

(Regular Articles)

\*

张璇<sup>1</sup> 周晓林<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> , 100102) (<sup>2</sup> , 201600)

— (PIA) , ,

(DMN)

, PIA

, PIA

B842

**1**

; ,

, ( , 1998) ,

;

(Packard & Berlyne, 1974; Armstrong & Detweiler-Bedell, 2008) “

” ,

(Chatterjee & Vartanian, 2016;

McKeown, 2013)

” (Reber et al., 2004)

**2**

;

;

;

(19QNQD158)

(Packard & Berlyne, 1974)

: 2020-11-01

\*

: , E-mail: zhangxuan@cafa.edu.cn;

, E-mail: xz104@pku.edu.cn

(Martindale et al., 1990) ,  
 ( ) ,  
 ;  
 ,  
 —  
 ,  
 ,  
 ;  
 ,  
 ;  
 (Reber et al., 2004)  
 ,  
 ;  
 ,  
 (Oppenheimer & Frank, 2008)  
 , Graf Landwehr  
 —  
 (The Pleasure-Interest Model of Aesthetic, PIA  
 ) , ,  
 ;  
 , ,  
 ,  
 ;  
 ,  
 ,  
 ;  
 ,  
 (Graf & Landwehr, 2015) PIA  
 ,  
 ,  
 , PIA  
 ,  
 ; , PIA  
 ,

“ ” “ ”  
 (Muth & Carbon, 2013; Graf & Landwehr,  
 2017; Frijda & Sundararajan, 2010; , 2019)  
 (fMRI) (MEG)  
 (EEG) ,  
 ,  
**3**  
**3.1**  
 ,  
 (Nadal, 2013; Pearce et al., 2016; Karim  
 & Likova, 2018) ,  
 ,  
 (Gerger et al., 2014; Boccia et al., 2016; Mark  
 et al., 2018)  
 , ;  
 ,  
 (Matthew et al., 2016; Ishizu & Zeki, 2017; Coburn  
 et al., 2017; Stefan et al., 2018)  
 fMRI  
 ( )  
 300 ,  
 , 3~6  
 , fMRI  
 , ,  
 (Kawabata &  
 Zeki, 2004) Ishizu Zeki  
 , 1~9 ;  
 ; fMRI  
 21 ,  
 ,  
 , 20 120  
 ,

,

(Beatty & Schacter, 2017) Vessel

(2012) 1~4 (1~3), (Fox et al., 2005)

(mPFC PCC)

(Vessel et al., 2012; Vartanian & Skov, 2014; Mas-Herrero et al., 2018)

PIA

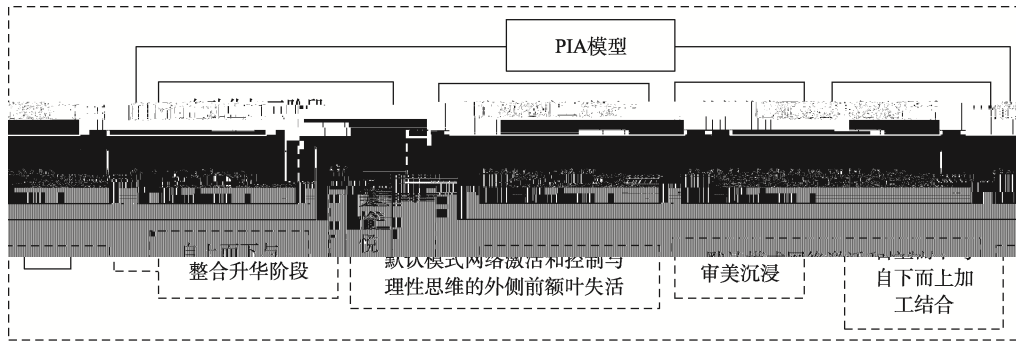
Limb

fMRI 6 4

C 1 PIA

( )

(Limb & Braun, 2008; Pauli et al., 2017; Gold et al., 2019)



1 PIA

(Frijda & Sundararajan, 2010)

(DMN)

，

，

，

PIA

，

（ ， 1998），

“ ” “ ” “ ”

” （ ， 1989）

，

，

（DMN）

，

PIA

PIA

（ 1 ），

（ ， 1998），

，

“ ”

，

（ ， 2019；

；

， 2013）

（ ，

， 2019； Mukhopadhyay, 2014）

，

“ ”

，

(Pat, 2017)

, DMN

DMN

(Beaty et al., 2016),

(Maysless et al., 2015)

MPFC PCC

(Zhang et al., 2015)

(2019).

“ ”, *41*(2), 108–114.

(2019).

- computational aesthetic evaluation*. Symposium conducted at the meeting of the 13<sup>th</sup> *International Conference on Generative Art, Milan, Italy*, 399–409.
- Gerger, G., Leder, H., & Kremer, A. (2014). Context effects on emotional and aesthetic evaluations of artworks and IAPS pictures. *Acta Psychologica*, *151*, 174–83.
- Gold, B. P., Pearce, M. T., Mas-Herrero, E., Dagher, A., & Zatorre, R. J. (2019). Predictability and uncertainty in the pleasure of music: A reward for learning? *Journal of Neuroscience*, *39*(47), 9397–9409.
- Graf, L. K. M., & Landwehr, J. R. (2015). A dual-process perspective on fluency-based aesthetics: The pleasure-interest model of aesthetic liking. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, *19*(4), 395–410.
- Graf, L. K. M., & Landwehr, J. R. (2017). Aesthetic pleasure versus aesthetic interest: The two routes to aesthetic liking. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *8*, 1–15
- Hartikainen, K. M., Ogawa, K. H., & Knight, R. T. (2012). Orbitofrontal cortex biases attention to emotional events. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, *34*(6), 588–597.
- Ishizu, T., & Zeki, S. (2011). Toward a brain-based theory of beauty. *Plos One*, *6*(7), e21852.
- Ishizu, T., & Zeki, S. (2017). The experience of beauty derived from sorrow. *Human Brain Mapping*, *38*, 4185–4200
- Juan, G.-P., Pereda, E., & Fernando, M. (2016). Neurocognitive decoding of aesthetic appreciation. *Multimodal Oscillation-based Connectivity Theory*. 87–106
- Karim, A. K. M. R., & Likova, L. T. (2018). Haptic aesthetics in the blind: A behavioral and fMRI investigation. *Electronic Imaging*, *(14)*, 1–10.
- Kawabata, H., & Zeki, S. (2004). Neural correlates of beauty. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, *91*(4), 1699–1705.
- Koelsch, S., Vuust, P., & Friston, K. (2019). Predictive processes and the peculiar case of music. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, *23*(1), 63–77.
- Limb, C. J., & Braun, A. R. (2008). Neural substrates of spontaneous musical performance: An fMRI study of jazz improvisation. *Plos One*, *3*(2), 1679.
- Lovstad, M., Funderud, I., Lindgren, M., Endestad, T., Due-Tønnessen, P., Meling, T., ... Voytek, B. (2012). Contribution of subregions of human frontal cortex to novelty processing. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, *24*(2), 378–95.
- Mantini, D., & Vanduffel, W. (2013). Emerging roles of the brain's default network. *Neuroscientist*, *19*(1), 76–87.
- Marianne, T., Elvira, B., Johanna, M., Jan, W., & Suvi, S. (2017). Constituents of music and visual-art related pleasure – a critical integrative literature review. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *8*, 1218–1229
- Mark, R., Peter, V., & Elvira, B. (2018). Brain connectivity networks and the aesthetic experience of music. *Brain Sciences*, *8*(6), 107–120.
- Martindale, C., Moore, K., & Borkum, J. (1990). Aesthetic preference: Anomalous findings for Berlyne's psychobiological theory. *American Journal of Psychology*, *103*(1), 53–80.
- Mas-Herrero, E., Karhulahti, M., Marco-Pallares, J., Zatorre, R. J., & Rodriguez-Fornells, A. (2018). The impact of visual art and emotional sounds in specific musical anhedonia. *Progress in Brain Research*, *237*, 399–413.
- Matthew, P., Gernot, G., Yasmine, C., Markey, P. S., & Helmut, L. (2017). But is it really art? The classification of images as "art or not art" and correlation with appraisal and viewer interpersonal differences. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *8*, 1729–1749
- Matthew, P., Markey, P. S., Lauring, J. O., & Helmut, L. (2016). Visualizing the impact of art: An update and comparison of current psychological models of art experience. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, *10*, 1–21.
- Mauss, I. B., Bunge, S. A., & Gross, J. J. (2010). Automatic emotion regulation. *Social & Personality Psychology Compass*, *1*(1), 146–167.
- Mauss, I. B., Cook, C. L., & Gross, J. J. (2007). Automatic emotion regulation during anger provocation. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *43*(5), 698–711.
- Mayseless, N., Eran, A., & Shamay-Tsoory, S. G. (2015). Generating original ideas: The neural underpinning of originality. *Neuroimage*, *116*, 232–239.
- McKeown, G. J. (2013). The analogical peacock hypothesis: The sexual selection of mind-reading and relational cognition in human communication. *Review of General Psychology*, *17*(3), 267–287.
- Morawetz, C., Bode, S., Baudewig, J., Jacobs, A. M., & Heekeren, H. R. (2016). Neural representation of emotion regulation goals. *Human Brain Mapping*, *37*(2), 600–620.
- Mukhopadhyay, D. (2014). Understanding the neuropsychology of aesthetic paradox: The dual phase oscillation hypothesis. *Review of General Psychology*, *18*(3), 237–248.
- Muth, C., & Carbon, C.-C. (2013). The aesthetic aha: On the pleasure of having insights into gestalt. *Acta Psychologica*, *144*(1), 25–30.
- Nadal, M. (2013). The experience of art: Insights from neuroimaging. *Progress in Brain Research*, *204*, 135–158.
- O'Doherty, J. P. (2004). Reward representations and reward-related learning in the human brain: Insights from neuroimaging. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, *14*(6), 769–776.
- Oppenheimer, D. M., & Frank, M. C. (2008). A rose in any other font would not smell as sweet: Effects of perceptual fluency on categorization. *Cognition*, *106*(3), 1178–1194
- Packard, S., & Berlyne, D. E. (1974). Aesthetics and psychobiology. *Studies in Art Education*, *16*(1), 64.
- Pat, W. B. (2017). Eloquent Absence: Aesthetic education in

- the United States. *Journal of Education & Human Development*, 6(2), 23–30.
- Pauli, B., Elvira, B., & Peter, V. (2017). Global sensory qualities and aesthetic experience in music. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 1–13.
- Pearce, M. T., Zaidel, D. W., Vartanian, O., Skov, M., Leder, H., Chatterjee, A., & Nadal, M. (2016). Neuroaesthetics: The cognitive neuroscience of aesthetic experience. *Perspectives on Psychological Science: A Journal of the Association for Psychological Science*, 11(2), 265–279.
- Reber, R., Schwarz, N., & Winkielman, P. (2004). Processing fluency and aesthetic pleasure: Is beauty in the perceiver's processing experience? *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 8, 364–382.
- Salimpoor, V. N., Benovoy, M., Larcher, K., Dagher, A., & Zatorre, R. J. (2011). Anatomically distinct dopamine release during anticipation and experience of peak emotion to music. *Nature Neuroscience*, 14(2), 257–262.
- Schultz, W., Tremblay, L., & Hollerman, J. R. (2000). Reward processing in primate orbitofrontal cortex and basal ganglia. *Cerebral Cortex*, 10(3), 272–284.
- Stefan, K., Stavros, S., & Gabriele, L. (2018). The auditory cortex hosts network nodes influential for emotion processing: An fMRI study on music-evoked fear and joy. *Plos One*, 13(1), e0190057.
- Ticini, L. F. (2017). The role of the orbitofrontal and dorsolateral prefrontal cortices in aesthetic preference for art. *Behavioral Sciences*, 7(2), 31–40.
- Vartanian, O., & Skov, M. (2014). Neural correlates of viewing paintings: Evidence from a quantitative meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging data. *Brain and Cognition*, 87, 52–56.
- Vessel, E. A., Starr, G. G., & Rubin, N. (2012). The brain on art: Intense aesthetic experience activates the default mode network. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 6, 1–17.
- Wald, C. (2015). Neuroscience: The aesthetic brain. *Nature*, 526, S2–S3
- Yacubian, J., Sommer, T., Schroeder, K., Gläscher, J., Braus, D. F., & Büchel, C. (2007). Subregions of the ventral striatum show preferential coding of reward magnitude and probability. *Neuroimage*, 38(3), 557–563.
- Zatorre, R. J. (2015). Musical pleasure and reward: Mechanisms and dysfunction. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 1337(1), 202–211.
- Zhang, W., Zhang, Q. P., & Michael, S. (2015). How do individual-level factors affect the creative solution formation process of teams? *Creativity & Innovation Management*, 24(3), 508–524.

## The processing mechanism of aesthetic pleasure in the perspective of neuroaesthetics

ZHANG Xuan<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Xiaolin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Mental Health Center, Central Academy of Fine Arts, Beijing 100102, China)

<sup>(2)</sup> Institute of Linguistics, Shanghai International Studies University, Shanghai 201600, China)

**Abstract:** The aesthetic objects arouse aesthetic pleasure that is specific and intense. The Pleasure-Interest of Aesthetic model (PIA) suggests that aesthetic processing is a dual-process including the automatic processing for sensory pleasure and the control processing for aesthetic interest pleasure. Here we review recent work on the neural substrates of aesthetic pleasure. A large body of studies demonstrate that the orbitofrontal cortex is automatically activated by aesthetic objects and different modes of connection with the striatum support different aspects of aesthetic processing. These results consistent with the PIA model. However, the default mode network (DMN) is activated and the lateral prefrontal cortex is deactivated when the aesthetic flow experience occurs, indicating that beyond the dual-process highlighted by the PIA model there is a higher level of aesthetic flow pleasure. We point out that the PIA model needs to be expanded to include this dimension of aesthetic processing and further studies should be conducted on how the aesthetic experience could impact upon creativity and to what extent different aesthetic experiences have the same or differential neural bases for giving rise to aesthetic pleasure.

**Key words:** neuroaesthetics, aesthetic pleasure, processing mechanisms, pleasure-interest aesthetic model