

OBJECTIVES

To develop an inexpensive hearing aid that has all of the functionality of a high-end hearing aid, including:

- Amplifying specific frequency bands according to a person's audiogram
- The ability of the user to select the direction in which they wish to listen and to hear sounds in that direction louder than other directions

This will be done in the form of:

- A full software hearing aid simulation
- A hardware proof of concept of a hearing aid which demonstrates limited functionality

SYSTEM DESIGN

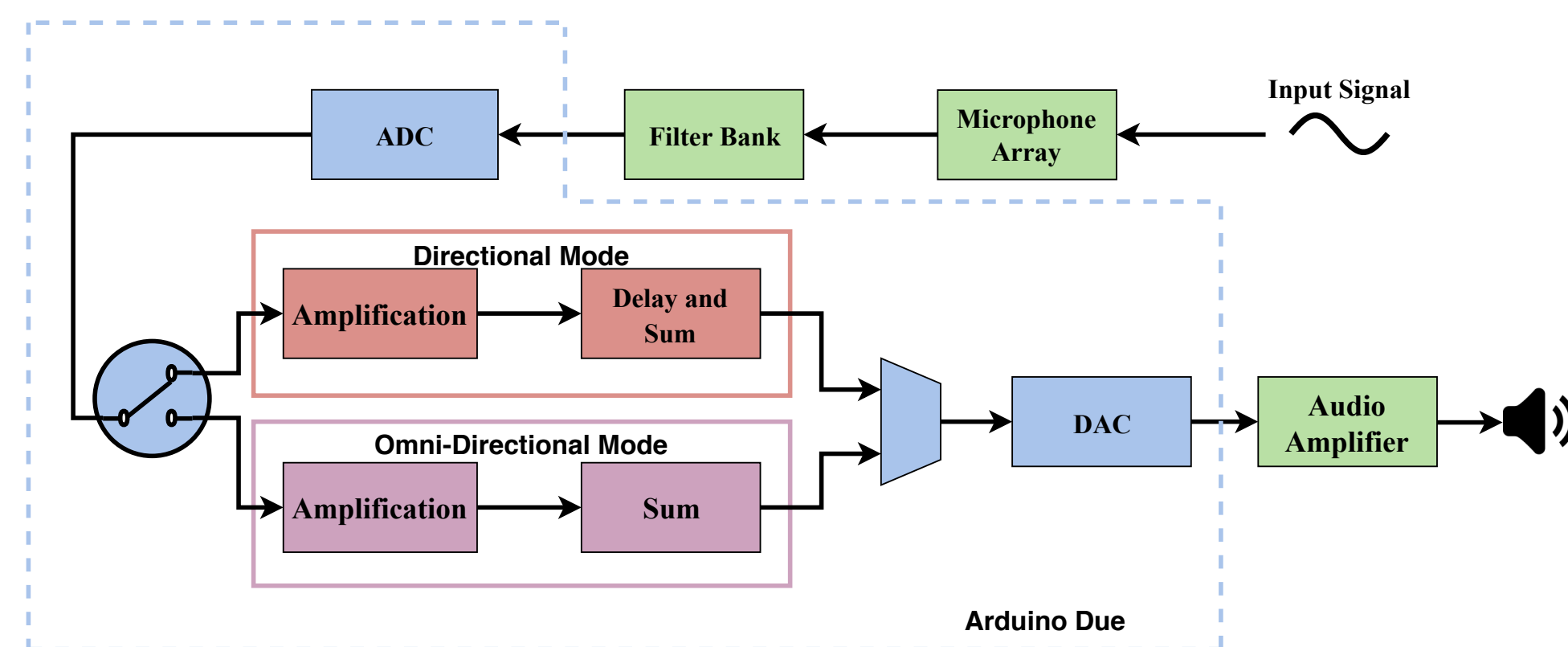


Figure 1: Hearing aid system overview

Simulated vs Hardware Hearing Aid

Table 3: Comparison of simulated and hardware hearing aids

Property	Simulation	Hardware
# of Microphones	10	4
Bandwidth	0.25-8 kHz	2.8-3.5kHz and 5.6-7 kHz
Filter order	14	2
Type of filters	$\frac{1}{3}$ Octave bandpass	$\frac{1}{3}$ Octave bandpass
Number of filters	16 per microphone	2 per microphone
Number of steerable angles	19 (10° increments)	5 (0°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 180°)

Testing

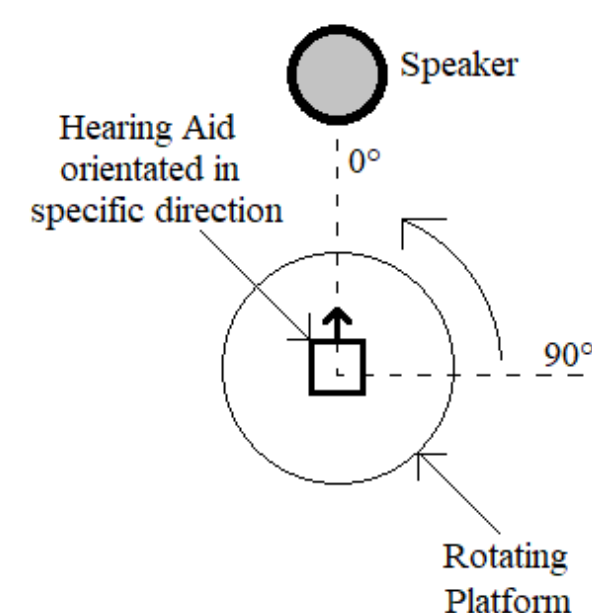


Figure 2: Procedure for testing the hearing aid

RESULTS: SIMULATION

The simulation results are depicted through a comparison of the original and compensated frequency spectra from a single frame of recorded voice audio. The polar plot shows the normalized gain of the simulated microphone array when the dial is facing 90°.

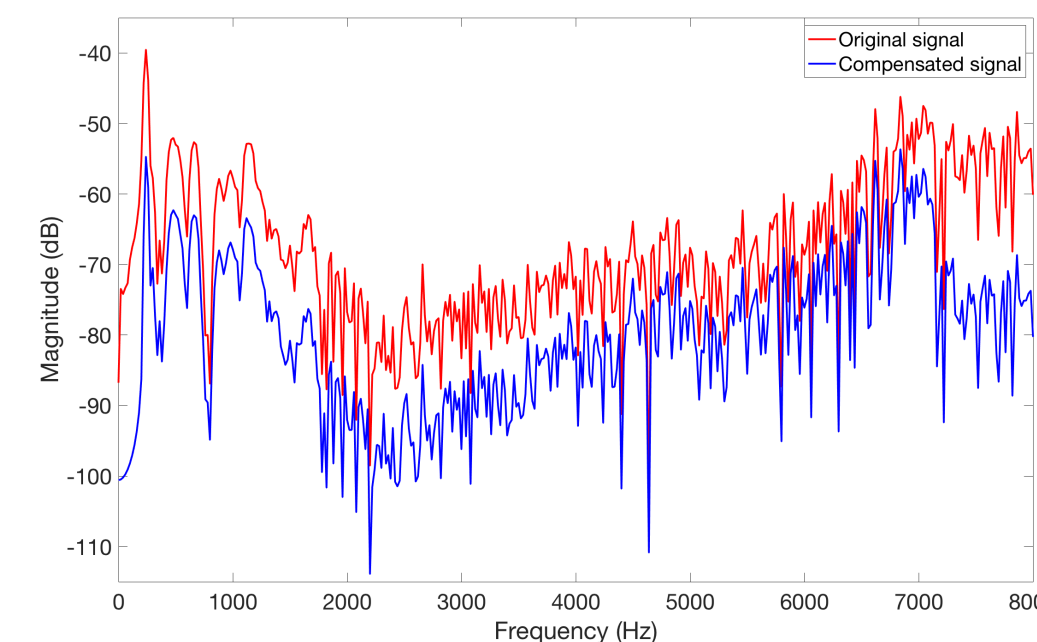


Figure 3: FFT Software

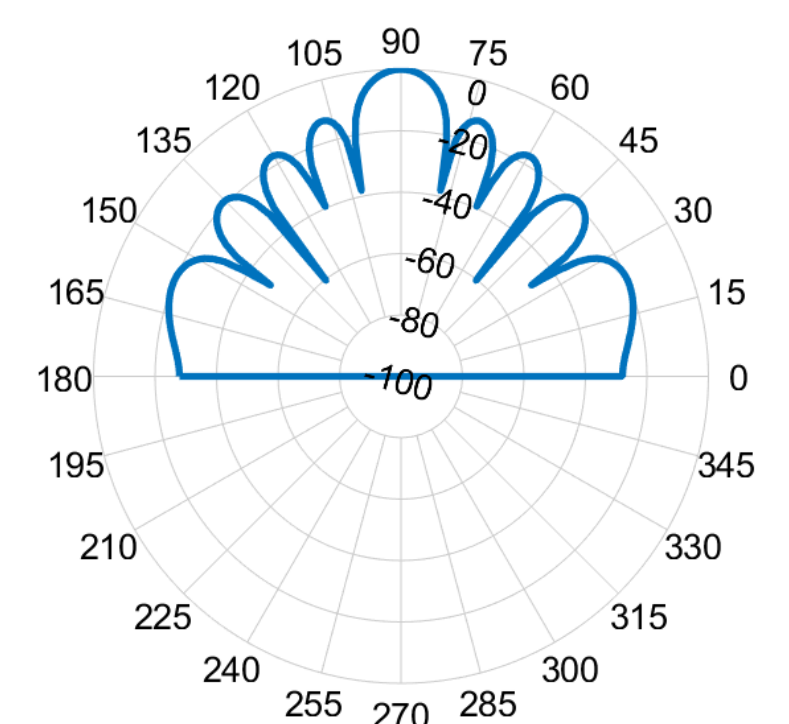


Figure 4: 90°

RESULTS: HARDWARE

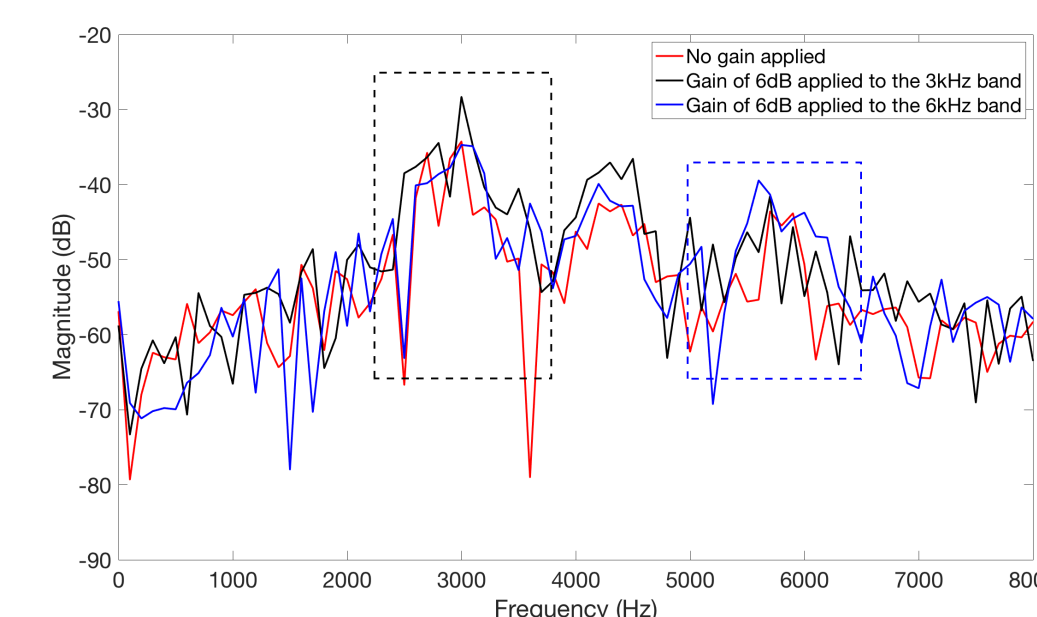
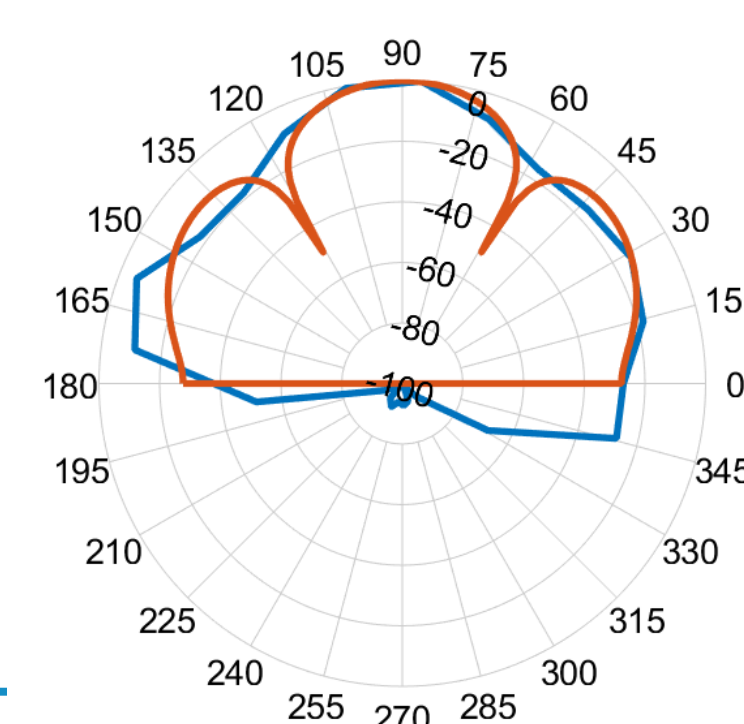


Figure 5: FFT of the output signal from the hearing aid with various amplifications



RESULTS: HARDWARE

The error in the directionality feature was calculated by comparing the measured to the simulated polar plots for each steerable angle. Compensatory gain error was calculated using the difference between the desired and measured gain at the centre of each frequency band.

Table 1: Average error in the directionality feature

Angle	Average Error (%)
0	46.6
60	30.7
90	12.7
120	22.7
180	51.7

Table 2: Error in the compensatory gain feature

Compensated frequency (Hz)	Error (%)
2820 - 3550	0.81
5620 - 7080	19.56

FUTURE WORK

This project has been a proof of concept that an inexpensive adaptive hearing aid can be produced. For future development of the hearing aid, a number of improvements could be made including:

- Making use of higher quality omni-directional microphones
- Creating an integrated circuit chip to handle the preprocessing of the audio signals
- Making use of more microphones to improve the precision of the directionality feature

CONCLUSION

- With 10 microphones,

REFERENCES

- [1] D. V. Anderson, R. W. Harris, and D. M. Chabries. Evaluation of a hearing compensation algorithm. *1995 International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing*, 5:3531–3533, 1995.