IPRO 343: Improving Communication Quality of the Drive-thru Experience

ISSUE

 Low customer satisfaction ratings in quick-service restaurant industry due to inaccuracy in order taking

PROBLEM

 Conflicting speech signals confuse order-takers in drive-thru environment

HYPOTHESIS

 Addition of white noise to babble will improve speech intelligibility, as measured by order taking accuracy



Question: How can we modify the signal to allow the listener to focus on one speech stream?

Answer: Literature review pointed to white noise as a possible solution. Let's take a look at how white noise masks distracting babble.



EXPERIMENT PROCESS

IRB Approval Granted

to allow experiment with human participants

Recruitment Conducted

77 participants recruited: 61 Native English speakers 16 Non-native English speakers

Experiment Designed

Script, sound and interface created

Experiment Conducted

77 participants tested over 4 days, each listening to 80 orders

Data Analyzed

ANOVA was used to determine whether levels of each factor differed significantly between/within groups

TEAM ORGANIZATION



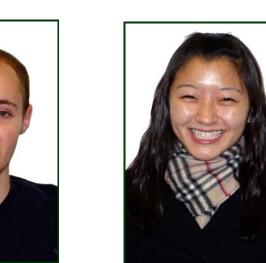
Dr. Matthew Bauer

Instructor









Acoustics Team Experiment Design





Experiment Team

Project Plan

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Procedures

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Experiment Execution All Team Members

Data Coding All Team Members

IPRO Day Planning All Team Members

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EXPERIMENT OVERVIEW

Order accuracy was seen as an index of speech intelligibility; therefore:

- Participants listened to 80 orders and indicated what they heard
- Participants were rated based on the time taken and the accuracy of order capture

SOUND CREATION

- **Babble** four speakers were recorded simultaneously reading different articles from the Chicago Tribune newspaper
- White Noise (TV static) Broadband noise between 100Hz and 10,000Hz was generated using a program called Praat
- Stimulus fast-food orders were recorded by 6 native English speakers. A sample order was "I'd like a number 2, with cheese, without pickles and a diet coke and fries"

PARTICIPANTS

- 77 participants --16 non-native speakers
 61 native speakers
- Additional demographics taken:

handedness age hearing ability native language

SOUND CONDITIONS

Participants listened to orders under four sound conditions:

	Low Fidelity (Filtered Sound, ie. telephone quality)	High Fidelity (no filter)
Babble	20 Questions	20 Questions
Babble + White Noise	20 Questions	20 Questions

INTERFACE

The 80 orders were then embedded into a PowerPoint interface, allowing participants to complete the experiment at a computer workstation

For each order you hear, please circle, check, or cross out the appropriate word as in the example given below:

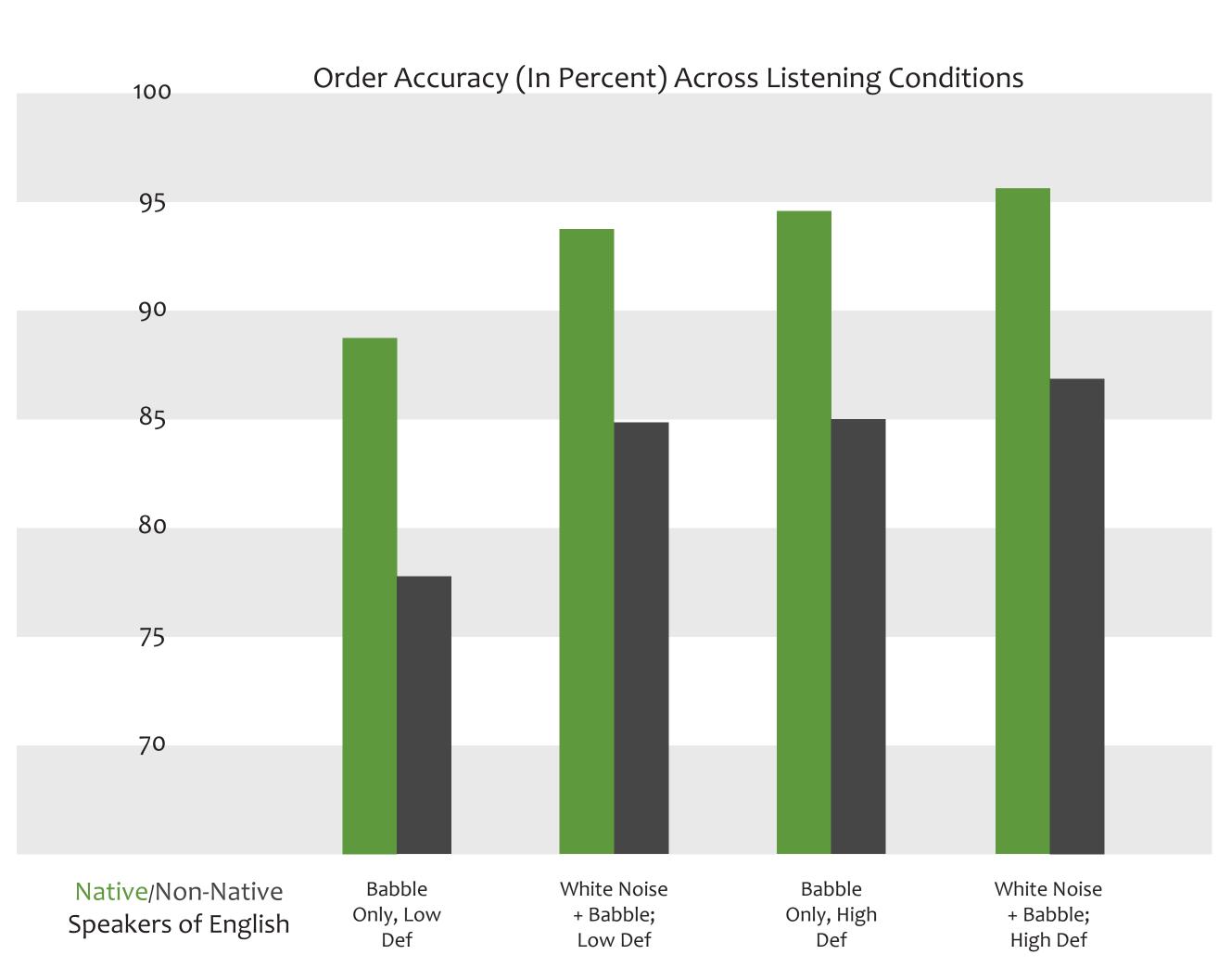
"I'd like a number 2, with cheese, without pickles and a diet coke and fries"

| Variable | Vari

RESULTS

The results support the original hypothesis and indicate:

- White noise improved intelligibility
- Better fidelity improved intelligibility
- Native speakers scored higher on average
- White noise improved intelligibility for native and non-native speakers



CONCLUSION

White noise generation improves speech intelligibility and can be implemented at low cost and with little effort