Package ‘psyphy’

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Description An assortment of functions that could be useful in analyzing data from psychophysical experiments. It includes functions for calculating d' from several different experimental designs, links for m-alternative forced-choice (mafC) data to be used with the binomial family in glm (and possibly other contexts) and self-Start functions for estimating gamma values for CRT screen calibrations.
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*Functions for analyzing psychophysical functions*

### Description

An assortment of functions that could be useful in analyzing data from psychophysical experiments. It includes functions for calculating d’ from several different experimental designs, links for mafc to be used with the binomial family in glm (and possibly other contexts) and a self-Start function for estimating gamma values for CRT screen calibrations.

### Details

For the moment, the package contains several functions for calculating $d'$ for a variety of psychophysical paradigms, some link functions for the binomial family in glm (and perhaps other functions) for fitting psychometric functions from mAFC experiments and a self-Start function for estimating the value of the exponent, gamma, based on the luminance calibration of the three channels of a CRT-like display.

### Author(s)

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**dprime.ABX**  

* $d'$ for ABX Paradigm*

### Description

Calculate $d'$ for ABX paradigm either assuming a differencing strategy or independent observations

### Usage

```r
dprime.ABX(Hits, FA, zdiff, Pc.unb, method = "diff")
```
**Arguments**

- **Hits**: numeric in [0, 1] corresponding to Hit rate
- **FA**: numeric in [0, 1] corresponding to False alarm rate
- **zdiff**: numeric. Difference of z-scores for Hit and False Alarm rates
- **Pc.unb**: numeric in [0, 1]. Proportion correct for an unbiased observer, \( \text{pnorm}(z\text{diff}) \)
- **method**: character. Specifies the model to describe the observer’s criterion for dividing up the decision space, must be either "diff" for a differencing strategy (the default) or "IO" for independent observations.

**Details**

Two different strategies have been described for how the observer partitions the decision space in the ABX paradigm, either based on Independent Observations of each stimulus or on a differencing strategy. The differencing strategy is the default. \( d' \) can be calculated either from the Hit and FA rates, from the difference of z-scores or from the probability correct of an unbiased observer.

**Value**

Returns the value of \( d' \)

**Author(s)**

Kenneth Knoblauch

**References**


**See Also**

dprime.mAFC, dprime.SD, dprime.oddity

**Examples**

- \( \text{dprime.ABX}(H = 0.75, F = 0.3) \)
- \( \text{dprime.ABX}(H = 0.75, F = 0.3, \text{method} = \text{"IO"}) \)
- \( \text{dprime.ABX}(\text{zdiff} = \text{qnorm}(0.75) - \text{qnorm}(0.3)) \)
- \( \text{dprime.ABX}(\text{Pc.unb} = \text{pnorm}((\text{qnorm}(0.75) - \text{qnorm}(0.3))/2)) \)
**Description**

Calculate the value of $d'$ for an m-alternative forced choice paradigm

**Usage**

dprime.mAFC(Pc, m)

**Arguments**

- **Pc** The proportion of correct responses based on either the Hit rate or based on an unbiased observer
- **m** The number of alternative choices, an integer > 1.

**Details**

The probability of a correct response in m-alternative forced-choice, assuming independence, is based on the product of the likelihoods of the signal alternative generating the strongest response and the m - 1 noise alternatives generating responses less than this value (Green and Dai, 1991). For a Yes-No paradigm, the sensitivity is calculated more simply as

$$d' = \text{qnorm}(H) - \text{qnorm}(F)$$

where $H$ and $F$ are the Hit and False Alarm rates, respectively.

**Value**

Returns the value of $d'$

**Note**

Currently is only valid for $d'$ in the interval [-10, 10] which should be well outside the range of sensory differences that this paradigm is used to investigate.

**Author(s)**

Kenneth Knoblauch

**References**


See Also

See Also `dprime.ABX, dprime.SD, dprime.oddity`

Examples

```r
dprime.mAFC(0.8, 4)
dprime.oddity(0.8)
```
dprime.SD  

*d* for Same-different Paradigm

**Description**

Calculate *d*′ for same-different paradigm either assuming a differencing strategy or independent observations.

**Usage**

dprime.SD(H, FA, zdiff, Pcmax, method = "diff")

**Arguments**

- **H**: numeric in [0, 1] corresponding to Hit rate
- **FA**: numeric in [0, 1] corresponding to False alarm rate
- **zdiff**: numeric. Difference of z-scores for Hit and False Alarm rates (only valid for method "IO")
- **Pcmax**: numeric in [0, 1]. Proportion correct for an unbiased observer, `pnorm(zdiff/2)` (only valid for method "IO").
- **method**: character. Specifies the model to describe the observer’s criterion for dividing up the decision space, must be either "diff" for a differencing strategy (the default) or "IO" for independent observations.

**Details**

Two different strategies have been described for how the observer partitions the decision space in the same-different paradigm. With Independent Observations, *d*′ can be calculated either from the H and FA rates, from the difference of z-scores or from the probability correct of an unbiased observer. Only one of these three choices should be specified in the arguments. For the differencing strategy, only the first of these choices is valid.

**Value**

Returns the value of *d*′

**Author(s)**

Kenneth Knoblauch

**References**


See Also
dprime.mAFC, dprime.ABX, dprime.oddity

Examples
dprime.SD(H = 0.642, F = 0.3)
dprime.SD(H = 0.75, F = 0.3, method = "IO")
dprime.SD(zdiff = qnorm(0.75) - qnorm(0.3), method = "IO")
dprime.SD(Pcmax = pnorm( (qnorm(0.75) - qnorm(0.3))/2 ), method = "IO")

Description
Letter detection and identification at 2 degrees eccentricity in the visual field. On each trial, one of four letters (b, d, p, q) were presented in one of four positions (superior, inferior, left, right) in the visual field. In a given session, the letter height was fixed. Six contrast levels were tested in each session. The data indicate the proportion of correctly identified positions, referred to here as detection, and the proportion of correctly identified letters, conditional on correct identification.

Usage
data(ecc2)

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

Contr numeric. The contrast of the stimulus, defined as Weberian contrast.
task a factor with levels DET ID indicating the two tasks, detection and identification.
Size a numeric vector indicating the letter height
Correct an integer vector indicating the number of correct responses (DET or ID).
Incorrect an integer vector, indicating the number of incorrect responses.

References
Examples

data(ecc2)
library(lattice)
xyplot(Correct/(Correct + Incorrect) ~ Contr | Size * task, ecc2,
type = "b", scale = list(x = list(log = TRUE),
y = list(limits = c(0, 1.05))),
xis = "Contrast", yis = "Proportion Correct Response",
panel = function(x, y, ...) {
  panel.xyplot(x, y, ...)
  panel.abline(h = 0.25, lty = 2)
})

glm.lambda

mafc Probit Fit to Psychometric Function Profiled on Upper Asymptote

Description

A wrapper for glm in which the deviance for the model with binomial family and link probit.lambda is profiled as a function of lambda, the upper asymptote of the psychometric function.

Usage

glm.lambda(formula, data, NumAlt = 2, lambda = seq(0, 0.1, len = 40),
plot.it = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

formula a symbolic description of the model to be fit
data an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from environment(formula), typically the environment from which glm is called.
NumAlt the number of alternatives, m in the mafc experiment from which the data arise
lambda a sequence of values to profile for the upper asymptote of the psychometric function
plot.it logical indicating whether to plot the profile of the deviances as a function of lambda
... further arguments passed to glm

Details

The psychometric function fit to the data is described by

\[ P(x) = \frac{1}{m} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{m} - \lambda\right)\Phi(x) \]

where \( m \) is the number of alternatives and the lower asymptote, \( 1 - \lambda \) is the upper asymptote and \( \Phi \) is the cumulative normal function.
Value
returns an object of class ‘lambda’ which inherits from classes ‘glm’ and ‘lm’. It only differs from an object of class ‘glm’ in including two additional components, \( \lambda \), giving the estimated minimum of the profile by fitting a quadratic to the profile and a data frame containing the profiled deviance values for each value of \( \lambda \) tested. The degrees of freedom are reduced by 1 to take into account the estimation of \( \lambda \).

Note
If the minimum occurs outside the interval examined, an error might occur. In any case, re-running the function with a new range of \( \lambda \) that includes the minimum should work. if the plotted profile indicates that the fitted quadratic does not describe well the profile at the minimum, refitting with a more restricted range of \( \lambda \) is recommended.

Author(s)
Ken Knoblauch

References

See Also
mafc, glm, probit.lambda, family

Examples
```r
b <- 3.5
g <- 1/3
d <- 0.025
a <- 0.04
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
num.tr <- 160
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels
#simulated Weibull-Quick observer responses
set.seed(12161952)
truep <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truep)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)

## First with upper asymptote at 1
dd.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, family = binomial(mafc.probit(3)))
summary(dd.glm)
```
dd.lam <- glm.lambda(resp.mat ~ cnt, NumAlt = 3, lambda = seq(0, 0.03, len = 100), plot.it = TRUE)
summary(dd.lam)
## can refine interval, but doesn't change result much
dd.lam2 <- glm.lambda(resp.mat ~ cnt, NumAlt = 3, lambda = seq(dd.lam$lambda/sqrt(2), dd.lam$lambda*sqrt(2), len = 100), plot.it = TRUE)
summary(dd.lam2)
## Compare fits w/ and w/out lambda
anova(dd glm, dd.lam2, test = "Chisq")

plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", cex = 1.5, ylim = c(0, 1))
pcent <- seq(0.01, 0.1, len = 100)
lines(pcent, predict(dd glm, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
    type = "response"), lwd = 2)
lines(pcent, predict(dd.lam, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
               type = "response"), lwd = 2, lty = 2)

glm.WH

mafc Probit Fit to Psychometric Function with Upper Asymptote Less than One

Description

A probit fit of a psychometric function with upper asymptote less than 1 is obtained by cycling between a fit with glm using the probit.lambda link and optimize to estimate lambda, 1 - the upper asymptotic value, until the log Likelihood changes by less than a pre-set tolerance.

Usage

glm.WH(formula, data, NumAlt = 2, lambda.init = 0.01,
interval = c(0, 0.05), trace = FALSE, tol = 1e-06, ...)

Arguments

formula  a symbolic description of the model to be fit.
data     an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from the environment(formula), typically the environment from glm.WH was called.
NumAlt   integer indicating the number of alternatives (> 1) in the mafc-task. (Default: 2).
lambda.init numeric, initial estimate of 1 - upper asymptote.
interval numeric vector giving interval endpoints within which to search for lambda.
trace    logical, indicating whether or not to print out a trace of the iterative process.
tol      numeric, tolerance for ending iterations.
...      further arguments passed to glm.
Details

The psychometric function fit to the data is described by

\[ P(x) = \frac{1}{m} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{m} - \lambda\right)\Phi(x) \]

where \( m \) is the number of alternatives and the lower asymptote, \( 1 - \lambda \) is the upper asymptote and \( \Phi \) is the cumulative normal function.

Value

returns an object of class ‘lambda’ which inherits from classes ‘glm’ and ‘lm’. It only differs from an object of class ‘glm’ in including an additional component, lambda, giving the estimated minimum of lambda. The degrees of freedom are reduced by 1 to take into account the estimation of lambda.

Author(s)

Ken Knoblauch

References


See Also

mafc, glm, glm.lambda, probit.lambda, family

Examples

b <- 3.5
g <- 1/4
d <- 0.04
a <- 0.04
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
num.tr <- 160
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels

#simulated Weibull-Quick observer responses
truep <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truep)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)

tst.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, binomial(mafc.probit(1/g)))
pcnt <- seq(0.005, 1, len = 1000)
plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", ylim = c(0, 1), xlim = c(0.005, 1), cex = 1.75)
logit.2asym

Links for Binomial Family with Variable Upper/Lower Asymptotes

Description
These functions provide links for the binomial family so that psychometric functions can be fit with both the upper and lower asymptotes different from 1 and 0, respectively.

Usage
logit.2asym(g, lam)
probit.2asym(g, lam)
cauchit.2asym(g, lam)
cloglog.2asym(g, lam)
weib.2asym( ... )

Arguments
g numeric in the range (0, 1), normally <= 0.5, however, which specifies the lower asymptote of the psychometric function.
lam numeric in the range (0, 1), specifying 1 - the upper asymptote of the psychometric function.
... used just to pass along the formals of cloglog.2asym as arguments to weib.2asym.

Details
These links are used to specify psychometric functions with the form
\[ P(x) = \gamma + (1 - \gamma - \lambda) p(x) \]
where \( \gamma \) is the lower asymptote and \( \lambda \) is 1- the upper asymptote, and \( p(x) \) is the base psychometric function, varying between 0 and 1.

Value
Each link returns a list containing functions required for relating the response to the linear predictor in generalized linear models and the name of the link.

linkfun The link function
linkinv The inverse link function
mu.eta The derivative of the inverse link
valideta The domain over which the linear predictor is valid
link A name to be used for the link
Author(s)
Kenneth Knoblauch

References


See Also
glm, glm.make.link, psyfun.2asym

Examples
# A toy example,
b <- 3
g <- 0.05 # simulated false alarm rate
d <- 0.03
a <- 0.04
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
um.tr <- 160
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels

# simulated Weibull-Quick observer responses
truep <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truep)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)
ddprob.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = probit.2asym)
ddlog.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = logit.2asym)
# Can fit a Weibull function, but use log contrast as variable
ddweib.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ log(cnt), link = weib.2asym)
ddcau.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = cauchit.2asym)

plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", cex = 1.5, ylim = c(0, 1))
pcnt <- seq(0.01, 0.1, len = 100)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddprob.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 5)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddlog.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 2, lty = 2, col = "blue")
lines(pcnt, predict(ddweib.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey")
lines(pcnt, predict(ddcau.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey", lty = 2)
Description

These provide links for the binomial family for fitting m-alternative forced-choice psychophysical functions.

Usage

mafc.logit(.m = 2)
mafc.probit(.m = 2)
mafc.cloglog(.m = 2)
mafc.weib(...)
mafc.cauchit(.m = 2)

Arguments

.m is the integer number (>1) of choices (Default to 2AFC). For m = 1 (Yes/No paradigm), use one of the built-in links for the binomial family.

... just to pass along the formals of mafc.cloglog.

Details

These functions provide links for fitting psychometric functions arising from an m-alternative forced-choice experiment. The estimated coefficients of the linear predictor influence both the location and the slope of the psychometric function(s), but provide no means of estimating the upper asymptote which is constrained to approach 1. If the upper asymptote must be estimated, it would be better to maximize directly the likelihood, either with a function like optim or gnlr from package gnlm (available at https://www.commanster.eu/rcode.html). Alternatively, the function probit.lambda can be used with a known upper asymptote, or glm.lambda or glm.WH to estimate one, with a probit link. mafc.weib is just an alias for mafc.cloglog.

Value

Each link returns a list containing functions required for relating the response to the linear predictor in generalized linear models and the name of the link.

linkfun The link function
linkinv The inverse link function
mu.eta The derivative of the inverse link
valideta The domain over which the linear predictor is valid
link A name to be used for the link

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch
References

Williams J, Ramaswamy D and Oulhaj A (2006) 10 Hz flicker improves recognition memory in older people BMC Neurosci. 2006 5:7:21 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1434755/ (for an example developed prior to this one, but for m = 2).


See Also

family, make.link, glm, optim, probit.lambda, glm.lambda, glm.WH

Examples

# A toy example,
# A toy example,
b <- 3.5
g <- 1/3
d <- 0.0
a <- 0.04
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
num.tr <- 160
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels

# simulated observer responses
truep <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truep)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)
ddprob.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, family = binomial(mafc.probit(3)))
ddlog.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, family = binomial(mafc.logit(3)))
# Can fit a Weibull function, but use log contrast as variable
ddweib.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ log(cnt), family = binomial(mafc.cloglog(3)))
ddcau.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ log(cnt), family = binomial(mafc.cauchit(3)))

plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", cex = 1.5, ylim = c(0, 1))
pcnt <- seq(0.01, 0.1, len = 100)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddprob.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 2)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddlog.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 2, lty = 2)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddweib.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey")
lines(pcnt, predict(ddcau.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt), type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey", lty = 2)
# Weibull parameters \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \)
cc <- coef(ddweib.glm)
apph <- exp(-cc[1]/cc[2])
bet <- cc[2]

# More interesting example with data from Yssaad-Fesselier and Knoblauch
data(ecc2)
ecc2.glm <- glm(cbind(Correct, Incorrect) ~ Contr \* Size \* task,
family = binomial(mafc.probit(4)), data = ecc2)
summary(ecc2.glm)
ecc2$fit <- fitted(ecc2.glm)
library(lattice)
xyplot(Correct/(Correct + Incorrect) ~ Contr | Size \* task, data = ecc2,
subscripts = TRUE, ID = with(ecc2, Size + as.numeric(task)),
scale = list(x = list(log = TRUE),
y = list(limits = c(0, 1.05))),
panel = function(x, y, subscripts, ID, ...) {
which = unique(ID[subscripts])
llines(x, ecc2$fit[which == ID], col = "black", ...)
panel.xyplot(x, y, pch = 16, ...)
panel.abline(h = 0.25, lty = 2, ...)
}
)

---

**probit.lambda**

*mafcl Probit Link for Binomial Family with Upper Asymptote < 1*

**Description**

This function provides a link for the binomial family for fitting m-alternative forced-choice, with a probit link and with the upper asymptote permitted to be less than 1.

**Usage**

```r
probit.lambda(m = 2, lambda = 0)
```

**Arguments**

- `m` is the integer number (>1) of choices (Default to 2AFC).
- `lambda` number in [0, 1] indicating 1 minus the upper asymptotic value of the psychometric function.
probit.lambda

Details

This function provides a link for fitting psychometric functions arising from an m-alternative forced-choice experiment using a probit link and allowing that the upper asymptote is less than 1. The psychometric function fit to the data is described by

\[ P(x) = \frac{1}{m} + (1 - \frac{1}{m} - \lambda) \Phi(x) \]

where \( m \) is the number of alternatives and the lower asymptote, \( 1 - \lambda \) is the upper asymptote and \( \Phi \) is the cumulative normal function.

Value

The link returns a list containing functions required for relating the response to the linear predictor in generalized linear models and the name of the link.

- linkfun: The link function
- linkinv: The inverse link function
- mu.eta: The derivative of the inverse link function
- valideta: The domain over which the linear predictor is valid
- link: A name to be used for the link

Note

Due to the difficulty of the task, subject error or incorrectly recorded data, psychophysical data may reveal less than perfect performance when stimulus differences are readily visible. When this occurs, letting the upper asymptote be less than 1 often results in a better fit to the data and a less-biased estimate of the steepness of the curve (see example below).

Author(s)

Ken Knoblauch

References


See Also

maf.c, glm, glm.lambda, family, make.link

Examples

```r
b <- 3.5
g <- 1/3
d <- 0.025
a <- 0.04
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
num.tr <- 160
```
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels

# simulated Weibull-Quick observer responses
truep <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truep)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)

ddprob.glm <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, family = binomial(mafc.probit(3)))
 ddprob.lam <- glm(resp.mat ~ cnt, family = binomial(probit.lambda(3, 0.025)))
AIC(ddprob.glm, ddprob.lam)

plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", cex = 1.5, ylim = c(0, 1))
pcnt <- seq(0.01, 0.1, len = 100)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddprob.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcnt),
    type = "response"), lwd = 2)
lines(pcnt, predict(ddprob.lam, data.frame(cnt = pcnt),
    type = "response"), lwd = 2, lty = 2)

---

**psyfun.2asym**

*Fit Psychometric Functions and Upper and Lower Asymptotes*

**Description**

Fits psychometric functions allowing for variation of both upper and lower asymptotes. Uses a procedure that alternates between fitting linear predictor with glm and estimating the asymptotes with optim until a minimum in -log likelihood is obtained within a tolerance.

**Usage**

```
psyfun.2asym(formula, data, link = logit.2asym, init.g = 0.01,
    init.lam = 0.01, trace = FALSE, tol = 1e-06,
    mxNumAlt = 50, ...)```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: a two sided formula specifying the response and the linear predictor
- `data`: a data frame within which the formula terms are interpreted
- `link`: a link function for the binomial family that allows specifying both upper and lower asymptotes
- `init.g`: numeric specifying the initial estimate for the lower asymptote
- `init.lam`: numeric specifying initial estimate for 1 - upper asymptote
- `trace`: logical indicating whether to show the trace of the minimization of -log likelihood
- `tol`: numeric indicating change in -log likelihood as a criterion for stopping iteration.
- `mxNumAlt`: integer indicating maximum number of alternations between glm and optim steps to perform if minimum not reached.
- `...`: additional arguments passed to glm
Details

The function is a wrapper for glm for fitting psychometric functions with the equation

\[ P(x) = \gamma + (1 - \gamma - \lambda) p(x) \]

where \( \gamma \) is the lower asymptote and \( \lambda \) is 1 - the upper asymptote, and \( p(x) \) is the base psychometric function, varying between 0 and 1.

Value

list of class ‘lambda’ inheriting from classes ‘glm’ and ‘lm’ and containing additional components

- \( \text{lambda} \) numeric indicating 1 - upper asymptote
- \( \text{gam} \) numeric indicating lower asymptote
- \( \text{SElambda} \) numeric indicating standard error estimate for lambda based on the Hessian of the last iteration of optim. The optimization is done on the value transformed by the function \text{plogis} and the value is stored in on this scale
- \( \text{SEgam} \) numeric indicating standard error estimate for gam estimated in the same fashion as \( \text{SElambda} \)

If a diagonal element of the Hessian is sufficiently close to 0, NA is returned.

Note

The \text{cloglog.2asym} and its alias, \text{weib.2asym}, don’t converge on occasion. This can be observed by using the trace argument. One strategy is to modify the initial estimates.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

References


See Also

glm, optim, glm.lambda, mafc

Examples

```r
#A toy example,
set.seed(12161952)
b <- 3
g <- 0.05 # simulated false alarm rate
d <- 0.03
a <- 0.04
```
p <- c(a, b, g, d)
num.tr <- 160
cnt <- 10^seq(-2, -1, length = 6) # contrast levels

#simulated Weibull-Quick observer responses
truerp <- g + (1 - g - d) * pweibull(cnt, b, a)
ny <- rbinom(length(cnt), num.tr, truerp)
nn <- num.tr - ny
phat <- ny/(ny + nn)
resp.mat <- matrix(c(ny, nn), ncol = 2)

ddprob.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = probit.2asym)
ddlog.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = logit.2asym)
# Can fit a Weibull function, but use log contrast as variable
ddweib.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ log(cnt), link = weib.2asym)
ddcau.glm <- psyfun.2asym(resp.mat ~ cnt, link = cauchit.2asym)

plot(cnt, phat, log = "x", cex = 1.5, ylim = c(0, 1))
pcent <- seq(0.01, 0.1, len = 100)
lines(pcent, predict(ddprob.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
type = "response"), lwd = 5)
lines(pcent, predict(ddlog.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
type = "response"), lwd = 2, lty = 2, col = "blue")
lines(pcent, predict(ddweib.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey")
lines(pcent, predict(ddcau.glm, data.frame(cnt = pcent),
type = "response"), lwd = 3, col = "grey", lty = 2)
summary(ddprob.glm)

---

**RGB**

**Luminance Calibration Data from Video Projector**

### Description

The data were obtained from the measurements of the luminance of the R, G and B channels individually, as well as the three together, W, for each of 21 grey levels, GL from a screen on which a video projector was displaying an image of a uniform field. Grey level has been normalized to the interval [0, 1], though originally it is specified as integers in [0, 255]. The measurements were obtained with a Photo Research 650 spectro-radiometer.

### Usage

data(RGB)

### Format

A data frame with 84 observations on the following 3 variables.

- **Lum** numeric vector of the measured luminance in candelas/meter\(^2\)
- **GL** The grey level normalized to the interval [0, 1]
- **Gun** factor with levels R G B W
Examples

data(RGB)

**Description**

This `selfStart` model evaluates the parameters for describing the luminance vs grey level relation of the R, G and B guns of a CRT-like display, fitting a single exponent, gamma, for each of the 3 guns. It has an initial attribute that will evaluate initial estimates of the parameters, Blev, Br, Bg, Bb and gamm. In the case of fitting data from a single gun or for a combination of guns, as in the sum of the three for calibrating the white, the parameter k is used for the coefficient. Both functions include gradient and hessian attributes.

**Usage**

```r
SS.calib(Blev, k, gamm, GL)
SS.RGBcalib(Blev, Br, Bg, Bb, gamm, Rgun, Ggun, Bgun)
```

**Arguments**

- `Blev` numeric. The black level is the luminance at the 0 grey level
- `k` numeric, coefficient of one gun for fitting single gun
- `Br` numeric, coefficient of the R gun
- `Bg` numeric, coefficient of the G gun
- `Bb` numeric, coefficient of the B gun
- `gamm` numeric, the exponent, gamma, applied to the grey level
- `GL` numeric, is the grey level for the gun tested, covariate in model matrix in one gun case
- `Rgun` numeric, is a covariate in the model matrix that indicates the grey level for the R gun. See the example below.
- `Ggun` numeric, is a covariate in the model matrix that indicates the grey level for the G gun
- `Bgun` numeric, is a covariate in the model matrix that indicates the grey level for the B gun
Details

The model

\[ \text{Lum}(GL) = Blev + \beta_i * GL^\gamma \]

where \(i\) is in \{R, G, B\}, usually provides a reasonable description of the change in luminance of a display gun with grey level, \(GL\). This selfStart function estimates \(\gamma\) and the other parameters using the \text{nls}\ function. It is assumed that grey level is normalized to the interval \([0, 1]\). This results in lower correlation between the linear coefficients of the guns, \(\beta_i\), than if the actual bit-level is used, e.g., \([0, 255]\), for an 8-bit graphics card (see the example). Also, with this normalization of the data, the coefficients, \(\beta_i\), provide estimates of the maximum luminance for each gun. The need for the arguments \(\text{Rgun}, \text{Ggun}\) and \(\text{Bgun}\) is really a kludge in order to add gradient and hessian information to the model.

Value

returns a numeric vector giving the estimated luminance given the parameters passed as arguments and a gradient matrix and a hessian array as attributes.

Author(s)

Kenneth Knoblauch

References

~put references to the literature/web site here ~

See Also

\text{nls}

Examples

data(RGB)

#Fitting a single gun
W.nls <- \text{nls}(\text{Lum} ~ \text{SS.calib}(Blev, k, gamm, GL), data = RGB, subset = (Gun == "W"))
summary(W.nls)

#curvature (parameter effect) is greater when GL is 0:255
Wc.nls <- \text{nls}(\text{Lum} ~ \text{SS.calib}(Blev, k, gamm, GL*255), data = RGB, subset = (Gun == "W"))
MASS::rms.curv(W.nls)
MASS::rms.curv(Wc.nls)
pairs(profile(Wc.nls), absVal = FALSE)
pairs(profile(W.nls), absVal = FALSE)

#Fitting 3 guns with independent gamma’s
RGB0.nls <- \text{nlme::nlsList}(\text{Lum} ~ \text{SS.calib}(Blev, k, gamm, GL) | Gun,
data = subset(RGB, Gun != "W")
summary(RGB0.nls)
plot(nlme::intervals(RGB0.nls))

# Add covariates to data frame for R, G and B grey levels
gg <- model.matrix(~-1 + Gun/GL, RGB)[, c(5:7)]
RGB$Rgun <- gg[, 1]
RGB$Ggun <- gg[, 2]
RGB$Bgun <- gg[, 3]
RGB.nls <- nls(Lum ~ SS.RGBcalib(Blev, Br, Bg, Bb, gamm, Rgun, Ggun, Bgun),
          data = RGB, subset = (Gun != "W"))
summary(RGB.nls)
confint(RGB.nls)

summary.lambda

## S3 method for class 'lambda'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.lambda'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      symbolic.cor = x$symbolic.cor,
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)

Arguments

object Fitted model object of class “lambda” inheriting from glm and lm. Typically the output of glm.lambda.
x an object of class “summary.lambda”, usually a result of a call to summary.lambda.
digits the number of significant digits to use when printing.
symbolic.cor logical. If TRUE, print the correlations in a symbolic form (see symnum) rather than as numbers.
signif.stars logical. If TRUE, “significance stars” are printed for each coefficient.
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Provides a summary of the class lambda object generated by glm.lambda.

Summary Method for Objects of Class ‘lambda’

Description

Identical to summary.glm but with one line of additional output: the estimate of lambda from glm.lambda, obtained by profiling the deviance and estimating its minimum.
Value

Returns the same structure as \texttt{summary.glm} with an added component, \texttt{lambda}. $1 - \lambda$ is the estimated upper asymptote of the psychometric function.

Author(s)

Ken Knoblauch

See Also

\texttt{probit.lambda, glm.lambda}
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