Contents

1	Intro	oductio	n: the issues	1		
	1.1	Introduction				
	1.2	2 Rewards and punishers				
	1.3	The ap	oproaches taken to emotion and motivation The causes of emotion	5 5		
		1.3.2	The importance of understanding the primate, including human, brain	7		
		1.3.3	Functional neuroimaging in humans, neuronal encoding, and understanding the brain computationally	9		
	1.4	Emotio	on, motivation, and depression: the plan of the book	11		
2	The nature of emotion					
	2.1	Introdu	uction	12		
	2.2	A theo	ry of emotion	12		
	2.3	Differe	ent emotions	14		
	2.4		theories of emotion	22		
			The James-Lange and other bodily theories	22		
		2.4.2	Appraisal theory Dimensional and categorical theories of emotion	23 24		
		2.4.4	Other approaches to emotion	24		
	2.5	Individ	lual differences in emotion, personality, and emotional intelli-			
		gence		25		
	2.6	Cognit	ion and emotion	27		
	2.7	Emotio	on, motivation, reward, and mood	29		
	2.8 Advantages of the approach to emotion described here		tages of the approach to emotion described here (Rolls' theory			
		of emo		30		
3	The	functio	ons of emotion: reward, punishment, and emotion in brain			
des	sign			33		
	3.1	Introdu	uction	33		
	3.2	Brain o	design and the functions of emotion Taxes, rewards, and punishers: gene-specified goals for ac-	33		
			tions, and the flexibility of actions	33		
		3.2.2	Explicit systems, language, and reinforcement	37		
		3.2.3	Special-purpose design by an external agent vs evolution by natural selection	38		
	3.3	Select	ion of behaviour: cost-benefit 'analysis' of net value	39		
	3.4		er functions of emotion	40		
		3.4.1	Autonomic and endocrine responses	40		
		3.4.2 3.4.3	Flexibility of behavioural actions Emotional states are motivating	41		

	3.4.4 Communication 3.4.5 Social attachment	43			4.7.2	Anterior cingulate cortex anatomy and connections	107
	3.4.5 Social attachment 3.4.6 Separate functions for each different primary reinforcer	43			4.7.3	Anterior cingulate cortex functional neuroimaging and neuronal activity	100
	3.4.7 The mood state can influence the cognitive evaluation of	44			4.7.4	Anterior cingulate cortex lesion effects	108
	moods or memories	44			4.7.5	Mid-cingulate cortex, the cingulate motor area, and action—	110
	3.4.8 Facilitation of memory storage	45			4.7.5	outcome learning	111
	3.4.9 Emotional and mood states are persistent, and help to pro-	45	93 1	_			
	duce persistent motivation	45	4.		Insula		112
	3.4.10 Emotions may trigger memory recall and influence cognitive	40	4.	.9	Effect	s of emotion on cognitive processing and memory	116
	processing	45	4.	.10	Summ	nary of brain systems involved in emotion	118
2 5	The functions of emotion in an evolutionary, Darwinian, context	7.72					
			5 F	000	rewa	rd value, pleasure, appetite, hunger, and over-eating	123
3.6	The functions of motivation in an evolutionary, Darwinian, context	48	5.	1	Overv	riew	123
3.7	Are all goals for action gene-specified?	49				ontrol signals for hunger and satiety	124
			J.				124
The	brain mechanisms underlying emotion	50			5.2.2		.124
4.1	Introduction	50			5.2.3	Conditioned appetite and satiety	129
4.2	Overview of brain systems involved in emotion	50	_				
4.3	Representations of primary reinforcers, i.e. of unlearned value	55	5.			rain control of eating and reward Brain mechanisms for taste reward value	129 129
4.5	4.3.1 Taste	55			5.3.1 5.3.2	Convergence between taste and olfactory processing to rep-	129
	4.3.2 Smell	55			5.5.2	resent flavour	135
	4.3.3 Pleasant and painful touch	56		1	5.3.3	Brain mechanisms for the reward produced by the odour of	100
	4.3.4 Visual stimuli	58			3.3.3	food	136
11		00			5.3.4	The responses of orbitofrontal cortex taste and olfactory neu-	100
4.4	Learning associations between stimuli and primary reinforcers:				0.0.4	rons to the sight of food: expected value neurons	137
	emotion-related learning	59			5.3.5	Functions of the amygdala in feeding	137
	4.4.1 Emotion-related learning about visual stimuli in the orbito-				5.3.6	Functions of the orbitofrontal cortex in eating	138
	frontal cortex	59			5.3.7	Output pathways for feeding	139
	4.4.2 The visual inputs from the temporal lobe cortex to the orbito-		5.				140
	frontal cortex and amygdala for emotion-related learning	62	5.		5.4.1	Genetic factors	141
4.5	The orbitofrontal cortex and emotion	66			5.4.2	Brain processing of the sensory properties and pleasantness	141
	4.5.1 Historical background	66		,	J.T.L	of food	141
	4.5.2 Connections of the orbitofrontal cortex	67			5.4.3	Food palatability	143
	4.5.3 Neurophysiology and functional neuroimaging of the orbito-				5.4.4	Sensory-specific satiety	143
	frontal cortex	69			5.4.5		143
	4.5.4 The human orbitofrontal cortex	89			5.4.6	Food saliency, and portion size	143
	4.5.5 A neurophysiological and computational basis for stimulus—				5.4.7	Energy density of food	144
	reinforcer association learning and reversal in the orbito-	00			5.4.8	Eating rate	144
	frontal cortex	92			5.4.9	Stress	144
4.6	The amygdala and emotion	95			5.4.10	Food craving	144
	4.6.1 Overview of the functions of the amygdala in emotion	95		. !	5.4.11	Energy output	144
	4.6.2 The amygdala and the associative processes involved in				5.4.12	Cognitive factors, and attention	145
	emotion-related learning	96			5413	Weight gain in women at midlife	145
	4.6.3 Connections of the amygdala	96			5.4.14	Compliance with information about risk factors for obesity	146
	4.6.4 Effects of amygdala lesions	98	981				
	4.6.5 Neuronal activity in the primate amygdala to reinforcing stim-	100	P	nari	macol	ogy of emotion, reward, and addiction; the basal ganglia	147
	uli	100	6.	1	Overv	iew of the pharmacology of emotion	147
	4.6.6 Responses of primate amygdala neurons to novel stimuli that	100	6.			nine systems in the brain	147
	are reinforcing 4.6.7 Neuronal responses in the amyodala to faces	102			5.2.1	Dopamine pharmacology	148
	4.6.7 Neuronal responses in the amygdala to faces 4.6.8 Evidence from humans	103 103			5.2.2	Dopamine pathways	148
					5.2.3	Self-administration of dopaminergic substances, and addic-	
	The cingulate cortex and emotion	105				tion	149
	4.7.1 Introduction and overview of the anterior cingulate cortex	105		6	6.2.4	Behaviours associated with the release of dopamine	150

		6.2.5 Dopamine neurons and reward prediction error	151
	6.3	The basal ganglia	152
		6.3.1 Overview of the basal ganglia	152
		6.3.2 Systems-level architecture of the basal ganglia 6.3.3 Neuronal activity in the striatum	153
	0.4		154
	6.4	Opiate reward systems, analgesia, and food reward	156
	6.5	Pharmacology of anxiety in relation to brain systems involved in	
		emotion	156
	6.6	Cannabinoids	157
7	Sex	ual behaviour, reward, and brain function	159
	7.1	Introduction	159
	7.2	Mate selection, attractiveness, and love	160
		7.2.1 Female preferences	161
		7.2.2 Male preferences	163
		7.2.3 Pair-bonding, and love	166
	7.3	Parental attachment, care, and parent-offspring conflict	167
	7.4	Sperm competition and its consequences for sexual behaviour	169
	7.5	Female cryptic choice and its consequences for sexual behaviour	173
	7.6	Concealed ovulation and concealed estrus and their consequences	
		for sexual behaviour	174
	7.7	Sexual selection of sexual and non-sexual behaviour	176
	1	7.7.1 Sexual selection and natural selection	176
		7.7.2 Non-sexual characteristics may be sexually selected for courtship	179
	7.8	Neural basis of sexual behaviour	
	7.0	7.8.1 Olfactory rewards and pheromones	181
		7.8.2 Preoptic area and hypothalamus	183
		7.8.3 Orbitofrontal cortex and related areas	185
	7.9	Conclusion	187
3	Dec	ision-making and attractor networks	188
	8.1	Overview of decision-making	188
	8.2	Decision-making in an attractor network	189
	0.2	8.2.1 An attractor decision-making network	189
		8.2.2 The operation of a model of decision-making	191
		8.2.3 Using the model to locate reward-related decision-making attractor networks in the brain	194
	8.3		196
	0.0	8.3.1 Multiple decision-making systems in the brain	196
		8.3.2 Distributed decision-making	196
		8.3.3 Predicting a decision before the evidence is provided	196
		8.3.4 The matching law	197
		8.3.5 Symmetry-breaking	197
		8.3.6 The evolutionary utility of probabilistic choice 8.3.7 Unpredictable behaviour	198
		8.3.7 Unpredictable behaviour 8.3.8 Memory recall	198 199
		8.3.9 Creative thought	199
			.00

		8.3.10	Decision-making between the emotional and rational sys-	200
		8.3.11	tems Dynamical neuropsychiatry: schizophrenia, obsessive- compulsive disorder, and memory changes in normal ag-	200
			ing	200
	Dep	ression	10.0.3. A high naynu threshold locarionnature to mech co	201
	9.1	Introdu		201
		9.1.1	The economic and social cost of depression	201
		9.1.2 9.1.3	The triggers and causes of depression: non-reward systems Brain systems that underlie depression	201 205
	9.2		reward attractor theory of depression	207
	9.3	Eviden	ce consistent with the non-reward attractor theory of depres-	
		sion		208
	9.4	Advand	ces in understanding the functions of the orbitofrontal cortex	
		and oth	ner brain systems in depression	211
		9.4.1	Overview	211
		9.4.2	Orbitofrontal cortex	214
		9.4.4	Anterior cingulate cortex Posterior cingulate cortex	216 219
		9.4.5	Amygdala	220
		9.4.6	Precuneus	223
		9.4.7	Effective connectivity in depression	225
		9.4.8	Depression and poor sleep quality	226
	9.5	Possibl	le subtypes of depression	228
	9.6		itions for treatments	229
		9.6.1	Brain-based treatments Behavioural treatments and cognitive therapy	229
	9.7		acological treatments for depression	233
	9.7	9.7.1	Serotonin (5HT)	233
		9.7.2	Ketamine	235
	9.8	Mania	and bipolar disorder	235
		9.8.1	Mania, increased responsiveness to reward, and decreased	
			responsiveness to non-reward	236
		9.8.2	Attractor networks, mania, increased responsiveness to reward, and decreased responsiveness to non-reward	237
		9.8.3	Other aspects of bipolar disorder	238
)			emotional routes to action, and consciousness	239
	10.1	Multiple	e routes to action; reasoning vs emotion Some of the different routes to action produced by emotion-	239
		10.1.1	related stimuli	239
		10.1.2	Examples of some complex behaviours that may be per-	239
			formed implicitly	239
		10.1.3	A reasoning, rational, route to action	240
		10.1.4	The Selfish Gene vs The Selfish Phenotype	242
	100		Decision-making between the implicit and explicit systems	243
	10.2	A highe 10.2.1	er order syntactic thought theory of consciousness Rolls' higher order syntactic thought (HOST) theory of con-	245
		10.2.1	sciousness	245

	10.2.2	Adaptive value of processing in the system that is related to consciousness	248
	10.3 Compa 10.3.1 10.3.2 10.3.3 10.3.4 10.3.5 10.3.6 10.3.7	Oscillations and temporal binding A high neural threshold for information to reach consciousness James—Lange theory and Damasio's somatic marker hypothesis about feelings LeDoux's approach to emotion and consciousness	249 249 251 252 253 253 253 254
11	11.1 Conclu 11.2 Select 11.3 Emotion	as, and broader issues usions ion of actions by explicit rational thought on and ethics on and aesthetics	256 256 264 264 269 271
A	A.1 General A.2 Learni	al ng theory terms	274 274 275
Re	ferences		278
Ind	ex		311