



## Mobile Mining Machinery

Monitoring when fault modes are plentiful and sensors few.

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# Epiroc's journey towards condition monitoring

## Outline

- General application. Why is this hard for us? (And many others?)
- Difficulties with accessing data
  - Ownership
  - Environment
- Value versus cost
- My particular work as a PhD-student
  - Maximize value from single sensor on hydraulic rock drills

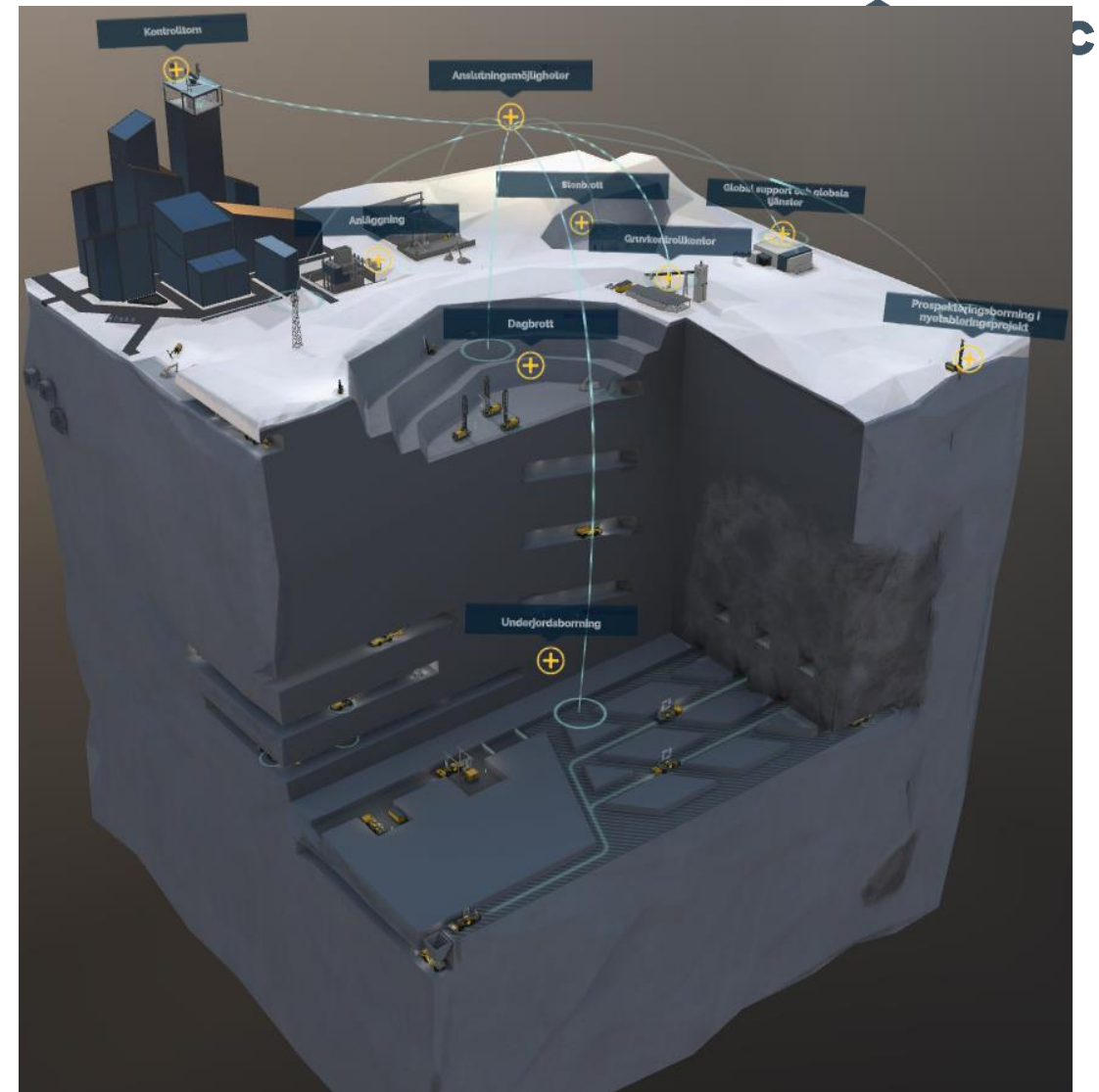
# Background

The type of equipment we make



# Mining

- Mine operator owns infrastructure, machinery, and data.
- Many different machines
- Many different manufacturers of machines
- Limited connectivity



# Data access

## Difficult for OEMs

- No communication on site / low capacity
- Infrastructure owned by customer (mine operator)
- Production data is considered sensitive
- Customers want data for themselves
- Service data, rarely recorded and/or proprietary
- Etc...
  
- However, the situation is steadily improving!



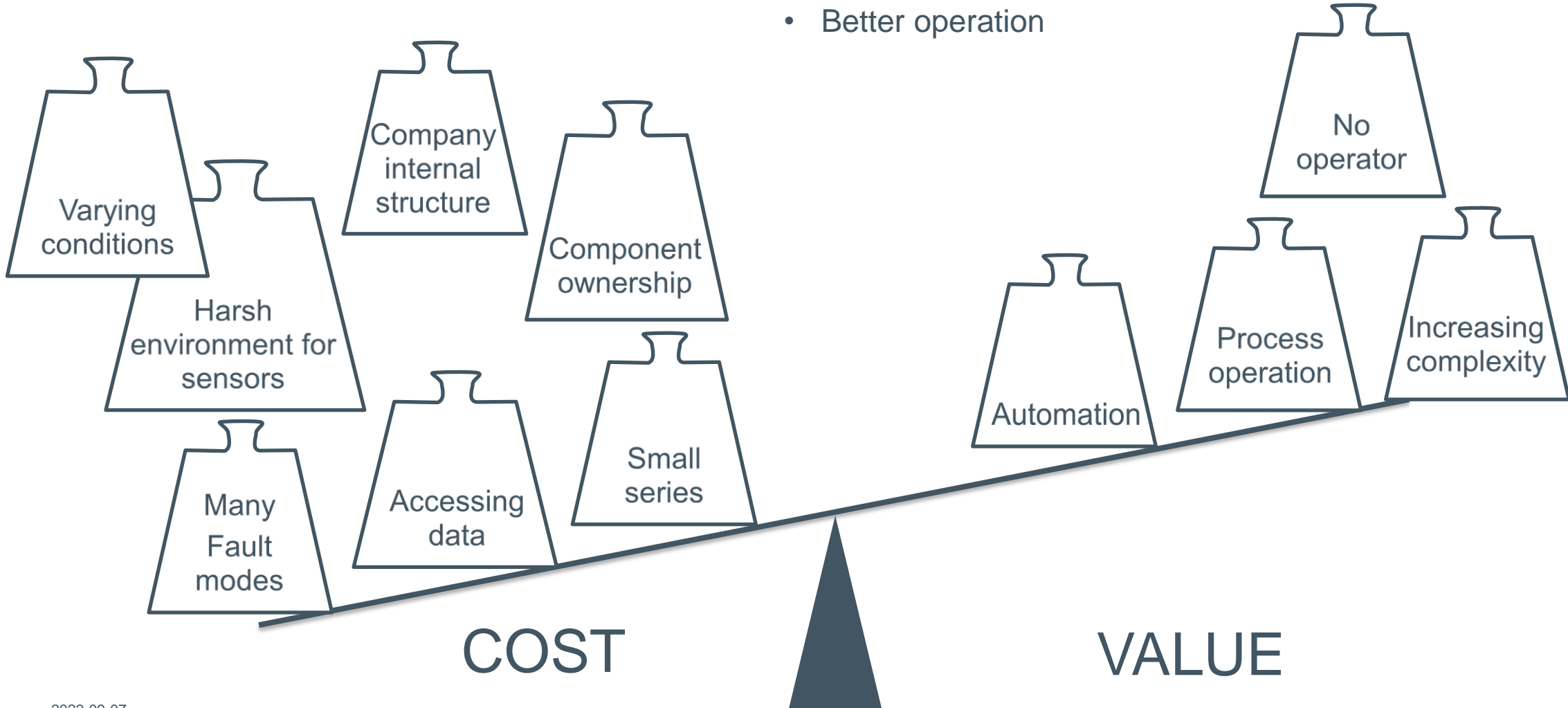
Data available here



# Worth it?

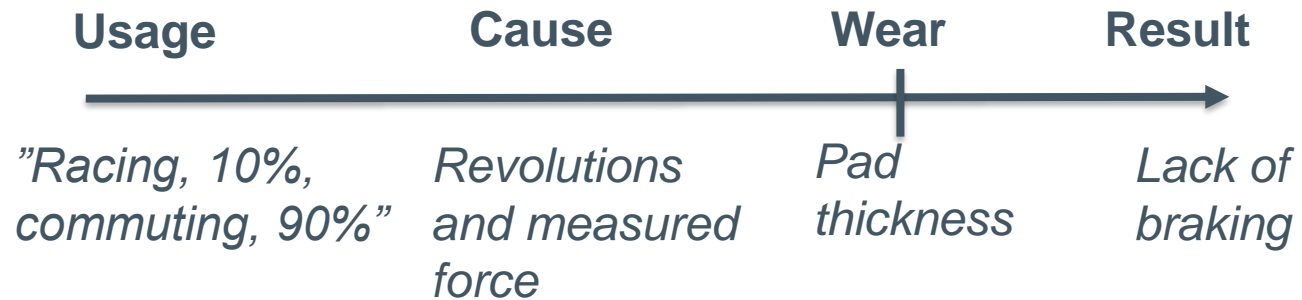
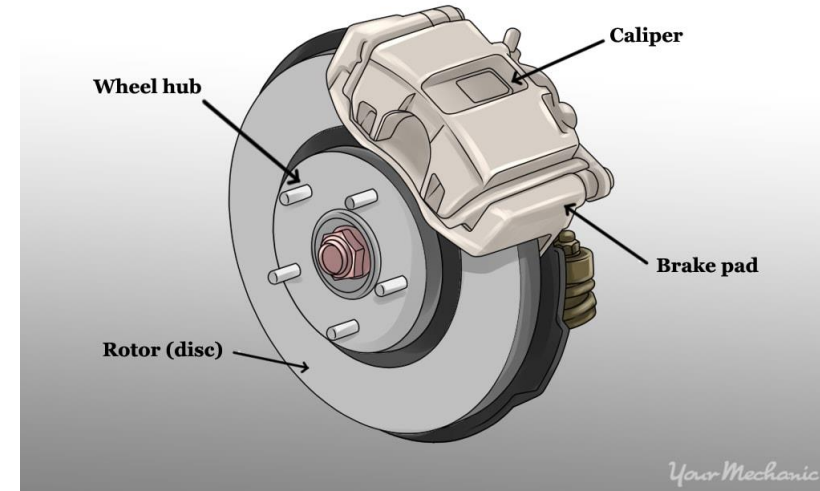
## Reducing cost and adding value

- Less service cost
- No unexpected breakdown
- Better planning
- Better operation



# Condition Monitoring

## Different levels



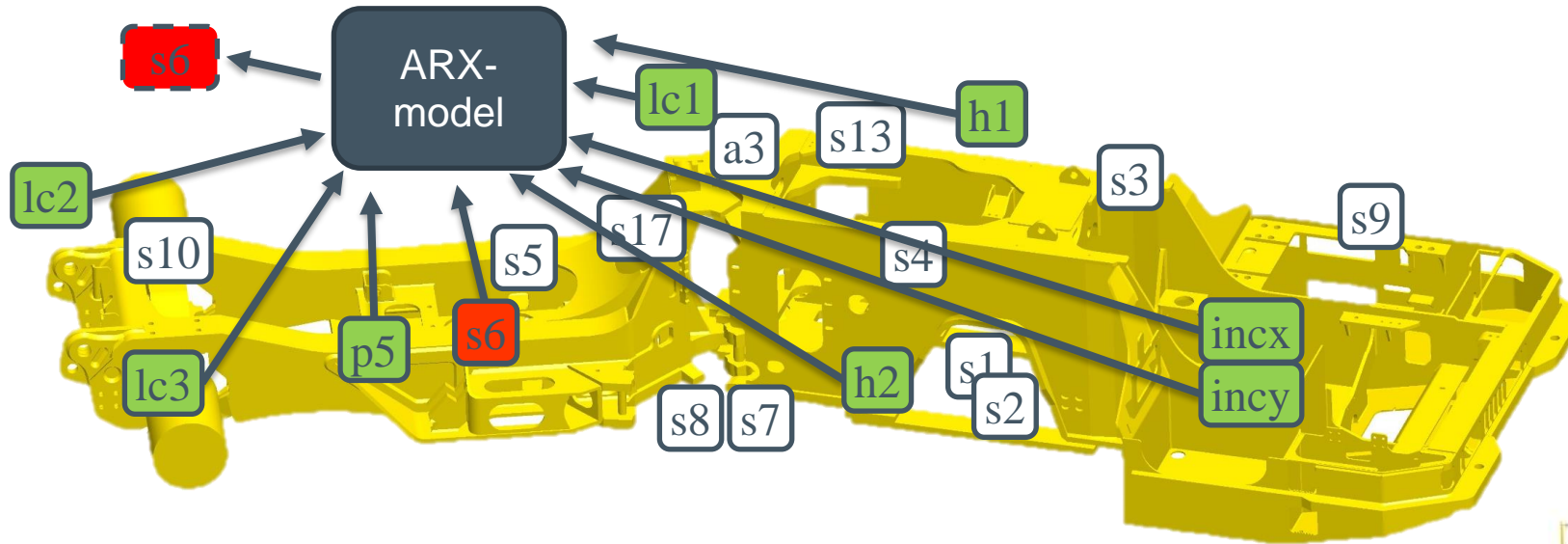
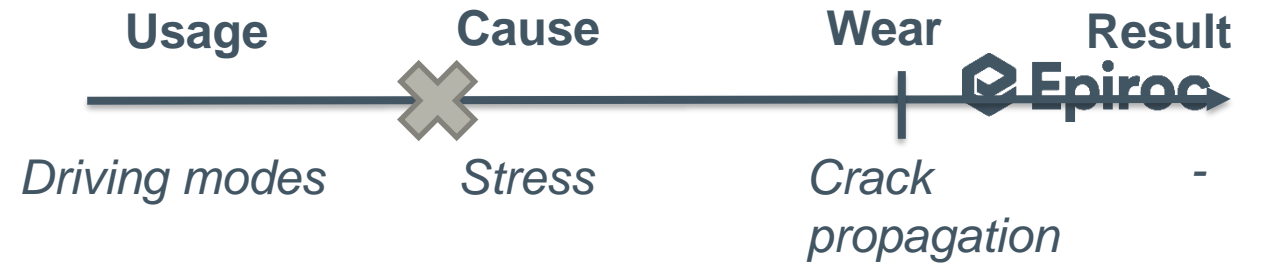
# How to monitor when we cant wait for data?

## The only options for an OEM?

- Induced faults
  - Performed during development phase
  - Hard to cover all cases
- Data-driven approaches from previous products
  - Transfer learning
  - Domain adaptation
- Physics based approaches
  - Knowledge incorporated in (manual) modeling of system



# The Mine Truck

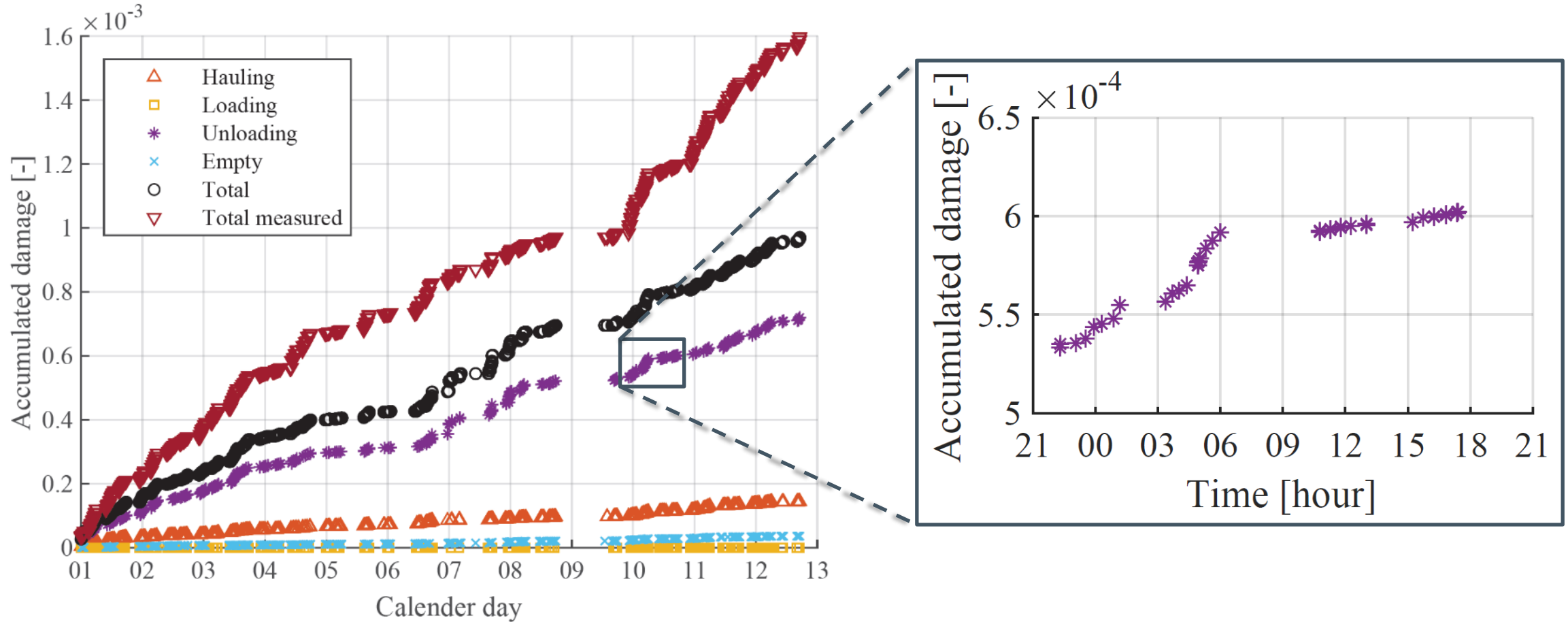
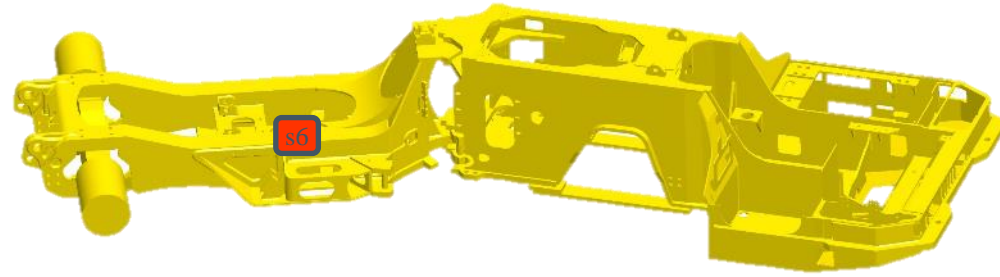


$$\begin{cases} \varphi(t) = (-y_{t-1}, \dots, -y_{t-n_a}, u_t^1, \dots, u_{t-n_b}^1, u_t^{n_b}, \dots, u_{t-n_b}^{n_b})^T \\ \theta = (a_1, \dots, a_{n_a}, b_0^1, \dots, b_{n_b}^1, b_0^{n_u}, \dots, b_{n_b}^{n_u}). \end{cases}$$

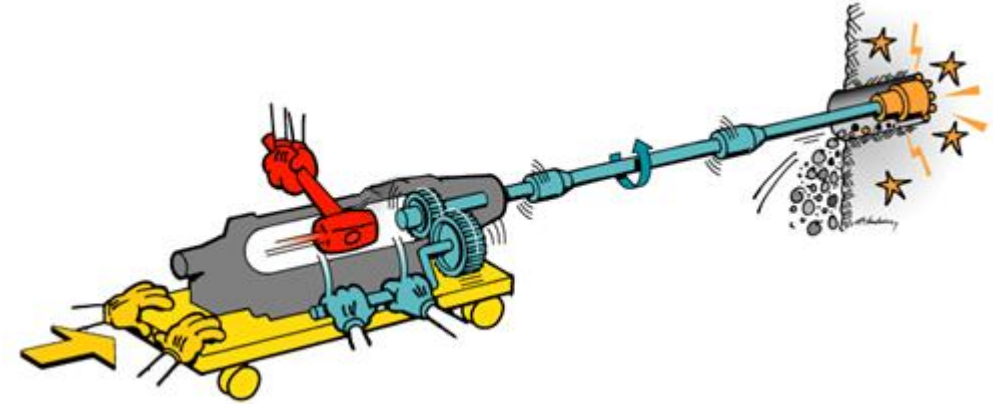
$$y(t) = \varphi_t^T \theta$$



# Usage profiling

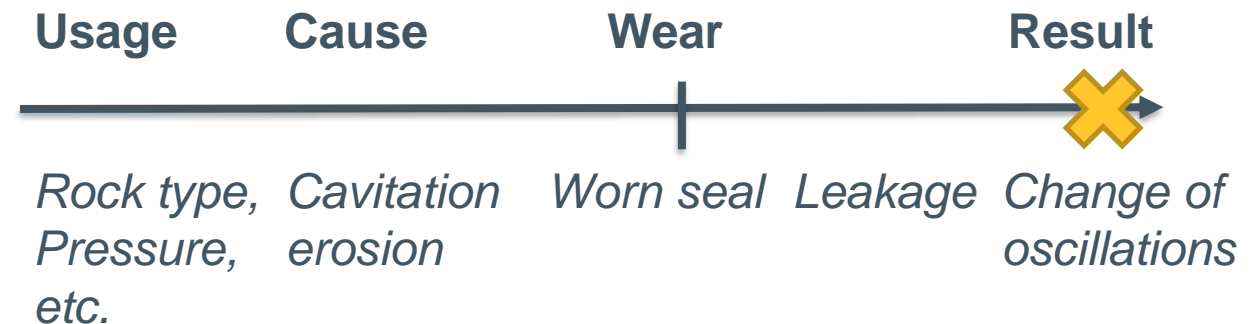
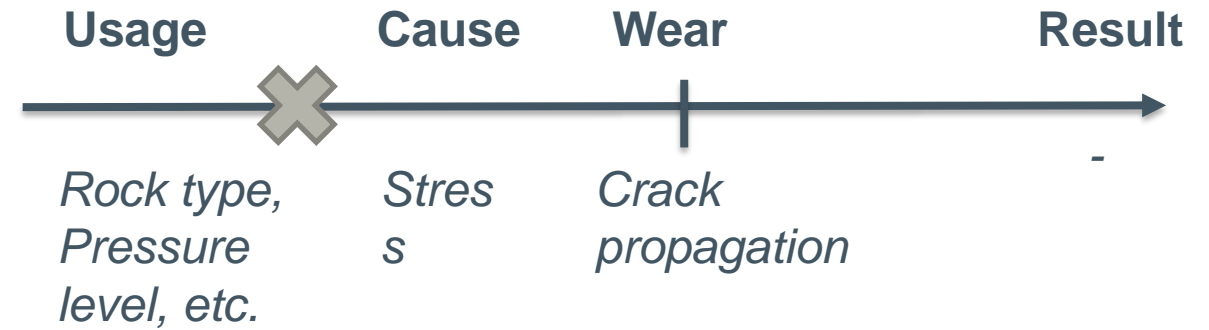


# Hydraulic Rock Drills

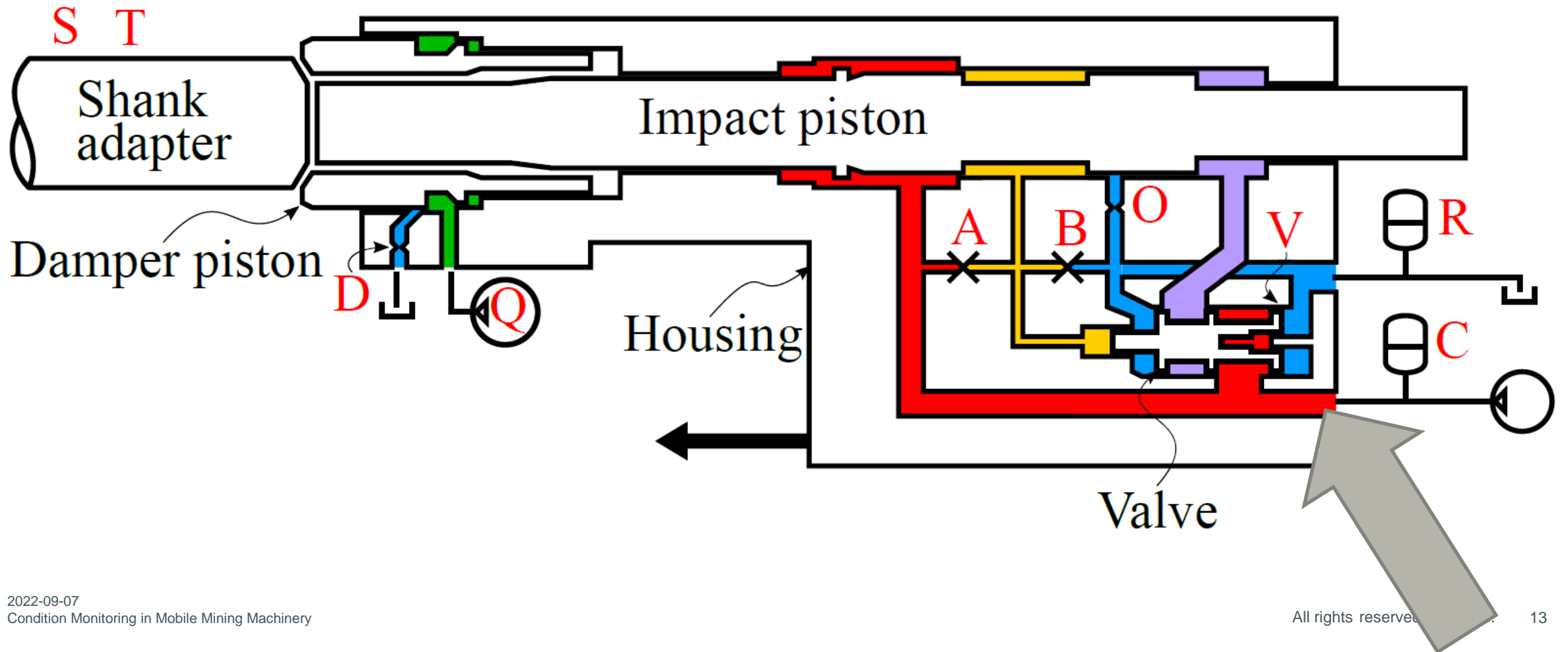


# Rock drill fault modes

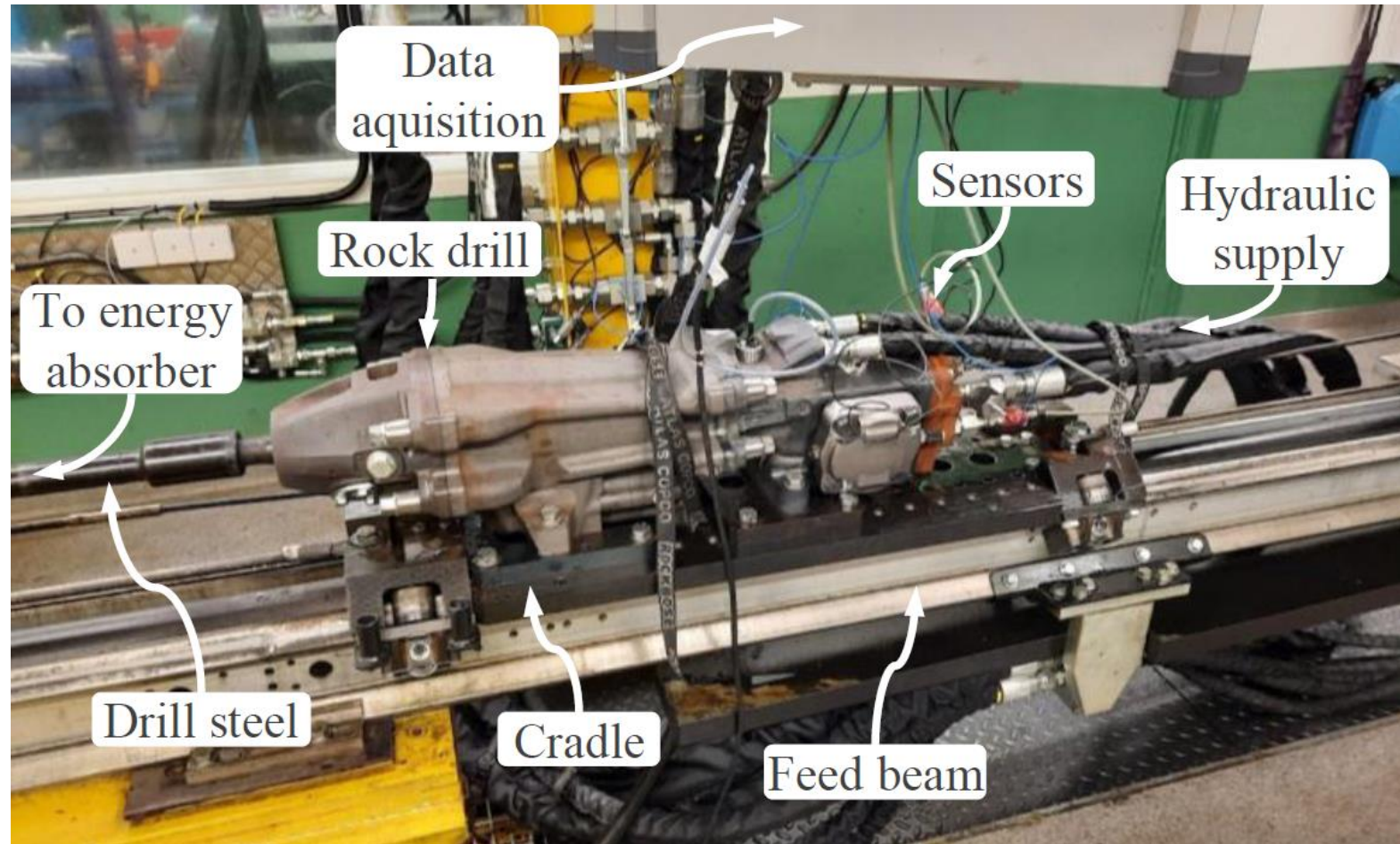
- Faults not affecting operation (before too late)
  - Fatigue
  - Cracks
  
- Faults affecting operation
  - Leakages / restrictions
  - Wrong flow levels
  - Pre charge levels



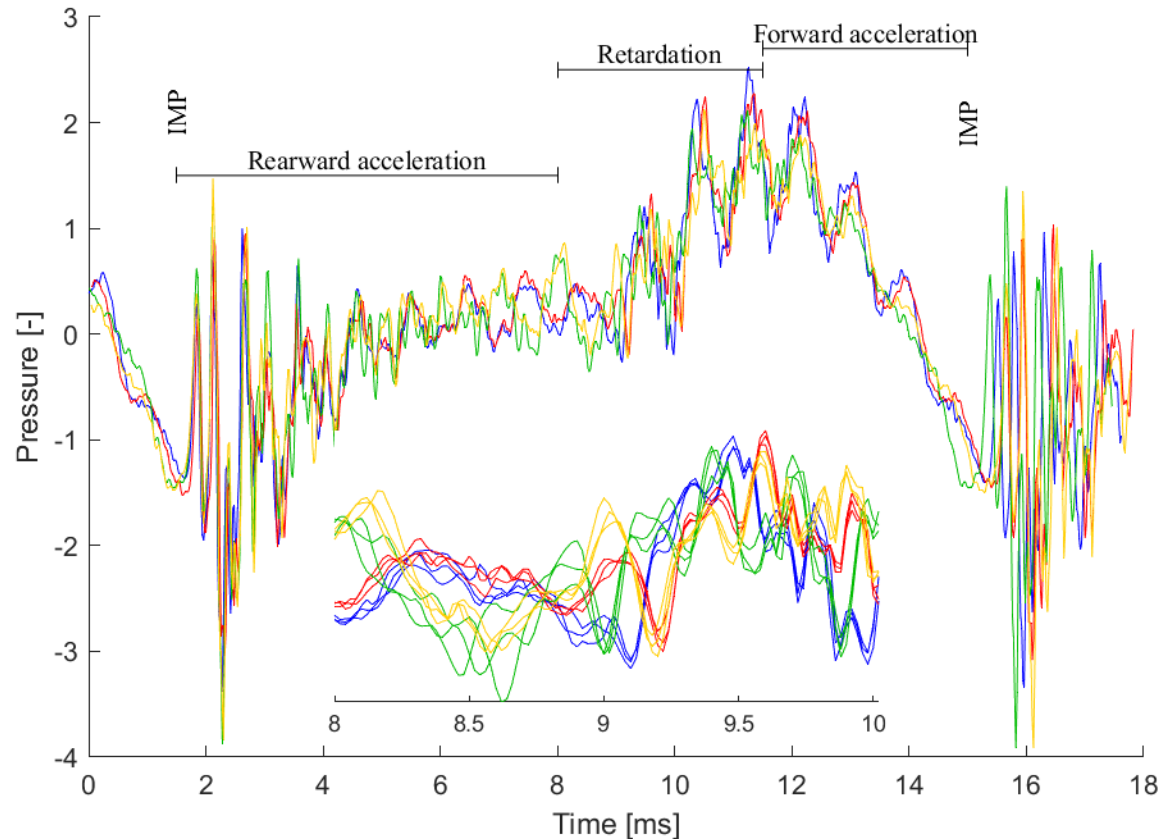
# The Rock Drill



# Data collection

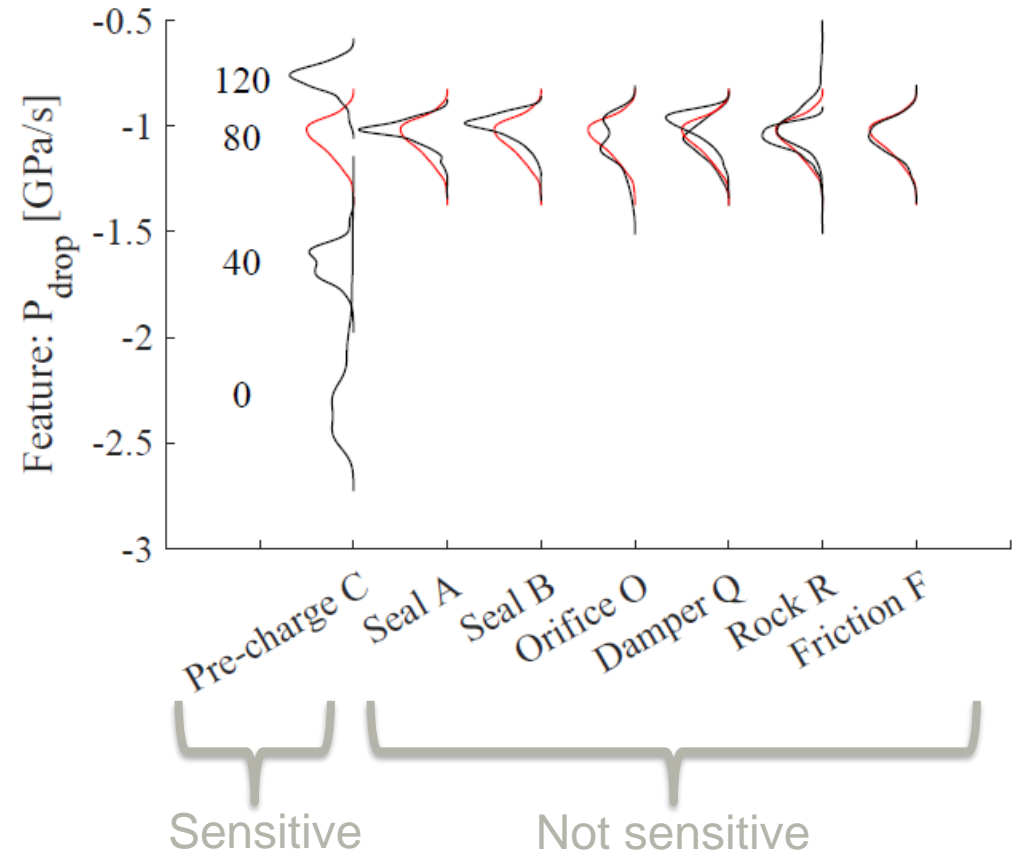
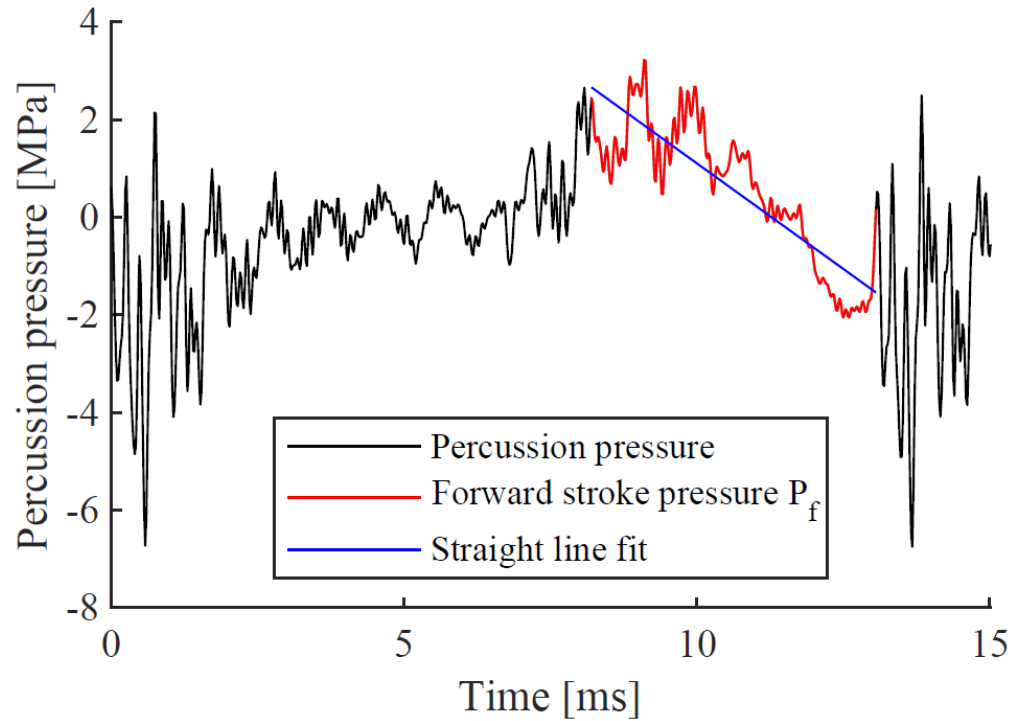


# Measured pressure



- Subtle changes from faults
- Hard to predict wave propagation
- Variation from different configurations
- Timing changes

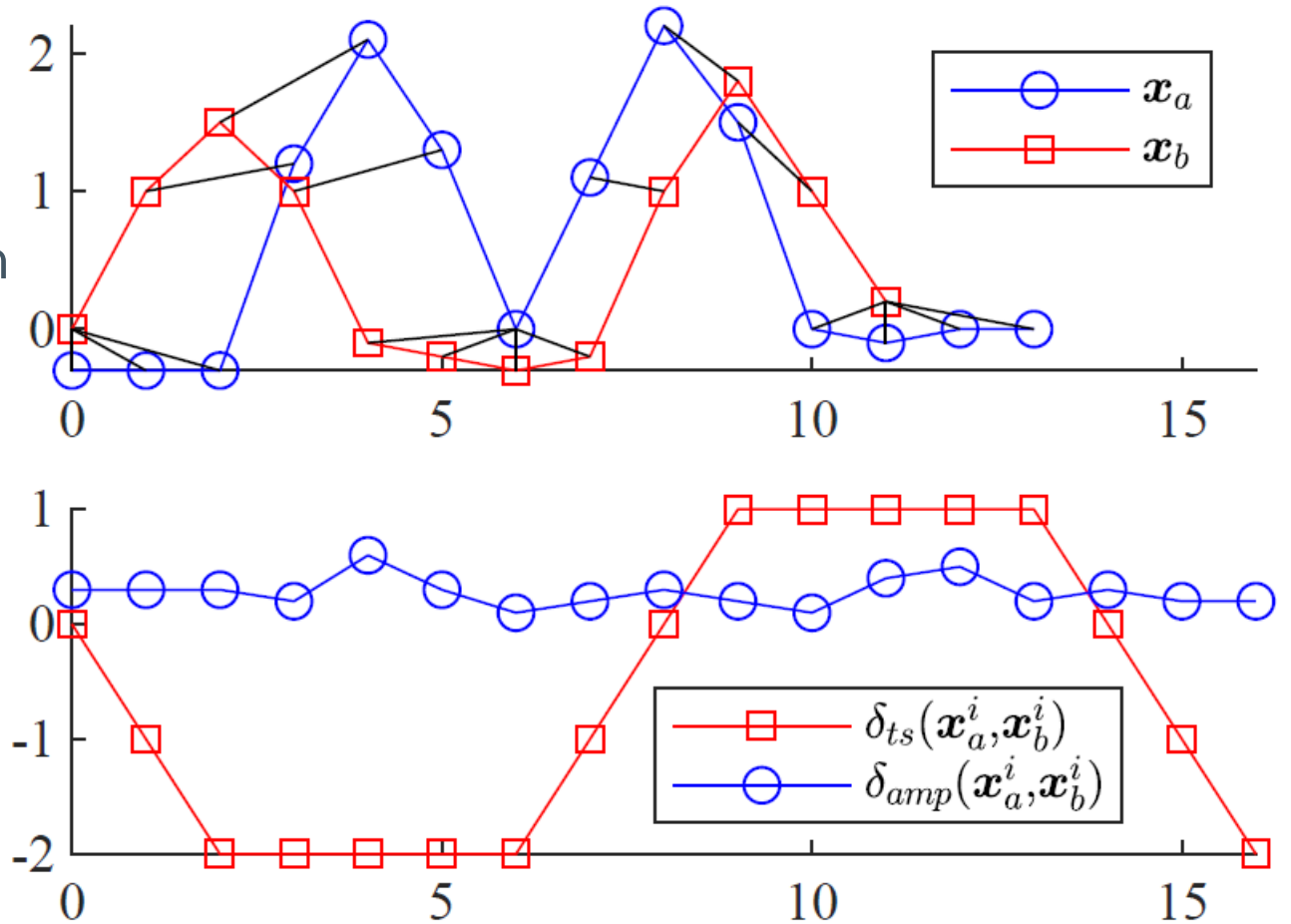
# Handcrafted features





# Dynamic-time-warping-converted-features

- Find DTW/synchronization
- Create new "time series"
- Use the new time series for classification in



# Results, relative features

Measured quantity	Same	Different
1NN-DTW, time series	92%	35%
SVM, time series	93%	35%
InceptionTime, time series	99%	34%
1NN-DTW, $\delta_{amp}$	73%	40%
SVM, $\delta_{amp}$	56%	40%
InceptionTime, $\delta_{amp}$	79%	53%
1NN-DTW, $\delta_{ts}$	71%	52%
SVM, $\delta_{ts}$	26%	27%
InceptionTime, $\delta_{ts}$	89%	62%
SVM, $\delta_{amp}$ and $\delta_{ts}$	63%	43%
SVM, $\delta_{amp}$ and $\delta_{ts}$ + f	65%	50%

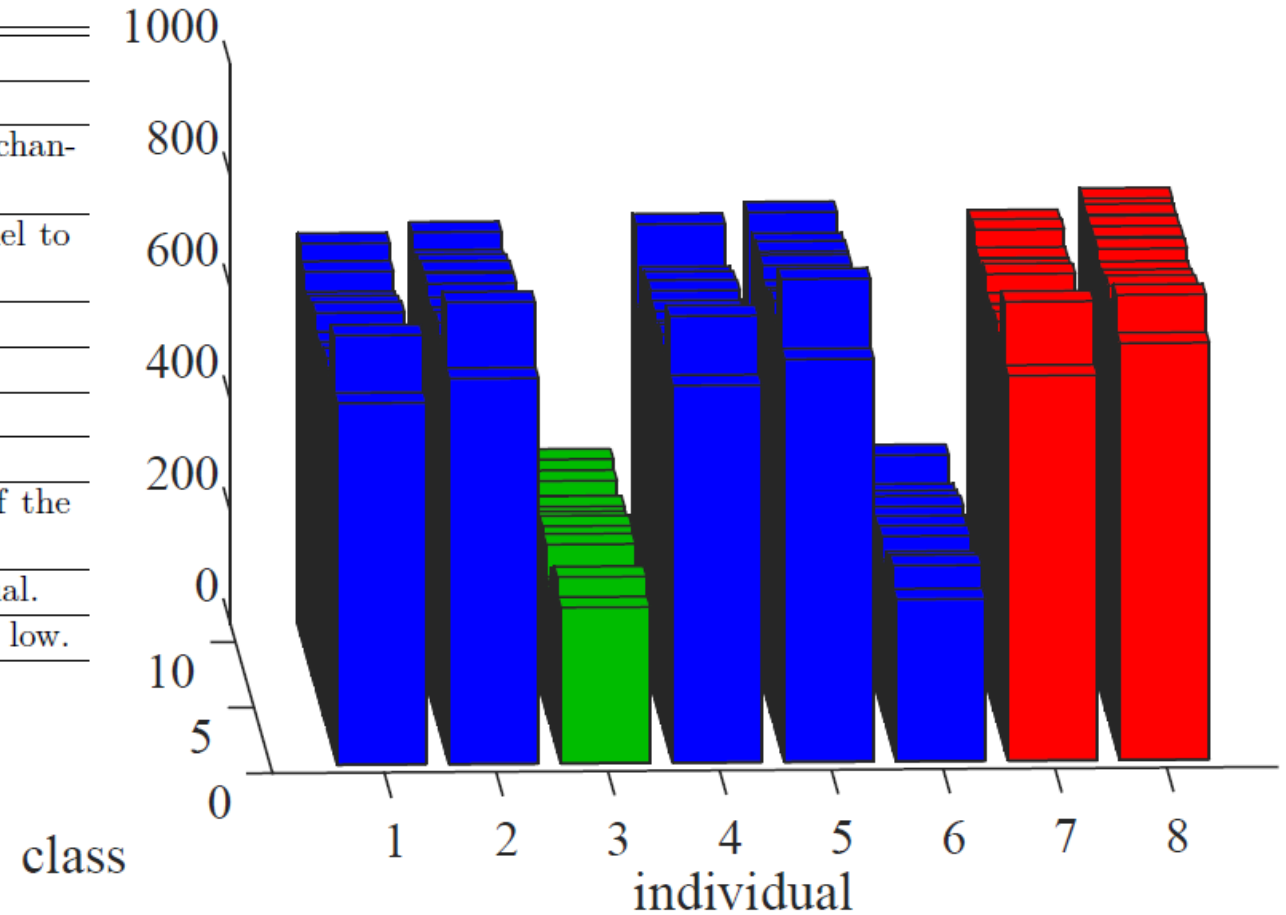
True Class	A	B	C	D	NF	O	Q	R	S	T	V
A	56.0%	6.4%	3.2%	2.4%		4.0%	1.6%	4.8%	21.6%		
B	2.4%	60.4%	0.8%	6.0%	10.4%	5.6%	2.0%	10.0%			2.4%
C			100.0%								
D		1.2%		46.4%	13.2%	8.4%	10.4%	15.2%	2.0%		3.2%
NF				0.4%	94.4%	1.2%		3.6%			0.4%
O	0.4%	1.2%		13.2%	19.2%	46.4%	5.6%	9.6%	0.4%		4.0%
Q	2.4%	3.2%	0.4%	36.8%	9.2%	14.4%	16.4%	13.2%	0.4%		3.6%
R					58.8%	0.4%		36.0%	4.8%		
S			0.4%	0.8%	2.8%	2.4%	0.4%	8.8%	84.0%		0.4%
T										100.0%	
V	4.0%	12.0%	5.2%	5.2%	10.4%	16.8%	3.6%	10.4%	8.8%		23.6%

Slightly less

A lot better

# The Rock Drill Dataset

Label	Letter	Description
1	NF	No-fault
2	T	Thicker drill steel.
3	A	A-seal missing. Leakage from high pressure channel to the control channel.
4	B	B-seal missing. Leakage from control channel to the return channel.
5	R	Return accumulator, damaged.
6	S	Longer drill steel.
7	D	Damper orifice is larger than usual.
8	Q	Low flow to the damper circuit.
9	V	Valve damage. A small wear-flat on one of the valve lands.
10	O	Orifice on control line outlet larger than usual.
11	C	Charge level in high pressure accumulator is low.



# Remaining challenges

- Implementation of rock drill monitoring
  - Sensor placement/durability
- Transfer learning and domain adaptation *between*:
  - Configurations
  - Models
  - Or even from simulation model to real world data
- The gap between the research front and the industry
  - More focus on catching the last 0.1% on some test set, than to generalize model to be useful on more domains