



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY SEMINAR SERIES

2020-2021

Organisers

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October 2020

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 7th Oct 1-2pm</p> <p><i>This Seminar was not recorded</i></p>	<p>Prof. James Haxby</p> <p>Dartmouth University, USA</p>	<p>Hyperalignment: Modeling shared information encoded in idiosyncratic cortical topographies</p> <p>Information that is shared across brains is encoded in idiosyncratic fine-scale functional topographies. Hyperalignment jointly models shared information and idiosyncratic topographies. Pattern vectors for neural responses and connectivities are projected into a common, high-dimensional information space, rather than being aligned in a canonical anatomical space. Hyperalignment calculates individual transformation matrices that preserve the geometry of pairwise dissimilarities between pattern vectors. Individual cortical topographies are modeled as mixtures of overlapping, individual-specific topographic basis functions, rather than as contiguous functional areas. The fundamental property of brain function that is preserved across brains is information content, rather than the functional properties of local features that support that content.</p>	<p>Dr Clayton Hickey</p>

November 2020

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 4th Nov 4-5pm</p> <p><i>This Seminar was not recorded</i></p>	<p>Prof. Steve Luck</p> <p>UC Davis, USA</p>	<p>Linking scalp ERPs to computational models of language and vision with representational similarity analysis</p> <p>Linking neural data from humans to computational models can be challenging given that the empirical data and the model outputs are in completely different representational spaces (e.g., voxels/electrodes versus processing units). This problem is solved by representational similarity analysis (RSA), which involves presenting many different inputs to each system and examining the similarity of the neural or model responses to each pair of inputs. Although one might expect that the spatial resolution of the ERP technique would be too poor for RSA, we have found that RSA can effectively link ERP scalp topographies to computational models in the context of complex natural stimuli, providing millisecond-level temporal resolution. In this presentation, I will describe two of these studies. In the</p>	<p>Prof. Kim Shapiro</p>

first, ERPs were recorded while participants listened to stories, and we used RSA to link the word-level ERP data to computational models of natural language processing. In the second study, ERPs were recorded while participants viewed photographs of natural scenes, and we used RSA to link the ERP sensory responses to a computational model of saliency, to spatial maps of semantic richness, and to a deep convolutional neural network model of scene classification.

Weds 18th Nov
1-2pm

[Watch here](#)

Contact Sophie for
access password

[Prof. Martin
Pickering](#)

University of
Edinburgh, UK

Prediction in Language

What do comprehenders predict and how do they use those predictions? I first present a series of “visual world” experiments that suggest that comprehenders initially predict in an automatic, associative manner and then shift to predicting what the speaker or character under discussion is likely to say. I argue that comprehenders predict by simulating the speaker, adjusting for differences between self and other, and then engaging aspects of the system that they use to produce language.

Dr Steven
Frisson

Weds 25th Nov
1-2pm

[Watch here](#)

Contact Sophie for
access password

[Dr Joo-Hyun
Song](#)

Brown
University,
USA

How does action training affect perception and cognition?

Our daily experience can be thought of as a sequence of acquiring perceptual input to make decisions, then planning and executing appropriate actions. Hence, examining the influence of perception on action flows logically. Investigating the inverse may seem unusual. However, in a series of studies, we have accumulated evidence supporting co-dependence between action and perception. First, we demonstrated that simultaneous easy-action preparation or even prior action training can enhance sensitivity to an action-relevant low-level visual property, such as orientation. This newly-observed modulation of visual perception by action fluency cannot be explained by the traditional sequence of information processing stages. In addition, we discovered that improvement of motor timing enhances the sensitivity of time perception, even for implicit timing patterns inherent to a complex motor task. We interpret this as evidence for a shared temporal mechanism between perception and

Dr Dietmar
Heinke

movement, regardless of the rhythmicity or complexity of the motor tasks. Furthermore, we found that learning a visuomotor rotation, but not actions without a rotation component, facilitated response time on a subsequent mental rotation task. This result suggests that visuomotor learning can enhance mental processes through common components. Taken together, our work supports a close interplay between the action system and perception, which highlights the necessity of an integrated approach to understand our adaptive behavior in a complex environment. The integrated approach would allow us to investigate a range of broader questions that would have not been possible by studying the motor system alone or vision alone.

December 2020

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 9th Dec 1-2pm</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p><i>Contact Sophie for access password</i></p>	<p>Dr Suliann Ben Hamed</p> <p>The CNRS Lyon, France</p>	<p>Rhythmic attentional processes and functional hierarchy of vigilance and attention in the prefrontal cortex</p> <p>Attention corresponds to the cognitive process whereby important sensory information is selected for enhanced processing, while irrelevant information, away from the attentional locus, is suppressed. The prefrontal cortex plays a central role in the control of attention. In my presentation, I will apply machine learning methods to monkey prefrontal cortical activity to track the spatial locus of attention in real time and I will show that this attentional spotlight is intrinsically dynamic, exploring space at an alpha rhythm of 10Hz. I will briefly show that the locus of the attentional spotlight can at the same time enhance the processing of some stimuli while also suppressing the processing of others. In a second part, I will show that inappropriate behavior (i.e. behavioral failure) is not only due to a mis-orienting of attention. Rather, we can describe a continuum of global disengagement to engagement state in the prefrontal neuronal activity, that is coded independently from spatial attention orientation. Last, I will show that in addition to spatial attention and global engagement states, a much slower rhythmic process can be identified in the prefrontal cortex, in the range of four to five cycles per hour. These slower vigilance states strongly</p>	<p>Dr Joff Lee</p>

impact both sensory processing and overt behavior. I will conclude, proposing a hierarchical model of vigilance to attention states in the prefrontal cortex, that controls sensory processing in downstream areas as well as overt behavioral performance.

January 2021

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 20th Jan 3-4pm</p> <p><i>This Seminar was not recorded</i></p>	<p>Dr Laura Colgin University of Texas, USA</p>	<p>Hippocampal Place Cell Dynamics in Spatial Memory</p> <p>The hippocampus is a key brain network for learning and memory. Place cells are neurons in the hippocampus that fire in specific spatial locations and are believed to code the “where” component of episodic memories. Theta rhythms temporally coordinate sequences of hippocampal place cell ensembles during active behaviors, while sharp wave-ripples coordinate place cell sequences during rest. This talk presents data suggesting that temporal coordination of ensembles of place cells by theta rhythms and sharp wave-ripples develops with learning. Results also suggest that error trials on a delayed match-to-place spatial memory task are associated with abnormal coordination of place cell ensembles by theta rhythms and sharp wave-ripples. The results are in line with the hypothesis that proper coordination of place cell ensembles by theta rhythms during active behaviors and by sharp wave-ripples during rest is important for successful spatial memory operations.</p>	<p>Prof. Ole Jensen</p>
<p>Weds 27th Jan 1-2pm</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p><i>Contact Sophie for access password</i></p>	<p>Prof. Olivier Collignon Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium</p>	<p>Crossmodal plasticity: Recycling the multisensory scaffolding of functional brain networks.</p> <p>The study of the functional organisation of brain regions deprived of their preferred sensory inputs (eg. the occipital cortex of the blind or the temporal cortex in the deaf) has recently provided unprecedented new insights on the old and controversial ‘nature versus nurture’ debate on the mind/brain development. More specifically, the observation that temporal regions in the deaf or occipital regions in the blind extend their response to inputs from the remaining senses highlight the role experience plays in shaping the sensory-tuning of brain regions. However, the fact that this crossmodal plasticity follows organisational principles similar to the</p>	<p>Dr Wieske van Zoest</p>

ones observed in the hearing or sighted brain highlights that intrinsic forces impact on the development of the functional organisation of the brain. In my talk, I will suggest that crossmodal plasticity builds on the multisensory scaffolding of brain networks and helps maintain the main functional homeostasis of regions deprived of their preferred sensory inputs.

February 2021

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 3rd Feb 1-2pm</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p><i>Contact Sophie for access password</i></p>	<p>Dr Jonathan Peelle</p> <p>Washington University, USA</p>	<p>Cognitive contributions to understanding acoustically challenging speech</p> <p>How does hearing impairment affect the way our brains process speech? I will review data from behavioral and brain imaging studies that speak to the added cognitive demands associated with acoustic challenge. Evidence from multiple sources is consistent with a shared resource framework of speech comprehension in which domain-general cognitive processes supported by discrete regions of frontal cortex are required for both auditory and linguistic processing. The specific patterns of neural activity depend on the difficulty of the speech being heard, as well as the hearing and cognitive ability of the listeners. I will present neuroimaging data from listeners with normal hearing, age-related hearing loss, and cochlear implants implicating executive attention networks in understanding acoustically challenging speech. Although frequently studied in the context of age-related hearing loss, these principles have broader implications for our understanding of how auditory and cognitive factors interact during spoken language comprehension.</p>	<p>Dr Katrien Segaert</p>
<p>Weds 17th Feb 1-2pm</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p><i>Contact Sophie for access password</i></p>	<p>Dr Felipe de Brigard</p> <p>Duke University, USA</p>	<p>From false memories to counterfactual thinking and back</p> <p>False memories, or the psychological experience of remembering something that did not happen or that did not happen quite as you seem to remember it, is a common event. Also ubiquitous is our tendency to imagine alternative ways in which past personal events could have occurred but did not—a mental event often called episodic counterfactual thinking. In this talk I will suggest that both episodic counterfactual thinking and certain kind of false memories are profoundly related,</p>	<p>Prof. Sarah Beck</p>

Weds 24th Feb
1-2pm

[Watch here](#)

Contact Sophie for
access password

[Dr Edmund
Lalor](#)

University of
Rochester,
USA

which in turn suggests interesting ways in which
memory and imagination interface.

Modelling the electrophysiology of hierarchical speech and language processing

Speech is central to human life. However, how the human brain extracts meaning from the dynamic patterns of sound that constitute speech remains poorly understood. It is generally accepted that this ability is underpinned by hierarchical processing in the human brain, with much of the evidence in support of this idea having come from neuropsychology or brain imaging studies. However, both of these approaches have limitations with respect to studying the neurophysiological processing of many of the rapid, dynamic features of speech. In this talk I will discuss a series of studies aimed at using a model-based framework to analyse EEG responses to naturalistic speech stimuli. This will include describing our attempts to dissociate the general auditory processing of speech sounds from the linguistic processing of speech units and the process of language comprehension. I will also discuss some of our efforts to explore the effects of attention and multisensory input on speech and language processing at different hierarchical levels.

Dr Hyojin Park

March 2021

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Weds 3 rd Mar 1-2pm Watch here Contact Sophie for access password	Prof. Claire Hughes University of Cambridge, UK	Mentalising from Preschool to Parenthood: Social Influences (& Consequences) Why do children's mentalising skills show such marked individual differences? To address this question, I will explore whether early differences in parent-child conversations about cognitive states can explain contrasts in children's false belief understanding (FBU). The first part of my talk includes analyses of both between- and within-culture variation in FBU. The second part applies evidence from separate longitudinal studies to consider which aspect of parental mentalising matters most for child FBU. The third part turns to little-explored within-family contrasts in parental mentalizing (e.g., mothers vs fathers, changes over time and birth-order effects). Finally, I present findings that	Prof. Ian Apperly

Weds 10th Mar

1-2pm

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[Prof. Louise](#)

[Phillips](#)

University of Aberdeen, UK

demonstrate that even beyond the preschool years, parental mentalising plays a buffering role in reducing the risk of children developing problems of disruptive behaviour.

Adult age differences in interpreting social cues

Interpreting facial cues which indicate the focus of someone's interest, and the emotion which they are experiencing, is fundamental to social communication. Older adults are less accurate than their younger counterparts in interpreting emotional cues, and our recent studies suggest that this may be influenced by changes in the focus of social attention in old age. Older adults also show lower levels of joint attention: the tendency to follow the direction of another's eye gaze. This may be due to perceptual changes with age, and also to motivational differences between the age groups. The implications for social communication between different generations will be discussed.

Prof. Ian Apperly

Weds 24th Mar

1-2pm

[Watch here](#)

Contact Sophie for access password

[Prof. Holly](#)

[Branigan](#)

University of Edinburgh, UK

A horse by any other name: Referential alignment as evidence for flexible perspective-taking in young children's language production

Adults are highly flexible in the way that they can conceptualise the world, so that in different situations they may think of the same object as AN ANIMAL, A HORSE, THAT PONY, or MY PET. And because people use language to communicate their conceptualisation of the world, they can correspondingly refer to the same entity in varied ways to reflect their current perspective (e.g., I can see an animal/a horse/that pony/my pet). The ability to adapt to conversational partners' perspectives is crucial for successful communication. But it remains contentious how early this ability might develop, and what mechanisms might underlie it. Much previous research has suggested that young children's perspective-taking is inflexible, and specifically that their ability to adapt to their conversational partners' perspectives develop relatively late, in line with the ability to model others' mental states. However, more recent evidence suggests that pre-schoolers can accommodate others' perspectives to a limited degree, and other research has cast doubt on the assumption

Dr Katrien Segaert

that adaptive perspective-taking requires explicit partner-modelling.

In this talk, I will present a series of experiments that examined whether children spontaneously adopt the same perspective as their conversational partners when referring to objects (“referential alignment”), and consider the mechanisms that might support such behaviour. I will show that even 3-4-year-olds demonstrate robustly flexible and responsive perspective-taking during interaction, and will suggest that this behaviour does not rely on the ability to model others’ mental states but rather can be explained in terms of automatic and potentially resource-free mechanisms that might support the later emergence of more complex communication skills.

Weds 31st Mar
9-10am

[Prof. Tony
Ward](#)

University of
Wellington,
New Zealand

Why theory matters in correctional psychology

Effective and ethical psychological practice relies on good science, and good science takes theory construction very seriously, as seriously as data collection. There is little point in developing valid research designs and sophisticated data analytic techniques if the ideas driving research are mistaken or trivial. In this paper I explore the problem of theoretical illiteracy for correctional psychological research and practice. First, I discuss why theory is important in science and the dangers of ignoring it. Second, I review the role of theory in addressing the myriad of practical problems facing human beings. Third, I outline three strategies to increase researchers' and practitioners' appreciation of theory construction and development: adopting a more comprehensive model of scientific method, epistemic iteration, and promoting model pluralism. Fourth, I take an example of a core concept from correctional psychology, that of dynamic risk factors, and demonstrate how the above strategies can be used to rectify problems with this construct. Finally, I discuss the research, practice and normative implications of my approach to addressing theoretical illiteracy.

Dr Monica Lloyd

April 2021

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 28th April 9-10am</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p>Contact Sophie for access password</p>	<p>Prof. Mark Kebbell</p> <p>Griffith University, Australia</p>	<p>Risk Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence: How can the Police Assess Risk?</p> <p>The use of risk assessment tools by frontline police for intimate partner violence has the potential to make a difference to policing. In this paper, the key aspects of intimate partner violence risk assessment are outlined critically with a particular emphasis on how they can be used in practice. Two, evidence-based, exemplars are reviewed. These are the Ontario Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (ODARA), an example of the actuarial approach, and the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER), an example of the structured professional judgement approach. In addition, the victim giving his or her own appraisal of risk is discussed. All three approaches have some validity when administered properly but practical factors reduce this validity. The content of the risk assessment tools are outlined and practical concerns such as training, time to administer, reliability, validity, and the overlap of intimate partner violence with other forms of offending are discussed. A balanced overview of the strengths, weaknesses and future potential of intimate partner violence risk assessment is provided.</p>	<p>Prof. Jess Woodhams</p>

May 2021

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
<p>Weds 5th May 2-3pm</p> <p>Watch here</p> <p>Contact Sophie for access password</p>	<p>Dr Soo-Eun Chang</p> <p>University of Michigan, USA</p>	<p>Rhythm and timing investigations in developmental stuttering</p> <p>One of the hallmarks of skilled motor behavior such as speech production is accurate timing. The possible critical role of aberrant temporal processing in stuttering - a disorder characterized by frequent, involuntary breakages in the fluent flow of speech— has been one of the oldest and most dominant perspectives in the field. However, studies examining temporal processing in childhood stuttering have been rare. In our studies, we used a rhythm perception task (auditory perceptual timing) to show that children who stutter exhibit significantly reduced rhythm discrimination ability compared to controls. The task relies on the</p>	<p>Dr Hyojin Park</p>

ability to perceive the temporal organization of a sequence of tones, which taxes intrinsic timing ability (i.e., internal generation of a beat). Children who stutter showed poorer rhythm discrimination relative to age-matched peers, especially in the "complex" condition where the beats occurring in rhythms are not explicitly marked and hence requires greater internal generation of timing. In addition, children who stutter showed aberrant brain connectivity among core timing network regions within the cortico-basal ganglia loop, and a negative correlation between rhythm discrimination performance and functional connectivity of the basal ganglia and cerebellum. In addition to presenting these behavioral and neuroimaging studies conducted with young children who stutter, I will provide a review of current understanding of the neural bases of stuttering and possible mechanisms of spontaneous recovery from stuttering during childhood. I will conclude with an introduction of newer investigations involving non-invasive neuromodulation techniques that aim to enhance functional connectivity of timing related neural networks in conjunction with fluency inducing tasks that seek to enhance fluent speech in stuttering speakers.

SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY SEMINAR SERIES

2019-2020

September 2019

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Mon 9 th Sept 11am-1pm LC-UG06	Prof. Roberto Giugliani Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)	Rare Diseases Landscape in Brazil Brazil is a country of continental dimensions, with over 200 million inhabitants and many social inequalities. The latter are reflected on its health system, which comprises a large public health care provider called Unified Health System (SUS), and a private health insurance component. Around seventy five percent of the Brazilian population depends on SUS, which thus far does not provide adequate coverage for rare diseases. In 2014, it was introduced by the Ministry of Health the “Policy for the Integral Attention to Subjects with Rare Diseases”, establishing guidelines for offering diagnosis and treatment for these conditions. The policy defines the two main axes, genetic and non-genetic rare diseases. According to the policy, reference services for rare diseases will be installed throughout the country and will receive public funds to provide comprehensive diagnosis and management, including to the citizens whose health care depends on SUS. Despite this policy was not effectively implemented so far, there are several initiatives in operation in the country in this field, and thousands of patients, families and health professionals from all Brazilian regions have already benefited from the services, training programs and research projects provided. An overview about rare diseases in Brazil and about how the creative solutions were implemented to partially address the needs on diagnosis and management of these conditions, will be presented.	Kate Woodcock

October 2019

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Weds 2 nd Oct 1-3pm Old Gym LG10	Prof. Sam Johnson University of Leicester	Improving educational outcomes for children born preterm: From evidence to intervention Two to three children in an average sized primary school class are likely to have been born preterm, before 37 weeks of gestation. Increasing preterm birth rates coupled with improved survival rates means that many more preterm	Andrew Surtees

children will enter the education system in the coming years. Preterm birth can have lifelong consequences for the developing child and can affect attainment at school. This presentation will review evidence about the cognitive, behavioural and educational outcomes of children born preterm and outline how we have built on the evidence base to develop and evaluate an e-learning programme for education professionals to improve preterm children's performance at school.

November 2019

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Weds 6 th Nov 1-3pm Old Gym LG10	Prof. Sonia Johnson University College London	Is loneliness a good target for interventions in mental health? Loneliness has risen rapidly to prominence in public discourse and in research. It is closely, perhaps inextricably linked to various forms of mental health problem, and thus a potential target for interventions to improve quality of life and outcomes among people with mental health problems, and also potentially to prevent mental health problems. In my talk I will discuss why the social has lagged behind the other elements in the biopsychosocial triad in intervention development, and what we currently know about the relationship between loneliness and mental health problems. I will describe some approaches to loneliness in mental health contexts, and introduce the work of the UKRI Loneliness and Social Isolation in Mental Health network and the opportunities offered, aimed at achieving a step change in research in this area.	Matthew Broome

December 2019

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Mon 9 th Dec 1-3pm Hills 120	Dr Michael Barnett-Cowan University of Waterloo	The need to accelerate content generation for virtual and augmented technologies Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are interactive computer interfaces that immerse the user in a synthetic three-dimensional environment giving the user the illusion of being in that virtual setting in the case of VR or coexisting in physical and digital content in the case of AR. These technologies have rapidly grown in their accessibility to the general public and to researchers due to lower cost hardware and improved computer graphics. However, the true potential of these technologies is held back due to delays and costs associated with content generation. In this talk I will highlight a number of approaches we use in the multisensory brain and cognition lab to better understand the neural systems and processes that underlie multisensory integration in real and virtual environments. I will highlight the utility of using both commercially available virtual content as well as constructing	Max Di Luca

virtual content with gaming engines for experimental purposes. I will also suggest that recent advances using machine learning have the potential to dramatically reduce the time required to create highly realistic virtual content. I will also discuss the need to form multidisciplinary teams and industrial partnerships with the games industry in order to accelerate the development of VR and AR technology that have the potential to form the third revolution of computing.

February 2020

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
Tues 4 th Feb 10.30-12pm Chemical Engineering 124	Dr Volker Steuber University of Hertfordshire	<p>Multi-level Models of Multiple Functional Roles of Synaptic Plasticity in the Brain</p> <p>In this talk, I will describe a number of modelling studies at different levels of description that explore computational functions, and the underlying mechanisms, of different types of synaptic plasticity. I will focus on the functional roles and mechanisms of synaptic plasticity in the cerebellum, a brain structure that is important for the control of movements, motor learning and many higher cognitive functions. Our results suggest that different forms of synaptic plasticity at different time scales can implement many diverse functions such as associative memory, noise resistance, multiplicative operations and the transformation between different types of neural code. I will discuss the relation between cerebellar synaptic plasticity and movement disorders that are based on cerebellar dysfunction, and I will describe the application of machine learning algorithms to analyse neuronal activity during epileptic seizures. Furthermore, I will touch on the interactions between homeostatic synaptic and structural plasticity in neuronal networks with asynchronous irregular activity.</p>	Maria Pssarrou
Weds 12 th Feb 1-3pm Old Gym LG10	Dr Riikka Mottonen University of Nottingham	<p>Stimulating the talking and listening brain</p> <p>The human brain enables us to communicate using speech. In this talk I will argue that speech production and perception rely on both motor and auditory systems and interactions between them. I will also demonstrate that non-invasive brain stimulation, especially TMS, provides a powerful tool to investigate auditory-motor mechanisms underlying speech communication. I will present evidence that age-related hearing loss affects the involvement of articulatory motor system in speech processing. Finally, I will discuss the role of auditory-motor and cognitive processes in language learning.</p>	Hyojin Park

March 2020

Date/Location	Speaker	Title/Abstract	Host
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Weds 4th Mar
1-3pm
Old Gym LG10

[Dr Ravi Das](#)
University
College London

Rewriting memories to change behaviour: Possibilities and challenges

Despite much research, we have failed to make significant progress in developing lasting treatments for mental health disorders like addiction, binge eating and post-traumatic stress disorder in the past 50 years. These disorders are all largely acquired or 'learned' through maladaptive experience-dependent plasticity. This raises an intriguing question: can this maladaptive learning be 'undone' or suppressed and if so, how? I will present recent and ongoing work examining whether maladaptive memories can be pharmacologically or behaviourally altered for long-term behaviour change. I will focus on interference with memory reconsolidation, highlighting the state of the field and discussing how an understanding of the mechanisms that determine the memories' fates will be key for developing improved treatments.

Joff Lee

2018-2019 Programme

19.09.18 - Dr Athena Demertzi

26.09.18 - Xavier Rodde and Rommany Jenkins

10.10.18 - Open Science Seminar

17.10.18 - Prof. Björn Rasch

07.11.18 - Prof. Frederic Gosselin

16.11.18 - Prof. Sabine Kastner

05.12.18 - Open Science Seminar

19.12.18 - Dr Heleen Slagter

09.01.19 - Open Science Seminar

30.01.19 - Dr Donna Littlewood & Dr Juulia Paavonen

13.03.19 - Dr Adam Hampshire

20.03.19 - Grant Workshop

27.03.19 - Dr Jacqui Rodgers

03.04.19 - Dr Maria Michail

11.04.19 - Dr Deborah Talmi

01.05.19 - Dr Andrew Bremner

22.05.19 - Prof. Sven Bestmann

05.06.19 - Dr Frankie Harrison

14.06.19 - Dr Mark Nielsen