Figure 1. ERPs in response to neutral and afraid faces at channel Oz (right), recorded from 44 individuals during a passive viewing task.
Figure 2. ERPs recorded from 64 participants during a passive viewing task in which IAPS stimuli were presented in valence-specific blocks. The waveforms (right) represent the ERPs from two central recording sites (Cz and CPz). Also presented are scalp distributions (left) of pleasant and unpleasant (relative to neutral) pictures in the time window of the N1 (i.e., 100-150 ms; top) and the P2 (i.e., 190-220; bottom).
Figure 3. ERPs recorded from 46 participants during a passive viewing task, in which 130 happy, sad, neutral, angry and fearful facial expressions were presented in random order. Stimulus-locked ERPs at Cz are shown for each expression type (right). Also shown (left) are scalp distributions in the time window of the VPP (150-200 ms) for each emotional expression minus neutral.
Figure 4. Stimulus-locked ERPs averaged at Iz, P9 and P10 recorded from 64 participants in a passive viewing task, in which IAPS images were presented in valence-specific blocks (right); to the left are topographic maps depicting voltage differences (in µV) for erotic minus neutral images (top) and mutilation minus neutral images (bottom) in the time range of the EPN (200-280 ms following picture onset).
Figure 5. ERP averages from five centro-parietal sites (Pz, CPz, Cz, CP1, & CP2) recorded in a recent study in which 64 participants passively viewed 135 pleasant, unpleasant, and neutral pictures (45 from each category). Each picture was presented twice for 1,500 ms within a valence-specific block. The LPP is evident here as a sustained positive deflection in the stimulus-locked ERP following the presentation of pleasant and unpleasant compared to neutral images (right). The scalp distribution of pleasant minus neutral images and unpleasant minus neutral images is also depicted (left), from 400–1,000 (top) and 1,000–1,500 (bottom) following picture onset.
Figure 6. Stimulus-locked ERPs averaged from five centro-parietal sites (Pz, CPz, Cz, CP1, & CP2) for nine specific picture types within the broad semantic categories of unpleasant (top), pleasant (middle) and neutral (bottom). Data recorded from 64 subjects engaged in a passive affective viewing task, in which images were presented in valence-specific blocks.
Figure 7. Scalp topographies in two time windows (400-1,000 ms, top; 1,000-1,500 ms, bottom) representing the difference between eight specific picture categories and neutral images of objects. Data recorded from 64 subjects engaged in a passive affective viewing task, in which images were presented in valence-specific blocks.
Figure 8. ERPs in response to neutral, pleasant, and unpleasant IAPS at channel CPz, recorded from 83 individuals during a passive viewing task. The three graphs depict the same data after a 0.1 Hz (top), 0.5 Hz (middle), or 1 Hz (bottom) high-pass filter has been applied.
Figure 9. Scalp distributions of the voltage difference between pleasant and neutral pictures, recorded during a passive viewing paradigm among 83 participants using a mastoid reference (top) and average reference (bottom) in the time-range of the EPN (left), early LPP (middle), and late LPP (right).
Figure 10. Top: ERPs in response to neutral and unpleasant pictures at channel CPz, recorded during a passive viewing paradigm. Bottom: Microvolt-scaled loadings of four temporal-spatial PCA factors representing the difference between unpleasant and neutral pictures at CPz.