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(54) **HEARING TESTING PROBE WITH INTEGRATED TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY SENSORS AND ACTIVE TEMPERATURE CONTROL**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 13/753,320, filed on Jan. 29, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,191,761.
(60) Provisional application No. 61/592,359, filed on Jan. 30, 2012.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
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Certain embodiments provide a hearing testing system. The hearing testing system includes a transducer and an environmental sensor coupled with an acoustic channel. The environmental sensor is configured to measure environmental conditions of the acoustic channel. The hearing testing system includes a processor. The processor is configured to receive the environmental conditions from the environmental sensor. The processor is configured to apply, based on the measure environmental conditions, correction data to a transducer response to generate a corrected transducer response. In certain embodiments, the processor is configured to control a heating element based on a measured temperature to maintain a pre-defined temperature, or range of temperatures, at a testing probe.

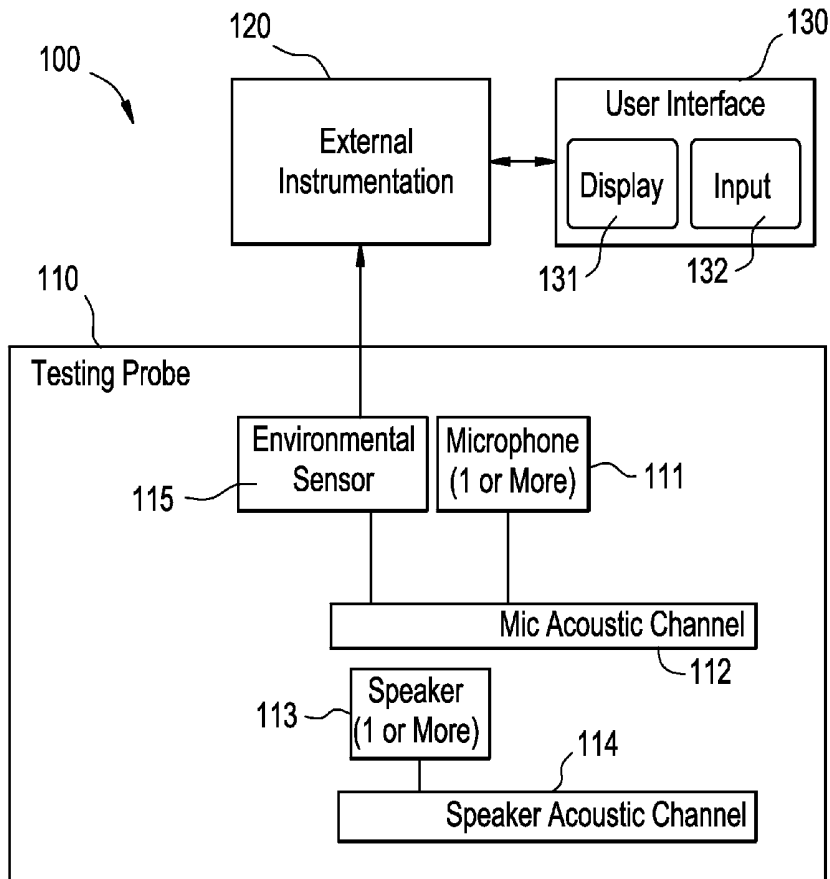


FIG. 1

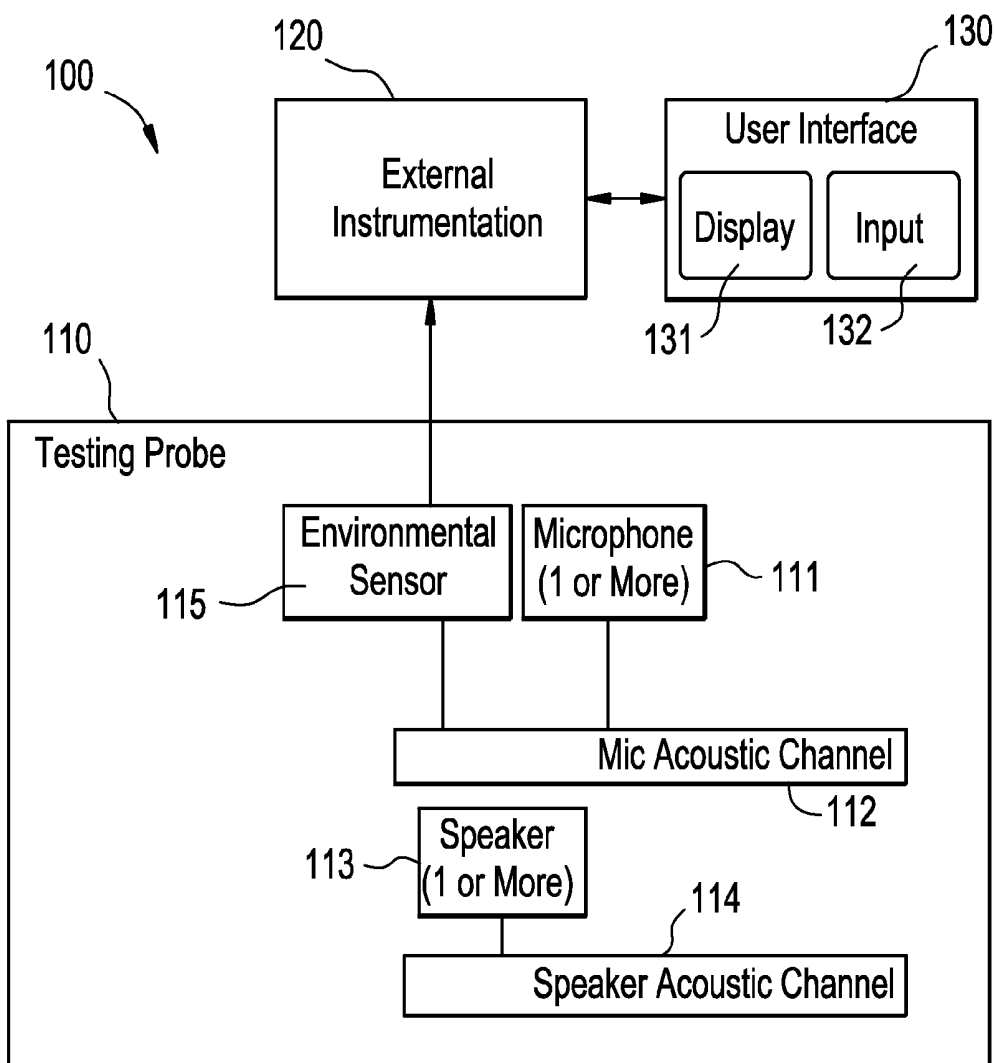


FIG. 2

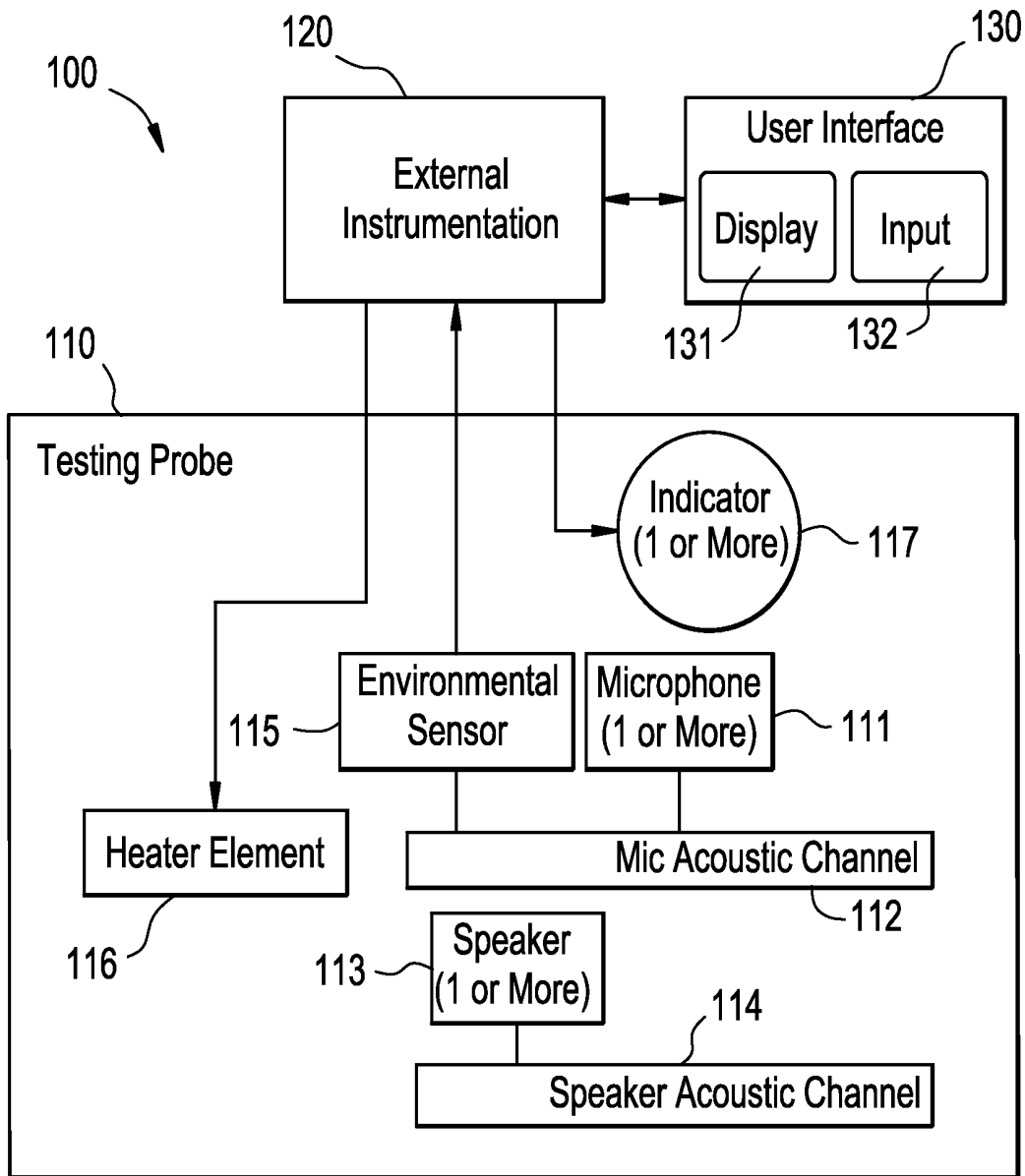


FIG. 3

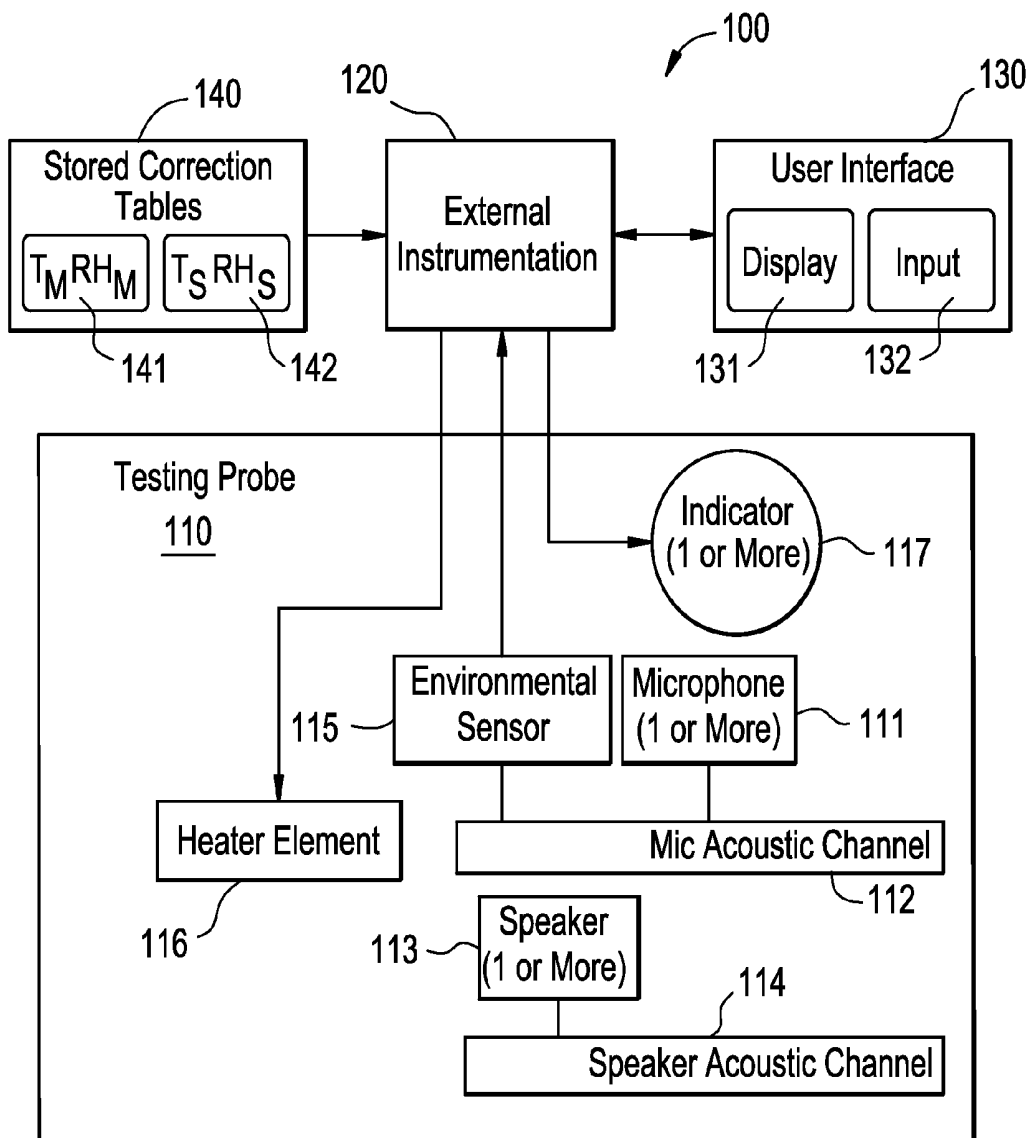


FIG. 4

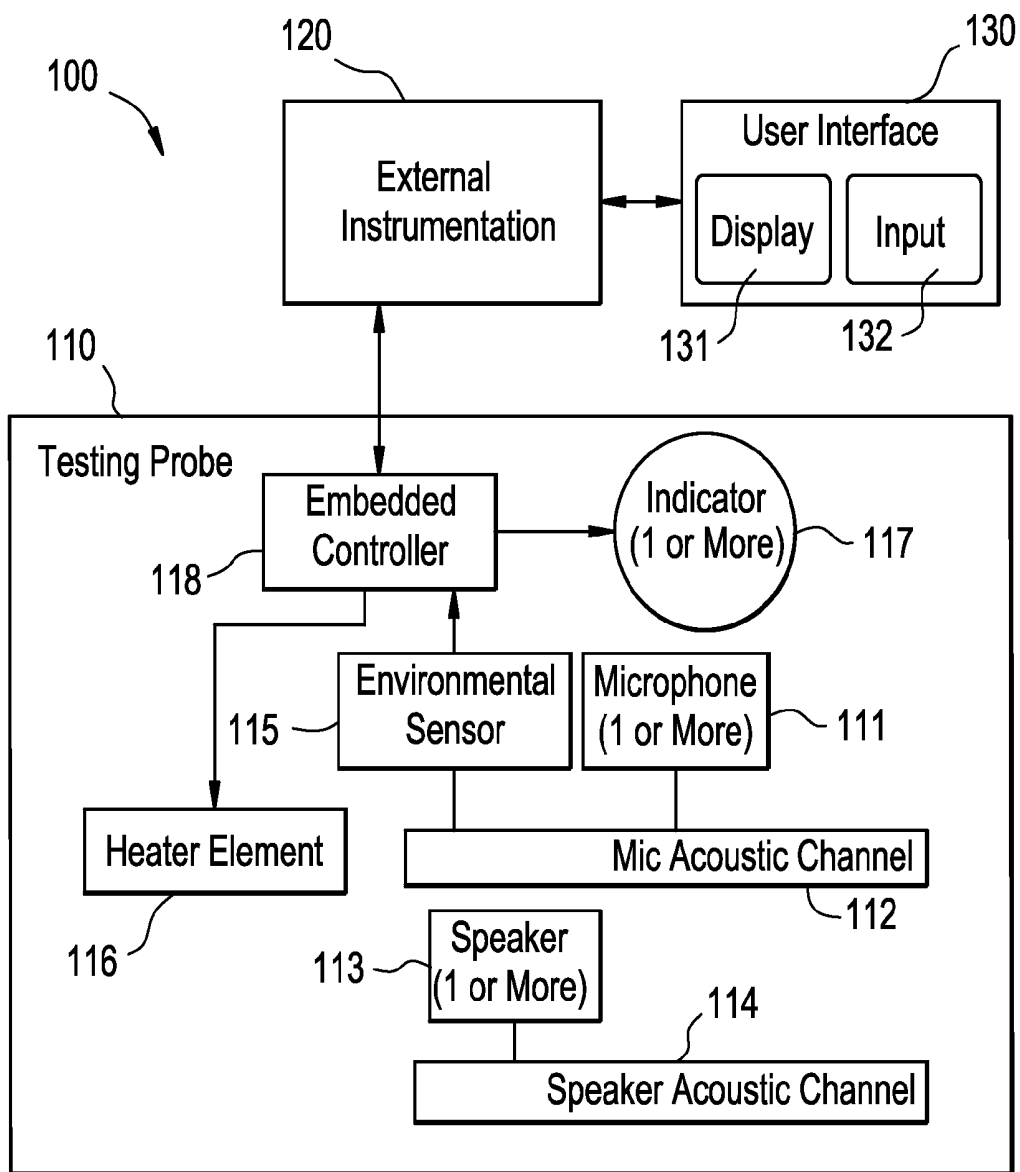


FIG. 5

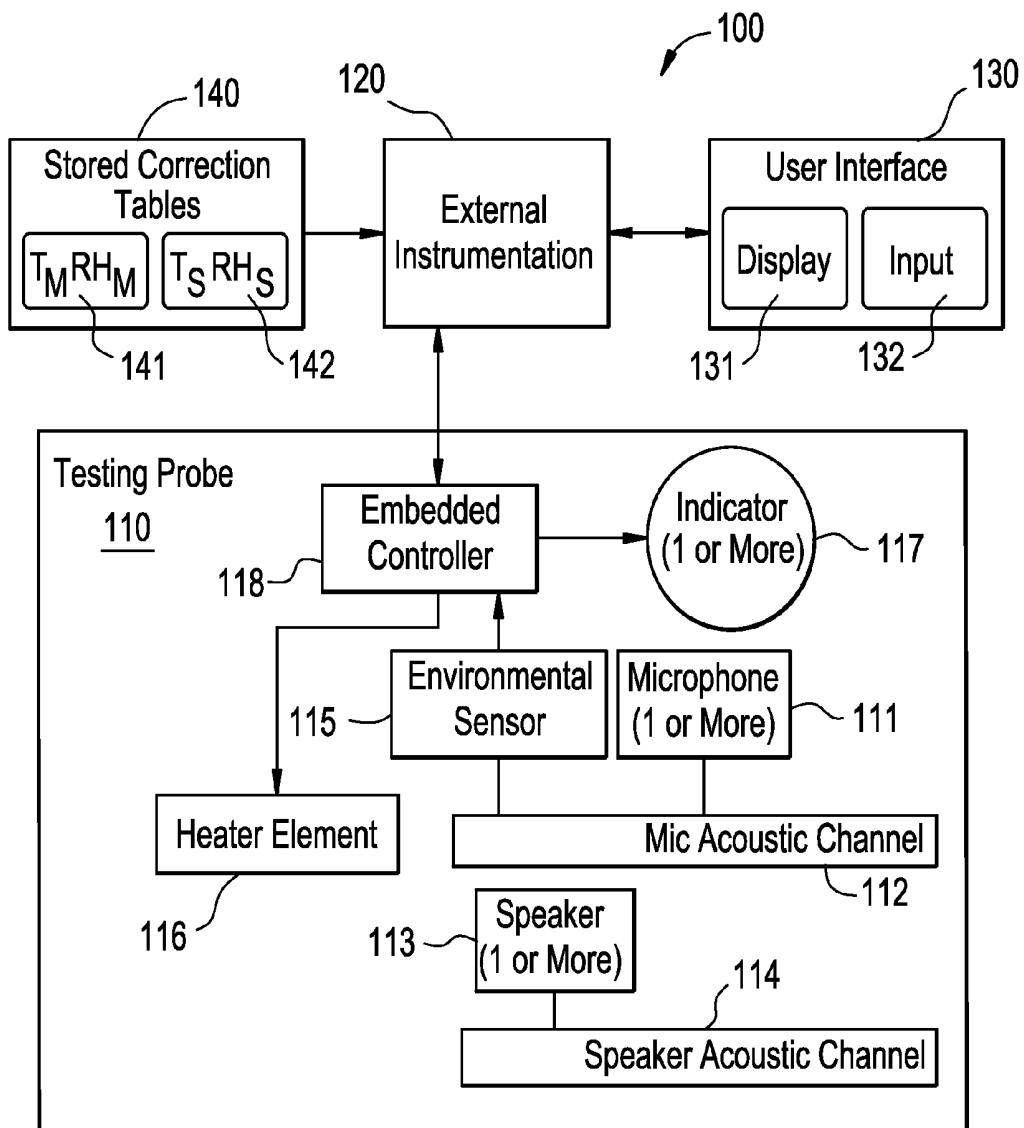


FIG. 6

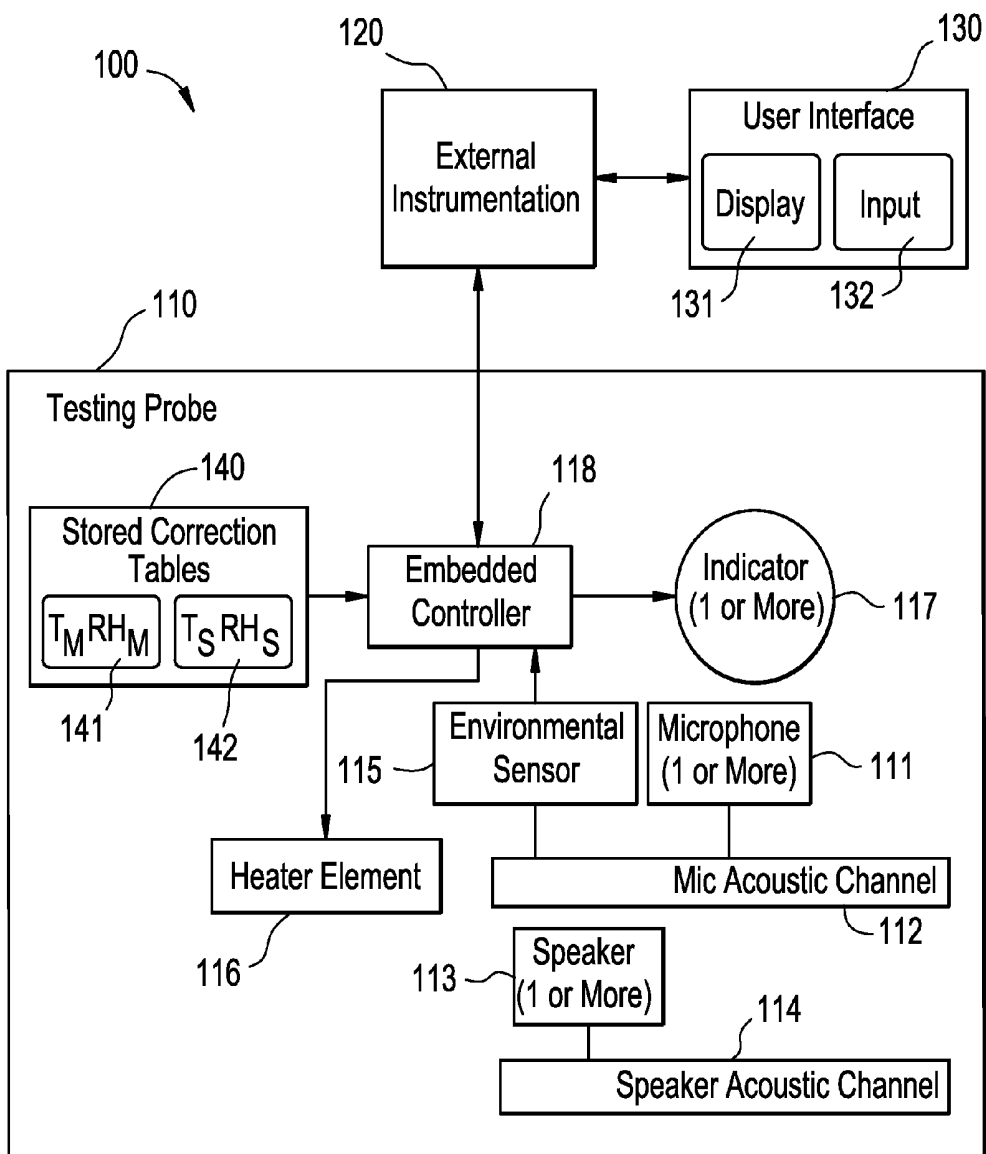


FIG. 7

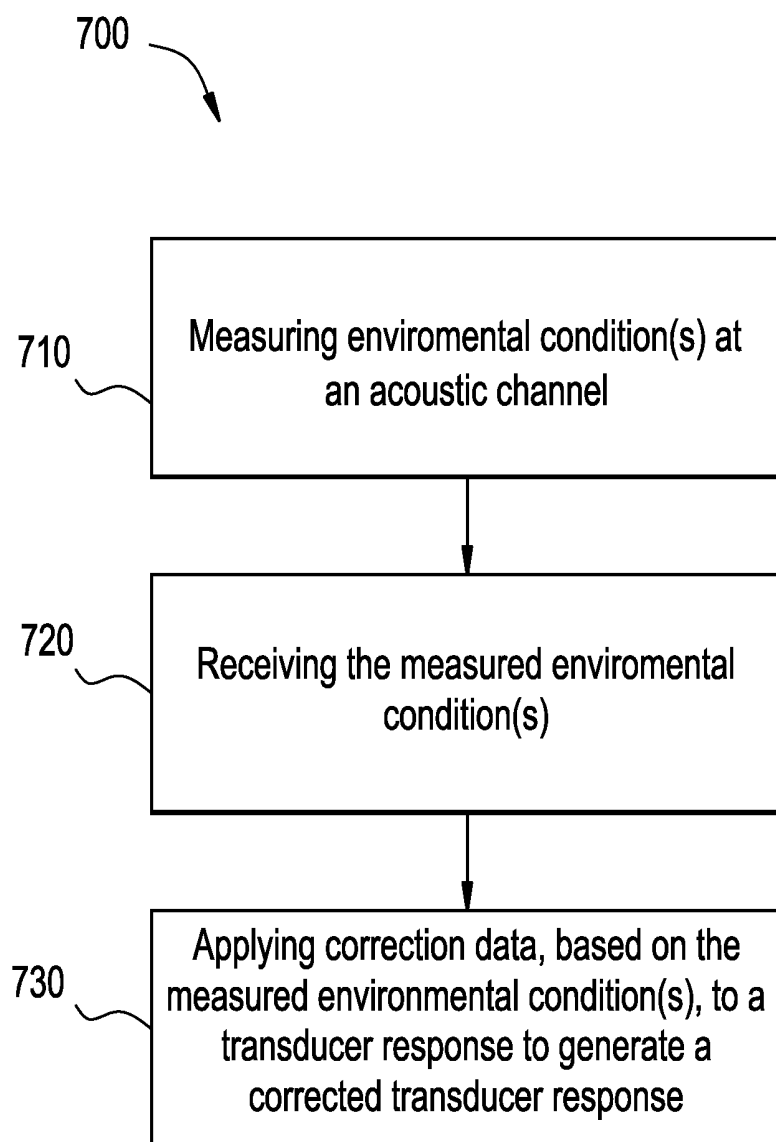


FIG. 8

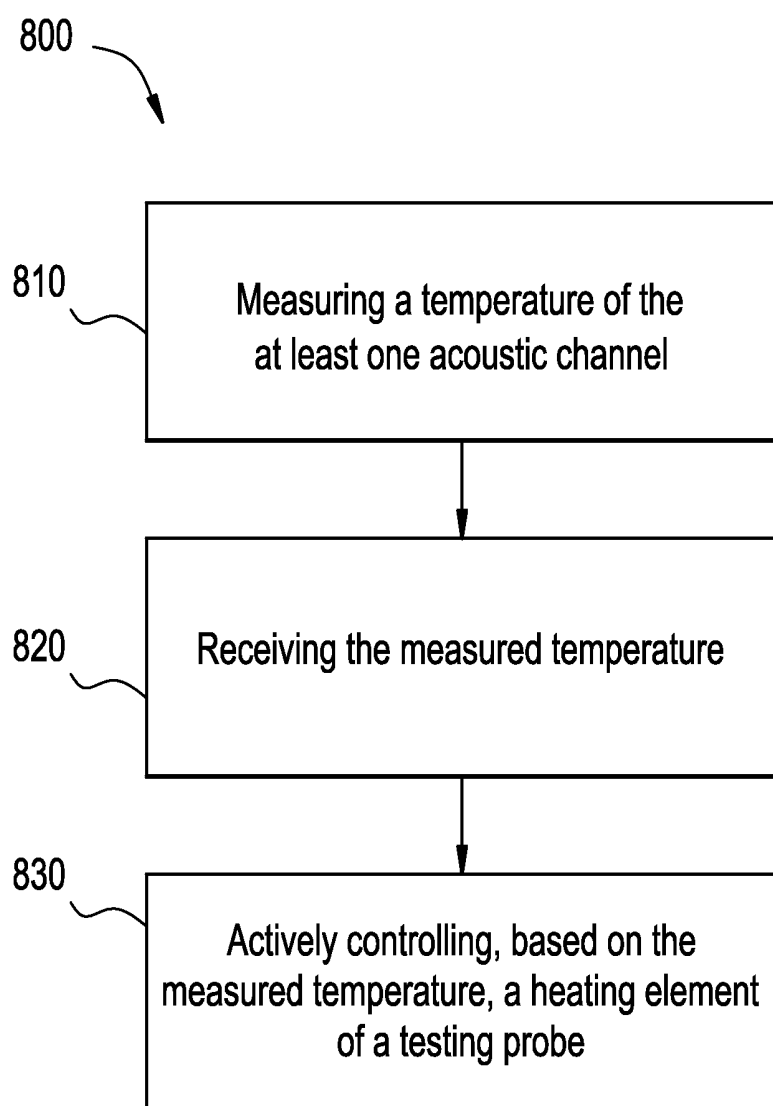
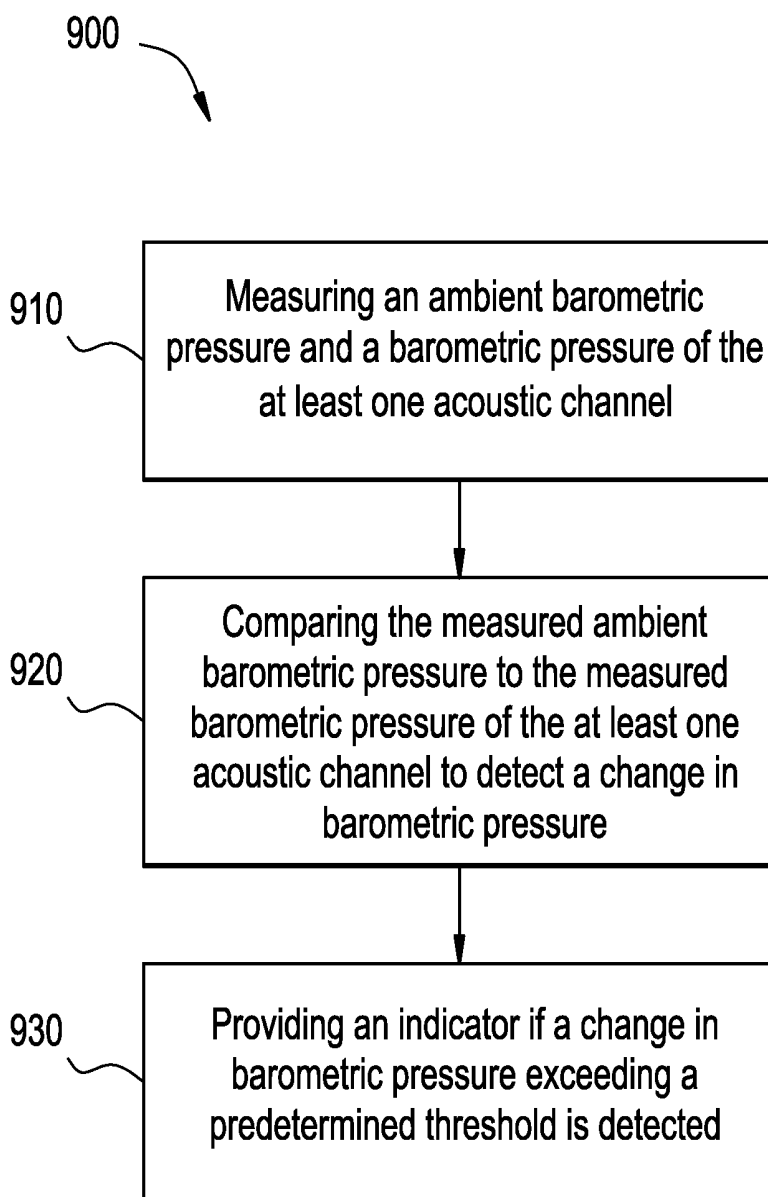


FIG. 9



**HEARING TESTING PROBE WITH
INTEGRATED TEMPERATURE AND
HUMIDITY SENSORS AND ACTIVE
TEMPERATURE CONTROL**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS/INCORPORATION BY
REFERENCE

[0001] The present application is a divisional and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §121 to co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/753,320, filed on Jan. 29, 2013, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to provisional application Ser. No. 61/592,359, filed on Jan. 30, 2012.

[0002] The entire contents of each above-mentioned prior-filed application is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference.

FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
DEVELOPMENT

[0003] This invention was made with government support under contract number N00014-10-M-0267 awarded by the Office of Naval Research. The government has certain rights in the invention.

MICROFICHE/COPYRIGHT REFERENCE

[0004] [Not Applicable]

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention relates generally to hearing testing probes placed within ear canals that are coupled to an instrument that monitors the condition within the ears. More specifically, the present invention provides a hearing testing probe with integrated sensor(s) configured to measure environmental conditions. The present invention further provides a hearing testing probe with integrated heating element(s) configured to provide active temperature control.

[0006] Hearing test devices that monitor the condition within a human ear are known. Such test devices generally require that the person performing the test (the “operator”) place a test probe of the device within the ear canal of a test subject. Once the probe is placed properly within the ear canal, the operator activates the device, usually by pressing a button or the like. The device then emits test signals into the subject’s ear through the probe in the ear canal. In response to the test signals emitted, the device receives response signals from the ear, likewise through the probe in the ear canal. Such response signals received are then used to determine whether the ear is functioning properly.

[0007] Audiological testing for hearing impairment commonly requires an acoustic, air pressure, and/or vibratory stimulus to be presented to the test subject. Several of the methods for hearing evaluation require the use of a probe to generate and couple the stimulus directly to the subject’s ear canal. Examples of hearing tests using these probes include otoacoustic emissions, acoustic immittance, acoustic reflex, reflectance, and, in some cases, auditory brainstem response. For each of these tests, certain characteristics of the stimulations need to be applied accurately in order to provide an accurate evaluation of the results.

[0008] In order to provide an accurate evaluation of the results, frequency response, magnitude, distortion, and other characteristics of the stimulus should be presented appropriately and measured accurately. However, environmental con-

ditions, such as varying humidity levels, temperatures, and barometric pressures, for example, typically found in human ear canals can cause performance changes in microphone and speaker components commonly used in hearing testing probes.

[0009] An exemplary problem encountered when using existing hearing probes is the stability of the pressure response relative to the environmental humidity. The materials typically used in the diaphragms of certain types of microphones are hygroscopic, causing a shift in pressure sensitivity corresponding to changes in humidity. The change in sensitivity is often in the range of 0.02 to 0.06 dB per percent change in humidity. The change in sensitivity creates a difference between the calibrated and measured acoustic levels indicated by the microphone. This error adds a degree of uncertainty to the measurements.

[0010] Another problem encountered when using existing hearing probes is the risk of condensation on the internal components of the transducer(s). The high humidity levels commonly found in the ear canal can cause condensation to develop on the colder probe elements. This condensation may cause minerals or dirt to be irreversibly deposited and cause a permanent and degrading change in performance of the transducer.

[0011] Barometric pressure at a given location typically changes no more than 3% from day to day. However, a system calibrated at one altitude and then put into service at a location of a different altitude may not provide the intended or indicated stimulus or measurement. The barometric pressure difference between sea level and a high-altitude location, such as La Paz, Columbia at roughly 12,000 ft. above sea level, can result in an apparent increase in the volume of the ear canal, as measured by the probe, by as much as 60%. This apparent change in volume could cause a 4 dB reduction in stimulus and measurement levels if a correction is not applied.

[0012] Hearing tests commonly rely on the coupling of stimulus into the inner ear, and some hearing tests also require a measurement of corresponding emissions from the ear to make proper diagnostic determinations. A seal to the ear canal is typically desired or required to properly perform the test function. During the insertion of the eartip to the ear canal, the air in the ear canal may be compressed. This pressure differential may cause a shift in the apparent stiffness of the tympanic membrane, causing a change in the conduction of the stimulus and emissions from the middle ear to the ear canal, adversely affecting the accuracy of the hearing test.

[0013] Further limitations and disadvantages of conventional and traditional approaches will become apparent to one of skill in the art, through comparison of such systems with some aspects of the present invention as set forth in the remainder of the present application.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] Certain embodiments provide a hearing testing probe with integrated sensor(s) configured to measure environmental conditions, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

[0015] Various embodiments provide a method for correcting a transducer response in a hearing testing system comprising a testing probe that comprises a transducer coupled with an acoustic channel, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

[0016] Certain embodiments provide a hearing testing probe with integrated heating element(s) configured to provide active temperature control, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

[0017] Various embodiments provide a method for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe comprising a transducer coupled with an acoustic channel, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

[0018] Certain embodiments provide a method for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal, substantially as shown in and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

[0019] These and other advantages, aspects and novel features of the present invention, as well as details of an illustrated embodiment thereof, will be more fully understood from the following description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0021] FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) and heating element(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0022] FIG. 3 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) and heating element(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0023] FIG. 4 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) and heating element(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0024] FIG. 5 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) and heating element(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0025] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system comprising a hearing testing probe with integrated environmental sensor(s) and heating element(s) used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0026] FIG. 7 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method for correcting at least one transducer response in a hearing testing system comprising a testing probe that comprises at least one transducer coupled with at least one acoustic channel in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0027] FIG. 8 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe comprising at least one transducer coupled with at least one acoustic channel in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0028] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0029] The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of embodiments of the present invention, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, certain embodiments are shown in the drawings. It should be understood, however, that the present invention is not limited to the arrangements and instrumentality shown in the attached drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0030] Embodiments of the present technology provide a hearing testing probe with integrated sensor(s) configured to measure environmental conditions. Embodiments of the present technology provide a hearing testing probe with integrated heating element(s) configured to provide active temperature control.

[0031] Various embodiments provide a hearing testing system 100 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113, one or more environmental sensors 115, and one or more processors 118, 120. The transducer(s) 111, 113 are coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The environmental sensor(s) 115 are coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 and are configured to measure one or more environmental condition(s) of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The processor(s) 118, 120 are coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115. The processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to receive the measured environmental condition(s) from the environmental sensor(s) 115, and apply, based on the measured environmental condition, correction data 141, 142 to one or more transducer responses to generate one or more corrected transducer responses.

[0032] Certain embodiments provide a method 700 for correcting one or more transducer responses in a hearing testing system 100 comprising a testing probe 110 that comprises one or more transducers 111, 113 coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The method 700 comprises measuring 710, by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114, one or more environmental conditions of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The method 700 comprises receiving 720, by the processor(s) 118, 120 coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115, the measured environmental condition(s) from the environmental sensor(s) 115. The method 700 comprises applying 730, by the processor(s) 118, 120 and based on the measured environmental condition(s), correction data 141, 142 to one or more transducer responses to generate one or more corrected transducer responses.

[0033] Various embodiments provide a hearing testing system 100 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113, one or more environmental sensors 115, one or more heating elements 116, and one or more processors 118, 120. The transducer(s) 111, 113 are coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The environmental sensor(s) 115 are coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 and are configured to measure a temperature of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The heating element(s) 116 are disposed in a testing probe 110 and are operable to heat the testing probe 110. The processor(s) 118, 120 are coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115 and the heating element(s) 116. The processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to receive the measured temperature from the environmental sensor(s) 115, and actively control, based on the measured temperature, the heating element(s) 116.

[0034] Certain embodiments provide a method 800 for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe 110 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113 coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The method 800 comprises measuring 810, by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114, a temperature of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The method 800 comprises receiving 820, by processor(s) 118, 120 coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115, the measured temperature from the environmental sensor(s) 115. The method 800 comprises actively controlling 830, by the processor(s) 118, 120 and based on the measured temperature, one or more heating elements 116 of the testing probe 110.

[0035] Various embodiments provide a method 900 for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal. The method 900 comprises measuring 910 an ambient barometric pressure. The method comprises measuring 910, by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to one or more acoustic channels 112, 114 of a testing probe 110, a barometric pressure of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The method 900 comprises comparing 920, by one or more processors 118, 120, the measured ambient barometric pressure to the measured barometric pressure of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 to detect a change in barometric pressure. The method 900 comprises providing 930 an indicator 117, 131 if a change in barometric pressure exceeding a predetermined threshold is detected.

[0036] FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system 100 comprising a hearing testing probe 110 with integrated environmental sensor(s) 115 used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology. FIGS. 2-6 illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary hearing testing system 100 comprising a hearing testing probe 110 with integrated environmental sensor(s) 115 and heating element(s) 116 used in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology.

[0037] Referring to FIGS. 1-6, a hearing testing system 100 comprises a testing probe 110, external instrumentation 120, and a user interface 130. The testing probe 110 can be directly or indirectly coupled to one or more of the external instrumentation 120 and the user interface 130, among other things. The testing probe 110 comprises transducers 111, 113, acoustic channels 112, 114, and environmental sensor(s) 115, for example.

[0038] The transducers 111, 113 can include one or more microphones 111 and one or more speakers 113. The microphone(s) 111 can be configured to convert acoustic energy received in one or more microphone acoustic channels 112 to electrical energy that is provided to external instrumentation 120, as illustrated in FIGS. 1-3, and/or to an embedded controller 118, as illustrated in FIGS. 4-6. The microphone(s) may be dynamic, condenser (externally or pre-polarized), piezo ceramic, silicon, or any suitable microphone, for example. The speaker(s) 113 may be configured to convert electrical energy received from external instrumentation 120, as illustrated in FIGS. 1-3, and/or to an embedded controller 118, as illustrated in FIGS. 4-6, into acoustic energy that is provided to one or more speaker acoustic channels 114. The speaker(s) 113 can be dynamic, balanced armature, or any suitable speaker, for example.

[0039] The acoustic channels 112, 114 may include one or more microphone acoustic channels 112 and one or more speaker acoustic channels 114. The microphone acoustic channel(s) 112 are operable to direct sound from an ear canal

to the microphone(s) 111. The speaker acoustic channel(s) 114 are operable to direct sound generated by the speaker(s) to an ear canal. In various embodiments, the acoustic channels 112, 114 may be provided in a sound tube coupled to a detachable eartip, for example.

[0040] The environmental sensor(s) 115 may be any device capable of measuring an environmental condition. An environmental condition may include any suitable air quality measurement, such as air temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure, for example. Sound pressure level is not considered an environmental condition measured by environmental sensor(s) 115. Instead, sound pressure level and/or acoustic energy is measured by microphone(s) 111, for example. The environmental sensor(s) 115 may be resistive-based, capacitive-based, or any suitable environmental sensor(s). The environmental sensor(s) 115 can be analog and/or digital sensor(s), for example.

[0041] In various embodiments, the environmental sensor(s) 115 are configured to measure environmental condition(s) in one or more of the acoustic channels 112, 114. For example, an environmental sensor 115 may be coupled directly to a microphone acoustic channel 112 such that the temperature, relative humidity and/or barometric pressure proximate the microphone 111 can be measured. Additionally and/or alternatively, an environmental sensor 115 can be coupled directly to a speaker acoustic channel 114 such that the temperature, relative humidity and/or barometric pressure proximate the speaker 112 can be measured. In certain embodiments, the environmental condition(s) measurement data can be provided, substantially in real-time, to the external instrumentation 120, as illustrated in FIGS. 1-3, the display 131, and/or an embedded controller 118, as illustrated in FIGS. 4-6, for example. In various embodiments, an electronic compensation of the in-situ pressure sensitivity may be provided by the external instrumentation 120 and/or an embedded controller 118 based on a substantially instantaneous measurement of environmental characteristics, by the environmental sensor(s) 115, to which the hearing testing probe 110 is exposed.

[0042] The external instrumentation 120 may comprise one or more central processing units, microprocessors, microcontrollers, and/or the like. For example, the external instrumentation 120 may be a personal computer or an embedded microcontroller of a dedicated instrument, among other things. The external instrumentation 120 may be an integrated component, or may be distributed across various locations, for example. The external instrumentation 120 may be capable of receiving, processing and/or storing microphone, speaker, sensor and/or heating element information, as discussed below. The external instrumentation 120 can be capable of receiving input information from a user input device 132 and generating an output displayable by a display 131, among other things. In various embodiments, the external instrumentation 120 may apply correction factors retrieved from a memory 140 to one or more microphone responses and/or one or more speaker responses based on environmental condition(s) measurement data received from the environmental sensor(s) 115, as discussed below.

[0043] Referring to FIGS. 4-6, certain embodiments provide that the testing probe 110 comprises an embedded controller 118. The embedded controller 118 may be one or more central processing units, microprocessors, microcontrollers, and/or the like. The embedded controller 118 may be capable of receiving, processing and/or storing microphone, speaker,

sensor and/or heater element information, as discussed below. In certain embodiments, the embedded controller **118** can be capable of providing testing probe information to external instrumentation **120**, and receiving operating instructions and hearing test information from the external instrumentation **120**, for example. The embedded controller **118** may be capable of controlling various components of the testing probe **110**, such as the microphone **111**, speaker, a heating element **116**, and an indicator **117**, among other things. In various embodiments, the embedded controller **118** may apply correction factors retrieved from a memory **140** to one or more microphone responses and/or one or more speaker responses, as illustrated in FIG. 6 and discussed below.

[0044] Referring again to FIGS. 1-6, the user interface **130** can be directly or indirectly coupled to, or integrated with, the external instrumentation **120**. The user interface **130** may comprise a display **131** and a user input device **132**. The display **131** may be any device capable of communicating visual information to a user. For example, a display **131** may include a fluorescent tube display, a liquid crystal diode display, a light emitting diode display, an organic light emitting diode display, and/or any suitable display. The display **131** can be operable to display information from testing probe **110** and/or external instrument **120**, among other things. In various embodiments, the display **131** may display hearing test results, temperature measurements, humidity measurements, barometric pressure measurements, and/or any suitable information.

[0045] The user input device(s) **132** may include any device (s) capable of communicating information from a user and/or at the direction of the user to the external instrumentation **120** and/or testing probe **110**, for example. The user input device (s) **132** may include button(s), a touchscreen, motion tracking, voice recognition, a mousing device, keyboard, and/or any other device capable of receiving a user directive. In certain embodiments, one or more of the user input devices **132** may be integrated into other components, such as the display **131**, for example. As an example, user input device **132** may include a touchscreen display.

[0046] Referring to FIGS. 3, 5 and 6, certain embodiments provide that the hearing testing system **100** comprises a memory **140**. The memory **140** may be one or more computer-readable memories, for example, such as a hard disk, floppy disk, CD, CD-ROM, DVD, compact storage, flash memory, random access memory, read-only memory, electrically erasable and programmable read-only memory and/or any suitable memory. The memory **140** may include databases, libraries, tables, or other storage accessed by and/or incorporated with the external instrumentation **120** and/or an embedded controller **118**, for example. The memory **140** may be able to store data temporarily or permanently, for example.

[0047] Various embodiments provide that the memory **140** stores correction data **141**, **142**. For example, the memory **140** may store microphone correction data **141** and speaker correction data **142**. In various embodiments, the correction data **141**, **142** may be a correction factor based on a characteristic response of the microphone(s) **111** and/or speaker(s) **113** in temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure conditions. The characteristic response may be based on a nominal performance of the sensitivity of the transducers **111**, **113** to temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure, for example. The nominal performance of the transducer sensitivity may be indicated by manufacturer speci-

fications, an average of sample or production measurements, and/or a measurement of the transducers **111**, **113** built into a particular testing probe **110**, for example. The correction factors **141**, **142** may be stored in memory **140** at the time of manufacture or calibration, for example, to be read and applied by the external instrumentation **120** and/or an embedded controller **118** during a hearing test.

[0048] In various embodiments, a correction factor **141**, **142** may be generated based upon the measured sensitivity response in two or more discrete temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure conditions. The correction factor **141**, **142** can be applied to the response of microphone (s) **111** and/or speaker(s) **113** as a linear fit correction, for example. In various embodiments, application of the correction factor **141**, **142** by one or more of the external instrumentation **120** or embedded controller **118** may reduce a theoretical change of transducer pressure sensitivity from as much as 6 dB or more to a compensated 2 dB or less over operating temperature and humidity extremes, nominally +15 degrees Celsius to +35 degrees Celsius and 10% to 90% relative humidity, for example.

[0049] In certain embodiments, the correction data **141**, **142** may be stored as a lookup table corresponding to a series of measurements of the sensitivity of the transducers **111**, **113** through a range of temperatures, relative humidities, and/or barometric pressures, for example. The sensitivity measurements may be used directly for correction of the transducer response, or may be interpolated to create a correction factor for a specific level of temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure, among other things. In certain embodiments, the sensitivity measurements can be mapped using a polynomial or other curvilinear regression analysis to create a non-linear equation for correction across a range of sensitivity measurements.

[0050] Certain embodiments provide that the hearing testing system **100** can programmatically determine the existence of an ear canal at the entrance of the hearing test probe **110** to provide automatic operation or verification, among other things. For example, the environmental sensor(s) **115** can measure the temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure in an acoustic channel **112**, **114** for comparison with measured ambient temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure. The external instrumentation **120**, embedded controller **118**, or the like, can detect that the testing probe **110** has been inserted in an ear canal by determining that a difference between measured environmental conditions in an acoustic channel **112**, **114** and ambient environmental conditions exceed a predetermined threshold, for example. In certain embodiments, the user interface display **131** can display information regarding whether testing probe **110** insertion is detected. In various embodiments, an indicator **117** of the testing probe **110** may be activated when testing probe **110** insertion is detected. In certain embodiments, other methods of detecting insertion of a testing probe **110** in an ear canal, such as acoustic and/or air pressure methods of detection, for example, may be used in conjunction with determining the difference between acoustic channel **112**, **114** and ambient environmental conditions to improve insertion detection accuracy and/or to detect a proper seal, among other things.

[0051] Referring to FIGS. 2-6, certain embodiments provide one or more heating element(s) disposed within a body of the hearing test probe **110**. The heating element(s) may be any device capable of generating heat energy and transferring

the heat energy to the hearing test probe **110**. The heating element(s) **116** may be comprised of an electrically resistive material that converts electrical energy into thermal energy. For example, the electrically resistive material can be a thick-film, thin-film, carbon, and/or wire-wound resistor. As another example, the electrically resistive material may be resistive elements in the form of etched traces on a variety of substrates. In various embodiments, any suitable form of heating element may be used. The heating element(s) **116** are mounted in the hearing test probe **110** in a manner that provides short thermal paths to the microphone(s) **111**, speaker(s) **113**, and environmental sensor(s) **115**.

[0052] The heating element **116** may provide the hearing testing probe **110** an elevated temperature relative to the ambient temperature. An elevated temperature could prevent condensation on transducer **111**, **113** elements in the hearing test probe **110** when exposed to high humidity environments, particularly as found in mammalian ear canals. By raising the temperature of the hearing testing probe **110** to be near the temperature of the ear canal, the temperature gradient that would cause condensation in the hearing test probe **110** can be eliminated.

[0053] In various embodiments, the external instrumentation **120** and/or the embedded controller **118** may actively control the heating element(s) **116** to maintain a desired temperature based on temperature measurements of the environmental sensor(s) **115**. For example, the temperature may be maintained using the feedback from the environmental sensor(s) **115** to control the application of electrical energy to the heating element **116**. The active control of the probe temperature provides a maintained probe temperature at a selected elevated temperature irrespective of the ambient temperature. In certain embodiments, the temperature may be maintained consistently while the hearing testing system **100** is active or may be activated when a hearing test procedure is in process. For example, the heating element(s) **116** can be activated when the probe is coupled to an ear canal, which may be determined through either automated detection or by a manual indication provided by a user of the hearing testing system **100**, among other things. In various embodiments, the heating element(s) **116** may be used to substantially match the temperature of the probe **110** to the temperature of an ear canal as measured by the environmental sensor(s) **115**. Substantially matching the hearing testing probe **110** temperature to an ear canal temperature may minimize a change in microphone pressure sensitivity between the ambient environment and the environment of the sealed ear canal, for example.

[0054] Certain embodiments provide calibrating and performing hearing test functions using the testing probe **110** heated to substantially the same temperature. Performing hearing test functions using the testing probe **110** heated to substantially the same temperature that the testing probe was calibrated at can minimize measurement errors caused by sensitivity shifts.

[0055] Referring to FIGS. 2-6, certain embodiments provide that the testing probe **110** comprises one or more indicators **117**. The indicator(s) **117** can be any indicator on a testing probe **110** capable of providing information to a user of the testing probe **110**. For example, the indicator(s) **117** may be visual indicators, audible indicators, or any suitable indicator or combination of indicators. Visual indicator(s) can include light emitting diodes, lamps, or any suitable visual indicator. Audible indicators may include tones, voice messages, or any suitable audible indicator. In various embodi-

ments, the indicator **117** provides an indication when predetermined probe conditions, such as temperature conditions, probe insertion detection conditions, or any suitable conditions, are satisfied. For example, a hearing testing system **100** that detects that the testing probe **110** is sealed in an ear canal can provide an indication to that effect by activating a light emitting diode or sequence of light emitting diodes, among other things.

[0056] In certain embodiments, increasing the temperature of the hearing testing probe **110** may also be used to decrease the level of discomfort for a subject of a hearing test. In various embodiments, increasing the temperature of the hearing testing probe **110** can also limit or eliminate the startle effect of a cold hearing test probe **110** when applied to a newborn or infant, particularly when it is deemed beneficial that the newborn or infant be asleep during the test, and waking the newborn or infant on application of the hearing test probe **110** would be not desirable.

[0057] FIG. 7 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method **700** for correcting at least one transducer response in a hearing testing system **100** comprising a testing probe **110** that comprises at least one transducer **111**, **113** coupled with at least one acoustic channel **112**, **114** in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology. Referring to FIG. 7, at step **710**, one or more environmental conditions of one or more acoustic channel(s) **112**, **114** may be measured by one or more environmental sensors **115** coupled to the acoustic channel(s) **112**, **114**. At step **720**, the measured environmental condition(s) from the environmental sensor(s) **115** can be received by the external instrumentation **120** and/or the embedded controller **118**, for example. At step **730**, based on the measured environmental condition(s), the external instrumentation **120** and/or the embedded controller **118** may apply correction data **141**, **142** to one or more transducer responses to generate one or more corrected transducer responses.

[0058] In various embodiments, the environmental condition(s) comprise barometric pressure and the correction data **141**, **142** corresponds to a change in altitude correction. In certain embodiments, the environmental condition(s) comprise relative humidity and the correction data **141**, **142** corresponds to a relative humidity correction applied to the transducer response(s) to generate the corrected transducer response(s). In various embodiments, the external instrumentation **120** and/or the embedded controller **118** can detect whether the testing probe **110** is inserted in an ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured environmental condition(s) and one or more corresponding ambient environmental conditions. Although the method is described with reference to the exemplary elements of the systems described above, it should be understood that other implementations are possible.

[0059] One or more of the steps of the method **700** may be implemented alone or in combination in hardware, firmware, and/or as a set of instructions in software, for example. Certain embodiments may be provided as a set of instructions residing on a computer-readable medium, such as a memory, hard disk, DVD, or CD, for execution on a general purpose computer or other processing device.

[0060] Certain embodiments of the present invention may omit one or more of these steps, and/or perform the steps in a different order than the order listed, and/or combine certain of the steps listed above. For example, some steps may not be performed in certain embodiments of the present invention.

As a further example, certain steps may be performed in a different temporal order, including simultaneously, than listed above.

[0061] FIG. 8 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method 800 for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe 110 comprising at least one transducer 111, 113 coupled with at least one acoustic channel 112, 114 in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology. Referring to FIG. 8, at step 810, a temperature of one or more acoustic channels 112, 114 may be measured by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. At step 820, the measured temperature from the environmental sensor(s) 115 can be received by the external instrumentation 120 and/or the embedded controller 118, for example, coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115. At step 830, based on the measured temperature, the external instrumentation 120 and/or the embedded controller 118 can actively control one or more heating element(s) 116 of the testing probe 110.

[0062] In certain embodiments, in response to the measured temperature, the external instrumentation 120 and/or the embedded controller 118 actively controls the heating element(s) 116 to substantially maintain a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe 110 and/or a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe 110. The pre-defined temperature of the testing probe 110 and/or the pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe 110 can be pre-defined in firmware of the processor(s) 118, 120 and/or selected using a user interface 130 coupled to the processor(s) 118, 120, for example. In various embodiments, during a hearing test procedure and/or after the testing probe 110 is coupled to an ear canal, the external instrumentation 120 and/or the embedded controller 118 may activate the heating element(s) 116. The external instrumentation 120 and/or the embedded controller 118 can detect that the testing probe 110 is coupled to the ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured temperature and an ambient temperature, for example. Although the method is described with reference to the exemplary elements of the systems described above, it should be understood that other implementations are possible.

[0063] One or more of the steps of the method 800 may be implemented alone or in combination in hardware, firmware, and/or as a set of instructions in software, for example. Certain embodiments may be provided as a set of instructions residing on a computer-readable medium, such as a memory, hard disk, DVD, or CD, for execution on a general purpose computer or other processing device.

[0064] Certain embodiments of the present invention may omit one or more of these steps, and/or perform the steps in a different order than the order listed, and/or combine certain of the steps listed above. For example, some steps may not be performed in certain embodiments of the present invention. As a further example, certain steps may be performed in a different temporal order, including simultaneously, than listed above.

[0065] FIG. 9 is a flow diagram that illustrates an exemplary method for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal in accordance with an embodiment of the present technology. Referring to FIG. 9, at step 910, an ambient barometric pressure and a barometric pressure of one or more acoustic channels 112, 114 may be measured. For example, one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 can measure the barometric pressure of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. An ambient

environmental sensor (not shown) may be included in the testing probe 110, external instrumentation 120, or any suitable location for measuring ambient barometric pressure. At step 920, the measured ambient barometric pressure and the measured acoustic channel barometric pressure can be compared to detect a change in barometric pressure. At step 930, if a change in the barometric pressure exceeds a predetermined threshold, an indication may be provided to a user at a user interface display 131, testing probe indicator 117, or any suitable indication mechanism. Although the method is described with reference to the exemplary elements of the systems described above, it should be understood that other implementations are possible.

[0066] One or more of the steps of the method 900 may be implemented alone or in combination in hardware, firmware, and/or as a set of instructions in software, for example. Certain embodiments may be provided as a set of instructions residing on a computer-readable medium, such as a memory, hard disk, DVD, or CD, for execution on a general purpose computer or other processing device.

[0067] Certain embodiments of the present invention may omit one or more of these steps, and/or perform the steps in a different order than the order listed, and/or combine certain of the steps listed above. For example, some steps may not be performed in certain embodiments of the present invention. As a further example, certain steps may be performed in a different temporal order, including simultaneously, than listed above.

[0068] Various embodiments provide a hearing testing system 100 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113, one or more environmental sensors 115, and one or more processors 118, 120. The transducer(s) 111, 113 are coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The environmental sensor(s) 115 are coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 and are configured to measure one or more environmental condition(s) of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The processor(s) 118, 120 are coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115. The processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to receive the measured environmental condition(s) from the environmental sensor(s) 115, and apply, based on the measured environmental condition, correction data 141, 142 to one or more transducer responses to generate one or more corrected transducer responses.

[0069] In certain embodiments, the transducer(s) 111, 113 comprise one or more microphones 111 operable to receive acoustic energy in the acoustic channel(s) 112 and convert the acoustic energy to the transducer response(s).

[0070] In various embodiments, the transducer(s) 111, 113 comprise one or more speakers 113 operable to receive the corrected transducer response(s) and convert the corrected transducer response(s) to acoustic energy provided in the acoustic channel(s) 114.

[0071] In certain embodiments, the hearing testing system 100 comprises a testing probe 110 that comprises the transducer(s) 111, 113, the environmental sensor(s) 115, and the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114.

[0072] In various embodiments, the processor(s) 118, 120 are integrated with external instrumentation 120 operable to perform a hearing test using the testing probe 110.

[0073] In certain embodiments, the testing probe 110 comprises the processor(s) 118.

[0074] In various embodiments, the environmental condition is air temperature, relative humidity, and/or barometric pressure.

[0075] In certain embodiments, the hearing testing system 100 comprises a display 131 operable to display the measured environmental condition(s).

[0076] In various embodiments, the hearing testing system 100 comprises a memory 140 configured to store the correction data 141, 142. The correction data comprises one or more of microphone correction data 141 and speaker correction data 142.

[0077] In certain embodiments, the correction data 141, 142 comprises one or more correction factors based on a characteristic response at a plurality of environmental conditions for one or more of the transducer(s) 111, 113, a same type as the transducer(s) 111, 113 as indicated by a manufacturer specification, and sample transducers of the same type as the transducer(s) 111, 113, where the characteristic response is an average of the sample transducers.

[0078] In various embodiments, the correction factor(s) are applied by the processor(s) using one or more of a linear fit correction, a lookup table, and a non-linear equation generated using a curvilinear regression analysis.

[0079] In certain embodiments, the processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to determine a difference between the measured environmental condition(s) and one or more ambient environmental conditions to detect whether the testing probe 110 is inserted in an ear canal.

[0080] In various embodiments, the testing probe 110 comprises one or more indicators 117 configured to provide an indication when the testing probe 110 is inserted in an ear canal.

[0081] Certain embodiments provide a method 700 for correcting one or more transducer responses in a hearing testing system 100 comprising a testing probe 110 that comprises one or more transducers 111, 113 coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The method 700 comprises measuring 710, by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114, one or more environmental conditions of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The method 700 comprises receiving 720, by the processor(s) 118, 120 coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115, the measured environmental condition(s) from the environmental sensor(s) 115. The method 700 comprises applying 730, by the processor(s) 118, 120 and based on the measured environmental condition(s), correction data 141, 142 to one or more transducer responses to generate one or more corrected transducer responses.

[0082] In certain embodiments, the environmental condition(s) comprise barometric pressure and the correction data 141, 142 corresponds to a change in altitude correction.

[0083] In various embodiments, the environmental condition(s) comprise relative humidity and the correction data 141, 142 corresponds to a relative humidity correction applied to the transducer response(s) to generate the corrected transducer response(s).

[0084] In certain embodiments, the method 700 for correcting one or more transducer responses in the hearing testing system 100 comprises determining a difference between the measured environmental condition(s) and one or more ambient environmental conditions to detect whether the testing probe 110 is inserted in an ear canal.

[0085] Various embodiments provide a hearing testing system 100 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113, one or more environmental sensors 115, one or more heating elements 116, and one or more processors 118, 120. The transducer(s) 111, 113 are coupled with one or more acoustic

channels 112, 114. The environmental sensor(s) 115 are coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114 and are configured to measure a temperature of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The heating element(s) 116 are disposed in a testing probe 110 and are operable to heat the testing probe 110. The processor(s) 118, 120 are coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115 and the heating element(s) 116. The processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to receive the measured temperature from the environmental sensor(s) 115, and actively control, based on the measured temperature, the heating element(s) 116.

[0086] In certain embodiments, the testing probe 110 comprises one or more indicators 117 configured to provide an indication when the measured temperature is substantially matched with a pre-defined temperature and/or within a pre-defined temperature range.

[0087] In various embodiments, the processor(s) 118, 120 actively control the heating element(s) 116 to substantially maintain a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe 110 and/or a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe 110 in response to the measured temperature received from the environmental sensor(s) 115.

[0088] In certain embodiments, the processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to activate the heating element(s) 116 and control a temperature of the testing probe 110 during a hearing test procedure and/or after the testing probe 110 is coupled to an ear canal.

[0089] In various embodiments, the processor(s) 118, 120 are configured to detect that the testing probe 110 is coupled to the ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured temperature and an ambient temperature.

[0090] Certain embodiments provide a method 800 for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe 110 comprising one or more transducers 111, 113 coupled with one or more acoustic channels 112, 114. The method 800 comprises measuring 810, by one or more environmental sensors 115 coupled to the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114, a temperature of the acoustic channel(s) 112, 114. The method 800 comprises receiving 820, by processor(s) 118, 120 coupled to the environmental sensor(s) 115, the measured temperature from the environmental sensor(s) 115. The method 800 comprises actively controlling 830, by the processor(s) 118, 120 and based on the measured temperature, one or more heating elements 116 of the testing probe 110.

[0091] In various embodiments, the actively controlling the heating element(s) 116 substantially maintains one or more of a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe 110 and a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe 110 in response to measured temperature.

[0092] In certain embodiments, the pre-defined temperature of the testing probe 110 and/or the pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe 110 are pre-defined in firmware of the processor(s) 118, 120 and/or selected using a user interface 130 coupled to the processor(s) 118, 120.

[0093] In various embodiments, the method 800 for actively controlling the temperature of the testing probe 110 comprises activating, by the processor(s) 118, 120, the heating element(s) 116. The activating occurs during a hearing test procedure and/or after the testing probe 110 is coupled to an ear canal.

[0094] In certain embodiments, the method 800 for actively controlling the temperature of the testing probe 110 comprises detecting, by the processor(s) 118, 120, that the testing

probe **110** is coupled to the ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured temperature and an ambient temperature.

[0095] Various embodiments provide a method **900** for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal. The method **900** comprises measuring **910** an ambient barometric pressure. The method comprises measuring **910**, by one or more environmental sensors **115** coupled to one or more acoustic channels **112, 114** of a testing probe **110**, a barometric pressure of the acoustic channel(s) **112, 114**. The method **900** comprises comparing **920**, by one or more processors **118, 120**, the measured ambient barometric pressure to the measured barometric pressure of the acoustic channel (s) **112, 114** to detect a change in barometric pressure. The method **900** comprises providing **930** an indicator **117, 131** if a change in barometric pressure exceeding a predetermined threshold is detected.

[0096] While the present invention has been described with reference to certain embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the scope of the present invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the present invention without departing from its scope. Therefore, it is intended that the present invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed, but that the present invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A hearing testing system comprising:
 - at least one transducer coupled with at least one acoustic channel;
 - at least one environmental sensor coupled to the at least one acoustic channel, the at least one environmental sensor configured to measure a temperature of the at least one acoustic channel;
 - at least one heating element disposed in a testing probe and operable to heat the testing probe; and
 - at least one processor coupled to the at least one environmental sensor and the at least one heating element, the at least one processor configured to:
 - receive the measured temperature from the at least one environmental sensor; and
 - actively control, based on the measured temperature, the at least one heating element.
2. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the testing probe comprises at least one indicator configured to provide an indication when the measured temperature is at least one of:
 - substantially matched with a pre-defined temperature, and
 - within a pre-defined temperature range.
3. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the at least one processor actively controls the at least one heating element to substantially maintain at least one of a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe and a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe in response to the measured temperature received from the at least one environmental sensor.

4. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the at least one processor is configured to activate the at least one heating element and control a temperature of the testing probe at least one of:

- during a hearing test procedure, and
- after the testing probe is coupled to an ear canal.

5. The apparatus of claim **4**, wherein the at least one processor is configured to detect that the testing probe is coupled to the ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured temperature and an ambient temperature.

6. A method for actively controlling a temperature of a testing probe comprising at least one transducer coupled with at least one acoustic channel, the method comprising:

- measuring, by at least one environmental sensor coupled to the at least one acoustic channel, a temperature of the at least one acoustic channel;

- receiving, by at least one processor coupled to the at least one environmental sensor, the measured temperature from the at least one environmental sensor; and
- actively controlling, by the at least one processor and based on the measured temperature, at least one heating element of the testing probe.

7. The method of claim **6**, wherein the actively controlling the at least one heating element substantially maintains at least one of a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe and a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe in response to measured temperature.

8. The method of claim **7**, wherein the at least one of a pre-defined temperature of the testing probe and a pre-defined temperature range of the testing probe is at least one of:

- pre-defined in firmware of the at least one processor, and
- selected using a user interface coupled to the at least one processor.

9. The method of claim **6**, comprising activating, by the at least one processor, the at least one heating element, the activating occurring at least one of:

- during a hearing test procedure, and
- after the testing probe is coupled to an ear canal.

10. The method of claim **9**, comprising detecting, by the at least one processor, that the testing probe is coupled to the ear canal based on a determined difference between the measured temperature and an ambient temperature.

11. A method for indicating an elevated barometric pressure in an ear canal, the method comprising:

- measuring an ambient barometric pressure; and
- measuring, by at least one environmental sensor coupled to at least one acoustic channel of a testing probe, a barometric pressure of the at least one acoustic channel;

- comparing, by at least one processor, the measured ambient barometric pressure to the measured barometric pressure of the at least one acoustic channel to detect a change in barometric pressure; and

- providing an indicator if a change in barometric pressure exceeding a predetermined threshold is detected.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	具有集成温度和湿度传感器以及主动温度控制的听力测试探头		
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摘要(译)

某些实施例提供听力测试系统。听力测试系统包括换能器和与声学通道耦合的环境传感器。环境传感器配置为测量声学通道的环境条件。听力测试系统包括处理器。处理器配置为从环境传感器接收环境条件。处理器被配置为基于测量环境条件将校正数据应用于换能器响应以生成校正的换能器响应。在某些实施例中,处理器被配置为基于测量的温度控制加热元件,以在测试探针处维持预定温度或温度范围。

