

Narratives drive the Brain-Body Dynamical System



The City College of New York



Jens
Madsen



Samantha
Cohen



Jason
Ki



Maximilian
Nentwich

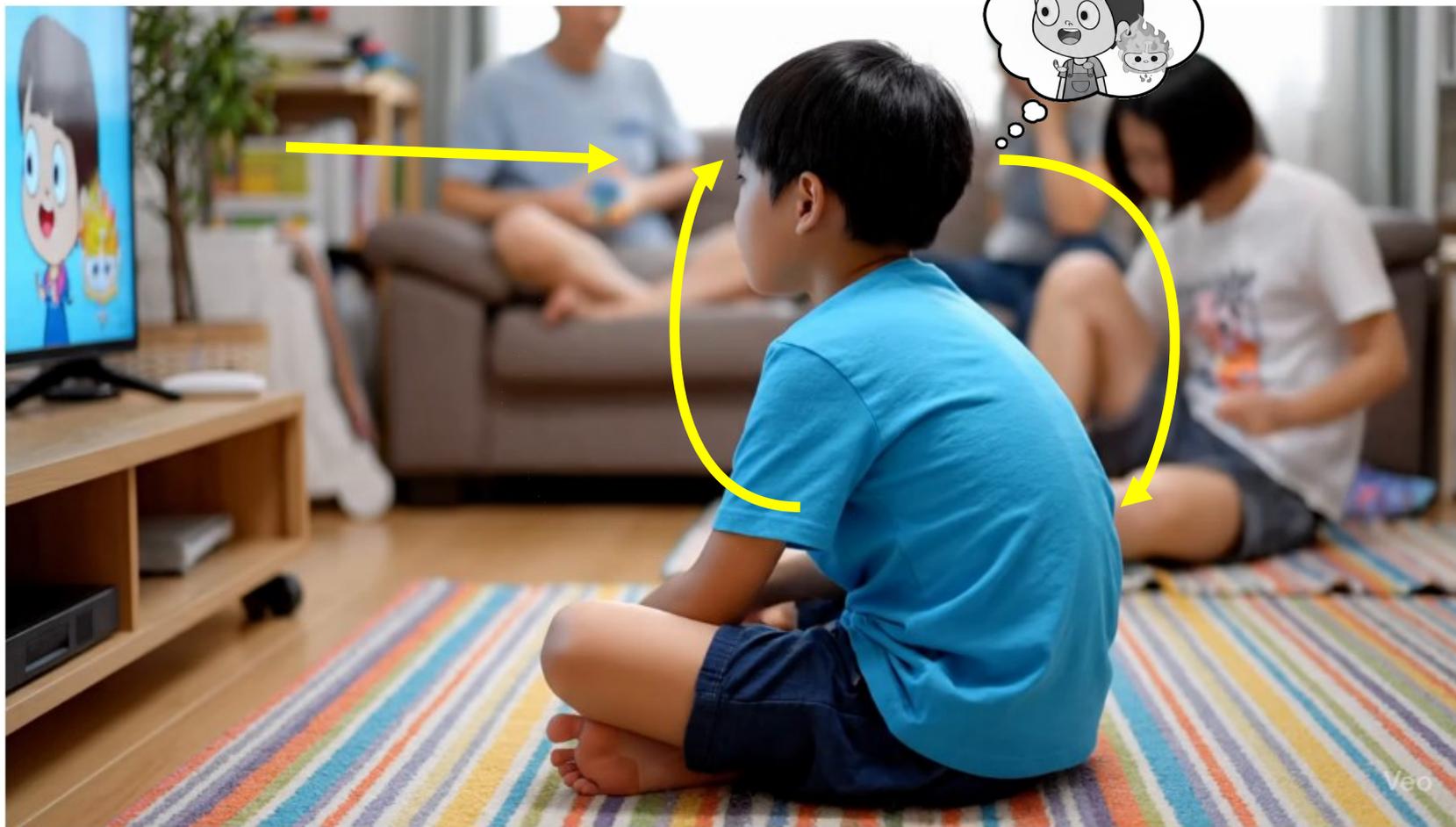


Lucas
Parra

February 2026

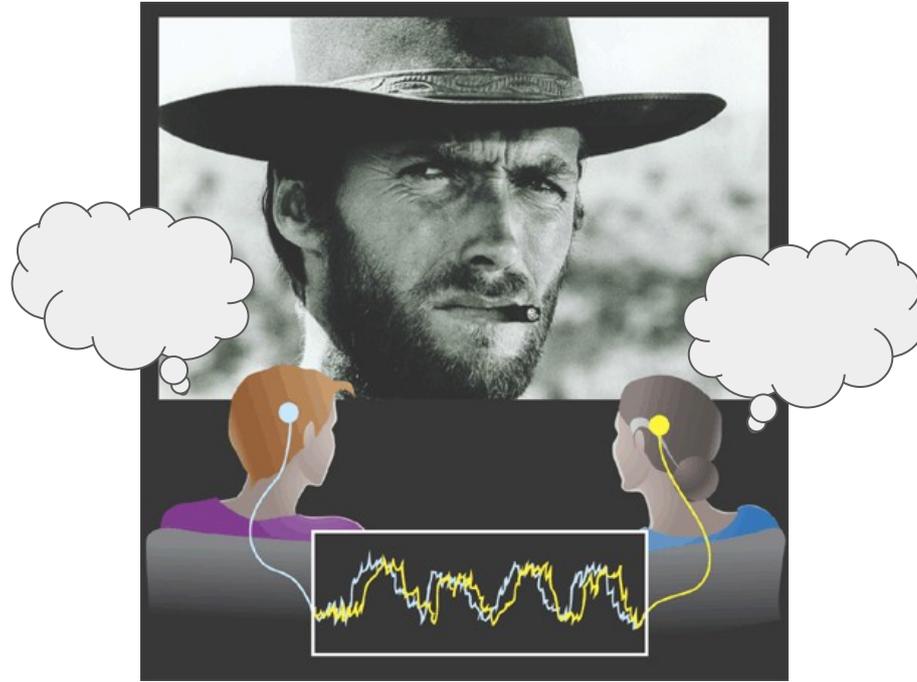


Veo



Why and how is this kid sitting still?

Brains on Video



Brains work alike
The story matters



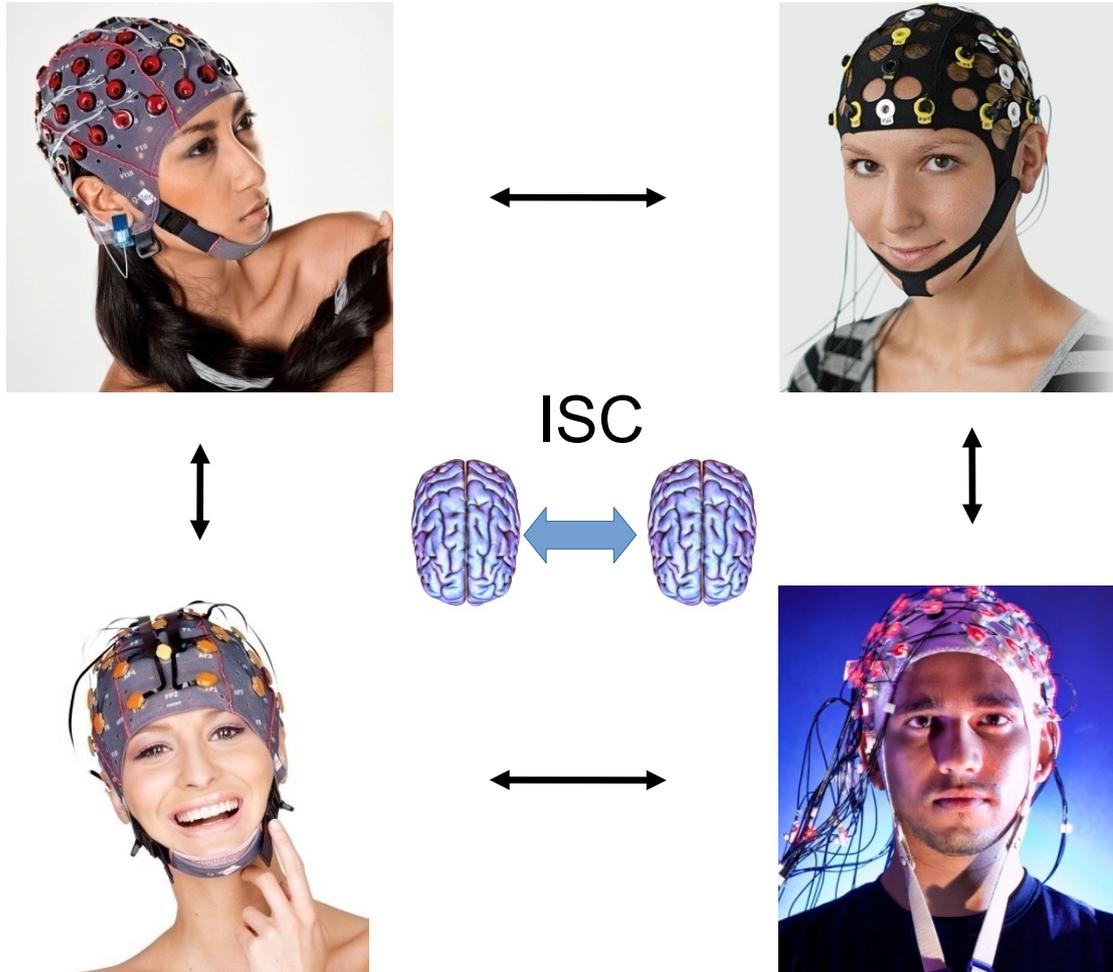
fMRI

Pioneered by Hasson and Heeger (2004)
Inter-subject correlation

Inter-subject correlation in EEG



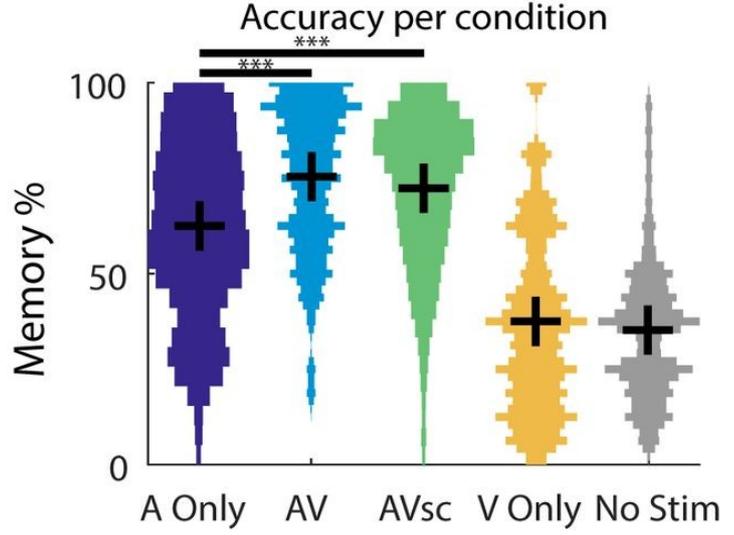
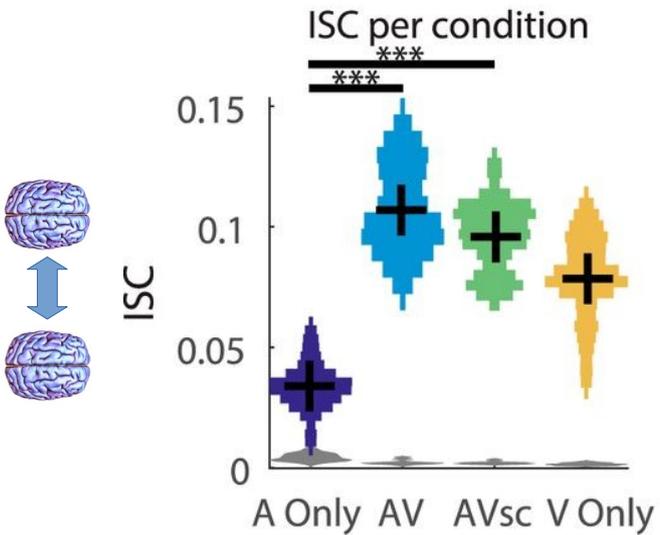
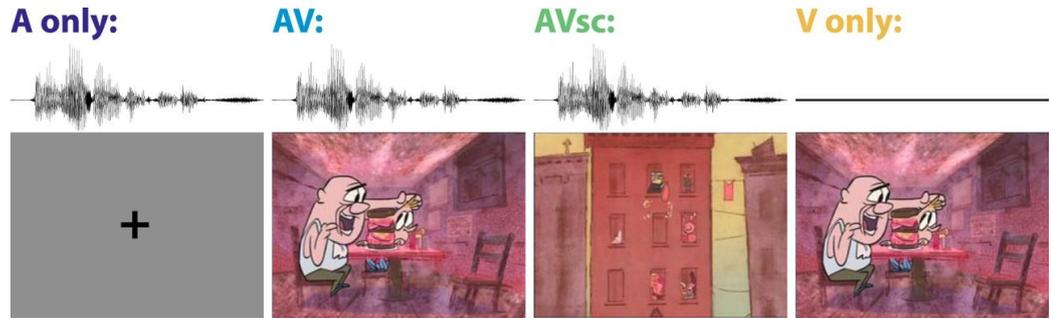
Jacek
Dmochowski



Visuals alone matter



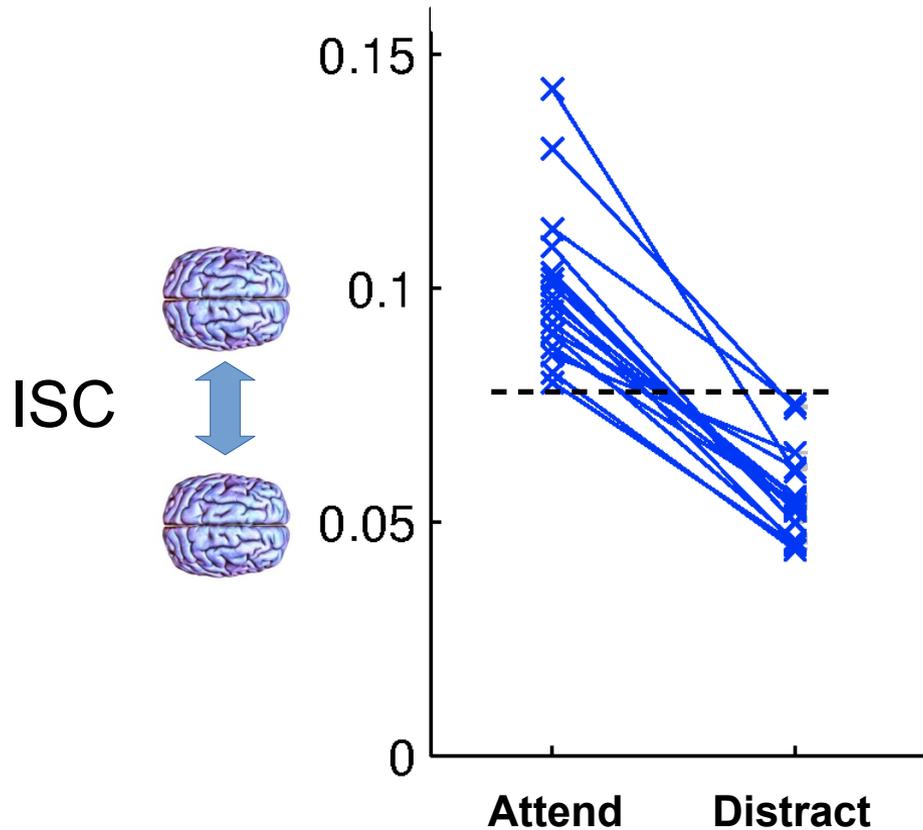
Samantha Cohen



Attention matters



Jason
Ki



Hitchcock video

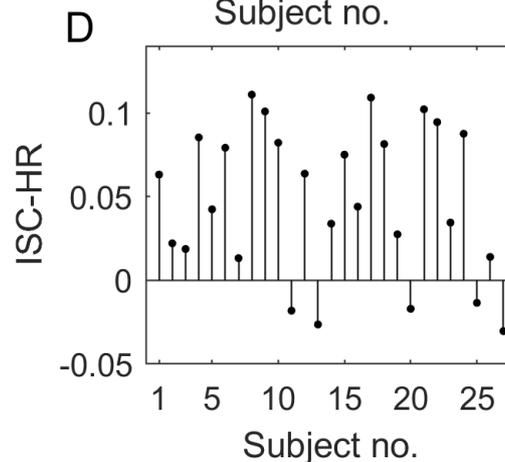
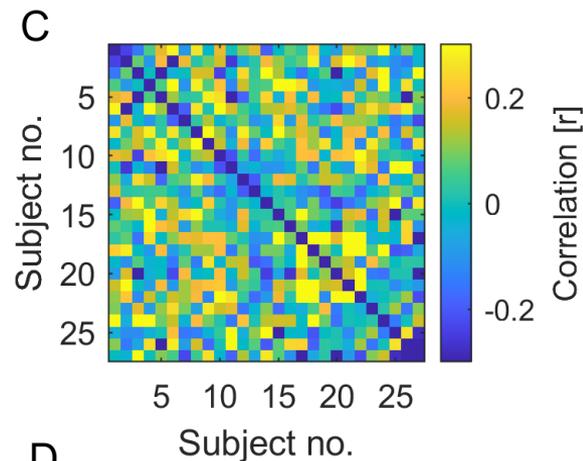
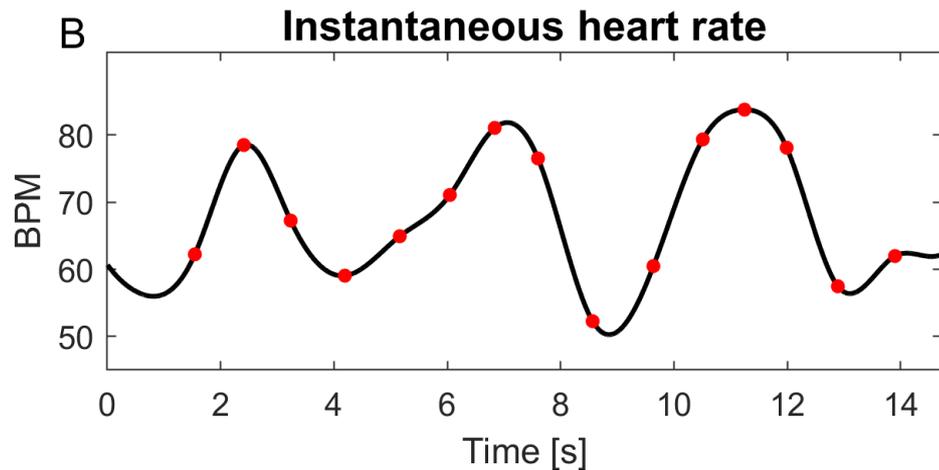
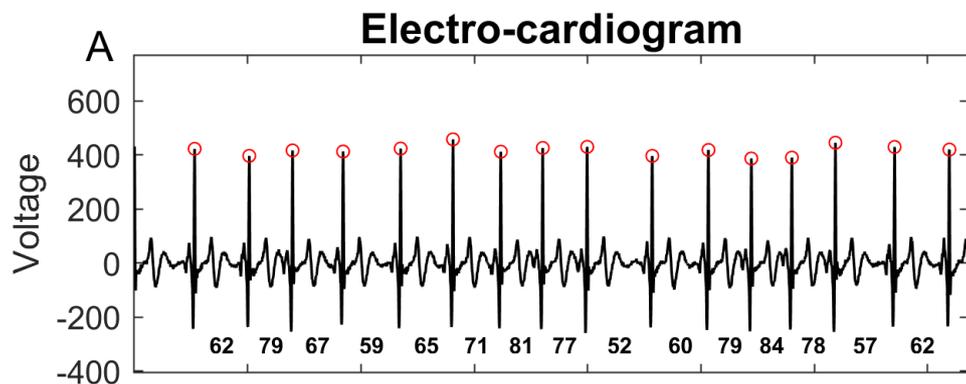


Heart rate during narratives



Jaco
Sitt

Jens
Madsen



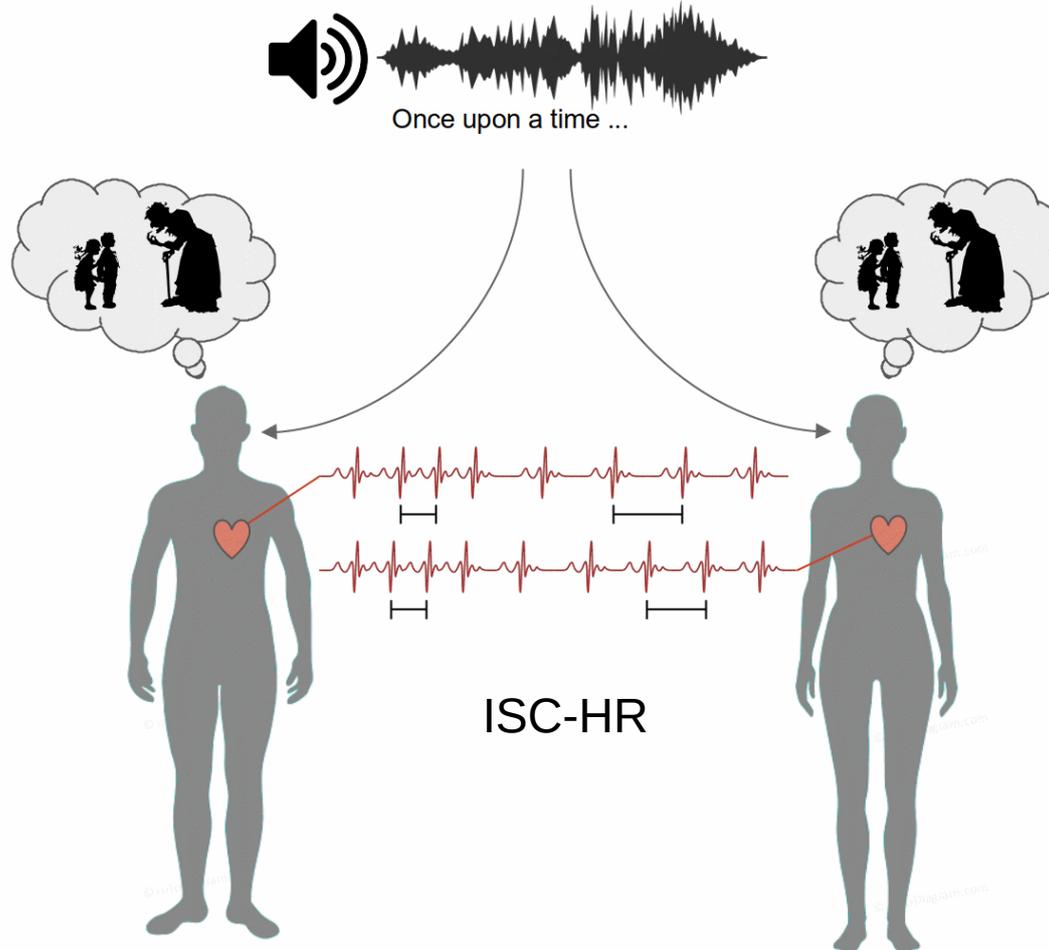
Perez, Madsen, Cell Reports, 2021

Narratives synchronizes our heart (rates)



Jaco
Sitt

Jens
Madsen

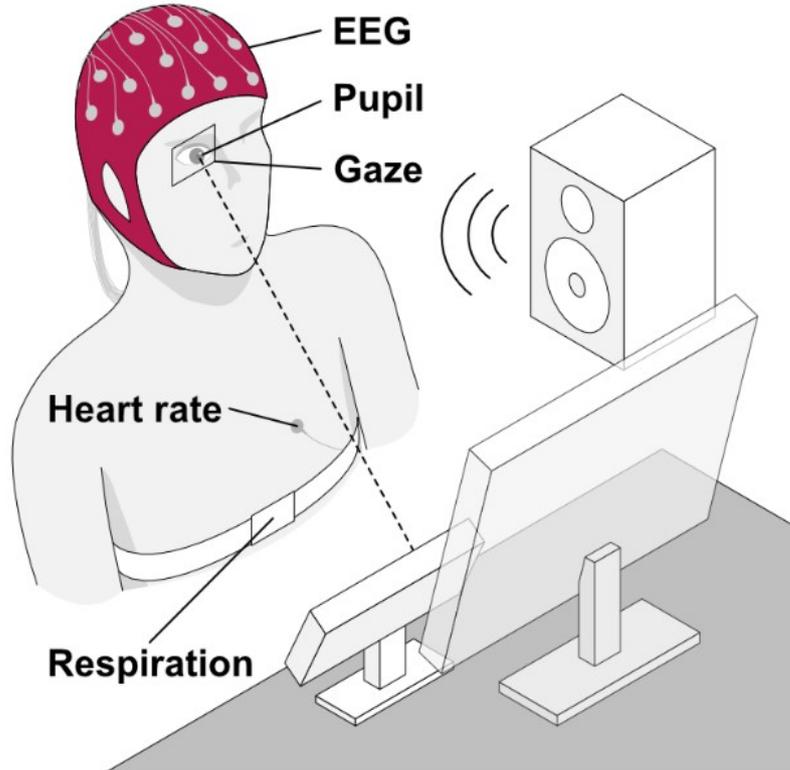


Perez, Madsen, Cell
Reports, 2021

Brain, and Body?



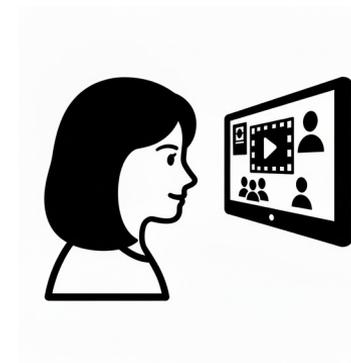
Jens
Madsen



Listening to Audiobooks



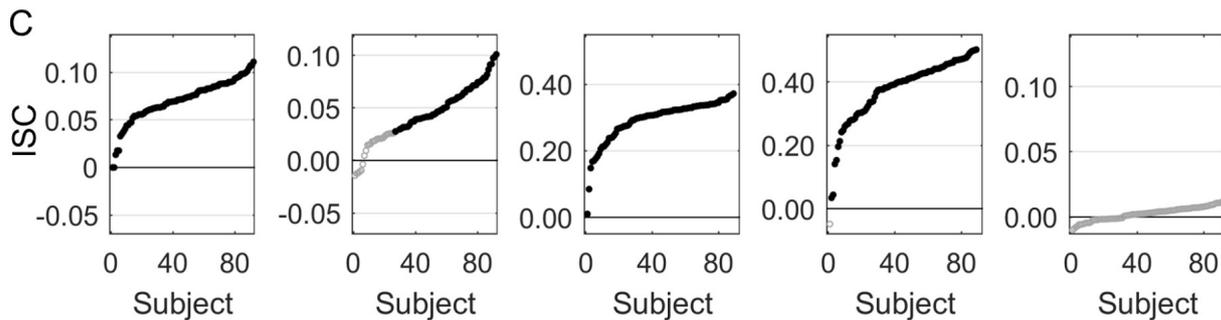
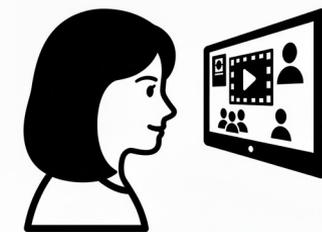
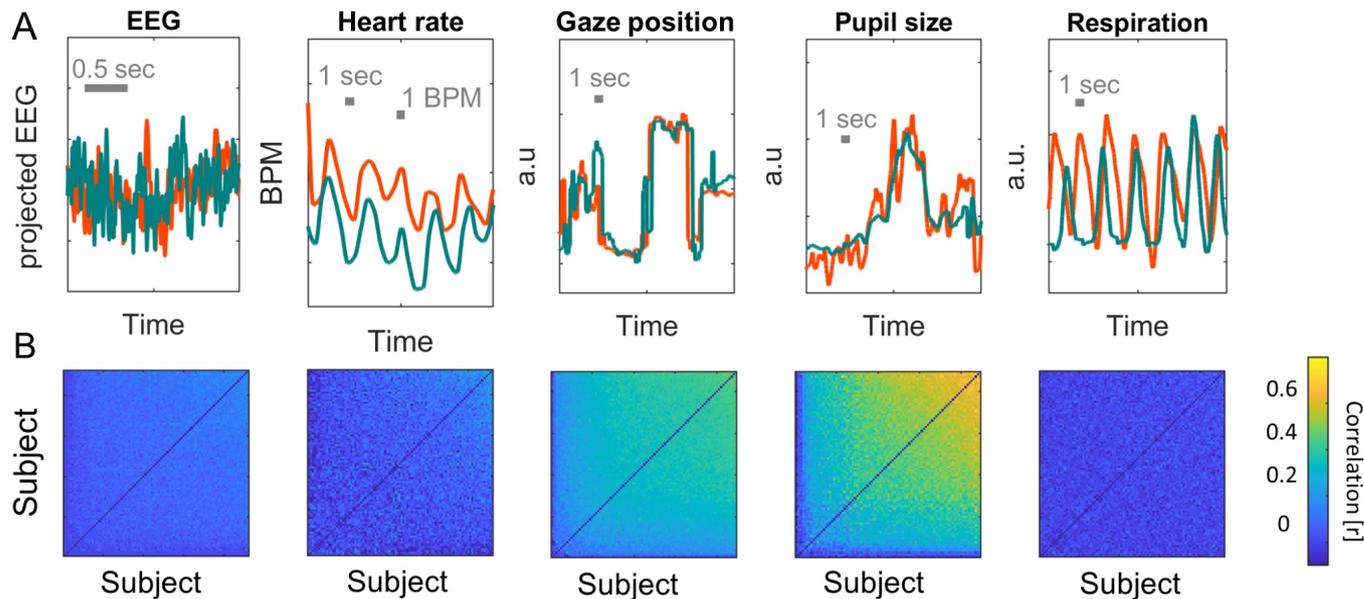
Watching Video



Brain and Body synchronize during videos



Jens Madsen

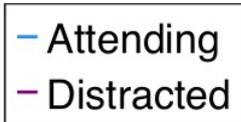
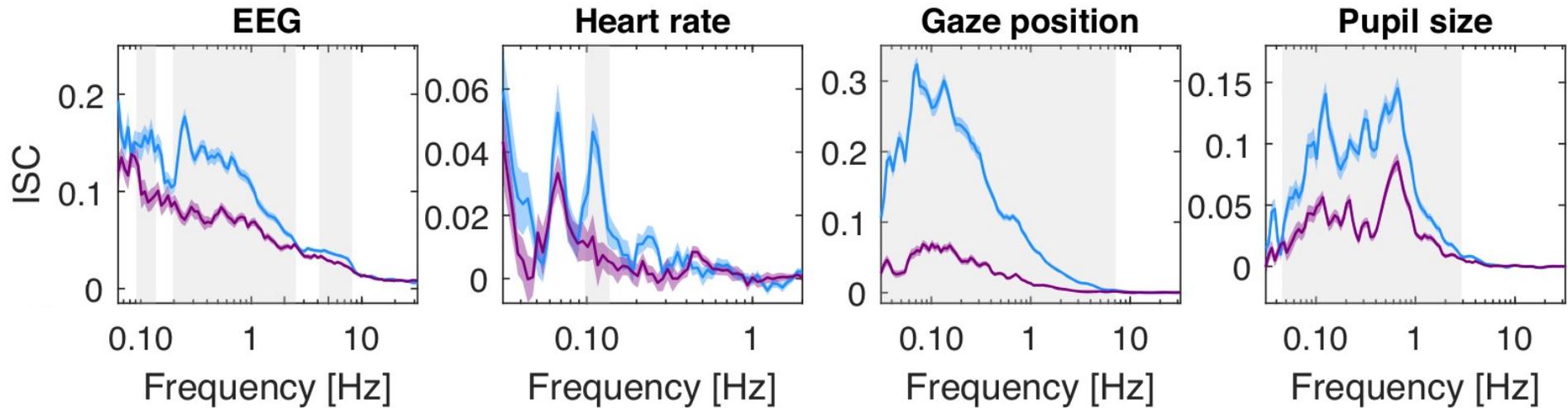


Madsen, Parra, PNAS
Nexus, 2022

ISC of body and mind are slow 1s-10s



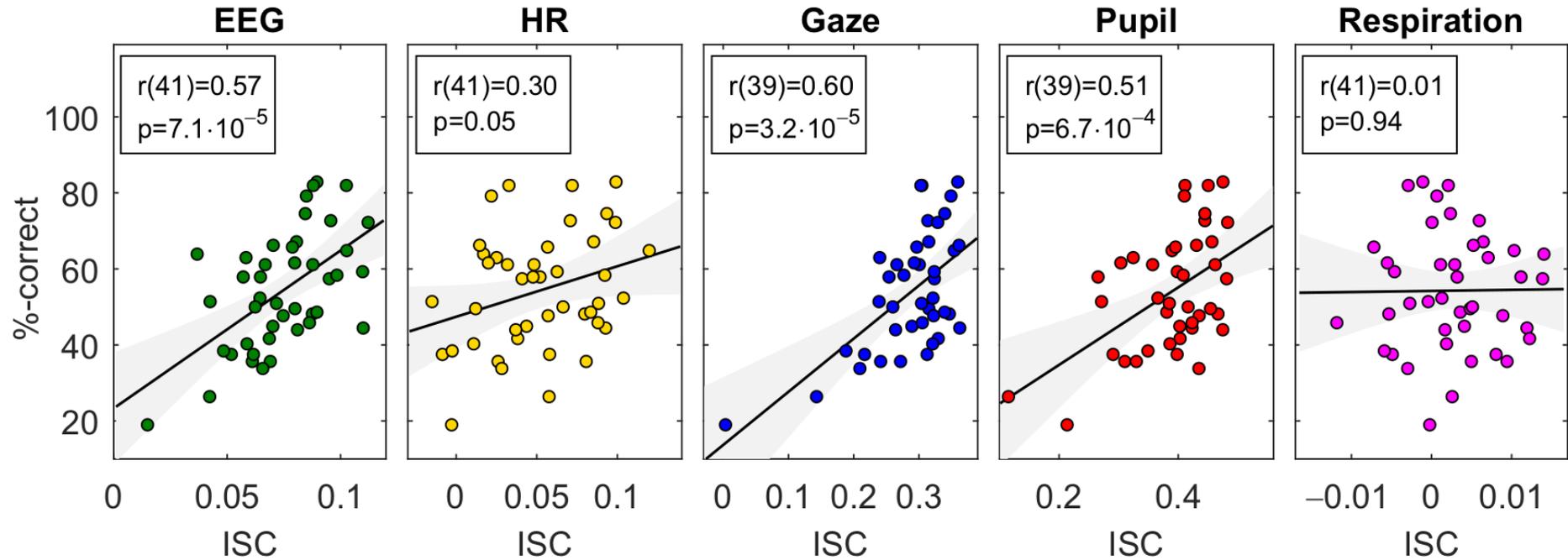
Jens Madsen



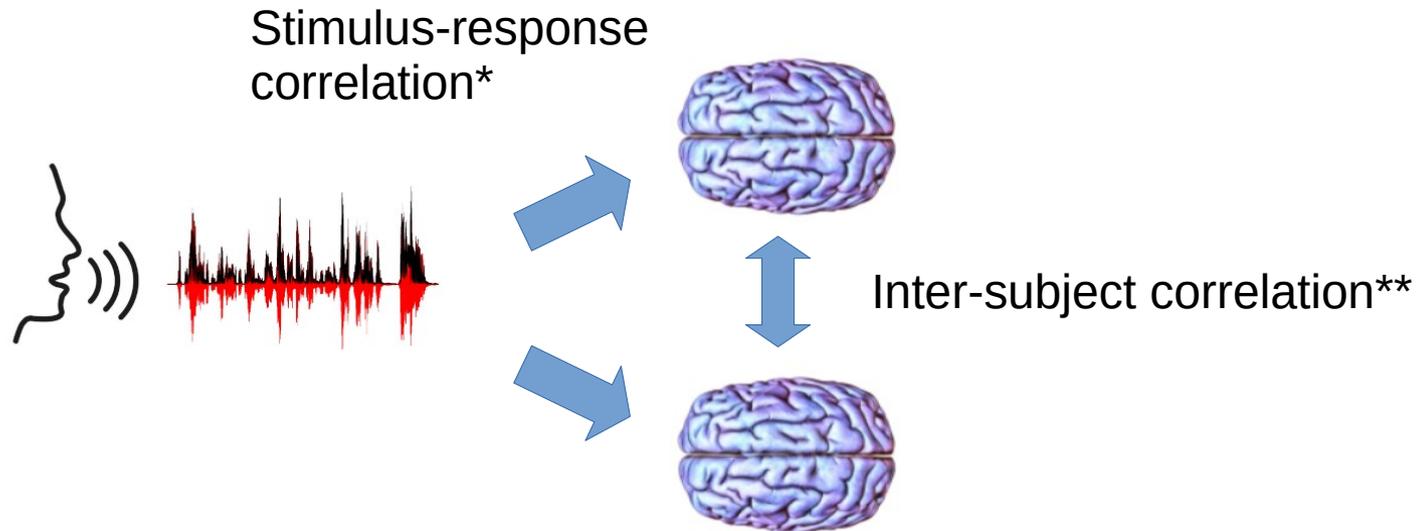
ISC predicts memory



Jens
Madsen



Two ways to measure response to a stimulus



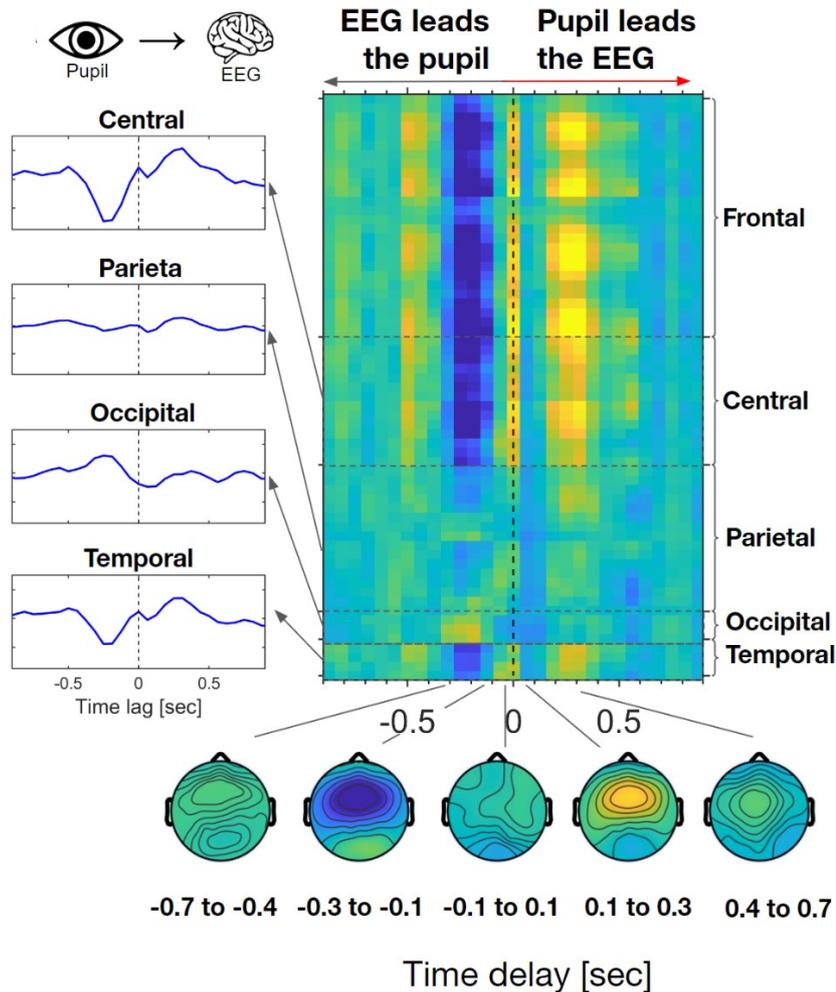
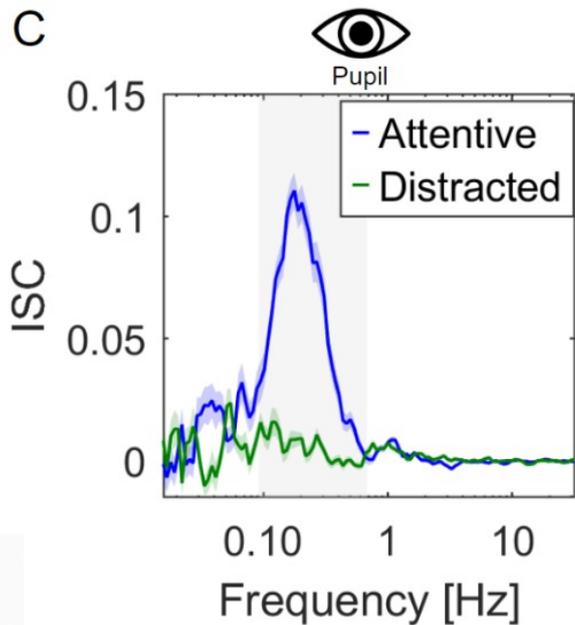
- * linear encoding (GLM)
- * decoding (SVM, LDA, etc)
- * delayed response (TRF, Lalor)
- * delayed encoding/decoding (CCA, Dmochowski)

** responses can be non-linear
delayed, recurrent ... anything

Pupil entrains to narrative, and predicts EEG



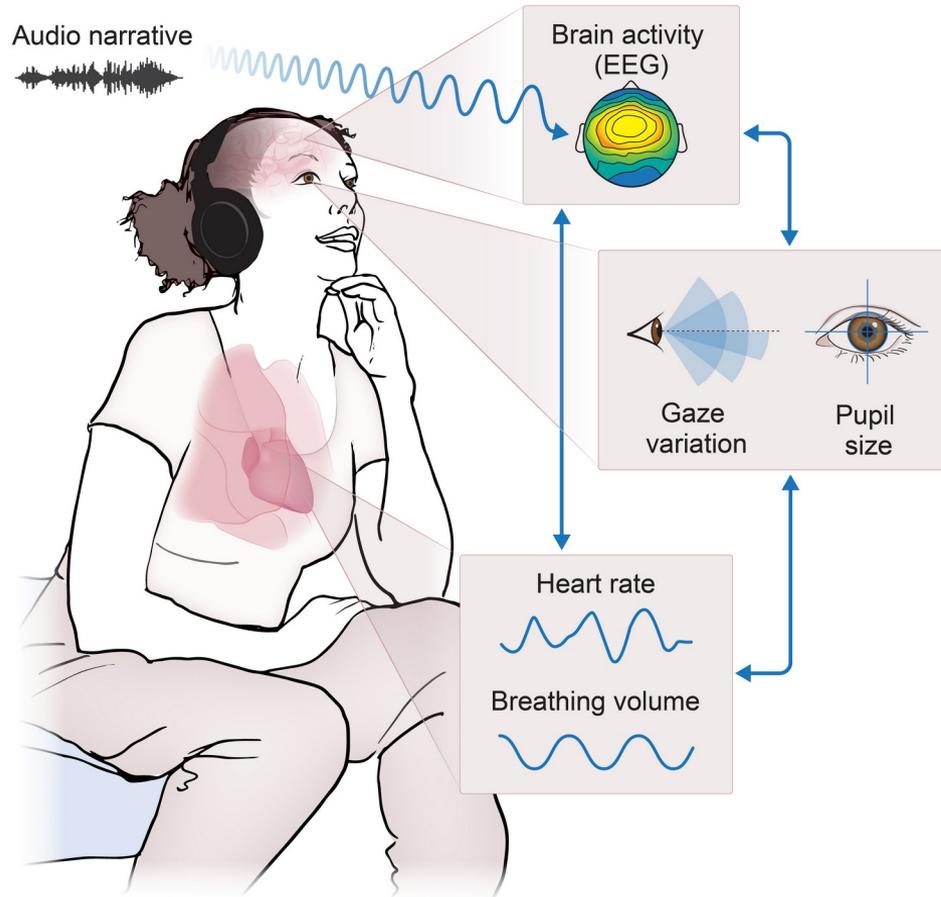
Jens Madsen



Brain-body effects are bidirectional



Jens
Madsen

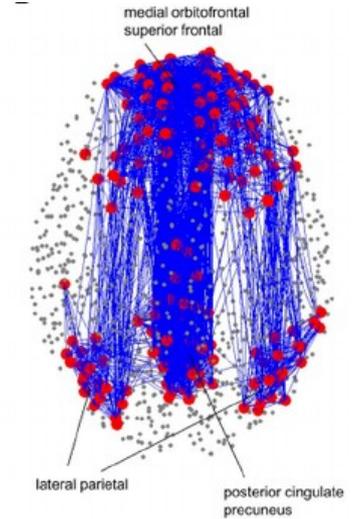
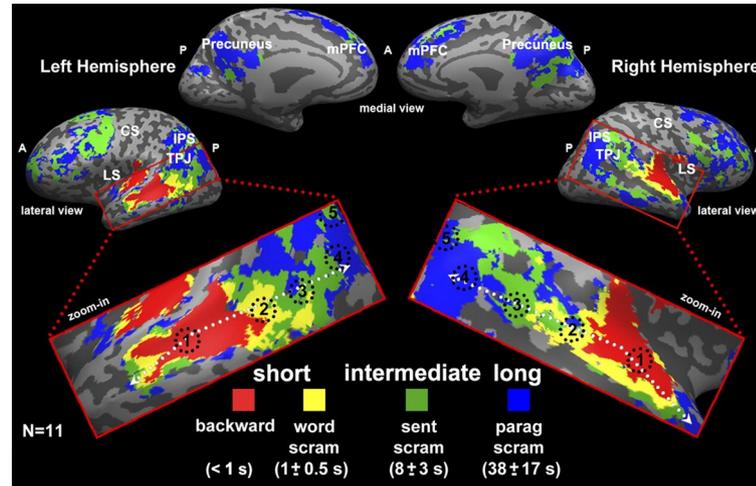
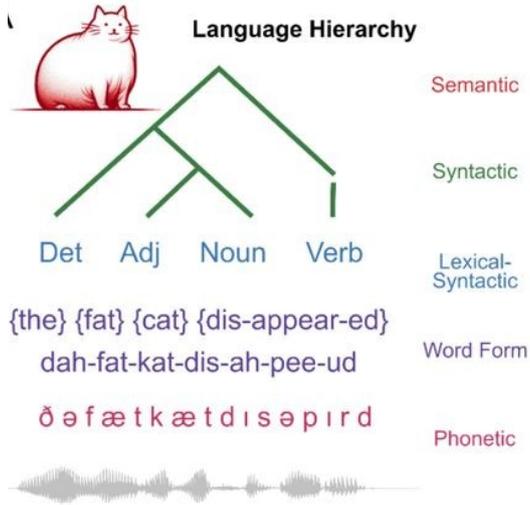


Who affects whom?
We need new tools to analyze
this chicken-and-egg.

“Brain” = cognition, largely cortical
“Body” = autonomic, largely subcortical

Madsen, Parra, Cell Rep, 2024

Time dependence and temporal integration



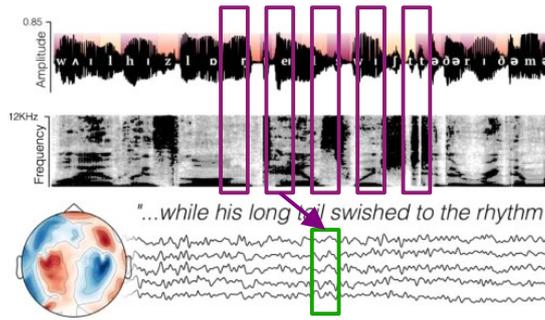
Laura Gwilliam, 2025

Lerner, Honey et al 2011

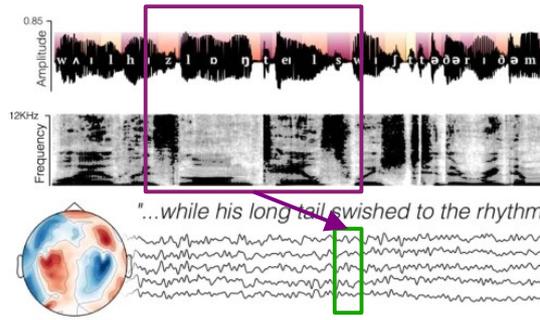
Honey 2009

Models of time dependence during narratives

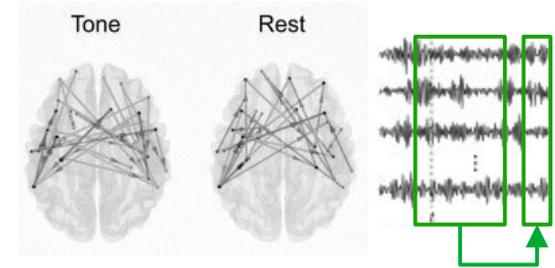
Gwilliam/King
(decoding/encoding)



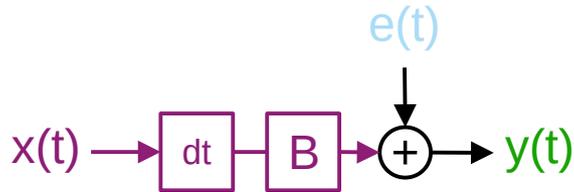
Lalor
(Temporal Response Function)



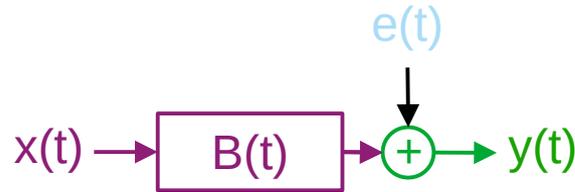
Babadi
(Granger Causality)



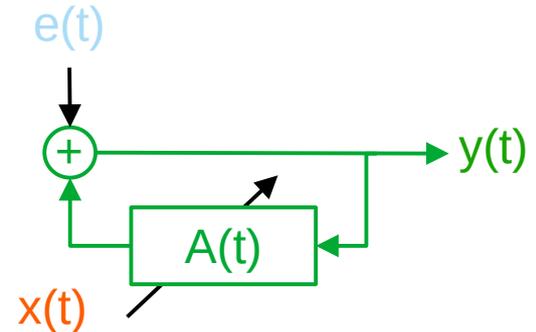
Time shift



Convolution



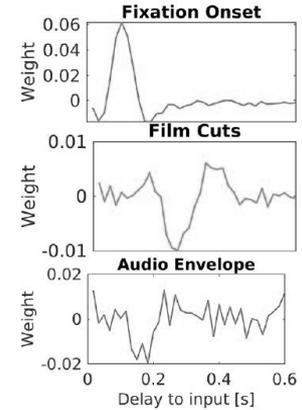
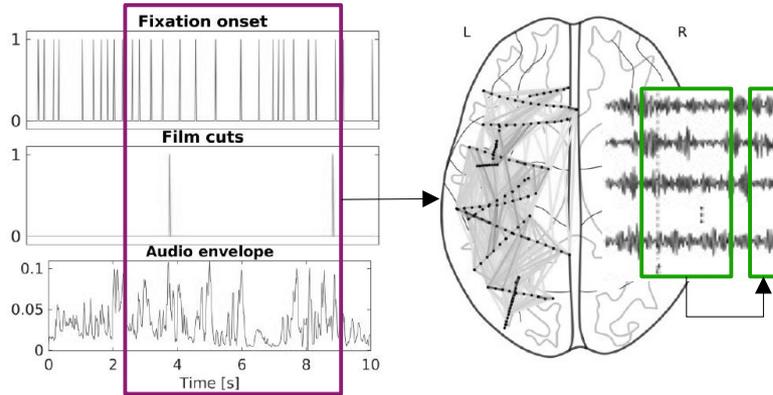
Recurrence



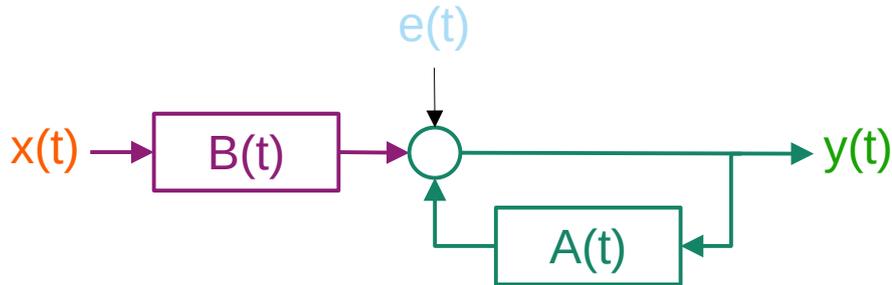
Recurrence with input (VARX)



Maximilian Nentwich

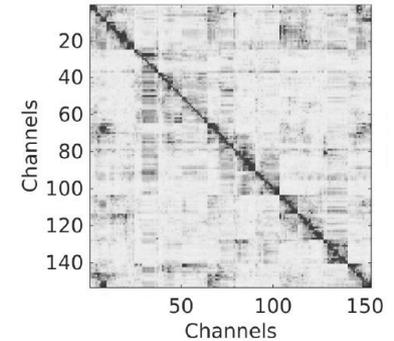


$B(t)$



Extrinsic drive

Intrinsic dynamic

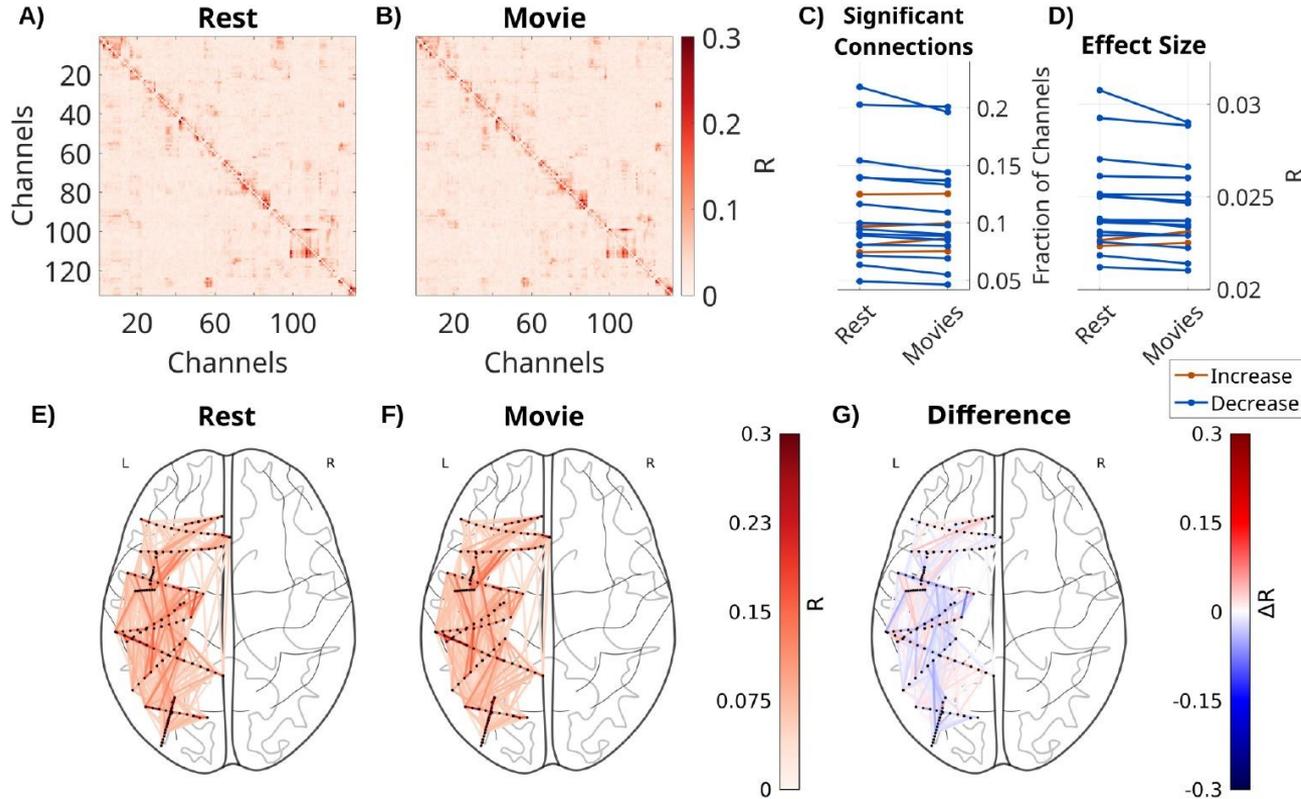
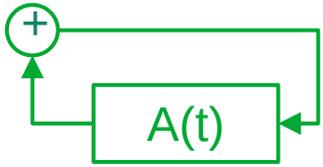


$A(1)$

Intrinsic dynamic barely altered by watching movies



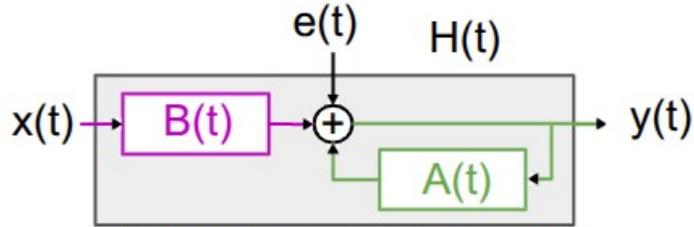
Maximilian Nentwich





Maximilian Nentwich

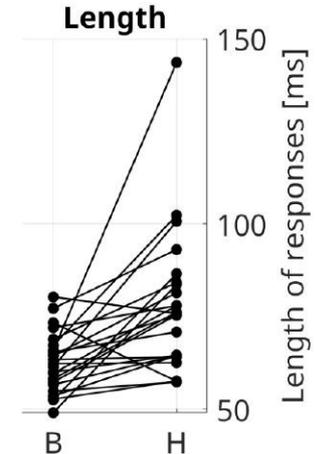
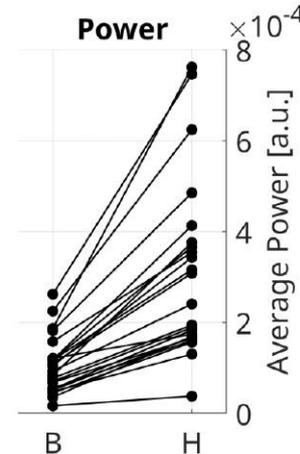
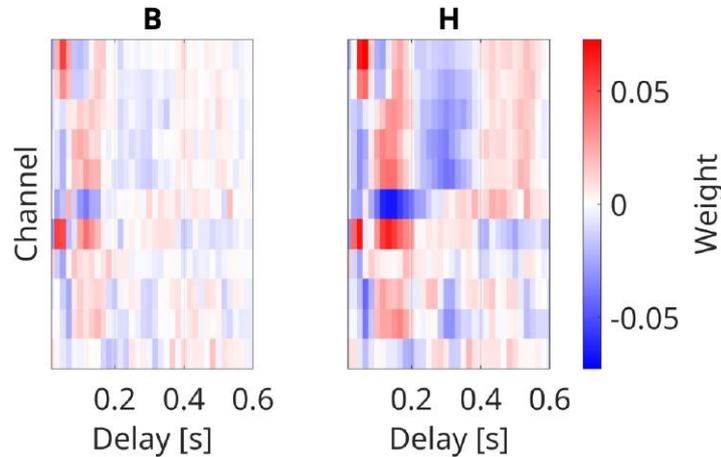
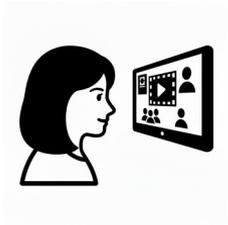
Response dominated by intrinsic dynamic



Impulse Response

$$H = (1-A)^{-1}B$$

“Temporal Response Function”



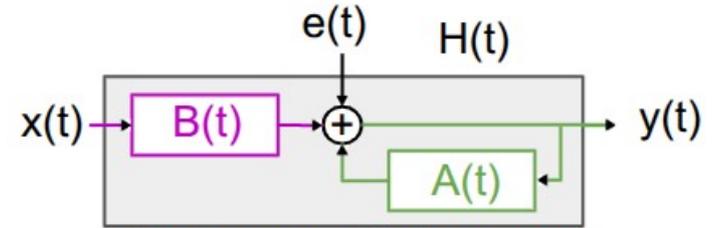
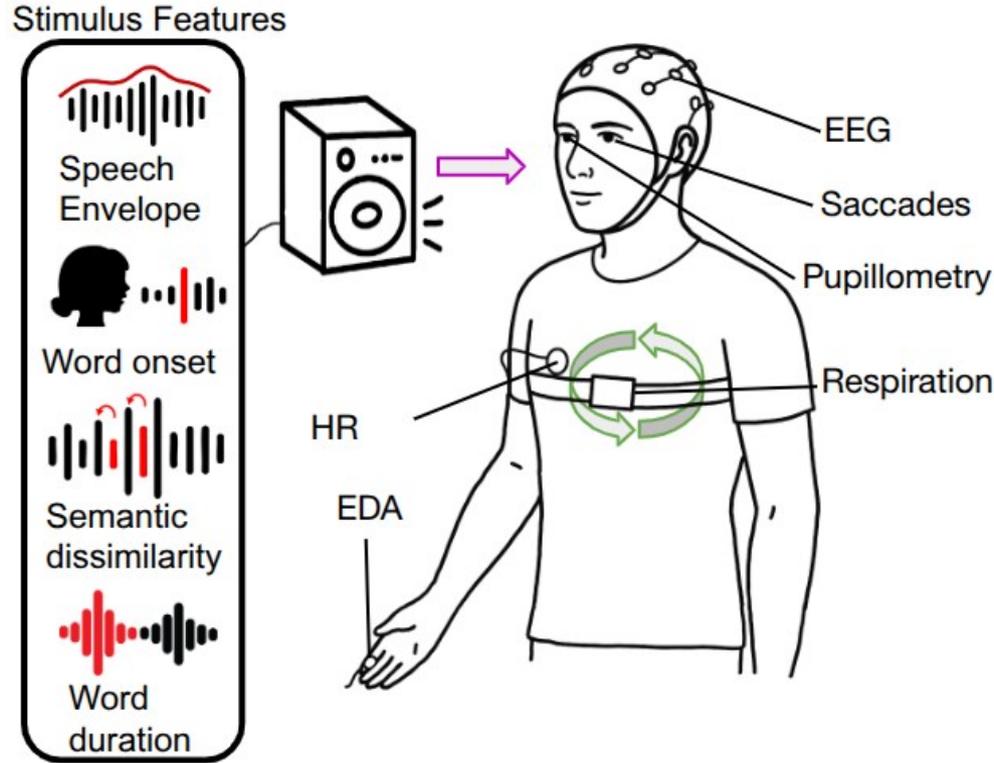


Intrinsic brain dynamic dominates response – stimulus only drives, but does not alter the dynamic.



Jens Madsen

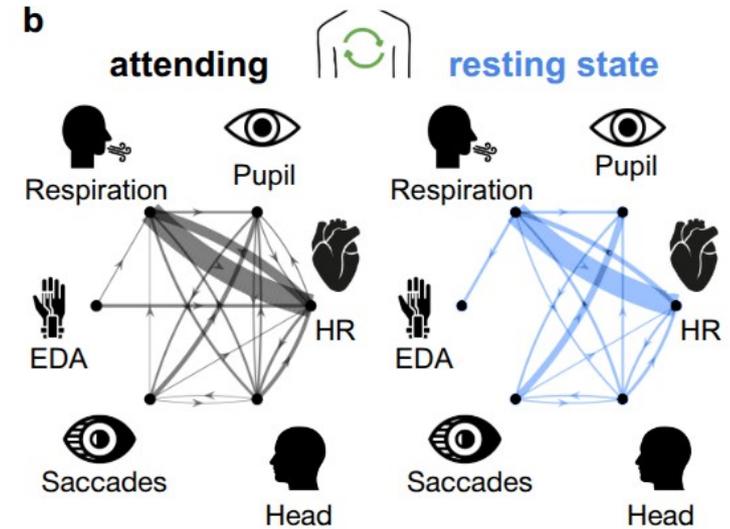
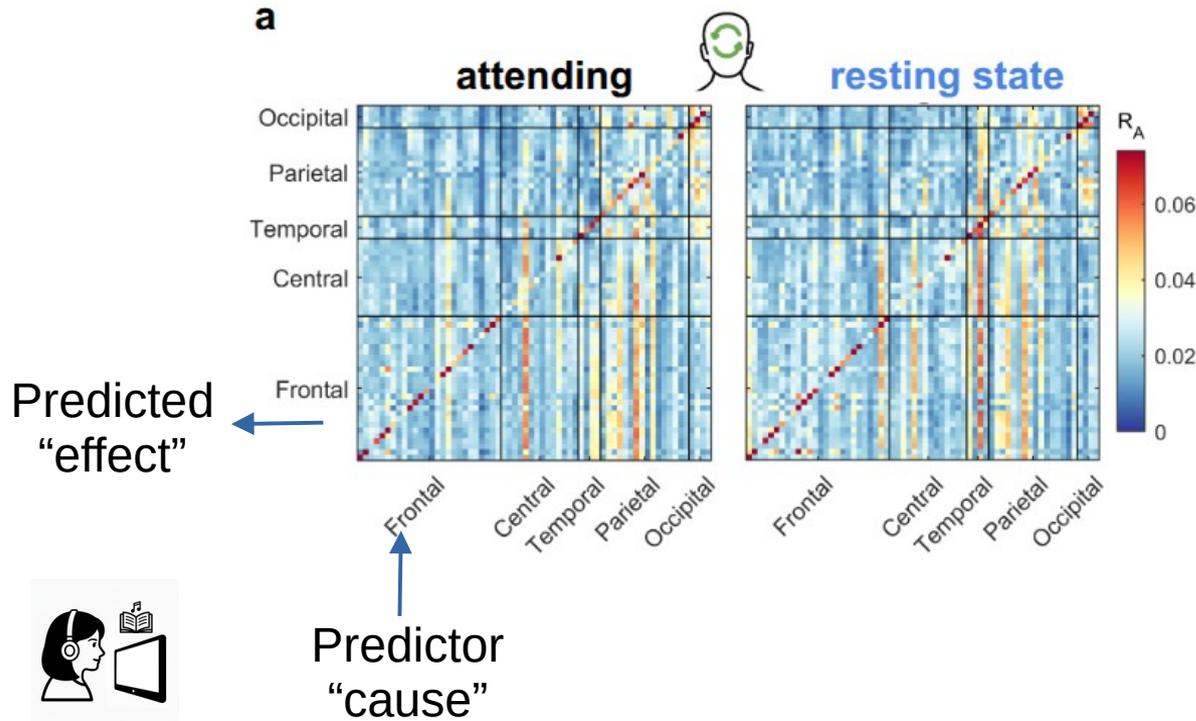
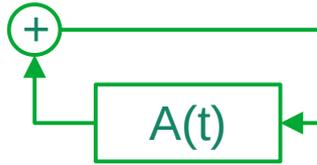
How brain-body dynamic couples to narratives



Intrinsic brain-body dynamic is stable



Betash Babadi

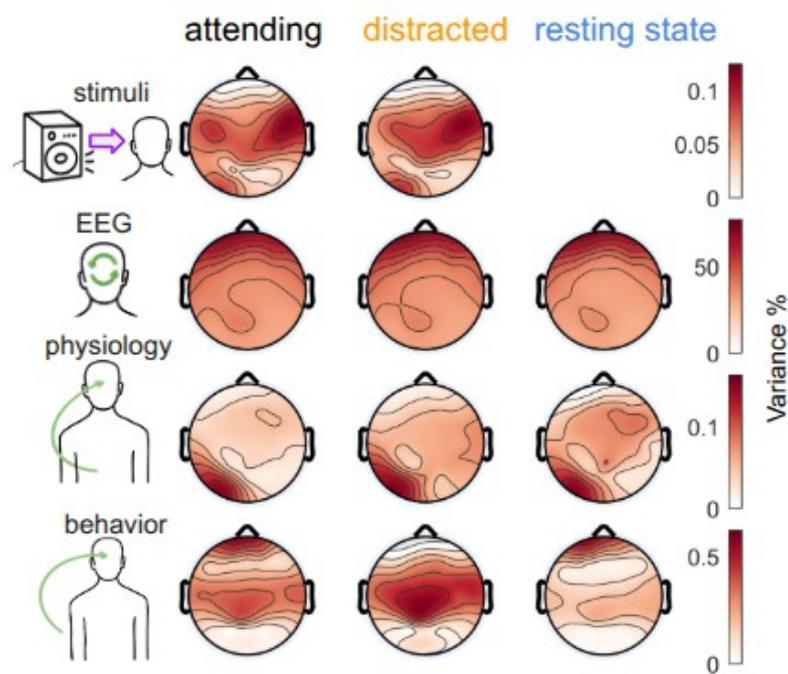


Variance explained:

... brain, behavior, physiology, stimulus



Betash Babadi

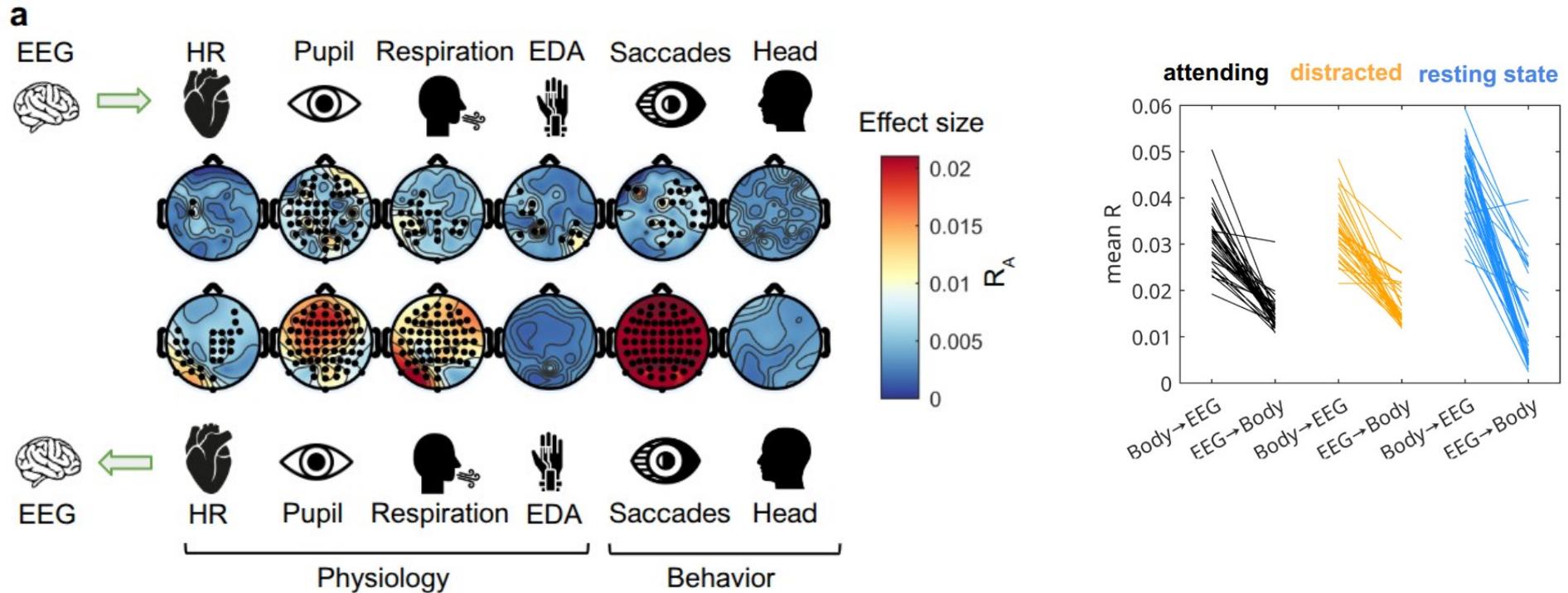


Brain-body dynamic is Asymmetric

... mostly, the Body drives the Brain



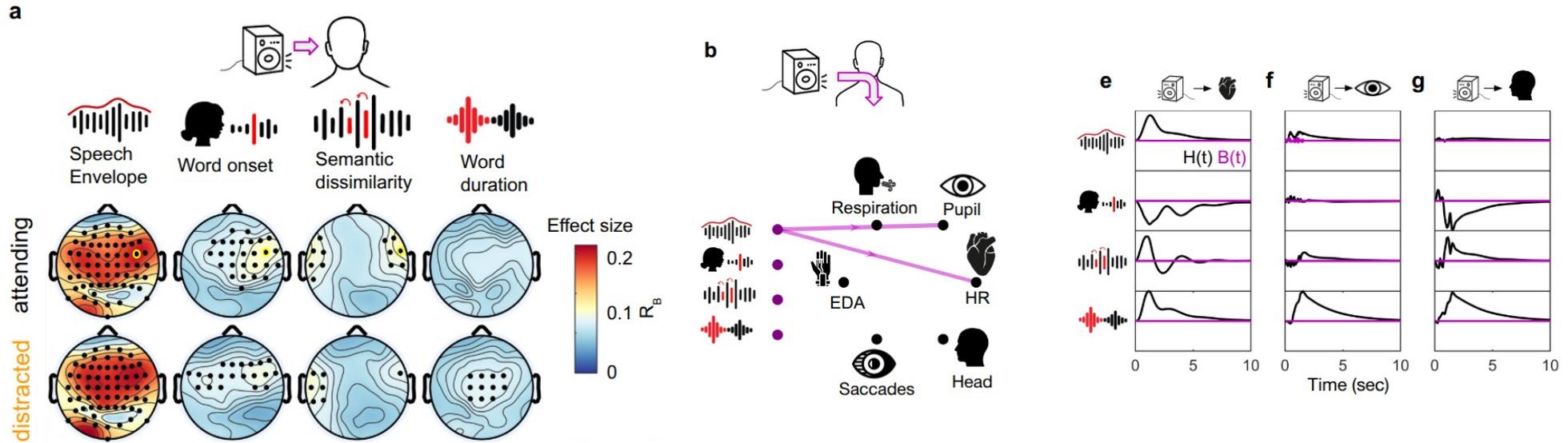
Jens Madsen



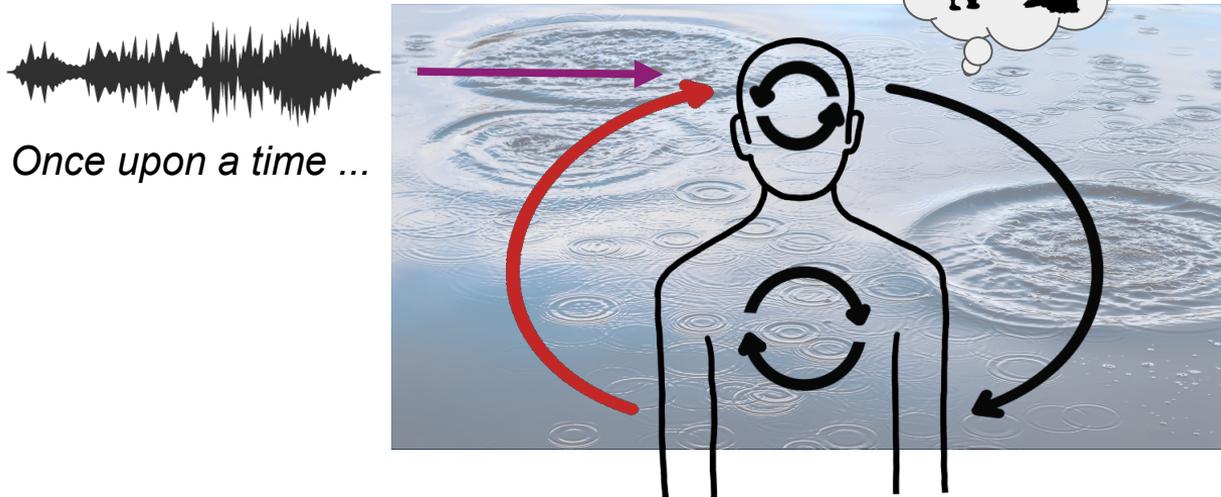
Audio stimulus drives body via cortex



Jens Madsen



The external world reverberates within us



Brain ↔ Body is constant.

Body → Brain effect is strongest.

Audio → cognition → physiology, mostly.

Acknowledgments



Jens
Madsen



Samantha
Cohen



Jason
Ki



Maximilian
Nentwich



Jacek
Dmochowski



Jacobo
Sitt



Betash
Babadi



parralab.org