Modeling the Structure of the Visual Working Memory Resource Limits

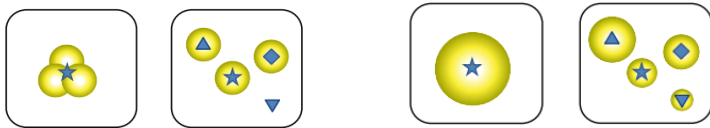**Qingqing Yang[1], Mu Li[1] & Clayton E Curtis[1, 2]**

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Background

- Visual working memory (WM): <u>limited</u> online sensory infomation[1].
- Debates on its structure of limit[2]:

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[3].

Question

What's the nature of WM resource limit?
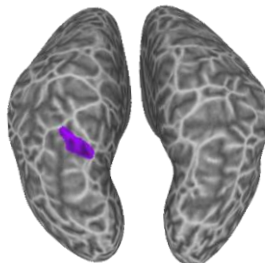- Hypo: no slot (capacity) limit

How interrupting parietal neural activity affects WM?
- Hypo: the resource overall, not its consistency

Method
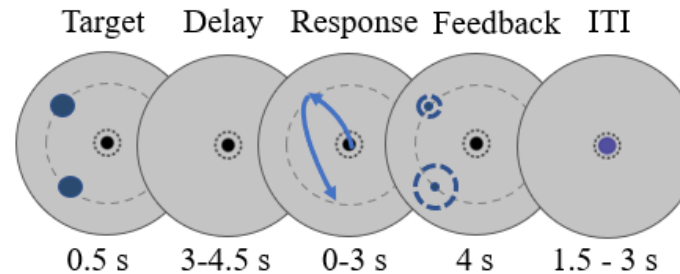
Population Receptive Field Mapping

- Link visual field to cortical position that evokes the largest response
- Siemens Allegra 3T scanner.
- **Parietal Cortex: IPS1** etc.

Method

Participants: 20 (10 males and females) subjects

Task: Memory guide saccade (MGS) task:

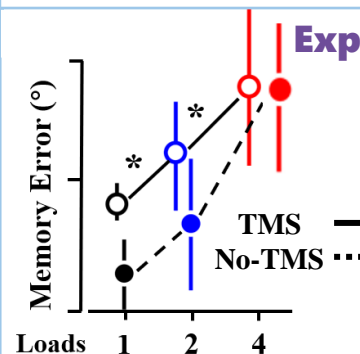| Target	Delay	Response	Feedback	ITI
0.5 s	3-4.5 s	0-3 s	4 s	1.5 - 3 s

Independent Variable:

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

Dependent Variable: Error (° in angle)
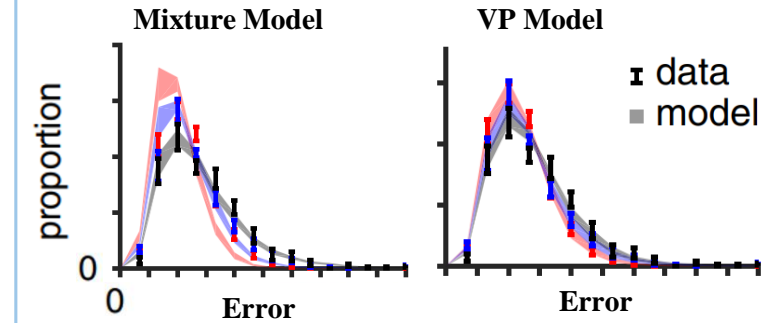
TMS: 1 train of 7 20Hz pulses during the delay.

Expected Results

2 x 3 RM ANOVA

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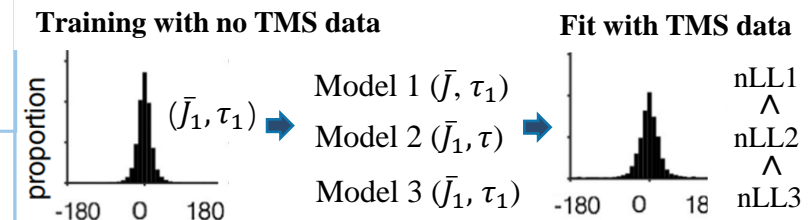- Interaction, $p < .05$.

Test Slot Limit[4]

Mixture Model   **VP Model**

Lower BIC, nLL, better fitting:

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

Test Param Subject to Parietal Impairment[5]

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 ∧ nLL2 ∧ nLL3

$\bar{J}$ is more subject to parietal neual interruption than τ

Reference

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