



# Happy and angry facial expressions are processed independently of task demands and context congruency

## Introduction

- Whether neural decoding of facial expressions is influenced by task and by context remains debated<sup>1</sup>
- Aguado et al<sup>2</sup> considered emotion, semantic context and task within subjects, for the first time, with classic statistics
- Classic statistics criticized – prone to inflated Type I and Type II errors<sup>3</sup>
- Robust mass univariate statistics (MUS) decrease both Type I and II and might change the results

## Goal and question

- 1) Impact of task demands and semantic context on processing of angry and happy expressions?
- 2) Re-evaluate the Aguado et al. data using MUS

## Methods

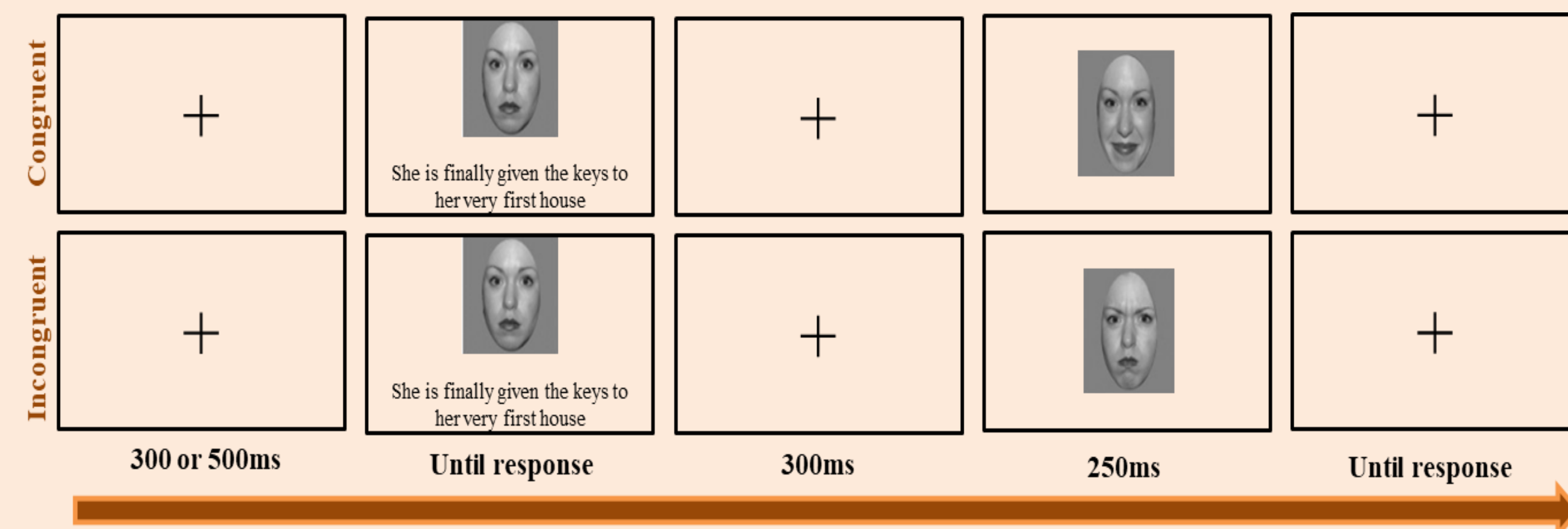
### Participants

N = 36 (21 female); Mage = 21.83 years, SD = 4.02

### Faces

NimStim<sup>4</sup>: 10 identities x 3 emotions (Neutral, Happy, Angry)

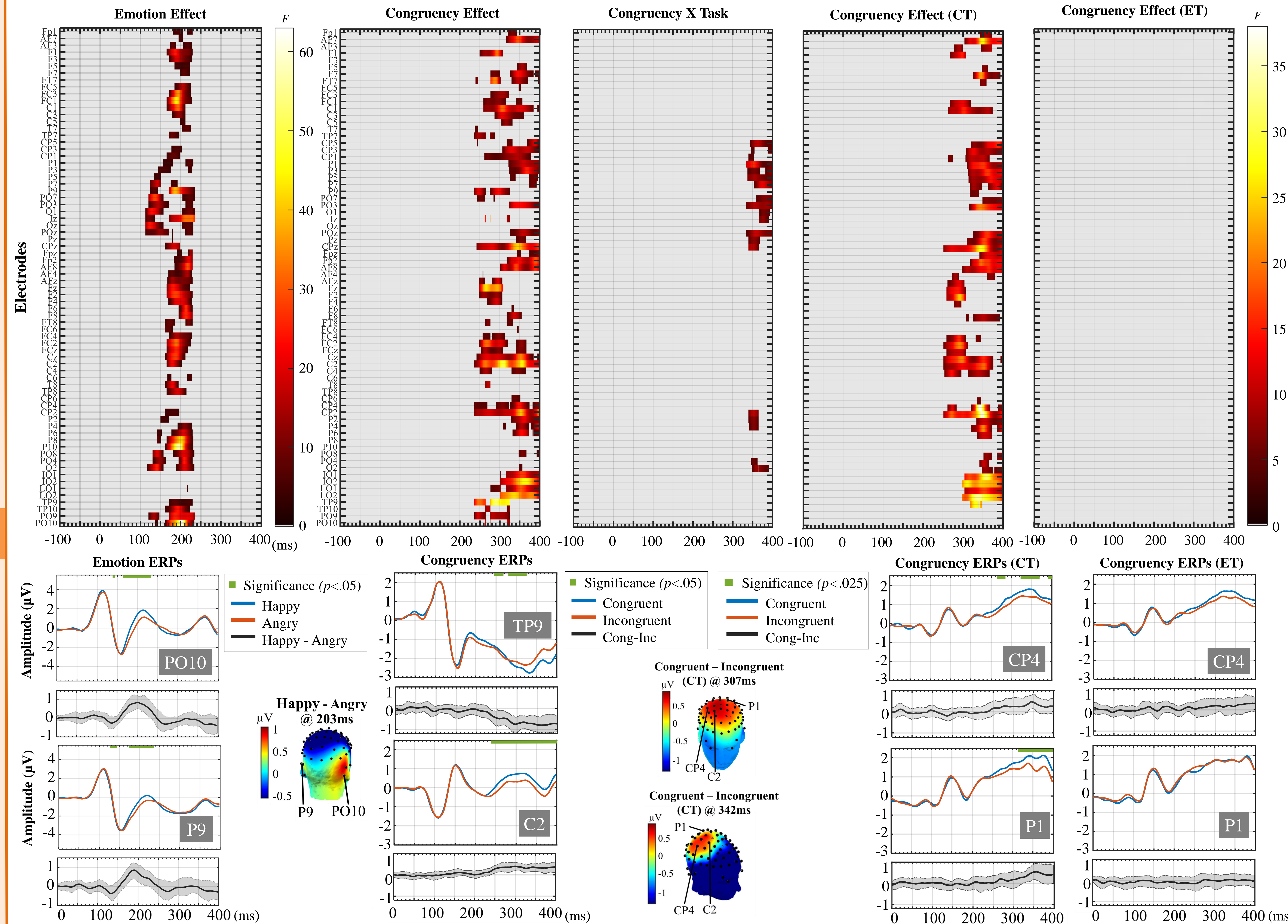
### Tasks Congruency (CT) or emotion (ET) discrimination



**EEG:** 72-channel Bio-Semi, 512 Hz, Average Reference

**Analyses:** LIMO EEG MUS Analyses<sup>5</sup>

## Results



## Conclusions

- Angry < happy on the N170-P2 interval (113-234ms). Similar to Fearful & happy expressions<sup>6,7</sup>. The P2 reflects extraction of affect from the face<sup>8</sup>.
- Emotion did not interact with any factor → automatic decoding
- Congruency effect on the P3/LPP (236-398ms), seen only in the CT → limited and task-specific influence of semantic context

### References

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