2017 Haulage and Loading

Phoenix, AZ

Shovel Control Advancements

John Burant

VP of Global Business Development



Great to be Back!





Agenda

- FLANDERS Background
- Classic Control Method
- Challenges in Shovel Control Systems
- Adaptive Control Technology
- Model of the "Plant"
- Deployment of the Technology
- Advanced Health Monitoring including Fatigue
- Current Market Dynamics
- Q&A



Expanding Capabilities



Advanced Technology Products



New Motors



Drives and Controls



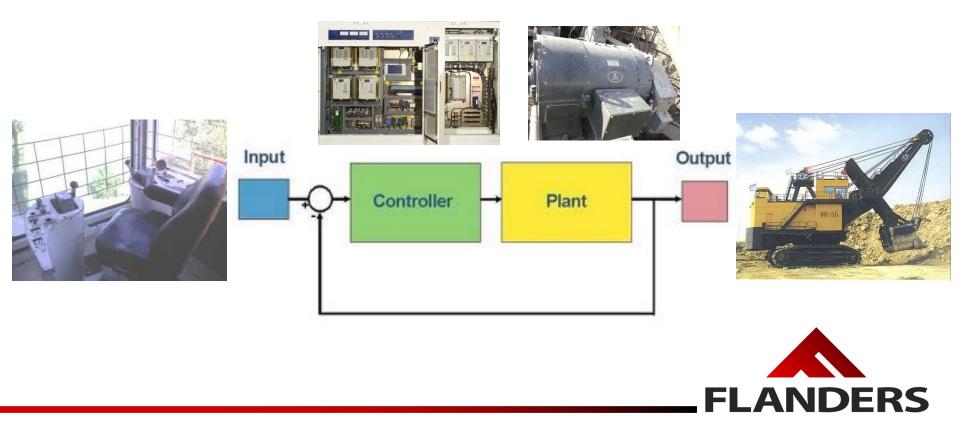
Service and Repair





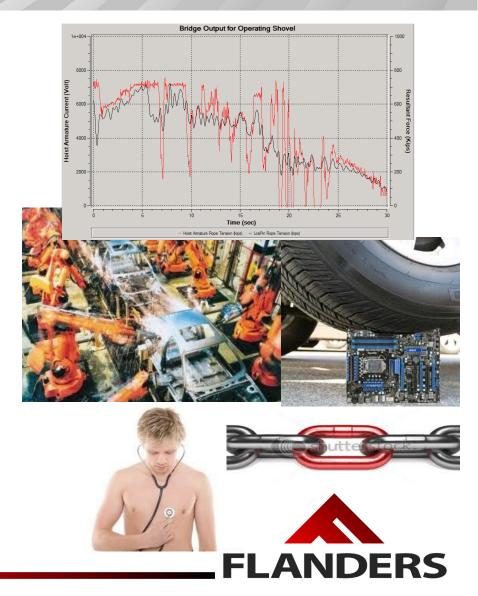
How it use to be done?

Classical control systems technology defined:

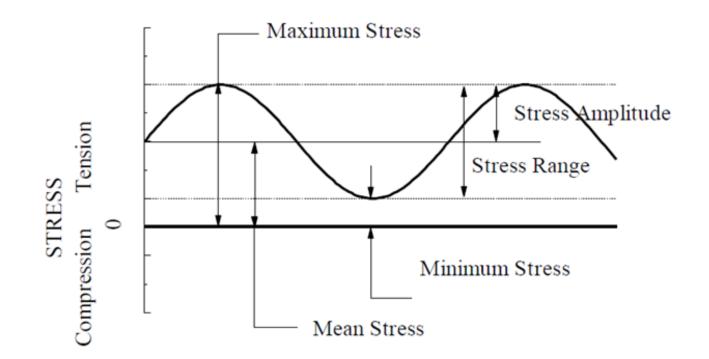


Overcoming the Challenges:

- Dynamic loading
- Harsh environmental considerations
- Extensive variability
- High reliability requirement (MTBF)
- •Self diagnosing (MTTR)



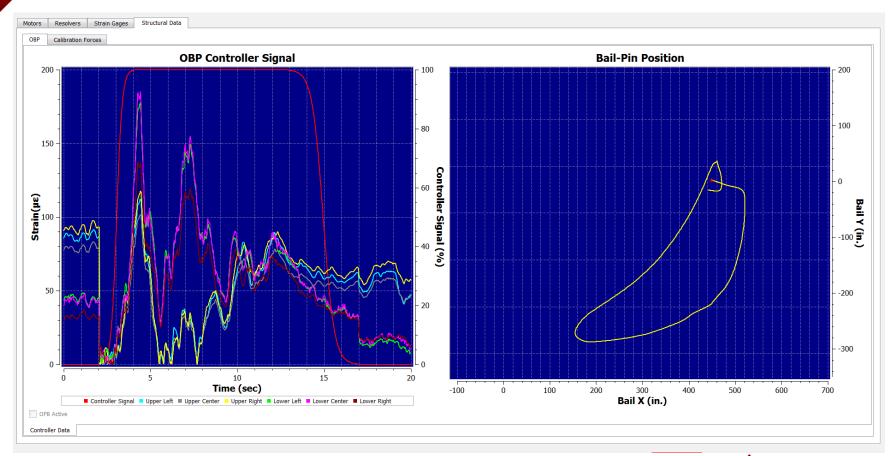
The Fatigue Cycle



Cumulative damage is the sum of all load-unload cycles. May or may not include mean stress.



Hoist Unload then Reload Cycle

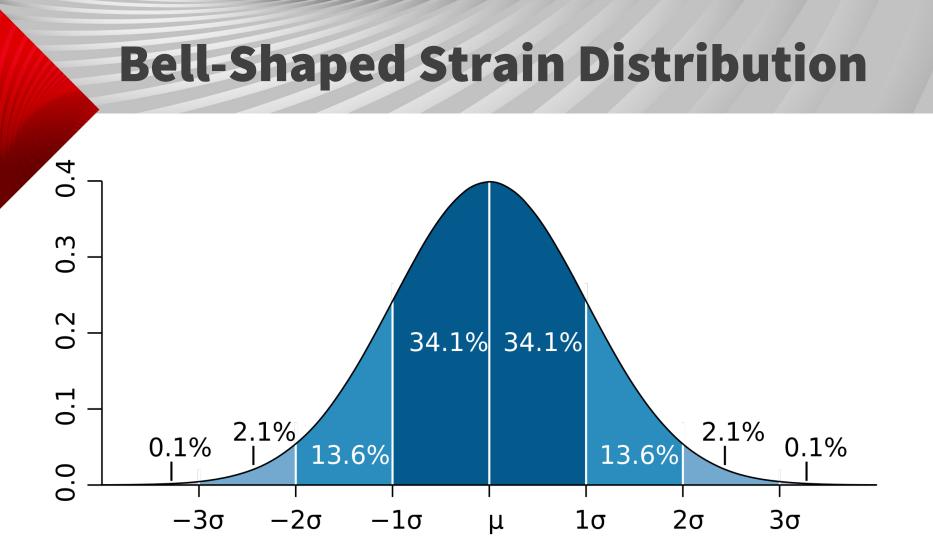




4100XPC Fracture in Parent Metal





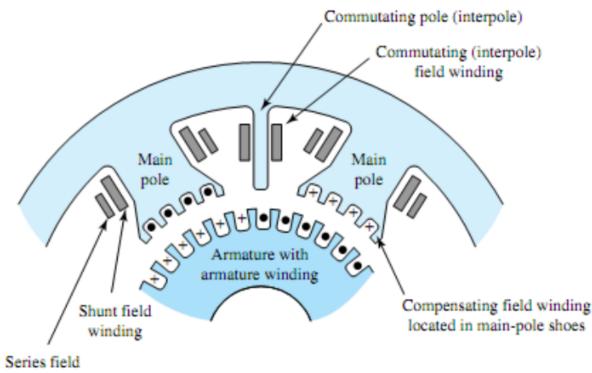


A maximum 1σ strain setting results in excluding the top 15.8% of the measured differential strain (or boom

loadings) from OBP control. Rule of thumb, 90% of damage is done by 10% of the loads.



FREEDOM Shovel Systems - Motors



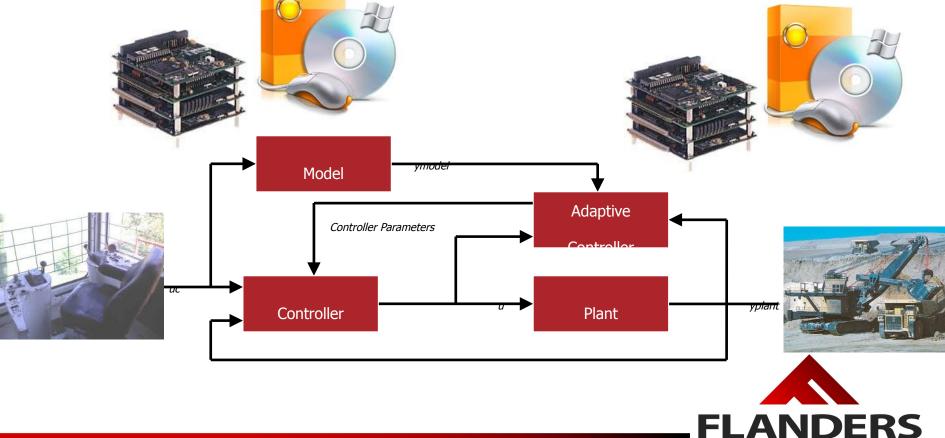
winding

Section of a dc machine illustrating the arrangement of various field windings.



How can adaptive control help?

 Adaptive control systems technology defined:

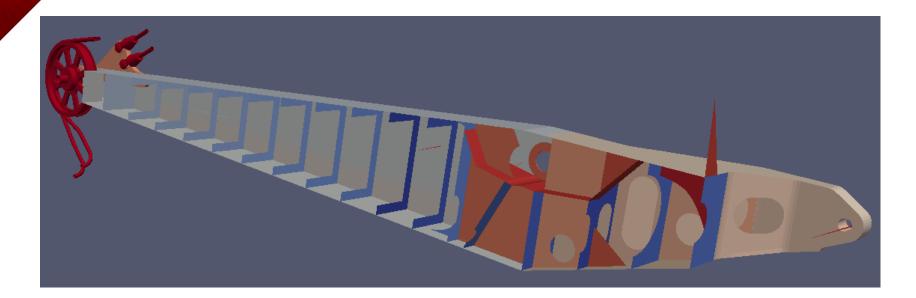


How can adaptive control help?

- Differences between two technology platforms
 - -Control parameters no longer fixed
 - -Plant is expanded beyond motor to complete mining system
 - -The complete mining system is computer modeled to provide feed forward signals resulting in optimized dynamic performance
 - -Resulting in optimized machine performance \$\$\$/ton



FEA 4100 XPC Boom Model: Symmetric and Interior View

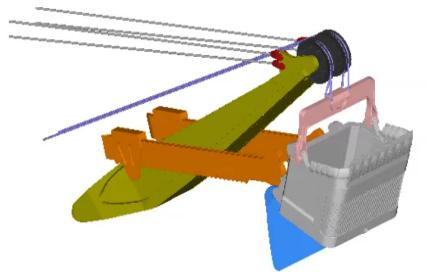


- Developed from field measurements of interior and exterior of boom
- The analysis requires the external loadings acting on the boom. The solution recovers the reaction forces and stress and strain throughout the boom structure.



Dynamic Modeling and Fatique Analysis

Alair Engineering – State of the Art CAE



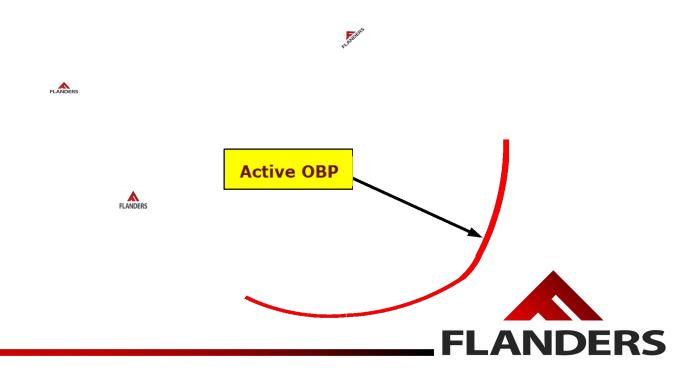


How Does FREEDOM Work?

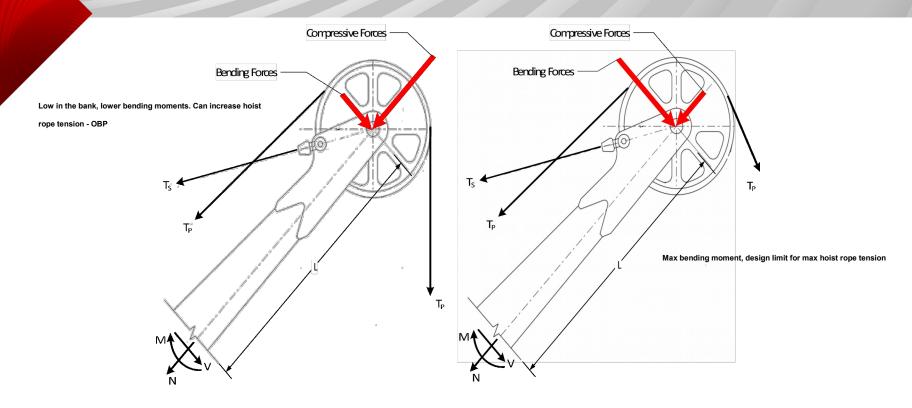
Ability to monitor shovel fatigue & electrical system parameters

.

- Allows increased <u>Cutting Force</u> power only when dig conditions allow.
- Stay at or below conservative OEM shovel operating design parameters.



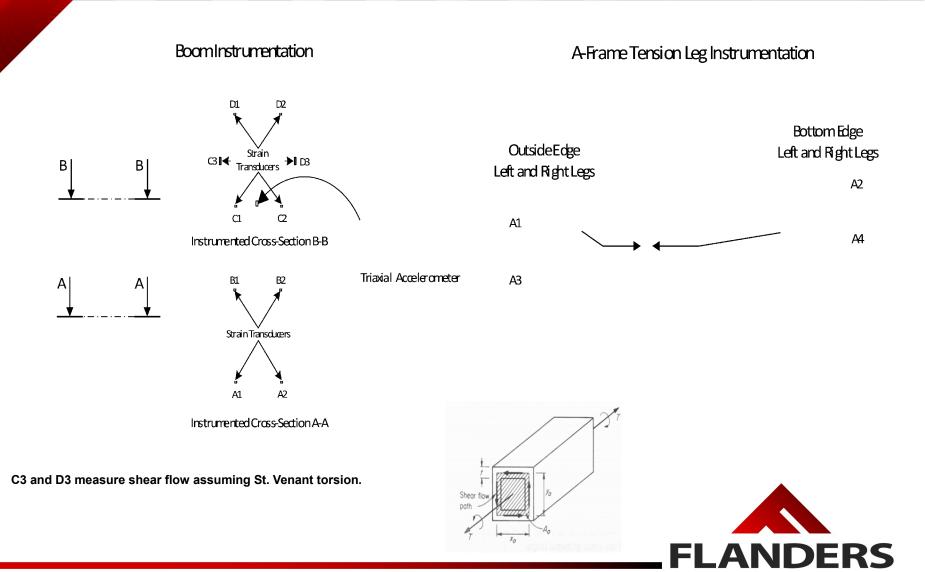
Structural Design Forces



- Magnitude and direction of components changes throughout the dig cycle
- Bending forces generally are the limiting factor in design and fatigue
- Boom protection requires a real time recovery of the two components, compressive and bending



Sensor Locations

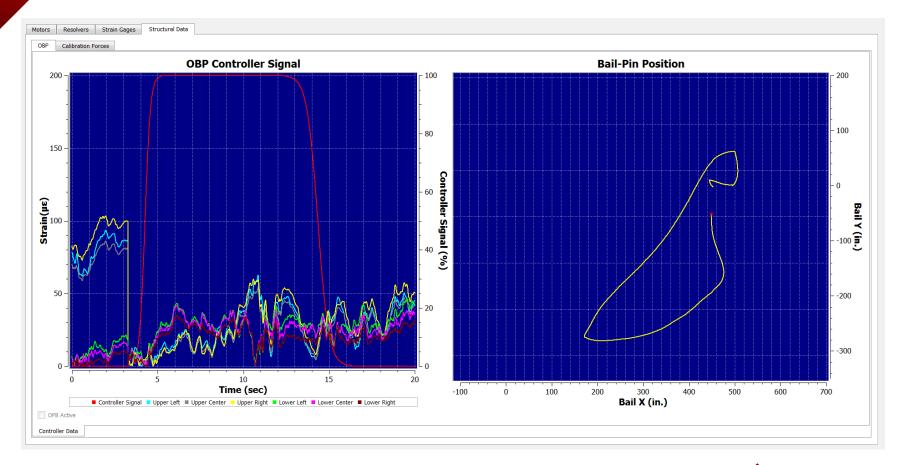


Upper Boom Remote IO Box



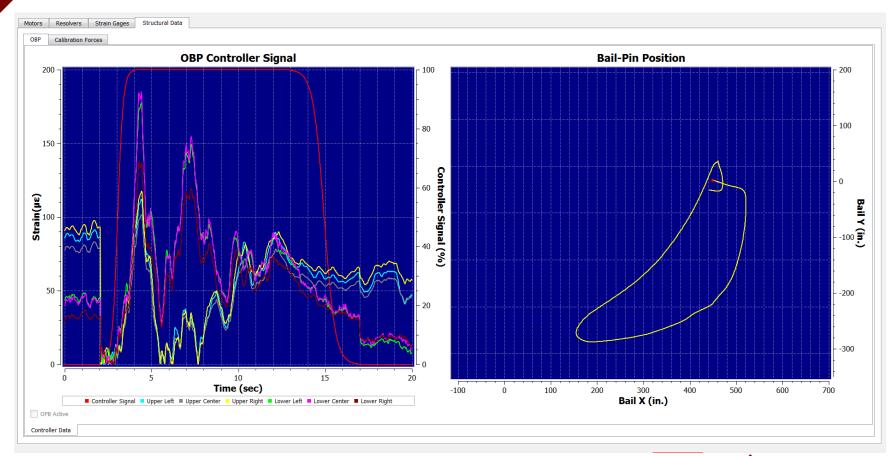


Minimal Strain During Dig Cycle





Hoist Unload then Reload Cycle



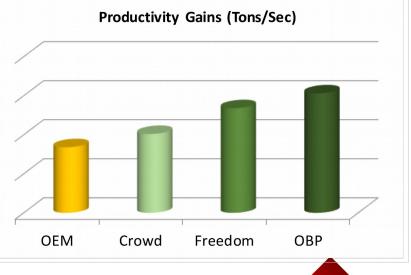


FREEDOM ROI

Shovel productivity enhancement example currently in operation: (P&H 4100XPC in coal application) Performance results may vary depending on a variety of external conditions – i.e.: shovel utilization, dig conditions and truck dedication.

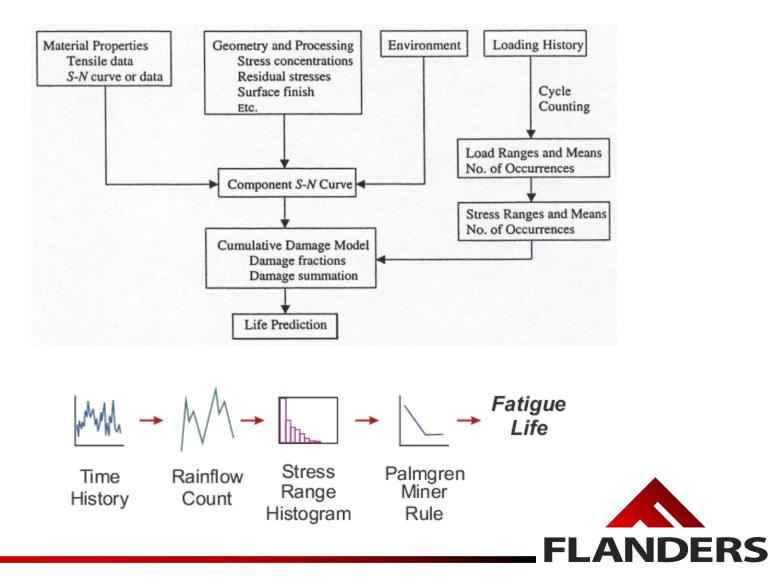
- Baseline results (shovel OEM settings)
- After crowd motor installation
 - ✓ 4.2% improvement
- Level 2: Freedom installation with crowd motor
 - ✓ 12.3% improvement
- Level 3: Freedom installation with crowd motor and Optimized Bank Performance (OBP)
 - ✓ 24.3% improvement



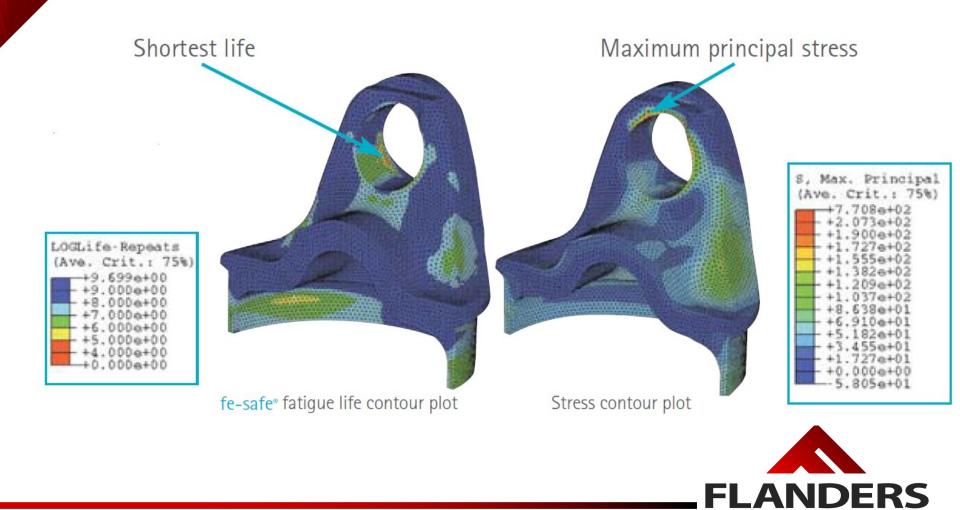


FLANDERS

Procedure for Fatigue Analysis

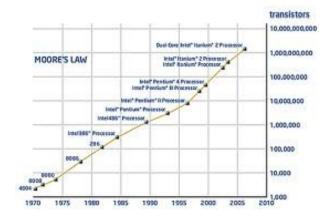


Example FEA-Fatigue Coupled Analysis



Why now?

- •Moore's law the power of the computer
- Sensor technology
- Control theory
- Mining industry culture
- Competition and free market dynamics



B 1232

Trimble



PHILIPS



Questions?

