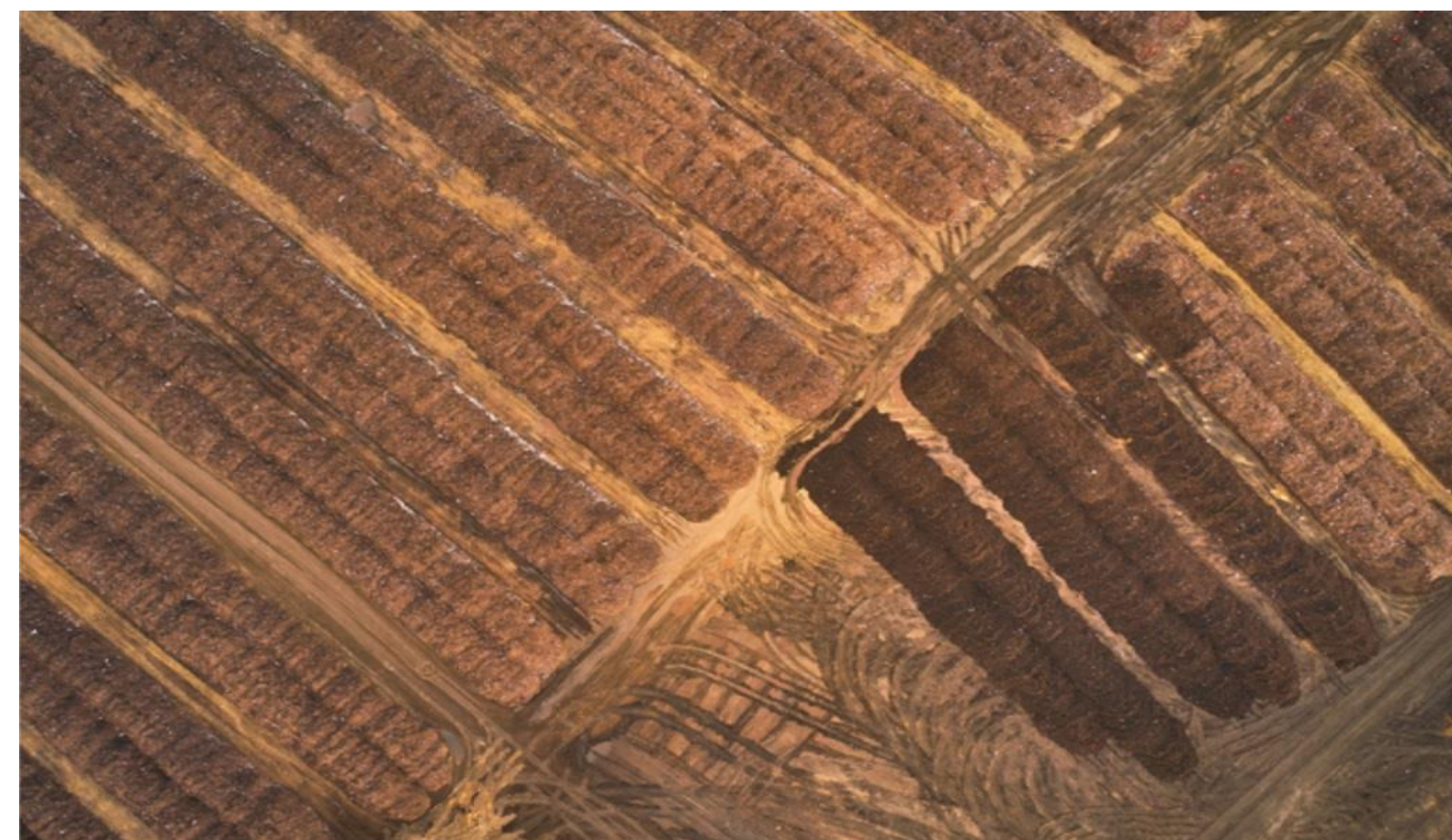


Autonomous Methane Monitoring Rover

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Background

- Microbial decomposition of waste in landfills produces methane and carbon dioxide, contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.
- Landfills are designed to collect methane to convert it to CO_2 .
- Current methane monitoring is time-consuming and infrequent.
- Methane's potential to trap atmospheric heat is 34 times greater than CO_2 over a 100-year period, making leak prevention crucial^[1].
- Hannigan Lab has tasked us with creating a fully autonomous rover, coupled with a charging station, to increase the frequency and precision of methane detection.



Source: WM-North Weld Landfill

Key Requirements

- Traverse over obstacles that are at least 8 inches in height or depth.
- Traverse an incline of up to 30 degrees and traverse horizontally across a 30-degree incline.
- Autonomously follow a user-defined waypoint path.
- Traverse a 6-mile path every 3 days.
- Recharges itself autonomously with renewable energy.

Rover House (Charging Station)

The Rover house serves as a charging station for the rover. Atop the housing are solar panels which charge the station's 12V 100Ah battery during the day. The rover can dock with a charging interface inside of the housing to charge and be protected from the elements while not in use.



Rover

Wheel-Motor Subassembly:

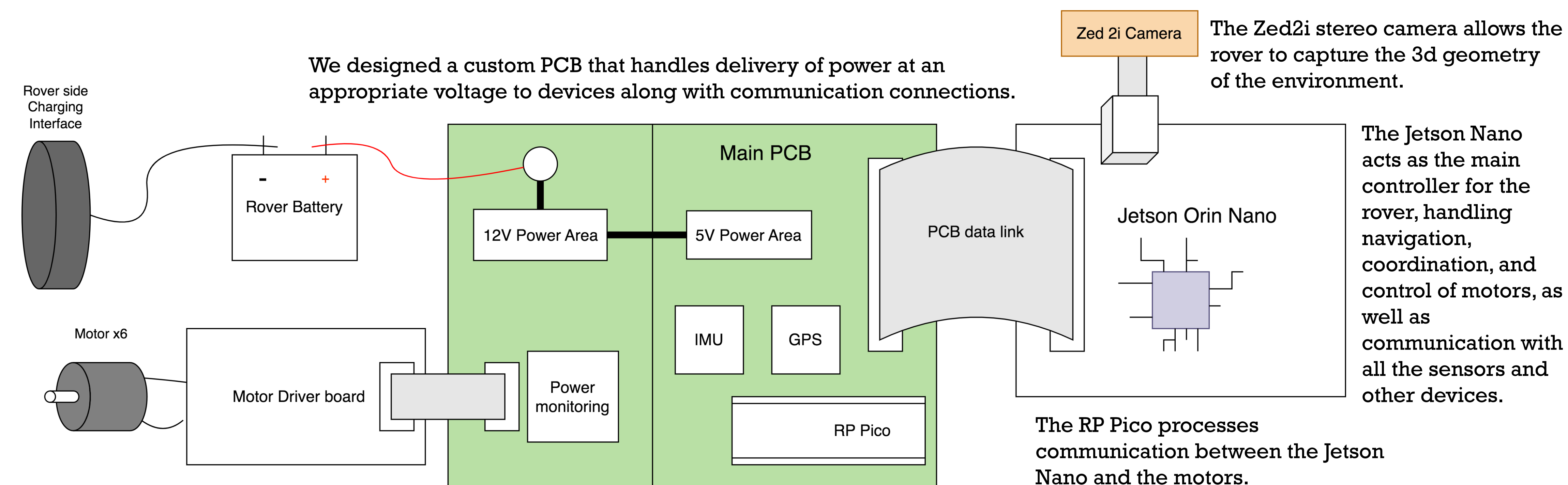
- Designed to maximize ground clearance.
- 90° motor utilized to achieve max clearance.
- Large wheels maximizing contact surface area assuring traversability.

Docking System:

- Interacts with the docking system of the rover house to charge autonomously.

Length	Width	Height	Weight	BOM Cost
30.5"	36.25"	20.25"	~80 lbs	\$3600

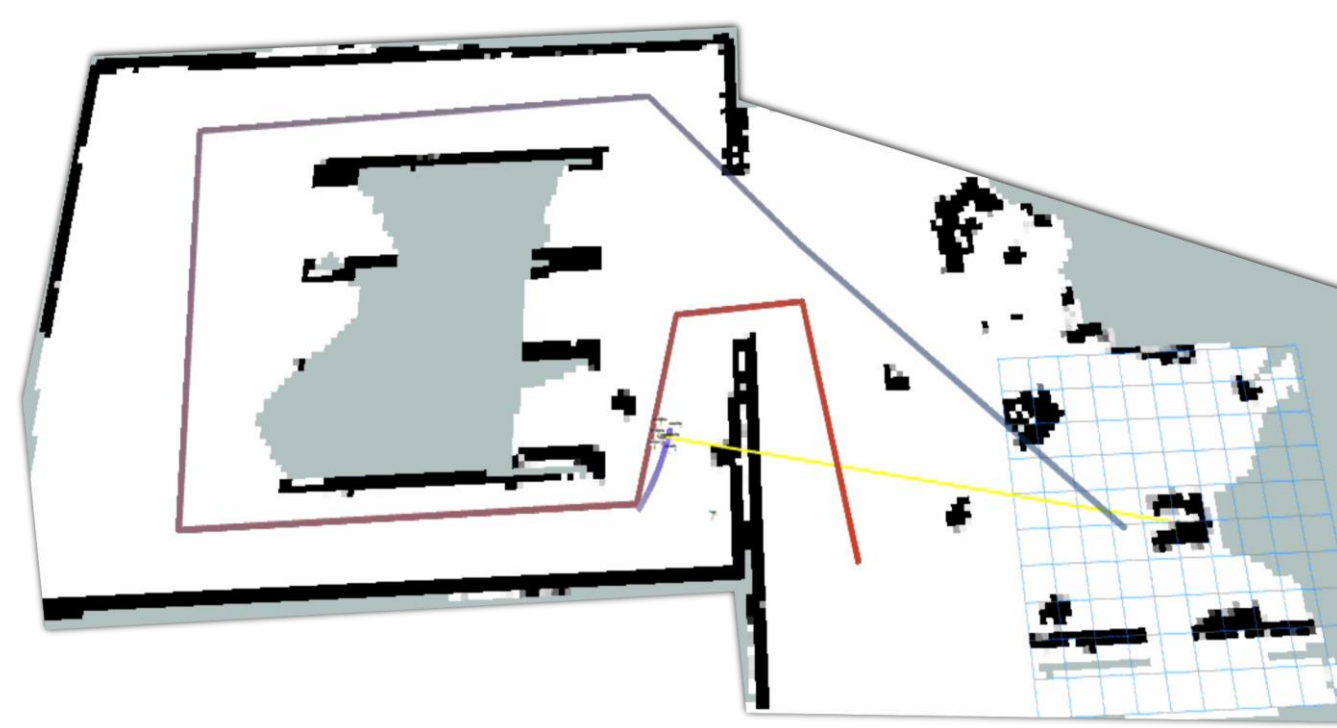
Rover Electronics Layout (Simplified)



Navigation System

GPS Waypoint following:

We can define a series of coordinates for the rover to drive through.



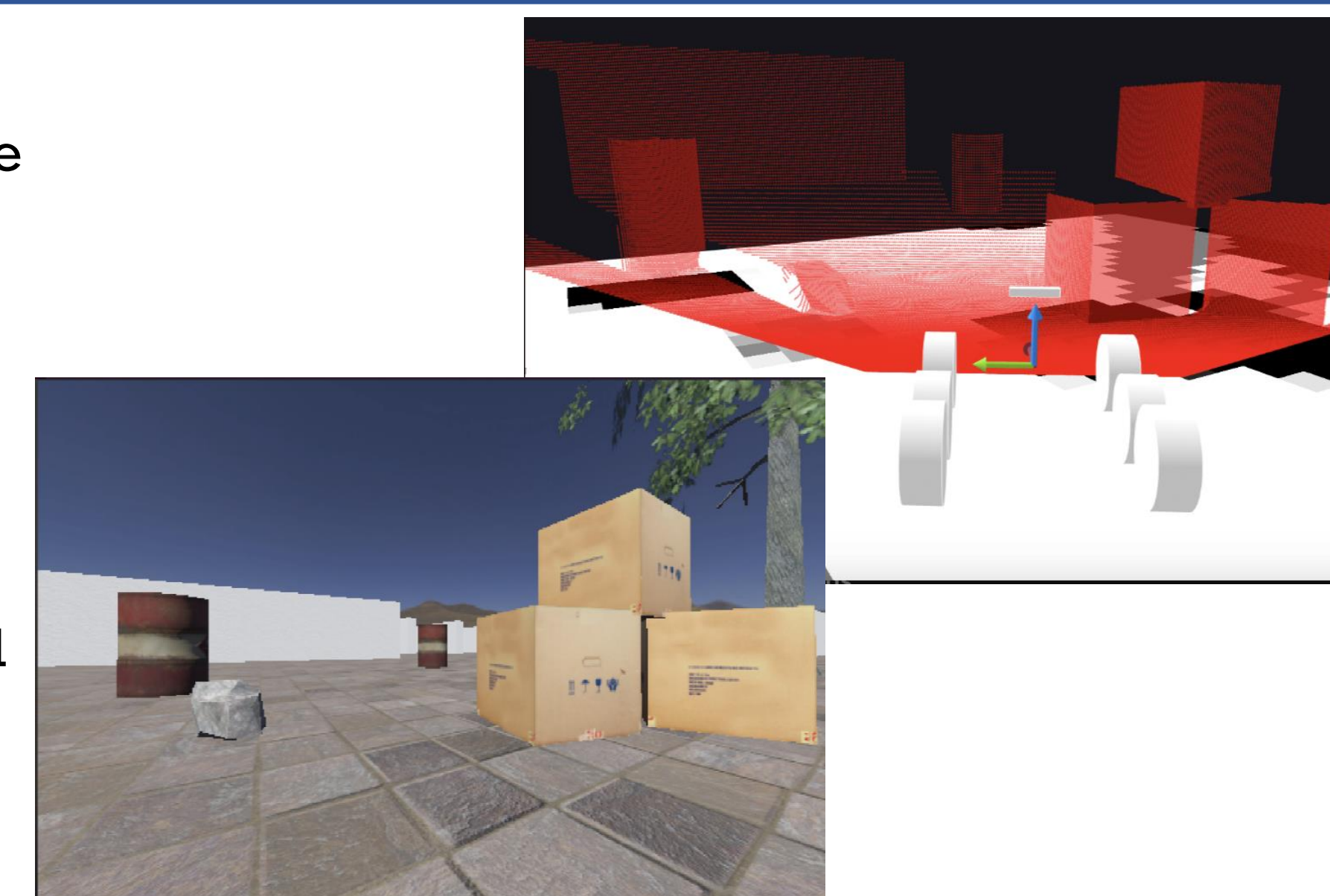
Each Colored line represents a waypoint.

Sensor data (untraversable areas):

sensor data will be used to generate a live representation of the environment's geometry to determine restricted areas

Autonomous docking for charging:

For a fully autonomous system, the rover needs to be able to recharge its battery without human intervention. We designed a system that allows the rover to locate its charging station and self-dock to begin charging.



Electronics box

- Power distribution to sensors, computers, and motors.
- Communication between components and sensors.
- Electrical organization of wiring and sensors.
- Unidirectional connectors to prevent reverse connections.
- Isolated electronics from the environment.

Rocker-Bogie Suspension

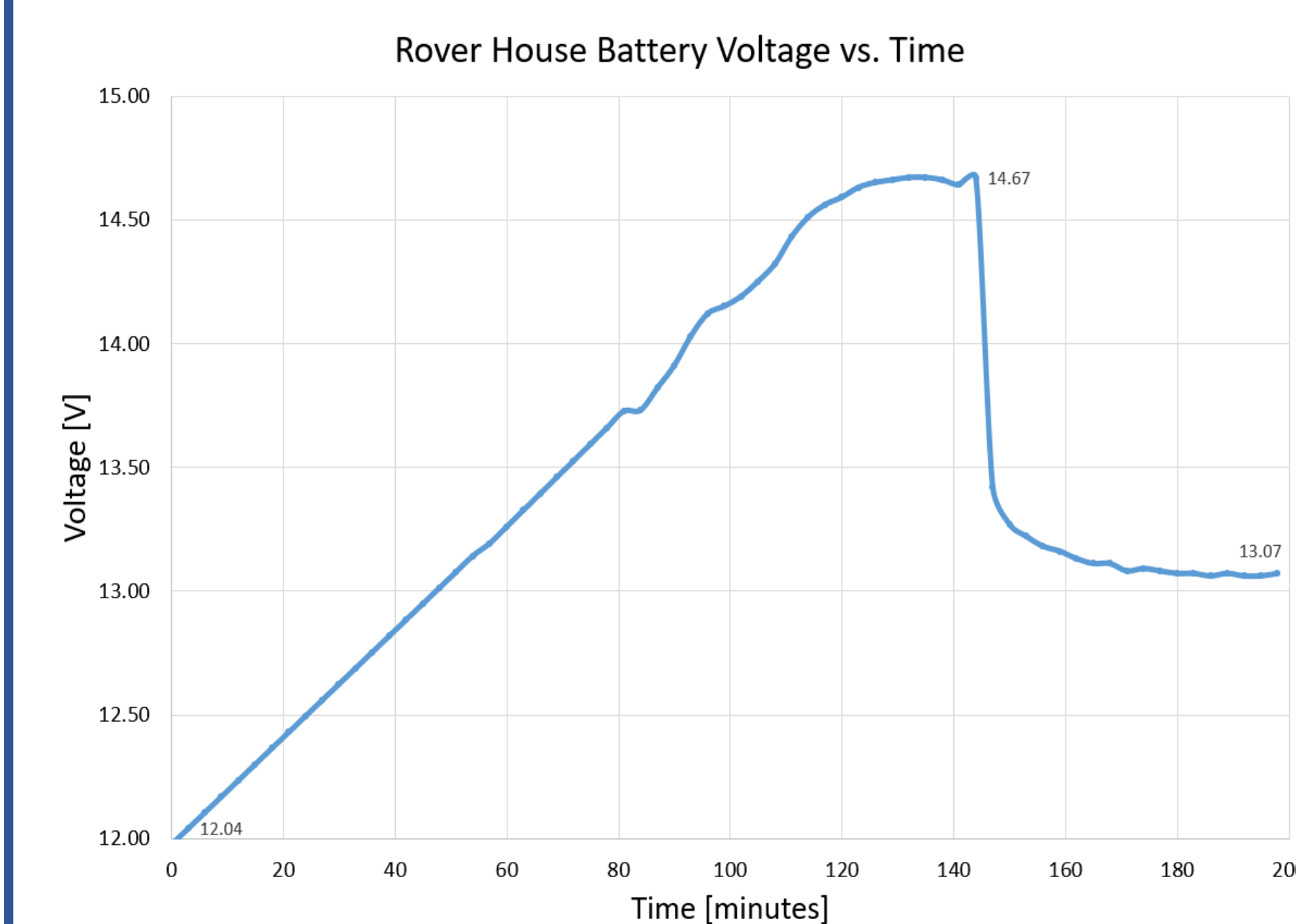
- Similar design for Martian rovers.
- Designed for high traversability at low speeds.
- Passive suspension with a differential bar.
- Suspension is mounted above the center of mass for increased stability and handling.

Results & Conclusion

Test Results		
Test Type	Req.	Result
Traversability: Even Obstacles*	8"	8.75"
Traversability: Uneven Obstacles*	8"	8"
Sensor Package Inlet Height	6-8"	6.9"
Terrain Traversability	Grass	✓
Emergency Stop	Stops Everything	✓

* Only physical tests conducted.

Solar Energy Transfer to Rover House Battery



Impact

- More Frequent Methane monitoring in landfills.
- Fully Autonomous, free from human interference.
- The HAQLab will continue to test and enhance the navigation system throughout the upcoming years.