Comparative Locatability Tests of Warning Signals



4 Sounds:

BB Broadband

MT Multi-tone; 200 Hz intervals

TT Triple-tone; 500 Hz, 1kHz & 2kHz

ST Single-tone; 1kHz



- 4 Sounds
- City of London Freeman's School
- In doors simulate acoustic reflective CITY of LONDON FREEMEN'S SCHOOL

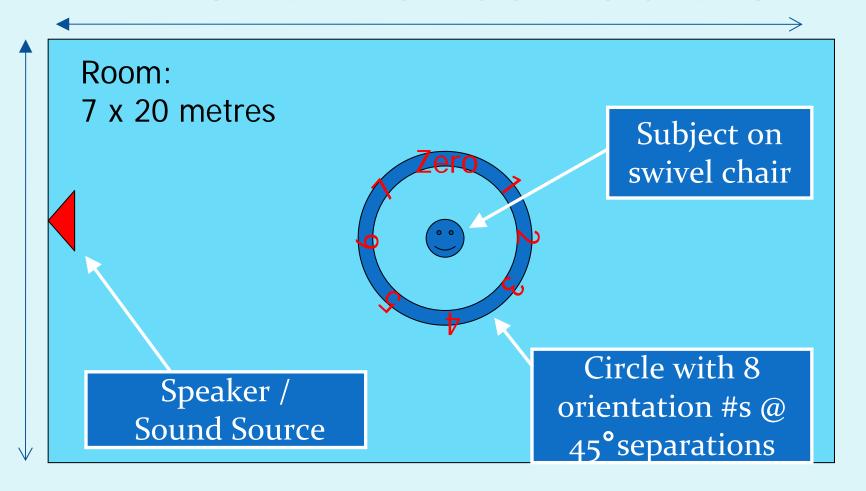




- 4 Sounds
- City of London Freeman's School
- In doors
- Subjects
 - Age groups
 - 10 minors
 - 10 adults
 - 2 with known hearing loss

Age Group	#
Under 10	1
11 to 20	9
21-30	0
31-40	1
41-50	4
51-60	3
61+	2







- Ambient Noise:
 - Noisier ambient reduces response rate
 - Headphones:
 - subjects wore out-of-ear headphones:

Does not block normal hearing





Type used:
AirDrives - Ambient Awareness



- Ambient Noise
 - Noisier ambient reduces response rate
 - Headphones
 - subjects wore out-of-ear headphones
 - played high street sounds



SPL set at 60 dBA at the ear to simulate busy high street



- Ambient Noise
- Random Results:
 - In poor acoustic environment e.g.:
 - High ambient noise to signal ration
 - Ambient noise with sounds similar to signal
 - Acoustic reflective surfaces
 - Signal too quiet (low signal to noise ratio)
 - Poor locatable signal
 - Subject hearing impairment
 - Lack of attention / distraction; talking, on phone, sending SMS, listening to music



- Ambient Noise
- Random Results (continued)
 - Subject unable to locate the sound is likely to point in any direction or not at all; i.e.
 - 8 segments; if random each scores equally
 - 160 results for each sound
 - Maximum Random per sound = 160/8 = 20
 - "True Positive"; from results deduct:
 - 20 if high risk of random response
 - 0 if low risk of random response



- Ambient Noise
- Random Results
- Test Space:
 - Different spaces give different results
 - Indoor tests:
 - Reflective surfaces
 - Likely poorer locatability results than outdoor "free field"



Equipment

- 32 cards, each with unique combination:
 - an orientation #; zero to 7 (x 8) and
 - sound type (x 4)

(Total = orientation # x sound type = $8 \times 4 = 32$)

- Speaker and lap top with 4 sound files
 - Each sound file 1 second duration
- Swivel chair
- Blindfold
- Out-of-ear headphones with MP3 player



Set-Up

- Subject:
 - Blindfolded
 - wears headphones with MP3 player playing natural street sound at pre-set volume
 - sat on swivel chair
- Staff:
 - Controller (supervisor)
 - Assistant (plays sound files)
 - Recorder (records results)
 - Minder (manages subject)



Procedure

- Controller selects card at random; shows minder, sound operator & assistant
- 2. Assistant records; orientation & sound type
- Subject raises feet & minder turns chair in one, then other direction to disorientate subject
- Minder stops subject facing orientation #, if minder between speaker and subject he/she moves to side
- 5. Sound played; 1 second
- Subject immediately points at what is believe to be sound source
- 7. Minder calls closest direction # to direction subject points
- Assistant recorders direction #



Notes

- If subject is slow or cannot locate sound source scorer marks "- 2":
 - "-" to indicate no/poor response
 - "2" is 180 degree wrong direction
 - 2 x recorded in the 640 tests; 1 failure & 1 slow
- Test run:
 - Minder told to swivel subject and select at random orientation direction
 - Sound operator selects at random a sound
 - Result not recorded



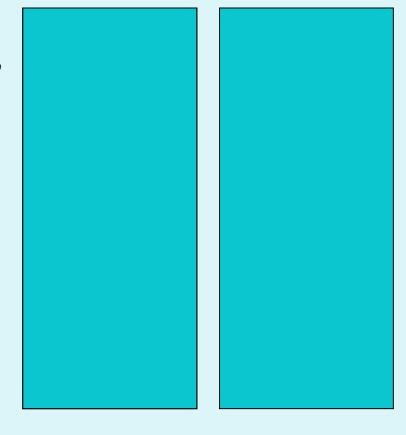
Sound Total "on target"

Broadband 83

Multi-tone 73

Triple-Tone 51

Single Tone 48





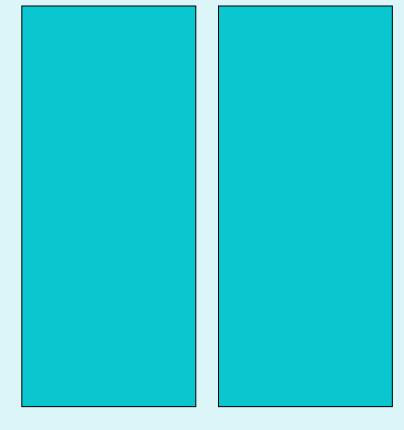
Sound Total "on target"

Broadband 83

Multi-tone 73

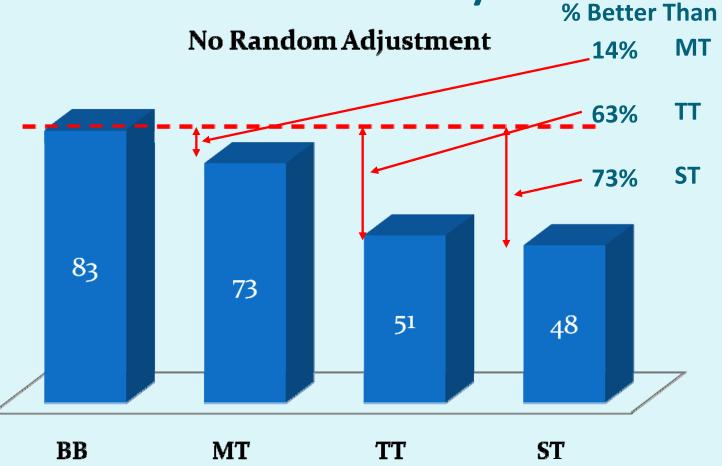
Triple-Tone 51

Single Tone 48

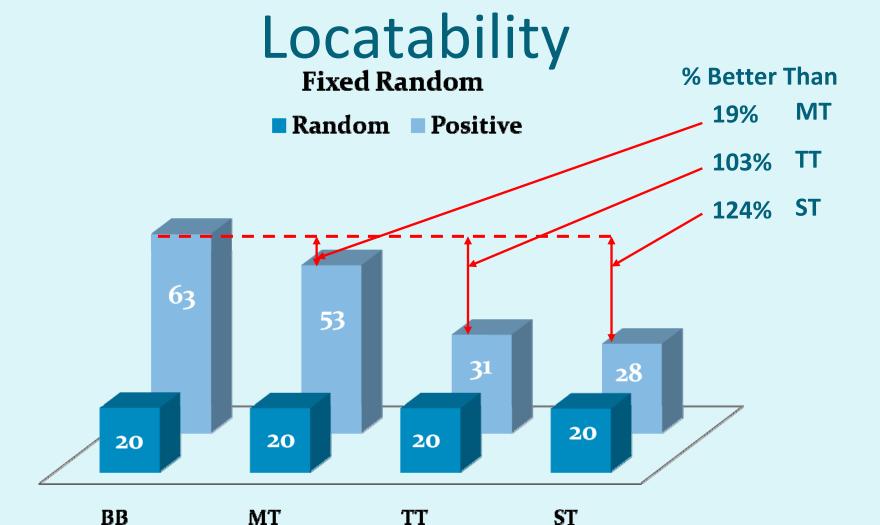




Locatability

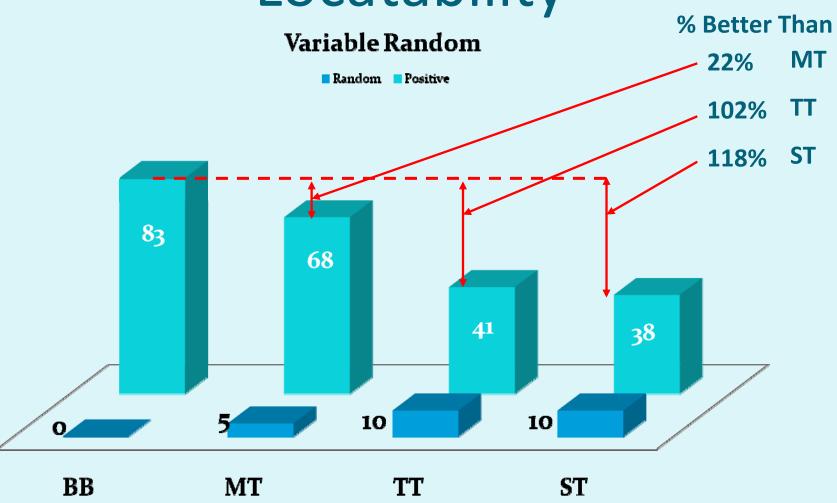








Locatability





Notes

- At Berlin meeting CLEPA undertook to also carry out tests on:
 - Attenuation
 - Directivity
 - Annoyance
- Unfortunately the extreme weather conditions at the end of last year prevented us from undertaking these.



CLEPA is grateful to the City of London's Freemans School for their support and work with the sound locatability tests.

Any Questions?





Mutiple tone sound

