

e e fe Te ee ee e -
e e e e e e f e e e -
e e e e e e f e e e
e e e e

C. Equipment

A e e e e e f ee e -
e e e e e e e e
S e e e e (S e 3 e e -
e e e e D/A
; T e D e T e e , G e e e , FL)
e e e e e (ER-1, E e e , E e
G e e e , IL) e e f e e
FFREN e e e e e e B e
A e T S e e (B e , A e e , N e e)
e e e e 4,6384 H . A . B e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e A -A C e e T e FFREN e e
e e e e e e e e C e e e e -
e e e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
<20

D. Procedures

A e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
(e - e e C-14 e e , C e e , MA).
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4000 e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
) . S e e e e e e e e e e
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2 e e e e e e e e e e e e
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e e e e e e e e e e e e
e e e e e e e e e e e e
HIGH, BROAD, e e e e e e e e e e
(LO , MID,
) 2000

B
e e e e e e
e e e e e e

Te . f e e e PL . . . e e
e I . . . f e . . .
e e e . T e e e e e e e e e e -
e . . e e e e PL e . . I . .
FFR_{EN}

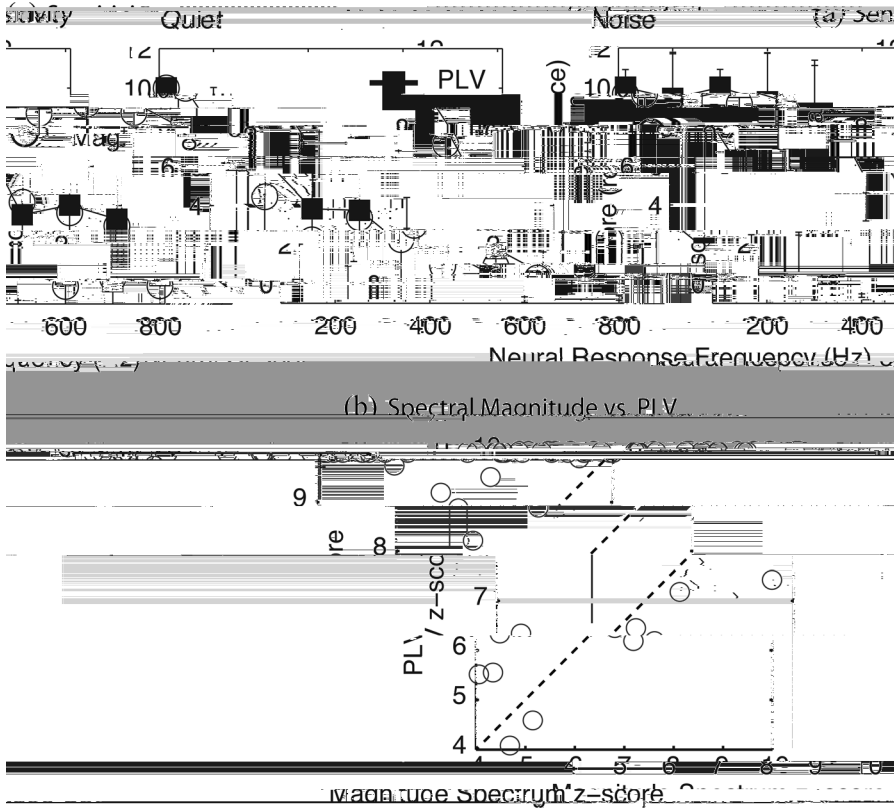


FIG. 4. C... PL... (E... 1). () A... PL... z... E... PL... () T... z... F... PL z...

16... FFR_{EN}... 100 H... PL... (E... 1). () A... PL... z... E... PL... () T... z... F... PL z...

T... II... FFR_{EN}... 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 H... PL...

TABLE I. C... (B SNR) PL... E... if... T... PL...

(B SNR)	PL
E...	if...
T...	PL...

4. Statistical effects of additive acoustic noise

T... FFR_{EN}... (100, 200, 300, 400, 500 H), PL... PL... (600, 700, 800 H);

TABLE II. Effect of FFR_{EN} on PLV and S_{ep}.

H (Hz)	C PL	S _{ep}
100	0.0103	0.7174
200	+0.0623	0.0011
300	+0.0883	0.0004
400	+0.0756	0.0004
500	+0.0491	0.0009
600	+0.0191	0.0151
700	+0.0128	0.0097
800	+0.0070	0.0299

B. Experiment 2

Experiment 2 was conducted with FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz. The results are shown in Figure 5. The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05).

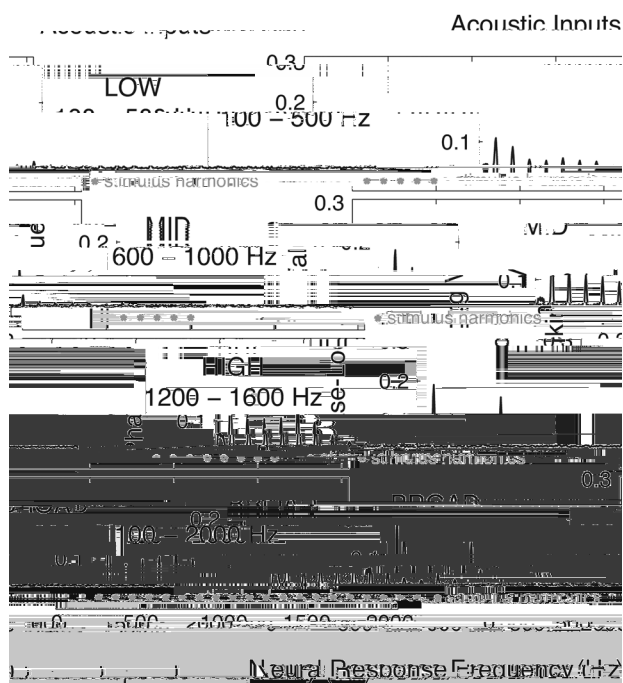


FIG. 5. Power spectral density (PSD) of acoustic inputs and neural responses for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz (Experiment 2). The top panel shows the PSD of the acoustic inputs, and the bottom panel shows the PSD of the neural responses. The neural responses show a clear frequency-following pattern, with peaks in the neural response corresponding to the peaks in the acoustic inputs.

Figure 6 shows the results of the PLV analysis for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz. The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05).

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Advantages of PLV analysis

PLV analysis provides a clear advantage in the analysis of complex tones. The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05). The PLV values for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz are significantly higher than for FFR_{EN} at other frequencies (p < 0.05).



FIG. 6. Power spectral density (PSD) of acoustic inputs and neural responses for FFR_{EN} at 100 Hz (Experiment 2). The top panel shows the PSD of the acoustic inputs, and the bottom panel shows the PSD of the neural responses. The neural responses show a clear frequency-following pattern, with peaks in the neural response corresponding to the peaks in the acoustic inputs.

EEG (e . e
)e 65

4. Statistical significance of spectral magnitude results

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