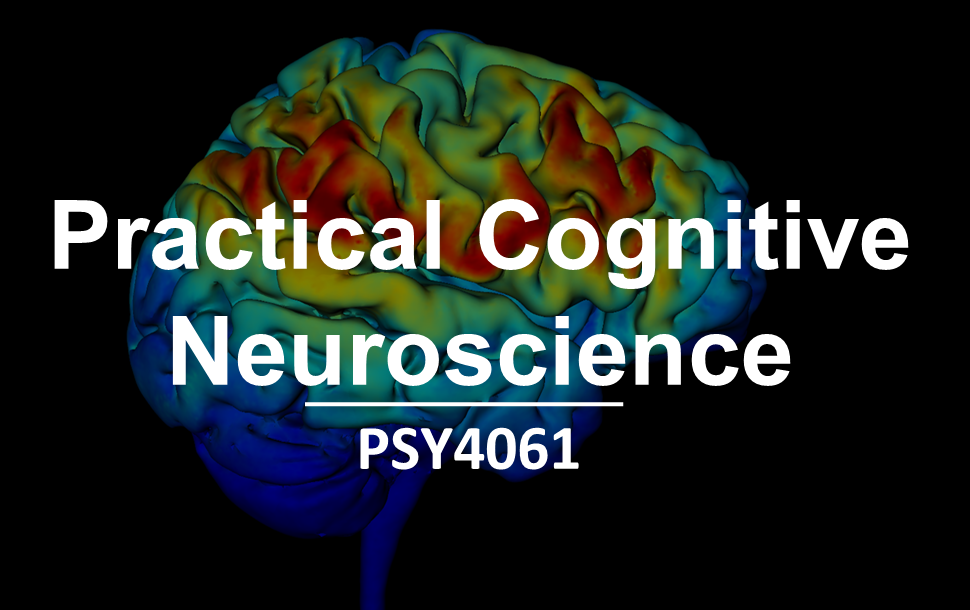
Designing, Building and Explaining an Experiment

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On this page

# Introduction



This is a companion guide to the module PSY4061 Practical Cognitive Neuroscience and is aimed specifically at helping you with the component of the portfolio linked to ‘Designing, Building and Explaining an Experiment’. Your portfolio is worth 80% of your grade and Designing, Building and Explaining an Experiment is worth 40% of the portfolio.

|  |
| --- |
| Portfolio Deadline |
| You should submit your final functioning PsychoPy experiment as a zipped folder containing all relevant documents and programs. Your explanation of your experiment should be submitted as part of your portfolio.  **Portfolio submission deadline - 15.04.24 10am**  [See instructions on how to submit your work here](#how-to-submit) |

For this part of your assessment you will have to design and build a functioning behavioural experiment in a program called **PsychoPy**. The section [Using PsychoPy](Using%20PsychoPy.qmd) is designed to get you using PsychoPy and help you get comfortable enough to build your own experiment. Once you’ve gone through the introductory tutorials check out the [Pick an Experiment](#pick-an-experiment) section - you will need to choose one of these experiments to build in PsychoPy as part of your assessment.

As well as building your experiment, you will also need to explain your experiment. You will need to write 1200 words, following the guidelines outlined in the [Explain Your Experiment](#explain-your-experiment) section.

The resources and support in this online guide should be used in conjunction with the other forms of support available to you; in-class, via email and in one-to-ones with the module leaders. This whole guide can be downloaded as a PDF or word document by clicking the download button in the menu and selecting your preferred format.

## How to use this book/website

For the most part you should go through this book in a linear fashion; page-by-page. You can skip forward one page at a time by using the arrow key at the bottom right of each page. If you need to come back to some of the information here, use this as you would any website; the search bar - on the left - should help you find anything you are looking for. This website works best on a computer not on a phone or tablet.

There are three parts to this book:

* [Using PsychoPy](Using%20PsychoPy.qmd) - Each chapter in this part is an exercise with activities and mini-quizzes for you to work through, aimed at getting you using and exploring PsychoPy.
* [Pick an Experiment](#pick-an-experiment) - Each chapter is one possible experiment for you to choose to design, build and explain for your assessment; you don’t need to read all of these but you should skim them to get a feel of which one you want to build then, read that one in more detail.
* [Explain Your Experiment](#explain-your-experiment) - This section outlines what is required from you when you write up an explanation for your experiment that you’ve built.

You might also find the icons in the navigation bar helpful:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Link to github code for this book. |
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# 0 | Getting Started

* Download and install standalone [PsychoPy](https://psychopy.org/download.html) program.
* Install PsychoPy on your machine.
* Explore some of the demos automatically installed as part of the package or work your way through the tutorials in the coming chapters.

# 1 | Hello World

First download the [HelloWorld.zip](PsychoPy/1.Hello%20World.zip) folder and unpack it, open the folder and open HelloWorld\_experiment.psyexp.

This is a very simple ‘experiment’ (it’s not really an experiment). Run the experiment before you start editing it by pressing the play button, entering any participant number and pressing ‘ok’. You should see a screen that displays the numbers 3, 2 then 1 - each number is on the screen for one second. Finally, a screen saying ‘Hello World (press space to end)’ will be shown - press space to finish. Now you know what the experimental file does, it’s time to start playing around with it. Feel free to try whatever you want, but below are some things to guide your exploration.

## What you learn

The idea is that making changes to the PsychoPy experiment will help you get a feel of opening, running and modifying PsychoPy experiments. This introductory experiment is aimed at helping you:

* Modifying basic components of loops, routines and components.
* Getting used to the idea of linking information in the excel file to the PsychoPy experiment.
* Changing the Excel file.
* Adding new components.

## Things to change

1. Change the order of the numbers so they appear in random.

Hint

Click on the trials loop - see what options are available to you when you click on it, what happens when you change these?

2. Make the numbers appear on the screen for only 0.5 seconds.

Hint

Click on the count routine, within there is a component called text - see what options are available to you when you click on it. You can try changing any of these options and see what happens.

3. Add more numbers - count down from 10.

Hint

This is a little less obvious, so don’t worry if you are having trouble. In the folder where the experiment file was located there is an Excel file called - ‘Trials’ - open this up, make some changes, save it and go back to the PsychoPy experiment. You may need to reload the Excel file into PsychoPy this is done from within the Trials loop.

4. Make the numbers stay on the screen until a response from the participant is given.

Hint

To do this you will have to modify the duration of the component text within the count routine, and you will also need to add a new response component to the same routine.

5. Change the numbers so that they display traffic light images - red, amber and green.

Hint

This is a bit more involved and really there are a few ways you can do this. You should remove the text component from the count routine. Then you can add an image, or a polygon. If you add an image you will need to make (or find online) three seperate files - red, amber and green - the name of the image should be linked to the Excel file. Alternatively, you can link the colour of a polygon to the Excel file. Play about - find the most efficient way for you to make it work.

## Test yourself

**Question 1** | On the last screen of the experiment you have to press space for the experiment to exit. What column in the data generated for any run of the experiment gives you this reaction time?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer

key\_resp.rt

Explain

All data generated for an experiment is saved the data folder automatically generated when you run a PsychoPy Experiment. Within that folder - each participant has a spreadsheet, text document and PSYDAT file. Opening the spreadsheet is the easiest way to get a quick overview of the data collected. Within that spreadsheet, components from the experiment have their own column, and names are appended to indicate what they reflect. In this case the component is called key\_resp and is appended with .rt to reflect that data in that column is reaction time.

**Question 2** | What value should you enter if you want a stimuli to remain on the screen indefinately?

* 1. 0
  2. 9999
  3. ‘blank’
  4. 0000

Explain

In the duration (s) property of any component you can specify how long that component should appear on the screen for. If you want, as we often do in an experiment, to wait for a response you can specify that the component is kept on the screen indefinitely by leaving this value blank.

**Question 3** | If you wanted to accept multiple different keys in a keyboard response what would you use to deliminate keys?

* 1. comma
  2. semi-colon
  3. colon
  4. dash

Explain

Sometimes you will need a participant to choose from more than one response, in this case make sure the ‘Allowed keys’ property of a response component has the keys separated by a comma.

# 2 | Simon Experiment

First, download the [SimonEffect.zip](PsychoPy/2.SimonEffect.zip) folder and unpack it, then open the folder and open the ‘SimonEffect\_experiment.psyexp’ PsychoPy file.

We are already starting to get a little more complicated with our PsychoPy experiments. Run the experiment before you start editing it by pressing the play button, entering any participant number, and pressing ‘ok’. In this experiment you are first given some instructions and then asked to respond to ‘green’ and ‘red’ circle stimuli. The Simon effect is an effect of reaction times - people are faster at responding with their left hand, on the left, when a stimulus is on the left – and this is true for the right side too. This is compared to when you make a response using your hand on the opposite side of a stimulus. This little experiment will actually generate some data!

As it stands, the experiment will first, give you some instructions then run you through two ‘congruent’ trials - where the side of the stimuli and the side of the response match. After that it will end.

## What you learn

The idea is that making changes to the PsychoPy experiment will help you get a feel of changing parameters within components, routines and loops. This introductory experiment is aimed at helping you to get better at:

* Modifying components of loops, routines and components.
* Modifying Excel file to result in changes in the experiment.
* Modifying routine’s length.
* Adding correct answers.

## Things to change

Let’s see if you can make a few changes and perhaps even get some simple data to look at.

1. Can you add two trials in the ‘incongruent’ condition - so that a red circle appears on the right in one trial and a green circle on the left in another trial?

Hint

You will need to modify the Excel file, save it, and upload it again to the trials loop. You want two more trials that are in effect the opposite of what you see for the congruent trials - label them as incongruent.

2. Once you’ve added more conditions, make sure they appear in a random order and add more repetitions of trials; so that the number of trials per condition repeat - set it for 5 repetitions per condition.

Hint

You can change all of this by manipulating the properties of the trials loop.

Answer

Within the properties of the ‘trials’ loop, change loopType to random and change nReps to 5.

3. At the moment the stimuli stay on the screen until a response. To increase errors and speed up responses can you set a time limit so that the participant only has 2 seconds to respond?

Hint

You can change all of this by manipulating the properties of the components within the trial routine.

Answer

Click on the key\_resp component within the trial routine.Change duation (s) to 2.

4. Can you manipulate the key\_resp component in the trial routine so that it stores the correct answer?

Hint

As well as modifying the properties in key\_resp Data tab, you will also have to make some changes to the spreadsheet so that you can identify what response is correct in any given condition.

Answer

In the excel spreadsheet add a new column called correct include in there the correct key response for each trial. In the Data tab of the key\_resp component, click Store correct and enter $ followed by the name of your column in the Correct answer field.

## Test yourself

**Question 1** | If you wanted to allow the letters p and q as a response (instead of a and k) what would you type in the ‘Allowed keys’ section of the response properties?

* 1. ‘q’, ‘p’
  2. ‘q,p’
  3. ‘q-p’
  4. Q,P

**Question 2** | In the trial component, the left\_stim and right\_stim components get their colour from the spreadsheet. What symbol tell PsychoPy that the colour is listed in the spreadsheet?

# 

* 1. £
  2. &
  3. $

**Question 3** | If you want any property of a component to change on a trial-by-trial basis which of the following should you select?

* 1. Constant
  2. Set every frame
  3. Set every repeat

**Question 4** | What is the name of the column in your data that tells you if a response was correct or not?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer

key\_resp.corr

Explain

Once you’ve correctly allowed PsychoPy to know what a correct reponse is (see ‘what to change’ point 4)

# 3 | Simon Feedback

First, download the [Feedback.zip](PsychoPy/3.%20Feedback.zip) folder and unpack it, then open the folder and open the ‘SimonEffect\_feedback.psyexp’ PsychoPy file.

In this experiment we are again increasing complexity but this time in an incremental fashion - we’ll be adding to the Simon Effect from the last experiment. If you run the experiment from scratch, you should see that it doesn’t work properly; it will always tell you that your answer is ‘incorrect’. You will need to fix the experiment as you make changes below. The idea is that after each trial you should be told whether or not you responded correctly. In this experiment we are starting to introduce some very basic code - if you’re not familiar with code **don’t panic**. We’ll introduce some simple snippets of code, and you won’t need to be an expert to make your own experiment do what you want.

## What you learn

Things are getting a little more complicated but we hope playing around here will teach you the following:

* How to insert code components.
* How to modify basic code and even write some of your own.
* How to implement basic feedback.
* Introduction into troubleshooting.

## Things to change

As we said the experiment is again looking at the Simon effect - there are 4 trials 2 congruent and 2 incongruent. But if you run the experiment you don’t get the appropriate feedback! Let’s make some changes so that it works and then experiment a bit further:

1. Try to get the feedback working!

Hint 1

You will need to tell PsychoPy what a correct answer is! You can do this in the trial routine, in the key\_resp component.

Hint 2

The correct response can’t be static - rather you will have to reference to a column in the excel spreadsheet.

Answer

In the trial routine in the key\_resp component, go to the Data tab and click Store correct. In the ‘Correct answer’ box type $answer. Then open the Excel file called trials add a new column with the heading answer in that column add the correct response expected for each trial. Save and close the excel document - reload it in the trials loop and run the experiment again.

2. Change the colour and text of the feedback to anything you want.

Hint 1

Locate the code component in the Feedback routine - open it up and see what you can understand.

Hint 2

In the code just try changing fb\_text = and the fb\_col= what colors does it recognise?

3. Modify the experiment so that you have a time limit to respond in - can you then modify the feedback so it says ‘Too slow!’ if no response was given? (this can be tricky).

Hint 1

This is a hard one - don’t give up yet; try googling… seriously, learning how to find the solution to a coding problem yourself by using the internet is a useful skill and can be really satisfying.

Hint 2

Ok, ok - I’ll help. Once you’ve set a timelimit on all components on the trial routine you’ll need to change some code. Instead of if key\_resp.corr: try if key\_resp.corr == 1. Then think about trying an elseif code line.

Hint 3

Still a bit tricky, I get it. You can use and in if functions, you can also use not but that’s expressed like != which effectively means ‘is not’.

Answer

Don’t give up! Try the PsychoPy forums first!

Real answer

It’s a tricky one and if you haven’t coded before don’t feel to disheartened if you didn’t get it. You’ll need the following code in the Feedback routine in the fb\_code\_2 component in the Begin Routine tab, you can copy and paste from the code below to replace what’s currently there:

if key\_resp.corr == 1:   
 fb\_text = "Correct!"  
 fb\_col ="green"  
elif key\_resp.corr == 0 and key\_resp.keys != None:  
 fb\_text = "Wrong!"  
 fb\_col ="red"  
elif key\_resp.corr == 0 and key\_resp.keys == None:  
 fb\_text = "Too slow!"  
 fb\_col ="black"

|  |
| --- |
| Caution |
| When you are adding code that will define the content of text stimuli, as in this experiment, it’s important that the code come before text component like this:    Not after, like this:    You can move any component up or down by right clicking on the component and selecting any of the ‘move’ options, like this: |

## Test yourself

**Question 1** | In a code chunk, what is the name of the coding language used to programme PsychoPy?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2** | What charachter is used to ‘comment out’ text?

* 1. &

# 

* 1. %

Explain

When coding it’s good practice to annotate your code so other people find it easier to understand and you will remember what you did better. Leave comments in code chunks within PsychoPy by using ‘#’

**Question 3** | What’s the name of the property that you need to change to increase the number of repetitions that a loop will go through?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If you need help - speak to instructors in class, check the online guide or contact a member of staff via email.

# 4 | Branching

First, download the [Branching.zip](PsychoPy/4.Branching.zip) folder and unpack it, then open the folder and open the ‘Branching.psyexp’ PsychoPy file.

You’ve been introduced to a small amount of coding and hopefully you can see how powerful it is - based on responses, and their relation to the components and properties of the experiment, you can modify what happens. Another useful aspect of this is ‘branching’ - based on a response from the participant you may want to re-run a practice set of trials or exit an experiment early if the participant doesn’t consent (for example).

Although this experiment is simpler than the previous one - more is missing and there’s more for you to do to make it function as it is supposed to - you may have to type some code! Remember **don’t panic** we’ll help you through it. At the moment, you see some instructions, and then irrespective of what key you press you then see a picture of a cat and then a dog. The idea is that you should be able to choose what you see next.

You’ll need to get the experiment working appropriately, check the hints below for support and if you get stuck ask an instructor in class or send them an email.

## What you’ll learn

We want to increase your comfort with code without having to learn all the specific details. Going through this guide aims to teach you to:

* Become a little more comfortable with code components in PsychoPy.
* Learn how to ‘branch’ experiments based on responses.
* Increase your comfort with creating and using an Excel document to reference content in the experiment.

## Things to change

1. Make the appropriate changes to the code and the routines so that when you press C you will see an image of a cat, when you press D you see a picture of a dog and when you press R the instructions repeat.

Hint 1

Think about modifying the nReps of the loops, make them 0 if you want to skip a routine and 1 if you want to include it in the procedure.

Hint 2

Once you’ve made sure that the nReps in cat and dog can be set by code you need to write an if statement that runs in the start routine.

Hint 3

Your if statement should be in a code component in the start routine. It should ensure that if a certain response is made - stored in key\_resp.keys = - then whatever you called the prperty in the nReps field should change. You should also add this in the tab of the code component called End routine

Answer

Ok first, you need to name nReps for the cat\_loop and the dog\_loop, let’s call them CatReps and DogReps respectively, then add a Code component to the start routine, in the End routine tab add the following code:

if key\_resp.keys == "d":   
 CatReps = 0  
 DogReps = 1  
  
if key\_resp.keys == "c":  
 CatReps = 1   
 DogReps = 0

1. Change the images, draw from a list in an excel document and do so randomly.

Hint 1

The first part of this hopefully shouildn’t be too tricky, get some new images from the internet, change the image path in the routine to link to the excel file that will have the name of the image file. If you’re getting stuck make sure you’ve instructed the image to set every repeat, insure you’ve included the file type extension correctly.

Hint 2

Once you’ve managed to read an image from a list and do so randomly, you’ll probably notice that the loop won’t exit till it’s gone through all images. To exit after one loop you’ll need to add some code to both the cat\_pic routine and the dog\_pic routine. Before you check the solution below try seeing if you can figure it out by using online resources.

Answer

Ok, first find at least 3 images on the internet of dogs and three of cats - save these to the 4.Branching folder. In the same folder, create a new Excel document for dogs and one for cats, you can call the Excel documents Dogs and Cats respectively. Each Excel document should have one column that should be called DogImages and CatImages in that column list you image file names and include the file type for example catpic1.jpeg. In the PsychoPy experiment load up each Excel document to the appropriate loop. in the dog\_pic routine and the cat\_pic routine select the image and change the Image property to $DogImages and $CatImages and set it to set every repeat. Finally, in order to exit the loop after one image is shown, add a code component to the routine. In the code component add some code to the End Routine tab this should be dog\_loop.finished=True for the dog loop and, cat\_loop.finished=True for the cat loop.

1. Add responses to the images can you add new routines to jump to? Maybe add a goodbye message before the experiment ends?

Hint

This is the same logic to the code you’ve already written - just make some minor amendments so it can jump to a final screen - you’re welcome to be creative here.

1. Can you set up something useful - could you modify the experiment to have a ‘press y to consent and continue’ or ’press n to refuse consent and exit?

Hint

Again - use the same logic that you used to get the experiment working - simpply change the letters in the argument and the content of the routines.

## Test yourself

**Question 1** | What is the name of the routine you need to put the code in for the branching to work?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2** | What is the name of the tab the code should be in for your branching to work?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Explain answer

The code needs to be able to effect what happens straight after input is made so it goes in the start routine where a response is inputted. However, it makes changes once the response has been given and so must go in the end routine tab.

# 5 | Blocks

First, download the [Blocks.zip](PsychoPy/5.Blocks.zip) folder and unpack it, then open the folder and open the ‘Blocks.psyexp’ PsychoPy file.

Up till now we have had a strong focus on ‘trials’ - that is, one instance of one condition that a participant typically generates one response for (complicated experiments may vary slightly). A ‘block’ of trials is usually the repetition of multiple trials. Within a block each trial may vary based on its condition and the only reason you would ‘block’ trials would be to give participants a break. Sometimes, when cognition might be affected by adjacent trials, it might be better to separate conditions across blocks - this is typically referred to as a ‘blocked’ condition or paradigm.

In this experiment we will have a simple trial with two conditions - we will then try to set up the experiment so that we vary those conditions randomly, within a block, and take breaks. Then we will try to set up the experiment so that there is one condition in each block.

This task is a perceptual discrimination task - whilst fixating your gaze on the fixation cross participants are asked to judge if lines on either side of the cross are the same length or different. Currently the experiment runs through instructions, two trials (one in the ‘same’ condition, the other in the ‘different’ condition) a break screen and then ends.

## What you’ll learn

* How to implement blocks.
* How to implement block designs and blocks for breaks.
* How to change the break message based on blocks.
* Become more comfortable with loops and code.

|  |
| --- |
| Caution |
| When attempting to make blocks a common mistake is to make separate trials with separate routines in them like the image below:    Instead use loops within loops to cause blocks - this means you can maintain trial consistency. See the below image: |

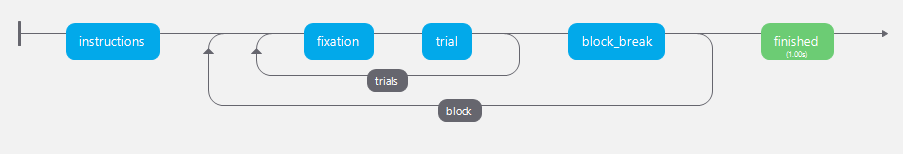
## Things to change

1. Add another block, so that you are presented with one trial from each condition then a break before another block of the same.

Hint

Add another loop around the trials loop that ends after the block\_break routine - call this loop block.

Answer

Your flow should look like this: 

1. Modify your experiment so that you present two trials from the ‘same’ condition in one block, and two trials from the ‘different’ condition in another.

Hint

You will need to modify the Excel documents and create new ones for this to work. You’ll need three files in total.

Answer

You will need to create three Excel documents, one for the same trials and one for the different trials. In a third document - call it blocks.xlsx, provide the names of the new Excel document in a column called conditions (remember to use .xlsx in the name). In the trials loop refernce the file names by entering $conditions. Finally, in the block loop load the file blocks.

1. For either block, format present a different message in the break for each block, for example ‘that was the first block, you have one more to go’ for the end of the first block but something different for the last block.

Hint 1

You will need to add some code for this. Add a code component to the block\_break routine. Check back to the [feedback](#simon-feedback) task and look at how you defined a message using code

Hint 2

You’ll need to define a block counter this should equal to zero when the experiment starts but add one as each block passes.

Answer

Add a code component to the block\_break routine. In the Before Experiment tab and add the following code.

# define a block counter that will start at zero.  
block\_count = 0

Still in the the block\_break routine, select the text\_3 routine - delete the words in the Text field and add a variable, we’ll call it $block\_msg. Also, change the properties of the Text field so that it shows set every repeat.

Then in the Begin Routine tab add the following.

#add one to the block counter at the beginning of the routine.   
block\_count = block\_count + 1;  
  
#add an if function that writes a messages based on the block.   
if block\_count == 1:  
 block\_msg = 'That is one block complete, you have one more to go. \n \n Press space when you are ready to start'  
   
elif block\_count == 2:  
 block\_msg = 'Great - the experiment is over. \n \n Press space to end the experiment.'

Your block messaging should now work!

## Test yourself

**Question 1** | When coding a message to be displayed to participants, as in this experiment, what do you type to force a new line in the text?

* 1. \n
  2. <
  3. p

**Question 2** | What’s the name of the component where reaction times to same/different jusdgments are stored? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer

key\_resp\_2

**Question 3** | Would the storage of RTs, accuracy or any participant data change as a function of which block is running?

* 1. Yes
  2. No

Explain

This is the advantage of this method of creating blocks - because routines and components are identical - it’s easier to organise and analyse the data.

# Erikson Flanker Task

This task was initially developed by Eriksen & Eriksen (1974) and is aimed at quantifying response inhibition. Reaction time and accuracy are said to be dependent upon a participant’s ability to inhibit irrelevant information.  
You will need to build a behavioural flanker task using PsychoPy that conform to the requirements outlined below and allow you to measure reaction and accuracy for each condition.

## Design

This is a simple ‘flat’ design with one factor – Congruency, and three levels:

* Congruent – where the central stimuli are the same as the distractor stimuli.
* Incongruent – where the central stimuli are different from the distractor stimuli.
* Neutral - where the central stimuli are different from the distractor stimuli but are not expected to interfere with processing.

\* You should include more factors to change the design to test your hypothesis; you must explain your choices in the summary of the experiment.

## Experimental requirements

Your experiment must include the following:

* A brief information and consent sheet.
* At least 5 practice trials where feedback is given to the participants based on their performance.
* Feedback in practice trials should be – correct/incorrect/no-response, too slow.
* 20 trials in each condition. \* Trials, across the three conditions, should be presented in a random order

## Trial requirements:

* The interval between trials (also known as the inter-trial-interval: ITI) should be filled with a fixation cross – the length of time the fixation trial is on the screen should vary such that it’s offset is unpredictable.
* The target stimuli should be presented centrally.
* The distractor stimuli should be presented peripherally.

## Use your imagination

There are several aspects of the experiment that you can change freely; this means that you will be able to test your own specific hypothesis. Here is a list of somethings you can change but it isn’t comprehensive; if it isn’t specified above – you can change it.

* Nature of the stimuli: words, pictures, letters, symbols etc.
* Location of the stimuli: where peripheral distractors appear.
* Nature of the task: what aspect of the target stimuli are participants asked to respond to.

# Spatial Cuing Task

Allocation of attention to a location in space has classically been explored using a Posner et al. (1980) cueing paradigm. This task can, with small modifications, be used to explore either endogenous (voluntary/top-down) or exogenous (automatic/bottom-up) attentional mechanisms. The key dependant variable for this experiment is reaction time. Using different types of stimuli allows the research to explore questions about attentional resources for specific categories.

You will need to build a behavioural spatial cueing task using PsychoPy that conform to the requirements outlined below and allow you to measure reaction and accuracy for each condition.

## Design

Outlined here is a simple ‘flat’ design with one factor – Validity, that has two levels:

* Valid – where the target location is predicted by the cueing stimuli.
* Invalid – where the target location is predicted by the cueing stimuli.

You should include more factors to change the design to test your hypothesis; you must explain your choices in the summary of the experiment.

## Experimental requirements

Your experiment must include the following:

* An information and consent sheet.
* At least 5 practice trials where feedback is given to the participants based on their performance.
* Feedback in practice trials should be – correct/incorrect/no-response, too slow.
* 20 trials in each condition.
* Trials, across the three conditions, should be presented in a random order

## Trial requirements

* The interval between trials (also known as the inter-trial-interval: ITI) should be filled with a fixation cross – the length of time the fixation trial is on the screen should vary such that it’s offset is unpredictable.
* A fixation cross should remain on the screen throughout the trial so participants can focus their gaze.
* The interval between cue and target should vary such that the onset of the target is unpredictable.

## Use your imagination

There are several aspects of the experiment that you can change freely; this means that you will be able to test your own specific hypothesis. Here is a list of somethings you can change but it isn’t comprehensive; if it isn’t specified above – you can change it.

* Nature of the stimuli -> words, pictures, letters, symbols etc.
* Testing endogenous, exogenous attention or both.
* Using central or peripheral cues.

# Levels of Processing

The Levels of Processing Framework (Craik & Tulving, 1975) suggests that words are better encoded and hence remembered when they are processed more ‘deeply’. For the most part, ‘deep’ processing is associated with semantic processing whereas ‘shallow’ processing is associated with perceptual encoding of the stimuli. The key manipulation in this experiment is the instructions given to participants when they are looking at the to-be-remembered words (i.e., during encoding).

You will need to build a memory task using PsychoPy that conform to the requirements outlined below and allow you to measure correctly remembered items, correctly rejected items, incorrectly rejected items and falsely remembered items (from which you can calculate d’ see [here](https://dictionary.apa.org/d-prime) for information).

## Design

This again is a simple ‘flat’ design with two experimental conditions:

* Shallow encoding – the task given to the participant requires them to attend to perceptual features of the stimuli.
* Deep encoding – the task given to the participant requires them to attend to conceptual features of the stimuli.

## Experimental requirements

Your experiment must include the following:

* An information and consent sheet.
* 20 trials in each condition.
* Trials, across the conditions, should be presented in a random order.
* The encoding and recognition block should be separated by a distractor task.
* In the recognition block double the number of stimuli should be shown to the participants compared to the encoding block – 50% previously seen (old) and 50% unseen (new) stimuli.
* Stimuli sets should be counterbalanced across participants.

## Trial requirements

* The interval between trials (also known as the inter-trial-interval: ITI) should be filled with a fixation cross – the length of time the fixation trial is on the screen should vary such that it’s offset is unpredictable.

## Use your imagination

There are several aspects of the experiment that you can change freely; this means that you will be able to test your own specific hypothesis. Here is a list of somethings you can change but it isn’t comprehensive; if it isn’t specified above – you can change it.

* Nature of the stimuli -> words, pictures, letters, symbols etc.
* Nature of the task -> how will you define what shallow and deep processing is?
* Nature of retrieval -> you can choose to look at implicit or explicit memory based on how you measure retrieval.
* Attention check -> How do you know your participants were paying attention, what steps can you take to identify this.

# N-back task

The n-back task is a classical assessment of working memory capacity. Initially developed by Kirchner (1958), the task presents a continuous stream of stimuli, and the participant must identify when the same stimulus (or stimulus belonging to the same category) is presented *n* steps earlier in the sequence.

You will need to build a behavioural n-back task using PsychoPy that conform to the requirements outlined below and allow you to measure reaction and accuracy for each condition.

## Design

This again is a simple ‘flat’ design the number of experimental conditions you have can vary but you should have at least two:

* Low *n* – there should be a low number of steps between the identical stimuli.
* High *n* – there should be a high number of steps between the identical stimuli.

## Experimental requirements

Your experiment must include the following

* An information and consent sheet.
* 30 trials in each condition.
* A practice block where feedback is given to the participants based on their performance.
* Feedback in practice trials should be – correct/incorrect/no-response, too slow.

## Trial requirements

* The interval between trials (also known as the inter-trial-interval: ITI) should be filled with a fixation cross – the length of time the fixation trial is on the screen should vary such that it’s offset is unpredictable.

## Use your imagination

There are several aspects of the experiment that you can change freely and systematically; this means that you will be able to test your own specific hypothesis. Here is a list of somethings you can change but it isn’t comprehensive; if it isn’t specified above – you can change it.

* Nature of the stimuli -> words, pictures, letters, symbols etc.
* What participants are trying to identify is ‘the same’ –> colour, meaning, location, look.
* Number of blocks and *n*’s -> you can have just low and high, or more intervals.

# Mental rotation

This measures an individual’s capacity to represent an image and rotate it in their mind. The nature of the stimuli and the complexity of shapes is often found to cause a change in accuracy in reaction times of mental rotation. Typically, an image is presented on the screen and the participant has to chose which of four possible targets is the same as the cue image but rotated in space. Usually, individual differences are reported in mental rotation, but you should focus your experiment on within-subject manipulations. Although the first reported experimental protocol of mental rotation is decades old (Vandenberg & Kuse, 1978), the task is still used today.

You will need to build a behavioural mental rotation task using PsychoPy that conform to the requirements outlined below and allow you to measure reaction and accuracy for each condition.

## Design

This again is a simple ‘flat’ design the number of experimental conditions you have can vary but you should have at least one factor and 4 conditions:

* Orientation -> the correct answer should be rotated at four different orientations: 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°.

## Experimental requirements

Your experiment must include the following

* An information and consent sheet.
* 30 trials in each condition.
* A practice block where feedback is given to the participants based on their performance.
* Feedback in practice trials should be – correct/incorrect.

## Trial requirements

* The interval between trials (also known as the inter-trial-interval: ITI) should be filled with a fixation cross – the length of time the fixation trial is on the screen should vary such that it’s offset is unpredictable.
* The correct response should be one of four possible; three should be distractors.
* The cue, target and distractors should all be presented on the screen at the same time.

## Use your imagination

There are several aspects of the experiment that you can change freely; this means that you will be able to test your own specific hypothesis. Here is a list of somethings you can change but it isn’t comprehensive; if it isn’t specified above – you can change it.

* Nature of the stimuli -> pictures, letters, symbols, abstract shapes, etc.
* Similarity of target and distractors.

# Explain Your Experiment

**Submit final version with complete portfolio by - 15.04.24 10am**

**1200 word summary explanation of your experiment**

## Instructions

Based on your chosen experiment that you have built in PsychoPy, provide a 1200-word summary by answering the questions below. This summary should explain what design decisions you have made and why you made them – specifically what research question are you addressing with your design choices. Make sure you briefly review the available evidence that suggests that your task is underpinned by a specific neural region or network. Use the following subsections to write your summary:

* **Aims (~100 words).**
  + What are the overall research aims of your experiment? What do you hope to test and find out about cognition and/or the brain from your results.
* **Background & rationale (~500 words).**
  + This section should include references and provide a succinct summary of key findings in the field that have used similar experimental designs. It is important that you include here an overview of research that has linked brain structure and/or function to experiments similar to yours. Importantly, you should also provide some key theoretical rationale for your experiment.
* **Predictions (~100 words).**
  + Your predictions don’t have to be comprehensive but they should include critical hypotheses - what hypothesis is the key test of your theory?
* **Methods & design rationale (~500 words).**
  + Here you should outline the details of your experimental design and prcedure. It is important that you include a rationale for any decisions you made about the design structure and procedural set up. If, for example, you added another condition, or changed the nature of the stimuli systematically - explain here why you did this - what are these novel manipulations meant to test?

# How to Submit

|  |
| --- |
| Portfolio Deadline |
| **You should submit your portfolio and your experiment no later than April 15th 2024, 10am** |

## Written component

Your final portfolio accounts for 80% of your grade for this module. Your write up of your experiment should form part of your portfolio that should be submitted as one document on MyLearning [here](https://mdx.mrooms.net/mod/turnitintooltwo/view.php?id=2620188) (log in to MyLearning required)

## Experiment

As part of your portfolio you should also submit your experiment built in PsychoPy. To do so you should zip your folder ([help on how to zip a file](https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/how-to-zip-and-unzip-files/)) and upload your compressed folder to MyLearning [here](https://mdx.mrooms.net/mod/assign/view.php?id=2769426).

Your folder should include:  
- A PsychoPy experiment file  
- A spreadsheet for trials and blocks.  
- A readme file with a brief outline of the experiment.  
- Any stimuli needed for your experiment to run.

Your experiment should be standalone - the folder should contain everything needed to run the experiment (except an installation of PsychoPy)

# Resources

There are multiple sources of information that you should use to help you along your journey to designing building

## PsychoPy Specific

* [PsychoPy Experiment Recipe Book](https://workshops.psychopy.org/tutorials/index.html)
* [Susan Benear’s - Coding Outreach Group Summer Workshop](https://tu-coding-outreach-group.github.io/cog_summer_workshops_2021/psychopy/index.html)
* [PsychoPy Forum](https://discourse.psychopy.org) – use it, create an account, ask questions and help others.
* [Excellent introductory information from the University of Nottingham](https://psychology.nottingham.ac.uk/staff/lpzjd/psgy1001-21/psychopy-basics.html)
* [Peirce, J., Hirst, R., & MacAskill, M. (2022). Building experiments in PsychoPy. Sage.](https://mdx.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991003398741504781&context=L&vid=44MUN_INST:hendon&lang=en&search_scope=Hendon_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default&query=any,contains,psychopy&offset=0)
  + Available electronically from MDX library - sign in required.
* [Slides Jon & Alex’s lecture on PsychoPy](PsychoPy_Intro_lecture.pdf).

## Python Specific

* Download and install [Python](https://www.python.org/)
* [Introduction to Python online](https://www.python.org/about/gettingstarted/)
* [learnpython.org](https://www.learnpython.org/)
* [Lutz, M. (2013). Learning python: Powerful object-oriented programming. ” O’Reilly Media, Inc.”.](https://mdx.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma991003226261604781&context=L&vid=44MUN_INST:hendon&lang=en&search_scope=Hendon_CI&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default&query=any,contains,python&offset=0)
  + Available electronically from MDX library - sign in required.

## Broader Programing Resources

* [R](https://www.r-project.org/) and [RStudio](https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/)
  + R is a programming language commonly used in data science and statistics.
  + R studio is a desktop environment for using coding programs like R and Python.
* [PsyTeachR](https://psyteachr.github.io/) - is an amazing set of resources made freely available by the Psychology department at Glasgow University - highly recommended!

# References

Craik, F. I., & Tulving, E. (1975). Depth of processing and the retention of words in episodic memory. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, *104*(3), 268.

Eriksen, B. A., & Eriksen, C. W. (1974). Effects of noise letters upon the identification of a target letter in a nonsearch task. *Perception & Psychophysics*, *16*(1), 143–149.

Kirchner, W. K. (1958). Age differences in short-term retention of rapidly changing information. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, *55*(4), 352.

Posner, M. I., Snyder, C. R., & Davidson, B. J. (1980). Attention and the detection of signals. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, *109*(2), 160.

Vandenberg, S. G., & Kuse, A. R. (1978). Mental rotations, a group test of three-dimensional spatial visualization. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, *47*(2), 599–604.