

# **UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFLECTION COEFFICIENT AND MOISTURE CONTENT OF OIL PALM FRUIT USING AN OPEN-ENDED RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE TECHNIQUE

ADIB BIN ALI

FS 2007 15



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DETERMINATION OF REFLECTION COEFFICIENT OF OIL PALM FRUITS IN VARIOUS MOISTURE CONTENTS AT X-BAND FREQUENCIES USING A WAVEGUIDE PROBE<u>A STUDY ON THE</u> RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFLECTION COEFFICIENT AND MOISTURE CONTENT\_OF\_OIL PALM FRUIT USING AAN OPEN-ENDED RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE TECHNIQUE

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By

ADIB BIN ALI

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, <u>UniversitiUniversiti</u> Putra Malaysia<u></u> <u>Hin FulfilmentFulfilment</u> of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science



May 200<u>7</u>6

Specially dedicated to:

My <del>Wife and Daughter</del><u>Family</u>,

My beloved

Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters,

Nieces and Nephews,

and Friends.



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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

#### DETERMINATION OF REFLECTION COEFFICIENT OF OIL PALM FRUITS IN VARIOUS MOISTURE CONTENTS AT X-BAND FREQUENCIES USING A WAVEGUIDE PROBE<u>A STUDY ON THE</u> RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFLECTION COEFFICIENT AND MOISTURE CONTENT OF OIL PALM FRUIT USING AN OPEN-ENDED RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE TECHNIQUE

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Faculty----: Science

The thesis describes the development of an open-ended waveguide technique for the determination\_-ofof complex permittivity and moisture content of the oil palm fruits of various degree of fruit ripeness. The operating frequency of the -waveguide operate betweenwas between 8 GHz and 12 GHz. A theoretical analysis has been carried out to determine the relationship between reflection coefficient, frequency and moisture content in the oil palm fruit. The propagation of electromagnetic wave is assumed to be transverse electric (TZE) mode. The measurement system consists of thea standard waveguide and a PC-controlled vector network analyzer (VNA). Dielectric measurement software <u>A computer program</u> has been developed to control and acquire reflection data from the VNA using Agilent VEE at each 201 frequency points between 8 GHz and 12 GHz. Comparison results between calculated and measured reflection coefficient are presented. A calibration equation relating the

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measured and predicted moisture content has been established based on more than

1500 fruit samples. The actual moisture content werewas found determined determining by standard oven drying method. The calibration equation was found to be accurate within  $\pm$  5-% when tested on 50 different fruit samples which each biker have 30 fruits with same moisture content of various moisture contents.

Comment [Adib4]: Drs



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan bagi mendapat<u>untuk</u> Ijazah Master Sains

#### KAJIAN KAITAN DI ANTARA KANDUNGAN KELENGASAN DAN PEKALI PANTULAN BUAH KELAPA SAWIT MENGGUNAKLAN TEKNIK PERANTI PANDU GELOMBANG

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Tesis ini memperihalkan pembinaan teknik pandu gelombang hujung terbuka untuk menentukan ketelusan kompleks dan kandungan kelengasan bagi buah kelapa sawit yang mempunyai peringkat kematangan yang berlainan. Peranti pandu gelombang ini beroperasi antara 8GHz hingga 12GHz. Analisis teori telah dilaksanakan untuk menentukan hubungan diantara pekali pantulan, frekuensi dan kandungan kelengasan di\_dalam buah kelapa sawit. Rambatan gelombang elektromagnet tersebut telah dianggap sebagai ragam elektrik (TZE). Sistem pengukuran ini terdiri daripada peranti pandu gelombang dan penganalisis rangkaian vektor (VNA) kawalan PC.

Perisian pengukuran dielektrik telah dibina untuk mengawal dan memperolehi pantulan data-data daripada VNA dengan menggunakan Agilent VEE pada setiap 201 titik frekuensi antara 8GHz and 12GHz. Perbandingan keputusan diantara pekali pantulan yang diukur dan yang dikira ditunjukkan didalam tesis ini. Persamaan penentukuran kandungan kelengasan yang berhubung-mengaitkan antara pengukuran kandungan kelengasan dan ramalan kandungan kelengasan telah dibina bergantung kepadamenggunakan lebih daripada 1500\_-buah kelapa sawit-sampel. Kandungan kelengasan yang sebenar telah diperolehi denganditentukan menerusi kaedah piawai pengeringan oven. Ketepatannya penentukuran persamaan tersebut adalah dalam lingkungan  $\pm$  5–% apabila diuji atas 50 buah sampel yang mana setiap bikar mengandungi 30 biji buah kelapa sawit.

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I thank the other members of research group, for their overall help in the completeion - - - Formatted: Line spacing: Double of this thesis.

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I want to thank the Electromagnetic Research Lab and Graduate  $\frac{sS}{S}$  chool  $\frac{sO}{S}$  ffice for early financial support through the Exploratory and Foundational Research program.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 1211<sup>th</sup> AprilMay 20037 to conduct the final examination of You Kok YeowAdib Bin Ali on his Master of Science thesis entitled "<u>A Study on the Relationship Between Reflection Coefficient and Moisture</u> <u>Content in Oil Palm Fruit Using An Open-Ended Rectangular Waveguide</u>



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<u>Technique</u><u>Development of a New Technique for Measurement of Dielectrie</u> <u>Properties of Oil Palm Fruits</u>" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree of Master of Science.

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# DECLARATION

I hereby-declare that the thesis is based on-my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is noror concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institutions.

ADIB BIN ALI

Date: 1st AUGUST 2007



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# LIST OF SYMBOLS ABBREVIATIONS

$\epsilon^*$ or $\epsilon$	complex permittivity
ε	permittivity of vacuum
ε	real part of permittivity or dielectric constant
8	imaginary part of permittivity or loss factor
$\epsilon_{\infty}$	optical permittivity
ε	static permittivity
ε <sub>c</sub>	complex permittivity of coaxial line (PTFE)
$\epsilon^*_{ m w}$	complex permittivity of water
$\epsilon_{\rm f}^*$	complex permittivity of fiber
ε <sup>*</sup> <sub>o</sub>	complex permittivity of oil
$\epsilon^*_{fruit}$	complex permittivity of oil palm fruit



$\mu_{o}$	free space permeability
μ	permeability
σ	conductivity
$\tan \delta$	loss tangent
V <sub>w</sub>	volume fraction of water
V <sub>f</sub>	volume fraction of fiber
V <sub>o</sub>	volume fraction of oil
$\rho_{\rm w}$	relative density of water
$\rho_{\rm f}$	relative density of fiber
$\rho_{o}$	relative density of oil
m <sub>w</sub>	mass of water
m <sub>f</sub>	mass of fiber
mo	mass of oil
m.c. or m	moisture content
γ	propagation constant
f	frequency
$\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{c}}$	cutoff frequency
ω	angular frequency
τ	relaxation time
c	velocity of light
λ	wavelength
$\lambda_{o}$	free space wavelength
$\lambda_{c}$	cutoff wavelength



a	inner radius of coaxial probe
b	outer radius of coaxial probe
d	sample thickness or sensitivity depth
D	physical length of the probe
L	effective transmission line length
ko	free space wave number
k <sub>1</sub>	wave number of internal medium probe
k <sub>2</sub>	wave number of external medium under test
Ē	electric field or electric intensity
Ď	electric flux density
Ĥ	magnetic field or magnetic intensity
B	magnetic flux density
P	polarization
Ĵ	current density
$ ho_q$	charge density
Ι	electric current
Š	area
ſ	distance
x, y, z	Cartesian coordinates
ρ, φ, z	cylindrical coordinates
V	total potential
Γ	reflection coefficient
$ \Gamma $	magnitude reflection coefficient
$\Gamma'$ or $\operatorname{Re}(\Gamma)$	real part of reflection coefficient xxi



$\Gamma$ or Im( $\Gamma$ )	imaginary part of reflection coefficient
$\Gamma_1$	theoretical reflection coefficient of short circuit
$\Gamma_2$	theoretical reflection coefficient of open circuit
Γ <sub>3</sub>	theoretical reflection coefficient of water
$\Gamma_{ m fruit}$	measured reflection coefficient of fruits
Γ <sub>c</sub>	calculated reflection coefficient of fruits
φ	phase of reflection coefficient
$S^{\Gamma}_{\epsilon}$	sensitivity of an open ended coaxial probe
${ m S}_{ m MC}^{\sqrt{arepsilon}^*}$	sensitivity of mixture model
Y <sub>o</sub>	characteristic admittance of coaxial line
G	conductance
В	susceptance
$\frac{G(0)}{Y_o}$	normalized conductance
<u>B(0)</u> Y <sub>o</sub>	normalized susceptance
Ŷ	normalized admittance
Y	aperture admittance
Zo	characteristic impedance
Z	impedance
R	resistance
Х	reactance
Co	static value of the fringe-field capacitance
C <sub>f</sub>	fringe-field capacitance of coaxial line
C <sub>T</sub>	total fringe-field capacitance of coaxial line xxii



$A_1, A_2, C_1$	parameters empirical
А	surface of the sample
F	flange radius
Si(x)	sine integral
$J_{o}(x)$	Bessel function of zero order
α, β, χ	optimization coefficients
G <sub>m</sub>	series terms of normalized conductance, n=0,1,2
B <sub>m</sub>	series terms of normalized susceptance, $n=0,1,2$
G	modified series terms of normalized conductance
B	modified series terms of normalized susceptance
$e_{11}, e_{22}, e_{12}, e_{21}$	[e] matrix
$S_1$ or $\rho_1$	measured reflection coefficient of short circuit
$S_2$ or $\rho_2$	measured reflection coefficient of open circuit
$S_3$ or $\rho_3$	measured reflection coefficient of water
$S_d$ or $\rho_m$	measured reflection coefficient of medium under test
S <sub>11M</sub>	measured values of reflection coefficient
S <sub>11A</sub>	actual values of reflection coefficient
$\xi_1$ , $\xi_2$ , $\xi_3$	criterion error or error function
TEM	Transverse Electromagnetic Mode
ТЕ	Transverse Electric Mode
ТМ	Transverse Magnetic Mode
EFIE	Integral Equation for Aperture Electric Field
	xxiii



MFIE	Integral Equation for Aperture Magnetic Field
PTFE	Polytetrafluorethylene (Teflon)
SMA	Sub-Miniature A
type N	Navy type connector
VNA	Vector Network Analyzer
GPIB	General Purpose Interface Bus
Agilent VEE	Agilent Visual Engineering Environment
MATLAB	Matrix Laboratory

