
MineSAFE: A New Software Architecture for Mine Safety Education

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Motivation

- The mining workplace
 - Multimodal, dynamic, and often hazardous
 - Timing, space, norms, customs, relationships, languages (Billet, Fenwick, & Somerville 06; Rose 03)
- Workplace learning
 - Practical, physical, problem focused (Barton & Hamilton 05)
 - Instruction usually takes a mentoring style (Waibel et al 12)
- Existing safety training materials: often decontextualized (Wallerstien '92, Waibel et al '12)
 - Not reflective of task or workplace conditions, ambiances
 - Can be dry with limited ability to engage

Motivation

- Allow for more “situated” learning
 - Similar to mentoring style
 - Critical thinking in context of real situation, workplace
- Address the diverse demographics of the workforce
 - Differing cultural backgrounds, norms, first languages
 - Varying degrees of literacy (computer, language, etc)
 - Varying ages, levels of experience
- Fit into established pedagogical systems
 - Variety of teaching models, situations, environments
 - Classroom, one-on-one mentoring, independent
 - Enhance, don't revolutionize

Video games as vehicles of learning

- Entertainment value may enhance learning: Games can be contextually relevant, realistic, & **memorable**
- Provide urgency, motivation, excitement to improve score, outcomes (Gee '07, '08)
- Lesson from game industry: good games are addictive!
- Address many challenges to learning process at same time
 - Workplace literacy
 - Second languages



Objectives

- Findings of needs assessment
- Overview of Arizona MineSAFE
- Example: Harry's Hard Choices Interactive
- Preliminary feedback

Needs assessment

- Goal: gain a better understanding of training needs, ways to improve upon existing materials
- Surveyed existing digital media
 - Training games by CTS, Inc
 - NIOSH-published game materials (Map reading; Evac beta)
 - CSM mine rescue simulation
 - MSHA video training materials
- Conducted informal user study
 - Target apps: NIOSH Map reading; Evac Beta (c/o Tim Orr)
 - Representative and/or freely accessible
 - 9 UA students participated

Initial findings and indications

- Limited (or no) consequences for actions
 - Subjects exploited lack of consequences (e.g. walking in fire)
 - “What’s the point if I can’t die or lose?”
 - Graphic expressions of consequences can be memorable
 - Solution: enforce positive and negative consequences
- Limited (or no) social interaction, teamwork
 - Going it alone: representative of a real work/crisis situation?
 - Game experience described as being “lonely”
 - Character backstory can provide motivation, emotional investment
 - Solution: Enhance interaction with other story characters

Initial findings and indications

- Decontextualized learning
 - Users disoriented, difficulty understanding objectives
 - MRB: completed quiz successfully, still got lost
 - Subjects wandered aimlessly looking for clues
 - Non-native speaker: difficulty w/ verbal instructions
 - Solution: couple learning w/ realistic multimodal context
- Slow paced, unchanging environment
 - Limited options to interact with world, restricted movements
 - Game experience described as sometimes “boring”
 - Solution: More engaging, more immersive, more suspenseful
 - Solution: More open-ended interaction (sandbox analogy)

The Arizona MineSAFE Platform

- Software Architecture for Mine SAFEty Education
 - Provides contextualized “sandbox” for critical thinking
 - Emulates sights, sounds, distraction of a real situation
 - Supports workplace literacy & second language learning
 - Enables rapid-prototyping of training applications
- Use to create, customize many games for safety education
- Examples discussed today
 - Interactive Fatalgram Simulator
 - Harry’s Hard Choices Interactive



Open, Richly Interactive Environments

- Dynamic above ground & underground environments
- Usable equipment & haulage: use arbitrarily anytime
- Crew interactions: dialogue, decisions, leadership
- Consequences and persistent world state
 - Rewards & penalties reinforce learning



Authentic Mine Workplaces

- Serve as backdrop for many different safety training games
- Recreate the sights, sounds, & distractions of real mine workplaces
- Represent a variety of methods, practices
- Include metal & coal, surface & underground mine sites



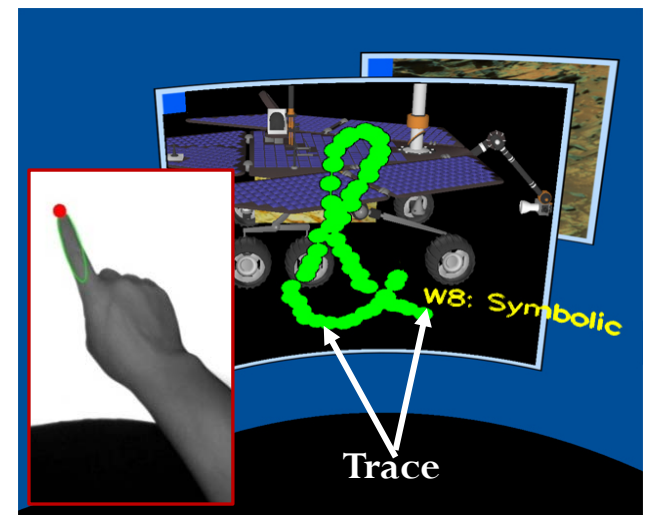
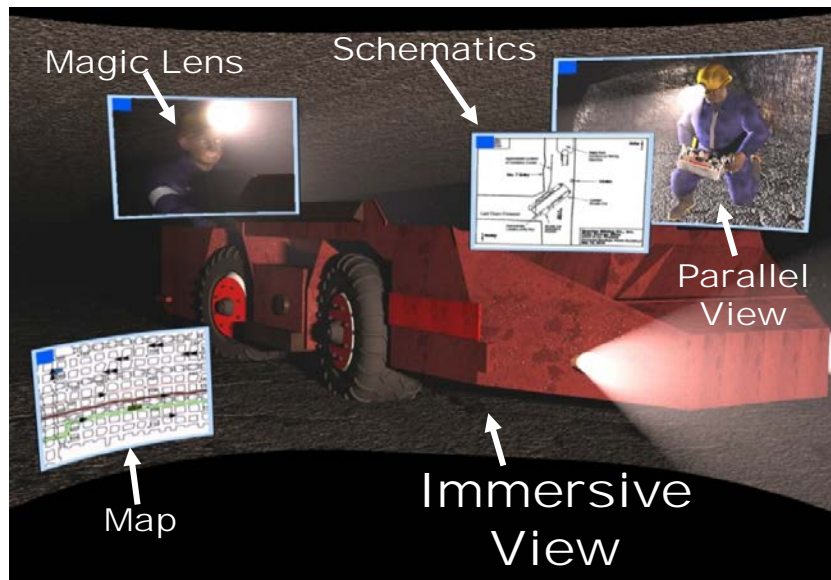
Learn Safety Equipment & Procedures

- Adhere to MSHA safety, self rescue guidelines, best practices
- English & Spanish dialogue, subtitles
- Examples: SCSR, SRLD, gas meter, refuge chamber, safety lines, goggles



Emerging Interfaces & View Paradigms

- Scalable: Increase level of immersion, reduce seams between reality and virtuality
- Correlate information, provide assistance for workplace & second language learning
- Touch, hand gestures, and tangible objects



Content Creation Toolkit



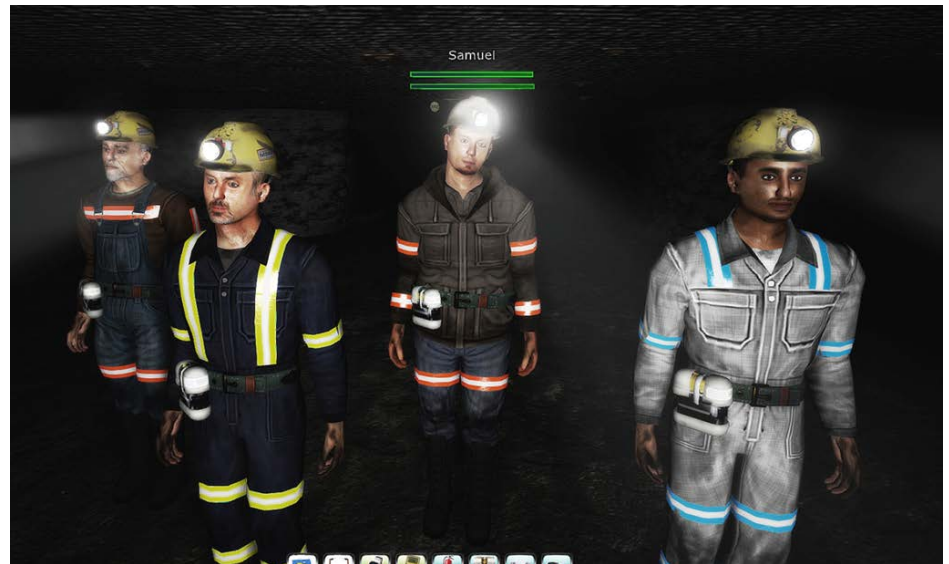
Fear

MineSAFE training initiatives

- Prevention: *Interactive Fatalgram Simulators*
 - Reconstruct MSHA Fatalgrams as 3D worlds
 - Working toward a suite of mini-games (5-10 min)
- Preparedness: *Harry's Hard Choices Interactive*
 - Extends NIOSH paper activity
 - Emergent storyline (30-60 min)

Harry's Hard Choices Interactive

- Based on NIOSH paper activity (Vaught, Hall, & Klein 09)
- Play role of section foreman as he tries to get crew out of mine
- Reconstructed paper activity into dynamic storyline
 - De-serialized, randomized, and emergent events
 - “Replayability”: Each play-through is slightly different



Demo: A normal day interrupted



Rich team interaction

- Characters have personalities, predispositions, morale
- Communicate through speech, body language, expressions
- Emergent behavior illustrates human factors
 - Conversational topics depend on context
 - Opportunities for situated decision-making
 - Teamwork: Assist injured, manage SCSRs

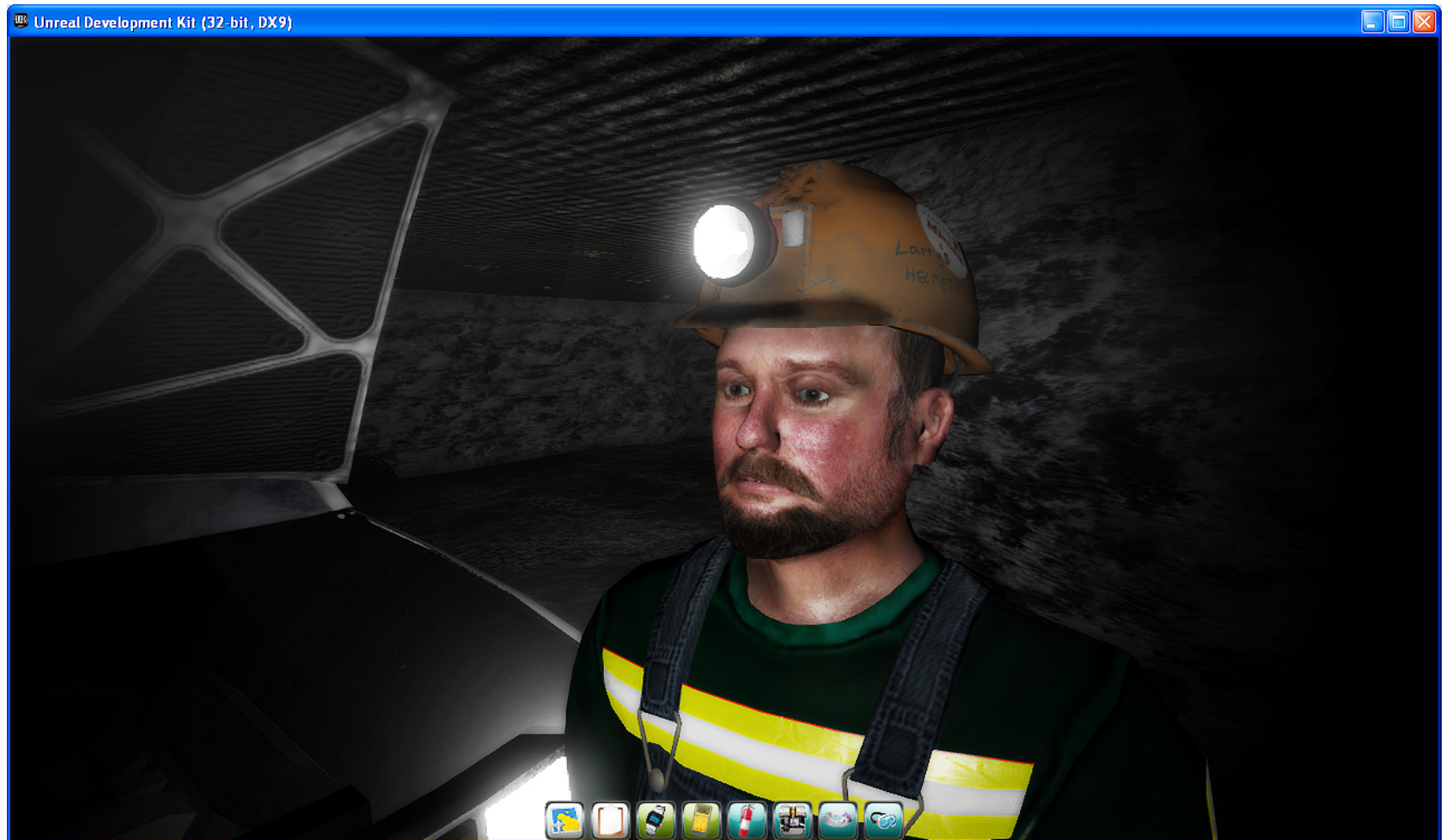


Choices have consequences

- Outcomes affecting **both** player and crew members
- Injury & death: Asphyxiation, burns, sprains, fatigue
- Crew demeanor and morale impacted by choices
- Time is your enemy! No-win conditions possible.



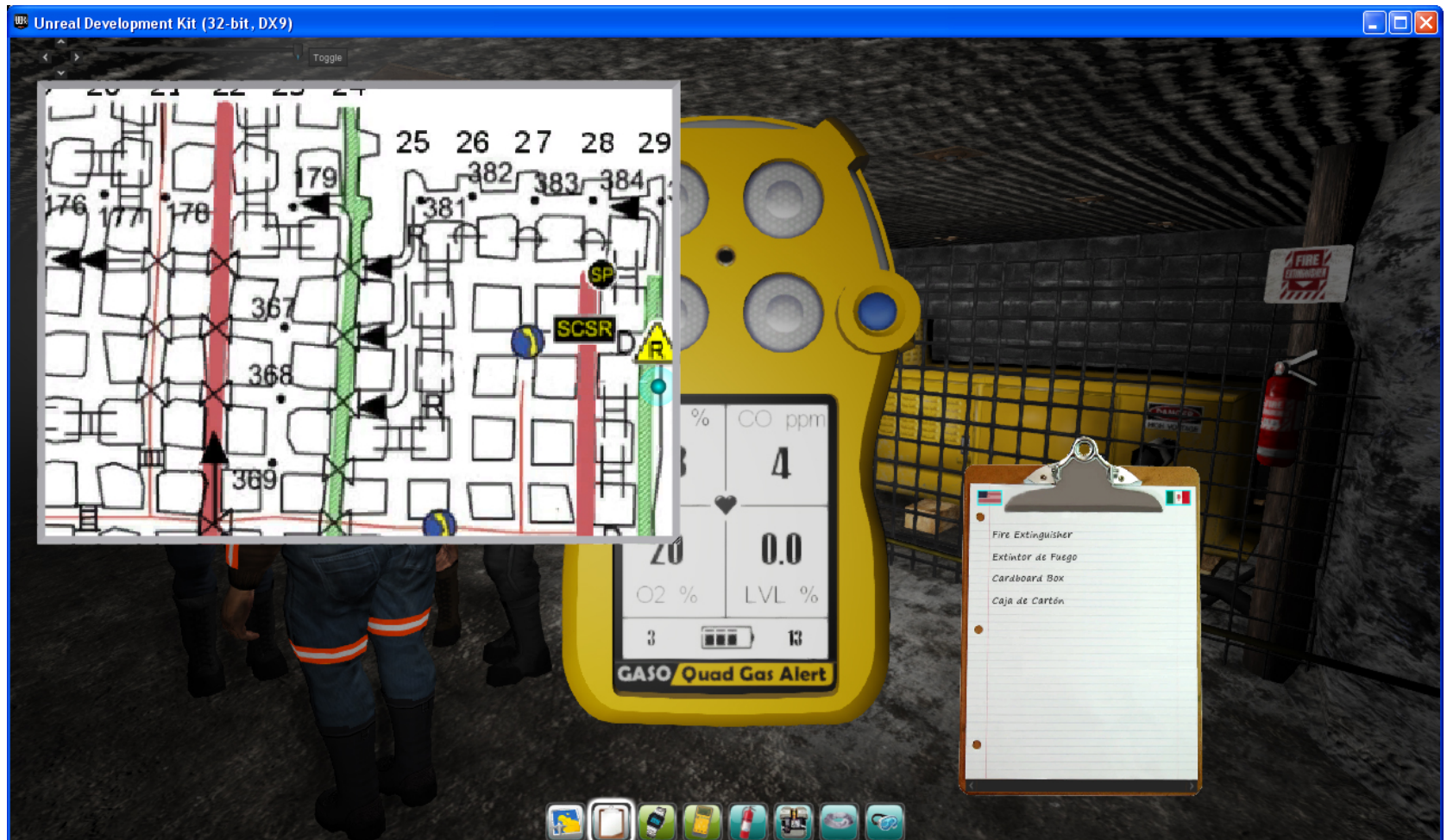
Demo: Making choices



Enabling workplace learning

- Integrated tools to facilitate learning
 - Customizable presentation, visual aids
 - Personalize the learning process for audience
- Example: Workplace literacy
 - Interactive maps, on-screen annotations
 - Terminology references, cross-linking
- Example: Second language literacy
 - Second language audio tracks, subtitling
 - Language references, cross-linking
 - See and hear both languages in context

Demo: User interface



Pilot Study

- Objective: Preliminary feedback on content, game design
- Focus groups approach
 - TAC: Industry experts, 25+ yrs in mining safety & health
 - About a dozen participants, 2 or 3 at a time
 - 10 minute overview & guided demo
 - Organic discussions
- Design dimensions explored
 - Equipment & procedures
 - User interface capabilities
 - Applicability to current training line-ups
 - Dialogue & crew interaction
 - Game play & pace

Select Feedback

- Game Equipment & Procedures
 - Accuracy of environment details
 - Examples: include proper vent tubes, chocking, airflow patterns
 - Usage patterns for safety equipment
 - Examples: Cache usage, 1 hour breathing apparatus, modern communication systems, lifeline orientation
- User Interface Capabilities
 - Interface can impact user acceptance
 - Keyboard+mouse: challenging for some groups
 - Gamepad: universally desirable; also engages younger gen

Select Feedback

- Training Line-up
 - Possible usage: inexperienced miners, new hire orientation, annual refresher, mine rescue, evacuation drills
 - Trainer-led: Trainer can play through as group watches
 - Acceptance: Will industry, MSHA approve?
- Dialogue & Crew Interaction
 - Multilingual context: Crew may revert to native languages in pressure situations, model potential communication issues
 - Help & prompts in second language: Spanish, Navajo
 - Accents & vocabulary usage: vary by region

Select Feedback

- Game Play
 - Multiplayer: potential for small group/team training
 - Surface control: Add supervisory roll, where trainer can direct Harry's escape
 - Spot Training: Focus on different particular aspects
- Pace and Timing
 - Time constraints a factor: <60 min simulation is desirable
 - Timing: Selectively compress time, fast forward
 - Visible ticking clock adds pressure

Future Work: Classroom Assessment

- Formative tests of game design & user interface
 - Is the interface accessible and easy to use?
 - Qualitative: evaluate with questionnaires & feedback
 - Iterative tests provide incremental improvements
- Efficacy of approach
 - Does the simulator achieve results? Trainers will decide.
 - Test group: Training with fatalgram simulator
 - Control group: Training using “traditional” approach

Conclusions

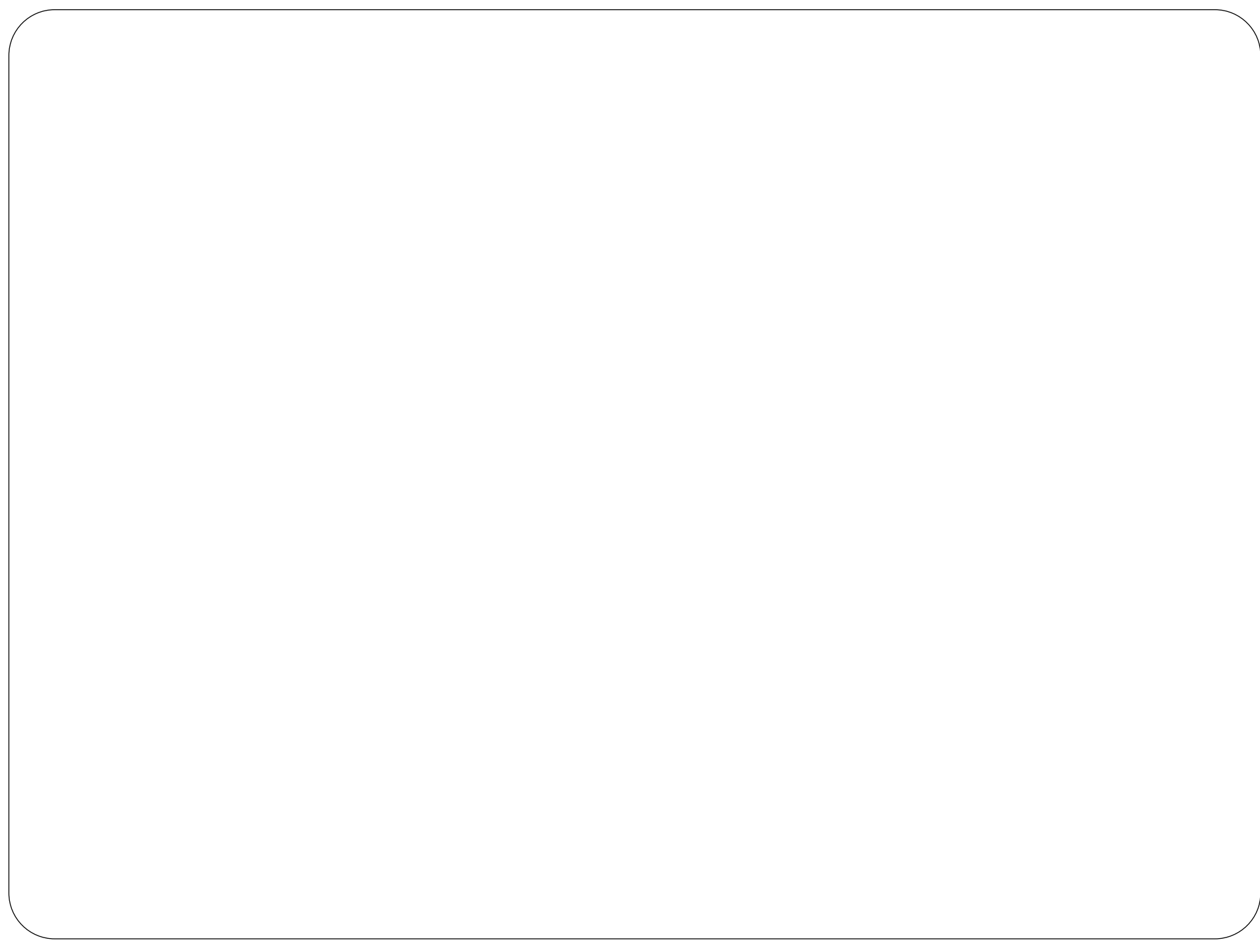
- MineSAFE: An emerging platform for mine safety training
 - Accessible, highly interactive training tools
 - Contextualized learning, critical thinking
- Games for Mine emergency prevention & preparedness
 - Harry's Hard Choices Interactive
 - Others: Interactive Fatalgram Simulators
- Ongoing work will address games in practice
 - Usability and efficacy analysis
 - Extensions: increase collaboration; enhance immersion
- Looking for more industry collaboration, involvement

Research Sponsors

- National Inst. for Occupational Safety & Health
“Western Mining Safety& Health Resource Center”
1U60OH010014-01
- Mine Safety & Health Administration
“Improving Mine Emergency Prevention using
Computer Software Simulations”
BS-22468-11-60-R-4 (Brookwood-Sago)

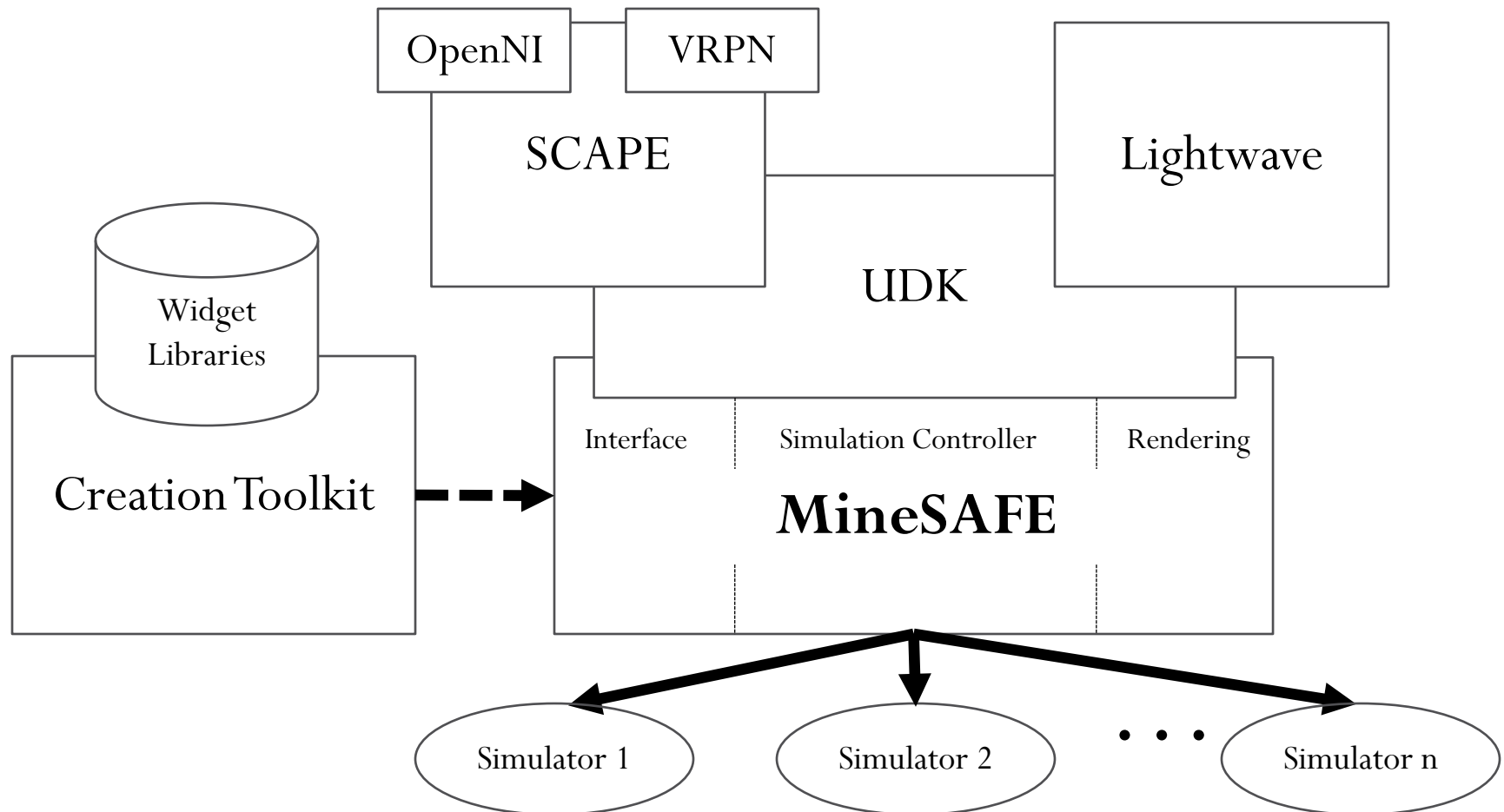
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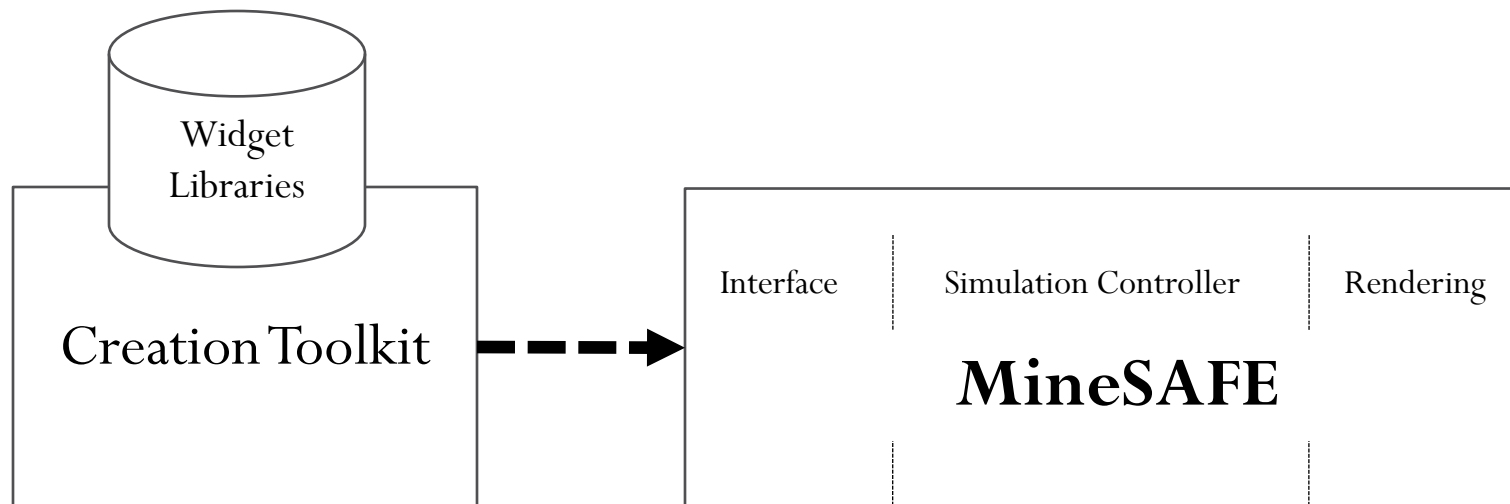
MineSAFE: Software architecture

- Using our platform, we can program a host of safety games.



Content Creation in MineSAFE

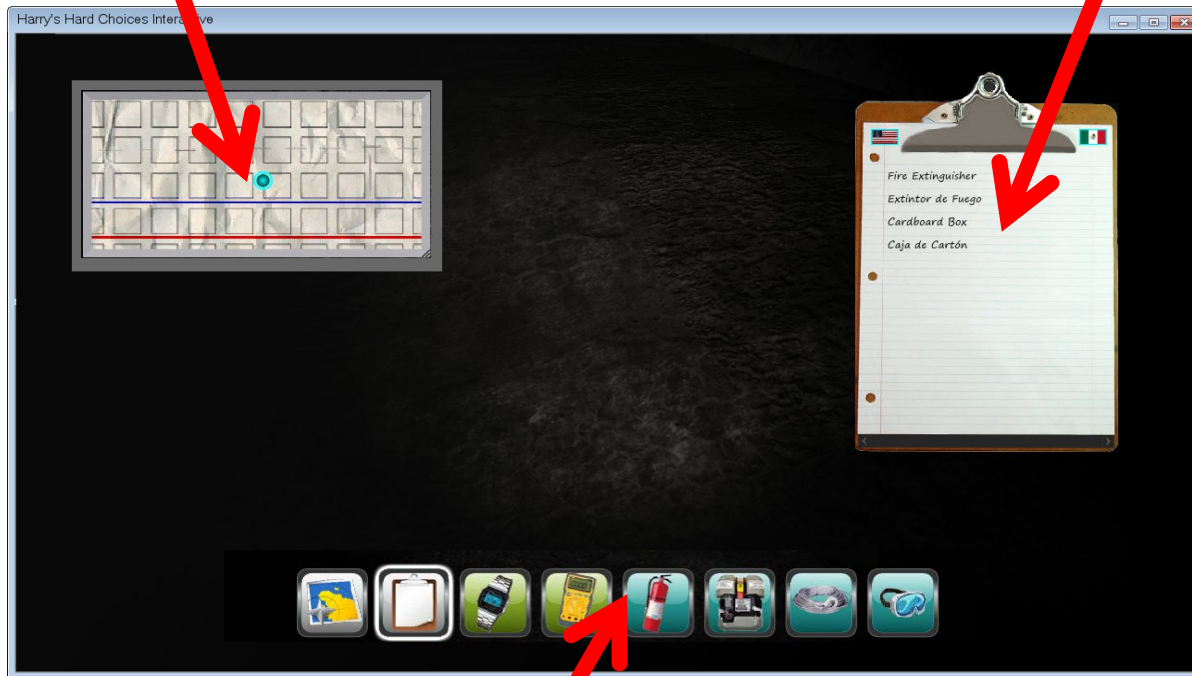
- Commonalities may be abstracted programmatically
- We can develop a generic “toolkit” to speed the creation
- Libraries of construction elements – “widgets”
- Toolkit works within the platform to streamline creation of games (e.g. MEP, fatalgrams) of specific classes
- Eases adaptation to specific sites and scenarios w/ similar methods



Customizable User Interface

Annotated
Mini Map

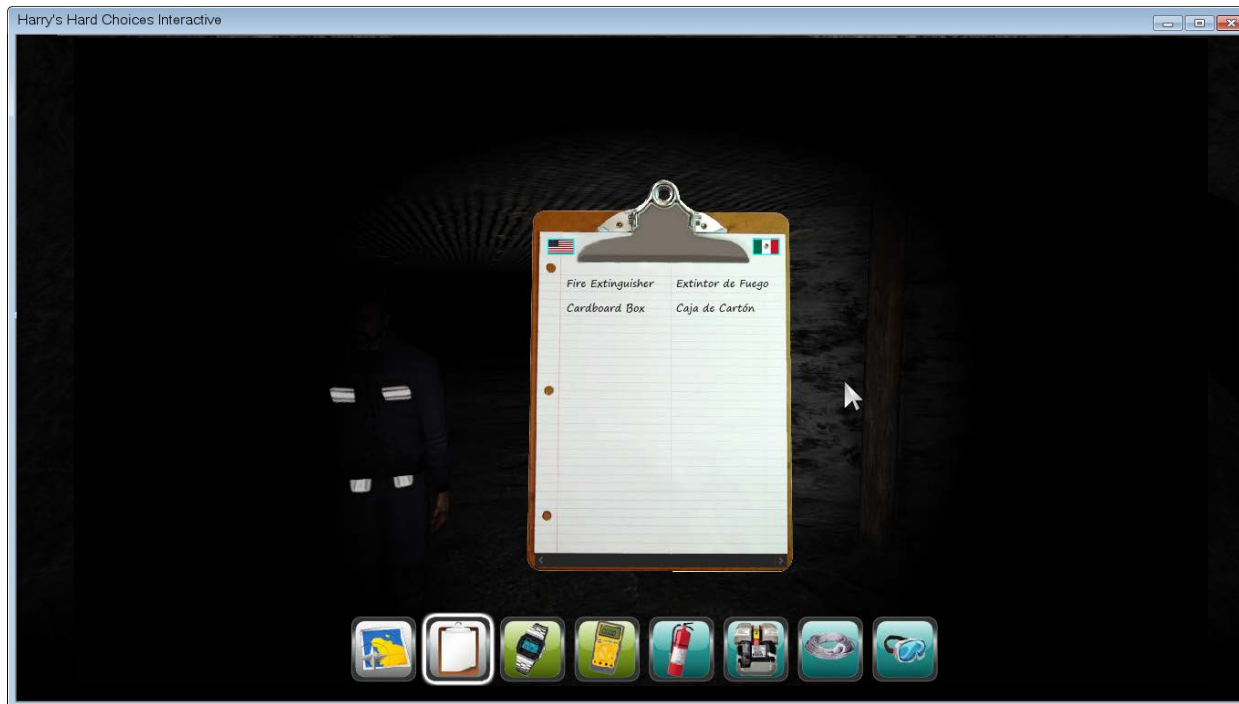
Multilingual
Clipboard



Help Console
with Tooltips

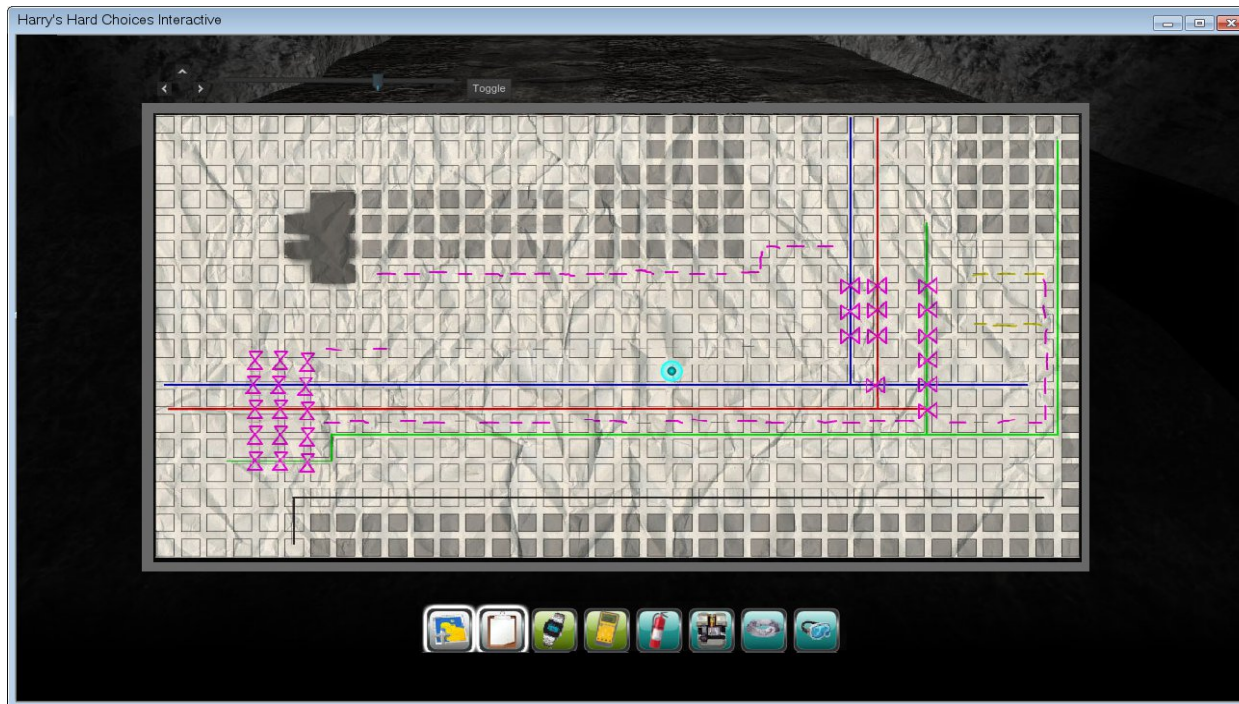
Multilingual clipboard

- Workplace terminology reference
- Record of event & dialog history
- Cross-linked to spoken words



Annotated mini map

- Real-time navigation aids (user, objectives, hazards, crew)
- Magic Lens: multiple layers with pan, zoom
- Terminology cross referenced to clipboard



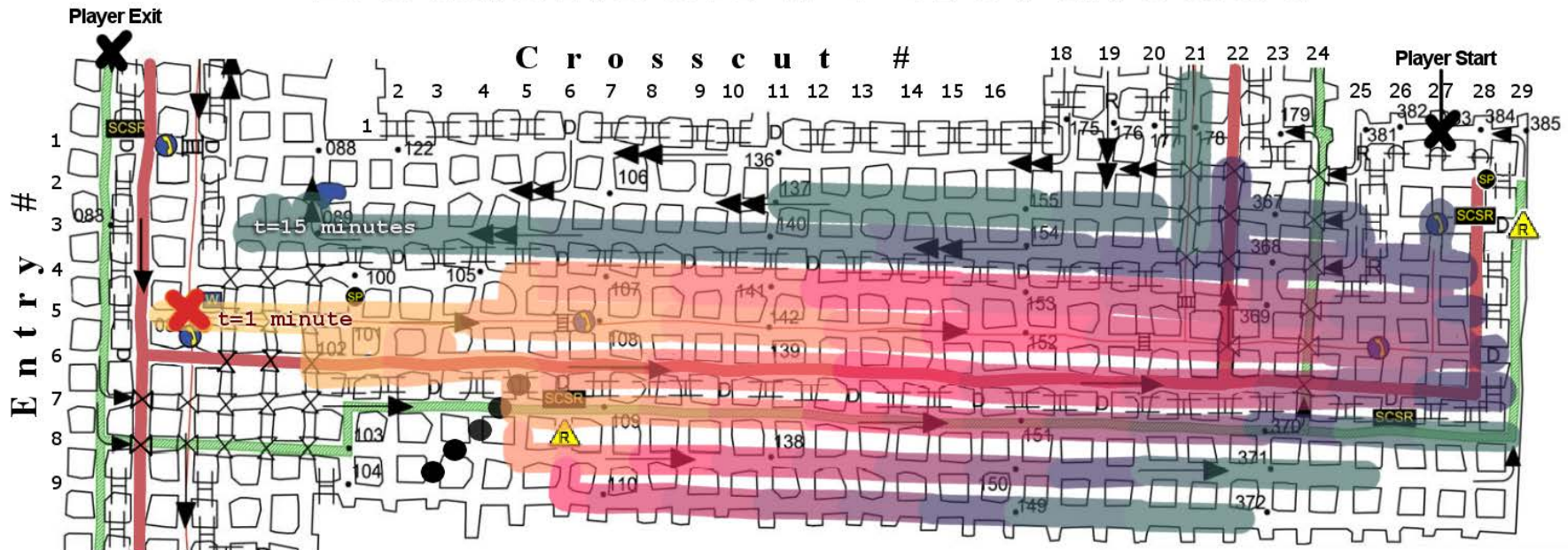
Mine fire, smoke effects



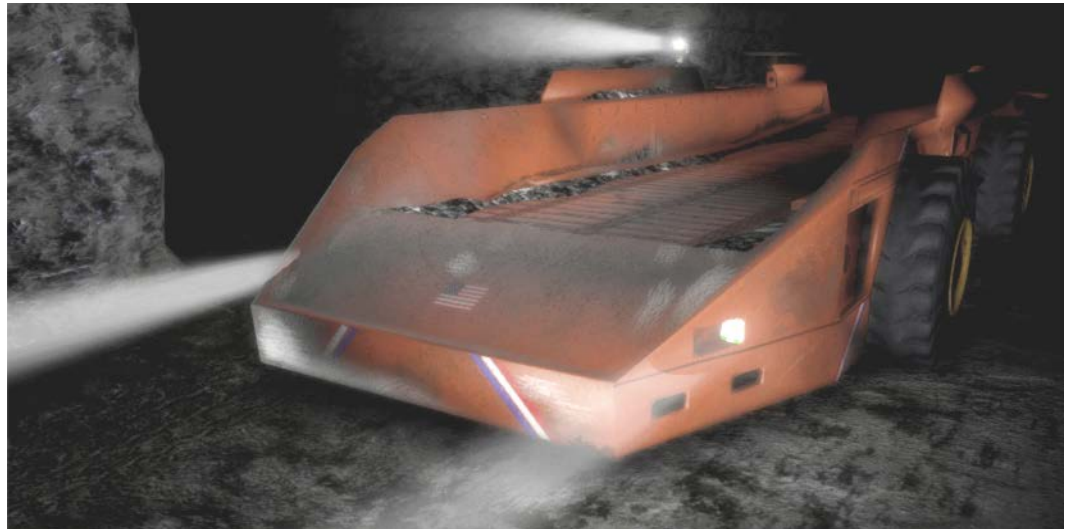
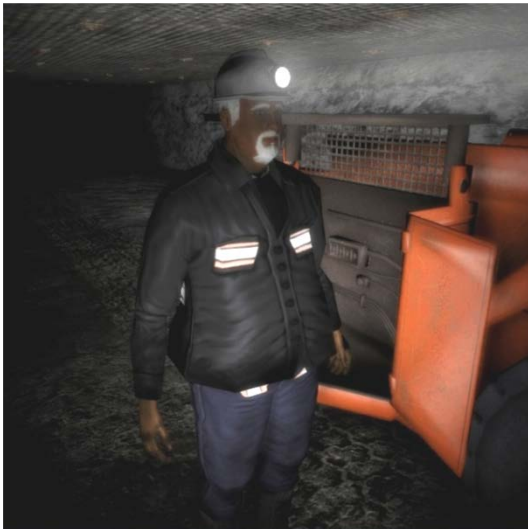
Smoke propagation patterns

- Smoke rapidly fills all areas of the section
- Dangerous gases propagate (CO; methane build up possible)
- Fire rapidly doubles in size, may block off the section (Tim Orr,

Bottleneck #1 Northeast



Lighting: A new attention to detail



Interactive Fatalgram Simulator

- Get beyond write-ups, diagrams, slides
- Suitable for annual refresher courses
- Tells story of accident, allows alternate endings
 - Capture sights, sounds, and distractions of workplace
 - Emphasis on freedom of choice with clear outcomes

Overview

The victim died on June 20, 2010, when the ½-ton pickup truck he was operating was struck by a 240-ton haul truck. The pickup truck had parked in front of the haul truck just prior to the accident. A passenger in the pickup truck, was seriously injured in the accident.

The accident occurred because management policies, procedures, and controls were inadequate and failed to ensure that persons could safely park small vehicles near larger haul trucks. On June 14, 2010, large haul truck tires were placed in the parking area to demarcate parking spaces for mobile equipment that would then be parked between the large tires. This project was completed on June 16, 2010, four days prior to the accident.

With this configuration, the smaller vehicles could not park beside the larger haul trucks as before. Management did not establish new procedures and policies designating specific non-blind parking areas for smaller vehicles or require radio communications between the drivers of small vehicles and the haul truck operators.

Interactive Fatalgram Simulator

- Beyond write-ups, diagrams, slides
- Mini-games suitable for annual refresher courses
- Games that tell story of accident, let user alter outcome
 - Capture sights, sounds, and distractions of workplace
 - Emphasis on freedom of choice with clear outcomes

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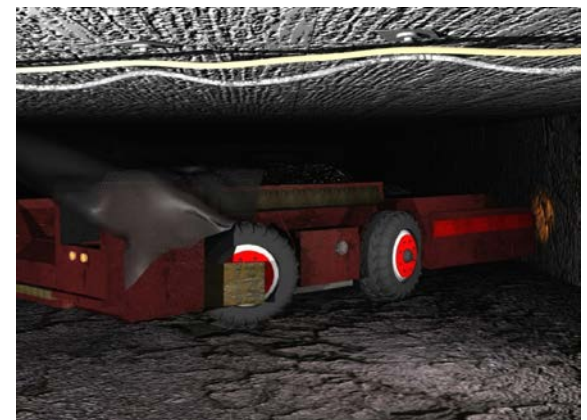
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Scenarios Under Development

- Haulage, surface metal (Ray, AZ)
- Haulage, underground coal (Delbarton, WV)
- Debris fall, undergrnd metal (Galena, ID)
- Yields infrastructure for creating others



Fatalgram Simulator Capabilities

- Controls over flow of time
 - Move back and forth through time
 - Replay events from different angles
- Watch 3D “movie,” dive in, change outcome
 - Make mistakes, view consequences
 - Implement best practices, avoid accident



Initial feedback

- Presented Ray haulage fatalgram at 7th Western Mine Safety Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct 2011
- Presenter showed demo, led discussion on capabilities
- Feedback: positive, but tempered enthusiasm
 - I want this now, where can I get it? (Not available yet)
 - Limited computer experience, unfamiliarity with games
- Suggestions for improvement:
 - Make simulation more open-ended, with more possibilities
 - Allow site-specific, method-specific adaptation
 - Provide more robust rewards system
 - Further enhance access to MSHA-approved training materials

Partnership Opportunities

- References needed for Creation Toolkit
 - Sites: authentic look and feel of a real workplace
 - Equipment: mine methods-specific safety training
 - Pictures, photos, diagrams, descriptions
- Play testing of interactive betas
 - Informal tests & feedback (try it out)
 - Classroom testing and evaluation