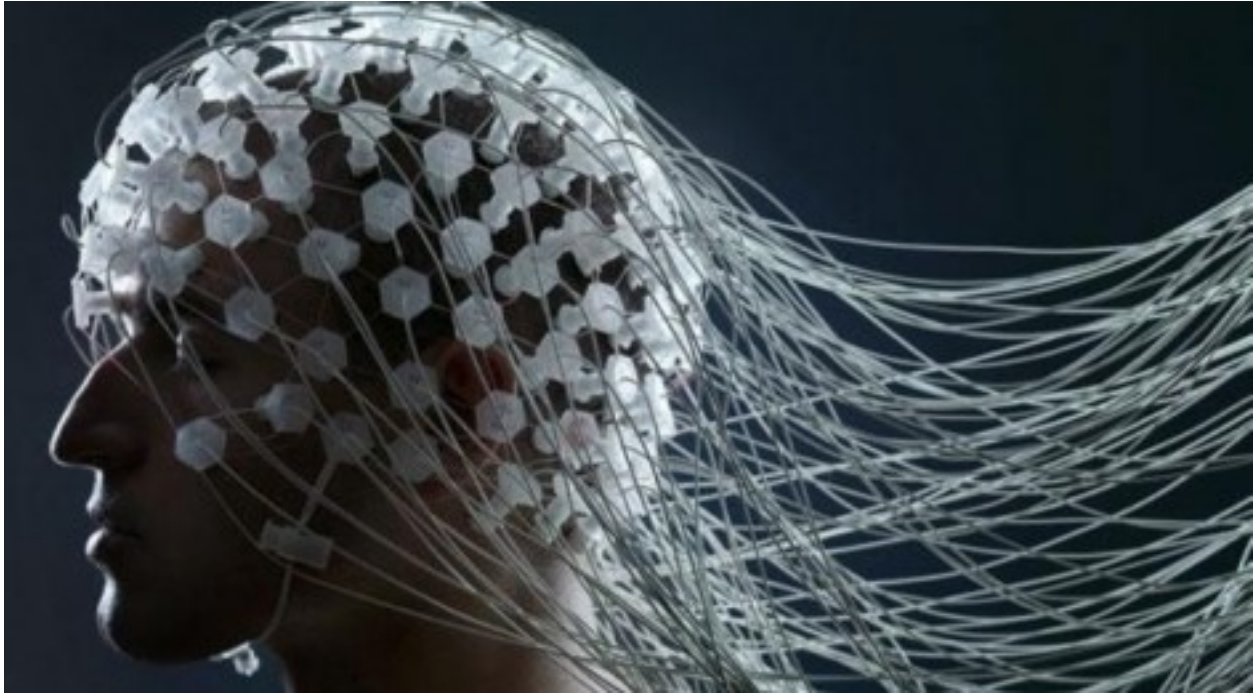

pyseries Documentation

Release 1.0.19

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August 10, 2016

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Overview

pySeries is a package for statistical analysis of EEG data. Developed for neuro and cognitive science academics looking for a quick start into EEG data analysis with python.

This package is an initial release. Testing in progress

2.1 Analysis

2.1.1 Explore

Plots for common EEG analysis methods

- Event related potentials (ERP's)
- Periodogram and Welch power spectrum
- Spectrogram

Requires the signal to be epoched by `Preprocessing.MakeSlices` method. Epochs are grouped and colored by conditions.

`pyseries.Analysis.Explore.PlotErp` (*electrode_slices*, *n_back*)

Plot average and individual traces of epoched signal per condition.

Parameters

- **electrode_slices** (*dict*) – Key is a condition label, contains array of signal epochs.
- **n_back** (*int*) – information about the time of event from the end of the epoch.

`pyseries.Analysis.Explore.PlotPowerSpectrum` (*electrode_slices*, *exact_sr=498*, *freq_min=0*, *freq_max=100*, *mode='period'*, *name=''*, *save_path=''*)

Plot average and individual traces of power spectrum for signal epochs.

Parameters

- **electrode_slices** (*dict*) – Key is an event name, values are signal epochs.
- **exact_sr** (*float*) – exact sampling rate info from the EEG amplifier
- **freq_max** (*freq_min*,) – lower and upper frequency limits for plotting (default 0, 50 Hz)
- **mode** (*{'period', 'welch'}*) – Default is period which produces periodogram. change to 'welch' for alternative method of power estimation.
- **name** (*str*, *optional*) – title of the figure

Returns **power_density** – keys are event names. Under each key there are two np.arrays. One array stores info about frequency bins, second has power densities for all trials separately.

Return type dict

`pyseries.Analysis.Explore.PlotSpectrogram` (*electrode_slices*, *n_back*, *n_forth*)

Plot average spectrogram (time by frequency). Uses *n_back* and *n_forth* to approximate the time bin where event occurred.

Parameters

- **electrode_slices** (*dict*) – Key is a condition label, contains array of signal epochs.
- **n_back** (*int*) – information about the time of event from the end of the epoch.
- **n_forth** (*int*) – information about the time of event from the beginning of the epoch.

2.1.2 Anova

Statistical tools for time-series analysis.

- One-way: Find time intervals where signals recorded under single conditions differ from the baseline.
- Two-way: Find interactions between varying conditions time intervals of the recorded signal.
- Repeated-measures: Find time intervals where the signal was systematically changing on a group level.

`pyseries.Analysis.Anova.one_way` (*groups*)

Run one way analysis of variance on n groups of equal length.

- Identify which groups significantly deviate from the grand mean.
- Prints a table with a spss-style output.

Parameters *group* (*list or ndarray*) –

If list then each index represents a group,

If ndarray then each column represents a group.

Returns

- **F** (*double*) – F-value, ratio between effect and error sum of squares.
- **p** (*double*) – Probability of obtaining F-value by chance.
- **df_effect** (*int*) – degrees of freedom for the effect (n groups - 1).
- **df_error** (*int*) – degrees of freedom for the error (n groups * (n samples - 1)).

`pyseries.Analysis.Anova.two_way` (*data*, *f1_name*, *f2_name*)

Run two way analysis of variance in a factor by factor design.

- Identify main effects for each factor.
- Identify interaction between factors.
- Print a table with a spss-style output.

Parameters *data* (*ndarray*) –

Each row represents a 1st factor level.

Each column represents a 2nd factor level.

Each layer (depth dimension) is an observation.

Work

Examples

4.1 ssvep_analysis

```

import sys
sys.path.insert(0, '/Users/user/Desktop/repo_for_pyseries/pyseries')

import pyseries.LoadingData as loading
import pyseries.Preprocessing as prep
import pyseries.Analysis as analysis
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from scipy import stats

# Notebook settings (i.e. this thing settings)
%matplotlib inline
%matplotlib notebook
#Change to %matplotlib notebook to be able to zoom, pan, etc the figures,
#inline is only used so the notebook can be exported to .rst format and hosted on readthedocs
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def calc_corr(path):
    #Read single subject data - eeg, info about eeg and info from experimental app (unity)
    recording = loading.Read_edf.Combine_EDF_XML(path, 3, 70)
    #Display markers over the whole signal
    prep.Epochs.mark_events(recording, ['EEG 01'], subject_name = path)

    #Define epochs for analysis
    epochs_info= {"Please Count": [0, 500*10], "Only Look": [0, 500 *10]}
    #Create them by slicing the signal
    epochs = prep.Epochs.Make_Epochs_for_Channels(recording, ['EEG 01','EEG 02','EEG P3', 'EEG P4'],)
    #Re-reference, because only by subtracting P from O-electrodes ssvep response becomes visible
    new_ref = {}
    new_ref['Only Look'] = epochs ['EEG 02']['Only Look'] - epochs['EEG P4']['Only Look']
    new_ref['Please Count'] = epochs ['EEG 02']['Please Count'] - epochs ['EEG P4']['Please Count']
    new_epochs = {"O-P":new_ref}

    #Get the accuracy in counting condition
    responses = recording['events'][recording['events']["code"] == "responded"]
    accuracy = responses['response'] / responses['expected']

    #Get the power spectra in two conditions

```

```

power_density= analysis.Explore.PlotPowerSpectrum(new_epochs['O-P'], 498, mode = 'period', name =

ssvep = analysis.Normalize.Z_score( power_density['Please Count'][1][:,49] )
accuracy = analysis.Normalize.Z_score( accuracy )

return ssvep, accuracy, power_density

```

```

def plot_slow_ssvep():
    #Slow is 5Hz flicker
    paths = ['/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Blazej_13_06_16/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Ania_14_06_16/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Karen_14_06_16/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Agnieszka_03_06/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Kuba_14_06_16/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Rysiek_03_06/'
            ]

    all_ssvep = []
    all_acc = []

    saving = {}
    for p in paths:
        ssvep, acc, pxx = calc_corr(p)
        all_ssvep.extend(ssvep)
        all_acc.extend(acc)

        saving[p] = ssvep

    sns.jointplot(x = np.array(all_ssvep), y = np.array(all_acc), kind="reg")
    return saving

```

```

def plot_fast_ssvep():
    #fast is 20 Hz flicker
    paths = ['/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep_20hz/Agnieszka_03_06/',
            '/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep_20hz/Rysiek_03_06/']

    for path in paths:

        #Read single subject data - eeg, info about eeg and info from experimental app (unity)
        recording = loading.Read_edf.Combine_EDF_XML(path, 0, 70)
        #Define epochs for analysis
        epochs_info= {"Only Look": [0, 500 *10]}
        #Create them by slicing the signal
        epochs = prep.Epochs.Make_Epochs_for_Channels(recording, ['EEG O1','EEG O2','EEG P3','EEG P4
        #Re-reference, because oonly then ssvep response becomes visible
        new_ref = {}
        new_ref['Only Look'] = epochs ['EEG O2']['Only Look'] - epochs['EEG P4']['Only Look']
        new_epochs = {"O-P":new_ref}

        #Get the power spectra in two conditions
        power_density= analysis.Explore.PlotPowerSpectrum(new_epochs['O-P'], 498, mode = 'period', na

```

```
plot_slow_ssvep()
```

```

Channels:
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG P3

```

```

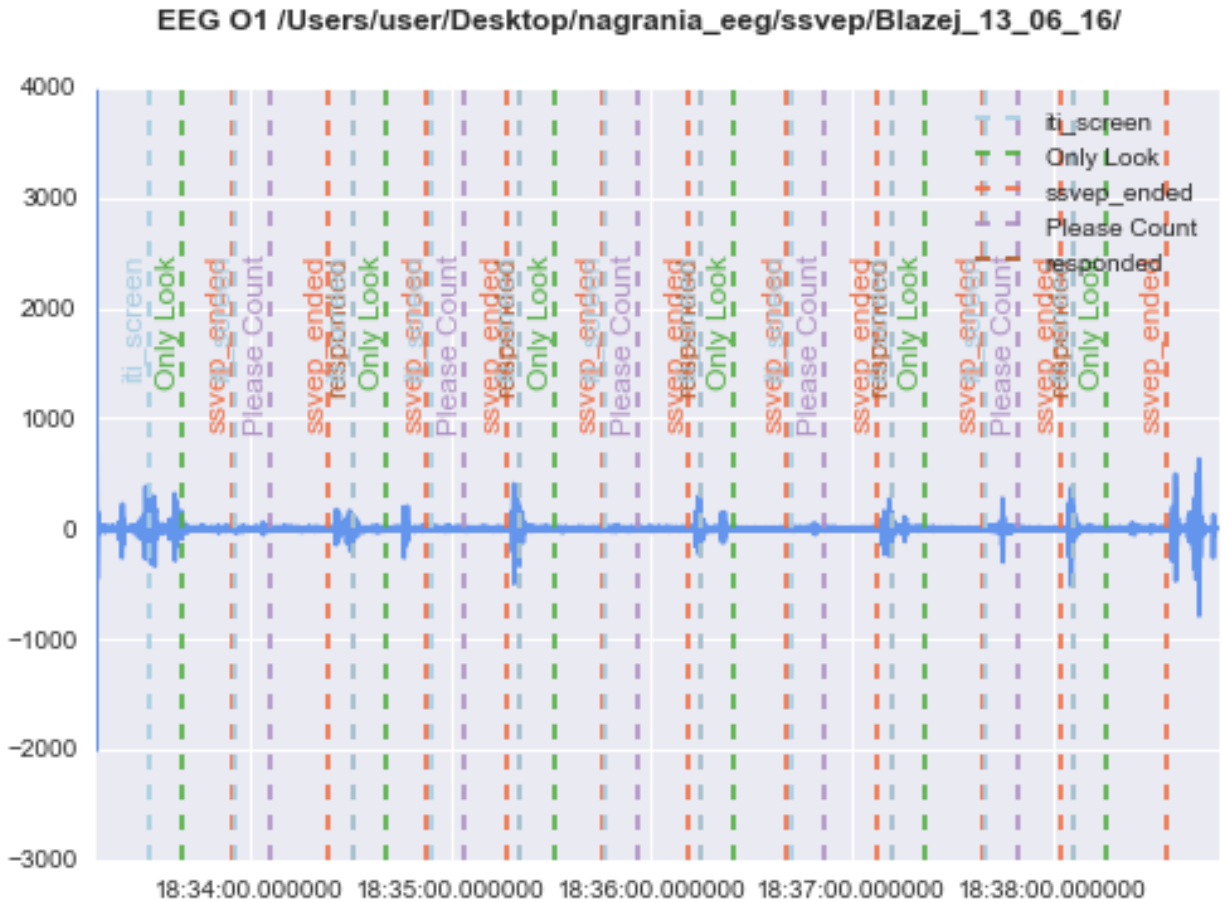
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG T6
EEG A2
EEG Pz
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Blazej_13_06_16/
Channels:
EEG Fp1
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG T5
EEG T6
EEG Pz
S1
S2
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Ania_14_06_16/
Channels:
EEG Fp1
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG T3
EEG T4
EEG Pz
S1
S2
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Karen_14_06_16/
Channels:
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG A2
EEG Cz
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Agnieszka_03_06/
Channels:
EEG Fp2
EEG F3

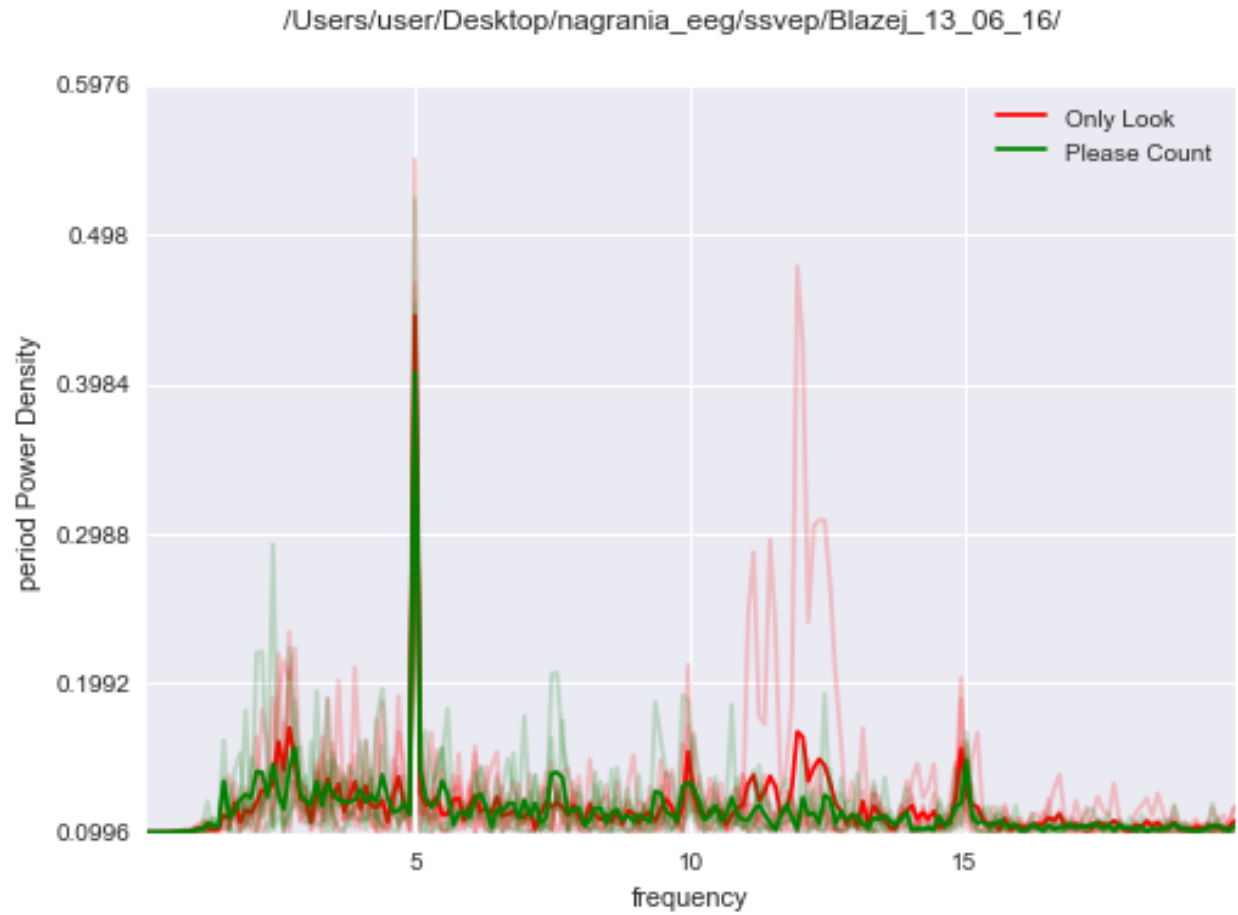
```

```
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG T3
EEG Fz
EEG Cz
S1
S2
S3
S4
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Kuba_14_06_16/
Channels:
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG A2
EEG Cz
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Rysiek_03_06/
```

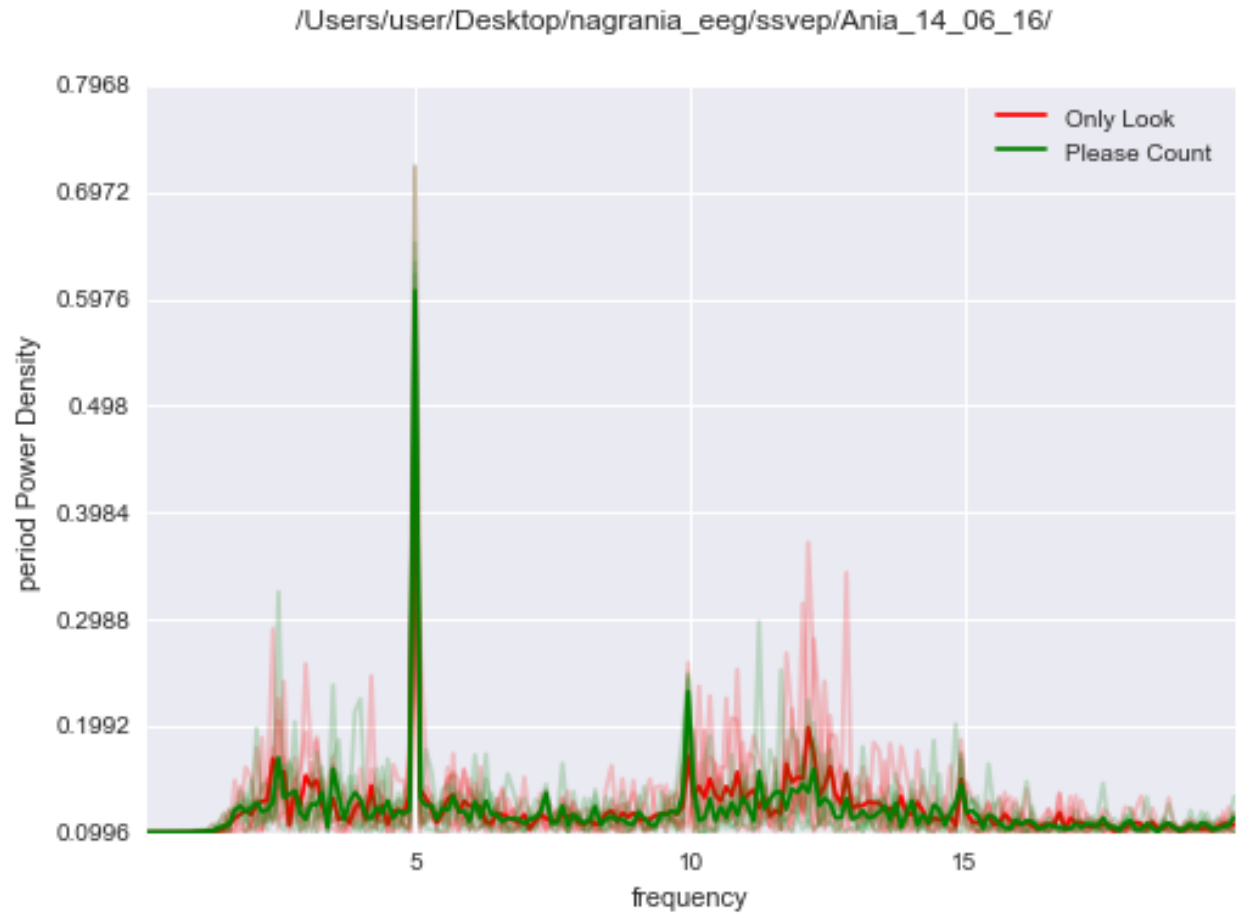
```
/Users/user/anaconda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/statsmodels/nonparametric/kdetools.py:20: VisibleDeprecationWarning:
  y = X[:m/2+1] + np.r_[0,X[m/2+1:],0]*1j
```

```
{'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Agnieszka_03_06/': array([ 1.62312664, -0.64587493, -1.07742...
'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Ania_14_06_16/': array([-1.88734758,  0.41555267,  1.089259...
'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Blazej_13_06_16/': array([-1.51988438,  1.45266728, -0.5048...
'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Karen_14_06_16/': array([-0.52336364, -0.10604935,  1.53643...
'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Kuba_14_06_16/': array([-1.1445404 , -0.02263413, -1.079133...
'/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep/Rysiek_03_06/': array([ 0.57460658,  1.19457484, -1.48773302...}
```

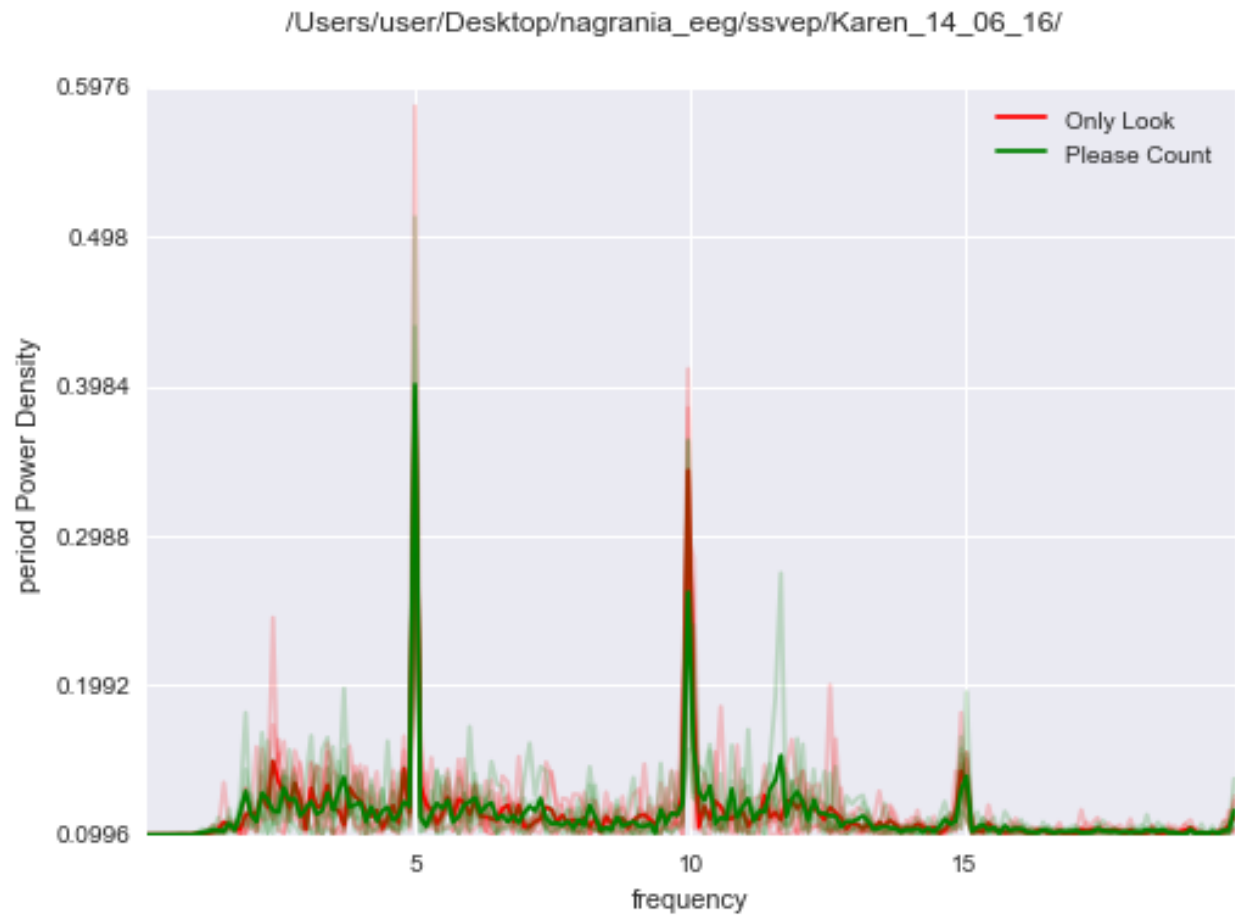







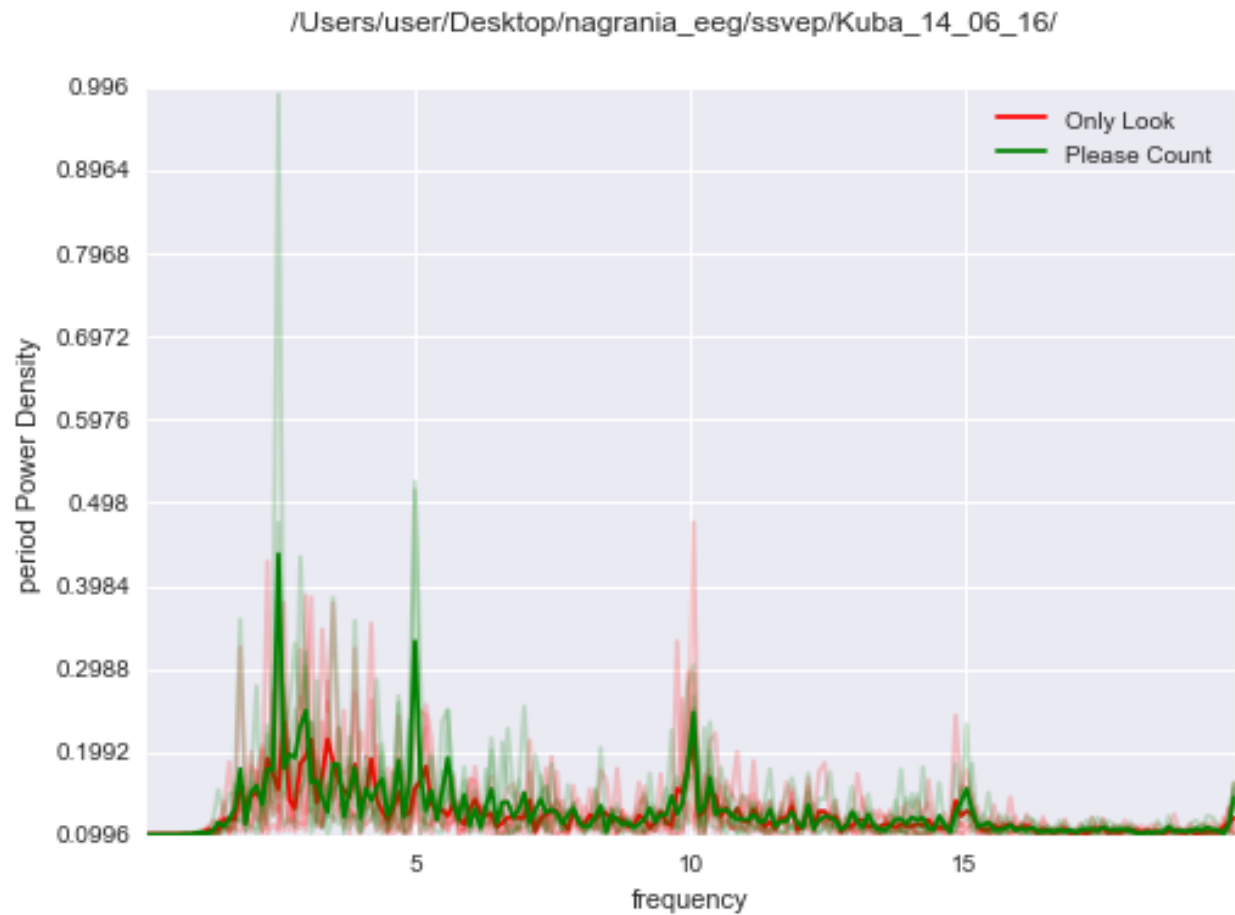


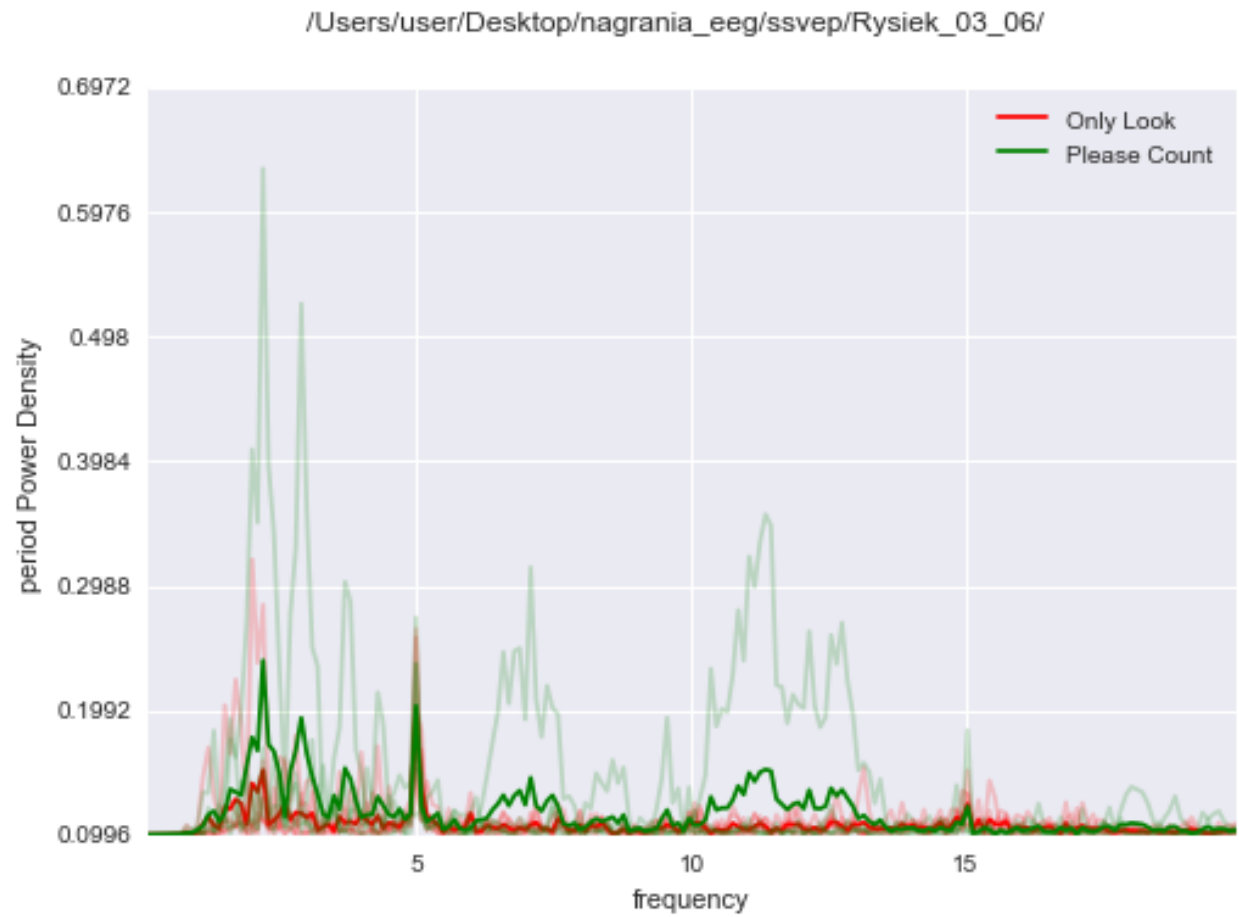


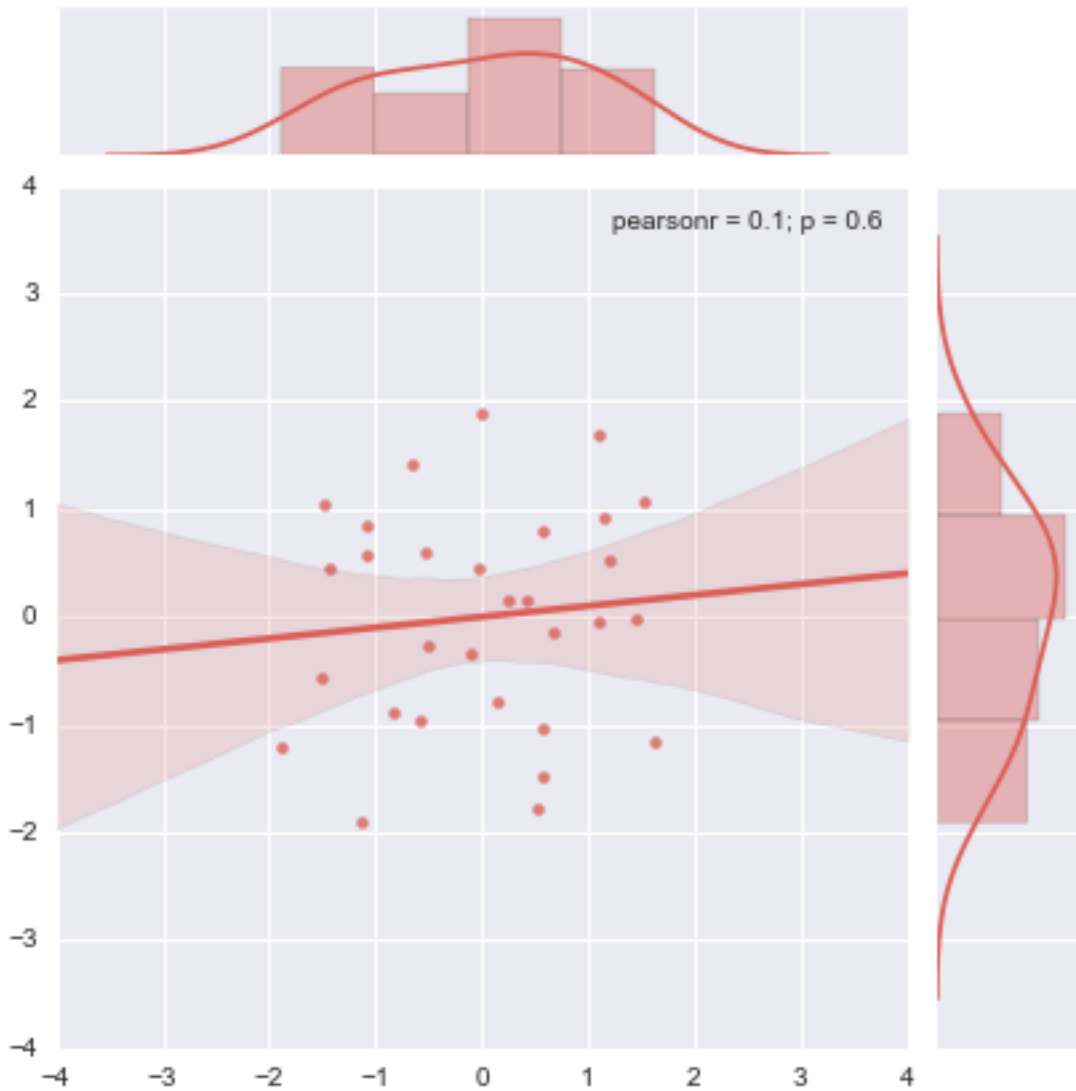












```
plot_fast_ssvep()
```

```
Channels:
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG A2
EEG Cz
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep_20hz/Agnieszka_03_06/
Channels:
EEG F3
EEG F4
EEG C3
```

```
EEG C4
EEG P3
EEG P4
EEG O1
EEG O2
EEG A2
EEG Cz
(497.971446705165,)
/Users/user/Desktop/nagrania_eeg/ssvep_20hz/Rysiek_03_06/
```





Installation

You can install using `pip`:

```
>>> sudo pip install pyseries
```


p

`pyseries.Analysis.Anova`, 6
`pyseries.Analysis.Explore`, 5

O

`one_way()` (in module `pyseries.Analysis.Anova`), [6](#)

P

`PlotErp()` (in module `pyseries.Analysis.Explore`), [5](#)

`PlotPowerSpectrum()` (in module `py-series.Analysis.Explore`), [5](#)

`PlotSpectrogram()` (in module `py-series.Analysis.Explore`), [5](#)

`pyseries.Analysis.Anova` (module), [6](#)

`pyseries.Analysis.Explore` (module), [5](#)

T

`two_way()` (in module `pyseries.Analysis.Anova`), [6](#)