



Motivation

- Manual operation of **hearing assistive devices (HADs)** is cumbersome in a number of situations.
- To assist in addressing this issue, **voice interfaces** are envisioned as a means for **handling and operating HADs** in a practical manner.

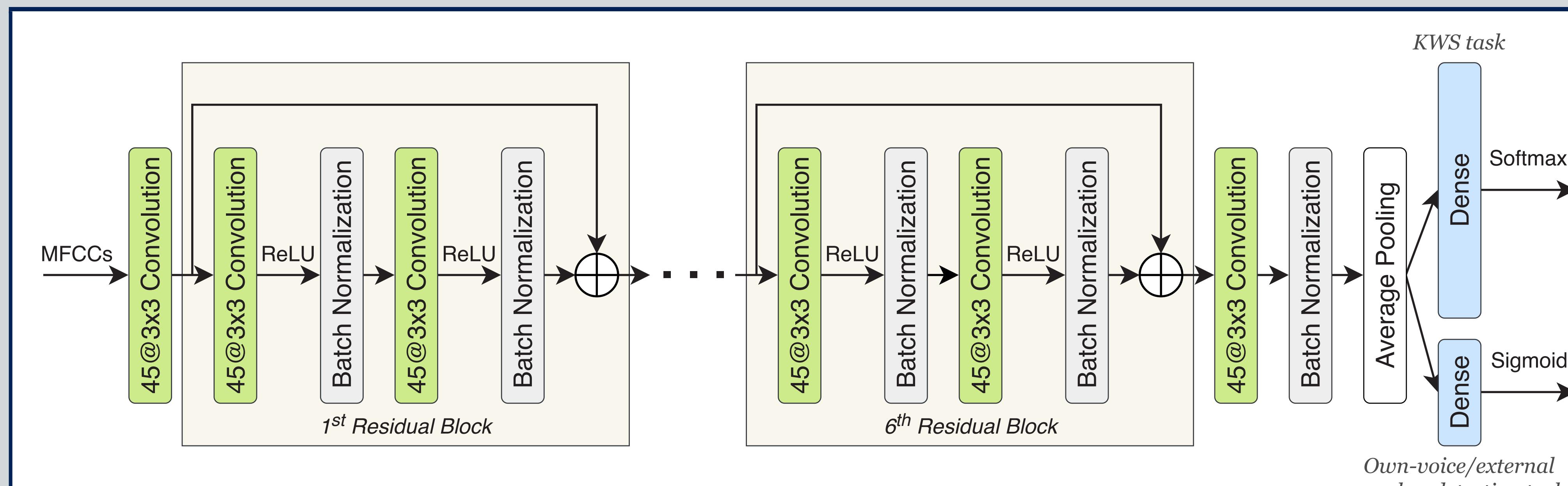
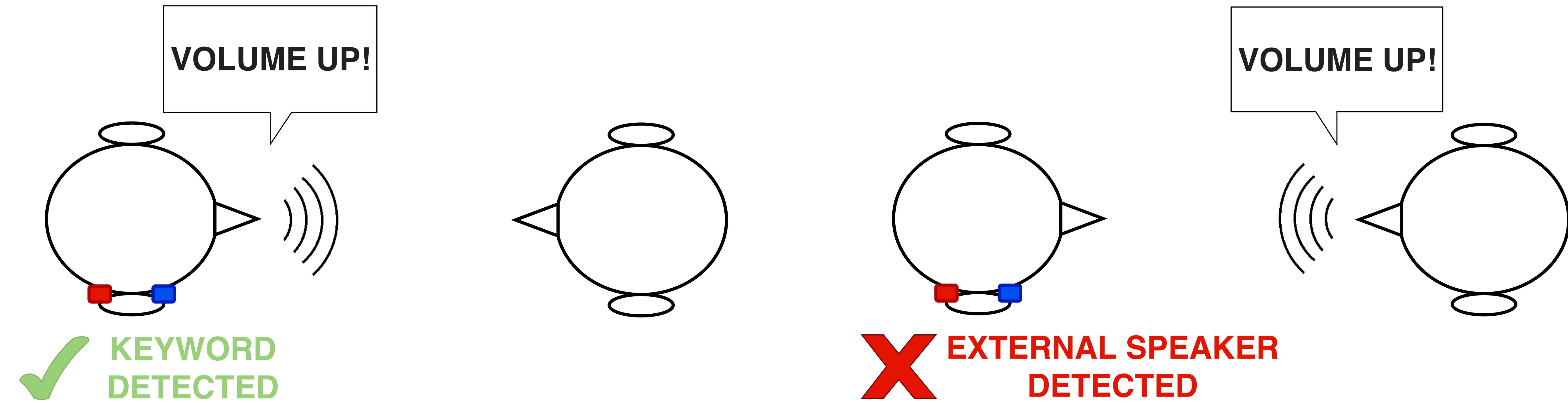
Objectives

- Research and development of **keyword spotting (KWS) systems for HADs**:
 - Personalization.
 - Robustness against noise.
 - Low memory and low computational complexity.
- To accomplish these objectives, **we explore...**
 - ...the combined use of **multi-microphone signals** from HADs along with signal processing **and** the latest **deep learning** techniques.
 - ...the utilization of **user-specific aspects**, e.g., voice characteristics or head-related acoustics of the specific user.
- We expect to contribute to enhance the life quality of hearing-impaired people.



Example: KWS for HADs Robust to External Speakers

- KWS systems for HADs must be robust against external speakers, that is, the user must be the only one allowed to trigger actions on her/his HAD.
- A first attempt on **personalized**, i.e., user-dependent, **KWS for HADs**:
 - Iván López-Espejo, Zheng-Hua Tan and Jesper Jensen, "Keyword Spotting for Hearing Assistive Devices Robust to External Speakers", in Proc. of Interspeech 2019, pp. 3223–3227, Graz (Austria), 2019.



- Experiments on a (simulated) **two-microphone hearing aid speech database** showed that our proposed approach is robust against external speakers.

[Tang18] Raphael Tang and Jimmy Lin, "Deep residual learning for small-footprint keyword spotting", in Proc. of ICASSP 2018, pp. 5484–5488, Calgary (Canada), 2018.

Keyword spotting accuracy (%)	
Own-voice subset	Overall set
Baseline [Tang18]	94.21 ± 0.39
Proposal	94.59 ± 0.32