

Declared duration across the first cohort

117Foundation - Scientific council

We report the distribution of declared durations across the first cohort.

Declared durations cluster below 30 seconds. Values above one minute remain rare and are concentrated among reports describing a change in the temporal framework rather than a recognition of familiarity.

If the reports are taken at face value, the effect is incompatible with a purely reconstructive account of memory, in which the episode would be assembled after the fact. It is more consistent with a distortion at the level of the internal clock: an accumulation process, most probably cortico-striatal, whose rate would be modulated by dopaminergic tone and by the level of arousal, and read out against a hippocampal timing signal.

We do not settle the question here. The cerebellum and the supplementary motor area are both implicated in interval timing, and the reported durations are too coarse to distinguish them.

Two sections are withheld from distribution at the request of the council. Their extent is indicated below.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

References

Meck, W. H. (2005). Neuropsychology of timing and time perception. *Brain and Cognition*.