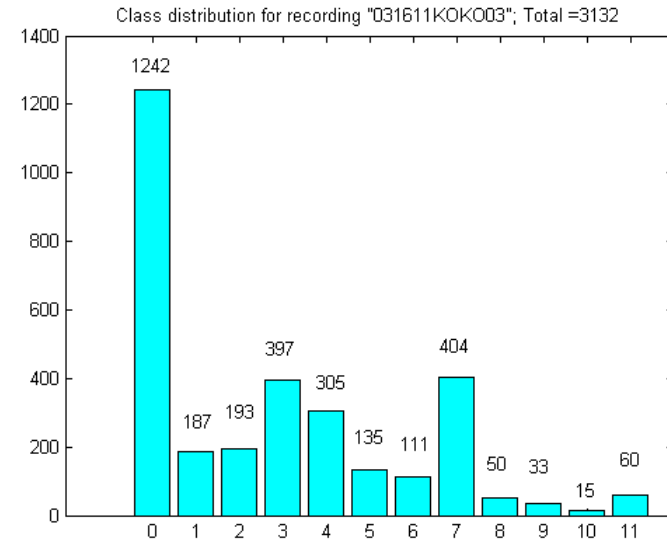
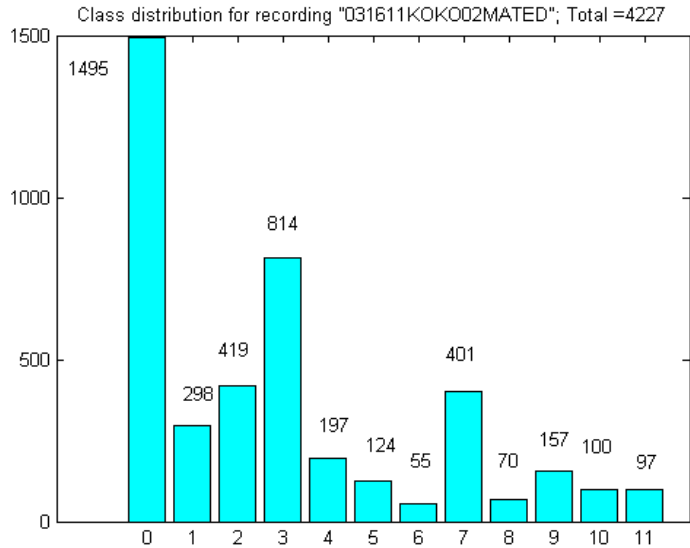
Addition results  
of  
Mining Mouse Vocalizations

Prepared by

Jesin Zakaria and Eamonn Keogh

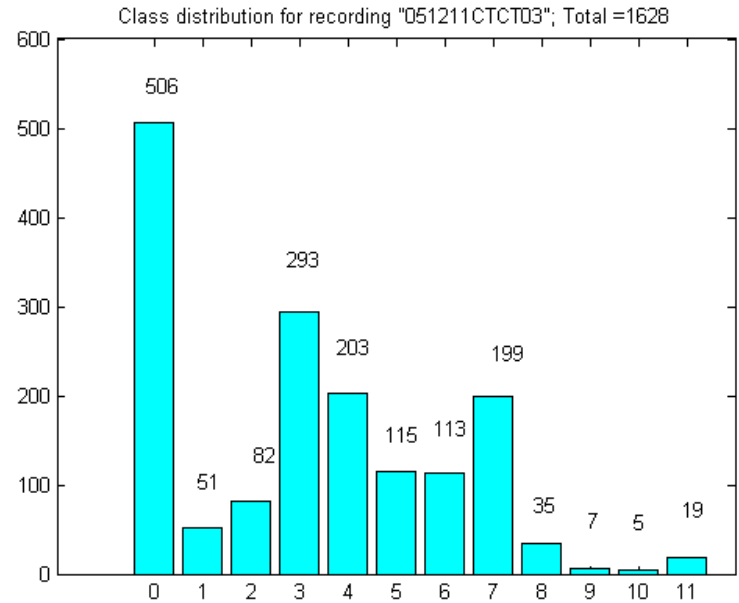
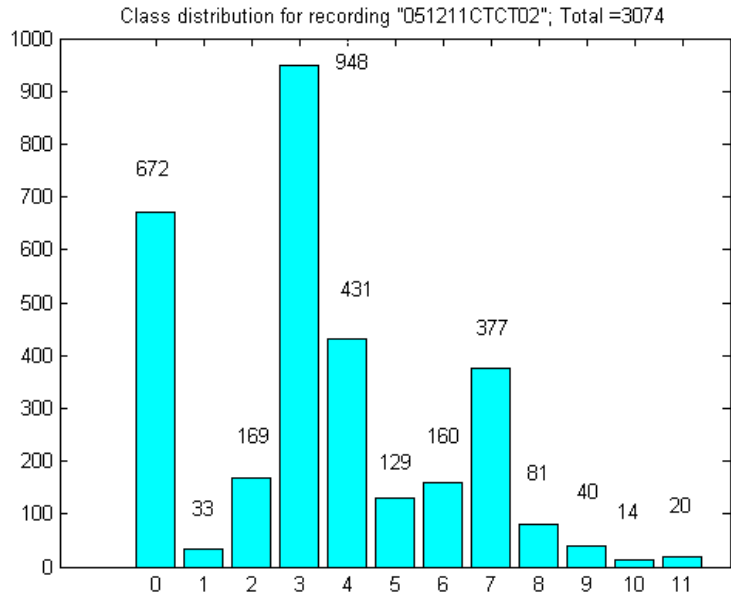
# Class Distribution of Syllables from different vocalizations

Examples from **knockout** mice



# Class Distribution of Syllables from different vocalizations

Examples from **control** mice

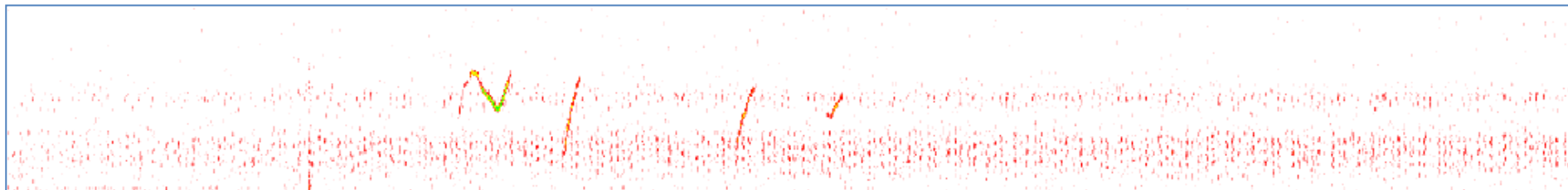


## Reduce Spectral Space

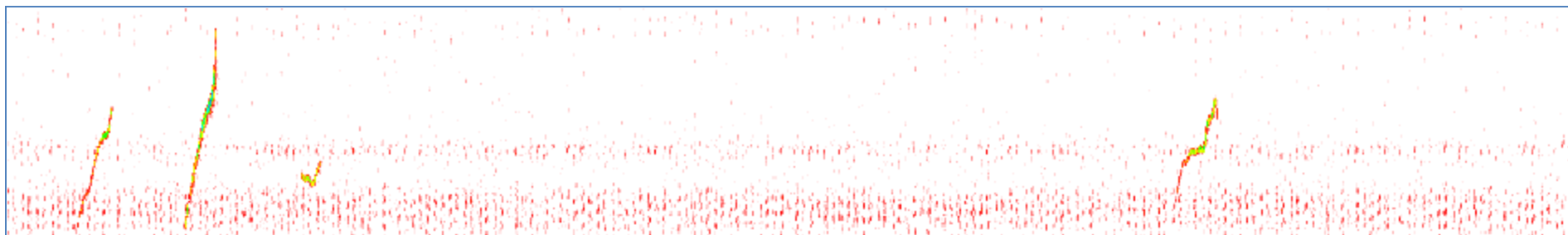
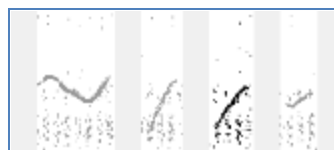
- Domain experts search for interesting and meaningful patterns in the spectrogram of a mouse vocalization.
- It would be convenient if the spectral space is reduced.
- Since syllables generated from ultrasonic vocalization of a mouse comprise only a small fraction of a recording, we can easily reduce the original spectrogram.

See the **examples** in the next slide.

# Reduce Spectral Space



Reduced spectral space

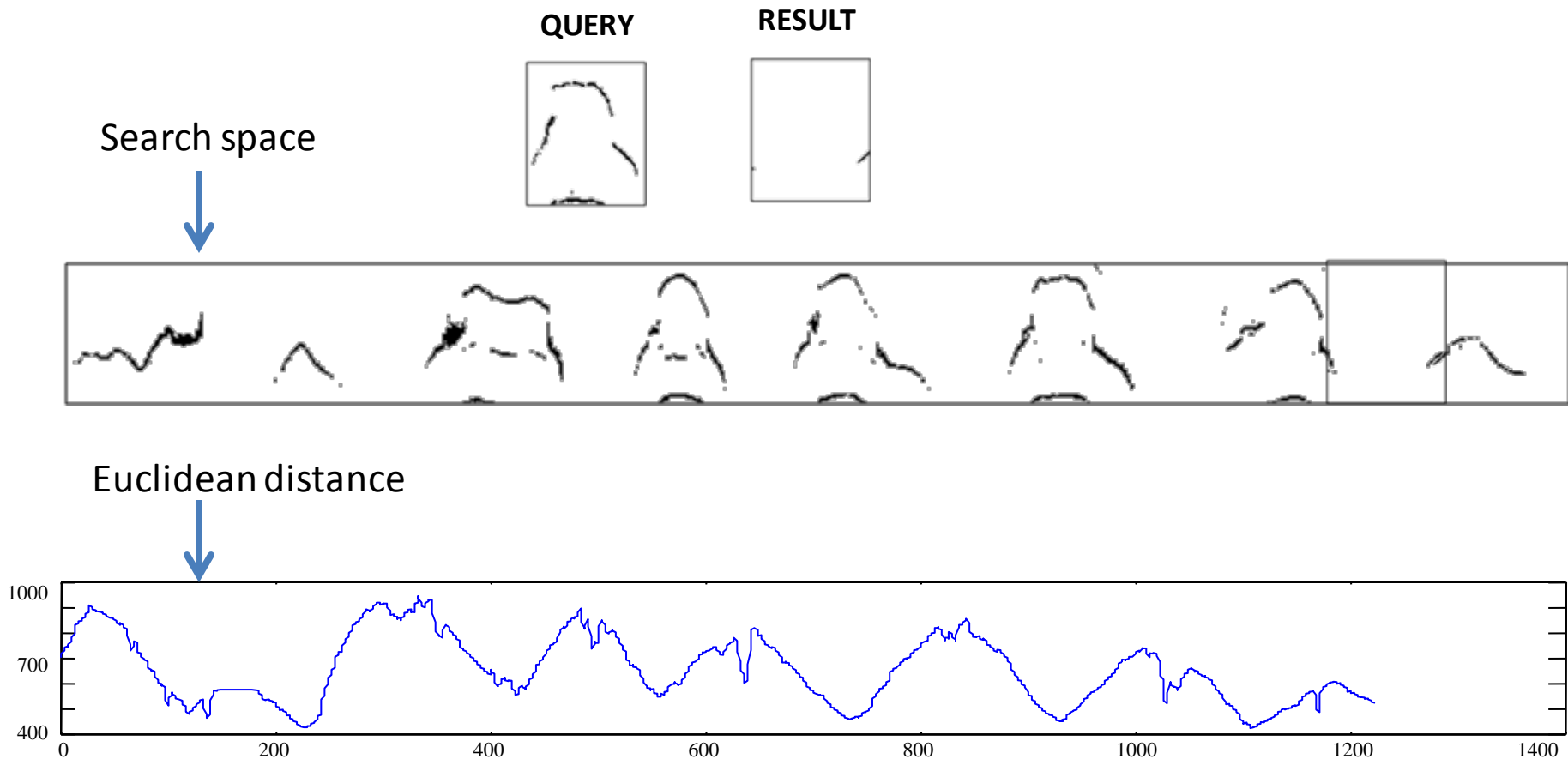


Reduced spectral space

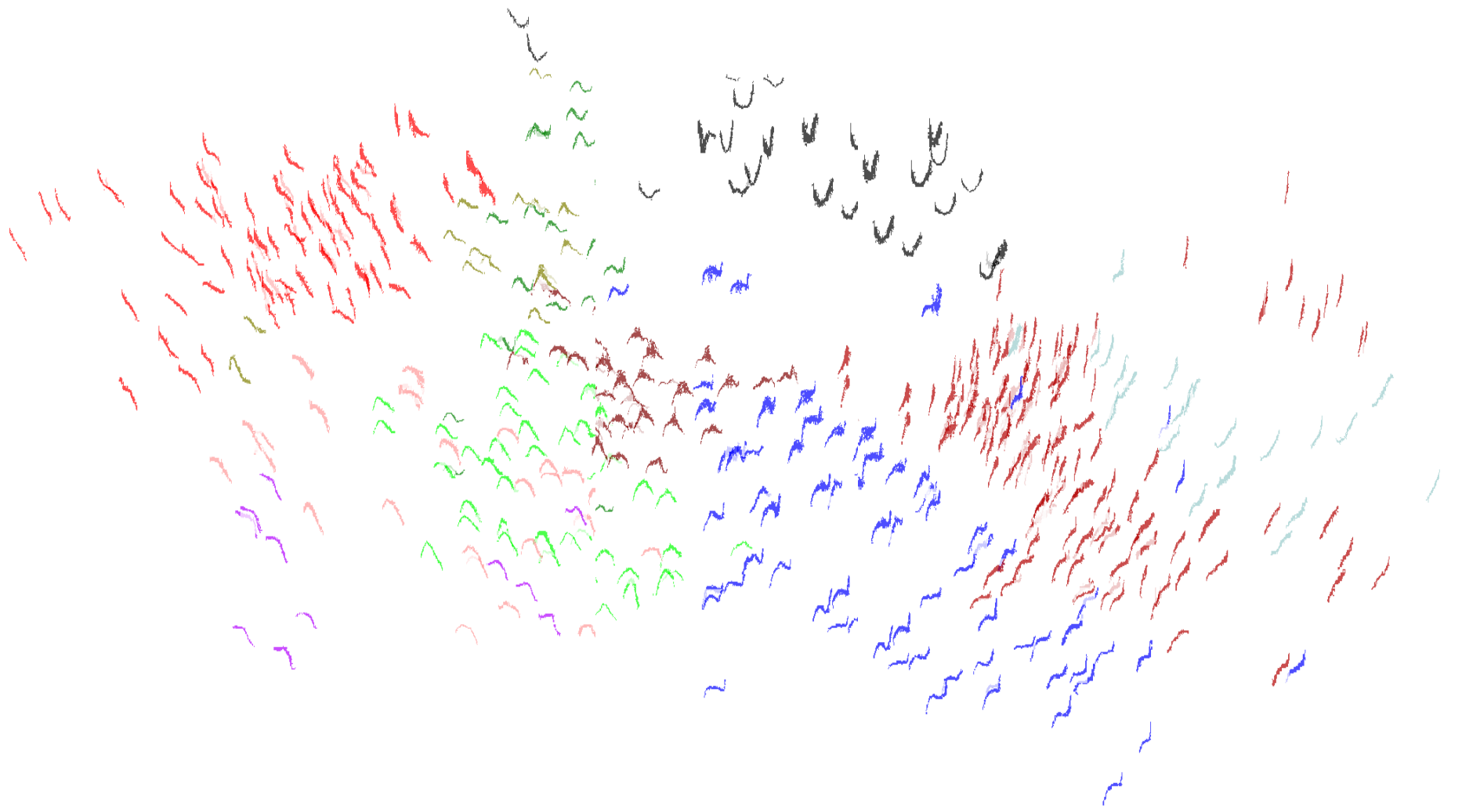


## Example of correlation based method

- Slide a window equal to the size of **query window** across the search space and compute the euclidean distance between the **query window** and the **candidate window**.
- Report the **candidate window** with minimum euclidean distance

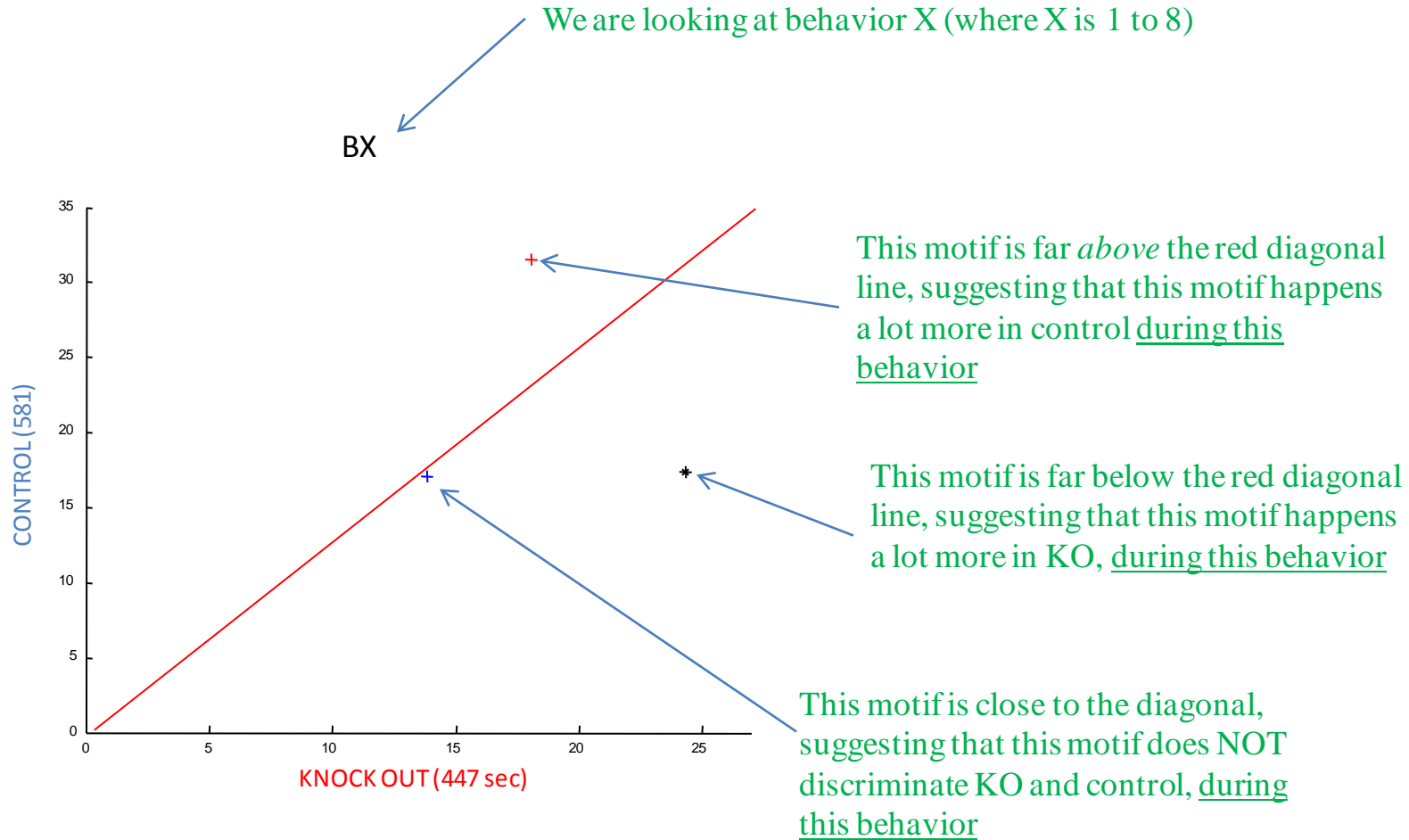


## 692 Annotated syllables in two dimensional space



# Correlating vocalization with behavior

## How to read plots I

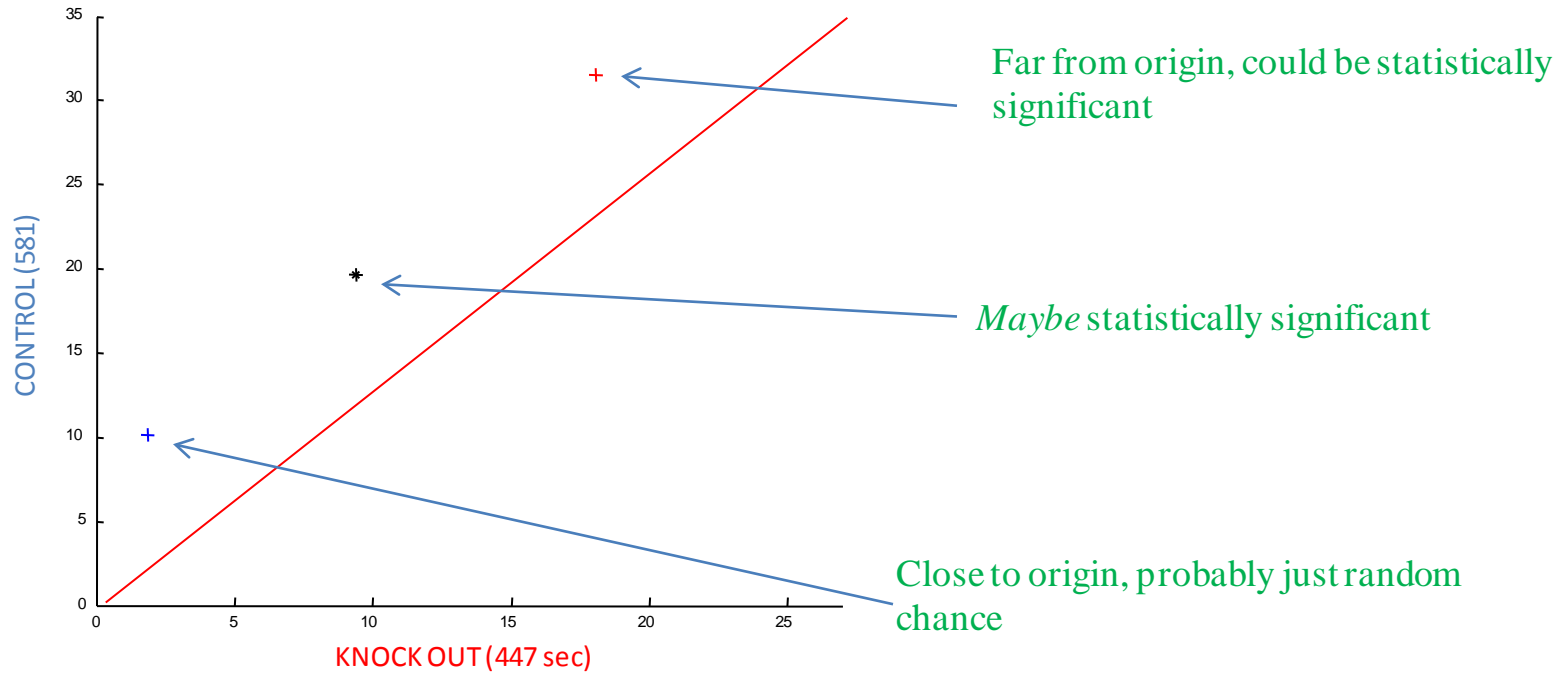




## Correlating vocalization with behavior

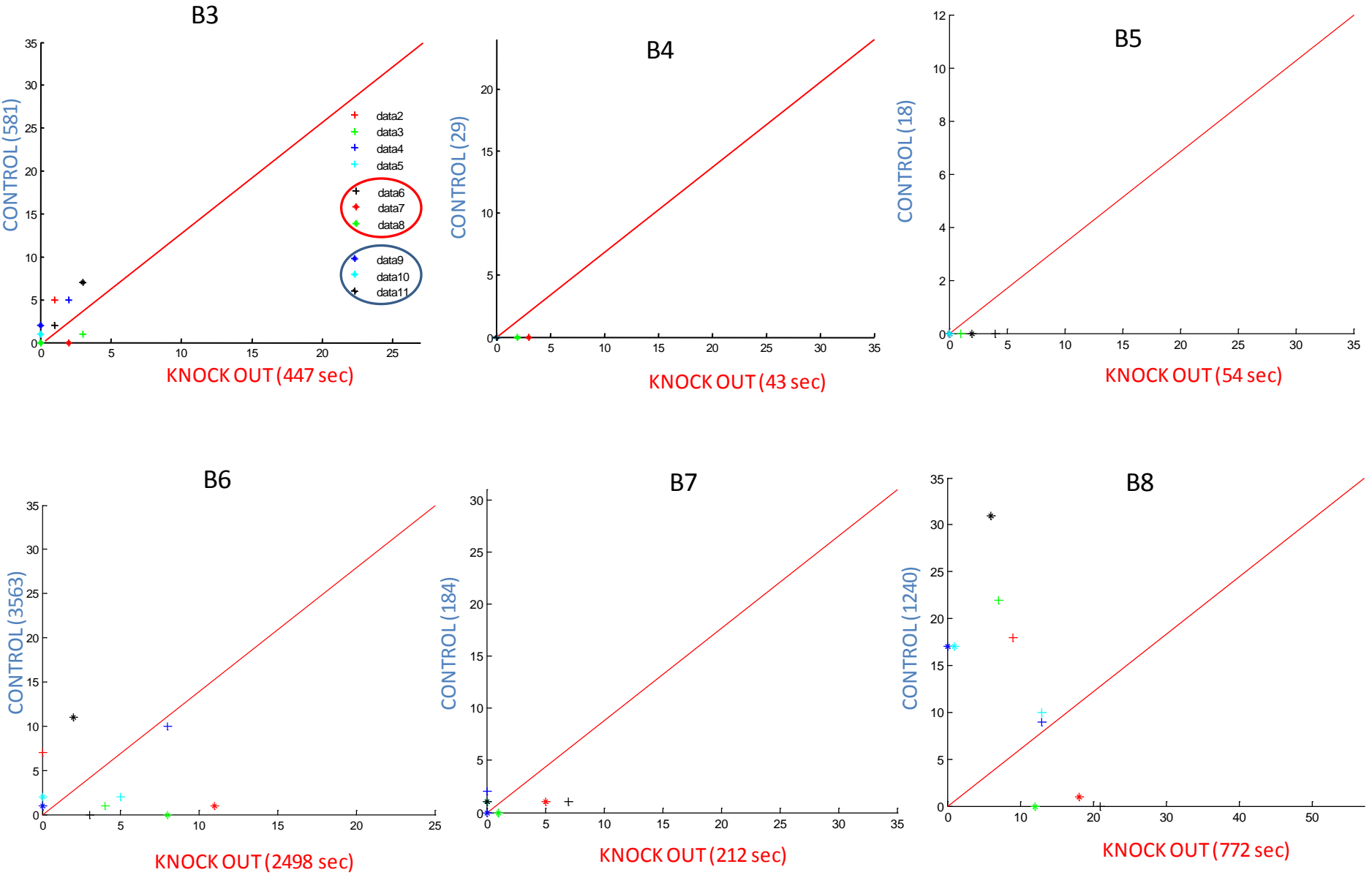
### How to read plots II

If the point is close to the origin, there is a greater chance that the result is random chance



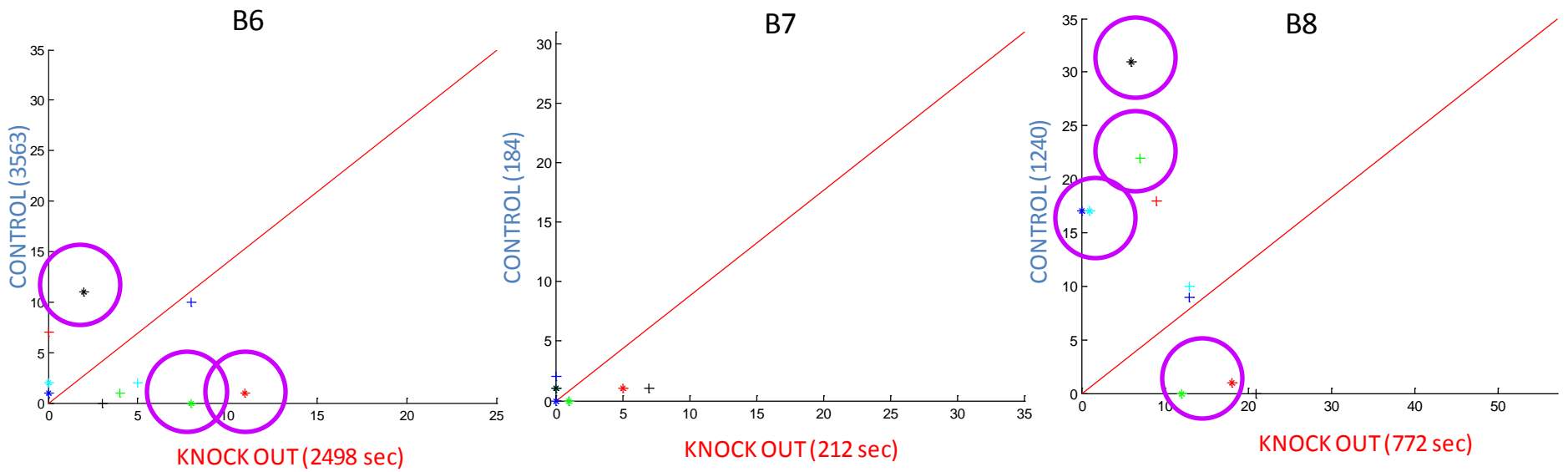
Here is the data without comment...

Frequency distribution of 10 motifs: **RED** marked are over represented in **KNOCK-OUT** & **BLUE** marked in **CONTROL**



Here is my comment:

There are a handful of motifs that might really differ between control and knockout, depending on the behavior.



Question/ comment?

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