



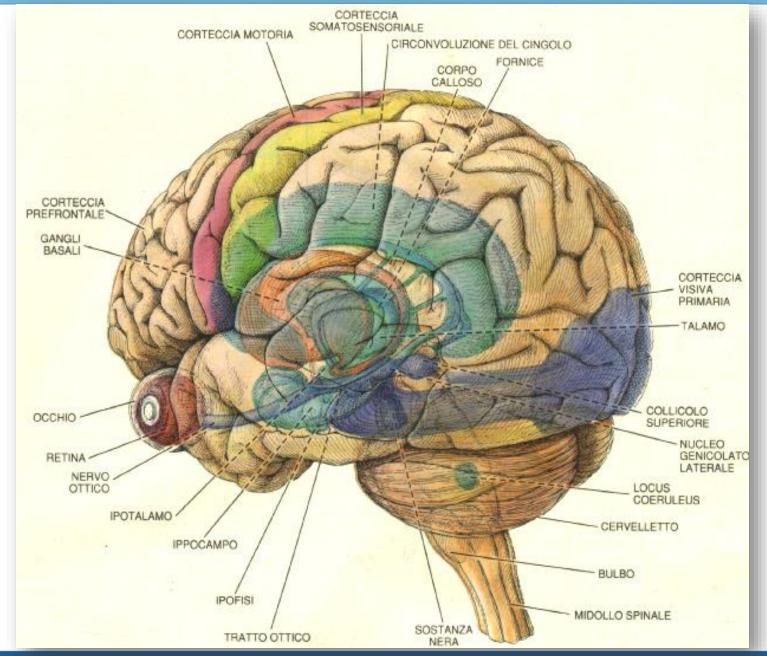
Prof. FABIO BABILONI



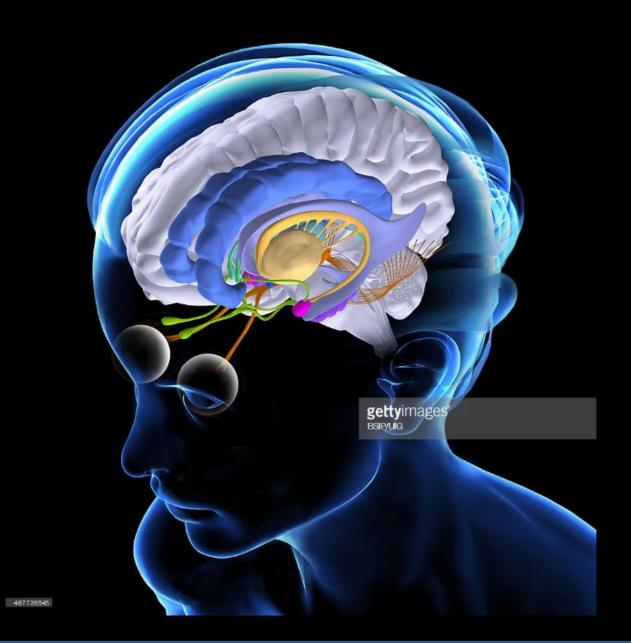
Cognitive Neuroscience and Big Data: a possible marriage

MILANO | 25 OTTOBRE 2018















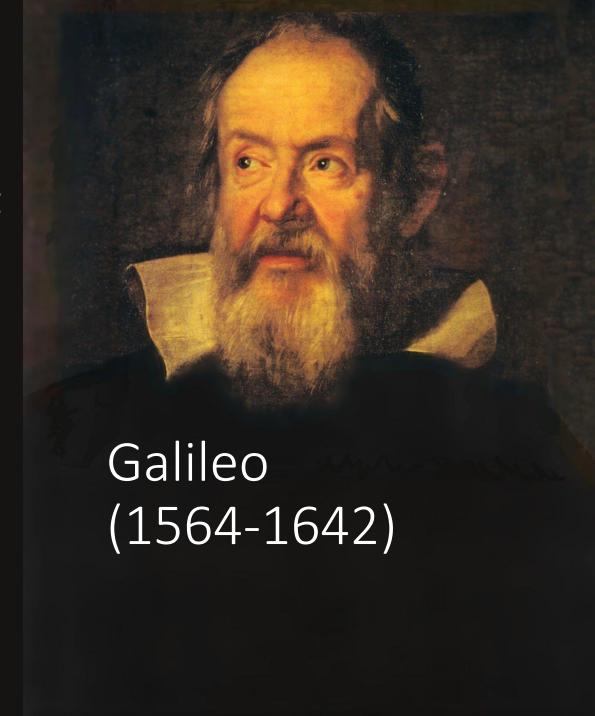




- Modern science was born in the seventeenth century as a fusion of observation and reason
- Radical empiricism (data without reason) and rationalism (reason without data) were rejected in the quest for knowledge of Nature
- ...a mere groping, as of men in the dark, that feel all round them for the chance of finding their way, when they had much better wait for daylight, or light a candle, and then go.
- But the true method of experience, on the contrary, first lights the candle, and then by means of the candle shows the way; commencing as it does with experience duly ordered and digested, not bungling or erratic, and from it educing axioms, and from established axioms again new experiments.



- The present does not seem to me to be an opportune time to enter into the investigation of the cause of the acceleration of natural motion, concerning which various philosophers have produced various opinions
- Such fantasies, and others like them, would have to be examined and resolved, with little gain.
- For the present, it suffices our Author that we understand him to want us to investigate and demonstrate some attributes of a motion so accelerated.
- Science concerns the mathematical description of behaviour



- For I here design only to give a mathematical notion of these forces, without considering their physical causes and seats.
- Hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from the phenomena, and I frame no hypothesis.
- for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy



Perception without conception is blind; conception without perception is empty



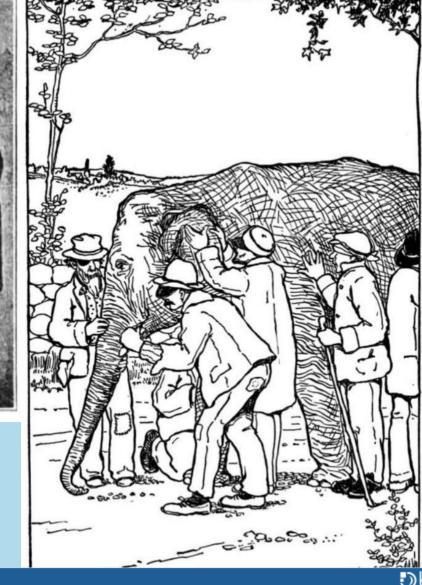
IMMANUEL KANT 1724 - 1804



The myth of blind men and the elephant



Local data are difficult to interpret without a mental model of a pachyderm.



WWW.BNOVA.IT ■ INFO@BNOVA.IT ■ 0585 842210



Downloaded from http://rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org/ on August 12, 2018

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS A

rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org

Opinion piece 🧿

Cite this article: Coveney PV, Dougherty ER, Highfield RR. 2016 Big data need big theory too. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 374: 20160153. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2016.0153

Accepted: 17 June 2016

One contribution of 17 to a theme issue

0585 842210

Big data need big theory too

Peter V. Coveney¹, Edward R. Dougherty² and Roger R. Highfield³

¹Centre for Computational Science, University College London, Gordon Street, London WC1H 0AJ, UK ²Center for Bioinformatics and Genomic Systems Engineering,

Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-31283, USA

³Science Museum, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2DD, UK

PVC, 0000-0002-8787-7256

The current interest in big data, machine learning and data analytics has generated the widespread impression that such methods are capable of solving most problems without the need for conventional scientific methods of inquiry. Interest in these methods





Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Journal of

Journal of Consumer Psychology xx (2011) xxx-xxx

A neural predictor of cultural popularity

Gregory S. Berns*, Sara E. Moore

Economics Department and Center for Neuropolicy, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA

Received 7 February 2011; accepted 5 May 2011

Abstract

WWW.BNOVA.IT

0585 842210





Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2016, 1853–1862

doi: 10.1093/scan/nsw102

Advance Access Publication Date: 12 August 2016

Original article

Awake canine fMRI predicts dogs' preference for praise us food

Peter F. Cook, Ashley Prichard, Mark Spivak, and Gregory S. Berns¹

¹Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA and ²Comprehensive Pet Therapy, Atlanta, GA 30328, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Gregory S. Berns, Department of Psychology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, USA. E-mail: gberns@emory.edu

DONOA



MAARTEN A.S. BOKSEM and ALE SMIDTS*

Although much progress has been made in relating brain activations to choice behavior, evidence that neural measures could actually be useful for predicting the success of marketing actions remains limited. To be of added value, neural measures should significantly increase predictive power, beyond conventional measures. In the present study, the authors obtain both stated preference measures and neural measures (electroencephalography; EEG) in response to advertisements for commercially released movies (i.e., movie trailers) to probe their potential to provide insight into participants' individual preferences as well as movie sales in the general population. The results show that EEG measures (beta and gamma oscillations), beyond stated preference measures, provide unique information regarding individual and population-wide preference and can thus, in principle, be used as a neural marker for commercial success. As such, these results provide the first evidence that EEG measures are related to real-world outcomes and that these neural measures can significantly add to models predicting choice behavior relative to models that include only stated preference measures.

Keywords: neuromarketing, consumer neuroscience, electroencephalography, beta, gamma

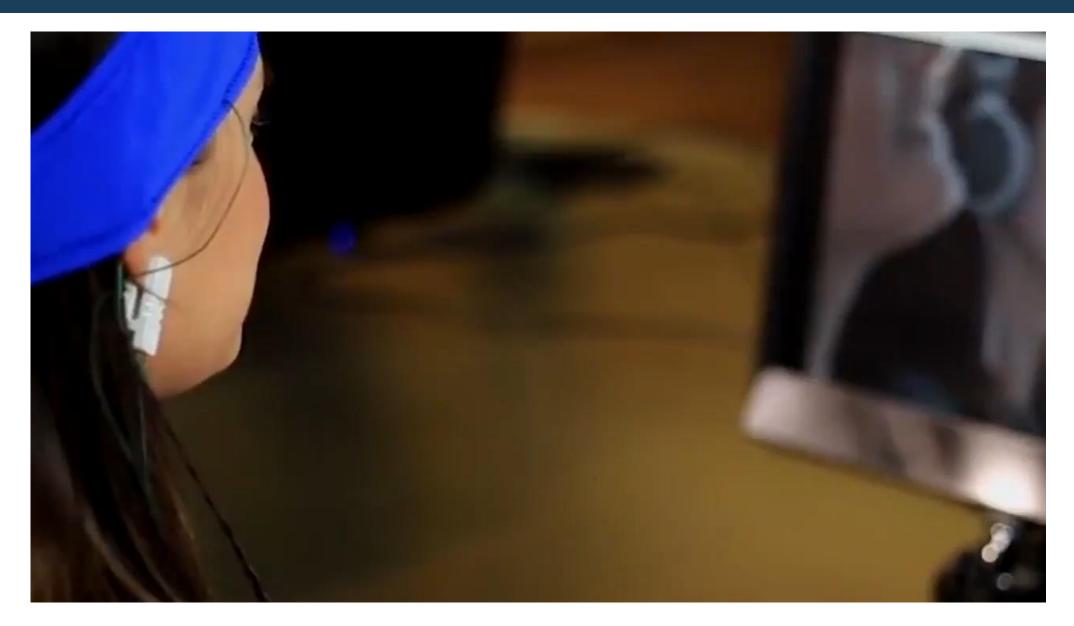
Brain Responses to Movie Trailers Predict Individual Preferences for Movies and Their Population-Wide Commercial Success

JOURNAL OF MARKETING RESEARCH, AUGUST 2015

WWW.BNOVA.IT ■ INFO@BNOVA.IT ■ 0585 842210

























Brand expression













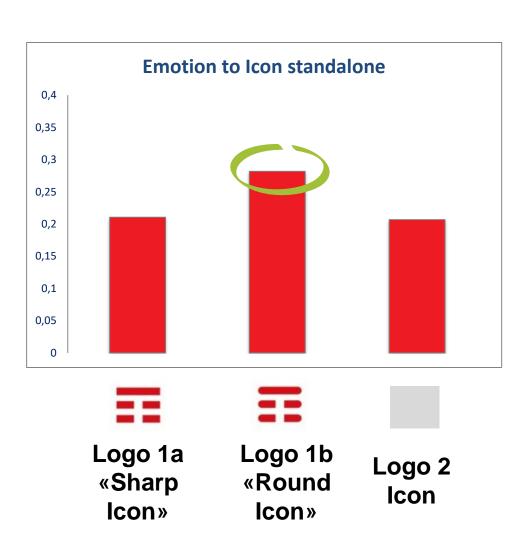


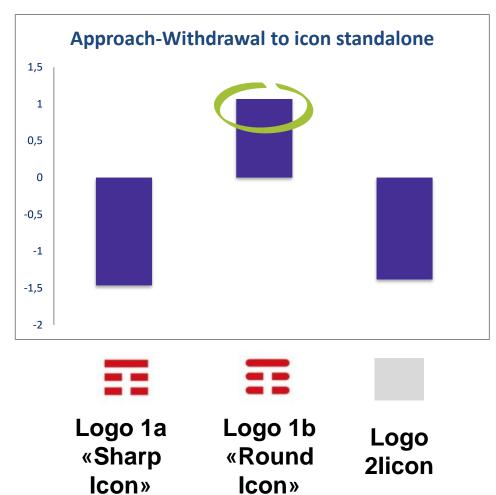


WWW.BNOVA.IT INFO@BNOVA.IT 0585 842210



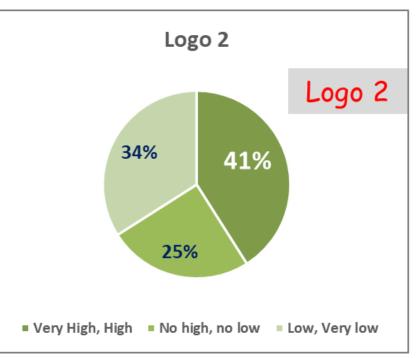
NMKTG results on Graphical icons "stand alone"

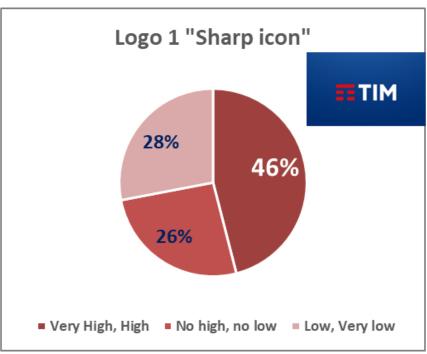


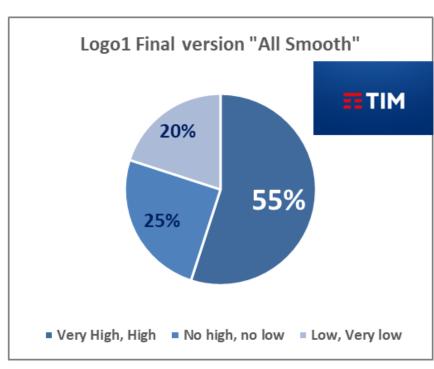




Final survey: compared overall liking results







DONOA

0585 842210













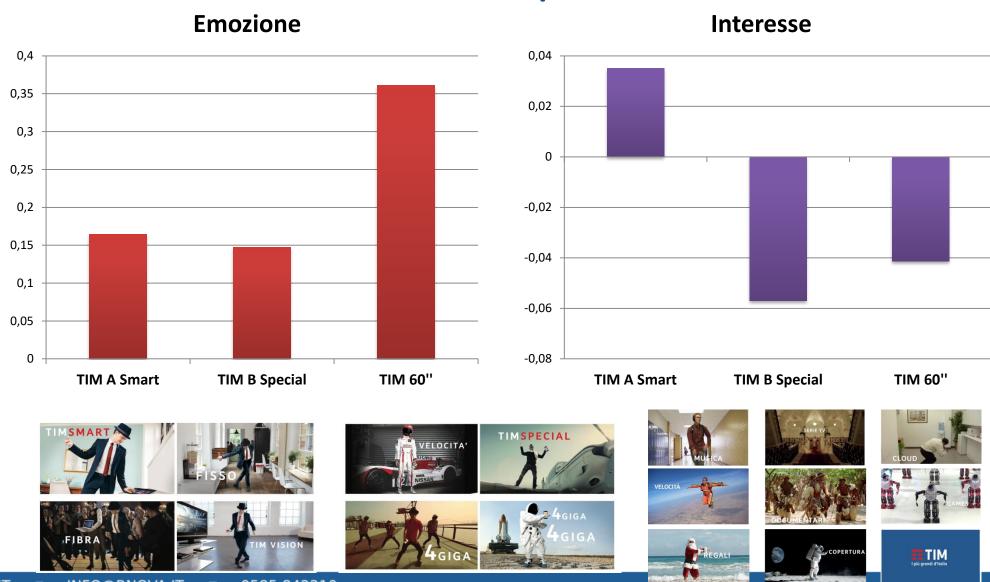
PONO







Spot – Emozione – Totale campione

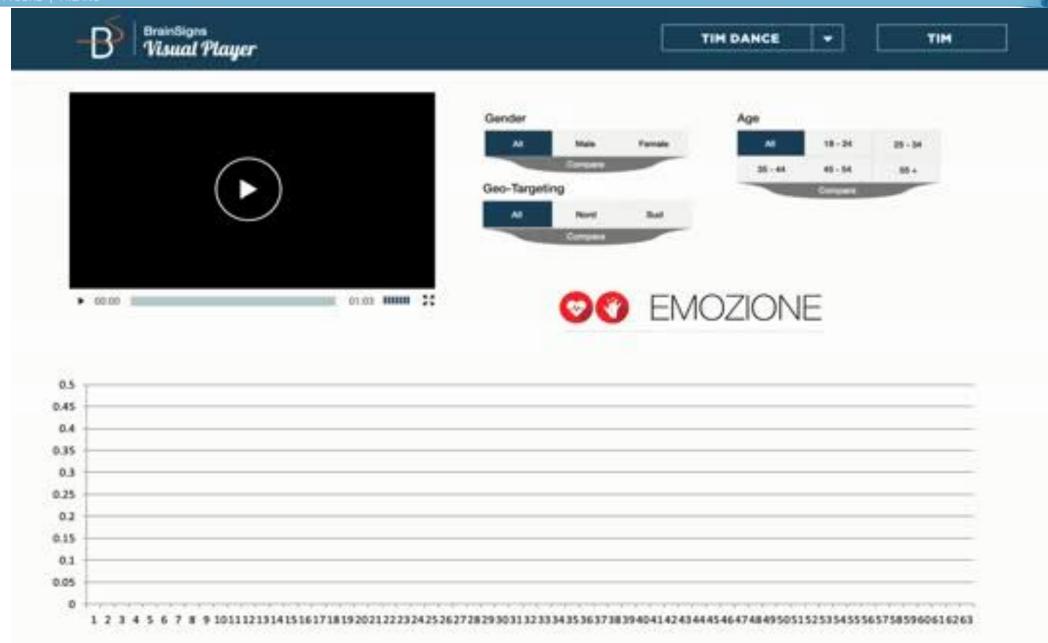




TIM Ballo – Scene Emozione – Totale campione





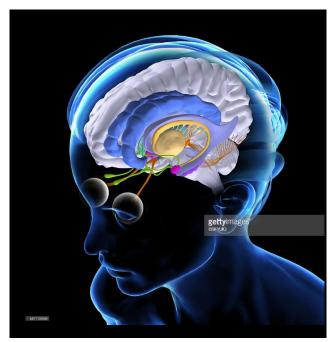




Summarizing

- Big data science needs model and theory more accurate.
- The measure of the unconscious reaction to incoming stimuli needs to be inserted in model of collective behavior.
- The possible marriage between neuroscience and big data will make possible new and more precise prediction of collective behavior.

0585 842210





DONOA

GRAZIE PER L' ATTENZIONE

