

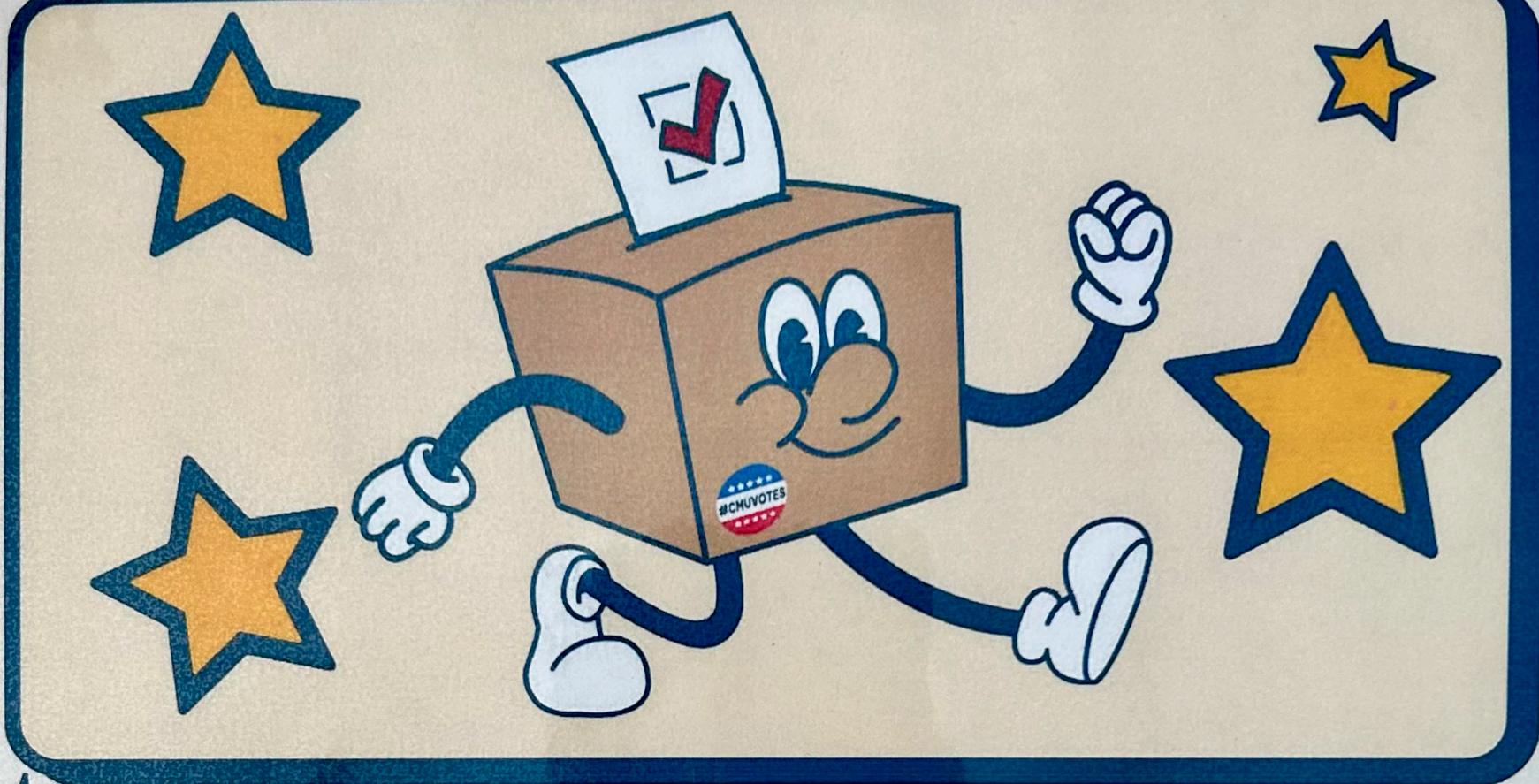
How do we extract signal from noise?

PSA

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Readings for today

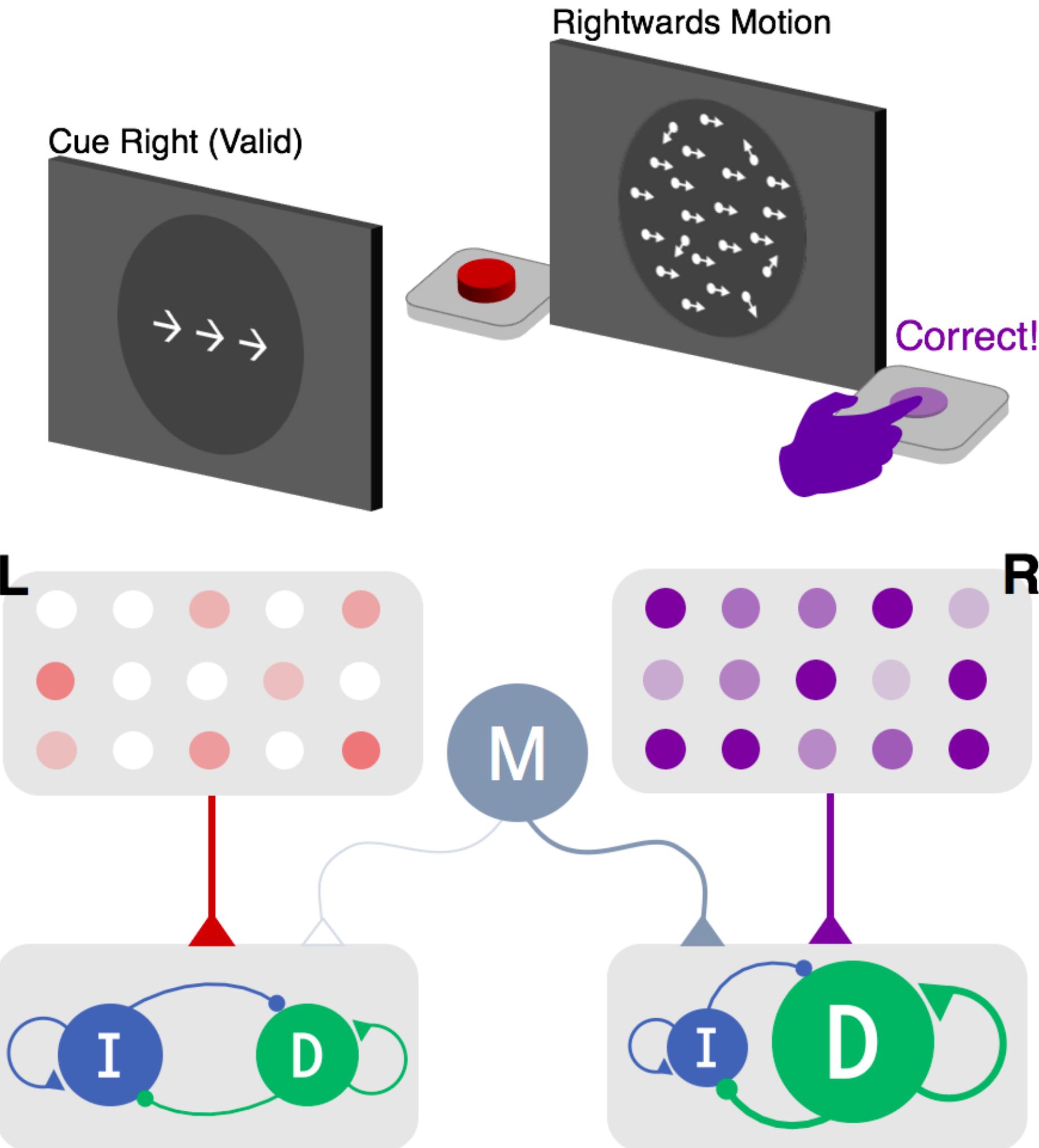
- Abdi, H. (2007). Signal detection theory (SDT). Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics, 886-889.

Topics

- Origins of your signal
- How to discern a signal from noise

Origins of your signal

The cued dot motion task



- Task:**
- Cue primes attention to one direction.
 - Moving dots are displayed.
 - Motion of the dots indicate response direction.
 - Coherence of the dots (% of dots moving in the common direction) determines the signal-to-noise.
 - More coherence = ↑ signal-to-noise
 - Less coherence = ↓ signal-to-noise

What exactly is the signal then in this task?

Signal detection theory

- "A general framework to describe and study decisions that are made in uncertain or ambiguous situations." - Wickens, *Elementary Signal Detection Theory*
- "Signal Detection Theory (often abridged as SDT) is used to analyze data coming from experiments where the task is to categorize ambiguous stimuli which can be generated either by a known process (called the signal) or be obtained by chance (called the noise in the sdt framework)... The goal of signal detection theory is to estimate two main parameters from the experimental data." - Abdi, *Signal detection theory (SDT). Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics.*

Origins of the problem



Context:

- World War II
- Sonar relies on emitting a sound pulse and listening for echos from objects.

Problem:

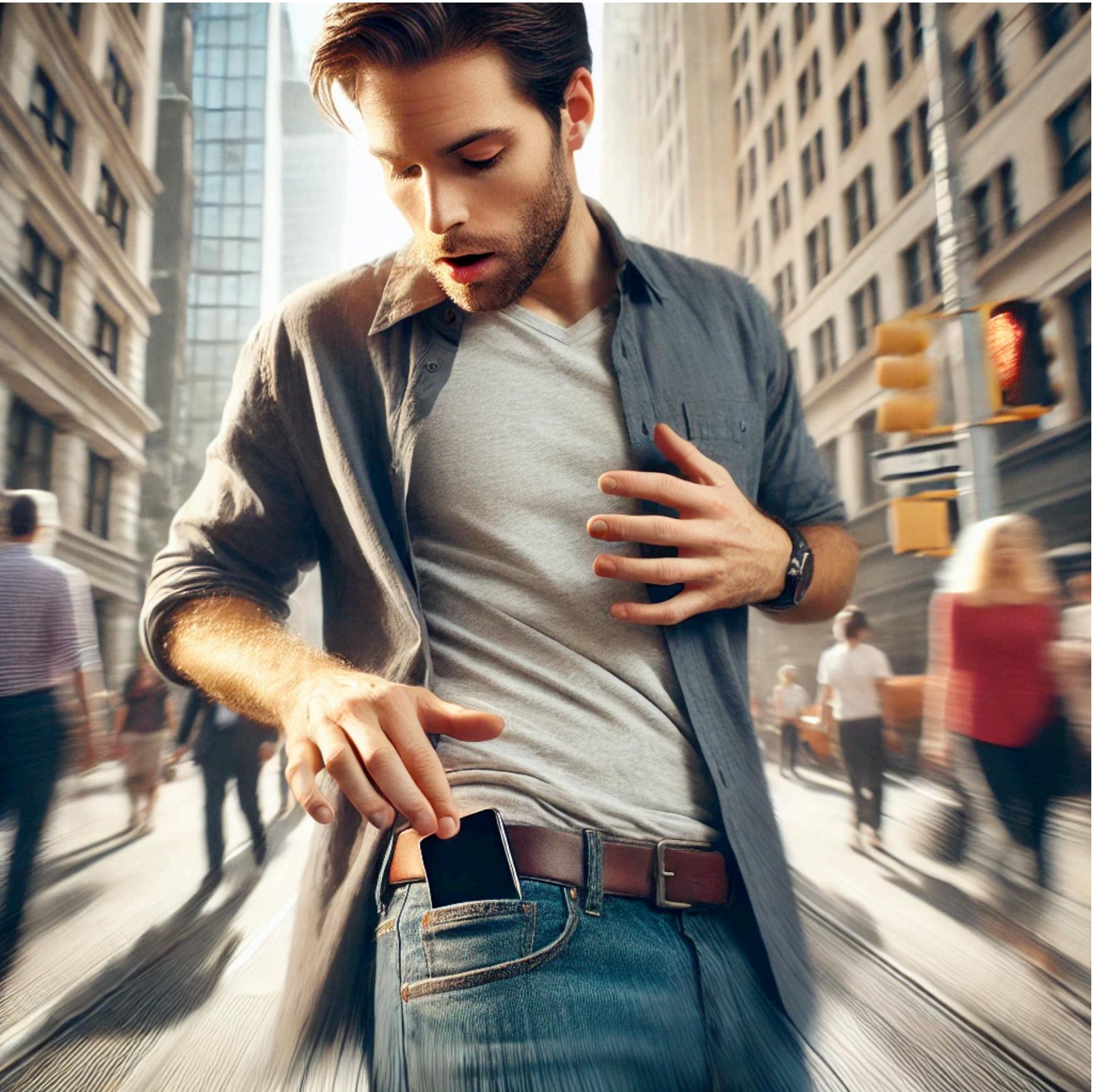
- What is an echo vs. what is a directed sound?
- What is a ship vs. what is a whale?

How to discern a signal from noise

Did I just perceive that?

- Task:
- Stimulus detection.
 - Participants respond when they think a target stimulus (e.g., tone, visual stimulus, tactile event) has happened.
 - A stimulus property (e.g., volume, intensity) is manipulated to determine threshold by which the stimulus becomes detectable.

Example: Is that your phone vibrating in your pocket?



The basics of signal detection theory

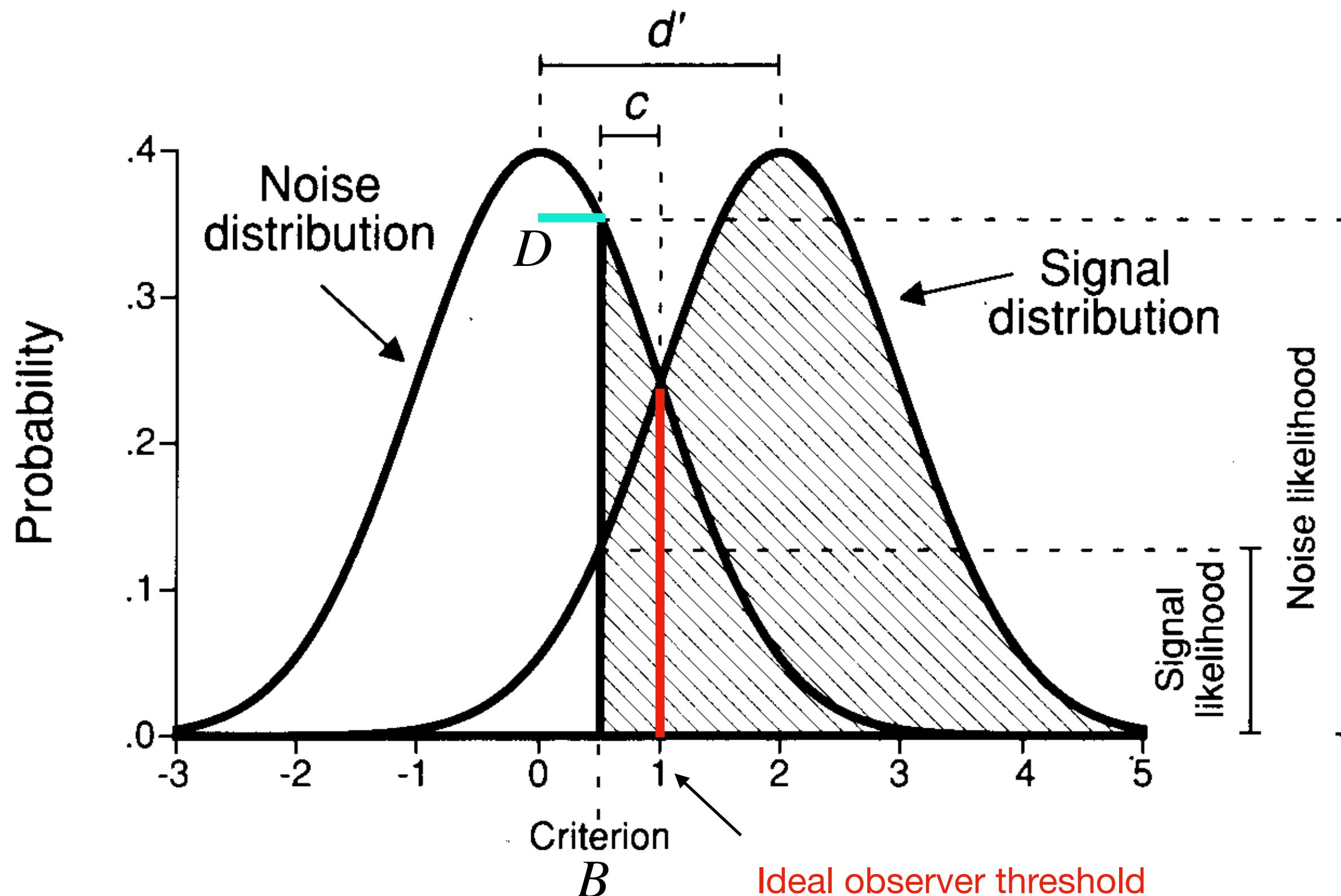
		DECISION: (PARTICIPANT'S RESPONSE)	
REALITY	Yes	No	
	Hit	Miss	
Signal Present			
Signal Absent	False Alarm (FA)	Correct Rejection	

Signal Present: All responses are either Hit's or Misses

Signal Absent: All responses are either False Alarms or Correct Rejections

Therefore all the meaningful information is in the Hits vs. False Alarms!

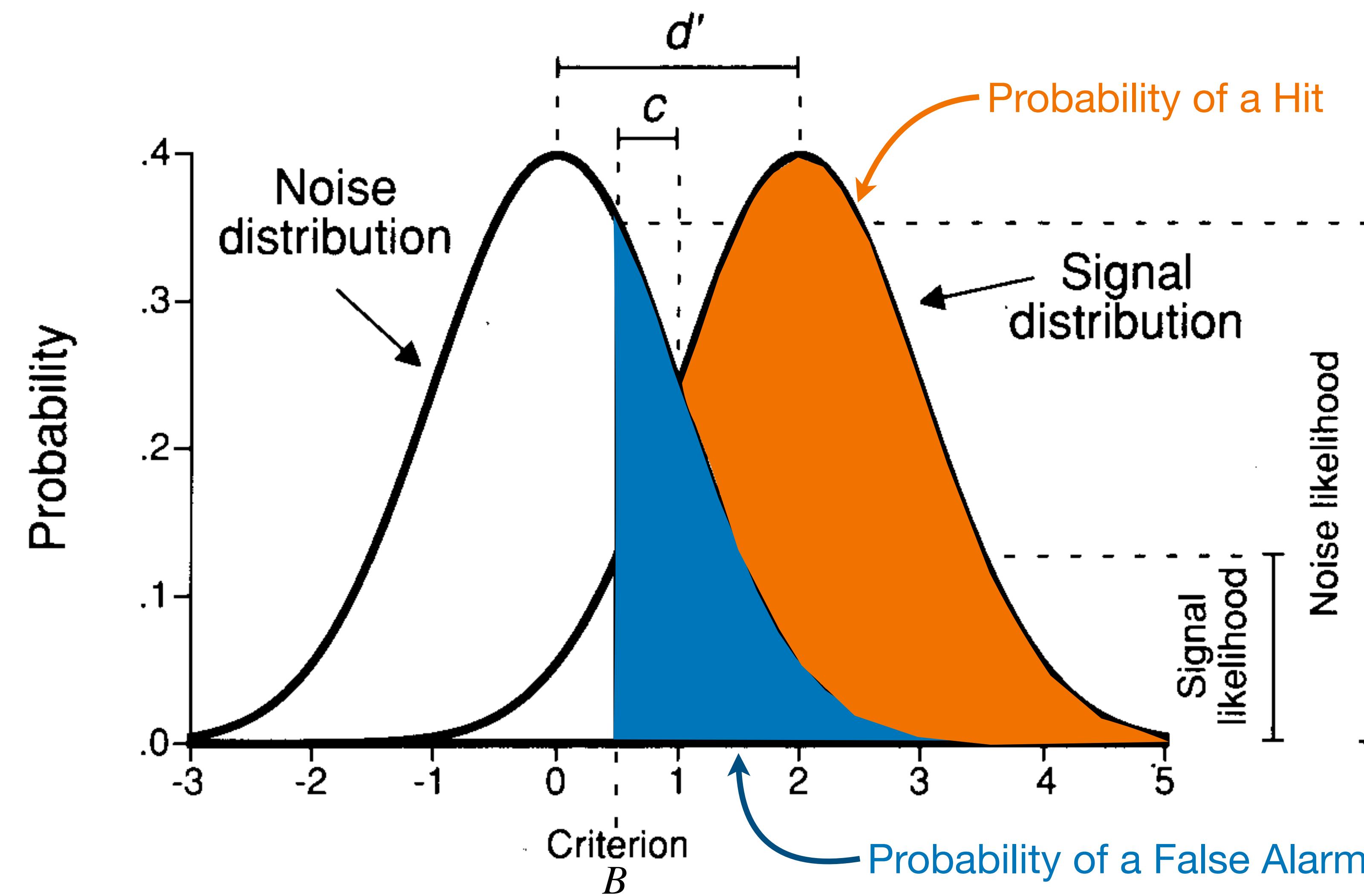
The basics of signal detection theory



Parameters:

- d' : Strength of the signal relative to the noise.
- B : Position of the threshold relative to the noise distribution. The criterion.
- C : The strategy of the participant relative to an ideal observer threshold.
- β : A variant of C . The ratio of the height of the signal distribution relative to the noise distribution for B .
- D : Separation between threshold (B) and d' (i.e., $D = B - d'$)

The basics of signal detection theory



Strategy: C (& β)

		Response	
		YES	NO
Reality	Present	100%	0%
	Absent	100%	0%

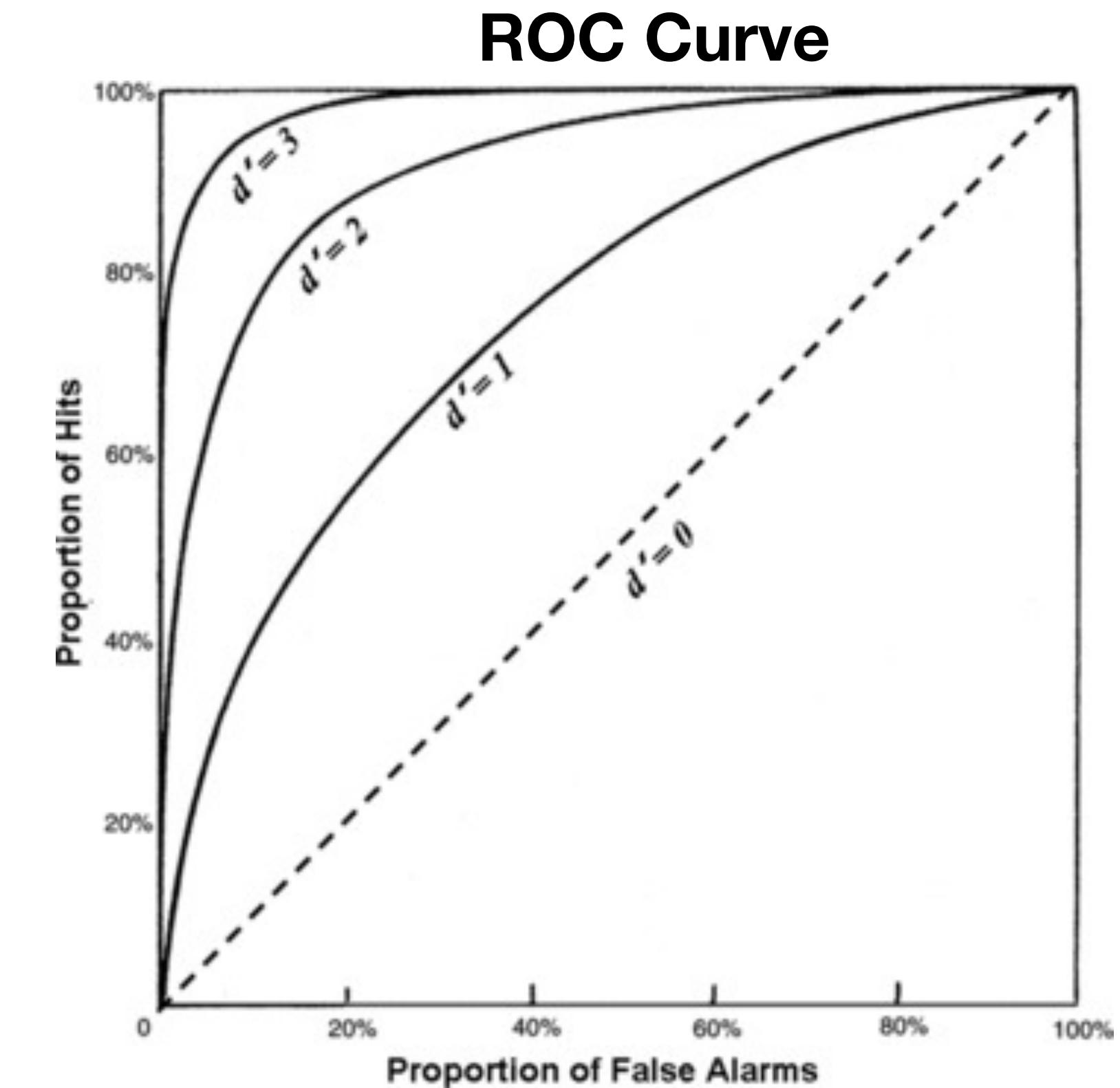
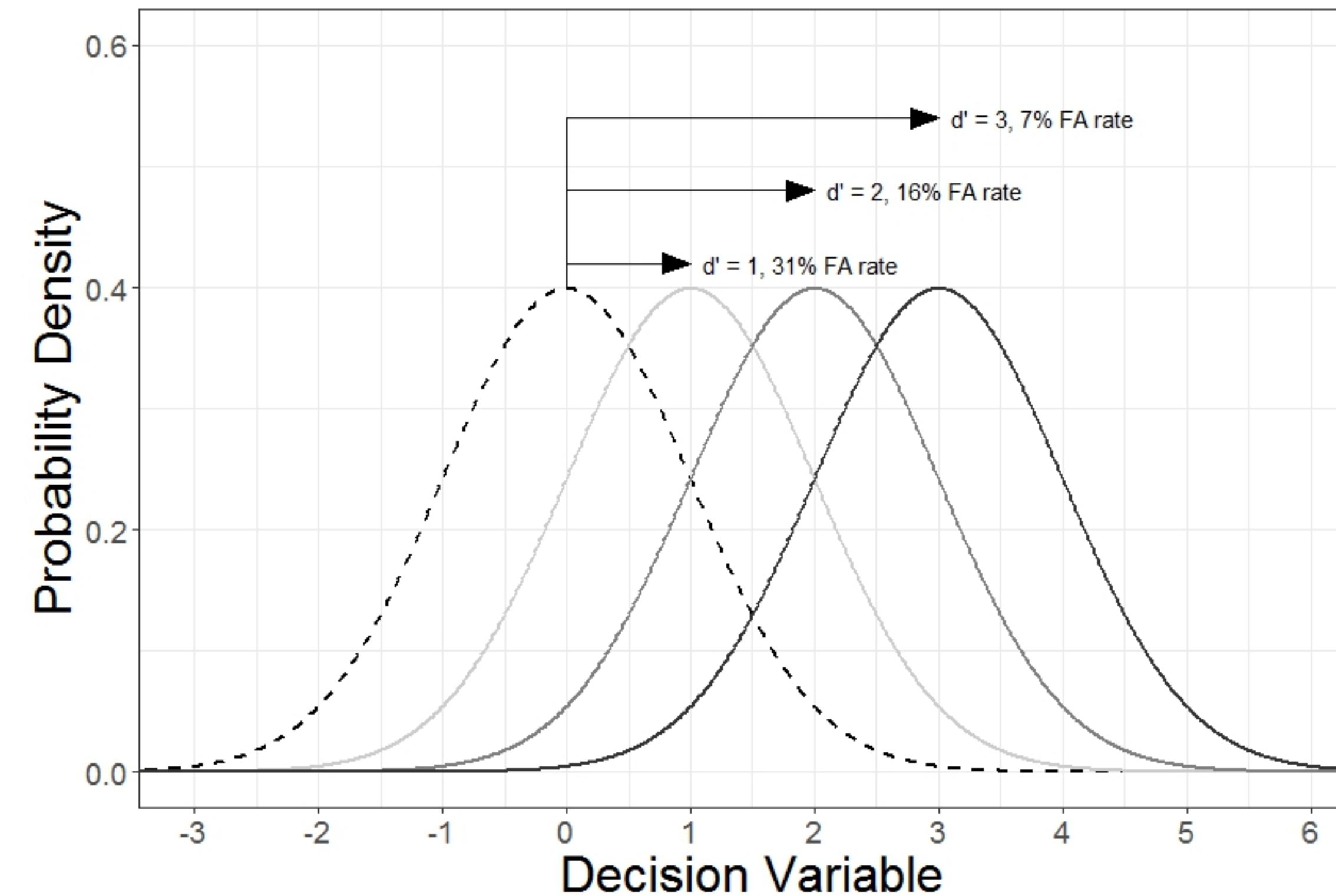
Liberal agents will always respond that a signal is present, inflating both Hits & False Alarms.

Strategy: C (& β)

		Response	
		YES	NO
Reality	Present	0%	100%
	Absent	0%	100%

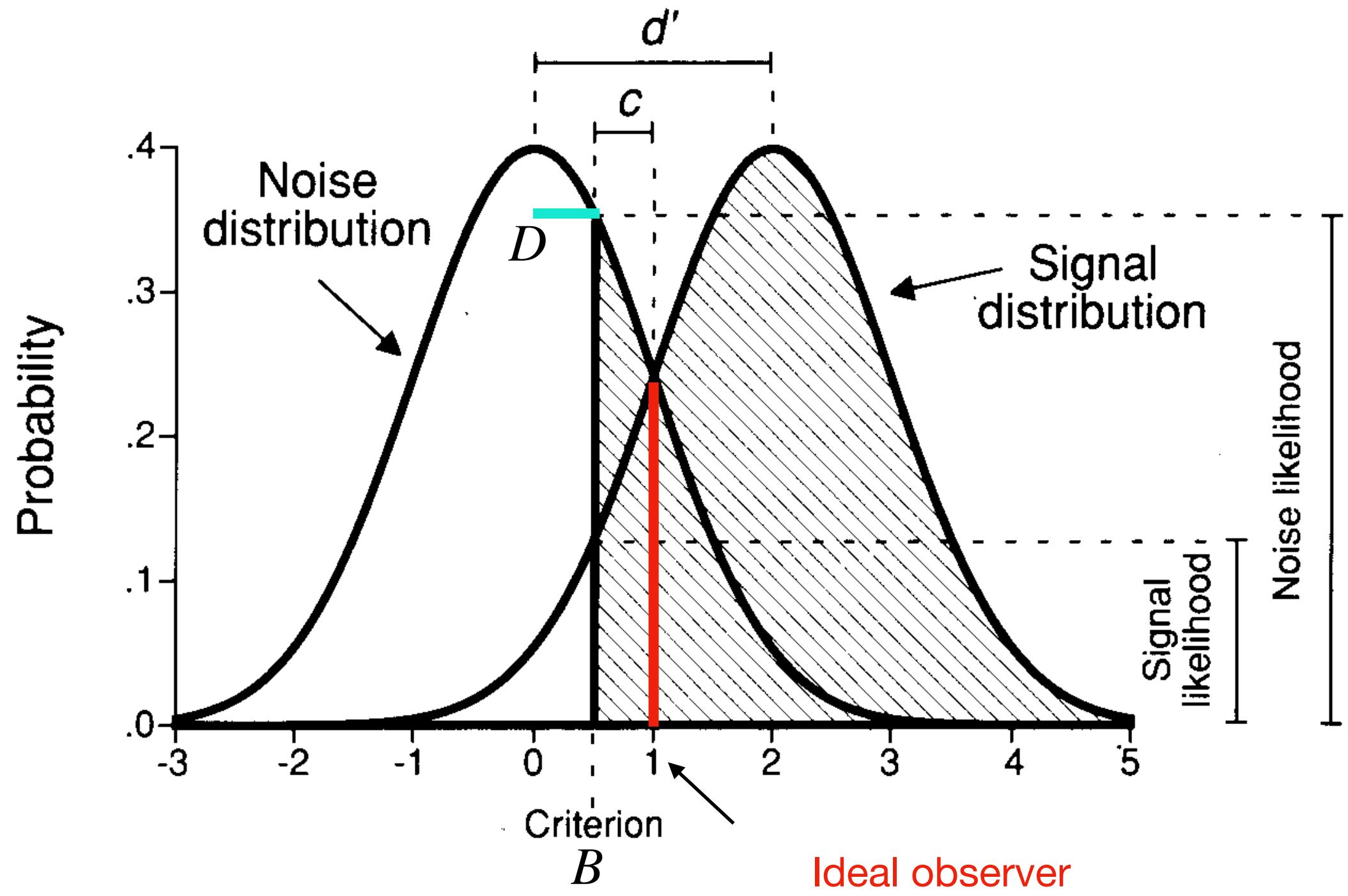
Conservative agents will never respond that a signal is present, inflating both Misses & Correct Rejections.

Measuring difficulty: d'



As the signal-to-noise improves, the proportion of responses that are Hits begins to dominate over False Alarms.

Measuring performance with SDT



1. Calculate d'

$$d' = Z_H - Z_{FA}$$

2. Calculate C

$$C = B - \frac{d'}{2}$$

3. Calculate β

$$\beta = e^{d' \times C}$$

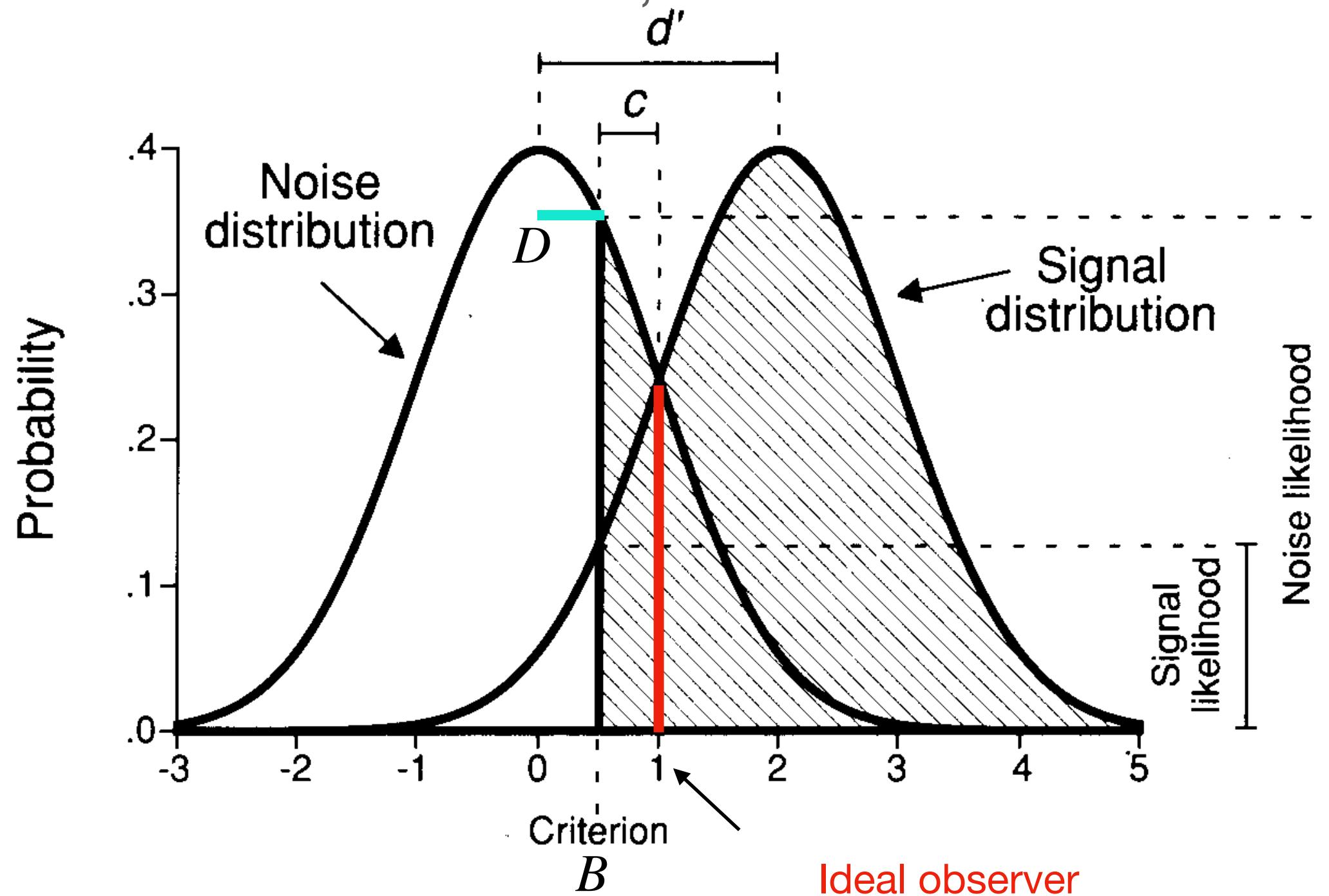
$$\ln \beta = d' \times C$$

An example: wine tasting

Task: Wine taster (Pinot vs. Gamay).

Identify when it is Pinot.

90% hits, 20% false alarms



- Conclusions:
- Taster can clearly discriminate between wines ($d' = 2.12$)
 - Taster has a liberal criterion (i.e., more likely to say Pinot than not) ($C = -0.22$, $\beta = 0.47$)

1. Calculate d'

$$d' = Z_H - Z_{FA} = Z_{.9} - Z_{.2} = 1.28 - (-.84) = 2.12$$

2. Calculate C

$$\begin{aligned} C &= -\frac{1}{2}[Z_H + Z_{FA}] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}[Z_{.9} + Z_{.2}] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}[1.29 - .84] = -.22 \end{aligned}$$

3. Calculate β

$$\ln \beta = d' \times C = 2.12 \times -.22 = -.47$$

$$\beta = e^{\ln \beta} = e^{- .47} = .63$$

Take home message

- Signal detection theory offers a mathematical formalism for the process of detecting signals from noise.
- The detection of a signal relies not only on the distance of the signal from the noise, d' , but also the information criterion that the perceiver uses.

Lab time!

https://coaxlab.github.io/BIX-book/notebooks/lab3-signal_detection_theory.html

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL https://coaxlab.github.io/BIX-book/notebooks/lab3-signal_detection_theory.html in the address bar. The page has a dark background. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a fractal image and the text "Biologically Intelligent eXploration (BIX)". Below the sidebar, there are links to "Getting started", "Introduction to python", "Introduction to Github and Colab", and "Labs". The main content area starts with the section header "Lab 3 - Signal detection theory". It includes a paragraph about expanding on optimally detecting signal from noise, a list of two main components, and a note about not working with valentinos in this lab but returning to them later. The main content area ends with a "Background" section and a note about visiting the basics of signal detection theory using SDT.

Lab 3 - Signal detection theory

Here we will expand on the issue of optimally detecting signal from noise.

This lab has two main components designed to go over the basics of signal detection theory.

1. Simulate a simple signal detection experiment.
2. Look at how changing aspects of the signal detection process impacts the receiver operating characteristics.

We won't be working with valentinos in this lab, but will return to them a bit later.

Background

In this lab we will visit the basics of signal detection theory. I'll be using SDT to refer to signal detection