

# Report of CCVR03

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This file takes the form of a brief “lab report”, but is also the main data processing of CCVR03, which feeds into the CCVR\_ms\_1 (manuscript) folder

## **Summary of the DESIGN of the experiment**

The main control of the pattern generation is found in “CreatePats.m” in the experiment code folder

Set 1 - Near target repeated configurations Set 2 - Far target repeated configurations Set 3 - Near target random configurations

Set 4 - Far target random configurations

## **Analysis report**

There were 25 participants in Experiment 1A and 20 in Experiment 1B.

The major procedural differences between Experiment 1A and 1B was an improvement in the target detection method and the inclusion of a timeout of 10s in the latter.

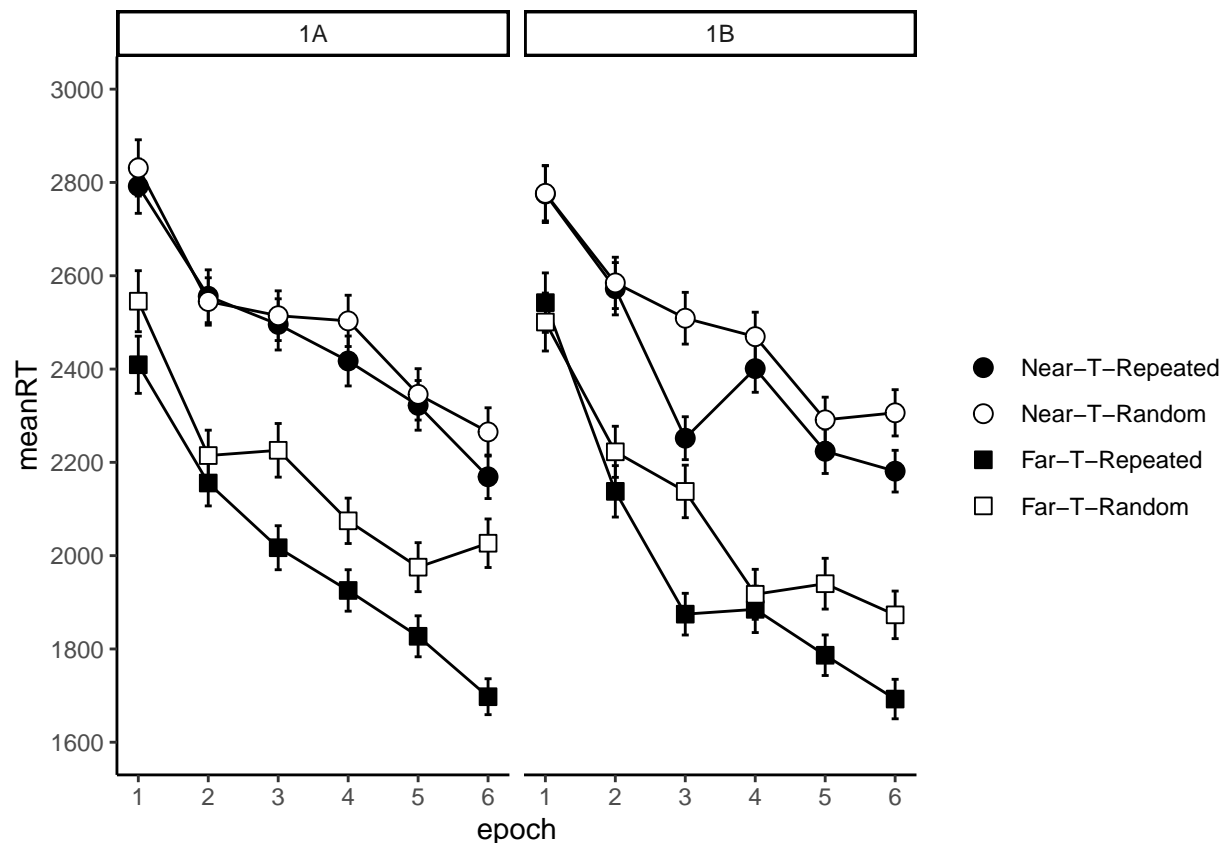
Data processing: trials which led to timeouts, and trials that had more than one additional responses (i.e., up to 2 responses allowed) were removed. Following this, RTs greater or less than 2.5 SDs from the participant mean RT were removed. On average this resulted in the loss of 13.1% of trials. Normalised RT was computed in order to create within-subject error bars in all plots.

We then looked at how many trials contributed to the analysis by the factor of target depth. An imbalance here would be potentially problematic for the analysis and the extent to which learning occurred for different contexts.

6 participants were removed from the analysis, as the discrepancy in the percentage of trials retained for near and far targets was greater than 15%.

Mean RTs for each participant were computed and the mean across the sample was 2310 ms (SD = 388). No participants were identified as outliers in terms of RT.

RTs were analysed by averaging the data across five consecutive blocks, producing 6 epochs of 80 trials. As can be seen from the figure, RTs were slower for near targets compared to far targets. A contextual cuing effect appears to be present for both the set of repeated configurations paired with near targets and those paired with far targets. Numerically the CC effect looks larger for those configurations paired with far targets.



ANOVA revealed main effects of trial type (a CC effect: faster RTs to Repeated than to Random configurations), target depth (faster RTs to far targets compared to near targets), and epoch (RTs decreased across epochs). The trial type by target depth interaction was not significant. The trial type by epoch interaction was significant, indicating that RTs decreased more for repeated configurations compared to random configurations. The target depth by epoch interaction was also significant, indicating that RTs decreased more for configurations with far targets compared to those for near targets. The three way interaction was not significant.