

Residual Hearing Does Not Influence the Effectiveness of Beamforming when Using a Cochlear Implant in Conjunction with Contralateral Routing of Signals

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Keywords

Cochlear implants · Sensorineural hearing loss · Contralateral routing of signals · Sound processing · Speech Intelligibility in noise

Abstract

Introduction: Contralateral routing of signals (CROS) overcomes the head shadow effect by redirecting speech signals from the contralateral ear to the better-hearing cochlear implant (CI) ear. Here we tested the performance of an adaptive monaural beamformer (MB) and a fixed binaural beamformer (BB) using the CROS system of Advanced Bionics. **Methods:** In a group of 17 unilateral CI users, we evaluated the benefits of MB and BB for speech recognition by measuring speech reception threshold (SRT) with and without beamforming. MB and BB were additionally evaluated with signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) measurements using a KEMAR manikin. We also assessed the effect of residual hearing in the CROS ear on the benefits of MB and BB. Speech was delivered in front of the listener in a background of homogeneous 8-talker babble noise. **Results:** With CI-CROS in omnidirectional settings with the T-mic active on the CI as a reference, BB significantly improved SRT by 1.4 dB, whereas MB yielded no significant improvements. The difference in effects on SRT between the

two beamformers was, however, not significant. SNR effects were substantially larger, at 2.1 dB for MB and 5.8 dB for BB. CI-CROS with default omnidirectional settings also improved SRT and SNR by 1 dB over CI alone. Residual hearing did not significantly affect beamformer performance. **Discussion:** We recommend the use of BB over MB for CI-CROS users. Residual hearing in the CROS ear is not a limiting factor for fitting a CROS device, although a bimodal option should be considered.

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Introduction

People with asymmetric hearing loss, such as users of unilateral cochlear implants (CIs), experience an attenuated signal because of the head shadow effect when the speech source is on the side of the contralateral ear. Consequently, speech can become less intelligible, especially in a noisy environment. Contralateral routing of signals (CROS) mitigates the head shadow effect by capturing contralateral sounds with a microphone and redirecting the signal to the better-hearing CI ear. CROS is especially beneficial in situations where speech is presented to the CROS side and noise to the CI ear [Taal et al., 2016;

Stronks et al., 2022]. The target group for CROS in the CI population consists of unilaterally implanted patients without contralateral residual hearing. They may have a single-sided implant because of personal preference or because of restricted health insurance reimbursements [Vickers et al., 2016].

When the contralateral ear has useful residual hearing, a bimodal approach can be considered [Morera et al., 2005] by fitting a hearing aid (HA) contralaterally. Fitting recommendations for a contralateral HA in bimodal solutions vary, however, and a clear consensus is lacking on the candidacy criteria. Ching [2005] recommends bimodal fitting if there is any amount of measurable residual hearing in the contralateral ear. By contrast, others have suggested fitting the HA only when pure-tone thresholds do not exceed 80 dB HL at low frequencies [El Fata et al., 2009; Illg et al., 2014]. In addition, CI users may prefer not to use a HA even if there is beneficial residual hearing contralaterally [Stronks et al., 2020]. For these reasons, investigations into the effects of contralateral residual hearing are relevant for unilateral CI users, including what a CROS solution could offer.

Directional microphones, also known as beamformers, are spatial filters that attenuate input originating from the sides and the back of an object, whereas signals in the frontal field are unaffected [Taal et al., 2016]. The Advanced Bionics CROS device includes an adaptive monaural beamformer (MB) and a fixed binaural beamformer (BB). The MB (UltraZoom™) operates independently on the CI and CROS speech processors, automatically adjusting the shape of the cardioid to maximize attenuation in the region of the lowest signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). Via wireless voice streaming, BB (StereoZoom™) combines the binaural signal from the CI and CROS devices to further increase spatial selectivity, as can be seen from the polar patterns (Fig. 1). The underlying algorithms have been discussed in detail elsewhere [Hehrmann et al., 2012; Stronks et al., 2022]. Both beamformers are effective in CI users [Hehrmann et al., 2012], bimodal listeners [Stronks et al., 2022], and CI-CROS users [Dorman et al., 2018; Ernst et al., 2019b; Núñez-Batalla et al., 2020]. In a study of bilateral CI users and bimodal listeners, BB performance significantly exceeded that of MB [Ernst et al., 2019a], and in separate work, we have found a greater magnitude of SNR improvement for BB compared with MB [Stronks et al., 2022]. In that previous study, however, we could not confirm the superior performance of BB when testing speech recognition thresholds (SRTs) in bimodal listeners.

Our findings also suggest that the benefits of CROS for reducing the head shadow effect lessen with greater re-

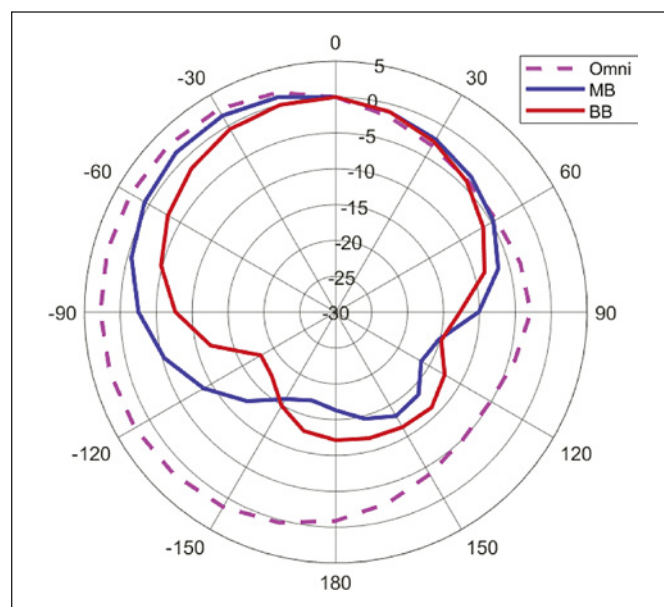


Fig. 1. Polar plots of omnidirectional microphone settings (omni, purple dashed line), the monaural beamformer (MB, solid blue line) and binaural beamformer (BB, solid red line) obtained from a KEMAR equipped with a CI on the left side and a hearing aid on the other. The stimulus was pink noise presented at 80 dB SPL. 0° was set at 0 dB. Image adapted from Stronks et al. [2022].

sidual hearing in the CROS ear [Stronks et al., 2022]. This observation led us to hypothesize that with more residual hearing in the CROS ear, increased speech-processing ability in that ear independent of the CI ear leads to decreased CROS effectiveness. Here, by comparing SRTs with speech-weighted SNR recordings [Killion, 2010], we investigated whether residual hearing levels in the CROS ear affect beamformer performance in a population of unilateral CI users. Given that only the CI ear benefits from beamforming, we expected that listeners with more residual hearing in the CROS ear would rely more on that ear for speech recognition, attenuating the benefits of beamforming.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Participants

This single-blinded (participants unaware of intervention), prospective study had a crossover design. Users of a unilateral Advanced Bionics (Valencia, CA, USA) CI were recruited, with varying amounts of residual hearing in the contralateral ear. The implanted ear was considered to be functionally deaf. Inclusion criteria were a CVC phoneme recognition score in quiet of at least 80% at a speech level of 65 dB SPL and at least 6 months of experience with the CI. All participants used the HiRes™ Optima speech coding strategy. Any

HAs in the non-implanted ear were removed during testing, and no earplugs were used. Residual hearing was expressed as the average audiometric pure-tone threshold across 500, 1,000, and 2,000 Hz (PTA₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀) [Carhart, 1971]. Two participants had been clinically fitted with a CROS device before being recruited for the study.

Four microphone configurations were tested: CI, CI-CROS with a standard omnidirectional microphone setting, CI-CROS with adaptive MB, and CI-CROS with BB. On the day of testing, participants were fitted with a research Q90™ processor (Advanced Bionics, Valencia), using their own home-use threshold and maximum comfortable levels, and with a Naída™ Link CROS device (Phonak, Sonova AG, Stäfa, Switzerland).

The T-mic is an omnidirectional microphone suspended from the behind-the-ear unit (BTU) of the CI speech processor to place it in front of the ear canal [Gifford and Revit, 2010]. Beamforming is achieved by means of the processor microphones that are situated on top of the BTU. Because all participants clinically used a T-mic on their CI processor, we also fitted one on the research processor. The CROS device uses only processor microphones.

The clinical acoustic filter setting of all participants was “extended low” (250–8,700 Hz). During testing, the “standard” filter setting (350–8,700 Hz) was used, however, to allow comparison with data from a previous beamforming study in bimodal users [Stronks et al., 2022]. We did not expect these filter settings to substantially affect beamforming.

Speech-in-Noise Testing

Speech recognition in noise was tested in an audiometric, sound-attenuated booth measuring 3.4 × 3.2 × 2.4 m (l × w × h). Participants were seated in the middle of the room in front of a loudspeaker (MSP5A monitor speaker, Yamaha Corp., Japan) that generated the speech stimuli. This loudspeaker was placed 1.2 m above the floor and 1.2 m from the listener, well below the critical distance. The critical distance was determined to be 2 m or more for frequencies above 500 Hz [Van der Beek et al., 2007], and reverberations of the speech stimuli were thus not expected to affect beamforming performance [Ricketts and Hornsby, 2003]. Because the walls of the booth were sound-treated, noise reverberation was expected to have little effect on the performance of the beamformers. The participants were instructed to face the frontal loudspeaker, and head movements were not allowed.

Noise was applied using eight loudspeakers (Control 1, JBL Corp., Los Angeles, CA, USA) distributed symmetrically around the booth in two planes below and above the listener. They were calibrated individually with a sound meter (Rion NA-28, Rion Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) to ensure that the sound level was equally high (60 dBA) in all directions around the listener’s head. The loudspeaker generating the speech was positioned in the corner of the room at 45°, such that the loudspeakers on the sides, the front, and the back were not located at right angles from the participant (Fig. 2, and see Stronks et al. [2020] for more details on the homogeneous noise setup).

Speech recognition in noise was assessed using the Dutch/Flemish Matrix sentence material consisting of a closed-set speech corpus of 13 lists with 20 sentences spoken by a female voice [Luts et al., 2014]. Each list was used only once per session, and the lists were randomly assigned to a test condition. The sentence order within each list was fixed. Lists 1 and 2 were used at the beginning of the session for training purposes to reduce learning effects. SRTs

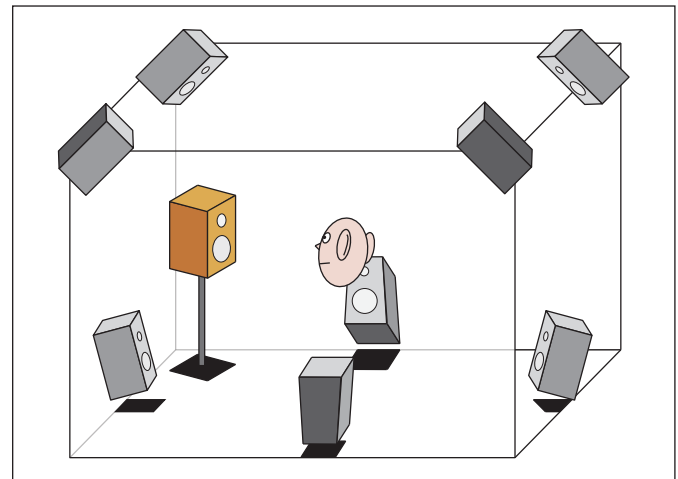


Fig. 2. Schematic of the homogeneous noise setup. Eight loudspeakers (gray) symmetrically placed around the participant-generated noise (60 dB). A single loudspeaker placed approximately 1 m in front of the participant (orange) was used to present the speech material.

were measured by adaptively varying the speech level based on the procedure of Dyballa et al. [2015] executed in a MATLAB environment (2017b, MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA, USA). Participants listened to a sentence and repeated it orally. Correctly repeated words were scored manually. Guessing was allowed, and no feedback on performance was provided to the participants.

The background noise was 8-talker babble adapted from the files produced by the International Collegium for Rehabilitative Audiology [Dreschler et al., 2001]. The original file was a dual-talker babble noise consisting of temporally modulated broadband noise with spectral characteristics resembling a male voice. Each channel represented a single talker. The noise files were semi-randomly offset to create uncorrelated noise streams that were played back from the eight loudspeakers in the booth. The babble noise was unintelligible and presented continuously throughout the tests [see Stronks et al. [2020] for more detail].

SNR Recordings with KEMAR

The physical effects of MB and BB on SNR were measured with KEMAR [Burkhard and Sachs, 1975]. Polar patterns (Fig. 1) were kindly provided by Advanced Bionics, LLC (Valencia). They were recorded in an anechoic chamber with KEMAR positioned on a turntable using pink noise delivered at 80 dBA from a loudspeaker positioned at 0°. KEMAR was equipped with a Q90 CI speech processor on the right ear and a Naída Link hearing aid on the left and was rotated in steps of 15°. Stimulus levels were recorded from the speech processor and converted to a decibel scale, with 0° as a reference. As a comparator for the human SRT data and speech-weighted KEMAR measurements from the test setup, we calculated a measure of directivity from the polar plots based on equations (3) and (4) from Chung and Zeng [2009].

For the SNR recordings in the speech recognition test setup, we used long-term speech-shaped noise from the front loudspeaker (signal) and homogeneous 8-talker babble (noise) from the distributed loudspeakers. Both stimuli were presented at 60 dBA, and the

Table 1. Participant demographics

ID	Sex	Age, years	Implant type	CI use, months	CROS	HA	Etiology	CVC, %	PTA ₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀ (dB HL)
S02	F	62	1j	67		^a	Meniere's disease, progressive	100	60
S03	F	77	1j	81		X	Unknown, progressive	86	100
S04	M	70	1j	65	X		Unknown, progressive	94	120
S05	M	60	MS	47			Otosclerosis, sudden	95	100
S06	M	93	1j	76			Otosclerosis, progressive	86	65
S07	F	68	MS	43		X	Unknown, progressive	85	80
S08	M	68	MS	58			Familial, congenital	90	90
S09	M	66	MS	52	X		Otosclerosis, progressive	89	115
S10	M	82	MS	45		X	Unknown, sudden	82	55
S11	F	49	1j	37		^b	Meningitis	82	10
S12	F	64	MS	18		X	Unknown, progressive	95	70
S13	F	21	MS	11		X	Unknown, progressive	96	85
S14	F	69	MS	16			Unknown, progressive	88	80
S15	F	67	MS	18			Meniere's disease, progressive	91	75
S16	F	70	MS	14		X	Unknown, sudden	88	100
S17	M	83	MS	17			Unknown, progressive	84	85
S18	F	55	MS	18			Unknown, progressive	90	65
Total or median	10F/7M	68	12 MS/5 1j	43	2	6		89	80

F, female; M, male; MS, HiRes 90K HiFocus Mid-Scala, 1j = HiRes 90K HiFocus 1j; CROS, contralateral routing of signals; HA, hearing aid; CVC, consonant-vowel-consonant phoneme score (%); PTA₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀, median pure-tone audiometric threshold across 500, 1,000, and 2,000 Hz of the non-implanted ear. ^a Had worn HA previously but stopped wearing it because of dissatisfaction. ^b Near-normal hearing in CROS ear.

CI output to the speech and noise was recorded separately. The output of the Q90 speech processor was recorded using a DirectConnect™ module connected to a digital oscilloscope (SmartScope, Antwerp, Belgium). Recordings were band-pass filtered using cut-off frequencies resembling the 'standard' setting during subject testing (350–8,000 Hz). To extrapolate SNR to SRT improvements, we applied a weighting procedure [Killion and Mueller, 1990] by dividing each audio recording into 17 one-third octave bands weighted with factors [Killion and Mueller, 2010] reflecting their importance for speech recognition. The weighed root mean square (rms) values were summed and converted to rms, and the resulting SNR in dB units was calculated using $20 \cdot \log(\text{rms}_{\text{signal}}/\text{rms}_{\text{noise}})$.

To gain polar patterns from the SNR measurements, we used a single loudspeaker, and during SNR recordings in the participant test setup, we separately recorded the long-term speech-shaped noise and 8-talker babble noise. As a result, because only a single noise source was present, MB could not establish the region with the lowest SNR, so we deployed a nonadaptive version of MB with a point of maximal noise suppression fixed at 120°. Based on directivity-index calculations, this was expected to be the state of the algorithm most optimal for speech presented frontally in a homogeneous noise field and thus the most likely configuration during participant testing. BB is most effective when speech comes from the front and noise from the sides (see polar pattern, Fig. 1).

Statistics

Data were tested for normality by applying D'Agostino and Pearson's test to the pooled test and retest SRTs of each individual micro-

phone setting (34 measurements per setting). To assess whether microphone setting (CI omnidirectional, CI-CROS omnidirectional, CI-CROS with MB, and CI-CROS with BB) and residual hearing affected SRTs, we applied a linear mixed model (LMM) using SPSS for Windows (version 23.0.0.0, IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The microphone setting was entered as a categorical fixed-effects factor and PTA₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀ in the contralateral ear as a fixed-effects covariate. To account for learning effects and fatigue, we entered session number and trial number as fixed-effect covariates. Participant ID was entered as a random variable, and an intercept was included for both the fixed and random effects. The covariance type was set to unstructured.

For evaluating whether residual hearing affects the performance of the different microphone settings, we constructed a second LMM similar to the first, except with microphone setting and PTA₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀ entered as a single interaction factor (mic setting × PTA₅₀₀₋₂₀₀₀) rather than as separate factors. We used session and trial number as covariates to include learning effects and fatigue in the model. As an integral part of the LMM procedure, post hoc *t*-testing was performed on the parameter estimates using Šidák's correction for multiple comparisons in SPSS. Other LMM settings, such as the method used (restricted maximum likelihood), were left at their defaults (SPSS 23).

Test/retest variability was determined using the within-subject standard deviation and repeatability as defined by Bland and Altman [Bland and Altman, 1996], with the data pairs acquired in omnidirectional microphone settings. Test and retest were corrected for the within-session (i.e., across trial) learning effect, and the retest was corrected for between-session performance improvement.

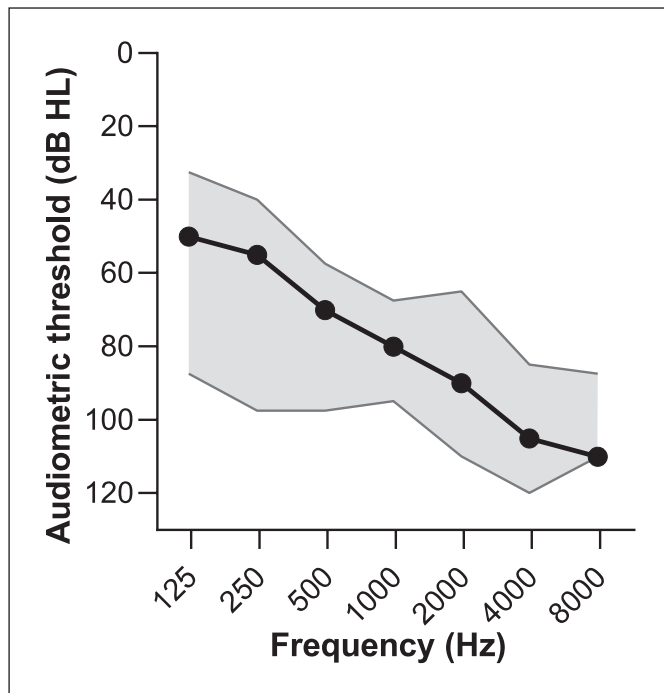


Fig. 3. Median audiometric pure-tone thresholds. Gray: interquartile distances. HL: hearing loss.

Results

The demographics for the 17 included participants are shown in Table 1. All participants used the HiRes Optima speech coding strategy, and six wore an HA in the non-implanted ear. The median PTA_{500–2000} of the non-implanted ears is shown in Figure 3. One participant (S11) had near-normal hearing in the non-implanted ear. Each microphone setting yielded normally distributed SRTs ($p > 0.05$). Within-subject standard deviation using all available data was determined at 1.3 dB. Using the SRT data of the CI condition only, the within-participant standard deviation was 1.9 dB, and the repeatability according to Bland and Altman [1996] was 5.3 dB, meaning that repeated measures were expected to differ by up to 5.3 dB in 95% of cases. This relatively high test/retest variability was not due only to learning effects, because correction of the SRTs for the estimated across-session learning effect using the LMM estimates (see below) only increased the magnitude of the repeatability value. We expect this was caused by relatively large between-participant differences of the learning effect.

The raw SRT data obtained at the different microphone settings are shown in Figure 4a. The correspond-

ing SRT benefits and SNR improvement, both relative to CI-only in the omnidirectional setting, are shown in Figure 4b (dots and black lines, respectively). LMM analysis with microphone setting and PTA_{500–2000} included as separate factors showed that microphone setting significantly affected SRT ($F = 11.81$, $p < 0.0001$), as did PTA_{500–2000} ($F = 6.25$, $p = 0.025$), session number ($F = 36.41$, $p < 0.0001$), and trial number ($F = 15.38$, $p = 0.00015$). PTA_{500–2000} improved the SRT by 0.1 dB per dB HL. The second session yielded SRTs that were 1.8 dBA lower on average than in the first session. On average, SRT improved by 0.5 dB with each subsequent trial.

To test whether BB outperforms MB, we conducted post hoc pairwise comparisons between the six microphone settings using t tests and Šidák's multiple comparisons correction. Table 2 lists the results of this analysis, including p values and 95% confidence intervals. Compared against CI with omnidirectional microphone settings, CI-CROS with MB and BB significantly improved average SRT by 1.7 and 2.4 dBA, respectively. The average SRT in the CI-CROS configuration was 1.0 dB lower than with CI alone, but this difference was not significant. Using omnidirectional CI-CROS as a reference, the SRT improvement with BB (1.4 dBA) remained significant, but that of MB (0.7 dBA) did not. With a comparative SRT decrease of 0.7 dB on average, BB was not significantly more effective than MB.

The KEMAR recordings in the test setup showed that MB and BB improved SNRs by 3.2 and 6.8 dB, respectively, relative to CI in omnidirectional settings. At 1.0 dB, the SNR benefit of CI-CROS over CI in the omnidirectional mic setting was similar to the SRT improvement. Using omnidirectional CI-CROS as the reference, the SNR benefits were 2.1 dB with MB and 5.8 dB with BB. The directivity estimates calculated from the polar patterns measured anechoically were 4.8 dB with MB and 6.4 dB with BB.

To investigate whether residual hearing affects beamforming performance, we plotted SRTs against PTA_{500–2000}, showing a trend associating lower SRTs (i.e., better speech recognition) with lower PTAs (i.e., better residual hearing) for all microphone settings (Fig. 5), as shown by the LMM above. The lowest SRTs overall were seen with BB (green line in Fig. 5), followed by MB (red line) and CI-CROS (blue line). The difference was most pronounced at high PTAs and negligible at low PTAs. This overall trend across microphone settings indicated declining beamforming performance with increasing residual hearing function. Results of the LMM with the two factors entered as a single interaction

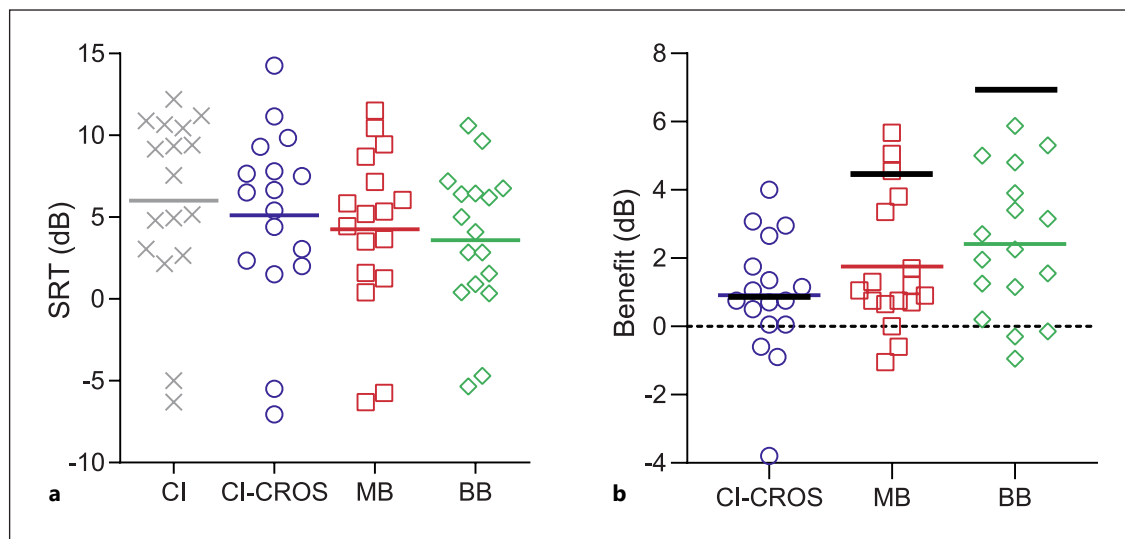


Fig. 4. Speech reception thresholds (SRTs). **a** SRTs plotted against the four microphone settings tested. **b** Benefits relative to CI. CI: cochlear implant only (black crosses); CROS: contralateral routing of signals to the CI ear (blue circles); MB: monaural dynamic beamforming with CROS system (red squares); BB: binaural static beamforming with CROS system (green diamonds). Colored bars: SRT averages; black bars: SNR averages. ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; and **** $p < 0.0001$.

Table 2. Pairwise comparisons of the linear mixed model parameter estimates

Setting (a)	Setting (b)	SRT benefit a-b (dBA)	CI 95% of SRT benefit (dBA)	<i>p</i> value	SNR benefit a-b (dBA)
CI O	CI-CROS O	1.0	-0.2 to 2.1	0.14	0.0
CI O	CI-CROS MB	1.7*	0.6–2.8	0.00063	0.7
CI O	CI-CROS BB	2.4*	1.3–3.5	<0.0001	3.1
CI-CROS O	CI-CROS MB	0.7	-0.4 to 1.9	0.41	0.7
CI-CROS O	CI_CROS BB	1.4*	0.3–2.5	0.0056	3.1
CI-CROS MB	CI-CROS BB	0.7	-0.4 to 1.8	0.47	2.4

SRT, speech reception threshold; *p*, Sidak's corrected significance level; CI 95%, 95% confidence interval; CI, cochlear implant only; CROS, CI + contralateral routing of signals; O, omnidirectional microphone setting; MB, adaptive monaural beamformer; BB, fixed binaural beamformer; *, statistically significant SRT benefit.

factor (mic setting \times PTA_{500–2000}) corroborated these observations, yielding a significant overall interaction ($F = 11.15$, $p < 0.0001$). However, post hoc *t* testing revealed no significant differences between the interaction fac-

tors of any of the six microphone setting pairs (CI vs. CI-CROS, MB, or BB; CI-CROS vs. MB or BB; and MB vs. BB; $p = 1.0$ in all cases, after Šidák's correction for multiple comparisons).

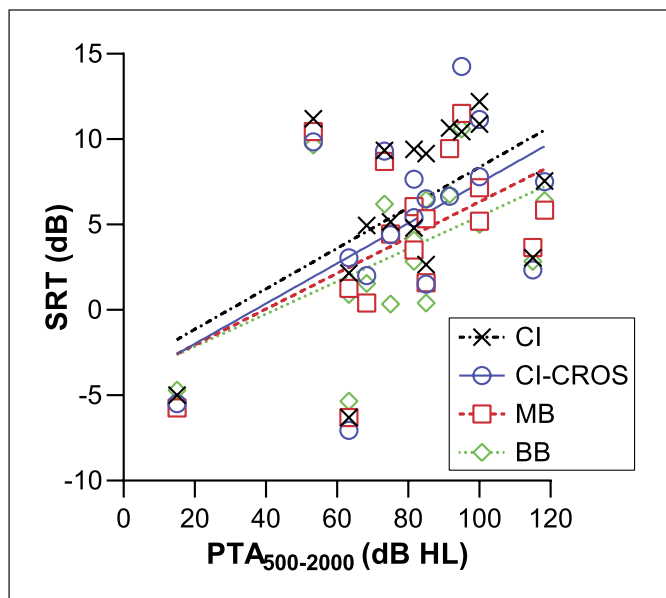


Fig. 5. Speech reception thresholds (SRTs) plotted against the average pure-tone audiometric threshold across 500, 1,000, and 2,000 Hz ($PTA_{500-2000}$). CI: cochlear implant only (black crosses); CI-CROS: contralateral routing of signals to the CI ear (blue circles); MB, BB: monaural adaptive (red squares) and binaural fixed (diamonds) beamforming with respect to using the CI-CROS configuration. Lines: trend lines based on simple linear regression. Statistics as described in the main text obtained by linear mixed modeling.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this study, we tested the performance of two beamformers in a group of unilateral CI users fitted with a CROS device and investigated the effect of residual hearing in the CROS ear. Compared with the CI-only condition and an omnidirectional microphone setting, MB and BB both statistically significantly improved SRTs. In line with earlier findings in bimodally fitted CI users [Stronks et al., 2020], the beamformers did not differ in their benefit for SRT. Based on physical SNR recordings, however, BB substantially outperformed MB, also in agreement with our earlier data. $PTA_{500-2000}$ significantly affected SRTs, but we did not find a significant effect of residual hearing on beamforming. Taken together, the results indicate a nonsignificant difference in SRT benefit between MB and BB, despite a superior SNR improvement with BB, and we found no significant effect of residual hearing on beamforming.

Adding CROS to the CI resulted in SNR and SRT improvements of 1 dB. As a result, when comparing the beamformers with CI-CROS instead of CI-only, their

benefits were reduced by approximately this number. Because BB needs binaural input (i.e., both the CI and a CROS device), a comparison of BB and MB against CI-CROS (in omnidirectional settings) is relevant. BB still significantly improved the SRT (by 1.4 dB on average), but MB did not (0.7 dB). The 0.7-dB difference between BB and MB was not significant.

The KEMAR recordings in the test setup showed that MB and BB improved SNRs by 2.1 and 5.8 dB, respectively, using omnidirectional CI-CROS as the reference. The directivity estimates calculated from the polar patterns measured anechoically were 4.8 dB for MB and 6.4 dB for BB, implying a fair agreement between the SNR recording in the speech test setup and the directivity estimate from the polar plots, whereas the SRTs yielded a substantially lower performance. In our previous study with the Naïda Link bimodal system, we reported largely similar SRT and SNR improvements with MB, but a BB benefit for SNR that was 3.7 dB greater than the corresponding improvement for SRT [Stronks et al., 2022].

The lack of difference in SRT benefits between MB and BB, despite the better performance of BB in SNR recordings, could trace to less effort invested by listeners when SNRs are more favorable [Sarampalis et al., 2009]. Alternatively, the mixing of the two monaural signals by BB could have eliminated binaural cues, although whether binaural cues are available to CI users is contested [Dieudonné and Francart, 2020]. Another reason may be that the nonadaptive MB variant used for the SNR recordings yielded an underestimated SNR benefit because the adaptive variant was able to steer its null toward the region with the most dominant interference [Ricketts, 2001]. However, the adaptation time constant of MB is approximately 150 ms, and we expect that this was insufficient to support effective null steering in a rapidly fluctuating noise field generated by eight uncorrelated sources of single-talker babble [Stronks et al., 2020]. Lastly, our study may have been statistically underpowered, given the relatively small SRT difference between MB and BB (0.7 dB) and the high test/retest variability; the within-subject standard deviation was 1.9 dB, and the repeatability was 5.3 dB. By feeding the post hoc multiple comparison outcomes into the online ‘summary-statistics-based power analysis’ tool from Murayama et al. [2022], using a significance level α of 0.05 and a power β of 0.8, we found an optimal, yet quite unrealistic, sample size of $N = 246$ to show a significant SRT difference between MB and BB with the CROS system. Clarifying among

these possible reasons for the small performance difference between MB and BB requires further study. Comparison of these findings with those obtained in bilateral CI users or in a bimodally fitted population should be done with caution, however, because beamforming performance differs across device platforms. Because they have been optimized in terms of energy consumption, MB and BB in the CROS system are “lighter” versions than those installed on the CI and HA processors.

Regarding the magnitude of speech recognition benefit from MB and BB, several studies have relied on the Advanced Bionics CROS system. Two studies [Dorman et al., 2018; Núñez-Batalla et al., 2020] showed improvement, but values were expressed in percent correct scores and cannot be compared directly to our findings. Ernst et al. [2019b] investigated the effect of BB on SRT and reported an improvement of 4.4 dB compared with CI and 3.8 dB compared with CI-CROS in omnidirectional microphone settings. None of these studies compared MB and BB. Ernst et al. [2019b] reported values that are approximately 2 dB higher than the 2.4 dB we found for the comparison with CI and the 1.4 dB compared with CI-CROS. The different noise setups between the studies may explain the discordance, as Ernst et al. [2019b] included eight loudspeakers surrounding the participant, but no loudspeaker aligned with the frontal loudspeaker producing the speech. By contrast, we applied a homogeneous noise field with a substantial part of the noise co-localizing with the speech. This spatially overlapping noise is immune to beamforming and will inevitably result in poorer SNR improvements. Nevertheless, we believe that the homogeneous setup facilitates beamformer testing in a real-world environment, because noise in everyday life can come from any direction relative to the target speech, including from behind it.

The CI-CROS benefit over CI-only in omnidirectional microphone settings of 1 dB SRT did not reach significance ($p = 0.14$, after a Šidák's correction for multiple comparisons), even though most participants (14 out of 17, or 82%) showed improved SRTs with CI-CROS. When performing a post hoc power analysis using the method of Murayama et al. [2022] as described above, we found that a sample size of 57 participants would have been optimal for significance testing. Thus, our study was underpowered for statistical testing of a CROS benefit. Given that a beneficial effect of CROS on SRTs obtained with the frontal speech effect has been reported before [Dwyer et al., 2019], we believe

that the CI-CROS benefit observed here was genuine nonetheless. The benefit can be explained by the use of a homogeneous babble noise produced by multiple uncorrelated noise sources. The CI-CROS signal is generated by summation of the separate CI and CROS signals and dividing it by 2 (i.e., averaging). Under the assumption that the noise signals are random, averaging the CROS and CI signals results in a noise reduction of the root square of 2 [Stronks et al., 2019], or approximately 3 dB SNR. We found only 1 dB SNR, however, probably because the CI and CROS signals always partly correlate in a homogeneous field of babble noise. Dwyer et al. [2019] explained the SRT benefit of CI-CROS by overcoming a partial head shadow effect, referred to as “face shadow,” but we believe that our explanation may be more parsimonious. More research is needed to explain more definitively the CI-CROS benefit with frontal speech.

The CI and CI-CROS conditions were tested with the T-mic (the current clinical standard). MB and BB, however, operate with the processor mics. The T-mic is placed in front of the ear canal, whereas the processor microphones are located on top of the BTU. The physical location of the T-mic was intended to yield a “natural directivity” benefit [Gifford and Revit, 2010], and we have found a benefit of approximately 0.5 dB in a homogeneous noise field using the KEMAR manikin (results not shown). As a result, the benefits of beamforming reported here apply to the omnidirectional T-mic setting. When a patient uses a fitting with a processor microphone with omnidirectional settings, the benefits of MB and BB should be higher. The lack of effect of residual hearing on beamforming was convincingly nonsignificant ($p = 1$ after correction), and a post hoc power analysis conducted as described above [Murayama et al., 2022] yielded an unrealistic population of at least 590 participants to achieve significance.

In conclusion, we report that in a homogeneous field of multitalker babble noise, BB significantly improves speech recognition by 1.4 dB when using CI-CROS with the T-mic as a reference. MB does not significantly improve SRTs under these conditions, and residual contralateral hearing does not significantly affect the performance of the two beamformers. Given these findings, we recommend the use of BB over MB when fitting unilateral CI users with a CROS device. Residual hearing in the CROS ear is not a limitation for the performance of either beamformer, yet a bimodal solution should be considered over CROS when substantial acoustic sensitivity remains.

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Statement of Ethics

This study adhered to the tenets of Helsinki [World Medical Association, 2013] and was approved by the local IRB (METC Leiden Den Haag Delft) under protocol number P02.106. All participants provided written informed consent before enrollment.

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Conflict of Interest Statement

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Author Contributions

H. Christiaan Stronks: IRB approval, experimental design, data collection, analyses, and draft writing. Jeroen J. Briare and Johan H.M. Frijns: experimental design, intellectual contributions, and critical revisions of the manuscript.

Data Availability Statement

The research data are not publicly available on ethical grounds. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

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