

Introduction

- Memory retrieval is clustered in time (Kahana et al. 1996) and space (Miller et al. 2013).
- Traditional memory studies test retrieval of word lists, with items having only temporal context. Studying retrieval of items encoded within a spatiotemporal context more closely mimics the organization of naturalistic memories.
- Traditional word list studies demonstrate increased theta, decreased alpha, and increased gamma band activity when an item will later be remembered in scalp EEG (Long et al. 2014).
- We aim to replicate findings of temporal & spatial clustering of memory retrieval in a naturalistic task environment that manipulates spatiotemporal context.
- We aim to analyze frequency fluctuations in scalp EEG to observe whether the introduction of spatial context in memory tasks results in similar neural markers of memory.

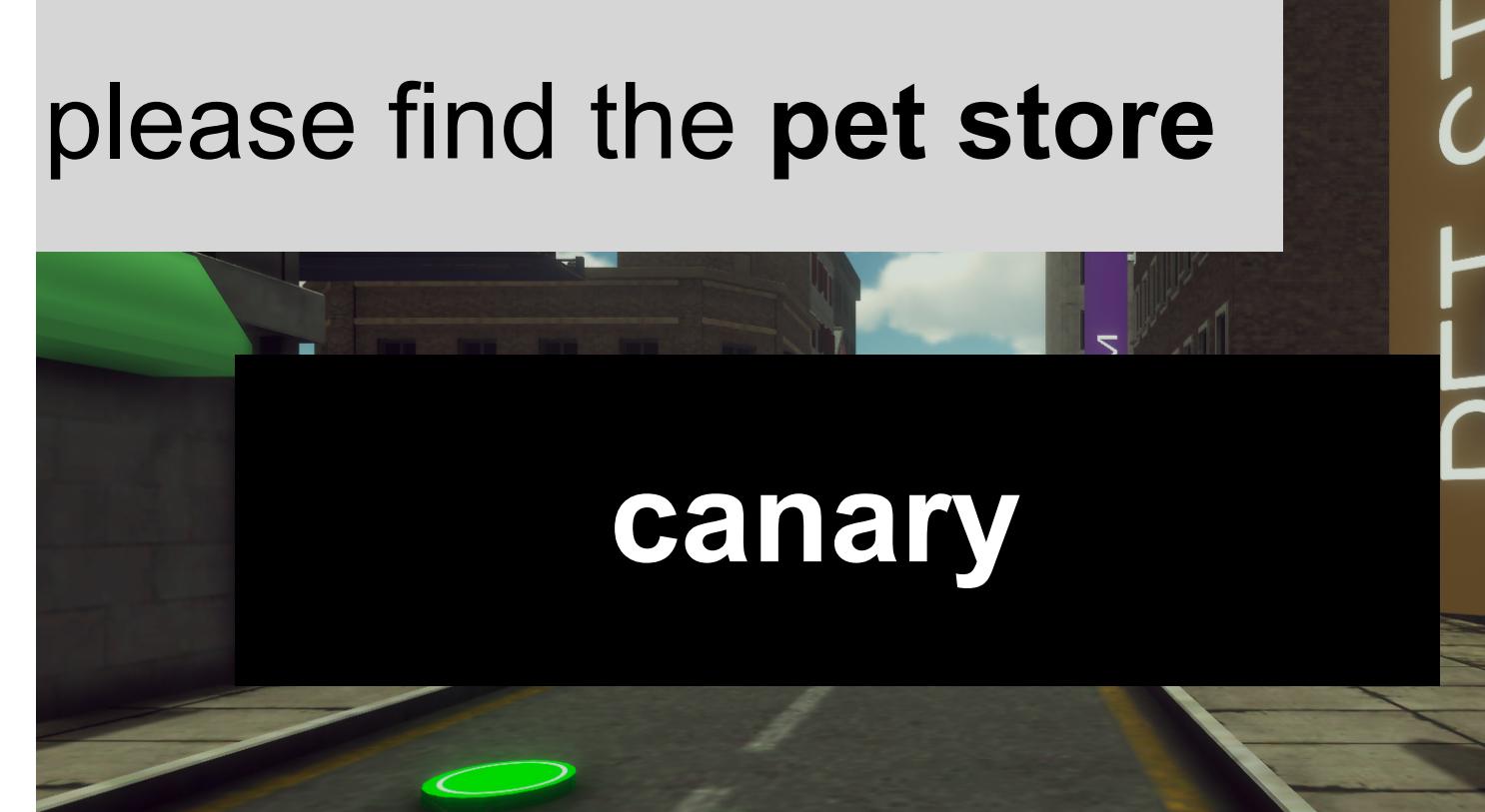
Task Design

Delivery Day

Navigation

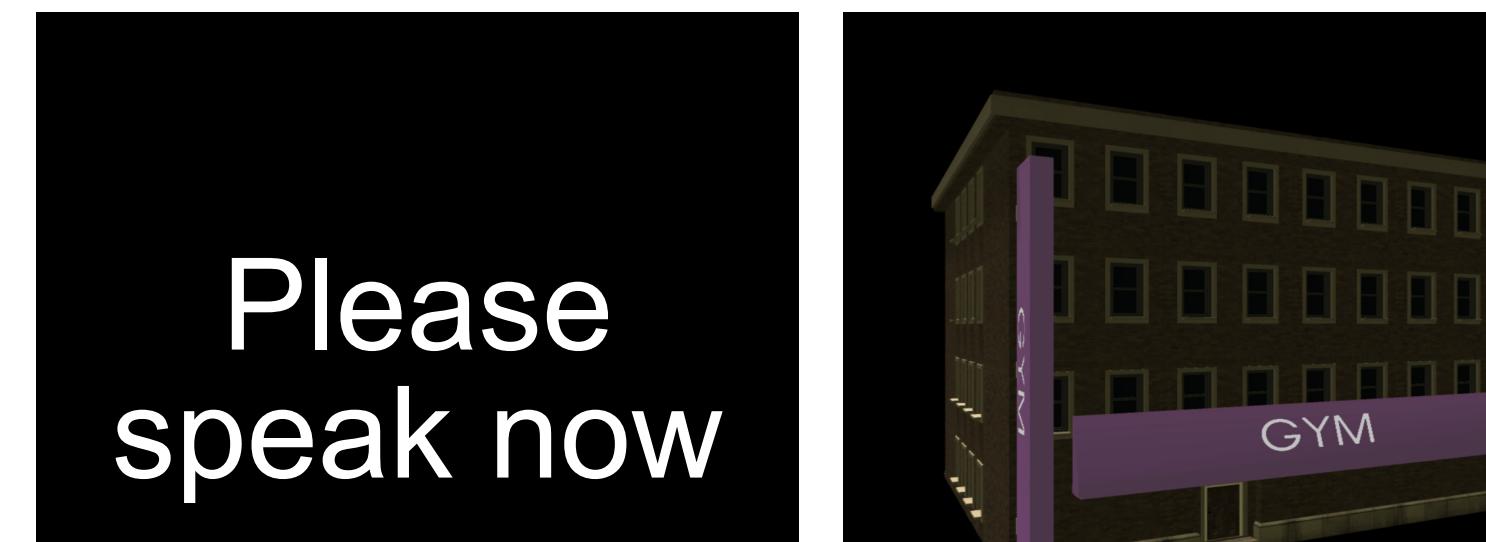


Word Presentation



Repeat for 15 items

Free Recall



Session

5 Delivery Days

Navigation/Word Presentation

Free Recall

Cued Recall

Cumulative Free Recall

Please recall items from the previous 5 delivery days

Town Layout

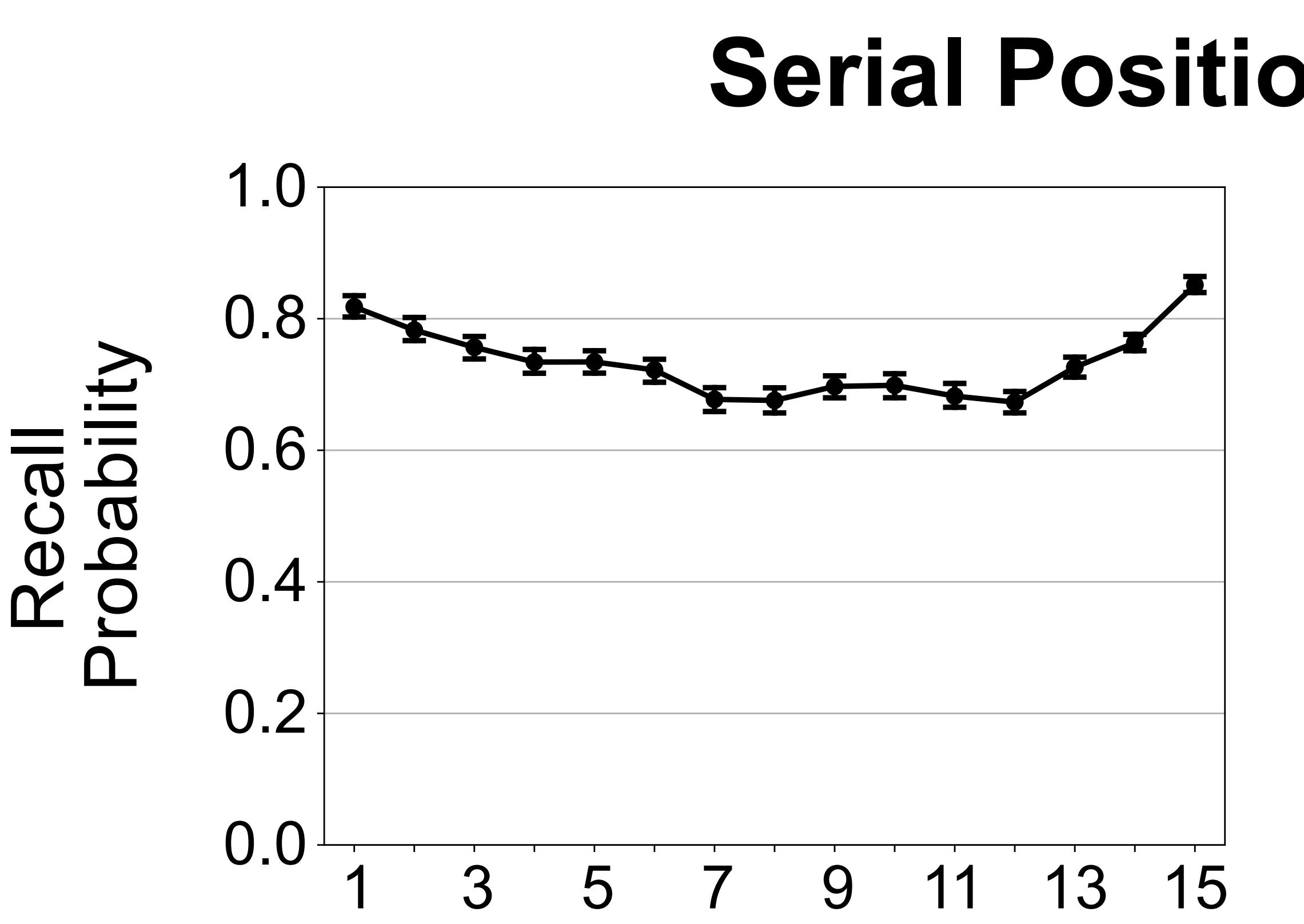


Subjects

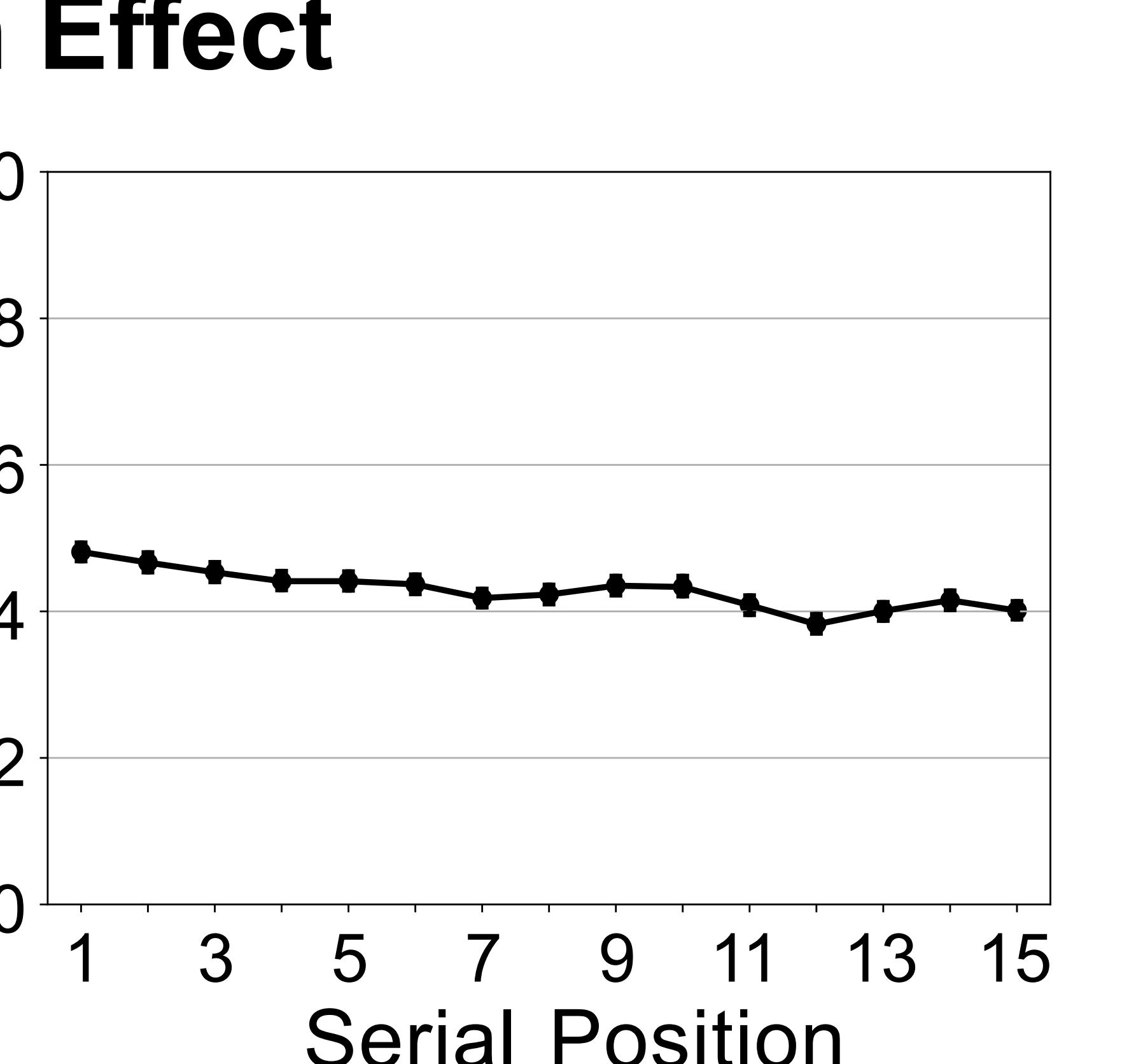
- N = 22
- Subjects contributed between 4 & 8 sessions
- 129 sessions included in analyses

Behavioral Analyses

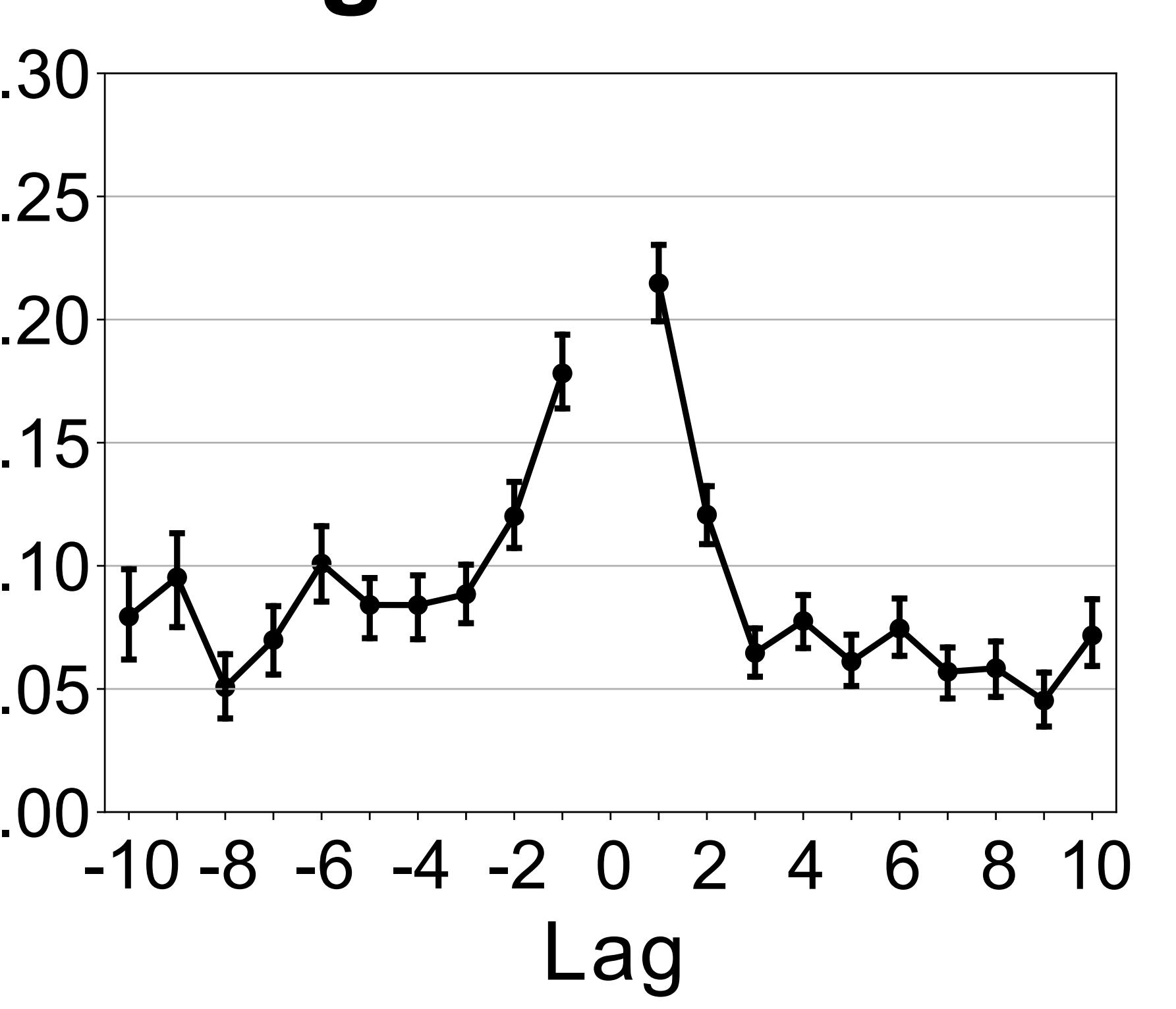
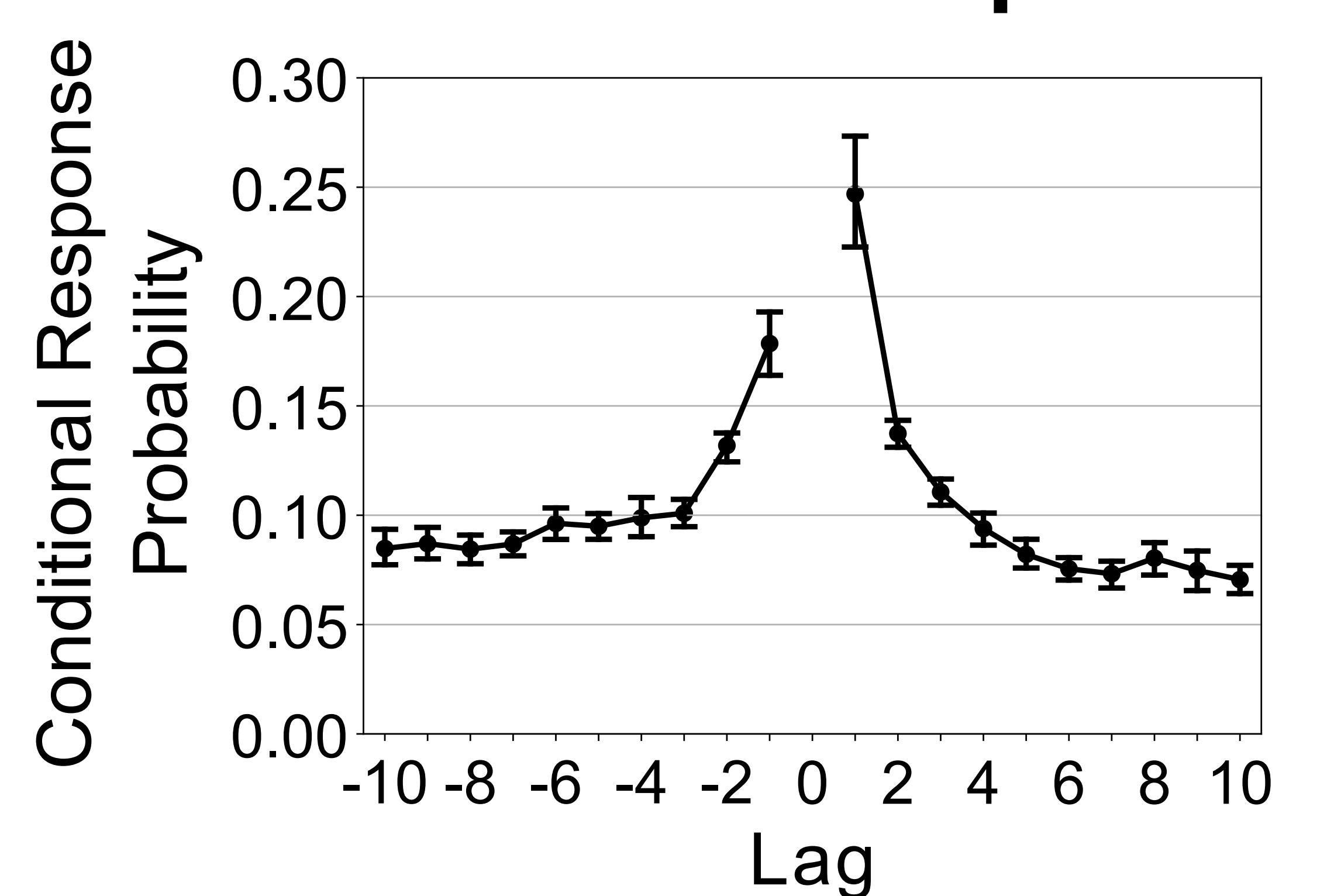
Free Recall



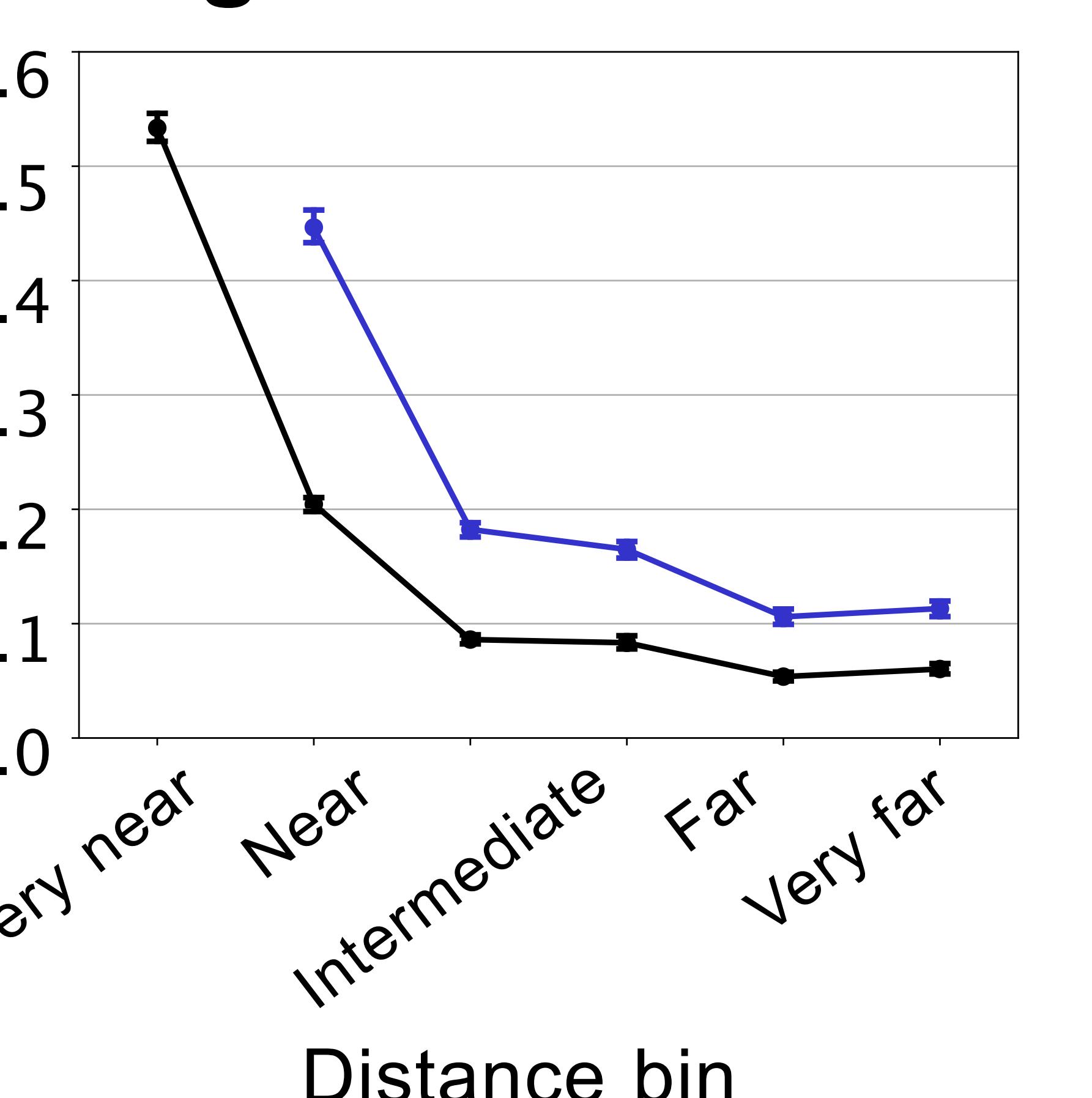
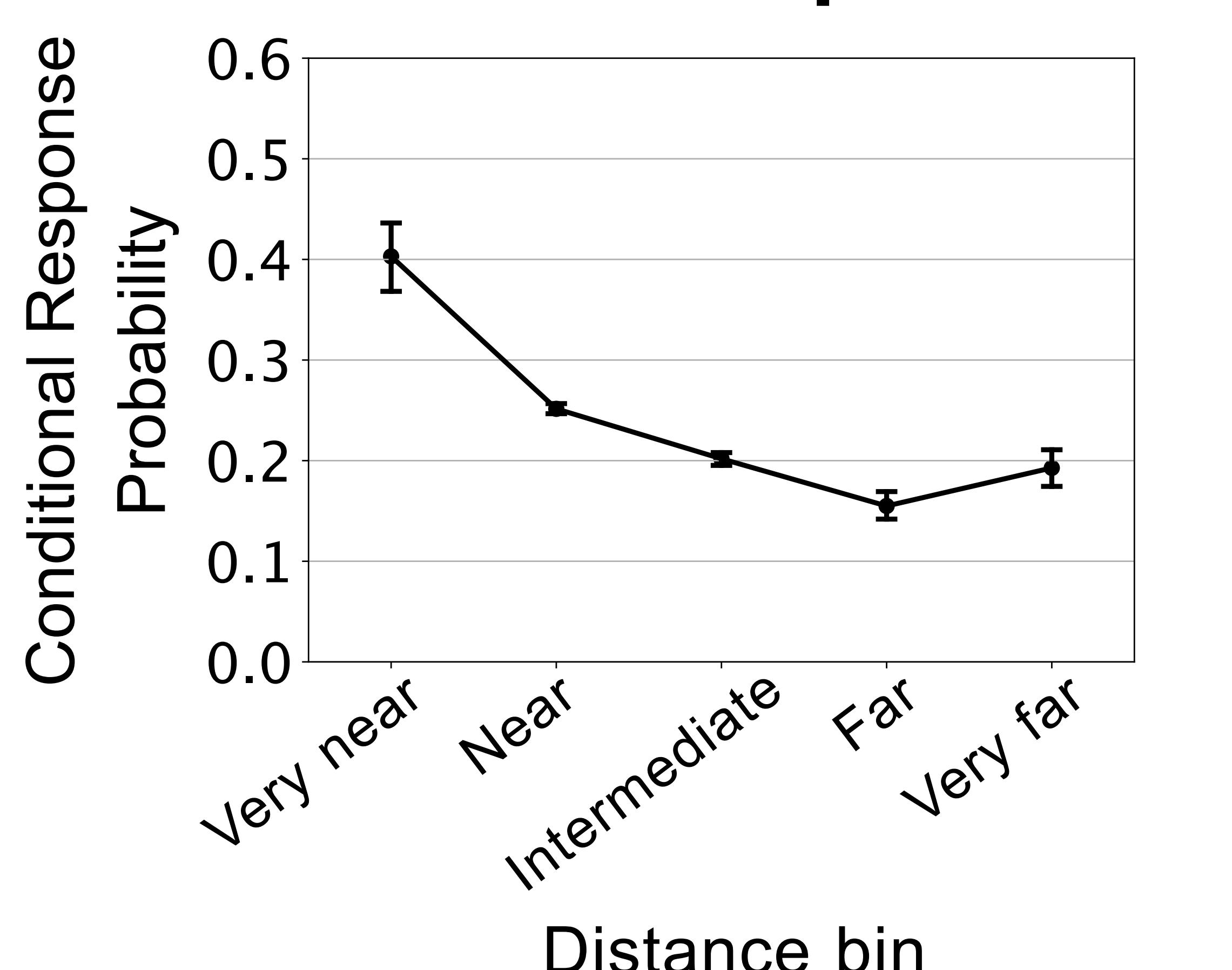
Cumulative Free Recall



Temporal Clustering

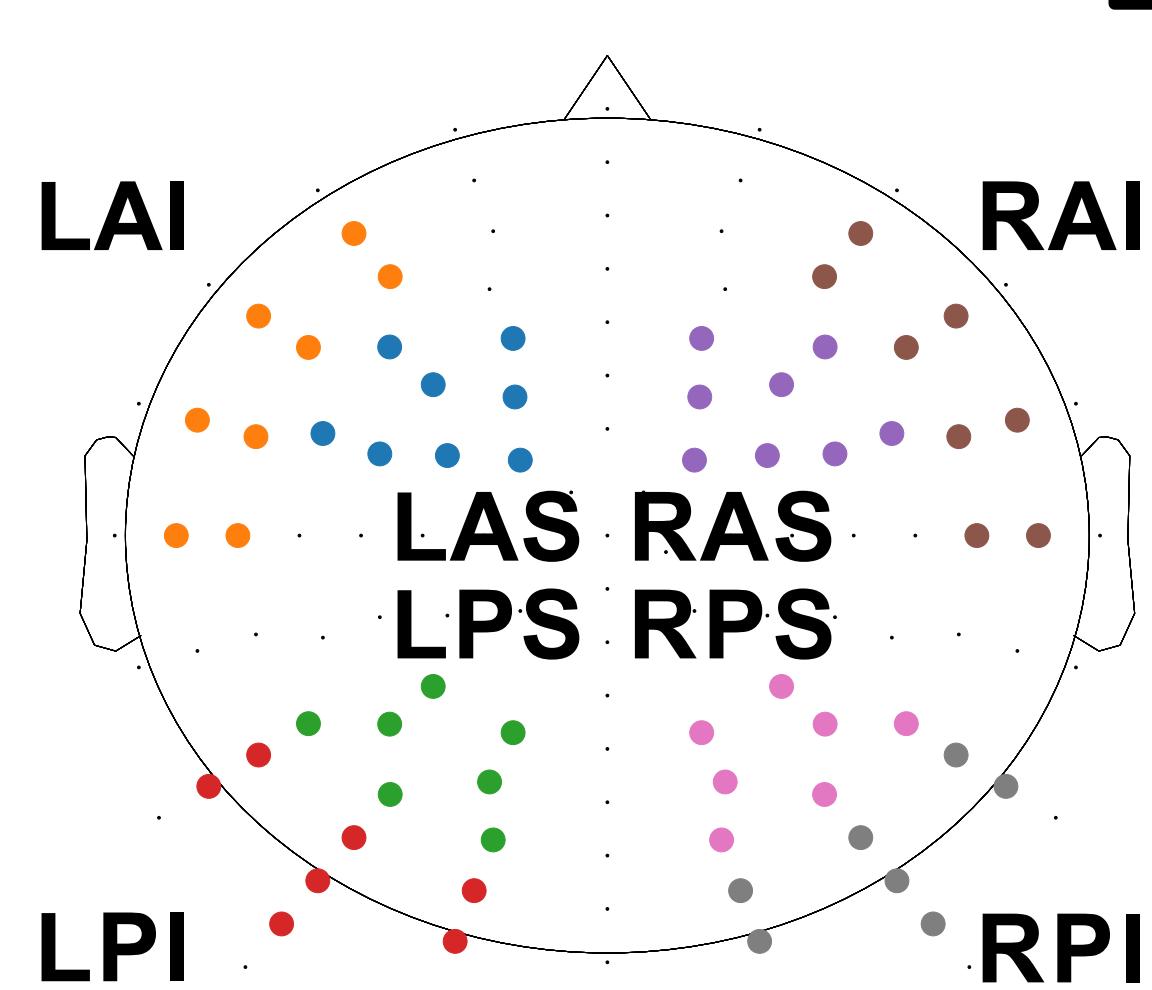
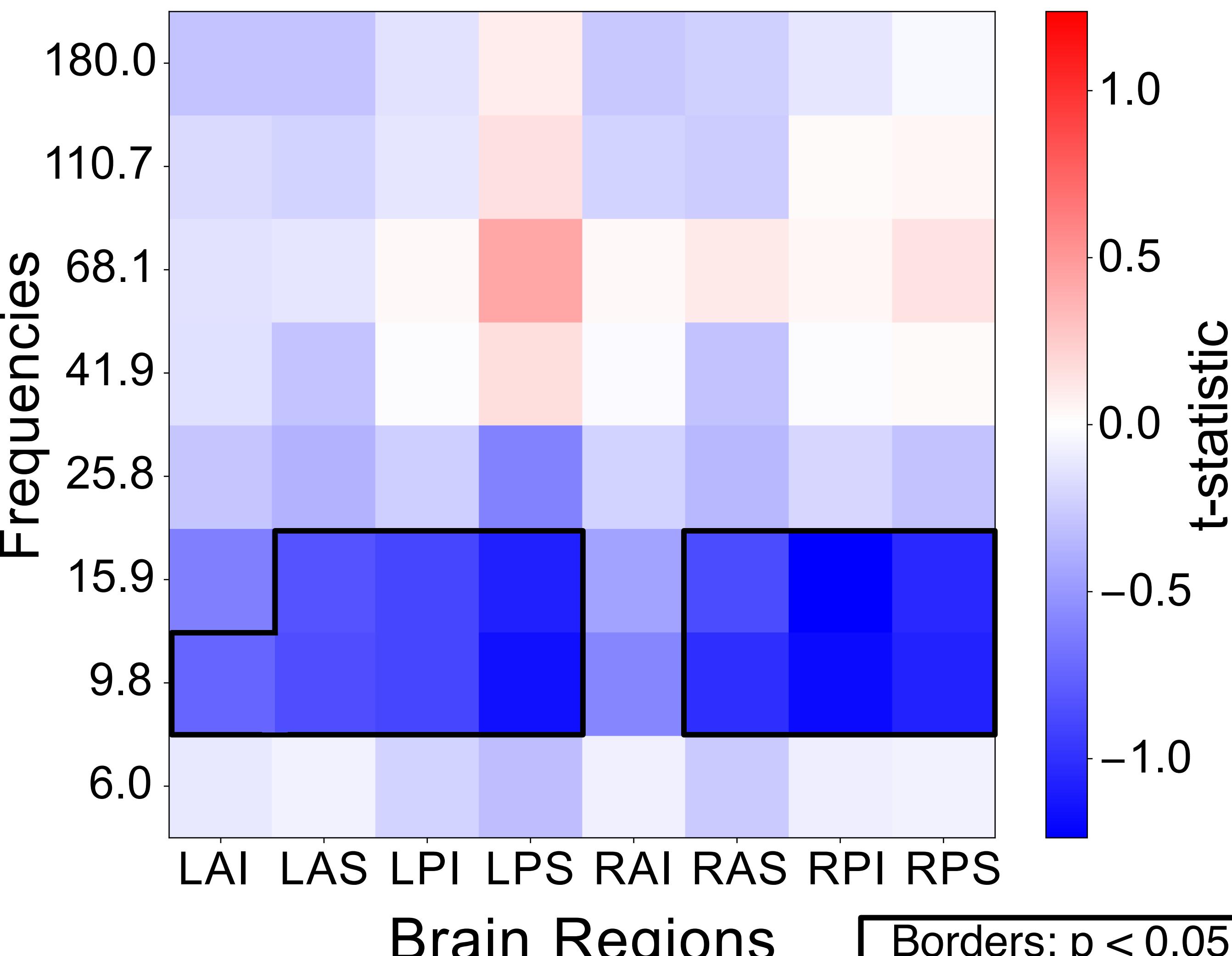


Spatial Clustering



Neural Analysis

Subsequent Memory Effect



Summary & Conclusions

- Evidence of strong spatial & temporal clustering in a task requiring spatial & episodic memory search
- Pattern of neural activity for remembered vs. forgotten items similar to traditional word list tasks

References

1. Miller, J. F., Lazarus, E., Polyn, S. M., & Kahana, M. J. (2013). Spatial clustering during memory search. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory and Cognition*, 39(3), 773–781.
2. Kahana, M. J. (1996). Associative retrieval processes in free recall. *Memory & cognition*, 24(1), 103-109.
3. Long, N. M., Burke, J. F., & Kahana, M. J. (2014). Subsequent memory effect in intracranial and scalp EEG. *Neuroimage*, 84, 488-494.