







Developing Operator State Monitoring Analytical Pipelines for Driving Aviation Decision Making

Kevin O'Brien, PhD

U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory (USAARL)

Fort Rucker, AL

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Overview

- Aviation as a case study / template
 - Unique challenges and opportunities
 - Current efforts at USAARL
- "Systems Thinking" versus "Systems of Systems Thinking"
 - Scoping tools/efforts for parallel applications
- MOSA for Analytical Toolchains
 - Separating modularity and open-source

MOSA: Modular Opens Systems Approach







Operator State Monitoring For Aviation

- Unique Opportunities
 - Power / Data Connection
 - Operating Duration
 - High Per-Service Member Investment
 - Increased Individual Baseline Data
 - Spin-Out To Other Specializations
 - Good Data On "Failure" Helps Down-Select
- Unique Challenges
 - Time Sensitivity
 - Medical Disqualification Concerns / Buy In
 - EMI Sources / Hazards
 - Airworthiness Requirements
 - Vibration / G Forces
 - Compatibility Requirements
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) / Gear
 - Training/Mission Operation

- Multiple, Parallel Applications
- Real-Time Monitoring
 - Sensing For Adaptive Automation
 - Workload
 - Physiological Stress
 - Physiological Duress
 - Feedback For Mission Planning
- Aviation research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E)
 - Operator Compatibility Assessments
 - Cognitive Workload Quantification
- Longitudinal Health Monitoring
 - Career Hazard Exposure
 - Safety Hazard Reduction









Current USAARL Efforts (Partial List)

- MO220142 Physiological Parameter Criteria Defining Normal and Not-Normal Zones for Army Aviators during Flight
- 23460, MO210115, MO220138 Psychophysically Validated Assessments of Composite Workload for Developing Real-time Operator State Monitoring
- MO220099 Design, Development, and Integration of Sensors for Operator State Monitoring in Operational Flight
- MO220100 Evaluation of Human Sensory Capabilities and Aviator Cueing Systems for Common Cockpit Development
- USAARL Test Plan #2021-004: Preliminary System Evaluation of the Tiger Tech War Fighter Monitor (WFM) in Flight
- USAARL Test Plan #2021-021: Preliminary System Evaluation of the Tiger Tech War Fighter Monitor (WFM) in the 160th Flight Training Environment
- Development of Modular Toolchain for Processing Electrocardiogram (ECG) Recordings

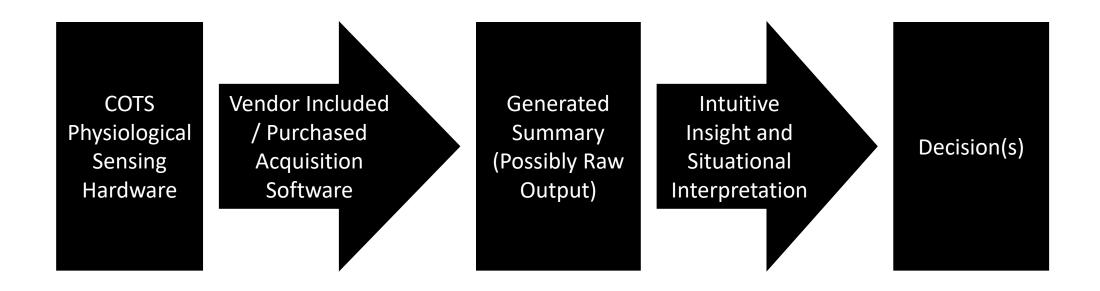






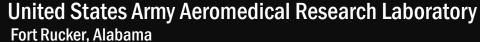


Traditional Workflow (Idealized)



COTS: Commercial, Off The Shelf

U.S.ARMY

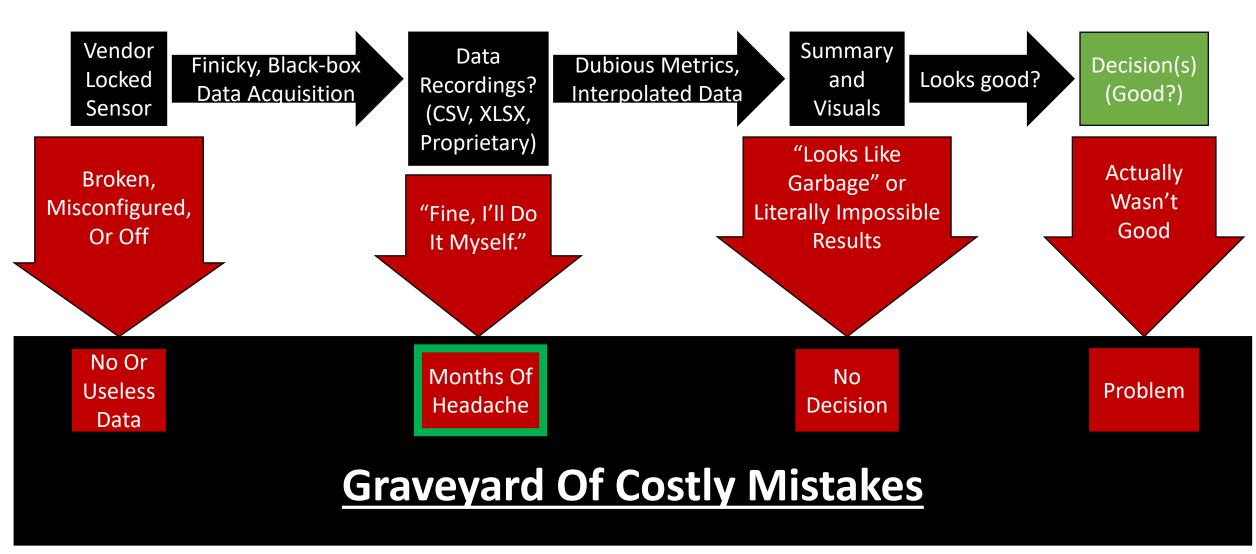




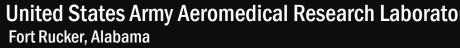




Traditional Workflow (In Practice)





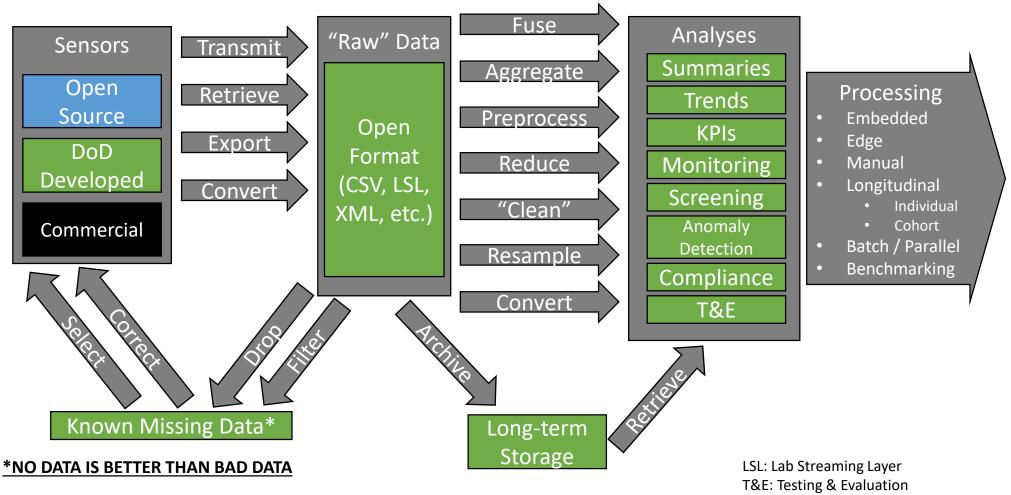








Modular Pipeline Approach



Output Products

Visualizations

ML Inputs

Decision Making

Policy Guidance

Statistical Conclusions

Pipeline Reevaluation

Configuration

Optimization

RDT&E Loop

Training Efficacy

Medical Record Addenda

RDT&E: Research, Development, T&E

ML: Machine Learning

KPI: Key Performance Indicator







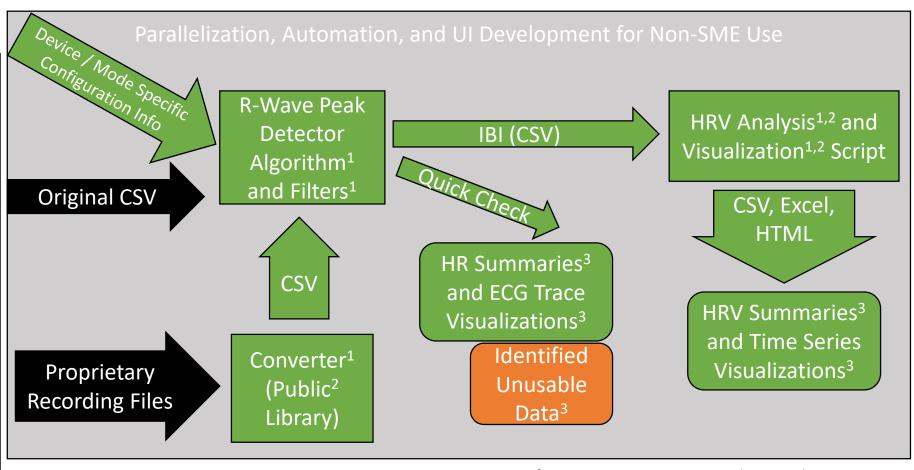


Example – Modular ECG Toolchain (Current Use)

Sensors

Chest-Strap
Worn ECG
(0.25KHz)

Lab-Grade, Computer Connected ECG (2/1KHz)



1: Developed In-House

2: Uses Free Open Source Software

3: Potential Deliverables

UI: User Interface

SME: Subject-Matter Expert

ECG: Electrocardiogram IBI: Inter-Beat Interval

HR: Heart Rate

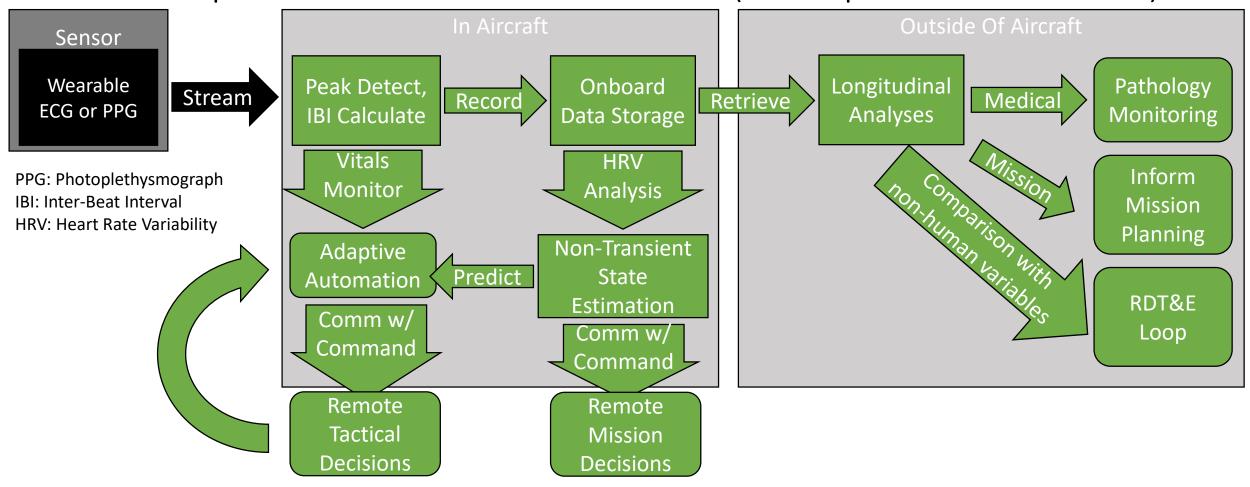
HRV: Heart Rate Variability CSV: Comma Separated Value







Example – Modular HRV Toolchain (Anticipated Future Use)

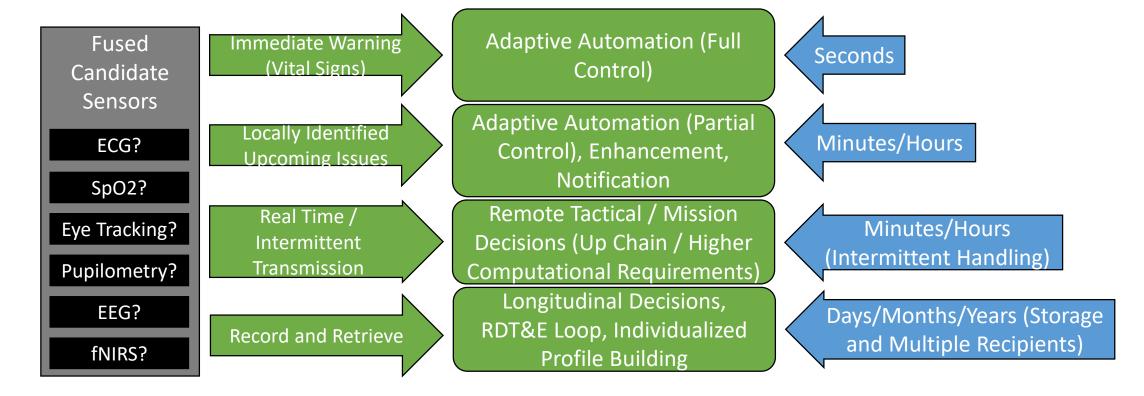








Example – Real-Time Operator State Monitoring (Anticipated Future Use)



ECG: Electrocardiogram

SpO2: Pulse Oximetry (Oxygen Saturation)

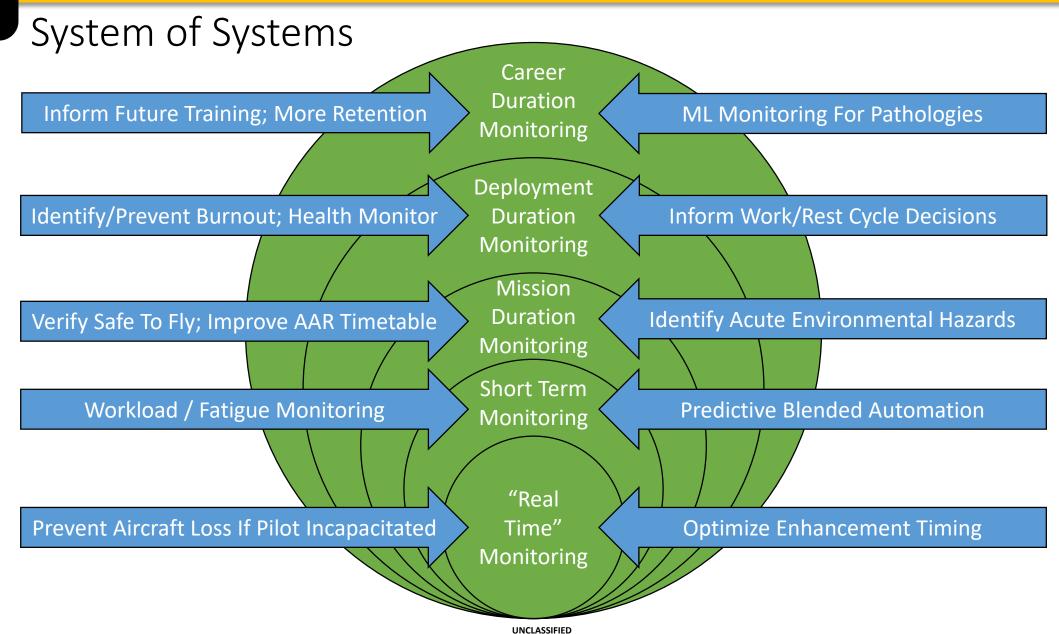
EEG: Electroencephalography

fNIRS: Functional Near-Infrared Spectroscopy

















Separating Modularity from Open Source

- Strong Financial Incentives Against Open Source
- Major Operational Need For Open Source
- Modularity Can Be Verified With Blackbox
- Compatibility Can Be Assessed With Blackbox
- Is Open Source Needed Everywhere?
 - Initial Acquisition?
 - Sandboxed Final Analysis Tools?
- Where Is It Critical?
- Where Is The Cost Justified?
- Benchmark Against FOSS, Existing Solutions, etc.









Questions?

Kevin O'Brien, PhD USAARL, Fort Rucker, AL