A study of spatio-temporal dynamics of emotion processing using DENS dataset⋆,⋆⋆

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ABSTRACT

The emotion research with artificial stimuli does not represent the dynamic processing of emotions in real-life situations. The lack of data on emotion with the ecologically valid naturalistic paradigm hinders the knowledge of emotion mechanisms in a real-world interaction. To this aim, we collected the emotional multimedia clips, validated them with the university students, recorded the neurophysiological activities and self-assessment ratings for these stimuli. Participants localized their emotional feelings (in time) and were free to choose the best emotion for describing their feelings with minimum distractions and cognitive load. The obtained electrophysiological and self-assessment responses were analyzed with functional connectivity, machine learning and source localization techniques. We observed that the connectivity patterns in the theta and beta band could differentiate emotions better. Using machine learning, we observed that the classification of affective self-assessment features, namely dominance, familiarity, and self-relevance, involves midline brain regions responsible for mentalization and event construction activity compared to valence and arousal, which were mainly associated with lateral brain regions. This finding advocates the need for more than two dimensions for emotion representation. The channels with high predictability were source localized to the brain regions in DMN, sensorimotor and salience networks. Hence, in this naturalistic study, we find that the domain-general systems contribute to emotion construction.

1. Introduction

The controlled studies lack the complicated dynamics of real-life emotional events. These traditional studies in affective neuroscience often rely on varying one aspect of a stimulus at the time and use stimuli such as facial expressions, very short animated movies, and static images(e.g., IAPS pictures)[62]. However, theories have reported that emotional experience is a multi-component phenomenon and it emerges out of the integration of information from these components[67, 64]. The naturalistic stimuli, with their contextual and narrative structure, provide the possibility to consider many components simultaneously and induce reliable and ecologically representative neural responses during emotion stimulation [31, 4, 2]. In addition, they preserve the natural timing relations between the constituting functional components and the rapidly changing nature of emotions. The functional components of emotions range from low-level sensory and stimulus feature level to abstract high-level where observer's evaluation and emotional category representations, integrating different processes including perception, memory, prediction, language, and interoception, are encoded [12, 65, 42]. These features across the processing hierarchy are necessary for a comprehensive model of emotional processing [12].

However, the emotion features related to the observer's evaluation are averaged for the whole duration of naturalistic stimuli [62], which is not representative of the varying nature of emotions. For instance, different emotional categories can be felt at different times instance while watching the naturalistic stimuli. Hence, with a naturalistic paradigm, emotion features should be extracted continuously. In addition, averaging distills sensitivity of the emotion features in subtle neurological responses and confines them to dominated responses in sensory areas [62]. On the contrary, dynamic tracking of neural correlates of emotion features reveals the subtle activity in constitutive large-scale brain networks [55, 56].

However, dynamically collecting the emotional features (especially self-reports) imposes some challenges [66, 41]. For instance, collecting the self-reports during the experiment dynamically can alter the experience of emotion itself. On the other hand, the retrospective collection depends on autobiographical memory and can raise biases across subjects depending on their capability to recall. Also, repetitive viewing effects can bias the ratings and underlying neural effects[6]. Hence, an experiment paradigm, which can record the participants feedback dynamically, with minimal distraction during emotion processing and minimization of the memory recall bias-ness, is needed.

The conceptualization of emotion as a dimensional construct advocates the need for more than two dimensions to describe emotional experience [20]. Generally, in literature other than valence and arousal, dominance is proposed as the third dimension [40, 79]. However, consideration of dominance as the dimension is still debatable as it rarely explains more than 15% of the variance in subjective rating [40]. The circumplex model of affect [14] acknowledged that to define a prototypical emotional episode including core affect

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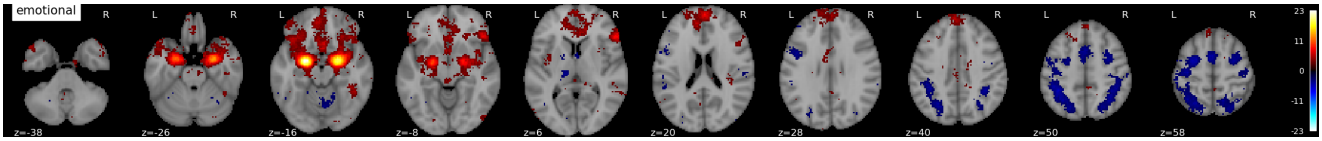


Figure 1: The statistical map for emotion activity is created from meta-analysis api provided by neuroSynth https://neurosynth.org/

dimensions (viz. valence and arousal), other components like attribution of cause and meta-cognitive judgement is needed. For example, experientially, fear and anger are distinct emotional states. However, the two-dimensional model will project it as a high-arousal and low valence state, which does not reflect the subjective experience of these emotions. In addition, the perception of emotion is not static across time or situations. This dynamicity in the perception of emotion is introduced by subjective meta-cognitive evaluation of the situation at a particular time [19]. While researchers endorse the need for more than two emotional dimensions, no consensus exists about what it could be.

In addition, the role of domain-general systems such as interoceptive (or salience network) [24], and DMN in emotion processing is still debatable, majorly due to research with artificially controlled stimuli on understanding the emotion mechanism, which generally covers the narrow aspect of this abstract phenomena. For instance, primarily, the emotion research reported activity in the amygdala, as evident from the emotion activation related meta-analysis image (fig-1 created using neurosynth meta-analysis python API [87]). However, the functional activations of emotional experiences do not reside in a single region or network (e.g., amygdala or limbic network) but are distributed across multiple, large-scale functional networks [65]. Unfortunately, investigation in emotion research has explored these large-scale networks to a limited extent, such as DMN contains some nodes which are affiliated with affect processing (e.g., vmPFC in the representation of pleasant and unpleasant states) [82]. Given the multi-functional roles attributed to these domain-general networks [58], it is mainly unclear that what constitutive roles they might play in the processing of emotions.

Moreover, primarily, the extensive literature on emotion research uses the limited component of emotional features, e.g., voice, emotional pictures, facial expression. The brain activity related to these features is mainly reported in high-frequency bands. For instance, a recent survey [34] shows that the gamma band is correlated with the processing of emotions and emotion memory. However, the constructionist point of view of emotion [12] posits that emotion is the constructed perception that involves brain waves supporting endogenous mental event construction and active prediction [15]. Hence, the probe on the spatio-temporal dynamics of emotion, situated in a context, can reveal the brain waves, generally, reported in the construction and perception processes [15, 74].

Hence, in this work, we asked and addressed the following questions. 1) Can the naturalistic paradigm reveal the processing dynamics of emotion, which is not reported with the controlled experiments using artificial stimuli?; 2) do emotion representation require more than two dimensions (viz. valence and arousal)?; 3)Neurologically and functionally, what are the missing emotional components which are essential for the emergence of emotion and its experience?

To address the questions described above, we have designed an EEG experiment with an ecologically valid experimental setting (described in the experiment section and co-submitted data article). The raw signal is preprocessed and analyzed with five different kinds of analysis. First, we analyzed the relatedness and monotonicity of self-assessment dimensions. Second, we divided the EEG signals for each emotion click into nine segments and then calculated the functional connectivity pattern for each emotion group, frequency bands and segments. Third, we calculated how much information each channel has to predict the self-assessment dimensions using machine learning. Fourth, we source localized these channels to obtain the brain regions. Finally, the correlations between power for each EEG channel and the self-assessment dimensions are calculated to understand the association dynamics of brain physiology with emotional ratings.

We found that emotion representation needs more than the traditional valence and arousal dimensions to reveal the construction dynamics. In addition, these construction dynamics are processed by domain-general systems such as dmn, sensorimotor and interoceptive (or salience network) in theta and beta bands. The rest of the article describes the experiment and methodology, followed by the results and discussion. We conclude with some suggestions for future experiments.

2. Method

2.1. Stimuli Collection, Selection and Validation

The procedure for stimuli collection, selection and validation is depicted in fig-2a (also see supplementary fig-1). For 372 affective terms, approx. 15000 multimedia videos with 150 comments per video were collected using youtube API. Textual analysis of these comments is done to find out the video with less ambiguity on positive and negative affective feelings. For the videos with high polarity, the multimedia content analysis (audio-visual features explained in co-submitted data article) is done to find out the three 1-minute excerpts from each video which are represented on the periphery of valence-arousal space (shown in the supplementary fig-2). This way, 220 stimuli were collected for the validation study with 666 participants. The stimuli which were seen at least by 35 participants and had the value of the SD

less than three for valence, arousal and dominance were selected from the validation study. The intermediate result of valence and arousal ratings, during validation with 69 stimuli, is shown in fig-2b. We finally selected only 15 stimuli from the validation study with the most consistent response for our EEG experiment.

2.2. Participants

Participants between 18-30 years of age were recruited. Inclusion criteria for all participants were based on Axis I assessment defining the criteria for mental health [9] (participants' self-ratings submitted online; Supplementary fig-6). We made sure that the self-rated scores are less than the threshold criteria of further enquiry as mentioned in the DSM-V manual [9]. The Institutional Review Board approved this research at the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad. All participants provided written informed consent and were compensated for their time.

Concerning participant characteristics, gender distribution was 85% males and 15% females. The average age of participants was 23.3 $\pm$ 1.4 years. Participants reported a time-difference between awareness about emotional feeling and mouse click response (described in section 2.3) which were 2-3 seconds (fig-3c) [32]. In addition, participants' overall cognitive load, interference due to click task in emotion processing and general mood during the experiment are self-rated (in supplementary fig-6). Overall the participants' cognitive load were towards the lower side of the scale. The average mood rating was 6.73$\pm$1.97 on 1(unpleasant)-10(pleasant) scale, and their emotional feelings were least interfered by the clicking task.

2.3. Experiment Paradigm

We have designed an EEG experiment along with ECG and EMG recordings (as shown in fig-2c). First, participants are well instructed about protocol and trained for the task during a training session (with four one-minute multimedia stimuli). During training, participants are informed about the experiment protocol, taken a quiz (to assure they understood the protocol well), got familiar with the procedure and are trained to mark the moment with the mouse click when feeling any emotion (for the detailed procedure, please see co-submitted data article).

The baseline signal (eyes open looking at the cross mark) for 80 seconds is recorded. Then, 11 one-minute multimedia stimuli (two non-emotional and nine emotional) are presented. Every stimulus is preceded by an inter-stimulus interval and followed by response windows to respond on self-assessment scales: valence, arousal, dominance, liking, familiarity, relevance and emotional category selection. While watching the stimulus, participants marked the moment of emotional feeling with a mouse click. They can click any number of times. While selecting an emotion category for these clicks, the participants are given a list of emotions in all four quadrants of valence-arousal space in a drop-down menu so that participants can freely select the emotion they felt rather than imposing the emotions on them as done in previous studies[45]. To help recall the felt emotion, participants were shown the frames extracted around the time duration when they did mouse click for having felt any emotion. With this simple trick, we localised where a participant had felt an emotion temporally with less distraction and cognitive load. The collected electrophysiological data (EEG and ECG) is preprocessed in Matlab script with the help of EEGlab functions.

2.4. EEG Data Acquisition

Participants sat in the immovable chair with an armrest and facing the screen kept at a 1-meter distance from the participants. The stimuli were presented on a 15.6-inch screen display (1024x768 resolution) using a dedicated computer system with Intel Core i5 3rd generation, 3.2GHz. However, the resolution of the video stimuli was reduced to 800x600. For the audio, Sennheiser CX 180 Street II in-Ear Headphone was used. Participants were allowed to adjust the audio volume to their comfort level during training. For response, a mouse and a keyboard were also placed.

For recording EEG, 128 Channel Geodesic EEG System 400 was used. 128 EEG channels cap (HCGSN v.1.0) and three peripheral signals (one ECG and two MEG electrode pairs with Physio16 Package) were correctly placed. The raw physiological signals were recorded at a sampling rate of 250 Hz using net station software. A dedicated computer system, iMac, was used for recording and storing the raw signals.

2.5. Pre-processing

The preprocessing steps are performed using eeglab functions (shown in fig-2d). The raw signal is imported, which is already referenced to Cz(reference electrode, EGI default). However, we performed average re-referencing during the preprocessing. The raw EEG signal is filtered with a fifth-order Butterworth bandpass filter with the low-cutoff 1 Hz and high-cutoff 40 Hz. From the filtered signal, the event segments corresponding to baseline state, pre-stimulus, and the click are extracted with time-duration 10s to 70s, -3s to 0s, and -6s to 1s, respectively. The extracted duration for the click event is from 6s before the click event to 1s after the click.

Next, the concatenated signals were manually checked. The channels and samples with very high amplitude, probably caused by electrodes detachment, are removed manually (The manual rejection sheet is online). Then, we applied the ICA to remove the eye blink artefact so that high amplitudes of eye artefacts should not misguide our next step, which is automatic channel rejection. Then, the second ICA is applied for any other remaining artefact in the signal (including eye artefact, muscle artefact, heart artefact, line artefact, and channel artefact). We kept independent components with the probability of brain activity more than 0.3 (adding the probability factors for all the artefacts, including brain signal, equal to 1). After completing the preprocessing steps, the individual events corresponding to baseline state and emotion clicks (separately) are stored in .mat files for further data analysis.

For ECG, the channel data is extracted and bandpass filtered with low-cutoff 0.6Hz and high-cutoff 40Hz (all other filter parameters are the same as with the EEG processing). Only segments corresponding to the time duration for the resting state event and click event (duration mentioned in the above paragraphs) were considered from the continuous signal. The ECG signals are shown in supplementary fig-7.

2.6. EEG Analysis

2.6.1. Emotion Grouping

We have grouped the emotions based on two criteria. First, the distance-based proximity on V-A space, and second, approximately equal samples across emotion groups. Based on these criteria, we obtained the emotion grouping (as shown in the fig-3a & 3b). The mean (sd) ratings of self-assessment scales for each group are presented (tab-3d). We utilized this grouping for further analysis.

2.6.2. EEG Signal Segmentation

The duration of extracted EEG signal corresponding to each emotional event is 7 seconds. The sampling rate was 250Hz. Each emotional event signal is divided into segments containing 250 samples and 75 samples overlapping with the previous and next segment. In this way, we got eight segments (without zero-padding) to perform the spatio-temporal dynamic analysis.

2.6.3. EEG Dynamic Functional Connectivity

We used phase-locking value (PLV) as a measure for calculating connectivity between EEG Electrode pairs. For PLV calculation, the real signal is transformed into an analytic signal using the Hilbert transform. The instantaneous phase is then calculated. The instantaneous phase difference between pairs of electrodes is quantified as PLV value. For each frequency band, segment, and emotion group, PLV values are calculated among pairs of electrodes. Then the connectivity matrix for each emotion group is contrasted with the baseline state connectivity matrix, and a non-parametric approximate permutation test (corrected for multiple comparisons using single threshold technique) is calculated (see section 2.6.6).

Calculating distance between connectivity patterns: The Euclidean distances between the connectivity vectors for all emotion pairs are calculated. Henceforth, we obtained connectivity distance for emotion group pairs for all frequency bands and segments. We utilized these connectivity distances to find out which frequency bands have relatively more information. To this aim, we calculated the median value of connectivity distances among pairs of emotions for each frequency band across the segments. These median values are annotated in the histogram plot of fig-4a. Then, the frequency bands with the median value above the global threshold (G_{cst}=median of connectivity distances calculated across all emotion pairs, frequency bands and segments) are reported as the frequency with relatively more information.

2.6.4. EEG Features Calculation and k-NN classification

To perform the classification analysis, we calculated 20 representative features which include Detrended fluctuation analysis(DFA), Power Spectral Intensity(PSI), Relative Intensity Ratio(RIR), Petrosian Fractal Dimension(PFD), Higuchi Fractal Dimension (HFD), Hjorth mobility and complexity, spectral entropy, SVD Entropy, approximate entropy, fisher information, and Hurst exponent [11] (see supplementary section-SI: EEG Features).

In the classification analysis, we quantified the contribution of information of different scalp sites (recorded using EEG electrodes) in predicting the ratings of the self-assessment scales. To this aim, we calculated the predictive power of each electrode using the k-NN classification algorithm on representative features described above and plotted them on the topoplot (fig-5b). For each electrode, a vector of the features (20 features) mentioned above is calculated. Then, we considered each electrode and trained kNN classifier with 70% data to classify two classes per scale (high & low) created by thresholding valence, arousal, dominance, liking, familiarity, and relevance, respectively, with the values 5, 5, 5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5. The k-NN classifier is trained to learn an optimal boundary that can perform the binary classification with the least error. The remaining 30% data is used for testing the trained k-NN classifier and predicting the classes. The accuracy parameter is used to assess the performance of the classifier. The reported accuracy is the mean accuracy for 20 classification trials with sub-sampling from the original number of samples for each scale. The prediction accuracy is then plotted on the topo plots (fig-5b).

2.6.5. Extracting brain regions for selected electrodes using equivalent dipole source localization

As mentioned in the above section, using k-NN classification we have obtained prediction accuracy for all the channels. Then, we calculated the global threshold G_{pt} to select channels with high prediction accuracy using the formula

$$mean_{scale} = \frac{1}{i * j}\Sigma_{i=1}^{N_f}\Sigma_{j=1}^{N_c} Ac_{ij} \quad (1)$$

$$std_{scale} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{i * j}\Sigma_{i=1}^{N_f}\Sigma_{j=1}^{N_c}(Ac_{ij} - mean_{scale}{}^2)} \quad (2)$$

$$G_{pt} = mean_{scale} + std_{scale} \quad (3)$$

Where, Ac:Accuracy, N_F:Frequency Bands, N_c:Channels. Channels with accuracy higher than G_{pt} (Hereinafter referred to as prediction channels) are shown in the annotated fig-5c.The channels are co-registered to the matching electrode locations template (10-5 electrode system) associated with the BEM volume conduction head model (supplied with EEGLab). The transformation matrix for co-registration is [-0.2667, -18.3138, -11.2267, 0.0282, -0.0104, -1.5501, 10.1523, 10.2578, 10.6686]. The prediction channels are source localized to the dipoles with 40% residual variance threshold. The resultant coordinates for these dipoles are in Talairach coordinate system, which are then converted to MNI coordinate system. The anatomical annotation of the

MNI coordinates is performed using the "Talairach Client - Version 2.4.3" application. The obtained brain regions are shown in the histogram (fig-6b), and brain regions higher than the median value are shown in fig-**??**

Fig-5c shows that self-assessment dimensions other than valence and arousal show higher accuracy around scalp sites, including frontocentral, midline structures, centroparietal and parietal regions. These regions are part of domain-general systems and involve in event construction activity. It also explains why earlier research on emotions with only valence and arousal got a limited understanding of the mechanism of emotion.

2.6.6. Statistical Significance Testing

Kolmogrov-smrinov test (K-S test): The two-sample K-S test calculating the maximum absolute distance (D) between the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of two samples is performed. The null hypothesis is that two related or repeated samples have identical CDFs (for $p < 0.05$; tab-3e). The difference between CDF ranges from 0 to 1. 0 means two distributions are the same, whereas 1 means they are entirely different.

Non-parametric Spearman's rank-order correlation: The Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient is a non-parametric measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables. We performed the correlation test between each pair of self-assessment dimensions with the null hypothesis that two dimensions have the monotonicity of the relationship (for $p < 0.05$;tab-3f).

For each segment and frequency band, the spearman correlation test between the power of EEG channels and the self-assessment ratings-valence, arousal, dominance, liking, familiarity, and relevance-was calculated. Only the significant correlation coefficients with $p < 0.05$ is plotted on the topoplot (fig-7).

Non-parametric permutation test for functional connectivity: We performed a multiple-comparison non-parametric permutation hypothesis test for related data corrected for family-wise type-1 error(adjusted p-value ~ 0.05) to find the significant functional connection among pair of electrodes. The null hypothesis is that permuting the labels of related samples assigned to different experimental conditions leads to an equally likely statistic of interest. That means the statistic for actual labelling is in the confidence interval of permutation distribution obtained after a sufficient number of relabeling. Hence, the p-value is the proportion of the statistics greater than or equal to the statistics T corresponding to the correctly labelled data. This multiple comparison test is performed for all electrode pairs. The family-wise type-1 error rate, due to family-wise multiple comparisons, is controlled using a single threshold test. The key idea behind the single threshold test is that given a critical threshold (single threshold), functional connections with statistic values exceeding this threshold have their null hypothesis rejected. The critical threshold is decided using the distribution of the maximum statistics. This distribution of the maximal statistic is computed from the statistic image obtained after several permuted relabeling. The omnibus hypothesis at level α is rejected if the maximal statistic calculated for actual labelling is in the confidence interval $100\alpha\%$ of permutation distribution. The critical value is the $(c+1)^{th}$ largest member of the permutation distribution, where $c = \lfloor \alpha N \rfloor$. If the statistic image passes the omnibus test, further, the voxel/electrode can be rejected if exceeding this threshold [1].

3. Results

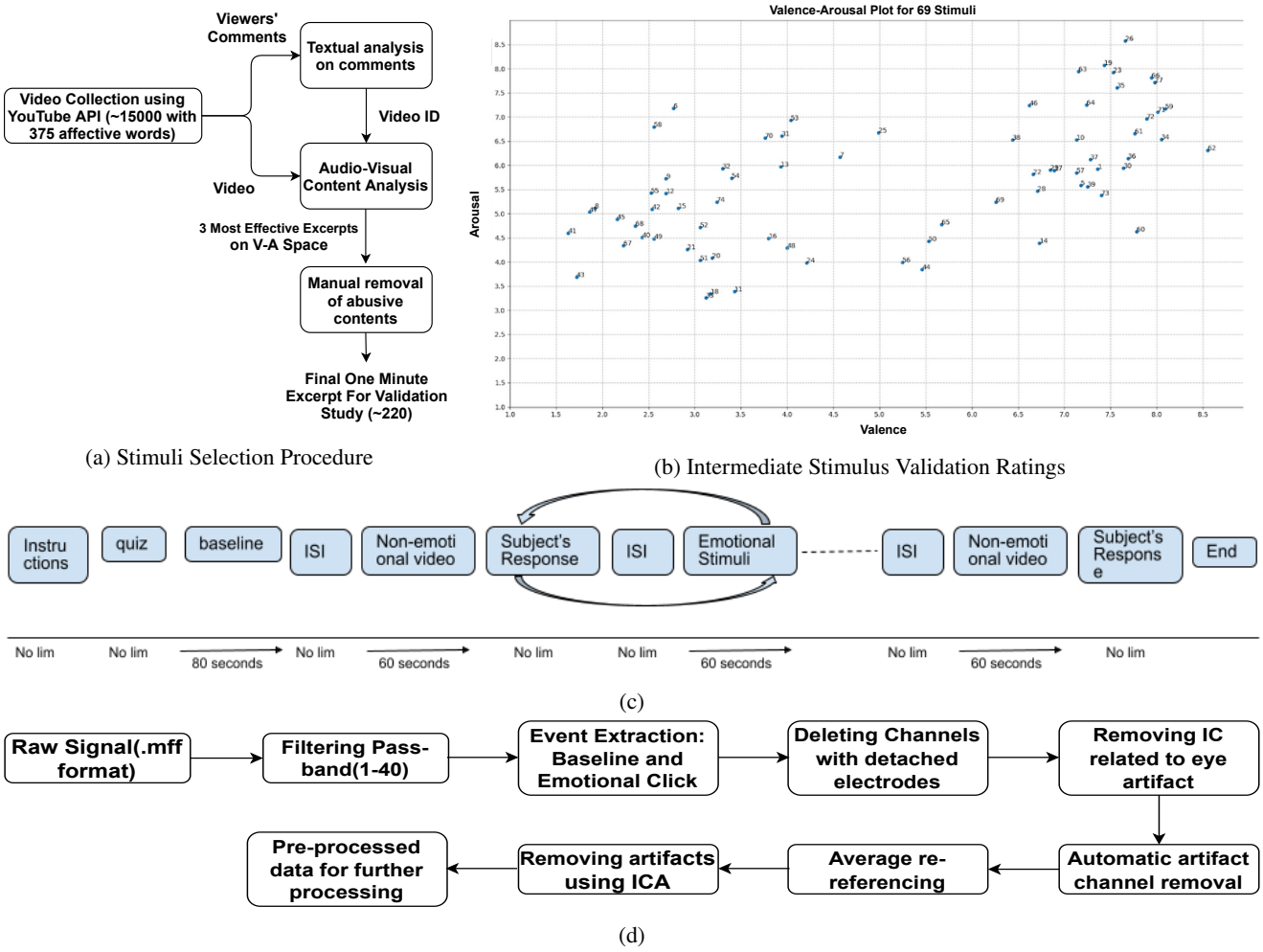
We found that emotion is a multi-component phenomenon that needs more than two dimensions to capture its constitutive components and understand their dynamics. In addition, theta and beta brain waves facilitate emotion construction mechanisms by engaging brain regions forming dmn, sensorimotor and salience networks. Details are presented in the following subsections.

3.1. Behavioural Analysis

Table-3e shows the significantly different CDF for all scale-pairs except for the pair liking-familiarity. Hence, the self-assessment dimensions belong to different distributions (for $p < 0.05$) and having distinct information about emotion processing [63, 78]. However, liking and familiarity have the most negligible difference (0.05 with p-val=0.6) and confirm the null hypothesis that these two samples come from similar distributions. The distribution of valence ratings is maximally different from the distribution of arousal ratings ($D = 0.52, p - val \sim 0$). The distribution functions for ratings of each scale are not entirely independent (as the value is not 1) but have some relationship which we next probed with the correlation test.

Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient, a non-parametric measure, is performed to test the monotonicity of the relationship between two scales. We found that the dimensions are not independent of each other, and they share information with varying degrees of correlation (tab-3f). For instance, valence and liking are highly correlated ($r = 0.74, p - val \sim 0$) compared to valence and arousal ($r = 0.14, p - val \sim 0$), which are least correlated. Valence and arousal are significantly correlated with the dominance dimension ($valence : r = 0.34, p - val \sim 0; arousal : r = 0.37, p - val \sim 0$;). Whereas, relevance is least correlated with arousal($r = 0.19, p - val \sim 0$). In a study by [59], participants are shown the least arousing images to elicit implicit self-relevance activity in them. In addition, familiarity is significantly correlated with other scales. In summary, the self-assessment dimensions are not significantly independent of each other and have a varying degree of relationship contrary to the k-s test (reported above). However, both tests agree on significant in-dependency of valence and arousal scales.

Though, pairs of scales like valence-arousal and relevance-arousal are least correlated and might have a significant share of contribution in emotion processing[63, 35, 48]. With these results, we are commenting that valence, arousal, and relevance dimensions ($valence - arousal : r = 0.14, p - val \sim$



(a) Stimuli Selection Procedure

(b) Intermediate Stimulus Validation Ratings

(c)

(d)

Figure 2: Experiment: (a) Stimuli selection procedure; (b) Scatter plot of subject ratings, collected during stimuli validation, on valence-arousal space; (c) EEG experiment paradigm; (d) Pre-processing pipeline.

$0; valence - relevance : r = 0.3, p - val \sim 0; arousal - relevance : r = 0.19, p - val \sim 0;$) may be contributing more information (due to the lower degree of correlations among them) than valence and arousal with dominance or control dimension ($valence - arousal : r = 0.14, p - val \sim 0; valence - dominance : r = 0.34, p - val \sim 0; arousal - dominance : r = 0.37, p - val \sim 0;$).

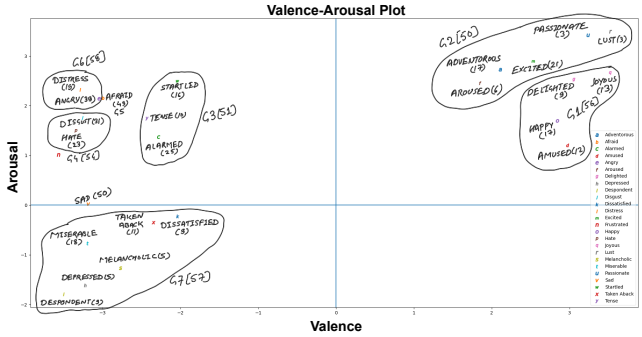
We further tested the importance of dominance and relevance by calculating the euclidean distance between emotion pairs in valence-arousal-dominance(VAD) and valence-arousal-relevance (VAR) space. We found that the total number of pairs in VAR space with a higher euclidean distance than in VAD space was 280 compared to 272 pairs in VAD space. Furthermore, we performed a two-sample test for related samples and found that for the VAR-VAD contrast, the statistical score was 1.01 (with p-val=0.16). Although it is a weak significance, it supports the possibility that relevance is worth consideration in emotion research [63]. Maybe with more sampling in future research, the possibility of consideration of relevance dimension gets more substantial support.

3.2. Theta and Beta Bands have differences in connectivity patterns of emotions

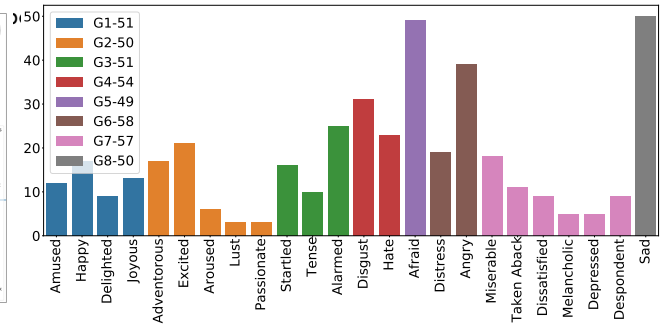
By calculating the difference between connectivity patterns (for the emotion groups), we found that connectivity patterns are more distinct in the upper beta band followed by lower beta and theta bands (fig-4). We did not consider other bands as they were below the global threshold (G_{cst}, see section 2.6.3)). We also probed if emotion processing is lateralized. We did not observe brain lateralization for emotion processing (tab-4b).

3.3. DMN, sensorimotor and salience networks are localized for prediction channels

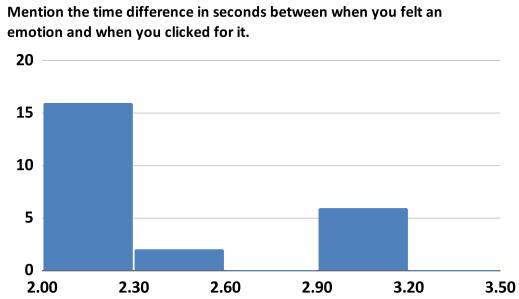
Considering the frequency bands calculated above, we used the classification and source-localization analysis to determine the scalp sites and brain regions that contain high predictability information in predicting self-assessment dimensions. Prediction channels for beta and theta bands are shown in fig-5a. Primarily, valence and arousal associated prediction channels are observed in lateral regions. On the other hand, for dominance, liking, familiarity, and relevance, prediction channels are, mostly, located near the midline brain regions (annotated in the fig-5c). The regions around the midline are mainly reported in mental construction and sim-



(a) Valence Arousal Grouping



(b) Histogram of Emotion Grouping



(c)

	Val	Arsl	Dom	Lik	Fam	Rel
G1	8.1(1.1)	6.9(1.8)	5.9(2.4)	4.6(0.6)	3.9(1.3)	3.5(1.3)
G2	7.6(1.6)	7.8(1.1)	6.7(1.8)	4.5(0.6)	3.7(1.4)	2.8(1.5)
G3	3.1(2.2)	6.7(1.9)	4.9(2.4)	2.9(1.3)	2.9(1.4)	2.1(1.2)
G4	1.8(1.5)	6.6(1.8)	4.7(2.3)	1.9(1.0)	2.3(1.4)	2(1.2)
G5	3.1(2.5)	6.7(2.0)	5.1(2.3)	2.7(1.3)	2.7(1.3)	2.2(1.4)
G6	1.9(1.4)	6.9(1.7)	5.2(2.2)	2.2(1.1)	3.1(1.4)	2(1.3)
G7	2.2(1.6)	4.1(2.3)	3.8(2.3)	2(1.0)	2.2(1.2)	1.9(1.1)
G8	2.2(1.6)	4.3(2.6)	4.3(2.0)	2.1(1.1)	2.9(1.3)	2.1(1.2)

(d)

	Val	Arsl	Dom	Lik	Fam	Rel
Val	0	0.52	0.29	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arsl	0.52	0	0.35	0.77	0.77	0.77
Dom	0.29	0.35	0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lik	0.3	0.77	0.5	0	0.05	0.26
Fam	0.3	0.77	0.5	0.05	0	0.29
Rel	0.3	0.77	0.5	0.26	0.29	0

(e)

	Val	Arsl	Dom	Lik	Fam	Rel
Val	0	0.14	0.34	0.74	0.33	0.3
Arsl	0.14	0	0.37	0.32	0.38	0.19
Dom	0.34	0.37	0	0.35	0.41	0.25
Lik	0.74	0.32	0.35	0	0.4	0.27
Fam	0.33	0.38	0.41	0.4	0	0.36
Rel	0.3	0.19	0.25	0.27	0.36	0

(f)

Figure 3: Behavioural Analysis: (a) Grouping of emotions. (b) Histogram depicting the count of individual emotions in emotion groups. (c) The different in time of awareness about emotion feelings and mouse click. (d) The mean(sd) is tabulated for emotion-wise ratings by the participants. (e) Result of K-S test with $p-value \sim 0.05$. The values here represent the statistic D which is the maximum absolute difference between the two cumulative distribution functions. The higher and lower differences would imply higher and lower dissimilarity of the two distributions. (f) Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient, a non-parametric measure, is performed to test the monotonicity of the relationship between two samples with the $p-value \sim 0.05$.

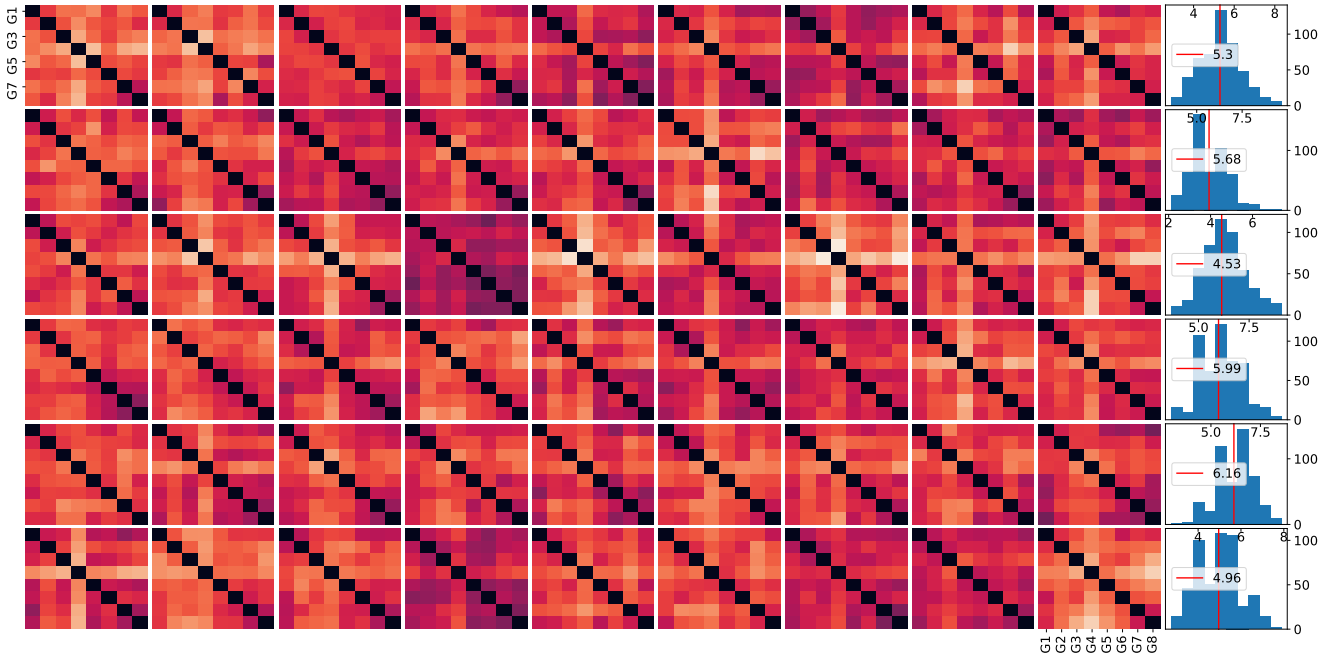
ulation of events [76]. Hence, considering only valence and arousal self-assessment dimensions may not reveal the mentalization and event construction component of emotion mechanism [12].

We source-localized EEG prediction channels by performing equivalent current dipole (ECD) source localization. We found source localized activity in the paralimbic systems, including cingulate gyrus (CG), insula (Ins), thalamus (Thal), parahippocampal gyrus (PHG), and inferior frontal gyrus (IFG). In addition, prediction channels are localized in the anterior frontal cortex, posterior temporoparietal junction(TPJ), somatosensory regions, medial parietal regions, pre-central motor regions, and visual cortex regions (as shown in fig-6a, 6b). The visual processing is localized in the cuneus and lingual gyrus. In the posterior medial section, the precuneus and cuneus are localized. The primary somatosensory (S1) and primary motor (M1) cortices occupy caudal and rostral portions of the paracentral lobule and are part of the sensorimotor network. The brain regions including CG/mPFC, IFG, PCC, IPL, TPJ, and PHG comprise the DMN network. Furthermore, the activity in the insular cortex and ACC forms the salience network.

3.4. Dynamic correlation of prediction channels with self-assessment scales in theta and beta bands

The valence rating is correlated in seg-2 with the prediction channels in the left hemisphere (viz. FT7, E45, CP5) in the lower beta band(fig-7). Whereas, during the seg-3, the correlated activity in the right hemisphere (in channels F10, F8, FC6, FT8, P6, P10, PO2 fig-7, fig-5c) is significant in theta (primarily) and lower and upper beta bands. During seg-2 and seg-3, we observed high power for low valence ratings and low power for high valence ratings. Similar results are observed in another analysis, on the same dataset, where the valence ratings were correlated with the power of brain regions in seg-2 and seg-3 [77].

On the other hand, the correlation between arousal rat-



(a)

left H-right H		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8
p-val (z-val)	leftT	0.14(-1.1)	0.51(0.03)	0.11(-1.3)	0.63(0.33)	0.6(0.2)	0.056(-1.63)	0.73(0.6)	0.43(-0.2)
	rightT	0.86(-1.1)	0.49(0.02)	0.9(-1.25)	0.38(0.32)	0.4(0.2)	0.95(-1.64)	0.28(0.6)	0.59(-0.2)

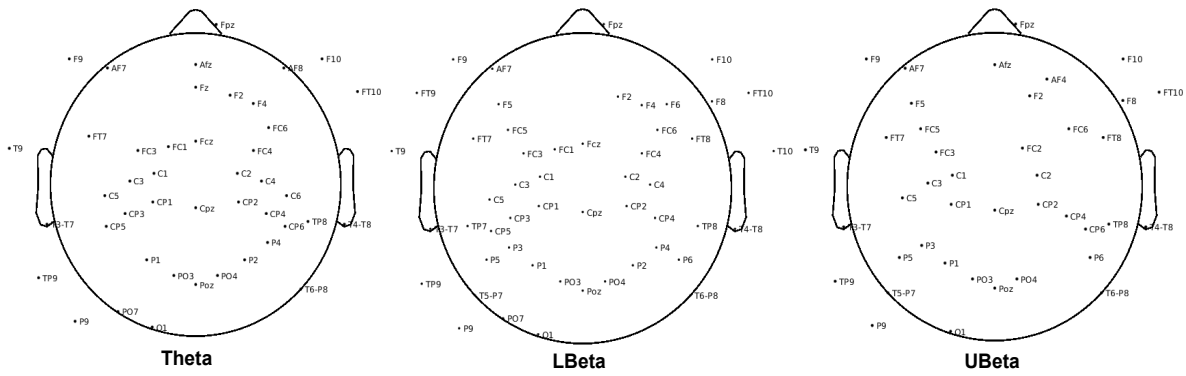
(b)

Figure 4: The euclidean distance between connectivity patterns for different emotion groups: (a)The Euclidean distance is calculated among pair of emotion groups and plotted as a heat map for each frequency band (row-wise: delta, theta, alpha, lower beta, upper beta, and gamma) and each segment (column-wise: seg-1 to seg-9). Black represents the lowest, and white represents the highest distance. A more distance is better. The last column is the summarizing histogram with the annotated median statistic. We calculated the global threshold ($G_{cst} = 5.44$) by taking all the distances into account. Only theta and beta band has more values of representative normalized distance among connectivity patterns of emotion conditions. (b) From the EEG Connectivity matrix, nodes on the left hemisphere and right hemisphere are collected (only those nodes which are making significant links calculated in connectivity estimation among EEG electrodes). For each emotion category, the active left and right electrodes were counted. With six frequency bands and nine segments, we got 54 values. These values represent how many electrodes from the left hemisphere and right hemisphere have participated significantly in the connectivity. We then performed Wilcoxon signed-rank test for each emotion category with the contrast between the occurrence of electrodes on the left hemisphere and onthe right hemisphere. The p-value and z-value is tabulated. Except for group-6, no other emotion groups show hemispheric specific significant activation. The supplementary connectivity diagram for each emotion condition is shown in (supplementary fig-3).

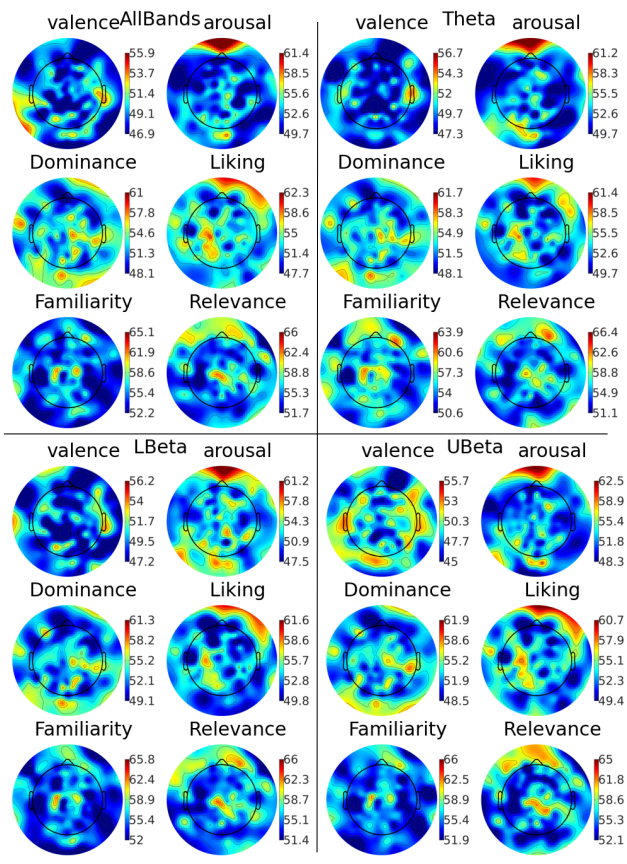
ings and scalp electrode power for channels F2, F4, E97, E45, P9 is observed in seg-3 (fig-7). The correlation of arousal ratings with the prediction channels is primarily observed in seg-3 compared to seg-2 in valence. It might be that arousal activity is being modulated by the valence activity, which is also reported in an ERP study [30]. Although, further research is needed to understand the temporal dependence between scales.

During seg-6, prediction channels in the right central, centroparietal, parietal regions are negatively correlated with the dominance ratings in the beta band (fig-7). In addition, in seg-7, the correlated activity in left parietal and parietooccipital regions in beta band is observed (fig-7). These correlated activities associate control and regulated behaviour with participants' subjective feedback. We speculate that the participant is regulating his/her emotional feelings so that the goal-directed action (mouse click) can be performed [49].

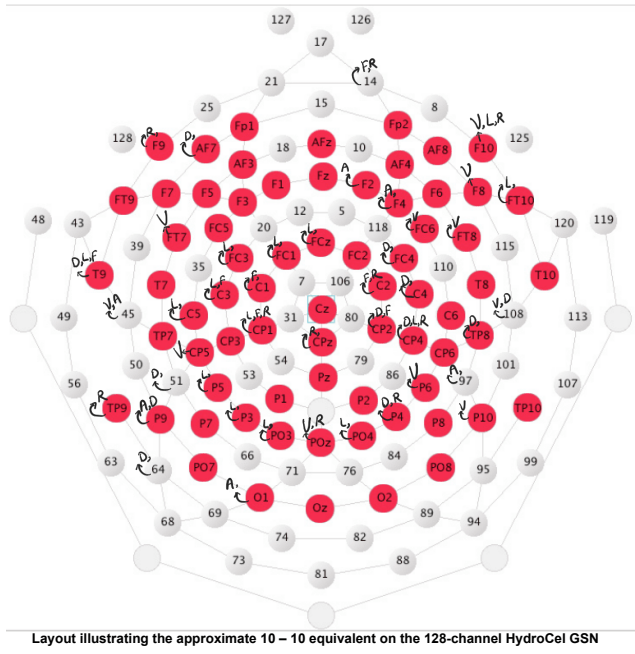
For familiarity ratings, prediction channels correlated activity is observed in frontal pole, central and centroparietal regions during seg-5 in the beta bands (fig-7). A recent study explaining the familiarity of the context in a predictive coding framework shows that prediction error is the key to learning and moving from unfamiliarity to familiarity. In other words, if the prediction accuracy is high (equivalent to low prediction error), the familiarity of the content is inferred high [7]. Participants in our experiment are instructed to rate familiarity based on the prediction accuracy. Hence, the assessment of prediction accuracy might be delaying the correlated familiarity activity compared to valence and arousal.



(a)



(b)

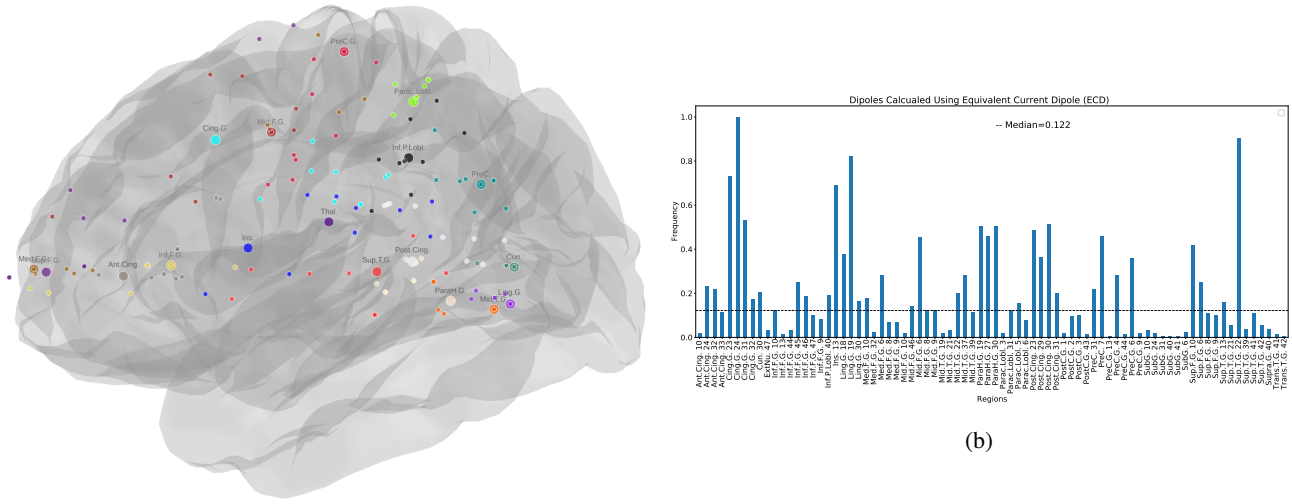


(c)

Figure 5: Channels with high prediction accuracy for self-assessment scales: The plotted results are obtained after the k-NN classification for each channel and retaining only those channels which are above the threshold (G_{pt}). (a) Channels with high prediction accuracy are plotted in scalp layout for theta, lower beta and upper beta bands as connectivity patterns in these bands are more distinct. (b) The prediction accuracy for channels predicting self-assessment scales is plotted in the topoplot (plots for other frequencies are in supplementary fig-4). All Bands: signal containing 1-40Hz. (c) Annotated channel layout. Channels with more than the threshold (V:valence, A:arousal, D:dominance, L:liking, F:familiarity, R:relevance) is annotated with the corresponding self-assessment scale. Abbreviations: Anterior Frontal(AF), Frontopolar(Fp), Frontal(F), Frontotemporal(FT), Frontocentral(FC), Temporal(T), Temporoparietal(TP), C(Central), Centroparietal(CP), Parietal(P), Parietooccipital(PO), Occipital(O).

However, familiarity influences the valence and arousal activity which in turn depends on the prediction accuracy [36] [yours].

The correlation of prediction channels for relevance is observed in the left centroparietal in the upper beta band (seg-2), right parietooccipital & centroparietal in the beta band (in seg-3 & seg-5) and right central regions in seg-6 (fig-7). Primarily, the relevance is correlated with the activity in the midline regions. In addition, compared to other scales, the correlation of relevance is observed in all seg-



(a) (b)

Figure 6: The Equivalence Current Dipoles. We have calculated equivalent current dipoles corresponding to independent components calculated for prediction channels for self-assessment scales. (a) Localized anatomical regions annotated on the brain. (b) Histogram shows the frequency of occurrence of the anatomical regions. The horizontal black line represents the median which is considered as threshold. Regions above this threshold are depicted in (a). Abbr: inferior(inf), medial(med), middle(mid), cingulate(Cing.), Frontal(F), Gyrus(G), Insula(Ins), Anterior(Ant), Thalamus(Thal), Precentral gyrus(PreC.G.), Paracentral(Parac), Lobule(Lobl), Parietal(P), Precuneus(PreC), Cuneus(Cun), Posterior(Post), Superior(Sup), Temporal(T), Parahippocampal(ParaH), Lingual(Ling).

ments. The self-relevance related autobiographical memory, which contains implicit knowledge about emotions, can be an automatic process and take part in the construction of emotion experience[37, 12].

4. Discussion

In this work, we adapted the naturalistic paradigm to understand the emotion processing dynamics. The naturalistic paradigm reveals the multi-component emotion processing in a natural, wild and dynamic environment, which lacks the case with the controlled experimental design using the artificial stimuli [62]. With the naturalistic paradigm, the continuous brain activity, representing the emotion dynamics emerging within the underlying context, can be recorded and analyzed to come up with the novel conclusions [62]. For instance, in our analysis, we observed that the dynamic connectivity pattern of emotions is distinctly presented in the theta and beta bands. In the literature, mostly, high-frequency bands are reported for emotion processing [34, 86]. The reason behind this may be that the controlled stimuli consider a single component, e.g., facial expression or body movement, or emotional pictures/scenes, which may be revealing the reaction to stimuli rather than the endogenous brain dynamics which is facilitating the interaction with the environment, thus the construction of the emotional episode.

In addition, it is reported that emotion is a constructed phenomenon [12]. The emotional episodes are reconstructed from the experience, at the same time, accommodating the salient information from the current context [12]. The reconstruction process of emotional episodes is not instantaneous but emerges from continuous interaction with the present situation. Hence, emotions are situated within the context [81], and cannot be captured with instantaneous reactions to pictures [62]. Our analysis found that the default mode network for the re-construction process and visceromotor networks to embody the experience of reconstructed emotional episodes.

We have also observed that valence and arousal dimensions alone are inadequate in capturing the neural components which are essential to the re-construction of the emotional episodes. The neural correlates of valence and arousal are not distributed around the mid-line brain regions, which are reported as correlates of mental simulation and event emergence [76]. These brain regions are associated with dominance, familiarity, and relevance dimensions. Hence, we report that consideration of more than two dimensions (viz. valence and arousal) is necessary to capture the neural dynamics of emotion construction. Moreover, the consideration of dominance, including valence and arousal in emotion representation, is also reported in a study from our lab [79]. On the contrary, we found that relevance has the least correlation with valence and arousal. Hence, the relevance can be considered as a representative self-assessment dimension of emotions [63]. The following sections discuss these findings.

4.1. Emotion Processing in Theta and Beta Bands

We observed the distinct connectivity patterns for different emotion groups and the correlation dynamics for self-assessment features-valence, intensity, dominance, liking, familiarity, and self-relevance-mainly in the beta and theta bands.

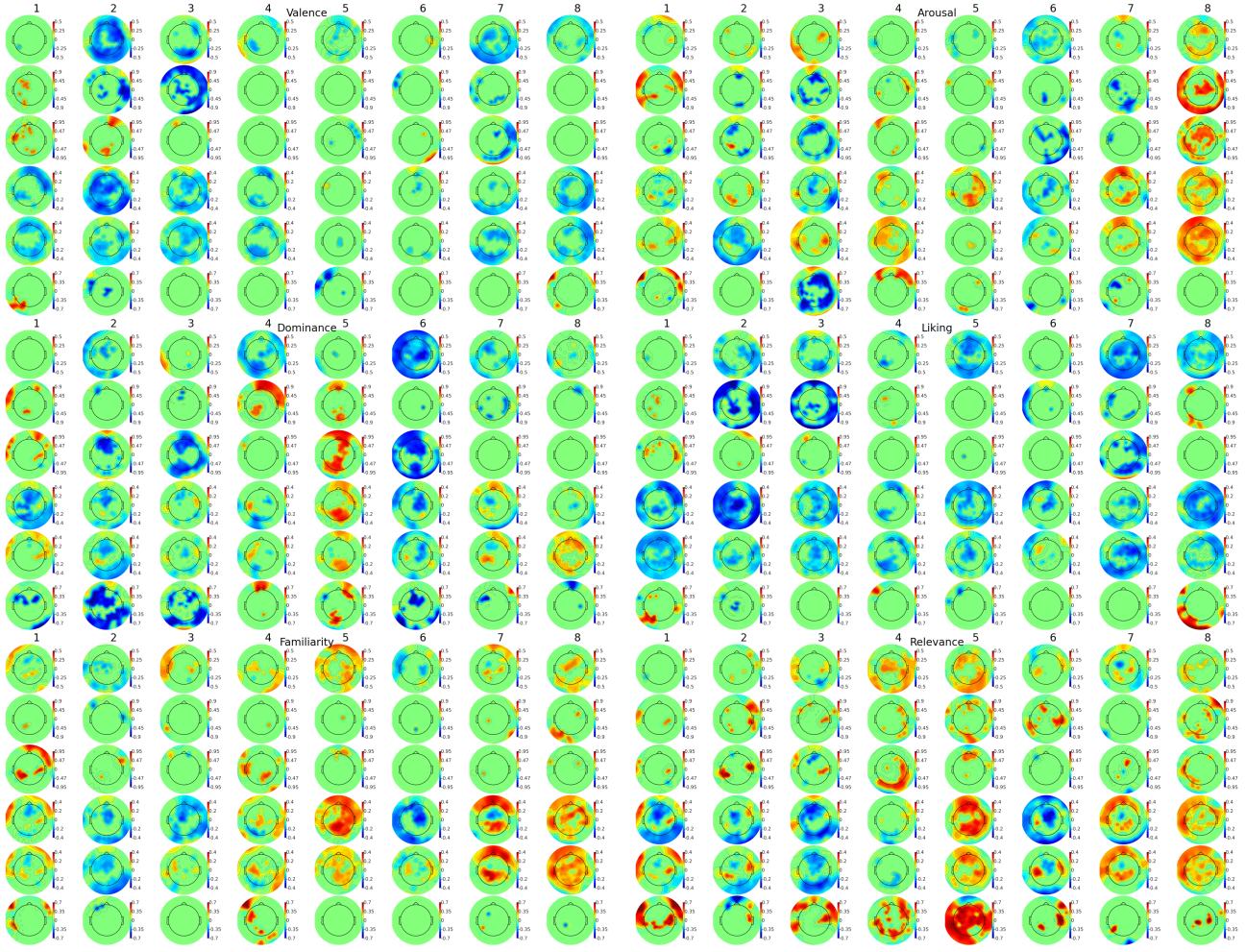


Figure 7: The color coding in topoplot, from blue to red, is representing negative to positive correlation statistics with the statistical significance($p < 0.05$). The spearman correlation is calculated between power ratio (normalized with resting state condition) for each channel and subjective ratings for valence, arousal, dominance, liking, familiarity and relevance. This calculation is done segment wise so that the correlation dynamics can be traced.

In the literature, the beta band is reported in diverse functions, including maintenance of information in working memory, motor planning, content specific modulation, decision making, top-down perceptual processing, long-range communication, and preservation of the current brain state [74].

However, recent evidence suggests the role of the beta wave, particularly in content-specific reactivation and maintenance during endogenous information processing as demanded by the current task [74]. Furthermore, the maintenance of the activated information and integration with the information acquired in the current context is supported by the computational model of cell assemblies [46]. Beta-synchronized cell assemblies of superficial pyramidal cells are self-sustaining even in the absence of continuing input. After receiving further input, these assemblies create coexisting spiking activity rather than creating competitive spiking activity, which promotes the reactivation and maintenance of the information [46, 68]. The reconstructed and maintained information in the beta oscillations primarily serve the endogenous top-down-controlled processing through long-range connections[18] and are involved in making top-down predictions. Hence, we suggest that in our results, the reactivation of emotional episodes in the beta band contributes to the distinct connectivity patterns for different emotion groups.

In addition, we found that several prediction channels with high prediction accuracy are common in theta and beta bands (fig-5a). The neural activity in brain regions operating in different frequency bands might be contributing to different functionalities. Likewise, a brain stimulation study reported that stimulation of the same brain regions with theta and beta bursts, dissociatively, influenced memory encoding and semantic prediction, respectively [26]. So, the same brain regions can participate in different cognitive abilities at the command of network-specific rhythmic activity. The brain regions we found in our results (including mPFC, MTG, PHG, PCC, IFG, and PC) are reported for episodic and semantic memory processes [60] in theta and beta bands, respectively. Irrespective of whether we remember the past or envisage the future, episodic and semantic elements are inextricably intertwined. Furthermore, the interaction be-

tween episodic memory and semantic memory is vital for event construction. The semantic element provides the necessary conceptual or organizational framework for the detailed emotional events to be reconstructed and experienced.

Hence, we suggest that activity patterns in theta and beta bands might be due to the emotional event re-construction process involving the semantic conceptual framework of the already learned emotion concept and representation of the episodic event in this framework. This reconstructed mental event is influencing the cortical processing in a top-down manner to re-experience the situated emotion [12, 90].

4.2. Including valence and arousal, other self-assessment emotion features reveal constitutive parts of the emotion mechanism

We observed high prediction accuracy with the channels around the midline and central part of the brain to classify self-assessment emotion features, namely dominance, liking, familiarity, and relevance. On the contrary, valence and arousal are mostly predicted by lateral brain regions (fig-5c). The midline regions and regions around the central part of the brain are reported in self-evaluation [54, 29], autobiographical self [8], mental simulation [28] and event representation [76]. Midline regions comprise "default mode network (DMN)", which is involved in event construction by integrating current contexts with the internally generated mentalization based on previous experiences to facilitate task performance. The DMN regions play a key role in integrating the acquired current salient knowledge from the stimuli with the internal representations generated using autobiographical and long-term memory to perceive and act on the ongoing interaction with the environment [76].

Familiar and self-relevant contexts can cause the emergence of the emotional state dynamically, even in the absence of external stimuli. For instance, [47] showed that spontaneous spatio-temporal coherence in human resting-state brain activity could be categorized into unique emotional states based on endogenous representations that covary with individual differences in mood, personality traits and self-reported feelings. When a familiar context is encountered, it re-activates event representation as per the memory of the past event. This mental representation can trigger a prediction of what comes next to facilitate responsiveness. For instance, it is shown in pattern classification based fMRI study [44] that given the familiar contextual cue about a novel item, the predictability was higher for the novel item than if the unfamiliar and ambiguous cue context is presented. Furthermore, in a study, we have shown that the context familiarity influences the positive and negative feelings depending on the prediction [77].

In the naturalistic environment, event re-construction brings together information about people, objects, sequences of actions and their consequences to form a multi-modal representation of events. These events models work as generative models to make predictions and guide behaviour [76]. Hence, considering emotion features other than valence and arousal in the emotion experiment paradigm reveals the role of regions involved in the re-construction of emotional events or episodes.

4.3. Contribution of DMN in emotion construction

We are getting activity in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), posterior cingulate cortex (PCC)/precuneus(PC), inferior parietal lobe, lateral temporal cortex, and parahippocampal gyrus (fig-6a, 6b), which are reported in the literature as part of the default mode network (DMN) [75]. The DMN simulates mental models of the world from different points of view at different time points. The multi-modal sensorimotor summaries of DMN become more detailed and particularized as they cascade out to primary sensory and motor regions[13].

The DMN is the active sense-making construction network that integrates the salient information in the environment with the interoception, and internal imagery [33, 88]. The information integration and construction process follow a process-memory hierarchy distributed across all cortical areas and dynamically synthesize newly arrived salient input at their preferred timescales [21]. Early sensory areas integrate frequently changing information, whereas association cortices integrate changes over hundreds of milliseconds, and high order areas operate in seconds and overlap with the DMN network. DMN network integrates salient sensory information with intrinsic prior beliefs to form rich contextual information. For instance, a narrative story with equally possible ambiguous interpretations is used to test the similar and different interpretations as per the intrinsic beliefs. A stronger aligned activity is reported in the DMN regions for the group with similar interpretation than for the group with the different interpretation [89]. In addition, even if the content is the same, for a different interpretation (as the participants in our experiment reported different subjective ratings for the same content; supplementary fig-5), the neural pattern might change.

Constructive theory, one of the advocative theories of involvement of DMN in emotion processing, advocates that a person experiences any emotion when they experience a set of highly situated physiological, behavioural, and contextual features known as conceptualization. Conceptualization is the predictive process that utilizes prior experience and learning to make meaning of the concrete features[12]. The conceptualization extends across feature hierarchy from sensory features, multi-modal sensory information to the higher level of abstraction. DMN fits for the role of the high level of abstraction of emotions given its neuroanatomical structure [22]. Neuroanatomically, DMN has lower neuronal density and higher connection distances compared to sensory areas, which are high in neuronal density and low in connection distance. In addition, DMN nodes are observed to be functionally distant regions from the early sensory cortices [70, 50]. Hence, DMN encodes features at a higher level of abstraction, which is generalized across diverse modalities, conditions & episodes [38].

The re-construction of emotional episodes within the conceptual framework forms the coherent mental representation

[60]. DMN plays a central role in this re-construction process as it includes brain regions that are reported to be overlapping with the episodic memory (EM) and semantic memory (SM) related tasks [72, 43]. For instance, the episodic memory task related to recollection or familiarity and semantic memory task related to word concept have overlapping activity in the DMN regions, including PCC, IPL, and mPFC [43]. In addition, the activity related to the episodic task takes place in the theta band, whereas beta-band activity facilitates semantic memory task [26]. Additionally, the theta neurofeedback training increases connectivity strength in the DMN network along with increased emotion awareness and regulation [39]. So, episodic activity in the theta band and semantic activity in the beta band involving DMN regions, we suggest, facilitates the construction of emotional events, which are embodied and experienced through the sensory-motor and visceromotor networks [13].

4.4. The role of sensorimotor network and salience network in emotion processing and experience

Emotional Experiences are inherently embodied, and action is closely related to emotion. During development, by mimicking the bodily actions, the child learns about simple emotions from the mother, which later, in adulthood, get enriched by social interactions[80]. These learned bodily experiences and processes are used to infer self emotional states [80, 52, 83] as well as others (by mimicking and embodying others actions) [27, 85]. Simulation can take place without conscious effort and activate the neural substrates for both the recognition and experience of ambiguous as well as prototype emotions[53]. Research with humans as well as with the non-human primates suggest that sensorimotor regions especially, somatomotor and parietal regions play an essential role in imitating actions when observing others' actions or re-activating learned actions to understand others' intentions and emotions [73, 61].

Lesion and brain stimulation studies also suggest that sensorimotor regions play an essential role in embodiment and emotional experience. For instance, In a lesion-overlap study, patients with lesions in somatosensory cortices(S1 and S2) and insula, as well as in IFG, motor, and premotor cortices was associated with impairments in emotion prosody perception [3]. rTMS stimulation over S2 with the 1Hz repetitive TMS pulses for 12 mins affected the detection of emotional prosody more than the emotional meaning[3]. In another experiment [84], where participants had to match the presented faces for emotional expressions, stimulation over S1 regions, involved in explicit vs incidental processing of facially expressed emotions, influenced the emotion recognition and matching task performance. The ability of emotion discrimination is disrupted when theta-burst is applied over S1 and premotor cortex [57, 10]. Hence, the sensorimotor regions play a critical role in mimicking others' actions and re-activating the sensory-motor knowledge to recognize emotional faces, voices, and bodies and in experiencing the perceived emotions.

Another network, we have found in our results, called the salience network or visceromotor network, including mainly ACC & aINS (referred to as "domain-general system") co-activated in the contexts of diverse tasks and conditions and participated in autonomic function and self-awareness [23, 25]. The domain-general role of salience network is reported in socio-emotional behaviours, including emotions [17], theory of mind, and behavioural mirroring [5]. Furthermore, the dissociative role of aINS and ACC relates its activity with visceromotor autonomic regulation. The frontoinsula (aINS) is reported as a major afferent cortical hub for receiving viscero-autonomic feedback. Complementary to it, ACC activity is responsible for generating autonomic visceral and behavioural responses and is reported to be efferent visceromotor cortical hub [69]. Interaction among these regions responds to homeostatically relevant internal or external stimuli and imbue these stimuli with emotional weight [69], hence, embody the emotions. Irrespective of positive or negative value (i.e., reinforcing or penalizing, respectively), the SN responds to homeostatically relevant stimuli, and outcomes [16]. Hence, the salience or visceromotor network integrates autonomic feedback and responses with internal representations and environmental demands [69].

Given the overlapping of high predictability regions observed in our results with the DMN, visceromotor, and sensorimotor network, we suggest that DMN is actively constructing emotional episodes given the salient information, which is then acting on the body and the environment in order to sample the sensory information from the body and environment confirming the mentally reconstructed emotional episodes. These emotional episodes, which are being reconstructed using DMN network and embodied with the help of action-perception cycle in visceromotor and sensorimotor network, are felt and reported as an emotion concept by the subject [15, 71, 12].

5. Conclusion

In the presented analysis, we observed that the connectivity pattern in the theta and beta band is better able to differentiate different emotion groups than the other bands. The theta-beta interaction performs the emotion event construction considering the past experiences and current context in the conceptual framework of abstract emotion.

We got prediction channels localized to sensorimotor network, salience network, and DMN. These brain regions form distinct emotional representations and are hence categorize the emotions. The sampling of salient information and feeling of en-activated and reconstructed emotional episodes engages salient, sensory-motor, and visceromotor networks. So, the emotional episode is embodied and felt in interoceptive and visceromotor networks (involving somatomotor, Ins, ACC). However, further research modelling the dynamic causality among brain regions and brain stimulation studies for functional specificity is needed to understand the mechanism of emotion in the brain.

We also would like to comment on shifting the paradigm in emotion research towards more ecologically valid lab set-

tings so that the very close to real-life scenarios can be mimicked in the controlled environment and brain correlates of affect and emotions can be adequately probed. We have reported in this article that self-assessment scales correlated brain activities can be dissected in time and associated mental functionalities to disentangle the contribution of these functionalities in the processing of emotions. Consideration of constituent component dynamics would help in understanding the mechanism of emotion better. In this work, we tried to do some justice in this line. However, this work can be improved further by considering the following points.
1. It is better to collect both the information about space and time using multi-modal neuroimaging methods.
2. Peripheral autonomic activities contain significant emotion-related information. By applying more peripheral sensors on the body, the findings of neural patterns can be cross-verified. In addition, the dynamical association between brain activity and autonomic activity can be used to understand the mutual interactions for emotion processing.
3. Increasing the number of participants will indeed generalize the study for a broader audience.
4. Study on temporal dependence between self-assessment scales can be done.

Data Availability

Dataset is available at openneuro [51].

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