E3_compute_precision_sensitivity

August 19, 2025

[19]:
```
#Python version 3.11.8
#Jupyter Notebook version 7.0.8
import numpy as np # version 1.26.4
from scipy import stats # version 1.14.1
import pandas as pd # version 2.2.3
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # version 3.10.0

plt.rcParams["font.family"] = "Arial"
plt.rcParams["font.size"] = 12
```

The following levels are considered: - scramble boundaries: 1 bar (2 seconds) - scramble boundaries: 2 bars (4 seconds) - every 3 bars (6 seconds) - half-phrase: 4 bars (8 seconds) - every 5 bars (10 seconds) - phrase: 8 bars (16 seconds) - half-section: 16 bars (32 seconds)

Final alignment plot (figure 4): each panel in the final plot will show all of the above levels. Each condition is a different color. Musicians and non-musicians will be in separate subplots.

1 Load the data and ground truth

Load the timestamps.

[21]:
```
timestamps = pd.read_csv('../data/E3/timestamps_filtered_long.csv')
print(timestamps)
```

```
      exp_subject_id Musician  stimulus_set scramble  stim_num   value
0             481883       No             3       1B        14   5.457
1             481883       No             3       1B        14  15.435
2             481883       No             3       1B        14  26.709
3             481883       No             3       1B        14  46.107
4             481883       No             3       1B        14  52.868
…                …        …             …        …         …       …
3696          393230      Yes             1   Intact         3  35.817
3697          393230      Yes             1       2B         1  25.218
3698          393230      Yes             1       2B         1  31.133
3699          393230      Yes             1       2B         1  41.952
3700          393230      Yes             1       2B         1  57.157

[3701 rows x 6 columns]
```

[23]:
```python
# load ground truths
gts = pd.read_csv('../data/stimulus_info_E3/ground_truths.csv')
# remove last column (NaNs - IDK why it's there)
gts = gts.drop("Unnamed: 5", axis=1)
print(gts)
```

```
      stimulus_set scramble  stim_num  level  boundary_time
0                1   Intact         1     16             34
1                1   Intact         1     16             66
2                1   Intact         1      8             18
3                1   Intact         1      8             34
4                1   Intact         1      8             50
…              …       …          …     …                …
3171             4       1B        16      1             52
3172             4       1B        16      1             54
3173             4       1B        16      1             56
3174             4       1B        16      1             58
3175             4       1B        16      1             60

[3176 rows x 5 columns]
```

2 Functions

[25]:
```python
def compute_ps_chance(data, gt, window_before=0.25, window_after=1.0,␣
↪samples=1000):
    '''
    Computes precision, sensitivity, and alignment (F) for single subject,␣
↪single condition - used within `ps_wrapper`

    Default window before is 0.25 seconds, default window after is 1.0 seconds.␣
↪Number of samples used to make null distribution is 1000.
    '''
    levels = pd.unique(gt['level'])
    trials = pd.unique(data['stim_num'])
    output = np.zeros([3, len(levels)]) # first dim is precision, sensitivity,␣
↪F; second dim is each level

    for level in range(len(levels)):
        # what are the ground truth boundary times for this level?
        these_gt_vals_both = gt[gt['level'] == levels[level]]

        # set up list to hold both trials
        precision = []
        sensitivity = []
        avg_chance_precision = []
        avg_chance_sensitivity = []
```

```python
        for tr in trials:
            # grab the responses for this trial
            these_responses = data[data['stim_num'] == tr]['value'].to_numpy()
            total_responses = np.shape(these_responses)[0]
            these_gt_vals = these_gt_vals_both[these_gt_vals_both['stim_num'] 
↪== tr]['boundary_time'].to_numpy()

            # compute the number of "in window responses"
            # for each GT boundary, is there a response in the window around 
↪that?
            in_window_response_by_bound = np.zeros(these_gt_vals.shape[0])
            for w in range(len(these_gt_vals)):
                # define the "in-window" range
                range_before = these_gt_vals[w] - window_before
                range_after = these_gt_vals[w] + window_after

                # for each response, check if the response is in the range
                for r in these_responses:
                    if r > range_before and r <= range_after:
                        # if it is, set the corresponding in-window count to 1
                        in_window_response_by_bound[w] = 1 # this prevents 
↪double-counting
                    # otherwise do nothing

            in_window_responses = np.sum(in_window_response_by_bound)

            # compute precision and sensitivity
            precision.append(in_window_responses / total_responses)
            sensitivity.append(in_window_responses / np.shape(these_gt_vals)[0])

            # compute chance using a bootstrap approach
            # lists to hold results from many samples
            chance_precision = []
            chance_sensitivity = []

            for sample in range(samples):
                # generate random responses
                responses_random = np.random.rand(total_responses) * 68 # to 
↪account for length of trial

                # compute the number of "in window responses"
                # for each GT boundary, is there a response in the window 
↪around that?
                in_window_response_by_bound = np.zeros(these_gt_vals.shape[0])
                for w in range(len(these_gt_vals)):
                    # define the "in-window" range
                    range_before = these_gt_vals[w] - window_before
```

```
                    range_after = these_gt_vals[w] + window_after

                    # for each response, check if the response is in the range
                    for r in responses_random:
                        if r > range_before and r <= range_after:
                            # if it is, set the corresponding in-window count␣
↪to 1
                            in_window_response_by_bound[w] = 1 # this prevents␣
↪double-counting
                        # otherwise do nothing

                in_window_responses = np.sum(in_window_response_by_bound)

                chance_precision.append(in_window_responses / total_responses)
                chance_sensitivity.append(in_window_responses / np.
↪shape(these_gt_vals)[0])

            avg_chance_precision.append(np.mean(chance_precision))
            avg_chance_sensitivity.append(np.mean(chance_sensitivity))

        # take the mean and adjust for chance
        precision_mean_adj = np.mean(precision) - np.mean(avg_chance_precision)
        sensitivity_mean_adj = np.mean(sensitivity) - np.
↪mean(avg_chance_sensitivity)

        # average precision and sensitivity across trials and save in the␣
↪output array
        output[0,level] = precision_mean_adj
        output[1,level] = sensitivity_mean_adj
        # compute and save F
        if precision_mean_adj == 0.0 and sensitivity_mean_adj == 0.0:␣
↪output[2,level] = 0.0
        else: output[2,level] = (2 * precision_mean_adj * sensitivity_mean_adj)␣
↪/ (precision_mean_adj + sensitivity_mean_adj)

    return output
```

[27]:
```
def ps_wrapper(data, gt, group, stimulus_set, window_before=0.25,␣
↪window_after=1.0, samples=1000):

    # all the data gets passed, so first have to filter by group and stimulus␣
↪set
    this_data = data[data['Musician'] == group]
    this_data = this_data[this_data['stimulus_set'] == stimulus_set]

    # pull out subject ids
```

```
    sub_ids = pd.unique(this_data['exp_subject_id'])
    # the conditions array should be defined earlier in the notebook, but copy␣
↪it here for sanity
    conditions = ['Intact', '8B', '2B', '1B']
    # pull out the levels (compute_ps also does this)
    levels = pd.unique(gt['level'])

    # initialize the output array
    # 3 (P,S,F) x number of subjects x number of conditions x number of levels
    output = np.zeros([3, np.shape(sub_ids)[0], len(conditions), len(levels)])

    # each subject individually
    for s in range(sub_ids.shape[0]):
        this_sub_data = this_data[this_data['exp_subject_id'] == sub_ids[s]]

        # further, filter by condition
        for c in range(len(conditions)):
            this_cond_data = this_sub_data[this_sub_data['scramble'] ==␣
↪conditions[c]]
            if this_cond_data.empty:
                #print("Subject %s is missing data." %sub_ids[s])
                continue
            this_gt = gt[gt['scramble'] == conditions[c]]

            output[:,s,c,:] = compute_ps_chance(this_cond_data, this_gt,
                                                window_before=window_before,␣
↪window_after=window_after, samples=samples)

    print('done with group: %s, stimulus set: %d' %(group, stimulus_set))

    return output
```

3 Compute precision, sensitivity, and overall alignment

ps_wrapper takes one group (musician/non-musician) and one stimulus set at a time.

[29]:
```
psf_M_1 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='Yes', stimulus_set=1)
psf_M_3 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='Yes', stimulus_set=3)
psf_M_4 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='Yes', stimulus_set=4)
psf_NM_1 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='No', stimulus_set=1)
psf_NM_3 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='No', stimulus_set=3)
psf_NM_4 = ps_wrapper(timestamps, gts, group='No', stimulus_set=4)
# this cell takes a bit
```

```
done with group: Yes, stimulus set: 1
done with group: Yes, stimulus set: 3
done with group: Yes, stimulus set: 4
```

```
done with group: No, stimulus set: 1
done with group: No, stimulus set: 3
done with group: No, stimulus set: 4
```

Combine all stimulus sets.

[31]:
```
psf_M_all = np.concatenate((psf_M_1, psf_M_3, psf_M_4), axis = 1)
psf_NM_all = np.concatenate((psf_NM_1, psf_NM_3, psf_NM_4), axis = 1)
```

[33]:
```
print(np.shape(psf_M_all))
print(np.shape(psf_NM_all))
```

```
(3, 49, 4, 7)
(3, 46, 4, 7)
```

Data structure is P/S/F x number of subjects x condition x levels.

3.1 Save alignment values

Wrangle F values into a long form with labels so we can read it in R.

[36]:
```
levels = ['16', '8', '5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
```

[38]:
```
f = psf_M_all[2,:,:,:]
```

Separate each condition and save as a separate dataframe

[40]:
```
f_I = pd.DataFrame(f[:,0,:], columns = levels)
f_I.insert(0, 'scramble', 'Intact')
f_8B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,1,:], columns = levels)
f_8B.insert(0, 'scramble', '8B')
f_2B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,2,:], columns = levels)
f_2B.insert(0, 'scramble', '2B')
f_1B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,3,:], columns = levels)
f_1B.insert(0, 'scramble', '1B')
```

[42]:
```
# concatenate
f_M = pd.concat([f_I, f_8B, f_2B, f_1B])
# reset index so we have a subject column
f_M = f_M.reset_index()
f_M = f_M.rename(columns = {"index": "sub"})
# add a group column
f_M.insert(0, 'Musician', 'Yes')
```

[44]:
```
print(f_M)
```

```
    Musician  sub scramble        16         8         5         4         3  \
0        Yes    0   Intact  0.094293  0.024407 -0.048905 -0.013760  0.006916
1        Yes    1   Intact -0.092182 -0.073741 -0.039751 -0.131065 -0.074396
2        Yes    2   Intact -0.053625 -0.061857 -0.067300 -0.065000 -0.069471
3        Yes    3   Intact  0.442500  0.220774 -0.016008  0.085192  0.026487
```

```
4          Yes     4   Intact -0.043919 -0.047662 -0.050494 -0.050046 -0.052753
..         …   …       …         …         …         …         …         …
191        Yes    44       1B -0.091561  0.001916 -0.055849  0.076682  0.145572
192        Yes    45       1B -0.067250 -0.095083 -0.109250  0.094022  0.036935
193        Yes    46       1B -0.070438 -0.101476 -0.119240 -0.019729 -0.051364
194        Yes    47       1B  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
195        Yes    48       1B  0.201590  0.211575 -0.019324  0.239011 -0.085384

            2         1
0    0.007581  0.005061
1   -0.110450 -0.081511
2   -0.068300 -0.051420
3    0.009265  0.018714
4   -0.012069 -0.025023
..        …         …
191  0.145485  0.093777
192 -0.010639  0.027365
193 -0.081700 -0.033167
194  0.000000  0.000000
195  0.050318 -0.008020

[196 rows x 10 columns]
```

Repeat for non-musicians

[46]:
```
f = psf_NM_all[2,:,:,:]

f_I = pd.DataFrame(f[:,0,:], columns = levels)
f_I.insert(0, 'scramble', 'Intact')
f_8B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,1,:], columns = levels)
f_8B.insert(0, 'scramble', '8B')
f_2B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,2,:], columns = levels)
f_2B.insert(0, 'scramble', '2B')
f_1B = pd.DataFrame(f[:,3,:], columns = levels)
f_1B.insert(0, 'scramble', '1B')

# concatenate
f_NM = pd.concat([f_I, f_8B, f_2B, f_1B])
# reset index so we have a subject column
f_NM = f_NM.reset_index()
f_NM = f_NM.rename(columns = {"index": "sub"})
# add a group column
f_NM.insert(0, 'Musician', 'No')
```

[48]:
```
print(f_NM)
```

```
    Musician  sub scramble        16         8         5         4         3  \
0         No    0   Intact -0.030000 -0.032308 -0.034526 -0.040320 -0.037333
1         No    1   Intact -0.041058 -0.048138 -0.053012 -0.049661 -0.052286
```

```
2          No    2   Intact -0.099950  0.055810 -0.053849  0.022568  0.068393
3          No    3   Intact  0.181917  0.065099 -0.079840 -0.006681 -0.082288
4          No    4   Intact -0.069537 -0.141097  0.017664 -0.070541  0.107674
..        …   …      …        …        …        …        …        …
179        No   41       1B  0.062377 -0.008241  0.019516 -0.111468 -0.030323
180        No   42       1B -0.088591  0.038958 -0.033583  0.085969 -0.032849
181        No   43       1B -0.082916  0.010819 -0.147404 -0.067549 -0.028802
182        No   44       1B -0.031600 -0.032444  0.118462 -0.035059  0.050174
183        No   45       1B -0.083658  0.042412  0.210764  0.042825 -0.012281

            2         1
0   -0.037388 -0.034808
1   -0.052990 -0.034087
2    0.045257  0.010363
3   -0.046147 -0.059869
4    0.067160  0.113524
..        …        …
179 -0.063140 -0.074893
180  0.160744  0.052677
181  0.069814  0.095383
182 -0.034485  0.024119
183  0.049559  0.015536

[184 rows x 10 columns]
```

Concatenate across both groups and save

[50]:
```
f_all = pd.concat([f_M, f_NM])
f_all.to_csv('../data/E3/alignment.csv', index = False)
```

Only issue is that both musicians and non-musicans are both labelled 0-44. This is addressed in `E3_alignment.Rmd`

4 Plot alignment values

[52]:
```
conditions = ['Intact', '8B', '2B', '1B']
cond_colors = ['red', 'orange',  'green', 'blue']
cond_jitter = [-.225, -.075, .075, .225]
levels = np.asarray([1,2,3,4,5,8,16])
levels = np.flip(levels)
```

[54]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, sharey = True, figsize = (18,6))
#plt.tight_layout()

for c in range(len(conditions)):
    ax[0].plot(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.mean(psf_M_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0),␣
 ↪color = cond_colors[c], alpha = 1, label = conditions[c])
```

```
    ax[0].scatter(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.mean(psf_M_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0), color = cond_colors[c], alpha = 1)
    ax[0].errorbar(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.mean(psf_M_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0), yerr = stats.sem(psf_M_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0),
                   color = cond_colors[c], capsize = 3, alpha = 0.4)

    ax[1].plot(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.nanmean(psf_NM_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0), color = cond_colors[c], alpha = 1,
               label = conditions[c])
    ax[1].scatter(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.nanmean(psf_NM_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0), color = cond_colors[c], alpha = 1)
    ax[1].errorbar(levels + cond_jitter[c], np.nanmean(psf_NM_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0),
                   yerr = stats.sem(psf_NM_all[2,:,c,:], axis=0, nan_policy = 'omit'),
                   color = cond_colors[c], capsize = 3, alpha = 0.4)

ax[0].set_ylabel('Overall Alignment', fontsize = 22)
ax[0].set_title('Musicians', fontsize = 20)
ax[1].set_title('Non-musicians', fontsize = 20)

for col in range(2):
    ax[col].set_xlim(0, 17)
    ax[col].hlines(0,17,0, color = 'black', alpha = 0.2)
    ax[col].set_xticks(levels)
    ax[col].set_xticklabels(levels, fontsize = 16)
    ax[col].tick_params(axis='y', which='major', labelsize=14)
    ax[col].set_xlabel('Level (Bars)', fontsize = 18)
    ax[col].legend(fontsize=16)

plt.savefig('../figures/Fig4_alignment.png', dpi=500)
```