SANS
Social & Affective Neuroscience Society

TORONTO

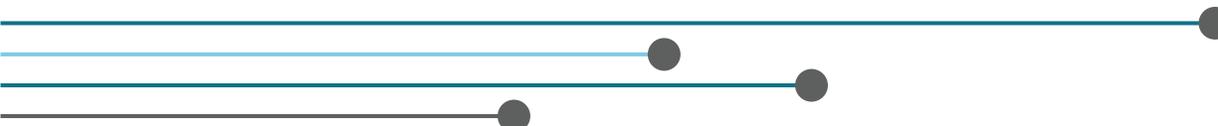# 16th Annual Conference

April 10 - 13, 2024
Toronto, Canada

socialaffectiveneuro.org | #SANS2024 | @sans_news X

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 3:** Neuroscience of Narration	**Symposium 4:** Neural, Network, and Neural Network Approaches for Social Relational Representation
9:30		**Symposium 1:** Intergroup Relations		
10:00				
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	Computational Social Neuroscience: A Preconference Workshop	*Lunch (on own)*	*Lunch (on own)* / *Round Table & Lunch*	*Lunch (on own)*
13:30				
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

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.

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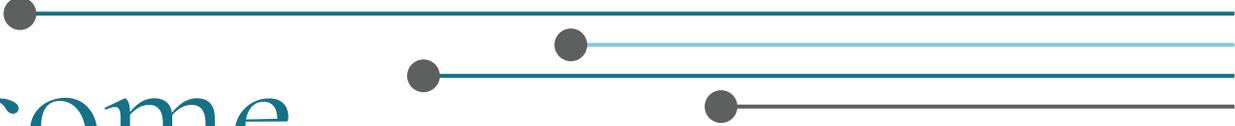
Welcome
to the 16th annual SANS Conference

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. Moroever, 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.

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

Open Science Tools

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

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

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
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Patricia Lockwood	University of Birmingham
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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

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

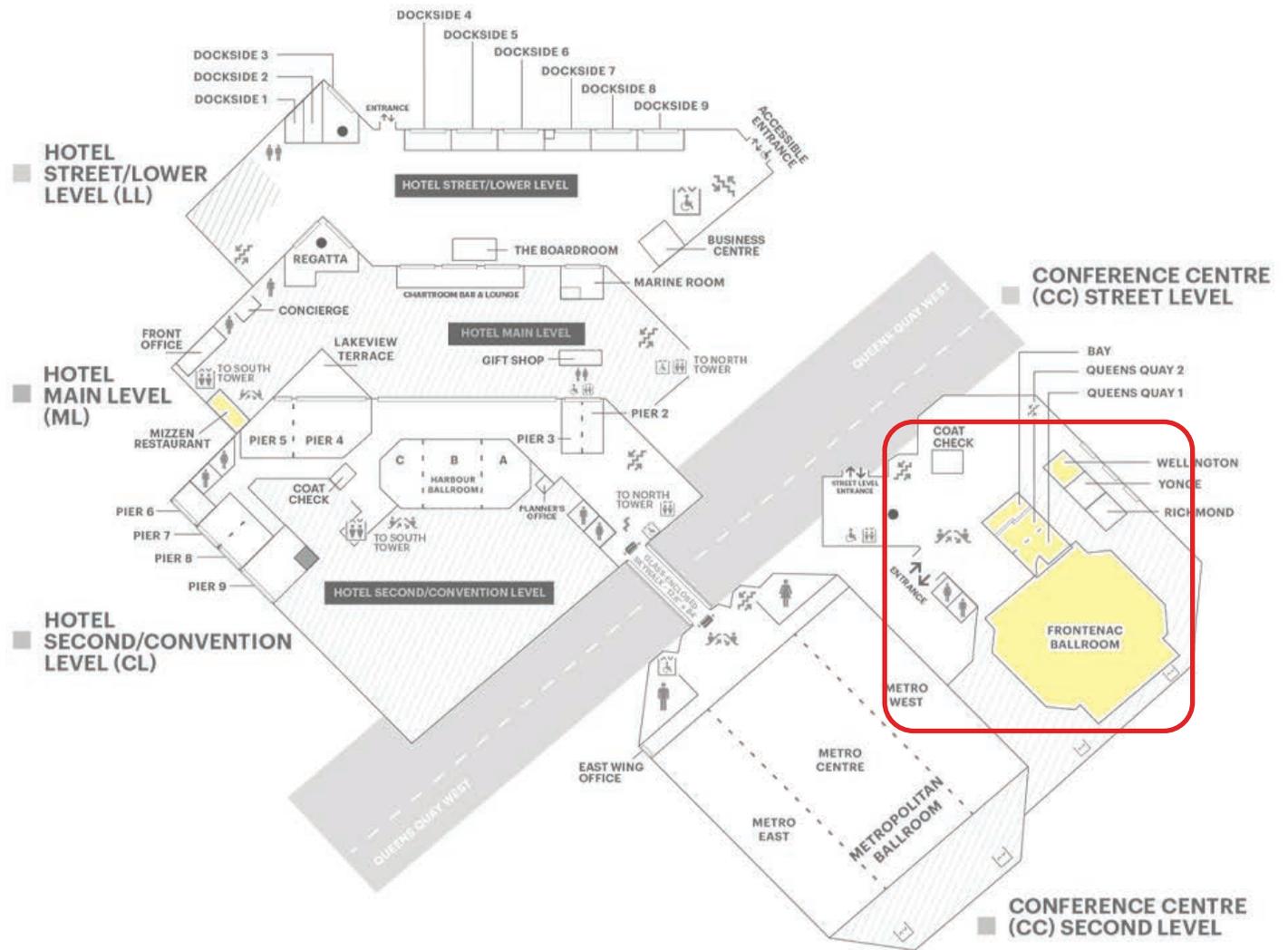**NIH Roundtable**
Saturday, April 13   08:00 – 09:00

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**
Twitter: **twitter.com/ChenInstitute**

Sponsors

Silver Level

BIOPAC Systems, Inc.

BIOPAC Systems, Inc.

Measure physiology anywhere, anytime, in any location with BIOPAC's data acquisition and analysis hardware and software solutions. BIOPAC instrumentation is used in 99% of the world's universities and is used all over the world for meaningful scientific discovery. A full line of wired and wireless solutions will meet your affective sciences experiment needs. Use BIOPAC equipment in the real-world, in virtual reality, or in the MRI environment. Integrate BIOPAC with tools for stimulus presentation, eye tracking, fNIRS, and more. BIOPAC offers a complete solution with a powerful application, Acq*Knowledge* Software, allowing researchers to manage and analyze alldata in one application.

Website: **biopac.com**
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Twitter: **twitter.com/BIOPACSystems**
Instagram: **instagram.com/biopacsystems**

Bronze Level

Open Science Tools

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

Speakers

Leor Hackel
University of Southern California

Eshin Jolly
Dartmouth College

Phil Kragel
Emory University

SANS Conference Program Schedule
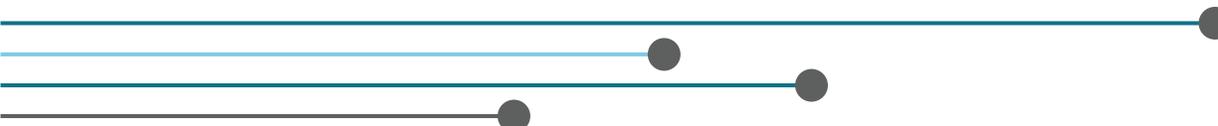
Click here to see the program on our website.

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*
Jaime Castrellon, *University of Pennsylvania*
Celia Guillard, *Cornell University*
Jillian Franks, *Brandeis University*
Ava Ma De Sousa, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

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

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

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 socio-economic 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*

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*

16:45 – 18:00
*Frontenac Foyer &
Queens Quay Room*

Poster Session 2 & Refreshment Break

18:00 – 19:00
*The Chartroom
Bar & Lounge*

EDIJ Meet-Up & Happy Hour
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*

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

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 Kubota[1], Jaime Castrellon[2], Celia Guillard[3], Jillian Franks[4], Ava Ma de Sousa[5]

[1]University of Delaware, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Cornell University, [4]Brandeis University, [5]University of California, Santa Barbara,

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. Kubota[1], Tzipporah P. Dang[1], Denise M. Barth[2], Grace Handley[1], Jasmin Cloutier[1]

[1]University of Delaware, [2]University 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.

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

Jaime Castrellon[1], Ekaterina Goncharova[1], Adrianna Jenkins[1]
[1]University 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 Guillard[1], Amy Krosch[1], Hongbo Yu[2]
[1]Cornell University, [2]University 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 themself (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.

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

Jillian Franks[1], Jennifer Gutsell[1]
[1]Brandeis 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, $F_{(42)} = 13.49$, $p < .001$, Æžp2= .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.

S1.6 - Affective and motivational effects of social identity threats

Ava Ma De Sousa[1], Lee Qianqian Cui[1], Youngki Hong[2], B. Locke Welborn[1], Kyle Ratner[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]Columbia University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: This study investigates the influence of exposure to negative stereotypes on neural incentive processing. Although behavioral research has highlighted the potential for stereotype exposure to induce stress, the neural mechanisms underlying these outcomes remain unclear. In initial research, forty Mexican American college students were exposed to negative stereotypes about their group, by watching stigmatizing news clips about Latinos, compared to a control condition in which they watched news clips addressing similar issues but focusing on the broader U.S. They then played a seemingly unrelated reward task, the Monetary Incentive Delay task, in which they anticipated both gains and losses. Machine learning analyses revealed differential patterns of activity in the nucleus accumbens of participants exposed to negative stereotypes compared to those in the control condition. This suggested a link between stigmatization and motivated behavior, which may have implications for health and well-being.

METHODS: To further elucidate these findings, our current study aims to replicate this initial study. Using the same procedure, we have broadened our sample to focus on community members to assess the generalizability of the initial observations seen in college students. Secondly, we incorporate a White non-Latinx control group to discern whether observed effects stem from social identity threat or other sources, such as a general response to seeing any group stereotyped. We will conduct both univariate and multivariate analyses on a priori ROIs of the right and left nucleus accumbens, as well as the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. In univariate analyses, GLMs will be defined for each participant with trials modeled with functions corresponding to the fixation phase prior to target presentation, the target phase, and the feedback phase. These GLM analyses will serve to examine whether there are different activation levels in reward processing regions depending on whether participants were exposed to negative stereotypes about Latinos, as well as depending on participant social identity, as well as potential interactions of these two factors. To examine whether our current community sample replicates findings from the college student sample, we will conduct a multivariate pattern classification analysis to examine whether patterns of activity in our predefined ROIs differ based on stereotype exposure and social identity of the participant during anticipation of gains and losses.

RESULTS: Data will be analyzed according to the methods above. We have currently collected 35 participants' data, and aim to have 60 of our target 80 participants in time for analysis at SANS.

CONCLUSIONS: This study contributes to our understanding of the effects of stigma on basic reward processing, with implications for mental health and well-being.

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

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

Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo[1], Shannon Burns[2], Ashley Binnquist[3], Sebastian Speer[1]
[1]Princeton University, [2]Pomona College, [3]University 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 Tsoi[3], Sebastian Speer[2], Shannon Burns[4], Emily Falk[2], Diana Tamir[1]

[1]Princeton University, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Caldwell University, [4]Pomona 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. Speer[1], Haran Sened[1], Laëtitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[1,2], Lily Tsoi[3], Shannon M. Burns[4], Emily B. Falk[2], Diana I. Tamir[1]

[1]Princeton University, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Caldwell University, [4]Pomona 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 con-

versation. 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.

S2.3 - Coordinated Neural State Transitions during Joint Decision-Making

Shannon M. Burns[1], Emily B. Falk[2], & Diana I. Tamir[3], Matthew D. Lieberman[4]

[1]Pomona College, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]Princeton University, [4]University 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 identity 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.

S2.4 - Dyadic brain state analysis: A novel approach for understanding cross-ideologicalcommunication

Ashley L. Binnquist[1], Stephanie Dolbier[1], Benjamin A. Tabak[2], Matthew D. Lieberman[1]

[1]University of California Los Angeles, [2]Southern 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-toface communication.

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

Symposium 3 - Neuroscience of Narration

Mareike Bacha-Trams[1], Yaara Yeshurun[2], Iiro Jääskeläinen[3], Sam Nastase[4]

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

[1]Tel 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-Trams[1]

[1]University 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 patters 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. Nastase[1]

[1]*Princeton 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 selfsupervised 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. Jääskeläinen[1]

[1]*Aalto 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 precuneous that has been associated with processing of narrative-level information. Additionally, secondary visual cortical areas showed betweengroup 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 precuneous. 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 Jolly[1], Jae-Young Son[2], Miriam Schwyck[3], Manasi Malik[4]

[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Brown University, [3]Columbia University, [4]Johns 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 Jolly[1], Sushmita Sadhukha[1], Maryam Iqbal[1], Luke J. Chang[1]

[1]Dartmouth 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: Aninvestigation using Graph Neural Networks

Manasi Malik[1], Leyla Isik[1]

[1]Johns 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. Schwyck[1], Meng Du[2], Carolyn Parkinson[2]

[1]Columbia University, [1]University 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.

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

Jae-Young Son[1], Marc-Lluís Vives[2], Apoorva Bhandari[1], Oriel FeldmanHall[1]

[1]Brown University, [2]Leiden 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?

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 bestexplained 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 Thornton[1], Ren Calabro[2], Grace Qiyuan[3]

[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of Chicago, [3]University 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 Thornton[1]
[1]Dartmouth 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 Calabro[1], Ryleigh Nash[1], Kaushal Gumpula[1], Uladzislau Andreichuk[1], Su Karaca[1], Daniel Grzenda[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University 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 libERT, 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

Grace Qiyuan Miao[1], Joyce Yanru Jiang[1], Ashley Binnquist[1], Rick Dale[1], Francis Steen[1], Matthew Lieberman[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

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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D Emotion Regulation
E Clinical Disorders
F Social Cognition
G Self
H Learning

I Development
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Jinhee Kim[1], Gahyun Lim[1], Hackjin Kim[1]
[1]Korea University

P1-A-2 Exogenous emotional cues influence the hedonic experience of reward
Samantha Reisman[1], Joseph Heffner[2], Oriel Feldmanhall[1]
[1]Brown University, [2]Yale University

P1-A-3 Loneliness and resting parasympathetic activity interact to differentially influence approach behaviors for social and non-social information
Mary Mousa[1], Anita Restrepo[2], Emily Silver[2], Alexander Henoch[1], Kelly Faig[3], Karen Smith[1]
[1]Rutgers University - Newark, [2]University of Chicago, [3]Hamilton College

P1-A-4 Mind Games: Impact of Affect and Stress on Competitive Social Decision-Making
Fnu Avisha[1], Arjun Ramakrishnan[2], Scott Rennie[3], Yaoguang Jiang[3], Michael Platt[3]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, [3]University 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 Bang[1], Kiho Sung[2], Yoosik Youm[2], Sunhae Sul[1]
[1]Pusan National University, [2]Yonsei University

P1-A-6 State Anxiety is Associated with the Prospective Estimation of Self-Control Costs
Sophia Vranos[1], Candace Raio[1], Kleio Jiang[1], Nancy Jiyan Mao[1,2]
[1]New York University, [2]NYU Langone Health

P1-A-7 Cerebellar social reinforcement learning in adolescents
Haroon Popal[1], Hua Xie[2], Victoire Alleluia Shenge[1], Caroline Charpentier[1], Elizabeth Redcay[1], Rebecca Jones[3]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park, [2]Children's National Hospital, [3]Weill 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 Varoudaki[1], Nikta Khalilkhani[1], Morgan Gianola[2], Elizabeth Losin[1]
[1]Pennsylvania State University, [2]University of Miami

P1-A-9 Neural circuits supporting willingness to pay for social experiences
Jordan Dejoie[1], Melanie Ruiz[1], Peter Sokol-Hessner[2], David Smith[3], Dominic Fareri[1]
[1]Adelphi University, [2]University of Denver, [3]Temple University

P1-A-10 Midfrontal Theta as an Index of Conflict Strength in Approach-Approach vs. Avoidance-Avoidance Conflicts
Ariel Levy[1], Maya Enisman[1], Anat Perry[1], Tali Kleiman[1]
[1]Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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Melanie Kos[1], William Mitchell[1], James Wyngaarden[1], Dominic Fareri[2], Johanna Jarcho[1], David Smith[1], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Adelphi University

P1-A-12 The influence of outcome predictability on social decisions when facing threatening individuals in virtual reality
Rocco Mennella[1], Matteo Sequestro[2], Julie Grèzes[3]
[1]Université Paris Nanterre, [2]Paris Sciences & Lettres University, [3]Lab of Cognitive and Computational Neurosciences (LNC2), INSERM U960

P1-A-13 Understanding political outgroup harm through a computational and neuroscientific approach
Celia Guillard[1], Amy Krosch[1], Hongbo Yu[2]
[1]Cornell University, [2]University of California, Santa Barbara

P1-B-14 The Conceptual, Neural, and Cultural Bases of Social Relationship Knowledge
Yin Wang[1], Xi Cheng[1], Haroon Popal[2], Huanqing Wang[3], Mingzhe Zhang[1], Mark Thornton[4], Ingrid Olson[5]
[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]University of Maryland, College Park, [3]Ohio State University, [4]Dartmouth College, [5]Temple University

P1-B-15 The neural correlates of ambiguous social feedback in Black Americans
Maurryce Starks[1], Gabriella Alvarez[2], Wendy Berry Mendes[3], Adrianna Jenkins[4], Ming Hsu[5], Keely Muscatell[1]
[1]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [2]University of Pittsburgh, [3]Yale University, [4]University of Pennsylvania, [5]University of California, Berkeley

P1-B-16 The Social Neuroscience of Being Tolerated
Kyle Nash[1], Daniel Mazidi[1], Paige Faulkner[1], David Simpson[1], Valery Kalinin[1]
[1]University of Alberta

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Juncheng Lu[1], Xiaochun Han[1]
[1]Beijing Normal University

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

Steven Carton[1], Brenda Barasa[1], Yiou He[1], Patrick Davidson[1]
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Martina Trisia Cinca-Tomás[1], Emmanouela Kosteletou Kassotaki[1], Jordi Costa-Faidella[1], Nadia Paraskevoudi[1], Carles Escera[1], Judith Domínguez-Borrás[1]
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Chaebin Yoo[1], Justin Minue Kim[1]
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Grace L.T. Lei[1], Cora S.W. Lai[1], Tatia M.C. Lee[1], Charlene L.M. Lam[1]
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Mason Mcclay[1], Jiayang Li[1], Chrissy Sandman[1], Matthew Sachs[2], David Clewett[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]University of Southern California

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Sandry Garcia Genao[1], Jaclyn H. Ford[1], Elizabeth Kensinger[1]
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P1-C-24   Neural signatures of individual differences in the impact of interoceptive signals on preference decisions

Yuri Kim[1], Jinhee Kim[1], Hackjin Kim[1]
[1]Korea University

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

Diane Rohrer[1], Weiran Jiang[1], Donald Katz[1], Raymond Knight[1], Jennifer Gutsell[1]
[1]Brandeis University

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Monica Thieu[1], Philip Kragel[1]
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Pauline Goodson[1], Bryan Denny[1]
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Yifan Yuan[1], Erin Peterson[1], Olivia Cutshaw[2], Sabrena Tuy[1], Alyssa Parker[2], Elizabeth Reed[1], Jillian Wiggins[1]
[1]San Diego State University, [2]University of Maryland, College Park

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

Wonyoung Kim[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

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

Valerie Karl[1], Dani Beck[1], Carmen Morawetz[2], Thea Wiker[1,3], Eira Aksnes[1], Lia Ferschmann[1], Niamh Macsweeney[1], Irene Voldsbekk[1], Ole Andreassen[1,4], Lars T. Westlye[1,5], Dylan Gee[6], Haakon Engen[1], Christian Tamnes[1]
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[1]Temple University, [2]Adelphi University

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Hyeong Ha Kim[1], Ki Heon Lee[1], Sang Hee Kim[1]
[1]Korea University

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Kateri Mcrae[1], Christian Waugh[2], Ritz Liu[2], Matthew Southward[3]
[1]University of Denver, [2]Wake Forest University, [3]University of Kentucky

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Isabel Lau[1], Michael Moutoussis[2], Christina Carlisi[2], Jessica Norman[2], Melanie Stothard[2]
[1]University of Cambridge, [2]University College London

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Seth Winward[1], Roxane Itier[1]
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Hazel Chen[1], Elham Dabiri[1], Matteo Martino[1], Paola Magioncalda[1]
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Po-Yuan Hsiao[1], Feng-Chun Chou[1], Chih-Yuan Chang[1], Pin-Hao Chen[1]
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Kristina Veranic[1], Louise Ewing[1], Andrew P. Bayliss[1], Thomas Sambrook[1], Mintao Zhao[1]
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James Rilling[1], Minwoo Lee[2], Carolyn Zhou[1], Anderson Holcomb[1], Agena Davenport-Nicholson[1], Michael Treadway[1]
[1]Emory University, [2]Cornell University

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Victoire Alleluia Shenge[1, 2], Junaid Merchant[1], Hua Xie[3], Paige Munshell[1], Heather Yarger[2], Elizabeth Redcay[1, 2]
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Shanshan Ma[1], Erin L. Maresh[2], Andrea Coppola[1], Katherine E. Richard[1], Leonie Koban[3,4], David A. Sbarra[1], Jessica Andrews-Hanna[1]
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P1-F-43 Men with make up, Woman without children: Validation study of gender norm transgressions

Moïra Rault-Bélisle[1], Océane B. Barrette[1], Magalie Charron[1], Sébastien Hétu[1]
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Jennifer Mosley[1], Brent Hughes[1]
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Helen Schmidt[1], Sophia Tran[1], John Medaglia[2], Virginia Ulichney[1], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Drexel University

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Alicia Vallorani[1], Kathryn McNaughton[1], Marisa Lytle[2], Michael Hallquist[3], Elizabeth Redcay[1], Koraly Pérez-Edgar[2]
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P1-F-47 Sharing goals with human and non-human agents: a neurofunctional investigation

Margherita Adelaide Musco[1], Lucia Maria Sacheli[1], Eraldo Paulesu[1]
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Kira Harris[1], Andrew Luttrell[2], Peter Mende-Siedlecki[3], Leor Hackel[1]
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Roberto French[1], Anne Krendl[2], Daniel Kennedy[2]
[1]Indiana University, [2]Indiana University, Bloomington

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

Isu Cho[1], Ioannis Valoumas[2], Krystal Leger[2], Ross Mair[3], Joshua Goh[4], Angela Gutchess[2]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University & Brandeis University, [2]Brandeis University, [3]Harvard University & Massachusetts General Hospital, [4]National Taiwan University

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James Thompson[1], Peter Kakalec[1], Rebecca Roy[1], Courtney Marsh[1], Kaitlin Rawlings[1]
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Matthew Kersting[1], Kalina Michalska[1], Purnima Qamar[2]
[1]University of California, Riverside, [2]National Institute of Mental Health

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

Danika Geisler[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

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

Marilyn Horta[1], Alayna Shoenfelt[1], Nichole Lighthall[2], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida, [2]University of Central Florida

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

Minwoo Lee[1], Amber Gonzalez[2], James Rilling[2]
[1]Cornell University, [2]Emory University

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

Nicole Hayes[1], Emma Moughan[1], Richard Lopez[1], Benjamin Nephew[1], Jean King[1]
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Jeesung Ahn[1], Laetitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[1], Zachary Boyd[2], David Lydon-Staley[1], Peter Mucha[3], Kevin Ochsner[4], Danielle Bassett[1], Emily Falk[1]
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P1-F-58 Accurate Perceptions of Leadership in Group Conversations

Landry Bulls[1], Mark Thornton[1]
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P1-F-59 Investigating conspecificity and relevance effects on voice identity discrimination in dog and human brains using fast periodic auditory stimulation

Dorottya Szilvia Rácz[1], Boglárka Morvai[1], Attila Andics[1]
[1]Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE)

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

Joao Guassi Moreira[1], Kiho Sung[2], Yoosik Youm[2], Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Sunhae Sul[3], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Yonsei University, [3]Pusan National University

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

Marla Dressel[1], Naomi Nero[1], Paige Freeburg[1], Shawn Rhoads[2], Abigail Marsh[1]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]Icahn 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 Ong[3], Tor Wager[4], Sonny Mattek[5], Isabella Kahhale[6], Jamil Zaki[7]
[1]Albert Einstein College of Medicine, [2]Stanford University, [3]University of Texas at Austin, [4]Dartmouth College, [5]University of Oregon, [6]University of Pittsburgh, [7]Jamil 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 Kwon[1], Eshin Jolly[2], Luke Chang[2], Won Mok Shim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University, [2]Dartmouth College

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 Hughes[1], Andrea Soddu[2], Bobby Stojanoski[1]
[1]Ontario Tech University, [2]Western University

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

Samuel Mérineau[1], Sébastien Hétu[1,2], Julie Caouette[3], Jean-Marc Lina[4], Éric Lacourse[1,2], Roxane De La Sablonnière[1,2]
[1]Université de Montréal, [2]University of Montreal, [3]John Abbott College, [4]École de technologie supérieure

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

Rohini Kumar[1], Mason Mcclay[2], David Clewett[2], Alexandra Cohen[1]
[1]Emory University, [2]University of California, Los Angeles

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

Qianying Wu[1], Caroline Charpentier[2], John O'Doherty[1]
[1]California Institute of Technology, [2]University of Maryland, College Park

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

Samantha Brindley[1], Jessica Connelly[1], James Morris[1]
[1]University of Virginia

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

Johannah Moynihan[1], Jordan Mullins[1], Kalina Michalska[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside

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

M. Catalina Camacho[1], Morgan Fogarty[1], Rebecca Schwarzlose[1], Victoria Cadena[1], Elina Deshpande[1], Ari Djemal Rukin[1], Joseph Culver[1], Chad Sylvester[2]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis, [2]Washington University

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

Tong Lin[1], Jennifer Gutsell[1]
[1]Brandeis University

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

Sébastien Hétu[1], Mina Guérin[2], Antoine Aouad[2,3], Alexie Leroux[2], Daniel Sznycer[4]
[1]Montreal University, [2]Université de Montréal, [3]University of Montreal, [4]Oklahoma State University

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

Zih-Rong Chen[1], Ruei-Jyun Hung[1], Hung-Chun Yeh[1], Po-Yu Wang[1], Yong-Sheng Chen[1], Li-Fen Chen[1]
[1]National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

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

Feng-Chun Chou[1], Yen-Si Kuo[1], Yu-Chieh Chen[1], Chih-Yuan Chang[1], Pin-Hao Chen[1]
[1]National Taiwan University

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

Yili Zhao[1], Lei Zhang[2], Markus Rütgen[2], Ronald Sladky[2], Claus Lamm[2]
[1]National Institutes of Health, [2]University of Vienna

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

Ruofan Ma[1], Taylor West[1], Arianna Cascone[1], Joseph Leshin[2], Natalie Frye[1], Barbara Fredrickson[1], Jessica Cohen[1], Kristen Lindquist[1,3]
[1]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [2]Northeastern University, [3]University 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 Bhatt[1], Jeremy Huckins[2], Andrew Campbell[2], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University, [2]Dartmouth College

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

Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Kiho Sung[2], João F. Guassi Moreira[1], Sunhae Sul[3], Yoosik Youm[2], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Yonsei University, [3]Pusan National University

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

Rebecca Roy[1], Daniel Roberts[2], Helen Smith[1], Paul Beatty[1], Abdulaziz Abubshait[3], Eva Wiese[4], Craig Mcdonald[1]
[1]George Mason University, [2]Pennsylvania State University, [3]Italian Institute of Technology, [4]Technical 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 Kwon[1], Junho Bang[2], Incheol Choi[3], Sunhae Sul[2]
[1]Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, [2]Pusan National University, [3]Seoul National University

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

Alexa Chen[1], Samantha Gnall-Mckinney[1], Chad Forbes[1]
[1]Florida Atlantic University

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

Nancy Jiyan Mao[1,2], Candace Raio[2]
[1]NYU Langone Health, [2]New York University

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

Wasita Mahaphanit[1], Robert Hawkins[2], Jonathan Phillips[1], Luke Chang[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of Wisconsin – Madison

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

Gal Rozic[1], Gabriella Vigliocco[1], Antonia Hamilton[1], Sara De Felice[2,3]
[1]University College London, [2]Department of Psychology, Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK., [3]Cambridge University

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

Lourdes Esparza[1], Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1], Elisa Baek[2]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]University of Southern California

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

Margaret Johnson[1], Cailee Nelson[1], Caitlin Hudac[1]
[1]University of South Carolina

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

Talia R. S. Naiman[1], Melanie Ruiz[1], David Smith[2], Dominic Fareri[1]
[1]Adelphi University, [2]Temple University

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

Tara Srirangarajan[1], Yan Yan[1], Jeremy Bailenson[1], Brian Knutson[1]
[1]Stanford University

Poster Session 2
Friday, April 12 | 16:45 – 18:00

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

Troy Houser[1], Elliot Berkman[1], Dagmar Zeithamova[1]

[1]University of Oregon

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

Remie Paguio[1], Alessia Iancarelli[1], Maddie Gong[1], Teja Zeribi[1], Ajay Satpute[1]

[1]Northeastern University

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

Colleen Frank[1], Kendra Seaman[1]

[1]University of Texas at Dallas

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

Christin Scholz[1], Hang-Yee Chan[2]

[1]University of Amsterdam, [2]King's College London

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

Steven Martinez[1], Alex Barone[1], Jason Chein[1]

[1]Temple University

P2-A-6   Neural Mechanisms of Positive Social Sharing

Emily Brudner[1], Casey Nicastri[1], Alec Karousatos[1], Mary Mousa[1], Mauricio Delgado[1]

[1]Rutgers 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 Xu[1], Rémi Janet[1], Ruien Wang[1], Lisa Bas[1], Anita Tusche[1]

[1]Queen's University

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

Yachen Li[1], Cendri Hutcherson[1]

[1]University 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 Cosme[1], Chelsea Helion[2], Elliot Berkman[3], Emily Falk[1]

[1]University of Pennsylvania, [2]Temple University, [3]University of Oregon

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

Catherine Insel[1], Natalie Biderman[1], Lauren Conner[2], Mariana Hernandez[1], Ugo Iroh[3], Antonina Kilian[4], Anoush Pogossian[1], Daphna Shohamy[1]

[1]Columbia University, [2]Tulane University, [3]Middlebury College, [4]University of Michigan

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

Candace Raio[1], Lewis Leone[1,2], Anna Konova[3], Paul Glimcher[1]

[1]New York University, [2]University of Texas at Austin, [3]Rutgers University

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

James Wyngaarden[1], Cooper Sharp[1], Abraham Dachs[1], Daniel Sazhin[1], Tia Tropea[1], Ishika Kohli[1], Tania Giovannetti[1], Dominic Fareri[2], Johanna Jarcho[1], David Smith[1]

[1]Temple University, [2]Adelphi University

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

Iiro Jaaskelainen[1], Anna Peltola[1], Gloria Mendoza-Franco[1], Eran Halperin[2], Heini Saarimaki[3], Mikko Salmela[4], Mikke Tavast[1], Saana Vainio[1], Mikko Sams[1]

[1]Aalto University, [2]Hebrew University of Jerusalem, [3]Tampere University, [4]University of Copenhagen

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

Elizabeth Losin[1], Theoni Varoudaki[1], Nikta Khalilkhani[1], Morgan Gianola[2]

[1]Pennsylvania State University, [2]University of Miami

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

Elisabeth Meier[1], Monika Wulf[2], David Gebhardt[2], Oliver C. Schultheiss[2]

[1]Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, [2]University of Erlangen Nuremberg

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

Yu-Chieh Chen[1], Feng-Chun Chou[1], Chih-Yu Maggie Jao[1], Chih-Yuan Chang[1], Yu-Wen Julie Liu[1], Tung-An Chiu[1], Pin-Hao Chen[1]

[1]National Taiwan University

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

Hong Ji Kim[1], Lada Kohoutová[1], Choong-Wan Woo[1]

[1]Sungkyunkwan University

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

Suhwan Gim[1], Eui-Jin Jung[1], Dong Hee Lee[1], Jae-Joong Lee[1], Choong-Wan Woo[1]

[1]Sungkyunkwan University

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

Erick Fedorenko[1], Richard Contrada[2], Patrick Barnwell[2]

[1]Brown University, [2]Rutgers University

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

Antoine Aouad[1], Daniel Sznycer[2], Sébastien Hétu[1]

[1]Université de Montréal, [2]Oklahoma State University

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

Paige Faulkner[1], Kyle Nash[1]

[1]University of Alberta

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

Kieran Mcveigh[1], Ashutosh Singh[1], Deniz Erdogmus[1], Lisa Feldman Barrett[1], Ajay Satpute[1]

[1]Northeastern University

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

Elizabeth Blevins[1], Michael Ko[2], Bokyung Park[3], Yang Qu[4], Brian Knutson[1], Jeanne Tsai[1]

[1]Stanford University, [2]University of California, San Diego, [3]University of Texas at Dallas, [4]Northwestern University

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

Youn Ji (Grace) Choi[1], Luke Chang[1]

[1]Dartmouth College

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

Byeol Kim Lux[1], Melanie Kos[2], David Ward[1], Tor Wager[1]

[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Temple University

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

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

[1]University of Chicago

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

Jean Ye[1], Julia Pratt[1], Grace Larrabee[1], Sanghoon Kang[1], Rajita Sinha[1], Dustin Scheinost[1], Elizabeth Goldfarb[1]

[1]Yale University

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

Colin Hawco[1], Julia Gallucci[1], Justin Ng[2], Maria Secara[2], Ju-Chi Yu[1]

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

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

William Villano[1], Brittany Jaso[2,3], Travis Reneau[4], Christopher Baldassano[5], Aaron Heller[1]

[1]University of Miami, [2]Boston University, [3]Reliant Medical Group, [4]Washington University in St. Louis, [5]Columbia University

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

Zelin Chen[1], Roxane Itier[1]

[1]University of Waterloo

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

Eva Dicker[1], Bryan Denny[2]

[1]Seattle University, [2]Rice University

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

Zhouzhou He[1], Jocelyn Shu[2], Kevin Ochsner[1]

[1]Columbia University, [2]Independent

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

Emily Furtado[1], Tianying Cai[2], Alexis Brieant[3], Ka I Ip[1]

[1]University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, [2]Northwestern University, [3]University of Vermont

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

Matthew Kiely[1], Casey Brown[1]

[1]Georgetown University

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

Beatriz Brandao[1], Stephani Leal[1], Bryan Denny[1]

[1]Rice University

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

Jingyi Luo[1], Nichol Wong[2], Ruibin Zhang[3], Jingsong Wu[4], Chetwyn C.H. Chan[2], Tatia M.C. Lee[5]

[1]The University of Hong Kong, [2]Education University of Hong Kong, [3]Southern Medical University, [4]Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, [5]University of Hong Kong

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

Victoria Chang[1], Bryan Denny[1]

[1]Rice University

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

Daniel Brown[1], Kelsey Schultz[1], Pippa Simmons[1], Nicole Swann[1], Christina Karns[1]

[1]University of Oregon

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

Kathryn McNaughton[1], Sarah Dziura[1], Junaid Merchant[1], Heather Yarger[1], Elizabeth Redcay[1]

[1]University of Maryland, College Park

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

Lindsay Oliver[1,2], Iska Moxon-Emre[2], Colin Hawco[2], Erin Dickie[2], Arla Dakli[2], Rachael Lyon[2], Peter Szatmari[3], John Haltigan[3], Anna Goldenberg[4], Ayesha Rashidi[3], Vinh Tan[3], Maria Secara[3], Pushpal Desarkar[3], George Foussias[2], Robert Buchanan[5], Anil Malhotra[6], Meng-Chuan Lai[3], Aristotle Voineskos[1], Stephanie Ameis[2]

[1]University of Toronto, [2]Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, [3]Centre for Addiction and Mental Health & University of Toronto, [4]University of Toronto & The Hospital for Sick Children & Vector Institute, [5]Maryland School of Medicine, [6]Zucker Hillside Hospital [1]Icahn 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 Hao[1], Sarah Banker[1], Matthew Schafer[1], Sarah Barkley[2], Jadyn Trayvick[1], Arabella Peters[1], Abigaël Thinakaran[1], Xiaosi Gu[1], Daniela Schiller[1], Jennifer Foss-Feig[1]

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

Chloe Stewart[1]

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

Parul Jain[1], Alissa Chen[1], Jennifer Foss-Feig[1], Daniela Schiller[1]

[1]Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

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

Naomi Nero[1], Marla Dressel[1], Paige Freeburg[1], Shawn Rhoads[2], Abigail Marsh[1]

[1]Georgetown University, [2]Icahn 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 Ruzzante[1], Jeroen Vaes[1]

[1]University of Trento

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

Catalina Trujillo Llano[1], Eduar Herrera[2], Fabián Suarez Ardila[2], María Luz González-Gadea[3], Agustín Ibañez[4], Sandra Baez[5]

[1]Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, [2]Universidad Icesi, [3]Universidad de San Andres, [4]Trinity College Dublin, [5]Universidad de los Andes

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

Yizhou Lyu[1], Zishan Su[2], Dawn Neumann[3], Kim Meidenbauer[4], Yuan Chang Leong[1]

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

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

Shanny Foo[1], Colleen Hughes[1,2], Alfie Wearn[1], Dave Cash[3], Simon Ducharme[4], Nathan Spreng[5], Genetic Frontotemporal Dementia Initiative (Genfi)[3]

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

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

Mareike Bacha-Trams[1], Lauri Haapanen[2], Daniel Bodemer[1]

[1]University of Duisburg-Essen, [2]University of Jyväskylä

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

Veronica Diveica[1], Emiko Muraki[2], Richard Binney[3], Penny Pexman[4]

[1]McGill University, [2]University of Calgary, [3]Bangor University, [4]Western 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 Bagheri[1], Ju-Chi Yu[2], Julia Gallucci[3], Vinh Tan[2], Ayesha Rashidi[2], Lindsay Oliver[1], Erin Dickie[3], George Foussias[3], Meng-Chuan Lai[2], Robert Buchanan[4], Anil Malhotra[5], Aristotle Voineskos[1], Stephanie Ameis[3], Colin Hawco[3]

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

Sarah Mccrackin[1], Georges Chatzis[2], Jelena Ristic[1]

[1]McGill University, [2]Université de Lyon

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

K M Sharika[1], Swarag Thaikkandi[1], Miss Nivedita[2], Michael Platt[3]

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

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

Maria Secara[1], Prashanth Velayudhan[1], Lauren Erdman[2], Lindsay Oliver[1], Ju-Chi Yu[1,3], George Foussias[3,4], Erin Dickie[3], Meng-Chuan Lai[3], Anil Malhotra[5], Robert Buchanan[6], Aristotle Voineskos[1], Stephanie Ameis[3,4], Colin Hawco[3,4]

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

Jun Ni[1,2], Jiaxin Yang[3], Yina Ma[3,4]

[1]Beijing Normal University, State key laloototy, [2]State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, [3]Beijing Normal University, [4]IDG/McGovern Institute for Brain Research

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

Huanqing Wang[1], Dylan Wagner[1]

[1]Ohio State University

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

Jessica Andrews-Hanna[1], Shanshan Ma[1], Andrea Coppola[1], Erin L. Maresh[2], Diego Guevara Beltrán[1], David A. Sbarra[1]

[1]University of Arizona, [2]Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

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

Gabriel Fajardo[1], John Andrew Chwe[1], Jon Freeman[1]

[1]Columbia University

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

Kexin Cai[1], Saskia Koch[2], Miriam Greidanus Romaneli[2], Kristian Droste[1], Sushmita Sadhukha[1], Jana Bašnáková[2], Arjen Stolk[1]

[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

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

Geshi Yeung[1], Rui Pei[1], Jamil Zaki[2]

[1]Stanford University, [2]Jamil Zaki

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

Bokyung Park[1], Leor Hackel[2], Eun Jin Han[1]

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

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

Jiun Choi[1,2], Won Mok Shim[1]

[1]Sungkyunkwan University, [2]Center for NeuroImaging Research (CNIR)

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

Mingzhe Zhang[1], Yuxing Yang[1], Deng Pan[1], Yijie Zhang[1], Jingkai Li[1], Yinyin Zang[2], Qiandong Wang[1], Yin Wang[1]

[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]Peking University

P2-F-63   Prosocial Adaptation in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Saskia Koch[1], Jordy Van Langen[1], Jana Bašnáková[1], Arjen Stolk[2]

[1]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, [2]Dartmouth College

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 Brietzke[1], Klara Barbarossa[2], Meghan Meyer[1]

[1]Columbia University, [2]Dartmouth College

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

Maria Orlando[1], Alberto Umiltà[2], Federico Fornaciari[2], Elisa Ciaramelli[2], Shayna Rosenbaum[3]

[1]York University, [2]University of Bologna, [3]York University & Rotman Research Institute

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

Iva Dujmic[1], Isu Cho[2], Min-Ying Wang[3], Yu-Ling Chang[3], Angela Gutchess[1]

[1]Brandeis University, [2]Sungkyunkwan University & Brandeis University, [3]National Taiwan University

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

Jean Luo[1], Leor Hackel[1], Peter Mende-Siedlecki[2]

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

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

Katie Oshins[1], Sophie Martin[1], Alexandra Cohen[1]

[1]Emory University

P2-H-70   Identifying the computational signatures of BPD and PTSD in social trust learning and appraisal

Damian Stanley[1,2], Alexandra Voce[3], Karolina Lempert[1], Jack Grinband[3], Teresa Lopez-Castro[4], Erik Fertuck[4]

[1]Adelphi University, [2]California Institute of Technology, [3]Columbia University, [4]City College of New York

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

Kamalakannan So M Vijayakumar[1], Elizabeth Martin[1]

[1]University of California, Irvine

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

Sophie Martin[1], Sagarika Devarayapuram Ramakrishnan[1], Alexandra Cohen[1]

[1]Emory University

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

Josh Litwin[1], Samantha Cohen[1], Ingrid Olson[1], Nora Newcombe[1], Katelyn Hill[1]
[1]Temple 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 Patterson[2], Justin Minue Kim[1,3], Pilyoung Kim[2,4]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University, [2]University of Denver, [3]Institute for Basic Science, [4]Ewha Womans University

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

Riley Bonar[1], Michele Morningstar[1]
[1]Queen's University

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

Jordan Mullins[1], Dana Glenn[2], Kalina Michalska[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside, [2]Columbia University

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

Emmanouela Kosteletou Kassotaki[1], Martina Trisia Cinca-Tomás[1], Federico Varriano[1], Guadalupe Soria[1], Alberto Prats-Galino[1], Judith Domínguez-Borrás[1]
[1]University of Barcelona

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

Sagarika Devarayapuram Ramakrishnan[1], Vanessa Wang[1], Vishva Patel[1], Alexandra Cohen[1]
[1]Emory University

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

Yi Jou Winnie Yeh[1], Jeremy I Skipper[1]
[1]University College London

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

Alexandra Kelly[1], Evangelia Chrysikou[1]
[1]Drexel University

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

Ying-Syun Huang[1], Stephanie Brown[1]
[1]Stony Brook University

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

Alyssa Sinclair[1], Danielle Cosme[1], José Carreras-Tartak[1], Taurean Butler[1], Heather Kostick[2], Michael Mann[1], Emily Falk[1]
[1]University of Pennsylvania, [2]University of Pennsylvania & Drexel University

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

Jaweria Qaiser[1], Nathan Leonhardt[2], Bonnie Le[3], Amie Gordon[4], Emily A. Impett[1], Jennifer Stellar[1]
[1]University of Toronto, [2]Brigham Young University, [3]University of Rochester, [4]University of Michigan

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

Erin Heerey[1], Jeremias Campos[1], Amanda Friesen[1]
[1]Western University

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

Matan Rubin[1], Joanna Li[2], Federico Zimmerman[2], Amit Goldenberg[3], Anat Perry[1]
[1]Hebrew University of Jerusalem, [2]Harvard Business School, [3]Harvard University

Poster Session 3

Saturday, April 13 | 14:45 – 16:00

P3-A-1   Behavioral and neural signatures of social signal detection
Rekha Varrier[1], Tory Benson[2], Jordan Selesnick[3], Zishan Su[1,2], Peter Molfese[4], Emily Finn[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]FINN lab, [3]Independent, [4]National Institute of Mental Health

P3-A-2   Unraveling the Neural Representations of Preference with a Naturalistic Neuroimaging Approach
Tung-An Chiu[1], Feng-Chun Chou[1], Po-Yuan Hsiao[1], Chih-Yuan Chang[1], Pin-Hao Chen[1]
[1]National Taiwan University

P3-A-3   The Role of Affiliations, Sex, and Status in Learning Social Hierarchies and Competitive Behaviors
Rémi Janet[1], Andy Stokes-Noonan[1], Esther Diekhof[2], Anita Tusche[1]
[1]Queen's University, [2]Universität Hamburg

P3-A-4   Differentiating neural responses to risky and non-risky rewards in a modified Balloon Analogue Risk Task
Xinyi Deng[1], Marlen Gonzalez[1]
[1]Cornell University

P3-A-6   Multimodal Imaging of Reward Processing in Major Depressive Disorder
Christopher Pirrung[1], Garima Singh[1], Jeremy Hogeveen[1], Davin Quinn[1], James Cavanagh[1]
[1]University of New Mexico

P3-A-7   Heterogeneity in cognitive capacity and impulsivity predicts the subjective cost of self-control
Kleio Jiang[1], Nancy (Jiyan) Mao[1], Sophia Vranos[1], Candace Raio[1]
[1]New York University

P3-A-8   Neural and Behavioral Synchrony in Social and Non-Social Uncertainty using Video Stimuli
William Mitchell[1], Ian O'shea[2], Tiara Bounyarith[3], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Pennsylvania State University, [3]Drexel University

P3-A-9   Overlappping yet distinct neural encoding of value and salience during risk decision-making: Insight from intracranial human recordings
Xiaoyu Zeng[1], Yina Ma[1], Jiaxin Yang[1], Jun Ni[2]
[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]Beijing Normal University, State key lalorototy

P3-A-10   The transdiagnostic effect of anhedonia on action decisions in social contexts
Julie Grèzes[1], Rocco Mennella[2]
[1]Lab of Cognitive and Computational Neurosciences (LNC2), INSERM U960,, [2]Université Paris Nanterre

P3-B-11   Intergenerational social interactions: How do motor and neural synchrony develop over time?
Ryssa Moffat[1], Tessa Portier[1], Courtney E. Casale[2], Emily S. Cross[1]
[1]ETH Zürich, [2]Macquarie University

P3-B-12   Probing connections between social connectedness, mortality risk, and brain age: A preregistered study
Isabella Kahhale[1], Nikki Puccetti[2], Aaron Heller[2], Jamie Hanson[1]
[1]University of Pittsburgh, [2]University of Miami

P3-B-14   The Color of Fear: Impact of Perceptual Deindividuation on Fear Generalization Towards Black Men
Arshiya Aggarwal[1], Julia Hopkins[2], Dana Glenn[3], Kalina Michalska[1], Nicholas Camp[4], Brent Hughes[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside, [2]Social Neuroscience Lab, [3]Columbia University, [4]University of Michigan

P3-B-15   Social learning is biased by targets' stereotype congruence
Kirstan Brodie[1], Amy Krosch[1]
[1]Cornell University

P3-C-16   Effects of Anxiety State on N400 Event-Related Brain Potential Response to Unexpected Semantic Stimuli
Jennifer Lepock[1], Todd Girard[2], Justice Cupid[2], Michael Kiang[1]
[1]University of Toronto, [2]Toronto Metropolitan University

P3-C-17   Translational Investigations of Cerebello-Midbrain Contributions to State and Trait Socio-Affective Functioning
Linda Hoffman[1]
[1]Temple University

P3-C-18   Affective Working Memory: Is it Easier to Maintain Positive than Negative Emotions?
Kali Sarver[1], Colleen Frank[2], Alexandru Iordan[1,3], Patricia Reuter-Lorenz[1,3]
[1]University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, [2]University of Texas at Dallas, [3]University of Michigan

P3-C-19   Neural Dynamics Underlying Rapid Emotions
Nazanin Sheykh Andalibi[1]
[1]Western Sydney University

P3-C-22   Unmasking induced and posed emotions through EEG analysis
Qianru Xu[1], Hanlin Mo[1], Feng Vankee Lin[2], Guoying Zhao[1]
[1]University of Oulu, [2]Stanford University

P3-C-23   Individual Differences in Naturalistic Emotional Memory
Claire Landon[1], William Villano[1], Isabella D'ottone[1], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University 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 Kral[1], Nikki Puccetti[2,3], Aaron Heller[2], Richard Davidson[1]
[1]University of Wisconsin – Madison, [2]University of Miami, [3]Ohio State University

P3-C-26   Emotional reactions and prediction errors due to real-world events predict changes in longer-term affect
Isabella D'ottone[1], Noah Kraus[1], William Villano[1], Claire Landon[1], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami

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

Carmen Morawetz[1], Angie Laird[2]

[1]University of Innsbruck, [2]Florida International University

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

Tal Ohad[1], Yaara Yeshurun[1], Gal Sheppes[1]

[1]Tel Aviv University

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

Ruien Wang[1], Lisa Bas[1], Rémi Janet[1], Yijun Xu[1], Jonathan Smallwood[1,2], Carmen Morawetz[3], Anita Tusche[1]

[1]Queen's University, [2]Department of Psychology, [3]University of Innsbruck

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

Damon Abraham[1], Kateri Mcrae[1], Helané Wahbeh[2], Cedric Cannard[2], Julia Mossbridge[3]

[1]University of Denver, [2]Institute of Noetic Sciences, [3]University of San Diego

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

Bailey Harris[1], Mason Mcclay[1], David Clewett[1]

[1]University 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 Ganapathi[1], Bruna Martins-Klein[1], Ziyuan Chen[1]

[1]University 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 Thinakaran[1], Hailey Silver[1], Arabella Peters[1], Kirsten Long[1], Jadyn Trayvick[1], Alexandra Massa[1], Kate Friedman[1], Francesca Garces[1], Sylvia Guillory[1], Tess Levy[1], Jessica Zweifach[1], Danielle Halpern[1], Paige Siper[1], Joseph Buxbaum[1], Jennifer Foss-Feig[1], Alexander Kolevzon[1]

[1]Icahn 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 Chihade[1], Gary Turner[2], Victoria Madge[1], Louis Collins[1], Sylvain Baillet[1], R. Nathan Spreng[1], Alex Wiesman[1]

[1]McGill University, [2]York University

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

Ronan Cunningham[1], Margherita Calderaro[1], Megan Quarmley[1], Clarkson[1], Helen Schmidt[1], Clifford Cassidy[2], Johanna Jarcho[1]

[1]Temple University, [2]The 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 Muzekari[1], Mary Andrews[1], Nicole Cooper[1], Bradley Mattan[1], Christin Scholz[2], Michael Fichman[1], Alexandra Paul[1], Steven Mesquiti[1], Darin Johnson[1], José Carreras-Tartak[1], Melis Cakar[3], Susan Hao[4], Elizabeth Beard[1], Anthony Resnick[1], Omaya Torres[1], Farah Sayed[1], David Lydon-Staley[1], Ian Barnett[1], Andrew Strasser[1], Tom Kirchner[5], Lisa Henriksen[6], Emily Falk[1]

[1]University of Pennsylvania, [2]University of Amsterdam, [3]University of California, Los Angeles, [4]University of California, Berkeley, [5]New York University, [6]Stanford University

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

Andrea Santalla Escobar[1], Julia Moreau[1], Dan Tassone[1], Julia Davidson[1], Talia Van Der Vyver[1], Anastasia Mikhailitchenko[1], Stephanie Manuel[1], Scott Mcquain[1], Luis Flores[1]

[1]Queen'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 Grahl[1], Alessandra Anzolin[1], Seneca Ellis[1], Jeungchan Lee[1], Lara Gardiner[1], Changjin Jung[2], Maya Barton-Zuckerman[3], Kylie Isenburg[4], Dan-Mikael Ellingsen[5], John Kelley[6], Ted Kaptchuk[1], Vitaly Napadow[1]

[1]Harvard Medical School, [2]Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, [3]Northeastern University, [4]Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, [5]Kristiania University College, [6]Endicott College

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

Hayoung Ryu[1], Justin Minue Kim[1]

[1]Sungkyunkwan University

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

Daantje De Bruin[1], Oriel Feldmanhall[1]

[1]Brown University

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

Meng Du[1], Jerry Tang[2], Vy Vo[3], Vasudev Lal[3], Carolyn Parkinson[1], Alexander Huth[2]

[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]University of Texas at Austin, [3]Intel Labs

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

Peter Kakalec[1], Courtney Marsh[1], Rebecca Roy[1], Kaitlin Rawlings[1], James Thompson[1]

[1]George Mason University

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

Clara Sava-Segal[1], Tory Benson, Emily Finn[1]

[1]Dartmouth College

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

Cailee Nelson[1], Mengya Xia[2], Caitlin Hudac[1]

[1]University of South Carolina, [2]Arizona State University

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

Benjamin Silver[1], Christopher Baldassano[1], Lila Davachi[1], Kevin Ochsner[1]
[1]Columbia University

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

Marika Mariano[1], Lucia Maria Sacheli[1], Tommaso Berni[1], Caterina Negrone[1], Eraldo Paulesu[1], Laura Zapparoli[1]
[1]University of Milano-Bicocca

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

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

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

Amie Durston[1], Roxane Itier[1]
[1]University of Waterloo

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

Yue Xu[1], Umit Keles[1], Ralph Adolphs[1], Chujun Lin[2]
[1]California Institute of Technology, [2]University of California, San Diego

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

Luowei Yan[1], Clara Colombatto[2], Jelena Ristic[1]
[1]McGill University, [2]University of Waterloo

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

Yi-Fei Hu[1], Marc-Lluís Vives[2], Apoorva Bhandari[1], Oriel Feldmanhall[1]
[1]Brown University, [2]Leiden University

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

Eliana Monahhova[1], Vasily Klucharev[2], Anna Shestakova[1], Alexandra Morozova[1], Dimitry Bredikhin[1], Dimitry Khoroshilov[3], Victoria Moiseeva[1]
[1]HSE University, [2]Centre for Cognition and Decision-Making, HSE University; Amsterdam School of Economics, [3]Yandex N.V.

P3-F-54 Predicting Others' Internal States within Naturalistic Social Interactions

Jisu Ro[1], Luke Chang[2], Won Mok Shim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University, [2]Dartmouth College

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

Wenli Tao[1], Yijie Zhang[1], Mingzhe Zhang[1], Yin Wang[1]
[1]Beijing Normal University

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

Jana Bašnáková[1], Margot Mangnus[2], Saskia Koch[1], Sushmita Sadhukha[3], Arjen Stolk[3]
[1]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, [2]Radboud University, [3]Dartmouth College

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

Ruby Basyouni[1], Miriam Schwyck[2], Meng Du[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Columbia University

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

Alayna Shoenfelt[1], Didem Pehlivanoglu[1], Tian Lin[1], Maryam Ziaei[2], David Feifel[3], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida, [2]National Taiwan Normal University, [3]University of California, San Diego

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

Dana Arnold[1], Tian Lin[1], Amber Heemskerk[1], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida

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

Catherine Rasgaitis[1]
[1]University of Washington

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

Courtney Jimenez[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

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

Marie Levorsen[1], Ryuta Aoki[2], Constantine Sedikides[1], Keise Izuma[2]
[1]University of Southampton, [2]Kochi University of Technology

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

Yili Zhao[1], Kai Sherwood[1], Jasdeep Kang[1], Troy Dildine[2], Lauren Atlas[1]
[1]National Institutes of Health, [2]Stanford University

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

Shawn Rhoads[1], Lin Gan[2], Kathryn Berluti[2], Katherine O'Connell[2], Jo Cutler[3], Pat Lockwood[3], Abigail Marsh[2]
[1]Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, [2]Georgetown University, [3]University of Birmingham

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

Amrita Lamba[1], Michael Frank[2], Oriel Feldmanhall[2]
[1]Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [2]Brown University

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

Hana Qureshi[1], Alexa Zelaya[1], Jade Sasser[1], Kalina Michalska[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside

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

Kylie Wright[1], Rebecca Polk[1], Tian Lin[1], Kathleen Krol[2], Allison Perkeybile[2], Jessica Connelly[2], Natalie Ebner[1]
[1]University of Florida, [2]University 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 Hughes[1], Roni Setton[2], Laëtitia Mwilambwe-Tshilobo[3], Giulia Baracchini[4], Gary Turner[5], R. Nathan Spreng[4]

[1]Indiana University, [2]Harvard University, [3]Princeton University & University of Pennsylvania, [4]McGill University, [5]York University

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

Michele Morningstar[1], Colleen Hughes[2,3], Roberto French[4], Connor Grannis[4], Whitney Mattson[5], Eric Nelson[4]

[1]Queen's University, [2]Indiana University, [3]Montreal Neurological Institute, [4]Nationwide Children's Hospital, [5]Abigail Wexner Research Institute

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

Paula Wicher[1], Antonia Hamilton[1]

[1]University 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 Kalinin[1], Kyle Nash[1]

[1]University of Alberta

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

Vincent Taschereau-Dumouchel[1], Marjorie Côté[1], Shawn Manuel[1], Darius Valevicius[1], Hakwan Lau[2]

[1]Université de Montréal, [2]RIKEN Center for Brain Science

P3-J-72   Alexithymia is not consistently associated with accuracy, confidence, or metacognitive sensitivity scores in emotion recognition nor other decision tasks

Nathan Torunsky[1], Iris M Vilares[1]

[1]University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

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

Katherine Soderberg[1], Philip Kragel[1]

[1]Emory University

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

Alice Xia[1], Jae-Young Son[1], Isabella Aslarus[1], Oriel Feldmanhall[1]

[1]Brown University

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

Isabella Aslarus[1], Jae-Young Son[1], Alice Xia[1], Oriel Feldmanhall[1]

[1]Brown University

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

Haily Merritt[1], Mary Kate Koch[2], Youngheun Jo[1], Evgeny Chumin[1], Richard Betzel[1]

[1]Indiana University, [2]University of Florida

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

Niloufar Zebarjadi[1], Eliyahu Adler[1], Annika Kluge[1], Jonathan Levy[1]

[1]Aalto University

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

Jie Chen[1], Michael Cohen[1], Pascal Molenberghs[2], Winnifred Louis[3], Jean Decety[1]

[1]University of Chicago, [2]University of Melbourne, [3]University of Queensland

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

Rebecca Polk[1], Dalia El-Shafie[1], Marilyn Horta[1], Eliany Perez[1], Amber Heemskerk[1], Tian Lin[1], David Feifel[2], Natalie Ebner[1]

[1]University of Florida, [2]University of California, San Diego

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

Golnaz Tabibnia[1]

[1]University of California, Irvine

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

Peter Kirk[1], Oliver Robinson[2]

[1]National Institute of Mental Health, [2]University 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 Miao[1], Joyce Yanru Jiang[1], Ashley Binnquist[1], Rick Dale[1], Francis Steen[1], Matthew Lieberman[1]

[1]University 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 Khoury[1], Uri Hertz[1]

[1]University of Haifa

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

Jialong Zhen[1], Didem Pehlivanoglu[1], Tian Lin[1], Dalia El-Shafie[1], Mengdi Zhu[1], Damon Woodard[1], Brian Cahill[1], Natalie Ebner[1]

[1]University of Florida