

IEEE SPMB – Lecture Session No.3

Psychophysiological Correlates of Emotion During Music Perception

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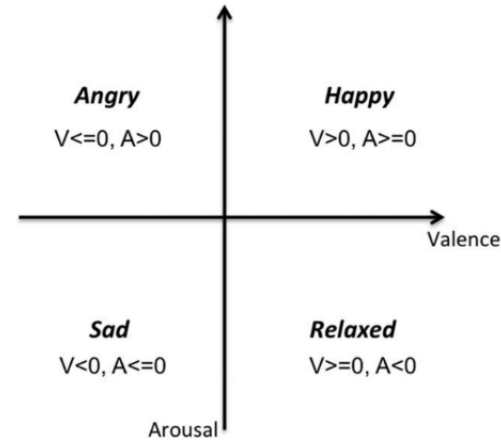
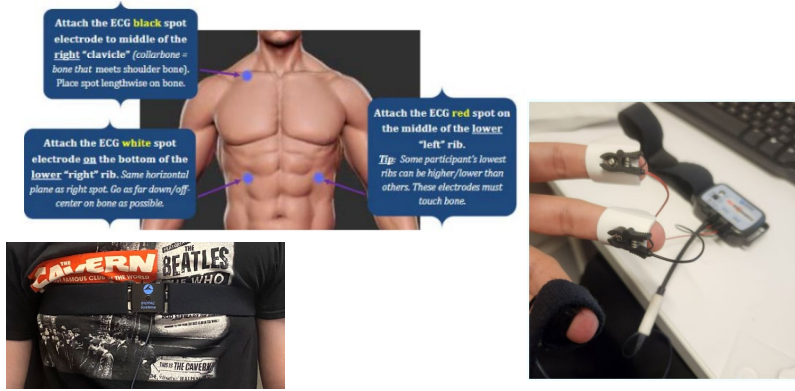
Link to the Paper →





Primary Goal of the Study

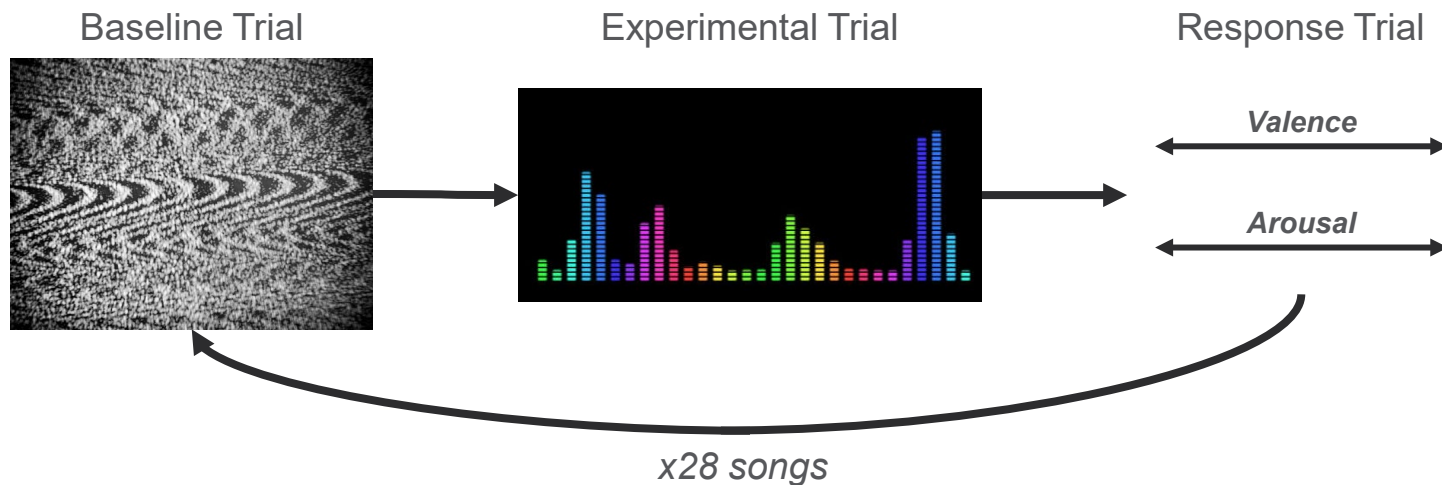
Investigate whether a systematic relationship exists between certain physiological measurements (i.e., heart function, skin-conductance, and respiration) and behavioral reports of music-induced emotion (i.e. valence and arousal) in previously unexperienced music



Song et al., 2016

Study Design

The experiment consisted of three repeating stages.



Baseline Validity Results

Table 1. Pairwise t-test results comparing the initial and subsequent baseline trials across participants. Values in **bold** are significant under Bonferroni corrections, where $\alpha = 0.005$, and underlined values would be significant if Bonferroni corrections were not used, where $\alpha = 0.05$.

Measurement	t-value	p-value
BPM	-1.160	0.256
RMSSD HRV	<u>2.277</u>	<u>0.031</u>
HF HRV	<u>2.073</u>	<u>0.048</u>
EDA Tonic	<u>2.378</u>	<u>0.024</u>
EDA Phasic	1.017	0.318
EDA Phasic AUC	1.417	0.167
EDA Phasic Range	-0.763	0.452
RSP Rate	1.105	0.280
RSP Amplitude	-1.643	0.112
PPG	-1.222	0.232

Baseline Validity Results

Table 1. Pairwise t-test results comparing the initial and sub-

Takeaway: HRV and EDA tonic measurements should be interpreted with caution, yet HR, RSP Rate, EDA Phasic Range, and PPG return to baseline even with short inter-trial intervals.

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Proposed Model

Latent Variable Model

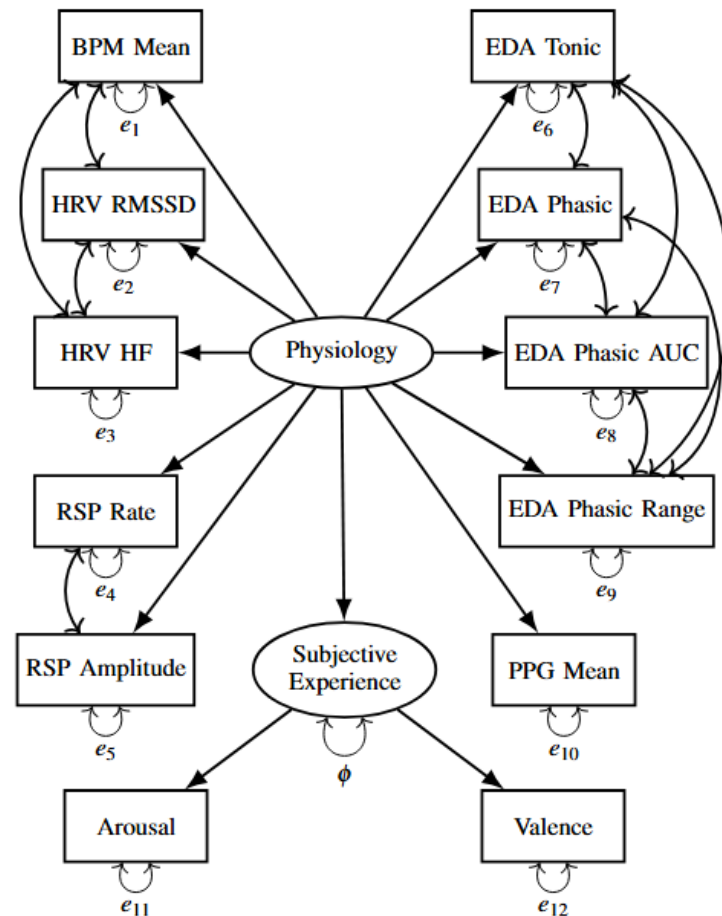
Physiology predicts Subjective Experience

Physiological measurements *load* onto the Physiology latent variable

Subjective ratings of valence and arousal load onto the Subjective Experience latent variable.

Measurements from the same physiological recording covary

Clustered by Participant & Song



Proposed Model

Latent Variable Model

Physiology predicts Subjective Experience

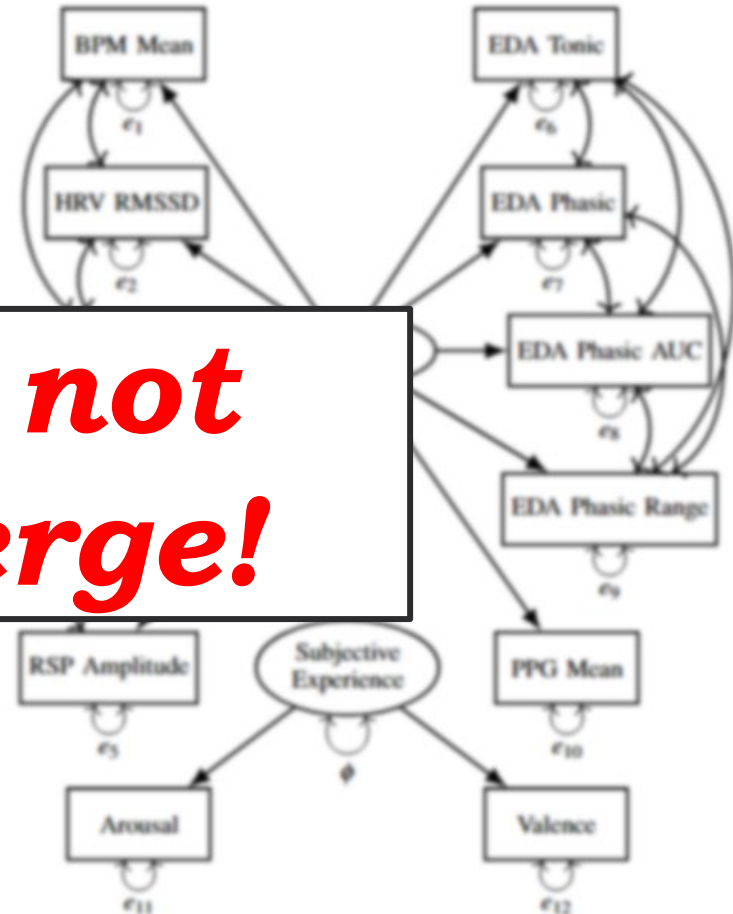
Physiological measurements covary with the Physiology latent variable.

Subjective ratings load onto the Subjective Experience latent variable.

Measurements from the same physiological recording covary

Clustered by Participant & Song

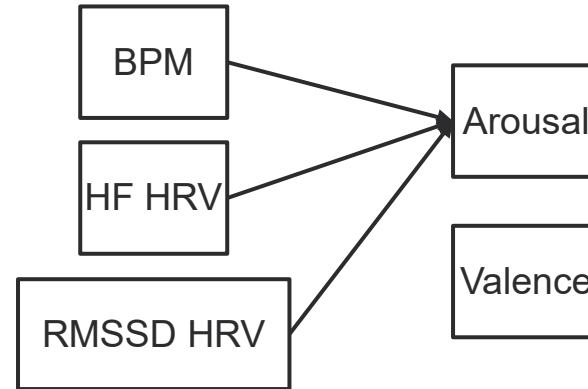
Does not converge!



Exploratory Model

Table 3. Standardized regression coefficients and p-values for all predictors across the four initial physiology models. Values in **bold** are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) and were later included in the composite model.

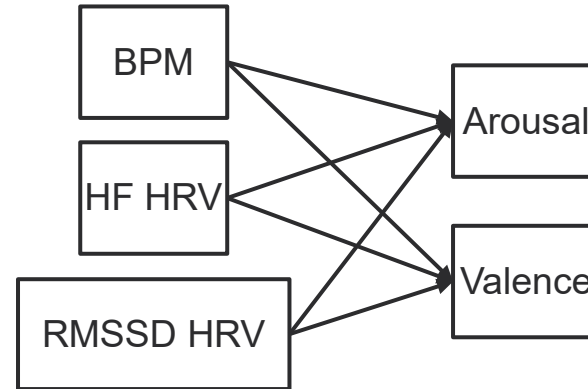
Measurement	Arousal	p-value	Valence	p-value
BPM	-0.031	0.470	-0.045	0.300
RMSSD HRV	-0.057	0.199	-0.029	0.514
HF HRV	0.091	0.016	0.079	0.037
EDA Tonic	0.104	0.004	0.040	0.262
EDA Phasic	-0.564	0.293	-0.991	0.062
EDA Phasic AUC	0.623	0.245	0.957	0.072
EDA Phasic Range	-0.033	0.432	0.165	<0.001
RSP Rate	0.133	<0.001	0.019	0.621
RSP Amplitude	0.055	0.141	0.039	0.304
PPG	-0.024	0.493	-0.080	0.023



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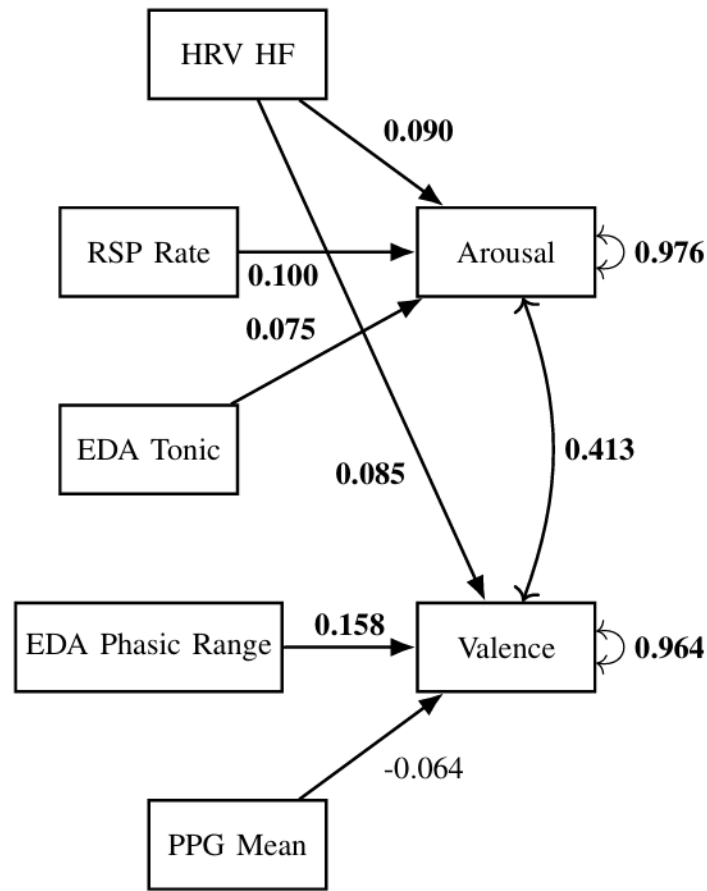
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Exploratory Model

Table 3. Standardized regression coefficients and p-values for

all p
in b
incl

Takeaway: Physiological responses like HRV HF, RSP Rate, EDA Tonic, and EDA Phasic Range play a small yet significant role in musically-induced valence and arousal ratings, but a confirmatory analysis is necessary.

PPG

-0.024

0.493

-0.080

0.023

PPG Mean

HRV HF

0.090

.976

.964

-0.004

Intraclass Correlations

Table 4. ICCs for composite model measurements for both the participant level (Level 3) and song level (Level 2) clusters.

Measurement	Level 3 ICC	Level 2 ICC
Arousal	0.027	0.328
Valence	0.074	0.221
HF HRV	0.296	0.024
EDA Tonic	0.858	0.003
EDA Phasic Range	0.332	<0.001
RSP Rate	0.539	0.014
PPG	0.852	0.002

Intraclass Correlations

Table 4. ICCs for composite model measurements for both the

Takeaway: Strong clustering *within participants* for all physiological measurements (e.g., HF HRV, etc.), and strong clustering *within songs* for both subjective reports (e.g., Valence and Arousal).

Internal State Relationship

Internal state – the physiological state of a participant prior to experimentation, as recorded in the initial baseline.

Baseline trials are consistent = we can use them to represent internal state

Table 4. LMM of Prior Baseline Trial and Subsequent Experimental Trial. Values in **bold** are significant.

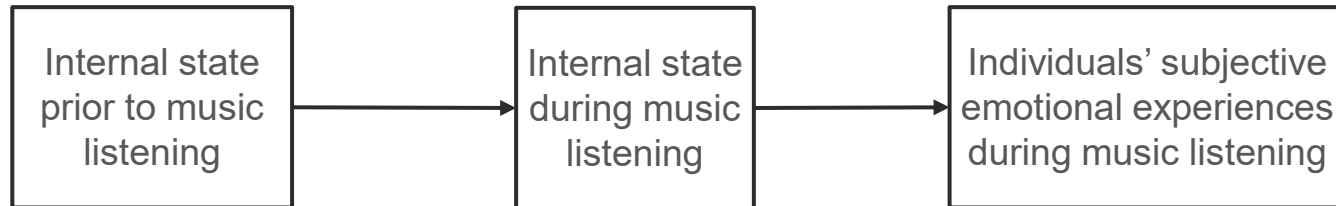
Variable	Fixed Effects	Standard Error	p-value
BPM	0.656	0.035	<0.001
RMSSD HRV	0.237	0.029	<0.001
HF HRV	0.224	0.039	<0.001
EDA Tonic	0.949	0.010	<0.001
EDA Phasic	0.485	0.032	<0.001
EDA Phasic AUC	0.499	0.032	<0.001
EDA Phasic Range	0.697	0.021	<0.001
RSP Rate	0.148	0.039	<0.001
RSP Amplitude	0.561	0.029	<0.001
PPG	0.344	0.031	<0.001

Internal State

New perspective on the relationship between music-induced emotions and physiology

Example, EDA Phasic Range:

- Strong relationship between baseline measurements and experimental measurements
- Successfully returns to baseline across baseline trials
- Significantly correlated with Valence



Conclusion

- The physiological measurements collected here have the potential to be used as a tool for measuring music-induced emotion
- The present physiological measurements do not fully explain why music induces emotional responses
- Physiological measurements are best predictive of subjective emotional responses when addressed wholistically
- Prior internal state may affect the way humans respond to emotion-inducing music
- More data must be collected to test the proposed clustered latent variable model and validate the present findings

Thank You!

UCLA College | Life Sciences
Psychology

