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# SEMINAR CYCLE

*of the PhD in Neuroscience of Turin*

3<sup>rd</sup> Appointment

**Prof. Andreas Kalckert**  
University of Skövde (Sweden)

**“Ownership, Agency, and the body –  
Understanding the moving body”**

**30<sup>th</sup> March, 2023 h 4:00 PM**

The lecture will last 1 hour and it will be followed by discussion.

**Host: Prof.ssa Francesca Garbarini**



Sala Lauree – Palazzo Badini – Via Verdi 10  
Link: <https://bit.ly/3ZILaA9>

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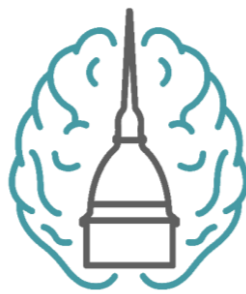
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Andreas Kalckert is currently a senior lecturer in cognitive neuroscience at the department of cognitive neuroscience and philosophy, University of Skövde (Sweden). He obtained his PhD from the Karolinska Institute (Stockholm, Sweden), and worked thereafter as a lecturer in Psychology at the University of Reading Malaysia. In his research, he utilises bodily illusions like the rubber hand illusion to investigate the experience of the own body. Here, he is particularly interested in the role of movements. He is further interested in the critical assessment of findings in this field that question some of the commonly held assumptions within rubber hand illusion studies.

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## ABSTRACT

*It has been suggested that the experience of the bodily self is constructed out of two complimentary sensations: the sense of ownership, i.e., the experience that the body I experience is my own, and the sense of agency, i.e., I control the movements of my body. The sense of ownership has been investigated with the rubber hand illusion paradigm. In this illusion, visual and tactile stimulation leads to an illusory ownership sensation towards a fake model hand. However, this illusion is typically conducted in static conditions, in which the participants do not move. However, the experience of our body is rarely static. The body is a typically a moving body, which moves and acts in the world. Thus, classical rubber hand illusion paradigms exclude not only a range of sensory cues from kinesthetic sources typically present in the experience of the body, but also excludes the dimension of agency. Hence, the rubber hand illusion paradigm may provide only limited insights into the experience of the bodily self. In this talk I will provide an overview over rubber hand illusion experiments which use movements instead of visuotactile stimulation. I will discuss differences and commonalities between the moving and classical rubber hand illusion paradigms. In particular, I will discuss the relationship of the sense of ownership and agency, and the mechanisms underpinning both these experiences. As we will see, the inclusion of movements provides valuable insights into these processes, and the way the experience of the bodily self is constructed out of sensory and motor cues.*

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