

Big Data Approaches to Psychological Processes

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$$\overline{\partial a} \ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi) = \frac{(\xi - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left\{-\frac{(\xi - a)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right\}$$
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M\left(T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta)\right) \int_{\mathbb{R}_+}^{\xi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx$$
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+} T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+} T(x) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{f(x, \theta)}{f(x, \theta)} \right) f(x, \theta) dx$$



WHERE?

WHAT?

HOW?

WHO?

WHY?

WHEN?

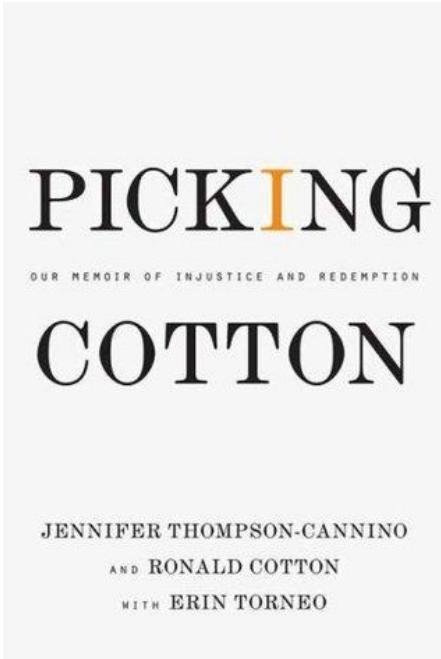


In 1984, Ronald Cotton was convicted for two counts of rape and two counts of burglary.

He was sentenced to life + 50 years.



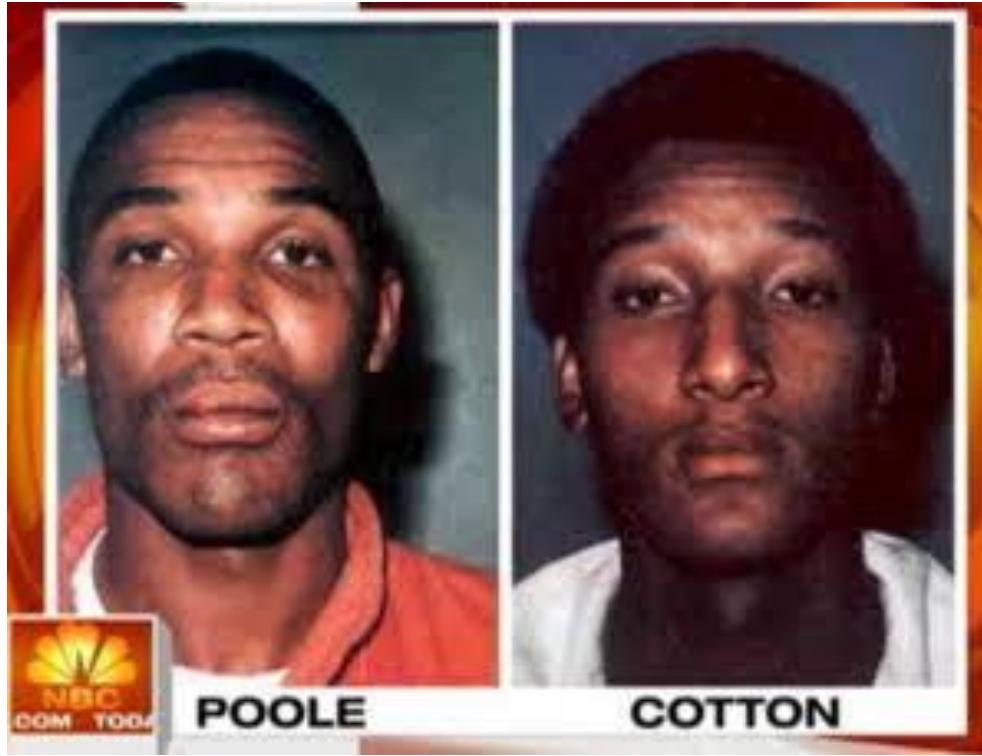
Cotton was exonerated in 1995, after spending over 10 years in prison when DNA evidence demonstrated it had been Bobby Poole who had committed the crimes.



His convictions were based on an eyewitness misidentification made by one of the victims, Jennifer Thompson-Cannino.



Misidentification occurred in a photo lineup and then in a physical line up



In a retrial in 1987, when presented with the real rapist (Bobby Poole) and Ronald Cotton, Thompson-Cannino chose Cotton again.

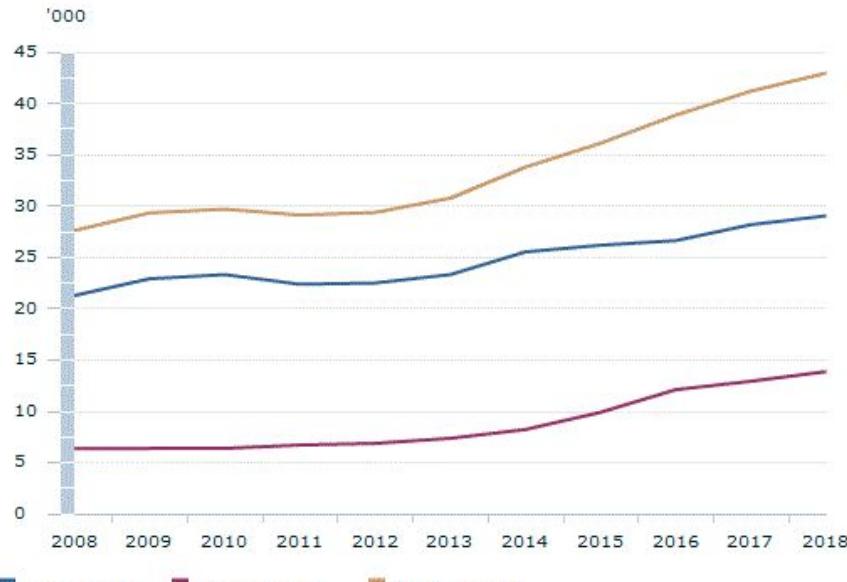


Captain Mike Gauldon, the detective in the case

Cotton also misremembered where he had been at the time of the crimes

His false alibi led jurors to the conclusion that he was lying

PRISONERS, Legal status, 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2018



The Innocence Project estimates that between 2% and 5% of prisoners have been falsely convicted.

In the United States, 2,298,300 people were incarcerated in 2016 (Prison Policy Initiative) suggesting over 100,000 people might be falsely imprisoned.

Australia had a prison population of 42,974 at 30 June 2018 (ABS), suggesting that over 2000 individuals may be serving time for crimes they did not commit.

[Save Chart Image](#)

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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How reliably can people remember where they have been?

What factors affect this memory?

What questions might the detective have asked to uncovered the false memory?

Can't use laboratory paradigms to answer these questions.

For 2 months collect

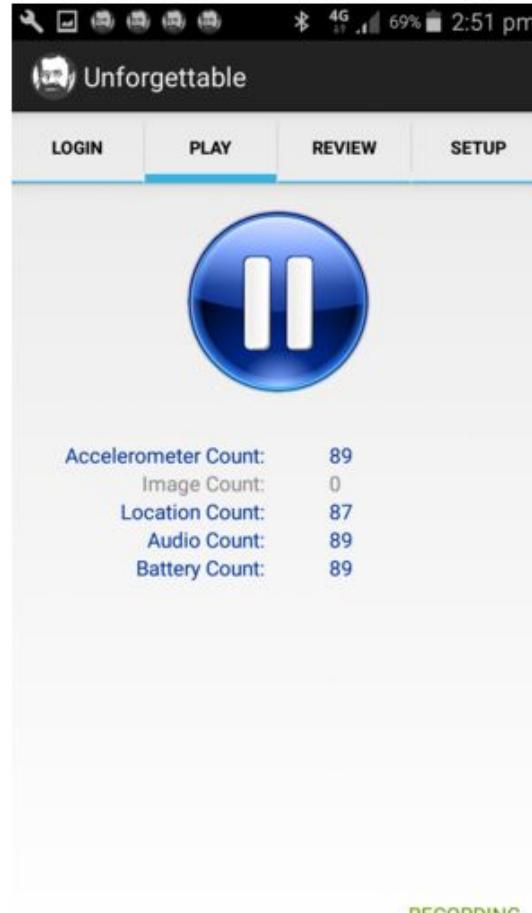
GPS coords every 10 minutes,
about 8640 pairs per subject

Accelerometry vectors 10 times a
second continuously, about 51M
data points per subject (then FFT)

Audio as 500 milliseconds of
MFCCs every 10 minutes

One week retention interval

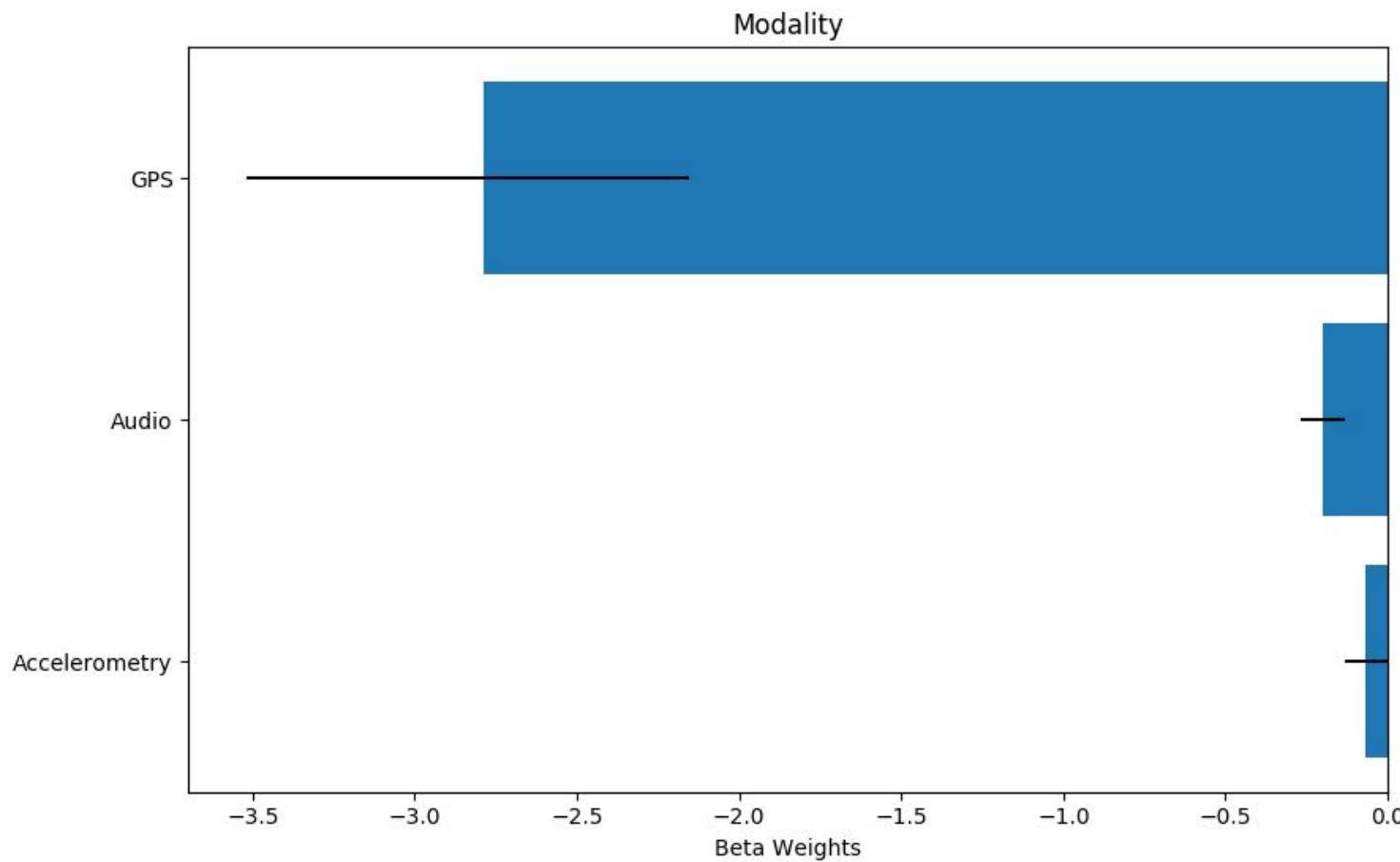
Then receive a memory test



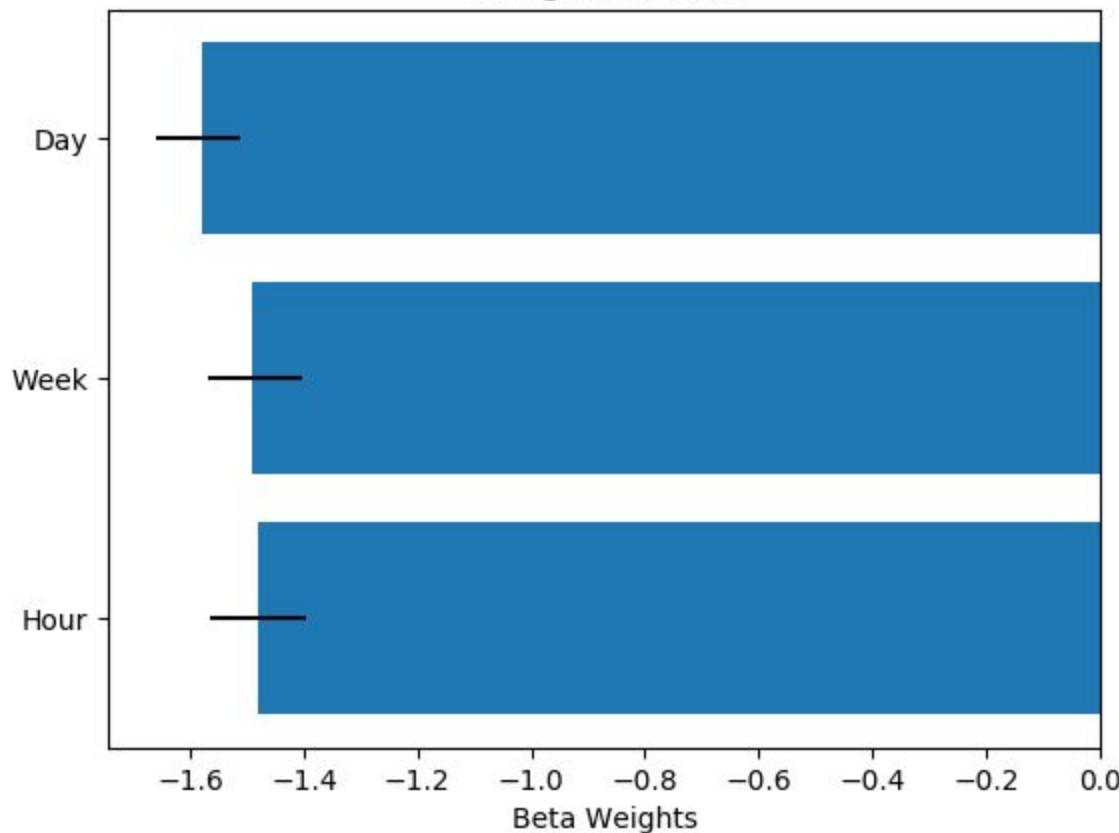


Google

Click marker (📍) where you were on Tuesday 2018-02-13 at 20:00



Categorical Time



Investigators should ask:

At what other times were you at this place?

Where were you the week before and after on this day?

Where were you the day before and after at this time?

But still need to determine if we have the right representations for the other modalities

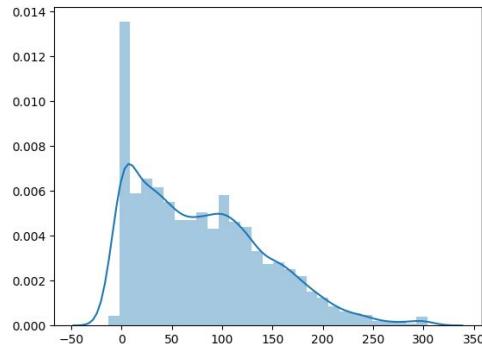
The impact of emotion on memory for WHERE



Low Arousal

Negative

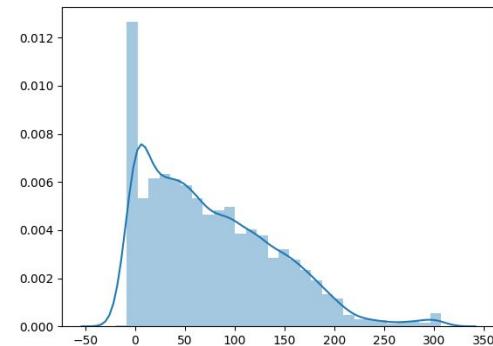
.007



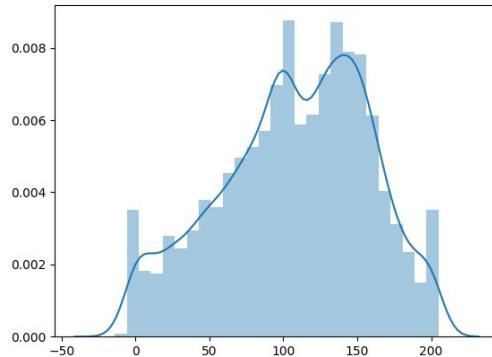
High Arousal

Positive

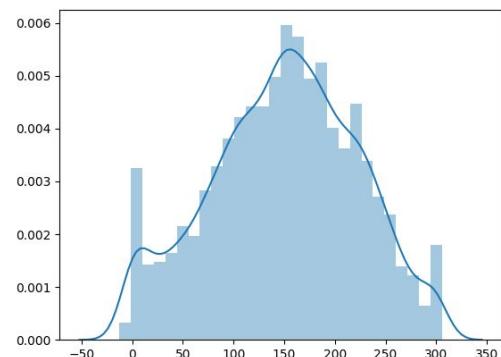
0.017

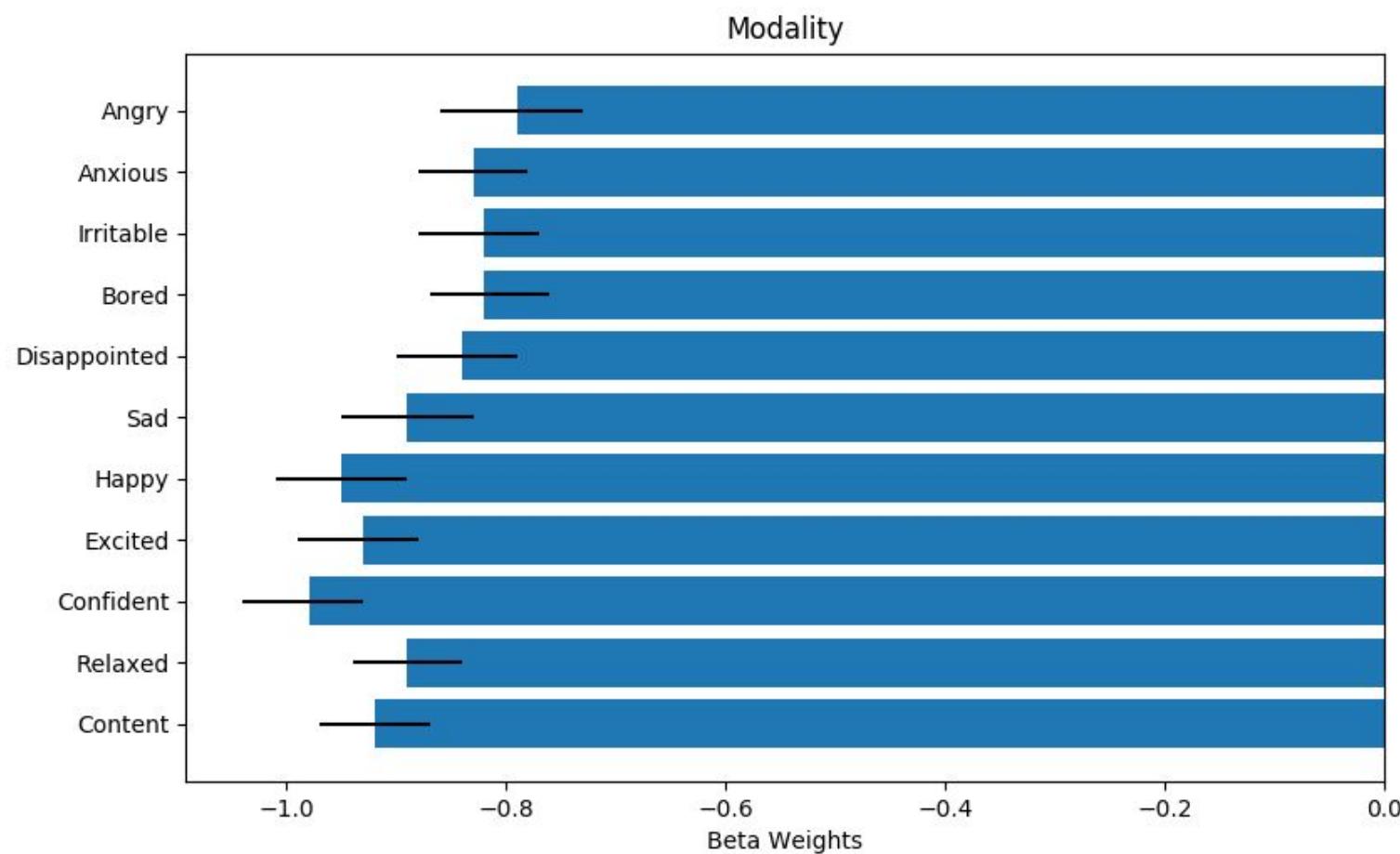


0.14*



-0.10*





WHERE?

WHAT?

HOW?

WHO?

WHY?

WHEN?



The Data



Each night participants:

Segment images into contexts (episodes)

Provide a description

Provide activity, place and people tags

2012.01.04/

[Return to Date Index](#)



Place Activity People Select context... ▾

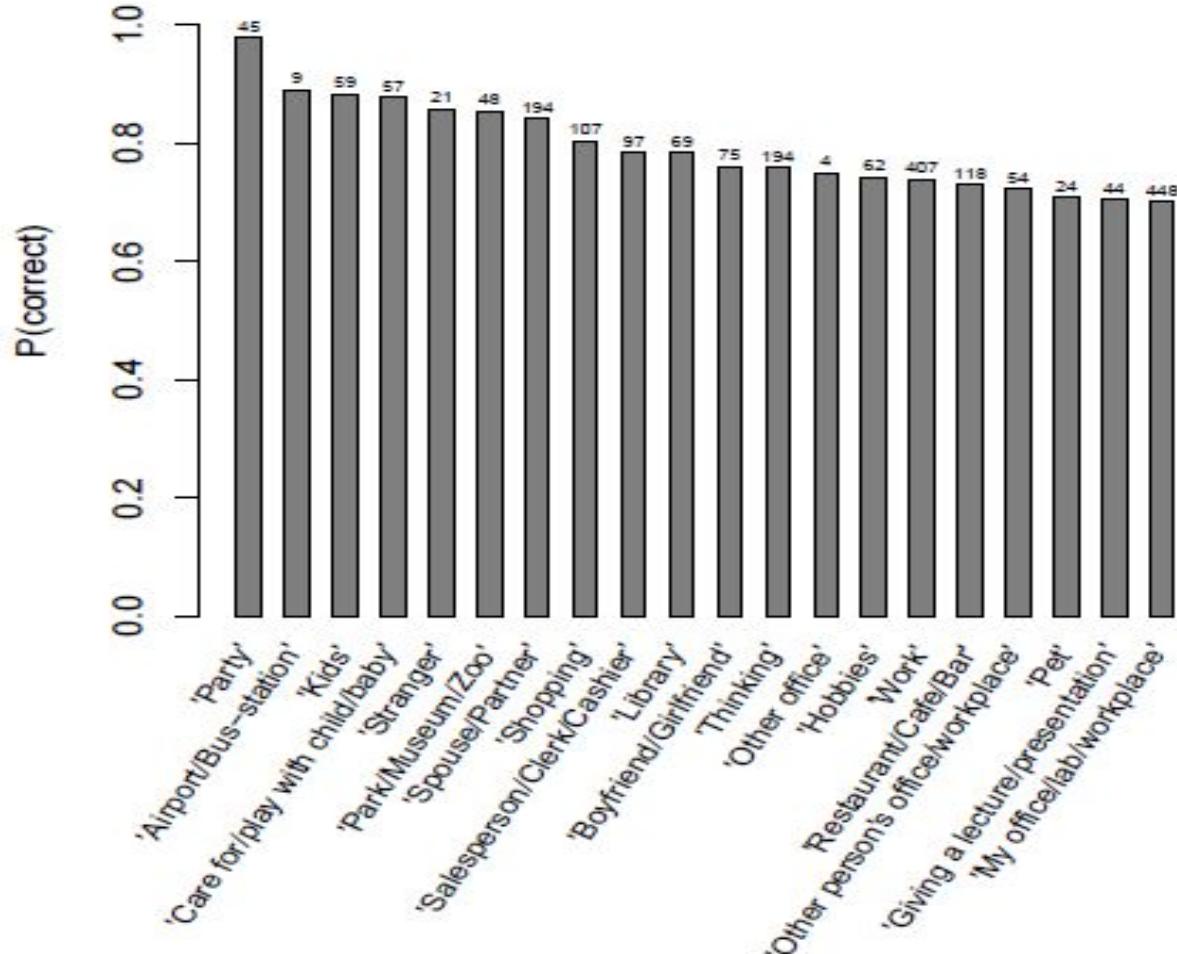
Home/apartment	Walk	Family	Add Context
Parents/siblings/relatives' home	Drive	Professor (of my classes)	Remove Context
Friend's home/apartment	Sit in a vehicle	Friends/Classmates	Get XLS
My office/lab/workplace	Talk/chat with other(s)	Work colleagues	

Title:
Walking to campus

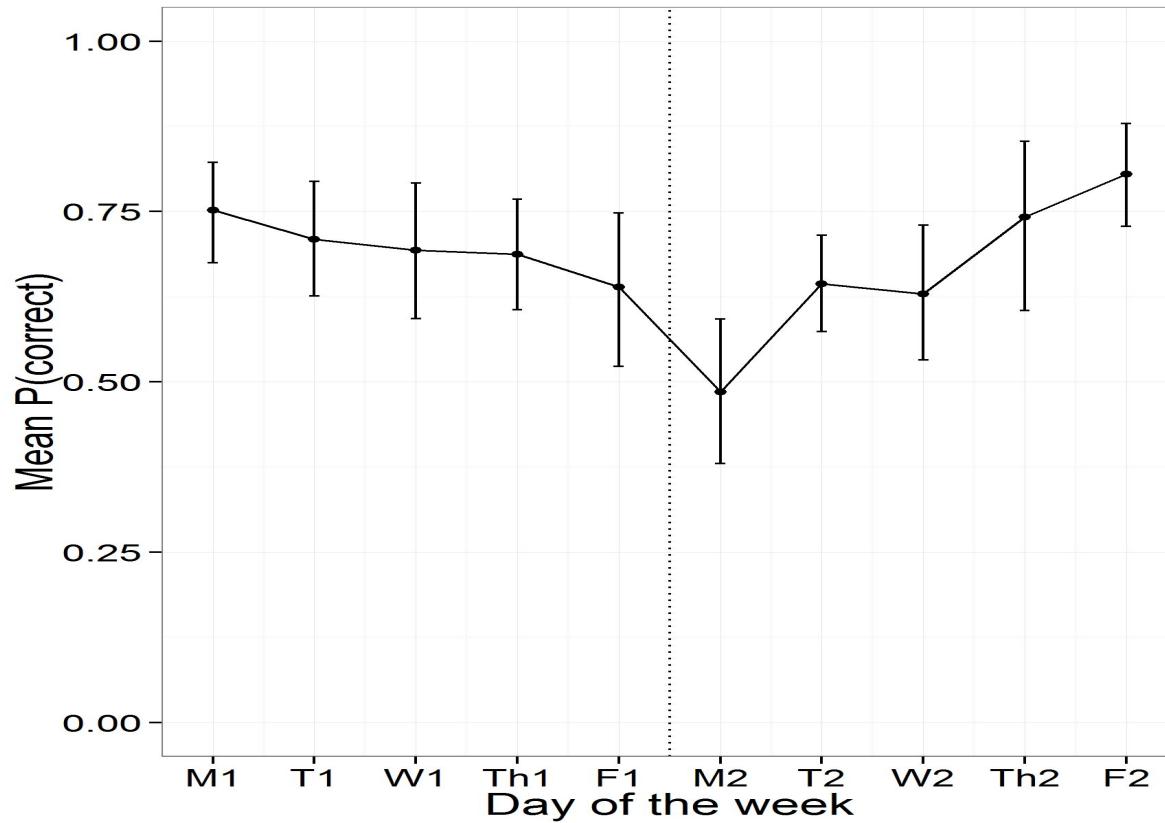
Description:
This is my usual 9am walk to the lab. I met Simon on the way and we chatted about serial position curves.



Did this happen last week or the week before?



Week Discrimination



WHERE?

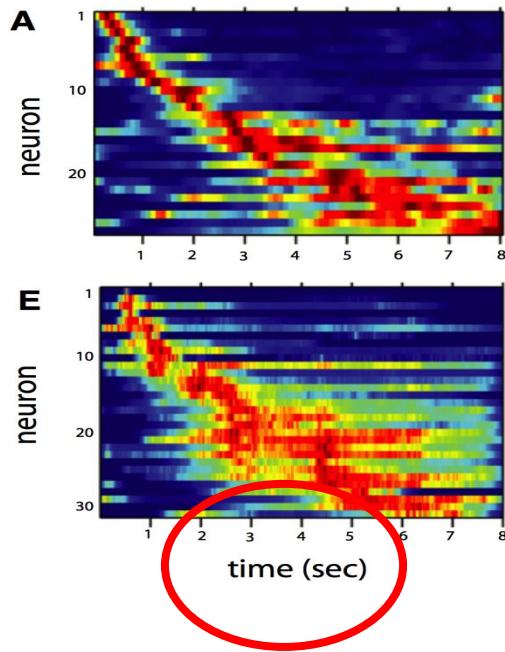
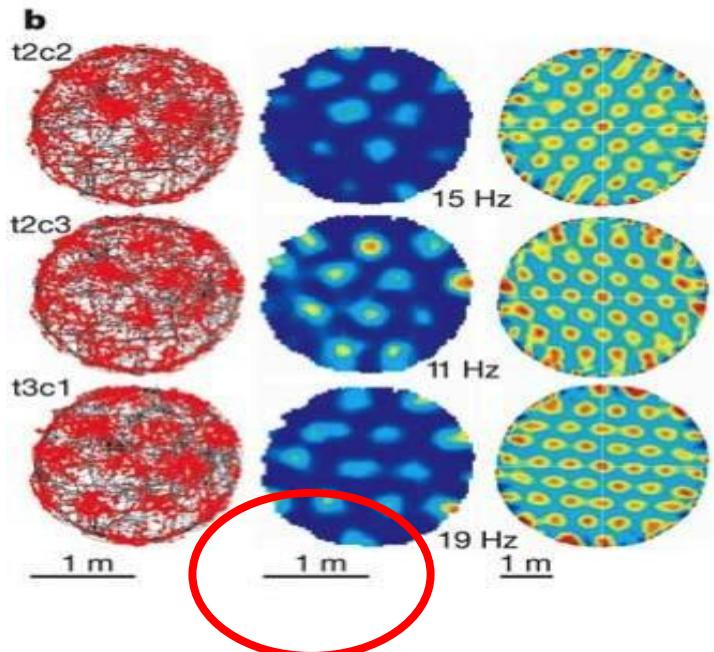
WHAT?

HOW?

WHO?

WHY?

WHEN?

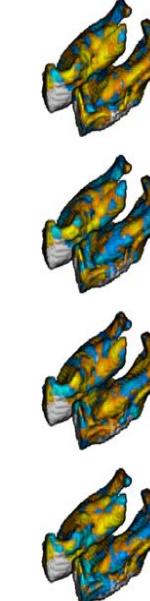




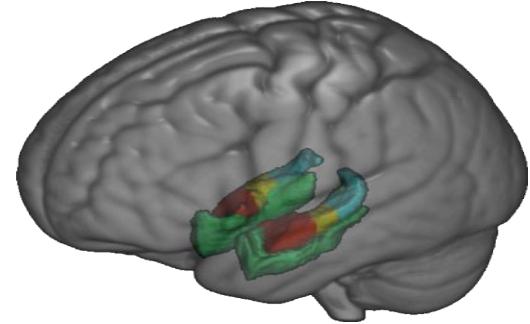
Experience Sampling
(2-4 weeks)



Reminiscence Task
in fMRI



Compare Patterns of Brain
Activity to Structure of the
World





8 s

Were you able to remember the event?

Yes No

3s

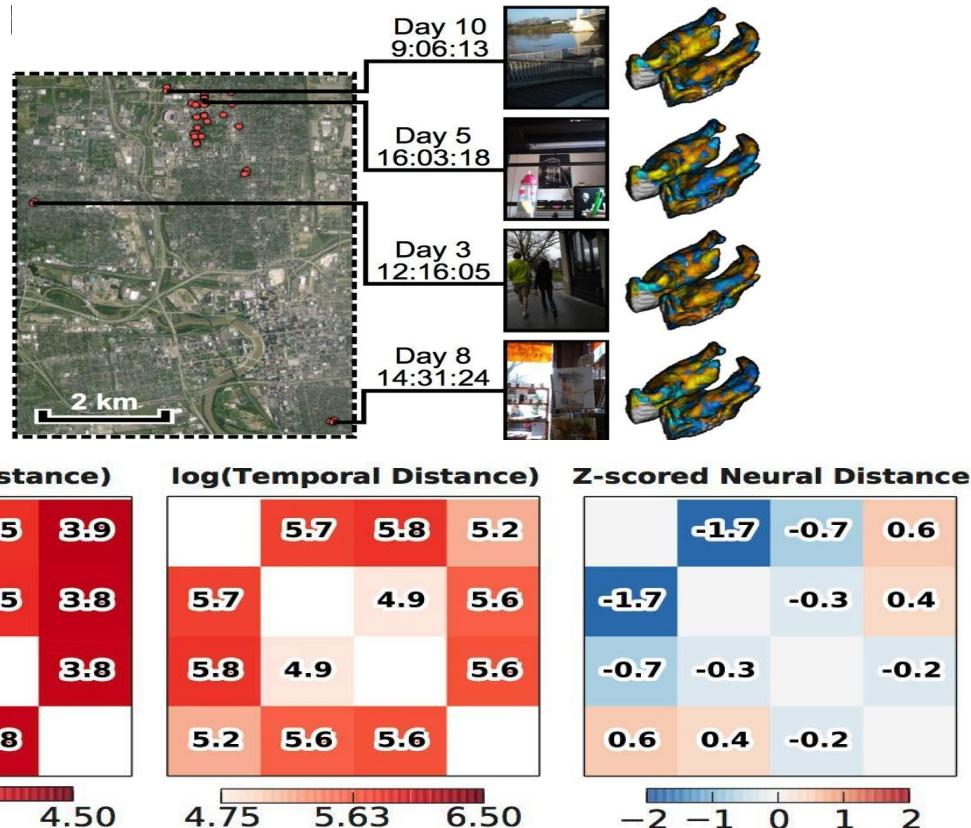
How vivid was your memory?

Lots of detail Very little detail

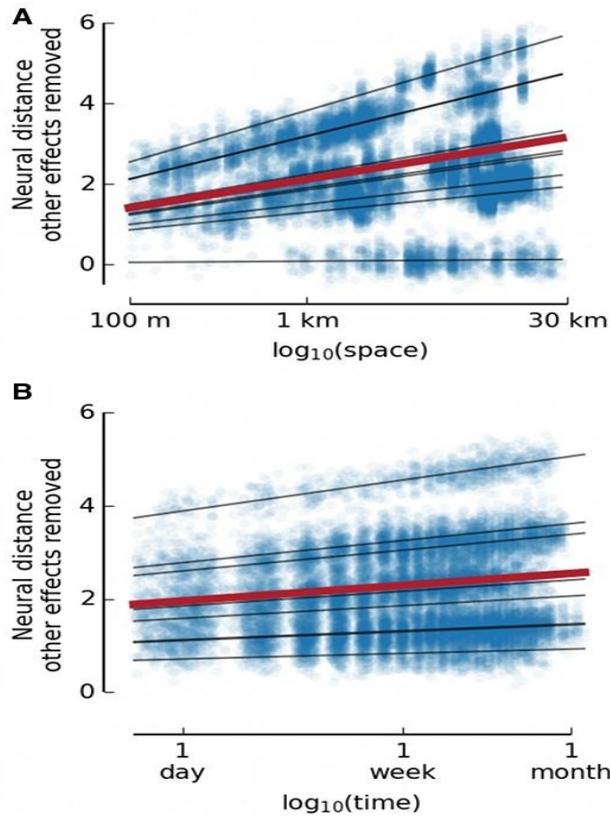
3s

4-10 s ITI

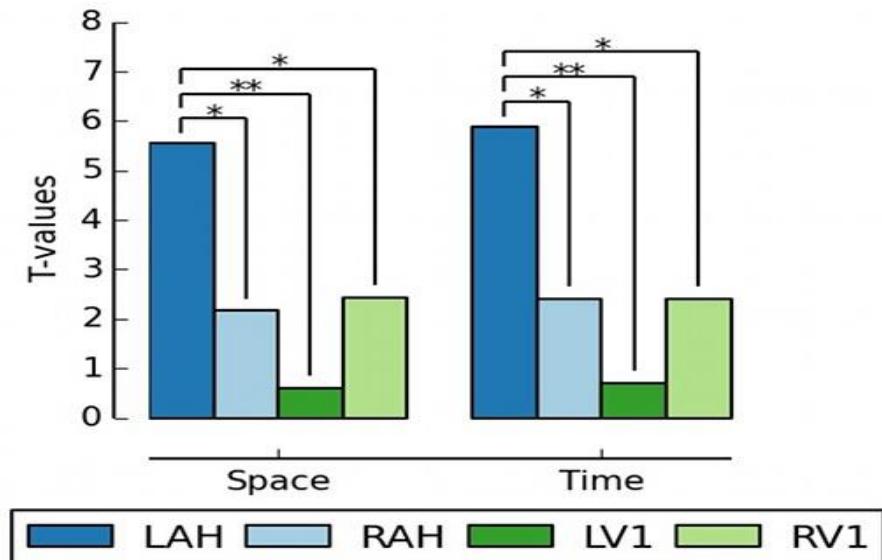
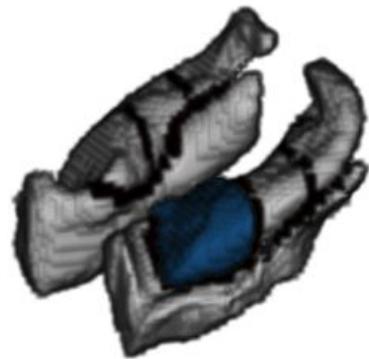
Representational Similarity Analysis (RSA)



Significant in Left Ant. Hippocampus



More than in other control regions



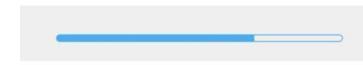
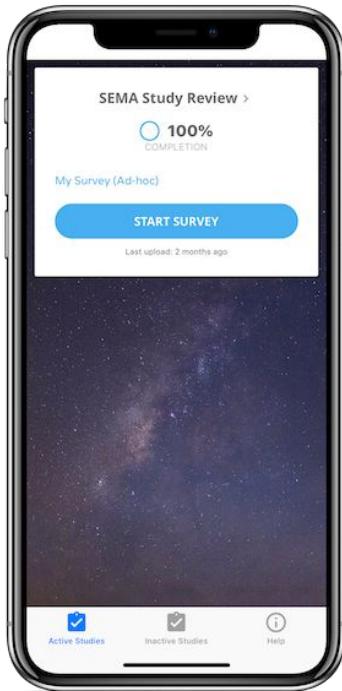
Epilepsy
Depression
Stigma
TIC
Bipolar
Anxiety
ADHD



IFTTT provides access to over 600 data streams



SEMA3



How anxious do you feel **right now?**

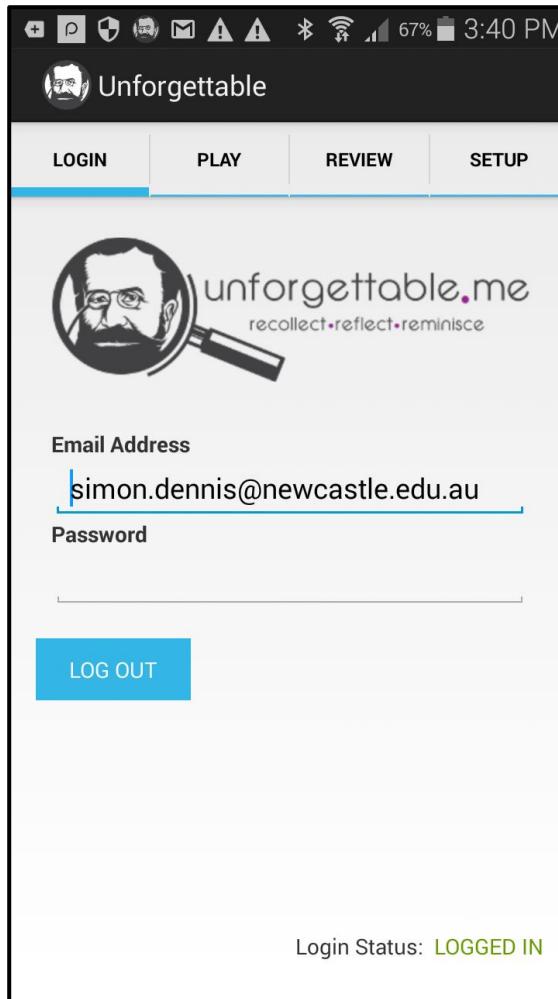
63

↓ 0 - Not at all



Very much - 100 ↑





Unforgettable App can collect GPS, accelerometry, obfuscated audio and images

Allows control over which streams are collected

Data is stored on phone to start with and can be deleted before it reaches our servers

The rate of data collection can be adjusted to optimize battery life

The screenshot shows a web-based search interface for 'unforgettable.me'. At the top left is the logo featuring a magnifying glass over a portrait of a man. The URL bar contains 'unforgettable.me'. Below it is a search bar with the query 'princeton'. A sidebar on the right has a menu icon.

10 of 75 results

Monday, May 16, 2016, 9am

Keywords: Monday, May, 2016, Morning, Cloudy, autumn, waxing gibbous, voice ↗
Accelerometry Count: 14
Audio Processed Count: 14
Location Count: 6
Address: Ring Rd, Callaghan NSW 2308, Australia
name: Ring Road
Searches: yaara princeton, paul henman university of queensland, moon age: 9.44753786162
moon illumination: 0.71267298797
Temperature: 17.04
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Wednesday, May 04, 2016, 10am

Keywords: Wednesday, May, 2016, Morning, Overcast, spring, lodging, point_of_interest, establishment, waning crescent ↗
Accelerometry Count: 13
Audio Processed Count: 13
Location Count: 7
Address: 4385 US 1 South, Princeton, NJ 08540, United States
name: Hampton Inn Princeton
Searches: context and episodic memory symposium, moon age: 26.9405342401
moon illumination: 0.0740209052294
Temperature: 10.32
Weather: Overcast

Wednesday, May 04, 2016, 9am

Participants receive:

Search tools that allow them to recollect events from their lives

Visualization tools that allow them to reflect on patterns in their lives

Compensation for leasing their data to researchers

2675
users

4 years

1.25 TB

1.3M
events

416K app
events

321K
emails

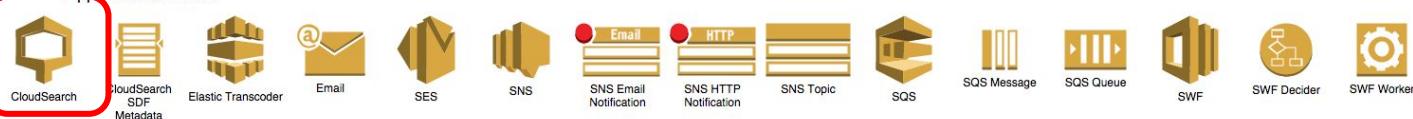
124K
SMSs

53K
phone
calls

30K
calendar
events

Data Marketplace (November 2019)

Application Services

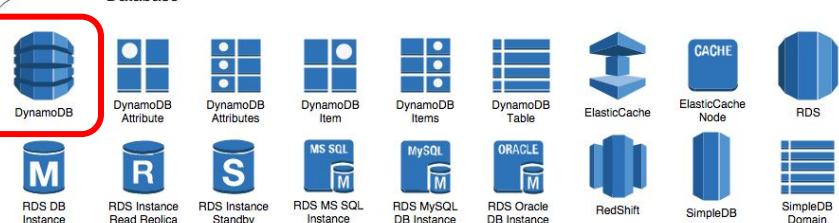


Compute and Networking



Amazon
Lambda

Database



On-Demand Workforce



Deployment and Management





87 million Facebook profiles taken

Used to influence the US presidential election??



Alexandr Kogan is a social psychologist who studies personality
Research associate at Cambridge University
“This is your digital life” app tested the big five
About 270,000 people used the app

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a dark grey or black myki card. The card features the letters 'PT' in white and orange at the top right, followed by a stylized orange arrow pointing upwards and to the right. Below this is a large, faint, light-grey geometric network graphic. Along the bottom edge of the card, the word 'myki' is written in a yellow, sans-serif font, with three small circular icons next to it: a bus, a train, and a car. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a station platform with a train.

In mid 2018, Public Transport Victoria (PTV) released 15 million de-identified myki records

Re-identification

Within three months researchers at the University of Melbourne had been able to identify themselves in the data, a co-traveller and a member of parliament.

<https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/two-data-points-enough-to-spot-you-in-open-transport-records>

Most people in the dataset are identifiable from just a handful of touch on or touch off events.

The Private Language

Current data analysis languages such as R or python have not been designed to be privacy preserving.

We have developed a new open source language called Private that allows researchers to analyse data without having access to it. They can't see it and they can't copy it.

But they can write programs to analyse the data.

All results are checked computationally to determine the privacy risk before release.



General Data Protection Regulation

Breach Notification

Right to Access

Right to be Forgotten

Data Portability

Privacy by Design

Data Officers



Tanya Preminger

Thanks to

Ben Stone
Jihun Hamm
Mikhail Belkin
Vishnu Sreekumar
Per Sederberg
Troy Smith
Dylan Neilson
Hyungwook Yim
Paul Garrett
Nathan Evans
Michael Diamond



Grant number FA9550-09-1-0614



Students & Volunteers

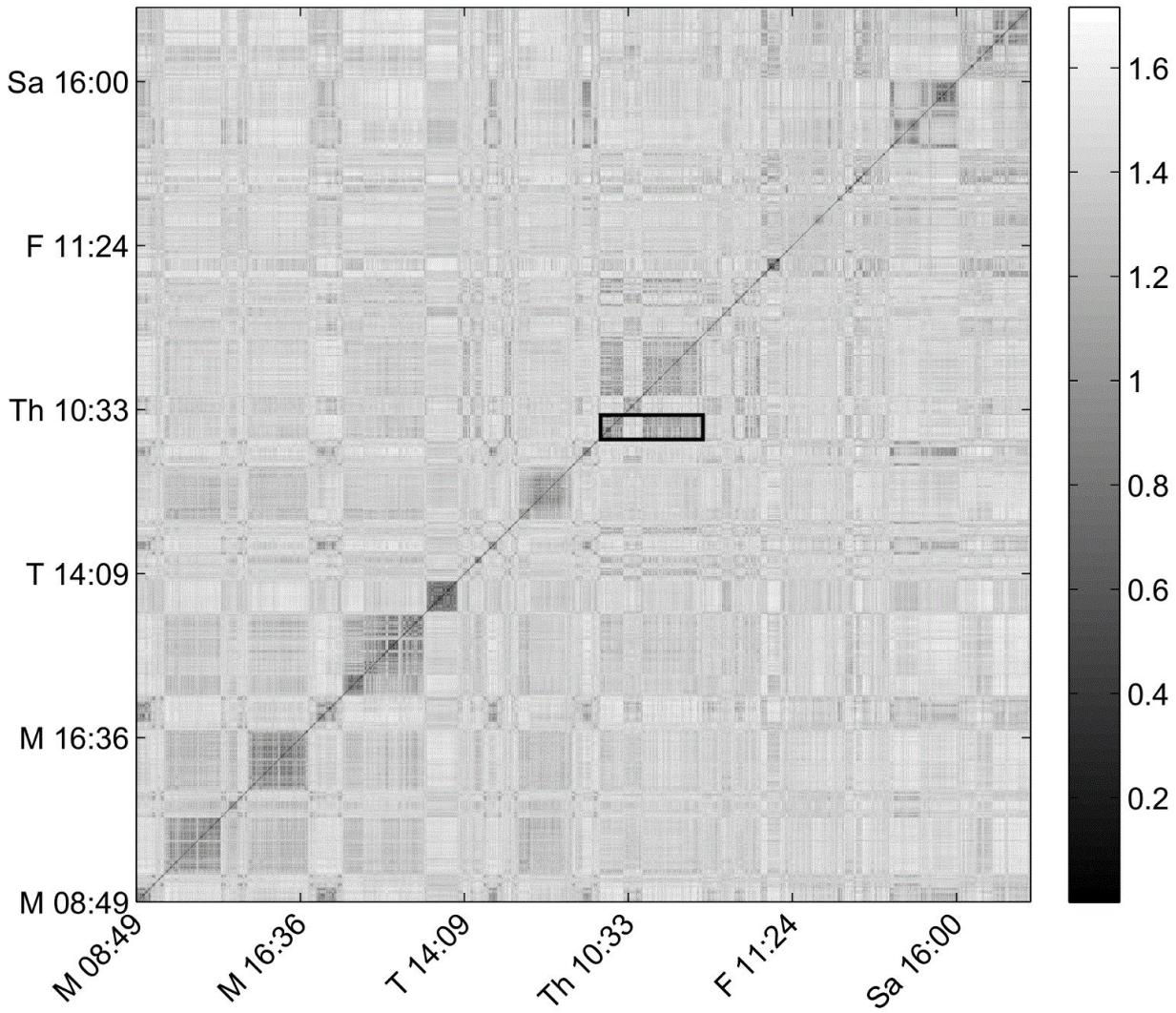
Corrine McGann
Gabrielle Matthews
Kay Chan
Samuel Collison
Mhairi Gray
Anita Gray
Megan Baker
Viviana Pinzon Morales

Rachael Vince
Alison Rasmussen
Ruby Walker
Adelaide McKenzie
Elizabeth Laliberte
Courtney O'Brien

The nature of context

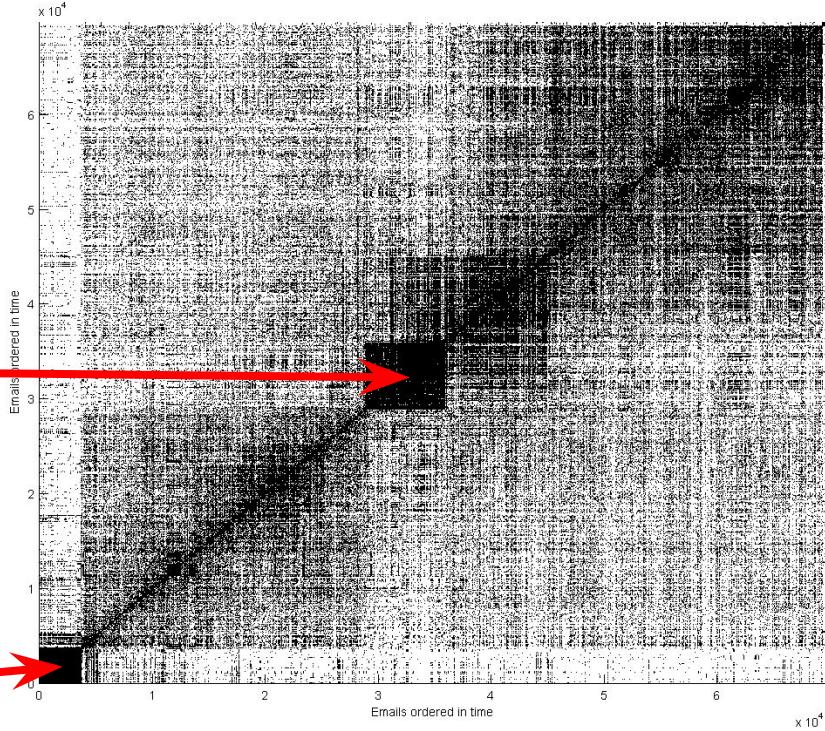
Sreekumar, V., Dennis, S., Doxas, I., Zhuang, Y., & Belkin, M. (2014). The geometry and dynamics of lifelogs: discovering the organizational principles of human experience. *PLoS one*, 9(5), e97166.

Sreekumar, V., Dennis, S., & Doxas, I. (2017). The episodic nature of experience: a dynamical systems analysis. *Cognitive Science*, 41(5), 1377-1393.

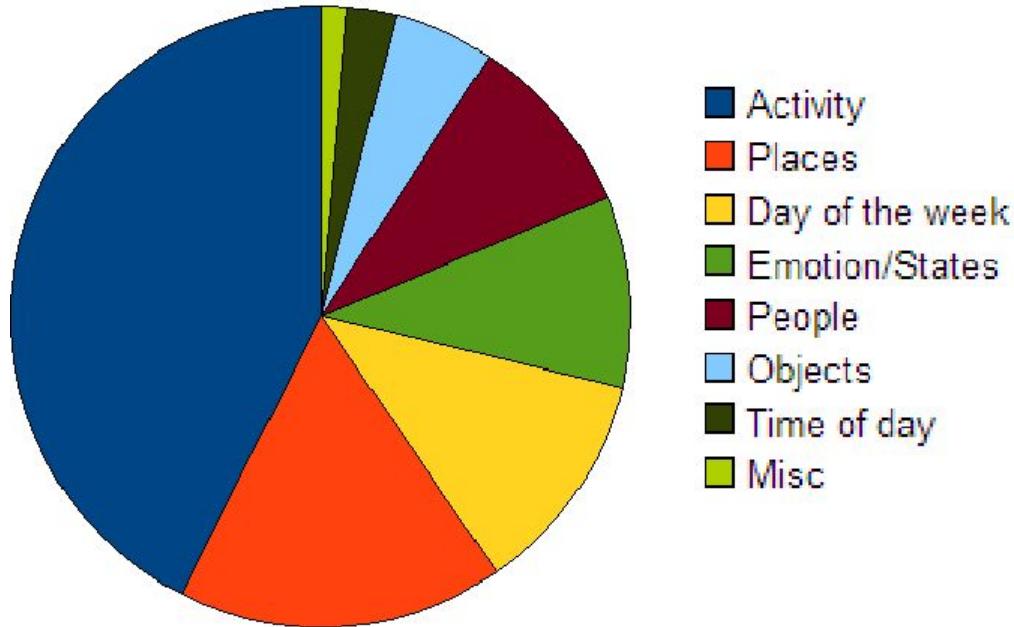


Director of the
Cognitive
Science
Centre

University of
Adelaide



Recurrence plot of 30823 SD emails from 2007 to 2012



In lab, we manipulate place and time
But activity seems to dominate

Mon
W1

Tues W1

Wed W1

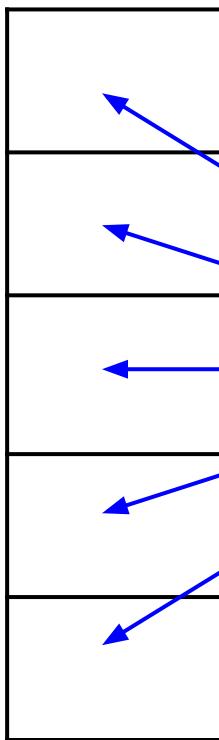
9 am

10 am

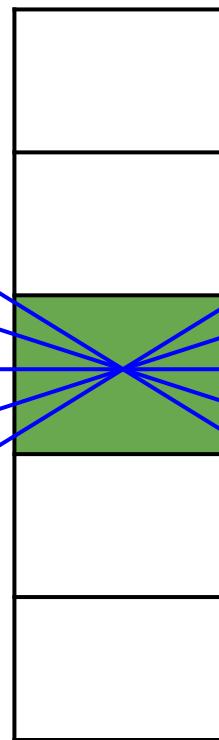
11 am

12 noon

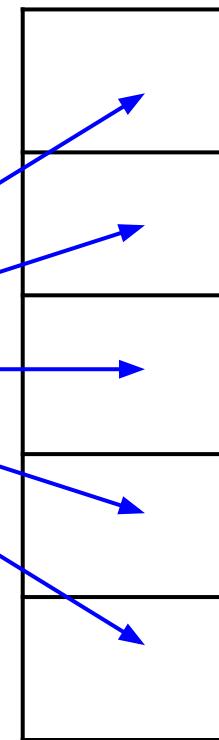
1 pm



min d



0



min d

...

