



# Quality and Usability Lab, TU Berlin

**Sebastian Möller**

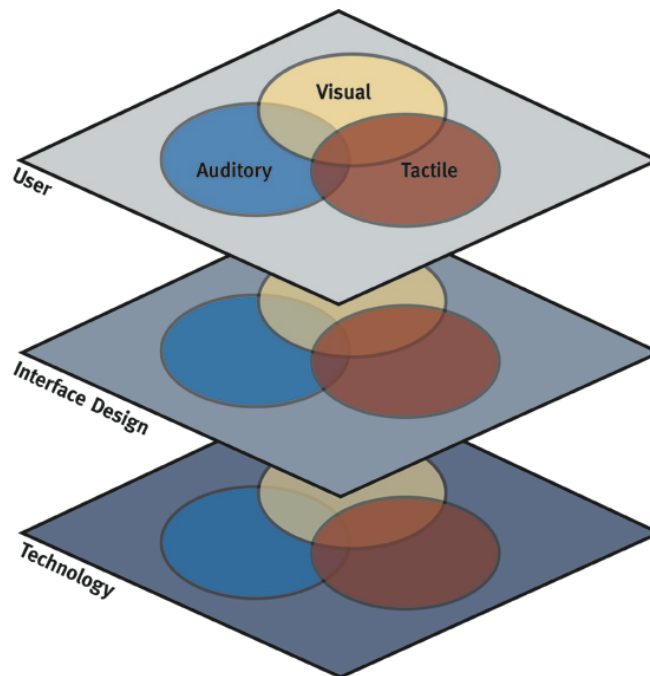
Professor, Quality and Usability Lab, TU Berlin, Germany  
Adjunct Professor, University of Canberra, Australia

# QUALITY AND USABILITY LAB

## @ TU BERLIN

**Goal:** Explore future technology and human perception to design quality interactions.

**Approach:** Comprehensive usability design requires taking viewpoints on three layers.



- **User:** Measuring and modelling usability and perceptual quality
- **Interface design:** Designing the communication interface between user and system
- **Technology:** Multimedia analysis, synthesis and compression

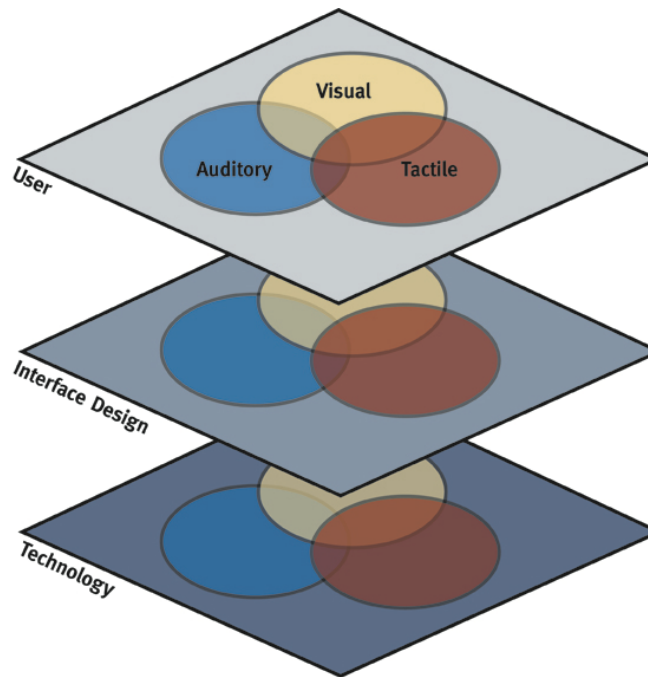
# QUALITY AND USABILITY LAB

## TOPICS

**Quality:** Perception, judgment and prediction of auditory, visual and tactile signals

**Audio and Augmented Reality:** Audio, acoustics, and auditory and visual augmented reality

**Speech :** Speech processing, voice perception, and spoken human-computer interaction



**User Experience:** Measuring and optimizing the usability of human interfaces

**Next Generation Crowdsourcing:** Mobile, real-time, secure and confidential crowdsourcing on our Crowdee platform

**Usable Security & Privacy:** Determining and modelling user factors in security and privacy

# QUALITY AND USABILITY LAB

## TEAM

### Quality:

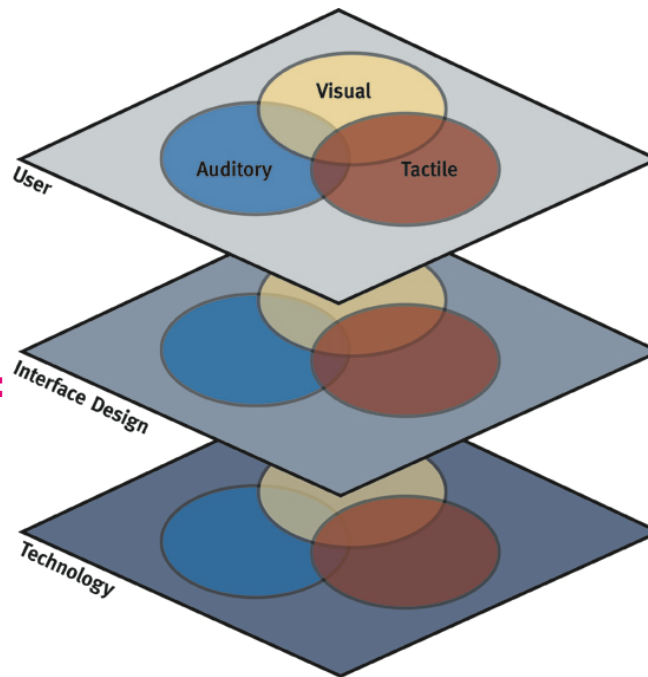
- **Jan-Niklas Antons**
- Gabriel Mittag
- Falk Schiffner
- Steven Schmidt
- Stefan Uhrig
- Saman Zadtootaghaj

### Audio and Augmented Reality:

- Tanja Kojic

### Speech :

- **Laura Fernandez Gallardo**
- **Prof. Michael Wagner**
- **Benjamin Weiss**



### User Experience:

- Patrick Ehrenbrink
- **Stefan Hillmann**
- Thilo Michael
- Carola Trahms

### Next Generation Crowdsourcing:

- Neslihan Büyükdemircioglu
- **Babak Naderi**
- **Tim Polzehl**
- Rikhu Prasad Surya
- Rafael Zequira

### Usable Security & Privacy:

- Maija Poikela



# QUALITY AND USABILITY LAB

## MAJOR PROJECTS

### Quality:

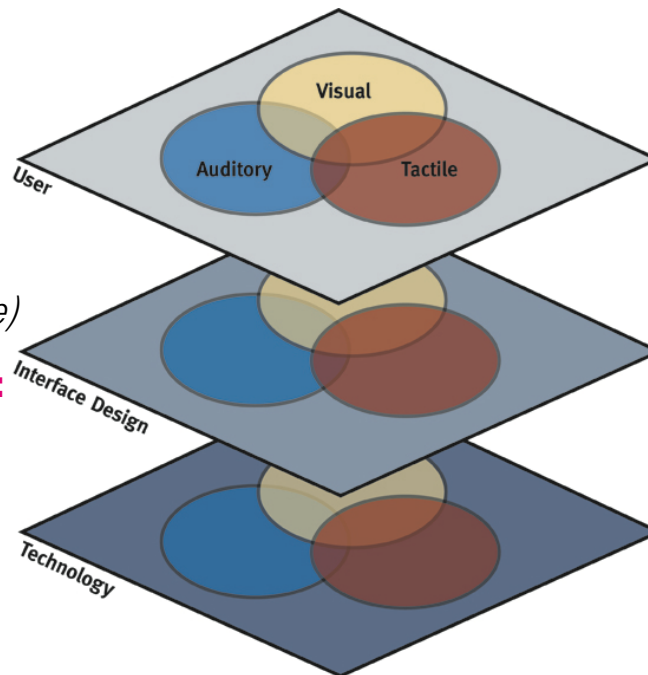
- Gaming QoE (DFG)
- Dimension-based Speech Quality (DFG)
- Simulation of Conversation Behavior (DFG)
- *QoE-Net (H2020 Marie-Curie)*

### Audio and Augmented Reality:

- 360 Degree (Exist)

### Speech :

- Speaker Personality and Likability (DFG)



### User Experience:

- Social Psychological Aspects of Smart Homes (SoftwareCampus)
- PflegeTab (GKV)
- *Mieles (Erasmus+)*
- Fix-IT (BMBF)

### Next Generation Crowdsourcing:

- OurPuppet (BMBF)
- ICU (BMBF)
- *ALMeS (EIT)*
- *ERICS (EIT)*
- Crowdee (Exist)

### Usable Security & Privacy:

- —

# PROJECT EXAMPLE: QUALITY

## QOE-NET AND GAMING QUALITY

### Quality of Gaming Experience (Gaming QoE):

- Identification of influence factors
- Impact of technical characteristics on QoE
- Measurement of Player Experience (ITU Rec.)
- Development of prediction models
- Gamification

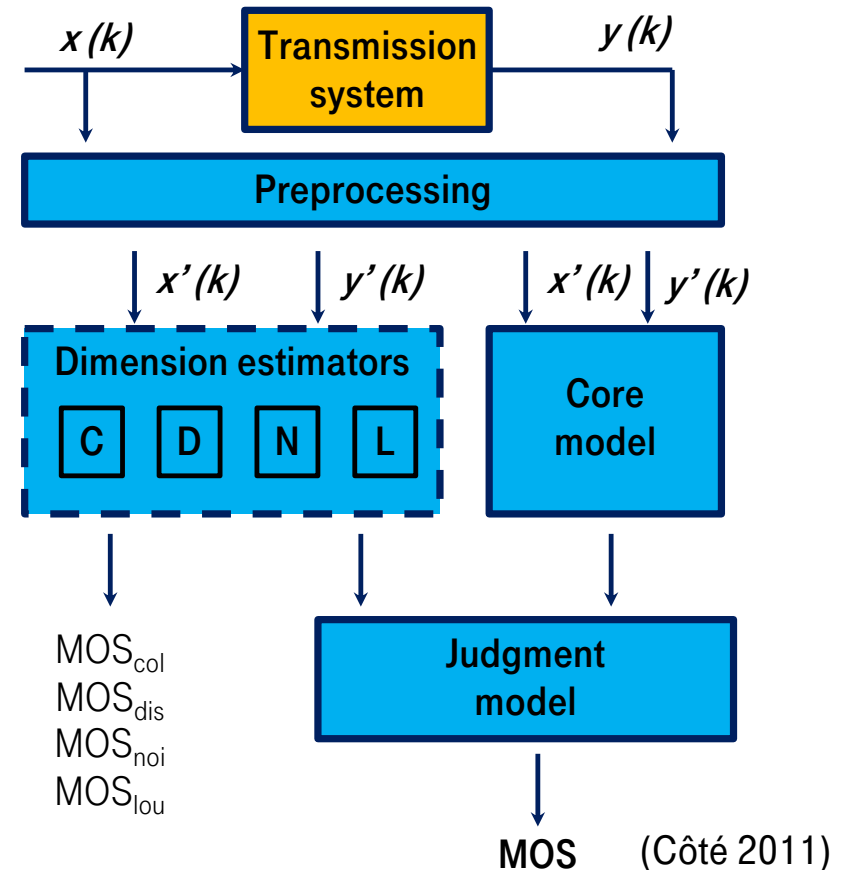
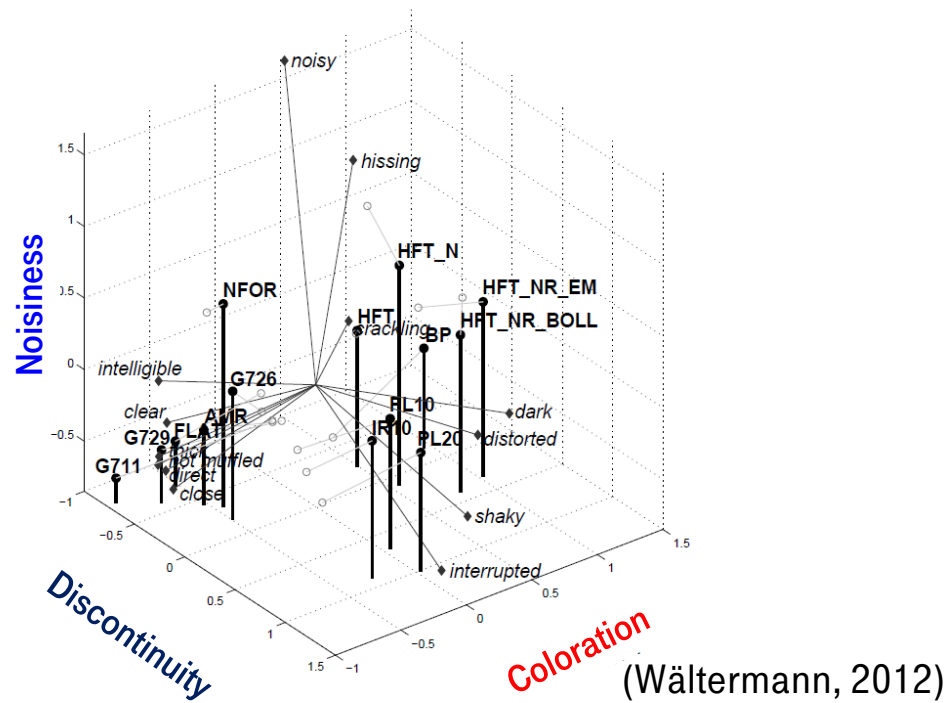


# PROJECT EXAMPLE: QUALITY

## DIMENSION-BASED SPEECH QUALITY

### QoE prediction: perceptual dimensions

- DIAL model, candidate for future P.AMD standard



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# PROJECT EXAMPLE: QUALITY

## PREDICTING TTS QUALITY

### QoE prediction: application to TTS quality

DIMENSIONS	RELEVANT SCALES	Kraft1995	Mayo2005	Vis2005	Seget2007	Mayo2011	SD/FA	ST/MDS
NATURALNESS OF VOICE	<i>naturalness</i> <i>voice pleasantness</i>	Prosody		Naturalness	Naturalness and Prosody		Naturalness	Naturalness of Voice
PROSODIC QUALITY	<i>stress</i> <i>rhythm</i> <i>prosody</i> <i>intonation</i>		Prosodic Cues			Unit Appropriateness and Prosody		
FLUENCY AND INTELLIGIBILITY	<i>fluency</i> <i>intelligibility</i> <i>bumpiness</i> <i>polyphony</i>	Segmental	Segmental or Unit Level Cues	Intelligibility	Intelligibility	Overall Join Quality/Quantity Join Distribution	Temporal Distortions	Temporal Distortions
ABSENCE OF DISTURBANCES	<i>hissing</i> <i>noise</i> <i>rasping</i> <i>disturbances</i>							
CALMNESS	<i>speed</i> <i>tension</i>							

(Hinterleitner, 2017)

DATABASE	GENDER	MODEL	NOV		PQ		FAI	
			$\bar{R}$	$\overline{RMSE}$	$\bar{R}$	$\overline{RMSE}$	$\bar{R}$	$\overline{RMSE}$
<i>SD/FA,</i> <i>ST/MDS,</i> <i>Seget2007</i>	FEMALE	SVR	.43	0.90	.58	0.76	.14	0.63
		RPM	.85	0.49	.85	0.54	.77	0.39
	MALE	SVR	.62	0.73	.56	0.73	.31	0.77
		RPM	.90	0.44	.82	0.43	.79	0.34

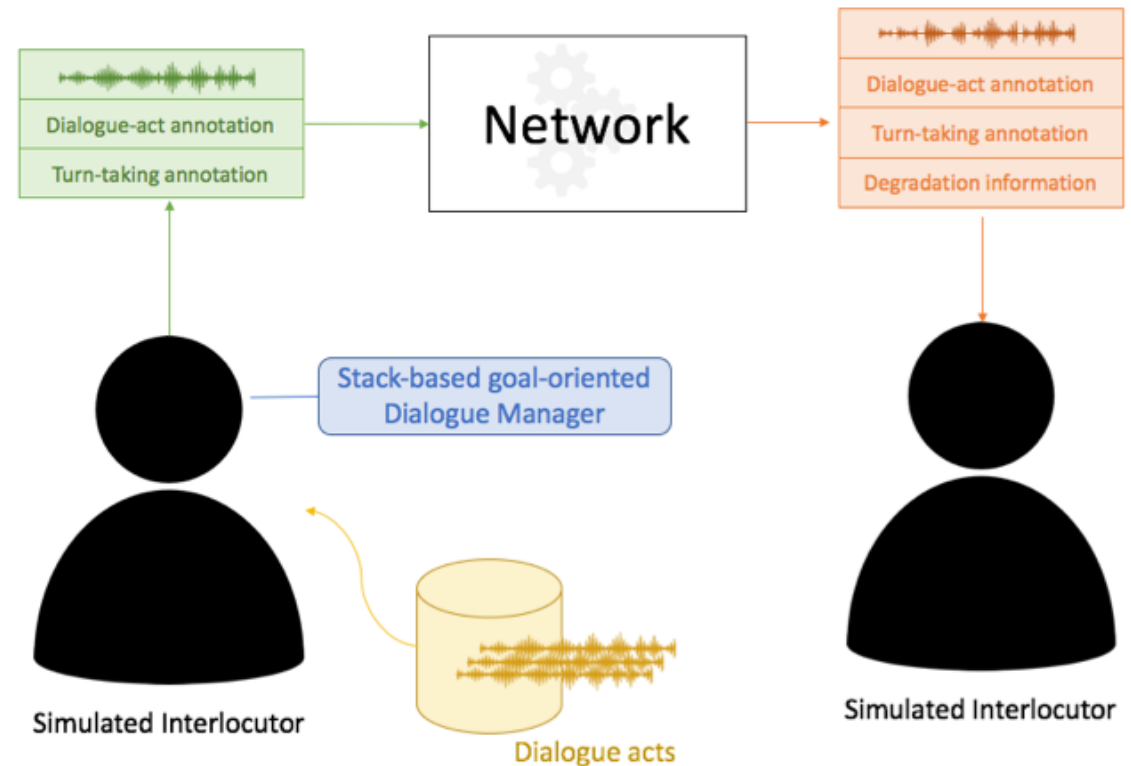
# PROJECT EXAMPLE: QUALITY

## CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH QUALITY

## Simulation of human conversation behavior:

- Uses a stack-based goal-oriented dialogue manager
- Agents “talk” based on dialogue acts and turn-taking signals
- Networks adds degradations to the messages (delay, packet loss, ...)
- Agents react to increased double-talk and mutual silence due to delay
- Agents try to correct misunderstandings due to packet loss and other degradations

The system will give us an estimation of the perceived quality based on the simulation



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: SPEECH SPEAKER CHARACTERISTICS

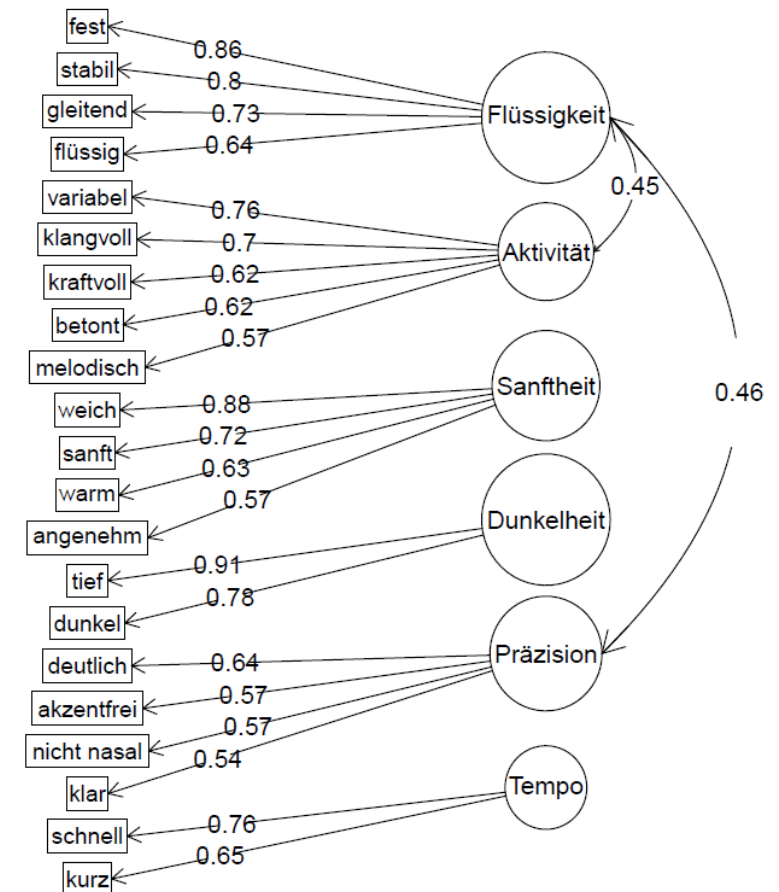
## Dimension analysis:

- 6 dimensions for voice descriptions
- 5 dimensions for interpersonal descriptions
  - Attractiveness, confidence, apathy, serenity, incompetence

	attract.	confid.	apathy	seren.	incomp.
Extrav.	-0.02	0.37	-0.42	-0.21	0.05
Agreea.	0.53*	-0.55*	-0.29	-0.26	-0.35
Consci.	0.52*	0.18	-0.87***	-0.29	-0.74**
Neurot.	-0.32	-0.70**	-0.03	-0.62*	0.31
Open.	0.53*	-0.13	-0.94***	-0.53*	-0.60*

\* $p < .05$ ; \*\* $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* $p < .001$

Correlation between interpersonal descriptions and Big 5 (Fernandez Gallardo and Weiss, 2017).



Perceptual dimensions for German items  
(Weiss and Hinterleitner, 2015).

# PROJECT EXAMPLE: SPEECH SPEAKER CHARACTERISTICS

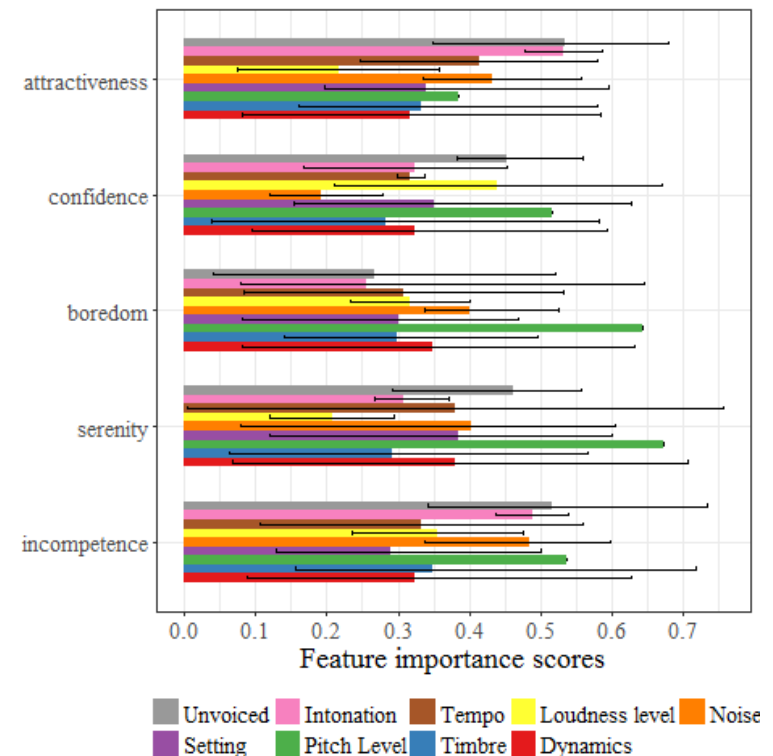
## Prediction of voice description dimensions:

- Good acoustic models for
  - Darkness, Activity, Softness, Tempo
- Other dimensions are more difficult:
  - Precision, Fluency (Weiss, 2016)

## Prediction of interpersonal description dimensions:

- Intonation features for attractiveness and incompetence
- Pitch level for confidence, apathy and serenity
- Ongoing work modelling these dimensions

Acoustic modelling of interpersonal characteristics (Fernandez Gallardo and Weiss, 2017).





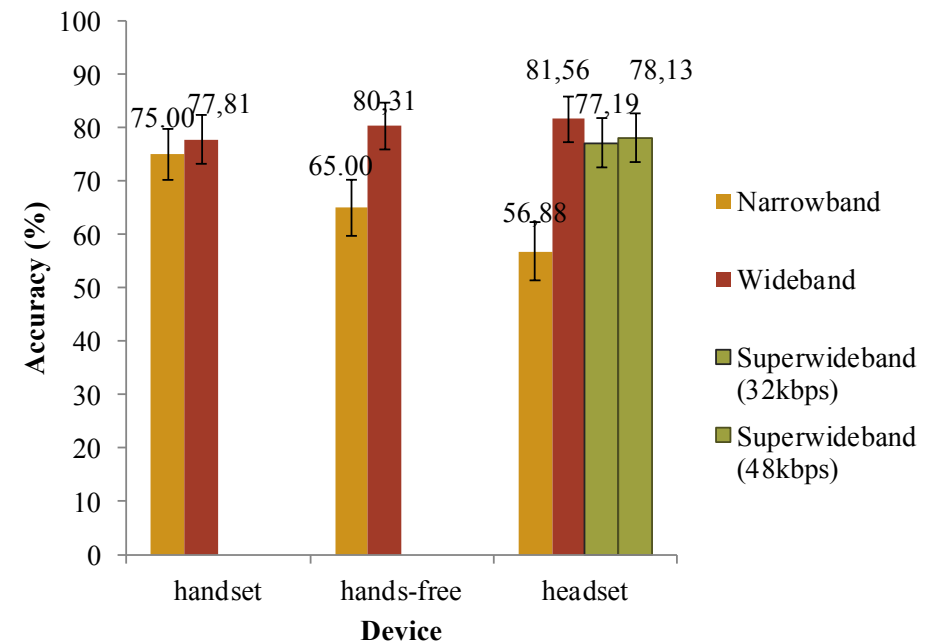
# PROJECT EXAMPLE: SPEECH SPEAKER IDENTITY

## Effect of transmission channels

- Human speaker recognition: WB greatly improves over NB
  - yet SWB offers no additional benefit
- Automatic speaker recognition: significant improvement in WB and in SWB with respect to NB

Distortion	EER (%)		
	Males	Females	
Clean 4 kHz	2.36	4.21	EER based on GMM-UBM experiments (Fernandez Gallardo, 2015).
G.711at 64	2.95	4.68	
AMR-NB at 12.2	3.82	6.63	
GSM-EFR at 12.2	4.23	6.11	
Speex NB at 24.6	3.17	6.42	
Clean 8 kHz	1.36	1.55	Relative EER reduction NB to WB: 42.4% males 63.2% females
G.722at 64	1.23	1.64	
AMR-WB at 12.65	1.82	2.35	
Speex WB at 42.2	1.23	1.92	
Clean 16 kHz	1.17	1.05	
G.722.1C at 48	1.14	1.10	Relative EER reduction WB to SWB: 14.0% males 32.3% females

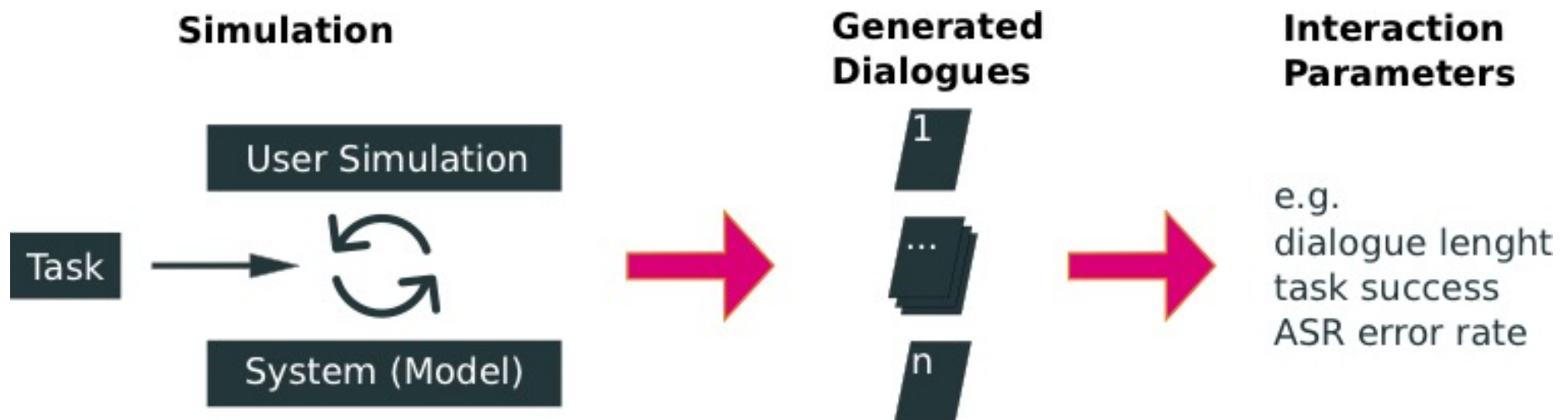
Human speaker recognition performance with user interfaces in receiving direction (Fernandez Gallardo et al., 2013).



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: USER EXPERIENCE

## INTERACTIVE SPEECH SERVICES

User behavior simulation: Principle

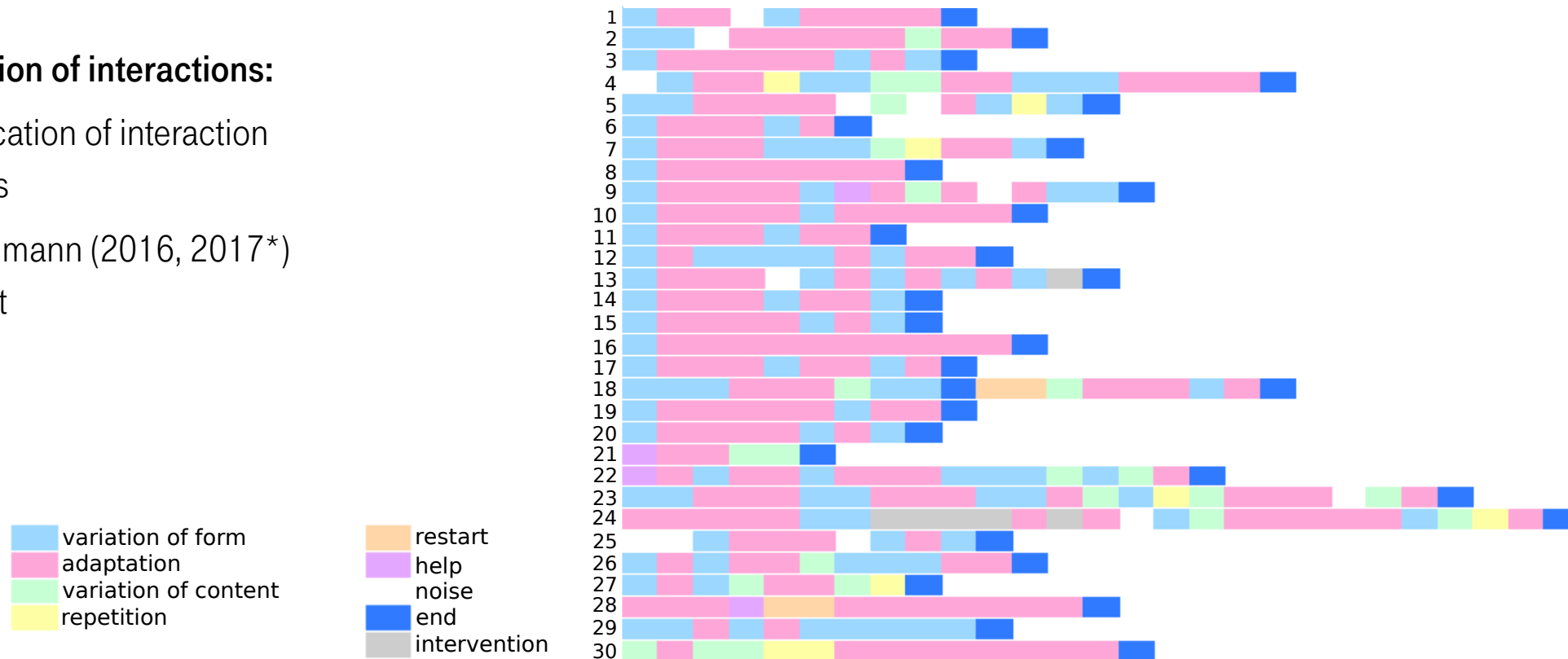


# PROJECT EXAMPLE: USER EXPERIENCE

## INTERACTIVE SPEECH SERVICES

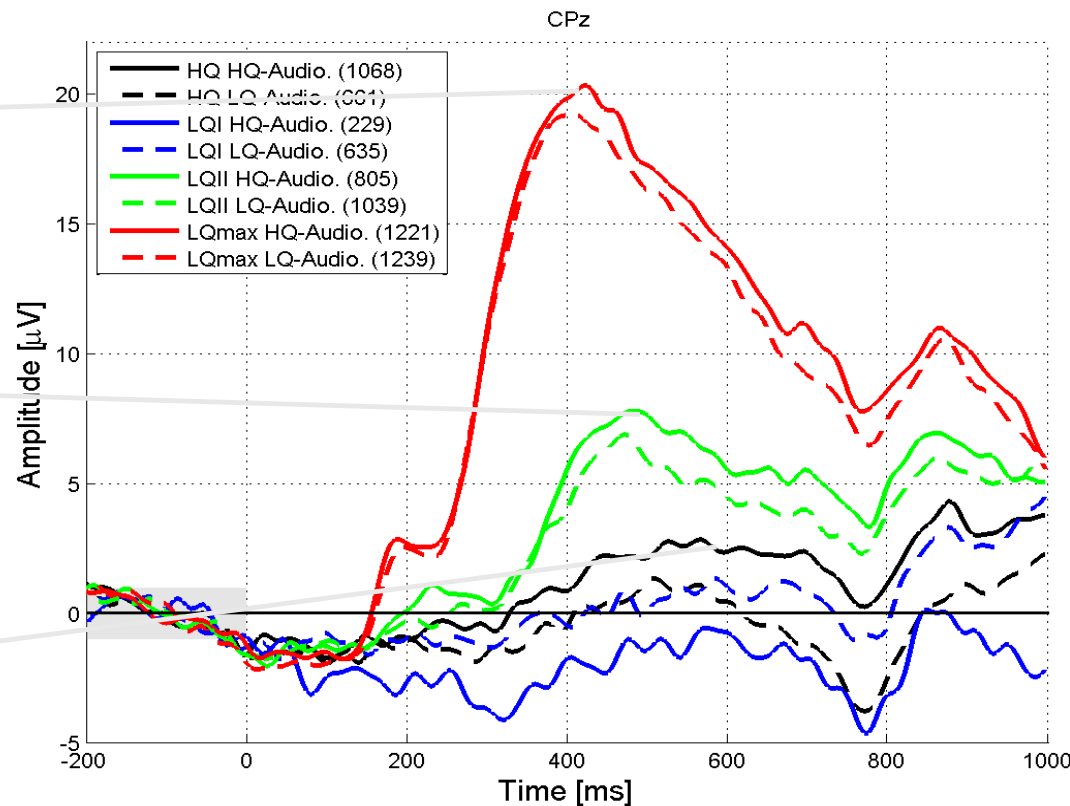
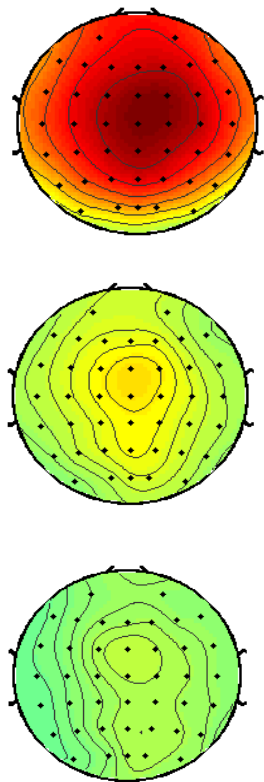
### Formalization of interactions:

- Identification of interaction patterns
- See Hillmann (2016, 2017\*)  
\*in print



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: USER EXPERIENCE

## PHYSIOLOGY-BASED EXPERIENCE MEASUREMENT



➤ Correlation of EEG-ERP amplitude and MOS:  
 $r = -0.7$

(Arndt et al., 2012 and 2014)

# PROJECT EXAMPLE: USER EXPERIENCE

## EXPERIENCE STIMULATION

### PflegeTab: Adaptive Software for Cognitive Training

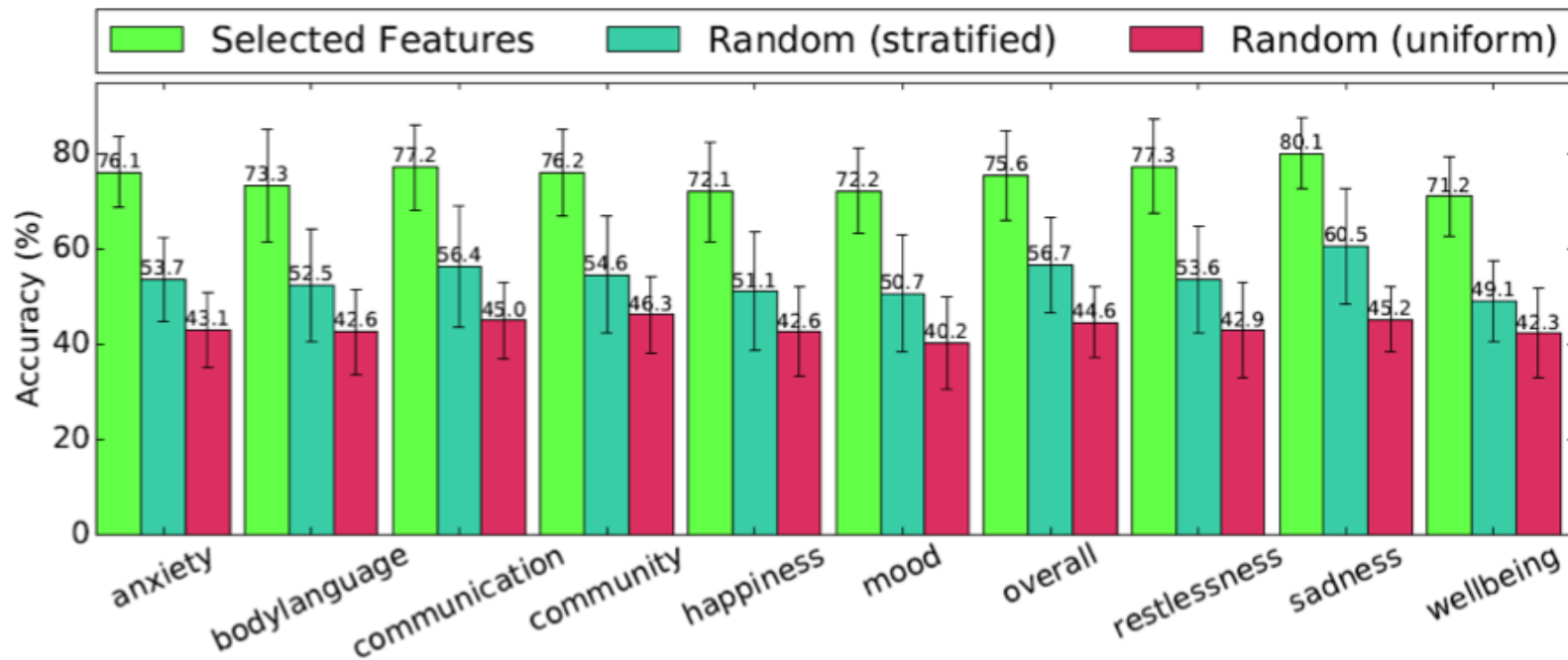
- **Activation** of care recipients with age related diseases (dementia) using games
- **Adaptation** based on individual data, matching capabilities (physical and mental state) to demand
- **Communication** ensuring trust of all involved parties (care takers and recipients, families)
- **Integration** in family life (shared photos, video telephony)



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: USER EXPERIENCE

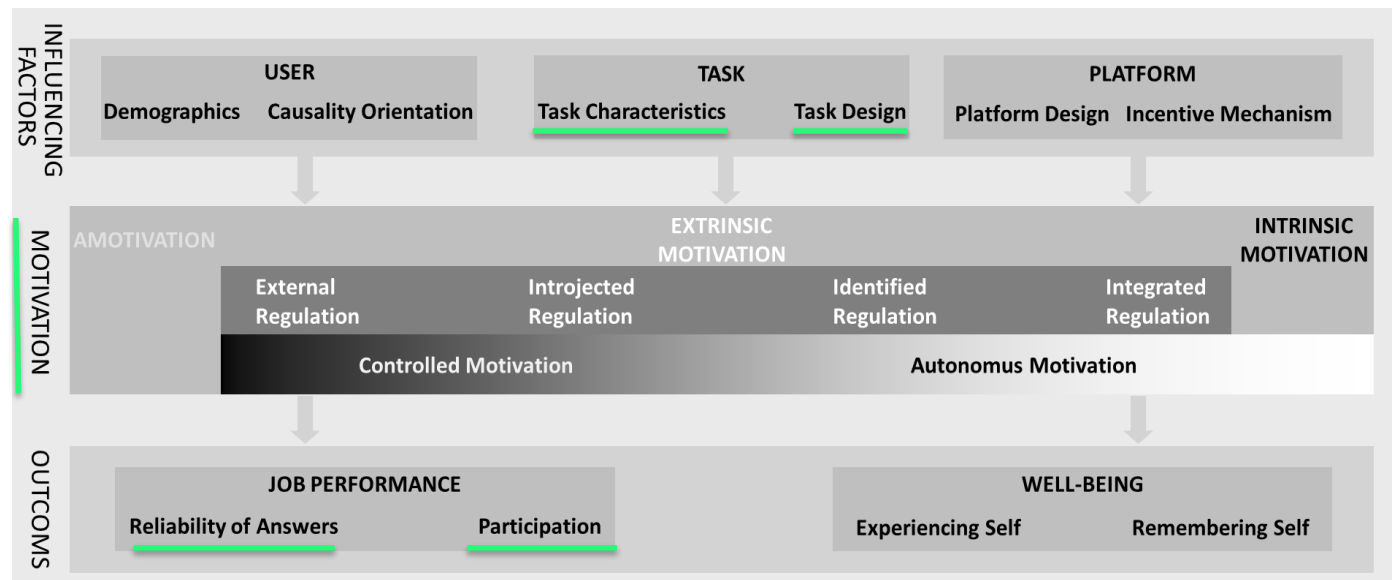
## EXPERIENCE STIMULATION

PflegeTab: Prediction of user states



# PROJECT EXAMPLE: CROWDSOURCING MOTIVATION

- **Crowdsourcing Work Motivation Scale (CWMS)**: Based on **self-determination theory**, measuring both **type and amount** of motivation
- Task **Acceptance** can be predicted by its characteristics with 88.36% accuracy:
  - Interestingness,
  - Frequency,
  - Ratio of **reward to workload**
- **Workload** can be predicted from **Task Design** (adjusted- $R^2 = 0.61$ )

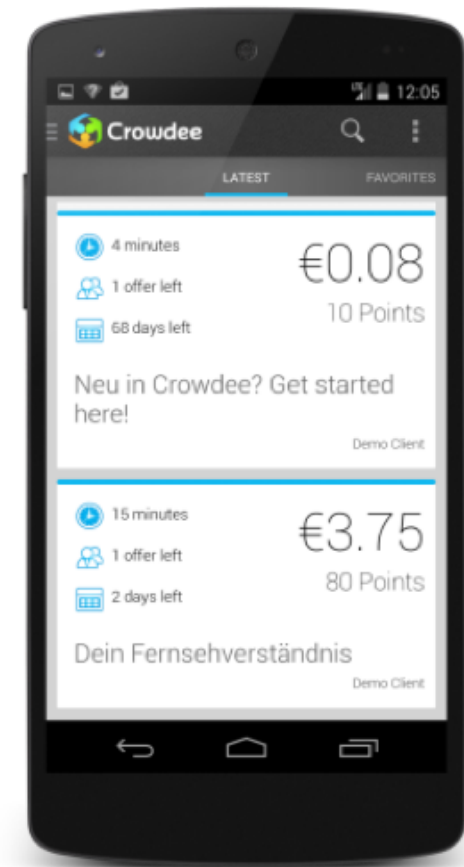




# PROJECT EXAMPLE: CROWDSOURCING PLATFORM

**Crowdee:** ( incl. Crowdee GmbH spin-off from TU Berlin )

- **Microjob platform working on mobile and fixed computers**
- **Mobile workforce-on-demand:** Dynamics, Opportunities and Threats by Humans-as-a-Service including Privacy and Security for Corporate/Personal data
- **Research tool for investigating**
  - motivation for crowd workers
  - crowdsourcing platform optimization
  - future communication and online labor markets
  - data quality analysis
  - quality assessment via crowdsourcing



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A photograph of an office desk with a large window overlooking a city. The desk is white and has a black office chair, a keyboard, a mouse, and a telephone. The window shows a cityscape with many buildings and a cloudy sky. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid on the window view.

Thank you for your attention!

Visit [www.qu.tu-berlin.de](http://www.qu.tu-berlin.de) for more information.