Human Systems Integration at NASA: From Research to Implementation

Mihriban Whitmore, Ph.D.
Lead Scientist, Human Factors and Behavioral Performance
Human Research Program
NASA Johnson Space Center
Human Systems Integration at NASA

- **HSI-related Research**
  - Human Research Program

- **HSI Implementation**
  - HSI Heritage and where HSI stands today

- **Forward Work**
Destination Mars

HUMAN EXPLORATION
NASA's Journey to Mars

EARTH RELIANT
MISSION: 6 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: HOURS

Mastering fundamentals aboard the International Space Station

U.S. companies provide access to low-Earth orbit

PROVING GROUND
MISSION: 1 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: DAYS

Expanding capabilities by visiting an asteroid redirected to a lunar distant retrograde orbit

The next step: traveling beyond low-Earth orbit with the Space Launch System rocket and Orion spacecraft

MARS READY
MISSION: 2 TO 3 YEARS
RETURN TO EARTH: MONTHS

Developing planetary independence by exploring Mars, its moons and other deep space destinations

www.nasa.gov
Destination Mars
HSI-related Research – Human Research Program
Human Research Program (HRP)

Mission: To enable space exploration beyond low Earth orbit by reducing the risks to human health & performance through a focused program of:

- Basic, applied, and operational research

Primary Hazards to HRP Risks

- Decreased gravity
- Isolation and confinement
- Hostile/ closed environment
- Increased radiation
- Distance from Earth

(http://humanresearchroadmap.nasa.gov/explore/)
Components of HRP

- HRP is composed of six Elements
  - Human Health Countermeasures
    - Physiology
  - Behavioral Health and Performance
    - Individual and interpersonal
  - Space Human Factors and Habitability
    - Interfaces between humans and vehicles/habitats
  - Exploration Medical Capability
    - Medical care for missions
  - Space Radiation
    - Radiation exposure and biological effects
  - ISS Medical Project
    - Infrastructure for flight experiments

- HRP funds the National Space Biomedical Research Institute (NSBRI) through a cooperative agreement to pursue research that complements the HRP portfolio
Venues for Conducting Research

International Space Station

NASA Space Radiation Lab

Human Exploration Research Analog
Risk Mitigation

1. **Determine Relevant Risks**
   - 33 risks and risk factors relevant to exploration within HRP research portfolio
   - Focused on risks that could have a substantial negative effect on an exploration mission

2. **Identify gaps in**
   - knowledge
   - mitigation capability

3. **Identify the research products required to fill the gaps**

4. **Generate research products**

5. **Validate research products (as needed)**

6. **Reassess gaps in a) knowledge or b) mitigation capability and return to step 3 as needed**

Evidence → Risks → Gaps → Tasks → Deliverables
## HRP Integrated Path to Risk Reduction

### Milestones Requires ISS
- Anticipated Milestone Shift
- ISS Mission Milestone
- ISS Required
- ISS Not Required
- Milestone Requires ISS
- ISS Mission Milestone
- Anticipated Milestone Shift
- End ISS

### Table: Planetary DRM (Mars)

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<th>FY16</th>
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HSI Implementation – HSI Heritage and Where HSI stands today
**NASA HSI Domains**

- **Human Factors Engineering**
  - Design for human-system interactions given human limitations and capabilities

- **Training**
  - Efficient and effective training systems and training design

- **HSI**

- **Operations Resources**
  - Design for flight and ground crew objectives and constraints including autonomy and automation

- **Maintainability and Supportability**
  - Design to simplify and optimize human resources for M&S with given mission constraints

- **Safety**
  - Minimize risks to personnel and design for mission success

- **Habitability and Environment**
  - Ensure design supports crew human health and performance for all living and working conditions
Where HSI Stands Today

- The JSC HSI Employee Resource Group has been active for over 4 years
- HSI practice has been inserted into the Agency NPR 8705.2B, the new revision of the Systems Engineering Handbook, and also the Program Management Handbook (7123.1B)
- The HSI Practitioner’s Guide has been completed and released (NASA/SP-2015-3709)
- We have been actively engaged in numerous HSI Communities:
  - Multi-Center NASA HSI Steering Committee
  - Agency-wide Human Factors Engineering (HFE) Capability Leadership Team
  - National Defense Industry Association committee on HSI Metrics & Advocacy
  - Naval Post Graduate School HSI Curriculum Review
  - Department of Defense Joint HSI Working Group and Community of Interest
HSI “Document Tree”

Revision B issued 2013 incorporated HSI

Major update drafted in 2014 with HSI content

The NASA SE Handbook is available as two products (new to 2016)
- NASA Expanded Guidance on Systems Engineering (NEN; electronic),
- NASA Systems Engineering Handbook (‘core’ document; paper and electronic), NASA/SP-2016-6105

Other Key References:
- NASA-STD-3001 Space Flight Human-System Standard Vol 1 (Crew Health) and Vol 2 (Human Factors, Habitability & Environmental Health)
- NASA/SP-2010-3407 Human Integration Design Handbook (HIDH)
  - Supports HSI implementation consistent with the NASA SE model
  - Handbook style HSI best practices and practical information
The HSI Practitioner’s Guide

• Purpose: Provide guidance as to how to incorporate HSI into the existing NASA Systems Engineering (SE) processes and methodology

• Content of HSI Practitioner’s Guide (SP-2015-3709)
  ➢ Best practices and guidance for conducting HSI
  ➢ Written for practitioner but has guidance for managers and disciplines
  ➢ Phase-by-Phase guidance for activities and products, per NASA SE models, goes further and deeper than the SEHB
  ➢ Skills-based tutorials and guidance for scaling for any size program/project
  ➢ Checklists and annotated HSI Plan outline

• What background is the user expected to have?
  ➢ It is expected is that the HSI lead/practitioner has come from a system engineering or human systems background and already has a good knowledge and experience with the SE HB.
Recent agency emphasis has been on small-scope and/or advanced technology development projects

This offers an opportunity for early inclusion in pre-phase A activities (i.e., early conceptual design)

Systems engineering (SE) and HSI activities may be tailored to a level appropriate for the degree/size/scope/development phase of the project

The HSI Practitioner’s Guide provides guidance for scaling HSI (summarized below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSI Product</th>
<th>Large-Scale HSI Effort</th>
<th>Medium-Scale HSI Effort</th>
<th>Small-Scale HSI Effort</th>
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<tr>
<td>ConOps</td>
<td>Standalone Doc(s)</td>
<td>Possible Standalone Doc</td>
<td>Part of Project Docs</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSI Plan</td>
<td>Standalone Doc</td>
<td>Part of SEMP</td>
<td>Part of Project Docs</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSI Team</td>
<td>Required (Human Rated)</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>As needed</td>
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<td>Human in the loop</td>
<td>Significant Effort</td>
<td>Strong Effort</td>
<td>Modest Effort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human-centered Design</td>
<td>Significant Effort</td>
<td>Strong Effort</td>
<td>Modest Effort</td>
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What is next?

• Next steps for HSI Implementation — From review of lessons learned in the DoD, NASA, and other environments, the following are key components we plan to implement HSI within systems engineering lifecycle processes
  ➢ HSI Plan
  ➢ HSI Team
  ➢ Use of Metrics to track progress

• HSI Training Program for Program and Project managers, as well as HSI integrators and practitioners

• Governance Model

• HSI in Agile Development Process
Thank You!

Mihriban Whitmore
Mihriban.whitmore-l@nasa.gov
Supplementary Charts
Component 1: HSI Plan

- The HSI plan is a “living” document that highlights the methods by which the program or project will ensure HSI is a core part of the lifecycle
  - **Goals** and **deliverables** for each phase of the lifecycle are defined
  - **Entry** and **exit criteria** with defined metrics are listed for each phase, review, and milestone
  - Roles and responsibilities are defined
  - Methods, tools, requirements, processes and standards are identified
  - Includes HSI issues, risks, and mitigation plans
- The HSI Plan can be a part of the Program/Project SEMP, a standalone document, or part of other project documentation depending on the HSI effort required
  - The plan is typically **updated** after successful completion of each phase to ensure relevance is maintained and as new issues arise
  - An HSI Plan template is published in the HSI Practitioner’s Guide (NASA/SP-2015-3709), Appendix A
An HSI Team is typically composed of stakeholders and domain experts relevant to the program or project, as well as lead HSI practitioners.

An HSI Team should be created before the program or project is initiated to help formulate the HSI Plan, but is required to be stood up by SRR per NPR 8705.2B.

- An HSI Team is almost always needed once the program or project starts in order to ensure the HSI Plan is implemented, facilitate resolution of HSI related issues during the lifecycle, identify human related cost drivers which increase life cycle costs or decrease system performance, and guide solutions.

HSI Team Responsibilities:

- Identify, resolve, and track HSI related issues as the program progresses.
- Generate/Review relevant system documents for major design reviews.
- Track entry and exit criteria for each lifecycle phase, review, and milestone.
- Ensure the most effective, efficient, and affordable design possible through tradeoff studies within and between domains, disciplines, and/or systems.
- Update the HSI Plan as the program or project proceeds through the SE lifecycle.
- Ensure Test and Evaluation (T&E) efforts are sufficient to verify/validate HSI requirements.
Component 3: Metrics

- Without HSI metrics it is difficult to assess HSI success and progress.
- Metrics should include well defined entry and exit criteria for each phase, review, and milestone of the lifecycle.
- Example metrics may include:
  - Using checklists to track consideration of key HSI related requirements.
  - Crew time or efficiency measures for task completion.
  - Training time estimates.
  - Ensuring consideration of HSI has been included in relevant portions of formal plans, tests, and evaluations.
  - Integration of constraints and requirements for logistics support, program resources and training plans.
  - Conduction of inter-HSI domain trade-offs and identification of interactions with other major systems and subsystems.
  - Formulation of plans to perform HSI review/assessments on hardware/software revisions that add/delete/defer capability not addressed in the capability documents.