Corrigendum: Hypernatural Monitoring: A Social Rehearsal Account of Smartphone Addiction

Samuel P. L. Veissière [1,2,3,4]* and Moriah Stendel [1,3,4]

[1] Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada, [2] Department of Anthropology, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada, [3] Raz Lab in Cognitive Neuroscience, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada, [4] Culture, Mind, and Brain Program, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada

A corrigendum on

Hypernatural Monitoring: A Social Rehearsal Account of Smartphone Addiction
by Veissière, S. P., and Stendel, M. (2018). Front. Psychol. 9:141. doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00141

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 2** as published. The "reward" box in the upper right-hand corner of Panel C erroneously displayed a "1" instead of a "0". The word "reward" below the "t_2" frame in Panel C should have read "no reward."

The corrected **Figure 2** appears below. The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

The original article has been updated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to express their thanks to Ana María Ruiz Ruano García and Jorge López Puga for pointing out the typo in **Figure 2**, and to Johann Pacheco-Veissière for reworking the figure.

REFERENCES

Keiflin, R., and Janak, P. H. (2015). Dopamine prediction errors in reward learning and addiction: from theory to neural circuitry. *Neuron* 88, 247–263. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2015.08.037

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.
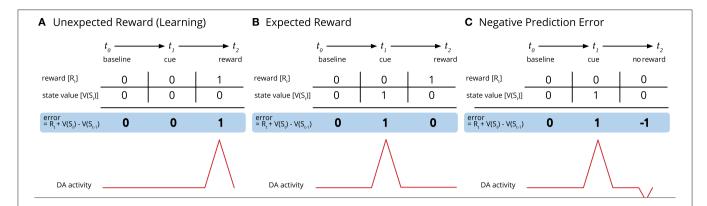
FIGURE 2 | Cue-activated reward anticipation and prediction errors and subsequent dopaminergic activity (adapted from Keiflin and Janak, 2015). **(A)** Before the cue is conditioned, the unexpected reward results in phasic activation of dopamine neurons and a positive reward prediction error. **(B)** Once a reward is conditioned, the cue (and not the reward) results in a positive reward anticipation and increased dopamine activity. **(C)** When the cue occurs but is met without the expected award, the result is a negative prediction error and a reduction of dopamine activity below baseline.