OpenEP: A cross-platform electroanatomic mapping data format and analysis platform for electrophysiology research

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# Abstract

## Background

Electroanatomic mapping systems are used to support electrophysiology research. Data exported from these systems is stored in proprietary formats which are challenging to access and storage-space inefficient. No previous work has made available an open-source platform for parsing and interrogating this data in a standardised format. We therefore sought to develop a standardised, open-source data structure and associated computer code to store electroanatomic mapping data in a space-efficient and easily accessible manner.

## Methods

A data structure was defined capturing the available anatomic and electrical data. OpenEP, implemented in MATLAB, was developed to parse and interrogate this data. Functions are provided for analysis of chamber geometry, activation mapping, conduction velocity mapping, voltage mapping, ablation sites, electrograms as well as visualisation and input/output functions. Performance benchmarking for data import and storage was performed. Data import and analysis validation was performed for chamber geometry, activation mapping, voltage mapping and ablation representation. Finally, systematic analysis of electrophysiology literature was performed to determine the suitability of OpenEP for contemporary electrophysiology research.

## Results

The average time to parse clinical datasets was 400±162s per patient. OpenEP data was two orders of magnitude smaller than compressed clinical data (OpenEP: 20.5±8.7 Mb, vs clinical: 1.46±0.77 Gb). OpenEP-derived geometry metrics were correlated with the same clinical metrics (Area: R2=0.7726, P<0.0001; Volume: R2=0.5179, P<0.0001). Investigating the cause of systematic bias in these correlations revealed OpenEP to outperform the clinical platform in recovering accurate values. Both activation and voltage mapping data created with OpenEP were correlated with clinical values (mean voltage R2= 0.8708, P<0.001; local activation time R2= 0.8892, P<0.0001). OpenEP provides the processing necessary for 87 of 92 qualitatively assessed analysis techniques (95%) and 119 of 136 quantitatively assessed analysis techniques (88%) in a contemporary cohort of mapping studies.

## Conclusions

We present the OpenEP framework for evaluating electroanatomic mapping data. OpenEP provides the core functionality necessary to conduct electroanatomic mapping research. We demonstrate that OpenEP is both space-efficient and accurately representative of the original data. We show that OpenEP captures the majority of data required for contemporary electroanatomic mapping-based electrophysiology research and propose a roadmap for future development.

# Keywords

Electroanatomic mapping

Atrial fibrillation

Data storage

Conduction velocity

Ablation data

Contact Force

Electrophysiology data analysis

# Introduction

Electroanatomic mapping systems are used extensively to guide catheter-based ablation procedures (Kim et al., 2020). Electroanatomic mapping system guided procedures are extremely successful under certain conditions but there is significant variability in outcomes reported (Gaita et al., 2008; Taghji et al., 2018). Despite advancements in the understanding of the pathophysiology of both atrial (Iwasaki et al., 2011; Hansen et al., 2018; Lau et al., 2019) and ventriculararrhythmias (Anter et al., 2016; Pokorney et al., 2016; Aziz et al., 2019), this outcome variability indicates that there is still much to learn about the electropathophysiology of these arrhythmias, how electrical and structural abnormalities can be quantified by electroanatomic mapping systems and how appropriate therapeutic targets can be identified and treated using ablation.

Electroanatomic mapping systems provide several core functions including catheter localisation, anatomical representation, electrophysiological map construction and localisation of ablation lesions. As such, the data acquired by these systems provides key information about atrial or ventricular myocardial morphology and electrical function. Such data is interpreted conventionally within electroanatomic mapping platforms through the creation of local activation time maps and their derivatives (Williams et al., 2018),voltage maps (Kistler et al., 2004; Pak et al., 2011; Al-Kaisey et al., 2020; Pappone et al., 2020),and maps representing electrogram morphological features during arrhythmia or pacing (Chang et al., 2013; Jadidi et al., 2016).Within research settings, the same data has also been extensively post-processed to analyse complex electrogram features (Almeida et al., 2020; Vraka et al., 2020), activation patterns (El Haddad et al., 2014),conduction velocities (Cantwell et al., 2015; Aronis et al., 2020) and identify phase singularities through multiple mapping techniques (Child et al., 2018; Ríos-Muñoz et al., 2018).

All of these post-processing steps depend on common data management processes including the ability to export mapping data from clinical systems, store this data in space-efficient machine-readable formats and access electrophysiological data for post-processing. Although multiple research groups are active in these areas, there is as-yet no reported, open-source, standardised framework for performing these core functionalities. The creation of software to achieve these functions represents a barrier to entry to electrophysiology research and the lack of a common data standard represents a hindrance to collaboration between research groups.

We sought to develop a standardised data structure for electroanatomic mapping data together with a framework for parsing data from commonly used electroanatomic mapping platforms to facilitate electroanatomic data processing for research purposes. Here we present the OpenEP (Open Electrophysiology Interface for Research) framework, associated code repositories and website (http://openep.io). We further provide examples analysing electrophysiology data using OpenEP, benchmark its storage efficiency compared to the original raw data and validate performance against the original data.

The three aims of this study were therefore 1) to present an open research data standard for storing and parsing electroanatomic mapping data; 2) to analyse the performance of an implementation framework using this data standard for storing and representing electroanatomic mapping data; and 3) to determine, through literature review, the suitability of OpenEP for contemporary research thereby presenting a roadmap for future development.

# Materials and Methods

## Data Structure and Implementation

The computer code shared within OpenEP has been under continual development for over a decade and is actively used within our research groups to analyse data from the major electroanatomic mapping platforms. This active use permits its ongoing development. The software described here is made available under the Apache Licence 2.0 and can be freely used for academic research.

Inspection of data exported from Velocity, Precision and Carto3 electroanatomic mapping system revealed two categories of electroanatomic mapping data – surface data and electrogram data. Individual exported datatypes representing all geometric and electrical data acquired by the mapping system were grouped into each of these categories. An etymology was designed categorising each datatype into subgroups within these categories (see Supplementary Material). An implementation of OpenEP was developed using MATLAB R2020a (The MathWorks, Inc).

## Clinical data

For the purposes of this evaluation of the OpenEP software, left atrial activation/voltage mapping data was exported from one electroanatomic mapping platform (Carto3; V6). The general format of this data consisted of a series of XML files describing the study characteristics, a series of text files, 12 per mapping point, describing the electrogram features, and a file describing the chamber geometry and electroanatomic maps created during the clinical case. Patient datasets used in this study included forty patients undergoing first-time atrial fibrillation ablation. Example datasets for use with OpenEP are available in the Supplementary Material. Prior to data export from the electroanatomic mapping platform, all electrograms were manually inspected. Electrograms which were clearly far-field were excluded from the electroanatomic maps and timing annotations were corrected as necessary. Anatomical structures were added using the mapping system to represent the mitral valve annulus and all pulmonary vein ostia. Clinical data was collected during routine patient care. Health Research Authority approval was granted for the retrospective use of this data for research (REC Reference: 18/HRA/0083).

## Performance benchmarking

To benchmark the performance of OpenEP, two metrics were considered. Firstly, the time taken to import the data and create the OpenEP data structure for each dataset was calculated. A recursive script was set up to automate measurement of data import time for each dataset. Performance benchmarking was performed on MacOS (MacBook Pro, 3.3GHz dual core i7 processor, 16Gb RAM, 500Gb SSD storage), using the MATLAB environment (R2020a). Secondly, dataset size for each patient was measured using the standard operating system tools and compared with the dataset size exported by the clinical mapping system in both compressed and uncompressed (zip) formats.

## Data Validation

The OpenEP data format can be used for investigation of the electropathophysiology of both atrial and ventricular arrhythmias. Here we focus on using OpenEP for atrial fibrillation electroanatomic mapping and ablation data. To benchmark the data validity of OpenEP, four analyses were performed.

Firstly, chamber volume and chamber surface area were calculated using OpenEP and compared to chamber volume calculated using the clinical mapping system. Chamber surface area was calculated based on the original mesh including the anatomical structure cut-outs (open) and based on the same mesh with any anatomical structures closed (closed) using the OpenEP functions. As an example, for the left atrium the ‘open’ mesh is a mesh with cut-outs in place for the mitral valve and pulmonary veins whilst a ‘closed’ mesh is a mesh with each of these anatomical structures filled in.

Secondly, the performance of OpenEP for reproducing electroanatomic maps was considered. OpenEP provides functions to display electroanatomic maps created by the clinical system as well as additional functions to re-create electroanatomic maps from raw electrogram data. To validate these functions the total activation time and site of earliest activation were calculated for both classes of local activation time maps, and the mean chamber voltage and percentage are of low voltage were calculated for both classes of voltage maps.

Thirdly, the number of electroanatomic mapping data points identified by OpenEP was compared to the expected number of electroanatomic mapping data points based on the clinical system to ensure that all mapping points were correctly identified and parsed.

Finally, the number and position of ablation points was compared between OpenEP and the clinical systems.

## Literature Survey

To determine the ‘real world’ requirements for an electrophysiology research data storage format we performed a literature search using PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) for the following terms: “(electroanatomic mapping) AND ((atrial fibrillation) OR (ventricular tachycardia))”. To ensure applicability to contemporary research the search was limited to the previous 1-year (November 2019-November 2020, see Supplementary Material). Abstracts were screened to identify research studies in which data export of clinical electroanatomic mapping data was required. Review articles, case reports and case series using standard electroanatomic mapping techniques to deliver clinical treatments were excluded. Full text review was performed to identify data types that were analysed for the purposes of these studies. The following 19 data types, exposed through OpenEP APIs were tabulated: chamber geometry, number of mapping points, location only points, anatomical structures, electrogram locations, bipolar electrograms, unipolar electrograms, contact force, ablation positions, ablation temperature, ablation power, ablation time, ablation lesion indices (e.g. ablation index or lesion size index), impedance, local activation time annotations, local activation time map, bipolar map, unipolar map and fractionation map. For each study, each data type was given a score from 0-4 with 0 = data type not used; 1 = qualitative analysis using the clinical system; 2 = quantitative analysis using the clinical system; 3 = qualitative analysis following data export; 4 = quantitative analysis following data export. Additional data types, not available through OpenEP were also considered. The frequency of occurrence of each of these data types was calculated. The percentage of studies for which OpenEP would have provided complete input data was subsequently calculated.

# Results

## Implementation

On overview of the OpenEP architecture is shown in **Figure 1**. The basic architecture consists of the OpenEP data format, together with Data Parsing modules and Data Analytics modules. Implementations of the OpenEP standard have been created for three clinical systems to date: Carto3 (Biosense Webster), Velocity (St Jude Medical) and Precision (Abbot). Following data export from one of these systems, processing a dataset using OpenEP begins with a call to an import function, for example, importcarto\_mem(), importprecision() or importvelocity(). Calling these functions from the command window without arguments prompts the user to perform selections to identify the study files, the clinical map of interest, the reference mapping channel and an ECG channel. All of these selections can also be passed as arguments to importcarto\_mem() to allow command line-only interaction. Subsequent parsing of the dataset is entirely automated and results in the creation of a data structure called userdata in the workspace, which can also be saved to disk. A full description of each field within this structure is given in the supplementary material.

To perform data analysis on multiple patient datasets, two template functions are provided, batchImport() and batchProcess(). The import function takes the same arguments as importcarto\_mem() to fully automate the import of multiple patient datasets into OpenEP format. The process function takes as its only argument the absolute path to a directory of OpenEP data files and provides a template for performing data processing sequentially on each dataset before returning the outputs in a structure.

A list of currently available data processing functions is given in **Table 1**, and a live version of the OpenEP code documentation will be hosted online (<http://openep.io>).

## Performance Benchmarking

The clinical datasets consisted of left atrial electroanatomic mapping data created to facilitate atrial radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of atrial fibrillation. There were 963±430 bipolar mapping points per patient (range 209 – 2031 points per map). The data was exported from the clinical mapping system as a single compressed archive, one per patient, containing plane text and XML files. There were averages of 35,175±18,861 text files and 3,177±1,719 XML files, per patient.

The time taken per case to import the electroanatomic mapping data was 400±162 seconds. The time taken to import the datasets was significantly correlated with the number of mapping points in the dataset (R2=0.9719, P<0.0001) (**Figure 2**A).

The mean OpenEP dataset size was 20.5±8.7 Mb, which was significantly smaller than both the compressed (1.46±0.77 Gb) and uncompressed (15.54±8.08 Gb) export files from the electroanatomic mapping system (**Figure 2**B).

## Data Validation

### Chamber Geometry

The relationship between chamber geometry metrics measured using the electroanatomic mapping platform and OpenEP is shown in **Figure 3**. There was an excellent correlation between Carto-derived metrics and OpenEP-derived metrics for chamber surface area “open” (R2=0.7187, P<0.0001) and “closed” (R2=0.7726, P<0.0001). There was a moderate correlation between Carto-derived metrics and OpenEP-derived metrics for chamber volume (R2=0.5179, P<0.0001). Visual inspection of Bland-Altman plots showed that there was both systematic and proportional bias in the measurement of all three metrics metric, which was confirmed by weak but significant linear regression analysis of all three plots (Area, open R2=0.349, P<0.0001; Area, closed R2=0.2204, P=0.0013; Volume R2=0.2551, P=0.0009). Functions are available within OpenEP to visualise chamber geometry, anatomical structures and provide information about vertices within the geometry (**Figure 11**).

### Local activation time mapping

Example local activation time maps created using Carto and using the interpolation functions built into OpenEP are shown in **Figure 4**. Local activation time maps were quantified using the total activation time, the site of earliest activation and by a point-by-point comparison of activation times.

The total activation time (TAT) was defined as the difference in activation times between the earliest and latest activation time mapping points on the Carto system. OpenEP can recover this metric from the exported data (“Point-based TAT”) and provides five additional metrics for calculating total activation time as described in Supplementary Table 1. TAT was calculated for all 40 patient datasets, using all six methods and compared with Carto-derived total activation time. There was a perfect correlation between Carto-derived TAT and OpenEP point-based TAT (R2=1, P<0.001). In the era of high ultra-high density mapping these point-based metrics are vulnerable to annotation errors and therefore map-based and percentile-based methods are also provided. The correlations between these methods are shown in **Figure 5A.**

The site of earliest activation was defined as the earliest point identified on the Carto-defined local activation time map. Again, OpenEP can recover this position but provides alternative methods to compute the earliest activation point, analogous to the methods for total activation time shown in Supplementary Table 2. A comparison of Carto-defined earliest activation and the percentile-based electrogram method (‘ptbasedprct’) is shown in **Figure 6**A for a single case and summarised in **Figure 6**B for all 40 cases in the validation dataset. The mean distance between Carto-defined and OpenEP-defined earliest activation points was 10.8±4.4mm.

A point-by-point comparison of all surface based local activation times was performed. The point-by-point comparison of Carto-derived and OpenEP-derived interpolated local activation time maps revealed a highly significant correlation between these two metrics (R2= 0.8892, P<0.0001) (**Figure 5**B).

OpenEP also includes functions to create conduction velocity maps from local activation time maps, which can be displayed using the drawMap.m function. In addition, conduction velocity histogram analysis is available via the cvHistogram.m function (**Figure 7**). Currently, OpenEP provides a single method to calculate conduction velocity which uses the radial basis function method (Masè and Ravelli, 2010).

### Voltage mapping

Example voltage maps created directly using Carto and indirectly using the interpolation functions built into OpenEP are shown in **Figure 8**. Voltage maps were quantified using the mean chamber voltage and the percentage of low voltage (defined as interpolated voltage <0.5mV). Mean chamber voltage was significantly correlated between Carto and OpenEP voltage maps (R2= 0.8708, P<0.001). Similarly, low voltage area defined as the atrial area with voltage less than 0.5mV was significantly correlated between Carto and OpenEP voltage maps (R2=0.8481, P<0.0001). Scatter plots with regression lines and Bland-Altman plots for the comparison of both metrics are shown in **Figure 9**.

OpenEP also allows more advanced quantification of voltage metrics including voltage histogram analysis (**Figure 10**).

### Electrogram Display

OpenEP can be used to simplify the process of accessing electrograms from electroanatomic mapping data. For Carto data, the functions getIndexfromCartoPointNumber() and plotOpenEPEgms() are provided which can be used together to plot a figure containing the electrogram pertaining to a specific electroanatomic mapping point. Examples of such electrograms and comparison with the clinical electrograms are shown in **Figure 12**. The OpenEP function, plotOpenEPEgms() accepts a number of parameter/value inputs to customise the output which are summarised in Supplementary Table 2.

### Ablation Point Input and Display

OpenEP offers two tools that can be used for identifying ablation sites. Firstly, ablation sites may be tagged within location-only points. These points are labelled as such in userdata.electric.tags and have location data stored in userdata.electric.egmX and .egmSurfX but have no linked electrical data. Modern electroanatomic mapping systems provide metrics which quantify energy delivery (and seek to predict lesion size) during radiofrequency ablation, such as the Lesion Size Index (Whitaker et al., 2018) and Ablation Index (O’Neill et al., 2019). Since these indices vary per-platform and per-case, OpenEP provides helper functions for accessing radiofrequency index data which is appended to userdata and then stored in the subfields of userdata.rfindex. So far, only Visitags (Carto3) are implemented via the importvisitag() function but the roadmap for development prioritises the parsing of Lesion Stability Index (Precision). Example data is shown in **Figure 13**, and the format of the dataset created is shown in the Supplementary Material. Additional functions are provided to plot the ablation sites, coloured by any available ablation parameter and calculate ablation area. Ablation parameters (time, force, impedance, temperature, power) can currently be plotted from the available raw data and the roadmap for development includes the provision of help functions to streamline these graphing functions.

## Literature Survey

Following the initial literature search, 136 suitable articles were identified (see Supplementary Material). Case reports (n=18), clinical series using electroanatomic mapping for treatment (n=5), editorials (n=5), guidelines (n=6), conference abstracts (n=1), non-electroanatomic mapping studies (n=30), non-English language studies (n=4) and review articles (n=10) were excluded leaving 46 studies for analysis.

The frequency of data types analysed amongst all the studies is shown in **Figure 14**.

Studies were scored according to the highest level of data analysis performed, ranging from qualitative analysis on the clinical system (score = 1) to quantitative analysis following data export (score = 4). Of the included studies, 6/46 (13%) performed qualitative analysis on the clinical system and 30/46 (65%) performed quantitative analysis on the clinical system. A minority of studies (10/46, 22%) performed data export from the clinical system, and all of these studies performed quantitative analysis of at least some electroanatomic mapping data. Of all the studies analysed, 21/41 (51%) performed quantitative analysis of chamber geometry or low voltage areas manually using area measurement tools embedded in the clinical system.

The current implementation of OpenEP exposes access to the full electroanatomic mapping dataset and analysis techniques required for completion of 31/46 studies (67%). When image integration and registration-type analyses, for which there are several existing software platforms, are excluded this figure rises to 36/46 (78%). Additional electroanatomic mapping data requirements included access to full 12-lead ECGs at each mapping point (4 studies), re-calculation of electrogram complexity/fractionation indices (2 studies), analysis of late potentials (3 studies), segmental analysis of the atria (3 studies) or ventricles (3 study) and creation of isochronal local activation time maps (1 study). In addition, image integration analysis – for example registering electroanatomic mapping data to imaging data, importing imaging data into a clinical system or exporting imaging data from a clinical system – was performed in 7 studies.

Considering all the analysis techniques applied across all the studies together, 101 analysis techniques were performed qualitatively on the clinical system, 112 analysis techniques were performed quantitatively on the clinical system, 2 analysis technique was applied qualitatively following data export and 41 analysis techniques were performed quantitatively following data export. In summary qualitative analysis was performed for 103 analysis techniques and quantitative analysis was performed for 153 analysis techniques. Considering each class of analysis technique (qualitative vs. quantitative) separately, the current OpenEP framework would have provided access to 96 of 103 qualitatively assessed data points (93%) and 134 of 154 quantitatively assessed data points (87%). In doing so, OpenEP removes a barrier to clinical electrophysiology research and facilitates offline analysis of electrophysiology data.

# Discussion

In this study we introduce the OpenEP (Open Electrophysiology Interface for Research) framework and provide performance and validation benchmarking. We demonstrate improvements in data storage efficiency for clinical electroanatomic mapping data. We illustrate the simplicity of using OpenEP for data analysis activities in electrophysiology research, many of which can be executed using single-line function calls. We further demonstrate, through a retrospective assessment of recent literature, the suitability of the OpenEP data format for representing electroanatomic mapping data used in contemporary arrhythmia research. Finally, we introduce the OpenEP website (http://openep.io) which will provide code documentation, example datasets and outlines the roadmap for future development. All source code referred to in this work is linked to from the OpenEP website and is licenced under the Apache Licence 2.0. The release used in this paper is archived with Zenodo (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4471319 and available from <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4471319>.(Williams and Linton, 2021)

A key advantage of the proposed framework for data analysis is that the methods and algorithms are published in full, allowing inspection by collaborators, other researchers or industrial partners. In particular this development can ensure confidence in the published methods. Notably, the literature survey performed here identified that a majority of recent electroanatomic mapping studies performed area measurements of either an entire chamber or of specific regions (for example low voltage regions). However analysis using OpenEP showed that there were both systematic and proportional biases in the assessment of chamber area. Consistent with this observation are the existing reports that manual measurements of low voltage areas are error prone (Herczeg et al., 2020b, 2020a). In contrast, area measurements in OpenEP are implemented using conventional geometric techniques. Whilst every effort has been taken to ensure their correct implementation, the open nature of the platform further allows others to confirm the accuracy of these implementations for themselves. Finally, by providing a standard analysis method which can be used by any researchers in future studies the provision of this platform could ensure comparability between such studies.

Minimising data storage requirements is a further benefit of the OpenEP framework. There are three ways in which the OpenEP format improves data storage requirements. Firstly, OpenEP eliminates redundancy in the data such that there is only one copy of every unique electrogram. Secondly, the entire dataset (including anatomical and electrical data) is stored as a single data structure rather than multiple individual files which eliminates the file system overheads necessary to store large numbers of files. Finally, the data is stored as a binary file rather than a series of text files. In the format exported by the clinical mapping systems each individual patient data set is typically in the order of 1-2Gb in size. The OpenEP format significantly reduced the storage requirements for this dataset. Given that typical electroanatomic mapping studies may recruit 1-2 hundred patients it is not uncommon for the data storage requirements for one study to be greater than that available on a single personal computer. Furthermore, transferring data between external storage media for access is time consuming, especially when many thousands of individual files make up one patient dataset. Aside from the convenience aspect of improved data storage there is increasing awareness of the environmental impact of wasteful data storage practices (Lucivero, 2020). In this context, the OpenEP framework allows electroanatomic mapping data to data to be stored in an efficient manner.

We also highlight that the OpenEP data structure has been designed with extensibility in mind, most easily illustrated with an example. When creating geometric maps of electrophysiological parameters – such as electrogram voltage or activation time – a three-dimensional interpolation is necessary to create a visual colour representation of the physiological parameter of interested. This interpolation is commonly performed using commercially available clinical electroanatomic mapping platforms. OpenEP permits access to, and analysis of, these clinical data interpolations. However, there are numerous methods to perform spatial interpolation which can result in different interpretations of the same data. OpenEP therefore provides its own internal framework for performing interpolations based on the originally acquired electrical data. The OpenEP function generateInterpData() is a key function for carrying out this task and can be easily modified/extended to make use of alternative methods for data interpolation. A further example of the extensibility of the OpenEP data structure is in the visualisation routines. These routines make use of data ‘getter’ methods which access the required data from the OpenEP data structure. For example, plotOpenEPEgm() makes use of getOpenEPEgm() and quantifyVoltageDistribution() makes use of getVoltageDistribtion(). By separating the visualisation routines from the ‘getter’ routines it is possible to easily implement alternative visualisation techniques whilst making use of the same data as the OpenEP framework.

As noted above the OpenEP framework has been in active development and use for over a decade within our own research groups.(Linton et al., 2009; Jamil-Copley et al., 2013; Williams et al., 2017, 2018, 2019; Whitaker et al., 2018) As such it has evolved, project by project, to include additional functionality when required. In order to evaluate how well this functionality now maps to functionality required in contemporary electroanatomic mapping studies a literature review was performed to assess the datatypes and analysis methods in use in the previous 1 year of electroanatomic mapping studies (November 2019-November 2020, see Supplementary Material). This analysis revealed that the majority of data types required for recent studies are now exposed through OpenEP functions. This analysis also revealed a number of areas for future development including parsing and analysing full 12-lead ECG signals, providing methods to perform fractionation analysis of intracardiac electrograms, methods to perform segmental analysis of the atria and ventricles and methods to assess late potentials in ventricular tachycardia studies. These areas have now been mapped to the roadmap for future development, which will be made available through the OpenEP website (<http://openep.io>).

One area that is included in the roadmap for future development is the implementation of alternative methods for calculating conduction velocity. Although a simple concept, the measurement of conduction velocities from clinical data is challenging with multiple previous techniques proposed including triangulation of electrode positions/activation times (Kojodjojo et al., 2006b, 2006a, 2007; Sawa et al., 2008; Ravelli et al., 2011; Cantwell et al., 2014), vector loops and omnipole mapping (Kadish et al., 2003; Massé et al., 2016; Deno et al., 2017), cosine-fit techniques (Weber et al., 2011; Roney et al., 2014, 2019) polynomial fit techniques (Nalliah et al., 2021) and calculation of the spatial gradients of local activation fields (Mourad and Nash, 2007). The method currently implemented in OpenEP uses radial basis function interpolation (Masè and Ravelli, 2010). Future work is planned to incorporate other conduction velocity measurement techniques within the OpenEP framework.

Related to conduction velocity is the concept of local activation time assignment. Currently, local activation time assignment within OpenEP is taken from the clinical mapping system. However, it could be useful to perform activation time assignment within OpenEP itself in order to create activation maps which are agnostic to the clinical system used for collecting electrogram data. Several OpenEP functions including getElectrogramX(…), getEgmsAtPoints(…) and getWindowOfInterest(…) will be particularly useful for developing local activation time assignment functionality which is not yet part of OpenEP.

During the literature review process we identified two prior studies (Brett et al., 2020; Hohmann et al., 2020)that have made code available for accessing electroanatomic mapping data. In these study the system-created voltage maps alone were exported from clinical systems and a parser was written to import these data into the 3D Slicer programme. These computer codes do not therefore allow access to the full array of electroanatomic mapping/ablation data exposed by OpenEP. Compared to this study the OpenEP framework provides access to all the individual datatypes available from the electroanatomic mapping platforms including raw electrogram data, ECG data, ablation data and interpolated electrophysiological maps and further provides methods to visualise and analyse mapping, electrogram and ablation data. In addition, through these series of analyses we have benchmarked and validated the current performance of the OpenEP framework and provided a roadmap for its future development.

## Limitations

The OpenEP framework will likely never be in a position where it could be considered ‘complete’. Indeed, electroanatomic mapping platforms are evolving all the time and the OpenEP framework will need to continually evolve in order to continue to represent contemporary data. However, we hope that by making the software available under an open-source licence we will encourage other researchers to become actively involved in this development process and we welcome them to do so.

Based on our experience during the years of developing this framework, this code is entirely based on the Matlab software. This is a limitation which necessitates access to a Matlab executable in order to run the code. Whilst many researchers will have access to Matlab through their institution, this is not ubiquitous and may limit use of the code. One proposal within the roadmap for development is to create a standalone version of the platform which can be used with only the Matlab runtime environment which does not require a licence to access whilst a further development could modify the OpenEP framework to be able to use the open-source Octave platform. A more extensive refactoring to use Python, instead, would be more involved but likely lead to significant advantages in terms of usability and extensibility and is under active consideration.

The literature review performed here highlighted a number of additional functionalities that may be useful for certain contemporary studies. Amongst these we have prioritised segmental analysis of the atria and ventricles as key targets and included these within the roadmap for development. However, to complete segmental analysis will currently require code functionality that is not currently available within OpenEP and will need to be developed.

The opportunity exists to improve the visualisation functions within OpenEP. For example, the rendering of local activation time maps using the drawMap.m function has currently been implemented to closely resemble the maps created by the clinical electroanatomic mapping systems, using a modification of the rainbow colour map. However, it is recognised that the rainbow colour map has several limitations.(Borland and Taylor, 2007) Improvements such as rendering isochronal lines could improve the representation of continuous scale data such as local activation times. This objective has been included in the Roadmap for Development.

## Conclusions

In conclusion here we present the OpenEP framework for electrophysiology research, demonstrate its space-efficiency, benchmark its performance and validate the data exposed by the framework. By making the source code available to the research community along with a supporting website we hope that the OpenEP framework can provide the simultaneous benefits of lowering the barriers to conducting contemporary electrophysiology research whilst standardising the approach to many of the core data processing functions required to conduct such research.

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# Contribution to the Field Statement

Cardiac arrhythmias are a major cause of morbidity and mortality including stroke, heart failure, hospitalisation and sudden death. Despite advances in the treatment of arrhythmias, the mechanisms underlying three major arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia and ventricular fibrillation) are poorly understood; and treatments for patients with these conditions are therefore limited in efficacy.

Significant research effort is therefore directed toward electrophysiology research. This research involves complex analysis of data from electroanatomic mapping systems which is usually performed on a study-by-study basis, with bespoke computer software often written and re-written for every study. This presents a significant barrier to entry to research; is costly; and limits reproducibility of experiments.

OpenEP is a software platform developed over the past 10 years which performs 95% of the core data analysis techniques required for contemporary research using data from electroanatomic mapping systems. It is designed to be extensible and permit the addition of future analysis techniques. It is fully documented and available under the open-sourcce Apache Licence 2.0.

By making the source code available to the research community we hope that the OpenEP framework can provide the simultaneous benefits of lowering the barriers to conducting electrophysiology research whilst standardising the approach to many of the core data processing functions required to conduct such research.

# Figure Captions

**Figure 1. OpenEP Overview**. The core components of OpenEP are the data parsing modules (used to parse data from proprietary clinical system formats) and the data analytics modules (used to access and analyse the data stored in OpenEP format).

**Figure 2.** **A** – Import time was proportional to the number of mapping points in the clinical dataset. **B** - Storage space required for electroanatomic mapping data was 3 orders of magnitude smaller than the uncompressed Carto data and 2 orders of magnitude less than the compressed Carto data.

**Figure 3.** Geometric measurements compared between the original electroanatomic mapping system and OpenEP. **A** – Number of mapping points present in the original Carto map and subsequently identified by OpenEP, using getNumPts(userdata). **B** – Chamber volume measured by Carto and OopenEP, using getVolume(userdata). **C** – Chamber area measured by Carto and OpenEP, using getArea(usredata, ‘method’, ‘nofill’). **D** – Chamber area measured by Carto and OpenEP, using getArea(usredata, ‘method’, ‘fill).

**Figure 4.** Local activation time mapping. **A** – Activation maps exported from the Carto electroanatomic mapping platform. **B** – Activation map created by OpenEP using the Carto electroanatomic mapping data. OpenEP command: drawMap(userdata, 'type', 'act', 'orientation', 'ap'). **C** – Activation map created by OpenEP using the Carto electrogram data. OpenEP command: interpData = generateInterpData(userdata, 'lat-map'); drawMap(userdata, 'type', 'act', 'orientation', 'ap', 'data', interpData). AP = antero-posterior; PA = postero-anterior; LAT = local activation time.

**Figure 5.** Quantification of OpenEP local activation time maps. **A** – Cross correlation matrix comparing Carto-defined total activation time with the six total activation time metrics available in OpenEP. **B** – Point-by-point comparison of Carto-defined local activation time and OpenEP-defined local activation time maps.

**Figure 6.** Identification of the site of earliest activation. **A** – Example activation map showing the site of earliest activation, defined as the earliest local activation time recorded by Carto shown in red, and the site of earliest activation using the OpenEP percentile method shown in blue. **B** – Relationship between Carto earliest activation sites and OpenEP earliest activation sites for all 40 cases. The Carto-defined earliest activation sites are shown with red spheres and the OpenEP-defined earliest activation sites are shown with blue spheres. The connecting lines indicate the pairing of data points on a case-by-case basis. LAO = left anterior oblique; LAT = local activation time.

**Figure 7.** Conduction velocity measurement using OpenEP software. A – Conduction velocity maps of two cases in anterior-posterior orientation (left) and postero-anterior orientation (right). Maps created using the OpenEP function: drawMap(userdata, 'type', 'cv', 'coloraxis', [0 2], 'orientation', 'pa'). B – Conduction velocity histograms corresponding to the maps in panel A; created using the OpenEP function call: cvHistogram(userdata). CV = conduction velocity; AP = antero-posterior; PA = postero-anterior.

**Figure 8.** Bipolar voltage mapping. **A** – Voltage maps created using Carto, with a voltage threshold of 0.5mV. **B** – Voltage maps created using OpenEP with a voltage threshold range of 0.4-0.6mV applied to the voltage mapping data exported by Carto. OpenEP command: drawMap(userdata, 'type', 'bip', 'coloraxis', [0.4 0.6], 'orientation', 'pa', 'colorfillthreshold', 10); **C** – Voltage maps created using OpenEP with a voltage threshold range of 0.45-0.55mV, interpolated from the raw electrogram data at every mapping point and with a colour fill threshold of 10mm. OpenEP command: interpBip = generateInterpData(userdata, 'bip-map'); drawMap(userdata, 'data', interpBip, 'type', 'bip', 'coloraxis', [0.4 0.6], 'orientation', 'pa'). AP = antero-posterior; PA = postero-anterior; Bi = bipolar voltage.

**Figure 9.** Analysis of Carto and OpenEP voltage mapping data. **A** – Assessment of mean chamber voltage using Carto and OpenEP. **B** – Assessment of low voltage area using Carto and OpenEP. The OpenEP commands: getMeanVoltage(userdata, ‘method’, ‘map’); getMeanVoltage(userdata, ‘method’, ‘egm); getLowVoltageArea(userdata, ‘method’, ‘map’); and getLowVoltageArea(userdata, ‘method’, ‘egm’) were used to create the data for these figures.

**Figure 10.** Voltage histogram analysis. **A** – Voltage histogram analysis performed using bipolar voltages exported from the clinical mapping system. OpenEP command: voltageHistogramAnalysis(userdata, 'plot', true, 'method', 'map'). **B** – Voltage histogram analysis performed using bipolar voltages re-interpolated from the exported electrogram voltage annotations using the OpenEP command voltageHistogramAnalysis(userdata, 'plot', true, 'method', 'egm'). Inset in lower panel shows the comparison in areas between the two methods.

**Figure 11**. Miscellaneous OpenEP functions. **A** – Identification of anatomical structures using the OpenEP command: getAnatomicalStructures(userdata, 'plot', true). **B** – Identification of point status for points referenced in userdata using [inoutpts, meshrefpts] = pointStatus(userdata, 'plot', true).

**Figure 12.** Display of electrogram data using OpenEP. **A** – Reference, bipolar and unipolar electrogram data at five selected sites on the posterior wall of a left atrium. **B** – Corresponding electrograms extracted and plotted using OpenEP. Blue – bipolar electrogram; green – paired unipolar electrograms; red – reference coronary sinus electrogram. Red dots indicate the activation time annotations extracted from the clinical mapping platform. OpenEP function example: plotOpenEPEgms(userdata, 'iegm', getIndexFromCartoPointNumber(userdata,1042)). LAT = local activation time; CS = coronary sinus; Pent = PentaRay; Uni = Unipole; Bip = Bipole.

**Figure 13.** Representation of ablation points and quantification of ablation area using OpenEP. **A** – Ablation lesion representation in the Carto electroanatomic mapping platform. **B** – Ablation lesion representation using OpenEP. Ablation lesions are coloured according to the Ablation Index (low = white; high = red). OpenEP function call: plotVisitags(userdata, 'colour', visitag.tag.index.value). **C** – Specifically for the Carto electroanatomic mapping platform the ‘grid’ of ablation positions is also exposed together with all ablation-related data (impedance, time, temperature, contact force). OpenEP function call: plotVisitags(userdata, 'plot', 'grid'). **D** – Ablation area can be calculated with the OpenEP function call: ablArea = getAblationArea(userdata). Ablation area can be added to an existing plot using the OpenEP function: plotAblationArea(userdata).

**Figure 14.** Data types assessed by contemporary electroanatomic mapping studies. Blue bars represent the data types currently accessible through OpenEP. Orange bars represent the data types which are not currently accessible through OpenEP but which form objectives in the Roadmap for Development (https://openep.io/roadmap).

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**Table 1.** **Available OpenEP Functions for Data Processing**. Where parameter-value pairs are to be provided as arguments to a function, the available options for values are shown in a list separated by ‘|’. The OpenEP functions contain internal defaults for all of these parameter-value pairs, with the default value indicated by curly braces ({}).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Arguments** | **Description** |
| **Geometry Functions** |
| distanceBetweenPoints(...) | Mandatory arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |
| 2 | Point 1 |
| 3 | Point 2 |

Parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘linear’} | ’geodesic’ |
| ‘plot’ | {‘false’} | true |

 | Use caseCalculate the distance between two points in a straight line or across the surface of the geometry.DescriptionCalculate the distance between two points in a straight line or across the surface of the geometry.Example function call(s)d = distanceBetweenPoints(userdata, 1, 2, ’method’, ‘geodesic’, ‘plot’, ‘true’) |
| getAnatomicalStructures(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘plot’ | {false} | true |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FF | See TriRep/freeBoundary, cell array |
| l | Array of lengths (perimeters) of each anatomical structure |
| a | Array of areas of each anatomical structure |
| tr | Cell array of triangulations of each anatomical structure |

 | Use caseReturns the free boundaries (anatomical structures) described in userdata.DescriptiongetAnatomicalStructures.m identifies all the anatomical structures of a given data set. Anatomical structures are boundary regions that have been added to an anatomical model in the clinical mapping system. For example, with respect of left atrial ablation, anatomical structures may represent the pulmonary vein ostia, mitral valve annulus or left atrial appendage ostium.Example function call(s)[FF, l, a, tr{i}] = getAnatomicalStructures(userdata, 'plot', false); |
| getArea(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘nofill’} | ‘fill’ |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| area | The surface area (cm2) |

 | Use caseReturns the surface area of an anatomical model.DescriptiongetArea.m Returns the surface area of an anatomical model. The anatomical model can first be closed (filling any holes) by specifying the 'method', 'fill' ('nofill' by default).Example function call(s)area = getArea( userdata, 'method', 'fill' ) |
| getCentreOfMass(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘plot’ | {false} | true |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C | The Cartesian co-ordinates of the centre of mass. |

 | Use caseReturns the centre of mass of the anatomical model defined in userdata.DescriptiongetCenterOfMass.m calculates the centre of mass of the userdata by accessing a closed surface via the OpenEP function getClosedSurface.m before using centroidOfPolyhedron.m to calculate the centre of mass. Thefunction centroidOfPolyhedron.m was written by Isfandiyar RASHIDZADE, available through the Mathworks FileExchange:<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/63614-centroid-of-triangulated-polyhedron>Example function call(s)C = getCentreOfMass( userdata, 'plot', true ); |
| getClosedSurface(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tr |  |

 | Use caseFills all the holes in the userdata surfaceDescriptiongetClosedSurface Returns a new surface representation of the anatomical model with all the holes in the mesh filed. Closes the surface by the following algorithm. First, every complete free boundary is identified. Second, the barycentre of the free boundary is identified. Third, a triangulation is created covering this hole. Finally, the additional triangles are added to the TriRep.Example function call(s)tr = getClosedSurface( userdata ); |
| getFaces(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| faces | All the faces |

 | Use caseReturns the faces referenced by userdataDescriptionReturns the faces referenced by userdataExample function call(s)faces = getFaces( userdata ); |
| getMesh(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘type’ | {‘trirep’} | ‘triangulation’ |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tr | A TriRep, or Triangulation, object |

 | Use caseReturns the triangulation-based mesh from userdataDescriptionReturns a face/vertex representation of the anatomical model. Supported data types include instances of the Matlab objects Trirep and Triangulation.Example function call(s)[vertices, isVertUsed] = getVertices( userdata ); |
| getVertices(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| vertices | All the vertices. |
| isVertUsed | Whether the vertex is referenced by the triangulation. |

 | Use caseReturns the vertices referenced by userdataDescriptionReturns the vertices referenced by userdataExample function call(s)[vertices, isVertUsed] = getVertices( userdata ); |
| getVolume(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| volume | The volume, in cm3 |

 | Use caseCalculates the volume of the chamber described in userdataDescriptionCalculates the volume of the chamber described in userdataExample function call(s)volume = getVolume( userdata ); |
| **General Data Functions** |
| generateInterpData(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |
| 2 | datatype |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘interMethod’ | ‘nearest’ | ‘linear’ | {‘natural’} |
| ‘exterMethod’ | {‘nearest’} | ‘linear’ | ‘none’ |
| ‘distanceThresh’ | {10}|double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| interpData | The interpolated data |

 | Use casePerforms spatial interpolation of scalar data.DescriptiongenerateInterpData performs spatial interpolation of scalar data. Userdata and datatype are mandatory arguments. Datatype may be one of:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 'bip-map' | bipolar voltage; from the exported voltage values |
| 'uni-map' | unipolar voltage; from the exported voltage values |
| 'lat-map' | local activation time; from the annotated electrograms |
| 'bip-egm' | bipolar voltage; measured by OpenEP on the egms |
| 'uni-egm' | unipolar voltage; measured by OpenEP on the egms |
| 'lat-egm' | local activation time; measured by OpenEP on the egms |
| 'cv’ | conduction velocity |

generateInterpData removes any NaN values in data (and theircorresponding location(s) in coords) before calling scatteredInterpolant.m with the interpolation/extrapolation methods specified. Any values greater than distanceThresh are removed.than distancethresh are removed.Example function call(s)interpData = generateInterpData(userdata, 'bip-map');interpData = generateInterpData(userdata, 'lat-map'); |
| getIndexFromCartoPointNumber(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |
| 2 | pointNumber |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| index | An index (or array of indices) for referencing into the data fields within userdata.electric |

 | Use caseFinds the index of the mapping point at the point number displayed on the Carto mapping system.DescriptionFinds the index of the mapping point at the point number displayed on the Carto mapping system.Example function call(s)index = getIndexFromCartoPointNumber(userdata, 1); |
| getNumPts(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| numpts | The number of mapping points |

 | Use caseReturns the number of mapping points available in the OpenEP dataset.DescriptionReturns the number of mapping points available in the OpenEP dataset.Example function call(s)numpts = getNumPts(userdata); |
| getSurfaceData(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |
| 2 | datatype |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| data | The returned surface mapping data |

 | Use caseReturns surface mapping data from userdataDescriptionReturns surface mapping data from userdata. Data type is specified by the ‘datatype’ argument:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 'act' | Activation time |
| 'bip' | Bipolar voltage |
| 'uni' | Unipolar voltage |
| 'imp' | Impedance |
| 'frc' | Force |

Example function call(s)data = getSurfaceData(userdata, 'bip'); |
| openEP2VTK(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘datatype’ | {‘bip’} | ‘uni’ | ‘lat’ |
| ‘method’ | {‘map’} | ‘egm’ |
| ‘outputfile’ | {[]} | string | ‘openfile’ |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Path2VTKfile | The path to the file that was written |

 | Use caseConverts the OpenEP format to VTK format. DescriptionConverts between OpenEP format and VTK format. This function takes map data and writes it to the VTK file, or if 'method' is set to 'egm' it first uses generateInterpData.m to create interpolated data.Example function call(s)% path2VTKfile = openEP2VTK(userdata, 'datatype', 'lat', 'outputfile', 'openfile'); |
| **Activation Data** |
| cvHistogram(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘limits’ | {[0 5]} | array |
| ‘binwidth’ | {0.1} | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

 | Use caseDraws a conduction velocity histogramDescriptioncvHistogram.m displays a histogram of conduction velocities. Limits are set to exclude non-physiological conduction velocitiesExample function call(s)cvHistogram( userdata ); |
| getConductionVelocity(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cvdata | The conduction velocities, in m/s |

 | Use caseReturns the conduction velocity map of the chamberDescriptiongetConductionVelocity.m Calculate conduction velocities by calculating gradients of interpolated local activation times. getConductionVelocity.m makes use of a modified version of "Scattered Data Interpolation and Approximation using Radial Base Functions" available from the Matlab FileExchange: Alex Chirokov (2020). Scattered Data Interpolation and Approximation using Radial Base Functions (<https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/10056-scattered-data-interpolation-and-approximation-using-radial-base-functions>), MATLAB Central File Exchange. Retrieved November 24, 2020.Example function call(s)cvdata = getConductionVelocity( userdata ); |
| getEarliesActivationSite(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {'ptbased'} | 'ptbasedprct' | 'clinmap' | 'clinmapprct' | 'openepmap' | 'openmapprct' |
| ‘prct’ | {2.5} | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| X | Cartesian co-ordinates of the earliest activation site. For map-based methods (i.e. ‘clinmap’, ‘clinmapprct’, ‘openepmap’ and ‘openepmapprct’), X is identical to surfX. |
| surfX | The surface projection of the earliest activation site |
| iPoint | The closest mapping point to the earliest activation site. For point-based methods (i.e. ‘clinmap’, ‘clinmapprct’, ‘openepmap’, ‘openepmapprct’), iPoint indexes into userdata.surface.triRep.X. For percentile methods (i.e. ‘ptbasedprct’, ‘clinmapprct’ or ‘openepmapprct’) iPoint returns all the points that were identified within the relevant percentile. |
| t | The calculated earliest activation time, relative to the reference annotation. |

 | Use caseReturns the earliest activation site.DescriptionBy identifying the latest activating site, this function can be used, for example, to identify the site in the chamber closest to the pacing site. Several alternative methods are provided for calculating the earliest activation site, specified by setting the 'method' parameter-value pair to one of the following options:'ptbased' - Calculates the earliest activation time using the mapping points exported by the clinical system.'ptbasedprct'- Calculates the 0-2.5th percentile mapping  times on the exported electrogram annotations, then  calculates the mean of this set of activation times.'clinmap' - Calculates the earliest activation time on the local  activation time map created by the clinical mapping  system'clinmapprct'- First calculates the 0-2.5th percentile mapping  times on the clinical local activation time map, then calculates the mean of this set of activation times.'openepmap' - Calculates the earliest activation time on the local  activation time map created by OpenEP from the  exported electrogram annotations.'openepmapprct'- First calculates the 0-2.5th percentile  mapping times on the local activation time map created  by OpenEP from the exported electrogram annotations.  then calculates the mean of this set of activation Example function call(s)[X, surfX, iPoint, t] = getEarliestActivationSite( userdata ); |
| getLatestActivationSite(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {'ptbased'} | 'ptbasedprct' | 'clinmap' | 'clinmapprct' | 'openepmap' | 'openmapprct' |
| ‘prct’ | {2.5} | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| X | Cartesian co-ordinates of the latest activation site. For map-based methods (i.e. ‘clinmap’, ‘clinmapprct’, ‘openepmap’ and ‘openepmapprct’), X is identical to surfX. |
| surfX | The surface projection of the latest activation site |
| iPoint | The closest mapping point to the latest activation site. For point-based methods (i.e. ‘clinmap’, ‘clinmapprct’, ‘openepmap’, ‘openepmapprct’), iPoint indexes into userdata.surface.triRep.X. For percentile methods (i.e. ‘ptbasedprct’, ‘clinmapprct’ or ‘openepmapprct’) iPoint returns all the points that were identified within the relevant percentile. |
| t | The calculated latest activation time, relative to the reference annotation. |

 | Use caseReturns the latest activation site.DescriptionBy identifying the latest activating site, this function can be used, for example, to calculate the total activation time. Several alternative methods are provided for calculating the latest activation site, specified by setting the 'method' parameter-value pair to one of the following options:'ptbased' - Calculates the latest activation time using the mapping points exported by the clinical system.'ptbasedprct'- Calculates the 97.5-100th percentile mapping  times on the exported electrogram annotations, then  calculates the mean of this set of activation times.'clinmap' - Calculates the latest activation time on the local  activation time map created by the clinical mapping  system'clinmapprct'- First calculates the 97.5-100th percentile  mapping times on the clinical local activation time map,  then calculates the mean of this set of activation times.'openepmap' - Calculates the latest activation time on the local  activation time map created by OpenEP from the  exported electrogram annotations.'openepmapprct'- First calculates the 97.5-100th percentile  mapping times on the local activation time map created  by OpenEP from the exported electrogram annotations.  Then calculates the mean of this set of activation times.Example function call(s)[X, surfX, iPoint, t] = getLatestActivationSite( userdata ); |
| getMappingPointsWithinWoI(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| iPoint |  |

 | Use caseReturns the indices of the mapping points with annotated local activation time within the window of interest.DescriptionReturns the indices of the mapping points with annotated local activation time within the window of interest.Example function call(s)iPoint = getMappingPointsWithinWoI( userdata ); |
| getTotalActivationTime(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {'ptbased'} | 'ptbasedprct' | 'clinmap' | 'clinmapprct' | 'openepmap' | 'openmapprct' |
| ‘prct’ | {2.5} | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tat | The total activation time, in ms |

 | Use caseReturns the total activation time of the chamberDescriptionReturns the total activation time of the chamber. Several alternative methods are provided, and specified by setting the 'method' parameter-value pair to one of the following options:'ptbased' - Calculates the difference in activation time between  the earliest and latest activation time mapping  points exported by the clinical system.'ptbasedprct'- First calculates the 0-2.5th percentile and  the 97.5-100th percentile mapping times on the  exported electrogram annotations, then calculates  the difference between the means of these sets of  activation times.'clinmap' - Calculates the difference between the earliest and  latest activation times on the local activation  time map created by the clinical mapping system'clinmapprct'- First calculates the 0-2.5th percentile and  the 97.5-100th percentile mapping times on the  clinical local activation time map, then calculates  the difference between the means of these sets of  activation times.'openepmap' - Calculates the difference between the earliest and  latest activation times on the local activation  time map created by OpenEP from the exported  electrogram annotations.'openepmapprct'- First calculates the 0-2.5th percentile and the 97.5-100th percentile mapping times on the local  activation time map created by OpenEP from the  exported electrogram annotations. Then calculates  the difference between the means of these sets of  activation times.Example function call(s)tat = getTotalActivationTime( userdata ); |
| **Voltage Data** |
| getLowVoltageArea(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘map’} | ‘egm’ |
| ‘type’ | {‘bip’} | ‘uni’ |
| ‘threshold’ | {[.0 .5]} | array |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lowVArea | The low voltage area (cm2) |
| voltages | The voltages point values used to calculate areas |
| iTri | Indexes into userdata.surface.triRep.Triangulation and refers to the triangles that have voltage values within the range specified by ‘threshold’ |
| tr2 | A triangulation of all the triangles referenced in iTri. |

 | Use caseReturns the low voltage areaDescriptiongetLowVoltageArea.m Returns the surface area of the chamber with voltage less than the specified threshold, 0.5mV by default. By default, low voltage area is calculated using the surface data (stored in userdat.surface). If 'method' is set to 'egm' then the bipolar voltage is first interpolated from the bipolar electrogram data (stored in userdata.electric). If 'type' is set to 'uni' then unipolar voltages are used for surface area calculation.Example function call(s)[lowVArea, voltages, iTri, tr2] = getLowVoltageArea(userdata, 'method', 'egm'); |
| getMeanVoltage(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘map’} | ‘egm’ |
| ‘type’ | {‘bip’} | ‘uni’ |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| meanVoltage | The mean chamber voltage (in mV) |

 | Use caseReturns the mean voltage of the chamber in userdataDescriptiongetMeanVoltage.m Returns the mean voltage of a chamber. By default, the mean bipolar voltage is calculated using the interpolated mapping data from the clinical mapping system (stored in userdata.surface.act\_bip). If 'method' is set to 'egm' then the bipolar voltage is first interpolated from the bipolar electrogram data (stored in userdata.electric). If 'type' is set to 'uni' then unipolar voltages are returned.Example function call(s)meanVoltage = getMeanVoltage( userdata ); |
| getImpedanceValue(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘map’} | ‘egm’ |
| ‘points’ | {‘:’} | int array |
| ‘vertices’ | {‘:’} | int array |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| imp | The impedance values (Ohms) |

 | Use caseReturns the impedance values of given point(s)DescriptiongetImpedanceValues.m returns the impedance values. By default, impedance values are returned for all the points in the map. If 'method' is specified to be 'egm' then impedance transients are returned for each individual mapping point, along with time intervals for the impedances. If one or more 'vertices' are specified, then impedance values are only returned for those vertices (only valid if 'method' is 'map'). If one or more 'points' is specified, then impedance values are only returned for those mapping points (only valid if 'method' is 'egm').Example function call(s)imp = getImpedanceValues(userdata, 'method', 'egm', 'points', [1 2 3]); |
| voltageHistogramAnalysis(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘map’} | ‘egm’ |
| ‘type’ | {‘bip’} | ‘uni’ |
| ‘threshold’ | {[ 0.01 0.11; 0.11 0.21; 0.21 0.30; 0.30 0.40; 0.40 0.50 ]} | matrix |
| ‘plot’ | {false} | true |
| ‘colors’ | { [colorBrewer('r'); colorBrewer('y'); colorBrewer('g'); colorBrewer('b'); colorBrewer('p')] } | matrix |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| areas | The chamber areas within each of the voltage thresholds |

 | Use casePerforms voltage histogram analysisDescriptionvoltageHistogramAnalysis.m displays a histogram of voltages coloured according to voltages, threshold. If 'method' is set to 'egm' then the bipolar voltage is first interpolated from the bipolar electrogram data (stored in userdata.electric). If 'type' is set to 'uni' then unipolar voltages are used.Example function call(s)areas = voltageHistogramAnalysis(userdata, 'plot', true, 'method', 'map'); |
| **Visualisation Functions** |
| drawMap(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘data’ | {[]} | array |
| ‘type’ | {'act'} | 'bip' | 'force' | 'uni' | 'none' | 'cv' |
| ‘coloraxis’ | {[]} | array |
| ‘noLight’ | {false} | true |
| ‘usrColorMap’ | {[]} | matrix |
| ‘colorbarlocation’ | 'north' | 'south' | 'east' | 'west' | 'northoutside' | 'southoutside' | 'eastoutside' | {'westoutside'} |
| ‘orientation’ | {‘AP’} | ‘PA’ |
| ‘colorfillthreshold’ | {10} | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hSurf | A handle to the plotted surface |

 | Use casePlot an OpenEP mapDescriptiondrawMap.m is a wrapper function for colorShell.m which allows an OpenEP map to be plotted.Example function call(s)hSurf = drawMap(userdata, 'type', 'act'); |
| plotTag(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘coord’ | {[]} | X |
| ‘pointnum’ | {[]} | p |
| ‘color’ | {'r'} | 'g' | 'b' | 'p' | 'o' | 'y' |
| ‘size’ | 4 | double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h | An array of handles referencing the plotted surfaces |

 | Use casePlot tag(s) on the current mapDescriptionPlot tag(s) on the current mapExample function call(s)h = plotTag( userdata ); |
| pointStatus(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘tol’ | {0.1} | double |
| ‘plot’ | {false} | true |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| inoutpts | Whether points are internal (logical(1)) or external (logical(0)) to the triangulation in userdata |
| meshpts | Whether points in the triangulation in userdata are referenced in the triangulation (logical(1)) or not (logical(0)) |

 | Use caseReturns the status of points relevant to userdataDescriptionpointStatus depends on the package inpolyhedron. See: <https://uk.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/37856-inpolyhedron-are-points-inside-a-triangulated-volume> Example function call(s)[inoutputs, meshpts] = pointStatus( userdata ); |
| **Ablation Data** |
| plotVisitags(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘plot’ | {‘tags’}|’grid’|’both’ |
| ‘shell’ | {‘on’}|’off’ |
| ‘colour’ | {‘r’}|colorspec|array |
| ‘orientation’ | See drawMap.m |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

 | Use caseDisplays ablation data for a caseDescriptionplotVisitags() requires a userdata structure which contains .rfindex as its input, which can be created using importvisitag().Example function call(s)plotVisitags(userdata)plotVisitags(userdata, ‘plot’, ‘both’, ‘shell’, ‘off’, ‘orientation’, ‘ap’); |
| getAblationArea(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘method’ | {‘tags’}|’grid’ |
| ‘radius’ | {5}|double |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ablArea | The total area of the chamber that has been ablated |
| isAblated | Indexes into userdata.surface.triRep.Triangulation and indicates whether a particular triangle is considered ablated (1) or not (0). |
| trAbl | A triangulation of the ablated tissue. |

 | Use caseCalculates the area of a chamber which has been ablatedDescriptiongetAblationArea() requires a userdata structure which contains .rfindex as its input, which can be created using importvisitag().Example function call(s)[ablArea, isAblated, trAbl] = getAblationArea(userdata); |
| plotAblationArea(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| None |  |

 | Use caseAdds the ablation area to the current figureDescriptionplotAblationArea() requires a userdata structure which contains .rfindex as its input, which can be created using importvisitag().Example function call(s)plotAblationArea(userdata); |
| **Electrogram Data** |
| plotOpenEPEgms(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘iegm’ | {:}|[a:b] |
| ‘range’ | {‘window’}|’all’ |
| ‘buffer’  | {50}|double |
| ‘egmtype’ | ‘bip’|’uni’|{’bip-uni’} |
| ‘reference’ | ‘off’|{‘on’} |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hFig | A handle to the plotted figure |

 | Use casePlot electrograms from OpenEP dataDescriptionplotOpenEPEgms is a wrapper function for plotElectrograms.Example function call(s)plotOpenEPEgms(userdata, ‘iegm’, getIndexFromCartoPointNumber(userdata,1)); |
| getEgmsAtPoints(...) | Mandatory input arguments:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | userdata |

Input parameter-value pairs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ‘iEgm’ | {:}|[a:b] |
| ‘egmtype’ | ‘bip’|’uni’|{‘bip-uni’} |
| ‘reference’ | ‘off’|{‘on’} |

Output arguments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| egmTraces | Cell array of electrograms |
| ‘egmtype’ | Cell array of activation times |
| ‘reference’ | Names of the electrograms |

 | Use caseAccess electrograms stored in the OpenEP data formatDescriptiongetEgmsAtPoints by default returns all the electrograms of ‘egmtype’. Use getIndexFromCartoPointNumber to convert from point numbers to index numbers.Example function call(s)[egmTraces, acttime, egmNames] = getEgmsAtPoint(userdata, ’iEgm’, 1, ‘egmtype’, ’bip’, ’reference’, ‘off’); |
| **Batch Processing Functions** |
| batchImport(...) | None | Example script provided to allow batch importing of all datasets in manufacturer-exported format contained within a folder. |
| batchProcess(...) | None | Example script provided to allow batch processing of all datasets in OpenEP format in a folder. |