



# Pupil Size at Encoding Predicts the Temporal Structure of Memory

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## Introduction

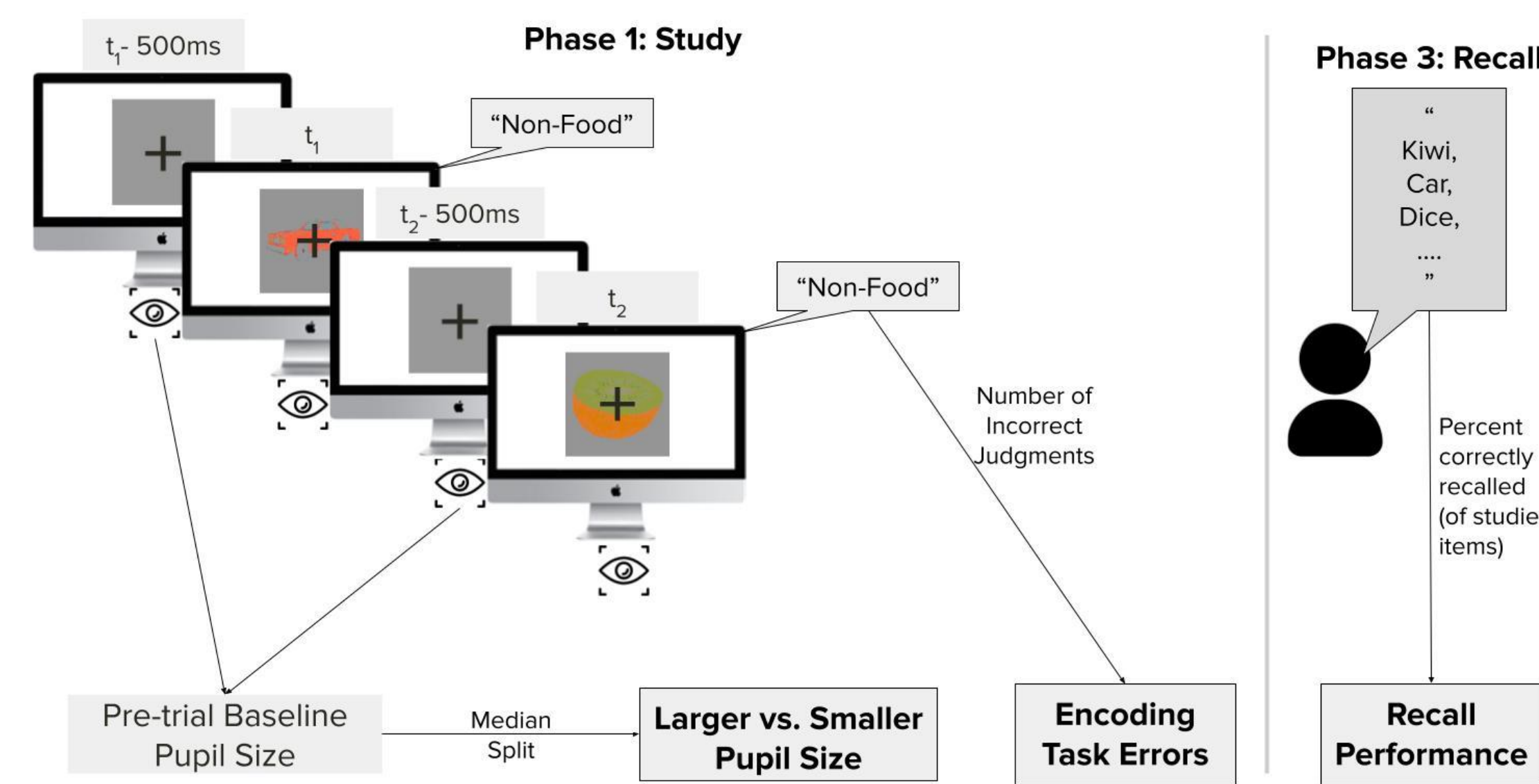
Episodic memories are temporally organized<sup>1,2</sup>.

Event boundaries are an important mechanism for shaping temporal contexts<sup>3,4</sup>. These event boundaries could be internal states<sup>5,6</sup>, such as fluctuations in attention.

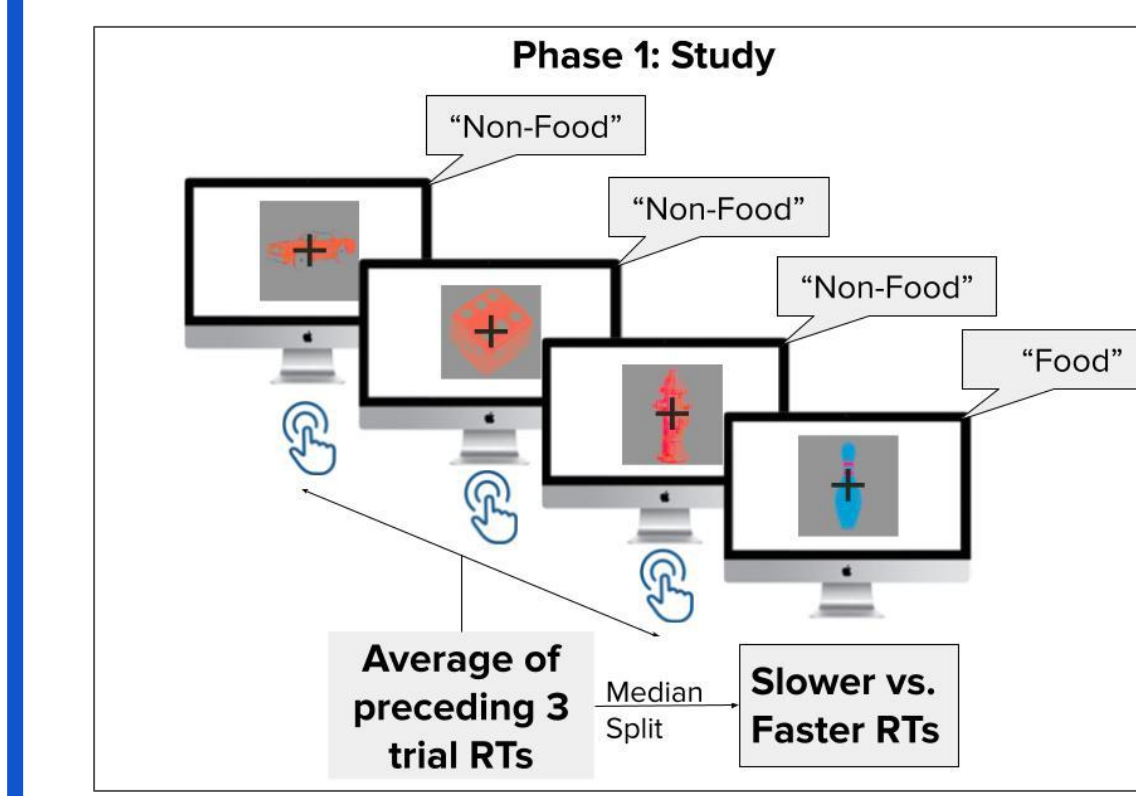
Surprisingly, we previously found that the temporal organization of memory is *not* influenced by attentional fluctuations – as indexed by RT-based measures<sup>7</sup>.

**How do pupil-based measures of attention at encoding relate to the temporal organization of memory?**

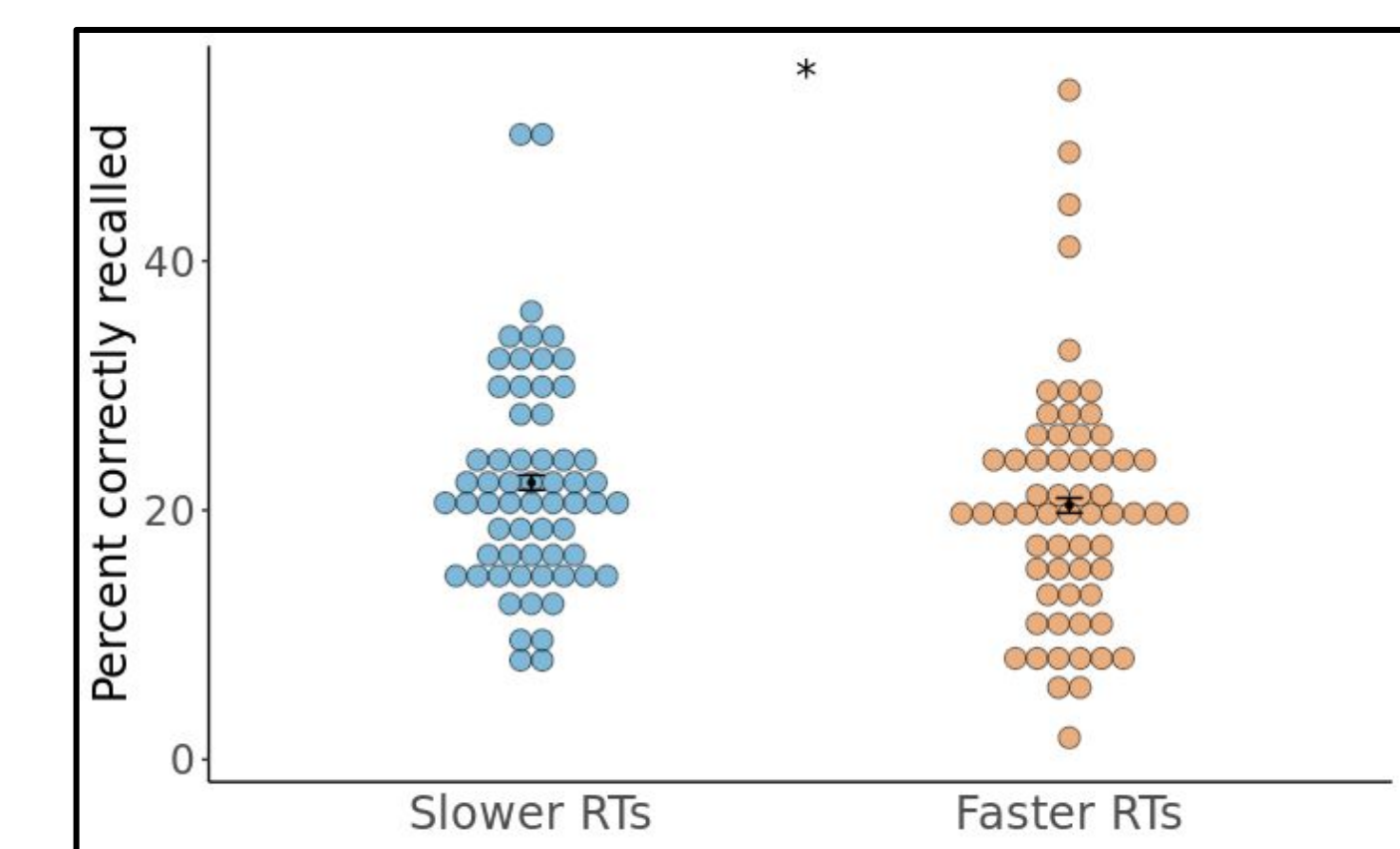
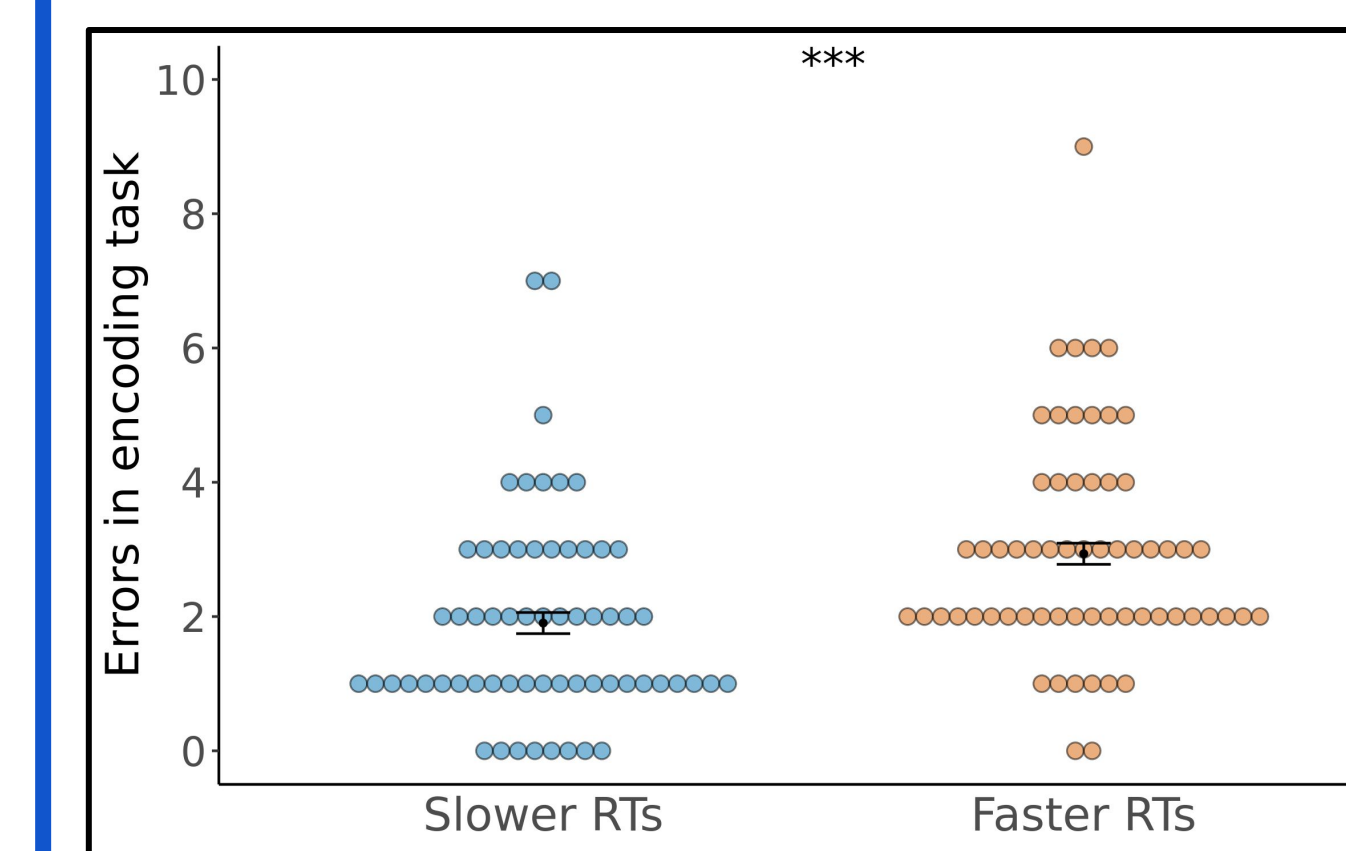
## Pupil Measures of Attention



## Selective to Pupil Measures?



RT-based measures of attention<sup>9</sup> (*left*) predict task errors (*bottom left*) and subsequent recall performance (*bottom right*), but do *not* predict temporal organization of recall – replicating our prior work<sup>7</sup>



## Alternative Hypotheses

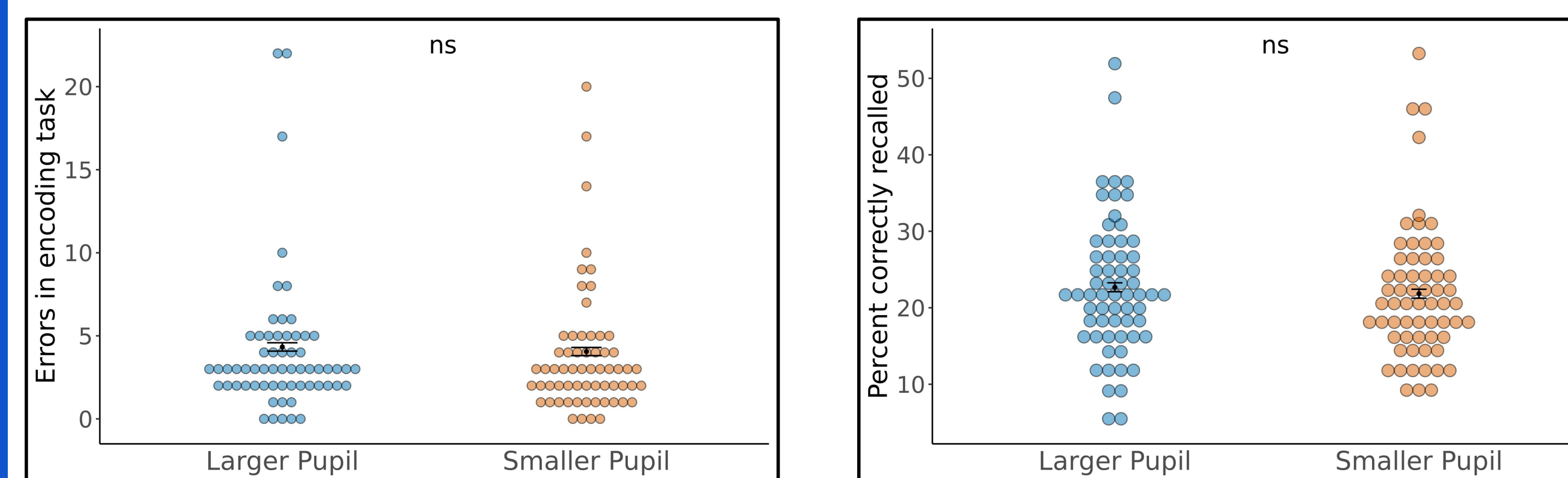
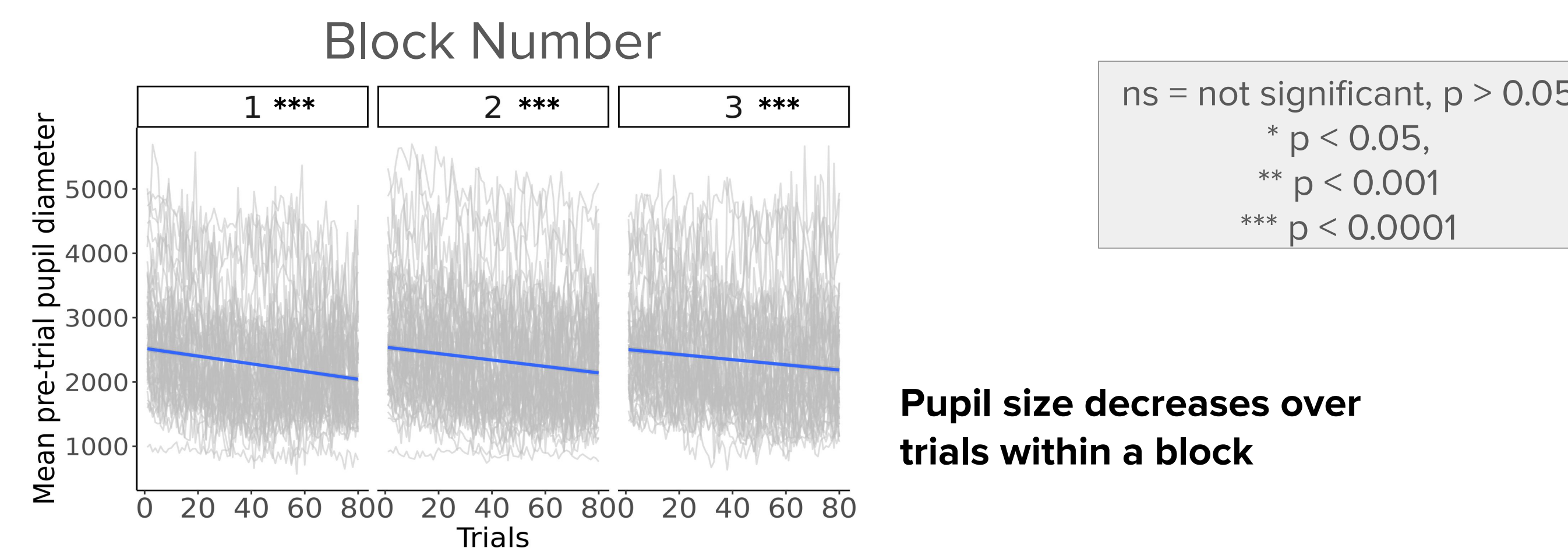
**Hypothesis 1: Temporal organization of memory is robust.**

*Prediction: No differences in recall organization by pupil size at encoding.*

**Hypothesis 2: RT-based measures do not capture the kinds of attentional fluctuations that predict memory organization.**

*Prediction: Temporal organization varies by pupil diameter at encoding<sup>8</sup>.*

## Pupil Size, Task Errors, and Recall



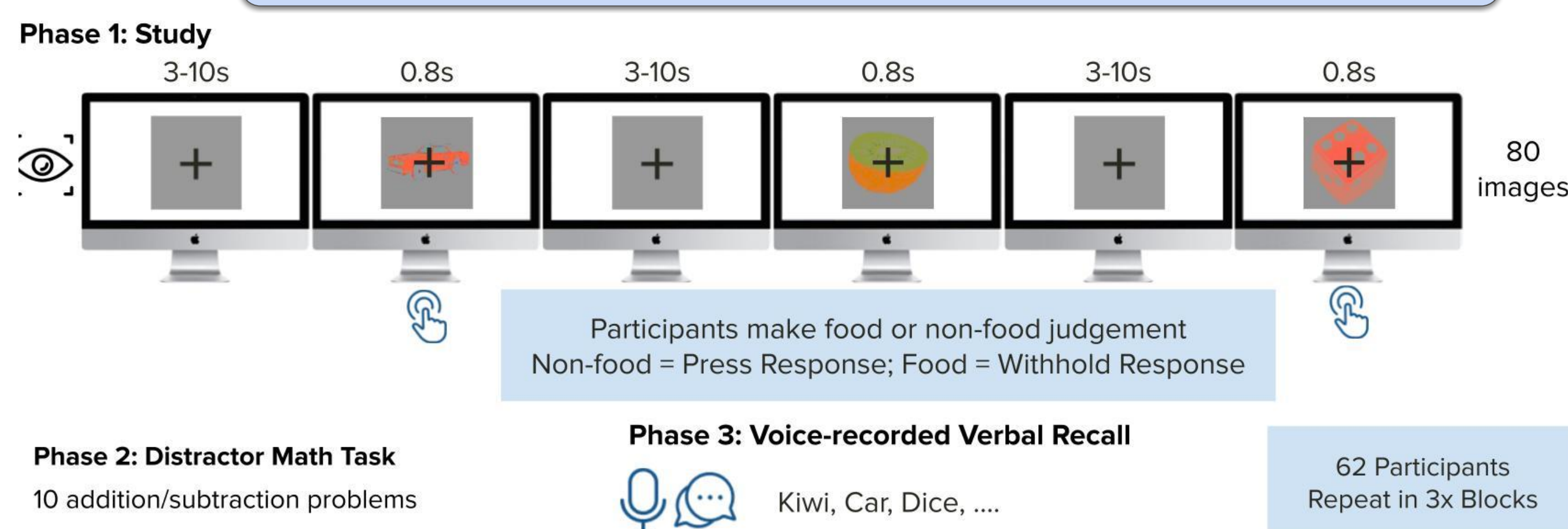
Pupil-based measures of attention do not predict task errors (*left*) or subsequent recall performance (*right*)

## Summary of Results

	Response Time	Pupil Diameter
Encoding Judgement	✓	✗
Recall Performance	✓	✗
Temporal Organization of Recall	✗	✓

Behavioral and physiological measures of attentional fluctuations yield complementary insights into cognition.

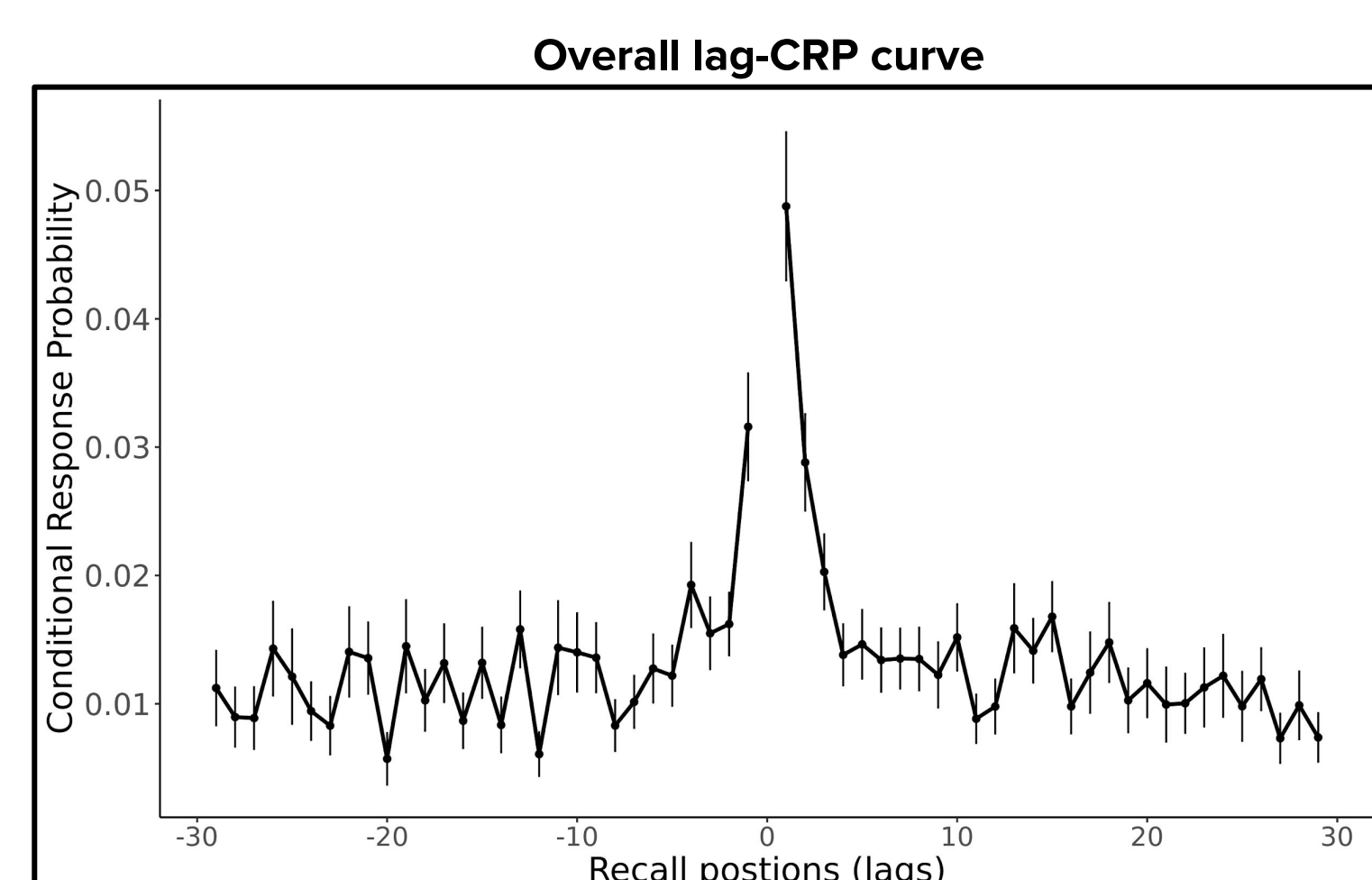
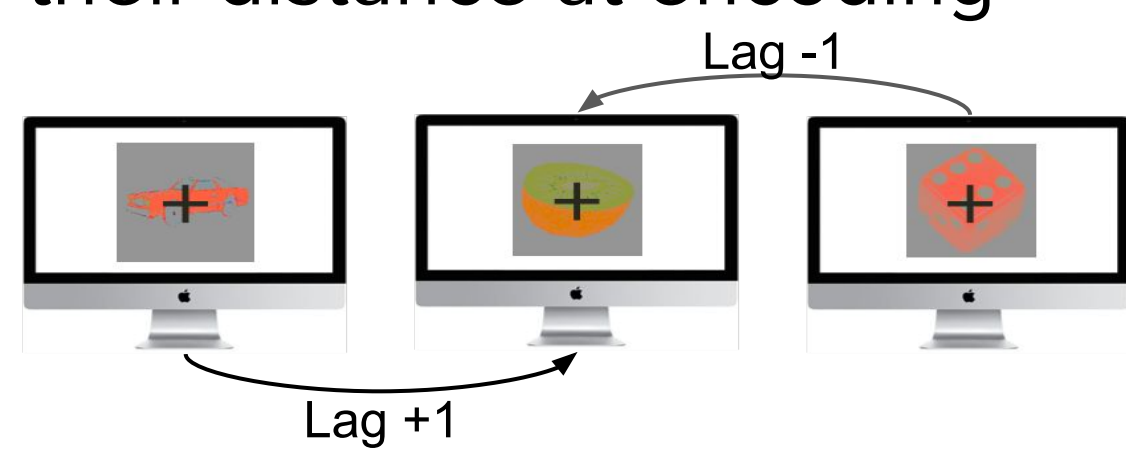
## Task Overview



## Recall Organization: Lag-CRP

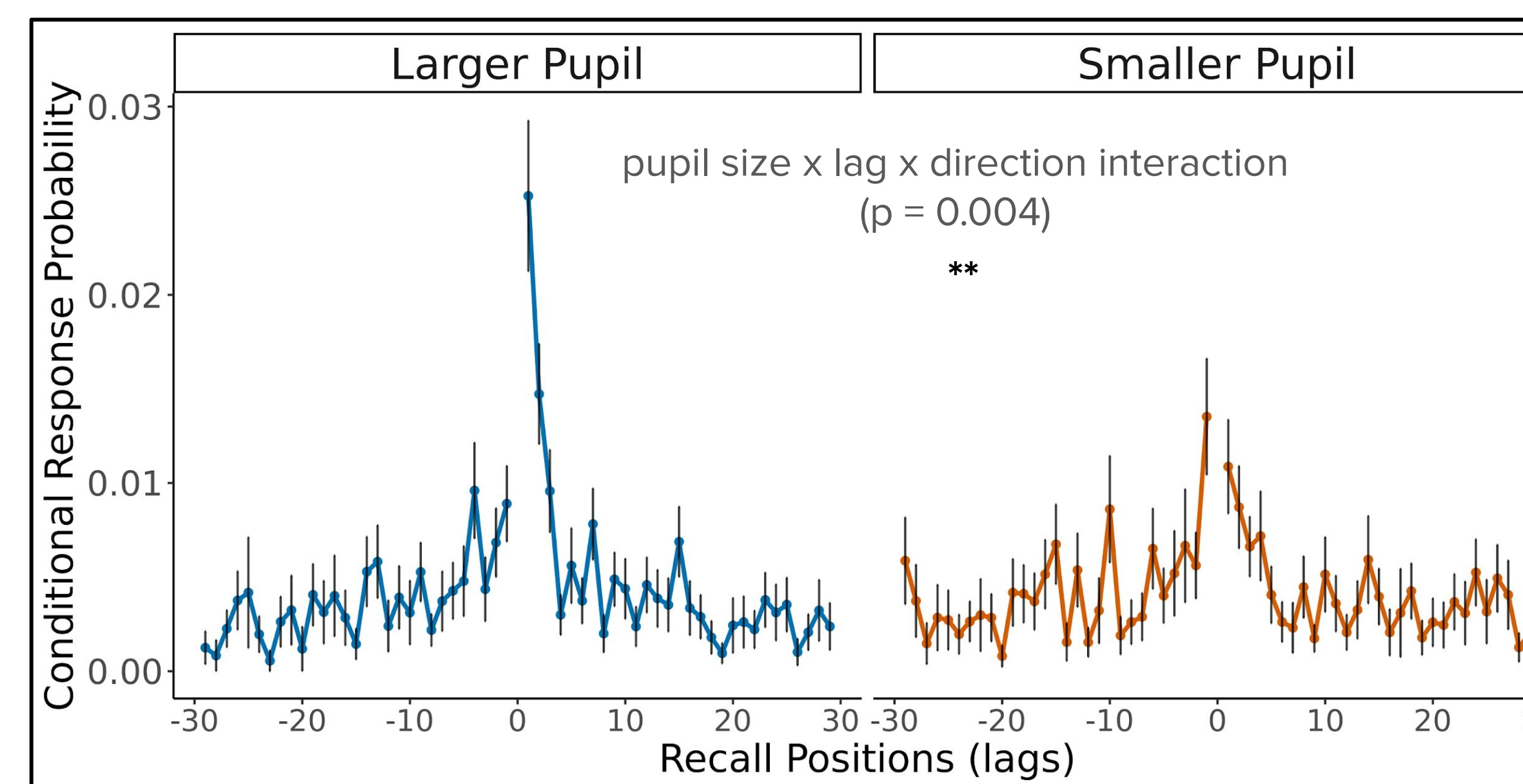
Lag-CRPs quantify & visualize temporal organization in recall

Probability of recalling two items successively, given their distance at encoding<sup>1,2</sup>



**Two properties:**

- Temporal contiguity
- Forward asymmetry



Pupil-based measures of attention predict the temporal organization of recall

## Conclusion

**Larger pupil size at encoding is associated with more temporally organized memory at recall.**

Behavioral and physiological measures of attention capture distinct aspects of online behavior and memory.

RT measures may be indexing the current allocation of resources to a task; pupil-based measures may be indexing relational encoding.

<sup>1</sup>Howard, & Kahana (2002). A Distributed Representation of Temporal Context. *Journal of Mathematical Psychology*, 46(3), 269–299.

<sup>2</sup>Healey, Long, & Kahana (2019). Contiguity in episodic memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(3), 699–720.

<sup>3</sup>Zacks, Speer, Swallow, Braver, & Reynolds, (2007). Event perception: A mind-brain perspective. *Psychological Bulletin*, 133(2).

<sup>4</sup>DuBrow, & Davachi (2016). Temporal binding within and across events. *Neurobiology of Learning and Memory*, 134, 107-114.

<sup>5</sup>Wang, Adcock, & Egner (2023). Toward an integrative account of internal and external determinants of event segmentation. *Psychon Bull Rev.* <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13423-023-02375-2>

<sup>6</sup>Wang, & Egner (2021). Switching task sets creates event boundaries in memory. *Cognition*, 221, 104992

<sup>7</sup>Jayakumar, Balusu, & Aly (2023). Attentional fluctuations and the temporal organization of memory. *Cognition*, 235, 105408.

<sup>8</sup>Clewett, Gasser, Davachi (2020). Pupil-linked arousal signals track the temporal organization of events in memory. *Nature Communications* 11, 4007.

<sup>9</sup>Wakeland-Hart, et al., (2022). Predicting visual memory across images and within individuals. *Cognition* 227, 105201.