

# Psychologische Forschungsmethoden

 ${\sf BSc\ Philosophie-Neurowissenschaften-Kognition\ WiSe\ 2022/23}$ 

BSc Psychologie WiSe 2022/23

Prof. Dr. Dirk Ostwald

(2) Psychologische Forschung

Beispiele grundlagenorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Beispiele anwendungsorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Selbstkontrollfragen

Beispiele grundlagenorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Beispiele anwendungsorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Selbstkontrollfragen

# Psychologie

Wissenschaft des menschlichen Erlebens, Verhaltens und Handelns

## Beschreiben

> Benennen und Klassifizieren neuropsychologischer Phänomene

#### Erklären

Entwicklung mechanistischer neuropsychologischer Modelle

## Vorhersagen

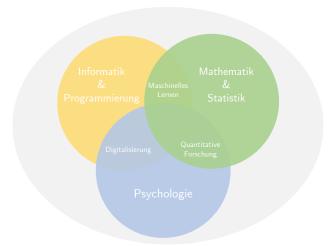
Prognose zukünftigen Erlebens, Verhaltens und Handelns

#### Verändern

Prävention, Diagnose, Behandlung psychiatrischer Erkrankungen



# Psychologische Datenwissenschaft



## Grundlagenforschung

- Verstehen der mechanistischen Zusammenhänge eines Gegenstandbereichs.
- · Verstehen, wie und warum etwas funktioniert, wie es funktioniert.
- Wissensbasierte intuitive Generation neuer mechanistischer Ideen.
- Quantitative Überprüfung der generierten Ideen im empirischen Kontext.
- Kommunikation und rationale Diskussion der Ideen und ihres empirischen Supports.

#### Anwendungsforschung

- Verstehen, welche Form von Intervention ein gewünschtes Ergebnis hervorbringt.
- Verstehen, wie etwas verändert werden kann ohne notwendig, zu verstehen, wie es funktioniert.
- Wissensbasierte intuitive Generation neuer Interventionsformen.
- Quantitative Überprüfung von Interventionen im empirischen Kontext.
- Kommunikation und rationale Diskussion der Interventionen und ihres empirischen Supports.

Beispiele grundlagenorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Beispiele anwendungsorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Selbstkontrollfragen

#### Erklären und Vorhersagen menschlichen Verhaltens

Computational Brain & Behavior https://doi.org/10.1007/s42113-021-00112-3

ORIGINAL PAPER



# Human Belief State-Based Exploration and Exploitation in an Information-Selective Symmetric Reversal Bandit Task

Lilla Horvath<sup>1</sup> : Stanley Colcombe<sup>2</sup> · Michael Milham<sup>2</sup> · Shruti Ray<sup>3</sup> · Philipp Schwartenbeck<sup>4</sup> · Dirk Ostwald<sup>5,6</sup> :

Accepted: 24 May 2021

© The Author(s) 2021

#### Abstract

Humans often face sequential decision-making problems, in which information about the environmental reward studies detached from rewards for a subset of actions. In the current exploratory study, we introduce an information-selective symmetric reversal bandit task to model such situations and obtained choice data on this task from 24 participants. To arbitrate between different decision-making strategies that participants may use on this task, we developed a set of probabilistic agent-based behavioral models, including exploitative and explorative Bayesian agents, as well as heuristic control agents. Upon validating the model and parameter recovery properties of our model set and summarizing the participants' choice data in a descriptive way, we used a maximum likelihood approach to evaluate the participants' choice data from the perspective of our model set. In brief, we provide quantitative evidence that participants employ a belief state-based phylid explorative-exploitative strategy on the information-selective symmetric reversal bandit task, lending further support to the finding that humans are guided by their subjective uncertainty when solving exploration-exploitation dilennus.

Keywords Bandit problem · Agent-based behavioral modeling · Exploration · Exploitation

#### Gegenstandsbereich und Phänomen

Menschen müssen oft Entscheidungen unter Unsicherheit treffen

Menschen müssen manchmal informations- und gewinnbringende Handlungen abwägen



- Wie gehen Menschen dabei vor?
- Wie lernen Menschen in solchen Situationen Entscheidungen zu treffen?

# Beispiel

#### Experimentelle Simulation

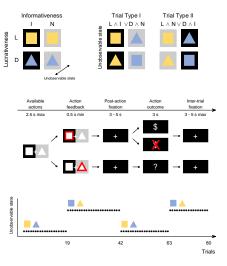
## Verhaltensdatenaufnahme





## Beispiel

## Experimentelle Simulation



#### Theorie

Künstliche Intelligenz - Artificial Agent

$$\mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{Agent}} := (S, A, R, O, p(s_1^1), p(s_{t+1}^1 | s_t^1), p^{a_t}(o_t | s_t^1), p^{a_t}(r_t | s_t^1), v, d)$$

• Dynamisches handlungsabhängiges generatives Modell

$$p^{a_{1:T}}(s_{1:T}^1, o_{1:T}) = p(s_1^1) \prod_{t=1}^{1} p^{a_t}(o_t | s_t^1) p(s_{t+1}^1 | s_t^1)$$

• Handlungsabhängige Zustandsschätzung (Belief State)

$$p^{a_1:t-1}(s_t^1|o_{1:t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{s_{t-1}^1} p(s_t^1|s_{t-1}^1) p^{a_{t-1}}(o_{t-1}|s_{t-1}^1) p^{a_1:t-2}(s_{t-1}^1|o_{1:t-2})}{\sum_{s_{t}^1} \sum_{s_{t-1}^1} p(s_t^1|s_{t-1}^1) p^{a_{t-1}}(o_{t-1}|s_{t-1}^1) p^{a_1:t-2}(s_{t-1}^1|o_{1:t-2})}$$

#### Theorie

Künstliche Intelligenz - Artificial Agent

$$\mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{Agent}} := (S, A, R, O, p(s_1^1), p(s_{t+1}^1 | s_t^1), p^{a_t}(o_t | s_t^1), p^{a_t}(r_t | s_t^1), v, d)$$

• Handlungswertungsfunktion

$$v: A \times [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}, (a,b) \mapsto v(a,b)$$

• Entscheidungsfunktion

$$d: \mathbb{R} \to A, v(\cdot, b) \mapsto d(v(\cdot, b)) := \arg \max_{a \in A} v(a, b)$$

#### Theorievarianten

A1 | Gewinnmaximierender Agent

$$v_{\mathsf{A}\mathsf{1}}(a,b) := b \mathbb{E}_{p^a(r_t|s^1_\star = 1)}(r_t) + (1-b) \mathbb{E}_{p^a(r_t|s^1_\star = 2)}(r_t)$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Erwartete Belohung von a unter momentaner Zustandsschätzug  $b_t=b$
- A2 | Informationsmaximierender Agent

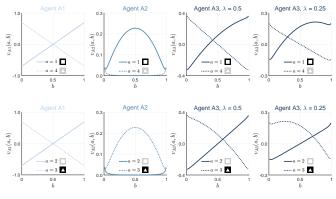
$$v_{\mathsf{A2}}(a,b) := \sum_{o_t} p_{a_{1:t-1},a_t = a}(o_t|o_{1:t-1}) \mathsf{KL} \left( p_{a_{t-1},a_t = a}(s_{t+1}^1|o_{1:t-1},o_t) \| p_{a_{1:t-1}}(s_t^1|o_{1:t-1}) \right)$$

- $\Rightarrow$  Erwartete Bayesianische Überaschung von a unter momentaner Zustandsschätzug  $b_t=b$
- A3 | Gewinn- und informationsmaximierender Agent

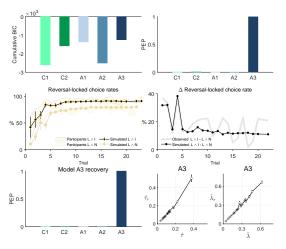
$$v_{A3}(a,b) := \lambda v_{A1}(a,b) + (1-\lambda)v_{A2}(a,b)$$

⇒ Gewichtete Kombination der beiden Theoriealternativen

## Datenvorhersage



## Datenanalyse



#### Entwicklung mechanistischer neuropsychologischer Modelle

#### PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY



#### Neural surprise in somatosensory Bayesian learning

Sam Gijsen (§ 1.46×\*, Miro Grundei (§ 1.46×\*, Robert T. Lange<sup>2,5</sup>, Dirk Ostwald (§ <sup>2</sup>, Felix Blankenburg <sup>1</sup>

1 Neurocomputation and Neuroimaging Unit, Freie Universit

Refin, Germany, 2 Berlin Institute of Technology, Berlin, Germany, 3 Computational Cognitive Neuroscience, Freie Universit

Berlin, Germany, 4 Humbold-Universit

Berlin, Germany, 5 Einstein Carolin Faculty of Philosophy, Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Berlin, Germany, 5 Einstein Carolin for Neurosciences, Berlin, Germany

◆ These authors contributed equally to this work.
 \* sam.gijsen@tu-berlin.de (SG); m.grundei@tu-berlin.de (MG)



Tracking statistical regularities of the environment is important for shaping human behavior and perception. Evidence suggests that the brain learns environmental dependencies using Bayesian principles. However, much remains unknown about the employed algorithms, for somesthesis in particular. Here, we describe the cortical dynamics of the somatosensory learning system to investigate both the form of the generative model as well as its neural surprise signatures. Specifically, we recorded EEG data from 40 participants subjected to a somatosensory roving-stimulus paradigm and performed single-trial modeling across peristimulus time in both sensor and source space. Our Bayesian model selection procedure indicates that evoked potentials are best described by a non-hierarchical learning model that tracks transitions between observations using leaky integration. From around 70ms post-stimulus onset, secondary somatosensory cortices are found to represent confidencecorrected surprise as a measure of model inadequacy. Indications of Bayesian surprise encoding, reflecting model updating, are found in primary somatosensory cortex from around 140ms. This dissociation is compatible with the idea that early surprise signals may control subsequent model update rates. In sum, our findings support the hypothesis that early somatosensory processing reflects Bayesian perceptual learning and contribute to an understanding of its underlying mechanisms

and Bay

Citation: Gijsen S, Grundel M, Lange RT, Ostwald D, Blankenburg F (2021) Neural purprise in somatosensory Bayesian learning PLoS Comput Biol 17(2): e 1000058. https://doi.org/10.1371/ journal.pcbi.1000058

Editor: Philips Schwartenbeck, UCL UNITED

INGDOM

Received: June 12, 2020

Accepted: December 18, 2020

OPEN ACCESS

Published: February 2, 2021

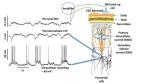
Peer Review History: PLOS recognizes the benefits of transparency in the peer review process; therefore, we enable the publication of all of the content of peer review and author responses alongside final, published articles. The editorial history of this article is available here: https://doi.org/10.1371/j.coma.pch.10036085

Giisen et al. (2021)

#### Theorie | The Bayesian Brain Hypothesis

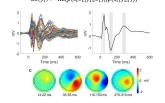
# General framework Physical world

#### Kortikale und FFG Aktivität



#### https://doi.org/10.3389/fneur.2014.00228

# EEG Aktivität und Prädiktionsfehler $BS(y_t) := KL(p(s_{t-1}|y_{1:t-1})||p(s_t|y_{1:t})))$



https://doi.org/10.3389/fnrgo.2021.718699 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1008068

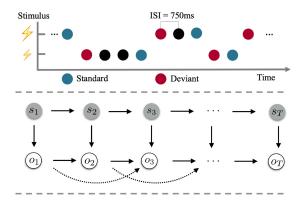
Helmholtz (1867), Friston (2005), Ostwald et al. (2012), Gijsen et al. (2021)

## Experimentelle Simulation



Ostwald et al. (2012), Gijsen et al. (2021)

## Experimentelle Simulation



Ostwald et al. (2012), Gijsen et al. (2021)

#### Theorie

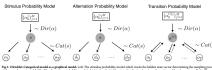


Fig. 2. Dirichlet-Categorical model as a graphical model. Left: The stimules probability model which tracks the hidden structure determining the surrolling possess of the rare observations. Middle The alternation probability model which infer the hidden state distribution based on alternative the observations. Right: The transition probability model which assumes a different data-generating process based on the provious observations. Hence, it infers M sets of probability vectors at

#### Datenvorhersage

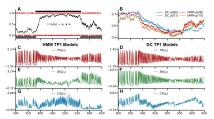


Fig. 5. Surprise readouts. A) Example sequence with 6, in red., in black with n = 0 for the dow- working regime and the HMM filtering positre (n) = 1 for the fast working regime. and the HMM filtering positre (n) = 1 for the fast working regime and the HMM filtering positre (n) = 1, (n) = 1 for the star which is a read to plotted to footing the a first comparison between the HMM and DC models, (n) = 1 for the HMM T in all DC. The models with an observation half life of 95, displaying difference in estimates arising from different adaptations to regime switches C.E.G. The second surprise readouts of the HMM T models growing the star of the HMM T models are readout of the DT products of the

Gijsen et al. (2021)

#### Datenanalyse

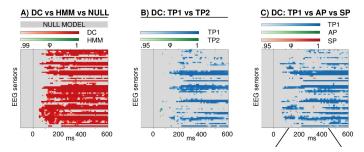


Fig 10. Modeling results. Exceedance probabilities ( $\phi$ ) resulting from the random-effects family-wise model comparison. (A) Dirichlet-Categorical (DC) model, Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and null model family comparison, thresholded at  $\phi > 0.99$  and applied for data reduction at all further levels. (B) Family comparison within the winning DC family, thresholded at  $\phi > 0.95$ : first and second order transition probability models (TP<sub>1</sub>, TP<sub>2</sub>). (C) Family comparison within the winning DC family, thresholded at  $\phi > 0.95$ : first order transition probability (TP<sub>1</sub>) and the first order transition probability (TP<sub>1</sub>) and the first order transition probability (TP<sub>2</sub>) and the first order transition probability (TP<sub>3</sub>) and the first order transition probability (TP<sub>3</sub>

Giisen et al. (2021)

Beispiele grundlagenorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Beispiele anwendungsorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Selbstkontrollfragen



Internet-based versus face-to-face cognitive-behavioral intervention for depression: A randomized controlled non-inferiority trial\*



Birgit Wagner 4.0. Andrea B. Horn b. Andreas Maercker b

\* Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University of Leinzie, Semmelweisstr, 10, 04103 Leinzie, Germany Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Binzmühlestr. 14/17, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland

#### ARTICLE INFO

Received 12 April 2013 20 June 2013 Accepted 21 June 2013

Keywords: Depression Face-to-face

#### ABSTRACT

Background and aims: In the past decade, a large body of research has demonstrated that internet-based interventions can have beneficial effects on depression. However, only a few clinical trials have compared internet-based depression therapy with an equivalent face-to-face treatment. The primary aim of this study was to compare treatment outcomes of an internet-based intervention with a face-to-face intervention for depression in a randomized non-inferiority trial.

Method: A total of 62 participants suffering from depression were randomly assigned to the therapistsupported internet-based intervention group (n=32) and to the face-to-face intervention (n=30). The 8 week interventions were based on cognitive-behavioral therapy principles. Patients in both groups received the same treatment modules in the same chronological order and time-frame. Primary outcome measure was the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II): secondary outcome variables were suicidal ideation, anxiety, hopelessness and automatic thoughts.

Results: The intention-to-treat analysis yielded no significant between-group difference (online vs. face-to-face group) for any of the pre- to post-treatment measurements. At post-treatment both treatment conditions revealed significant symptom changes compared to before the intervention. Within group effect sizes for depression in the online group (d=1.27) and the face-to-face group (d=1.37) can be considered large. At 3-month follow-up, results in the online group remained stable. In contrast to this, participants in the face-toface group showed significantly worsened depressive symptoms three months after termination of treatment (t=-2.05, df=19, p < .05).

Limitations: Due to the small sample size, it will be important to evaluate these outcomes in adequatelypowered trials. Conclusions: This study shows that an internet-based intervention for depression is equally beneficial to regular face-to-face therapy. However, more long term efficacy, indicated by continued symptom reduction three

months after treatment, could be only be found for the online group. @ 2013 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved

Wagner, Horn, and Maercker (2014)

#### Evidenzbasierte Evaluation von Psychotherapieformen bei Depression

Welche Therapieform ist bei Depression wirksamer?

Online Psychotherapie

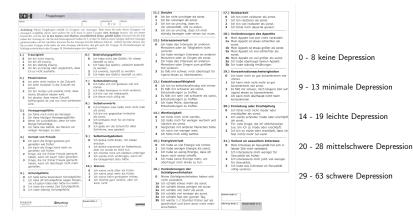


Klassische Psychotherapie



## Evidenzbasierte Evaluation von Psychotherapieformen bei Depression

Becks Depressions-Inventar (BDI) zur Depressionsdiagnostik



#### Experimentelle Simulation

- Zufällige Zuordnung mittelschwer Depressionserkrankter zu Online vs. Klassisch
- Im Wesentlichen identisches Behandlungsprotokoll in beiden Gruppen
  - 8 Wochen Kognitive Verhaltenstherapie nach Hautzinger (2021).
  - Im Online Kontext nur schriftliches Feedback.

#### Theorie

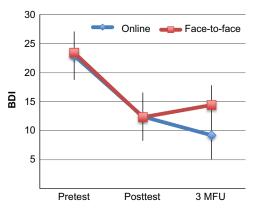
- Es gibt Evidenz das internet-basierte Interventionen effektiv sind.
- Es gibt Evidenz das Therapeuten-geleitete effektiver als selbstgeleitete Interventionen sind.

#### Datenvorhersage

• Die BDI-Differenzen zwischen Prä- und Posttherapie unterscheiden sich nicht.

Wagner, Horn, and Maercker (2014)

## Datenanalyse



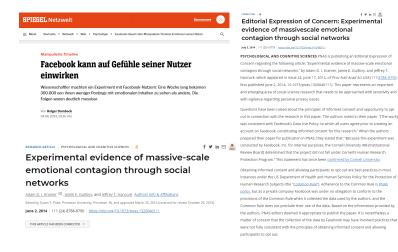
**Fig. 2.** Online intervention in comparison to a face-to-face group measured with the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) at pretest, posttest and 3-months-follow-up, including standard error.

Wagner, Horn, and Maercker (2014)

#### Persönlichkeitspsychologie



## Emotionsforschung



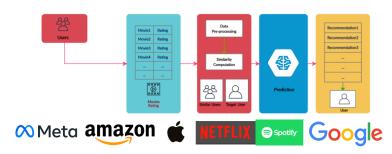
#### Selbstkonzeptforschung





Sept. 29, 2021 9:53 pm ET

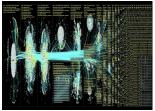
#### Kaufentscheidungsverhalten



https://towardsai.net/

#### Sozialverhalten







# In Praise of Filter Membranes: A Step Beyond Filter Bubbles

A design and policy proposal for improving the democratic quality of social media Marc Smith and Ben Shneiderman The fear of filter bubbles is a common concern in social media discussions. The threat of closed worlds of perception that lead...



#### Let's pick our own social media editors

A design and policy proposal for improving the quality of social media Marc Smith and Ben Shneiderman The great promise of social media is being eclipsed by the dismal reality of abuse and attack that many users exerci



Beispiele grundlagenorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Beispiele anwendungsorientierter psychologischer Forschung

Selbstkontrollfragen

## Selbskontrollfragen

- 1. Definieren Sie den Begriff Psychologie.
- 2. Nennen Sie vier Aspekte psychologischer Wissenschaft.
- 3. Erläutern Sie den Begriff der psychologischen Grundlagenforschung.
- 4. Erläutern Sie den Begriff der anwendungsorientierten psychologischen Wissenschaft.

#### Referenzen

- Friston, K. 2005. "A Theory of Cortical Responses." Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences 360 (1456): 815–36. https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2005.1622.
- Gijsen, Sam, Miro Grundei, Robert T. Lange, Dirk Ostwald, and Felix Blankenburg. 2021. "Neural Surprise in Somatosensory Bayesian Learning." Edited by Philipp Schwartenbeck. PLOS Computational Biology 17 (2): e1008068. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1008068.
- Hautzinger, M. 2021. Kognitive Verhaltenstherapie Bei Depressionen. Beltz.
- Helmholtz, Hermann von. 1867. Handbuch Der Physiologischen Optik. Leipzig: Voss.
- Horvath, Lilla, Stanley Colcombe, Michael Milham, Shruti Ray, Philipp Schwartenbeck, and Dirk Ostwald. 2021.
  "Human Belief State-Based Exploration and Exploitation in an Information-Selective Symmetric Reversal Bandit Task." Computational Brain & Behavior 4 (4): 442–62. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42113-021-00112-3.
- Ostwald, Dirk, Bernhard Spitzer, Matthias Guggenmos, Timo T. Schmidt, Stefan J. Kiebel, and Felix Blankenburg. 2012. "Evidence for Neural Encoding of Bayesian Surprise in Human Somatosensation." *NeuroImage* 62 (1): 177–88. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroimage.2012.04.050.
- Wagner, Birgit, Andrea B. Horn, and Andreas Maercker. 2014. "Internet-Based Versus Face-to-Face Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention for Depression: A Randomized Controlled Non-Inferiority Trial." Journal of Affective Disorders 152-154 (January): 113-21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2013.06.032.