GSS Poster Presentation

Kathleen E. Wendt, Siqi Zhang, & Mallory J. Feldman

Draft by 11/04/2019

Introduction

@iqis - can condense introductory sections into poster space by taking key concepts, words, references (can number refs like medical journals instead of APA formatting)

The Problem

- Contemporary perspectives on the embodied mind have increased interest in psychophysiological processes and their measurement (CITE).
- Despite significant innovation (e.g., Bizzego et al 2019), this burgeoning field lacks sophisticated tools for managing the quantity and quality of psychophysiological data (e.g., Baldwin, 2017).
- Currently, most data cleaning and preprocessing requires proprietary software These software produce several output files per-subject. These files often vary in their formatting and require extensive data wrangling.
- When conducted by hand, wrangling introduces opportunities for bias and error (CITE).
- Error-ridden data produces error-driven inferences.
- \bullet Unstandardized formatting obstructs share ability and reproducibility.

The Solution

- R provides an existing infrastructure for open-source software development.
- We introduce a new R package suite called psyphr, capitalizing on larger discourses re: open science (e.g., Prlic & Proctor, 2012) and computational reproducibility (e.g., Kreibig 2017; Ince et al 2012; Piccolo et al 2016; Stodden & Miguez 2014) pick best refs
- This poster illustrates the purpose and functionality of our first R package within the psyphr suite.
- psyphr.read is designed to help researchers wrangle and tidy psychophysiological data from proprietary data collection systems. Currently supports output from MindWare Technologies software applications.

Load Packages

```
# devtools::install_github("psyphr-dev/psyphr.read")
library(psyphr.read)
library(tidyverse)
library(tibble)
library(readxl)
library(ggplot2)
```

Example data

Would it be better to take snapshots of the file directory structure and even the Excel workbook? I am trying to think about the best way to show that these data are disorganized, messy, and in need of psyphr tools. I

don't think it would be particularly useful to include all the code required to "wrangle" one Excel workbook.

```
list.files("gss_poster/data")
## character(0)
readxl::read_xlsx("../data/Pilot1/Pilot_Sub1_ECG_Baseline.xlsx", sheet = 1) %>%
  glimpse()
## Observations: 23
## Variables: 11
## $ `Segment Number` <chr> "Start Event", "Start Time", "End Event", "En...
## $ `1`
                      <chr> "M Test 0 0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `2`
                      <chr> "M Test 0 0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `3`
## $ `4`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `5`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `6`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `7`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `8`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `9`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
## $ `10`
                      <chr> "M_Test_0_0.mwi:Acquisition PC:Keyboard:F1:Ba...
```

Create lists of file names - @iqis, what do you think is the best way to manage the multiple person/task/stream problem? I don't think psyphr.read::MW() is best used on a folder split by person and task. It would be best for the user to be able to map all of the files in a study at once and have internal labels for person, task, and data stream type that can be filtered.

@wendtke This problem should be covered. If the user needs to read a bunch of files in different folders, he is encouraged to structure them as flat, with psyphr.read::flatten_study_dir(), then and psyphr.read::MW_study() can work.

Use psyphr.read::MW study() to read data

```
pilot1 <- psyphr.read::MW_study(pilot1_path)</pre>
```

```
pilot2 <- psyphr.read::MW_study(pilot2_path)</pre>
```

Use psyphr.read::unnest_data() to unnest study

```
pilot1_unnested <- pilot1 %>% psyphr.read::unnest_data()
pilot2_unnested <- pilot2 %>% psyphr.read::unnest_data()
```

HRV: Respiratory sinus arrhythmia

Pilot 1 data preparation

```
hrv1_baseline <- pilot1_unnested %>%
  filter(format == "HRV") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `HRV Stats`) %>%
  filter(id_4 == "Baseline") %>%
  unnest() %>%
  filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, RSA) %>%
  mutate(rsa_base = mean(RSA)) # calculate average baseline RSA
hrv1_rls <- pilot1_unnested %>%
  filter(format == "HRV") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `HRV Stats`) %>%
  filter(id_4 == "RLS") %>%
  unnest() %>%
  filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, RSA) %>%
  mutate(rsa_react_rls = RSA - hrv1_baseline$rsa_base) # calculate reactivity
```

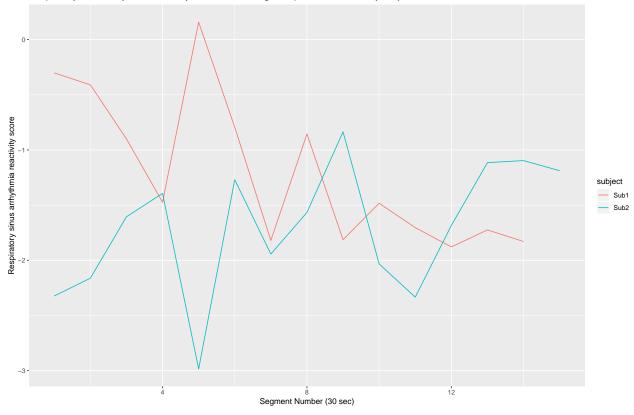
Pilot 2 data preparation

```
hrv2_baseline <- pilot2_unnested %>%
  filter(format == "HRV") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `HRV Stats`) %>%
  filter(id_4 == "Baseline") %>%
  unnest() %>%
  filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, RSA) %>%
  mutate(rsa_base = mean(RSA)) # calculate average baseline RSA
hrv2_rls <- pilot2_unnested %>%
  filter(format == "HRV") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `HRV Stats`) %>%
  filter(id_4 == "RLS") %>%
  unnest() %>%
  filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, RSA) %>%
  mutate(rsa_react_rls = RSA - hrv1_baseline$rsa_base) # calculate reactivity
```

```
hrv_rls_data <- full_join(hrv1_rls, hrv2_rls)</pre>
```

Plot RSA reactivity scores across cognitive performance task

Respiratory sinus arrhythmia reactivity scores across cognitive performance task by subject



IMP: Pre-ejection period

Pilot 1 data preparation

```
imp1_baseline <- pilot1_unnested %>%
filter(format == "IMP") %>%
select(id_1:id_4, `Impedance Stats`) %>%
```

```
filter(id_4 == "Baseline") %>%
unnest() %>%
filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, PEP) %>%
mutate(pep_base = mean(PEP)) # calculate average baseline PEP

imp1_rls <- pilot1_unnested %>%
filter(format == "IMP") %>%
select(id_1:id_4, `Impedance Stats`) %>%
filter(id_4 == "RLS") %>%
unnest() %>%
filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, PEP) %>%
mutate(pep_react_rls = PEP - imp1_baseline$pep_base) # calculate reactivity
```

Pilot 2 data preparation

```
imp2_baseline <- pilot2_unnested %>%
  filter(format == "IMP") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Impedance Stats`) %>%
 filter(id_4 == "Baseline") %>%
  unnest() %>%
  filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, PEP) %>%
  mutate(pep_base = mean(PEP)) # calculate average baseline PEP
imp2_rls <- pilot2_unnested %>%
 filter(format == "IMP") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Impedance Stats`) %>%
  filter(id_4 == "RLS") %>%
  unnest() %>%
 filter(`Segment Duration` == "30") %>%
  select(id_1:id_4, `Segment Number`, PEP) %>%
  mutate(pep_react_rls = PEP - imp1_baseline$pep_base) # calculate reactivity
imp_rls_data <- full_join(imp1_rls, imp2_rls)</pre>
imp_rls_data %>%
 rename("study" = id_1,
         "subject" = id_2,
         "stream" = id_3,
         "task" = id_4) %>%
  group_by(subject) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = `Segment Number`, y = pep_react_rls, color = subject)) +
  geom_line() +
  ylab("Pre-ejection period reactivity score") +
  xlab("Segment Number (30 sec)") +
  ggtitle("Pre-ejection period reactivity scores across cognitive performance task by subject")
```

