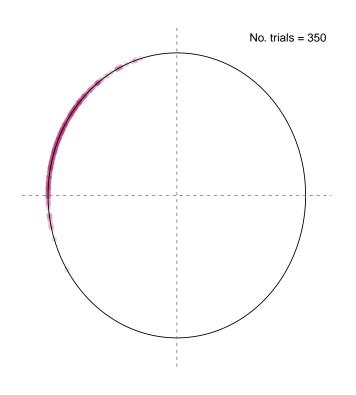
Circular Drift Difussion Model on JAGS: Full example

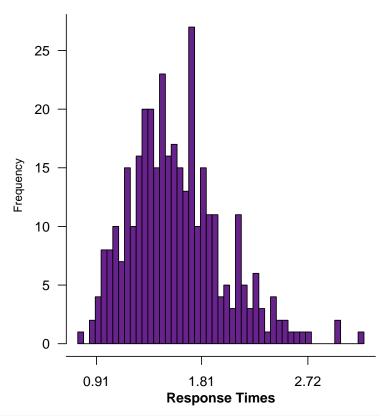
06 September, 2022

1. Generate/load simulated data

```
# Establish no. of trials
trials <- 350
# Call Rscript to generate simulated data / load it if already existing
source("./getData.R")
head(data)

## Choice RT
## 1 2.4316 1.0805
## 2 2.6597 1.9685
## 3 2.5052 1.8530
## 4 3.1506 1.4555
## 5 2.0544 1.8920
## 6 2.8280 1.5275
# Plot data
cddm.plotData(data)</pre>
```





```
\# Print parameter values used to generate this data par
```

```
## true.theta0 true.drift true.bound true.ter0 ## 2.685 2.870 3.990 0.230
```

2. Write JAGS model

where:

- drift is the magnitude of the drift vector composed by the individual drift rates related to the average motion observed across the x and y axes, according to the CDDM.
- bound is the threshold (i.e. the radius of the circle)
- ter0 is the non-decision time (a.k.a. "time for encoding and response")
- thetaO is the direction of the drift vector, in radians.

Prepare Settings to be passed to JAGS

```
n.chains = 4
n.iter = 2500
n.burnin = 500
n.thin = 1
perParticipant = FALSE
perTask = FALSE

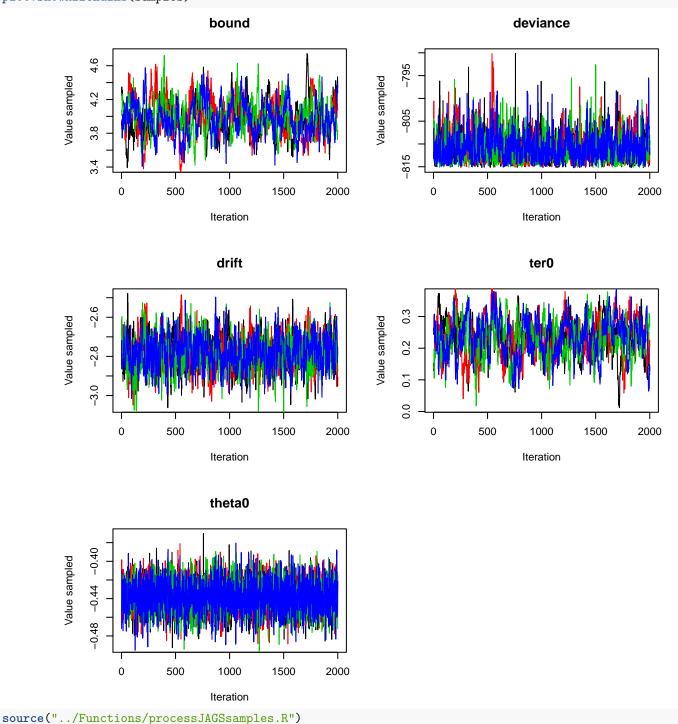
sampling.Settings <- list(n.chains,n.iter,n.burnin,n.thin,perParticipant,perTask)
names(sampling.Settings) <- c("n.chains","n.iter","n.burnin","n.thin","perParticipant","perTask")</pre>
```

Run JAGS model

```
# Load Rscript with main function to run jags CDDM model
source("../Functions/runCDDMjags.R")
samplesFile <- "samples.RData"</pre>
if(file.exists(samplesFile)){
  load(file=samplesFile)
  samples
}else{
  myJAGSsampling.CDDM(sampling.Settings,modelFile,samplesFile,data)
## Inference for Bugs model at "cddm.bug", fit using jags,
  4 chains, each with 2500 iterations (first 500 discarded)
## n.sims = 8000 iterations saved
           mu.vect sd.vect
                              2.5%
                                         25%
                                                  50%
                                                          75%
                                                                 97.5% Rhat
##
            3.985 0.200
                            3.602
                                     3.851
## bound
                                                3.981
                                                        4.114
                                                                4.394 1.003
            -2.783 0.085 -2.946 -2.842 -2.782
                                                       -2.726 -2.616 1.002
## drift
             0.232 0.058 0.112
                                     0.194
                                                0.233
                                                        0.272
                                                                 0.341 1.002
## ter0
```

```
## theta0
             -0.437
                      0.016 - 0.470
                                        -0.448 -0.437 -0.426 -0.405 1.002
## deviance -810.997 2.997 -814.760 -813.211 -811.656 -809.509 -803.585 1.003
##
          n.eff
           1500
## bound
           1600
## drift
## ter0
           3200
## theta0
             2800
## deviance 1300
## For each parameter, n.eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
## and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor (at convergence, Rhat=1).
##
## DIC info (using the rule, pD = var(deviance)/2)
## pD = 4.5 and DIC = -806.5
## DIC is an estimate of expected predictive error (lower deviance is better).
source("../Functions/processJAGSsamples.R")
drift <- myJAGSsampling.extractSamples("drift", samples)</pre>
bound <- myJAGSsampling.extractSamples("bound",samples)</pre>
       <- myJAGSsampling.extractSamples("ter0", samples)</pre>
theta0 <- myJAGSsampling.extractSamples("theta0",samples)</pre>
# Get descriptive statistics for posterior samples
map.theta0 <- JAGSoutput.maxDensity(theta0)</pre>
map.drift <- JAGSoutput.maxDensity(drift)</pre>
map.bound <- JAGSoutput.maxDensity(bound)</pre>
map.ter0 <- JAGSoutput.maxDensity(ter0)</pre>
MAPS <- c(map.theta0,map.drift,map.bound,map.ter0)</pre>
names(MAPS) <- c("map.theta0", "map.drift", "map.bound", "map.ter0")</pre>
mean.theta0 <- mean(theta0)
mean.drift <- mean(drift)</pre>
mean.bound <- mean(bound)</pre>
mean.ter0 <- mean(ter0)</pre>
means <- c(mean.theta0,mean.drift,mean.bound,mean.ter0)</pre>
names(means) <- c("mean.theta0", "mean.drift", "mean.bound", "mean.ter0")</pre>
```

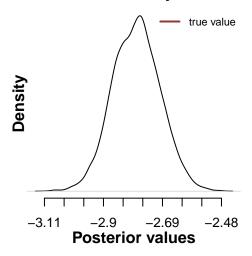
myJAGSsampling.Rhat.max(samples)



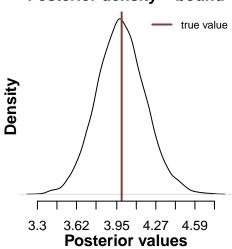
[1] "The maximum value of Rhat observed was 1.0056 which corresponds to: bound"

```
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot.PosteriorDensity(drift,par["true.drift"])
plot.PosteriorDensity(bound,par["true.bound"])
plot.PosteriorDensity(ter0,par["true.ter0"])
plot.PosteriorDensity(theta0,par["true.theta0"])
```

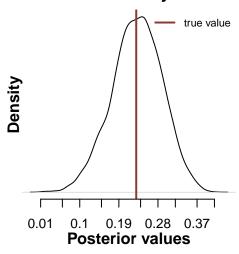
Posterior density - drift



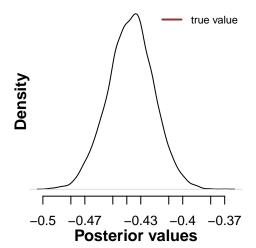
Posterior density - bound



Posterior density - ter0



Posterior density - theta0



Check against EZ-estimates

```
source("../Functions/ezcdm.R")
EZ <- ezcdm.fit(data$Choice,data$RT)</pre>
## First, compare EZ estimates against true parameter values
ΕZ
## EZ.theta0 EZ.drift EZ.bound
                              EZ.ter0
## 2.7043808 2.8427654 4.0235061 0.2442079
par
## true.theta0 true.drift true.bound
                                  true.ter0
       2.685
                  2.870
                            3.990
                                      0.230
# Then, compare against point descriptors for posterior samples
## map.theta0 map.drift map.bound
                                map.ter0
##
      -0.434 -2.770
                         3.976
                                   0.243
means
## mean.theta0 mean.drift mean.bound
                                  mean.ter0
## -0.4372454 -2.7828805 3.9850560
                                  0.2316032
```