



Speech Intelligibility Prediction for Hearing-Impaired Listeners with Phoneme Classifiers based on Deep Learning

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6/29/2022





- Why are speech intelligibility (SI) models important?
  - are significantly less time and cost intensive than SI measurements
  - can give us a better understanding of the auditory system

- What can SI models be used for?
  - Optimization of speech enhancement algorithms
  - SI monitoring
  - prediction of the benefit of hearing aids





- An existing model was used because accurate predictions would indicate that the model can be used in other acoustic situations as well
- SI and listening effort (LE) are closely related
  - $\rightarrow$  We used an LE model with a mapping from model output to intelligibility scores
- It is a monaural model, but the signals does not contain many binaural cues
  - $\rightarrow$  we used better ear listening



# Listening Effort prediction from Acoustic Parameters (LEAP) (Huber et al., 2018)











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# Mean temporal distance (Hermansky et al., 2013)





- Much noise  $\rightarrow p_{t-\Delta t} \approx p_t \rightarrow$  small M
- No noise  $\rightarrow p_{t-\Delta t} \neq p_t \rightarrow$  large M



Final predictor:  $\overline{M} \coloneqq \frac{1}{10} \sum_{n=1}^{10} M(300 \text{ms} + n \cdot 50 \text{ms})$ 





### Closed data set: individual mapping



### open data set: general mapping





### **Results & Discussion**





- Possible reasons for difference between open and closed:
  - Mapping: individual for closed and general for open
  - Data: open test set contains five listeners and one algorithm excluded from training



### **Results & Discussion**









- The non-intrusive LEAP model outperforms the intrusive MBSTOI for both data sets
- LEAP was not trained for this challenge:
  - Trained with German, tested with English
  - Trained without spatial information, tested with reverberation
- The model generalizes and may also be used in other acoustic situations





### Thank you for your attention!





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