SANS

Social & Affective Neuroscience Society

17th Annual Conference

April 23 - 26, 2025
Chicago, USA

socialaffectiveneuro.org | #SANS2025 | @sansmeeting.bsky.social

Program At-A-Glance

CST	Wednesday April 23	Thursday April 24	Friday April 25	Saturday April 26
8:00 AM	Registration: 12:00 PM - 5:30 PM (State/LaSalle Foyer)	Registration: 7:00 AM - 6:00 PM (State/LaSalle Foyer)	Registration: 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM (State/LaSalle Foyer)	Registration: 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM (State/LaSalle Foyer)
8:15 AM		**Mentor Match Event** 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM Huron ***Sponsored by NIRx***		
8:30 AM				
8:45 AM				
9:00 AM		**Opening Session & Welcome Address** 9:00 AM - 9:30 AM	**EDIJ Session** 8:15 AM - 9:45 AM LaSalle Ballroom	**Symposium 3: Single-Neuron Mechanisms of Face Perception in the Human Medial** 9:00 AM -10:15 AM LaSalle Ballroom
9:15 AM				
9:30 AM		**Symposium 1: From emotion to social interaction: New insights from direct brain recordings** 9:30 AM - 10:45 AM LaSalle Ballroom		
9:45 AM			**Refreshment Break** 9:45 AM - 10:15 AM	
10:00 AM				
10:15 AM				**Refreshment Break** 10:15 AM - 10:30 AM
10:30 AM			**Symposium 2: Best Practices in Social & Affective Neuroscience** 10:15 AM - 11:30 PM LaSalle Ballroom	**Symposium 4: Universality and Specificity in Prosocial Decision Making** 10:30 AM - 11:45 AM LaSalle Ballroom
10:45 AM		**Refreshment Break** 10:45 AM - 11:15 AM		
11:00 AM				
11:15 AM		**Debate 1: Scaling up or zooming In? The cse for large consortia vs. small investigator-led studies** *Damien Fair vs. Thalia Wheatley* 11:15 AM - 12:30 PM LaSalle Ballroom		
11:30 AM			**Debate 2: AI in social and affective neuroscience: Caution or acceleration?** *Mark Thornton vs. Mohammad Atari* 11:30 AM - 12:45 PM LaSalle Ballroom	
11:45 AM				**Lunch on own** 11:45 AM - 12:45 PM
12:00 PM				
12:15 PM				
12:30 PM		**Lunch on own** 12:30 PM - 1:45 PM		
12:45 PM			**Lunch on own** 12:45 PM - 2:00 PM	**Early Career Award Presentation** 12:45 PM -1:05 PM LaSalle Ballroom
1:00 PM				
1:15 PM				**Blitz Talks #3** 1:05 PM - 1:50 PM LaSalle Ballroom
1:30 PM				
1:45 PM		**Presidential Address:** ***Cognition Emerges from Neural Dynamics*** *Earl K. Miller* 1:45 PM - 2:45 PM LaSalle Ballroom		
2:00 PM	**Pre Conference Workshop:** *"Naturalistic methods beyond neuroimaging: Capturing behavior in the wild"* **1. Social network analysis** *Miriam Schwyck* **2. Screenomics for passive sensing of smartphone use** *Brooke Ammerman* **3. Geolocation data collection and analysis** *Aaron Heller* **1:00 PM - 5:30 PM** LaSalle Ballroom		**Keynote Address:** **Adolescent Neurocognitive Plasticity and Specialization Shaping Adult Trajectories** *Beatriz Luna* 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM LaSalle Ballroom	**Poster Session 3** **&** **PM Break** 1:50 PM - 3:00 PM State Room & State Foyer
2:15 PM				
2:30 PM		**Blitz Talks #1** 2:45 PM - 3:30 PM LaSalle Ballroom		
2:45 PM			**Mid-Career Award Presentation** 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM LaSalle Ballroom	**Distinguished Scholar Award Presentation** 3:00 PM - 3:45 PM LaSalle Ballroom
3:00 PM				
3:15 PM				
3:30 PM		**Poster Session 1** **&** **Opening Reception** 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM State Room & State Foyer	**Blitz Talks #2** 3:30 - 4:15 PM LaSalle Ballroom	**Innovation Award Announced, SANS Business Meeting & Closing** 3:45 PM - 4:00 PM
3:45 PM				
4:00 PM				
4:15 PM			**Poster Session 2** **&** **PM Break** 4:15 PM - 5:15 PM State Room & State Foyer	
4:30 PM				
4:45 PM				
5:00 PM		**Comic SANS** 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM LaSalle Ballroom		
5:15 PM			**EDIJ Social Hour (Meet-up)** 5:30 PM - 6:30 PM Timothy O'Toole's Pub	
5:30 PM				
5:45 PM				
6:00 PM				
6:15 PM				
6:30 PM			**SANS Social Meet-up** 6:30 PM - 9:30 PM Timothy O'Toole's Pub	
6:45 PM				
7:00 PM				
7:15 PM				
7:30 PM				
7:45 PM				
8:00 PM				

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 300 members.

Welcome

to the 17th annual SANS Conference

Dear SANS Attendees,

Welcome to the **17th Annual Meeting of the Social & Affective Neuroscience Society!** This year, we're gathering in Chicago, a city known for its deep-dish pizza, striking architecture, and complex history of social conflict and activism—a fitting place for a community of researchers dedicated to understanding the social and emotional forces that shape human life.

One of the most exciting aspects of our annual conference is that ~15–20% of attendees are joining us for the first time. With researchers from over a dozen countries, this meeting provides a unique opportunity to learn diverse perspectives and develop new connections in social and affective neuroscience, uniting our community. This is a sign of a thriving society, and it's a great reason to step outside of our usual circles. So I encourage you to introduce yourself to someone new, start a conversation, and make a connection that could shape your career or research in unexpected ways.

This year's program has been expertly curated by conference co-chairs Elisa Baek (University of Southern California) and João Guassi Moreira (University of Wisconsin, Madison), along with a dedicated committee: Candace M. Raio, Chujun Lin, Josiah Leong, and Justin Minue Kim. Their hard work has brought together a lineup of thought-provoking talks, discussions, and networking opportunities that make this meeting special. A heartfelt thank you to them for their time, effort, and vision.

Our Trainee Committee, led by Hongbo Yu (University of California, Santa Barbara), has expanded this year, welcoming Shanny Foo and Nikki Puccetti, while celebrating former members Shawn Rhoads and Cat Camacho, who have moved into faculty roles. Their work kicks off the conference with the Mentor-Mentee Match event—at 8 AM, no less (yes, we know it's early). This event, generously sponsored by NIRX, helps break down barriers between faculty and trainees. And if the nerves of networking feel overwhelming, perhaps someone can bring an fNIRS system to measure our collective brain activity in real time.

Our Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Justice (EDIJ) Committee, led by Jeni Kubota (University of Delaware), has organized an essential session on Science and Funding Outside the U.S., featuring researchers from Australia, Spain, Taiwan, and Canada. The session will feature SANS scholars from outside of the US who will discuss faculty and postdoctoral opportunities as well as grant funding for international scholars. These global connections are more important than ever. The EDIJ committee also organized a Social Hour for everyone to celebrate the travel award winners! And we also very much welcome Damian Stanley (Adelphi University) as the incoming chair of the EDIJ committee. Welcome, Damian!

Among the many highlights of this year's conference, two thought-provoking debates will address major issues in our field. The first debate, Scaling Up or Zooming In? will delve into the question of large consortia versus small, investigator-led studies, featuring Damien Fair and Thalia Wheatley, moderated by Josiah Leong. The second debate, Artificial Intelligence in Social & Affective Neuroscience: Caution or Acceleration? will explore the role of AI in our research, with Mark Thornton and Mohammad Atari, moderated by Chujun Lin.

Welcome

Moving on to more serious business—Comic SANS returns for its second edition, posing the timeless question: how many social and affective neuroscientists' sense of humor is rooted in schadenfreude? And for those looking for a more informal setting to connect, the EDIJ Social at Timothy O'Toole's Pub on Friday offers a great opportunity to celebrate, and commiserate, with our fellow members. Don't forget to disclose your feelings to strengthen those social bonds!

We are honored to have Beatriz Luna (University of Pittsburgh) as our Keynote Speaker this year, who will present on Adolescent Neurocognitive Plasticity and Specialization Shaping Adult Trajectories. Additionally, Earl K. Miller (MIT) will deliver the Presidential Address on Cognition Emerging from Neural Dynamics. We also take this opportunity to celebrate our award winners: Mark Thornton (Dartmouth College), who will be recognized with the Early Career Award; Cate Hartley (New York University), who will be recognized with the Mid-Career Award; and Kevin Ochsner (Columbia University), who will be recognized with the Distinguished Career Award.

The Challenges We Face – and Our Commitment to Science

This is a difficult time for science. Research funding has taken a major toll over the past decade in several countries in part due to war, economic instability, and political conflict. Dramatic funding cuts in the U.S. are reshaping the landscape of research, with consequences that will be felt for years. These cuts do not just threaten individual labs; they endanger the foundational work that drives scientific progress—work that is often conducted in academic and non-profit settings, where discovery is valued over profit. We must advocate for science, not only because it fuels medical and technological advancements but because it deepens our understanding of what it means to be human. In times like these, we must support one another and seek new opportunities, including international collaborations that allow us to continue asking bold, important questions.

We are also facing a broader challenge: the focus of our work - from the neuroscience of emotion regulation to intergroup relations to social network formation - directly involves considerations of diversity in terms of socioeconomic status, gender, race and ethnicity, and more. Much of this work seeks to better the lives of those who suffer from discrimination based on their identity or background. In the U.S., terms central to social and affective neuroscience have been banned from use in certain federal funding proposals. Yet, our field's work remains critical. These research areas are not optional—they are at the heart of understanding human experience. The continued pursuit and commitment to our field is more necessary than ever.

Despite these challenges, I am encouraged by the fact that we are here today, at this conference. We have this time to support each other in science, to advance the best science we can, and to form social networks to help keep each other afloat and adapt to these circumstances.

With that, I warmly welcome you to SANS 2025. I encourage you to engage fully—attend sessions that challenge you, meet someone new, and take part in and lead the conversations that will shape the future of our field.

See you in Chicago!

Ajay Satpute
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 their 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.

Kevin Ochsner

Columbia University

Kevin Ochsner is Professor and former Chair of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, where he directs the Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience (SCAN) Lab and co-directs the Center for Brain, Mind and Society, whose mission is using behavioral and brain research to inform our understanding of societal issues. His lab has published more than 170 scientific articles and books, supported by funding from private and public institutions, including five different NIH Institutes.

For this work, Kevin has received various awards including the APA New Investigator Award and the Young Investigator Award from the Cognitive Neuroscience Society. Kevin is one of six co-founders of the Social and Affective Neuroscience Society and is a past president of the Society for Affective Science.

Mid Career Award

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.

Catherine Hartley

New York University

Dr. Catherine Hartley is an Associate Professor of Psychology and Neural Science at New York University. She received her B.S. in Symbolic Systems from Stanford University and her PhD in Psychology from New York University. Her research focuses on characterizing how dynamic changes in brain circuits from childhood to adulthood influence the learning, memory, and decision-making processes that support goal-directed behavior. In this work, she uses a variety of methodological approaches including neuroimaging, psychophysiology, computational modeling, and ecological momentary assessment. A central goal of her research is to understand the adaptive benefits of how individuals learn and make decisions at different developmental stages, as well as how specific learning and decision-making biases contribute to vulnerability or resilience to psychopathology.

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.

Mark Thornton

Dartmouth College

Mark Thornton is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences at Dartmouth College. He directs the Social Computation, Representation, and Prediction Laboratory (SCRAP Lab) and is a core faculty member of the Consortium for Interacting Minds. He received his bachelor's degree in psychology from Princeton University, and his Ph.D. in Psychology from Harvard University. Thornton's research focuses on understanding how the brain organizes social knowledge and how it uses this knowledge to predict the social world. He studies these topics using a combination of naturalistic and controlled experiments, functional neuroimaging, and computational methods.

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 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 infrastructure that will strive to reflect and represent the various diverse dimensions of our society.

Marla Dressel
Georgetown University

Neural Modulation of Intranasal Oxytocin on Emotional Expressions of Ingroup Members in Individuals with Psychopathic Traits

Gayathri Batchalli Maruthy
University of Texas at Dallas

Neural Mechanisms of Mindful Emotion Regulation Across an Emotional Stroop Task

Elif Celik
Virginia Commonwealth University

Trait Mindfulness and Political Polarization: Investigating Neural Responses and Emotional Orientations

Maylyn Mei
City University of New York

Identifying Theta Connectivity Subgroups and Their Associated Symptoms in Anxious Adolescents

Melanie Kos
Temple University

Emotion Regulation Strategies Moderate the Association Between Anterior Insula Responses to Fairness and Relative Deprivation

Jay Von Monteza
University of Denver

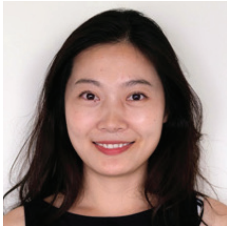
Temporal Contexts of Effort and Arousal: Decision Speed and Pupillometry Illuminate the Experience of Choice Difficulty During a Novel Risky Monetary Decision-Making Paradigm

Min-Min Lin
National Taiwan University

Social Comparison Contexts Influence Empathy for Pain: An fMRI Research

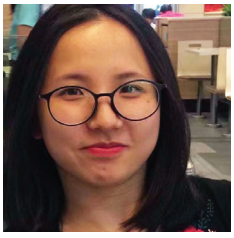
Paola Odriozola
University of California, Los Angeles

Predicting Longitudinal Anxiety in Adolescents Using Mixed Effects Random Forest Regression



Chang Lu
University of Southern California

What Drives Idiosyncratic Neural Processing in Loneliness?: Examining Neural Responses to Uncertain and Challenging Media Narratives



Songzhi Wu
Dartmouth College

Forgiveness Updates Negative Interpersonal Memories to be Less Negative

Presidential Speaker

Earl K. Miller

The Picower Institute for Learning and Memory and Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Earl K. Miller is the Picower Professor of Neuroscience at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has academic appointments at The Picower Institute for Learning and Memory, and The Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences at MIT.

Professor Miller earned his B.A. (summa cum laude, with honors) from Kent State University in 1985, and his M.A. (1987) and Ph.D. (1990) from Princeton University. In 2020, he received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Kent State University.

Professor Miller's work has been pivotal in understanding the neural basis of cognition. He has made significant discoveries in areas such as working memory, attention, categorization, and top-down 'executive' control. He developed a key theory in cognitive neuroscience, emphasizing the role of the prefrontal cortex in rule learning and goal maintenance. Professor Miller pioneered the study of multifunctional 'mixed selectivity' neurons, marking a departure from traditional views. He has provided new insights into the role of neural dynamics in shaping perception, thought, and action. By combining experimental, theoretical, and computational methods, his work offers vital insights for understanding cognition and its disorders in conditions such as autism, schizophrenia, and attention deficit disorder.

Professor Miller has received numerous awards and serves in editorial roles for major neuroscience journals. He also serves on international advisory boards. His 2001 paper with Jonathan Cohen, introducing a novel theory for understanding executive brain functions, is the fifth most-cited paper in the history of neuroscience.

Keynote Speaker

Beatriz Luna

University of Pittsburgh

Beatriz Luna, Ph.D., is the Distinguished Staunton Professor of Psychiatry and Pediatrics as well of Professor of Psychology, Radiology, and BioEngineering at the University of Pittsburgh. She is the founder and Director of the Laboratory for Neurocognitive Development, founder and acting past president of the Flux Society for Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, Editor-in-Chief of the journal Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, and Scientific Director of the Magnetic Resonance Research Center at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Luna uses multimodal neuroimaging (s-, rs, t- fMRI, EEG, MEG, PET, MRSI, tissue iron, and 31P) to investigate the neurobiological mechanisms that support the transition from adolescence to adulthood when lifetime trajectories are determined to inform basic processes of normative development. Her studies have identified changes in brain function, connectivity, neural oscillations, myelination, and neurotransmitters. Notably, her recent findings provide evidence for unique critical period plasticity in prefrontal cortex through the adolescent period that further supports that adolescence is a time when adult neurocognitive trajectories will be established. Together her findings have led to the influential Driven Dual Systems Model of adolescent development, which indicates that the brain systems supporting executive processes are specializing but available in adolescence and are driven by neural processes supporting motivation and affect. Her model emphasizes that adolescence is a critical period of brain specialization in which adult modes of operation are determined – underlining vulnerabilities for the emergence of psychopathology.

Dr. Luna has published over a hundred and eighty peer-reviewed articles describing her innovative studies, in addition to theoretical papers discussing her models of adolescent development. She has received numerous awards including the Presidential Early Career Award in Science and Engineering, the Provost's Award for Excellence in Doctoral Mentoring, Distinguished Professor of Psychiatry, and the Flux Huttenlocher Award for pioneering work in developmental cognitive neuroscience. Her research has been continuously supported by the National Institutes of Mental Health recently being awarded a MERIT award to sustain continued investigations. She has informed policy including US Supreme Court briefs regarding extended sentencing in the juvenile justice system. Her extensive media history includes a cover story in National Geographic and a PBS Special with Alan Alda – "Brains on Trial".

SANS Leadership

Board Members

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Director-at-Large

Hongbo Yu, University of California,
Director-at-Large Santa Barbara

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João Guassi Moreira, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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Candace M. Raio, New York University
(2026 Co-Chair)

Chujun Lin, University of California, San Diego

Josiah Leong, University of Arkansas

Justin Minue Kim, Sungkyunkwan University
(2026 Co-Chair)

Society Committees

Awards Committee

- **Ajay Satpute**, Northeastern University
- **Dominic Fareri**, Adelphi University
- **Aaron Heller**, University of Miami

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

- **Eshin Jolly**, University of California, San Diego
- **Peter Mende-Siedlecki**, University of Delaware
- **Ajay Satpute**, Northeastern University

Social Media Committee

Co-Chairs:

- **Mark Thornton**, Dartmouth University
- **Yuan Chang Leong**, University of Chicago

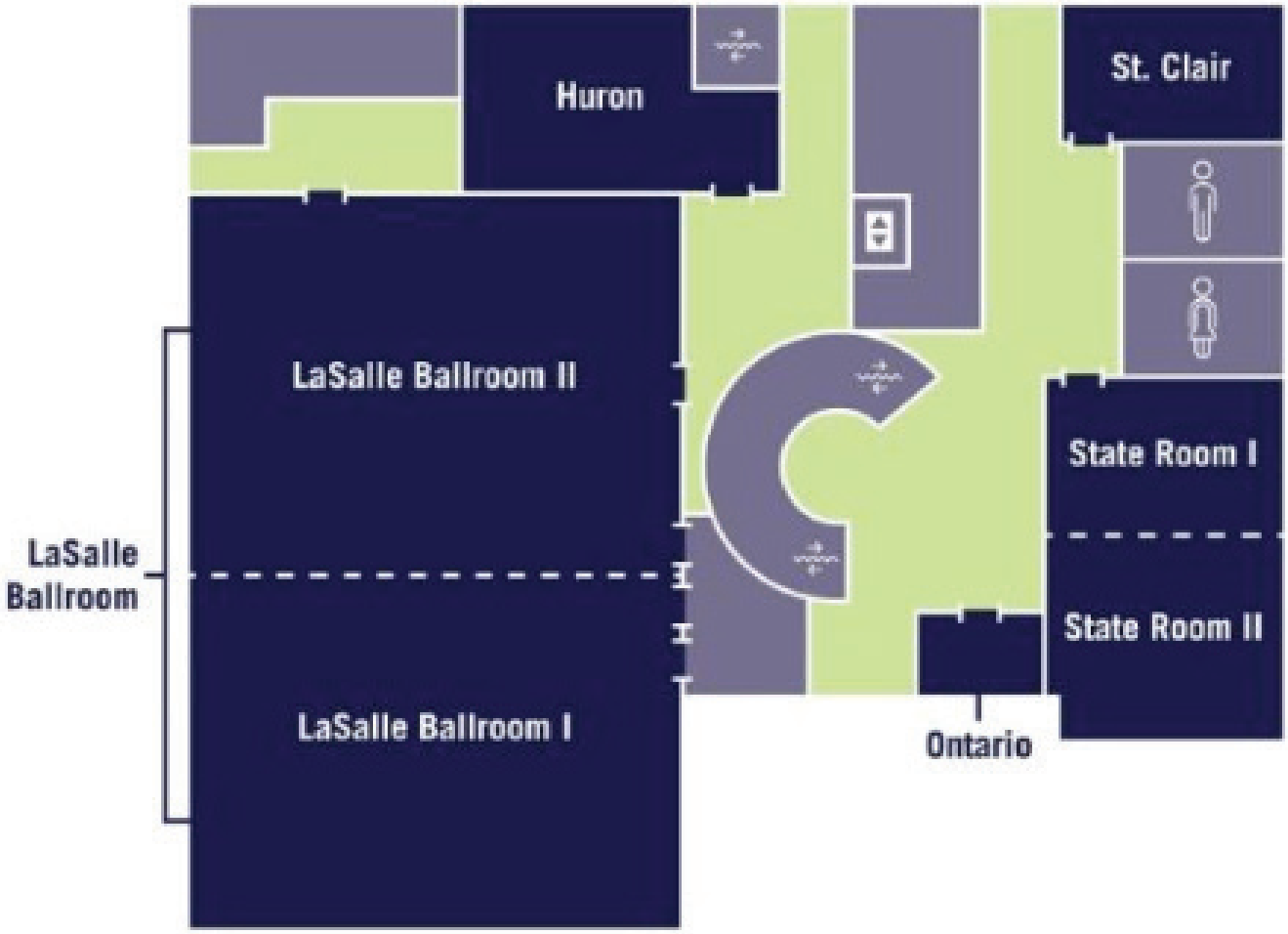
Trainee Committee

Chair: Hongbo Yu, University of California, Santa Barbara

- **Elisa Baek**, University of Southern California
- **Cat Camacho**, Washington University in St. Louis
- **Shanny Foo**, Montreal Neurological Institute
- **Kathryn McNaughton**, University of Maryland
- **Nikki A. Puccetti**, Ohio State University
- **Shawn A. Rhoads**, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Venue Map

Lakeshore Level



General Conference Information

Venue Wi-Fi Access

Wi-Fi is available in the SANS meeting space for SANS delegates.

Wireless Network: CHIMM

Password: Treetop

Registration

Conference registration fees include access to the entire conference program including:

- Award sessions
- Keynote speaker sessions
- Workshop sessions
- Symposia sessions
- Individual orals & poster sessions
- Professional development opportunities
- Welcome reception & social events
- Daily coffee breaks
- Complimentary Wi-Fi in conference areas
- Networking opportunities

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 near 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 **LaSalle Ballroom Foyer** will be open during the following dates and times

Wednesday, April 23	12:00 PM – 5:30 PM
Thursday, April 24	7:00 AM – 6:00 PM
Friday, April 25	7:30 AM – 5:30 PM
Saturday, April 26	8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

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

Poster Information

Poster Session 1: Thursday, April 24, 2025

Set Up:	9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Session Time:	3:30 PM – 5:00 PM
Poster Removal:	6:00 PM

Poster Session 2: Friday, April 25, 2025

Set Up:	8:30 AM – 3:00 PM
Session Time:	4:15 PM – 5:15 PM
Poster Removal:	5:30 PM

Poster Session 3: Saturday, April 26, 2025

Set Up:	8:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Session Time:	1:50 PM – 3:00 PM
Poster Removal:	4:00 PM

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 36.

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

Daily coffee breaks and an opening reception are included in your conference registration fees. Any additional food and beverages will be at your own expense.

Dietary Requirements

Food and beverages offered during breaks and the opening reception will be clearly labeled. We have thoughtfully curated a diverse selection to accommodate various preferences and needs.

Special Conference Events

You can find all the details here:
socialaffectiveneuro.org/conference-events

DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Chicago - Magnificent Mile

Mentor-Mentee Kick-Off
Thursday, April 24 08:00 – 09:00

Comic SANS
Thursday, April 24 17:00 – 18:00

Timothy O'Toole's Pub

EDIJ Social Meet-Up
Friday, April 25 17:30 – 18:30

SANS Social Meet-Up
Friday, April 25 18:30 – 21:30

Lunch Options

Chipotle Mexican Grill 2 min walk
Fast-food chain offering Mexican fare, including design-your-own burritos, tacos & bowls.

Potbelly Sandwich Shop 2 min walk
Retro-style counter-serve chain known for made-to-order toasted sandwiches, salads & baked goods.

Bombay Wraps 1 min walk
Fast-casual eatery offering Indian wraps, bowls, and rolls with vegan and halal options.

Dollop Coffee Co. 2 min walk
Chill outpost serving specialty coffees & teas, plus house made eats & locally sourced baked goods.

Buona 3 min walk
Long-standing local chain eatery known for Italian beef sandwiches, plus pizza, burgers & salads.

Do-Rite Donuts & Chicken 5 min walk
Chef-owned counter for artisanal donuts in unusual flavors plus fried chicken sandwiches & coffee.

Whole Foods Market 3 min walk
Eco-minded chain with natural & organic grocery items, housewares & other products (most sell wine).

Jersey Mike's Subs 3 min walk
New Jersey–based counter-serve sandwich chain serving jumbo subs filled with cold cuts & toppings.

Sweetgreen 4 min walk
Locavore-friendly counter-serve chain specializing in organic salads & bowls.

Burrito Beach 3 min walk
Beach-themed Mexican fast-food spot serving burritos, tacos, quesadillas & salads.

Supporters

Silver Sponsor

NIRx Medical Technologies, LLC

NIRx Medical Technologies, LLC is a leading provider of comprehensive solutions for functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS) research.

Our non-invasive and user-friendly fNIRS technology enables the measurement of neural activity in the cortex and large-scale cortical networks, providing insights into the neural mechanisms underlying perception and cognition.

For more information, please contact us at +49 308 1453 5990 (EU), (+1) 321-352-7570 (US/Canada), or email us at **consulting@nirx.net**.

Website: **nirx.net**

Exhibitor

Brain Vision

Brain Vision partners with scientists and institutions at the forefront of affective and neurophysiological research, helping them select and effectively utilize state-of-the-art hardware and software from the world's leading manufacturers of EEG, fNIRS, non-invasive brain stimulation, peripheral physiology, experience sampling, eye tracking, and other solutions.

We deliver personalized, full-service support to further our primary goal of assisting researchers to attain their maximum research potential and advance the field of neuroscience.

Connect with our Scientific Consultants at **info@brainvision.com**.

Website: **brainvision.com**

SANS Conference Program Schedule

Click here to see the program on our website.

Wednesday, April 23, 2025

12:00 – 17:30
LaSalle Foyer

Conference Registration Desk Open
Pick up your name badges now!

13:00 – 17:30
LaSalle 1

Pre-Conference Workshop:
Naturalistic methods beyond neuroimaging: Capturing behavior in the wild

Moderators

Elisa Baek, *University of Southern California*
João Guassi Moreira, *University of Wisconsin - Madison*

Presentations

13:15 – 14:30 **Social network analysis**
Miriam Schwyck, *Columbia University*

14:30 – 15:45 **Screenomics for passive sensing of smartphone use**
Brooke Ammerman, *University of Wisconsin–Madison*

15:45 – 16:00 **Coffee Break**

16:00 – 17:15 **Geolocation data collection and analysis**
Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Thursday, April 24, 2025

07:00 – 18:00
LaSalle Foyer

Registration Open

08:00 – 09:00
Huron

Mentor Match Event

Sponsored by: NIRx ENLIGHTENING INNOVATION

Moderator

Hongbo Yu, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Hosted by the SANS Trainee Committee, this kick-off event will provide a mechanism for the SANS community to build new bridges with each other, and more specifically, between the faculty and the trainee communities.

09:00 – 09:30
LaSalle Ballroom

Opening Remarks & Welcome Address

Speakers

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Elisa Baek, *Program Co-Chair, University of Southern California*

João Guassi Moreira, *Program Co-Chair, University of Wisconsin*

Join us for our opening remarks as we officially kick off the conference and highlight sessions not to be missed!

09:30 – 10:45
LaSalle Ballroom

Symposium 1: From emotion to social interaction: New insights from direct brain recordings in humans

Moderator

Justin Minue Kim, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Speakers

Salman Qasim, *Rutgers University*

Katherine Kabotyanski, *Baylor College of Medicine*

Sai Sun, *Tohoku University*

Shawn Rhoads, *Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai*

Recent advances in human intracranial recordings have transformed our understanding of how the brain encodes complex social and emotional information. Our symposium brings together innovative research examining how direct neural recordings (e.g., local field potentials, single unit recordings) can enhance research in social and affective neuroscience. We will showcase work from a panel of early career researchers representing diverse geographic and demographic backgrounds. The panel of speakers includes Dr. Salman Qasim (Assistant Professor at Rutgers University; New Brunswick, NJ), Katya Kabotyanski (MD/PhD student at Baylor College of Medicine; Houston, TX), Dr. Sai Sun (Assistant Professor at Tohoku University; Sendai, Japan), and Dr. Shawn Rhoads (Assistant Professor at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; New York, NY).

10:45 – 11:15
State Foyer

Coffee Break

11:15 – 12:30
LaSalle Ballroom

Debate 1: Scaling up or zooming in? The case for large consortia vs. small investigator-led studies

Moderator

Josiah Leong, *University of Arkansas*

Speakers

Damien Fair, *University of Minnesota*
vs.
Thalia Wheatley, *Dartmouth College*

Practices surrounding the use of non-invasive in vivo neuroimaging methods such as fMRI have changed radically in the last five years alone. Recent evidence suggests that many effect sizes of interest obtained using these methods require exceedingly large sample sizes, while other work has emphasized the need for research findings that are generalizable across historically understudied demographics. These pressures have called into question the reliance on single-investigator led studies, with some suggesting a move toward a consortium study-based model (e.g., ABCD, HCP). However, critics of this approach note such large studies are constrained by opportunity cost to collect data on a core set of measures that may omit key constructs, while additional work has warned of sequential decay in the evidentiary value of repeated mining a single large dataset. Looking forward, this is a critical issue for the SANS community to consider as we continue our research pursuits. This collegial debate between Drs. Damien Fair and Thalia Wheatley will be a forum for the community to learn about and explore these issues in greater detail with the ultimate goal of enriching our science. For this debate, Dr. Fair will defend the position that consortia-based studies are the future of reliable and replicable science while Dr. Wheatley will argue that single-investigator led studies are the optimal way to adequately capture the unique richness of social and affective phenomena.

12:30 – 13:45

Lunch – On Own

13:45 – 14:45
LaSalle Ballroom

Presidential Address: Cognition emerges from neural dynamics

Moderator

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Speaker

Earl K. Miller, *The Picower Institute for Learning and Memory and Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Traditional views compared brain function to a network of neuron connections, like telegraph systems. However, growing evidence suggests higher cognition involves emergent properties: rhythmic oscillations, or “brain waves.” Brain functionality goes beyond simple connections, resembling a system where “telegraph wires” also generate “radio waves” (electric fields) for rapid communication. This enables millions of neurons to self-organize, similar to a crowd doing ‘the wave’. These rhythms play a vital role in organizing our thoughts.

14:45 – 15:30
Frontenac Ballroom

Blitz Talks 1

Moderator

Candace Raio, *NYU Grossman School of Medicine*

Presentations

Attitudes shape neural responses to narratives of racial discrimination
Eunjee Ko, *Ohio State University*

Identifying ethologically relevant neurobehavioral biomarkers of emotional state
Katherine Kabotyanski, *Baylor College of Medicine*

Reduced functional efficiency within the working memory network in adolescents predicts cannabis initiation four years later while cannabis use does not lead to future changes in working memory activation
Mona Darvishi, *Ohio State University*

A neural signature of the bias towards self-focus
Danika Geisler, *Columbia University*

Language-informed neural networks predict brain responses to emotional experiences
Nilofar Vafaie, *Emory University*

15:30 – 17:00
State Room & State Foyer

Poster Session 1 & Opening Reception

17:00 – 18:00
LaSalle Ballroom

"Comic Sans"

Hosted by

Prateekshit "Kanu" Pandey, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
Leor Hackel, *University of Southern California*

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. Join us again for the 2nd edition of 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!

Friday, April 25, 2025

07:30 – 17:30
LaSalle Foyer

Registration Open

08:15 – 09:45
LaSalle Ballroom

EDIJ Session: Science and funding outside of the U.S.

Moderator

Damien Stanley, *Adelphi University*

Speakers

Eliane Deschrijver, *University of Sydney*

Raphael Samuel Matthew Kaplan, *Universitat Jaume, Spain*

Andy Chen, *National Taiwan University*

Jennifer Bartz, *McGill University*

Social and Affective Neuroscience is an international endeavor with researchers across the globe. In this professional development symposium, the EDIJ committee has brought speakers from outside the United States to discuss science and funding opportunities in their respective countries. The speakers will not only share their academic journeys and insights into the academic system, but also provide valuable information on job opportunities and potential funding sources (grants and postdoctoral funding) for non-citizens within the country where they work. The first speaker, Dr. Deschrijver, is from the University of Sydney in Australia; our second speaker, Dr. Kaplan, from Universitat Jaume in Spain; our third speaker, Dr. Chen, is from National Taiwan University in Taiwan; and our final speaker, Dr. Bartz, is from McGill University in Canada.

09:45 – 10:15
State Foyer

Coffee Break

10:15 – 11:30
LaSalle Ballroom

Symposium 2: Advances in Best Practices & Methods SANS Symposium

Moderator

Elisa Baek, *University of Southern California*

Speakers

Harry Clelland, *ELTE*

Danielle Cosme, *University of Pennsylvania*

Gang Chen, *National Institutes of Health*

Shannon Burns, *Pomona College*

11:30 – 12:45
LaSalle Ballroom

Debate 2: AI in Social and Affective Neuroscience: Caution or Acceleration?

Moderator

Justin Minue Kim, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Speakers

Mark Thornton, *Dartmouth College*

vs.

Mohammad Atari, *University of Massachusetts Amherst*

Artificial intelligence (AI) has markedly transformed human society and science in a breathtakingly short amount of time. AI-based services are increasingly becoming staples in day-to-day scientific workflows. Some experts and enthusiasts have even predicted that the entire scientific enterprise will be replaced by artificial agents, and that experiments of the

future may not require humans as investigators or research participants. In parallel, complex AI model architectures, such as large language models (LLM), have been touted as adequate models of the brain to help us probe causal and dynamic properties of psychological and neural phenomena. However, skeptics have warned that such a reliance on AI, broadly construed, may widen existing inequities in various domains, impoverish the training of future scientists, result in false leads, and may ultimately only help us to "produce more while understanding less". As AI technologies and methodologies continue to grow and evolve, it is critical for the SANS community to engage in an ongoing dialogue about the role of AI, broadly, in our field. Should AI be a helpful Co-Pilot — a resident statistician, software developer and grant editor in one? Is an LLM a sufficiently useful model of the brain for research purposes? This collegial debate between Drs. Mohammad Atari and Mark Thornton will be a forum for the community to learn about and explore these issues. For this debate, Dr. Atari will defend the position that 'less is more' guardrails are needed when incorporating AI into our science. Dr. Thornton will argue that widespread adoption of AI will be a net gain for the SANS community.

12:45 – 14:00

Lunch – On Own

14:00 – 15:00
LaSalle Ballroom

Keynote Address: Adolescent Neurocognitive Plasticity and Specialization Shaping Adult Trajectories

Moderator

João Guassi Moreira, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Speaker

Beatriz Luna, *University of Pittsburgh*

During adolescence, the foundation of adult neurocognitive trajectories is being established. Studies will be presented that characterize neurobiological mechanisms that provide evidence for unique developmental plasticity and specialization underlying this maturational period. We performed longitudinal studies using an accelerated cohort design spanning 10-30 years of age using high-field 7T MRI and EEG. We investigated the shape of cognitive development and reward processing and applied multimodal neuroimaging to measure concomitant developmental changes reflecting plasticity in neural activity (EEG), myelination (MRI R1), glutamate/GABA balance (MRSI) in prefrontal cortex, dopaminergic function (striatal tissue iron) in limbic systems and their connectivity informing a model of developmental specialization. Our findings provide evidence for adolescent-specific plasticity of executive brain systems that may underlie risk for atypical trajectories that underlie the emergence of psychopathology but also identify a window of unique malleability when trajectories can be affected.

15:00 – 15:30
LaSalle Ballroom

Mid-Career Award Presentation: Developing behavioral flexibility

Moderator

Aaron Heller, *University of Miami*

Speaker & Recipient

Catherine Hartley, *New York University*

Throughout our lives, we acquire knowledge through experience. This knowledge is structured — it reflects regularities in our environments that we can discover and exploit, over the course of development, to support the flexible pursuit of valued outcomes. In this talk, I will present studies examining at the cognitive, neural, and computational levels how the exploration, learning, and decision-making processes that support or constrain flexible goal-directed behavior change over the course of development from childhood to adulthood. I will show that development confers marked changes in the evaluative processes that guide our behavior and I will discuss how these changes may adapt our choices and actions to the reward statistics of the environment and optimize behavior for specific developmental stages.

15:30 – 16:15
LaSalle Ballroom

Blitz Topics 2

Moderator

Justin Minue Kim, *Sungkyunkwan University*

Presentations

Autonomic arousal predicts functional network integration and memory performance during story listening
Jadyn Park, *University of Chicago*

Emotion regulation strategies moderate the association between anterior insula responses to fairness and relative deprivation
Melanie Kos, *Temple University*

Computational single-neuron mechanisms of face coding in the human temporal lobe
Runnan Cao, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Negatively valenced and high-arousal news headlines drive preferential evidence accumulation and influence selection behavior
Richard Huskey, *University of California, Davis*

The neural representation of social relationships
Mingzhe Zhang, *Beijing Normal University*

16:15 – 17:15
State Room & State Foyer

Poster Session 2 & PM Break

17:30 – 18:30

EDIJ Social Meet-Up

Timothy O'Toole's Pub Chicago
22 N Fairbanks Ct, Chicago, IL 60611, United States

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.

18:30 – 21:30

SANS Social Meet-Up

Timothy O'Toole's Pub Chicago
22 N Fairbanks Ct, Chicago, IL 60611, United States

Join your colleagues from SANS for a casual "drop-in" style evening of fun and entertainment. This meet-up is open to SANS attendees. Meet and share ideas with colleagues over drinks. Please wear your conference name badge to attend.

Saturday, April 26, 2025

07:30 – 16:00
LaSalle Foyer

Registration Open

09:00 – 10:15
LaSalle Ballroom

Symposium 3: Single-neuron mechanisms of face perception in the human medial temporal lobe

Moderator

Josiah Leong, *University of Arkansas*

Speakers

Hernan Rey, *Medical College of Wisconsin*

Amber X. Chen, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Runnan Cao, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Shuo Wang, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Faces are among the most significant visual stimuli we encounter in daily life, and the human medial temporal lobe (MTL) plays a critical role in face processing. This symposium explores the single-neuron mechanisms underlying face perception in the human MTL through four distinct investigations. Specifically, we present a coherent set of studies on conceptual, visual, and social trait representations in the human MTL. The first talk discusses the computational principles underlying face perception, conceptual integration, and memory formation in the human MTL. The second talk introduces a novel visual feature-based neural coding framework in the MTL, revealing "receptive fields" within a high-level visual feature space. This framework expands beyond traditional semantic and conceptual neural codes previously associated with the MTL. The third talk focuses on quantifying the relative contributions of visual and semantic processing at the neuronal population level, providing insight into how these processes interact to support face recognition. Finally, the fourth talk examines dynamic naturalistic video stimuli to demonstrate how single neurons in the human MTL encode a wide array of information, including visual features, semantic attributes, and social traits, highlighting the comprehensive nature of MTL neural coding. Together, these findings uncover the sophisticated computational mechanisms of face perception in the human brain, bridging visual and semantic domains and deepening our understanding of how social information is represented at the neuronal level.

10:15 – 10:30
State Foyer

Coffee Break

10:30 – 11:45
LaSalle Ballroom

Symposium 4: Universality and Specificity in Prosocial Decision-Making

Moderator:

Candace Reio, *NYU Grossman School of Medicine*

Speakers

Inbal Bartal, *Tel-Aviv University*

Yi Yang, *Temple University*

Rui Pei, *Stanford University*

Huan Wang, *Stanford University*

This symposium explores the universality and specificity in the neural mechanisms of prosocial decision making. The first talk (Bartal) presents findings from rodent models, highlighting evolutionarily conserved neural circuits that predict helping behaviors in rats, suggesting a universal foundation for prosocial decision making. The subsequent three talks

focus on distinct aspects of specificity in these neural mechanisms. The second talk (Yang) examines age-related differences in neural responses to unfair offers during the Ultimatum Game, identifying stage of life as an important aspect of specificity. The third talk (Pei) investigates individual differences of the neuropsychological mechanisms when college students decide whether to initiate conversations with peers, emphasizing the role of positive expectations of others as the second aspect of specificity. The final talk (Wang) explores differences in the neuropsychological mechanisms underlying trust in strangers between Eastern and Western cultures, highlighting culture as the last aspect of specificity.

Together, this symposium provides an interdisciplinary perspective on prosocial decision making, employing methods ranging from animal model and neuroimaging to computational approaches and cross-cultural comparisons.

11:45 – 12:45

Lunch – On Own

12:45 – 13:05
LaSalle Ballroom

Early Career Award Presentation: How people change their minds about people

Moderator

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Speaker & Recipient

Mark Thornton, *Dartmouth College*

First impressions of other people can have major and lasting consequences. However the process of impression formation does not stop at one's first glance at another person. People can and do change their minds about other people. A nervous job candidate can reveal hidden strengths. A promising first date can be followed by a boorish second. What factors – internal and external – drive us to update our impressions of other people? And what are the neural mechanisms that make these updates possible? In this talk, I combine naturalistic stimuli, social interaction data, functional neuroimaging, and computational modeling to understand the drivers and mechanisms of trait impression updating.

13:05 – 13:50
LaSalle Ballroom

Blitz Topics 3

Moderator

Josiah Leong, *University of Arkansas*

Presentations

The effect of friendship on temporal and spatial alignment of events in real-time conversation
Sebastian Speer, *Princeton University*

Neural evidence of social influence and homophily in an emerging community of adolescent girls: A longitudinal fMRI study
Yixuan Lisa Shen, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Common and distinct neural correlates of social interaction perception and theory of mind
Zizhuang Miao, *Dartmouth College*

Dissimilarity in ventral striatum response to socially rejecting events predicts increased loneliness in autistic and non-autistic youth
Kathryn Mcnaughton, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Unraveling the dynamic changes of mind: the critical role of the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex in predicting attitude changes
Haiming Li, *Northeast Normal University*

13:50 – 15:00
State Room & State Foyer

Poster Session 3 & Refreshment Break

15:00 – 15:45
LaSalle Ballroom

Distinguished Scholar Award Presentation: Taking the self out of self-control

Moderator

Ajay Satpute, *Northeastern University*

Speaker & Recipient

Kevin Ochsnera, *Columbia University*

How do we cope in a world that seems to present new emotional challenges on a daily basis? Psychological research presents two different answers to this question. On the one hand, there is data suggesting we should rely on our individual capacities for self-control, deploying emotion regulation strategies to manage difficult emotions. On the other hand, there is data suggesting that we should count on our social connections to buffer us against life stressors. Although the literatures documenting the benefits of each path towards well-being are largely separate, this talk asks whether and how they can be integrated to achieve a more complete understanding of how we may effectively weather the sturm and drang of daily life

15:45 – 16:00
LaSalle Ballroom

Closing Remarks/Innovation Award Announcement & Society Business Meeting

Please join us for our Society Business Meeting and a review of our society initiatives, the announcement of our 2025 Innovation Award Winner, and the announcement of our 2026 Conference location!

SANS Conference Oral Presentations

Symposia

S1 – From emotion to social interaction: New insights from direct brain recordings in humans

Shawn Rhoads[1], Salman Qasim[2], Katherine Kabotyanski[3], Sai Sun[4]
[1]Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, [2]Rutgers University, [3]Baylor College of Medicine, [4]Tohoku University

1. Neurons in the human entorhinal cortex map abstract emotion space
2. Identifying ethologically relevant neurobehavioral biomarkers of emotional state
3. Neural mechanisms and causal modulation of decision variables in emotionally ambiguous perceptual judgments
4. Intracranial neural signatures of accurate social inference in human dyads

Recent advances in human intracranial recordings have transformed our understanding of how the brain encodes complex social and emotional information Our symposium brings together innovative research examining how direct neural recordings (e.g., local field potentials, single unit recordings) can enhance research in social and affective neuroscience. We will showcase work from a panel of early career researchers representing diverse geographic and demographic backgrounds. The panel of speakers includes Dr. Salman Qasim (Assistant Professor at Rutgers University; New Brunswick, NJ), Katya Kabotyanski (MD/PhD student at Baylor College of Medicine; Houston, TX), Dr. Sai Sun (Assistant Professor at Tohoku University; Sendai, Japan), and Dr. Shawn Rhoads (Assistant Professor at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; New York, NY). Each speaker will be allocated 18 minutes for their talk (including Q&A). The symposium will conclude with a 15-minute panel discussion.

The first talk (Dr. Qasim) will present findings on how neurons in the medial temporal lobe dynamically encode emotional information, revealing that entorhinal cortex and amygdala neurons exhibit grid-like activations in a 2D arousal-valence emotion space. This work suggests a neural substrate for cognitive maps of emotion. The second presentation (Ms. Kabotyanski) will characterize the temporal, behavioral, and neural dynamics underlying emotional state changes in treatment-resistant depression. Using continuous, synchronized audio, video, and neural recordings, this work highlights how cross-modal features predict self-reported affect and neural activity with implications for effective diagnosis and treatment of affective disorders. The third talk (Dr. Sun) will focus on perceptual decision-making about emotionally ambiguous facial expressions using a multi-modal evidence from single neuron recordings, fMRI, transcranial direct current stimulation, and drift-diffusion modeling of behavior. This study elucidates the neural bases of emotion judgment under uncertainty and offers insights into the neural dynamics underlying decision-making. The final talk (Dr. Rhoads) will present work using simulataneous hyper-recordings of local field potentials among interacting pairs of participants to examine how the brain enables accurate social inference during cooperation. Using computational modeling, results reveal context-dependent neural signatures supporting the intersubject alignment of abstract representations during social belief updating.

Together, this panel highlight the promise of direct brain recordings in advancing our understanding of the neurocomputational basis of emotion and social interaction. The symposium will conclude with a panel discussion on how these findings can bridge basic and clinical research, and how future work can integrate multi-modal approaches to uncover the neural processes underlying human affect and social cognition.

S2 - Advances in Best Practices & Methods SANS Symposium

Harry Clelland[1], Danielle Cosme[2], Gang Chen[3], Shannon Burns[4]
[1]ELTE, [2]University of Pennsylvania, [3]National Institutes of Health, [4]Pomona College

1. Multi100: Estimating the Analytical Robustness of the Social Sciences – Implications for SAN

   The same dataset can be analysed in different justifiable ways to answer the same research question, potentially challenging the robustness of empirical science. In my talk I will walk through the results of a recently completed large-scale big team science effort to estimate the analytical robustness of the social and behavioural sciences (known as the Multi100). I will present many-analyst data from more than 400 independent researchers, quantifying the extent to which 'researcher degrees of freedom' influences published effect sizes and conclusions. I will then introduce potential implications for social and affective neuroscience, setting the stage for Dr Cosme's talk on multiverse analysis in fMRI.

2. Analytic flexibility and multiverse analyses with fMRI data

   Analytic flexibility is a major issue in neuroimaging and can affect the conclusions we draw from our analyses. This talk will discuss the impact of undisclosed analytic flexibility on replicability and present an overview of how multiverse analyses can be used with fMRI data to systematically map how analytic decisions affect results and assess the robustness of results across sets of possible decisions.

3. Challenges in Neuroimaging Data Analysis: Should Statistics Respect Science More?

   Statistical modeling plays a central role in shaping how neuroimaging data are analyzed and interpreted. Yet tensions often arise between statistical rigor and scientific relevance. In this talk, I'll highlight several common challenges in neuroimaging analysis where strict adherence to conventional statistical practices can sometimes obscure, rather than clarify, scientific

insight. Topics will include multiple comparisons, result reporting, and sample size considerations. I'll argue that aligning statistical methods more closely with scientific goals can lead to more meaningful and reproducible findings.

4. Evaluating the impact of speaking motion on intersubject correlation measurement in naturalistic fMRI
   Dr. Burns will discuss her lab's efforts to characterize the impact of speaking-related head motion on signal quality and statistics in naturalistic fMRI studies, and the extent to which different motion filtering and exclusion practices can improve results.

S3 - Single-Neuron Mechanisms of Face Perception in the Human Medial Temporal Lobe

Shuo Wang[1], Hongbo Yu[2], Chujun Lin[3], Hernan Rey[4]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis, [2]University of California, Santa Barbara, [3]University of California, San Diego, [4]Medical College of Wisconsin

Title 1: Faces, concepts, and memories at single neuron resolution in the human medial temporal lobe (and beyond)
Title 2: Feature-based encoding of face identity by single neurons in the human medial temporal lobe
Title 3: Dissociating the perceptual and conceptual contributions to social trait perception from faces: Triangulating behavior, single-neuron recording, and AI models
Title 4: Context-dependent encoding of social traits by single-neurons in the human amygdala and hippocampus

Faces are among the most significant visual stimuli we encounter in daily life, and the human medial temporal lobe (MTL) plays a critical role in face processing. This symposium explores the single-neuron mechanisms underlying face perception in the human MTL through four distinct investigations. Specifically, we present a coherent set of studies on conceptual, visual, and social trait representations in the human MTL. The first talk discusses the computational principles underlying face perception, conceptual integration, and memory formation in the human MTL. The second talk introduces a novel visual feature-based neural coding framework in the MTL, revealing "receptive fields" within a high-level visual feature space. This framework expands beyond traditional semantic and conceptual neural codes previously associated with the MTL. The third talk focuses on quantifying the relative contributions of visual and semantic processing at the neuronal population level, providing insight into how these processes interact to support face recognition. Finally, the fourth talk examines dynamic naturalistic video stimuli to demonstrate how single neurons in the human MTL encode a wide array of information, including visual features, semantic attributes, and social traits, highlighting the comprehensive nature of MTL neural coding. Together, these findings uncover the sophisticated computational mechanisms of face perception in the human brain, bridging visual and semantic domains and deepening our understanding of how social information is represented at the neuronal level.

S4 - Universality and Specificity in Prosocial Decision Making

Huan Wang[1], Inbal Ben Ami Bartal[2], Yi Yang[3], Rui Pei[1]
[1]Stanford University, [2]Tel-Aviv university, [3]Temple University

- Evolutionary roots of empathy and prosocial behavior
- Age-Related Differences in Neural Responses during the Ultimatum Game
- Neural Representation in the Salience Network Supports Social Risk Decision Making
- Different neuroaffective mechanisms promote trust in individuals from Eastern versus Western cultures

Details : A harmonious society thrives on kindness and cooperation, yet the factors driving prosocial behaviors vary widely across individuals and contexts. Why do some people dedicate their wealth to charitable causes while others keep it within their family? What circumstances promote cooperation among individuals who vary in their cooperative regard? To address these questions, it is essential to understand the neuropsychological mechanisms of prosocial decision making across diverse contexts, examining both universal and context-specific aspects of these processes.

This symposium explores the universality and specificity in the neural mechanisms of prosocial decision making. The first talk (Bartal) presents findings from rodent models, highlighting evolutionarily conserved neural circuits that predict helping behaviors in rats, suggesting a universal foundation for prosocial decision making. The subsequent three talks focus on distinct aspects of specificity in these neural mechanisms. The second talk (Yang) examines age-related differences in neural responses to unfair offers during the Ultimatum Game, identifying stage of life as an important aspect of specificity. The third talk (Pei) investigates individual differences of the neuropsychological mechanisms when college students decide whether to initiate conversations with peers, emphasizing the role of positive expectations of others as the second aspect of specificity. The final talk (Wang) explores differences in the neuropsychological mechanisms underlying trust in strangers between Eastern and Western cultures, highlighting culture as the last aspect of specificity.

Together, this symposium provides an interdisciplinary perspective on prosocial decision making, employing methods ranging from animal model and neuroimaging to computational approaches and cross-cultural comparisons. It also examines various aspects of prosocial behaviors including helping, preferences for fairness, social risk-taking, and trust. Our diverse team of researchers (three women and one man from Israel and the USA) offers novel insights into how prosocial behaviors are shaped across species, life stages, and sociocultural contexts.

SANS Conference Blitz Talks

Blitz Talks #1: April 24, 2025 | 2:45pm - 3:30pm

B1.1 Attitudes shape neural responses to narratives of racial discrimination

Eunjee Ko[1, 2], Steven Spencer[2], Dylan Wagner[2]

[1]The Ohio State University, [2]Ohio State University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Neural synchrony during exposure to naturalistic stimuli has been shown to reflect similar understandings of narrative contents and perspectives. Given that attitudes and prior experiences shape our understanding of social information, the way racial minorities and majorities make sense of racial discrimination at the neural level might differ due to their substantially different experiences. Here, we investigated how attitudes modulate neural similarity of racial minorities and majorities in understanding a narrative of racial discrimination and how these predict subsequent evaluations of the storyteller.

METHODS: 28 black and 27 white participants reported their attitudes and beliefs about prejudice followed by a measure of implicit racial attitudes (the Evaluative Priming Task). Afterwards, they watched a video of a black woman recounting an experience of racial discrimination during functional neuroimaging (fMRI), and participants evaluated the storyteller. Using Intersubject Representational Similarity Analysis we computed the intersubject correlations of all participant pairs based on activity within the dmPFC. We then tested whether race moderated the relationship between attitudes and neural synchrony and whether neural synchrony itself predicts similarity in evaluations of the storyteller.

RESULTS: Across racial groups of the pairs, neural synchrony after the revelation of racial discrimination was predicted by the similarity in political ideology (b=.013, permuted p<.001) and belief about malleability of the individual prejudice (b=.021, permuted p< .001). Significant interaction effects revealed some unique predictors of neural synchrony in each racial group. For black participants, similarity in social identity threat concern was a unique predictor of neural synchrony (b=.022, permuted p=.005), whereas for white participants, mean negative implicit racial attitude was associated (b=.030, permuted p<.001). Neural synchrony predicted similarity in trait evaluation on both stereotype dimension (b=4.283, permuted p <.001) and personality dimension (b=9.894, permuted p<.001) only for white participants.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that black and white people engage in both common and distinct processes when understanding a narrative of racial discrimination and these can lead to different evaluations of the storyteller among racial majorities. The relationship between neural synchrony and beliefs and political attitudes was shared across both black and white participants, whereas social identity threats and implicit racial attitudes were unique and depended on participants' racial identity. The findings suggest that shared understanding of a story of racial discrimination may be driven by attitudes and may lead to similar impression of a storyteller.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: We would like to thank Tim Broom for materials and advice and Russell Fazio for his recommendations about study design and the Evaluative Priming Task.

B1.2 - Identifying ethologically relevant neurobehavioral biomarkers of emotional state

Katherine Kabotyanski[1], Han Yi[2], Rahul Hingorani[2], Brian Robinson[2], Hannah Cowley[2], Matthew Fifer[2], Brock Wester[2], Sanjay Mathew[3], Wayne Goodman[3], Benjamin Hayden[1], Nicole Provenza[1], Sameer Sheth[1]

[1]Baylor College of Medicine, [2]Johns Hopkins University, [3]Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Affective disorders are the most common subset of psychiatric conditions. Major depressive d isorder (MDD), in particular, affects over 120 million people worldwide and is the leading cause of disability as well as death from suicide. Emotion dysregulation is the hallmark of depression and other affective disorders, so developing tools for objective, quantitative characterization of the temporal, behavioral, and neural dynamics underlying emotional state change is critical for properly diagnosing and treating these debilitating conditions.

METHODS: We analyzed continuous, synchronized audio, video, and neural recordings during naturalistic conversations in human neurosurgical patients implanted with both stereo-EEG (sEEG) and deep brain stimulation (DBS) electrodes as part of a clinical trial (NCT03437928) for treatment-resistant depression (TRD). We then developed a pipeline for automated transcription with diarization and utterance-level timestamps of audio recordings and used natural language processing (NLP) tools to identify emotional state change points. Pre-trained affective computing models were then used for extraction of linguistic, acoustic, and kinesic features associated with emotional state change. These behavioral features were then correlated to measures of self-reported affect, as well as brain-wide features of concurrent spontaneous neural activity. Finally, we used a multi-modal intermediate fusion model to investigate whether cross-modal features can better predict self-reported affect and neural activity, than any single modality alone.

RESULTS: Both content-relevant (linguistic, semantic) and content-irrelevant (acoustic, kinesic) features of emotional state change in naturalistic behavior were correlated with asynchronous self-reported affect, as well as with brain-wide neural features

previously found to be associated with mood. Convergence points across multiple modalities showed a stronger correlation with self-reported affect than any single modality alone. Cross-modal behavioral features associated with positive emotional state also showed a positive correlation with high-gamma activity in limbic regions.

CONCLUSIONS: Naturalistic conversations provide a wealth of objective, quantifiable behavioral data that is highly temporally resolved and closely aligned with underlying neural activity. By relating semantic features from "what" is expressed, as well as acoustic and kinesic features from "how" it is expressed, to simultaneous neural activity, we can build multi-modal models for more effective diagnosis, assessment, and treatment of affective disorders.

Acknowledgements and Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health (Grant No. UH3 NS103549 [to SAS and NP], R01 MH130597 [to SAS], T32GM136611 [to KEK]), the McNair Foundation (to SAS and NP), the Gordon and Mary Cain Pediatric Neurology Research Foundation (to SAS), and BRASS: Baylor Research Advocates for Student Scientists (to KEK).

B1.3 - Reduced functional efficiency within the working memory network in adolescents predicts cannabis initiation four years later while cannabis use does not lead to future changes in working memory activation

Mona Darvishi[1], Charles Ferris[2], Ping Bai[2], Bethany Boettner[1], Christopher Browning[1], Dylan Wagner[1], Baldwin Way[1]

[1]The Ohio State University, [2]McGill University

DETAILS: The bulk of imaging studies on the relationship between neural activity during working memory and cannabis use have been cross-sectional, leaving questions about whether brain activity differences between cannabis users and non-users reflect pre-existing vulnerabilities (vulnerability model) or result from neuroadaptive changes due to cannabis exposure (toxicity/neuroadaptation model). The present work takes advantage of a longitudinal sample to (1) determine if neural activity in working memory-related ROIs at baseline predicts cannabis initiation four years later (vulnerability model) and (2) determine if cannabis use over this period predicts changes over time in working memory-related neural activity (neuroadaptation model). At time point 1, the study sample was 177 adolescents (100 females) from the Adolescent Health and Development in Context (AHDC) study, with an initial average age of 15.98 years (SD = 2.06). For the cross-sectional analysis at time point 1, a standard fMRI GLM model was used with group-level models (2-Back vs. 0-back) to generate differentiated activation clusters (voxel-wise uncorrected p < 1x10-13) for which a 6mm sphere around each peak voxel was generated (n=14). After FDR correction, any lifetime cannabis use positively correlated with neural activity in the left superior medial gyrus (r = .27, p = .005), inferior parietal lobule (r = .22, p = .019), insula/inferior frontal gyrus (r = .23, p = .019), and right middle frontal gyrus (r = .20, p = .022). For aim 1 (vulnerability model), logistic regression analyses among youth who had never used cannabis at baseline (n=109) assessed if neural activity in these 4 ROIs predicted cannabis initiation four years later, controlling for working memory performance as well as alcohol/cigarette use, household income, sex, age, and race. At follow-up (mean age = 19.93 years), 36 participants had initiated cannabis use, while 73 had not. Increased activation in the left superior medial gyrus (OR = 2.23, CI = 1.09–5.33, p = .044), left inferior parietal lobule (OR = 3.79, CI = 1.65–10.41, p = .004), left insula/inferior frontal gyrus (OR = 1.80, CI = 0.65–7.36, p = .020), and right middle frontal gyrus (OR = 3.20, CI = 1.40–8.64, p = .011) predicted cannabis initiation 4 years later. Comparable results (all p's < .05) for these 4 ROIs were obtained when using a measure of cannabis use in the last 12 months. These results provide robust evidence for the predictive role of neural activation in these regions on future cannabis initiation when controlling for behavioral performance. For aim 2 (neuroadaptation model), multiple linear regression analyses were conducted for those who had neuroimaging data at both time points (n = 63) using the same ROIs, controlling for baseline activity and the same covariates. Neither a lifetime history of cannabis use nor cannabis use in the last 12 months predicted altered brain functioning over time in these ROIs (all p's > .29). These results indicate that cannabis use may not result in significant changes in brain functioning within the observed timeframe. However, heightened activation for the same level of behavioral performance in specific brain regions during the N-Back task may indicate increased susceptibility to cannabis initiation, independent of other risk factors. This research is important for distinguishing risk factors from the outcomes of s ubstance use.

B1.4 - A Neural Signature of the Bias Towards Self-Focus

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: People are remarkably self-focused, disproportionately choosing to think about themselves relative to other topics. Self-focus can be adaptive, helping individuals fulfill their needs. It can also go haywire, with maladaptive self-focus a risk and maintenance factor for internalizing disorders like depression. Yet, the drive to focus on the self remains to be fully characterized. We discovered a brain state that when spontaneously brought online during a quick mental break predicts the desire to focus on oneself just a few seconds later.

METHODS: In Study 1, we identified a default network neural signature from pre-trial activity that predicts multiple indicators of self-focus within our sample. In Study 2, we applied our neural signature to independent resting-state data from the Human Connectome project.

RESULTS: In Study 1, multi-voxel pattern analysis revealed that spatial patterns in the default network core subsystem are able to predict a subsequent choice to focus on the self (vs. others) with 83% accuracy ($p<.001$). We named this pattern the "pre-self" pattern and investigated its ability to predict self focus in other contexts. First, we applied it to a baseline resting state scan and found it's presence significantly predicted self-reported self-focus ($\beta=.19$, $t(105.1)=2.03$, $p=0.045$) as well as the presence of an active self reflection neural pattern 8 seconds later ($\beta=0.16$, $t(14310)=4.55$, $p<0.001$). Then in Study 2, we found that individuals who score high on internalizing, a form of maladaptive self-focus, similarly move in-and-out of this pattern during rest ($r=0.01$, $p<0.001$), suggesting a systematic trajectory towards self-focused thought.

Conclusions: We identified a default network neural signature from pre-trial activity that predicts 1) multiple indicators of self-focus within our sample and 2) internalizing symptoms in a separate sample from the HCP. This is the first work to "decode" the bias to focus on the self and paves the way towards stopping maladaptive self-focus in its course.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: This work was supported by an R01 grant from NIMH awarded to Dr. Meghan L. Meyer.

B1.5 - Language-Informed Neural Networks Predict Brain Responses to Emotional Experiences

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Artificial neural networks (ANNs) have proven useful for modeling how the brain encodes the external environment, capturing both low-level and abstract levels of representation. Previous studies have shown that models trained exclusively on visual stimuli predict activity in high-level visual regions. More recently, vision-language models such as CLIP have been shown to outperform vision transformers in association cortices, including regions involved in multimodal integration and abstract representation (Wang et al., 2023). However, it remains unclear how these models perform in emotionally rich, dynamic contexts and whether their pretraining helps encode consistent, context-sensitive emotion-related representations. Using the EmoFilm dataset—a collection of film clips curated to evoke diverse emotional responses—this study evaluates the performance of vision-language (CLIP, BLIP) and purely visual models (AlexNet, ResNet50, EmoNet) in predicting brain activity across visual regions involved in socio-emotional processing. We also tested how well these models generalize across movies and predict continuous emotion ratings, hypothesizing that language-informed models would better detect abstract representations that generalize across contexts.

METHODS: We fit encoding models to predict voxel-wise fMRI responses during movie viewing using features extracted from AlexNet, ResNet50, EmoNet, CLIP, and BLIP. Features were temporally aligned with fMRI data via resampling and convolution with a hemodynamic response. Focusing on brain regions involved in socioemotional processing, multivoxel estimation was fit with partial least squares regression models separately in the amygdala, posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS), ventral visual cortex (VVC), and higher-order association areas. Generalization performance was estimated using leave-one-run-out cross-validation, such that responses to independent videos were used for evaluation. A repeated-measures ANOVA assessed the main effects of model and region, as well as their interaction.

RESULTS: The ANOVA revealed a significant model × region interaction ($F(12, 288) = 4.577$, $p < 0.0001$). Post-hoc analyses showed that language-informed models (CLIP, BLIP) significantly outperformed purely visual models (AlexNet, ResNet50, EmoNet) in the ventral visual cortex (e.g., VVC) and higher-order association cortices (e.g., IPS, VMV). Differences in the VVC ranged from 0.0228 to 0.0369 ($p = 0.0002$ to $p = 0.0275$), while differences in higher-order areas ranged from 0.0224 to 0.0298 ($p = 0.0000$ to $p = 0.0078$). Additionally, a small but significant difference of 0.0080 was observed in the amygdala ($p = 0.0486$). Model performance remained comparable in the pSTS.

CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrates that language-informed ANNs (CLIP, BLIP) outperform purely visual models in predicting brain activity in higher-order cortical areas, supporting the role of language-informed pretraining in stabilizing abstract, emotion-related representations. These findings extend prior research by leveraging dynamic, emotionally rich stimuli to underscore the advantages of language-informed representations in brain encoding and emotion prediction tasks. By highlighting the contributions of language-based pretraining, this work emphasizes the importance of integrating multimodal sources of information in models designed to capture complex human experiences.

Blitz Talks #2: April 25 - 3:30pm - 4:15pm

B2.1- Autonomic arousal predicts functional network integration and memory performance during story listening

Jadyn Park[1], Kruthi Gollapudi[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Emotional events are often remembered with greater accuracy and detail. While earlier studies of this phenomenon focused on isolated brain regions, such as the amygdala and the hippocampus, recent work suggests that arousal has a more global effect. For example, animal studies demonstrated rapid changes in the functional connectivity across the whole brain following activations in the locus coeruleus. Similarly, human resting-state fMRI studies have revealed greater integration across functional networks during periods of heightened endogenous arousal. Here, we used an ambiguous social narrative to demonstrate that emotionally arousing events are recalled with higher fidelity to the encoded content. We then tested the hypothesis that changes in autonomic arousal, triggered by surprising events and changing plotlines, modulate the integration of functional brain networks.

METHODS: In a publicly available fMRI dataset, participants (n=22) listened to a 20-minute-long story involving a mysterious social event while in the scanner. In our analysis, the story was segmented into 24 events, defined by major shifts in the storyline. For each event and participant, we constructed an unweighted, undirected graph from the pairwise functional connectivity matrices. We then calculated the average participation coefficient (PC) across all brain regions as a measure of overall network integration. A high average PC indicates a brain state with high levels of intermodular connectivity across the brain. To obtain measures of arousal, we invited an independent set of participants (n=35) to listen to the same story. Pupil dilation during story listening was used to measure autonomic arousal. Participants were then asked to recall the story from memory. To obtain a measure of recall performance, we converted both the transcriptions of the audio clip of the participants' verbal recall to text embeddings using Google's Universal Sentence Encoder. We then computed the recall accuracy as the cosine similarity between the stimulus and participant recall embeddings for each event. The higher the fidelity score, the more similar the participants' recall was to the story.

RESULTS: Our analyses revealed events associated with greater pupil dilation were later recalled with greater accuracy ($b=0.09$, $t=2.44$, $p<0.05$). In other words, consistent with previous research, memory for arousing events was better compared to non-arousing events. We also found that events with increased pupil dilation were associated with greater functional network integration ($b=0.2$, $t=6.89$, $p<0.01$), providing further support for arousal-modulated functional integration. Finally, we found that functional network integration predicted recall performance ($b=7.6$, $t=4.6$, $p<0.01$), such that events associated with greater integration at encoding were later recalled with greater similarity to the encoded content.

CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that physiological arousal facilitates the integration between functional brain networks, which may underlie arousal-driven memory enhancements. Using audio narratives as stimuli, our work adds to the literature on arousal and memory by demonstrating that widespread integration across brain networks strengthens memory for emotional events.

B2.2 - Emotion regulation strategies moderate the association between anterior insula responses to fairness and relative deprivation

Melanie Kos[1], Daniel Sazhin[1, 2], Yi Yang[1], Jeremy Mennis[1], Chelsea Helion[1], David Smith[1]

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: The Ultimatum Game (UG) has been used to study how offer fairness impacts decisions to accept or reject a proposal. However, while these decisions are made within an experimental context, they are still not made within a vacuum impervious to outside influence. Internal norms calibrate how "unfair" of an offer someone is willing to accept. These internal norms for this financial decision can be influenced by external factors, such as social context of the choice and an individual's socioeconomic status (SES). Further, emotions may impact an individual's internal decision parameters and push them to reject or accept objectively unfair offers. One that is more adept at bettering theirs and others' emotions, for example, may accept unfair offers more often. We seek to elucidate the respective influence of 1) social context , 2) individual deprivation and community-level deprivation, and 3) emotion regulation on individuals' neural responses to proposed offers varying in fairness and agent sociality during the UG.

METHODS: Ninety-four participants (mean age = 34.3, age range = 21-55, SD age = 10.9; 60 female) from our ongoing data collection (Smith et al., 2024, Data in Brief) underwent fMRI scanning while completing the UG task as the responder. Participants responded to offers (5, 10, 25, or 50%) of a $16 or $32 endowment from either a stranger (social) or computer (nonsocial). The Emotional Regulation of Others and Self (EROS) was administered to gather participant scores across four subscales: extrinsic bettering or worsening, and intrinsic bettering or worsening. Participants provided their home address, which was used

to determine their Area Deprivation Index (ADI) score, and completed the U.S. Index of Socioeconomic Deprivation (USiDEP) to determine their individual deprivation score. Novel relative deprivation scores were calculated to be the difference between their individual deprivation and their area deprivation scores.

RESULTS: In line with previous research, participants rejected unfair offers at a higher rate compared to fair offers (e.g., Güth et al., 1982). Further, we found that fair offers resulted in activation in the ventral striatum (e.g., Tabibnia et al, 2008), whereas unfair offers elicited aINSactivation (e.g., Sanfey et al., 2003). We also found that participants with lower USiDEP scores had increased activation in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (dlPFC) (MNI = 22, 20, 65; 27 voxels, p = .010) as offers from social agents became increasingly (un)fair. We also found that the association between aINS response to fairness and relative deprivation was moderated by extrinsic bettering (MNI = 36, 20, 8; 39 voxels, p = .001).

CONCLUSIONS: Overall, our preliminary results are indicative of SES-related differences in neural responses to social agents proposing offers of varying fairness. Our results also suggest that the links between neural responses to fairness and community- and individual-level deprivation depend on emotion regulation strategies. These initial results showcase the interaction between SES and emotion regulation in individuals' perceptions of offer fairness, which may drive social decision making.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: This work was supported by a National Institute on Aging grant (R01-AG067011 to DVS), which includes a diversity supplement awarded to MCK.

B2.3 - Computational single-neuron mechanisms of face coding in the human temporal lobe

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Faces are among the most important visual stimuli we perceive every day. The neural circuits and pathways underlying face recognition involve a critical progression of information processing from the ventral temporal cortex (VTC) to the medial temporal lobe (MTL). In this process, complex visual features are extracted and transformed into meaningful semantic representations, enabling us to recognize faces regardless of changes in viewpoint, size, or context. To investigate the neural computational mechanisms of face recognition, we conducted a comprehensive study using intracranial EEG (iEEG) and single-neuron recordings in the human VTC and MTL when neurosurgical patients viewed 500 naturalistic face images. First, we characterized the spatiotemporal organization of visual representations in the human VTC. Neural responses from the VTC demonstrated axis-based feature coding, a finding that parallels observations in the macaque inferotemporal cortex. Second, using VTC neural feature axes (i.e., electrodes exhibiting axis coding), we constructed a neural feature space. Within this space, MTL neurons encoded a receptive field (i.e., coding region), demonstrating region-based feature coding. This, in turn, accounted for the sparse coding properties observed in the MTL and provided a computational framework linking visual processing to semantic encoding in the brain. Third, using the same stimuli, we replicated similar findings with single-neuron recordings in the macaque inferotemporal cortex, further validating our observations across species. Lastly, robust interactions between the VTC and MTL during face coding were observed, emphasizing coordinated neural processing between these regions. Specifically, VTC axis-coding channels were directly connected to the MTL to provide visual feature information, while MTL region-coding neurons exhibited synchronization with gamma oscillations in the VTC. Together, our findings reveal a computational framework that explains the transition of visual coding from dense, feature-based representations in the VTC to sparse, semantic-based representations in the MTL. This framework provides a mechanistic understanding of the neural processes underlying face recognition and highlights the physiological basis of coordinated processing between these critical brain regions.

B2.4 - Negatively Valenced and High-Arousal News Headlines Drive Preferential Evidence Accumulation and Influence Selection Behavior

Xuanjun Gong[1], Ezgi Ulusoy[2], Elizabeth Riggs[3], Rachael Kee[4], Ziyu Zhao[4], Jason Coronel[5], Allison Eden[2], Amber Boydstun[4], Richard Huskey[4]

[1]Texas A&M University, [2]Michigan State University, [3]College of Chaleston, [4]University of California, Davis, [5]Ohio State University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Citizens in modern democracies are more likely to select negative news compared to positive news. This is called the negativity bias. The negativity bias for news is thought to be evolutionarily and culturally advantageous. This account suggests that negative stimuli, including news, capture our attention. However, there is a substantial gap between stimulus-driven attentional capture and the decision to select and subsequently process news. We address this gap by examining the negativity bias from a value-based decision making framework and summarize five studies that develop and test a computational model to examine how valence and arousal shape news selection.

METHODS: In a first study, economic news headlines were generated using ChatGPT 3.0. A total of 208 headlines were scored on valence and arousal using the ANEW dictionary and cross-validated by human annotators (n = 323) on Mturk using the self assessment manikin. The top 56 highest/lowest scoring headlines were selected and used to create four types of headline stimuli: high arousal/positive valence, high arousal/negative valence, low arousal/positive valence, low arousal/negative valence. Subsequently, four identical confirmatory studies were conducted. In studies two – five, participants completed a two-choice

decision making experiment. During this experiment, participants were presented with all possible pairings of the news headlines and asked to choose which described a news article they would prefer to read. Selection and reaction time were recorded.

Studies two and three were among undergraduate students from three different universities (n = 357; n = 334), whereas study four was among nationally representative (in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, and political ideology) participants recruited from Prolific (n = 300). Study five was a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) experiment conducted among young adults from the university and surrounding community (n = 16 democrats, 14 republicans; right handed; no contraindication to fMRI).

Choice and reaction time data were used to fit a computational hierarchical Bayesian drift diffusion model with headline valence, headline arousal, and political ideology as terms. Functional imaging data were preprocessed using fmriprep and analyzed using nilearn.

RESULTS: Results indicate a credible drift rate for negatively valenced and high arousal news headlines. Among college-aged participants, results demonstrate that liberals have the strongest preference for negatively valenced headlines whereas conservatives are approximately equal in their preference. The larger and more representative sample in study four allowed us to further interrogate these findings as moderated by age. Results show an overall preference for negative valence and high arousal headlines, with preferential evidence accumulation more similar among conservative and independent relative to liberal participants. Finally, the fMRI data demonstrate that the medial prefrontal, inferior temporal, and posterior parietal cortex appear sensitive to negatively valenced headlines. Arousal was associated with activation in the medial prefrontal cortex and striatum.

CONCLUSIONS: Our computational modeling results bridge the gap between stimulus-driven attentional capture and selection by demonstrating that people's negativity bias for news is the result of preferential evidence accumulation, thereby clarifying the negativity bias selection mechanism for news.

B2.5 - The Neural Representation of Social Relationships

Yin Wang[1], Mingzhe Zhang[1], Haroon Popal[2], Xi Cheng[1], Mark Thornton[3], Ingrid Olson[4]

1 Beijing Normal University, 2 University of Maryland, College Park, 3 Dartmouth College, 4 Temple University

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Human relationships are central to social cognition, yet the neural mechanisms underlying how individuals represent and navigate the complexity of these relationships remain poorly understood. This study investigates how diverse social relationships are organized in the brain, examining whether they are represented in terms of dimensions, categories, or both.

METHODS: Thirty-five participants underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) while completing a task in which they evaluated 76 social relationships based on a variety of theoretical features. In parallel, participants rated these relationships on 30 relationship features derived from 15 existing theories and categorized them using a free-sorting task.

RESULTS: Dimensional reduction through PCA revealed five key relational dimensions: formality, activeness, valence, exchange, and equality (FAVEE). Clustering of the relationships revealed six canonical categories: familial, romantic, hostile, transactional, power, and affiliative relationships. Neural activity patterns during the relationship inference task were then analyzed and found to correspond strongly with both the five relational dimensions and the six relationship categories. Regions involved in social cognition, such as the vmPFC, precuneus, TPJ, STS, and ATL were implicated in representing these dimensions and categories. Notably, the neural representations of the five dimensions and six categories exhibited a high degree of alignment. Furthermore, we applied voxel-wise encoding models and found that the categorical model exhibited broader neural representation across the brain compared to the dimensional model. Model comparison revealed that the FAVEE model, which was derived from the PCA dimensions, explained the neural data more effectively than other existing theoretical models, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding how the brain processes and organizes social relationships.

CONCLUSIONS: These results highlight the distributed, network-based nature of social relationship representations and underscore the brain's reliance on both dimensional and categorical structures to represent the complexity of human relationships.

Blitz Talks #3: April 26 1:05pm - 1:50pm

B3.1 - The effect of friendship on temporal and spatial alignment of events in real-time conversation

Sebastian Speer[1], Diana Tamir[1], Lily Tsoi[2], Emily Falk[3], Shannon Burns[4], Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo[1], Christopher Baldassano[5], Caroline Lee[5]

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Conversations among friends are often more dynamic, enjoyable, and wide-ranging than those between strangers. How do friends do this? Because friends have inside jokes, shared past experiences, and mutual interests, they may start with a shared mental map, allowing them to leap from one topic to another without losing each other. In contrast, strangers begin in separate mental landscapes, so they must tread carefully and coordinate smaller steps to avoid confusion. Here we test this possibility by investigating how friends and strangers represent and move through moments in a conversation. To do so, we scanned dyads using fMRI hyperscanning as they engaged in naturalistic conversation. We used Hyper-Hidden-Markov-Modeling, a computational method that allows us to track how each member of the dyad represents each decoded 'event' in the conversation. We hypothesized that friends would share more common representations, seeing each moment similarly, particularly in mentalizing regions. We hypothesized that these shared representations would promote more wide-ranging, exploratory conversations, whereas strangers' lack of overlapping representations would constrain their topic exploration.

We analyzed fMRI hyperscanning data from dyads (N=30 self-identified friends; N=27 strangers) engaged in a real-time conversation. We explored how an existing social connection influences the processes involved in the representational alignment of conversation events. To this end, we employed a computational method, termed Hyper-Hidden-Markov-Modeling, to project each interaction partner's neural states into a shared latent space and to segment them into meaningful events. This method allowed us to assess both how similarly each dyad represented a given event in latent space. The similarity of an event quantifies how aligned or attuned two people are in their thinking about the conversation, as indicated by how close their neural patterns are in the shared latent space. We then tested how representational alignment related to objective measures of conversation exploration derived from topic modeling analyses.

H-HMM revealed that friends represented events more similarly in latent neural space. Representational alignment was particularly pronounced for regions in the mentalizing network (MPFC & STS). This higher similarity in event representation was significantly correlated with several linguistic measures of exploration: Dyads whose representation aligned more closely in latent neural space tended to generate more topics, switch between them more often, and jump larger distances in semantic space.

Our study reveals that friendship is associated with more aligned event representations in conversation. As friends navigate from one conversation moment to the next, they represent the conversation content more similarly. This alignment may arise from their shared history, as friends often build upon a repository of common experiences, knowledge, and inside references. This enhanced alignment has direct consequences for the dynamics and the quality of their conversation. If friends see the world more similarly to each other, they can embark on more diverse and far-reaching conversations spanning a broader range of topics, all while staying anchored on common ground.

B3.2 - Neural evidence of social influence and homophily in an emerging community of adolescent girls: A longitudinal fMRI study

Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Kiho Sung[2], Yeonjin Choi[2], Joao Guassi Moreira[3], Sunhae Sul[4], Yoosik Youm[2], Carolyn Parkinson[1]

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BACKGROUND AND AIM: Friends are similar to one another, but is that similarity a cause or consequence of friendship? Past cross-sectional social neuroscience research examining intersubject correlations (ISCs) of neural responses to naturalistic stimuli in a friendship network illustrates that socially proximal individuals exhibit more similar neural responses across many brain regions, possibly reflecting shared attention, interpretation, and emotional responses among friends. However, given the cross-sectional nature of past research, it is difficult to ascertain whether the neural similarity observed among friends reflects social influence processes (friends grow similar to one another), homophily (people befriend similar others), or both. Recent research has shown preliminary evidence of neural homophily, such that people with high pre-existing neural similarity are more likely to befriend one another. Using a longitudinal study paradigm, the current study shows, for the first time, whether friends become more neurally similar over time, reflecting the effects of social influence processes, and replicates findings of neural homophily in a non-WEIRD, developmental sample.

METHODS: Participants were recruited from a girls high school in South Korea. At the beginning of their first year (t1) and a follow-up about 8 months later (t2), participants completed surveys about their social networks, which were used to characterize in-school sociocentric friendship networks. At both time points, a subset of participants (t1: n = 58; t2: n = 59) completed an fMRI study where they viewed naturalistic video stimuli (the stimuli presented at t1 and t2 were different but matched in content), and their neural time series during movie-viewing were used to conduct ISC analysis.

RESULTS: Social network proximity at t1 predicted an increase in neural similarity from t1 to t2 when controlling for neural similarity at t1, such that people who were close to one another at the beginning of the school year grew more neurally similar over time. Further, neural similarity at t1 predicted social proximity at t2, such that higher neural similarity at baseline predicted shorter dyadic social distance in the future.

CONCLUSIONS: The current study reveals that social influence processes and homophily both contribute to why friends exhibit more similar neural responses to one another. Through social influence processes, friends may grow similar to one another over time, either by influencing one another directly or due to the influence of others around them. At the same time, homophily suggests that people should be more likely to befriend others who share pre-existing similarities because these similarities create opportunities for encounters, facilitate communication, and foster mutual understanding and positive interactions. To our knowledge, this is the first longitudinal study that employed naturalistic fMRI paradigms in conjunction with sociocentric network analysis to study the cause and consequence of friendship, and specifically, to examine the neural manifestation of homophily and social influence. In addition, the current study is distinctive for extending this research to a non-WEIRD and developmental sample.

FUNDING: This work was supported by the NRF Korea (NRF-2021S1A5A2A03065033) and the Yonsei Signature Program (2023-22-0016).

B3.3 - Common and distinct neural correlates of social interaction perception and theory of mind

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Social cognition involves a continuum from perception of agents and their interactions to inferences based on theory of mind (ToM). Despite their frequent co-occurrence in real life, they were predominantly studied in isolation. We aim to better understand the commonality and distinction between social interaction perception and ToM at the behavioral and neural levels.

METHODS: Participants (N = 231) rated four text and four audio narratives on the presence of social interactions and their use of ToM. Another group of participants (N = 90) experienced the same eight narratives passively during functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) scanning. We analyzed co-variation between neural activity and time courses of normative social interaction and ToM ratings by voxel-wise general linear models and determined their common and distinct neural correlates using Bayes Factors (with 5 and 1/5 as thresholds).

RESULTS: Social interaction and ToM ratings were only modestly correlated across time (r = .32). At the neural level, social interaction perception and ToM activity maps generalized across text and audio presentation (correlations between unthresholded t maps r = 0.83 and 0.57, respectively). In the same model, when ToM was held constant, merely perceiving social interactions activated all regions canonically associated with ToM under both modalities (FDR q < .01), including temporoparietal junction, superior temporal sulcus, medial prefrontal cortex, and precuneus. ToM activated all these regions as well, suggesting the existence of a shared, modality-general system for social interaction perception and ToM. Furthermore, ToM was uniquely associated with activity in lateral occipitotemporal cortex, left anterior intraparietal sulcus, and right premotor cortex.

CONCLUSIONS: These results show that perceiving social interactions automatically engages regions implicated in ToM. In addition, ToM is distinct from social interaction perception in its recruitment of regions associated with multiple higher-level cognitive processes such as action understanding and executive functions. They further imply that both social interaction perception and ToM involve automatic, pre-reflective inferences, while ToM additionally involves controlled, deliberative inferences.

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B3.4 - Dissimilarity in ventral striatum response to socially rejecting events predicts increased loneliness in autistic and non-autistic youth

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[1]University of Maryland, College Park

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Loneliness substantially impacts well-being, particularly for autistic youth that report higher rates of loneliness compared to non-autistic peers. One factor that influences loneliness is perceiving the world differently from others, such that lonely individuals have more idiosyncratic neural responses compared to non-lonely peers (Baek et al., 2023). While this neural dissimilarity has been previously assessed using naturalistic video stimuli, understanding which specific features of the stimuli drive this relation between neural dissimilarity and loneliness will shed insight on which aspects of the differences in neural processing are most predictive. Here, we test for the presence of specific time periods within naturalistic video stimuli that most strongly predict loneliness in autistic and non-autistic youth.

METHODS: Autistic (n=30) and non-autistic (n=81) youth aged 11-14 completed an adapted version of the Loneliness and Social Dissatisfaction Scale (Parker & Asher, 1993), then participated in an MRI scan. During the scan, youth viewed a five-minute socially rich animated clip, Partly Cloudy (Richardson et al., 2018). Preprocessed BOLD time series were extracted from bilateral ventral striatum, in line with the role of reward processing in loneliness. To quantify dynamic fluctuations in neural dissimilarity across the length of the video stimulus, sliding window correlations of 15 TRs (TR=1.25s) were calculated between each potential pair of participants across the time series. Models were constructed for each window to test relations between loneliness and that window's neural similarity value following an Anna Karenina approach in which lonely participants were predicted to be more neurally idiosyncratic. We implemented these models as multilevel models with crossed random effects, with neural similarity between any given pair of participants in a given window as the outcome, the mean of the pair of participants' loneliness scores as a predictor, and random intercepts for each participant in the pair (Chen et al., 2017). Significant time periods were considered meaningful if they were comprised of 2 or more consecutive significant windows. Analyses were c onducted across the full sample, and separately for the autistic and non-autistic groups.

RESULTS: Across the full sample, two time periods were identified in which ventral striatum dissimilarity significantly predicted increased loneliness (ps<0.05). Both time periods, each 30-35 seconds long, corresponded to previously identified mentalizing events within the clip (Richardson et al., 2018), including depictions of social rejection between the characters. When analyses were conducted within the two groups, the analysis for the autistic group replicated one of the two significant time periods, while the analysis for the non-autistic group revealed no significant time periods.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings highlight a relation between increased loneliness and idiosyncratic reward processing, specifically for socially rich events involving rejection, and particularly for autistic youth. Future analyses will complement this data-driven approach with independent event coding and continuous participant coding of affective experiences during clip viewing. Through these approaches we aim to further understand the role of reward processing in loneliness and better characterize the neural correlates of loneliness.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FUNDING: R01MH125370, F31MH127781

B3.5 - Unraveling the Dynamic Changes of Mind: The Critical Role of the Dorsal Anterior Cingulate Cortex in Predicting Attitude Changes

Haiming Li[1], Senmu Yao[2], Yu Zhang[1], Yi Liu[1]

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: In everyday life, we are often exposed to debates presenting valid arguments on both sides of an issue. While previous research has identified brain regions associated with one-shot attitude changes, little attention has been paid to the neural mechanisms underlying dynamic attitude changes in response to debatable persuasive information. In this study, we used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate how the brain processes debatable information and determines whether and how we change our minds. Moreover, understanding whether neural dynamics in the brain can predict attitude changes is both a fascinating scientific question and a promising area for practical application.

METHODS: Thirty-seven participants were scanned using fMRI while watching a video of a debate on a specific topic that presented persuasive arguments on both sides. Participants were initially instructed to rate their attitude toward the topic on a 15-point scale ranging from support to opposition. They were then allowed to adjust their attitude at any time during the video if they felt it had shifted (Fig. 1A). The inter-subject similarity (ISS) in neural responses between pairs of participants while viewing the debate and the similarity in their attitude changes throughout the debate were calculated. We applied inter-subject representational similarity analysis (IS-RSA) to identify brain regions coupled with attitude shifts (Fig. 1B). Additionally, multi-voxel patterns within these brain regions and the functional connectivity of the whole brain with seed regions were used to predict the direction of attitude change at each shift point. Attitude changes were classified into four categories: More Support, More Oppose, Less Support, and Less Oppose, and predictions were made using support vector machines (Fig. 1C).

RESULTS: The greater the similarity in attitude changes among participants, the more similar their neural responses in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC, $r = 0.23$, $p = 0.012$, $n = 10000$ permutations). Specifically, increased neural activity in the dACC was observed at the time points when participants shifted their attitudes (Fig. 2A). Moreover, multi-voxel patterns in the dACC and the functional connectivity of the dACC seed region with other brain regions were used to predict the direction of attitude changes. Although the multi-voxel pattern prediction did not achieve above-chance accuracy, the whole-brain functional connectivity with the dACC seed region reliably predicted the four categories of attitude changes (More Support, More Oppose, Less Support, and Less Oppose) with an accuracy of 0.46 ($p < 0.001$; chance level = 25%) (Fig. 2B).

CONCLUSIONS: Our study demonstrates that when exposed to debatable persuasive information, neural dynamics in the dACC are coupled with changes in attitude. Furthermore, functional connectivity between the dACC and other brain regions reliably predicts the direction of attitude shifts. These findings highlight the role of the dACC in processing persuasive arguments, with its connectivity being crucial for dynamic reassessment and attitude changes in real-time contexts.

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Poster presenters will be at their poster booth during their assigned poster session, but the posters are available to review throughout the specified day.

For a complete list of poster abstracts, please review the Abstract Book.

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Poster Session 1

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Sofia Amaoui[1], Oren Contreras-Rodríguez[2], Agar Marín-Morales[3], Cristina Martín-Pérez[4], Carles Biarnes-Duran[5], Elena De La Calle-Vargas[6], Miguel Pérez-García[7], Juan Verdejo-Román[7]
[1]University of Innsbruck, [2]Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, [3]University of Huelva, [4]University of Valladolid, [5]Medical Imaging Research Group-IDI (IdIBGi) Josep Trueta University Hospital, Girona, Spain, [6]Department of Radiology (IdIBGi), Josep Trueta University Hospital, Girona, Spain, [7]University of Granada

P1-A-2 Balancing Guilt and Costs: The Role of Emotions and Exogenous Constraints for End-of-Life Care
Youn Ji (Grace) Choi[1], Eshin Jolly[1,2], Luke Chang[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of California, San Diego

P1-A-3 Social Rejection Shapes the Desire for Agency and Social Contact
Jordan Dejoie[1], Melanie Ruiz[2], Salvatore Bonasia[1], Leah Lavoie[1], Peter Sokol-Hessner[3], David Smith[4], Dominic Fareri[1]
[1]Adelphi University, [2]University of California, Los Angeles, [3]University of Denver, [4]Temple University

P1-A-5 Neural Correlates of Reciprocal Self-Disclosure and Social Regret
Seh-Joo Kwon[1], Casey Nicastri[1], Jamil Bhanji[1], Mauricio Delgado[1]
[1]Rutgers University - Newark

P1-A-6 Stable And Dynamic Neural Representations of Social Closeness During Trust
Marielena Mendoza[1], Jaime Castrellon[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

P1-A-7 The Neural Impact of Continuous Ratings in a Naturalistic Video Paradigm
William Mitchell[1], Helen Schmidt[1], Tiara Bounyarith[2], Ian O'shea[3], Joanne Stasiak[4], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Drexel University, [3]Pennsylvania State University, [4]University of California, Santa Barbara

P1-A-8 Behavioral and Neurophysiological Correlates of Source Credibility for Medical Information
Eliana Monahhova[1], Vasily Klucharev[1]
[1]National Research University Higher School of Economics

P1-A-9 The Computational Substrate and Dynamic Inter-Brain Synchrony in Bribery: An fNIRS-based hyperscanning study
Yixuan Lin[1], Shiwei Qiu[1], Yiyang Xu[1], Yang Hu[1], Xianchun Li[1]
[1]East China Normal University

P1-A-10 Actively Participating in, Compared to Passively Viewing, an Interaction Shifts Judgments of Socialness
Zishan Su[1], Qi (Kay) Liang[1], Rekha Varrier[1,2], Eshin Jolly[1,3], Emily Finn[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Dartmouth College & Bonn University, [3]University of California San Diego

P1-A-11 From Family to Friends: How the Adolescent-Mother Relationship Shapes Neural Responses to Peer Influence in Young Adulthood
Joseph Venticinque[1], Amanda Guyer[2]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]University of California, Davis

P1-A-12 Is Friendship in the Cards? How Adolescent Brains Make Quantity Decisions About Involving Friendship
Ezra Wingard[1], Cailee Nelson[1], Mengya Xia[2], Caitlin Hudac[1]
[1]University of South Carolina, [2]Arizona State University

P1-A-13 Comparison of Source and ERPS Across Low and High-Reward Responders
Josh Yang[1], Mikenna Weiler[1], Joshua Carlson[1]
[1]Northern Michigan University

P1-A-14 Reducing Financial Misreporting Behavior with Noninvasive Brain Stimulation: The Moderating Effect of Moral Judgment
Xiaolan Yang[1], Xiaotong Fang[1], Mei Gao[1], Eryang Zhang[1], Baolin Zhu[1], Hengyi Rao[1]
[1]Shanghai International Studies University

P1-A-16 The Role of Social Norms on Assisted Dying Decisions
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

P1-A-17 Remembering with Emotion: Autobiographical Memory Sentiment in Real-World Settings
Claire Landon[1], William Villano[1], Isabella D'ottone[1], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami

P1-B-1 Temporal Dynamics of Negative Emotion and Cognitive Reappraisal in the Amygdala
Ke Bo[1], Martin Lindquist[2], Peter Gianaros[2], Tor Wager[1],
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Johns Hopkins University,

P1-B-2 Emotion Regulation Differences Between Athletes and Non-Athletes are Highlighted by Biological Signals of Cognitive Control
Morgane Monjauze[1], Darin Brown[1]
[1]Pitzer College

P1-B-3 Eyes on VR: Unpacking the Causal Chain Between Exposure, Reception, and Retention for Emotional Billboard Messages
Hee Jung Cho[1], Sue Lim[1], Monique Turner[1], Gary Bente[1], Ralf Schmälzle[1]
[1]Michigan State University

P1-B-4 Brain Network Dynamics Capture Fluctuations in Attention During Tasks and Narratives
Anna Corriveau[1], Jin Ke[1,2], Monica Rosenberg[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]Yale University

P1-B-5 Human vs AI Emotion Classification of Diverse Faces
Lulu Eisenberg[1], Kendra Seaman[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P1-B-6 Affect-Rich Decisions for Self vs. Others Across the Lifespan
Colleen Frank[1], Thorsten Pachur[2], Kendra Seaman[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas, [2]Technical University of Munich

P1-B-7 Euphemisms Attenuate Neural Processing of Norm Violations
Yulia Gorodnicheva[1,2], Vasily Klucharev[1]
[1]National Research University Higher School of Economics, [2]Higher School of Economics

P1-B-8 Multivariate Pattern Analysis of Inter-Network Connectivity Distinguishes Between Reappraisal and Passive Viewing of Emotional Scenes
Scarlett Horner[1], Thomas Rawliuk[1], Ryan Ferstl[1], Andrew Lyons[1], Janeen Martin[1], Steven Greening[1]
[1]University of Manitoba

P1-B-9 Evidence For Particularly Idiosyncratic Interpretations of Naturalistic Social and Affective Stimuli In Schizophrenia
Heather Jensen[1], Eric Reavis[1], Lourdes Esparza[1], Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

P1-B-10 Amygdala Habituation Patterns in Neuroticism
Jihye Jeon[1], Hakin Kim[2], Chae-Eun Chung[2], Nayoung Kim[2], Juyoen Hur[2], Justin Minue Kim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University, [2]Yonsei University

P1-B-11 Investigating Empathic Pupillary Dilation Reflexes to Authentic Facial Expressions of Pain
Jasdeep Kang[1], Yili Zhao[1], Kai Sherwood[1], Troy Dildine[2], Lauren Atlas[1]
[1]National Institutes of Health, [2]Stanford University

P1-B-12 Resting State Functional Connectome-Based Prediction of Valence Bias
Seohyeon Lee[1], Justin Minue Kim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University

P1-B-13 For Better or Worse: How Neural Self-Partner Representation Similarity during Social Feedback Relates to Romantic Relationship Satisfaction and Depression
Shanshan Ma[1], Andrea Coppola[1], Erin L. Maresh[2], Diego Guevara Beltrán[1], Kayleigh M. Rhodes[1], David A. Sbarra[1], Jessica Andrews-Hanna[1]
[1]University of Arizona, [2]Minneapolis VA Health Care System

P1-B-14 Behavioral and Neural Patterns of Predicting Emotion Transitions: The Moderating Role of Loneliness
Ava Ma De Sousa[1], Miriam Schwyck[2], Shannon Burns[3], Begum Babur[4], Chang Lu[5], Jacob Zimmerman[4], Hongbo Yu[1], Elisa Baek[4]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]Columbia University, [3]Pomona College, [4]University of Southern California, [5]University of California, Los Angeles

P1-B-15 Perturbing the Anterior Nucleus of the Thalamus in Musical Emotive Perception Using Low-intensity Focused Ultrasound
Jonathan Mirsky[1], Keith Murphy[2], Srikantan Nagarajan[1], Andrew Krystal[1], Joline Fan[1]
[1]University of California, San Francisco, [2]Attune Neurosciences, Inc.

P1-B-16 The Impact of Joint Trajectories of Peer Victimization and Perpetration on Structural Brain Development in Early Adolescence
Hamshitha Sasidhar[1], Alva Tang[1], Leehyun Yoon[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P1-B-17 Thirsty for Likes: Greater Neural Value in Relation to Positive Feedback Is Associated with Adolescents' Lower Perceptions of Connectedness
Diego Romeo[1], Jessica Mäki[1], Matt Minich[1,2], Binbin Wang[1], Mengyu Li[1], Soyeong Cho[1], Lily Farber[1], Maddy O'neill[1], Christopher Cascio[1]
[1]University of Wisconsin – Madison, [2]Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

P1-B-18 Associations Between Representational Similarity in Emotion Concepts and Empathic Accuracy
Helen Schmidt[1], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University

P1-B-19 Language-Informed Neural Networks Predict Brain Responses to Emotional Experiences
Nilofar Vafaie[1], Monica Thieu[1], Katherine Soderberg[1], Yumeng Ma[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

P1-C-20 Spreading our Stories: Others' Personal Narratives Change our Own
Dhaval Bhatt[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

P1-C-21 A Neural Signature of the Bias Towards Self-Focus
Danika Geisler[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

P1-C-22 Trait Learning Promotes More Flexible Social Choice Than Reward Learning Across Relevant Dimensions
Kira Harris[1], Andrew Luttrell[2], Peter Mende-Siedlecki[3], Leor Hackel[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]Ball State University, [3]University of Delaware

P1-C-23 The Relative Contributions of Contexts and Traits to Learning Social Networks
Ameer Ghouse[1], Raphael Kaplan[1]
[1]Universitat Jaume I

P1-C-25 Neural Correlates of Learning and Choice from Familiar Social Roles
Jean Luo[1], Jacob Zimmerman[1], Tali Kleiman[2], David Kalkstein[3], Leor Hackel[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]Hebrew University of Jerusalem, [3]California Civil Rights Department

P1-C-26 Help Me Help You: Increased Neural Activity in Response To Positive Peer Feedback Predicts Altruistic Behaviors
Jessica Maki[1], Diego Romeo[1], Matt Minich[1], Binbin Wang[1], Mengyu Li[1], Soyeong Cho[1], Lily Farber[1], Ellen Selkie[1], Megan Moreno[1], Christopher Cascio[1]
[1]University of Wisconsin – Madison

P1-C-27 Converging misalignment: Neural and Semantic Insights About Same- vs. Mixed-Gender Communication Accommodation
Grace Qiyuan Miao[1], Zachary Rosen[1], Ashley Binnquist[1], Rick Dale[1], Matthew Lieberman[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

P1-C-28 Self-Other Blurring: Self-Referential Facial Dynamics Representation
Inbal Ravreby[1], Adam Anderson[1]
[1]Cornell University

P1-C-29 Neural Signatures of Filler Word Perception and Production
Tanvi Reddy[1], Daniel Soper[1], Brian Coughlin[1], Zeyuan Liu[1], Tian Xia[1], Alex Hadjinicolaou[1], Yangling Chou[1], Angelique Paulk[1], John Rolston[1], Mark Richardson[1], Ziv Williams[1,2], Jing Cai[1], Sydney Cash[1,2]
[1]Harvard Medical School, [2]Harvard-MIT Health Sciences and Technology

P1-C-30 '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], Rui Jing[1], Wu Li[1], Xi Yu[1], Qiandong Wang[1], Yin Wang[1]
[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]Peking University

P1-D-32 Neural Modulation of Intranasal Oxytocin on Emotional Expressions of Ingroup Members in Individuals with Psychopathic Traits
Marla Dressel[1], Vanessa Jeske[2], Nina Marsh[2], Abigail Marsh[1]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]University of Oldenburg

P1-D-33 Identifying Ethologically Relevant Neurobehavioral Biomarkers of Emotional State
Katherine Kabotyanski[1], Han Yi[2], Rahul Hingorani[2], Brian Robinson[2], Hannah Cowley[2], Matthew Fifer[2], Brock Wester[2], Sanjay Mathew[3], Wayne Goodman[3], Benjamin Hayden[1], Nicole Provenza[1], Sameer Sheth[1]
[1]Baylor College of Medicine, [2]Johns Hopkins University, [3]Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

P1-D-34 The Relationship Between Verbal and Non-Verbal Imitative Learning, Gesture Production, and Social Communication in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders
Karen Linares[1,2], Alyssa DeRonda[3], Stewart Mostofsky[3]
[1]Student, [2]Johns Hopkins University, [3]Kennedy Krieger Institute

P1-D-35 Maternal Depression and Neural Synchrony: Investigating the Impact of Depressive Symptoms on Mother-Child Brain Connectivity During Face-to-Face Interactions
Catalina Sanchez Montenegro[1], Lindsay Taraban[2], Hendrik Santosa[3], Theodore Huppert[3], Erika Forbes[3], Judith Morgan[3]
[1]UPMC Western Psychiatric Hospital, [2]University of Pittsburgh, [3]University of Pittsburgh

P1-D-36 Cognitive Mechanisms of Feedback-seeking along Internalizing Symptoms
Yukta Thyagaraj[1], Caroline Charpentier[1]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park

P1-D-37 Diverse Approaches to Sentiment Analysis Reliably Reflect and Explain Symptom Changes in Psychotherapy
Henna Vartiainen[1], Erik Nook[1], Thomas Hull[2]
[1]Princeton University, [2]TalkSpace

P1-D-38 Efficacy of Non-Invasive Brain Stimulation (NIBS) Combined with Evidence-Based Psychotherapy for Psychiatric and Neurodevelopmental Disorders: a Meta-Analysis
Eva Wiener[1]
[1]National Institutes of Health

P1-D-39 Increased Gray Matter Density in the Precuneus Amongst Female Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence With Traumatic Brain Injury
Lara Naus[1], Pamela Ruiz-Castañeda[1], María Pérez-González[1], Julia Caroline Daugherty[2], Sofia Amaoui[3], Natalia Hidalgo-Ruzzante[1], Miguel Pérez-García[1], Juan Verdejo-Román[1]
[1]University of Granada, [2]University of Clermont Auvergne, [3]University of Innsbruck

P1-E-40 Reduced Functional Efficiency Within the Working Memory Network in Adolescents Predicts Cannabis Initiation Four Years Later While Cannabis Use Does Not Lead to Future Changes in Working Memory Activation
Mona Darvishi[1], Charles Ferris[2], Ping Bai[1], Bethany Boettner[1],

Christopher Browning[1], Dylan Wagner[1], Baldwin Way[1]
[1]The Ohio State University, [2]McGill University

P1-E-41 Predicting Longitudinal Anxiety in Adolescents Using Mixed Effects Random Forest Regression
Paola Odriozola[1], Amanda Baker[2], Claire Waller[1], Nancy Le[1], Savannah Lopez[1], Katie Bessette[1], Lucina Uddin[1], Tara Peris[1], Adriana Galvan[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Florida International University

P1-E-42 The Use of Atypical Functional Connectivity in Autism Spectrum Disorder Risk Prediction
Shriya Varada[1], Meghan Puglia[1]
[1]University of Virginia

P1-F-43 Selective Representation of Inter-Individual Differences in Corrupt Behaviors through Negative Collaboration Networks
Xidan Cao[1], Jiajie Chen[2], Yancheng Tang[3], Yang Hu[1]
[1]East China Normal University, [2]University of Chicago, [3]Shanghai International Studies University

P1-F-44 Examining Functions of Prefrontal Regions within Parallel 'Social' and 'Control' Networks
Lauren Dinicola[1], Randy Buckner[1]
[1]Harvard University

P1-F-45 Multivariate Associations Between Social Environment and Functional Connectivity in Older Adults
Haily Merritt[1], Colleen Hughes[1], Roberto French[1], Richard Betzel[1,2], Anne Krendl[3]
[1]Indiana University, [2]University of Minnesota, [3]Indiana University, Bloomington

P1-F-46 Neural Similarity at Resting fMRI Predicts Future Social Distance in the Social Network of an Entire High School
Kiho Sung[1], Carolyn Parkinson[2], Sunhae Sul[3], Yoosik Youm[1]
[1]Yonsei University, [2]University of California, Los Angeles, [3]Pusan National University

P1-F-47 Shared And Distinct Reward-Related Neural Mechanisms of Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms in Preadolescence: Findings from the ABCD Study
Yifan Yuan[1], Alyssa Parker[2,3], Lea Dougherty[2,3], Jillian Wiggins[1]
[1]San Diego State University, [2]University of Maryland, College Park, [3]University of Maryland

P1-G-48 A Computational Account of Individual Differences in Learning from Social Rejection and Acceptance
Begum Babur[1], Yuan Chang Leong[2], Leor Hackel[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]University of Chicago

P1-G-49 Neural Synchrony as a Predictor of Empathic Accuracy in Social Interactions
Shannon Burns[1], Nathan Verba[1], Aria Wang[1], Karis Choi[2], Sara Garza Golzalez[1], Somerset Grant[2]
[1]Pomona College, [2]Scripps College

P1-G-50 Discerning Emotional Expressions and Racial/Ethnic Identity of Black/African American and Hispanic/Latine Faces
Sera Gonzalez[1], Kendra Seaman[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P1-G-51 Investigating Prefrontal Activation Among Social Media Users: A Functional Near-infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) Study.
Nicole Hayes[1], Richard Lopez[1], Benjamin Nephew[1], Jean King[1]
[1]Worcester Polytechnic Institute

P1-G-54 Assessing Artificial Intelligence Software for Pain Quantification Based on Facial Expression
Ruth Mosunmade[1], Troy Dildine [1,2], Xue Davis[1], Jolyna Chiangong[1], Lauren Atlas[1]
[1]National Institutes of Health (NIH), [2]Stanford University

P1-G-55 Modeling Social Attributes of Dynamic Faces With Deep Neural Networks
Suvel Muttreja[1], Matteo Visconti Di Oleggio Castello[2], James Haxby[3], Maria Gobbini[4], Guo Jiahui[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas, [2]University of California, Berkeley, [3]Dartmouth College, [4]University of Bologna

P1-G-57 Probing Facial Emotion Processing in the Superior Temporal Sulcus with ANN-Based Encoding Models
Katherine Soderberg[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

P1-G-58 Dyadic Engagement and Approachability Predicts Infant Neural Response to Social Touch
Macie Tran[1], Cabell Williams[1], Madeleine Ames[1], Kevin Pelphrey[1], Meghan Puglia[1]
[1]University of Virginia

P1-G-59 Gesture-Based Instruction Enhances Neural Synchrony and Predicts Children's Mathematical Learning
Marine Yumeng Wang[1], Marc Berman[1], Susan Goldin-Meadow[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

P1-G-60 The Moderating Effect of the Oxytocinergic System on the Relationship Between an Infants' Environment and the Neural Correlates of Social Tactile Processing
Cabell Williams[1], Macie Tran[1], Madelyn Nance[1], Kevin Pelphrey[1], James Morris[1], Meghan Puglia[1]
[1]University of Virginia

P1-G-61 Forgiveness Updates Negative Interpersonal Memories to be Less Negative
Songzhi Wu[1], Jonathan Phillips[1], Meghan Meyer[2]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Columbia University

P1-G-62 Excitatory Stimulation of Somatosensory Cortex Affects Emotional Responses to Positive Social Images in Individuals with Low Affective Empathy - A Transcranial Current Stimulation (Tdcs) Study
Naama Zur[1], Lehee Peled-Avron[2], Hadar Nahmani[3],

Simone Shamay-Tsoory[3], Peter Turkeltaub[1], Casey Brown[1]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]Bar-Ilan University, [3]University of Haifa

Poster Session 2

Friday, April 25 | 4:15pm – 5:15pm

P2-A-1 The Mechanisms Underlying Moral Licensing in Multi-Stage Decisions
Nitisha Desai[1], Austin Chrisley[1], Scott Huettel[1]
[1]Duke University

P2-A-2 Unequal Resource Division Occurs in the Absence of Group Division and Identity
Eliane Deschrijver[1], Richard Ramsey[2]
[1]University of Sydney, [2]ETH Zürich

P2-A-3 The Importance of Locus of Control and Prediction Error for Updating Future Predictions
Isabella D'ottone[1], William Villano[1], Claire Landon[1], Runan Wang[1,2], Nicole Fridling[3], Aaron Heller[1]
[1]University of Miami, [2]University of California, Santa Barbara, [3]TalkSpace

P2-A-4 Family Obligation Attitudes Predict Differentiated Functional Connectivity When Giving to Others During Adolescence
Jasmine Hernandez[1], Jessica Uy[2], Naomi Eisenberger[1], Adriana Galvan[1], Andrew Fuligni[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Stanford University

P2-A-5 Negatively Valenced and High-Arousal News Headlines Drive Preferential Evidence Accumulation and Influence Selection Behavior
Xuanjun Gong[1], Ezgi Ulusoy[2], Elizabeth Riggs[3], Rachael Kee[4], Ziyu Zhao[4], Jason Coronel[5], Allison Eden[2], Amber Boydstun[4], Richard Huskey[4]
[1]Texas A&M University, [2]Michigan State University, [3]College of Chaleston, [4]University of California, Davis, [5]Ohio State University

P2-A-7 Does Social Predictability Relate to Feelings of Connection and Bias Memory Recall?
Courtney Jimenez[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

P2-A-8 Neural Mechanisms Underlying the Transfer of Pavlovian Observational Learning to Decision Making
Pyungwon Kang[1], Andreas Olsson[2], Armita Golkar[3], Philippe Tobler[1], Björn Lindström[2]
[1]University of Zürich, [2]Karolinska Institute, [3]Stockholm University

P2-A-9 The Prioritization of Social Content During Episodic Memory Guided-Inferences
Ameer Ghouse[1], Raphael Kaplan[1]
[1]Universitat Jaume I

P2-A-10 The Influence Of Egocentric Anchoring-and-Adjustment on Flexible Social Comparisons
Marta Rodriguez Aramendia[1], Raphael Kaplan[1]
[1]Universitat Jaume I

P2-A-11 Using Machine Learning and Mixed Effect Models to Predict Undergraduate STEM Dropout
Anthony Navarro[1], Aaron Heller[1], William Villano[1]
[1]University of Miami

P2-A-12 The Dark Side of Guilt: The Victim-Centered Compensatory Effect of Guilt on Bribe-Taking
Shiwei Qiu[1], Xiaolin Zhou[1], Yang Hu[1]
[1]East China Normal University

P2-A-13 Investigating Age-Related Flexibility in Cognitive Effort Allocation
Megan Spurney[1], Camille Phaneuf[2], Leah Somerville[2], Catherine Insel[1]
[1]Northwestern University, [2]Harvard University

P2-A-14 Trait Reward Sensitivity and Motivation Shape Connectivity Between the Default Mode Network and the Striatum during Reward Anticipation
James Wyngaarden[1], Akanksha Nambiar[2], Jeffrey Dennison[1], Lauren Alloy[1], Dominic Fareri[3], Johanna Jarcho[1], David Smith[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]University of West Bohemia, [3]Adelphi University

P2-B-15 The Neural Basis of Emotion Regulation Across the Political Spectrum
Eva Swartz[1], Darin Brown[1]
[1]Pitzer College

P2-B-17 When Do We See Our Future Self as Other?
Denicia Aragon[1], Taylor Guthrie[1], Rob Chavez[1]
[1]University of Oregon

P2-B-18 How Loneliness Manifests in Everyday Language: A Daily Diary Study
Begum Babur[1], Elisa Baek[1]
[1]University of Southern California

P2-B-19 Neural Signatures of Arousal Generalize Across Subjective Ratings During Narrative Viewing and Pupil Dilation at Rest
Kannon Bhattacharyya[1], Jin Ke[2], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]Yale University

P2-B-20 Trait Mindfulness and Political Polarization: Investigating Neural Responses and Emotional Orientations
Elif Celik[1], Hadley Rahrig[2], Polina Beloborodova[2]
[1]Virginia Commonwealth University, [2]University of Wisconsin – Madison

P2-B-21 Neural Representation of Affective Valence in Human Amygdala
Ke Bo[1], Lihan Cui[2], Mingzhou Ding[2]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]University of Florida

P2-B-22 Emotion Dynamics Across the Menstrual Cycle During Adolescence
Naomi Daniel[1], Lauren Dinicola[1], Lily Jensen[1], Azure Reid-Russell[1], Alexandra Rodman[2], Natalie Colich[1],

Patrick Mair[1], Katie A. Mclaughlin[1]
[1]Harvard University, [2]Northeastern University

P2-B-23 Favoring the Rich: How Selective Learning Reinforces Pro-Upper-Class Bias
Eunjin Han[1], Bokyung Park[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P2-B-24 Distinct Time-Varying Brain State Dynamics of Impulsive and Anxious Individuals
E.Young Jung[1], Justin Minue Kim[1]
[1]Sungkyunkwan University

P2-B-26 The Representation of Emotion Concepts in Hippocampal-Prefrontal Systems
Yumeng Ma[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

P2-B-27 Modeling Contextual Constraints in Brain-Behavior Relationships Using Traditional Machine Learning and Doubly Predictive, Self-Contextualizing Neural Networks
Kieran Mcveigh[1]
[1]Northeastern University

P2-B-28 Modeling High-Dimensional Social Cognition in Naturalistic Context
Junsong Lu[1], Chujun Lin[2]
[1]The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, [2]University of California, San Diego

P2-B-29 How the Brain Resolves Emotional Ambiguity: The Role of Prestimulus Brain Activity in Emotion Perception
Sarah Olshan[1], Max Egan[1], Samar Wageh[1], Jonathan Wirsich[1], Ezra Winter-Nelson[1], Brad Yang[1], Sepideh Sadaghiani[1]
[1]University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

P2-B-30 Autonomic Arousal Predicts Functional Network Integration and Memory Performance During Story Listening
Jadyn Park[1], Kruthi Gollapudi[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

P2-B-31 Emotion and Reward Information Influence Choice in Age-Varying Ways
Camille Phaneuf-Hadd[1], Elizabeth Phelps[1], Leah Somerville[1]
[1]Harvard University

P2-B-32 - A Unified Model for Representing and Regulating Decision Variables
Sai Sun[1], Yibei Chen[2], Jinge Wang[3], Xin Li[3], Rongjun Zu[4], Shuo Wang[5], Hongbo Yu[6]
[1]Tohoku University, [2]Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [3]West Virginia University, [4]Hong Kong Baptist University, [5]Washington University in St. Louis, [6]University of California, Santa Barbara

P2-B-33 Attention and Self-race Bias: How Spatial Cues Affect Emotion Recognition Across Racial Group Memberships
Zhixing Sun[1], Jennifer Gutsell[1]
[1]Brandeis University

P2-B-34 Integration of Static and Dynamic Visual Threat Signals in the Human Superior Colliculus
Monica Thieu[1], Philip Kragel[1]
[1]Emory University

P2-B-35 Computational Single-Neuron Mechanisms of Face Coding in the Human Temporal Lobe
Shuo Wang[1], Runnan Cao[1]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis

P2-B-36 A Multimodal Approach to Decode Individual Emotional States from Natural Motor Rhythms, Physiological Signals, and Spontaneous Brain Activity
Wenyu Zhang[1], Sai Sun[2], Nagatomi Ryoichi[2], Yamada Yosuke[1]
[1]Tohoku University, [2]Tohoku University Frontier Research Institute,

P2-C-37 Tell Me More! Investigating Value Perception in Conversation Through Cortical Entrainment
Marcos Domínguez-Arriola[1], Alejandro Pérez[2], Marc Pell[1]
[1]McGill University, [2]McMaster University

P2-C-38 Exploring The Mirror and the Mentalizing System During Self-Directed and Other-Directed Communicative Intentions with EEG Measures
Elisabetta Ferrari[1], Sandro Rubichi[1], Cristina Iani[1], Cristina Becchio[2], Livia Colle[3], Henrik Walter[4], Francesca Patarini[5], Jlenia Toppi[5], Angela Ciaramidaro[1]
[1]University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, [2]University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, [3]Department of Psychology, GIPSI Research Group, University of Turin, Italy, [4]Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, [5]Sapienza University of Rome

P2-C-39 Collective Brain Alignment and Narrative Reflection: Can Neural Alignment During Story Listening Predict Memory Formation and Retention for Story Scenes?
Sara Grady[1], Allison Eden[2], Ralf Schmälzle[2], Manushka Sondhi[2], Elisa Baek[3]
[1]Ohio State University, [2]Michigan State University, [3]University of Southern California

P2-C-40 Effect of Asymmetric Noise on Interpersonal Communication Dynamics
Hanlu He[1], Mario Medoni[1], Axel Ahrens[1], Ivana Konvalinka[1]
[1]Technical University of Denmark

P2-C-41 Shared Neural Patterns for Musically Evoked Imaginings in the Default and Language Networks
Itamar Jalon[1], Jamal Williams[2], Karen Christianson[1], Cara Turnbull[1], Grace Simmons[3], Uri Hasson[1], Elizabeth Margulis[1]
[1]Princeton University, [2]Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [3]Columbia University

P2-C-42 Functional Connectivity, But Not Activation, Differs Between Autistic and Neurotypical Youth During Social Interaction
Matthew Kiely[1], Diana Alkire[2], Yaqiong Xiao[3], Katherine Warnell[4], Dustin Moraczewski[5], Elizabeth Redcay[6]
[1]Georgetown University, [2]National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), [3]Shenzhen University, [4]Texas State University, [5]National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), [6]University of Maryland, College Park

P2-C-43 Attitudes Shape Neural Responses to Narratives of Racial Discrimination
Eunjee Ko[1], Steven Spencer[1], Dylan Wagner[1]
[1]The Ohio State University

P2-C-44 Decomposing the Cognitive Structure of Human Social Intelligence
Siyi Li[1], Yin Wang[1], Guoqiu Chen[2]
[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning

P2-C-45 The Neural Representation of Social Relationships
Yin Wang[1], Mingzhe Zhang[1], Haroon Popal[2], Xi Cheng[1], Mark Thornton[3], Ingrid Olson[4]
[1]Beijing Normal University, [2]University of Maryland, College Park, [3]Dartmouth College, [4]Temple University

P2-C-46 Motivational Mechanisms Underlying Empathy and Subsequent Prosocial Behavior in Adolescents and Adults
Rebecca Revilla[1], Cailee Nelson[1], Caitlin Hudac[1]
[1]University of South Carolina

P2-C-47 Divergent Neural Responses to Political Videos Predicted Using Language Models
Nakwon Rim[1], Ren Calabro[1], Rulan Zhang[1], Ryleigh Nash[1], Daniel Grzenda[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

P2-C-48 From Brain Gradients to Real-World Social Connections: Mentalizing-Related Reconfigurations of Large-Scale Cortical Networks Predict Social Network Size
Ruien Wang[1], Janet Remi[1], Anita Tusche[1]
[1]Queen's University

P2-C-49 How is Delayed Justice Judged? Computational Substrates Underlying Judgment of Delayed Justice
Jiani Zhang[1], Lisheng He[2], Yang Hu[1]
[1]East China Normal University, [2]Shanghai University

P2-D-50 Negative Neura Emotion Discrimination is Associated with Anxiety
Victoria Cadena[1], M. Catalina Camacho[1]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis

P2-D-51 Effect of PTSD in the Triple Network Model (DMN, SN And FPN) in Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women
María Dolores Sánchez-Rodríguez[1], María Pérez-González[1], Andrea Benítez-Quintana[1], Sofia Amaoui[2], Julia Caroline Daugherty[3], Natalia Hidalgo-Ruzzante[1], Miguel Pérez-García[1], Juan Verdejo-Román[1]
[1]University of Granada, [2]University of Innsbruck, [3]University of Clermont Auvergne

P2-D-52 How Divergent Social Knowledge Shapes Social Learning in Autistic Adolescents
Shannon Cahalan[1], Yen-Wen Chen[1], Jeffrey Eilbott[1], Christoph Korn[2], Gabriela Rosenblau[1]
[1]George Washington University, [2]University of Heidelberg

P2-D-53 Neural Sensitivity to Positive Autobiographical Memory Recall Predicts Smoking Lapse During Abstinence
Nicholas Dennis[1], Jamil Bhanji[1], Amir Riahinezhad[1], Tasha Bulgin[1], Melanie Roloff[1], Halexther Rivero Morales[1], Marcelle Halfeld[1], Luisa Piotrowiak[1], Mauricio Delgado[1]
[1]Rutgers University - Newark

P2-D-55 Are Trust and Reciprocity Related to Functional Connectivity in Behavioral Variant Frontotemporal Dementia And Alzheimer's Disease?
Jayden Lee[1], Jerica Reeder[1], Tony Phan[1], Lindsey Keener[1], Ryan Darby[1]
[1]Vanderbilt University

P2-D-56 Uncovering the Enduring Nature of Fear in High Trait Anxiety With a Longitudinal Computational Affective Neuroscience Approach
Chung-Lien Chen[1], Feng-Chun Chou[1], Po-Yuan Hsiao[1], Pin-Hao Chen[1], Ting-Ruei Wang[1]
[1]National Taiwan University

P2-E-57 Incidence and Continuity of Transgender Identity in the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Sample
Kahiau Among[1], Eric Nelson[1], Whitney Mattson[1]
[1]Nationwide Children's Hospital

P2-E-58 High School-University Partnerships Advance Naturalistic STEM Research Outcomes: Investigating Preschoolers' Health, Cognitive Flexibility, and Behavior in the Real World
Caitlyn Powell[1], Franck Porteous[2], Dana Bevilacqua[2]
[1]Grace Church School, [2]New York University

P2-E-59 Developmental Differences in Neural Responses to Ostracism: Unpacking Adolescent Sensitivity to Exclusion and Inclusion
Cailee Nelson[1], Rebecca Revilla[1], Nicole R. Friedman[2], Mengya Xia[3], Caitlin Hudac[1]
[1]University of South Carolina, [2]University of Alabama, [3]Arizona State University

Health (NIMH)

P2-F-60 Effects of Individual Social Network Structures on Interpersonal Coordination and Brain Dynamics
Aliaksandr Dabranau[1], Sune Lehmann Jørgensen[1], Ivana Konvalinka[1]
[1]Technical University of Denmark

P2-F-61 Distinct Functional Connectivity Patterns in Schizophrenia vs. Healthy Controls While Viewing Naturalistic Social Stimuli
Louisa Lyu[1], Eric Reavis[1], Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Lourdes Esparza[1], Yasmeen Campos[1], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

P2-F-62 - Neural Similarity in Early Visual Processing and Its Connectivity With Higher Networks Predicts Friendship
Chao Ma[1], Yu Zhang[1], Haiming Li[1], Yi Liu[1]
[1]Northeast Normal University

P2-F-63 Reverse Inter-Subject Functional Connectivity to Reveal Cerebellar-Sensitive Social Cognitive Processes
Haroon Popal[1], Sarah Dziura[1], Kathryn Mcnaughton[1], Elizabeth Redcay[1]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park

P2-F-64 Greater Depression Symptoms Relate to Altered Medial Prefrontal Cortex Functional Connectivity During Self-Related Processing
Nikki Puccetti[1], Athena Biggs[1], Jay C. Fournier[1]
[1]Ohio State University

P2-G-65 Do Impressions of Characters and Individual Differences in Viewers Influence Memory of a Narrative?
Savannah Born[1], Patrick Hill[1], Zachariah Reagh[1]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis

P2-G-66 Idiosyncratic Neural Responses to Ambiguous Social Situations in Individuals With High Trait Aggression
Jiajie Chen[1], Emil Coccaro[2], Sarah Keedy[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]Ohio State University

P2-G-67 Unpacking the Association of Mental Representations of Friendship and Well-Being Through the Anna Karenina Principle
Feng-Chun Chou[1], Chih-Yuan Chang[1], Wen-Ting Lee[1], Ting-Ruei Wang[1], Jen-Ho Chang[1,2], Pin-Hao Chen[1]
[1]National Taiwan University, [2]Academica Sinica

P2-G-69 Shared Impressions Track Shared Neural Responses During Narrative Comprehension
Jin Ke[1], Rhea Madhogarhia[2], Marvin Chun[1], Monica Rosenberg[2], Yuan Chang Leong[2], Hayoung Song[2,3]
[1]Yale University, [2]University of Chicago, [3]Washington University

P2-G-70 Resting-State Functional Connectivity of the Default Mode Network as a Predictor of Empathy and Altruistic Giving in Pre-Adolescent Girls
Matthew Kersting[1], Purnima Qamar[2], Kalina Michalska[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside, [2]National Institute of Mental

P2-G-71 Structural Neural Correlates of Extraordinary Altruists
Ah Yeong Kim[1], Naomi Nero[1], Ashley Vanmeter[1], Abigail Marsh[1]
[1]Georgetown University

P2-G-72 Tracking the Influence of Emotional Uncertainty on Memory for Complex Social Events
Emma Moughan[1], William Mitchell[1], Chelsea Helion[1]
[1]Temple University

P2-G-73 Lonely Individuals Idiosyncratically Interpret Social Information from Novel Narratives
Kaitlyn Mundy[1], Miriam Schwyck[1], Meghan Meyer[1]
[1]Columbia University

P2-G-74 Conversations With Friends Reduce the Neural Expression of Loneliness
Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo[1], Lily Tsoi[2], Sebastian Speer[1], Shannon Burns[3], Emily Falk[4], Diana Tamir[1]
[1]Princeton University, [2]Caldwell University, [3]Pomona College, [4]University of Pennsylvania

P2-G-75 Default Mode Subnetworks Carry Information About Characters and Their Relationships in an Extended Narrative
Ata Karagoz[1], Sarah Morse[1], Zachariah Reagh[1]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis

P2-G-76 Mentalizing Predicts Loneliness Despite Age-Related Decline in the Brain's Mentalizing Network
Sarah Rebecca Saju[1], Janet Remi[1], Ruien Wang[1], Julia Stietz[2], Philipp Kanske[2], Anita Tusche[1]
[1]Queen's University, [2]Technische Universität Dresden

P2-G-77 Investigating the Automaticity of Face Learning From Exposure to Multiple Images Using Fast Periodic Visual Stimulation (FPVS)
Sara Verosky[1], Megan Beehler[1], Skye Slade[1], Asa Bry[1], Alvaro Barquero Rodriguez[1], Waka Shimada[1], Rohini Bharat[1]
[1]Oberlin College

P2-G-78 The Cognitive Mechanisms of Social Perception: A Predictive Processing Approach
Yiyu Wang[1], Juliet Davidow[2], Richard D. Lane[3], Ajay Satpute[2]
[1]Stanford University, [2]Northeastern University, [3]University of Arizona

P2-G-79 The Impact of Age-Related Changes in Working Memory and Cognitive Theory of Mind on Lie Detection
Margaret Doheny[1], Nichole Lighthall[1]
[1]University of Central Florida

P2-G-80 Neural Entrainment to Cardiorespiratory Rhythms as a Possible Driver of Interpersonal Neural Synchrony

Kaia Sargent[1], Lena Adel[2]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]McGill University

Poster Session 3

Saturday, April 26 | 11:50pm – 3:00pm

P3-A-1 Neural Mechanisms of Mindful Emotion Regulation Across an Emotional Stroop Task
Gayathri Batchalli Maruthy[1], Ashley Campos[1], Stephanie Rodriguez[1], Lyndahl Himes[1], Bart Rypma[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P3-A-2 Emotion Biases on Explore-Exploit Decision-Making Diminish from Adolescence to Adulthood
Kathy Do[1], Hannah Evans[2], Alexandre Dombrovski[3], Beatriz Luna[3], Michael Hallquist[2]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [3]University of Pittsburgh

P3-A-3 Emotion Regulation Strategies Moderate the Association Between Anterior Insula Responses to Fairness and Relative Deprivation
Melanie Kos[1], Daniel Sazhin[1,2], Yi Yang[1], Jeremy Mennis[1], Chelsea Helion[1], David Smith[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]National Research Council of the National Academies

P3-A-4 Affective Social Episodic Memory Guides Approach Avoidance Decisions About Social Targets
Pauline Levy[1], Ever Tafolla[1], Allison Sklenar[1], Andrea Frankenstein[1], Eric Leshikar[1]
[1]University of Illinois Chicago

P3-A-5 Unraveling the Dynamic Changes of Mind: The Critical Role of the Dorsal Anterior Cingulate Cortex in Predicting Attitude Changes
Haiming Li[1], Senmu Yao[2], Yu Zhang[1], Yi Liu[1]
[1]Northeast Normal University, [2]Seventh Medical Center of Chinese PLA General Hospital

P3-A-6 Temporal Contexts of Effort and Arousal: Decision Speed and Pupillometry Illuminate the Experience of Choice Difficulty During a Novel Risky Monetary Decision-Making Paradigm
Jay Von Monteza[1], Kimberly Chiew[1], Peter Sokol-Hessner[1]
[1]University of Denver

P3-A-7 The Role of Moral Anger in Misinformation Sharing: An Affective Harm Account Perspective
Xiaozhe Peng[1], Hongbo Yu[2], Shenyuan Guo[1], Haoyang Jiang[1]
[1]Shenzhen University, [2]University of California, Santa Barbara

P3-A-8 A Comparison of the Reward Positivity in the Doors and Stopwatch Tasks: A Source Localization Study
Eric Rodell[1], Anna Patterson[1], Kaylee Mercer[1], Jeremy Andrzejewski[1], Lin Fang[1], Joshua Carlson[1]
[1]Northern Michigan University

P3-A-9 Identification of Social Computational Phenotypes Associated with Hitop Transdiagnostic Dimensions and Spectra
Damian Stanley[1]
[1]Adelphi University

P3-A-10 Prospective Estimates of the Cognitive Cost of Self-Control Preferentially Engages Anterior Prefrontal Cortex
Sophia Vranos[1], Candace Raio[1], Anna Konova[2]
[1]New York University, [2]Rutgers University

P3-A-12 Neurobiological Trajectories of Gaming Disorder in Adolescents: A Longitudinal ABCD Study Analysis
Kylie Woodman[1,2], Rene Weber[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]University of California Santa Barbara

P3-A-13 Differences in Adolescent Male and Female Resting-State Functional Connectivity of Problematic Media Use
Kylie Woodman[1,2], Rene Weber[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]University of California Santa Barbara

P3-A-14 Predicting Internalizing Symptoms in Early Adolescence from Computational Cognitive Profiles of Risk, Reward, and Social Processing
Chaebin Yoo[1], Deena Shariq[1], Arianna Gard[1], Caroline Charpentier[1]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park

P3-B-15 Interplay of Working Memory Capacity and Cognitive Control in Emotion Regulation: An EEG Analysis of Frontal Midline Theta Contributions
Nathan Chabin[1], Darin Brown[1]
[1]Pitzer College

P3-B-16 Multivariate Brain Prediction of Inflammatory Responses to Social Evaluative Threat
Adrienne Bonar[1], Megan Cardenas[1], Nir Jacoby[2], Maurryce Starks[1], Luke Chang[2], Keely Muscatell[1]
[1]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [2]Dartmouth College

P3-B-17 The Impact of Inflammation on Emotion Regulation Networks in Youth Exposed to Early Life Adversity
Saché Coury[1], Elizabeth Gaines[1], Adriana Méndez Leal[1], João Guassi Moreira[1], Natalie Saragosa-Harris[1], Wesley Meredith[1], Yael Waizman[1], Emilia Ninova[1], Bridget Callaghan[1], Jennifer Silvers[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles

P3-B-18 Person-Specific Changes in Brainstem-Cortical Functional Connectivity During Social Stress: A 7T fMRI Study Of Humans
Philip Deming[1], Ajay Satpute[1], Karen Quigley[1], Philip Kragel[2], Marta Bianciardi[3], Larry Wald[3], Tor Wager[4], Lisa Feldman Barrett[1], Yuta Katsumi[5], Jordan Theriault[1]
[1]Northeastern University, [2]Emory University, [3]Athinoula A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, [4]Dartmouth College, [5]Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School

P3-B-19 Social Insensitivity is a Protective Factor for Depression in Low Social Cohesion Environments

Xinyi Deng[1], Minwoo Lee[1], Marlen Gonzalez[1]
[1]Cornell University

P3-B-20 Training Flexible Emotion Regulation in Response to Real-World Contexts Via Implementation Intentions: A Multilevel, Longitudinal Investigation
Pauline Goodson[1], Bryan Denny[1]
[1]Rice University

P3-B-21 Examining the Role of Emotion Regulation on Adolescent Stress and Negative Affect: A Preliminary Daily Analysis
Lily Jensen[1], Lauren Dinicola[1], Naomi Daniel[1], Yuri-Grace Ohashi[1], Alexandra Rodman[2], Azure Reid-Russel[1], Patrick Mair[1], Katie Mclaughlin[3]
[1]Harvard University, [2]Northeastern University, [3]University of Oregon

P3-B-22 The Bodily-Emotional Experience of Time: Neural Evidence of the Effect of Anxiety on Temporal Perception
Gaia Lapomarda[1], Alessio Fracasso[2], Carmen Morawetz[1], Alessandro Grecucci[3], David Melcher[4]
[1]University of Innsbruck, [2]University of Glasgow, [3]University of Trento, [4]New York University Abu Dhabi

P3-B-23 A Hand Held is a Burden Halved: Social Proximity Lowers Energetically Costly Cingulo-Prefrontal Activation
Minwoo Lee[1], Marlen Gonzalez[1]
[1]Cornell University

P3-B-24 (Pre-Registration) Neural Correlates of Cross-Race Social Evaluation and Associations with Past Exposure to Racism-Related Stress
Carrington Merritt[1], Megan G. Davis[1], Esmeralda Navarro[1], Anna K. Fetter[2], Connor Haughey[1], Sarah Lempres[2], Sneha Boda[1], Andrea Badelli[1], Keely Muscatell[1], Kimberly L.H. Carpenter[2], William Copeland[3], Margaret Sheridan[1]
[1]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [2]Duke University, [3]University of Vermont

P3-B-25 Pre-Registration: Real-time Social and Affective Predictors of Caregiver-Child Prefrontal Cortex Synchrony
Ellen Roche[1], Elizabeth Redcay[2], Rachel Romeo[1]
[1]University of Maryland, [2]University of Maryland, College Park

P3-B-26 Investigating Cognitive and Emotional Interference: Classical vs. Emotional Stroop Tasks
Stephanie Rodriguez[1], Gayathri Batchalli Maruthy[1], Bart Rypma[1]
[1]University of Texas at Dallas

P3-B-27 The Role of Social Interaction in Children's Learning of Abstract Concepts: an fNIRS Hyperscanning Study
Gal Rozic[1], Gabriella Vigliocco[1], Antonia Hamilton[1], Sara De Felice[2]
[1]University College London, [2]Department of Psychology, Cambridge University, Cambridge, UK.

P3-B-29 Exploring the Influence of Pain Expectation on the Sympathetic Nervous System
Kai Sherwood[1], Lauren Atlas[2]
[1]National Institutes of Health, [2]National Institutes of Health (NIH)

P3-B-30 Comprehension of Causal Event Structure Through Reinstating And Updating Neural Patterns at Insight Moments
Hayoung Song[1], Jin Ke[1,2], Rhea Madhogarhia[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1], Monica Rosenberg[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]Yale University

P3-B-31 Longitudinal Cognitive Emotion Regulation Training in Bereaved Spouses Reduces Self-Reported Negative Affect, Perceived Stress, Depressive Symptoms, And Grief Rumination
Rachael Veldman[1], Victoria Chang[1], E. Lydia Wu-Chung[2], Pauline Goodson[1], Beatriz Brandao[1], Kelly Brice[1], Christopher Fagundes[1], Bryan Denny[1]
[1]Rice University, [2]University of Pittsburgh

P3-B-32 Behavioral Traits and Tendencies Predictors of Frustration Prone Individuals
Hannaneh Yazdi[1,2], Maria De La Paz Celorio-Mancera[3], Johan N. Lundström[2]
[1]Karolinska Institutet, [2]Karolinska Institute, [3]Stockholm University

P3-B-33 Implications of Listening to and Singing Music on Working Memory
Carolyn Zhang[1], Akram Bakkour[2]
[1]Bakkour Memory and Decision Lab, [2]University of Chicago

P3-B-34 The Influence of Feedback and Perceived Similarity on Pain Assessment Accuracy Via Facial Expressions
Yili Zhao[1], Jasdeep Kang[1], Kai Sherwood[1], Troy Dildine[2], Lauren Atlas[1]
[1]National Institutes of Health, [2]Stanford University

P3-B-35 The Protective Role of Amygdala Volume in Adolescent Sleep Problems: A Longitudinal Biopsychosocial Perspective
Zexi Zhou[1], Yang Qu[2]
[1]University of Texas at Austin, [2]Northwestern University

P3-C-36 Event Segmentation and Goal Tracking in Social Interactions: The Role of Individual Differences
Fnu Avisha[1], Stephen Read[1]
[1]University of Southern California

P3-C-37 Decoding Human Brain Activity During Social Narrative Processing Using Deep Neural Networks
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-C-38 Integrated Neural Representation of Facial Stereotypes and Group Stereotypes
Gabriel Fajardo[1], Jon Freeman[1]
[1]Columbia University

P3-C-39 Idiosyncratic Event Segmentation as a Neural Marker of Loneliness
Chang Lu[1], Begum Babur[1], Jacob Zimmerman[1], Elisa Baek[1]

[1]University of Southern California

P3-C-40 Common and Distinct Neural Correlates of Social Interaction Perception and Theory of Mind
Zizhuang Miao[1], Heejung Jung[1], Philip Kragel[2], Patrick Sadil[3], Martin Lindquist[3], Tor Wager[1]
[1]Dartmouth College, [2]Emory University, [3]Johns Hopkins University

P3-C-41 On the Same Wavelength: Investigating the Neural Underpinnings of Collaboration
Cailee Nelson[1], Jackson Mcfadden[1], Caitlin Hudac[1]
[1]University of South Carolina

P3-C-42 The Role of Similarity Feedback in Preference Adjustment
Casey Nicastri[1], Seh-Joo Kwon[1], Jamil Bhanji[1], Mauricio Delgado[1]
[1]Rutgers University - Newark

P3-C-43 Attachment Moderates the Effects of Intranasal Oxytocin on the Emotional Content and Self-Disclosure of Recollected Childhood Memories Featuring Maternal Caregivers: A Replication and Extension
Melissa Shemirani[1], Jennifer Bartz[1], Jonas Nitschke[2], Sonia Krol[1]
[1]McGill University, [2]University of Vienna

P3-C-44 Using Inner Monologue Narration in Film to Investigate Component Processes of Theory of Mind
Lindsey Tepfer[1], Mark Thornton[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

P3-C-45 Neural Synchrony During Natural Viewing Predicts Alignment in Impression Updating
Huanqing Wang[1], Dylan Wagner[1]
[1]Ohio State University

P3-C-46 Sophisticated Perspective-Takers are Distinctive: Neural Idiosyncrasy of Functional Connectivity in the Mentalizing Network
Yu Zhang[1], Chao Ma[1], Haiming Li[1], Yi Liu[1]
[1]Northeast Normal University

P3-C-47 Decoding Identity from Representations of Traits, Attitudes and Moral Character
Dan Zhu[1], Dylan Wagner[1]
[1]Ohio State University

P3-D-48 Dorsal Attention Network Connectivity in Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A resting-state ICA study
María Pérez-González[1], María Dolores Sánchez-Rodríguez[1], Andrea Benítez-Quintana[1], Sofia Amaoui[2], Julia Caroline Daugherty[3], Natalia Hidalgo-Ruzzante[1], Miguel Pérez-García[1], Juan Verdejo-Román[1]
[1]University of Granada, [2]University of Innsbruck, [3]University of Clermont Auvergne

P3-D-49 Sex Differences in Functional Connectivity Within the Default Mode Network and ADHD Symptom Profiles in Youth
Ariana Djemal Rukin[1], Chad Sylvester[2], M. Catalina Camacho[1]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis, [2]Washington University

P3-D-50 Trait Anxiety is Associated With Idiosyncratic Neural Event Boundaries in the Temporoparietal Junction During Movie-Watching
Alicia Liu[1], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago

P3-D-51 Dissimilarity in Ventral Striatum Response to Socially Rejecting Events Predicts Increased Loneliness in Autistic and Non-Autistic Youth
Kathryn Mcnaughton[1], Sarah Dziura[1], Heather Yarger[1], Elizabeth Redcay[1]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park

P3-D-52 The Role of Reward Processing and Cognitive Control in Depression
Anna Patterson[1], Abby Morley[1], Kaylee Mercer[1], Jeremy Andrzejewski[1], Joshua Carlson[1], Lin Fang[1]
[1]Northern Michigan University

P3-D-53 - Neural Mechanisms of Reward Processing: The Relationship Between Reward Anticipation and Reward Consumption in High and Low Reward Responsive Individuals
Gabrielle Russell[1], Conghao Gao[1], Meghan Benincasa[1], Joshua Carlson[1]
[1]Northern Michigan University

P3-D-54 A Neural Signature of Vaping and Smoking Cues
Shangcheng Zhao[1], Yidi Wang[1], Hongbo Yu[1], Lawrence Sweet[2], Jiaying Liu[1]
[1]University of California, Santa Barbara, [2]University of Georgia

P3-E-55 Functional Network Reconfiguration Between Rest and Movie-Watching Relates to Theory of Mind Performance Among Young and Older Adults
Colleen Hughes[1], Roberto French[1], Richard Betzel[1], Anne Krendl[2]
[1]Indiana University, [2]Indiana University, Bloomington

P3-E-56 Do I Know You? Brain Responses to Familiar and AI-Generated Faces
Margaret Johnson[1], Caitlin Hudac[1], Cailee Nelson[1], Ezra Wingard[1]
[1]University of South Carolina

P3-E-57 The Behavioral and Neural Process of Children's Interactions with Artificial Intelligence (AI): An Integrative Observational and Neuroimaging Approach
Chi-Lin Yu[1], Trisha Thomas[2], Ziqian Shen[3], Xiaosu Hu[3], Ying Xu[2]
[1]Oklahoma State University, [2]Harvard University, [3]University of Michigan

P3-F-59 Resolving Uncertainty Fosters Tie Formation in Real-World Social Networks
Haoxue Fan[1], Alice Xia[1], Oriel Feldmanhall[1], Matthew Nassar[1]
[1]Brown University

P3-F-60 Naturalistic Theory of Mind Measurement Localized Neural Activity and Connectivity Within Single Model Framework
Roberto French[1], Colleen Hughes[1], Haily Merritt[1], Richard Betzel[1,2], Anne Krendl[3]

[1]Indiana University, [2]University of Minnesota,
[3]Indiana University, Bloomington

P3-F-61 Neural Evidence of Social Influence and Homophily in an Emerging Community of Adolescent Girls: A Longitudinal fMRI Study

Yixuan Lisa Shen[1], Kiho Sung[2], Yeonjin Choi[2], Joao Guassi Moreira[3], Sunhae Sul[4], Yoosik Youm[2], Carolyn Parkinson[1]
[1]University of California, Los Angeles, [2]Yonsei University,
[3]University of Wisconsin – Madison, [4]Pusan National University

P3-G-62 Detecting Distributed Social States from Multimodal Signals in Group Conversations

Landry Bulls[1], Mark Thornton[1]
[1]Dartmouth College

P3-G-63 Neural Sensitivity to Social Exclusion Moderates the Relationship Between Narcissism and Anxiety Among Adolescents

Soyeong Cho[1], Matt Minich[1], Mengyu Li[1], Binbin Wang[1], Jessica Mäki[1], Diego Romeo[1], Lily Farber[1], Ellen Selkie[1], Megan Moreno[1], Christopher Cascio[1]
[1]University of Wisconsin – Madison

P3-G-64 Exploring the Link Between Loneliness, Mind-Wandering, and Idiosyncratic Perceptions

Saewon Chung[1], Jacob Zimmerman[1], Zack Culver[1], Jay Campanell[1], Jason Coronel[2], Elisa Baek[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]Ohio State University

P3-G-65 Intrinsic Motivation and Reward Processing

Paige Dolph[1], Landon Strzelewicz[1], Daisy Dobis[1], Jon Barch[1], Joshua Carlson[1]
[1]Northern Michigan University

P3-G-66 Dorsal Anterior Cingulate Responses to Unreciprocated Trust are Associated with Neural Responses to Unfairness

Derrick Dwamena[1], James Wyngaarden[1], Melanie Kos[1], Cooper Sharp[1], Yi Yang[1], Johanna Jarcho[1], Dominic Fareri[2], David Smith[1]
[1]Temple University, [2]Adelphi University

P3-G-67 Predicting Whole-Brain Neural Dynamics from Prefrontal Cortex fNIRS Signal During Movie-Watching

Shan Gao[1], Ryleigh Nash[1], Shannon Burns[2], Yuan Chang Leong[1]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]Pomona College

P3-G-68 Removal of Slow, Brain-Wide Spatiotemporal Patterns Improves Predictions of What Participants Think and Feel While Lying in the Scanner

Isabel Gephart[1], Javier Gonzalez-Castillo[2], Megan Spurney[3], Daniel Handwerker[2], Peter Bandettini[2]
[1]University of Chicago, [2]National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), [3]Northwestern University

P3-G-69 Social Comparison Contexts Influence Empathy for Pain: An fMRI Research

Min-Min Lin[1], Zhilin Su[2], Ming-Tsung Tseng[1]
[1]National Taiwan University, [2]University of Birmingham

P1-G-52 What Drives Idiosyncratic Neural Processing in Loneliness?: Examining Neural Responses to Uncertain and Challenging Media Narratives

Chang Lu[1], Sara Grady[2], Begum Babur[1], Jacob Zimmerman[1], Elisa Baek[1]
[1]University of Southern California, [2]Ohio State University

P3-G-71 Identifying Theta Connectivity Subgroups and Their Associated Symptoms in Anxious Adolescents

Maylyn Mei[1], Jen De Rutte[1], Pernashee Dave[1], Juliet Weschke[1], Sara Zalanyi[1], Tracy Dennis-Tiwary[1]
[1]City University of New York

P3-G-72 Neural Mechanisms of Social Information Processing in Loneliness: Insights from Tasks based on Dynamic and Static Social Stimuli

Łukasz Okruszek[1], Marcelina Wiśniewska[1], Aleksandra Piejka[1]
[1]Polish Academy of Sciences

P3-G-73 The Effect of Friendship on Temporal and Spatial Alignment of Events in Real-Time Conversation

Sebastian Speer[1], Diana Tamir[1], Lily Tsoi[2], Emily Falk[3], Shannon Burns[4], Laetitia Mwilambwe Tshilobo[1], Christopher Baldassano[5], Caroline Lee[5]
Princeton University, [2]Caldwell University,
[3]University of Pennsylvania, [4]Pomona College,
[5]Columbia University

P3-G-74 Inside the Mind! How Social Support Impacts Neural Reactions to Peer Feedback in Sexual and Gender Minority Youth

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P3-G-75 Behavioral, Neural Signatures, and Individual Differences of Attitude Flexibility during Naturalistic Debate Viewing

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P3-G-76 Neural Correlates of Environmental Rewards and their Relation to Pro-Environmental Behavior

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