An Experimental Study on Social Network Brands Cognitive Information Processing

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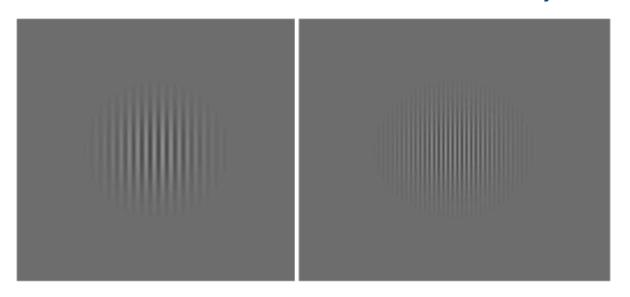
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Stimuli – luminance, contrast, color



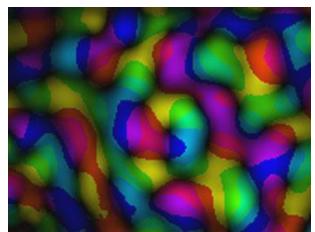




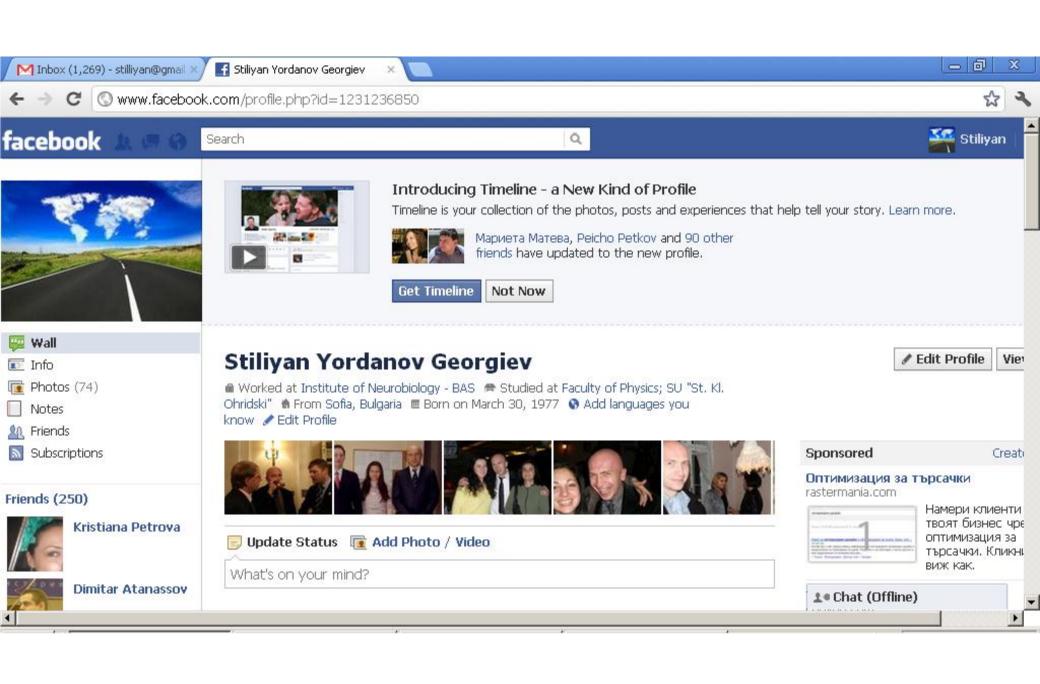


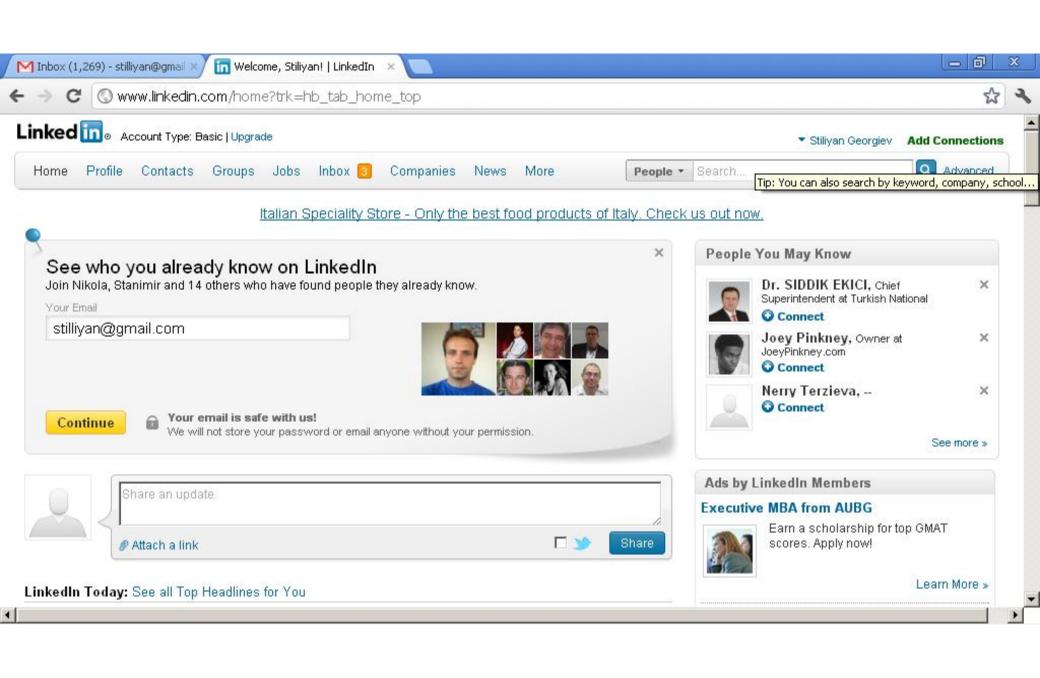




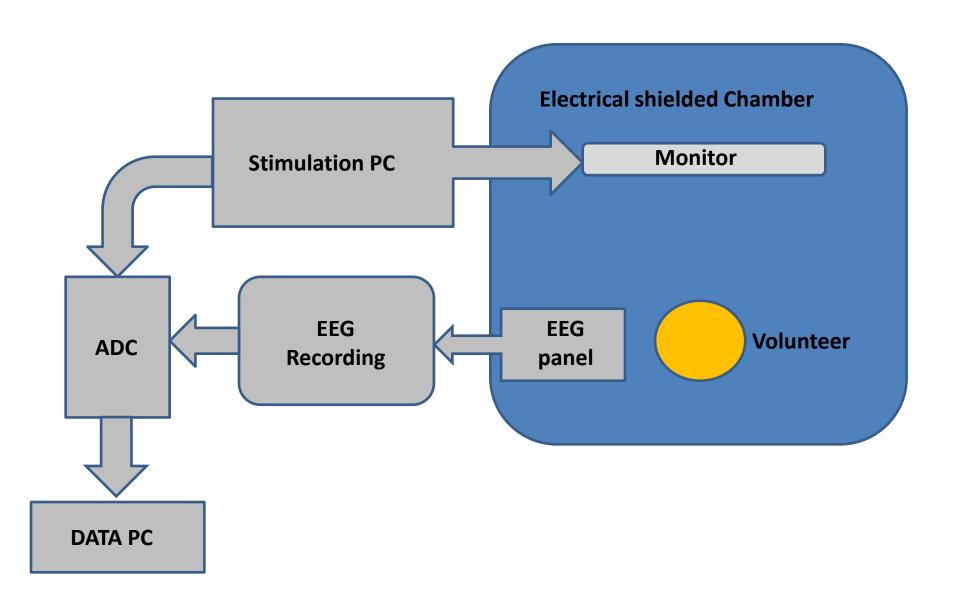






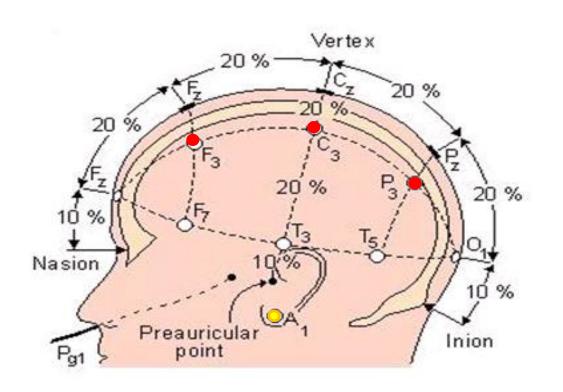


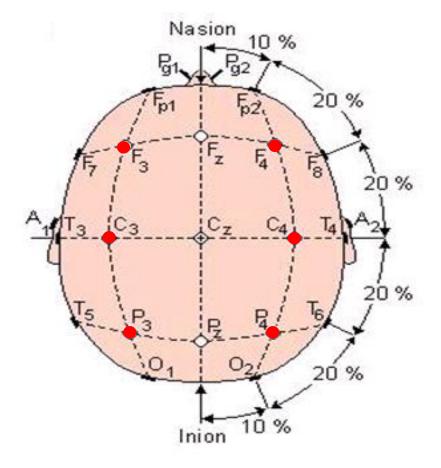
Methods



Methods

Brain electrical activity (EEG) was recorded from parietal, central, and frontal brain areas.





facebook

twitter

facebook.

NETLOG









facebook

Ewitter

facebook.

NETLOG**







facebook

twitter

acebook

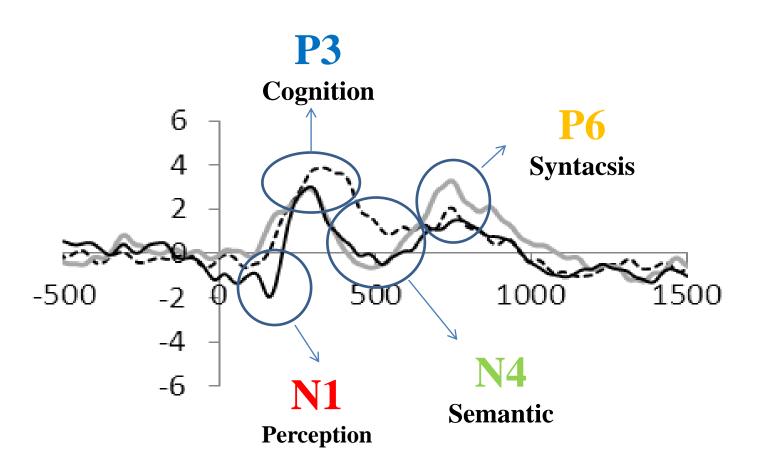
netlog

linked in

twitter

google+

Event-Related Potential Components



facebook.

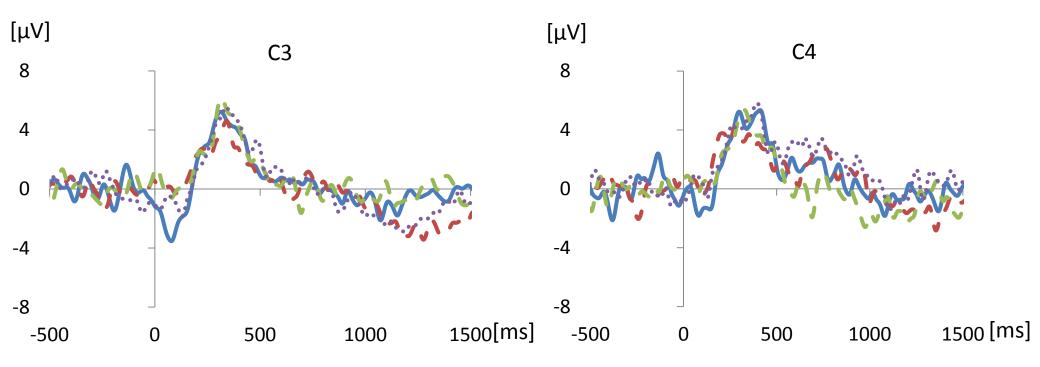
NETLOG





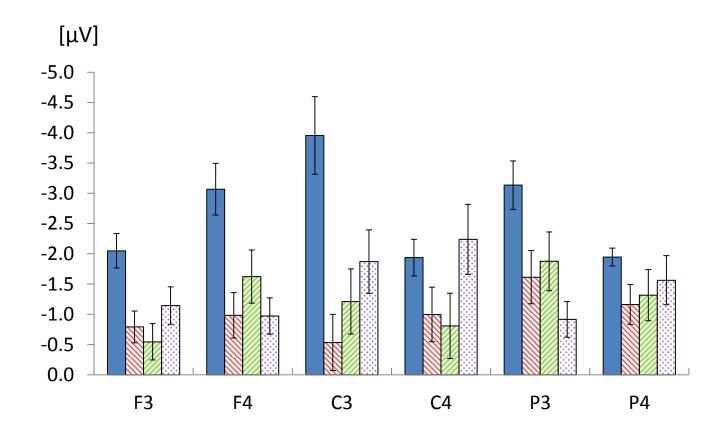






Visual Event-Related Potentials evoked by social Network logos presented on white background. The figure shows the time period from 500 [ms] before stimuli presentation to 1500 [ms] after the stimuli onset. Each stimulus remained on screen for the entire 2000 [ms] time period. Different logos on social networks are displayed with different color lines, as follows:

Facebook — Twitter — Linked In — Netlog • Netlog



Comparison of N1 component amplitudes of Visual ERPs elicited after Facebook ■, Twitter ⋈, Linked In ⋈ and Netlog ⋈ logos presented on white background.

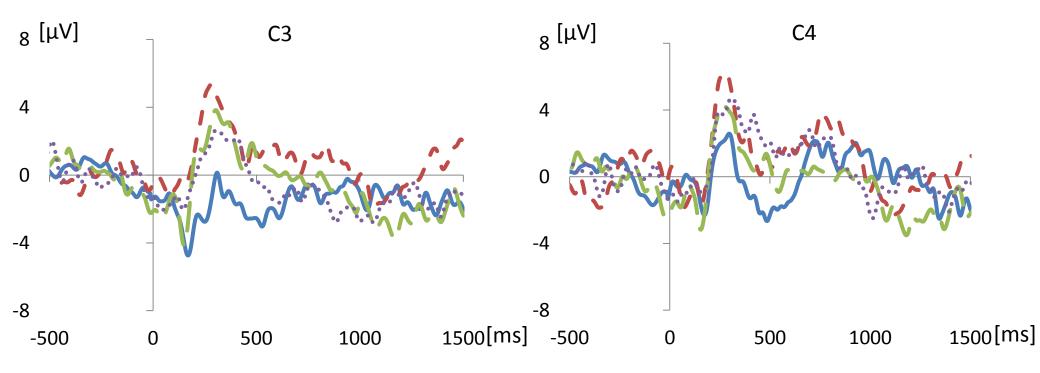
facebook.

NETLOG**



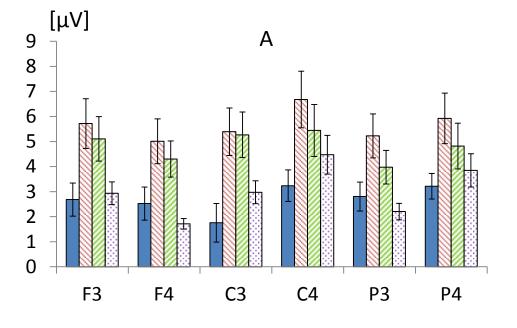


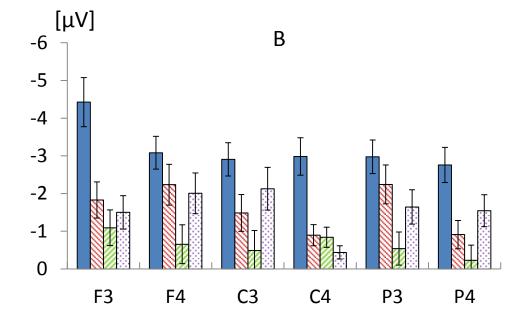


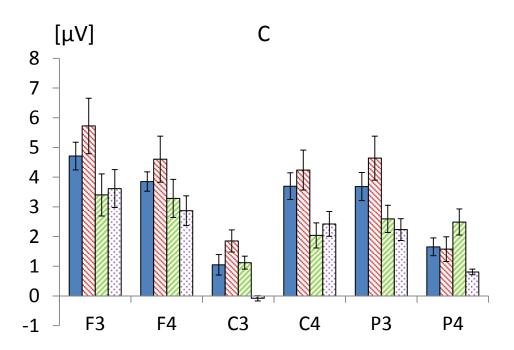


Visual Event-Related Potentials evoked by social Network logos presented on black background. The figure shows the time period from 500 [ms] before stimuli presentation to 1500 [ms] after the stimuli onset. Each stimulus remained on screen for the entire 2000 [ms] time period. Different logos on social networks are displayed with different color lines, as follows:

Facebook — Twitter — Linked In — Netlog Netlog Netlog







Comparison of P3 (fig. 3A), N4 (fig. 3B) and P6 (fig. 3C) components amplitudes of Visual ERPs elicited after Facebook ■, Twitter ⋈, Linked In ⋈ and Netlog ⋈logos presented on black background.

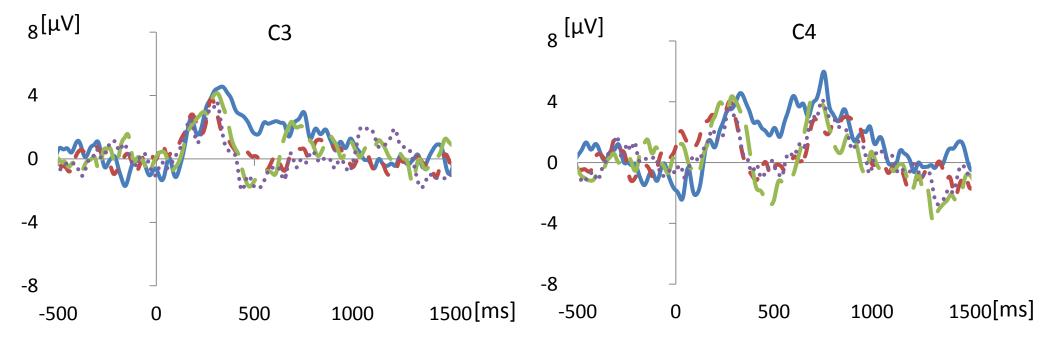
acebook

netlog

linked in

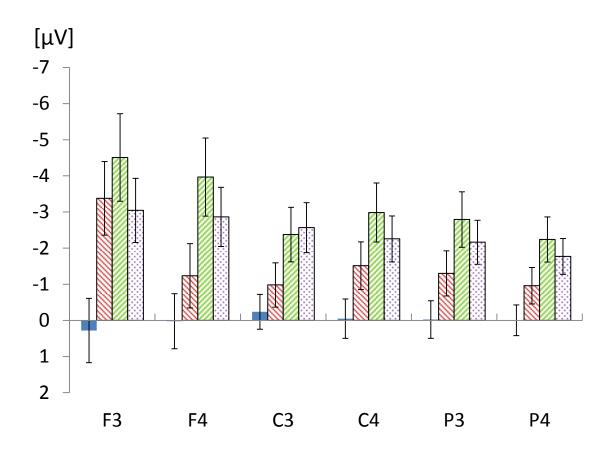
twitter

google+

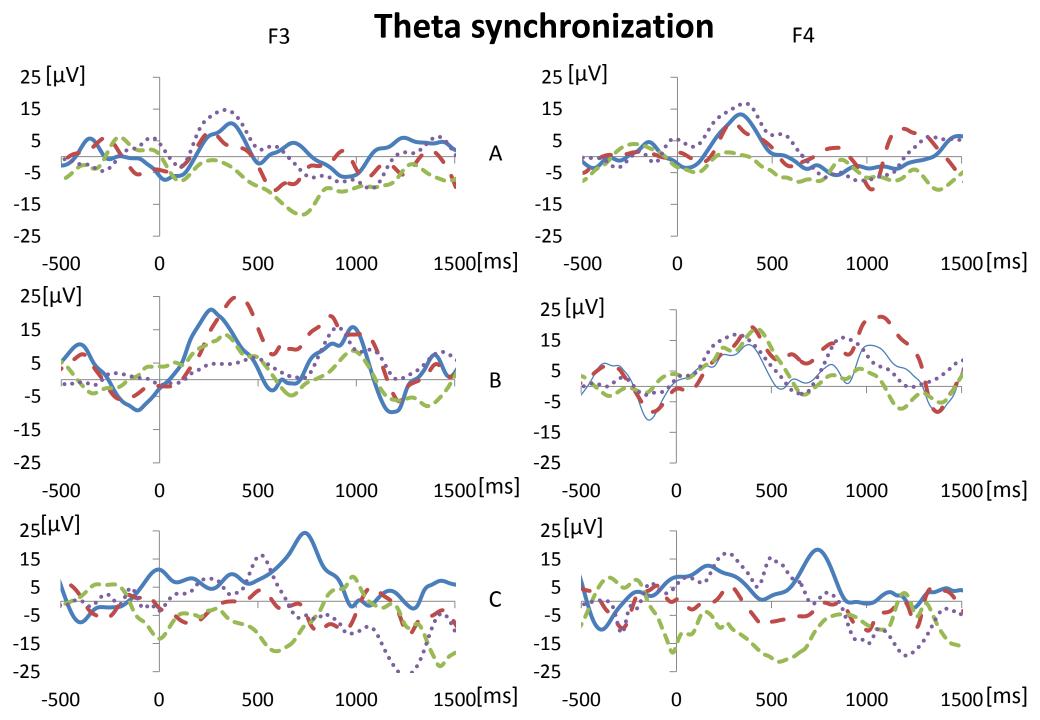


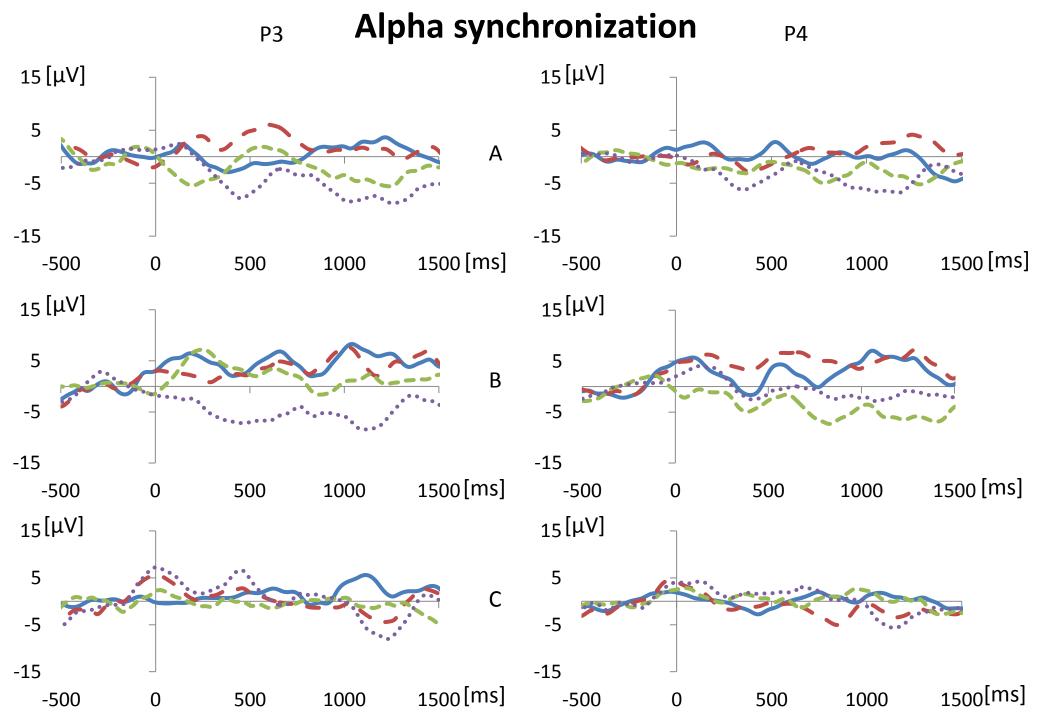
Visual Event-Related Potentials evoked by social Network textual printed logos on gray background. The figure shows the time period from 500 [ms] before stimuli presentation to 1500 [ms] after the stimuli onset. Each stimulus remained on screen for the entire 2000 [ms] time period. Different logos on social networks are displayed with different color lines, as follows:

Facebook — Twitter — Linked In — Netlog • Netlog



Comparison of N4 component amplitudes of Visual ERPs elicited after Facebook \blacksquare , Twitter \boxtimes Linked In \boxtimes and Netlog \boxtimes logos presented as text on the gray background.





Conclusions

- 1. The P3 amplitude prefers Twitter and Linked In.
- 2. Theta synchronization prefers Netlog and Twitter.
- 3. Alpha desynchronization prefers Netlog and Linked In.
- 4. Facebook may be considered as the most emotional text brand and Twitter as the most emotional logo brand.

Finally, this provokes a research hypothesis about predisposition of social network users to hidden cyber & behaviour threats due to emotional reasons.

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Thank you for the attention!

Questions?