

WM_pymc3_model

October 10, 2021

1 Hierarchical model of duration reproduction under cognitive load

```
[ ]: ###
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import pymc3 as pm
#!pip install arviz
import arviz as az
import os
import datetime as dt
print('Last Updated On: ', dt.datetime.now())
```

Last Updated On: 2021-10-10 10:29:06.189176

1.1 Import raw files

There are four experiments stored in 4 csv files in subfolder data.

```
[ ]: # %% read raw data
cwd = os.getcwd()
raw = [pd.read_csv(cwd+'../data/Exp' + str(x) + '.csv') for x in range(1,5)]
raw[1].describe()
```

```
[ ]:
```

	WMSize	ShortLong	DurLevel	TPresent	NT \
count	5760.000000	5760.0	5760.000000	5760.000000	5760.000000
mean	3.000000	1.0	3.000000	1.500000	180.50000
std	1.633135	0.0	1.414336	0.500043	103.93167
min	1.000000	1.0	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000
25%	1.000000	1.0	2.000000	1.000000	90.75000
50%	3.000000	1.0	3.000000	1.500000	180.50000
75%	5.000000	1.0	4.000000	2.000000	270.25000
max	5.000000	1.0	5.000000	2.000000	360.00000

	NSub	curDur	repDur	WMRP	valid \
--	------	--------	--------	------	---------

count	5760.000000	5760.000000	5760.000000	5760.000000	5760.000000
mean	8.500000	1.100000	1.043487	1.501562	0.995139
std	4.610172	0.424301	0.366769	0.500041	0.069558
min	1.000000	0.500000	0.021941	1.000000	0.000000
25%	4.750000	0.800000	0.790022	1.000000	1.000000
50%	8.500000	1.100000	1.013977	2.000000	1.000000
75%	12.250000	1.400000	1.269794	2.000000	1.000000
max	16.000000	1.700000	3.893956	2.000000	1.000000

	stdRepDur
count	5760.000000
mean	0.276324
std	0.106302
min	0.089569
25%	0.210917
50%	0.251763
75%	0.317479
max	0.759867

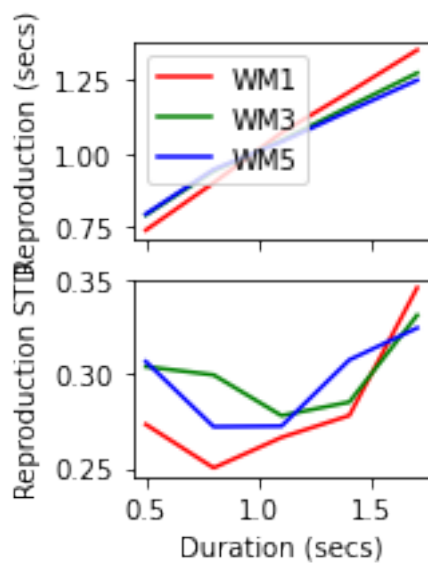
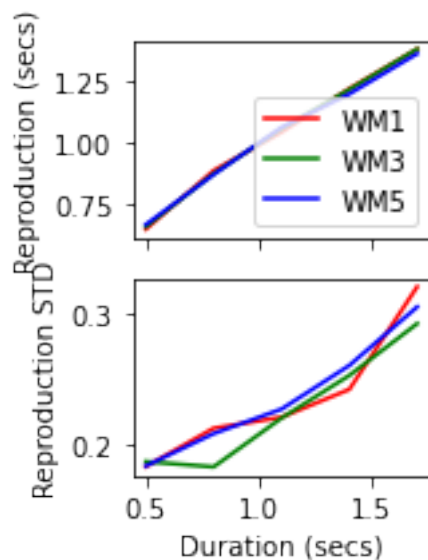
1.2 Quickly visualize the mean data

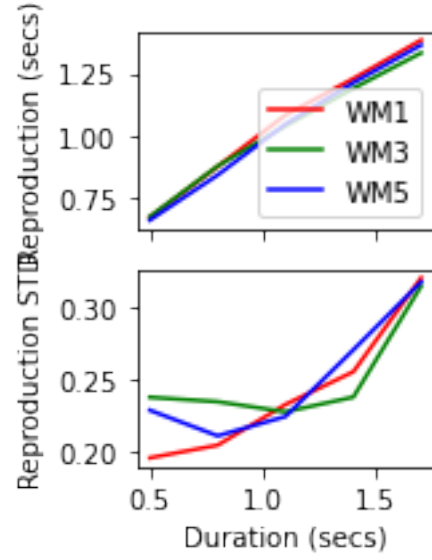
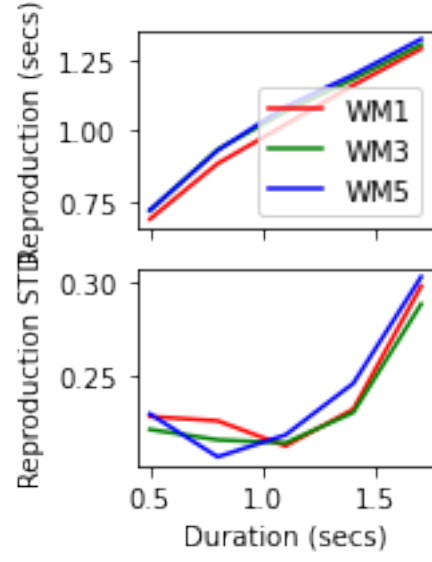
```
[ ]: %matplotlib inline
def getMeans(dat, withFigure = False):
    dat = dat.query("valid == 1 & repDur > 0.25 & repDur < 3.4")
    mdat = dat.groupby(['WMSize', 'curDur']).agg(
        {'repDur': ['mean', 'std'] }).reset_index()
    #dat.pivot_table('repDur', 'curDur', 'WMSize').plot()
    # check the log distribution
    #dat.repDur.plot.hist(bins = 50)
    #plt.figure()
    #log_rep = np.log(dat.repDur)
    #log_rep.plot.hist(bins = 50)
    #
    #dat.query('curDur == 1.1').repDur.plot.hist(bins = 50)
    if withFigure:
        colors = 'rgb'
        fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, sharex = True, figsize = (2,3))
        for m in range(3):
            cur = mdat[mdat.WMSize == 1 + 2*m]
            axs[0].plot(cur.curDur, cur.repDur['mean'], colors[m])
            axs[1].plot(cur.curDur, cur.repDur['std'], colors[m])
        axs[0].legend(['WM1', "WM3", "WM5"])
        axs[0].set_ylabel('Reproduction (secs)')
        axs[1].set_ylabel('Reproduction STD')
        axs[1].set_xlabel('Duration (secs)')
        plt.show(fig)
```

```
return mdat, fig
```

Experiment 1 Mean reproduction and standard deviation.

```
[ ]: mdat = [getMeans(row[i], withFigure = True) for i in range(0,4)]
```





1.3 Model Framework

1. Sensory measure

$$S = \ln(D) + \epsilon$$

where $S \sim N(\mu_s, \sigma_s^2)$

Influence of cognitive load M :

$$\mu_{wm} = \ln(D) - k_s \cdot M$$

$$\sigma_{wm}^2 = \sigma_s^2 + l_s \cdot M$$

2. Memory mixing

$$\mu_{post} = w_p \mu_p + (1 - w_p) \mu_{wm}$$

$$w_p = \frac{1/\sigma_p^2}{1/\sigma_p^2 + 1/\sigma_{wm}^2}$$

3. Duration Reproduction

$$\mu_r = e^{\mu_{post} + k_r M + \sigma_{post}^2}$$

$$\sigma_r^2 = |e^{\sigma_{post}^2 - 1}| \cdot e^{2(\mu_{post} + k_r M) + \sigma_{post}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{obs}^2 = \sigma_r^2 + \sigma_0^2 / D$$

For partial pooling, we need to store parameters for individual participants. So it is convenient to use `NSub` if it is continuous. So first we check this. In four experiments, it seems they are all tagged as 1 to 16.

```
[ ]: [raw[i].NSub.unique() for i in range(0,4)]

[ ]: [array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]),
      array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]),
      array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]),
      array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16])]
```

1.4 Constrains on hierachical models.

Given that the first experiment, working memory load is after duration task, so we constrain this with no memory influence on the production and reproduction phases. That is, k_s, l_s, k_r all set to 0.

Experiment 2 manipulated the cognitive load in the production phase, so k_r sets to 0.

Experiment 3 manipulated the cognitive load in the reproduction phase, so k_s, l_s set to 0.

To implement such constrains, we use variable `constrain` with three elements to control. For example, Experiment 1 will be `constrain = [0,0,0]`.

```
[ ]: # set global constrain and dat before define models.
constrain = [0,0,0]
dat = raw[0]
```

```
[ ]: # %% partial pooling model)

def findMAP(dat, constrain):
    #prepare data
    dat = dat.query("valid == 1 & repDur > 0.25 & repDur < 3.4")
    subid = dat.NSub - 1 # starting from index 0
    nsub = len(dat.NSub.unique()) # number of subject
    wm_idx = np.intc((dat.WMSize.values-1)/2)
    durs = dat.curDur.to_numpy()
    repDur = dat.repDur
    lnDur = np.log(durs)
    # niter = 1000
    # define model
    with pm.Model() as model:
        # sensory measurement
        sig_s = pm.HalfNormal('sig_s',1., shape = nsub) # noise of the sensory_
        ↳measurement
        if constrain[0] == 1:
            k_s = pm.HalfNormal('k_s',1, shape = nsub) # working memory coeff.
            ↳on ticks
        else:
            k_s = np.zeros(nsub)
        if constrain[1] == 1:
            l_s = pm.HalfNormal('l_s',1, shape = nsub) # working memory impacts
            ↳on variance
        else:
            l_s = np.zeros(nsub)
        # sensory measurement with log encoding + ticks loss by memory task
        D_s = lnDur - k_s[subid] * wm_idx
        sig_sm = sig_s[subid] + l_s[subid] * wm_idx # variance influenced by
        ↳memory tasks
        # prior (internal log encoding)
        mu_p = pm.Normal('mu_p', 0, sigma = 1, shape = nsub) # in log space
        sig_p = pm.HalfNormal('sig_p', 1, shape = nsub) # in log-space

        if constrain[2] == 1:
            k_r = pm.HalfNormal('k_r', 1, shape = nsub) # working memory
            ↳influence on reproduction
        else:
            k_r = np.zeros(nsub)
        sig_n = pm.HalfNormal('sig_n', 1., shape = nsub) #pm.Bound( pm.
        ↳HalfNormal, lower = 0.15)('sig_n', 5.) # constant decision /motor noise
        # integration
```

```

w_p = sig_sm*sig_sm / (sig_p[subid]*sig_p[subid] + sig_sm*sig_sm)
u_x = (1-w_p)*D_s + w_p * mu_p[subid]
sig_x2 = sig_sm*sig_sm*sig_p[subid]*sig_p[subid]/(sig_sm*sig_sm +
↪sig_p[subid]*sig_p[subid])

# reproduction
# reproduced duration
u_r = np.exp(u_x + k_r[subid] * wm_idx + sig_x2/2) # reproduced duration
↪with corrupted from memory task
#reproduced sigmas
sig_r = np.sqrt((np.exp(sig_x2)-1)*np.exp(2*(u_x + k_r[subid] * wm_idx)
↪+sig_x2 ) +
                sig_n[subid]*sig_n[subid] /durs )

# Data likelihood
resp_like = pm.Normal('resp_like', mu = u_r, sigma = sig_r, observed =
↪repDur)

# use defined model to find MAP estimation
pMap = pm.find_MAP(model=model)
#step = pm.Metropolis() # Have a choice of samplers
#trace = pm.sample(niter, step, start, random_seed=123, progressbar=True)
return pMap

```

1.5 Results

First, find MAP estimations...

1.5.1 Experiment 1

```
[ ]: par1 = findMAP(raw[0], [0,0,0])
par1
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

```
[ ]: {'sig_s_log_': array([-1.11059913, -1.46814586, -1.59361687, -1.324336 ,
-1.9985538 ,
-1.28770156, -1.06130114, -1.00083248, -1.82932455, -1.17116837,
-1.3203011 , -1.99391276, -1.73510186, -1.72536309, -1.38357997,
-1.38252838]),
'mu_p': array([-0.09633093,  0.1111805 , -0.00192529, -0.04646086, -0.07134838,
-0.16272582, -0.37433608, -0.02229598,  0.26657169, -0.04467419,
 0.00193831, -0.61239433,  0.15873427,  0.07717257, -0.03351871,
```

```

-0.11909716])),
'sig_p_log_': array([-1.65542764, -1.47937026, -1.65559368, -1.57881482,
-1.26800085,
-1.53859173, -1.18626388, -0.89478734, -1.41697207, -1.21390423,
-1.16841205, -0.84967163, -1.26518612, -0.51374081, -1.06600275,
-1.05561488])),
'sig_n_log_': array([-2.49228385, -2.35931193, -2.4807592 , -1.86665601,
-7.09189706,
-3.44697185, -2.28334974, -2.86171932, -2.24815674, -3.10307166,
-3.29319159, -2.50952788, -2.88693029, -2.70129816, -2.31905133,
-2.71508885])),
'sig_s': array([0.32936157, 0.2303522 , 0.20318937, 0.26597951, 0.13553115,
0.2759042 , 0.34600532, 0.36757332, 0.16052196, 0.31000453,
0.26705488, 0.13616161, 0.17638223, 0.17810837, 0.25067952,
0.25094327])),
'sig_p': array([0.19101035, 0.22778109, 0.19097864, 0.20621936, 0.28139361,
0.21468322, 0.30536 , 0.4086945 , 0.24244702, 0.29703532,
0.31086018, 0.42755531, 0.28218677, 0.59825343, 0.34438235,
0.3479784 ]),
'sig_n': array([0.08272083, 0.09448521, 0.08367967, 0.15463991, 0.00083182,
0.03184191, 0.10194215, 0.05717038, 0.10559368, 0.04491104,
0.03713514, 0.08130662, 0.05574708, 0.06711833, 0.09836686,
0.06619907]))}

```

Define a prediction function for all experiments.

```

[ ]: # see the goodness of fit
def mapPrediction(dat, par1, constrain):
    dat = dat.query("valid == 1 & repDur > 0.25 & repDur < 3.4")
    subid = dat.NSub - 1 # starting from index 0
    wm_idx = np.intc((dat.WMSize.values-1)/2)
    durs = dat.curDur.to_numpy()
    lnDur = np.log(durs)

    # sensory measure
    if constrain[0] == 1:
        u_wm = lnDur - par1['k_s'][subid] * wm_idx
    else:
        u_wm = lnDur
    if constrain[1] == 1:
        s_wm = par1['sig_s'][subid] + par1['l_s'][subid] * wm_idx
    else:
        s_wm = par1['sig_s'][subid]

    #weight of prior
    w_p = s_wm*s_wm / (par1['sig_p'][subid]*par1['sig_p'][subid] + \
        s_wm*s_wm)

```



```

# integration
u_post = (1-w_p)*u_wm + w_p * par1['mu_p'][subid]
s_post = s_wm*s_wm*par1['sig_p'][subid]*par1['sig_p'][subid]/(s_wm*s_wm + \
    par1['sig_p'][subid]*par1['sig_p'][subid])

# reproduction
if constrain[2] == 1:
    u_r = np.exp(u_post + par1['k_r'][subid] * wm_idx + s_post/2) #_
    →reproduced duration with corrupted from memory task
else:
    u_r = np.exp(u_post + s_post/2) # reproduced duration with corrupted_
    →from memory task

sig_r = np.sqrt((np.exp(s_post)-1)*np.exp(2*(u_post) +s_post ) +_
    →par1['sig_n'][subid]*par1['sig_n'][subid] /durs )

dat.loc[:, 'predDur'] = u_r
dat.loc[:, 'predSig'] = sig_r
mdat = dat.groupby(['Nsub', 'curDur', 'WMSize']).agg(
    {'repDur': ['mean', 'std'], 'predDur': 'mean', 'predSig' : 'mean'}
    ).droplevel(axis=1, level=0).reset_index()
# flatten column names, making names ambiguous, rename them
mdat.columns = ['Nsub', 'curDur', 'WMSize', 'mRep', 'sdRep', 'mPred', 'sdPred']
return mdat

```

Now we do average for individual participants behavioral results and predictions.

```

[ ]: # get predictions
mdat1 = mapPrediction(raw[0], par1, [0,0,0])
mdat1.head()

```

/Users/strongway/opt/miniconda3/envs/pymc3_env/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pandas/core/indexing.py:1667: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
self.obj[key] = value

```

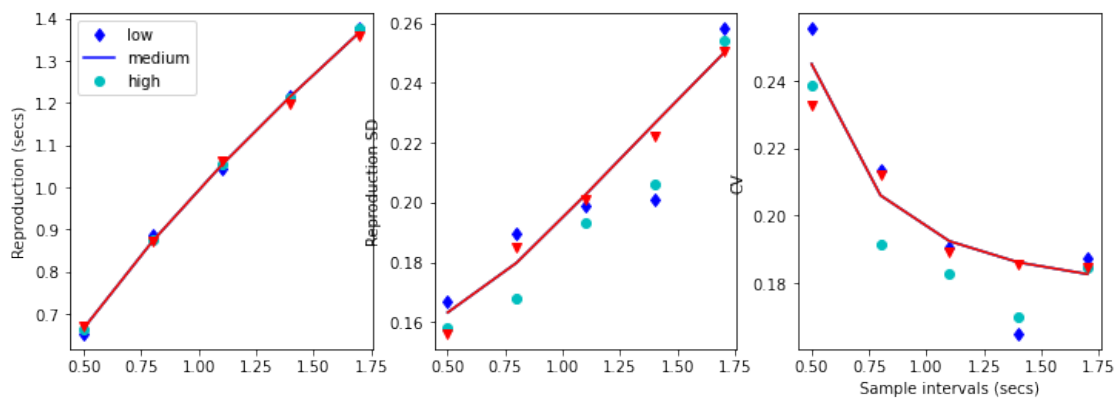
[ ]:
   Nsub  curDur  WMSize    mRep    sdRep    mPred    sdPred
0     1     0.5       1  0.723200  0.166440  0.792242  0.176232
1     1     0.5       3  0.825337  0.203701  0.792242  0.176232
2     1     0.5       5  0.806658  0.161117  0.792242  0.176232
3     1     0.8       1  0.908631  0.132347  0.891726  0.174822
4     1     0.8       3  0.930464  0.196054  0.891726  0.174822

```

Now we obtain grand means for plotting...

```
[ ]: # define a plotting function
#Visualize
def plotPred(mmdat):
    markers = 'dov'
    colors = 'bcr'
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize = (12,4))
    for m in range(3):
        cur = mmdat[mmdat.WMSize == 1 + 2*m]
        axs[0].plot(cur.curDur, cur.mRep, markers[m]+colors[m])
        axs[0].plot(cur.curDur, cur.mPred, colors[m])
        axs[1].plot(cur.curDur, cur.sdRep, markers[m]+colors[m])
        axs[1].plot(cur.curDur, cur.sdPred, colors[m])
        axs[2].plot(cur.curDur, cur.sdRep/cur.mRep, markers[m]+colors[m])
        axs[2].plot(cur.curDur, cur.sdPred/cur.mPred, colors[m])
    axs[0].legend(['low', "medium", "high"])
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Reproduction (secs)')
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Reproduction SD')
    axs[2].set_ylabel('CV')
    axs[2].set_xlabel('Sample intervals (secs)')
    plt.show(fig)
```

```
[ ]: #grand average
mmdat1 = mdat1.groupby(['curDur', 'WMSize']).agg(
    {'mRep': 'mean', 'sdRep': 'mean', 'mPred': 'mean', 'sdPred': 'mean'})
    ↪ reset_index()
plotPred(mmdat1)
```



Do the same for Exps. 2, 3, and 4.

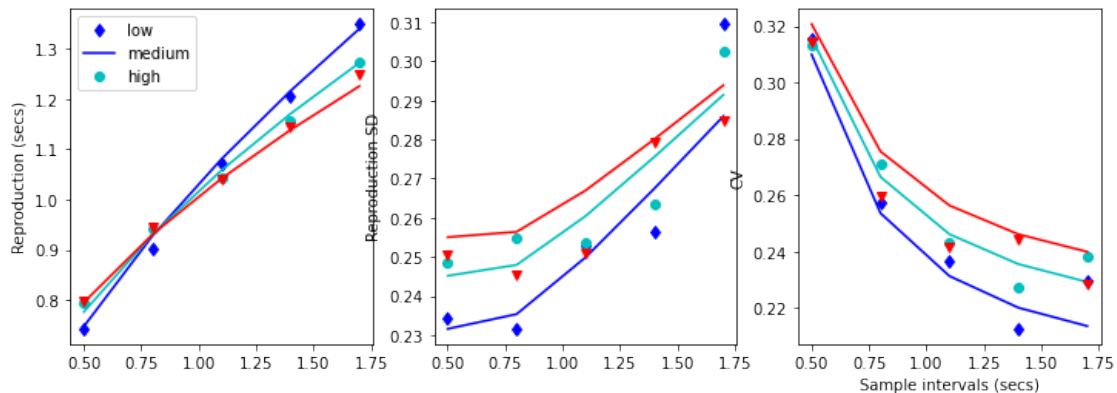
1.5.2 Experiment 2

```
[ ]: par2 = findMAP(raw[1], [1,1,0])
      mdat2 = mapPrediction(raw[1],par2, [1,1,0])
      mmdat2 = mdat2.groupby(['curDur','WMSize']).agg(
          {'mRep':'mean', 'sdRep':'mean','mPred':'mean','sdPred':'mean'}).
          ↪reset_index()
      plotPred(mmdat2)
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

/Users/strongway/opt/miniconda3/envs/pymc3_env/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pandas/core/indexing.py:1667: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
self.obj[key] = value



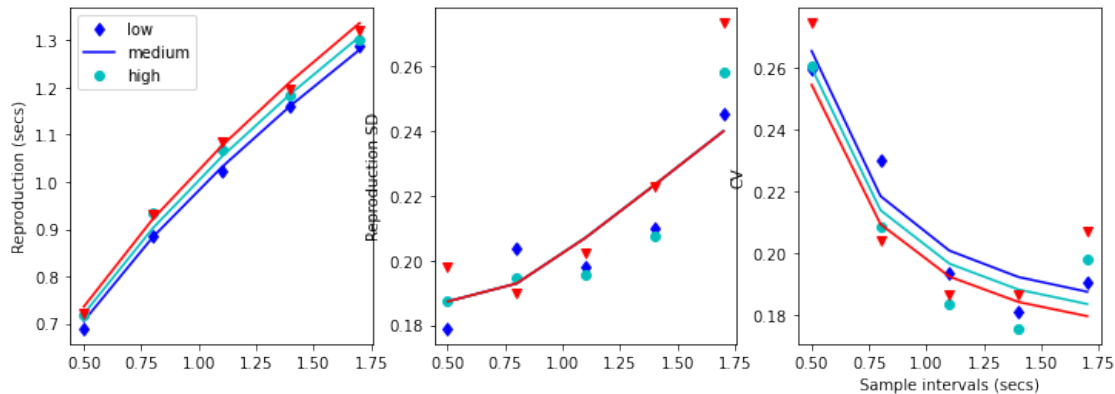
1.5.3 Experiment 3

```
[ ]: par3 = findMAP(raw[2], [0,0,1])
      mdat3 = mapPrediction(raw[2],par3, [0,0,1])
      mmdat3 = mdat3.groupby(['curDur','WMSize']).agg(
          {'mRep':'mean', 'sdRep':'mean','mPred':'mean','sdPred':'mean'}).
          ↪reset_index()
      plotPred(mmdat3)
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

/Users/strongway/opt/miniconda3/envs/pymc3_env/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pandas/core/indexing.py:1667: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
self.obj[key] = value



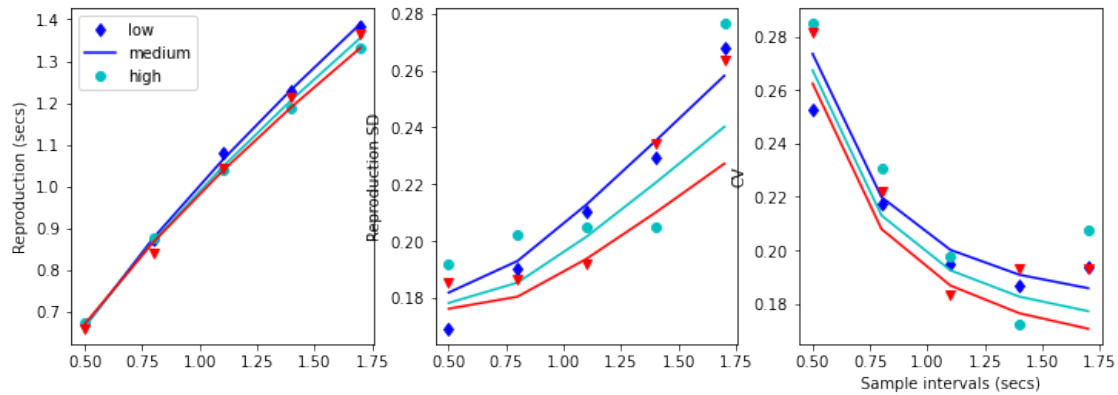
1.5.4 Experiment 4

```
[ ]: par4 = findMAP(raw[3], [1,1,1])
      mdat4 = mapPrediction(raw[3],par4, [1,1,1])
      mmdat4 = mdat4.groupby(['curDur', 'WMSize']).agg(
          {'mRep': 'mean', 'sdRep': 'mean', 'mPred': 'mean', 'sdPred': 'mean'})
      ↪reset_index()
      plotPred(mmdat4)
```

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

/Users/strongway/opt/miniconda3/envs/pymc3_env/lib/python3.9/site-packages/pandas/core/indexing.py:1667: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
self.obj[key] = value



1.6 Save parameters and predictions

Now we save parameters and predictions to csv files for further R statistical analyses.

```
[ ]: pd.DataFrame(par1).to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'par_exp1.csv')
pd.DataFrame(par2).to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'par_exp2.csv')
pd.DataFrame(par3).to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'par_exp3.csv')
pd.DataFrame(par4).to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'par_exp4.csv')
mdat1.to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'mpred1.csv')
mdat2.to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'mpred2.csv')
mdat3.to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'mpred3.csv')
mdat4.to_csv(cwd+'../data/'+ 'mpred4.csv')
```