Package 'MPDiR'

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Type Package

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LazyData yes

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R topics documented:

MPDiR-package   *Modeling Psychophysical Data in R*

Description

The package contains data sets, functions and scripts for the book Modeling Psychophysical Data in R

Author(s)

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References

K. Knoblauch and L. T. Maloney, Modeling Psychophysical Data in R, Springer, (2012) ISBN 978-1-4614-4475-6.

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binom.diagnostics   *Diagnostics for Binary GLM*

Description

Two techniques for evaluating the adequacy of the binary glm model used in `mlds`, based on code in Wood (2006).

Usage

```
binom.diagnostics(obj, nsim = 200, type = "deviance", no.warn = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'binom.diag'
plot(x, alpha = 0.025, breaks = "Sturges", ...)
```

Arguments

`obj`	Object of class 'glm' from a fit to data with a binary response.
`nsim`	number of bootstrap simulations to run.
`type`	character indicating type of residuals (defaults to "deviance") to use in the simulations.
`no.warn`	logical indicating whether to suppress warnings from `glm`. Defaults to TRUE.
`x`	object of class 'binom.diag', typically obtained from running `binom.diagnostics`
`alpha`	confidence level for envelope of the distribution of residuals
`breaks`	character indicating algorithm for choosing the breaks in the histogram of runs of residuals. Defaults to "Sturges". See [hist]().
`...`	additional parameters specifications for the empirical cdf plot

Details

Wood (2006) describes two diagnostics of the adequacy of a binary glm model based on analyses of residuals (see, p. 115, Exercise 2 and his solution on pp 346-347). The first one compares the empirical cdf of the deviance residuals to a bootstrapped confidence envelope of the curve. The second examines the number of runs in the sorted residuals with those expected on the basis of independence in the residuals, again using a resampling based on the models fitted values. The plot method generates two graphs, the first being the empirical cdf and the envelope. The second is a histogram of the number of runs from the bootstrap procedure with the observed number indicated by a vertical line. Currently, this only works if the 'glm' method is used to perform the fit and *not* the 'optim' method

Value

`binom.diagnostics` returns a list of class 'binom.diag' with components

`NumRuns`	integer vector giving the number of runs obtained for each simulation
`resid`	numeric matrix giving the sorted deviance residuals in each column from each simulation
`Obs.resid`	numeric vector of the sorted observed deviance residuals
`ObsRuns`	integer giving the observed number of runs in the sorted deviance residuals
`p`	numeric giving the proportion of runs in the simulation less than the observed value.

Author(s)

Ken Knoblauch

References

Wood, SN *Generalized Additive Models: An Introduction with R*, Chapman & Hall/CRC, 2006.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# generate psychometric function and binary data
levs <-  10^seq(-2, 0, len = 5)
psyF <-  pnorm(levs, mean = 0.2, sd = 0.2)
Ntrials <- 100
Resp <- rbinom(Ntrials * length(psyF), 1, psyF)
d.df <- data.frame(resp = Resp, levs = levs)
fit.glm <-  glm(resp ~ levs, binomial, d.df)
fit.diag <- binom.diagnostics(fit.glm)
plot(fit.diag)

## End(Not run)
```

Chromatic   *Chromatic Thresholds across the Life Span*

Description

Thresholds for equiluminant chromatic differences as a function of age along 3 axes in the CIE xy chromaticiy diagram. Data were obtained using a spatial, two-alternative forced-choice paradigm. Responses were obtained from preverbal observers using forced-choice preferential looking.

Usage

```
data(Chromatic)
```

Format

A data frame with 511 observations on the following 4 variables.

Log2Age a numeric vector giving the log base 2 age of each observer

Age a numeric vector giving the age of each observer in years

Thresh a numeric vector giving the threshold modulation in distance along the axis from the 'white' point in CIE xy space along the axis being tested

Axis a factor with levels Deutan Protan Tritan giving the nominal axis in CIE xy space along which the threshold was measured. The terms refer to the confusion lines through the 'white' for each of three types of congentially dichromatic observer. In the CIE xy-plane, these correspond to projections of axes that isolate modulations in each class of human cone photoreceptor.

Details

Equiluminant modulations along the 'Protan' and 'Deutan' axes projected in the CIE xy-plane are not cone-isolating. However, in the experiment, the chromatic modulations were presented mixed with dynamic, random luminance noise that had been shown to mask luminance components of the stimulus, thus favoring detection by chromatic pathways.

References

Knoblauch, K, Vital-Durand, F, Barbur, JL (2001). Variation of chromatic sensitivity across the life span. *Vision Research.*, 41, 1:23–36.

Examples

```
data(Chromatic)
```

ConfRates	*Confidence Ratings for Detection of Luminance Patch*

Description

Data from a detection task in which the observer gave ratings (1–5) indicating his confidence that a signal was presented on that trial. The signal was a 3 deg square patch of luminance, fixated centrally, embedded in a 10 deg field of random luminance pixels. The signal was 64 x 64 pixels. During the experiment, 6 luminance contrast levels were randomly presented and at an equal rate, randomly interspersed catch-trials in which the signal was absent.

Usage

```
data(ConfRates)
```

Format

A data frame with 196 observations on the following 3 variables.

Contrast a numeric vector indicating the luminance contrast of the signal, 0 is a catch trial.

Rating a numeric vector indicating the confidence rating of the observer as to the presence of the signal

Stim a logical vector indicating whether the signal was present or not on the trial

Source

Data kindly provided by Fr\'ed\'eric Devinck.

References

Devinck, F. (2003) *Les traitements visuels chez l'homme : strat\'egies de classification de la forme*. Universit\'e Lyon 2, Doctoral Thesis.

Examples

```
data(ConfRates)
```

Context   *Psychometric Functions for the Effects of Context on Contrast Detection*

Description

Yes-No psychometric functions in which observers reported whether a vertical bar (the target) was present on each trial in the presence of contextual bars.

Usage

```
data(Context)
```

Format

A data frame with 120 observations on the following 5 variables.

Obs a factor with levels A B C D E F identifying each observer.

ContCntr a numeric vector indicating the contrast of the contextual elements.

TargCntr a numeric vector indicating the contrast of the target.

NumYes an integer vector indicating the number trials on which the observer responded as having seen the target.

NumNo an integer vector indicating the number of trials on which the observer responded as not haveing seen the target.

Details

The number of trials on which the target was detected is reported as a function of its contrast. The target bar was presented in the context of 6 aligned vertical bars (3 above and 3 below) and the 4 conditions correspond to 4 levels of contrast of the contextual bars, including a 0 contrast condition, i.e., no contextual bars.

Source

Data kindly provided by Li Zhaoping

References

Zhaoping L. & Jingling L. (2008) Filling-in and suppression of visual perception from context—a Bayesian account of perceptual biases by contextual influences, *PLoS Computational Biology* 4(2): e14 doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.0040014

Examples

```
data(Context)
Context <- within(Context, Pc <- NumYes/(NumYes + NumNo))
lattice::xyplot(Pc ~ TargCntr | ContCntr, data = Context,
groups = Obs,type = c("l", "p"),
auto.key = list(space = "right"))
```

CorticalCells	*Contrast Response Functions from Visual Cortical Cells*

Description

The responses in impulses/second of 6 cells recorded in the macaque cortex in visual areas V1 and V2 to a series of contrasts of drifting sinusoidal gratings of optimal location, orientation, size and spatial frequency.

Usage

```
data(CorticalCells)
```

Format

A data frame with 42 observations on the following 7 variables.

Contrast numeric vector of the Michelson contrast of the grating

Response numeric vector of the mean response of the cell in impulse/second (action potentials)

SEM numeric vector of the standard error of the mean of the Response

N numeric vector of the number of responses recorded

Type factor with levels CX SM corresponding to the cell type classification, complex or simple

Area a factor with levels V1 V2 corresponding to the cortical area in which the cell was recorded

Cell a factor with levels a, ..., f as an identifier of the cell. The numbers, also, correspond to the panels of Figure 2 from the reference (see below) in which the data were published.

Details

Extracellular recordings of cells from macaque visual cortical areas V1 and V2. Simple and complex cells were differentiated by whether or not the response rate, f_0, was greater than the amplitude of modulation at the drift rate, f_1. If $f_1 > f_0$, the cell was classified as a simple cell and the value of f_1 is reported; otherwise the cell is classified as a complex cell and the value of f_0 is reported. In both cases, the units are in impulses/second.

Source

Data collected in Peter Lennie's lab, analysis by Jon Peirce (see reference below)

References

Peirce, J. W. (2007). The potential importance of saturating and supersaturating contrast response functions in visual cortex. *Journal of Vision*, **7(6):13**, 1–10, https://jov.arvojournals.org/7/6/13/.

Examples

```
data(CorticalCells)
lattice::xyplot(Response ~ Contrast | Cell, CorticalCells,
type = "b")
```

Faces	*Perceived kinship in image pairs of children*

Description

Observers rated relatedness of pairs of images of children that were either siblings or not.

Usage

```
data(Faces)
```

Format

A data frame with 960 observations on the following 6 variables.

SimRating a numeric vector containing integer values from 0–10 indicating the observers confidence rating that the pair of images were siblings or not.

sibs a factor with levels 0 1, indicating whether the pair of images was, in fact, not related or related as siblings, respectively.

agediff a numeric vector indicating the age difference between the face pairs in months.

gendiff a factor with levels diff same indicating whether the images were of the same of different gender.

Obs a factor with levels S1–S32 coding the identities of individual observers.

Image a factor with levels Im1–Im30 coding the image pairs of the stimulus set.

Details

Observers used an 11–point scale (0–10) to rate their confidence in whether the image pairs were of siblings.

References

Maloney, L. T., and Dal Martello, M. F. (2006). Kin recognition and the perceived facial similarity of children. *Journal of Vision*, 6(10):4, 1047–1056, https://jov.arvojournals.org//6/10/4/.

Examples

```
data(Faces)
```

Faces2 *Perceived kinship in image pairs of children*

Description

Observers classified relatedness of pairs of images of children that were either siblings or not.

Usage

```
data(Faces2)
```

Format

A data frame with 960 observations on the following 3 variables.

Resp a factor with levels 1 or 0 indicating the observers classifications that the pair of images was of siblings or not, respectively.

Stim a factor with levels A P, indicating whether the pair of images was, in fact, not related or related as siblings, respectively.

Obs a factor with levels S1–S32 coding the identities of individual observers.

Image a factor with levels Im1 to Im30 coding the image pair presented on a given trial.

Details

Observers judged whether pairs of images of infants were siblings or not in a Yes/No fashion.

References

Maloney, L. T., and Dal Martello, M. F. (2006). Kin recognition and the perceived facial similarity of children. *Journal of Vision*, 6(10):4, 1047–1056, https://jov.arvojournals.org//6/10/4/.

Examples

```
data(Faces)
```

Gabor *Detection of a 2 cycle/window Gabor temporal modulation*

Description

The data record the observations of one observer performing a Yes/No detection task. The signal was a temporal luminance modulation of a Gaussian spatial profile (σ = 2.5 deg) on a CRT screen. The temporal modulation followed a Gabor function with an envelope of σ = 160 ms and duration of 4σ. The carrier was in sine-phase and of frequency 2 cycles/window width. On each trial random uniform luminance modulations were presented, and on half of the trials, the signal was added in. The data represent 16 sessions of 224 trials each.

Usage

```
data(Gabor)
```

Format

A data frame with 114688 observations on the following 4 variables.

resp a factor with levels H FA M CR. These correspond to the response classifications of the observer and correspond to 'Hit', 'False Alarm', 'Miss' and 'Correct Rejection'.

time a factor with levels 1, 2, ..., 32 indicating the time points of the stimulus coded as factor levels.

Time a numeric vector indicating time points of the stimulus in seconds.

N a numeric vector of random uniform noise, the random part of the stimulus. On half of the trials the Gabor signal was added to the noise.

Details

More details on the stimulus conditions are given in the reference indicated below.

Source

J. P. Thomas, and K. Knoblauch (2005) Frequency and phase contributions to the detection of temporal luminance modulation. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 22, 2257–2261.

Examples

```
data(Gabor)
str(Gabor)
```

GlassPatterns   *Detection of concentric patterns of dipoles in Glass Patterns*

Description

The data record the observations of one observer performing a Yes/No detection task. The signal was a proportion of dot pairs oriented concentrically on virtual circles in the presence of randomly oriented dot pairs. The proportion of oriented dot pairs is the coherence. On one-sixth of the trials, the coherence was 0, and from these a false alarm rate can be established. The color of the dots was varied across trials and is designated by an azimuthal angle in the equiluminant plane.

Usage

```
data(Gabor)
```

Format

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 5 variables.

Pyes a numeric indicating the proportion of trials on which the observer responded Yes, the pattern was present.

Direction a factor with levels A0, A45, ..., A315 indicating the hue directions in the equiluminant plane of the dots.

Coherence a numeric vector indicating the proportion of dot pairs falling along virtual concentric circles.

N a numeric vector indicating the number of trials upon which the proportion of Yes responses is based.

Angle a numeric vector indicating the azimuthal angle in the equiluminant plane of the hue of the dots.

Details

The data are unpublished observations from one observer from a larger data set.

Examples

```
data(GlassPatterns)
str(GlassPatterns)
```

Grue   *Distribution of Grue Languages with UV-B Exposure*

Description

Data reported by Lindsey and Brown (2002) based on a corpus of 203 languages (only 201 represented in this data set) of the numbers of languages with separate words for 'blue' and 'green', a combined word for the two, so-called grue-languages, or the word 'dark' for the two, as a function of the average annual exposure to UV-B light.

Usage

```
data(Grue)
```

Format

A data frame with 4 observations on the following 4 variables.

UV_B a numeric vector indicating average annual UV-B exposure in kiloJoules/m^2

blue-green a numeric vector giving the numbers of languages with a separate terms for 'blue' and 'green'

grue a numeric vector, the numbers of languages with a single term for 'green/blue'

dark a numeric vector, the numbers of languages with a term 'dark' for green or blue

Source

Data kindly provided by Angela M. Brown.

References

D. T. Lindsey and A. M. Brown (2002) Color naming and the phototoxic effects of sunlight on the eye. *Psychological Science*, **13**, 506-512.

Examples

```
data(Grue)
barplot(t(as.matrix(Grue[, -1])), names.arg = round(Grue$UV_B, 1),
beside = TRUE, legend.text = c("blue-green", "grue", "dark"),
col = c("white", "grey", "black"),
ylim = c(0, 40), cex.lab = 1.5,
xlab = expression(paste("Average UV-B (kJ/", m^2, ")")),
ylab = "Numbers of Languages"
)
```

HSP   *Hecht, Schlaer and Pirenne (1942) psychometric functions*

Description

The data frame contains the per cent of correct responses as a function of average number of quanta per flash of light at the cornea and the frequency with which it was seen for 5 psychometric functions reported in Table V of Hecht et al. (1942)

Usage

```
data(HSP)
```

Format

A data frame with 30 observations on the following 5 variables.

Q a numeric vector corresponding to the column labelled as 'No. of quanta' in the original article.

p a numeric vector corresponding to the column labelled as 'Frequency' with a subtitle 'per cent' in the original article

N a numeric vector indicating the number of presentations of the flash

Obs a factor with levels MHP SH SS indicating the initials of the observers

Run a factor with levels R1 R2 indicating the session or run of the experiment

Details

Hecht et al. (1942) reported the data from 5 psychometric functions for 3 observers (the authors), two of which are replications on the same observer. Each flash intensity was presented 50 times except for the data for observer SH, for which the presentations numbers are 35 and 40, respectively, for the two runs.

Source

S. Hecht, S. Schlaer and M.H. Pirenne (1942) Energy, quanta and vision. *Journal of General Physiology*, 25, 819–840.

Examples

```
data(HSP)
lattice::xyplot(p/100 ~ Q | Obs * Run, HSP,
type = c("p", "l"),
scales = list(x = list(log = TRUE)),
as.table = TRUE)
```

---

lpois	*Likelihoods for Poisson and Gaussian psychometric functions*

Description

These functions define likelihoods for binomial models with Gaussian or Poisson psychometric functions.

Usage

```
lpois(p, d)
lpois1(q, p, d)
lnorm(p, d)
```

Arguments

p	numeric vector of parameters (in `lpois` and `lnorm`) or fixed Poisson parameter (`lpois2`).
d	data frame with number of correct (`nyes`) and incorrect (`nno`) responses and intensity levels (`Q`)
q	numeric vector of length 1 giving scale parameter (`lpois2`)

Details

These functions calculate the log likelihood for binomial models with Gaussian or Poisson psychometric functions and can be used with optim to find the best parameters.

Value

Returns a numeric value giving minus the log likelihood for the given model.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

See Also

See optim

Examples

```
data(HSP)
SHR2 <- subset(HSP, Obs == "SH" & Run == "R2")
SHR2 <- within(SHR2, {
nyes <- N * p/100
nno <- N - nyes
})
optim(par = c(5, 0.35), lnorm, d = SHR2)
```

ModelFest.df   *Contrast Sensitivity of the Observers from the ModelFest Consortium*

Description

The data set contains the log contrast sensitivity measurments for the 43 stimuli used in the Mod-elFest consortium with 4 repeats for each of the 16 observers.

Usage

```
data(ModelFest.df)
```

Format

A data frame with 2752 observations on the following 3 variables.

LContSens a numeric vector indicating the measured log contrast sensitivity, inverse of the log contrast threshold

Obs a factor with 16 levels, indicating the initials of the observers

Stim a factor with 43 levels coding each of the stimuli standardized for this study

Details

The ModelFest consortium was composed of a group of investigators from 10 laboratories who undertook to obtain measures of contrast sensitivity on a set of standardized achromatic stimuli, varying in spatial configuration, using a standardized set of procedures.

Source

References

Carney, T., Tyler, C.W., Watson, A.B., Makous, W., Beutte, B., Chen, C.C., Norcia, A.M., Klein, S.A.(2000) Modelfest: year one results and plans for future years. In: B.E. Rogowitz, T.N. Pappas (eds.) *Proceedings of SPIE: Human Vision and Electronic Imaging V*, vol. 3959, pp. 140–151. SPIE

Watson, A.B., Ahumada, A.J. (2005) A standard model for foveal detection of spatial contrast. *Journal of Vision* 5, 717–740

Watson, A. (2006) The spatial standard observer: A human vision model for display inspection. *SID Symposium Digest of Technical Papers*, vol. 37, pp. 1312–1315, SID

Examples

```
data(ModelFest.df)
str(ModelFest.df)
plot(ModelFest.df)
```

Motion	*Threshold for First- and Second-order Movement with Age*

Description

These data were reported by Thibault et al (2007) (their Figure 4) and provide developmental data on the contrast modulation threshold for detection of a moving stimulus for two kinds of motion, called First-order (or luminance based) and Second-order (contrast based).

Usage

```
data(Motion)
```

Format

A data frame with 112 observations on the following 5 variables.

Subject a factor with levels S01,S02, ..., S70 coding the id of each observer

LnAge a numeric vector giving the natural log of age in months

Mtype a factor with levels FO SO coding the type of stimulus, first-order or second-order

Sex a factor with levels f m indicating the sex of the observer

LnThresh a numeric vector giving the natural log of the percent contrast modulation threshold

Details

The data were collected using preferential-looking techniques. Percent contrast varies between 0 and 100.

Source

Data kindly provided by F. Vital-Durand.

References

Thibault, D., Brosseau-Lachaine, O., Faubert, J. and Vital-Durand, F. (2007) Maturation of the sensitivity for luminance and contrast modulated patterns during development of normal and pathological human children. *Vision Research*, 47, 1561–1569

Examples

```
data(Motion)
```

---

panel.psyfun	*Panel Function for Adding Psychometric Function Fit to Each Panel*

Description

Provides a panel function for use with xyplot from the **lattice** package so that a psychometric function will be fitted and plotted in each panel of a lattice plot similar to panel.lmline for fitting a linear regression line.

Usage

```
panel.psyfun(x, y, n, lnk = "logit", ...)
```

Arguments

x	vector of covariate values
y	vector of responses, usually proportion of correct responses
n	vector of integers specifying number of trial for each proportion in y
lnk	link function to use in fitting glm with binomial family (default is "logit").
...	Other parameters passed from the formal arguments of the panel function.

Value

Nothing returned. Function just used for its side-effects of producing a graph within a panel function.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

See Also

See also as lattice

Examples

```
lattice::xyplot(Pc ~ Phaseshift | WaveForm + TempFreq +
Direction, Vernier, layout = c(4, 2),
panel = function(x, y, n = 20, ...) {
lattice::panel.xyplot(x, y)
panel.psyfun(x, y, 20, lnk = "probit")
}
)
```

---

polmer   *Ordinal Regression with Mixed-effects*

Description

Regression models are fit responses that are ordered factors with (or without) random effects.

Usage

```
polmer( ...)
```

Arguments

...   dummy arguments as the function is deprecated. See below for where to find
                code.

Details

This function is a wrapper that calls glmer from the **lme4** package if any random effect terms appear in the formula or glm, if not. The response term should be of class 'integer', as the function will coerce it to 'ordered'. In the formula object, the random effect should be specified as the second level of random effect with the intercept removed. See the example below. This is a glitch for the moment. This function is now deprecated but the code can be found in the scripts directory in the file, 'Ch9.R'.

Value

An object of class mer or glm depending on whether or not any random effect terms are included in the formula object.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

See Also

[glm](), [glmer](), [polr]()

Examples

```
# data(Faces)
# if(require(lme4.0, quietly = TRUE)){
# no random effects specified - calls glm
# Faces.glm <- polmer(SimRating ~ sibs, Faces)
# random effect of observer - call glmer
#  GLITCH: must specify random effect as second level of factor (levels of sibs are 0/1)

# Faces.glmer <- polmer(SimRating ~ sibs + (sibs1 - 1 | Obs),
# Faces)
# }
```

---

psyfun.boot   *Bootstrapping Standard Errors of Psychometric Function Parameters*

Description

A function that will run a bootstrap on the estimated parameters of a psychometric function fit given a model object.

Usage

```
psyfun.boot(obj, N = 100)
```

Arguments

obj   object inheriting from class 'glm' from a fit of a psychometric function

N   integer indicating number of bootstrap replications.

Details

The function computes new binomial responses based on the fitted probabilities of the model object for each bootstrap replication. A psychometric function is then fit to each one and the fitted coefficients returned as a bootstrap replicate.

Value

Returns a matrix with one row for each coefficient of the model and one column for each bootstrap replication.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

References

Maloney, L. T. (1990) Confidence interval for the parameters of psychometric functions. *Perception & Psychophysics*, **47(2)**, 127–134.

Foster, D.H., Bischof, W.F.(1997) Bootstrap estimates of the statistical accuracy of thresholds obtained from psychometric functions. *Spatial Vision*, **11(1)**, 135–139.

Treutwein, B., Strasburger, H. (1999) Fitting the psychometric function. *Perception & Psychophysics*, **61(1)**, 87–106.

Examples

```
data(HSP)
SHR2 <- subset(HSP, Obs == "SH" & Run == "R2")
SHR2 <- within(SHR2, {
nyes <- N * p/100
nno <- N - nyes
})
SHR2.glm <- glm(cbind(nyes, nno) ~ log(Q), binomial, SHR2)
### For a real problem, set N to 10000 or so
SHR2.boot <- psyfun.boot(SHR2.glm, 10)
```

StairCase	*3-1 Randomly Interleaved Staircase Detection Experiment*

Description

Data from one observer performing a 2-alternative forced-choice detection experiment. A 3-1 staircase procedure was used with two randomly interleaved staircases.

Usage

```
data(StairCase)
```

Format

A data frame with 96 observations on the following 4 variables.

Trial a numeric vector indicating the trial number for the staircase

Contrast a numeric vector indicating the contrast of the test stimulus

Response a numeric vector taking the values of 1, when the correct interval was detected, and 0 when it was not

StairCase a factor with levels S1 S2 indicating to which staircase the trial belonged.

Details

The data were obtained using a 3-down, 1-up staircase procedure. The observer was required to make 3 successive correct judgments before the stimulus contrast was lowered; one incorrect response resulted in an increase in contrast at the next trial. Initially, the contrast was reduced by a factor of 2 for each sequence of 3 correct responses. After a first incorrect response, successive increments and decrements were by a factor of 1.26. Each staircase was 48 trials long. In the actual experiment, the two staircases were run concurrently, with the contrast level chosen by switching from one staircase to the other at random.

Examples

```
clr = c("red", "blue")
with(StairCase, plot(Contrast ~ Trial, log = "y",
col = clr[unclass(StairCase)], pch = 16))
```

---

thresh.est   *Estimate Threshold Level from Model Object*

Description

Estimates stimulus level at which probability of a response is some fixed value given a model object for a probit model.

Usage

```
thresh.est(p, obj)
```

Arguments

p	numeric vector giving the performance level for the desired threshold
obj	object inheriting from class 'glm' from a fit with a binomial family.

Details

Calculates the stimulus level(s) for a probit model of a psychometric function for given levels of performance. For a more general version, see [dose.p](#) in pkgMASS.

Value

Vector of numeric indicating the stimulus levels for the given performance levels.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

See Also

See also [dose.p](#)

Examples

```
data(HSP)
SHR1.glm <- glm(p/100 ~ log(Q), binomial(probit), HSP,
subset = Obs == "SH" & Run == "R1")
thresh.est(1:3/4, SHR1.glm)
```

Vernier	*Psychometric Functions for Vernier Judgement of Phase Difference between Drifting Gratings*

Description

A pair of adjacent, horizontal luminance gratings (sine- or square-wave spatial profiles, 0.8 cycles/degree and equal contrast = 0.30) drifting at 2 or 8 Hz. The gratings were separated by a 30-arcmin lateral gap. On each trial, the grating pair was drifting either upward or downward and the phase shift between the gratings was chosen at one of 8 values between -50 and 50 degrees. The observer was instructed to report which grating appeared shifted upward. The method of constant stimuli was used.

Usage

```
data(Vernier)
```

Format

A data frame with 64 observations on the following 8 variables.

Phaseshift a numeric vector giving the Phaseshift between the pair of gratings

WaveForm a factor with levels Sine Square giving the spatial luminance profile of the gratings

TempFreq a factor with levels 2 8 indicating the temporal frequency in Hertz of the moving gratings

Pc a numeric vector, indicating the proportion of trials on which a particular grating appeared to be shifted upward

Direction a factor with levels Downward Upward indicating the direction of motion of the grating pair.

N a numeric vector indicating the number of trials on which a condition was presented

NumUpward a numeric vector indicating the number of trials on which the observer responded that a particular grating was shifted upward

NumDownward a numeric vector indicating the number of trials on which the observer reported a particular grating as shifted downward

Source

Data kindly provided by H. Sun.

References

H. Sun, B. B. Lee and R. C. Baraas Systematic misestimation in a vernier task arising from contrast mismatch, *Visual Neuroscience*, 2008, 25, 365–370.

Examples

```
data(Vernier)
```

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