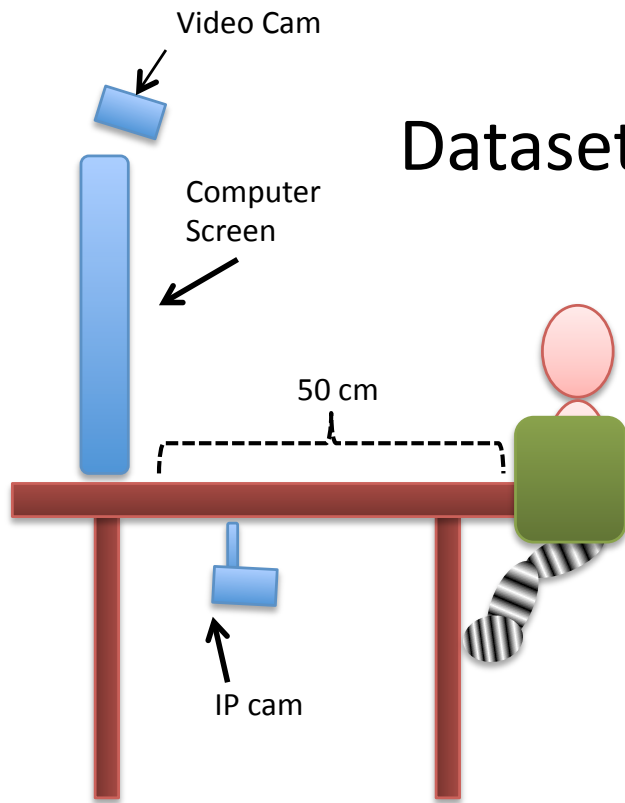


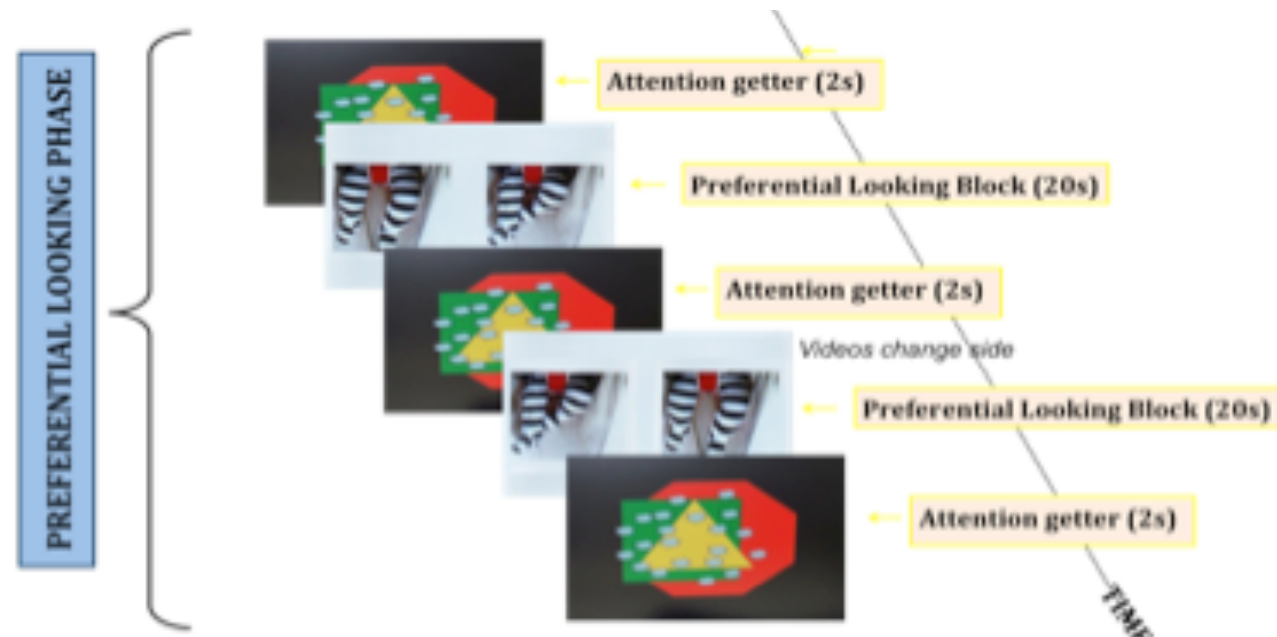
datasets



Dataset 1: self recognition in 5 month olds

Method: baby presented with either a video of himself in real time (own legs) or a video of another baby. They are tested in 4 different blocks and coded for looking at self or other.

Question: is the baby recognizing himself on the basis of self contingency? (the fact that he is controlling his own movements but not that of another baby)



dataset 1

- Working hypothesis: Bahrick & Watson (1985) found that infants were looking longer at the other than at the self
 - *is the working hypothesis confirmed? rejected?*
 - You'll be given the first 8 babies
 - typical looking time effects are between .5 and 1 sec
 - typical experiments use 10-20 infants (sometimes more)
 - You can request additional babies for the analysis (they will be provided one by one – to simulate the real situation of data gathering)
 - for each baby and each of the 4 blocks, you'll have the total looking time at 'self' and total looking time at 'other'.

Dataset 2: EEGs in subliminal faces

10 electrodes chez 16 sujets

Condition 1 : le stimulus visuel (présenté pendant ~ 100 ms puis masqué) est un visage

Condition 2 : le stimulus visuel n'est pas un visage

Le signal EEG est échantillonné à 250 Hz, l'échantillonnage est calé sur l'apparition du stimulus visuel et couvre la période de -200 ms à +1700 ms

Le signal est filtré passe-haut à 0.1 Hz et passe-bas à 20 Hz.

dataset 2

- Working hypothesis: subliminal recognition of emotions in the brain

→ *is the working hypothesis confirmed?
rejected?*

→ You'll be given the entire dataset (excel csv format)

→ two different formats

- only 10 electrodes were used

