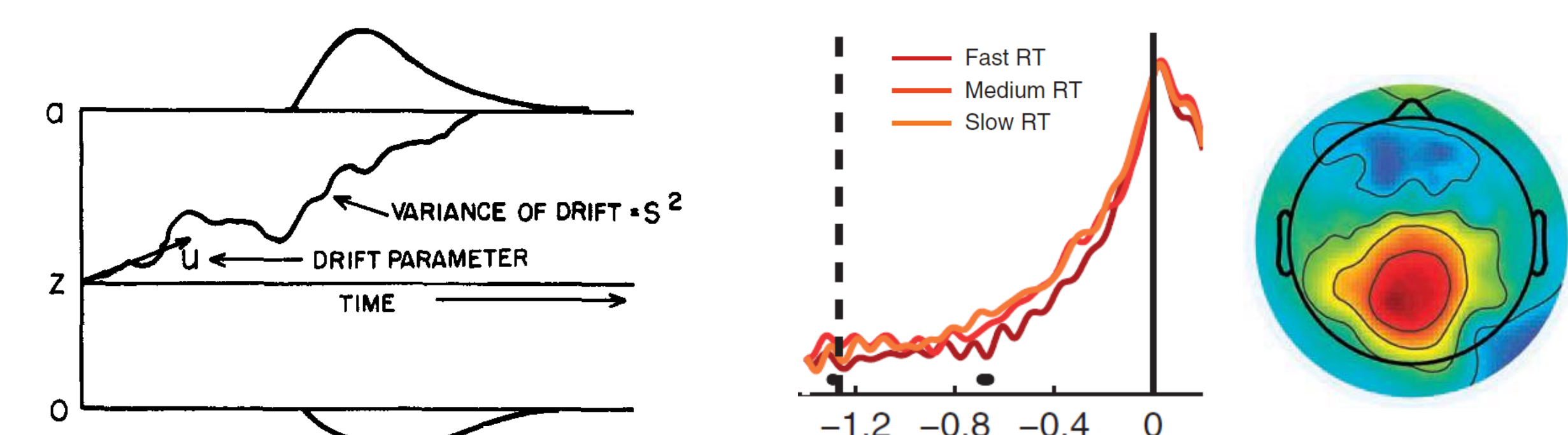


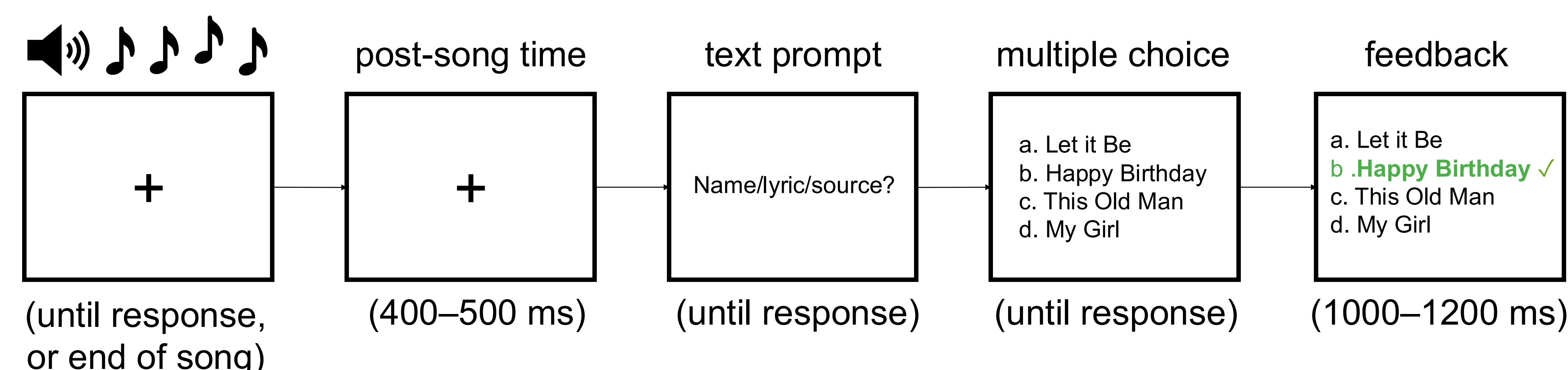
Evidence accumulation models explain perceptual decisions, value-based choices, and recognition memory. What about familiarity?



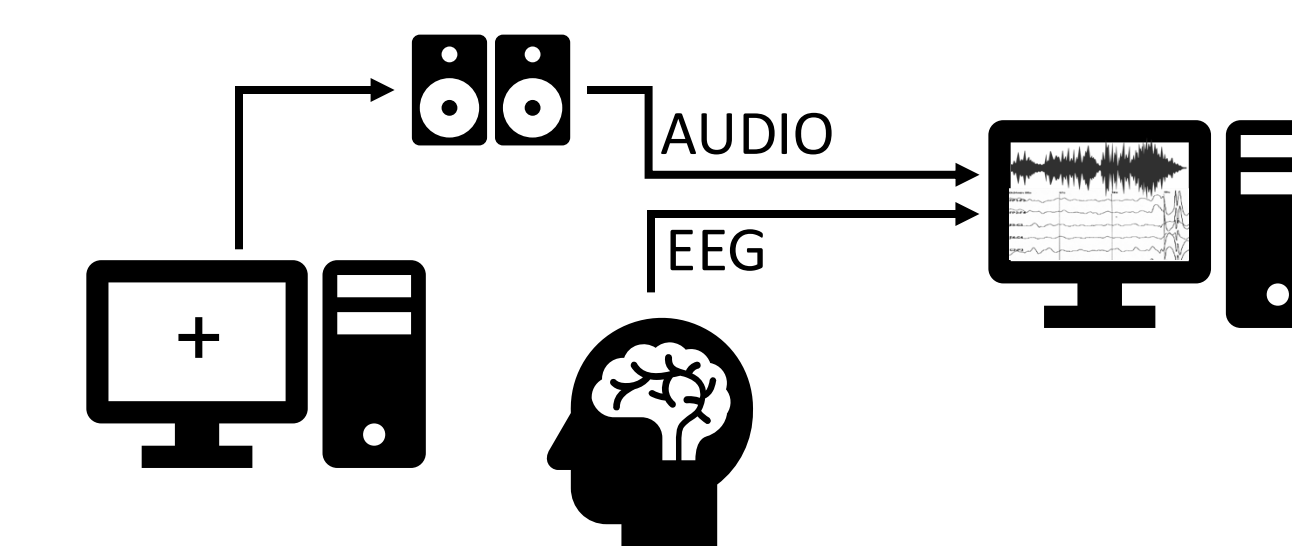
Evidence accumulation model. Ratcliff, 1978.

Neural measure of EA. O'Connell et al, 2012.

Song Familiarity Task: *Respond as soon as the song feels familiar.*

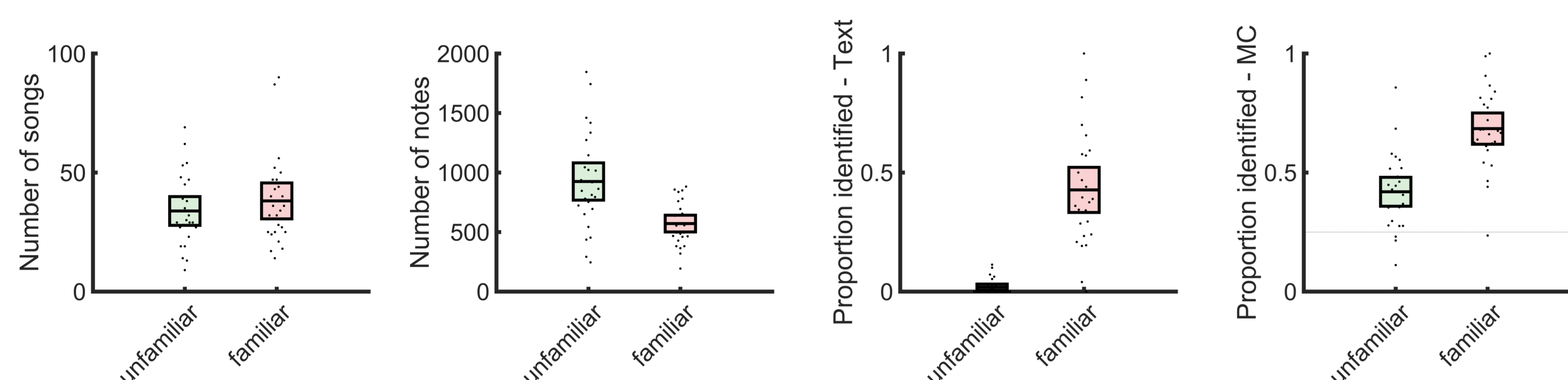


N = 30  
Stimuli: 121 melodies (5 - 17 s)

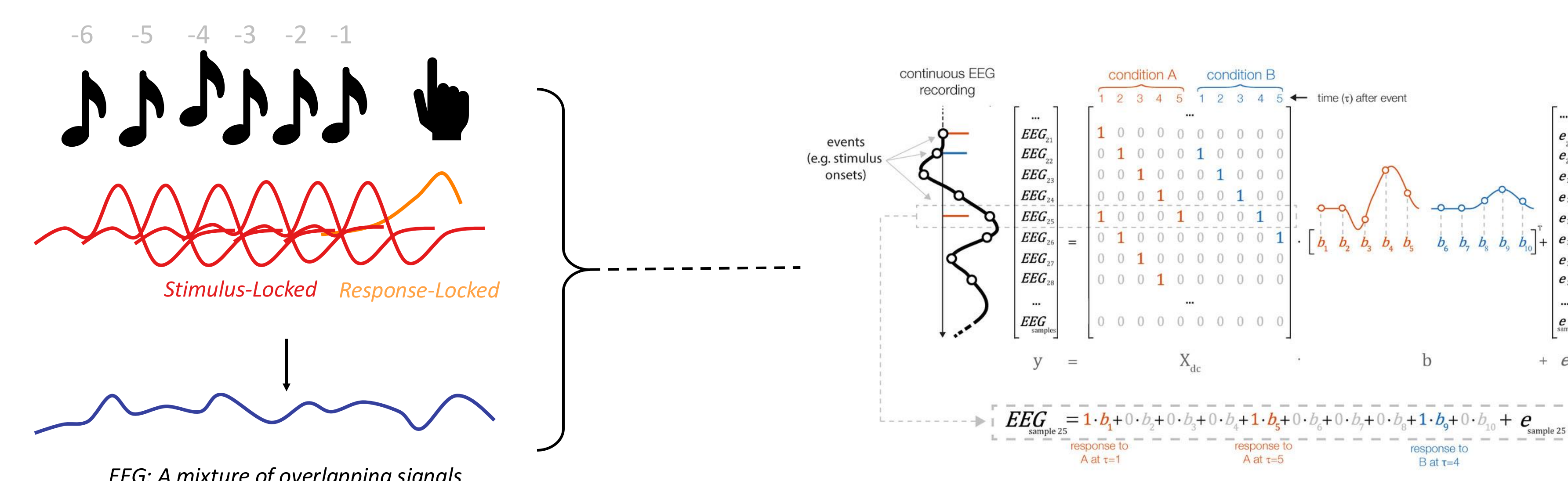


Simultaneous EEG + audio recording.

## Behavioural Results



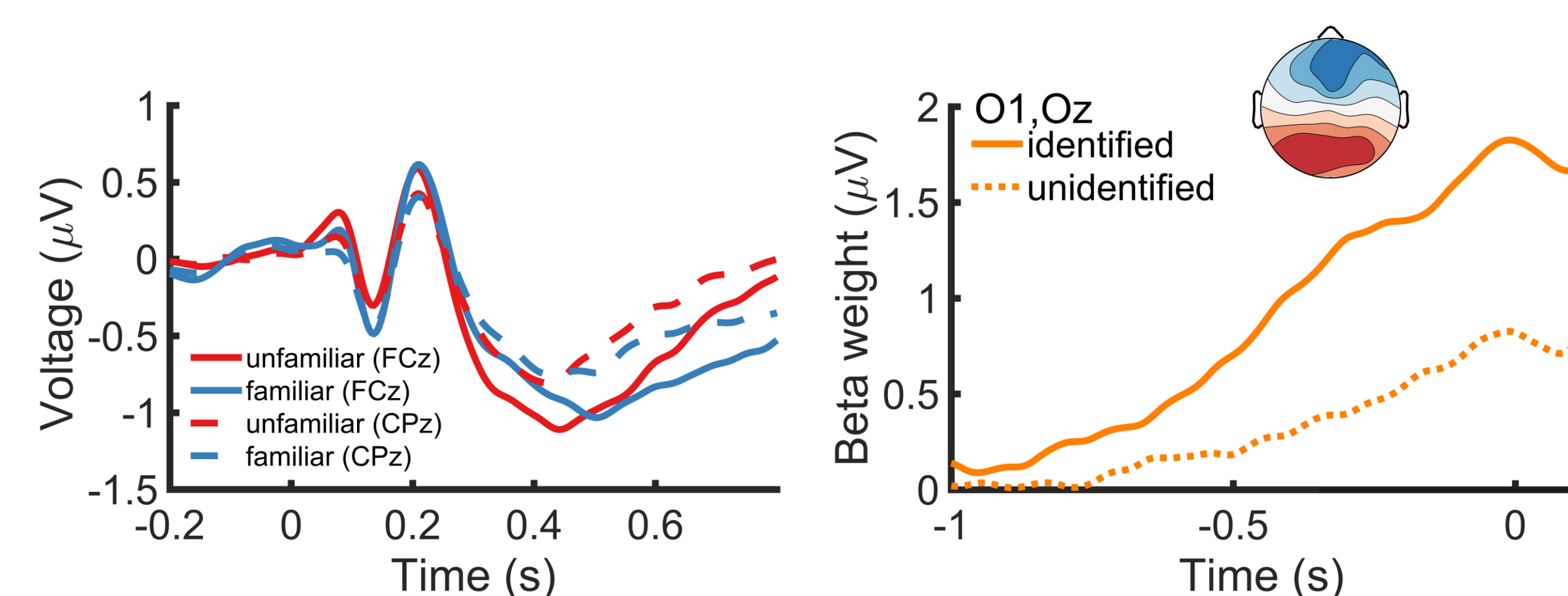
## EEG Analysis: Unmixing overlapping signals



Deconvolution of EEG signals. Ehinger & Dimigen, 2019.

## Model 1 Stim + Resp

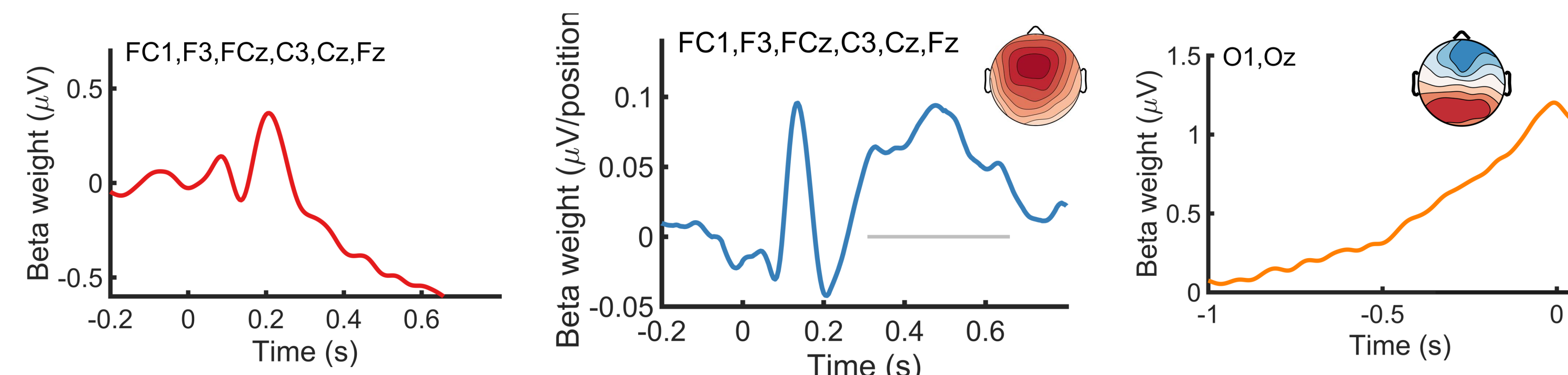
EEG = stimulus + response



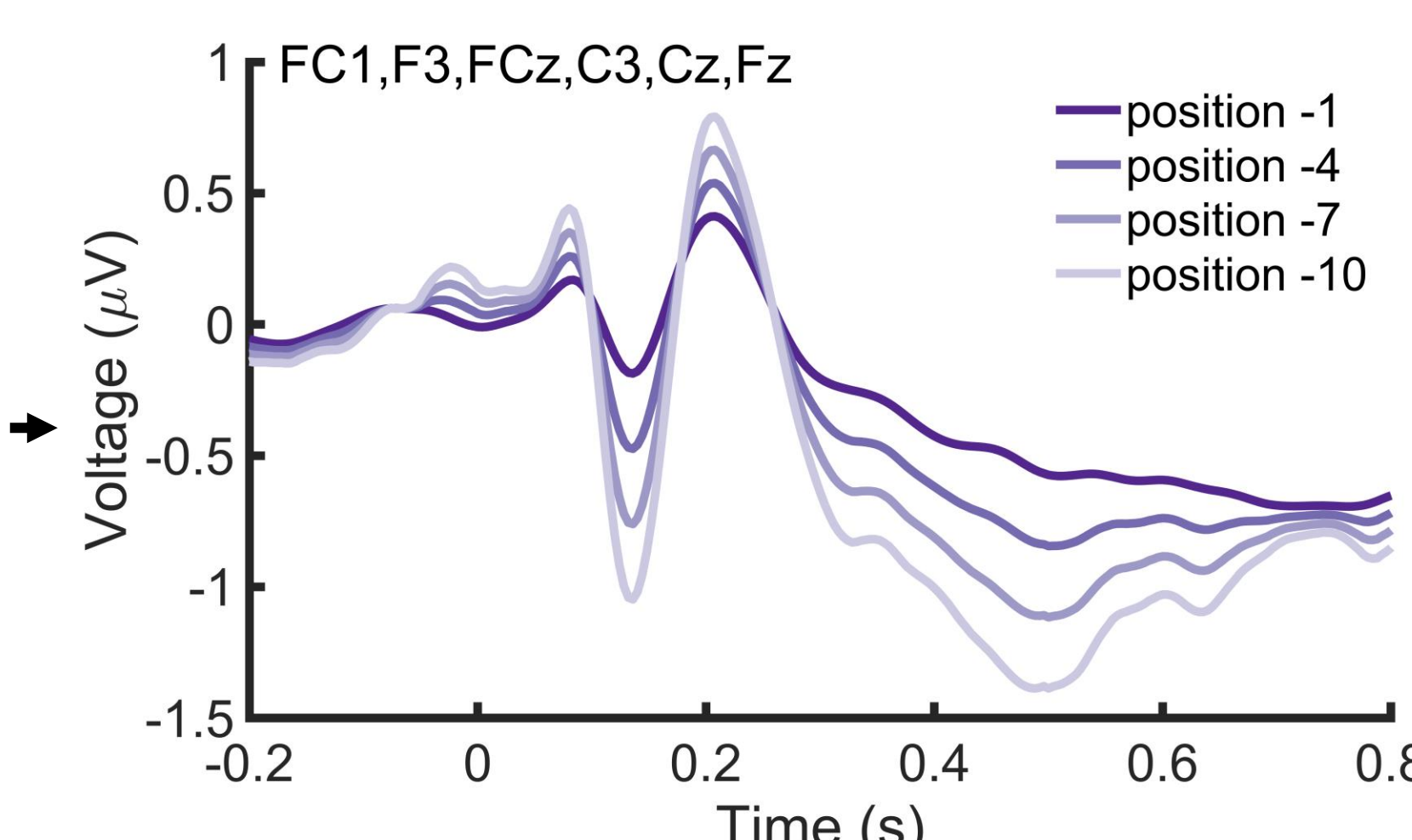
A response-locked CPP

## Model 2 Note position regressor

EEG = stimulus (intercept) + p\* stimulus (note position) + response



A note-position effect



Reconstructed EEG shows a building positivity as the decision approaches.

Ratcliff, R. (1978). A theory of memory retrieval. *Psychological Review*, 85(2), 59–108. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-295X.85.2.59>

O'Connell, R. G., Dockree, P. M., & Kelly, S. P. (2012). A supramodal accumulation-to-bound signal that determines perceptual decisions in humans. *Nature Neuroscience*, 15(12), 1729–1735. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nn.3248>

Dimigen, O., & Ehinger, B. V. (2021). Regression-based analysis of combined EEG and eye-tracking data: Theory and applications. *Journal of Vision*, 21(1), 3. <https://doi.org/10.1167/jov.21.1.3>

## Conclusions

Presence of a CPP -> Song familiarity relies on evidence accumulation.

Note-locked buildup -> Notes act as “evidence” in favour of familiarity decision.