

FOREIGN MATERIAL DETECTION IN AGARWOOD BY USING THERMAL IMAGING TECHNIQUE

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IMAGING TECHNIQUE**

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STUDENT DECLARATION

“ I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for the summaries and quotations which have been duly acknowledged “

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SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

“I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of degree of bachelor of mechanical engineering (plant and maintenance)”.

Signature :

Name of Supervisor :

Date :

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DEDICATION

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ABSTRACT

Agarwood is extremely valuable wood in Malaysia. This wood is increasingly becoming an attraction among businessmen and entrepreneurs in Malaysia who want to expand the value of the wood. Agarwood basically have several grades of A, B, C and D. Each grade has its own price where it is judged by the shape, hardness and colour of the wood. Dark wood is more expensive than brown colour wood. Agarwood has several advantages such as fragrance and medicines. During the production of Agarwood, it requires some method for the production of Agarwood, for example drilling and injured the tree. After 6 to 9 months, after forcing the agarwood, a farmer will ensure that the trees will produce Agarwood. The probability of Agarwood occurs when inoculant injection failed to produce Agarwood. This often occurs when not using a genuine injection. A working paper was produced to find a solution for detecting the presence of Agarwood in the tree. Thermal imaging is one of the tools that are used to detect the presence of Agarwood. Thermal imaging is a tool that detects the heat contained in the object. Thermal imaging normally used to detect cracks in buildings, plant and pipeline in the detection for misalignment and imbalance of rotation machine. In this study, thermal imaging was used to detect the production of Agarwood in the tree with the use of thermal energy sources such as hair dryer and vibration of the shaker. This method is measured based on the condition of heat source. For the hair dryer, the condition of observation is based on the position of heat direct where front and beside. For the vibration shaker is vibrothermography method was observe based on wet and dry condition.

ABSTRAK

Kayu gaharu merupakan kayu yang sangat berharga di Malaysia. Kayu ini semakin menjadi tarikan dikalangan pengusaha dan usahawan di Malaysia yang ingin mengembangkan lagi nilai kayu tersebut. Kayu gaharu secara asasnya mempunyai beberapa gred yang terdiri dari A,B, C dan D. Setiap gred mempunyai harga yang tersendiri dimana penilaian melalui bentuk, teras dan warna kayu tersebut. Kayu yang berwarna gelap lebih mahal berbanding kayu yang berwarna coklat cair. Kayu gaharu ini mempunyai beberapa kelebihan seperti bau wangi dan ubat ubatan. Ketika penghasilan kayu gaharu ia memerlukan beberapa cara untuk penghasilan kayu gaharu, sebagai contoh penggerudian dan melukakan pokok tersebut. Selepas 6 ke 9 bulan selepas penghasilan kayu gaharu, Pertani akan memastikan bahawa pokok akan menghasilkan kayu gaharu. Keberangskalian penghasilan kayu gaharu terjadi apabila inkulen atau suntikan yang tidak asli gagal menghasilkan kayu gaharu. Perkara ini sering terjadi apabila penggunaan suntikan yang tidak asli. Satu kertas kerja telah dihasilkan bagi mencari jalan penyelesaian bagi mengesan kehadiran kayu gaharu didalam pokok. Pengimejan haba merupakan salah satu alatan yang digunaka bagi mengesan kehadiran kayu gaharu. Pengimejan haba merupakan alatan yang megesan haba yang terdapat didalam objek. Kebiasaan Pengimejan haba digunakan bagi mengesan keretakan bangunan, saluran paip di kilang dan pengesanan bagi juling dan ketidakseimbangan mesin putaran. Dalam kajian ini, Pengimejan haba telah digunakan bagi mengesan penghasialan kayu gaharu didalam pokok. Dengan penggunaan sumber tenaga haba seperti pengering rambut dan getaran daripada alatan getaran. Kaedah yang diguna kan berdasarkan alatan yang digunakan bagi memberi haba. Pengering rambut diguna kan pada kayu di kedudukan hadapan dan tepi, manakala getaran adalah vibrothermography dilihat dalam dua keadaan iaitu basah dan kering.

CONTENT

CONTENT	PAGE
STUDENT DECLARATION	I
SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION	II
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	III
DEDICATION	IV
ABSTRACT	V
ABSTRARK	VI
TABLE OF CONTENT	VII – X
LIST OF FIGURES	XI-XIII
LIST OF TABLE	XIV
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XV
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objective	4
1.4 Scope Of Project	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	

2.1	Agarwood Tress	6
2.2	Formation of Agarwood	7
2.3	Grade of Agarwood Resin	10
2.4	Thermography	12
	2.4.1 Type of Thermography	14
	2.4.2 Lock-In Thermography	15
	2.4.3 Pulsed Thermography	18
	2.4.4 Vibrothermography	19
2.5	Emissivity of Thermography	20
2.6	Application of thermal imaging on structure health monitoring	22

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introduction	24
3.2	Flowchart	25
3.3	Analytical Study thermal imaging technique And Emissivity	26
	3.3.1 Thermal Imaging technique	26
	3.3.2 Emissivity	27
	3.3.3 Foreign Material in a Wood	28
	3.3.4 Thermal Properties of Wood	
3.4	Experimental Study	29

3.4.1	Mode of Thermal Imaging Technique	29
3.4.2	Design of Experiment	31
3.4.2.1	Apparatus and Equipment	33
3.4.2.2	Setup The Apparatus	34
3.4.2.3	Schematic Diagram	35
3.5	Signal Analysis	35
3.6	Measured Parameter	37
CHAPTER 4	RESULT, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	40
4.1	Result of the experiment	41
4.1.1	Hair Dryer	41
4.1.2	Mechanical Shaker	42
4.1.2.1	Without Core Wood	42
4.1.2.2	With Core Wood	43
4.2	Observation result hair dryer and vibrothermography	44
4.2.1	Hair dryer	44
4.2.1.1	Heating process	44
4.2.1.2	Cooling process	46
4.2.2	Vibrothermography process	48
4.1.2.1	Dry condition	48
4.1.2.2	Wet condition	50
4.3	Analysis of the result	52

4.3.1	Graph analysis of temperature data	52
4.3.1.1	Heat source hair dryer	52
4.3.2	Vibrothermography graph	54
4.3.2.1	Wet conditions	54
4.3.2.2	Dry conditions	56
4.4	Image processing of the temperature images	57
4.4.1	Image Thresholding	57
4.4.2	Image average and separate	59
4.5	material detection	67
CHAPTER 5	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	68
5.1	Summary	68
5.2	Conclusion	69
5.3	Recommendations	70
	REFERENCE	71

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Agarwood trees in the forest in Malaysia	3
1.2	Foreign material in agarwood have a different colour	5
2.1	Example of foreign material in agarwood	7
2.2	Method to gain the resin in agarwood trees	8
2.3	Signature of thermal imaging camera	13
2.4	The infrared band in the electromagnetic spectrum	14
2.5	Infrared thermography approaches.	15
2.6	Raw data output signal filtering of the temperature and determination of the amplitude and phase image	16
2.7	Four point methodology for amplitude and phase delay estimation by Lock-In Thermography	17
2.8	The experimental setup for pulse thermography	18
2.9a	Configuration for lock in vibrothermography	30
2.9b	Configuration of burst vibrothermography	20
3.1	Flowchart of Experiment.	25
3.2	Proof that thermal imaging can use for detecting the temperature of wood.	26
3.3	The wood different outer is a low hardness and inner is high hardness	30

3.4	Real specimen with high density core	30
3.5	The apparatus setting for hair dryer heat source and camera was focus on the wood circle to detect the heat	34
3.6	The apparatus setup for vibrothermography	34
3.7	The schematic diagram of the thermal imaging technique	35
3.8	Image processing in software Image J	36
3.9	The processing of impact test for a wood	39
4.1	Both of the position of hair dryer heat source during heating the specimen	45
4.2	Both front and besides cooling of the wood to compare the characteristic of image visualization	47
4.3	The thermal imaging images dry and with core for vibrothermography	49
4.4	The thermal imaging images dry and without core for vibrothermography	49
4.5	The result of vibrothermography mix at wet condition (a) The result of vibrothermography without core at wet condition (b)	51
4.6	The graph shows the value of sp1 and sp2 for cooling and heating	53
4.7	The tabulation data for wet condition	54
4.8	The result for without core for wet condition	55
4.9	The tabulation data for dry condition with core	56
4.10	The result for without core for dry condition	56
4.11	The image after thresholding for hair dryer method	58
4.12	The image after thresholding for vibrothermography method	59
4.13	Image after subtract noise and separate colour	60

4.14	Image of result heating beside position	60
4.15	The figure of the image result after enchantment	61
4.16	Image result of vibrothermography method wet condition with core	
4.17	The image result of vibrothermography dry condition without core	62
4.18	The image result for vibrothermography wet condition with core	63
4.19	The image result for vibrothermography wet condition without core wood	64
		65

LIST OF TABLE

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Physical appearance of various grade of agarwood	11
2.2	Score standard scale and resin content value(%) after transformation.	11
2.3	The material with different emissivity	21
3.1	List of Equipment	29
4.1	Result from the FLIR for hair dryer heat source	41
4.2	Result of vibrothermography for without of core wood(high density wood)	42

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

VT	Vibrothermography
PT	Pulse Thermography
LT	Lock In Thermography
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IR	Infrared Radiation
FPA	Focal Array
NDT	Non Destructive Test

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Thermography is a method that uses for certain experiment and testing for the product. Thermal imaging is popular for a plant and maintenance engineer, and also as a method to detect the defect on the plant or piping lines. It used to detect the different temperature based on the parameter is temperature. Most of this thermography parameter is temperature different because the defect can be detected by using the different colour of the imaging. Thermal imaging has become much more popular over the past 10 years because uncooled micro bolometer technology has lowered prices significantly on the infrared (IR) equipment.

Furthermore, the potential for thermography is the limitations of thermal imaging that will help to decide to use perform of thermal imaging or use the electrochemical in diagnostic the condition based maintenance. There a few abilities of thermal imaging that can be used such as scan for heat loss, air leakage, HVAC systems, and roof moisture detection. Thermal imaging technology has created a more efficient and safer method of measurement. The benefits of thermal imaging impact many aspects of your job such as can a lower the cost of detecting the location potential failure, can increase the productivity because thermal imaging to provide fast and accurate measurement and last is reduce the risk of the user distance from the hazard.

Malaysia is one of the countries that produce fragrant wood and the famous name called as “Karas”. Agarwood tree or karas can be found in the jungle of Kelantan, Perak, Pahang and Terengganu jungle even though it is a rare species (Noratikah et al, 2015). Agarwood is the valuable wood now day that has a higher price. The agarwood became more popular after the research was finding the resin of agarwood a very useful for health

and agawood also can be perfume for room space or office. Makeable of this trade was finding a good quality of agarwood that have higher quality of resin and the black spot on the wood. Some of this farmer was using a foreign material for make sure the agarwood tree became mature or aged. The farmer was finding man who expert for does the job of injecting the insulin (foreign material) in the tree. After a few months or mostly need wait for six months, the resin was curing the tree and became agarwood. The problem is when the tree was injected with insulin, there are few trees a failure to become agarwood and the resin not exists. The farmer only knew when cut down the tree, for make sure there a no waste of tree , a farmer need a some like scanner or x-ray to detect the foreign material in the tree. In this problem, Thermal imaging is the suitable equipment that can use for detecting the foreign material in the agarwood.

Thermal imaging was using a camera that uses a heat as parameter to detect the foreign material. Thermal imaging is the visible radiation pattern that can convert object of visible image. This two-dimensional temperature mapping technique has potential for characterizing products of several operations of agricultural and engineering. Thermal imaging has been successfully adopted for studying plant physiology, irrigation scheduling, and yield forecasting in agricultural field. Likewise maturity evaluation, detection of bruises in fruits and vegetables (Digvir S Jayas, 2005), detection of spoilage in agricultural produces by microbial activities, and detection of foreign materials are the potential post-harvest operations to use thermal imaging. In this experiment, thermal imaging was using for detecting the foreign material in agawood. The agarwood as a basement for experiment, the parameter for this experiment is the density of resin, the density of agarwood, the temperature and the type of wood. This experiment was carrying out in the lab in FKM cubic.

1.2 Problem Statement

Identification on the quality of agarwood is very complicated. The common problem faces by agarwood farmers those use modern inoculation technique in harvesting the resin into verify the conditions of the formed resin itself. In general, process to cut down the tree and perform a visual inspection across the cutting areas. Somewhere, cut down the trees which do not achieved a good quality of agarwood resin are waste for

farmers as it stopped. the formation of agarwood resin and lost the planted trees to gain a good resin.



Figure 1.1: Agarwood trees in the forest in Malaysia

On the other hand, thermal imaging technique is an advanced non-destructive inspection technique use in electrical system, condition based monitoring and structure health monitoring. It has potential to locate failures, defect or foreign materials based on the thermal signatures from the temperature images. This study has an objective to utilize the technology for inspection of different wood densities use to stimulate the formation of agarwood resin in the agarwood trees

1.3 Objective

The main objective of this project is to detect the foreign material in agarwood. This project is focus on the inspection of the agarwood itself. Beside, during the completion of this research, the objective need to be achieve are:

- i. To determine the existed of high density core in agarwood based on the condition of the wood
- ii. To study the ability of thermal imaging technique to detect the foreign material in agarwood.

1.4 Scope of Project

Method that uses in this experiment is thermal imaging for detecting surface of defect or crack object. Thermal imaging is non-destructive test (NDT) method. Thermal imaging is the one of the accurate method of detection for the gas leakage but it can use for other experiment or test. This thermal imaging also known as infrared testing, it can be divided into two categories passive and active infrared. The passive thermography, in its use as a non-destructive thermal investigation in the search of hidden defects or damages in the road or bridge pavement structure, together with information on the degradation mechanism, serves as an early diagnostic tool, which completes the methodologies utilised for the survey of the state of the paving. For the active infrared is the object test is thermally excited, the main scope of the experiment are the thermal imaging use for detecting the foreign material in agarwood. By using the thermal imaging it can detect the foreign material that was produced in agarwood. Based on the parameter, thermal imaging can detect by using thermography or infrared that needs a different temperature of the object. To get a different temperature of object, those need a different type of density of object. For the wood has a different density of resin, resin most likely oil. The result image it can be classifying the foreign base of the colour of image of thermography result. The experiment scopes are using a thermal imaging for detecting the foreign material that have in agarwood.



Figure 1.2: Foreign material in agarwood have a different colour

(Source: <https://vietnamagarwood.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/inoculation-of-agarwood-tree.jpg>)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will contain the summarizing of all the literature review gathered from many academic book and journal as resources. This chapter discuss on properties of agarwood and thermography technologies available in non-destructive applications. The infrared thermal imaging is aimed to investigate the formation of agarwood resin in the stem of agarwood tree.

2.1 Agarwood Trees

The forest treasure agarwood or the name aloeswood, eaglewood and also gaharu. Agarwood is most popular tree in Malaysia with a fragrant wood and the unique smell. Agarwood can be finding in all forest in Malaysia such as Kelantan, Johor and Terengganu. In previous review Noratikah et al (2015) was classified the type or agarwood, there are five species that of agarwood that record in Malaysia where *A malaccensis*, *A microcarpa*, *A hirta*, *A.rostrata* and *A beccariana*. The entire name a based on science name that depend on type of tree that produce the agarwood and all the species are able to produce a resin or oil that have high quality. Different agarwood have a different quality of oil that produce by agarwood. Usually, agarwood from the low grade have a low quality and cheap compare to high grade of agarwood.



Figure 2.1: Example of foreign material in agarwood

(Source: <https://gaharujinkou.wordpress.com/natural-oud-oil-agarwood>)

Recent evidence suggests that by the author (Norazah et al, 2013). Agarwood tree can be found in the forest and plantation in Malaysia. *Aqualaria malaccensis* is one of the names of agarwood in Malaysia, this tree has been found at Sarawak (Tawan, 2004) .This species that is a source of gaharu , that has been noted as being locally frequent in the middle in west Sarawak and fairly common spread to a state. This type of agarwood trees produce seed after 7-9 year, while other species only once produce seed on their life cycle. Agarwood only existed when the tree of agarwood is injury or illness, and has been cure using the antibody to against the illness. For the agarwood tree that lives in plantation was injected with inoculation to form the agarwood.

2.2 Formation of Agarwood

The success of agarwood plantation depends on the stimulation of agarwood production in the trees (Selina et al.2013). Based on the research, agarwood was form when the tree are cut or bleed off the tree and the resin from the tree cure back by using a resin, that the agarwood form and resin that cure the tree is agarwood oil and after several month after the treatment agarwood from on the tree. Illustration of induction methods commonly used in agarwood formation. In natural maturation process, no induction or injury is required but need years to achieve considerable amount of resin synthesis.