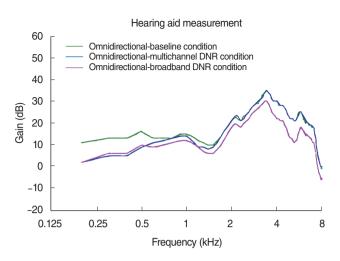


Supplementary Fig. 4. Gain frequency responses for the omnidirectional-baseline condition and the omnidirectional-broadband digital noise reduction (DNR) condition when the Composite Noise stimulus was presented during the 2-cc coupler measurement. The Composite Noise stimulus was presented to hearing aid users while the hearing aid microphone type was omnidirectional and the DNR algorithms were activated as broadband type (omnidirectional-broadband DNR condition). This figure shows an overall gain reduction, indicated by a major reduction at both low and high frequencies as well as a minor reduction at mid frequencies.



Supplementary Fig. 5. Gain frequency responses for the omnidirectional-baseline condition, the omnidirectional-multichannel digital noise reduction (DNR) condition, and the omnidirectional-broadband DNR condition when the Composite Noise stimulus was presented during the 2-cc coupler measurement. The Composite Noise stimulus was presented to hearing aid in three various conditions: omnidirectional-baseline condition, omnidirectional-multichannel DNR condition, and omnidirectional-broadband condition. This figure shows different types of gain reduction for the three mentioned conditions.