

# APPLICATIONS OF VIRTUAL REALITY MODULES FOR MINING ENGINEERING EDUCATION

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## ABSTRACT

Professional engineers need to be able to apply university learning to practice. In particular, they have to take responsibility for interactions between technical systems and the complex social environments in which they operate. The most effective way of building this competency is through active experiential learning. The School of Mining Engineering at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) has developed and deployed immersive, interactive simulations for both the Australian mining engineering education and the mining industry. This paper will discuss the contribution that has been done by the School of Mining Engineering in the education sector through the immersive and interactive simulations. The school has developed an advanced educational integrated simulation system to provide mining engineering students with an interactive and immersive learning experience that is not otherwise possible.

## INTRODUCTION

The relevance of using simulations in the classroom has already been indicated in earlier studies [1, 2, 3, 4, and 5]. Brookfield [6] noted that the effects of simulation and role-playing on students "involves the whole person - intellect, feeling and bodily senses - it tends to be experienced more deeply and remembered longer". Meyers and Jones [7] reported that students who use simulations are "forced to think on their feet, question their own values and responses to situations, and consider new ways of thinking".

The computer-generated three-dimensional (3D) artificial worlds are commonly referred to as virtual environments [8]. Squelch [9] defines Virtual Reality (VR) as "3D computer generated presentations of real or imaginary worlds with which a user can have real-time interaction and experience some feeling of being present in those worlds". The key to all simulations is the interactive experience gained by the trainees [10]. VR training has a number of advantages over existing traditional methods including a larger amount of data collection during training, comprehensive review of a participant's

performance, and systematic development of a trainee's skills. Mallet and Unger [11] summarised in their paper the organisations involved in VR in mining industry in the USA. Mallet and Orr [12] have developed the Underground Coal Mine Map Reading Training while Lucas et al. [13] conducted research to prevent injuries and fatalities related to conveyor system through the use of virtual environments. Similarly, McMahan et al.

[14] researched on training workers in pre-shift inspections of haul trucks to avoid preventable defects from causing worker injuries and expensive equipment damage. Stothard et al. [15] developed a taxonomy providing insight into where technology can and may be implemented in the future, as virtual environments are a dynamic and evolving technology. Bednarz et al.

[16] demonstrated possible VR applications to deliver an interactive environment for users in the mining industry using collaborative scenarios.

## 1. EDUCATIONAL MOTIVATION USING SIMULATIONS IN ENGINEERING

Bell and Fogler [17] state that students learn best when a variety of teaching methods are used, and that different students respond best to different methods. Figure 1 shows the average retention rates of various teaching and learning methods. VR based techniques have the potential to revolutionise education in the mining industry when used in conjunction with contemporary teaching techniques such as class discussions, group projects and problem-based learning. These education techniques are more attractive to students as they are flexible, attractive and easier to understand - especially in mining where it can be difficult to demonstrate complex mining methods through the use of two-dimensional diagrams [18].

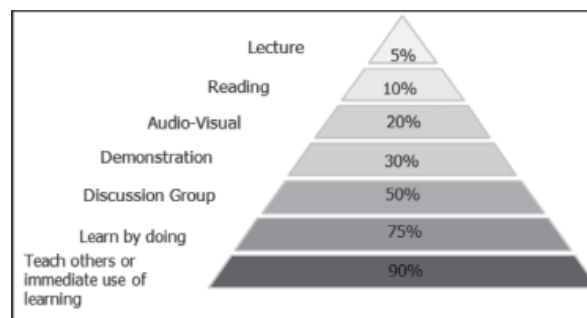


Fig.1. Average retention rates [19]