

**BEHV 5900/4900-711**

**Behavioral Neuroscience**

**Department of Behavior Analysis  
The University of North Texas**

**Spring, 2018**

**COURSE INSTRUCTORS:** Daniele Ortu, Ph.D.

**INSTRUCTORS CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**WEB SITE ADDRESS:** <https://learn.unt.edu>

**COURSE TIME:** Tuesday and Thursday 3:30 pm to 4:50 pm (Physics 115)

**COURSE DESCRIPTION & GOALS**

The brain plays a fundamental role in allowing organisms to learn and interact effectively with their environment. In this course we will analyze how neural activation and anatomy are shaped - during the lifetime of the individual - by relevant behavioral variables. We will look at different levels of resolution, starting from the individual neuron, its structure and how neurons communicate with each other, to larger structural elements (e.g., the hippocampus), and to the whole organism. In all cases we will take into account how experience continuously modifies structure and activation of neural variables. The course will stress that brain activation in relation to behavioral variables can only be understood by taking a systemic approach in which the role of individual areas is best understood within the context of other brain areas and within the natural environment. We will introduce the methodologies typically used in behavioral neuroscience, with a specific focus on neuroimaging technologies applied to the behaving organism.

## **LEARNING ACTIVITIES & EVALUATION**

### ***Abstracts/Interteaching***

Each week, students will be required to write a 200 words abstract for each paper/book chapter in that week's unit. Each abstract is worth 10 points. Students should bring their abstracts to class and turn them in at the beginning of class on Tuesday.

During the second class of the week (i.e. Thursday), students will divide into pairs to discuss the material from the weekly readings. During the *Interteaching* session, students will create a brief powerpoint presentation reviewing the most important/interesting aspects of the interteaching session. After each interteach, one or more interteach groups will be selected to present to the rest of the class. All other presentations will be submitted to the instructors via email. PowerPoints will be worth 15 points each and presentation(s) will be worth 45 points.

### ***Midterm Exam***

The class session on March 8th will be spent taking a midterm exam. Material from the beginning of the semester through March 6<sup>th</sup> will be covered on this exam. The exam will be a combination of True or False Questions, short answer questions, and two short essays from your choice of four essay options (50 points).

### ***Final Exam***

The class session on May 8th will be spent taking a final exam. Material from the beginning of the semester will be covered on this exam. The exam will be a combination of True or False Questions, short answer questions, and two short essays from your choice of four essay options (100 points).

### ***Final Paper***

Each student will prepare a literature review or a theoretical paper based on some of the content presented during the course. There is no page limit for the final paper. Students are free to organize the paper in the best way that fits their topic and are encouraged to discuss their paper with the instructor at several points throughout the semester.

Final papers will be evaluated as if they were undergoing review for publication in a professional, peer-reviewed journal. The final paper will be worth 100 points. Students will receive final grades based on the following mock editorial decisions: No Revisions Necessary (100 pts), Accept with Minor Revisions (90 pts), Accept with Major Revisions (75 pts), Reject with an Invitation to Resubmit (60 pts), or Reject (50 pts).

## **POINT SUMMARY**

**Abstracts = 270 Total points**

**Interteaching = 240 total points**

*Powerpoint Presentations 13 @ 15 points each = 195 points*

*Presentation(s) = 45 points*

**Midterm Exam = 100 points**

**Final Exam = 200 points**

**Final Paper = 200 points**

**Total Points Possible = 1010 points**

## **GRADE EQUIVALENTS (% of 1010 points earned):**

A: 90% to 100%

B: 80% to 89%

C: 70% to 79%

F: 69% or less

## **ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES**

The University of North Texas is on record as being committed to both the spirit and letter of federal equal opportunity legislation; reference Public Law 92-112 – The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. With the passage of new federal legislation entitled Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), pursuant to section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, there is renewed focus on providing this population with the same opportunities enjoyed by all citizens.

As a faculty member, I am required by law to provide "reasonable accommodations" to students with disabilities, so as not to discriminate on the basis of that disability. Student responsibility primarily rests with informing faculty of their need for accommodation and in providing authorized documentation through designated administrative channels. Information regarding specific diagnostic criteria and policies for obtaining academic accommodations can be found at <http://www.unt.edu/oda/apply/index.html>. Also, you may visit the Office of Disability Accommodation in the Sage Hall (room 167) or call them at (940) 565-4323.

## **POLICIES**

No individual exceptions can be made to the syllabus.

**Re-grades:** If a student believes an error has been made in grading, a written request for reconsideration of the item(s) in question may be submitted within 1 week of receipt of the graded material. The written request should specify the item(s) in question, and the reason the student believes the answer given was correct, citing relevant sources (e.g., page number from readings on which the answer was based).

**Absences:** If a student must be absent for any reason, s/he should contact the instructor prior to class and arrange to submit the applicable written assignment early. Students are responsible for making their own arrangements to obtain information from any missed class period.

**Student Conduct:** Each student automatically certifies that any material submitted for grading is his/her own independent work. UNT policies require reporting of plagiarism or any suspected violations that constitute possible academic misconduct. Students are responsible for being familiar with the Code of Student Conduct.

Group work is encouraged; however, in the past there have been situations in which group work could have been considered cheating or plagiarism. “Legitimate” group work takes advantage of consultation with your peers, provides you with ideas, suggestions, corrections, etc., which you take into consideration in the development of your unique and individual product. Drafting the assignments, then comparing specific aspects of your product to others’ is appropriate. Copying someone else’s work products (or making your work available to another student to copy) is not legitimate; it is cheating. Always, if you are unsure about boundaries of legitimate group work, please (1) ask for clarification from the instructor, and (2) make full disclosure so that there is no question about your intentions. We are very happy to talk about these boundaries and work with you to maximize your learning and maintain individual accountability.

**Assistance:** Students are encouraged to contact the instructor (by email or during office hours) any time for clarification or additional help in understanding the material. Any questions that will aid you in mastering the material are welcomed.

**Diversity Statement:** It is the policy of the University of North Texas (and this instructor) not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability (where reasonable accommodations can be made), disabled veteran status or veteran of the Vietnam era status in its educational programs, activities, admissions or employment policies. In addition to complying with federal and state equal opportunity laws and regulations, the university through its diversity policy declares harassment based on individual differences (including sexual orientation) inconsistent with its mission and educational goals. Direct questions or concerns to the equal opportunity office, (940) 565-2456, or the dean of students, (940) 565-2648. TTY access is available through Relay Texas: (800) 735-2989.

## **Unit 1: Course Introduction & Syllabus – Week of January 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>**

## **Unit 2: The Concept of the Three Term Contingency and Brain Structure – Week of January 23<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>**

Subtopics: Antecedent stimuli, Responses and Reinforcement. Lobe Differentiation. Sensory Responses and the Occipital, Temporal and Parietal Lobes. Motor Responses and the Frontal Lobe. Subcortical Nuclei and Reinforcement.

Readings:

Skinner, B. F. (1953). Chapter 5 in *Science & Human Behavior*.

Ortu, D., & Vaidya, M. (2016). The challenges of integrating behavioral and neural data: bridging and breaking boundaries across levels of analysis. *The Behavior Analyst*, 1-16.

Donahoe, J. W., Burgos, J. E., & Palmer, D. C. (1993). A selectionist approach to reinforcement. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 60(1), 17-40.

## **Unit 3: The Neuron and the Synapse - January 30<sup>th</sup>-February 1<sup>st</sup>**

Subtopics: The Cell Body, Dendrites and Axons. The Sodium-Potassium Pump. Action Potentials. Postsynaptic Potentials.

Readings:

Wickens, Chapter 1, (p. 36-52) From 'Introduction to the Central Nervous System' to 'Monoamine Pathways in the Brain'

Wickens, Chapter 1, (p. 10-29) From 'The Discovery of the Nerve Cell' to 'Chemical Events in the Postsynaptic Neuron'.

Stein, L., Xue, B. G., & Belluzzi, J. D. (1994). In vitro reinforcement of hippocampal bursting: a search for Skinner's atoms of behavior. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 61(2), 155-168.

## **Unit 4: Antecedents and Sensory Brain Areas – Week of February 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

Subtopics: Discriminative Stimuli. Anatomy of the Visual System. Hierarchical Organization of the Visual System.

Readings:

Skinner, B. F. (1953). Chapter 7 in *Science & Human Behavior*.

Daw, N. W., & Daw, N. W. (2006). *Visual development* (Vol. 9). New York: Springer.  
Chapter 2: Functional Organization of the Visual System.

**Unit 5: From Individual Movements to Sequences: Organization of Motor Areas –  
Week of February 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup>**

Subtopics: Primary Motor Cortex and Single Movements. Premotor Cortex,  
Supplementary Motor Cortex and Complex Behavioral Sequences.

Readings:

Fuster, J. M. (2004). Upper processing stages of the perception–action cycle. *Trends in cognitive sciences*, 8(4), 143-145.

Hineline, P. N. (2001). Beyond the molar– molecular distinction: We need multiscaled analyses. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 75, 342–347.

**Unit 6: Reinforcement of Sensory-Motor Relations Part 1 -  
Week of February 20<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup>**

Subtopics: Subcortical Nuclei and Phasic Brain Responses to Reinforcing  
Environmental Stimuli. The Dopaminergic and the Noradrenergic Systems.

Schultz, W. (2007). Behavioral dopamine signals. *Trends in neurosciences*, 30(5), 203-210.

Sara, S. J. (2009). The locus coeruleus and noradrenergic modulation of cognition. *Nature reviews neuroscience*, 10(3), 211-223.

**Unit 7: Reinforcement of Sensory-Motor Relations Part 2 -  
Week of February 27<sup>th</sup> - March 1<sup>st</sup>**

Subtopics: Neuromodulation. Dopaminergic Input to the Basal Ganglia and  
Reinforcement of Sensory-Motor Relations.

Packard, M. G., & Knowlton, B. J. (2002). Learning and memory functions of the basal ganglia. *Annual review of neuroscience*, 25(1), 563-593.

## **Unit 8: Midterm Week: March 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

Tuesday --- Summary Lecture and Preparation for Midterm Exam.

Thursday --- Midterm exam.

## **Unit 9: Learning Complex Environmental Configurations: The Hippocampus. Week of March 20<sup>th</sup>- March 22<sup>nd</sup>.**

Subtopics: Reinforcement, Dopaminergic Input to the Hippocampus and Acquisition of Complex Environmental Configurations.

Readings:

Bussey, T. J., & Saksida, L. M. (2007). Memory, perception, and the ventral visual-perirhinal-hippocampal stream: Thinking outside of the boxes. *Hippocampus*, 17(9), 898-908.

Ortu, D., Cihon, T. M. (in press). A neuro-operant analysis of mnemonic recognition. *Perspectives on Behavior Science*.

## **Unit 10: Complex Environmental Configurations and Complex Behavioral Sequences. Week of March 27<sup>th</sup>- March 29<sup>th</sup>.**

Subtopics: The Organism Behaving in a Natural Environment, Hippocampal Responses and the Basal Ganglia.

Readings:

Ortu, D., & Vaidya, M. (2013). A neurobiology of learning beyond the declarative non-declarative distinction. *Frontiers in behavioral neuroscience*, 7.

Ortu, D., Skavhaug, I. M., & Vaidya, M. (2013). Timescales of learning in the basal ganglia and the hippocampus. *Frontiers in behavioral neuroscience*, 7, 98.

### **Unit 11: Response Competition and the Basal Ganglia. Week of April 3<sup>rd</sup>- 5<sup>th</sup>.**

Subtopics: Response Competition. The Basal Ganglia and Fast Inhibition of Competing Motor Programs. The Thalamo-cortical Loop. Palmer's Concept of the Repertoire.

Readings:

Palmer, D. C. (2009). Response strength and the concept of the repertoire. *European Journal of Behavior Analysis*, 10(1), 49-60.

Redgrave, P., Prescott, T. J., & Gurney, K. (1999). The basal ganglia: a vertebrate solution to the selection problem? *Neuroscience*, 89(4), 1009-1023.

### **Unit 12: Neuroimaging: Real Time Measures of Brain Responses and Applications, Part 1. Week of April 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>.**

Subtopics: fMRI and the BOLD Response. EEG and Postsynaptic Potentials. Event Related Potentials.

Readings:

Ortu, D. (2012). Neuroscientific measures of covert behavior. *The Behavior Analyst*, 35(1), 75.

Schlund, M. W., & Ortu, D. (2010). Experience-dependent changes in human brain activation during contingency learning. *Neuroscience*, 165(1), 151-158.

### **Unit 13: Neuroimaging: Real Time Measures of Brain Responses and Applications, Part 2. Week of April 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>.**

Subtopics: Brain Responses and Reinforcement. Computer-Brain Interfaces. Neural Behavioral Topographies and the Paralyzed Patient.

Readings:

Sepulveda, F. (2011). *Brain-actuated Control of Robot Navigation*. INTECH Open Access Publisher.

Carmena, J. M., Lebedev, M. A., Crist, R. E., O'Doherty, J. E., Santucci, D. M., Dimitrov, D. F., ... & Nicolelis, M. A. (2003). Learning to control a brain-machine interface for reaching and grasping by primates. *PLoS biol*, 1(2), e42.



## **Unit 14: Neuroplasticity: The Brain as an Adaptive Organ.**

**Week of April 24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup>.**

Subtopics: Brain plasticity in early critical periods. Brain plasticity in adulthood.

Neurogenesis and learning.

Readings:

Kilgard, M. P. (2012). Harnessing plasticity to understand learning and treat disease. *Trends in neurosciences*, 35(12), 715-722.

Merzenich, M. M., Nelson, R. J., Stryker, M. P., Cynader, M. S., Schoppmann, A., & Zook, J. M. (1984). Somatosensory cortical map changes following digit amputation in adult monkeys. *Journal of comparative neurology*, 224(4), 591-605.

## **Unit 15: Theoretical Frameworks: Selectionism, Essentialism in Neuroscience and Behavior Analysis. Week of May 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup>**

Subtopics: Neuroplasticity and Selectionism; Neuropsychology and Essentialism.

Behavior Analysis and Selectionism; Cognitive Science and Essentialism.

Readings:

Palmer, D. C., & Donahoe, J. W. (1992). Essentialism and selectionism in cognitive science and behavior analysis. *American Psychologist*, 47(11), 1344-1358.

Gaffan, D. (2002). Against memory systems. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. BBiol. Sci.* 357, 1111–1121.

## **Unit 6: Final Exam - May 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**