We adopted a machine learning approach to predict an individual pole function based on the measured DPGrams at 11 primary frequencies. First, 26 random pole functions were generated across the CF, and corresponding DPGram to each pole function was simulated. The cohort of simulated DPGrams and the related pole functions were used to train a two-layer neural network. To predict individual pole functions using the trained neural network model, it is necessary to have experimental and simulated DPGrams in the same amplitude order. In this regard, we determined the amount of deviation of a simulated NH dpgram from the simulated DPGram for the flat pole function (), and then created a NH subject by subtracting from the highest experimental DP amplitudes in a frequency-dependent manner. Lastly, we matched the DPGram of the generated normal-hearing subject () to the DP amplitudes of the simulated normal-hearing DPGram () and corrected the experimental DP amplitudes using the difference of and Accordingly, given the corrected DPgram of individuals, the trained neural network predicts individual pole functions.