



Innovative safety systems for forest industry

PROXIMITY DETECTION AND WARNING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT IN A SAW MILL OPERATION

Vladimir Strimbu, Kevin Blackburn - 2016

Outline

- Background
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussions
- Questions





Background

- Safety management in busy worksites where rolling equipment and pedestrian could interfere (e.g. saw mill yards, infeed/outfeed areas, shipping areas) needs solutions
- Poor visibility and blind spots could be compensated using Proximity Detection and Alert Technologies (PDAT)
- PDAT is already used by other industries (e.g. construction, mining).



Objectives

Technology testing: the Hit-Not proximity detection system

- Assess the correlation between the calibrated distance and the actual triggered alert distance
- Assess how different types of obstacles affect alert distance

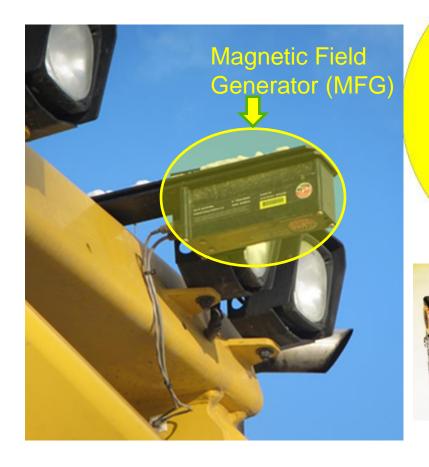


false alarms rate and missed alarms rate



Methodology

The Hit-Not system







Methodology: site and equipment

- Prince George
 Canfor's sawmill
- Planner outfeed and shipping area (over 1000 m³/day)
- Busy space (4-5 active forklifts, rail cars, trucks.





Methodology: approach and technics

- Static method
 - Preferred method by most studies conducted
 - Accurate measurements
 - Not real working conditions





Methodology: approach and tools cont.

- Dynamic method
 - Not much literature available
 - Real life operating conditions
 - Low accuracy, complex setting, large amount of data

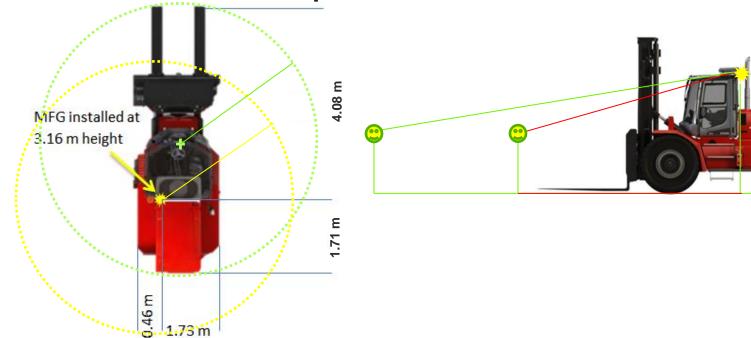






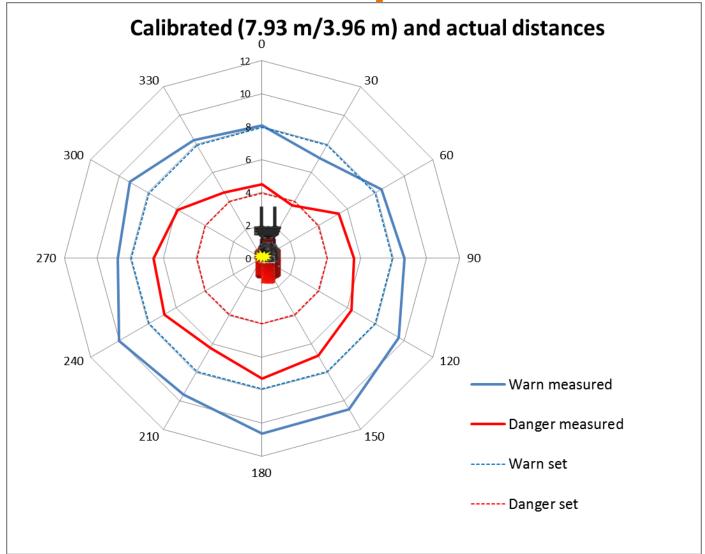
Results: equipment & safe zones shape

- off-central and high location of the MFG affect distance
- PAD-to-vehicle distance depends on forklift and load's shape



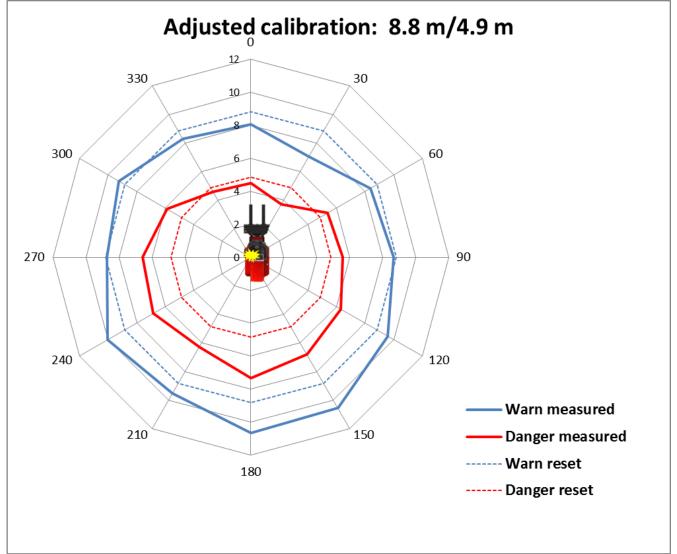


Results: static test - open area



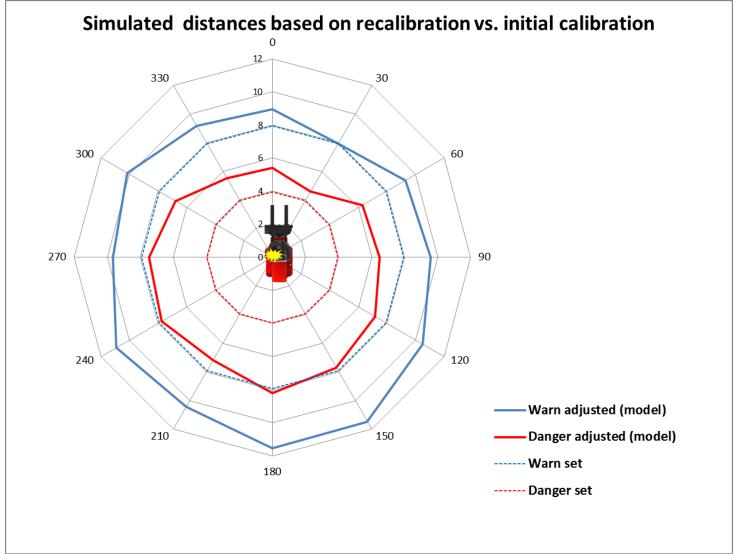


Results: static test - open area cont.



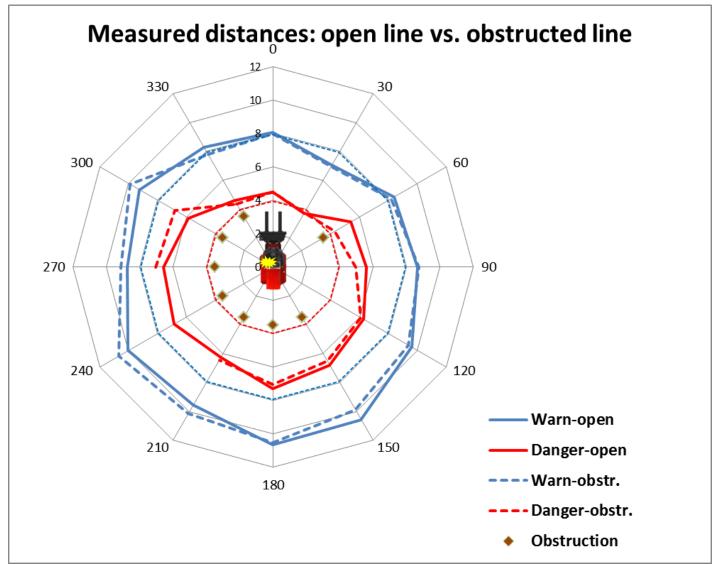


Results: static test - open area cont.





Results: static test - obstructed

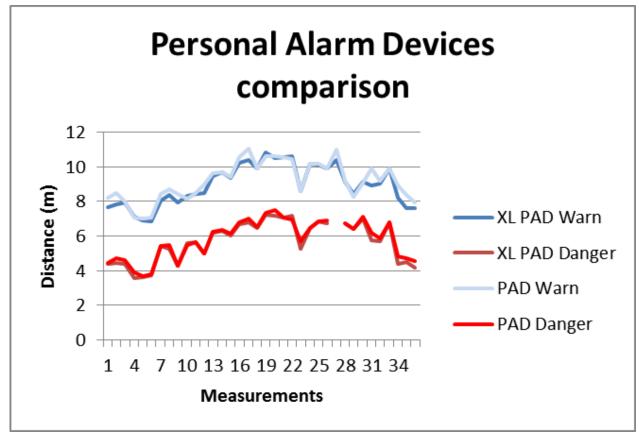




Results: static test - PAD vs. XL PAD





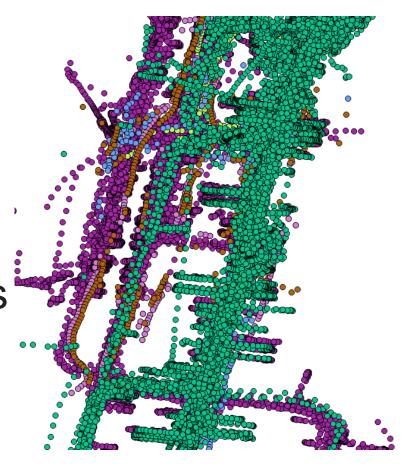




Results: dynamic test

- About 60,000 forklift points
- Over 1500 pedestrian points
- GIS analysis based on static test measurements

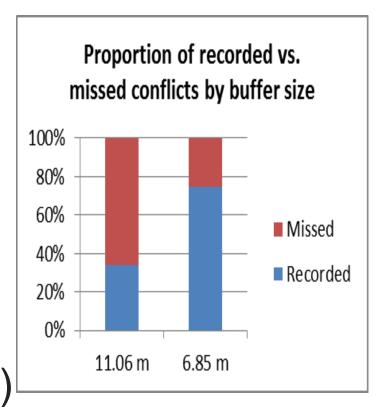
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Results: dynamic test cont.

- GPS accuracy (2-3 m) quite low compared to buffer sizes
- Data logger not effective
- Average traveling speed: main roads (15.5 km/h), secondary roads (7.8 km/h)



 Corresponding minimum braking distances (model): 10-11 meters (main roads),
 4-5 meters secondary roads



Conclusions

- A buffer (e.g. 90 cm) can be used to ensure that all alerts are within a safe limit.
- Device generally functioned as per manufacturer's parameters
- Good readings through obstacles
- Device should centered on the machine for appropriate and accurate readings
- Dynamic data was unreliable. Improved GPS and data logger tech needed.



Conclusions cont.

- Speeds were accurately measured
- System distance settings should adjusted for machine speed and braking distance
- It is anticipated that the range could be extended for conditions and still provide reliable results.
- Additional standards and safety controls are still advised.



Discussions

- Underground powerlines appear to induce false alarms
- System cannot make a difference between one PAD or multiple PADs within its range
- XL PAD's cord occasionally bothers
- Operators prefer to have the warning module closer to the dashboard
- Potential improvements: multiple pre-set calibrations (long-short range) easy to switch,
 PAD identification capability



Aknowledgements

- Prince George CANFOR's sawmill team
- Frederick Energy, LLC (Hit-Not Proximity Detection manufacturer)









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