

WORLD  SENSING

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# IoT in mining

AMICOS project



# Today's agenda

01.

What is IoT?

02.

Innovations

03.

Needs for IoT

04.

Applications

05.

Conclusion



# Today's agenda

01.

What is IoT?

02.

Innovations

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Needs for IoT

04.

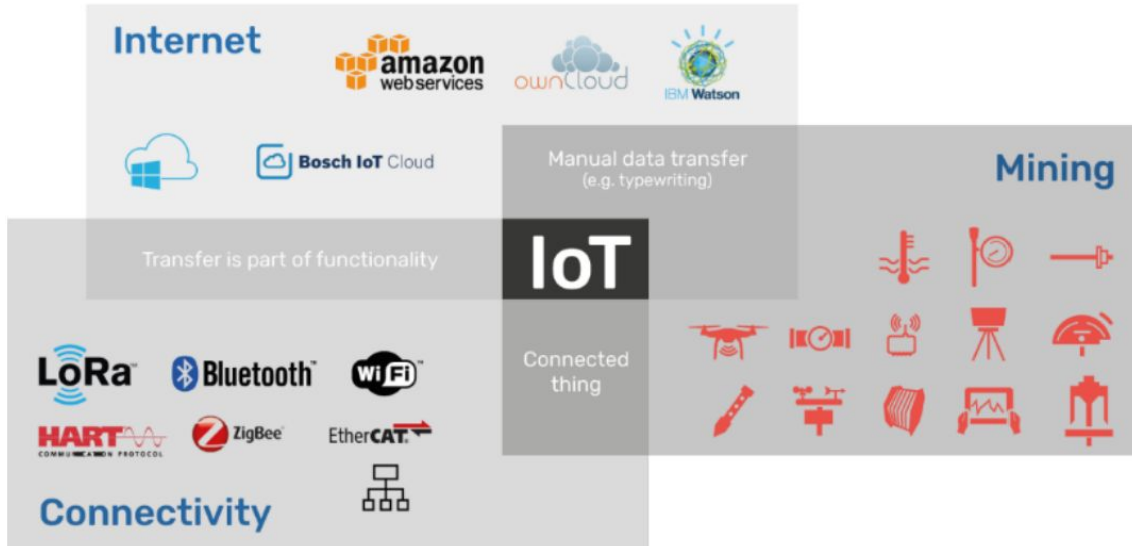
Applications

05.

Conclusion

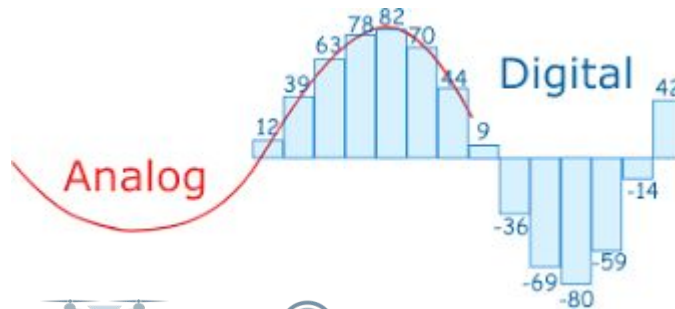


# What is IoT?



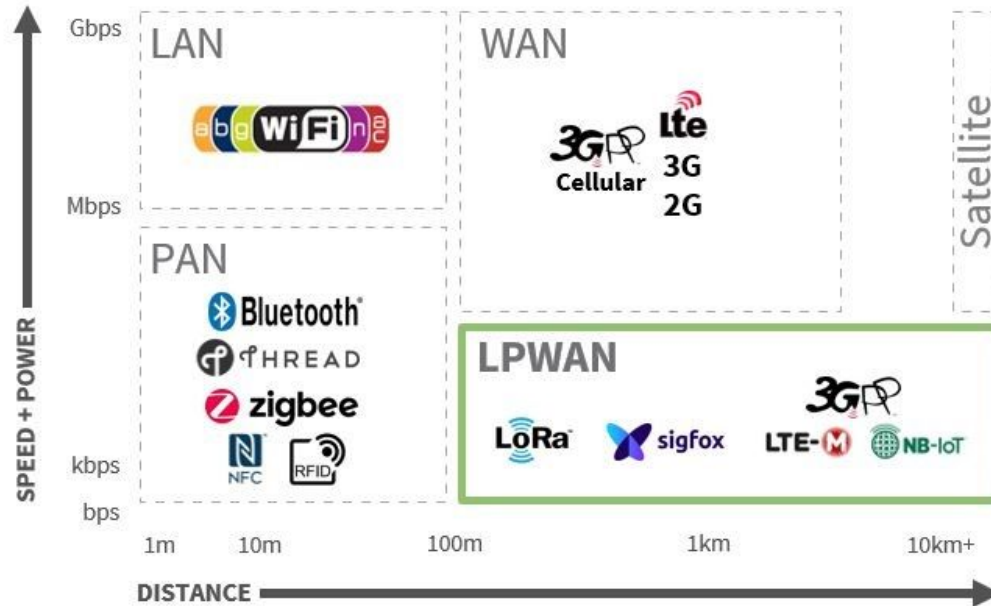
- Objects
- Connectivity
- Processing power

# What is IoT? Objects

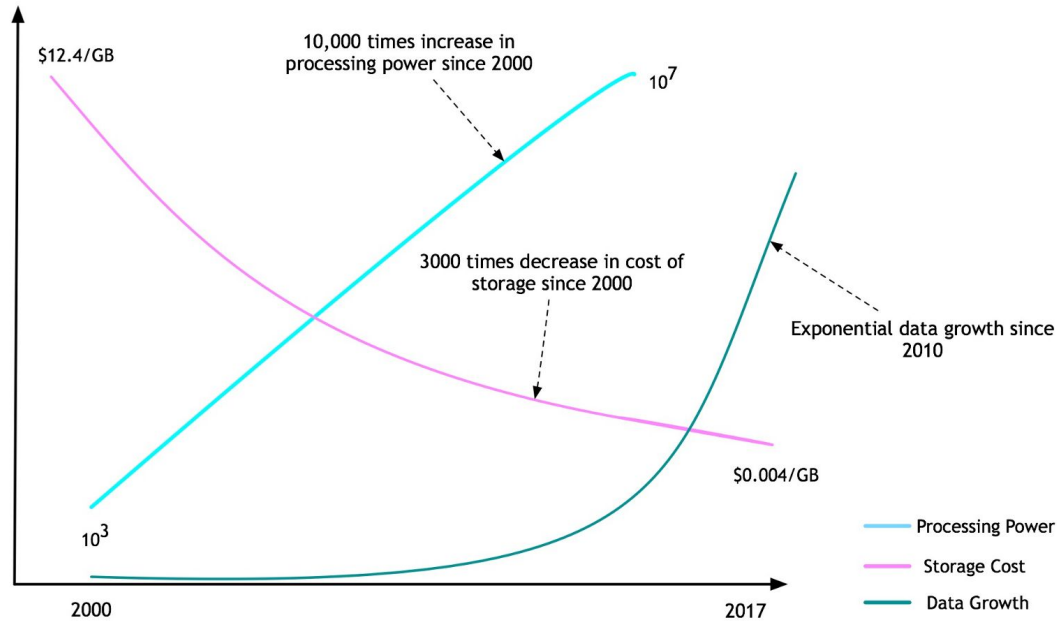


1. Energy/Power
2. CPU
3. Antenna
4. Sensor

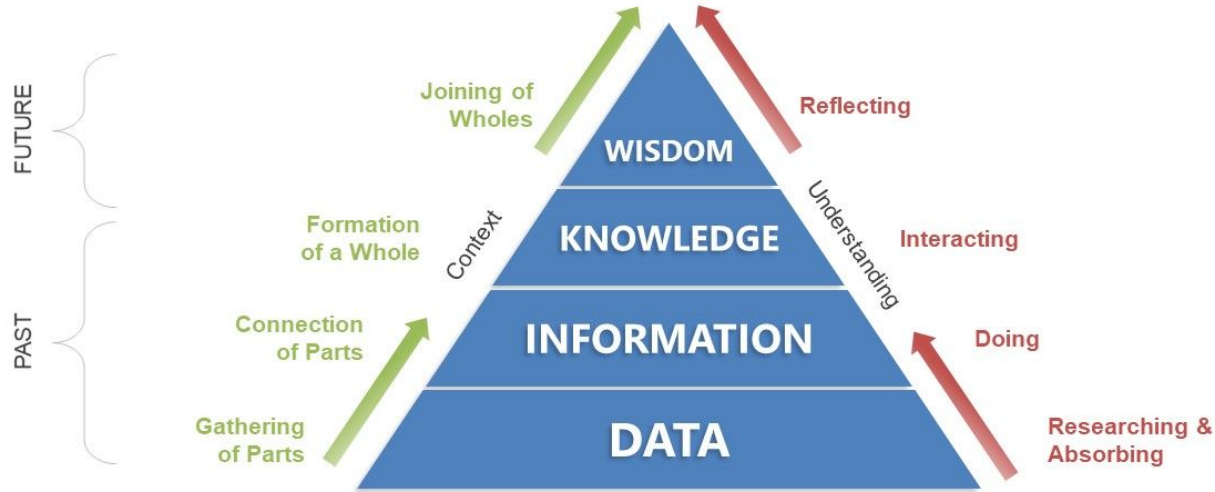
# What is IoT? Communication



# What is IoT? Processing



# What is IoT? Processing



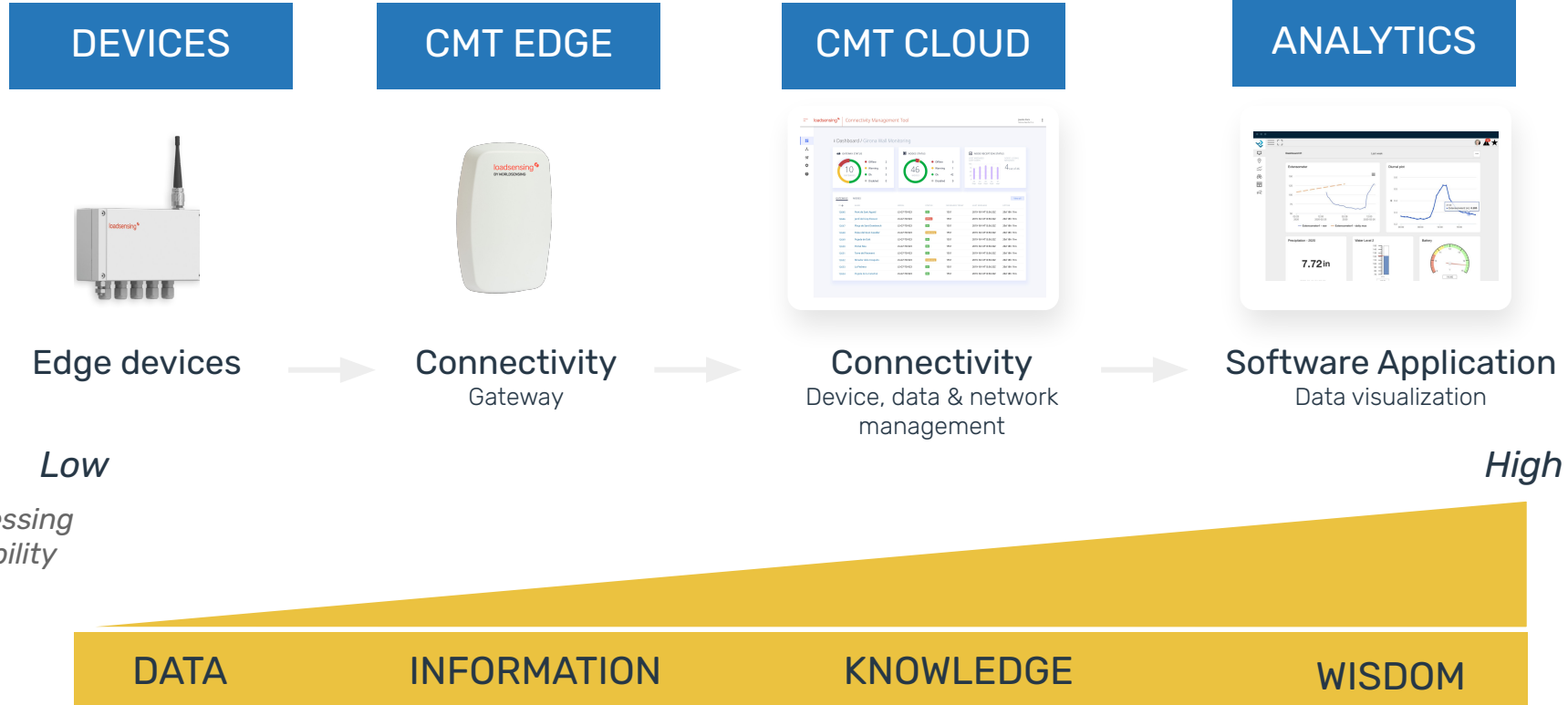
- ANALYTICS
- CLOUD platform
- EDGE solution
- DEVICES







# What is IoT? Processing



Processing capability

Low

High





# Lack of infrastructure resilience **Increased risk of failure**

In the U.S. alone, 56,007 bridges out of 614,387 are rated as structurally deficient, which equates to 9.1 percent of the bridges in the country.\*

Poor quality of construction



Brazil tailings dams collapse  
\$6B in penalties - 17 fatalities



Embankment collapse in Florence

Age



Genoa bridge collapse  
39 fatalities - 600M€ in costs -



Miami bridge collapse  
6 fatalities

Extreme climate events



# The Wireless Monitoring Solution



## Monitoring solution

### → EDGE DEVICES

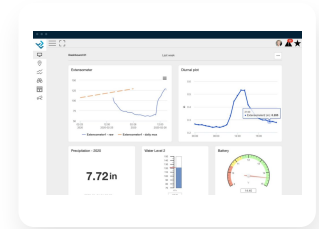
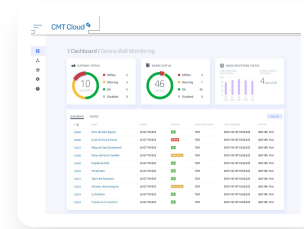
- Robust, low-power, reliable and secure network of LoRa devices.
- Compatible with a wide range of geotechnical, geospatial and structural sensors.

### → CONNECTIVITY & NETWORK MANAGEMENT

- Uses a star network topology.
- Longer range, not affected by radio signal obstructions.
- Does not need repeaters or network planning and is not critical path dependent.
- Device, data and network monitoring software and configuration mobile app.



# E2E system



## Edge devices

Wireless data loggers  
Wireless sensors  
Digital logger



## Connectivity

Gateway



## Connectivity

Device, data & network  
management



## Software Application

Data visualization



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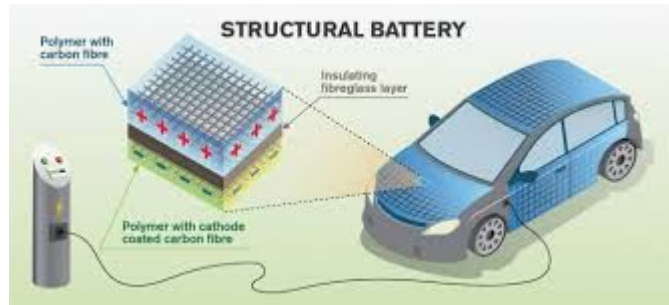
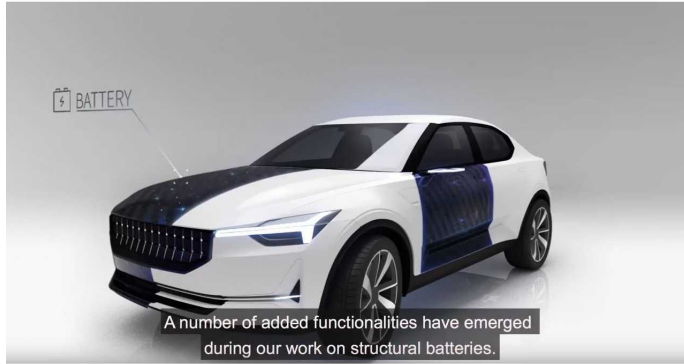
05.

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# Innovations - objects/batteries



# Innovations Communication

## The Nanosatellites

Weight: about 5 kilograms  
Cost: less than \$1 million  
Size: about as big as a tablet  
Purpose: global Internet of Things (IoT) connectivity

Myriota software running inside

Solar panels

Antenna

Connects to millions of things

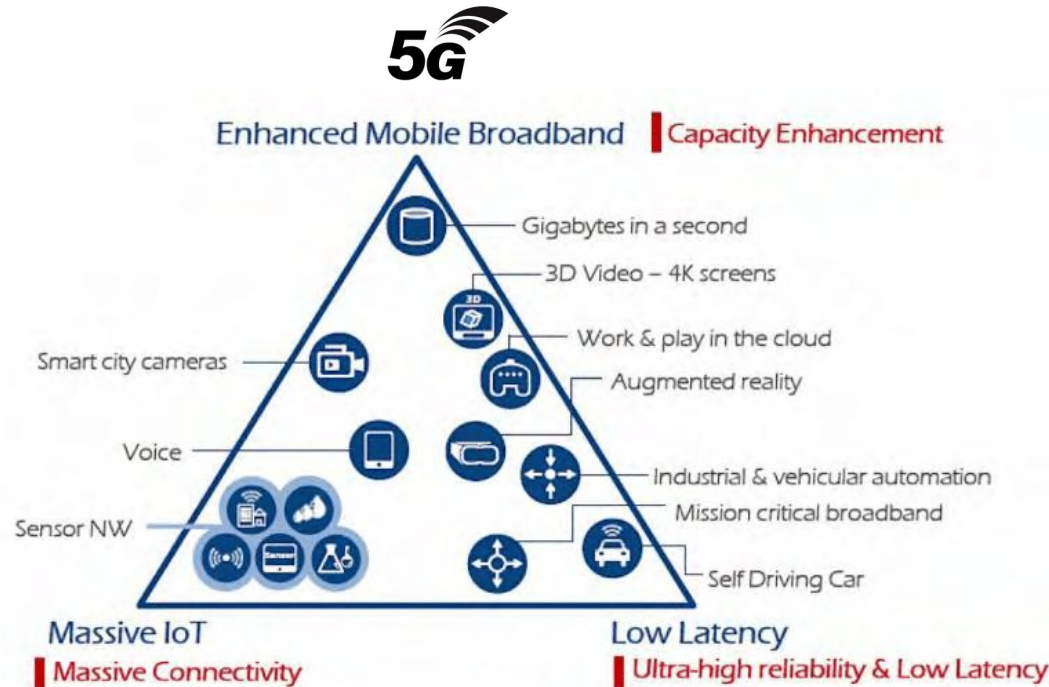
Connects to tens of things

34cm long



# SATELIOT®

# Innovations Communication





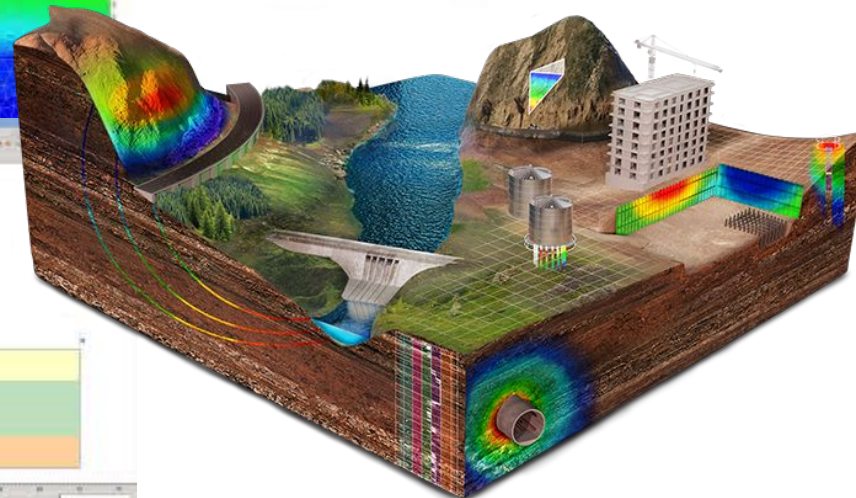
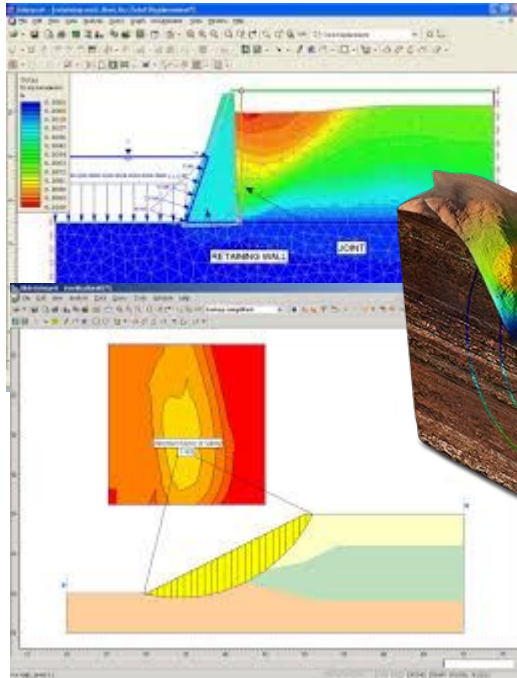


# Innovations Analytics

MIDAS GEOTECH

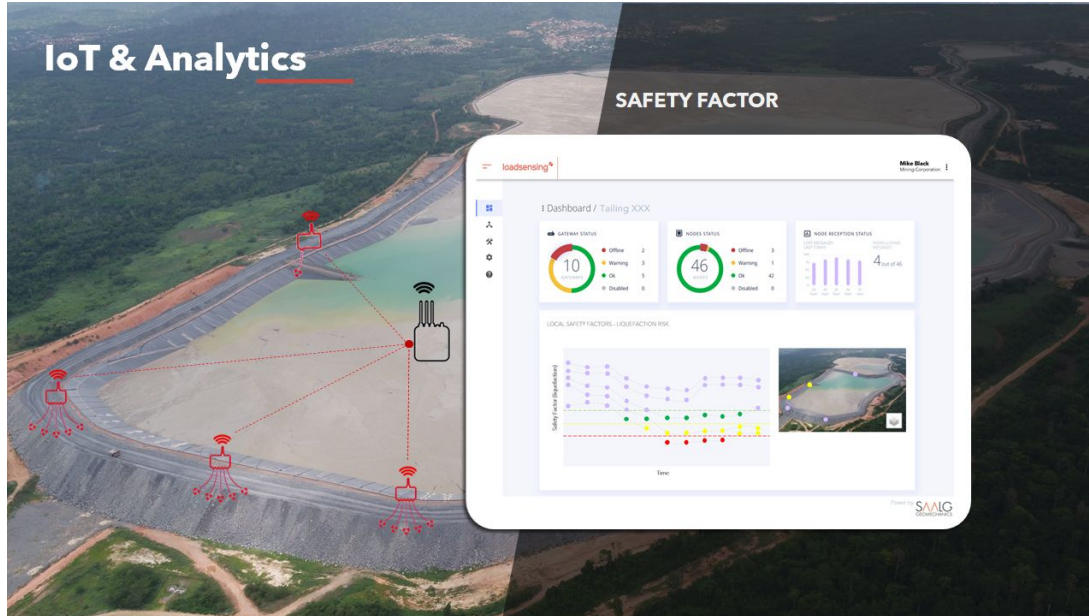


FLAC3D™





# Innovations Analytics



# SAALG GEOMECHANICS



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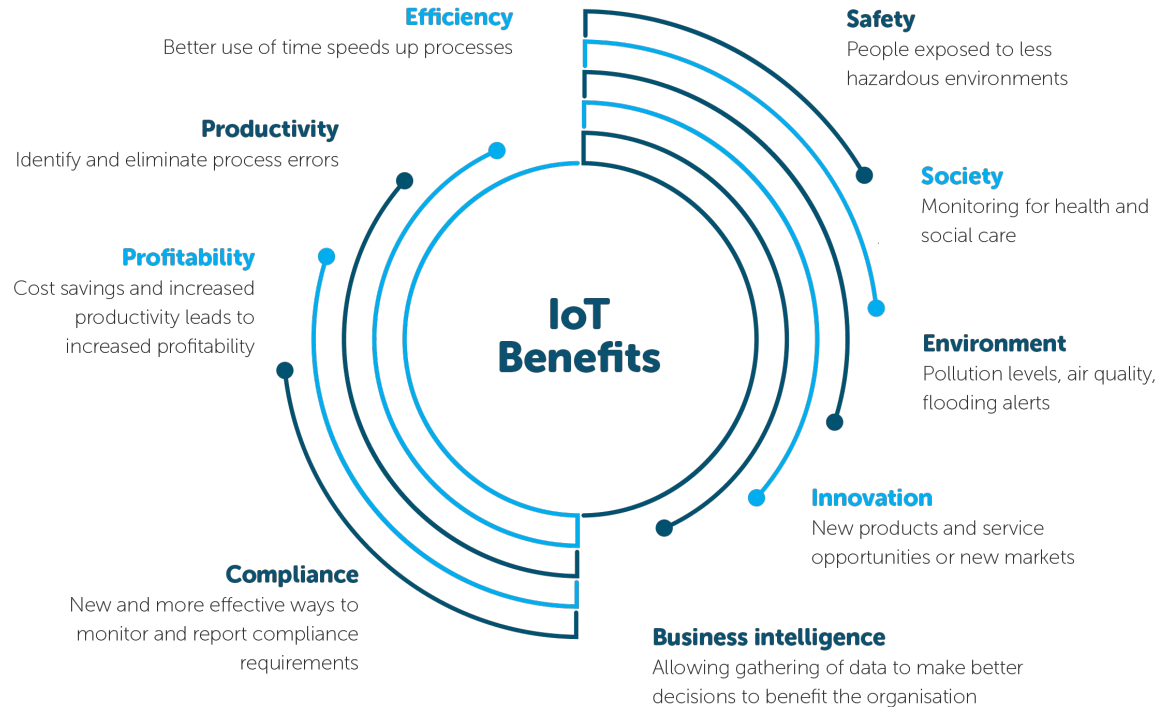
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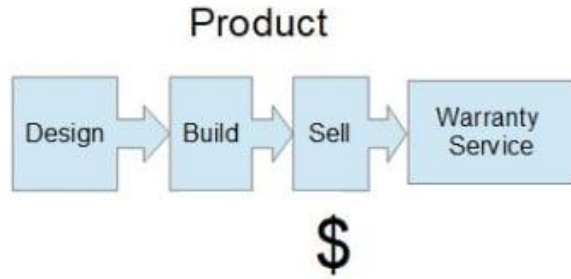


# Benefits of IoT



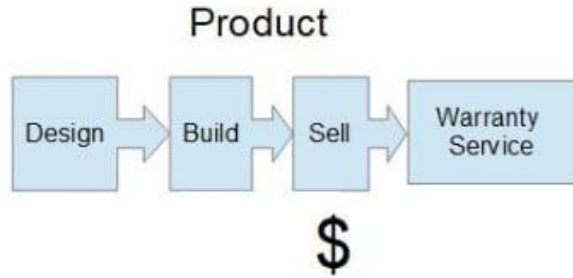


# Benefits of IoT Sustainability

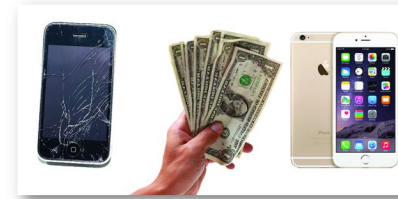




# Benefits of IoT Sustainability

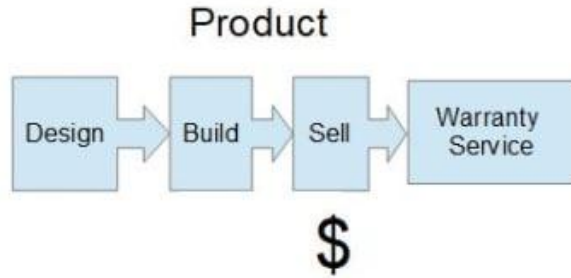


(planned obsolescence)



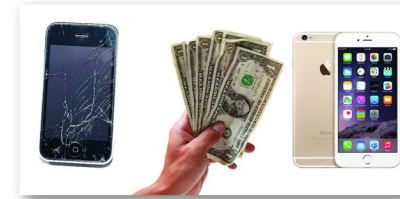


# Benefits of IoT Sustainability



(planned obsolescence)

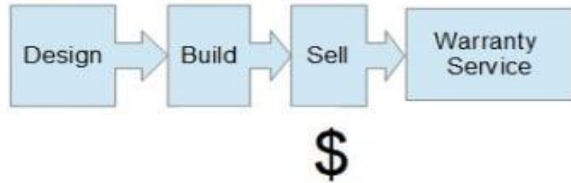
Sustainability issue:  
+ more demand,  
- less resources



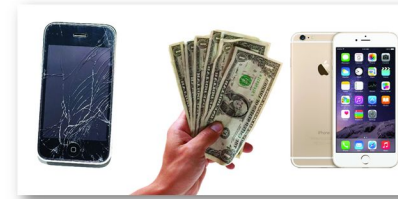


# Benefits of IoT Sustainability

## Product

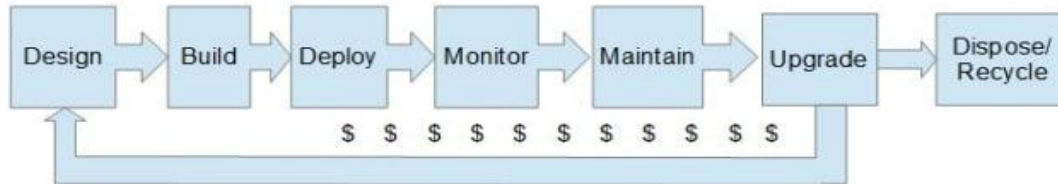


(planned obsolescence)



Sustainability issue:  
+ more demand,  
- less resources

## Product as a Service





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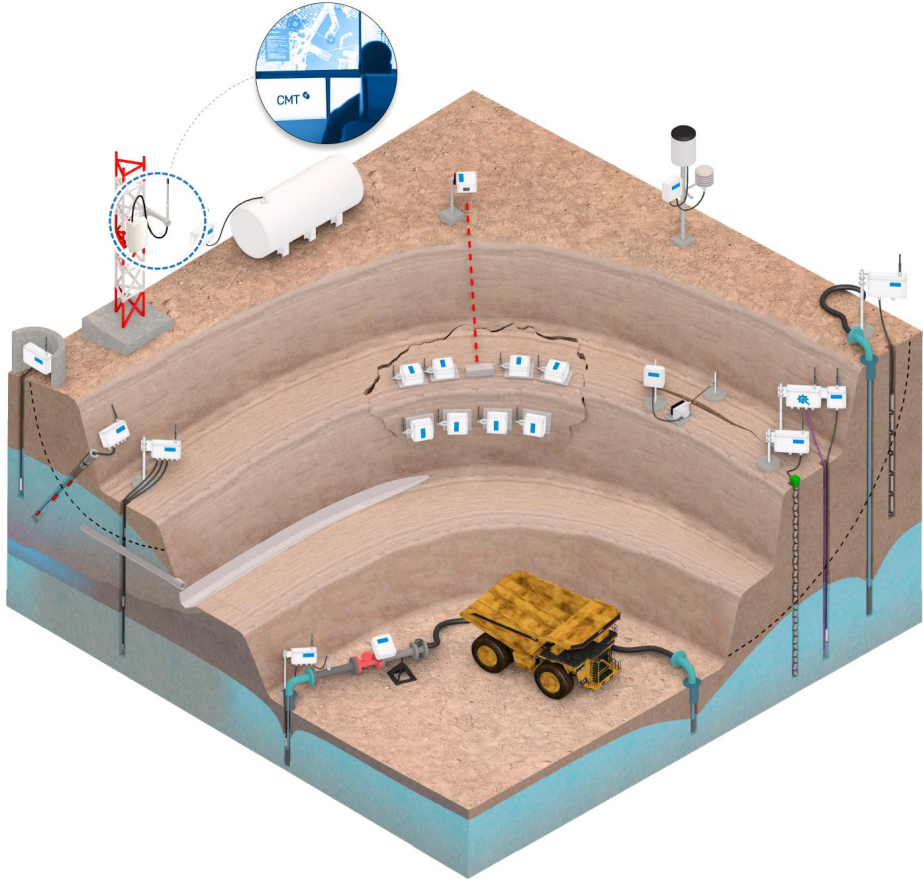
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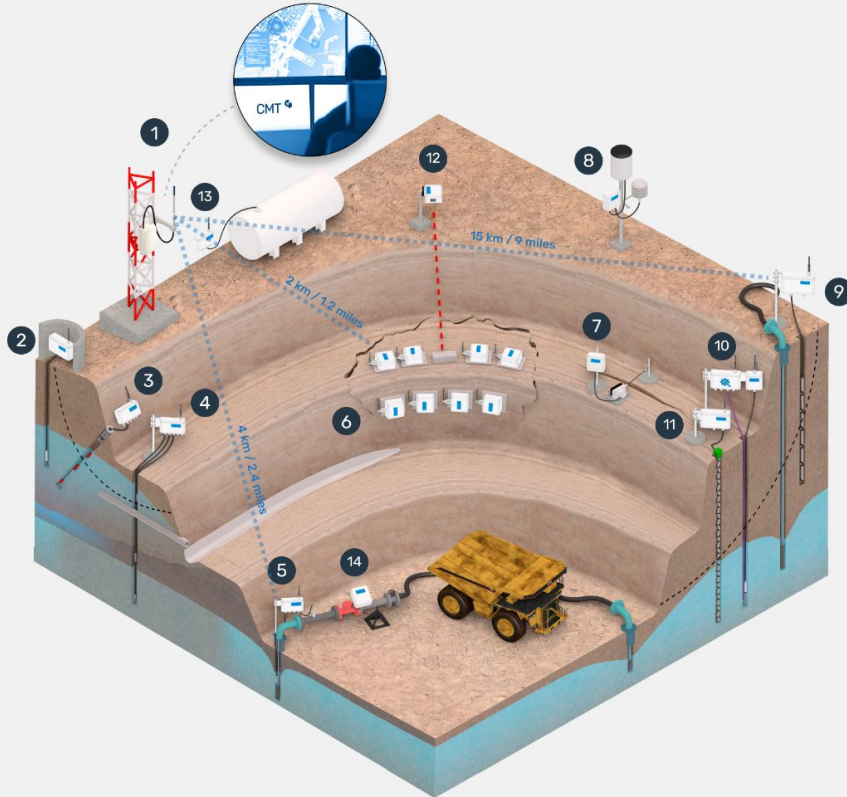


## Vertical applications (I)



## IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

# Monitor Open-pit Mines more Efficiently



1 Remotely manage and monitor your deployed devices and networks. Obtain monitoring data either on-premise or through the cloud. The gateway sends all data to the **Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)** based on your selected sampling rates. Integrate your data analytics software in CMT to create complete monitoring reports.

2 Analyze the quality of the water with a water quality probe connected to a **digital logger**.

3 Measure vertical deformation at various depths with a multi-point borehole extensometer (MPBX) connected to a **vibrating wire 5-channel data logger**.

4 Monitor pore water pressure through vibrating wire piezometers in a borehole connected to a **vibrating wire 5-channel data logger**.

5 Monitoring water level and temperature in the dewatering well and pressure in the pipe through a water level sensor and a pressure transmitter connected to an **analog data logger**.

6 Detect slope movements in real time (less than 2 seconds in most cases) through the **Tilt90-x wireless tiltmeters** for the **Event Detection Solution**.

7 Monitor movement across surface cracks with a draw wire sensor connected to a **Piconode**.

8 Monitor precipitation with a rain gauge and air temperature with a thermistor connected to a **Piconode**. If you need to monitor more parameters, use a weather transmitter connected to a **digital logger**.

9 Assess horizontal displacements through in-place inclinometers connected to a **digital logger** mounted on a pole.

10 Assess the pore water pressure with a piezometer connected to a **vibrating wire 1-channel data logger**. Locate the depth of a sliding surface using coaxial cables and a Time-Domain Reflectometer (TDR) connected to an **analog data logger**.\*

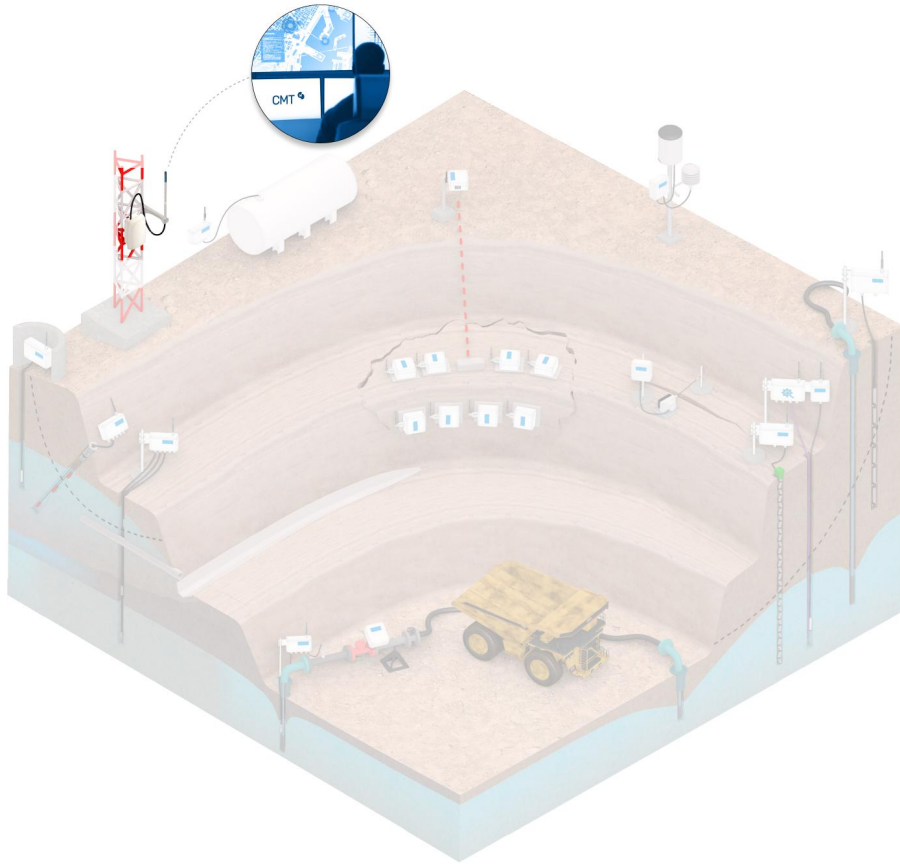
11 Assess horizontal displacements through ShapeArrays connected to a **digital logger**.

12 Check the relative distance variation of the slopes with the **LaserTilt90**, a 3-in-1 laser distance meter, inclinometer and data logger, pointing at a target surface.

13 Monitor diesel fuel levels with a fuel tank level sensor connected to a n **analog data logger**.

14 Pumping rate measured with a water meter connected to a **Piconode**.

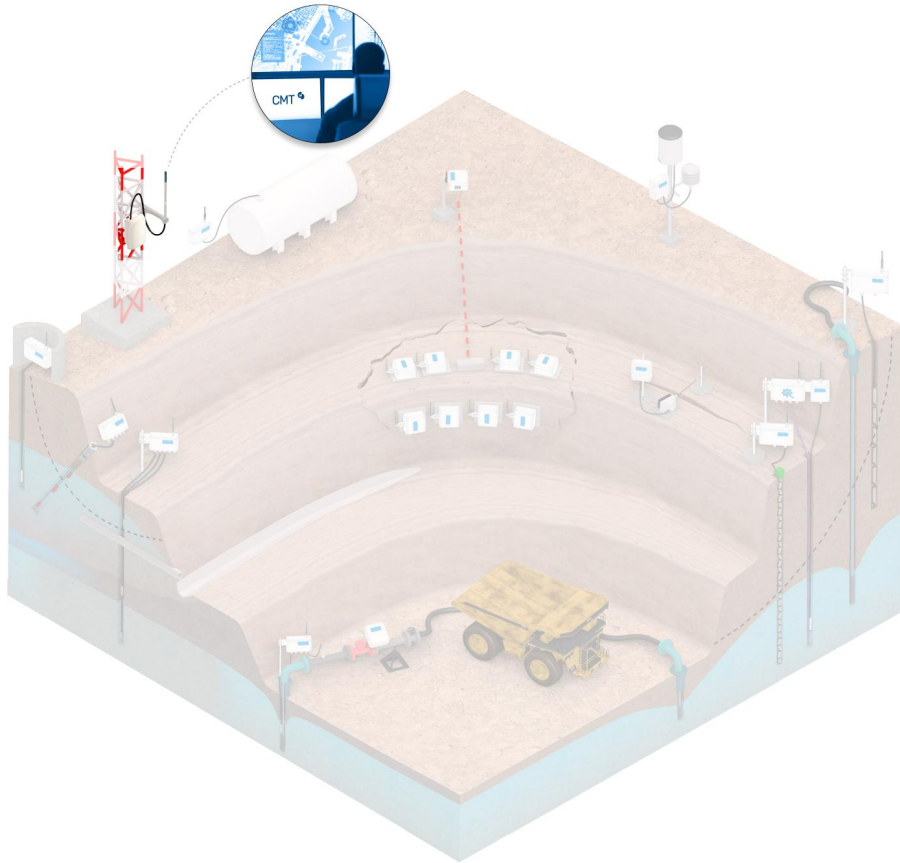
# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



## Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)

Remotely manage and  
monitor your network  
on-premise or in the cloud.

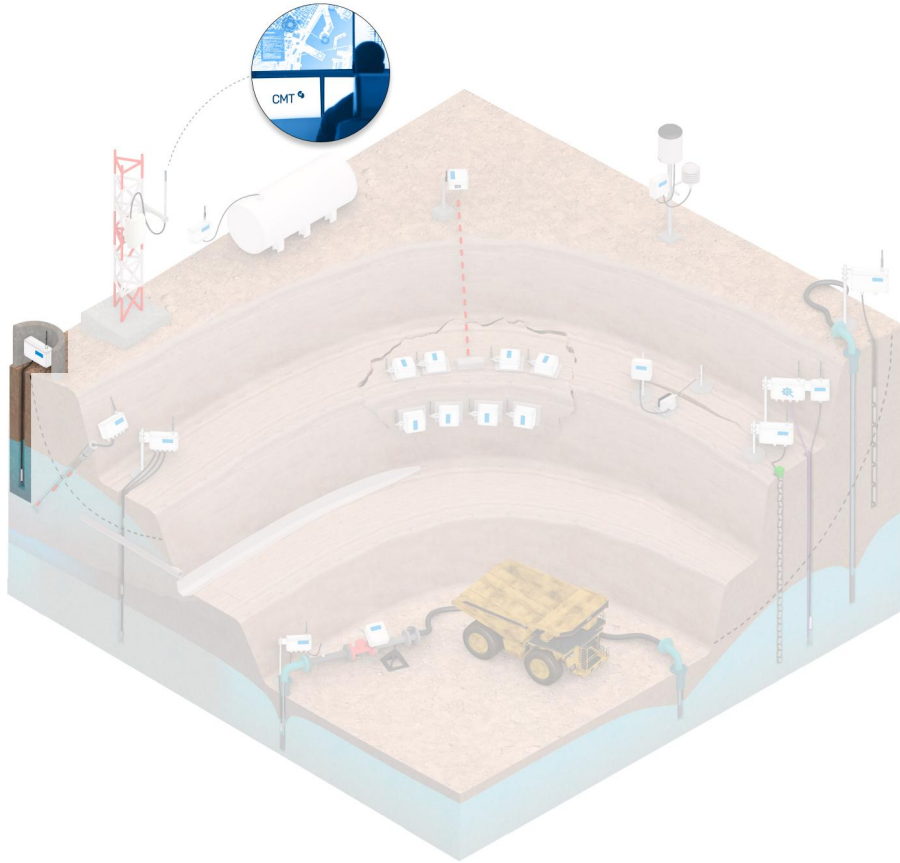
# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



## Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)

Integrate your data analytics software to create complete monitoring reports.

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Water quality

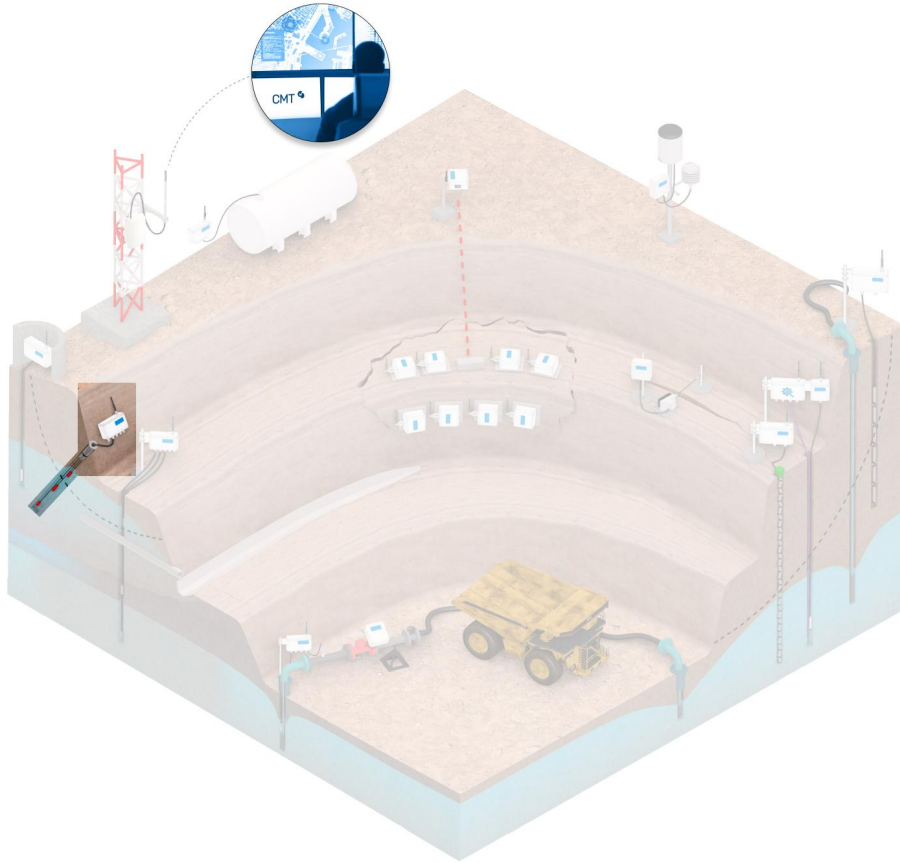
## **Sensor**

Water multi-parameter probes (pressure, temperature and conductivity)

examples: Keller Series 36 Xi W (CTD) and In-Situ Aqua TROLL® 200

**Edge device**  
Digital logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



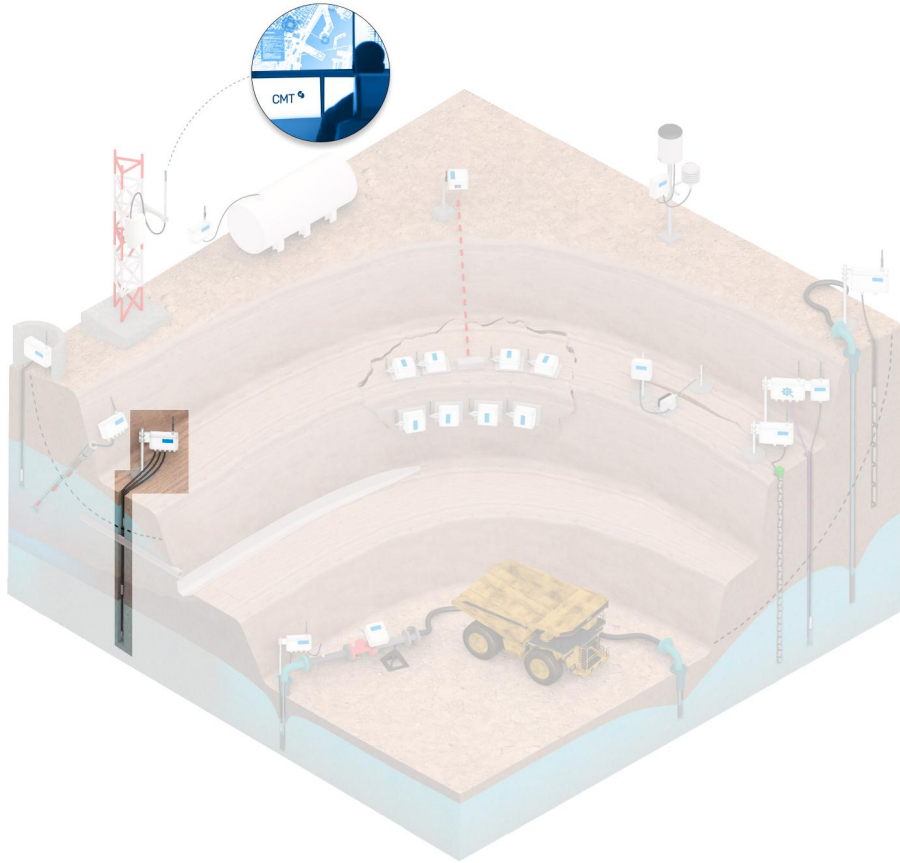
**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Vertical deformation at various depths

**Sensor**  
Multi-point borehole extensometer (MPBX)  
equipped with vibrating wire displacement  
sensors

**Edge device**  
Vibrating wire 5-channel data logger

Other options:  
MPBX equipped with up to 4 potentiometers connected to an  
Analog 4-channel data logger or digital MPBX from Sisgeo, MDT  
connected to a Digital logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



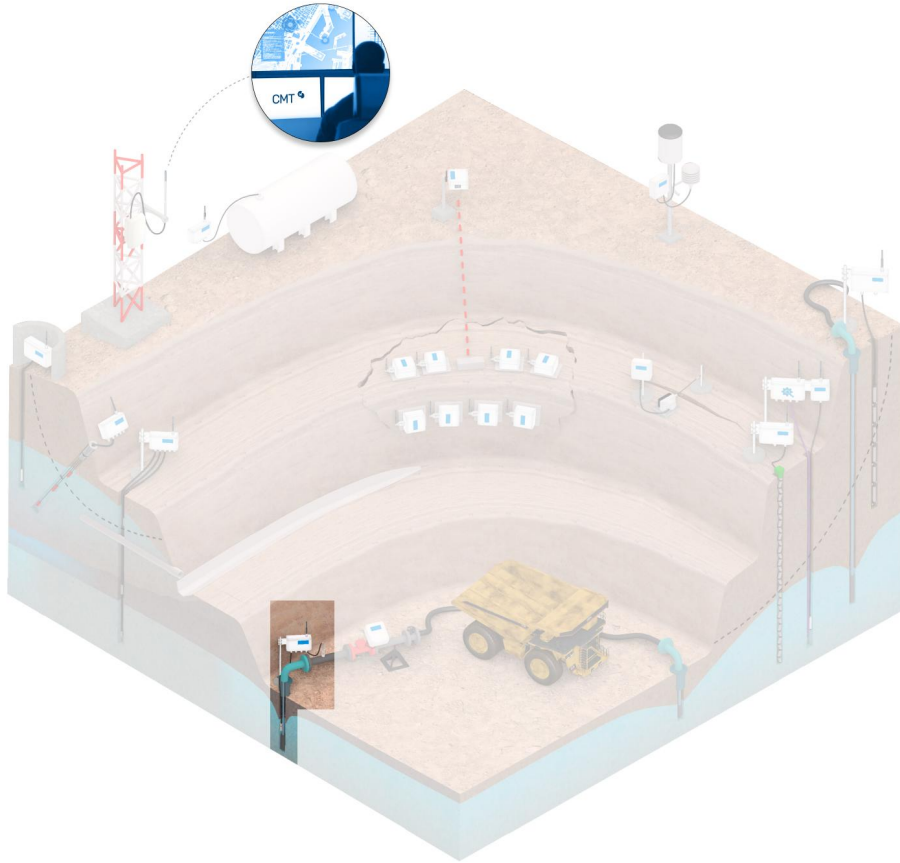
**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Pore water pressure

**Sensor**  
Vibrating wire piezometers in a borehole

**Edge device**  
Vibrating wire 5-channel data logger



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

Water level and temperature in the dewatering well and pressure in the pipe

## Sensor

Water level sensor and a pressure transmitter

## Edge device

Analog data logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



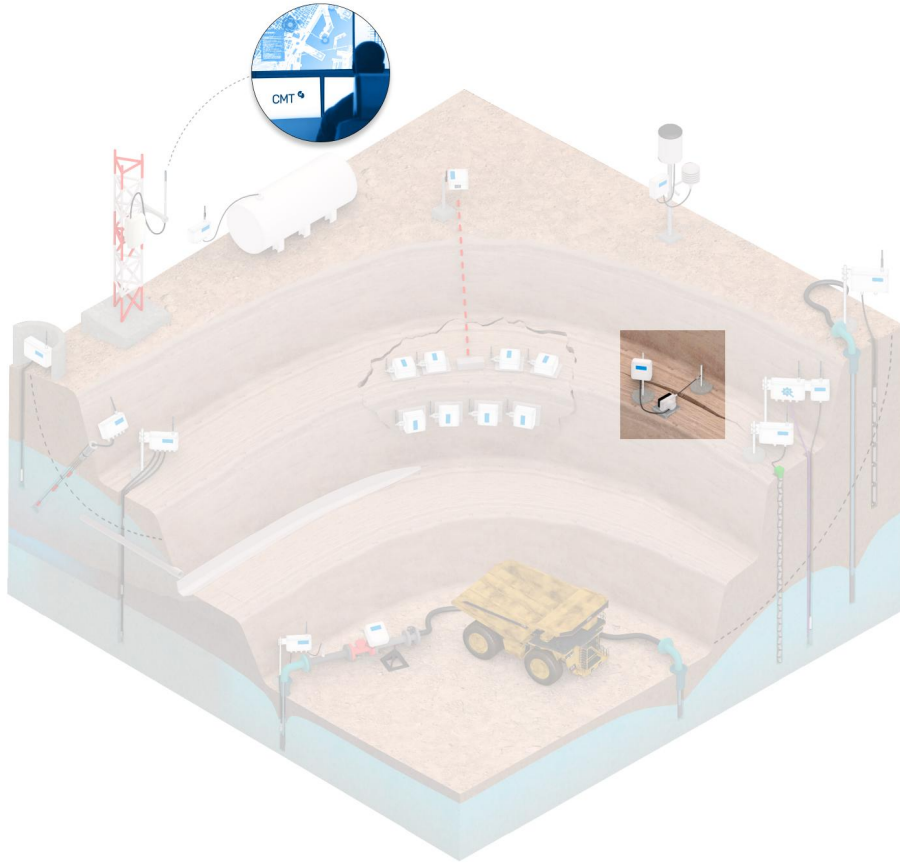
## **Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**

Slope movements in real time

## **Sensor / Edge device**

Tilt90-x, a 2-in-1 inclinometer and data logger,  
for the Event Detection Solution

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

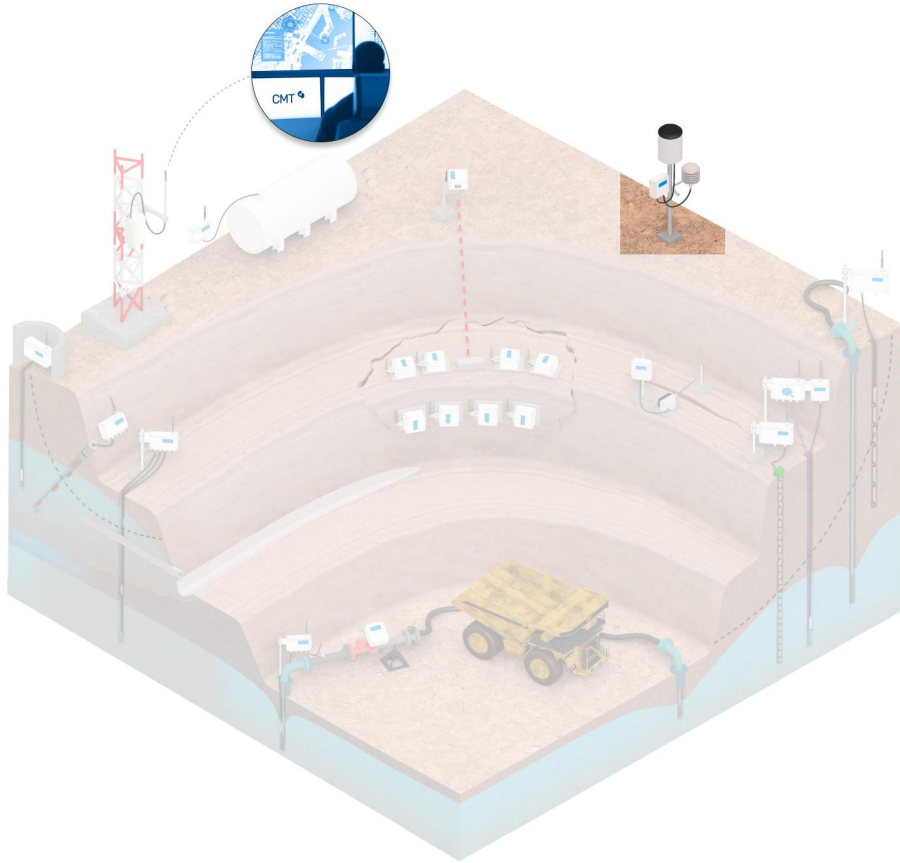


**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Movement across surface cracks

**Sensor**  
Draw wire sensor

**Edge device**  
Piconode

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



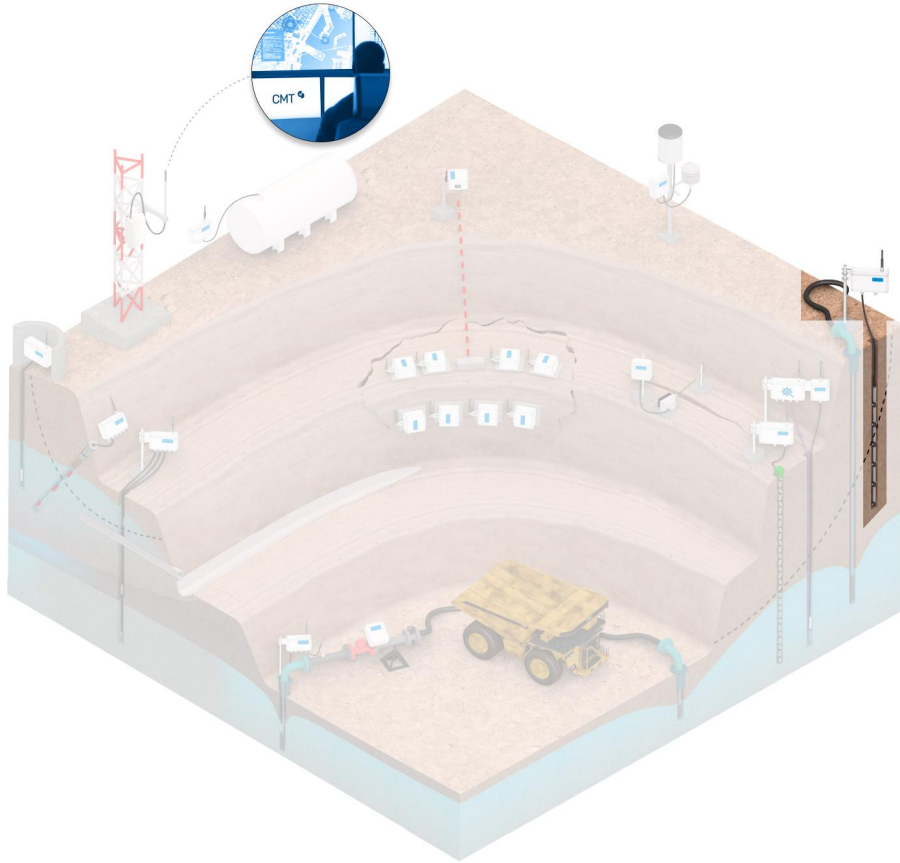
## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

Precipitation, air temperature and other weather parameters

## Sensor / Edge device

Rain gauge with thermistor connected to a Piconode or a weather transmitter connected to a Digital logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

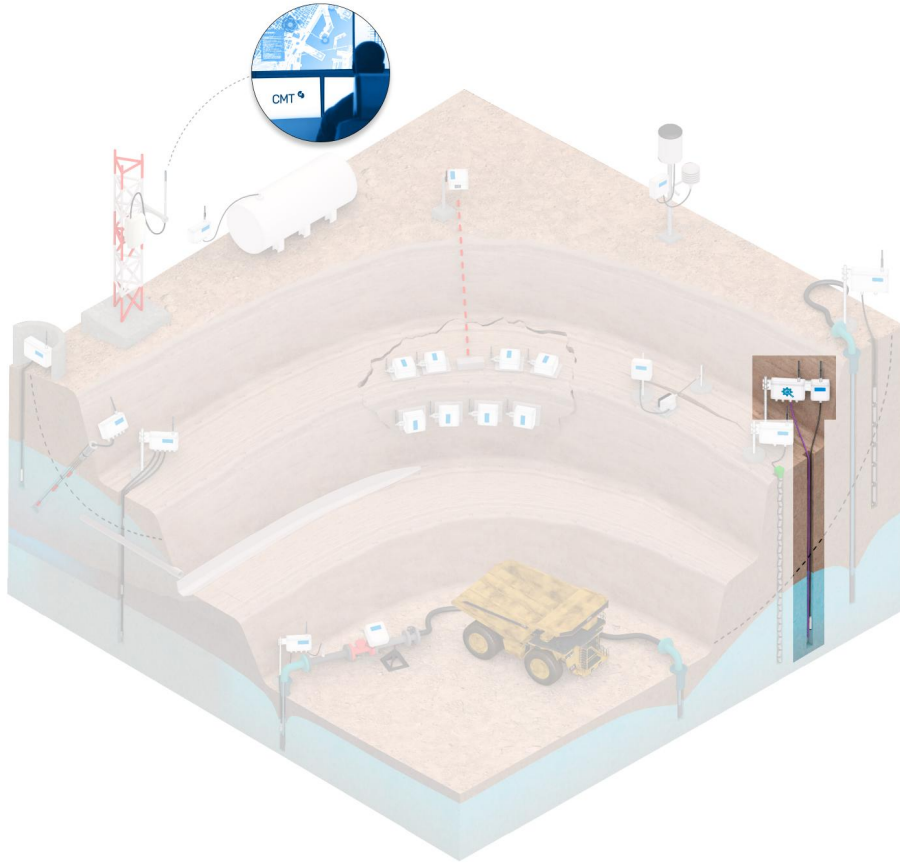


**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Horizontal displacements

**Sensor**  
In-place inclinometers

**Edge device**  
Digital logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



## **Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**

Pore water pressure

## **Sensor / Edge device**

Piezometer connected to a vibrating wire 1-channel data logger

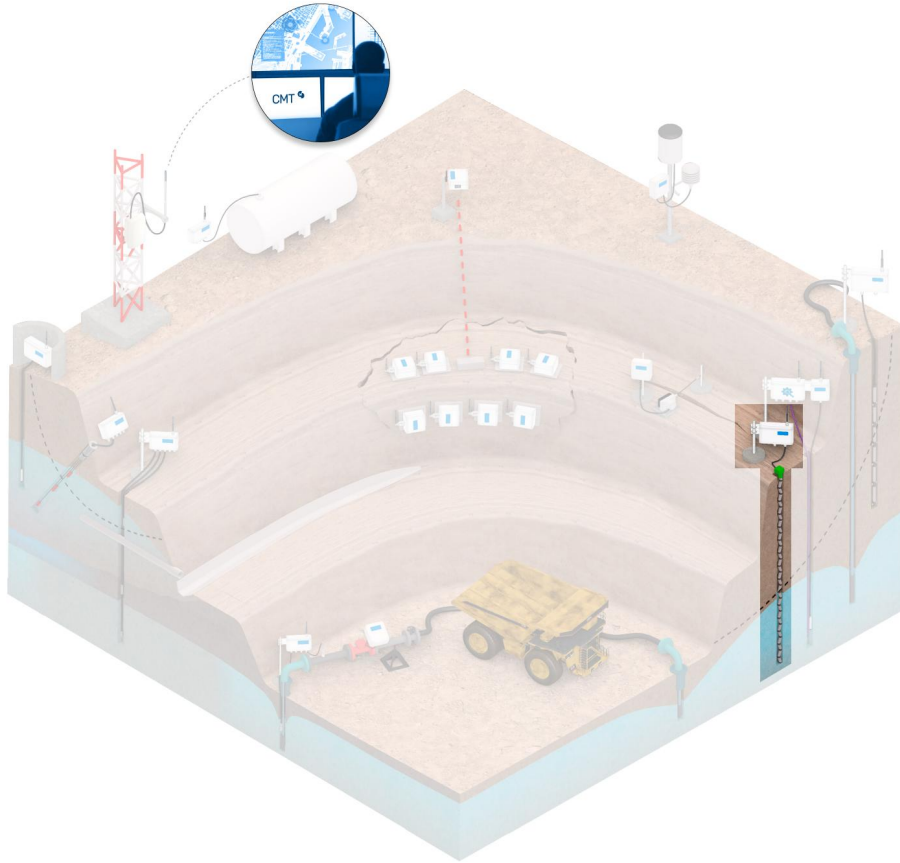
## **Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**

Depth of a sliding surface

## **Sensor / Edge device**

Coaxial cables and a Time-Domain Reflectometer (TDR) connected to an Analog data logger (contact Worldsensing for more details)

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

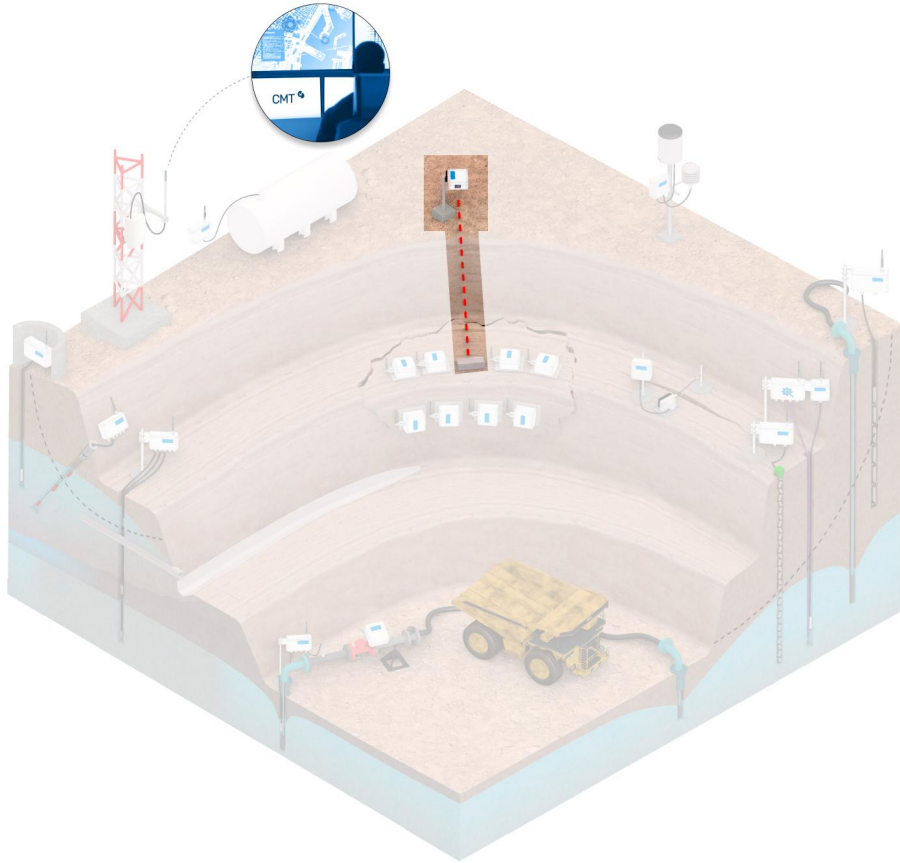


**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Horizontal displacements

**Sensor**  
ShapeArray

**Edge device**  
Digital logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines



## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

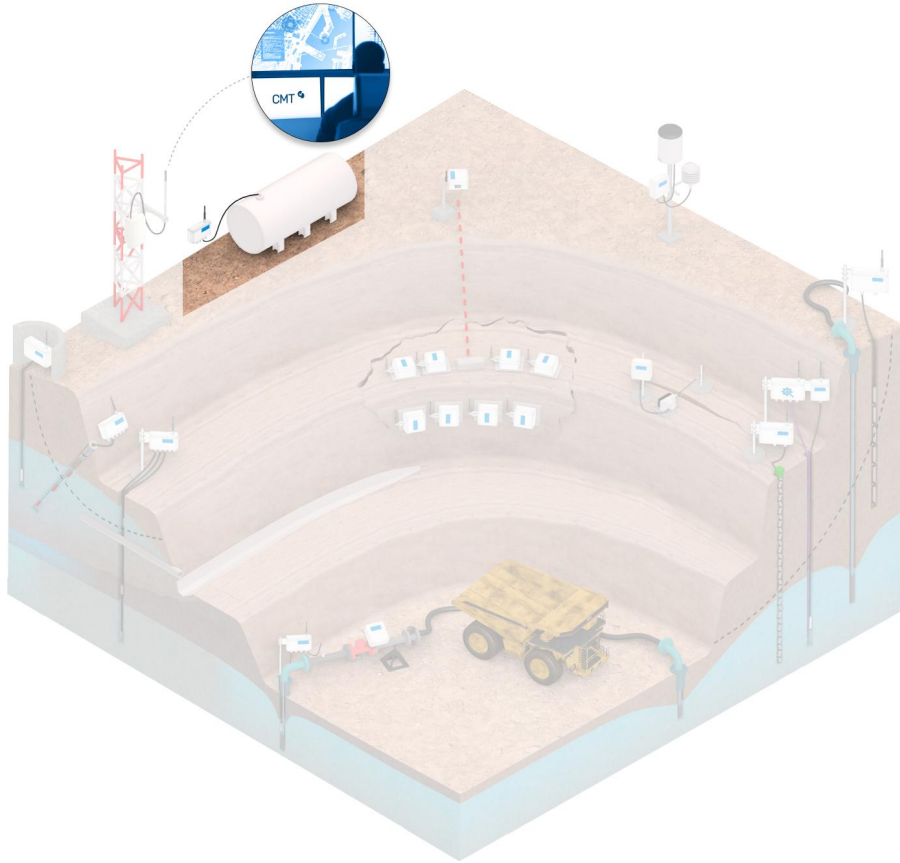
Relative distance variation of the slopes

## Sensor / Edge device

LaserTilt90, a 3-in-1 laser distance meter, inclinometer and data logger, pointing at a target surface



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

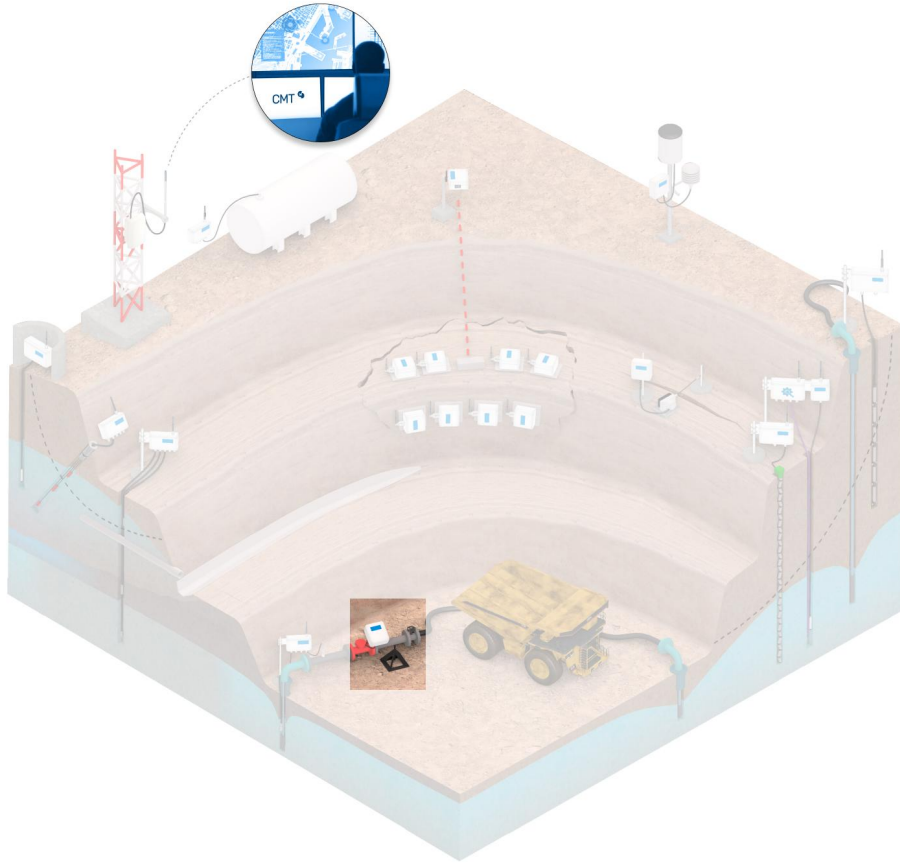


**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Diesel fuel levels

**Sensor**  
Fuel tank level sensor

**Edge device**  
Analog data logger

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Open-pit Mines

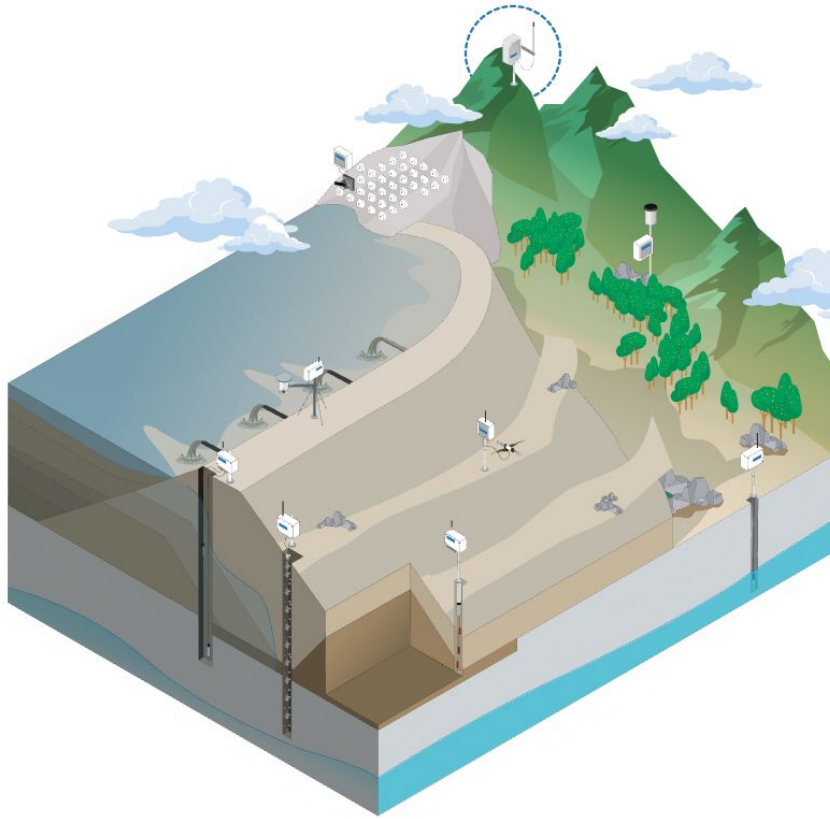


**Monitoring need / Physical Parameter**  
Pumping rate

**Sensor**  
Water meter

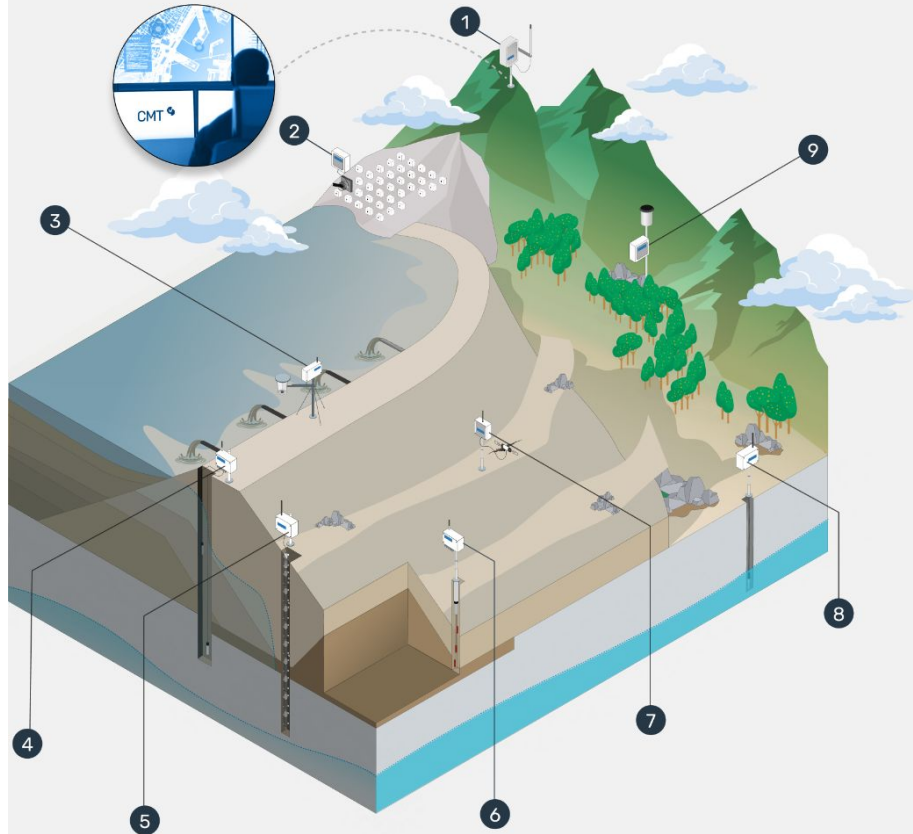
**Edge device**  
Piconode

## Vertical applications (II)



### IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dam

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams



1

Remotely manage and monitor your network and all deployed devices either on-premise or through the cloud through a **gateway** sending data to the **Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)**. Integrate your data analytics software in CMT to create complete monitoring reports.

2

Monitor tension and the remaining load in anchorages with load cells connected to a **Piconode**.

3

Check water levels through an **analog data logger** connected to a water level meter.

4

Monitor pore pressure through piezometers in a borehole connected to a **vibrating wire 5-channel data logger**.

5

Assess horizontal displacements through in-place inclinometers or ShapeArrays connected to a **digital logger**.

6

Measure vertical deformation at various depths with a multi-point borehole extensometer (MPBX) connected to a **vibrating wire 5-channel data logger**.

7

Monitor movement across surface cracks with a crack meter connected to a **vibrating wire 1-channel data logger**.

8

Analyze the quality of the water with a water quality probe connected to a **digital logger**.

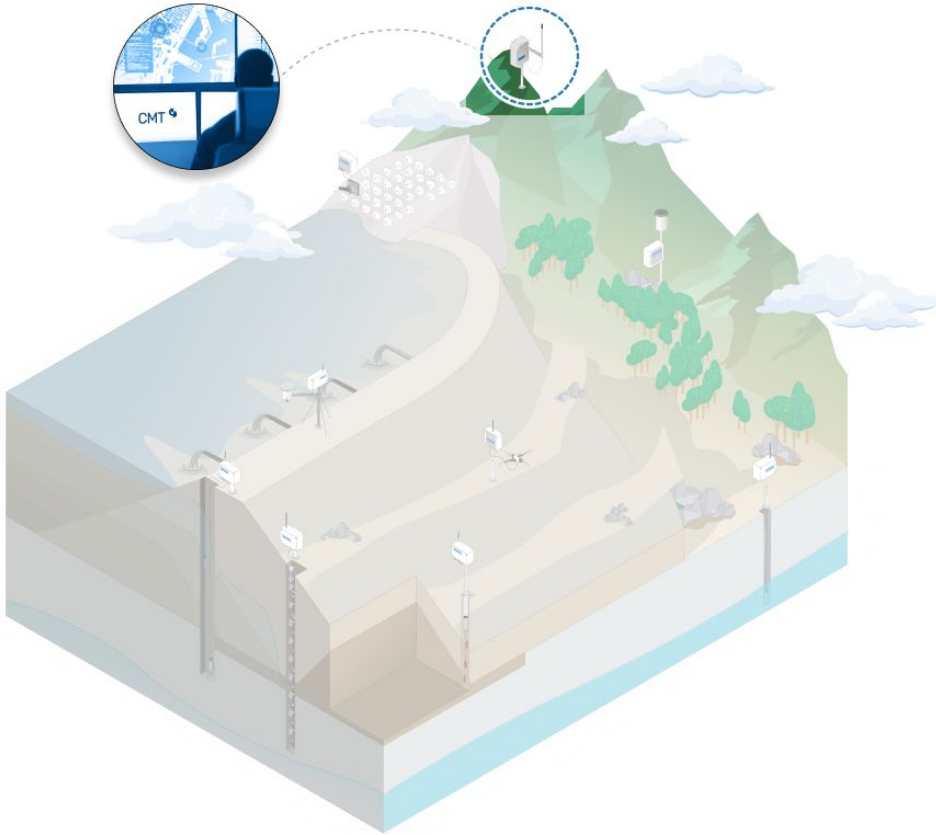
9

Measure rain fall with a rain gauge connected to a **Piconode**.

# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)

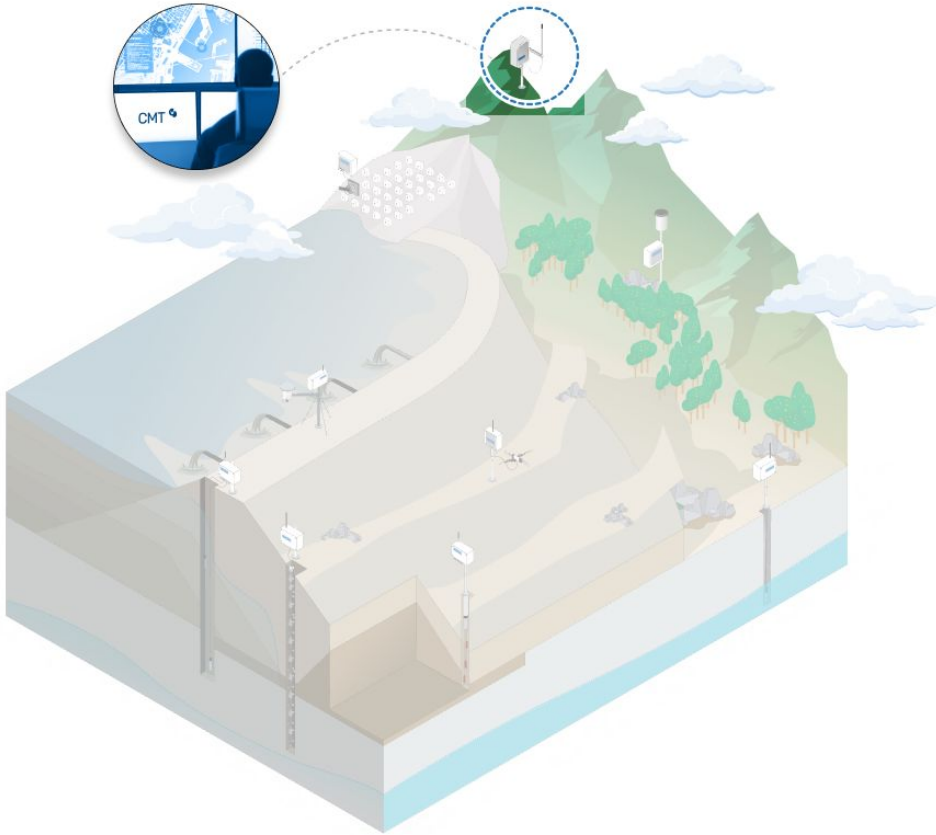
Remotely manage and  
monitor your network  
on-premise or in the cloud.



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Connectivity Management Tool (CMT)

Integrate your data analytics software to create complete monitoring reports.



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

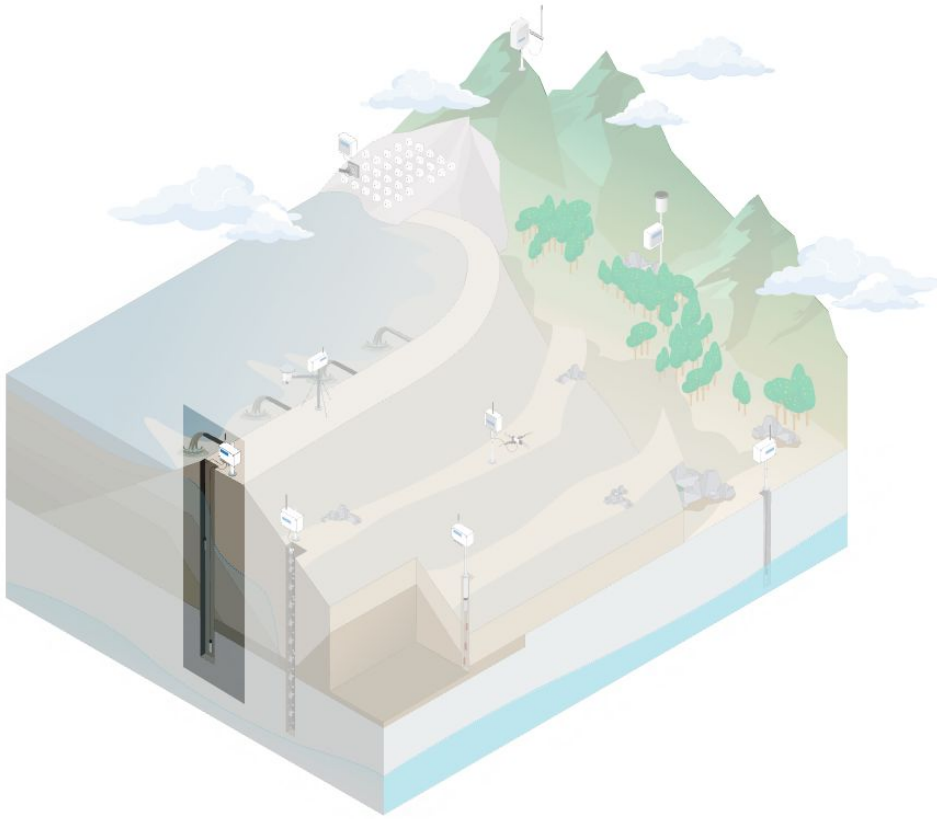
Pore water pressure

## Sensor

Piezometers in a borehole

## Edge device

Vibrating wire 5-channel



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

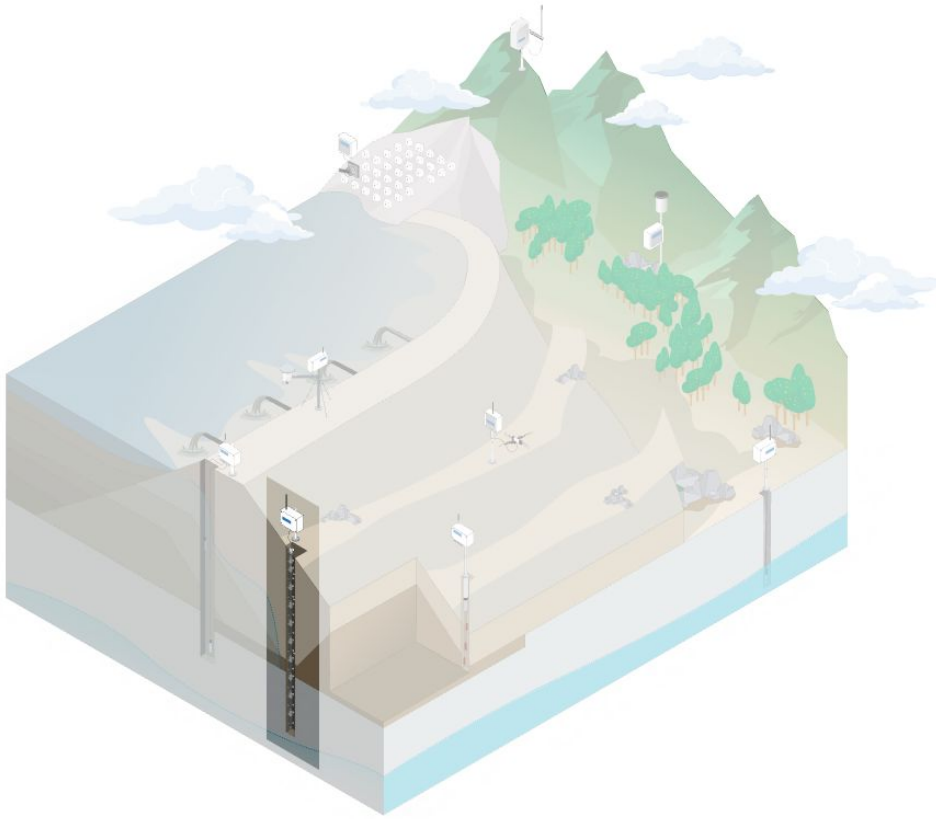
Horizontal displacement

## Sensor

In-place inclinometer (IPI)

## Edge device

Digital logger





# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

Water level

## Sensor

Water level meter

## Edge device

Analog data logger



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

Rainfall monitoring

## Sensor

Rain gauge

## Edge device

Piconode Analog 1 channel



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

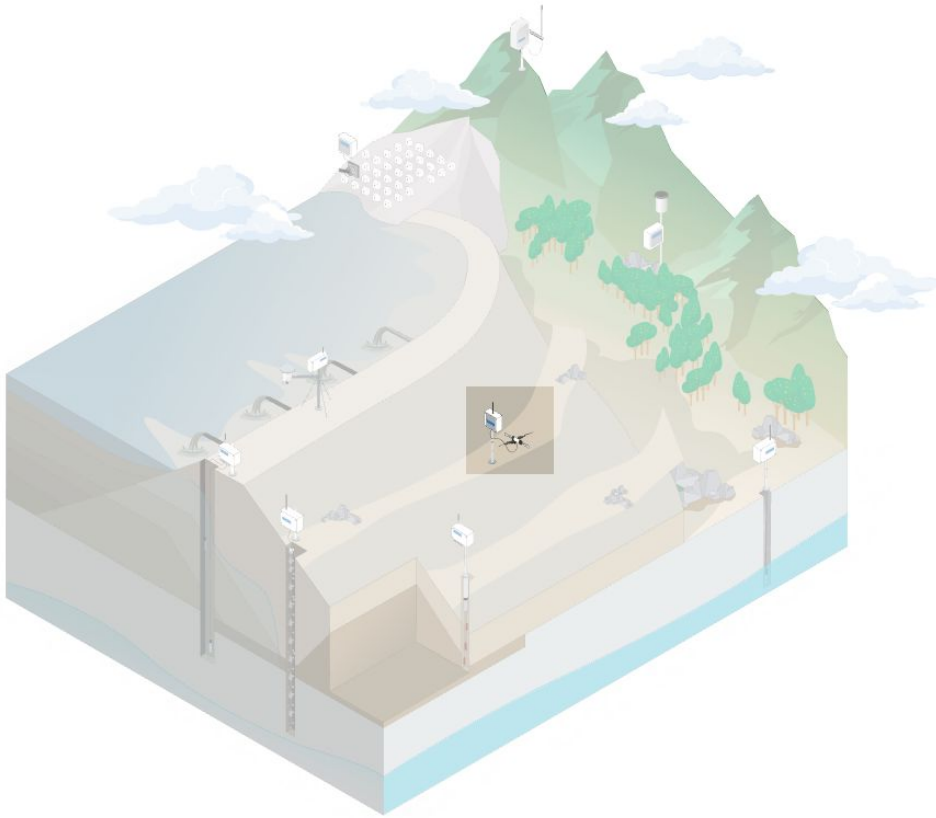
Movement across surface cracks

## Sensor

Crack meter

## Edge device

Vibrating Wire 1 channel



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

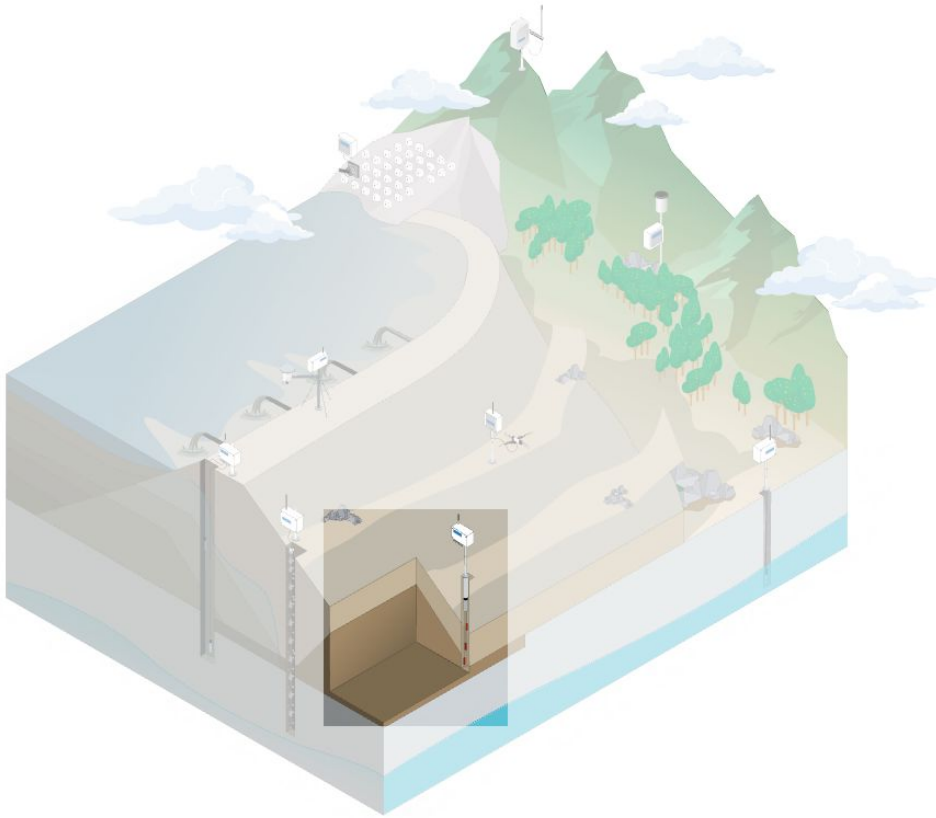
Vertical deformation at various depths

## Sensor

Multi-point borehole extensometer

## Edge device

Vibrating wire 5-channel



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

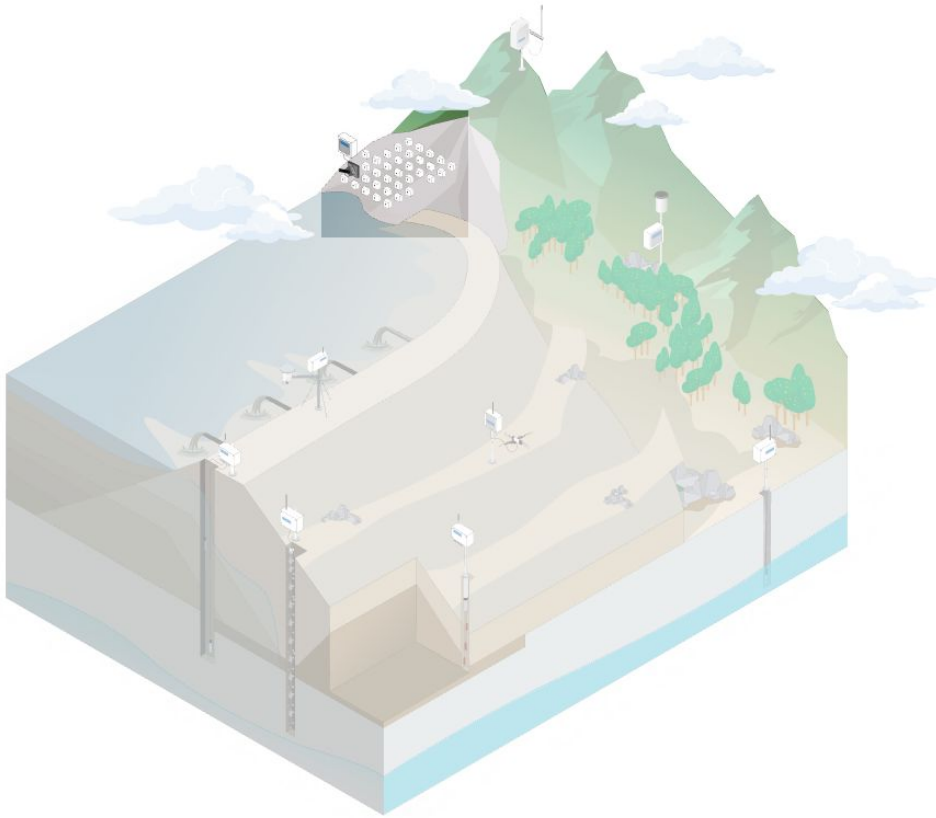
Tension monitoring. Remaining load in the anchorages

## Sensor

Load cells

## Edge device

Piconode Analog 1 channel



# IoT Remote Monitoring in Tailings Dams

## Monitoring need / Physical Parameter

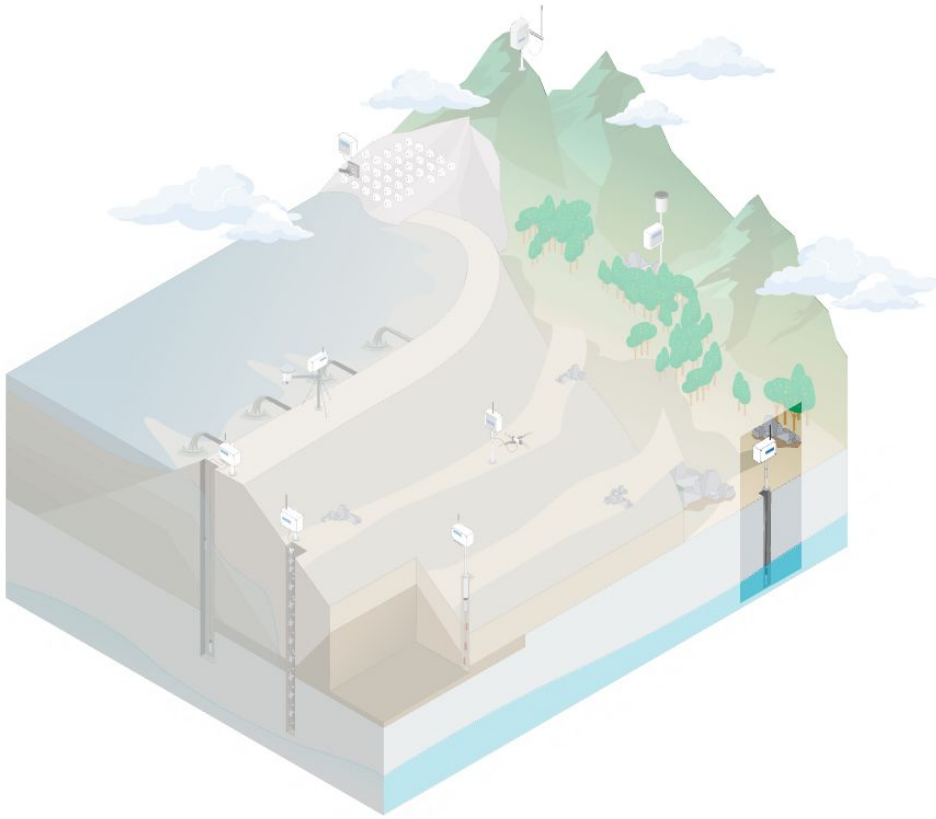
Water quality monitoring

## Sensor

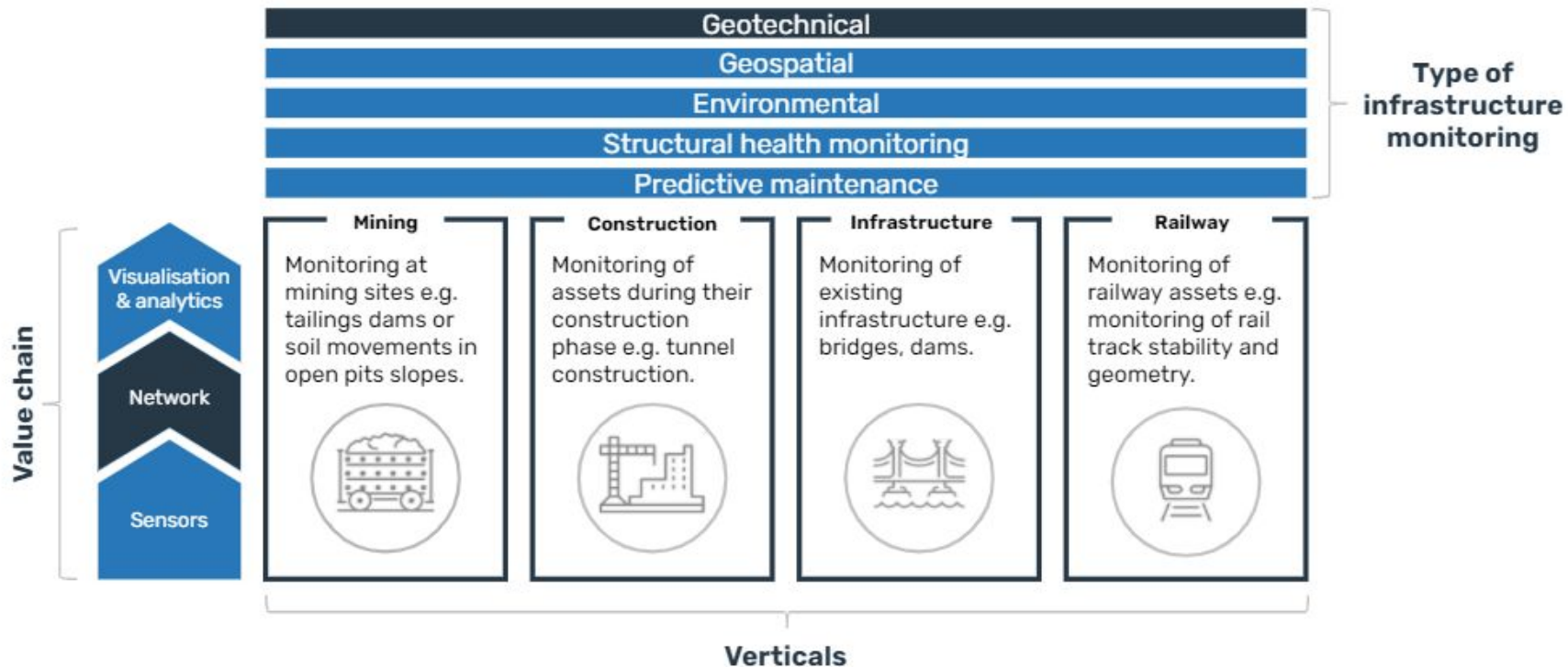
Water quality probe

## Edge device

Digital logger



# Transversal applications



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# Geotechnical (I)

- The branch in civil engineering concerned with the engineering behavior of earth materials.
- It uses the principles and methods of soil mechanics and rock mechanics for the solution of engineering problems and the design of engineering works.

Keywords: **“earth materials”**

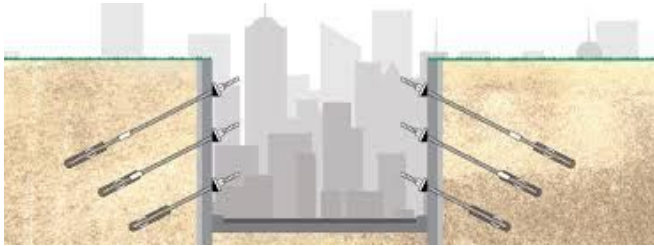




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# Geotechnical Project

**Project:** Ground anchor monitoring.

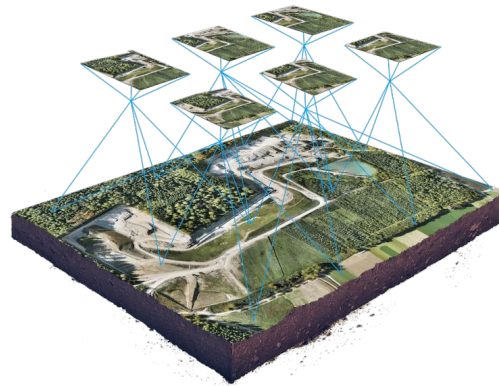


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# Geospatial (II)

- This is the science and study of spatially-related information focusing on the collection, interpretation/analysis and presentation of the natural, built, social and economic environments.
- Geomatics is one of the fastest expanding global markets and a truly worldwide profession.

Keywords: **“spatial”**



# Geospatial

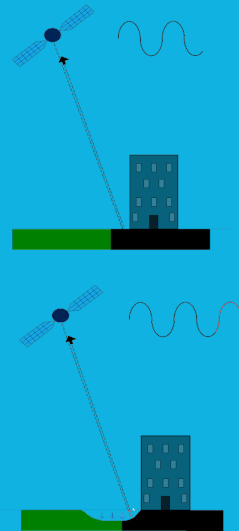
Total Station



Ground-based radar



Satellite InSAR



GNSS



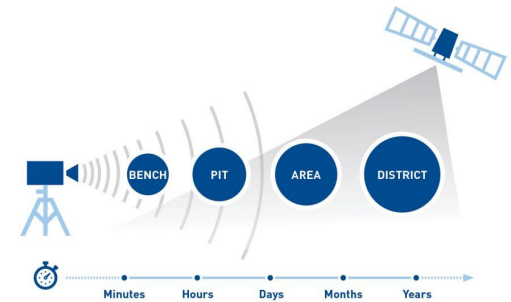
Cameras\*



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# Geospatial Project

**Project:** Rockfall monitoring



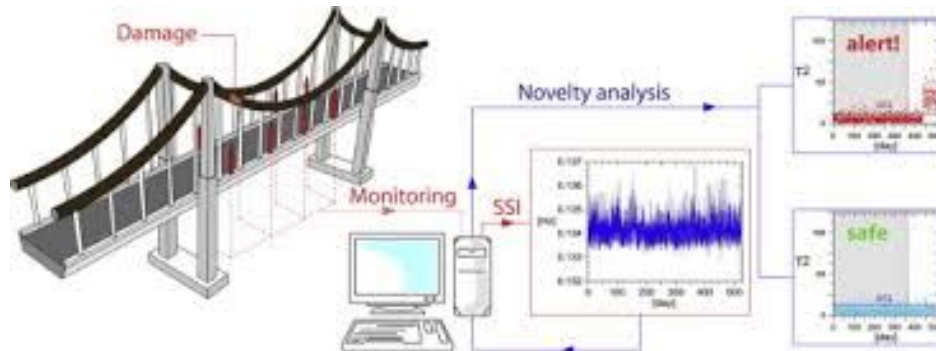
In geotechnical you would add a load cell to study the force while here you just detect the consequences of the forces.



# Structural Health Monitoring (III)

- SHM refers to the process of implementing a damage detection and characterization strategy for engineering structures such as bridges and buildings.
- Here damage is defined as changes to the material and/or geometric properties of a structural system, including changes to the boundary conditions and system connectivity, which adversely affect the system's performance.

Keywords: **“structure analysis”**



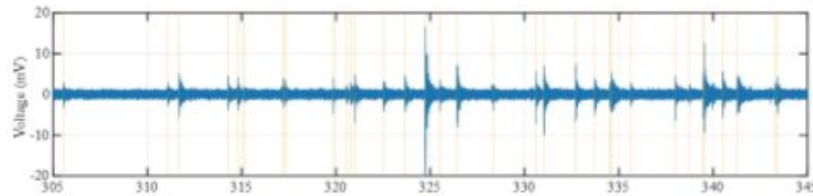
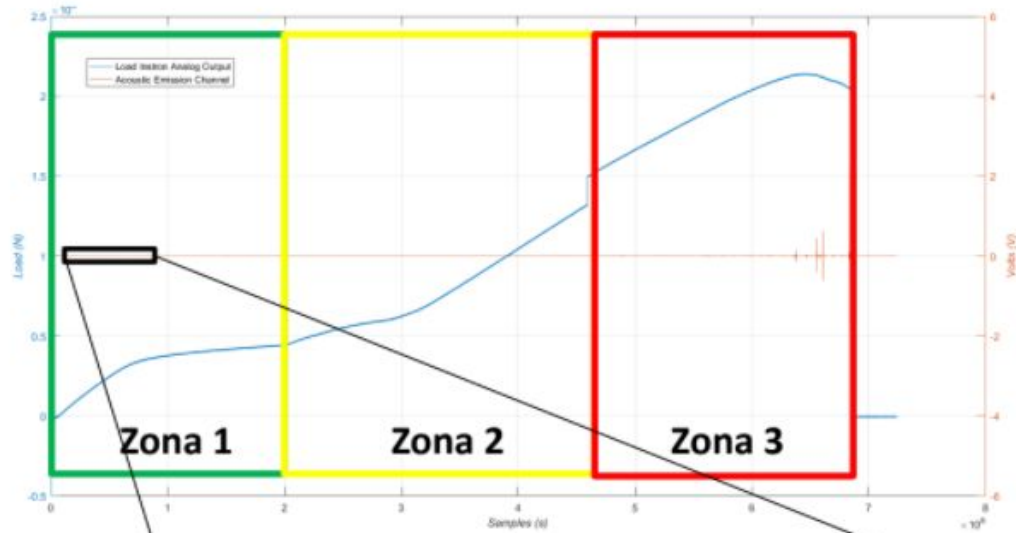
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# Structural Health Monitoring Project

**Project:** Anticipate a failure in the boogie of a FGC train



# Structural Health Monitoring Project



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# Summary

1. **Geotechnical** → “**hearth material**” → it very useful to understand and anticipate a potential problem in a physical infrastructure due to a chain-reaction where the health material is a key parameter (rock, send, etc.)
2. **Geospatial** → “**spatial**” → it is very useful to detect potential issues when they are already shown (vertical and/or horizontal displacement) or generate detailed mapping for construction
3. **Structural Health Monitoring** → “**structure**” → it is very useful to study structure and anticipate problem in a physical assets due to external/internal forces generation





# Today's agenda

01.

What is IoT?

02.

Needs for IoT

03.

Applications

04.

Innovations

05.

Conclusion



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# Conclusion

- IoT composed from three key elements (objects, communication, processing).
- Innovations in the three elements (special attention to communication).
- IoT as key driver for sustainability target.
- IoT used in different monitoring applications in mining (open pit and tailings dam) and transversally (geotechnical, geospatial and SHM)



EIT RawMaterials is supported by the EIT,  
a body of the European Union

Thank you.

