fects curiosity and curiosity-based learning  fill combine behavioural and neuroimaging studies (in actional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, fMRI) in human  fect explores how curiosity shapes learning in ADHD. While do attention and learning challenges, it also involves ted strengths like novelty seeking and creativity. The examine how different types of curiosity relate to ADHD and learning, using behavioural and fMRI experiments at resity's imaging centre CUBRIC. Supervision will be provided curiosity neuroscience (Gruber, Cardiff), novelty seeking Bath), and ADHD (Langley, Cardiff), offering a unique ary opportunity across two GW4 universities.  fect will investigate the role of curiosity in Attention Deficit Disorder (ADHD). Over the last decade, the nascent ary research field of curiosity has shown that curiosity
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Disorder (ADHD). Over the last decade, the nascent
as the third pillar of academic performance (Von Stumm et agesting that cultivating curiosity can support learning in allenges in other areas (e.g., information processing, This has important ramifications for individuals with ADHD. and, ADHD is accompanied by attention and learning in the other hand, ADHD is linked to novelty seeking to be linked with curiosity. However, despite these stations, without direct evidence of how curiosity is the and works in individuals with ADHD, the benefits of difficult to harness. To understand this, the proposed PhD ramine whether curiosity is a correlate of ADHD, and in enhance learning and memory in individuals with ADHD. Exp., the proposed PhD project will offer the opportunity to the relationship between ADHD behaviours, and different curiosity (e.g., diversive joyous exploration curiosity vs. vation-based curiosity), and whether any types of curiosity yrelated to already well-characterised symptoms of ADHD ion, hyperfocus, impulsivity). For example, it has been to curiosity and impulsivity (a key dimension of ADHD) gly in terms of shared cognitive and neural mechanisms, at attempting to dissociate curiosity and impulsivity in one a fruitful research direction (Marvin et al., 2020). In iminary findings from our group have shown that novelty h is associated with ADHD) overlaps with curiosity. These and findings provide a promising starting point for the velop studies for a more thorough characterisation of DHD, and importantly, how trait and state curiosity affect memory in people with ADHD.
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In particular, the PhD project offers the opportunity to investigate how states of curiosity (i.e., momentary fluctuations in curiosity) impact learning and memory in individuals with ADHD compared to controls. The role of curiosity-based learning in ADHD could be investigated via established experimental paradigms such as trivia paradigms (Gruber et al., 2014), curiosity-exploration paradigms (Cen et al., 2024), novelty seeking manipulations (Gocłowska et al., 2019), or interest in different types of imagery (Gocłowska et al., 2017). Additionally, to specifically target the potentially unique processes associated with curiosity in ADHD, the PhD candidate will have the opportunity to modify existing experimental paradigms or to develop a new experimental paradigm. During their PhD, the candidate will have the opportunity to investigate the neural mechanisms underlying curiosity in ADHD via functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) at the Cardiff University Brain Research Imaging Centre (CUBRIC). This could be achieved via currently collected fMRI data on curiosity-based learning in healthy children and adolescents, in whom ADHD behaviours will also be assessed. In addition, CUBRIC offers 50 hours of MRI scanning to PhD candidates that could be used for collecting a new dataset investigating the neural mechanisms of curiosity in people with ADHD. The student will have independence, supported by the supervisors, to make these decisions. In conclusion, this PhD project provides the opportunity to investigate a previously unexplored area of research with potential long-term applications. The prospective candidate will be supervised by experts in the neuroscience of curiosity (Gruber, Cardiff University), novelty seeking (Gocłowska, University of Bath) and ADHD (Langley, Cardiff University). This supervisory team includes a unique combination of expertise and research interests to optimally support this PhD project across two GW4 universities.

Candidate Requirements: The ideal PhD candidate would have an interest in learning and memory, especially how that is relevant to groups such as those with ADHD. They would also have extensive knowledge and practical experience with advanced statistical packages such as R or similar, and should display an enthusiasm for working with complex technologies such as fMRI and other brain imaging modalities. Experience in collecting and analysing fMRI data, or neuroimaging data more generally, is desirable.

Informal inquiries can be made via email to the lead supervisor, Dr Matthias Gruber (GruberM@cardiff.ac.uk) and co-supervisors Dr Gosia Goclowska (mag86@bath.ac.uk), Dr Kate Langley (LangleyK@cardiff.ac.uk).

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