WHITE PAPER

Enhancing group conversations in noise with Signia's new RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} powered by Acoustic Intelligence^{TM}

Signia's RealTime Conversation Enhancement (RTCE) was designed to help people with hearing loss to follow group conversations in noisy environments. The new Signia Multi-adaptive Xperience (MaX) platform builds on the demonstrated success of the RTCE by introducing RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} (RTCE^{AI}), which uses artificial intelligence (AI)-based analysis provided by the new Acoustic Intelligence for stronger contrast, sharper speaker focus, and greater stability in dynamic group conversations in noise. This study evaluated speech-in-noise performance in listeners with hearing loss using RTCE^{AI} and compared the results with those obtained using the previous RTCE technology and two premium hearing aids from competing manufacturers.

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Take-away messages

- The new Signia MaX platform features Acoustic Intelligence with four DNNs that control the new RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} technology.
- The technology is designed to help wearers better follow and engage in dynamic group conversations, even in acoustically challenging environments.
- In a study with 26 participants, RTCE^{AI} delivered superior speech-in-noise performance compared with its predecessor. Additionally, RTCE^{AI} outperformed two premium hearing aids with DNN-based noise reduction, achieving up to 21% better word understanding.
- Listeners rated listening less effortful with RTCE^{AI} than with competitor technologies, and RTCE^{AI} increased the time listeners were willing to stay in noise by up to 83%.

Introduction

Difficulty of communicating in noisy environments is among the most common complaints reported by listeners with a hearing loss (e.g., Pichora-Fuller, 1997; Gatehouse & Noble, 2004; Le Prell & Clavier, 2017; Jorgensen & Novak, 2020; Carr & Kihm, 2022). This is especially true during group conversations where there may be multiple talkers requiring the listeners to continuously track, segregate, and shift attention between talkers to follow the conversation (Picou, 2025). In these listening situations, competing talkers, background noise, reverberation, and frequent changes in conversation partner locations can significantly impair communication. The need to continuously process and attend to relevant speech places strain on auditory processing and cognitive resources, often increasing listening effort and mental fatigue, which can ultimately limit engagement in social interactions and have a negative impact on well-being (Holman et al., 2021). Despite continuous advances in hearing aid processing, following conversations in realistic multi-talker environments has remained a challenge for many listeners with a hearing loss.

Signia previously introduced RealTime Conversation Enhancement (RTCE) built upon the multi-stream architecture which was first implemented on the Integrated Xperience (IX) platform to improve communication in these acoustically complex scenarios (Jensen et al., 2023). The new Signia Multi-adaptive Xperience (MaX) platform builds on the demonstrated success of the RTCE by introducing RealTime Conversation Enhancement (RTCE^{AI}), powered by artificial intelligence-based scene analysis designed for sharper speaker focus and greater stability in dynamic conversations (Jensen et al., 2026).

In this white paper, we will describe the underlying principles and signal-processing approach of the RTCE^{AI} feature. We then report on a behavioral study comparing RTCE^{AI} with earlier generations of conversation-in-noise enhancement technologies, including the original RTCE implementation, as well as two premium competitor devices utilizing machine learning-based denoising.

RTCE^{AI} overcomes limitations of traditional solutions

To address difficulties in listening to speech in noise, hearing technologies have routinely focused on directional microphones and noise-reduction algorithms. Directional microphones use beamforming technologies to enhance sounds from the front, while attenuating undesired sounds from other directions. This can improve the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and help listeners focus on speech coming from in front of them. Conventional noise-reduction algorithms based on spectral subtraction have been designed to further improve listening comfort by identifying and suppressing static background noises. While these technologies have been demonstrated to improve speech understanding and/or listening comfort in many noisy situations, their effectiveness can be limited in realistic group conversations, where multiple talkers are spatially distributed around the listener, move over time, and compete for the listener’s attention. In particular, technologies that rely on highly directional fixed microphone polar patterns may fail to capture speech from talkers located to the listener’s side.

Unlike conventional approaches that focus primarily on static listening situations with a single talker positioned in front of the listener, the previously introduced RTCE technology was designed to enhance the overall listening experience during dynamic, multi-talker conversations in noisy settings. RTCE continuously monitors the acoustic scene, identifying active talkers, estimating their locations, and tracking conversational turn taking. Based on this analysis, the system leverages a multi-stream architecture to adaptively combine bilateral and unilateral beamforming strategies, enhancing relevant speech sources across different spatial locations. With this approach, RTCE can provide the SNR benefits associated with conventional directional systems while overcoming their limitations in acoustically complex group conversations.

RTCE has been demonstrated to improve speech understanding, reduce listening effort, increase noise tolerance (Korhonen & Slugocki, 2024), and achieve high user satisfaction and preference in real-world conversations (Folkeard et al., 2024). These benefits were corroborated by neurophysiological findings showing enhanced mismatch negativity (MMN) responses and reduced EEG alpha power during speech-in-noise listening (Slugocki et al., 2024, 2025). Moreover, RTCE has been shown to provide better speech-in-noise performance than a premium DNN-based hearing-aid technology in acoustically complex listening environments (Korhonen & Slugocki, 2025). The new Signia MaX platform builds on the demonstrated success of the RTCE by introducing RTCE^AI powered by Acoustic Intelligence.

Acoustic Intelligence

The development of traditional speech-in-noise enhancement methods in hearing aids, such as beamforming and spectral subtraction, has been driven by understanding of the acoustic and psychoacoustic factors that influence speech communication.

Recently, alternative approaches based on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) have emerged as a promising approach for manipulating auditory signals and removing noise from the speech for improved speech understanding (e.g., Soni et al., 2023; Healy & Yoho, 2016; Healy et al., 2017; Zhao et al., 2018; Andersen et al., 2021). The AI-based methods apply advanced machine learning to tackle the speech-in-noise challenge from a fundamentally different perspective compared to the traditional approaches. They use flexible generic algorithms, which can be trained to solve a task by exposing the algorithm to examples, called training data. These algorithms are not told explicitly how to solve a given problem. Instead, the algorithms are free to capture and represent any patterns they find in the training data. The algorithm is not required to emulate conventional approaches or even be easily interpretable by humans.

Of particular interest in addressing the communication challenges in noise is the application of a machine learning subfield known as deep learning to improve speech intelligibility through a process commonly referred to as speech denoising. Denoising systems typically rely on computational neural networks with multiple layers called deep neural networks (DNNs). A neural network is a computational model that maps inputs to outputs. DNN-based denoising algorithms used in hearing aids are trained during hearing aid development using large datasets containing pairs of noisy and corresponding clean speech signals. The network adjusts its internal parameters to map between noisy inputs and their corresponding clean speech targets. Once trained, these DNN models are used in everyday listening environments to suppress background noise when listening to speech. The hope is that the DNN generalizes to unseen listening situations and successfully recovers clean speech from unfamiliar noisy speech signals (Andersen et al., 2021). Typical methods in hearing aids either use a DNN to adjust the settings of conventional compression and noise-reduction systems or apply a DNN directly to the audio signal for noise suppression.

In contrast to conventional DNN implementations, Signia MaX uses multiple DNNs working together as one coordinated system-level intelligence to optimize conversation clarity in noisy environments. Real-world conversations involving multiple speakers are often acoustically complex. To support conversations, the hearing aid needs to do more than simply estimate how much noise is present. It needs to analyze speech characteristics, spatial location of target and distractor talkers, and changing noise conditions, and then using this information to determine what and where to enhance, what to preserve, what to attenuate, and how to balance the full soundscape at any given moment.

The new Signia MaX platform introduces Acoustic Intelligence technology, which uses four DNNs to analyze multiple dimensions of the listening environment (speech, own voice, noise, scene) and control the hearing-aid processing performed by four key MaX technologies (see text box below).

RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} adjusts the strength of conversation enhancement depending on the number of speakers, their position and the surrounding soundscape.

Own Voice Processing^{AI} activates when the wearer speaks, helping keep their own voice comfortable while maintaining access to surrounding speech.

Ambient Scene Adaptation^{AI} optimizes the overall response to the listening environment, including reverberation, room acoustics and environmental dynamics.

Dynamic Noise Control^{AI} adapts to surrounding noise. It identifies different background sounds and adjusts processing to provide the appropriate level of environmental awareness in the given situation.

RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} (RTCE^{AI})

The Signia MaX platform's key technology designed to address the challenges of noisy group conversations is RealTime Conversation Enhancement^{AI} (RTCE^{AI}). Building on the foundation established by the IX platform, RTCE^{AI} represents a major advancement in performance, driven by the enhanced AI capabilities provided by Acoustic Intelligence. RTCE^{AI} aims to improve the wearer's ability to follow and participate in group conversations by enhancing the SNR of conversation partners, even as they move within the listening environment.

Split processing technology, which uses independent processing of sound streams originating from the front (focus) and back (surround), remains a key foundation of the multi-stream processing, upon which the RTCE^{AI} technology is built. Using the two streams as the input, the RTCE^{AI} analyzes the acoustic scene around the listener, decomposes the front stream of the split processing into multiple streams, and controls and optimizes the subsequent processing stages. The analysis is carried out during conversations by the Conversation Sound Analyzer 2.0 and Conversation Dynamics Analyzer 2.0, now powered by Acoustic Intelligence, to identify the locations of conversation partners and to monitor the turn-taking dynamics of the conversation in real time. Because the system detects the directions of the conversation partners, RTCE^{AI} does not rely on the wearer's head orientation, unlike traditional directional hearing-aid systems.

Based on this analysis, the RTCE^{AI} directs microphones with highly directional sensitivity patterns (enabled through binaural beamforming) toward the directions of the conversation partners creating *AI-Augmented Focus Streams*. Compared to the original RTCE implementation introduced on the IX platform, three additional focus streams have been introduced to increase responsiveness of the system in dynamic multi-talker conversations. This was done to enhance the wearer's ability to follow the conversation even in the presence of multiple talkers in multiple directions. These additional focus streams have been demonstrated to better isolate each talker and create stronger contrast between talkers and the surrounding sound environment, leading to an improved SNR (Jensen et al., 2026).

In addition to the AI-Augmented Focus Streams, two other new signal-processing components were added to the RTCE^{AI}: the *Multi-Stream Denoiser* and the *Multi-Stream Contrast Enhancer*. These features are applied to each focus stream individually with a goal of further improving the signal-to-noise ratio. The Multi-Stream Denoiser applies additional noise reduction without introducing distortion or compromising the sound quality. The Multi-Stream Contrast Enhancer increases the contrast between speech and background noise by allowing more linear gain applied to the focus stream when speech is present. This further strengthens the focus on the active talker, making speech stand out more clearly from the surrounding noise.

Figure 1 illustrates the AI-Augmented Focus Streams, the Multi-Stream Denoiser, and the Multi-Stream Contrast Enhancer concepts schematically. The AI-controlled beam, labeled "1", demonstrates the narrower focus on the detected talker compared with the original RTCE beam pattern. The action of Multi-Stream Denoiser, labeled "2", provides a general reduction of the surrounding noise. The Multi-Stream Contrast Enhancer, labeled "3", provides an even stronger focus on the talker, making the talker stand out.

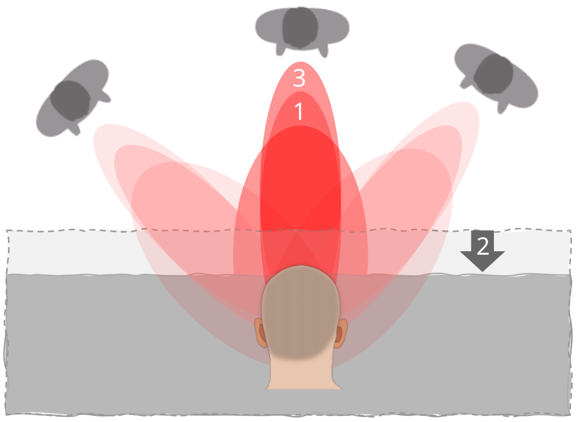

Figure 1. Schematic overview of the AI-Augmented Focus Streams (1), Multi-Stream Denoiser (2), and Multi-Stream Contrast Enhancer (3), which builds upon the RTCE implementation introduced in Signia IX (broader beams). Each of these new components contributes to enhanced signal-to-noise ratio with a goal of improved speech clarity.

Diverse training data – the foundation for better real-world performance

The effectiveness of DNN technologies is largely determined by the size, diversity, and quality of the data used during training. Hearing aids must operate successfully in a wide range of listening situations, including restaurants, cars, offices, classrooms, and outdoor environments. To perform well in these complex real-world settings, DNNs need to be trained on datasets that capture the full diversity of the auditory world encountered in everyday life. Training the system using enormous datasets containing millions of sound examples across different languages, speakers, music types, and real-world listening environments allows the model to generalize across diverse listening situations, enhance speech reliably, and classify acoustic scenes accurately. In contrast, models trained on a limited set of talkers or environments may become overly specialized and perform poorly when encountering unfamiliar conditions. For example, a hearing aid trained on English speech may not optimally process tonal languages or speech characteristics from other linguistic groups.

Acoustic Intelligence was trained on a diverse dataset comprising 40 million samples across 11 languages, thousands of real voices, 6 music genres, and a wide range of real-world listening environments. As a result, it can accurately identify and adapt to different acoustic situations, helping wearers experience clearer speech understanding in more everyday environments.

How does Signia MaX compare to existing technologies?

Given the variety of approaches used to address the speech-in-noise challenge, which may lead to differences in performance across products, it is important for hearing care professionals to understand how Signia MaX compares with both previous Signia technology and competing devices that rely on DNN-based noise management.

To provide an answer to this question, we conducted a study to assess speech-in-noise performance during challenging group conversations, comparing RTCE^{AI} to its predecessor RTCE, and to two premium competitor hearing aids marketed using DNN-based noise reduction. Speech recognition was evaluated in complex noise environments with two conversation partners located in different directions. In addition, because ease of listening is considered a key contributor to conversational success among people with hearing loss, particularly in group settings (Nicoras et al., 2023), subjective ratings of listening effort, listening comfort, and willingness to continue listening in the challenging noisy environment were also collected.

Methods

Participants

Twenty-six adults (14 female) with symmetrical (within ± 10 dB at 250Hz to 4kHz for 25/26 subjects) sensorineural hearing loss participated. The binaural four-frequency (.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz) pure tone averages (4FPTA) ranged from 26.3 to 69.4 dB HL (mean 4FPTA = 46.8 dB HL, SD 11.4 dB). Their average audiogram is shown in Figure 2. Their ages ranged from 56 years to 85 years (mean = 75 years, SD ± 7.95 years). The majority of listeners (N = 19) had previous experience with hearing aids of various brands and models, with one additional participant two weeks into their first hearing aid trial. MoCA (Nasreddine et al., 2005) scores ranged from 20 to 30 (mean = 26.6, SD ± 2.4). Participants were all native American English speakers.

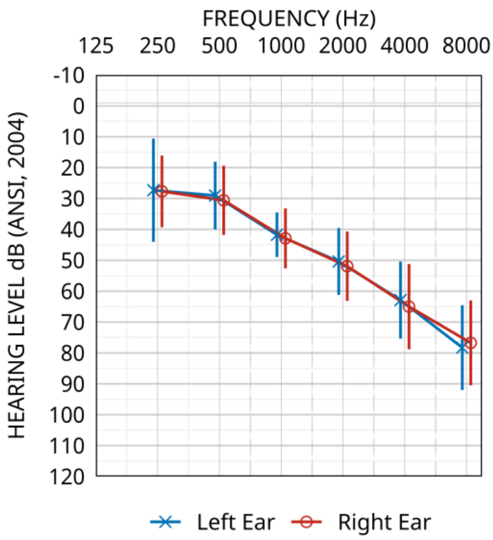

Figure 2: Average audiogram of the participants.

Study hearing aids

Hearing aids evaluated in the study included the Signia Charge&Go MaX 7 M (119/60) and the Signia Pure Charge&Go 7IX M (119/60), along with two premium hearing aids using DNN technology from competing manufacturers. All study aids were fit using default settings in their respective fitting software according to each manufacturer's proprietary gain targets. The appropriate ear-tip style was chosen individually based on the listener's hearing loss. Each participant used the same ear-tip style across all study devices. The study hearing aids were set to a fixed speech-in-noise program. Feedback tests were conducted for all fittings prior to testing.

Outcome measures

Listeners' aided speech-in-noise (SiN) performance with each hearing aid was assessed using low context sentences from Repeat-Recall Test (RRT, Slugocki et al., 2018), administered at a fixed SNR corresponding to SRT75 measured with Signia MaX. During the assessment, listeners were asked to repeat 24 sentences presented in noise. They were instructed to face the loudspeaker at 0° and not turn their head during testing.

After the final sentence, listeners were asked to provide ratings of listening effort (10-point scale), tolerable time (0-120 minutes), and comfort (10-point scale). The experiment followed a single-blind design. The order of HA conditions was counterbalanced across participants.

Before evaluating SiN performance at a fixed SNR, each listener's SNR corresponding to 75% speech reception threshold (SRT75) was determined using the ezSRT test (Slugocki et al., 2026) for the Signia MaX device. SRT75 would likely represent a very challenging SNR where meaningful real-world communication can still happen. The ezSRT uses a Bayesian adaptive psychometric testing algorithm called Quest+ (Watson, 2017) to estimate an individual's speech performance–intensity (P-I) function for the RRT materials. The SNR for each trial is adaptively selected by the QUEST+ algorithm based on performance across previous trials. QUEST+ estimates threshold and slope parameters of the listener's psychometric function, which provides estimates of the SNRs required to achieve different levels of speech understanding.

Stimuli

Target speech stimuli consisted of "low context" sentences taken from the RRT. Each sentence was preceded by the carrier phrase "*please mind the next sentence coming from this talker*" presented at the same level as the target sentences. Sentences were presented against a complex background noise comprising of a mixture of eight talker babble noises (BAB) and speech-like temporally decorrelated distractor signals (ISTS, Holube et al., 2010).

During the adaptive testing to determine SRT75, target speech was presented from 315° azimuth. During the fixed level noise testing at individually determined SRT75, speech was presented from loudspeakers located at 0° and 315° azimuth in alternating order simulating two conversation partners (Figure 3). Speech was always presented at a fixed level of 70 dB SPL.

Temporally offset BAB noise recordings were presented from loudspeakers at 45°, 90°, 135°, 180°, 225°, and 270°. BAB noise from the rear loudspeakers (135°, 180°, and 225°) were set 10dB lower in level than the BAB noise from side and front loudspeakers (45°, 90°, 270°). During SRT75 determination, the summed level of BAB noise varied adaptively based on listener performance. During the fixed level noise testing the noise level was set to the individually determined SRT75.

Also, in all measurements, temporally offset recordings of ISTS noise were presented from loudspeakers at 90° and 270°. ISTS signals were always fixed at 68 dB SPL.

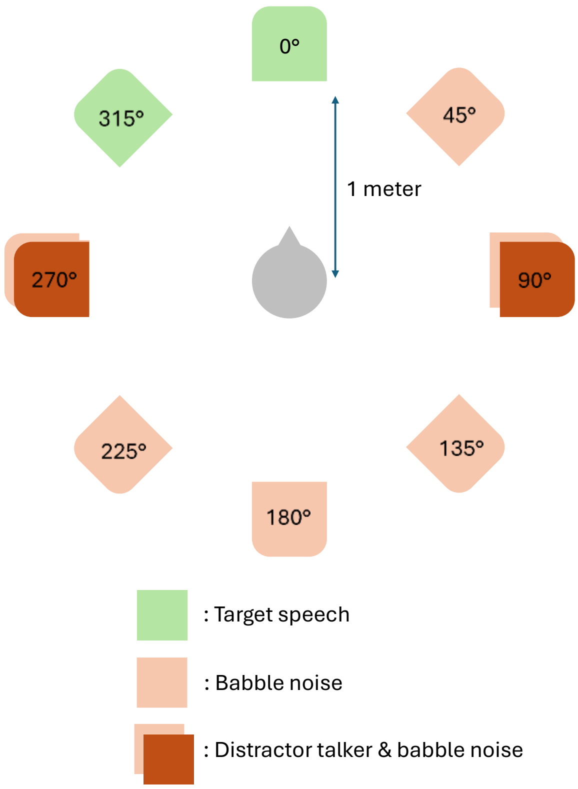

Figure 3: The loudspeaker configuration used during the study. Participants were seated in the center of the loudspeaker array, at a distance of 1 meter, with loudspeakers positioned at ear level.

Results

Speech recognition performance

The individual listener's speech in noise performance (quantified as percentage of correctly identified words) was measured at the SNRs corresponding to the SRT75 estimated using the adaptive ezSRT test in the Signia MaX hearing aid condition. SRT75s ranged from −7.0 to +12.5 dB (mean = 0.5 dB, SD = 5.1 dB).

A linear mixed effects (LME) model was used to evaluate for the possible fixed effect of HA condition (4 levels: MaX, IX, HA#3, HA#4) on word recognition performance. The LME model analysis found that HA condition had a significant effect on word scores ($p < 0.001$). A post-hoc analysis that explores the significant effects is summarized in Figure 4. These analyses revealed that the Signia MaX significantly outperformed the Signia IX, HA#3 and, HA#4 by 6 – 21 percentage points (8 – 39% relative improvement). Also, both the Signia IX and HA#3 significantly outperformed the HA#4.

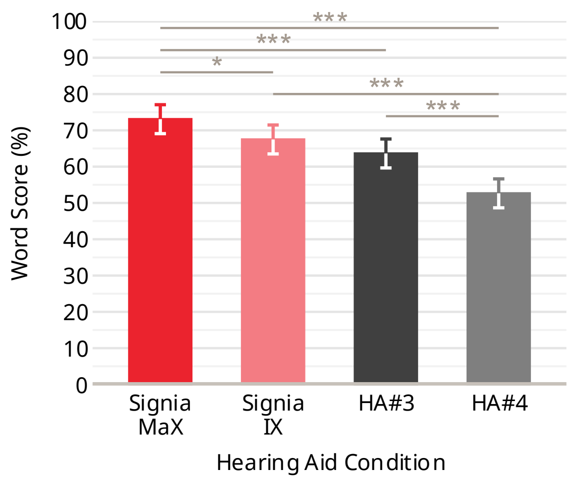

*Figure 4: A plot exploring the significant fixed effect of hearing aid condition (colors) on word scores. Bar heights show mean word scores. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals around the means. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.001$.*

Impact of technology on comfort, listening effort, and willingness to stay in noisy background

A series of LME model analyses examined the potential fixed effect of HA condition (four levels: MaX, IX, HA#3, and HA#4) on comfort ratings, tolerable listening time, and listening-effort ratings (Figure 5 - Figure 7). The analyses revealed a significant effect of HA condition on all three outcome measures ($p<0.001$ for comfort and effort, $p<0.01$ for tolerable time).

Participants reported significantly less listening effort with Signia MaX than with HA#3 and HA#4, with improvements of up to 1.8 points on the 10-point scale.

Likewise, participants reported significantly longer tolerable listening times with Signia MaX compared with HA#3 and HA#4, with increases of up to 12.6 minutes, corresponding to an 83% improvement.

Finally, comfort ratings were significantly higher for Signia MaX and IX than for HA#4. The difference between Signia MaX and HA#4 was 1.7 points on the 10-point scale.

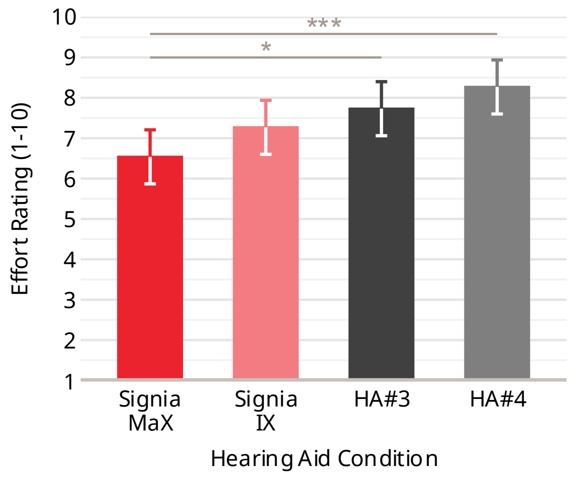

*Figure 5: A plot exploring the significant fixed effect of hearing aid condition (colors) on listening effort ratings. Bar heights show mean effort ratings. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. * p < 0.05, *** p < 0.001.*

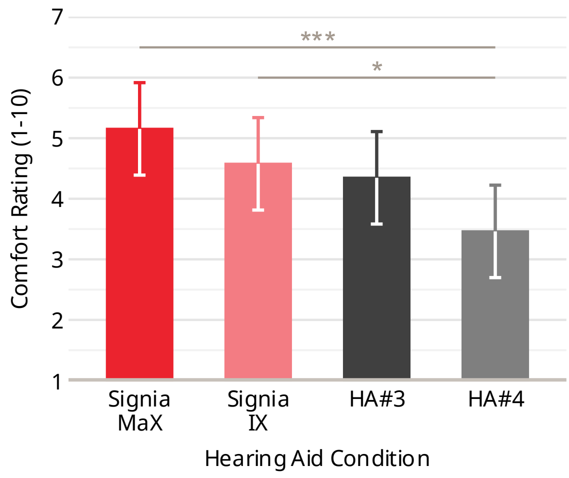

*Figure 7: A plot exploring the significant fixed effect of hearing aid condition (colors) on listening comfort ratings. Bar heights show mean comfort ratings. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. * p < 0.05, *** p < 0.001.*

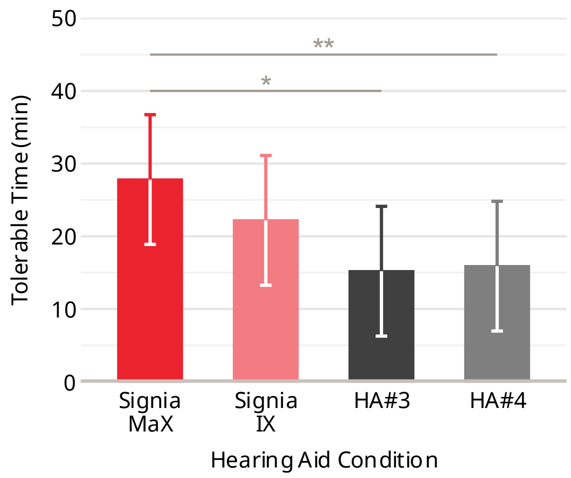

*Figure 6: A plot exploring the significant fixed effect of hearing aid condition (colors) on tolerable time duration. Bar heights show mean tolerable times. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01.*

Discussion

The present study demonstrated that the new RTCE^{AI} technology available in Signia MaX resulted in superior speech-in-noise performance over its predecessor and two competitor hearing aids that use DNN-based noise reduction. Specifically, this was reflected in up to 21% higher word understanding (39% relative improvement) at a SRT criterion of 75%.

Listeners also rated listening less effortful with RTCE^{AI} than with the competitor technologies. RTCE^{AI} increased the duration of time listeners were willing to stay in noise by up to 12.6 minutes (or an 83% increase in relative duration) compared to the competitor technologies. This was achieved while simultaneously increasing perceived listening comfort.

Hearing-aid satisfaction tends to decline in challenging listening environments, with hearing-aid wearers consistently reporting the lowest satisfaction when trying to follow conversations in noise and when participating in large-group discussions (MarkeTrak 2022, 2025; Picou, 2022, 2025). RTCE^{AI} technology was designed to directly address such problematic listening situations facing many hearing aid wearers. To demonstrate the efficacy of RTCE^{AI} in the current study, we designed the test setup to mimic real-world conversations in which speakers at different locations take turns talking. Participants were required to focus on the switching target speaker while ignoring distractor sounds from other directions. The combination of speech-like distractors and babble noise created a realistic and challenging acoustic environment representative of everyday communication demands. Testing was conducted at the SNRs corresponding to SRT75, a condition that allows meaningful communication while still requiring substantial listening effort. The individually determined test SNRs used during the evaluation ended up being 0.5 dB on average, which represents realistic but very challenging noise condition (Smeds et al., 2015; Mansour et al., 2021). Thus, the present findings underscore the real-world significance of the reported results, as the benefits of Signia MaX were demonstrated in challenging but ecologically valid listening situations that are commonly reported as among the most problematic by individuals with hearing loss.

Improvements in word recognition were accompanied by subjective reports of reduced listening effort and an increased willingness to continue communicating in the noisy environment compared to the two other DNN based hearing aids. Previous research has shown that hearing loss can make social situations more difficult and less enjoyable to participate in, potentially leading to lower levels of activity in social settings, work, or general physical activity (Heffernan et al. 2016; Barker et al., 2017). By increasing willingness to continue communicating in noisy environments, Signia MaX with RTCE^{AI} may encourage greater participation in social and physical activities. Given one's level of social and physical activity has been shown to be directly linked to well-being (McAuley et al. 2000), reduced participation in social situations may negatively affect overall quality of life. In contrast, when social and physical activities are intrinsically motivating and enjoyable, participation has been associated with lower fatigue and improved recovery of energy resources (Oerlemans & Bakker 2014; Ten Brummelhuis & Trougakos 2014). Therefore, improvements in communication experiences in noisy environments provided by RTCE^{AI} may contribute not only to better speech understanding, but also it may encourage greater participation in social and physical activities and consequently promote greater well-being.

The advancements introduced in the RTCE^{AI} resulted in improved speech-in-noise performance compared to its predecessor RTCE. When compared to the two competitor hearing aids using DNN technology, the differences in performance were even larger than between RTCE and RTCE^{AI}. DNN-based speech-in-noise solutions include a broad range of algorithms with substantial variability in their implementations. The design choices influence how well the algorithms generalize across different listening situations and what kinds of artifacts they may introduce.

Most existing solutions rely on DNNs designed primarily for noise reduction and activated only under specific conditions, either as an alternative listening program or triggered by particular listening environments. In contrast, rather than focusing solely on noise reduction, Signia MaX uses four specialized DNNs working together to guide and optimize sound processing across all listening situations. The four DNNs extend the system's understanding of the communication environment, particularly in noisy group conversations. This allows MaX to provide better listening outcomes across a broader spectrum of listening conditions and communication challenges. Additionally, Acoustic Intelligence was trained on a very large and diverse dataset. This extensive training enables MaX to generalize effectively across diverse acoustic conditions and communication scenarios, delivering robust performance in a broad range of everyday listening situations.

Summary

In this paper, we have presented the results of a study that examined how RTCE^{AI} processing provided by Signia's Multi-adaptive Xperience (MaX) hearing aids and steered by Acoustic Intelligence can help listeners communicate in acoustically complex multi-talker conversations.

The results of this study showed that, compared to its predecessor and two competitor hearing aids, RTCE^{AI} improved speech recognition performance by up to 21%.

These results suggest that the RTCE^{AI} on Signia MaX hearing aids helps listeners communicate in acoustically complex noisy situations even when those situations involve multiple talkers.

The improvement in speech understanding was accompanied by reduced listening effort and increased willingness to continue communication in challenging noisy environments compared to two premium competitor hearing aids.

Easy, effortless communication is central to a positive listening experience. Signia MaX with Acoustic Intelligence and RTCE[AI] helps wearers stay connected in noisy social settings by tracking and enhancing conversational speech in real time, making it easier to participate, contribute, and confidently remain part of the conversation.

Acknowledgement

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