QUANTIFICATION OF METACOGNITION OF EMOTION:

AN EEG AND PUPILLOMETRY STUDY



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INTRODUCTION

To what extent are we able to **accurately recognize the affective states** we experience at a given moment? Research in metacognition has investigated both exteroceptive and interoceptive processes, yet the metacognitive aspect of emotional processes remains almost unexplored^{1,2}. This project aims to establish a quantification method for the construct **metacognition of emotion**, by using neural- and physiological measures.

Being inspired by Garfinkel & Critchley's model of interoceptive processes³, we propose a model with several levels of emotional awareness. First 'emotional accuracy', as the correspondence between physiological and self-reported measures of emotion; and a higher level of metacognitive awareness: the correspondence between accuracy and confidence judgements.

This study has implications for the understanding of **mental health** conditions in which emotional processes are impaired, and potential mechanisms mediating therapeutic interventions. It may also provide evidence supporting the **higher-order theory of emotional consciousness**⁴.

Proposed four-dimensional model of emotional processes

Metacognition of emotion

Emotional Accuracy

Emotional Sensibility

Emotional Reactivity

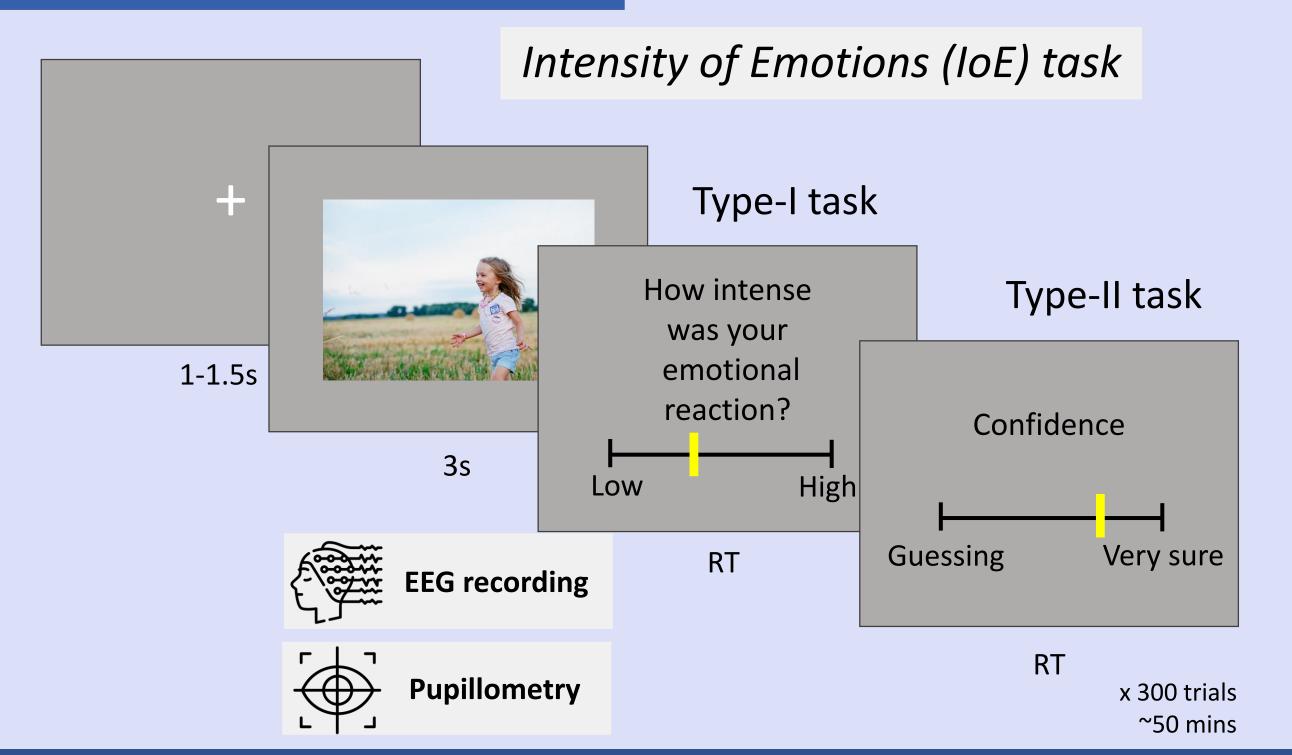
Metacognitive awareness of emotional accuracy

Accuracy in detection of bodily sensations related to emotions

Dispositional tendency to focus on emotions

Physiological activation in response to emotional stimuli

METHODS



- Sample: Aim n = 67 (age range 18-60)
- Stimuli: Affective images of conditions: negative (100), neutral (100), positive (100) taken from EmoMadrid database
- Indexes of emotional arousal: the EEG late positive potential (LPP)⁵ and pupil size change⁶
- Participants also complete the Alexithymia scale (TAS-20), Affective Style Questionnaire (ASQ), Five-facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), and Autistic Quotient (AQ-10).

ANALYSIS

Metacognitive analysis: Signal detection theory (SDT) analysis⁷

Type-I SDT		LPP amplitude/Pupil	
		High	Low
Arousal rating	High	hit	FA
	Low	miss	CR
Type-II SDT		Confidence	
		High	Low

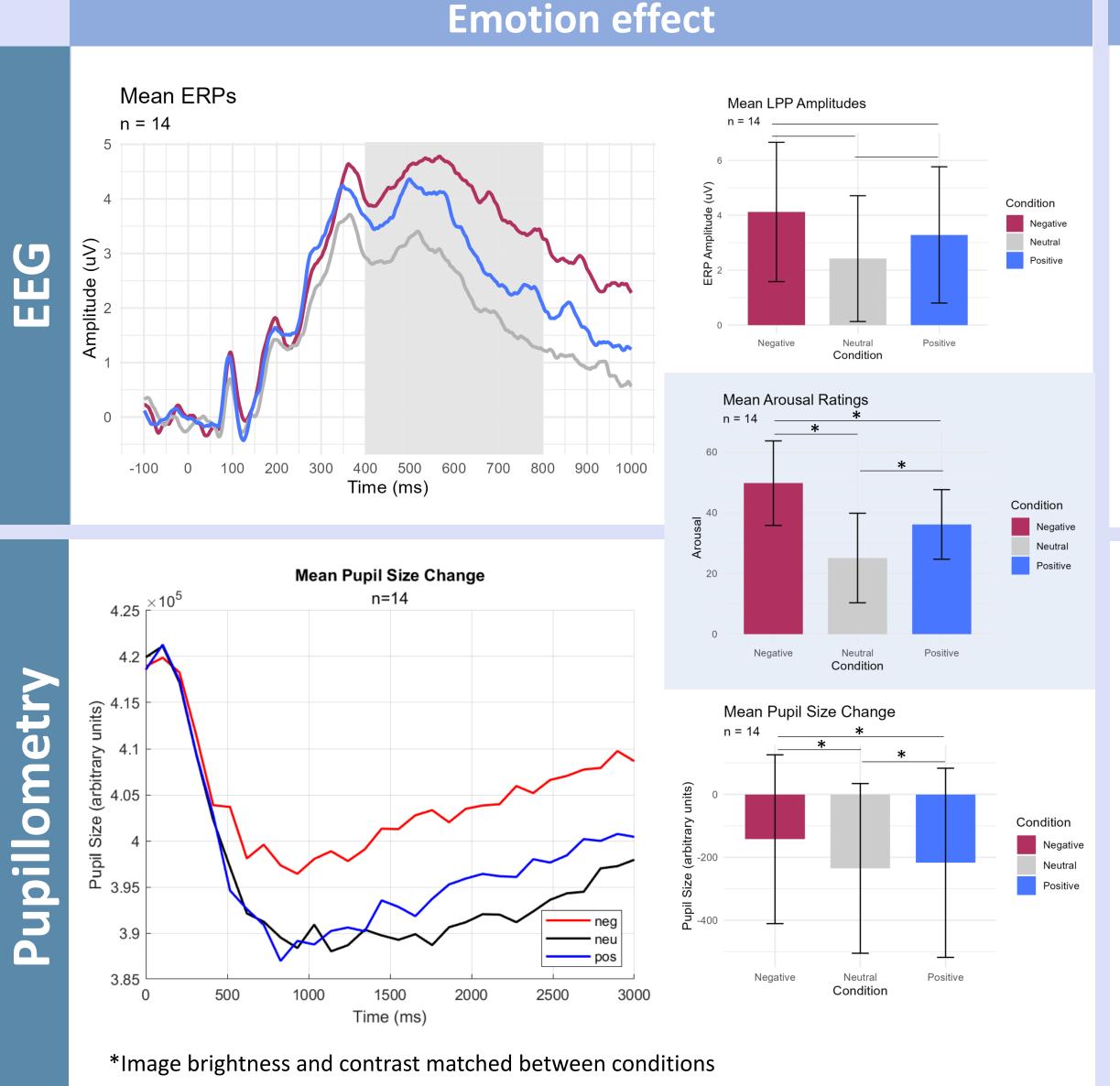
Type-II SDT Confidence High Low Type-I Correct hit FA decision Incorrect miss CR

Correlation with

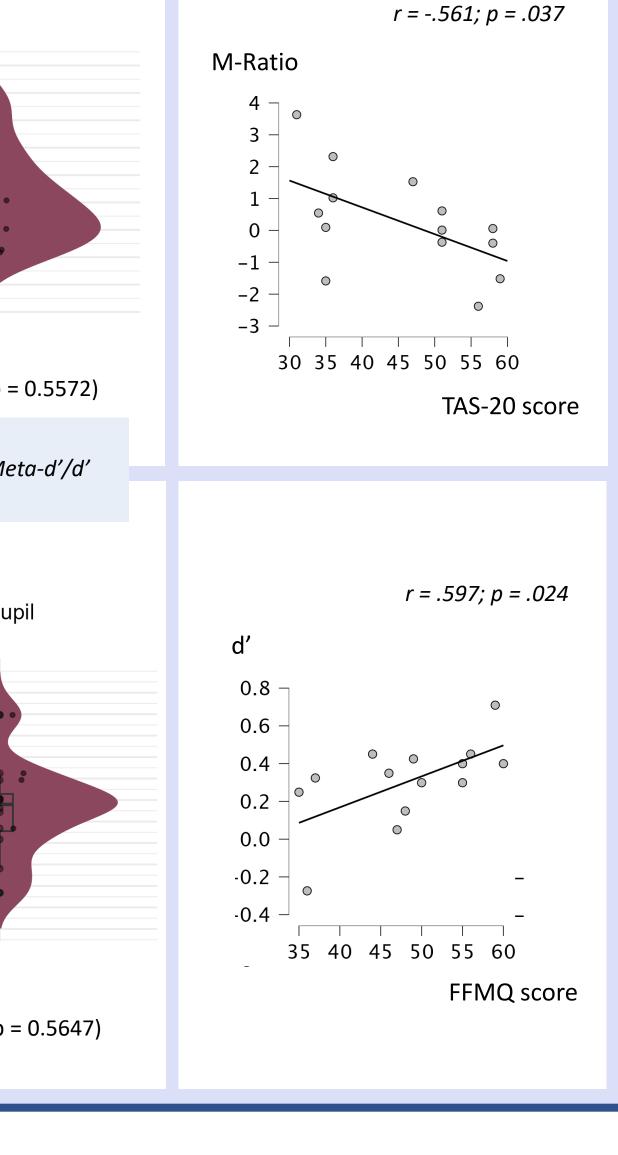
questionnaires

Pearson correlations

PRELIMINARY RESULTS



Single-trial-SDT analysis – Negative-to-Neutral Mean M-Ratio LPP Mean Meta-d' LPP Mean accuracy LPP n = 14n = 140.0 Meta-d'=0M-Ratio = 0 d' > 0(t = 0.60251, p = 0.5572)(t = 0.5737, p = 0.576)(t = 7.586, p < 0.0001)Meta-d' = z(type-II hit Rate) - z(type-II FA Rate) d' = z(hit Rate) - z(FA Rate)M-Ratio = Meta-d'/d' Mean M-Ratio Pupil Mean Meta-d' Pupil Mean accuracy Pupil n = 14 n = 14 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.6 2.0 0.50 1.0 0.25 **±** 0.5 ≥ 0.00 -0.25 -0.50 d' > 0Meta-d' > 0M-Ratio = 0 (t = 5.0441, p < 0.001)(t = 2.1624, p < 0.05)(t = 0.59099, p = 0.5647)



DISCUSSION

- Preliminary data shows a significant effect of emotion condition, with higher arousal for negative than positive, consistent with the literature.
- SDT analyses of the negative condition show similar performance values (d') for both EEG and pupillometry measures, but metacognitive values (meta-d', M-Ratio) differ.
- Future analysis may use a subset of participants above a certain threshold of d' to have more sensible estimations of M-Ratio.
- M-Ratio correlating with Alexithymia score suggests face validity of the construct metacognition of emotion.
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