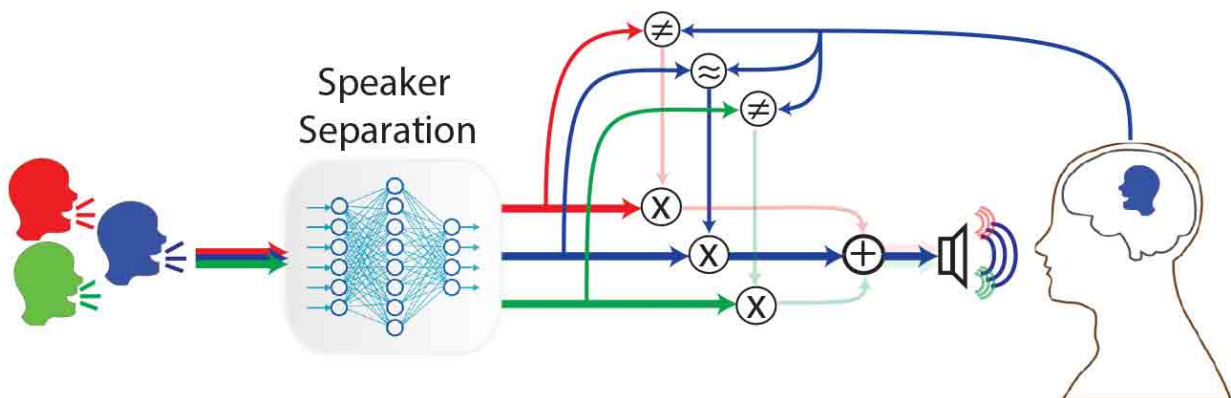


Cognitive hearing aid filters out the noise

August 3 2017



A cognitively controlled assistive hearing device can automatically amplify one speaker among many. To do so, a deep neural network automatically separates each of the speakers from the mixture, and compares each speaker with the neural data from the user's brain. The speaker that best matches the neural data is then amplified to assist the user. Credit: Nima Mesgarani/Columbia Engineering

People who are hearing impaired have a difficult time following a conversation in a multi-speaker environment such as a noisy restaurant or a party. While current hearing aids can suppress background noise, they cannot help a user listen to a single conversation among many without knowing which speaker the user is attending to. A cognitive hearing aid that constantly monitors the brain activity of the subject to determine whether the subject is conversing with a specific speaker in the environment would be a dream come true.

Using [deep neural network](#) models, researchers at Columbia Engineering have made a breakthrough in auditory attention decoding (AAD) methods and are coming closer to making cognitively controlled hearing aids a reality. The study, led by Nima Mesgarani, associate professor of electrical engineering, is published today in the *Journal of Neural Engineering*. The work was done in collaboration with Columbia University Medical Center's Department of Neurosurgery and Hofstra-Northwell School of Medicine, and Feinstein Institute for Medical Research.

Mesgarani's team developed an end-to-end system that receives a single audio channel containing a mixture of speakers by a listener along with the listener's [neural signals](#), automatically separates the individual speakers in the mixture, determines which speaker is being listened to, and then amplifies the attended speaker's voice to assist the listener—all in under 10 seconds.

"This work combines the state-of-the-art from two disciplines: speech engineering and auditory attention decoding," says Mesgarani, who is also a member of the Data Science Institute and the Mortimer B. Zuckerman Mind Brain Behavior Institute. "We were able to develop this system once we made the breakthrough in using deep neural network models to separate speech."

His team came up with the idea of a cognitively controlled hearing aid after they demonstrated it was possible to decode the attended target of a listener using neural responses in the listener's brain using invasive neural recordings in humans (Nature 2012). Two years later, they showed they could decode attention with non-invasive methods as well (Cerebral Cortex 2015).

"Translating these findings to real-world applications poses many challenges," notes James O'Sullivan, a postdoctoral research scientist

working with Mesgarani and lead author of the study. In a typical implementation of auditory attention decoding, researchers compare the neural responses recorded from a subject's brain with the clean speech uttered by different speakers; the speaker who produces the maximum similarity with the neural data is determined to be the target and is subsequently amplified. However, in the real world, researchers have access only to the mixture, not the individual speakers.

"Our study takes a significant step towards automatically separating an attended speaker from the mixture," O'Sullivan continues. "To do so, we built deep neural network models that can automatically separate specific speakers from a mixture. We then compare each of these separated speakers with the neural signals to determine which voice the subject is listening to, and then amplify that specific voice for the listener."

The team tested the efficacy of their system using invasive electrocorticography recordings from neurological subjects undergoing epilepsy surgery. They identified the regions of the auditory cortex that contribute to AAD and found that the system decoded the attention of the listener and amplified the voice he or she wanted to listen to, using only the mixed audio.

"Our system demonstrates a significant improvement in both subjective and objective speech quality measures—almost all of our subjects said they wanted to continue to use it," Mesgarani says. "Our novel framework for AAD bridges the gap between the most recent advancements in speech processing technologies and speech prosthesis research and moves us closer to the development of realistic hearing aid devices that can automatically and dynamically track a user's direction of attention and amplify an attended [speaker](#)."

More information: — "Neural decoding of attentional selection in

multi-speaker environments without access to clean sources" *Journal of Neural Engineering* (2017). [iopscience.iop.org/article/10. ... 088/1741-2552/aa7ab4](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1741-2552/aa7ab4)

— *Nature* 2012 paper: [www.nature.com/nature/journal/ ... abs/nature11020.html](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/.../abs/nature11020.html)

— Cerebral Cortex 2015 paper: [academic.oup.com/cercor/articl ... -in-a-Cocktail-Party](http://academic.oup.com/cercor/article/...-in-a-Cocktail-Party)

— naplab.ee.columbia.edu/nnaad.html

Provided by Columbia University School of Engineering and Applied Science

Citation: Cognitive hearing aid filters out the noise (2017, August 3) retrieved 17 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2017-08-cognitive-aid-filters-noise.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.