

Enemy in imagination: processing of imagery conflict during mental rotation

Mengxiao WANG and Qi-Yang NIE

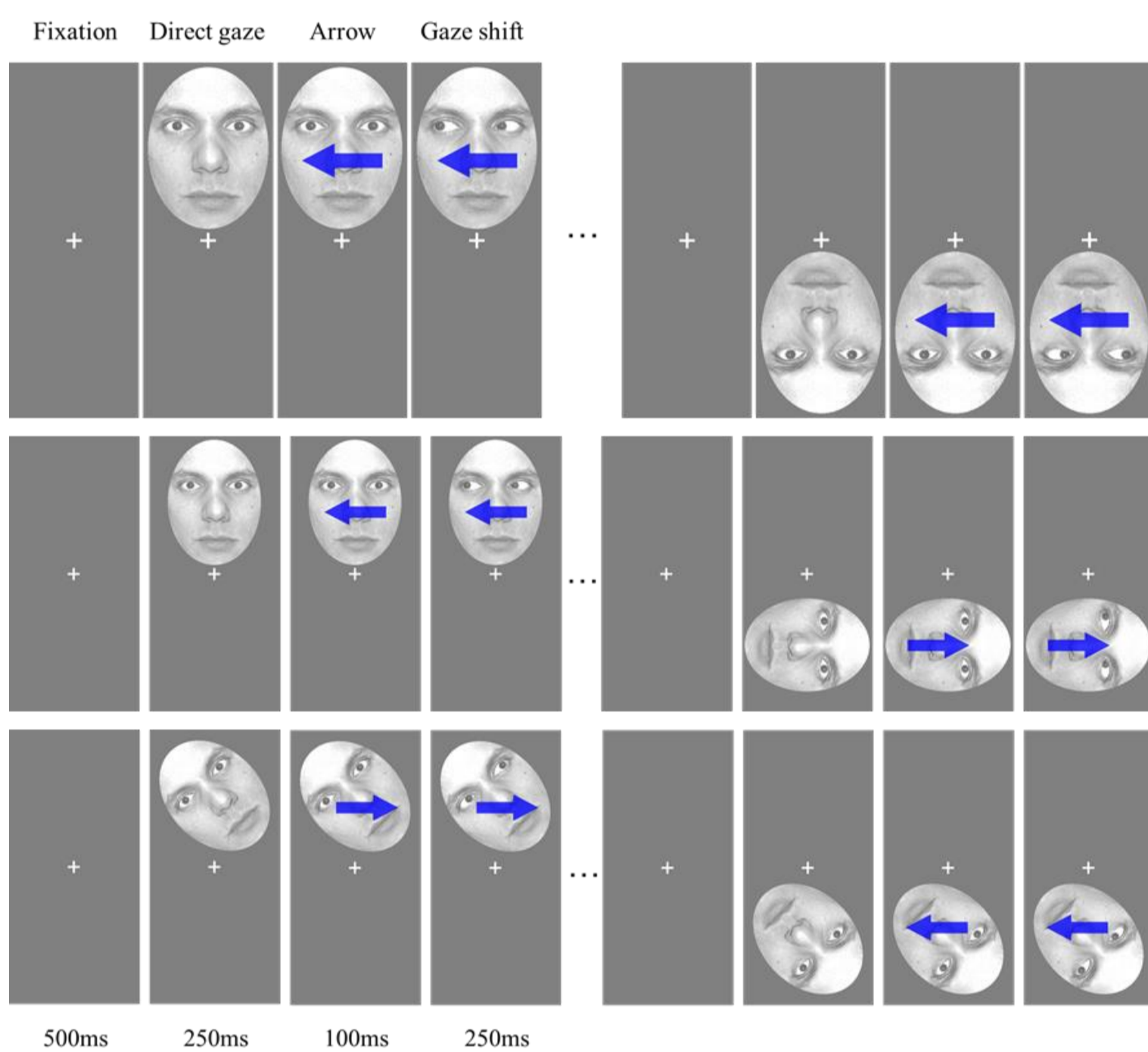
Centre for Cognitive and Brain Sciences & Department of Psychology, University of Macau

Introduction

The goal of this research was to investigate the interaction between conflict processing and mental rotation

- ✓ Previous studies using the Stroop tasks have focused on stimulus and response conflicts
- ✓ It remains unknown whether conflicts can arise without stimulus conflict
- ✓ We design a novel arrow-gaze Stroop task including three experiments to answer this question

Methods



Participants performed a novel arrow-gaze Stroop task.

- For Exp. 1, responding to whether the direction of the gaze shift to the left or right
- For Exp. 2 and 3, imaging whether the gaze direction shifted to the left or right as if the face were upright
- ✓ **Experiment 1 (N=36)**
Upright vs. inverted face
- ✓ **Experiment 2 (N=36)**
Upright vs. 90 degree (clockwise or counter-clockwise)
- ✓ **Experiment 3 (N=36)**
45 vs. 135 degree (clockwise or counter-clockwise)

Data Analysis

- Mean Response Time (RT)
- Delta Plots

Model Fitting

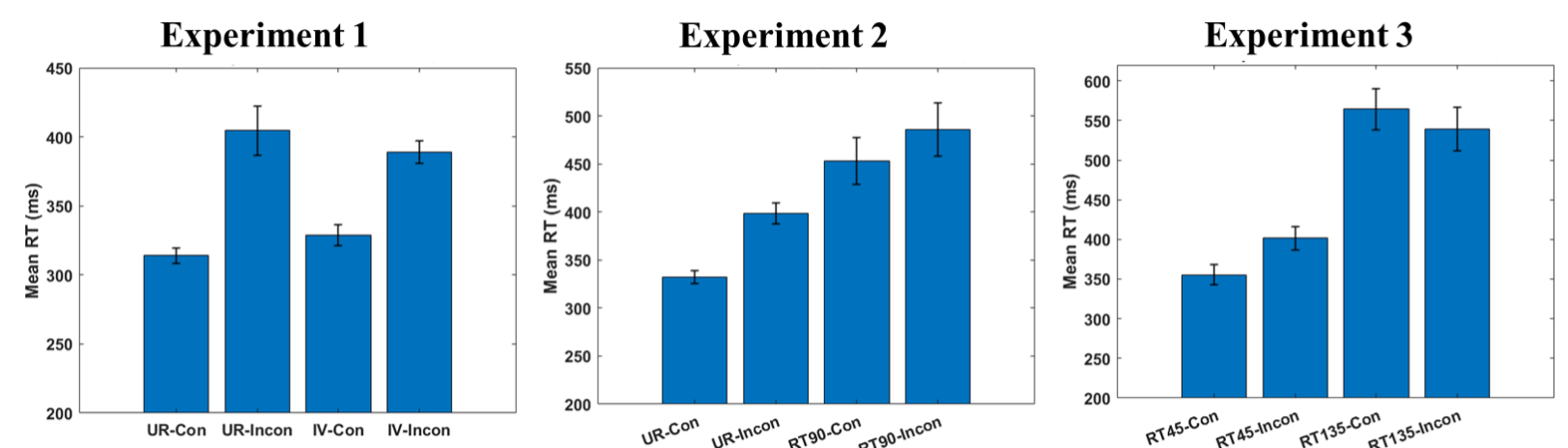
- The diffusion model for conflict tasks (DMC)
- The dual-stage two-phase model (DSTP)
- The shrinking spotlight model (SSP)

Acknowledgments

- This work was supported by: **CRG2020-00001-ICI**
- Corresponding author: qynie@um.edu.mo

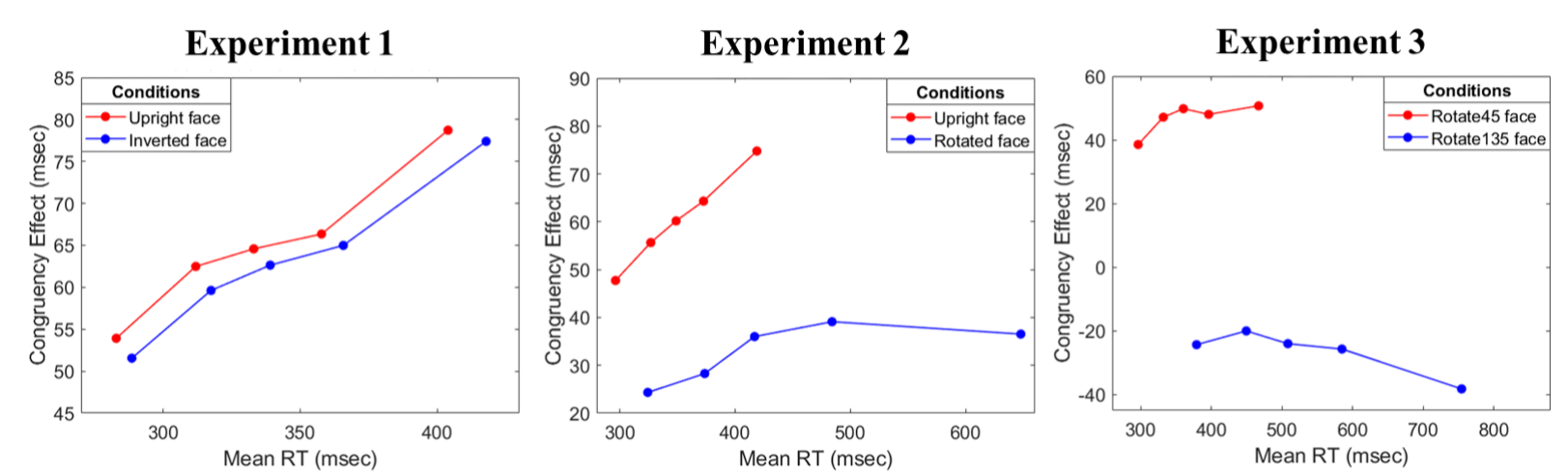
Results

Mean RT



- Conflict occurs even when the face is rotated 90 degree clockwise or counter-clockwise
- When the face is rotated 135 degree, RT of congruent condition is slower than that of incongruent condition

Delta Plots



- The extent of conflicts decreased as the degree of mental rotation got larger

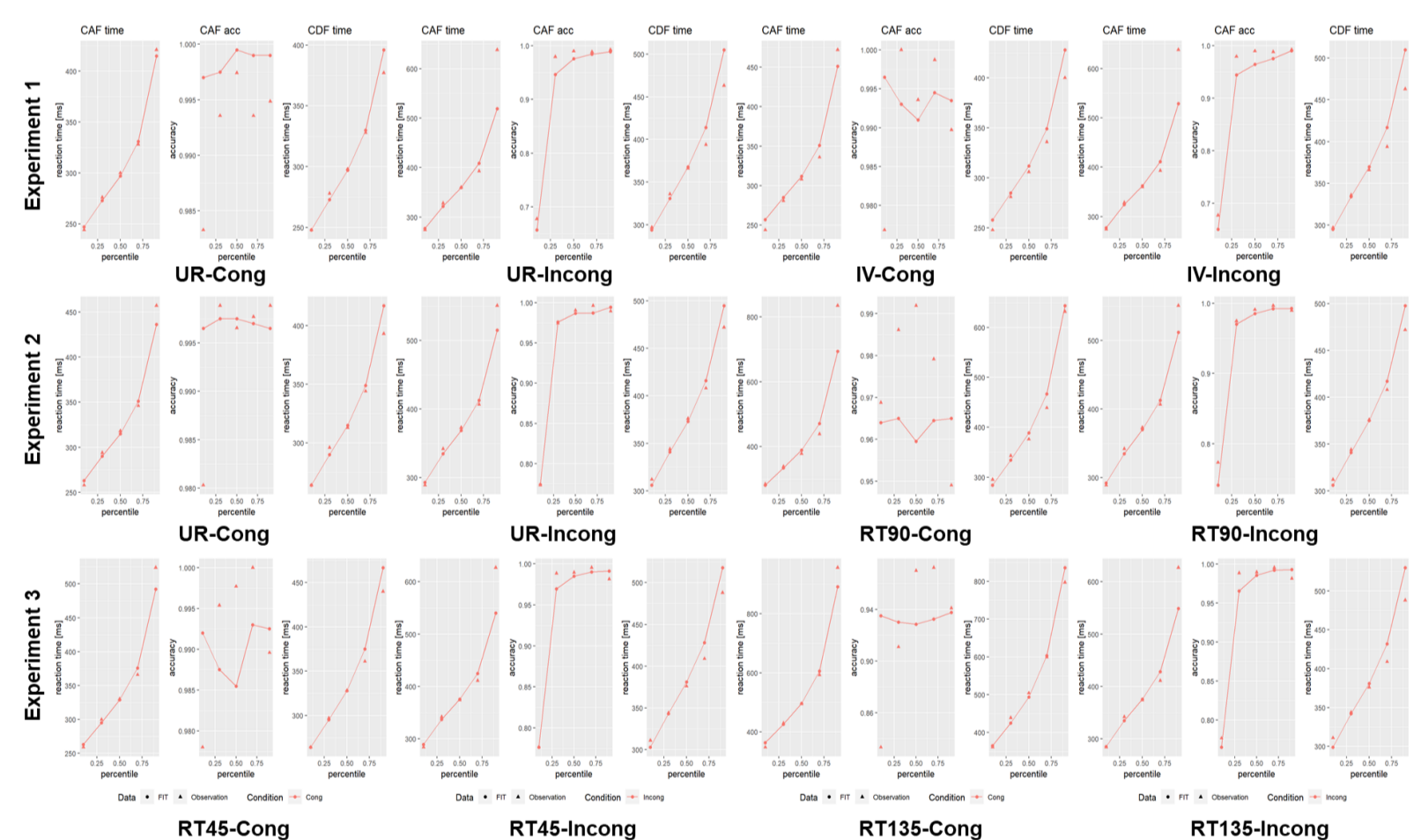
Model Fitting

- ✓ **The squared percentage error (SPE)**

- The SPE reflects goodness of fit, the model with the lowest SPE value is preferred
- SSP model provides the best account of gaze Stroop task compared to DMC and DSTP
- We visualized the observed and predicted data of SSP model using CAF plots and CDF plots as following

Experiment 1				
	UR-Congruent	UR-Incongruent	IV-Congruent	IV-Incongruent
DMC	0.039531027	0.074403741	0.050574742	0.086355836
DSTP	0.010636395	0.052354598	0.009576165	0.05226701
SSP	0.002724957	0.045766838	0.008045394	0.045977808
Experiment 2				
	UR-Congruent	UR-Incongruent	RT90-Congruent	RT90-Incongruent
DMC	0.026995711	0.019254693	0.031769966	0.028758118
DSTP	0.009108173	0.013184557	0.031715185	0.012867266
SSP	0.00658779	0.00860457	0.044684356	0.008619724
Experiment 3				
	RT45-Congruent	RT45-Incongruent	RT135-Congruent	RT135-Incongruent
DMC	0.029951208	0.042352058	0.015711737	0.043697103
DSTP	0.010733071	0.032378722	0.05179278	0.03253054
SSP	0.008084999	0.028261343	0.023706194	0.027941896

- ✓ **SSP model fitting**



Conclusion

These findings provide novel evidence that conflict can arise without any stimulus conflict during mental rotation, in which the focus of internal attention is constantly shrinking until response.

References

- Bayliss, A. P., Pellegrino, G. D. & Tipper, S. P. (2004). Orienting of attention via observed eye gaze is head-centred. *Cognition*, 94(1), B1-10.
- Hübner, R. & Pelzer, T. (2020). Improving parameter recovery for conflict drift-diffusion models. *Behavior Research Methods*, 52, 1848–1866.
- Servant, M. & Evans, N. J. (2020). A Diffusion Model Analysis of the Effects of Aging in the Flanker Task. *Psychology and Aging*, 35(6), 831-849.

Meeting ID and Link

- Meeting ID: 810 022 792
- Link: <https://voovmeeting.com/s/KsDeIH39TD0w>