

UBC Chem-E-Car: Regionals 2017

The University of British Columbia | Chem-E-Car Engineering Design Team

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Introduction

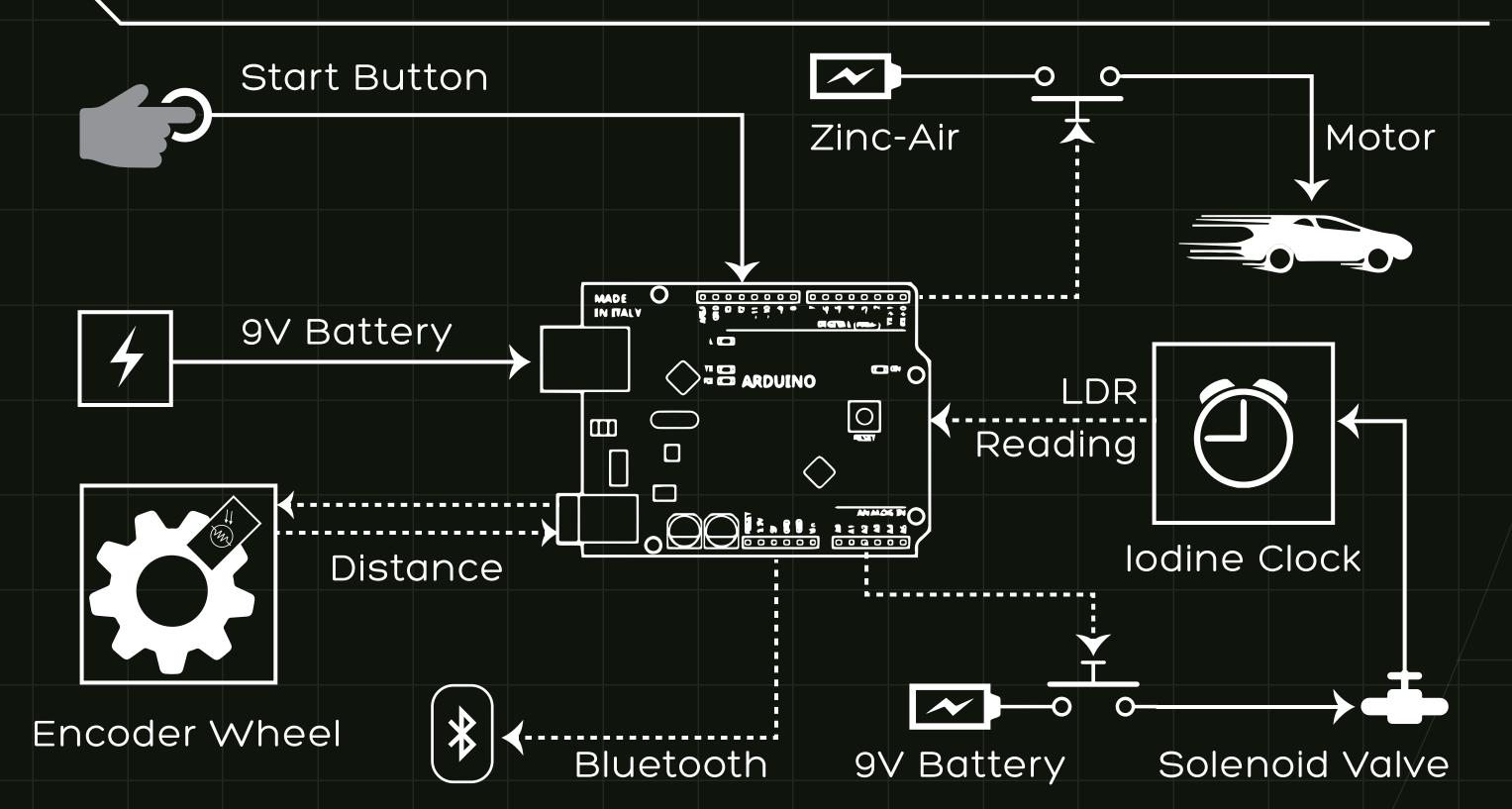
> Our zinc-air powered vehicle uses an iodine clock timing reaction. Our vehicle is actuated with an Arduino controller that has custom electronics and an algorithm designed to reduce operational errors. Safe operation is emphasized in the design features.

Unique Features

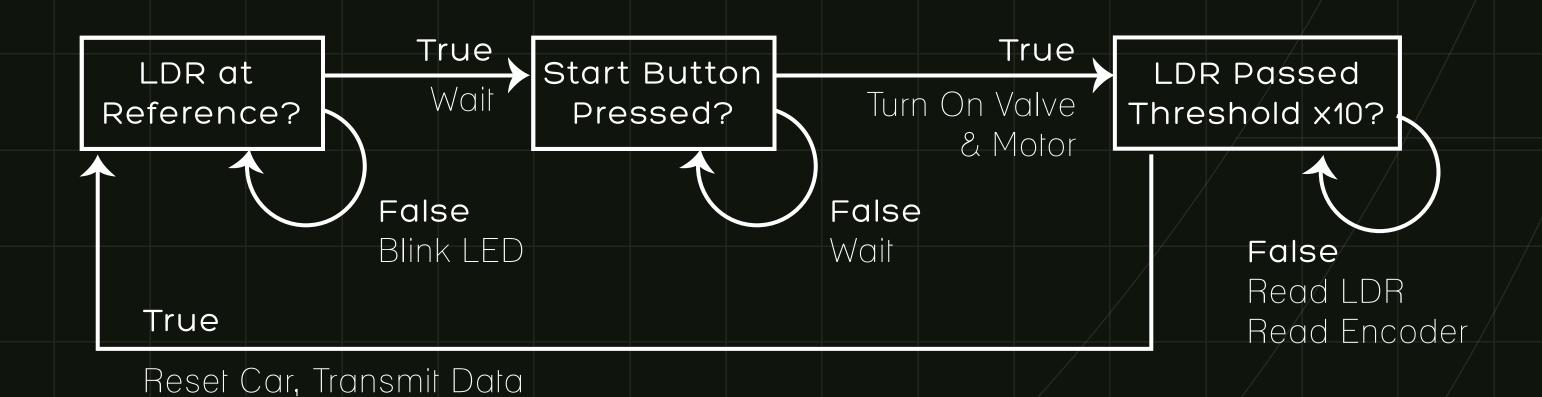


- > Isolated casing for electronic components protects against chemical spills and fires.
- > Secure connectors and insulating wires prevent fires.
- > Secure suspension ensure consistent steering.
- High-traction wheels prevent slipping.
- > Lockable iodine clock secured to base contains any spills.
- Low centre of gravity prevents tipping.

Control Mechanism



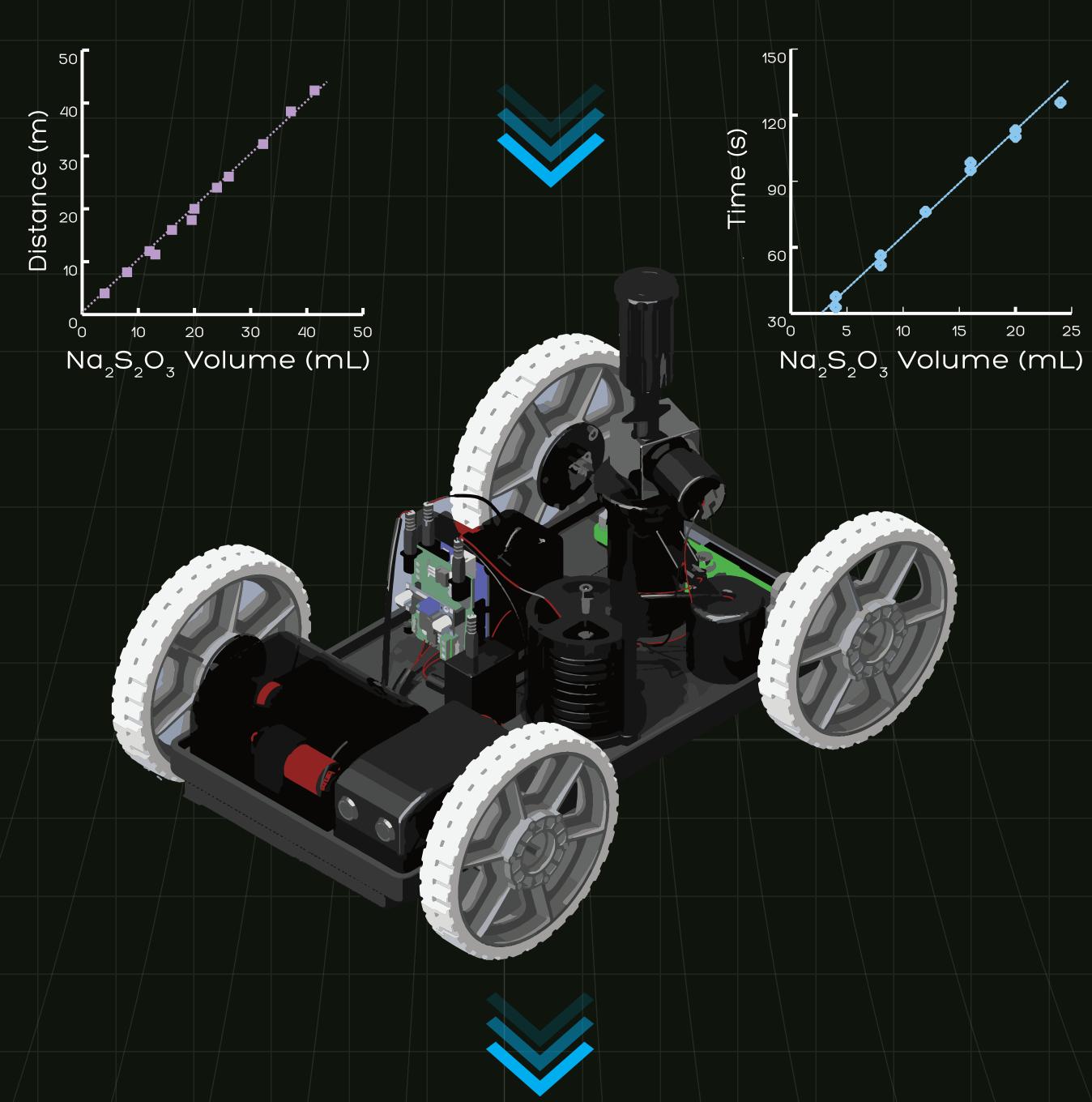
Control Algorithm



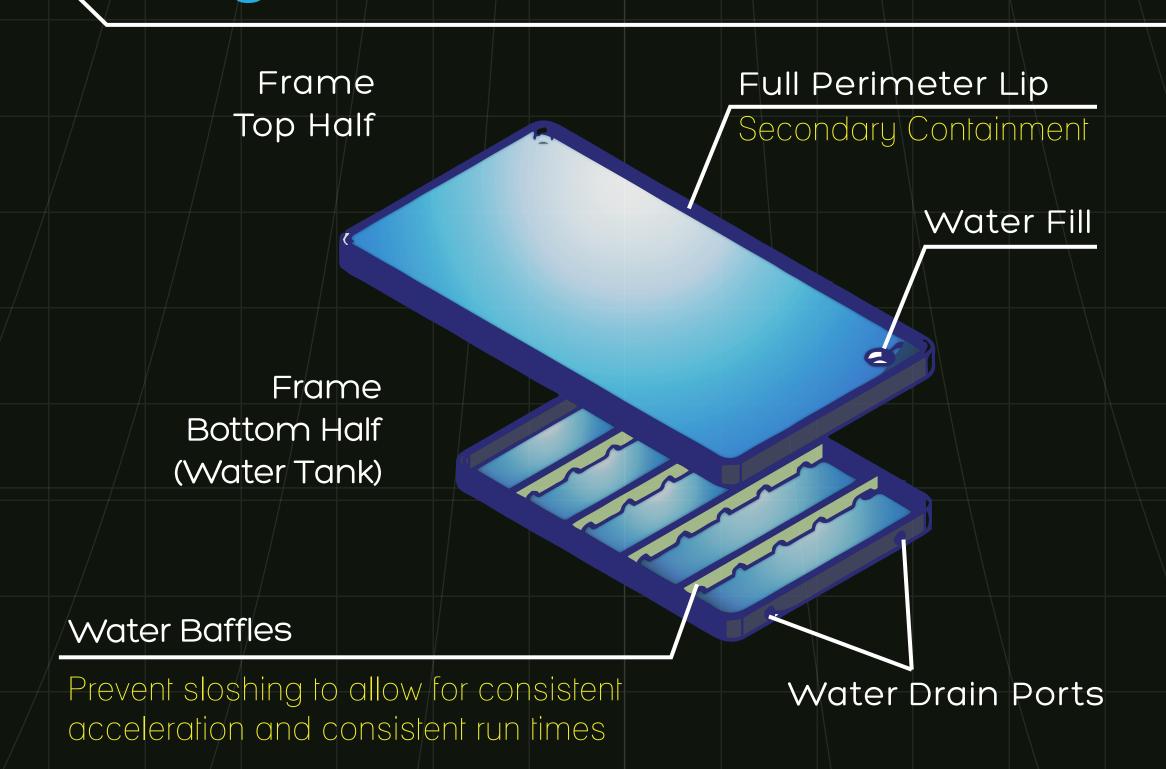
Stopping Mechanism & Calibration Curves

- > Slow Reaction $H_{2}O_{2} + 2I^{-} + 2H^{+} \rightarrow I_{2} + 2H_{2}O_{1}$
- > Fast Reaction $2S_{2}O_{3}^{2} + I_{2} \rightarrow S_{4}O_{6}^{2} + 2I_{3}^{2}$

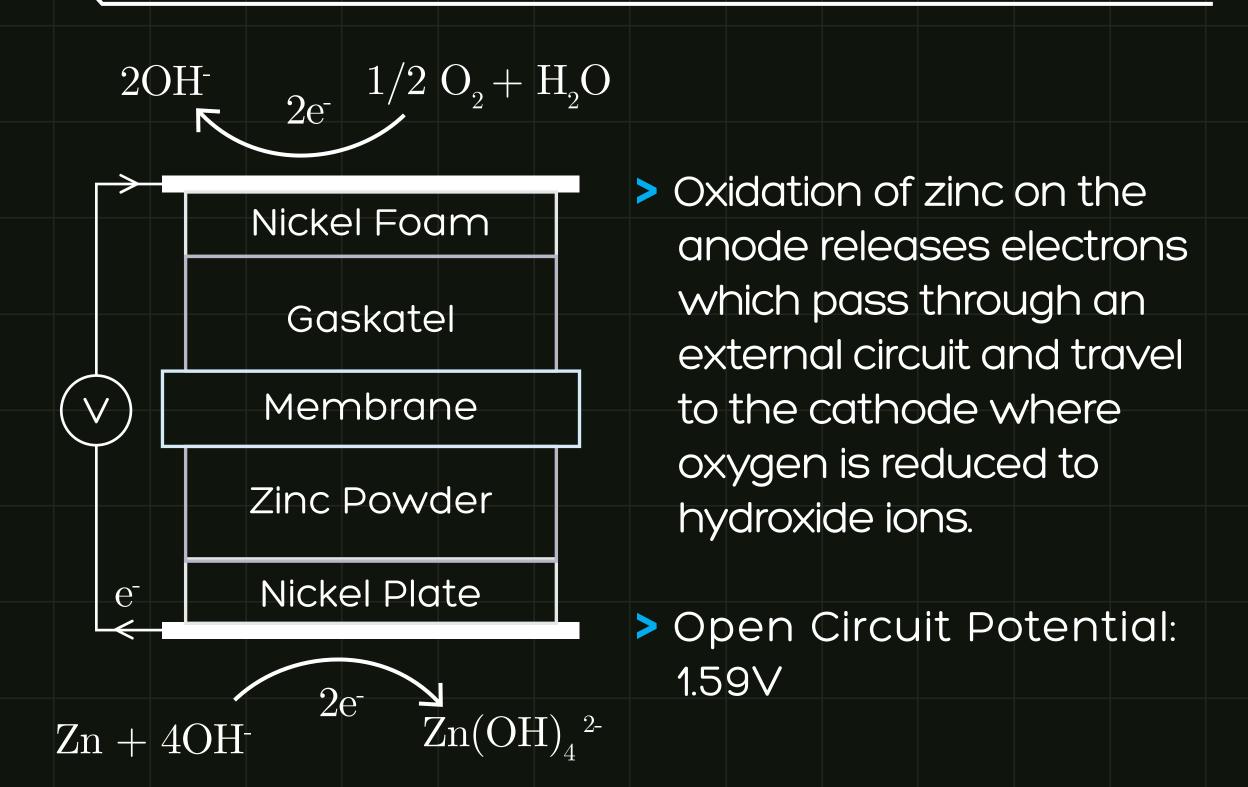
> A tri-iodide starch complex is formed and colored blue.



Integrated Water Tank



Power Source: Zinc-Air Batteries



- > Each individual cell is self-contained in a primary casing to prevent leakage of corrosive 6M KOH. A secondary containment tower keeps the cells sealed and secured
- > Corrosion-resistant nickel electrodes increase the lifetime of the battery



Safety and Environmental

- > Zinc is abundant and easily recycled
- > Zinc is used in small amounts in primary and secondary casing to minimize risk of fire
- > MnO, and ZnO are non-toxic and inert
- > ZnO is used as baby powder and in ceramics
- > Spent iodine clock solution is harmless when neutralized

































