



Experience Design in Ubiquitous Retail

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Overview

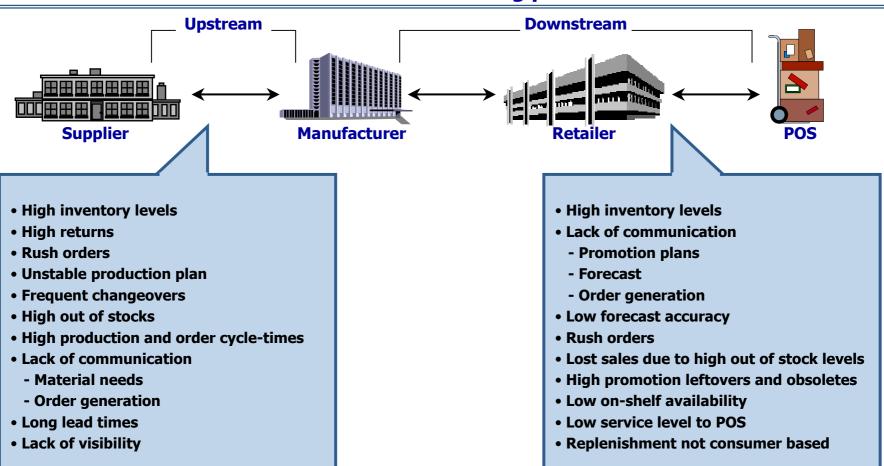


- Motivation
 - MyGrocer: Ubiquitous FCMG retail project
 - New technical opportunities
- Lessons learnt and future work
 - Fieldwork and trials
 - Challenges ahead
 - What seems to be important

Motivation: Business Process



In today's supply chains of FMCG, numerous inefficiencies exist in the collaboration with trading partners



Source: Accenture

Ubiquitous Retail



- Originally introduced by IBM (project Smart Pad)
- Many projects today: Metro's Supermarket of the Future,
 Auto-iD's centre Electronic Product Code network
 infrastructure, Easy Order developed by IBM for Safeway,
 Accenture's Shoppers Eye and the Smart Self by Tesco
 and Gillete, Georgia Tech, Florida State
- Aim to enhance the consumer shopping experience
 - Maximize of shopping efficiency
 - Provision of a more entertaining shopping trip

Features



- ✓ RF-ID tagged products
- ✓ Interactive Shelf Labels
- ✓ Virtual "Endless" Aisles
- ✓ Multi-channel Retailing
- ✓ Self Check-Out & Scanning Mechanisms
- ✓ Images from Metro's *Store of The Future*











MyGROCER















- √ Grocery Shopping and home supply replensihment
- ✓ Uses: RF-id, Automatic Product Identification & Wireless Networking Technologies

MyGROCER (IST-2000-26239) is a European Commission funded project under the Information Society Technologies (IST) Programme





Shopping Cart





- ✓ An RF reader and a Tablet PC are attached on the shopping cart
- ✓ WLAN interconnectivity with the supermarket backend
- ✓ Benefits:
 - + Reduced implementation cost
 - + Feasible implementation
 - + Low power consumption
- ✓ Disadvantages:
 - Requires high consumer involvement (self-scanning)
 - Security concerns (checking mechanisms at exit should be implemented - automated rescanning)

Promotions

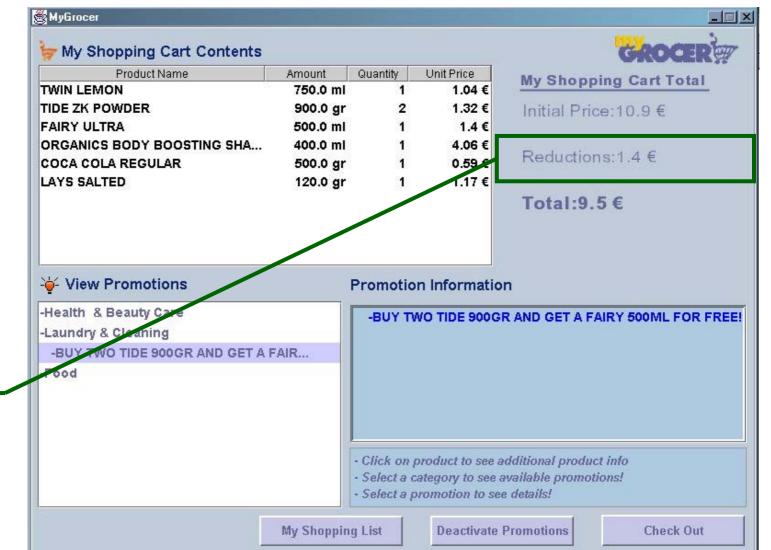




- ✓ If a product has an attached promotion, the system displays the promotional message at the time the consumer scans the product
- ✓ If a promotional rule is satisfied then the promotion is "activated"
- ✓ Promotions are personalized based on profiles

Promotions Management

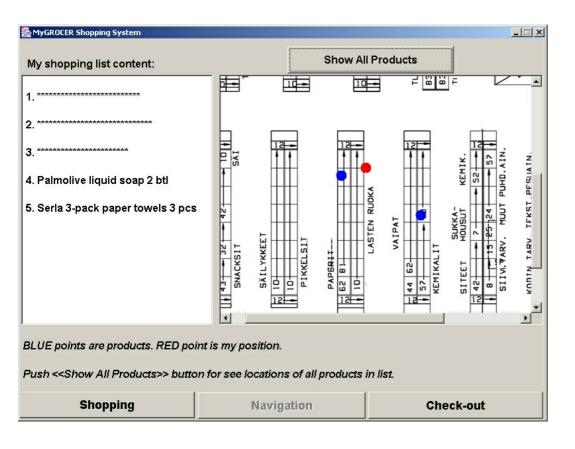




Reductions From Promotions

Store Navigation





- ✓ Consumer can locate themselves on a map
- ✓ Can see location of products
- ✓ Navigation and location sensitivity are enabled through WLAN

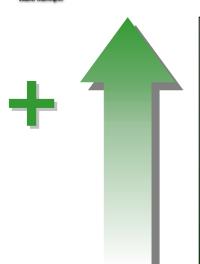
Exploratory Evaluation



- Objectives
 - Receive early feedback on the design by real supermarket shoppers
- Time-Frame May 2001
- Research Methodology
 - Qualitative Focus Groups Analysis
- System functionality (paper mock-up storyboards)
- Overall acceptance of conceptual scenario
 - "It comprises the shopping of the future"
 - "Helps to conduct shopping faster, easier, and at better value for money"
- Introduction of security and privacy concerns
 - The system was perceived to be too patronizing
 - Considerable concerns on use of personal information

Full Trial





- ✓ MyGROCER services appeared to be highly appreciated by the shoppers (average 4.6/5)
- ✓ Elimination of queues (4.93/5) and continuous monitoring of the total shopping cart value (4.9) appear to be the most highly appreciated services
- ✓ Item price monitoring (4.72) and regular shopping list reminder (4.7) monitoring are second runners
- ✓ Greek shoppers are willing to adopt the system even in its prototype form

- ✓ MyGROCER was considered by some shoppers simply as a new "gadget"
- √ Concerns for elderly people
- ✓ Severe concerns for privacy implications and personal information sharing
- ✓ In small / medium supermarkets with no queues

 MyGROCER might increase the total shopping time!

Technology Perspective



Technical issues

- Integration with backend systems
- Context-awareness and adaptable software
- Privacy, security and trust management mechanisms
- RFID and WLAN limitations

Standardization

- Product description languages and classification protocols
- Data exchange between partners

Product Packaging

- Security (tampering, destruction of tags)
- Product environment & packaging issues (e.g. frozen products, aluminum packaging)

Business Perspective



- Real-time information provision regarding the products' lifecycle within the retail outlet
 - Efficient forecasting of future demand
- Real-time information provision regarding the shopper's shopping trip
 - Identification of shoppers emerging needs
- Personalized promotions management
 - Monitoring promotions effectiveness
- Possible decrease of out-of-shelf / out-of-stock conditions
- Possible decrease of theft in the store

Consumer Perspective



Privacy challenges

- Protection of privacy and personal information
 - Data management, ownership, accessibility and security challenges
 - Full information sharing among the value chain members
- Necessity for increased trust levels (e.g. contractual obligations, enforcement)
- Perceived value vs. letting go ones privacy

Social challenges

"The system offers a patronizing shopping experience leading towards a hightech, fully standardized life-style which limits the experience of being human"

Changes family roles

Changes purpose of retailing (replenishment to lifestyle)

Future Directions



- Balance between technology, business and interaction
 - Balance perceived value and operational efficiency
- Technology implementation negotiates rather than defines agenda (infrastructure to professional to personal->consumer consent required)
- New business models (friction-free competition)
- Living with vs. using systems
 - Longer term research required
 - Personal
 - Revisiting some old themes: identity and trust
- Personalization and the law