



Human Systems Integration (HSI)

Engineering the Complete System: Hardware, Software, AND People



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Agenda

- What is HSI?
- Why HSI?
- Who does HSI?
- How to do HSI





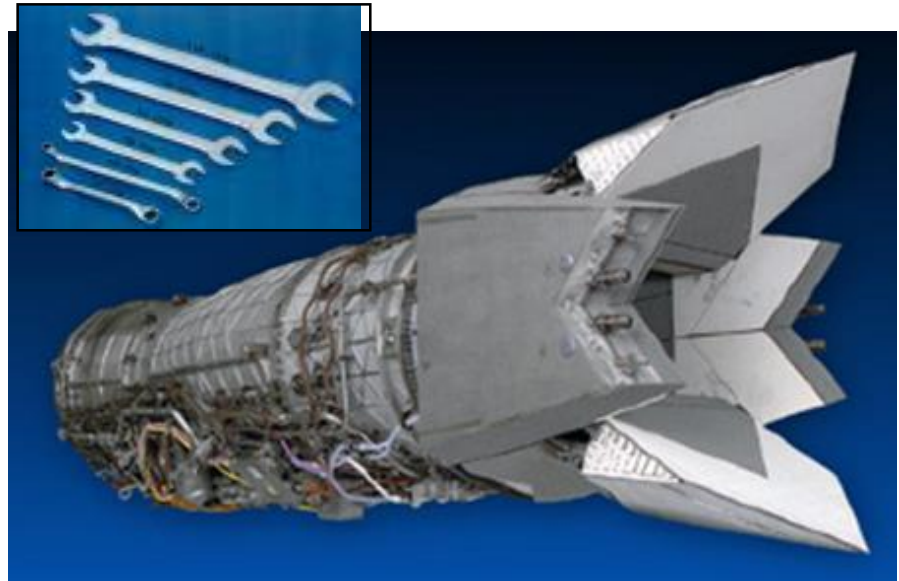
What is HSI

Example: Flightline maintenance



- **F-15 F100-PW-220 engine**
 - About 150 tools
 - Access issues
 - Stands required

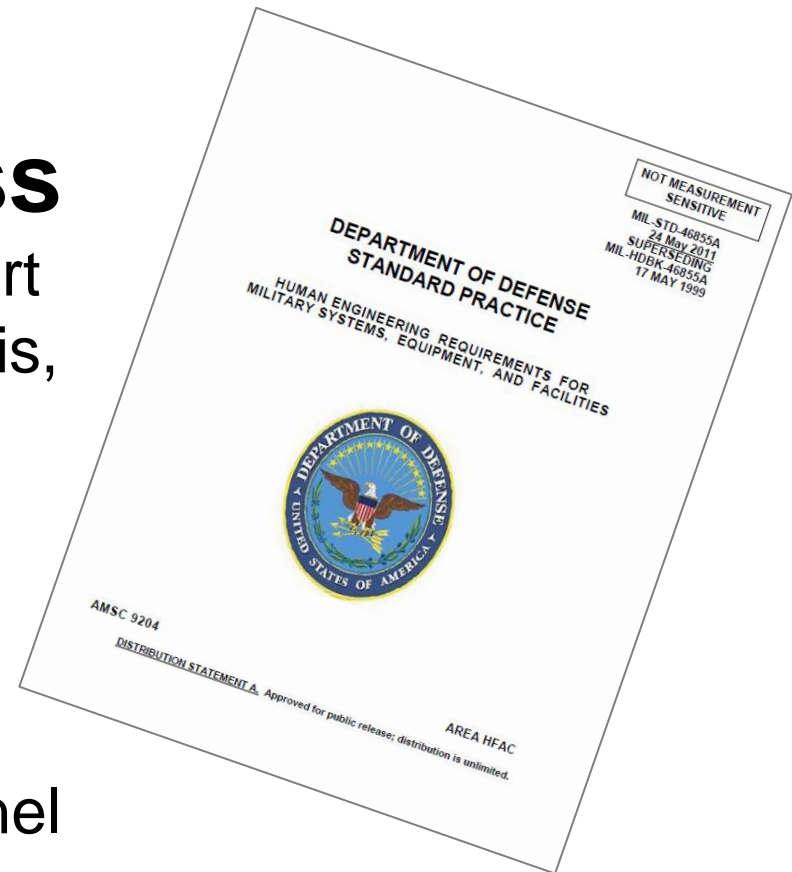
- **F-22 F-119-PW-100 engine**
 - Six tools
 - All rapid access
 - No stands





DoD Definition of HSI

HSI is “the **systems engineering process** and program management effort that provides integrated analysis, design, and assessment of requirements, concepts and resources for human engineering, manpower, personnel, training, system safety, health hazards, personnel survivability, and habitability.”






Definition of SE

Systems Engineering—an interdisciplinary approach to a total life cycle balanced set of **system, people, and process** solutions that satisfy customer needs.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE



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This Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) provides an Air Force acquisition and sustainment Integrated Life Cycle Management (ILCM) framework for Air Force systems, subsystems, end items, services, and activities (for the purpose of this publication referred to as programs throughout this document). It applies to all Air Force military and civilian personnel, members of the Air Force Reserve, members of the Air National Guard, and other individuals or organizations as required by binding agreement or obligation with the Department of the Air Force.

This AFPD implements Department of Defense Directives (DoDDs) 2040.3, *End Use Certificates (EUCs)*; DoDD 3000.09, *Autonomy in Weapon Systems*; DoDD 3020.49, *Orchestrating, Synchronizing, and Integrating Program Management of Contingency Acquisition Planning and its Operational Execution*; DoDD 4120.11, *Standardization of Mobile Electric Power (MEP) Generating Sources*; DoDD 4151.18, *Maintenance of Military Material*; DoDD 4275.5, *Acquisition and Management of Industrial Resources*; DoDD 4400.01, *Defense Production Act Programs*; DoDD 5000.01, *The Defense Workforce Education, Training, and Career Development Program*; DoDD 5134.09, *Missile Defense Agency (MDA)*; DoDD 5200.47E, *Anti-Tamper (AT)*. This AFPD interfaces with and is consistent with DoDD 3150.1, *Joint DoD-DOE Nuclear Weapon Life-Cycle Activities* and AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*. If there is any conflicting policy between this AFPD and applicable Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issuances or Department of Defense (DoD) issuances, the latter shall take precedence. AFPD

Think “Whole System”



“Whole System” Example



AC-130 “System” Components

But the “system” is 100% NMC without...



People! Integral to any system



Aerial Gunners



Loaders



Maintainers



Pilots





The Human-Centered Domains of HSI



- ***Manpower*** = number of spaces needed



- ***Personnel*** = skills, experience, aptitude



- ***Training*** = developing Airmen today for tomorrow



- ***Force Protection & Survivability*** = protecting our Airmen



- ***Habitability*** = living and working conditions



- ***Human Factors Engineering*** = fitting the system to the human, not vice versa



- ***Safety & Occupational Health*** = minimize risks of acute or chronic illness, disability, death, or injury

Domain are simply a way to organize thinking.
They also point you to domain SMEs who can help



So... a concise definition

HSI

- Is Systems Engineering
- Includes integration of the human component to:
 - optimize total system performance
 - reduce LCC
- Informs the decision making process with a human-centered focus



- **Management & technical strategy for the human component of a system**



Agenda

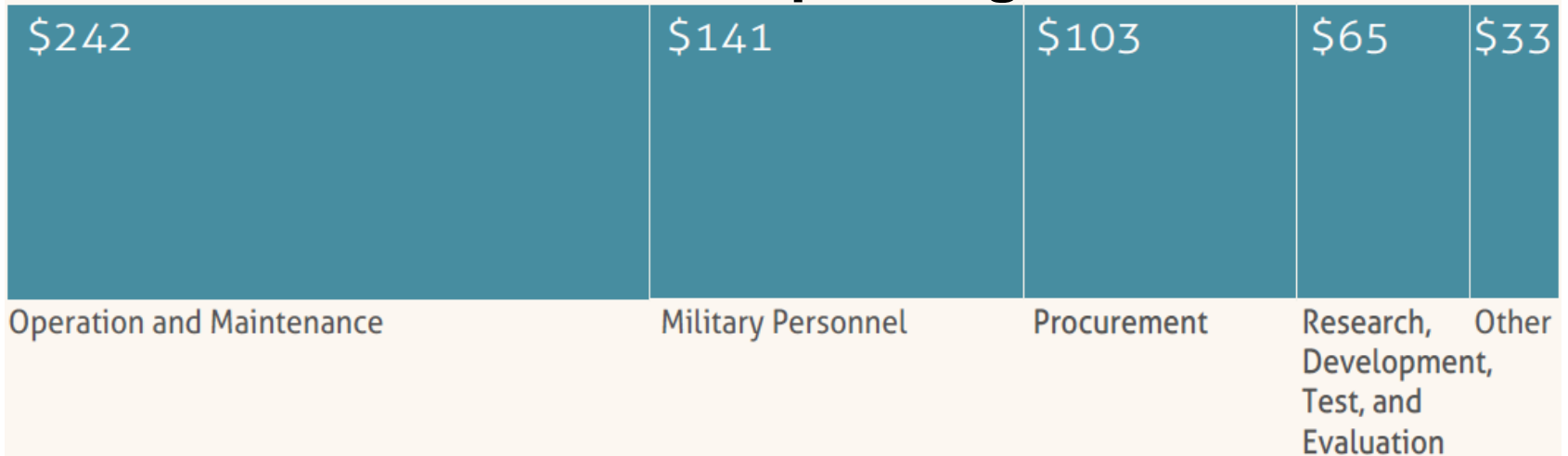
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- **Why HSI?**
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- How to do HSI





Huge Impact of getting it wrong

FY16 Defense Spending \$584B

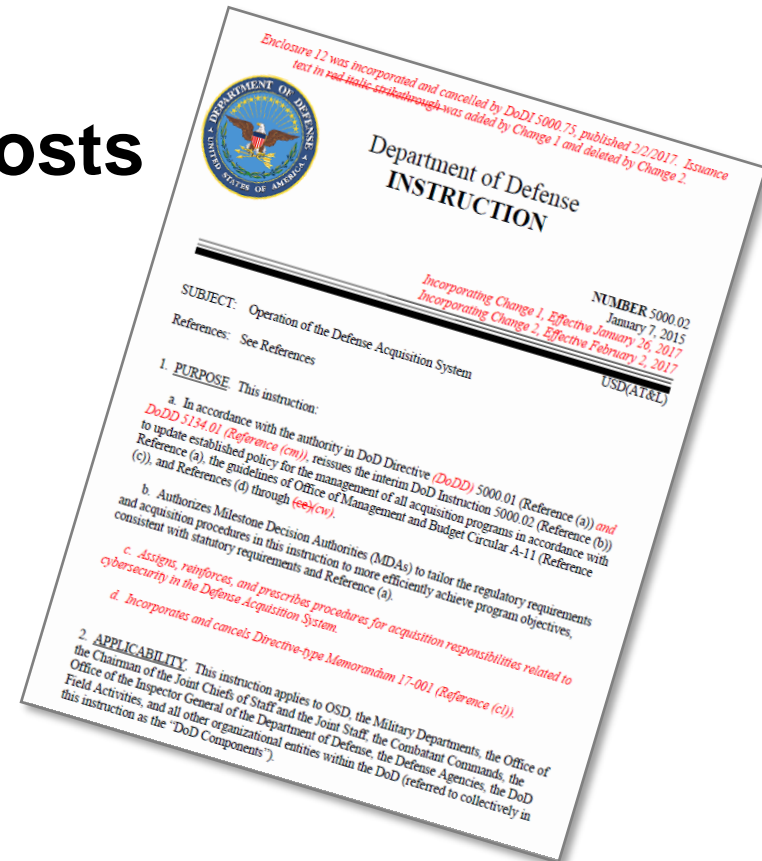


Human-related costs = 2/3rds of all DoD spending



And because DoDI 5000.02 says HSI ...

- Optimizes total system performance
- Reduces total ownership costs
- Helps ensure system is designed so users can effectively complete their mission
- ... and that the PM will implement HSI early in the acquisition process and throughout the product life cycle





Example of Early HSI

- **C-17 Globemaster**
- **Fueling station redesign reduced manpower from three to one**
- **What is the ripple effect of needing only one airman to refuel rather than three?**



Domains effected: manpower, human factors, safety



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Program Manager & Chief Engineer

- The **PM** ensures the HSI domains are addressed throughout the life cycle
- The **CE**, in support of the **PM**, is responsible for assuring proper application of SE principles
- The **CE** uses SE processes across the life cycle to accomplish trade-offs to affordably satisfy needs



They sure do have a lot on their plates!



But they have help!

- **Functional community expertise in**
 - **Human Systems Integration**
 - **Environmental Engineering**
 - **Human Factors Engineering**
 - **Manpower & Personnel**
 - **Occupational Health**
 - **Training**
 - **Systems Safety, etc.**
- **These communities have technical and management processes, specialty expertise, standards, and guidance that address human considerations throughout the system life cycle**





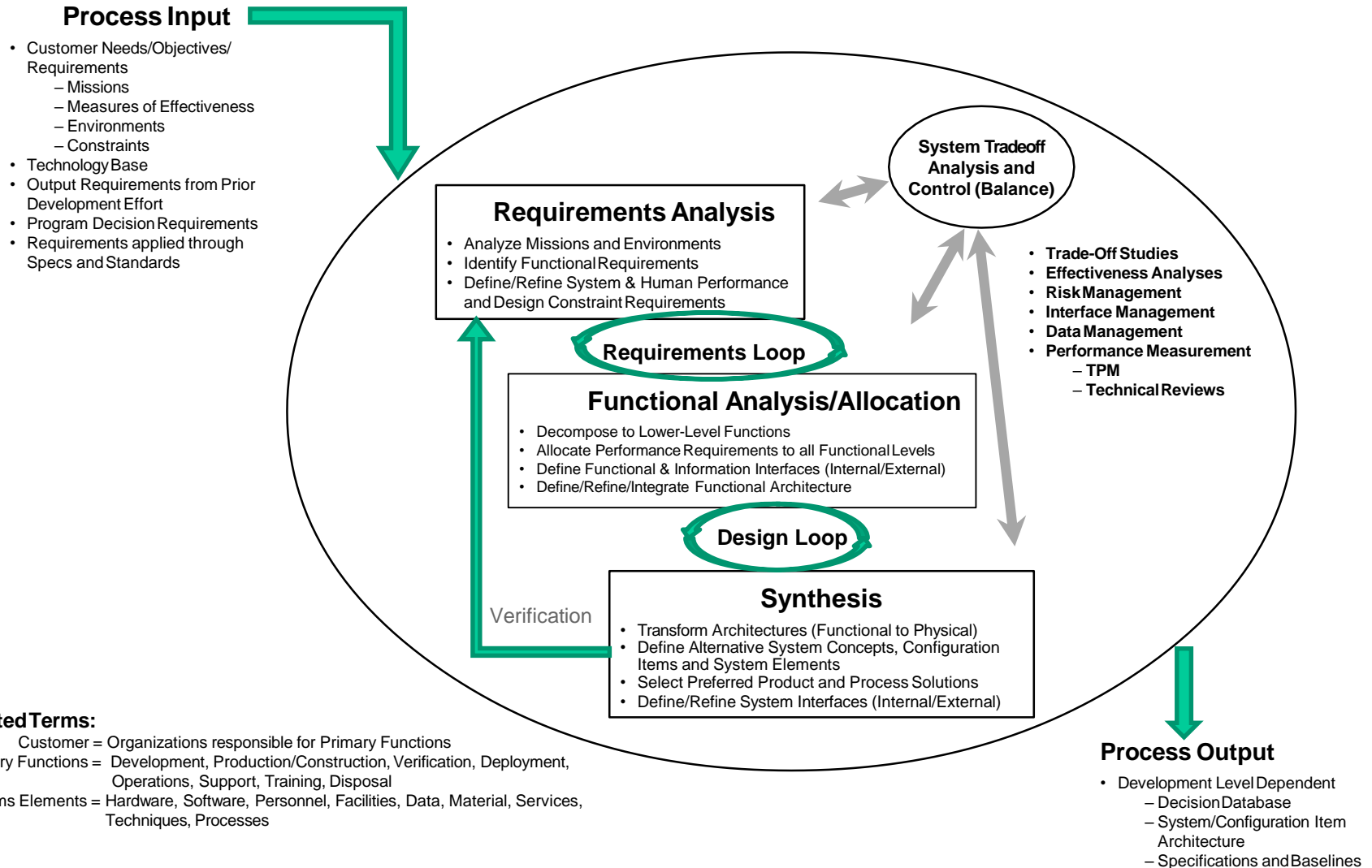
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The Human Systems Engineering Process



Same processes as the classic systems engineering “V”!



HSI Planning & Execution

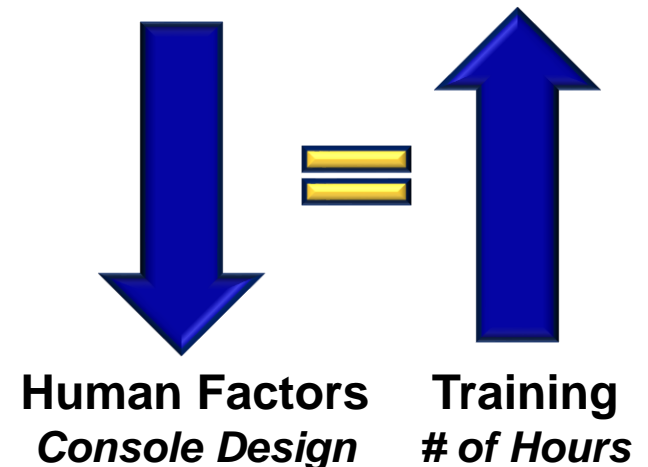
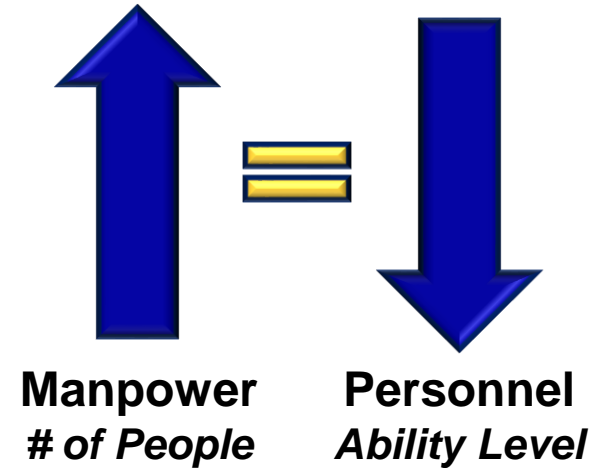
- **IPT!** As a minimum, PM should consider reps from: FM, PK, SE, **HSI**, safety, ESOH, intel, test, JA, logistics, and info protect
- The backbone of the HSI program is the **SEP** and the HSIP within it
- HSI should be a clearly identified section within the **SEP** or as a stand-alone document in an **HSI Plan** (HSIP)
- Document all decisions made to address risk or competing **trade-offs** that impact HSI domains in the **SEP**



Trade Space Includes Explicit Considerations of

- **System effectiveness**
- **Availability**
- **Manpower costs**
- **Opportunity cost**
- **Risk (safety, survivability)**
- **Long-term costs associated with attrition and morale**
- **Training hours**

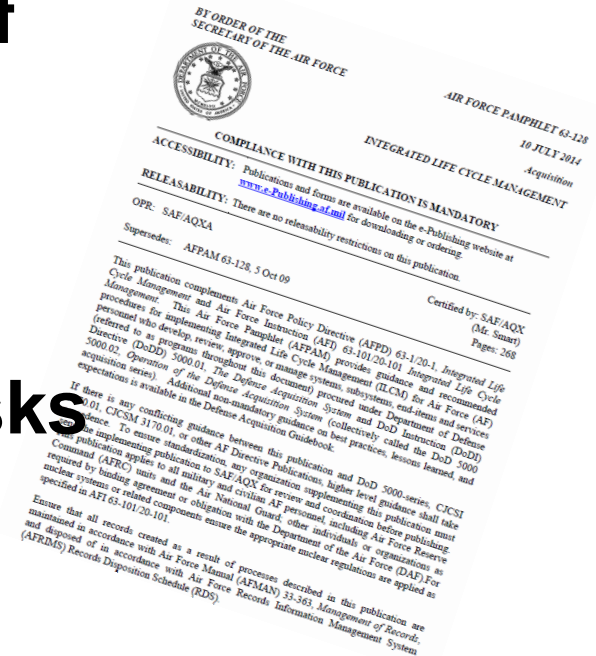
Goal is to make consequences apparent to decision maker





Recap

- HSI is not a stand-alone program, but an integral part of the SE process
- Best practice: maintain cross-domain *relationships* to *continuously* work issues & risks
- Optimal design harmonizes hardware & software with physical and cognitive abilities and limitations of humans





Engineering approach applied to the Human “Configuration Item”

- Humans are a key weapon subsystem
- Many processes used for hardware & software can be applied to humans
- Failure modes
 - Workload exceedance
 - Exceeded physiological limits
 - Not enough oxygen
 - Fatigue
 - Loss of Situation Awareness
 - Other sources of human error
- Performance attributes
 - Reliability
 - Processing speed
 - Physical parameters
 - Thermal operating parameters
 - Vibe and acoustic

7. In the closed cockpit, air velocities are less than 3 m sec⁻¹ readings for large and small globes are related as follows (3):

$$T_{\text{top}} = 0.71T_{\text{top}} + 0.29T_{\text{db}}$$

Greater air movement is usual on the ground, so that greater convection the greater radiant heating of the large black globe, with the net result

Sun $T_{\text{top}} = T_{\text{db}} + 10^{\circ}\text{C}$

Overcast $T_{\text{top}} = T_{\text{db}} + 4^{\circ}\text{C}$

Experiments show that for all realistic air velocities 0.1 m sec⁻¹, the apply:

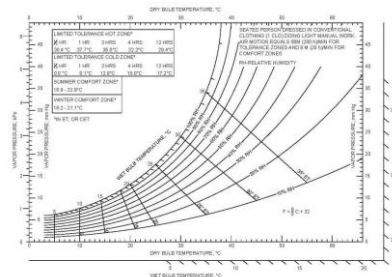
Sun $T_{\text{skin}} = T_{\text{atop}} + 2.2^{\circ}\text{C}$

Overcast $T_{\text{skin}} = T_{\text{atop}} + 0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$

Combining equations 1 and 4 - 8 yields the follows:

Sun $\text{FITS} = 0.8281T_{\text{atop}} + 0.3549T_{\text{db}} + 5.08$

Overcast $\text{FITS} = 0.8281T_{\text{atop}} + 0.3549T_{\text{db}} + 2.23$



(Just a suggestion on how to incorporate HSI into the engineering thought process)



DoDAF Viewpoints and Models

- SV-4 Systems Functionality Description addresses **human and system functionality**. It provides details for the **allocation of functions**
 - Description of task workflow
 - Identification of functional system requirements
 - Functional decomposition of systems
 - **Relate human and system functions**
- OV-5b Activity Model describes the activities (or **tasks**) that are conducted in the course of achieving a mission
 - Description of **activities** and **workflows**
 - Definition of **roles** and responsibilities
 - Support **task analysis** to determine **training** needs
 - Information flow analysis



Programmatic HSI Touch Points

• Perform HSI Assessments	Identify gaps, concerns, risks
• Integrate HSI across SPO	PM, IPT & WG activities: SE, Test, Safety, Logistics
• Develop HSI Plan	HSI strategy tailored specifically for program
• Develop Requirements	JCIDS level (ICD, CDD, CPD) & SRD
• Develop Contract Language	RFP, SOW, SOO, CDRLs, ...
• Review Program Documents	SEP, IMP/IMS, TEMP, Test plans, LCMP/LCSP, MER, ...
• Participate in Technical and Design Reviews	HSI risk input for design decisions and reviews
• Review/ Assess Deliverables	Review of contractor deliverables and test reports
• Participate in Logistics planning	Maintainability, affordability
• Analyze Trade Space	Assess complex HSI domain interrelationships

Information for PMs, chief engineers, and functional owners to complement decision making



Sample of HSI-Related DIDs

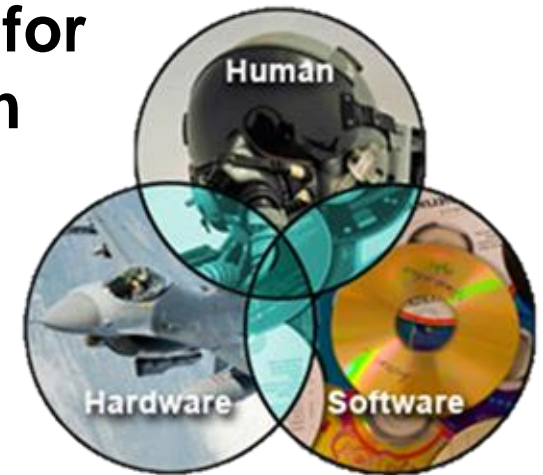
HSI in Systems Engineering	
Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP)	DI-SESS-81785
Human Systems Integration	
Human Systems Integration Program Plan (HSIPP)	DI-HFAC-81743
Human Systems Integration Report (HSIR)	DI-HFAC-81883
Manpower and Personnel	
Logistics Product Data Summaries	DI-SESS-81759
Technical Report – Study Services	DI-MISC-80508
Training	
Training Situation Document	DI-SESS-81517
Training Evaluation Document	DI-SESS-81524
Training System Support Document	DI-SESS-81527
Human Factors Engineering	
Human Engineering Test Plan (HETP)	DI-HFAC-80743
HE Design Approach Document – Operator (HEDAD-O)	DI-HFAC-80746
Human Engineering Program Plan (HEPP)	DI-HFAC-81742
Safety and Occupational Health	
System Safety Hazard Analysis Report	DI-SAFT-80101
Threat Hazard Assessment	DI-SAFT-81124
System Safety Program Plan (SSPP)	DI-SAFT-81626

But they all cost money!



Summary

- What is HSI?
 - **Systems Engineering!**
 - **Management & technical strategy for the human component of a system**
- Why HSI?
 - **Improve system performance**
 - **Reduce life cycle costs**
- Who does HSI?
 - **PM is responsible, but we all know the Systems Engineer does the work!**
- How to do HSI
 - **Apply sound SE processes to all system components: Hardware, Software, & *People***





Questions

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