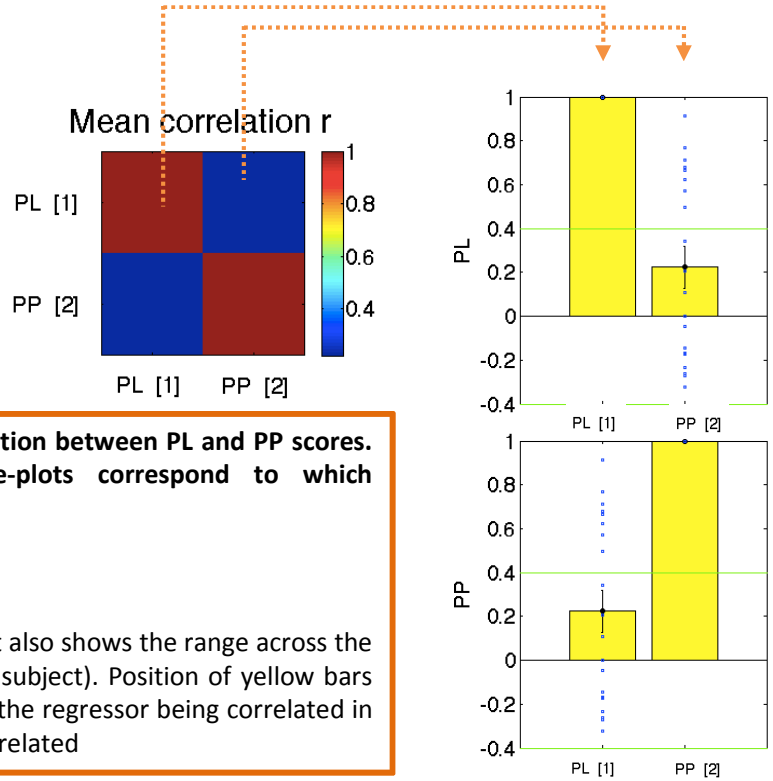
Pleasure-purpose dataset

Summary of issues

The correlation between PL & PP scores is an intrinsic problem for the analysis

Session 1 Ratings

- The group-level mean of the correlation (within-subject) between PL & PP scores is relatively low
- BUT, there is a huge range, with some subjects showing correlations >0.8
- Only n=12 subjects show a correlation r<0.4 (arbitrary threshold)

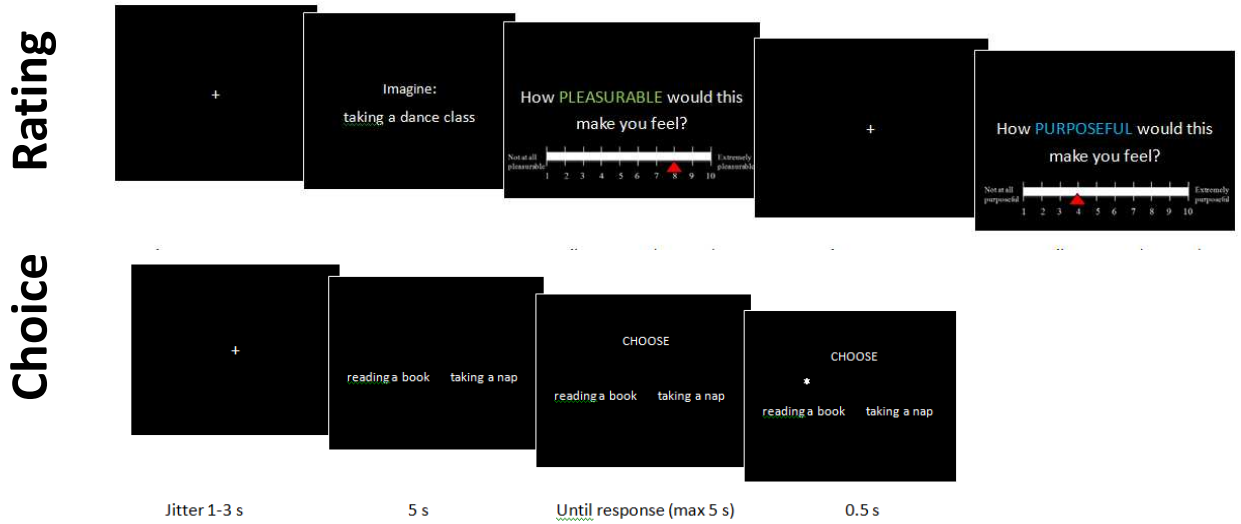


The square and bar plots here all show the correlation between PL and PP scores. Orange dotted arrows indicate which square-plots correspond to which bar/scatter-plot

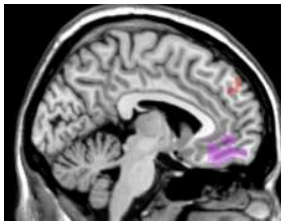
Top Square plot shows mean r statistic

Right Yellow bar plots show the same r statistic, but also shows the range across the sample of subjects (n=20; each blue dot is a single subject). Position of yellow bars mirrors square plot (i.e. 2x2) – y axis label indicates the regressor being correlated in that row. X-axis labels indicate variable no. being correlated

The correlation may be surmountable in the rating session, but it's unlikely that one could untangle PL and PP in the choice stage



Positive tracking of PL & PP scores in the vmPFC (n=12)



- In the relatively PL-PP-decorrelated sample (n=12), we do already see sensible WB-FWE activation (e.g. in vmPFC, parietal cortex) during the rating stage
- But, because events are co-presented in the choice stage, we're unlikely to ever be able to pull PL & PP apart. Unlikely to be able to use rating session activity to predict choice session behaviour.
- **Dataset could however still be used to look at neural activity during rating – e.g. imagination, attentional switching between dimensions, etc**