**Notes – Flow of analysis of timing errors**

*Compute the hazard rate*

1. Bin RT and compute empirical probability distribution p(rt)
2. Compute empirical hazard rate h(rt) as function of p(rt) and S(rt)

*Transform RT error to hazard rate*

1. Compute mean empirical hazard rate h(rt) across recording sessions
2. Fit quadratic (three-parameter polynomial) to mean h(rt), separately for Da and Eu
3. Given the fit h’(rt), fit one-parameter scaled function hs(rt) to each recording session
   1. This leaves the three-parameter quadratic fit to the mean h(rt), as well as N scaling factors, where N is the number of recording sessions for the monkey
   2. The purpose of this process is to obtain a relatively clean fit to the hazard rate or RT to transform RT error to instantaneous hazard
4. Given the mapping hs(rt) from RT to hazard, transform RT error to hazard rate
   1. Note: This function can be independent for each monkey

*Physiology – Estimate the size of the timing error signal*

Outstanding questions

1. Difference between error-enhanced and error-suppressed units
2. Quality of estimate of latency and magnitude of the timing error signal