

# How Human Systems Integration (HSI) Contributes to System Architecture

---

National Defense Industrial Association  
Human Systems Conference

March 7 – 8, 2017



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

**Mark S. Adams**

**Janae Lockett-Reynolds, Ph. D.**

**Thomas B. Malone, Ph. D.**

**Office of Systems Engineering**

# Introduction

- Architecture
- Framework
- Artifact



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

# Why an Architecture?

- Complex Problems
- Dynamic World
- Authoritative Documentation
- Many Developers
- Many Types of Users
- “As Is” and “To Be”
- Detect Gaps and Overlaps

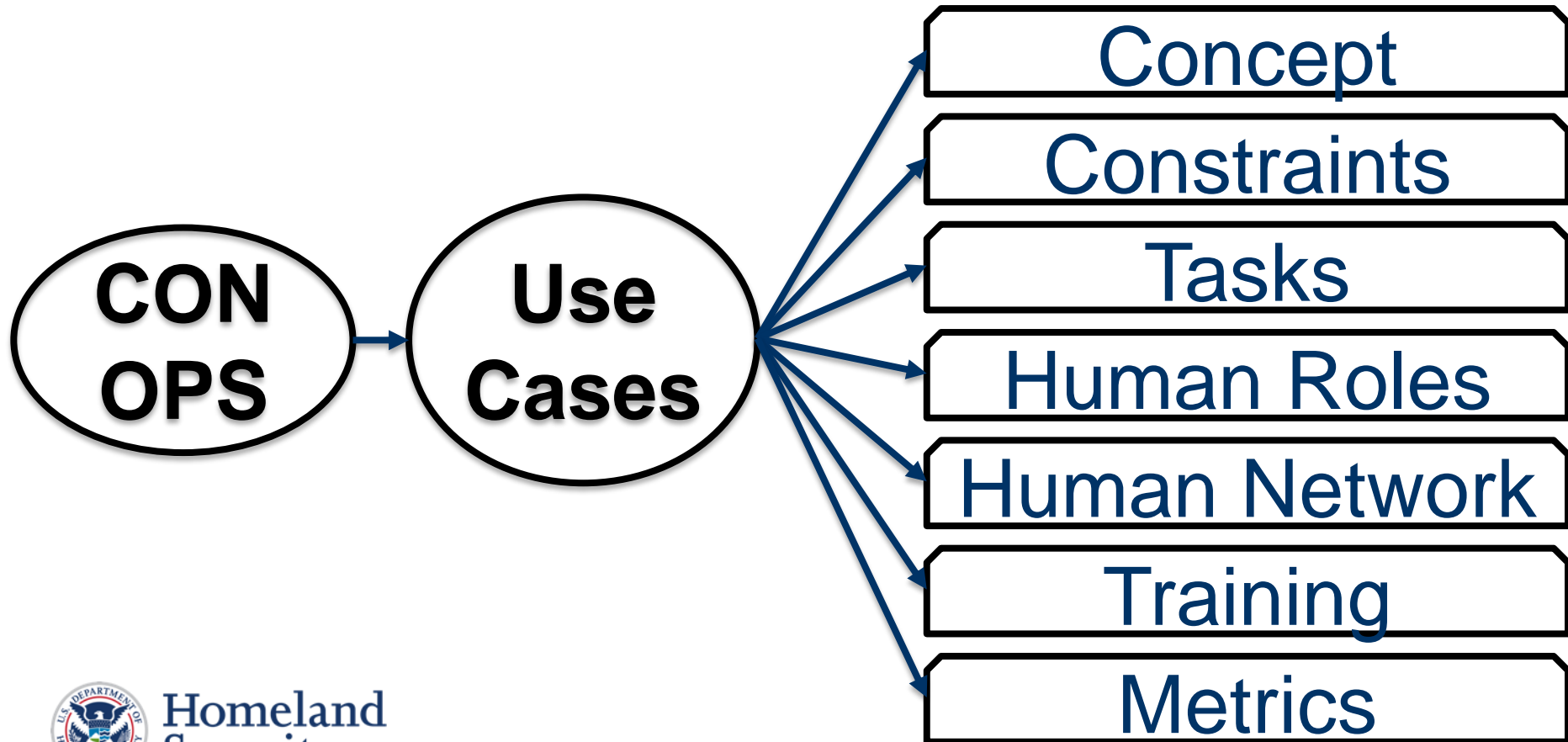


Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# HSI In Architecture

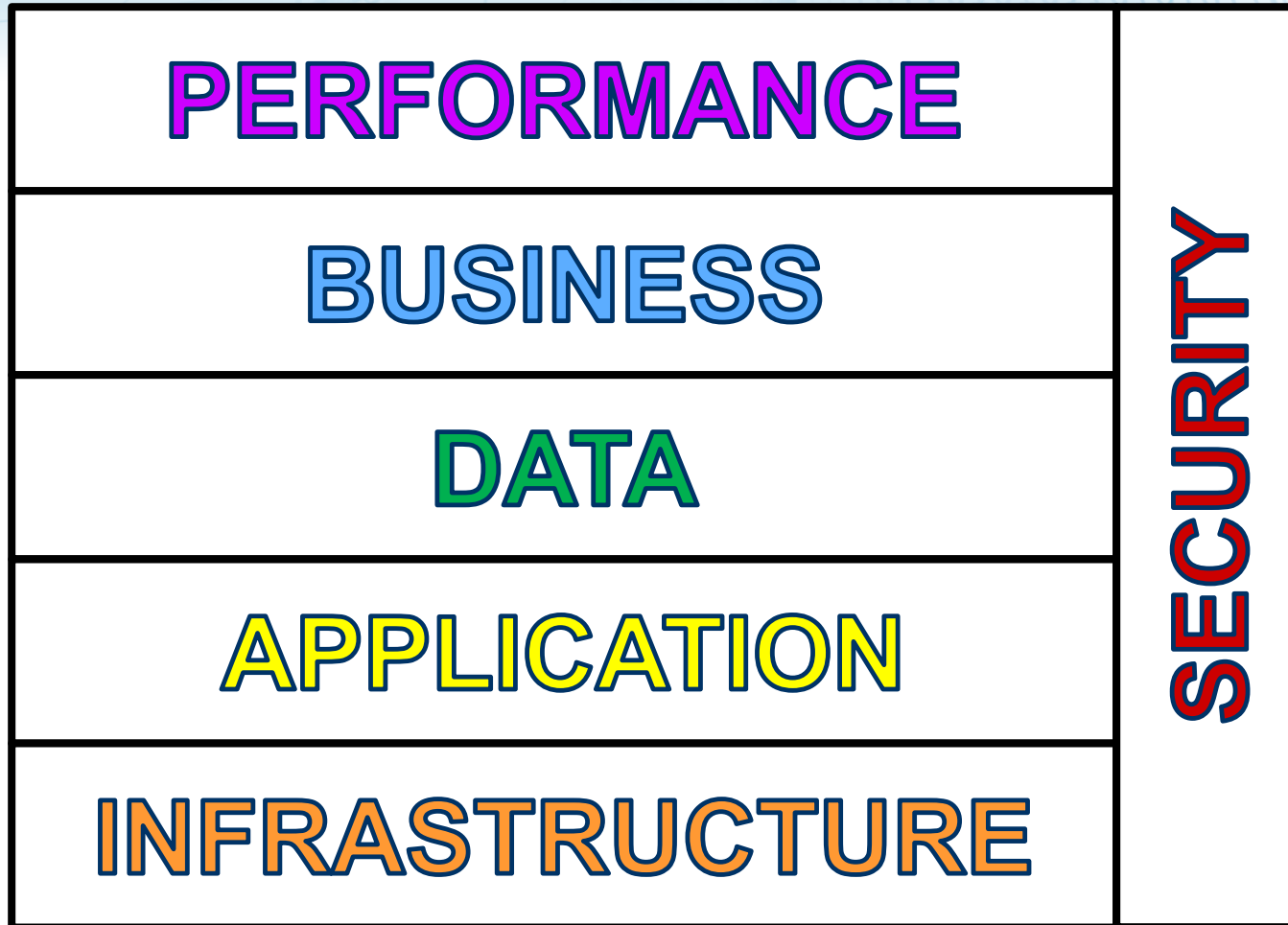
## NATO Human View Models



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# Federal Enterprise Architecture



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# Design And Development

Automate all system functions  
without any consideration for  
human performance  
requirements  
(essentially attempting to  
design the human  
completely out of the system)



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# A Train Wreck



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

# The Systems Engineering Approach

1. ID system functions, then requirements for performance
2. Decompose functions
3. Continue until next level requires means to perform
4. Allocate functions  
(human/automation/combination)





# Requirements

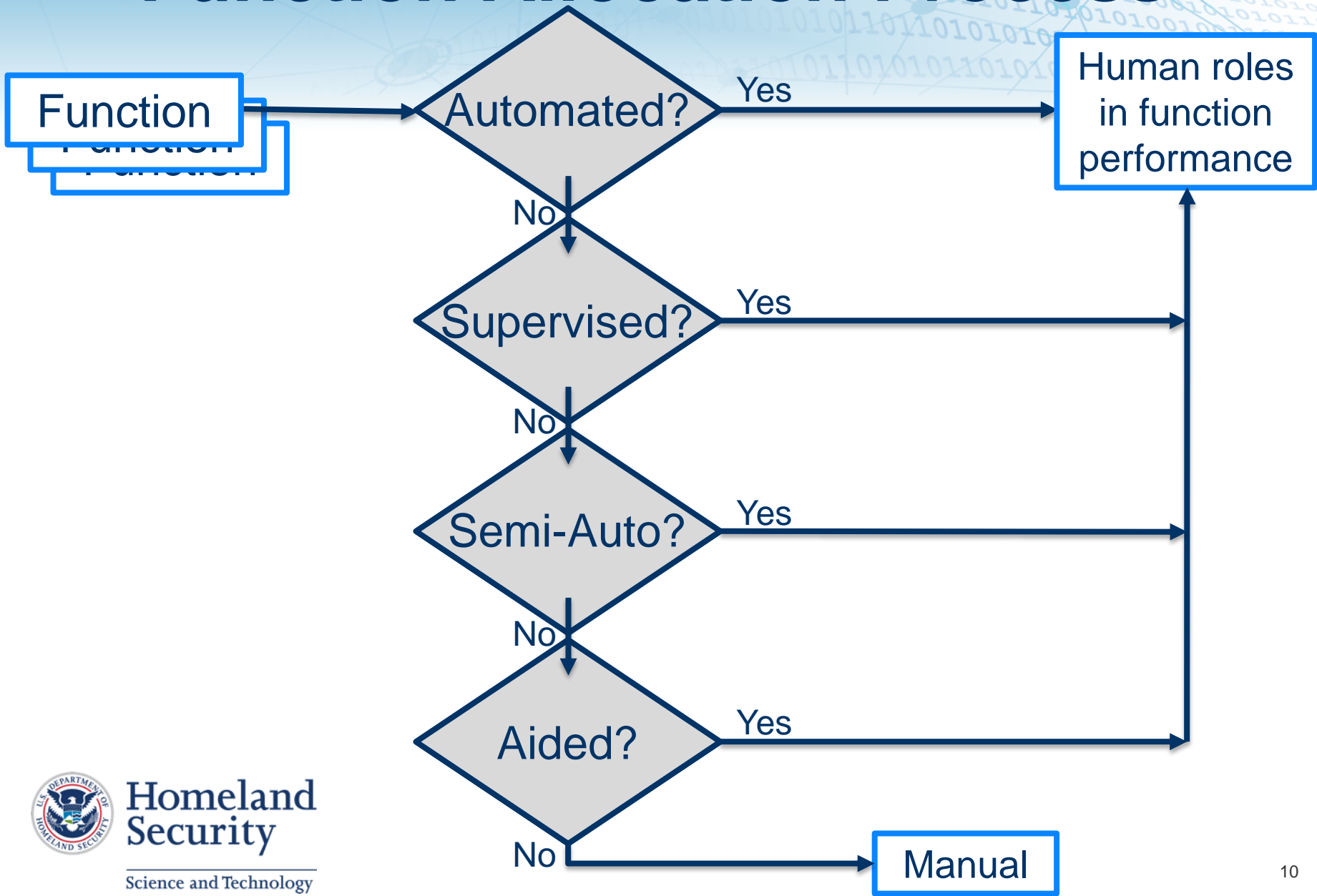
Action	What actions must the system execute
Decision	What decisions must be made
Information	What the system must know
Resource	What support must the system have



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

# Function Allocation Process



**Homeland Security**

Science and Technology

# Function Allocation

1. Identify human performance mandatory; automation prescribed
2. Identify human roles in all functions, even automated/semi-automated
3. Identify requirements for human roles
4. Identify requirements for human-automation interaction



# Allocation Decision Criteria

- ✓ **Systems Engineering**: tech risks, maturity, feasibility, performance
- ✓ **Operations**: command authority, mission risks, situation awareness, operational constraints
- ✓ **HSI**: human capability and workload, level of uncertainty, safety

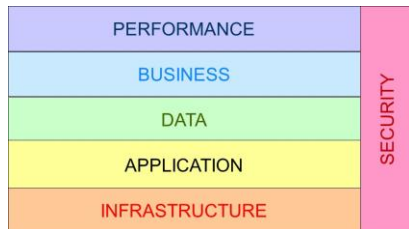
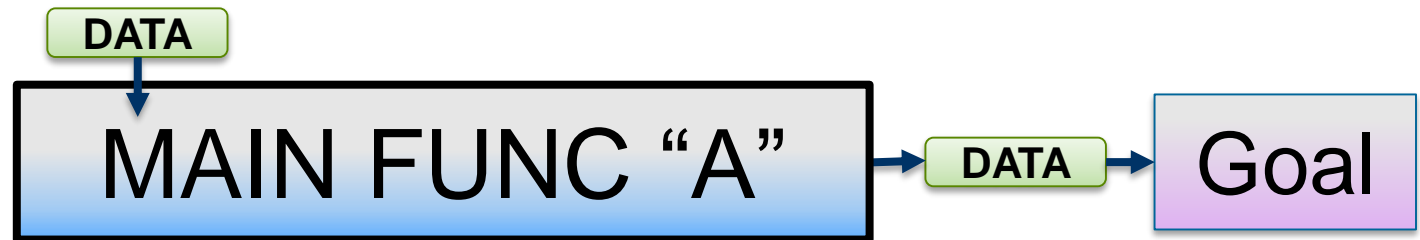


# Architecture at the Task Level

- Task Sequences  
*business model workflow*
- Task Relationships  
*task network simulation*
- Task Performance Requirements  
*drive system design*



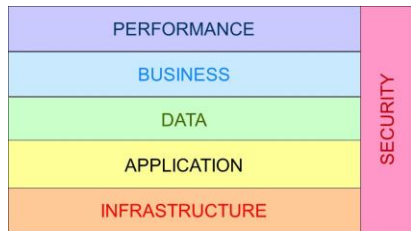
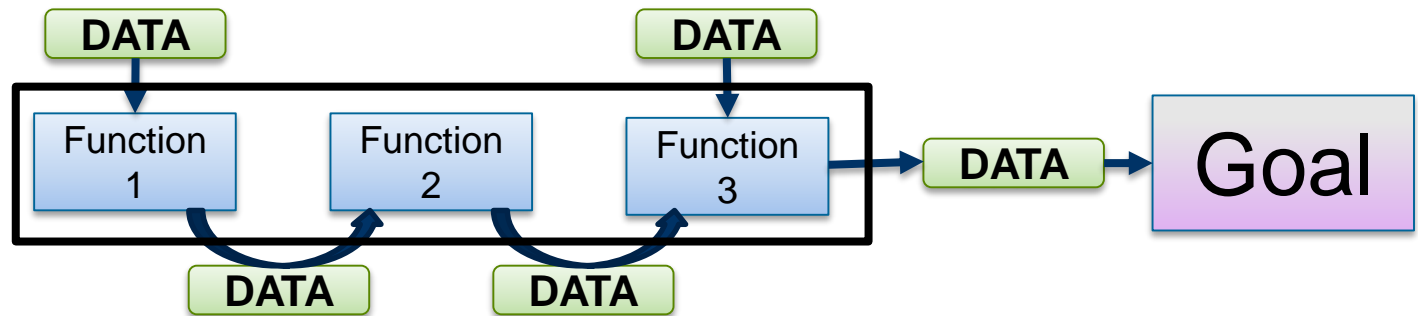
# Architecture Decomposition



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

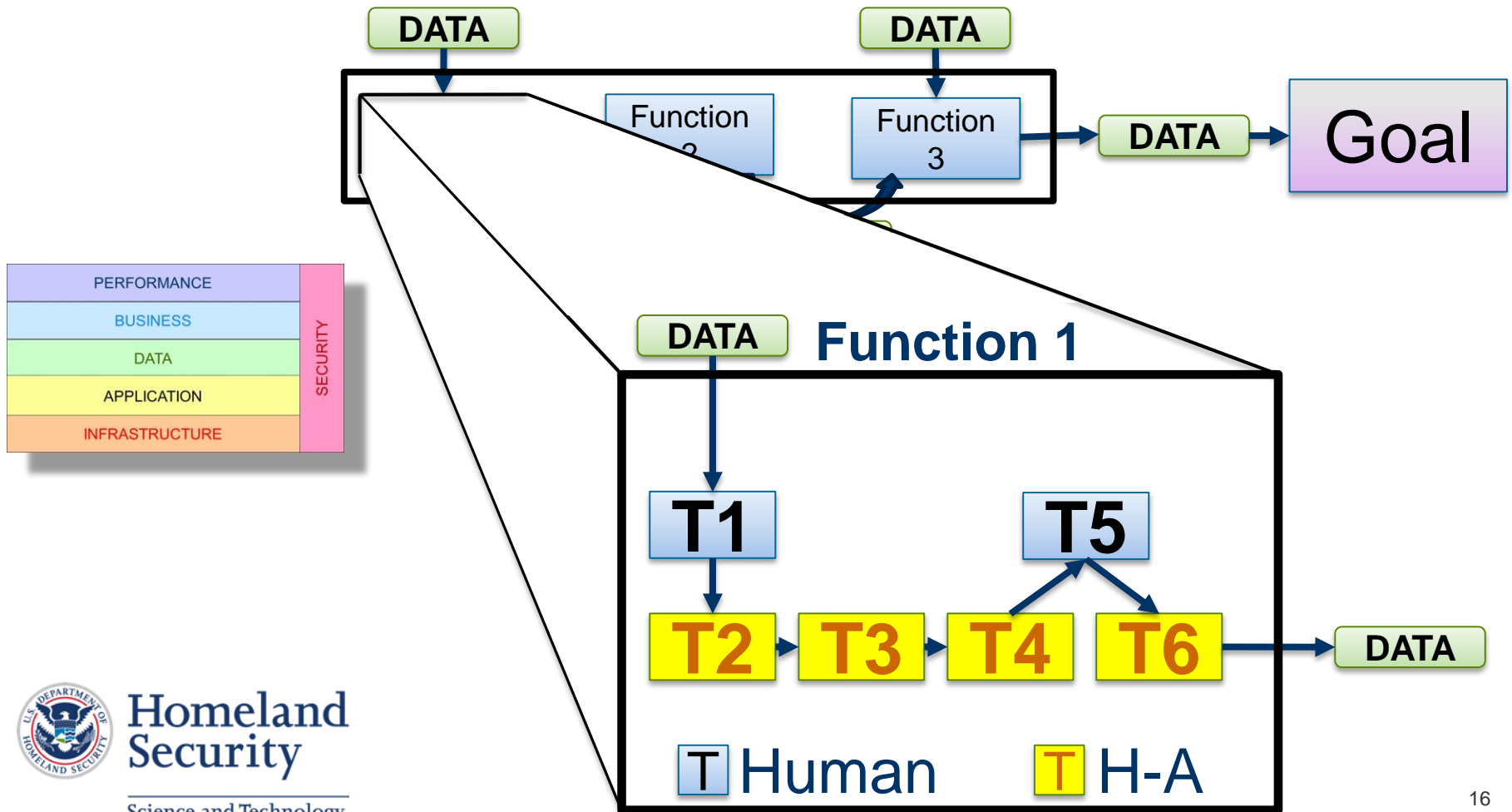
# Architecture Decomposition



Homeland  
Security

Science and Technology

# Architecture Decomposition

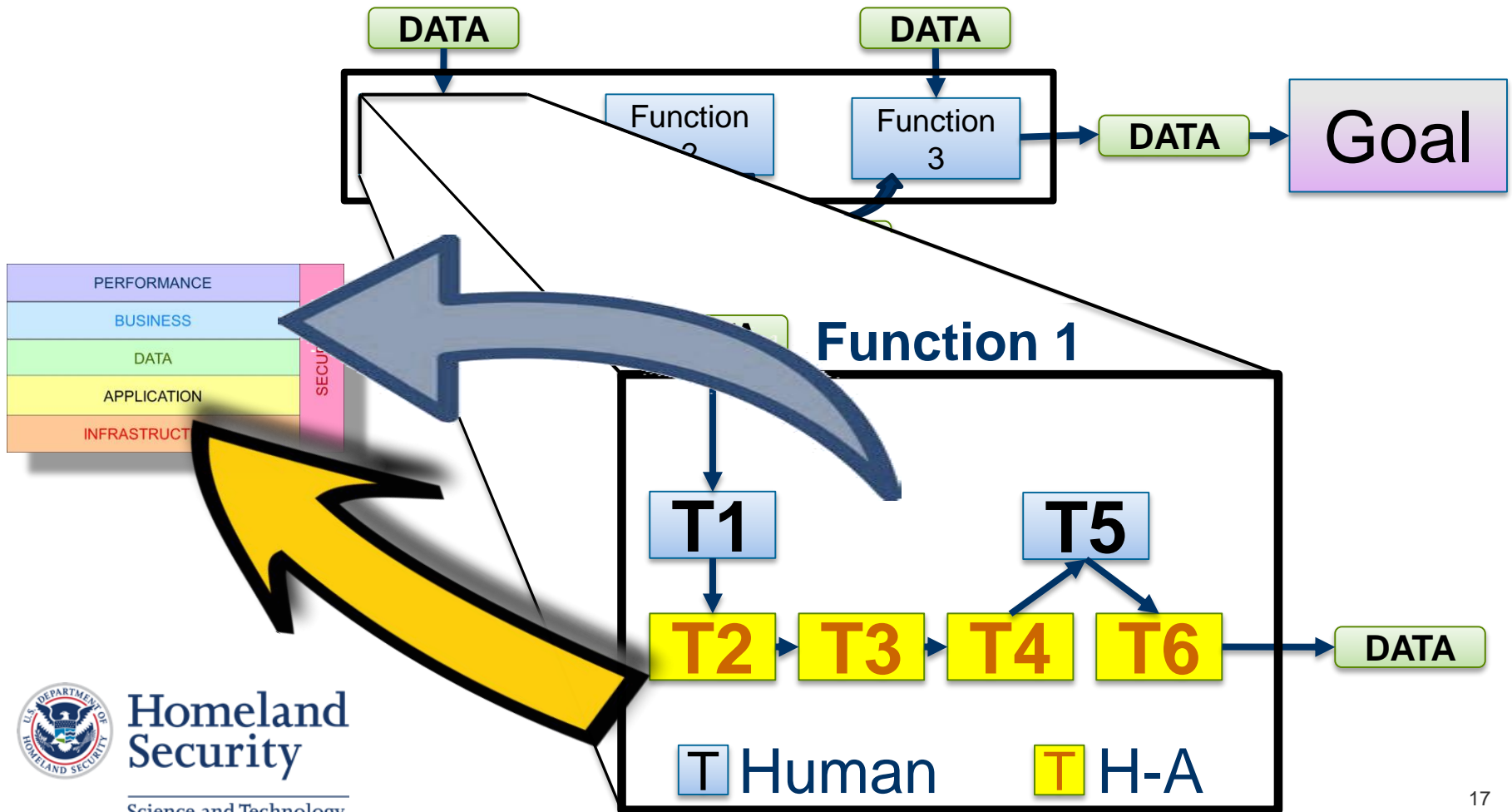


Homeland Security

Science and Technology



# Architecture Decomposition



Homeland Security

Science and Technology

# HSI Within The Architecture

## *SUMMARY*

Just as a system is composed of people, hardware, and software...

System performance is composed of human performance, machine performance, and interactions.



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

# HSI Within The Architecture

## *SUMMARY*

Specifying the roles of automation and humans in system performance is an important step in defining the architecture



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology

# HSI Within The Architecture

## *SUMMARY*

**A Major Element Of  
Systems Architecture  
Is Performance:  
Performance of Humans,  
Performance of Automation,  
and the Interaction of the Two**



**Homeland  
Security**

Science and Technology



# Homeland Security

---

Science and Technology



Homeland Security

---

Science and Technology