

Spatial congruence in working memory: an ERP study

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The Simon effect refers to the finding that reaction times are faster when stimulus and response locations are congruent than when they are not, even stimulus locations are task irrelevant. Zhang and Johnson reported a Simon-like spatial congruence effect in working memory. This study examined the neural mechanisms of this memory-based spatial congruence effect by recording event-related potentials to probe stimuli. Behavioral results showed a

clear congruence effect. The P300 amplitudes were larger in the congruent condition than in the incongruent condition. The results suggest that the memory-based congruence effect and the classical Simon effect were mediated by similar neural mechanisms and support theories assigning response selection an essential role in spatial congruence effects. *NeuroReport* 15:2795–2799 © 2004 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Key words: ERP; P300; Response selection; Simon effect; Spatial congruence effect; Working memory

INTRODUCTION

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants: Ten healthy adults (females, age 22 years, age range 18–25 years) from Peking University were recruited. All participants had normal or corrected-to-normal vision and no history of neurological or psychiatric disorders. They were paid for their participation.

Stimuli and procedure: The stimuli were black and white letters (116 cd/m²) presented on a computer monitor (120 cm × 90 cm). A 0.19 × 0.19° fixation cross was located at the center of the screen. The letter size was 0.68 × 0.68°. The interstimulus interval was 3.77°. The letter presentation time was 1.89°. The letter presentation time was 1.89°.

Eac a bega f a f 1000 . T e dy
e e e e e ed f 200 . Pa c a e e
a ed d e e e dac a de ay e a a
a ed a d y be ee 1000 a d 1500 . T e be
e e a e e e ed f 200 . Pa c a e e
a ed dec de e e e be e e a e f
e dy e e a d e d by e g a ef a g
b a b b . Pa c a e d e b
a d a d a ced e ef (g) b e ef (g)
b .

Eac a c a c e ed 10 b c f 48 a af e 100
ac ce a . T e dy e e e e ed a d y
a de a y ey e ef g f e f a . T e
be a e e e dy e e a f f e
a (ye a) a d ab e e e af(a). F
ye a , e be e e a e a y ey be ef
ec d dy e e . Ha f f e a c a e ed e ef
b f ye a d e g b f . F e e af,
ea a ge e a e e ed.

ERP recording and data analysis: T e e ec e ce a -
g a (EEG) a ec ded f 29 ca e ec de ca ed
acc d g e I e a a 10-20 y e . E ec de O ,
P , CP , C , FC , a d F e e a a g ed a g e
d e . O e e ec de e e ca ed y e ca y e
de f e . T e g a d a ed a
e f e ce. Eye b e e ed e ec de
ca ed be e ef eye. T e a e ec - c g a
a ec ded f e ec de a ced 1.5c a e a e ef
a d g e e a ca . T e EEG a a f ed a
a f-a de ba d a f 0.05 70H a d d g ed -
e (a g a e 250H). T e ERP e be
e e a a g ed ff e 1000 e c a g 200
bef e be e . T a c a a ed by eye b , eye
e e , a fe c g c e e a
 $<100\mu V$ (ea - - ea a de) e e e c ded. Pea
a e ce e e ea ed e a e e .
Z a g a d J [8] f d a e c g e ce effec
e ac ed e e y e , e , e c g e ce effec a
e f e ye a (eac e a fa e e
c g e c d a e c g e c d) a d
ega e f e a (eac e a fa e e
c g e c d a e c g e c d). We
e ef e c a f ed eac a , add be g e e a

e c g e c d be g e e a e

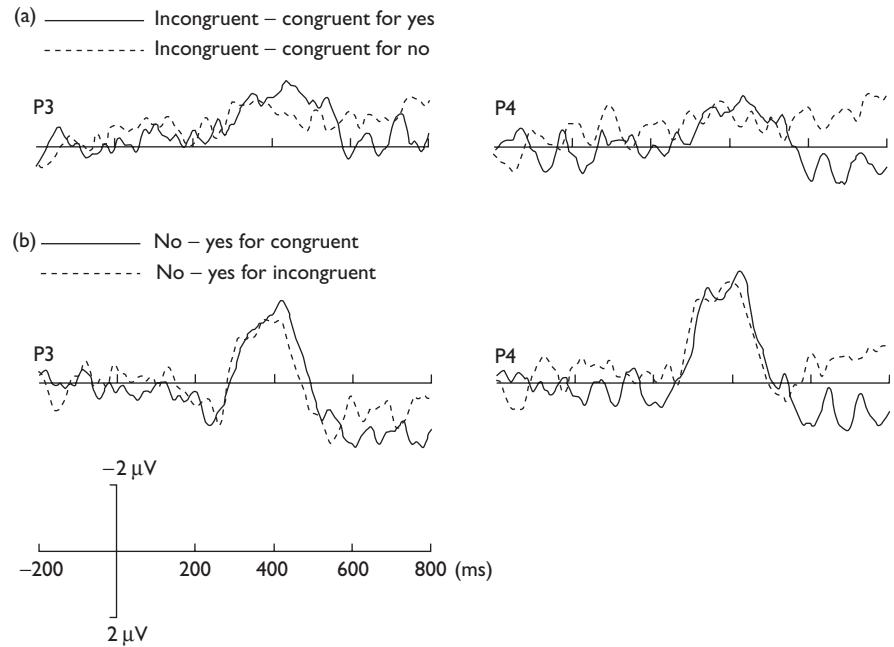


Fig. 3. Difference ERP waveforms over P3 and P4 electrodes, (a) incongruent minus congruent separated by response type; (b) no minus yes separated by congruence.

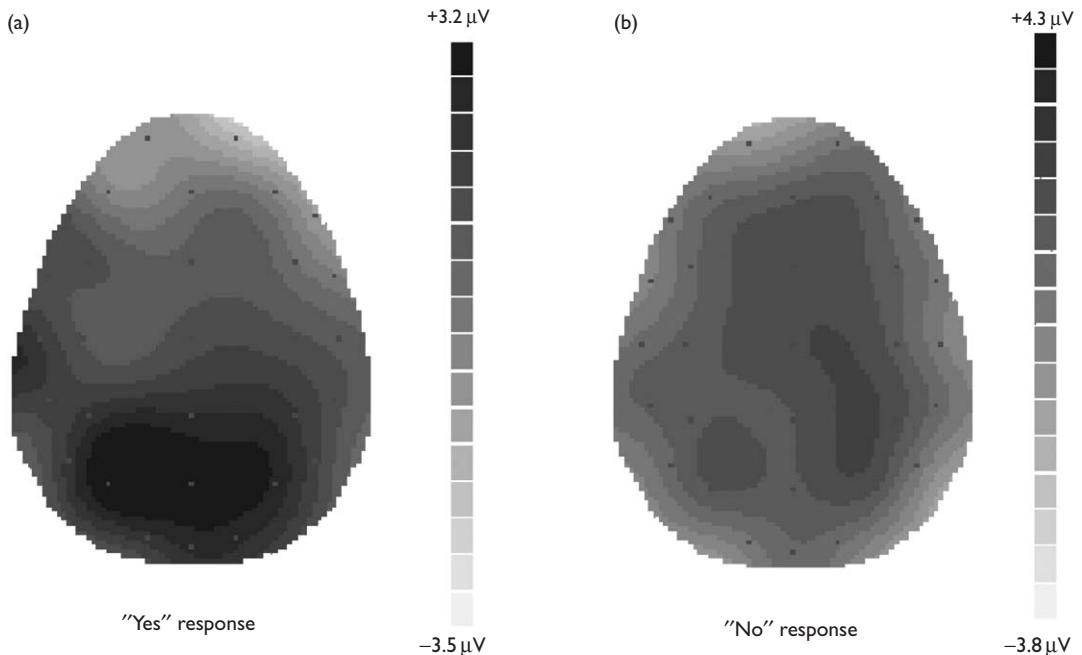


Fig. 4.

The behavioral and ERP differences between yes and no responses [16,17], and between correct and incorrect responses [18,19]. One behavioral effect was a significant interaction between response type and congruence [8].

a. H. e. e., e. ERP. a. ef. ed. g. f.
c. a. e. ac. e. eac. e. da. a. Ra. e,
e. c. g. e. ce. fac. d. a. ed. P300. e. a. e. ay. f.
e. ye. a. a. df. e. a. G. e. a. e. e. ye. e.
a. d. c. g. e. ce. e. e. ed. c. g. e. e-
e., f. d. g. a. P300. a. e. e. b. fac.
b. e. e. ac. e. a. be. de. d.

CONCLUSION

We ERP effects, e.g., congruency effect, are affected by the spatial congruence between the target and distracter. The congruency effect is modulated by the target and distracter features. The results support the dual-route model of visual word recognition.

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