

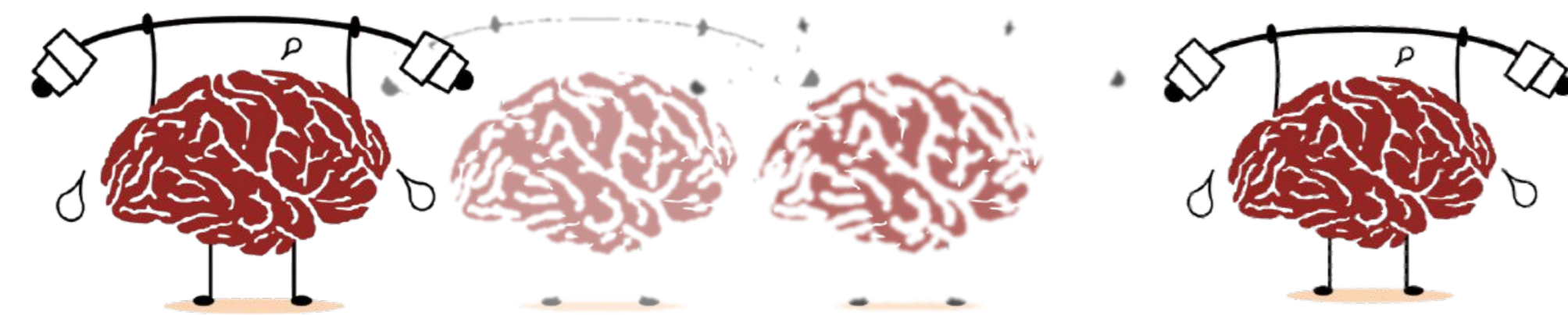


Background

Active representation of memories decline with repetition, and memories are handed over to **passive/offline** maintenance.

Context changes can **reactive** these offloaded memories (Özdemir et al. 2024; Şentürk et al., 2024), to be integrated with the new context (Günseli, 2026).

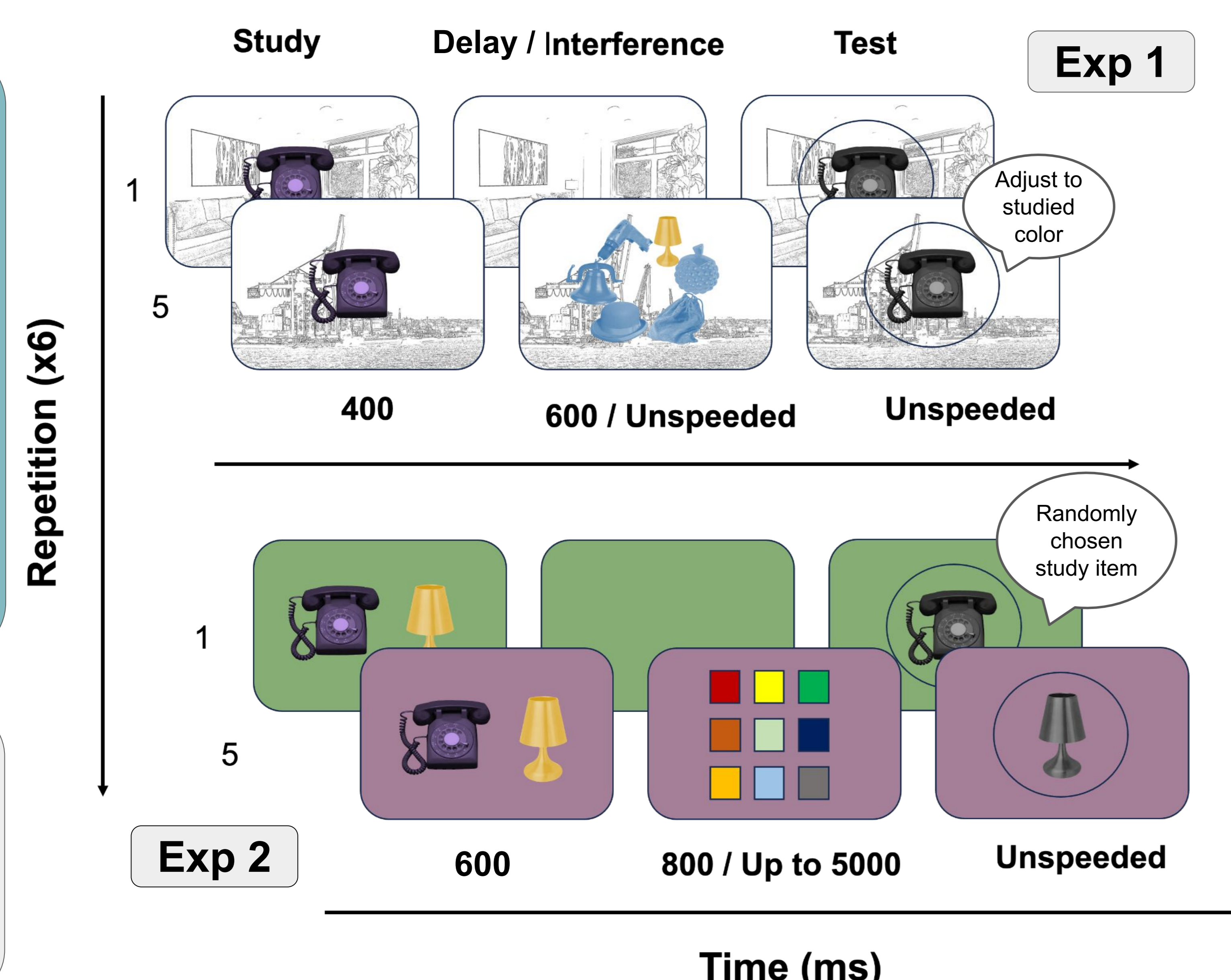
Yet, reinitiating active representation may also increase **interference** from task-irrelevant information.



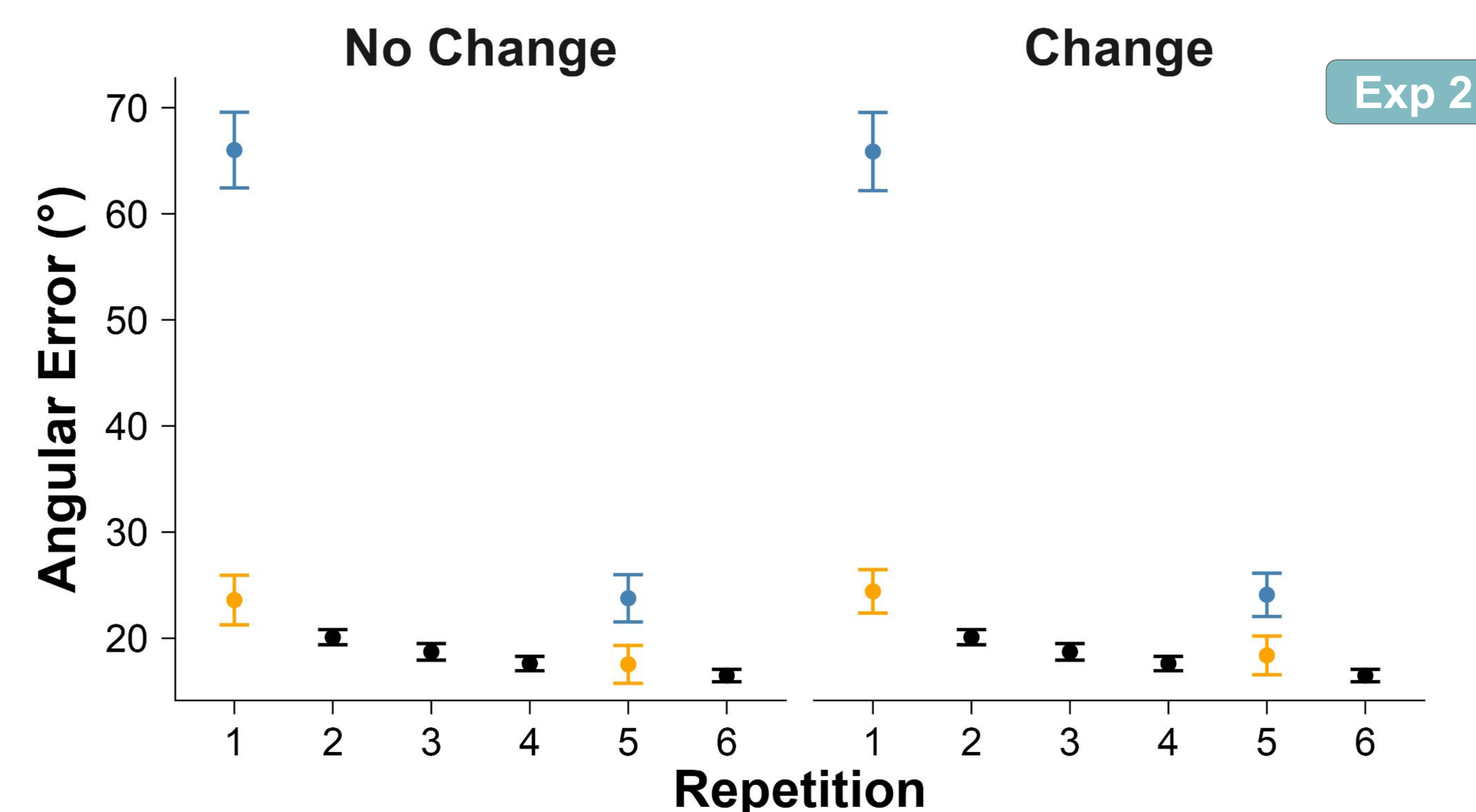
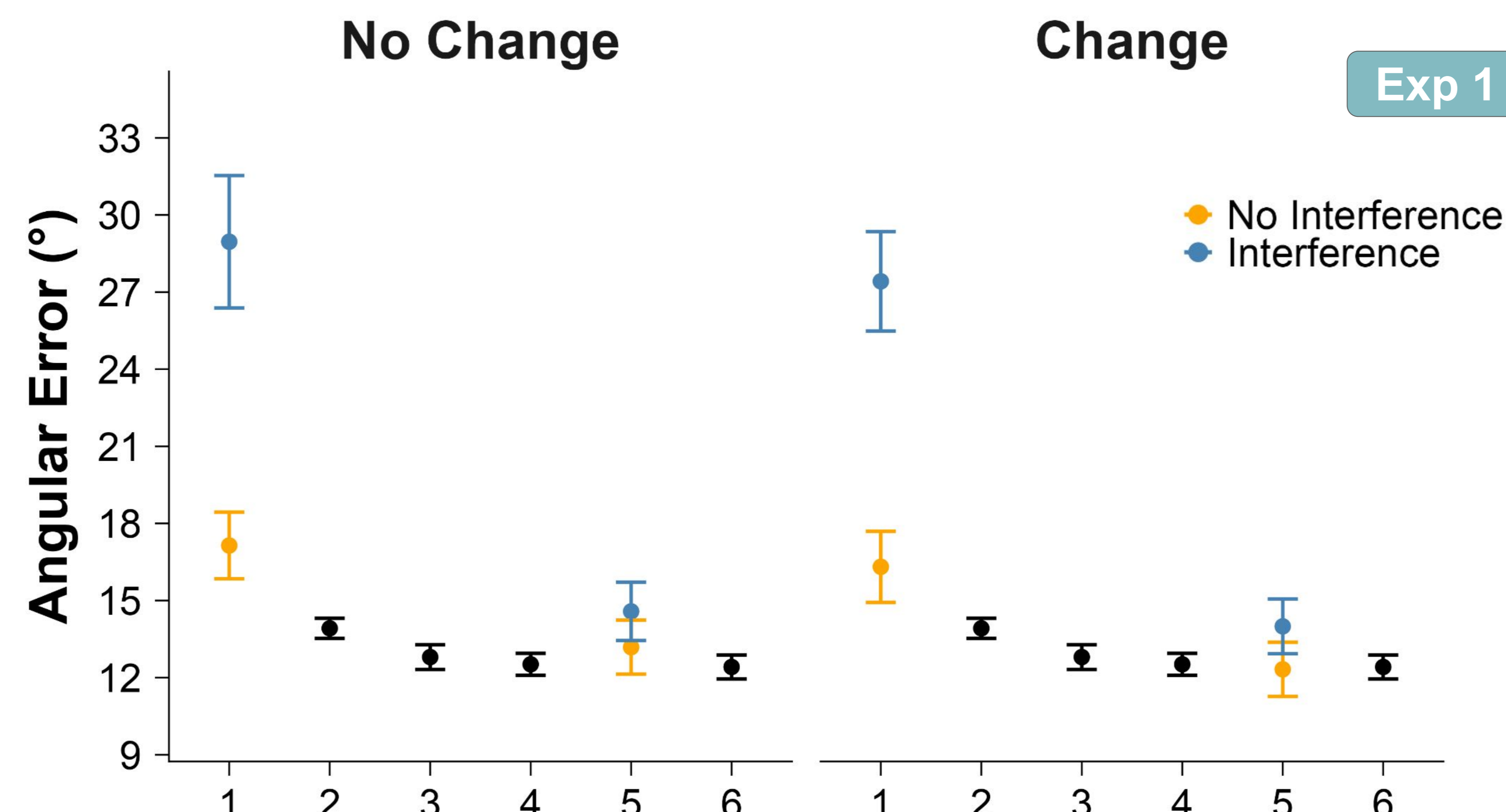
Experiment 1 & 2: Does reactivation increase vulnerability to delay-period interference?

2x2x2 design
Across 6 repetitions
Rep: 1 or 5
Context: stable or changed
Delay: retain or interference task

Interference Task
Locate odd-colored item (Exp 1)
Detect color match among squares (Exp 2)

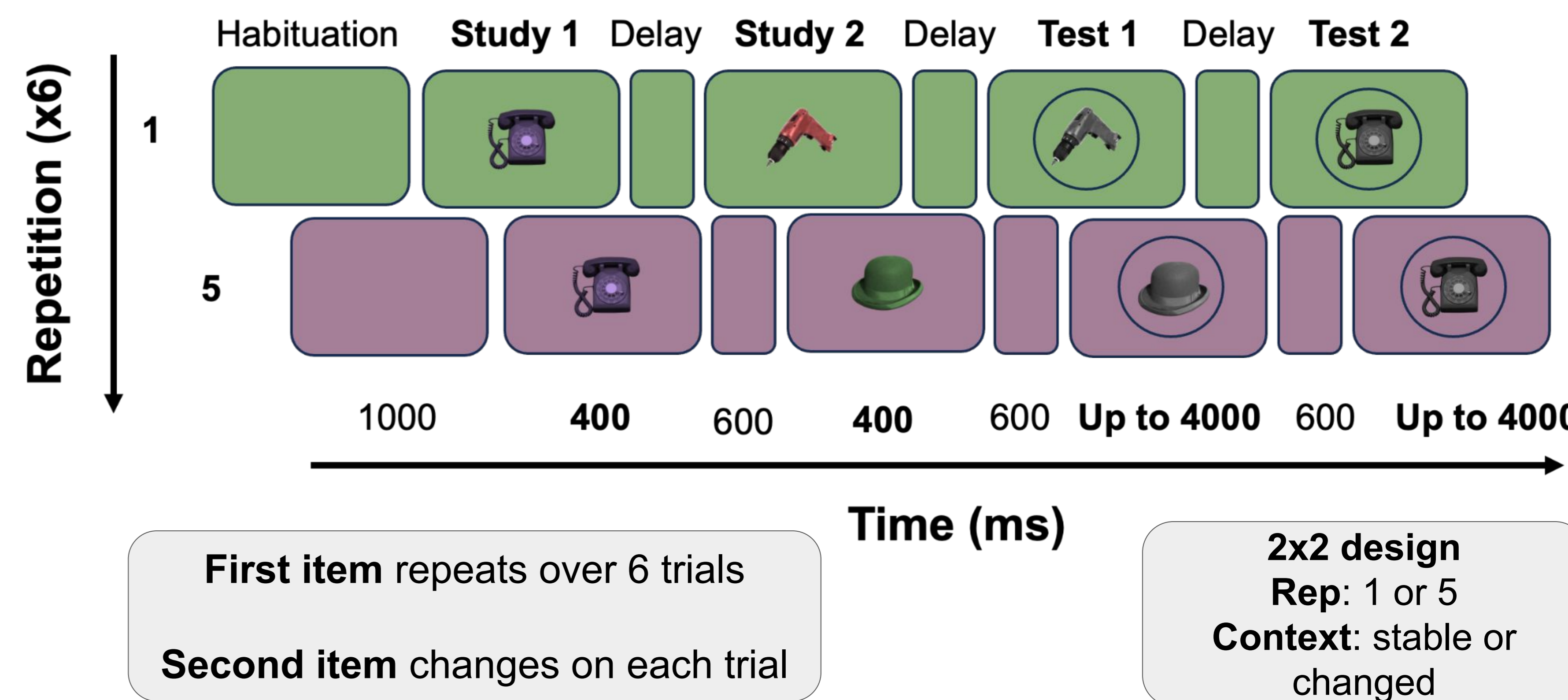


Results (N = 51, N = 52)

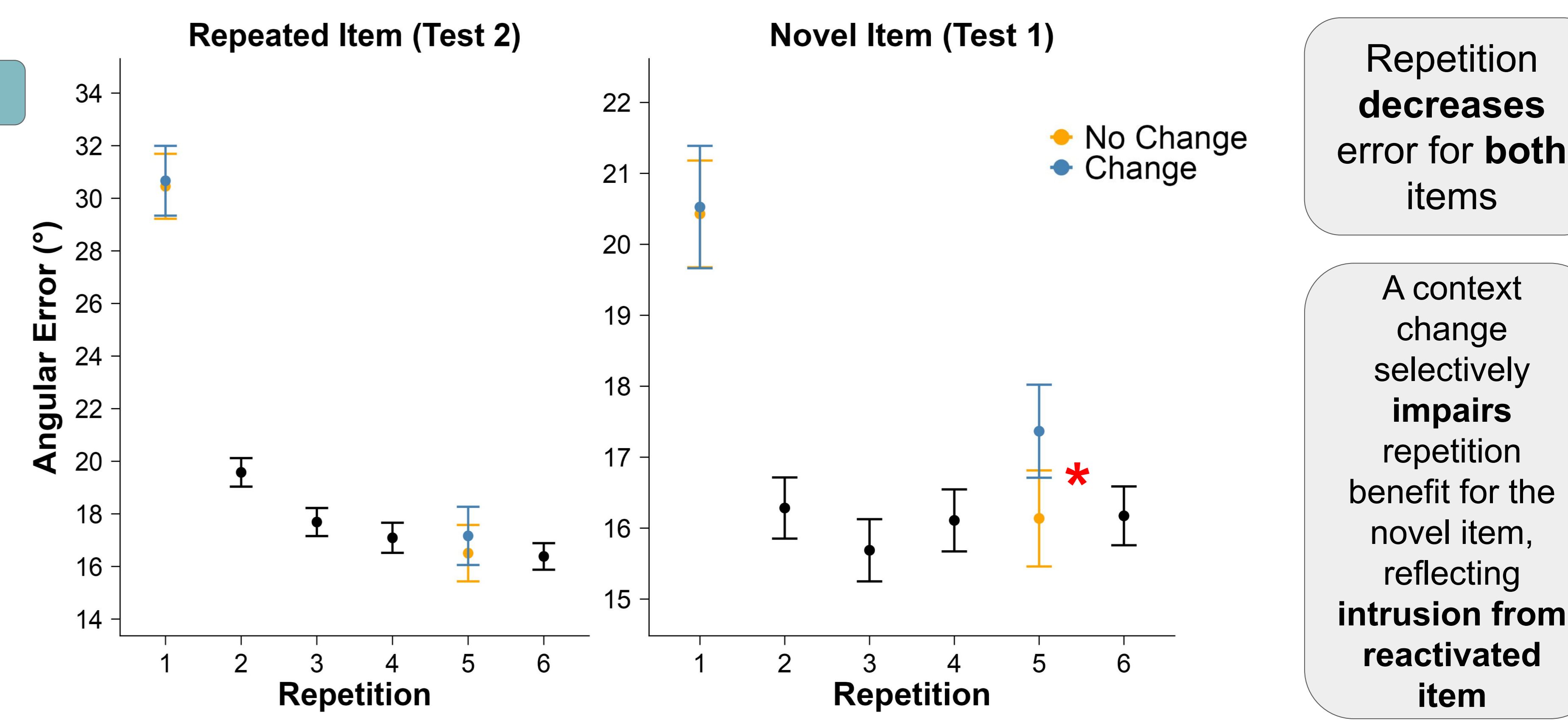


Repetition **decreases** error *and* interference costs
Context change **does not** amplify interference costs
Follow-up
Is it possible that context changes do not reactivate memories?

Experiment 3: Do context changes trigger reactivation?



Results (N = 88)



Repetition **decreases** error for **both** items
A context change selectively **impairs** repetition benefit for the novel item, reflecting **intrusion from reactivated item**

Conclusions

Repetition offloads memories into a passive state, and context changes reactivate them

Reactivation does not increase interference vulnerability