

LIMO EEG tutorial

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We present the main functionalities of the LIMO EEG toolbox through examples. The data set used is available on the website.

How to analyze data with the LIMO EEG toolbox – a user guide

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To use the toolbox you need EEGLAB (<http://sccn.ucsd.edu/eeglab/>) installed and also Matlab (<http://www.mathworks.co.uk/products/matlab/>) with several functions from the Matlab Statistics and Image processing toolboxes.

Octave (<http://www.gnu.org/software/octave/>) functions adapted for Matlab® can be downloaded from our website, which should substitute to the Statistics Toolbox functions – simply unzip those functions into your limo_eeg directory. The only image processing toolbox function needed is bwlable which allows creating clusters. As an alternative in our code we also call spm_bwlable. You can therefore install SPM (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>) to get this function.

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Getting Started

LIMO has been validated successfully with EEGLAB v 12.

To install LIMO, create a directory in EEGLAB\PLUGINS – for instance EEGLAB\PLUGINS\LIMO and unzip all files. You should then have a set of matlab files as well as 2 other directories called help and limo_cluster_functions.

Within Matlab®, add to the 'path' the following folders (with subfolders):

...\eeglabXX\functions

...\eeglabXX\plugins\LIMO

Now, you can use LIMO with or without EEGLAB loaded. If you use LIMO without EEGLAB loaded, simply type limo_eeg in the Matlab® command window ; the paths you just set will allow you to use EEGLAB functions within LIMO.

For each GUI a help button is available to reminding you what the different options are. Also, **the help folder contains several documents explaining how the analyses are performed, and which functions to use in a script.**

Continuous data set

This tutorial uses data from 18 subjects from an experiment described in:

Rousselet et al. *BMC Neuroscience* 2009

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2202/9/98>

Rousselet et al. *Frontiers in Psychology* 2010

http://www.frontiersin.org/perception_science/10.3389/fpsyg.2010.00019/abstract

In short, subjects of different ages had to answer by button press which one of two faces was presented to them. The task was made more or less difficult by having various varying the degree amount of phase noise in the images. The ERP The noise was in fact a scrambling of the phase of the image (i.e. take an image into the Fourier domain, misalign some of the phases and reconstruct the image). Analyses thus focus on how much of the neuronal signal is sensitive modulated to by phase information.

At the 1st level, i.e. for each subject, data are modelled using face as categorical factor (face 1 and face 2), as well as and the local phase coherence measured on in each stimulus as covariate. At the 2nd level, i.e. group analyses, we can use different tests depending on the question: (i) using a one sample t-test on the phase coherence parameter we can test across subjects where and when phase coherence influenced the EEG signal; (ii) using a regression analysis of age on the phase coherence parameter we can test if the phase coherence effect changes linearly with age; (iii) using a two-sample t-test or an ANOVA with 2 groups, we can test if the phase coherence effect differs between young and old subjects (rather than doing a regression); (iv) we can also test with an ANCOVA if the phase coherence effect changes with age after controlling for the group difference, that is testing the linear effect of age versus a non linear split young / old; (v) finally we can check using a paired t-test (or a repeated measure ANOVA with 2 levels) that there was no differences between face 1 and 2, which could have been confounded in the experimental design.

1. 1st level analysis

In the 1st level analysis, EEG data are analysed one subject at a time to extract parameters from the general linear model. In the 2nd level analysis, these parameters are combined across subjects. 1st level parameters reflect the within subject variance, that is to say the variance across trials. 2nd level results reflect the between subject variance. Thus, LIMO EEG uses a hierarchical linear model approach allowing random effect analyses.

1.1. Analysis of 1 subject using the GUI

Let process subject S1. To be able to use LIMO EEG you need:

1. your EEG data epoched and organized in the EEGLAB .set format;
2. .txt or .mat files that describe all the trials in this .set.

For instance, in the S1 folder, you will find a categorical_variable.txt and a continuous_variable.mat files. In the categorical_variable.txt, you will see a series of 1s and

2s. These numbers describe the 2 faces that were presented to the subjects during the experiment and match the trials of the .set file. Now open the continuous_variable.mat inside Matlab. You will see a series of numbers corresponding to the level of noise in each image. Again, the order of the noise levels matches the trial order in the .set file.

1.2. Import data and make a design matrix

Bring the LIMO general GUI by starting LIMO EEG (Figure1) and click *Data Import*.

The limo_import GUI (Figure 2) should now be visible. Click the button *Import data set* and select the data set for subject 1 (S1). Once loaded, a message 'Data set limo_dataset_S1.set loaded' is displayed in the Matlab command window.

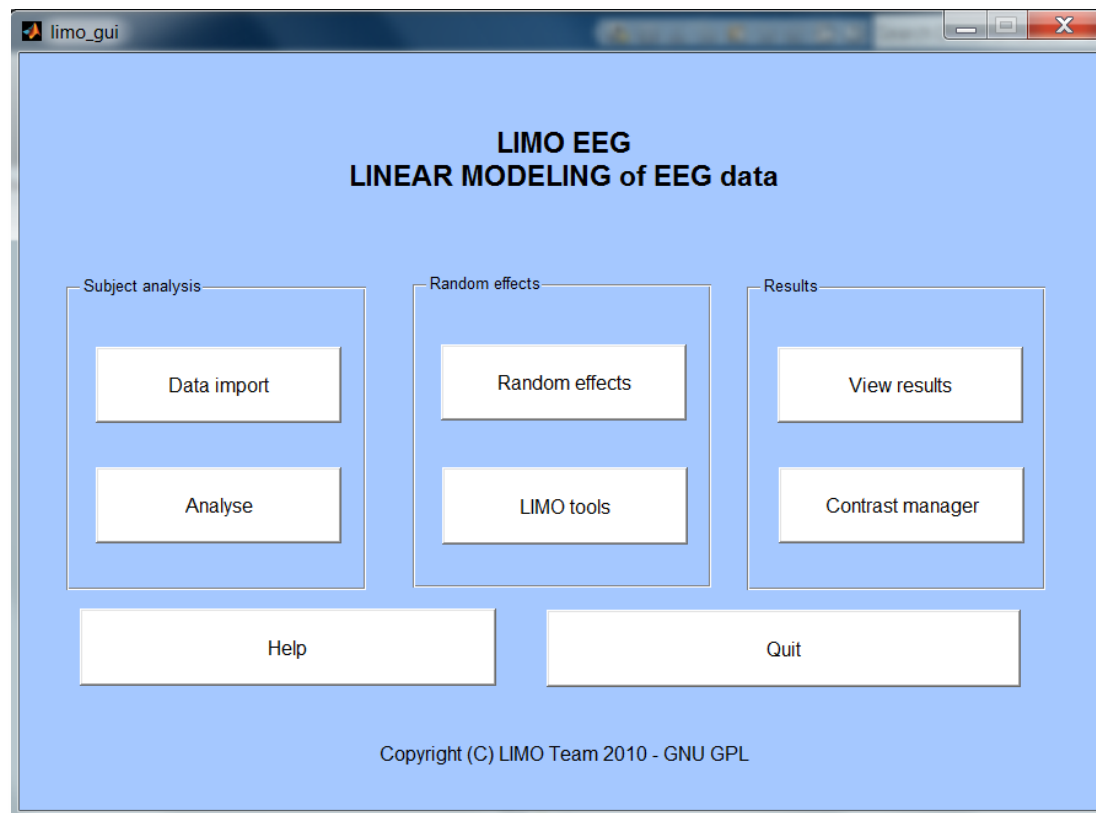


Figure 1. Graphical user interface (GUI) for LIMO EEG.

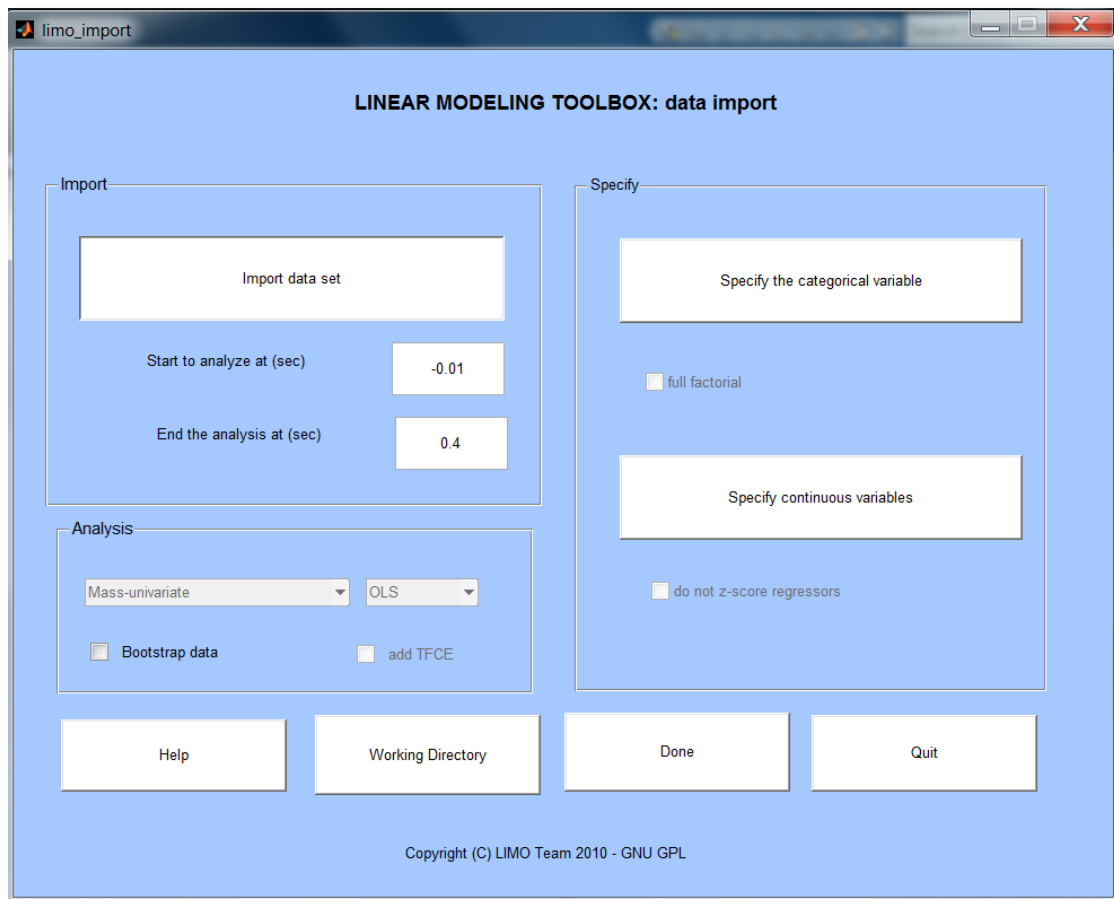


Figure 2. limo_import GUI

The next step is to specify the design matrix, to inform LIMO about the categorical variables (face 1 and face 2) and the continuous variables (noise levels) associated with the single-trial ERPs.

Click on *Specify the categorical variable* and select the *categorical_variable.txt* file. Click on *Specify continuous variables* and select the *continuous_variable.mat* file. Finally, to save computation time, you can analyse the data for instance from -10 ms to 400 ms, instead of the whole epoch. In the box *Start to analyze at (sec)*, enter -0.01 and in the *End the analysis at (sec)* box, enter 0.4. A dialogue box will appear to inform you about the actual start and end points. Indeed, data cannot start at -10 ms and end at 400 ms because of our sampling rate and are therefore adjusted to $\sim -12\text{ms}$, $\sim +399\text{ms}$. Press *Done* to create the design matrix and associated files. To analyze the whole time, simply leave the *Start* and *End* fields blank. The command window will show the message *making up the design matrix and data files...*, followed by *design matrix done*. At this stage a figure of the design matrix pops out (Figure 3) as well as a question box asking you if you want to start the analysis. If your design matrix looks like the one in Figure 3 press *Yes*; otherwise retry creating the design matrix following the instructions above. After pressing *Yes*, the analysis will run 1 electrode at a time, and the command window will display which electrode is currently analysed. When the analysis is finished, the *limo_gui* pops up. You are now ready to look at the results for this subject.

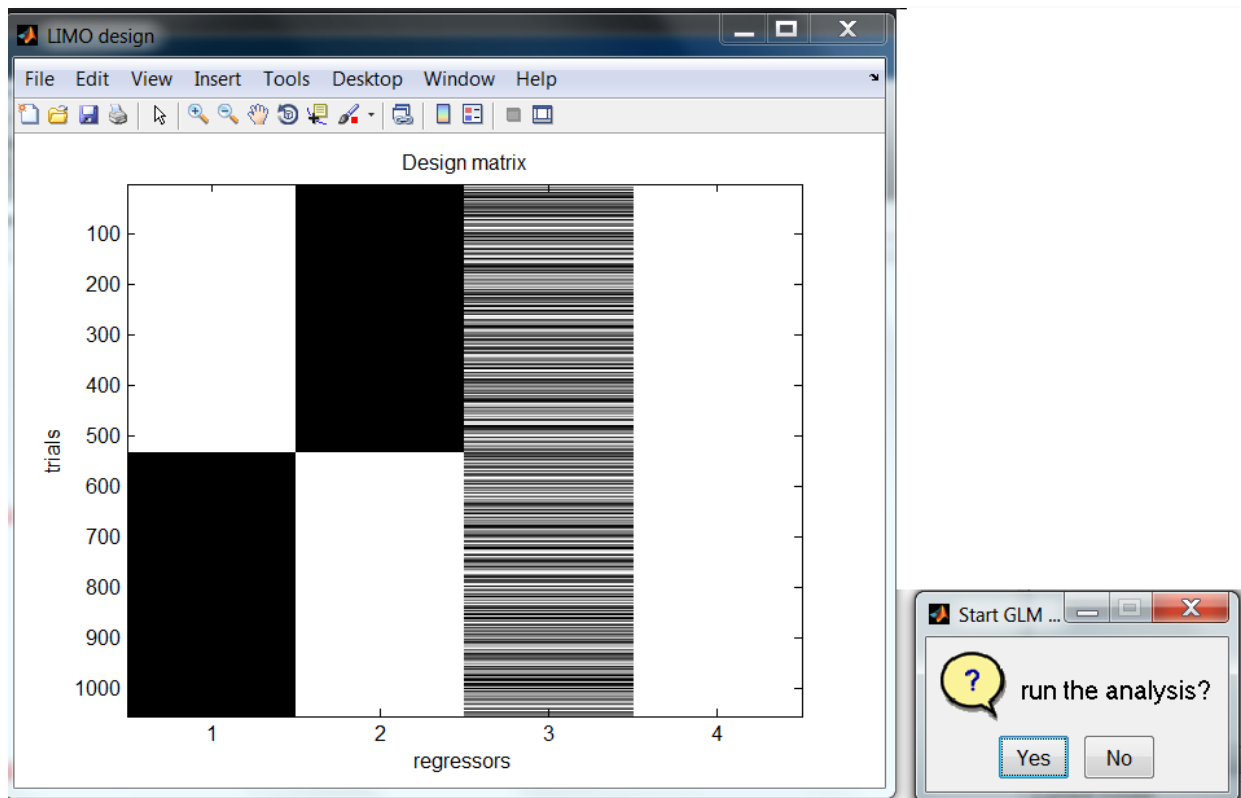


Figure 3. Design matrix for subject 1.

1.3. Visualizing single subject results

From `limo_gui` select *View Results* to call the `limo_results` GUI (Figure 4). At this stage, no correction for multiple comparisons is possible because you have not computed the data under H_0 (bootstrap and TFCE). To perform a group level analysis (2nd level), only the beta (or con) parameters are needed.

Single-subject bootstrap and TFCE are available from the import GUI (simply tick corresponding boxes), and from the result GUI. If you tick those boxes, before displaying the figure(s), bootstrap or TFCE, or both, will be computed. This is useful only if you are interested in looking at single subject results. For now, one can have a look at the uncorrected results and especially at the modelled data.

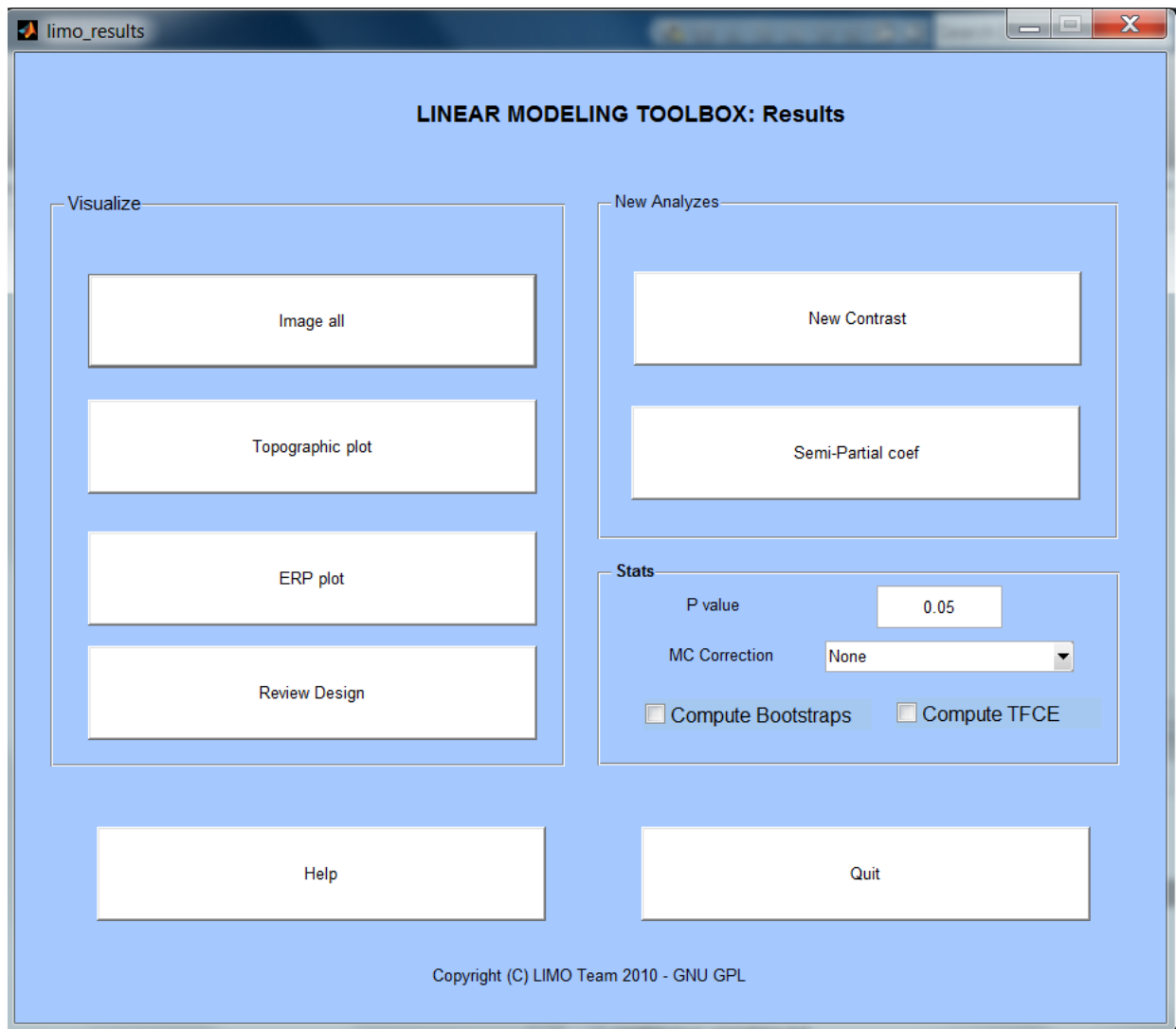


Figure 4. limo_results GUI.

From the general linear model, we obtain the percentage of variance explained (R^2 .mat), the condition effect, i.e. the difference between face 1 and face 2 (Condition_effect_1.mat), and the effect of the covariate, i.e. the effect of stimulus noise on the ERP (Continuous_effect_1.mat). These results are saved in the folder containing the subject's .set file and can be visualized by clicking the buttons *Image all* and *Topographic plot* (Figure 5). To speed things up, figures were already generated and saved to disk at the end of the analysis.

Click Image all to show the results at all electrodes and all time frames – the figure is dynamic, so that if you click somewhere, (1) the time shows up at the top right along with a topographic plot at that time, and (2) the electrode shows up at the bottom right along with a plot of the effect at that electrode. Simply right click anywhere to exit. At this stage, if you look into the Matlab workspace, 3 variables are showing up: F values, p values and mask. Each time you do a plot, LIMO EEG returns the statistical values in the workspace, the p values (potentially corrected) and the logical mask corresponding to significant/non-significant values.

This information can be useful if you want to report precisely an effect. It also comes handy when using Topographic plot. Clicking this button will bring up the EEGLAB pop-up window and plot F values at the times you specify. You can then make use of the F values information to scale the colormap.

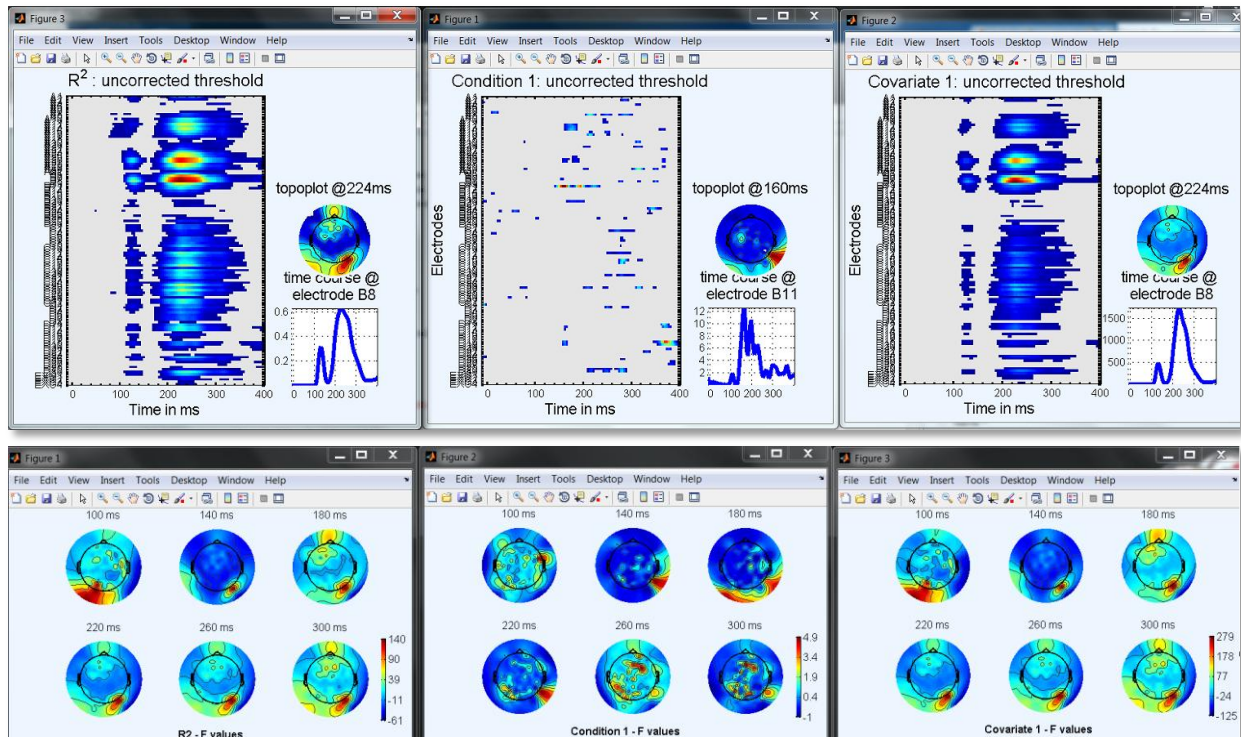


Figure 5. Visualization of the R^2 values (left), Condition effect (center) and of the Continuous regressor (right). Grey areas are not statistically significant at the alpha specified in limo_result GUI, here $p=0.05$ uncorrected.

Clicking 'ERP plot' prompts you to load a LIMO file and allows you to plot ERPs for the different experimental conditions. For categorical regressors, mean amplitude is plotted as a function of time. For continuous regressors, single-trial amplitude is plotted as a function time, with trials sorted by levels of the continuous predictor (noise in this case). Three plot options are offered:

- *original data*: enter 1:2 for the regressors to plot original ERPs for face 1 and face 2 along with significant time frames - or entre 3 to see all trials sorted by noise level.
- *modelled data*: enter 1:2 for the regressors to plot the modelled ERPs for face 1 and face 2 along with significant time frames. If you enter 3 for modelled ERP, you will get a 3D plot of the effect of global phase coherence on the ERPs, trial by trial. This is the preferred option to visualized continuous regressors as it shows how the regressor fitted the data. Modelled data are the results predicted by your model, after removing the error term (unexplained variance).
- *adjusted data*: enter 1:2 for the regressors to plot original ERPs for face 1 and face 2 minus the part explained by regressor 3 along with significant time frames or conversely enter 3 to plot the original single trials sorted by noise level minus the effect of face 1 and face 2. For categorical variables, this is the preferred option showing the behaviour of the data for the effect you are looking at.

If you leave the 'which electrode to plot' option empty, LIMO will plot the data at the electrode showing the largest R^2 (Figure 6). For categorical variables, the shaded area around the mean is the 1-p confidence interval. For instance, in the limo_results GUI the default p value is set to 5% and thus the shaded area represents the 95% confidence interval. Similarly, the red dots at the bottom of the plots are the significant time frames at the specified p value.

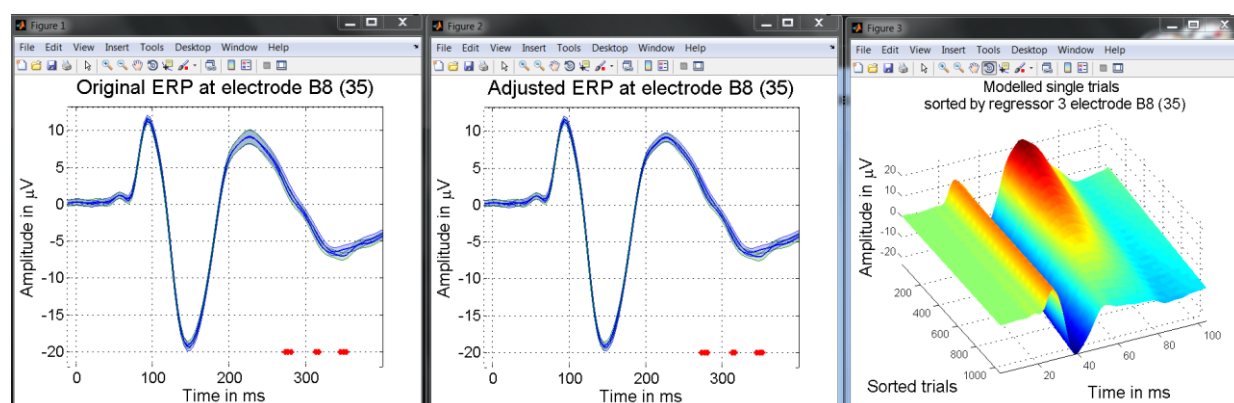


Figure 6. ERP plotting options. **Left:** original ERPs for each experimental condition (face 1 vs. face 2). **Middle:** adjusted ERP (original ERP – effect of continuous regressors) for each experimental condition (face 1 vs. face 2). **Right:** modelled ERPs for each experimental trial

1.4. Contrasts

At this stage, one can also do some other analyses, such as looking at the difference between experimental conditions (face 1 vs. face 2) or sum of conditions (face 1 + face 2). Of course, the 1st effect (face 1 vs. face 2) can be seen in the Condition_effect.mat. However, the Condition_effect.mat only shows F values without the orientation of the effect. Using a T contrast, one can test which condition is significantly stronger or weaker from the other (for instance you can test if face 1 > face 2 with a contrast 1 -1 and positive T values mean face 1 > face 2 whilst negative T values mean face 1 < face 2). In addition, if you had more than 2 conditions, the F test computed by default would only tell you that at least one condition differs from another. Linear contrasts are needed to determine the origin of the main effect.

From the general GUI select 'Contrast Manager' or from the limo_result GUI select 'New Contrast' and select the LIMO.mat file of subject 1. This brings the contrast manager GUI (Figure 7). Click on 'F test' and enter [1 -1] in the box New Contrast and press enter to see which columns are contrasted, tick F test and click Done. This will perform an F test, looking for electrodes and frames where at which face 1 differs from face 2, still controlling for the effect of noise levels. Use the visualization buttons to explore the results, which should be saved as ess_1 if it is your first contrast for that subject. Select again New contrast but this time enter 0 0 1 and click Done. This will perform an T test, looking for electrodes and frames where at which the noise level regressor is positively correlated with the data (Figure 8).

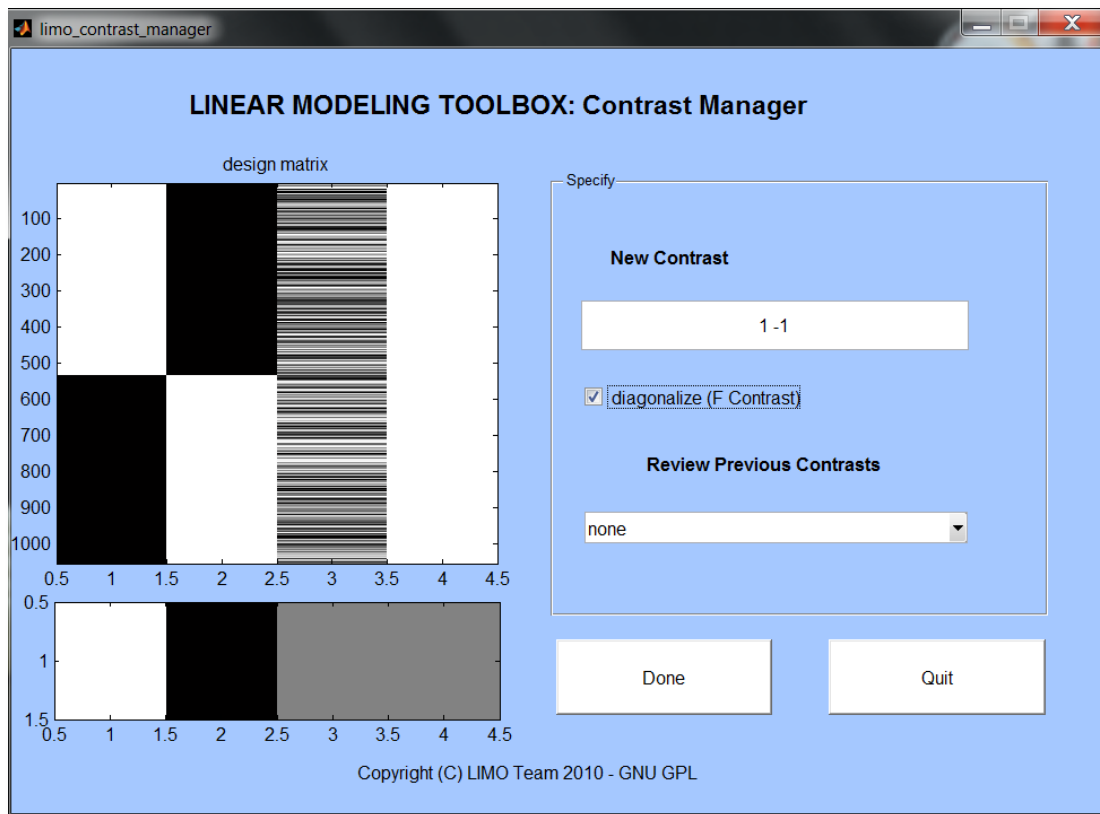


Figure 7. Contrast Manager GUI. This GUI shows the design matrix and below it the contrast to be tested.

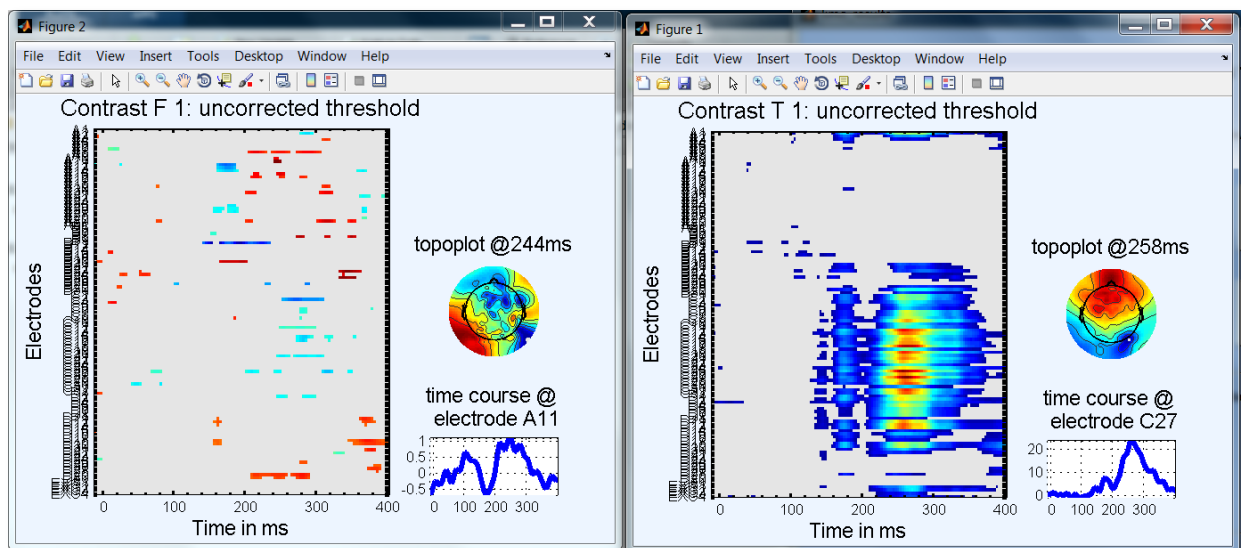


Figure 8. Left: Results from the contrast $[1 \ -1]$, showing where face 1 and 2 differed (nowhere really). **Right:** Results from the contrast $[0 \ 0 \ 1]$ showing a positive effect of the noise regressor. Compared to figure 5, here only posterior electrodes show up: this is because in figure 5, positive and negative effects were tested together.

1.5. Partial correlation coefficients

An F contrast like $[0\ 0\ 1]$ will reveal how much unique variance is explained by the global phase coherence relative to the other regressors (that is the amount of variance that this regressor explains in the model). However, it is also interesting to know how much total variance it can explain. From the limo_results GUI, click on *Semi-Partial correlation coef.* This will compute a semi-partial correlation coefficient for each predictor, which represents the part of variance explained by a predictor compared to the total variance (this is the difference between the variance explained by the full model and the variance explained by a reduced model that excludes the predictor of interest). Then explore the results saved as `semi_partial_coefficient_XX.mat` using the visualization tools (Figure 9).

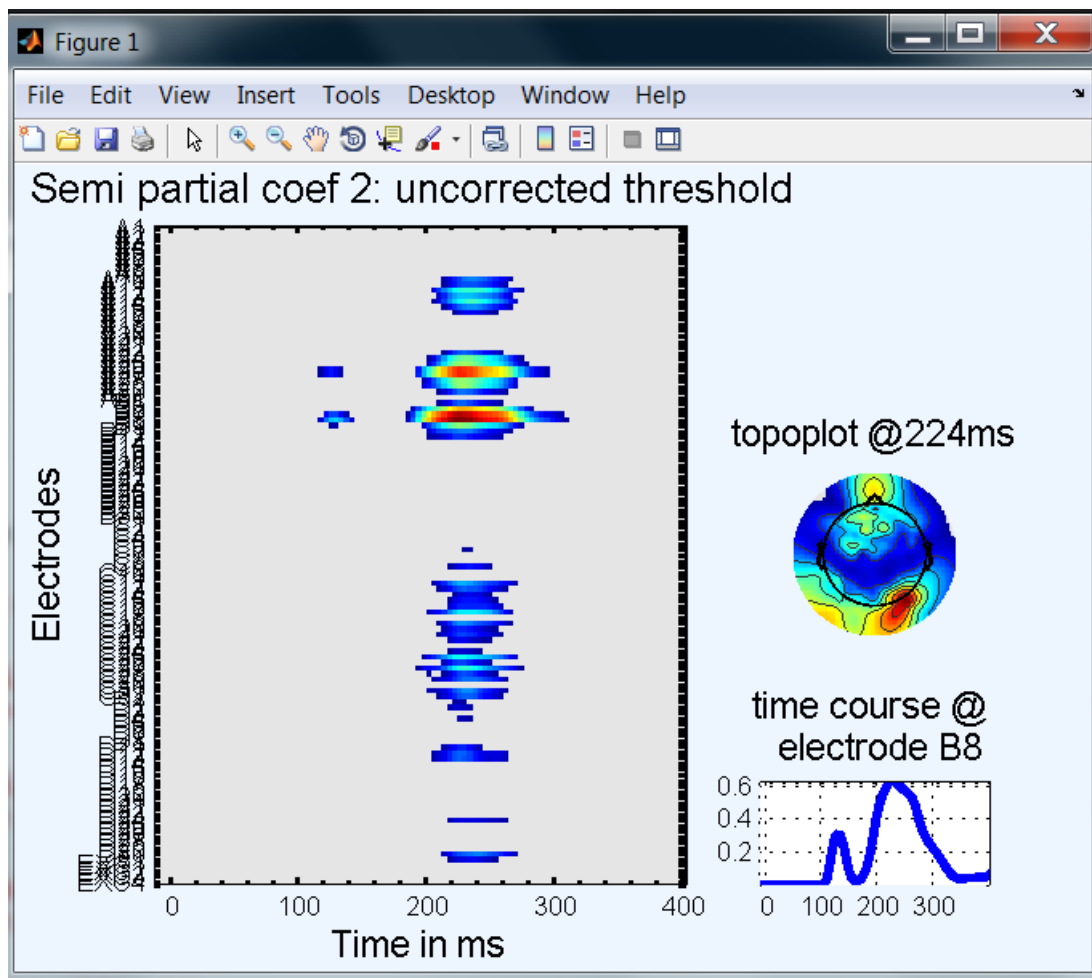


Figure 9. Semi-partial correlation coefficients at all electrodes and time frames for the covariate. Noise sensitivity explained a large proportion of the single-trial ERP variance.

2. 2nd level analysis

AS A RULE FOR YOUR OWN ANALYSES, WE SUGGEST RUNNING THE ANALYSIS WITHOUT BOOTSTRAP FIRST (BOOT = 0). ONLY IF YOU HAVE SOME (STRONG) EFFECTS, ADD BOOTSTRAP – THIS WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF UNNECESSARY COMPUTATIONAL TIME.

2.1. Make a matrix of expected channels and neighbouring channels

It is likely that some of your subjects have missing electrodes. To group subjects in a common space, you need to create an 'expected chanlocs' file. This file has the same structure as the EEG.chanlocs from an EEGLAB file. The *expected_chanlocs.mat* file should be downloaded from the website for the data set used here. You cannot create one yourself because we did not include EEGLAB .set files. However follow the procedure below to create your own file when using your own data.

In *LIMO tools*, accessible from the main LIMO GUI (figure 10), click on '*Create an expected chanloc file*' and select '*Set*' when asked what you want to do. This option allows you to load multiple subjects' LIMO files to search for the subject who has the largest number (possibly all) of channels. Here, LIMO chooses subject 11 who has 132 electrodes. It then asks you to enter a neighbouring distance. Here we choose 0.37, which is an appropriate distance for the BIOSEMI 128 channels system. In the current directory, there is now an *expected_chanlocs.mat* file. If all your subjects have the same number of electrodes, then you need only to load anyone of their LIMO files.

The neighbouring distance is the threshold distance that defines neighbour electrodes. The document *LIMO_Clustering.pdf* (in the help folder) provides more detail about choosing the neighbouring distance and creating a neighbourhood matrix. A neighbourhood matrix is a simple binary matrix describing which electrodes go together. To create this file, you need to know the configuration of your cap and you will need to check the accuracy of the results before you attempt to correct your analyses for multiple comparisons using the cluster approach or TFCE. In other word: do not attempt to use the cluster approach or TFCE until you are confident you have an accurate neighbourhood matrix.

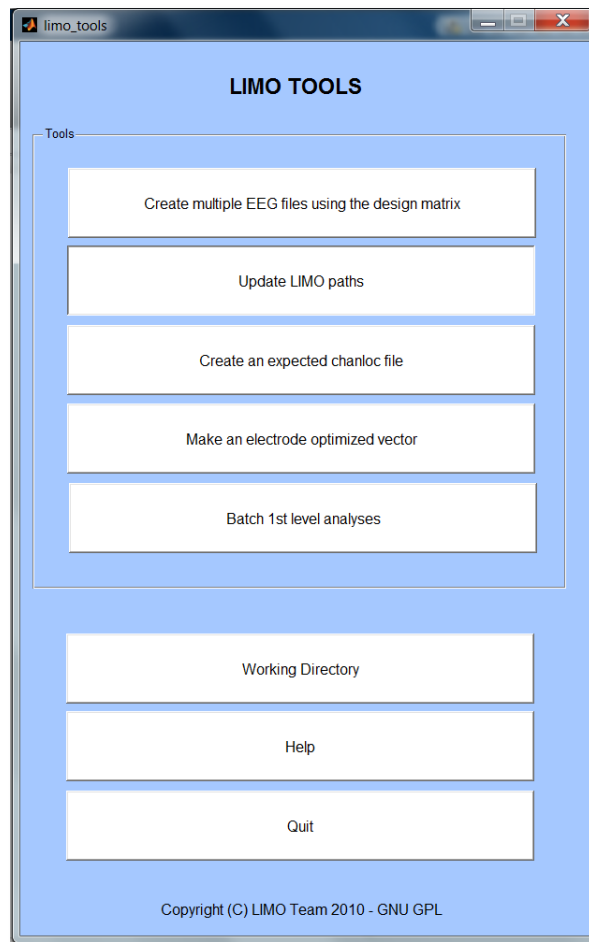


Figure 10. LIMO Tools GUI

2.2. One sample t-test

Here we test the effect of phase coherence (regressor 3) at all electrodes and time frames.

Create a new directory for your analysis and go to the `limo_random_effect` interface (figure 11). Click *Working Directory* to `cd` to your analysis directory, then load the expected chanlocs file (*Load Channel Loc*). Leave the number of resamples for the bootstrap analyses to 1000, and tick the TFCE box.

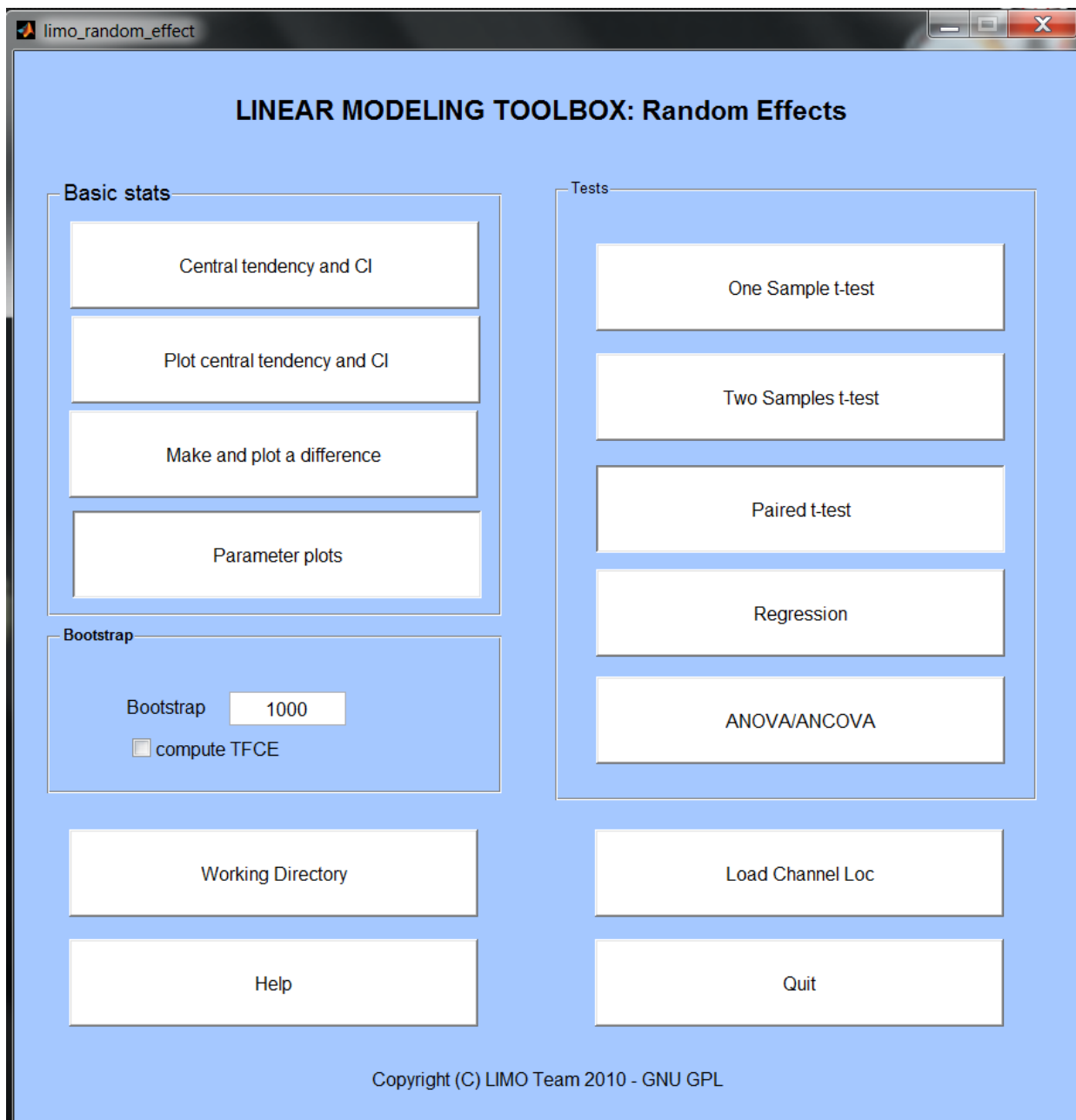


Figure 11: Random Effect GUI

Now click on one sample t test. Select the Betas.mat files for the 18 subjects and choose regressor 3 (this is the phase coherence computed in the 1st level analysis). Note you can also create a .txt file which list all the Beta.s.mat files (i.e. full name of the files with directory information – when prompted to select the 1st subject, pick this list instead, and all data get loaded).

Once the analysis is done, press Quit, View results. You can look at the results using different thresholding techniques (Figure 12). To do that, in the Stats panel change the p value and the multiple comparison correction technique, then press Image all electrodes. You will be prompted to choose a file: pick one_sample_ttest_parameter_3.mat. It might take some time before a figure with the results pops up. Similarly, you can use the ERP plots to plot the time course of group level effects. The shaded area shows the 1-p confidence interval of the trimmed mean of the parameters.

As you can see, most of the effects appear in the time window 110 to 300 ms post-stimulus.

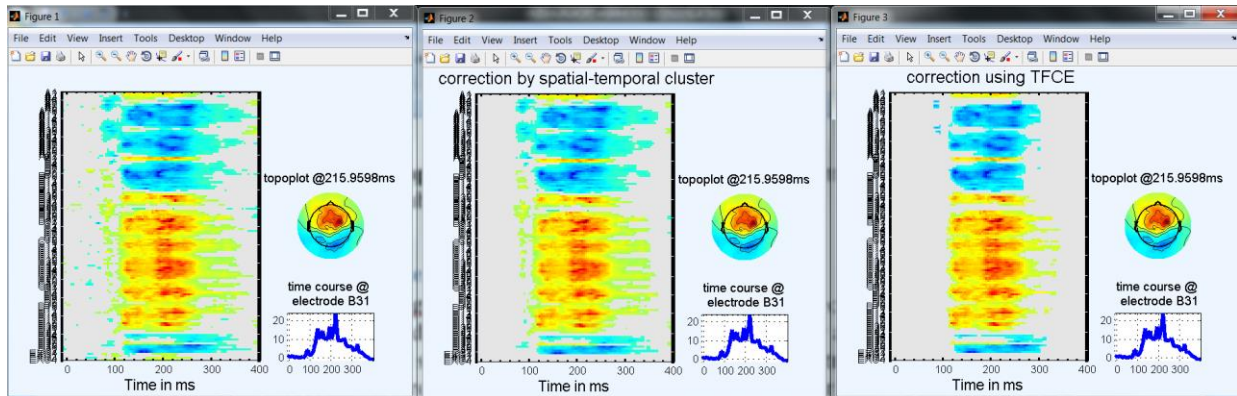


Figure 12. One sample t-test at all electrodes and time frames. **Left:** no correction for multiple comparisons (some effects appear in the baseline). **Middle:** spatial-temporal clustering correction. **Right:** TFCE correction. After correction for multiple comparisons, no effects are significant in the baseline.

2.3. Regression analysis

As we showed in Rousselet et al. 2009 and 2010, sensitivity to image information changes with age. To investigate this effect, create a new directory for this new analysis and call the `limo_random_effect` interface. Once again `cd` to the new directory, load the expected `chanloc` file and click on *regression analysis*. Select the `Betas.mat` file of each subject from S1 to S18 and choose regressor 3. Finally, load the file called '`limo_dataset_age.mat`' which came with the data set. It is essential that you select the `Betas.mat` files in order from S1 to S18 because subjects' ages are in this order.

Explore the results (Figure 13). In the one-sample test we looked at where and when phase coherence influenced the EEG signal (from 100 to 300 ms). In the regression, we determined where and when the EEG modulation changed with age (130 to 160 ms and 240 to 350 ms), which explains why we have different results.

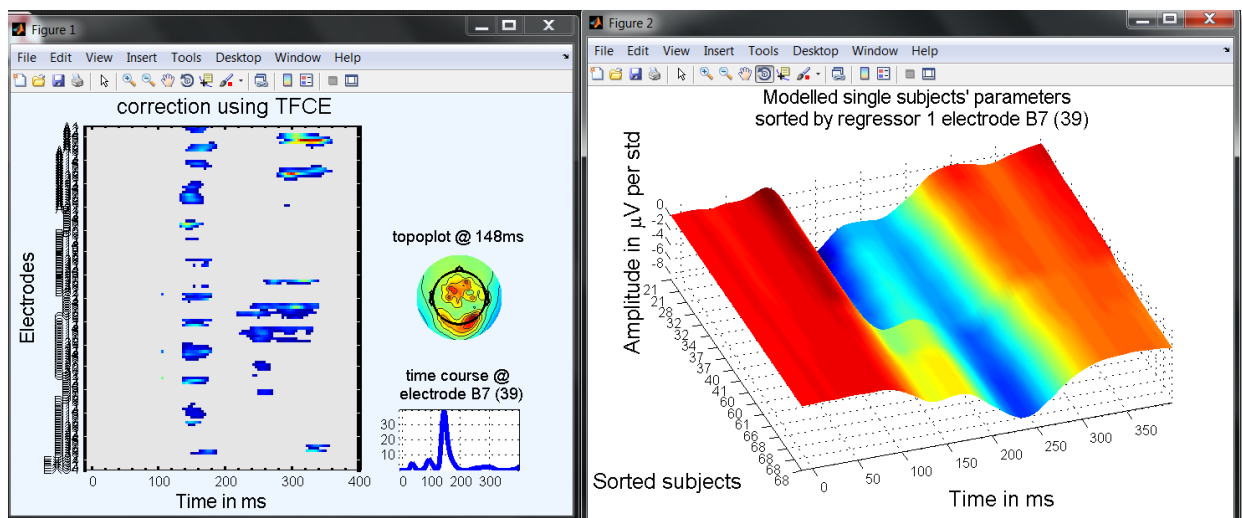


Figure 13. Regression of phase coherence effect with age. On the right side the 3D plots shows the modelled effect (beta parameter) per age.

With a little bit of Matlab command line we can get a better picture of what's going on. Redo the all electrode/time-frame image of the one-sample t-test with TFCE, exit the figure (right click) and save the mask as a different variable, for instance:

```
one_sample_mask = mask;
```

Then redo the all electrode/time-frame image of the regression with TFCE, exit the figure and save it as a different variable:

```
regression_mask = mask;
```

Now we can directly compare these outputs:

```
A = single((one_sample_mask-regression_mask) > 0);
B = single((regression_mask-one_sample_mask) > 0);
C = single((regression_mask+one_sample_mask) == 2);
load LIMO; figure;
timevect = [LIMO.data.start:1/LIMO.data.sampling_rate:LIMO.data.end];
imagesc(timevect, [1:132], [A.*10+B.*20+C.*30]);
```

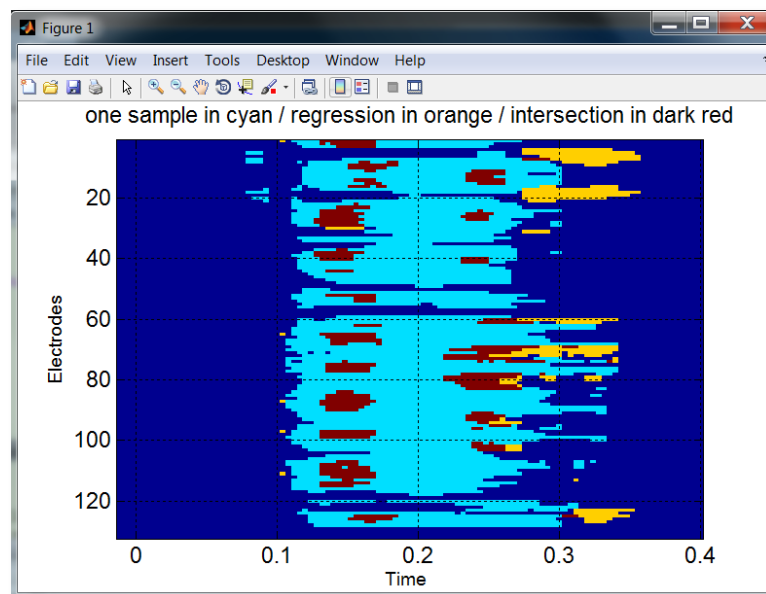


Figure 14. Comparison of the one-sample t-test and regression analyses.

2.4. Create an electrode optimized vector

Typical group analyses use the same physical electrodes across subjects. Alternatively, you can group the same 'functional' electrodes. For instance, one could analyse the EEG signal at the electrode with the strongest phase effect in each participant. Typically, that would be occipital-temporal electrodes but the location of the 'best' electrode will change from subject to subject due to changes in the orientation of the underlying generators and hemispheric differences. As Scott Makeig would tell you: "Your Cz is not necessarily my Cz".

A vector of optimized electrodes contains the names of the best electrode for each subject. In the *LIMO tools* interface, click *Make an electrode optimized vector* and, going through each subject's folder, select the *R2.mat* file. After you select a file from the last subject, press cancel and you will be prompted to enter a name under which to save the vector. For instance you could use *R2_optimized_electrode.mat* if your best electrode is based on

the maximum R^2 of each subject. This vector now contains the name of the electrode showing the strongest effect for every subject. Press ok and a frequency map of the location of the optimized electrodes will appear (Figure 15). For *Continuous* and *Condition_effect* files, the optimization uses the maximum F values. Alternatively, you can create your own vector of optimized electrodes and load it when doing a random effect analysis at one electrode.

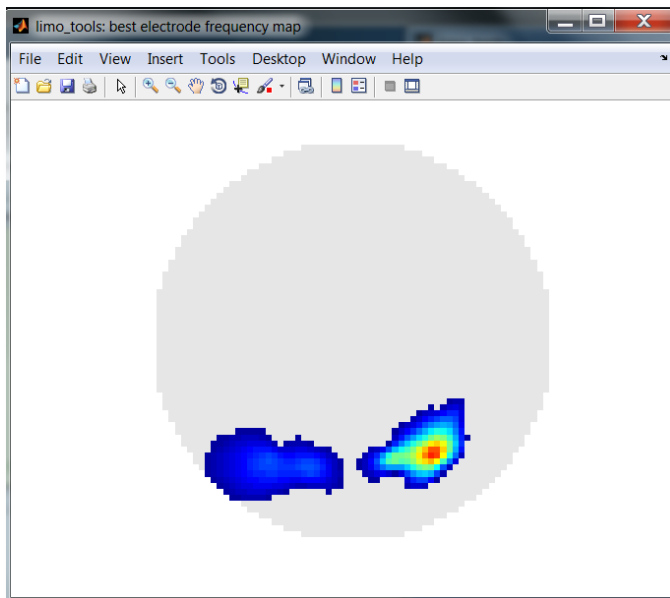


Figure 15. Frequency map of the optimized electrodes. In this example the optimization was done using the R^2 of the 18 subjects.

2.5. Analysis based on one (optimized) electrode

We can replicate the regression analysis using the optimized electrode vector instead of a full brain approach. Create a new directory for this analysis and run a new analysis. When it comes to choosing between full scalp and one electrode, choose one electrode and in the next box asking to select an electrode leave the field empty and click ok or cancel, which will bring a new selection box where you can select the *R2_optimized_electrode.mat* you created earlier. Then the analysis proceeds as before (Figure 16).

Compared to the full brain analysis, the optimized electrode approach precludes inferences about space but improves the brain dynamics accuracy. Assuming that different subjects show effects with different spatial distributions but similar dynamics, using an optimized functional electrode we found effects starting at 120 ms, rather than 130 ms using a whole brain analysis.

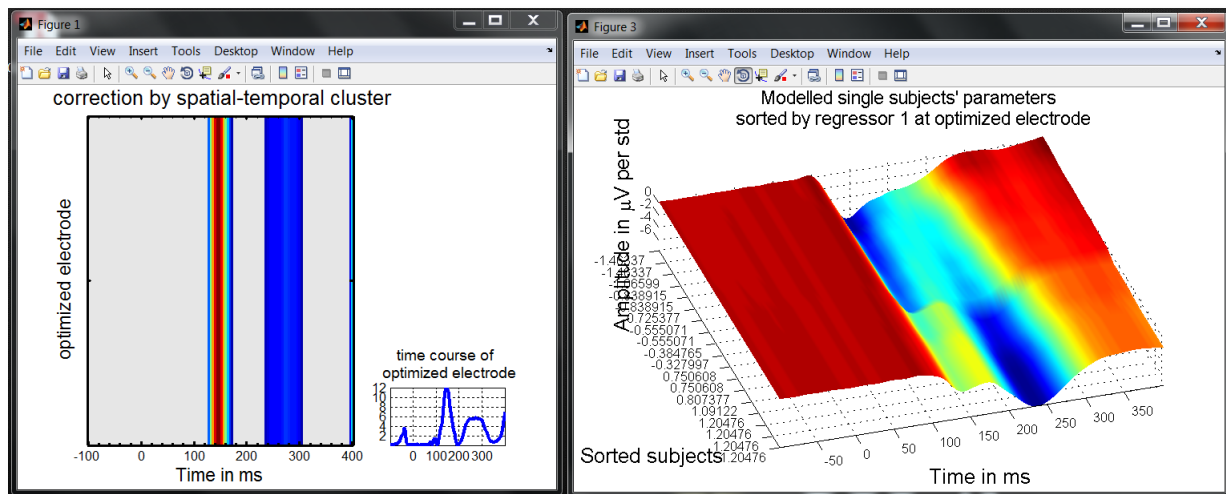


Figure 16. Regression analysis using an optimized electrode vector.

2.6. Two samples t-test

Instead of a regression analysis, we can test the difference between young and old subjects. In the data set, young subjects (10 subjects) are S3 S5 S6 S9 S10 S12 S13 S14 S17 S18, and old subjects (8 subjects) are S1 S2 S4 S7 S8 S11 S15 S16. The difference in sample sizes is handled easily by the two-sample t-test because it uses an independent variance estimate for each group.

Click *Two Samples t-test* and select the first set of Betas files, click cancel when done, then select the second set of Betas files, and click cancel again when done. Current group and subject numbers appear in the title of the selection box. Once you have entered all the subjects, a window pops up asking which parameter you want to analyse: type 3 to analyse the continuous noise predictor. Once this analysis is done, press *Quit* and *View results* (Figure 17).

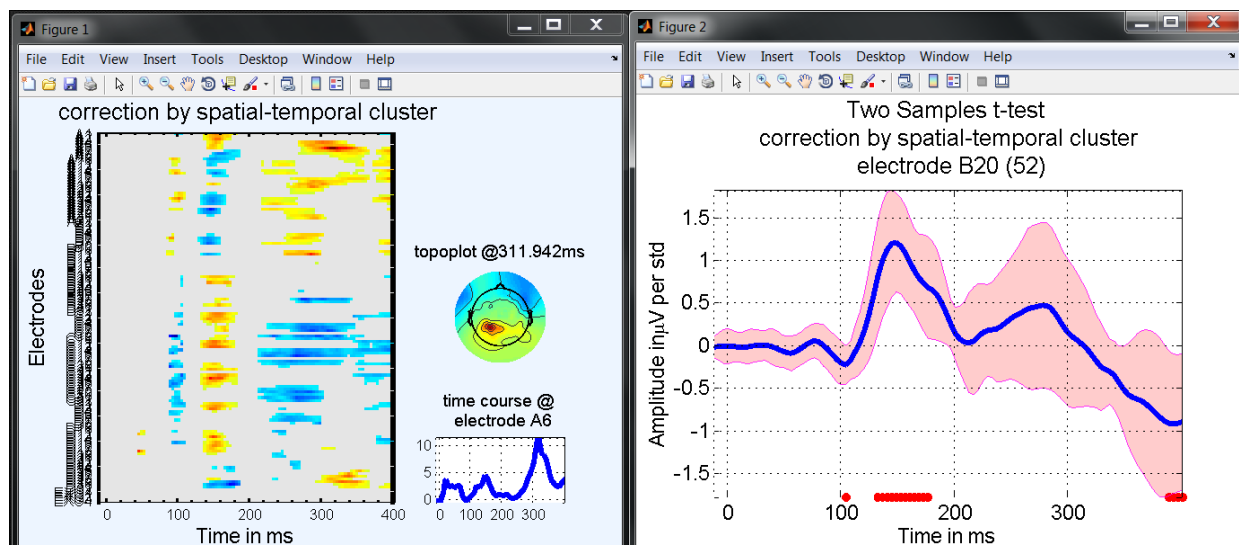


Figure 17. Differences between groups using a two-samples t-test.

The ERP plot option shows the computed differences and confidence intervals. To visualize the actual parameters per group, use the 'Make and Plot a difference' from the

Random Effect GUI. When the two-samples t-test was computed, the data from each group were saved to disk as Y1r.mat and Y2r.mat. Use these data to compute and display the data and their differences. Two figures will pop out: the first figure shows differences between trimmed means and is thus the same as the one in figure 15; the second figure shows the trimmed means for each group (figure 18).

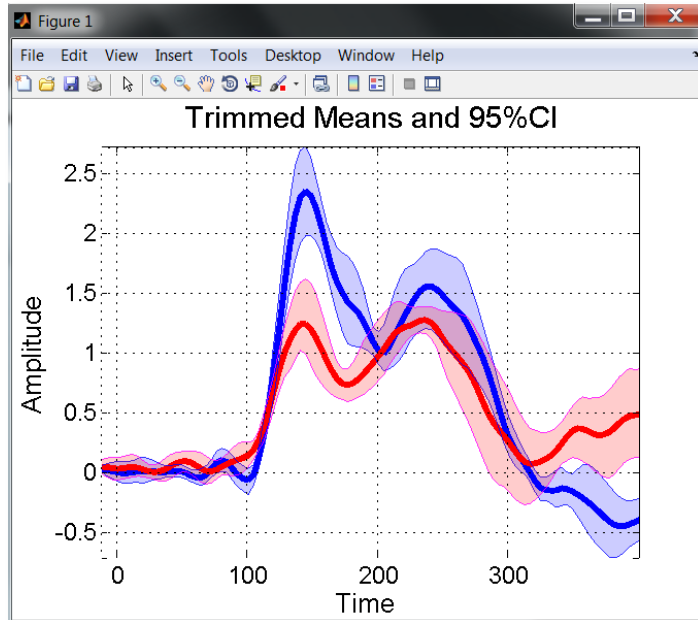


Figure 18. Trimmed means values per group.

2.7. N-way ANOVA

Instead of using a two-samples t-test, you can use an N-way ANOVA to test differences between young and old subjects. Obviously for two groups only, we recommend the two-sample t-tests but the ANOVA handles any number of factors and groups. One important difference between the two approaches is that the two-samples t-test is based on trimmed means whereas the ANOVA uses an Ordinary Least Squares approach, which means that in the t-test the 20% of most extreme subjects are discarded, whereas in the ANOVA all subjects have the same weight.

Click *ANOVA/ANCOVA* and select the N-Ways ANOVA model. When prompted enter 2 independent groups and select the first set of Betas files (S3 S5 S6 S9 S10 S12 S13 S14 S17 S18), click cancel when done, and choose parameter 3. Next select the second set of Betas files (S1 S2 S4 S7 S8 S11 S15 S16), click cancel when done and select again parameter 3. Current group and subject numbers appear in the title of the selection box. The reason for having to enter the parameter twice is that you can then compare different parameters if the 2 groups come from 2 studies in which you have modelled the data differently at the 1st level.

The design matrix will appear and you will be prompted to confirm to go ahead with the analyses. Once this analysis is done, press *Quit* and *View results*. Results are similar to those obtained using a two-sample t-test using spatial-temporal clustering (Figure 19). TFCE returns quite different results, removing almost all of the effects in the ANOVA model.

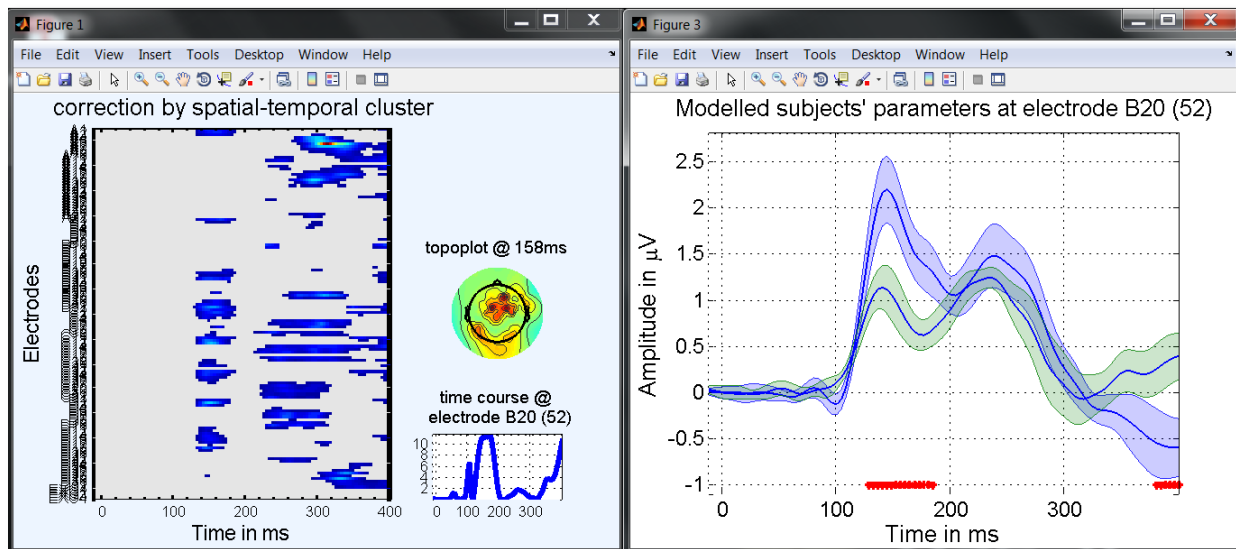


Figure 19. Differences between groups using the ANOVA model.

2.8. ANCOVA

You can repeat the N-way ANOVA analysis and this time add age as a covariate. In this case we test for differences between young and old, but accounting for the linear effect of age across subjects. If phase coherence influences the EEG linearly as we get older, there should be nothing to explain in the data and the group difference should be null.

To do this you need to reorganize the age regressor in the order of the subjects in each group and use this new file. This can be done quickly in the Matlab command window by typing:

```
>> load limo_dataset_age
>> limo_dataset_age_ancova = limo_dataset_age([3 5 6 9 10 12 13 14 17 18 1 2 4 7 8 11 15 16]);
>> save limo_dataset_age_ancova.mat limo_dataset_age_ancova
```

Select group as for the ANOVA and use the new age regressor. The design matrix should look like the one in Figure 20.

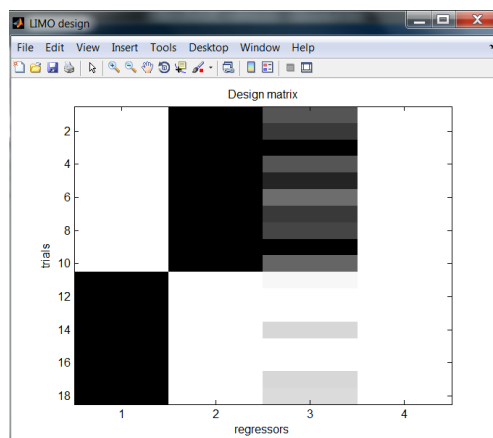


Figure 20. Design matrix for the group level ANCOVA design.

The results, shown in Figure 21, suggest that group and age groups factors are confounded with results observed in the two samples t-test and the regression now 'shared' between the categorical and continuous regressors. Usually we would not perform such analysis because we know that groups and age are confounded – however for this tutorial this is a useful analysis because (i) it illustrates the ANCOVA model , and (ii) it illustrates that if variables are confounded the results end-up split between effects, just as collinear regressors in a multiple regression.

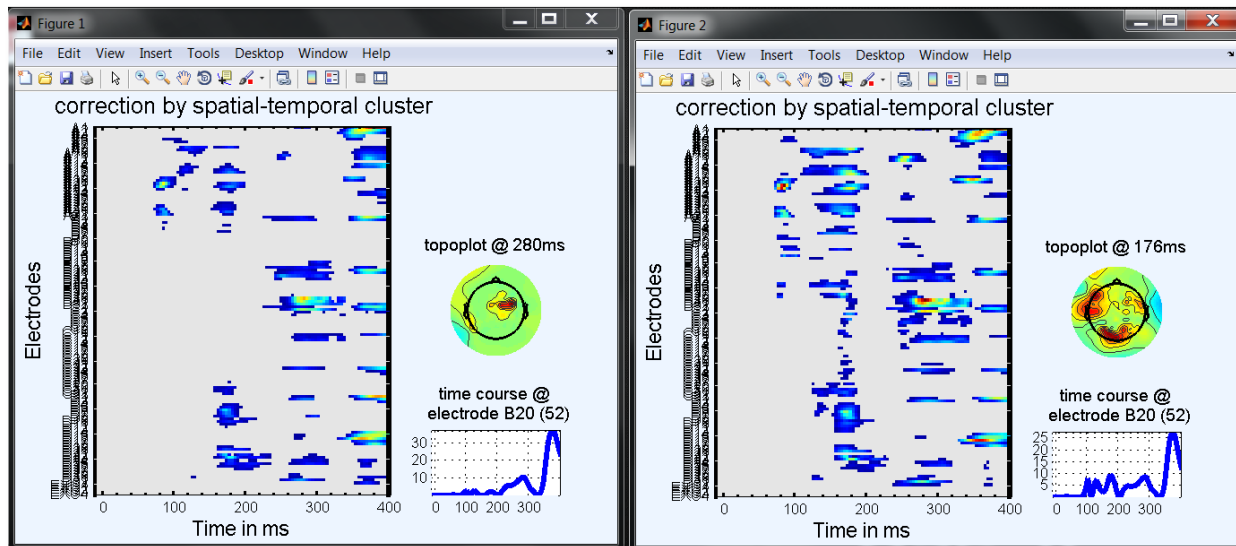


Figure 21.: ANCOVA group (left) and age results (right).

2.9. Paired t-test

Since subject could still perform the task above a given threshold of noise, they could perceive 2 different faces. Using a paired t-test we can investigate where and when the EEG signal differs between the two faces, while accounting for (removing) the effect of local phase coherence.

Click *Paired t-test* and select the Betas files from the 18 subjects, click cancel when done. The current subject number appears in the title of the selection box. Once you have selected all the subjects' files, a window pops up asking which parameters you want to analyze; type [1 2] to analyse face1 vs. face 2. Once this analysis is done, press *Quit* and *View results*. No effect survives multiple comparison correction.

2.10. Repeated Measure ANOVA

Instead of a paired t-test, you can run a repeated measure ANOVA. Make a new directory for the repeated measure ANOVA, click ANOVA/ANCOVA in the random effect GUI and select Repeated Measures. Few questions pop out:

How many independent groups? Here type 0 or 1 - it doesn't matter

How many repeated factors? 2

Which files to analyze con or beta? beta → select beta files

Which parameters to tests? Type [1 2] to test face 1 vs. face 2

Once this analysis is done, press *Quit* and *View results*. No effect survives multiple comparison correction.

LIMO Utilities

1. Basic Stats

1.1. Central tendency and CI – Plot Central tendency and CI

This simple tool (Figure 22) computes and plots estimators of central tendency: the mean, the 20% trimmed mean, the median, the Harrell- Davis estimator of the median. The tool can be applied to original data (standard ERPs) or to beta parameters. In both cases it identifies conditions from the design matrix of each subject.

Because analyses always proceed in 2 steps, you also have the choice of the summary statistic per subject and across subjects. As illustrated for the two samples t-test (Figure 18), in most situations, we want to plot the data to reflect our analyses. In LIMO EEG, the corresponding summary stats are the mean at the subject level and either the trimmed mean (t-tests and repeated measures ANOVA) or the weighted mean (regression, N-ways ANOVA/ANCOVA) across subjects.

However, you might as well do some analyses on your own using LIMO functions, for instance to compare trimmed means between conditions within subjects. Using the plot tool, you can superimpose as many results as you want, which can be useful to compare the behaviour of estimators.

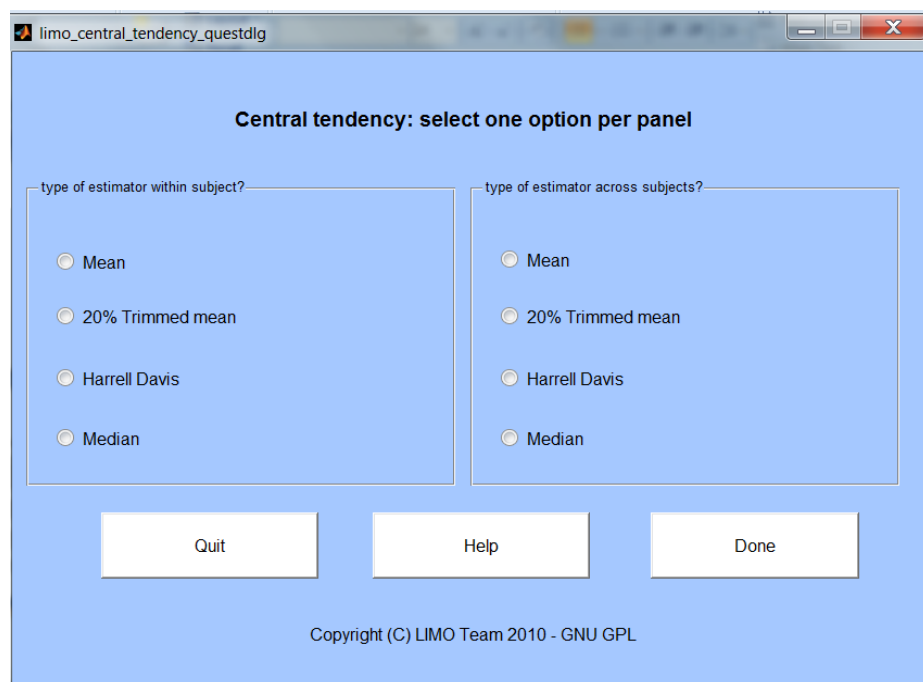


Figure 22. Computing central tendency.

1.2. Make and plot a difference

Make and plot a difference computes 20% trimmed means with 95% percentile bootstrap confidence intervals (non corrected for multiple comparisons) for 2 conditions and their difference. This is performed differently for independent and paired designs with different vs. common variance estimates. In both cases results are saved to disk and 2 figures pop up: one for the 2 conditions and another one for the difference (Figure 23).

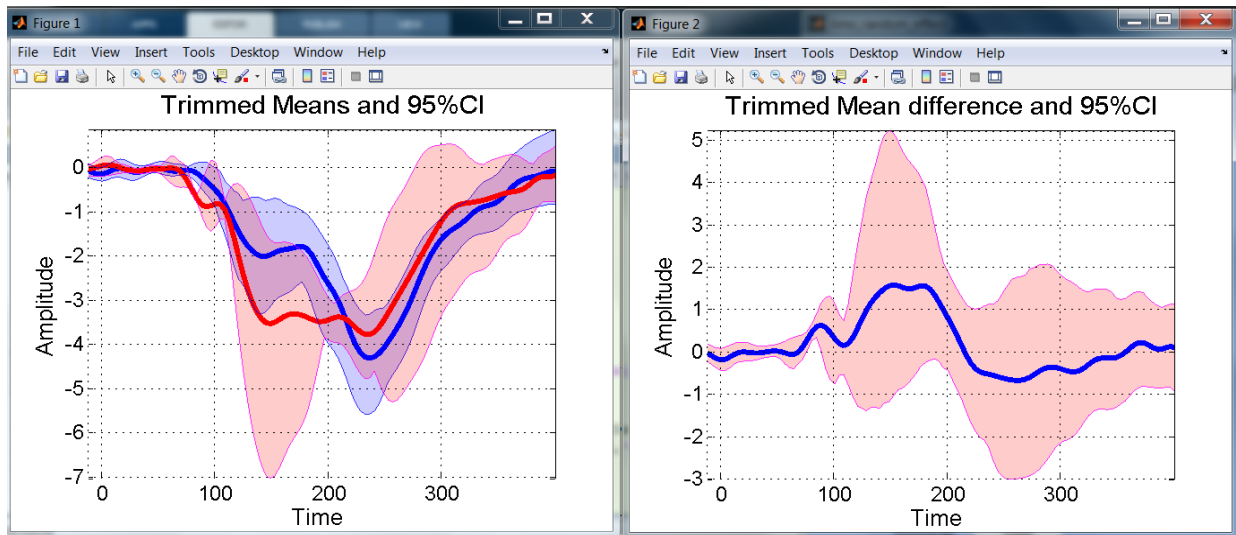


Figure 23. Graphical outputs from the tool Make and plot a difference.

1.3. Parameters plot

Parameters plot calls a small menu to visually investigate beta parameters obtained at the 1st level:

- *Surf ERP space* plots the average Betas values in 3D (amplitude x electrodes x time frames)
- *Correlation matrices* plots the correlations across all electrodes (e.g. for one time frame test the correlation between values at all electrodes against the values across electrodes of each of the time frames) and across time courses (e.g. for one electrode test the correlation between its' time course against the time courses of each of the other electrodes);
- *Joint scatter plots* to investigate how a set of parameters changes separately and jointly over time;
- *Box Plots* to look at the dispersion of parameters in time.

These outputs are illustrated in Figure 24.

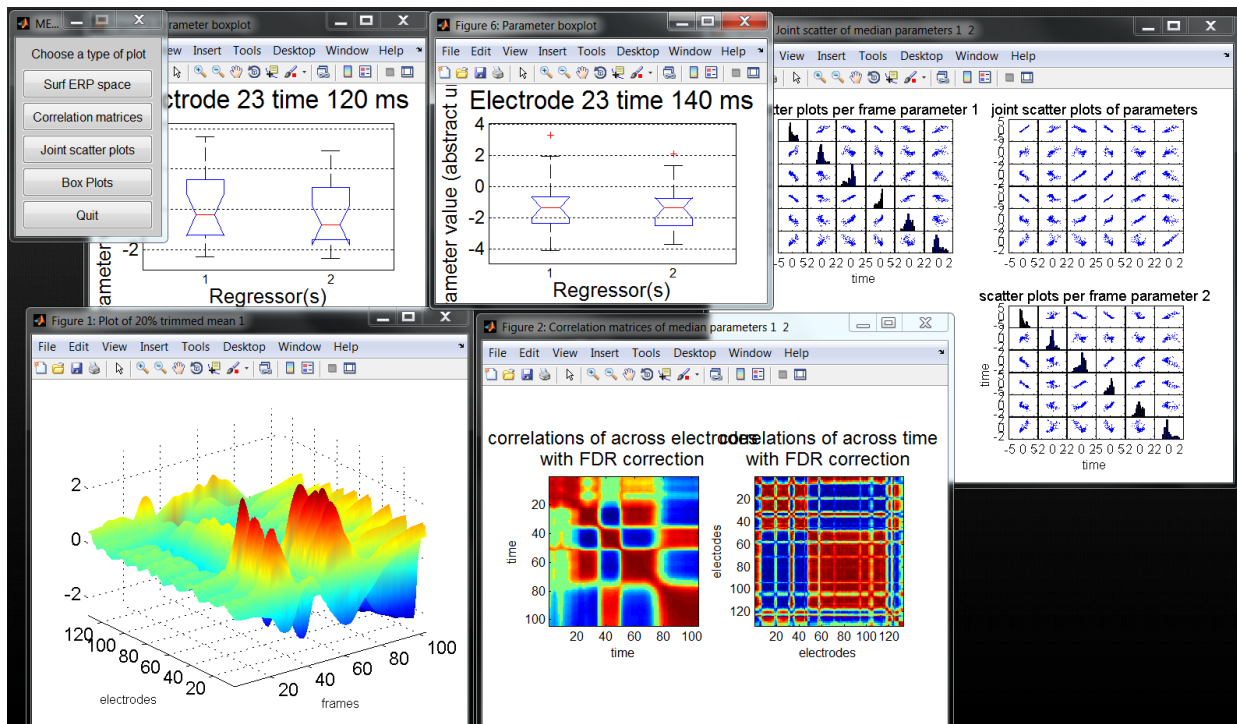


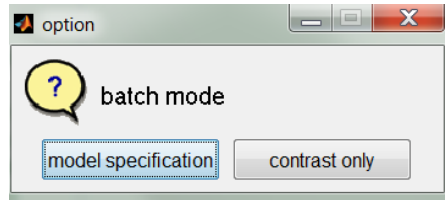
Figure 24. Examples of graphical outputs from the tool Parameter plots.

2. Batch mode for 1st level analyses

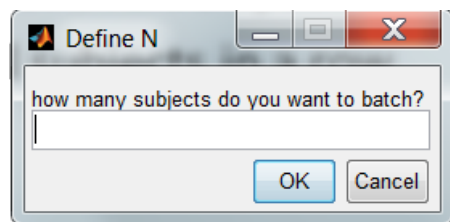
Calling the batch allows you to process subjects automatically. By default it doesn't compute bootstraps, but editing the first line of the script (`limo_batch`) to `bootstrap = 1` can change this. In all cases, it will ask several questions related to the processing of your 1st subject. Usually you will want to apply the same defaults like same time frame window, zscoring, etc. If the data (.set) and variables (.txt or .mat) are in the subject directory root you selected and providing that the variables are always named the same, no more interaction is needed and all subjects will be processed automatically. If the

variable names change or the .set is not in the root subject's folder you will need to pick them up by hand (still faster than the import function) before it runs all subjects automatically.

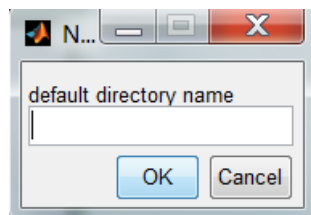
2.1 Model Specification



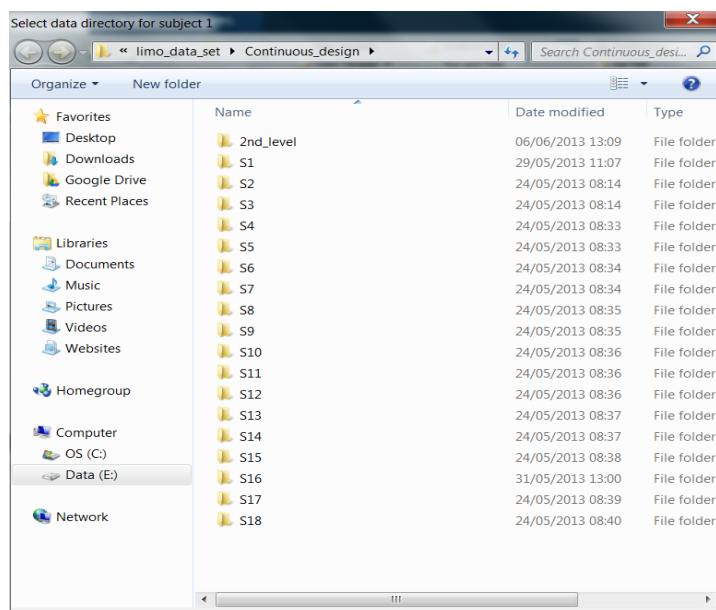
Choose if you want to run (import, specify design and analyse) 1st level data or run the same contrast(s) across subjects



Enter the number of subjects to process

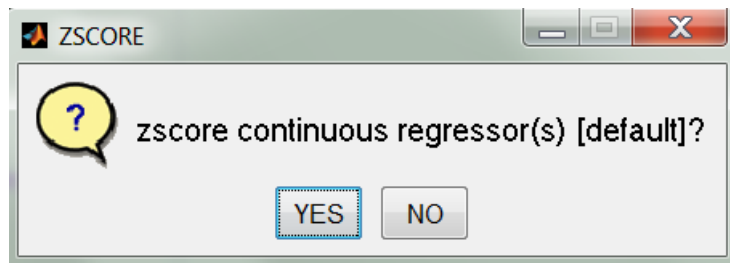


Enter the name of the directory to be created in each subject, in which analyses will be saved (or press ok to write data and results in the root folder)

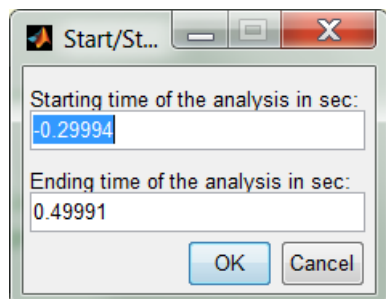


Select iteratively the subject directories

- ➔ for the 1st subject select the categorical variable (or press ok without selecting anything if no categorical variable)
- ➔ for the 1st subject select the continuous variable (or press ok without selecting anything if no continuous variable)



If a continuous variable file was selected indicate if you want to zscore or not those regressors (usually yes)



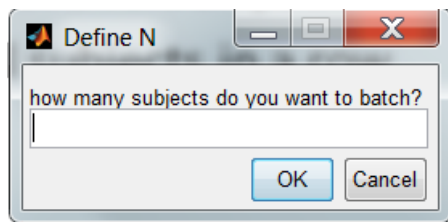
Enter next the starting and ending time window of the analysis



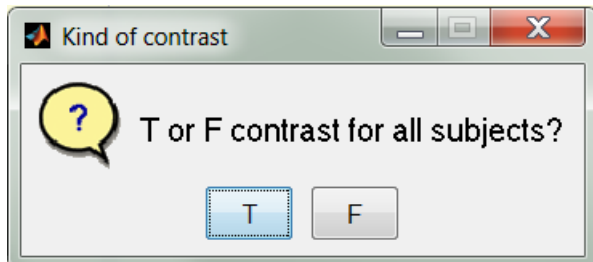
Finally you can decide to add contrasts or not at this stage (see below)

2.1 Contrasts

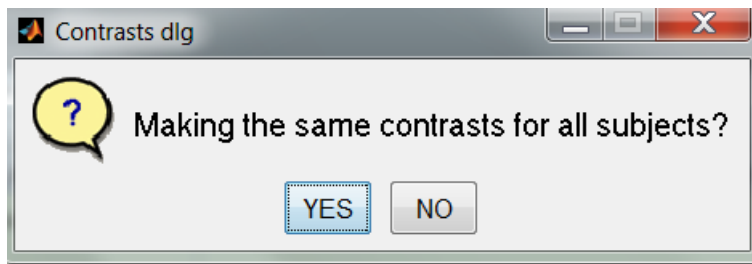
When calling the batch or after the model specification, contrast can be run automatically across subjects. If called without model specification, enter 1st the number of subjects to process:



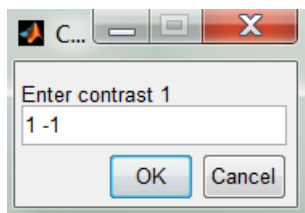
Enter the number of subjects to process



Specify which type of contrast to run



If the same contrast is to be run across subjects (since they all have the same design matrix) press yes



Finally enter the contrast to compute and repeat as many times as needed and press cancel when no other contrasts need to be estimated.