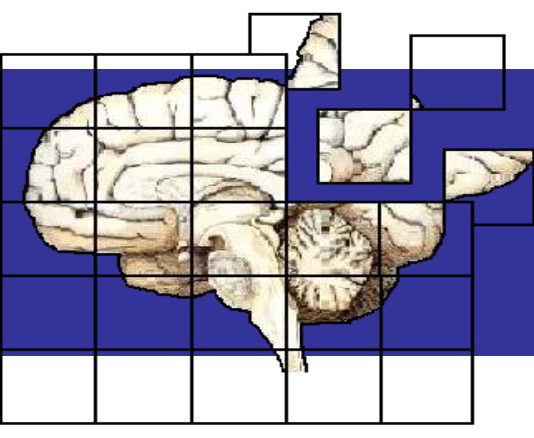




Categorized Affective Pictures Database



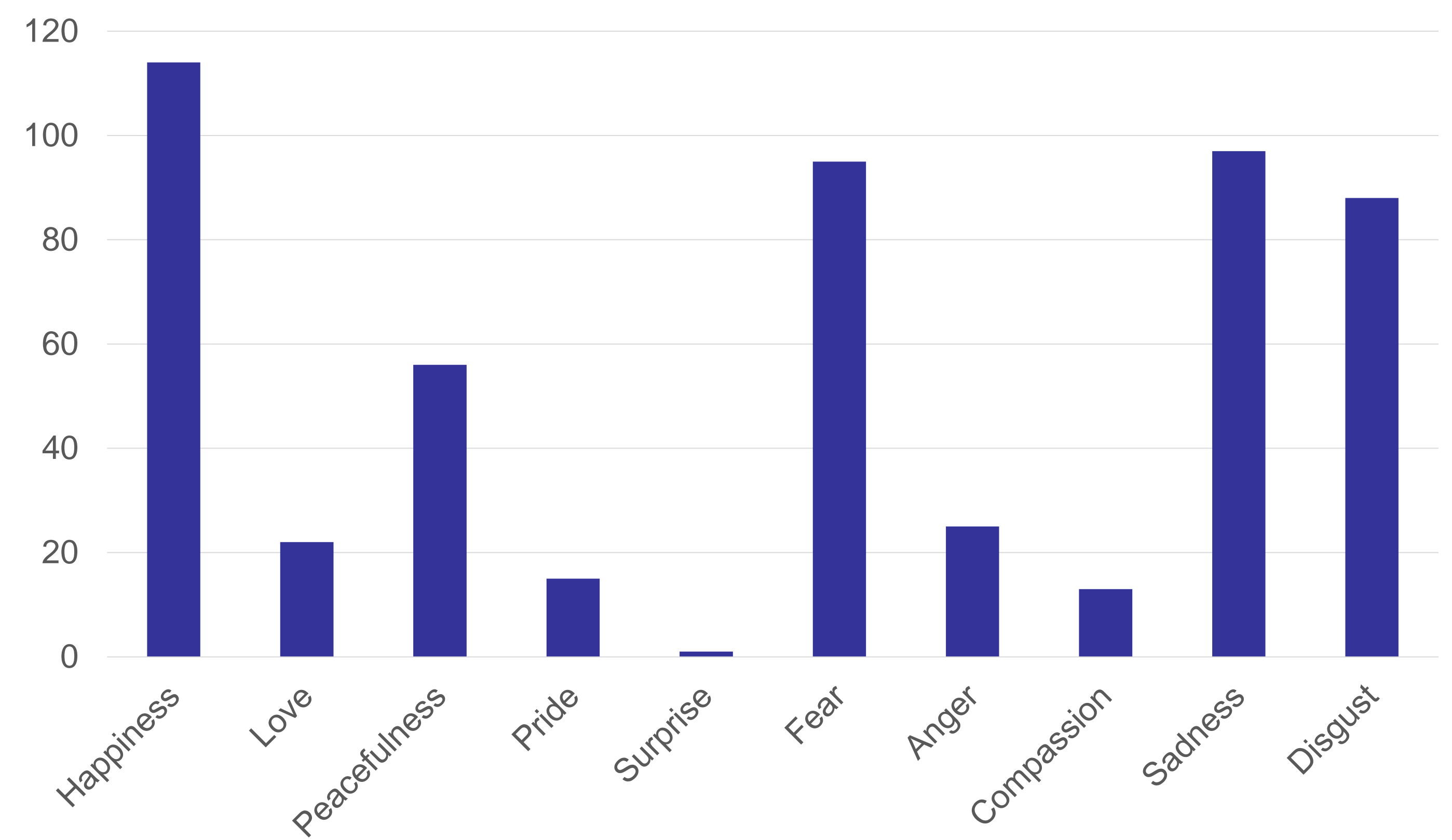
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INTRODUCTION

- Emotional pictures are used in various studies of emotion
- Emotional pictures databases (e.g., IAPS, NAPS) usually classify emotions according to the dimensional approach (i.e. valence, arousal, dominance etc.) (Lang, Bradley, & Cuthbert, 1999; Marchewka, Żurawski, Jednoróg, & Grabowska, 2014).
- In recent years, the growing interest in researching specific emotions led to categorization of the existing databases according to the discrete emotions approach (Mikels, Fredrickson, Larkin, Lindberg, Maglio, & Reuter-Lorenz, 2005; Riegel et al., 2016).
- The analysis method used in the mentioned studies provided a large number of stimuli which were categorized as "undifferentiated", meaning that they had no dominant emotional category.

FIGURE 2 - RESULTS: EXPERIMENT 2 (A&B)



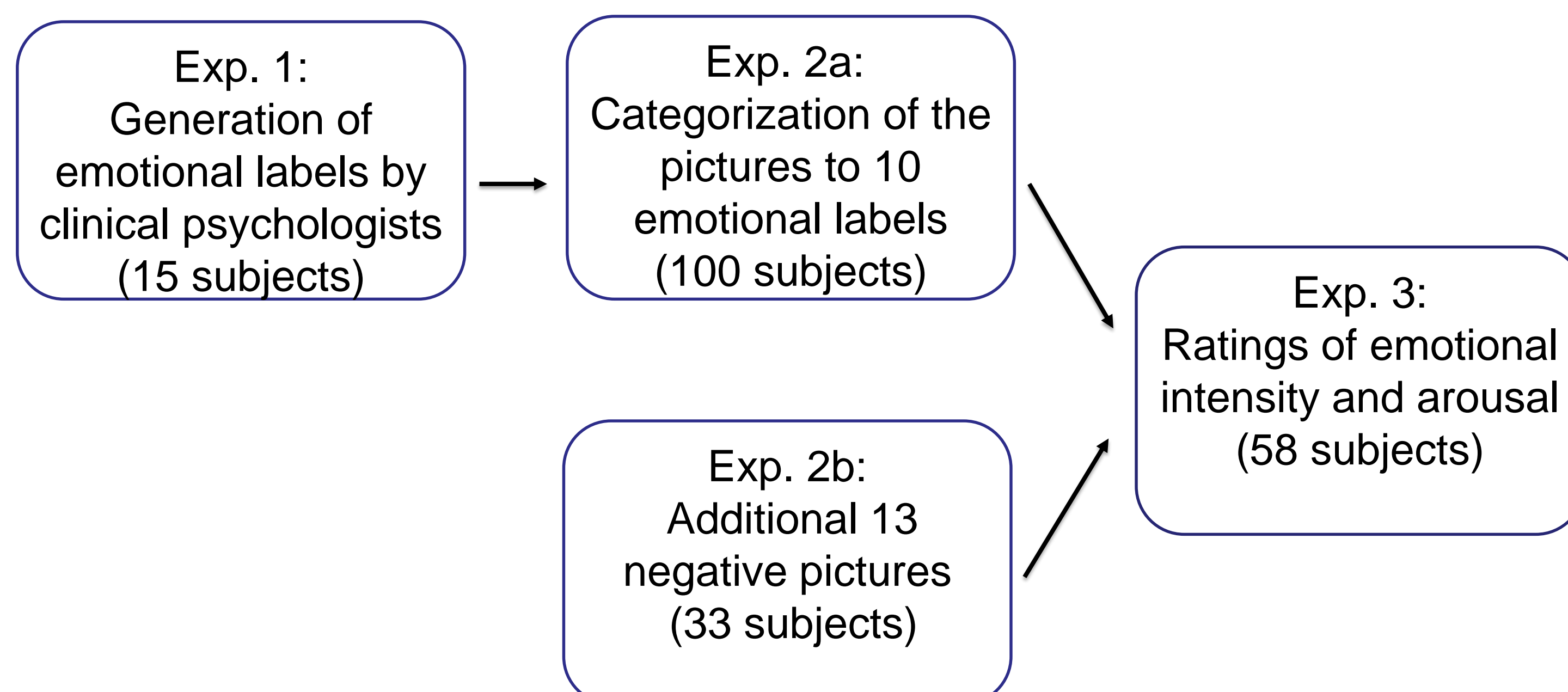
The bars represent the amount of pictures in each emotional category. Categorization of the pictures was based on agreement levels. The categorization was based on the most frequent category participants chose while watching each picture.

THE CURRENT STUDY

The aim of the current study was to develop a picture database which contains categorization of affective pictures to discrete emotions based on agreement levels, and also provides information of emotional dimensions.

METHOD

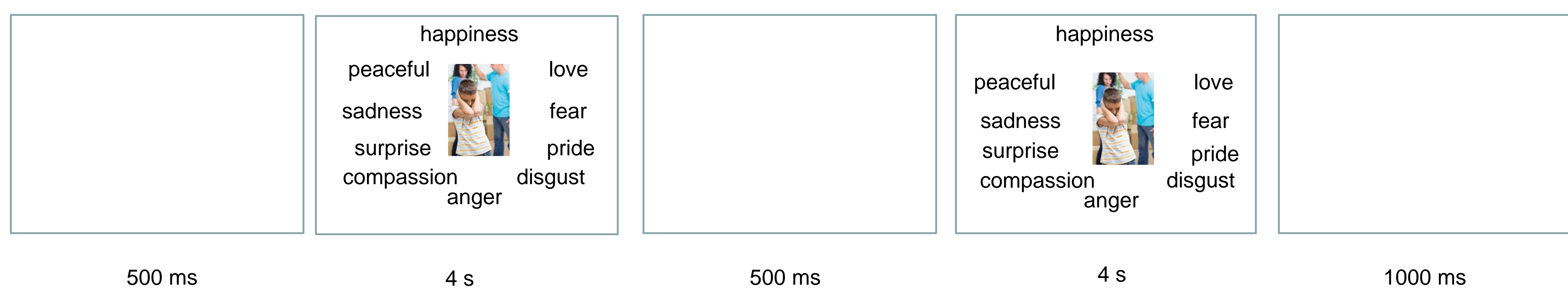
Five hundred and thirteen pictures were selected from the IAPS (Lang et al., 1999), NAPS (Marchewka et al., 2014), GAPED (Dan-Glauser & Scherer, 2011) and BSDS300 (Martin, Fowlkes, Tal & Malik 2007)



GENERAL DISCUSSION

- The current study provides information regarding discrete emotions as well as emotional dimensions of pictures from commonly used databases.
- This is the first study provides data on agreement levels, which enables researchers to use stimuli with high vs. low consensus.
- This data is highly important in studies which aim at evoking discrete emotions, or studies which aim at creating variance in the level of certainty regarding the emotion that a certain picture evokes.
- Limitations:
 - Small number of pictures in some of the categories
 - High correlation between intensity and arousal

Figure 1 - PROCEDURE: CATEGORIZATION TASK



A trial example of experiment 2. Participants were asked to choose the emotional category that best matches to the emotion the picture evokes in them. Each picture is presented twice. The first categorization is for the most dominant emotion, and if there is more than one emotion they can choose another category in the second categorization.

RESULTS

- The generation task in experiment 1 provided 10 emotional categories: love, happiness, surprise, peacefulness, pride, anger, disgust, sadness, compassion and fear.
- Experiment 2 (a&b) provided us agreement levels for the most dominant category, for each picture, We also have data for the second most dominant category (See Figure 2)
- The ratings of intensity and arousal were highly correlated ($r=0.93$, $p<0.001$)

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Link to the CAP-D material: https://osf.io/b4dms/?view_only=f984c0e2ecd04039ac8cbb40ef61b461

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