Package ‘passt’

October 14, 2022

Type Package

Title Probability Associator Time (PASS-T)

Version 0.1.3

Description Simulates judgments of frequency and duration based on the Probability Associator Time (PASS-T) model. PASS-T is a memory model based on a simple competitive artificial neural network. It can imitate human judgments of frequency and duration, which have been extensively studied in cognitive psychology (e.g. Hintzman (1970) <doi:10.1037/h0028865>, Betsch et al. (2010) <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2010-18204-003>). The PASS-T model is an extension of the PASS model (Sedlmeier, 2002, ISBN:0198508638). The package provides an easy way to run simulations, which can then be compared with empirical data in human judgments of frequency and duration.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

URL https://github.com/johannes-titz/passt

BugReports https://github.com/johannes-titz/passt/issues

Suggests knitr, ggplot2, plyr, testthat (>= 2.1.0), covr, markdown, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

Imports magrittr,methods,dplyr,tidyrrlang

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

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run_exp Run simulations and analyze data

Description

Runs several simulations and returns correlative effect sizes between the frequency/total duration/single duration of each pattern and the output activation of the network for each pattern, respectively. Comparable to running an empirical experiment in judgments of frequency and duration and analyzing the data.

Usage

```r
run_exp(
  frequency,
  duration,
  lrate_onset,
  lrate_drop_time,
  lrate_drop_perc,
  patterns = diag(length(duration)),
  number_of_participants = 100,
  cor_noise_sd = 0
)
```

Arguments

- **frequency**: presentation frequency for each pattern in the matrix
- **duration**: presentation duration for each pattern in the matrix
- **lrate_onset**: learning rate at the onset of a stimulus
- **lrate_drop_time**: point at which the learning rate drops, must be lower than duration
- **lrate_drop_perc**: how much the learning rate drops at lrate_drop_time
- **patterns**: matrix with input patterns, one row is one pattern
- **number_of_participants**: corresponds with number of simulations run
- **cor_noise_sd**: the amount of noise added to the final activations of the network, set to 0 if you do not want any noise
run_sim

Value

data frame with three columns: f_dv, td_dv, t_dv which are the correlations between the frequency/total duration/single duration of each pattern and the activation of the network for each pattern, respectively.

See Also

run_sim

Examples

run_exp(10:1, 1:10, 0.05, 2, 0.2)

Description

Runs several simulations and returns output activation for each simulation and each input pattern

Usage

run_sim(
  patterns,
  frequency,
  duration,
  lrate_onset,
  lrate_drop_time,
  lrate_drop_perc,
  n_runs = 100,
  n_output_units = ncol(patterns),
  pulses_per_second = 1
)

Arguments

patterns          matrix with input patterns, one row is one pattern
frequency         presentation frequency for each pattern in the matrix
duration          presentation duration for each pattern in the matrix
lrate_onset       learning rate at the onset of a stimulus
lrate_drop_time   point at which the learning rate drops, must be lower than duration
lrate_drop_perc   how much the learning rate drops at lrate_drop_time
n_runs            number of simulations to be run, default is 100
n_output_units    number of output units, defaults to number of input units
pulses_per_second how many time steps should be simulated per second
run_sim

Value
list with following elements
  • output: the sum of the activation strengths of the output units for each input pattern
  • weight_matrix: final weight_matrix
  • pres_matrix: presentation matrix

See Also
run_exp

Examples
run_sim(diag(10), 1:10, 10:1, 0.05, 2, 0.2)
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