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

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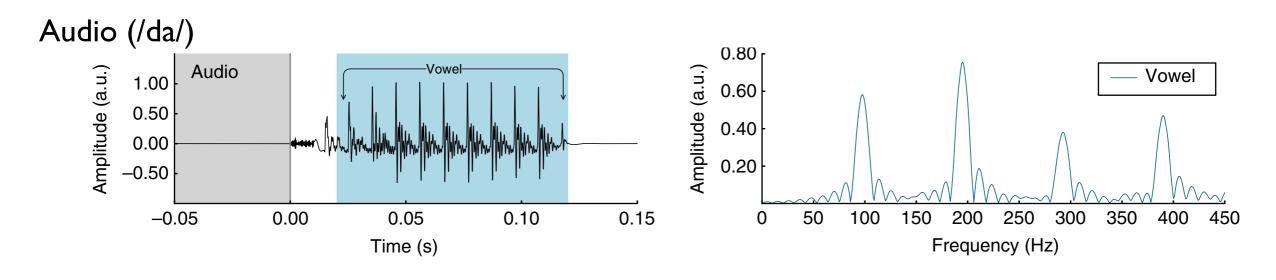
Why Investigate This?

- Aging
 - subcortical high frequency EEG: younger > older
 - cortical low frequency MEG/EEG: older > younger
 - cortical high frequency MEG?
- How much of EEG FFR is actually cortical?
 - effects of attention, language, etc.
- Response contributions due to stimulus carrier vs. stimulus envelope

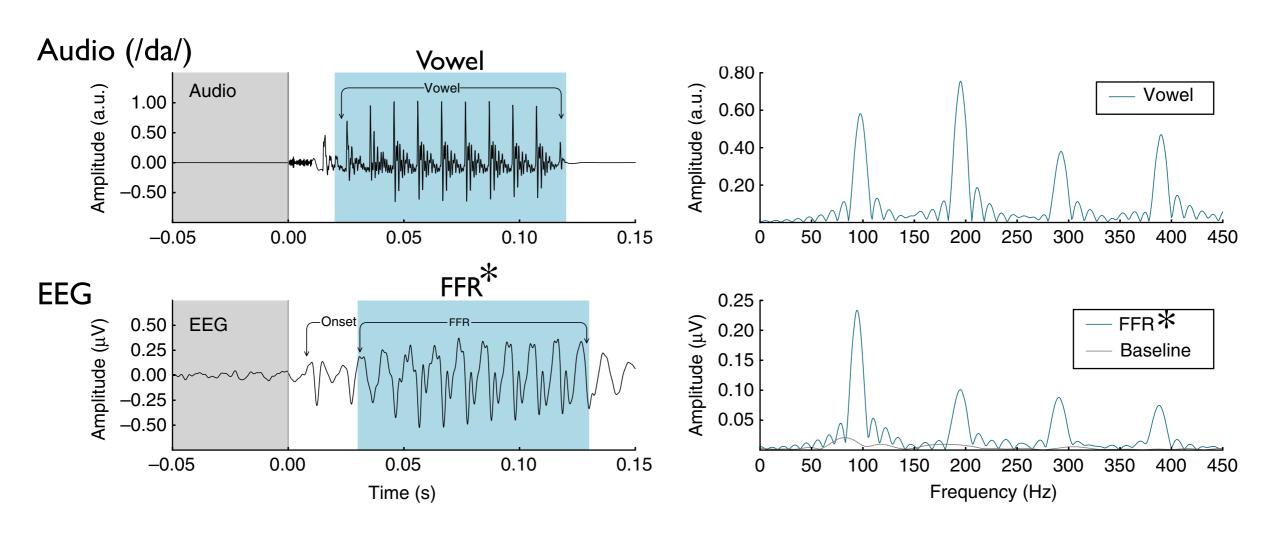
- Background & motivation
 - Frequency Following Response (FFR)
 - Cortical slow continuous-speech responses
 - ▶ EEG at FFR-like rates for continuous speech
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- Methods
- Results
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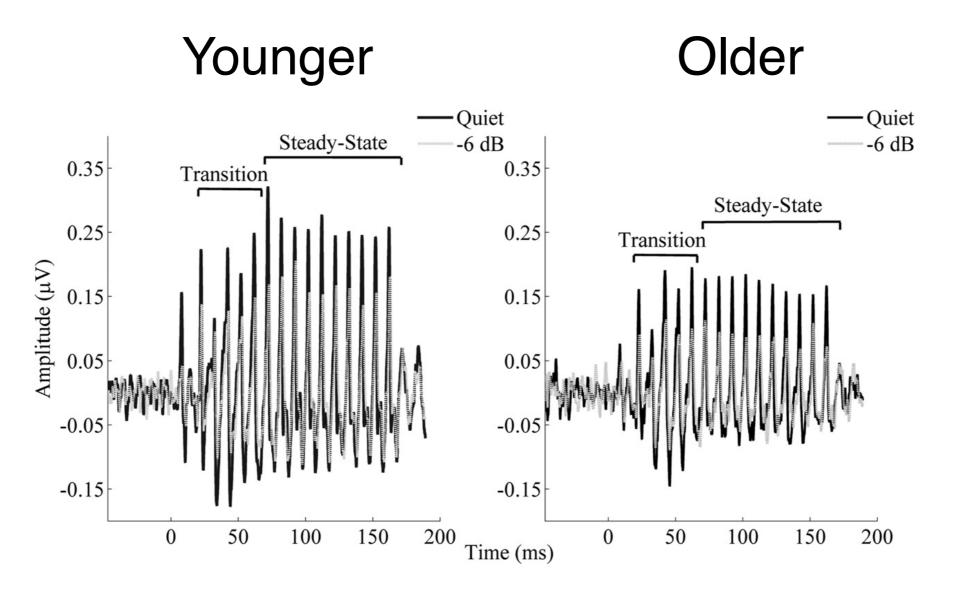
Frequency Following Response (FFR)



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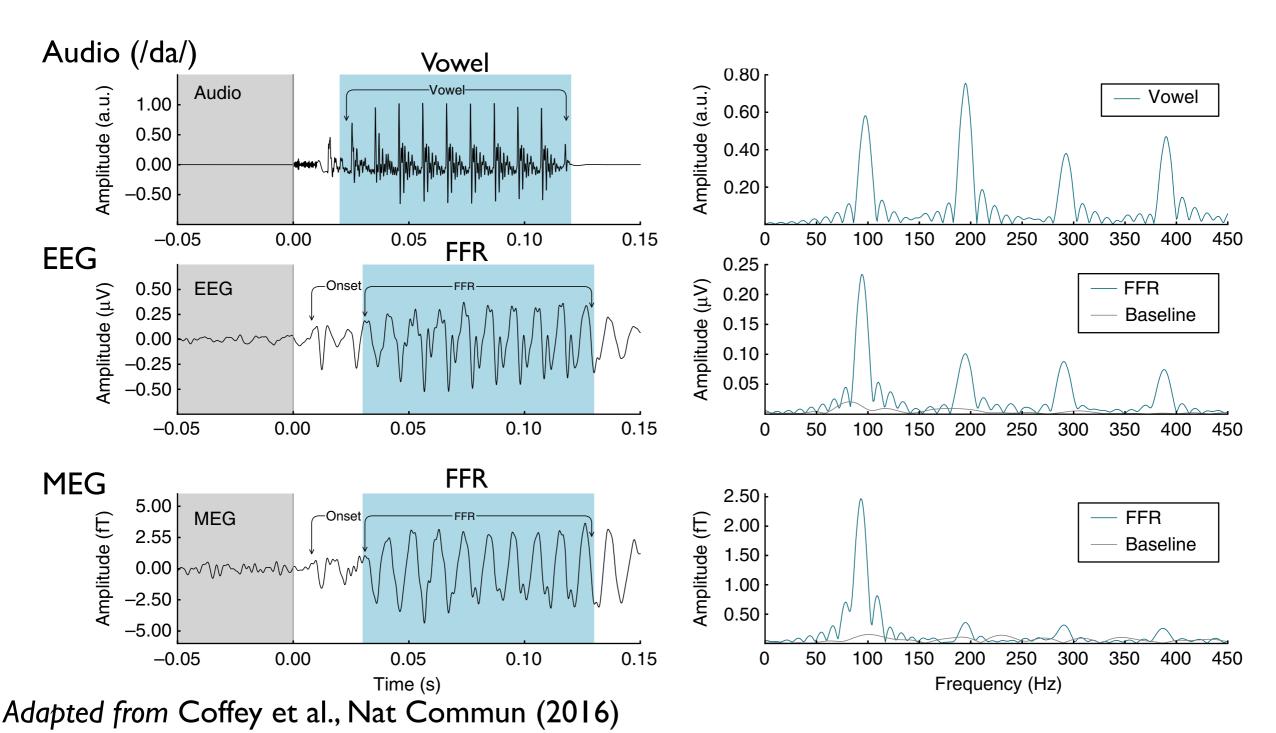


Frequency Following Response (FFR) & Aging

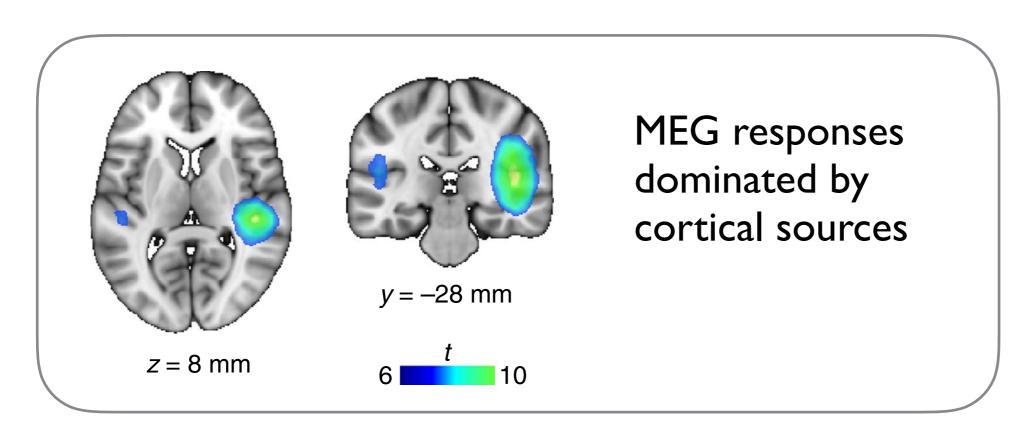


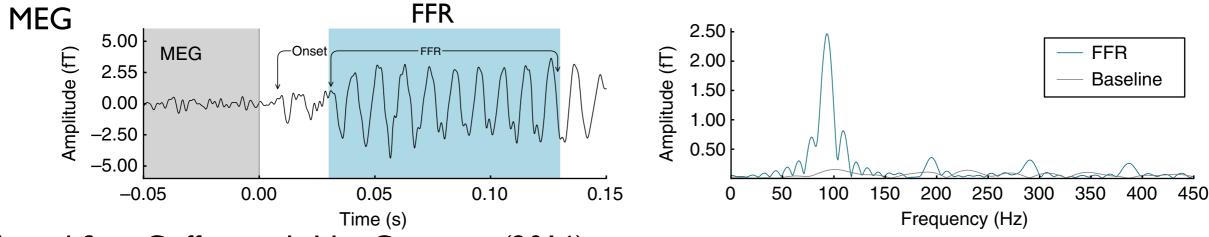
Younger > Older

Frequency Following Response (FFR)



Frequency Following Response (FFR)



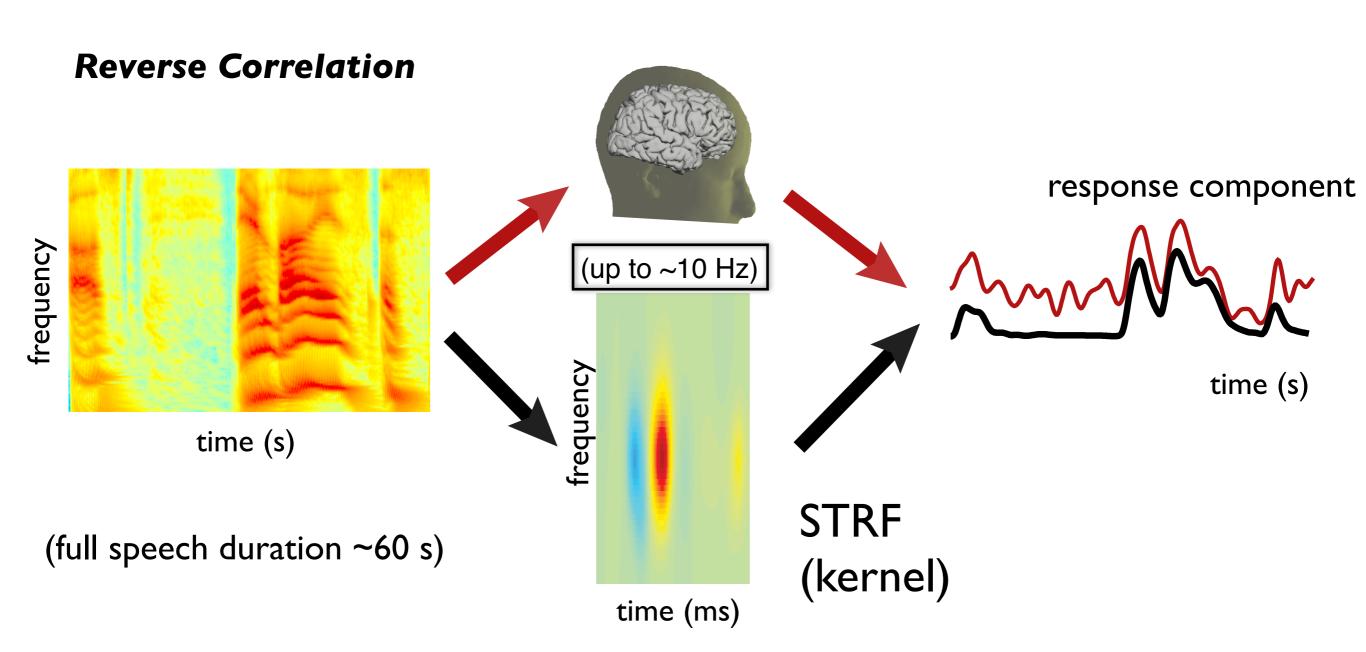


Adapted from Coffey et al., Nat Commun (2016)

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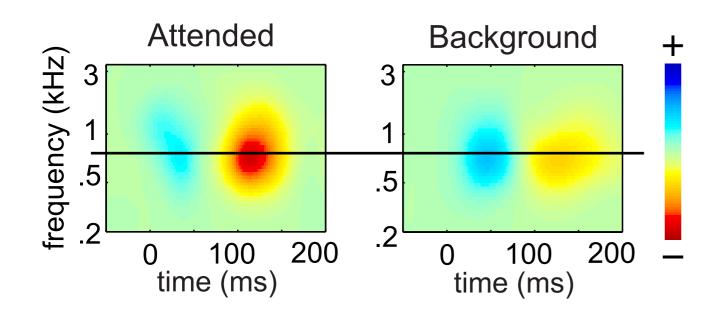
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Spectro-Temporal Response Function (STRF)

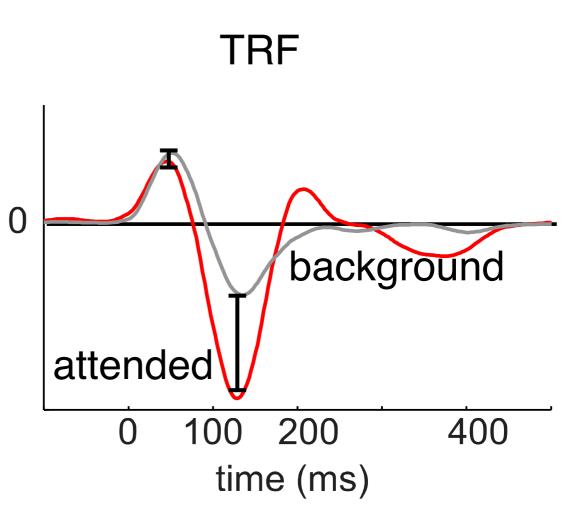


Ding & Simon, J Neurophysiol (2012)

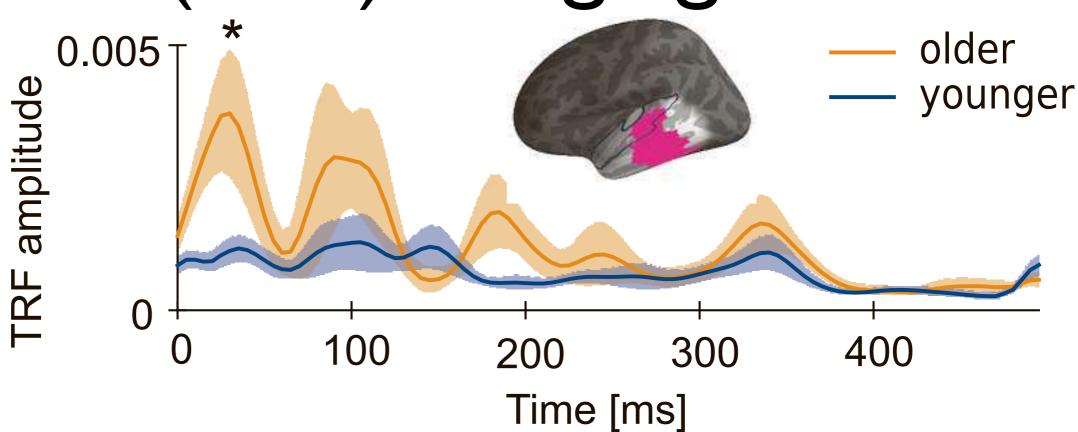
Temporal Response Function (TRF)



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



Temporal Response Function (TRF) & Aging

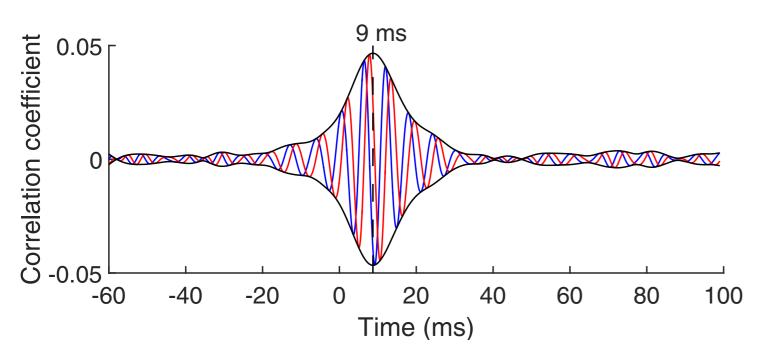


- Different latency peaks → different processing stages (areas)
- M50_{TRF} ~ Heschl's Gyrus, Core Auditory Cortex (including A1)
- M100_{TRF} ~ Planum Temporale, Associative Cortex (Belt/Parabelt)
- M200_{TRF} ~ ?
- Older > Younger

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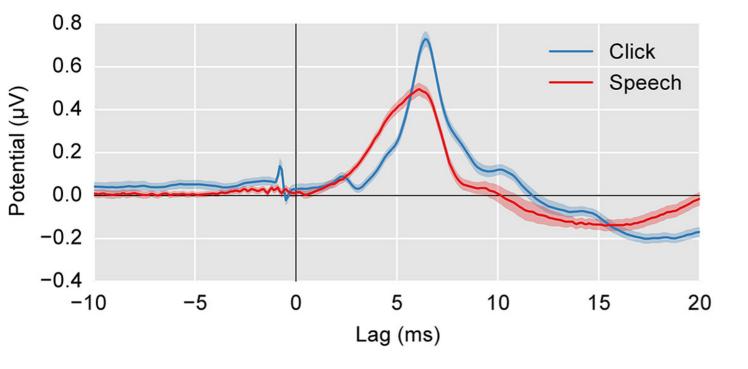
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EEG FFR-like Responses to Continuous Speech



Forte et al., eLife (2017)

*Response modulated by selective attention

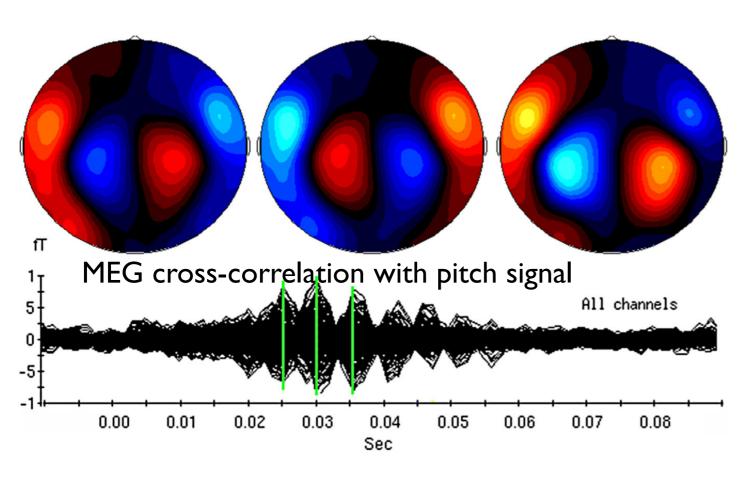


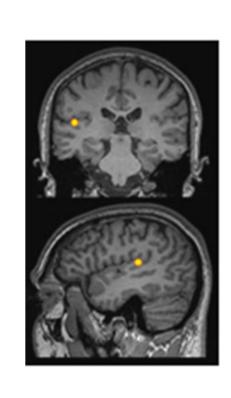
Maddox & Lee, eNeuro (2018)

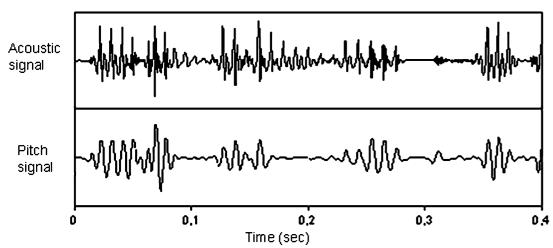
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MEG FFR-like Responses to Continuous Speech







"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[!])

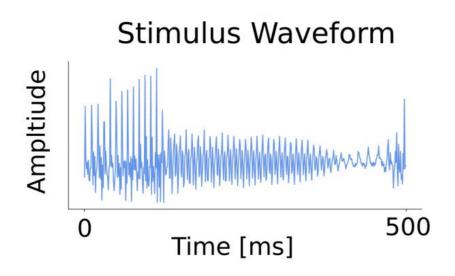
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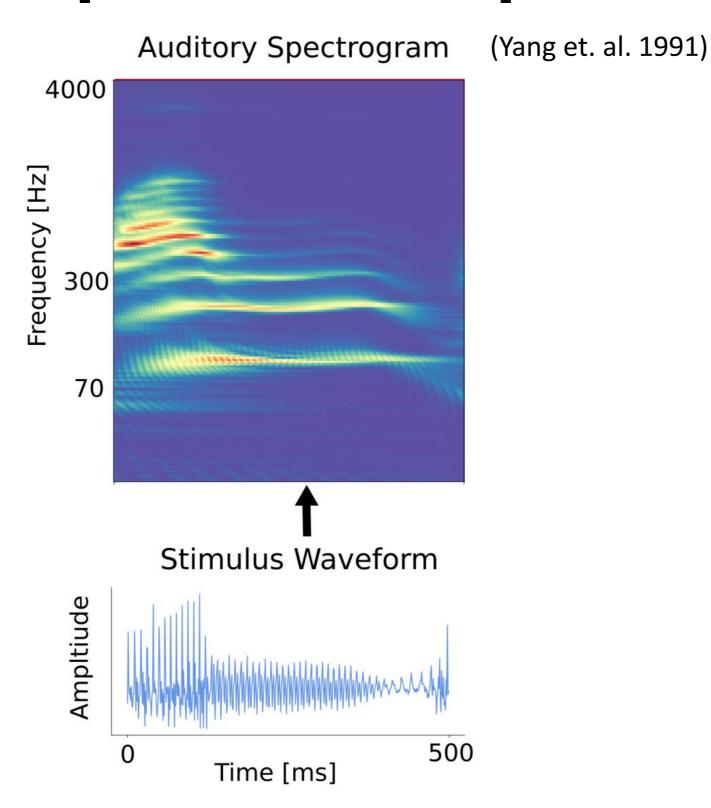
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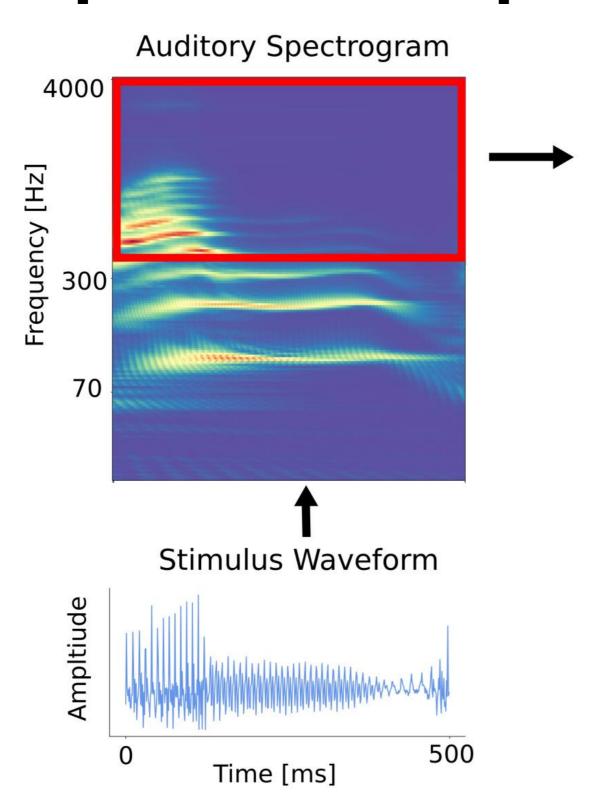
Methods

- 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 (brainstem, inferior colliculus)

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

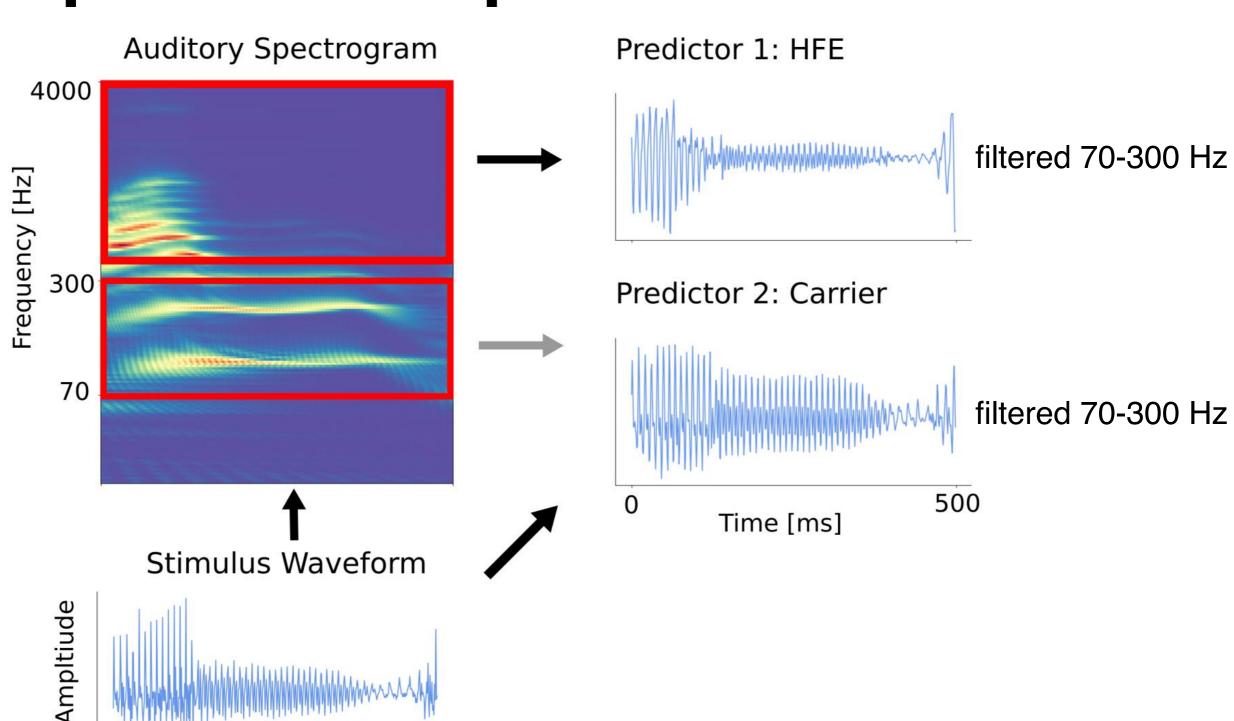






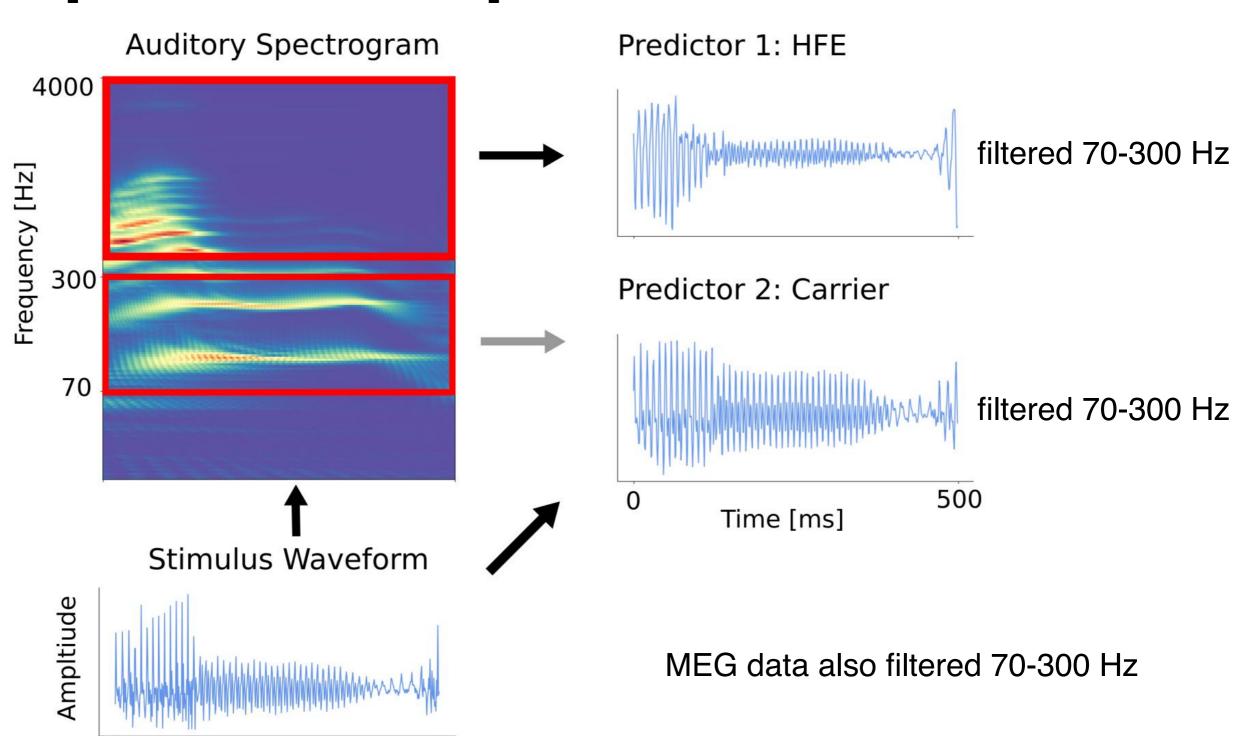
Predictor 1: HFE





500

Time [ms]



500

Time [ms]

Methods

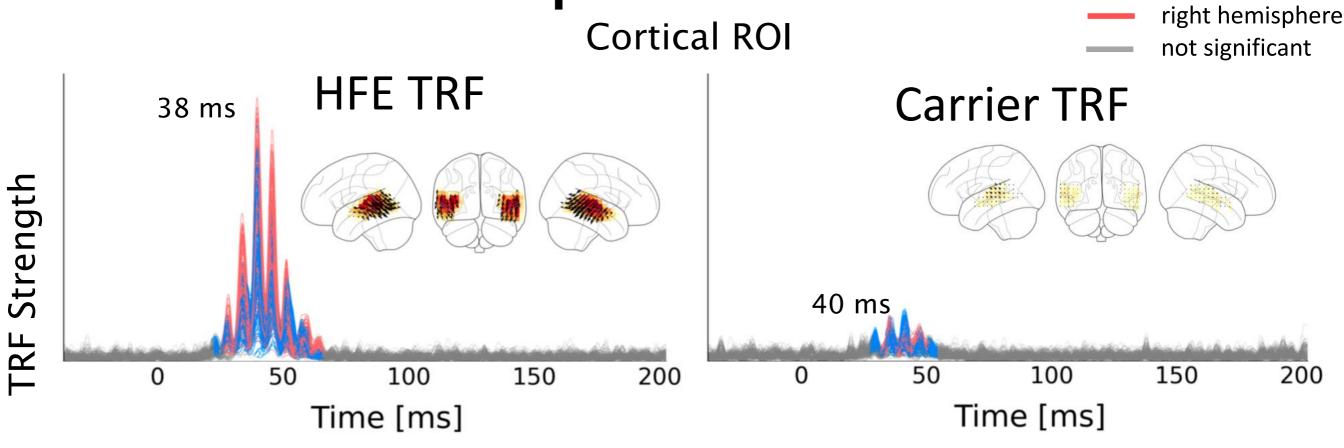
- Neural source localized TRFs (Brodbeck et al., 2018)
 - Estimate TRFs with Boosting (temporally sparse)
 - TRF at every virtual source dipole (voxel) throughout the Regions of Interest
 - HFE & Carrier compete against each other to explain response variance

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TRF Source Analysis Envelope vs. Carrier

left hemisphere



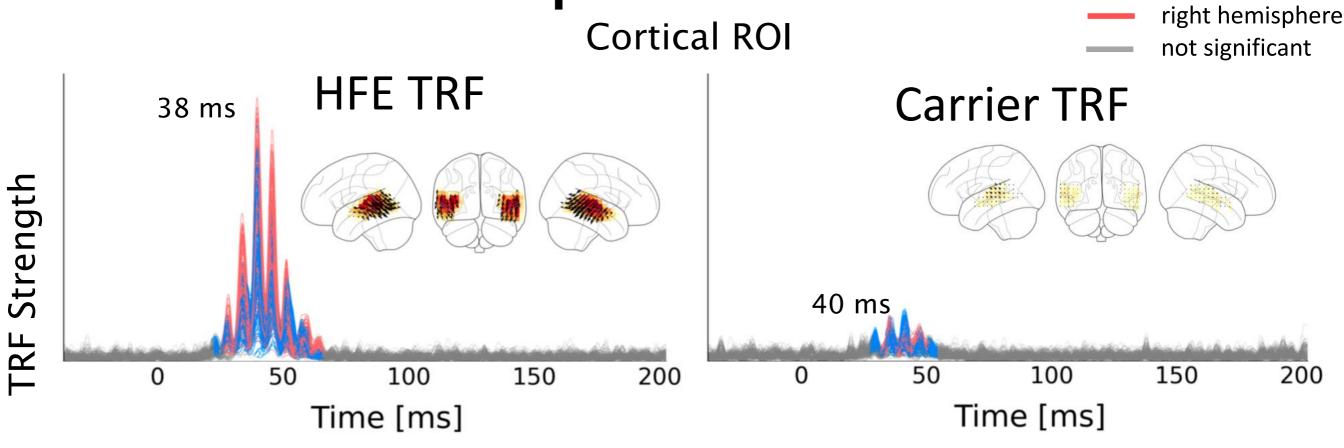
Envelope TRF stronger than Carrier TRF

Stimulus Contributions

- Evidence for contributions from both Envelope and Carrier
 - Envelope > Carrier
 - Cannot yet rule out purely Envelope origin
 - Carrier is correlated with Envelope: small (~10%) but non-zero

TRF Source Analysis Envelope vs. Carrier

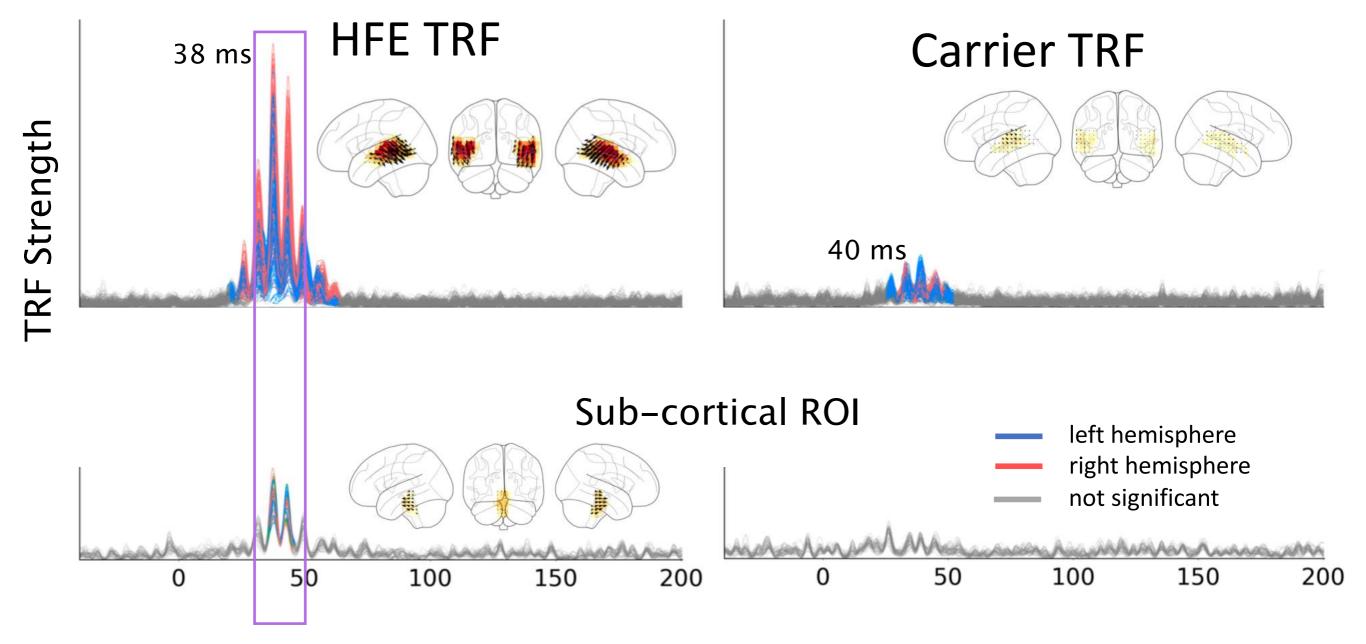
left hemisphere



Envelope TRF stronger than Carrier TRF

TRF Source Analysis Cortical vs. Subcortical

Cortical ROI

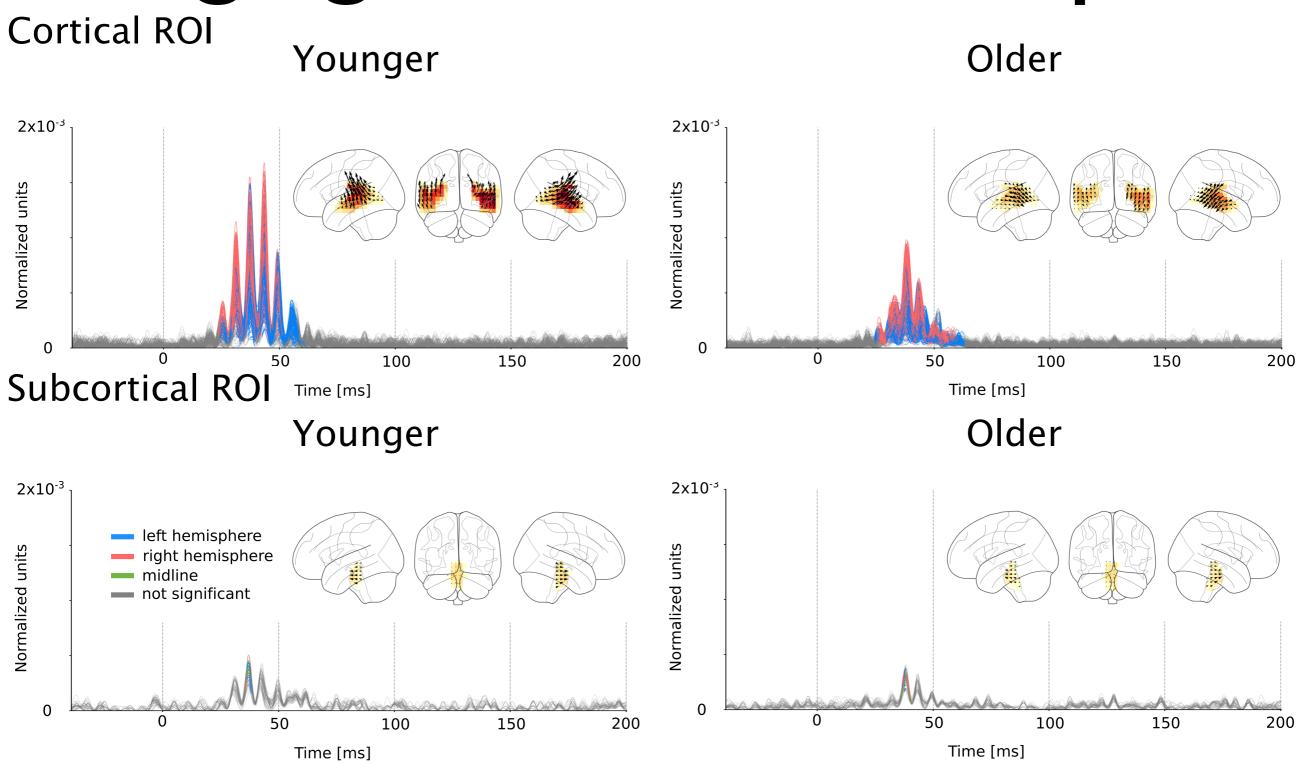


Peak latency ~40 ms → Cortical Origin

Source Localization

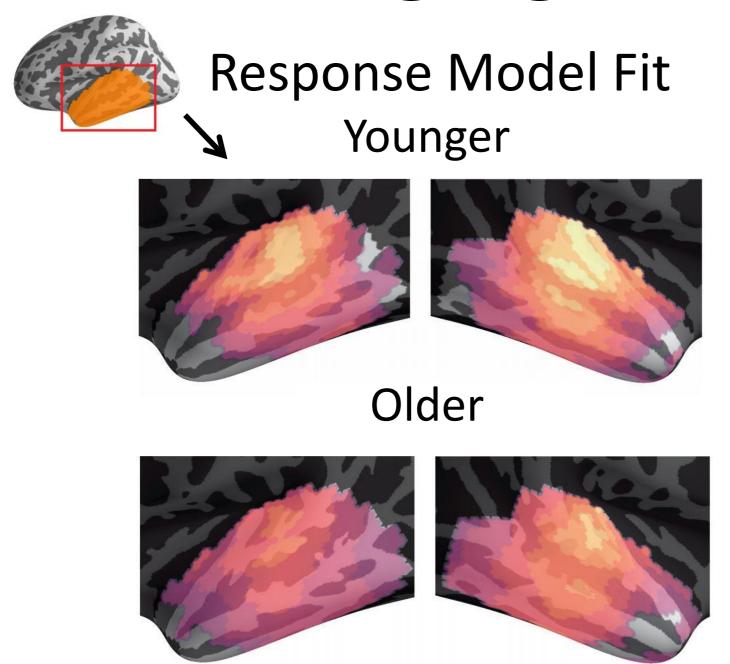
- Predominantly cortical origin
 - Cortical ROI amplitude >> subcortical ROI
 - Cortical latency (~40 ms) for both ROIs
 - Observed subcortical TRFs consistent with MEG-leakage-artifact cortical TRFs
- MEG subcortical contributions not ruled out
 - but much weaker than cortical
 - would need more statistical power to see
- Proceed assuming cortical origin
 - consistent with M50 neural source, Core AC

Aging Results: Envelope



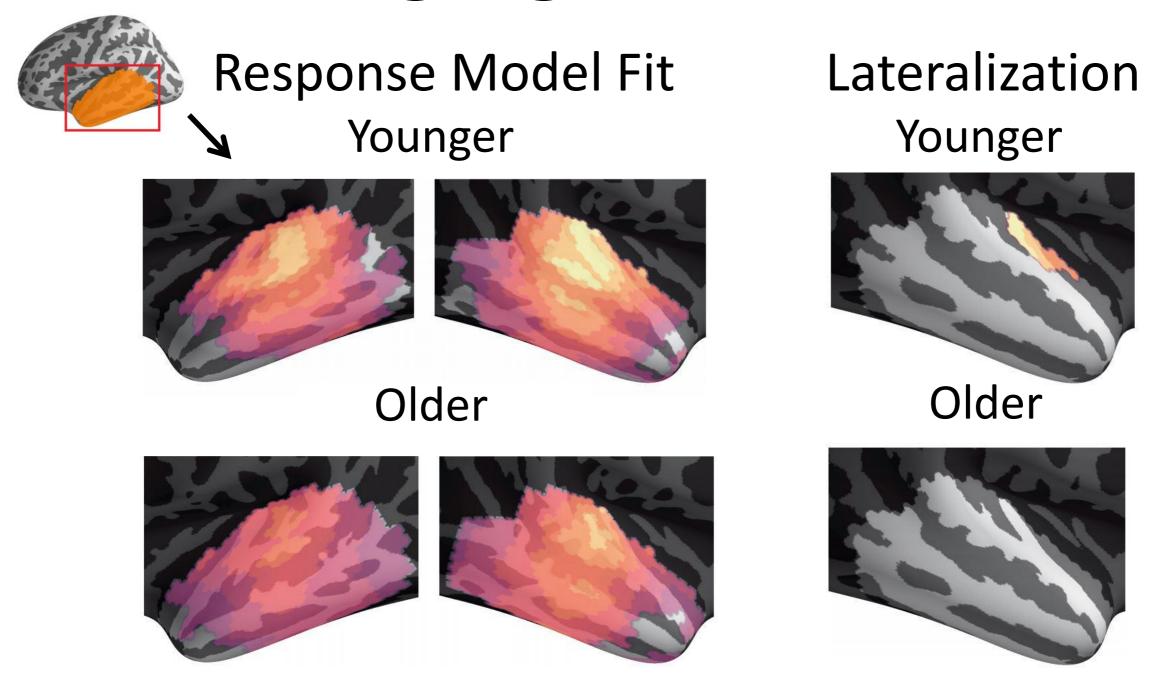
No significant age-related differences(!)

Aging Results



No significant age-related differences(!)

Aging Results

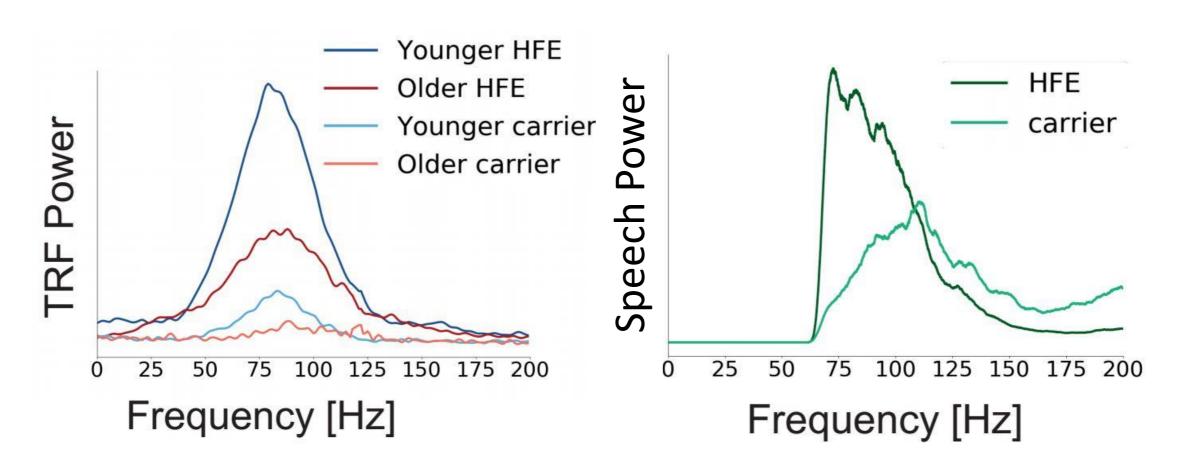


No significant age-related differences(!)

Frequency Distributions

TRF Frequency Responses

Stimulus Representation Frequency Responses



TRF peaks 80-90 Hz Robust across age group & stimulus representation Stimulus representations have different spectra Different peak frequencies

TRF peak oscillation frequency arises from cortical constraints, not stimulus

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Summary I

- MEG responses to continuous speech dominated by cortical sources with peak frequencies 80-90 Hz
 - peak latency varies 30 40 ms across subjects
 - consistent with M50 origin, core auditory cortex
 - 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

Thank You

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Krishna Puvvada

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Juanjuan Xiang

Jiachen Zhuo

Collaborators

Past Lab Members & Affiliates

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Nai Ding

Pamela Abshire

Samira Anderson

Behtash Babadi

Catherine Carr

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Tom Francart

Jonathan Fritz

Michael Fu

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Steven Marcus

Cindy Moss

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These slides available at: ter.ps/simonpubs



Past Undergraduate Students

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