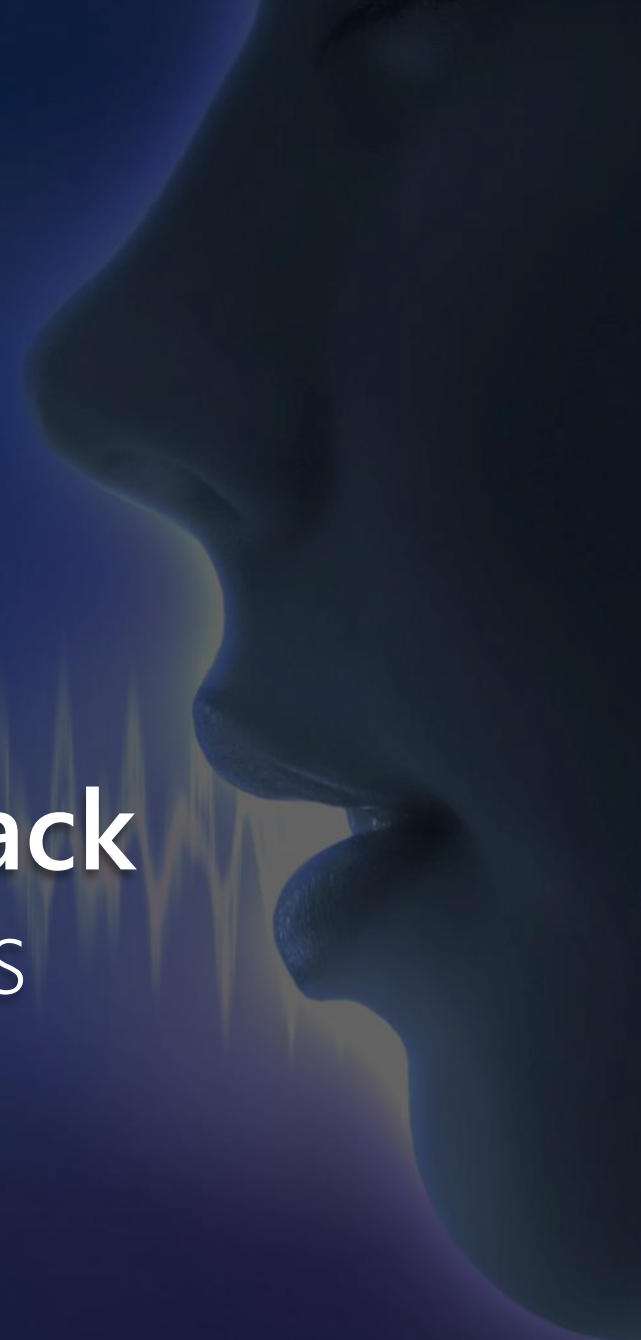


Sound & Speech Sensing and Feedback for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DHH) Users



Our world is filled with a rich diversity of **sounds**.

A microwave beep...





A fire alarm...

A waterfall...



15% of US adults

“some trouble hearing”

“disabling hearing loss”

2% of adults aged 45 to 54

50% of those 75 and older

Many DHH people use **alternative ways** to deal with sound information



SIGN LANGUAGE



FLASHING DOORBELL



VIBRATORY ALARM CLOCK

Deaf and Hard-of-hearing Individuals' Preferences for Wearable and Mobile Sound Awareness Technologies

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ABSTRACT

To investigate preferences for mobile and wearable sound awareness systems, we conducted an online survey with 201 DHH participants. The survey explores how demographic factors affect perceptions of sound awareness technologies, gauges interest in specific sounds and sound characteristics, solicits reactions to three design scenarios (smartphone, smartwatch, head-mounted display) and two output modalities (visual, haptic), and probes issues related to social communication preference—that is, for sign or oral communication or both. Almost all participants were highly interested in being aware of sounds, this interest was modulated by separate feedback and 75% preferred to have that feedback on haptic devices (e.g., haptic on smartwatch, visual on head-mounted display). Other findings related to sound type, captions vs. keywords, sound filtering, notification styles, social context provide direct guidance for the design of mobile and wearable sound awareness systems.

KEYWORDS

Deaf, hard of hearing, hearing loss, sound awareness, mobile, wearable, online survey, user study

ACM Reference Format:

Leah Findlater, Bonnie Chinh, Dhruv Jain, Jon Froehlich, Raja Kushalnagar, and Angela Carey Lin. 2019. Deaf and Hard-of-hearing Individuals' Preferences for Wearable and Mobile Sound Awareness Technologies. In *CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems Proceedings (CHI 2019)*, May 4–9, 2019, Glasgow, Scotland UK. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 13 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3290605.3300276>

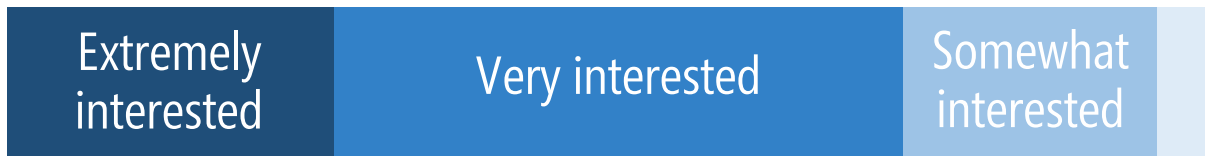
1 INTRODUCTION

Sound awareness has wide-ranging impacts for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing (DHH), from being notified of safety-critical information like a ringing fire alarm to more mundane but still useful sounds like the clothes dryer ending a cycle [27]. While hearing aids and surgically implanted devices can improve sound and speech recognition, they do not eliminate hearing loss; residual issues can include speech intelligibility, ability to interpret sound direction, sensitivity to background noise, or in the case of directional hearing aids, missed noises to the side and back of the wearer [5]. The success of these devices also depends on a number of factors, such as the wearer's level of hearing loss, linguistic abilities, and, in the case of cochlear implants, therapy to learn (or relearn) the sense of hearing [32].

Motivated by these limitations and to complement existing sound awareness strategies, researchers have investigated systems to sense and feed back speech and non-speech sounds to DHH users. Early work by Matthews et al. [27] examined sound awareness needs across a variety of contexts (at home, at work, while mobile), and built and evaluated

Interest in sound awareness by percentage of 201 participants →

0% 25% 50% 75% 100%



73.1%

were "extremely" or "very"
interested in sound awareness



HEARING AID

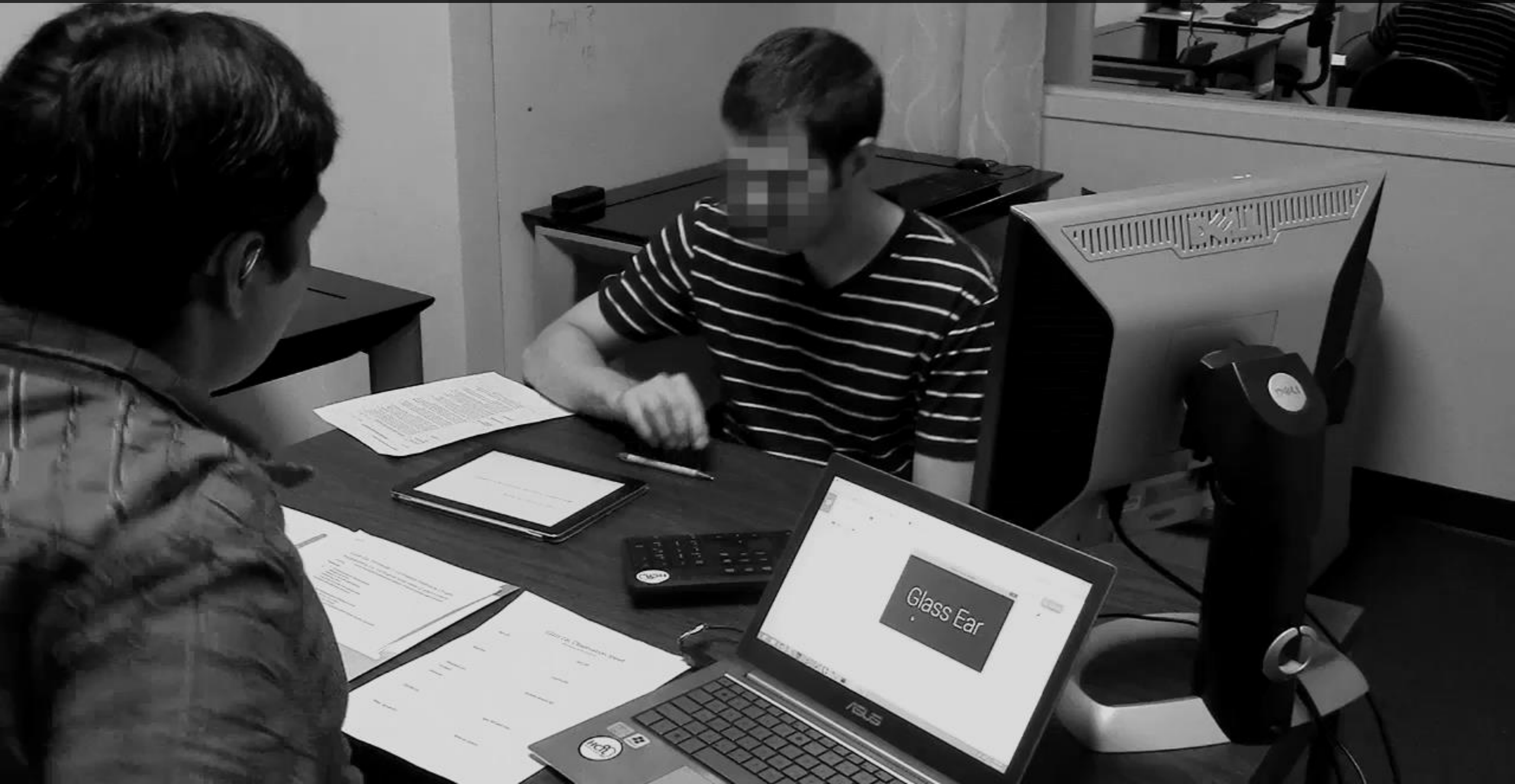


COCHLEAR IMPLANT



LIVE TRANSCRIBE

PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES FROM OUR STUDIES



PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES FROM OUR STUDIES



[Restaurants] "My hearing aids fail miserably in areas with background noise. I can't understand anything in a restaurant. So, I just sit and do my own thing. I feel left out all the time..."

[Home] "I have [a] flashing doorbell. [...] But, one day I was sleeping, and somebody came at night [and] rang the doorbell, and I couldn't see the light. So, I had to get a vibratory bed shaker [for the doorbell]. How many devices [...] should [I] keep?"

PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES FROM OUR STUDIES



[Outdoors] "I always have cars trailing behind me in the [mall] parking lot, and I can't get away in time because I can't hear the faint sound. I feel embarrassed."

[Home] "I left my vacuum cleaner running for such a long, long time. The person next door got annoyed and came and told me that there is a terribly loud sound in my home. Gosh, it was running for three days!"

PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES FROM OUR STUDIES

[Outdoors] "I always have cars trailing behind me in the [mall] parking lot, and I can't get away in time because I can't hear the faint sound. I feel embarrassed."

[Recreational arts: you have to hold your position?"]

[When cooking] "I always leave my kitchen fan open."

[Restaurants] "My hearing aids fail miserably in areas with background noise. I can't understand anything in a"

[When walking] "It's really hard to walk and talk and lip read and process all of that information on the go. 90% of the"

[In a group conversation] "Live Transcribe isn't perfect because it demands that I look at the phone instead of the person in front [of me] and [also] have one [hand] holding the phone. It's hard to make the conversation smooth enough to go deep...."

if you have conversation well."

hear wind blowing,

time. The person next

[Home] "I miss my kid crying upstairs" and I came and told me that there is a terribly loud sound in my home. Gosh, it was running for three days!"

PARTICIPANTS RESPONSES FROM OUR STUDIES

[Outdoors] "I always have cars trailing behind me in the [mall] parking lot, and can't get away in time because I can't hear the faint sound."

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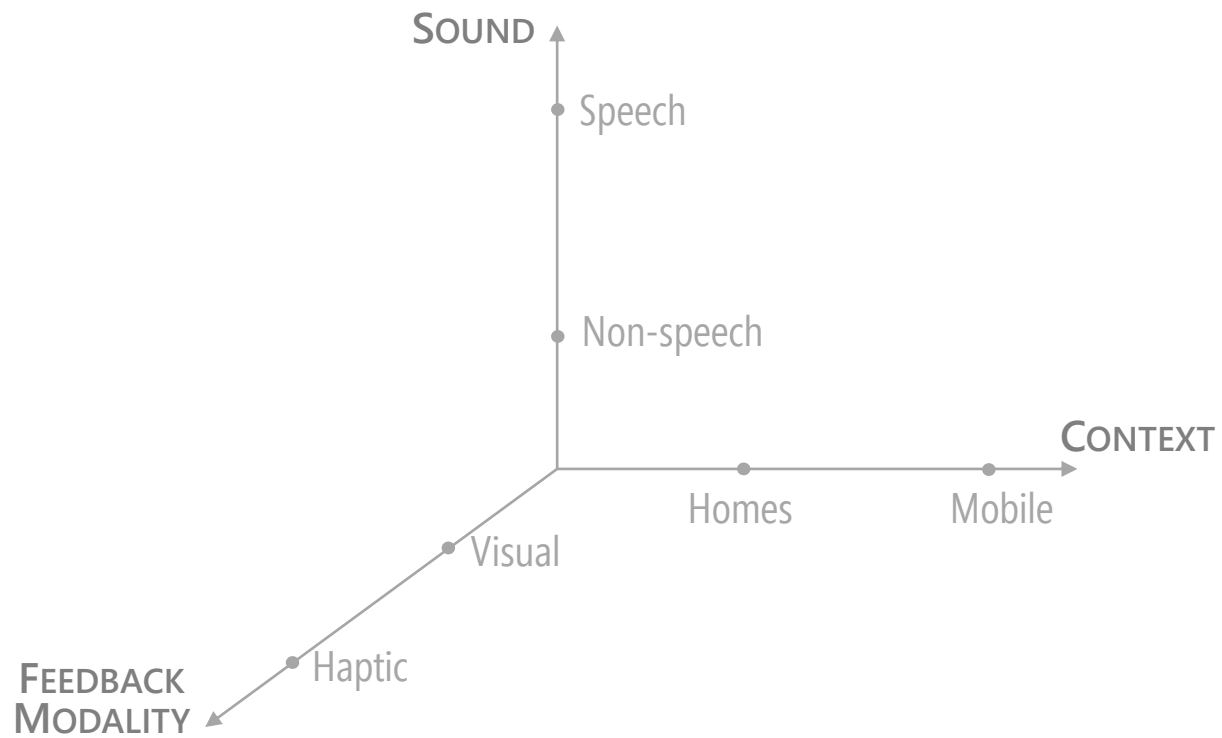
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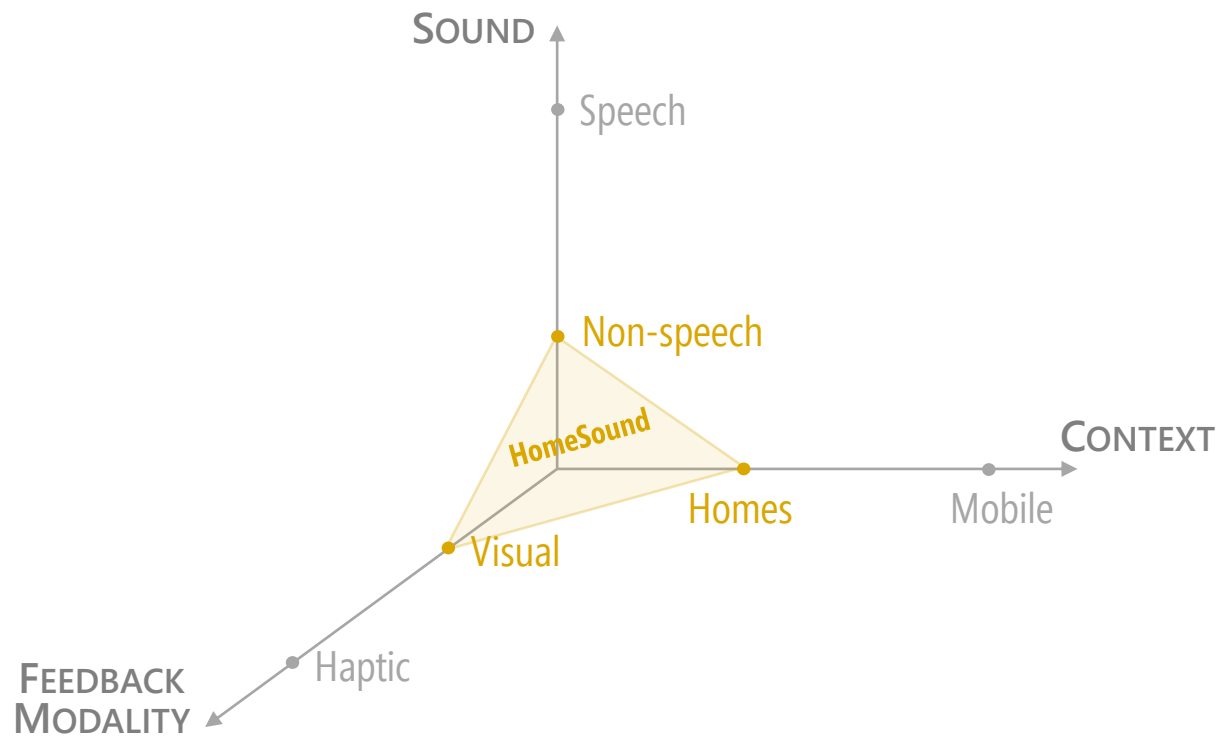
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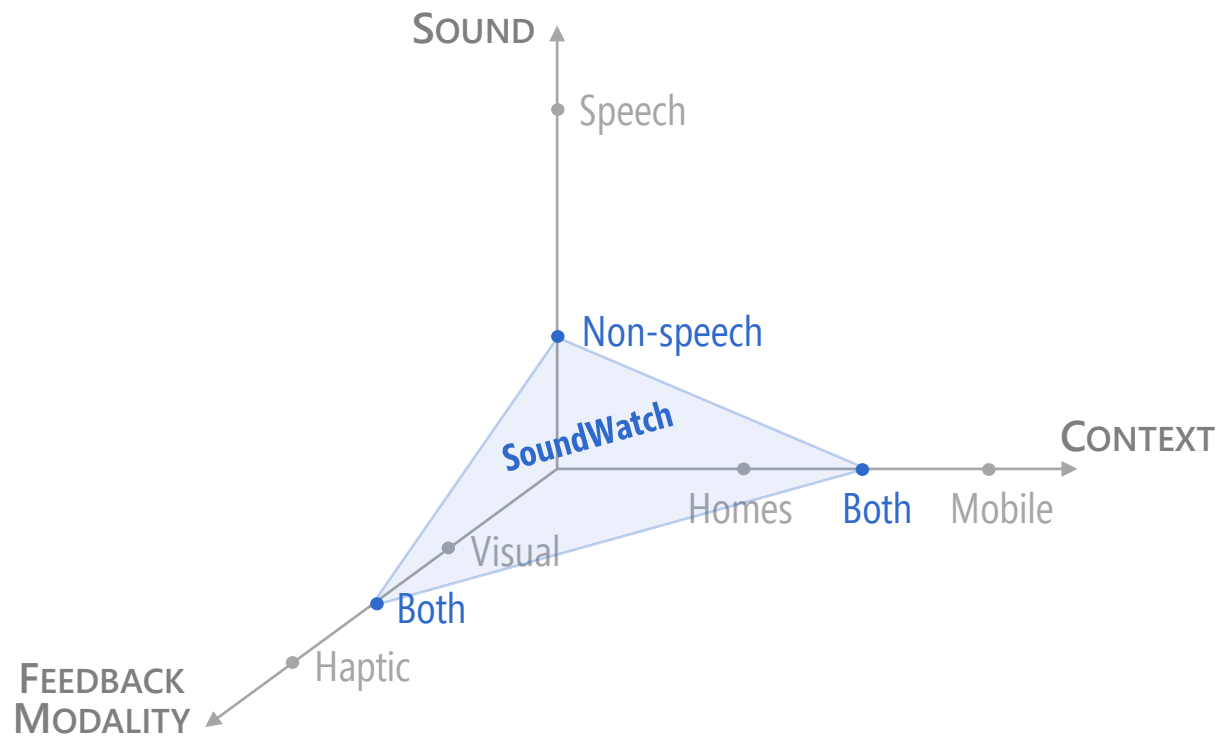
[When cooking] "I always leave my kitchen fan open."

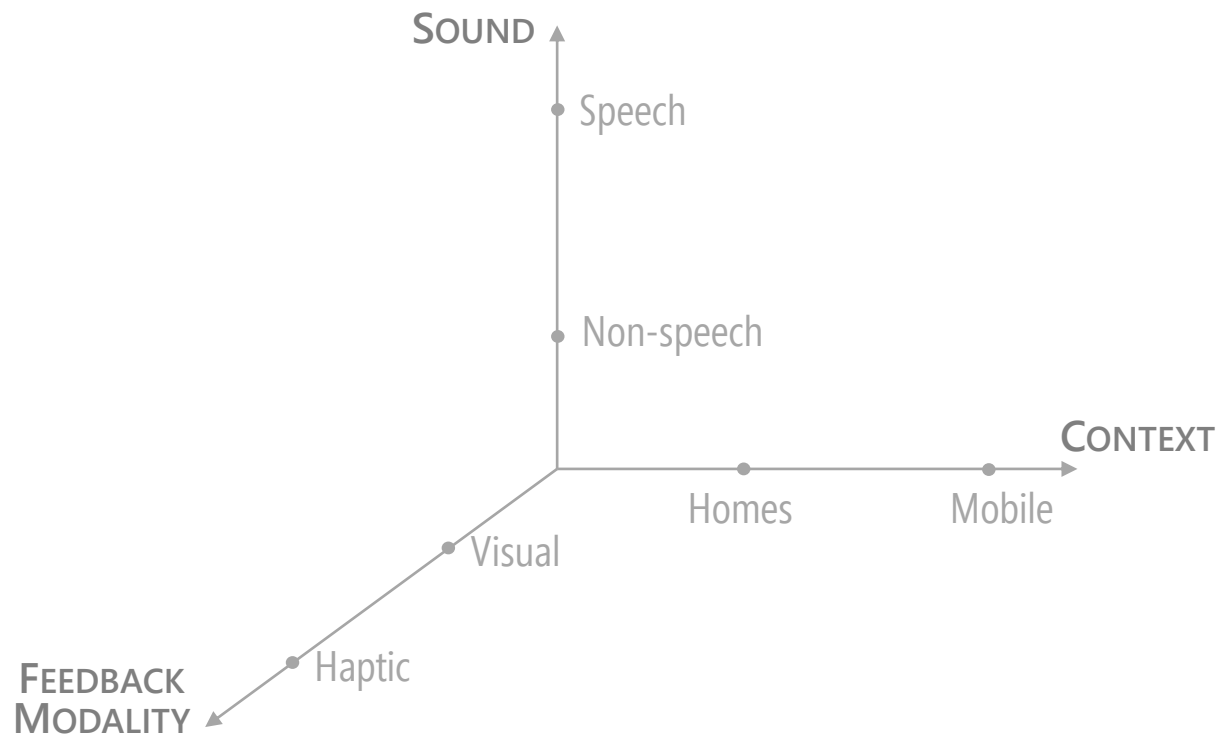
[In a group conversation] "You're annoyed if you have a vacuum cleaner running for a long, long time. The person next to me got annoyed and came and told me that there is a terribly loud sound in my home. Gosh, it was running for three days!"

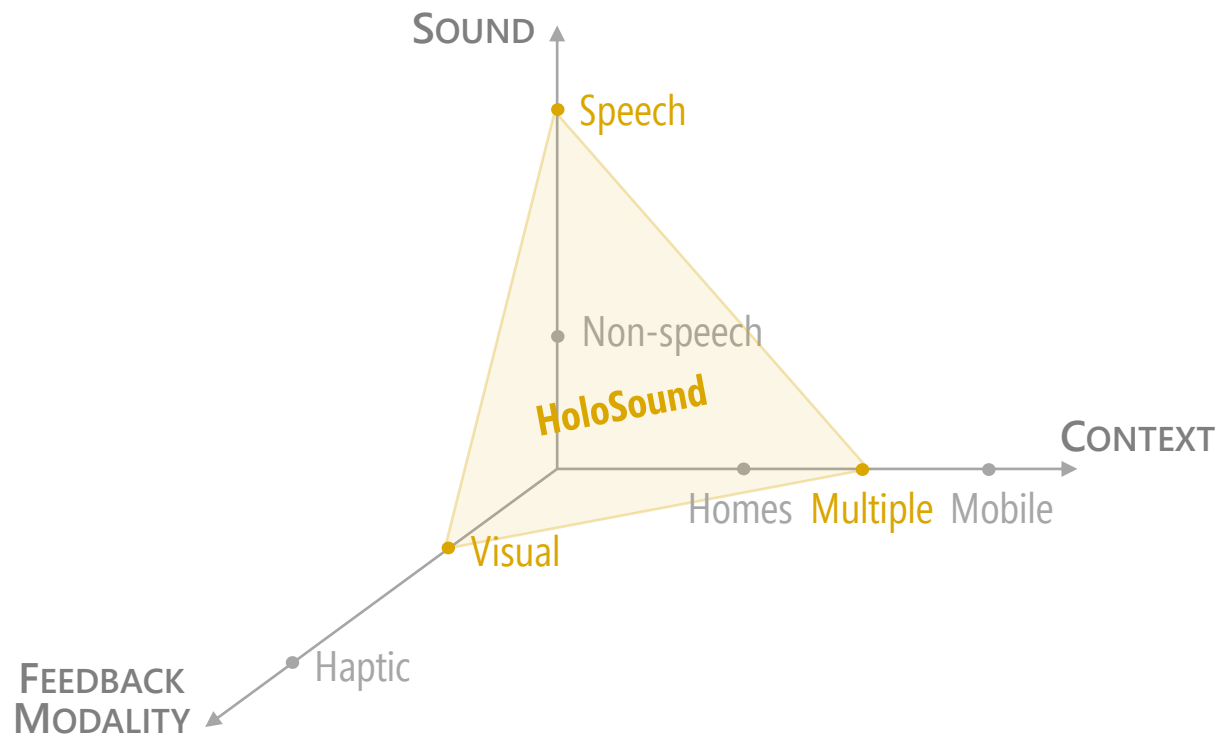
New approaches to enhance **sound awareness** for DHH people...











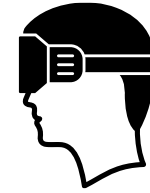
transform how DHH
**think about,
experience,
and engage**
with the sound.



HomeSound



SoundWatch



HoloSound

Completed Work



HomeSound

Two formative studies
(CHI'19)

Field studies
(CHI'20)



SoundWatch

Two studies
(ASSETS'20)



HoloSound

Three initial explorations
(DIS'18, ASSETS'18, ASSETS'20)

Proposed Work



HomeSound

Two formative studies
(CHI'19)

Field studies
(CHI'20)

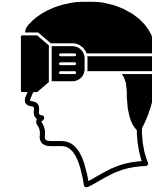


SoundWatch

Two studies
(ASSETS'20)

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations
(DIS'18, ASSETS'18, ASSETS'20)

Field study

Dissertation



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

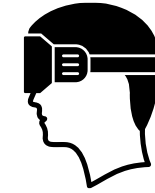


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

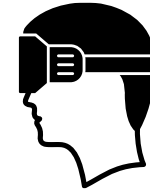


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

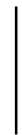
Field study



GlassEar, CHI'15
DHH Survey, CHI'19
Autoethnography, ASSETS '19
Smartwatch Sound Awareness, CHI'20
Navigating Graduate School, ASSETS '20
Vibes, ISWC'20



HomeSound



Two formative studies



Field studies



SoundWatch



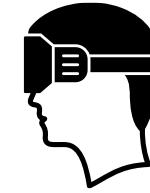
Two studies



End-user customization



Field study



HoloSound



Three initial explorations



Field study



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies



SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

HomeSound: Smarthome Sound Awareness



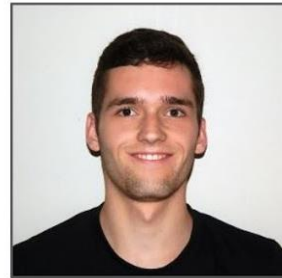
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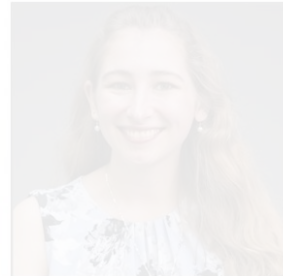


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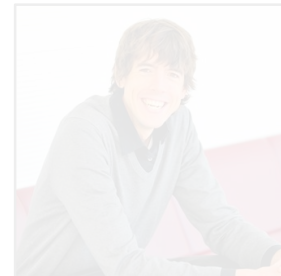
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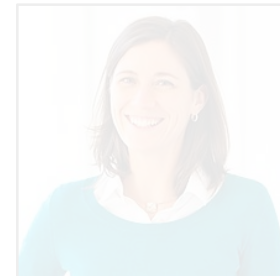
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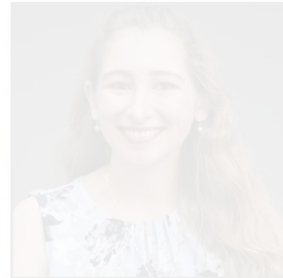


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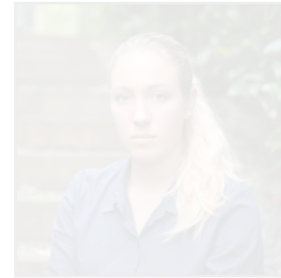
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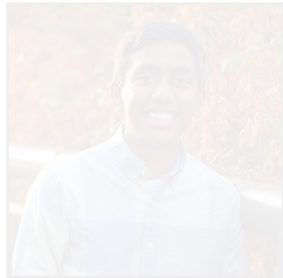
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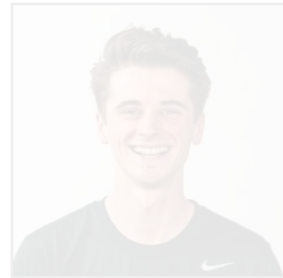
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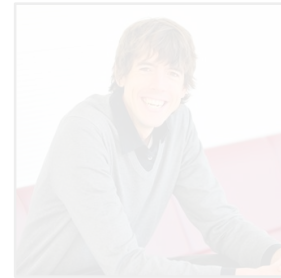
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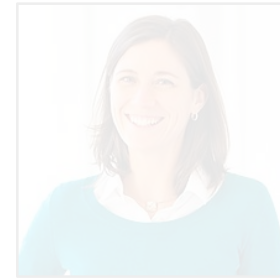
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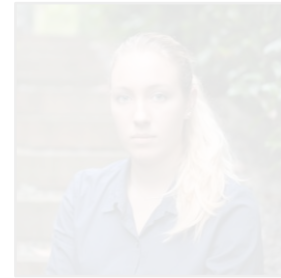
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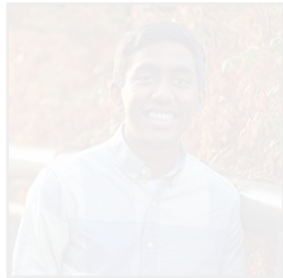
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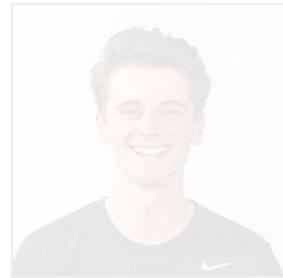
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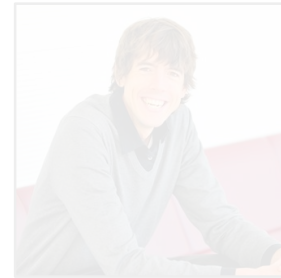
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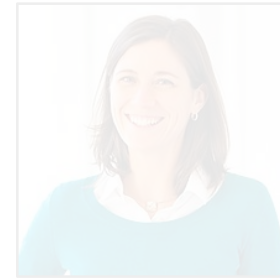
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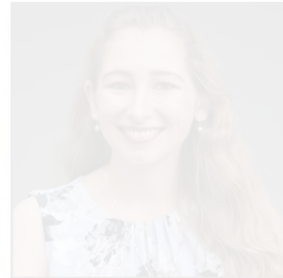
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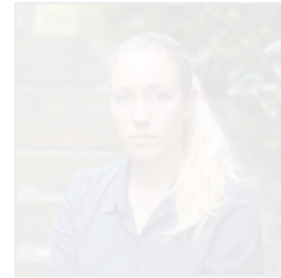
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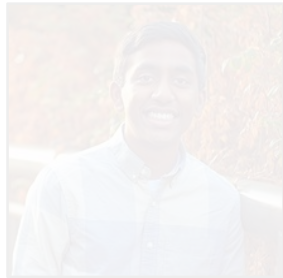
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design principles in developing and modifying our prototypes



Accessibility

Accessibility

Accessibility



THE DESIGN



Smarthome technology has been a longstanding topic of interest in HCI research.

However, examination of its potential to support accessibility is only recent...



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

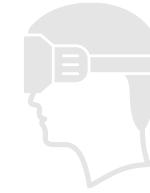


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

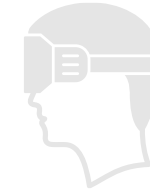


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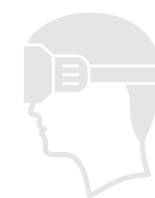


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Journal of Human-Computer Studies, Vol. 25, No. 4, July–August 2006, 333–351

Taylor & Francis
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Evaluating non-speech sound visualizations for the deaf

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A Personalizable Mobile Sound Detector App Design for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Users

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ABSTRACT
Sounds provide informative signals about the world around us. In situations where non-auditory cues are inaccessible, it can be useful for deaf and hard-of-hearing people to be notified about sounds. Through a survey, we explored which sounds are of interest to deaf and hard-of-hearing people, and which means of notification are appropriate. Motivated by these findings, we designed a mobile phone app that alerts deaf and hard-of-hearing people to sounds they care about. The app uses training examples of personally relevant sounds recorded by the user to learn a model of those sounds. It then screens the incoming audio stream from the phone's microphone for those sounds. When it detects a sound, it alerts the user by vibrating and providing a pop-up notification. To evaluate the interface design independent of sound detection errors, we ran a Wizard-of-Oz user study, and found that the app design successfully facilitated deaf and hard-of-hearing users recording training examples. We also explored the viability of a basic machine learning algorithm for sound detection.

CCS Concepts
•Human-centered computing → Sound-based input / output; Accessibility systems and tools;

Keywords
Sound detection, accessibility, deaf, hard-of-hearing

1. INTRODUCTION
Knowing which sounds are happening in one's surroundings can be useful. Auditory cues are essential for many events in daily life, such as a doorbell ringing, a microwave beeping, and a car horn honking. In situations where non-auditory cues are inaccessible, it can be useful for deaf and hard-of-hearing people to be notified about sounds. Through a survey, we explored which sounds are of interest to deaf and hard-of-hearing people, and which means of notification are appropriate. Motivated by these findings, we designed a mobile phone app that alerts deaf and hard-of-hearing people to sounds they care about. The app uses training examples of personally relevant sounds recorded by the user to learn a model of those sounds. It then screens the incoming audio stream from the phone's microphone for those sounds. When it detects a sound, it alerts the user by vibrating and providing a pop-up notification. To evaluate the interface design independent of sound detection errors, we ran a Wizard-of-Oz user study, and found that the app design successfully facilitated deaf and hard-of-hearing users recording training examples. We also explored the viability of a basic machine learning algorithm for sound detection.

and emergencies; loud speakers broadcast airport announcements; microwaves beep to tell us our food is cooked; and people ring doorbells and knock on doors to announce their arrival. These societal conventions make important information inaccessible to many deaf and hard-of-hearing people. Non-technical sound awareness methods like visual inspections are often distracting and inconvenient, and technical solutions are often specific to individual sounds. For example, alarm clocks that ring loudly, flash bright lights, and vibrate their doorbell to the home lights, so that the lights flash when the doorbell is rung. However, these solutions address individual sounds, and it can be expensive and inconvenient to purchase a different device for every sound. Even with many devices, some sounds cannot be covered because each person's life, and the sounds therein, is unique.

In this paper, we present the design of a personalizable mobile phone app to detect sounds that deaf and hard-of-hearing users find important. Guided by visual feedback, users train the app to identify the sounds they want to know about by providing recorded examples of those sounds. The user categorizes recordings into groups representing different sounds. Because the app learns models of sounds from training examples, it is flexible and gives the user control. Instead of buying a separate sound detector for each important sound, the user can download and train a single app. Furthermore, because it is a mobile app, the detector is portable. It accompanies the user throughout the day, detecting sounds in any location – at work, home, or in transit.

Our mobile app design provides sound detection for deaf and hard-of-hearing users. It is designed to be accessible and easy to use. It is designed to be useful in a wide range of contexts. It is designed to be useful in a wide range of contexts. It is designed to be useful in a wide range of contexts.

While prior work has examined sound awareness needs of DHH users, **only a few studies** that explored needs in multiple contexts **have included questions about the home.**

TWO FORMATIVE STUDIES

Study 1

A **semi-structured interview** on sound awareness needs in the home with 12DHH participants

Study 2

A **scenario-based evaluation** of three initial sound awareness prototypes with 10 DHH participants

TWO FORMATIVE STUDIES

Study 1

A **semi-structured interview** on sound awareness needs in the home with 12 DHH participants

Study 2

A **scenario-based evaluation** of three initial sound awareness prototypes with 10 DHH participants

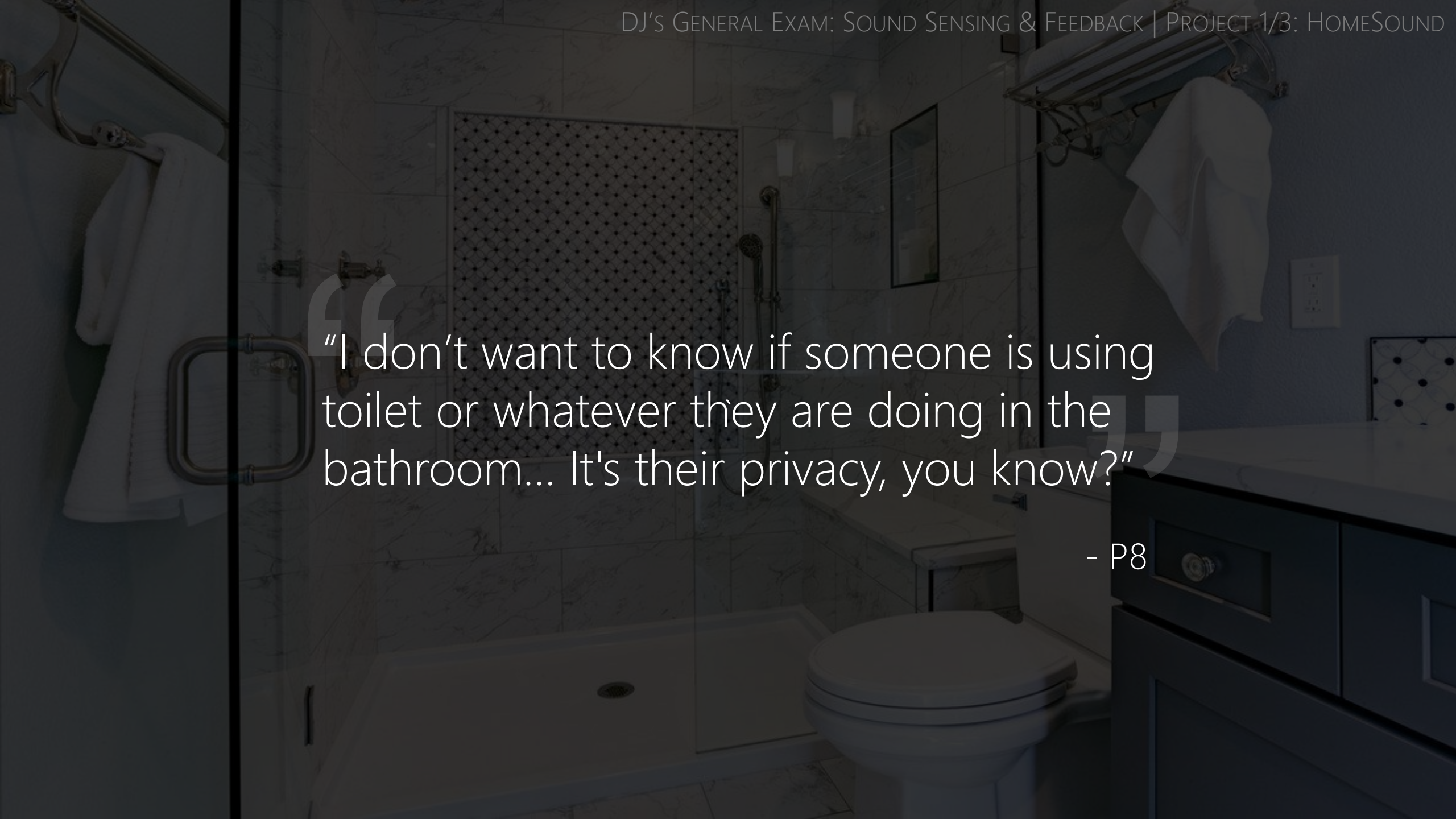


Participant

Actor

Coffee Pour

Wizard

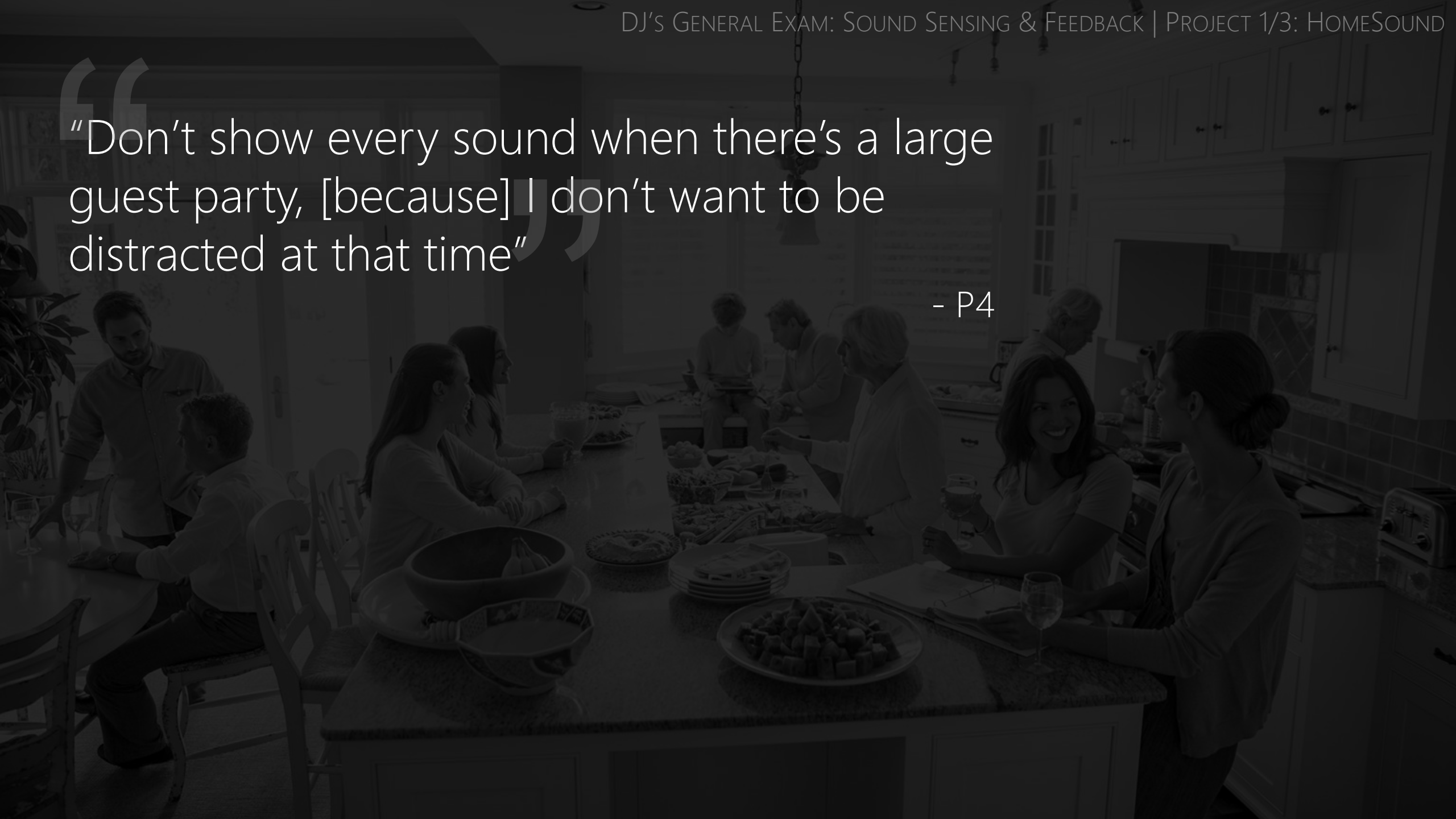
A dimly lit bathroom with a shower, toilet, and vanity. The shower has a glass door and a showerhead. The toilet is in the foreground. The vanity has a white countertop and a dark cabinet. A white towel is hanging on a rack on the left. A white towel is hanging on a rack on the right. The walls are tiled with a patterned tile in the shower area.

“I don't want to know if someone is using toilet or whatever they are doing in the bathroom... It's their privacy, you know?”

- P8

“Don't show every sound when there's a large guest party, [because] I don't want to be distracted at that time”

- P4





HomeSound

Two formative studies

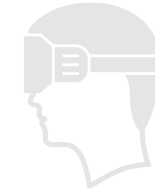
Field studies



SoundWatch

Two studies

Field study



HoloSound

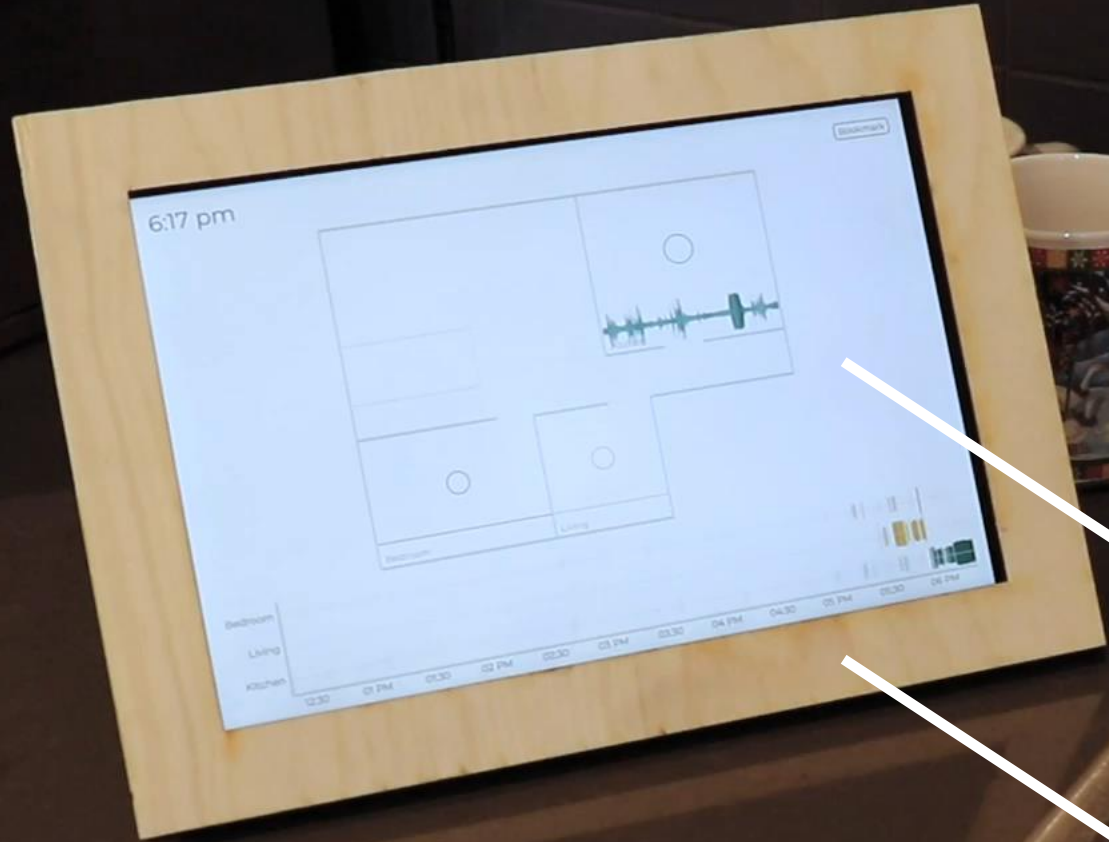
Three initial explorations

Field study

Prototype 1: Simple but accurate sound feedback (e.g., loudness, pitch)

Prototype 2: More complex sound features (e.g., sound identity)

Yellow: proposed work



Microsoft Surface Pro Tablet

Laser cut wooden frame



Live Demo!



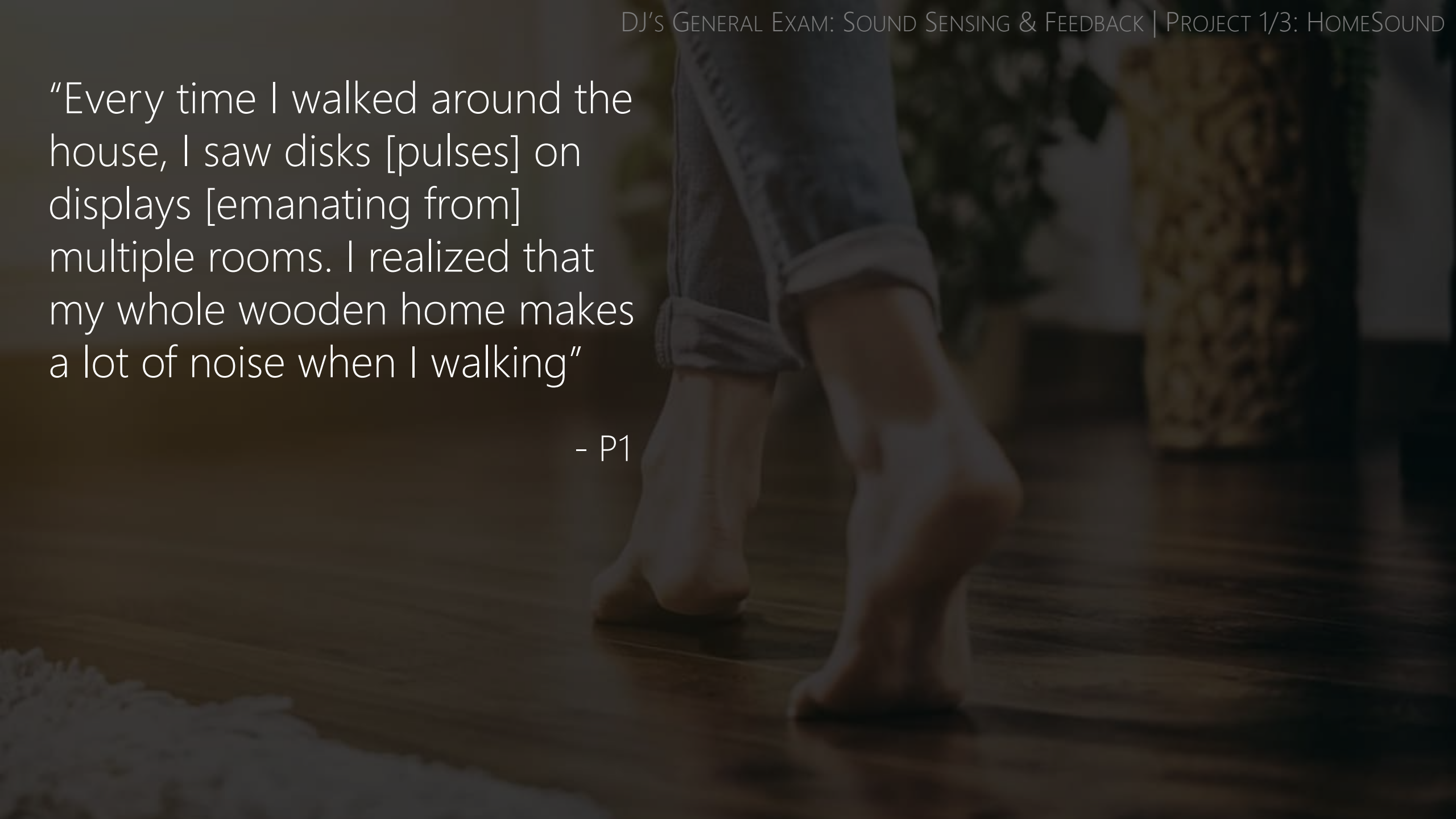
Each home contained
3-5 displays.


Kitchen display



“Every time I walked around the house, I saw disks [pulses] on displays [emanating from] multiple rooms. I realized that my whole wooden home makes a lot of noise when I walking”

- P1



A golden retriever puppy is lying on a light-colored surface, looking upwards and to the left with its mouth wide open, as if barking or howling. The puppy's fur is a light golden color, and its eyes are dark. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

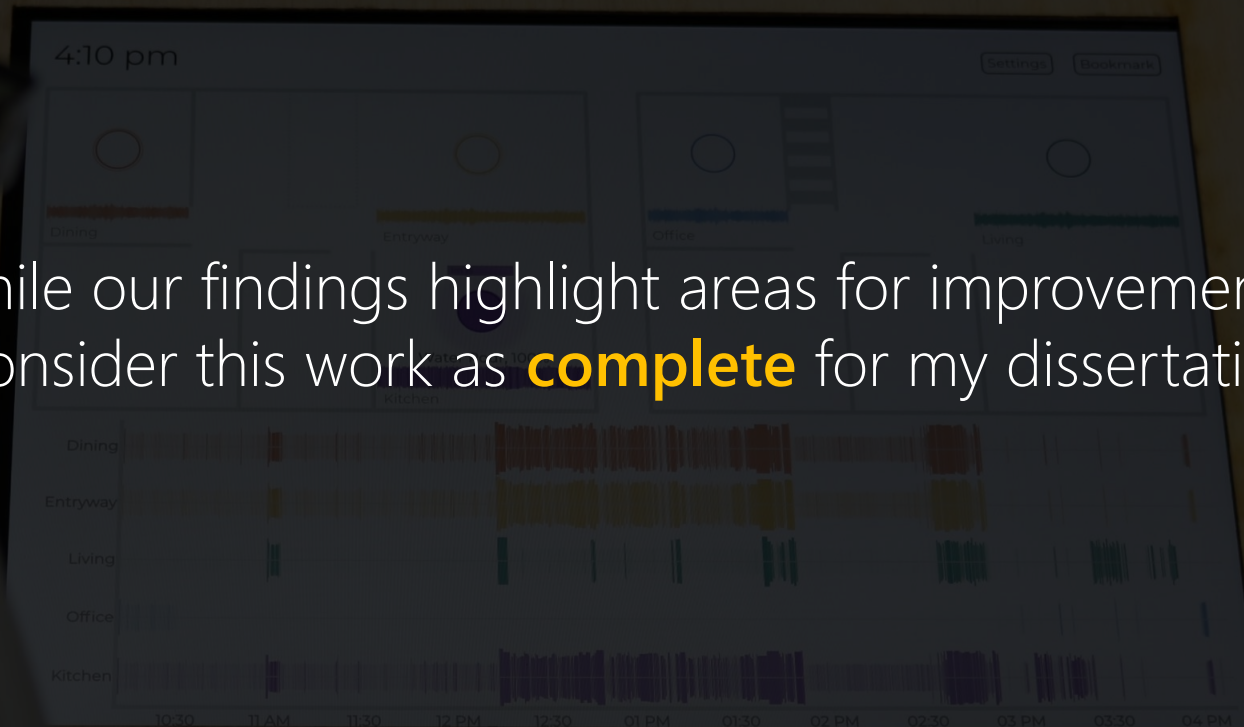
"I was [...] working on my laptop, the system showed my dog was barking [in another room]. I went and corrected my dog right away. This system helps me train my dog over time [...]."

“

“The system showed so many sounds... My husband hammering, dishwasher running, door opening, water flowing. We seem to have a noisy home. [...] I didn't know... I wonder if we make more noise than hearing people?”

- P6

While our findings highlight areas for improvements, I consider this work as **complete** for my dissertation.





HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

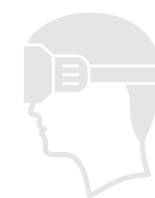


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies



SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

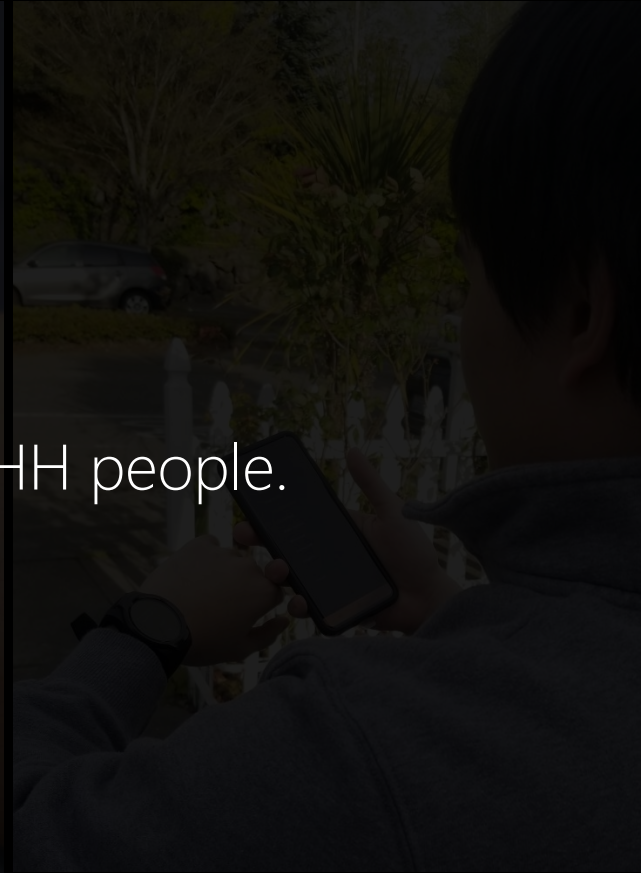
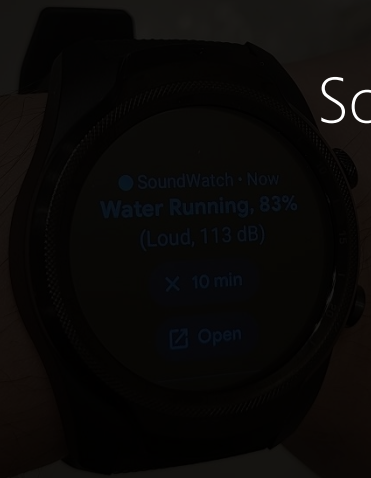
Yellow: proposed work

SoundWatch: Sound Awareness on a Smartwatch



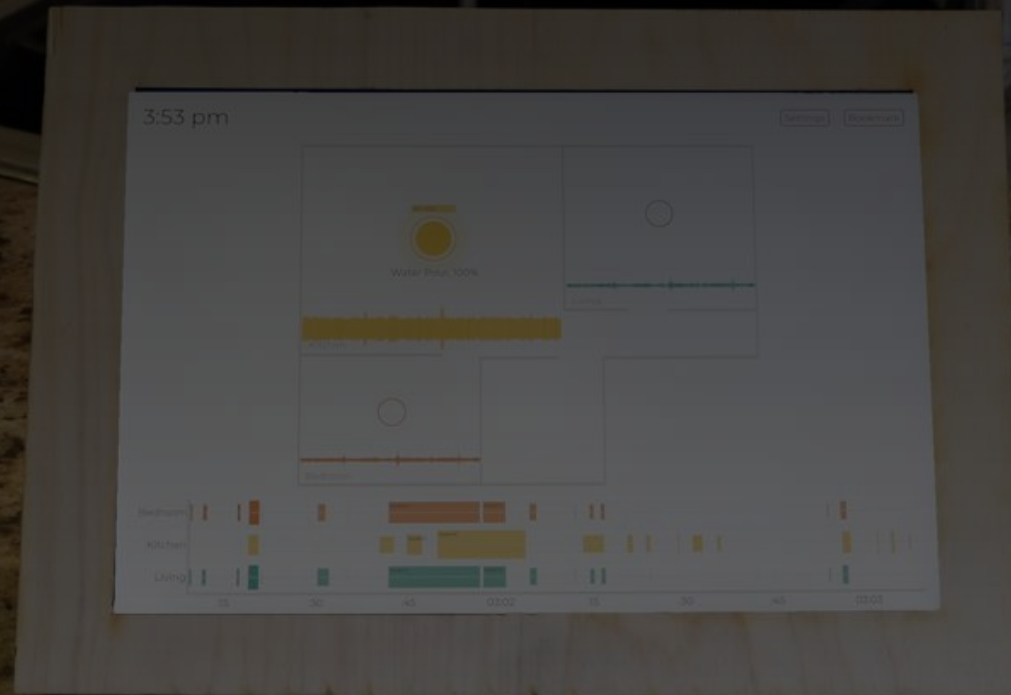
SoundWatch: Sound Awareness on a Smartwatch

SoundWatch is informed by **lived experiences** of many DHH people.

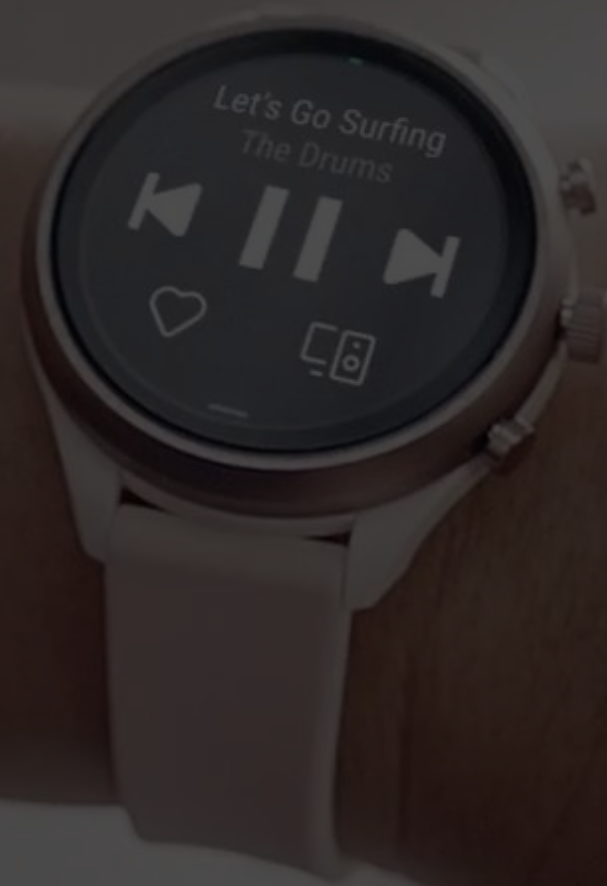


P4 in the **HomeSound** study:

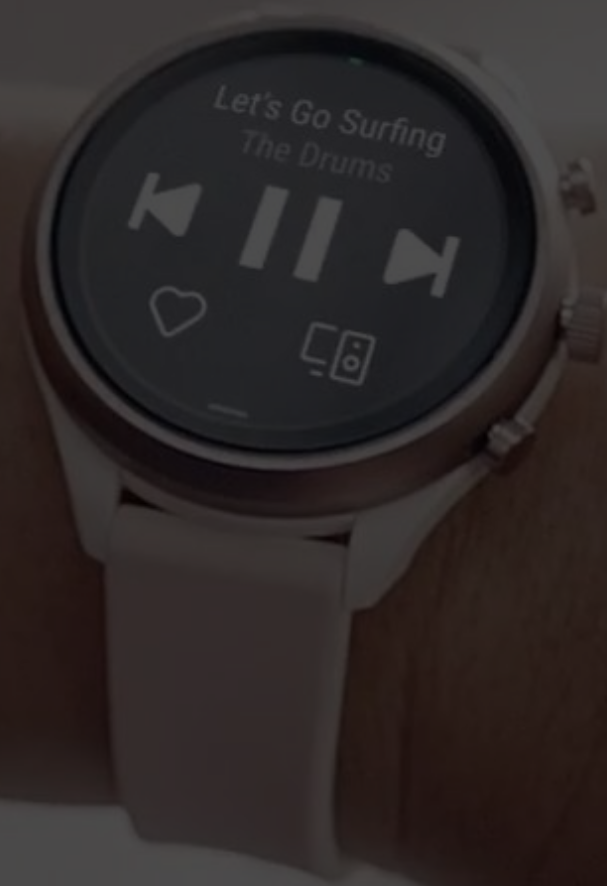
"I want to be able to use this system when I am commuting to work, taking my kids to school, when I am hiking, going on a beach, in a movie theater, etc."



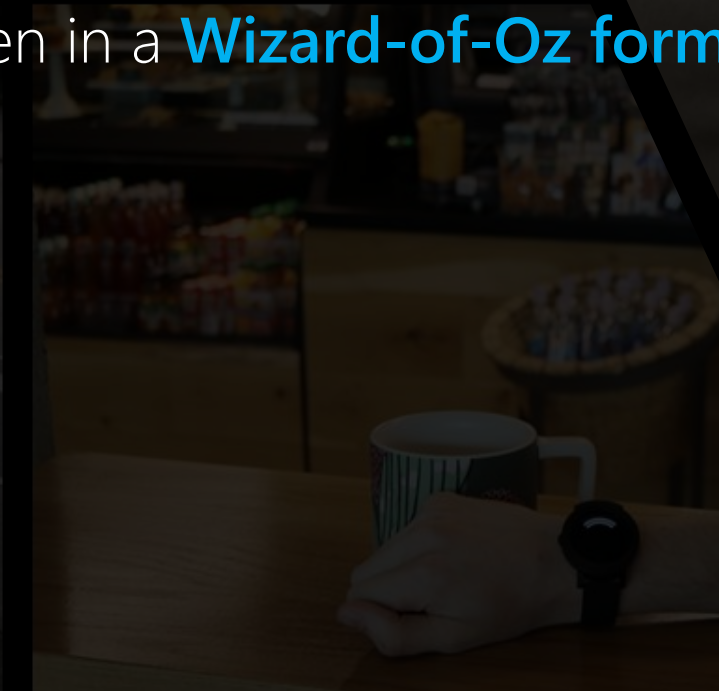
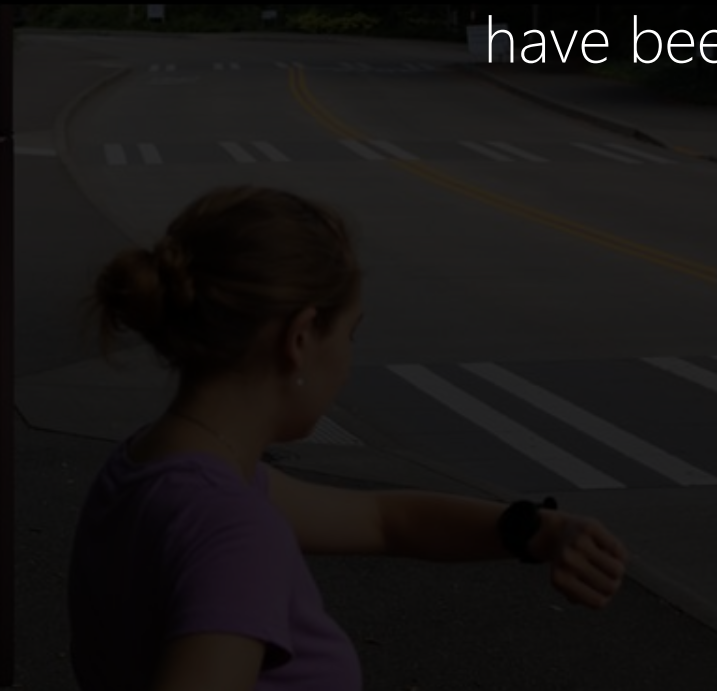
Our survey with 201 DHH participants showed that **smartwatch was the most preferred device** for non-speech sound feedback.



Using both visual and vibration modalities, smartwatch can provide **always-available** and **discreet** sound feedback in **multiple contexts**.



Prior evaluations of smartwatch-based sound awareness have been in a **Wizard-of-Oz format.**



TWO STUDIES

Study 1

A **quantitative** comparison of small deep-learning models to classify sounds on portable devices.

Study 2

A **qualitative** evaluation of a smartwatch-based sound classification app in which 8DHH participants used the app in different locations on the campus.

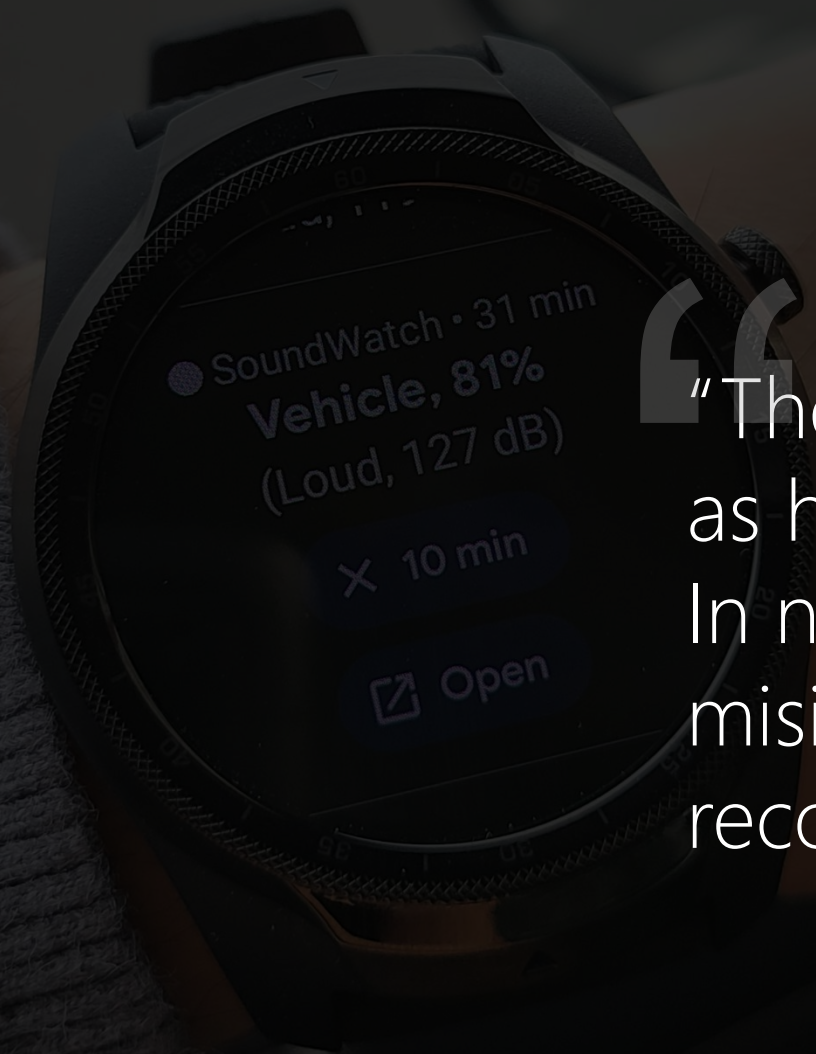
FINDINGS

Study 1

Our best classification model had **similar accuracy** as the state-of-the-art for non-portable devices (81.2%) but required **much less memory** (~1/3rd).

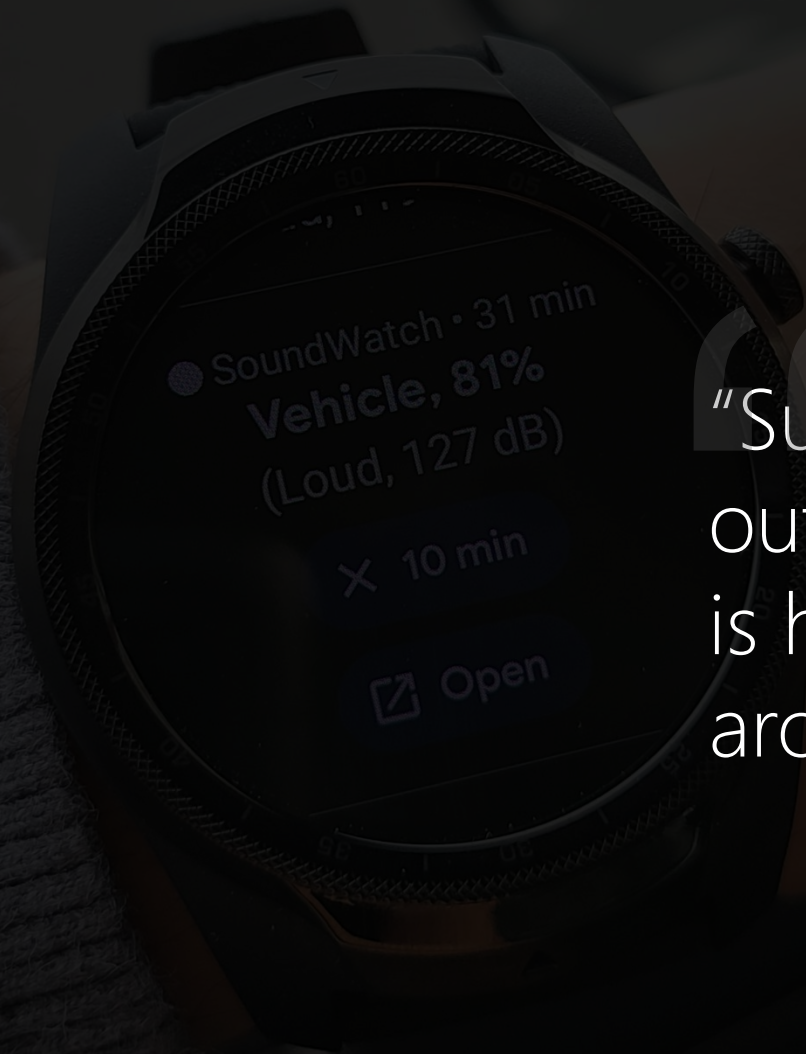
Study 2

All participants generally liked SoundWatch but were concerned with **errors in noisy environments**.

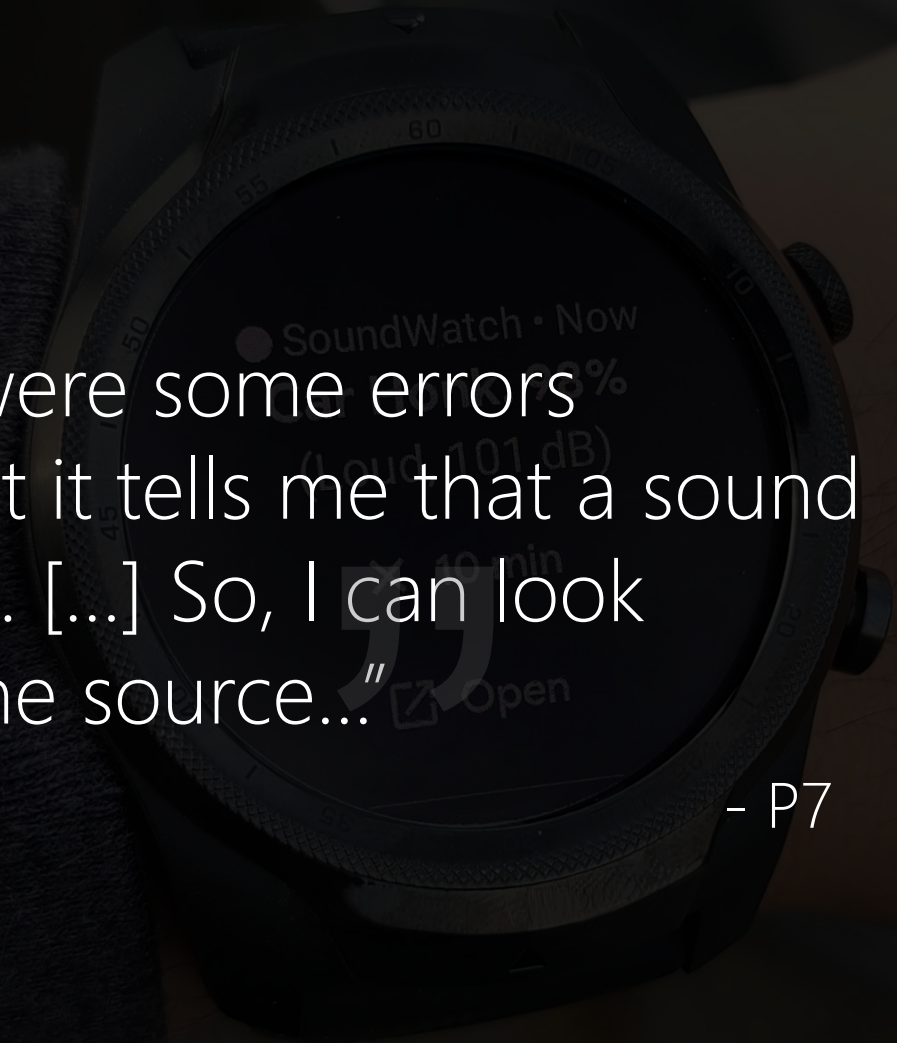


“The app is perfect for quiet settings such as home or outdoor activities like hiking. In noisy situations, some sounds were misinterpreted, such as cars were recognized as water running...”

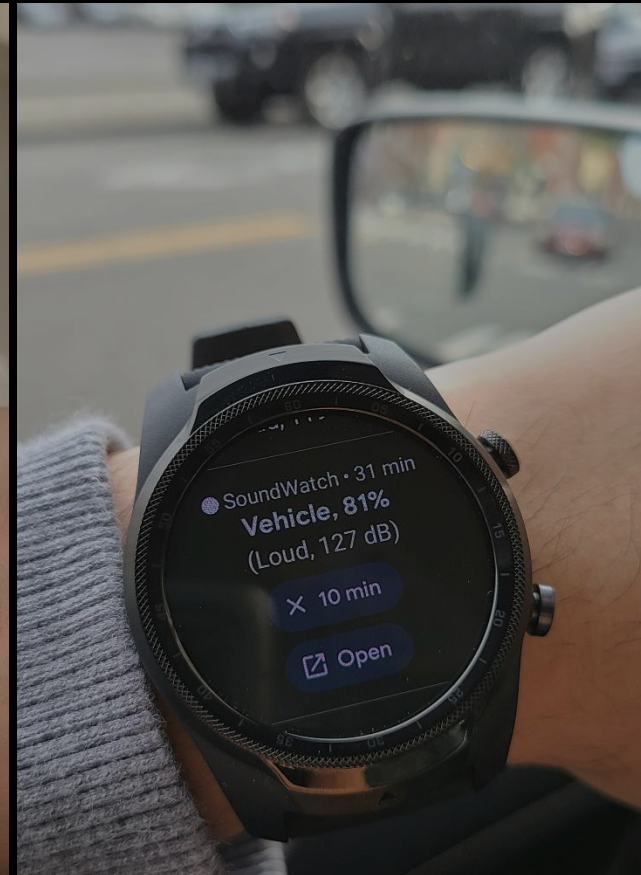


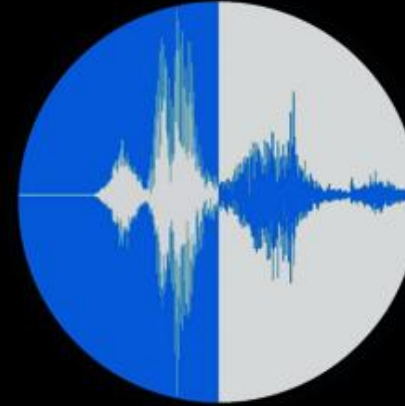


“Sure there were some errors outdoors, but it tells me that a sound is happening. [...] So, I can look around for the source...”



Demo Time!





SoundWatch

Always-available sound feedback

Released on Google store!



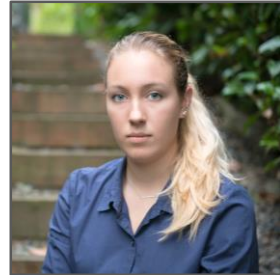
THE SOUNDWATCH TEAM



Dhruv Jain
djain@uw.edu



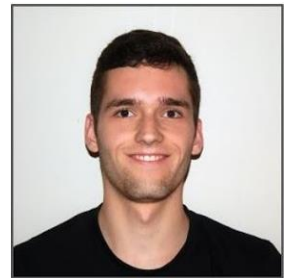
Khoa Nguyen
akhoa99@uw.edu



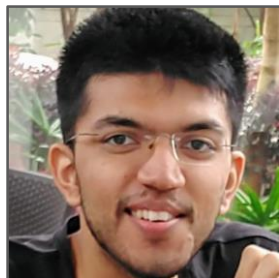
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Google
Faculty Research



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

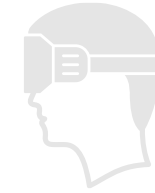


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies



SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

TWO DRAWBACKS OF INITIAL SOUNDWATCH WORK

- 1** A generic model trained on online sound corpora.
End-user should be able to customize the model in-situ.
- 2** Evaluation was done in the lab.
How people may use SoundWatch in the field remains to be studied.



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

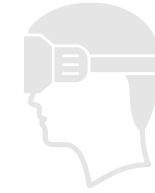


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Proposed work 1

Proposed work 2

Yellow: proposed work



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies



SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

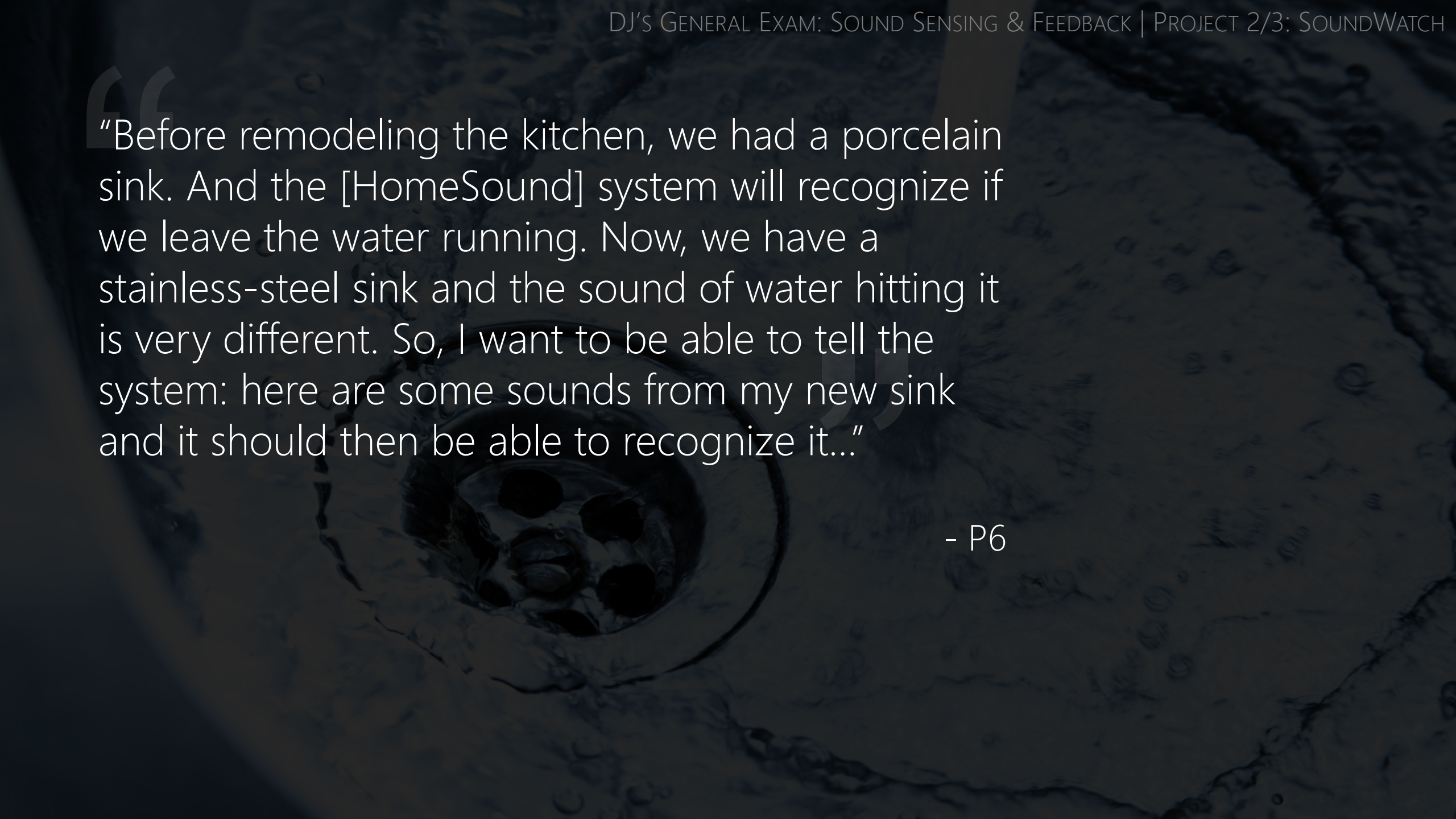
Field study

Yellow: proposed work

PROPOSED WORK 1: **END-USER CUSTOMIZATION**

PROPOSED WORK 1: FEW-SHOT LEARNING

Imagine...



“Before remodeling the kitchen, we had a porcelain sink. And the [HomeSound] system will recognize if we leave the water running. Now, we have a stainless-steel sink and the sound of water hitting it is very different. So, I want to be able to tell the system: here are some sounds from my new sink and it should then be able to recognize it...”

- P6

TableGPT: Few-shot Table-to-Text Generation with Table Structure Reconstruction and Content Matching

Heng Gong^{1*}, Yawei Sun^{1*}, Xiaocheng Feng^{1,2}, Bing Qin^{1,2}, Wei Bi, Xiaojiang Liu, Ting Liu^{1,2}

¹Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China
²Computer Science and Technology



This CVPR paper is the Open Access version, provided by the Computer Vision Foundation. Except for this watermark, it is identical to the accepted version; the final published version of the proceedings is available on IEEE Xplore.

Few-Shot Learning with Localization in Realistic Settings

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Abstract

Traditional recognition methods typically require large, artificially-balanced training classes, while few-shot learning methods are tested on artificially small ones. In contrast to both extremes, real world recognition problems exhibit heavy-tailed class distributions, with cluttered scenes and a mix of coarse and fine-grained class distinctions. We show that prior methods designed for few-shot learning do not work out of the box in these challenging conditions, based on a new “meta-iNat” benchmark. We introduce three parameter-free improvements: (a) better training procedures based on adapting cross-validation to meta-limited bounding box annotations before classification, and (b) novel architectures that localize objects using simple parameter-free expansions of the feature space based on bilinear pooling. Together, these improvements double the accuracy of state-of-the-art models on meta-iNat while generalizing to prior benchmarks, complex neural architectures, and settings with substantial domain shift.

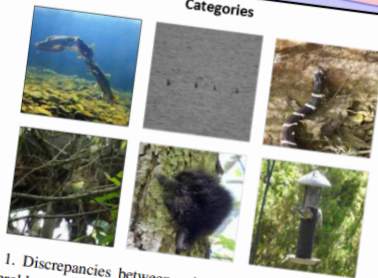
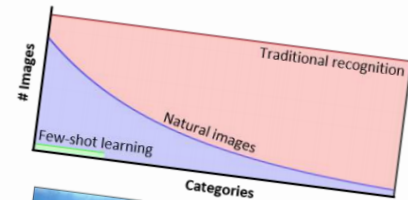


Figure 1. Discrepancies between existing benchmarks and real world problems. **Top:** Traditional recognition benchmarks use many, equally large classes, while few-shot benchmarks use few, equally small classes. Natural problems tend to be heavy-tailed. **Bottom:** Clockwise from top left: relevant objects may be blurry, overlapping, tiny, occluded, underexposed, or blurry.

1. Introduction

Image recognition models have purportedly reached human performance on benchmarks such as ImageNet, but depend critically on large, balanced, labeled training sets with hundreds of examples per class. This recognition is not practical in many real-world settings where the number of classes is large and the number of examples per class is small.

Past efforts in few-shot learning for real-life settings have been focused on **computer vision and NLP**.

PROPOSED WORK 1: FEW-SHOT SOUND CLASSIFICATION



Phase 1: Algorithmic Experiments

- **Three approaches:** MAML, Meta-Opt, prototypical networks
- **Baselines:** FT-last, FT-all, NN
- **Dataset:** field recordings from SoundWatch work
- **Metrics:** top-1, top-3 accuracy, AUC

Phase 2: Short In-Situ Evaluation

- **Participants:** 5-10 DHH
- **Tasks:** record a few sounds, then evaluate the trained model on SoundWatch for 1-3 days
- **Data collection:** pre-/post- interviews, brief in-situ questionnaires, device logs

PROPOSED WORK 1: **EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS**

1 Quantification of several “few-shot” personalization approaches for real-life sound classification.

2 Preliminary insights from an in-situ evaluation.



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

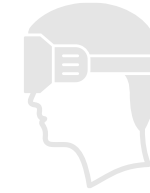


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

PROPOSED WORK 2: **SOUNDWATCH FIELD-DEPLOYMENT**

- 1** How do DHH people use smartwatch-based sound awareness technology in diverse contexts (e.g., at home, while waking, in transit)?
- 2** How does long-term use of this technology change the users' understanding of sounds and information conveyed through sounds?
- 3** What privacy or social implications arise with an always-on sound recording app in different contexts?

PROPOSED WORK 2: SOUNDWATCH FIELD-DEPLOYMENT



Participants

- 30-40 DHH
- Recruited using opt-in form, emails, & social media

Protocol

- Pre-and post-interviews
- Weekly surveys
- A lightweight in-situ feedback form
- Usage logs

PROPOSED WORK 2: **EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS**

1 Characterization of real-world usage of smartwatch-based sound awareness across a variety of contexts.

2 Design guidelines for future wearable sound awareness systems.

...and an improved SoundWatch app for the world!

Non-speech sound feedback



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

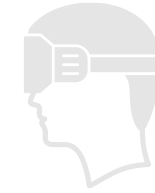


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

Non-speech sound feedback



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies



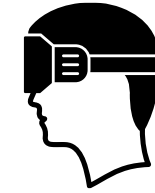
SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study

Speech feedback



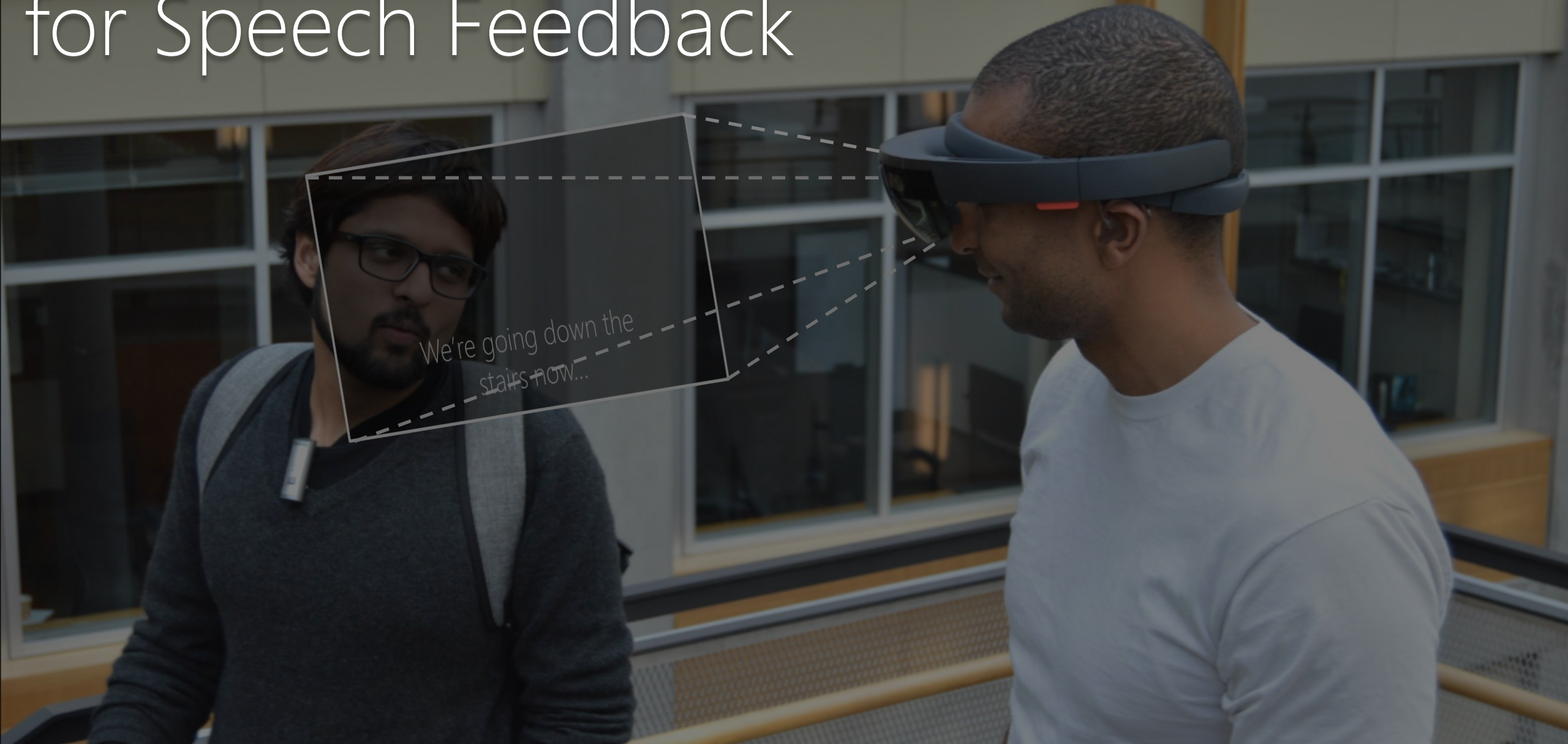
HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

HoloSound: Head-Mounted Displays for Speech Feedback



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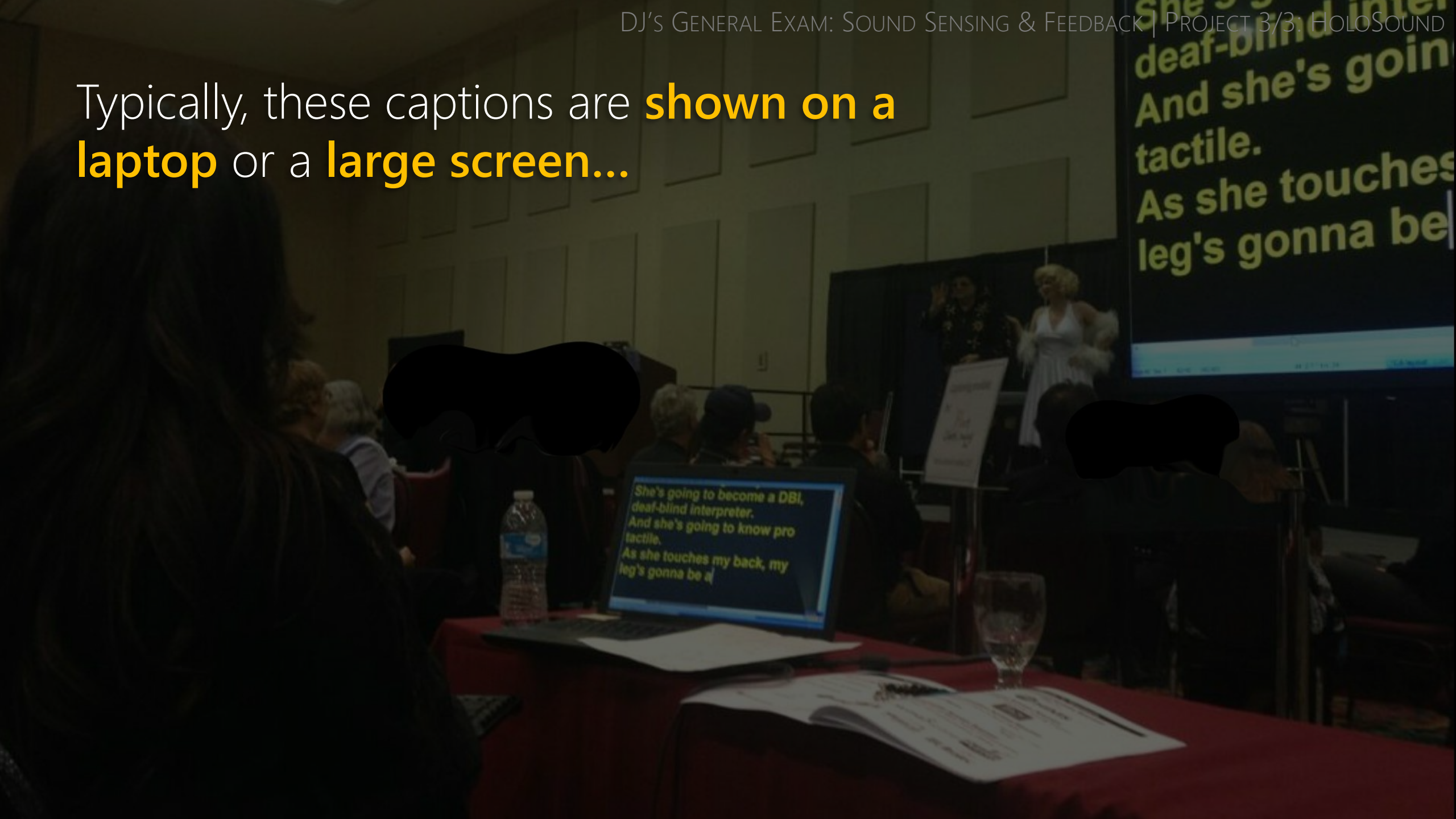


Microsoft

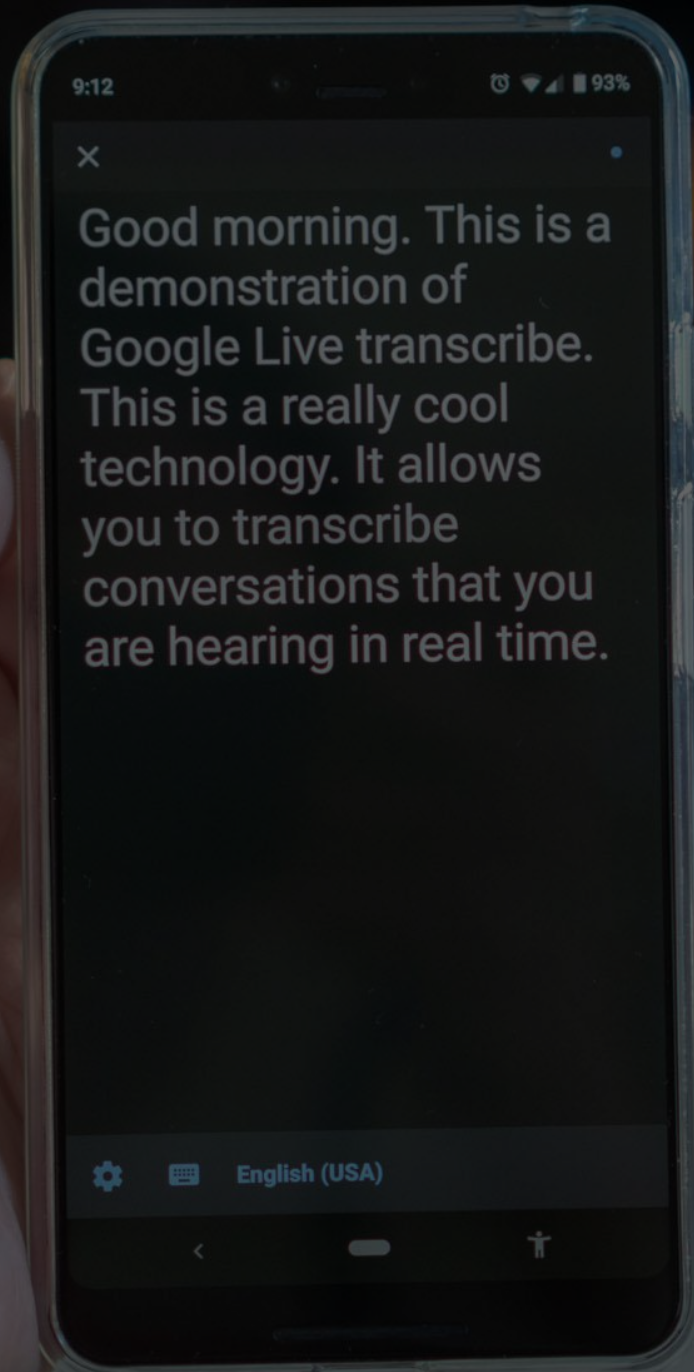
Many DHH people use **real-time captioning** to access speech.



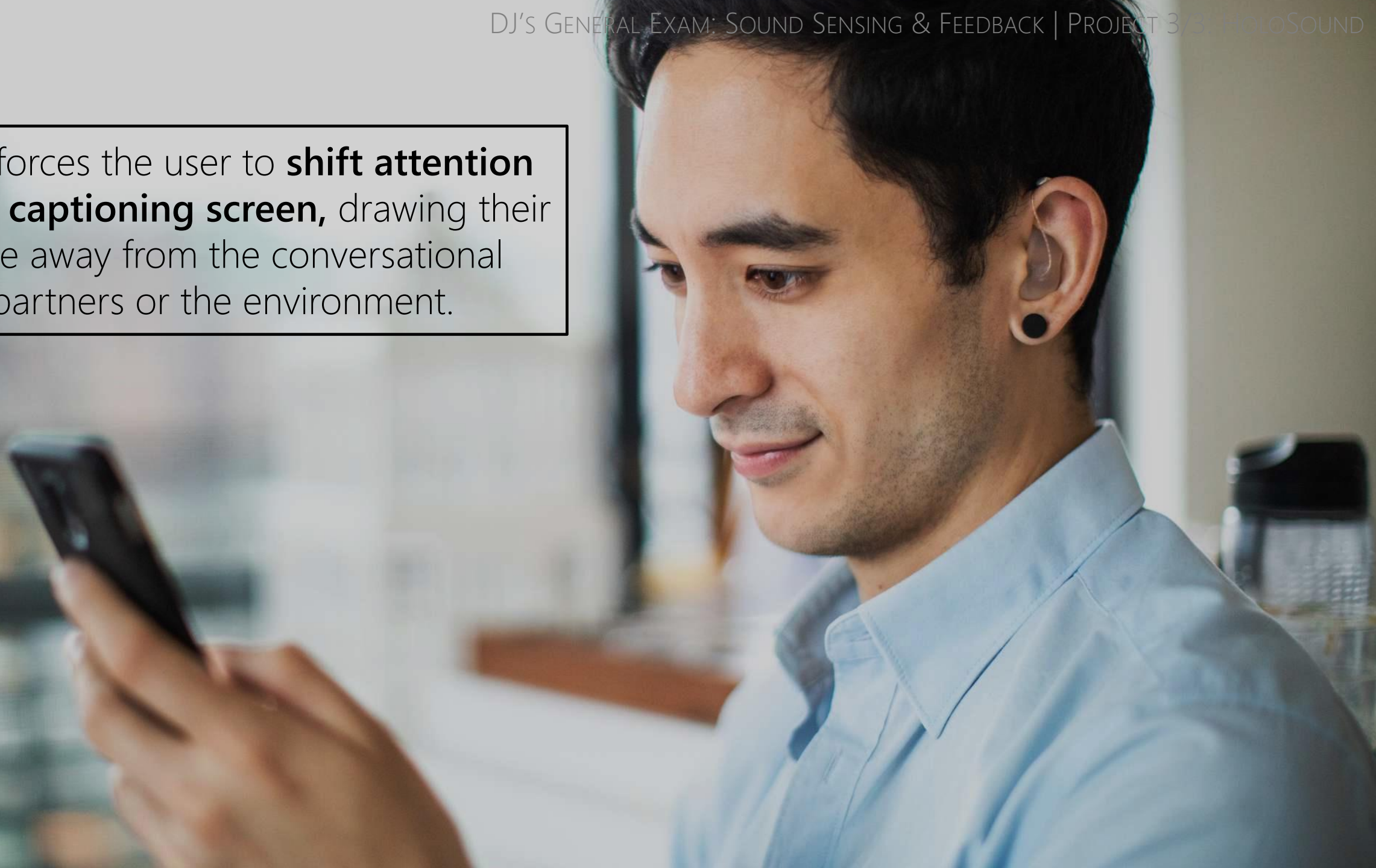
Typically, these captions are **shown on a laptop** or a **large screen**...



or on a smartphone...



This forces the user to **shift attention to the captioning screen**, drawing their gaze away from the conversational partners or the environment.





Display captions directly in the **user's field of view** using a head-mounted display.

A person wearing a head-mounted display (HMD) is shown in profile, looking towards the left. A semi-transparent rectangular box floats in the air in front of them, containing text. Dashed lines connect the corners of the box to the HMD's display area, suggesting the text is being projected or rendered there. The background is a dimly lit room with large windows.

While past work has suggested showing captions on an HMD, prior to the beginning of my dissertation research, **no work has evaluated a working prototype.**



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

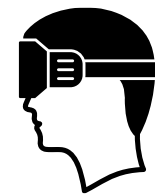


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

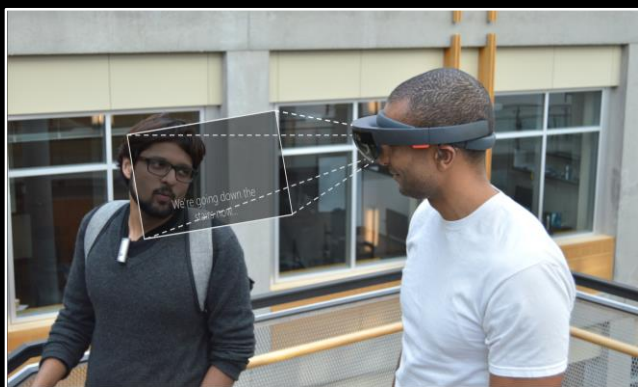
Field study

Yellow: proposed work

Three Initial Explorations of HMD-captioning



A 45-day autoethnographic evaluation



A semi-controlled evaluation with 10 DHH participants



A preliminary prototype that displays captioning with speaker location and non-speech sounds

Three Initial Explorations of HMD-captioning



Current HoloSound prototype

A preliminary prototype that displays captioning with speaker location and non-speech sounds

HoloSound

Combining Speech and Sound Identification for
Deaf or Hard of Hearing Users on a Head-Mounted Display

ASSETS 2020 supplementary video

Non-speech sound feedback



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

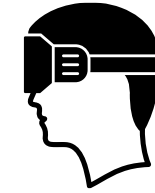


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

Three initial explorations

Field study

Yellow: proposed work

Non-speech sound feedback



HomeSound

Two formative studies

Field studies

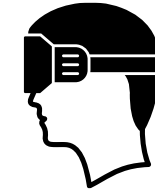


SoundWatch

Two studies

End-user customization

Field study



HoloSound

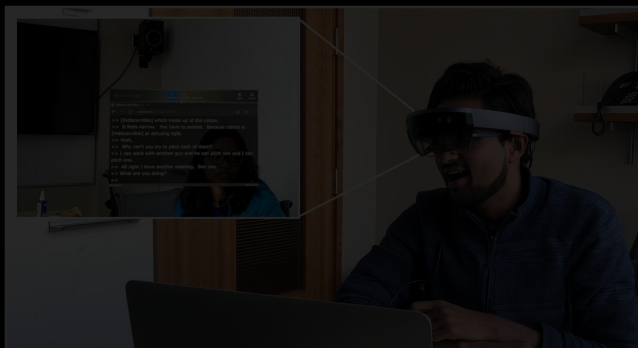
Three initial explorations

Field study

Proposed work 3

Yellow: proposed work

Three Initial Explorations of HMD-captioning



A 45-day autoethnographic evaluation

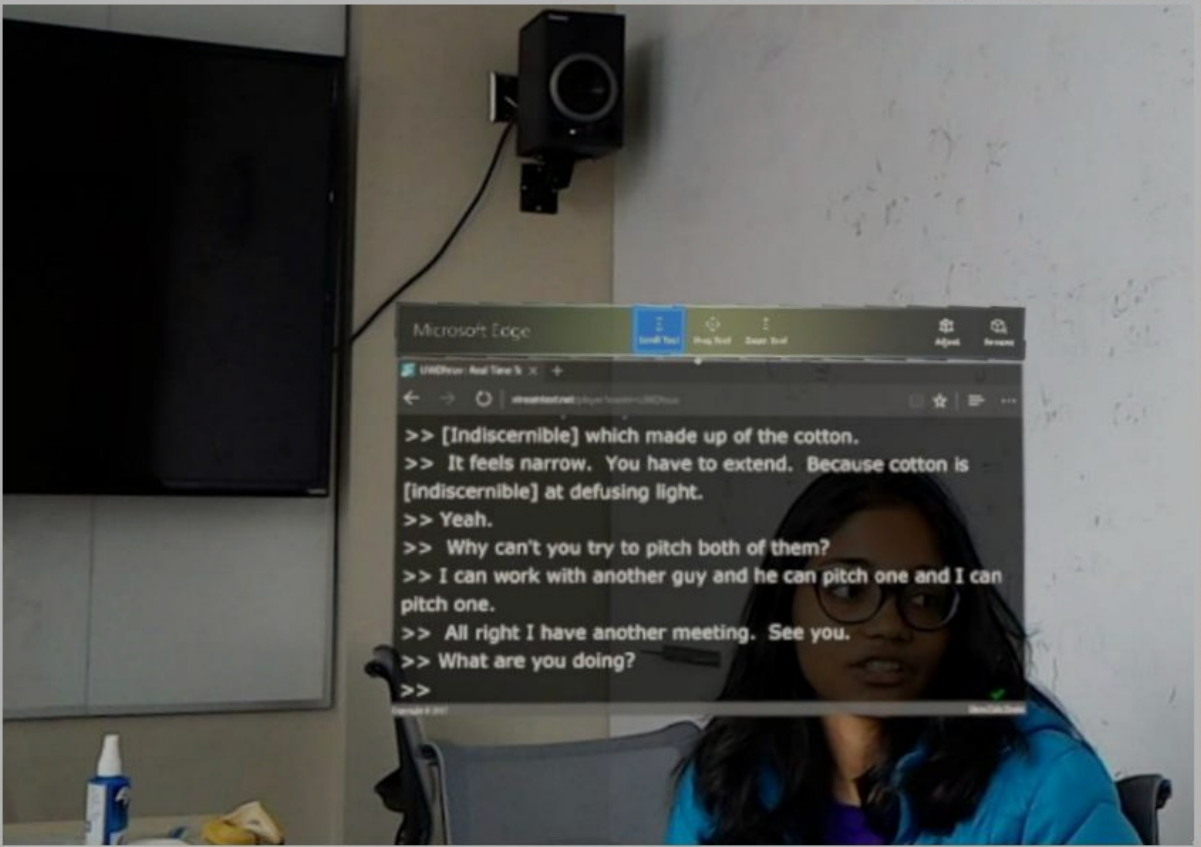


While past studies inform the design of future HMD conversation support, **longer-term, more ecologically-valid field studies** are necessary.

A semi-controlled evaluation with 10 DHH participants



A preliminary prototype that displays captioning with speaker location and non-speech sounds





Vuzix Blade



Google's Wearable Subtitles

PROPOSED WORK 3: HMD-CAPTIONING FIELD-DEPLOYMENT

- 1** How do DHH users use HMD-based captioning in uncontrolled settings? Does the usage change over time or with context (e.g., at home vs. while mobile)?
- 2** How does the long-term use of the device affect communication?
- 3** What social implications exist when using HMD captioning in different settings, such as alone, with friends, or with unfamiliar conversation partners.

PROPOSED WORK 3: HMD-CAPTIONING FIELD-DEPLOYMENT



Phase 1: Pilot Testing

- 3-5 DHH participants for one week each
- Protocol: Pre/post interviews, weekly surveys, a lightweight in-situ feedback form, usage logs

Phase 2: One-month Deployment

- 10-12 DHH participants
- Protocol: Pre/post interviews, weekly surveys, a lightweight in-situ feedback form, usage logs

PROPOSED WORK 3: **EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS**

1 Characterization of real-world usage of HMD-based captioning across a variety of contexts

2 Design guidelines for future HMD-based sound awareness systems

...and improved HMD-captioning prototypes for the world!

Summary



HomeSound



Two formative studies



Field studies



SoundWatch



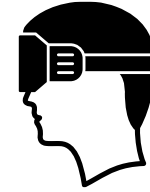
Two studies



End-user customization



Field study



HoloSound



Three initial explorations



Field study

Blue: completed work
Yellow: proposed work

Technical Novelty



HomeSound



System development



Sound recognition



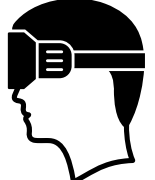
SoundWatch



On-device sound recognition



Meta learning



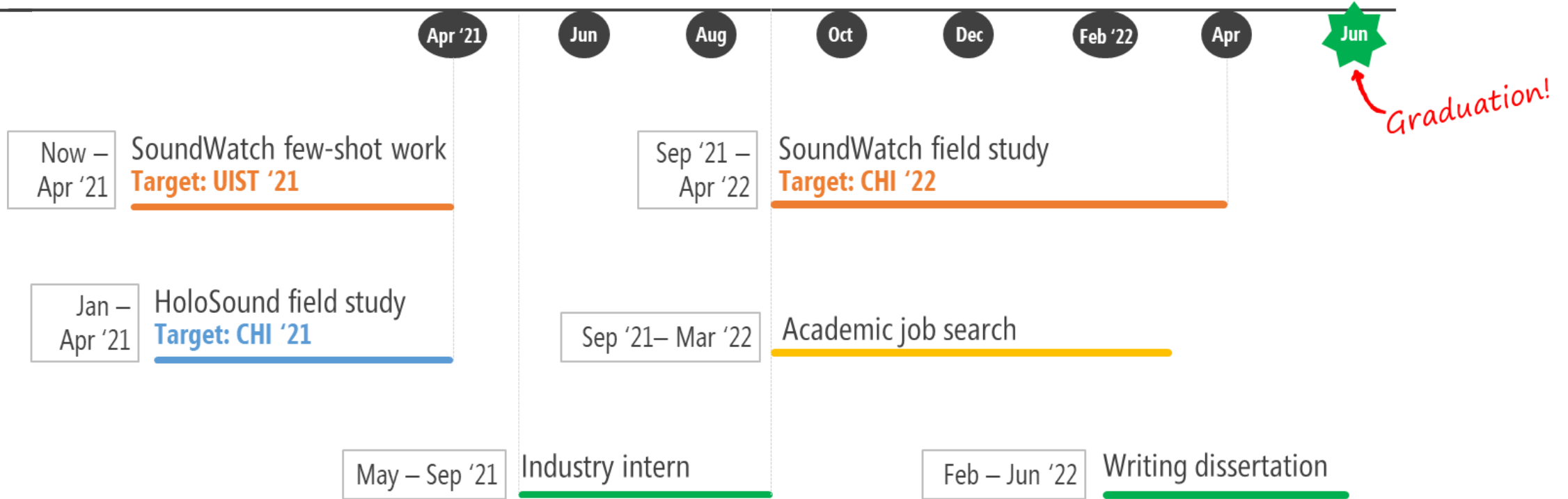
HoloSound



Hardware design

Blue: completed work
Yellow: proposed work

Timeline



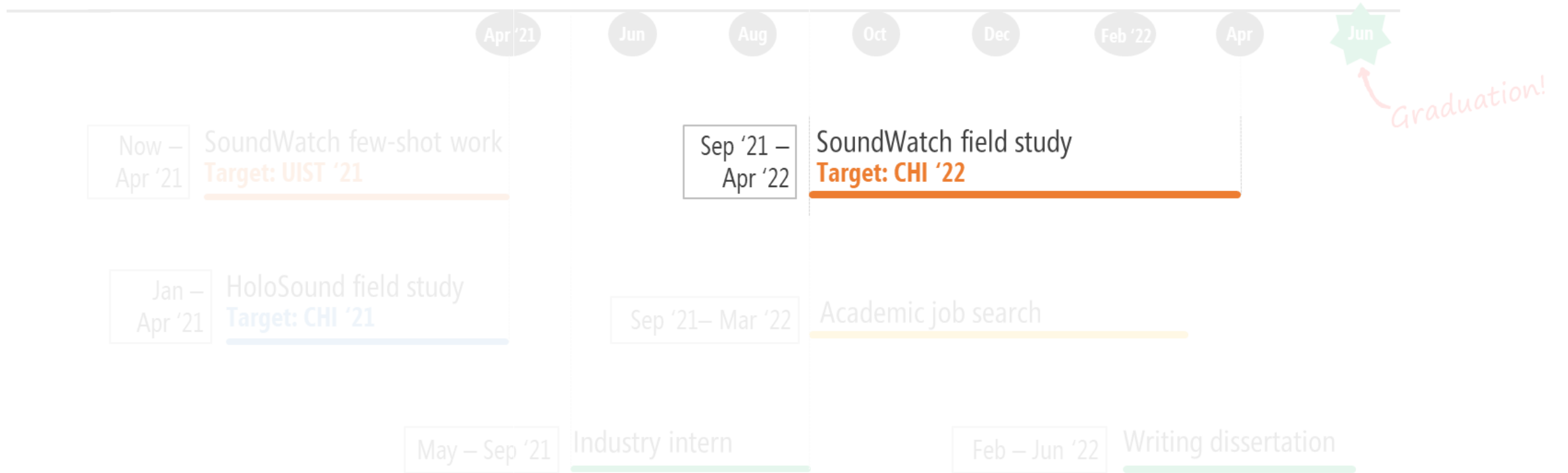
Timeline



Timeline



Timeline



Timeline



Reflections



Reflections

A person is sitting on a grassy bank by a body of water, looking out over the water. The scene is dimly lit, suggesting dusk or dawn. The water is dark with some ripples, and the sky is a deep blue. The person is wearing a light-colored long-sleeved shirt and dark pants. The overall mood is contemplative and serene.

I largely explore providing sound information to take an action.

How can we design for “experiential” sound awareness?

I largely explore visual feedback.

How best to provide haptic feedback?

I provide transcription verbatim.

How to summarize topics of a conversation?



Broader Impacts

ADVISORS



Jon Froehlich



Leah Findlater

You're all awesome!

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Jon Froehlich



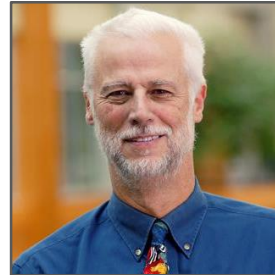
Leah Findlater



Jacob Wobbrock



Jen Mankoff



Richard Ladner



Jeffrey Bigham

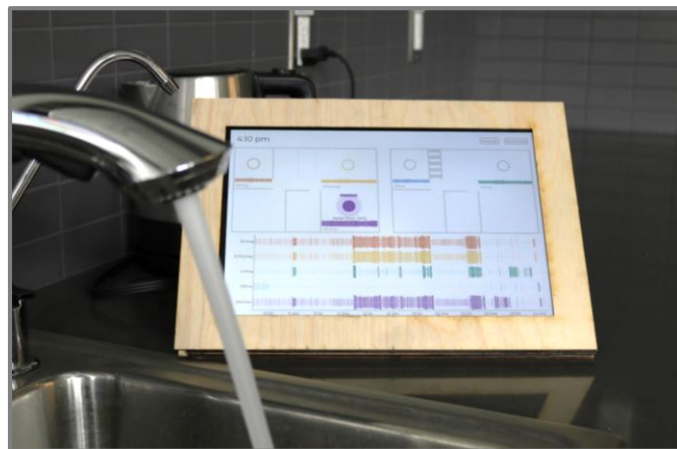
FRIENDS, FAMILY, AND COLLEAGUES

Steven Goodman, Emma McDonnell, Venkatesh Potluri, Kelly Mack, Liang He, Manaswi Saha, Rose Guttman, Ana Liu, Pratyush Patel, Sudheesh Singanamalla, Aditya Kusupati, Tapan Chugh, Raghav Somani, Tanu, Arjun Bhatia, Sophie Tian, Ruchi Gupta, Alok Jain, Kunal Jain, Aaron Timms, Emma Gebben, Elise Dorough, Elle Brown, Brianna Blaser, Aileen Zeng, Marcus Amalachandran, Angela Lin, Raja Kushalnagar, Christian Vogler, Greg Goodman, Robin Yang, Hung Ngo, Khoa Nguyen, AccessComputing and many more...

Any Questions?

 djain@uw.edu

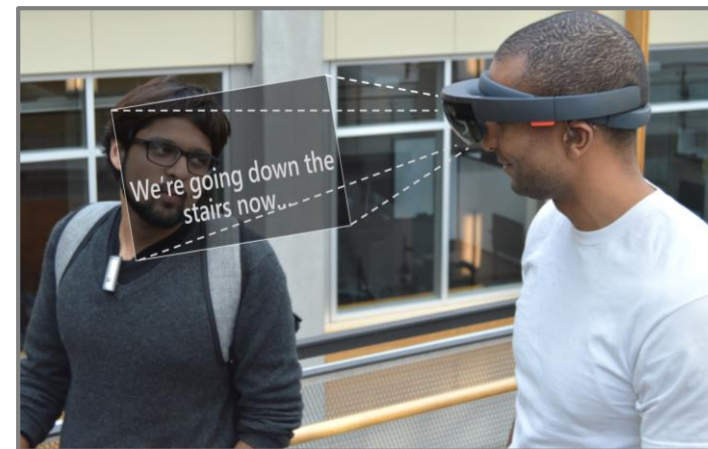
 [dj_hci](https://twitter.com/dj_hci)



HomeSound



SoundWatch



HoloSound