

SANS

Social & Affective Neuroscience Society



16th Annual Conference

April 10 - 13, 2024
Toronto, Canada



Program At-A-Glance

| | Wednesday 10-Apr-24 | Thursday 11-Apr-24 | Friday 12-Apr-24 | Saturday 13-Apr-24 | |
|-------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 8:00 | | Mentor-Mentee Kickoff! | BIOPAC Session: Unlocking VR for Social & Affective Researchers | NIH Roundtable Session | |
| 8:30 | | | | | |
| 9:00 | | Opening Remarks | | Symposium 4: Neural, Network, and Neural Network Approaches for Social Relational Representation | |
| 9:30 | | | Symposium 3: Neuroscience of Narration | | |
| 10:00 | | Symposium 1: Intergroup Relations | | | |
| 10:30 | | | Early Career Award Talk | Coffee Break | |
| 11:00 | | Coffee Break | Coffee Break | Symposium 5: A.I. Approaches to Social & Affective Neuroscience | |
| 11:30 | | Symposium 2: The Neurocognitive Dynamics Fostering Social Connection and Agreement in Conversation | EDIJ Symposium: Socioeconomic Diversity or Disadvantage | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | |
| 12:30 | | | | Mid Career Award Talk | |
| 13:00 | | Lunch (on own) | Lunch (on own) | Lunch (on own) | |
| 13:30 | Computational Social Neuroscience: A Preconference Workshop | | Round Table & Lunch | | |
| 14:00 | | Blitz Topics 1 | Blitz Topics 2 | Blitz Topics 4 | |
| 14:30 | | | | | |
| 15:00 | | Keynote Speaker Kristen Lindquist | Presidential Keynote Sheena Josselyn | Poster Session 3 | |
| 15:30 | | | Transition Break | | |
| 16:00 | | Poster Session 1 & Opening Reception | Blitz Topics 3 | Distinguished Scholar Award Talk | |
| 16:30 | | | | | |
| 17:00 | | | "Comic SANS" | Poster Session 2 | Closing Remarks/ Awards Society Business Meeting |
| 17:30 | | | | | |
| 18:00 | | | | EDIJ Meet-Up & Happy Hour @ The Chartroom Bar & lounge | |
| 18:30 | | | | | |
| 19:00 | | | | "Drop-In" Social @ The Rec Room | |
| 19:30 | | | | | |

Program Contents



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Program At-A-Glance

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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 16th annual SANS Conference

Dear SANS Members & Attendees,

Welcome to the 16th annual meeting of the Social & Affective Neuroscience Society (SANS)! I am excited about the programming, the opportunity to see old friends, make new ones, and learn about the latest cutting-edge research coming from our members. The work of people who consider this society home continues to push the boundaries of affective science, social psychology, and neuroscience. One reason why I love SANS is that this society is a welcoming environment to learn about exciting work and talk to excellent and kind people doing ground-breaking research. I hope you get as much out of this meeting as I always do.

This year will be our Society's second meeting back in person. We are excited to extend beyond our borders to be in Canada for the first time. Toronto is sure to be a perfect place to see some great research and spend time with colleagues.

I am grateful to this year's incredible Program Co-Chairs Chelsea Helion (Temple University) and Kalina Michalska (University of California, Riverside) who have really done the lion's share of the work to make this meeting a reality. Chelsea and Kalina, along with the program committee, Elisa Baek (University of Southern California), Richard Lopez (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), João Guassi Moreira (UCLA), Anita Tusche (Queen's University) are to be commended and applauded. Thank you!

This year, we received a record number of symposium submissions (eight), and 277 abstract submissions by the initial submission deadline (Jan 18, 2024). We permitted a deadline extension for individuals impacted by ongoing global events, and we received an additional nine abstracts submitted after the initial deadline. Our six-person program committee, which included the co-chairs, reviewed, and ranked all symposium submissions and accepted the top three ranked submissions. The co-chairs assigned two reviewers from a pool of 24 to rate each abstract submission on a 5-point scale. Reviewers self-disclosed any conflicts of interest. The co-chairs invited one highlighted speaker and selected three submitted abstracts for the themed symposium on Artificial Intelligence based on averaged scores and thematic fit. The EDIJ committee and the co-chairs selected five abstracts for the themed symposium on Intergroup Relations and invited a highlighted speaker. Symposia themes were ranked previously by the program committee based on SANS member feedback following last year's conference. Of the remaining abstract submissions, 28 were accepted as blitz talks and 240 as posters based on scores.

I would like to take a moment to highlight a few recent developments within SANS and how it is improving the conference.

This year, SANS initiated a Trainee Committee, headed by Hongbo Yu (UC Santa Barbara). This year, the Trainee Committee is running a Mentor – Mentee Kickoff event which will be on Thursday, April 11th, at 8:00 am. This event will provide the opportunity for SANS trainees to receive mentoring from more senior SANS members and to build new bridges among people in our community.

The SANS EDIJ committee is continuing to do excellent work. Incomparably headed by Jeni Kubota (University of Delaware), the EDIJ is sponsoring a symposium on Socioeconomic Diversity or Disadvantage. Moreover, the EDIJ committee, alongside the Trainee committee, have organized a Round Table Discussion, which will be on Friday, April 12th at 1pm. The session will foster discussion around special topics in small groups to provide additional opportunities for building new connections at SANS.

Welcome

The SANS Partnerships Committee, headed by Dominic Fareri, continues to work tirelessly to cultivate partnerships with outside groups to improve the visibility of SANS and to support the society and this meeting. This year, we are fortunate to have several sponsors and exhibitors at SANS, including Open Science Tools, the Chen Institute, Brain Vision Solutions, The University of Miami Department of Psychology, and BIOPAC. We thank these organizations for their support!

Speaking of BIOPAC, BIOPAC joined with SANS again this year and on Friday morning will lead us in an exploration of the immersive world of Virtual Reality (VR) in scientific research, tailored for social and affective researchers with little VR experience. I would like to thank BIOPAC for partnering with SANS again and I am sure that many of our members are eager to learn more about how to use VR for creating innovative, naturalistic experiments.

Moreover, this year, Vishnu Murty and Chelsea Helion have organized the inaugural 'Comic SANS' to be held Thursday evening at 5pm. To be honest, I have no idea what to expect, but I've heard somewhere that having low expectations increases the likelihood of positive prediction errors, so I'd encourage you to attend it accordingly.

Lastly, I would be remiss if I did not thank Marischal De Armond and the Podium Conference Specialists who have worked so closely with everyone at SANS. In particular, I would like to thank Vivek Punwani and Gail McHardy who together make SANS run! They make the annual meeting a reality and our lives so much easier. They deserve a standing ovation for what they do.

@SANS_news #SANS2024

Sincerely,

Aaron Heller

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.



Mauricio Delgado

Rutgers University-Newark

Mauricio Delgado is a Professor in the Department of Psychology at Rutgers University-Newark. He is the Director of the Social and Affective Neuroscience Lab and serves as the Associate Director of the Rutgers University Brain Imaging Center (RUBIC). He received his B.A. in Neuroscience and Behavior from Wesleyan University and his Ph.D. in Neuroscience from the University of Pittsburgh under the mentorship of Dr. Julie Fiez. He was a postdoctoral fellow at New York University working with Dr. Elizabeth Phelps.

Dr. Delgado's research program focuses on understanding the influence of positive and negative emotions on our ability to learn, adapt and make decisions. The lab utilizes functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and behavioral measures to investigate how we process positive and negative stimuli such as money or feedback from our peers, how we use this information to make decisions, and how we control or regulate our emotions. His research has been supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation and the McKnight Foundation.

Dr. Delgado was the recipient of a Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers (PECASE) and a Board of Trustees Research Fellowship for Scholarly Excellence at Rutgers University. In 2018, Dr. Delgado was honored to serve as President of the Social and Affective Neuroscience Society.

Awards

Mid Career Award

As a way to better recognize our membership for their work, we have introduced the Mid-Career Award for 2024. The award recognizes an mid-stage investigator who has made significant contributions to Social and Affective Neuroscience terms of outstanding scholarship and service to the field.



Luke Chang

Dartmouth College

Luke Chang, PhD is an Associate Professor of Psychological and Brain Sciences at Dartmouth College where he directs the Computational Social Affective Neuroscience Laboratory and co-directs the Consortium for Interacting Minds. He completed a BA in psychology at Reed College, an MA in psychology at the New School for Social Research, and a PhD in clinical psychology and cognitive neuroscience at the University of Arizona. In addition, Luke completed his predoctoral clinical internship training in behavioral medicine at the University of California Los Angeles and a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Colorado Boulder in multivariate neuroimaging techniques. His research is funded by the NSF and NIH and is focused on understanding the neurobiological and computational mechanisms underlying emotions and social interactions. He has been recognized by the Association for Psychological Science with the Janet Taylor Spence Award for Transformative Early Career Contributions and is a strong advocate for improving methods and quantitative training and has developed several opensource software packages, summer training programs, and online books.

Awards

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.



Justin Minue Kim

Sungkyunkwan University

Justin Minue Kim is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychology at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul, South Korea. He is the director of the Human Affective Neuroscience Laboratory and a faculty member of the Center for Neuroscience Imaging Research at the Institute for Basic Science. He received a B.A. in Psychology and an M.A. in Clinical Psychology from Seoul National University, and a Ph.D. in Psychological and Brain Sciences from Dartmouth College. Afterwards, he completed his postdoctoral training at Duke University. His research, funded by the National Research Foundation of Korea, is dedicated to understanding the psychological and neurobiological mechanisms that underpin how we experience our own emotions and evaluate the emotions of others. He was the recipient of the Hannah Croasdale Award for Academic Excellence at Dartmouth College and recognized as an APS Rising Star by the Association for Psychological Science.

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 committee, 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.



Jeesung Ahn
University of Pennsylvania
Brain Networks as Individual-Level Predictors of Changes in Loneliness



Wonyoung Kim
Emory University
Disentangling patterns of amygdala-prefrontal connectivity involved in negative emotion, pain, and cognitive control



Jillian Franks
Brandeis University
Across the Political Divide: Decreased EEG Neural Resonance for Political Outgroup Member




Dasom Kwon
Sungkyunkwan University
Neural representations of map- and graph-based knowledge structures for two distinct types of social information during naturalistic social interaction



Emily Furtado
University of Minnesota
Longitudinal Examination of Multifaceted Early-life Adversity, Cortico-Limbic Connectivity, and Emotion Regulation Development in Youth



Shanshan Ma
University of Arizona
Close Minds Overcome the Self through Empathy

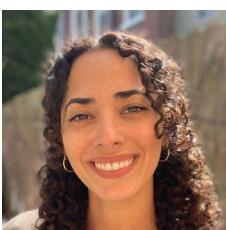
Sponsored by: 



Suhwan Gim
Sungkyunkwan University
Improved performance of within- and between-person pain prediction using multi-echo fMRI combined with multi-echo ICA



Ava Ma De Sousa
University of California, Santa Barbara
Effect of exposure to negative stereotypes on neural incentive processing: Evidence from community sample of Latinx and non-Latinx participants



Isabella Kahhale
University of Pittsburgh
Probing connections between social connectedness, mortality risk, and brain age: A preregistered study



Yixuan Lisa Shen
University of California, Los Angeles
Neural synchrony predicts future popularity in an emerging community of adolescent girls

Keynote Speaker



Kristen A. Lindquist

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Kristen Lindquist, Ph.D., is a Professor in the Department of Psychology and Neuroscience at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill where she directs the Carolina Affective Science Lab and the Social Psychology graduate program. She is additionally a faculty member in the Developmental Psychology graduate program and the Human Neuroimaging Group in the Department of Psychology and Neuroscience and the Biomedical Research Imaging Center and the Neurobiology Curriculum in the School of Medicine.

Kristen's research has helped to establish evidence for a constructionist theory of emotion that explains how the complex emotions experienced in daily life are composed of more basic neural mechanisms. To address questions about the nature of emotion, her research employs tools from social psychology, cognitive psychology, psychophysiology, neuroscience, linguistics, and cultural evolution. Her work is funded by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, and private foundations.

Kristen received her B.A. in Psychology and English from Boston College in 2004, her Ph.D. in Psychology from Boston College in 2010, and she was a Harvard University Mind/Brain/Behavior Initiative postdoctoral fellow from 2010-2012, during which she was affiliated with the Department of Psychology at Harvard University, the Department of Neurology at Harvard Medical School, and the Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

She is the recipient of multiple honors including being named a "Rising Star in Psychological Science" by the Association for Psychological Science, a Fellow of the Society for Experimental Social Psychology, and a Fellow of the Association for Psychological Science. She has received multiple awards for both teaching and mentorship, including the Provost's Johnstone Excellence in Teaching Award. In 2023, she was voted President-Elect of the Society for Affective Science.

When not doing science, Kristen can be found playing with her two young kids, reading fiction, gardening, and being outdoors.

Presidential Keynote Speaker



Sheena Josselyn

University of Toronto

Sheena Josselyn, Ph.D., is a Senior Scientist at The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) and a Professor in the departments of Psychology and Physiology at the University of Toronto in Canada. Dr. Josselyn holds a Canada Research Chair in Brain Mechanisms underlying Memory, is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Fellow of the National Academy of Medicine (US).

Her undergraduate degrees in Psychology and Life Sciences and a Masters degree in Clinical Psychology were granted by Queen's University in Kingston (Canada). Sheena received a PhD in Neuroscience/Psychology from the University of Toronto with Dr. Franco Vaccarino as her supervisor. She conducted post-doctoral work with Dr. Mike Davis (Yale University) and Dr. Alcino Silva (UCLA).

Dr. Josselyn received numerous awards, including the Innovations in Psychopharmacology Award from the Canadian College of Neuropsychopharmacology (CCNP), the Efron Award from the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ACNP), the Andrew Carnegie Prize in Mind and Brain Sciences and the Betty & David Koester Award for Brain Research.

Dr. Josselyn is interested in understanding how the brain encodes, stores and uses information. Her primary model organism is mice. However, several human disorders (ranging from autism spectrum disorder to Alzheimer's disease) may stem from disrupted information processing. Therefore, this basic knowledge in mice is not only critical for understanding normal brain function, but also vital for the development of new treatment strategies for these disorders.

SANS Leadership

Board Members

| | |
|--|--|
| Aaron Heller President | University of Miami |
| Ajay Satpute Vice President | Northeastern University |
| Kateri McRae Past President | University of Denver |
| Pin-Hao (Andy) Chen Secretary | National Taiwan University |
| Dominic Fareri Treasurer | Adelphi University |
| Elliot Berkman Director-at-Large | University of Oregon |
| Robert Chavez Director-at-Large | University of Oregon |
| Antonia Hamilton Director-at-Large | University College London |
| Jennifer Kubota Director-at-Large | University of Delaware |
| Meghan L. Meyer Director-at-Large | Columbia University |
| Mark A. Thornton Director-at-Large | Dartmouth University |
| Hongbo Yu Director-at-Large | University of California, Santa Barbara |

Program Co-Chairs

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Chelsea Helion | Temple University |
| Kalina Michalska | University of California, Riverside |

Program Committee

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Elisa Baek | University of Southern California |
| Richard Lopez | Worcester Polytechnic Institute |
| João Guassi Moreira | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Anita Tusche | Queen's University |

Review Committee

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Elisa Baek | University of Southern California |
| Ian Ballard | University of California, Riverside |
| Jimmy Calanchini | University of California, Riverside |
| Pin-Hao (Andy) Chen | National Taiwan University |
| Maria Gendron | Yale University |
| Leor Hackel | University of Southern California |
| Chelsea Helion | Temple University |
| Brent Hughes | University of California, Riverside |
| Justin Minue Kim | Sungkyunkwan University |
| Regina Lapate | University of California, Santa Barbara |
| Yuan Chang (YC) Leong | University of Chicago |
| Patricia Lockwood | University of Birmingham |
| Richard Lopez | Worcester Polytechnic Institute |
| Kalina Michalska | University of California, Riverside |
| João Guassi Moreira | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Carolyn Parkinson | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Benjamin Tabak | Southern Methodist University |
| James (Jim) Thompson | George Mason University |
| Mark A. Thornton | Dartmouth University |
| Anita Tusche | Queen's University |
| Dylan Wagner | The Ohio State University |
| Hongbo Yu | University of California, Santa Barbara |

Awards Committee

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Aaron Heller | University of Miami |
| Kateri McRae | University of Denver |
| Ajay Satpute | Northeastern University |

SANS Leadership

Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Justice Committee (EDIJ)

- Chair: Jeni Kubota** University of Delaware
- Cat Camacho** Washington University in St. Louis
- Emilie Caspar** Ghent University
- Melanie Kos** Temple University
- Nina Lauharatanahirun** Penn State University
- Haroon Popal** Temple University
- Niv Reggev** Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
- Damian Stanley** Adelphi University

Partnerships Committee

- Chair: Dominic Fareri** Adelphi University
- Elliot Berkman** University of Oregon
- Antonia Hamilton** University College London
- Ajay Satpute** Northeastern University

Trainee Committee

- Chair: Hongbo Yu** University of California, Santa Barbara
- Elisa Baek** University of Southern California
- Cat Camacho** Washington University in St. Louis
- Kathryn McNaughton** University of Maryland
- Shawn A. Rhoads** Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai



Need help managing your Conference or Association?



CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT

From conception to delivery and post conference review, we are here to help you plan, prepare and deliver an outstanding conference.



ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT

As a busy researcher and scientist, you've already got a lot on your plate without having to worry about managing your society. Step up and lead, knowing we can help.



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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: SANS Conference

Password: SANS2024

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, PDF 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 **Frontenac Ballroom Foyer** will be open during the following dates and times:

Wednesday, April 10 12:30 – 18:00

Thursday, April 11 07:00 – 18:30

Friday, April 12 07:30 – 18:00

Saturday, April 13 07:30 – 18:00

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

Poster Information

Poster Session 1: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Set Up Between: 07:30 – 14:00

Session Time: 15:45 – 17:00

Poster Removal: 18:30

Poster Session 2: Friday, April 12, 2024

Set Up Between: 7:30 – 14:00

Session Time: 16:45 – 18:00

Poster Removal: 18:30

Poster Session 3: Saturday, April 13, 2024

Set Up Between: 7:30 – 14:00

Session Time: 14:45 – 16:00

Poster Removal: 18:00

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 40.

General Conference Information

Staff

SANS staff from Podium Conference Specialists can be identified by bright orange **STAFF** 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. All other food & beverage will be on own.

Lunch Options

A & W 3 min walk

Offers burgers, fries, onion rings, and poutine.

Alexandros Take-out 1 min walk

Offers chicken & pork gyros, souvlaki dinners, burgers & sides.

Aroma Espresso Bar 2 min walk

Offers traditional Café fare with a twist.

Church's Texas Chicken 3 min walk

Offers Texas style fried Chicken.

Freshii 2 min walk

Offers salads, soups, burritos and more.

Impact Kitchen 3 min walk

Offers a variety of options with a focus on wholesome ingredients.

Jimmy The Greek 3 min walk

Offers popular Greek fare such as gyros, souvlaki & salads.

My Roti Place/My Dosa Place 2 min walk

Offers traditional Indian food & twists on the classics.

Oyshi Sushi 2 min walk

Offers classic sushi rolls and other Japanese favorites.

Subway 2 min walk

Offers sandwiches, salads, wraps, and cookies.

Tim Hortons 2 min walk

Offers coffee, sandwiches, salads, wraps, and pastries.

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

You can find all the details here:

socialaffectiveneuro.org/conference-events

Mentor-Mentee Kick-Off

Thursday, April 11 08:00 – 09:00

Comic SANS

Friday, April 11 17:00 – 18:15

Round Table Discussion

Friday, April 12 13:00 – 14:00

EDIJ Meet-Up & Happy Hour

Friday, April 12 18:00 – 19:00

NIH Roundtable

Saturday, April 13 08:00 – 09:00

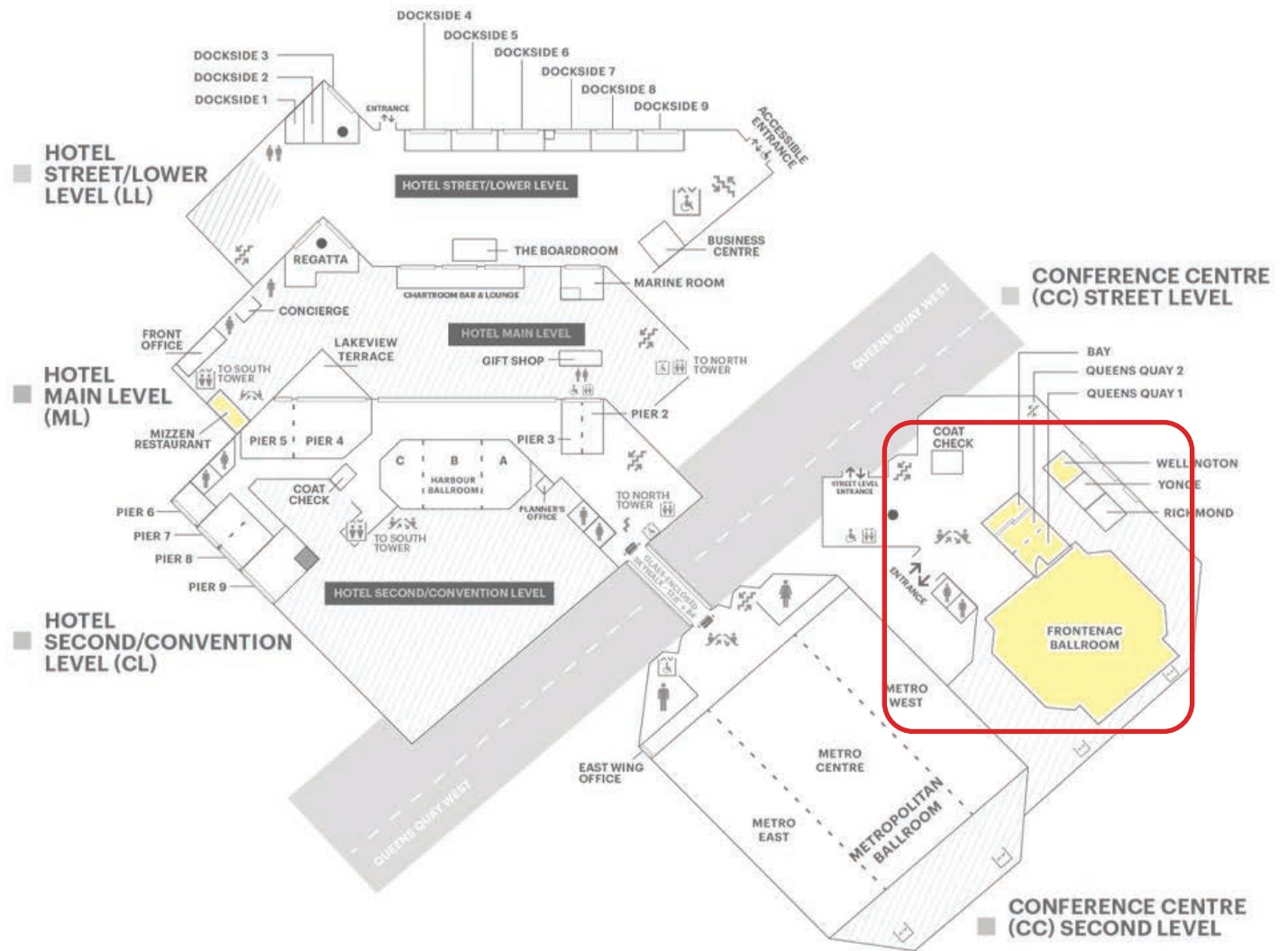
Drop-In Social @ The Rec Room

Saturday, April 13 19:00 onwards

Symposium Information

A full list of symposium overviews, and their individual abstracts can be found in this Program Book starting on page 28 and in the Abstract Book.

Venue Map



Sponsors

Gold Level



University of Miami

The Department of Psychology at the University of Miami seeks to acquire, advance, and disseminate knowledge within the Psychological, Cognitive, and Biobehavioral Sciences. In order to achieve these goals, the Department seeks a balance among several academic endeavors including: teaching, research and service to the community, while being mindful of diversity, equity and inclusion issues in all of these activities. The Department of Psychology at the University of Miami ranks among the top nationally for National Institute of Health funding in psychology departments and has excellent resources for engaging in social, cognitive, and affective neuroscience research.

Website: psy.miami.edu



Chen Institute

The Tianqiao and Chrissy Chen Institute (TCCI®) was created in 2016 by Tianqiao Chen and his wife Chrissy Luo, the founders of Shanda Group, with a US \$1 billion commitment to help advance brain science. The organization's vision is to improve the human experience by understanding how our brains perceive, learn, and interact with the world.

TCCI® created the Tianqiao and Chrissy Chen Institute for Neuroscience at Caltech in 2016 and in 2017, the couple committed created the Tianqiao Chen Institute for Translational Research, a partnership with the Shanghai Zhou Liangfu Medical Development Foundation, Huashan Hospital and Shanghai Mental Health Center. In October 2020, TCCI opened the Chen Frontier Lab for Applied Neurotechnology and in July 2021 the Chen Frontier Lab for AI and Mental Health opened; both are located in Shanghai.

Website: cheninstitute.org

LinkedIn: [linkedin.com/company/chen-institute](https://www.linkedin.com/company/chen-institute)

Twitter: twitter.com/ChenInstitute

Sponsors

Silver Level



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Website: biopac.com

Facebook: facebook.com/BIOPACSystems

LinkedIn: linkedin.com/company/biopac-systems-inc-

Twitter: twitter.com/BIOPACSystems

Instagram: instagram.com/biopacsystems

Bronze Level



Open Science Tools (creators of PsychoPy and Pavlovia)

Our mission is to promote open science with high quality minimal cost tools. Make experiments to run in the lab for free using PsychoPy, interface with a range of hardware (EEG, fMRI, eye tracking and more) and make dynamic experiments with frame-by-frame manipulation of stimuli. Want to test online? Run experiments online with a Pavlovia licence or use Pavlovia Surveys to create questionnaires with our easy to use in browser interface. Open Science Tools also provides a range of task creation services, if you're short on time but have spare funds our team of scientists can create tasks to fit your brief - get in touch!

Website: opensciencetools.org

Email: consultancy@opensciencetools.org

Twitter: twitter.com/psychopy

Facebook: facebook.com/PsychoPy

Blue Sky: bsky.app/profile/psychopy.bsky.social

SANS Pre-Conference Workshop

Wednesday, April 10, 2024

13:30 – 17:30

**Westin Harbour Castle, Toronto
Queens Quay Room**

This highly experienced team has published multiple papers in the social computational space in both general science and cross-psychological area journals like Nature Neuroscience, Science Advances, Psychological Science, and Journal of Experimental Psychology: General. The topics covered in the workshop will reflect the work being done in their respective research programs, including social reinforcement learning, multivariate pattern classification as applied to complex phenomena like emotional experience, and using automated computer vision to analyze facial expressions.

Find out more here:

[socialaffectiveneuro.org/
preconference-workshop](https://socialaffectiveneuro.org/preconference-workshop)

Speakers



Leor Hackel
University of Southern California



Eshin Jolly
Dartmouth College



Phil Kragel
Emory University



SANS Conference Program Schedule



[Click here to see the program on our website.](#)

Wednesday, April 10, 2024

12:30

Frontenac Foyer

Conference Registration Desk Open

Pick up your name badges now!

13:30 – 17:30

Queens Quay Room

Computational Social Neuroscience: A Preconference Workshop

Speakers

Leor Hackel, *University of Southern California*

Eshin Jolly, *Dartmouth College*

Philip Kragel, *Emory University*

15:15 – 15:45

Frontenac Foyer

Coffee Break

Join us for coffee and light refreshments!

Thursday, April 11, 2024

07:00

Frontenac Foyer

Conference Registration Desk Open

Pick up your name badges now!

08:00 – 09:00

Bay Room

Mentor-Mentee Kickoff!

Moderator

Hongbo Yu, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

The SANS Trainee Committee will be hosting this icebreaker kick-off event for their new Mentor Match Program. Our goal for the program, and the kick-off event is to provide a mechanism for the SANS community to build new bridges with each other, and more specifically, between the faculty and the trainee communities. Once you receive your pairing (via email), we encourage you to connect in advance (virtually) and then connect in-person at the kick-off event!

Food & beverage provided for participants.

09:00 – 09:30

Frontenac Ballroom

Opening Remarks

Speakers

Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Chelsea Helion, *Temple University*

Kalina Michalska, *University of California, Riverside*

09:30 – 11:00

Frontenac Ballroom

Symposium 1: Intergroup Relations

Moderator

Damian A. Stanley, *Adelphi University*

Speakers

Jennifer Kubota, *University of Delaware*

Juncheng Lu, *Beijing Normal University*

Jaime Castrellon, *University of Pennsylvania*

Celia Guillard, *Cornell University*

Jillian Franks, *Brandeis University*

11:00 – 11:30

Frontenac Foyer

Coffee Break

Join us for coffee and light refreshments!

11:30 – 13:00

Frontenac Ballroom

Symposium 2: The Neurocognitive Dynamics Fostering Social Connection and Agreement in Conversation

Moderator

Diana Tamir, *Princeton University*

Speakers

Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo, *Princeton University*

Sebastian Speer, *Princeton University*

Shannon Burns, *Pomona College*

Ashley Binnquist, *University of California, Los Angeles*

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch – On Own

SANS Conference Schedule - Thursday, April 11, 2024

14:00 – 14:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Blitz Topics 1

Moderator

Anita Tusche, *Queen's University*

Speakers

Marianne Reddan, *Stanford University*

Dasom Kwon, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Bobby Stojanoski, *Ontario Tech University*

Qianying Wu, *California Institute of Technology*

Feng-Chun Chou, *National Taiwan University*

Dhaval Bhatt, *Columbia University*

Yixuan Lisa Shen, *University of California, Los Angeles*

14:45 – 15:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Keynote: Deconstructing Emotions

Moderators

Chelsea Helion, *Temple University*

Kalina Michalska, *University of California, Riverside*

Speaker

Kristen Lindquist, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Questions about the nature of emotion are some of the most enduring in psychology and neuroscience. We have been studying emotion scientifically for over a century, but answers to questions about the nature of these important states have remained elusive. Traditionally, attempts to weigh in on the mechanisms of emotion have used a single level of analysis and focus almost exclusively on cognitive, neurophysiological, or cultural mechanisms. In this talk, I discuss work that spans all three. I will begin by showing experimental evidence that emotions are mental states characterized by cognitive features such as valence, arousal, and situated semantic meanings. Next, I'll demonstrate that these features are the product of interactions amongst distributed brain networks that predictively regulate visceromotor outputs by making best guesses about adaptive actions. Finally, I'll close by showing that such predictions are learned via experience within particularly cultural contexts. Together, this work forms the basis of a new constructionist model in which emotions are both deeply embodied and encultured states.

15:45 – 18:15

Frontenac Foyer
& Queens Quay

Opening Reception

Join us for provided nibbles, or get a drink at the cash bar during our Opening Reception taking place during Poster Session 1! The bar will remain open during Comic SANS.

15:45 – 17:00

Frontenac Foyer &
Queens Quay Room

Poster Session 1

17:00 – 18:15

Frontenac Ballroom

"Comic Sans"

Hosted by

Vishnu "Deepu" Murty

Some scholars say that comedy is a simple equation of tragedy plus time. We disagree and think comedy is purely driven by Social and Affective Neuroscientists. This year, at SANS 2024, we are introducing **Comic SANS**, a comedy showcase of social/affective neuroscientists and the research topics they love. Come see some of your favorite scientists perform stand-up and comedic readings, as well as participate in a game-show style "Name that Loose Construct".

Friday, April 12, 2024

07:30

Frontenac Foyer

Conference Registration Desk Open

08:00 – 09:00

Frontenac Ballroom

BIOPAC Session: Unlocking Virtual Reality for Social and Affective Researchers



Moderator

Dominic Fareri, *Adelphi University*

Speaker

Vineet Gopal, *BIOPAC Systems, Inc.*

Join us for an exploration of the immersive world of Virtual Reality (VR) in scientific research, tailored for social and affective researchers with no VR experience. Discover how VR has become an accessible tool for creating innovative experiments in minutes, empowering researchers to delve into novel work without the need for extensive programming knowledge.

Learn how advancements in technology have made it possible for researchers, regardless of coding experience, to set up a variety of experiments utilizing VR. Engage in practical, hands-on demonstrations that guide you through the process of using VR technology for physiology data collection and analysis.

- Learn how to use VR to study physiology—brain, heart, fatigue, stress, confusion, engagement, and workload.
- See VR scenarios showcasing emotion, affect, stress, social cognition, behavior, etc.
- Gain confidence in utilizing these tools, unlocking the potential to incorporate VR seamlessly into your own research projects.
- Live demonstration of immersive experience with physiology data collection and analysis.

Food & beverage provided for participants.

09:00 – 10:30

Frontenac Ballroom

Symposium 3: Neuroscience of Narration

Moderator

Mareike Bacha-Trams, *University of Duisburg-Essen*

Speakers

Mareike Bacha-Trams, *University of Duisburg-Essen*

Yaara Yeshurun, *Tel Aviv University*

Iiro Jaaskelainen, *Aalto University*

Sam Nastase, *Princeton University*

10:30 – 11:00

Frontenac Ballroom

Early Career Award Talk: Corticolimbic and Connectome-Wide Representations of Anxious Traits

Moderator

Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Speaker

Justin Minue Kim, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Emotion is a powerful psychological state that can determine how we engage in human interactions, and how we manage our affect is a crucial piece to being successful in the social world. In this talk, I will highlight our lab's efforts to leverage the interconnectivity of

SANS Conference Schedule - Friday, April 12, 2024

brain networks to identify neural systems supporting emotion regulation by linking ambiguity processing with anxious traits. Traditionally, these include neural circuits centered on the amygdala and the medial prefrontal cortex, but recent work suggests that macro-scale brain networks that support socioemotional functions may also have important implications for mental health. More broadly, I will illustrate that understanding the neurocognitive mechanisms underlying anxiety is enhanced by considering its universal (i.e., shared among individuals) and idiosyncratic (i.e., variable across individuals) features.

11:00 – 11:30
Frontenac Foyer

Coffee Break

Join us for coffee and light refreshments!

11:30 – 13:00
Frontenac Ballroom

EDIJ Symposium: Socioeconomic Diversity or Disadvantage

Moderator

Haroon Popal, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Speakers

Cat Camacho, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Matthew Kersting, *University of California, Riverside*

Nina Lauharatanahirun, *Pennsylvania State University*

Liz Necka, *National Institute on Aging*

The EDIJ Symposium on Socioeconomic Diversity or Disadvantage is honored to present a special session featuring voices often marginalized in academic discourse: scholars from socioeconomically diverse or disadvantaged backgrounds. This unique symposium aims to amplify the voices of those with firsthand experience navigating the complexities of socioeconomic diversity or disadvantage within academia and beyond and provide information about relevant NIH fellowships and grants for these scholars. In this session, esteemed scholars will share their journeys, reflecting on the challenges, triumphs, and insights gained from their lived experiences. In addition, they will be joined by program officer Dr. Necka from NIA, who will share information about programs at NIH dedicated to supporting socioeconomically diverse or disadvantaged scholars. Through candid narratives and reflective discussions, they will illuminate the intersectionality of socioeconomic status, identity, and academic pursuit, offering valuable perspectives often overlooked in social neuroscience.

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch – On Own

13:00 – 14:00
Frontenac Ballroom

Round Table & Lunch

Moderator

Jennifer Kubota, *University of Delaware*

Hongbo Yu, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

SANS Conference Schedule - Friday, April 12, 2024

14:00 – 14:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Blitz Topics 2

Moderators

Richard Lopez, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Speakers

Danielle Cosme, University of Pennsylvania

Catherine Insel, Columbia University

Candace Raio, New York University

Jin Ke, University of Chicago

Jean Ye, Yale University

Jiun Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

Mingzhe Zhang, Beijing Normal University

14:45 – 15:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Presidential Keynote: Making Memories in Mice

Moderator

Aaron Heller, University of Miami

Speaker

Sheena Josselyn, The Hospital for Sick Children & University of Toronto

Understanding how the brain uses information is a fundamental goal of neuroscience. Several human disorders (ranging from autism spectrum disorder to PTSD to Alzheimer's disease) may stem from disrupted information processing. Therefore, this basic knowledge is not only critical for understanding normal brain function, but also vital for the development of new treatment strategies for these disorders. Memory may be defined as the retention over time of internal representations gained through experience, and the capacity to reconstruct these representations at later times. Long-lasting physical brain changes ('engrams') are thought to encode these internal representations. The concept of a physical memory trace likely originated in ancient Greece, although it wasn't until 1904 that Richard Semon first coined the term 'engram'. Despite its long history, finding a specific engram has been challenging, likely because an engram is encoded at multiple levels (epigenetic, synaptic, cell assembly). My lab is interested in understanding how specific neurons are recruited or allocated to an engram, and how neuronal membership in an engram may change over time or with new experience. Here I will describe data in our efforts to understand memories in mice.



15:45 – 16:00

Transition Break

16:00 – 16:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Blitz Topics 3

Moderator

Elisa Baek, University of Southern California

Speakers

Elizabeth Losin, Pennsylvania State University

Colin Hawco, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

William Villano, University of Miami

Zhouzhou He, Columbia University

Saskia Koch, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

Sasha Brietzke, Columbia University

Jean Luo, University of Southern California

SANS Conference Schedule - Friday, April 12, 2024

16:45 – 18:00

Poster Session 2 & Refreshment Break

*Frontenac Foyer &
Queens Quay Room*

18:00 – 19:00

EDIJ Meet-Up & Happy Hour

*The Chartroom
Bar & Lounge*

Join the Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Justice Committee for a meet-up to bring together SANS members from underrepresented/minoritized or marginalized groups and celebrate our shared community. This event is meant to foster belonging and encourage networking among members. Diversity Travel Award winners will be celebrated. The meet-up is open to all SANS members interested in attending.

Saturday, April 13, 2024

07:30

Frontenac Foyer

Conference Registration Desk Open

08:00 – 09:00

Frontenac Ballroom

NIH Roundtable Session

Moderator

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Speakers

Kristin Brethel-Haurwitz, *Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)*

David Leitman, *National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)*

Liz Necka, *National Institute on Aging (NIA)*

Matt Sutterer, *National Institute on Aging (NIA)*

In this roundtable discussion and open Q&A, staff from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), will highlight research priorities, funding opportunities, resources, and updates relevant to social and affective neuroscience. Research priorities from the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) will be discussed, in addition to NIH-wide training opportunities, policies, toolkits and data repositories, and other relevant updates. Food & beverage provided for participants.

09:00 – 10:30

Frontenac Ballroom

Symposium 4: Neural, Network, and Neural Network Approaches for Social Relational Representation

Moderator

Jae-Young Son, *Brown University*

Eshin Jolly, *Dartmouth College*

Speaker

Eshin Jolly, *Dartmouth College*

Manasi Malik, *Johns Hopkins University*

Miriam Schwyck, *Columbia University*

Jae-Young Son, *Brown University*

10:30 – 11:00

Frontenac Foyer

Coffee Break

Join us for coffee and light refreshments!

11:00 – 12:30

Frontenac Ballroom

Symposium 5: A.I. Approaches to Social & Affective Neuroscience

Moderator

Chelsea Helion, *Temple University*

Speaker

Mark Thornton, *Dartmouth College*

Ren Calabro, *University of Chicago*

Grace Qiyuan, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Discussant

James Thompson, *George Mason University*

SANS Conference Schedule - Saturday, April 13, 2024

12:30 – 13:00

Frontenac Ballroom

Mid Career Award Talk: Towards a Computational Social and Affective Science

Moderator

Kateri McRae, *University of Denver*

Speaker

Luke Chang, *Dartmouth College*

Psychology is the only scientific discipline in which the subject matter (i.e., the human mind) is also the tool of investigation. Social and affective psychological phenomena are particularly vexing as they arise from internal subjective thoughts, feelings, and motivations that are rarely directly observable. In this talk, I will provide examples illustrating how our lab has grappled with challenges pertaining to representative experimental designs, objective measurements, and quantitative modeling. Directly addressing the immense complexity of our discipline to build a cumulative science will likely require a broader commitment to moving beyond our comfort zones and engineering new innovative methods, collaborating with other scientific disciplines, and engaging and supporting our peers.

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch – On Own

14:00 – 14:45

Frontenac Ballroom

Blitz Topics 4

Moderators

João Guassi Moreira, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Speaker

Xiaoyu Zeng, *Beijing Normal University*

Arvina Grahl, *Harvard University*

Courtney Jimenez, *Columbia University*

Colleen Hughes, *Indiana University*

Katherine Soderberg, *Emory University*

Haily Merritt, *Indiana University*

Amrita Lamba, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

14:45 – 16:00

Frontenac Foyer &
Queens Quay Room

Poster Session 3 & Refreshment Break

16:00 – 17:00

Distinguished Scholar Award Talk: The Inherent Reward of Social Connection

Moderator

Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Speaker

Mauricio Delgado, *Rutgers University-Newark*

From winning a raffle to receiving praise from a colleague, experiences of reward elicit positive feelings, shape our behavior, and influence our emotional well-being. Among the most sought-after rewards in our environment are those of a social nature. Indeed, the value derived from positive social interactions fosters the ability to share perspectives and preferences, in turn encouraging new connections with others, reinforcing existing

SANS Conference Schedule - Saturday, April 13, 2024

social bonds, and boosting overall well-being. This talk underscores the role of the brain's reward system in processing the motivational features of social rewards and supporting the development of protective factors against negative affect. I will focus on how an enriched social context, such as the level of closeness between individuals, can enhance reward-related neural responses and influence the experience of reward, subsequent behavior, and reactions to acute stress. Additionally, I will highlight mechanisms that facilitate learning about others and promote social connection.

17:00 – 18:00

Frontenac Ballroom

Closing Remarks/Awards & Society Business Meeting

Speakers

Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

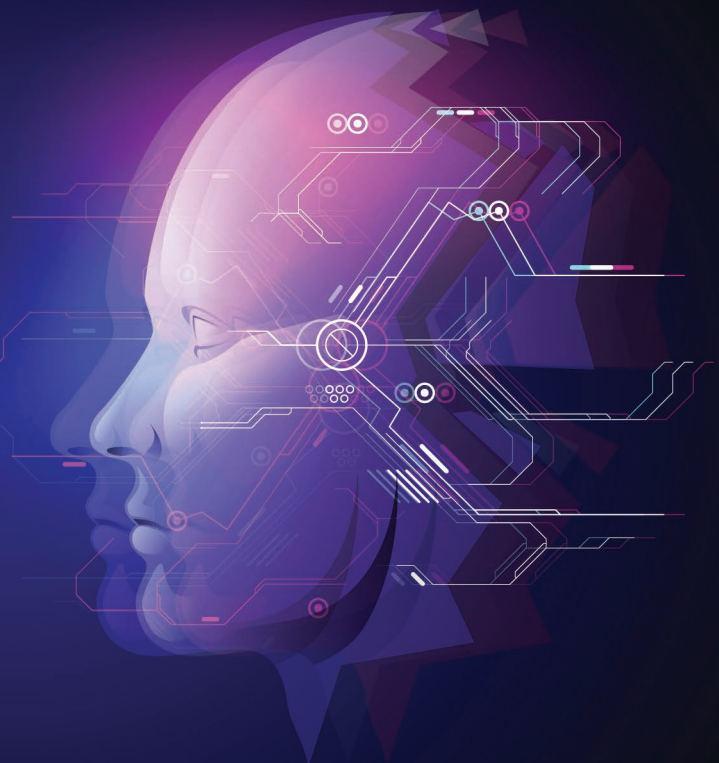
19:00 – 20:00

[The Rec Room](#)

"Drop-In" Social @ The Rec Room

CHEN TIANQIAO
& CHRISSY
INSTITUTE

Learn more about the prize:
www.ChenInstitute.org/prize



SANS Conference Oral Presentations

Thursday, April 11, 2024 09:30-11:00

Symposium 1 – Intergroup Relations

Jennifer Kubota¹, Juncheng Lu², Jaime Castellon³, Celia Guillard⁴, Jillian Franks⁵

¹University of Delaware, ²Beijing Normal University, ³University of Pennsylvania, ⁴Cornell University, ⁵Brandeis University

Studying intergroup relations is critical to understanding the mechanisms that give rise to prejudice, discrimination, conflict, and social injustice, and social affective neuroscience provides an important tool for assessing these mechanisms. The SANS Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Justice committee is excited to present its first symposium highlighting work on intergroup relations by SANS community members. The symposium will start with the announcement of diversity award recipients, followed by a featured talk by Dr. Jennifer Kubota on how interracial contact shapes perceptions of social injustice during arrests of civilians. Finally, there will be a series of flash talks by SANS trainees covering a range of topics, examining how social, affective, and cognitive neural processes contribute to stereotype-induced stress, the influence of group membership on decisions to harm civilians in intergroup conflict, the contributions of stereotypes to social discounting decisions, and empathy biases related to political group membership.

S1.1 - Interracial contact shapes perceptions of social injustice during arrests of perceived Black and White civilians by White police officers

Jennifer T. Kubota¹, Tzipporah P. Dang¹, Denise M. Barth², Grace Handley¹, Jasmin Cloutier¹

¹University of Delaware, ²University of Chicago

People may be motivated to understand the dynamics of interracial arrests when they perceive the potential for injustice, which may be amplified for individuals with greater interracial contact. To address these questions, we conducted an fMRI study that examined (n = 69) White-identified U.S. participants' neural activity when viewing real-world videos with varying degrees of aggression of perceived White officers arresting a perceived Black or White civilian. Activity in brain regions supporting mentalizing was greater when viewing perceived Black (vs. White) civilians involved in more aggressive police encounters. This was amplified for individuals with greater interracial contact with Black relative White individuals. Additionally, participants rated officers as more aggressive and their use of force as less legitimate when the civilian was perceived to be Black. These results indicate that Black civilians are perceived to receive harsher treatment and that viewing aggressive arrests increases mentalizing as police use more excessive force on perceived Black civilians. These results also suggest that engagement of mentalizing processes may help perceivers determine whether they are observing social injustice, and individuals with more contact may be more sensitive to this likelihood.

S1.2 - Computational and neural mechanisms of decision-making causing same-race vs. other-race civilian casualties during intergroup conflicts

Juncheng Lu¹, Xiaochun Han¹

¹Beijing Normal University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Civilian casualties in intergroup conflicts raise serious ethical and moral concerns. However, the factors that drive decision-making that leads to civilian casualties are not fully understood. In this study, we have focused on how the race of outgroup civilians influences decision-making processes that determine punishment. Specifically, we have examined the computational and neural mechanisms that underlie punishment decision-making when outgroup civilians belong to the same race or a different race compared to the ingroups.

METHOD: We created a hypothetical scenario in which participants had to decide whether to launch a weapon that would harm outgroup soldiers, as well as an outgroup civilian who was nearby. We manipulated the racial identity of the civilians to be either Asian or Caucasian.

RESULT: Participants, recruited from China (N=372, Asian) and the US (N=407, Caucasian), were presented with scenarios that might result in either same- or other-race civilian casualties. We recorded the decisions and reaction times of the participants in various scenarios. The scenarios were different in terms of the expression of the outgroup civilian, which could be either painful or neutral. Drift diffusion model analyses of behavioral performance revealed a more conservative strategy, i.e., larger threshold distance (a), of decision-making when confronting same- vs. other-race outgroup civilians who show painful expression ($P(\text{asame_race_pain} < \text{aother_race_pain}) = 0.028$). Notably, this finding was observed for both Chinese and American participants and there was no significant difference between the two cohorts ($P(\text{aChina} < \text{aUS}) = 0.232$). To further investigate the neural underpinnings of this race effect, we recorded event-related potentials (ERPs) from Chinese adults (N=81, Asian) while they made decisions in the same hypothetical scenario task. The behavioral data replicated the race effect ($P(\text{asame_race_pain} < \text{aother_race_pain}) = 0.022$). The ERP data showed that the central P2 at 171-221 ms was enlarged by pain vs. neutral expression of same-race civilians (average of Cz, C1, C2, C3, C4; $t = 2.31$, $p = 0.026$, $d = 0.36$), but not other-race civilians ($p > 0.05$). Interestingly,

the increased amplitudes of P2 by pain vs. neutral expression of same-race civilians was linked to a more conservative decision-making strategy, i.e., a larger threshold distance (a), when confronting the same-race civilians who show pain expression ($\beta=0.0016$, $p=0.043$).

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings provide insight into the computational and neural bases of a more conservative decision-making strategy in intergroup conflicts when involving harm to the same-race outgroup civilians.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (32200846); the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (2233300002); the start-up funding from the Faculty of Psychology, Beijing Normal University (310432102)

S1.3 - Contributions of stereotypes and prospective imagination to decisions on behalf of others

Jaime Castellon¹, Ekaterina Goncharova¹, Adrianna Jenkins¹

¹University of Pennsylvania

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Humans frequently make decisions that lead to unequal outcomes for different groups. Recent findings suggest that decision inequality aligns with how brains represent stereotypes along dimensions of warmth and competence. Prior research also indicates that imagination can influence future reward preferences, but this is unexplored in social contexts. Here, we used neuroimaging and representational similarity analysis to examine the roles of stereotypes and future imagination in people's distribution of delayed rewards to members of different social groups.

METHODS: Forty healthy adults completed an imagination task and a social delay discounting task during fMRI scanning. In the imagination task, participants viewed information about named targets (e.g., "Carlos Lopez") engaging in various activities in the future (e.g., "going on a morning run this weekend") and guessed the target's enjoyment. Target names were associated with 10 different ethnoracial-gender combinations. In the discounting task, participants made decisions about whether the same named targets should receive a small monetary reward sooner or a larger reward after a delay. We created representational dissimilarity matrices (RDMs) based on (i) warmth and competence ratings of targets (stereotype RDM) and (ii) the proportion of larger-later choices made in the delay discounting task (choice RDM). Using a whole-brain searchlight approach, we compared patterns of brain activation during target imagination to the stereotype RDM. Using follow-up region of interest analysis, we compared patterns of activation to the choice RDM. Linear regression was used to evaluate the contributions of stereotypes and imagination to future reward choices.

RESULTS: The searchlight analysis revealed a significant cluster in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) in which neural representations during the imagination task corresponded to stereotypes about targets' warmth and competence. Further analyses found that participants' representations of targets in the mPFC during the imagination task corresponded to participants' choices about those targets' future rewards. A hierarchical regression comparing the contributions of stereotypes and future imagination to social reward choices indicated that future imagination alone was a better predictor of choice than stereotypes alone; however, a model with both stereotypes and imagination was not more accurate than a model with stereotypes alone.

CONCLUSIONS: We found that activation patterns in the mPFC during the prospective imagination of named targets shared a structure with warmth and competence stereotypes. Moreover, the structure of delayed reward choices for the named targets corresponded to the structure of the stereotypes and activation patterns in mPFC. These findings suggest an interplay between stereotypes and imagination in shaping decisions that result in unequal outcomes for members of different social groups.

S1.4 - Understanding political outgroup harm through a computational and neuroscientific approach

Celia Guillard¹, Amy Krosch¹, Hongbo Yu²

¹Cornell University, ²University of California, Santa Barbara

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: As U.S. partisan violence increases, it becomes more critical than ever to understand the mechanisms of political outgroup harm. Here, we asked whether the tendency to harm political outgroup members stems in part from basic differences in the valuation of outgroup vs. ingroup members' pain.

METHODS: Across six preregistered behavioral studies we used a computational approach to investigate aversion to political ingroup vs. outgroup pain. Specifically, we used the Hypothetical Harm Aversion task in which participants (Deciders) made decisions between amounts of money for themselves and amounts of shocks for anonymous individuals who would play the role of the Receivers. They were instructed that the money was always for themselves (the Decider), while the shocks were always for the Receiver. We then modeled participants' choice behavior as a function of target party membership and reward value to examine whether the subjective value of outgroup pain was lower than ingroup pain.

RESULTS: As expected, participants showed reduced harm aversion when deciding for political outgroup vs. ingroup members whether individuals were represented abstractly with just political party labels (Studies 1, 3, & 4) or more concretely with face images and party labels (Studies 2, 5, & 6). In all studies, participants sacrificed fewer financial resources to avoid harming political outgroup members than ingroup members. Further, participants enacted the greatest physical harm against political outgroup members and were consistently fastest to harm them and slowest to help them.

CONCLUSIONS: These behavioral findings suggest that individuals place a lower value on outgroup pain and that harming outgroup members may be more reflexive than helping them. In an ongoing neuroimaging study of this paradigm, we are examining the neural underpinnings of political outgroup vs. ingroup harm. Specifically, we are investigating neural regions associated with early visual processing of faces (i.e., FFA) to examine the role of perceptual dehumanization and regions associated with social cognition (e.g., mPFC, dmPFC, ACC) to examine the role of mentalization and similar processes when engaging in political outgroup vs. ingroup harm. Importantly, this design allows us to disentangle whether individuals engage separable processes when harming political outgroup vs. ingroup members, or if harm towards both ingroup and outgroup members relies on the same cognitive processes, just to a different degree. By studying the psychological and social cognitive mechanisms involved in politically motivated intergroup harm, we hope to better understand how violence is increasingly perpetrated against political rivals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: NSF: Graduate Research Fellowship Program & The Cornell MRI Facility

S1.5 - Across the Political Divide: Decreased EEG Neural Resonance for Political Outgroup Members

Jillian Franks¹, Jennifer Gutsell¹

¹Brandeis University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Political polarization and partisanship have increased in the United States over the last thirty years [1-2]. This study investigated empathy biases in the context of political group membership using electroencephalography (EEG) by indexing neural resonance. Neural resonance is characterized by a similar activation pattern occurring in the observer's sensorimotor system when watching another perform an action, such that the brain activation pattern of the observer looks similar to the pattern that would be seen if the observer was acting themselves. Mu-Suppression, a measure of neural resonance, reflects a decrease in EEG oscillations in the mu frequency (8-13Hz) over these sensorimotor areas [3]. Previous work demonstrated that people show less neural resonance indexed via mu-suppression for racial outgroup members and those in lower socioeconomic groups [4-6]. This research extends that work by examining neural resonance among political ingroup and outgroup members. One benefit of studying political groups is that it is a strong social group identity that can be manipulated by random assignment to group conditions, which cannot be done with other similar group identities like race. We predicted that participants would resonate more with political ingroup members than outgroup members.

METHODS: To test the hypothesis, a college sample (N = 43) of self-identifying Republicans (conservative) or Democrats (liberal) watched ostensible political ingroup and outgroup members perform a repetitive motor action and display emotions.

RESULTS: A two-way repeated measures ANOVA revealed a significant difference between ingroup and outgroup mu-suppression, with participants resonating significantly more with same-party political members than cross-party members performing a motor action, $F(42) = 13.49$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .243$. Additionally, there was a moderate negative correlation between mu-suppression when viewing sad ingroup members and self-reported empathy felt toward those sad ingroup members, $r(38) = -.354$, $p = .029$. Lastly, there was a strong positive correlation between empathy ratings when viewing sad ingroup members and negative contact with political outgroup members, $r(38) = .786$, $p < .001$, and no correlation between outgroup positive contact and empathy for sad outgroup members.

CONCLUSION: The first finding supports our hypothesis and provides evidence for implicit brain-related empathy biases concerning political groups. The second finding suggests that group differences in mu-suppression while viewing emotions can be associated with self-report measures of empathy. The third finding suggests that negative contact with political outgroup members may lead to more empathizing with ingroup members; however, positive contact with outgroup members is not associated with increased empathy toward political outgroup members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: Social Interaction and Motivation Lab National Institute of General Medical Sciences (T32-GM084907-09)

Thursday, April 11, 2024 11:30-13:00

Symposium 2 - The neurocognitive dynamics fostering social connection and agreement in conversation

Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo¹, Shannon Burns², Ashley Binnquist³, Sebastian Speer¹

¹Princeton University, ²Pomona College, ³University of California, Los Angeles

Conversation is our most powerful tool for building social connection, resolving disagreements, and navigating ideological differences. It allows us to share our thoughts and feelings, learn about different perspectives, and build empathy for others. When we engage in conversation, we open up the possibility of finding common ground, social connection, and agreement. This

can help to break down barriers and divides and foster a more harmonious society. In this symposium, we present four studies exploring the neurobiological aspects of conversations that emphasize their impact on social connection, decision-making, and navigating interpersonal conflict. First, we will present an fMRI-hyperscanning study focusing on what makes conversations most effective in fostering a social connection and the neural mechanisms that support this connection. The second talk investigates what happens when the goal of the conversation changes, and we are conversing to make a joint decision rather than to build a connection. This study employs fMRI-hyperscanning to investigate the mental state dynamics that support agreement. The third study combines fMRI and fNIRS to explore how coordination of neural state transitions fosters more agreement in joint decision-making conversations. The fourth study further increases the conflict between conversation partners. It uses fNIRS-hyperscanning to examine neural states engaged when conversing with people who hold different ideological beliefs. This study contributes to the work on the neural mechanisms that support intergroup communication. Collectively, these studies presented in this symposium highlight the importance of studying real-time conversation to understand human social interaction better. In a panel-style discussion following the empirical research presentations, we will reflect on recent advances and future directions in the science of hyperscanning conversation.

S2.1 - Neural alignment during real-time conversation among friends and strangers

Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo^{1,2}, Lily Tsoi³, Sebastian Speer², Shannon Burns⁴, Emily Falk², Diana Tamir¹

¹Princeton University, ²University of Pennsylvania, ³Caldwell University, ⁴Pomona College

Conversations are central to human social connection. Although conversations with a close friend may differ from those with a stranger, both can foster closeness. When people feel close to one another or share experiences, the neural activity of their brains becomes more aligned. What occurs during a conversation that leads to a successful social interaction, and does neural alignment differ based on the social relationship context of the conversation partners? Here, we examine neural dynamics between dyads of friends and strangers during real-time conversation and explore how conversation relates to later feelings of social connection.

We analyzed fMRI hyperscanning data from dyads (N=30 self-identified friends; N=27 strangers) engaged in a real-time conversation. The conversation task consisted of two conditions: a natural, free-flowing, and a pre-scripted condition. During the free-flowing conversation, dyads were given specific prompts as conversation starters and took turns speaking to each other. For the scripted conversation, the partners in a dyad were given the script from a conversation of another dyad to read out loud (control condition). To examine how conversation aligns the brain across all dyads, we measured whole-brain intersubject correlation (ISC) between dyads in each condition.

Across all dyads, naturalistic conversation led to greater alignment in brain regions associated with social cognition (e.g., temporoparietal junction, inferior parietal lobule, bilateral dorsal medial prefrontal cortex) and language (inferior and middle frontal gyrus), compared to scripted conversation. Neural alignment in these regions was similar for friend and stranger dyads. Next, we examined how socially connected partners in each dyad felt towards each other after the conversation using self-reported responses rating the enjoyment of the conversation and similarity and closeness to their partner. Friends enjoyed their conversation more and felt similar and closer to their partner than strangers.

Here, we explore interpersonal neural alignment in friends and strangers during real-time conversation. Generally, conversation resulted in greater interpersonal brain alignment. Our results suggest that while friends and strangers shared a common alignment pattern during conversation, they differed in how socially connected they felt afterward. Future work will assess differences in the relationship between neural alignment and social connection outcomes between friends and strangers.

S2.2 - Finding Agreement: fMRI-hyperscanning reveals that dyads diverge in mental state space to align opinions

Sebastian P.H. Speer¹, Haran Sened¹, Laëtitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo^{1,2}, Lily Tsoi³, Shannon M. Burns⁴, Emily B. Falk², Diana I. Tamir¹

¹Princeton University, ²University of Pennsylvania, ³Caldwell University, ⁴Pomona College

Many prize agreement as the ingredient that turns a conversation from a debate into a delightful duet and imagine that harmony paves the way for connection and conflict resolution. Yet, learning from other people's diverging opinions can also foster understanding and facilitate productive collaboration and progress, suggesting that the process matters. Dyads can arrive at agreement through either cooperation or competition, but in either case, agreement depends on the ability to anticipate others' intentions, emotions, and actions. By scanning two people simultaneously engaging in a joint decision-making task, we captured the emergent and bidirectional nature of these complex interactions. We tested how two communicators explore each other's minds, and how that exploration aligns opinions.

In two 10 minute conversations, dyads (N = 60) discussed how to best allocate money to five solutions to two controversial public health problems while being scanned. Both partners were instructed to either persuade their partner or compromise with each other. Partners individually allocated money before and after the conversation, enabling us to track how the conversation changed their opinions and whether they found agreement. Results showed that conversation improved agreement: participants agreed more after the conversations. Instructions to compromise amplified this effect: Participants changed their opinions more in the compromise condition, resulting in significantly more agreement than in the persuade condition. Next, we tested how

conversation aligns opinions. We hypothesized that flexibility and novelty are key to agreement. That is, dyads may diverge in order to align. We tested this hypothesis by tracking individual and dyadic exploration of mental state space throughout the conversation. We used a model that decodes mental states from whole-brain activity patterns, allowing us to decode each person's 'location' on each dimension in mental state space at each moment. We measured two types of motion through this mental state space: individual exploration and dyadic divergence. Divergence was computed as the distance between the two speakers at each moment of time across the whole conversation, where increasing distance represents a higher dyadic exploration.

Both individual and dyadic exploration of mental state space reliably predicted changes in opinion and agreement. Individuals who explored a larger mental state space moved closer to their conversation partners' opinions, leading to more agreement relative to less exploratory participants. Dyads who diverged in mental state space showed greater agreement than dyads that converged. Instructions to compromise amplified divergence and ultimate agreement relative to instructions to persuade. Together, these results suggest that trying to find agreement may require more individual and dyadic exploration, something that happens naturally when people are motivated to compromise but not persuade.

52.3 - Coordinated Neural State Transitions during Joint Decision-Making

Shannon M. Burns¹, Emily B. Falk², & Diana I. Tamir³, Matthew D. Lieberman⁴

¹Pomona College, ²University of Pennsylvania, ³Princeton University, ⁴University of California Los Angeles

Theories of social interaction posit that in order to coordinate with other people effectively, separate minds must mutually adapt to each other and converge on overlapping mental representations. Through this, one can anticipate the other people's behavior, form joint goals, and operate as cohesive social units.

However, the mechanistic nature of "mutual adaptation" at the neural level is still in question. In particular, some work finds synchronous neural activity in social cognition and/or attention areas as characterizing social interaction, while other research finds negative correlations between whole-brain pattern similarity and successful social outcomes like enjoyment and understanding.

In this work, we attempt to reconcile these findings by investigating two hypotheses. First, does the timing of neural state switches correlate between brains during social interaction, even if the neural states themselves don't align? This would indicate that divergent neural patterns of interacting brains are still coordinated and complementary. Second, does synchronized activity in the mentalizing network relate to more coherent neural state switches? This would provide evidence of a mutual monitoring system that enables broader mental coherence at the dyad level.

To answer these questions, we analyze data from 107 fNIRS dyads and 60 fMRI dyads who all participated in naturalistic joint decision-making conversations during hyperscanning. Analyses are conducted with intra- and inter-subject pattern correlation to identify switch points in neural states within participants and synchrony of neural activity across participants. Results from this work will help clarify the specific mechanisms by which interacting brains mutually adapt and create successful social interaction.

52.4 - Dyadic brain state analysis: A novel approach for understanding cross-ideological communication

Ashley L. Binnquist¹, Stephanie Dolbier¹, Benjamin A. Tabak², Matthew D. Lieberman¹

¹University of California Los Angeles, ²Southern Methodist University

Ideological conflict has fueled polarization in recent decades along with growing partisan antipathy, political violence, and dehumanization. A strong democracy depends on citizens' ability to debate, disagree, and effectively communicate ideas, yet many avoid cross-ideological communications (CIC) altogether. When people do engage in CIC, it can be difficult to determine whether the interaction was productive based on self-report and observation alone. Hyperscanning, the collection of neural data from multiple people as they interact, provides a powerful tool to better understand these complex social interactions. Neural synchrony has been shown to be an important indicator of friendship, cooperation, and shared reality (Lieberman, 2022). However, assessing the neural data from real-time CIC may benefit from a less restricted model of the individual and shared neural states that represent interpersonal conflict communication, negotiation, and resolution. This talk will present a novel method to analyze hyperscanned neural data with a K-means machine learning model, adapted from Cornblath et al. (2020), to determine the most common brain states utilized during face-to-face communication across a sample and within an individual. Participants from two cities, Los Angeles and Dallas, had two conversations with each other over Zoom – one neutral conversation and one oppositional conversation on an ideological topic for which they disagreed. Neural activity was simultaneously collected during both conversations using functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS). Self-reported forecasts and experiences of the conversations were collected along with video recordings of the interaction. Individual and dyadic time-dependent brain states were analyzed along with self-report, facial recognition, and coder-rated measures.

Findings from time-dependent analysis of dyadic brain states will also be compared with other current dyadic analysis methods, such as neural synchrony and wavelet coherence, to highlight their relative contributions to understanding the neural bases of conversations. Current findings emphasize the potential for brain state analysis to provide a potentially suitable method of analysis of real-time interpersonal communication, such as CIC, that may help account for the complexity of face-to-face communication.

Friday, April 12, 2024 09:00-10:30

Symposium 3 - Neuroscience of Narration

Mareike Bacha-Trams¹, Yaara Yeshurun², Iiro Jääskeläinen³, Sam Nastase⁴

¹University of Duisburg-Essen, ²Tel Aviv University, ³Aalto University, ⁴Princeton University

The importance of narratives in our society is highlighted by biologist Stephen J. Gould's adage that humans are "the primates who tell stories". Narratives create a sense of community and bind individuals into functional social groups. However, the modern digital sphere provides a new arena for narratives and the characteristics of digital and social media affect how narratives are created and how they synchronize or polarize different individuals.

Although narratives have existed for so long, the neuroscientific mechanisms of their processing have not yet been fully explored. Recent developments in the field of social neuroscience as e.g., advancements in data analysis algorithms for functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) have enabled investigation of socially complex interactions such as narratives and their underlying neural correlates. With investigating narrative elements in ecologically valid stimuli, such as movies, audiobooks, news articles, or conversations, ambiguous and convergent features could be studied that may be overlooked in isolated test settings.

This symposium, focusing on the neuroscience of narratives, will show how contextual background shapes the perception and interpretation of a narrative. The symposium will survey different aspects of the social cultural and affective role of narratives in our everyday social lives. The first talk focuses on neural synchronization between followers of different religions and political orientations when watching political videos (Yeshurun). The second talk investigates factors of credibility in news articles as a form of narratives (Bacha-Trams). The third talk explores speaker-listener relationships in context-rich conversations (Nastase) and the fourth talk investigates the impact of the thinking style and cultural background when perceiving narratives (Jääskeläinen). Taken together, the symposium showcases how neuroimaging can provide promising insights into the neurocognitive mechanisms supporting socio-cultural features of narrative processing, including news and political broadcasting (talk 1 and 2), social feedback (talk 2 and 3), cultural understanding (talk 1 and 4), and speaker-listener coupling (talk 3 and 4). The symposium offers unique perspectives from two women and two men speakers from four different countries (Finland, Germany, Israel, USA).

S3.1 - Neural synchronization in a polarized world

Yaara Yeshurun¹

¹Tel Aviv University

People frequently interpret the same information differently, based on their prior beliefs and views. In this talk, I will describe two neuroimaging projects done in our lab testing how prior beliefs and views shape the neural response to real-life events. In the first project right- and left-wing participants were scanned while watching political videos before and after the elections in Israel. Due to the unstable political situation during those times, the scans were two and a half years apart. In the second project, religious, secular, and Ex-religious participants were scanned while watching videos containing content that generates controversy among those groups. Results of both projects suggest group-dependent differences in brain activation and synchronization in higher-order regions. Surprisingly, such differences were also revealed in early brain processing, such as in primary visual and auditory cortices. Moreover, preliminary neuroimaging results revealed that when participants changed their beliefs and views (following external events), there were differences in the brain response that depended on changes in participants' interpretation and emotional response to the video clips. These differences were most pronounced in the hippocampus, amygdala and caudate, suggesting that differences in individual's interpretation are reflected in regions involved in emotion, memory and reward. Taken together, our results suggest that polarization is not limited to higher-order processes, but rather already emerges in early brain processing.

S3.2 - The credibility of modern tales: News reports as an example for the use of narrative in a digitalized world

Mareike Bacha-Trams¹

¹University of Duisburg-Essen

BACKGROUND: Narratives are a very efficient way to convey knowledge and information. In difference to simply report facts, narratives embed events into a story, creating relations and making them socially relevant. Thus, it may not surprise that today's news is often presented in the form of a narrative. One main element of narration used in news is to increase the emotionality of the reported events in order to make the news more tangible. Further, the influence of other social group members is of relevance for evaluating the credibility, e.g., by receiving social feedback. Thus, in the here reported studies we were particularly

interested in how the emotionality as well as social group behavior such as feedback might affect the evaluation of news credibility.

METHOD: In this multidisciplinary approach with one functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study and one behavioral study we investigated specific factors of news evaluation. In the fMRI study, we aimed at examining the underlying neurocognitive mechanisms of news evaluation by using a three-factorial within-subject design in typically-developing human adults (N = 36). The participants evaluated news of three news topics (based on the emotions of fear, disgust and surprise), in two different writing styles (emotional and neutral) and in three contexts (a daily newspaper, a regional newspaper and a tabloid). They further received social feedback. In the behavioral study, participants (N= 64) were confronted with chat messages in groups with group members who were either all of the same opinion (cooperative) or on two different opinions (confrontative) regarding the credibility of read news.

RESULTS: Analyzing the fMRI data using general linear modeling, we found specific brain activity patterns for the evaluation of news credibility in lateral frontal, medial frontal, and lateral parietal cortices, many of them part of the Default Mode Network. Further, while differences in brain activity for distinct topics and sources were less pronounced, emotionally written news impacted news credibility strongly. A comparison of the groups in the behavioral study showed that the members in the cooperative groups were less likely to change their evaluation of news credibility after the chat than members of confrontative groups. However, the group atmosphere was rated better in cooperative groups.

CONCLUSIONS: Taken together, our findings thus indicate that affective and social neurocognitive aspects as particularly the perceived emotionality in news itself as well as in corresponding exchange with others impacts the evaluation of news credibility. Using characteristics of narration as the embedding in emotional and social contexts also in news not only showed to elicit brain activation associated with e.g., reflecting the own self, mentalizing, taking perspective or feeling empathy and reward but further that these features were crucial for deciding if news are credible or not.

S3.3 - Learning a shared linguistic space for transmitting our thoughts to others in natural conversations

Samuel A. Nastase¹

¹Princeton University

We use language to communicate our thoughts to others. Real-world communication, however, is often spontaneous, interactive, and fundamentally contextual—making it unamenable to experimental control. In this talk, I argue that we can position large language models emerging from the machine learning community as computational intermediaries for translating neural activity from one brain to another in natural conversations. These self-supervised models learn the rich, context-sensitive structure of language from real-world examples, allowing us to quantify contextual meaning in a way that was previously inaccessible. I show how we can use contextual embeddings from these models to capture the linguistic content of brain-to-brain coupling in two conversation datasets: (1) unconstrained, face-to-face conversations in dyadic pairs of ECoG patients, and (2) interactive, dyadic conversations acquired using fMRI hyperscanning. Using ECoG, we show that linguistic content emerges in the speaker's brain prior to word articulation, then reemerges in the listener's brain shortly after word articulation—word by word in spontaneous conversations. Using the spatial coverage fMRI, we uncover brain-to-brain linguistic coupling that extends beyond the classical language network into default-mode and theory-of-mind areas. These findings suggest that large language models key into the same context-sensitive linguistic space that human speakers use to transmit their thoughts to others.

S3.4 - Cultural background and analytical vs. holistic cognitive styles shape shared understanding of narrative information

Iiro P. Jääskeläinen¹

¹Aalto University School of Science

Previous behavioral studies have suggested that shared understanding of narratives can be shaped by the cultural background of experimental subjects. Here, I present evidence from recent neuroimaging studies disclosing how the cultural background of subjects can shape how the brain processes narratives. In the first study, we presented a 71-minute audiobook to 48 Finnish subjects with Finnish vs. Russian family background. We used a behavioral wordlisting task and latent semantic analysis to probe similarities/differences in the meanings elicited by the audiobook: the subject groups diverged both in several parts of the story that had culture-specific elements but also in some parts with neutral descriptions. Inter-subject correlation (ISC) of brain activity disclosed differences in temporal regions that process semantics of individual words and in precuneus that has been associated with processing of narrative-level information. Additionally, secondary visual cortical areas showed between-group differences, suggesting differential shared visual imagery during audiobook listening. Pooling the data across the groups suggested these and additional regions as supporting shared understanding of the audiobook. In the second study, we used an analytical-holistic cognitive styles scale widely employed in cross-cultural studies to probe how these cognitive styles shape how the brain processes a drama movie. We observed widespread divergence in brain activity between analytical and holistic thinkers, including in precuneus. Notably, the subjects were all of the same ethnicity, thus controlling for the potential other cultural differences between samples of analytical and holistic thinkers if they had been recruited from two different countries. Taken together, our results suggest that even subtle differences in cultural family background shape shared understanding

of narratives, and that this takes place in brain regions responsible for processing of words, narratives, and visual imagery. Our results also support the notion that analytical vs. holistic cognitive styles, often manifested in representatives of Western vs. Eastern cultures, respectively, can significantly shape how the brain processes a narrated movie stimulus.

Saturday, April 13, 2024 09:00-10:30

Symposium 4 - Neural, network, and neural network approaches for social relational representation

Eshin Jolly¹, Jae-Young Son², Miriam Schwyck³, Manasi Malik⁴

¹Dartmouth College, ²Brown University, ³Columbia University, ⁴Johns Hopkins University

In a memorable scene from the classic film *Mean Girls* (2004), the transfer student Cady is guided through the great blooming buzzing confusion of a high school cafeteria. Within moments, she is able to perceive the social relationships within and between cliques. Almost instantly, Cady identifies that the popular 'plastics' are the school's power brokers, and she quickly learns a mental map of the friendships, enmity, and shifting alliances within her network. By the end of the film, she is proficient in navigating social decisions with far-reaching consequences, like strategically gossiping to boost her own status. Although most people's social lives are a little less dramatic than Cady's, all of us face the same cognitive challenge of using relational information to perceive, infer, learn, represent, and navigate social relationships.

In this symposium, each presenter addresses distinct components of how the mind solves these cognitive problems: Manasi Malik uses graph neural networks to explain how humans use structured visual information to make judgements about social relations; Miriam Schwyck characterizes what makes social brokers so effective at learning others' relationships within a network; Jae-Young Son identifies abstraction and replay as key cognitive mechanisms for representing and navigating longer-range chains of social relationships; Eshin Jolly demonstrates that the brain represents other people in terms of their relationships and provides evidence that person memory relies on neural reinstatement of social interactions. Together, our abstracts provide multifaceted insights into the broader question of how we make sense of relational information about the complex, vast, and evolving webs of the social world.

S4.1 - Person memory is supported by the neural reinstatement of social interactions

Eshin Jolly¹, Sushmita Sadhukha¹, Maryam Iqbal¹, Luke J. Chang¹

¹Dartmouth College

BACKGROUND AND AIM: How does remembering other people comport with our understanding of episodic memory? One possibility based on prior work in social cognition is that we remember people as a function of their intrinsic attributes (e.g. personality traits) (Uleman & Kressel, 2013). Another possibility based on event-segmentation theory is that people are simply contained with the broader events that we use to segment our experiences (Zacks, 2020). More recent work has demonstrated that relationships between people drive how we represent and remember others (Jolly et al., 2023). We compared these possibilities using naturalistic neuroimaging to estimate a measure of neural reinstatement by having participants watch a rich character drama and later recall what they could about each character in an unconstrained manner.

METHODS: Participants (N=36) watched the first four episodes of the television show *Friday Night Lights*, and later performed a naturalistic character recall task in which they recounted aloud what they could remember about each main character for two minutes while undergoing fMRI. Average memory patterns were estimated for each recalled character separately for each participant in 268 parcellated regions of interest. Three estimates of neural reinstatement were computed in each region by comparing the spatial similarity of each memory pattern to brain activity during episode watching for: (a) general narrative events involving a character; (b) specific moments in time when a character could be seen or heard; (c) even more specific moments when a character having a social interaction. Reinstatement effects were compared within each participant using a multi-level model to identify what regions showed preferential reinstatement of social interactions when remembering each character. To link reinstatement activity to memory content, we further identified any regions in which the magnitude of neural reinstatement for specific social interactions predicted the probability of participants remembering that specific relationship when recalling a character.

RESULTS: Overall, several notable regions within both the social brain (dmPFC, pSTS, ATL) and episodic memory (PMC, hippocampus) networks showed preferential reinstatement for social interactions relative to general character information or events that involved a character. Within these identified regions, a single node within the right pSTS predicted the probability of participants recalling specific relationships as a function of reinstatement magnitude for observing those particular relationships.

CONCLUSIONS: This study provides neural evidence that social memory for individuals consists of the information we learn about how they interact with others. This provides a mechanism for why we represent and remember people through their relationships with others (Jolly et al., 2023) rather than intrinsic attributes like traits (Uleman & Kressel, 2013) or more general narrative events (Zacks, 2020). These findings also provide convergent evidence for recent work demonstrating that social interaction features can predict time-series activity in the pSTS when recalling general narrative information (Masson et al., 2022). This raises the possibility the pSTS in particular may play a role in memory beyond social perception (Pitcher & Ungerleider, 2021) by specifically reinstating social interaction information that we acquire.

S4.2 - Relational visual representations underlie human social interaction recognition: An investigation using Graph Neural Networks

Manasi Malik¹, Leyla Isik¹

¹Johns Hopkins University

Humans possess a remarkable ability to effortlessly recognize social interactions from visual input. Attempts to model this ability have typically relied on generative inverse planning models, which make predictions by inverting a generative model of agents' interactions based on their inferred goals, suggesting humans use a similar process of mental inference to recognize interactions. However, growing behavioral and neuroscience evidence suggests that recognizing social interactions is a visual process, separate from complex mental state inference. Yet despite their success in other domains, visual neural network models have been unable to reproduce human-like interaction recognition. We hypothesize that humans rely on relational visual information in particular, and develop a relational, graph neural network model, SocialGNN. We find that SocialGNN matches social interaction judgments at the level of human agreement on a dataset of animated shape videos, performs significantly better than a matched neural network model without graph structure, and is on par with generative inverse planning models. Unlike prior models, SocialGNN can predict human judgments in both animated and natural videos without explicit representations of the agents' mental states. These results suggest that humans can make complex social interaction judgments without an explicit model of the social and physical world, and that structured, relational visual representations are key to this behavior.

S4.3 - The role of one's own social network position in learning new networks: Brokerage is associated with better network learning

Miriam E. Schwyck¹, Meng Du², Carolyn Parkinson²

¹Columbia University, ²University of California, Los Angeles

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Navigating our complex social lives requires understanding where others sit in our social networks. Some individuals may be more attuned to the structure of their social world, and thus, better able to learn new social networks due to having accumulated accurate priors about social network structure in their own lives. Correspondingly, such individuals may acquire more advantageous positions in their own social networks. Here, we tested if brokers (i.e., people who connect otherwise disparate people in their own networks) were better at learning novel network structures.

METHODS AND RESULTS: In four studies, we systematically tested how participants' brokerage capacities within their realworld social networks was associated with learning and remembering new networks. We found that brokers were especially good at recalling new networks that were structured like typical realworld social networks, but not "unnaturally" structured ones, suggesting that brokers are attuned to the structure of real-world networks. Within these "naturally" structured networks, brokers were especially good at learning the ties that existed, rather than focusing on ties that were missing. They were also better at learning about other brokers' ties within these networks, compared to participants who had lower brokerage capacity. To test if this advantage was domain-specific, we framed the networks for some participants as flight networks among airports, rather than friendships among people. We found no differences in the association between brokerage and network learning between these two conditions, suggesting this advantage may be domain-general.

CONCLUSIONS: All humans must navigate social networks, both new networks and familiar ones. This work illuminates the mechanisms of network learning based on one's own experiences, establishing new links between one's own social network position and one's ability to learn new network structures.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: This work was supported by funding from the National Science Foundation (DGE-2034835).

S4.4 - Replay shapes abstract cognitive maps for efficient social navigation

Jae-Young Son¹, Marc-Lluís Vives², Apoorva Bhandari¹, Oriol FeldmanHall¹

¹Brown University, ²Leiden University

BACKGROUND: To make adaptive social decisions, people must anticipate how information flows through their social network. While this requires knowledge of how people are connected, networks are too large to have firsthand experience with all possible routes between individuals. How, then, are people able to accurately track information flow through social networks?

SANS Oral Presentations

Drawing inspiration from a long history of spatial navigation research, we test whether people learn abstract cognitive maps that enable the identification of efficient routes between remotely-connected individuals, and whether, during overnight rest (e.g., sleep), a replay-like mechanism reshapes these cognitive maps to aid social navigation through long chains of social relationships spanning distinct communities.

METHODS AND RESULTS: To test whether humans use cognitive maps to solve the challenge of social navigation, we created a task requiring subjects to navigate information flow through a friendship network. We had subjects take the navigation task immediately after learning about the network, then brought subjects back to the laboratory the next day after overnight rest to test whether navigation accuracy improved after sleep. Even immediately after learning, subjects achieved above-chance navigation accuracy for long-range navigation problems (e.g., friends-of-friends-of-friends-offriends). After overnight rest, subjects were more accurate at solving all navigation problems, with a particularly pronounced improvement for the longest-range problems spanning multiple communities. Using computational modeling, we found that subjects' behaviors are best explained by a model in which people learn network members' longer-range, multistep connections. Results reveal that this model provides a natural interface for a replay-like mechanism to stitch knowledge of pairwise relationships into longer sequences of multistep relations, enabling representation of more abstract cognitive maps after overnight rest.

CONCLUSION: To navigate complex webs of relationships, people must anticipate how information flows, which requires understanding how network members are connected. We find that people are proficient at solving social navigation problems requiring inference about how information spreads through a network, aided by representing it as an abstract cognitive map encoding not only direct, onestep friendships, but also integrating over indirect, multistep connections. These cognitive maps of social networks are refined during overnight rest using a replay-like mechanism that efficiently reuses experiences from prior learning to facilitate mental representation of abstract network structure, such as the existence of communities and the individuals that bridge them. Our results provide mechanistic insights into how people learn abstract cognitive maps of social networks through experience and replay, and suggest that abstraction is the lynchpin of how social navigation problems are solved.

Saturday, April 13, 2024 11:00-12:30

Symposium 5 - A.I. Approaches to Social & Affective Neuroscience

Mark Thornton¹, Ren Calabro², Grace Qiyuan³

¹Dartmouth College, ²University of Chicago, ³University of California, Los Angeles

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is playing an increasingly large role in both our day-to-day lives and in our research programs. The recent "AI Spring" has resulted in a number of tools that have revolutionized all areas of psychology and neuroscience. The talks in this symposium use a variety of AI tools, including Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Deep Neural Networks (DNN) to examine topics ranging from the linguistic patterns that characterize the political divide in the U.S., the identification of specific neural circuitry to social memory encoding, and the analysis of multimodal features of dyadic interaction. The session concludes with a talk from our invited speaker, Mark Thornton, on how Artificial Neural Networks present a transformative tool for analyzing and understanding social and affective cognition.

S5.1 - Deep Social Neuroscience

Mark Thornton¹

¹Dartmouth College

The past 15 years have witnessed a major shift in machine learning research: the deep learning revolution. The artificial neural networks (ANNs) that have emerged from this shift carry considerable promise for social and affective neuroscience research. In this talk, I will discuss how the field can capitalize on the advantages of ANNs - particularly their scalability and flexibility - while avoiding or mitigating their shortcomings. Using examples from my own and others' research, I will discuss two key applications of ANNs. First, I will discuss how researchers can leverage the scalability of ANNs to annotate, manipulate, and generate stimuli and participant behavior. Second, I will discuss how the flexibility of ANNs can make them excellent cognitive models for a wide variety of social and affective phenomena. Together, these applications of ANNs have the potential to catalyze increasingly naturalistic and computational research in the field.

S5.2 - Decoding Political Bias Using Brain Imaging and Deep Language Models

Ren Calabro¹, Ryleigh Nash¹, Kaushal Gumpula¹, Uladzislau Andreichuk¹, Su Karaca¹, Daniel Grzenda¹, Yuan Chang Leong¹

¹University of Chicago

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: People with different political leanings often interpret the same sentences or phrases in vastly different ways, which contributes to growing political division. For example, the phrase “defund the police” carries different connotations for conservatives and liberals. Our work aims to utilize brain imaging and deep language models to quantify and predict differences in how conservatives and liberals interpret polarizing political content.

METHODS: We fine-tuned Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) models separately on 1200 conservative- and liberal-leaning immigration-related news articles (Fig. 1). This resulted in two language models, conBERT and libBERT, that provide a proxy of how language representations differ in conservative and liberal text sources. Each model was fit to fMRI data of 38 partisans watching immigration-related political videos, and the proportion of variance explained was computed. We adopted a classification analysis to test the hypothesis that participants’ brain data would be better fit by the model matching their political leaning (Fig. 2A). A participant was classified as conservative if the fMRI time series was better fit by conBERT, and liberal if libBERT provided a better fit. Classification accuracy was computed at each voxel and adjusted for multiple comparisons using FWE-rate cluster size correction (cluster-forming $p=0.001$).

RESULTS: Cosine distance between model embeddings were higher for political news articles than neutral news articles ($p < 0.001$), indicating that the two models developed distinctly different interpretations of politically charged content. The left anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and the left anterior insula (AI), key regions of the brain’s salience network, were better fit by the BERT model aligned with the participants’ political ideology (FWE $p<0.05$; Fig. 2B). Classification accuracy was 81.6% in the left ACC and 89.5% in the left AI. These results suggest that regions in the brain involved in determining what information to prioritize at a given moment are selectively attuned to one’s political beliefs when viewing naturalistic political content.

CONCLUSION: Our findings indicate that distinct patterns of brain activity when conservatives and liberals viewed political videos are captured by deep language models aligned with participants’ political beliefs. These results suggest that divergent brain activity between the two groups reflect divergent semantic representations of the same content. They also suggest that fine-tuning deep language models to specific ideological contexts offer a novel approach for modeling partisans’ intrinsic beliefs and biases. Using these models to study how political beliefs modulate neural representations may help us better understand the psychological roots of political differences and inform interventions aimed at bridging partisan divides.

S5.3 - How do brains and body language align during conversations? An fNIRS hyperscanning investigation with deep neural network (DNN) analyses of multimodal dynamics

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Conversations between people represent complex non-linear combinations of nonverbal and neurocognitive responses, in addition to the words that are spoken. New tools are needed to wrangle these multimodal components into coherent models of conversations. Although the psychological aspects of conversations have been examined (Kardas et al., 2022), these other conversational channels remained unexplored. Using functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS), a portable neuroimaging device, we investigate the neurobiological foundations of social connections initiated by conversations among stranger dyads. By coupling neural activations with audiovisual recordings of participants (N=70 dyads), we aim to explore the multimodal synchrony across neural and behavioral dimensions during dyadic conversations. Rather than running discrete analyses of neural and nonverbal data, time series data from each are being entered as features into a multimodal deep neural network (DNN) – including channel-based fNIRS signals typically used in synchrony analyses and OpenFace data that quantifies facial expressions over time with artificial intelligence algorithms. In our pipeline, time-series data is segmented into 5-second chunks, reduced to 32 dimensions using an Autoencoder DNN, and then examined for the degree to which dyads exhibit synchronous movement, occupy nearby locations, and cover similar territory in a 3-dimensional representation of their conversation. Results show that real dyads score differently on these variables than permuted dyads. For example, remoteness between individuals of a dyad in this space (measured as Euclidean distance) is significantly smaller (closer together) than across dyads ($B = -0.95$, $t = -6.2$, $p < .0001$ in 10,000 comparisons). Additionally, dyadic synchrony, defined by the covariation of position across 3 dimensions using Pearson’s correlation r , is significantly greater between individuals of dyad compared to baseline ($t = 8.6$, $p < .00001$). Results support the presence of brain-to-brain synchrony. Moreover, this neural synchrony may be integrated quantitatively with other behaviors in a single machine-learning model. These variables will be compared across conversational depths (i.e., shallow/deep), gender compositions (i.e., male-male/female-female/male-female), and racial backgrounds (i.e., same/different), and related to self-reported social connections formed. A goal of this work is to make a meaningful contribution to the broader literature on multimodal synergy and to elucidate the complex interplay between various channels involved in social communication and connection.

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Poster presenters will be at their poster booth during their assigned poster time but the posters are available to review throughout day of presentation.

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Poster Session 1

Thursday, April 11 | 15:45 – 17:00

P1-A-1 Physiological correlates of self-protective bias in response to negative social feedback using a wearable device

Jinhee Kim¹, Gahyun Lim¹, Hackjin Kim¹
¹Korea University

P1-A-2 Exogenous emotional cues influence the hedonic experience of reward

Samantha Reisman¹, Joseph Heffner², Oriol Feldmanhall¹
¹Brown University, ²Yale University

P1-A-3 Loneliness and resting parasympathetic activity interact to differentially influence approach behaviors for social and non-social information

Mary Mousa¹, Anita Restrepo², Emily Silver², Alexander Henoch¹, Kelly Faig³, Karen Smith¹
¹Rutgers University - Newark, ²University of Chicago, ³Hamilton College

P1-A-4 Mind Games: Impact of Affect and Stress on Competitive Social Decision-Making

Fnu Avisha¹, Arjun Ramakrishnan², Scott Rennie³, Yaoguang Jiang³, Michael Platt³
¹University of Southern California, ²Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, ³University of Pennsylvania

P1-A-5 Structural variations in the midcingulo-insula network predict individual differences in social preferences and social network position in adolescence

Junho Bang¹, Kiho Sung², Yoosik Youm², Sunhae Sul¹
¹Pusan National University, ²Yonsei University

P1-A-6 State Anxiety is Associated with the Prospective Estimation of Self-Control Costs

Sophia Vranos¹, Candace Raio¹, Kleio Jiang¹, Nancy Jiyan Mao^{1,2}
¹New York University, ²NYU Langone Health

P1-A-7 Cerebellar social reinforcement learning in adolescents

Haroon Popal¹, Hua Xie², Victoire Alleluia Shenge¹, Caroline Charpentier¹, Elizabeth Redcay¹, Rebecca Jones³
¹University of Maryland, College Park, ²Children's National Hospital, ³Weill Cornell Medicine

P1-A-8 The Role of the Socioeconomic Status of Clinicians' Neighborhood in Pain Assessment and Treatment Decisions: Psychological and Brain Mechanisms

Theoni Varoudaki¹, Nikta Khalilkhani¹, Morgan Gianola², Elizabeth Losin¹
¹Pennsylvania State University, ²University of Miami

P1-A-9 Neural circuits supporting willingness to pay for social experiences

Jordan Dejoie¹, Melanie Ruiz¹, Peter Sokol-Hessner², David Smith³, Dominic Fareri¹
¹Adelphi University, ²University of Denver, ³Temple University

P1-A-10 Midfrontal Theta as an Index of Conflict Strength in Approach-Approach vs. Avoidance-Avoidance Conflicts

Ariel Levy¹, Maya Enisman¹, Anat Perry¹, Tali Kleiman¹
¹Hebrew University of Jerusalem

P1-A-11 Representations of monetary and social feedback across social and non-social contexts

Melanie Kos¹, William Mitchell¹, James Wyngaarden¹, Dominic Fareri², Johanna Jarcho¹, David Smith¹, Chelsea Helion¹
¹Temple University, ²Adelphi University

P1-A-12 The influence of outcome predictability on social decisions when facing threatening individuals in virtual reality

Rocco Mennella¹, Matteo Sequestro², Julie Grèzes³
¹Université Paris Nanterre, ²Paris Sciences & Lettres University, ³Lab of Cognitive and Computational Neurosciences (LNC2), INSERM U960

P1-A-13 Understanding political outgroup harm through a computational and neuroscientific approach

Celia Guillard¹, Amy Krosch¹, Hongbo Yu²
¹Cornell University, ²University of California, Santa Barbara

P1-B-14 The Conceptual, Neural, and Cultural Bases of Social Relationship Knowledge

Yin Wang¹, Xi Cheng¹, Haroon Popal², Huanqing Wang³, Mingzhe Zhang¹, Mark Thornton⁴, Ingrid Olson⁵
¹Beijing Normal University, ²University of Maryland, College Park, ³Ohio State University, ⁴Dartmouth College, ⁵Temple University

P1-B-15 The neural correlates of ambiguous social feedback in Black Americans

Maurryce Starks¹, Gabriella Alvarez², Wendy Berry Mendes³, Adrianna Jenkins⁴, Ming Hsu⁵, Keely Muscatell¹
¹University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, ²University of Pittsburgh, ³Yale University, ⁴University of Pennsylvania, ⁵University of California, Berkeley

P1-B-16 The Social Neuroscience of Being Tolerated

Kyle Nash¹, Daniel Mazidi¹, Paige Faulkner¹, David Simpson¹, Valery Kalinin¹
¹University of Alberta

P1-B-17 Computational and neural mechanisms of decision-making causing same-race vs. other-race civilian casualties during intergroup conflicts

Juncheng Lu¹, Xiaochun Han¹
¹Beijing Normal University

P1-C-18 Memory for Negative and Positive Emotional Video Clips

Steven Carton¹, Brenda Barasa¹, Yiou He¹, Patrick Davidson¹
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P1-C-19 Fast auditory and pupillary responses to high temporally modulated sounds suggest the existence of a human magnocellular auditory pathway for threat detection

Martina Trisia Cinca-Tomás¹, Emmanouela Kosteletou Kassotaki¹, Jordi Costa-Faidella¹, Nadia Paraskevoudi¹, Carles Escera¹, Judith Domínguez-Borrás¹
¹University of Barcelona

P1-C-20 Trait anxiety exacerbates the impact of face masks on valence judgements for emotionally ambiguous surprised faces

Chaebin Yoo¹, Justin Minue Kim¹
¹Sungkyunkwan University

P1-C-21 The Effect of Transcranial Direct Current and Magnetic Stimulation on Fear Extinction and Return of Fear: A meta-analysis and Systematic Review

Grace L.T. Lei¹, Cora S.W. Lai¹, Tatia M.C. Lee¹, Charlene L.M. Lam¹
¹University of Hong Kong

P1-C-22 Using a novel web app to examine dynamic emotional states and their relation to depression and trauma symptoms

Mason Mcclay¹, Jiayang Li¹, Chrissy Sandman¹, Matthew Sachs², David Clewett¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²University of Southern California

P1-C-23 Emotional Episodic Retrieval is Associated with a Hemispheric Asymmetry Reduction in Older Adults

Sandry Garcia Genao¹, Jaclyn H. Ford¹, Elizabeth Kensinger¹
¹Boston College

P1-C-24 Neural signatures of individual differences in the impact of interoceptive signals on preference decisions

Yuri Kim¹, Jinhee Kim¹, Hackjin Kim¹
¹Korea University

P1-C-25 A bitter game to swallow: An examination of moral and gustatory disgust responses

Diane Rohrer¹, Weiran Jiang¹, Donald Katz¹, Raymond Knight¹, Jennifer Gutsell¹
¹Brandeis University

P1-C-26 Shallow neural networks for auditory collision detection predict subjective affect

Monica Thieu¹, Philip Kragel¹
¹Emory University

P1-D-27 - Examining the role of cultural values in emotion regulation

Pauline Goodson¹, Bryan Denny¹
¹Rice University

P1-D-28 Neural patterns following frustrative nonreward in adolescents with varying sexual abuse exposure

Yifan Yuan¹, Erin Peterson¹, Olivia Cutshaw², Sabrena Tuy¹, Alyssa Parker², Elizabeth Reed¹, Jillian Wiggins¹
¹San Diego State University, ²University of Maryland, College Park

P1-D-29 Disentangling patterns of amygdala-prefrontal connectivity involved in negative emotion, pain, and cognitive control

Wonyoung Kim¹, Philip Kragel¹
¹Emory University

P1-D-30 Associations between parental psychopathology and functional emotion regulation brain networks in children

Valerie Karl¹, Dani Beck¹, Carmen Morawetz², Thea Wiker^{1,3}, Eira Aksnes¹, Lia Ferschmann¹, Niamh Macsweeney¹, Irene Voldsbekk¹, Ole Andreassen^{1,4}, Lars T. Westlye^{1,5}, Dylan Gee⁶, Haakon Engen¹, Christian Tamnes¹
¹University of Oslo, ²University of Innsbruck, ³Diakonhjemmet Hospital, ⁴NORMENT, Division of Mental Health and Addiction, Oslo University Hospital, ⁵Oslo University Hospital, ⁶Yale University

P1-D-31 Emotion Regulation Strategies Moderate Age-Related Differences in Corticostriatal Connectivity During Experiences of Shared Reward

Yi Yang¹, Melanie Kos¹, Abraham Dachs¹, Cooper Sharp¹, James Wyngaarden¹, Daniel Sazhin¹, Tia Tropea¹, Ishika Kohli¹, Ashley Hawk¹, Tania Giovannetti¹, Dominic Fareri², David Smith¹
¹Temple University, ²Adelphi University

P1-D-32 The Impact of Virtual Reality Go/No-go Training Combined with Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation on Food Craving

Hyeong Ha Kim¹, Ki Heon Lee¹, Sang Hee Kim¹
¹Korea University

P1-D-33 Separating Phases of Cognitive Reappraisal: Generation and Implementation in Multiple Samples and the Brain

Kateri Mcrae¹, Christian Waugh², Ritz Liu², Matthew Southward³
¹University of Denver, ²Wake Forest University, ³University of Kentucky

P1-E-34 Jumping to Attributions and internalizing symptoms

Isabel Lau¹, Michael Moutoussis², Christina Carlisi², Jessica Norman², Melanie Stothard²
¹University of Cambridge, ²University College London

P1-E-35 Sex-Specific Neural Correlates of Social Interaction in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Sarah Banker¹, Matthew Schafer², Hannah Hao¹, Sarah Barkley³, Jady N Trayvick¹, Arabella Peters¹, Abigaël Thinakaran¹, Ember Zhang¹, Alissa Chen¹, Xiaosi Gu¹, Daniela Schiller¹, Jennifer Foss-Feig¹
¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, ²Columbia University & New York State Psychiatric Institute, ³Stony Brook University

P1-F-36 The Effect of Task Type on State Empathy

Seth Winward¹, Roxane Itier¹
¹University of Waterloo

P1-F-37 Investigating the relationship between dopaminergic signaling, hyperthymic temperament, and loneliness

Hazel Chen¹, Elham Dabiri¹, Matteo Martino¹, Paola Magioncalda¹
¹Taipei Medical University

P1-F-38 Ideological brains: mapping individual variations in national ideology on variations in brain dynamics during a naturalistic viewing paradigm

Po-Yuan Hsiao¹, Feng-Chun Chou¹, Chih-Yuan Chang¹, Pin-Hao Chen¹
¹National Taiwan University

P1-F-39 An investigation of neural responses related to interpersonal space

Kristina Veranic¹, Louise Ewing¹, Andrew P. Bayliss¹, Thomas Sambrook¹, Mintao Zhao¹
¹University of East Anglia

P1-F-40 Changes in Parenting and Mating Motivation and Associated Brain Function Across the Transition to Fatherhood

James Rilling¹, Minwoo Lee², Carolyn Zhou¹, Anderson Holcomb¹, Agena Davenport-Nicholson¹, Michael Treadway¹
¹Emory University, ²Cornell University

P1-F-41 Examining Links between Neural Sensitivity to Social Feedback, Social Experiences, and Loneliness in Adolescents

Victoire Alleluia Shenge^{1,2}, Junaid Merchant¹, Hua Xie³, Paige Munshell¹, Heather Yarger², Elizabeth Redcay^{1,2}
¹University of Maryland, ²University of Maryland, College Park, ³Children's National Medical Center

P1-F-42 Close Minds Overcome the Self through Empathy

Shanshan Ma¹, Erin L. Maresh², Andrea Coppola¹, Katherine E. Richard¹, Leonie Koban^{3,4}, David A. Sbarra¹, Jessica Andrews-Hanna¹
¹University of Arizona, ²Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, ³Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), ⁴Claude Bernard University Lyon

P1-F-43 Men with make up, Woman without children: Validation study of gender norm transgressions

Moïra Rault-Bélisle¹, Océane B. Barrette¹, Magalie Charron¹, Sébastien Héту¹
¹Montreal University

P1-F-44 Understanding the experiential self: Modeling self-concept coherence through beliefs about life experiences

Jennifer Mosley¹, Brent Hughes¹
¹University of California, Riverside

P1-F-45 Conversation Similarity Predicts Social Relational Inference

Helen Schmidt¹, Sophia Tran¹, John Medaglia², Virginia Ulichney¹, Chelsea Helion¹
¹Temple University, ²Drexel University

P1-F-46 Mentalizing from self and friend perspectives: A naturalistic method for assessing neural similarity in mentalizing regions and relations with shared emotion and social anxiety

Alicia Vallorani¹, Kathryn McNaughton¹, Marisa Lytle², Michael Hallquist³, Elizabeth Redcay¹, Koraly Pérez-Edgar²
¹University of Maryland, College Park, ²Pennsylvania State University, ³University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

P1-F-47 Sharing goals with human and non-human agents: a neurofunctional investigation

Margherita Adelaide Musco¹, Lucia Maria Sachelì¹, Eraldo Paulesu¹
¹University of Milano-Bicocca

P1-F-48 Reward learning promotes less flexible social choice than trait learning

Kira Harris¹, Andrew Luttrell², Peter Mende-Siedlecki³, Leor Hackel¹
¹University of Southern California, ²Ball State University, ³University of Delaware

P1-F-49 Neural dynamics and validation of a novel and natural assessment of theory of mind

Roberto French¹, Anne Krendl², Daniel Kennedy²
¹Indiana University, ²Indiana University, Bloomington

P1-F-50 Effects of Age on Cross-Cultural Differences in the Neural Correlates of Memory Retrieval

Isu Cho¹, Ioannis Valoumas², Krystal Leger², Ross Mair³, Joshua Goh⁴, Angela Gutchess²
¹Sungkyunkwan University & Brandeis University, ²Brandeis University, ³Harvard University & Massachusetts General Hospital, ⁴National Taiwan University

P1-F-51 Theta-burst stimulation of the posterior superior temporal sulcus and intersubject synchrony during naturalistic viewing

James Thompson¹, Peter Kakalec¹, Rebecca Roy¹, Courtney Marsh¹, Kaitlin Rawlings¹
¹George Mason University

P1-F-52 Resting-state functional connectivity of salience and default mode networks and associations with empathic and callous-unemotional traits in pre-adolescence

Matthew Kersting¹, Kalina Michalska¹, Purnima Qamar²
¹University of California, Riverside, ²National Institute of Mental Health

P1-F-53 Identifying A Neural Signature That Predicts Self-Focus

Danika Geisler¹, Meghan Meyer¹
¹Columbia University

P1-F-54 Learning to trust: The role of uncertainty and experience for younger and older adults

Marilyn Horta¹, Alayna Shoenfelt¹, Nichole Lighthall², Natalie Ebner¹
¹University of Florida, ²University of Central Florida

P1-F-55 Grandchildren are distinctly represented in the caregiving network in the grandmaternal brain

Minwoo Lee¹, Amber Gonzalez², James Rilling²

¹Cornell University, ²Emory University

P1-F-56 Examining links between social media use, resting state functional connectivity, and ADHD traits in young adults

Nicole Hayes¹, Emma Moughan¹, Richard Lopez¹,

Benjamin Nephew¹, Jean King¹

¹Worcester Polytechnic Institute

P1-F-57 Brain Networks as Individual-Level Predictors of Changes in Loneliness

Jeesung Ahn¹, Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo¹, Zachary Boyd²,

David Lydon-Staley¹, Peter Mucha³, Kevin Ochsner⁴,

Danielle Bassett¹, Emily Falk¹

¹University of Pennsylvania, ²Brigham Young University,

³Dartmouth College, ⁴Columbia University

P1-F-58 Accurate Perceptions of Leadership in Group Conversations

Landry Bulls¹, Mark Thornton¹

¹Dartmouth College

P1-F-59 Investigating conspecificity and relevance effects on voice identity discrimination in dog and human brains using fast periodic auditory stimulation

Dorottya Szilvia Rácz¹, Boglárka Morvai¹, Attila Andics¹

¹Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE)

P1-F-60 Perceiver popularity inversely influences spontaneous neural encoding accuracy of familiar others

Joao Guassi Moreira¹, Kiho Sung², Yoosik Youm²,

Yixuan Lisa Shen¹, Sunhae Sul³, Carolyn Parkinson¹

¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²Yonsei University,

³Pusan National University

P1-F-61 Multivoxel Pattern Similarity of Vicarious Neural Pain Responses After Meditation Training

Marla Dressel¹, Naomi Nero¹, Paige Freeburg¹, Shawn Rhoads²,

Abigail Marsh¹

¹Georgetown University, ²Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

P1-F-62 Neural signatures of emotional inference and experience align during social consensus

Marianne Reddan^{1,2}, Desmond Ong³, Tor Wager⁴, Sonny Mattek⁵,

Isabella Kahhale⁶, Jamil Zaki⁷

¹Albert Einstein College of Medicine, ²Stanford University,

³University of Texas at Austin, ⁴Dartmouth College, ⁵University of

Oregon, ⁶University of Pittsburgh, ⁷Jamil Zaki

P1-F-63 Neural representations of map- and graph-based knowledge structures for two distinct types of social information during naturalistic social interaction

Dasom Kwon¹, Eshin Jolly², Luke Chang², Won Mok Shim¹

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P1-F-64 Influence of socioeconomic status and negative life events on the functional brain maturation and social cognitive functioning in children and adolescents

Brianna Hughes¹, Andrea Soddu², Bobby Stojanoski¹

¹Ontario Tech University, ²Western University

P1-G-65 How similar are we? a reinforcement learning process of shared similarities and identification with new social groups

Samuel Mélineau¹, Sébastien Héту^{1,2}, Julie Caouette³,

Jean-Marc Lina⁴, Éric Lacourse^{1,2}, Roxane De La Sablonnière^{1,2}

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College, ⁴École de technologie supérieure

P1-H-66 The impact of emotion prediction errors on episodic memory

Rohini Kumar¹, Mason Mcclay², David Clewett², Alexandra Cohen¹

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P1-H-67 Neuro-computational mechanism of reliability-based arbitration between observational and experiential learning

Qianying Wu¹, Caroline Charpentier², John O'Doherty¹

¹California Institute of Technology, ²University of Maryland,

College Park

P1-I-68 The influence of parenting on adolescent socio-emotional processing and brain development

Samantha Brindley¹, Jessica Connelly¹, James Morris¹

¹University of Virginia

P1-I-69 Subjective socioeconomic status predicts scan-associated anxiety in preadolescent Latina youth: Implications for neurodevelopmental research

Johannah Moynihan¹, Jordan Mullins¹, Kalina Michalska¹

¹University of California, Riverside

P1-J-70 Higher and lower order emotion feature perception mapping across development

M. Catalina Camacho¹, Morgan Fogarty¹, Rebecca Schwarzlose¹,

Victoria Cadena¹, Elina Deshpande¹, Ari Djemal Rukin¹,

Joseph Culver¹, Chad Sylvester²

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P1-J-71 Emotion Perception in Face-to-Face Interaction: A Multi-Modal Approach Using EEG and Machine Learning Techniques

Tong Lin¹, Jennifer Gutsell¹

¹Brandeis University

P1-J-72 Dilation in pupil size tracks shame and devaluation: Physiological evidence supporting the Information Threat Theory of Shame

Sébastien Héту¹, Mina Guérin², Antoine Aouad^{2,3}, Alexie Leroux²,

Daniel Sznycer⁴

¹Montreal University, ²Université de Montréal, ³University of

Montreal, ⁴Oklahoma State University

P1-J-73 Effects of listener's feedback on emotional information processing during verbal communication: an EEG study

Zih-Rong Chen¹, Ruei-Jyun Hung¹, Hung-Chun Yeh¹, Po-Yu Wang¹, Yong-Sheng Chen¹, Li-Fen Chen¹
¹National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

P1-J-74 From Opposing Views to Aligned Impressions: Shared Experiences Matter

Feng-Chun Chou¹, Yen-Si Kuo¹, Yu-Chieh Chen¹, Chih-Yuan Chang¹, Pin-Hao Chen¹
¹National Taiwan University

P1-J-75 Deciphering the role of emotion recognition in empathy: distinguishing genuine from pretended facial expressions in pain and disgust

Yili Zhao¹, Lei Zhang², Markus Rütgen², Ronald Sladky², Claus Lamm²
¹National Institutes of Health, ²University of Vienna

P1-K-76 Dynamic functional connectivity in attention-based neural networks predicts affect ratings above and beyond static functional connectivity

Ruofan Ma¹, Taylor West¹, Arianna Cascone¹, Joseph Leshin², Natalie Frye¹, Barbara Fredrickson¹, Jessica Cohen¹, Kristen Lindquist^{1,3}
¹University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, ²Northeastern University, ³University of North Carolina

P1-K-77 Time spent in conversation over meals predicts default network function: Evidence from a passive mobile-sensing and fMRI study

Dhaval Bhatt¹, Jeremy Huckins², Andrew Campbell², Meghan Meyer¹
¹Columbia University, ²Dartmouth College

P1-K-78 Neural synchrony predicts future popularity in an emerging community of adolescent girls

Yixuan Lisa Shen¹, Kiho Sung², João F. Guassi Moreira¹, Sunhae Sul³, Yoosik Youm², Carolyn Parkinson¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²Yonsei University, ³Pusan National University

P1-L-79 Investigating prosocial behavior towards robots using a neural index of cognitive control

Rebecca Roy¹, Daniel Roberts², Helen Smith¹, Paul Beatty¹, Abdulaziz Abubshait³, Eva Wiese⁴, Craig McDonald¹
¹George Mason University, ²Pennsylvania State University, ³Italian Institute of Technology, ⁴Technical University of Berlin

P1-L-80 Does hedonic happiness promote utilitarianism in moral dilemmas? A neurocomputational investigation on the relationship between happiness and moral decision-making

Yuri Kwon¹, Junho Bang², Incheol Choi³, Sunhae Sul²
¹Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, ²Pusan National University, ³Seoul National University

P1-N-81 Stereotype-Based Stressors in Group Contexts: The Role of Stress Contagion and Collective Memory

Alexa Chen¹, Samantha Gnull-Mckinney¹, Chad Forbes¹
¹Florida Atlantic University

P1-N-82 Heterogeneity in stress hormones, age and gender contribute to variation in the acquisition of conditioned fear

Nancy Jiyun Mao^{1,2}, Candace Raio²
¹NYU Langone Health, ²New York University

P1-O-83 Learning to communicate a shared wavelength facilitates social connection

Wasita Mahaphanit¹, Robert Hawkins², Jonathan Phillips¹, Luke Chang¹
¹Dartmouth College, ²University of Wisconsin – Madison

P1-O-84 Learning abstract concepts in children: the role of social interaction

Gal Rozic¹, Gabriella Vigliocco¹, Antonia Hamilton¹, Sara De Felice^{2,3}
¹University College London, ²Department of Psychology, Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK., ³Cambridge University

P1-O-85 Interpersonal Alignment of Neural Responses Is Linked to the Effectiveness of Public Service Announcements

Lourdes Esparza¹, Yixuan Lisa Shen¹, Carolyn Parkinson¹, Elisa Baek²
¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²University of Southern California

P1-P-86 Do I know you? Brain responses to familiar and AI-generated faces

Margaret Johnson¹, Cailee Nelson¹, Caitlin Hudac¹
¹University of South Carolina

P1-C-87 The role of reward functioning in imposter phenomenon

Talia R. S. Naiman¹, Melanie Ruiz¹, David Smith², Dominic Fareri¹
¹Adelphi University, ²Temple University

P1-C-88 Disentangling the affective impact of stimulus proximity and motion using immersive virtual reality

Tara Srirangarajan¹, Yan Yan¹, Jeremy Bailenson¹, Brian Knutson¹
¹Stanford University

Poster Session 2

Friday, April 12 | 16:45 – 18:00

P2-A-1 Predicting personality from representations of uncertainty in the brain

Troy Houser¹, Elliot Berkman¹, Dagmar Zeithamova¹
¹University of Oregon

P2-A-2 Violence decoded: Predicting Moral and Instrumental Violence through fNIRS

Remie Paguio¹, Alessia Iancarelli¹, Maddie Gong¹, Teja Zeribi¹, Ajay Satpute¹
¹Northeastern University

P2-A-3 Emotion Prediction Errors in Social Decisions Across the Lifespan

Colleen Frank¹, Kendra Seaman¹
¹University of Texas at Dallas

P2-A-4 Neural correlates of decision-making in the context of contradictory information from peers and professionals

Christin Scholz¹, Hang-Yee Chan²
¹University of Amsterdam, ²King's College London

P2-A-5 Do digital media habits impact the ability to distinguish between human and AI materials?

Steven Martinez¹, Alex Barone¹, Jason Chein¹
¹Temple University

P2-A-6 Neural Mechanisms of Positive Social Sharing

Emily Brudner¹, Casey Nicastrì¹, Alec Karousatos¹, Mary Mousa¹, Mauricio Delgado¹
¹Rutgers University - Newark

P2-A-7 Promoting Healthy and Eco-Friendly Food Choices: Mechanisms Underlying the Impact of Color-Coded Food Labels and Attentional Instructions

Yijun Xu¹, Rémi Janet¹, Ruien Wang¹, Lisa Bas¹, Anita Tusche¹
¹Queen's University

P2-A-8 Learning to leave: Computational modeling of individual differences in persistence and termination of social partnerships

Yachen Li¹, Cendri Hutcherson¹
¹University of Toronto

P2-A-9 Neural signature approaches to predict behavior change: Evidence from two interventions to reduce alcohol consumption and promote healthy eating

Danielle Cosme¹, Chelsea Helion², Elliot Berkman³, Emily Falk¹
¹University of Pennsylvania, ²Temple University, ³University of Oregon

P2-A-10 Adolescent neurodevelopment supports the emergence of adaptive generalization during value-based decision-making

Catherine Insel¹, Natalie Biderman¹, Lauren Conner², Mariana Hernandez¹, Ugo Iroh³, Antonina Kilian⁴, Anoush Pogossian¹, Daphna Shohamy¹
¹Columbia University, ²Tulane University, ³Middlebury College, ⁴University of Michigan

P2-A-11 Neurocomputational mechanisms underlying the subjective cost of exercising self-control

Candace Raio¹, Lewis Leone^{1,2}, Anna Konova³, Paul Glimcher¹
¹New York University, ²University of Texas at Austin, ³Rutgers University

P3-A-86 Social Support and Risk for Financial Exploitation Modulate Age-Related Differences in Reward Processing

James Wyngaarden¹, Cooper Sharp¹, Abraham Dachs¹, Daniel Sazhin¹, Tia Tropea¹, Ishika Kohli¹, Tania Giovannetti¹, Dominic Fareri², Johanna Jarcho¹, David Smith¹
¹Temple University, ²Adelphi University

P2-B-12 Differential brain activity patterns during experiencing of collective and individual emotions

Iiro Jaaskelainen¹, Anna Peltola¹, Gloria Mendoza-Franco¹, Eran Halperin², Heini Saarimaki³, Mikko Salmela⁴, Mikke Tavast¹, Saana Vainio¹, Mikko Sams¹
¹Aalto University, ²Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ³Tampere University, ⁴University of Copenhagen

P2-B-13 Psychological and neurobiological mechanisms of gender differences in pain and pain treatment

Elizabeth Losin¹, Theoni Varoudaki¹, Nikta Khalilkhani¹, Morgan Gianola²
¹Pennsylvania State University, ²University of Miami

P2-C-14 Brain laterality and Pavlovian conditioning of thematic apperception

Elisabeth Meier¹, Monika Wulf², David Gebhardt², Oliver C. Schultheiss²
¹Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, ²University of Erlangen Nuremberg

P2-C-15 Unveiling Affective Experience during Naturalistic Viewing through Spontaneous Facial Dynamics

Yu-Chieh Chen¹, Feng-Chun Chou¹, Chih-Yu Maggie Jao¹, Chih-Yuan Chang¹, Yu-Wen Julie Liu¹, Tung-An Chiu¹, Pin-Hao Chen¹
¹National Taiwan University

P2-C-16 Within- and between-individual variability in neural representations of emotion during story-reading

Hong Ji Kim¹, Lada Kohoutová¹, Choong-Wan Woo¹
¹Sungkyunkwan University

P2-C-17 Improved performance of within- and between-person pain prediction using multi-echo fMRI combined with multi-echo ICA

Suhwan Gim¹, Eui-Jin Jung¹, Dong Hee Lee¹, Jae-Joong Lee¹, Choong-Wan Woo¹

¹Sungkyunkwan University

P2-C-18 Avoidance Motivation, Emotion Regulation, and Trauma-Related Psychopathology

Erick Fedorenko¹, Richard Contrada², Patrick Barnwell²

¹Brown University, ²Rutgers University

P2-C-19 The adaptive logic of envy: Evidence from two cultures

Antoine Auouad¹, Daniel Sznycer², Sébastien Héту¹

¹Université de Montréal, ²Oklahoma State University

P2-C-20 Daring Brains: Do Diminished P300 Amplitudes Explain Sensation Seekers' Positive Psychological Well-being?

Paige Faulkner¹, Kyle Nash¹

¹University of Alberta

P2-C-21 A Variational Autoencoder-Based Method to Investigate Degeneracy in the Neural Correlates of Psychological Concepts.

Kieran Mcveigh¹, Ashutosh Singh¹, Deniz Erdogmus¹,

Lisa Feldman Barrett¹, Ajay Satpute¹

¹Northeastern University

P2-C-22 Cultural variation in neural responses to social but not monetary reward outcomes

Elizabeth Blevins¹, Michael Ko², Bokyung Park³, Yang Qu⁴,

Brian Knutson¹, Jeanne Tsai¹

¹Stanford University, ²University of California, San Diego,

³University of Texas at Dallas, ⁴Northwestern University

P2-C-23 Inferring Appraisal Alignment from Dynamic Gaze Trajectories in Naturalistic Movie Viewing

Youn Ji (Grace) Choi¹, Luke Chang¹

¹Dartmouth College

P2-C-24 Exploring the Psychological and Neurobiological Impact of Animal Suffering on Humans

Byeol Kim Lux¹, Melanie Kos², David Ward¹, Tor Wager¹

¹Dartmouth College, ²Temple University

P2-C-25 Generalizable Neural Representations of Emotional Arousal Across Individuals and Situational Contexts

Jin Ke¹, Hayoung Song¹, Zihan Bai¹, Monica Rosenberg¹,

Yuan Chang Leong¹

¹University of Chicago

P2-C-26 Brain representational distinctiveness and fidelity supported long-term associative and affective memory for emotional stimuli

Jean Ye¹, Julia Pratt¹, Grace Larrabee¹, Sanghoon Kang¹,

Rajita Sinha¹, Dustin Scheinost¹, Elizabeth Goldfarb¹

¹Yale University

P2-C-27 Cognitive-Behavioral Predictors of Individual Variability of Functional Connectivity in Healthy Young Adults

Colin Hawco¹, Julia Gallucci¹, Justin Ng², Maria Secara², Ju-Chi Yu¹

¹Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ²University of Toronto

P2-C-28 Hippocampal activity during emotional anticipation moderates the future reinstatement of distributed cortical activity states

William Villano¹, Brittany Jaso^{2,3}, Travis Reneau⁴,

Christopher Baldassano⁵, Aaron Heller¹

¹University of Miami, ²Boston University, ³Reliant Medical Group,

⁴Washington University in St. Louis, ⁵Columbia University

P2-C-39 Anxiety and early stimulus processing: an ERP study analyzed with mass univariate statistics

Zelin Chen¹, Roxane Itier¹

¹University of Waterloo

P2-D-29 An Examination of Individual Differences on Negative Affect and Synergistic Strategy Selection During Emotion Polyregulation

Eva Dicker¹, Bryan Denny²

¹Seattle University, ²Rice University

P2-D-30 Comparing the Neural Bases of Self and Social Reappraisal

Zhouzhou He¹, Jocelyn Shu², Kevin Ochsner¹

¹Columbia University, ²Independent

P2-D-31 Longitudinal Examination of Multifaceted Early-life Adversity, Cortico-Limbic Connectivity, and Emotion Regulation Development in Youth

Emily Furtado¹, Tianying Cai², Alexis Brieant³, Ka I Ip¹

¹University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, ²Northwestern University,

³University of Vermont

P2-D-32 Validation of a Naturalistic Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Paradigm for use in an fMRI study with Older Adults

Matthew Kiely¹, Casey Brown¹

¹Georgetown University

P2-D-33 Examining connections between emotion regulation, menstrual cycle phase, and hormonal contraceptive use

Beatriz Brandao¹, Stephani Leal¹, Bryan Denny¹

¹Rice University

P2-D-34 Rumination on the Feeling of Loneliness Explains the Loneliness-Depression Relationship: A Network Analysis

Jingyi Luo¹, Nichol Wong², Ruibin Zhang³, Jingsong Wu⁴, Chetwyn C.H. Chan², Tatia M.C. Lee⁵

¹The University of Hong Kong, ²Education University of Hong Kong,

³Southern Medical University, ⁴Fujian University of Traditional

Chinese Medicine, ⁵University of Hong Kong

P2-D-35 Effects of Emotion Regulation of Racially Discriminatory Experiences on Negative Emotion and Civic Action

Victoria Chang¹, Bryan Denny¹

¹Rice University

P2-D-36 Effects of a brief mindful-attention induction on EEG oscillations with and without naturalistic animations

Daniel Brown¹, Kelsey Schultz¹, Pippa Simmons¹, Nicole Swann¹, Christina Karns¹

¹University of Oregon

P2-E-37 Relations between loneliness and neural dissimilarity in autistic and neurotypical youth

Kathryn McNaughton¹, Sarah Dziura¹, Junaid Merchant¹, Heather Yarger¹, Elizabeth Redcay¹

¹University of Maryland, College Park

P2-E-38 Neural Correlates of Social Cognition across Autism and Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders

Lindsay Oliver^{1,2}, Iska Moxon-Emre², Colin Hawco², Erin Dickie², Arla Dakli², Rachael Lyon², Peter Szatmari³, John Haltigan³, Anna Goldenberg⁴, Ayesha Rashidi³, Vinh Tan³, Maria Secara³, Pushpal Desarkar³, George Foussias², Robert Buchanan⁵, Anil Malhotra⁶, Meng-Chuan Lai³, Aristotle Voineskos¹, Stephanie Ameis²

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¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

P2-E-40 The Role of Cingulate Cortex Volumes in Dissecting Mood and Anxiety Comorbidities in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Yu Hao¹, Sarah Banker¹, Matthew Schafer¹, Sarah Barkley², Jady Trayvick¹, Arabella Peters¹, Abigaël Thinakaran¹, Xiaosi Gu¹, Daniela Schiller¹, Jennifer Foss-Feig¹

¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, ²Stony Brook University

P2-E-41 Autonomic dysregulation in major depressive disorder during increasing cognitive load

Chloe Stewart¹

¹Queen's University

P2-E-42 Learning impairments to socially triggered sounds in Misophonia

Parul Jain¹, Alissa Chen¹, Jennifer Foss-Feig¹, Daniela Schiller¹

¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

P2-E-43 Neural Underpinnings of Empathy in Psychopathy: The Effect on Loneliness

Naomi Nero¹, Marla Dressel¹, Paige Freeburg¹, Shawn Rhoads², Abigail Marsh¹

¹Georgetown University, ²Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

P2-F-44 Social interaction in the context of Sexual Objectification: the impairment of emotional mimicry responses towards objectified women

Daniela Ruzzante Daniela Ruzzante¹, Jeroen Vaes¹

¹University of Trento

P2-F-45 Neuroanatomical correlates of theory of mind and empathy for pain in neglected adolescents

Catalina Trujillo Llano¹, Eduar Herrera², Fabián Suarez Ardila², María Luz González-Gadea³, Agustín Ibañez⁴, Sandra Baez⁵

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P2-F-46 Hostile attribution bias shapes neural synchrony in the left ventromedial prefrontal cortex during ambiguous social narratives

Yizhou Lyu¹, Zishan Su², Dawn Neumann³, Kim Meidenbauer⁴, Yuan Chang Leong¹

¹University of Chicago, ²Dartmouth College, ³Indiana University, ⁴Washington State University

P2-F-47 Empathy is associated with patterns of resting-state functional connectivity in presymptomatic genetic frontotemporal dementia: A GENFI study

Shanny Foo¹, Colleen Hughes^{1,2}, Alfie Wearn¹, Dave Cash³, Simon Ducharme⁴, Nathan Spreng⁵, Genetic Frontotemporal Dementia Initiative (Genfi)³

¹Montreal Neurological Institute, ²Indiana University, ³University College London, ⁴Douglas Mental Health University Institute, ⁵McGill University

P2-F-48 Neurocognitive mechanisms of news credibility evaluation measured by fMRI

Mareike Bacha-Trams¹, Lauri Haapanen², Daniel Bodemer¹

¹University of Duisburg-Essen, ²University of Jyväskylä

P2-F-49 Social experience makes unique contributions to conceptual knowledge

Veronica Diveica¹, Emiko Muraki², Richard Binney³, Penny Pexman⁴

¹McGill University, ²University of Calgary, ³Bangor University, ⁴Western University

P2-F-50 Social Cognition and Individual Variability as Measured by Fractional Amplitude of Low-Frequency Fluctuation in a Transdiagnostic Group of Schizophrenia and Autism Spectrum Disorders

Soroush Bagheri¹, Ju-Chi Yu², Julia Gallucci³, Vinh Tan², Ayesha Rashidi², Lindsay Oliver¹, Erin Dickie³, George Foussias³, Meng-Chuan Lai², Robert Buchanan⁴, Anil Malhotra⁵, Aristotle Voineskos¹, Stephanie Ameis³, Colin Hawco³

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P2-F-51 Electrophysiological correlates of altered emotional face perception by face masks

Sarah Mccrackin¹, Georges Chatzis², Jelena Ristic¹

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P2-F-52 Interpersonal heart rate synchrony predicts effective information processing in a naturalistic group decision-making task

K M Sharika¹, Swarag Thaikkandi¹, Miss Nivedita², Michael Platt³

¹Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, ²University of Oxford, ³University of Pennsylvania

P2-F-53 Brain-Behavior Participant Similarity Networks Among Youth and Adults with Schizophrenia Spectrum, Autism Spectrum, or Typically Developing Controls

Maria Secara¹, Prashanth Velayudhan¹, Lauren Erdman², Lindsay Oliver¹, Ju-Chi Yu^{1,3}, George Foussias^{3,4}, Erin Dickie^{3,4}, Meng-Chaun Lai³, Anil Malhotra⁵, Robert Buchanan⁶, Aristotle Voineskos¹, Stephanie Ameis^{3,4}, Colin Hawco^{3,4}
¹University of Toronto, ²Hospital for Sick Children, ³Campbell Family Mental Health Research Institute, ⁴Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, ⁵Zucker Hillside Hospital, ⁶Maryland School of Medicine

P2-F-54 Social bonding shapes hierarchical interaction and neural alignment in human groups

Jun Ni^{1,2}, Jiaxin Yang³, Yina Ma^{3,4}
¹Beijing Normal University, ²State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, ³Beijing Normal University, ⁴IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research

P2-F-55 Social Impressions of Characters Predicts Similarities in Neural Synchrony during Subsequent Natural Viewing

Huanqing Wang¹, Dylan Wagner¹
¹Ohio State University

P2-F-56 Neural self-partner representation overlap is associated with support, relationship satisfaction, and well-being

Jessica Andrews-Hanna¹, Shanshan Ma¹, Andrea Coppola¹, Erin L. Maresh², Diego Guevara Beltrán¹, David A. Sbarra¹
¹University of Arizona, ²Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

P2-F-57 The neural basis of social categorization and individuation

Gabriel Fajardo¹, John Andrew Chwe¹, Jon Freeman¹
¹Columbia University

P2-F-58 Probing into Communicative Challenges in Autism Spectrum Condition

Kexin Cai¹, Saskia Koch², Miriam Greidanus Romaneli², Kristian Droste¹, Sushmita Sadhukha¹, Jana Bašňáková², Arjen Stolk¹
¹Dartmouth College, ²Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

P2-F-59 The Brain on Social Judgment: Neural Signatures of Evaluating and Predicting in a Peer Network

Geshi Yeung¹, Rui Pei¹, Jamil Zaki²
¹Stanford University, ²Jamil Zaki

P2-F-60 Instrumental learning of traits versus rewards: Culture teaches us what to learn

Bokyung Park¹, Leor Hackel², Eun Jin Han¹
¹University of Texas at Dallas, ²University of Southern California

P2-F-61 Shared memory representations in real-world social interactions

Jiun Choi^{1,2}, Won Mok Shim¹
¹Sungkyunkwan University, ²Center for Neuroimaging Research (CNIR)

P2-F-62 'Eye' can see your relationships: The neurocomputational mechanisms in social relationship perception

Mingzhe Zhang¹, Yuxing Yang¹, Deng Pan¹, Yijie Zhang¹, Jingkai Li¹, Yinyin Zang², Qiandong Wang¹, Yin Wang¹
¹Beijing Normal University, ²Peking University

P2-F-63 Prosocial Adaptation in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Saskia Koch¹, Jordy Van Langen¹, Jana Bašňáková¹, Arjen Stolk²
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P2-F-64 Get out of my head: social evaluative brain states carry over into post-feedback rest and influence remembering how others view us

Sasha Brietzke¹, Klara Barbarossa², Meghan Meyer¹
¹Columbia University, ²Dartmouth College

P2-G-65 Examining the Effects of Real-World Experience on Lab-Based Scene Memory

Maria Orlando¹, Alberto Umiltà², Federico Fornaciari², Elisa Ciaramelli², Shayna Rosenbaum³
¹York University, ²University of Bologna, ³York University & Rotman Research Institute

P2-G-66 The role of the narrative self in organizing spontaneous thought

Yumeng Ma¹, Philip Kragel¹
¹Emory University

P2-G-67 How Do Self-Referencing and Social Information Affect Associative Memory with Age?

Iva Dujmic¹, Isu Cho², Min-Ying Wang³, Yu-Ling Chang³, Angela Gutches¹
¹Brandeis University, ²Sungkyunkwan University & Brandeis University, ³National Taiwan University

P2-G-68 Rewards Bias Self-Evaluations of Ability

Jean Luo¹, Leor Hackel¹, Peter Mende-Siedlecki²
¹University of Southern California, ²University of Delaware

P2-H-69 Influences of positive reinforcement on learned threat associations across development

Katie Oshins¹, Sophie Martin¹, Alexandra Cohen¹
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P2-H-70 Identifying the computational signatures of BPD and PTSD in social trust learning and appraisal

Damian Stanley^{1,2}, Alexandra Voce³, Karolina Lempert¹, Jack Grinband³, Teresa Lopez-Castro⁴, Erik Fertuck⁴
¹Adelphi University, ²California Institute of Technology, ³Columbia University, ⁴City College of New York

P2-H-71 The Memory Remains: Effect of Monetary and Social Reward on Retroactive Enhancement of Memory

Kamalakaran So M Vijayakumar¹, Elizabeth Martin¹
¹University of California, Irvine

P2-I-72 Investigating the neural mechanisms underlying positive autobiographical memory retrieval across adolescence

Sophie Martin¹, Sagarika Devarayapuram Ramakrishnan¹,
Alexandra Cohen¹
¹Emory University

P2-I-73 Autobiographical memory in children: the role of hippocampal subfields

Josh Litwin¹, Samantha Cohen¹, Ingrid Olson¹, Nora Newcombe¹,
Katelyn Hill¹
¹Temple University

P2-I-74 Subtyping Environmental and Neurobiological Risk and Resilience Factors of Parental Mental Health During the Perinatal Period

Sujin Park^{1,2}, Genevieve Patterson², Justin Minue Kim^{1,3},
Pilyoung Kim^{2,4}
¹Sungkyunkwan University, ²University of Denver, ³Institute for Basic Science, ⁴Ewha Womans University

P2-I-75 Adolescent attention to their caregiver and friend

Riley Bonar¹, Michele Morningstar¹
¹Queen's University

P2-J-76 Empathy as a predictor of neural sensitivity to fearful facial affect in preadolescent Latina youth

Jordan Mullins¹, Dana Glenn², Kalina Michalska¹
¹University of California, Riverside, ²Columbia University

P2-J-77 Identifying direct subcortical pathways of the amygdala within the human auditory system using diffusion weighted imaging tractography

Emmanouela Kosteletou Kassotaki¹, Martina Trisia Cinca-Tomás¹,
Federico Varriano¹, Guadalupe Soria¹, Alberto Prats-Galino¹,
Judith Domínguez-Borrás¹
¹University of Barcelona

P2-J-78 The Emotional Qualities of Intergenerational Memory Transmission

Sagarika Devarayapuram Ramakrishnan¹, Vanessa Wang¹,
Vishva Patel¹, Alexandra Cohen¹
¹Emory University

P2-J-79 The neurobiology of emotion perception during language comprehension using naturalistic stimuli

Yi Jou Winnie Yeh¹, Jeremy I Skipper¹
¹University College London

P2-K-80 Functional connectivity patterns reveal a role for interoceptive processing in the representation of emotion concepts

Alexandra Kelly¹, Evangelia Chrysikou¹
¹Drexel University

P2-L-81 Differences in oxytocin response to helping as a function of cultural orientation and helping target

Ying-Syun Huang¹, Stephanie Brown¹
¹Stony Brook University

P2-L-82 Cognitive and social factors shape intentions to take action against climate change

Alyssa Sinclair¹, Danielle Cosme¹, José Carreras-Tartak¹,
Taurean Butler¹, Heather Kostick², Michael Mann¹, Emily Falk¹
¹University of Pennsylvania, ²University of Pennsylvania & Drexel University

P2-L-83 Shared Hearts and Minds: Physiological Synchrony During Empathy

Jaweria Qaiser¹, Nathan Leonhardt², Bonnie Le³, Amie Gordon⁴,
Emily A. Impett¹, Jennifer Stellar¹
¹University of Toronto, ²Brigham Young University, ³University of Rochester, ⁴University of Michigan

P2-O-84 How interactions unfold: Detecting patterns in natural social behaviour

Erin Heerey¹, Jeremias Campos¹, Amanda Friesen¹
¹Western University

P2-P-85 Artificial empathy: how we perceive empathic responses thought to be generated by humans vs AI

Matan Rubin¹, Joanna Li², Federico Zimmerman²,
Amit Goldenberg³, Anat Perry¹
¹Hebrew University of Jerusalem, ²Harvard Business School, ³Harvard University

Poster Session 3

Saturday, April 13 | 14:45 – 16:00

P3-A-1 Behavioral and neural signatures of social signal detection

Rekha Varrier¹, Tory Benson², Jordan Selesnick³, Zishan Su^{1,2}, Peter Molfese⁴, Emily Finn¹

¹Dartmouth College, ²FINN lab, ³Independent, ⁴National Institute of Mental Health

P3-A-2 Unraveling the Neural Representations of Preference with a Naturalistic Neuroimaging Approach

Tung-An Chiu¹, Feng-Chun Chou¹, Po-Yuan Hsiao¹, Chih-Yuan Chang¹, Pin-Hao Chen¹

¹National Taiwan University

P3-A-3 The Role of Affiliations, Sex, and Status in Learning Social Hierarchies and Competitive Behaviors

Rémi Janet¹, Andy Stokes-Noonan¹, Esther Diekhof², Anita Tusche¹

¹Queen's University, ²Universität Hamburg

P3-A-4 Differentiating neural responses to risky and non-risky rewards in a modified Balloon Analogue Risk Task

Xinyi Deng¹, Marlen Gonzalez¹

¹Cornell University

P3-A-6 Multimodal Imaging of Reward Processing in Major Depressive Disorder

Christopher Pirrung¹, Garima Singh¹, Jeremy Hogeveen¹, Davin Quinn¹, James Cavanagh¹

¹University of New Mexico

P3-A-7 Heterogeneity in cognitive capacity and impulsivity predicts the subjective cost of self-control

Kleio Jiang¹, Nancy (Jiyan) Mao¹, Sophia Vranos¹, Candace Raio¹

¹New York University

P3-A-8 Neural and Behavioral Synchrony in Social and Non-Social Uncertainty using Video Stimuli

William Mitchell¹, Ian O'shea², Tiara Bounyarith³, Chelsea Helion¹

¹Temple University, ²Pennsylvania State University,

³Drexel University

P3-A-9 Overlapping yet distinct neural encoding of value and salience during risk decision-making: Insight from intracranial human recordings

Xiaoyu Zeng¹, Yina Ma¹, Jiaxin Yang¹, Jun Ni²

¹Beijing Normal University, ²Beijing Normal University, State key laboratory

P3-A-10 The transdiagnostic effect of anhedonia on action decisions in social contexts

Julie Grèzes¹, Rocco Mennella²

¹Lab of Cognitive and Computational Neurosciences (LNC2), INSERM U960,, ²Université Paris Nanterre

P3-B-11 Intergenerational social interactions: How do motor and neural synchrony develop over time?

Ryssa Moffat¹, Tessa Portier¹, Courtney E. Casale², Emily S. Cross¹

¹ETH Zürich, ²Macquarie University

P3-B-12 Probing connections between social connectedness, mortality risk, and brain age: A preregistered study

Isabella Kahhale¹, Nikki Puccetti², Aaron Heller², Jamie Hanson¹

¹University of Pittsburgh, ²University of Miami

P3-B-13 Effect of exposure to negative stereotypes on neural incentive processing: Evidence from community sample of Latinx and non-Latinx participants

Ava Ma De Sousa¹, Lee Qianqian Cui¹, Youngki Hong², B. Locke Welborn¹, Kyle Ratner¹

¹University of California, Santa Barbara, ²Columbia University

P3-B-14 The Color of Fear: Impact of Perceptual Deindividuation on Fear Generalization Towards Black Men

Arshiya Aggarwal¹, Julia Hopkins², Dana Glenn³, Kalina Michalska¹, Nicholas Camp⁴, Brent Hughes¹

¹University of California, Riverside, ²Social Neuroscience Lab,

³Columbia University, ⁴University of Michigan

P3-B-15 Social learning is biased by targets' stereotype congruence

Kirstan Brodie¹, Amy Krosch¹

¹Cornell University

P3-C-16 Effects of Anxiety State on N400 Event-Related Brain Potential Response to Unexpected Semantic Stimuli

Jennifer Lepock¹, Todd Girard², Justice Cupid², Michael Kiang¹

¹University of Toronto, ²Toronto Metropolitan University

P3-C-17 Translational Investigations of Cerebello-Midbrain Contributions to State and Trait Socio-Affective Functioning

Linda Hoffman¹

¹Temple University

P3-C-18 Affective Working Memory: Is it Easier to Maintain Positive than Negative Emotions?

Kali Sarver¹, Colleen Frank², Alexandru Jordan^{1,3}, Patricia Reuter-Lorenz^{1,3}

¹University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, ²University of Texas at Dallas,

³University of Michigan

P3-C-19 Neural Dynamics Underlying Rapid Emotions

Nazanin Sheykh Andalibi¹

¹Western Sydney University

P3-C-21 Idiosyncratic neural responses in lonely individuals: A cross-community investigation

Begum Babur¹, Elisa Baek¹

¹University of Southern California

P3-C-22 Unmasking induced and posed emotions through EEG analysis

Qianru Xu¹, Hanlin Mo¹, Feng Vankee Lin², Guoying Zhao¹

¹University of Oulu, ²Stanford University

P3-C-23 Individual Differences in Naturalistic Emotional Memory

Claire Landon¹, William Villano¹, Isabella D'ottone¹, Aaron Heller¹

¹University of Miami

P3-C-25 Persistence of amygdala activation patterns following emotional pictures is associated with higher well-being, lower reactivity, and altered salience network connectivity

Tammi Kral¹, Nikki Puccetti^{2,3}, Aaron Heller², Richard Davidson¹
¹University of Wisconsin – Madison, ²University of Miami,
³Ohio State University

P3-C-26 Emotional reactions and prediction errors due to real-world events predict changes in longer-term affect

Isabella D'ottone¹, Noah Kraus¹, William Villano¹, Claire Landon¹, Aaron Heller¹
¹University of Miami

P3-D-28 Emotion regulation – a new RDoC construct?

Carmen Morawetz¹, Angie Laird²
¹University of Innsbruck, ²Florida International University

P3-D-29 Resting State Functional Connectivity of Emotion Regulation Flexibility

Tal Ohad¹, Yaara Yeshurun¹, Gal Sheppes¹
¹Tel Aviv University

P3-D-30 Thought patterns in daily life predict emotion regulation flexibility and well-being

Ruifen Wang¹, Lisa Bas¹, Rémi Janet¹, Yijun Xu¹, Jonathan Smallwood^{1,2}, Carmen Morawetz³, Anita Tusche¹
¹Queen's University, ²Department of Psychology, ³University of Innsbruck

P3-D-31 Beyond Valence and Arousal: Constructing a Comprehensive Normative Image Database for Emotion and Reappraisal Research

Damon Abraham¹, Kateri Mcrae¹, Helané Wahbeh², Cedric Cannard², Julia Mossbridge³
¹University of Denver, ²Institute of Noetic Sciences, ³University of San Diego

P3-D-32 Cognitive reappraisal influences the organization of emotional episodes in memory

Bailey Harris¹, Mason Mcclay¹, David Clewett¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles

P3-D-33 Deviations in EEG Microstate B predict catastrophizing, but not adaptive emotion regulation strategy use across the lifespan

Aarthi Ganapathi¹, Bruna Martins-Klein¹, Ziyuan Chen¹
¹University of Southern California

P3-E-34 Differences in Response to Joint Attention in Children with Neurodevelopmental Disorders as Compared to Typically Developing Children Using Eye-Tracking Methods

Abigaël Thinakaran¹, Hailey Silver¹, Arabella Peters¹, Kirsten Long¹, Jady Trayvick¹, Alexandra Massa¹, Kate Friedman¹, Francesca Garces¹, Sylvia Guillory¹, Tess Levy¹, Jessica Zweifach¹, Danielle Halpern¹, Paige Siper¹, Joseph Buxbaum¹, Jennifer Foss-Feig¹, Alexander Kolevzon¹
¹Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

P3-E-35 Exploration versus Exploitation Dilemma: Neurochemical and Neurophysiological Correlates of Decision Making in Parkinson's Disease: using Source imaged Magnetoencephalography and Semantic Fluency Data

Dietta Chihade¹, Gary Turner², Victoria Madge¹, Louis Collins¹, Sylvain Baillet¹, R. Nathan Spreng¹, Alex Wiesman¹
¹McGill University, ²York University

P3-E-36 Social Anxiety in Adolescents: Insights from Neuromelanin-Sensitive MRI in the Substantia Nigra

Ronan Cunningham¹, Margherita Calderaro¹, Megan Quarmley¹, Clarkson¹, Helen Schmidt¹, Clifford Cassidy², Johanna Jarcho¹
¹Temple University, ²The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research

P3-E-37 Linking real-time exposure to the tobacco retail environment with craving and other outcomes

Benjamin Muzekari¹, Mary Andrews¹, Nicole Cooper¹, Bradley Mattan¹, Christin Scholz², Michael Fichman¹, Alexandra Paul¹, Steven Mesquiti¹, Darin Johnson¹, José Carreras-Tartak¹, Melis Cakar³, Susan Hao⁴, Elizabeth Beard¹, Anthony Resnick¹, Omayya Torres¹, Farah Sayed¹, David Lydon-Staley¹, Ian Barnett¹, Andrew Strasser¹, Tom Kirchner⁵, Lisa Henriksen⁶, Emily Falk¹
¹University of Pennsylvania, ²University of Amsterdam, ³University of California, Los Angeles, ⁴University of California, Berkeley, ⁵New York University, ⁶Stanford University

P3-E-38 Supportive Interpersonal Processes as A Buffer Against Depression Among Minoritized Students

Andrea Santalla Escobar¹, Julia Moreau¹, Dan Tassone¹, Julia Davidson¹, Talia Van Der Vyver¹, Anastasia Mikhailitchenko¹, Stephanie Manuel¹, Scott Mcquain¹, Luis Flores¹
¹Queen's University

P3-E-39 Exploring the patient-clinician relationship in chronic pain treatments: A naturalistic longitudinal study using real-time dual-brain fMRI

Arvina Grahl¹, Alessandra Anzolin¹, Seneca Ellis¹, Jeungchan Lee¹, Lara Gardiner¹, Changjin Jung², Maya Barton-Zuckerman³, Kylie Isenburg⁴, Dan-Mikael Ellingsen⁵, John Kelley⁶, Ted Kaptchuk¹, Vitaly Napadow¹
¹Harvard Medical School, ²Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, ³Northeastern University, ⁴Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, ⁵Kristiania University College, ⁶Endicott College

P3-F-40 Heroes and villains: opposing narrative roles engage neural synchronization in the inferior frontal gyrus

Hayoung Ryu¹, Justin Minue Kim¹
¹Sungkyunkwan University

P3-F-41 Desynchronized affective responses linked to polarized processing of political content

Daantje De Bruin¹, Oriël Feldmanhall¹
¹Brown University

P3-F-42 Using Multimodal Transformer and Diffusion Model to Decode Human Brain Activity During Social Narrative Processing

Meng Du¹, Jerry Tang², Vy Vo³, Vasudev Lal³, Carolyn Parkinson¹, Alexander Huth²
¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²University of Texas at Austin, ³Intel Labs

P3-F-43 The role of STS in encoding social information during naturalistic viewing

Peter Kakalec¹, Courtney Marsh¹, Rebecca Roy¹, Kaitlin Rawlings¹, James Thompson¹
¹George Mason University

P3-F-44 Multivariate neural pattern changes reflect within-subject shifts in subjective interpretations

Clara Sava-Segal¹, Tory Benson, Emily Finn¹
¹Dartmouth College

P3-F-45 Purposeful versus automatic measures of social attention: The impact on ERP correlates during face perception

Cailee Nelson¹, Mengya Xia², Caitlin Hudac¹
¹University of South Carolina, ²Arizona State University

P3-F-46 Love at first sight? The role of the dmPFC in responding to social feedback from potential romantic partners

Benjamin Silver¹, Christopher Baldassano¹, Lila Davachi¹, Kevin Ochsner¹
¹Columbia University

P3-F-47 Sense of agency in joint actions: an fMRI study

Marika Mariano¹, Lucia Maria Sacheli¹, Tommaso Berni¹, Caterina Negrone¹, Eraldo Paulesu¹, Laura Zapparoli¹
¹University of Milano-Bicocca

P3-F-48 Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Social Touch Processing in Infancy

Cabell Williams¹, Meghan Puglia¹, Kevin Pelphrey¹, James Morris¹
¹University of Virginia

P3-F-49 Are ERPs to threat-related facial expressions driven by perceived arousal?

Roxane Itier¹
¹University of Waterloo

P3-F-50 The psychological structure of trait impressions from faces evaluated without language

Yue Xu¹, Umit Keles¹, Ralph Adolphs¹, Chujun Lin²
¹California Institute of Technology, ²University of California, San Diego

P3-F-51 Hindered individuation of people in facing relative to non-facing social groups

Luowei Yan¹, Clara Colombatto², Jelena Ristic¹
¹McGill University, ²University of Waterloo

P3-F-52 Beyond Balance Theory: People construct cognitive maps of social relations to learn and represent Frenemy networks

Yi-Fei Hu¹, Marc-Lluís Vives², Apoorva Bhandari¹, Oriell Feldmanhall¹
¹Brown University, ²Leiden University

P3-F-53 ERP correlates of the semantic violations in the deepfakes containing disinformation regarding COVID-19

Eliana Monahhova¹, Vasily Klucharev², Anna Shestakova¹, Alexandra Morozova¹, Dimitry Bredikhin¹, Dimitry Khoroshilov³, Victoria Moiseeva¹
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P3-F-54 Predicting Others' Internal States within Naturalistic Social Interactions

Jisu Ro¹, Luke Chang², Won Mok Shim¹
¹Sungkyunkwan University, ²Dartmouth College

P3-F-55 Brain to Brain Coupling: Assessing Sensitivity and Stability in Inter-subject Measurements during Movie-Watching

Wenli Tao¹, Yijie Zhang¹, Mingzhe Zhang¹, Yin Wang¹
¹Beijing Normal University

P3-F-56 A Crime Scene Investigation approach to understanding contextual exploration in Autism

Jana Bašnáková¹, Margot Mangnus², Saskia Koch¹, Sushmita Sadhukha³, Arjen Stolk³
¹Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, ²Radboud University, ³Dartmouth College

P3-F-57 Tracking and applying knowledge of centrality in social networks

Ruby Basyouni¹, Miriam Schwyck², Meng Du¹, Carolyn Parkinson¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles, ²Columbia University

P3-F-58 Chronic intranasal oxytocin effects on visual attention to social vs nonsocial stimuli in older adults

Alayna Shoенfelt¹, Didem Pehlivanoglu¹, Tian Lin¹, Maryam Ziaei², David Feifel³, Natalie Ebner¹
¹University of Florida, ²National Taiwan Normal University, ³University of California, San Diego

P3-F-59 Age-Related Differences in Facial Trustworthiness Ratings and the Role of Fusiform Gyrus

Dana Arnold¹, Tian Lin¹, Amber Heemskerck¹, Natalie Ebner¹
¹University of Florida

P3-F-60 Investigating the neural and ocular markers of facial perception

Catherine Rasgaitis¹
¹University of Washington

P3-F-61 Dorsomedial Prefrontal Cortex (DMPFC) Prioritizes Social Learning at Rest

Courtney Jimenez¹, Meghan Meyer¹
¹Columbia University

P3-G-62 Dissecting the Functions of the Medial Prefrontal Cortex During Thinking about the Self and Others

Marie Levorsen¹, Ryuta Aoki², Constantine Sedikides¹, Keise Izuma²
¹University of Southampton, ²Kochi University of Technology

P3-H-63 Evaluating how feedback and social learning modulate pain assessment through facial expression

Yili Zhao¹, Kai Sherwood¹, Jasdeep Kang¹, Troy Dildine², Lauren Atlas¹
¹National Institutes of Health, ²Stanford University

P3-H-64 Neurocomputational basis of learning when choices simultaneously affect both oneself and others

Shawn Rhoads¹, Lin Gan², Kathryn Berluti², Katherine O'Connell², Jo Cutler³, Pat Lockwood³, Abigail Marsh²
¹Cahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, ²Georgetown University, ³University of Birmingham

P3-H-85 Keeping an eye out for change: Anxiety disrupts adaptive resolution of policy and epistemic uncertainty

Amrita Lamba¹, Michael Frank², Oriël Feldmanhall²
¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ²Brown University

P3-I-65 Climate Change Emotions and their Impact on Mental Health Among Preadolescent Latinx Youth in the Inland Empire

Hana Qureshi¹, Alexa Zelaya¹, Jade Sasser¹, Kalina Michalska¹
¹University of California, Riverside

P3-I-66 Unraveling the interplay between stress, inflammation, and methylation of the oxytocin receptor gene in aging

Kylie Wright¹, Rebecca Polk¹, Tian Lin¹, Kathleen Krol², Allison Perkeybile², Jessica Connelly², Natalie Ebner¹
¹University of Florida, ²University of Virginia

P3-I-67 Precision mapping of the default network reveals common and distinct (inter)activity for autobiographical memory and theory of mind in younger and older adults

Colleen Hughes¹, Roni Setton², Laëticia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo³, Giulia Baracchini⁴, Gary Turner⁵, R. Nathan Spreng⁴
¹Indiana University, ²Harvard University, ³Princeton University & University of Pennsylvania, ⁴McGill University, ⁵York University

P3-J-68 Neural correlates underlying the development of emotion recognition skills

Michele Morningstar¹, Colleen Hughes^{2,3}, Roberto French⁴, Connor Grannis⁴, Whitney Mattson⁵, Eric Nelson⁴
¹Queen's University, ²Indiana University, ³Montreal Neurological Institute, ⁴Nationwide Children's Hospital, ⁵Abigail Wexner Research Institute

P3-J-69 - Neural mechanisms of BeMim: copying of choices leads to liking and temporoparietal brain activity

Paula Wicher¹, Antonia Hamilton¹
¹University College London

P3-J-70 Exploring the Interplay Between Affective and Cognitive Empathy: Insights from P300 Event-Related Potentials in a Passive Auditory Oddball Task

Valery Kalinin¹, Kyle Nash¹
¹University of Alberta

P3-J-71 Information Transmission Between the Ventral Visual Stream and the Prefrontal Cortex Supports the Subjective Experience of Fear

Vincent Taschereau-Dumouchel¹, Marjorie Côté¹, Shawn Manuel¹, Darius Valevicius¹, Hakwan Lau²
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P3-J-72 Alexithymia is not consistently associated with accuracy, confidence, or metacognitive sensitivity scores in emotion recognition nor other decision tasks

Nathan Torunsky¹, Iris M Vilares¹
¹University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

P3-J-73 Exploring amygdala encoding of facial expressions with single-unit recordings and deep convolutional networks

Katherine Soderberg¹, Philip Kragel¹
¹Emory University

P3-K-74 The brain indexes social network distance to predict likelihood of information transmission

Alice Xia¹, Jae-Young Son¹, Isabella Aslarus¹, Oriël Feldmanhall¹
¹Brown University

P3-K-75 Mental representation of network structure drives later network position in real-world social networks

Isabella Aslarus¹, Jae-Young Son¹, Alice Xia¹, Oriël Feldmanhall¹
¹Brown University

P3-K-76 Social environment quality defines hierarchical and dynamic clusters with dissociable brain network functional connectivity

Haily Merritt¹, Mary Kate Koch², Youngheun Jo¹, Evgeny Chumin¹, Richard Betzel¹
¹Indiana University, ²University of Florida

P3-L-77 New Vistas for the Relationship between Empathy and Political Ideology

Niloufar Zebarjadi¹, Eliyahu Adler¹, Annika Kluge¹, Jonathan Levy¹
¹Aalto University

P3-L-78 Neural Activity Associated with Normative and Non-Normative Euthanasia Decision-Making

Jie Chen¹, Michael Cohen¹, Pascal Molenberghs², Winnifred Louis³, Jean Decety¹
¹University of Chicago, ²University of Melbourne, ³University of Queensland

P3-M-79 - Chronic intranasal oxytocin administration increases positive mood in older adults

Rebecca Polk¹, Dalia El-Shafie¹, Marilyn Horta¹, Eliany Perez¹, Amber Heemsker¹, Tian Lin¹, David Feifel², Natalie Ebner¹
¹University of Florida, ²University of California, San Diego

P3-N-80 Neuroscience Education as a Tool for Shifting Beliefs about Distress and Coping

Golnaz Tabibnia¹
¹University of California, Irvine

P3-N-81 Anxiety and brain-heart communication during suspenseful movies

Peter Kirk¹, Oliver Robinson²
¹National Institute of Mental Health, ²University College London

P3-O-82 How do brains and body language align during conversations? An fNIRS hyperscanning investigation with deep neural network (DNN) analyses of multimodal dynamics

Grace Qiyuan Miao¹, Joyce Yanru Jiang¹, Ashley Binnquist¹, Rick Dale¹, Francis Steen¹, Matthew Lieberman¹
¹University of California, Los Angeles

P3-O-83 The cognitive and societal effect of the native and foreign language on pro-social decision making among multilingual

Fady Khoury¹, Uri Hertz¹
¹University of Haifa

P3-P-84 Is this Real? Age-Related Differences and Their Brain Correlates in Deepfake Detection

Jialong Zhen¹, Didem Pehlivanoglu¹, Tian Lin¹, Dalia El-Shafie¹, Mengdi Zhu¹, Damon Woodard¹, Brian Cahill¹, Natalie Ebner¹
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