

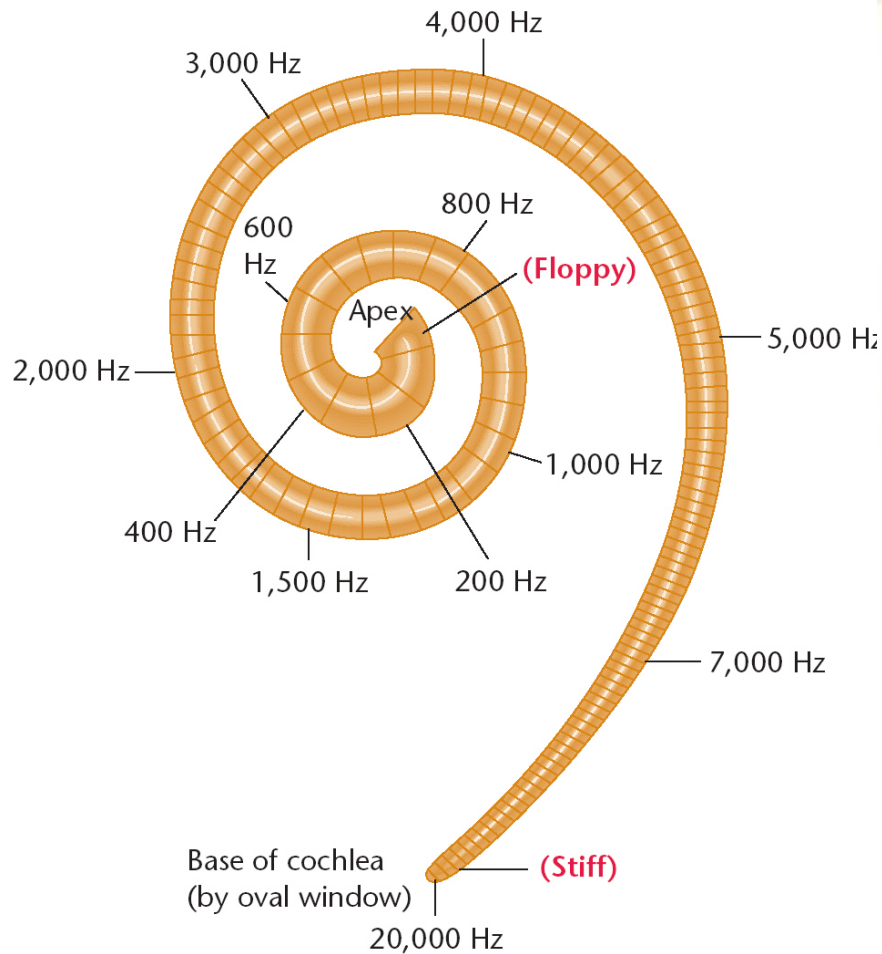


Low Frequency Stimulation in CIs: Challenges and Opportunities

Abhi Kulkarni, PhD
Advanced Bionics

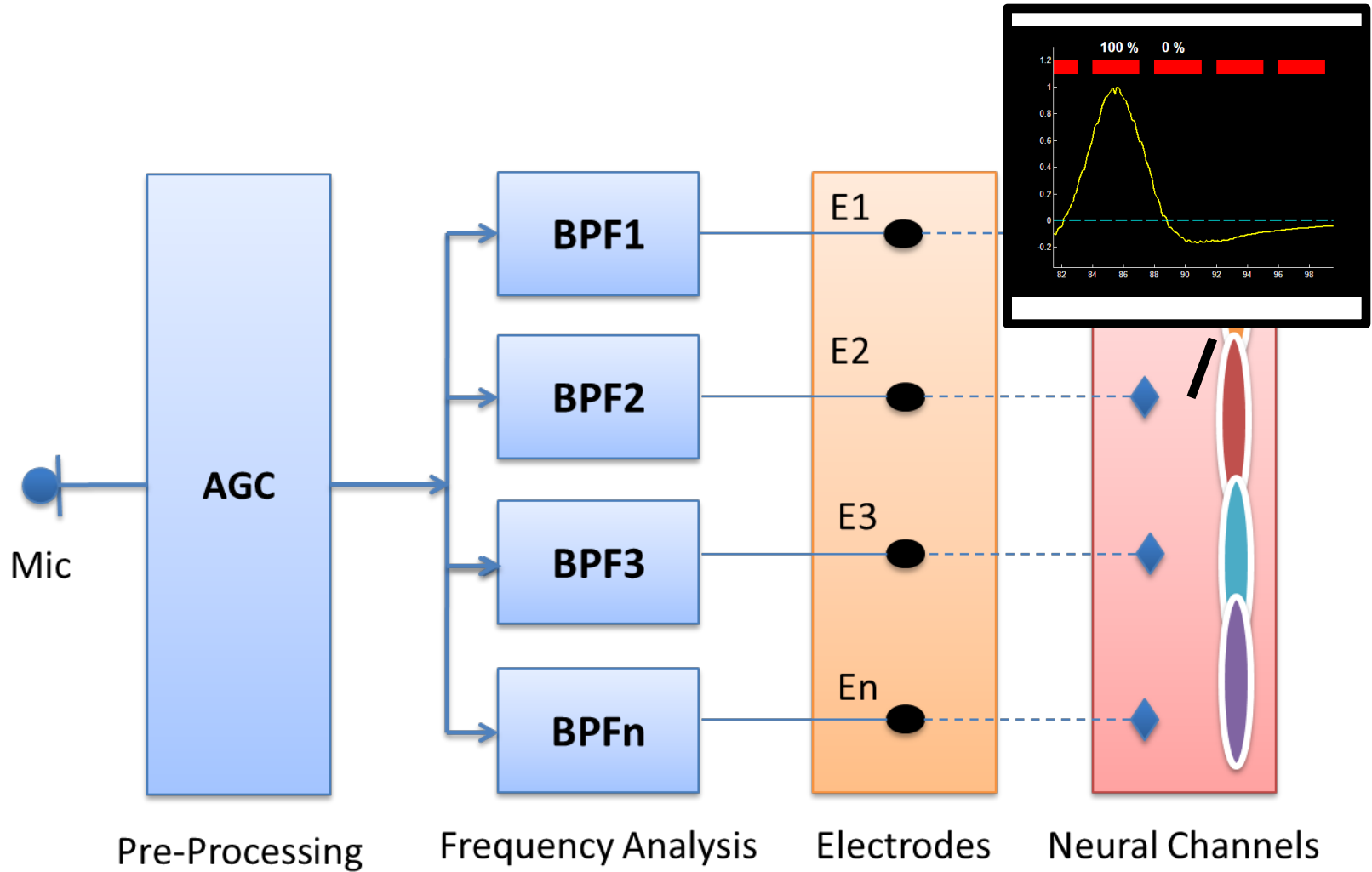


Spectral Coverage with CIs



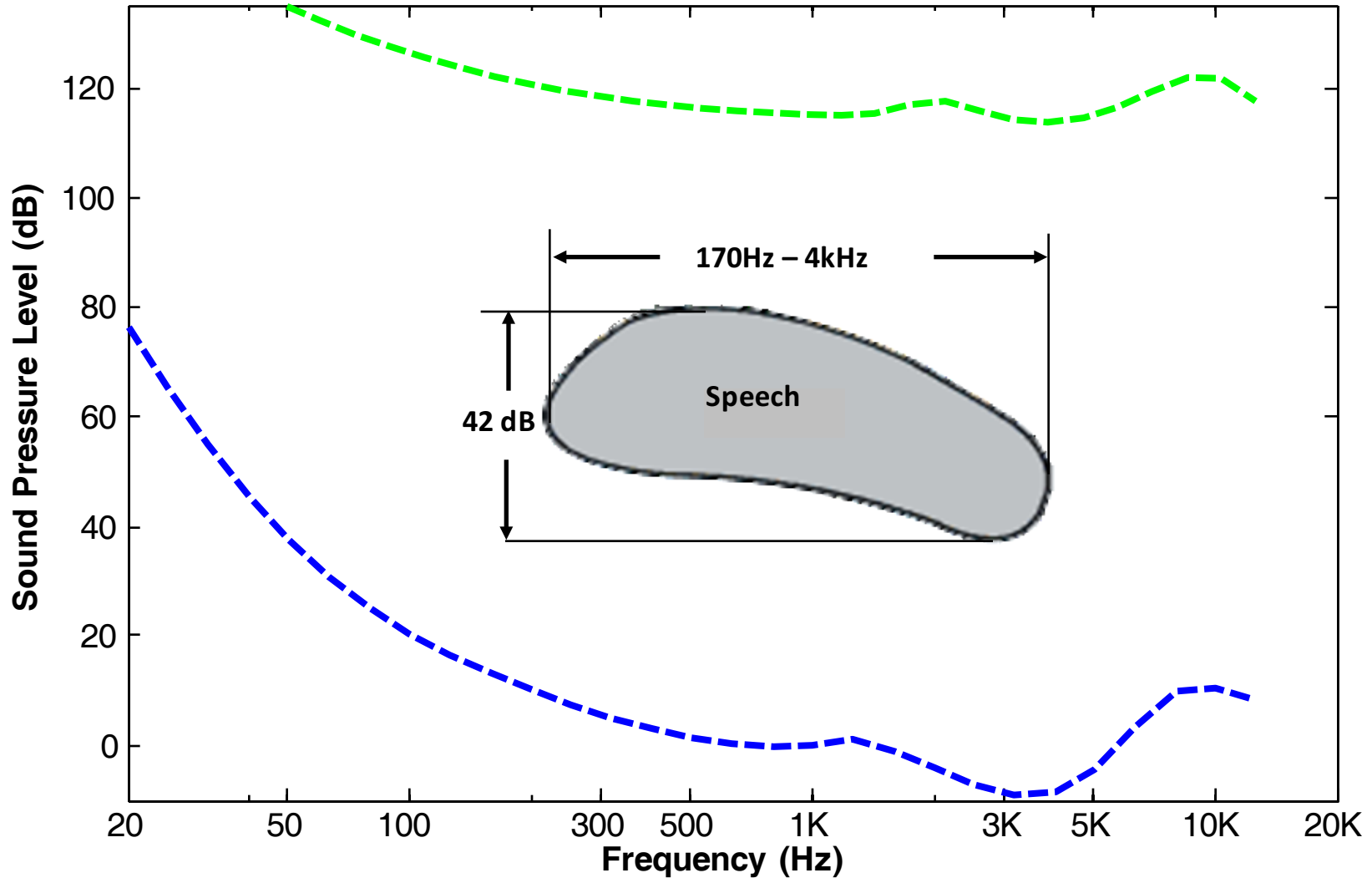


Contemporary Sound Coding Framework



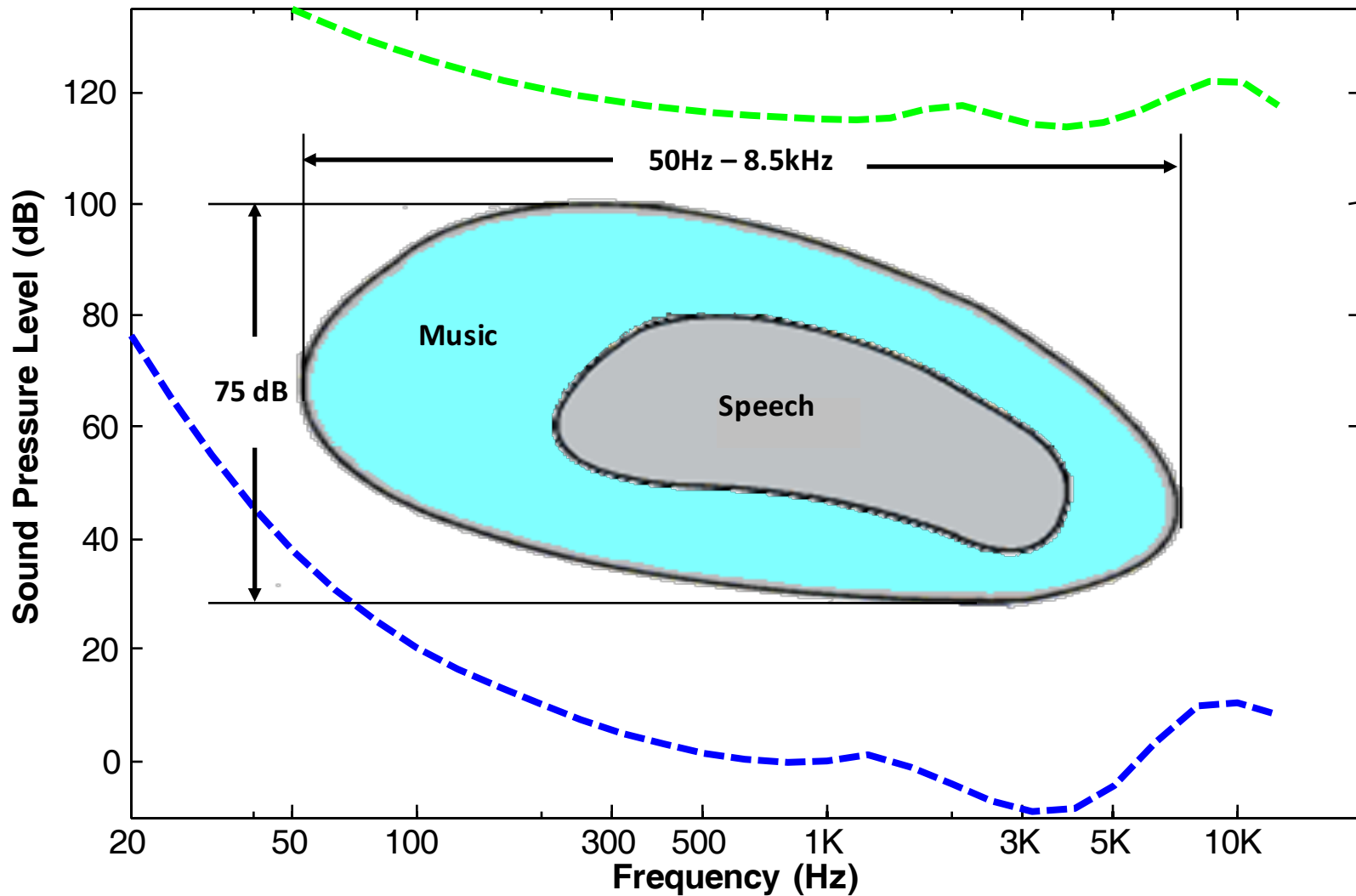


Spectral Content in Acoustical Signals



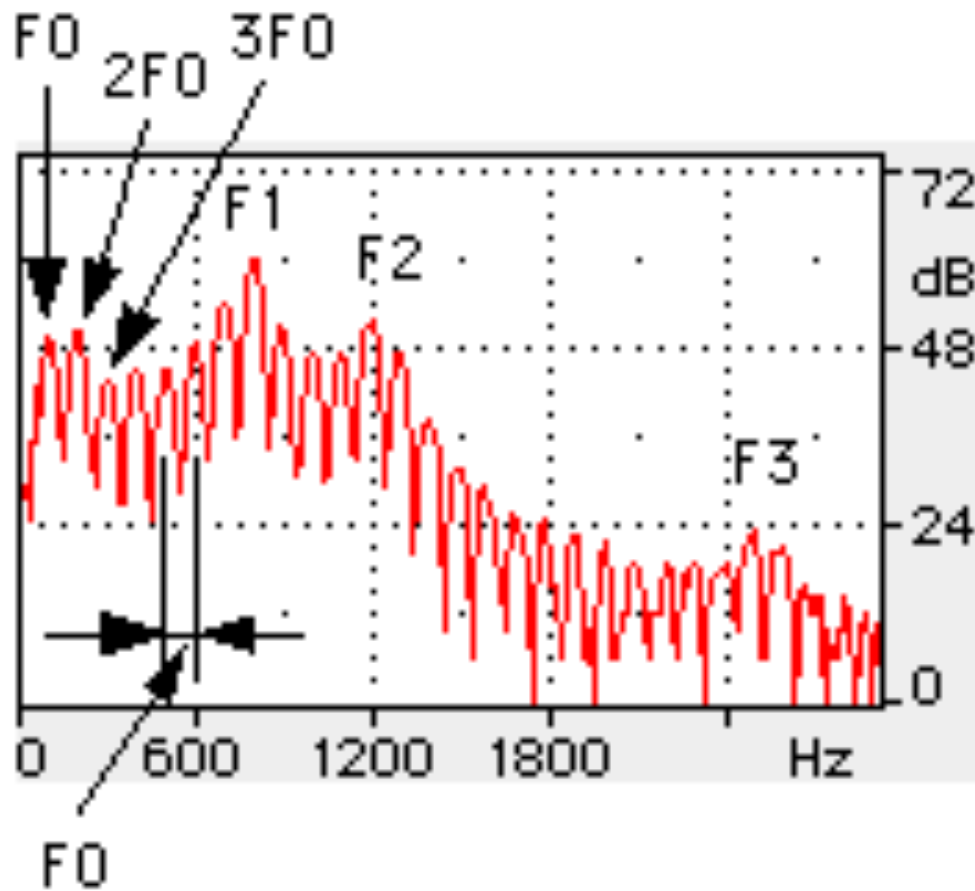


Spectral Content in Acoustical Signals



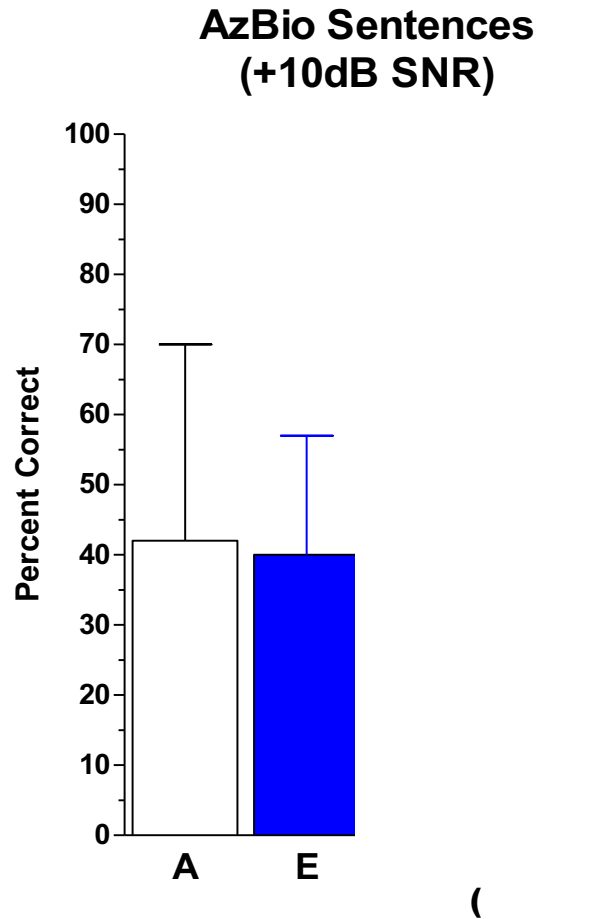


Formant Frequencies In Speech Signals





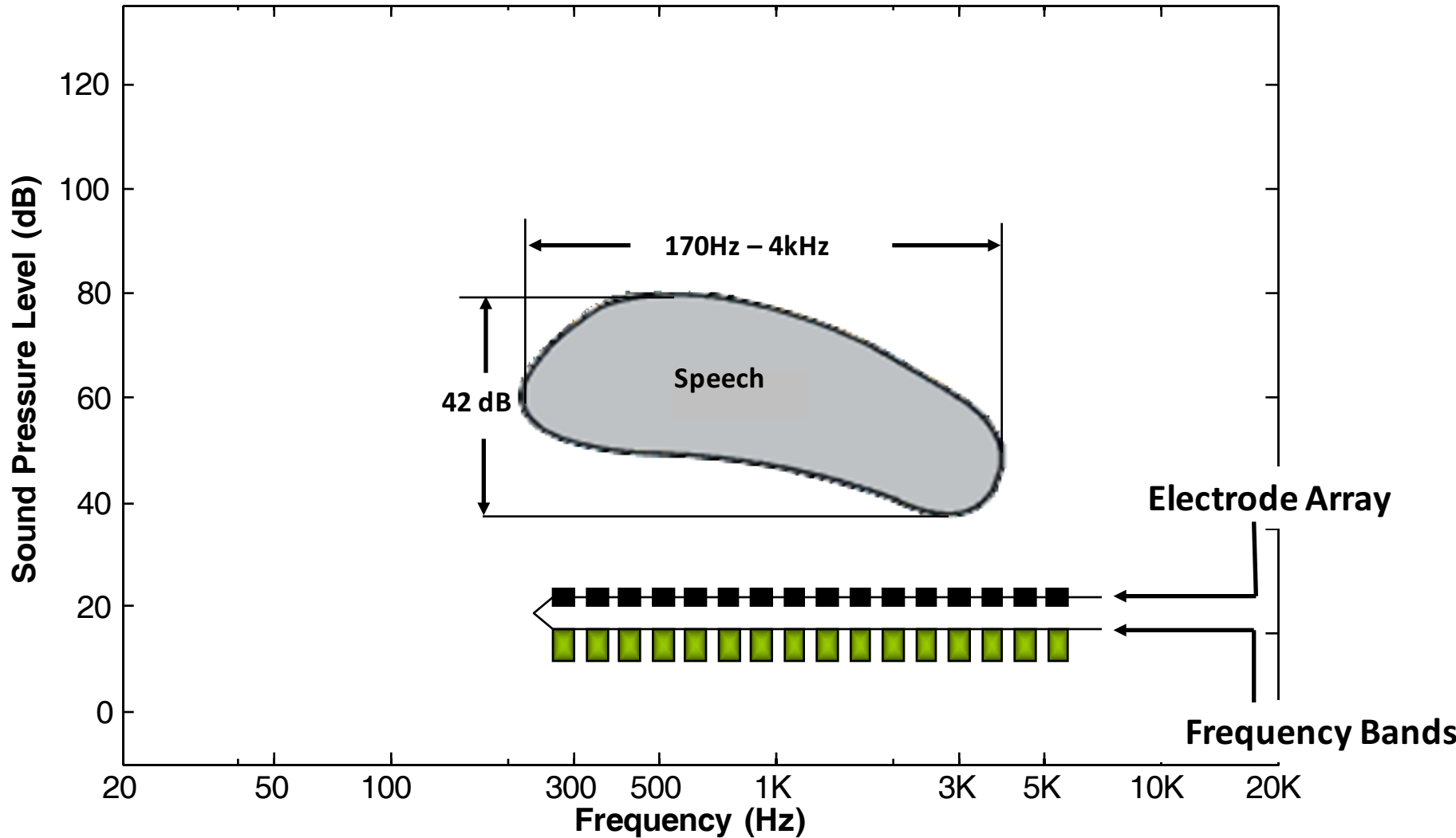
Importance of Low-Frequencies: Insight from EAS Benefit



Zhang, Dorman and Spahr (2010)

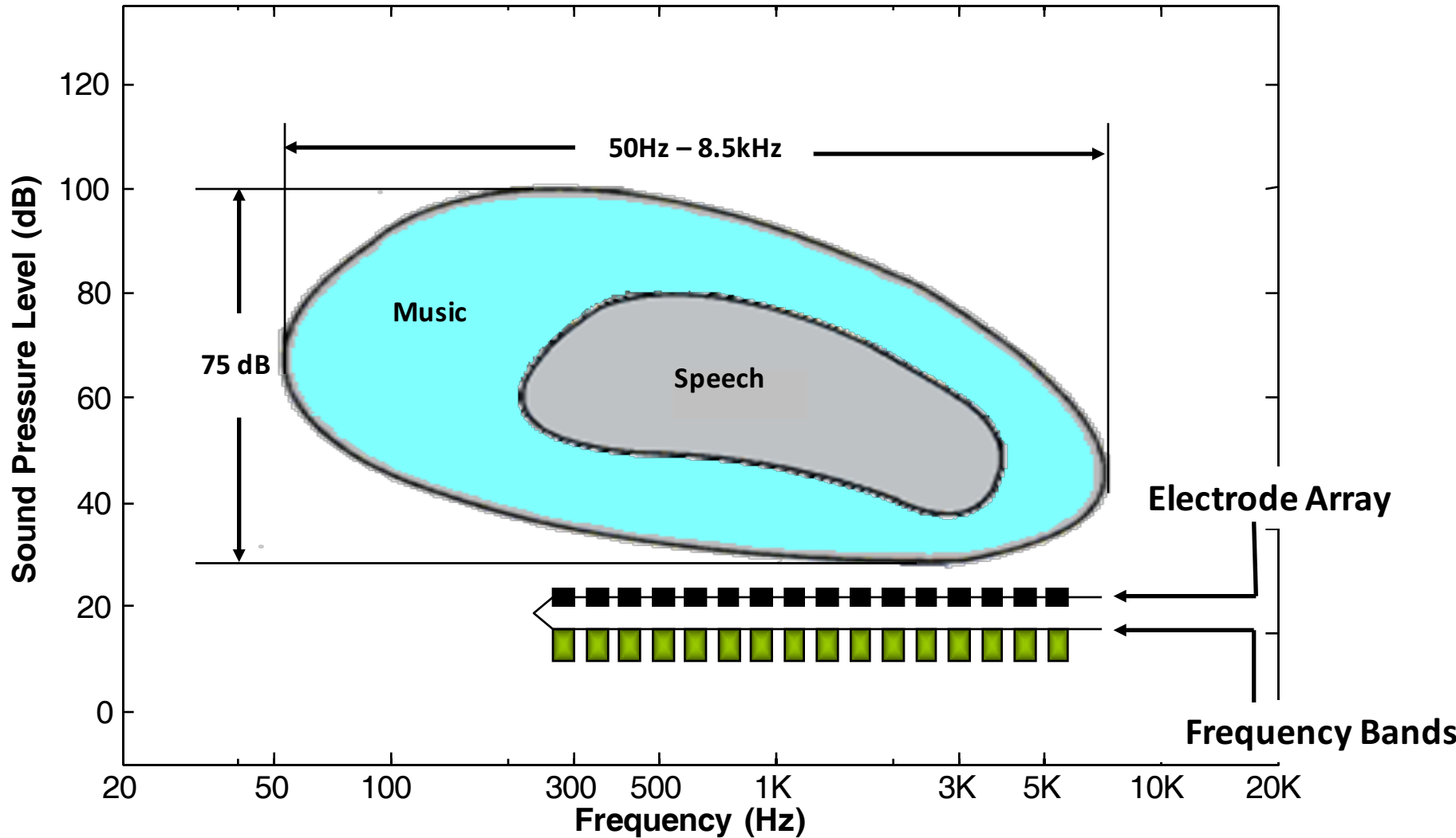


Spectral Representation in CIs



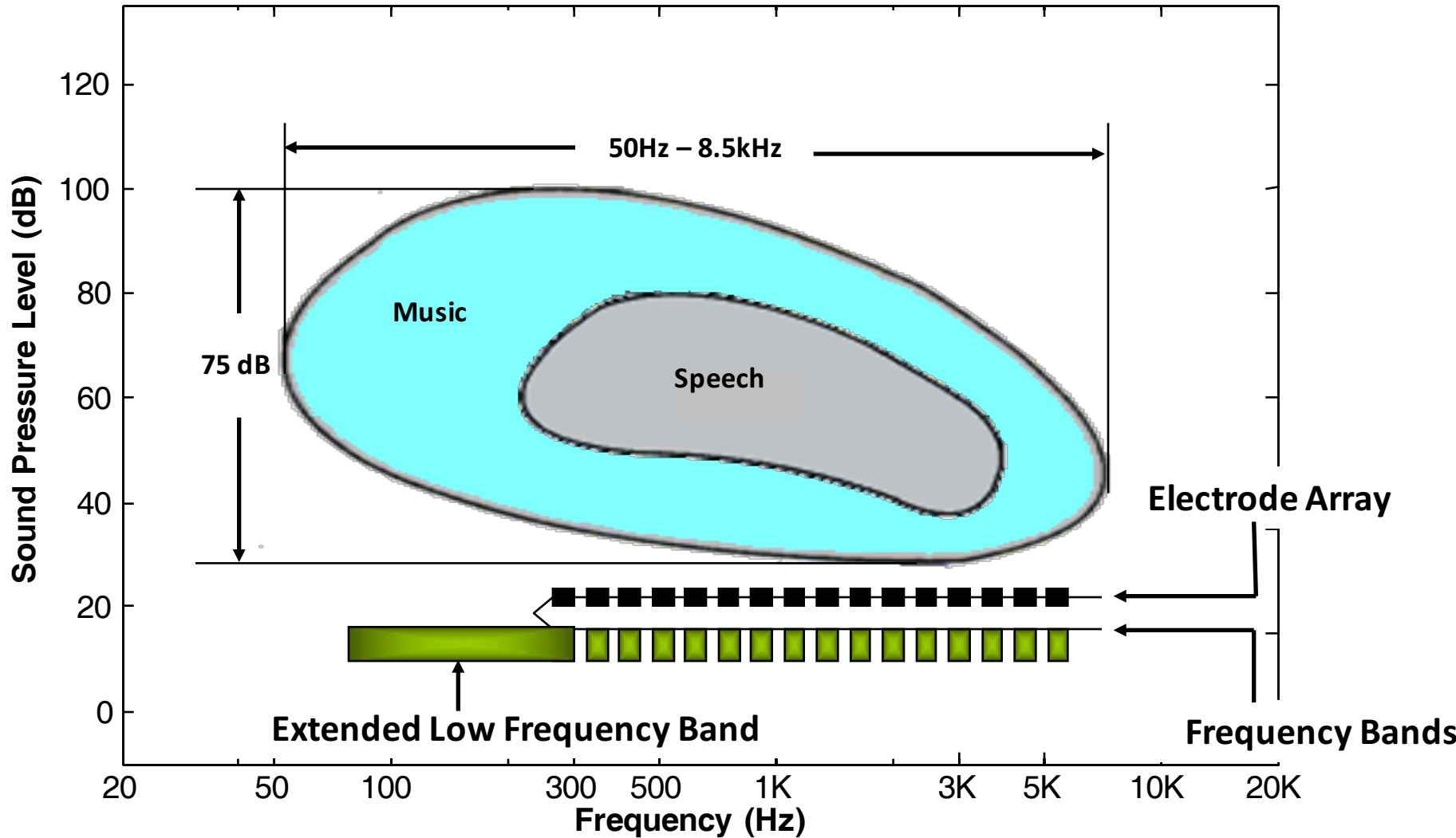


Spectral Representation in CIs





Spectral Representation in CIs





Intermediate Summary

- CI listeners can derive significant benefit from access to low frequencies
- Not a signal processing challenge!
- Challenge is overcoming the limitations of the Electrode-Nerve interface for conveying low-frequency information



Low Frequency Stimulation -- Why not put an electrode deeper in the cochlea?



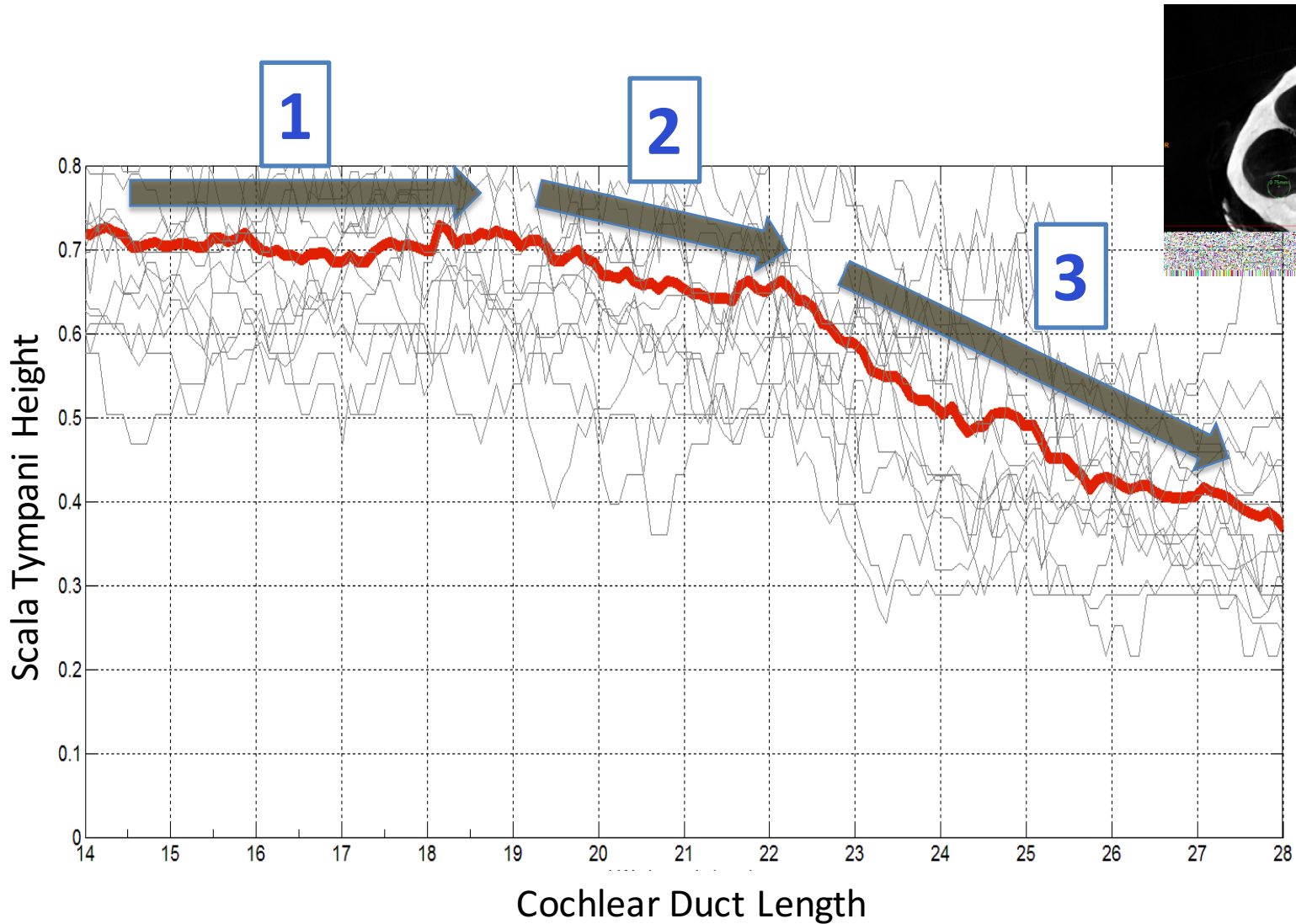
Low Frequency Stimulation -- Why not put an electrode deeper in the cochlea?

1. Cochlear Anatomy

Narrowing Cochlear Duct -- Deeper Insertions would cause greater trauma



Cochlear Anatomy: Geometrical Considerations





Low Frequency Stimulation -- Why not put an electrode deeper in the cochlea?

1. Cochlear Anatomy

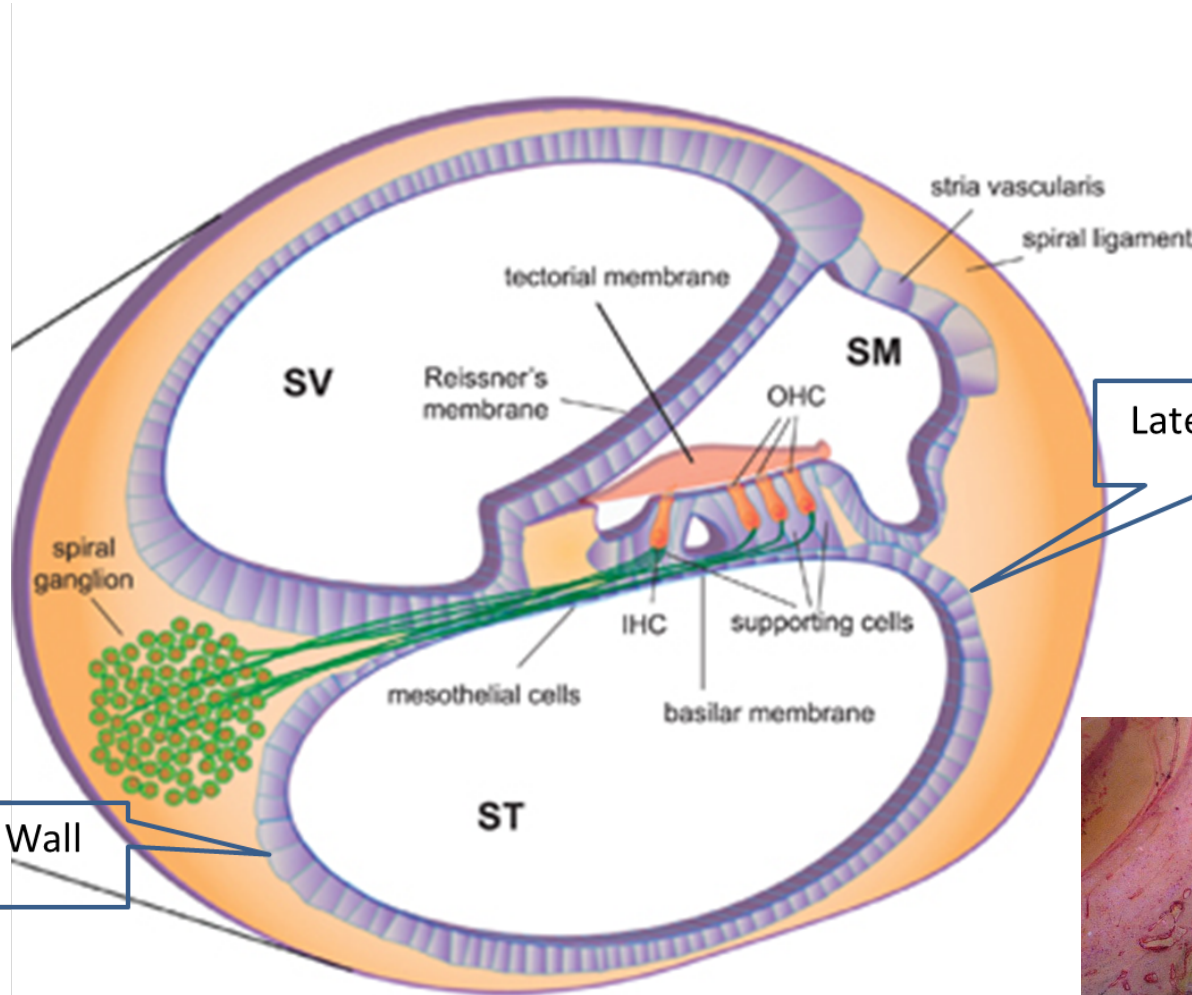
Narrowing Cochlear Duct -- Deeper Insertions would cause greater trauma

2. Cochlear Physiology

Compressed Neural Representation -- The spiral ganglion neurons in the apex of the cochlea are highly compressed and deeply inserted electrodes lose independence.

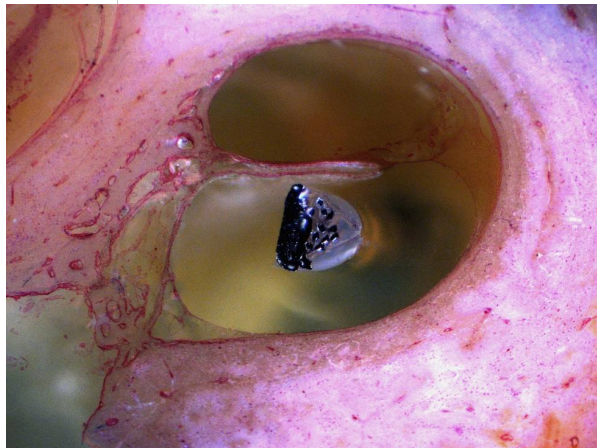


Cochlear Anatomy



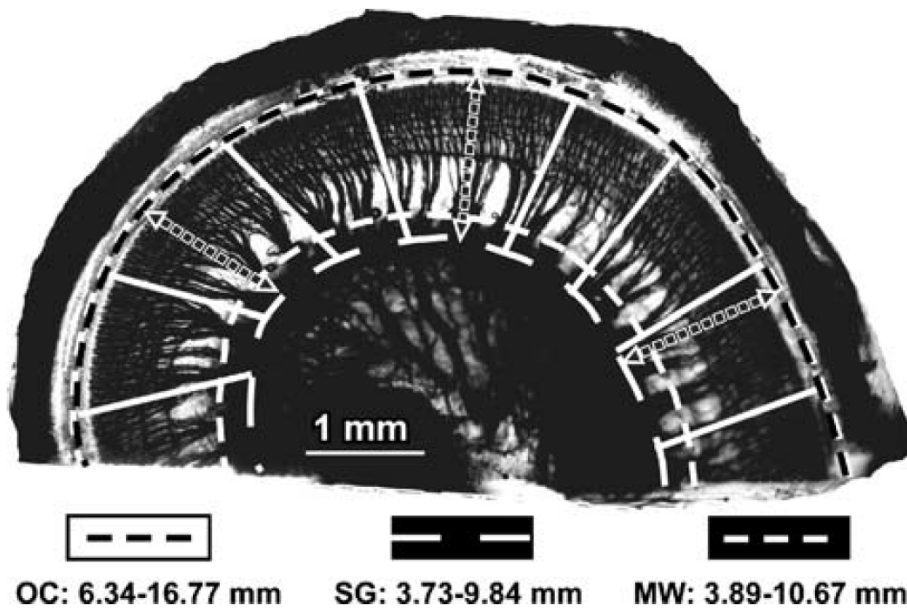
Medial Wall

Lateral Wall



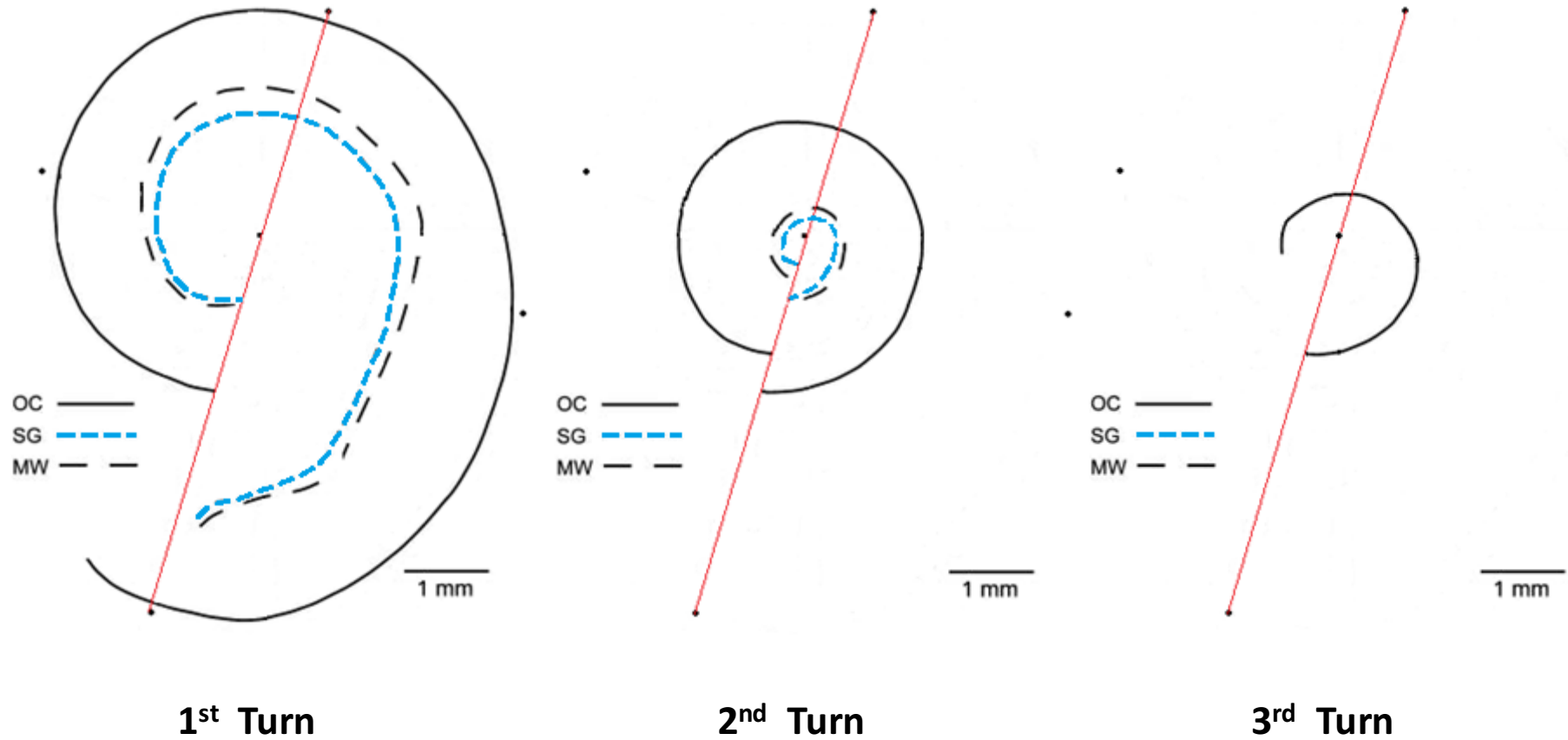
Frequency Map for the Human Cochlear Spiral Ganglion: Implications for Cochlear Implants

OLGA STAKHOVSKAYA, DIVYA SRIDHAR, BEN H. BONHAM, AND PATRICIA A. LEAKE



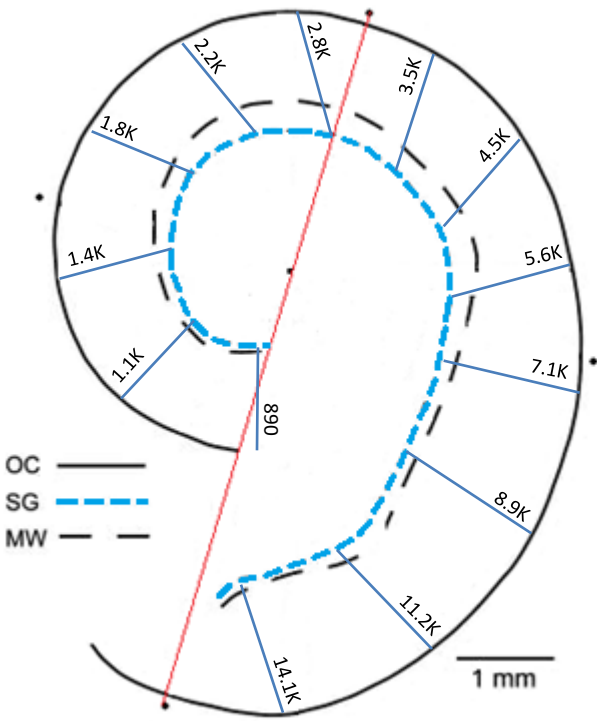


Neural Target Distribution Saturates in the Apex

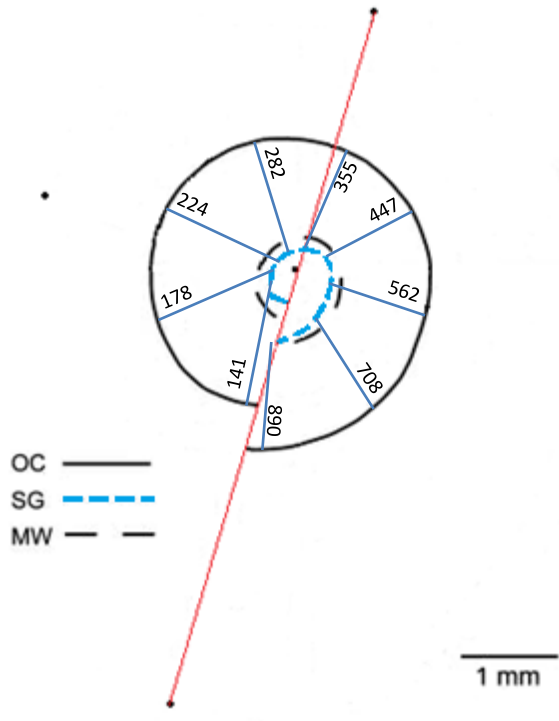




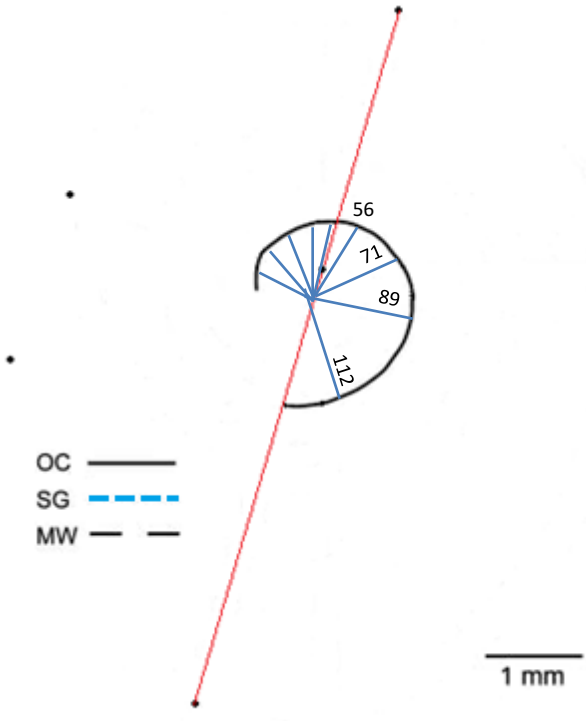
Consequences of Neural Organization on Frequency Allocation



1st Turn



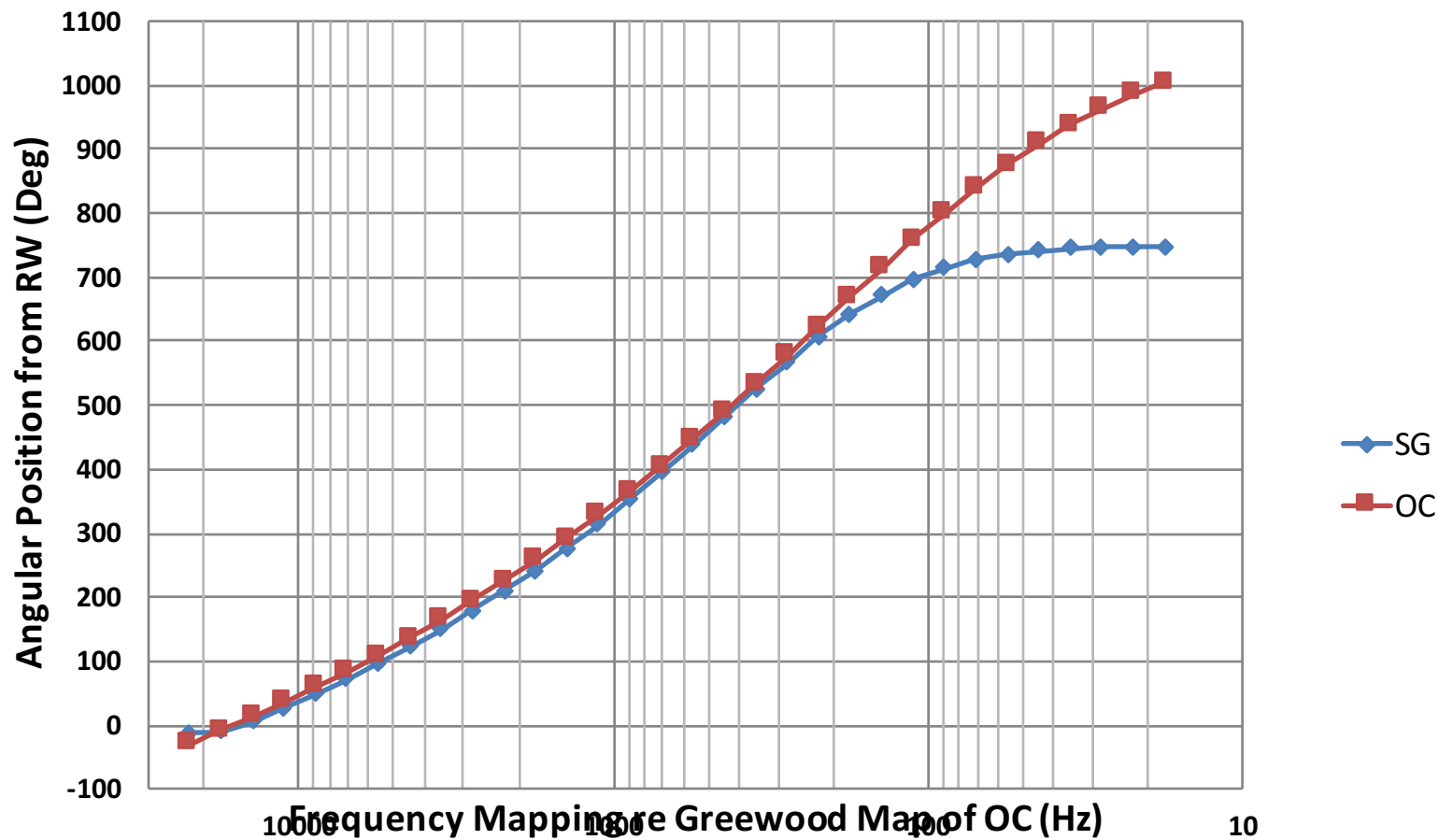
2nd Turn



3rd Turn

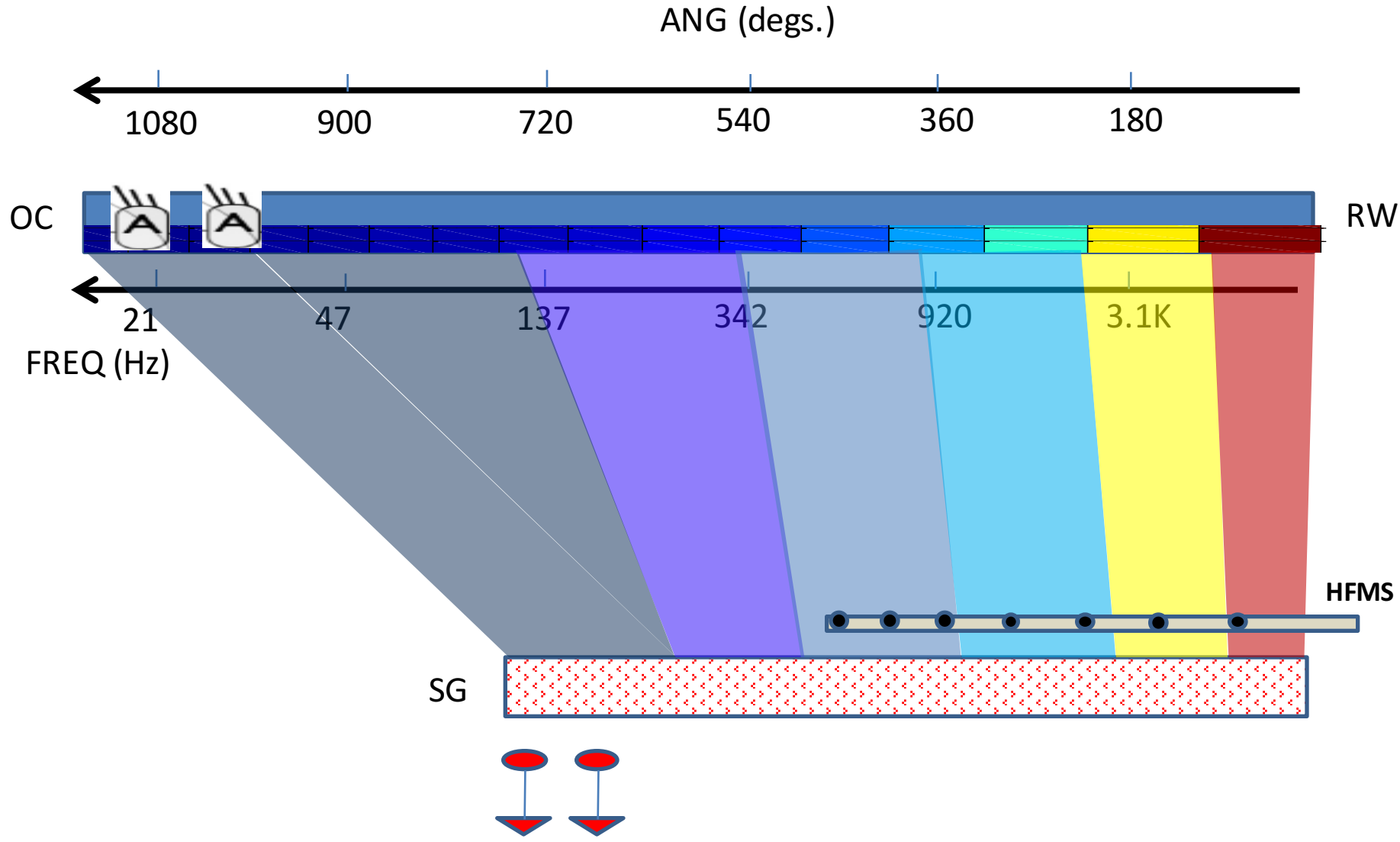


Angular Position vs. Greenwood Frequency



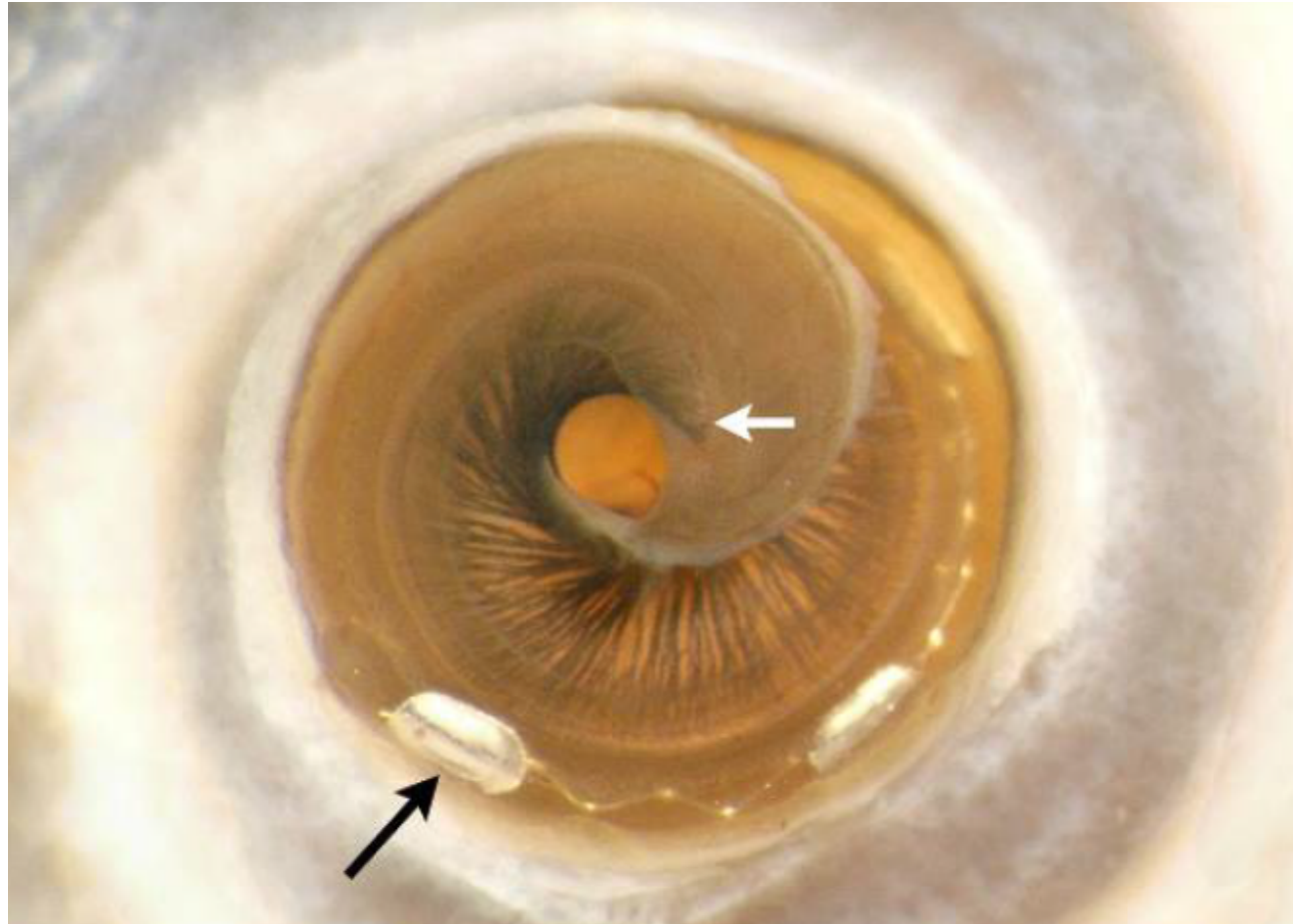


Distribution of Neural Targets in Cochlea





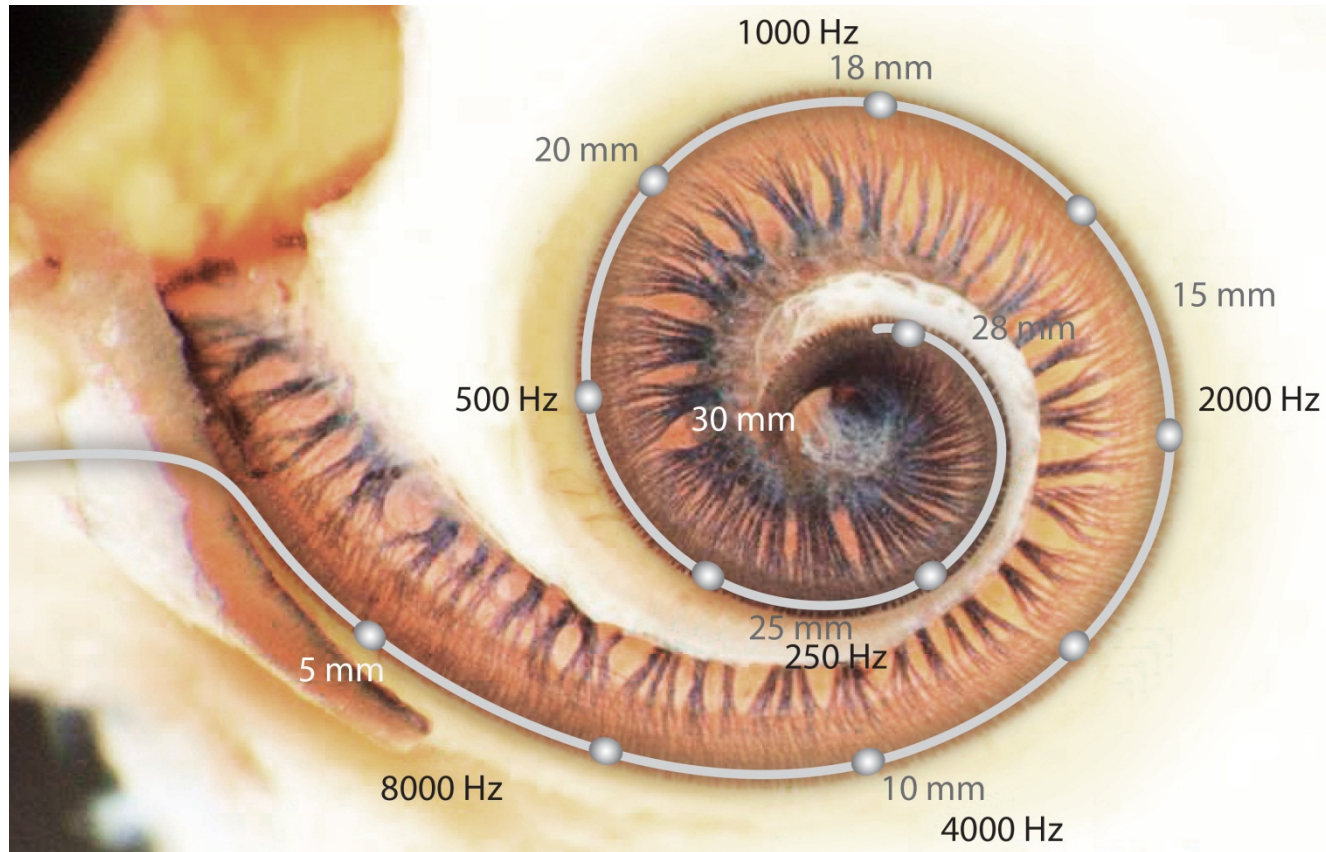
Neural Organization in Apex



Courtesy Gary Wright, UTSW)



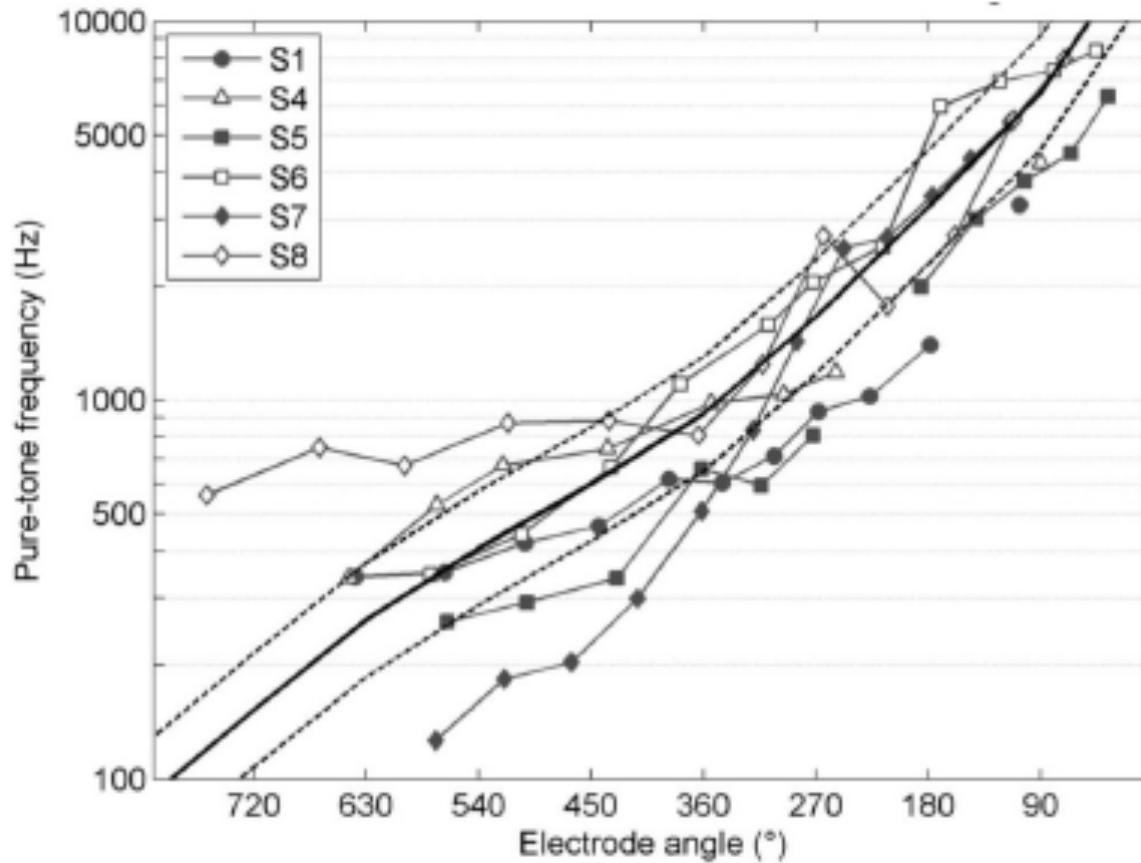
Spectral Coverage with Deeply Inserted Electrodes – Not Effective!!



Source: medel.com



Place Pitch in CIs: Saturates at $\sim 300\text{-}500\text{ Hz}$



Schatzer et al., 2013



Pitch Confusions with Deep Insertions

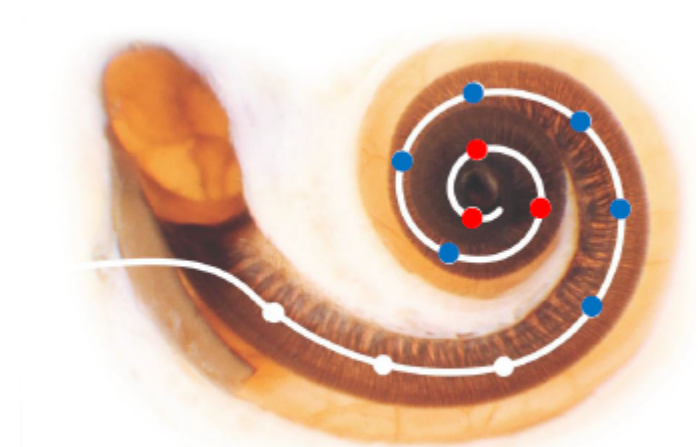
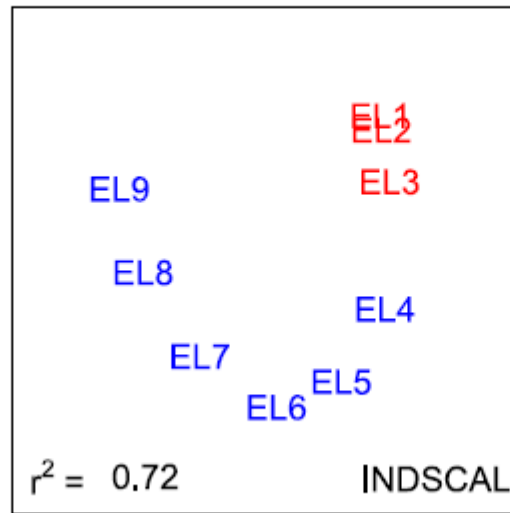
Multi Dimensional
Scaling (MDS)

Subjects

14 deeply inserted
31.5 mm MED-EL
users

Stimuli

9 single electrode
pulse trains



(from Landsberger et al., JASA 2014)

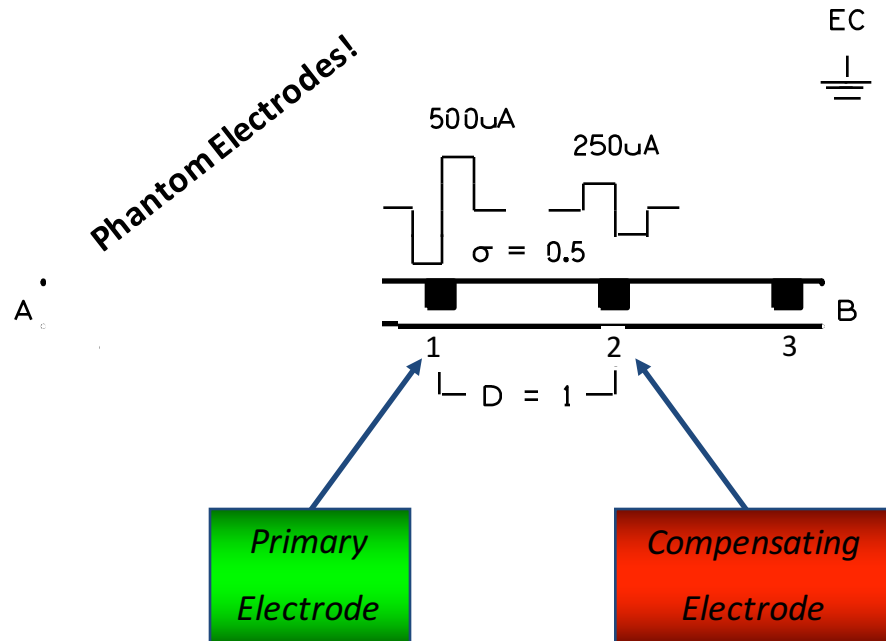
- Place Coding appears to exist past 1.25 turns
- Diminishing returns at the apex



Can we Achieve More Effective Apical Stimulation with “Standard” Electrodes??



Can we Achieve More Effective Apical Stimulation with “Standard” Electrodes??



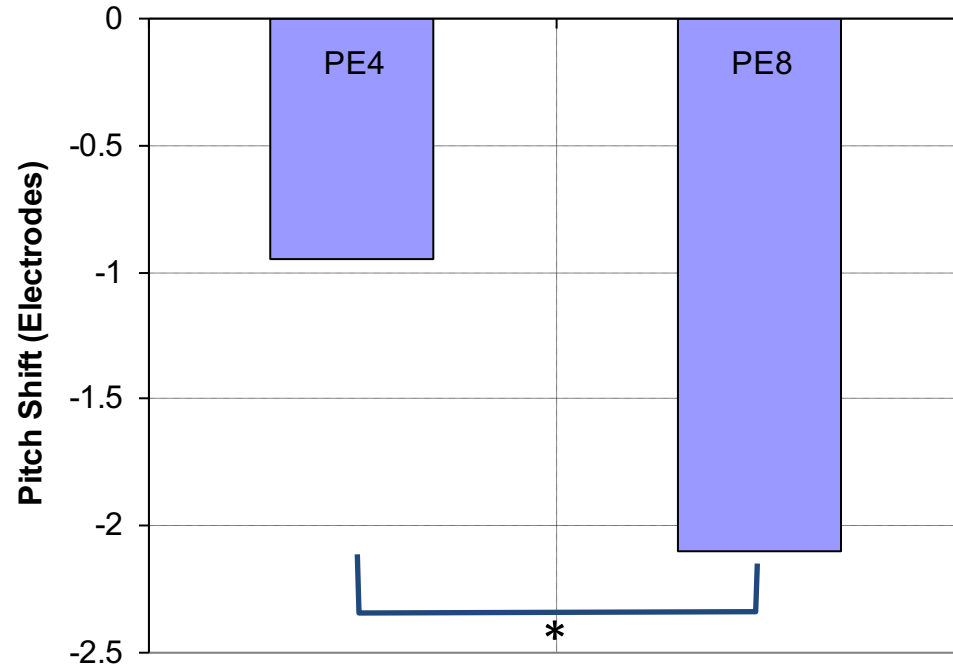
Litvak and Saoji (2010)

Macherey and Carlyon (2011)

- Pitch shift:
 - Average: 1 electrode (1 mm).
 - Varies from 0.5 to 3 electrodes.



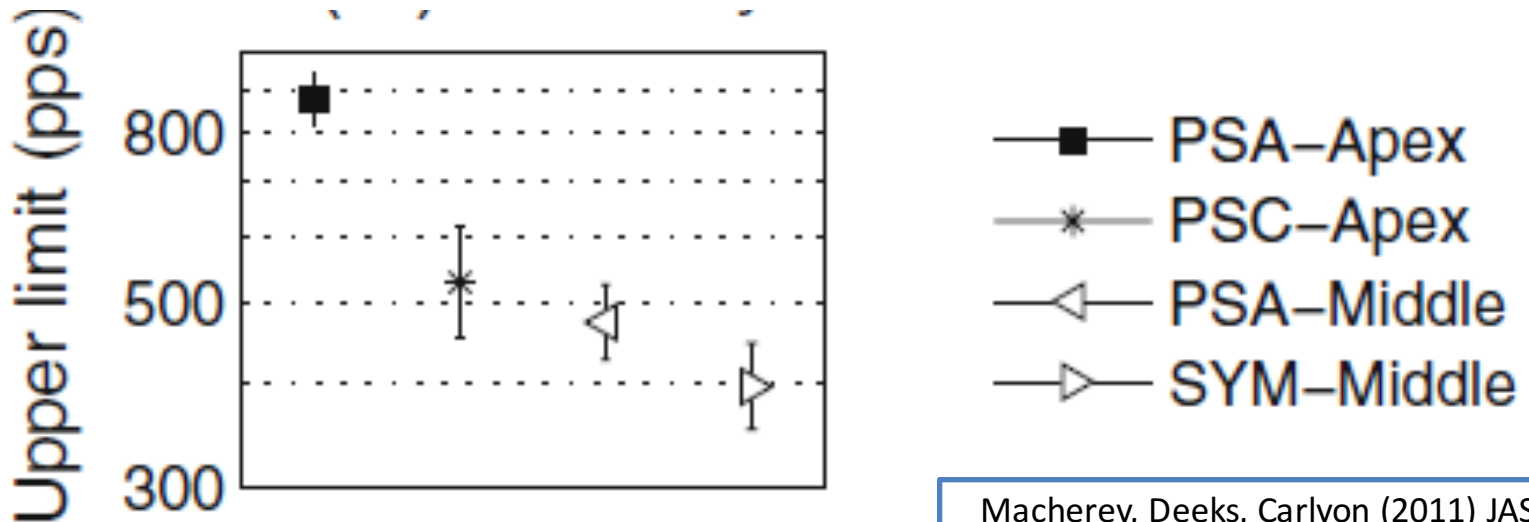
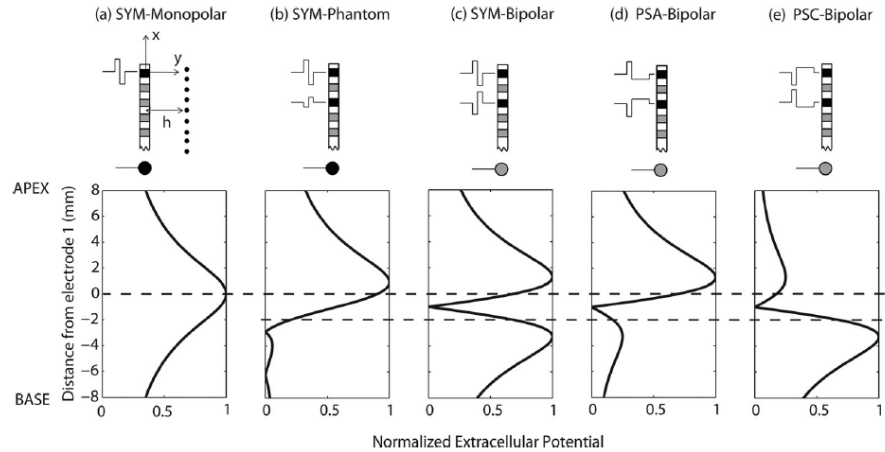
Average Pitch Shift



Saoji and Litvak (2010)



Better Temporal Pitch Encoding with PSA-Apex (Phantom) stimulation

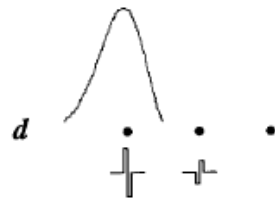




Scooped!!

- Wilson (1993), NIH progress report N01-DC-2-2401QPR03

Cond

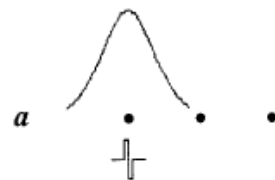


Mean

1.10

Std Dev

0.31

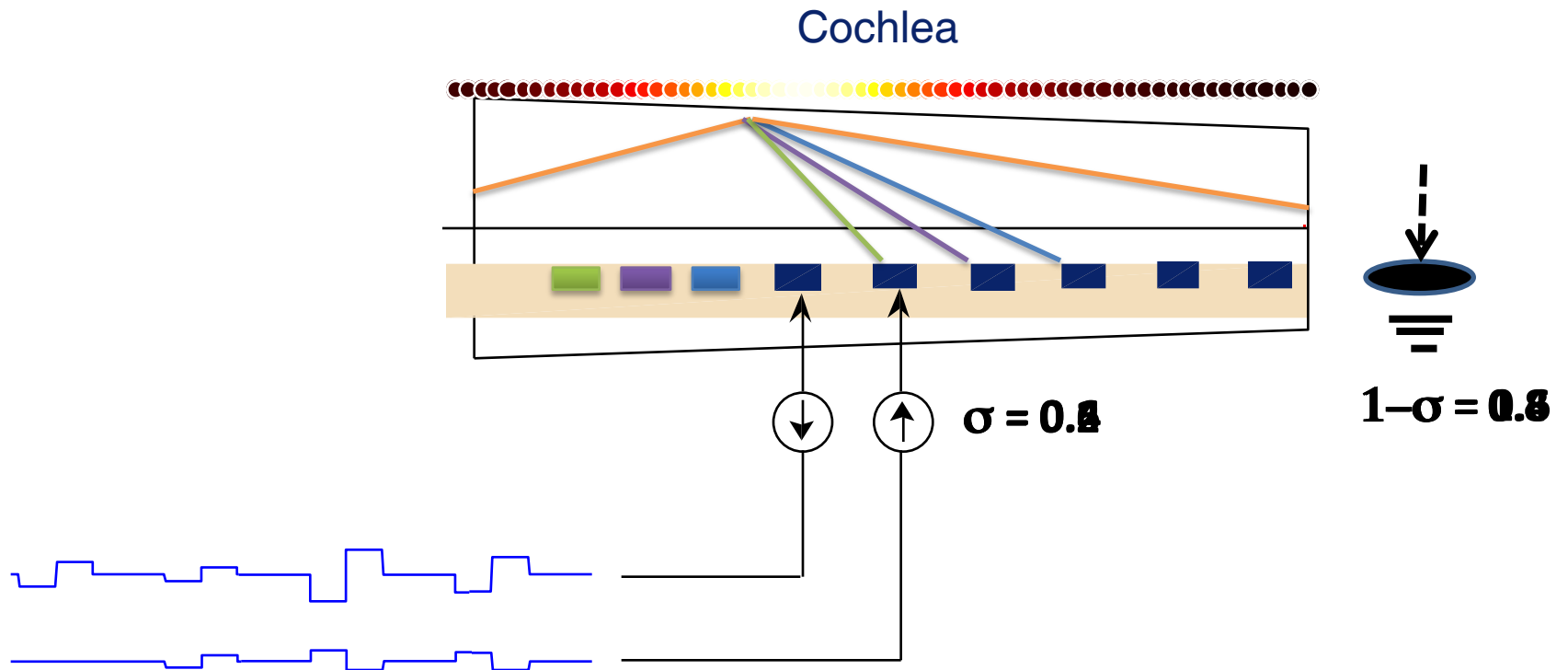


2.07

0.52

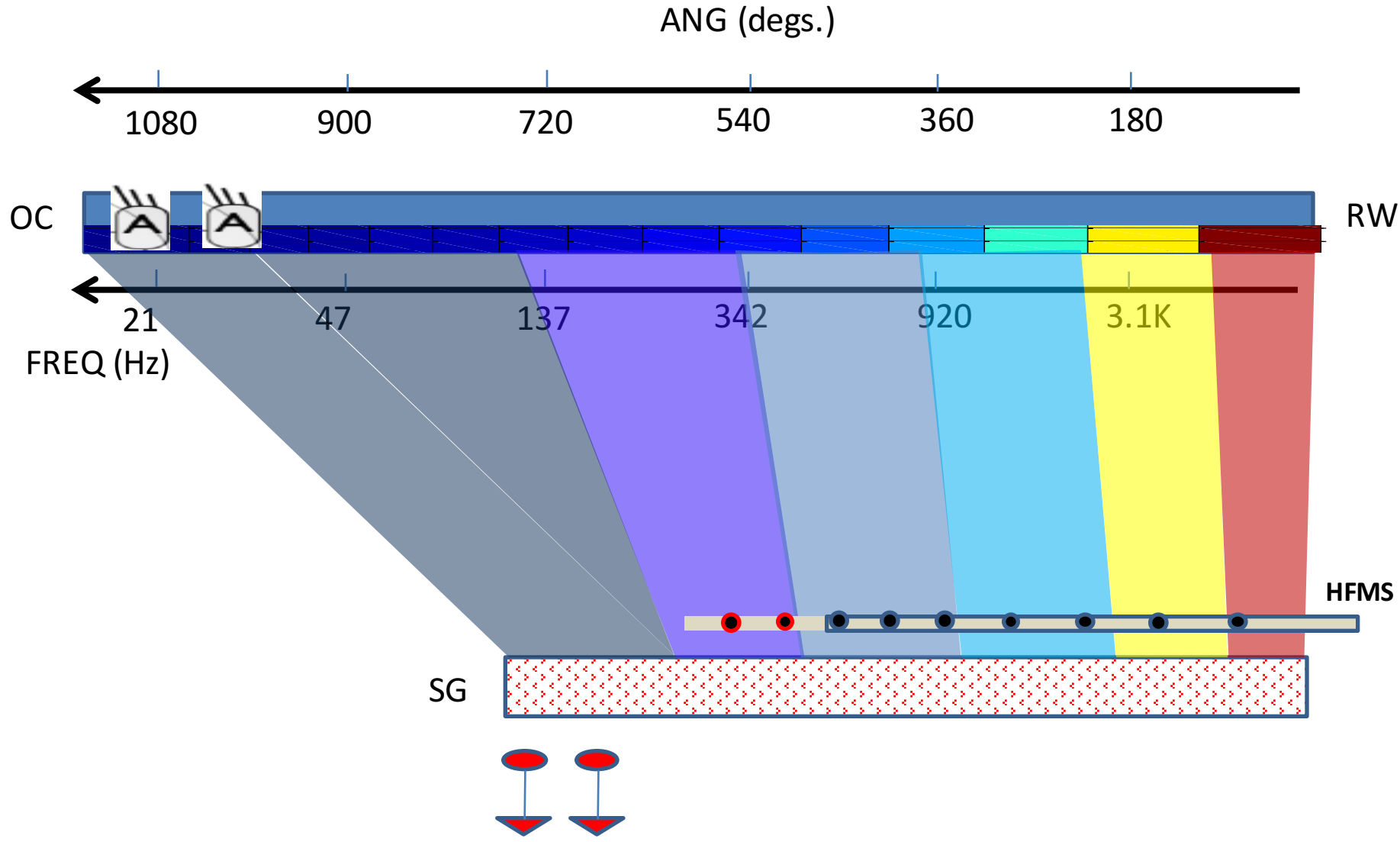


Virtual Extension of Electrode Length



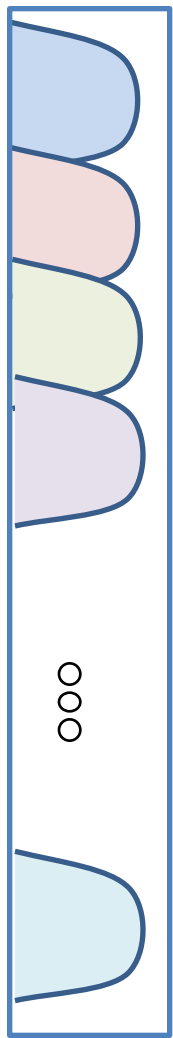


Distribution of Neural Targets in Cochlea

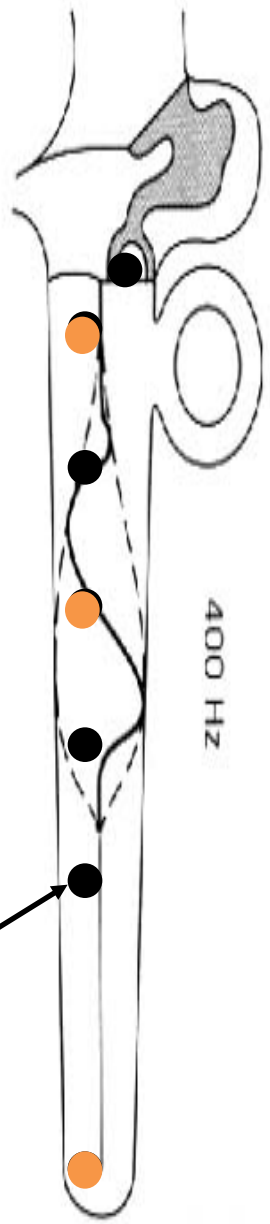




HiRes...



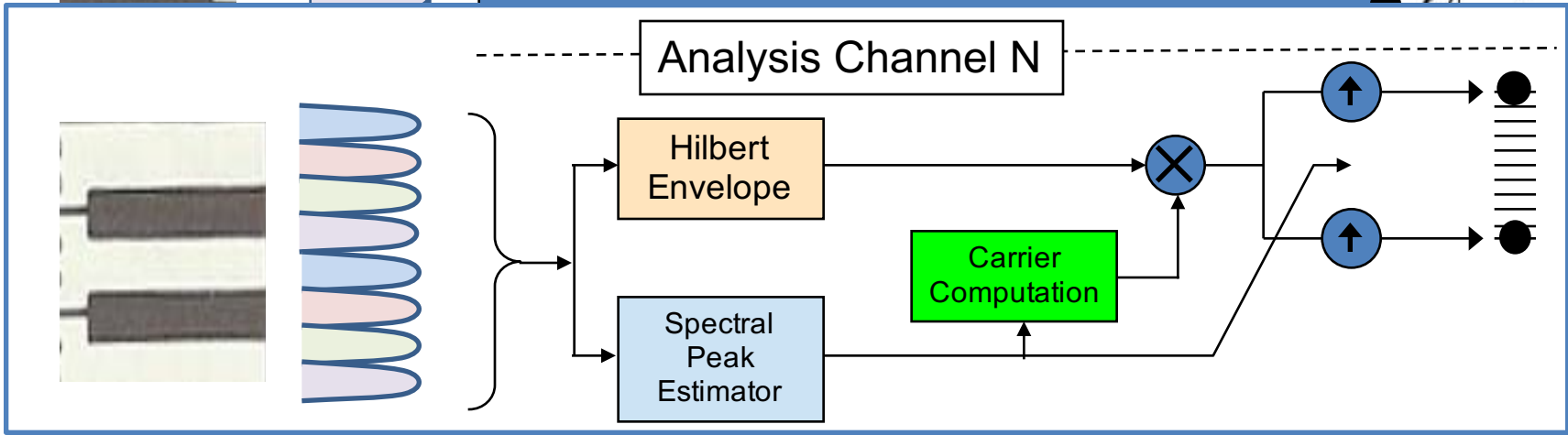
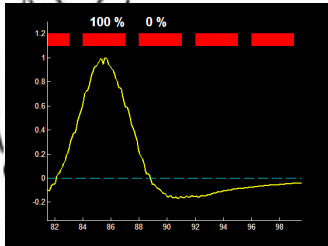
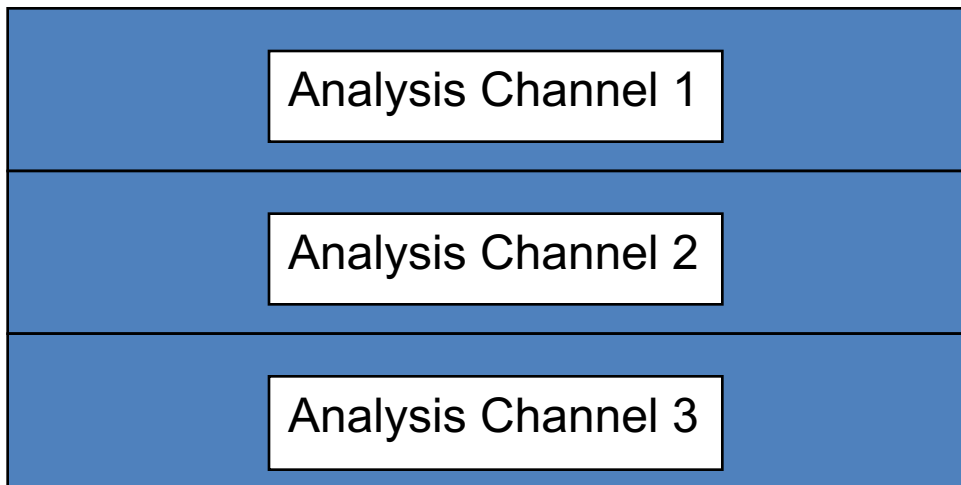
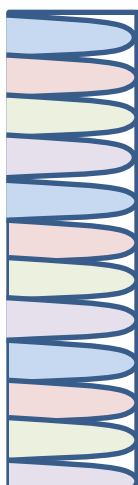
Electrodes





Fidelity120....

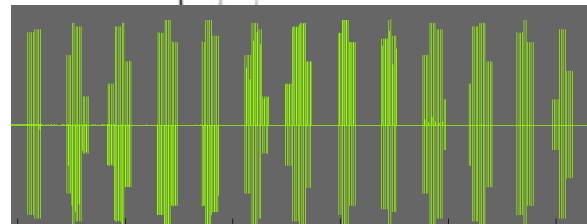
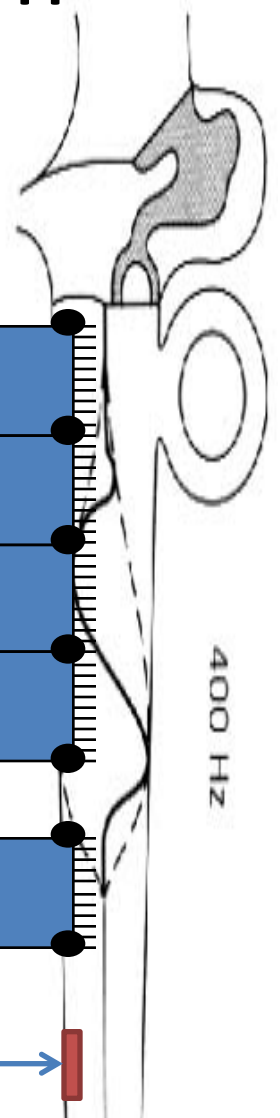
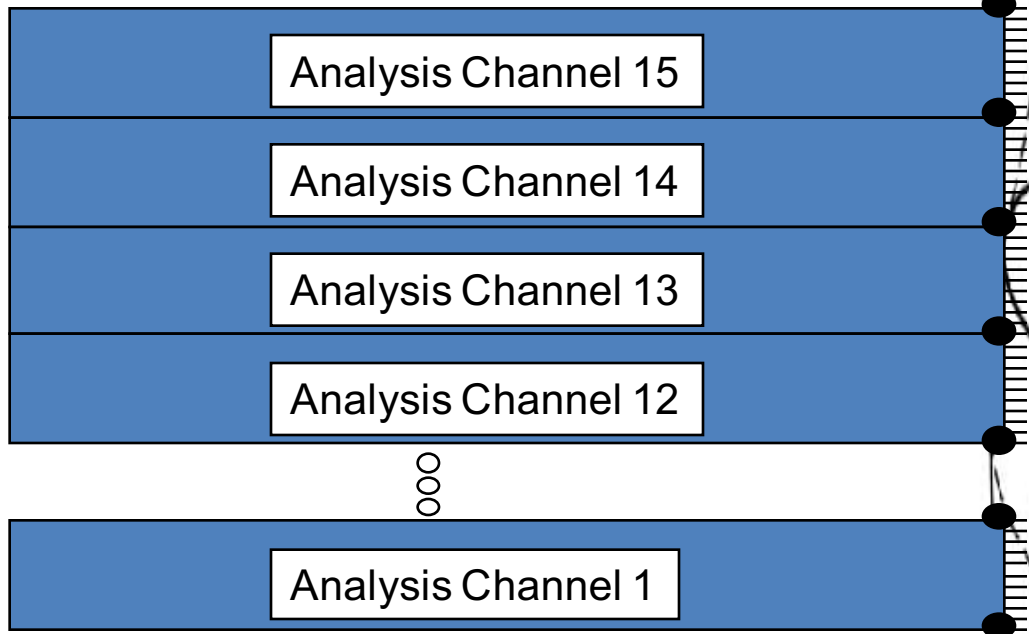
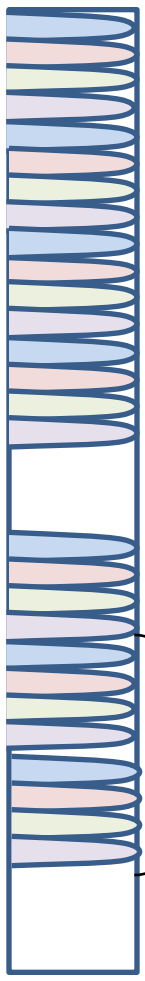
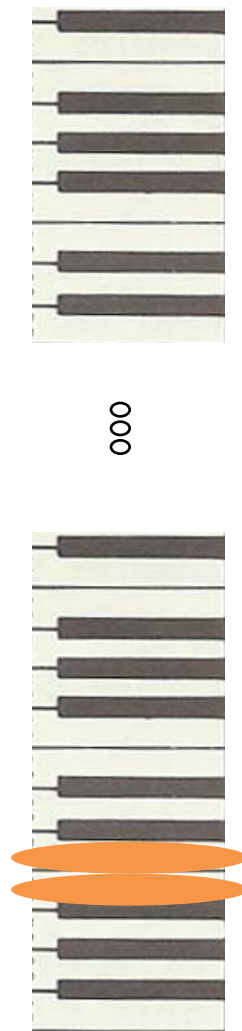
FFT-based detailed Spectral Analysis





Fidelity120 with Phantom

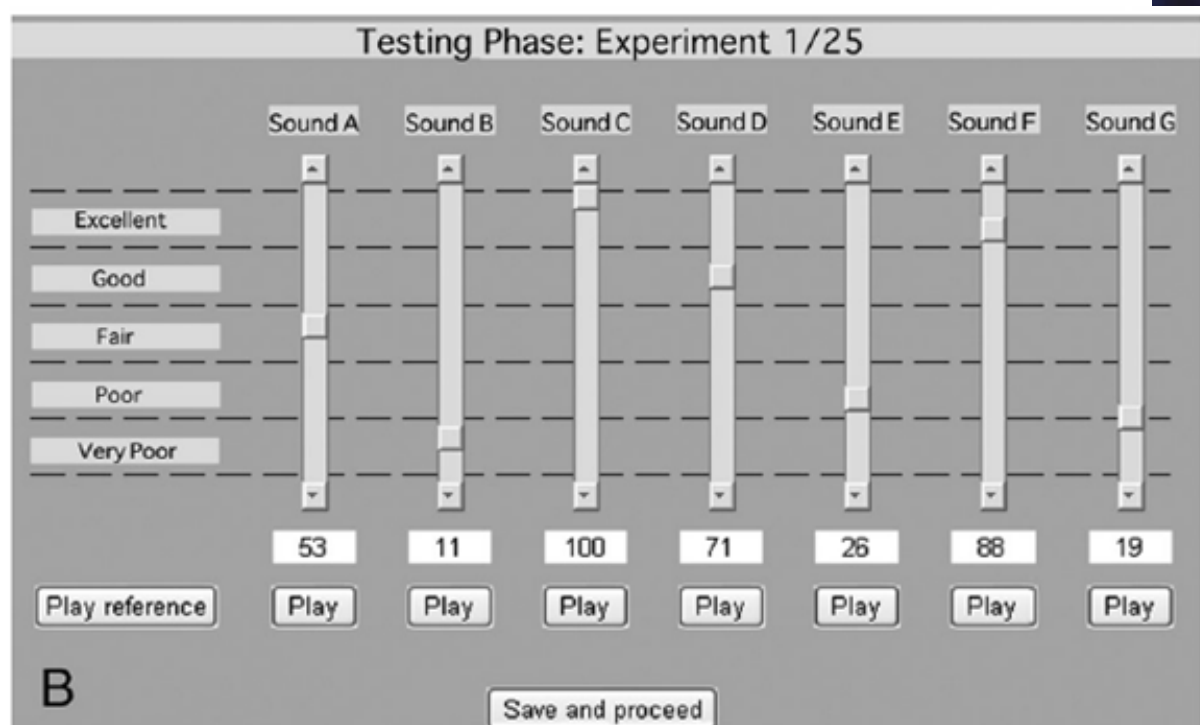
FFT-based detailed Spectral Analysis





Quantifying Contribution of Phantom Stimulation to Music Quality

- CI-MUSHRA



Roy et al (2012) Otology Neurotology

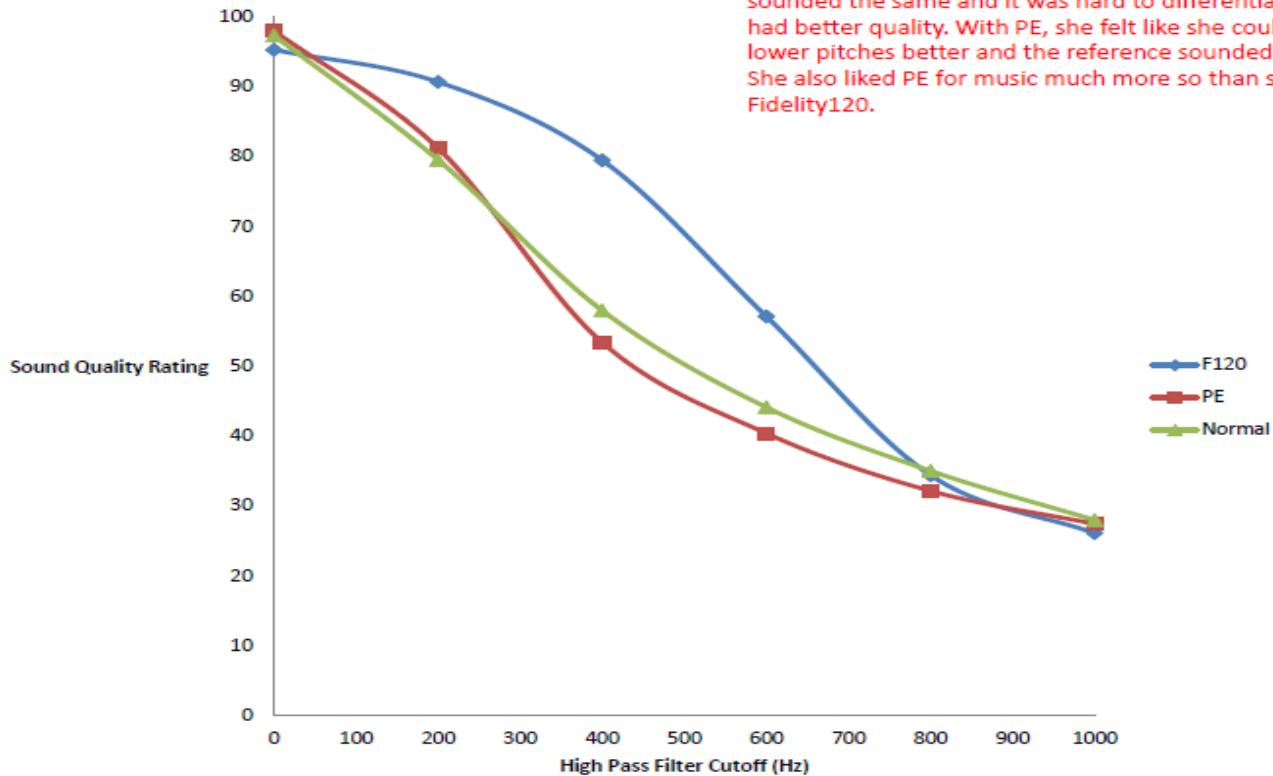


Phantom Evaluation: MUSHRA Test

Sigma = 0.5

AB CI1

Notice very close approximation of PE (red) to normal (green) ratings. With Fidelity120, reported more stimuli sounded the same and it was hard to differentiate which had better quality. With PE, she felt like she could hear lower pitches better and the reference sounded better. She also liked PE for music much more so than she did Fidelity120.





Feedback Has Been Very Positive

- Overall speech quality
 - “Filled in the missing stuff...”
- With Music
 - “Fuller”, “Deeper”, “Richer”
- Voice quality of received speech
 - “More natural”
- Speech Production
 - “Lower production effort”
 - Report of more natural sounding speech
- Speech performance outcomes under investigation
- Application to enhancement of tonal languages being developed

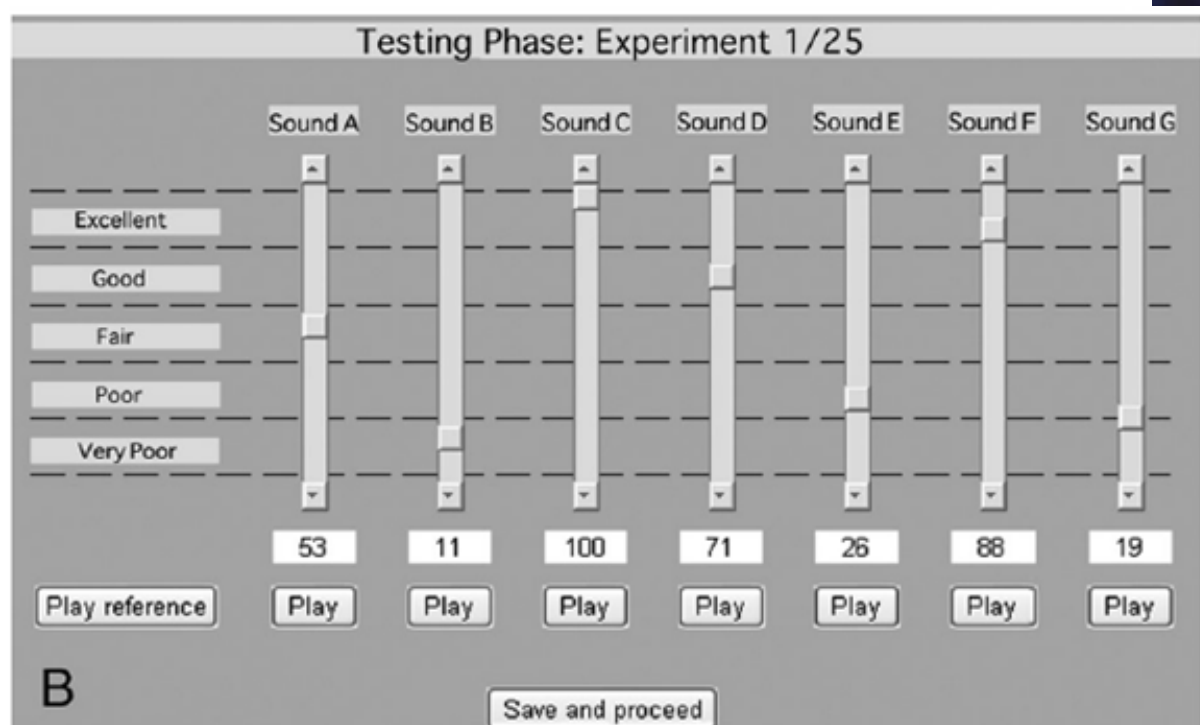


Questions?



Quantifying Contribution of Phantom to Music Quality

- CI-MUSHRA



Roy et al (2012) Otology Neurotology

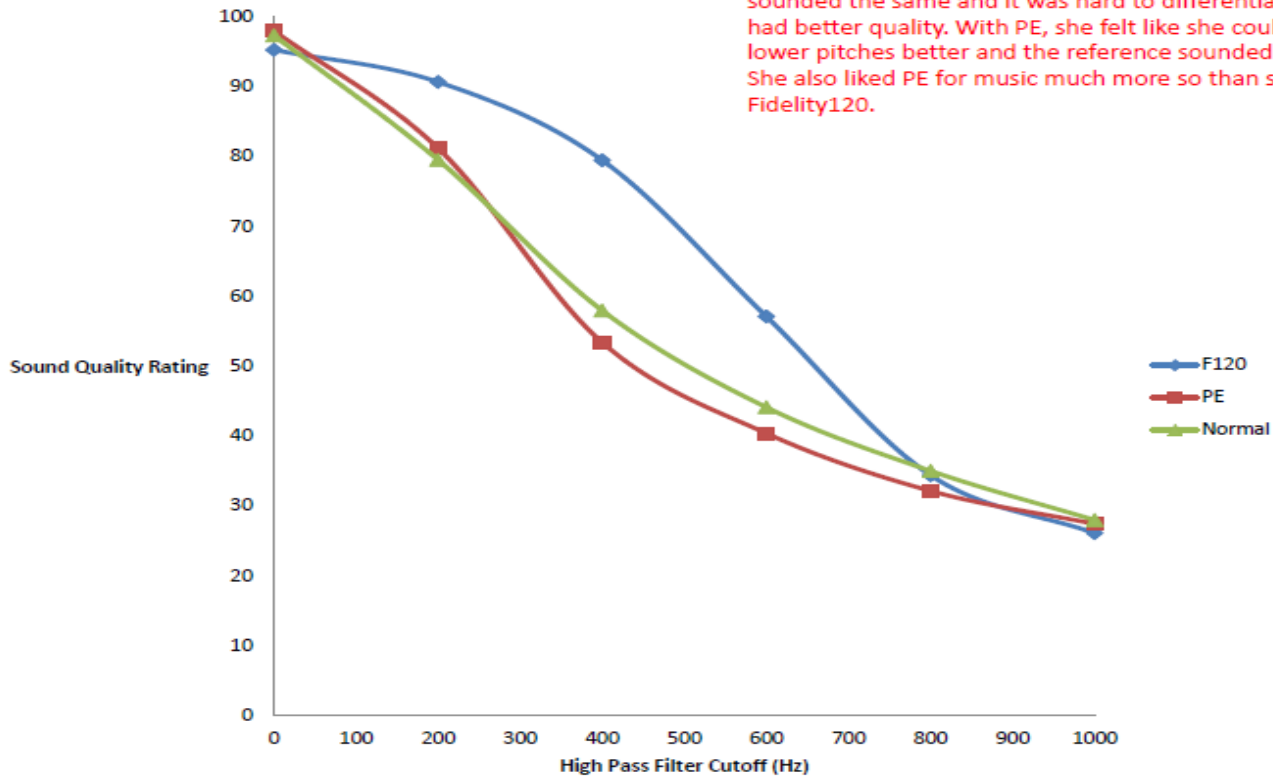


Phantom Evaluation: MUSHRA Test

Sigma = 0.5

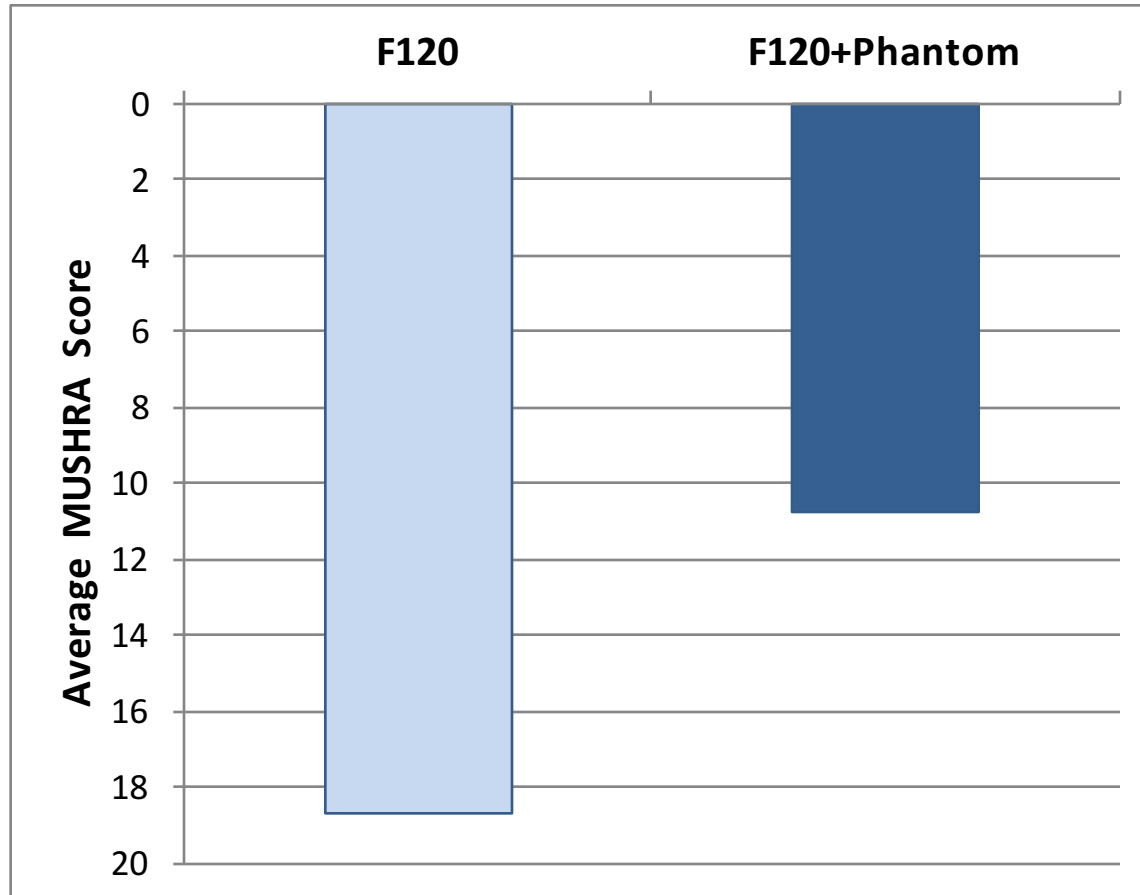
AB CI1

Notice very close approximation of PE (red) to normal (green) ratings. With Fidelity120, reported more stimuli sounded the same and it was hard to differentiate which had better quality. With PE, she felt like she could hear lower pitches better and the reference sounded better. She also liked PE for music much more so than she did Fidelity120.



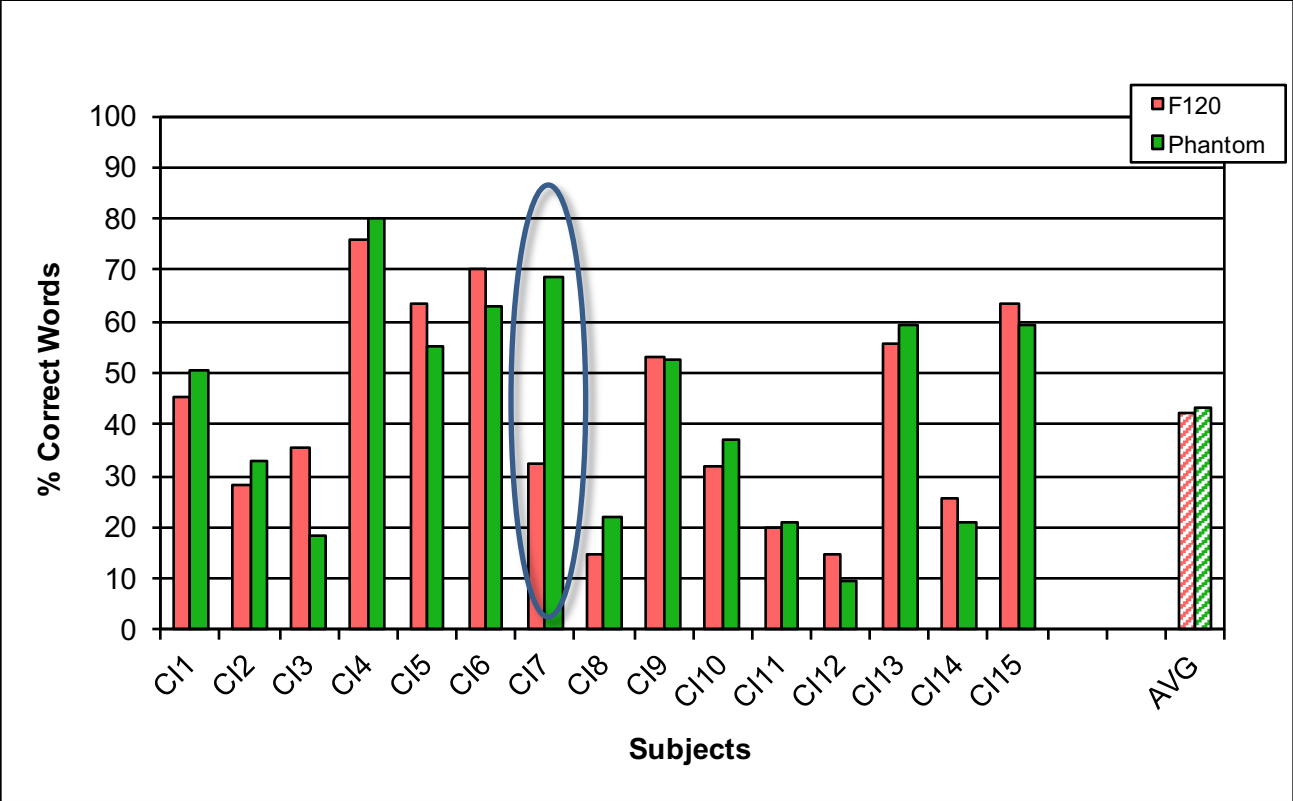


Phantom Evaluation: MUSHRA Test





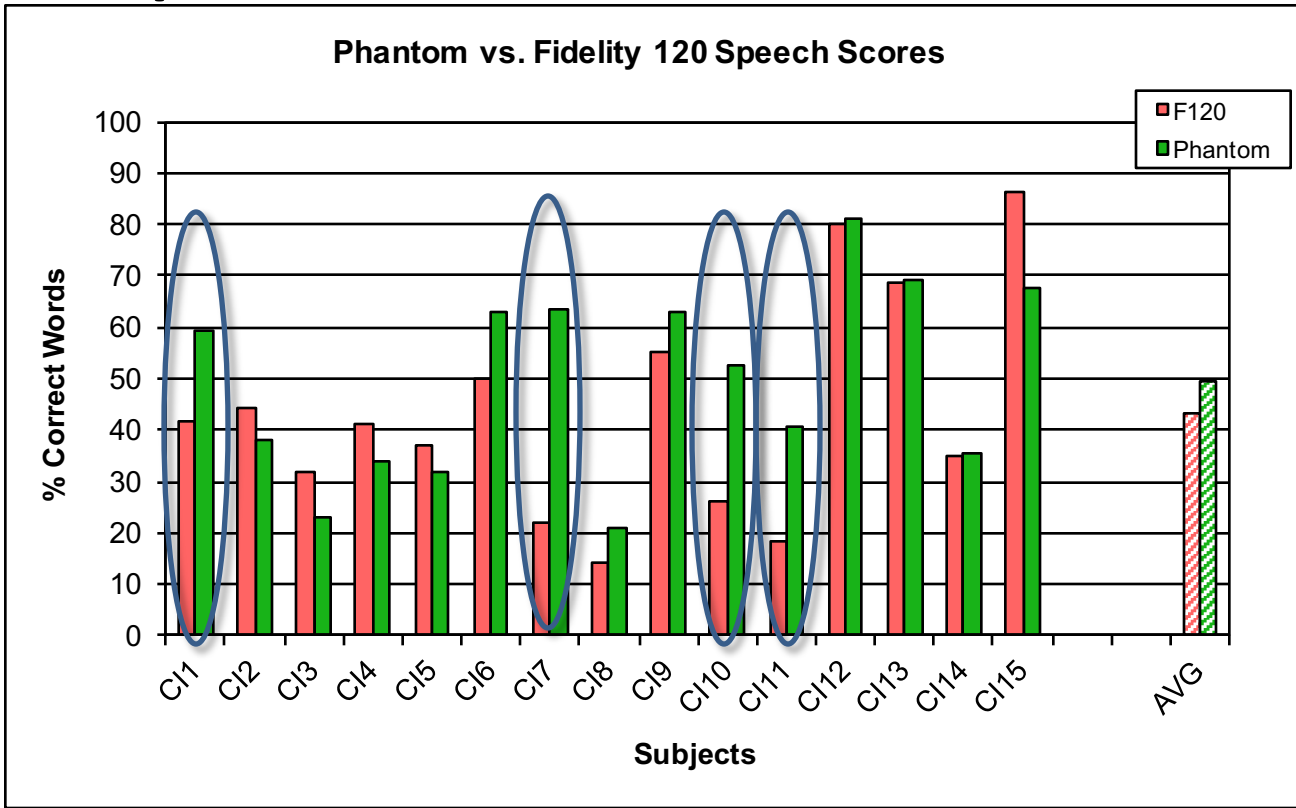
Acute Speech-in-Noise Results



Buechner and Nogueira, 2010 (unpublished)



Speech-in-noise results



Buechner and Nogueira, 201 (unpublished)