# **CHAPRO**

# Compression Hearing-Aid Processing Library API Documentation

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#### CHAPRO LIBRARY OVERVIEW

CHAPRO is a library of functions that may be used to implement simulations of compression hearing-aid signal processing. Four different types of signal processing strategies are included:

- (1) FIR filter-bank frequency analysis with automatic gain control;
- (2) IIR filter-bank frequency analysis with automatic gain control;
- (3) Complex FIR filter-bank frequency analysis with instantaneous compression;
- (4) Complex IIR filter-bank frequency analysis with instantaneous compression.

A modular design has been adopted to facilitate replacement of library functions with alternative signal-processing implementations. Each of the six major modules contains (1) a *preparation* function that allocates memory and initializes variables and (2) one or more *processing* functions that perform signal processing.

- 1. FIR filter-bank
  - a. firfb\_prepare
  - b. firfb\_analyze
  - c. firfb\_synthesize
- 2. IIR filter-bank
  - a. iirfb\_design
  - b. iirfb\_prepare
  - c. iirfb\_analyze
  - d. iirfb\_synthesize
- 3. Automatic gain control
  - a. agc\_prepare
  - b. agc\_input
  - c. agc\_channel
  - d. agc output
- 4. Adaptive feedback cancelation
  - a. afc\_prepare
  - b. afc\_input
  - c. afc\_output
- 5. Complex IIR filter-bank
  - a. ciirfb\_design
  - b. ciirfb\_prepare
  - c. ciirfb\_analyze
  - d. ciirfb\_synthesize
- 6. Instantaneous compression
  - a. icmp\_prepare
  - b. icmp\_process

For each module, variables are initialized and associated data memory is allocated by the preparation functions. This storage is combined into a single data structure to facilitate creation of firmware for real-time implementation on signal-processing hardware that might not have an operating system. The CHAPRO library includes a function that generates a C-code representation of this initialized data.

• data\_gen

For desktop simulation, the CHAPRO library includes core functions for memory allocation and disposal.

- prepare
- allocate
- cleanup

Functions for FFT of real signals are included among the core functions.

- fft\_rc
- fft\_cr

Finally, the CHAPRO library includes a function that returns a version description string.

• version

To simulate complex IIR filter-bank frequency analysis with instantaneous compression, variable initialization and memory allocation is performed by calling the following functions.

- ciirfb\_prepare
- icmp\_prepare

Subsequent signal processing is performed by calling the following functions.

- ciirfb analyze
- icmp\_process
- ciirfb synthesize

Several examples test basic aspects of these functions.

- tst cifa tests complex IIR filter-bank analysis
- tst cifio tests simple waveform complex IIR processing
- tst cifsc tests simple waveform complex IIR processing with soundcard

To simulate FIR filter-bank frequency analysis with AGC compression, variable initialization and memory allocation is performed by calling the following prepare functions.

- firfb\_prepare
- agc\_prepare

Subsequent signal processing is performed by calling the following process functions.

- agc input
- firfb\_analyze
- agc\_channel
- firfb\_synthesize

• agc\_output

Several examples test basic aspects of these functions.

- tst\_ffa tests filter-bank analysis
- tst\_ffio tests simple waveform FIR processing
- tst\_ffsc tests speech-waveform FIR & AGC with soundcard

To simulate IIR filter-bank frequency analysis with AGC compression and adaptive feedback cancelation, variable initialization and memory allocation is performed by calling the following functions.

- afc prepare
- agc\_prepare
- iirfb\_prepare

Subsequent signal processing is performed by calling the following functions.

- afc\_input
- agc\_input
- iirfb\_analyze
- agc\_channel
- iirfb\_synthesize
- agc\_output
- afc output

Several examples test basic aspects of these functions.

- tst\_ifa tests filter-bank analysis
- tst\_ifio tests simple waveform IIR processing
- tst\_ifsc tests speech-waveform IIR & AGC with soundcard
- tst\_iffb tests speech-waveform IIR & AFC with soundcard
- tst gha tests speech-waveform IIR & AFC & AGC with soundcard

All examples require the SIGPRO library from BTNRH (<a href="http://audres.org/rc/sigpro">http://audres.org/rc/sigpro</a>). The soundcard examples also require the ARSC library (<a href="http://audres.org/rc/arsc">http://audres.org/rc/arsc</a>).

## CHAPRO FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

#### cha\_allocate

Allocates memory attached to CHAPRO data structure.

(void) **cha\_allocate**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, int **cnt**, int **siz**, int **idx**)

## **Function arguments**

cp pointer to CHAPRO data structurecnt Number of elements to allocate.

siz Size of each element.

idx Index into CHAPPRO data structure.

#### **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

A pointer to the allocated memory is stored in the CHAPRO data structure at the location specified by idx.

#### See Also

cha\_cleanup

# cha\_cleanup

Frees all memory attached to CHAPRO data structure.

(void) cha\_cleanup(CHA\_PTR cp)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

## **Return Value**

none

## Remarks

Should always be the last function called in the CHAPRO library.

## See Also

cha\_allocate

#### cha\_data\_gen

Generates C code that represents the CHAPRO data structure.

(int) **cha\_data\_gen**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, char \***fn**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

**fn** Pointer to output filename.

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

1 – can't open output file

2 – data structure not yet initialized

3 – data structure contains no data

#### Remarks

The C code generated by this function represents the CHAPRO data structure after variables have been initialized and data memory has been allocated by prior calls to any preparation functions. The code is written to the file specified by **fn**.

# cha\_hex\_patch

Patch hex file by replacing cha\_data.

(int) **cha\_hex\_patch**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, char \*i**fn**, char \*o**fn**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

ifn Pointer to input filename.
ofn Pointer to output filename.

## **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

1 – can't open output file

2 – data structure not yet initialized

3 – data structure contains no data

## Remarks

Copies the input hex file **ofn** to an output hex file **ifn** with replacement of cha\_data.

# cha\_scale

Applies scales factor to a chuck of the input or output stream.

(void) **cha\_scale**(float \***x**, int **cs**, float **scale**)

# **Function arguments**

x pointer to input signal

cs chunk size

scale pointer to CHAPRO data structure

# **Return Value**

None.

#### Remarks

The scaled output signal overwrites the input signal.

# cha\_fft\_cr

Inverse Fourier transform complex frequency components into real signal.

# **Function arguments**

**x** Complex frequency components are replaced by real-valued signal.

**n** Number of points in the signal.

#### **Return Value**

None

#### Remarks

The input array must be dimensioned to accommodate n+2 float values. The number of complex frequency components is (n+2)/2.

# cha\_fft\_rc

Fourier transform real signal into complex frequency components.

# **Function arguments**

**x** Real-valued signal is replaced by complex frequency components

**n** Number of points in the signal.

## **Return Value**

None

#### Remarks

The input array must be dimensioned to accommodate n+2 float values. The number of complex frequency components is (n+2)/2.

# cha\_fft

Fourier transform a complex time signal to complex frequency components.

# **Function arguments**

**x** Complex frequency components are replaced by a complex signal.

**n** Number of points in the signal.

# **Return Value**

None

#### Remarks

The input array must be dimensioned to accommodate  $n\times 2$  float values.

# cha\_ifft

Inverse Fourier transform complex frequency components into a complex-valued signal.

(void) **cha\_ifft**(float \*x, int n)

# **Function arguments**

**x** Complex signal is replaced by complex frequency components

**n** Number of points in the signal.

# **Return Value**

None

## Remarks

The input array must be dimensioned to accommodate  $n\times 2$  float values.

# cha\_prepare

CHAPRO data structure preparation function.

(void) cha\_prepare(CHA\_PTR cp)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

## **Return Value**

None.

## Remarks

Should be called only once and prior to calling other library functions; however, violations of this rule may be tolerated.

# cha\_version

Returns a string that describes the current version of the CHAPRO library.

(char \*) cha\_version(void)

# **Function arguments**

none

## **Return Value**

Pointer to version string.

## Remarks

An example of the return value, "CHAPro version 0.03, 6-Nov-2016".

## cha\_agc\_prepare

Automatic-gain-control preparation function.

(int) cha\_agc\_prepare(CHA\_PTR cp, CHA\_DSL \*dsl, CHA\_WDRC \*gha)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

dsl pointer to DSL prescription structure (see Appendix C)gha pointer to WDRC prescription structure (see Appendix D)

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for automatic gain control. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal with each call to cha\_agc\_process.

#### See Also

 $cha\_agc\_process$ 

## cha\_agc\_input

Automatic-gain-control processing function.

(void) **cha\_agc\_input**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

Performs single-channel, automatic-gain-control processing on CHAPRO input signal. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_agc\_prepare, cha\_agc\_output

# cha\_agc\_channel

Automatic-gain-control processing function.

(void) **cha\_agc\_channel**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

Performs multi-channel, automatic-gain-control processing. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_agc\_prepare

## cha\_agc\_output

Automatic-gain-control processing function.

(void) **cha\_agc\_output**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

Performs single-channel, automatic-gain-control processing on CHAPRO output signal. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_agc\_prepare, cha\_agc\_input

## cha\_icmp\_prepare

Instantaneous-compression preparation function.

# (int) **cha\_icmp\_prepare**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***Lc**, float \***Gc**, double **lr**, int **np**, int **ds**)

## **Function arguments**

ср	pointer to CHA data structure
Lc	pointer to level array

Lc pointer to level array
Lc pointer to gain array
lr level reference

**np** number of points in level and gain arrays

**ds** down-sample factor

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for instantaneous compression. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal with each call to cha\_icmp\_process.

#### See Also

cha\_icmp\_process

# cha\_icmp\_process

Instantaneous-compression processing function.

(void) **cha\_icmp\_process**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

Performs instantaneous compression. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_icmp\_prepare

#### cha\_afc\_prepare

Configure feedback management.

(int) **cha\_afc\_prepare**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, double **mu**, double **rho**, int **afl**, int **wfl**, int **ffl**, double **fbg**, int **sqm**)

# **Function arguments**

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ср	pointer to CHAPRO data structure
mu	AFC filter-estimation step size
rho	AFC filter-estimation forgetting factor
eps	AFC filter-estimation power threshold
afl	length of adaptive-feedback-filter response
wfl	length of signal-whitening-filter response
ffl	length of persistent-feedback-filter response
fbg	simulated-feedback gain
sqm	option to save quality metric
_	=

#### **Return Value**

Error code: 0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for adaptive feedback cancelation (AFC), which is controlled by parameters **mu**, **rho**, **eps**, and **afl**. An optional signal-whitening filter is specified by setting a positive value for **wfl**. An optional persistent-feedback filter is specified by setting a positive value for **ffl**. (These optional filters are not yet implemented.) For testing purposes, simulated feedback is enabled by setting **fbg**=1 or disabled by setting **fbg**=0. When simulation is enabled, the feedback-filter misalignment error is saved as a quality metric by setting **sqm**=1.

#### See Also

cha\_afc\_input, cha\_afc\_output

## cha\_afc\_input

Process input signal to remove feedback.

(void) **cha\_afc\_input**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Removes estimated feedback from input signal. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal. Optionally simulates feedback and saves misalignment error as a quality metric.

#### See Also

cha\_afc\_prepare, cha\_afc\_output

# cha\_afc\_output

Save output signal for feedback management.

(void) **cha\_afc\_output**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHAPRO data structure

**x** pointer to input signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### Remarks

Assists feedback management by saving the output of the hearing-aid processing. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal.

## See Also

cha\_afc\_prepare, cha\_afc\_input

#### cha\_ciirfb\_design

Complex IIR filter-bank design function.

(int) **cha\_ciirfb\_design**(float \***z**, float \***p**, float \***g**, int \***d**, int **nc**, double \***fc**, double \***bw**, double **sr**, double **td**)

#### **Function arguments**

Z	pointer to IIR filter complex zeros
p	pointer to IIR filter complex poles
g	pointer IIR filter complex gain
d	pointer IIR filter delay
nc	number of frequency bands
fc	pointer to list of center frequencies (Hz)
bw	pointer to list of bandwidths (Hz)
sr	sampling rate (samples/second)
td	target group delay (ms)

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

#### Remarks

Computes zeros and poles for the complex IIR filter-bank. The filterbank design is based on fourth-order gammatone bandpass filters. The center frequency (**fc**) and bandwidth (**bw**) arrays are input arguments and their size is equal to the number of frequency bands (**nc**). The zero (**z**) and pole (**p**) arrays are output arguments and are complex numbers, so are stored as sequential real and imaginary parts. The size of the zeros & poles arrays is two times the product of the number of frequency bands (**nc**) and the number of zeros (and poles) per band, which is always equal to 4. The gain array (**g**) is complex, so its size two times the number of frequency bands (**nc**). The size of the filter delay array (**d**) is equal to the number of frequency bands (**nc**). The filter-design process attempts to align the impulse response of each frequency band to the target delay (**td**).

#### See Also

 $cha\_ciirfb\_prepare, cha\_ciirfb\_analyze, cha\_ciirfb\_synthesize$ 

#### cha\_ciirfb\_prepare

Complex IIR filter-bank preparation function.

(int) **cha\_ciirfb\_prepare**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***z**, float \***p**, float \***g**, int \***d**, int **nc**, int **nz**, double **sr**, int **cs**)

#### **Function arguments**

on arguments	
ср	pointer to CHA data structure
Z	pointer to IIR filter complex zeros
p	pointer to IIR filter complex poles
g	pointer IIR filter complex gain
d	pointer IIR filter delay
nc	number of frequency bands
nz	number of zeros (and poles) for each band
sr	sampling rate (samples/second)
cs	chunk size

#### **Return Value**

Error code: 0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for the IIR filter-bank. The zero (z) and pole (p) arrays are output arguments and are complex numbers, so are stored as sequential real and imaginary parts. The size of the zero & pole arrays is two times the product of the number of frequency bands (nc) and the number of zeros per band (nz). The number of zeros (and poles) per band (nz) should be an even number and should include conjugate pairs, so that second-order sections will have real coefficients. The gain array (g) is complex, so its size two times the number of frequency bands (nc). The size of the filter delay array (d) is equal to the number of frequency bands (nc). Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

#### See Also

cha\_ciirfb\_design, cha\_ciirfb\_analyze, cha\_ciirfb\_synthesize

## cha\_ciirfb\_analyze

Complex IIR filter-bank frequency-analysis function.

(void) **cha\_ciirfb\_analyze**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

**x** pointer to input signal

y pointer to complex output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs complex IIR filter-bank analysis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

# See Also

cha\_ciirfb\_prepare, cha\_ciirfb\_synthesize

# cha\_ciirfb\_synthesize

Complex IIR filter-bank frequency-synthesis function.

(void) **cha\_ciirfb\_synthesize**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

cp pointer to CHA data structurex pointer to complex input signal

y pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs complex filter-bank frequency-synthesis. Frequency bands are summed and only the real part is output. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

## See Also

cha\_ciirfb\_prepare, cha\_ciirfb\_analyze

# cha\_cfirfb\_prepare

Complex FIR filter-bank preparation function.

(int) **cha\_cfirfb\_prepare**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, double **\*cf**, int **nc**, double **sr**, int **nw**, int **wt**, int **cs**)

## **Function arguments**

cp pointer to CHA data structure
 cf list frequency band edges (kHz)
 nc number of frequency bands
 sr sampling rate (samples/second)

**nw** window size (samples)

wt window type (0=Hamming, 1=Blackman)

cs chunk size

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for the complex FIR filter-bank. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

#### See Also

cha\_cfirfb\_analyze, cha\_cfirfb\_synthesize

# cha\_cfirfb\_analyze

Complex FIR filter-bank frequency-analysis function.

(void) cha\_cfirfb\_analyze(CHA\_PTR cp, float \*x, float \*y, int cs)

# **Function arguments**

cp pointer to CHA data structure
 x pointer to real input signal
 y pointer to complex output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs complex FIR filter-bank analysis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

#### See Also

cha\_cfirfb\_prepare, cha\_cfirfb\_synthesize

# cha\_cfirfb\_synthesize

Complex FIR filter-bank frequency-synthesis function.

(void) **cha\_cfirfb\_synthesize**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

cp pointer to CHA data structure
 x pointer to complex input signal
 y pointer to real output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs complex FIR filter-bank synthesis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

#### See Also

cha\_cfirfb\_prepare, cha\_cfirfb\_analyze

# cha\_firfb\_prepare

FIR filter-bank preparation function.

# (int) cha\_firfb\_prepare(CHA\_PTR cp,

double \*cf, int nc, double sr, int nw, int wt, int cs)

# **Function arguments**

cp	pointer to CHA data structure
cf	list frequency band edges (kHz)
nc	number of frequency bands
sr	sampling rate (samples/second)

**nw** window size (samples)

wt window type (0=Hamming, 1=Blackman)

cs chunk size

#### **Return Value**

Error code:

0 – no error

## Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for the FIR filter-bank. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input and written to the output.

#### See Also

cha\_firfb\_analyze, cha\_firfb\_synthesize

# cha\_firfb\_analyze

FIR filter-bank frequency-analysis function.

(void) **cha\_firfb\_analyze**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs FIR filter-bank analysis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_firfb\_prepare, cha\_firfb\_synthesize

# cha\_firfb\_synthesize

FIR filter-bank frequency-synthesis function.

(void) **cha\_firfb\_synthesize**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs FIR filter-bank synthesis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

#### cha\_iirfb\_design

IIR filter-bank design function.

(int) **cha\_iirfb\_design**(float \***z**, float \***p**, float \***g**, int \***d**, int **nc**, int **nz**, double **sr**, double **td**)

#### **Function arguments**

Z	pointer to IIR filter complex zeros
p	pointer to IIR filter complex poles
g	pointer to IIR filter gain
d	pointer to IIR filter delay
cf	pointer to cross-over frequencies
nc	number of frequency bands
nz	number of zeros (and poles) for each band
sr	sampling rate (samples/second)
td	impulse response target delay (millisecond)

#### Return Value

Error code:

0 – no error

#### Remarks

Computes zeros and poles for the IIR filter-bank. The filterbank design is based on Butterworth bandpass filters sandwiched between Butterworth low-pass and high-pass filters. The array of cross-over frequencies (cf) is an input argument and its size is one less than the number of frequency bands (nc). The zero (z) and pole (p) arrays are output arguments and are complex numbers, so are stored as sequential real and imaginary parts. The size of the zeros & poles arrays is two times the product of the number of frequency bands (nc) and the number of zeros per band (nz). The number of zeros (and poles) per band (nz) should be an even number and should include conjugate pairs, so that second-order sections have real coefficients. The number of filter gains and filter delays (g & d) is the number of frequency bands (nc). The filter-design process attempts to align the impulse response of each frequency band to the target delay (td).

# See Also

cha\_iirfb\_prepare, cha\_iirfb\_analyze, cha\_iirfb\_synthesize

#### cha\_iirfb\_prepare

IIR filter-bank preparation function.

(int) **cha\_iirfb\_prepare**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***z**, float \***p**, float \***g**, int \***d**, int **nc**, int **nz**, double **sr**, int **cs**)

# **Function arguments**

ср	pointer to CHA data structure
Z	pointer to IIR filter complex zeros
p	pointer to IIR filter complex poles
g	pointer IIR filter gain
d	pointer IIR filter delay
nc	number of frequency bands
nz	number of zeros (and poles) for each band
sr	sampling rate (samples/second)
cs	chunk size

#### **Return Value**

Error code: 0 – no error

#### Remarks

Initializes variables and allocates memory for the IIR filter-bank. The zero  $(\mathbf{z})$  and pole  $(\mathbf{p})$  arrays are output arguments and are complex numbers, so are stored as sequential real and imaginary parts. The size of the zero & pole arrays is two times the product of the number of frequency bands  $(\mathbf{nc})$  and the number of zeros per band  $(\mathbf{nz})$ . The number of zeros (and poles) per band  $(\mathbf{nz})$  should be an even number and should include conjugate pairs, so that second-order sections will have real coefficients. The filter gains and filter delays  $(\mathbf{g} \ \& \ \mathbf{d})$  are input arguments and have array sizes equal to the number of frequency bands  $(\mathbf{nc})$ . Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

#### See Also

cha\_iirfb\_design, cha\_iirfb\_analyze, cha\_iirfb\_synthesize

# cha\_iirfb\_analyze

IIR filter-bank frequency-analysis function.

(void) cha\_iirfb\_analyze(CHA\_PTR cp, float \*x, float \*y, int cs)

# **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs IIR filter-bank analysis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_iirfb\_prepare, cha\_iirfb\_synthesize

# cha\_firfb\_synthesize

IIR filter-bank frequency-synthesis function.

(void) **cha\_iirfb\_synthesize**(CHA\_PTR **cp**, float \***x**, float \***y**, int **cs**)

## **Function arguments**

**cp** pointer to CHA data structure

x pointer to input signaly pointer to output signal

cs chunk size

## **Return Value**

none

#### **Remarks**

Performs IIR filter-bank synthesis. Chunk size is the number of samples read from the input signal and written to the output signal.

## See Also

cha\_iirfb\_prepare, cha\_iirfb\_analyze

#### **Appendix A. Test programs**

Several examples that test basic aspects of complex IIR filter-bank and instantaneous-compression.

- tst\_cifa tests complex IIR filter-bank analysis
- tst\_cifio tests simple waveform complex IIR processing
- tst\_cifsc tests simple waveform complex IIR processing with soundcard

Several examples that test basic aspects of FIR filter-bank and automatic-gain-control.

- tst\_ffa tests FIR filter-bank analysis
- tst\_ffio tests simple waveform FIR processing
- tst\_ffsc tests speech-waveform FIR & AGC with soundcard

Several examples that test basic aspects of IIR filter-bank with automatic-gain-control and adaptive feedback cancelation.

- tst\_ifa tests IIR filter-bank analysis
- tst\_ifio tests simple waveform IIR processing
- tst\_ifsc tests speech-waveform IIR & AGC
- tst\_iffb tests speech-waveform IIR & AFC with soundcard
- tst\_gha tests speech-waveform IIR & AFC & AGC with soundcard

These test programs are all written in C and produce results that are written to a subfolder called "test." Each test program has a corresponding MATLAB script for viewing the results. The test programs that contain IIR processing require filter coefficients to be precomputed by a MATLAB script called iirfb.

# **Appendix B. CLS Prescription**

Structure CHA\_CLS specifies the CLS prescription.

# **Appendix C. DSL Prescription**

Structure CHA\_DSL specifies the DSL prescription.

# **Appendix D. WDRC Parameters**

# Structure CHA\_WDRC specifies single-channel WDRC parameters