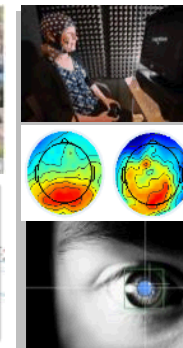
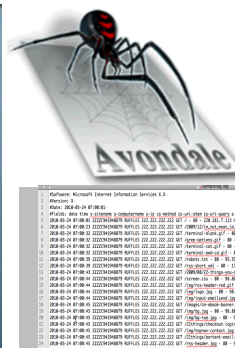


Exceptional service in the national interest



Human Dimension work at the National Laboratories

Phil C. Bennett, Manager
Cognitive Science and Systems
Sandia National Laboratories



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND NO. 2011-XXXXP

Engage the National Labs in Human Systems

- Substantial R&D at DOE's National Laboratories
 - DOE Investments
 - Done at National Laboratories, primarily Federally-Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs)
 - Significant DoD and other Agency R&D at National Laboratories
- There is HSI-Relevant work at many of these Laboratories
- A conversation has begun and a COI is forming among the DOE Laboratories on the topic of Human Systems/Human Dimension.
- Laboratory consensus is to continue to build the COI, map future goals and activities, and apply the expertise more broadly to national security and other needs.

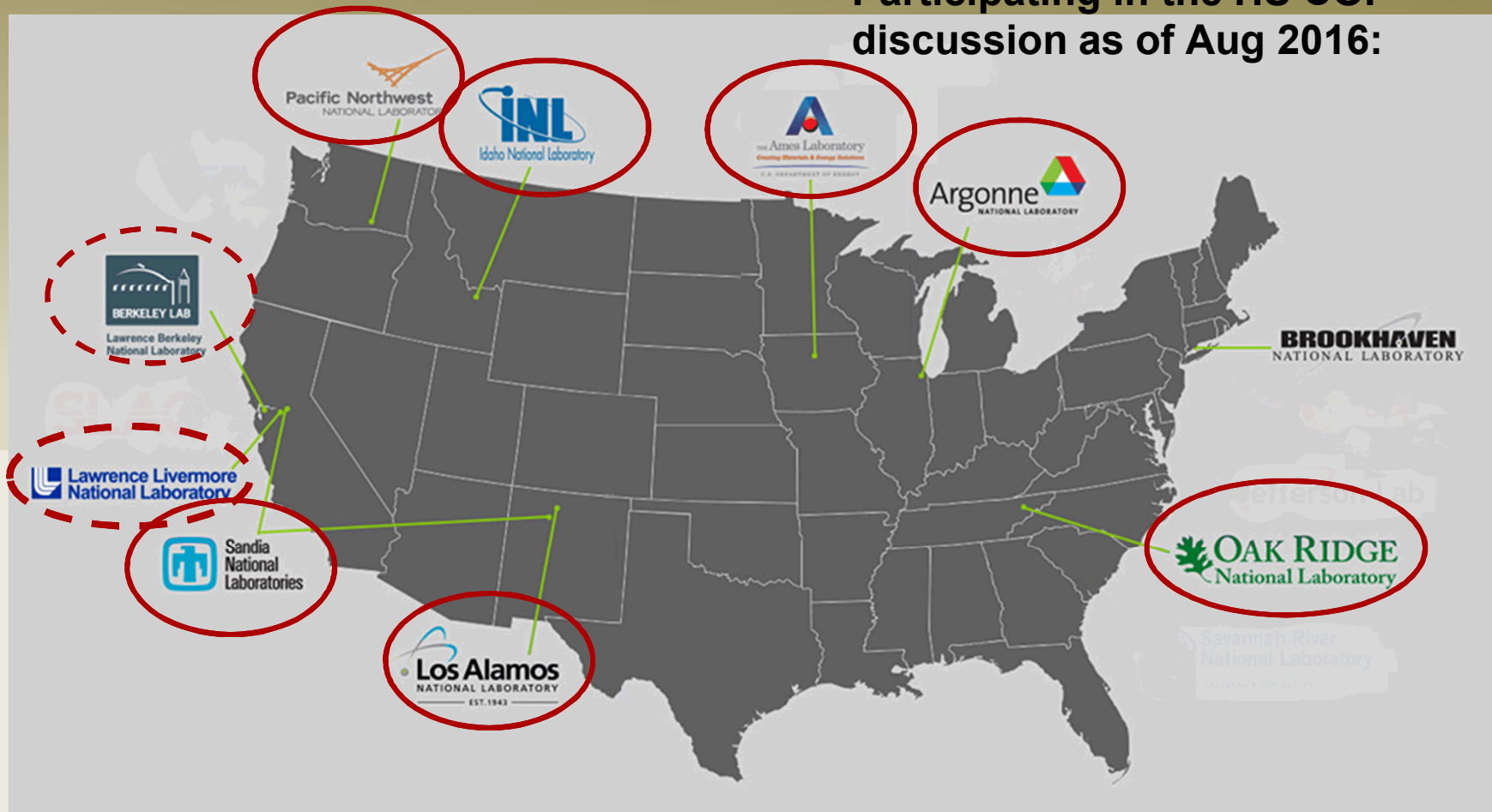
National Laboratories of the U.S. Department of Energy



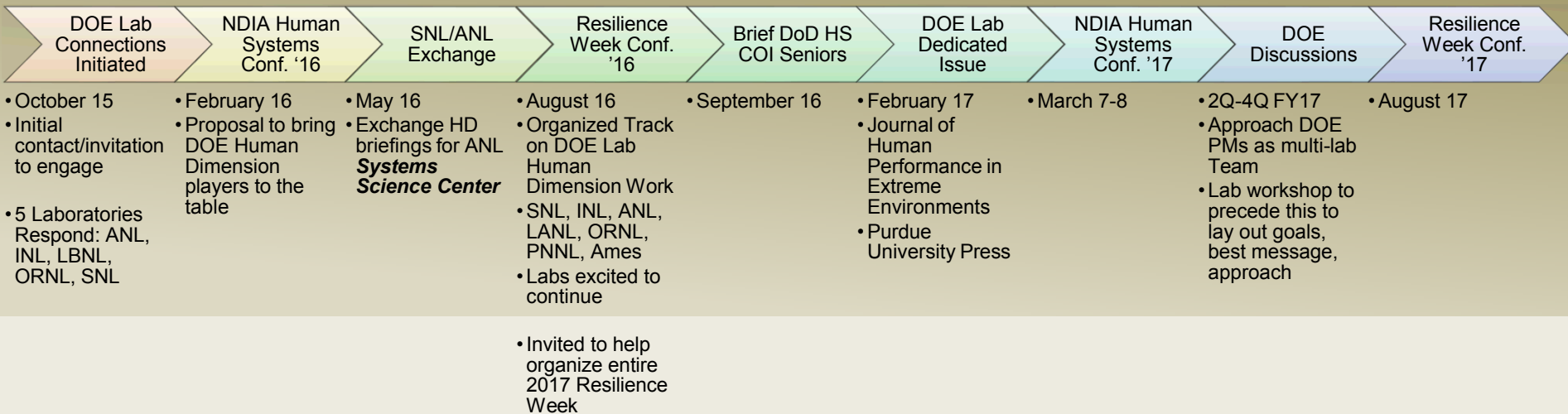
Source: U.S. Department of Energy
<http://energy.gov/maps/doe-national-laboratories>

National Laboratories with identified active human dimension activity

Participating in the HS COI discussion as of Aug 2016:



Nascent DOE National Laboratory HS COI



Laboratory Participants and Topics: Resilience Week '16 (18 Aug 16)

Laboratory	Participant	Presentation	Abstract
Ames Lab	Kenneth "Mark" Bryden, Director, Simulation, Modeling, and Decision Science (Zachary Reinhart)	An Overview of the Ames Lab Simulation, Modeling, and Decision Science Program	Bryden & Reinhart
	Cameron MacKenzie, Simulation, Modeling, and Decision Science	Integrating Narrative into Engineering Decision Making	MacKenzie et al.
ANL	Pam Sydelko, Director, Systems Science Center (SSC), Global Security Sciences	Resiliency is a Wicked Problem	Sydelko
	Michael North, Integrated Analytics, SSC	A Brief Survey of Methods to Analyze Human Decisions for Infrastructure Resilience Applications	North
	Ignacio J. Martinez-Moyano Behavioral & System Dynamics, Social & Behavioral Systems, SSC (Michael North)	Using a Dynamic Modeling Approach to Understanding Resilience	Martinez- Moyano
	Diane J. Graziano, Global Security Sciences	Human dimensions of infrastructure interdependency and resilience	Graziano et al.
INL	Ronald L. Boring, Resilience Research Team, Resilient Control & Instrumentation Systems (Roger Lew)	The Driver's Missing Windshield: Enabling the Operator's Forward View Through Predictive Displays for Process Control	Boring & Lew
	Roger Lew (U. Idaho)	Track Co-Chair	

Laboratory Participants and Topics: Resilience Week '16 (18 Aug 16)

Laboratory	Participant	Presentation	Abstract
ORNL	Georgia D. Tourassi, Director, Biomedical Sciences & Engineering Center	Digital Cancer Surveillance	Tourassi & Yoon
	Hong-Jun Yoon Biomedical Sciences & Engineering Center (Georgia D. Tourassi)	Computational Modeling of Visual Search Behavior	Yoon et al.
	Amy K. Wolfe, Renewable Energy Systems Society-Technology Interactions, Renewable Energy Systems	Striving to achieve resilience across social, environmental, and technical systems	Wolfe
LANL	David Mascareñas, LANL Engineering Institute	Human-Machine Interface Research at the Los Alamos National Laboratory Engineering Institute	Mascareñas
PNNL	Mark Rice, Energy Infrastructure Group	Enabling Situation Assessment/Awareness for Utility Operators and Cybersecurity Professionals	Rice et al.
SNL	Phil C. Bennett, Cognitive Science & Systems, Center for Computing Research	Track Co-Chair	
	Judi E. See, NW Systems Analysis	Incorporating Human Readiness Levels at Sandia National Laboratories	See & Morris
	Glory Emmanuel Aviña, Data Science & Cyber Analytics (Victoria Newton)	Real-time Data Collection through Wearable Devices to Quantify Attributes Related to Health and Performance in Extreme Conditions	Aviña et al.
	Laurie Burnham, Electric Power Systems Research	To Err is Human: How Automation of the Grid Is Impacting Operator Performance and System Resilience	Burnham et al.

Observations: Labs capabilities

(Preliminary, based on HS presentations to date)

	Ames Lab	ANL	INL	LANL	LBNL	LLNL	ORNL	PNNL	SNL
Sociotechnical modeling	X	X					X	X	X
Experimental human studies			X		X	X	X	X	X
Traditional human factors			X		X			X	X
Immersive Visualization	X	X	X						
Visual cognition							X	X	X
Simulation	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Learning Enhancement				X		X	X		X
Big data							X		

Observations

- Many of the examples presented were energy oriented, but the lab representatives had difficulty identifying DOE Human Systems (HS) enthusiasts.
- The majority of HS work seems to be funded by non-DOE sponsors.
- All labs reported struggles with acceptance/integration of human system activities into traditional physical science missions.
- There was unanimous interest in continuing to develop the National Laboratory HS COI.

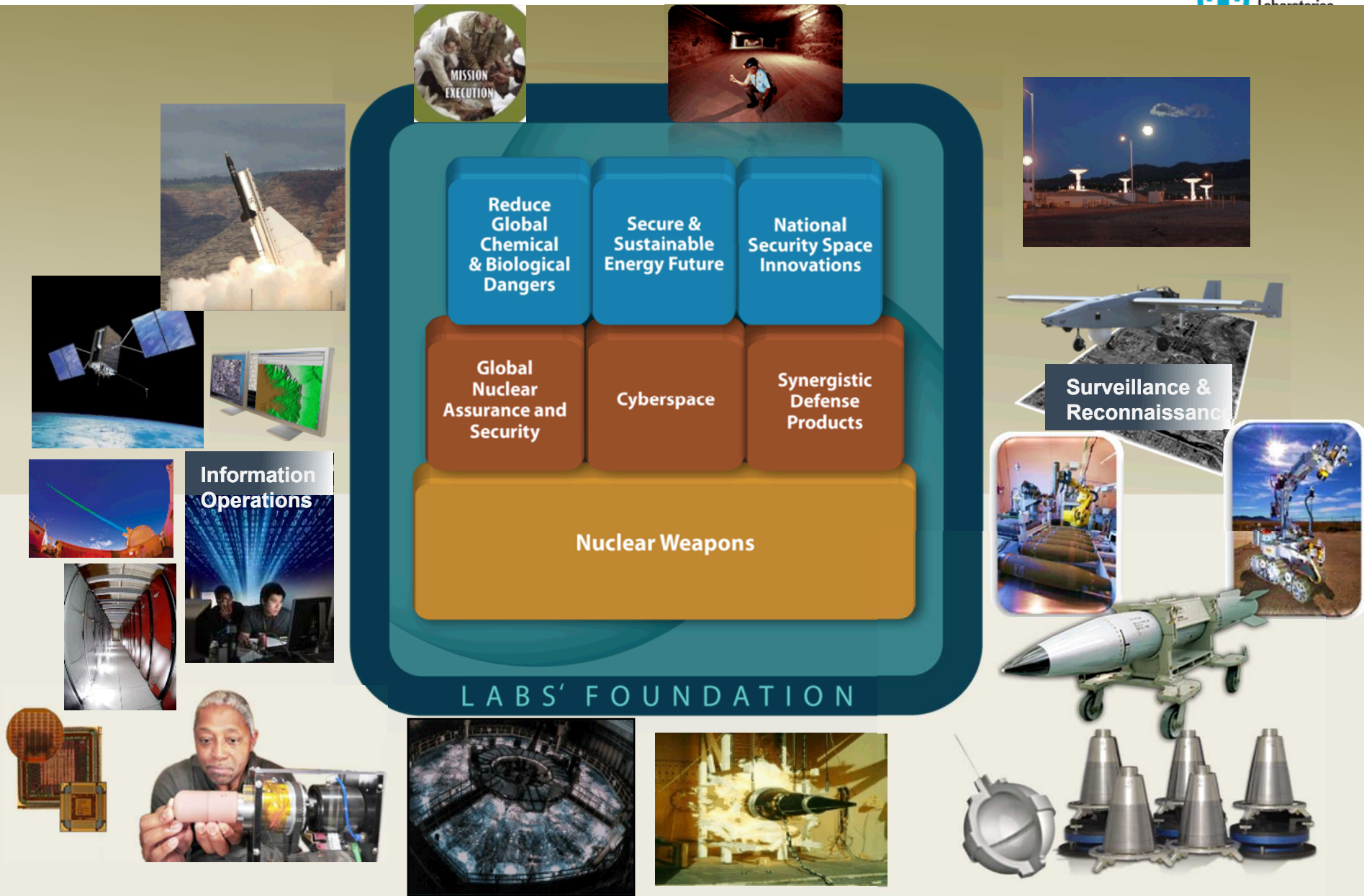
Begin mapping to Third Offset

	Ames Lab	ANL	INL	LANL	LBNL	LLNL	ORNL	PNNL	SNL
Artificial intelligence (AI) and autonomy			X	X			X		X
Human-machine collaboration				X	X	X		X	X
Machine-assisted human operations			X						X
Human-machine combat teaming									

Questions?

pcbenne@sandia.gov
505-845-8777

Sandia's National Security Missions



Exploring Human Cognition



Data visualization, Pattern Analytics to Support High-Performance Exploitation and Reasoning (PANTHER)

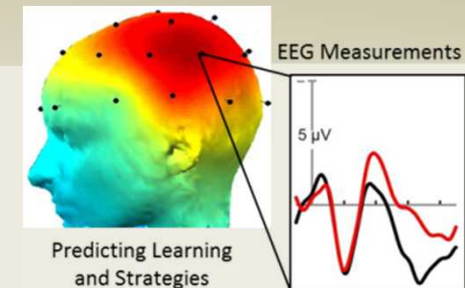
1. Study strategies of visual information foraging in novices vs. experts
2. Develop algorithms to predict strategies
3. Informed by basic visual cognition research, enhance data visualizations (e.g. graphs), visual representation software etc.



Working Memory, Human Performance Lab (HPL)

1. Study neural signatures of memory via EEG
2. Study impacts of tDCS
3. Test memory training strategies

POC, PANTHER:
Kristina Rodriguez Czuchlewski
ISR Systems Engineering & Decision Support
Sandia National Laboratories
krzczuch@sandia.gov



POC, Memory:
Laura Matzen
Cognitive Science & Systems
Sandia National Laboratories
lmatze@sandia.gov

The Human System Simulation Laboratory (HSSL)



- Reconfigurable full-scale control room simulator facility
- Operator workstations for performance analysis.
- Technologies to measure human response:
 - audio and visual surveillance,
 - heart rate,
 - breathing
 - skin conductivity
 - eye-tracking)
- Instrumental in nuclear power plant control room modernization in the U.S



Human System Simulation Laboratory

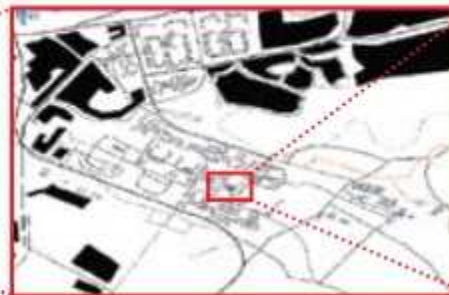
A complete virtual nuclear control room

POC:
Ronald Laurids Boring
Human Factors
Idaho National Laboratory
ronald.boring@inl.gov

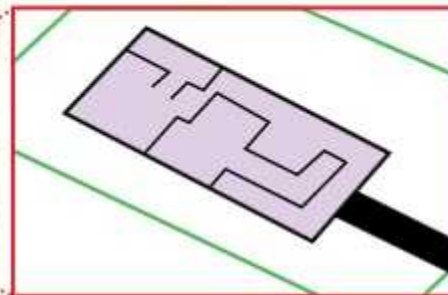
Joint Conflict & Tactical Simulation (JCATS)



Campaign view



City view



Building view



Soldier view



Planning and rehearsal capabilities that extend from the Joint Task Force level to that of individual soldier

POC
Mark Piscotty
CSL Program Lead
Global Security
Program
piscotty3@llnl.gov



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Energy efficiency

- Basic research on how people interact with energy technology

Ex: Gesture-sensing Thermostats

- Thermal Confidence Index (TCI)

Real-world applications:

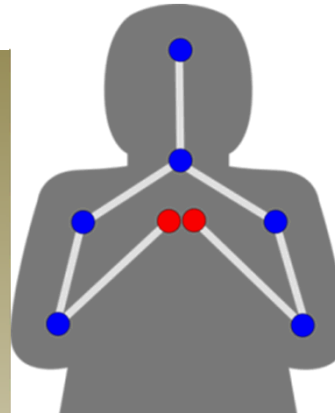
- Application of machine-learning (e.g. TCI) to energy technologies

- Nest thermostats (smart thermostats that learn a user's habits)

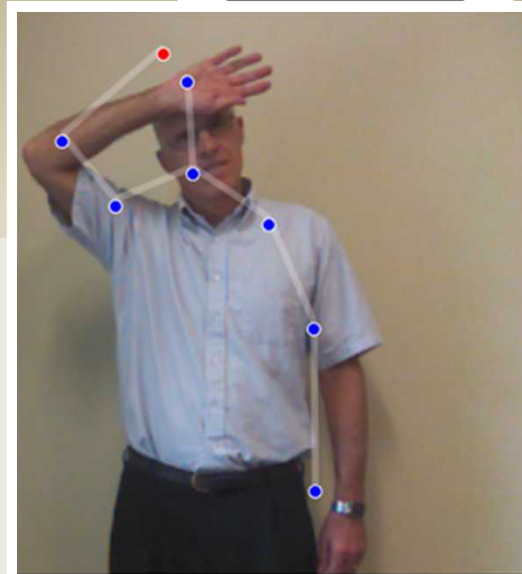
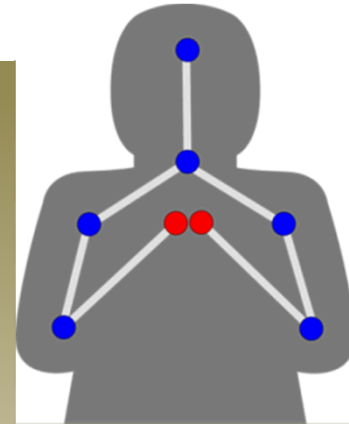
-Goal:

1. Create technologies that make energy saving user-friendly thereby...
2. Encouraging the user to save energy.

Gesture Interpretation & Environmental Control



Examples from library of outward signs of thermal discomfort to inform machine-based "Thermal Comfort Index"



time	gesture	conf.	event	TCI
10:30:02 AM	Shirt Tug	80%		8
10:30:22 AM	Wipe Brow	80%		12
10:30:24 AM	Button Up	80%		3
10:30:26 AM	Wipe Brow	75%		10
10:30:33 AM	Shirt Tug	80%		16
10:30:35 AM	Wipe Brow	75%	heat	23

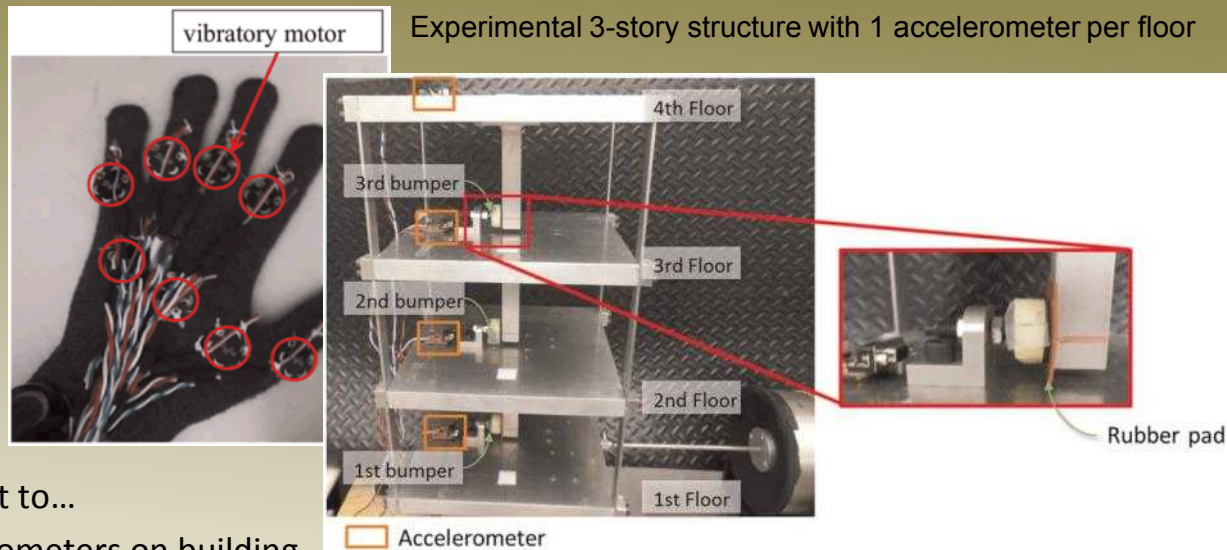
TCI predicts comfort/discomfort with 75%-80% confidence

POC:

Alan Meier

Building Technology and Urban Systems
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
akmeier@lbl.gov

*Engineering Institute of the
National Security Education Center*



A proof of concept to...

1. Place accelerometers on building floors provide data on harmonic base excitation – maybe an earthquake.
2. Data is preprocessed.
3. Data is then encoded as vibro-tactile stimulus which human subjects feel through a glove.
4. Humans asked to characterize the damage to the structure.

POC:

David Mascarenas
**Engineering Institute of the National
Security Education Center**
Los Alamos National Laboratory
dmascarenas@lanl.gov

Implantable and Wearable Neural Interface Electronics

Objective:

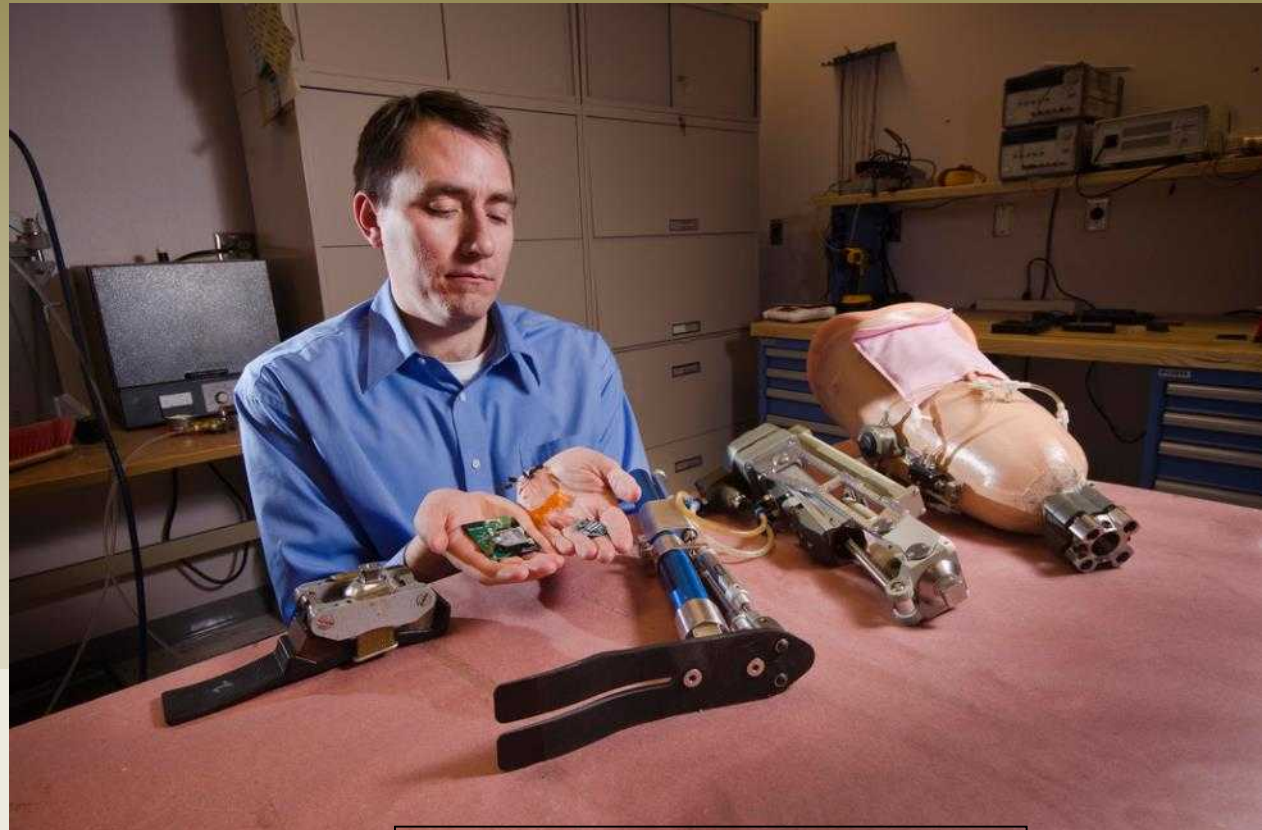
- Enhanced neural control of prosthetics for amputees

Proof of concept designed to:

- Match flexible, biocompatible, conductive materials to nerve fibers so they can integrate with nerve bundles.

Example:

- Thin evaporated metal or patterned multi-walled carbon nanotubes



POC:

Steve Buerger

Robotics R&D

Intelligent Systems Controls

Sandia National Laboratories

sbuerge@sandia.gov

Human Performance in Threat Detection

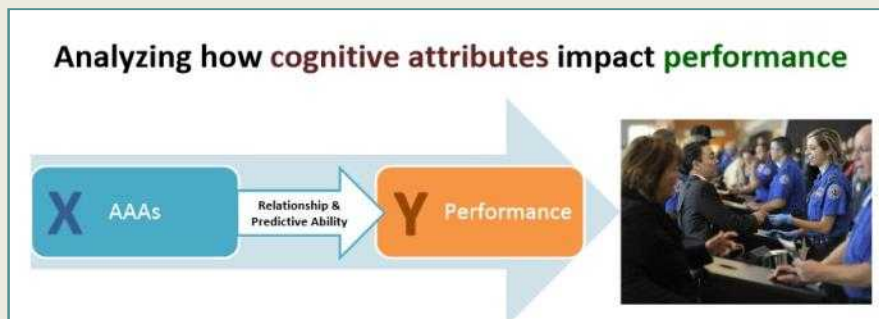
Transportation Security Administration (TSA),
understanding human decision-making during
threat detection by...

- observing officers' behaviors and accuracy
- in representative, non-laboratory samples (e.g. in actual airports, actual TSA officers)

Possible effects on behavior and accuracy:
supervisor emphasis (accuracy or throughput),
image resolution, officer experience/training,
cognitive attributes



Cognitive psychologist and TSA research team lead Ann Speed conducts research aimed at quantifying human behaviors.



POC:
Ann Speed
Data-driven & Neural Computing
Sandia National Laboratories
aespeed@sandia.gov



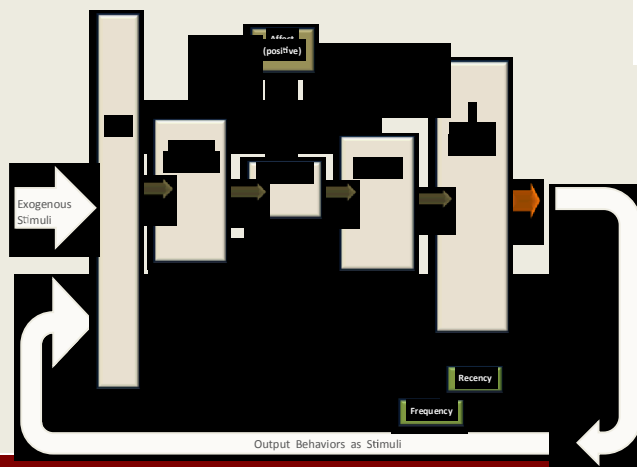
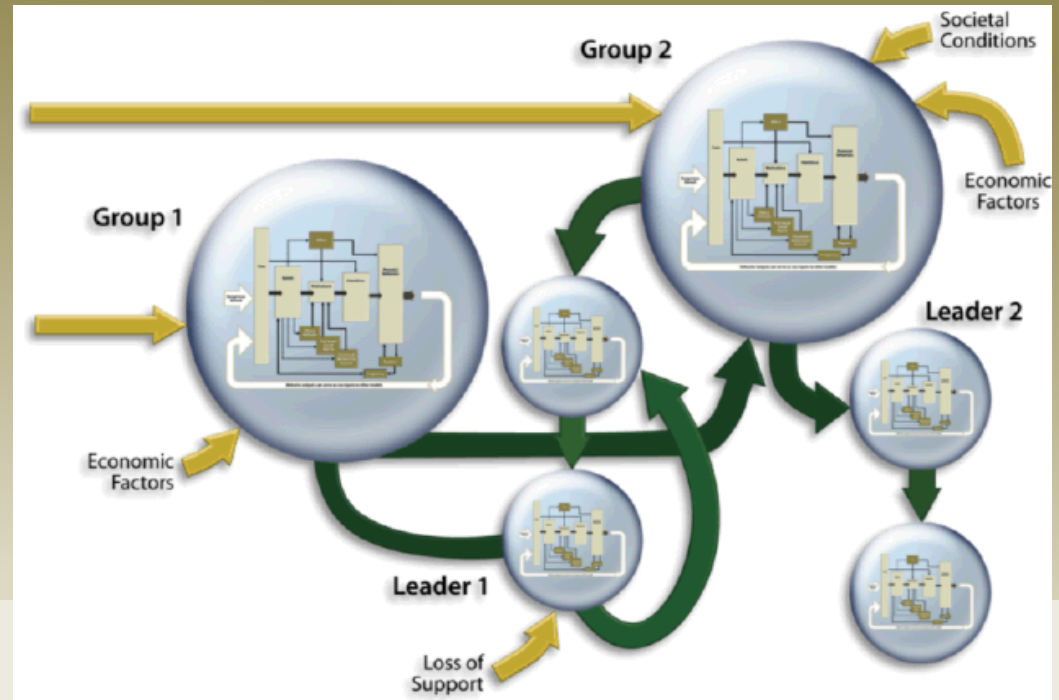
Decision Calculus

Theory-based framework

Individual and group/organizational
decision-making

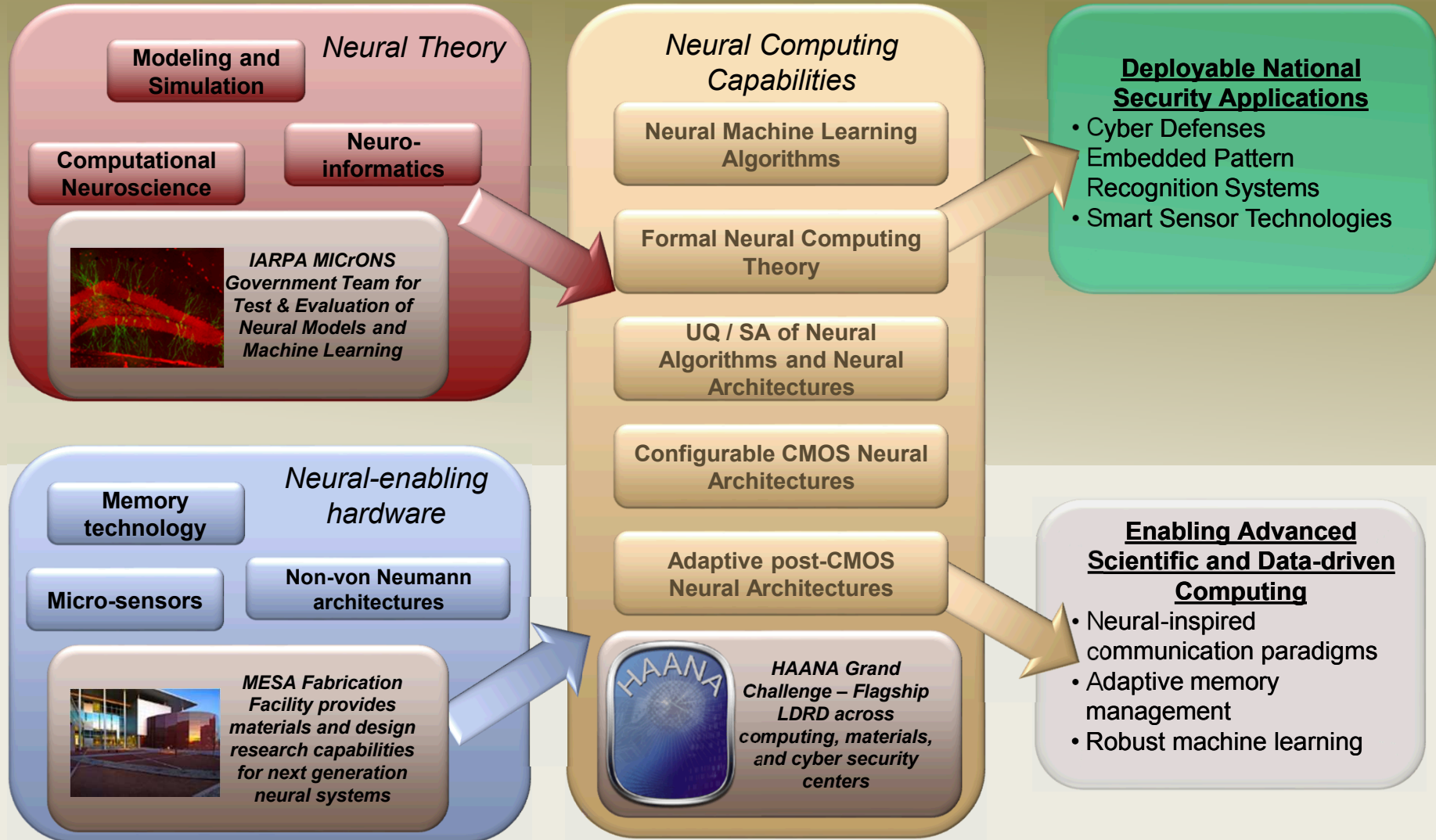
Informs High Consequence Decisions

- Likely range of outcomes of potential courses of actions or events
- Assess higher-order (cascading) effects
- Track confidence levels
- Transparent



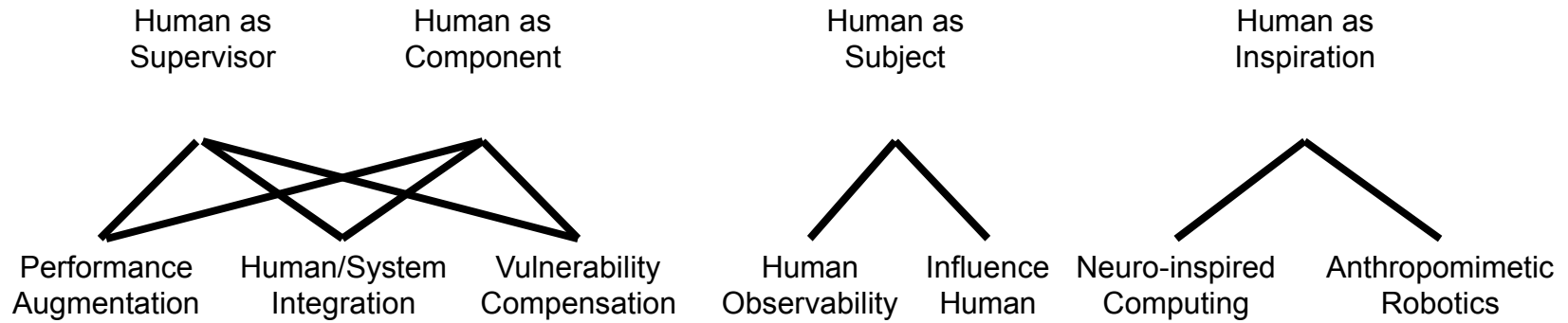
POC
Mike Bernard
Cognitive Science &
Systems
Sandia National
Laboratories
mlberna@sandia.gov

Neuromorphic computing at SNL leverages a broad research foundation

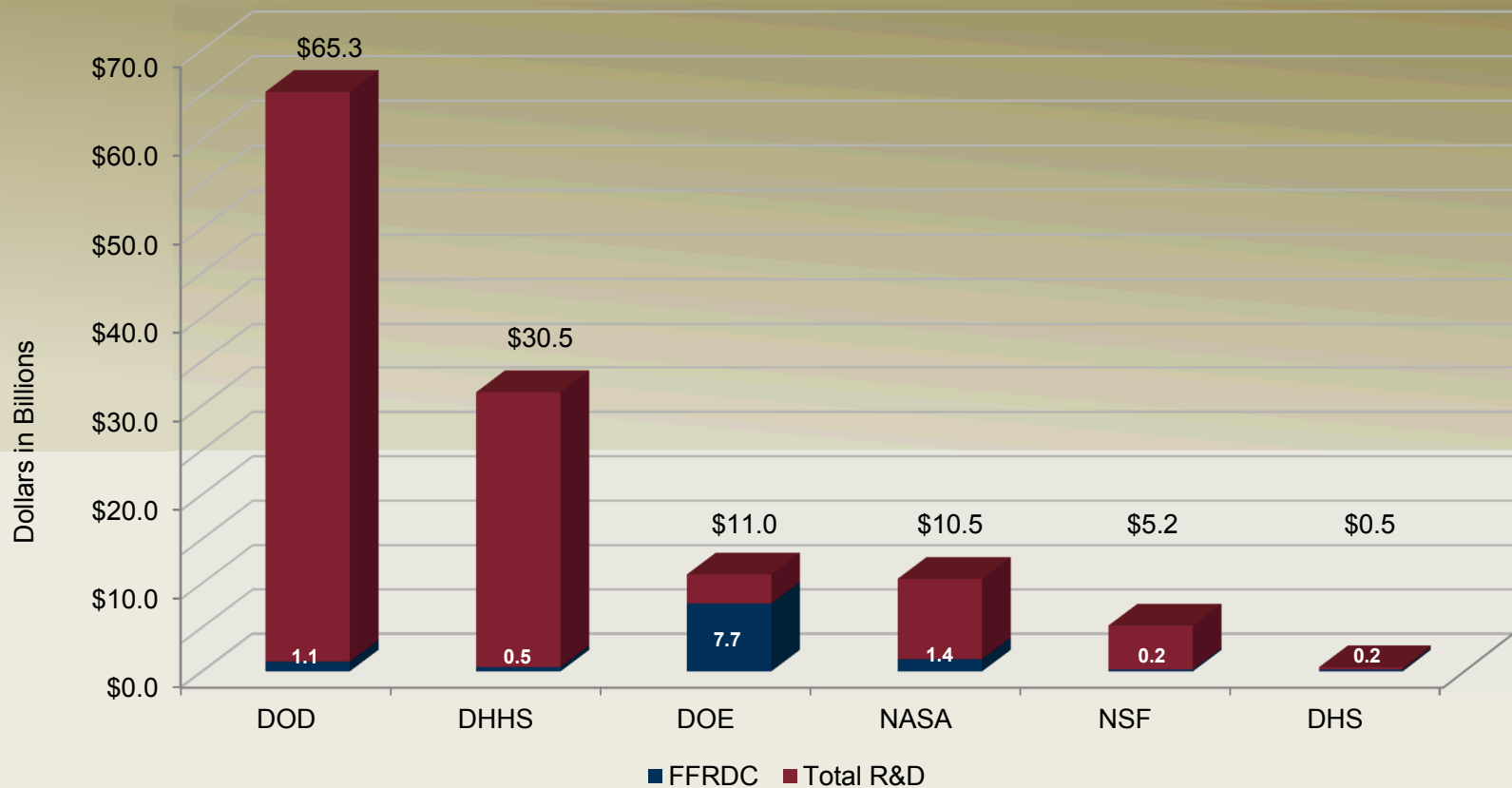


Why does the nation need FFRDCs?

- **Comprehensive knowledge of sponsors needs** – mission, culture, expertise and institutional memory regarding issues of enduring concern to the sponsor
- **Adaptability** – ability to respond to emerging needs of their sponsors and anticipate future critical issues
- **Objectivity** – ability to produce thorough, independent analyses to address complex technical and analytical problems
- **Long-term continuity** – uninterrupted, consistent support based on a continuing relationship
- **Broad access to sensitive government and commercial proprietary information** – absence of institutional interests that could lead to misuse of information or cause contractor reluctance to provide such information
- **Quick response capability** – ability to offer short-term assistance to help sponsors meet urgent and high-priority requirements

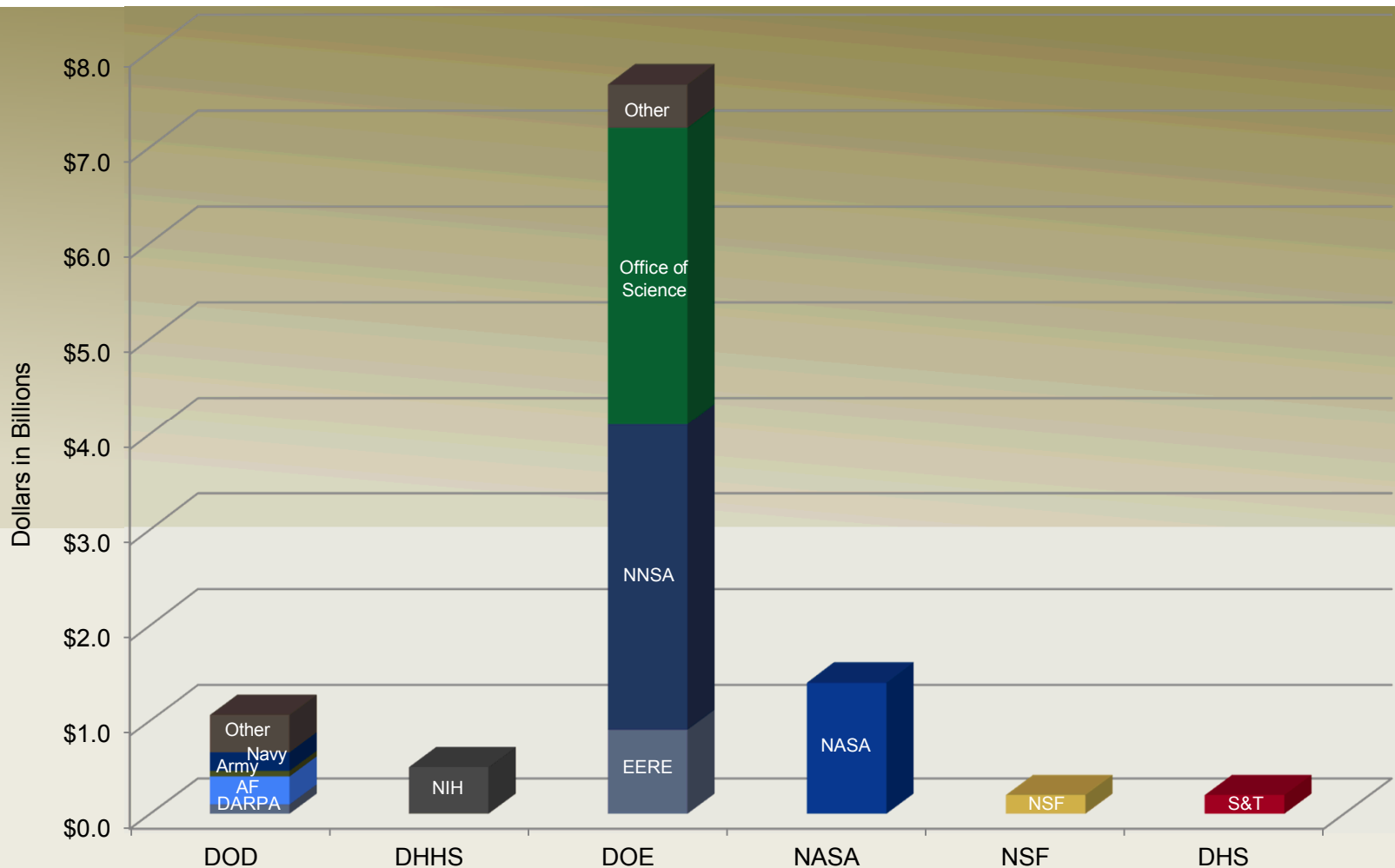


FY 2015 Federal Obligations for R&D with FFRDC Proportions



Source: National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development,
<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2015/nsf15324/#chp1&chp2>, Table 4, Table 13

FY 2015 Federal Obligations for R&D to FFRDCs



Source: National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, <http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/2015/nsf15324/#chp1&chp2>, Table 13

What makes FFRDCs unique?

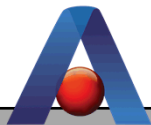
- A **special relationship** between the federal government and an FFRDC which is significantly different in nature than other government contractors
- Meet special **long-term research or development needs** that cannot be met as effectively by existing in-house or contractor resources
- FFRDC contractors have:
 - **Enhanced access** to privileged government **information**
 - Access to government **personnel, facilities**, and other resources
- Long-term relationships between the Government and FFRDCs ensure:
 - Familiarity with the needs of the sponsor(s)
 - Currency in field(s) of expertise
 - Objectivity and independence
 - Continuity to attract high-quality personnel
 - A quick response capability

FFRDCs have special requirements

- All work must be within the FFRDC's purpose, mission, general scope of effort, or special competency
- An FFRDC's sponsor determines if work may be accepted from other than the sponsor and approves all work
- Must conduct its business in a manner befitting its special relationship with the Government:
 - **Operate in the public interest** with objectivity and independence
 - Be **free from organizational conflicts of interest**
 - **Cannot** use privileged information or access to **compete with the private sector**
 - **Fully disclose** its affairs to the sponsoring agency
- Intellectual Property generally remains property of the U.S. Government

An aerial photograph of the Ames Laboratory campus. The image shows several large, multi-story brick and concrete buildings with flat roofs, some featuring HVAC units. There are extensive parking lots filled with cars, interspersed with green trees and grassy areas. A road runs through the center of the campus. The overall scene depicts a large, well-maintained research facility.

**Iowa State University operates the Ames Laboratory
under contract for the US Department of Energy**



THE Ames Laboratory
Creating Materials & Energy Solutions

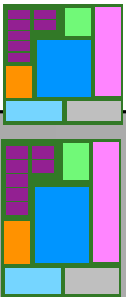
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Fundamental Research Question

How can we improve decision making and learning in complex systems in which energy, people, and the environment meet?

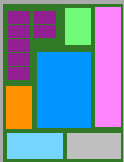


- How do we readily integrate information together to represent and make decisions about complex systems?
- How can we integrate analytical decision making and natural, user-centered decision making?



Simulation, Modeling, and Decision Science
Program

- Paint trainer developed to reduce the cost, time, and waste associated with painting.
- ~50% reduction in cost
- Improved product performance
- VE-Suite “under-the-hood”



VirtualPaint™

WHAT'S MY FARM WORTH?

POWERED BY:



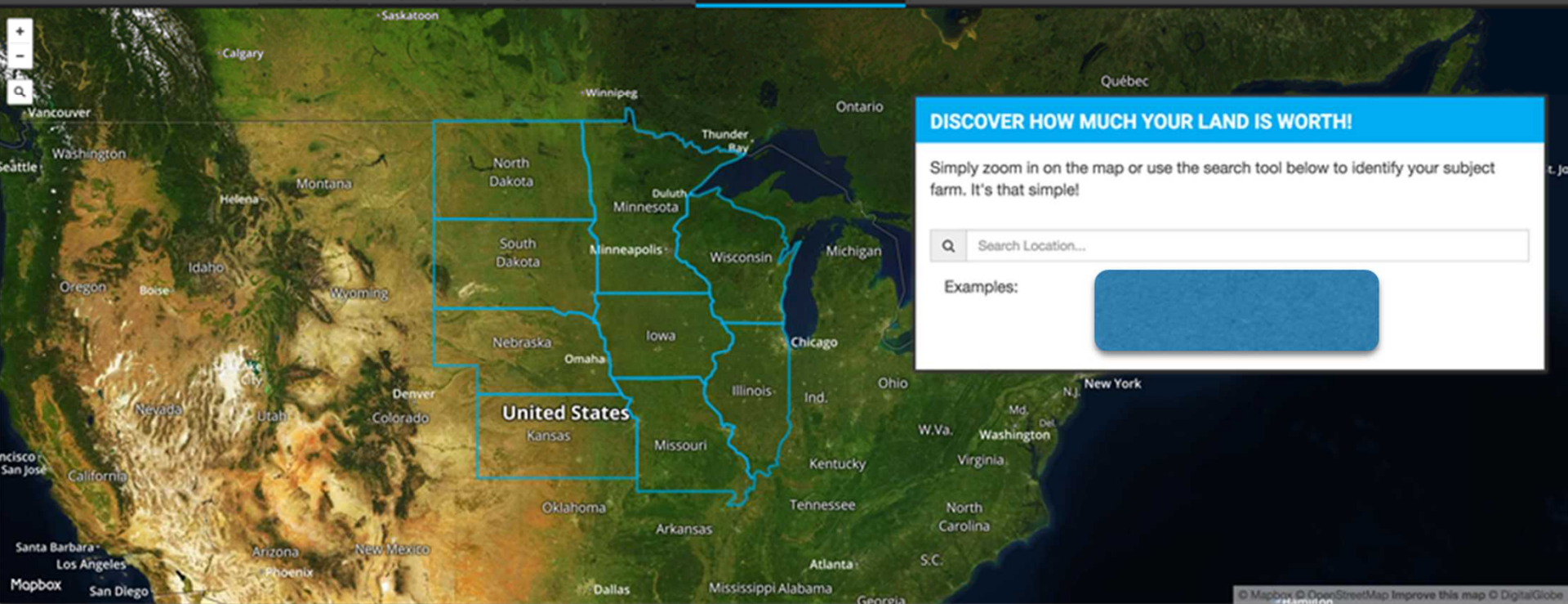
LISTINGS

SERVICES

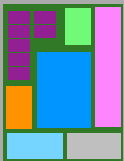
COMPANY

BLOG

WHAT'S MY FARM WORTH



<https://peoplescompany.com/whats-my-farm-worth>

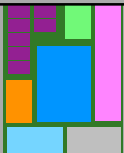


What's my farm worth?

- How can we improve decision making and learning in complex systems in which energy, people, and the environment meet?
- How do we readily integrate information together to represent and make decisions about complex systems?
- How can we integrate analytical decision making and natural, user-centered decision making?

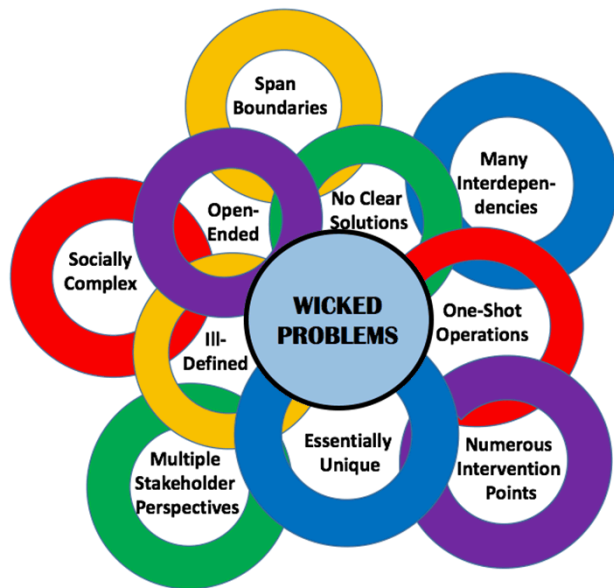


Collaboration



WHAT IS A WICKED PROBLEM?

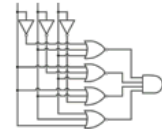
- The term “wicked problem” was first used by Horst W.J. Rittel and Melvin M. Webber¹ as a way to describe and characterize social planning problems that are open-ended, contradictory, and have many stakeholders.
- Also called “tangled problems” or “messy problems”



Rittel, H.J., Webber, M., 1973. Dilemmas in a general theory of planning. Policy Sciences 4, 155-169.

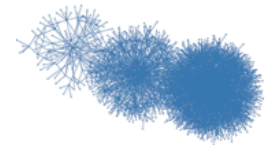
COMPLICATED VS WICKED PROBLEM?

- “Complicated (Tame) Problems



- Originate from isolated causes that are clearly identifiable and fall within distinct bureaucratic categories
- Can be dissected into isolated chunks addressed, and pieced back together;
- Consequences are generally proportionate to their causes (for every input, there is a proportionate output);
- Fixtures can be put in place for permanent solutions.

- Complex (Wicked) Problems



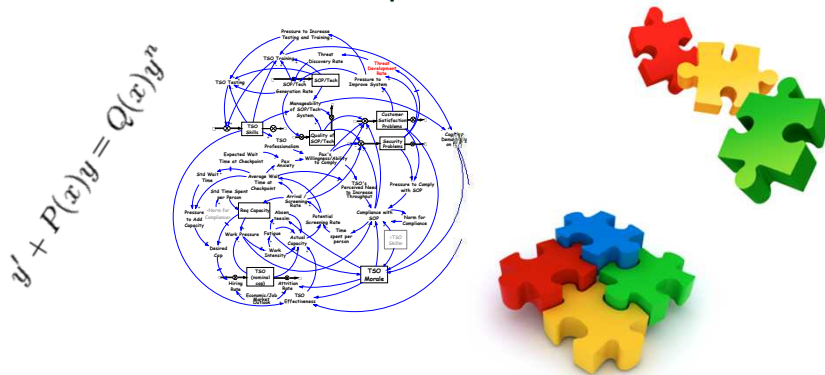
- Result from concurrent interactions among multiple systems of events, and they erode the customary boundaries that differentiate bureaucratic concepts and missions;
- Cannot be broken apart and solved piece-by-piece. They must be understood and addressed as a system;
- Do not automatically stabilize, but intrinsically unravel into chaos if not systemically managed;
- Cannot be permanently solved. Instead, they morph into new problems as the result of interventions to deal with them.”

Fuerth and Faber, 2012

HARD AND SOFT SYSTEMS THINKING

Hard Systems (Quantitative)

- Deterministic and mechanistic
- Assumes problems are well-defined and clearly bounded
- Reliant of the judgment of “experts”
- Scientific approach to problem-solving
- Seeks to find the optimal solution



Example Hard System Approaches:

- **System dynamics**
- **Systems analysis**
- **Systems engineering**
- **Physical infrastructure models**
- **Environmental models**

Soft Systems (Qualitative)

- Philosophical foundation is *Interpretivism* as opposed to *functionalism (positivism)*
- Holistic and human factors are important
- Explores the system boundaries (inclusion and exclusion)
- Models as 'transitional objects' for use in structuring complex problems
- Sophisticated in its understandings of power and how to address it through intervention

Example Soft Systems Approaches:

- **Participatory Problem Structuring**
- **Critical Systems Thinking**
- **Distinctions, Systems, Relationships and Perceptions (DSRP)**
- **Second Order Cybernetics**
- **Anticipatory Systems**
- **Systemic Intervention**

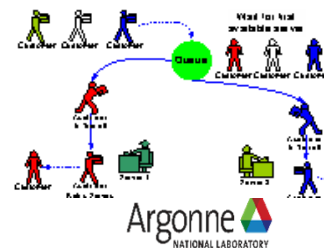
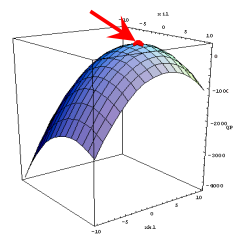
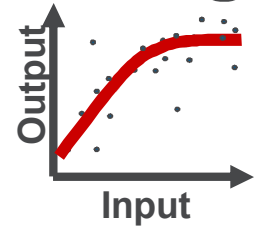
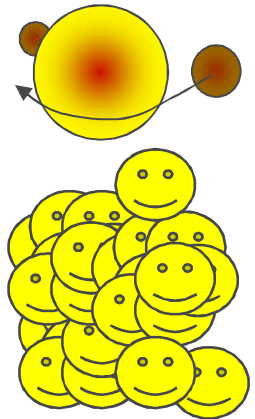
HISTORICAL DIVIDE

THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THOSE SEEKING INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE ARE COMPLEX

- Human decisions are often the lynchpin
- Many analytic methods have been proposed to study the aspects of human decision-making relevant for infrastructure resilience
- According to INFORMS, analytics is “the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions”
- Major analytics categories identified by INFORMS include:
 - Simulation
 - Optimization
 - Probability and statistics

SELECTED ANALYTICAL METHODS (1 OF 2)

- Analytical modeling develops provable statements:
 - + Produces proofs
 - “Heroic” assumptions required
- Agent-based modeling works bottom-up using local rules:
 - Simulation*
 - + Ties micro to macro and back again
 - Many details needed
- Statistical modeling finds how outputs depend on inputs:
 - Probability and Statistics*
 - + Bounded uncertainty
 - Produces black boxes
- Optimization modeling finds mathematically minimize or maximal solutions:
 - Optimization*
 - + “Best” solutions are found
 - “Best” is often ambiguous
- Discrete Event Simulation uses top-down system rules:
 - Simulation*
 - + Can model many situations
 - Top-down orientation



SELECTED ANALYTICAL METHODS (2 OF 2)

- System Dynamics uses differential equations:

Simulation

- + Simple system-level specifications
- Limited individual variation

- Big Data uses large amounts of information to overwhelm variations in data:

Probability and Statistics

- + Straightforward approach that can leverage existing datasets
- Limited ability to deal with completely novel behaviors

- Machine learning uses automated algorithms to extract models from data

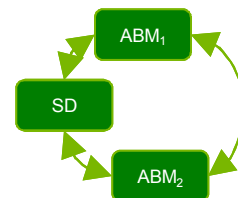
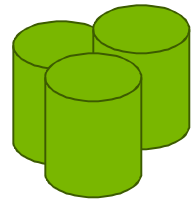
Probability and Statistics

- + Potential to automatically discover complex patterns
- Limited ability to verify what was actually learned

- Hybrid modeling combines two or more methods:

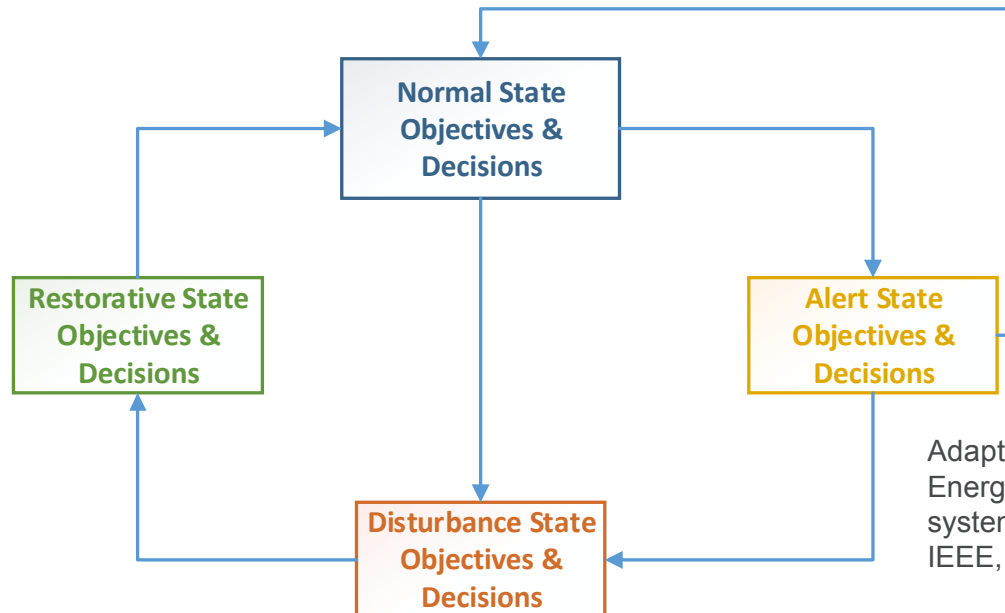
Various

- + Flexible
- Must carefully consider model compatibility requirements



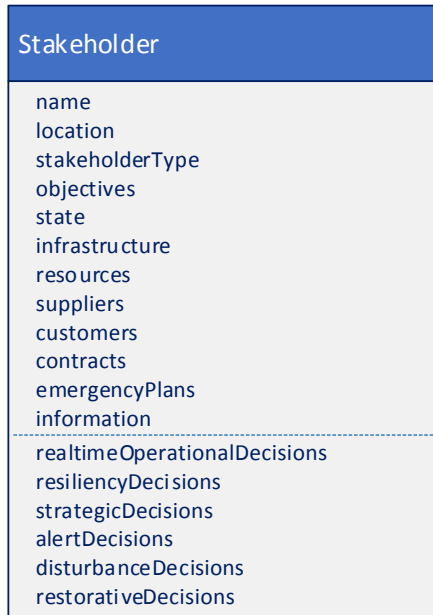
WHAT AFFECTS DECISION MAKING BEHAVIORS?

- Stakeholders' **objectives** drive their **decisions**
- Stakeholders' objectives depend on their circumstances or “**state**” at the point of decision
 - **Normal state:** planning, operations & investment decisions and actions
 - **Real-time decisions** [e.g., deliver services to meet variable demand while maintaining reliability and cost control]
 - **Resiliency decisions** [e.g., improve adaptive, adsorptive & recoverability capacity]
 - **Strategic decisions** [e.g., adapt to technological, climate, demographics, and economic change]
 - **Alert state:** decisions and actions to prepare for potential disturbance
 - **Disturbance state:** decisions and actions to stabilize operations and minimize cascading impacts
 - **Restorative state:** decisions and actions to restore disrupted systems

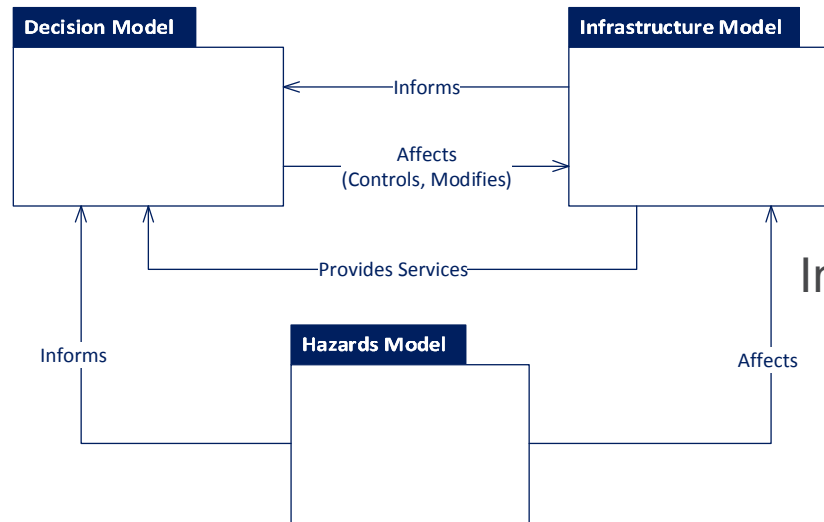


Adapted from: Amin, M. (2005).
Energy infrastructure defense
systems. Proceedings of the
IEEE, 93(5), 861-875.

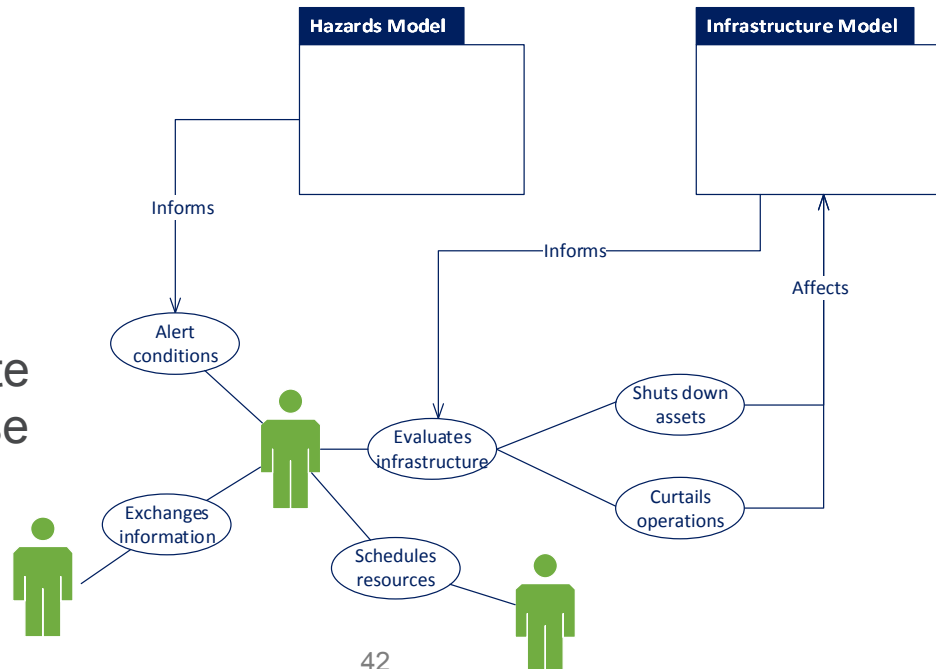
DECISION BEHAVIOR MODELING



Agent Design

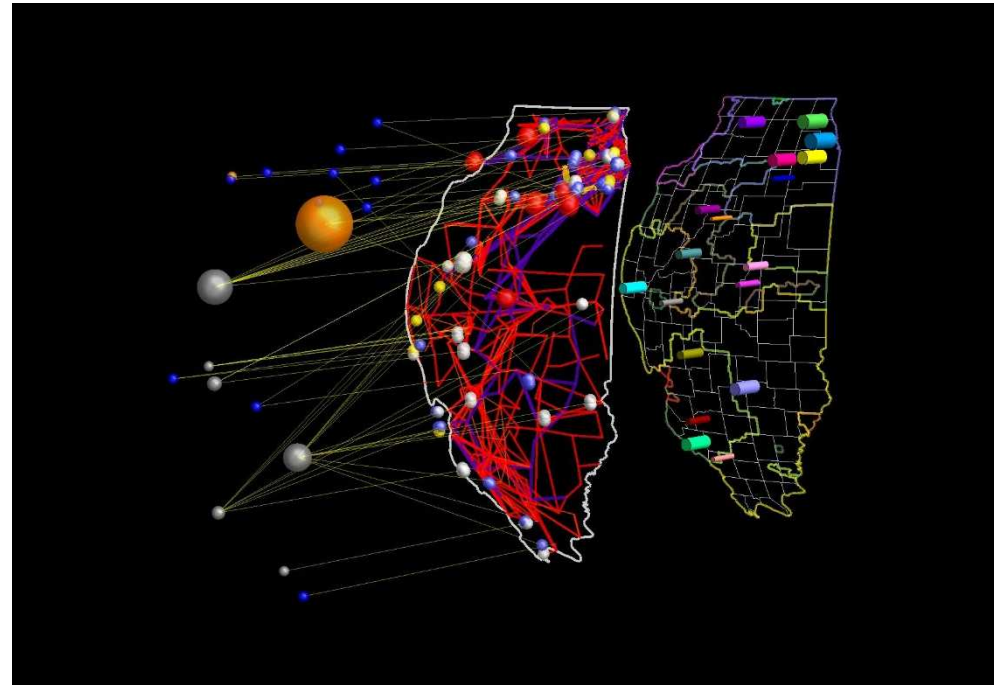


Alert State Use Case



INFRASTRUCTURE DECISION MODELING – EXAMPLE: ELECTRICITY MARKET COMPLEX ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS (EMCAS)

- Decentralized generation companies and ownership relationships [left]
 - Attributes (e.g., power plants owned)
 - Objectives (e.g., maximize net revenues)
 - Behaviors (e.g., submit risk adjusted bids to day ahead markets)
- Electric generators and transmission network [center]
 - Physical infrastructure (DC flow model)
- Service area loads, consumers [right]
 - Attributes (e.g., nominal hourly loads)
 - Objectives (e.g., satisfy power needs)
 - Behaviors (e.g., establish price dependent loads)



Veselka, T., Boyd, G., Conzelmann, G., Koritarov, V., Macal, C., North, M., Schoepfle, B. and Thimmapuram, P., 2002. Simulating the behavior of electricity markets with an agent-based methodology: the Electric Market Complex Adaptive Systems (EMCAS) model. *Vancouver, Canada*.



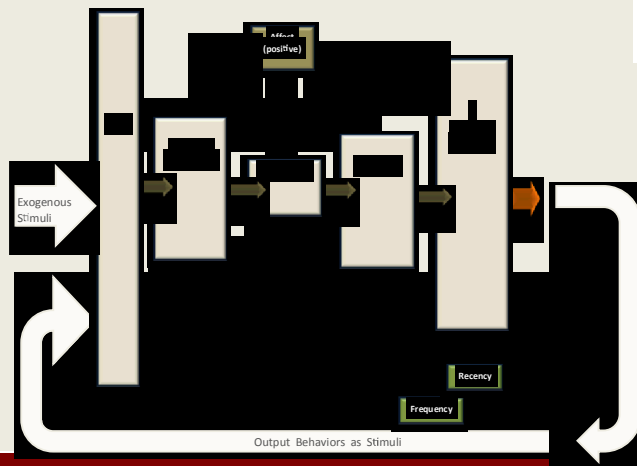
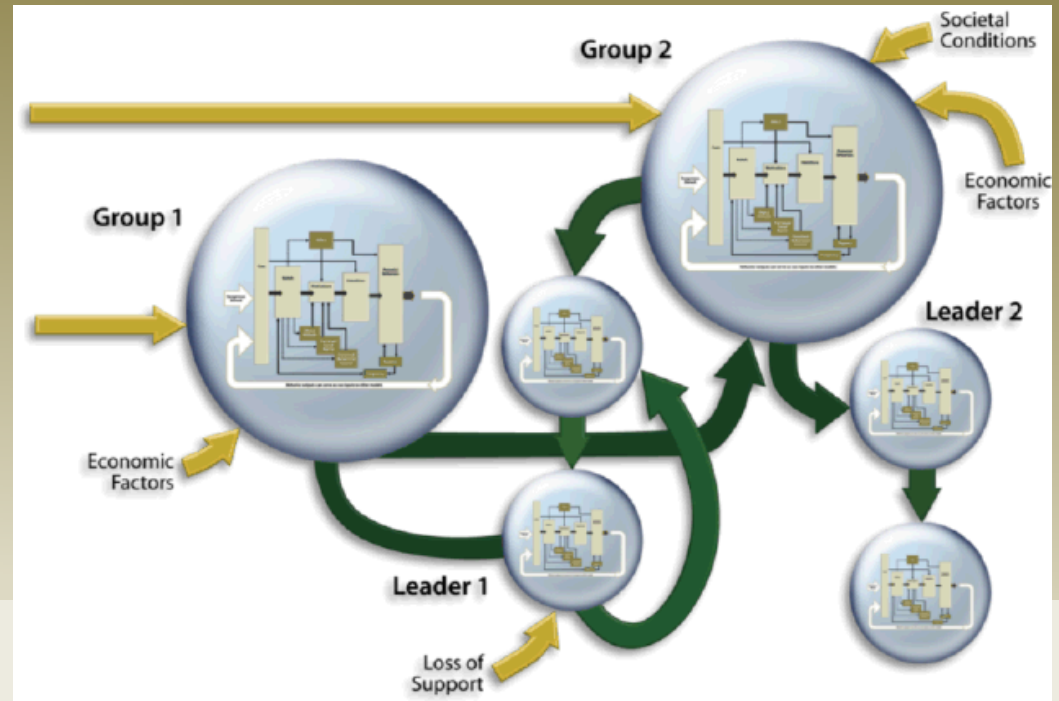
Decision Calculus

Theory-based framework

Individual and group/organizational
decision-making

Informs High Consequence Decisions

- Likely range of outcomes of potential courses of actions or events
- Assess higher-order (cascading) effects
- Track confidence levels
- Transparent



POC

Mike Bernard
Cognitive Science &
Systems

Sandia National
Laboratories

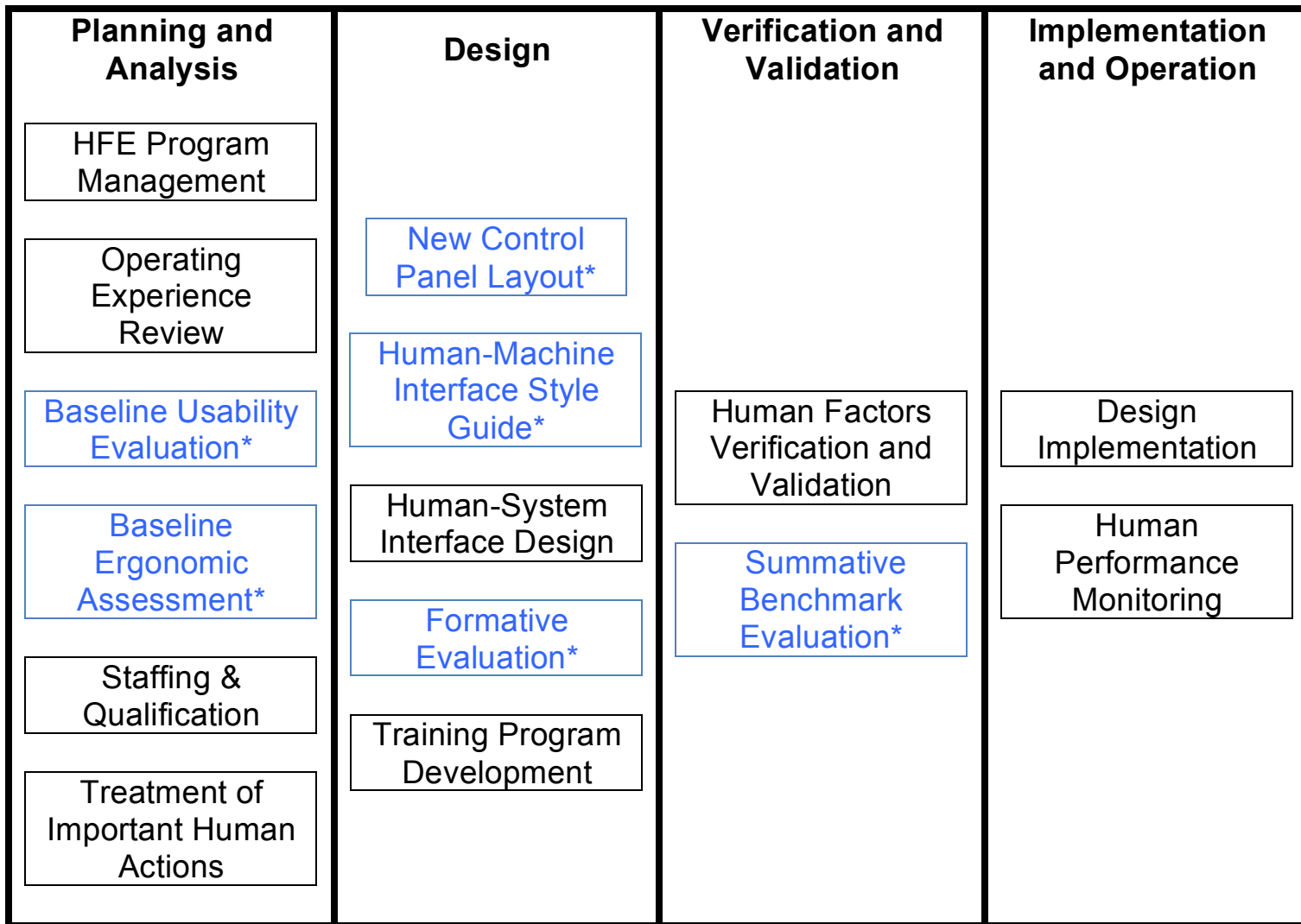
mlberna@sandia.gov

What is the HSSL?



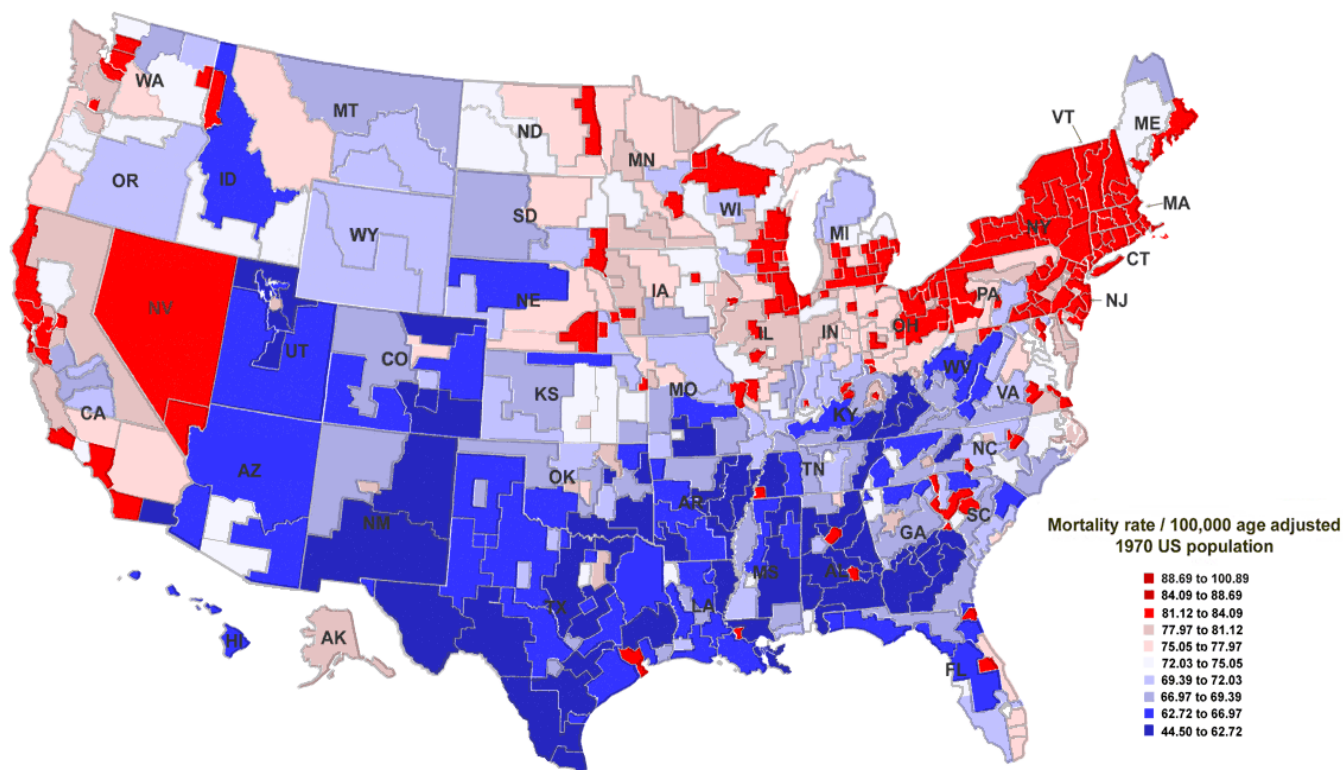
Human Systems Simulation Laboratory
*a reconfigurable,
full-scale,
full-scope
research simulator*

adapted nureg-0711 process



***Steps we've added to the regulatory guidance to assist plants in completing upgrades within the same framework.**

Case Study: US Cancer Mortality Trends (2008-2012)



Data Source: Obituaries



Websites (e.g.
online US
newspapers)



Web Crawler

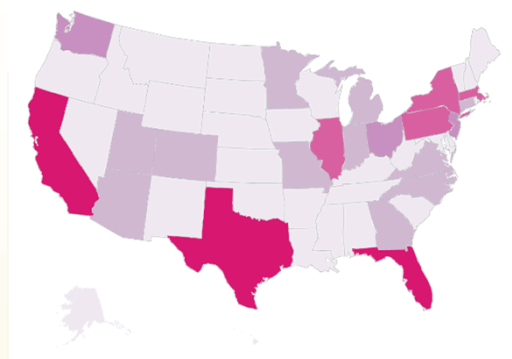


Parser

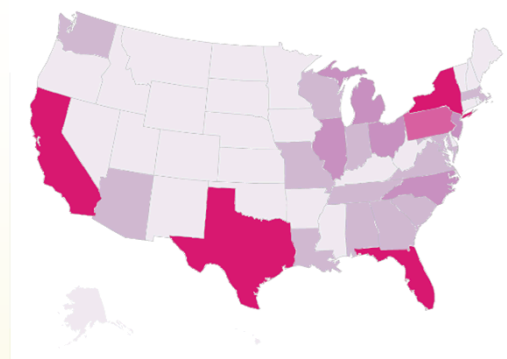


Distribution of Cancer Deaths by State

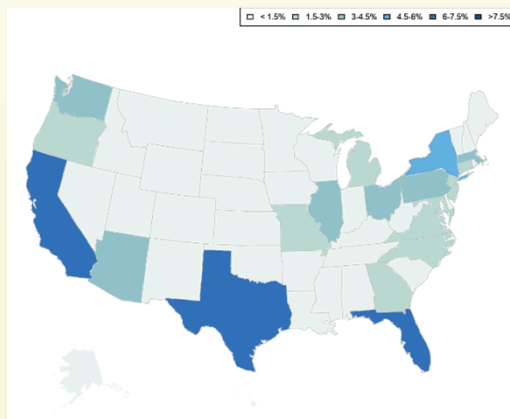
Breast Cancer



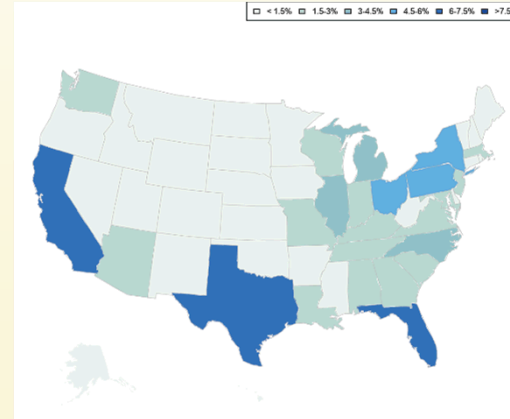
Correlation: 0.939



Lung Cancer



Correlation: 0.881



Summary

Web mining is a cost-effective way for epidemiological knowledge discovery

Well suited as a hypotheses generator

Monitoring trends in a dynamic way by continuously parsing and analyzing new online content

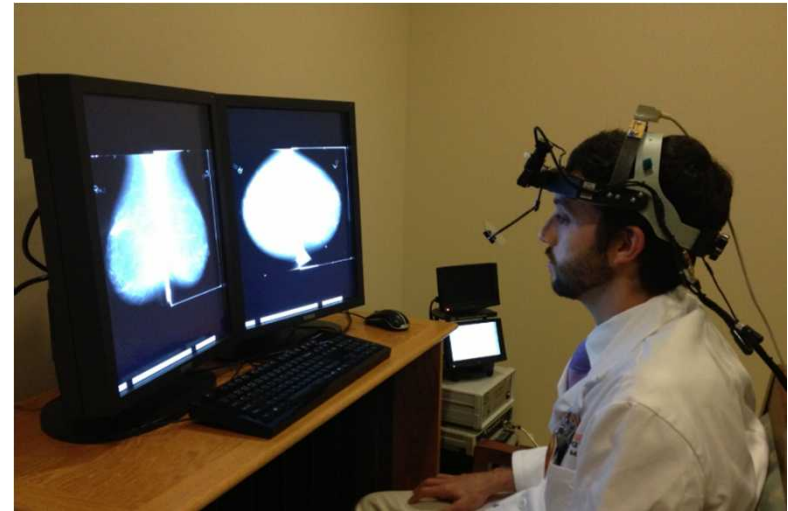
Application: Breast Cancer Screening

Proposed Solution: User-driven adaptive decision support

- First, we determine radiologists' user-specific behavior
 - Leverage eye-tracking and user modeling to characterize individual perceptual and cognitive behavior
- Secondly, we apply machine learning techniques to develop predictive models
 - Provide real-time user support through guided interpretation
 - Predict human error on a per case basis
 - Adaptive fatigue/workload modulation to improve performance
- Finally, leverage data for training and feedback
 - Leverage aggregate data from expert behavior for resident training
 - Data-driven user-specific training or feedback

Experiments

- Experimental data collected under clinically conditions
 - 10 users with varying experience levels
 - 100 digitized screen-film mammograms
 - Readers diagnostic decision including markings, and BIRADS rating
- Hardware
 - Dual-head 5MP mammo-grade Totoku LCD monitor calibrated using DICOM display standards
 - Applied Science Laboratory (ASL) H6 head-mounted eye tracker



Radiology resident during experimental protocol

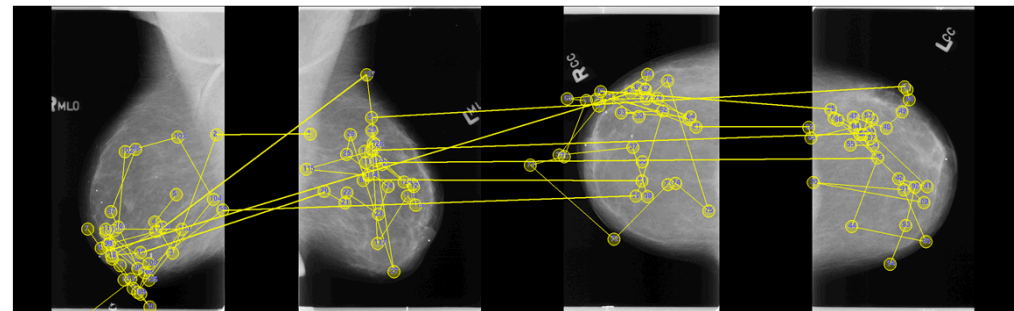


Illustration of 4-view mammogram with gaze data overlay

Sustainable Systems and Social Sciences Group at a glance

...achieving resilience across social, economic, environmental, & technical systems

We are multidisciplinary

- Agricultural engineering
- Anthropology
- Ecology
- Economics, equity, & ethics
- Geography
- Planning & policy analysis

Bioenergy Resources & Engineering Systems

Economic & engineering analysis of biomass feedstock resources, logistics, and impacts to advance national goals



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



U.S. BILLION-TON UPDATE

Biomass Supply for a Bioenergy and Bioproducts Industry



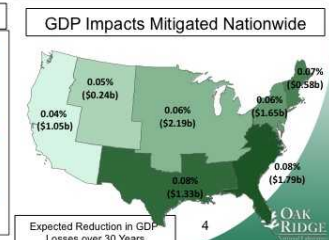
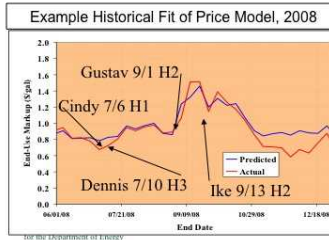
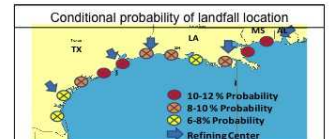
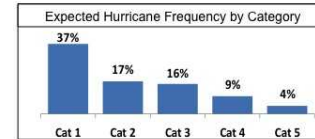
August 2011

Energy Analysis

Economic systems-analysis of energy markets, seeking efficient policies to advance societal benefits & energy security



Estimated Refinery Losses, Price Impacts, and Economic Benefits of Emergency Storage by Region



URBAN DYNAMICS INSTITUTE
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

ORNL Urban-CAT Urban Climate Adaptation Tool

- Issue:** Mid-size cities house ~50% of urban dwellers and typically lack the resources to address climate-related vulnerabilities.
- Goal:** Help Cities decide where to place green infrastructure (GI) to best alleviate urban flooding and costly storm water management under different climate and population growth scenarios. Develop tool prototype with City of Knoxville decision makers to increase urban resilience.

PI contacts:

OluFemi Omitaomu, CSED (omitamu@ornl.gov)

Esther Parish, ESD (parishes@ornl.gov)

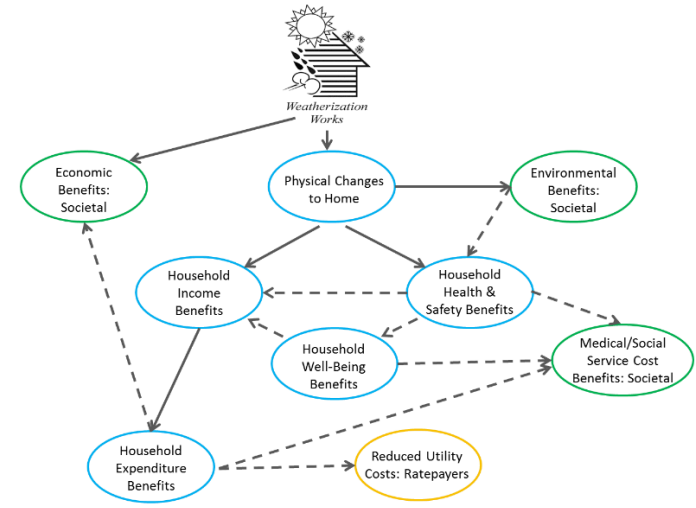


Figure 3.3. Framework for Understanding Non-Energy Benefits

Landscape Ecology & Regional Analysis

Multi-faceted analysis of ecological interactions, focusing on spatial patterns & processes to inform decision-making

Society-Technology Interactions

Social & institutional analyses to anticipate, plan, manage, & understand energy & technology programs & policies

Understanding and affecting behavior in organizations— “imperatives” & behaviors vary; interventions are *not* obvious

BEHAVIORAL ENERGY OPERATIONS DEMONSTRATION (BEYOND)

Imperative

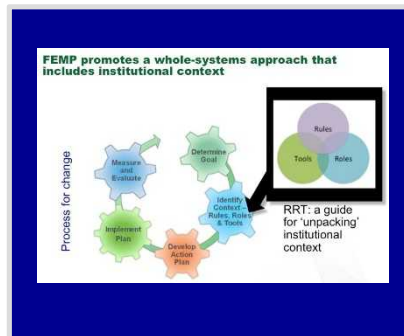
- Extending days before re-supply improves mission capabilities, reduces casualties

Goal

- Reduce ground-based fuel use by 10% through behavior change

OBSERVATIONS + INTERVIEWS

- Combination of methods essential
- Linked systems, typically NOT “wasted” fuel
- Fuel sometimes mattered, but not highest priority, not basis for behavior



	Vehicle Idling
	Vehicle Operations
	Environmental Control Units
	Electrical Equipment Usage

Sponsor: Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, tasked by Assistant Secretary of Defense, Environment, Installations, and Energy Team: NSWCCD: E. Shields, S. Sadlier; ORNL team: A. Wolfe, E. Rose, J. Reed; Many others

Enabling Situation Assessment/ Awareness for Utility Operators and Cybersecurity Professionals

Mark Rice¹, Jean Scholtz¹, Lyndsey Franklin¹,
Katya Le blanc²

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory¹,
Idaho National Laboratory²

Bulk Electric System Control Rooms

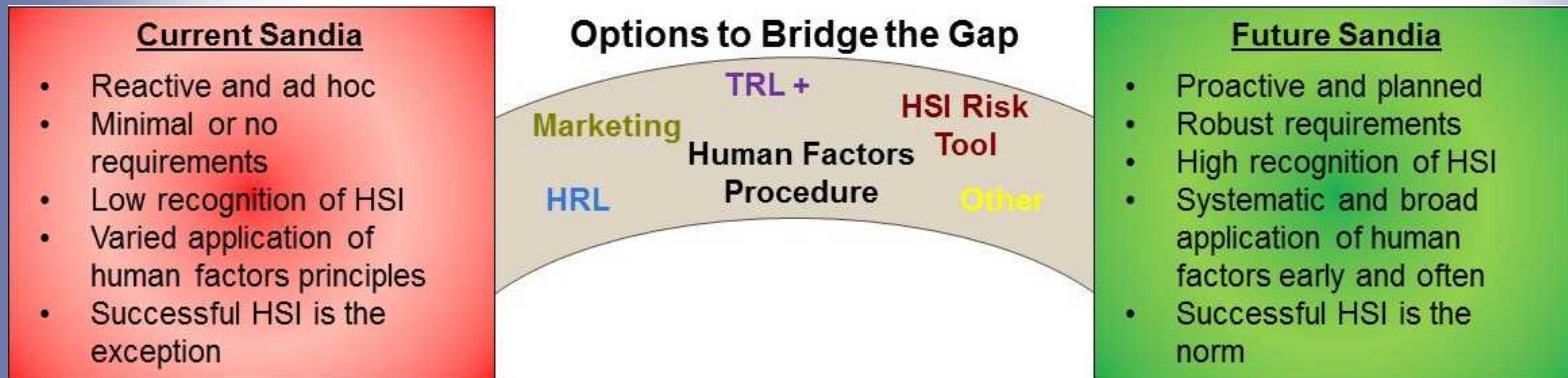


Laboratory Capabilities

- User Experience Group
 - Work on visual analytics of large heterogeneous data
- Scalable Reasoning System
 - Used in power grid for Shared Perspective Project
- Electricity Infrastructure Operations Center
 - Representative Control Room



Plan for the Human Element throughout Lifecycle



Option	Description
TRL+	Redefine “technology maturity” in existing TRL scale to include maturity for human use and add considerations relevant to maturity for human use to existing TRL exit criteria
HRL	Add separate HRL scale to supplement existing TRL scale during design
HSI Risk Tool	Add tool to characterize HSI risks, consequences, and mitigations early in design
Human Factors Procedure	Develop procedure to incorporate human component during product realization; add references to the human factors procedure in existing product realization procedures
Marketing	Plan and launch a campaign to market Sandia Human Factors Department
Other	Identify alternative approaches through staff and manager discussions

Exceptional service in the national interest



August 18, 2016

WEARABLES AT THE CANYON FOR HEALTH (WATCH)

“Real Time Data Collection Through Wearable Devices to Quantify Attributes Related to Health and Performance in Extreme Environments”

Presenter: Victoria Newton

PI: Glory Emmanuel Aviña, PM: Catherine Branda

Sandia National Laboratories-NM & CA



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND2016-7943 C

Purpose of this Study

1) **Markers for Health:**

identify physiological, cognitive markers most related to health and task performance

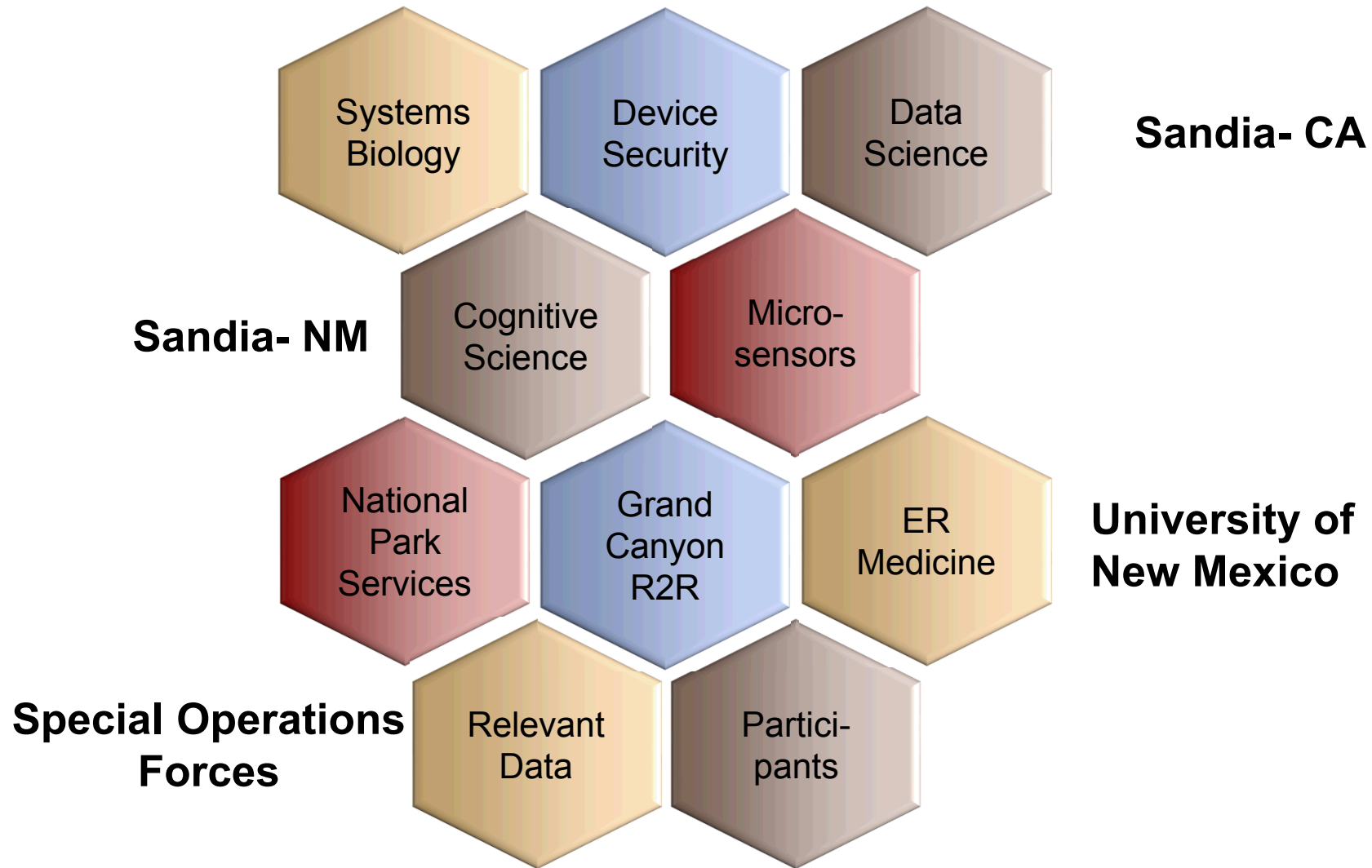
2) **Data Processing:**

determine key methodologies for data processing from GOTS/COTS devices

3) **BSVE Integration:**

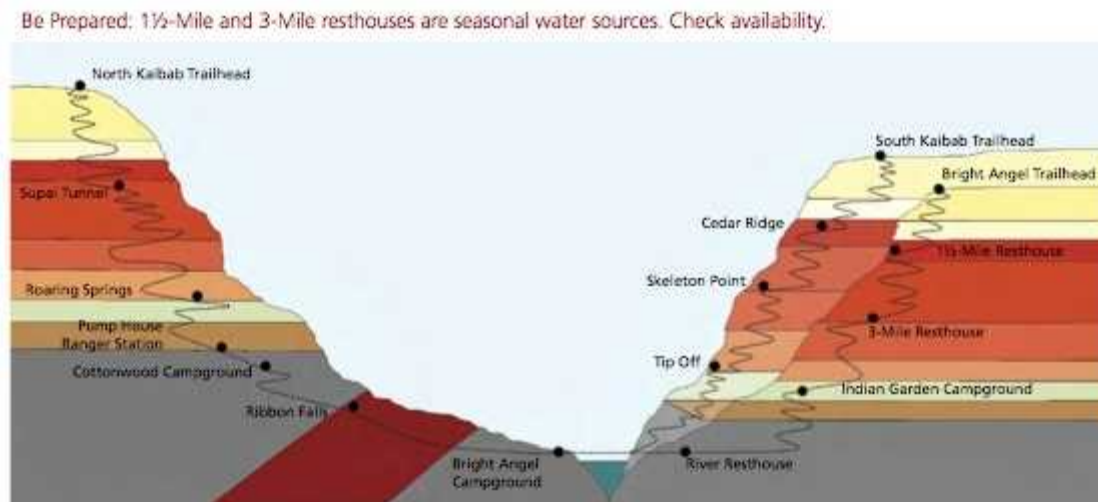
integrate data into the Biosurveillance Ecosystem (BSVE)

Interdisciplinary Approach



Grand Canyon Rim-2-Rim Hike

- Altitude and Temperature Change
- Extreme Environment
- Physical Strain
- 14.3 miles, 6,000 feet to the bottom
- 9.6 miles, 4,500 feet back to the South Rim



Source: <https://www.nps.gov/grca/index.htm>

To Err is Human: Grid Automation and Operator Performance

Laurie Burnham,

Sandia National Laboratories

Human Dimension Is Essential to Grid Modernization

- Grid architecture is rapid transforming: smarter and more decentralized
- This transformation to a “smart grid” is enabled by advanced automation, some of which—e.g., FLISR software, supports self-healing
- But the grid will remain a human-in-the-loop critical infrastructure for the foreseeable future



“Improving Grid Resilience (through) Informed Decision-making,” or IGRID Project

Pilot Study with Three Objectives:

- 1) Identify causal relationships between automation (FLISR) and grid operator performance;
- 2) Develop measures of human performance as a function of automation; and
- 3) Instantiate the impact of 1) and 2) on grid performance through the development of a cause-effect model

