

## 보청기의 원리와 기본 구조

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홍 성 화

## Basic Physics and Structure of Hearing Aid

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## 보청기의 기본 원리

( ) 가 , psychoa-  
 가 , acoustics  
 가 , loudness ,  
 가 , 가 , 가  
 가  
 loudness  
 ( 가 ) 10  
 가  
 가

: , 135 - 710 50

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가 ,

가

압축의 원리

(Fig. 1).

가 feedback 가  
 가 가 (stereocilia)  
 가 가 가

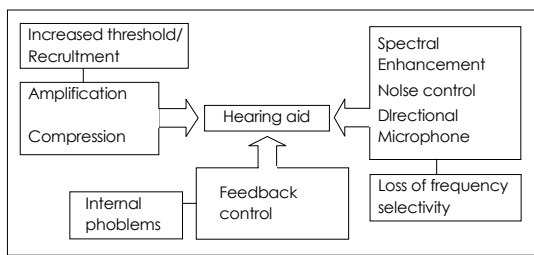


Fig. 1. Basic principle of hearing aid.

가 가 가가  
 (traveling wave)  
 가 가

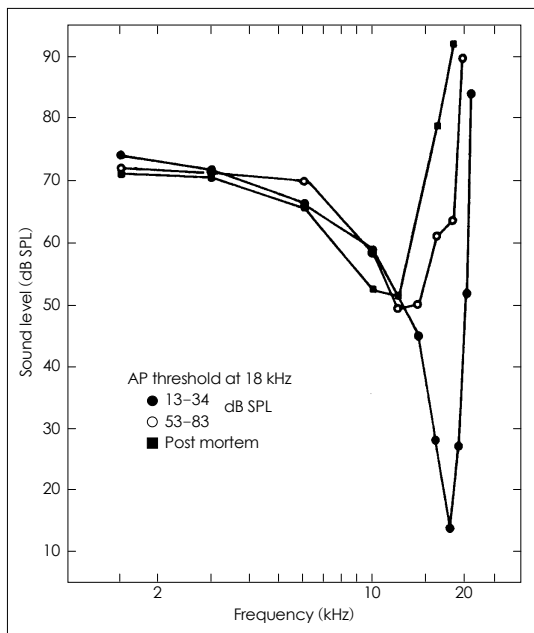


Fig. 2. Constant velocity tuning curves measured at a single point on the basilar membrane.

가 가  
 가 (active process)  
 가 (Fig. 2  
 13~34 dB SPL ).<sup>1)</sup>  
 가 가  
 가 (Fig. 2 53~83 dB SPL ) von Bekesy가  
 (Fig. 2 post mortem )

가 loudness loudness<sup>3)</sup>

loudness가 1000 Hz  
dB SPL loudness 가 가

1000 Hz loudness  
equal loudness contour  
phon 1000 Hz  
(Fig. 3).<sup>2)</sup>

loudness 가가  
( 가 )

loudness 가  
가 가

가 90~100 dB SPL

가 loudness  
가  
(recruitment phenomenon)  
가  
가

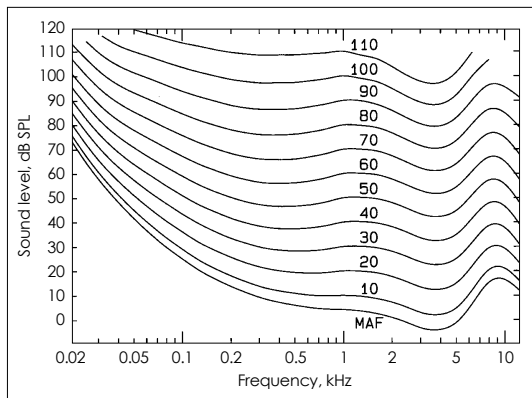


Fig. 3. Equal loudness contours for various loudness levels. The lowest curve is the absolute threshold curve.

가  
가  
가(co-  
mplete recruitment),  
가  
가(partial recruitment)  
가  
가(overrecruitment) . 가

loudness 가<sup>4)5)</sup>  
psychoacoustic 가  
가 가

가

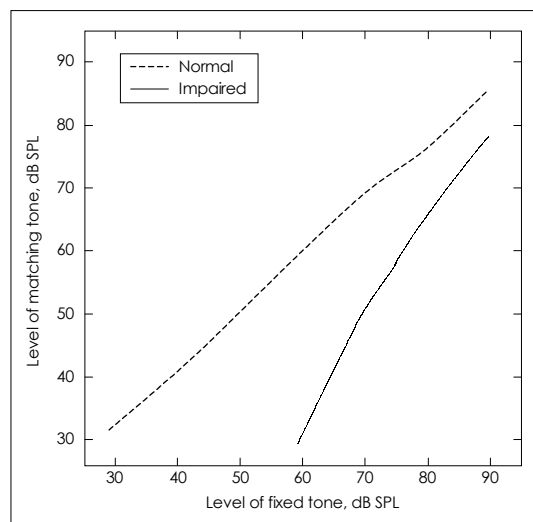


Fig. 4. Results of loudness matches between sinusoidal tone bursts presented alternately to the two ears for normally hearing subjects (dashed line) and subjects with unilateral cochlear hearing loss (continuous line). The tone was fixed at a series of levels in one ear (the impaired ear of the subjects with unilateral impairment) and the level in the other ear was varied to determine the point corresponding to equal loudness.

가 (Fig. 4).<sup>6)</sup>

overall intensity가 loudness summation  
 critical bandwidth 가 loudness  
 ness가 가 (Fig. 5).<sup>7)</sup> 가 loudness  
 Fig. 6 summation 가 가  
 ( 140 Hz) 가 가 .<sup>8)</sup>  
 loudness CB  
 가 loudness가 가  
 가 CB  
 loudness가 가  
 (noise density) 가  
 loudness summation

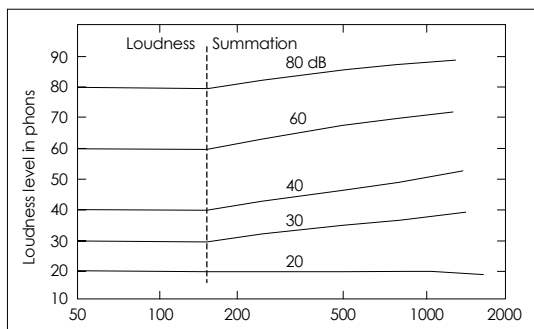


Fig. 5. The loudness level in phons of a band of noise centred at 1 kHz, measured as a function of the width of the band.

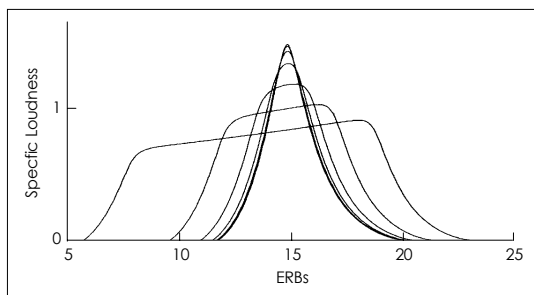


Fig. 6. Specific loudness patterns : For bandwidths up to 140 Hz, the area under the specific loudness patterns is constant. For greater bandwidths, the total area increases (ERBs : equivalent rectangular bandwidths).

가  
 mic range 가 dyna-  
 peak clipping  
 (Fig. 7). 가  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 가

가  
가  
( ) 가

Fig. 8

가

9)

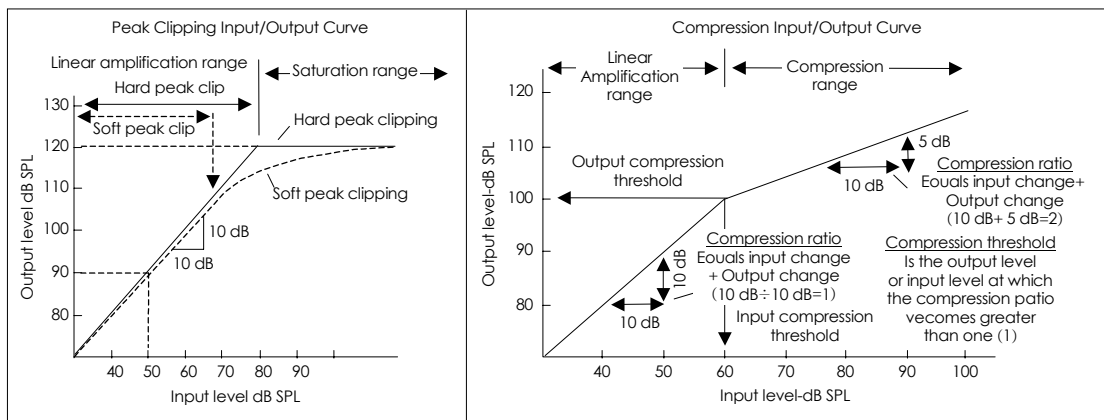


Fig. 7. Peak clipping and nonlinear amplification.

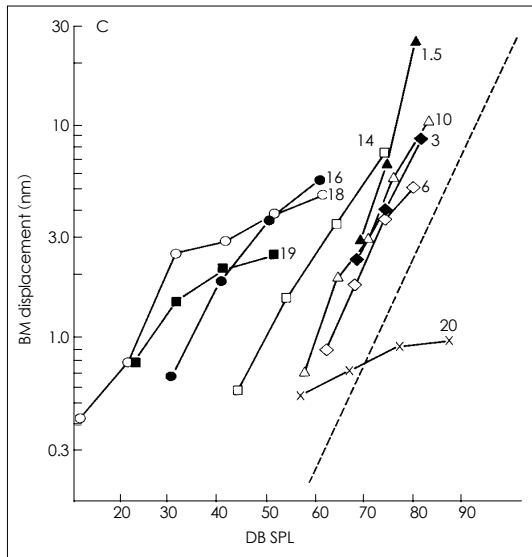


Fig. 8. Intensity functions for basilar membrane vibration show saturation near and above the best frequency (18 kHz), and linear responses at low frequencies. Frequency of stimulation is indicated by the numbers on the curves.

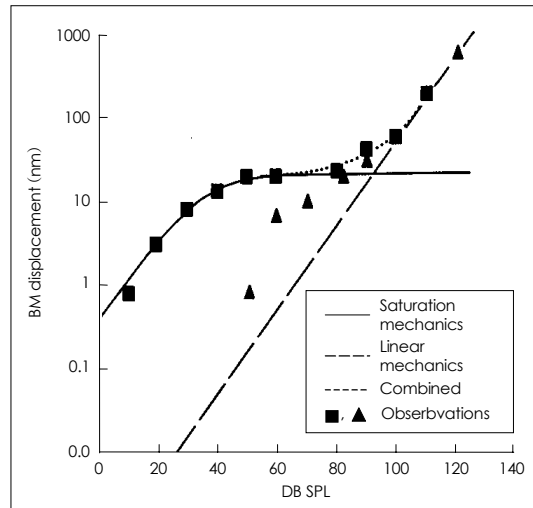


Fig. 9. Amplitude functions of the basilar membrane, showing theoretical contributions from the active process (solid line), and the passive process (long dashes), making a net function shown by the short-dashed line. ■, ▲; Measured basilar membrane response when cochlea in good condition. □, ▴; measured response after acoustic trauma.

가  
 . Fig. 9  
 ( ) 30~40 dB SPL  
 80~100 dB SPL  
 . 30~40 dB SPL  
 가  
 가 80~100 dB SPL  
 가  
 가 가  
 ( )<sup>10)</sup>

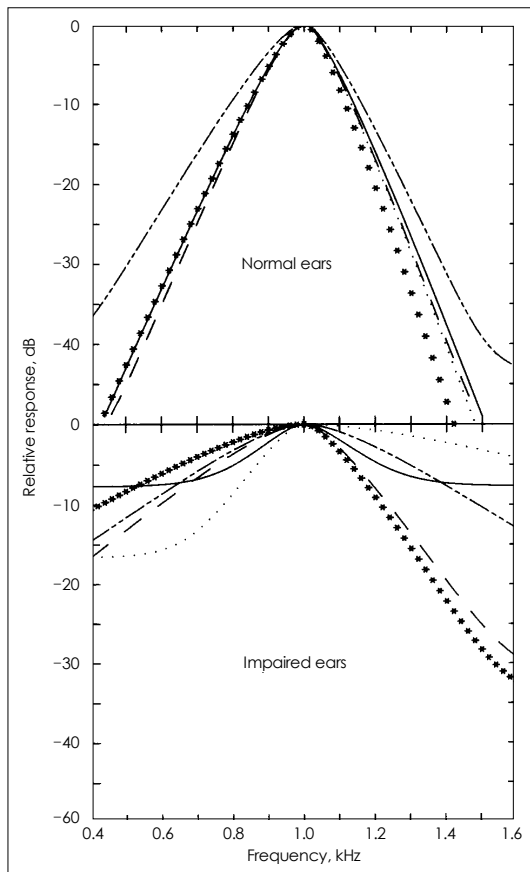


Fig. 10

Fig. 10. Auditory filter shapes at a center frequency of 1 kHz for the normal (top) and impaired (bottom) ears of six subjects with unilateral cochlear impairments.

가  
 .<sup>11)</sup>  
 가  
 .<sup>12)</sup>

(speech - shaped noise) SRT (speech  
 reception threshold)

2.5 dB

7 dB

Speech - to - noise ratio가 1 dB  
 14~19%

fluctua-

ting

Plomp

가

SRT가 7~

18 dB SRT 가 가

noise ratio가 (audibility) 16 dB speech - to - ' di- otic summation ' Plomp Mi- gpen 가 Moore 45 dB 가 가 가 1.4 dB 20% 가 가 .<sup>14)</sup> 가 가 (pitch) .<sup>13)</sup> 가 가 (fundamental frequency) 가 가 가 가 (interaural intensity difference, IID) 가 가 (interaural time difference, ITD)가 가 가 23 cm ITD 가 0 μs 가 690 μs 가 1000 Hz 가 1 10 μs 가 1 DLF(difference limen for frequency) 가 가 DLF dB ITD 가 가 IID가 20 dB 가 1500 Hz 가 ITD 가 가 가

ITD IID 가 'duplex theory' spectrum 가

가 가

. Leeuw

( ) loudness

SRT가 2~3 dB

( )

20~45%

15)

spectral enhancement

가

가

adaptive

beamforming

가

가

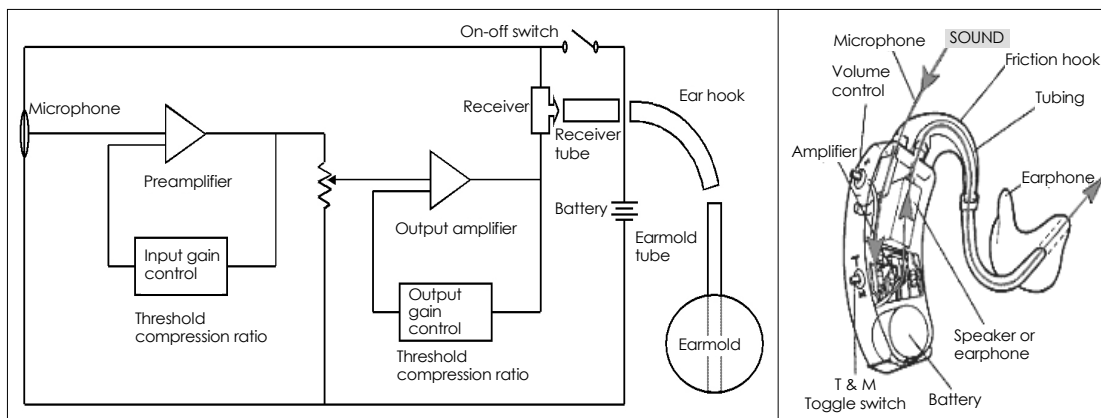
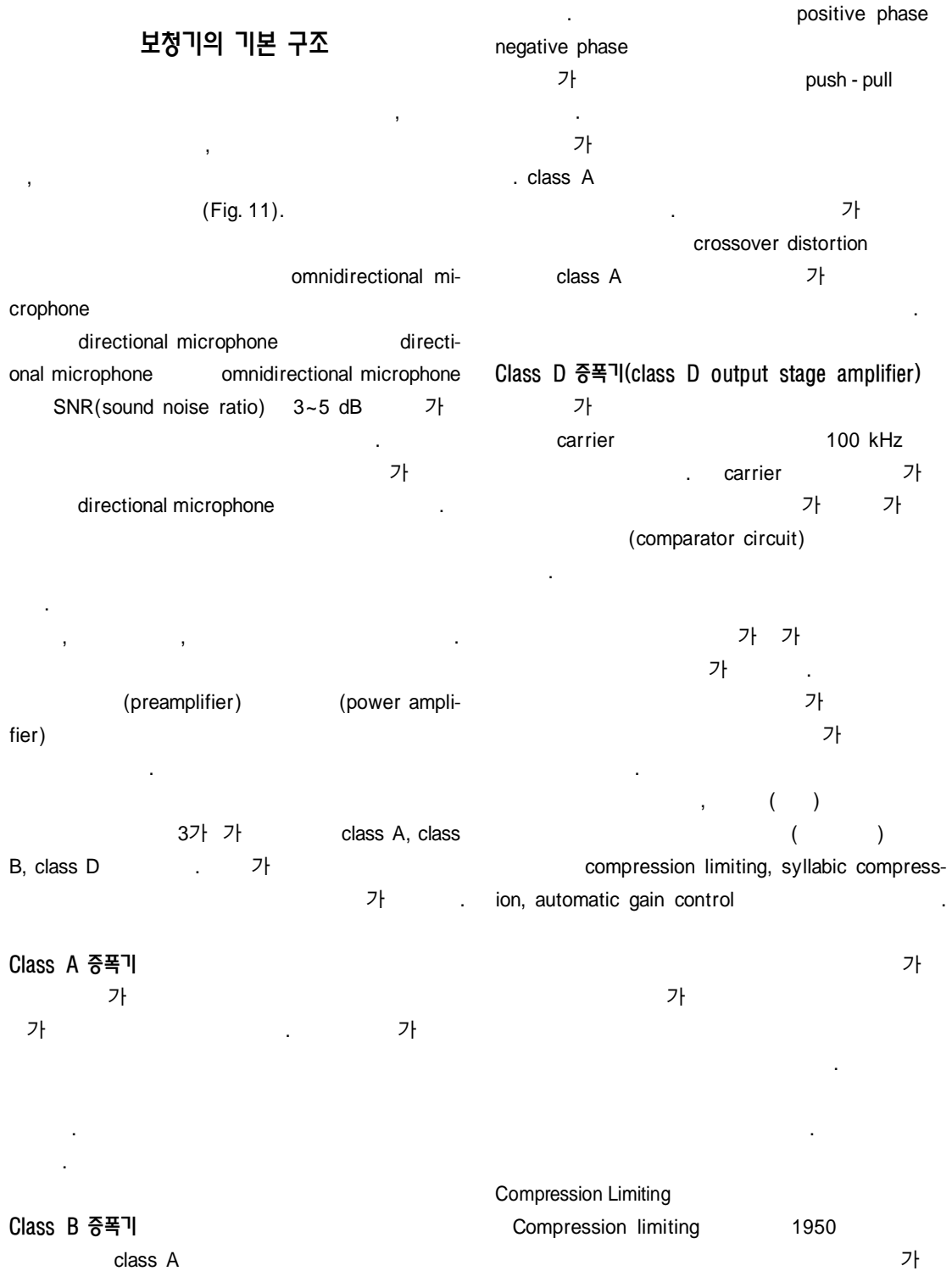


Fig. 11. Basic structure of BTE type hearing aid.



## 보청기의 기본 구조



( 80 dB ), , attack time pumping  
 가 . release time 가  
 가  
 Automatic Gain Control(AGC)  
 Automatic gain control  
 가  
 peak clipping  
 Automatic gain control  
 Syllabic Compression , attack time  
 Syllabic compression release time . 1~  
 2 가 release time  
 가  
 가  
 dynamic range가 가 가 가 release time  
 가  
 syllabic compression 가  
 attack time release time dynamic range 가  
 가  
 attack time release Table  
 time 가 2 .  
 가  
 att-  
 ack time 5 ms release time  
 200~300 ms  
 50~150 ms 가

**Table 1.** Expected battery life for representative high-powered class D, B, A linear hearing aids

Output stage type	HFA full on gain (dB)	HFA SSPL90 (dB SPL)	Current drain (mA)	Expected battery life (#13 battery)	Expected battery life (# 312 battery)
Class D	52	123	0.59	390 hours	204 hours
Class B	50	121	0.63	365 hours	190 hours
Class A	52	116	0.75	307 hours	160 hours

**Table 2.** 압축 보청기의 정적 및 동적 요소의 특성

Hearing aid type	Compression threshold (dB SPL)	Compression ratio	Attack time (msec)	Release time (msec)
AGC	<65	>5	10 - 50	150 - 2000
Syllabic compression	<60	<5	<5	10 - 100
Compression Limiting	>80	>5	<5	50 - 100

가  
zinc - air  
capacity, mAh)  
mA)

가 가 가  
(h) (ca-  
(current drain,

중심 단어 :

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Earmold  
가  
(occluding) (non - occluding)  
가  
가  
occlusion effect  
feedback  
결 론  
가  
가  
가