

UNCERTAINTY MODULATES VERIDICAL TEMPERATURE SENSATION AND ILLUSORY PAIN IN A VOLATILE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT





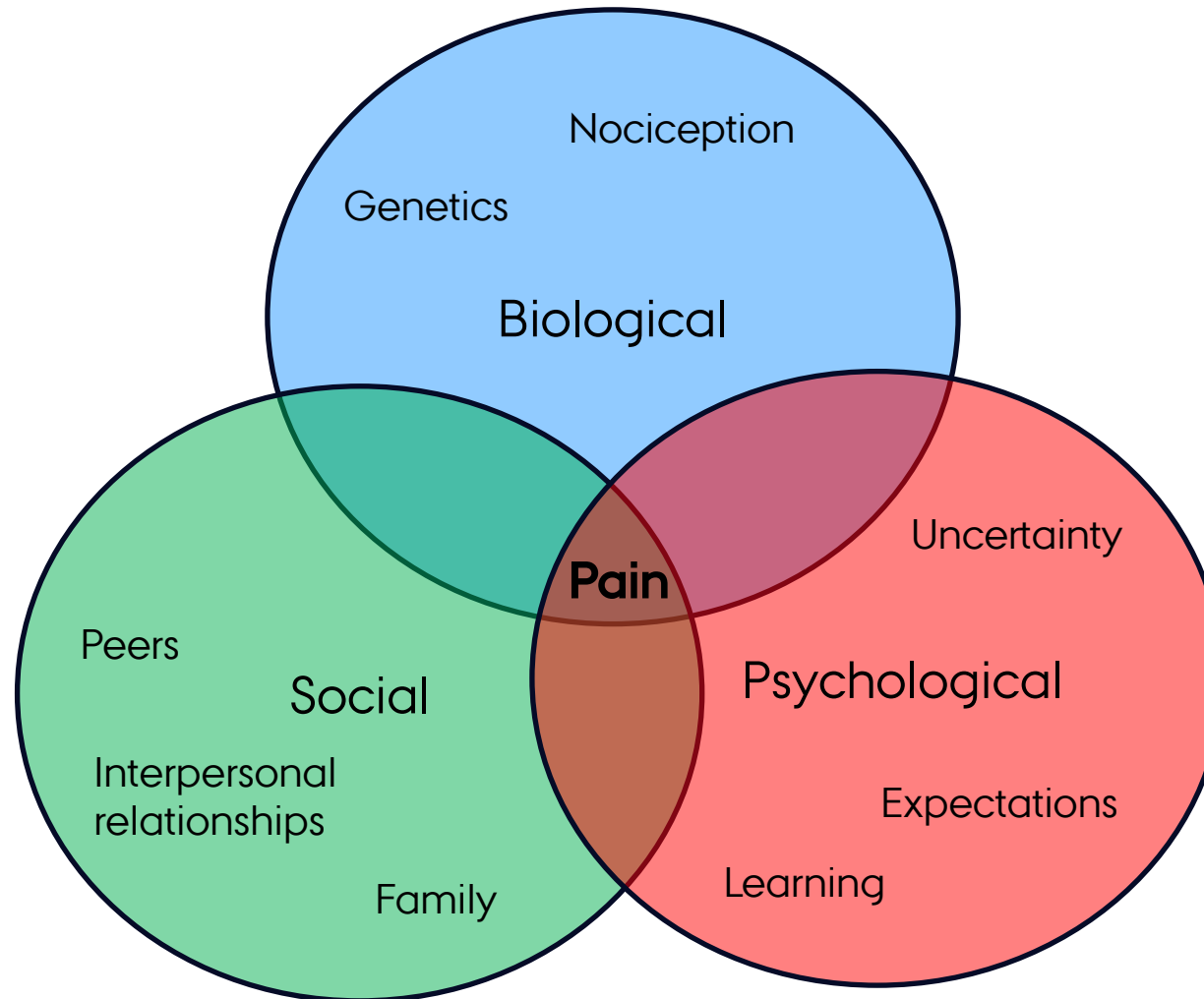
Experimentally induced illusory pain

The Thermal Grill Illusion (TGI)

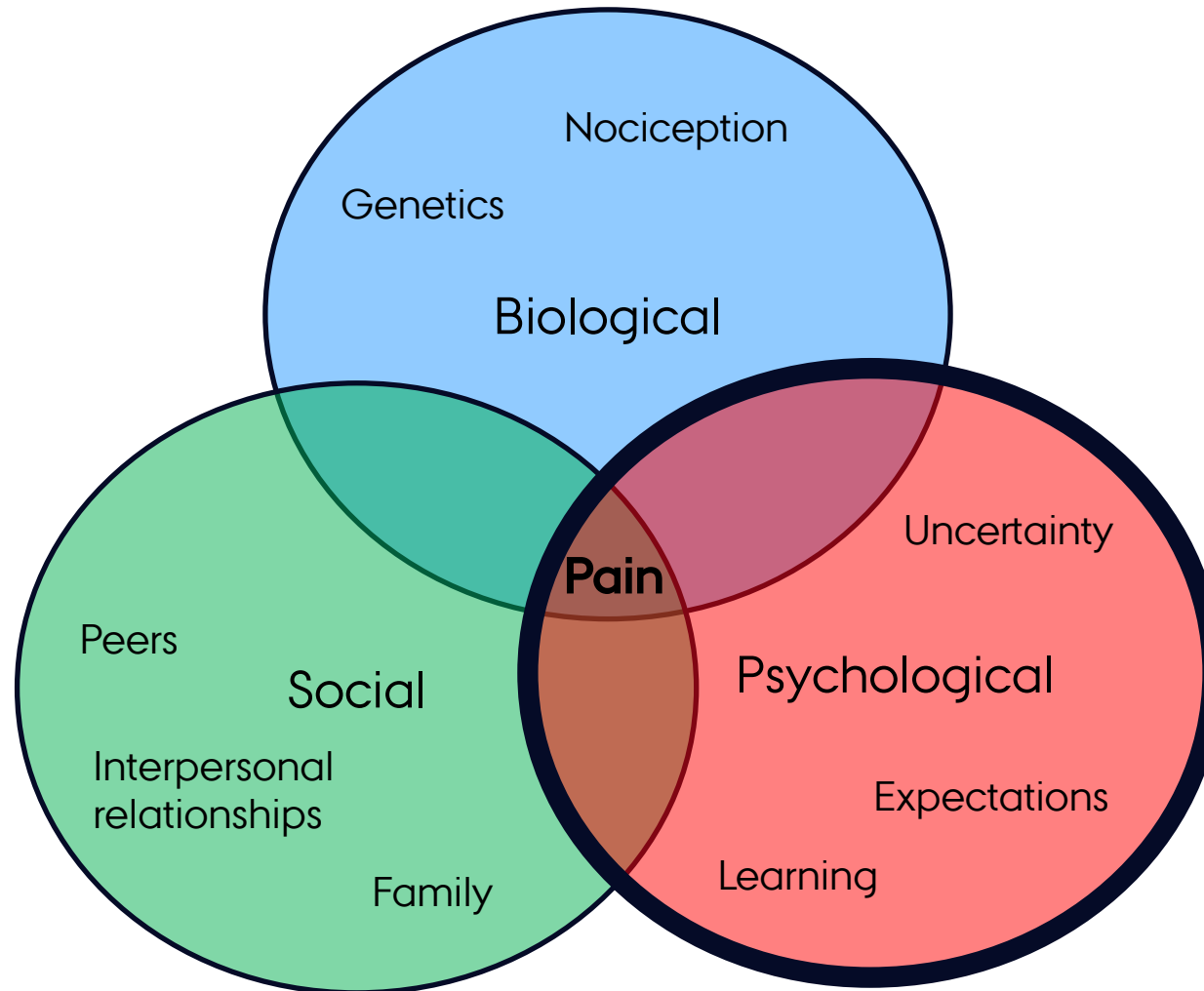


| | |
|------|------|
| Warm | Warm |
| Cold | Cold |
| Warm | Warm |
| Cold | Cold |
| Warm | Warm |

Biopsychosocial model of pain



Biopsychosocial model of pain



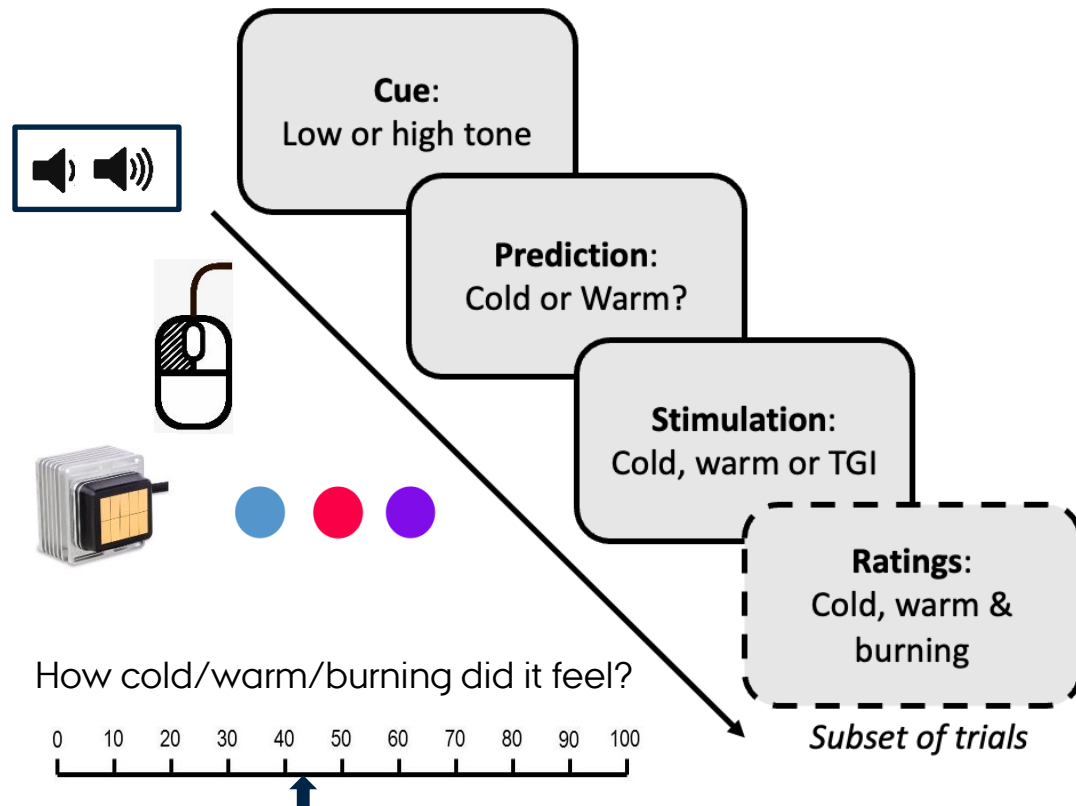
Hypothesis

- We hypothesized that both expectations and their uncertainty would modulate veridical thermal sensation and illusory pain.

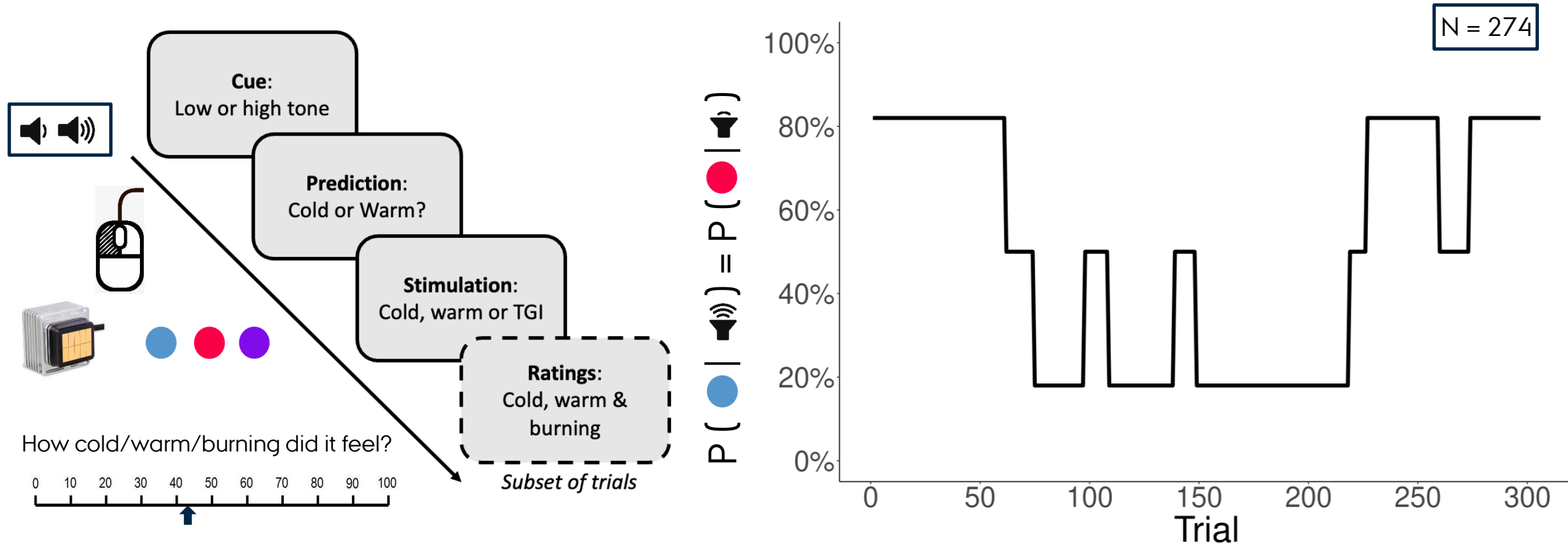
METHODS

The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)

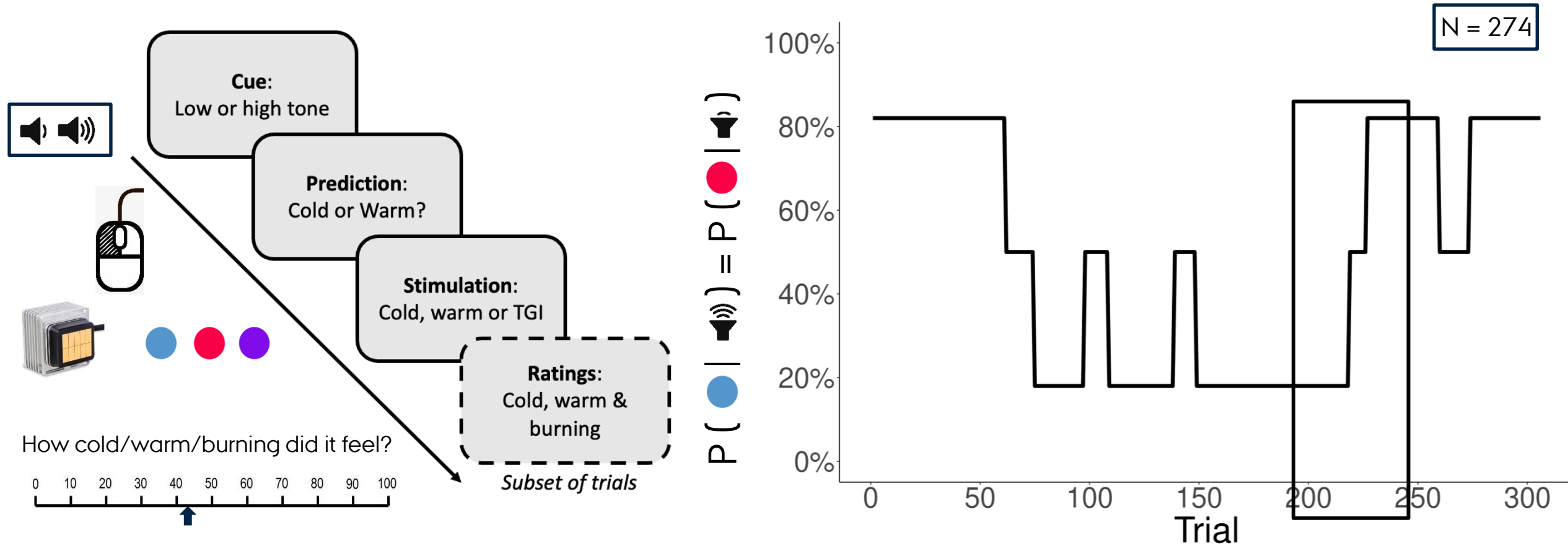
N = 274



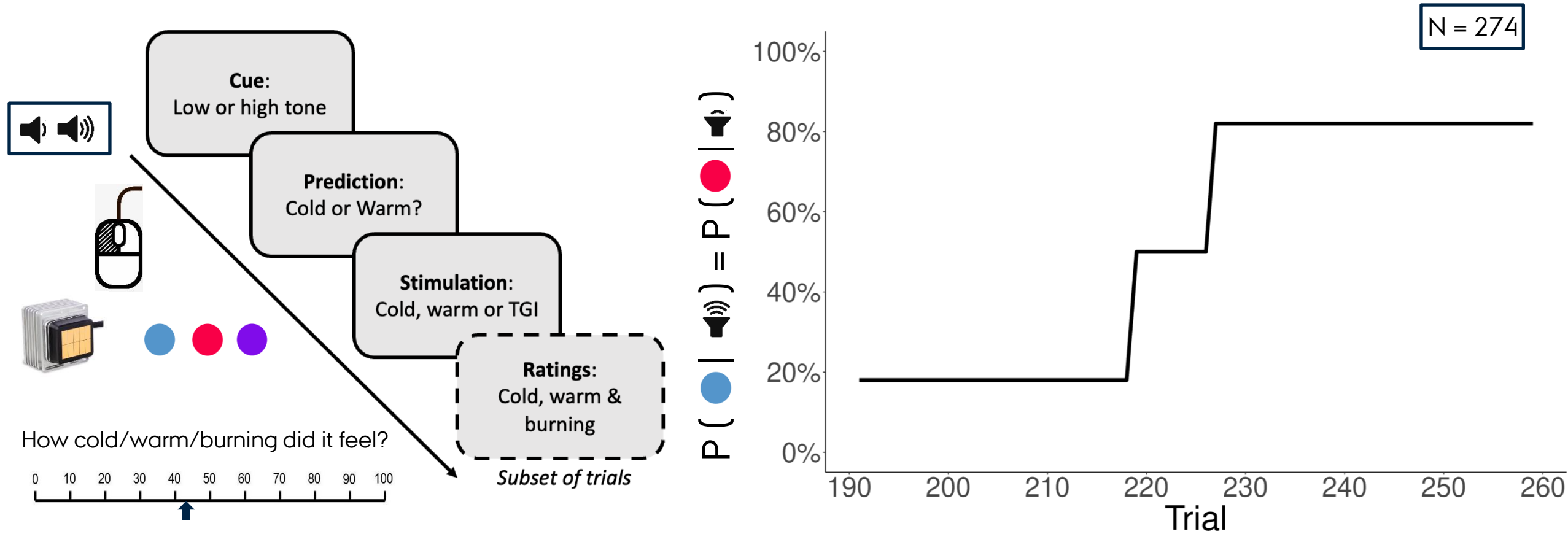
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



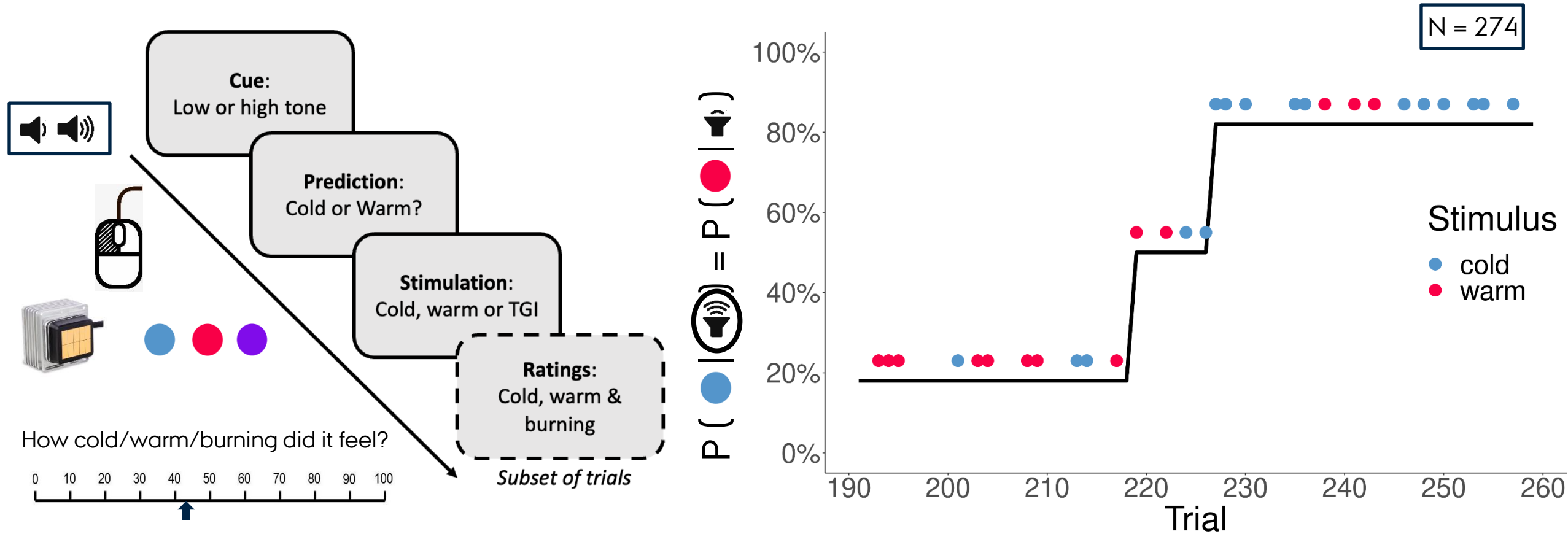
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



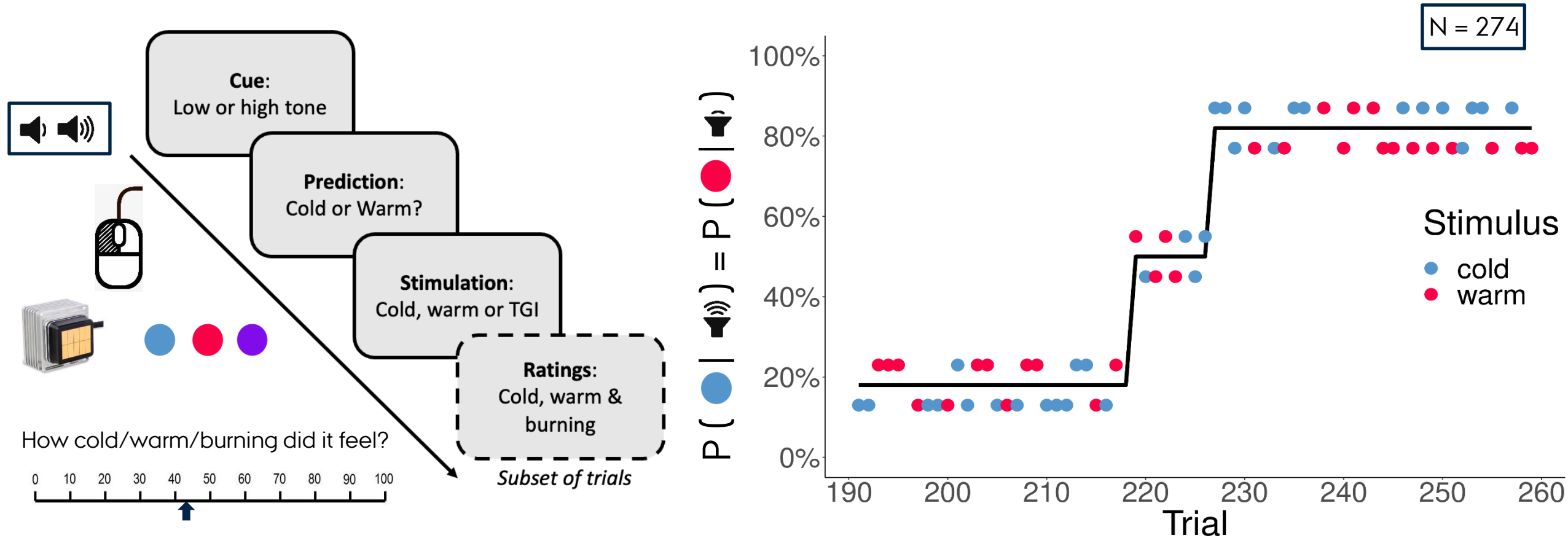
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



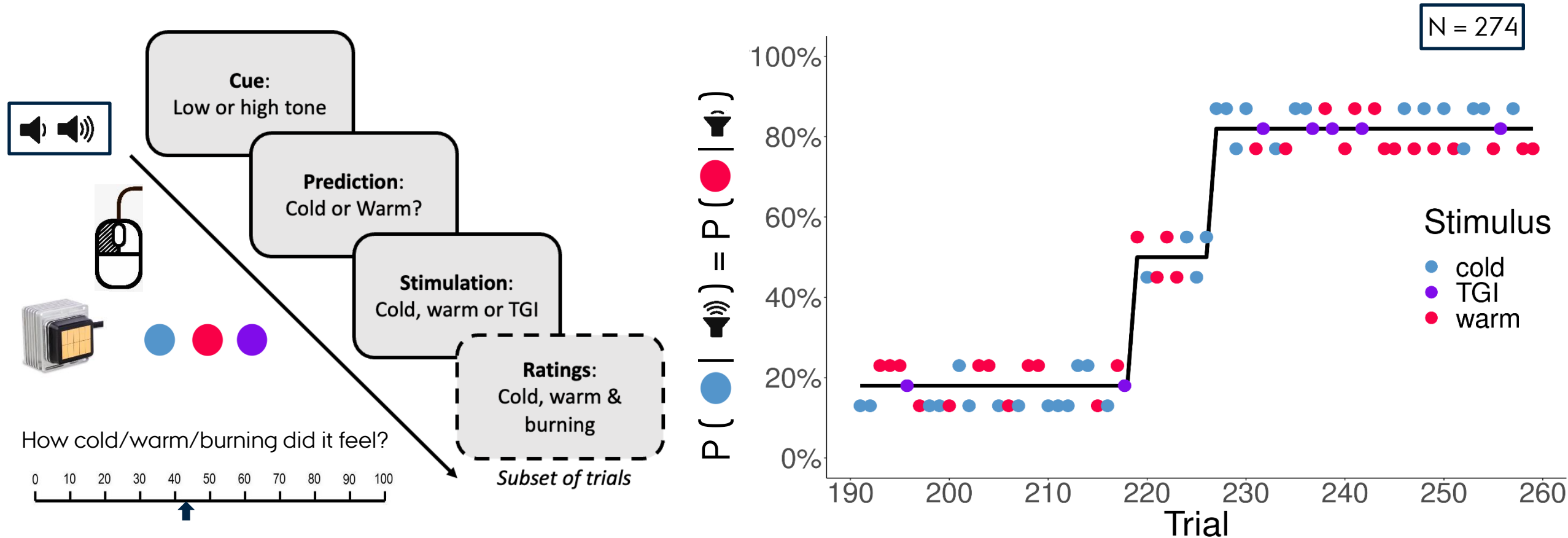
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



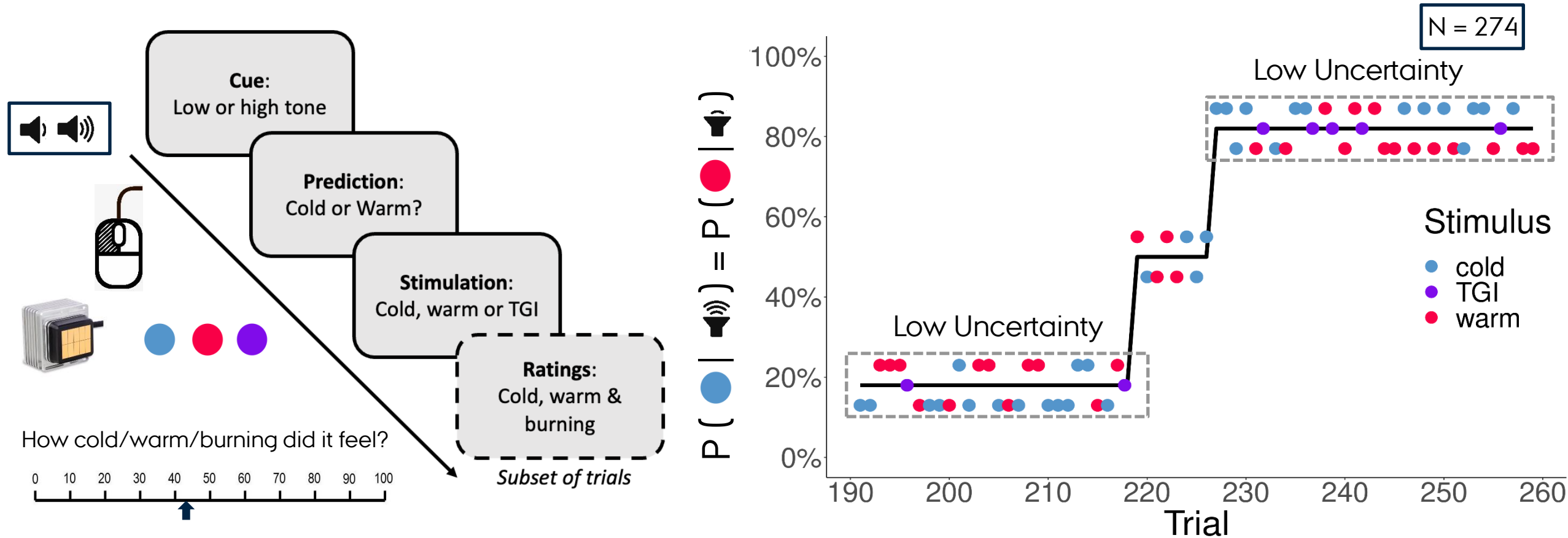
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



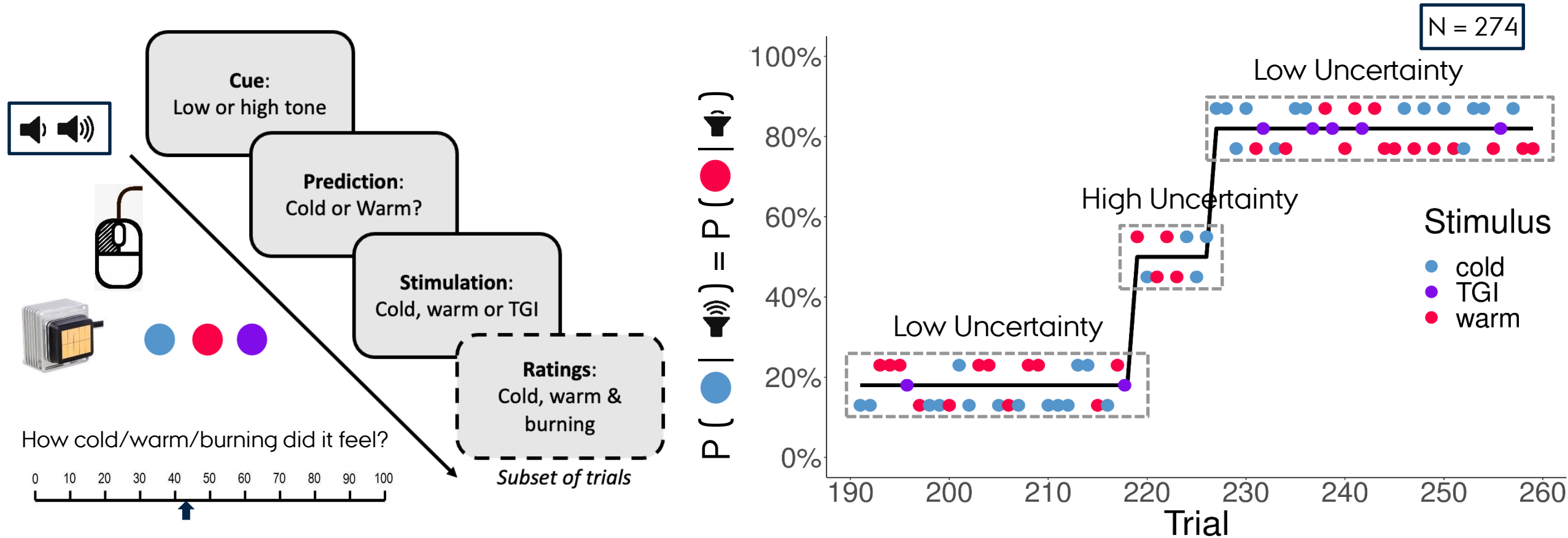
The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)



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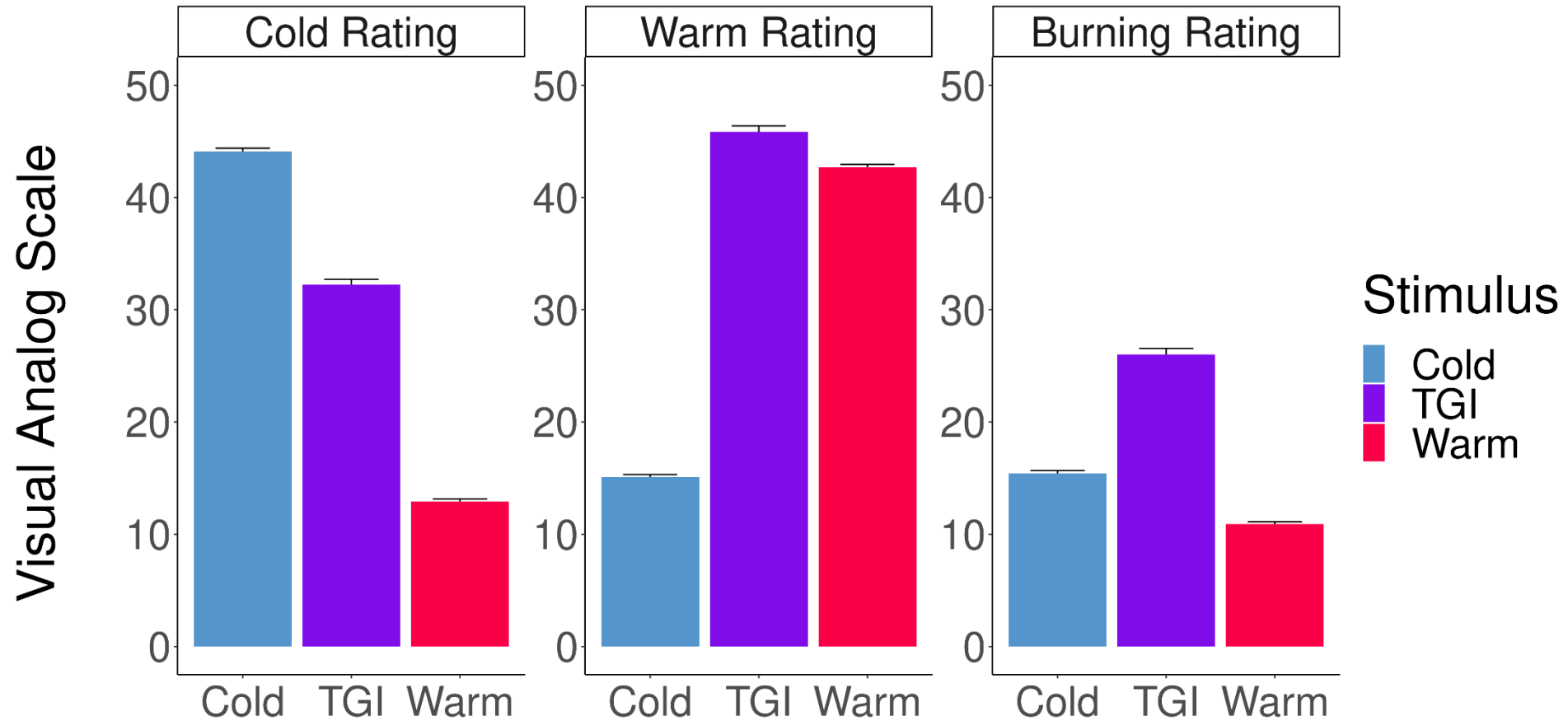


The Probabalistic Thermal Learning Task (TPL)

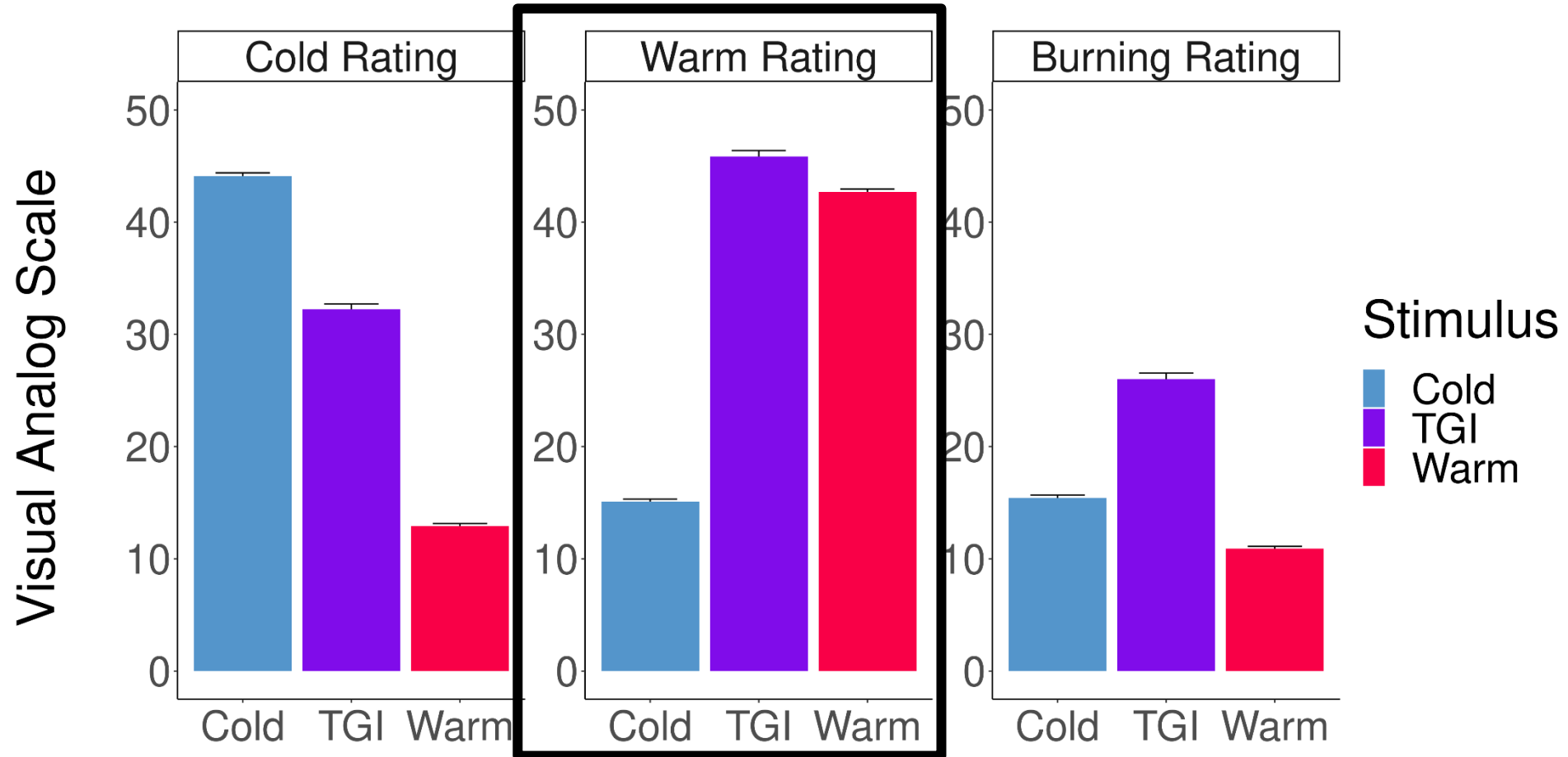


RESULTS

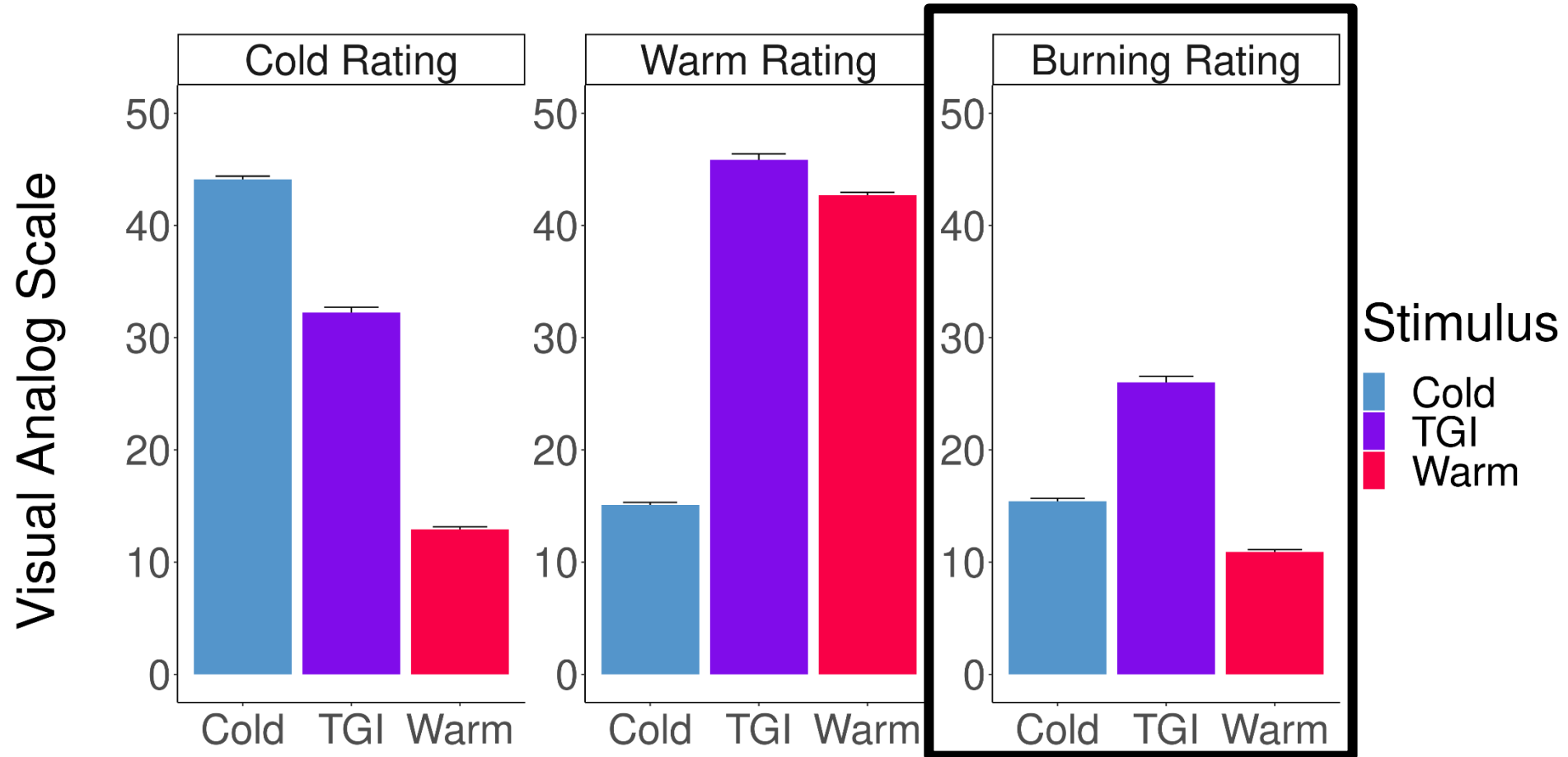
Visual analog ratings for stimuli



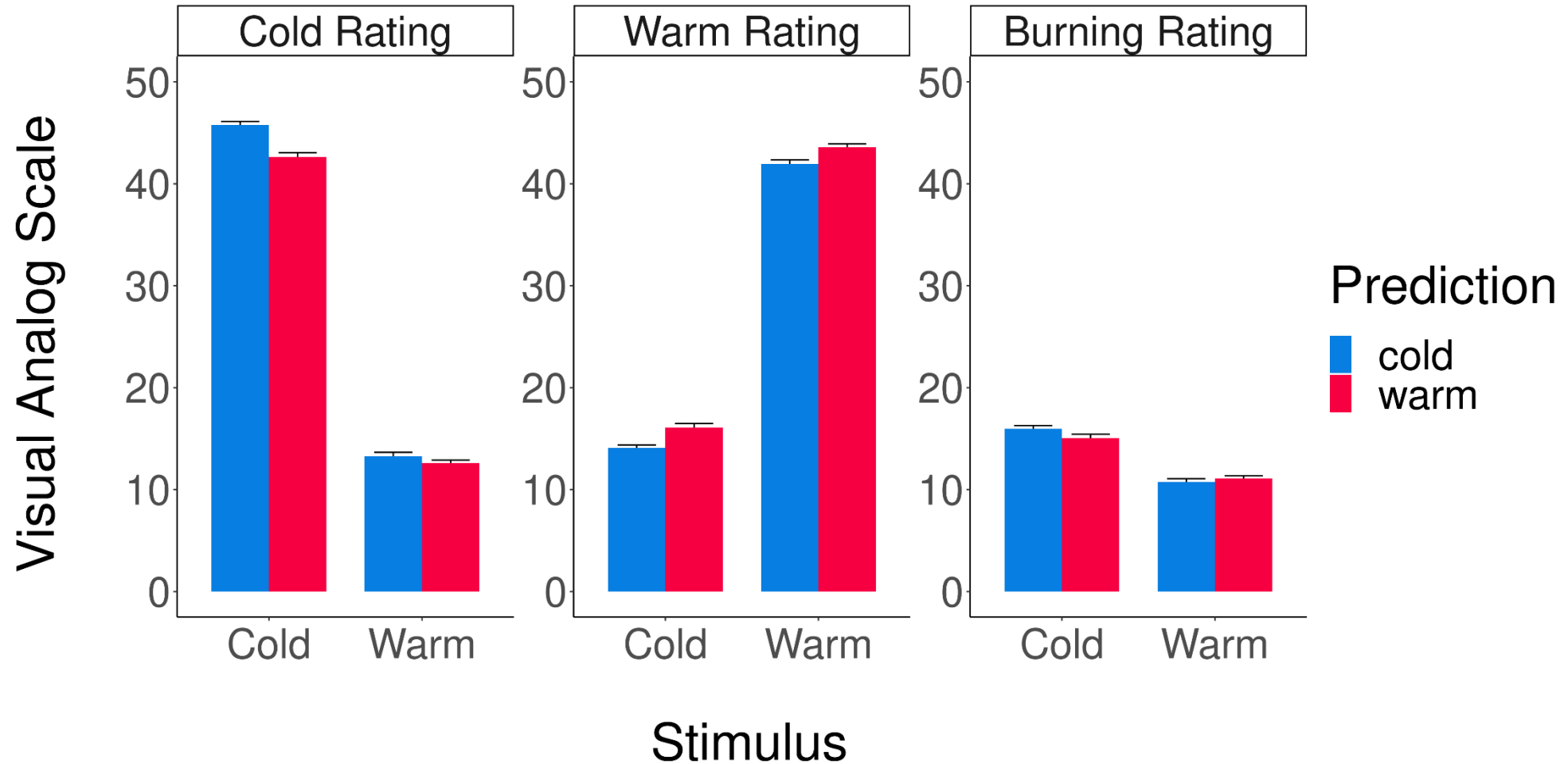
Visual analog ratings for stimuli



Visual analog ratings for stimuli

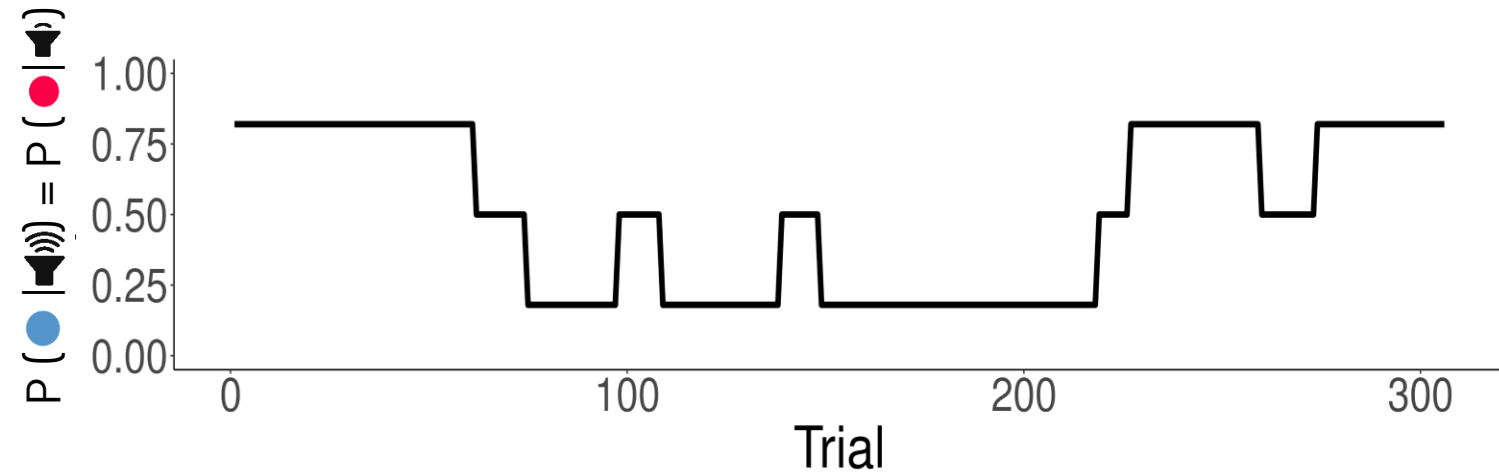


Expectations modulate veridical thermal sensation

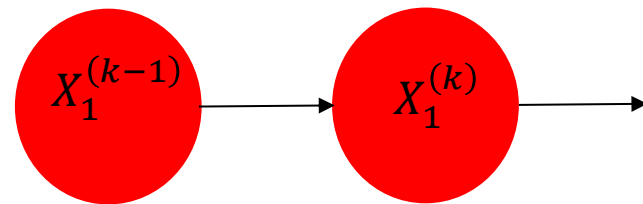


Learning model

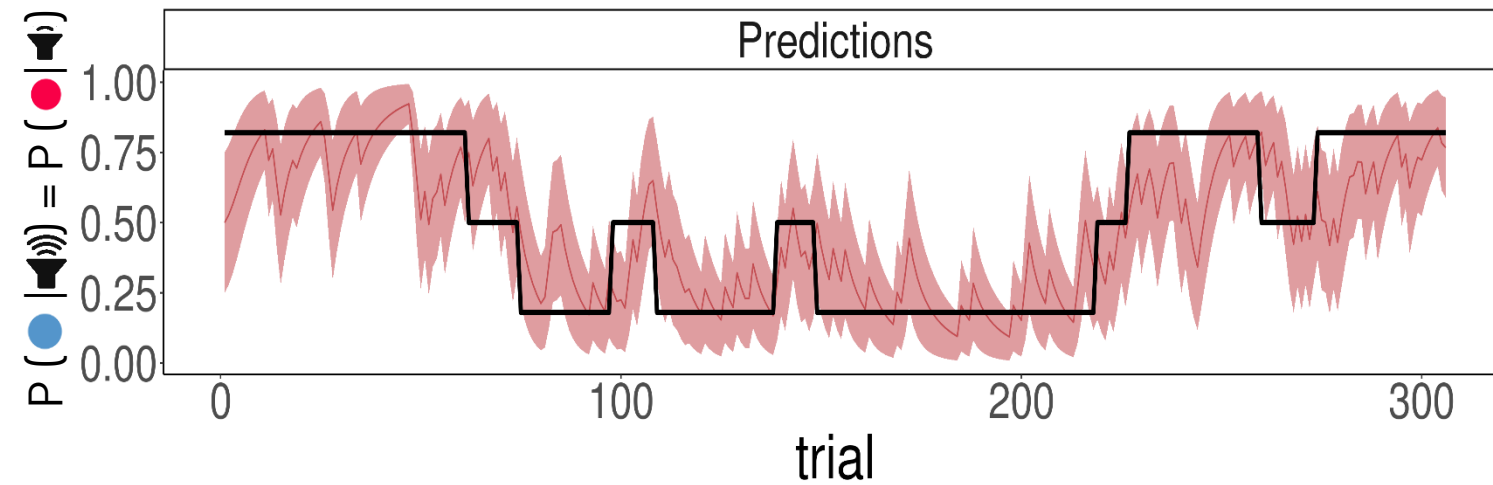
Example learning trajectory



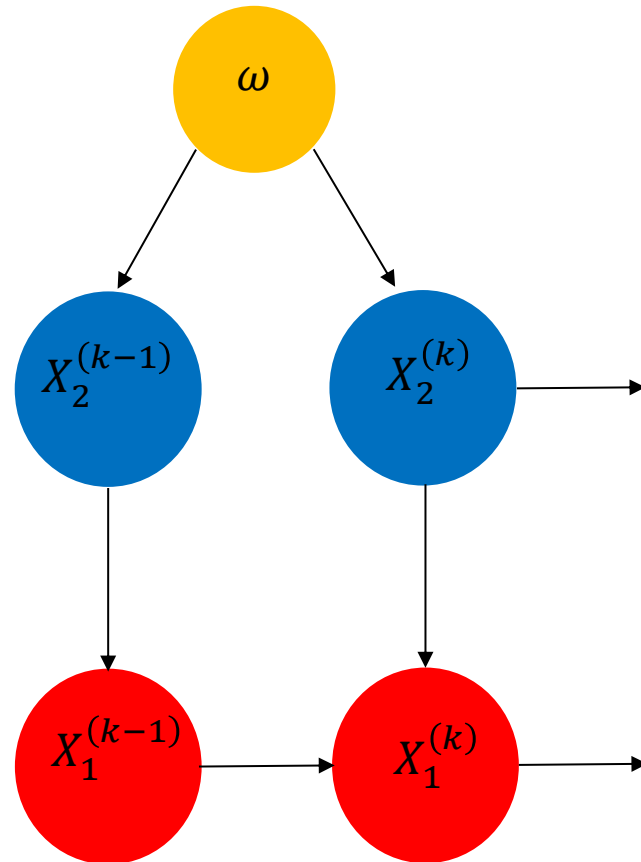
Learning model



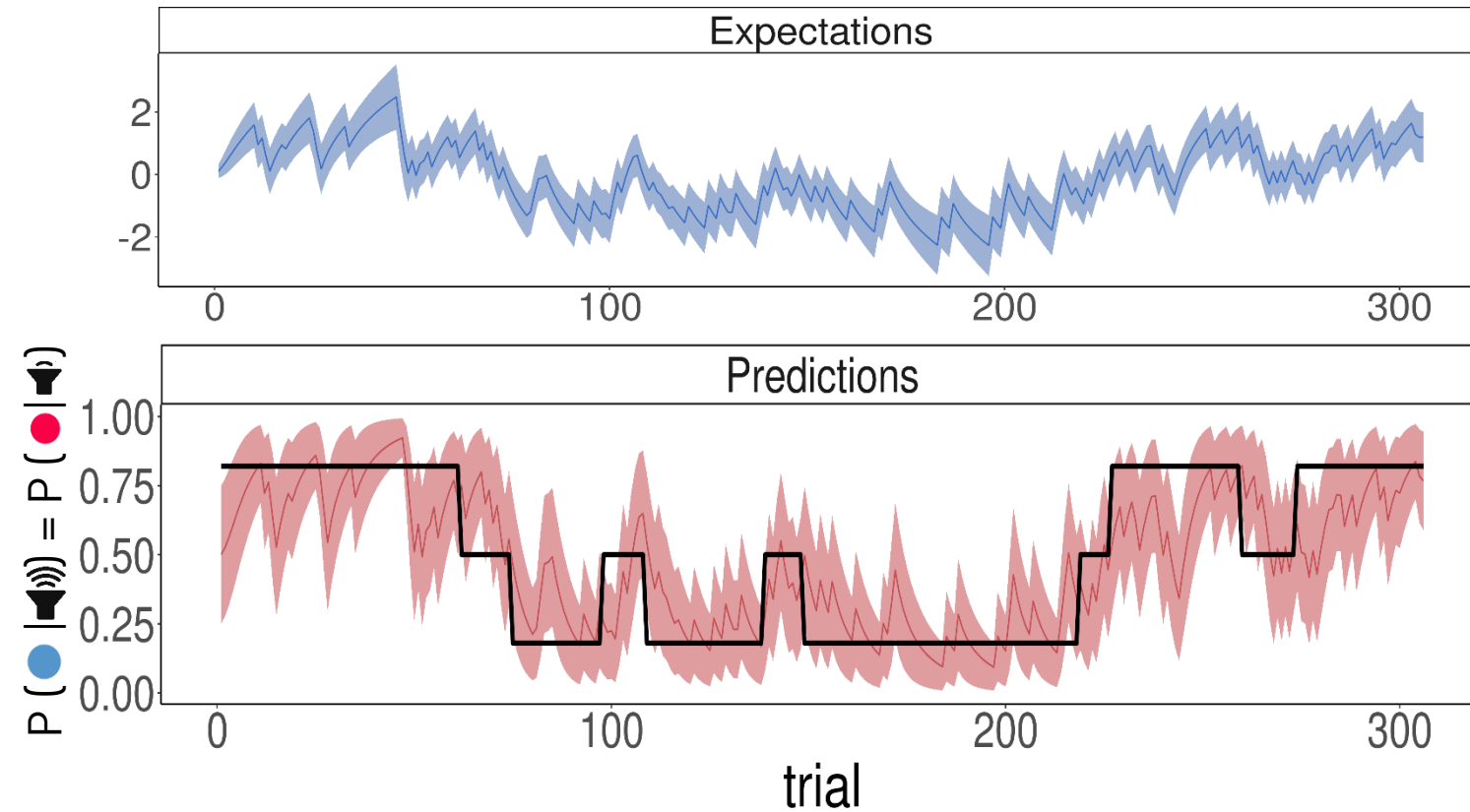
Example learning trajectory



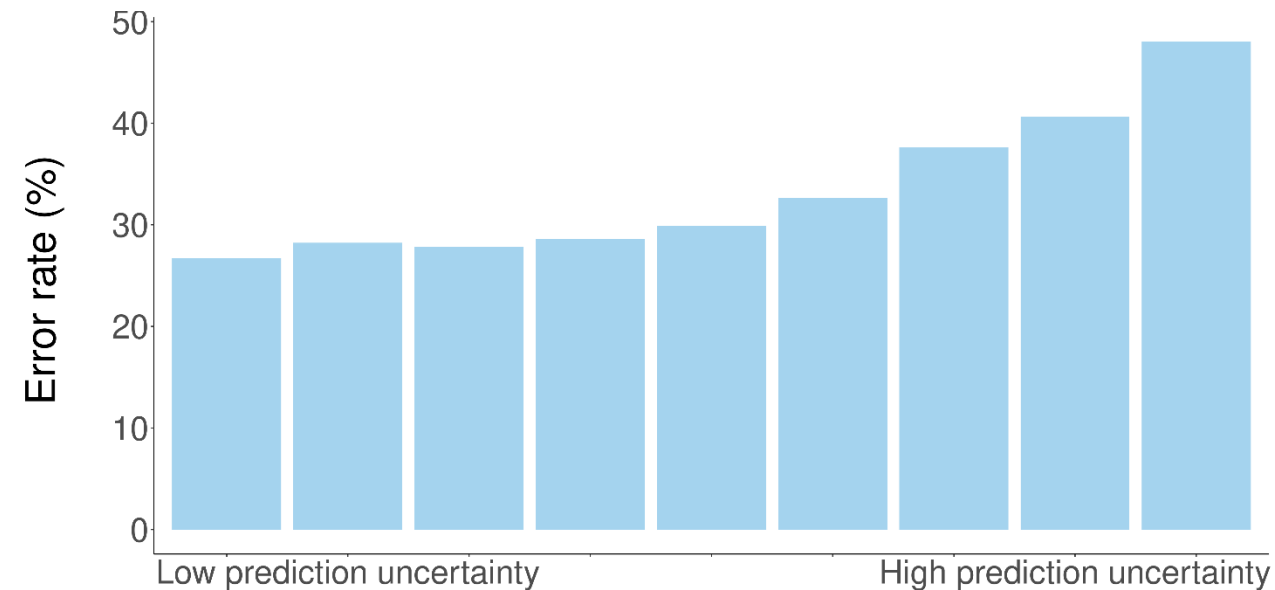
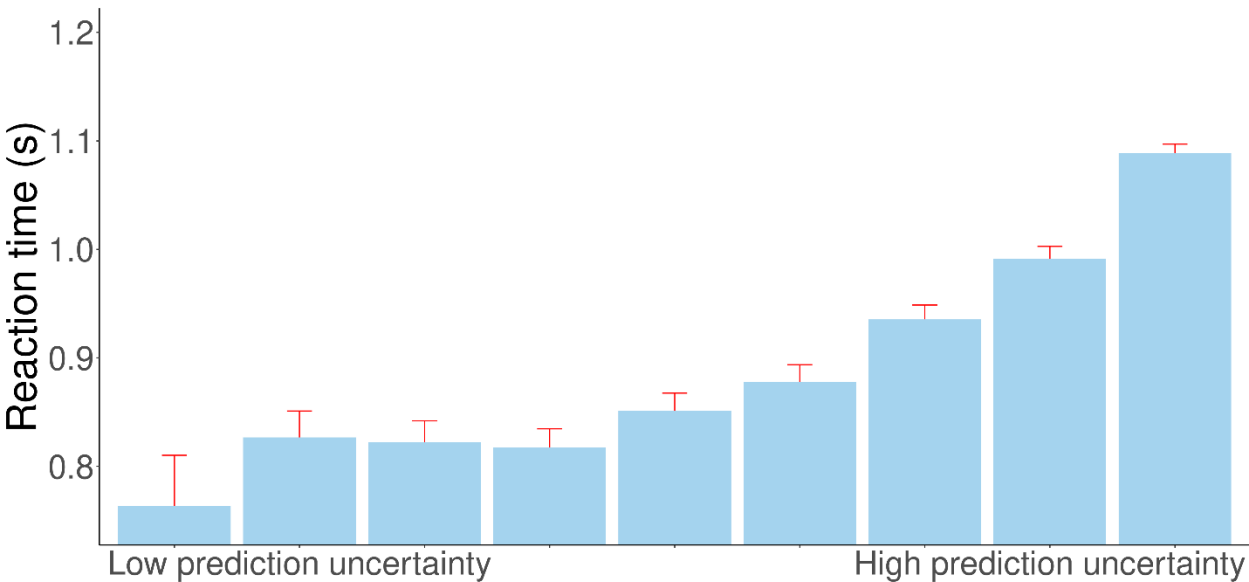
Learning model



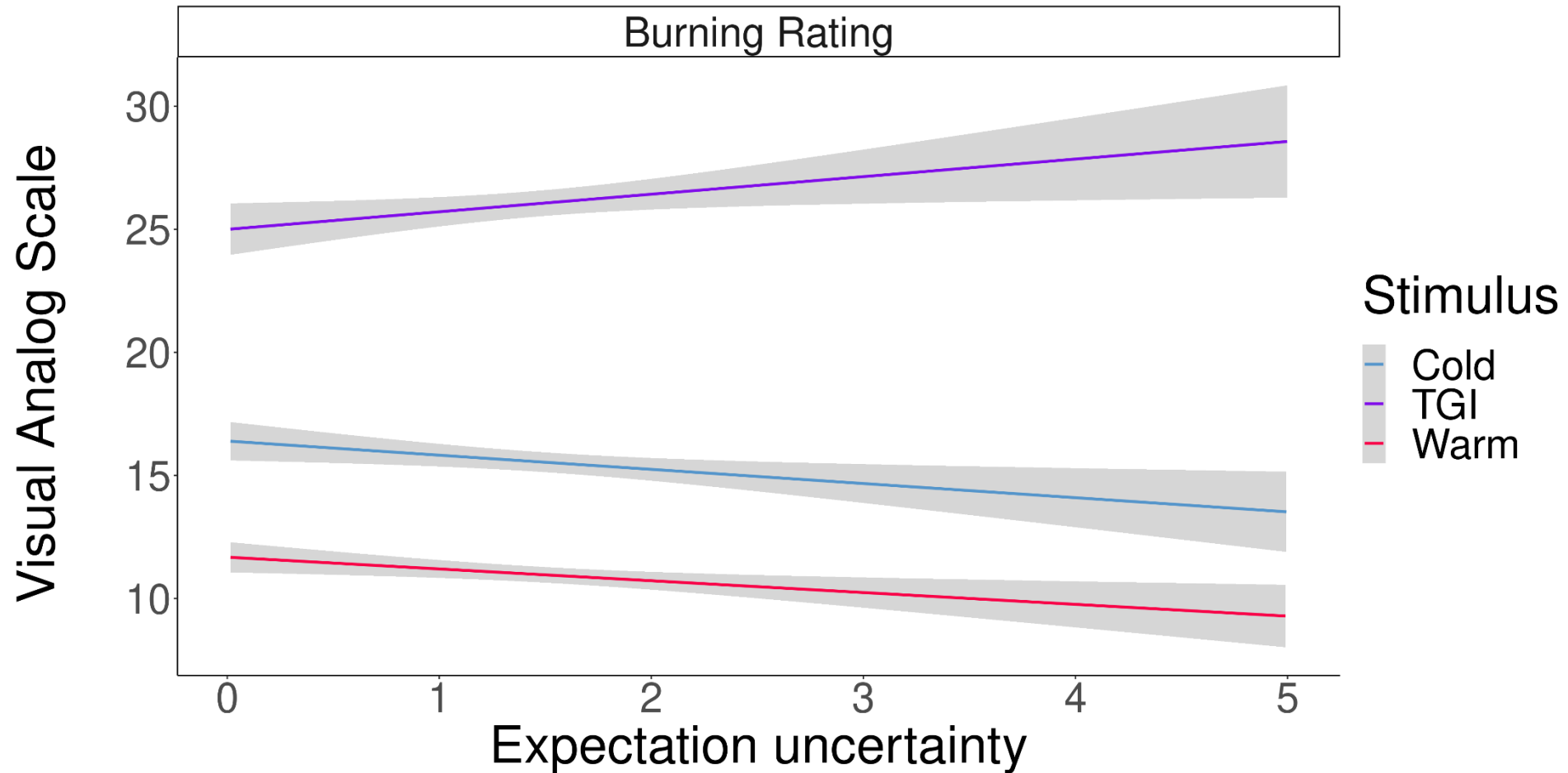
Example learning trajectory



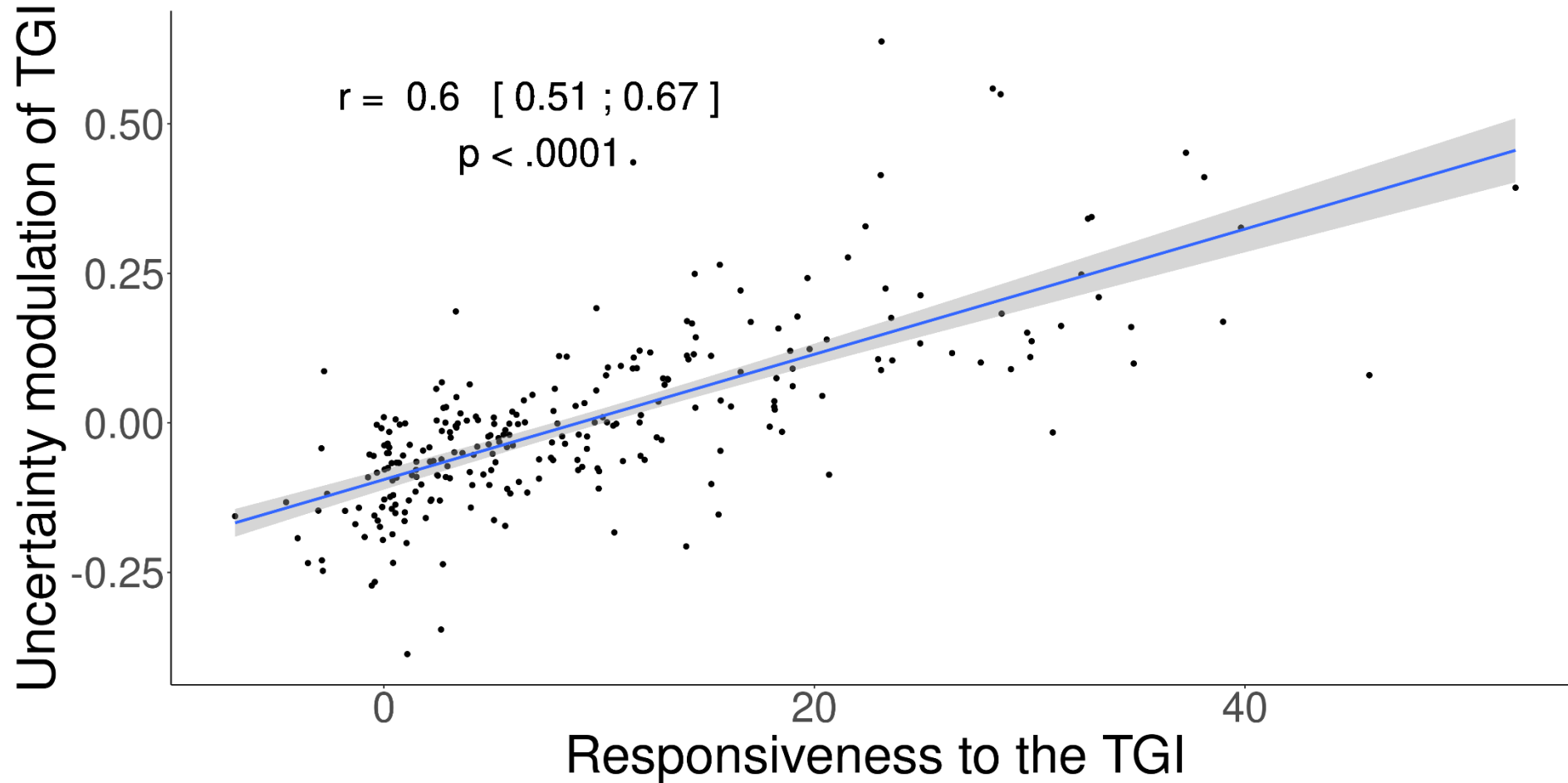
Prediction uncertainty increases reaction time and error rates



Illusory pain and expectation uncertainty



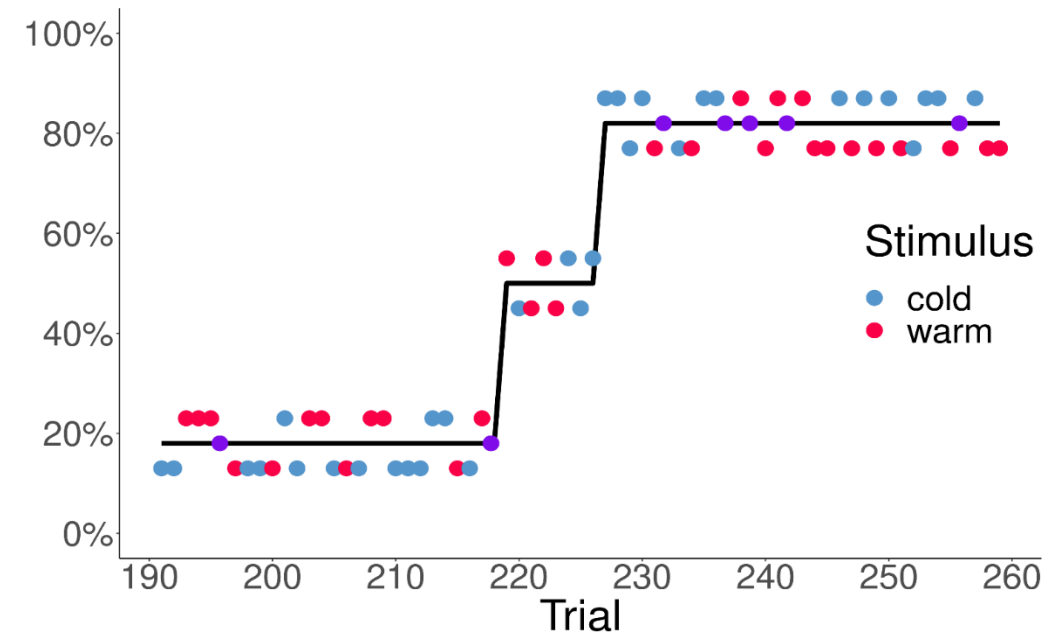
Responsiveness to the TGI modulated by the extent expectation uncertainty modulates the burning



SUMMARY

Development of the TPL

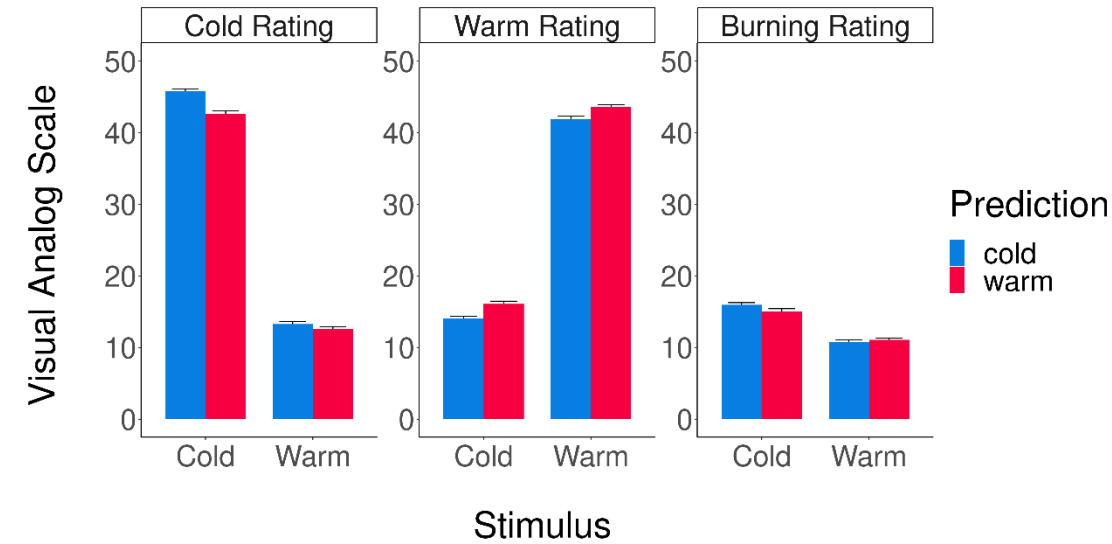
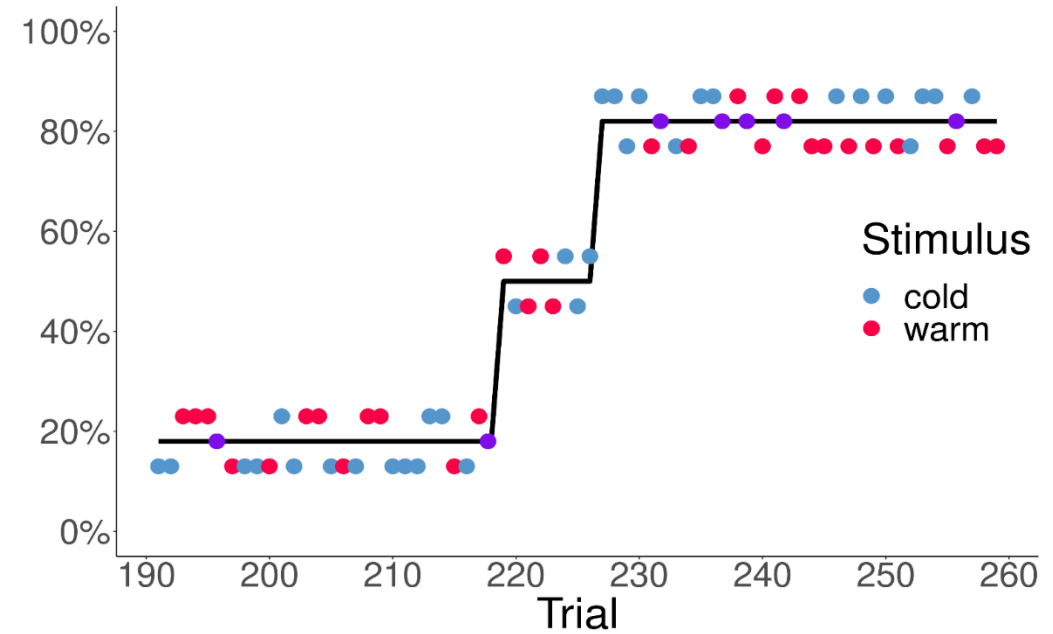
$$P(\bullet | \bullet) = P(\bullet | \bullet)$$



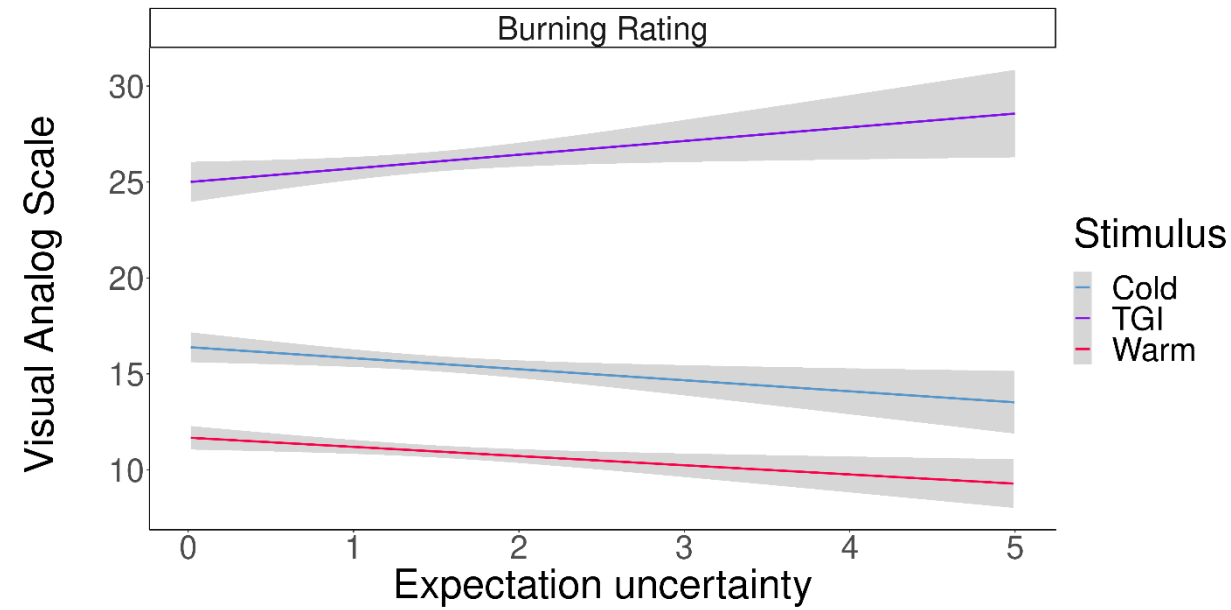
Development of the TPL

Expectations shape veridical thermal sensation

$$P(\bullet | \bullet) = P(\bullet | \bullet)$$

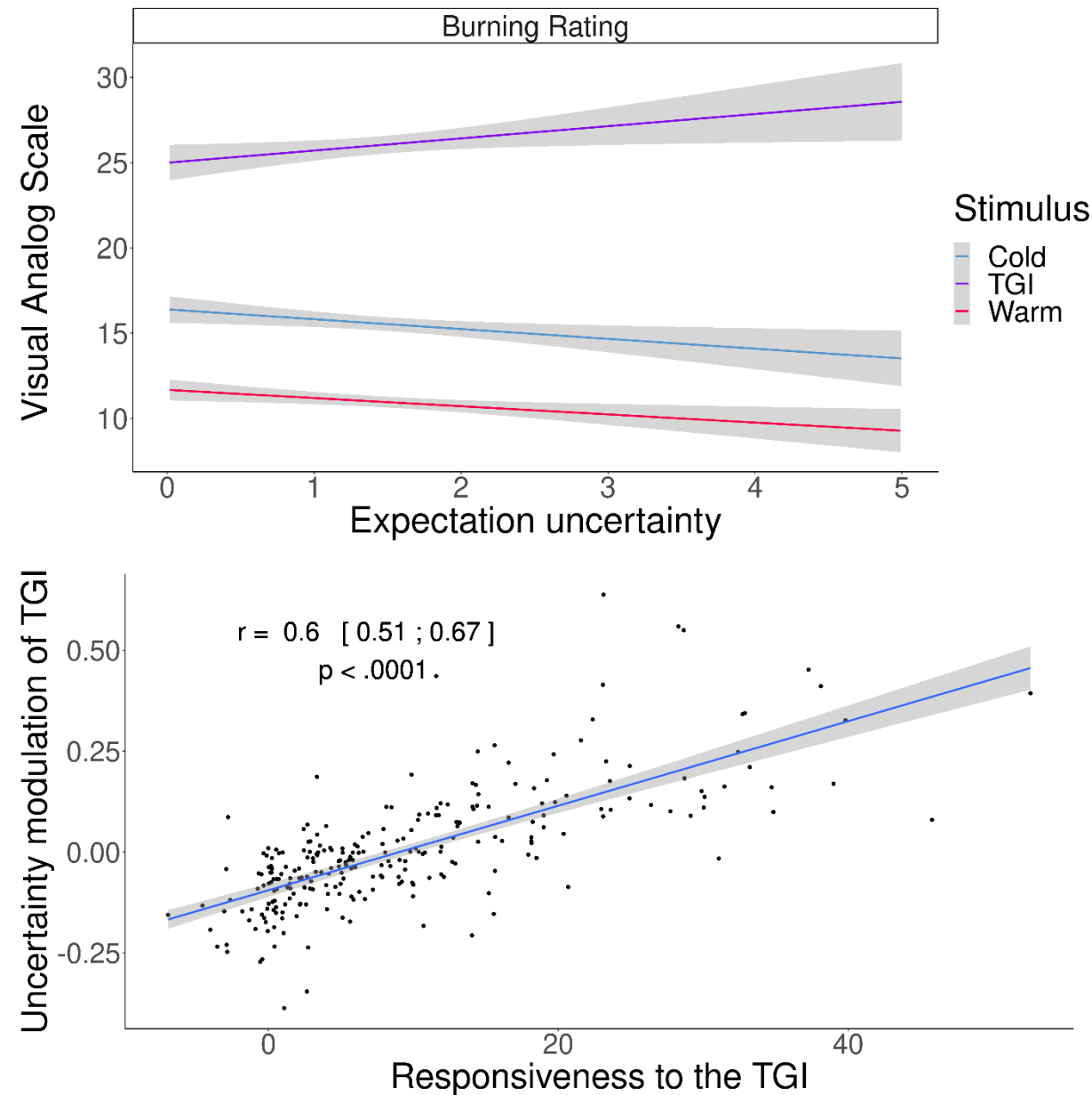


Illusory pain is modulated by expectation uncertainty



Illusory pain is modulated by expectation uncertainty

The responsiveness to the Illusion is associated with the amount the illusory pain is modulated by expectation uncertainty



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Post doc



**Dr Alex
Mitchell**
Post doc



**Daniel Elmstrom
Christensen**
Student Assistant



**Rebecca Astrid
Böhme**
Student Assistant



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HGF:

$$\Delta\mu_2 = \sigma_2 \cdot \delta_1$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\widehat{\sigma_2}} + \widehat{\sigma_1}}$$

Rescorla-Wagner:

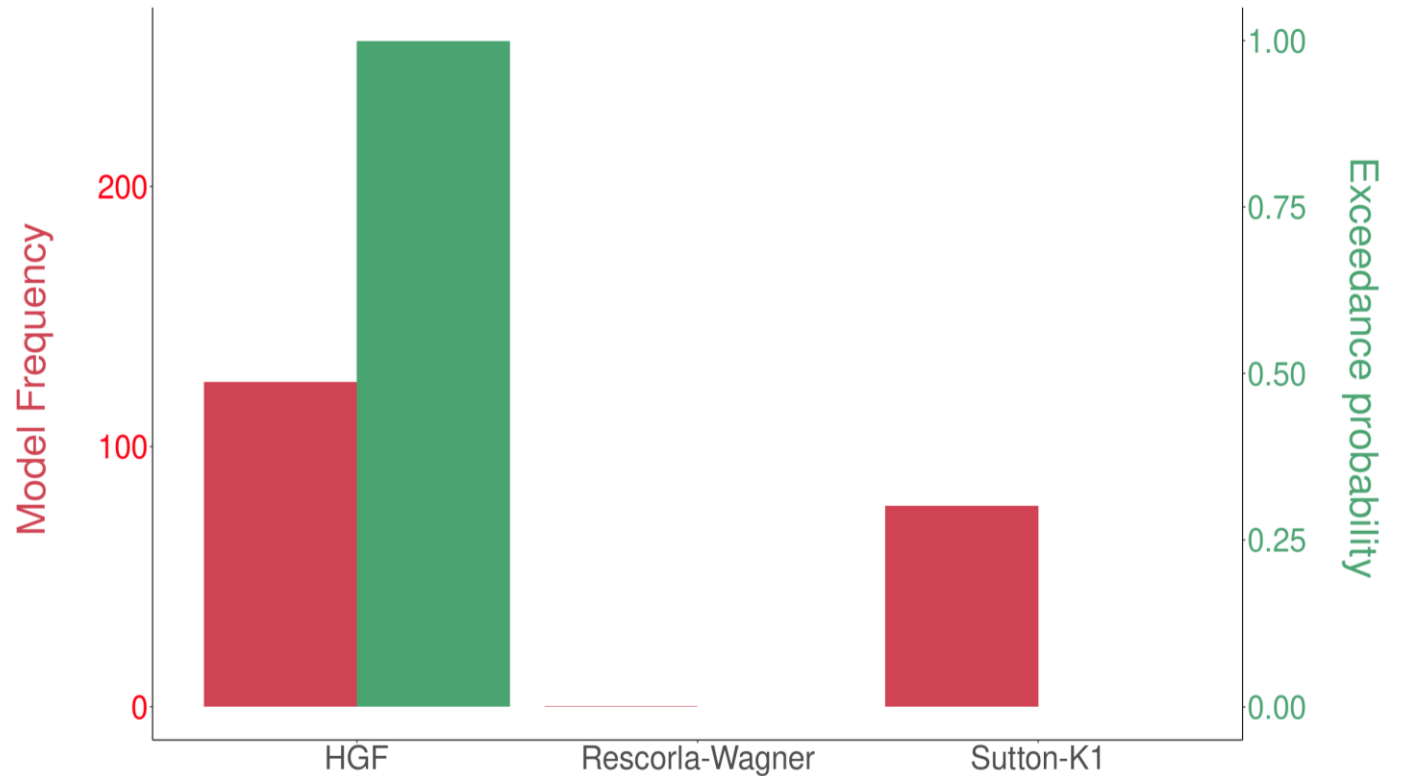
$$\Delta V_A = \alpha_A \cdot \beta_1 \cdot (\lambda_1 - V_A)$$

Sutton K1:

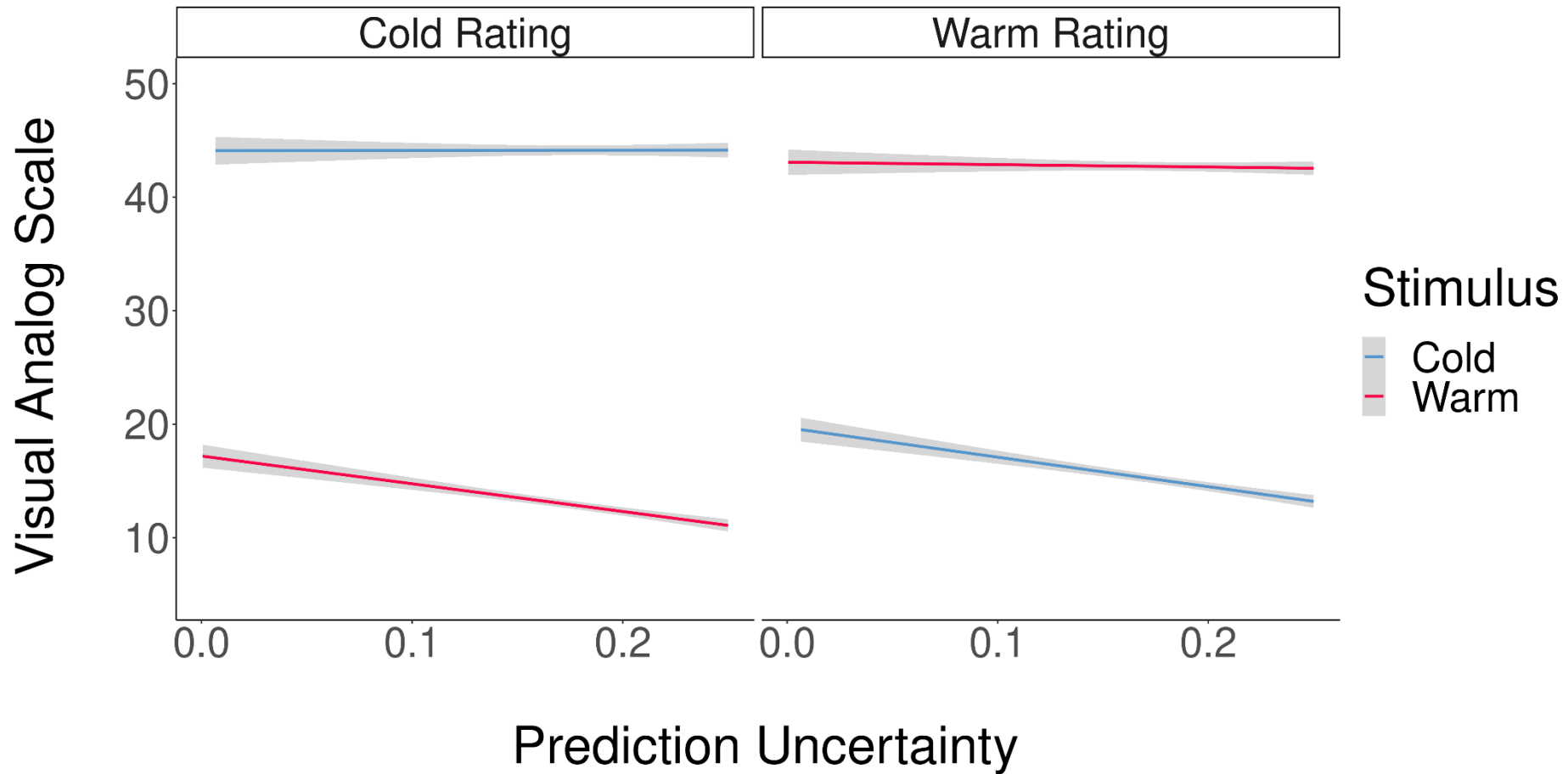
$$\Delta h = \alpha \cdot \delta$$

$$\alpha = e^{\left[\frac{\beta}{\widehat{h} + e\beta}\right]}$$

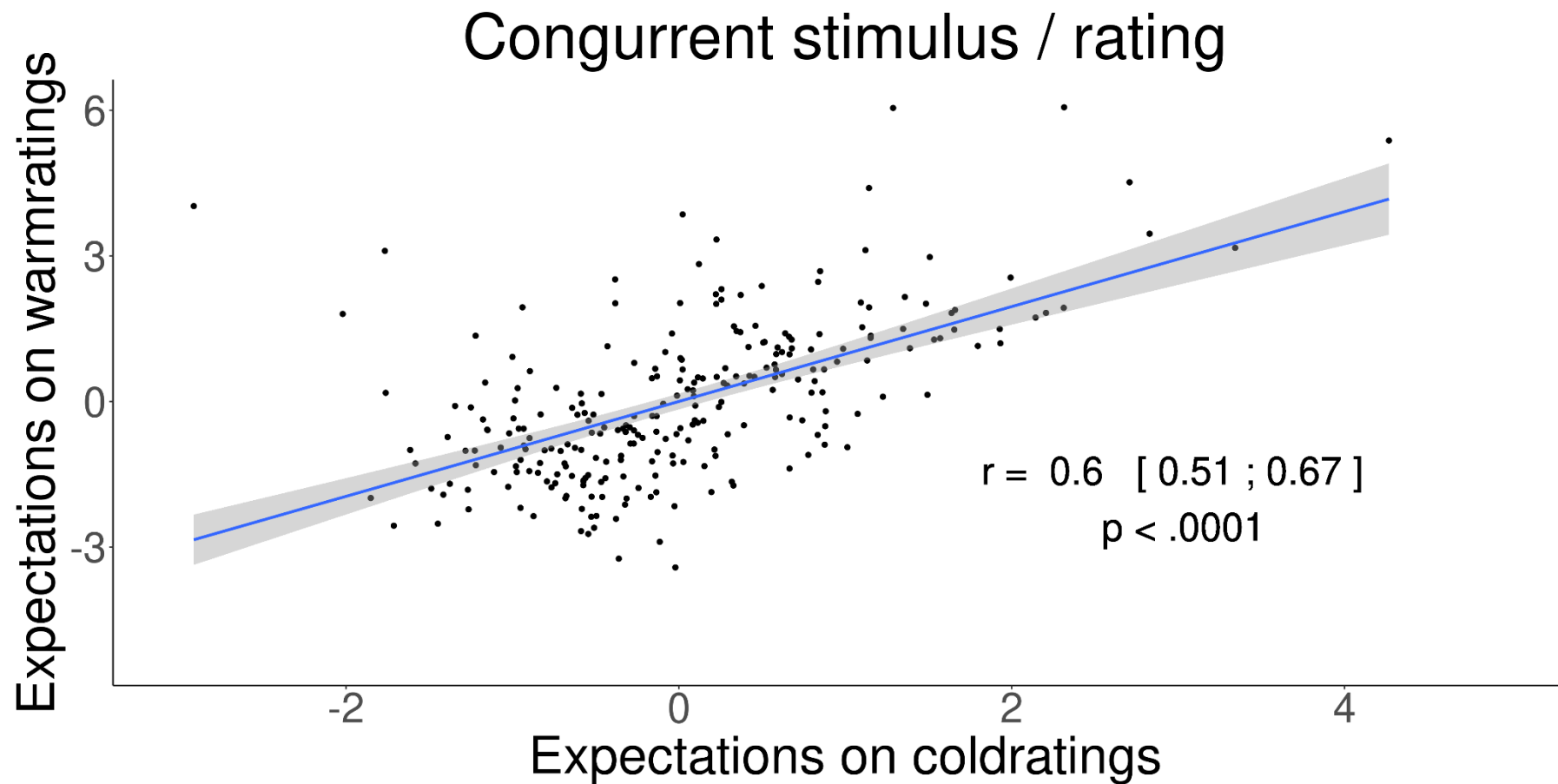
Model Comparison



VERIDICAL THERMAL SENSATION MODULATED BY PREDICTION UNCERTAINTY



INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES ANALYSIS



INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES ANALYSIS

