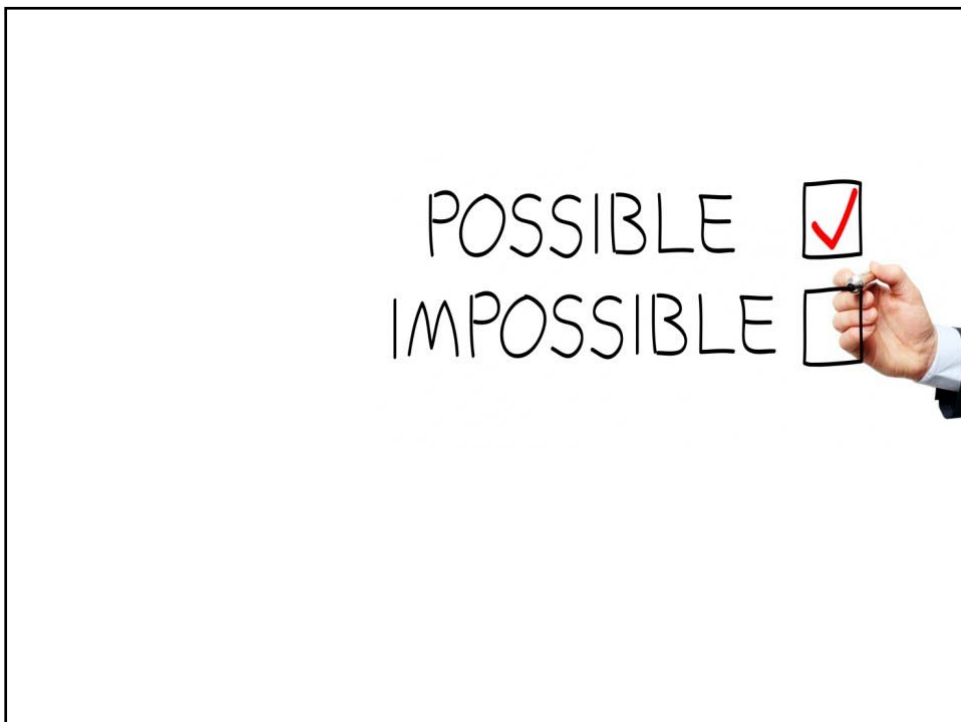
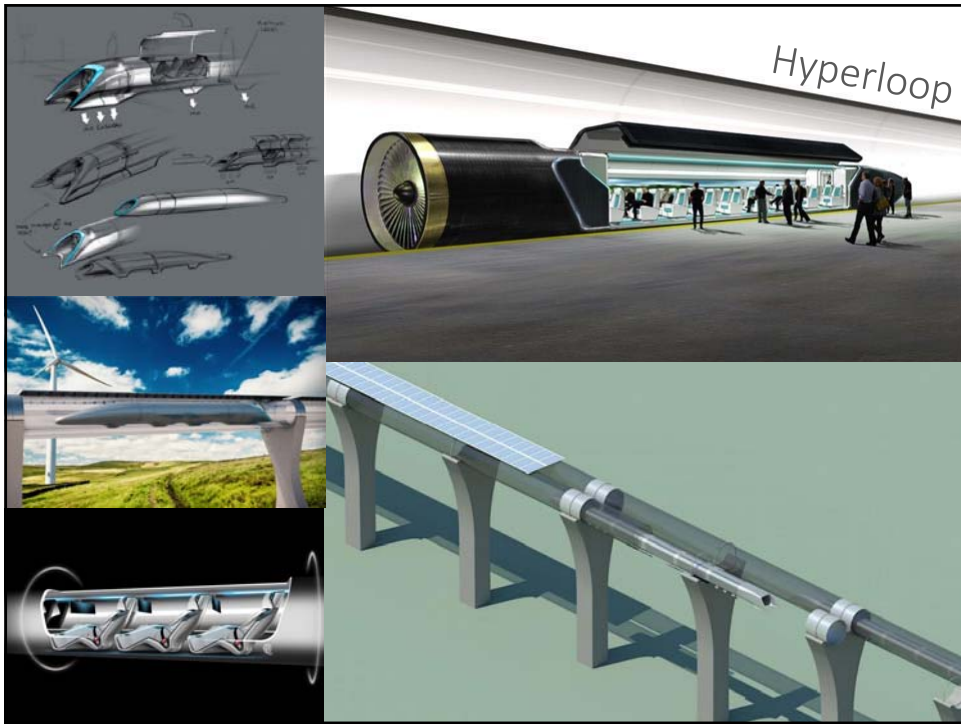
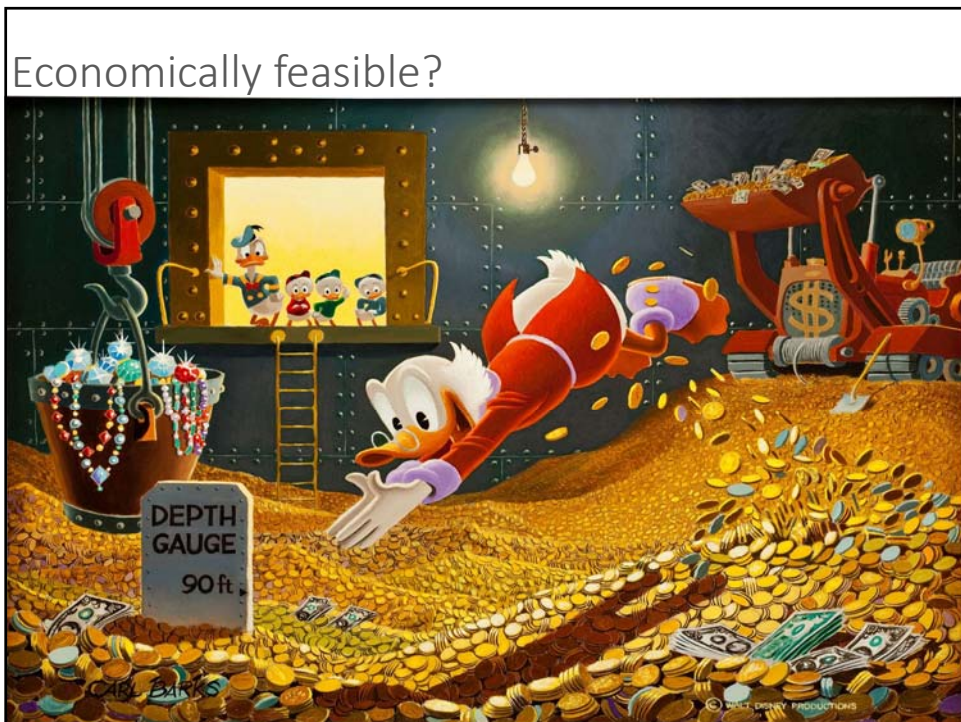


The use of feasibility studies in early design

Gyrd Skraaning jr.









Operational Feasibility

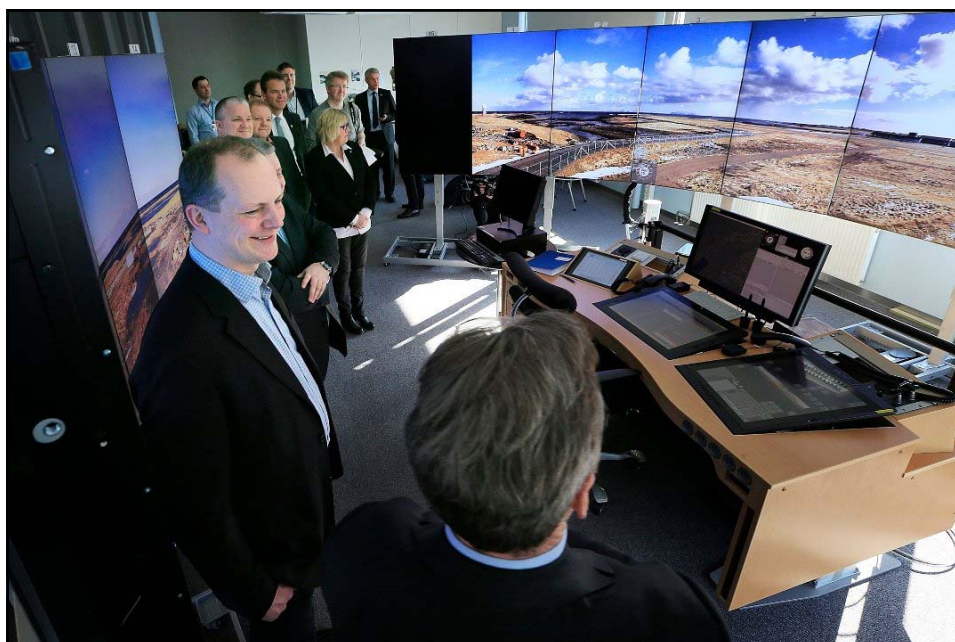
- ✓ new levels of automation
- ✓ new ways of working
- ✓ new operator roles
- ✓ new HMI tools
- ✓ new skill-sets
- ✓ new teams
- ✓ new rules
- ✓ new risks



ATM Remote Tower Concept



Conventional Tower



Remote Tower

What is a Feasibility Study?

Evaluation of new design concepts

- should we, or should we not develop a new concept further?
- assess the usefulness of early design ideas

Example

Can we use haptic feedback to protect against confusion of plant units in Small Modular Nuclear Reactors?



Product development process

Conceptual design → Technical development → Implementation

Concept of operations Rapid prototyping Working prototype Design iterations Specification Final design

Feasibility vs. Usability



- computer
- ultra portable
- touchscreen
- long battery life
- instant on/off

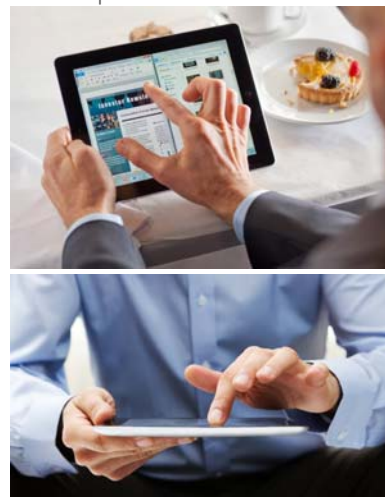


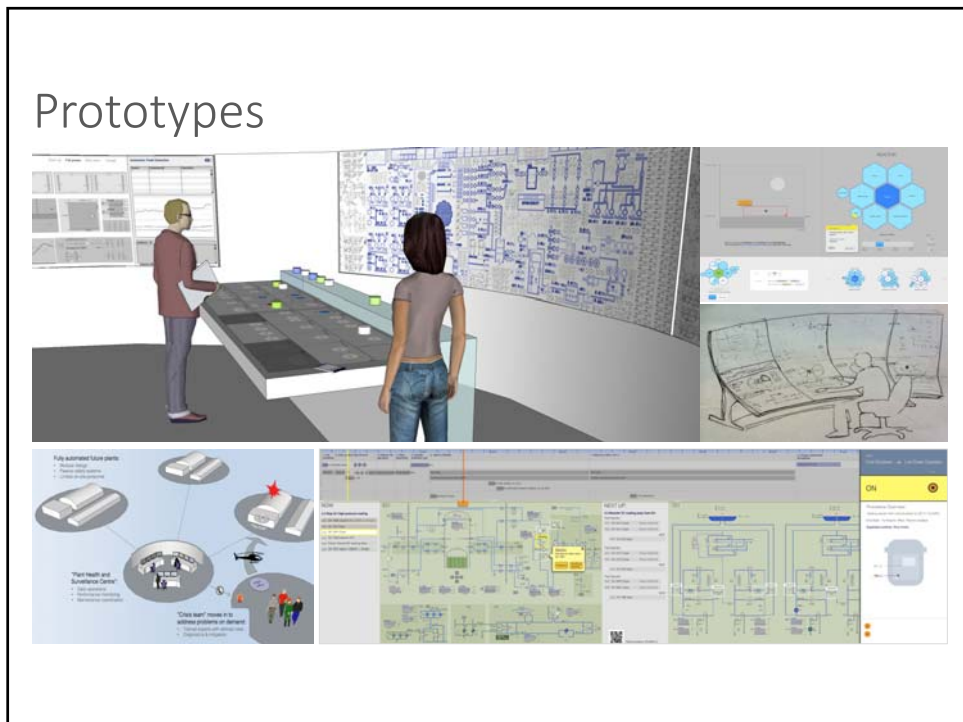
- A prototype is just one possible manifestation of the design idea
- Usability of prototypes cannot express the feasibility of an idea
- Usability of early prototypes are not representative of the final product

Tablet prototype – 1980s

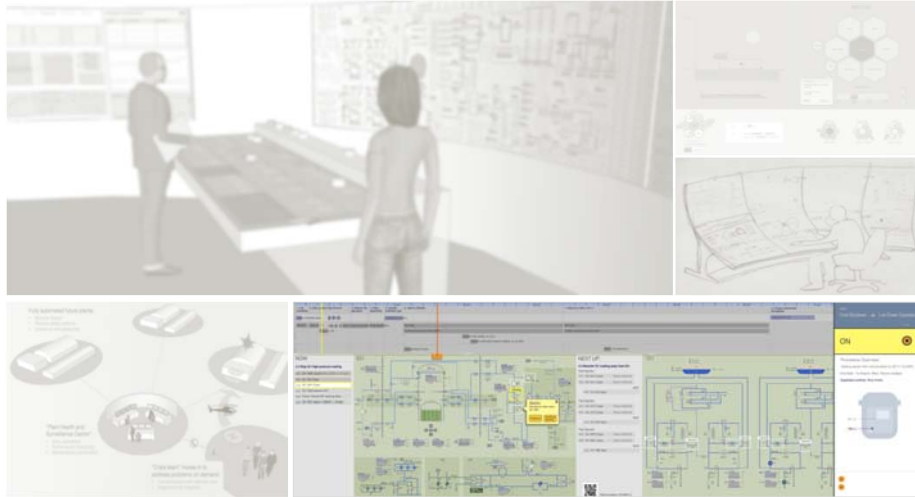


Mature product



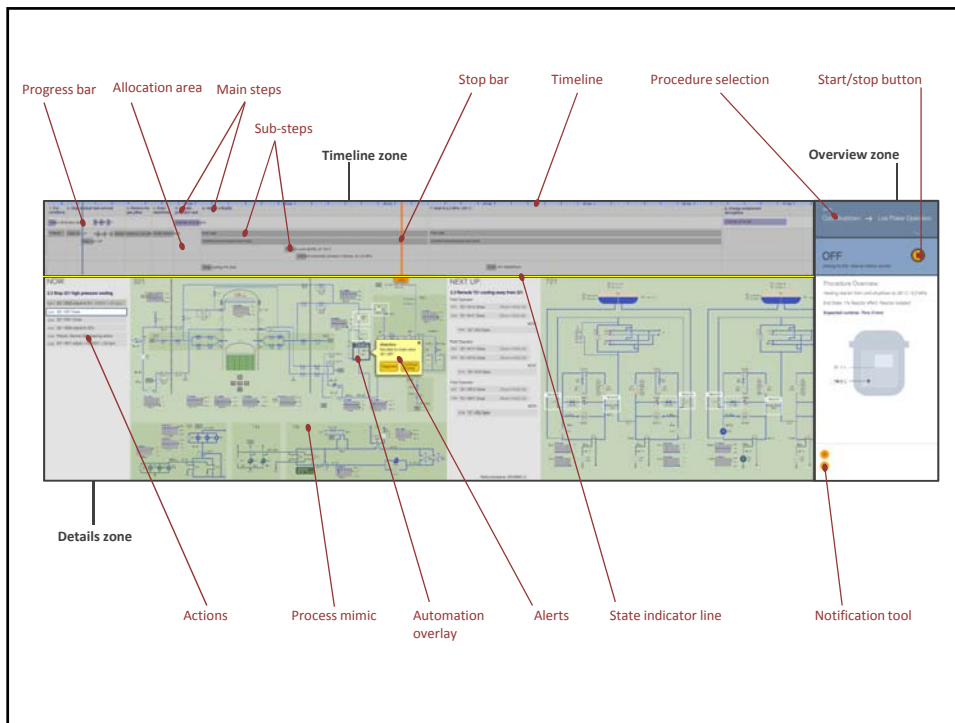


Prototypes



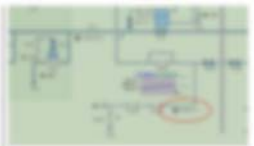



Large Automation Display (LAD)

- enhance human-automation collaboration in highly automated plants
- could be retrofitted to existing control rooms



(LAD video)

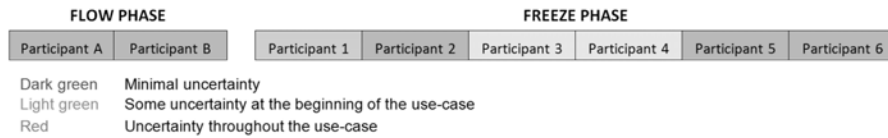
8 participants in realistic use-case

							
Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6	Participant 7	Participant 8

Adaptation to new operator role

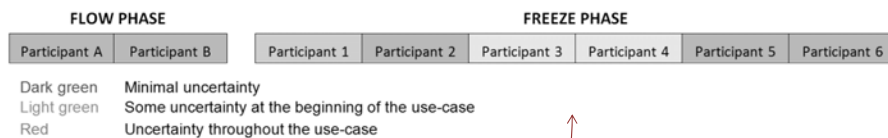
FLOW PHASE		FREEZE PHASE					
Participant A	Participant B	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6
Dark green	Minimal uncertainty						
Light green	Some uncertainty at the beginning of the use-case						
Red	Uncertainty throughout the use-case						

Adaptation to new operator role



↑
 prototype design, use-case and laboratory set-up evolve progressively through trial runs with 2-3 participants

Adaptation to new operator role



↑
 4-6 feasibility trials are executed with new participants under standardized conditions

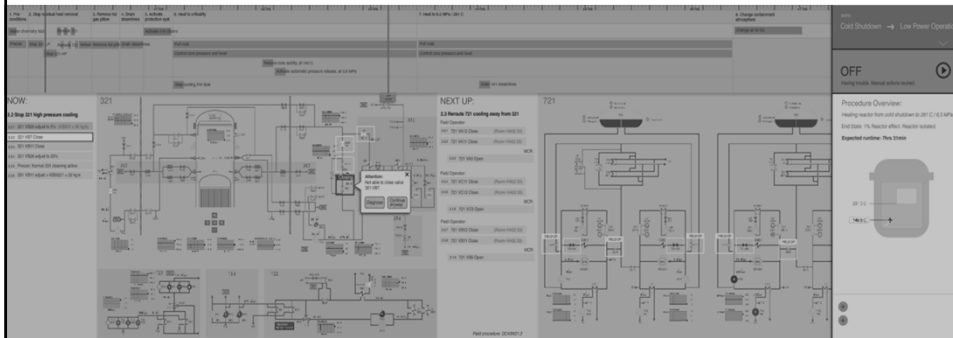
Operation of the LAD

FLOW PHASE		FREEZE PHASE					
Participant A	Participant B	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6
Dark green	Excellent understanding and efficiency						
Light green	Good understanding, but slow execution of the use-case						
Red	Weak understanding and slow execution of the use-case						

Use of special features

FLOW PHASE		FREEZE PHASE					
Task allocation		Task allocation					
Participant A	Participant B	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6
Stop-bar		Stop-bar					
Participant A	Participant B	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6
Notification tool		Notification tool					
Participant A	Participant B	Participant 1	Participant 2	Participant 3	Participant 4	Participant 5	Participant 6
Dark green	Used more than once						
Light green	Used once						
Red	Never used						

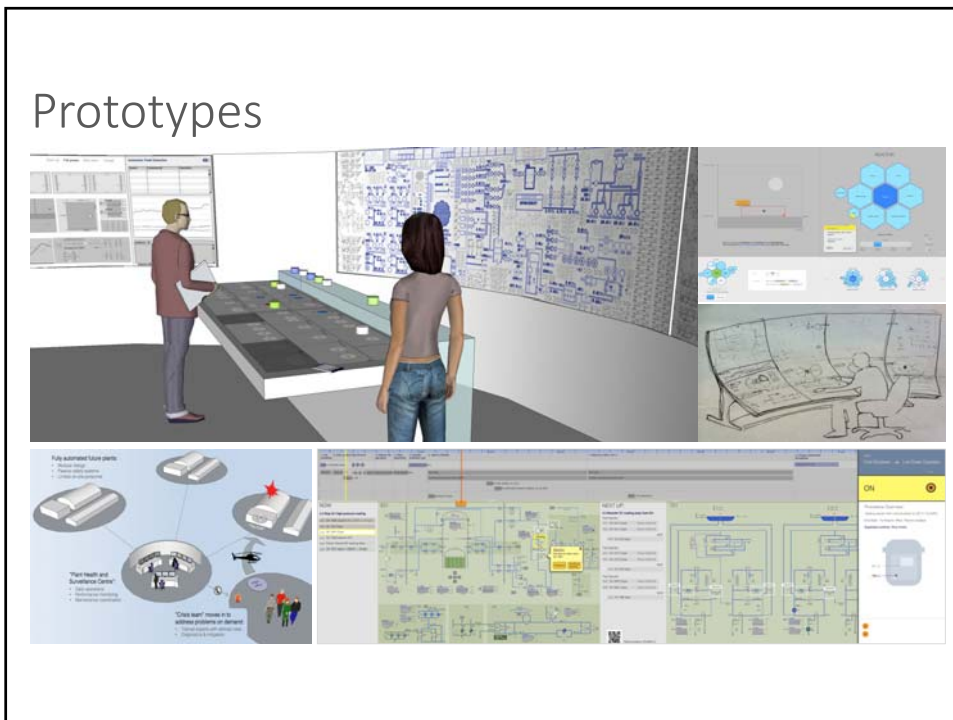
Conclusion



The screenshot displays a complex control room interface. On the left, a 'NOW' section shows '2.2 Stop 201 high pressure cooling' with a list of parameters. The center features two large technical diagrams labeled '321' and '721'. On the right, a 'NEXT UP' section shows '2.3 Restart 201 cooling water from 201' with a list of parameters. A 'Procedure Overview' panel on the far right shows a 'STOP' button and a 'Procedure Overview' diagram. The interface is dark-themed with various icons and text.

«The LAD is a feasible concept that can be taken further towards technical development»

Prototypes



This collage illustrates various prototypes of a control room interface. The top left shows a physical model of a control room with two people interacting with a large screen. The top right shows a digital interface with a central circular diagram and several smaller panels. The bottom left shows a diagram of a 'Fully automated train control' system with various components and a 'Train Control and Surveillance Center' box. The bottom right shows a digital interface with a large technical diagram and a 'CH' button.

The PlantPanel



Fragmented view of the process



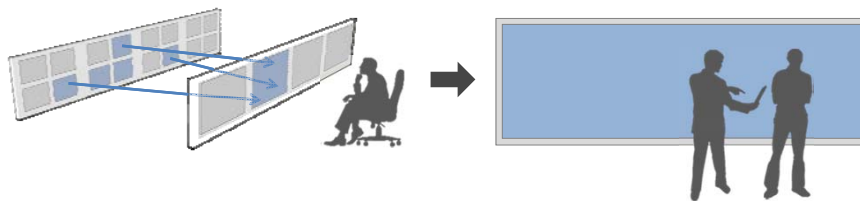
Inconsistent design philosophy



Poor team transparency



Heavy display navigation



- Many small displays
- Fragmented view
- Heavy navigation

- Fewer larger displays
- Integrated views
- Less navigation

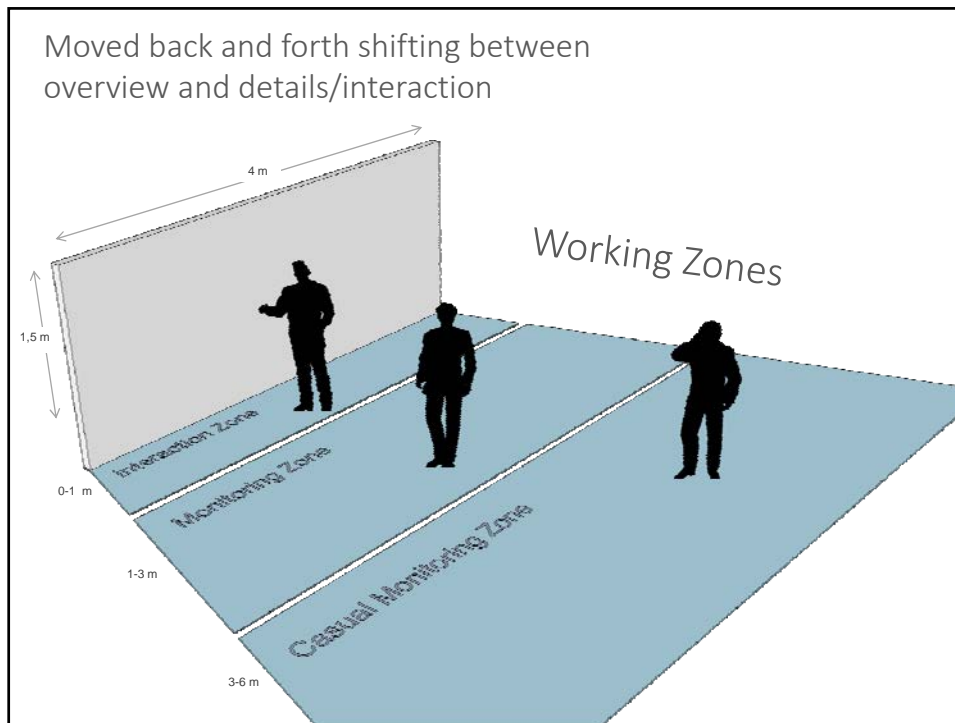
- Next logical step?

(Video PlantPanel)

Feasibility study



- 7 participants (mostly NPP process experts)
- Short use-cases

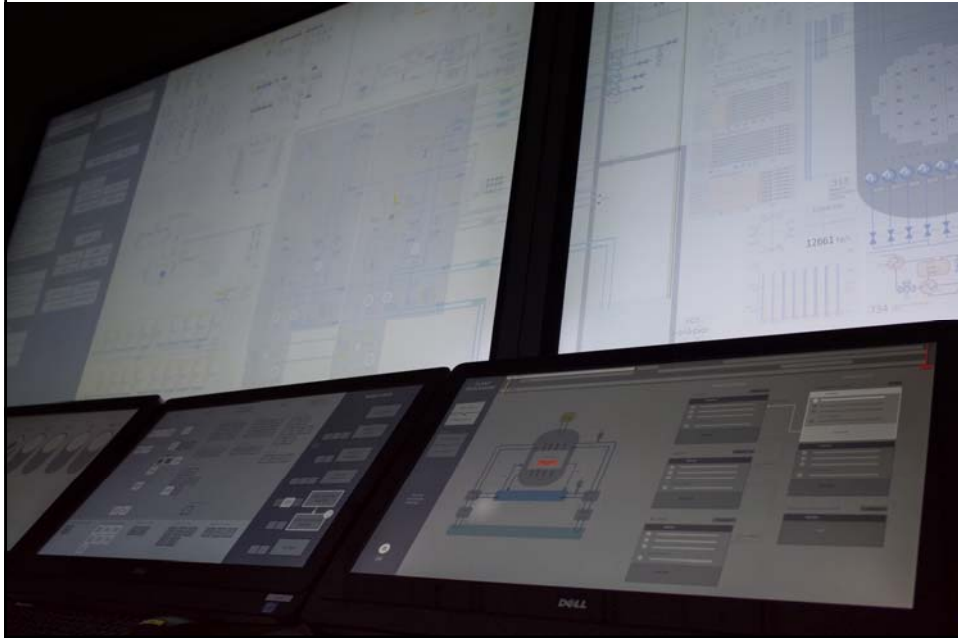


Findings cont.

- Participants positive to PlantPanel
- Process overview and collaborative aspects highlighted as particularly promising
- Some operators lost the overview when they worked close up
- Feasible design idea



Integrated concept



Conclusion

Feasibility studies

- provide better justification of novel ideas than arbitrary preferences, technological trends and group think
- evaluate the potential of promising design concepts
 - before large investments are made
 - while the threshold for making substantial changes is still low

✉ lars.hurlen@ife.no

✉ gyrd.skraning@ife.no

