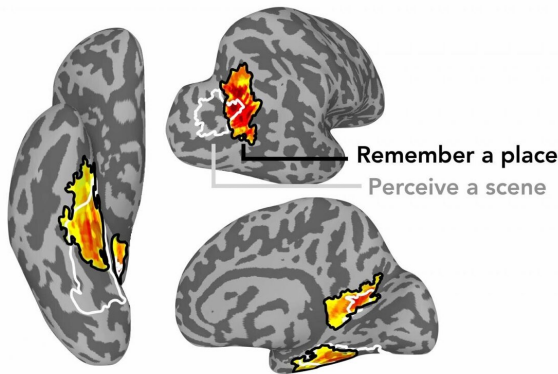


New study reveals where memories of familiar places are stored in the brain

13 May 2021

Place memory network (PMN)



The place-memory network of the human brain, compared with the brain areas that process visual scenes (white). Credit: A.Steel et al.

As we move through the world, what we see is seamlessly integrated with our memory of the broader spatial environment. How does the brain accomplish this feat? A new study from Dartmouth College reveals that three regions of the brain in the posterior cerebral cortex, which the researchers call "place-memory areas," form a link between the brain's perceptual and memory systems. The findings are published in *Nature Communications*.

"As we navigate our surroundings, information enters the [visual cortex](#) and somehow ends up as knowledge of where we are—the question is where this transformation into spatial knowledge occurs. We think that the place-memory areas might be where this happens," explains lead author Adam Steel, a Neukom Fellow with the department of psychology and [brain sciences](#) in the Robertson Lab at Dartmouth. "When you look at the location of the [brain](#) areas that process visual scenes and those that process spatial memories, these place-

memory areas literally form a bridge between the two systems. Each of the brain areas involved in visual processing are paired with a place-memory counterpart."

For the study, an innovative methodology was employed. Participants were asked to perceive and recall places that they had been to in the real world during [functional magnetic resonance](#) imaging (fMRI), which produced high-resolution, subject specific maps of brain activity. Past studies on scene perception and memory have often used stimuli that participants knew of but had never visited, like famous landmarks, and have pooled data across many subjects. By mapping the brain activity of individual participants using real-world places that they had been to, researchers were able to untangle the brain's fine-grained organization.

In one experiment, 14 participants provided a list of people that they knew personally and places that they have visited in real-life (e.g., their father or their childhood home). Then, while in the fMRI scanner, the participants imagined that they were seeing those people or visiting those places. Comparing the brain activity between people and places revealed the place-memory areas. Importantly, when the researchers compared these newly identified regions to the brain areas that process visual scenes, the new regions were overlapping but distinct.

"We were surprised," says Steel, "because the classic understanding is that the brain areas that perceive should be the same areas that are engaged during memory recall."

In another experiment, the team investigated whether the place-memory areas were involved in recognition of familiar places. During fMRI scanning, participants were presented with panning images of familiar and unfamiliar [real-world](#) locations downloaded from Google Street View.

When the researchers looked at the neural activity, they found that the place-memory areas were more active when images of familiar places were shown. The scene-perception areas did not show the same enhancement when viewing familiar places. This suggests that the place-memory areas play an important role in recognizing familiar locations.

"Our findings help explain how a generic image of a clock tower becomes one that we recognize, such as Baker-Berry Library's tower here on Dartmouth's campus," says Steel.

"It's thrilling to discover a new set of [brain areas](#)," says senior author Caroline Robertson, an assistant professor of psychological and brain sciences at Dartmouth. "Learning how the mind is organized is at the heart of the quest of understanding what makes us human."

"The place-memory network provides a new framework for understanding the neural processes that drive memory-guided visual behaviors, including navigation," explains Robertson.

The research team is currently using virtual reality technology to explore how representations in the place-memory areas evolve as people become more familiar with new environments.

More information: Adam Steel et al. A network linking scene perception and spatial memory systems in posterior cerebral cortex, *Nature Communications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-22848-z](#)

Provided by Dartmouth College

APA citation: New study reveals where memories of familiar places are stored in the brain (2021, May 13) retrieved 30 July 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-05-reveals-memories-familiar-brain.html>

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