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**Aucune entrée de table des matières n'a été trouvée.**

## Introduction

* The constructs of emotion and motivation are closely interrelated, and typically their influences on cognition have not been explicitly separated from one another (e.g. Pessoa, 2009; Chiew and Braver, 2011). However, in the light of accumulating evidence suggesting they may be dissociable, their influences on cognition must be clarified.
* This does beg the question of what exactly differentiates a positive affect manipulation from one involving reward motivation, especially since some studies advertised as examining positive affect have actually used manipulations involving delivery of rewards.
  + Nevertheless, it is at least possible to operationalize a distinction in which positive affect is manipulated by influences such as mood inductions or strongly valanced stimuli, whereas reward motivation is manipulated by varying the incentives provided for task-performance.

### Why using pupillometric methods

* More generally, the use of psychophysiological measures may provide another approach by which possible dissociations between emotional and motivational influences on cognition can be investigated. Pupil dilation has been well-established to index fairly specific changes in cognitive demand and effort (Beatty, 1982; Granholm et al., 1996; BeattyandLucero-Wagoner,2000) and thus may provide a measure of cognitive control, independent from behaviour, that can finely index changes in temporal control dynamics. For example, pupil dilation has been successfully utilized to examine the temporal dynamics of goal maintenance and proactive versus reactive control within the AX-CPT paradigm (related to developmental changes; e.g., Chatham et al., 2009). Additionally, pupil dilation is sensitive to emotional variables as well, and may reflect emotional arousal (Bradley et al., 2008). Thus, pupillometric methods might be exceptionally well-suited for examining interactions of affective/motivational systems and cognitive control, although such interactions have almost never been explored (e.g., Satterthwaite et al., 2007). Other psychophysiological indices might be promising as well in this regard – skin conductance (SCR), startle probes, and EMG are all well-established autonomic indicators of affective state (Bradley et al., 2001). Thus, comparison of the effects of affective versus motivational manipulations on these indicators might help to reveal potential dissimilarities in autonomic profile, as well as whether some indicators serve as better predictors of the cognitive control effects of such manipulations.