High Frequency Cortical Processing of Continuous Speech in Younger and Older Listeners

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http://www.isr.umd.edu/Labs/CSSL/simonlab

AESOP, KU Leuven, 17 Sept 2019

Cortical MEG FFR TRFs in Younger and Older Listeners

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Why Investigate This?

- Aging
 - subcortical fast EEG responses: younger > older
 - cortical slow MEG/EEG responses: older > younger
 - cortical fast MEG?
- How much of EEG FFR is actually cortical?
 - effects of attention, language, etc.
- Contributions to responses from stimulus carrier vs envelope

- Background & motivation
 - Frequency Following Response (FFR)
 - Cortical Continuous Speech Responses
 - EEG FFR for Continuous Speech
 - MEG FFR for Continuous Speech
- Methods
- Results
- Summary

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Adapted from Coffey et al., Nat Commun (2016)



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* EEG response is technically "Envelope Following Response", since stimuli were presented with alternating polarity

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Spectro-Temporal Response Function (STRF)



Ding & Simon, J Neurophysiol (2012)

Temporal Response Function (TRF)



STRF separable (time, frequency)
300 Hz - 2 kHz dominant carriers
M50_{STRF} positive peak
M100_{STRF} negative peak



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EEG FFR Responses to Continuous Speech



Forte et al., eLife (2017)

*Response modulated by selective attention

Maddox & Lee, eNeuro (2018)

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MEG FFR Responses to Continuous Speech







"pitch (ca. 100 Hz) elicited a neural resonance bound to a central auditory source at a latency of 30 ms"

Hertrich et al., Psychophysiology (2012[!])

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Methods

- 17 younger (18-27 yrs), 23 older adults (61-78)
- 2 spoken passages (male) x 60 s x 3 trials
- Previously acquired dataset (Presacco et al., 2016a, b)
- Neural source localized TRFs (Brodbeck et al., 2018)
- Regions of interests (ROIs)
 - cortical (temporal lobe)
 - subcortical (includes brainstem & thalamus)

Speech Representations

- Two stimulus predictor variables
 - Carrier (70 300 Hz bandpass filter)
 - High frequency envelope (HFE)
 - take auditory spectrogram (Yang & Shamma, 1992)
 - extract 300 4000 Hz components, bandpass at 70 - 300 Hz, sum over bands

Speech Representations



Methods

- Causal IIR filter with minimum phase distortion
 - Bessel filter (3rd order)
 - Maximally flat group delay*
- Neural source localized TRFs (Brodbeck et al., 2018)
 - Estimate TRFs with Boosting (temporally sparse)
 - TRF at every virtual source dipole (voxel) throughout the Regions of Interest
 - HFE & Carrier compete against each other to explain response variance

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TRF Source Analysis Prediction accuracy (volume space)



Prediction accuracy much larger for cortical than subcortical regions

For younger adults only: prediction accuracy larger for right hemisphere



TRF Results High Frequency Envelope



Response latency and amplitude - predominantly cortical origin

Source Localization

- Predominantly cortical origin
 - Cortical ROI amplitude >> subcortical ROI
 - Cortical latency (~35 ms) for both ROIs
 - Observed subcortical TRFs consistent with MEG-leakage-artifact cortical TRFs
- MEG subcortical contributions not ruled out
 - but much weaker than cortical
 - would need more statistical power to see
- Proceed assuming cortical origin
 - consistent with M50 neural source, Core AC

TRF Source Analysis (cortical surfaces)

Prediction accuracy



Prediction accuracy comparable across age groups

For younger adults only: prediction accuracy larger for right hemisphere



Cortical TRF Results

High Frequency Envelope

Carrier



older vs younger not significantly different

HFE TRF significantly greater than carrier TRF (old & young)

Cortical response driven predominantly by High Frequency Envelope

Frequency Distributions



TRF peak at ~84 Hz Robust across age group & stimulus representation Stimulus representations: higher, and different, peak frequencies

TRF peak frequency arises from cortical constraints, not stimulus

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Summary I

- MEG responses to continuous speech dominated by cortical sources with peak frequency ~ 85 Hz
 - peak latency varies 30 40 ms across subjects
 - consistent with M50 origin, core auditory cortex
 - onset significant at 13 ms
 - cannot rule out subcortical contributions
 - frequency specificity not driven by stimulus spectrum directly

Summary II

- Responses dominated by High Frequency Envelope more than Carrier
 - Perhaps entirely High Frequency Envelope
- Right hemisphere lateralization
 - Only significant for younger listeners
- Absence of age-related differences(!)
 - Disagrees with low frequency cortical responses
 - Disagrees with high frequency EEG responses

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