Unmanned Partially Autonomous Boat for Profiling and Sampling the Berkeley Pit

Bryce Hill, P. Cote, W. Leishman, A. Alangari, M. Erickson, T. Holliday, C. Ellertson, and T. Fricks Electrical Engineering, Montana Tech

> T.E. Duaime and G.A. Icopini Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

Historical Context of the Berkeley Pit

- 1955 Open Pit mining started in Butte, MT
- 1982 the Berkeley Pit was abandoned and allowed to fill with water
- Presently: surface area about 700 acres
 - About 850 ft deep and rising
 - 47 billion gallons
 - ▶ pH around 3.4
 - Filling at about 2 million gallons per day







Berkeley Pit Status

- Adjacent to an active mine site
- Part of the largest EPA superfund site
 - Maintain below an established elevation
 - Semi-annual water sampling and profiling
 - Until 2013 sampling was performed manually
 - Slope failures in 2012-2013 ended manual sampling due to safety concerns







Dangers of Slump (and Wave)

- Boat capsizes
 - Greatest risk from hypothermia (3° to 10° C)
 - pH is low but not life threatening
 - Lifejackets mitigate drowning risk
- Physically slammed into the Pit wall







Mitigating the risk of manually sampling

- In 2015 Montana Resources funded Montana Tech to develop a method to remotely sample and profile
 - Profile the upper 600 ft
 - Collect samples at multiple depths between 3 ft and 500 ft
 - Launch and collect the vessel safely





Project Requirements

- Physical design
 - Withstand low pH and high metal concentrations
- Communications
 - Communicate high bandwidth over 1 mile for video
- Locomotion and localization
 - Navigate to GPS coordinates autonomously
 - Manual control capabilities
- Sampling
 - Sample multiple depths to 500 ft
- Profiling
 - Collect data to 600 ft with real-time reporting





Physical design

- Fiberglass drift boat was chosen
 - ▶ Light on water
 - Fiberglass can withstand the corrosive water
 - Flat bottom design allows for easy navigation
 - The boat was already available







Communication

▶ 2.4 GHz

- Off-the-shelf WIFI equipment with highly directional antennas
- Provides video feedback, control of sampling and profiling.
- Standard network communications
- Backup for locomotion control
- Video feedback has 100ms lag
- ▶ 433 MHz
 - Simplex digital locomotion control
 - Modified base station antenna to mitigate water interference
 - Off-the-shelf radio with specialized long-range adapter



Locomotion

- ▶ Two 50 lb Minn Kota electric motors were used
 - ► Fixed position and angle
 - Skid-steer operation
 - Custom mount for differential steering
- Navigation
 - NAVIO2 autopilot was used
 - Uses GPS and compass for navigation
 - Software can remotely modify way points
 - Network connected for secondary communication method

MT Tech of the University of MT and MT Bureau of Mines and Geology





Sampling

- Motorized reel holding 700 ft 3/8" ID vinyl tubing
 - Modified to raster the hose evenly on the reel
 - Modified to count rotations of the reel
 - Custom electronics to control the reel and estimate depth remotely
- Modified ISCO sampler
 - Reverse engineered an ISCO 3700
 - Controlled remotely
- Primary pump for priming and purging
 - Peristaltic pump with custom electronics for remote control



Profiling

- Hydrolabs MS5 Data sonde
 - ▶ pH, specific conductance, depth, turbidity, temperature, and ORP
 - Connected via 600 ft serial cable.
 - Serial cable directly connected to USB of control computer
- Cable reel modified
 - Motorized
 - Detects clicks for approximated depth measurement
- Returns live data for same-day analysis







Lessons learned

- Most challenging task is hose management
- Separate the power sources for communication and locomotion
- Video systems need to be designed specifically to be low-latency
- Testing outside of the hazardous body are necessary
- 433 MHz radio over water will create an interference pattern no matter how strong the signal
- Sound feedback is extremely useful in remote operations







The boat in action





Additional tasks

Propane cannon

- Attempt to spook water fowl off of the water
- Controlled via the handheld radio control
- Hose outrigger
 - Keep hose below the level of the props
 - Lifts hose out of water to maintain steering
- Hose reel brake
 - Hose becomes heavy enough to unravel the reel by gravity





Future tasks

- Remove necessity of someone in the boat to launch it
 - Mechanized prop lift
 - Mechanized Sonde outrigger
- Lights and cannon
 - Speed up cannon firing for improved animal hazing
 - Add lights for early evening launch returns and wildlife hazing
- Speed up purge time
 - ► Negative pressures limit purge time in a 750 ft hose







Acknowledgements

- Montana Resources, Mark Thompson, VP for Environmental Affairs
- Atlantic Richfield, Tim Hilmo, Operations Project Manager
- Daryl Reed, MT Department of Environmental Quality, State Project Manager
- Nikia Greene, US Environmental Protection Agency, Remedial Project Manager





