Working memory is of central importance for high-level cognition in the primate. My group takes a brute-force approach to studying “how working memory works” -- with fMRI, EEG, rTMS, and combinations thereof -- and we have found ourselves moving increasingly “upstream,” away from the prefrontal cortex and toward the thalamocortical circuitry that underlies visual perception. We are working with the idea that visuospatial attention and, therefore, working memory, may be accomplished, in part, via the hijacking of the oscillatory dynamics that are fundamental to mammalian sensory systems.

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March 3, 2016 11:00am - 12:00pm
Neuroscience Research Building (NRB 132)
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