Duke BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

Interpretable model based phonetic selectivity using high density µECoG - recordings

Introduction

- Understanding speech and language in the brain will help build reliable speech prosthetics
- Phonemes are fundamental units of speech and language (e.g., /m/ & /p/ in mad vs. pad) [1]
- posterior Superior Temporal Gyrus (pSTG) encodes spectrotemporal properties of phonetic information, but its fine-grained spatial resolution is unknown [2]
- **Micro-electrocorticography (µECoG)** can sample the pSTG at high spatial resolution
- Here, we combine µECoG with **interpretable decision-tree analysis** to:
- Validate the technique in rat auditory cortex where the spatial tonotopy is well established
- Establish **phoneme spatial maps** in human pSTG

Methods

Rat

- 61-channel µECoG array
- 8 x 8 grid
- 200 µm diameter electrodes
- 400 µm spacing
- **Electrode Placement**
- Implanted epidurally over primary auditory cortex
- Stimuli
- Measured neural responses to 13 different tones (0.5-32 kHz, 0.5 octave spacings, 50 ms in duration)
- Neural Features
- Broadband (2 100 Hz) evoked responses in 50 ms window, 200 ms after each tone onset

Human

- 256-channel µECoG array
- 12 x 24 grid
- 200 µm diameter electrodes
- 1.72 mm spacing
- **Electrode Placement**
- Implanted subdurally over the pSTG of a patient suffering from epilepsy during resective surgery
- Stimuli
- 58 sentences selected from TIMIT database (Garofolo *et al.*, 1993)

Neural Features

- High gamma (70 – 150 Hz) power integrated in 100 ms window centered at 150 ms post phoneme onset







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False Positive Rate

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