

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Thesis

**IMPROVED BRAINSTEM MODELING TO
CHARACTERIZE THE EFFECT OF LOW
SPONTANEOUS RATE FIBER LOSS ON AUDITORY
NEUROPATHY**

by

GRAHAM VOYSEY

B.S., Boston University, 2006

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

2016

DRAFT

© 2016 by
GRAHAM VOYSEY
All rights reserved

Approved by

First Reader

H. Steven Colburn, PhD
Professor of Biomedical Engineering

Second Reader

Barbara Shinn-Cunningham, PhD
Professor of Biomedical Engineering

Third Reader

Allyn E. Hubbard, PhD
Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering
Professor of Biomedical Engineering

Fourth Reader

Hideko Nakajima, MD, PhD
Assistant Professor of Otology and Laryngology
Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary

DRAFT

We've heard a lot of models...and heard suggested that we should take things out of our models to figure out what's important. But in some sense, when I look at the diversity of models that have been presented so far—each of us leave *out* things. So maybe in some sense we've got a start towards that approach.

So I can ask this question two ways, but let me ask it this way: *What should we leave in?* What's the bare minimum we should leave in as we try to understand what's important about the function of the cochlea?

David C. Mountain
Mechanics of Hearing (Attica, Greece 2014)

Acknowledgments

DRAFT

IMPROVED BRAINSTEM MODELING TO CHARACTERIZE THE EFFECT OF LOW SPONTANEOUS RATE FIBER LOSS ON AUDITORY NEUROPATHY

GRAHAM VOYSEY

ABSTRACT

Cochlear Synaptopathy is an emerging topic of hearing research that focuses on peripheral pathologies which leave audiometric thresholds unchanged but significantly impair threshold-independent hearing performance. Primary among the proposed mechanisms of CS is selective damage of low spontaneous rate (low SR) fibers of the auditory nerve (AN), yet no noninvasive quantitative measure of this mechanism yet exists in humans.

This work aimed to explore the hypothesis that measuring changes in latency of Wave V of the Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) can predict the magnitude of preferentially damaged contributions by low spontaneous rate fibers to the output of the auditory nerve. While the relationship between Wave V latencies and a psychophysical measure of CS has been recently established, current biophysical models do not fully account for the observed results.

This modeling deficit is in part a consequence of the deficiencies of current brainstem and midbrain models, including those of the Inferior Colliculus (IC) and Lateral Lemniscus (LL), where Wave V is thought to originate. To rectify those deficiencies, more sophisticated models of the midbrain and brainstem were incorporated. Non-linear weighting of the auditory nerve response, as supported by recent anatomical

work, was also incorporated.

To quantify the effects of these changes on modeling predictions, a comprehensive modeling tool was developed which allows parametric exploration of modeling space and direct comparison between major models of the auditory nerve and brainstem.

DRAFT

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Motivation	1
1.2	Implication of the Auditory Periphery in Cochlear Synaptopathy . . .	1
1.3	Human Psychophysical Tests Suggest a Diagnostic Measure	2
1.4	Computational Models of the Periphery are not Predictive	3
1.5	An Improved Modeling Approach	3
2	Aims	4
2.1	Aim I. Simulate the ABR Response of a Noise-Masking Task with Variable SR Contributions and Model Parameters	4
2.2	Aim II. Integrate Improved Brainstem Models	5
2.3	Aim III. Relate Model Responses to Psychophysical Measures	6
3	Literature Review	7
3.1	Chapter Summary	7
3.2	Cochlear Synaptopathy	7
3.3	Physiology of the Auditory Nerve	9
3.3.1	Spontaneous Rates of Fibers	9
3.3.2	Low Spontaneous Rate Fibers Suffer Selective Losses	9
3.4	Relevant Functional Neuroanatomy of the Auditory Midbrain	9
3.4.1	The Dorsal Cochlear Nucleus	9
3.4.2	The Ventral Cochlear Nucleus	11
3.4.3	The Inferior Colliculus	11

3.5	Auditory Modeling Environments	11
3.5.1	The Carney Models	11
3.5.2	The Verhulst Model	11
3.6	Objective Measures of Cochlear Synaptopathy	11
4	Methods	12
4.1	Chapter Summary	12
4.2	Overview of Modeling Framework	12
4.2.1	Configuration Options Define a Parameter Space	13
4.2.2	Model Parameters	13
4.3	Peripheral Models	15
4.3.1	The Verhulst Model	15
4.3.2	The Zilany Model	16
4.3.3	Accounting for Variations in Spontaneous Rates Between Models	16
4.3.4	Peripheral Model Output	17
4.4	Auditory Nerve Response Models	18
4.4.1	Modeling the Contributions of Inner Hair Cells	18
4.4.2	Weighting of IHC contributions	18
4.4.3	Weighting of Fiber Types per IHC	19
4.4.4	Modeling Synaptopathy	21
4.5	Brainstem Models	21
4.5.1	Choice of Best Modulation Frequency	22
4.5.2	The Nelson Carney 2004 Brainstem	22
4.5.3	The Carney 2015 Brainstem	23
4.6	Stimulus Generation	23
4.7	Automated Parameter Exploration	25
4.7.1	Design of New Experiments	27

5	Results	28
5.1	Chapter Summary	28
5.2	Modeling a Human Noise-Masked ABR	28
5.3	Quantification of Model Changes are Level Sets	28
5.3.1	Stimuli	29
5.4	Effect of Cochlear Synaptopathy	29
5.5	Effect of Peripheral Model Choice	32
5.6	Effect of CF weighting	34
5.7	Effect of Brainstem Model Choice	34
6	Discussion	37
6.1	Chapter Summary	37
6.2	Nonlinear Behaviors in the Verhulst Model	37
6.3	Consequences of AN Population Response Modeling	38
6.4	Nonlinear Synaptopathic Models	39
7	Conclusion	41
7.1	Conclusion	41
7.2	Future Directions	42
7.2.1	Modeling of Specific Hearing Loss Types	42
7.2.2	Anatomically Inspired Brainstem Contribution Adaptation . .	42
	References	44

List of Figures

3.1	Deafferentation of Inner Hair Cells	8
3.2	Synaptopathy is Selective	10
4.1	Overview of the Corti Modeling Environment.	14
4.2	Variation in Spontaneous Rate as a Function of Frequency	20
4.3	Cochlear Synaptopathy Parameters	22
4.4	Overview of the Nelson-Carney Midbrain and Brainstem	23
4.5	Overview of the Carney Midbrain and Brainstem	24
4.6	Automated Exploration of Model Parameters	26
5.1	Experimental Stimuli	30
5.2	Effects of Synaptopathy	31
5.3	Effects of Peripheral Models	33
5.4	Effects of CF Weighting	35
5.5	Effects of Brainstem Models	36

List of Abbreviations

ABR	.....	Auditory Brainstem Response
AN	.....	Auditory Nerve
ANR	.....	Auditory Nerve Response
CN	.....	Cochlear Nucleus
CS	.....	Cochlear Synaptopathy
DPOAE	.....	Distortion Product Otoacoustic Emission
HDF5	.....	Hierarchical Data Format Version Five
HHL	.....	Hidden Hearing Loss
IC	.....	Inferior Colliculus
IFR	.....	Instantaneous Firing Rate
NIHL	.....	Noise Induced Hearing Loss
PTS	.....	Permanent Threshold Shift
SR	.....	Spontaneous Rate
TTS	.....	Temporary Threshold Shift

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The variability of overall performance between normal hearing listeners, particularly in super-threshold tasks performed in complex acoustic environments such as the cocktail party problem, has been recognized in the literature for many years. Until recently, this variability was largely attributed to a broadly-defined “Central Processing Disorder” in the absence of Noise-Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL). The performance of the auditory periphery has been thought to be sufficiently characterized by audiometric threshold testing, as well as Distortion-Product Otoacoustic Emissions (DPOAEs) and ABR for finer-grained assessments of peripheral function.

1.2 Implication of the Auditory Periphery in Cochlear Synaptopathy

Recently, selective deafferentation of low spontaneous rate fibers of the AN in the auditory periphery that do not affect audiometric thresholds have been convincingly demonstrated in mouse (Kujawa and Liberman, 2009), gerbil (Furman et al., 2013), and recently, chinchilla (Liberman, unpublished); a growing body of psychophysical evidence suggests that a similar pathology occurs in humans (Bharadwaj et al., 2015). Synaptic damage at the hair cell in the Organ of Corti has been observed both in

response to noise with intensities sufficient to induce a temporary threshold shift (TTS), which does not permanently affect thresholds or hair cell life, and due to age alone in quiet (Sergeyenko et al., 2013; Fernandez et al., 2015). This phenomenon has been variously described as “cochlear synaptopathy” (Bharadwaj et al., 2014), “auditory neuropathy”, or “Hidden Hearing Loss”.

It is now thought that selective low-SR loss is a hallmark of HHL. Consequently, it has been implicated in performance degradation in cocktail party scenarios in normal-hearing listeners (Bharadwaj et al., 2015, 2014). Unlike NIHL, no objective and noninvasive measure of HHL in humans has been established. While work is ongoing in cadaveric studies, the relationship between low-SR damage and HHL in humans has relied on inference from a combination of ABR, DPOAE, and psychometric measures, and no direct measure has yet been demonstrated that specifically implicates low-SR fiber loss as a sufficient causative factor for HHL.

1.3 Human Psychophysical Tests Suggest a Diagnostic Measure

Towards this goal of defining an objective measure of fiber loss, Mehraei et al. (2015, 2016) have performed a series of experiments that relate psychophysical performance in a tone in notched-noise detection task to measured latency changes in ABR Wave V as a function of signal to noise ratio. They hypothesized that the loss of low-SR/high-threshold AN fibers would contribute to a faster recovery time of the compound action potential of the AN. In a perceptual task, this translates to higher thresholds, and faster threshold recovery. In a group of 28 normal hearing threshold (NHT) subjects, comparison of ABR data and psychoacoustic performance demonstrate a relationship consistent with an impairment in low-SR population response.

1.4 Computational Models of the Periphery are not Predictive

While psychophysical experiments have supported the hypothesis of the importance of low-SR fibers, modeling the response of the auditory periphery, brainstem, and midbrain to the stimuli used in experiments has so far failed to produce results that align well with experiment or intuition.

1.5 An Improved Modeling Approach

This work sought to extend the modeling of the peripheral and central auditory system performed by Mehraei by creating a modeling framework that allows the direct comparison of the relative effects of leading acoustic models, with two novel modeling features also incorporated. A framework for the design of modeling experiments that automatically incorporates permutations of model choice and model parameters was also developed to provide a simple modeling comparison tool to the research community.

Chapter 2

Aims

This thesis investigates the models of the peripheral and central auditory systems and the utility of their predictive abilities of cochlear synaptopathy.

Three aims were established. First, to develop a coherent modeling environment that combines two leading models of the auditory periphery into one software package where the utility of each model could be compared head to head. Second, to advance the state of the models of the auditory periphery by extending them with new capabilities supported by available anatomical and physiological research. Third, to use the developed tool to explore the proposed mechanisms underlying psychophysical and large-scale electrophysiological studies of cochlear synaptopathy with higher fidelity.

2.1 Aim I. Simulate the ABR Response of a Noise-Masking Task with Variable SR Contributions and Model Parameters

A modeling environment was created. It incorporates two peripheral models of the auditory system: the Zilany model with humanized parameters (Zilany et al., 2014) and the Verhulst model (Verhulst et al., 2015).

The Cochlea modeling environment (Rudnicki and Hemmert, 2014) was used to provide easy integration of the Zilany model. The transmission-line model of Verhulst

et al. (2015), which has the potential to perform better in broadband noise and accounts for cochlear dispersion, was directly integrated. At the conclusion of this aim, direct comparisons between the outputs of Zilany et al. (2014) and Verhulst et al. (2015) were performed.

2.2 Aim II. Integrate Improved Brainstem Models

We hypothesized that the current approach to IC modeling taken in Verhulst et al. (2015); Mehraei et al. (2016) does not fully account for the responses to a low-SR knockout AN model, and consequently under-represents the effects on the ABR Wave V that have been experimentally measured.

In particular, an extension of the approach currently taken by Verhulst et al. (2015) was presented by Carney et al. (2015). It provides multiple classes of IC neurons that were shown to track complex tones (vowel formants) in noise. To guide the selection of model weights and connectivities, relevant neuro-anatomical literature were consulted. Crucially, studies by Ryugo (2008) and others have shown selectivities in SR projections to the small cap of the DCN, which will guide modeling work by introducing specificities in weighting. Further, while the latency change trend is preserved between both the models proposed by Zilany et al. and Verhulst et al., the magnitude of the effect is greatly different.

This discrepancy may be remedied by introduction of new IC modeling components, which are better incorporated in the Zilany et al. (2014) model.

2.3 Aim III. Relate Model Responses to Psychophysical Measures

We will compare subject Wave V latency data from Mehraei and Mehraei et al. as ground truth to the improved model output.

DRAFT

Chapter 3

Literature Review

3.1 Chapter Summary

This chapter lays out a review of the relevant literature this thesis relies on. First, an overview of the clinical significance and relevant neuroanatomy of cochlear synaptopathy are given. Then, a review of the computational models that will be used is presented.

3.2 Cochlear Synaptopathy

Deafferentation is the loss of one or more synapses between an Inner Hair Cell (IHC) and its innervating spiral ganglia.

Kujawa and Liberman (2009) showed in noise exposed mice that significant deafferentation can occur with no permanent changes in threshold tuning curves and no hair cell death. Figure 3-1 shows that deafferentation was confirmed histologically by triple-staining cross-sections of the Organ of Corti post noise exposure. This reveals a synaptic loss.

Sergeyenko et al. (2013) extended this work to demonstrate that this deafferentation may also arise solely as a function of time. In a study of mice aged 4 to 144 weeks that were never exposed to loud sounds, a similar loss of hair cell projections was

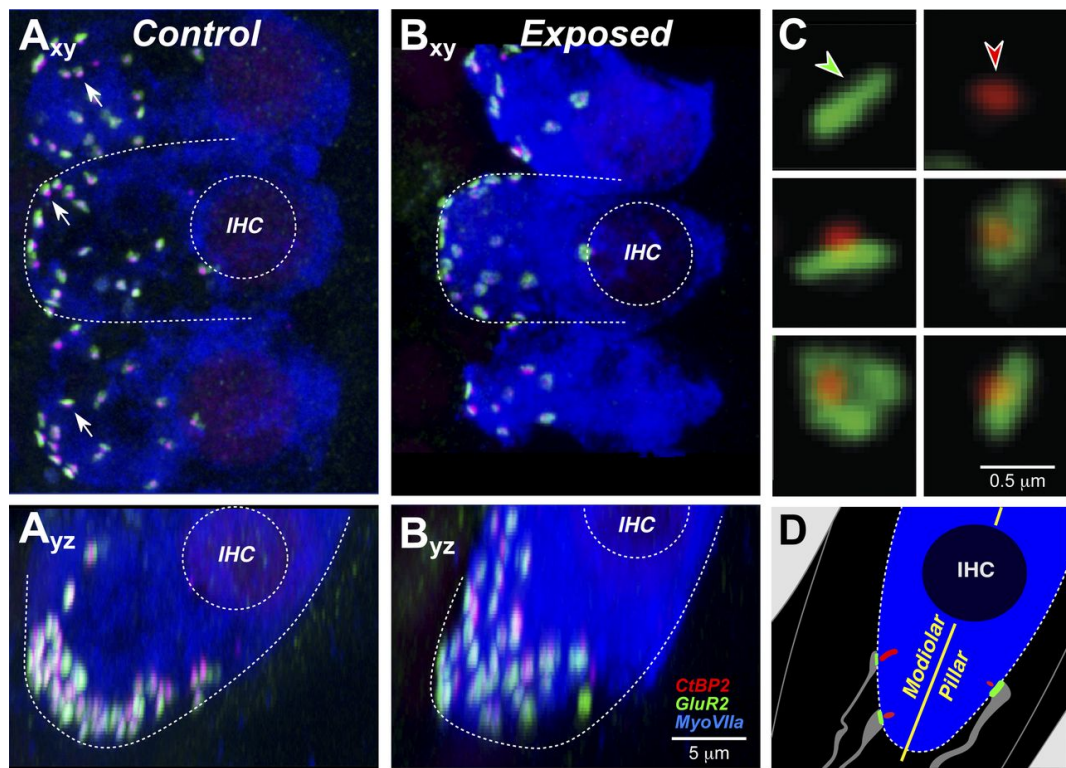


Figure 3-1: Deafferentiation of IHCs precedes hair cell death in noise exposed mice. Figure is reprinted from Furman et al. (2013)

observed.

3.3 Physiology of the Auditory Nerve

3.3.1 Spontaneous Rates of Fibers

In the absence of stimulus, individual fibers of the auditory nerve exhibit a wide range of average firing rates: human AN fibers have spontaneous rates between 0–120 spikes/second. Any individual fiber’s spontaneous rate varies slowly over time, but will fall within a relatively narrow band. The fibers of the auditory nerve are divided into two, or sometimes three, categories: low-, medium-, and high spontaneous rate (SR). Different authors assign different maximum firing rates to each category: Temchin et al. (2008) categorizes SRs below 18 spikes/second to be “low/medium”, and anything above that to be “high”. Others, such as Liberman (1978), define only two categories.

3.3.2 Low Spontaneous Rate Fibers Suffer Selective Losses

Furman et al. (2013) and others have demonstrated that noise-induced cochlear synaptopathy is selective for low-SR fibers, particularly at high frequencies.

3.4 Relevant Functional Neuroanatomy of the Auditory Mid-brain

3.4.1 The Dorsal Cochlear Nucleus

Ryugo (2008)

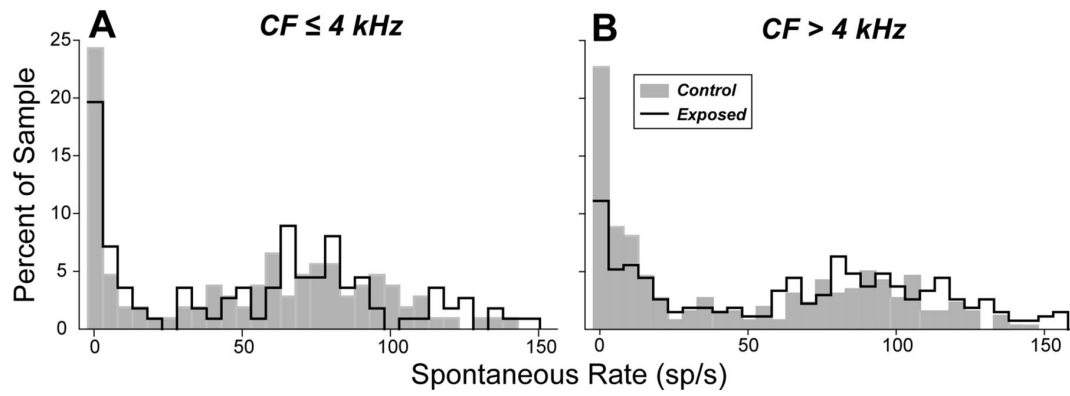


Figure 3.2: Synaptopathy is selective for fibers with low spontaneous rates, and particularly selective for low-SR fibers at high frequencies. Figure reprinted from Furman et al. (2013)

The Small Cap Area

3.4.2 The Ventral Cochlear Nucleus

While the VCN is critically important for the processing of binaural phenomena ()

3.4.3 The Inferior Colliculus

The IC has long been regarded as the last pre-thalamic obligate waystation for ascending auditory information.

3.5 Auditory Modeling Environments

3.5.1 The Carney Models

The Zilany and Bruce Models

Modulation Transfer Functions in the Inferior Colliculus

3.5.2 The Verhulst Model

3.6 Objective Measures of Cochlear Synaptopathy

Chapter 4

Methods

4.1 Chapter Summary

This chapter gives a detailed description of the modeling environment created for this thesis. First, the configuration of the overall system is detailed. Second, the configuration and use of two models of the auditory periphery are detailed. Third, the creation of compound action potentials and population responses of the auditory nerve are given. A method for the simulation of cochlear synaptopathy is also detailed, along with a new incorporation of a nonlinear distribution of auditory nerve fiber types as a function of center frequency. Fourth, the use of these auditory nerve responses in simulation of the auditory brainstem and midbrain with two models are given, culminating in the creation of modeled Auditory Brainstem Responses. Finally, the utility of the system for large-scale simulation is shown.

4.2 Overview of Modeling Framework

The modeling framework created for this thesis has been named Corti (Voysey, 2016). It is architecturally inspired by the EarLab project developed at Boston University as well as the Cochlea (Rudnicki and Hemmert, 2014) modeling environment developed at the Technical University of Munich, from which it incorporates a peripheral model.

Corti is a command-line tool written in Python. As detailed in Figure 4-1, it is designed to produce estimates of the Auditory Brainstem Response, auditory nerve fiber, auditory nerve, brainstem and midbrain responses to an arbitrary stimulus. A set of configuration parameters define which models are used and how they are interconnected, as well as the spatiotemporal properties of the stimulus.

4.2.1 Configuration Options Define a Parameter Space

As detailed in Chapter 3, the constituent models of this framework each require many choices of parameters, ranging from sampling frequency to the time constants and relative inhibitory and excitatory contributions of brainstem areas. Several other parameters are introduced in the framework itself, as well as the choice of which model to use for each stage. Because these parameter choices directly modulate the simulation output, it quickly becomes natural to treat these different options as a high-dimensional parameter space. Any single run of the framework, using one collection of options, defines a particular trajectory through this space.

4.2.2 Model Parameters

To run a simulation, the following parameters must be given. Each parameter will be detailed in subsequent sections of this chapter.

1. The periphery model type.
2. Which components of the peripheral response to save to disk for later analysis.
3. The degree and kind of cochlear synaptopathy to simulate.
4. Whether or not the distribution of fibers per inner hair cell should vary as a function of basilar membrane location.

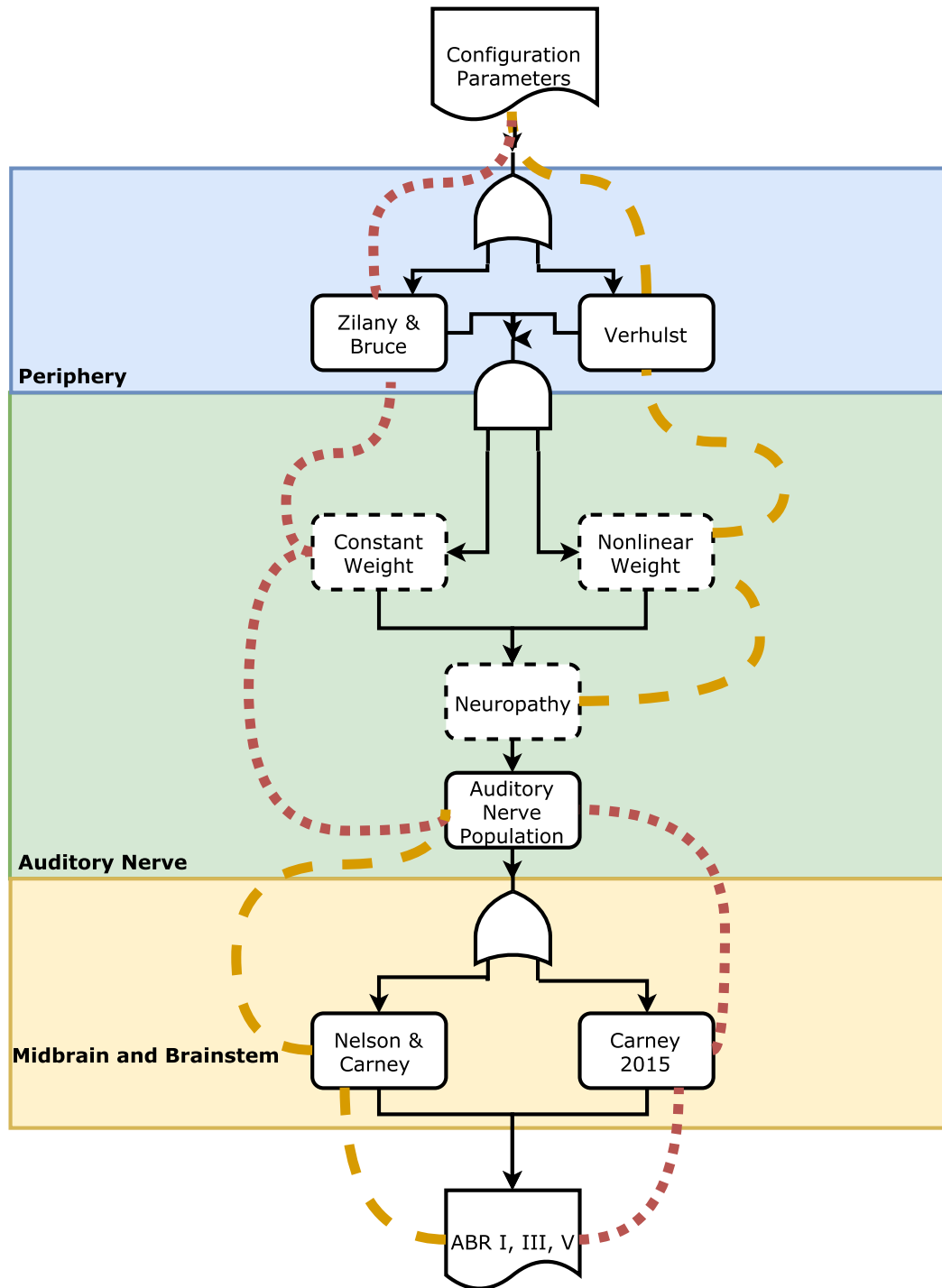


Figure 4-1: Overview of the Corti modeling environment. Two parameter trajectories are shown: a simulation of auditory neuropathy using the Verhulst periphery, nonlinear weights of fiber type contributions, and the Nelson and Carney brainstem (orange), and a simulation without neuropathy using the Zilany periphery, linear fiber weighting, and the Carney 2015 brainstem (red).

5. Whether or not a brainstem/midbrain response should be simulated.
6. The brainstem/midbrain model type.
7. The stimulus to simulate a response to.
8. The stimulus level.
9. Whether or not the model is being run as part of a larger parallel simulation.

4.3 Peripheral Models

Two models of the auditory periphery are included: the transmission-line model by Verhulst et al. (2015) (henceforth “The Verhulst model”) and the phenomenological model by Zilany et al. (2014) (henceforth “The Zilany model”). This section corresponds to the first stage of Figure 4-1, highlighted in blue.

Both models simulate the response of the peripheral auditory system to a pressure wave, and both produce time-series estimates of instantaneous firing rates for an arbitrary number of inner hair cells which are tonotopically distributed along the length of the basilar membrane.

4.3.1 The Verhulst Model

The Verhulst model is particularly well-suited for modeling broadband stimuli. Since it is a transmission line model which gives estimates for the position and deflection of the entire basilar membrane even to a pure tone stimulus, it naturally accounts for dispersive effects, and produces detailed information about many stages of sound propagation. Though not used in this work, the Verhulst model is also capable of modeling Otoacoustic emissions in response to complex stimuli.

Since the development of the Verhulst model is still underway, it has been programmatically isolated in a separate package. This provides a separation of concerns between the projects, and allows both Corti and the Verhulst model to be updated independently of each other as new features are made available in both.

4.3.2 The Zilany Model

The Zilany model is a very commonly used model of the auditory periphery, and robustly accounts for many phenomena observed electrophysiologically to complex stimuli. The model, originally developed based on measurements in animal models, was updated with humanized parameters to better reflect psychophysical data (Zilany et al., 2014; Zilany and Bruce, 2007, 2006).

The implementation of the Zilany model here was adapted from Rudnicki and Hemmert (2014), who provided a Python and C implementation that has been shown to produce identical output to the version documented by Zilany et al. (2014).

4.3.3 Accounting for Variations in Spontaneous Rates Between Models

While both the Zilany and Verhulst models produce estimates of the instantaneous firing rate of the auditory nerve, the means by which they do so are different enough that care must be taken in directly comparing their estimates.

The classification of SR types by mean spontaneous firing rate differs between the Zilany and Verhulst models. The Zilany model defines a low-SR fiber to have a spontaneous rate of 0.1 spikes/second, a medium-SR fiber to have a spontaneous rate of 10 spikes/sec, and a high-SR fiber to have a rate of 100 spikes/second. The Verhulst model defines these values as 1, 10, and 60 spikes/second, respectively. As discussed in subsection 3.3.2 and subsection 4.4.3, Temchin et al. combine low- and

medium-SR fibers into one population and define it to have a spontaneous rate of less than 18 spikes/second. For the purposes of this work, both the Zilany and Verhulst model support this approach.

4.3.4 Peripheral Model Output

The Verhulst model provides estimates of response behavior at many stages of the of the auditory periphery. For models of motion in the middle ear, estimates are computed for each basilar membrane section. By default, the BM is divided into 1000 sections.

While running the simulation, the following model estimates may be stored to disk for further analysis:

1. Basilar membrane velocities for each section.
2. Basilar membrane displacements for each section.
3. Inner hair cell receptor potentials.
4. IFR for a high spontaneous rate fiber.
5. IFR for a medium spontaneous rate fiber.
6. IFR for a low spontaneous rate fiber.
7. The Otoacoustic emission.

The Zilany model, as implemented, provides IFR estimates only. Hair cell potentials could also be modeled, but are omitted.

Both models provide estimates of Instantaneous Firing Rate as a function of post-stimulus time for each combination of fiber type and best frequency, and these are passed to the next stage of the Corti environment.

4.4 Auditory Nerve Response Models

This stage of processing converts IFRs of specific fiber populations into an estimate of the summed activity of the auditory nerve. It corresponds to the green region of Figure 4.1.

4.4.1 Modeling the Contributions of Inner Hair Cells

Along the Organ of Corti, each inner hair cell is innervated by multiple spiral ganglia. The Verhulst and Zilany models, however, give unitary responses for spontaneous rate type for each best center frequency, so modeling the summed response per IHC requires multiplicatively weighting and then summing the responses of each SR type to obtain the total contribution of one modeled hair cell.

Based on anatomical data (Liberman, 1978), the Verhulst model assigns 19 fibers to each inner hair cell.

The Zilany model's output is summed accordingly.

4.4.2 Weighting of IHC contributions

To determine which proportion of the total contribution of a given hair cell arises from fibers of a given spontaneous rate, the Verhulst model applies a scalar weighting factor to the summed Auditory Nerve Response using an undamaged nerve with 19 total fibers. Three fibers are assigned for low- and medium- SR fibers and 13 for high-SR fibers per hair cell.

Once each hair cell's contribution has been computed and summed into the total response, a scalar weighting factor was empirically chosen such that the modeled and summed response of IHCs with CFs logarithmically spaced between 175Hz and 20kHz

produces a model ABR Wave-1 amplitude of $15 \mu\text{V}$. For the Verhulst model, Verhulst et al. found the value of this weighting factor to be $0.15\text{e-}6 \text{ V} \times 2.7676\text{e-}7$.

To produce comparable results in this work, the Zilany model was scaled accordingly. By iteratively converging on a scaling factor with a tolerance of $\pm 1 \text{ nV}$, the scaling factor that produced an ABR Wave-1 amplitude of $15\mu\text{V} \pm 1\text{nV}$ was found to be $0.15\text{e-}6 \text{ V} \times 7.30282\text{e-}7$.

4.4.3 Weighting of Fiber Types per IHC

Based on data from Temchin et al. (2008), and as reviewed in Section 3.3, the distribution of SR fiber types per IHC may not be uniform along the length of the basilar membrane. To account for this, we have extended the linear distribution of fiber types per hair cell with the option of a logistic distribution as a parameter.

The empirical logistic fit equation that estimates p , the percentage of fibers with spontaneous rates below 18 spikes/sec innervating a given inner hair cell as a function of best frequency was found to be:

$$p(cf) = 21 + \frac{k}{1 + e^{-r \cdot (cf - cf_0)}} \quad (4.1)$$

where $k = 22$, $r = 9\text{e-}6$ and $cf_0 = 2500$.

Fractional Weights

A consequence of the approach taken in subsection 4.4.3 is that while the total fiber count per IHC is fixed at 19 fibers, the percentage of the summed response of that IHC that arises from a given fiber type is no longer guaranteed to represent an integer number of fibers. For example, a CF of 8 kHz has 42.9 percent of its innervating spiral

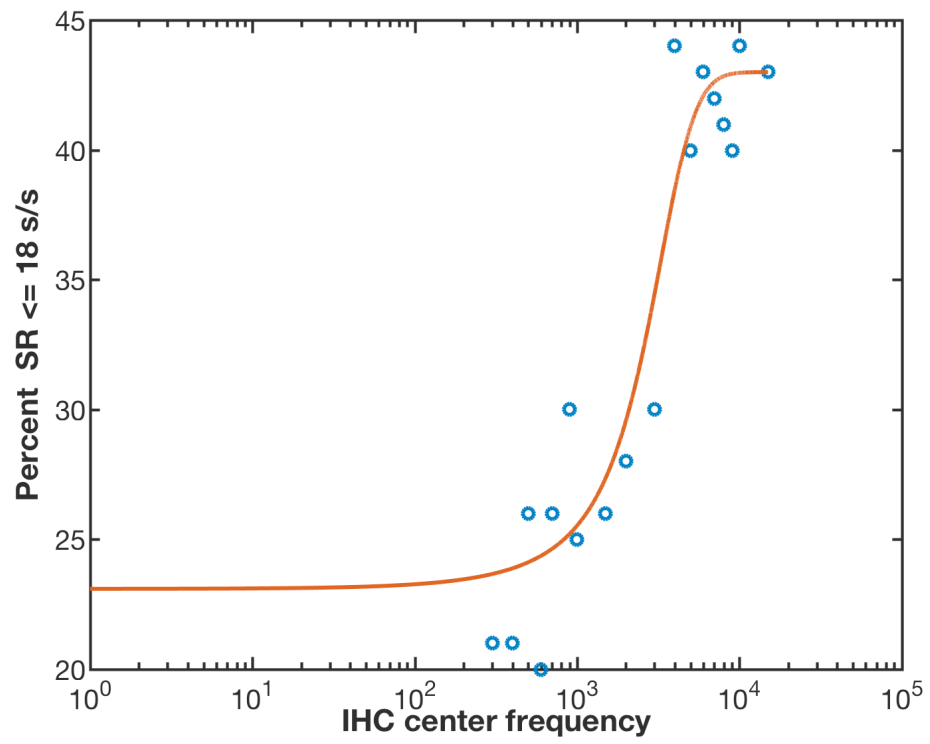


Figure 4.2: Experimental results (blue circles) reported by Temchin et al. were fit to a logistic model (red solid line).

ganglia with spontaneous rates below 18 spikes/second, or a total of 8.133 low and medium spontaneous rate fibers.

Therefore, it is appropriate to think of such values as weighted contributions rather than individual spiral ganglia. In the context of producing auditory nerve responses—as are used in this work—this can be thought of as providing a more accurate representation of *summed* physiological responses. Model responses of unitary fibers of different spontaneous rates are saved in the peripheral output, if desired.

4.4.4 Modeling Synaptopathy

Cochlear synaptopathy is the loss of the synapse between an inner hair cell and an individual spiral ganglion. At the level of the summed auditory nerve response, selective degradation is modeled by reducing the contribution of each fiber type per hair cell by a scaling factor.

Six predetermined severity levels, as given in Figure 4-3 were chosen to model cochlear synaptopathy, all of which work in a similar manner. In each case, the portion of the response from a hair cell of a given center frequency is scaled by a percentage of its magnitude before being summed into the auditory nerve response.

4.5 Brainstem Models

This section details the two brainstem models in use, given by Nelson and Carney (2004) and Carney et al. (2015).

		Percentage Degradation		
Synaptopathy Type		lowSR	medSR	highSR
	none	0	0	0
	mild	10	10	10
	moderate	25	25	25
	severe	50	50	50
	ls-mild	10	10	0
	ls-moderate	25	25	0
	ls-severe	50	50	0

Figure 4.3: The default types of cochlear synaptopathy that may be simulated.

4.5.1 Choice of Best Modulation Frequency

The included models of the CN and IC are tuned to a best modulation frequency—i.e., the stimulus modulation frequency at which they have a peak response—of 100 Hz, as this was found by Carney et al. to be the most relevant modulation frequency for speech-like complex sounds such as vowel formants. It is not clear the extent to which the CN or IC possess a “MTF filter-bank”, so this has not been implemented.

4.5.2 The Nelson Carney 2004 Brainstem

In the case of the simpler brainstem and midbrain model of Nelson and Carney, the CN and IC are both represented as single processing stages where an excitatory and inhibitory alpha function are convolved with, in the CN, the ANR population response, and in the IC, the output of the CN stage.

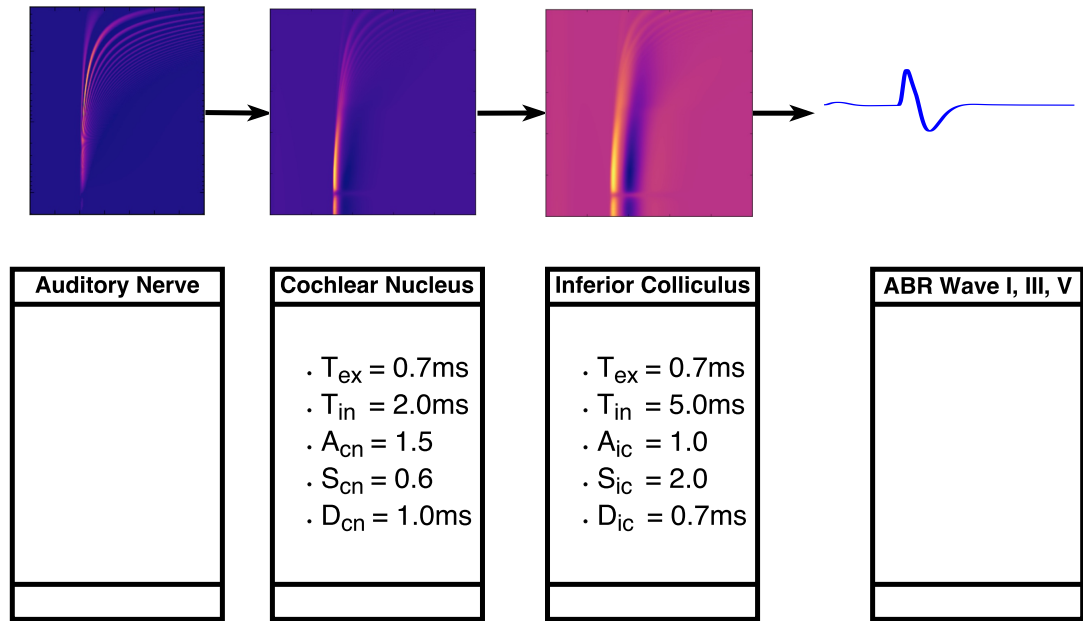


Figure 4-4: Overview of the processing stages of the Nelson-Carney brainstem model and model output at various stages for an 80dB click stimulus. Coefficients for the CN and IC are given.

4.5.3 The Carney 2015 Brainstem

In the case of the more complex model proposed by Carney et al., the IC processing stage incorporates three types of filters, which better reflect the diversity of neural responses observed electrophysiologically.

Weights of contribution for each type are as shown in Figure 4-5, and were chosen to represent the relative magnitudes of effect observed by Carney et al. in electrophysiological study. Weighing is uniform across center frequency.

4.6 Stimulus Generation

Corti supports simulations of stimuli of arbitrary duration and level. Simple stimuli such as clicks are generated programmatically by specifying a series of parameters

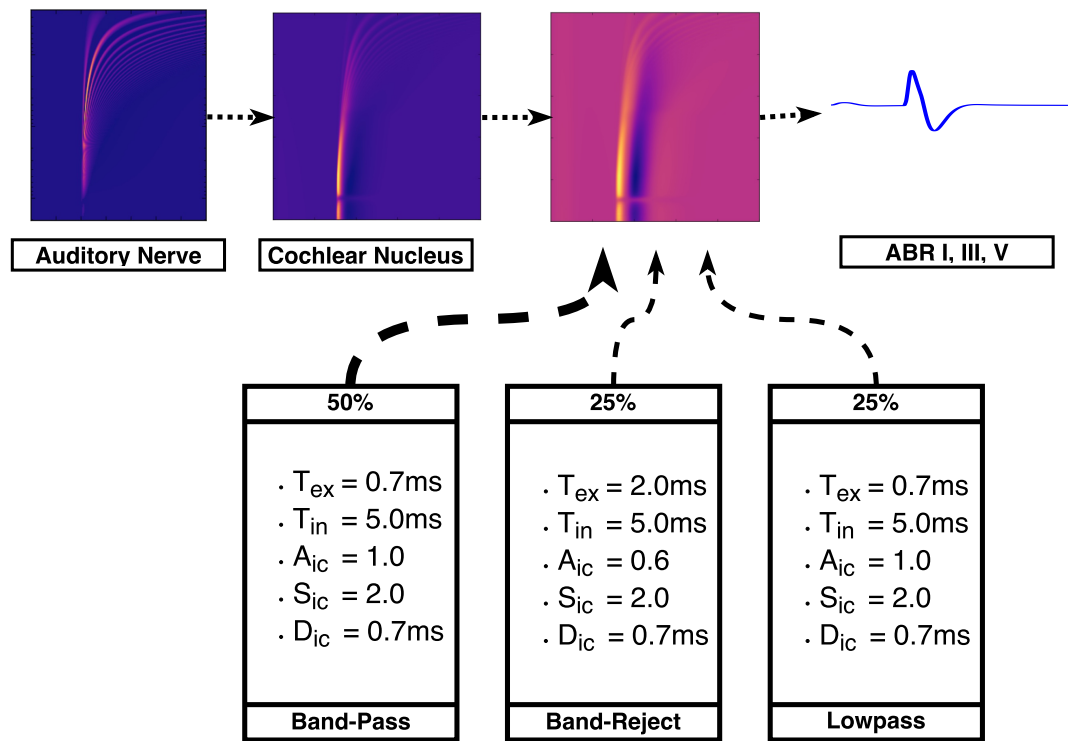


Figure 4-5: Overview of the processing stages of the Carney et al. brainstem model for an 80dB click. Coefficients and weights for the three-stage IC model are shown; other parameters are as in Figure 4-4

such as onset time and duration, and more complex stimuli can be specified as WAV files. All WAV stimuli must specify a sound level in dB SPL re $20\mu\text{Pa}$; the waveform is then normalized by the peak value (in the case of a click) or the RMS value (for spectrally complex stimuli) and rescaled to have units of Pascals prior to simulation.

4.7 Automated Parameter Exploration

Corti may be run in one of two modes. In the first, a single set of parameters defines a single trajectory and the model is run once. However, while this mode of operation is convenient for fast simulations whose parameters can be defined *a priori*, it rapidly becomes impractical for situations where the relative effects of different parameter choices are to be compared, and reliable book-keeping of which parameters were used to generate which results becomes unnecessarily challenging.

Therefore, a second means of use was created, as detailed in Figure 4-6. The core of this mode is the Python Parameter Exploration Toolkit (Meyer and Obermayer, 2016). It provides the tools to allow a convenient interface to explore the parameter space generated by the specification of many available models, impairments, and options in a manner that allows easy *post-hoc* analysis. Individual trajectories may be computed in parallel on a single workstation or in a high-performance cluster so that the relative effects of each model, neuropathic impairment, and other features may be directly compared. The results for all combinations of model components are stored in one Hierarchical Data Format (HDF5) file. Comparisons of the effect of using different trajectories to the same stimuli can then be made in a way that guarantees an internally consistent analysis.

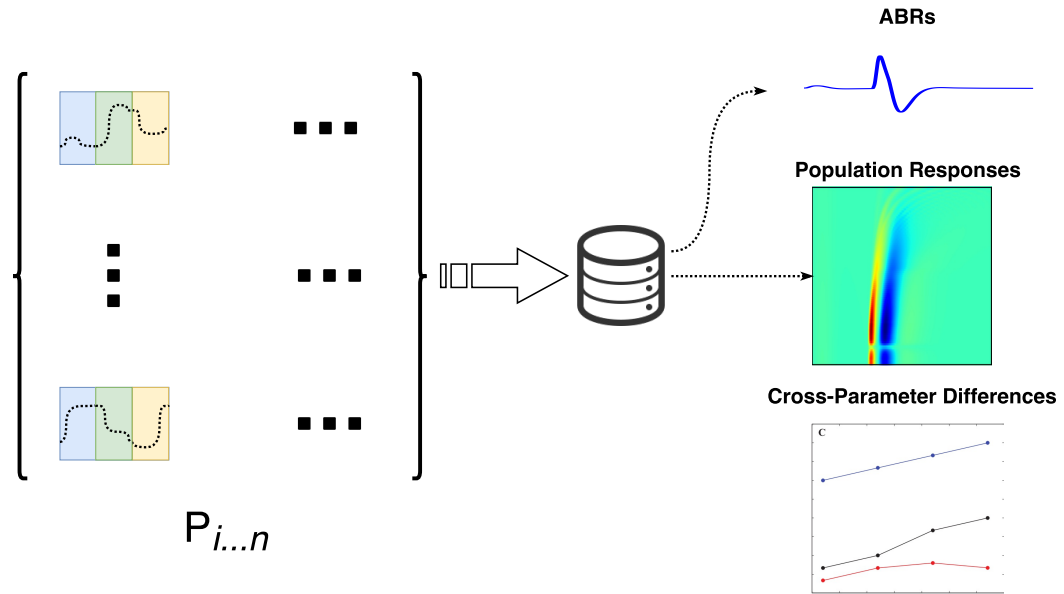


Figure 4-6: Automated exploration of model parameters P_i is one set of multiple parameter values required to specify one trajectory. A total of N trajectories, where N is the Cartesian product of the specified value ranges that a given parameter may take, are computed in parallel and stored in a database for further analysis.

4.7.1 Design of New Experiments

While Chapter 5 focuses on a particular combination of trajectories, designed to replicate and explore the contributions of different modeling considerations to a particular stimulus, the method presented in Section 4.7 is much more generally applicable. Using Corti, one can easily design and run many other modeling experiments using these techniques for a wide variety of stimuli or parameter values without modification of the code of the core model functionality.

DRAFT

Chapter 5

Results

5.1 Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the results obtained when using the modeling environment described in Chapter 4.

5.2 Modeling a Human Noise-Masked ABR

The model ABR in response to a click-train in noise was computed for a variety of masker ratios. The experiment design tool described in Section 4.7 was used to specify a range of values for each parameter in Corti to reveal the relative contributions of each.

5.3 Quantification of Model Changes are Level Sets

Five free parameters—stimulus, peripheral model, brainstem and midbrain models, synaptopathy, and IHC weighting—were varied over the course of all simulations.

Quantification of single parameter changes can be best accomplished by considering the effect of a change of the value of an individual parameter while all others are held constant. In this way, the level set of the parameter space may be considered.

In all cases, the effects of a parameter change is of interest for the same two objective measures: Wave I amplitude, and Wave V latency change. Consequently, visualization of each level set is most intuitive by projecting it onto those axes.

5.3.1 Stimuli

Following Mehraei; Mehraei et al., 6 stimuli were programmatically generated and stored as WAV files with a sampling frequency of 100 kHz. As shown in Figure 5.1, stimulus onset was delayed by 20 μ s of silence, and then consisted of 80 dB SPL clicks with a repetition rate of 100 ms in the presence of Gaussian noise at different signal to noise ratios.

Importantly, these stimuli are all well above the threshold of audibility; the aim is to obtain a response of the auditory models as they react robustly to a clearly audible input.

All other parameters values—choice of peripheral and brainstem model and logistically weighted fiber distributions—were fully explored.

In total, 240 separate simulations were run in parallel on Boston University’s high-performance computing cluster over the course of approximately 9 days. Model output was automatically stored into a HDF5 database approximately 250 GB in size.

5.4 Effect of Cochlear Synaptopathy

The effects of four types of synaptopathy—moderate, severe, low-SR specific moderate, and low-SR specific severe—were simulated, with the synaptic degradation parameters as given in Figure 4.3.

The effect of fiber loss on Wave V peak latency and Wave I peak amplitude for all

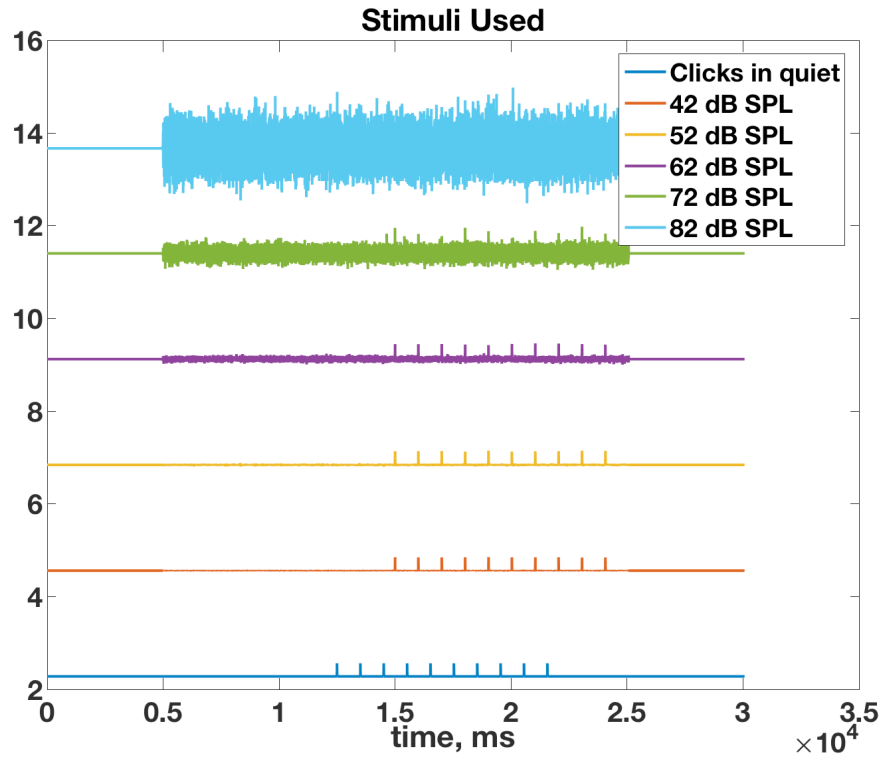


Figure 5.1: Stimuli used to drive the auditory models. All stimuli were an 80dB SPL click train with a 100ms spacing between clicks. A white Gaussian noise masker was added at five different masker levels.

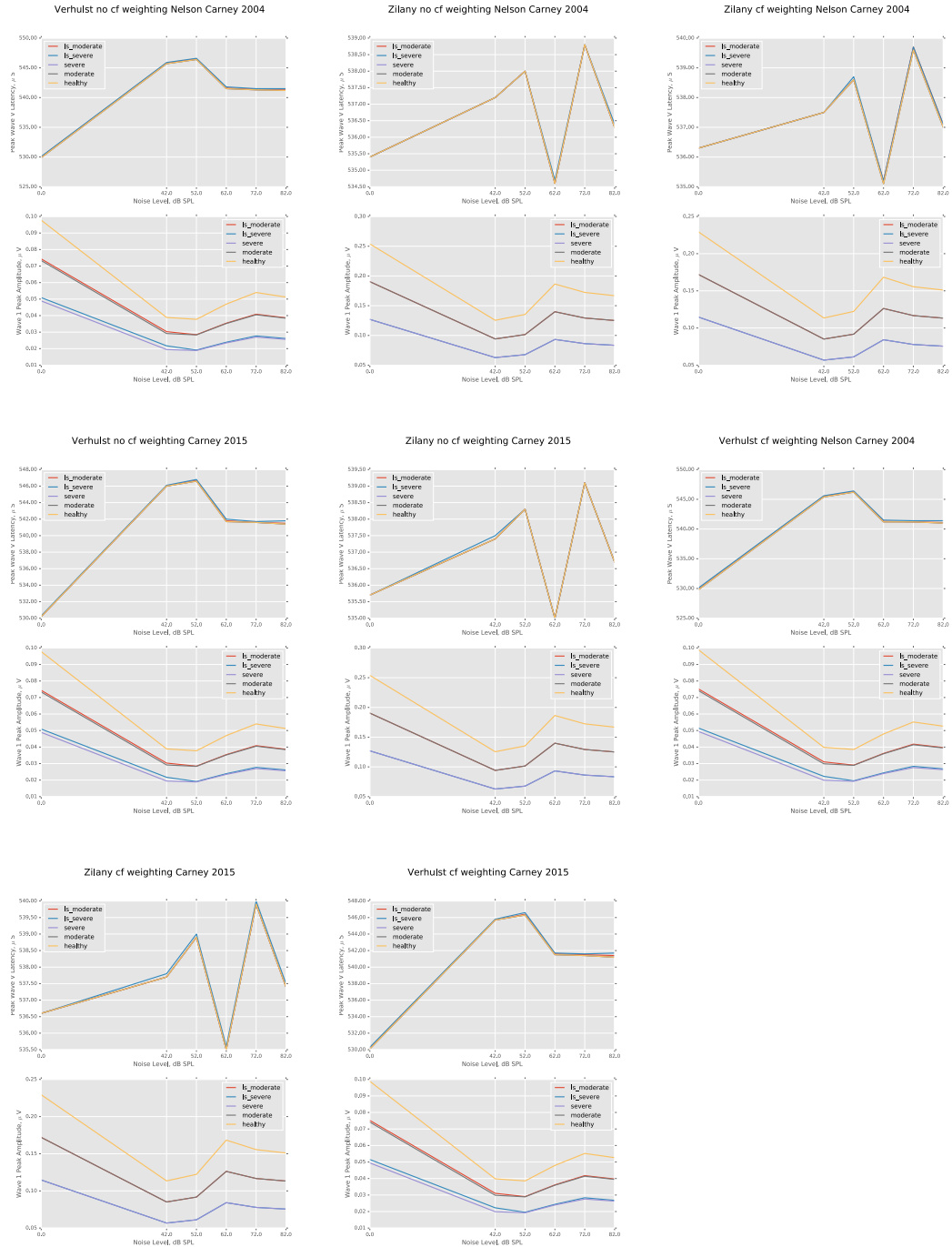


Figure 5.2: The effects of varying levels of synaptopathy on model responses to a stimulus at multiple noise levels. Some traces are present but not visible as they precisely overlay other results.

other parameter combinations are given in Figure 5.2.

Consistent with prediction and prior experiment, Wave I amplitudes decrease as a function of synaptopathy, as well as a function of increasing noise masker level. Selective loss of low SR fibers closely follow their corresponding all-fiber degradation models, suggesting that low-SR degradation at the simulated severities don't contribute towards amplitude changes in the presence of high level noise maskers.

Wave V latencies exhibit a consistent increase in latency relative to a pure click train, consistent with observations by Mehraei et al., but latency magnitudes are not significantly affected by modeled synaptopathies.

5.5 Effect of Peripheral Model Choice

Because the response trends vary quite little as a function of the types of synaptopathy modeled in Section 5.4, the relative effects of model types can be explored while holding the type of synaptopathy fixed, thus eliminating one dimension of the parameter space.

The effects of peripheral model choice on Wave V peak latency and Wave I peak amplitudes are given in Figure 5.3. In general, the Verhulst model predicts both larger Wave V latencies and larger changes as a function of SNR compared to the Zilany model, which predicts generally small to no change in latencies. This is contrary to earlier modeling results, which suggest the opposite effect of peripheral models.

Wave I amplitude estimations follow similar shapes for each peripheral model. While both produce physiologically plausible responses, the Verhulst model predicts amplitudes approximately half the magnitude of the Zilany model.

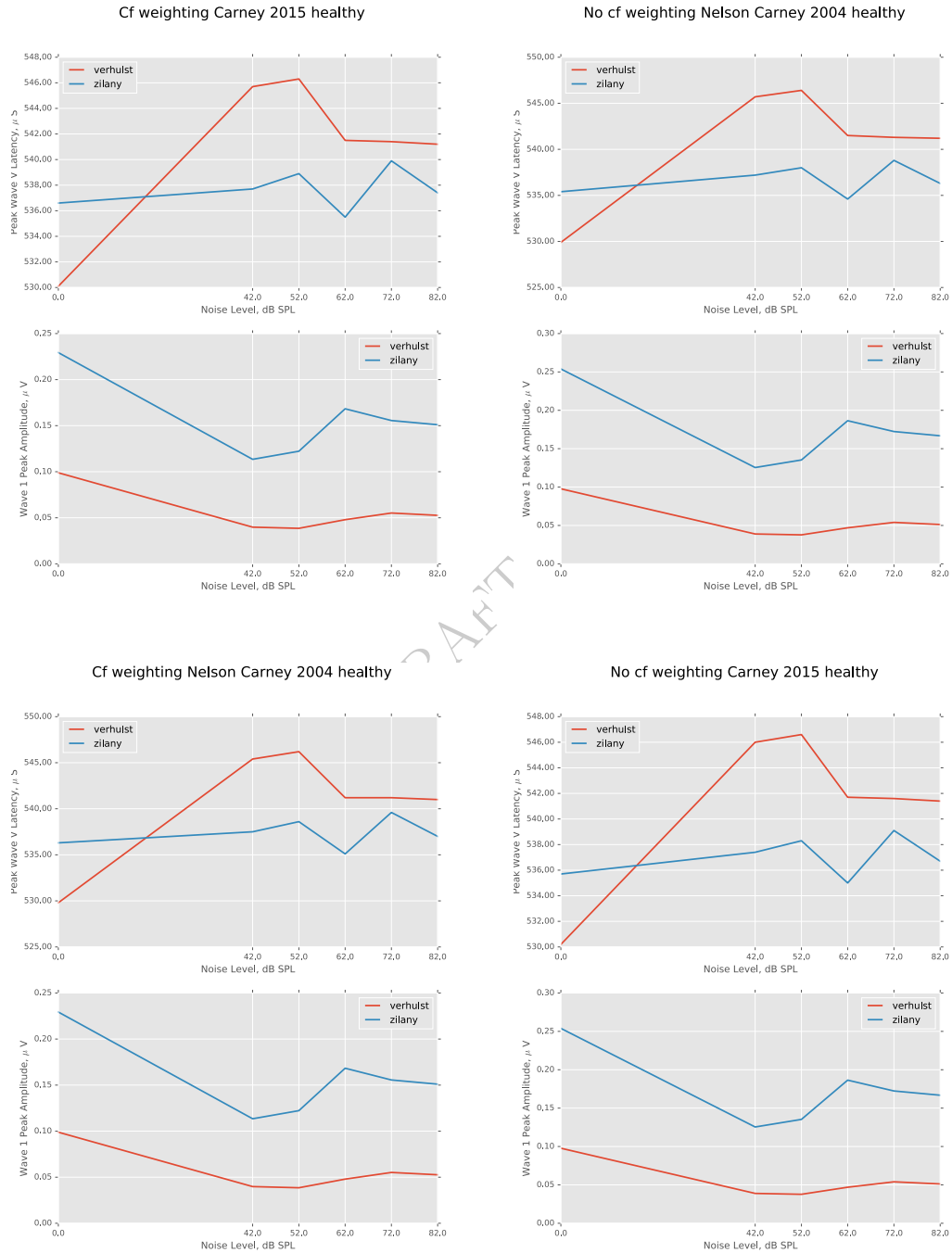


Figure 5.3: Effects of Peripheral Models on Wave I peak amplitude and Wave V peak latency

5.6 Effect of CF weighting

The effects of logistically weighing the fiber type distribution along the basilar membrane is given in Figure 5.4. Surprisingly, there was very little relative effect with the Verhulst model to either Wave V latency or Wave I amplitude.

In contrast, the Zilany model showed consistent suppression of Wave V latency and elevation of Wave I amplitudes relative to non-weighted responses.

5.7 Effect of Brainstem Model Choice

The effects of a more complex brainstem model is given in Figure 5.5. No effects are observed for Wave I amplitudes, as Wave I originates at the level of the auditory nerve.

Slight elevations of Wave V latencies are observed with the Zilany periphery.

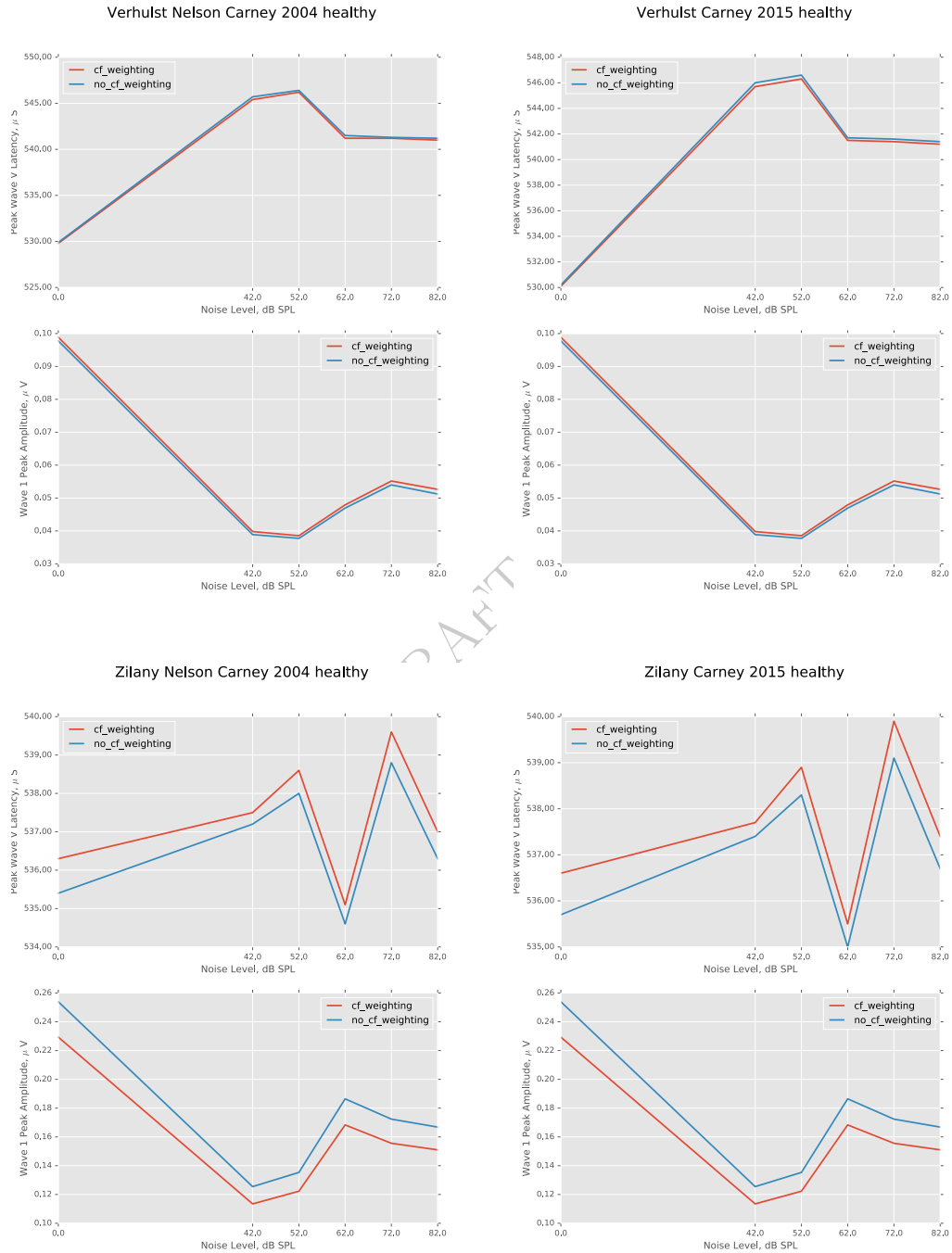


Figure 5-4: Effects of CF Weighting on Wave I peak amplitude and Wave V peak latency

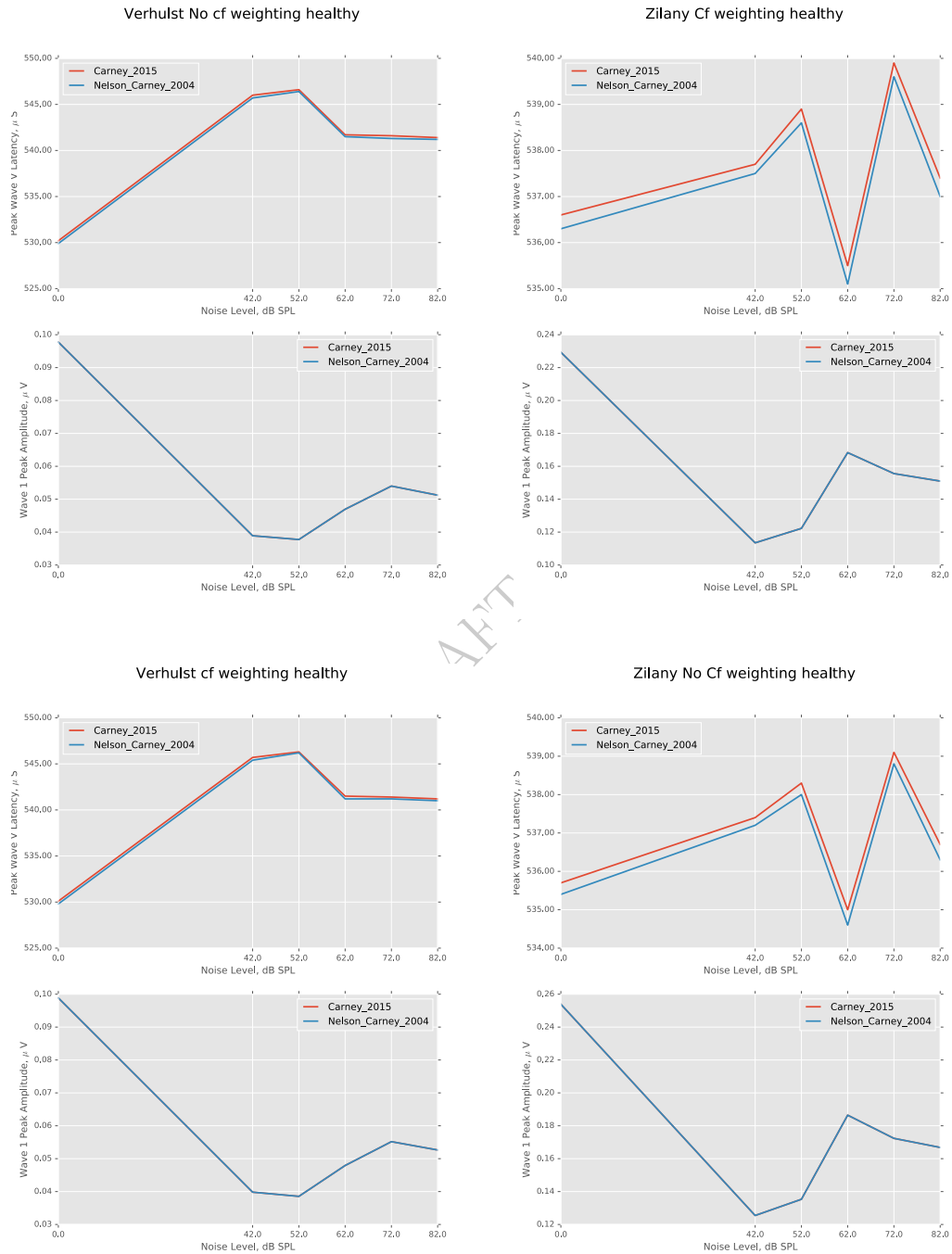


Figure 5-5: Effects of Brainstem Models on Wave V peak latencies. Wave 1 amplitudes arise from the compound action potential of the AN alone, and are unaffected by the brainstem model.

Chapter 6

Discussion

6.1 Chapter Summary

This chapter compares the results obtained in this thesis with the human results obtained by Mehraei et al., and offers justifications and possible explanations for their similarities and differences.

6.2 Nonlinear Behaviors in the Verhulst Model

During the course of this work, an unexpected phenomenon was observed in the behavior of the Verhulst model in its response to stimuli of long duration. In response to a sustained pure tone stimulus, the model predicts a strong response along the sections of the basilar membrane near the frequency of the pure tone. Further, the model predicts small amplitude BM displacement at higher frequencies, reflecting dispersion of energies along the BM. However, at the level of the IHC synapse, the off-frequency firing rate estimates are several times larger than the on-frequency response, and fall outside physiological boundaries. This behavior is not consistent with the BM displacement predictions of the previous stage of the model.

To relate basilar membrane displacement to IHC firing rates, the Verhulst model implements a three-store synaptic diffusion model adapted from Westerman and Smith

(1988) to have place-dependent initial values of vesicle state. Following Liberman (1978), the saturated firing rate of a hair cell was also adapted to be place-dependent and used as a reset threshold for the diffusion model parameters. It is possible that in certain situations, this threshold is never reached and thus the firing rate estimate grows disproportionately.

This behavior would potentially overestimate the off-frequency basal (high frequency) response to a sustained, more apical (low frequency) stimulus. However, some evidence exists (Kiang and Moxon, 1974; Yates et al., 1990) that basal responses to apical stimuli can approach threshold in some cases.

6.3 Consequences of AN Population Response Modeling

To obtain the total contribution of one inner hair cell, and thus one CF, to the population response of the AN, the model scales the responses of a low-, mid-, and high-spontaneous rate modeled fiber by three linear weights, thus reflecting what proportion of spiral ganglia belong to a given category for that IHC. This approach makes two interrelated assumptions.

First, it assumes that the spontaneous behavior of a given fiber is sufficiently similar to that of all others of its spontaneous rate category that it is not necessary to simulate each fiber individually. In the case of the Verhulst model, this assumption is realistic since the model considers spontaneous rates to be fixed per fiber type. However, the Zilany model may be configured to generate spontaneous activity pseudorandomly, so the firing statistics of a given fiber may differ both from others of its spontaneous rate class and from itself over sustained periods.

Second, as a result of the stochasticity of the Zilany model, it would potentially be informative to investigate the loss of individual fibers in a Monte Carlo simulation to

address the variance in model responses. This would further complicate simulation and increase the dimensionality of *post-hoc* analysis.

These assumptions make computation of AN responses practical: only three fibers per CF are modeled. Using the default parameters that were used in this work, 3,000 fibers were simulated per model iteration. Simulating each fiber individually with individual stochastic spontaneous rates would incur a tenfold increase in the number of fibers to simulate, suggesting that a full exploration of the parameter space, as was done in this work, would take approximately 90 days to compute.

At the same time, it would more accurately reflect the consequences of cochlear synaptopathy. To the extent that the random noise in a fiber's spontaneous rate is orthogonal to that of any other fiber of the AN, and to the extent that this noise has random phase, any individual fiber will contribute a different amount to the compound action potential of the AN and its loss is not well represented by the current approach.

6.4 Nonlinear Synaptopathic Models

The unexpectedly small effects of modeled synaptopathy on the overall model output may in part be due to the uniformity of the synaptopathic impairment that was simulated. While modeled impairment was specific to fibers of different spontaneous rates, it was applied uniformly over all CFs, as the variability of fiber type distribution per CF would impair some frequency ranges more than others for a given neuropathic condition.

However, sensorineural hearing loss, particularly age-related hearing loss, is often specific to high frequencies while leaving low frequency bands largely unchanged. Noise-induced or ototoxic hearing loss may have a narrower frequency band, leading

to a notched audiogram while leaving other frequencies at normal thresholds, and models of synaptopathy that reflect these more complex losses may have more complex effects on simulation output.

The minimal changes in Wave I peak amplitude are expected. Liberman et al. and others have demonstrated the robustness of audiometric thresholds in animals with as little as 20% of the original hair cell population intact, so the preservation of the AN compound action potential is consistent even with very severe synaptopathies.

DRAFT

Chapter 7

Conclusion

7.1 Conclusion

A model environment that allows the direct differential comparison of two different models of the auditory periphery, the auditory nerve, and two different models of the midbrain and brainstem was created and tested. It incorporates new functionality in the form of a more sophisticated approximation of the population response of the auditory nerve that is aligned with recent anatomical and physiological work.

Further, a tool to robustly explore the summed parameter space of all of the components of the modeling environment was implemented to allow modeling experiments to be reliably designed and run, and produce results that can be analyzed in any language and distributed with confidence.

The utility of the modeling environment was shown in the exploration of the contributions of model parameter effects in the simulation of ABRs. In comparison to human measurements in the same task, the addition of CF-weighted auditory nerve responses more closely matched the experimental results than prior models.

7.2 Future Directions

7.2.1 Modeling of Specific Hearing Loss Types

An important step forward would be the incorporation of more complex synaptopathic degradations. For example, those that result in audiometric threshold shifts, or have frequency-dependent losses as well as SR-dependent losses could provide new insights into the roles of off-frequency listening in a degraded auditory periphery.

Another approach for investigating the role of low-SR fiber loss in HHL could involve the combination of CF weighting of fiber distribution with models of high-frequency hearing loss. At the stimulus levels simulated in this work, frequency tuning along the BM is significantly less sharp than it is at threshold. This broadening of tuning curves has significant implications if fiber loss sufficient to induce HHL occurs preferentially at high frequencies where low-SR fibers are prevalent. In the context of speech in noise, these areas of the cochlea may be thought to be too high frequency to significantly affect speech coding, but at suprathreshold levels, this may not be the case. Consequently, if those same areas are innervated by a higher percentage of low-SR, slower-saturating fibers which are preferentially damaged by noise and age, the effects on signal detection in real world environments may be significant.

7.2.2 Anatomically Inspired Brainstem Contribution Adaptation

The proportion of band-pass, band-reject, and low-pass units in Carney et al. (2015) were held fixed throughout this work. However, there is some anatomical evidence to suggest that selectivity in projections from the CN to IC could isolate ascending CN inputs to discrete areas of IC, where the distribution of MTF neuron types may be nonuniform. This anatomically driven specificity could impose nonuniform latencies on frequency-specific portions of the AN compound action potential, which has the

potential to substantially affect Wave V delays.

DRAFT

References

- Bharadwaj, H. M., Masud, S., Mehraei, G., Verhulst, S., and Shinn-Cunningham, B. G. (2015). Individual differences reveal correlates of hidden hearing deficits. 35(5):2161–2172.
- Bharadwaj, H. M., Verhulst, S., Shaheen, L., Liberman, M. C., and Shinn-Cunningham, B. G. (2014). Cochlear neuropathy and the coding of supra-threshold sound. 8:26.
- Carney, L. H., Li, T., and McDonough, J. M. (2015). Speech coding in the brain: Representation of vowel formants by midbrain neurons tuned to sound fluctuations. 2(4):1–12.
- Fernandez, K. a., Jeffers, P. W. C., Lall, K., Liberman, M. C., and Kujawa, S. G. (2015). Aging after noise exposure: Acceleration of cochlear synaptopathy in “recovered” ears. 35(19):7509–7520.
- Furman, A. C., Kujawa, S. G., and Liberman, M. C. (2013). Noise-induced cochlear neuropathy is selective for fibers with low spontaneous rates. 110(3):577–86.
- Kiang, N. Y. and Moxon, E. C. (1974). Tails of tuning curves of auditory-nerve fibers. 55(3):620–30.
- Kujawa, S. G. and Liberman, M. C. (2009). Adding insult to injury: cochlear nerve degeneration after “temporary” noise-induced hearing loss. 29(45):14077–85.
- Liberman, M. C. (1978). Auditory-nerve response from cats raised in a low-noise chamber. 63(2):442–55.
- Liberman, M. C., Liberman, L. D., and Maison, S. F. (2014). Efferent feedback slows cochlear aging. 34(13):4599–4607.
- Mehraei, G. (2015). *Auditory brainstem response latency in noise as a marker of cochlear synaptopathy*. PhD thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Mehraei, G., Gallardo, A. P., Epp, B., Shinn-Cunningham, B., and Dau, T. (2015). Individual differences in auditory brainstem response wave-v latency in forward masking: A measure of auditory neuropathy? 137(4):2207–2207.
- Mehraei, G., Hickox, A. E., Bharadwaj, H. M., Goldberg, H., Verhulst, S., Liberman, M. C., and Shinn-Cunningham, B. G. (2016). Auditory brainstem response latency in noise as a marker of cochlear synaptopathy. 36(13):3755–3764.

- Meyer, R. and Obermayer, K. (2016). `pypet`: The python parameter exploration toolkit.
- Nelson, P. C. and Carney, L. H. (2004). A phenomenological model of peripheral and central neural responses to amplitude-modulated tones. 116(4):2173.
- Rudnicki, M. and Hemmert, W. (2014). Cochlea: inner ear models in python.
- Ryugo, D. (2008). Projections of low spontaneous rate, high threshold auditory nerve fibers to the small cell cap of the cochlear nucleus in cats. 154(1):114–126.
- Sergeyenko, Y., Lall, K., Liberman, M. C., and Kujawa, S. G. (2013). Age-related cochlear synaptopathy: An early-onset contributor to auditory functional decline. 33(34):13686–13694.
- Temchin, A. N., Rich, N. C., and Ruggero, M. a. (2008). Threshold tuning curves of chinchilla auditory nerve fibers. ii. dependence on spontaneous activity and relation to cochlear nonlinearity. 100(5):2899–2906.
- Verhulst, S., Bharadwaj, H. M., Mehraei, G., Shera, C. A., and Shinn-Cunningham, B. G. (2015). Functional modeling of the human auditory brainstem response to broadband stimulations. 138(3):1637–1659.
- Voysey, G. E. (2016). Corti.
- Westerman, L. A. and Smith, R. L. (1988). A diffusion model of the transient response of the cochlear inner hair cell synapse. 83(6):2266–76.
- Yates, G. K., Winter, I. M., and Robertson, D. (1990). Basilar membrane nonlinearity determines auditory nerve rate-intensity functions and cochlear dynamic range. 45(3):203–219.
- Zilany, M. S. a. and Bruce, I. C. (2006). Modeling auditory-nerve responses for high sound pressure levels in the normal and impaired auditory periphery. 120(3):1446.
- Zilany, M. S. A. and Bruce, I. C. (2007). Predictions of speech intelligibility with a model of the normal and impaired auditory-periphery. In *IEEE*, pages 481–485. IEEE.
- Zilany, M. S. A., Bruce, I. C., and Carney, L. H. (2014). Updated parameters and expanded simulation options for a model of the auditory periphery. 135(1):283–286.