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Orofacial somatosensory inputs improve speech sound detection in noisy environments

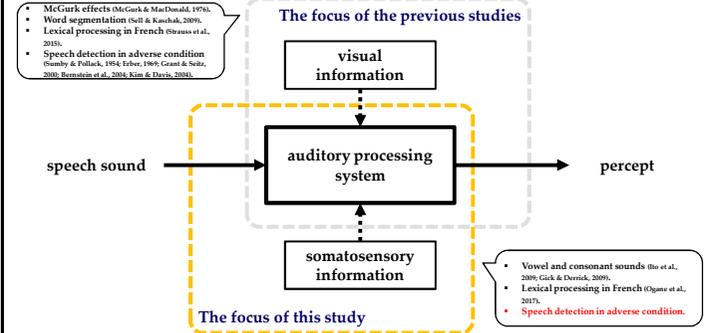
Rintaro Ogane¹, Jean-Luc Schwartz¹, Takayuki Ito^{1,2}

¹ GIPSA-lab, CNRS, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Grenoble INP, Grenoble, France, ² Haskins Laboratories, New Haven, USA

Contact
rintaro.ogane@gipsa-lab.grenoble-inp.fr

Introduction

- Speech perception is an interactive process with multiple modes and probably some perceptuo(multisensory)-motor connections (Schwartz et al., 2012).

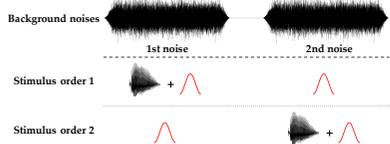


- The aim of this study.
 - To investigate a functional role of **somatosensory** information on the perception of speech.
- The hypothesis of the current experiment.
 - Somatosensory information associated with facial skin deformation facilitates correct detection of speech sounds in low signal to noise ratio (SNR) environment.

Methods

- We carried out a speech detection test in noise (10 participants) under 2 conditions, (1) with somatosensory information condition (**SKIN**) and (2) no somatosensory information (audio-only) condition (CTL).
- The subject task was to identify which noise period includes the target utterance.
- Target utterance is /pa/ recorded by a native French speaker.
- 8 SNR levels (from -8 to -15 dB) between target utterance and background noises (white noises) were tested.
- 6 Hz of a sinusoidal pattern was used as the skin stretch stimulation to mimic the speaking motion.

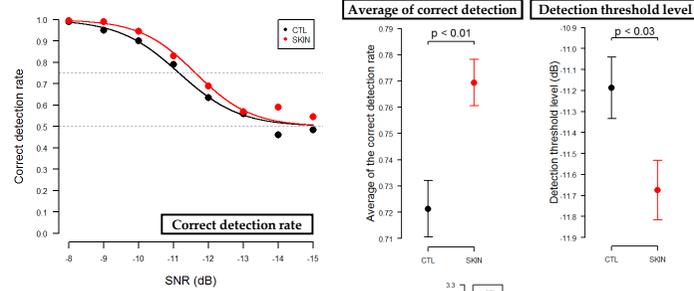
The settings for the **SKIN** condition.



Results

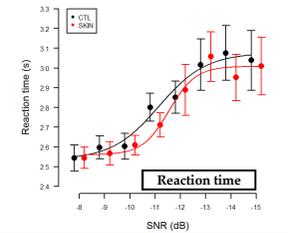
Correct detection rate & detection threshold level

- The **correct detection rate** for the **SKIN** condition was significantly greater than for the CTL condition ($t_{(9)} = 3.83, p < 0.01$).
- The **detection threshold level** for the **SKIN** condition was significantly smaller than for the CTL condition ($t_{(9)} = -2.29, p < 0.03$). → **“audio-somatosensory detection advantage”**.



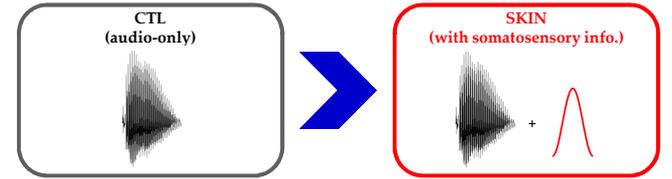
Reaction time

- In both conditions, the reaction time at lower SNRs was longer than at higher SNRs ($F_{(7, 63)} = 14.53, p < 0.01$).
- There was no significant difference in the experiment condition ($F_{(1, 9)} = 1.07, p > 0.3$), nor an interaction effect ($F_{(7, 63)} = 1.04, p > 0.4$).



Discussion

- The **detection threshold level** for CTL and **SKIN** conditions:



This result is consistent with the audio-visual speech perception literature.

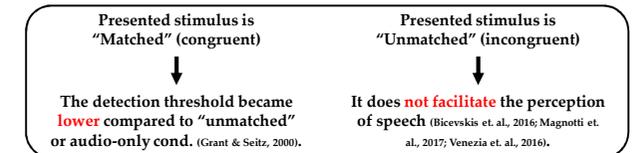
- The speaker's facial movements enhance the perception of speech (Sumbly & Pollack, 1954).
- Lipreading in noise enhances the detection of speech (Bernstein et al., 2004; Schwartz et al., 2004; Tjan et al., 2014).

The reduction of **detection threshold level** → 0.49 dB in average.

cf. audio-visual speech perception.
□ The mean threshold level was lowered about 3 dB (Bernstein et al., 2004), 1.56 dB (Grant & Seitz, 2000).

This suggests that somatosensory information also provides a rich source to detect the embedded target utterance in noisy environments as well as visual information.

- The relationship between the timings of somatosensory stimulation and output of the target speech sound.



- Our result is consistent with the one in “Matched” condition.
- This suggests that timing of stimulus is important to detect the speech utterance in noise, and we expect that the facilitation would not arise in the unmatched condition.

Summary

- Somatosensory inputs facilitated the correct detection of speech sounds in low SNR environments compared to audio-only condition.
- This result suggests that somatosensory information can intervene in the speech detection process in noisy environments.

Acknowledgments

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