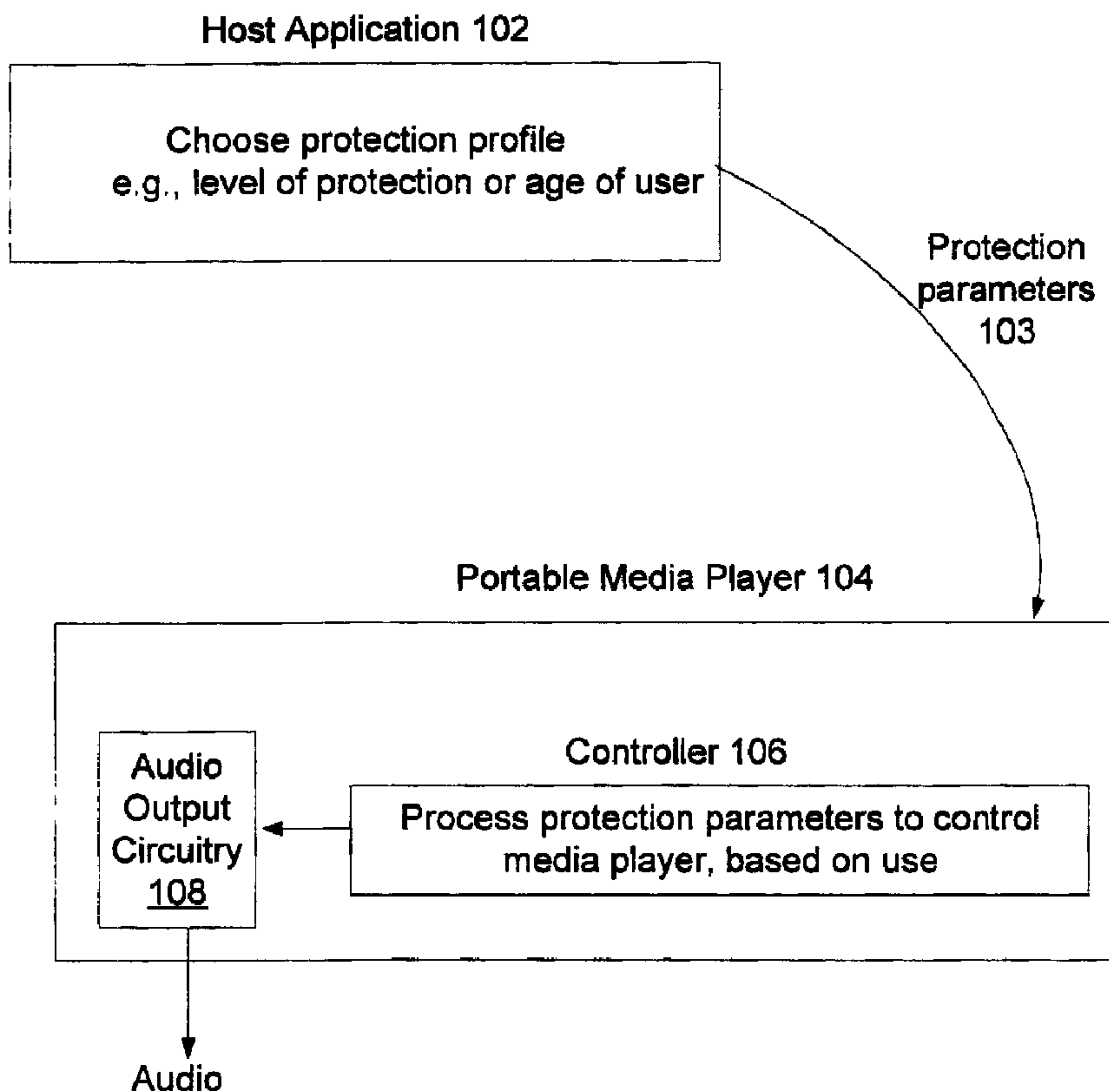




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(54) Titre : DISPOSITIF AUDIO PORTATIF ASSURANT LA COMMANDE AUTOMATISEE DES PARAMETRES DE VOLUME SONORE POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'OUIE
 (54) Title: PORTABLE AUDIO DEVICE PROVIDING AUTOMATED CONTROL OF AUDIO VOLUME PARAMETERS FOR HEARING PROTECTION



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method of operating a media player includes playing back audio media. During the step of playing back audio media, a maximum volume parameter is refined for the playing back of the media by the media player. The refining is based at least in part on the

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

playing back of audio media during a time period prior to executing the maximum volume refining step. After a period of time, the maximum volume refining step is repeated. The refining is configured to prevent/minimize harm to hearing of the media player user based, for example, on the actual volume of media playback and time/duration profiles provided by occupational safety and/or other organizations.

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**PORTABLE AUDIO DEVICE PROVIDING AUTOMATED
CONTROL OF AUDIO VOLUME PARAMETERS
FOR HEARING PROTECTION**

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of operating a media player includes playing back audio media. During the step of playing back audio media, a maximum volume parameter is refined for the playing back of the media by the media player. The refining is based at least in part on the playing back of audio media during a time period prior to executing the maximum volume refining step. After a period of time, the maximum volume refining step is repeated. The refining is configured to prevent/minimize harm to hearing of the media player user based, for example, on the actual volume of media playback and time/duration profiles provided by occupational safety and/or other organizations.

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**PORTABLE AUDIO DEVICE PROVIDING AUTOMATED
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BACKGROUND

[0001] Portable media players are becoming pervasive, particularly among relatively younger people. An unintended side effect of using such players is the damaging effect on the users' hearing. The damaging effect on the users' hearing may be exacerbated by new manners of use (all day use, versus for limited time periods such as during jogging) and, perhaps, by the configuration of the headphones (in the ear).

[0002] Furthermore, since the damaging effect on users' hearing is both gradual and cumulative, even those users who are concerned about hearing loss may not behave with respect to their portable media players in a manner that would limit or minimize such damaging hearing effects.

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SUMMARY

[0003] A method of operating a media player includes playing back audio media. During the step of playing back audio media, a maximum volume parameter is refined for the playing back of the media by the media player. The refining is based at least in part on the playing back of audio media during a time period prior to executing the maximum volume refining step. After a period of time, the maximum volume refining step is repeated.

[0004] The refining is configured to prevent/minimize harm to hearing of the media player user based, for example, on the actual volume of media playback and time/duration profiles provided by occupational safety and/or other organizations.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] Fig. 1 illustrates a host application in detachable communication with a portable media player, including communication of an indication of protection parameters from the host application to the portable media player.

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[0006] Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating processing in the portable media player for refining a maximum volume value based on an actual volume of media playback by the portable media player.

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[0007] Fig. 3 illustrates a table of compensation factors, based on headphone type, employed in refining the maximum volume value.

[0008] Fig. 4 illustrates a table of compensation factors, based on song characteristics, employed in refining the maximum volume value.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0009] In accordance with a broad aspect, a portable media player processes protection parameters to control the playback of media by the portable media player. During use of the portable media player and based on actual use of the portable media
10 player, the protection parameters are adjusted. Thus, for example, the adjustment of the protection parameters may take into account volume of playback in actual use, including duration of playback.

[0010] In one example, a “credit” accounting is maintained for determining the protection parameters, where credits are subtracted based on actual use that has first
15 particular characteristics, whereas credits are added based on actual use that has second particular characteristics. For example, the first particular characteristics may be characteristics for which it has been determined to have a relatively damaging cumulative effect on hearing (e.g., relatively “loud” playback), whereas the second
20 particular characteristics may be characteristics for which it has been determined to not have a relatively damaging cumulative effect on hearing (e.g., relatively “soft” playback, that allows recovery from the relatively damaging cumulative effect on hearing).

[0011] Fig. 1 broadly illustrates one example of an architecture that uses protection parameters. As shown in Fig. 1, a host application 102 executing on a computer
25 interfaces with a portable media player 104. The host application 102 may be, for example, the iTunes ® software provided by Apple Computer, Inc. In one example, a user (e.g., a parent of the user of the portable media player 104) interacts with the host application 102 to choose a protection profile. The protection profile may be based, for example, on a desired level of protection (such as “low,” “medium” and “high”) or
30 on an age of the user (e.g., assuming that a younger user requires more constraints).

[0012] As also shown in Fig. 1, an indication of protection parameters is provided from the host application 102 to the portable media player 104. The protection parameters may be pre-stored on the portable media player 104, with a signal being provided to from the host application 102 to the portable media player 104 that

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indicates which protection parameters to use. In other examples, a user of the portable media player 104 interacts directly with the portable media player 104 to cause the protection parameters to be indicated. Indication of the protection parameters may also be a result of interaction with both the host application 102 and
5 the portable media player 104.

[0013] In the portable media player 104, a controller 106 processes the protection parameters to determine threshold playback characteristics, such as maximum playback volume or characteristics that are an indication of (and/or contribute to) the maximum playback volume. The actual playback by the portable media player, by
10 audio output circuitry 108, is thus constrained by the determined threshold playback characteristics. Moreover, the threshold playback characteristics are adjusted by the controller based on characteristics of the actual playback operation of the portable media player 104. In some examples, the threshold playback characteristics are determined on the host, by the host application 102.

[0014] Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating an example of processing within the controller 106 of the portable media player 104 (Fig. 1) to accomplish enforcing the protection parameters. The controller may operate, for example, in a programmed manner based on software or firmware instructions. However, the controller is not limited, for example, to being a processor that executes instructions. In the Fig. 2 example, a
15 “credit” scheme is employed. It is noted that this is an example, and other types of schemes may be employed. Turning now specifically to Fig. 2, at step 202, an initial number of credits is determined based on the protection parameters indicated or provided by the host application 102.

[0015] At step 204, a maximum allowed volume parameter, indicative of a maximum
25 volume allowed for the next timer period “x” is determined based on the determined credits. In one particular example, the maximum allowed volume is determined based on the determined credits with reference to a profile such as profiles provided by the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA). See, for example, Cal-OSHA Regulations – Control of Noise Exposures, in the California
30 Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5096-5100 Article 105 and, see also, Permissible Noise Exposure – Table N-1 of the just-referenced regulation. It is noted that the profiles promulgated by Cal-OSHA appear to be rudimentary (e.g., do not deal in a sophisticated way with varying exposure over time and do not deal account for “recovery”). Thus, in some examples, more sophisticated profiles are employed.

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[0016] At step 206, during the time period “x”, the actual volume is controlled based on the determined maximum volume for the time period “x.” Details according to particular examples are discussed later.

[0017] At step 208, the credits are recalculated based on the actual volume during the timer period “x.” For example, if the user of the portable media player set the desired volume to be less than the determined maximum volume (or, perhaps, less than some other volume that is less than the determined maximum volume), then this may have allowed the user’s hearing some “recovery” such that credits can be granted. That is, the credits may be usable to increase the determined maximum volume (as determined at step 204) for a future time period “x.” After the credits are recalculated, then processing returns to step 204 for the next time period “x.”

[0018] We now discuss, with reference to Figs. 3 and 4, how step 204 processing may be affected by factors other than those purely within the profiles. Fig. 3 is an example of compensation factors that are utilized for various types of headphones. That is, the compensation factors may be factors that indicate (and, thus, are used as parameters to the formulas) how the formula may be modified for a particular headphone such that the formula more accurately reflects reality. For example, for a particular volume of sound output, one headphone may have characteristics versus characteristics of another headphone such that the first headphone does not have as deleterious effect on hearing as does the second headphone, even at the same particular volume of sound output. In various examples, compensation factors are provided for general types of headphones (e.g., earbud, over the ear, etc.) and, in other examples, the compensation factors are more specific, provided for various models of headphones.

[0019] Fig. 4 illustrates another example of compensation factor. In particular, Fig. 4 illustrates providing a compensation factor that characterizes the media that is being played. In one example, the characteristic is a characteristic (or is based on a characteristic) that has been determined by a Soundcheck feature of iTunes, indicating an approximate audio level of the song.

[0020] We now discuss details of an example of controlling the volume during time period “x” based on the determined maximum volume. In one example, the determined maximum volume is treated as a threshold. Thus, if the user of the portable media player sets the volume to a desired volume that is greater than the determined maximum volume for the time period “x,” then the actual playback volume is set to the determined maximum volume. On the other hand, if the user of

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the portable media player sets the volume to a desired volume that is less than the determined maximum volume for the timer period "x," then the actual playback volume is set to the desired volume.

5 [0021] In another example, the indication of the determined maximum volume parameter is used in step 206 as a scale factor, such that the actual volume of audio output is the desired volume, scaled down by the scale factor.

[0022] In addition to lowering of the volume in step 206 leading to additional credits in step 208, a complete cessation of playing the media player should also lead to additional credits upon restarting of playing. Thus, in one example, when audio output
10 is stopped, the time of cessation is stored such that, upon restarting of playing, the time between cessation and restarting can be treated as a "quiet" time during which recovery has taken place and for which credits should be added.

[0023] In other examples, at step 204, the determined maximum volume may be either zero or "indeterminate" (i.e., whatever volume the user desires). In these
15 examples, then, the processing at step 206 operates to control the volume only when the determine maximum volume is zero – shutting down the audio output of the media player. At step 208, as part of the recalculating step, a user interface function may be provided to give the user of the portable media player an indication of how many credits remain. This indication may be, for example, an indication of how long output
20 will be allowed at the current actual volume, based on the remaining credits. The indication may be a simple binary indication (such as flashing when only a threshold amount of time remains).

[0024] In some examples, causing the indication of the protection parameters is secure such that, for example, a parent could securely set the protection parameters
25 for a child user of the portable media player. In one example, the host software 102 is used to create a tamperproof (or tamper-resistant) configuration file as described, for example, in United States Patent Application No. 11/191,133, entitled CONFIGURATION OF A COMPUTING DEVICE IN A SECURE MANNER, filed on July 26, 2005 (the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety).

30 [0025] Furthermore, the discussion thus far has been in the context of a portable media player. However, in some examples, the concepts discussed herein are also applicable to audio devices such as, for example, cellular phones. With some audio devices, the audio playback characteristics can not (or, at least, cannot primarily) be determined in advance. For example, while playback characteristics of a song can be

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determined in advance (as illustrated by Fig. 4, for example), the levels of a voice speaking over a cellular phone connection typically cannot be determined in advance. Thus, in such situations, recalculating the credits (or otherwise adjusting how volume is to be controlled) may be more complicated, since more sophisticated monitoring of
5 actual volume may be required.

[0026] While this invention has been described in terms of several embodiments, there are alterations, permutations, and equivalents, which fall within the scope of this invention. It should also be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing the methods and apparatuses of the present invention. It is therefore
10 intended that the following appended claims be interpreted as including all such alterations, permutations, and equivalents as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

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CLAIMS*What is claimed is:*

1. A method of operating a portable audio device, comprising:
 - 5 playing audio; and
 - during the step of playing audio,
 - refining a maximum volume parameter for the playing the audio by the portable audio device, based at least in part on the playing of audio during a time period prior to executing the maximum volume refining step; and
 - 10 after a period of time, repeating the maximum volume refining step.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein:
 - the refining step is further based on a predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein:
 - 15 the duration versus volume characteristics account for increasing maximum allowed volume based on recovery.
4. The method of claim 2 or 3, further comprising:
 - configuring the portable audio device to utilize the predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics.
- 20 5. The method of claim 4, wherein:
 - the step of configuring the portable audio device to utilize the predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics includes interacting with a host computer that is in detachable communication with the portable audio device.
6. The method of any of claims 1-5, wherein:
 - 25 the refining step is further based on audio production characteristics of the portable audio device.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the audio production characteristics of the portable audio device include a property of headphones connected to the portable audio device.
- 30 8. The method of any of claims 1-7, wherein:
 - the refining step is further based on audio properties of the audio being played.
9. The method of claim 8, further comprising:
 - providing an indication of the audio properties to the portable audio device from a host computer to which the portable audio device is detachably coupled.

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10. The method of any of claims 1-9, wherein:
 if the refined maximum volume is lower than a predetermined threshold volume, providing an indication thereof to the user of the portable audio device.
11. The method of any of claims 1-9, wherein:
 5 if the refined maximum volume is zero, stopping the audio playing step.
12. The method of any of claims 1-9, wherein:
 if the refined maximum volume is above a desired volume indicated by a user of the portable audio device, limiting the actual volume of audio playing based on the refined maximum volume.
- 10 13. A portable audio device, comprising:
 audio output circuitry via which audio signals are provided corresponding to playing of audio; and
 a controller coupled to control the audio output circuitry, the controller configured to, during palying of audio,
 15 refine a maximum volume parameter, for providing the audio signals corresponding to the playing of audio, the refining based at least in part on the providing of audio signals during a time period prior to refining the maximum volume; and
 after a period of time, repeating the maximum volume refining.
- 20 14. The portable audio device of claim 13, wherein:
 the refining is further based on a predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics.
15. The portable audio device of claim 14, wherein:
 the duration versus volume characteristics account for increasing maximum
 25 allowed volume based on recovery.
16. The portable audio device of claim 14 or 15, wherein the controller is further configured to utilize the predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics.
17. The portable audio device of claim 16, wherein:
 30 the controller being configured to utilize the predetermined formula of duration/volume hearing safety characteristics includes the controller being configured to interact with a host computer that is in detachable communication with the media player.

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18. The portable audio device of any of claims 13-17, wherein:

the refining is further based on audio production characteristics of audio output circuitry.

19. The portable audio device of claim 18, wherein:

5 the audio production characteristics of the audio output circuitry include a property of headphones connected to the portable audio device.

20. The portable audio device of any of claims 13-19, wherein:

the refining is further based on audio properties of the audio being played.

21. The portable audio device of claim 20, wherein the controller is further

10 configured to cause an indication of the audio properties to be provided to the portable audio device from a host computer to which the portable audio device is detachably coupled.

22. The portable audio device of any of claims 13-21, wherein the controller is configured such that:

15 if the refined maximum volume is lower than a predetermined threshold volume, an indication thereof is caused to be provided to the user of the portable audio device.

23. The portable audio device of any of claims 13-21, wherein the controller is configured such that, if the refined maximum volume is zero, playing back the audio

20 is caused to be stopped.

24. The portable audio device of any of claims 13-21, wherein the controller is configured such that, if the refined maximum volume is above a desired volume indicated by a user of the portable audio device, the actual volume of audio corresponding to playing the audio is caused to be based on the refined maximum

25 volume.

25. A method of configuring a portable audio device, comprising:

indicating hearing protection parameters to the portable audio device; and

by a controller of the portable audio device, controlling audio output levels of audio output circuitry of the portable audio device based on processing the indicated

30 hearing protection parameters.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein:

the hearing protection parameters are indicated to the portable audio device as a result of interaction between the portable audio device and a host application executing on a host computer to which the portable audio device is attached.

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27. The method of claim 25, wherein:

the hearing protection parameters are indicated to the portable audio device as a result of user interaction directly with the portable audio device.

28. The method of claim 25, wherein:

5 the controller processes the hearing protection parameters to determine threshold audio output characteristics, and

the audio output levels of the audio output circuitry are controlled at least in part according to the determined threshold audio output characteristics.

29. The method of claim 28, further comprising:

10 adjusting the threshold audio output characteristics based on characteristics of actual audio output of the audio output circuitry.

30. The method of claim 25, wherein:

the audio output levels of the audio output circuitry of the portable audio device being controlled at least in part according to the indicated hearing protection parameters includes adjusting the audio output levels of the audio output circuitry based on an actual audio output level of the audio output circuitry.

31. The method of claim 25, wherein:

the indicated hearing parameters are stored within the portable audio device in at least a tamper resistant manner.

20 32. The method of claim 25, wherein:

the indicated hearing protection parameters are indicative of a hearing protection profile.

33. The method of claim 32, further comprising:

25 adjusting the audio output levels of the audio output circuitry based on characteristics of an actual audio output level of the audio output circuitry relative to the hearing protection profile.

34. A portable audio device, comprising:

audio output circuitry configured to output audio signals; and
a controller configured to control the audio output circuitry, the controller
30 configured such that during output of audio signals by the audio output circuitry, an actual parameter relative to output of the audio signal is limited to be at least within a particular boundary parameter,

wherein the particular boundary parameter is based at least on part on hearing protection parameters available to the controller.

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35. The portable audio device of claim 34, wherein:

the protection parameters are provided via a user interface directly to the portable audio device.

36. The portable audio device of claim 34, further comprising:

5 a host computer coupled to the portable audio device, wherein the host computer is configured to provided the protection parameters.

37. The portable audio device of claim 36, wherein:

the host computer is configured to provide protection parameters as indicated via a user interface to an application executing on the host computer.

10 38. The portable audio device of claim 34, wherein:

the portable audio device is configured to adjust the boundary parameter based on the actual parameter relative to the hearing protection parameters.

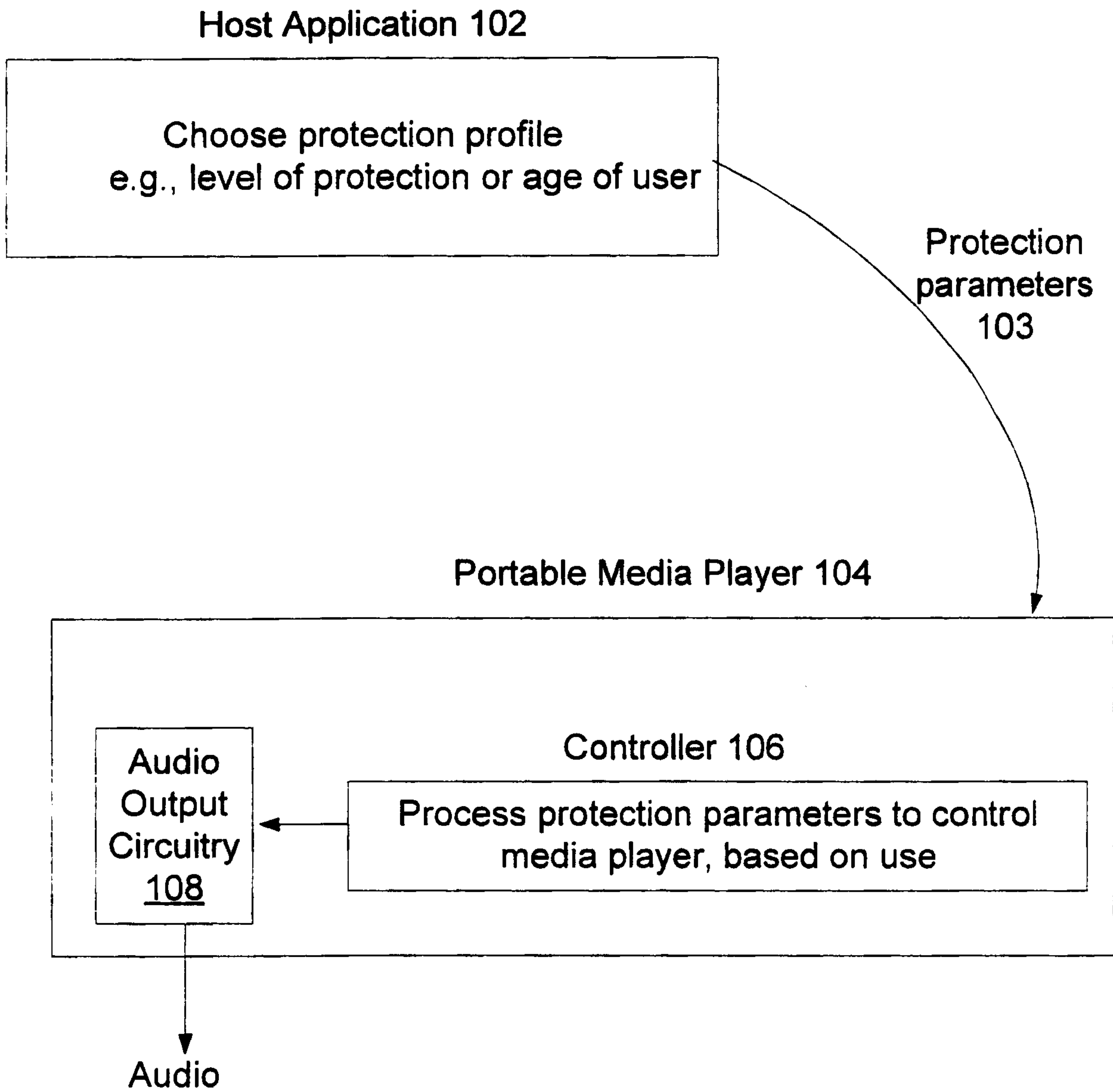


Fig. 1

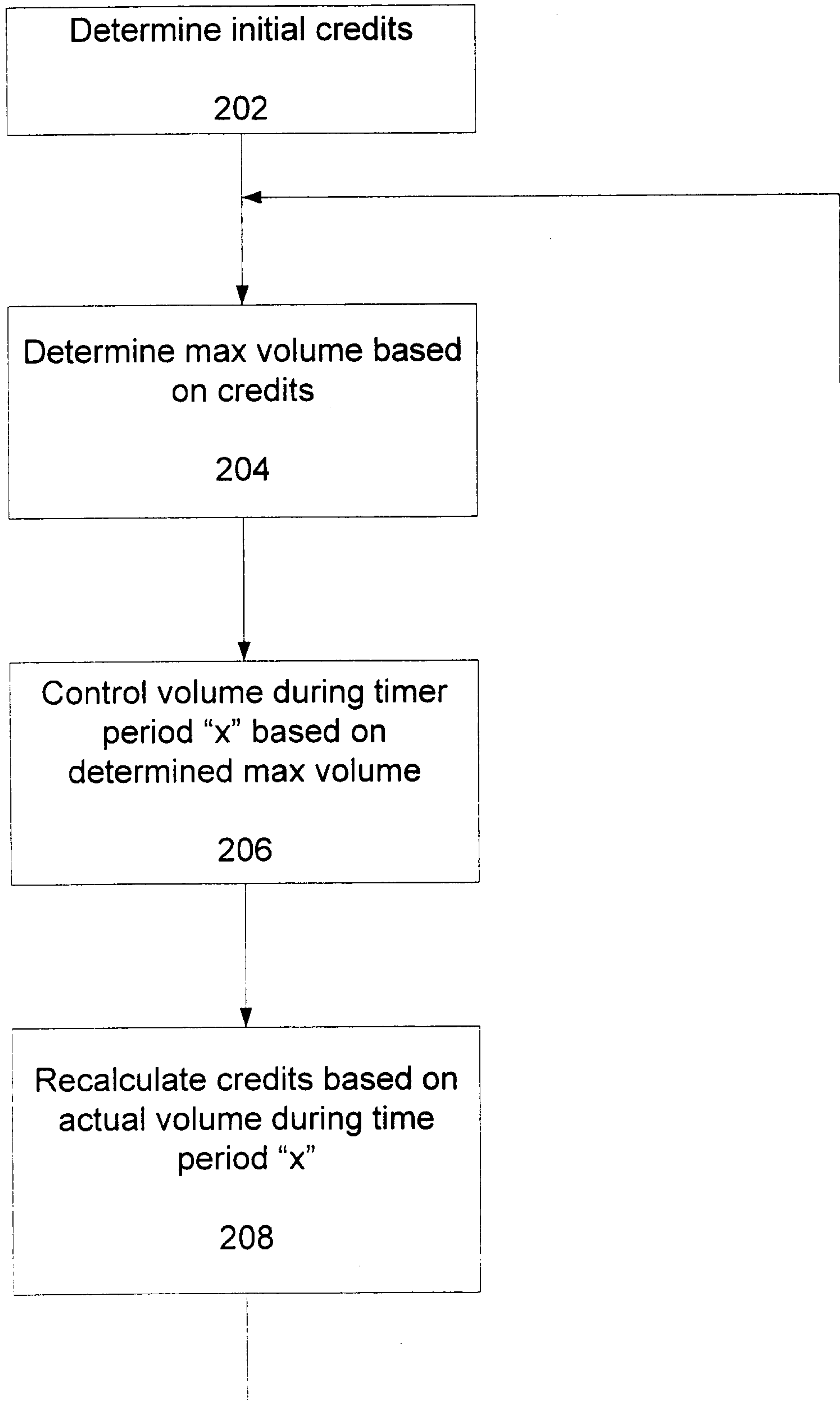


Fig. 2

3/3

Headphone type	Compensation factor
A	C_A
B	C_B
C	C_C
D	C_D
E	C_E
F	C_F

300

Fig. 3

Song	Song Characteristics
A	L_A
B	L_B
C	L_C
D	L_D
E	L_E

400

Fig. 4

Host Application 102

Choose protection profile
e.g., level of protection or age of user

Protection
parameters
103

Portable Media Player 104

Controller 106

Audio
Output
Circuitry
108

Process protection parameters to control
media player, based on use

Audio