

Primitive Auditory Memory Is Correlated with Spatial Unmasking That Is Based on Direct-Reflection Integration

Huahui Li¹, Lingzhi Kong¹, Xihong Wu^{2,3,4}, Liang Li^{1,3,4,5*}

¹ D P U B C, ² D M I P U B C, ³ S H R C P U B C, ⁴ K L M P (M E), P U B C, ⁵ PKU-IDG/M G I B R P U B C

Abstract

Primitive auditory memory (PAM) is a short-term memory system that stores auditory information for a brief period. It is essential for understanding speech in noisy environments. This study investigated the relationship between PAM and spatial unmasking based on direct-reflection integration. The results show that PAM is correlated with spatial unmasking, and that direct-reflection integration plays a key role in this process. The study also explored the underlying mechanisms of PAM and its relationship with other auditory memory systems. The findings suggest that PAM is a fundamental component of auditory memory and is closely related to spatial unmasking. This research provides new insights into the nature of PAM and its role in auditory processing.

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Competing Interests: T.

* E-mail: li@pku.edu.cn

Introduction

Primitive auditory memory (PAM) is a short-term memory system that stores auditory information for a brief period. It is essential for understanding speech in noisy environments. This study investigated the relationship between PAM and spatial unmasking based on direct-reflection integration. The results show that PAM is correlated with spatial unmasking, and that direct-reflection integration plays a key role in this process. The study also explored the underlying mechanisms of PAM and its relationship with other auditory memory systems. The findings suggest that PAM is a fundamental component of auditory memory and is closely related to spatial unmasking. This research provides new insights into the nature of PAM and its role in auditory processing.

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... (...) ...

4, ... 4,19 23.

(...) ...

19). ...

(...) ... 4,25 29).

30.

R ... 22. ... 0° ... 60°

-64 +64 ... 32. ... -64 +64 ... 4 ... 4

32. ...

0 ... 32. (...) ...

23,31, ...

0 64 ... 64 0.

(...) ...

P A M

31 ... 23,31 ... 23.

32. ... (...)

primitive auditor memor (...) 23,24. ...

33 37. ... 38,39 ... 1, 0, ... 0.25, 0.50, 0.75,

38.

... () ... 23,24,35,36,40 42. ... () ... 1 0 ... 1, ... 1) ... 0, ... 1, ... 0.5 ... 1 ... 4, ... (1981) ... 43. ... 1 ...

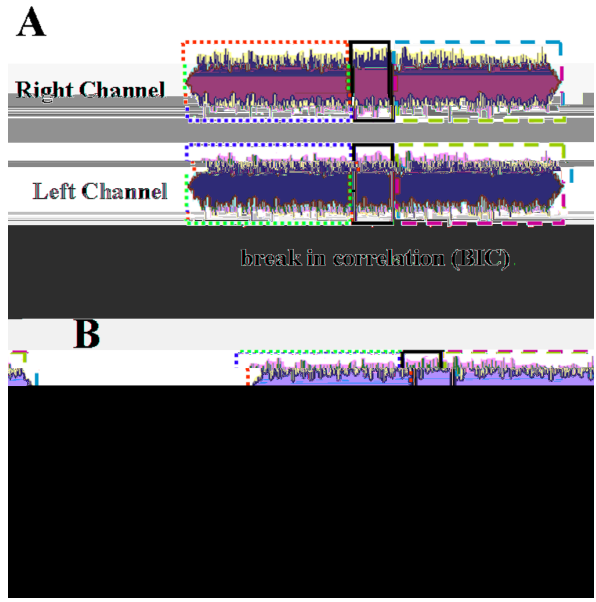


Figure 1. Illustration of the concept of break in correlation (BIC).
 A: A () (BIC, (IAI) () A) B: A :10.1371/ . .0063106. 001 (PAM).

... () ... () ... 20, ... 24,40 42 ... 44, ... 23, ... 46 ... 44.

T P S ... 30 ...

D P

0, 16, 32, 48
64. (2).

$$I = -\log\left(\frac{1}{f}\right).$$

People's Daily 9 (1994–2002).

29.

1

Results and Discussion

1, 30

31, 0.

16, 64.

31, 3, 0 64.

$$\chi^2(4,116) = 158.935, p < 0.001.$$

$$y = y_0 + Ae^{-(x/t_0)}$$

0, A, t₀.

t₀, t₀.

3, t₀, t₀ (t₀).

t₀ 30, t₀ 4.

A (4), A t₀.

Experiment 2: The Longest IAI for Detecting the BIC

2, 30 1.

P 30 1 2.

A S (0)

48 16- 10 1/3 200, 400, 800, 1600 3200

37.5, 75, 150, 300, 600 2000 30-

128, R (200).

824, 58.

D P 2000-

200. (1).

1000.

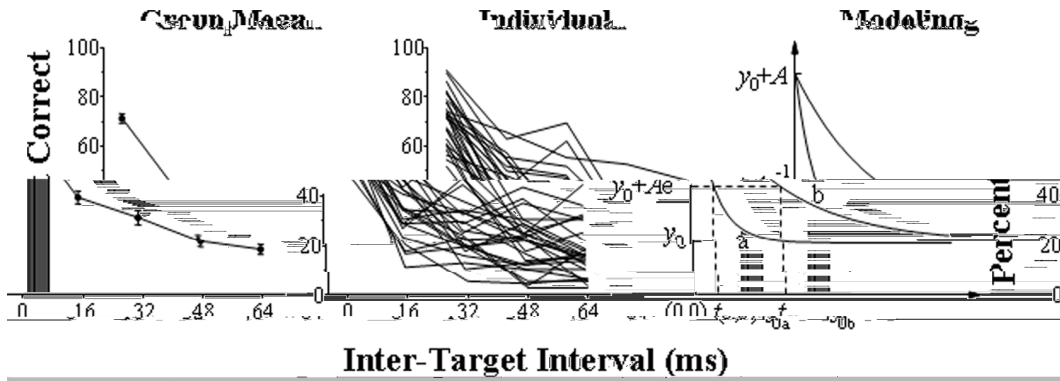


Figure 3. Percent-correct recognition of target speech as a function of the ITI (Experiment 1). T

Right panel: T
 (t_0)
 :10.1371/ .0063106. 003

... 47: ... 0. ...
 ... 16. ... 0.5 ...
 ... 1. ...
 ... 10 ...
 ... 6 ... 3 ...
 ... 4 ...

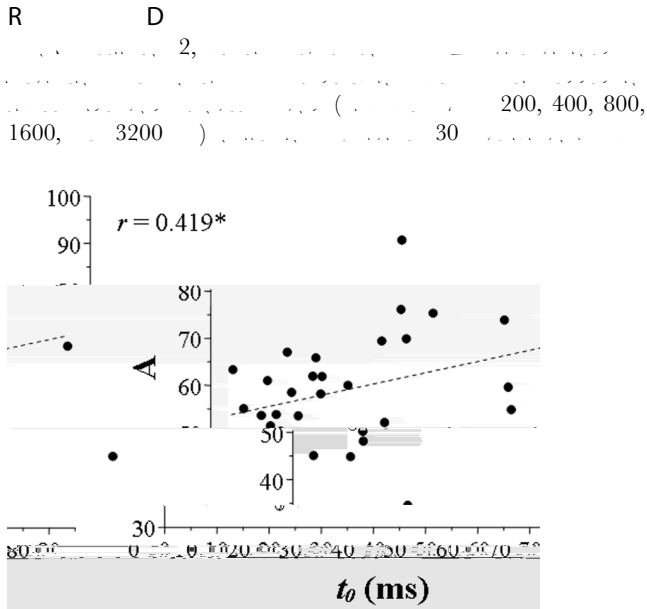


Figure 4. Correlation between the parameter A (the dynamic range of the performance change affected by ITI, the value along the ordinate) and the time constant t_0 (the value along the abscissa) across participants (Experiment 1). T

...
 :10.1371/ .0063106. 004
 P 0.05.
 :10.1371/ .0063106. 005

... 1. ...
 ... 5.1 ... 15.4 ... 30 ...
 ... 200 3200 ...
 ... 200 3200 ...
 ... (4,116) = 256.1, $p < 0.001$
 ... (...) ...
 ... (...) ...

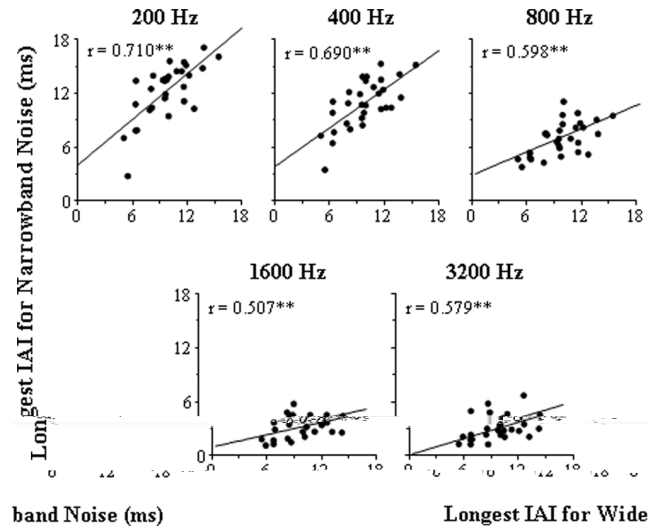


Figure 5. Correlation between the longest interaural interval (IAI) at which a 200-ms break in correlation (BIC) could be detected for each of the five types of narrowband noises and that for wideband noise (Experiment 2). T

(CF) 200, 400, 800, 1600, 3200 H. T
 ...
 P 0.01.
 :10.1371/ .0063106. 005

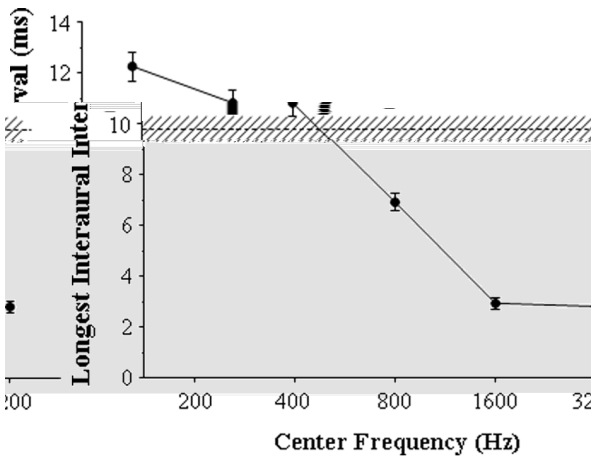


Figure 6. The group mean of the longest IAI for detecting the BIC in the wideband noise and that in each of the narrowband noises (Experiment 2).

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Experiment 3: Comparison of the Longest IAI for Detecting the BIC and the Longest IAI for Perceptually Fusing the Noises

Experiment 3 compared the longest IAI for detecting the BIC (the abscissa) and the longest IAI for perceptually fusing the noises (the ordinate) for individual participants (dots) and group mean (the cross). The results are shown in Figure 7. The longest IAI for detecting the BIC (the abscissa) was significantly shorter than the longest IAI for perceptually fusing the noises (the ordinate) ($t(12) = 6.41, p < 0.001$).

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Experiment 4: The BIC-Duration Threshold as the IAI Varied between 0 and 10 Ms

Experiment 4 compared the BIC-detection threshold (the abscissa) and the longest IAI for perceptually fusing the noises (the ordinate) for individual participants (dots) and group mean (the cross). The results are shown in Figure 8.

The BIC-detection threshold (the abscissa) was significantly shorter than the longest IAI for perceptually fusing the noises (the ordinate) ($t(12) = 6.41, p < 0.001$).

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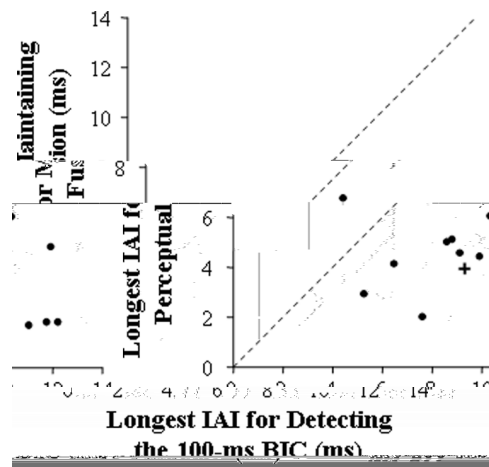


Figure 7. Comparison of the longest IAI when the 100-ms BIC was detectable (the abscissa) and the longest IAI when perceptually fusion of the identical noises at the two ears (the ordinate) for individual participants (dots) and group mean (the cross).

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6 (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, ... 10) ...

0, 2, ... 4, ... 300, ... 6, 8, 10, ...

16, ...

0.5 ...

1 ...

10 ...

6 ...

R D

8, ... 6, ... 4.

$F(5, 25) = 19.535, p < 0.001$.

(... 8):

$$y = e^{a+bx}$$

Correlation between Recognition of Target Speech and the Temporal Extent of Pam

t_0 (...)

(...)

(...)

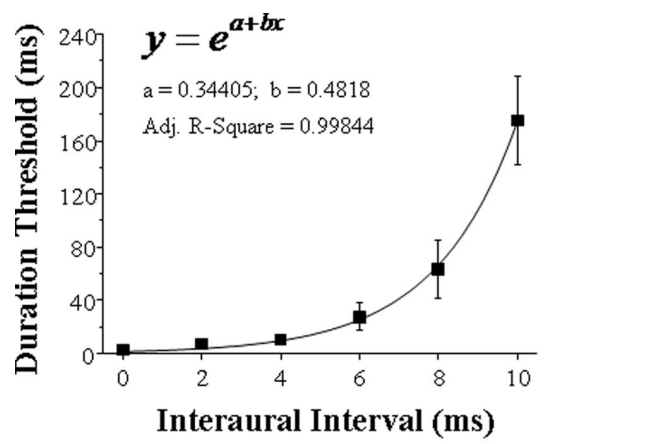


Figure 8. The group-mean BIC-duration threshold and the best fitting curve of mean duration threshold against IAI. Error bars represent standard errors of the mean.

:10.1371/ . .0063106. 008

t_0 ...

200 400

(200 400)

0. (... 10).

General Discussion

S U B P I

... /

2 .

3 8,

(...)

(...)

4,19 22,24,31 .

F P A M

23,24,40 42

41.

(...)

(...)

9.3 ,

, 4.0 ,

(...)

10).

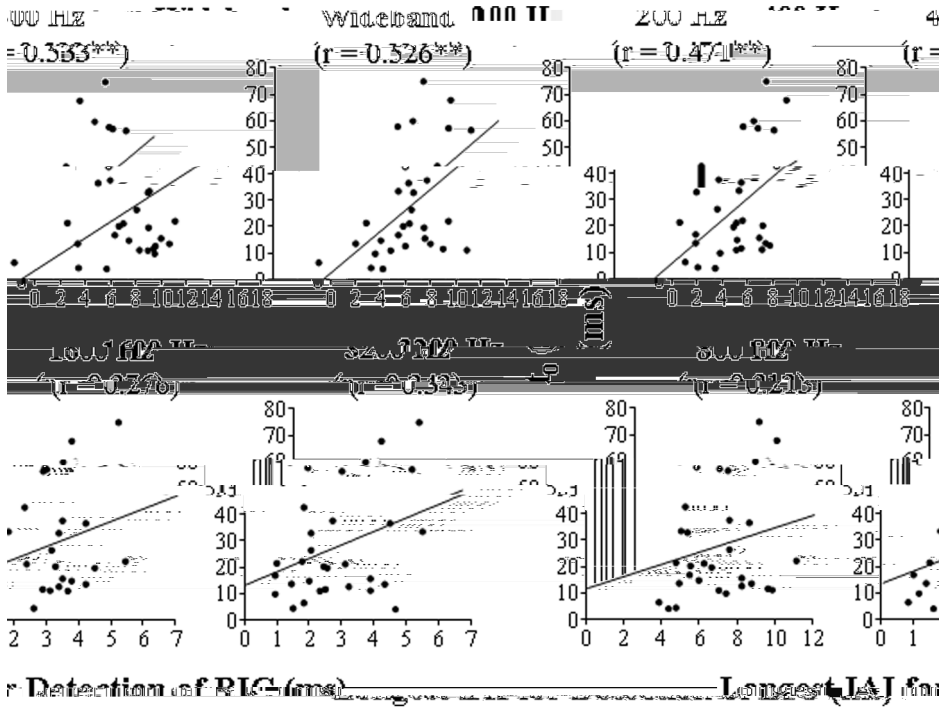


Figure 9. Correlation between t_0 (obtained from Experiment 1) and the longest IAI for detecting the BIC in each noise type (obtained from Experiment 2) across 30 participants.

CF 200 400 H. **

0.0063106. 009

200 300. 45

10. 48 50.

23.

33,34,36,51,52.

(+1)

(., 37,38):

IAI BIC

0.01.

4

0. 10.

8.

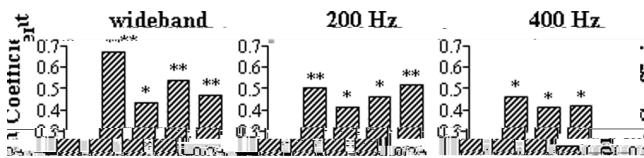


Figure 10. Correlations between percent-correct target-speech recognition (obtained from Experiment 1) and the longest IAI for detecting the BIC in either the wideband or the narrow-band noise with the low CF of 200 or 400 Hz (obtained from Experiment 2) across 30 participants.

0.05; **

0.0063106. 010

0.01.

S U B P I I

C P A M

... (200, 400). ... (23), ... 1, 2 ... 37, ... (1), ... (1/3) ... 1, 2, ...

T B -U S U S
R :T C -P T

... *Chain-Processing Theor* ... (1)

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7. ... (2003). ... 114: 2871 2876.

... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5)

T F R :T G R P
I U

6.5 ... (53, 55). ... 56, ... (54, 57, 58). ... (59, 63). ... 60, 62.

Acknowledgments

...

Author Contributions

...

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