SANS

Social & Affective Neuroscience Society

15th Annual Conference

April 27 - 29, 2023

Santa Barbara, California

Program At-A-Glance

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Program Contents

About the Society

The Social & Affective Neuroscience Society (SANS) is committed to research investigating the neural basis of social and affective processes. The Society was founded in 2008 and now comprises over 400 members.

Welcome
to the 15th annual SANS Conference

Dear SANS 2023 attendees,

I'm not sure I could overstate my excitement to be meeting in person for the 15th annual meeting of the Social and Affective Neuroscience Society (SANS), after three years of interacting by email, Zoom, and Gather.town. Although I have marveled at how intellectually and socially engaging remote environments can be, and appreciate their ability to include those unable to travel, there is nothing quite like sharing a laugh or a meal with a beloved colleague, or nervously approaching an admired scholar for the first time in person.

Cultivating a rigorous scientific program for this year's in person return is a lot to ask of anyone, and I was overjoyed when Carmen Morawetz and James Thompson agreed to do just that. They have been creative, precise, ambitious, and downright delightful to work with as they've led the program committee to select appropriate themes, review and group abstracts into symposia and poster sessions, and collaborate broadly with the executive committee of SANS, our wonderful partners at Podium (Gail McHardy and Vivek Punwani), and the many others needed to pull off this engaging and stimulating event.

As a society, SANS has historically boasted energetic pursuit of innovation, and strives to welcome change and improvement. In the past several years, the social and affective processes we all study have been brought into the spotlight by high-profile events which make more clear and urgent the need for improvement in the domains of racial justice, global public health, social connection, and mental health. As a society, we are committed to improving the content of our research, and the processes and procedures by which our members consume and disseminate research at our annual meeting.

To this end, the SANS executive committee has convened a task force on equity, diversity, inclusion, and justice (EDIJ), led by executive committee member Ajay Satpute. This task force represents our initial effort to invite members with expertise, experience, and/or passion about making opportunities to produce world-class SAN research more equitable. This task force hopes to convene a standing committee to recommend and execute specific initiatives aimed at improving EDIJ in SANS. This year, the EDIJ task force helped select 10 travel award winners with the goal of making conference attendance more accessible for presenting SANS members who are traditionally underrepresented in science. They have also been focusing inward on the community that represents SANS – which you'll hear much more about during our Diversity Session, which will be an EDIJ town hall style session this year.

Last year, the Presidential Symposium was also a devoted Diversity Session. This year, we have created what will hopefully be a permanent Diversity Session, and this year's organizers have also committed to infuse considerations of diversity and equity throughout the conference's program. Other changes SANS is making to pursue best practices include an open nomination process for leadership and award positions (rather than informal networking), the use of rubrics to determine award winners (rather than poorly defined selection criteria), and communication practices that facilitate collaboration within SANS leadership around the world.

Welcome

At the close of our conference, we will have a brief business meeting. This is a time for all to hear more about the inner workings of the society. You will hear more about some of the changes I mention above, and also learn about our plans and hopes for more improvements in the future. We strongly encourage all members to stay, and hope that this meeting helps make the inner workings of the society more transparent, and encourages all members to see themselves as potential future leaders of the society. We will also announce the winners of the innovation award and the location and dates of next year's meeting at this time.

Finally, because we can't help but collect a little data, we have developed a post-conference survey to hear about your experiences this year and gather your input to guide next year's conference, and other activities of the society. Note that you will have a chance to indicate your interest in running to be on the SANS executive committee or being a future meeting organizer in this survey. We ask that you kindly take a few moments to fill it out candidly – we look forward to reviewing each response and identifying themes and suggestions for future improvement. We will also absolutely accept any suggestions for more SANS merchandise!

Once again, welcome to our 15th annual meeting, and thank you for being the energetic, forward-leaning, rigorous scientists and lovely people who make up the SANS community.

Kateri McRae
President

Awards

Distinguished Scholar Award

The Distinguished Scholar Award recognizes the broad scope and potentially integrative nature of scholarship in social and affective neuroscience. It honors a scholar who has made distinctively valuable research contributions across his or her career in areas by significantly advancing our understanding of the biological basis of social and affective processes or expanding the core of social and affective neuroscience discipline.

Matthew Lieberman

University of California

Matthew Lieberman is a professor at University of California, Los Angeles but still considers himself a philosopher who just wanted some data. Matt was dubbed one of the so-called "young turks" back in 2001, when social neuroscience was still social cognitive neuroscience and he hosted the first-ever social neuroscience conference in West Hollywood. He had the good fortune to be the first person hired in the U.S. to use fMRI to examine social psychological questions which gave him a massive first mover advantage in recruiting many trainees who went on to be central to our field. His research interests have been extremely varied, usually involving a new research program with each new trainee or collaborator. These areas include: social pain, self-knowledge, affect labeling, persuasion, mentalizing, positive empathy, social working memory, and what the default mode network actually does for us at rest. Now as an "old turk", his interests have turned to making social neuroscience more 'social' by using functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) to examine people while they interact and have conversations, sometimes far from the university lab. This approach uses neural synchrony to identify when people are seeing things in (in)compatible ways, the consequences this has for friendship, teams, and ideological conflict, and how different interventions can alter these dynamics.

In 2013, Matt published his bestselling book "Social: Why our brains are wired to connect" but if you are going to read one thing of his, he recommends his 2022 Psych Review paper "Seeing minds, matter, and meaning: The CEEing model of pre-reflective subjective construal". Matt was also the founding Editor-in-Chief of Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, a position he has held for nearly twenty years. Finally, outside of academia, Matt is the co-founder of Resonance, a company that uses artificial intelligence to help members of large communities make new meaningful connections in order to fight the growing loneliness crises in our schools, workplaces, and communities.

Early Career Award

The Early Career Award recognizes an early-stage investigator who has made significant contributions to Social and Affective Neuroscience in terms of outstanding scholarship and service to the field. The winner of the award will receive a $500 prize and be invited to give a short talk at the annual SANS meeting.

Oriel FeldmanHall

Brown University

Oriel FeldmanHall is the Alfred Manning Associate Professor of Cognitive and Psychological Sciences at Brown University. She received her B.A. in Biopsychology from Cornell University and her Ph.D. in Neuroscience from Cambridge University. Her lab studies the neural basis of human social behavior, with a focus on morality, altruism, trust, and reciprocity. She has won numerous awards, including the Cognitive Neuroscience Society Young Investigator Award for outstanding contributions to science, the Association for Psychological Science Janet Taylor Spence Award for Transformative Early Career Contributions, and the American Psychological Association Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Psychology.

Awards

Travel Awards

We are happy to announce that The Social & Affective Neuroscience Society (SANS) was able to offer TEN (10) travel awards for this year's conference. To promote equity, diversity, inclusion, and justice (EDIJ), the SANS board, in conjunction with the newly formed volunteer EDIJ task force, decided to capitalize on these funds to take a (small) step toward increasing inclusivity at the conference. To that end, these funds were awarded to students and scholars from underrepresented groups in our society. Furthermore, the society will offer opportunities for grant awardees to meet and interact with PIs who share similar scientific interests. We are currently working on establishing a comprehensive and long-term EDIJ infrastructure that will strive to reflect and represent the various diverse dimensions in our society.

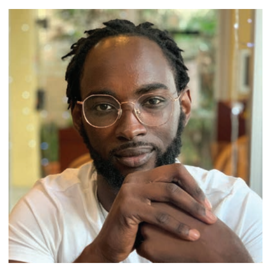
Beatriz Brandao
Rice University
Digital emotion regulation: Linguistic analysis of authenticity in social media

Inbal Ravreby
Weizmann Institute of Science
There is chemistry in social chemistry

Youn Ji Choi
Dartmouth College
Guilt-aversion motivates civic honesty

Melanie Ruiz
Adelphi University
Choosing for others: Neurocomputational mechanisms underlying risky choice

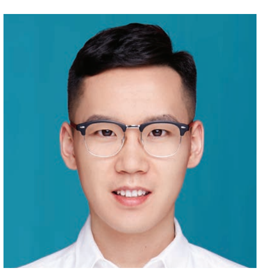
Andrea Fariña
Leiden University
Disrupting the temporoparietal junction reduces trust in out-group but not in-group individuals



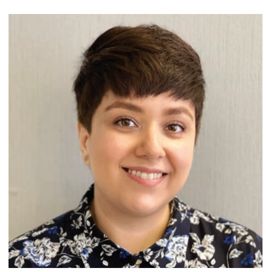
Joseph Simon
Icahn School of Medicine
The anterior cingulate cortex encodes social image identity during a decision making task

Nadia Kako
University of Denver
Competitive interactions between cognitive reappraisal and mentalizing

Monica Thieu
Emory University
Shallow neural networks for collision detection predict arousal-related differences in emotional experience



Zhaoning Li
University of Macau
Towards human-compatible autonomous car: A study of non-verbal turing test in automated driving with affective transition modelling



Nilofar Vafaie
Emory University
Understanding emotion regulation in context with artificial neural networks

Keynote Speaker

Dani S. Bassett

University of Pennsylvania

Prof. Bassett is the J. Peter Skirkanich Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, with appointments in the Departments of Bioengineering, Electrical & Systems Engineering, Physics & Astronomy, Neurology, and Psychiatry. They are also an external professor of the Santa Fe Institute. Bassett is most well-known for blending neural and systems engineering to identify fundamental mechanisms of cognition and disease in human brain networks. They received a B.S. in physics from Penn State University and a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Cambridge, UK as a Churchill Scholar, and as an NIH Health Sciences Scholar. Following a postdoctoral position at UC Santa Barbara, Bassett was a Junior Research Fellow at the Sage Center for the Study of the Mind. They have received multiple prestigious awards, including American Psychological Association's 'Rising Star' (2012), Alfred P Sloan Research Fellow (2014), MacArthur Fellow Genius Grant (2014), Early Academic Achievement Award from the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (2015), Office of Naval Research Young Investigator (2015), National Science Foundation CAREER (2016), Popular Science Brilliant 10 (2016), Lagrange Prize in Complex Systems Science (2017), Erdos-Renyi Prize in Network Science (2018), OHBM Young Investigator Award (2020), AIMBE College of Fellows (2020), American Physical Society Fellow (2021), and has been named one of Web of Science's most Highly Cited Researchers for 3 years running. Bassett is the author of more than 400 peer-reviewed publications, which have garnered over 40,000 citations, as well as numerous book chapters and teaching materials. Bassett's work has been supported by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Army Research Office, the Army Research Laboratory, the Office of Naval Research, the Department of Defense, the Alfred P Sloan Foundation, the John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, the Paul Allen Foundation, the ISI Foundation, and the Center for Curiosity. Bassett has recently co-authored Curious Minds: The Power of Connection (MIT Press) with philosopher and twin Perry Zurn.

SANS Leadership

Board Members

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Dominic Fareri Treasurer	Adelphi University
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Ajay Satpute Director-at-Large	Northeastern University
Mark A. Thornton Director-at-Large	Dartmouth University
Hongbo Yu Director-at-Large	University of California, Santa Barbara

Program Co-Chairs

Carmen Morawetz	University of Innsbruck
James (Jim) Thompson	George Mason University

Program Committee

Steve Chang	Yale University
Dongil Chung	Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology
Chelsea Helion	Temple University
Kalina Michalska	University of California, Riverside

Review Committee

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Pin-Hao (Andy) Chen	National Taiwan University
Dongil Chung	Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology
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Elizabeth Goldfarb	Yale University
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Brent Hughes	University of California, Riverside
Justin Minue Kim	Sungkyunkwan University
Phil Kragel	Emory University
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Kalina Michalska	University of California, Riverside
Carmen Morawetz	University of Innsbruck
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Candace M. Raio	New York University
Gregory Samanez-Larkin	Duke University
Matthias Schurz	University of Innsbruck
Tali Sharot	University College London
Benjamin Tabak	Southern Methodist University
James (Jim) Thompson	George Mason University
Mark A. Thornton	Dartmouth University
Dylan Wagner	The Ohio State University
Hongbo Yu	University of California, Santa Barbara
Lusha Zhu	Peking University

General Conference Information

Venue Wi-Fi Access

There is Wi-Fi available for SANS delegates in the meeting space. Please follow the login details below:

Wireless Network: Hilton Honors Meeting Network

Password: SANS2023

Registration

Conference registration fees include: access to entire conference program (keynote speakers, awards sessions, workshops, symposia sessions, individual orals and dedicated poster sessions), professional development opportunities, welcome reception, daily coffee breaks, complimentary Wi-Fi in the congress space, digital program, and the opportunity to network with colleagues, collaborators and others in the Social & Affective Neuroscience community

Name Badges

Your name badge is your admission ticket to all conference sessions, coffee breaks, and the opening reception. **Please wear it at all times.** At the end of the conference, we ask that you recycle your name badge in one of the name badge recycling stations that will be set out or leave it at the registration desk.

Lost Name Badges

There is a $25 replacement fee for any lost or missing name badges – If you've lost your name badge, visit the registration desk for a replacement as soon as possible.

Registration and Information Desk Hours

The SANS registration and information desk, located in the Grand Ballroom Foyer will be open during the following dates and times:

Wednesday, April 26	16:00 – 18:00
Thursday, April 27	07:00 – 18:00
Friday, April 28	07:30 – 18:30
Saturday, April 29	07:30 – 17:00

If you need assistance during the conference, please visit the registration desk.

Poster Information

Poster Session 1: Thursday, April 27, 2023

Set Up Between:	12:00 – 14:00
Session Time:	14:30 – 16:00
Tear Down Before:	18:00

Poster Session 2: Friday, April 28, 2023

Set Up Between:	7:30 – 14:00
Session Time:	16:30 – 18:00
Tear Down Before:	18:30

Poster Session 3: Saturday, April 29, 2023

Set Up Between:	7:30 – 11:00
Session Time:	14:00 – 15:30
Tear Down Before:	17:00

Any posters that are not taken down by the removal deadline will be held at the registration desk until the end of the conference. Any posters that remain unclaimed by the end of the conference will be disposed of. Information on Poster Authors (Primary), Poster Numbers and Poster Titles begins on **PAGE 30**. Digital copies can be downloaded from the SANS website.

General Conference Information

Staff

SANS staff from Podium Conference Specialists can be identified by bright orange STAFF ribbons on their name badges. SANS Volunteers can be identified by the yellow VOLUNTEER ribbons on their name badges. Feel free to ask anyone of our staff for assistance. For immediate assistance please visit us at the registration desk.

Meals

There will be daily coffee breaks and an opening reception included in your conference registration fees.

Lunch Options

East Beach Tacos – 6-minute walk

The Habit Burger – 7-minute walk

101 Deli – 13-minute walk

The Set – on-site at hotel

Carls Jr. – 12-minute walk

Dietary Requirements

All food & beverage served at breaks and the opening reception will be marked clearly. We have made every effort to select a variety of items to ensure inclusivity in what is provided.

Special Conference Events

Newcomers' Welcome
Thursday, April 27 08:00 – 09:00

BIOPAC Session
Friday, April 28 08:00 – 09:00

Student Social
Friday, April 28 13:00 – 14:00

Science SLAM!
Friday, April 28 15:00 – 16:00

NIH Roundtable
Saturday, April 29 08:00 – 09:00

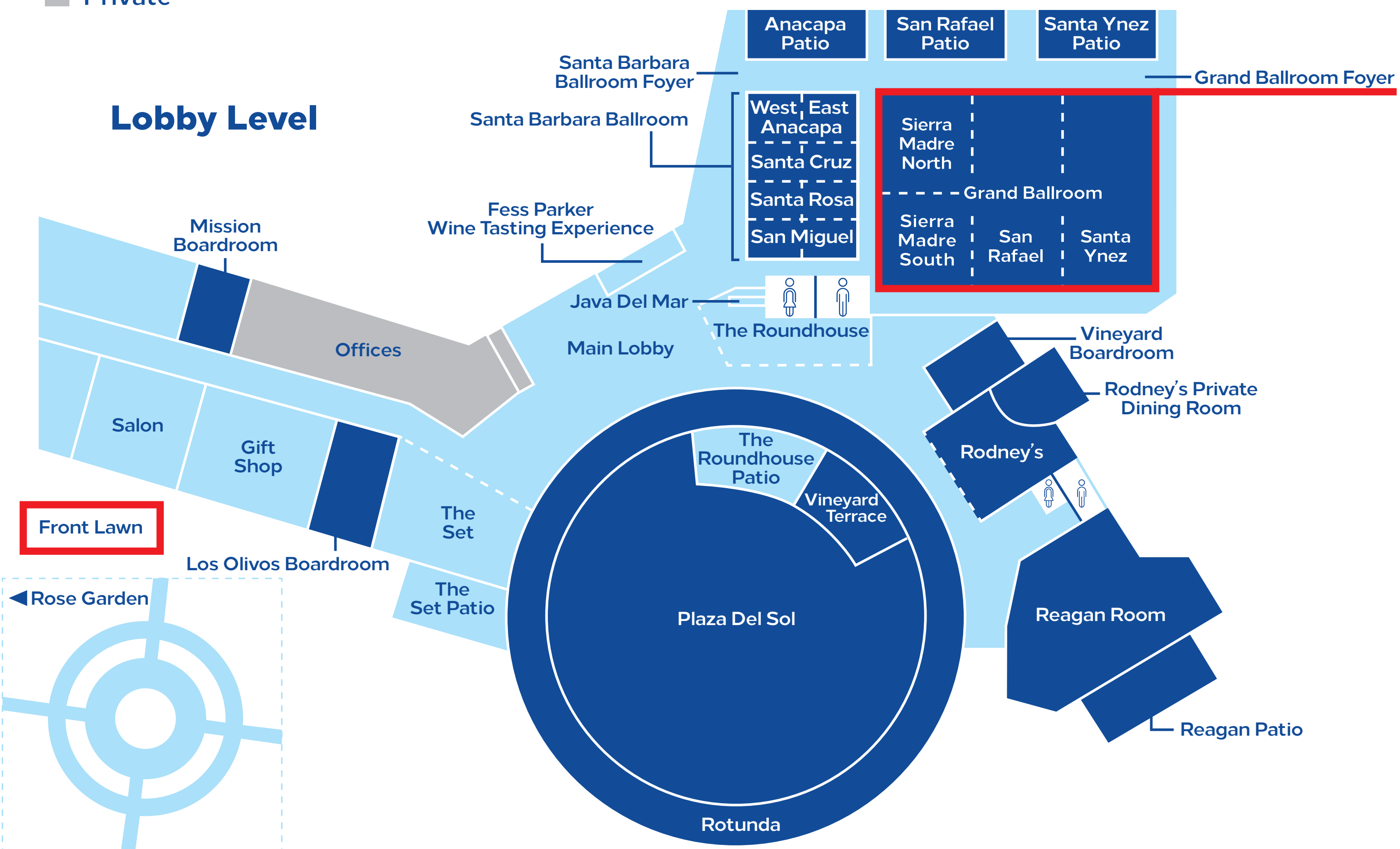
Conference App

Download the conference app, Pheedloop for the most current program information, abstracts, and the opportunity to network with other delegates. Create your own schedule, review talks and even make plans for the evenings. Scan the QR code below to load it on your devices!

Venue Map

FLOOR MAP KEY

- Meeting/Conference Rooms
- Amenities
- Public Space
- Private



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Silver Level

Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience

academic.oup.com

Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience (SCAN) provides a home for high-quality research that uses neuroscience techniques to advance our understanding of social and emotional aspects of the human mind and behaviour. Read the latest research published in SCAN and learn more about submitting your work: academic.oup.com/scan.

Contact: Sara Yanny-Tillar, Publisher at sara.yannytillar@oup.com

University of Denver

du.edu/academics/graduate-programs

The University of Denver is a mid-sized university in the Rocky Mountain region, with the vision of being a great private university dedicated to the public good. Classified as a doctoral university with very high research activity (R1), DU offers a world-class research environment in multiple graduate training programs, and an undergraduate experience rooted in liberal arts education and meaningful relationships between students and faculty. With the recent addition of the Kennedy Mountain Campus, DU is the only U.S. university to integrate an urban and a mountain experience for all its students. Finally, DU is committed to the wholistic development of its students, supporting student intellectual growth, well-being, exploring character, and pursuing careers and lives of purpose.

Contact: gradinfo@du.edu

Bronze Level

Brain Vision LLC

brainvision.com

Brain Vision LLC offers full-service solutions for reliable and customized neurophysiological research on infants and adults that include EEG/ERP/fNIRS, BCI/BMI, and eye-tracking software and hardware, fMRI compatible equipment, stimulation devices (TMS, tDCS, tACS) and accessories for in-lab or mobile (wireless) system applications. Let us help you push the edge of what is possible.

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George Mason University

gmu.edu

George Mason University is an innovative, entrepreneurial institution with national distinction in both academics and research. Mason holds a top U.S. News and World Report "Up and Coming" spot for national universities and is recognized for its global appeal and excellence in higher education.

Mason is currently the largest and most diverse university in Virginia with students and faculty from all 50 states and over 135 countries studying in over 200 degree programs at campuses in Arlington, Fairfax and Prince William, as well as at learning locations across the commonwealth. Rooted in Mason's diversity is a campus culture that is both rewarding and exciting, work that is meaningful, and opportunities to both collaborate and create.

Email: psycgrad@gmu.edu
Twitter: twitter.com/GMUPsychology
Facebook: facebook.com/GMUPsychology
LinkedIn: linkedin.com/school/george-mason-university-department-of-psychology

SANS Conference Program Schedule

Click here to see the program on our website.

Thursday, April 27

08:00 – 09:00

Newcomers' Welcome

Speakers

Carmen Morawetz, *University of Innsbruck*

Jim Thompson, *George Mason University*

Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*

09:00 – 09:30

Opening Remarks

Speaker

Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*

09:30 – 11:00

Symposium 1: Brain and social network contributions to social connections and wellbeing

Moderator

Emily Falk, *University of Pennsylvania*

Speakers

Rui Pei, *Stanford University*

Nina Lauharatanahirun, *Pennsylvania State University*

Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo, *University of Pennsylvania*

Ovidia A. Stanoi, *Columbia University*

Emily Falk, *University of Pennsylvania*

11:00 – 11:30

Coffee Break

11:30 – 13:00

Symposium 2: EDIJ Town Hall

Moderator

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Speakers

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Andy Chen, *National Taiwan University*

Jeni Kubota, *University of Delaware*

Niv Reggev, *Ben Gurion University*

Damian Stanley, *Adelphi University*

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch – On Own

14:00 – 14:30

Blitz Topics 1

Moderator
Kalina Michalska, *University of California, Riverside*

Speakers
Claire Lauzon, *York University*
Eshin Jolly, *Dartmouth College*
Joanne Stasiak, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
João Guassi Moreira, *University of California, Los Angeles*
Zhaoning Li, *University of Macau*

14:30 – 16:00

Poster Session 1

16:00 – 17:00

Keynote Speaker

Moderator
Jim Thompson, *George Mason University*

Speaker
Dani Bassett, *University of Pennsylvania*

17:00 – 18:30

Opening Reception

Friday, April 28

08:00 – 09:00 **BIOPAC Session**

Moderator
Dominic Fareri, *Adelphi University*

Speaker
Brett Denaro, *BIOPAC Systems, Inc.*

09:00 – 09:30 **Early Career Award Talk**

Moderator
Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*

Speaker
Oriel FeldmanHall, *Brown University*

09:30 – 11:00 **Symposium 3: Alignment and divergence in social cognition**

Moderator
Ulrike Basten, *RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau*

Speakers
Andrea Fariña, *Leiden University*
Melanie Ruiz, *Adelphi University*
Leor Hackel, *University of Southern California*
Sebastian Speer, *Princeton University*
Miriam Schwyck, *University of California, Los Angeles*

11:00 – 11:30 **Coffee Break**

11:30 – 13:00 **Symposium 4: Biases in decision-making, information-seeking and social information processing**

Moderator
Carmen Morawetz, *Univeristy of Innsbruck*

Speakers
Anita Tusche, *Queen's University*
Stefan Bode, *University of Melbourne*
Sarah Tashjian, *California Institute of Technology*
Caroline Charpentier, *California Institute of Technology*

13:00 – 14:00 **Lunch – On Own**

13:00 – 14:00 **Student Social**

14:00 – 15:00 **Distinguished Scholar Presentation**

Moderator
Jennifer Pfeifer, *University of Oregon*

Speaker
Matthew Lieberman, *University of California, Los Angeles*

15:00 – 16:00

Science SLAM!

Moderators

Carmen Morawetz, *University of Innsbruck*
Stefan Bode, *University of Melbourne*

Speakers

Alexa Boland, *Bradley University*
Anna Gilioli, *University of Modena and Reggio Emilia*
Cathy Lebeau, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Maylis Saigot, *Copenhagen Business School*

16:00 – 16:30

Blitz Topics 2

Moderator

Phil Kragel, *Emory University*

Speakers

Anthony Vaccaro, *University of Southern California*
Jinxiao Zhang, *Stanford University*
Nadia Kako, *University of Denver*
Nilofar Vafaie, *Emory University*
Yaara Yeshurun, *Tel-Aviv University*

16:30 – 17:00

Coffee Break

16:30 – 18:00

Poster Session 2

Saturday, April 29

08:00 – 09:00

NIH Roundtable Session

Moderator
Jim Thompson, *George Mason University*
Speakers
David Leitman, *NIH*
Kristin Brethel-Haurwitz, *NIH*
Matt Sutterer, *National Institute on Aging*

09:00 – 10:30

Symposium 5: Systems and Dynamics of Emotion

Moderator/Chair
Tor Wagner, *Dartmouth College*
Speakers
Ke Bo, *Dartmouth College*
Monica Thieu, *Emory University*
Mijin Kwon, *Dartmouth College*
Jadyn Park, *University of Chicago*
Mengsi Li, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

10:30 – 11:00

Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30

Symposium 6: How to study social neuroscience in the real world

Moderator/Chair
Antonia Hamilton, *University College London*
Speakers
Antonia Hamilton, *University College London*
Elizabeth Redcay, *University of Maryland*
Joy Hirsch, *Yale University*

12:30 – 13:30

Lunch – On Own

13:30 – 14:00

Blitz Topics 3

Moderator
Chelsea Helion, *Temple University*
Speakers
Amalia Skyberg, *University of Oregon*
Chujun Lin, *Dartmouth College*
Inbal Ravreby, *Weizmann Institute of Science*
Rene Weber, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

14:00 – 15:30 **Poster Session 3**

14:30 – 15:00 **Coffee Break**

15:30 – 16:30 **Presidential Symposium: Sleep on it**

Moderator
Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*
Speakers
Jessica Payne, *University of Notre Dame*
Lauren Whitehurst, *University of Kentucky*

16:30 – 17:15 **Closing Remarks, Awards & Business Meeting**

Moderator
Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*

SANS Conference Oral Presentations

Thursday, April 27

Symposium #1: Brain and social network contributions to real world social health outcomes.

Rui Pei[1], Nina Lauharatanahirun[2], Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[3], Ovidia A. Stanoi[4]

[1]Stanford University, [2]Pennsylvania State University, [3]University of Pennsylvania, [4]Columbia University

The size, shape, and composition of our social networks impact our health, and shape how we use our brains. Here, we present four studies examining how aspects of people's social networks, and the ways people engage different brain networks during social tasks and rest, intersect to contribute to social behaviors and wellbeing. First, we will describe the behavioral and neural links between risk taking and social network clusters. Second, we will show that people who occupy brokerage positions in their social networks have more divergent brain responses, and more different connections in their social networks, which contributes to more social interactions. The third study will highlight how network size and perceived closeness of connections in people's social networks influence the relationship between loneliness and brain function. Fourth, we will show how students' neural representations of others' centrality in different types of social networks relate to their tendency to seek and offer support in daily life. Together, the studies presented in this symposium highlight the importance of social and functional brain networks for social connections and wellbeing. In a panel-style discussion following the empirical research presentations, we will reflect on recent advances and future directions, highlighting critical intersections between brain and social network dynamics.

S1.1 Risky decision making reflects adolescents' social network clustering structure

Rui Pei[1,2], Nina Lauharatanahirun[3], Christopher N. Cascio[4], Matt B. O'Donnell[2], Emily Falk[2]

[1]Stanford University, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Pennsylvania State University, [4]University of Wisconsin

Social groups, reflected as clusters in social networks, are fundamental for self-identity, physical health, and psychological well-being. Forging relationships with new social groups involves taking risks (e.g., approaching unknown others at the risk of being rejected), and fosters adaptive development during adolescence and emerging adulthood. Across three studies, we investigated the role of risk taking in the formation of social groups, and the neural processes that may support this association. In Study 1-2, we found that behavioral risk taking was positively associated with the number of social network clusters among adolescents (Study 1 n = 409; Study 2 n = 404; Age range 12-22), indicating that adolescents with higher risk taking tendencies tended to have more groups in their social networks. Study 3 (n = 62; Age range 16 - 17 years old) provided evidence that reward-related neural activity during risk taking in the laboratory tracked the number of clusters in objectively logged online social networks. These findings suggest that behavioral risk taking and reward-related neural activity likely support the formation of social groups. Our work underscores one of the positive implications of heightened risk taking during adolescence, which is social exploration and the cultivation of multiple social groups.

S1.2 Neural and social interaction patterns of brokers in social networks

Nina Lauharatanahirun[1], Mary Zhuo Ke[1], Derek Spangler[1]

[1]Pennsylvania State University

Relationships within social networks are formed by the connections that tie individuals to one another. These social connections may vary and depend on the frequency of interactions, types of people, and social network position. For example, people might be directly connected with one another or they might be connected through mutual contacts. People who connect otherwise unconnected others (known as brokers) may connect people who have different traits, knowledge, or resources. Brokers within a network have the opportunity to facilitate increased social interactions with diverse groups within a network. In the present study, we investigated how 1) risk-taking differed between people (N=38) within a social network and 2) divergent whole-brain EEG brain responses affected potential for brokerage and self-reported social interactions. Our findings indicate that brokers have greater diversity in risk-taking behaviors within social networks and divergent intra-brain responses in gamma functional connectivity resulting in higher levels of self-reported social interactions. These findings highlight the importance of social network positions in shaping social connections and interactions.

S1.3 Loneliness and functional brain connectivity through the lens of social networks

Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[1,3], Jeesung Ahn[1], Yoona Kang[1], Ovidia Stanoi[2], Sebastian Speer[3], Diana Tamir[3], Zachary Boyd[4], Dani S. Bassett[1], Kevin Ochsner[2], David M. Lydon-Staley[1], Peter J. Mucha[5], Emily Falk[1]

[1]University of Pennsylvania, [2]Columbia University, [3]Princeton University, [4]Brigham Young University, [5]Dartmouth College

Connections with others promote well-being. Social relationships, especially high-quality ones, can mitigate the subjective experience of loneliness. What factors are associated with the experience of loneliness and how it is instantiated in the brain? Do objective features of a person's social network, like having many social ties, or subjective factors, like feeling a depth of connection towards people in one's network, buffer the effects of loneliness on brain function? In the present study, we address these questions by investigating how the network size and perceived closeness of college students' social networks relate to loneliness and moderate the relationship between loneliness and brain resting-state functional connectivity. First, we mapped participants' personal (ego) networks (N = 111), collected perceived interpersonal closeness to peers nominated in the ego network, and perceived loneliness. Behavioral results indicate that lonelier people had smaller ego networks and reported lower emotional closeness to those in their networks. Next, we examined whether lonely people show distinct patterns of brain function, and how perceived closeness and network size moderate the relationship between loneliness and brain function. We developed a neural signature of loneliness using the Human Connectome Project's resting-state fMRI and loneliness data, which provides a robust link between patterns of brain connectivity and the subjective experience of loneliness. We applied the neural signature to our participants' resting-state fMRI to assess the degree to which they expressed this signature, and found robust correlations with loneliness, highlighting the robustness of the signature. We then examined whether social network resources buffered the strength of the brain-loneliness relationship. Here, we found that signature expression did not differ according to social network size, but did vary depending on the perceived closeness of those ties. The closer lonely participants felt to others in their network, the less they expressed the loneliness connectivity pattern. These findings highlight how subjective perceptions of the quality of social ties and the size of a person's social network may contribute to the experience of loneliness and its impact on brain function.

S1.4 Neural evaluations of multilayer social networks inform decision-making in daily life

Ovidia A. Stanoi[1], Danielle Cosme[2], Mia Jovanova[2], Dani S. Bassett[2], David M. Lydon-Staley[2], Peter J. Mucha[3], Emily B. Falk[2], Kevin N. Ochsner[1]
[1]Columbia University, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Dartmouth College

Whether deciding which co-workers to turn to for help, what love interests to pursue, or what professors to ask for advice, many everyday decisions are related to our membership in social groups. Such decisions require consideration of multiple dimensions of social information about other people, including how approachable, popular, or influential they are. Although success in social interactions depends on the ability to integrate and evaluate these myriad informational dimensions swiftly, little is known about the neural mechanisms underlying this process. In this study, we asked 1) how people represent multidimensional information about members of their real-life social networks, 2) how the brain tracks the value of social relationships in a multidimensional space, and 3) how individual differences in these neural valuations relate to help seeking and prosocial behavior in daily life. Building on earlier experimental work (Tavares et al., 2015; Park et al., 2021), we hypothesized that the hippocampal formation represents social relationships in a multidimensional map (similar to how it represents physical space) and works together with the vmPFC to guide social decisions. To answer our research question, we used data from 92 college students belonging to 9 close-knit student groups. All participants first completed an fMRI scan in which they passively watched pictures of their group members, then rated each other on six dimensions (liking, closeness, leadership, etc.) in a round-robin design. Finally, for 28 days following the initial scan date, participants answered two phone surveys daily about their emotions and social interactions. Our research highlights that studying people as members of complex multidimensional social networks is essential to understanding their behavior and decisions in everyday life.

Symposium #2: EDIJ Town Hall

Ajay Satpute[1], Andy Chen[2], Jeni Kubota[3], Niv Reggev[4], Damian Stanley[5]
[1]Northeastern University, [2]National Taiwan University, [3]University of Delaware, [4]Ben Gurion University, [5]Adelphi University

Moderated by: Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

How is SANS doing in terms of equity, diversity, inclusion, and justice? The session will include a brief overview of efforts from prior SANS events, presentation of diversity and inclusivity metrics from recent conferences, and an open discussion for setting the agenda on EDIJ values for SANS 2024 and the society in general.

Led by the SANS EDIJ Taskforce.

Friday, April 28

Symposium #3: Alignment and Divergence in Social Cognition

S3.1 Disrupting the temporoparietal junction reduces trust in out-group but not in-group individuals

Andrea Fariña[1], Luuk Snijder[1], Jan Hausfeld[2], Steven Scholte[2], Ilja Sligte[2], Jan Engelmann[2], Carsten De Dreu[1]
[1]Leiden University, [2]University of Amsterdam

BACKGROUND AND AIM: People trust individuals belonging to their in-group more than those belonging to rivaling out-groups, possibly because out-group individuals are heuristically expected to exploit rather than reciprocate. Previous work in cognitive neuroscience indeed showed that reduced perspective-taking ability increased the difference in trusting in-group versus out-group members, and revealed a link between perspective taking and BOLD response in the temporoparietal junction (TPJ). Here we tested the hypothesis that disrupting the functionality of the TPJ reduces trust. **METHODS**: 90 right-handed participants played an incentivized Trust Game in the role of the trustor with ingroup and outgroup members (manipulated within-subjects) while in an fMRI scanner immediately after receiving continuous Theta Burst Stimulation (cTBS) on their (neuro-navigated located) TPJ (left, right, sham; manipulated between subjects).We measured expectations, behavioral trust, and BOLD responses in several pre-registered regions of interest (ROIs), including the TPJ, IFG, VS, and DLPFC. **RESULTS:** Participants expected ingroup members to back-transfer more money than outgroup members ($t(1884) = 13.03$, $p < 0.001$) and invested more when paired to ingroup rather than outgroup partners ($t(6302.2) = 42.64$, $p < 0.001$). Trust in out-group partners was further reduced when (left) TPJ functionality was disrupted (partner x TBS: ($F(4,6302.1) = 3.66$, $p < .01$). At the whole brain level, trust decisions reliably associated with neural activity in areas involved in mentalizing (inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), insula, TPJ and cerebellum), and cognitive control (anterior cingulate cortex, and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC)). Neural activity in these regions was similar for in-group and out-group partners. However, ROI analyses revealed partner x TMS-treatment interactions on neural activity in the DLPFC. Participants with disrupted left TPJ showed less activity in the DLPFC in ingroup compared to outgroup trials. CONCLUSIONS: Results support the possibility that the (left) TPJ is causally involved in trust, in particular reducing distrust in out-group members. In addition, findings suggest that cognitive control and mentalizing work in concert when deciding whom to trust, and whom to discriminate against.

S3.2 Choosing for others: Neurocomputational mechanisms underlying risky choice

Melanie Ruiz[1], Sarah Gallardo[1], Carmen Lima[1], Peter Sokol-Hessner[2], David Smith[3], Dominic Fareri[1]
[1]Adelphi University, [2]University of Denver, [3]Temple University

Despite a robust body of literature highlighting the importance of social context to our choices and how we process consequences of those choices, our understanding of how the social world affects the neurocomputational processes underlying risk evaluation is deeply lacking. We have previously shown that when faced with risky vs. safe monetary choices, people become more loss averse and risk averse when their choices affect others (close friends, strangers; Fareri et al., 2022). In this pre-registered fMRI study (pre-registered N = 50 pairs of participants), we characterized the neural mechanisms supporting these changes in computational risky decision processes. To date, we have recruited 14 pairs (11F) of same-sex participants to complete a risky monetary decision-making task in social and non-social contexts (adapted from Fareri et al., 2022). One person from each pair underwent fMRI while the other performed the same task in a separate behavioral room in the imaging suite. Participants received a monetary endowment of $24 to use in this task. Across 3 rounds, (96 choices each, 288 choices total), participants chose between monetary gambles (50% chance of receiving a positive or negative/zero monetary outcome) and guaranteed monetary options (100% chance of receiving $0 or a small positive outcome), in which the recipient of the monetary outcomes changed. In the first round of the task, participants chose for themselves. In rounds two and three (order counterbalanced across participants), choices were made either for a same-sex stranger or for the same-sex close friend who accompanied the MRI participant to the experimental session. Hierarchical logistic regression across both fMRI and behavioral participants (N = 25 after behavioral exclusions) revealed that participants took fewer risks on behalf of others (stranger + friend) relative to when choosing for themselves ($b = -0.15$, $SE = .07$, $z = -2.26$, $p = .024$), replicating our prior findings of more conservative behavior when evaluating risks for others (Fareri et al., 2022). Preliminary whole-brain analyses on fMRI participants (N = 12 after behavioral exclusions) revealed increased activation in the ventral striatum, insula and extended amygdala ($z > 3.1$, whole-brain cluster-extent thresholded at $p<.05$) during experienced losses (vs. wins) when gambling for others relative to gambles chosen for the self. Taken together, these results replicate and extend our prior work, demonstrating that risky choices affecting others elicits enhanced engagement of structures previously implicated in risk evaluation in non-social contexts. Future analyses will implement Hierarchical Bayesian Estimation to estimate how individuals' loss aversion and risk attitudes change when choosing for socially close and distant others relative to the self, and how those changes relate to changes in neural activation and functional connectivity of reward-related neural circuits.

S3.3 Neural responses to social rejection reflect learning about relational value

Leor Hackel[1], Begum Babur[1], Yuan Chang Leong[2], Chelsey Pan[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]University of Chicago

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Social rejection hurts, but it is also informative; through experience, people learn to spend time with others who value them and to avoid those who don't. Past work has asked how the human brain responds to the hurt of rejection, finding responses that overlap with responses to pain, including dorsal and ventral anterior cingulate (dACC, vACC), anterior insula (AI), and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (vlPFC). Yet, these regions also respond when people update an internal model of the environment, suggesting these regions may underpin learning from social experience. In particular, people can learn in two ways. First, people track the "relational value" others ascribe to them-an internal model of how much others value them. At the same time, people more generally track rewarding outcomes-for instance, concrete opportunities for interaction. We used computational neuroimaging to better understand brain responses to social rejection, asking to what extent neural responses reflect social pain or either kind of social learning. **METHODS:** In an fMRI experiment, participants (N = 40) repeatedly attempted to match with partners for a trust game. Feedback on each round revealed (i) how the partner ranked them relative to other players (reflecting relational value) as well as (ii) whether they actually got to match with the partner (a positive or negative outcome). Participants could be ranked highly but fail to match, or they could be ranked poorly but succeed in matching anyway, allowing us to dissociate these two forms of learning. **RESULTS:** Participants were more likely to choose partners who tended to rank them highly, as well as partners they often matched with. To dissociate the two types of learning in the brain, we fit participant behavior to a Bayesian model of cognition tracking both types of feedback. Brain regions previously linked to social rejection (dACC, vACC, AI, vlPFC) correlated with Bayesian model updates about relational value. In contrast, activity in these regions did not correlate with negative updates of relational value or expected outcomes, suggesting they did not reflect social pain. Representational similarity analysis supported this interpretation: voxel patterns in these regions reflected how participants were ranked by partners, and these patterns predicted participants' later self-reports about how much they were liked. In contrast, reward prediction errors related to outcomes correlated with responses in ventral striatum-a key region in reward-based reinforcement learning. **CONCLUSIONS:** These findings highlight how the brain learns from social experience, turning past acceptance into future friendship: through distinct brain networks, people update an internal model of how they are valued by others and update reward predictions about acceptance. In turn, people choose to interact with partners who value them and who have offered concrete instances of connection in the past

S3.4 Friends diverge while strangers align: Using fMRI hyperscanning to investigate social interaction in real time conversations

Sebastian Speer[1], Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[1], Lily Tsoi[2], Shannon Burns[3], Emily Falk[4], Diana Tamir[1]
[1]Princeton University, [2]Caldwell University, [3]Pomona College, [4]University of Pennsylvania

Successful social interactions are essential for humans' well-being as they foster social bonds that reduce stress and support longevity. Although people often have an intuitive sense of how to interact, researchers have yet to identify the key ingredients for a 'successful' interaction. One ingredient that may help people succeed at social interactions is mentalizing - the tendency to consider what others think and feel1,2,3. People use three dimensions, namely social impact, rationality and valence, termed the 3D mind model, to represent mental states4,5,6 . People use these representations to predict future mental states and actions in hypothetical targets7. Here we examine how mentalizing supports successful social interactions in live conversation. Previous work on social interactions suggests that linguistic, behavioral, physiological, and neural alignment are associated with positive social outcomes such as interpersonal liking, cooperation and social influence8,9,10,11,12. We therefore tested whether people alignment their mental states over the course of a live conversation, and whether alignment differs between friends and strangers. To this end, we used fMRI hyper-scanning: 60 dyads engaged in a real-time conversation with discrete prompts and demarcated turns. Half of the recruited dyads self-identified as friends; The other half of the dyads were strangers. This allowed us to explore how an already existing social connection influences the mental state alignment of dyads during their conversations. To measure mental state alignment, we developed predictive models that can decode mental state representations from whole-brain activity patterns, using four previous (independent) fMRI data sets that used mental state judgment tasks designed to evoke neural patterns that vary across the three mental state dimensions. These models successfully captured mentalizing during real-time conversation, allowing us to decode from each person's brain their 'location' on each dimension in mental state space at a given moment of time. We computed the distance between the two speakers in 3D mental state space, at each moment of time across the whole conversation, where a smaller distance represents a higher alignment of mental states within the dyad. Our analyses revealed that over time the mental states of strangers align, whereas they diverge for friends. Friends start off with higher mental state alignment than strangers and then drift apart in mental state space until their distance is significantly larger than the distance for strangers. This suggests that friends may explore a larger content space and exhibit more surprising turns, whereas strangers are more aimed at finding common ground in their conversations. Thus, social context may shape the extent to which we aim to find common ground or explore new frontiers in a conversation.

S3.5 Contention in real-world social networks: Examining the neural and behavioral correlates of structural equivalence

Miriam Schwyck[1], Junsol Kim[2], Jeanyung Chey[3], Noam Zerubavel[4], Peter Bearman[4], Yoosik Youm[5], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]University of Chicago, [3]Seoul National University, [4]Columbia University, [5]Yonsei University

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Humans live their entire lives within social networks. Recently, there has been increasing evidence that information regarding where one sits in a social network is valuable in understanding social behavior, dynamics, and thought processes. In particular, researchers have started to look at how the relative similarity of people's social network positions (specifically, "structural equivalence" or the extent to which they share the same relationships with third parties and, thus, the same rank in the social hierarchy) relates to interpersonal behavioral outcomes. Here, we examine how structural equivalence may breed competition by combining functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), behavioral assessment, and analyses of participants' real-world social networks. **METHODS:** We analyzed data from two bounded social networks of rural towns on a South Korean island comprised largely of older adults. All participants are members of the community center in town and regularly spend several hours per day together; these individuals provided data on their interactions with one another, as well as ratings of their feelings towards one another. Here, we examined data from a subset of participants who underwent fMRI scanning while viewing facial images of other familiar network members in the same community center. **RESULTS:** We first found that brain regions associated with social cognition encoded the extent to which the participant was structurally equivalent to the person they were viewing. That is, social brain regions spontaneously encoded the relative similarity in network position between oneself and a familiar other. We also found a strong positive relationship between structural equivalence and feelings of dislike, such that people reported greater feelings of dislike towards others who were more structurally equivalent to themselves. Finally, we tested the effect that social brain activation had on this relationship between structural equivalence and dislike. We found that neural responses elicited by targets significantly modulated the prediction of structural equivalence on dislike ratings. **CONCLUSIONS:** Here, we sought to build on recent theories that structural equivalence within networks breeds competition and conflict. In a long-standing natural social network, we found evidence consistent with this theory, showing that people tend to dislike familiar others who share similar network positions. Furthermore, we found that the brain spontaneously encodes others' structural equivalence to oneself, with potential consequences for the extent to which social cognitive processes are engaged when encountering others in day-to-day life. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING:** This work was supported by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea, the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF-2022S1A3A2A02089737), and the National Science Foundation (DGE-2034835 and BCS-2048212).

Symposium #4: Biases in decision-making, information-seeking and social information processing

S4.1 Contextual sensitivity in social appraisals alter altruistic decision-making

Anita Tusche[1]
[1]Queen's University

Why do people act altruistically in some contexts but not in others? Here, we examine the hypothesis that individuals' sensitivity to distinct characteristics of a target (i.e., another person's merit or need) differs across people and settings. Using computational models and fMRI data, the study aimed to explain who, how, and when these contextual (in)sensitives in social appraisals will alter social behavior (altruistic sharing). To this end, participants (N=32) completed two fMRI tasks on separate days. A social inference task served to identify individual differences in judgments of others' need and merit (unrelated to altruistic choices). In an altruistic choice task (modified dictator game), subjects repeatedly accepted or rejected different monetary offers for themselves and different partners who varied in their immediate need (high/low) and perceived deservingness (low/high/unknown). Using drift-diffusion models (DDMs) and behavior in the altruistic choice task, we showed that a partner's need and merit act independently to modulate attention to self and partner outcomes in altruistic choice contexts. The influences of need and merit on generosity were uncorrelated across individuals, suggesting that different mechanisms might support them. Notably, behavioral and neural indices of individuals' biases in social appraisals – identified in the separate social inference task – predicted variance in altruistic behaviors across people and contexts. Overall, our results provide insights into the neurocomputational mechanisms of altruistic choice. We identify stable individual differences in social appraisals on the behavioral and neural levels (i.e., overall sensitivity to contextual social cues and contextual discriminability). Moreover, we demonstrate how different types of social inferences – and their biases – provide distinct inputs into the altruistic decision process. These findings point to the complex interplay of context, target, and perceiver characteristics guiding social behavior.

S4.2 Misinformation biases in information-seeking

Stefan Bode[1]
[1]University of Melbourne

Over the past decades, the availability of information has increased exponentially. We are now confronted with new information around the clock, delivered via online news platforms and social media. However, not all information is reliable, and "fake news" have become a serious threat. In this talk, I will first present results from a study in which participants could receive information from different sources about simple lottery outcomes and were subsequently asked to guess the outcome, based on the sources' predictions. We demonstrated that a substantial proportion of participants preferred to choose sources, which made more positive predictions, which in turn led to positive biases in their beliefs, despite knowing that the sources were not more accurate. In another series of studies, participants were explicitly told how reliable each source was. Before making decisions based on the sources' predictions, participants were always given the opportunity to acquire additional information at a small cost, which would allow participants to make better-informed decisions. We investigated whether the presence of fully unreliable sources, and sources that were known to be incorrect, increased the desire for obtaining additional information. We found that the presence of unreliable and untruthful sources led to poorer decision-making, but – contrary to expectations – also to a reduced desire for additional information. This reduction in information-seeking could not be explained by an inflated confidence in the available information, but rather occurred despite being less confident in making good decisions. These findings have serious consequences for understanding how to combat misinformation, as they suggest that labelling information as untrustworthy might not be sufficient to help people make better decisions

S4.3 Information sources bias safety detection

Sarah Tashjian[1]
[1]*California Institute of Technology*

The ability to rapidly determine when we are safe is critical to allostasis. Conversely, swiftly determining the danger of a predator is key to survival. Consequently, biases in the way the brain computes safety can result in anxiety if underestimated or danger if overestimated. In this talk, I will present results from two preregistered studies testing whether the source of information biases safety evaluation. Using a novel task, subjects predicted whether they would receive electric shock when encountering attacking animals ("threat") while armed with weapons ("protection"). In their natural habitat, the Bengal tiger is justly feared. With a gun in hand, however, we fear the tiger less. In both contexts, the sensory features of the tiger remain stable, yet safety estimates fluctuate. Thus, detecting safety relies on interpretation and weighting of threat and protective information – bias appraisal of either source of information will result in inaccurate safety evaluation. Subjects in our studies more accurately estimated protective value of weapons than threat value of animals, and protection was represented in more stable neural patterns across the whole brain. Searchlight analyses identified integration of threat and protective factors in the vmPFC, supporting theoretical models of the vmPFC as crucial for adaptive coding of safety contingencies. Subjects with higher trait anxiety overestimated the danger of animals and less flexibly integrated threat and protective information. Focusing on evaluating sources of protection has potential to mitigate anxiety in individuals resistant to current anxiety therapies that focus on external threat. vmPFC dysfunction may play a role in pathogenesis of anxiety as a result of biased threat estimation.

S4.4 Social decisions are biased by losses of trust and risky social influence

Caroline J. Charpentier[1]
[1]*California Institute of Technology*

Valence-dependent biases are highly prevalent during decision-making. Expecting positive versus negative outcomes differentially impacts information-seeking (preference for good news), reinforcement learning (higher learning rate for rewards than punishments), belief updating (optimism bias) and economic decisions (loss aversion). Yet, whether such pervasive biases exist in social decisions remain poorly understood. Here, we characterize two of these biases. In a dynamic trust learning task, participants played a repeated trust game with human partners and slot machines who varied similarly in their pattern of reciprocation. Losses in trust (i.e., decreases in reciprocation) were found to impact decisions more than equivalent increases in trust, akin to a "trust loss aversion". This bias was stronger in the human condition, indicative of social specificity. In a social risk/ambiguity task, participants made gambling decisions before and after observing the choices of two other players. Decisions were more strongly influenced by other players' risky than safe choices, even when controlling for baseline preference, such that less 'social evidence' was needed to switch from safe to risky choices than the other way around. This pattern was present for both non-ambiguous and ambiguous gambles. Crucially, the two tasks were collected in the same participants (N=358), and while some processes were correlated across tasks, such as sensitivity to expected value, the two biases described above were largely independent, and not explained by cognitive/executive functioning. This suggests that they represent separate processes, which help further characterize the complex range of social decision-making biases, and may constitute relevant candidates to explain variability along social dysfunction in psychopathology.

Saturday, April 29

Symposium #5: Systems and Dynamics of Emotion

S5.1 Deconstructing emotion regulation: A system-identification approach using Bayes factors

Ke Bo[1], Thomas Kraynak[2], Mijin Kwon[1], Micheal Sun[1], Peter Gianaros[2], Tor Wager[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of Pittsburgh

Emotion regulation is fundamental to healthy function. One major regulation strategy is reappraisal, in which participants reinterpret the meaning of affective events. Reappraisal and emotion-generation processes may interact non-additively, with brain regions involved in both. It remains unclear whether some regions are selectively activated by reappraisal or emotion generation alone, which is an obstacle to developing brain measures of these processes. Here, we applied a systems identification approach to two large community samples (n=182 and 178), who viewed and reappraised images from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS) during fMRI scanning. We used Bayes factors to quantify evidence for both activation and null effects for emotion-generation (Look Negative - Look Neutral) and reappraisal (Reappraise - Look Negative) contrasts. This allowed us to take an axiomatic approach, identifying brain regions matching four potential system components: (1) Reappraisal only regions responding only to reappraisal demand, not negative images; (2) Common appraisal regions activated by negative images and further increased during reappraisal; (3) Non-Modifiable emotion-generation regions activated by negative images but unaffected by reappraisal; and (4) Modifiable emotion-generation regions activated by negative images and reduced by reappraisal. Our data identified regions consistently associated with each component across both datasets. Reappraisal-only regions included anterior prefrontal cortex and temporal-parietal junction. Common appraisal regions (the component with the largest number of associated brain voxels) included frontoparietal regions, nucleus accumbens, and medial prefrontal cortex. Among emotion generation-related regions, most subcortical regions were non-modifiable by reappraisal, including amygdala, brainstem, PAG, parabrachial complex, and thalamus, while visual and attention-related regions were modifiable by reappraisal. Brain activities in reappraisal only, common appraisal and modifiable emotion region were related to the successful regulation of negative feelings, and the spatial location of them overlapped with serotonin, GABA and glutamate receptors. These results suggest the brain regions underlying reappraisal are highly overlapped with the region that generates emotion while it still has its specific brain system. Automatic appraisal supported by subcortical structures are not influenced by reappraisal, while sensory representations are the main targets to be regulated.

S5.2 Shallow neural networks for collision detection predict arousal-related differences in emotional experience

Monica Thieu[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Human emotional experience is constantly shaped by visual input. Temporally invariant visual features, processed in primary visual cortex and then along the ventral stream, predict subjective emotion responses--both categorical judgments and ratings along dimensions like valence and arousal (Kragel et al., 2019). Separately, people also reflexively avoid visual looming, a radially expanding motion pattern associated with threat of collision that is mediated by the superior colliculus (King et al., 1992; Billington et al., 2010). It is unclear, however, whether visual information about looming threats contributes to subjective emotion reports, and if so, how it is unique from the information coded in the ventral visual stream. We investigated this question using a basic model of visual collision detection via optical flow of the sensory array. We hypothesized that if human emotional experience is shaped in part by looming motion information, such a simple model would predict emotion ratings to complex, dynamic visual stimuli. Further, we hypothesized that the collision detection model would predict aspects of emotional experience distinctly from deep neural networks designed to detect invariant visual features of objects. **METHODS:** To test these predictions, we used linear readouts from a shallow neural network model of collision detection (Zhou et al., 2022) to predict categorical emotion judgments of short video clips (Cowen & Keltner, 2017). We contrasted the fidelity of representations from this collision detection model with those from a deep convolutional neural network for object recognition, whose architecture is consistent with that of the ventral visual hierarchy (Kragel et al., 2019; Nonaka et al., 2021). Specifically, we compared each model's confusion matrix with distance matrices based on differences in mean valence and arousal ratings between emotion categories. **RESULTS:** We found that the collision detection model predicted emotion judgments above chance (empirical permutation testing $p < .01$), and that the model's pattern of errors was consistent with differences in arousal ratings (linear regression $\beta = .024$, $SE = .011$). Further, the collision detection model's pattern of emotion predictions was distinct from those of the object recognition model, whose errors correlated with category differences in both valence (beta = .010, SE = .003) and arousal ratings ($\beta = .035$, $SE = .013$). **CONCLUSIONS:** These results show that information about low-level, threat-relevant visual looming is uniquely linked to subjective emotion reports, perhaps by contributing to differences in affective arousal. More broadly, our results suggest that visual affordances like looming (Lee, 1976) can contribute to subjective experience. Future work is needed to determine how computations of such threat-relevant visual dynamics, like those implemented in the colliculo-pulvinar pathway (Evans et al. 2018), inform emotional experience.

S5.3 The affective neuroimaging consortium (ANiC)

Mijin Kwon[1], Philip Kragel[2], Lukas Van Oudenhove[3], Yaroslav Halchenko[1], Tor Wager[1], The Affective Neuroimaging Consortium[4]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Emory University, [3]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, [4]The Affective Neuroimaging Consortium

We still have much to learn about the organization of brain systems underlying affective processes. Neuroimaging studies have revealed information about the brain bases of hundreds of varieties of affective tasks and states, but generally (and often necessarily) with small sample sizes. Conversely, large-scale studies with >1,000 participants have transformed human neuroscience, but their task diversity is low: they include only a few, well-studied affective tasks. In particular, these studies cannot test or maximize the generalizability and specificity of brain representations, models, or neuromarkers for any affective state. To do so, we need datasets that are both large and functionally diverse. They must (1) systematically span a broad space of affective stimuli, states, and tasks; and (2) include diversity in methods over which brain representations should generalize, including scanner, paradigm, and acquisition-specific variables. To this end, we have launched the Affective Neuroimaging Consortium (ANiC), a grassroots collaborative project that aims to provide the largest and most diverse dataset of fMRI activation maps related to affective states to date. We include whole-brain images at the individual-person level, providing vastly more information than coordinate-based meta-analyses and allowing models and neuromarkers to be validated at the person level (with tests of sensitivity, specificity, etc.). We also plan to include PET receptor binding maps from multiple neurotransmitters, linking fMRI to neurochemistry. Here, we introduce the organizing principles, current status, and potential use cases of this consortium. These include the testing and refinement of neuromarkers for affective states, the evaluation of current psychological constructs and ontologies, and the development of new constructs and ontologies aligned with brain function. As a proof of concept, we will present the results from an ongoing analysis that tests the performance of existing brain signatures for pain using a subset of the proposed ANiC dataset.

S5.4 Dynamic fluctuations in the integration of functional brain networks mediate arousal effects on memory performance during naturalistic recall

Jadyn Park[1], Loannis Pappas[2], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]University of Southern California

BACKGROUND AND AIM: A consistent finding in memory research is that arousing stimuli are more likely to be remembered than neutral ones. Yet, the neural mechanisms underlying how arousal supports memory are not fully understood. The current work examines the relationship between arousal-related memory enhancement and brain network topology during memory encoding. Fluctuations in arousal have been found to covary with network integration across functional brain networks; in turn, network integration is thought to promote successful memory encoding via stronger inter-regional brain communication. Building on this past work, we propose that increases in network integration is a mechanism by which higher arousal events are more strongly encoded and better remembered. We test this hypothesis using an open fMRI dataset of participants engaging in naturalistic memory recall. **METHODS:** Participants (n=17) watched a TV episode and verbally recounted the plot while undergoing fMRI. Here, we focused on data from movie-viewing. The episode was segmented into 48 events, which were scored as remembered if the participant described the event during recall. The neural data were parcellated into 200 regions defined by the Schaefer atlas. For each participant and each event, we constructed an unweighted, undirected graph from the functional connectivity matrix computed over the course of the event, and calculated the global efficiency of each graph. Global efficiency is inversely related to the shortest path length between any two nodes and is a commonly used metric of network integration. To obtain a measure of arousal dynamics, we recruited an independent group of participants (n=27) to watch the same episode and continuously rate experienced arousal. **RESULTS:** Global efficiency in the brain was higher during events with higher arousal ratings ($b=0.002$, $SE=0.0006$, $p=0.004$), suggesting heightened arousal was indeed associated with integrated brain states. Both arousal and global efficiency significantly predicted whether an event was successfully recalled (arousal: $b=0.20$, $SE=0.08$, $p=0.01$; global efficiency: $b=14.88$, $SE=4.35$, $p<0.001$). In other words, an event was more likely to be recalled if it had a higher arousal rating, or if the brain was in a more integrated state during encoding. A mediation analysis indicated that global efficiency partially mediated arousal effects on recall ($b=0.005$, $p=0.004$, 95%CI=[0.001, 0.01]). **CONCLUSIONS:** Taken together, these results suggest that arousal-dependent biases in memory are related to dynamic changes in the integration of functional brain networks. In taking a multimethod approach that combines behavioral measures, graph theoretic analyses, and a naturalistic memory paradigm, our work advances a cross-level understanding of arousal-dependent memory biases that bridges affective states, ongoing cognition, and brain network topology.

S5.5 The dynamics of affect and temporal memory across event boundaries

Mengsi Li[1], Runan Wang[1], Tori Levier[1], Regina Lapate[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara

BACKGROUND AND AIM: Everyday life is filled with dynamic shifts between emotional and mundane events. Emotional responses often persist beyond the initial emotional provocation, biasing appraisal of neutral stimuli in new temporal contexts (Lapate et al. 2017). Acute contextual changes typically produce "event boundaries", which alter temporal memory (Davachi & DuBrow, 2015). However, precisely how event boundaries modulate the dynamics and persistence of emotion is unknown. **METHODS:** We designed a novel event-boundary EEG task in which participants viewed emotional-event sequences comprising four positive or negative images. To create event boundaries, a novel neutral face was shown after each emotional-event sequence, which participants rated on likeability. We measured temporal order and temporal distance memory for emotional items shown within and across emotional sequences. **RESULTS:** Emotional items shown across vs. within-sequences produced poorer order memory and lengthened temporal distance judgments (ps < 0.02), replicating well-known event-boundary effects. Event boundary effects were amplified by emotional-valence shifts (ps < 0.01). Despite those event boundaries, emotional responses persisted into new temporal contexts, biasing neutral-face appraisals according to the valence of the preceding sequence ($F = 17.66$, $p < 0.001$). Neurally, emotional coding of event sequences and resulting valence-congruent biases in neutral-face appraisals were indexed by the posteriorly-distributed late positive potential (LPP): Negative emotional events evoked greater LPPs ($F = 17.58$, $p < 0.001$), which predicted lower likability of later-presented novel neutral faces ($F = 4.45$, $p = 0.04$). In contrast, the temporal-context sensitive regulation of emotion was reflected in the temporal dynamics of theta oscillations: theta power decreased over negative (but not positive) event sequences, an effect that persisted into the subsequent neutral-face epoch (ps < 0.05). Critically, reduced theta power during neutral-face processing following negative sequences was associated with reduced affective spillover ($F = 4.21$, $p = 0.04$), suggesting a potential role for theta in the intrinsic and temporal-context sensitive regulation of emotion. **CONCLUSIONS:** In summary, our behavioral and neural results converge to indicate that although event boundaries distort temporal memory for emotional events, these boundaries do not necessarily modulate the persistence or pervasiveness of emotional responses, which are prone to spilling over into new temporal contexts.

Symposium #6: How to study social neuroscience in the real world

S6.1 Social-interactive neuroscience approaches to understand real-world social behavior

Elizabeth Redcay[1], Junaid Merchant[1], Kathryn McNaughton[1], Diana Alkire[2]
University of Maryland[1], National Institute of Drug Abuse[2]

Social interaction is central to our everyday lives and fundamental to our social and cognitive development. However, gaps remain in our understanding of how the brain supports typical and atypical development of social-interactive abilities, and how it relates to variation in social experiences. We argue that many of these gaps arise due to the reliance on non-interactive social stimuli to understand core social-interactive phenomena. Using evidence from fMRI and behavioral paradigms that engage participants in real-time, live social interactions, we demonstrate that the presence of an interactive social partner engages the mentalizing, reward, and attentional systems to a greater than when processing non-interactive social stimuli, even when other task demands are matched. We confirmed the common involvement of these brain systems through a meta-analysis of over 100 neuroimaging studies that used various socially interactive paradigms. Findings from our lab demonstrate that youth with and without autism spontaneously engage the mentalizing system when chatting with a peer (but not a computer), even without explicit mentalizing demands. Positive, engaged responses from a peer (but not a computer) elicit responses in the reward system, and this neural sensitivity to social interactive behavior relates to participants' enjoyment of social interactions outside the scanner. Using a combination of mobile eye-tracking, observational coding, and behavioral approaches, we also provide evidence for the role of neural and behavioral synchrony in individuals' social cognitive abilities and subjective experiences. Together these findings demonstrate that real-time social interaction engages our brain in ways that differ from "offline" social processing and that variation in this neural sensitivity to social interaction predicts real-world social behavior in both typical and atypical development.

S6.2 "Wild Type" Neuroscience: Paradigms and computational tools for live and spontaneous face processing

Joy Hirsch[1,2]
[1]Yale School of Medicine, [2]University College London

Although live and expressive human faces provide primary dynamic cues for natural in-person interactions, investigations of face processing are typically based on simulated representations of simplistic and non-interactive faces. These predetermined stimuli do not provide information related to functional organizations tuned to acquire and process live face interactions, and, therefore, limit the generalizability of current face processing models. Conventional face-processing models propose hierarchical pathways consisting of specialized regions within the ventral stream for face processing. Current investigations of dyadic face processing are motivated by the hypothesis that live and interactive behaviors engage extended visual processes beyond the ventral stream. The introduction of functional near infrared spectroscopy, fNIRS, supports an advanced neuroimaging technology for interrogation of live face processing under real dyadic and interactive conditions. Simultaneous neuroimaging data acquired from live interacting dyads enables investigations of the underlying neurobiology of live face processing. Comparisons of live face conditions with non-interactive faces show greater neural activations in right temporal and dorsal parietal regions of brain for the live and interactive conditions, consistent with the hypothesis. These findings suggest that natural faces, as experienced in "real-world" interactive situations, include elaborated social, cognitive, and perceptual mechanisms and challenge current models of face processing as well as conventional data acquisition and computational approaches. In contrast to typical single variable and single participant investigations, simultaneous acquisitions of multiple data streams are synchronized and compared over multiple time domains. For example, time varying signals from fNIRS and EEG, as well as from eye-tracking, gaze targets, dwell times, fixations; pupillometry; facial classifications; auditory conditions; physiological variables; and subjective reports are all synchronized and processed to interrogate dyadic interactions. Computational challenges include multivariate approaches, linear regressions, and classification tools such as those applied in machine learning to inform models of face processes during dyadic and naturally spontaneous behaviors. Computed dyadic measures such as eye-to-eye contact and neural coupling further contribute to the challenges and advantages of novel computational approaches to support emerging 'two-person" theoretical frameworks. The importance of natural in-person paradigms and computational tools for models of live and interactive face-processes is highlighted.

S6.3 Embodied hyperscanning as a measure of mutual prediction and learning

Antonia Hamilton[1], Sara de Felice[1]
[1]*University College London*

Collecting neuroimaging data from two or more participants engaged in a social interaction, aka hyperscanning, has great potential to advance the cognitive neuroscience of social interaction. However, to make best use of these methods, it is critical to have a solid understanding of what hyperscanning can and cannot do. This talk will emphasise the need for an embodied approach, where we understand the interaction of brains as something mediated by and determined by the interaction of bodies. This falls within a mutual prediction framework in which people in an interaction are continually acting and predicting each other's actions using an overlapping and dynamic network of brain regions. To understand this, we must integrate analysis of bodily movements including facial gestures and expressions, hand movements, gaze behaviour and types of spontaneous and socially-relevant nonverbal behaviours into our neuroimaging analysis. Wearable neuroimaging methods including fNIRS and EEG allow participants to produce these spontaneous behaviours and researchers to capture them in a way that is not possible in an MRI environment.

To illustrate the value of embodied hyperscanning approaches, I will share two examples of how this can be done. First, a study of sharing biographical information illustrates how face-capture analysis integrates with fNIRS neuroimaging to show how people engage in mutual prediction during a simple task with minimal interactions. Second, a new study of social learning in conversation illustrates how coding of gaze and joint attention can help us understand the relationship between interbrain coherence and learning in a way that is relevant to educational settings. Overall, this work illustrates both the challenges and opportunities which are available in new multimodal and embodied approaches to real world neuroscience.

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[1]University of Toronto

1-A-2 Examining motivational influences on intuitive physical judgments
Ren Calabro[1], Meriel Doyle[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

1-A-3 Neural mechanisms of moral conviction and decision-making
Qiongwen (Jovie) Cao[1], Michael Cohen[1], Jean Decety[1]
[1]University of Chicago

1-A-4 From impressions to behavior? Differential vmPFC activity during impression formation does not impact risk-taking behavior with humanlike compared to non-humanlike A.I.
Richa Gautam[1], Megan Collins[1], Sam Venezia[1], Andrea Wilhelm[1], Nina Lauharatanahirun[2], Jennifer Kubota[1], Jasmin Cloutier[1]
[1]University of Delaware, [2]Pennsylvania State University

1-A-5 How do neural representations of familiar others shape social decisions?
João Guassi Moreira[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

1-A-6 Higher interoceptive sensitivity linked to moral intuition toward group consensus
Juyoung Kim[1], Hackjin Kim[1]
[1]Korea University

1-A-7 Neural mediators of the relationship between self-efficacy and self-protective tendency
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[1]Korea University

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[1]University of Macau, [2]Sun Yat-sen University, [3]Guangzhou Intelligent Connected Vehicle Pilot Zone Operations Centre, [4]Johns Hopkins University

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[1]Korea University

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[1]University of Chicago

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Daniela Mier[1], Alexander Wolber[1], Brigitte Rockstroh[1], Stephanie Schmidt[1]
[1]University of Konstanz

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Haroon Popal[1], Megan Quarmley[1], Johanna Jarcho[1], Ingrid Olson[1], Brady Nelson[2], Camile Johnston[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Stony Brook University

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[1]New York University, [2]Virginia Tech University, [3]University College London, [4]Zhejiang Normal University, [5]University of California, Santa Barbara, [6]East China Normal University

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Joseph Simon[1], Erin Rich[1]
[1]Icahn School of Medicine

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Rekha Varrier[1], Jordan Selesnick[1], Peng Liu[1], Tory Benson[1], Alison Sasaki[1], Ashna Kumar[1], Emily Finn[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

1-B-17 Shared experiences strengthen social connectedness through shared impression formation and communication behavior
Wasita Mahaphanit[1], Luke Chang[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

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Daniel Mazidi[1], Nadia Andrews[2], Kyle Nash[1]
[1]University of Alberta, [2]University of Canterbury

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Jingyi Wang[1], Laura Pritschet[1], Caitlin Taylor[1], Emily Jacobs[1], Regina Lapate[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara

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Runan Wang[1], Mengsi Li[1], Regina Lapate[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara

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Alexa Boland[1], Lane Beckes[1]
[1]Bradley University

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[1]Columbia University

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[1]Dartmouth College

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[1]Columbia University

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[1]The University of Texas at Dallas, [2]University of North Carolina, Greensboro, [3]Emory University

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[1]University of Bonn, [2]University of Amsterdam

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[1]Hong Kong Baptist University

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[1]University of Southern California

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[1]University of Macau, [2]University of Iowa

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[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Columbia University

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[1]York University, [2]University of California Irvine

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[1]The University of Texas at Dallas, [2]University of Southern California

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[1]University of Oregon

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[1]Adelphi University

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[1]University of Virginia, [2]University of Oregon

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[1]Washington University in St. Louis, [2]King's College London, [3]Rollins College

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Leonardo Dominguez Ortega[1], Jasmine Liu[2], Elizabeth Aviv[2], Yael Waizman[2], Darby Saxbe[2]
[1]Loyola Marymount University, [2]University of Southern California

1-I-48 Interoceptive accuracy enhances deception detection with greater age

Amber Heemskerk[1], Tian Lin[1], Didem Pehlivanoglu[1], Ziad Hakim[1], Pedro Valdes-Hernandez[1], Robert Spreng[1], Gary Turner[2], Leanne Ten Brinke[3], Matthew Grilli[4], Robert Wilson[4], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida, [2]York University, [3]University of British Columbia, [4]University of Arizona

1-I-49 Dissociable brain activity for high-stakes lie detection judgements in younger and older adults

Colleen Hughes[1]
[1]Montreal Neurological Institute

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Matthew Kiely[1], Yaqiong Xiao[2], Diana Alkire[3], Dustin Moraczewski[4], Elizabeth Redcay[5]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park, [2]Shenzhen Institute of Neuroscience, [3]National Institute on Drug Abuse, [4]National Institute of Mental Health, [5]University of Maryland

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Sujin Park[1], M. Justin Kim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University

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[1]University of Arizona

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Holly Sullivan-Toole[1], Katie Jobson[1], Lindsey Stewart[1], Linda Hoffman[1], Josiah Leong[2], Ingrid Olson[1], Thomas Olino[1]
[1]Temple Universtiy, [2]University of Arkansas

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Cabell Williams[1], Andrew Graves[1], James Morris[1], Kevin Pelphrey[1], Meghan Puglia[1]
[1]University of Virginia

1-I-55 Similar topography of parietal cortical thickness represents generalized anxiety symptoms across development

Chaebin Yoo[1], M. Justin Kim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University

1-I-56 The influence of intention, outcome, and membership on children's moral judgments

Rongjun Yu[1], Di Song[1]
[1]Hong Kong Baptist University

1-K-57 Differences in conversation behaviour relate to the resting state functional connectivity of Left-IFG

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[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Columbia University

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Eshin Jolly[1], Sushmita Sadhukha[1], Maryam Iqbal[1], Zainab Molani[1], Taylor Walsh[1], Luke Chang[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

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[1]University of Virginia, [2]University of Southern California

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[1]University of California, Santa Barbara

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[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Virginia Tech University

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Tao Jin[1], Iris Vilares[1]
[1]University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

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[1]Emory University

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Rui Liao[1], Xintong Li[2], Xiaolin Zhou[1], Xiaoxue Gao[1]
[1]East China Normal University, [2]Peking University

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Rebecca Polk[1], Tian Lin[1], Kylie Wright[1], Kathleen Krol[2], Allison Perkeybile[2], Hans Nazarloo[3], Sue Carter[3], Jessica Connelly[2], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida, [2]University of Virginia, [3]Indiana University

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James Rilling[1], Minwoo Lee[1], Sophie Factor[1], Joseph Kim[1], Paige Gallagher[1], Carolyn Zhou[1], Julie McIsaac[2], Kenneth Hepburn[3], Molly Perkins[4]
[1]Emory University, [2]Anchor Psychological Services, [3]Emory University School of Nursing, [4]Emory University School of Medicine

1-L-67 Applying EEG microstate analysis and process dissociation to moral dilemmas

David Simpson[1], Kyle Nash[1]
[1]University of Alberta

Poster Session 2

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Faustine Corbani[1], Asieh Zadbood[1], Anisha Marion[2], Megan Speer[1], Barbara Stanley[3], John Mann[3], Lila Davachi[1], Kevin Ochsner[1]
[1]Columbia University, [2]The University of Utah, [3]New York State Psychiatric Institute

2-C-2 Continuous expression of multivariate neural signatures during naturalistic imaging

Nir Jacoby[1], Eshin Jolly[1], Tor Wager[1], Luke Chang[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

2-C-3 Manipulating behavioral avoidance and subjective experience using an encoding model of human amygdala activity

Grace Jang[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

2-C-4 Dynamic connectome-based predictive model of affective experience during naturalistic viewing

Jin Ke[1], Hayoung Song[1], Zihan Bai[1], Monica Rosenberg[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

2-C-5 Dynamic and static non-linear fMRI models have similar performance when predicting subjective fear from fMRI data

Kieran McVeigh[1], Yiyu Wang[1], Ajay Satpute[1]
[1]Northeastern University

2-C-6 Physical and social warmth: Effect of thermal stimuli on neural activity to emotionally evocative images

Alexis Pinela[1], Naomi Eisenberger[2], Tristen Inagaki[1]
[1]San Diego State University, [2]University of California, Los Angeles

2-C-7 The role of heart rate variability in the endorsement of pity and sympathy

Sara Swaneck[1], Maha Rizvi[1], Nakia Gordon[1]
[1]Marquette University

2-C-8 Predicting bittersweet feelings from neural events during naturalistic movie watching

Anthony Vaccaro[1], Helen Wu[1], Rishab Iyer[1], Shruti Shakthivel[1], Nina Christie[1], Antonio Damasio[1], Jonas Kaplan[1]
[1]University of Southern California

2-C-9 Attention biases in affective processing assessed with eye-tracking: Measurement reliability and correlations with trait markers of mental health

Ulrike Basten[1], Klara Gregorova[2], Eva Heide[3], Rebecca Rammensee[1], Benjamin Gagl[4]
[1]University of Koblenz-Landau, [2]University Hospital Würzburg, [3]Goethe-University Frankfurt, [4]University of Cologne

2-D-10 Implicit emotion regulation: Exploring individual differences in the counter regulation of emotions by attentional biases in affective processing

Ulrike Basten[1], Helen Heyer[1], Rebecca Rammensee[1]
[1]RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau

2-E-11 Altered interoceptive sensibility with intact interoceptive accuracy and awareness in functional neurological disorder

L. S. Merritt Millman[1], Eleanor Short[1], Biba Stanton[2], Joel Winston[1], Timothy Nicholson[1], Mitul Mehta[1], Simone Reinders[1], Mark Edwards[1], Laura Goldstein[1], Anthony David[3], Matthew Hotopf[1], Trudie Chalder[1], Susannah Pick[1]
[1]King's College London, [2]King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, [3]University College London

2-E-12 Investigating the influence of affective stimulation and experiential detachment on subjective functional neurological symptoms-a pilot study

Susannah Pick[1], L. S. Merritt Millman[1], Emily Ward[1], Eleanor Short[1], Biba Stanton[2], Timothy Nicholson[1], Joel Winston[1], Mark Edwards[1], Laura Goldstein[1], Simone Reinders[1], Anthony David[3], Trudie Chalder[1], Matthew Hotopf[1], Mitul Mehta[1]
[1]King's College London, [2]King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, [3]University College London

2-C-13 Temporal dynamics of cortex-wide activity states encode the value of affectively impactful outcomes

William Villano[1], Brittany Jaso[2], Travis Reneau[3], Christopher Baldassano[4], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami, [2]Reliant Medical Group, [3]Washington University in St. Louis, [4]Columbia University

2-C-14 Separating reappraisal instruction and tactics use: Comparing reappraisal frequency and affective outcomes of reappraisal tactics

Valeriia Vlasenko[1], Ilana Hayutin[1], Chelsey Pan[2], Emma Gries[1], Joseph Michael-Virakis[3], Christian Waugh[4], Roee Admon[3], Kateri McRae[1]
[1]University of Denver, [2]University of Southern California, [3]University of Haifa, [4]Wake Forest University

2-C-15 Quantifying different types of body awareness during meditation using machine learning and fMRI

Helen Weng[1], Sasha Skinner[1], Jarrod Lewis-Peacock[2], Tiffany Ho[3], Mushim Ikeda[1], Maria Chao[1], Rick Hecht[1], Adam Gazzaley[1]
[1]University of California, San Francisco, [2]University of Texas at Austin, [3]University of California, Los Angeles

2-D-16 The impact of stimulus intensity on the test-retest reliability of the task-based fMRI activity within the emotion regulation network

Stella Berboth[1], Carmen Morawetz[1]
[1]University of Innsbruck

2-D-17 Digital emotion regulation: Linguistic analysis of authenticity in social media

Beatriz Brandao[1], Bryan Denny[1]
[1]Rice University

2-D-18 Intrinsic causal network dynamics of emotion regulation tendency

Mirna Hajric[1], Rebecca Rammensee[2], Ulrike Basten[2], Carmen Morawetz[1]
[1]University of Innsbruck, [2]University of Koblenz-Landau

2-D-19 Predicting individual differences in working memory ability from neural patterns during emotion regulation

Scarlett Horner[1], Roshni Lulla[2], Helen Wu[2], Shruti Shaktivel[2], Anthony Vaccaro[2], Ellen Herschel[2], Leonardo Christov-Moore[2], Colin McDaniel[2], Steven Greening[1], Jonas Kaplan[2]
[1]University of Manitoba, [2]University of Southern California

2-D-20 Competitive interactions between cognitive reappraisal and mentalizing

Nadia Kako[1], John Powers[1], Nadia Kako[1], Daniel McIntosh[1], Kateri McRae[1]
[1]University of Denver

2-D-21 New fathers neural correlates of adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies

Jasmine Liu[1], Haley Betron[1], Jasmin Wang[1], Yael Waizman[1], Ellen Herschel[1], Sofia Cardenas[1], Elizabeth Aviv[1], Pia Sellery[2], Jonas Kaplan[1], Darby Saxbe[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]University of Colorado

2-D-22 Intrinsic causal network dynamics of emotion regulation capacity

Carmen Morawetz[1], Stella Berboth[1], Mirna Hajric[1], Rebecca Rammensee[2], Ulrike Basten[2]
[1]University of Innsbruck, [2]University of Koblenz-Landau

2-D-23 Cue reactivity in vivo: Links between real world exposure to appetitive cues, neural cue reactivity, and daily behaviors in a diverse sample of teenagers

Emma Moughan[1], Richard Lopez[1], Dylan Wagner[2], Christopher Browning[2], Bethany Boettner[2], Baldwin Way[2]
[1]Worcester Polytechnic Institute, [2]The Ohio State University

2-D-24 Out of your head and into your body: Experiential processing increases positive affect and decreases dampening appraisals during autobiographical memory recall in an anhedonic sample

Chrissy Sandman[1], Michelle Craske[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

2-D-25 Instructed reappraisal during writing can have short and long-term effects on narrative language use and affect: A pilot study on COVID-19 experiences

Patricia Sieweyumptewa[1], Olivia Karaman[2], Javiera Oyarzun[1], Xandra Kredlow[3], Jocelyn Shu[1], Elizabeth Phelps[1]
[1]Harvard University, [2]University of California, Riverside, [3]Tufts University

2-D-26 Understanding emotion regulation in context with artificial neural networks

Nilofar Vafaie[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

2-D-27 Predicting emotion regulation success using brain functional connectivity: A machine-learning approach
Jinxiao Zhang[1], Yi Feng[1], Matt Dixon[1], Philippe Goldin[2], Carmen Morawetz[3], James Gross[1]
[1]Stanford University, [2]University of California, Davis, [3]University of Innsbruck

2-E-28 Patterns of thought characteristics in everyday life as predictors of psychological well-being and possible targets for personalized treatment
Eric Andrews[1], Matthew Grilli[1], Matthias Mehl[1], John Allen[1], Jessica Andrews-Hanna[1]
[1]University of Arizona

2-E-29 Differential trajectories of internalizing symptom domains over the course of the menstrual cycle
Lara Baez[1], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami

2-E-30 Predicting conduct problem risk using a machine learning approach
Kathryn Berluti[1], Alexandra Potter[2], Safwan Wshah[2], Abigail Marsh[1]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]The University of Vermont

2-E-31 Emotion evoked delta band activity predicts subthreshold depression
Darin Brown[1], Siya Bhola[1], Lillian Hacsi[1], Corinne Dotts[1]
[1]Pitzer College

2-E-32 Cortical reward circuits involved in liking and learning in depression
James Cavanagh[1], Garima Singh[1], Chris Pirrung[1], Trevor Jackson[1], Mark Lavelle[1]
[1]University of New Mexico

2-E-33 Neural basis of cue reactivity and cue-induced craving: A meta-analysis of neuroimaging studies
Nicholas Harp[1], Hedy Kober[1]
[1]Yale University

2-E-34 Machine learning using anhedonia profiles classifies serotonergic antidepressant response at above chance levels
Xiao Liu[1], Stephen Read[1]
[1]University of Southern California

2-E-35 Neural dissimilarity predicts loneliness in autistic and neurotypical youth
Kathryn McNaughton[1], Sarah Dziura[1], Paige Munshell[1], Heather Yarger[1], Elizabeth Redcay[1]
[1]University of Maryland

2-E-36 Sensitivity to the incentives for mental effort across clusters of depressive symptoms
Mahalia Prater Fahey[1], Ivan Grahek[1], Amitai Shenhav[1]
[1]Brown University

2-E-37 Representational similarity analysis reveals a common brain network supporting worry and rumination
Nikki Puccetti[1], Caitlin Stamatis[2], Kiara Timpano[1], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami, [2]Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine

2-E-38 Negative affect and craving share a common neural pathway during abstinence from smoking
Golnaz Tabibnia[1], Dara Ghahremani[2], Jean-Baptiste Pochon[2], Maylen Perez Diaz[2], Edythe London[2]
[1]University of California, Irvine, [2]University of California, Los Angeles

2-E-39 Chronic pain and sleep disturbance in youth with chronic pain
Alexandra Tremblay-McGaw[1], Lauren Harrison[1], Laura Simons[1]
[1]Stanford University School of Medicine

2-F-40 It is not what you look at that matters, it is what you see: Take II
Yaara Yeshurun[1]
[1]Tel-Aviv University

2-G-41 The neural representation of self-concept
Marie Levorsen[1], Ryuta Aoki[2], Kenji Matsumoto[3], Constantine Sedikides[1], Keise Izuma[4]
[1]University of Southampton, [2]Tokyo Metropolitan University, [3]Tamagawa University, [4]Kochi University of Technology

2-J-42 Emotional intensity of angry and happy vocal expressions elicits a differential response in the temporal gyrus
Katherine Billetdeaux[1], Whitney Mattson[1], Eric Nelson[1], Kristen Hoskinson[1], Michele Morningstar[2]
[1]The Abigail Wexner Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital, [2]Queen's University

2-J-43 Testing a three dimensional model of early life adversity and relations to alexithymia in young adulthood
Genesis Flores[1], Francesca Querdasi[2], Bridget Callaghan[2]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]University of California, Los Angeles

2-J-44 Electrophysiological correlates of pain processing in the affective priming: an exploratory study
Anna Gilioli[1], Eleonora Borelli[1], Francesca Pesciarelli[1]
[1]University of Modena and Reggio Emilia

2-J-45 The click moments: Modulation of broadband EEG on communication dynamics
RUI Liu[1], Aliaksandr Dabranau[1], Ivana Kovalinka[1]
[1]Technical University of Denmark

2-J-46 Decoding the neural representation of valence and arousal across affective states
Roshni Lulla[1], Jonas Kaplan[1]
[1]University of Southern California

2-J-47 It's how you say it: Support giver's pitch is associated with social emotion regulation outcomes across three samples
Razia Sahi[1], Siyan Nussbaum[1], João Guassi Moreira[1], Emilia Ninova[2], Elizabeth Gaines[1], Naomi Eisenberger[1], Jennifer Silvers[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]NA

2-J-48 In or out of sync? A psychophysiological approach to digital collaboration
Maylis Saigot[1], Rob Gleasure[1], Ioanna Constantiou[1], Andreas Blicher[1]
[1]Copenhagen Business School

2-J-49 Being mimicked for choices increases perception of warmth, not competence
Antonia Hamilton[1], Paula Wicher[1], Eva Krumhuber[1]
[1]University College London

2-M-50 Effects of ketamine on the perception and neural representation of dynamic facial expressions
Annkathrin Boeke[1], Sven Wasserthal[1], Mirko Lehmann[1], Claudia Neumann[1], Achilles Delis[1], René Hurlemann[2], Ulrich Ettinger[1], Johannes Schultz[1]
[1]University of Bonn, [2]University of Oldenburg

2-M-51 Evidence of dopamine-dependent pathways in a limbic-motor network
Leah Mann[1], Mathieu Servant[2], Kaitlyn Hay[3], Alexander Song[1], Paula Trujillo[3], Bailu Yan[1], Hakmook Kang[1], David Zald[4], Manus Donahue[3], Gordon Logan[1], Daniel Claassen[3]
[1]Vanderbilt University, [2]Université de Franche-Comté, [3]Vanderbilt University Medical Center, [4]Rutgers University

2-N-52 Neural responses to peers faces predict vulnerability to loneliness during COVID-19
Jeesung Ahn[1], Yoona Kang[1], Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[1], Danielle Cosme[1], Mia Jovanova[1], Danielle Bassett[1], Zachary Boyd[2], David Lydon-Staley[1], Peter Mucha[3], Kevin Ochsner[4], Emily Falk[1]
[1]University of Pennsylvania, [2]Brigham Young University, [3]Dartmouth College, [4]Columbia University

2-N-53 Exploring contextual factors in vagal tank theory
Samantha De Leon Sautu[1], Saeedeeh Sadeghi[1], Marlen Gonzalez[1]
[1]Cornell University

2-N-54 Examining resting heart rate variability on daily emotion polyregulation use in undergraduate students
Eva Dicker[1], Bryan Denny[1]
[1]Rice University

2-N-55 Implementation intentions training in emotion regulation as a function of stressor intensity and probability of recurrence
Pauline Goodson[1], Bryan Denny[1], Richard Lopez[2]
[1]Rice University, [2]Worcester Polytechnic Institute

2-N-56 Altered white matter microstructure as a function of ethnic racial discrimination exposure in preadolescent Latina girls
Jordan Mullins[1], Dana Glenn[1], Kalina Michalska[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside

2-N-57 A neural network model of depression: How chronic stress downregulates the ventral striatal dopaminergic reward system and leads to anhedonia
Stephen Read[1], Riley Carter[1], Tailai Shen[1], Grace Hughes[1], Christian Horgan[1], Andy Chen[1], Evans Alvarez[1]
[1]University of Southern California

2-J-58 Examining network connectivity patterns in response to flow: An fMRI replication study with implications for the synchronization theory of flow
Rene Weber[1], Paula Wang[1], Richard Huskey[2], Rene Weber[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]University of California, Davis

2-D-59 Viewer engagement with autonomous sensory meridian response videos (ASMR): Is there neurological evidence for their therapeutic relevance in stressed and lonely individuals?
Sungbin Youk[1], Hyeeun Lee[2], Sungbin Youk[3], Yoon Lee[4], Musa Malik[3], Rene Weber[3]
[1]University of California Santa Barbara, [2]Ewha Womans University, [3]University of California, Santa Barbara, [4]Syracuse University

2-D-60 Neural predictors of gaming disorder: Longitudinal evidence for the competing neuro-behavioral decision system theory using the adolescent brain cognitive development (ABCD) dataset
Kylie Woodman[1], Sungbin Youk[2], Paula Wang[2], Rene Weber[2]
[1]UCSB, [2]University of California, Santa Barbara

Poster Session 3

Saturday, April 29 | 14:00 - 15:30

3-B-1 Seeing myself in my group: Generalizing from the self-concept to the ingroup via similarity and contrast-based mechanisms.

Jacob Elder[1], Tyler Davis[2], Brent Elder[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside, [2]Independent Researcher

3-B-2 People generalize threat more readily to racial outgroup than ingroup members: Physiological and behavioral evidence

Julia Hopkins[1], Arshiya Aggarwal[2], Dana Glenn[2], Kalina Michalska[2], Nicholas Camp[3], Brent Hughes[2]
[1]Social Neuroscience Lab, [2]University of California, Riverside, [3]University of Michigan

3-B-3 Psychological and brain mechanisms underlying disparities in clinicians pain treatment decisions

Elizabeth Losin[1], Theoni Varoudaki[1], Nikta Kalilkhani[2], Morgan Gianola[2]
[1]The Pennsylvania State University, [2]University of Miami

3-B-4 Linking racial bias in pain perception to the out-group homogeneity effect

Peter Mende-Siedlecki[1], Alexis Drain[1], Azaadeh Goharzad[1], Jingrun Lin[2], Azar Tuerxuntuoheti[3], Patrick Gilbert Mercado Reyes[4], Brent Hughes[1]
[1]University of Delaware, [2]University of Virginia, [3]Rutgers University, [4]Duke University

3-C-5 Experimental assessment of interpretation biases in affective processing: Reliability and correlations with measures of mental health

Diana Armbruster-Genc[1], Rebecca Rammensee[2], Stefanie Jungmann[3], Michele Wessa[3], Ulrike Basten[2]
[1]University of Kaiserslautern-Landau, [2]University of Koblenz-Landau, [3]University of Mainz

3-C-6 Guided episodic future thinking to promote physical activity among mid-life adults

Morgan Brucks[1], Austin Baldwin[2], Sara Levens[3], Sandra Billinger[4], Chrystyna Kouros[2], Richard Yi[4], Colin Lamb[2], Laura Martin[1]
[1]University of Kansas Medical Center, [2]Southern Methodist University, [3]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [4]University of Kansas

3-C-7 Cross-modality models uncover differential psychological processes driven by polarized ideology

Pin-Hao Chen[1], Po-Yuan Hsiao[1], Wei-Ling Peng[1], Yu-Ze Chen[1], Feng-Chun Chou[1]
[1]National Taiwan University

3-C-8 The role of affective arousal in the description experience gap of risky decision making: A skin conductance response (SCR) study

Israel Smitherman[1], Colleen Frank[1], Kendra Seaman[1]
[1]The University of Texas at Dallas

3-C-9 Associations between neural markers of spontaneous food craving regulation and feeding behavior in parents of preschool-aged children

Mandilyn Ward[1], Nicole Giuliani[1]
[1]University of Oregon

3-D-10 Gender differences in the effect of humor on cognitive control of IGT performance: An ERP study

Jorge Flores[1], Lidia Gómez[1], Kateri McRae[2], German Campos[3], Eugenio Rodríguez[3]
[1]Universidad de Málaga, [2]University of Denver, [3]Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

3-D-11 Strengthened connections through emotion regulation measured by neural synchronization

Keara Kangas[1], Nakia Gordon[1]
[1]Marquette University

3-D-12 Melatonin affects a failure of emotion regulation in social decision-making

Misa Kurihara[1], Natsuki Saito[1], Hideki Ohira[1]
[1]Nagoya University

3-F-13 The emotionally evocative statements task: A novel paradigm to assess recognition and moral permissibility of the emotional consequence of behavior

Elise Cardinale[1], Abigail Marsh[2]
[1]The Catholic University of America, [2]Georgetown University

3-F-14 What you say and how you say it: Identifying verbal and nonverbal communication strategies for helping listeners empathize

Eleanor Collier[1], Genesis Garza Morales[1], James Sobrino[1], Brent Hughes[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside

3-F-15 Reduced salience network integrity and social cognitive deficits in symptomatic frontotemporal dementia patients

Shanny Foo[1], Colleen Hughes[2], Alfie Wearn[1], David Cash[3], Simone Ducharme[1], Genetic Frontotemporal Dementia Initiative GENFI[3], Nathan Spreng[1]
[1]McGill University, [2]Montreal Neurological Institute, [3]University College London

3-F-16 Neurobiological predictors of differences in pain report across language contexts and cultural orientations of Spanish-English bilingual adults

Morgan Gianola[1], Maria Llabre[1], Elizabeth R. Losin Losin[2]
[1]University of Miami, [2]The Pennsylvania State University

3-F-17 Human cerebellar projections to the ventral tegmental area: Implications for social and affective dysregulation

Linda Hoffman[1], Katie Jobson[1], Holly Sullivan-Toole[1], Blake Elliott[1], Julia Foley[1], Ingrid Olson[1]
[1]Temple University

3-F-18 Using AR tangram and muse EEG to study collaborative tasks: A naturalistic hyper-scanning paradigm
Richard Huskey[1], Xuanjun (Jason) Gong[1], Michael Andrews[1], William Weisman[1], Jorge Peña[1], Valerie Klein[1], Sophia Sarieva[1], Raymond Kang[1], Ralf Schmälzle[2], Jeffrey T Hancock[3]
[1]University of California, Davis, [2]Michigan State University, [3]Stanford University

3-F-19 A neural signature of social support mitigates affective responses to negative memories
Rui Pei[1], Andrea Courtney[1], Ian Ferguson[1], Jamil Zaki[1]
[1]Stanford University

3-F-20 Investigating the association between social touch preference and sensory perception in adults
Helen Powell[1], Jason He[1], Khushika Magnani[1], Ria Bessler[2], Nicolaas Puts[1]
[1]King's College London, [2]Technische Universitat Dresden

3-F-21 Disrupted neural synchrony during naturalistic perception is linked to social disconnection in schizophrenia
Yixuan Shen[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1], Melodie Yen[1], Eric Reavis[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

3-F-22 Do you like me back? Motivated perceptions and cognitive effort for potential romantic partners
Benjamin Silver[1], Christopher Baldassano[1], Lila Davachi[1], Kevin Ochsner[1]
[1]Columbia University

3-F-23 Decoding moral intuitions during dynamic narrative processing
Rene Weber[1], Frederic Hopp[2], Rene Weber[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]University of Amsterdam

3-G-24 Socially sensitive: Loneliness corresponds with heightened neural response to self-relevant social feedback
Andrea Coppola[1], Erin Maresh[2], David Sbarra[1], Jessica Andrews-Hanna[1]
[1]University of Arizona, [2]Independent researcher

3-G-25 Enhanced interoceptive processing by self-related positive emotion
Shengbin Cui[1], Tamami Nakano[1]
[1]Osaka University

3-G-26 Diminished error-related negativity in people low in trait self-control following anxiety
Paige Faulkner[1], Kyle Nash[1]
[1]University of Alberta

3-G-27 Self-focused by default: Spontaneous medial prefrontal cortex and DMN core subsystem activity during rest predicts the desire to think about the self
Danika Geisler[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Dartmouth

3-G-28 Dyadic neural representations of personal narratives
Taylor Guthrie[1], Robert Chavez[1], Jack Kapustka[1]
[1]University of Oregon

3-G-29 Interoceptive sensitivity predicts Individual differences in the degree of internalization for preference decisions
Yuri Kim[1], Hackjin Kim[1]
[1]Korea University

3-G-30 Sex-induced synesthesia is associated with dissociative and paranormal experiences
Cathy Lebeau[1], François Richer[1]
[1]Université du Québec à Montréal

3-H-31 Mental state concepts emerge from learning transition dynamics
Amisha Dharmesh Vyas[1], Milena Rmus[2], Mark Thornton[1], Diana Tamir[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of California, Berkeley

3-I-32 Reward enhances musical memory in adolescents
Dana Bevilacqua[1], Suzan Elshamshery[2], Mia Robbins[2], Brandon Carone[1], Pablo Ripollés[1]
[1]New York University, [2]Grace Church School

3-I-33 Relations between neuromelanin in substantia nigra and peer-based aggression in adolescents are potentiated by irritability
Ronan Cunningham[1], Megan Quarmley[1], Margherita Calderaro[1], Tessa Clarkson[1], Clifford Cassidy[1], Johanna Jarcho[1]
[1]Temple University

3-I-34 A longitudinal study of directional associations between neural and behavioral correlates of self-evaluation in adolescent girls
Victoria Guazzelli Williamson[1], Samantha Chavez[1], Jennifer Pfeifer[1]
[1]University of Oregon

3-I-35 Testing the mediating role of pubertal hormones on age-related changes and sex differences in adolescent behavioral inhibition and activation
Adam Omary[1], Taylor Heffer[1], Graham Baum[1], Mark Curtis[2], Natalie Colich[1], Patrick Mair[1], Deanna Barch[2], Leah Somerville[1]
[1]Harvard University, [2]Washington University in St. Louis

3-J-36 The role of linguistic similarity in successful communication
Genesis Garza Morales[1], Eleanor Collier[1], Brent Hughes[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside

3-J-37 From virtual to real world: Neural pattern for anxious emotion under virtual reality predicts emotional responses in real interaction task
Keyu Hu[1]
[1]University of Macau

3-J-39 The video calls for eye contact, perceptual crossing as path to interpresence
Niclas Kaiser[1], Christian Andersson[1], Johanna Eldeklint[1], Even Krogsæter Bugge-Asperheim[1], Moa Runnman Bäckström[1]
[1]Umeå University

3-J-40 Predicative accuracy of enjoyment following emotionally arousing conversations between strangers
Isabel Leiva[1], Samantha Reisman[1], Alicia Romano[1], Vishnu Murty[1], Johanna Jarcho[1]
[1]Temple University

3-J-41 The dynamic affective evaluation of other's help under risk: Asymmetric changes in gratitude when the outcome of help becomes better or worse
Xuqi Liu[1], Xiaolin Zhou[1], Xiaoxue Gao[1]
[1]East China Normal University

3-J-42 Detection of the mental fatigue degree of a human face by human evaluators (CLAVIF study)
Arnaud Rabat[1], Anais Loiseau[1], Aakash Soni[2], Damien Léger[3], Amar Ramdane Chérif[4], Assia Soukane[2], Alexandre Lambert[2]
[1]French Armed Forced Biomedical Research Institute, [2]Central School of Electronics of Paris, [3]Sleep and Vigilance Center-Hôtel-Dieu AP-HP, [4]University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines

3-J-43 There is chemistry in social chemistry
Inbal Ravreby[1]
[1]Weizmann Institute of Science

3-J-44 Learning to understand emotions in humans and machines
Katherine Soderberg[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

3-J-45 Identity-specific and identity-general coding of object-social outcome associations in orbitofrontal cortex, ventral striatum, and amygdala
James Thompson[1], Margret Howard[1]
[1]George Mason University

3-J-46 From viewable impressions to neural impressions: Combining EEG and VR to develop measurement standards for responses to media
Juncheng Wu[1], Ralf Schmälzle[1], Gary Bente[1]
[1]Michigan State University

3-K-47 Differences in functional connectivity between inferior frontal gyrus and mentalizing brain regions in autism as compared to developmental coordination disorder and neurotypical populations
Aditya Jayashankar[1], Brittany Bynum[1], Christiana Butera[1], Emily Kilroy[1], Laura Harrison[1], Lisa Aziz-Zadeh[1]
[1]University of Southern California

3-L-48 Epigenetic variability of the oxytocin receptor gene in childhood is associated with neural maturation and prosocial development
Amalia Skyberg[1], Sarah Craig[2], Jessica Connelly[2], James Morris[2]
[1]University of Oregon, [2]University of Virginia

3-M-49 The empathic brain on oral contraceptives: Cross-sectional and longitudinal fMRI findings
Ann-Christin Kimmig[1], Dirk Wildgruber[1], Anna Gärtner[1], Bernhard Drotleff[1], Michael Lämmerhofer[1], Inger Sundström-Poromaa[2], Birgit Derntl[1]
[1]University of Tübingen, [2]University of Uppsala

3-N-50 Perceptions of experienced childhood adversity are associated with beliefs about agency
Bryan Dong[1], Hayley Dorfman[1], Katie McLaughlin[1], Elizabeth Phelps[1]
[1]Harvard University

3-N-51 MPFC subregions differentially mediate social stress-induced increase in generous behavior
Kun Il Kim[1], Jeung-Hyun Lee[2], Woo-Young Ahn[2], Hackjin Kim[1]
[1]Korea University, [2]Seoul National University

3-N-52 Co-creating programmatic developmental neuroscience research with communities under study: The impact of ethnic-racial discrimination on child anxiety
Kalina Michalska[1], Jordan Mullins[1]
[1]University of California Riverside

3-N-53 Social rejection sensitivity predicts acute stress response: An ERP study
Huini Peng[1], Yiqun Gan[1], Jianhui Wu[2]
[1]Peking University, [2]Shenzhen University

3-F-54 Trait impressions of faces shape subsequent mental state inferences
Chujun Lin[1], Umit Keles[2], Mark Thorton[1], Ralph Adolphs[2]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]California Institute of Technology

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