History

@February 13, 2024

Changed minimum distance between 3 colors to 50 instead of 90 (pilot participant 1001 made comment that they kept seeing reds/oranges - this fixed it)

@February 15, 2024

MB approved start for running (see data below)

- Add into file analyzing data blocked by block for intermixed and blocked blocks
    - Check for fatigue/loss of motivation

Pilot_NURA24.pptx

Lena NURA '24 Pilot Data.xlsx

@March 4, 2024

Accuracy and Degree Error were showing ceiling effects (Control n = 7, mTBI n = 3)

MB has agreed to start over and change task difficulty:

- make colors closer together (50 degrees to 30 degrees)
- can consider changing how far off the mismatch probe is in degrees later
    - if ceiling is still happening, this could be the next change

Current data = pilot data v2

- Was at 50 degrees, now at 30 degrees in between

@March 7, 2024

Ceiling effects for trial type (mismatch)

MB has agreed to start over and change task difficulty

- mismatch probe will be **30** degrees apart instead of 180 degrees now

Current data = pilot data v3

@March 12, 2024

Floor effects for trial type (mismatch) = 30 degrees apart is TOO HARD

We are seeing a response bias of pressing match, because the mismatch is too close together to discriminate

MB has agreed to change value and start over

- first check Zhang and Luck paper - why do we differ so much in SS3 data?
    - Never explicitly state the proportion correct for change detection, but the K looks to be around 2.5+ in the supplementary data
    - Their recall is also relatively high for SS3 - but they tank at SS6.

Change mismatch probe to be **45** degrees apart?

Current data = pilot data v4

@March 18, 2024

Verified with MB that recognition performance is good to keep at 45 degrees apart for mismatch probe

- 76% block, 79% intermix

LK_NURA24_Update_3-21.pptx

Powerpoint data

Lena NURA '24 Data.xlsx

Spreadsheet data

Officially running study!!! :)

@April 9, 2024

Found this old comment from the NURA proposal process:

“Hi Lena, Right - remember we talked about some of my earlier research that showed a recall/recog difference after parietal lesions? Well, it depended on whether trials were interleaved or blocked.

Here's the logic:

- Blocking allows a single strategy to dominate (e.g., for recall - a more effortful, frontally demanding approach; for recognition - a more passive, parietally dependent approach).
- This experiment would allow us to see if the people who are impaired after mTBI have a more frontal (bad on recall) or a more parietal (bad on recognition) profile, or if both subgroups are present.” (from MB)