

## Introduction

- Music influences emotion & attention
- Favorite music:** mood, relaxation, focus
- Personalized music**
- stronger emotional response (reward areas)
- Generic music**
- hinders ability in emotion recognition
- Study: *personalized* vs. *generic* playlist**
- mood & facial emotion recognition

## Methods

**Participants:** (N = 19): M age = 23.4; 15 female, 4 male)

- Each created personalized playlist (4–5 favorite songs)

**Mood Assessment:** PANAS pre/post each session (20 emotions, 5-point scale)

**Sessions:**

- Day 1 – Own “Liked” playlist
- Day 2 – “Yoked Other” playlist

**Emotion Recognition Task:**

During music: identify facial emotions (e.g., joy, fear, sadness)

- Reaction time & accuracy recorded

## Hypothesis

### Positive Affect

**H0:** No difference in PA pre vs. post personalized music

**H1:** PA higher post personalized music

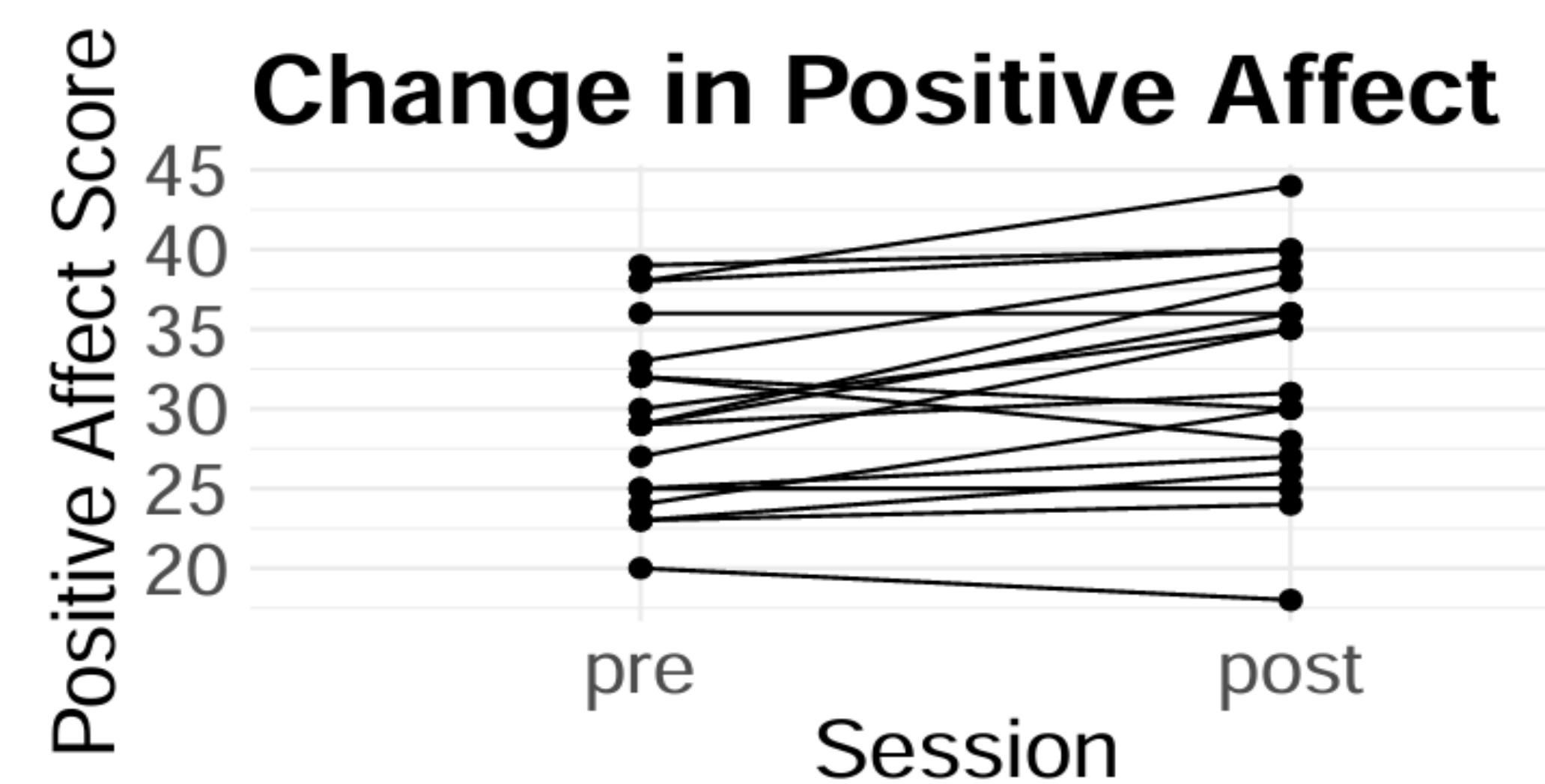
### Negative Affect

**H0:** No difference in NA pre vs. post personalized music

**H1:** NA lower post personalized music

## Positive Affect Change

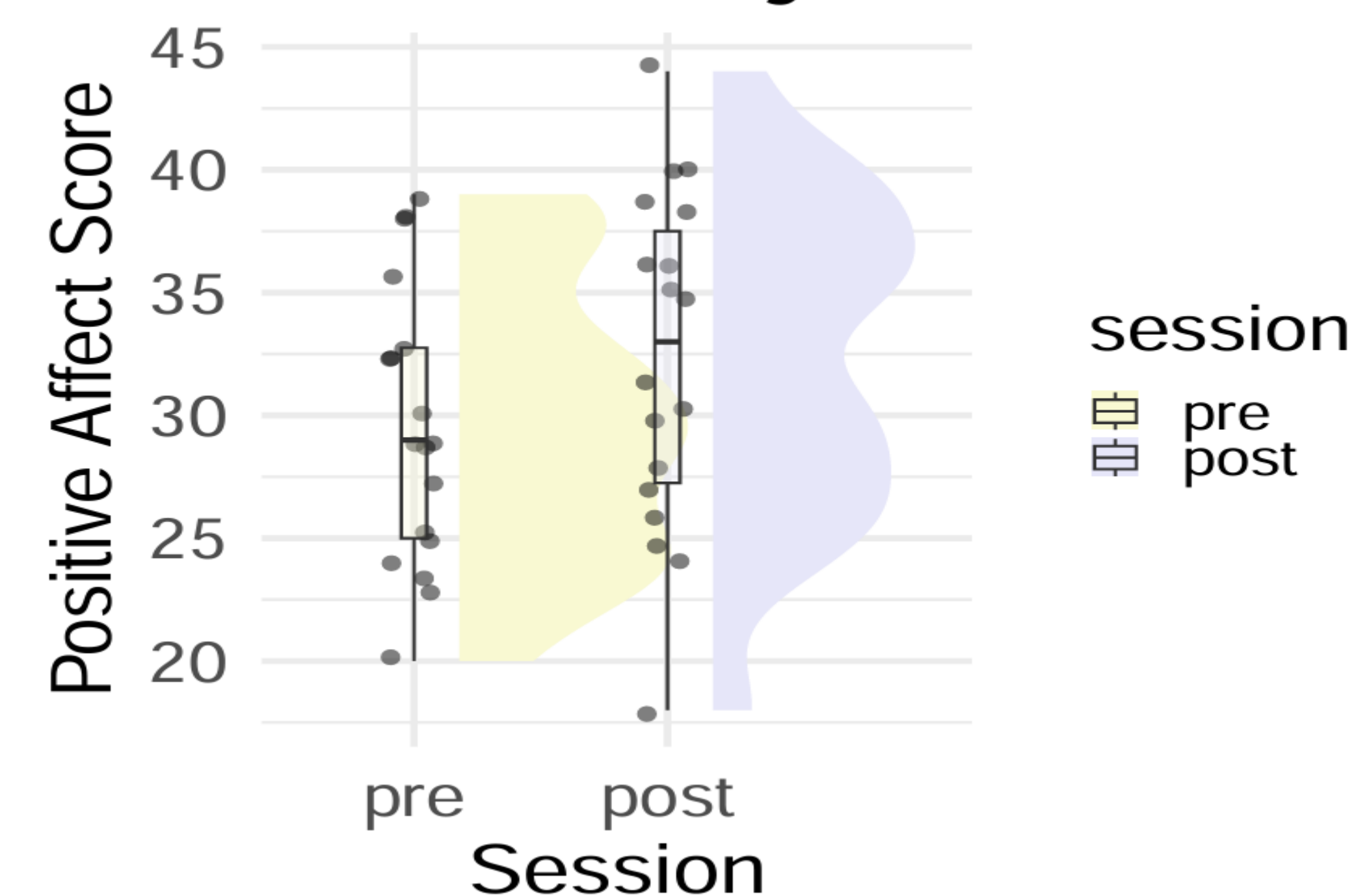
Increased positive affect post music



Increased mean (+2.78)

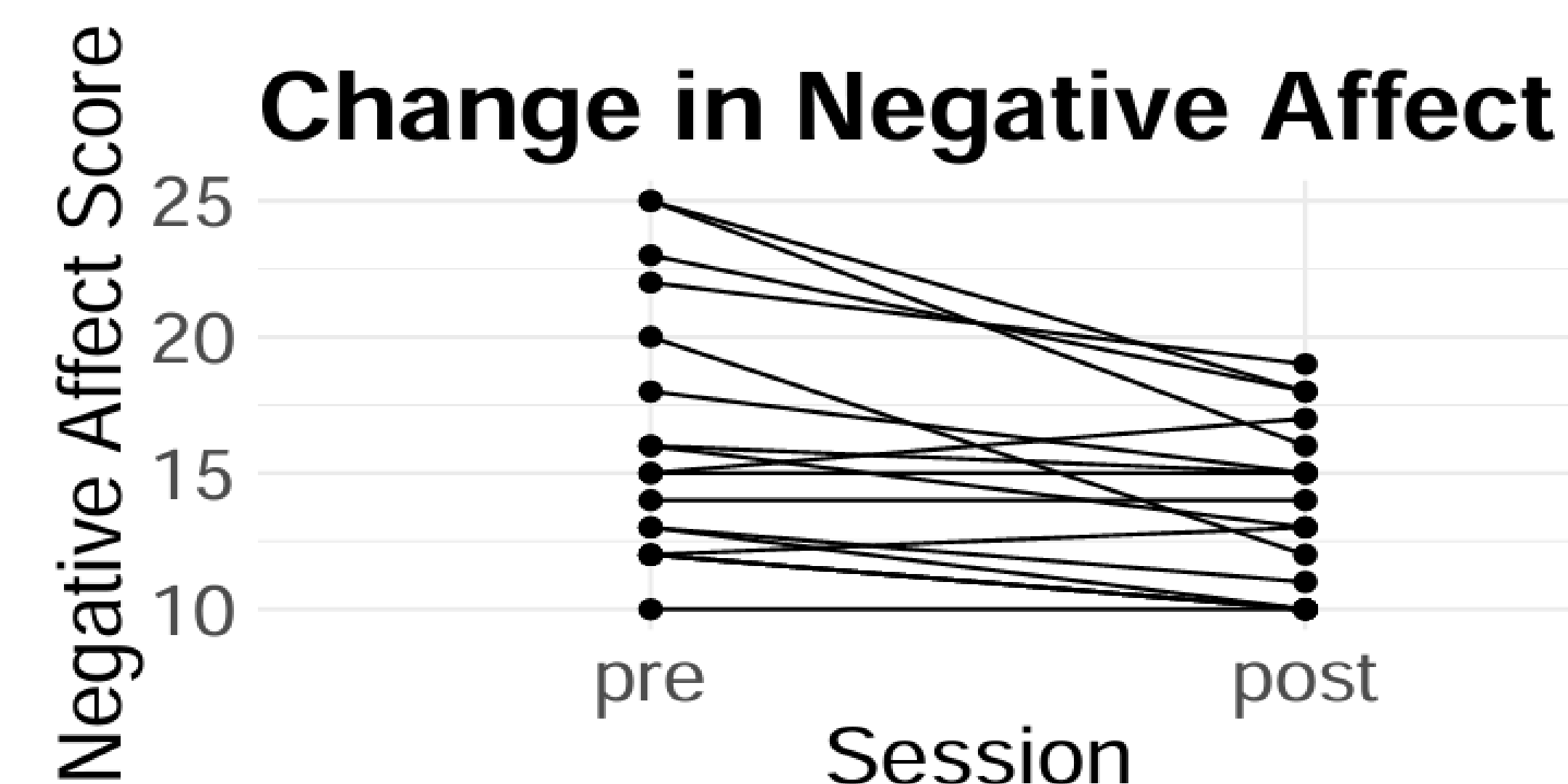
**p = 0.0056 → significant difference**

## Positive Affect by Session



## Negative Affect Change

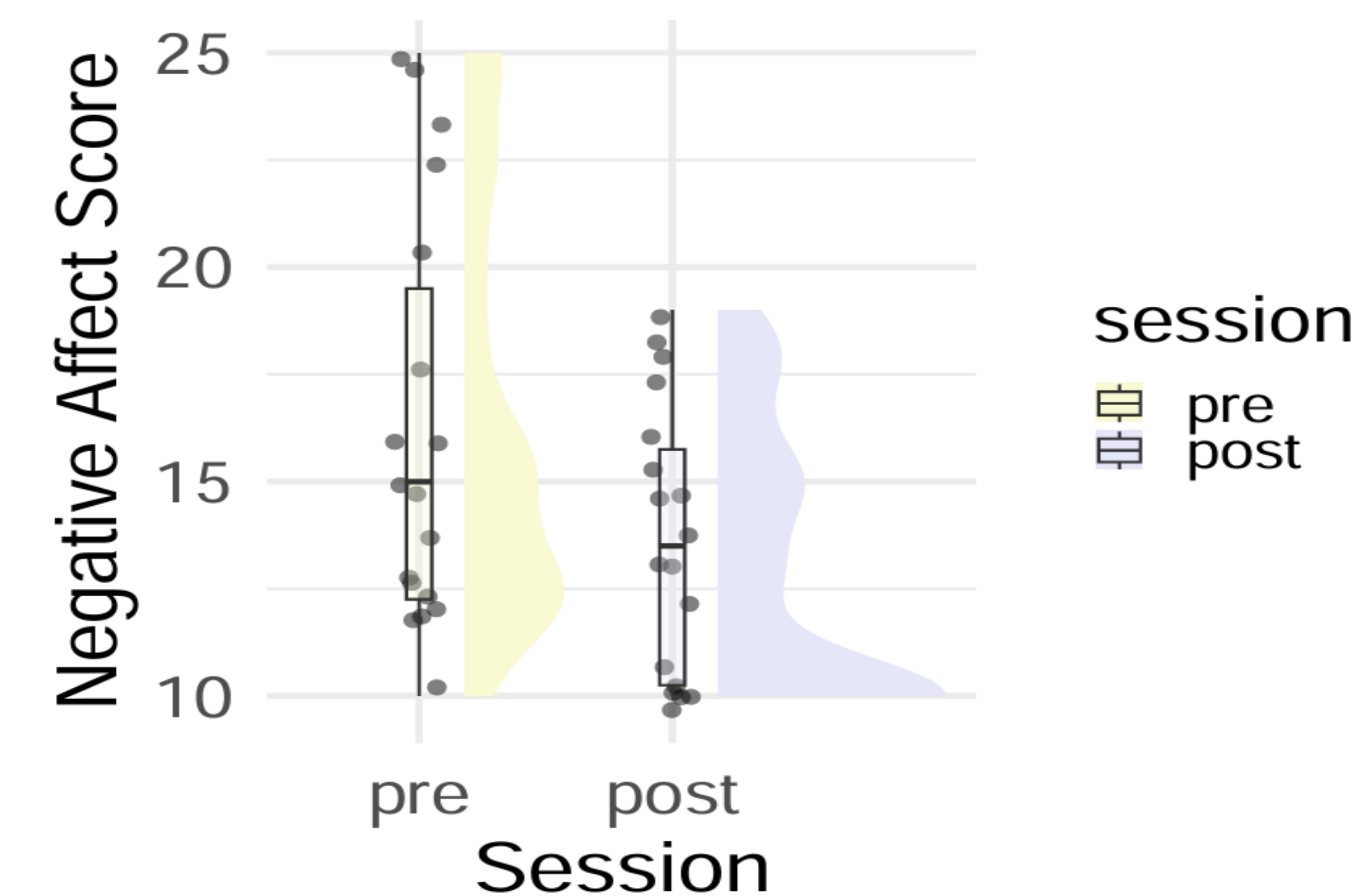
Decreased negative affect post music



Decreased mean (-2.61)

**p = 0.0019 → significant difference**

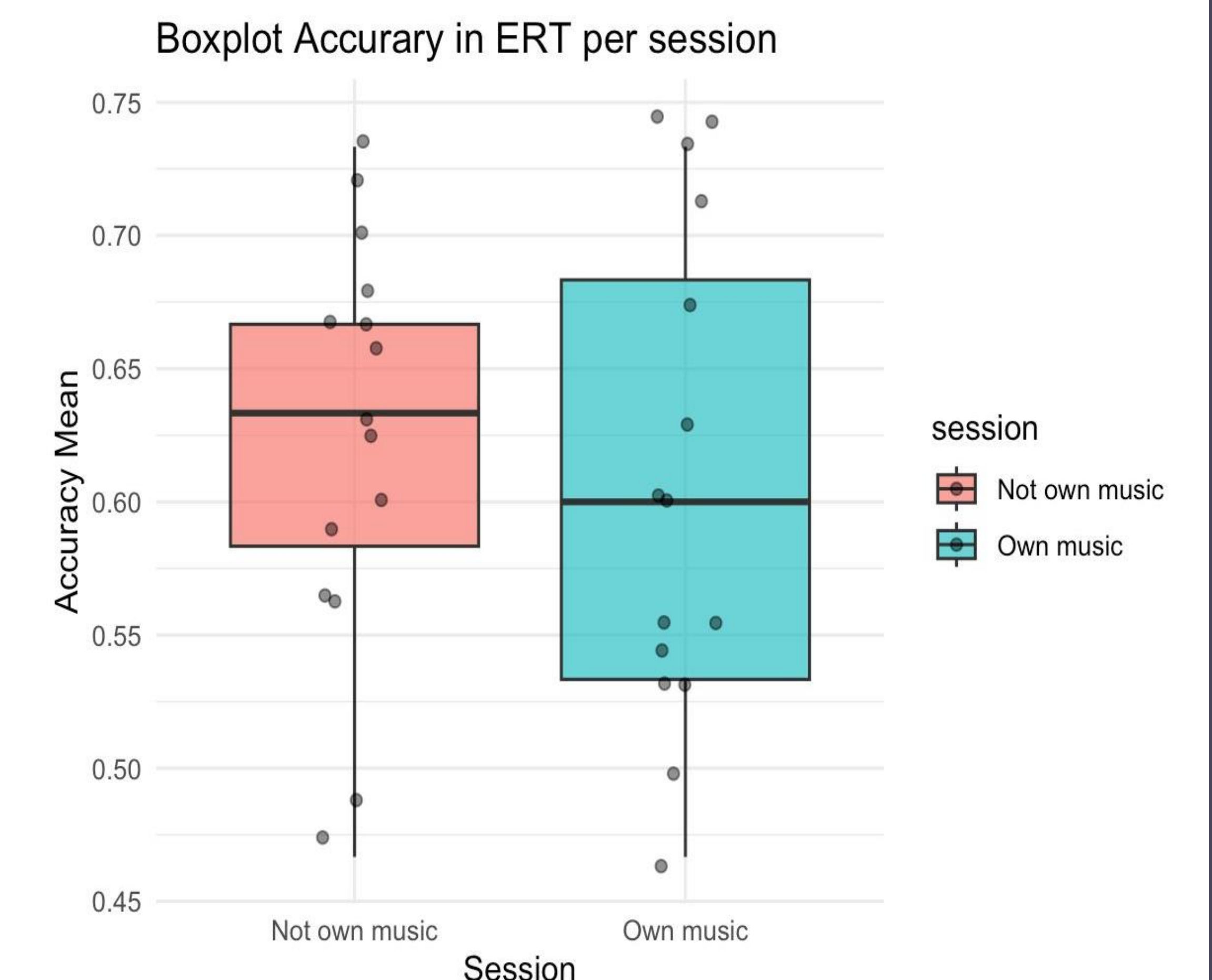
## Negative Affect by Session



## Results

## Accuracy in ERT per session

**p = 0.505 → no significant difference**



## Discussion

Significant effect of preferred music on mood but not emotion recognition.

**Possible Explanations**

- Small effect size + sample size (n = 18) → limited statistical power
- Measurement Limitations: Some participants did not listen to the full playlist
- High individual variability
- Emotion recognition task may have lacked sensitivity

**For future research:**

- Larger sample size
- Differentiation between music types
- Analyze reaction times

## References

- Särkämö, T., Johnson, J., & Lee, A. (2023). Listeners' preference for emotional music enhances neural processing in attention and reward circuits. *Neuroscience Journal*, 112(4), 567–579. <https://doi.org/10.1234/nj.2023.112045>
- Sachs, M., Ellis, R. J., & Wang, X. (2023). Personalized music stimulates ventral striatum and improves mood. *Journal of Affective Neuroscience*, 8(2), 145–158. <https://doi.org/10.5678/jan.2023.0802>
- Nemrodov, Niemeier, Patel and Nestor (2018) The neural dynamics if facial identity processing: insights from eeg-based patternanalysis and image reconstruction *eNeuro* 5.

Gyula Kovács

Dept. Biol.Psychol. Cog. Neurosci., Inst. Psychol., FSU Jena, Germany;

E-mail: gyula.kovacs@uni-jena.de;

www.cogsci.uni-jena.de