

C. M. ... Cr -Fr, ... r ... Fr, ... Lr - A ... D, ... r

-Z ... D -L ... Z

C ...

A. ... r.m. ... D. ... H. ... (E. ... 1). H. ... (1- -6 H r6- -1 H; E. ... 2 4).

Keywords: ...

H. ... L. ... H. ... I. ...

... r ...

... Fr ... (E. & Z, 2009).

D. ... Fr ... (2005) ...

-Z ... C ... IDG/ ... L ... D -L ... L ... C ... IDG/M G ... Gr 31230030 (C ... L ... C ... 100181, C ... C ... 100185, C ... E-m ...

... *E. coli* (2005), ... (A., M., Ir., C., & , 1986; I., K., J., & B., 1977; J., 1980; Z., 1970). ...

Method

Participants. ... (11 ... 19 ... 21.2 ... $SD = 2.2$...)

Sample size. ...

Apparatus. ...

Stimuli and procedure. ...

Experiment 1

I ... *E. coli* ... (2005), ...

... 24 ... 1 H ... 6 H ...

... *E. coli* ... (A., M., Ir., C., & , 1986; I., K., J., & B., 1977; J., 1980; Z., 1970). ...

Method

Participants. ... (11 ... 19 ... 21.2 ... $SD = 2.2$...)

Sample size. ...

Apparatus. ...

Stimuli and procedure. ...

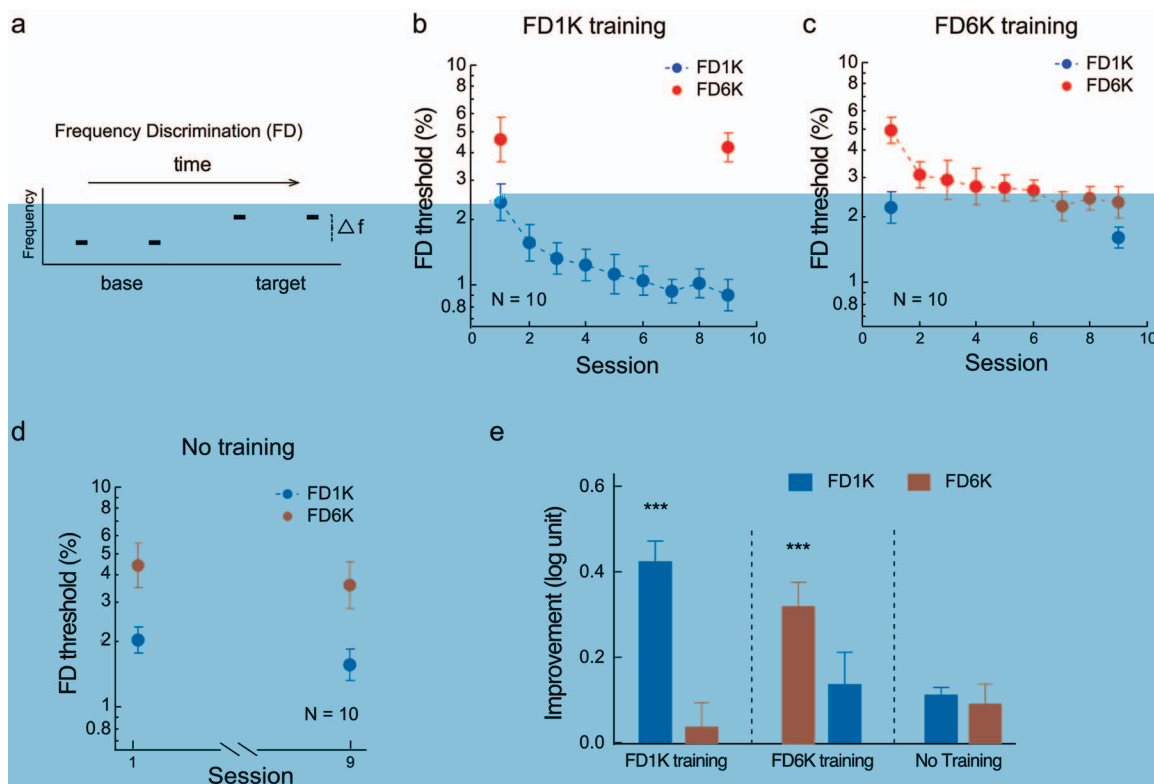


Figure 1. Frequency Discrimination (FD) training results. (a) Schematic of the FD task. A base frequency is presented for 1 H, followed by a target frequency for 6 H. (b) FD1K training results. (c) FD6K training results. (d) No training control. (e) Improvement in log units for FD1K and FD6K training compared to no training. Error bars represent ± 1 SE. FD: Frequency Discrimination. *** $p < .001$. 277

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Experimental design. The experiment consisted of 10 sessions. Sessions 1-6 were for FD1K training, and sessions 7-10 were for FD6K training. Each session consisted of 12 trials. The first 6 trials were for FD1K training, and the last 6 trials were for FD6K training. The frequency change was 1 H for FD1K and 6 H for FD6K. The error rate was 1.3% for FD1K and 1.3% for FD6K. The improvement in log units was 0.42 for FD1K training, 0.32 for FD6K training, and 0.10 for no training. The p-value for the comparison between FD1K and FD6K training was $p = .67$ for 1 H and $p = .10$ for 6 H. The p-value for the comparison between training and no training was $p < .001$ for both FD1K and FD6K training.

Data processing and statistical analysis. Data were analyzed using a mixed-effects model (LME) with session and training condition as fixed effects and subject as a random effect. The improvement in log units was the dependent variable. The p-value for the comparison between FD1K and FD6K training was $p = .67$ for 1 H and $p = .10$ for 6 H. The p-value for the comparison between training and no training was $p < .001$ for both FD1K and FD6K training.

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Results

FD1 $t = 0.42 \pm 0.05$ ($F(1, 190) = 1.04 \pm 0.06$, $p = .31$), $F(1, 190) = 141.90$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 6.87$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 3.19$, $p = .005$; $F(6, 190) = 3.89$, $p = .001$.

LME $t = 1.3$ ($F(1, 190) = 1.69$, $p = .19$), $F(1, 190) = 141.90$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 6.87$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 3.19$, $p = .005$; $F(6, 190) = 3.89$, $p = .001$.

E $t = 6.06$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[-0.29, 0.57]$, $C d = 1.92$; 6 H $t = 0.54$, $p = .59$, 95% CI $[-0.10, 0.18]$, $C d = 0.17$; FD1 $t = 4.60$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.18, 0.46]$, $C d = 1.45$; 1 H $t = 1.95$, $p = .053$, 95% CI $[-0.002, 0.27]$, $C d = 0.62$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$; F $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

Discussion

FD1 $t = 4.60$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.18, 0.46]$, $C d = 1.45$; 1 H $t = 1.95$, $p = .053$, 95% CI $[-0.002, 0.27]$, $C d = 0.62$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

Experiment 2

E $t = 6.28$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.32, 0.61]$, $C d = 2.09$; 1 H $t = 4.21$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.16, 0.46]$, $C d = 1.40$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

Method

Participants. 12 participants ($M = 22.8$ years, $SD = 2.7$ years).

Stimuli and procedure. 6-H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

FD1 $t = 0.42 \pm 0.05$ ($F(1, 190) = 1.04 \pm 0.06$, $p = .31$), $F(1, 190) = 141.90$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 6.87$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 3.19$, $p = .005$; $F(6, 190) = 3.89$, $p = .001$.

Experimental design.

FD6 ID1 $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

Results

D $t = 0.46 \pm 0.05$ ($F(1, 190) = 1.04 \pm 0.06$, $p = .31$), $F(1, 190) = 141.90$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 6.87$, $p < .001$; $F(6, 190) = 3.19$, $p = .005$; $F(6, 190) = 3.89$, $p = .001$.

E $t = 6.28$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.32, 0.61]$, $C d = 2.09$; 1 H $t = 4.21$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.16, 0.46]$, $C d = 1.40$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

I $t = 1.12$, $p = .27$, 95% CI $[-0.05, 0.22]$, $C d = 0.35$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

Discussion

E $t = 6.28$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.32, 0.61]$, $C d = 2.09$; 1 H $t = 4.21$, $p < .001$, 95% CI $[0.16, 0.46]$, $C d = 1.40$; F $t = 1.59$, $p = .11$, 95% CI $[-0.03, 0.25]$, $C d = 0.50$; 6 H $t = 1.32$, $p = .19$, 95% CI $[-0.04, 0.23]$, $C d = 0.42$.

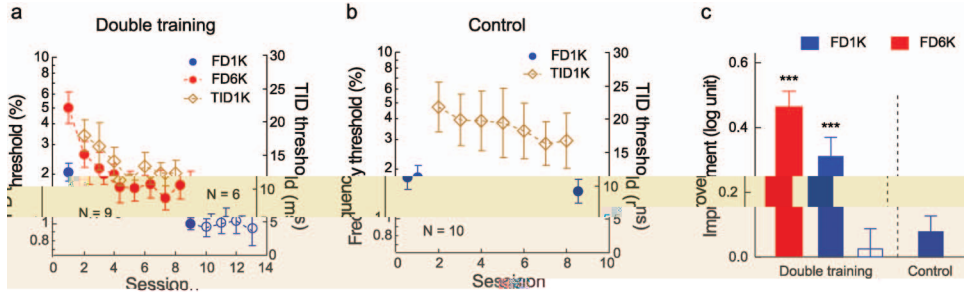


Figure 2. TTD and frequency threshold changes over sessions. (a) Double training: FD1K (N=6), FD6K (N=9), TID1K (N=6). (b) Control: FD1K (N=10), TID1K (N=10). (c) TTD threshold (log unit) for Double training and Control groups. Error bars represent ± 1 SE. FD = Frequency threshold; ID = TTD threshold. *** $p < .001$.

Experiment 3

Experiment 3 was designed to test the effects of... (text continues with experimental details)

Method

Participants.

Participants were... (text continues with participant details)

Stimuli and procedure.

Stimuli and procedure... (text continues with stimulus and procedure details)

Experimental design.

Experimental design... (text continues with experimental design details)

... (text continues with experimental details)

Results

Results... (text continues with results and statistical analysis)

Discussion

Discussion... (text continues with discussion and conclusions)

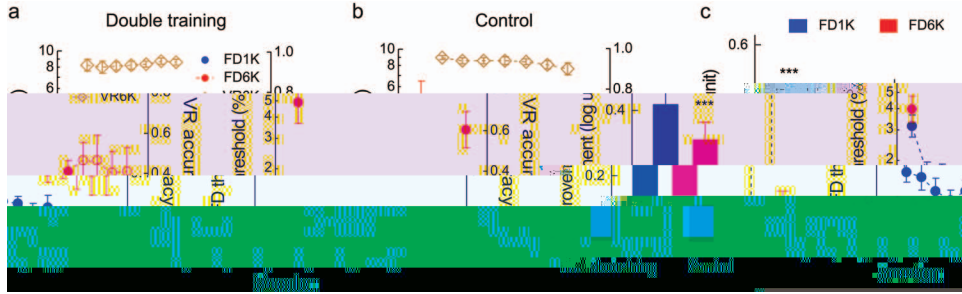


Figure 3. (a) Double training: VR accuracy (green) and threshold (blue) for FD1K (circles) and FD6K (squares) groups. (b) Control: VR accuracy (green) and threshold (blue) for control groups. (c) FD: Comparison of threshold (blue) between FD1K (blue) and FD6K (red) groups. Error bars represent ± 1 SE. FD = fixation duration; S = standard error. *** $p < .001$.

Experiment 4

H... VR accuracy... threshold... (27 & E... 2003)... I... Fr... (4 H)...

Method

Participants. 14... $SD = 3.0$...
Tasks. 2... 4 H...

Experimental design.

... 18... (1, 4, 6 H),... 1.5 r. I... 6 H... 1 H... 6 H... 1 r. Fr... 12 17... 2...

Data analysis.

A LME... (1, 4, 6 H)... (2000). Fr... LME... B... (2004).

Results

Fr... 6 H... 0.11 \pm 0.06... 1 H, 0.12 \pm 0.06... 4 H, 0.39 \pm 0.06... 6 H. A... 1 H... 0.20 \pm 0.07... 1 H, 0.05 \pm 0.03... 4 H, -0.01 \pm 0.03... 6 H (F... 4).

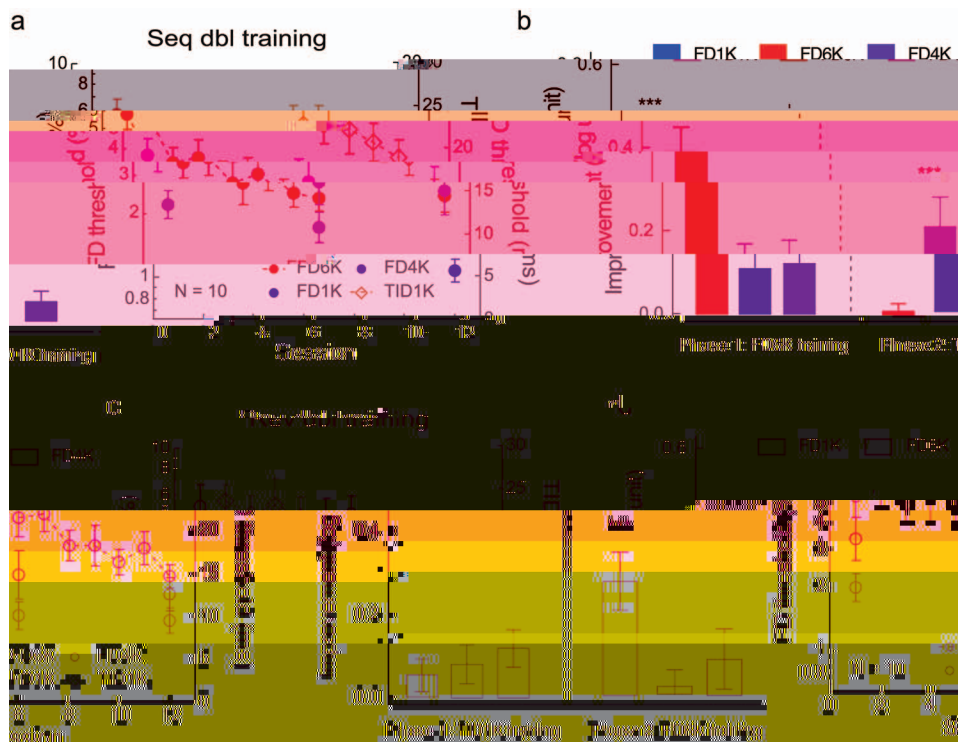


Figure 4. Seq dbl training. (a) FD threshold (log scale) and improvement (log scale) over time for FD6K, FD4K, FD1K, and TID1K groups. (b) Improvement (log scale) for FD1K, FD6K, and FD4K groups. Heatmaps below show gene expression patterns across different conditions.

For the 1 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.08 ± 0.05 , and the mean improvement was 0.05 ± 0.04 . For the 4 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.02 ± 0.04 , and the mean improvement was 0.28 ± 0.07 . For the 6 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.09 ± 0.07 , and the mean improvement was 0.28 ± 0.07 . (F, $t = 4.91, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} | 0.14, 0.41, C \text{ effect } d = 1.55$).

LME analysis showed significant effects of time ($F(2, 144) = 43.06, p < .001$), group ($F(2, 144) = 32.44, p < .001$), and time \times group interaction ($F(1, 18) = 0.68, p = .42$). Pairwise comparisons showed significant differences between 1 H and 4 H ($F(2, 144) = 3.60, p = .008$), 1 H and 6 H ($F(4, 144) = 6.96, p < .001$), and 4 H and 6 H ($F(2, 144) = 6.94, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} | 0.26, 0.52, C \text{ effect } d = 2.19$), 1 H and 4 H ($t = 1.94, p = .16, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.02, 0.24, C \text{ effect } d = 0.61$), and 4 H and 6 H ($t = 2.15, p = .10, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.01, 0.25, C \text{ effect } d = 0.68$).

($t = 3.61, p = .001, 95\% \text{ CI} | 0.07, 0.34, C \text{ effect } d = 1.14$), 4 H ($t = 0.82, p = 1.00, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.09, 0.18, C \text{ effect } d = 0.23$), and 6 H ($t = 0.21, p = 1.00, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.12, 0.15, C \text{ effect } d = 0.07$).

For the 1 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.09 ± 0.07 , and the mean improvement was 0.28 ± 0.07 . For the 4 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.02 ± 0.04 , and the mean improvement was 0.28 ± 0.07 . For the 6 H group, the mean FD threshold was 0.09 ± 0.07 , and the mean improvement was 0.28 ± 0.07 . (F, $t = 4.91, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} | 0.14, 0.41, C \text{ effect } d = 1.55$), 4 H ($t = 2.14, p = .10, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.01, 0.25, C \text{ effect } d = 0.68$), 6 H ($t = 0.94, p = 1.00, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.08, 0.19, C \text{ effect } d = 0.30$), 1 H and 4 H ($t = 1.46, p = .15, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.05, 0.22, C \text{ effect } d = 0.46$), 4 H and 6 H ($t = 4.91, p < .001, 95\% \text{ CI} | 0.14, 0.41, C \text{ effect } d = 1.55$), 1 H and 6 H ($t = 0.36, p = 1.00, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.11, 0.15, C \text{ effect } d = 0.11$), and 4 H and 6 H ($t = 1.57, p = .36, 95\% \text{ CI} | -0.04, 0.22, C \text{ effect } d = 0.50$).

Discussion

The results of this study show that the FD threshold and improvement are significantly affected by time and group. The 6 H group shows the highest improvement, while the 1 H group shows the lowest. The 4 H group shows intermediate improvement. The results suggest that the FD threshold and improvement are related to the time spent in the training and the group assigned to the training.

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