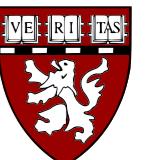


# Differential hemispheric and pathway contributions to processing of emotional faces and crowds

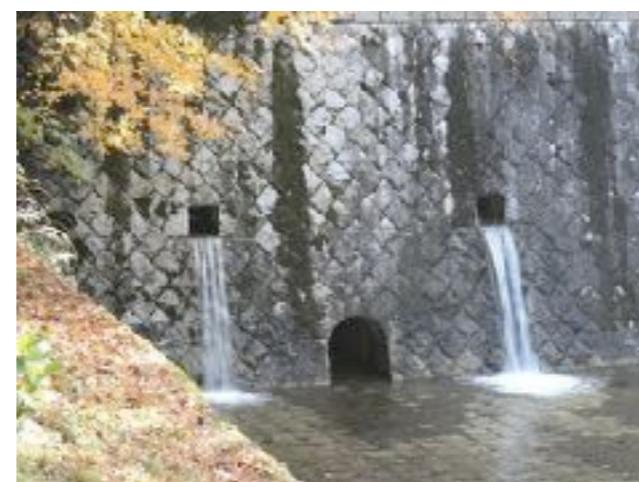
Hee Yeon Im

A. A. Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging  
Department of Radiology  
Massachusetts General Hospital  
Harvard Medical School

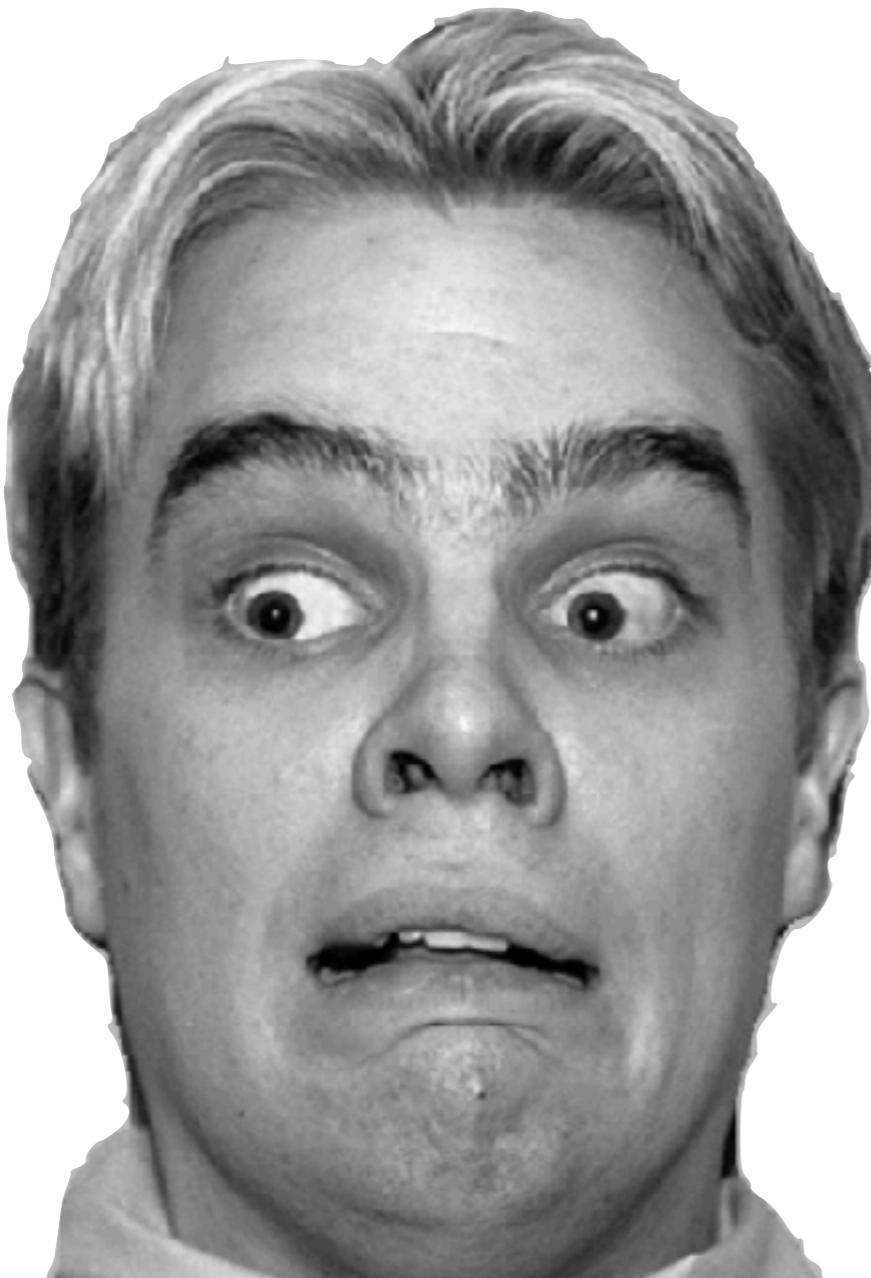


# Seeing faces

... and even their emotions.



# Facial cues as social signals



Identity

Sex

Age

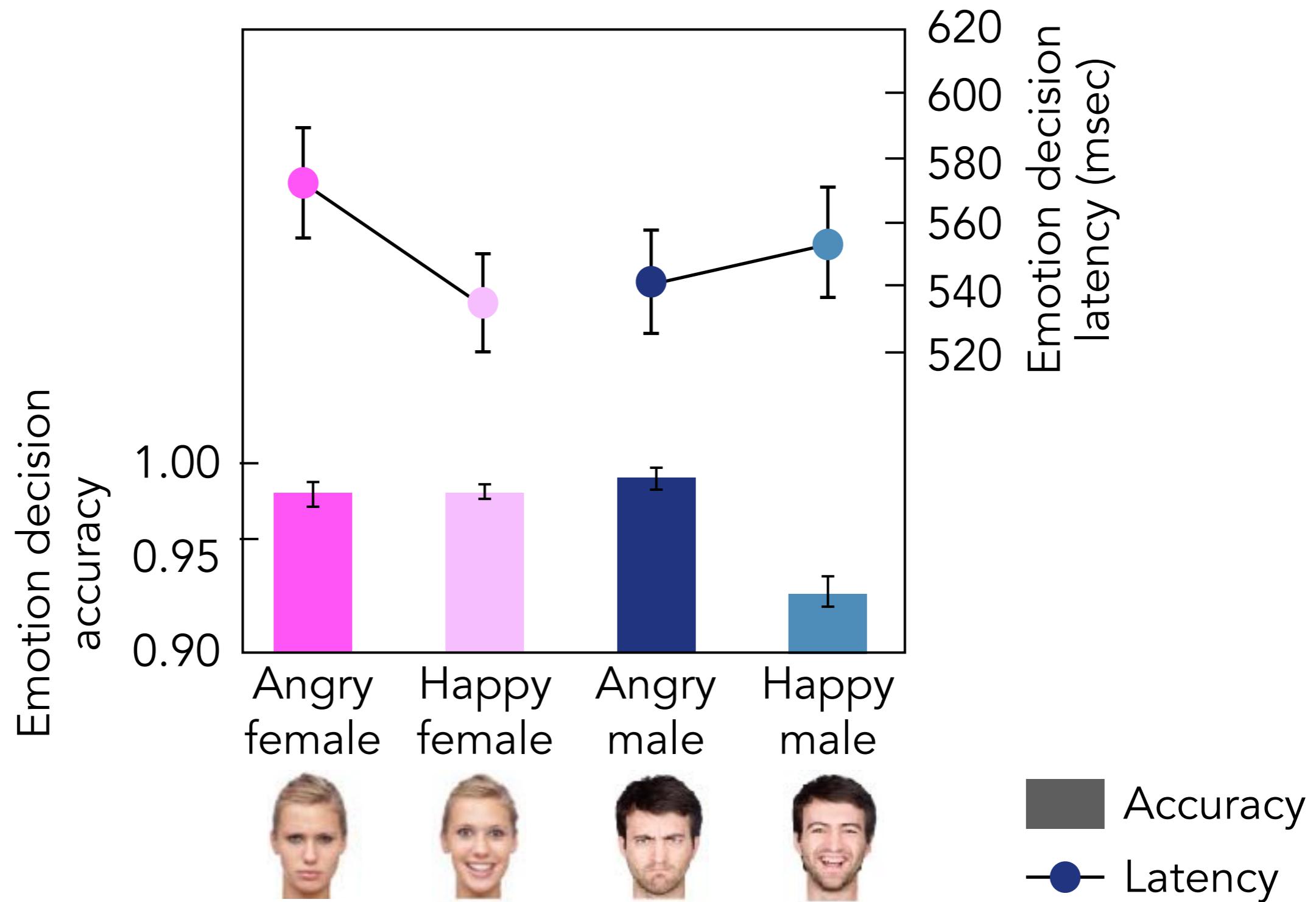
Race

Attentional focus

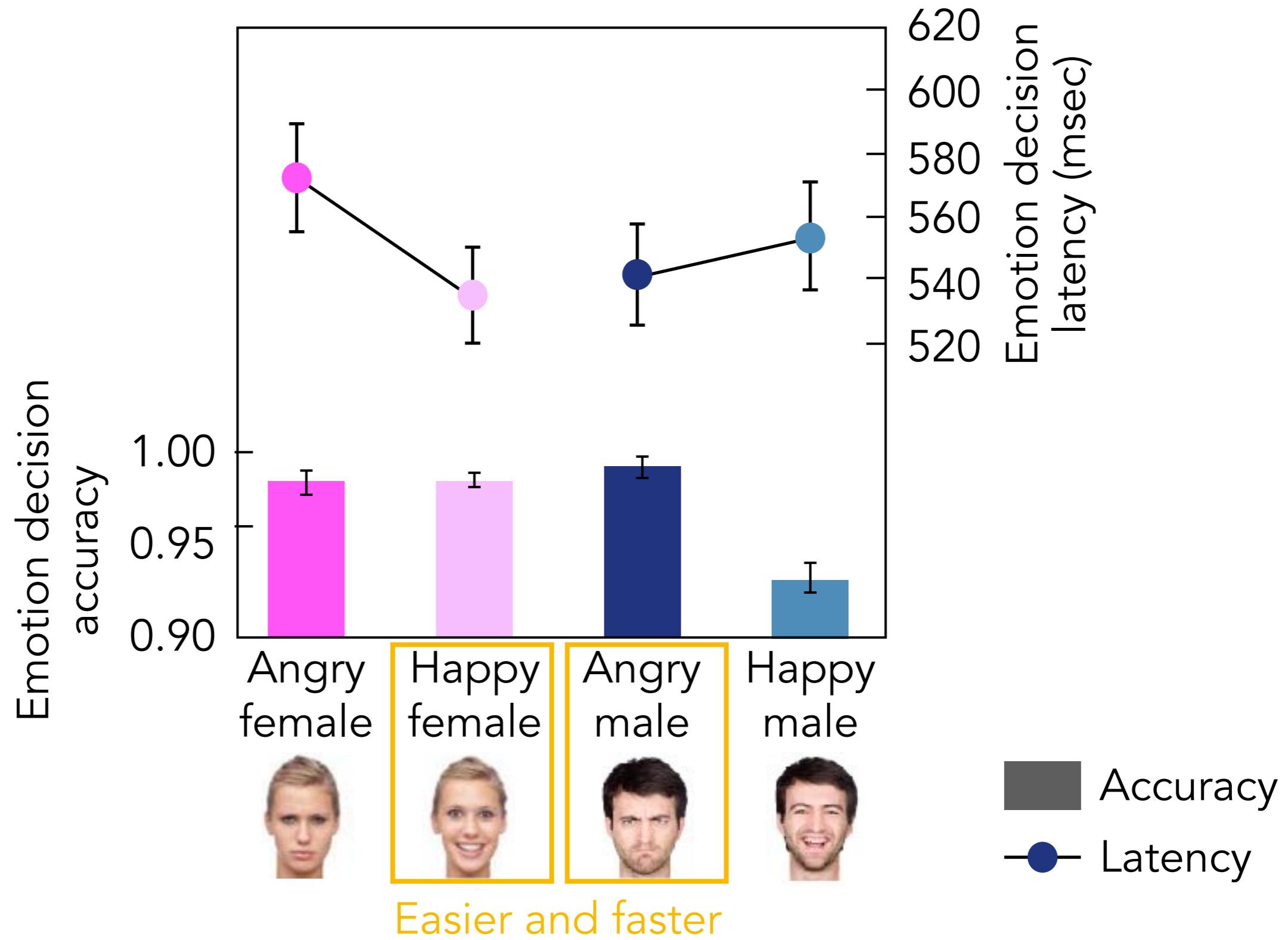
Mood

- Forecast expresser's behavioral intentions
- Guide approach-avoidance behavior

# Integrative processing of identity and expressive cues



# Integrative processing of identity and expressive cues

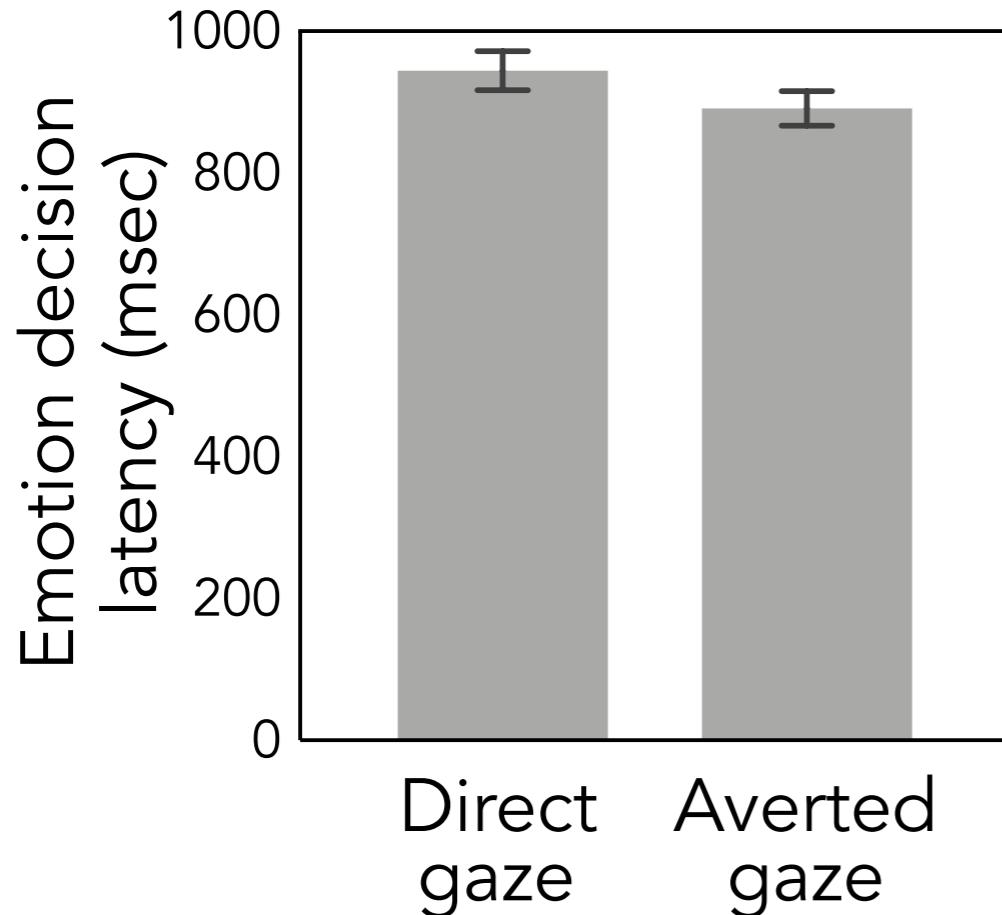


# Pointing with eyes



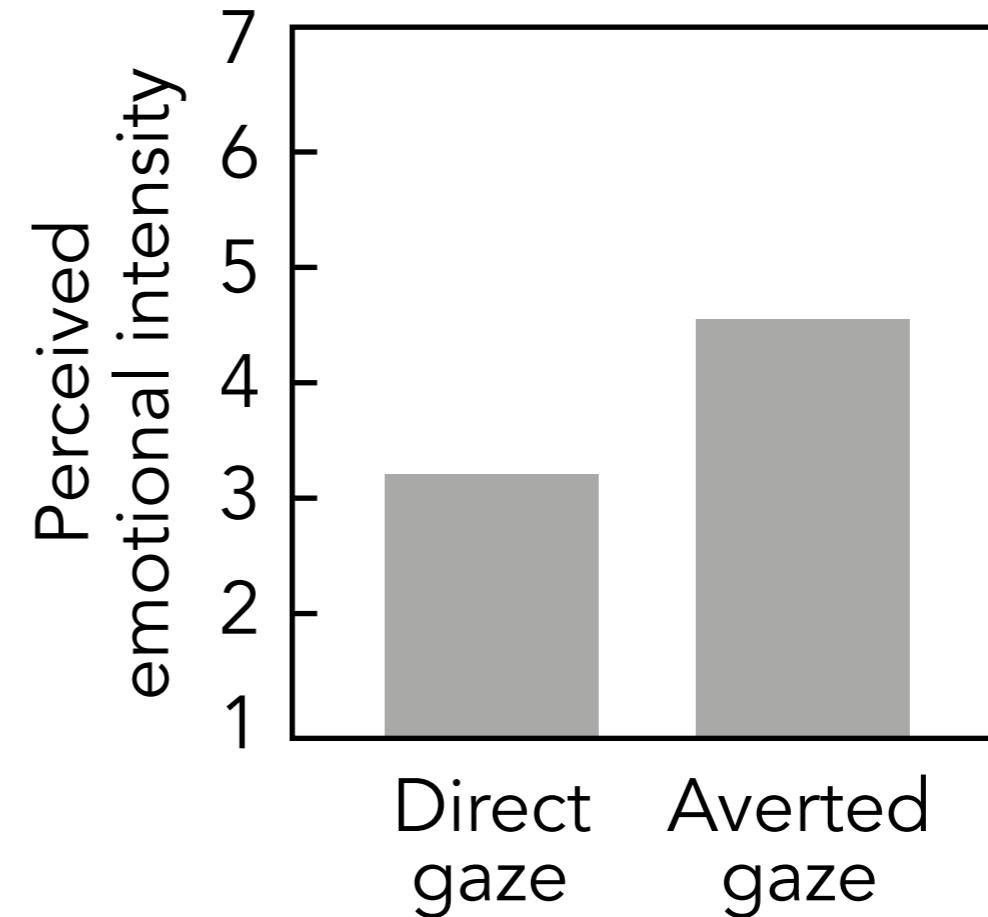
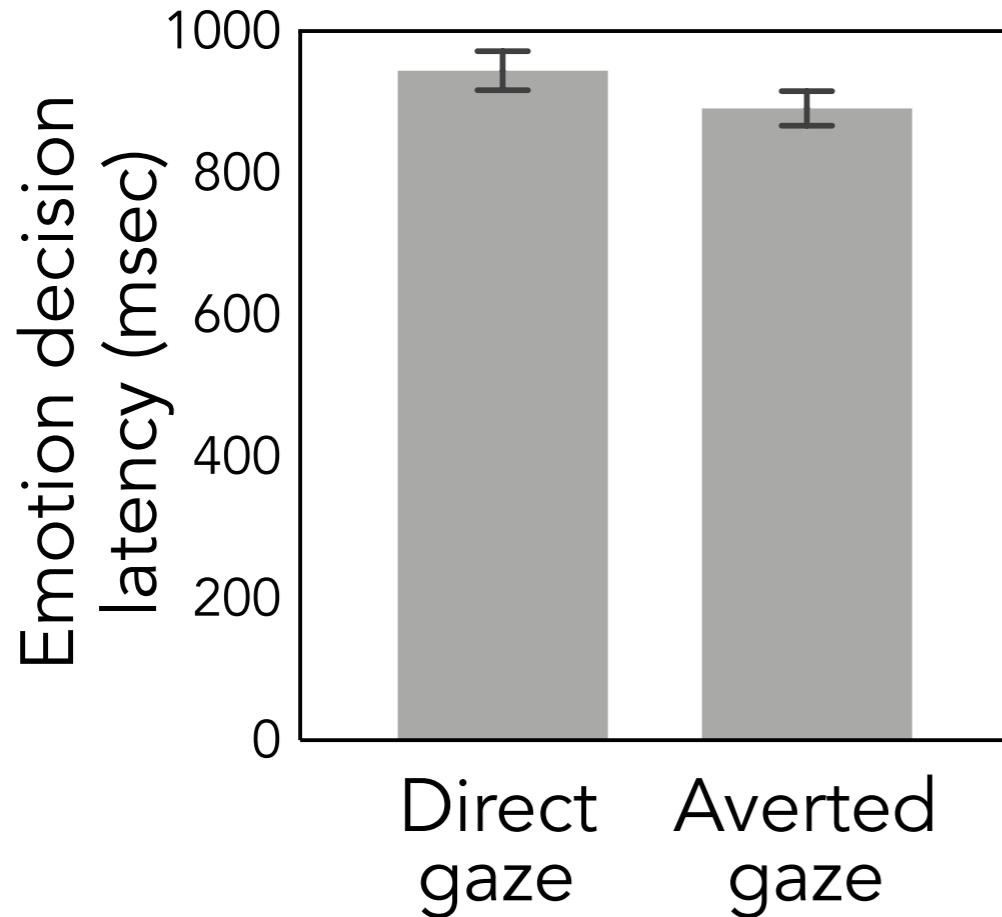
Adams & Kleck, 2003, 2005; Hadjikhani et al., 2008

# Pointing with eyes

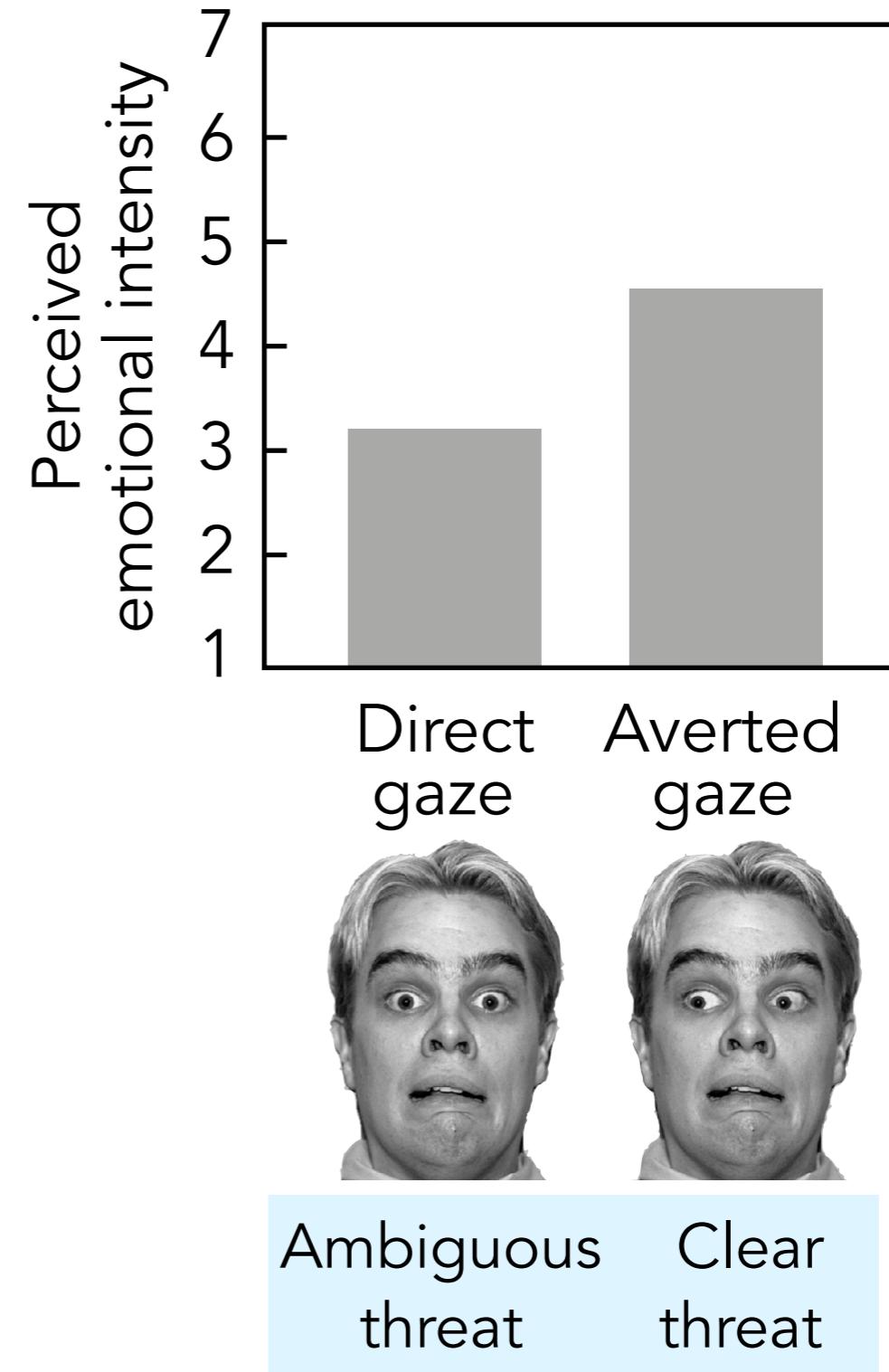
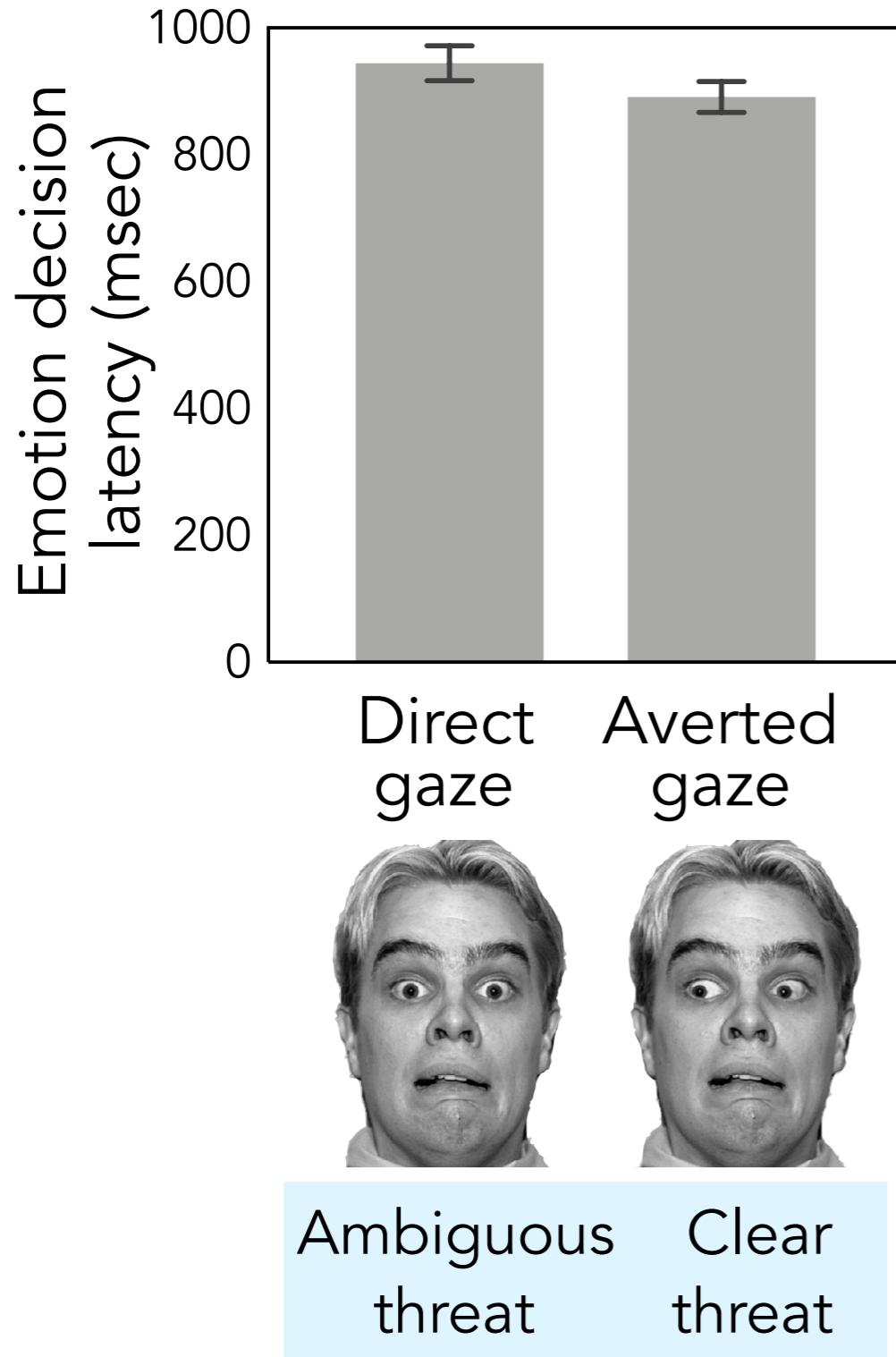


Adams & Kleck, 2003, 2005; Hadjikhani et al., 2008

# Pointing with eyes



# Pointing with eyes



Adams & Kleck, 2003, 2005; Hadjikhani et al., 2008

# Different processing speed of compound facial threat cues

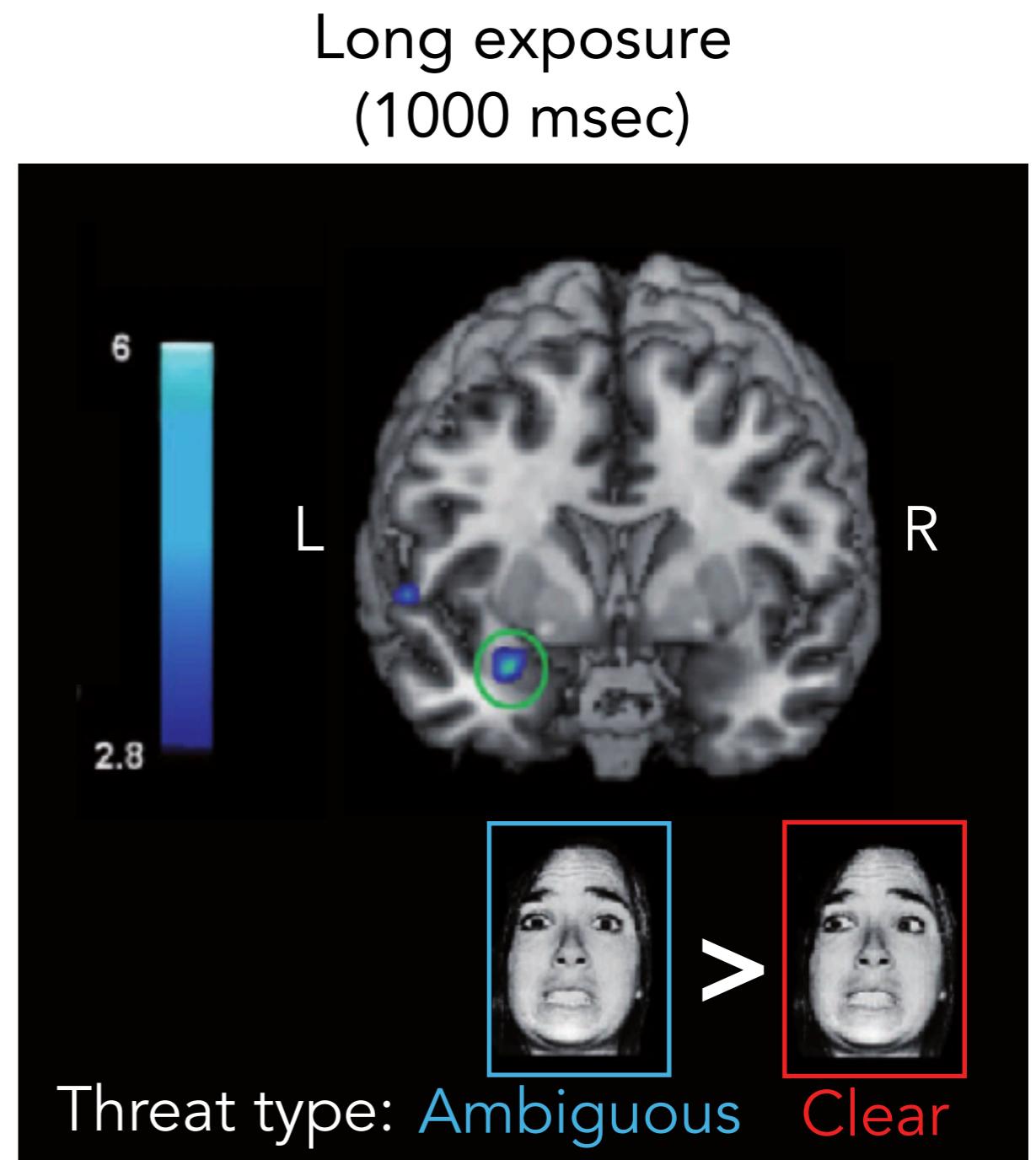
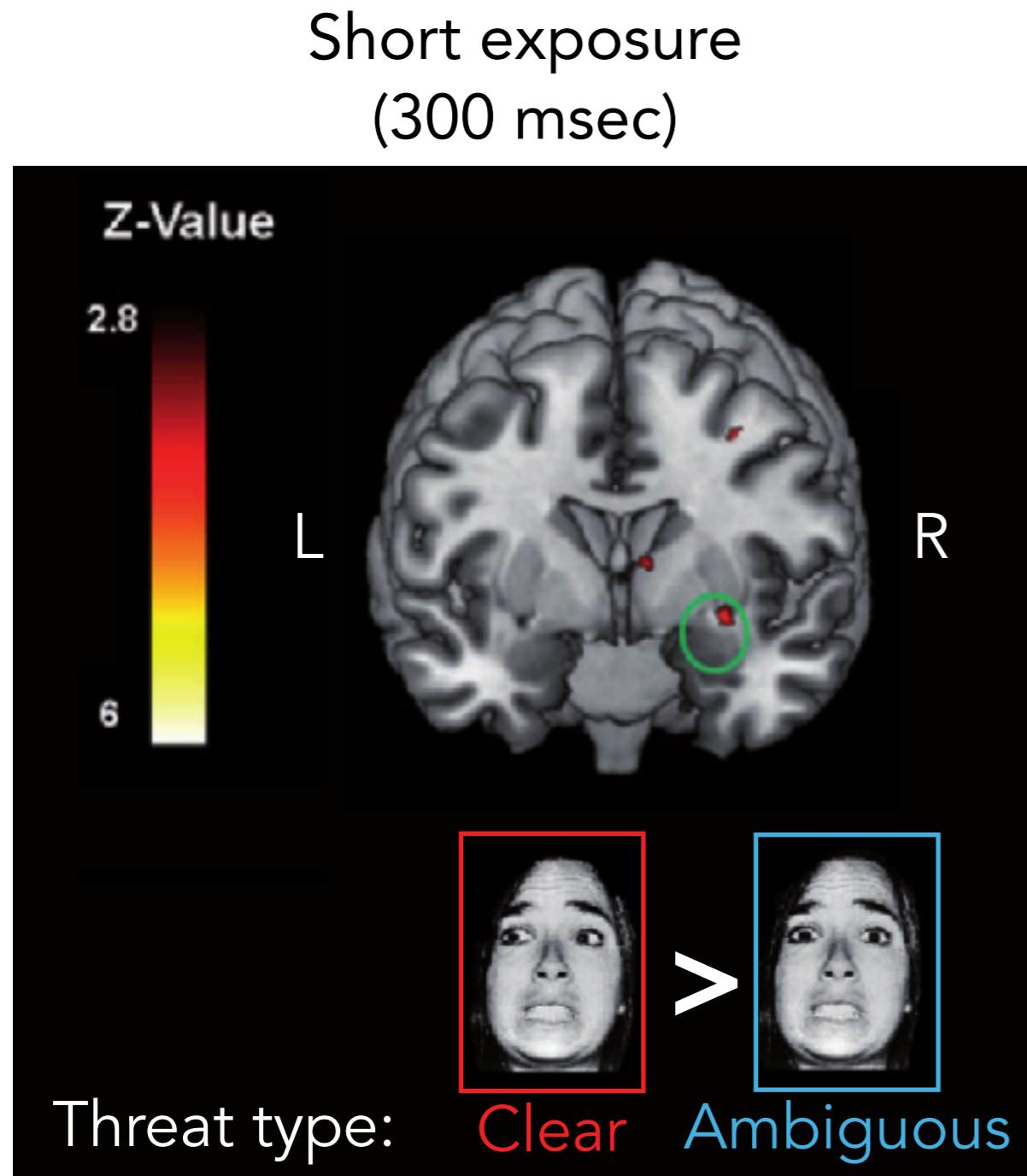


Clear

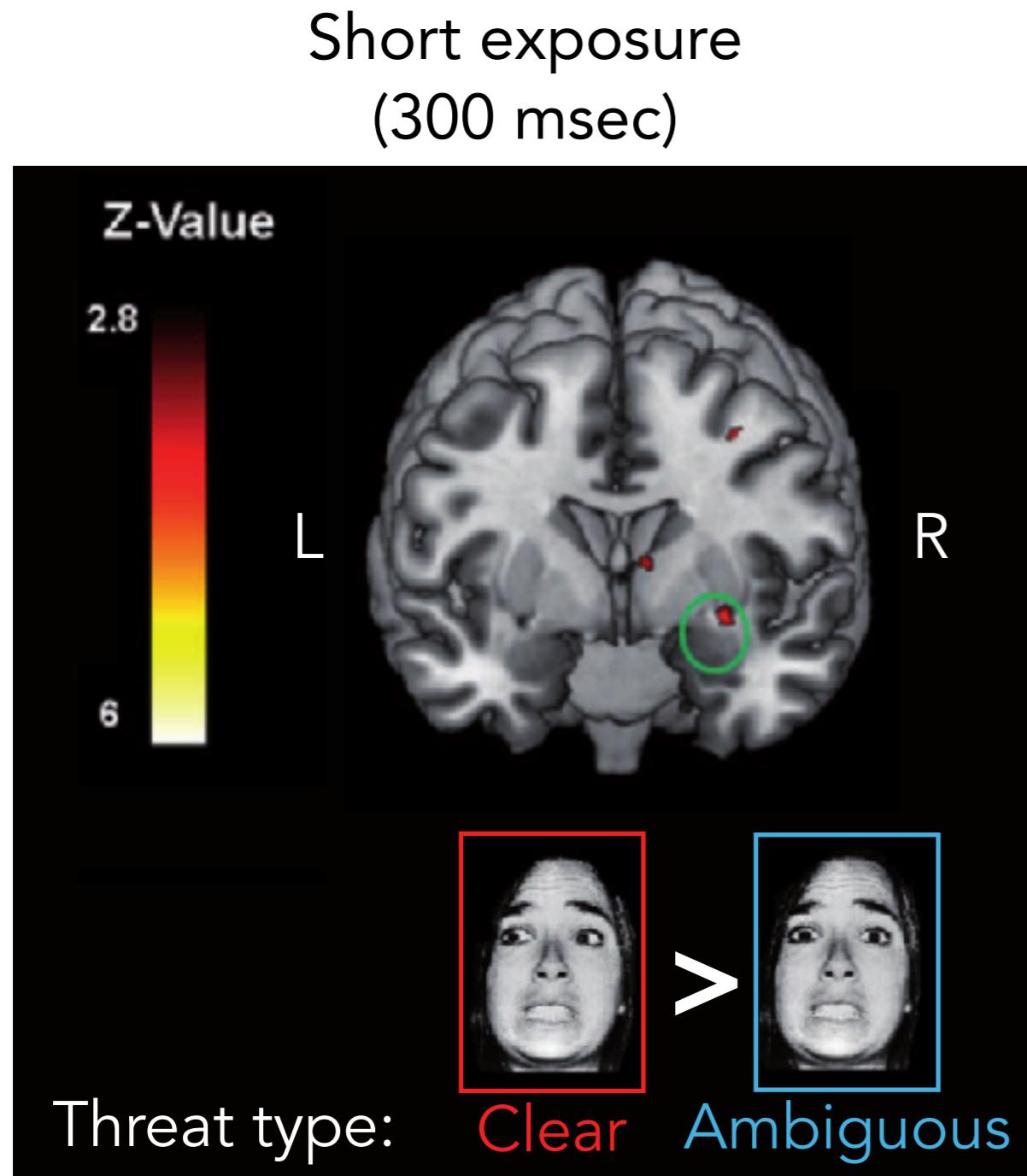


Ambiguous

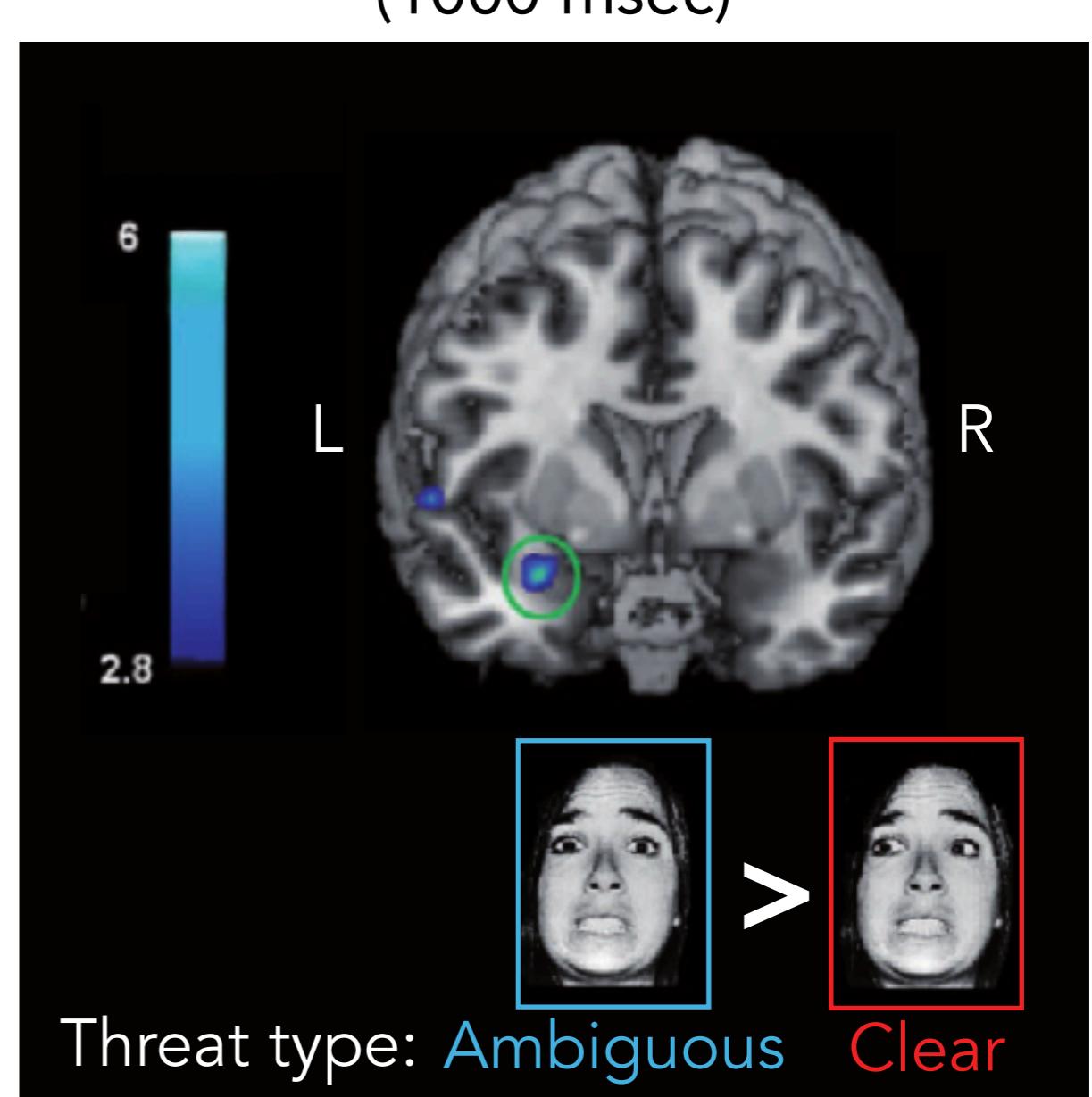
# Different processing speed of compound facial threat cues



# Different processing speed of compound facial threat cues

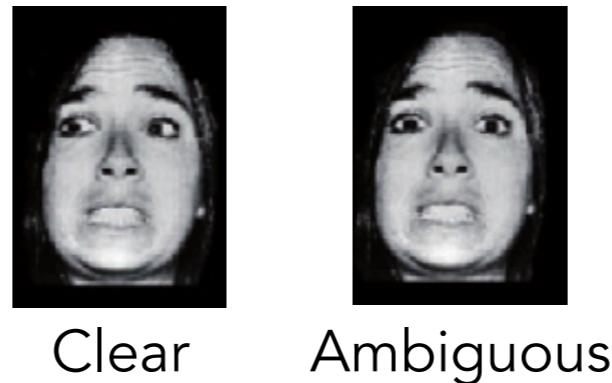


Early, reflexive right amygdala response more tuned to clear threat cue

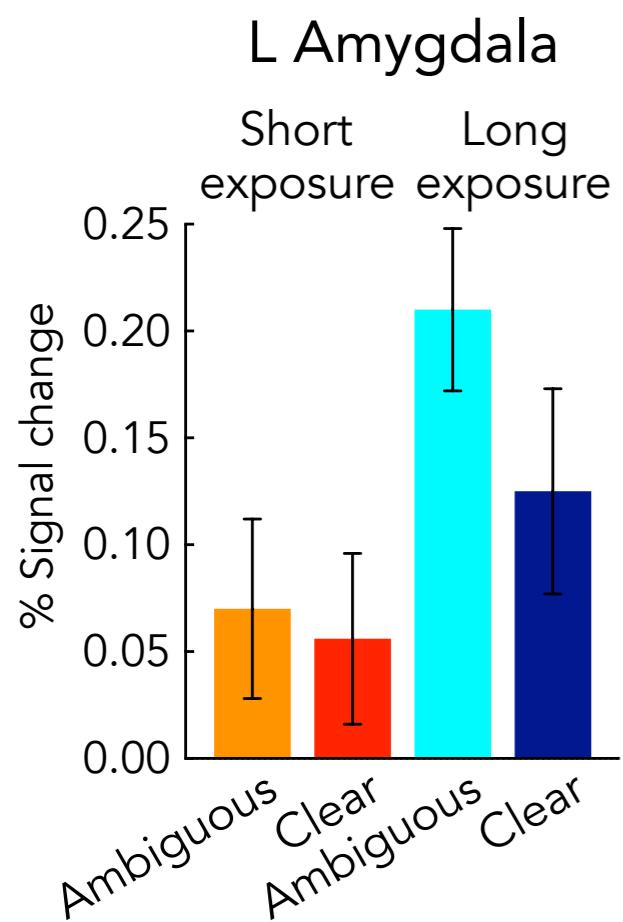


Later, reflective left amygdala response more tuned to ambiguous threat

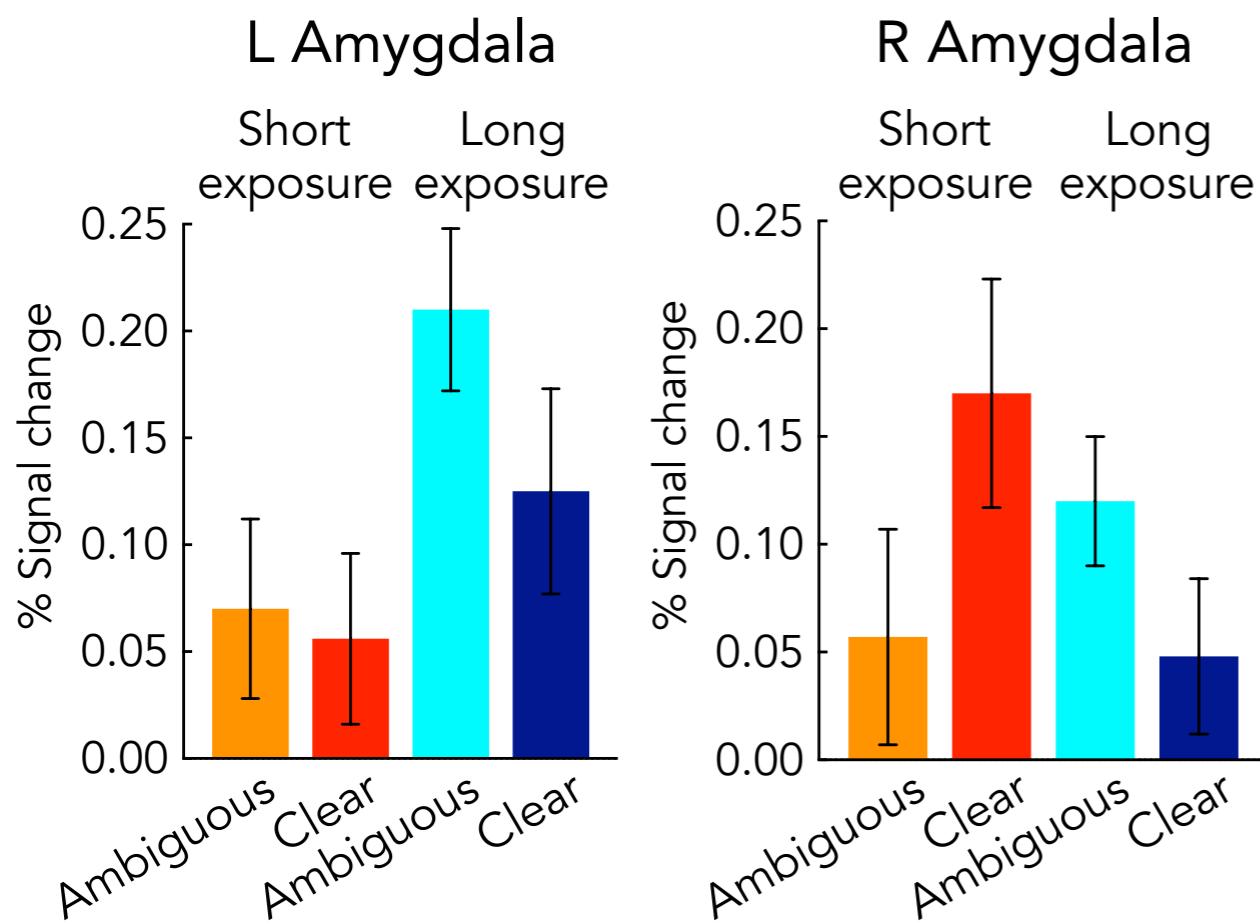
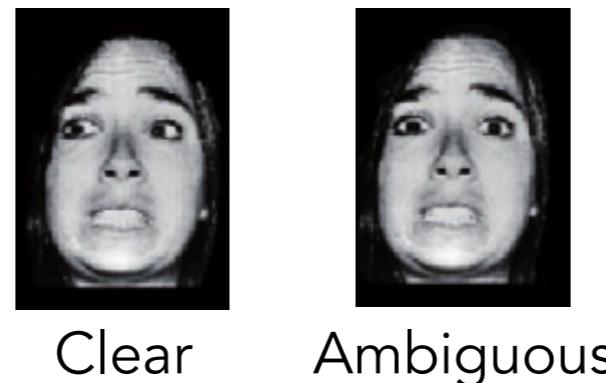
# Reflexive and reflective processing



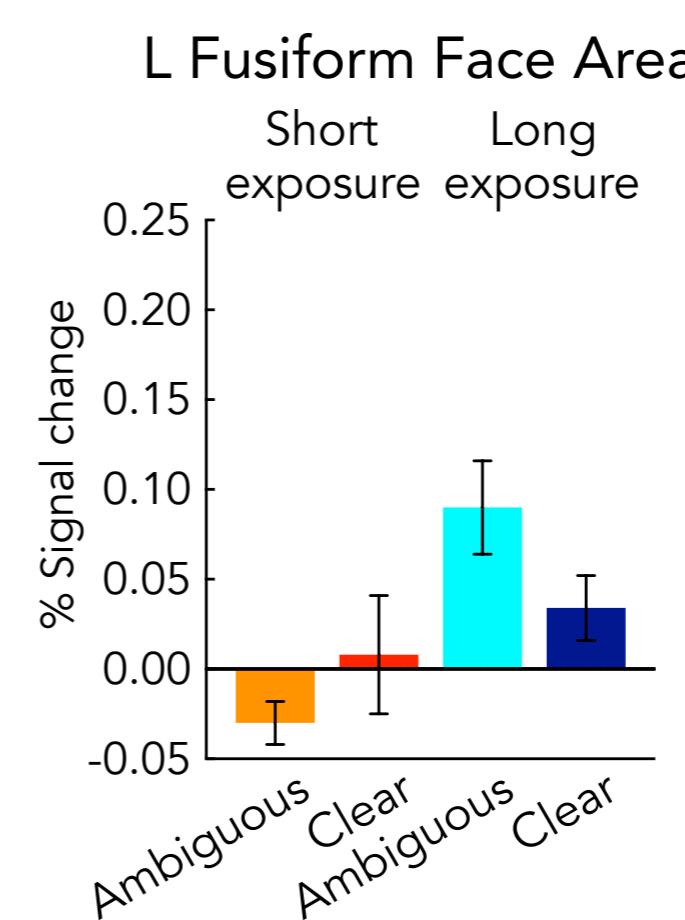
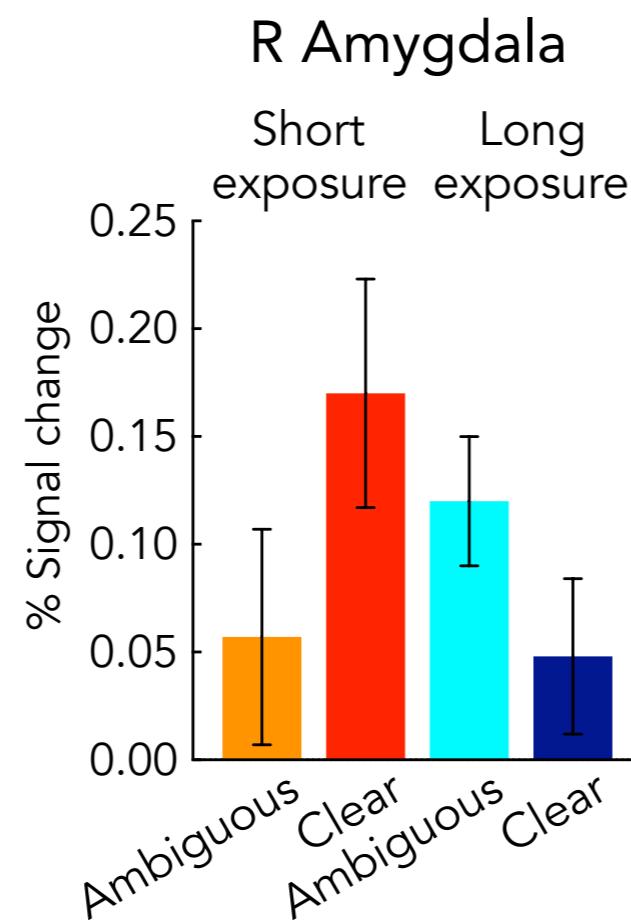
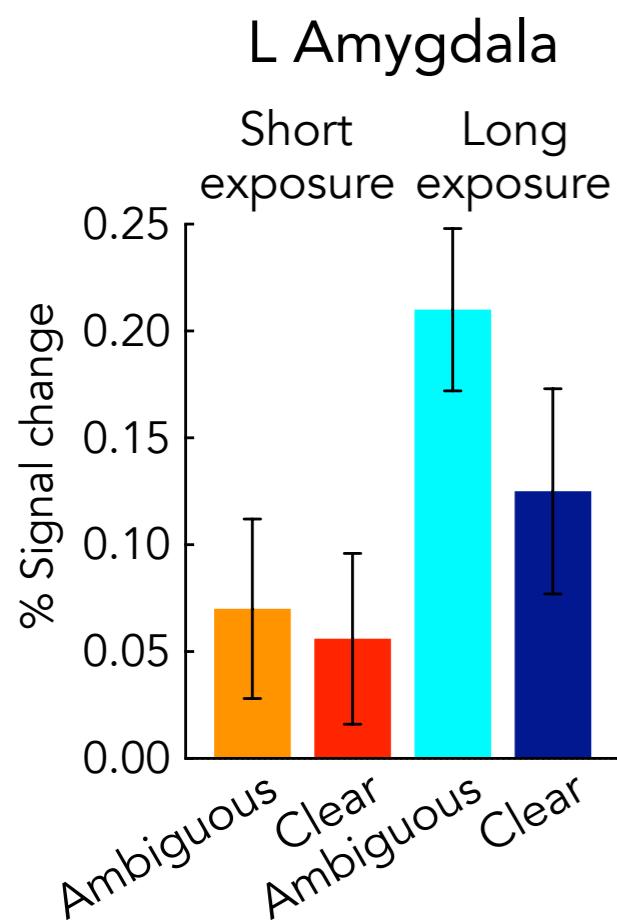
# Reflexive and reflective processing



# Reflexive and reflective processing



# Reflexive and reflective processing



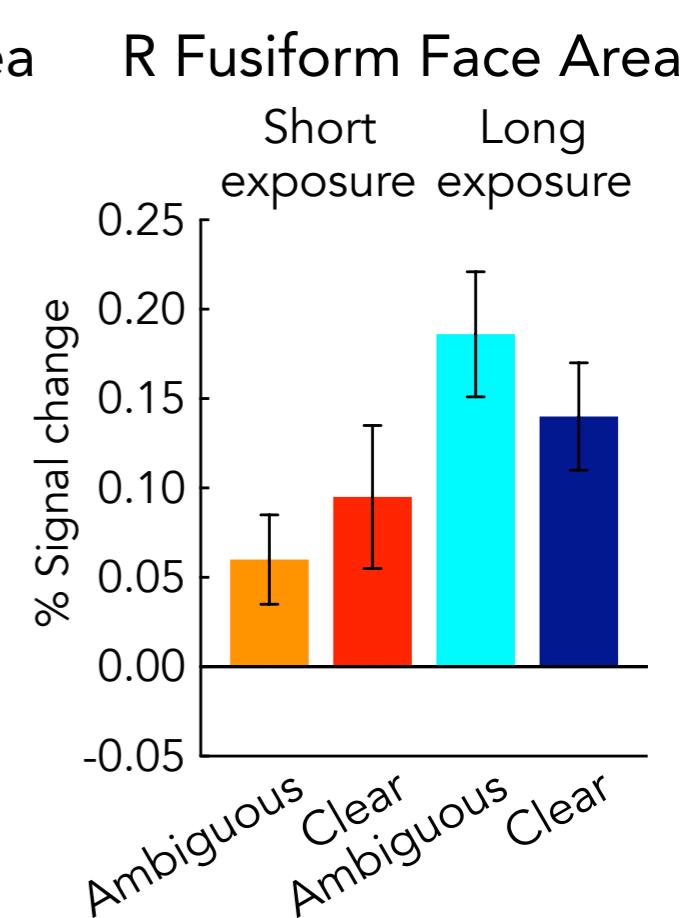
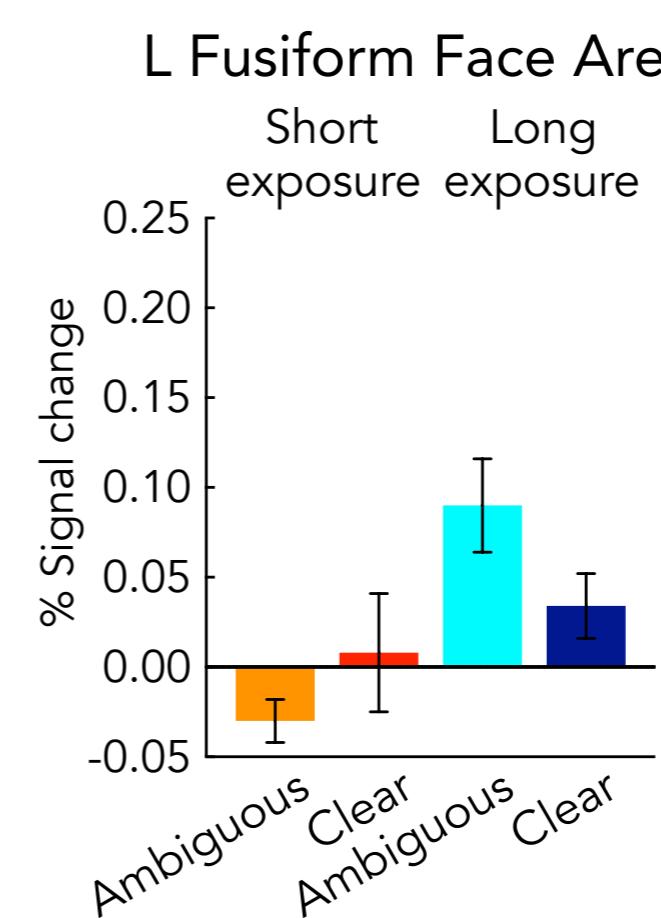
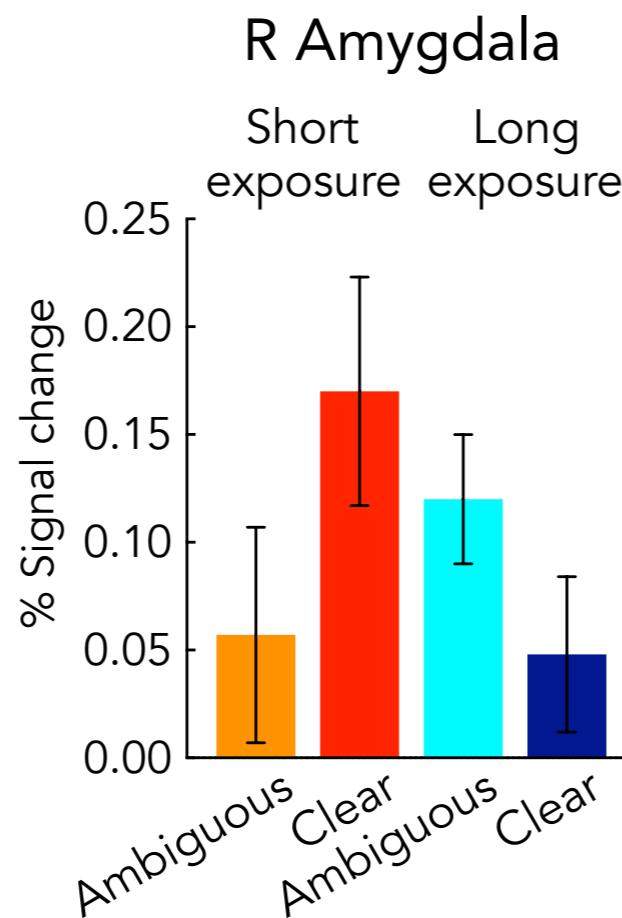
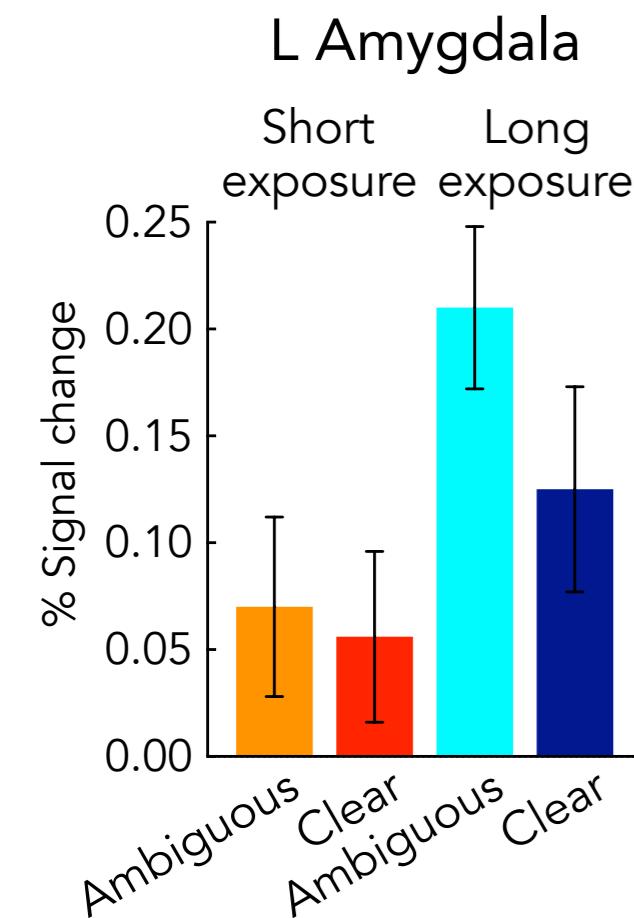
# Reflexive and reflective processing



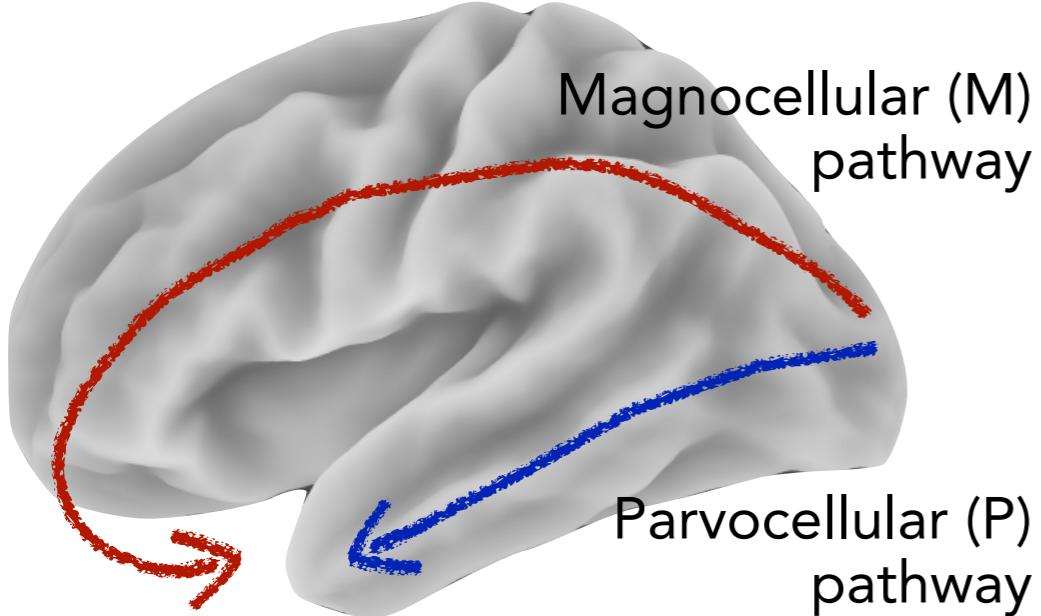
Clear



Ambiguous

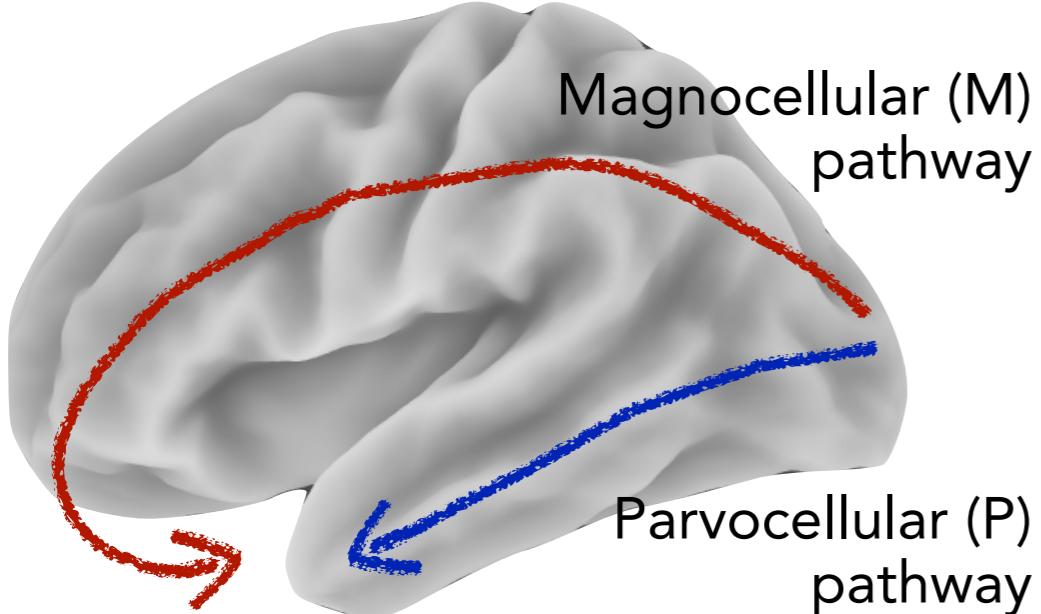


# Two different routes of facial threat processing



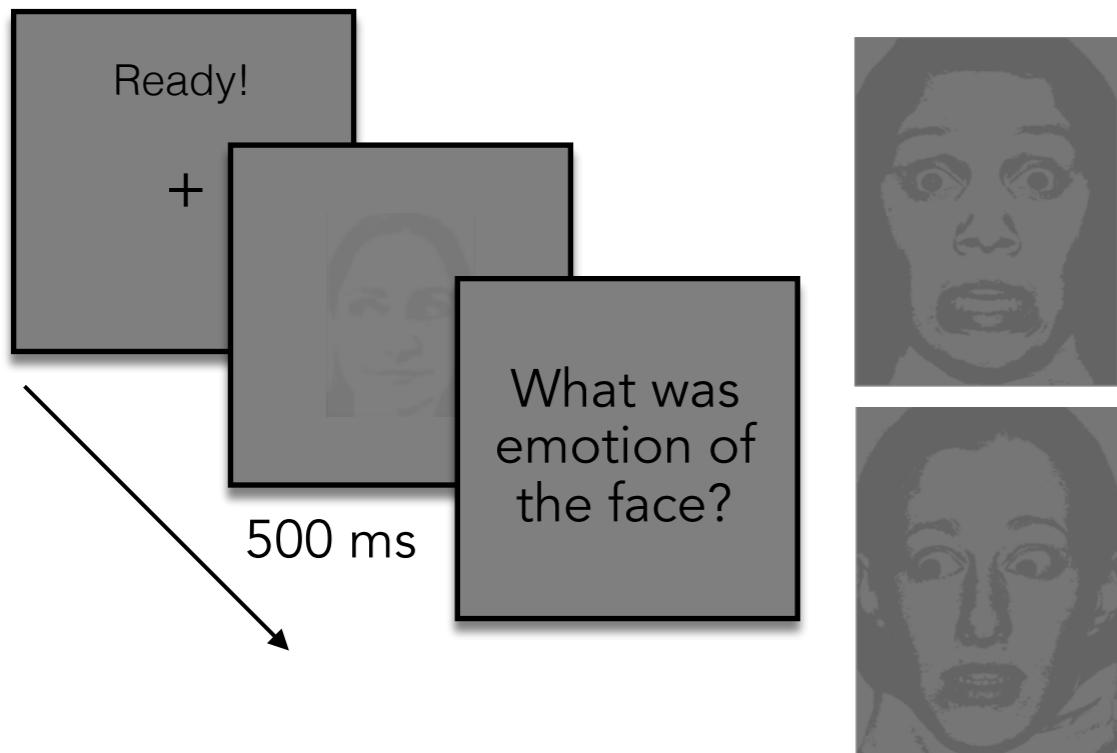
- M-pathway: Early, reflexive processing of clear threat cues for rapid reaction
- P-pathway: Slower, reflective processing of ambiguous threat cues (direct gaze fear) for detailed analysis

# Two different routes of facial threat processing

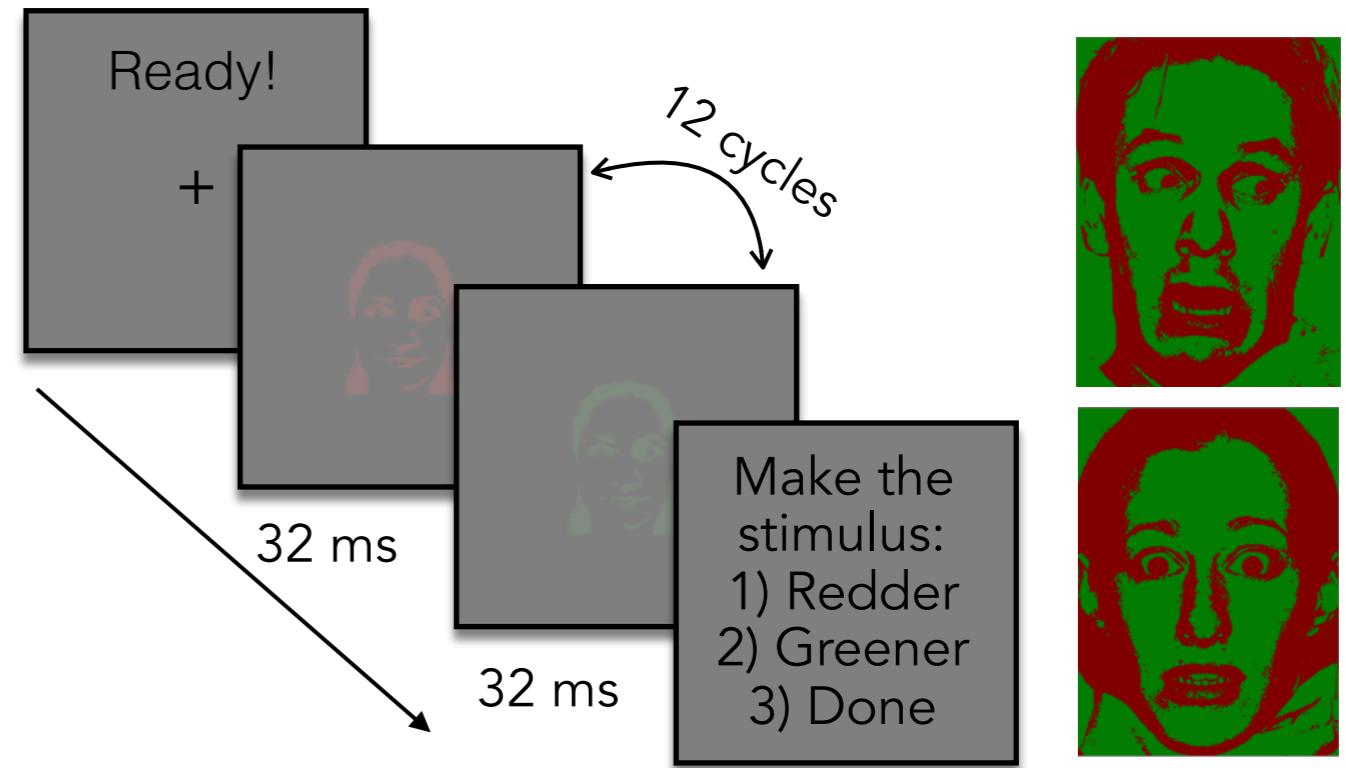


- M-pathway: Early, reflexive processing of clear threat cues for rapid reaction
- P-pathway: Slower, reflective processing of ambiguous threat cues (direct gaze fear) for detailed analysis

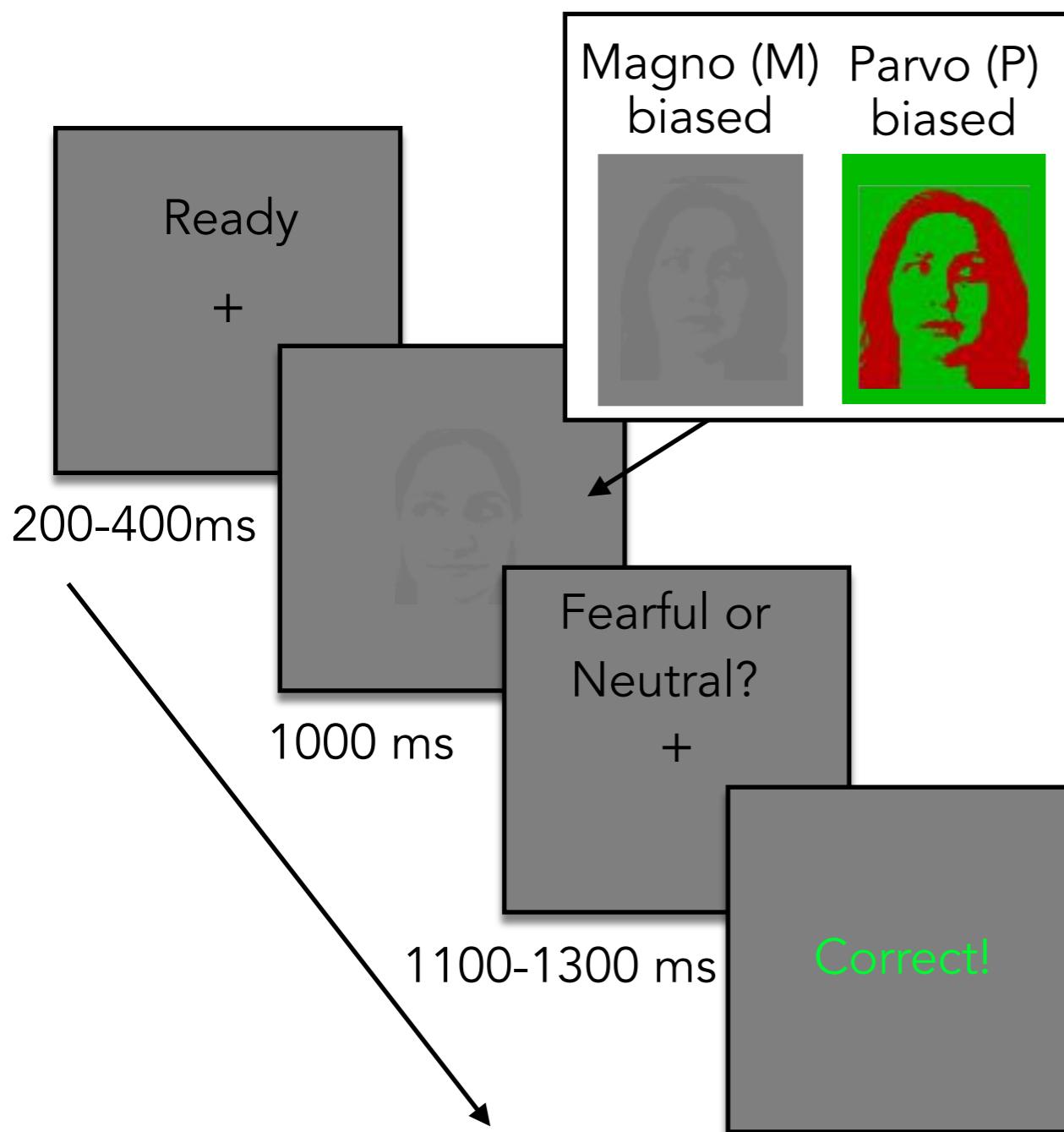
## M-biased stimulus



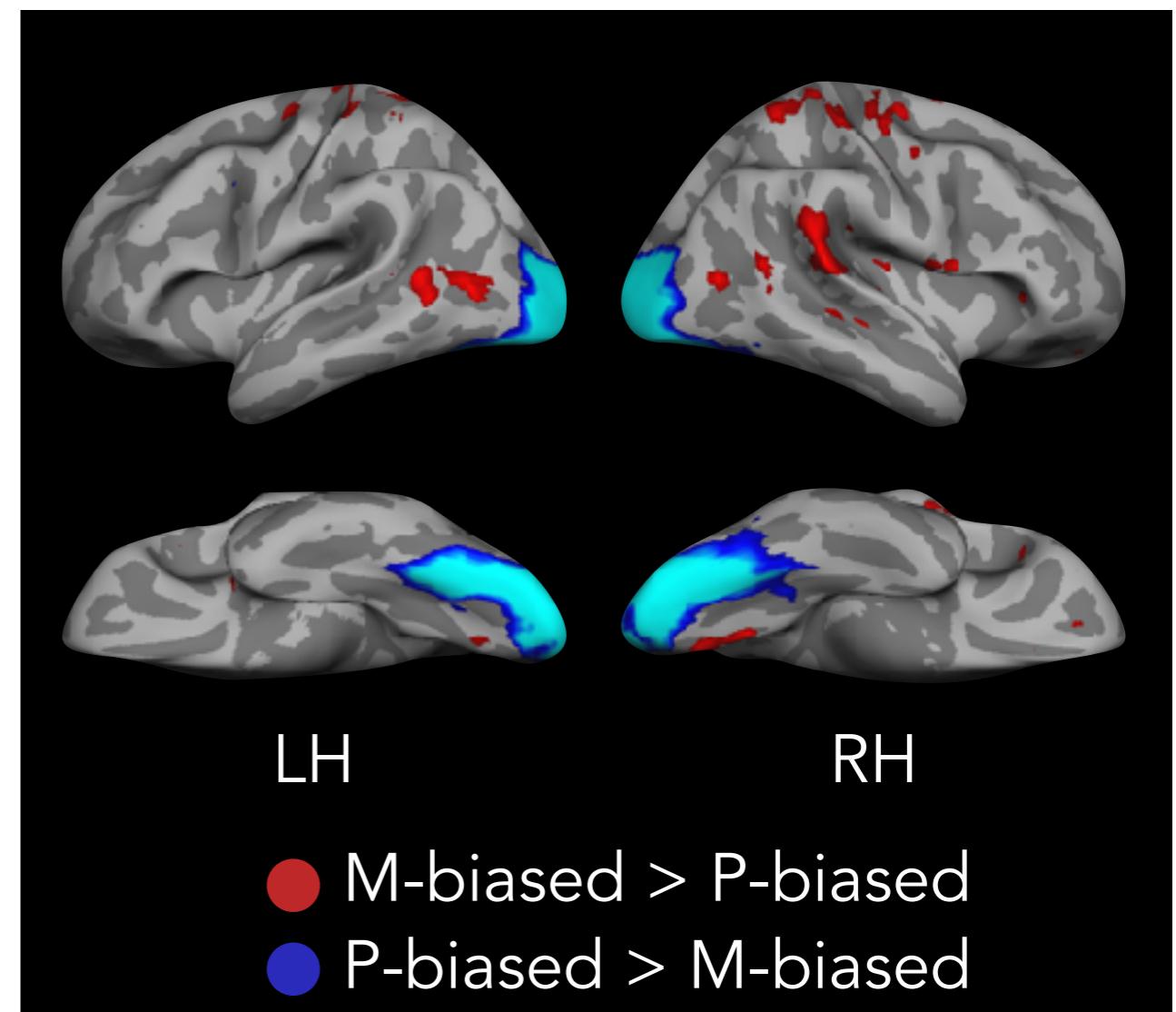
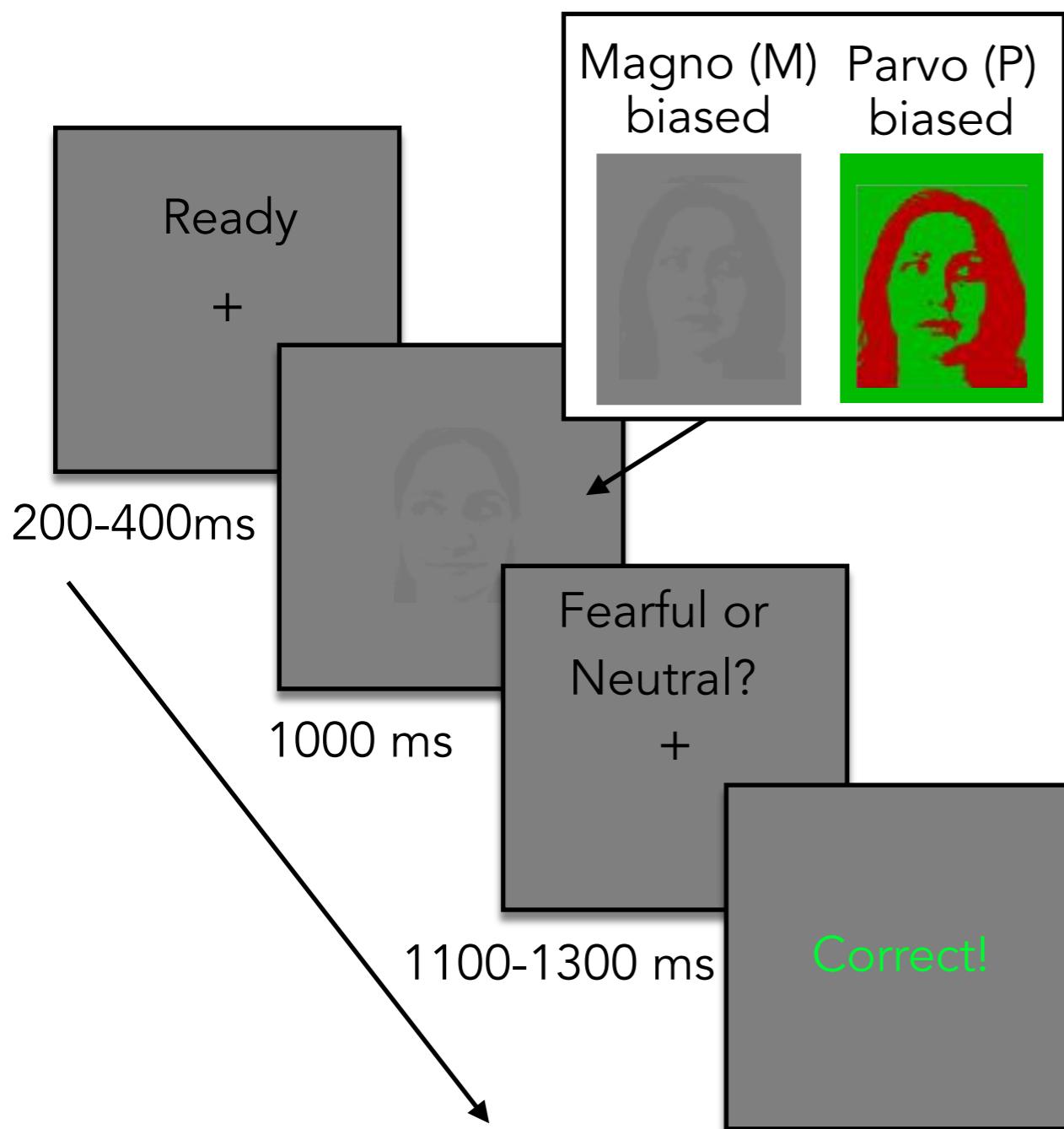
## P-biased stimulus



# Magnocellular and Parvocellular processing of facial threat cues

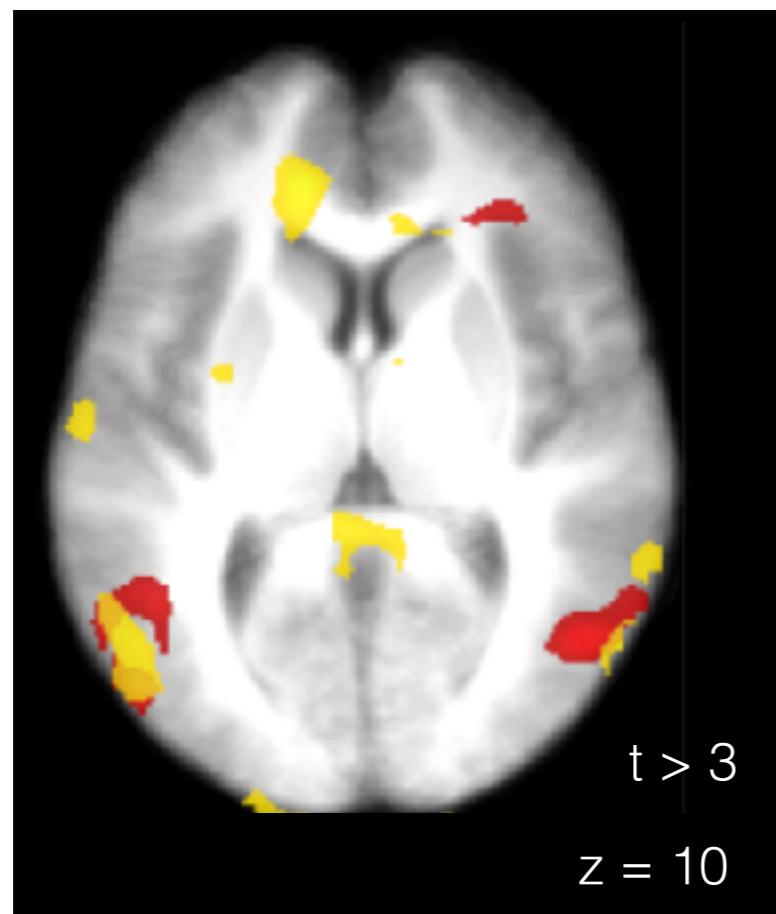


# Magnocellular and Parvocellular processing of facial threat cues



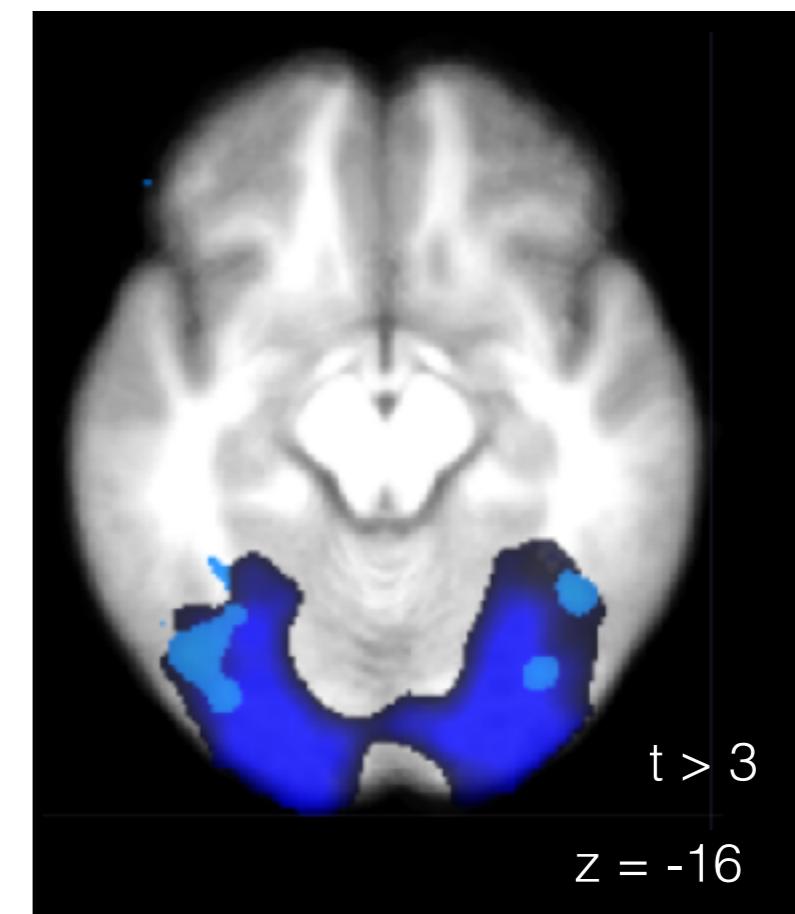
# Magnocellular and Parvocellular processing of facial threat cues

Overlaps between areas that prefer **Magno** processing and processing of **clear** threat



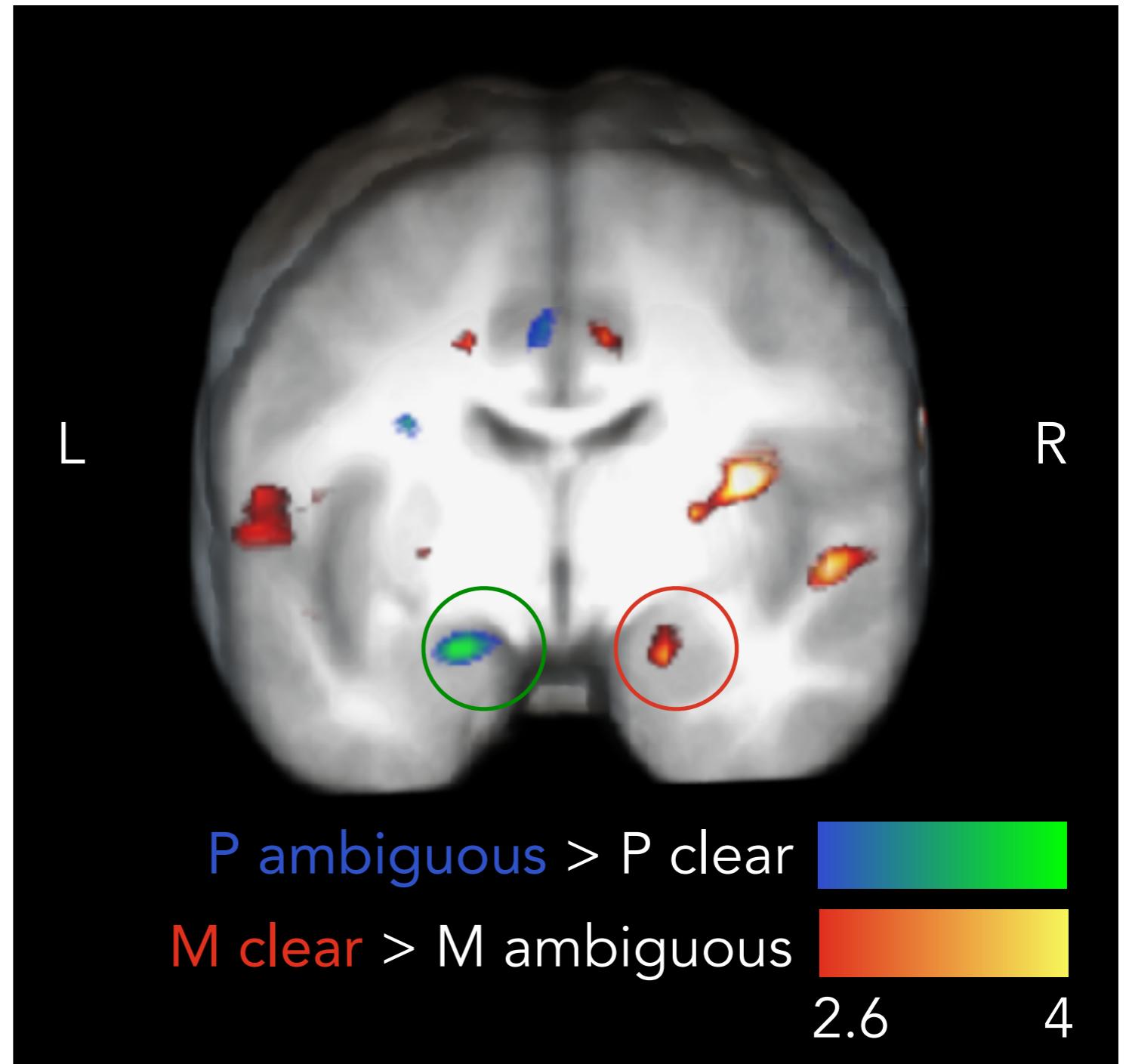
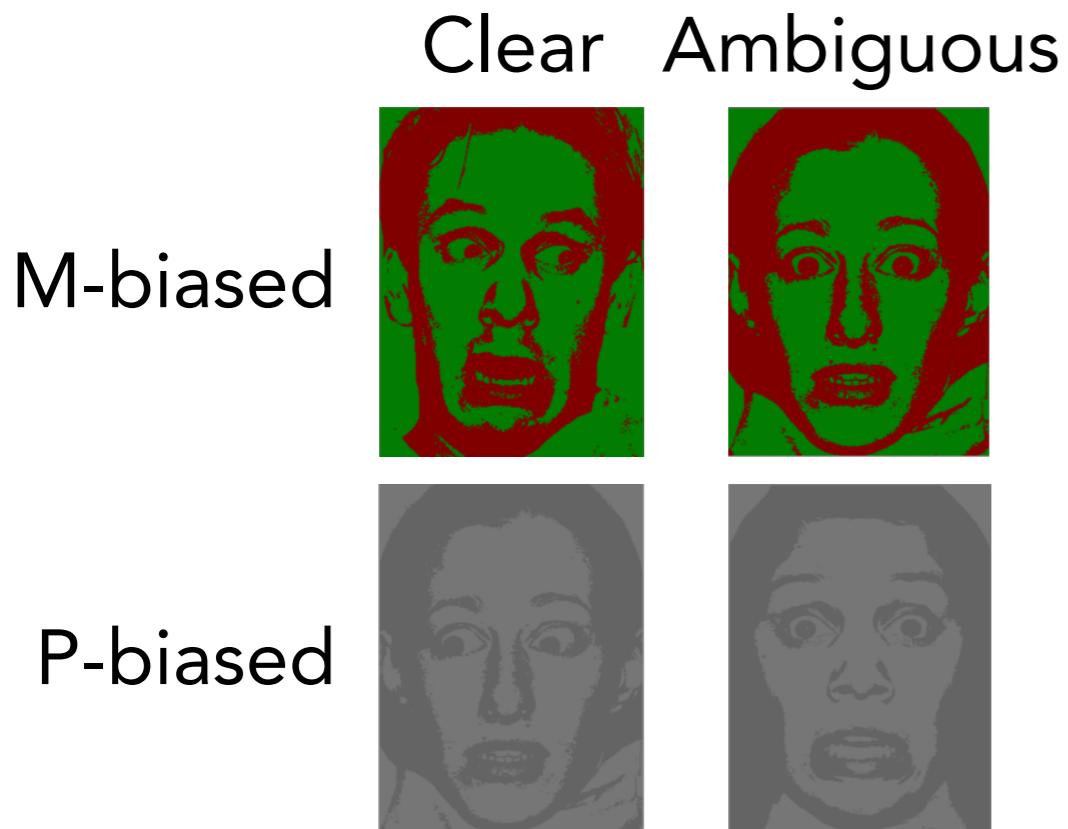
- M-biased > P-biased
- Clear > Ambiguous

Overlaps between areas that prefer **Parvo** processing and processing of **ambiguous** threat



- P-biased > M-biased
- Ambiguous > Clear

# Differential processing bias of the bilateral amygdala



# Interim summary

# Interim summary

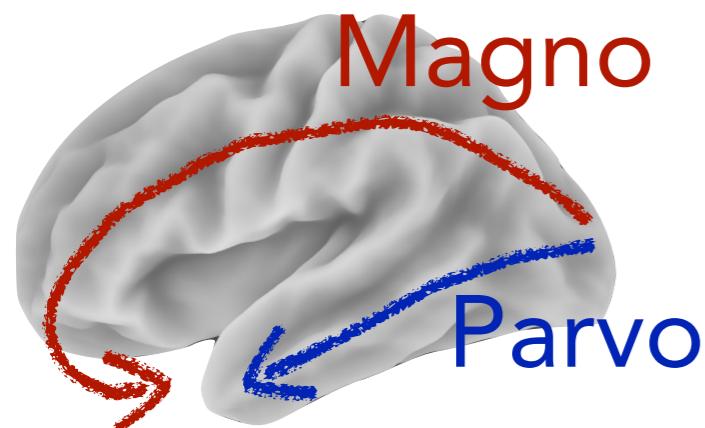


1) Integrative processing of facial cues

# Interim summary



1) Integrative processing of facial cues

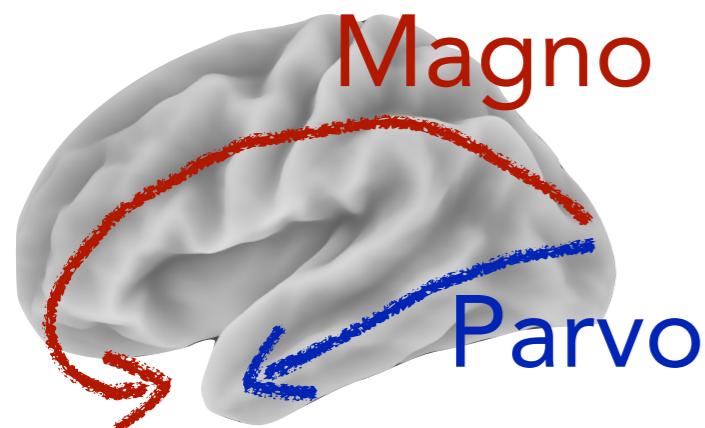


2) Differential pathway contributions to processing of facial threat cues

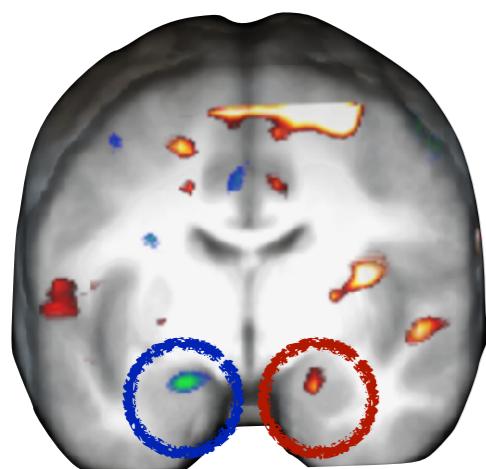
# Interim summary



1) Integrative processing of facial cues



2) Differential pathway contributions to processing of facial threat cues



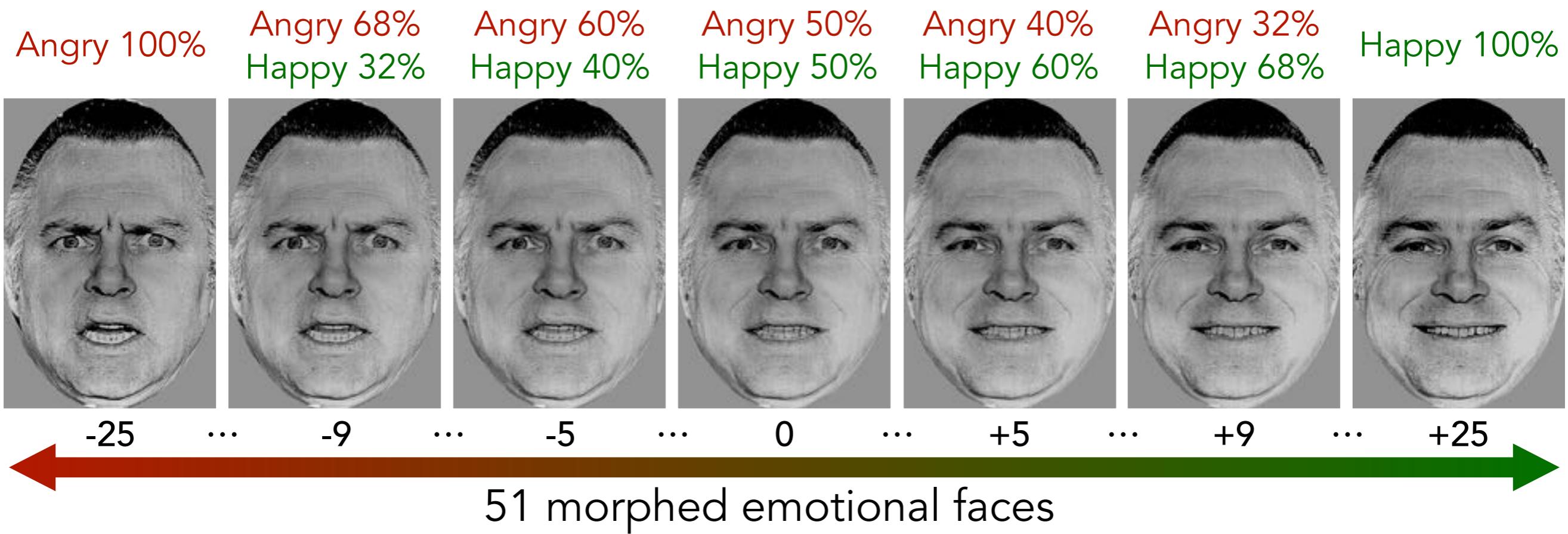
3) Hemispheric lateralization of Amygdala responses to facial threat cues

# Reading the overall emotion of crowds of faces

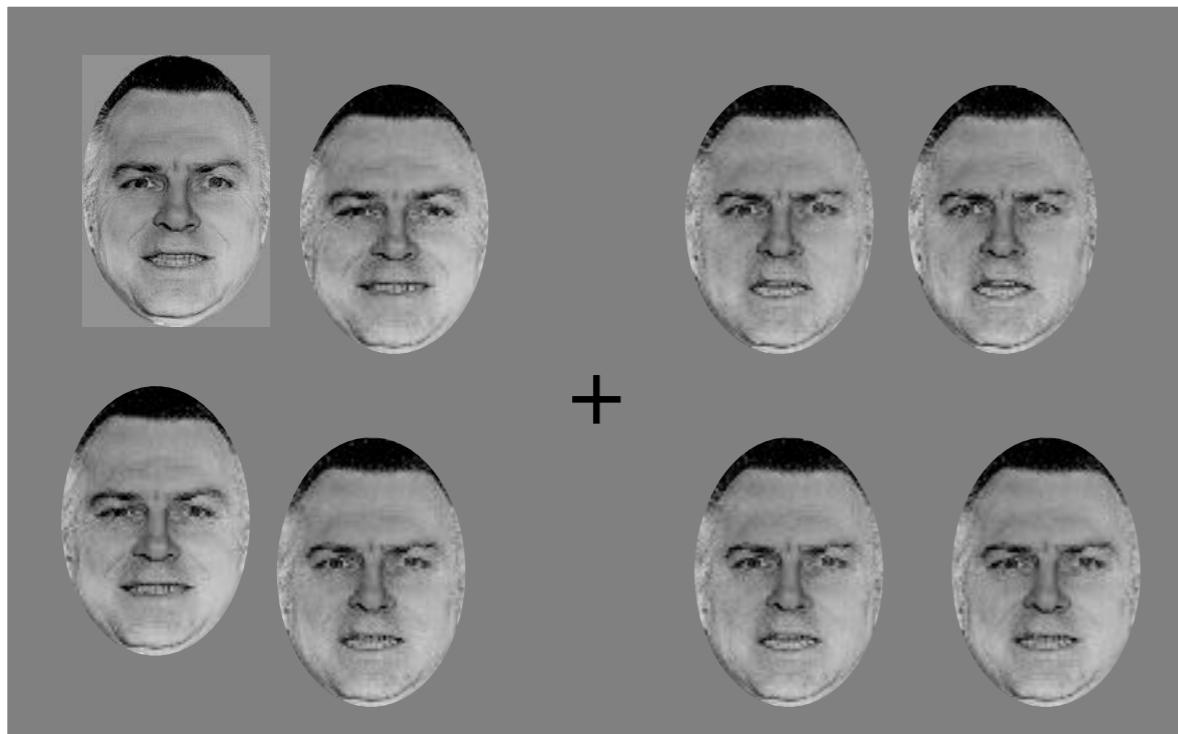
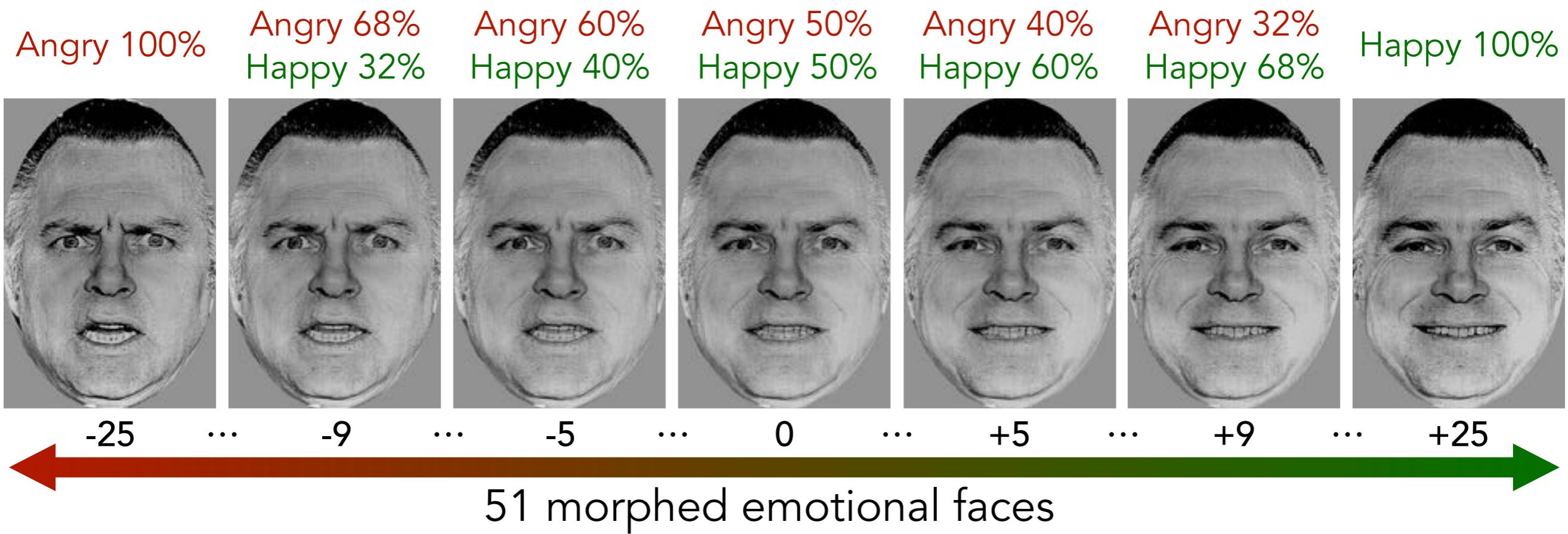


- Snap judgement on the overall emotion of crowds of people
- Social behaviors towards / against emotional crowds

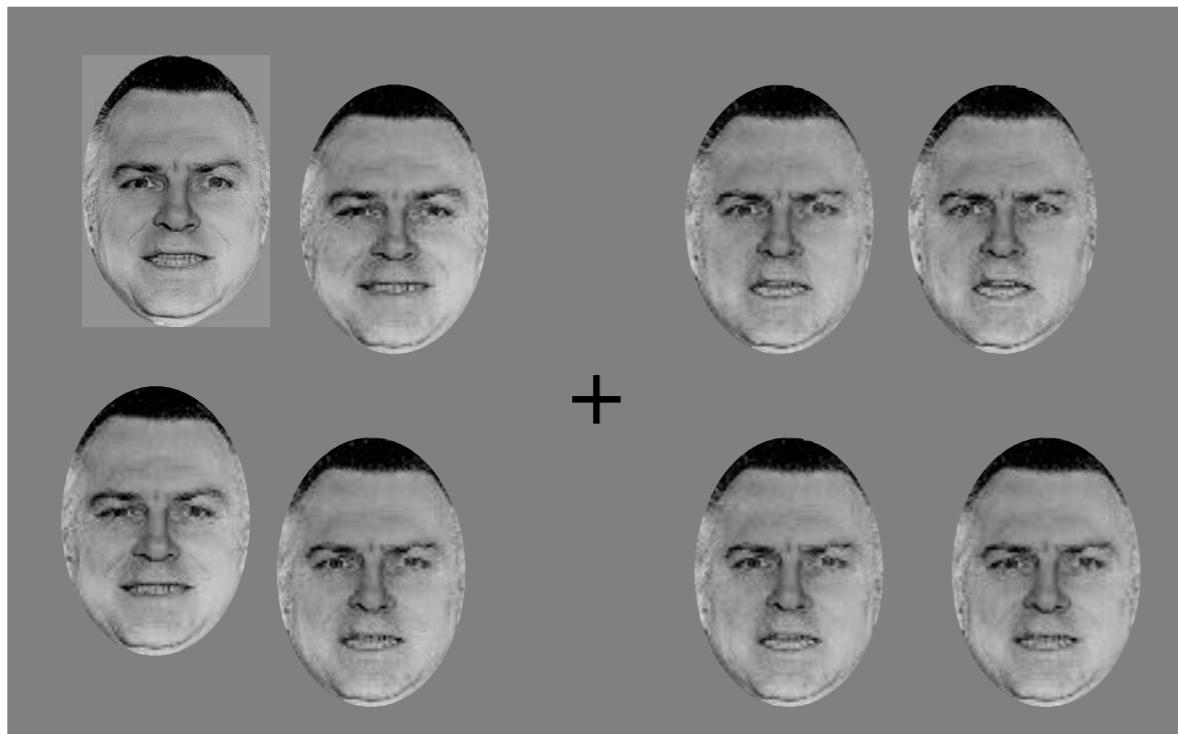
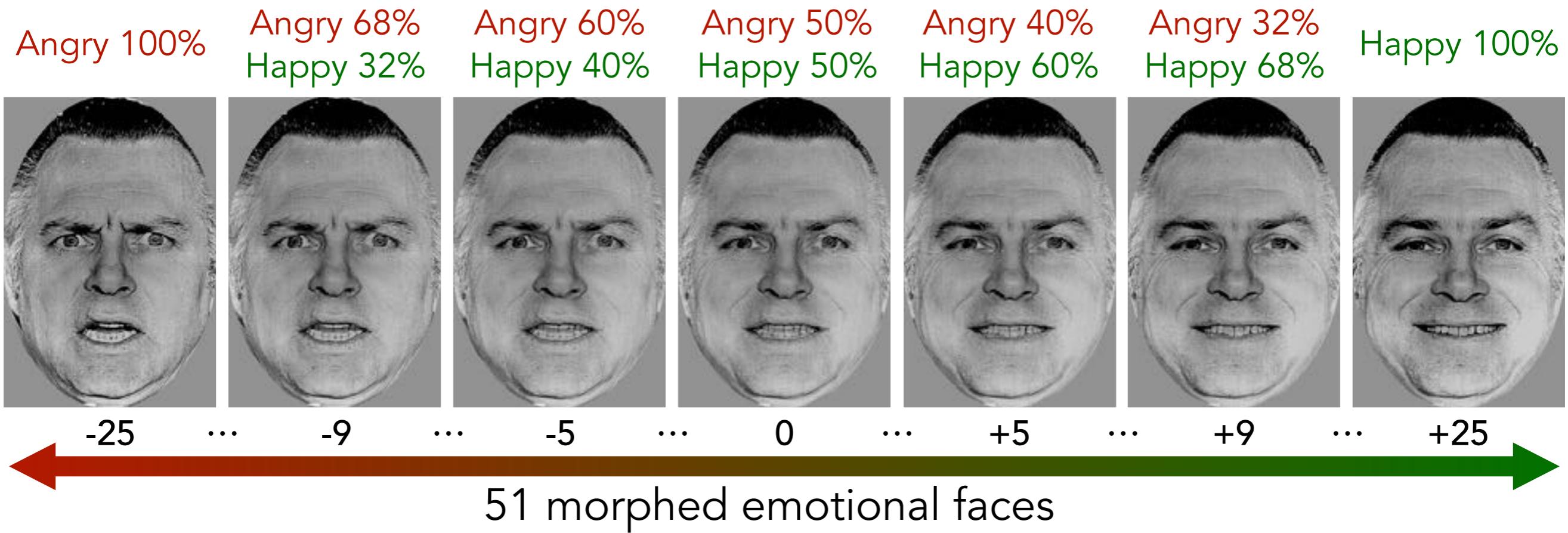
# Emotional crowds



# Emotional crowds



# Emotional crowds



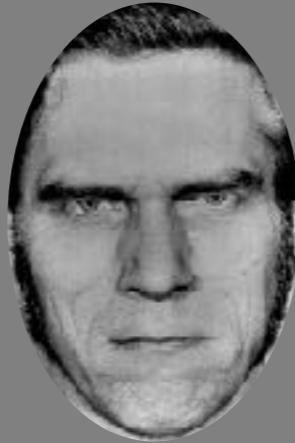
- Four distances in average emotion of crowds to be compared (-9, -5, +5, +9)
- Six identities (3 females, 3 males)
- Number of faces in a crowd: 4 or 6 (8 or 12 total)

Which crowd would you rather avoid?

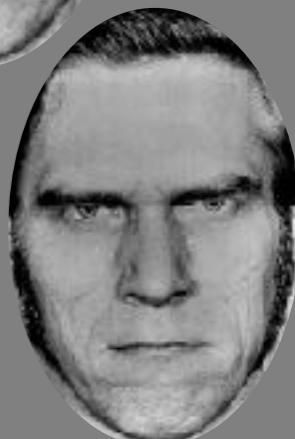
Task: Which crowd would you rather avoid?

Ready

Which crowd would you rather avoid?



+

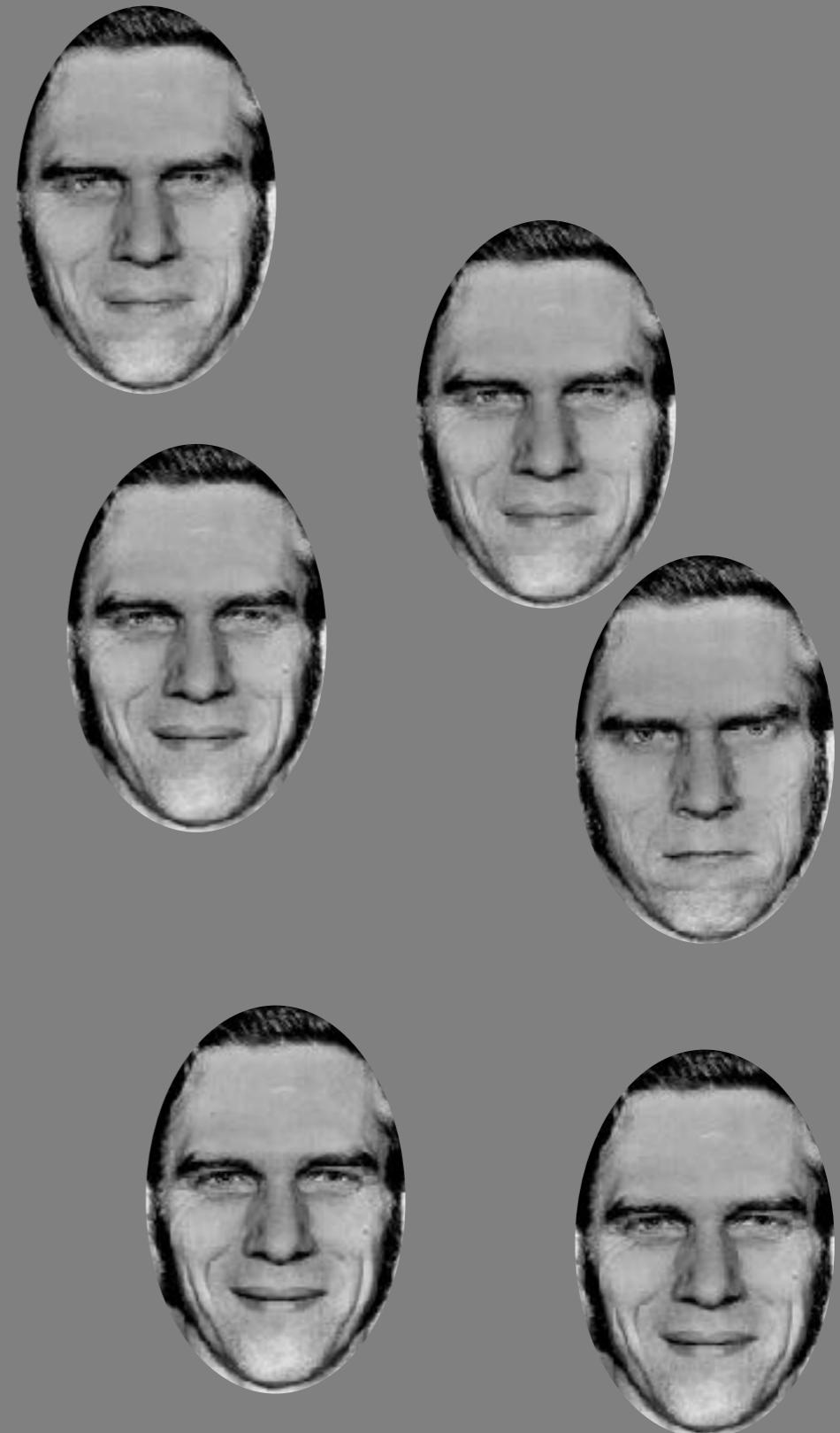
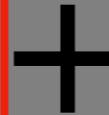
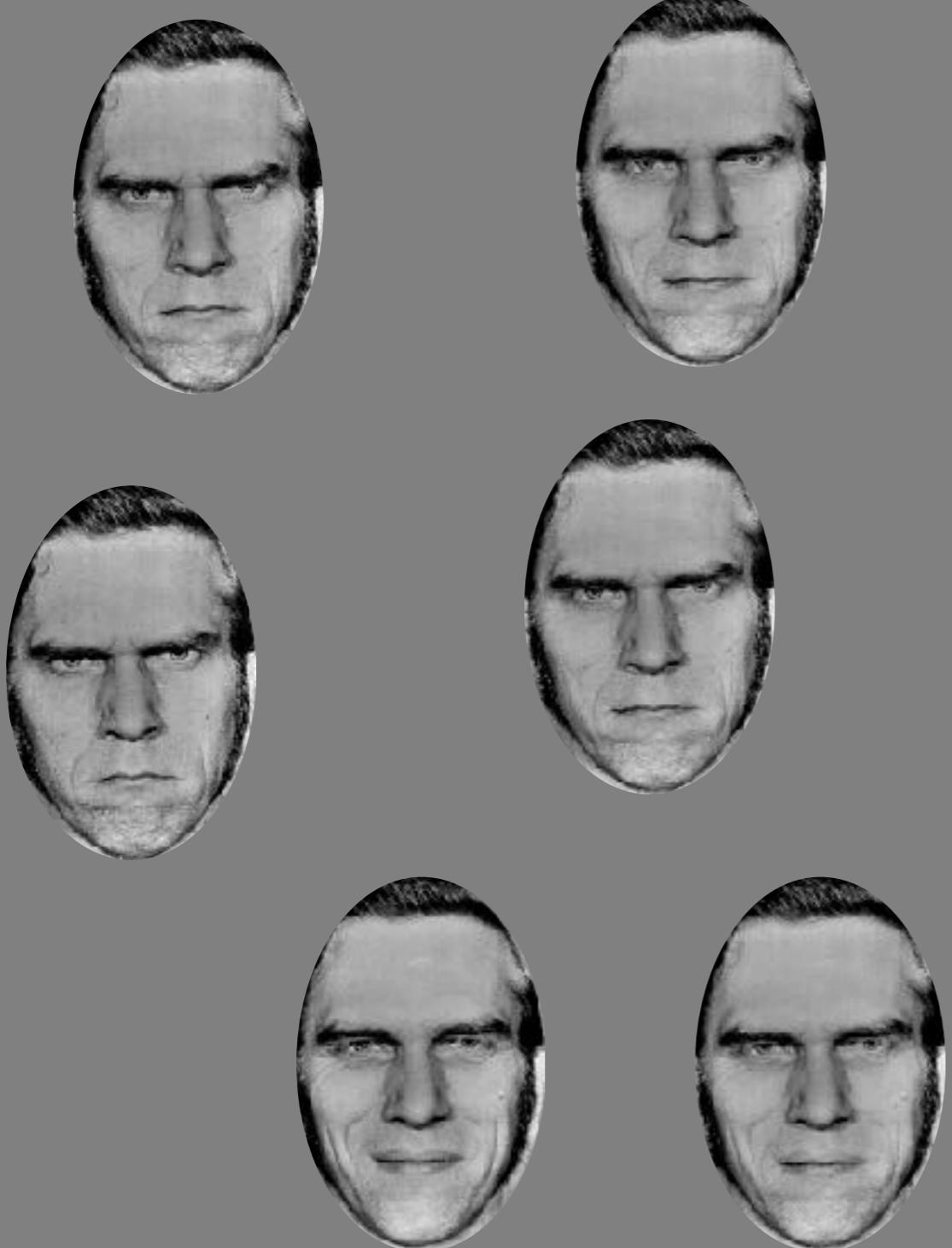


Which crowd would you rather avoid?

Which crowd would you rather avoid?

Left or Right?

# Which crowd would you rather avoid?



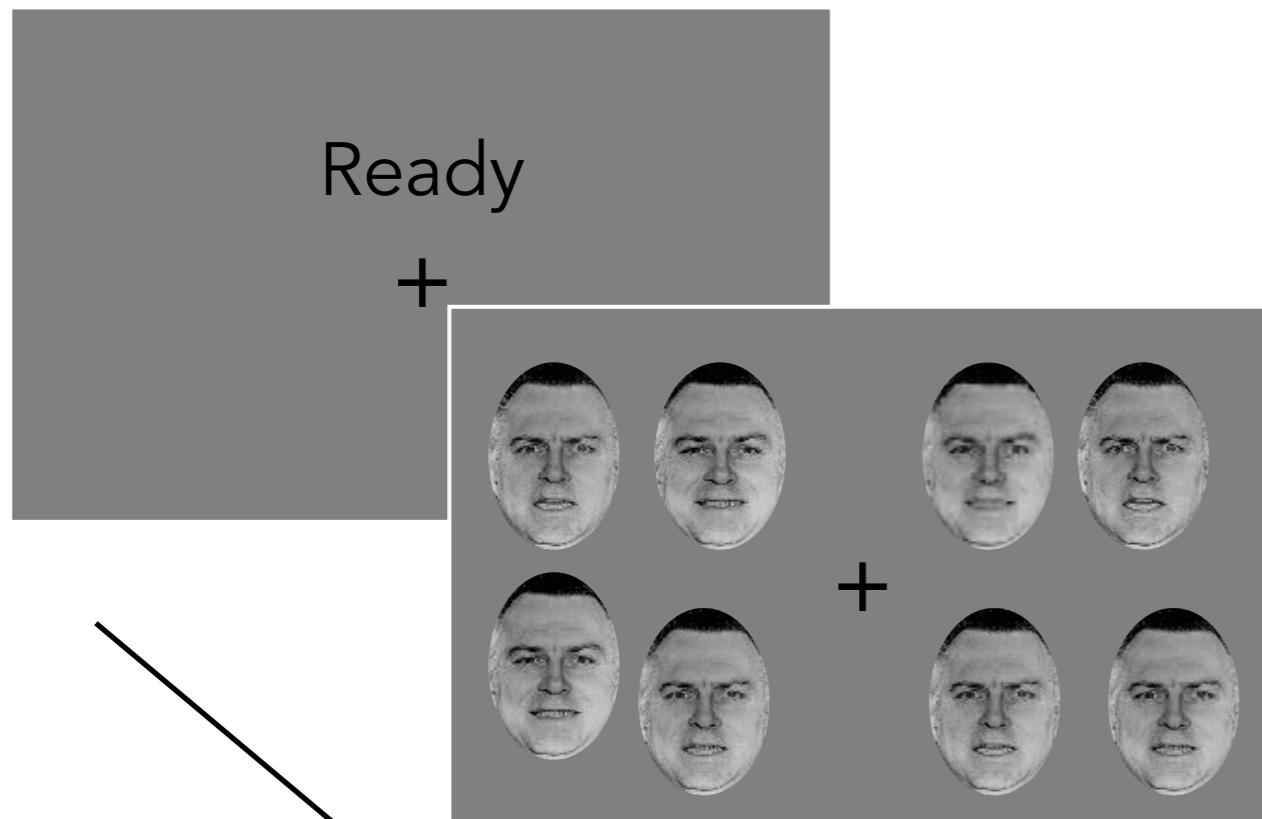
# Crowd emotion task

Ready

+

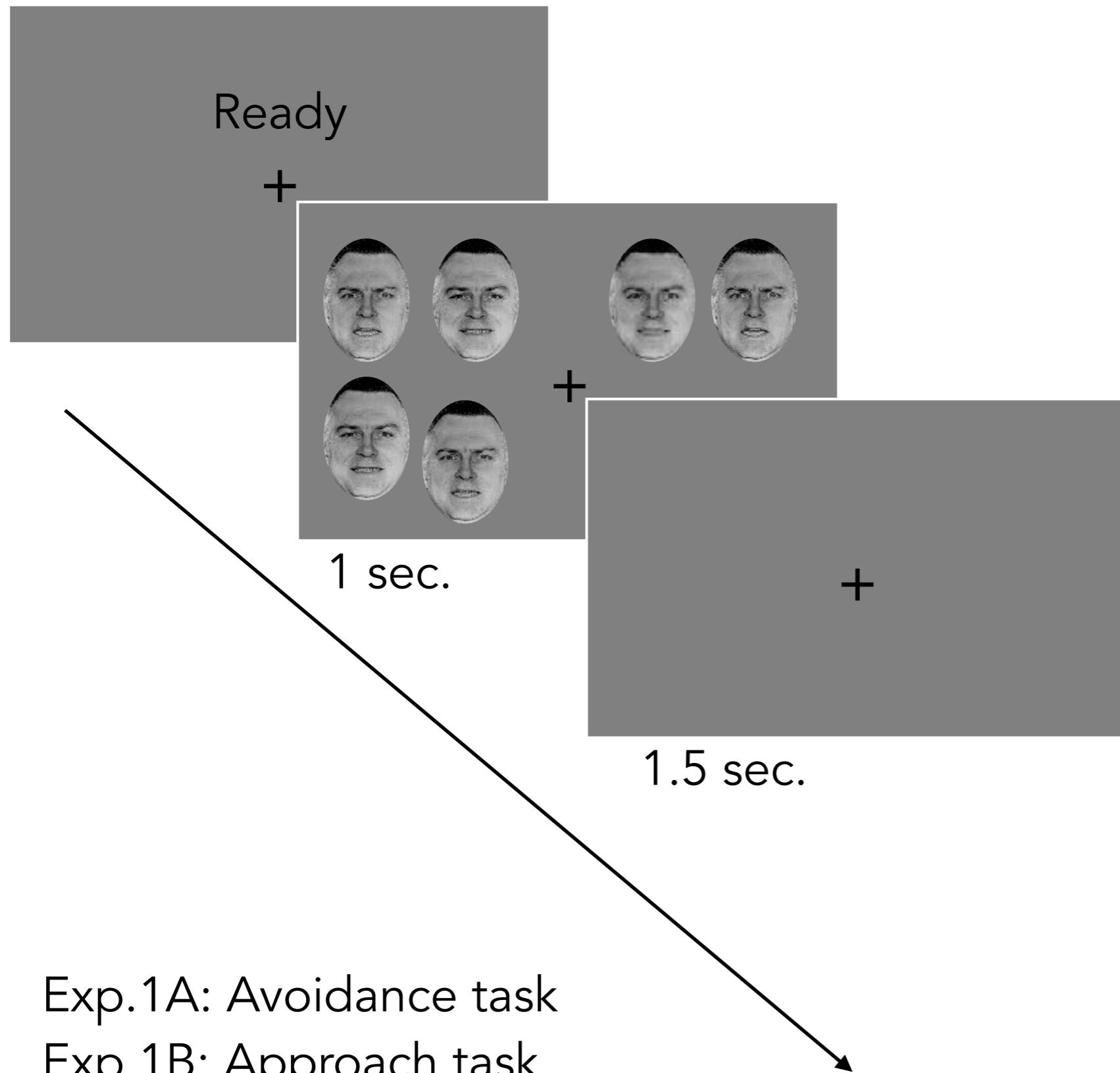
Exp.1A: Avoidance task  
Exp.1B: Approach task

# Crowd emotion task

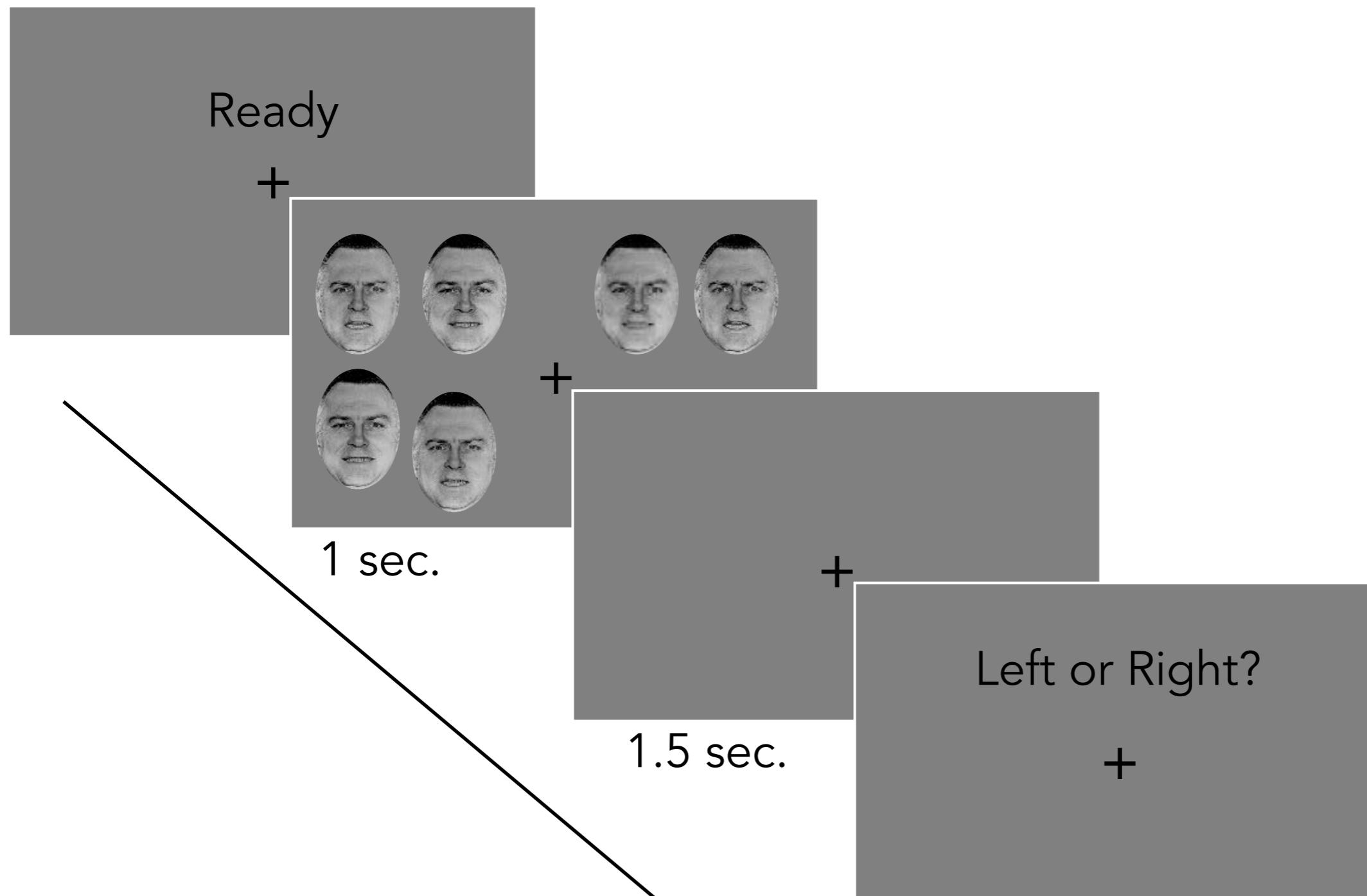


Exp.1A: Avoidance task  
Exp.1B: Approach task

# Crowd emotion task



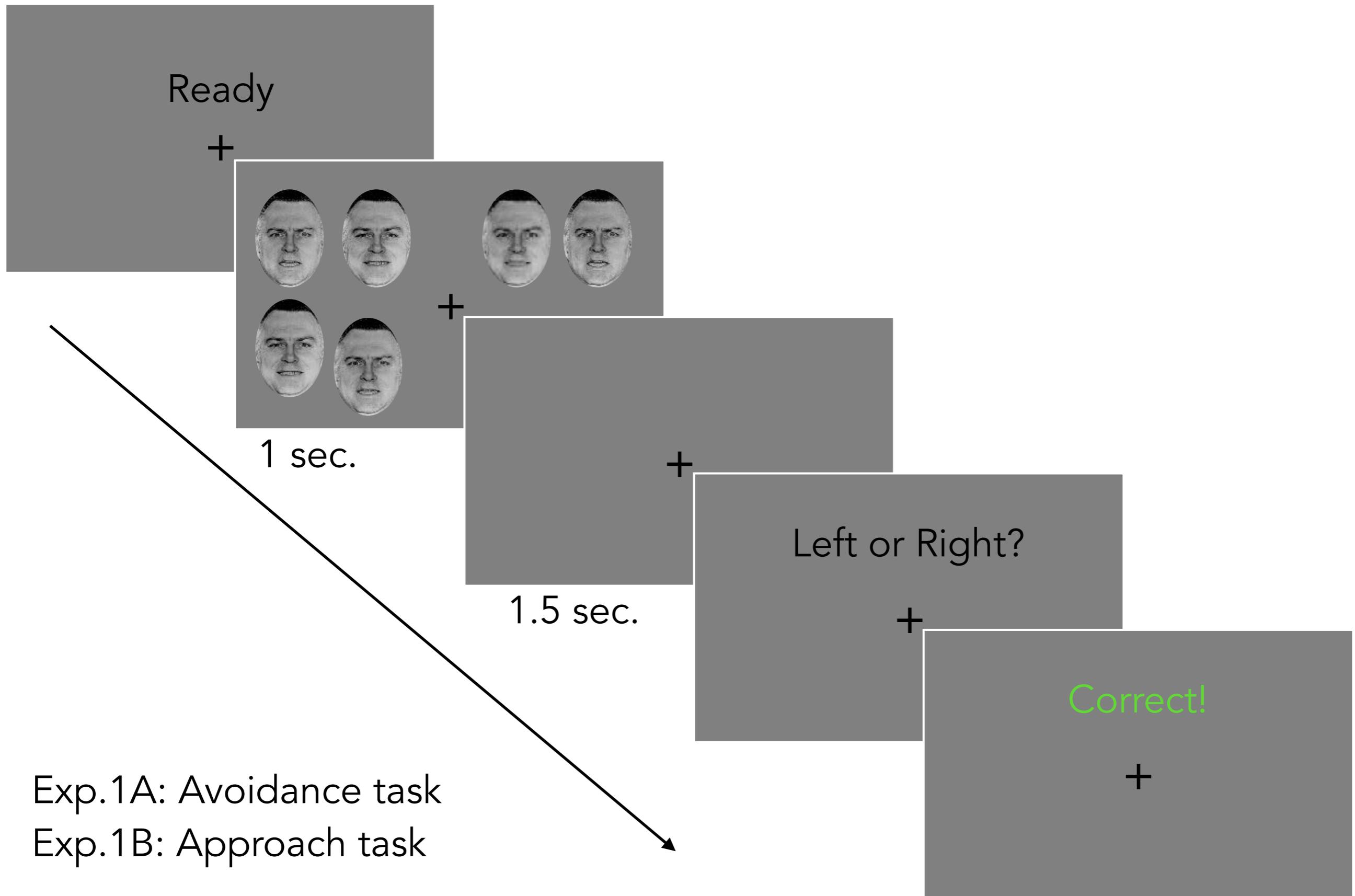
# Crowd emotion task



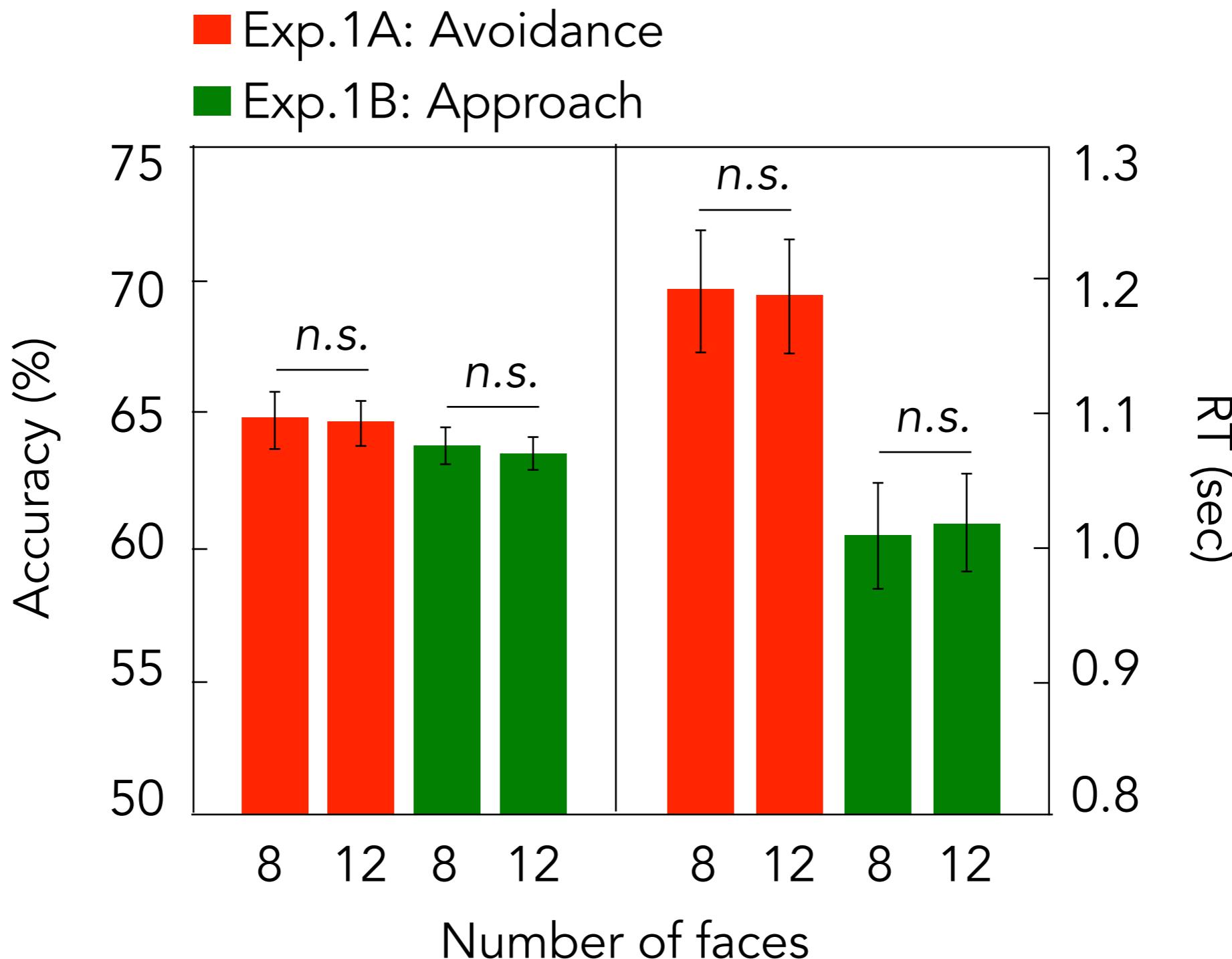
Exp.1A: Avoidance task

Exp.1B: Approach task

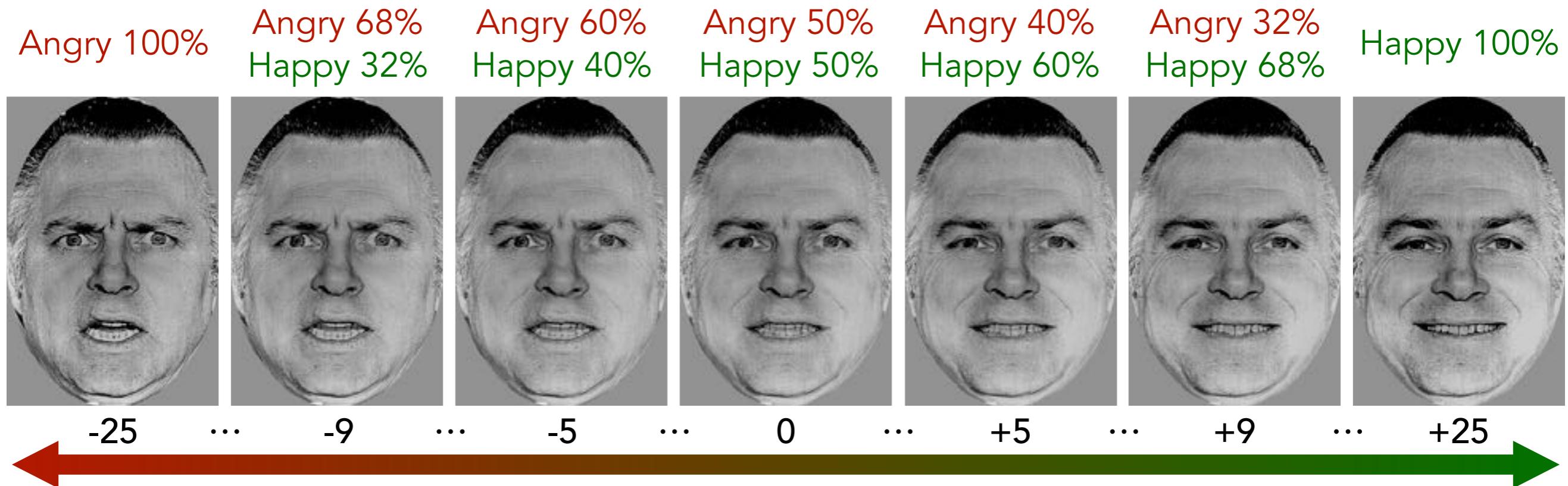
# Crowd emotion task



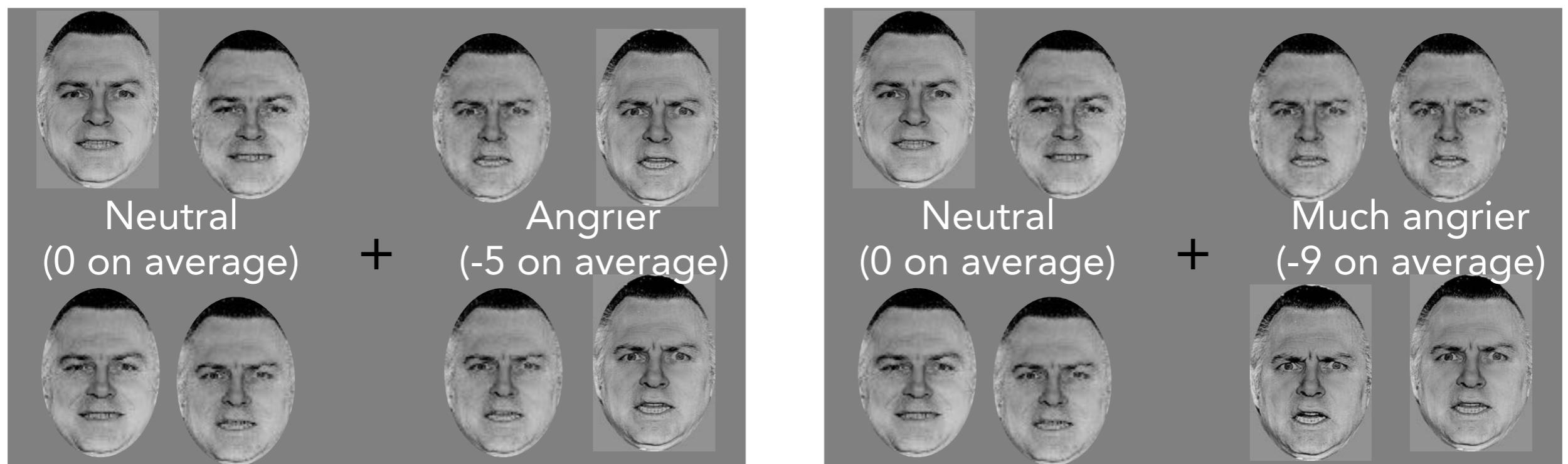
# Parallel processing of faces



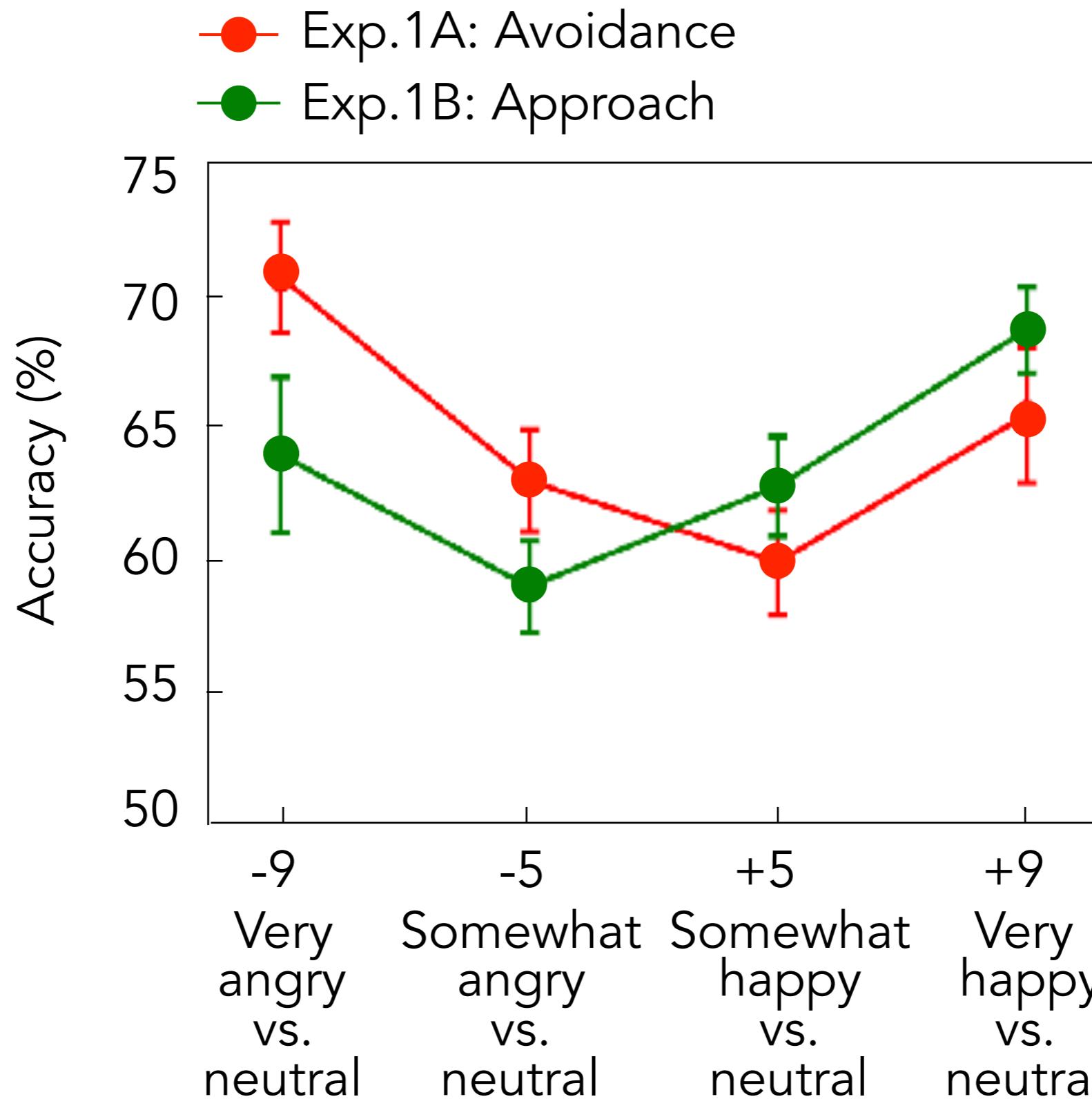
# Emotions distance between crowds



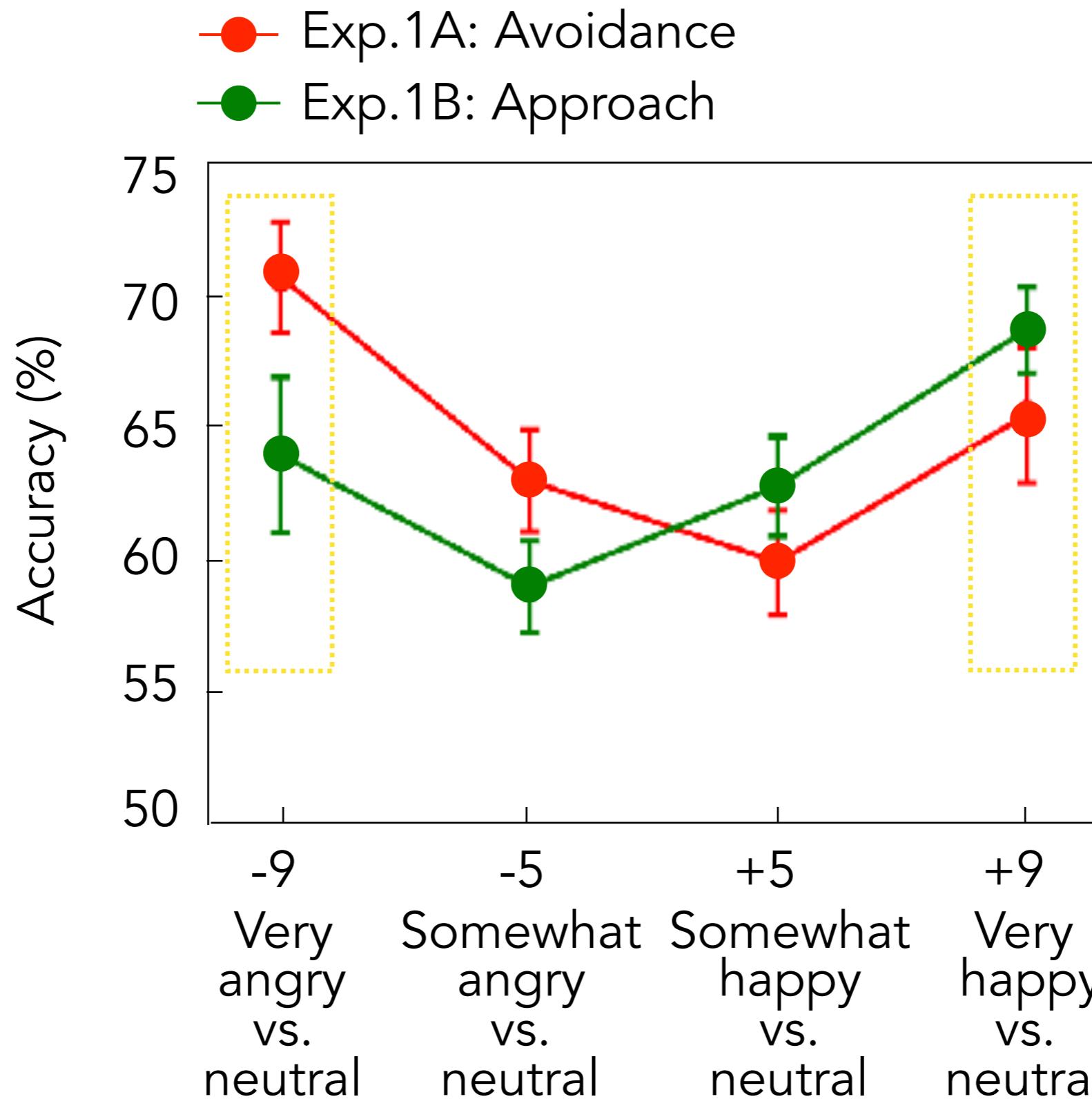
Emotional distance between crowds: -5, -9, +5, +9



# Goal-congruent crowd emotion



# Goal-congruent crowd emotion



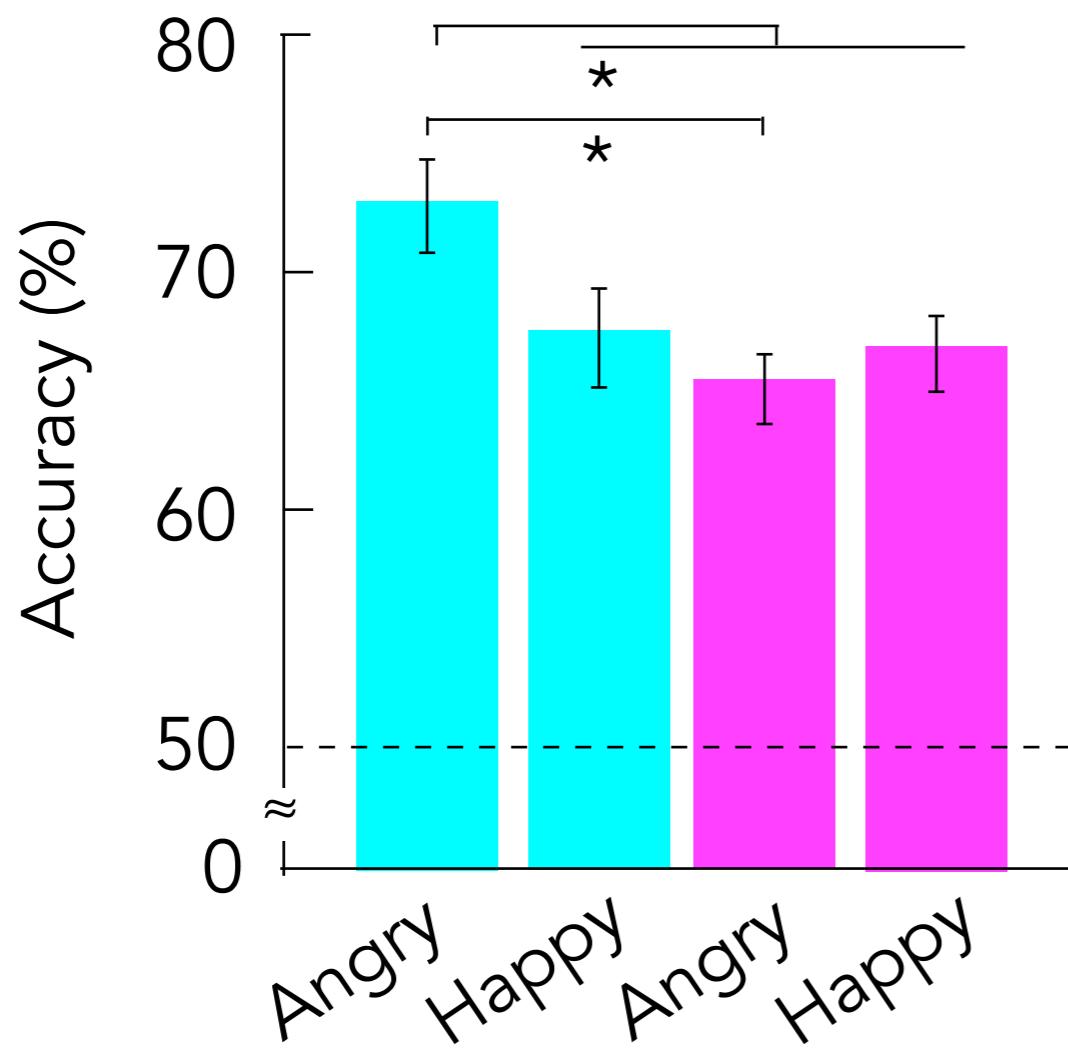
# Gender of emotional crowd

- █ Male faces
- █ Female faces

# Gender of emotional crowd

Male faces  
Female faces

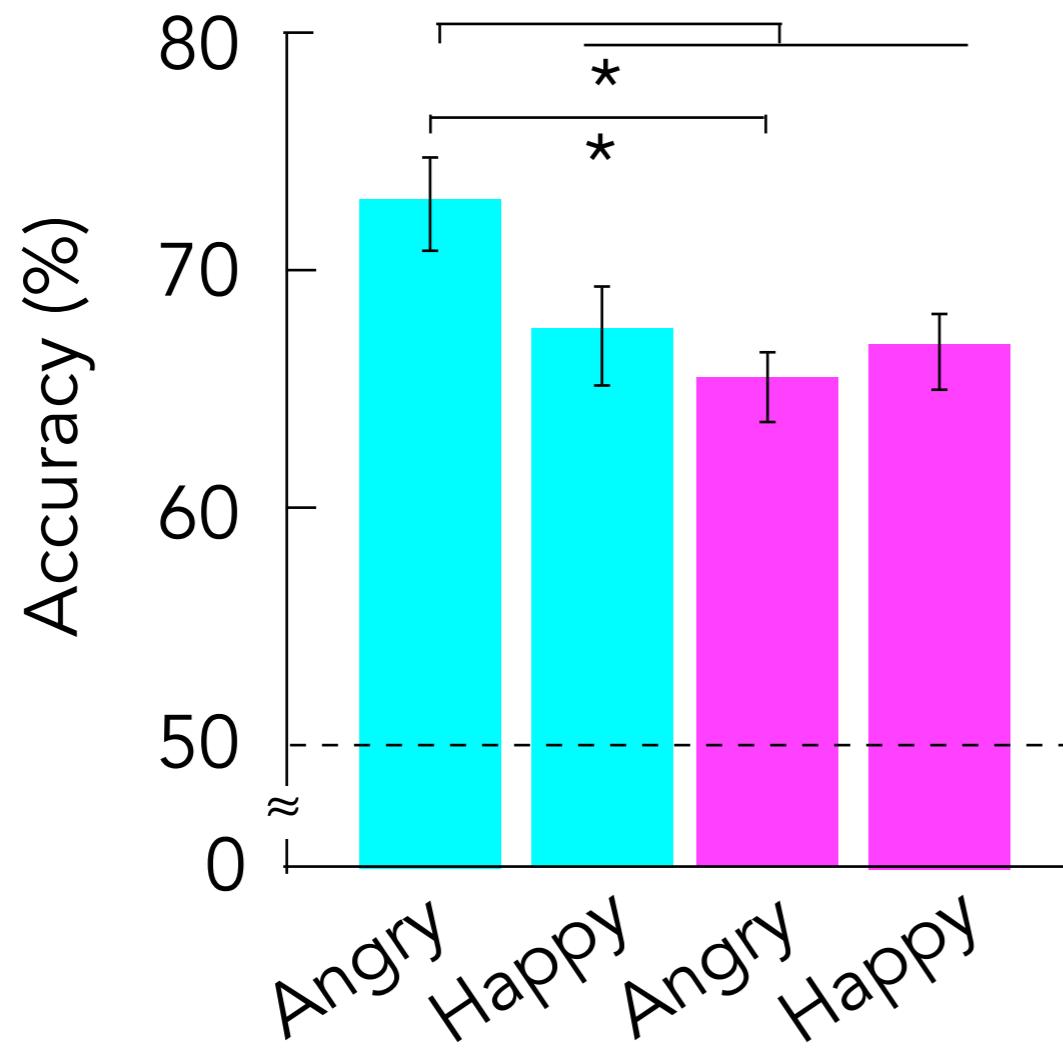
## Exp.1A: Avoidance



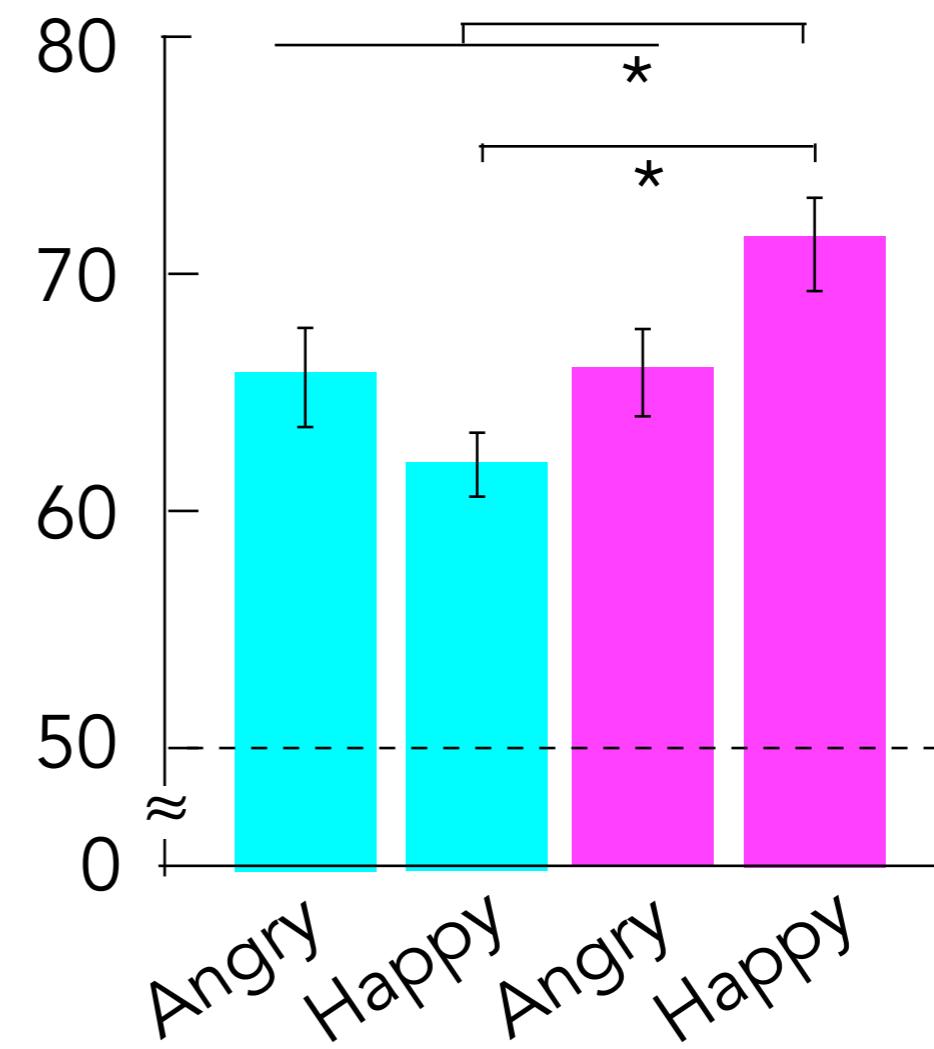
# Gender of emotional crowd

Male faces  
Female faces

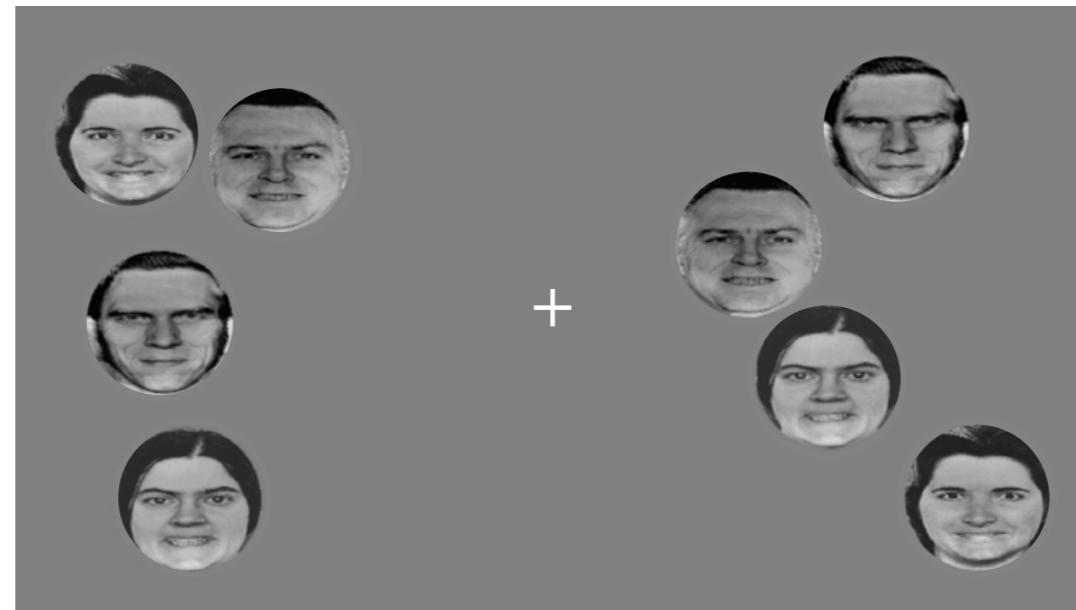
Exp.1A: Avoidance



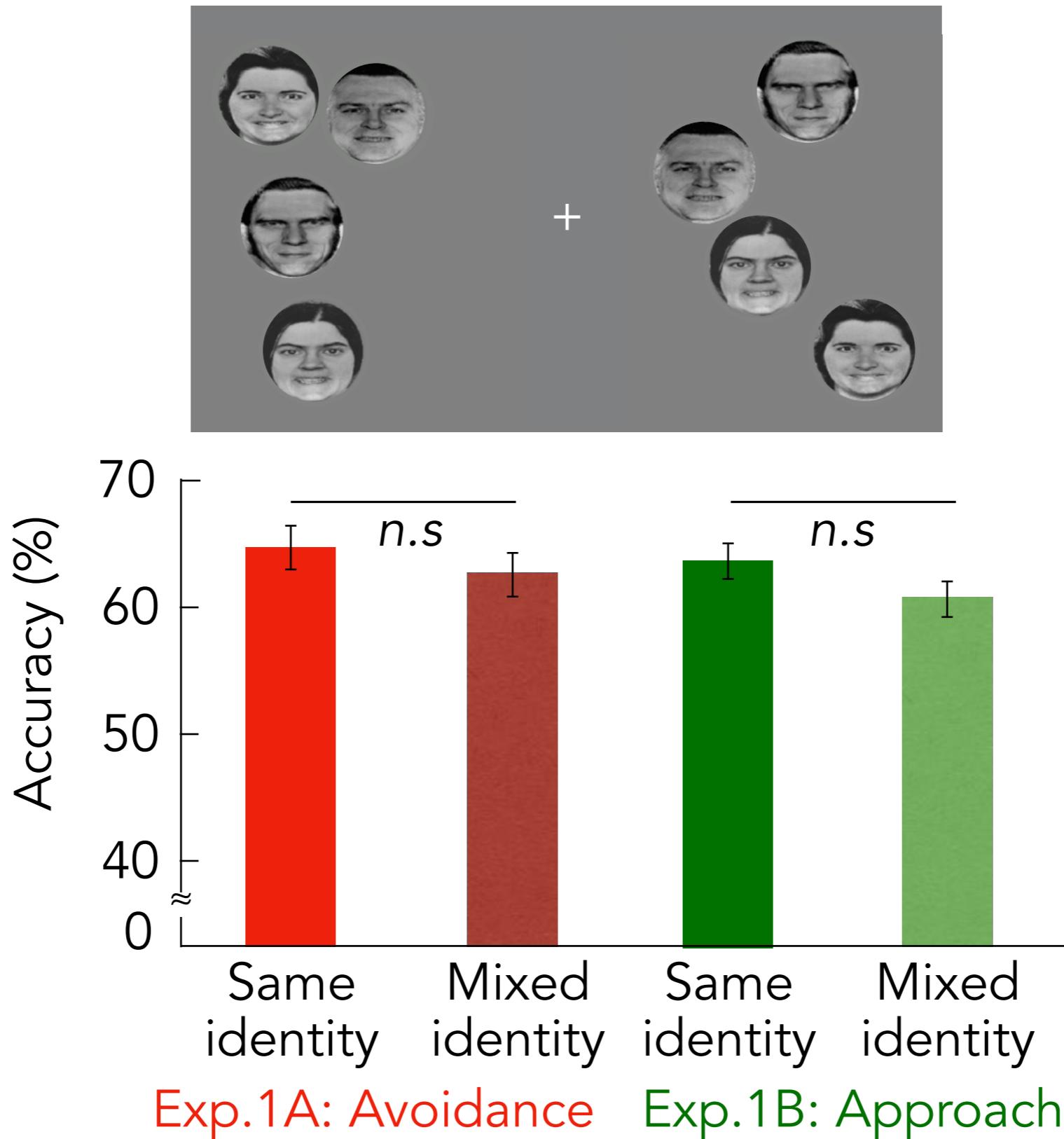
Exp.1B: Approach



# Intermixed identities



# Intermixed identities



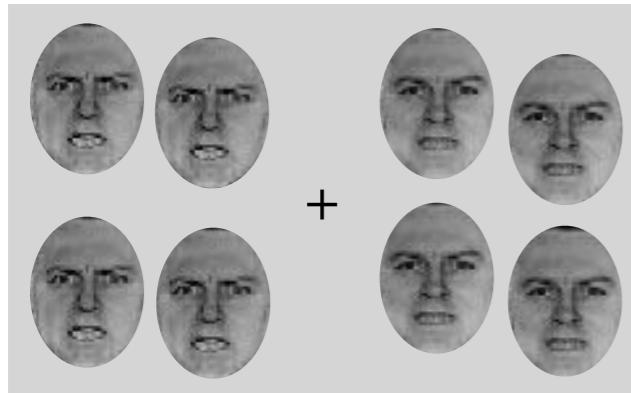
# Task-dependent laterality effects

Exp.1A: Avoidance

# Task-dependent laterality effects

## Exp.1A: Avoidance

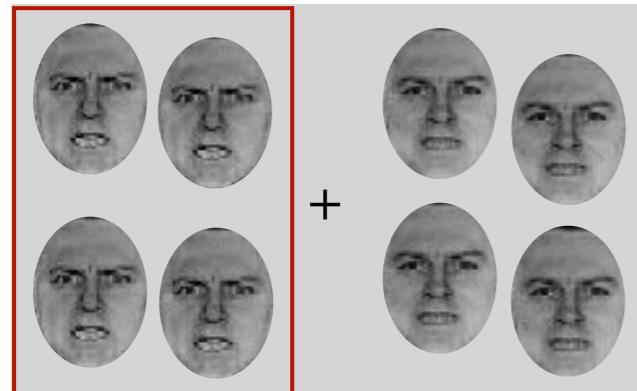
Angry (LVF)    Neutral (RVF)



# Task-dependent laterality effects

## Exp.1A: Avoidance

Angry (LVF)      Neutral (RVF)



Choosing goal-  
congruent crowd  
emotion

# Task-dependent laterality effects

## Exp.1A: Avoidance

Angry (LVF)    Neutral (RVF)    Neutral (LVF)    Happy (RVF)



Choosing goal-  
congruent crowd  
emotion

# Task-dependent laterality effects

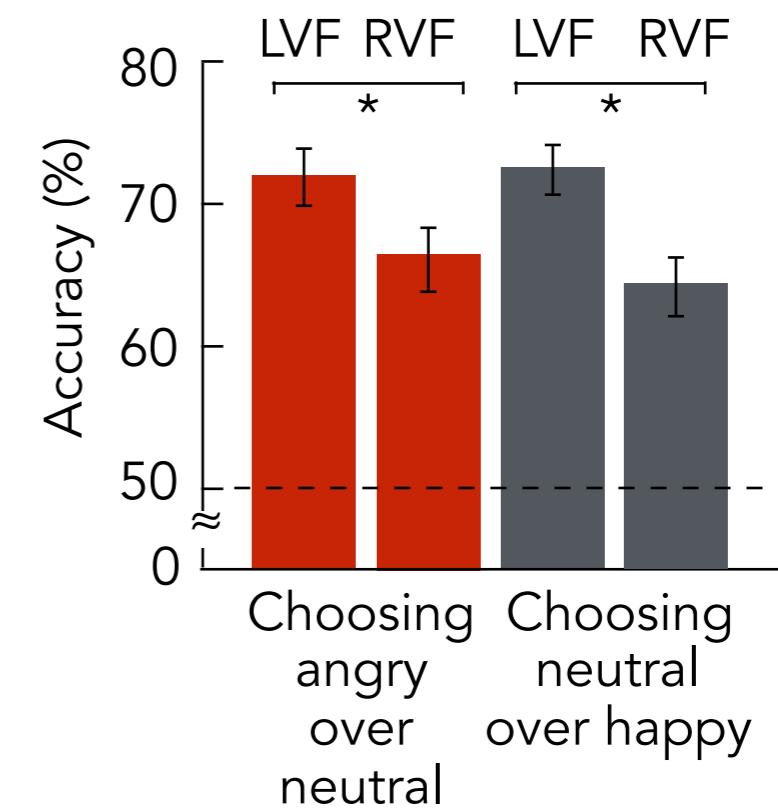
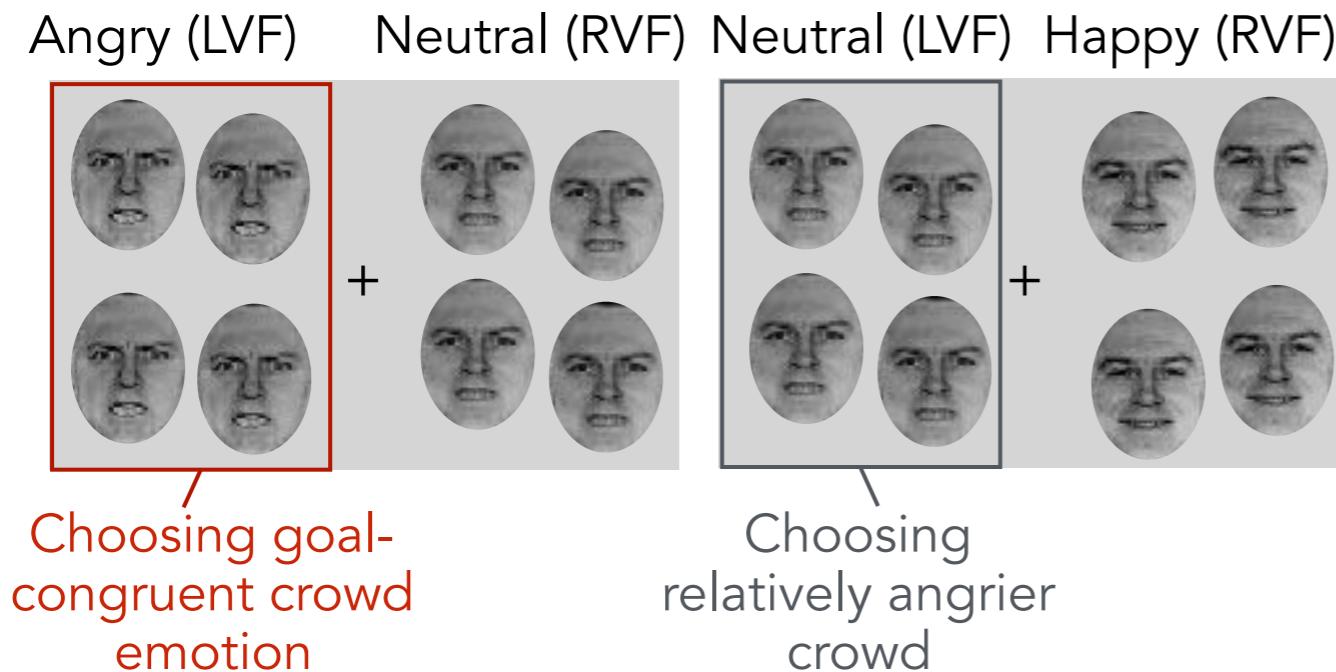
## Exp.1A: Avoidance

Angry (LVF)    Neutral (RVF)    Neutral (LVF)    Happy (RVF)



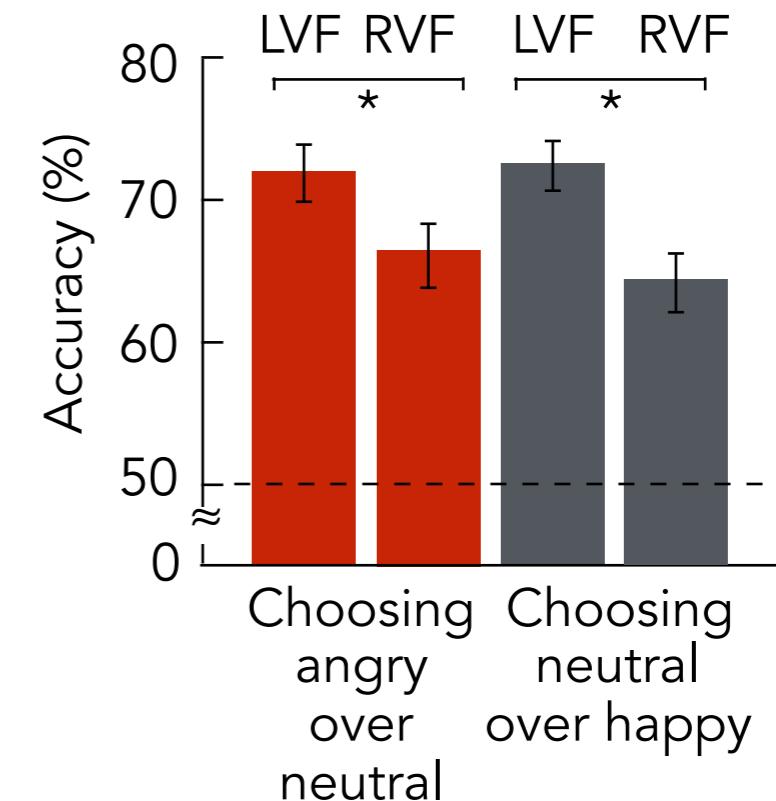
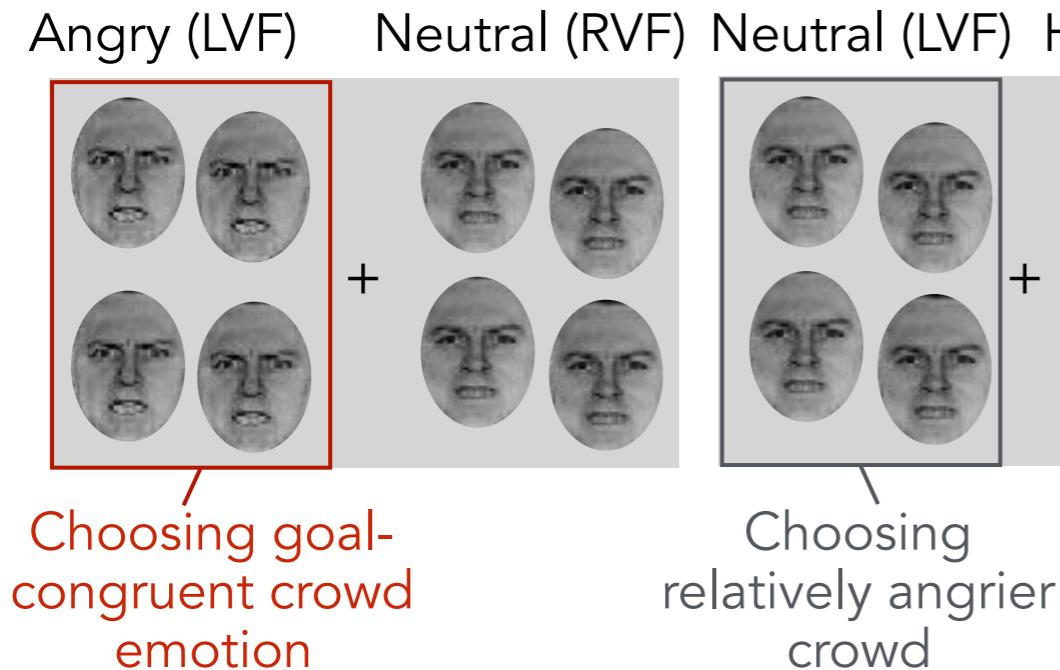
# Task-dependent laterality effects

## Exp.1A: Avoidance

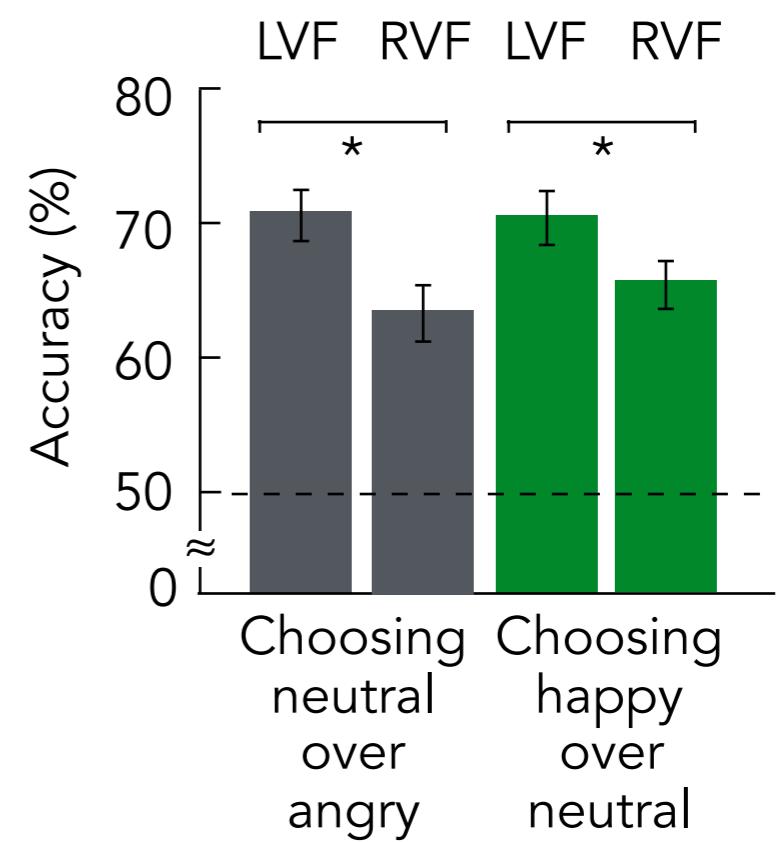
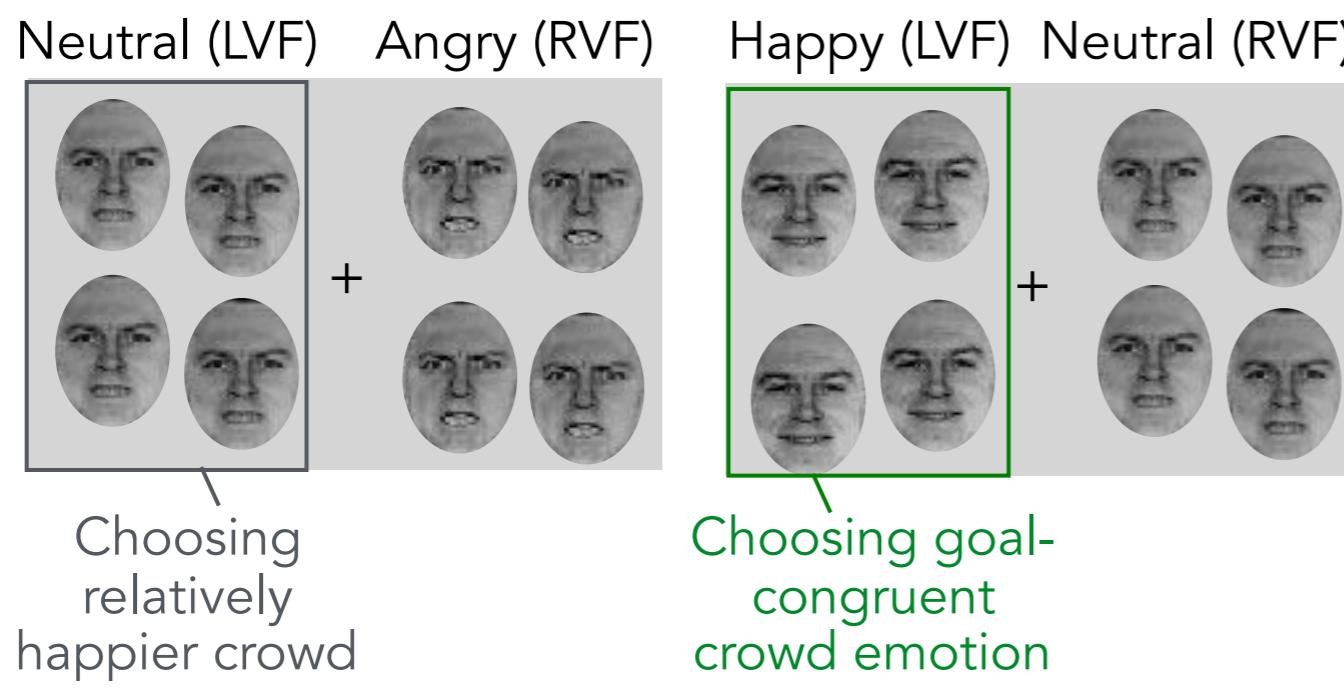


# Task-dependent laterality effects

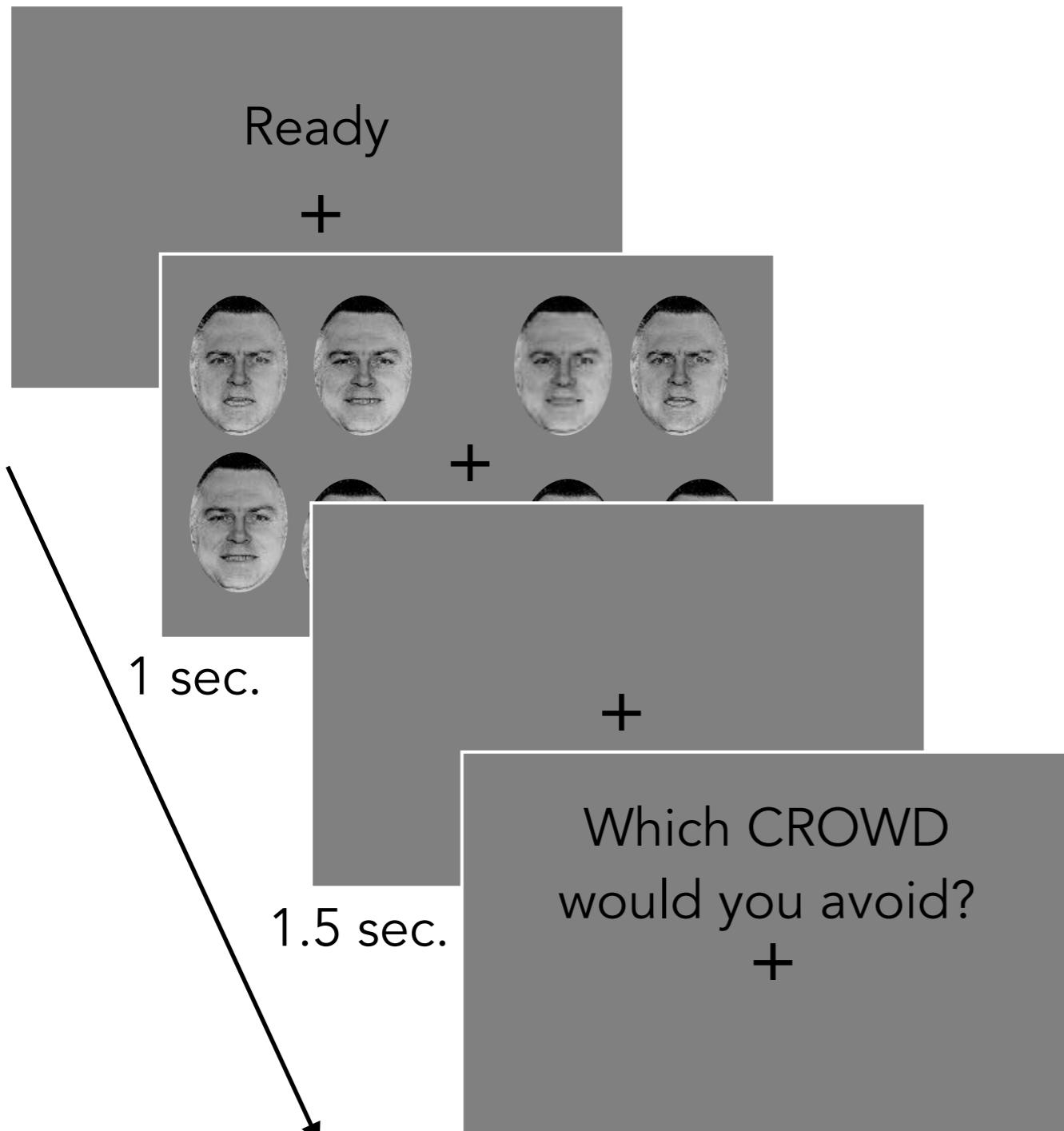
## Exp.1A: Avoidance



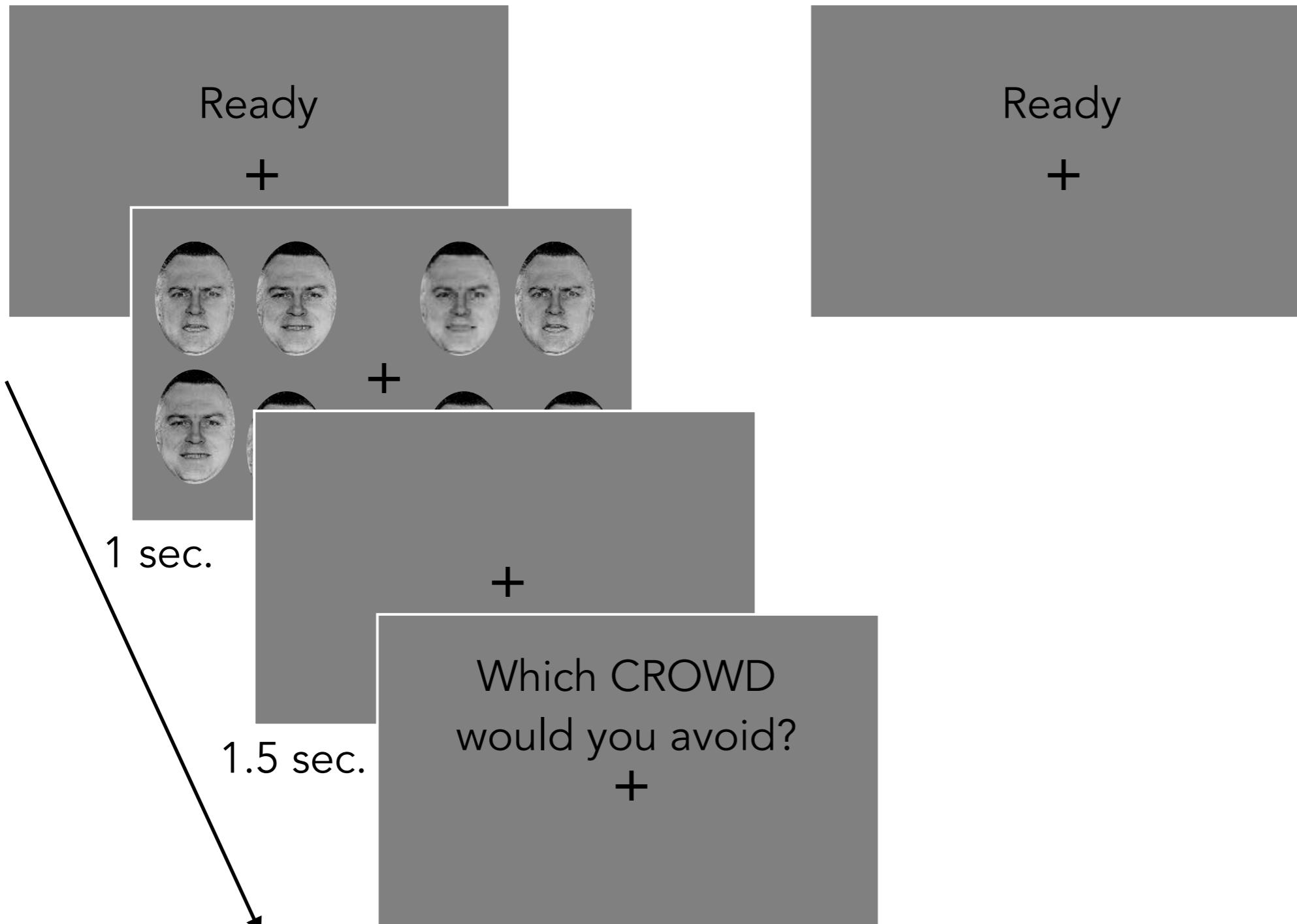
## Exp.1B: Approach



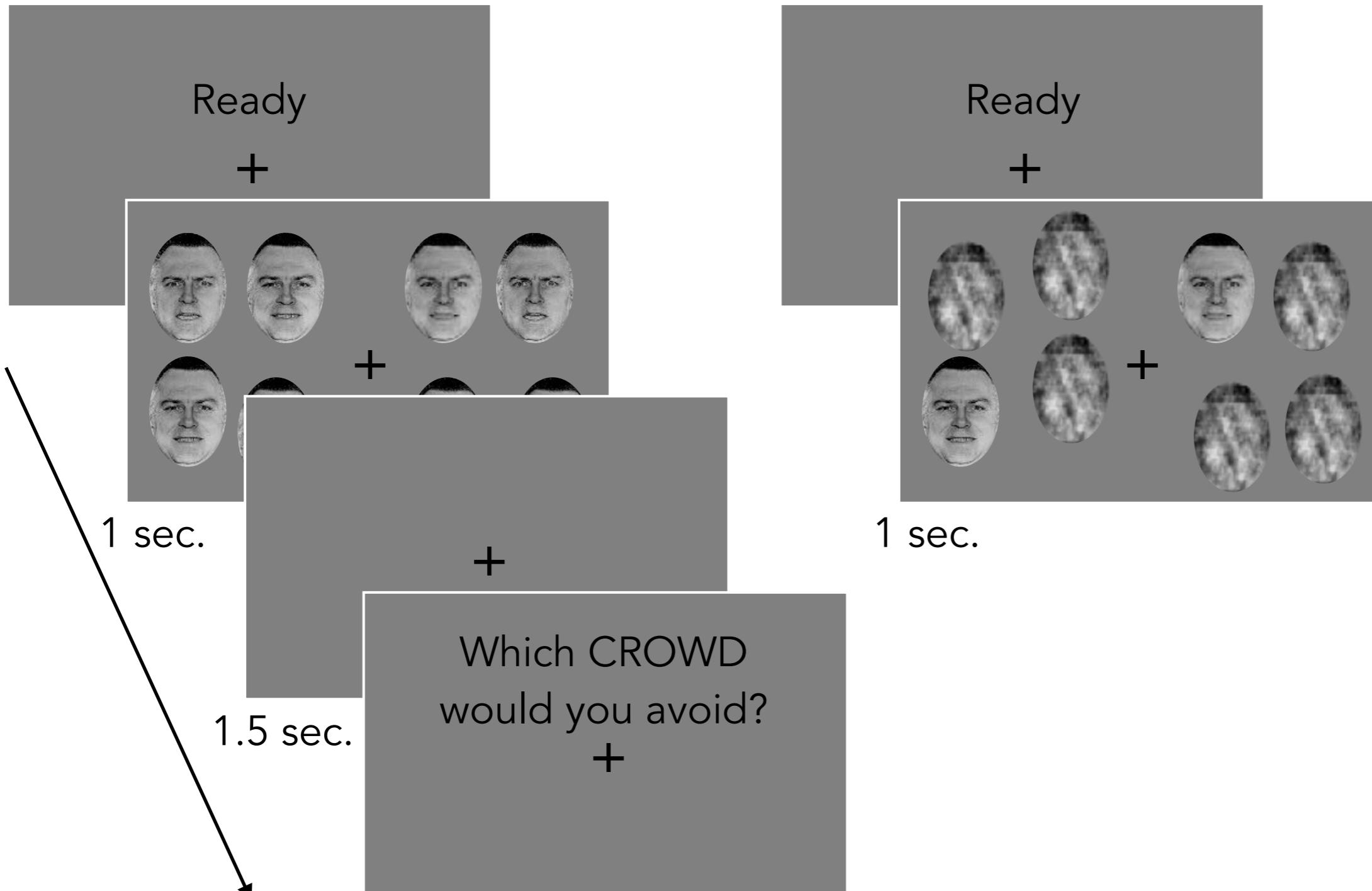
# Neural mechanism of crowd emotion perception: fMRI study



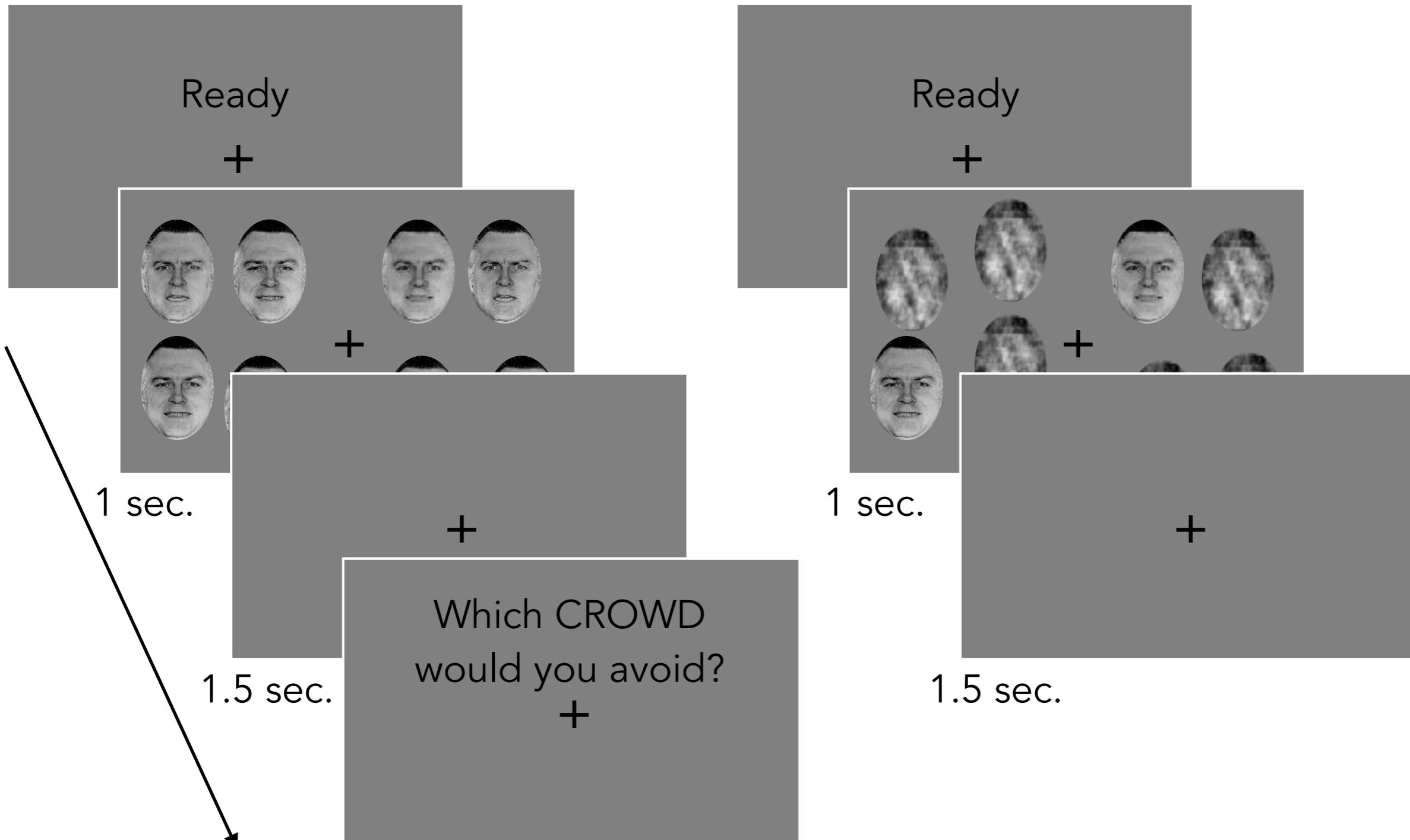
# Neural mechanism of crowd emotion perception: fMRI study



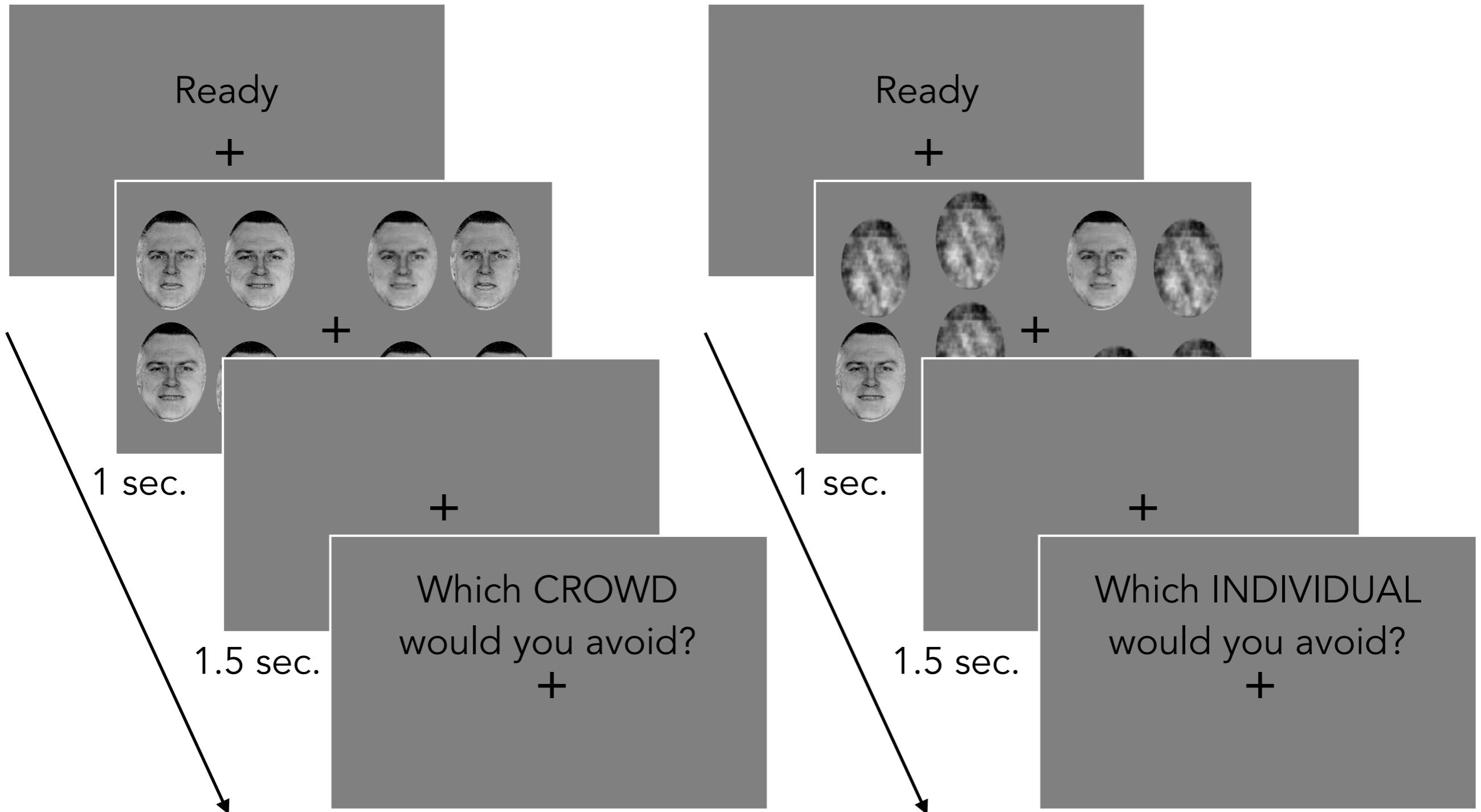
# Neural mechanism of crowd emotion perception: fMRI study



# Neural mechanism of crowd emotion perception: fMRI study

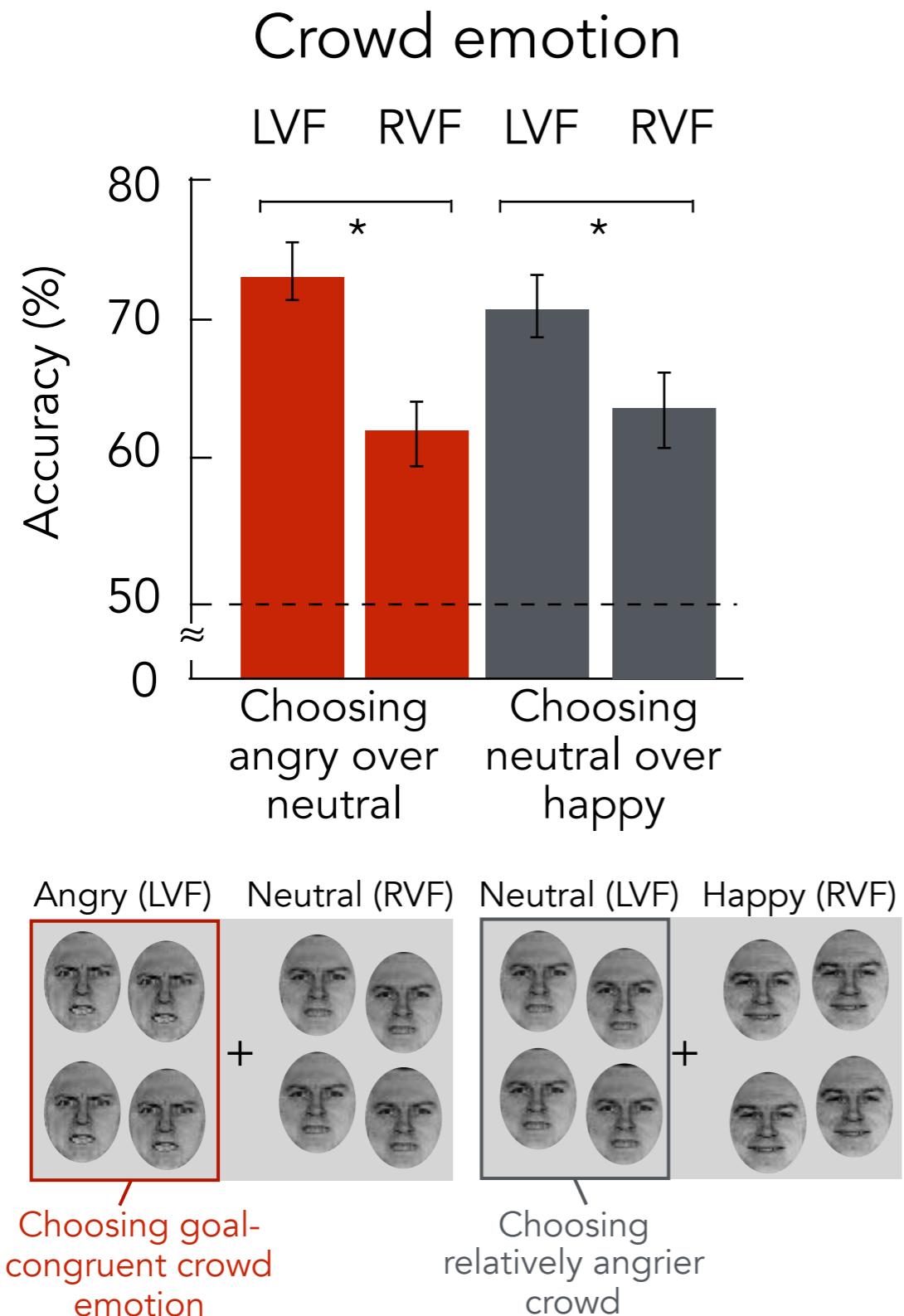


# Neural mechanism of crowd emotion perception: fMRI study



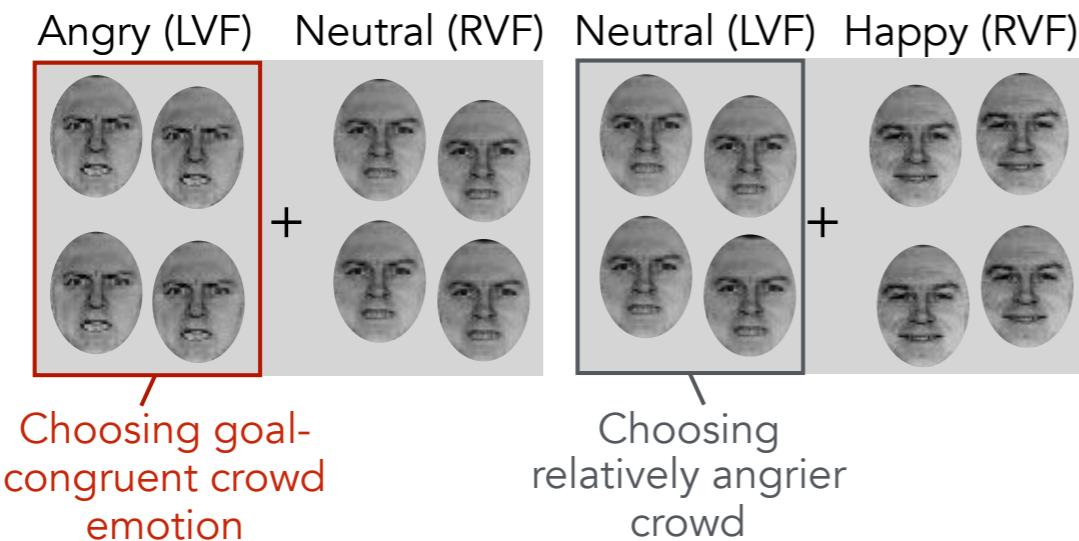
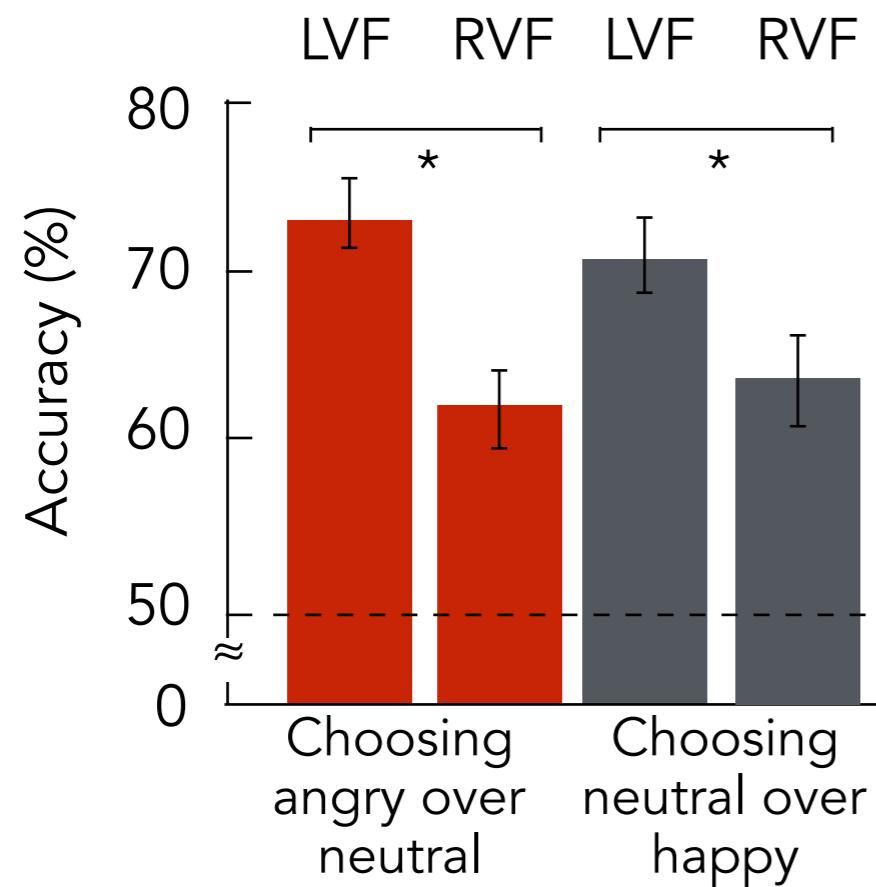
# Different laterality effects on crowd vs. individual emotion

# Different laterality effects on crowd vs. individual emotion

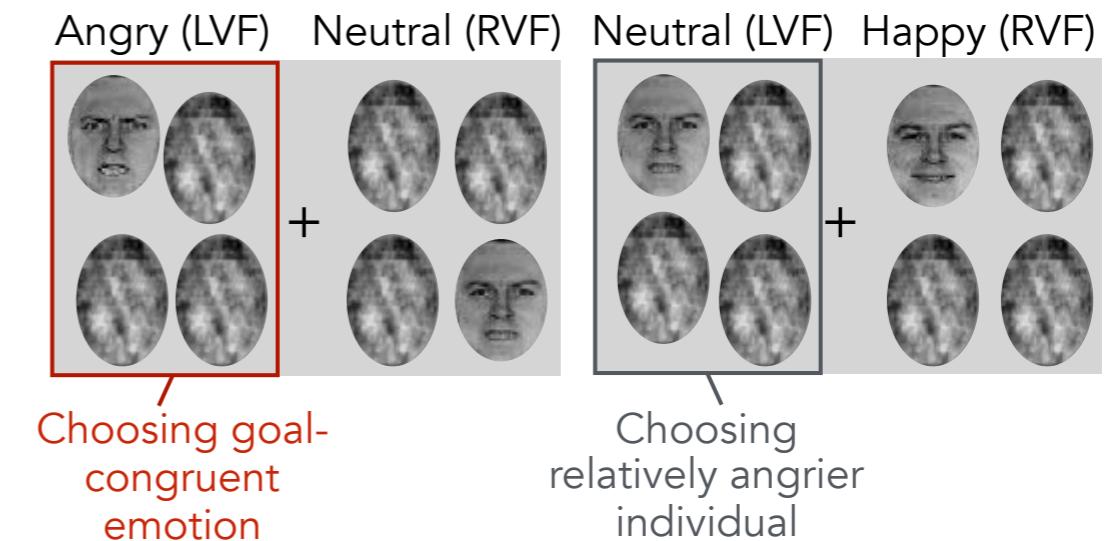
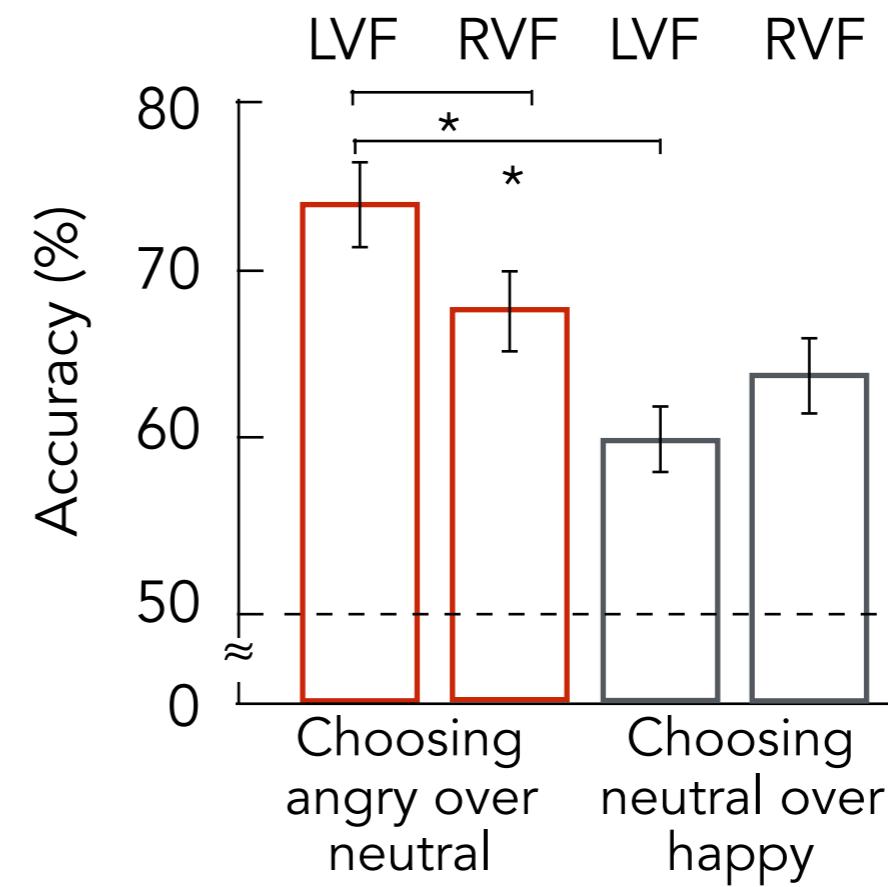


# Different laterality effects on crowd vs. individual emotion

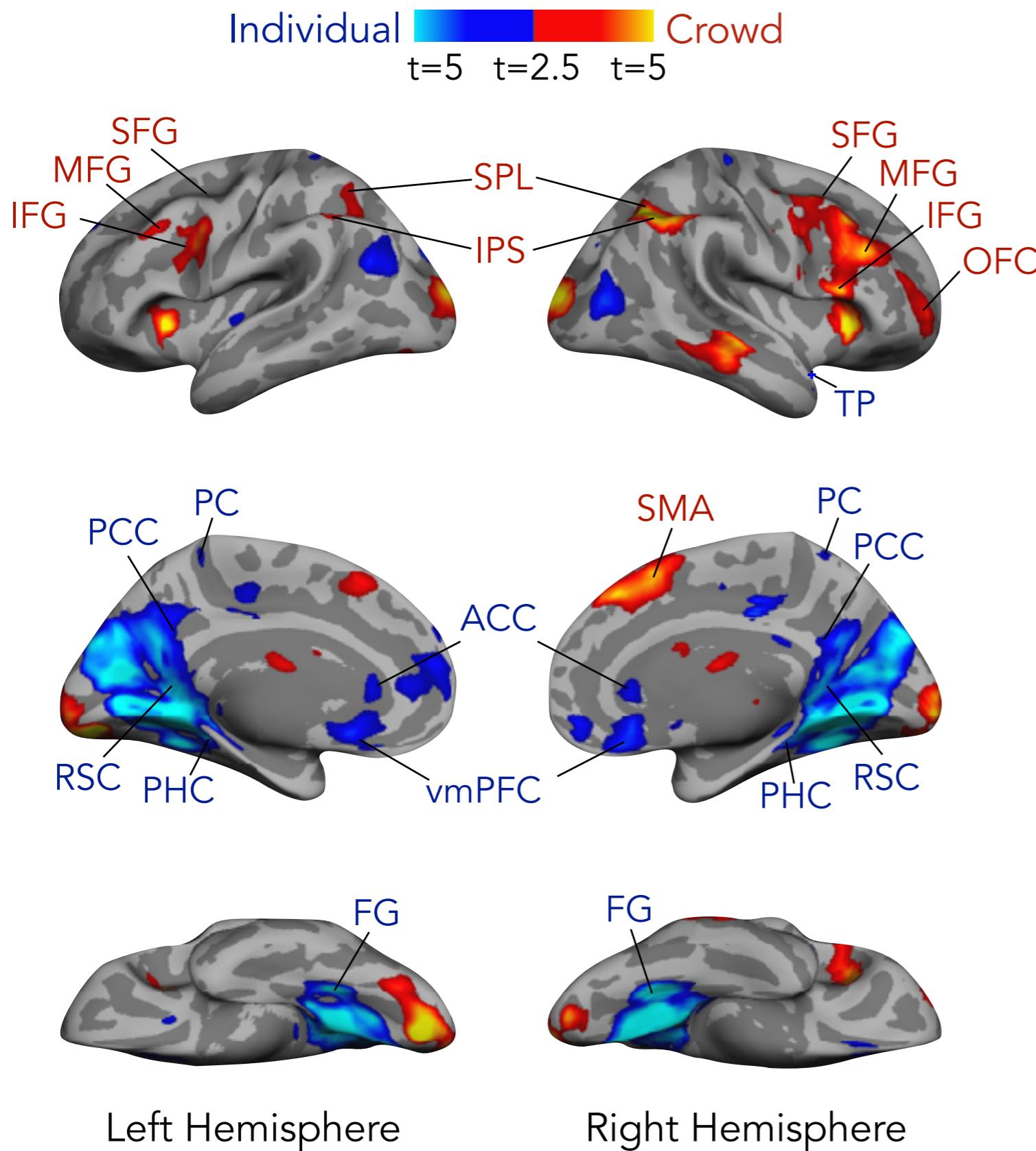
Crowd emotion



Individual emotion

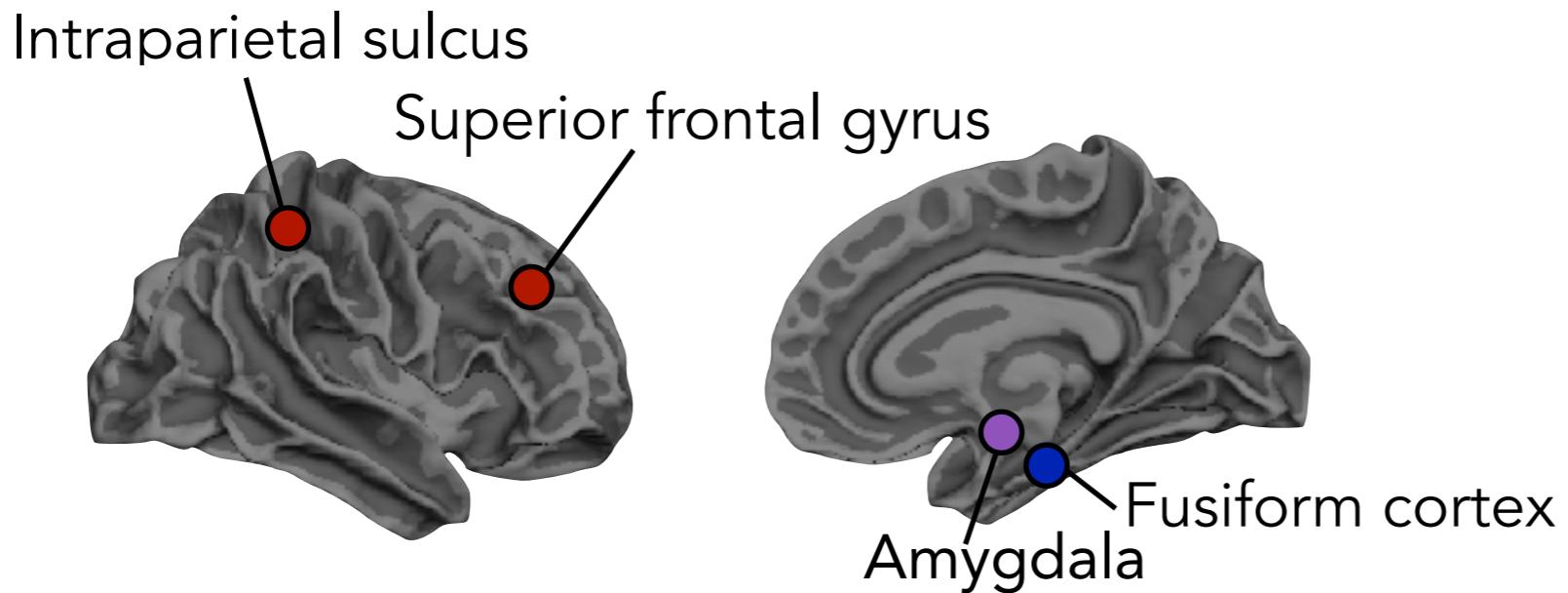


# Reading emotion from crowds vs. individuals



The dorsal visual stream was preferentially activated in crowd emotion processing, whereas the ventral stream was preferentially activated in individual emotion processing.

# Regions of Interest analysis



- **Magnocellular pathway**

- Intraparietal sulcus

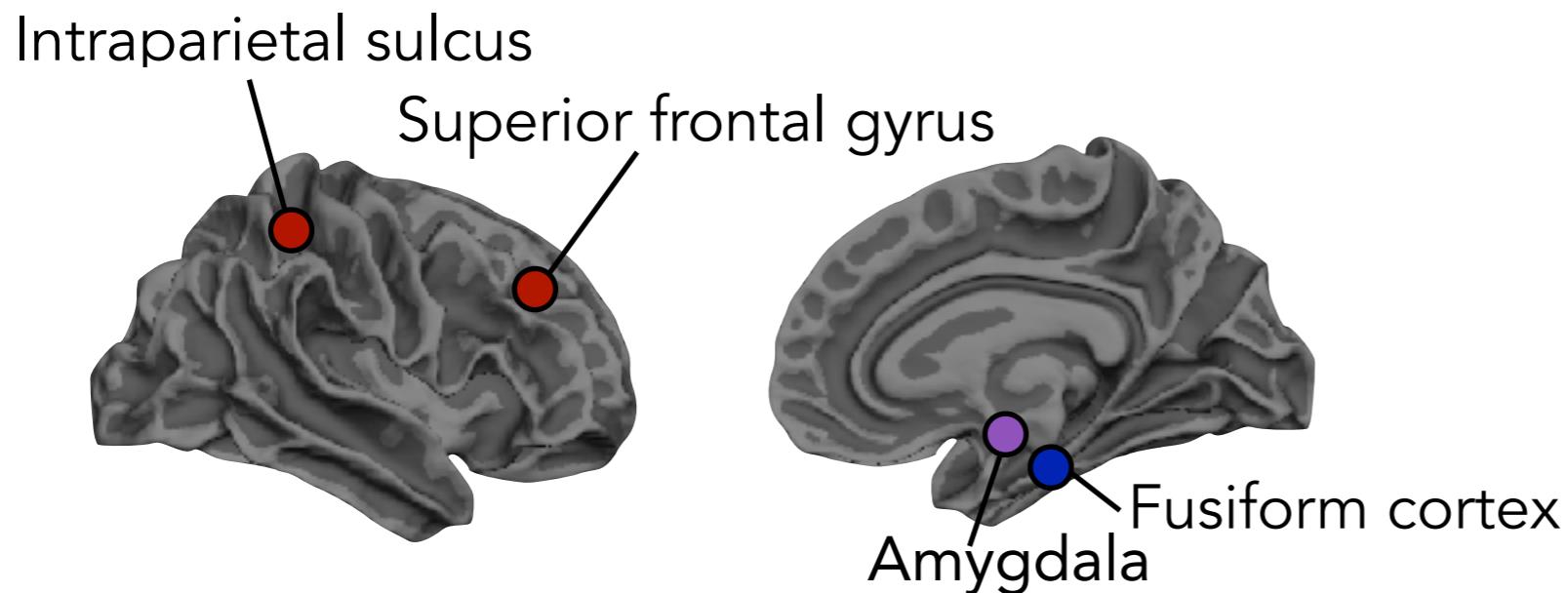
- Superior frontal gyrus

- **Parvocellular pathway**

- Fusiform gyrus

- **Amygdala**

# Regions of Interest analysis



- **Magnocellular pathway**

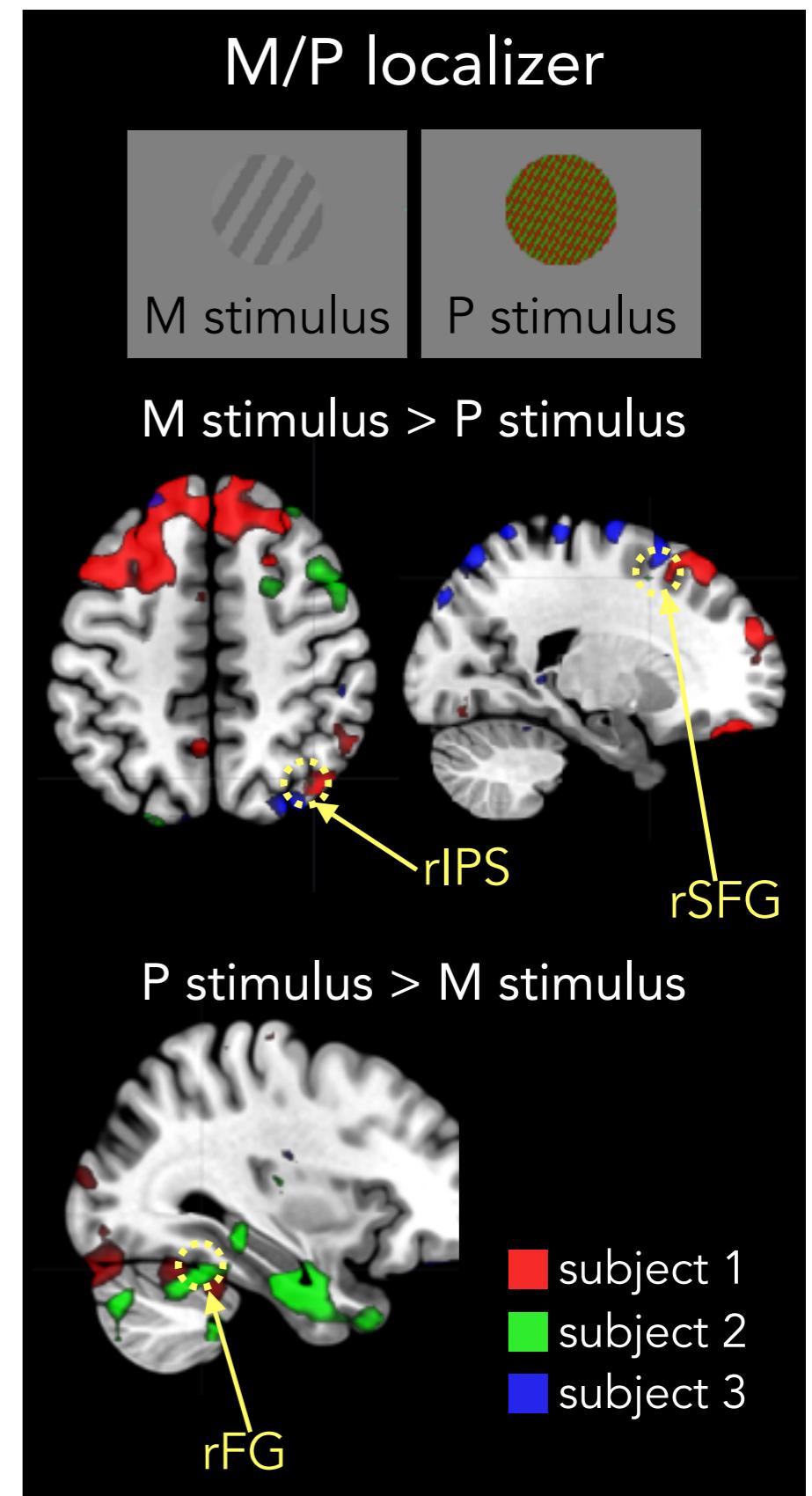
Intraparietal sulcus

Superior frontal gyrus

- **Parvocellular pathway**

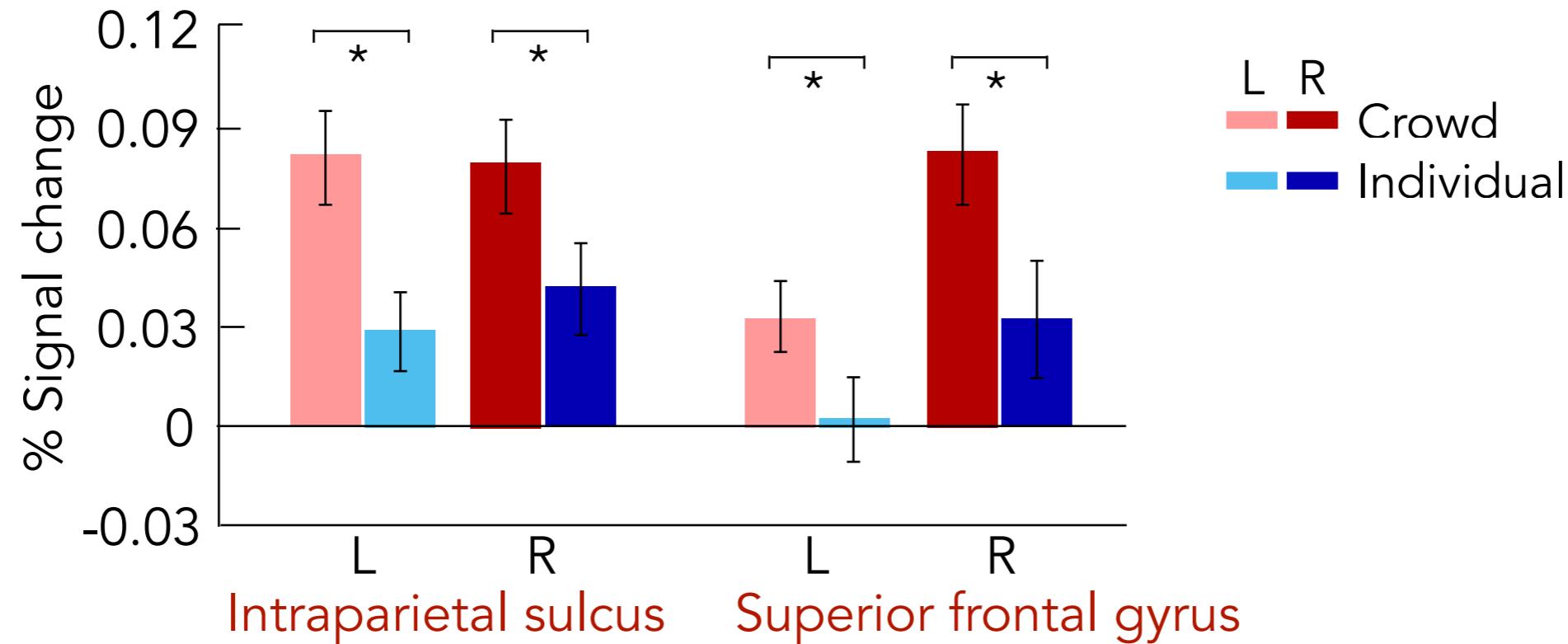
Fusiform gyrus

- **Amygdala**

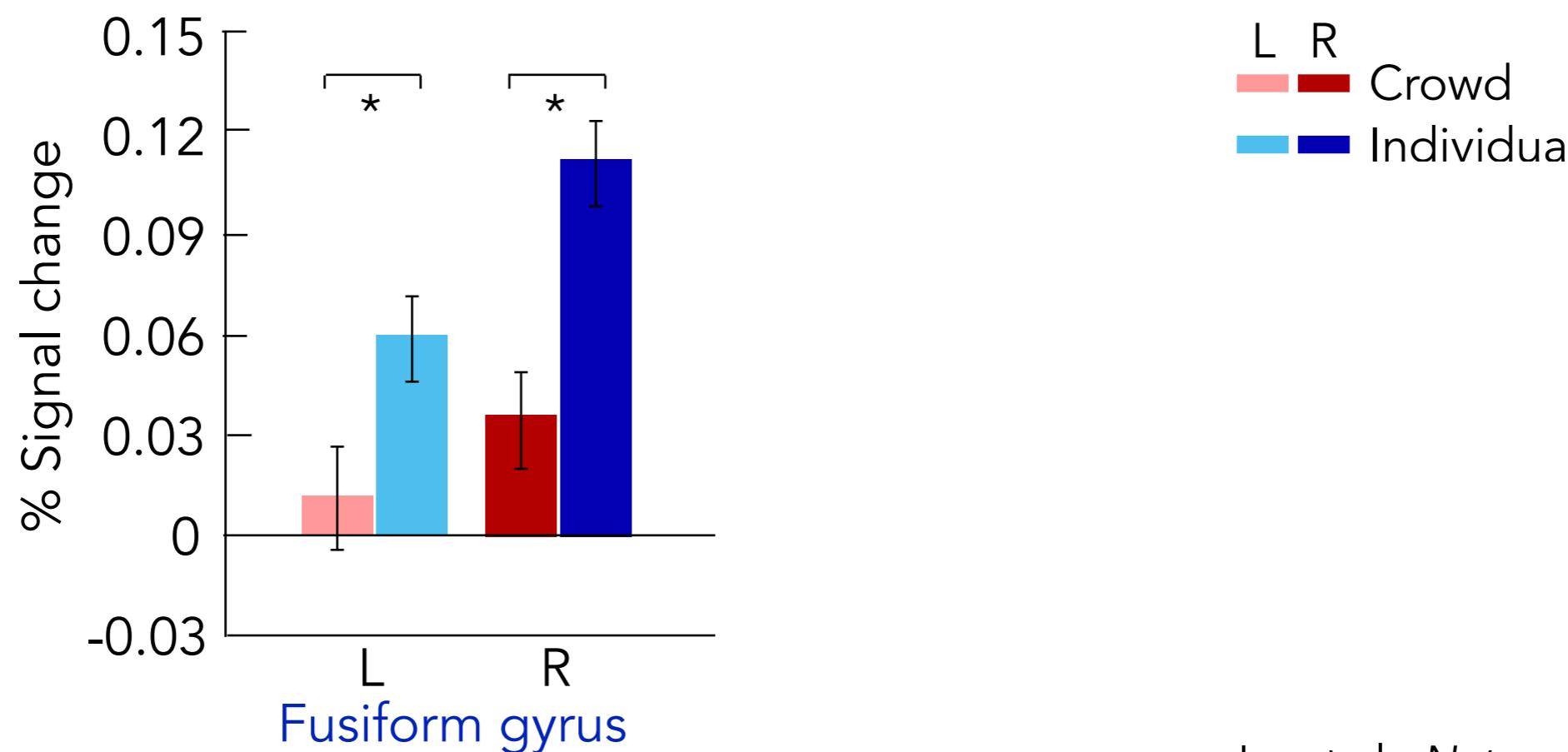
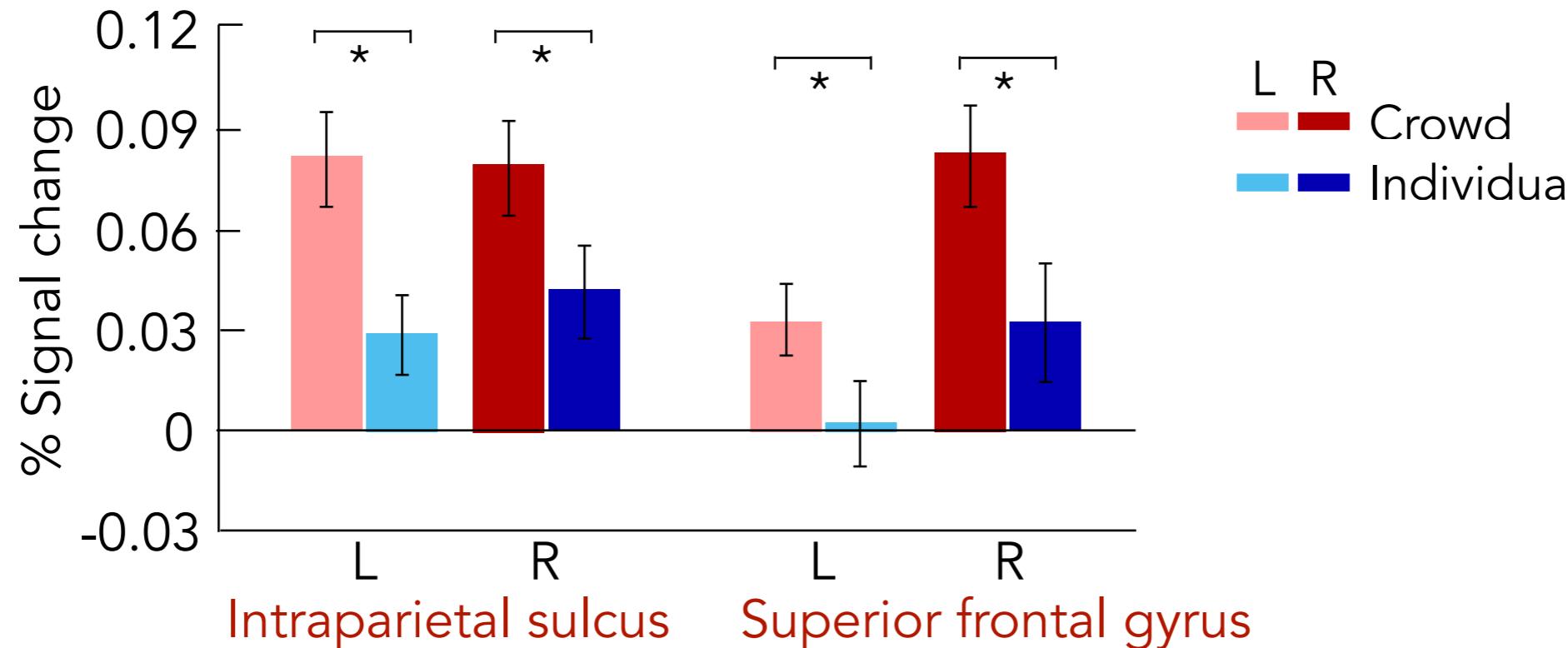


# M- and P-pathways for crowd and individual emotion

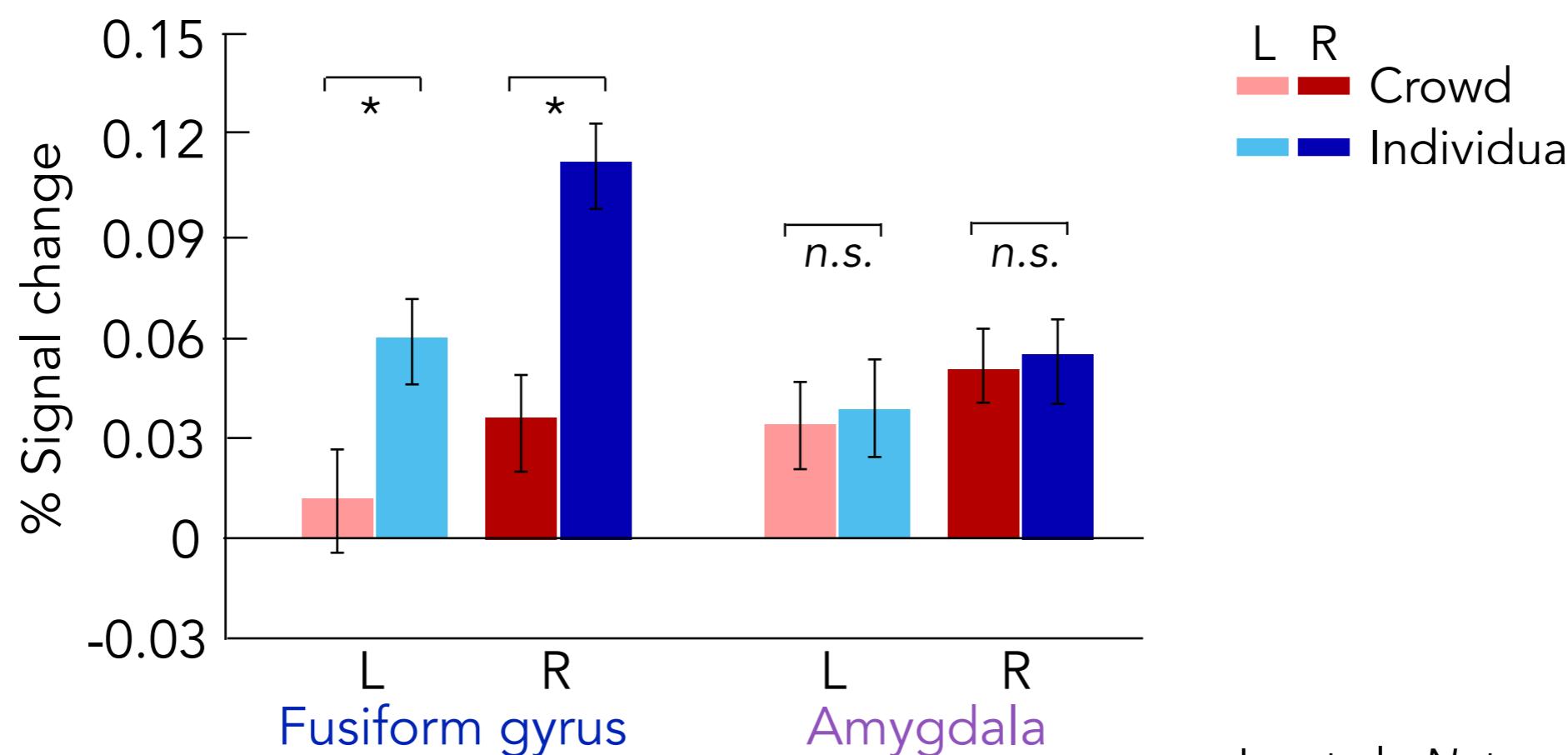
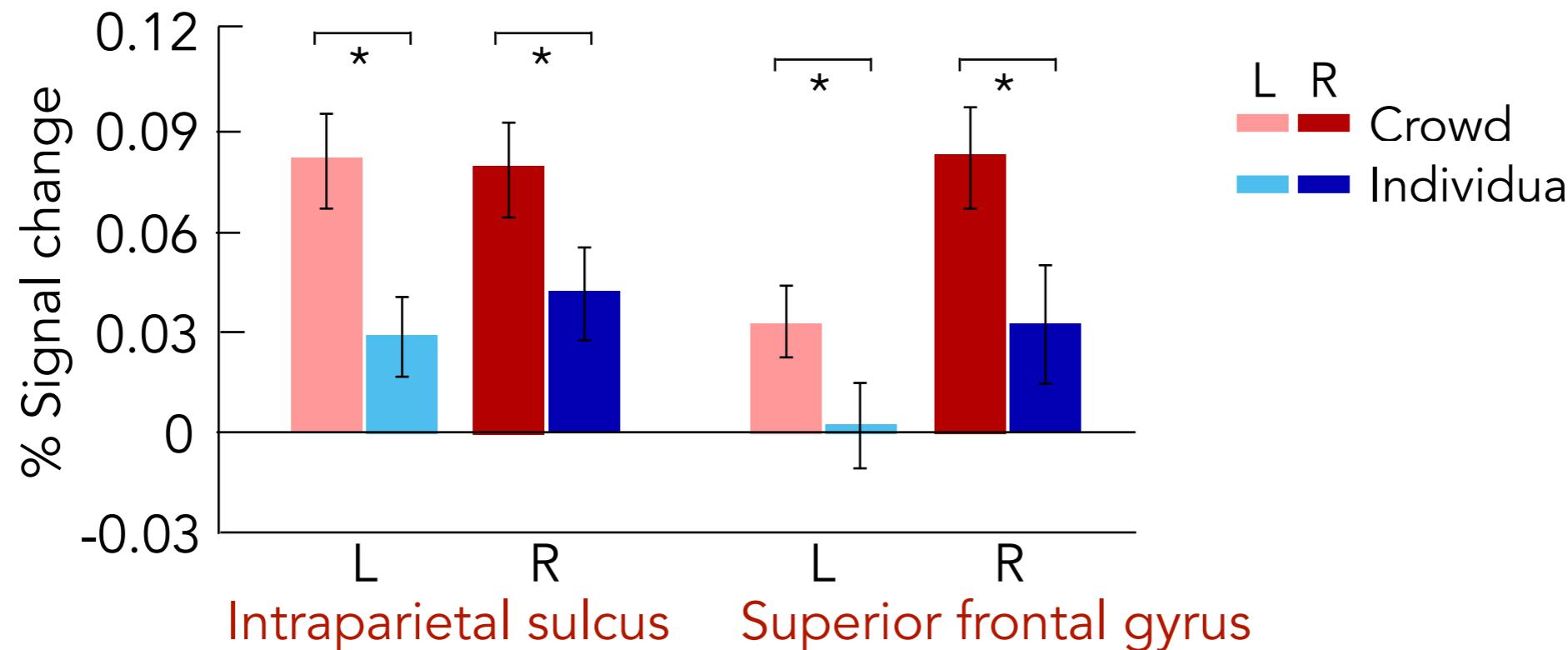
# M- and P-pathways for crowd and individual emotion



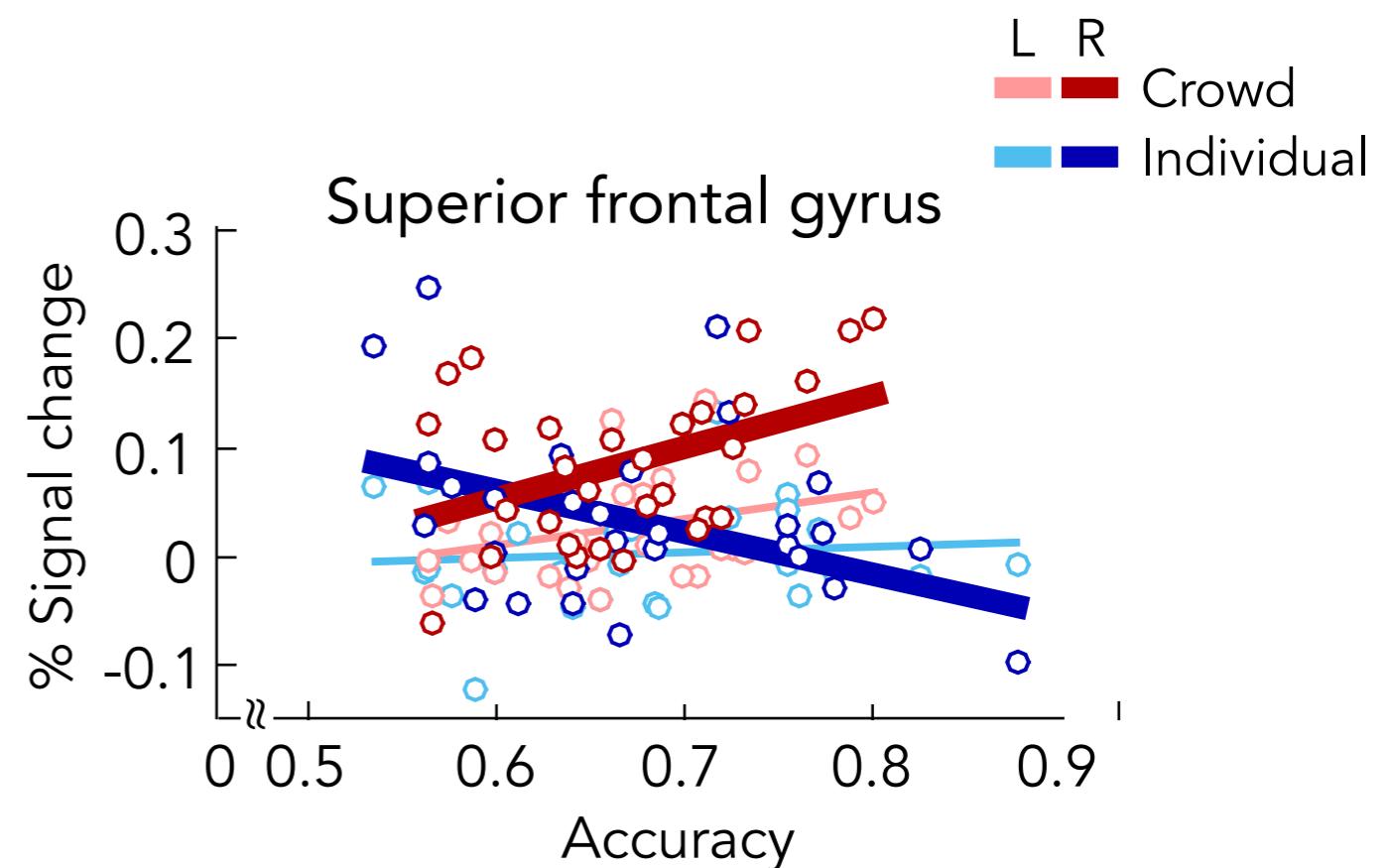
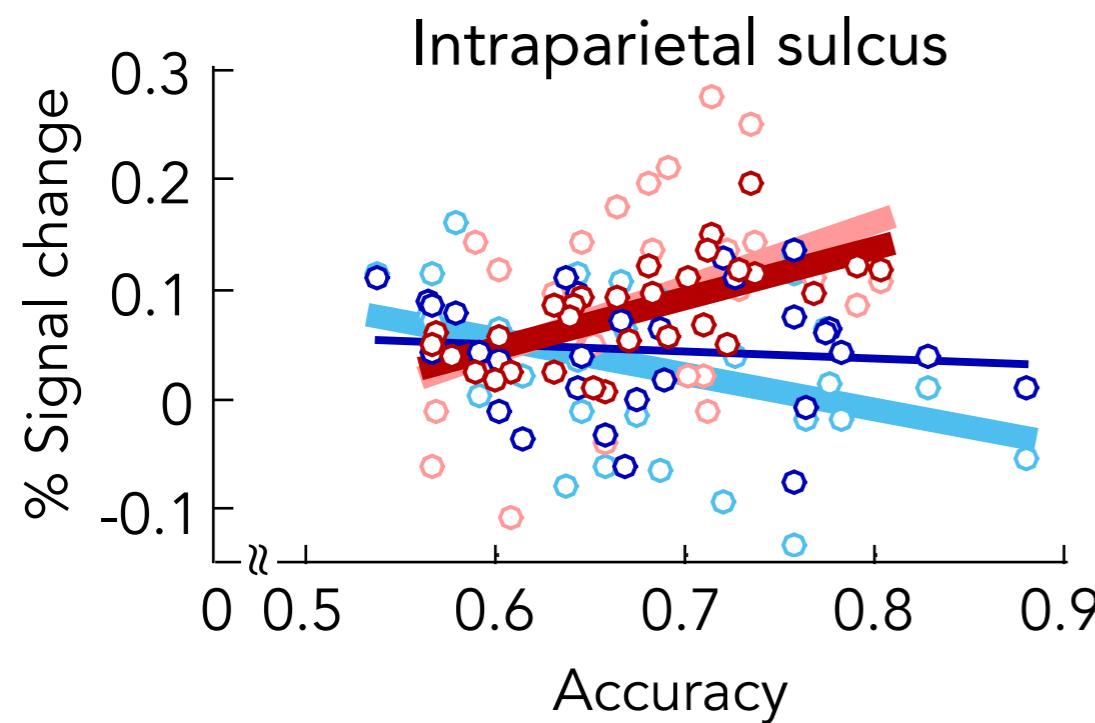
# M- and P-pathways for crowd and individual emotion



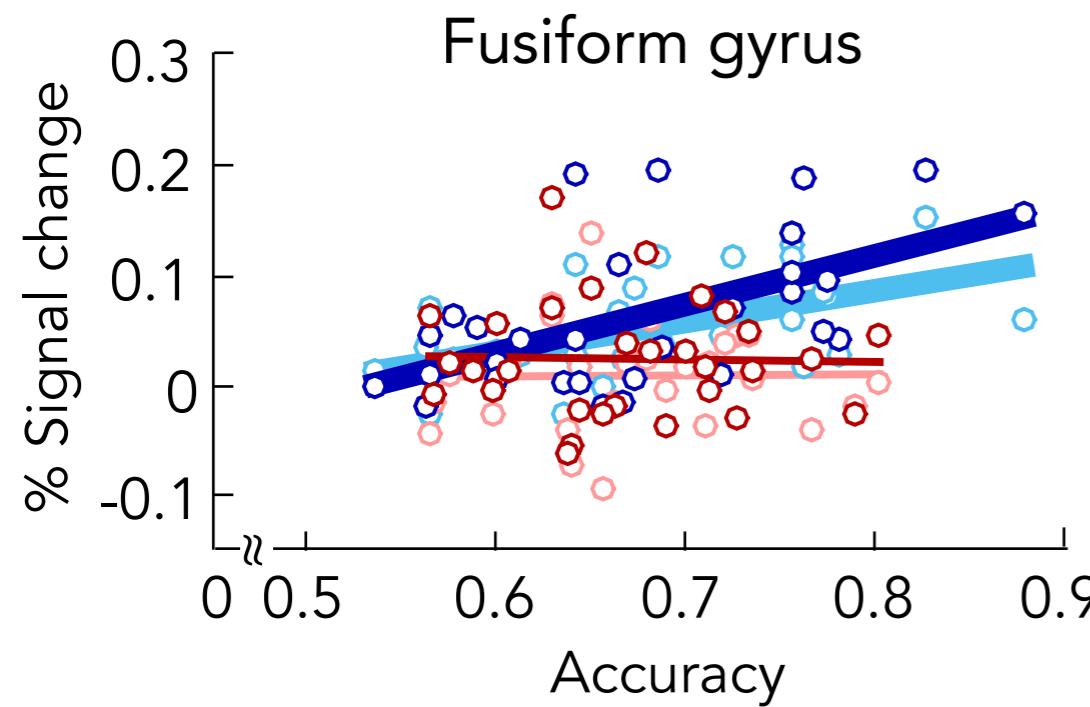
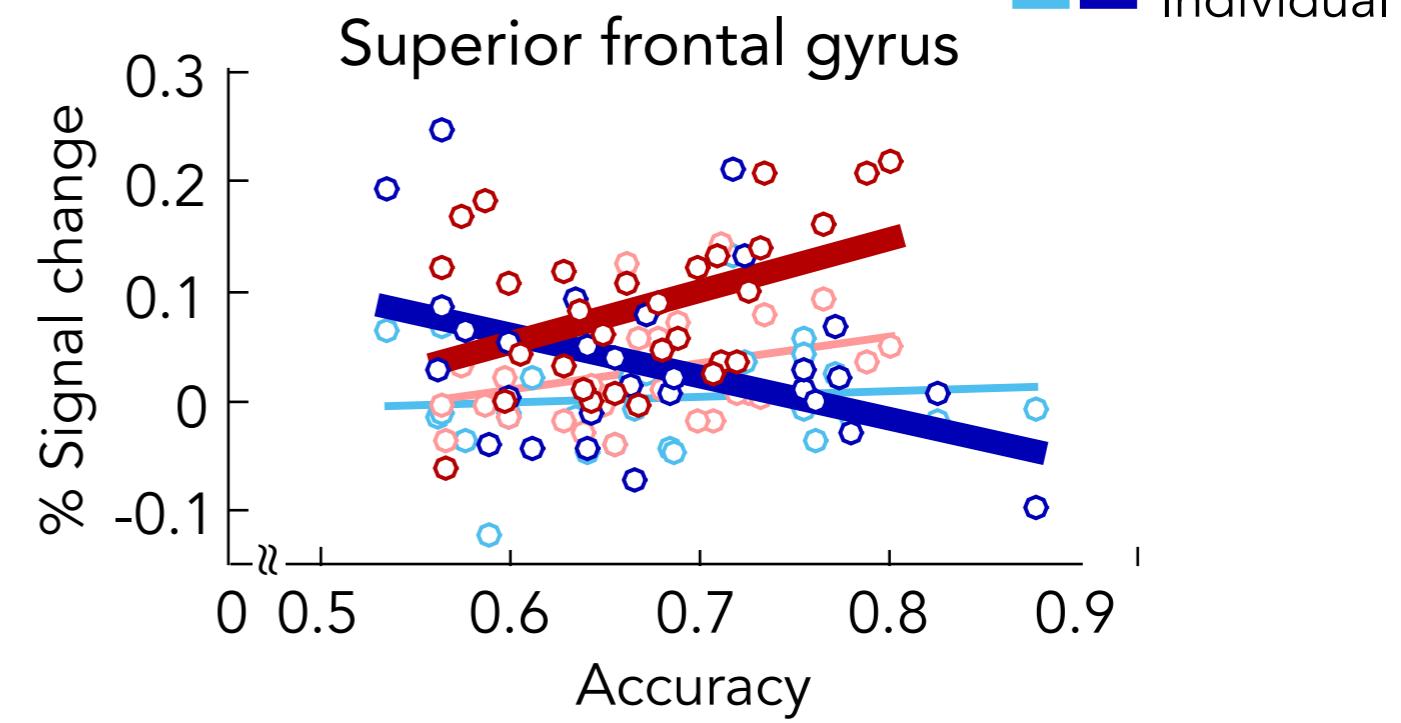
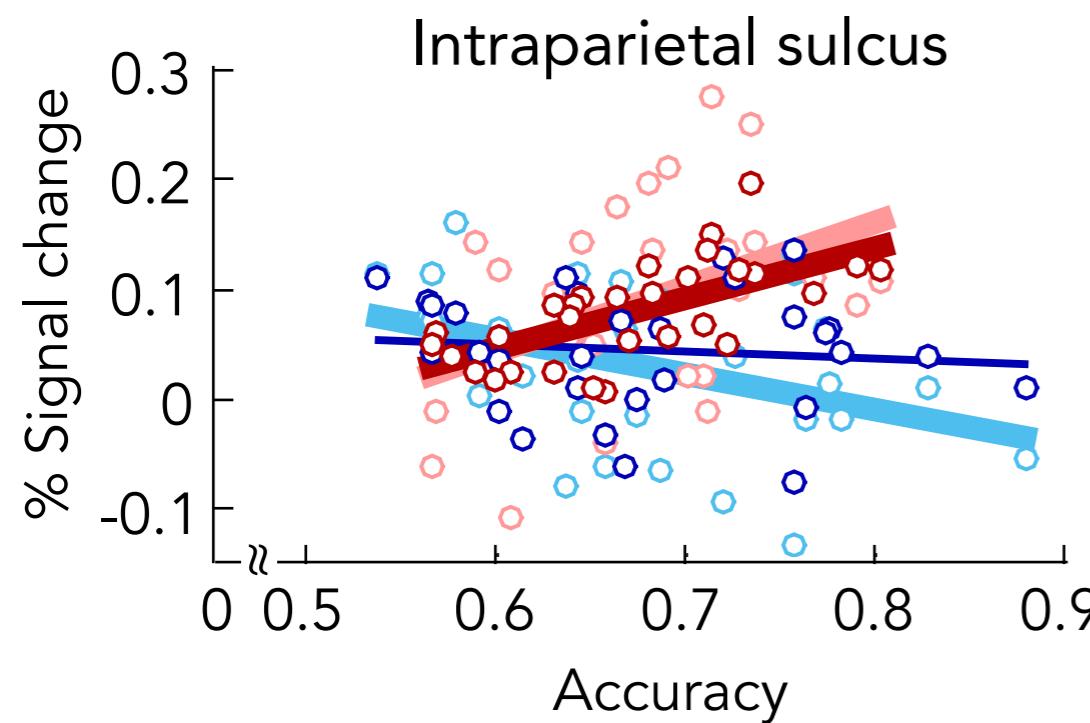
# M- and P-pathways for crowd and individual emotion



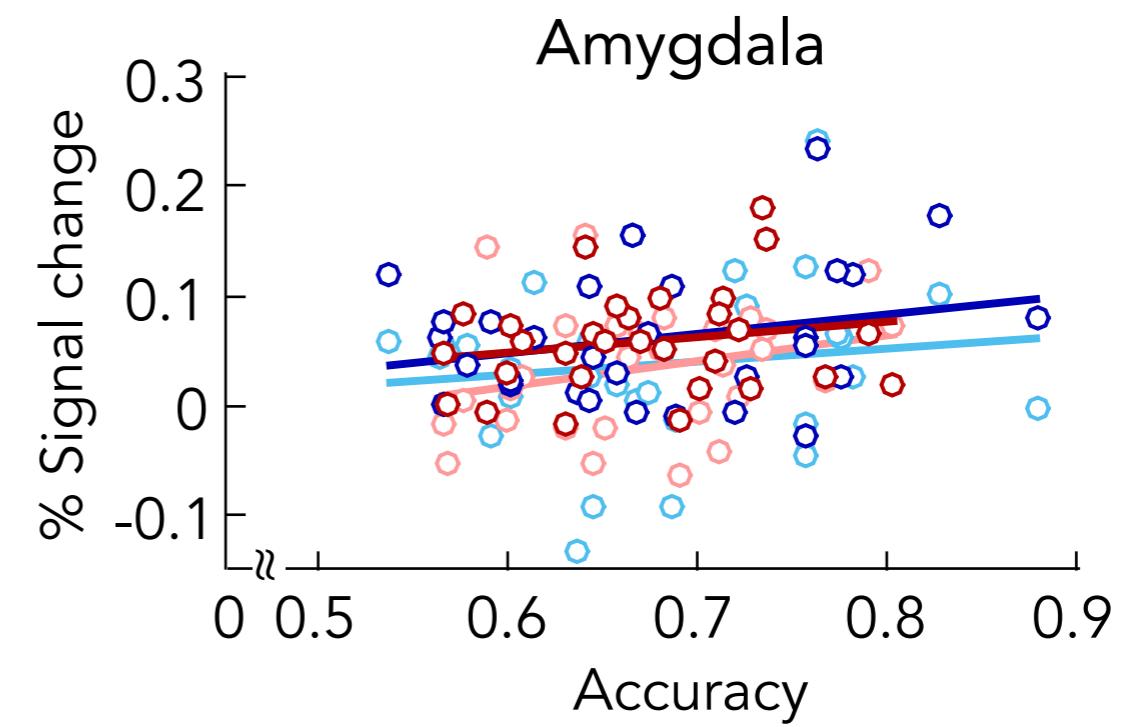
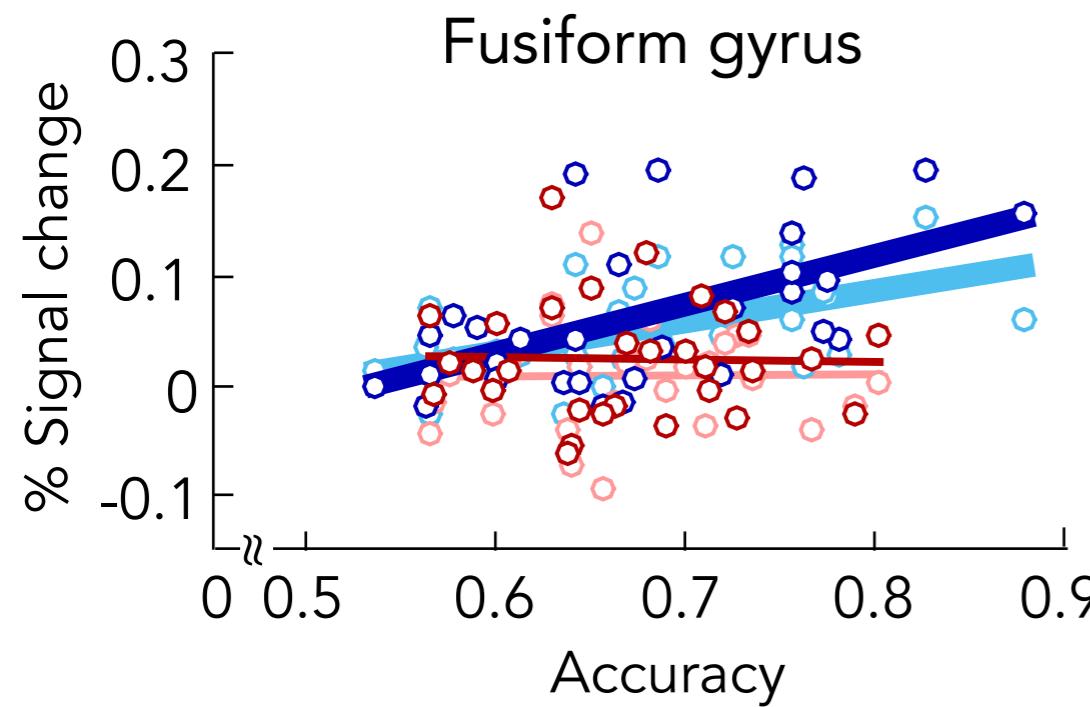
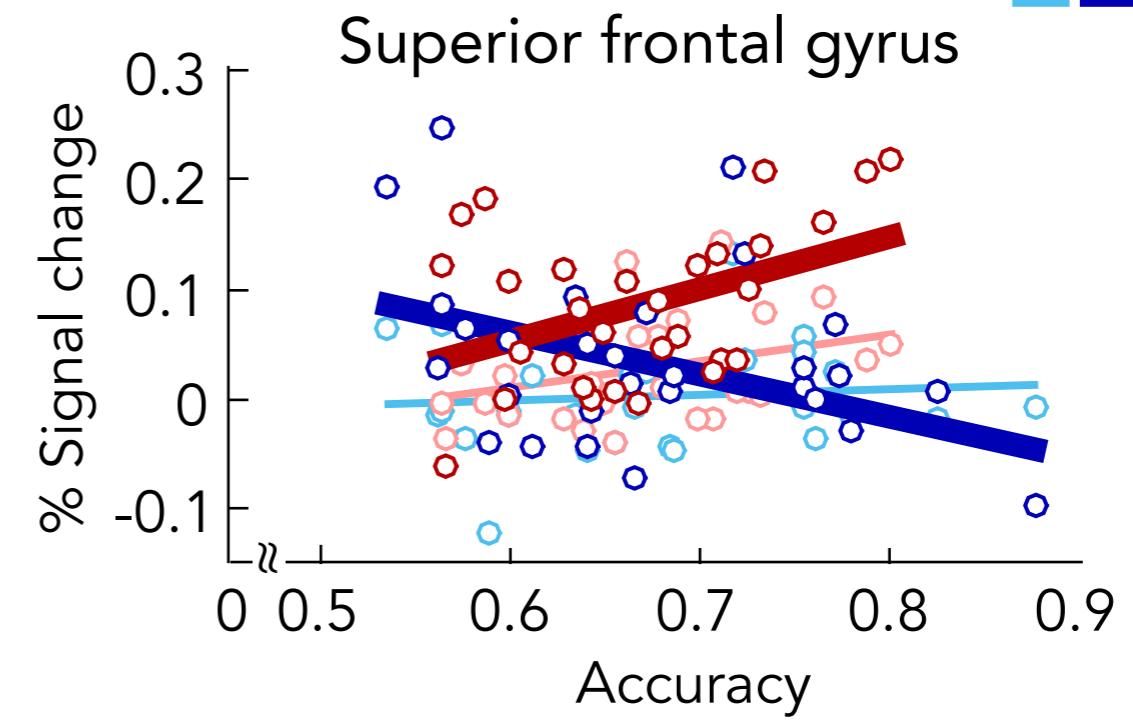
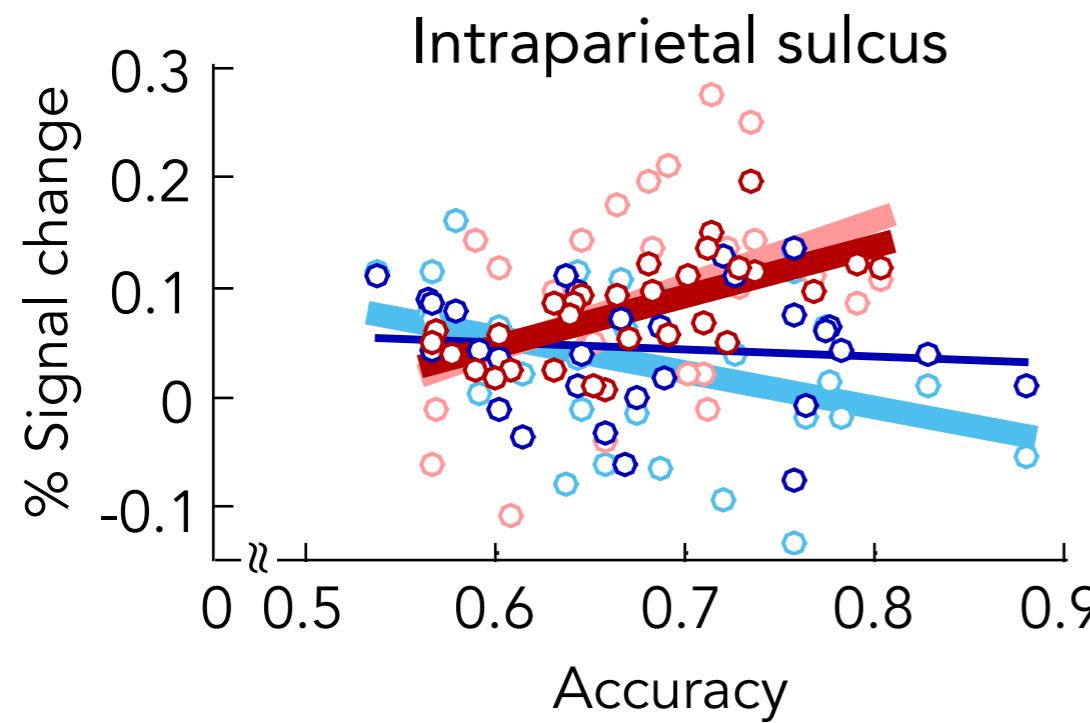
# Brain areas predicting accuracy for crowds and individuals



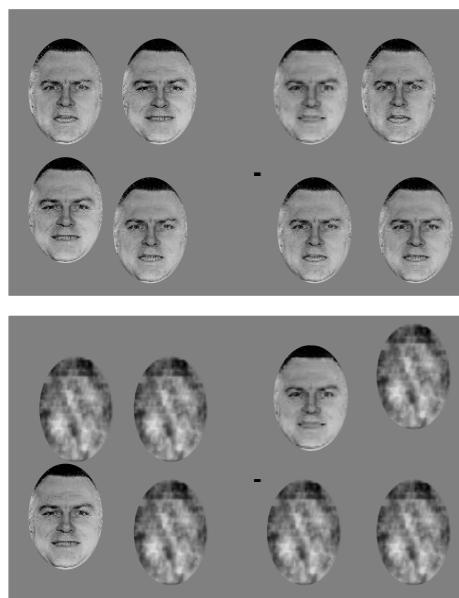
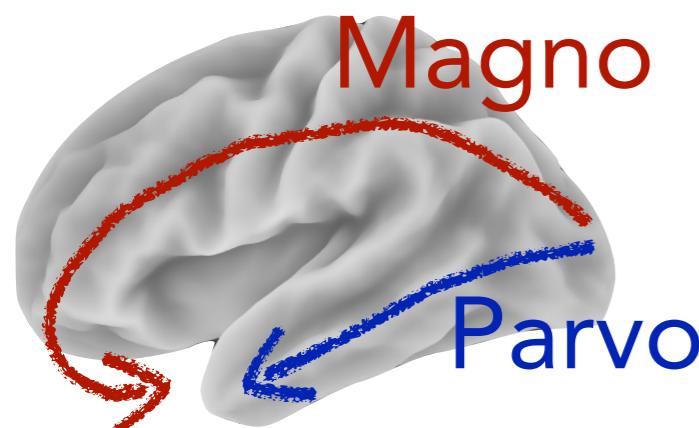
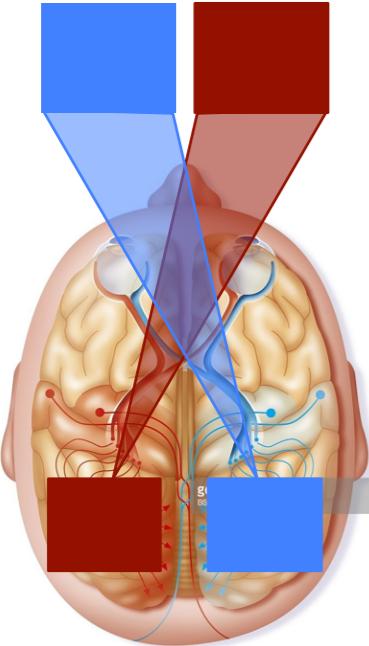
# Brain areas predicting accuracy for crowds and individuals



# Brain areas predicting accuracy for crowds and individuals



# Summary



- (1) Different and complementary functions of the two hemispheres
- (2) Differential contributions of the two visual pathways (M and P)
- (3) Distinct mechanisms of reading emotion from crowds and individuals

# Acknowledgement

Funding: NIH 5R01MH101194-02

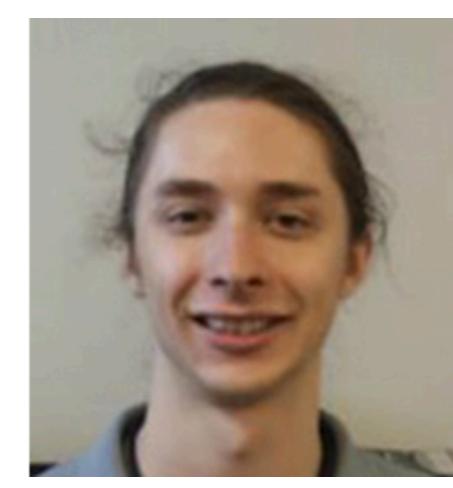
Kestas Kveraga



Reginald Adams



Cody Cushing



Dan Albohn



Troy Steiner



Jasmine Boshyan



Noreen Ward



Nouchine Hadjikhani

