



# Condition monitoring for mobile machines in underground mines

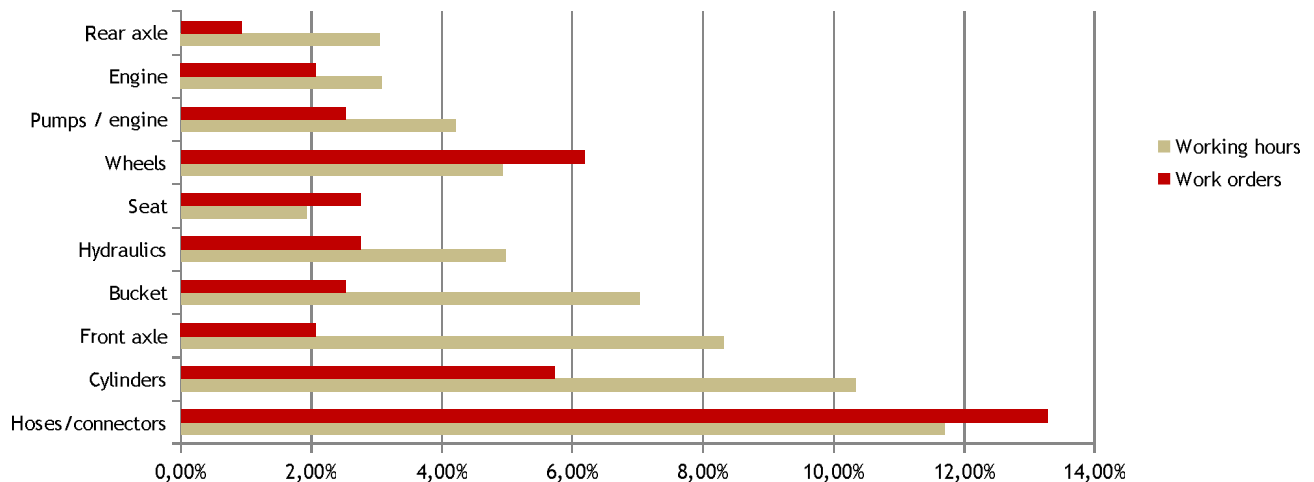
## CONDITION MONITORING OF LOAD HAUL DUMP VEHICLES

- Condition monitoring of LHD vehicles is mostly corrective maintenance
- Many components could be actively monitored to reduce maintenance costs and time and even reduce the risk of accidents



# CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF LHD VEHICLES

Combined distribution of LHD faults  
(2010-2012),  
10 most critical components



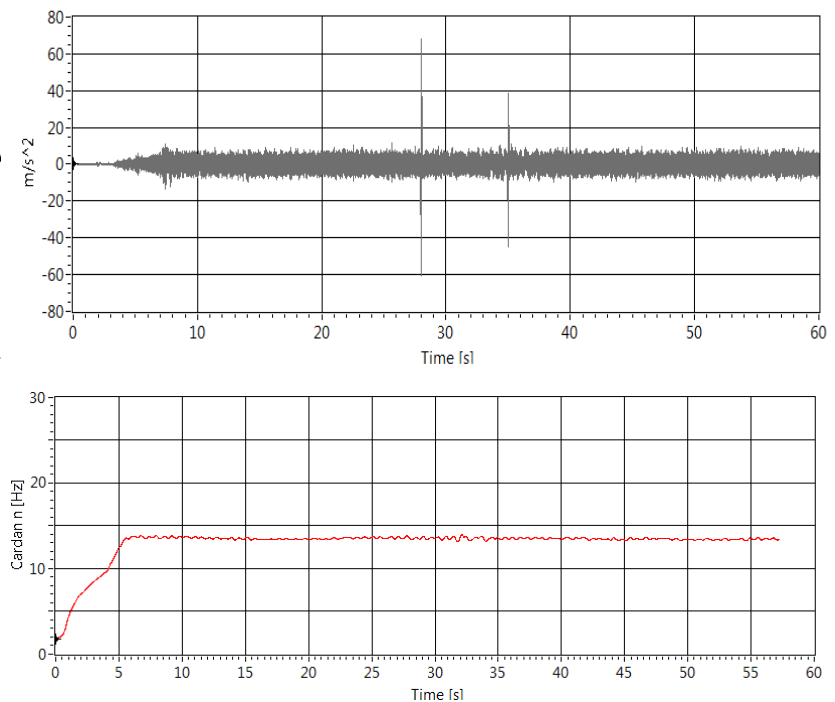
## VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS

- A continuous measurement campaign produced excellent data from the front axle of a LHD in the Pyhäsalmi mine during the time period 4.2013 - 3.2015
- Measurements consisted of four externally mounted accelerometers (vertical and horizontal directions near the two planetary gearboxes) and a tachometer (speed of the cardan axle)
- Data was collected with a NI CompactRIO datalogger into a solid-state drive (SSD)
- The harsh environment of the underground mine resulted in several broken accelerometer cables and also two broken SSDs



# VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS

- LHD moves at constant speed nearly every morning to its worksite
- Signals from these transition phases proved to be useful for condition monitoring



# HÖLDER MEAN / GENERALISED LP NORM AND MIT INDEX

$$\|X\|_{p, 1/N} = \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N |x_k|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

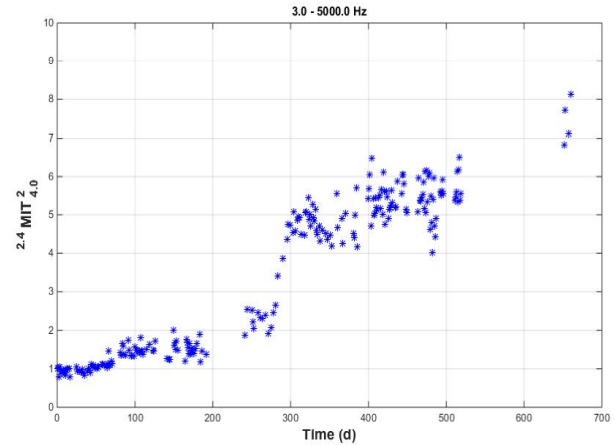
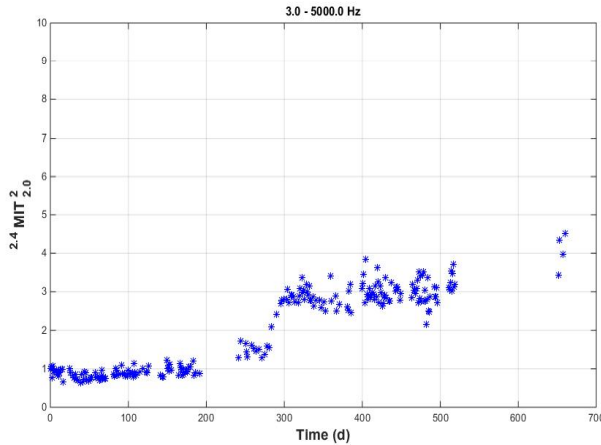
$$MIT_{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n}^{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n b_{z_k} \frac{\|x^{(z_k)}\|_{p_k}}{\|r^{(z_k)}\|_{p_k}}$$

- Order of norm:  $p$
- Samples:  $N$
- Order of derivative:  $z$
- Reference signal (of good condition):  $r$



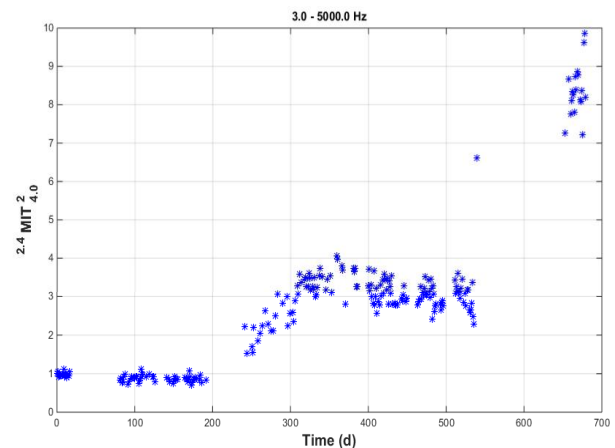
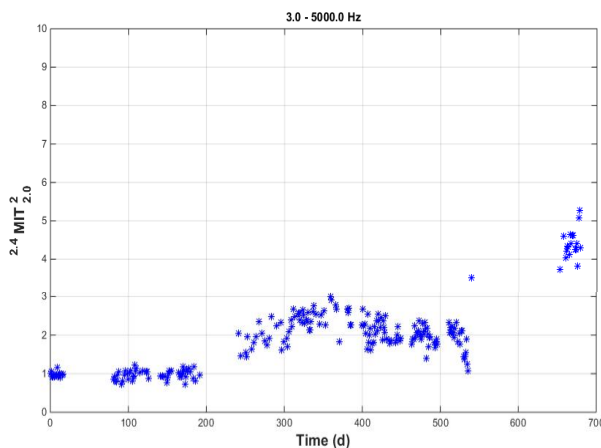
# TREND ANALYSIS OF MIT INDICES

- Right vertical
- Differentiation improves sensitivity to changes in condition



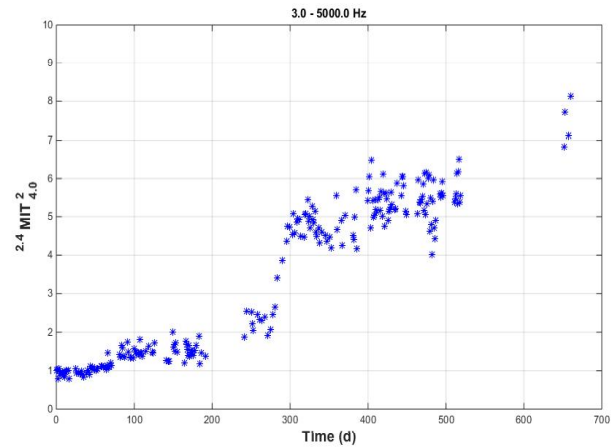
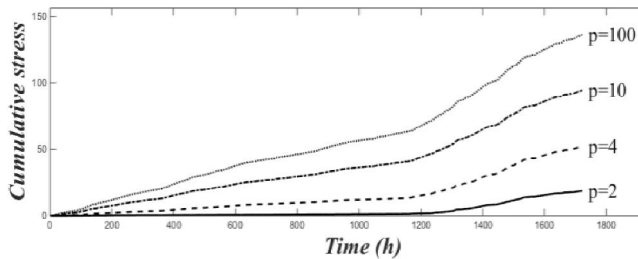
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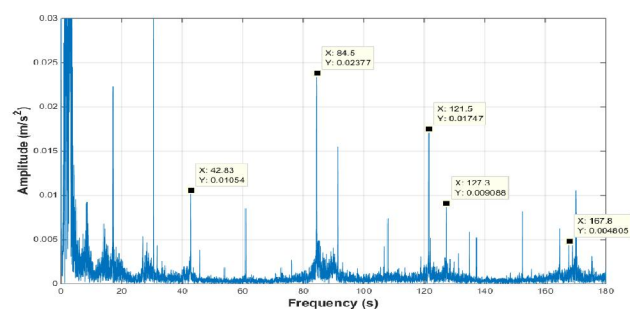
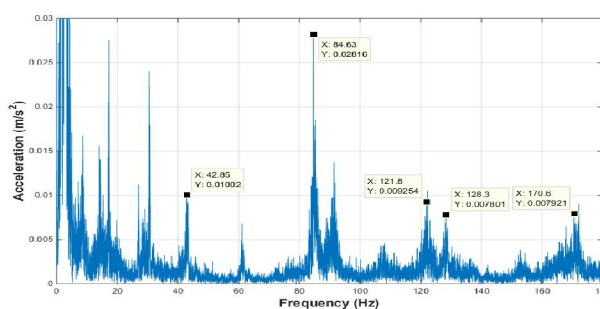
# CUMULATIVE STRESS INDEX VS TREND OF MIT INDICES

- Right vertical
- Cumulative stress is calculated from the whole work cycle for a period of 131 days (A.Koistinen, E.Juuso, 2015)
- Results are remarkably similar!



## DIAGNOSIS

- Diagnosing the faults behind these changes in condition has proven very difficult
- Variable speed, changing terrain, structural resonances, etc..
- Angular resampling shows the discrete spectral components more clearly
- No clear trend for example for mesh frequencies has been found



## CONCLUSIONS

- It is possible to effectively monitor the condition of critical components of LHDs, such as the front axle
- Protection for the accelerometer cables and a wireless data transfer system are needed for a final condition monitoring solution
- Calculations for the stress and MIT indices can be made in the data logger, which reduces data size considerably
- Future research: Combination of other process information (bucket load, oil temperature, etc..) with vibration measurements could provide more detailed knowledge of stress and condition of the axle



## PUBLICATIONS

- A.Laukka et al: *"Condition based monitoring for underground mobile machines"*, MPMM 2013, Lappeenranta, 12th - 13th September 2013
- J.Saari et al: *"Applied methods of condition monitoring and fault detection for underground mobile machines"*, MPES 2013, Dresden, 14th - 19th October 2013 (will appear in the International Journal of Industrial and Systems Engineering)
- J.Nissilä et al: *"Condition monitoring of the front axle of a load haul dumper with real order derivatives and generalised norms"*, CM2014/MFPT2014, Manchester, 10th - 12th June 2014
- A.Koistinen and E.Juuso: *"Stress monitoring of Underground Load Haul Dumper Front Axle with Intelligent Indices"*, IFAC MMM, Oulu, 25th - 27th August, 2015

