



Terrestrial telerobotic mining technology an enabler for extraterrestrial habitation, mining and construction?

Dr. Greg Baiden
Professor Mining Engineering – Robotics and

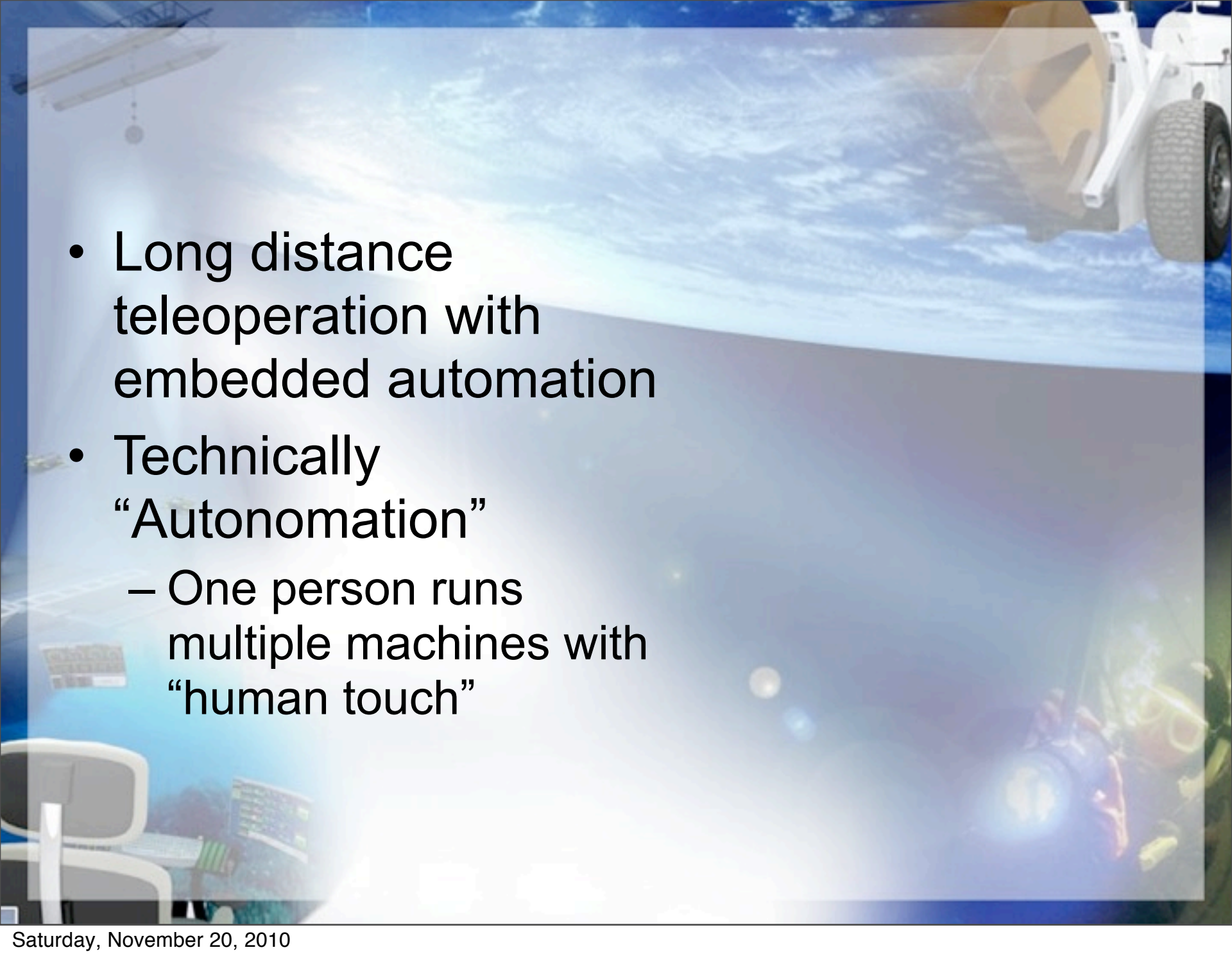


Canadian Mining Automation:

An Enabling Technology for Space

- The Mining Automation Program (MAP) lead by INCO developed and demonstrated underground mining automation and robotics capabilities (1992-1996) including the automation of over 20 mining systems from drills to LHDs
- Latencies (teleoperation delays) of 1.5 seconds were typical, and did not significantly reduce operator capabilities
- Greater than \$300M was allocated to this IRAD investment
- Publication of this work was inhibited to protect corporate advantage



- 
- Long distance teleoperation with embedded automation
 - Technically “Autonomation”
 - One person runs multiple machines with “human touch”

Telemining

- Long distance teleoperation with embedded automation
- Technically “Autonomation”
 - One person runs multiple machines with “human touch”



Key Technologies for Telemining

The background image is a composite. The top half shows a space station or shuttle module in orbit above a blue and white Earth. A bright sun is visible in the center, creating a large lens flare. The bottom half shows a control room with several computer monitors displaying data, and a person's hand is visible on the right side, possibly operating a joystick or mouse.

Key Technologies for Telemining

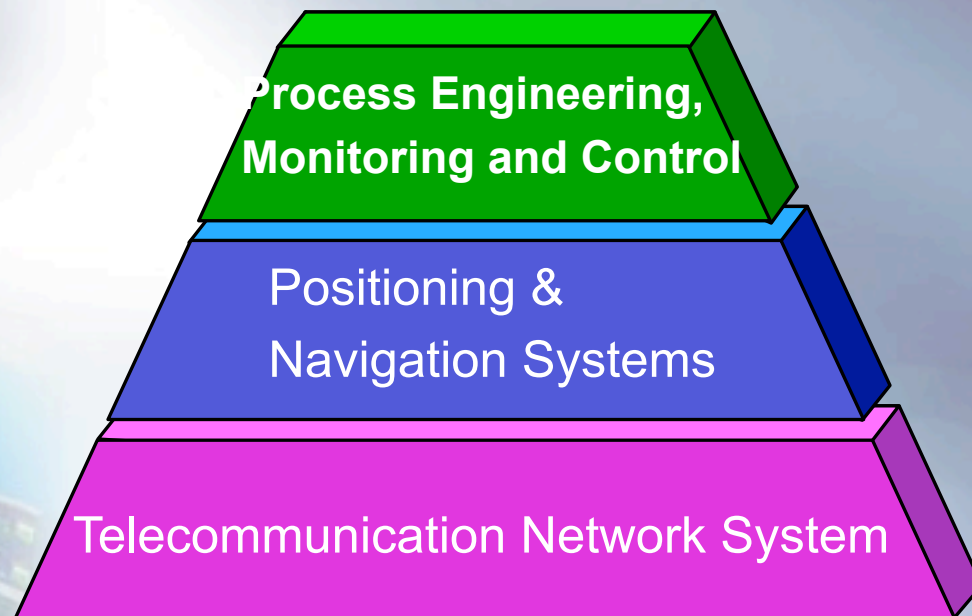
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Telecommunication Network System

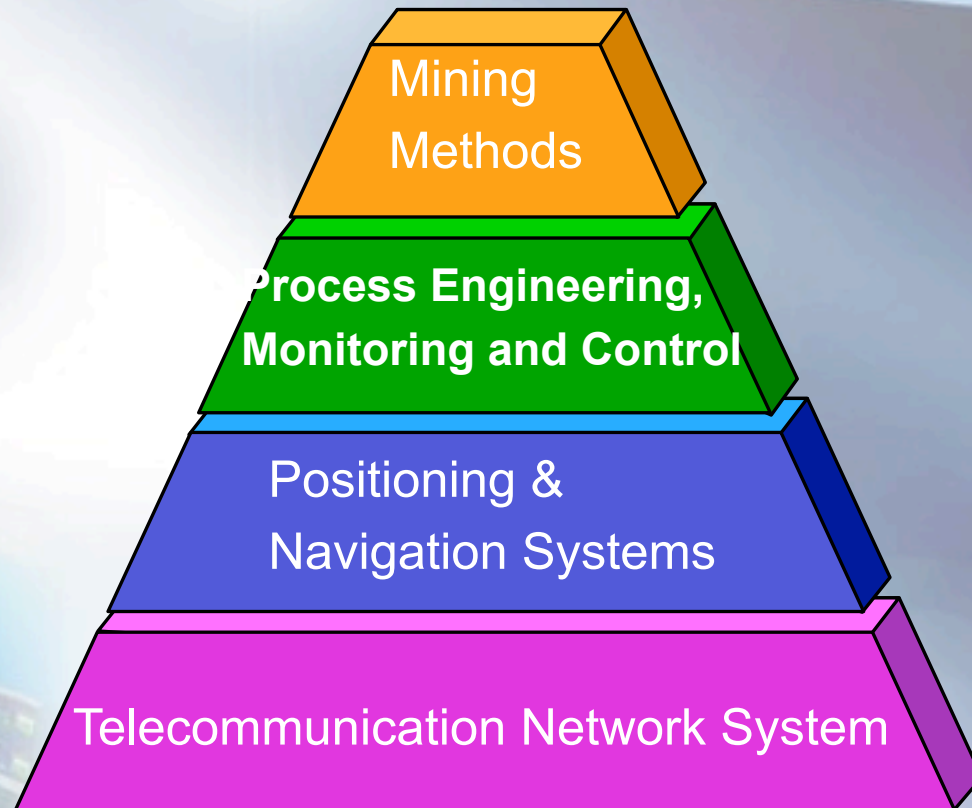
Key Technologies for Telemining



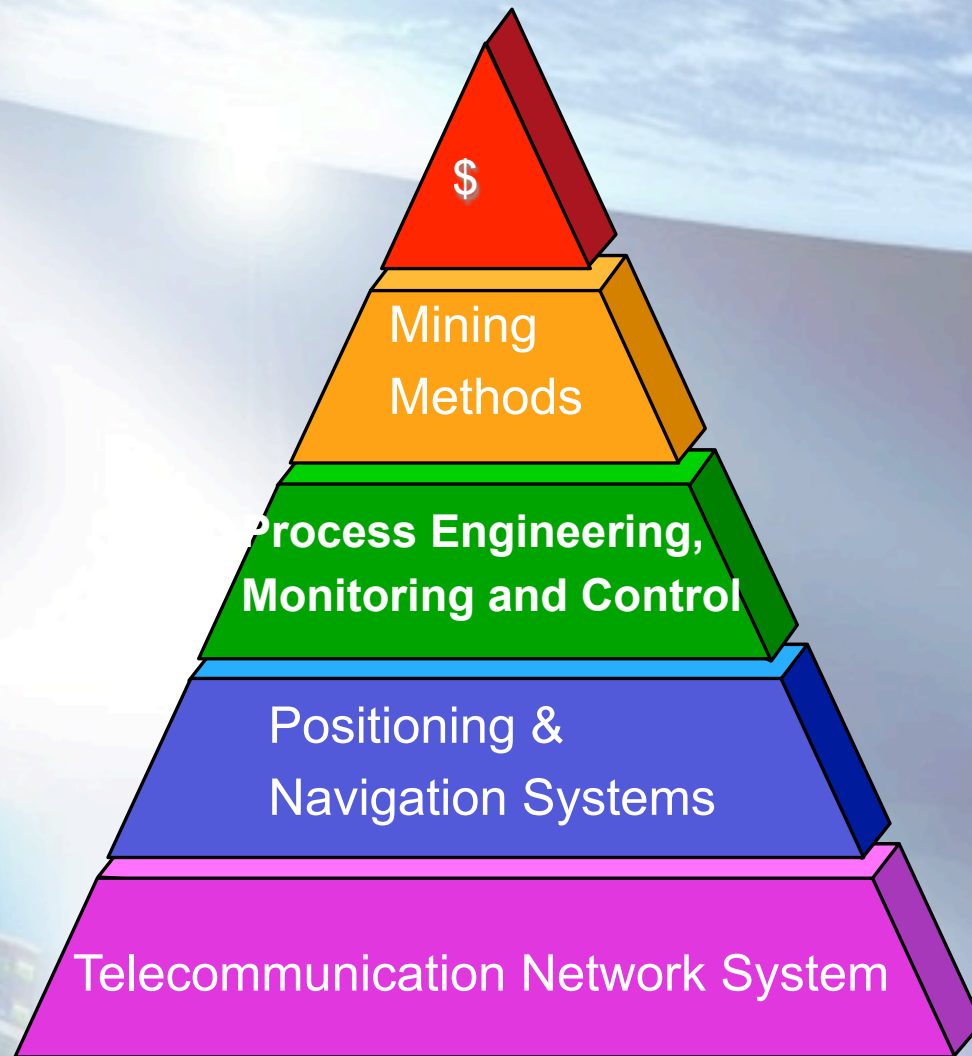
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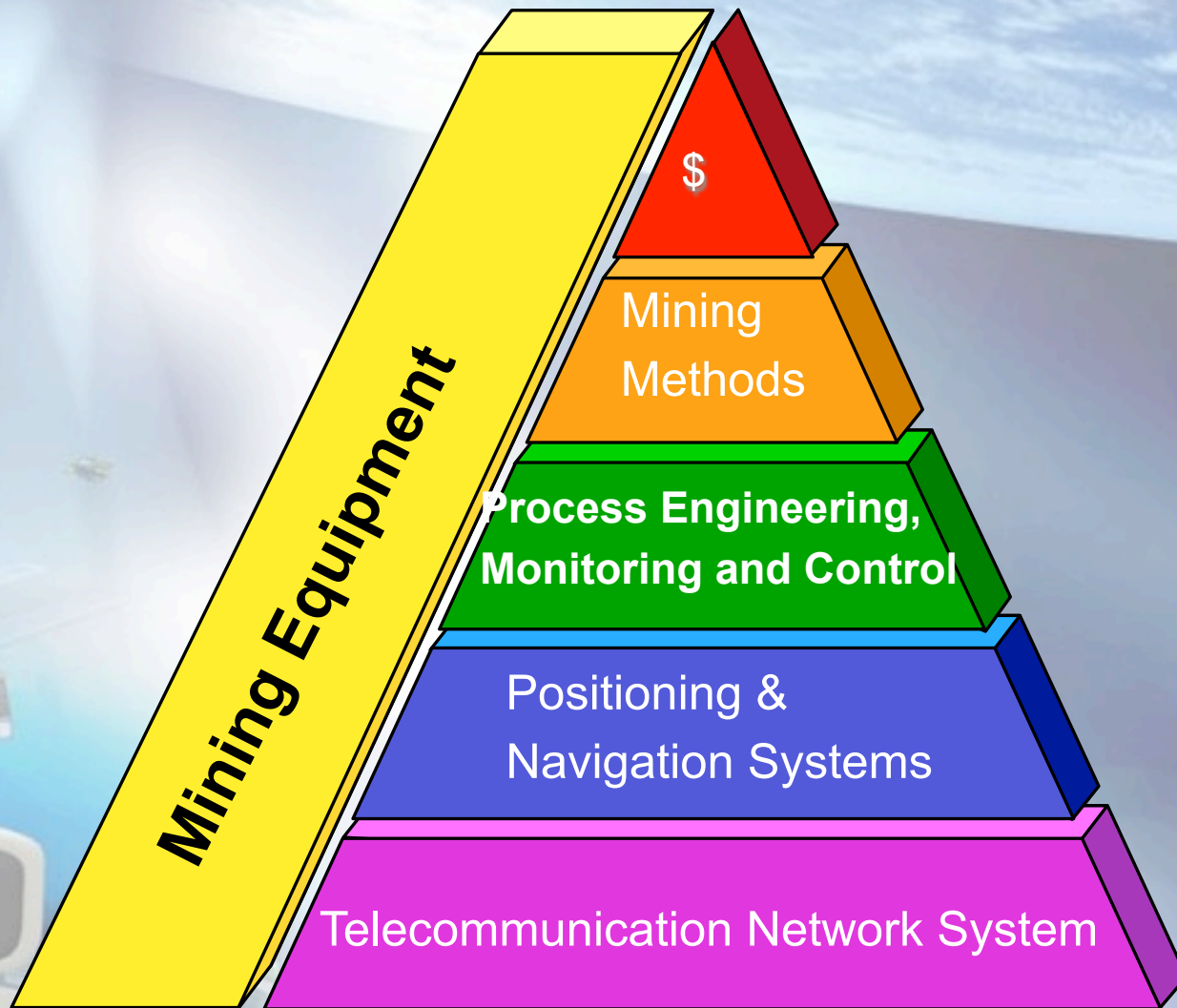
Key Technologies for Telemining



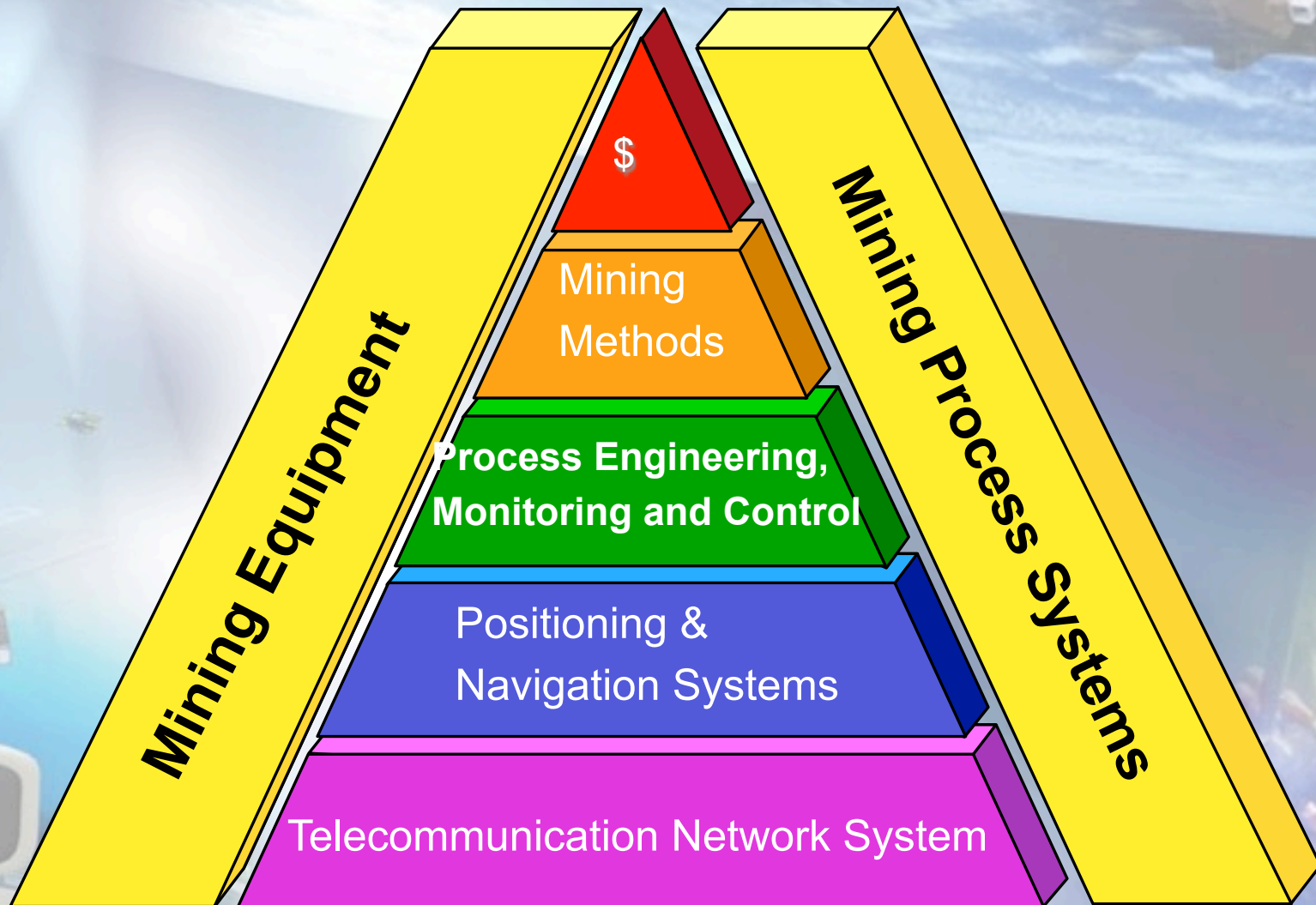
Key Technologies for Telemining



Key Technologies for Telemining



Key Technologies for Telemining



- High bandwidth radio network capable of
 - Hardwired communication
 - Wireless communication
- Advantage of Underground
 - Entire radio frequency spectrum is available for teleoperation

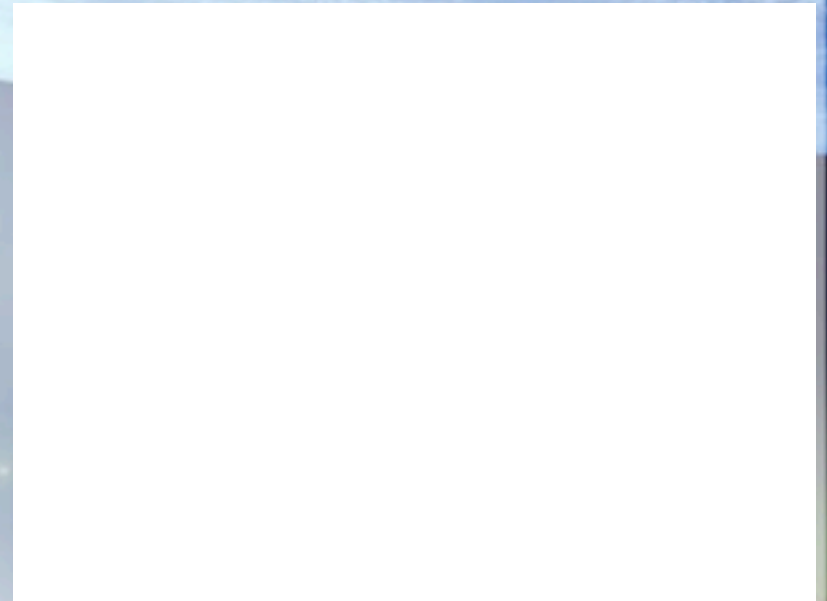


Underground Broadband Radio Network

- High bandwidth radio network capable of
 - Hardwired communication
 - Wireless communication
- Advantage of Underground
 - Entire radio frequency spectrum is available for teleoperation



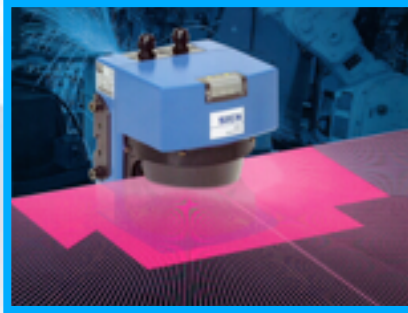
Non-GPS Mapping and Surveying



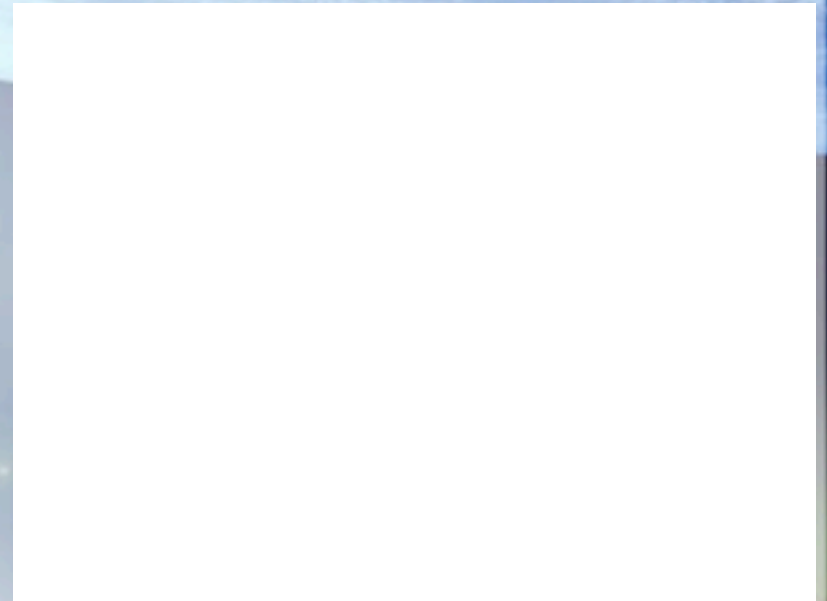
Non-GPS Mapping and Surveying



HORTA - IMU



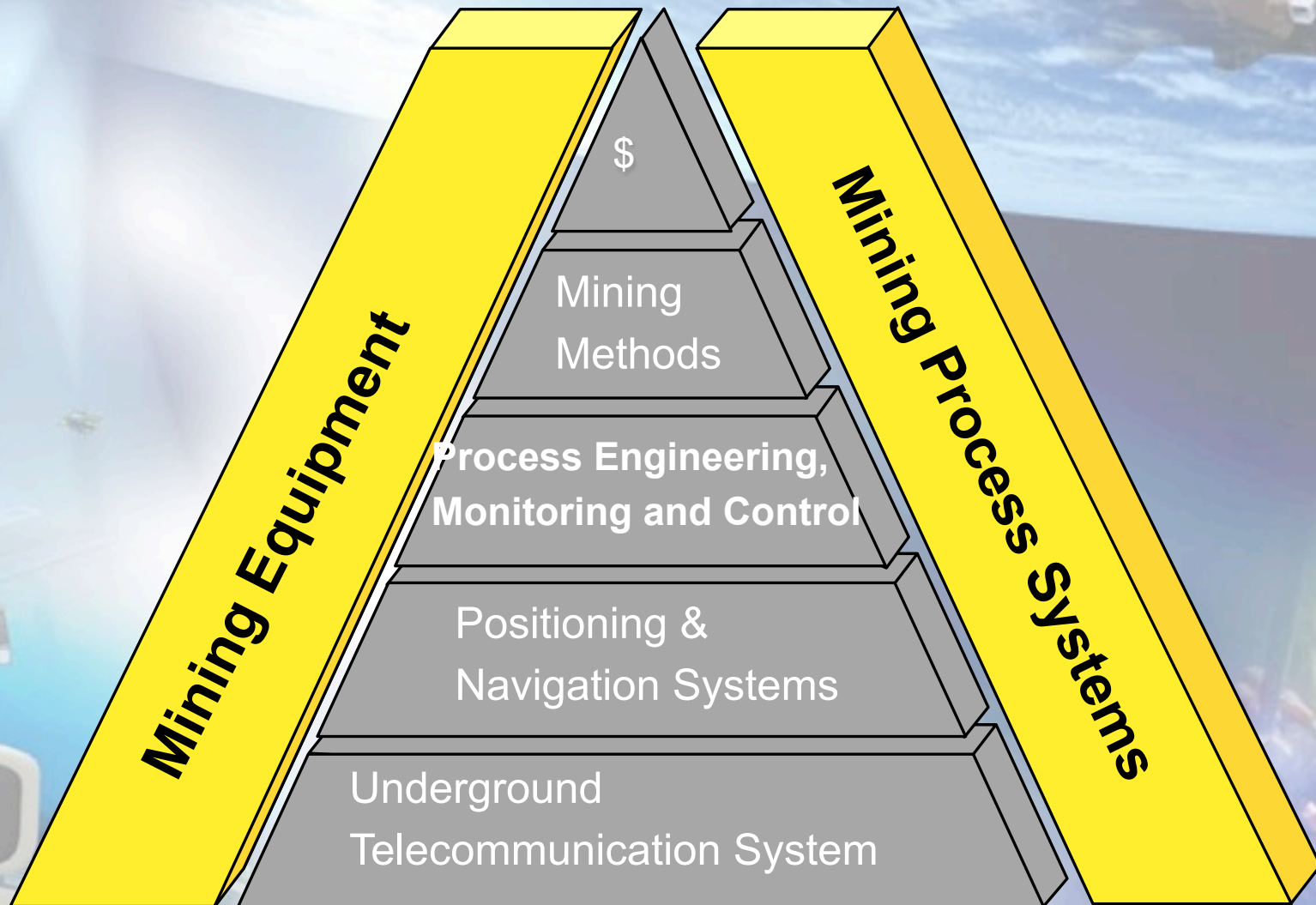
**PLS-Proximity
Laser Scanner**



Key Technologies for Telemining

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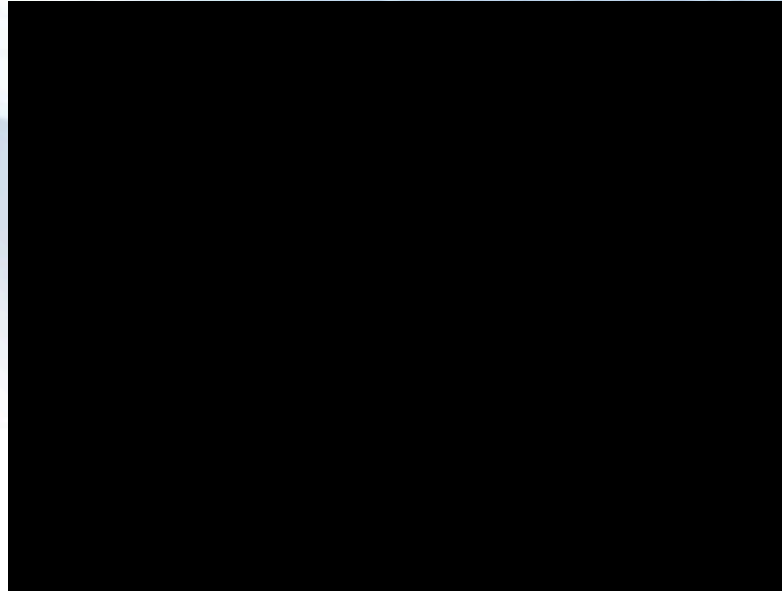
Key Technologies for Telemining



Tele- Tunneling



Tele-Production Drilling



Tele- Production Materials Handling



Mine Operations Center

Creighton



Test Mine



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



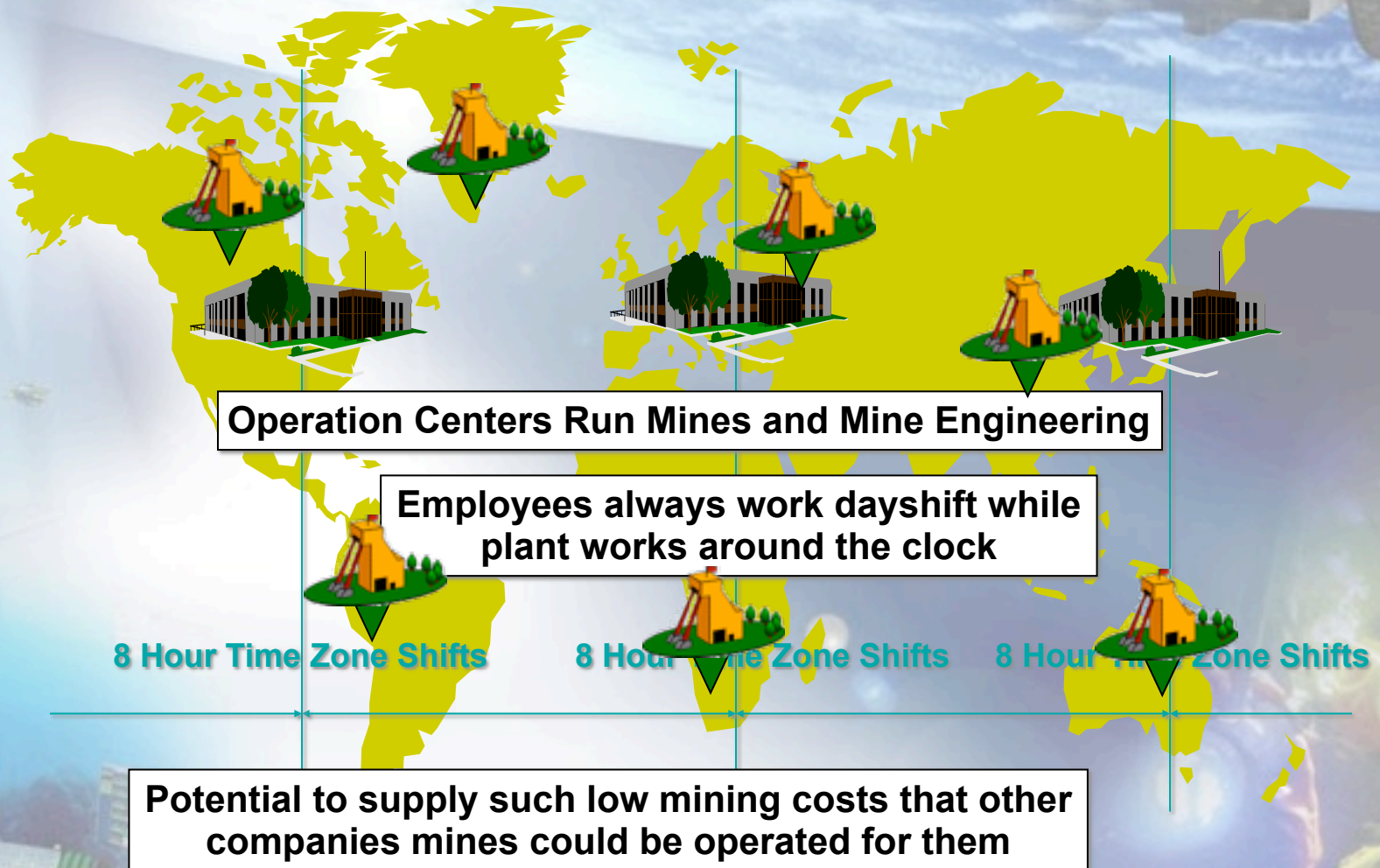
Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business



Mine Operation Centers

International Mining Business





2010

UNDERWATER MINING



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2010

SPACE MINING

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Lunar Underground Mining and Construction: A Terrestrial Vision enabling Space Exploration and Commerce



SMART STEPS

for Canada

Dr. Greg Baiden

Chief Technology Officer, Penguin Automated Systems Inc., Professor – Mining Automation and Robotics, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada

Louis Grenier

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Brad Blair

Vice President of Space Technology, Penguin Systems U.S., Inc., Idaho Springs, Colorado, USA

SMARTSTEPS Lunar Architecture



MAP Technologies

- The basic fleet to automate mining has been tested and is technically feasible
- These concepts are now being applied at mines around the world
- The techniques form the basis for considering teleoperated lunar outpost construction and lunar mining of water prior to full time astronaut habitation

Assumptions

- Large concentration of H₂O found trapped in crater likely at a lunar pole
- Rock types similar to Earth
- 1/6 Gravity
- No water available during initial operations
- No atmosphere available during initial construct of Lunar Base and mine
- Small Scale Nuclear Power Plant installed at site
- Value of Water in LEO substantial and market exists
- Transportation of Equipment and Commodities available at reasonable cost
- Operating personnel initiated construct operation from earth at a Lunar Mining Teleoperation Centre

Requirements

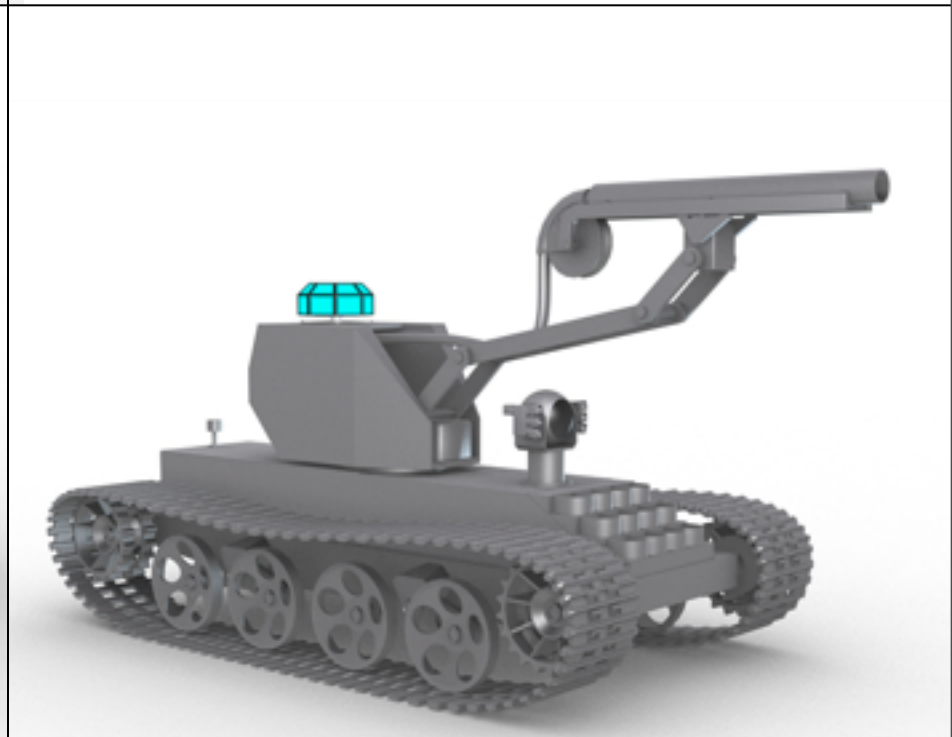
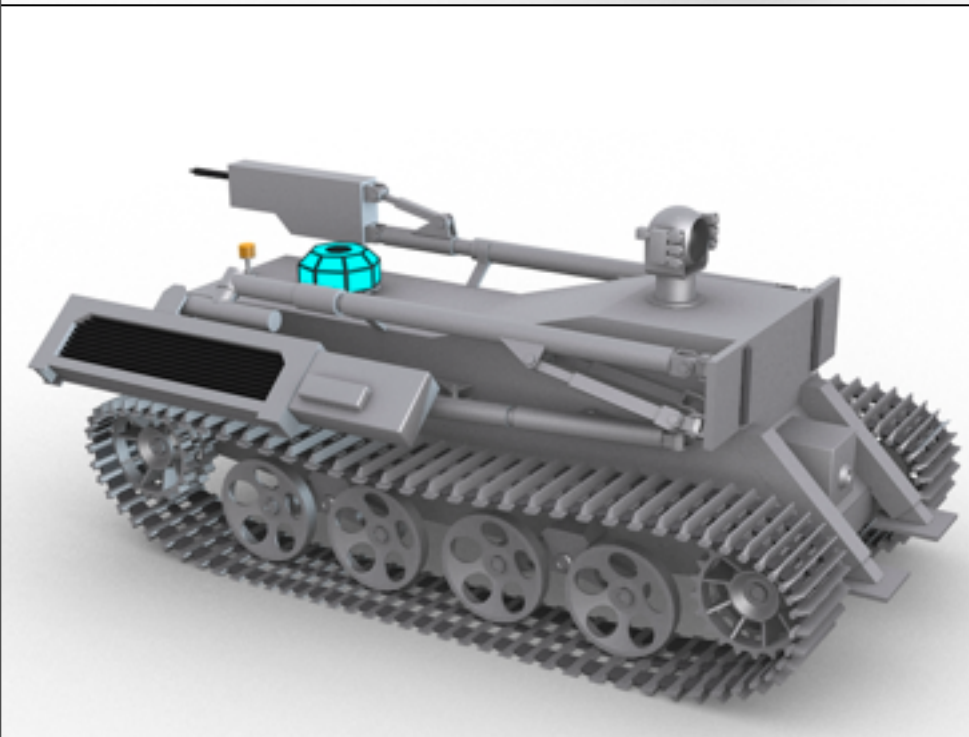
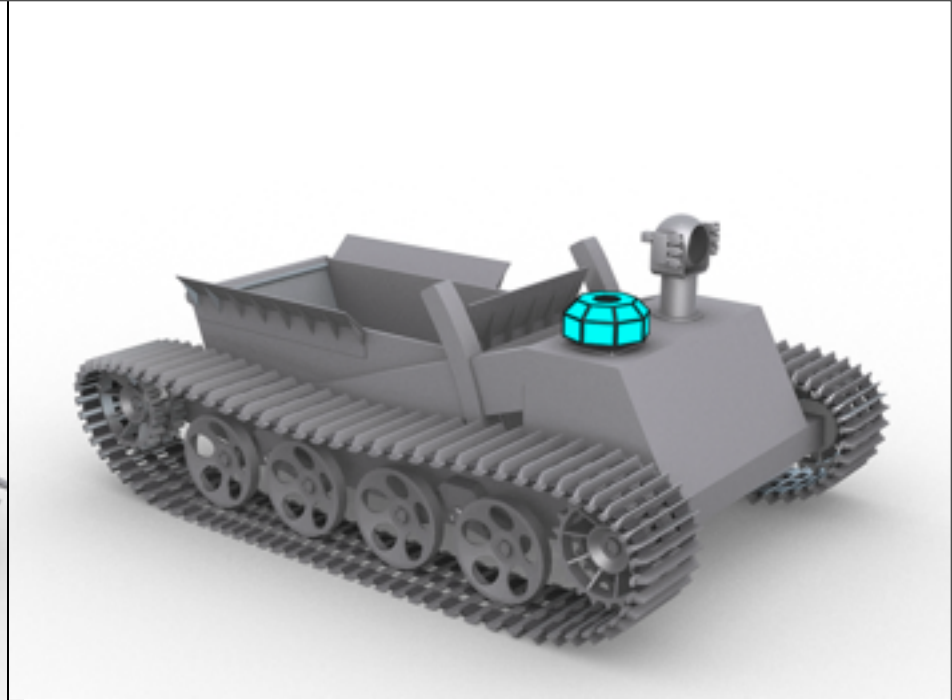
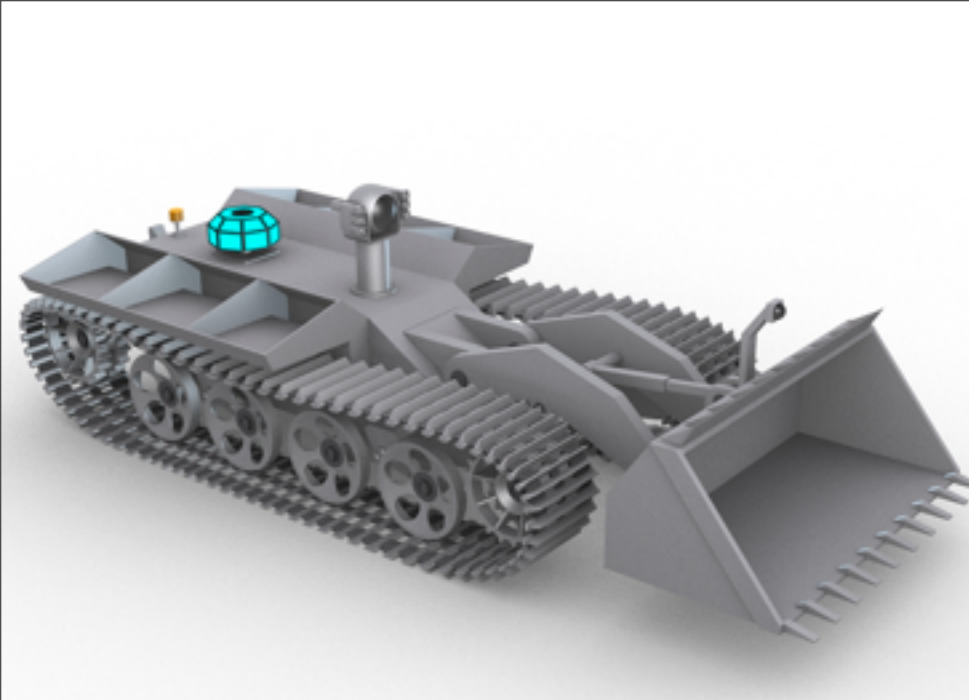
- Earth Based Lunar Mining Teleoperation Centre
- Lunar Power
 - Nuclear Reactor
- Equipment and Supply Transportation
- Air Lock in side of crater
- High Bandwidth Telecommunication Satellite established in Lunar Orbit
- Four basic pieces of Equipment
 - Delineation Drill
 - Development Drill
 - Digging Machine
 - Explosive Loading Unit
 - Sintering Machine for Ground Stabilization



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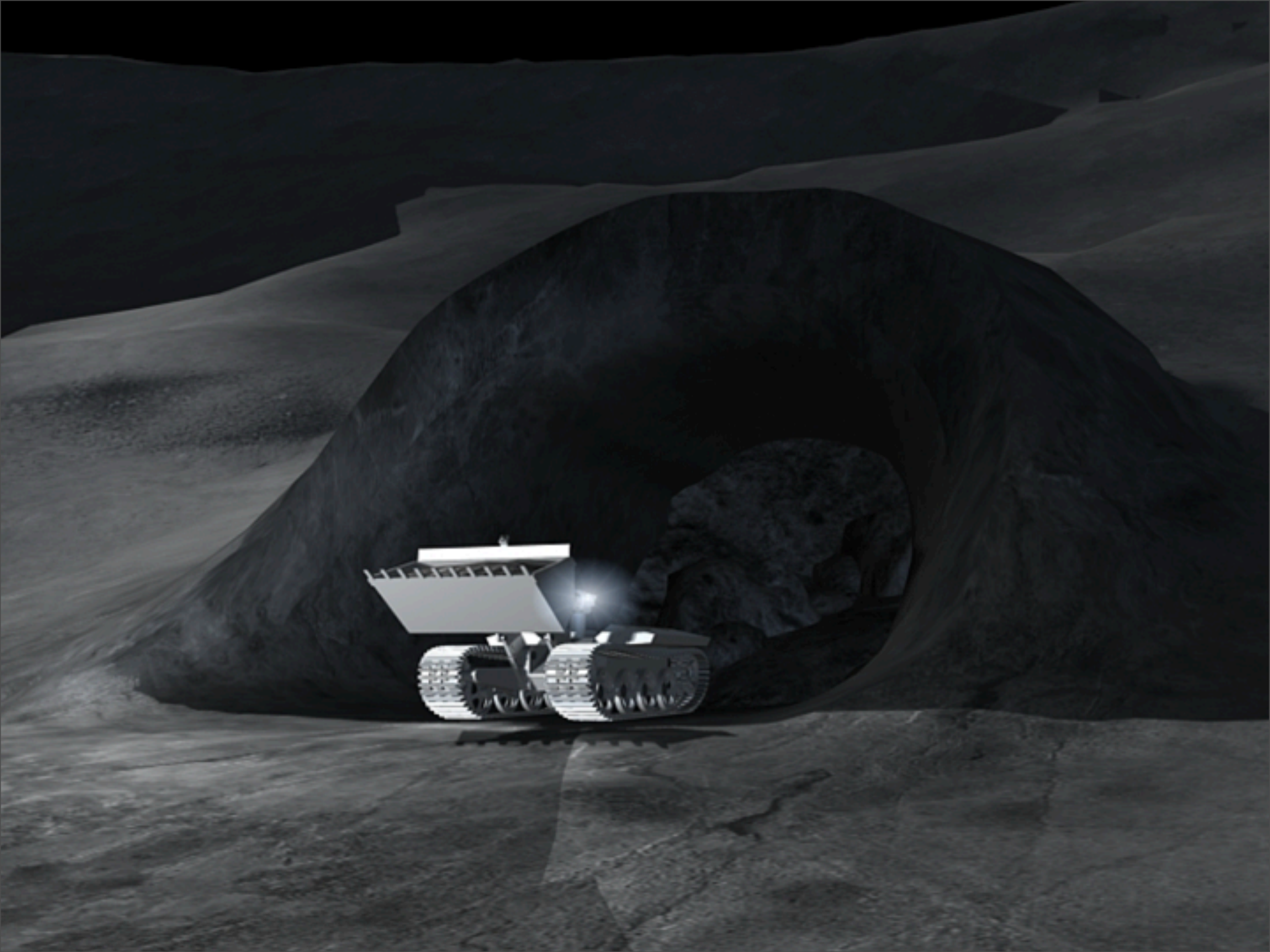


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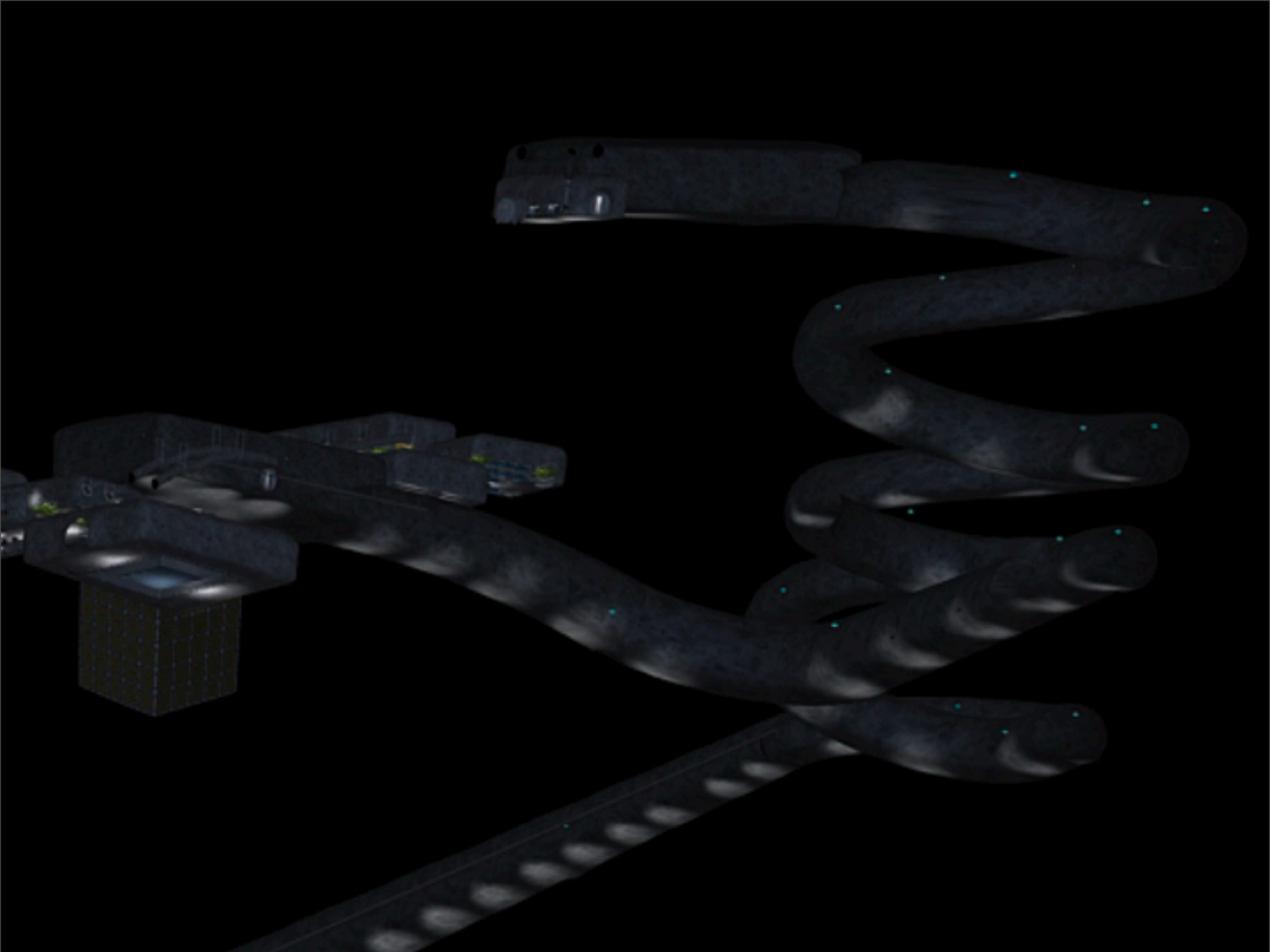
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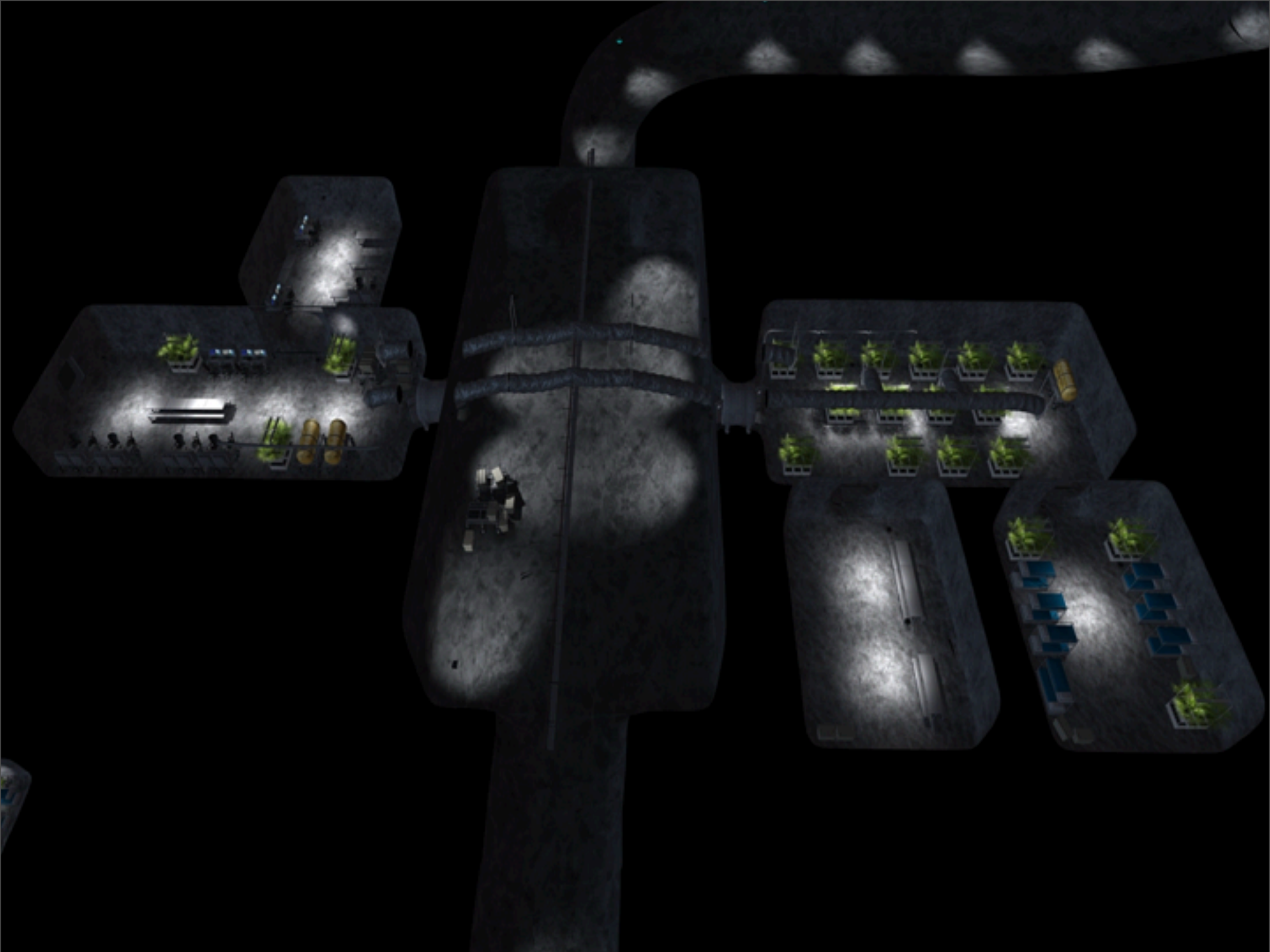


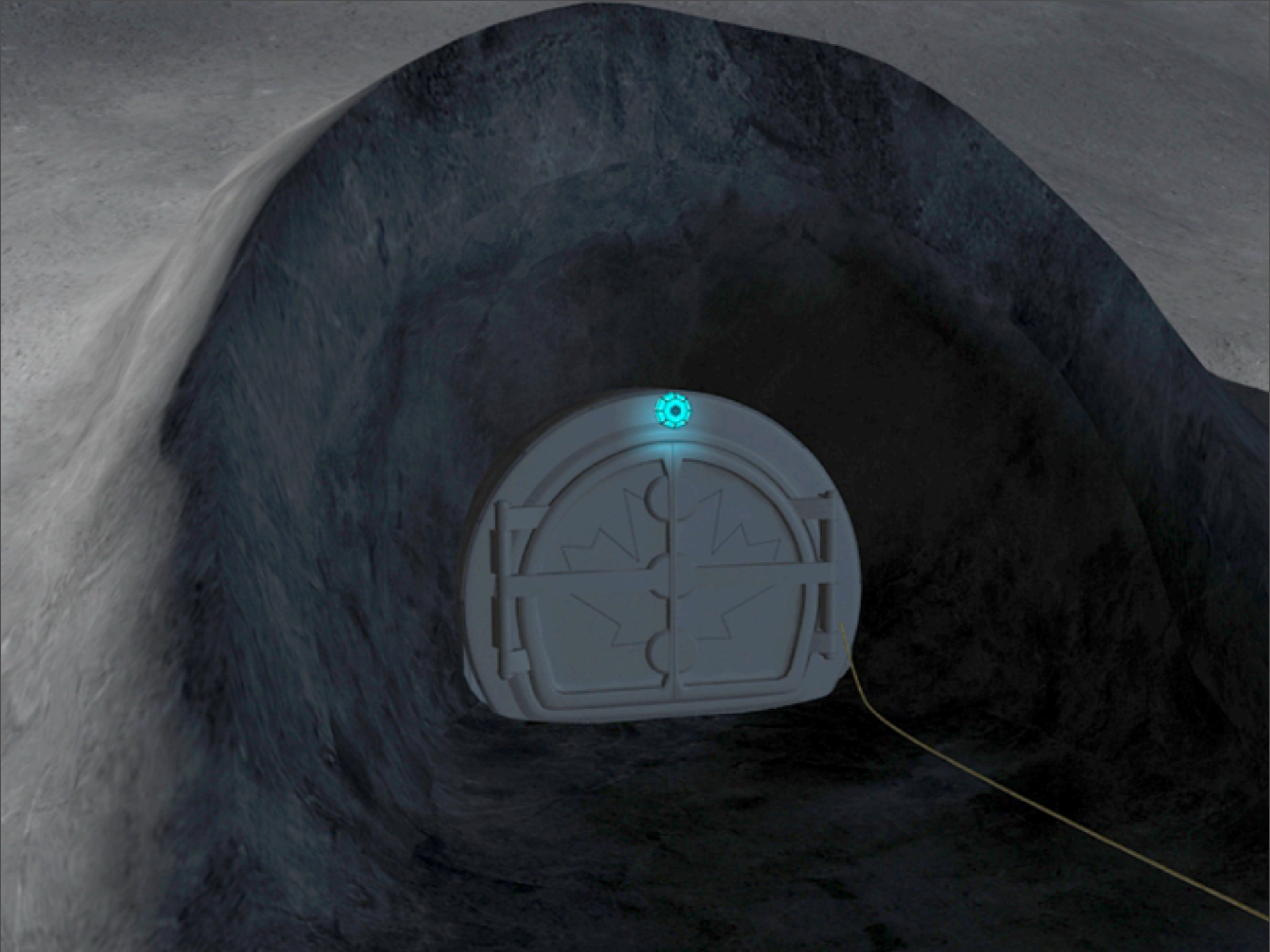


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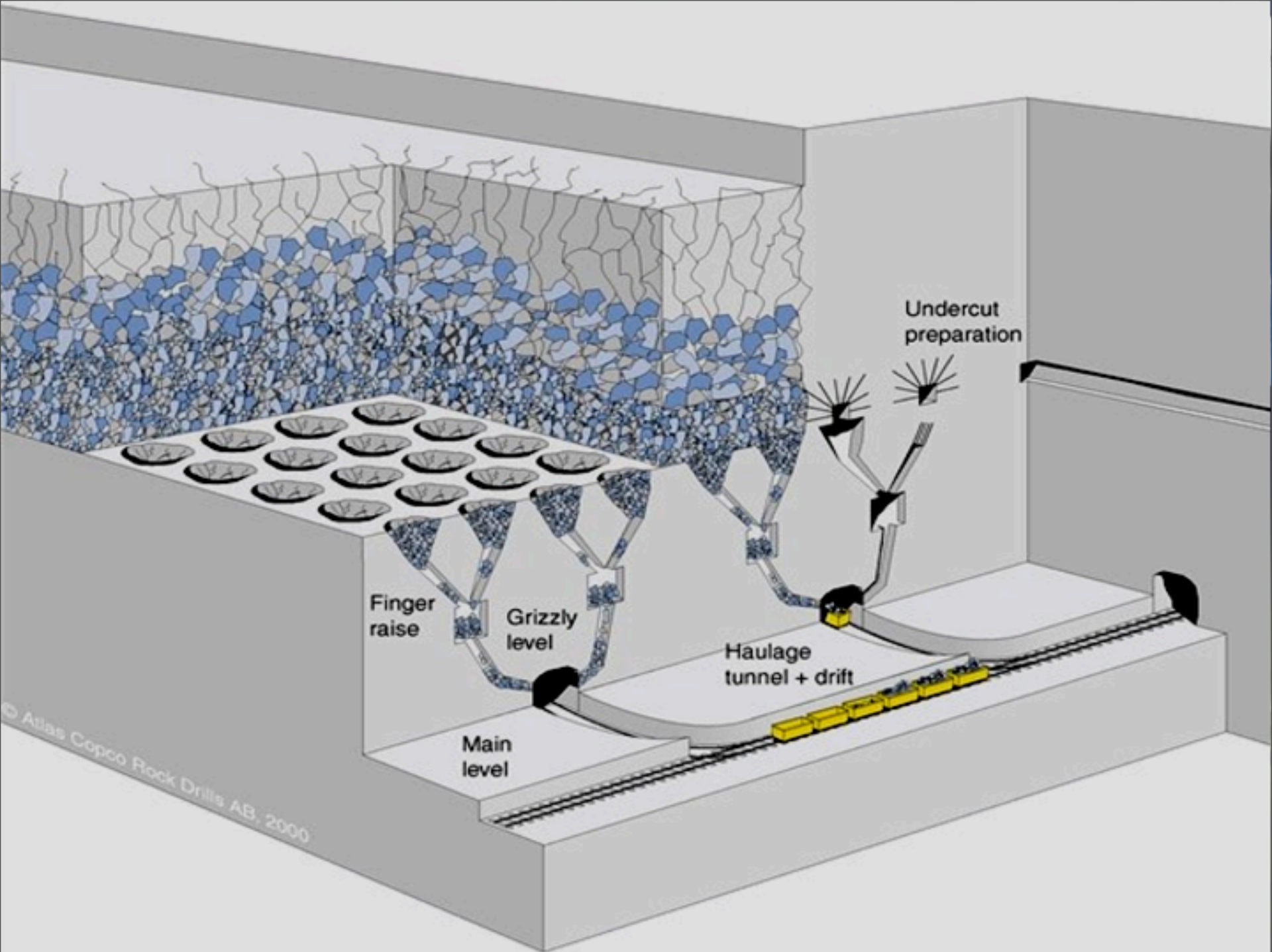








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Economic outlook: A lunar commercial mining forecast

- The space exploration cost equation **must be balanced** by revenues
- Future customers for **lunar-derived commodities** will extend from lunar surface outposts to orbital transportation to emerging manufacturing centers
- The Moon represents the discovery of a new continent of unexplored land and has **significant mineral potential** as indicated by its unique geologic features

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Teleoperated terrestrial mining will gradually become widely applied
- The Space industry can build on the capabilities being developed in teleoperated mining techniques
- SmartSteps proposes the construction of an underground outpost to provide humans with a safe haven on the moon free of environmental hazards with the bulk of construction occurring telerobotically from Earth
- SmartSteps is proposing an analogue site to test the concepts of teleconstruction for a Lunar Outpost





2010

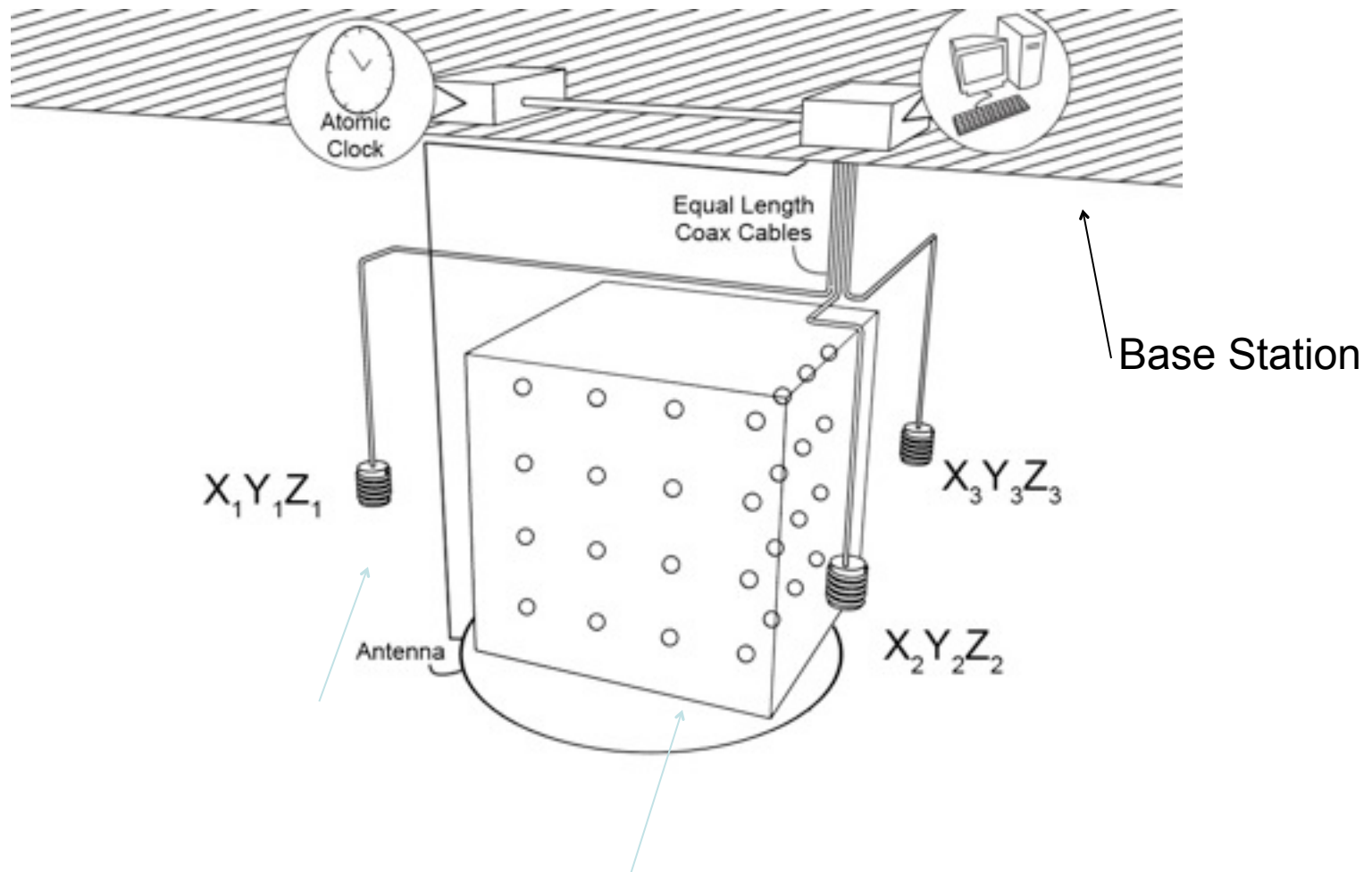
BREAKTHROUGHS

RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION UNDERWAY

Sub-surface Avionics Systems

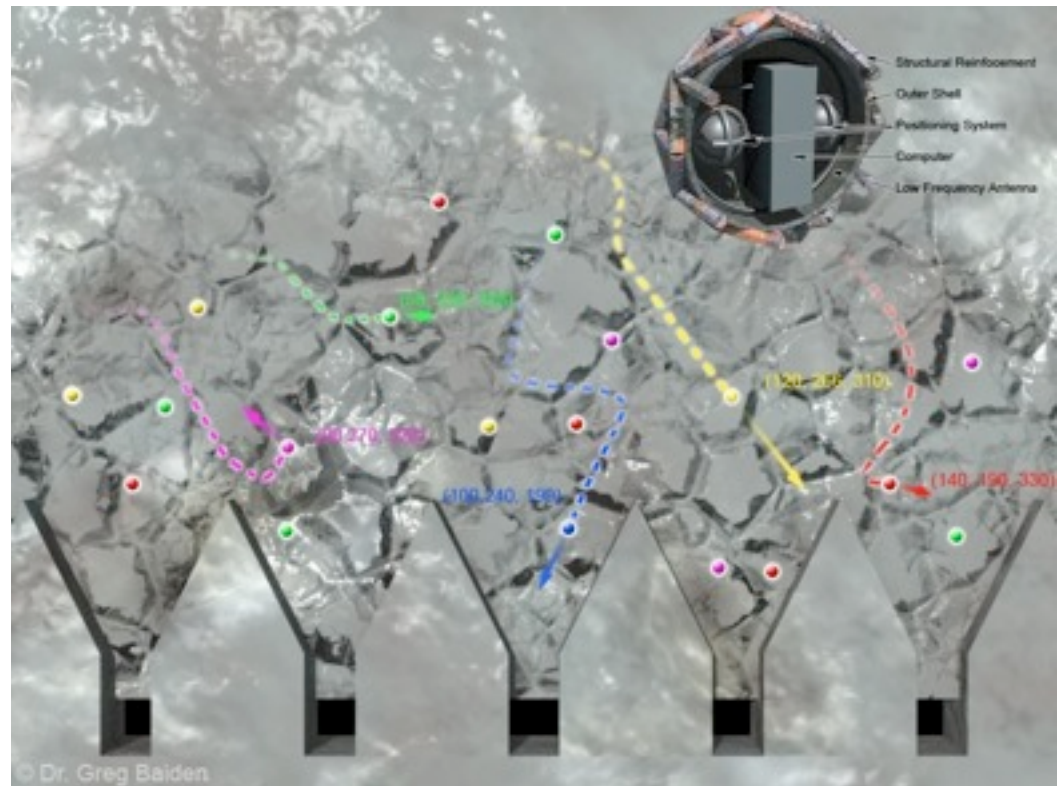
- Location of underground equipment
 - Position Location and Navigation System (PLANS)
 - GPS equivalent
 - Currently non existent until now
 - Very Low Frequency Underground Positioning System (VLF UPS)

VLF UPS System



Initial VLF UPS Application Conceptual Idea

- Create a dynamic sensing system using synthetic rocks to determine location and path of flow within the rock mass of a block cave operation in real time
- Outcomes
 - Material Flow Monitoring System
 - Underground equivalent of GPS
- Concept Mine testing early 2011



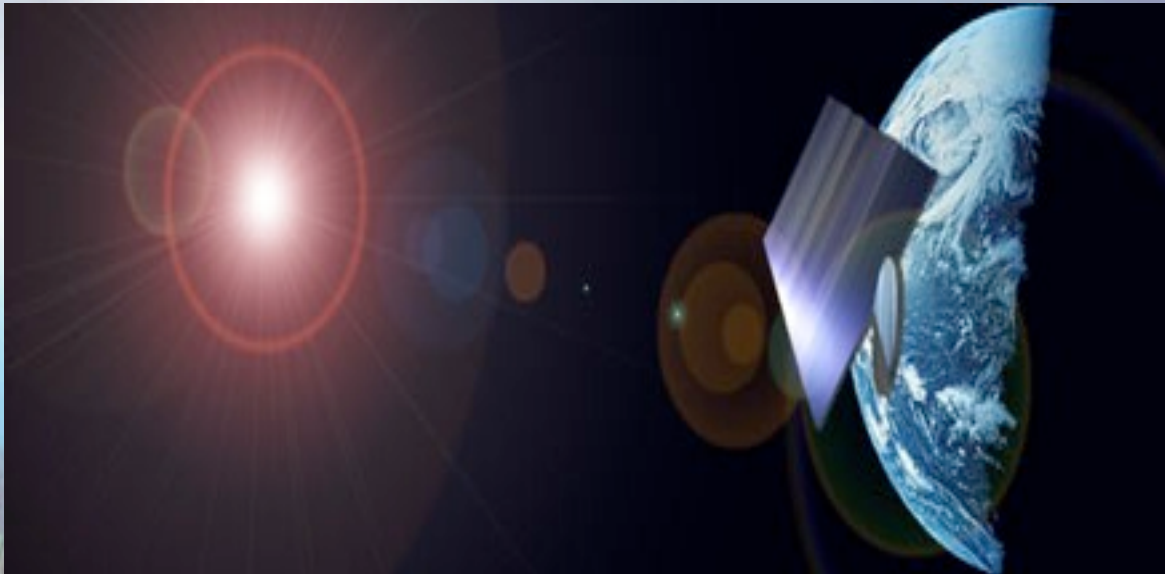


Alternative Wireless Communication Systems

Free Space Optical Communication

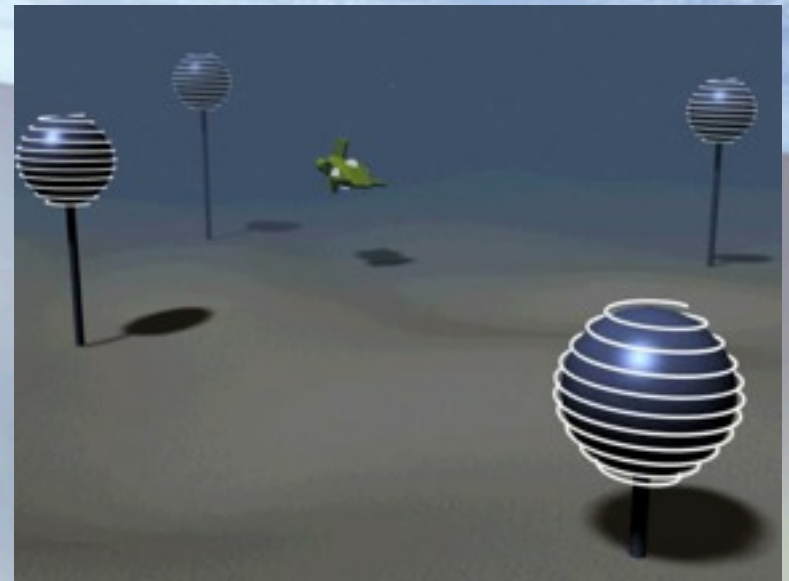
Teleautonomous Applications

- Several independent groups came asking for assistance based on what had been done underground
 - Mining Companies with the problem of Telemining in high altitudes due operator environmental conditions
 - A Mining company regarding underwater mining possibilities, and
 - NASA and the National Science Foundation regarding large scale space construction techniques



Wireless Optical Cellular Communication Concept

- Current wireless radio systems suffer from a lack of bandwidth due to regulations
- Teleoperation systems require significant bandwidth
 - High Altitude Mining
 - Surface teleoperation systems
 - Space systems (Orbiting Space Solar Power)
 - Subsea systems
- Develop a concept that:
 - Is a wireless optical network capable of transmitting/receiving multiple video, monitoring and control channels with high capacity and unnoticeable latency



Patent Pending

Optical Communication Technology





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The background of the slide is a composite image. At the top, a robotic arm with a large orange gripper is shown in space, with the Earth's blue and white clouds visible in the background. In the center, a bright sun creates a large, glowing lens flare that dominates the middle of the image. In the bottom left corner, there is a view of a control room interior, featuring a computer monitor and a keyboard. In the bottom right corner, there is a smaller, somewhat blurry image of what appears to be a person or a robot in a hazardous environment, possibly wearing a protective suit.

Long Distance Telerobotics for Hazardous Environments

Telerobotic Multi-purpose Robot System

- System consists of
 - Telecommand Trailer with two workstations
 - Robotic Network Construction
 - Communications is done using Long Distance Antennas meshed with short range broad coverage antennas
 - Multiple radio frequencies are employed to deal with the conditions
 - Two Robots
 - Work Robot - Beaverbot
 - Communications Robot - Combot





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PENGUIN ASI
Penguin Automated Systems Inc.



Thank You - www.penguinasi.com

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Mines	12	20	
Ave Mt	12	10	
<u>Wt %</u>			
Copper	1.6	2.1	7.2
Zinc	3.0	1.4	0.6
Lead	0.8	~0	-
<u>g/t</u>			
Silver	93	21	31
Gold	0.6	4.1	6.2

Teleoperation Control Centre

- Ethernet linked control centre
- Hemispherical Projected Screen to provide a large field of view
- Embedded Dashboard display
- Configurable Joystick Control
- Common Control Centre for all our Teleoperation systems (submarine, terrestrial, aerial, space)



TeleRobotic Sub TestBed

- Specifications
 - Computational System is a Stealth fan-less computer
 - Penguin developed Robotic CANOpen electronics for all sensor and actuator monitoring and control
 - Battery operated unit
 - Dual Motor Control designed specifically for teleoperation with joysticks
 - IPIX wide field of view cameras
 - Sufficient on-board computer resources to fit side scan sonar or any other devices required

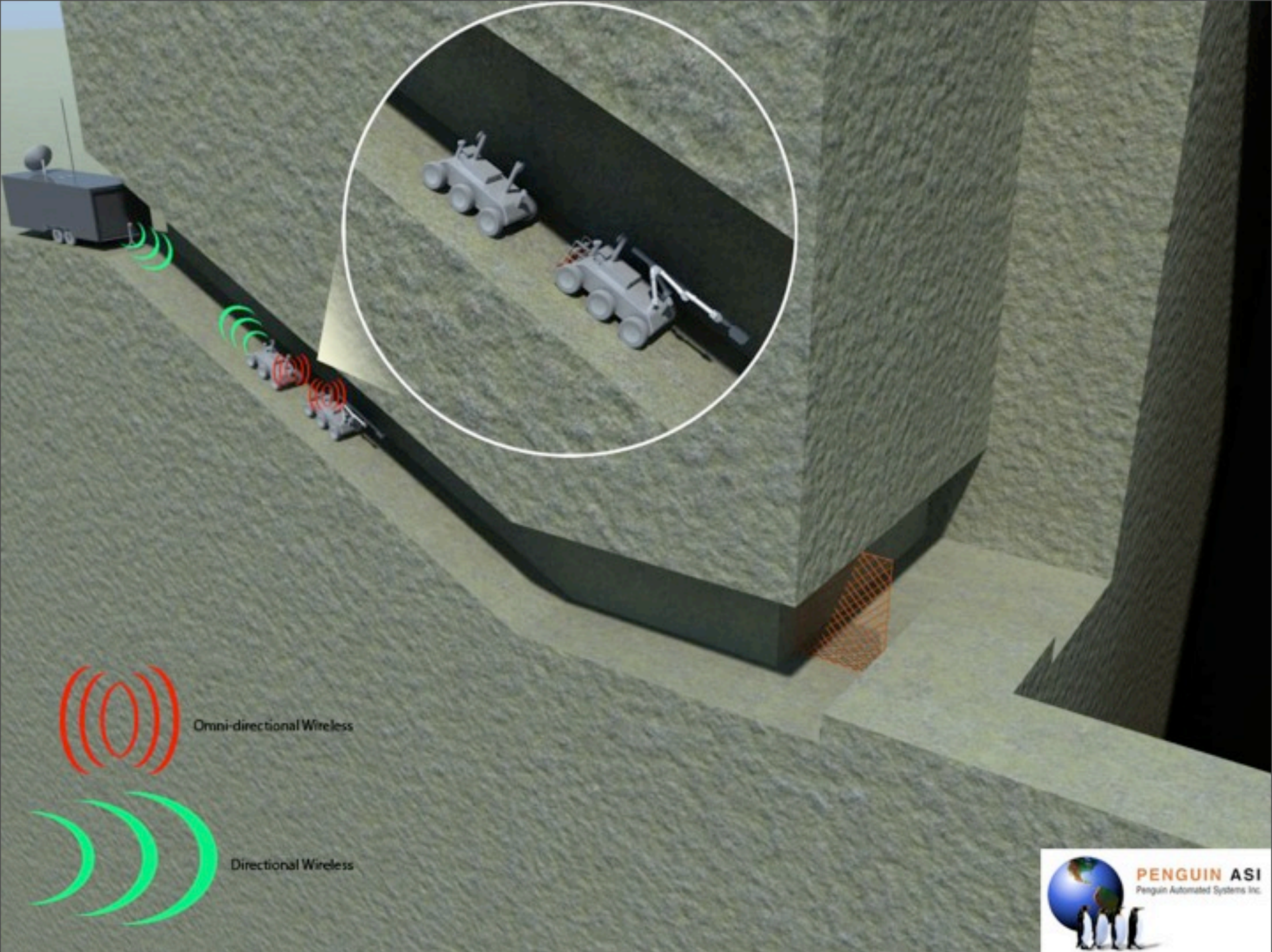


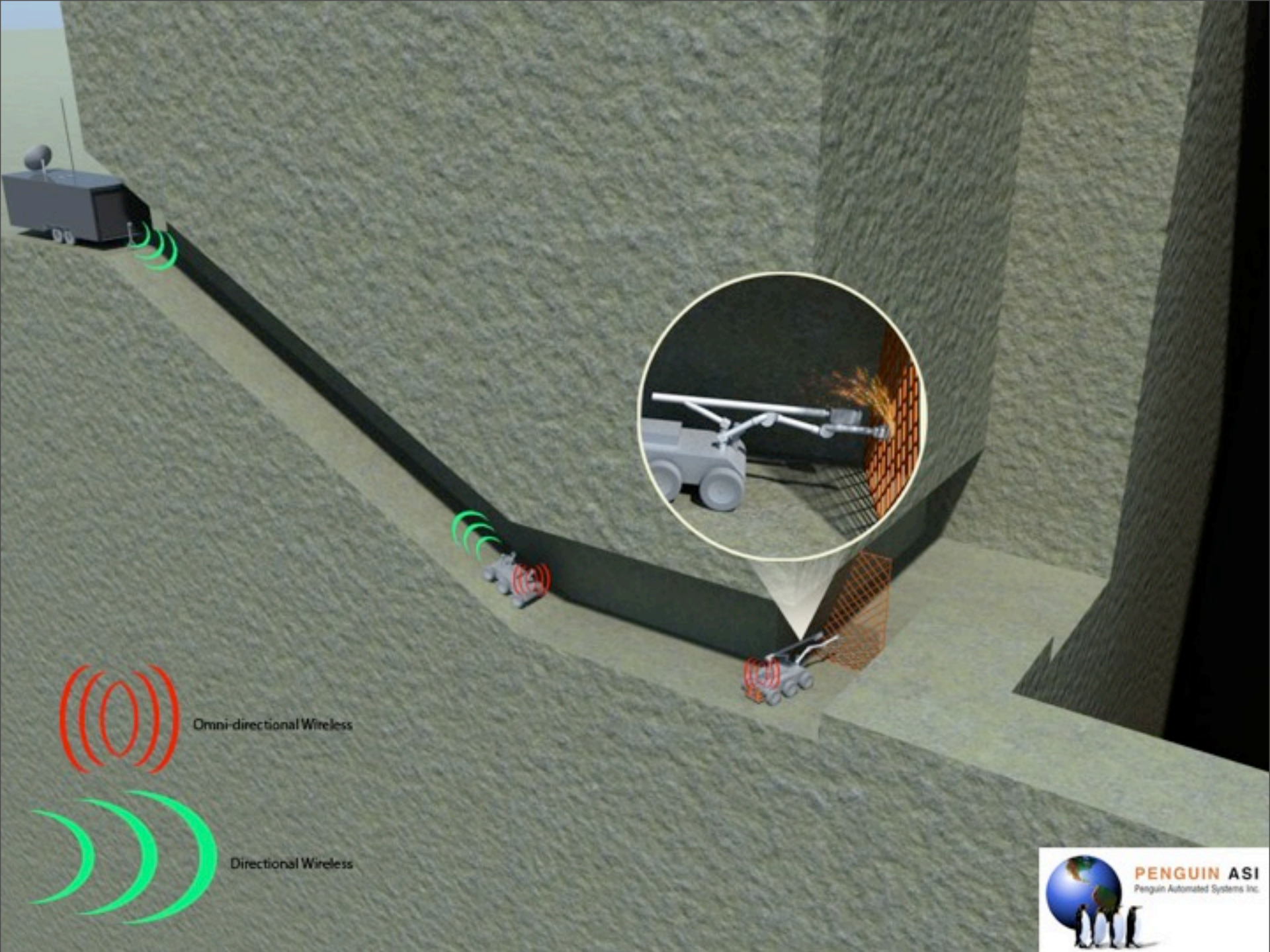
**Designed, Constructed and Launched at fully equipped
Laboratory on Long Lake in Sudbury**

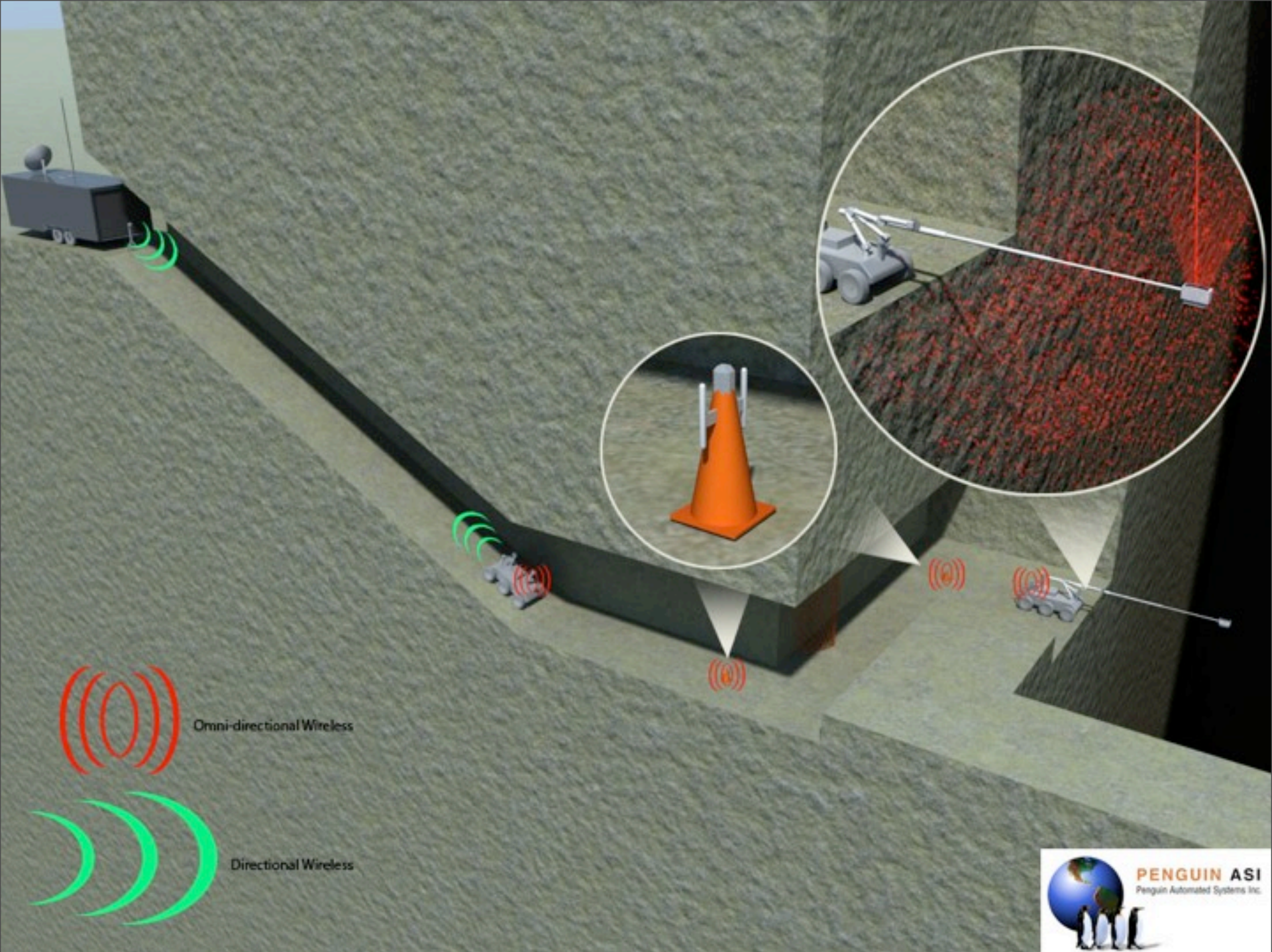
Tri hull Pontoon boat
Large Deck for a pair of Tele-submarines
Electric Winch to Lift and Lower Subs into water
Full Diving Gear for three personnel
On Deck Computer Laboratory for Testing



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Control Systems



NASA Rokbot



NASA Rokbot



Long Distance Robot System

- Purpose
 - Travel to unsafe conditions to inspect and determine conditions
- Current work
 - Travel into a mine 1.5 km where ground collapse is possible, no ventilation and no road maintenance to assess conditions
- Perform surveying and cavity scanning to assist the client in determining possibility of collapse



Multi-purpose Robot - Beaverbot

- Six wheeled Skid Steer
- Battery Electric – Diesel Power System
- Penguin Low Latency Electronics
- WiFi Communications for audio, data and video
- Several Arm attachments



Multi-purpose Robot – Beaverbot Attachments

- Several Arm attachments ranging from grinders to booms
- Grinder attachment to remove safety screen in the drift to allow robot access
- Laser Scanner and arm attachment



Multi-purpose Robot – Beaverbot Attachments

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Multi- purpose Communications Robot - Combot

- Six wheeled Skid Steer
- Battery Electric – Diesel Power System
- Penguin Low Latency Electronics
- WiFi Communications for audio, data and video at several different frequencies
- Long Distance WiFi – up to 25km line-of-sight
- Short Haul WiFi – 300 m
- Backup Cable System Ethernet – 1.2 km



Long Distance Laser Scanning Robot System

- Purpose
 - Travel to unsafe conditions to inspect
- Current work
 - Travel into a mine 1.5 km where ground collapse is possible, no ventilation and no road maintenance
- Perform surveying and cavity scanning to assist the client in determining possibility of collapse



Telerobotic Multi-purpose Robot System

- System consists of
 - Telecommand Trailer with two workstations
 - Self Constructing Network Systems
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 - Two Robots
 - Work Robot - Beaverbot
 - Communications Robot - Combot



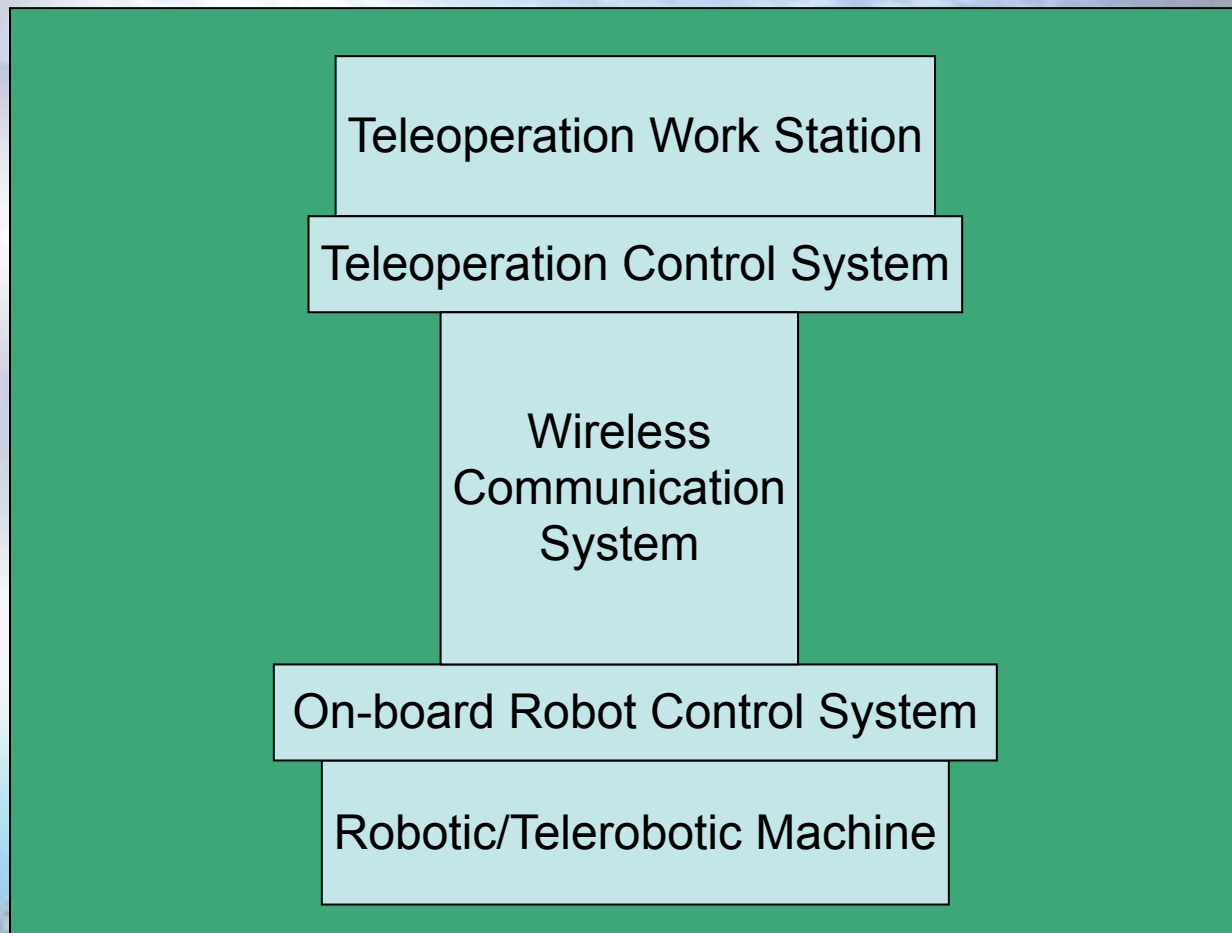
Advantages

- Extremely accurate mapping for underground environments
- Very fast – the system can do what it would take traditional surveying days to do in hours
- Entire system is battery operated and will fit on any mining cage.
- Information can be directly deposited into any current mine planning system

Uses

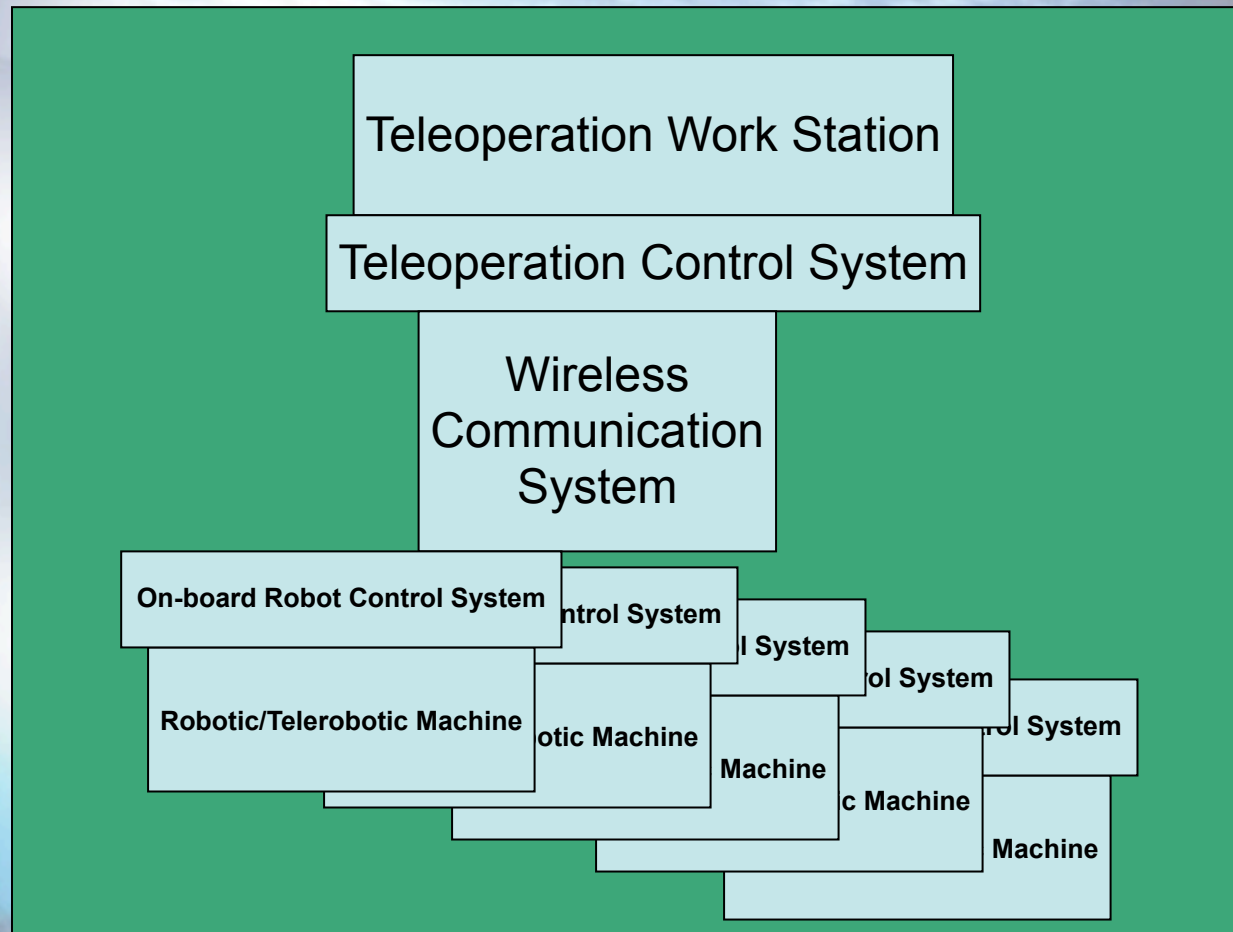
- Check surveys
- 3D mapping of drift walls to estimate shotcrete thickness
- Calculate the “K” factor for ventilation
- Roadbed surveys
- Finding lost drill holes

Basic Teleoperation System





Multi-machine Teleoperation System

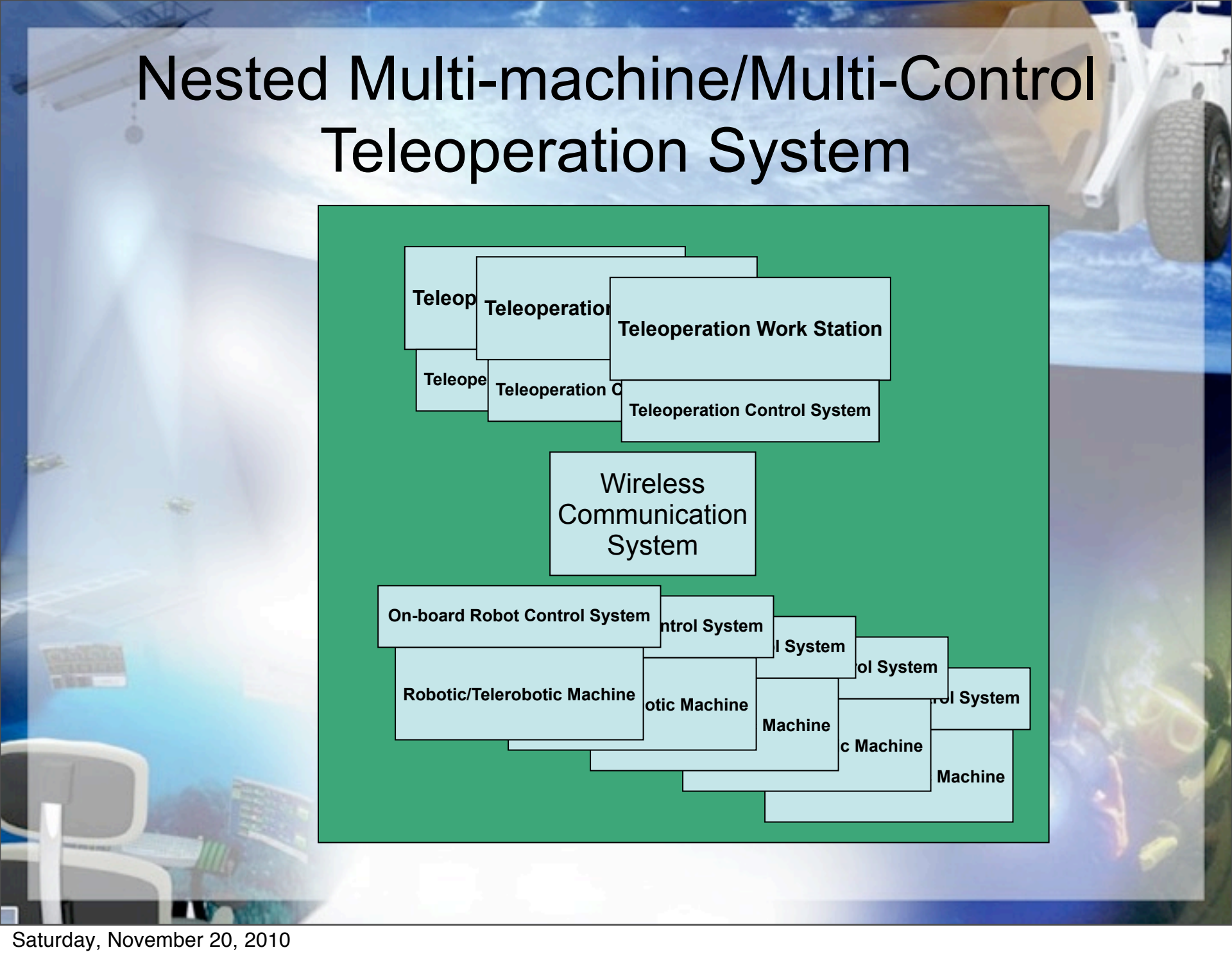


Nested Multi-machine/Multi-Control Teleoperation System

The diagram illustrates a nested multi-machine/multi-control teleoperation system. It is organized into several hierarchical layers within a green rectangular frame:

- Top Layer (Human Interface):** Includes a **Teleoperation Work Station** and a **Teleoperation Control System**.
- Communication Layer:** A central **Wireless Communication System** connects the top layer to the bottom layer.
- Control Layer:** Features an **On-board Robot Control System** and a **Control System**.
- Machine Layer:** Contains multiple **Robotic/Telerobotic Machine** units, some labeled as **Machine** or **c Machine**.

The components are arranged in a cascading, overlapping manner, suggesting a complex, multi-layered architecture. The background of the slide shows a futuristic scene with a large white structure, possibly a space station or a large robot, and a blue sky with clouds.



Diesel/Electric Robot with CMS Scanning Boom



Diesel/Electric Robots CMS Scanning Boom and Directional and Local Communications Robot



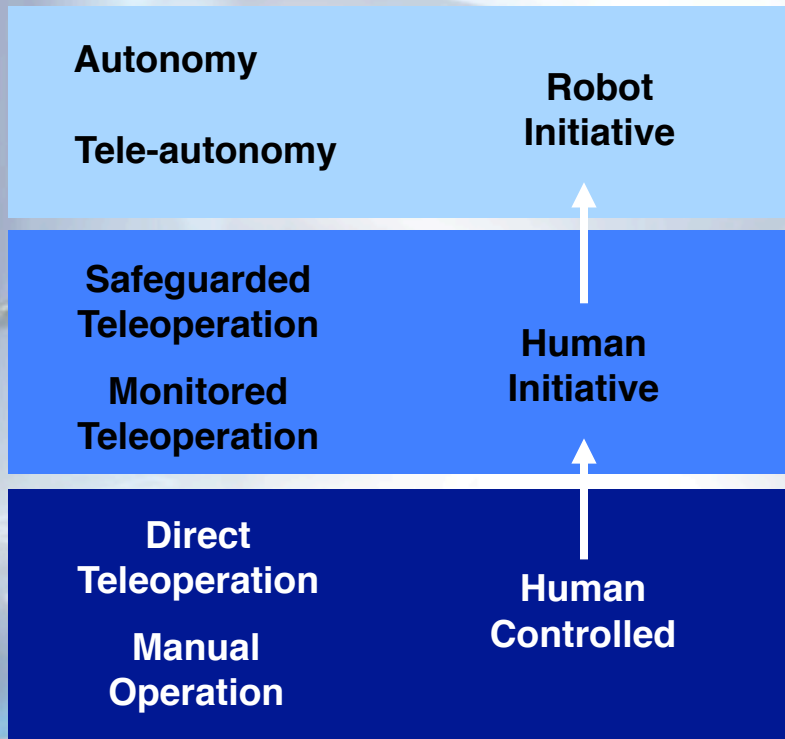
Control Systems





A Bit of History

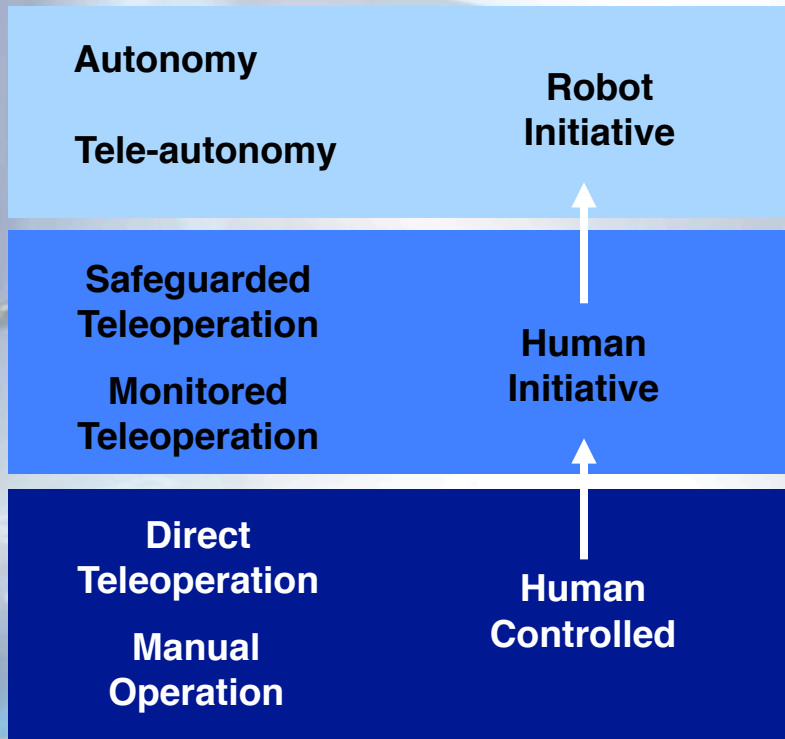
Path from Human to Robotic Control



Automatic Haulage Truck 1992

Started by trying autonomous operation that worked but was not embraced

Path from Human to Robotic Control





Teleoperation Chairs putting the person virtually in the



Main Research Project Thrusts

- **Teleoperation Control System**
 - Visual
 - Haptic
 - Vestibular
 - Audio
- **Communication**
 - High Bandwidth
 - Low Latency
 - RF, Optics, Hybrid and more
 - Standards (802 IEEE)
- **Telerobot**
 - Sensing
 - Actuation
 - Intelligence
 - Hardware and Software

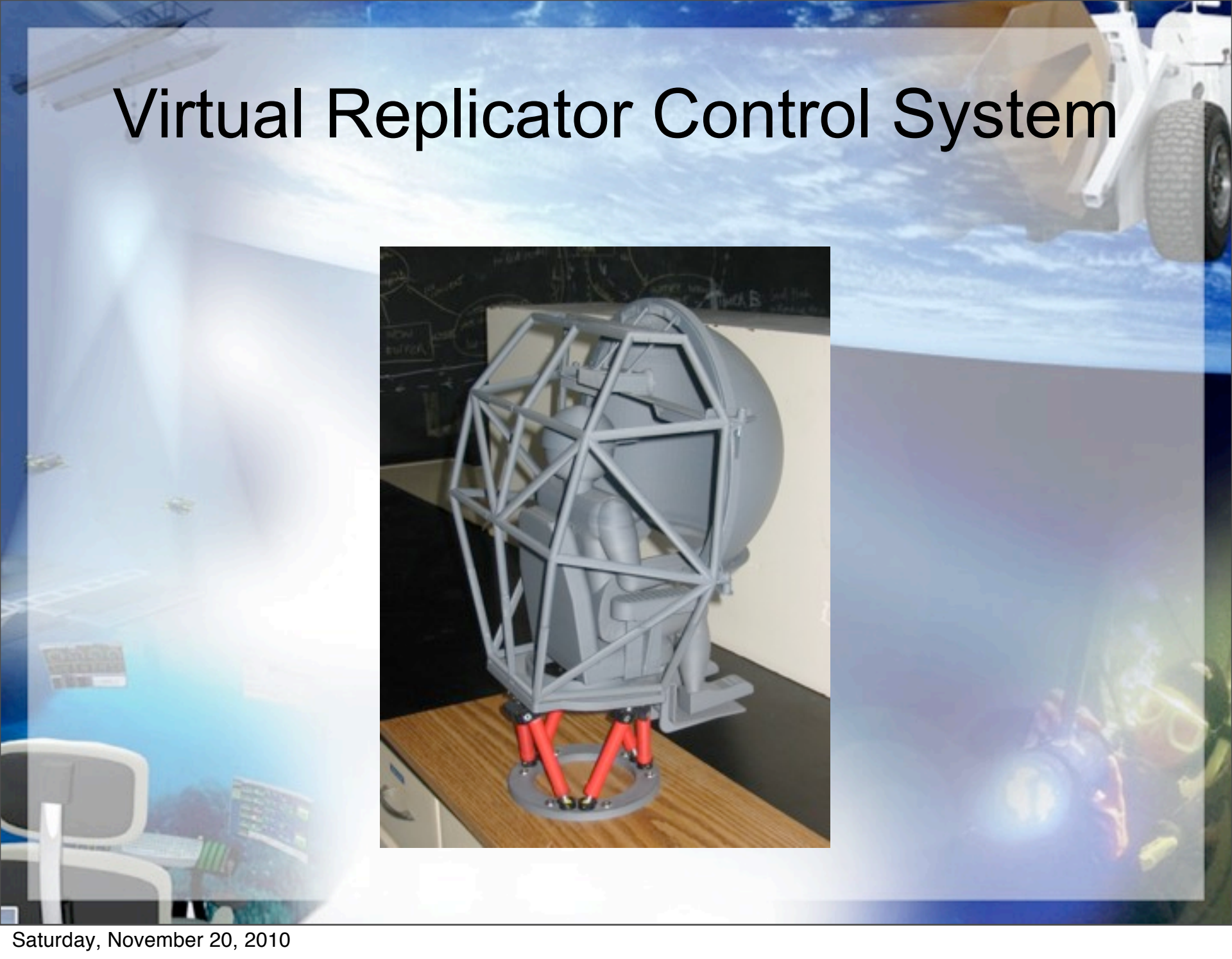
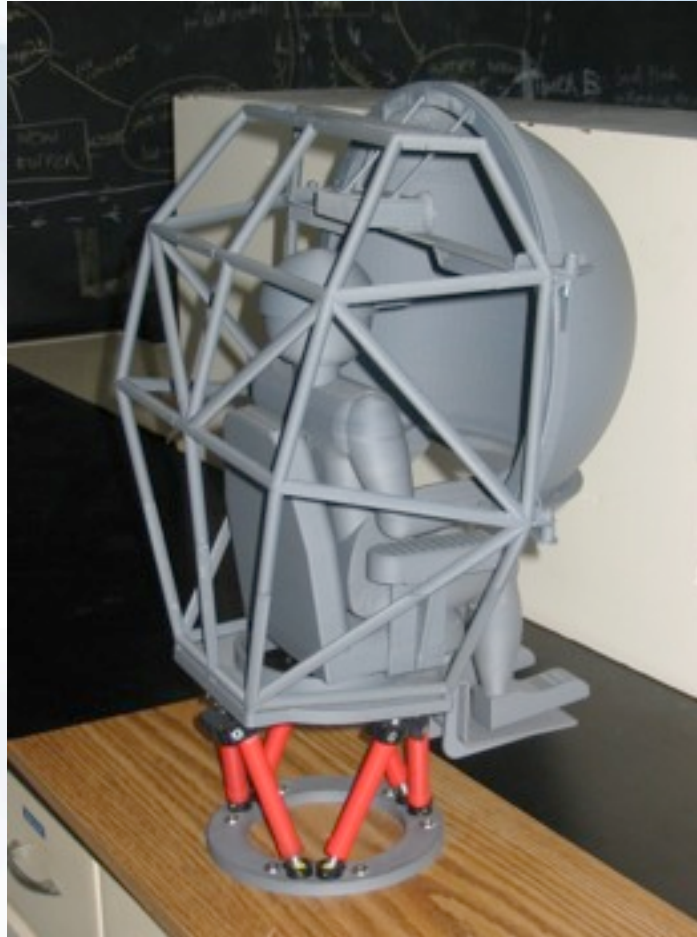
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Virtual Replicator Control System



Teleoperation Control Centre

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Laurentian University
Université Laurentienne

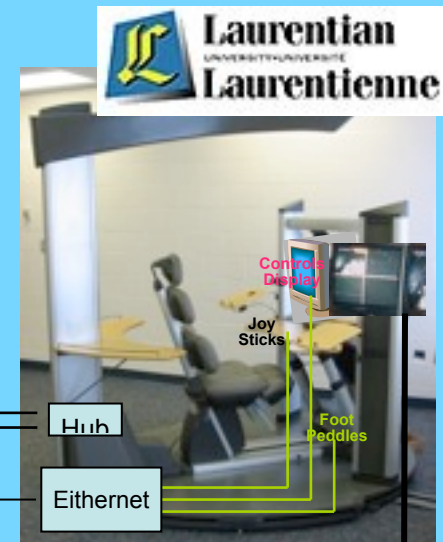
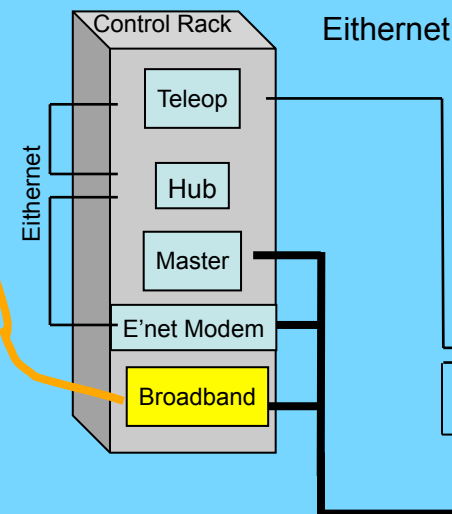
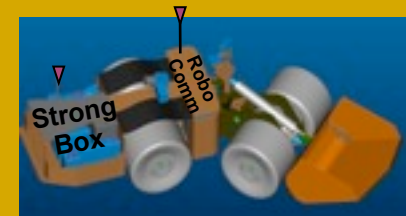
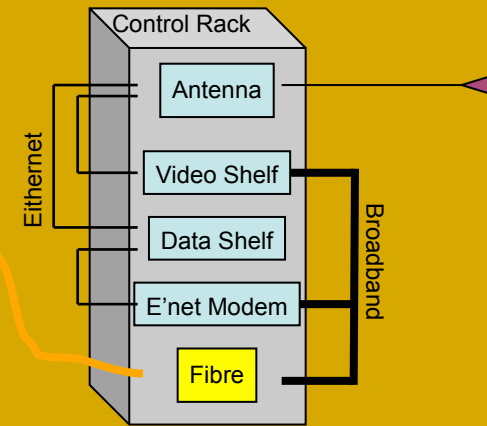
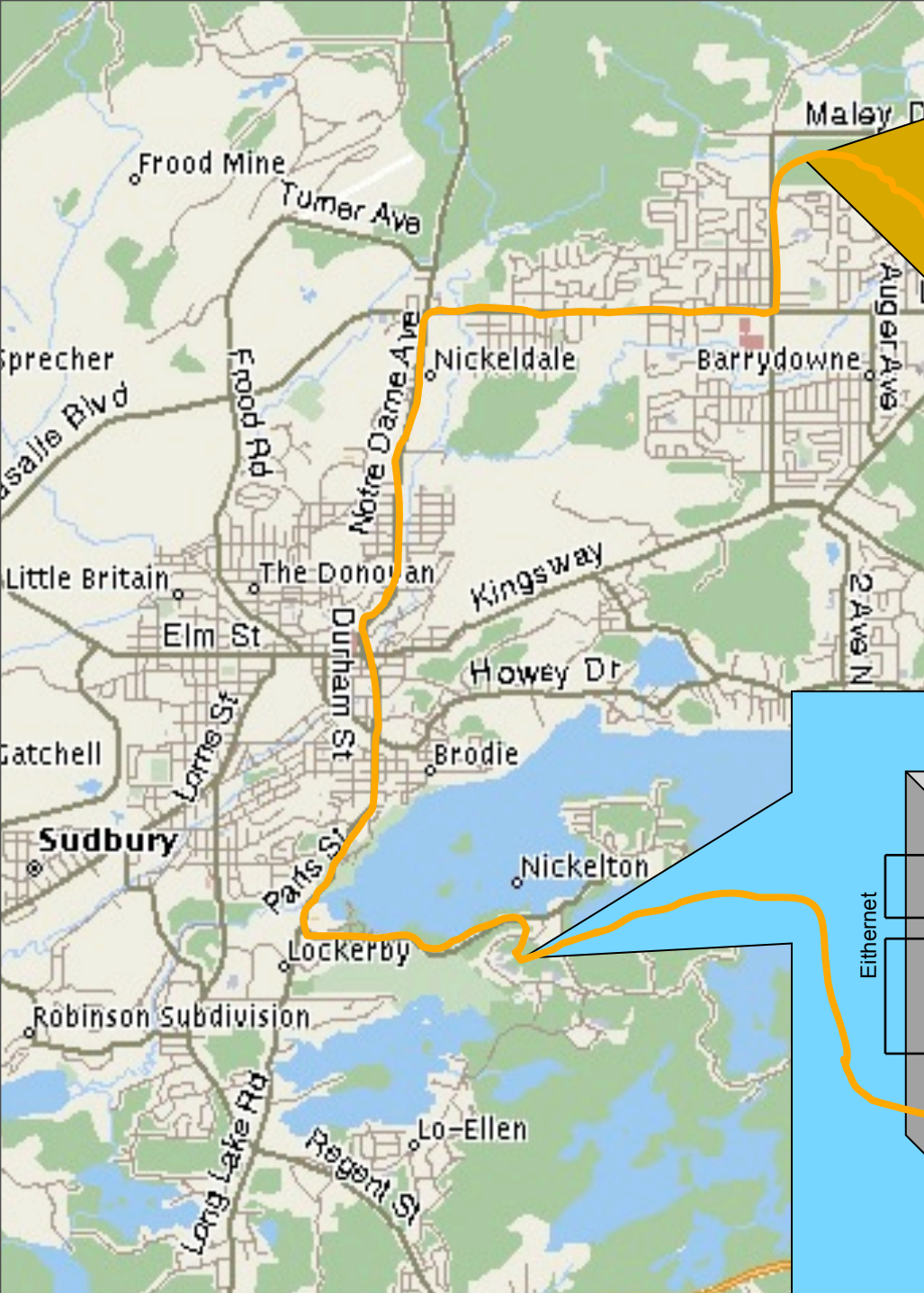


Telerobotics Laboratory

- Established in 2002 at Laurentian University
- to experiment with teleoperation issues (latency) and techniques
- a high speed network was established between Laurentian and Cambrian College for experimental purposes



Cambrian College



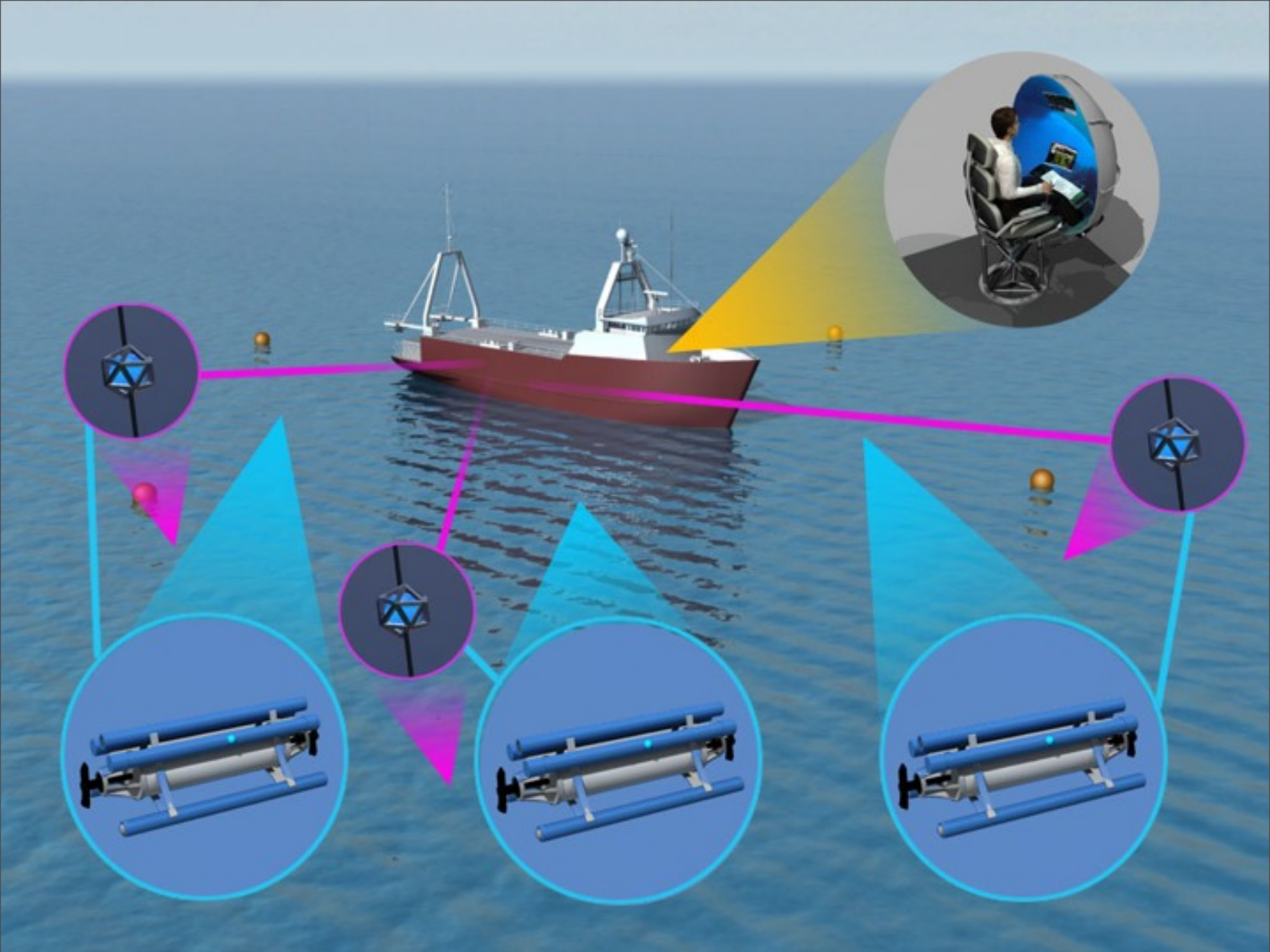
Broadband

Project Focus Expanded

Underground, Underwater,
Terrestrial, Aerial and Space

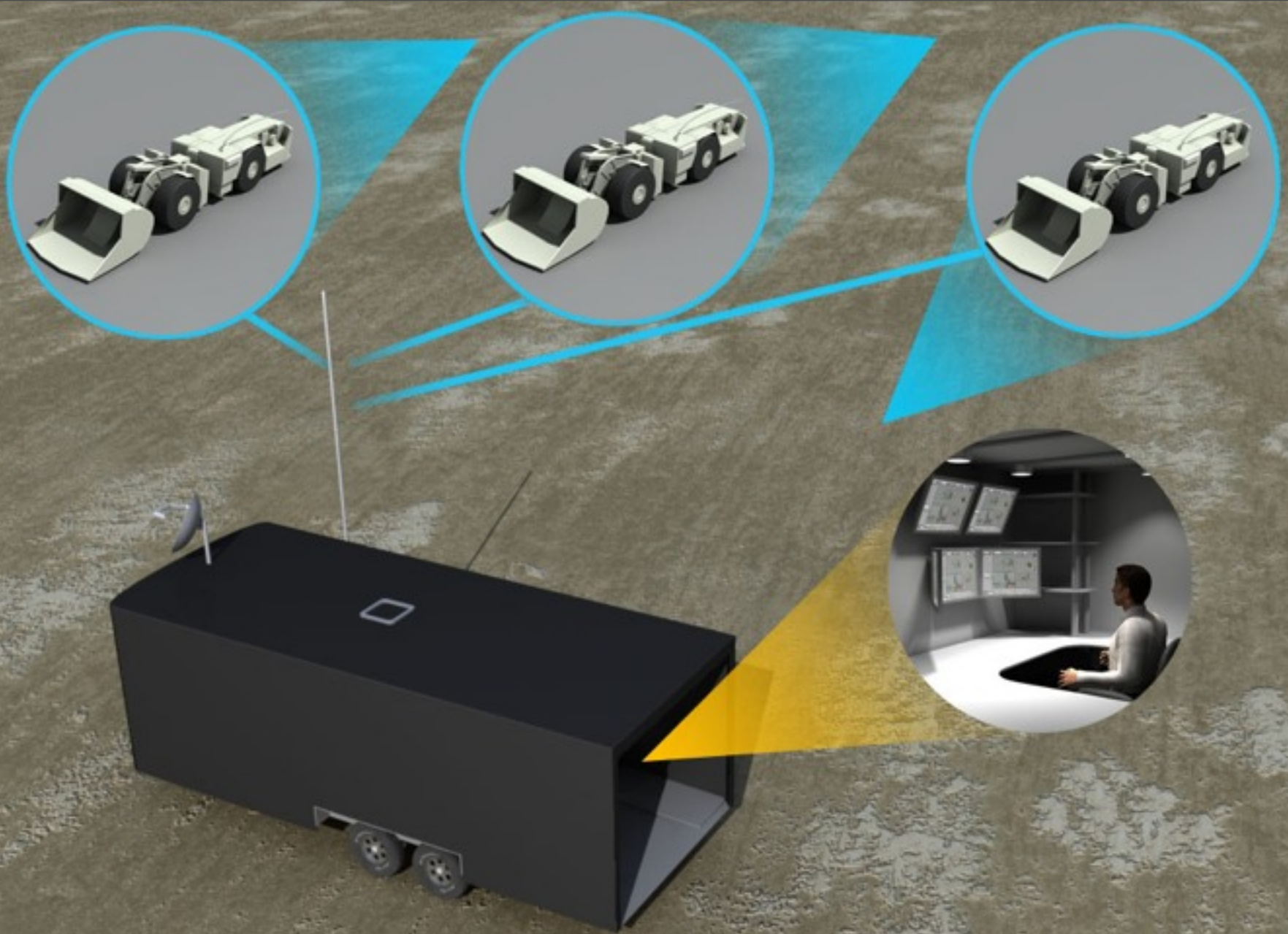
Teleoperation Chair

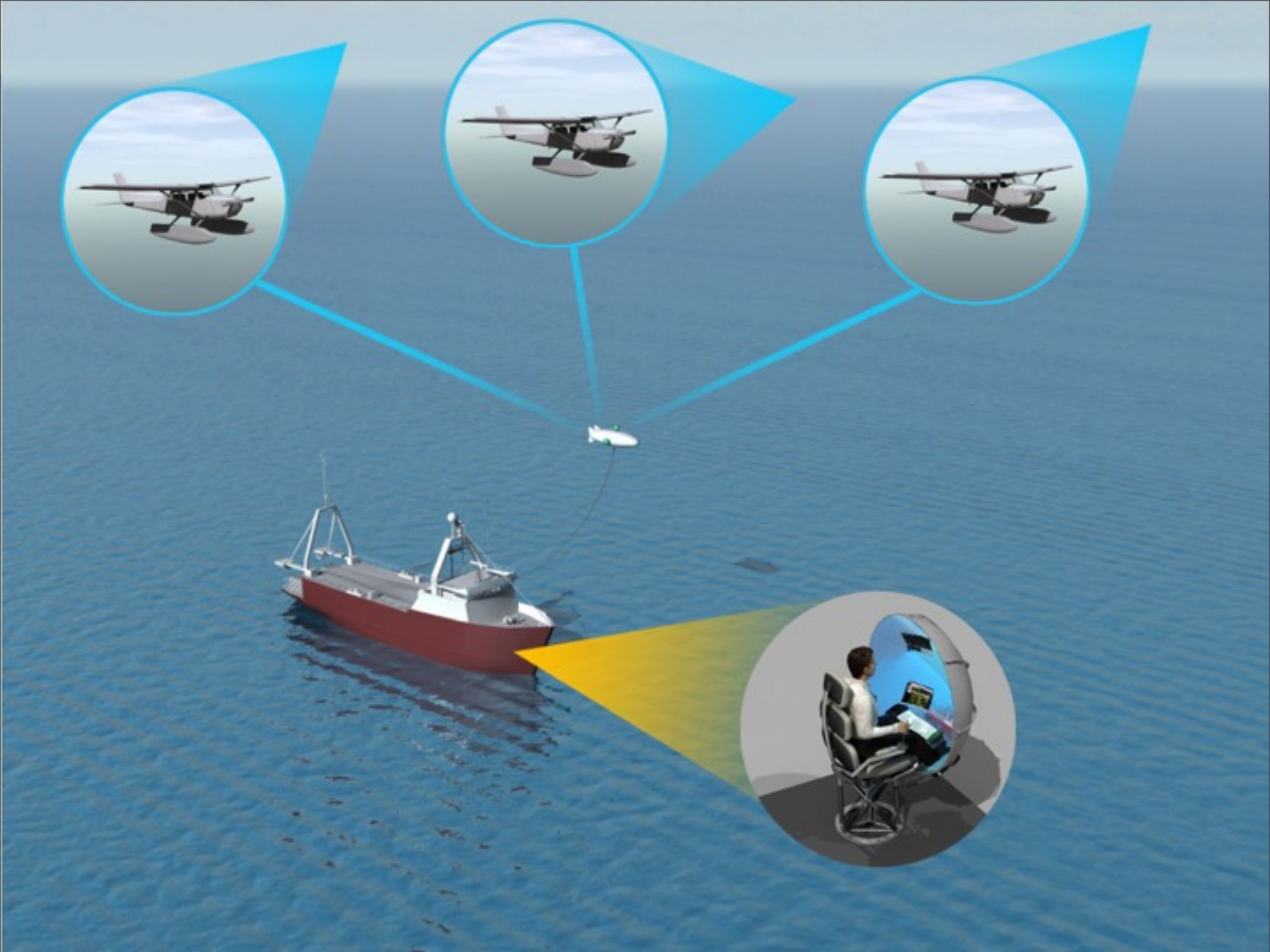






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Canadian Research Chair Research Team

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- *Teleoperation Control System*
 - *Visual*
 - *Haptic*
 - *Vestibular*
 - *Audio*
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Canadian Research Chair Research Team

Main Project Thrusts

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Tele-submarine with Free Space Optical Communication System



Hemispherical Optical Transceiver

- Transceiver
 - 70 plus LEDs per plate
 - Optical receiver with 120 degree field of view
 - System capability 20 Mb/s/freq
 - Networking Software Protocol Ethernet
 - Current operational capability 1.5 Mb/s due to needing to redefine communication protocols

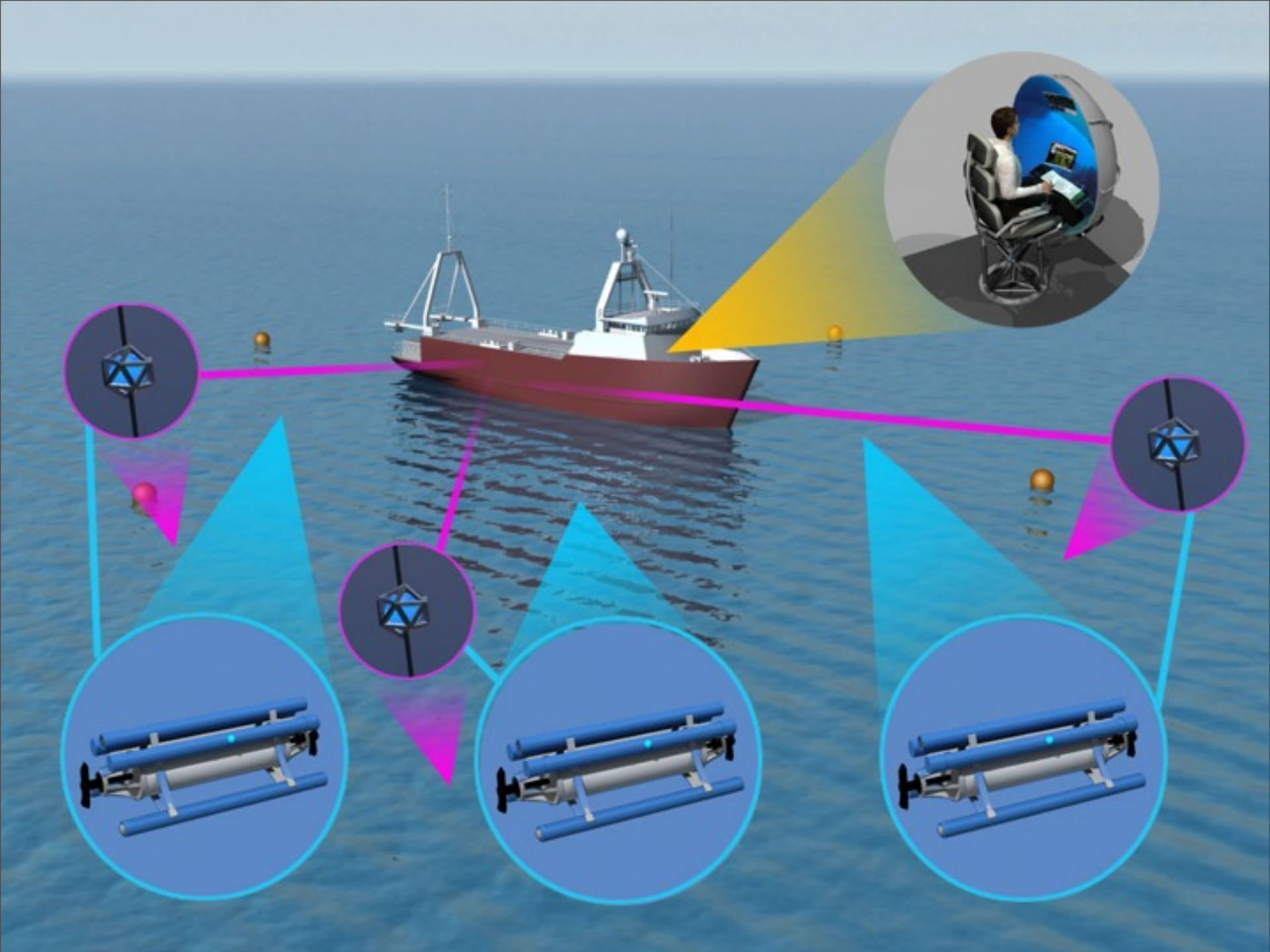


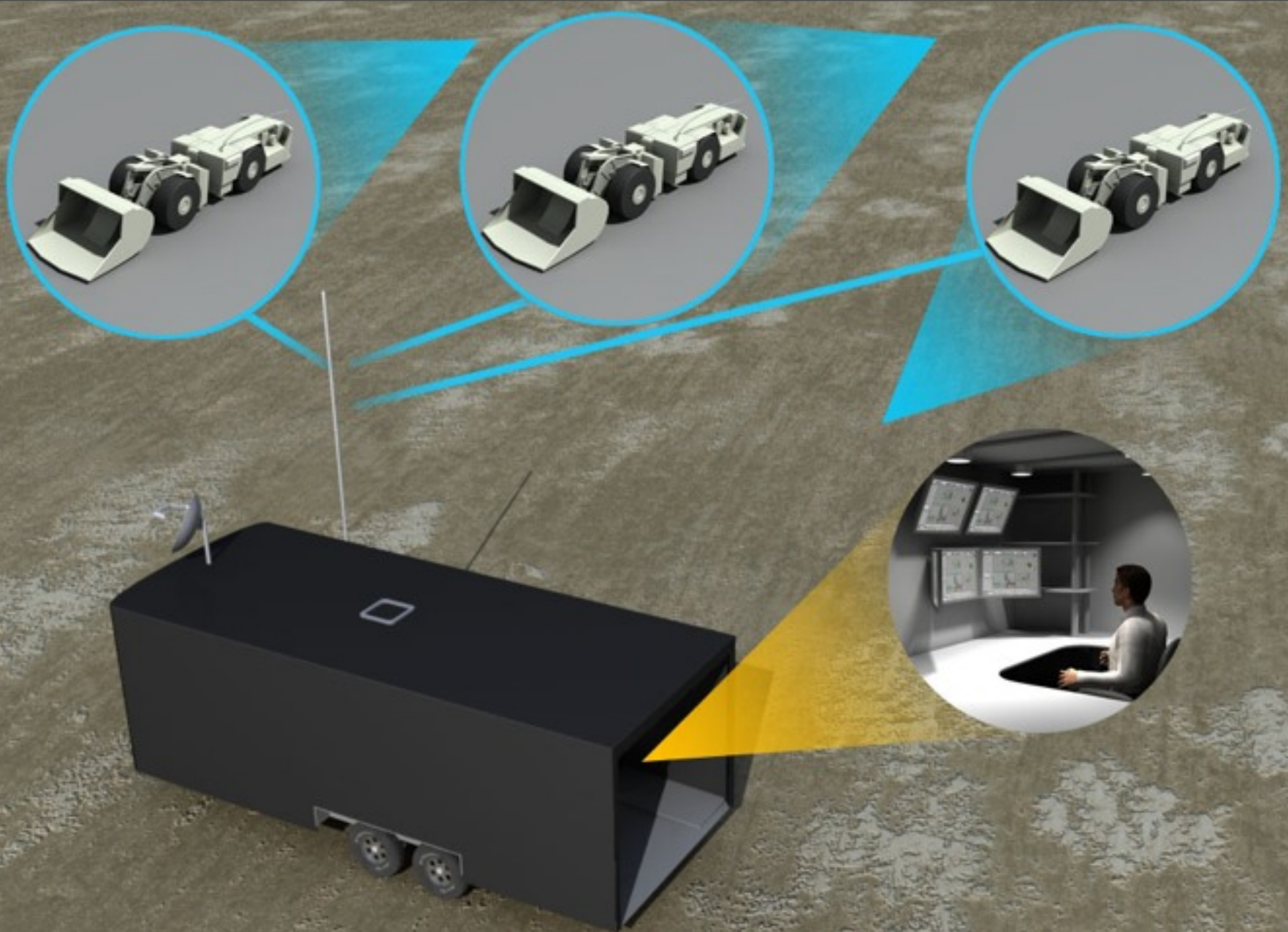
Patent Pending

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Multi-machine Teleoperation of Surface Robots

2nd Generation Model Telerobots



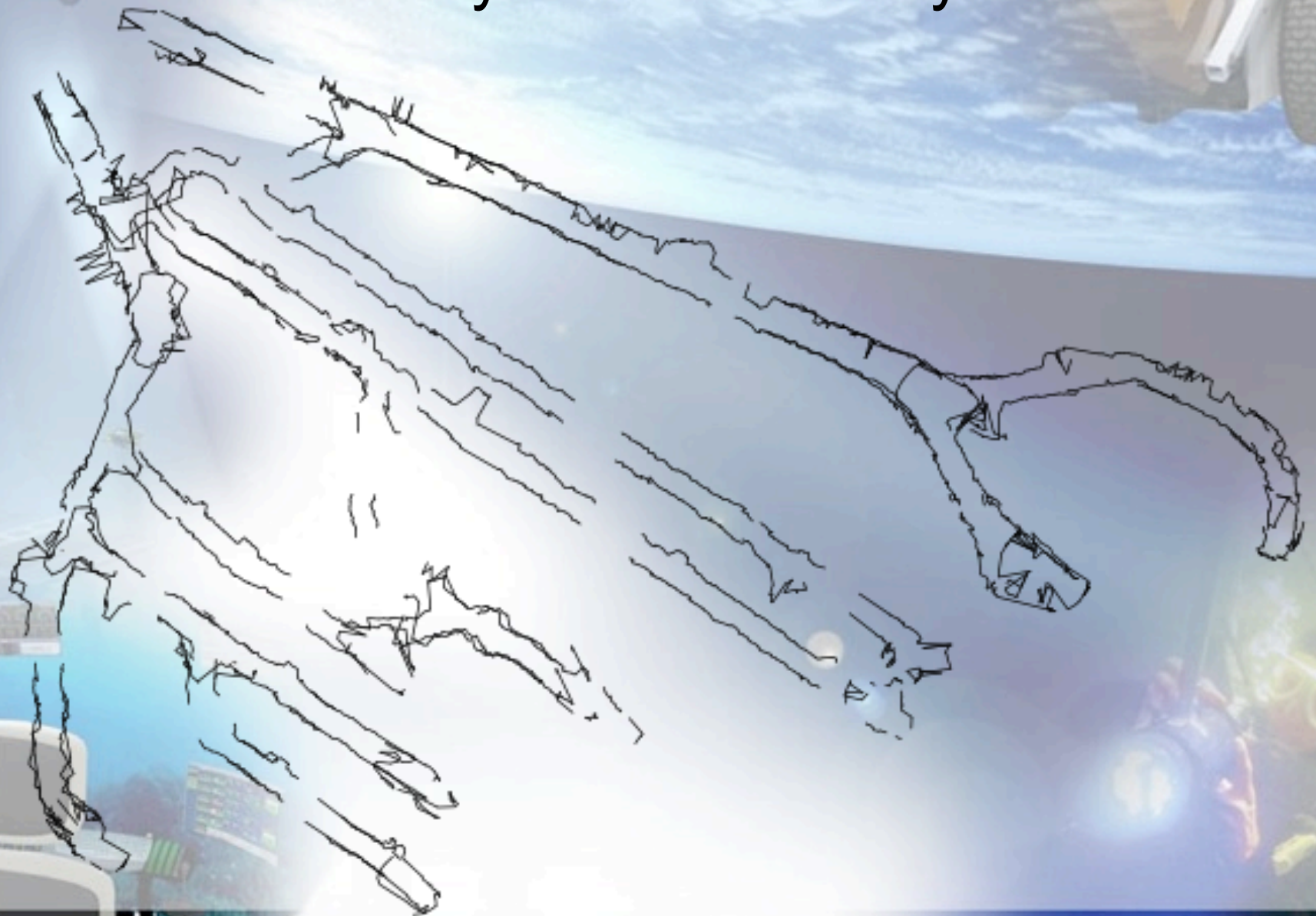
Day 1 - Survey



Day 2 - Survey

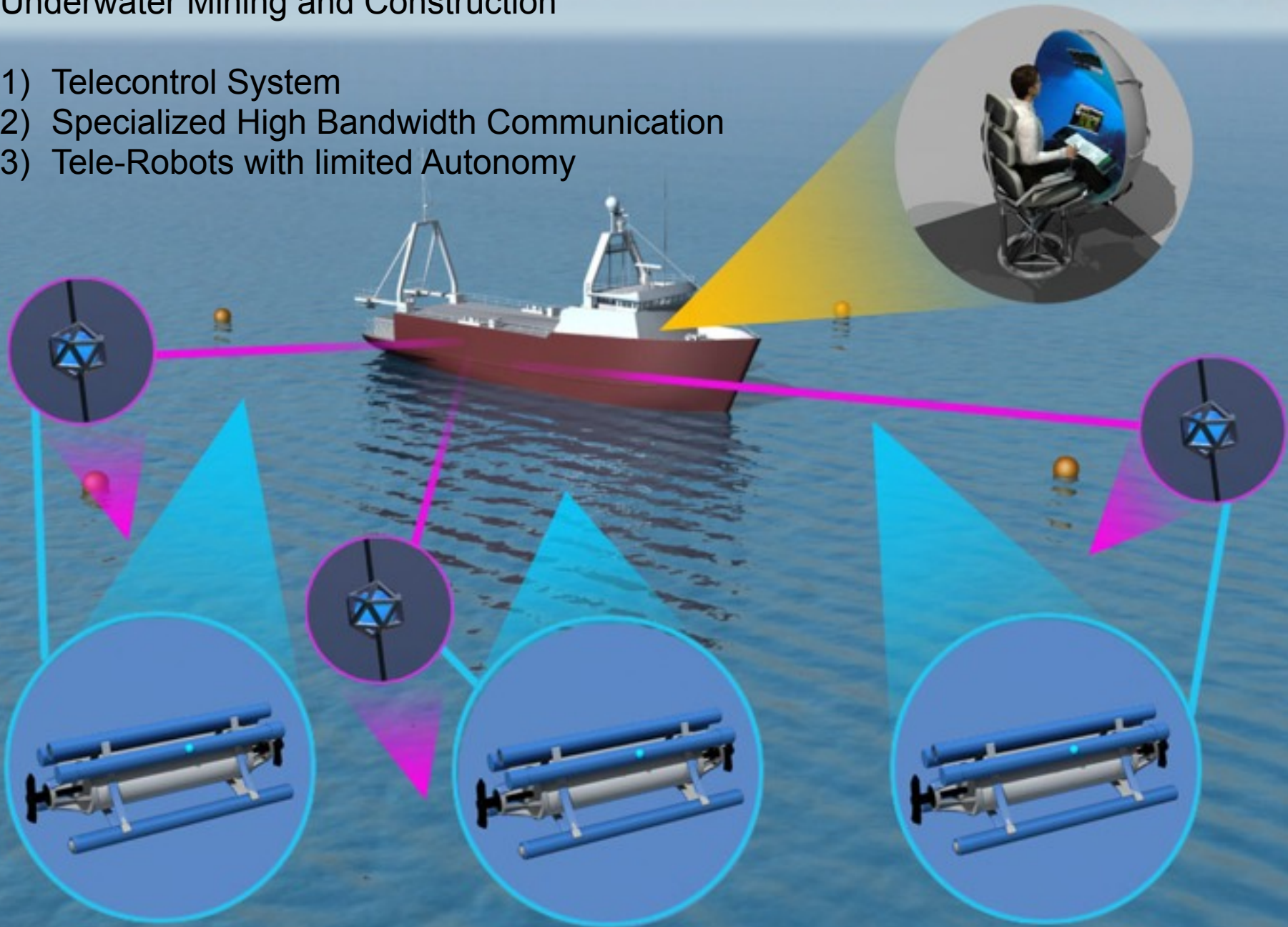


Day 1 and 2 Surveys Combined



Underwater Mining and Construction

- 1) Telecontrol System
- 2) Specialized High Bandwidth Communication
- 3) Tele-Robots with limited Autonomy



Canadian Research Chair Research Team

Main Project Thrusts

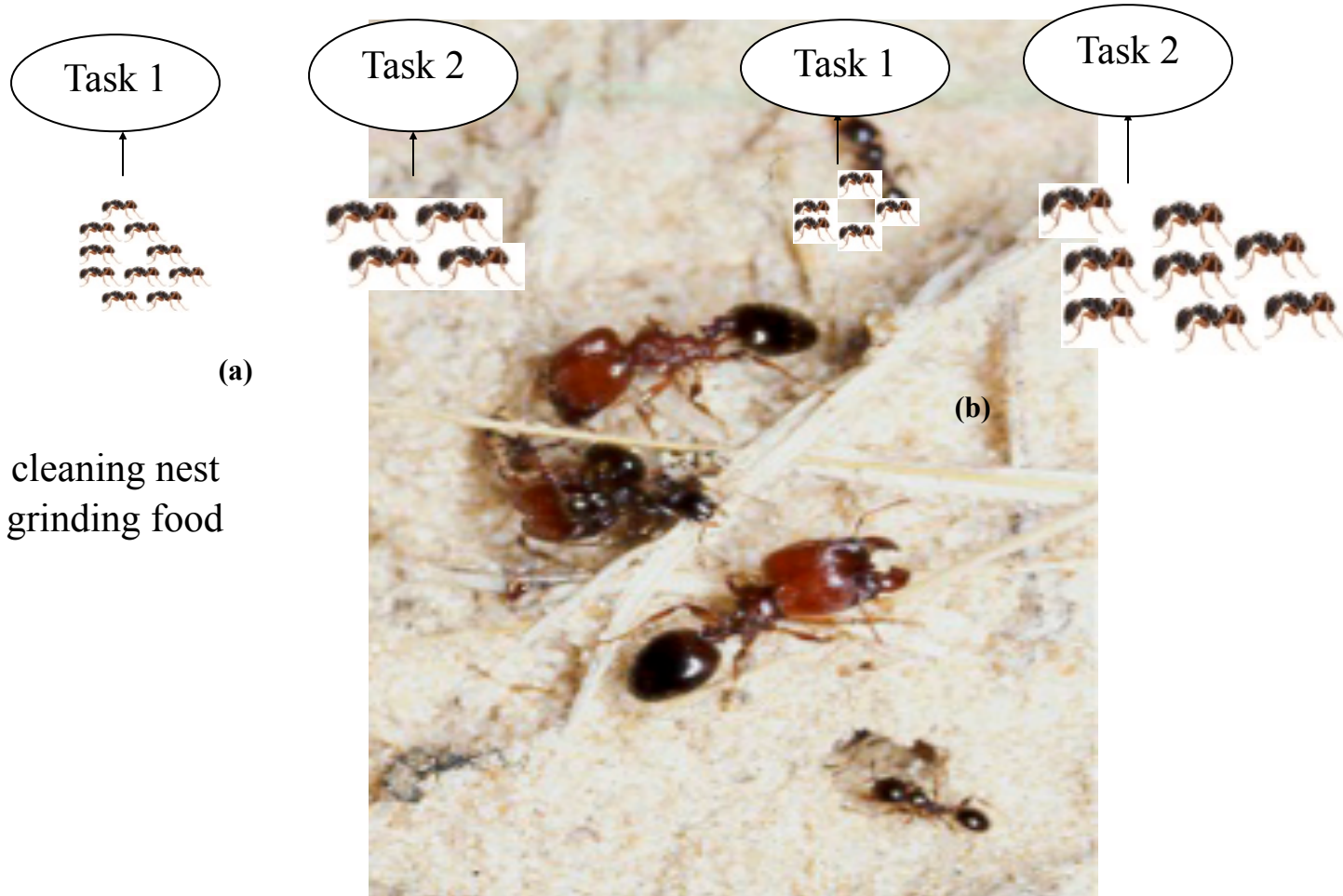
- **Teleoperation Control System**
 - Visual
 - Haptic
 - Vestibular
 - Audio
- **Communication**
 - High Bandwidth
 - Low Latency
 - RF, Optics, Hybrid and more
 - Standards (802 IEEE)
- **Telerobot**
 - Sensing
 - Actuation
 - Intelligence
 - Hardware and Software

The Wilson Experiment

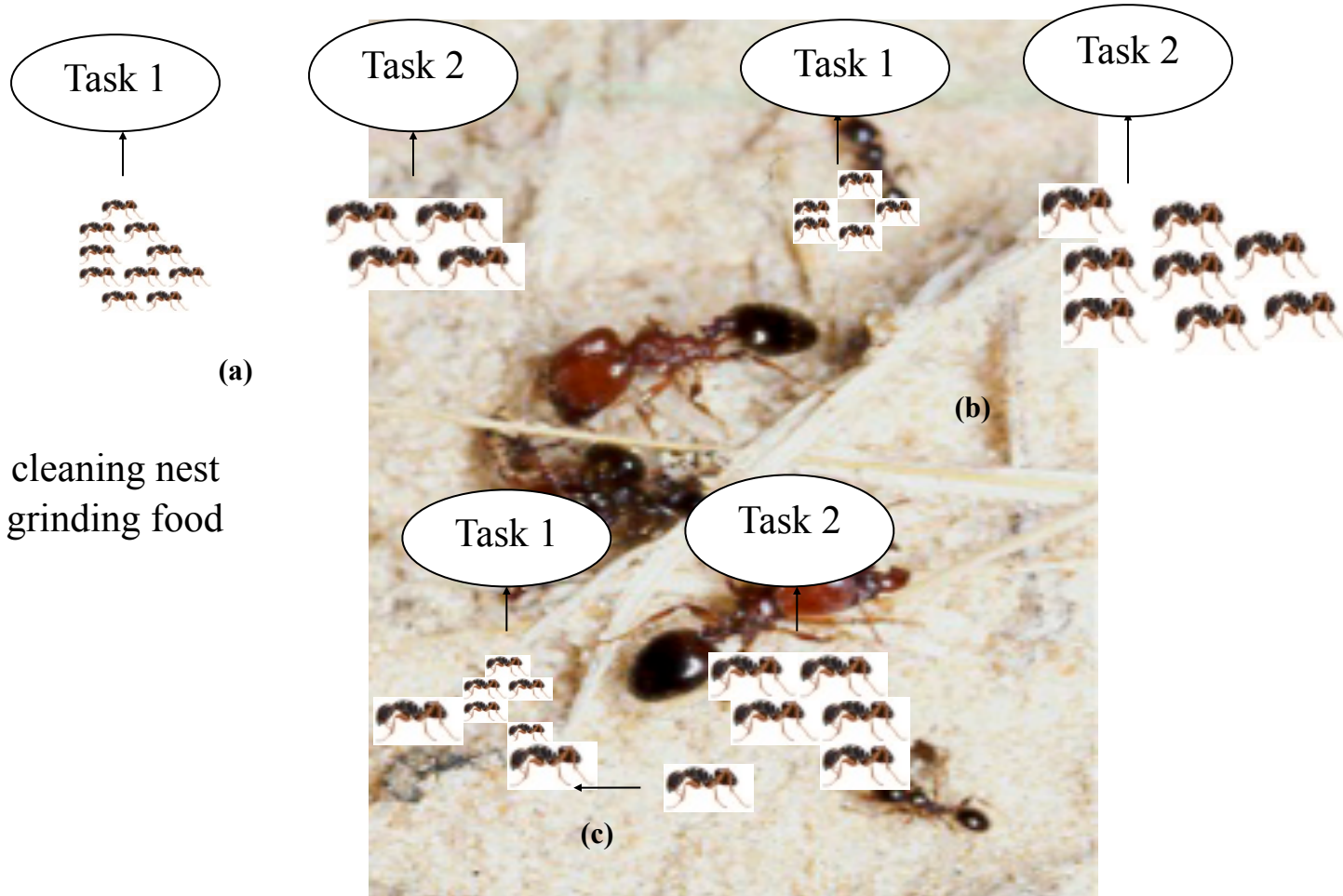
The Wilson Experiment

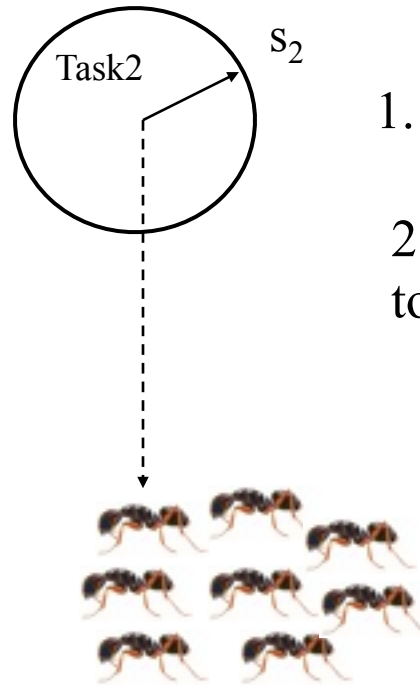
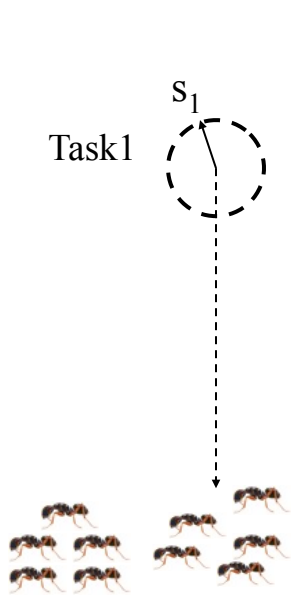


The Wilson Experiment



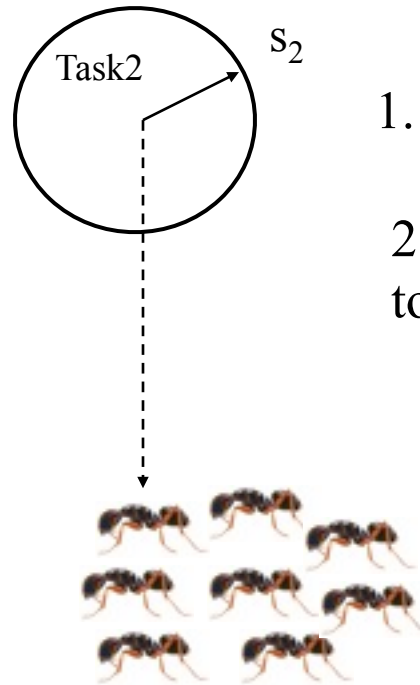
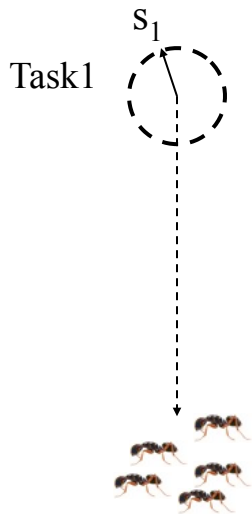
The Wilson Experiment





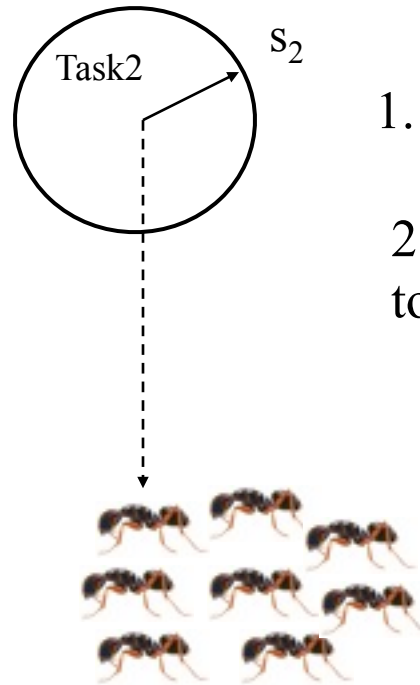
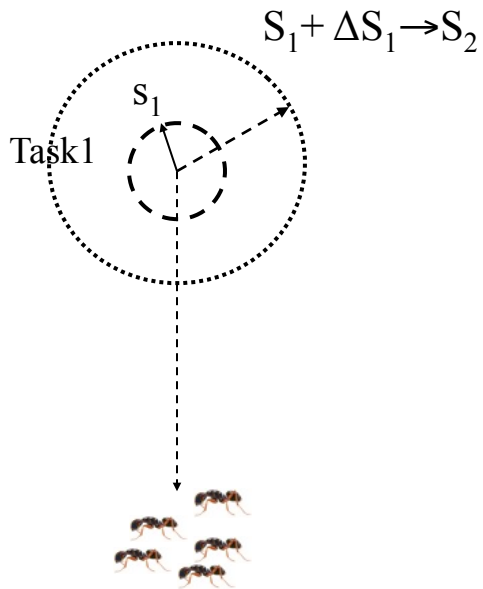
1. Demand or stimulus of a task = s

2. Threshold or ability to respond to a demand

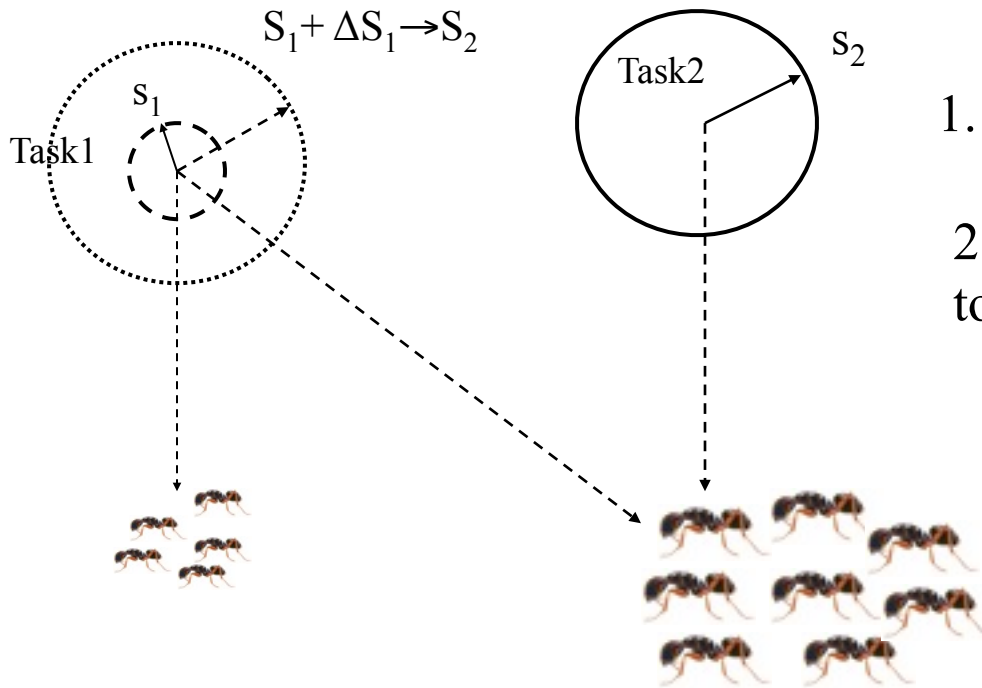


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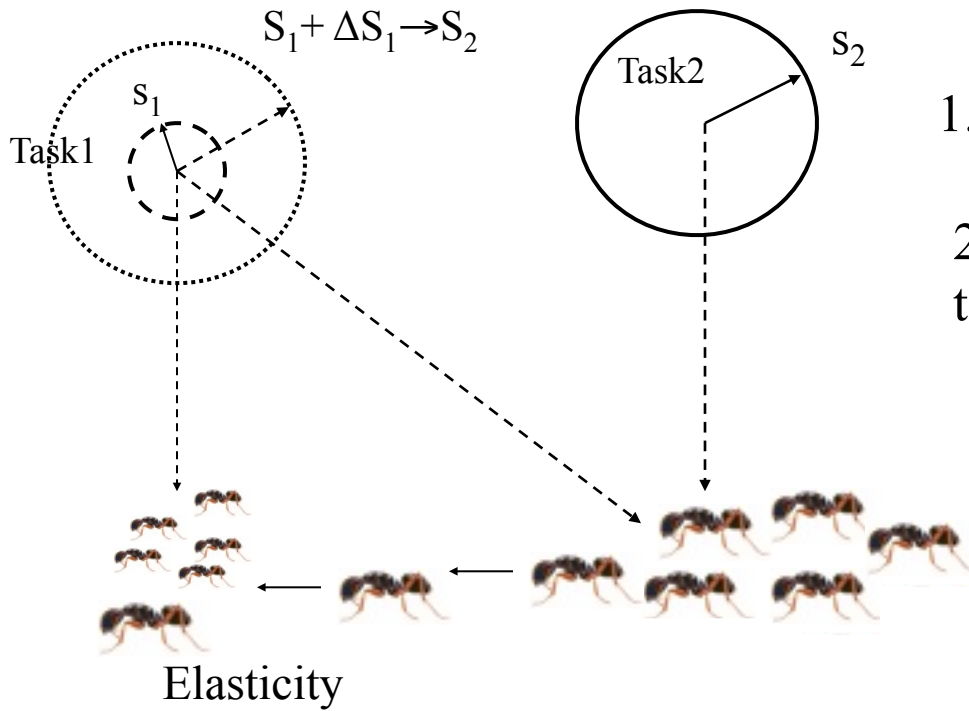


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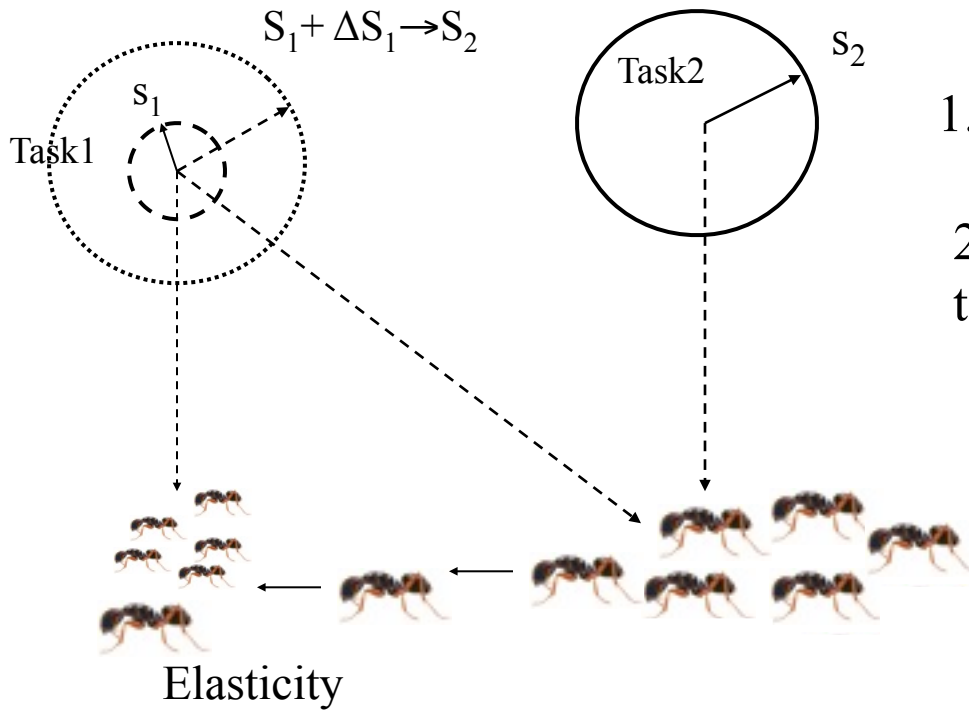
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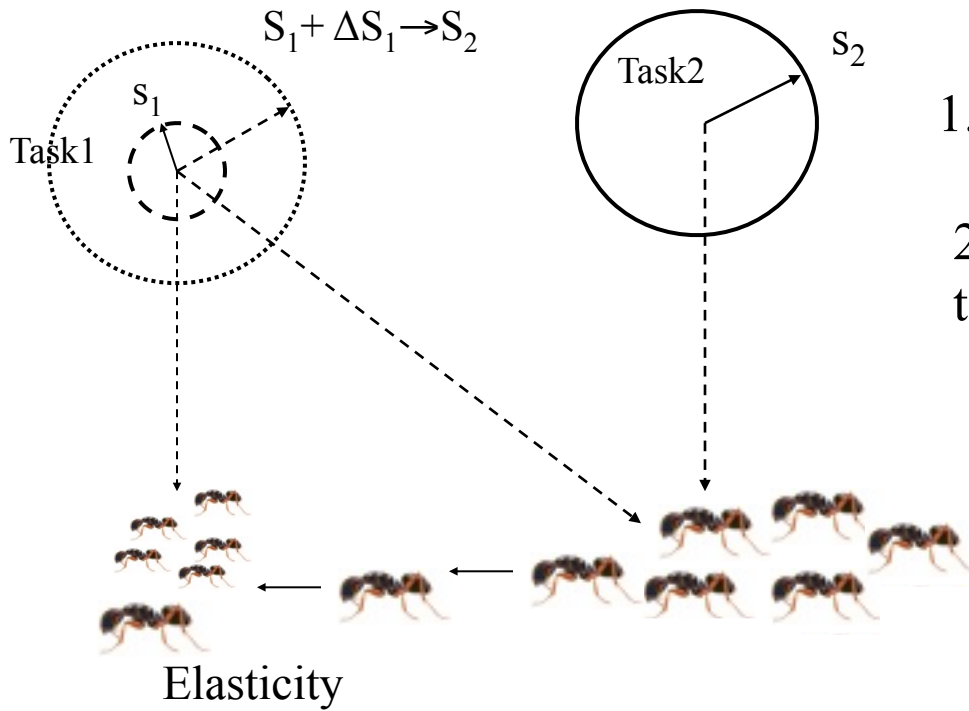


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Threshold Model

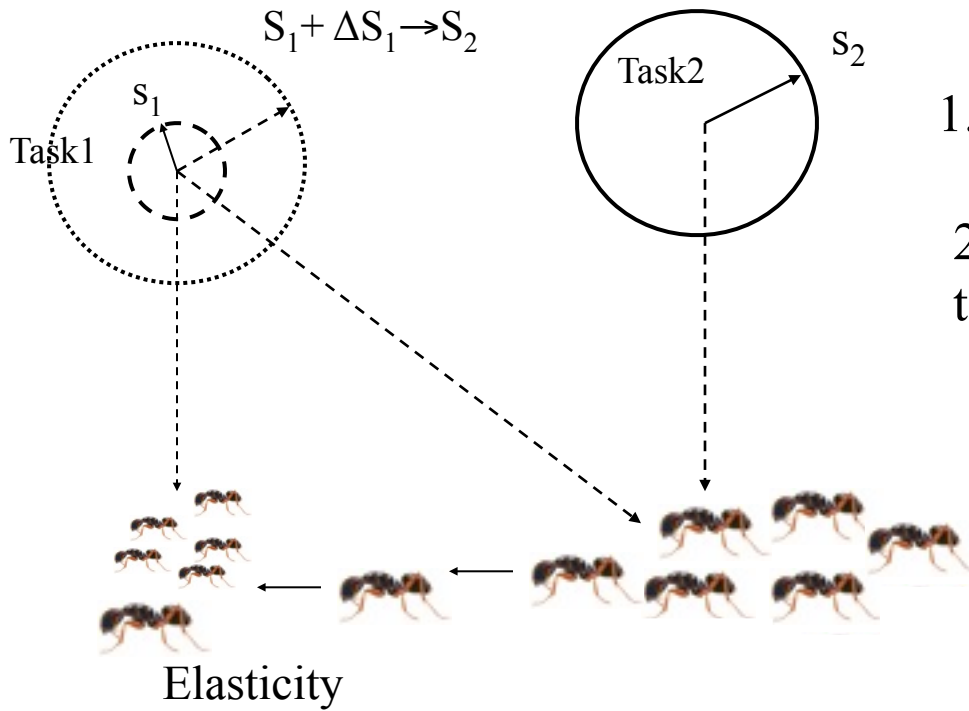


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Threshold Model



1. Demand or stimulus of a task = s

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Threshold Model

Tasks = bidding agents

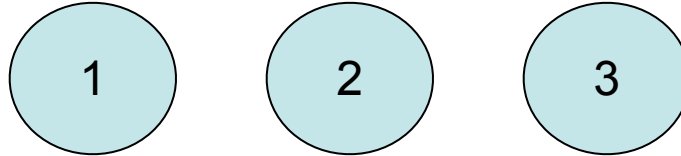
Ants = resources

Inspiration



Dispatch system that is capable of adapting to continuous changing operational environment.

Dispatch Decision

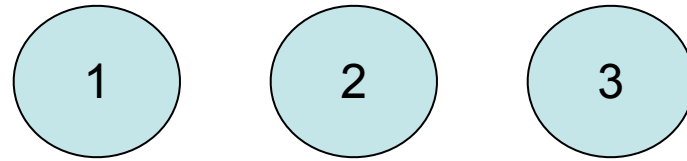


A computer (central command)
will calculate the response value
relative to each agent



The resource (LHD) is allocated to the agent (drawpoint) with the highest response value at the time of decision making

Dispatch Decision



A computer (central command) will calculate the response value relative to each agent

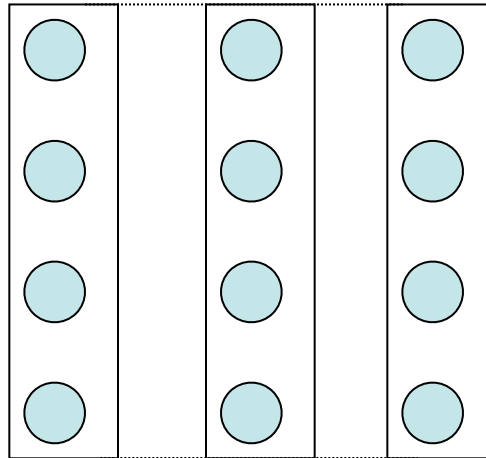
Drawpoints 1, 2 and 3 are competing for this LHD



The resource (LHD) is allocated to the agent (drawpoint) with the highest response value at the time of decision making

The Nested Agent-Based Algorithm

Drawpoints



**Maintenance
Module**



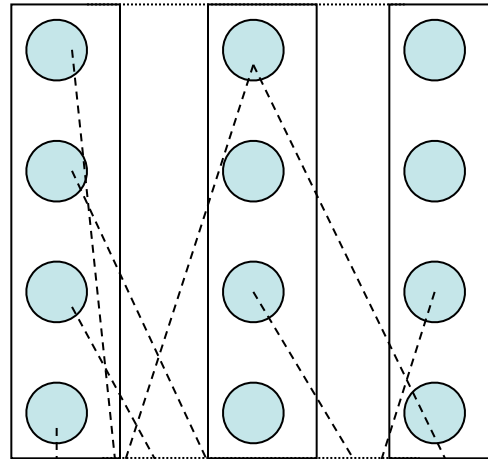
Fleet of LHD's

Teleoperators
Fleet



The Nested Agent-Based Algorithm

Drawpoints



Drawpoints competing for LHD's

**Maintenance
Module**

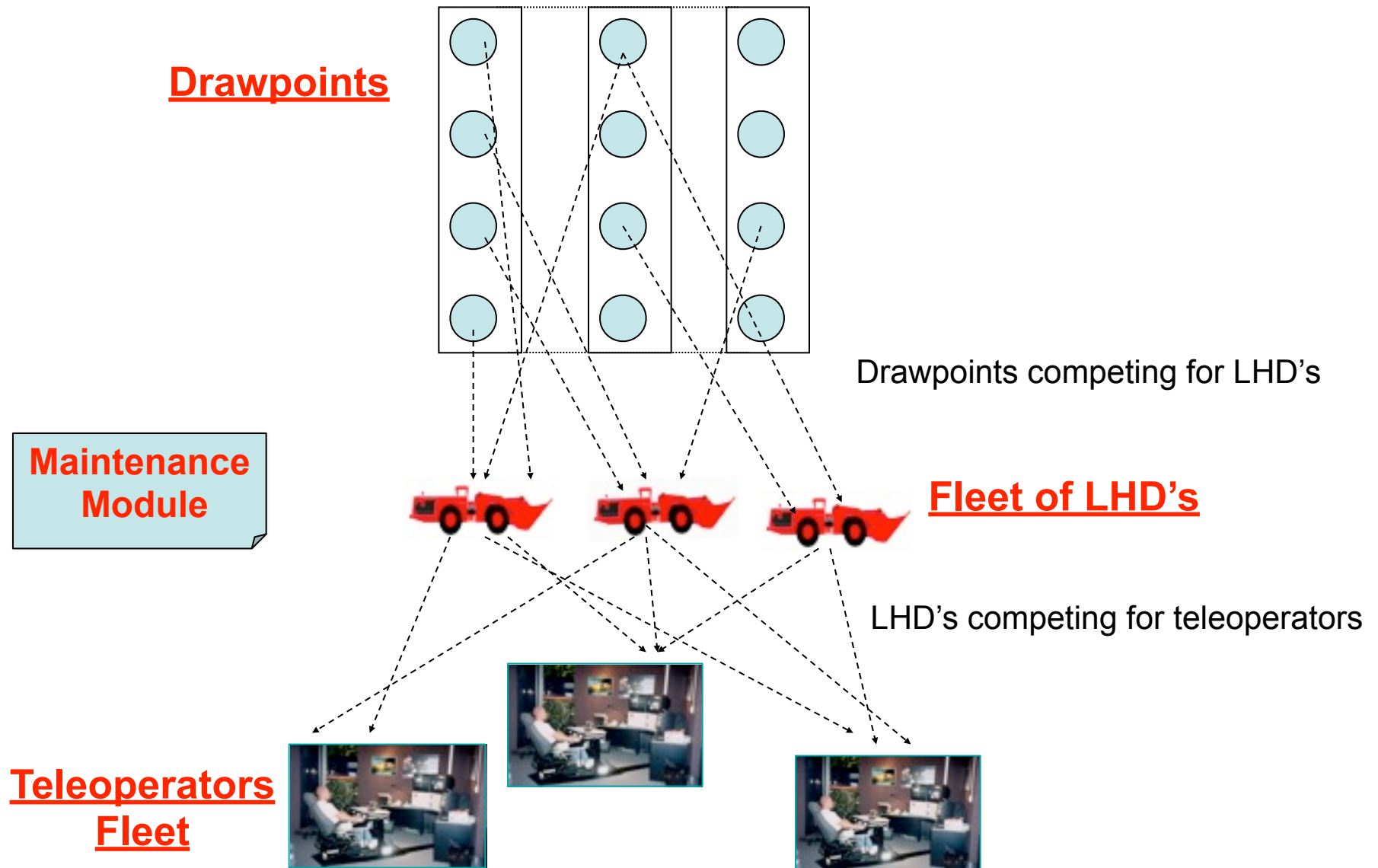


Fleet of LHD's

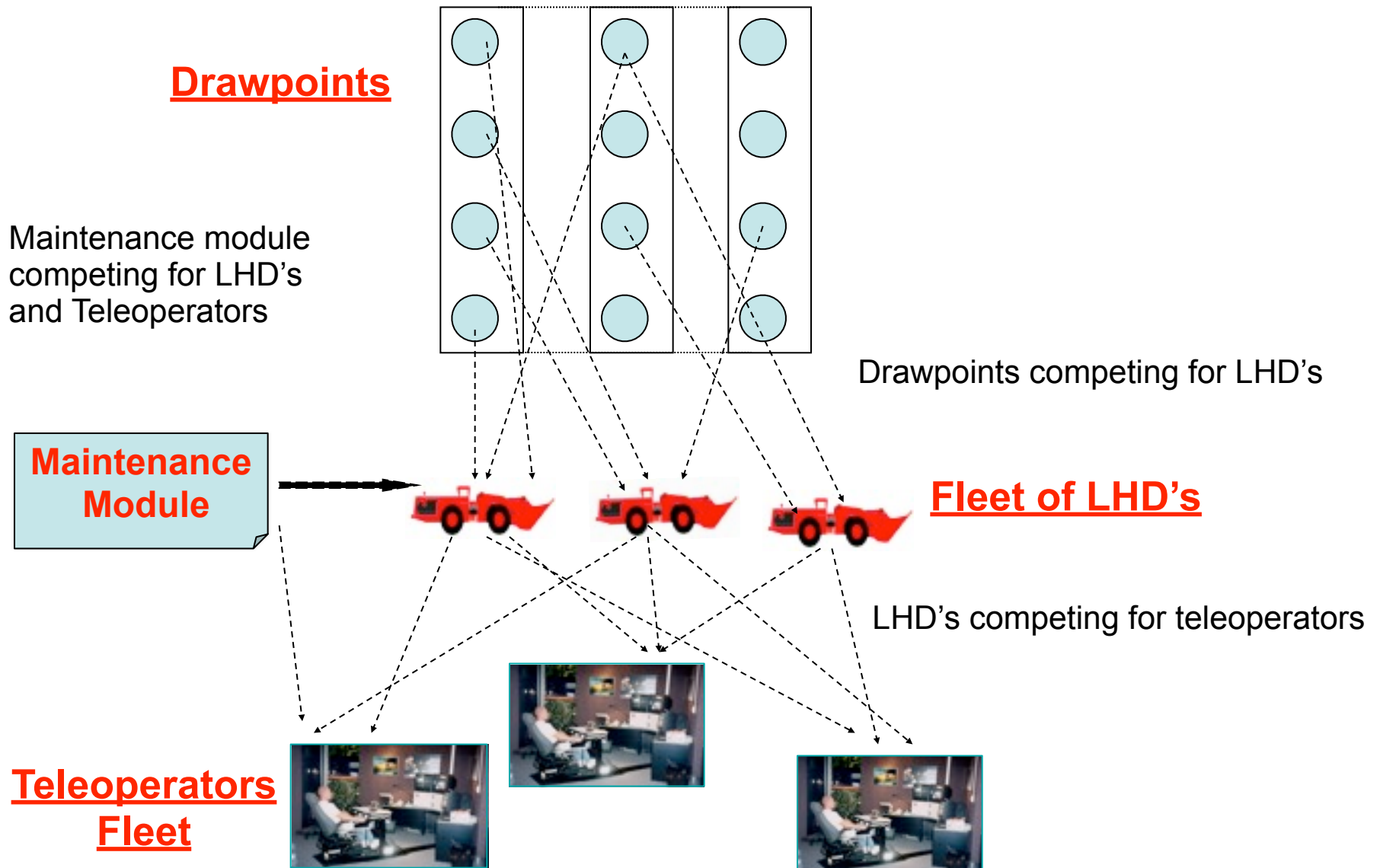
Teleoperators
Fleet



The Nested Agent-Based Algorithm



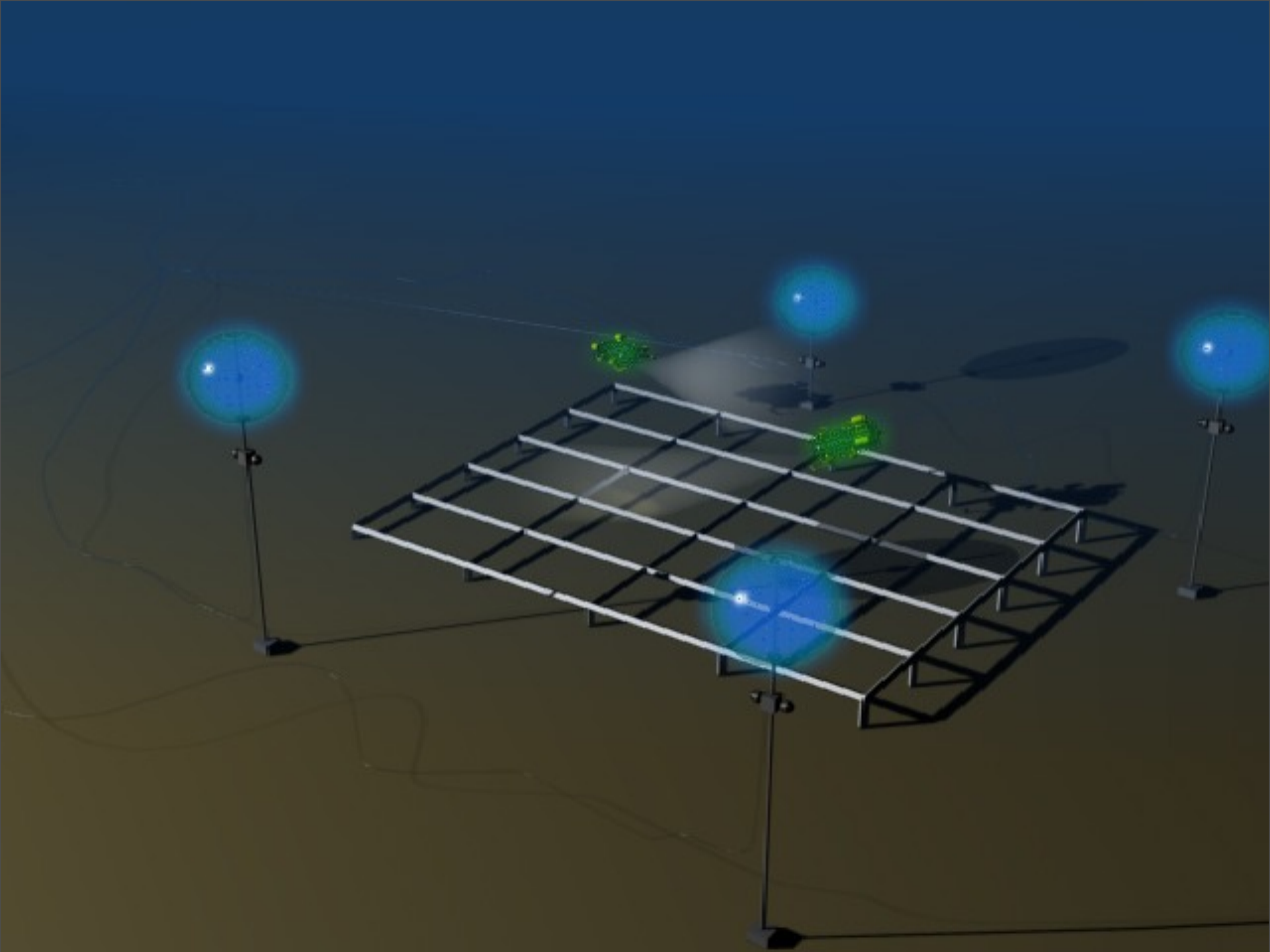
The Nested Agent-Based Algorithm



Technology

- The technology was originally built to allow the wireless support of a fleet of Untethered Telerobotic Submarines
- Accomplishments
 - Transmitter/Receiver has been built and tested underwater
 - 1.5 Mb/s tested in fresh water
 - 20 Mb/s tested in the lab





Saturday, November 20, 2010

Spherical Optical Communications Technology



Penguin Automated Systems Inc.



The World's Best Technology
Conference 2007

Autonomous vs Teleautomous

After 20 years of doing this in mining
the cultural barriers are huge

