

# Modeling the Structure of the Visual Working Memory Resource Limits

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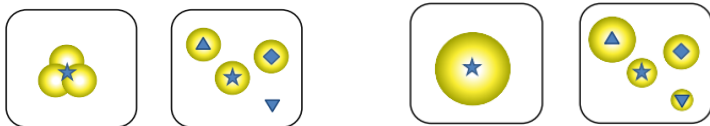
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## Background

- Visual working memory (WM): limited online sensory information<sup>1</sup>.
- Debates on its structure of limit<sup>2</sup>:



Discrete-resource models  
Limited slots (capacity)  
Mixture Model

Continuous-resource models  
No slot limit (precision ~ resource)  
Variable Precision (VP) Model

- Parietal cortex lesions impair WM precision<sup>3</sup>.

## Question

What's the nature of WM resource limit?

- Hypo: no slot (capacity) limit

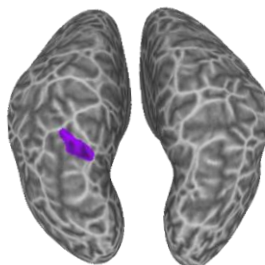
How interrupting parietal neural activity affects WM?

- Hypo: the resource overall, not its consistency

## Method

Population Receptive Field Mapping

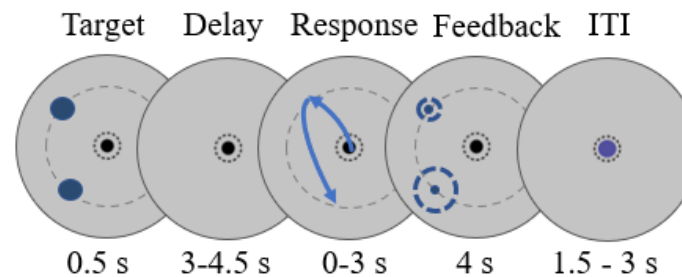
- Link visual field to cortical position that evokes the largest response
- Siemens Allegra 3T scanner.
- Parietal Cortex:** IPS2 etc.



## Method

**Participants:** 20 (10 males and females) subjects

**Task:** Memory guide saccade (MGS) task:



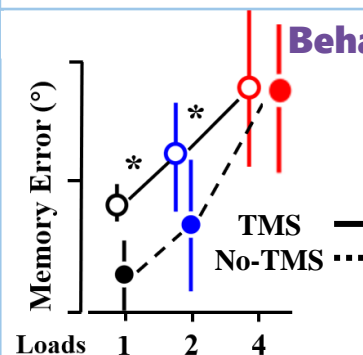
**Independent Variable:**

- WM loads (target number, 1, 2, or 4)
- Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) or not.

**Dependent Variable:** Error (° in angle)

**TMS:** 1 train of 7 20Hz pulses during the delay.

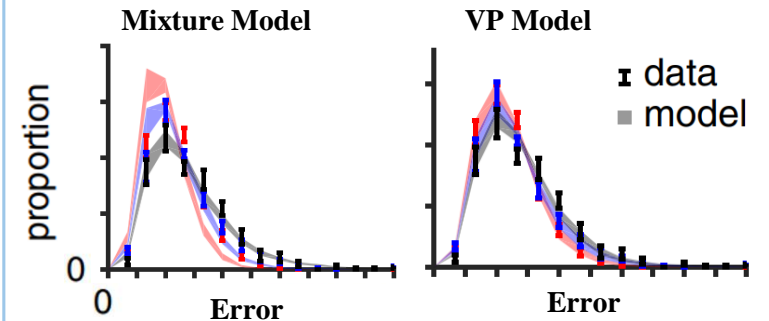
## Behavioral Result



2 x 3 RM ANOVA

- TMS impair memory,  $p < .05$
- WM loads increase error,  $p < .05$
- Interaction,  $p < .05$ .

## Test Slot Limit<sup>4</sup>

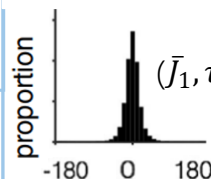


Lower BIC, AIC, nLL, better fitting:

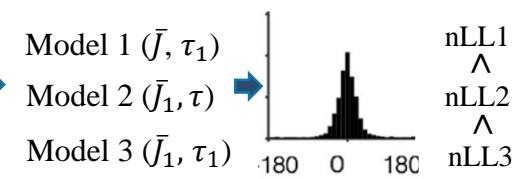
- VP outperforms Mixture Model (aggregate)
- VP outperforms All-guessing Model (separate response on load 4)

## Test Param Subject to Parietal Impairment<sup>5</sup>

Training with no TMS data



Fit with TMS data



Model 1 ( $\bar{J}$ ,  $\tau_1$ )  
Model 2 ( $\bar{J}_1$ ,  $\tau$ )  
Model 3 ( $\bar{J}_1$ ,  $\tau_1$ )

nLL1  
 $\wedge$   
nLL2  
 $\wedge$   
nLL3

$\bar{J}$  is more subject to parietal neural interruption than  $\tau$

## Reference

- <sup>1</sup>Baddeley (2003). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn1201>  
<sup>2</sup>Ma et al. (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.3655>  
<sup>3</sup>Mackey et al. (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1152/jn.00380.2016>  
<sup>4</sup>Yoo et al. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-34282-1>  
<sup>5</sup>Adam et al. (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn1201>