Working memory and its (theoretical) role in Business process modeling

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accurately? To examine this question, we conducted the egocentric direction and position perception tasks where the observers viewed the static road images, manipulating their fixation position (at the vanishing point of the lane edge, the nearest region from the viewing point, and the intermediate area between the former two). The egocentric direction perception performance was the best when the observers fixated on the vanishing point. In contrast, the egocentric position perception performance was robust against the fixation position. Considering that observers perceive their direction and position simultaneously, we concluded that looking at the vanishing point is the best for the egocentric spatial perception.

P0507
Position-element frequency effects in the Hebb repetition paradigm

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How we retain serial order is one of the most active targets in short-term/working memory research. One possible mechanism is position-element association, which is well represented in models of short-term memory. The present study attempted to extend position-element association to the acquisition and implementation of long-term serial order knowledge, which affects the performance of short-term serial order memory. A manifestation of such long-term position-element association in the form of a frequency effect has been observed as an effect of natural language phonotactics in immediate serial recall, but it has been rather limited in serial learning paradigms (i.e. the Hebb repetition paradigm) in which position-specific long-term repetition effects are not reliably observed. We inferred that the acquisition of position-element association requires a large amount of exposure to the association. Through a Hebb experiment, we confirmed that position-element frequency is learned after extensive positional repetition without whole-list repetition.

P0508
The research of creative perception of reality in the conditions of excess and deficit of actual information

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The process of creative perception of the reality in the conditions of excess and deficit of actual information in the system of general cycle of image transformation is researched. The problem of strategic organization of creative perception of information concerning different activity spheres is analyzed, and the strategic-praimage vectors of the world's creative perception in the conditions of polymodal informational flows functioning are studied. The generalization of the theoretic-methodological analysis of the reality's creative perception process in the conditions of excess and deficit of actual information and the analysis of experimental research results concerning the problems of children's perceptive activity, creative strategies and tactics of artistic and graphic informational structures by children of preschool and junior school age, of screen information by juveniles, religious information and techno-informational indicators of reality in the conditions of excess and deficit of information, of advertisement information by students is provided.

P0509
Social Cognitive Deficits of Patients with Bipolar Affective Disorder in Remission

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Background: Bipolar affective disorder (BPAD) is a chronic illness, associated with significant deficits in cognitive functioning both during active phase and during remission. However, there is no Indian data in terms of social cognitive deficits among patients with bipolar disorder. Objective: To compare the social cognitive functions of patients with BPAD while in remission with healthy control group. Methodology: Twenty patients with BPAD,($M = 36.1$years, 65% males), and 20 healthy controls were assessed on Social Cognition Rating tool in Indian Setting (SOCRATIS) Results: Compared to healthy controls, patients with BPAD had significantly higher deficits in second order theory of mind ($t = -10.8$; $p < 0.001$), faux pas recognition ($t = -11.1$; $p < 0.001$), social perception($t = -12.1$; $p < 0.001$) and attributional styles; externalising bias($t = 3.3$; $p < 0.001$) and personalizing bias($t = 6.9$; $p < 0.001$). Conclusions: Patients with BPAD also have social cognitive deficits which persist while the symptoms are in remission. Interventions targeted to improve social cognition can possibly improve the functioning of patients with BPAD.

P0510
Working memory and its (theoretical) role in business process modeling

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Business process models represent formal depictions of complex processes in companies. Process modeling (PM) can be defined as a problem solving process. There is a lack in understanding how different cognitive abilities are related to PM. This theoretical overview focuses on working memory (WM), which is responsible for retaining and manipulating information and is host to several higher cognitive abilities. In this overview, we will present (I) different theoretical views of WM and its functions, (II) how WM can be measured, and (III) different theoretical models on how WM and its sub-functions may be related to PM and measures for process model quality. This overview will increase the understanding of the potential role of WM in PM and is thought to support the design of future studies regarding the relationship between WM and PM.

P0511
The effect of pre-existing memory representations on repetition-related N250r and N400

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Studies of repetition priming have found two face-sensitive event-related potential (ERP) components: the N250r and the N400, both of which depend in part upon the presence or absence of a pre-existing face representation. However, the N250r is rarely reported for a repetition interval between immediate repetition and 3 minutes; in addition, whether different types of representations function in the same way is also of interest. The goal of the present experiment is to compare the ERP patterns for faces versus letter strings as a function of the pre-existing memory representation with a repetition interval of 1.5 minutes on average. We found reliable frontally positive N250r and N400 for famous faces and words; marginally significant effects for pseudo-words; only the centro-parietal N400 for unfamiliar faces. Collectively, the N250r persists in the present intermediate intervals, and both the frontal N250r and the frontal N400 are domain-general, sensitive to the pre-existing memory representation.

P0512
Analysis of cognitive process while waiting during ICT use

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Waiting time is one of the critical factors determining the quality of network services. The authors analyzed the cognitive process during the waiting process to improve service quality from a psychological perspective. We conducted a field experiment with 480 participants. Participants evaluated their degree of satisfaction with the waiting process while sending an e-mail using a cellular phone. The mean of degree of satisfaction was well correlated with the waiting time length, and the relationship between them followed Weber-Fechner's law or Stevens' power law. In addition, participants