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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR OFF-BOARD VOICE-AUTOMATED WEB SEARCHING**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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A system for surfing the web includes a mobile system for processing and transmitting through a wireless link a voice stream spoken by a user of the mobile system and a data center for processing the voice stream received into voice web search information. The continuous voice stream includes a web search request. The data center performs automated voice recognition processing on the voice web search information to recognize components of the web search request, confirms the recognized components of the web search request through interactive speech exchanges with the user through the wireless link and the mobile system, selectively allows human data center operator intervention to assist in identifying the selected recognized web search components having a recognition confidence below a selected threshold value, and downloads web search results pertaining to the web search request for transmission to the mobile system derived from the confirmed recognized web search components.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/937,362**

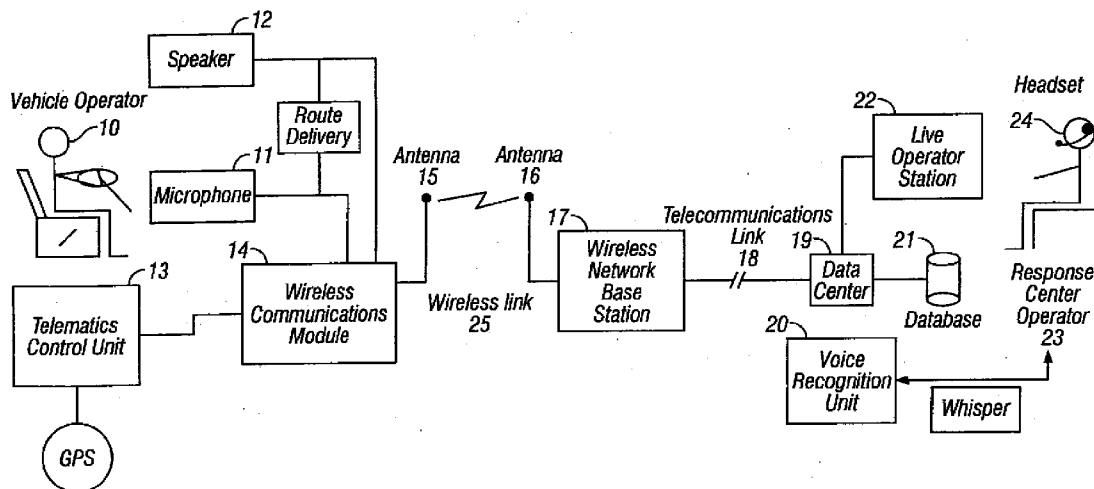
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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 11/029,971, filed on Jan. 5, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,373,248, Division of application No. 12/057,984, filed on Mar. 28, 2008, now Pat. No. 7,634,357, Division of application No. 12/636,327, filed on Dec. 11, 2009, now Pat. No. 8,478,520, Division of application No. 13/834,788, filed on Mar. 15, 2013.

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
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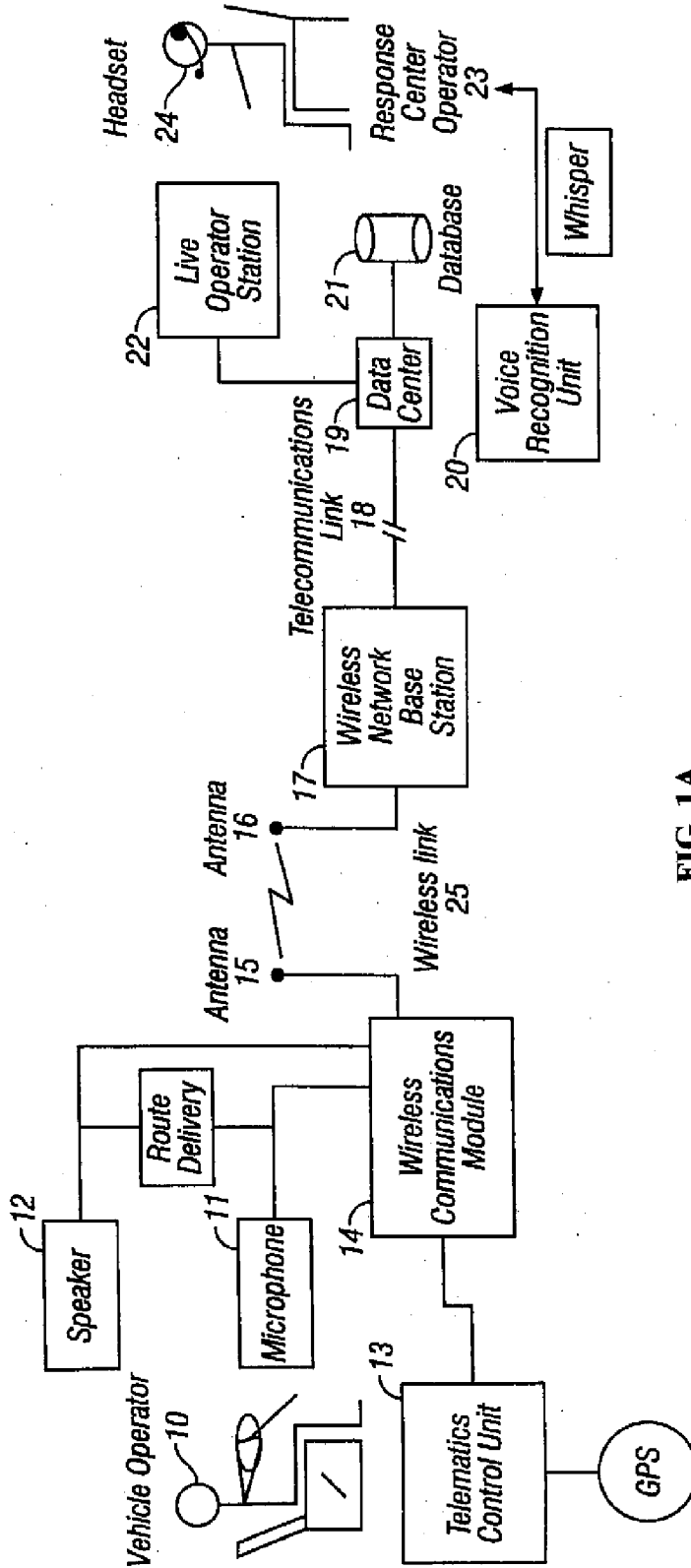


FIG. 1A

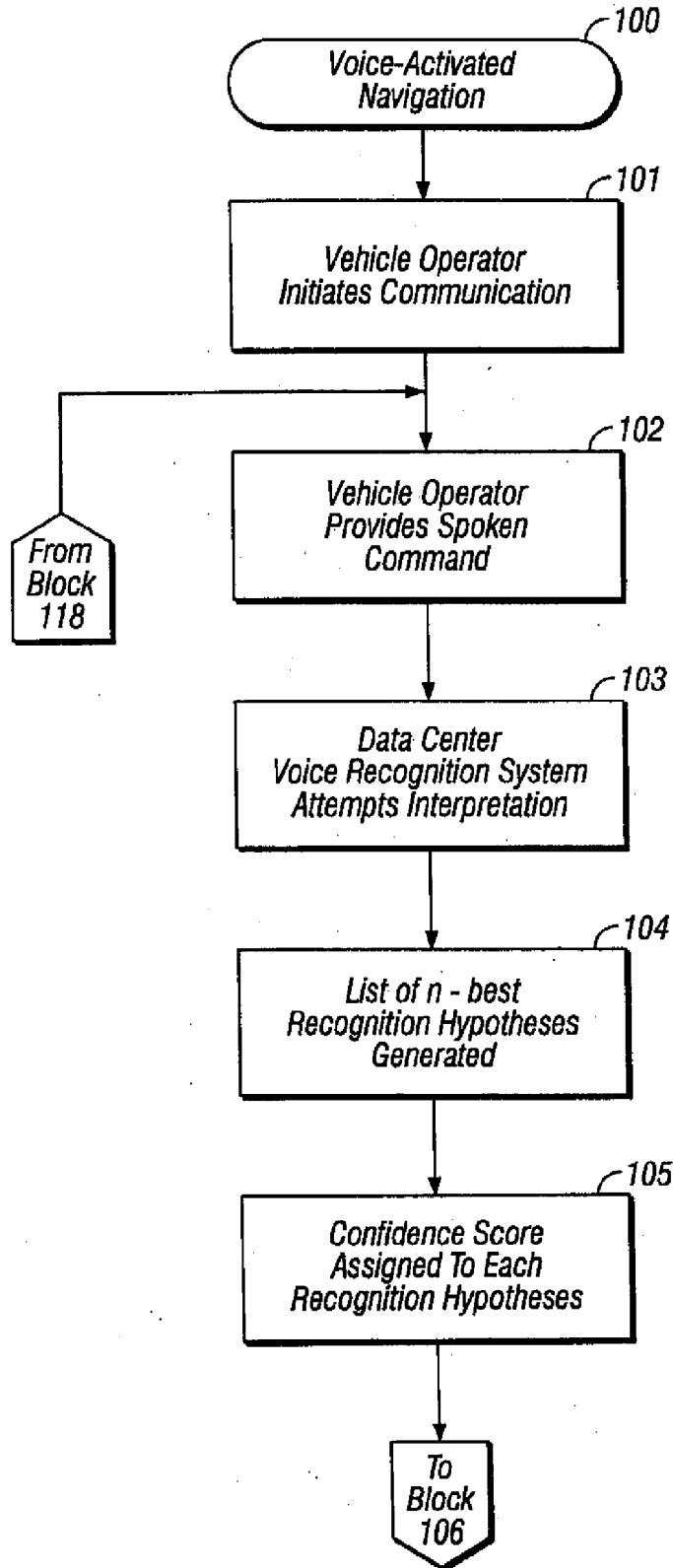


FIG. 1B

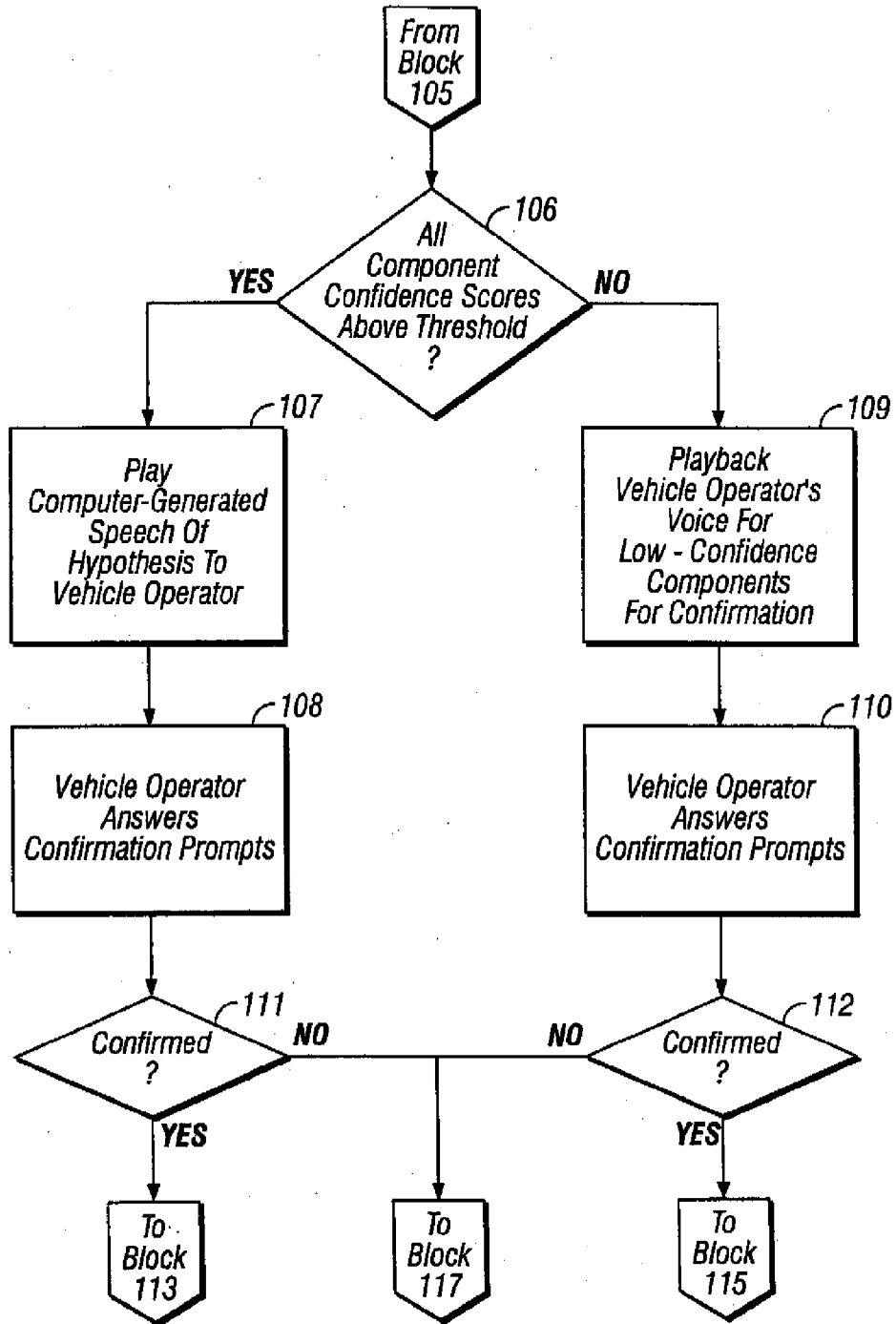


FIG. 1B
(Continued)

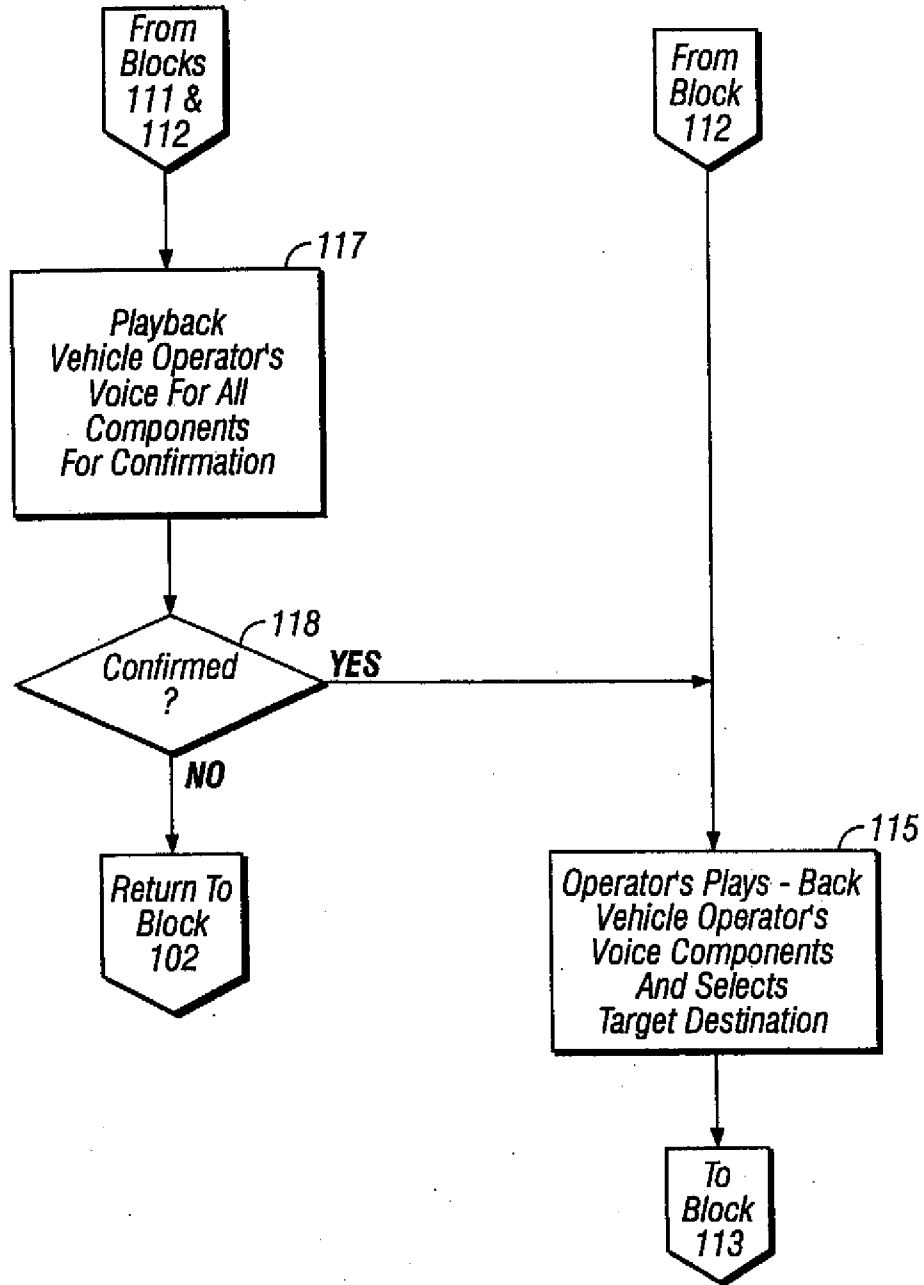


FIG. 1B
(Continued)

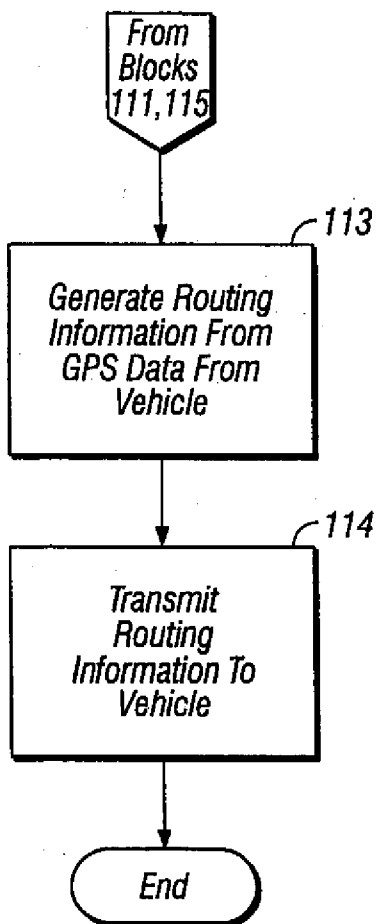


FIG. 1B
(Continued)

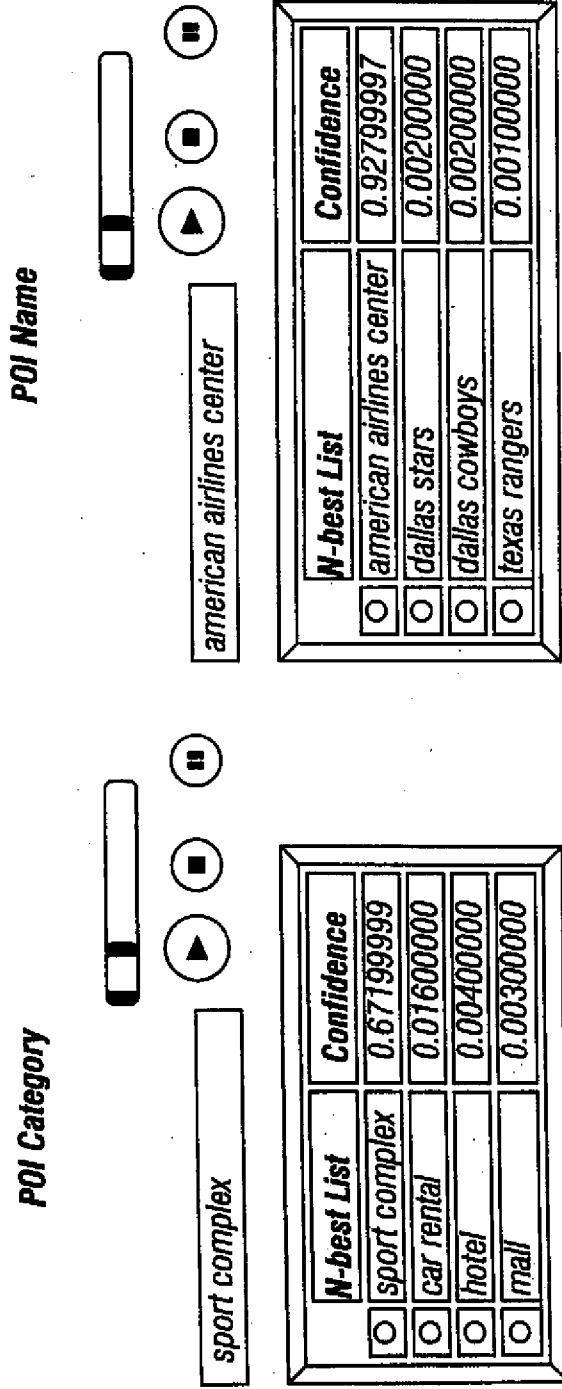


FIG. 2

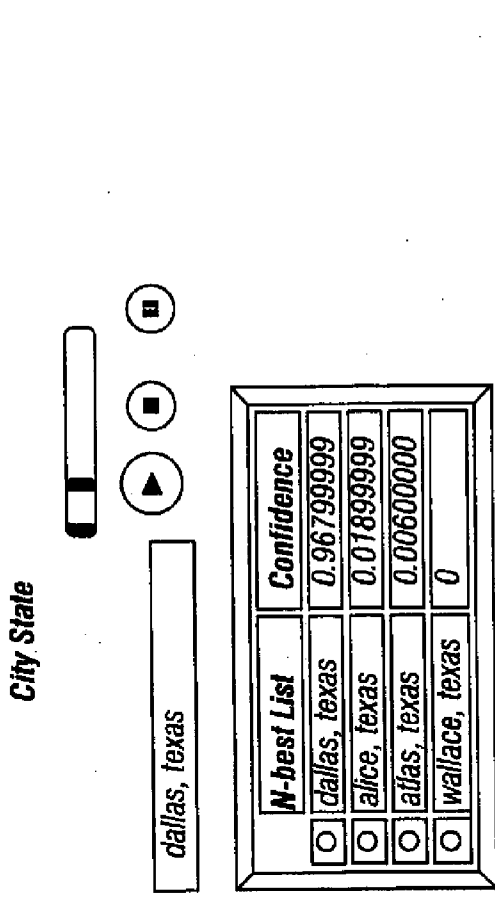


FIG. 3

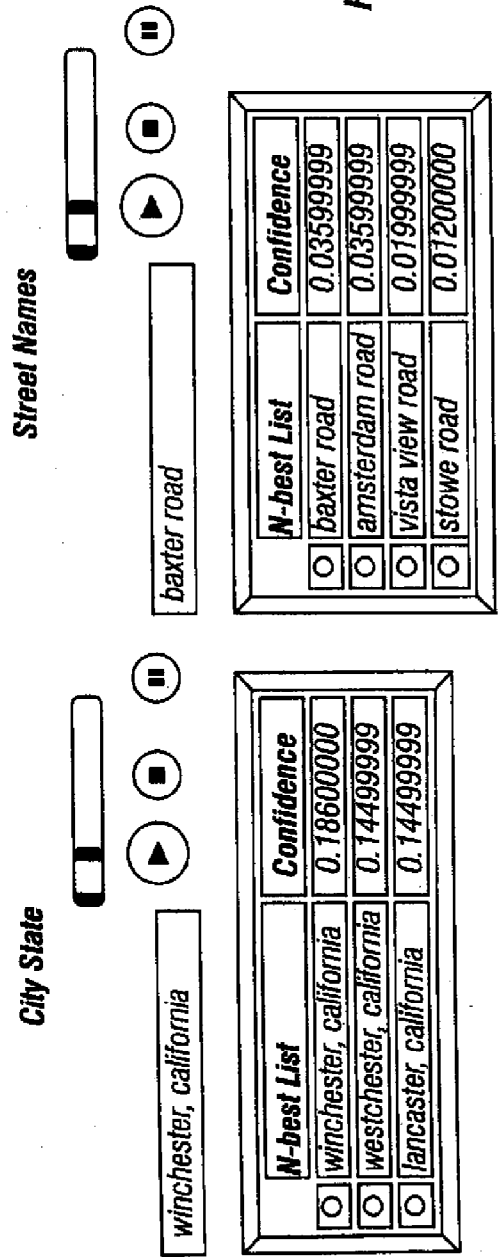


FIG. 4

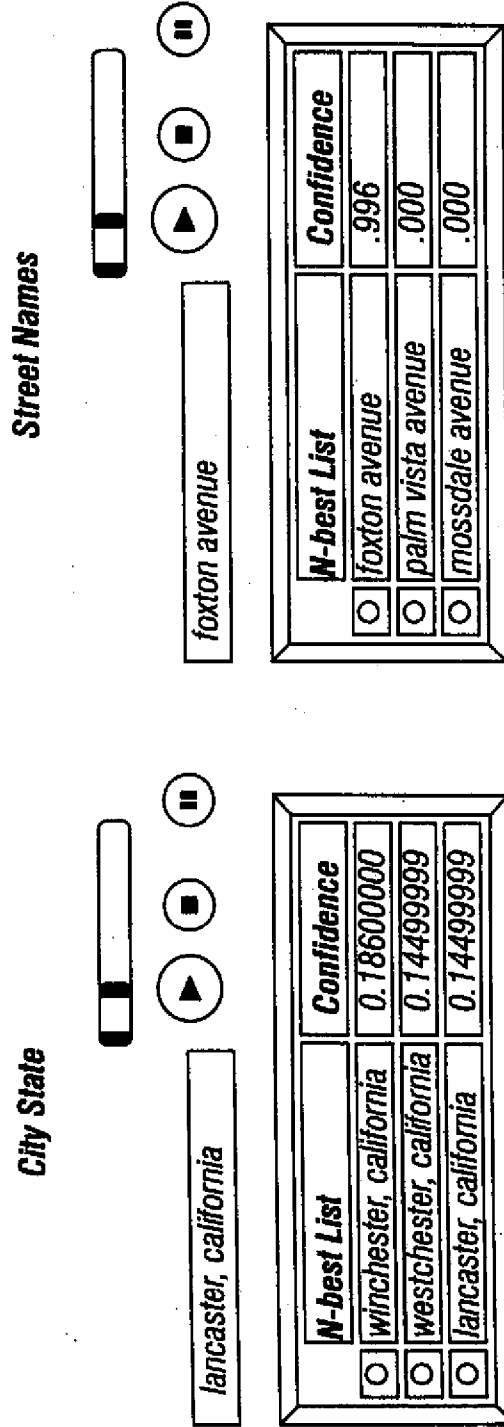


FIG. 5

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR OFF-BOARD VOICE-AUTOMATED WEB SEARCHING

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

- [0001] This application is:
 - [0002] a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/029,971, filed Jan. 5, 2005, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,373,248 (which application claims priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/608,850, filed Sep. 10, 2004);
 - [0003] a divisional application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/057,984, filed Mar. 28, 2008, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,634,357;
 - [0004] a divisional application of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/636,327, filed Dec. 11, 2009; and
 - [0005] a divisional application of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/834,788, filed Mar. 15, 2013,
- the entire disclosures of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

[0006] Not Applicable

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention relates in general to in-vehicle web surfing techniques, and in particular, to systems and methods for off-board voice-automated in-vehicle web surfing and other user-input-requiring systems in vehicles.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0008] Automotive navigation systems have been available for a number of years and are designed to guide vehicle operators to a specified destination. A major shortcoming of conventional navigation systems relates to the methods of entering target destinations. It is well known that driver distraction occurs when a vehicle operator interacts with a keypad or a touch screen while driving. In fact, first time users typically become frustrated with the human factors and associated learning necessary to enter target destinations manually. Furthermore, existing systems allow users to enter a destination while driving, which has been shown to cause driver distraction. Entering an address or point of interest (POI) by using manual methods typically requires time and concentration on the vehicle operator's part and, in particular, one cannot watch the road or drive safely. There is ongoing pending litigation that relates to driver distraction and the use of navigation systems while driving.

[0009] For most in-vehicle navigation systems, there are sequential steps that occur during usage. The process begins with user interaction where the navigation system first determines the starting location, usually from GPS information. The target destination is typically entered as an address, a street intersection, or a point of interest. It would be a substantial advancement in the art to provide a menu-driven, automatic voice recognition system located at a remote data center that would recognize spoken target destinations while simultaneously utilizing GPS information transmitted from the vehicle over a wireless link to the remote data center. It would also be a significant advancement to provide a voice user interface that is designed to minimize vehicle-operator

interaction time and/or data center operator interaction time. Finally, it would be a significant advancement if target destinations could be determined with high reliability and efficiency by utilizing the combination of GPS information, voice automation technology, operator assistance, and user assistance for confirming that the specified destination is correct. When necessary, the operator would be involved in determining the target destination that has been spoken, and the vehicle operator (the user) would confirm that the spoken destination is correct before the data center operator becomes involved. An automatic speech recognizer, high-quality text-to-speech, and GPS information each play a role in the overall process of determining a target destination.

[0010] The same disadvantages hold true for other user-input-requiring systems of a vehicle. Exemplary systems include selection of music and web searching.

[0011] Thus, a need exists to overcome the problems with the prior art systems, designs, and processes as discussed above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to systems and methods of delivering, or downloading, information from a remote data center database over a wireless link to a vehicle. With regard to navigation, the information delivered would be in response to voice-recognized target destinations spoken by the operator of the vehicle. The voice recognition system would be located at the remote data center. The information delivered, or downloaded, could be the target destination POI, street intersection, or address. The destination would be determined through a voice user interface whereby four components are involved in the automation process, including: voice technology, vehicle GPS information, the data center operator, and the vehicle operator. The information delivered, or downloaded, could also be the route information for the target destination POI, or address, determined through the voice user interface. Other vehicle systems applicable to such methods include selection of music and web searching.

[0013] The primary advantages of the remote data center are flexibility and cost-effectiveness. Accurate, up-to-date data can be accessed and the amount of data can be very large because of memory technology. Because the automation platform is off-board, the application can easily be modified without changing any in-vehicle hardware or software. Such flexibility allows for user personalization and application bundling, in which a number of different applications are accessible through a voice main menu. In terms of cost, server-based voice recognition resources can be shared across a large spectrum of different vehicles. For example, 48 channels of server-based voice recognition can accommodate over 1,000 vehicles simultaneously.

[0014] The voice technology requirements for the invention include highly intelligible text-to-speech, speech recognition, n-best search results and associated recognition confidence levels. The term "n-best search results" refers to a common speech recognition output format that rank orders the recognition hypotheses based on probability. The text-to-speech is used to represent what was recognized automatically and can be distinguishable from the vehicle operator's voice. A pronunciation database, also referred to as a phonetic database, is necessary for correct intelligible pronunciations of data items, such as POIs, cities, states, street names, search strings, artists, and songs. For cases in which a recognition

result does not have a high confidence score, a recording of what was spoken is played back to the vehicle operator for confirmation that the speech representation, or audio wave file, is correct and recognizable by a human, ultimately the data center operator. For example, if a vehicle operator says a city and state, a street name, and a street number, then the application repeats what was spoken in one of three ways: in a pure computer voice (text-to-speech), a combination of a computer voice and the vehicle operator's voice, or only in the vehicle operator's voice. In the latter case, the data center operator would listen to the speech and determine the address by listening and observing the n-best lists associated with each part of the address. In the former case, the data center operator would not be involved or needed; the process would be full automation. In the hybrid case, the data center operator would listen to part of what was spoken and determine the address by listening and observing the n-best lists associated with the part of the address not automatically recognized. It would be typical for the operator to listen and simply click on the n-best selection that matches the address component in question. Typing the address component would be required if the n-best list does not contain the correct address component. When involved, the data center operator may choose to listen to any component of the address. A similar strategy is used for determining a spoken POI.

[0015] For POI entry, the voice user interface can be configured to capture a POI category (e.g., restaurant or ATM) and determine whether the nearest location is desired. If so, the spoken destination entry task is completed after confirmation with a "yes" response. If the nearest location is not desired, a "no" response is spoken and the vehicle operator is prompted to say the name of the POI. Similarly, if the category is not recognized, it is recorded and passed on to the data center operator in addition to the POI name, also recorded if not recognized, subsequent to vehicle operator confirmation that the recording is correct. For POI determination, GPS may be used to constrain the active POI grammar based on a specified radius relative to vehicle location.

[0016] If a vehicle operator says a POI category and a POI name, then the application repeats what was spoken in one of three ways: in a pure computer voice (text-to-speech), a combination of a computer voice and the vehicle operator's voice, or just in the vehicle operator's voice only. In the latter case, the data center operator would listen to all of what was spoken and determine the POI by listening and observing the n-best lists associated with the POI category and name. In the former case, the operator would not be involved or needed; the process would be full automation. In the hybrid case, the data center operator would listen to part of what was spoken and determine the POI through listening and observing the n-best list associated with either the POI category or name. It would be typical for the operator to listen and simply click on the n-best selection that matches the POI component in question. Typing the POI component would be required if the n-best list does not contain the correct POI component. When involved, the data center operator may choose to listen to any component of the POI.

[0017] The invention described is intended to be integrated with an on-board navigation system capable of real-time GPS processing for route delivery. The navigation system is a hybrid solution in the optimized case because routes cannot be delivered as effectively in real-time from a remote data center. When turn-by turn directions are delivered directly from the remote data center, the GPS information specifying

vehicle location can lose synchronization with actual vehicle position due to latencies in wireless communication between the vehicle and the remote data center. For example, a system-generated prompt (e.g., instruction to turn) may be experienced too late by the vehicle operator resulting in a route deviation. In summary, the ideal implementation utilizes on-board technology including real-time GPS information to deliver turn-by-turn directions by voice within the vehicle environment. The invention described is also intended to be integrated with an on-board music system capable of processing requests for songs and/or artists. The invention described is further intended to be integrated with an on-board web-searching system capable of processing search requests.

[0018] With the foregoing and other objects in view, there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a method of entering a web search string including the steps of receiving at a mobile processing system a continuous voice stream spoken by a user of the mobile processing system, the continuous voice stream including a web search request being at least one of a search phrase and a keyword, processing the continuous voice stream into web search information, transmitting the processed web search information through a wireless link to a remote data center, analyzing the processed web search information with a voice recognition system at the remote data center to recognize components of the web search request spoken by the user, generating at the remote data center a list of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request listed by confidence levels as calculated for each component of the web search request analyzed by the voice recognition system, displaying the list of hypothetical recognized components and confidence levels at the remote data center for selective checking by a human data center operator, selecting a set of hypothetical recognized components based on the confidence levels in the list, confirming the accuracy of the selected set of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request through interactive voice exchanges between the user and the remote data center, determining web search results from confirmed components of the web search request, formatting the determined web search results at the remote data center, and transmitting the determined web search results to the mobile processing system from the remote data center through the wireless link.

[0019] In accordance with another mode of the invention, the accuracy confirming step is carried out by transmitting a computer-generated representation of at least one hypothetical recognized component of the web search request to the user through the wireless link and prompting the user through the wireless link to aurally confirm the accuracy of the component of the web search request.

[0020] In accordance with a further mode of the invention, the accuracy confirming step is carried out by determining if a confidence level of a hypothetical recognized component is above a selected threshold and computer generating a representation of the hypothetical recognized component for transmission to the user when the confidence level is above the selected threshold.

[0021] In accordance with an added mode of the invention, the accuracy confirming step is carried out by transmitting at least one recorded hypothetical recognized component of the web search request by the user to the user through the wireless link and prompting the user through the wireless link to aurally confirm the accuracy of the hypothetical recognized component of the web search request.

[0022] In accordance with an additional mode of the invention, the web search result determining step is carried out by providing human data center operator assistance using the developed list of hypothetical recognized components and confidence levels to recognize the web search request.

[0023] In accordance with yet another mode of the invention, the operator assistance providing step is carried out by playing back recorded representations of the web search request spoken by the user to a data center operator for analysis by the data center operator and receiving information from the data center operator identifying the web search requested.

[0024] In accordance with yet a further mode of the invention, the data center operator information receiving step is carried out by entering a choice from the displayed list of hypothetical recognized components from the data center operator.

[0025] In accordance with yet an added mode of the invention, the accuracy confirming step is carried out by transmitting aural representations of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request to the user, the hypothetical recognized components of the web search request being selected from aural representations of portions of the web search request. With the objects of the invention in view, there is also provided a system for surfing the web comprising a mobile system for processing and transmitting through a wireless link a continuous voice stream spoken by a user of the mobile system, the continuous voice stream including a web search request and a data center for processing the continuous voice stream received through the wireless link into voice web search information. The data center is operable to perform automated voice recognition processing on the voice web search information to recognize components of the web search request, confirm the recognized components of the web search request through interactive speech exchanges with the user through the wireless link and the mobile system, selectively allow human data center operator intervention to assist in identifying the selected recognized web search components having a recognition confidence below a selected threshold value, and download web search results pertaining to the web search request for transmission to the mobile system derived from the confirmed recognized web search components.

[0026] In accordance with again another feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to download the voice web search information in response to position information received from the mobile system through the wireless link.

[0027] In accordance with again a further feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to generate a list of possible web search components corresponding to the continuous voice stream, assign a confidence score for each of possible components of the voice web search information on the list, determine if a possible web search component with a highest confidence score has a confidence score above a threshold, and computer-generate an aural representation of the web search requested for transmission to the mobile system for confirmation by the user if the confidence score is above the threshold.

[0028] In accordance with again an added feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to determine that at least one of components of the web search request of the continuous voice stream has a recognition confidence value below a threshold and playback a recording in the voice of the user of at least the components of the web search request with

the recognition confidence value below the threshold to the user through the mobile system for confirmation.

[0029] In accordance with again an additional feature of the invention,

[0030] In accordance with still another feature of the invention, the data center further comprises a data center operator facility for playing back the components of the web search request for assisting in identifying the web search request.

[0031] In accordance with still a further feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to present a list of possible web search requests listed by confidence scores to a data center operator for selection as the web search request.

[0032] In accordance with still an added feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to allow the data center operator to vary an order of possible web search selections in the list.

[0033] In accordance with a concomitant feature of the invention, the data center is further operable to record the continuous voice stream spoken by the user as normalized audio wave fields for subsequent playback.

[0034] Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in systems and methods of delivering, or downloading, information from a remote data center database over a wireless link to a vehicle, it is, nevertheless, not intended to be limited to the details shown because various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims. Additionally, well-known elements of exemplary embodiments of the invention will not be described in detail or will be omitted so as not to obscure the relevant details of the invention.

[0035] Additional advantages and other features characteristic of the present invention will be set forth in the detailed description that follows and may be apparent from the detailed description or may be learned by practice of exemplary embodiments of the invention. Still other advantages of the invention may be realized by any of the instrumentalities, methods, or combinations particularly pointed out in the claims.

[0036] Other features that are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in the appended claims. As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention, which can be embodied in various forms. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one of ordinary skill in the art to variously employ the present invention in virtually any appropriately detailed structure. Further, the terms and phrases used herein are not intended to be limiting; but rather, to provide an understandable description of the invention. While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0037] The accompanying figures, where like reference numerals refer to identical or functionally similar elements throughout the separate views, which are not true to scale, and which, together with the detailed description below, are incor-

porated in and form part of the specification, serve to illustrate further various embodiments and to explain various principles and advantages all in accordance with the present invention. Advantages of embodiments of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the exemplary embodiments thereof, which description should be considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0038] FIG. 1A is a block diagram of an exemplary off-board voice-automated vehicle navigation system embodying the principles of the present invention;

[0039] FIG. 1B is a flow chart illustrating representative voice-automated vehicle navigation operations implemented in the system shown in FIG. 1A;

[0040] FIG. 2 is a conceptual diagram of a representative data center display suitable for implementing data center operator assistance in target destination recognition based on point of interest (POI) information;

[0041] FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram of a representative data center display suitable for implementing data center operator assistance in target destination recognition based on city and state information; and

[0042] FIGS. 4 and 5 are conceptual diagrams of a representative data center displays suitable for implementing data center operator assistance in target destination recognition based on city, state, and street name information.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0043] As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention, which can be embodied in various forms. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention in virtually any appropriately detailed structure. Further, the terms and phrases used herein are not intended to be limiting; but rather, to provide an understandable description of the invention. While the specification concludes with claims defining the features of the invention that are regarded as novel, it is believed that the invention will be better understood from a consideration of the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which like reference numerals are carried forward.

[0044] Alternate embodiments may be devised without departing from the spirit or the scope of the invention. Additionally, well-known elements of exemplary embodiments of the invention will not be described in detail or will be omitted so as not to obscure the relevant details of the invention.

[0045] Before the present invention is disclosed and described, it is to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting. The terms “a” or “an”, as used herein, are defined as one or more than one. The term “plurality,” as used herein, is defined as two or more than two. The term “another,” as used herein, is defined as at least a second or more. The terms “including” and/or “having,” as used herein, are defined as comprising (i.e., open language). The term “coupled,” as used herein, is defined as connected, although not necessarily directly, and not necessarily mechanically.

[0046] Relational terms such as first and second, top and bottom, and the like may be used solely to distinguish one

entity or action from another entity or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order between such entities or actions. The terms “comprises,” “comprising,” or any other variation thereof are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. An element preceded by “comprises . . . a” does not, without more constraints, preclude the existence of additional identical elements in the process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises the element.

[0047] As used herein, the term “about” or “approximately” applies to all numeric values, whether or not explicitly indicated. These terms generally refer to a range of numbers that one of skill in the art would consider equivalent to the recited values (i.e., having the same function or result). In many instances these terms may include numbers that are rounded to the nearest significant figure.

[0048] The terms “program,” “software,” “software application,” and the like as used herein, are defined as a sequence of instructions designed for execution on a computer system. A “program,” “software,” “application,” “computer program,” or “software application” may include a subroutine, a function, a procedure, an object method, an object implementation, an executable application, an applet, a servlet, a source code, an object code, a shared library/dynamic load library and/or other sequence of instructions designed for execution on a computer system.

[0049] Herein various embodiments of the present invention are described. In many of the different embodiments, features are similar. Therefore, to avoid redundancy, repetitive description of these similar features may not be made in some circumstances. It shall be understood, however, that description of a first-appearing feature applies to the later described similar feature and each respective description, therefore, is to be incorporated therein without such repetition.

[0050] The principles of the present invention and their advantages are best understood by referring to the illustrated embodiment depicted in FIGS. 1 to 5 of the drawings, in which like numbers designate like parts.

[0051] FIG. 1A is a diagram of an exemplary off-board voice-automated navigation system embodying the principles of the present invention. FIG. 1B is a flow chart of a procedure 100 illustrating representative operations of system 100, also embodying the principles of the present invention.

[0052] Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, in which an exemplary embodiment is described with regard to a navigation operation, when the vehicle operator 10 wishes to enter a target destination in order to receive route guidance, a wireless communications link is initiated to the remote data center 19 at block 101 of procedure 100. The process could be initiated in a number of ways, such as speaking a command in the vehicle or by pressing a button. Communication is established and the vehicle operator 10 speaks commands into the hands-free microphone 11, located in proximity to the vehicle operator 10, at block 102.

[0053] The vehicle operator’s spoken commands pass over the wireless link 25 through the vehicle mounted wireless communication module 14, through the vehicle mounted wireless antenna 15, through the wireless network’s antenna

16 and wireless network base station 17, through one of many telecommunications networks 18, and into the data center 19. From the data center, the voice recognition unit 20 interprets the spoken command(s). The commands include information regarding an address, POI, or street intersection. For an address entry, the city and state may be spoken first.

[0054] The voice recognition unit 20 attempts, at block 103 of procedure 100 of FIG. 1B, to recognize the spoken input and at block 104 creates an n-best list of the top hypotheses where n typically does not exceed five (that is, the recognition unit 20 generates up to five text representations of possible city/state combinations, each with an associated probability of correct recognition). Each recognition hypothesis is assigned a confidence score (probability), at block 105, that is normalized to 1. If the top choice is assigned a confidence score above a specified threshold, at decision block 106, the spoken input is considered to be recognized, and computer-generated text-to-speech speech audio is played to the vehicle operator 10 (block 107) for confirmation (block 108). If confirmation is positive at block 111, then at blocks 113 and 114 routing information is generated automatically and transmitted to the on-board unit 13.

[0055] The speech audio is directed to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 in a hands-free environment. The vehicle operator 10 responds into the hands-free microphone 11 to each system prompt to specify an address, thereby saying a city, state, street name, and street number. The vehicle operator 10 listens to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 to hear the hypothesized address represented by speech audio that is 1) purely computer generated, 2) purely the vehicle operator's 12, or 3) a combination of the two types of speech audio.

[0056] The computer-generated voice, utilized at block 107 of procedure 100, only occurs for recognized utterances (top-choice recognition with high confidence). Destination components (city, state, street name and number, POI, etc.) are otherwise individually aurally identified in the vehicle operator's 12 own voice for confirmation when the confidence score falls below a threshold. In particular, if some, or even all, of the destination components spoken by the vehicle operator have confidence scores below the threshold at block 106 of procedure 100, then at least those low confidence components are played-back to the vehicle owner in the vehicle operator's own voice at block 109, for confirmation at block 110. If the vehicle operator confirms the play-back of block 109, then at decision block 112 procedure 100 continues to block 115 for data center operator assistance for determination of the proper destination and generation of the appropriate navigational directions.

[0057] On the other hand, when the first attempted confirmation yields a negative result at either block 111 or block 112 of procedure 100, a second play-back is performed at block 117 and a second confirmation from the vehicle owner is attempted at block 118. For the second attempt at confirmation, all destination components are played-back to the vehicle operator. A positive confirmation, at block 118, concludes the user experience for destination entry, after which the operator becomes involved at block 115, if needed. It should be emphasized that if the target destination is spoken and recorded correctly, it does not need to be spoken again by the vehicle operator 12; however, if the vehicle operator still does not confirm the destination components from the second confirmation attempt, then procedure 100, for example, returns to a main menu and the vehicle operator is requested to repeat the desired destination at block 102.

[0058] It is important to emphasize that the vehicle operator 10 confirms that the stored audio wave file is accurate before the response center operator 23 becomes involved. A yes/no confirmation through the voice recognition unit 20 is required for all destinations before the data center operator 23 becomes involved, if needed at all. If the confirmation is negative, another choice on the n-best entry list is selected at decision block 106, for playback at block 109 and another attempt at confirmation is made at block 110.

[0059] FIG. 2 represents a sample screen shot from the live operator station 22 that is designed to assist the response center operator 23, at block 115 of procedure 100, in determining a target destination. The example shown is for a specific POI, including the corresponding POI category. FIG. 2 illustrates two n-best lists, one for the POI category and one for the corresponding POI. The confidence scores are listed next to each recognition hypothesis shown in the n-best lists, and serve to indicate the relative likelihood that the phrase that was spoken is what is listed. For the hypothesis "sport complex," the confidence score shown is 0.67199999, which is significantly better than the confidence score for the next best choice, 0.01600000 (the hypothesized spoken phrase, "car rental"). The upper two boxes contain text that matches the first choices from the n-best lists. The text contained within the two boxes can be modified by the response center operator either by character 10 by-character entry from a keyboard, or by selecting an n-best entry, also by using a mouse (or keyboard). To the right of each box are audio controls (radio buttons) that allow the stored audio wave files to be played and listened to by the response center operator 23.

[0060] The ability of the data center operator to play the audio wave file representations of the spoken destination components is critical to the overall process. For the example under consideration, there are two destination components: the POI category and the POI name. If a phrase other than the top choice is selected from either n-best list, then the text in the corresponding upper box changes automatically. In the example shown, if a different POI category is chosen by the response center operator 23, then a different subsequent grammar can be activated; the n-best list for the POI changes and a new top choice is automatically entered into the upper box for the POI name. The confidence scores for the new n-best list will be quite different and would be expected to be significantly higher if the stored audio wave file matches a grammar entry well. For the navigation example described here, the vehicle operator says a POI category. The category is recognized, and the vehicle operator is asked if the nearest "sport complex" is the desired destination. A positive response completes the destination entry on the user interface side because the GPS information for the vehicle position is all that is needed to determine the route at block 113 of procedure 100. The GPS is used as the starting point, and the nearest POI is determined based on category screening and distance.

[0061] FIG. 3 represents part of sample screen shot from the live operator station 22 that is designed to assist the response center operator 23, at block 115 of procedure 100, in determining a target destination component. The example shown is for a specific city and state, and includes the n-best list generated by the voice recognition unit 20 for the city and state that was spoken by the vehicle operator 10. The confidence scores are listed next to each recognition hypothesis shown in the n-best list and serve to indicate the relative

likelihood that the phrase that was spoken is what is listed. For the hypothesis “Dallas Tex.,” the confidence score shown is 0.96799999, which is significantly better than the confidence score for the next best choice, 0.01899999 (the hypothesized spoken phrase, “Alice, Tex.”).

[0062] Referring again to FIG. 3, the upper box contains text that matches the first choices from the n-best lists. The text contained within the box can be modified by the response center operator either by character-by-character entry from a keyboard, or by selecting an n-best entry by using a mouse. To the right of the upper box are audio controls that allow the stored audio wave files to be played and listened to by the response center operator 23. Again, the ability to play the audio wave file representations of the spoken destination components is critical to the overall process. If a phrase other than the top choice is selected from the n-best list, then the text in the corresponding upper box changes automatically. The audio wave file represents speech provided by the vehicle operator 10 (in this case, a city and state).

[0063] FIG. 4 represents another screen shot from the live operator station 22 that is designed to assist the response center operator 23 in determining a target destination. The navigation example shown is for a specific city, state, and street name. FIG. 4 illustrates two n-best lists, one for the city and state and one for the street name. The confidence scores are listed next to each recognition hypothesis shown in the n-best lists and serve to indicate the relative likelihood that the phrase that was spoken is what is listed. For the hypothesis “Winchester, Calif.,” the confidence score shown is 0.18600000, which is not significantly better than the confidence score for the next best choice, 0.14499999 (the hypothesized spoken phrase, “Westchester, Calif.”). Referring to FIG. 4, the upper two boxes contain text that matches the first choices from the two n-best lists. The text contained within the two boxes can be modified by the response center operator either by character-by-character entry from a keyboard, or by selecting an n-best entry, by using a mouse (or other means). To the right of each box are audio controls that allow the stored audio wave files to be played and listened to by the response center operator 23.

[0064] The ability to play the audio wave file representations of the spoken destination components is critical to the overall process. For the example under consideration, there are two destination components: the city/state and the street name. If a hypothesis other than the top choice is selected from either n-best list, then the text in the corresponding upper box changes automatically. In the example shown, if a different city/state is chosen by the response center operator 23, then a different subsequent grammar is activated; the n-best list for the street name changes and a new top choice is automatically entered into the upper box for the street name. FIG. 5 illustrates the result that occurs when “Lancaster, Calif.” is chosen by the response center operator 23. The confidence scores for the new n-best list of street names are quite different, and the top choice street has a high confidence score, 0.996, which is close to being a perfect match. Note that the response center operator’s 23 task for the example described here is: 1) listen to the city/state audio wave file, 2) select the correct city/state, 3) listen to the street name audio wave file to confirm that it is correct, 4) listen to the street number audio wave file to confirm that it is correct (not illustrated in and make any typed corrections if needed before final submission for navigation-related processing.

[0065] The level of captured audio wave files can be normalized by applying digital automatic gain control to improve human intelligibility and user interface consistency during audio play back of destination components. The captured audio can serve to indicate the quality of the network conditions to the vehicle operator. The captured audio teaches the vehicle operator how to speak into the microphone to achieve optimal recognition.

[0066] As set forth above, the exemplary embodiment described in detail for the navigational system is not a limit to the present invention. Other areas, such as web searching and music selection are equally application for the described systems and methods. These two alternative embodiments, that leverage the human-assisted speech recognition method, are described in further detail but repetition of the entire process is not done for the sake of brevity.

[0067] With regard to a music system example, the data center operators could be, for example, caused to focus on different speech recognition tasks. Instead of speaking a destination, the vehicle operator could select music songs, artists, playlists, or other organizational aspects for selection of music playback. The user employs the above-described systems by speaking desired song names and/or artists. After this data entry, when recognized, the corresponding music could be played in the vehicle. For this exemplary embodiment, the live operator station 22 is prompted, for example, by a selection routine in the vehicle that recognizes a request for operating the music system (and not the navigation or web-searching systems) to assist the response center operator in determining user-spoken music requests comprised of song names and/or artists. In a fashion similar to the navigation embodiment above, the n-best list is generated by the voice recognition unit 20 for the song name and/or artist that was spoken by the vehicle operator 10. The confidence score strategy is invoked to determine when a data center operator is needed.

[0068] Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, but, instead of a navigation operation, an exemplary embodiment is described with regard to a music selection. When the vehicle operator 10 wishes to enter a music selection in order to receive a particular song or artist, a wireless communications link is initiated to the remote data center 19 at block 101 of procedure 100. The process could be initiated in a number of ways, such as speaking a command in the vehicle or by pressing a button. Communication is established and the vehicle operator 10 speaks commands into the hands-free microphone 11, located in proximity to the vehicle operator 10, at block 102.

[0069] The vehicle operator’s spoken commands pass over the wireless link 25 through the vehicle mounted wireless communication module 14, through the vehicle mounted wireless antenna 15, through the wireless network’s antenna 16 and wireless network base station 17, through one of many telecommunications networks 18, and into the data center 19. From the data center, the voice recognition unit 20 interprets the spoken command(s). The commands include information regarding a song, a playlist, an artist, an album, or a genre. For a song entry, the artist and song title may be spoken first.

[0070] The voice recognition unit 20 attempts, at block 103 of procedure 100 of FIG. 1B, to recognize the spoken input and at block 104 creates an n-best list of the top hypotheses where n typically does not exceed five (that is, the recognition unit 20 generates up to five text representations of possible song/artist combinations, each with an associated probability of correct recognition). Each recognition hypothesis is

assigned a confidence score (probability), at block 105, that is normalized to 1. If the top choice is assigned a confidence score above a specified threshold, at decision block 106, the spoken input is considered to be recognized, and computer-generated text-to-speech speech audio is played to the vehicle operator 10 (block 107) for confirmation (block 108). If confirmation is positive at block 111, then at blocks 113 and 114 the selected song information is generated automatically and transmitted to the on-board unit 13 for playback.

[0071] The speech audio is directed to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 in a hands-free environment. The vehicle operator 10 responds into the hands-free microphone 11 to each system prompt to specify the information to obtain the song. The vehicle operator 10 listens to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 to hear the hypothesized title represented by speech audio that is 1) purely computer generated, 2) purely the vehicle operator's 12, or 3) a combination of the two types of speech audio.

[0072] The computer-generated voice, utilized at block 107 of procedure 100, only occurs for recognized utterances (top-choice recognition with high confidence). Song components (artist, title, album, etc.) are otherwise individually aurally identified in the vehicle operator's 12 own voice for confirmation when the confidence score falls below a threshold. In particular, if some, or even all, of the song components spoken by the vehicle operator have confidence scores below the threshold at block 106 of procedure 100, then at least those low confidence components are played-back to the vehicle owner in the vehicle operator's own voice at block 109, for confirmation at block 110. If the vehicle operator confirms the play-back of block 109, then at decision block 112 procedure 100 continues to block 115 for data center operator assistance for determination of the proper song title and generation of the appropriate music selection.

[0073] On the other hand, when the first attempted confirmation yields a negative result at either block 111 or block 112 of procedure 100, a second play-back is performed at block 117 and a second confirmation from the vehicle owner is attempted at block 118. For the second attempt at confirmation, all song components are played-back to the vehicle operator. A positive confirmation, at block 118, concludes the user experience for song entry, after which the operator becomes involved at block 115, if needed. It should be emphasized that, if the target song title is spoken and recorded correctly, it does not need to be spoken again by the vehicle operator 12; however, if the vehicle operator still does not confirm the song components from the second confirmation attempt, then procedure 100, for example, returns to a main menu and the vehicle operator is requested to repeat the desired destination at block 102.

[0074] It is important to emphasize that the vehicle operator 10 confirms that the stored audio wave file is accurate before the response center operator 23 becomes involved. A yes/no confirmation through the voice recognition unit 20 is required for all songs before the data center operator 23 becomes involved, if needed at all. If the confirmation is negative, another choice on the n-best entry list is selected at decision block 106, for playback at block 109 and another attempt at confirmation is made at block 110.

[0075] An alternative embodiment that leverages the human-assisted speech recognition method described herein can be applied for web searching. The data center operators are focused on speech recognition tasks that pertain to web search text strings, such as what people typically type into a search engine text box (e.g., for Google). Instead of speaking

a destination or a music selection, the vehicle operator could speak a search phrase (e.g., what's the price of IBM stock?), after which, when recognized, the corresponding search result could be shown in the vehicle. For this exemplary embodiment, the live operator station 22 is prompted, for example, by a selection routine in the vehicle that recognized a request for operating the web-searching system (and not the navigation or music systems) to assist the response center operator in determining spoken search phrases comprised of items appropriate for the vehicle, such as, but not limited to, weather, traffic, and news topics. In a fashion similar to the navigation embodiment, the n-best list is generated by the voice recognition unit 20 for the search phrase spoken by the vehicle operator 10. The confidence score strategy is invoked to determine when a data center operator is needed.

[0076] Again referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, but, instead of a navigation operation, an exemplary embodiment is described with regard to a web-search selection. When the vehicle operator 10 wishes to enter a search string in order to receive a particular result, a wireless communications link is initiated to the remote data center 19 at block 101 of procedure 100. The process could be initiated in a number of ways, such as speaking a command in the vehicle or by pressing a button. Communication is established and the vehicle operator 10 speaks commands into the hands-free microphone 11, located in proximity to the vehicle operator 10, at block 102.

[0077] The vehicle operator's spoken commands pass over the wireless link 25 through the vehicle mounted wireless communication module 14, through the vehicle mounted wireless antenna 15, through the wireless network's antenna 16 and wireless network base station 17, through one of many telecommunications networks 18, and into the data center 19. From the data center, the voice recognition unit 20 interprets the spoken command(s). The commands include information regarding a particular search request. For a weather entry, the location (e.g., city) and date (e.g., today, tomorrow, 5-day, 10-day, weekend) may be spoken first.

[0078] The voice recognition unit 20 attempts, at block 103 of procedure 100 of FIG. 1B, to recognize the spoken input and at block 104 creates an n-best list of the top hypotheses where n typically does not exceed five (that is, the recognition unit 20 generates up to five text representations of possible weather location and time entries, each with an associated probability of correct recognition). Each recognition hypothesis is assigned a confidence score (probability), at block 105, that is normalized to 1. If the top choice is assigned a confidence score above a specified threshold, at decision block 106, the spoken input is considered to be recognized, and computer-generated text-to-speech speech audio is played to the vehicle operator 10 (block 107) for confirmation (block 108). If confirmation is positive at block 111, then at blocks 113 and 114 the selected weather information is generated automatically and transmitted to the on-board unit 13 for display or sent to the vehicle's speakers for audio playback.

[0079] The speech audio is directed to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 in a hands-free environment. The vehicle operator 10 responds into the hands-free microphone 11 to each system prompt to specify the information to obtain the weather location and/or time. The vehicle operator 10 listens to the vehicle speaker(s) 12 to hear the hypothesized location represented by speech audio that is 1) purely computer generated, 2) purely the vehicle operator's 12, or 3) a combination of the two types of speech audio.

[0080] The computer-generated voice, utilized at block 107 of procedure 100, only occurs for recognized utterances (top-choice recognition with high confidence). Weather components (city, county, time, date, etc.) are otherwise individually aurally identified in the vehicle operator's 12 own voice for confirmation when the confidence score falls below a threshold. In particular, if some, or even all, of the weather components spoken by the vehicle operator have confidence scores below the threshold at block 106 of procedure 100, then at least those low confidence components are played-back to the vehicle owner in the vehicle operator's own voice at block 109, for confirmation at block 110. If the vehicle operator confirms the play-back of block 109, then at decision block 112 procedure 100 continues to block 115 for data center operator assistance for determination of the proper weather location and time and generation of the appropriate temperature, sky condition, and rain/snow/other information.

[0081] On the other hand, when the first attempted confirmation yields a negative result at either block 111 or block 112 of procedure 100, a second play-back is performed at block 117 and a second confirmation from the vehicle owner is attempted at block 118. For the second attempt at confirmation, all weather components are played-back to the vehicle operator. A positive confirmation, at block 118, concludes the user experience for weather request, after which the operator becomes involved at block 115, if needed. It should be emphasized that, if the target weather location and time is spoken and recorded correctly, it does not need to be spoken again by the vehicle operator 12; however, if the vehicle operator still does not confirm the weather components from the second confirmation attempt, then procedure 100, for example, returns to a main menu and the vehicle operator is requested to repeat the desired destination at block 102.

[0082] It is important to emphasize that the vehicle operator 10 confirms that the stored audio wave file is accurate before the response center operator 23 becomes involved. A yes/no confirmation through the voice recognition unit 20 is required for all weather components before the data center operator 23 becomes involved, if needed at all. If the confirmation is negative, another choice on the n-best entry list is selected at decision block 106, for playback at block 109 and another attempt at confirmation is made at block 110.

[0083] Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, these descriptions are not meant to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications of the disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments of the invention, will become apparent to persons skilled in the art upon reference to the description of the invention. It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed might be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

[0084] It is therefore contemplated that the claims will cover any such modifications or embodiments that fall within the true scope of the invention.

[0085] It is noted that various individual features of the inventive processes and systems may be described only in one exemplary embodiment herein. The particular choice for description herein with regard to a single exemplary embodi-

ment is not to be taken as a limitation that the particular feature is only applicable to the embodiment in which it is described. All features described herein are equally applicable to, additive, or interchangeable with any or all of the other exemplary embodiments described herein and in any combination or grouping or arrangement. In particular, use of a single reference numeral herein to illustrate, define, or describe a particular feature does not mean that the feature cannot be associated or equated to another feature in another drawing figure or description. Further, where two or more reference numerals are used in the figures or in the drawings, this should not be construed as being limited to only those embodiments or features, they are equally applicable to similar features or not a reference numeral is used or another reference numeral is omitted.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of entering a web search string, which comprises:
 - receiving at a mobile processing system a continuous voice stream spoken by a user of the mobile processing system, the continuous voice stream including a web search request being at least one of:
 - a search phrase; and
 - a keyword;
 - processing the continuous voice stream into web search information;
 - transmitting the processed web search information through a wireless link to a remote data center;
 - analyzing the processed web search information with a voice recognition system at the remote data center to recognize components of the web search request spoken by the user;
 - generating at the remote data center a list of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request listed by confidence levels as calculated for each component of the web search request analyzed by the voice recognition system;
 - displaying the list of hypothetical recognized components and confidence levels at the remote data center for selective checking by a human data center operator;
 - selecting a set of hypothetical recognized components based on the confidence levels in the list;
 - confirming the accuracy of the selected set of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request through interactive voice exchanges between the user and the remote data center;
 - determining web search results from confirmed components of the web search request;
 - formatting the determined web search results at the remote data center; and
 - transmitting the determined web search results to the mobile processing system from the remote data center through the wireless link.
2. The method according to claim 1, which further comprises carrying out the accuracy confirming step by:
 - transmitting a computer-generated representation of at least one hypothetical recognized component of the web search request to the user through the wireless link; and
 - prompting the user through the wireless link to aurally confirm the accuracy of the component of the web search request.
3. The method according to claim 2, which further comprises carrying out the accuracy confirming step by:

determining if a confidence level of a hypothetical recognized component is above a selected threshold; and computer generating a representation of the hypothetical recognized component for transmission to the user when the confidence level is above the selected threshold.

4. The method according to claim 1, which further comprises carrying out the accuracy confirming step by: transmitting at least one recorded hypothetical recognized component of the web search request by the user to the user through the wireless link; and prompting the user through the wireless link to aurally confirm the accuracy of the hypothetical recognized component of the web search request.

5. The method according to claim 1, which further comprises carrying out the web search result determining step by providing human data center operator assistance using the developed list of hypothetical recognized components and confidence levels to recognize the web search request.

6. The method according to claim 5, which further comprises carrying out the operator assistance providing step by: playing back recorded representations of the web search request spoken by the user to a data center operator for analysis by the data center operator; and receiving information from the data center operator identifying the web search requested.

7. The method according to claim 6, which further comprises carrying out the data center operator information receiving step by entering a choice from the displayed list of hypothetical recognized components from the data center operator.

8. The method according to claim 1, which further comprises carrying out the accuracy confirming step by transmitting aural representations of hypothetical recognized components of the web search request to the user, the hypothetical recognized components of the web search request being selected from aural representations of portions of the web search request.

9. A system for surfing the web, comprising:
 a mobile system for processing and transmitting through a wireless link a continuous voice stream spoken by a user of the mobile system, the continuous voice stream including a web search request; and
 a data center for processing the continuous voice stream received through the wireless link into voice web search information and operable to:
 perform automated voice recognition processing on the voice web search information to recognize components of the web search request;
 confirm the recognized components of the web search request through interactive speech exchanges with the user through the wireless link and the mobile system;
 selectively allow human data center operator intervention to assist in identifying the selected recognized

web search components having a recognition confidence below a selected threshold value; and
 download web search results pertaining to the web search request for transmission to the mobile system derived from the confirmed recognized web search components.

10. The system according to claim 9, wherein the data center is further operable to download the voice web search information in response to position information received from the mobile system through the wireless link.

11. The system according to claim 9, wherein the data center is further operable to:
 generate a list of possible web search components corresponding to the continuous voice stream;
 assign a confidence score for each of possible components of the voice web search information on the list;
 determine if a possible web search component with a highest confidence score has a confidence score above a threshold; and
 computer-generate an aural representation of the web search requested for transmission to the mobile system for confirmation by the user if the confidence score is above the threshold.

12. The system according to claim 9, wherein the data center is further operable to:
 determine that at least one of components of the web search request of the continuous voice stream has a recognition confidence value below a threshold; and
 playback a recording in the voice of the user of at least the components of the web search request with the recognition confidence value below the threshold to the user through the mobile system for confirmation.

13. The system according to claim 12, wherein the data center further comprises a data center operator facility for playing back the components of the web search request for assisting in identifying the web search request.

14. The system according to claim 12, wherein the data center is further operable to present a list of possible web search requests listed by confidence scores to a data center operator for selection as the web search request.

15. The system according to claim 14, wherein the data center is further operable to allow the data center operator to vary an order of possible web search selections in the list.

16. The system according to claim 9, wherein the data center is further operable to record the continuous voice stream spoken by the user as normalized audio wave fields for subsequent playback.

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