

## Background

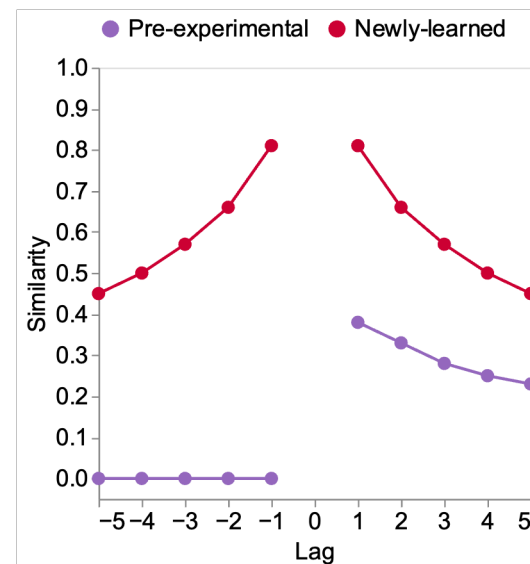
- Episodic memory involves retrieval of temporal context (Manning, 2024), which could facilitate retrieval of nearby events (both past and future).
- The Temporal Context Model (and similar) suggests that the retrieved context is a combination of item's **pre-experimental context** (forward asymmetric cue) and **newly-learned context** (symmetric cue), resulting in a forward asymmetric retrieval cue for nearby items (Howard & Kahana, 2002).



$$C_t = \rho C_{t-1} + \beta C_{enc}^{IN}$$

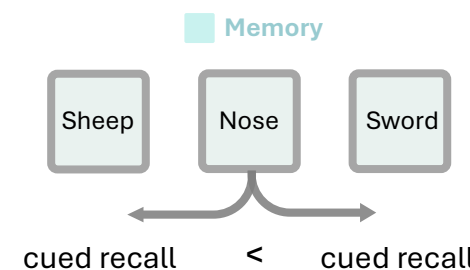
$$C_{rec}^{IN} = (1 - \gamma_{FC}) C_{enc}^{IN} + \gamma_{FC} C_{t-1}$$

Pre-experimental context    Newly-learned context

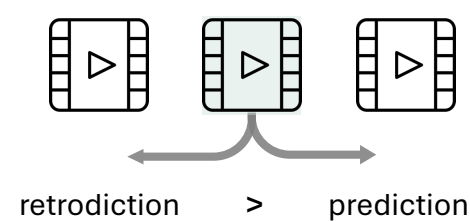


Howard & Kahana, 2002

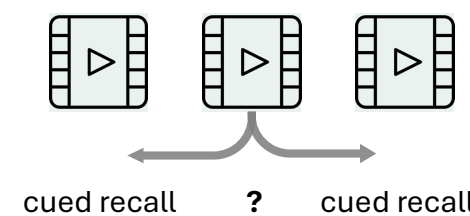
- Cued recall of word lists exhibits a forward asymmetry (Kahana & Caplan, 2002).



- However, naturalistic events have pre-experimental associations, and there is a backward asymmetry in inferring unobserved past events and future naturalistic events (Xu et al., 2024).



- Here, we test temporal (a)symmetries in cued recall of naturalistic events.



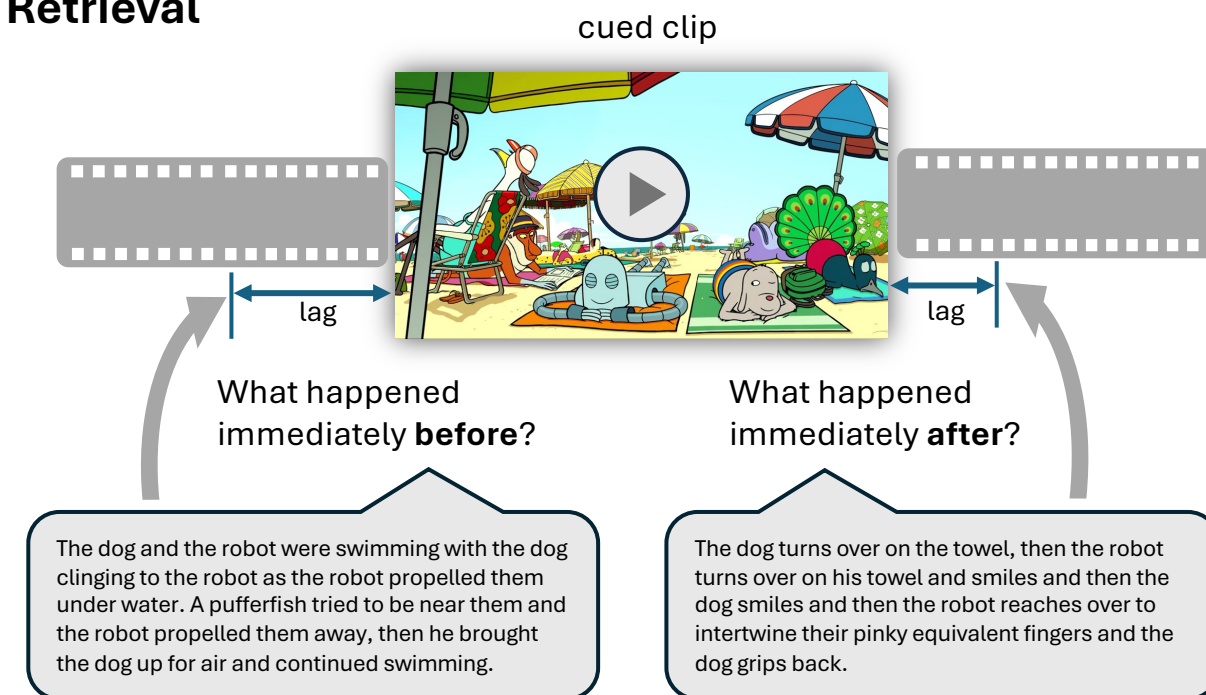
## Methods

### Encoding

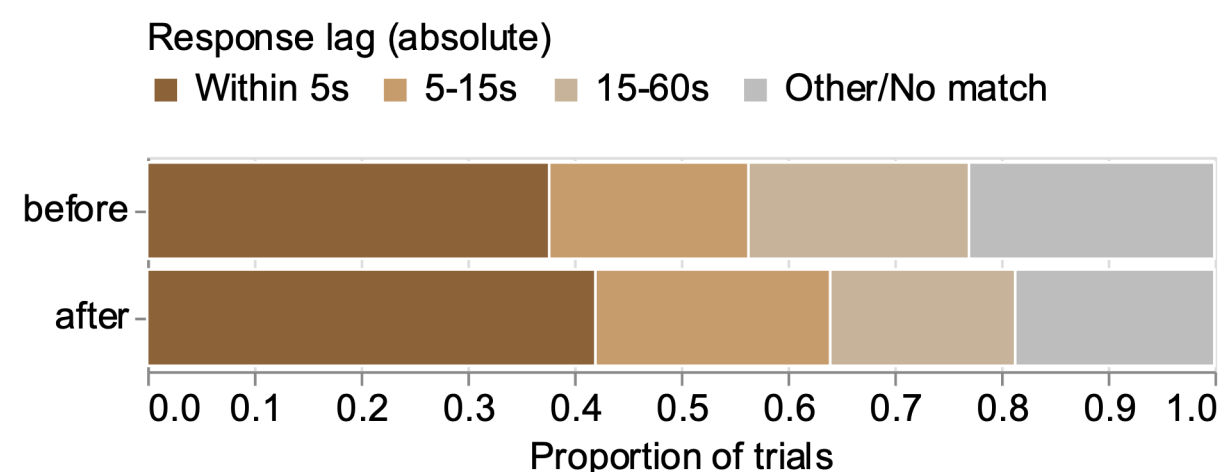
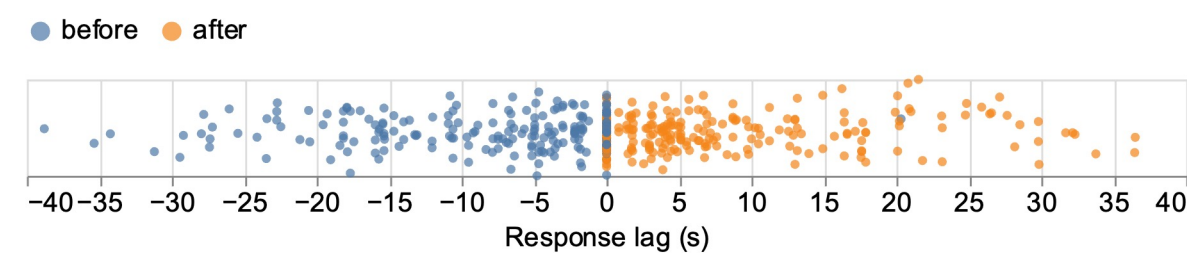
Three 30-min-long segments from each movie



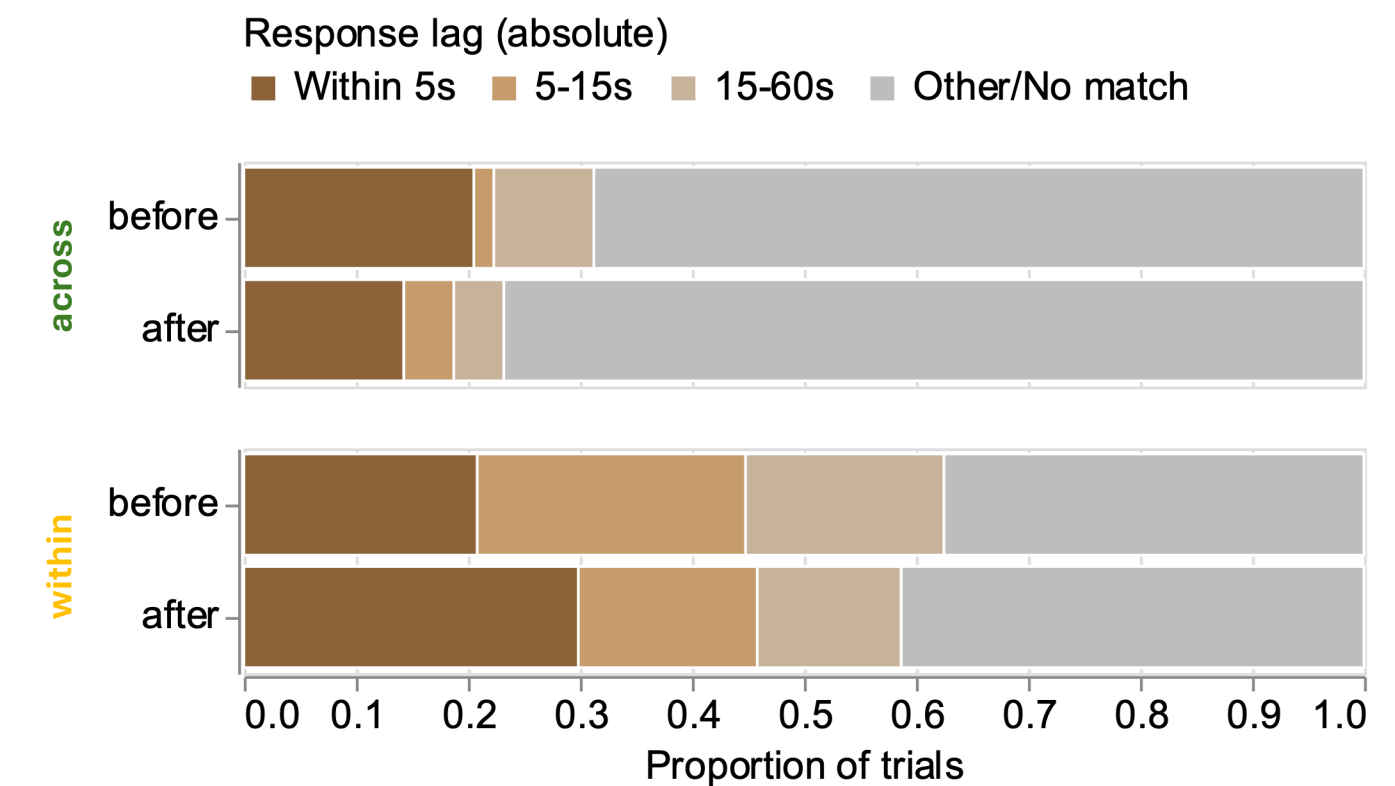
### Retrieval



## Preliminary results



- Event boundaries can break temporal associations in memory (Ezzyat & Davachi 2011; Horner et al. 2016; Davis et al., 2021).
- We test whether event boundaries modulate temporal (a)symmetries of cued recall.



## Next steps

- Collect a full dataset
- Annotate responses with LLMs
- Build computational models of memory search and explain the temporal (a)symmetries

## References

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