

Investigation of Solid Velocity Measurement Using Single-Plane Versus Dual-Plane of Electrical Capacitance Tomography for Coal Power Plant Application

Ahmad Azahari Hamzah¹, Yasmin Abdul Wahab², Ruzairi Abdul Rahim^{3(\(\sigma\))}, Farah Aina Jamal Mohamad³, Suzanna Ridzuan Aw⁴, Mohd Hafiz Fazalul Rahiman⁵, Jaysuman Pusppanathan⁶, Nasarudin Ahmad³, Mohamad Shukri Abdul Manaf³, Chan Kok San⁷, R. G. Green⁸, Nur Arina Hazwani Samsun Zaini³, and Ahmad Ridhwan Wahap³

 Section of Chemical Engineering Technology, UniKL Micet, 78000 Alor Gajah, Melaka, Malaysia
 Advanced Metrology Sensor Research Group (AMES), Faculty of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technology,
 Center of Sensor Technology (SENSOR), Universiti Malaysia Pahang, 26600 Pekan, Pahang, Malaysia

³ Process Tomography Research Group (Protom-i), School of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, UTM, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia ruzairi@fke.utm.my

Faculty of Electrical and Automation Engineering Technology, Terengganu Advance Technical Institute University College (TATiUC),

Jalan Panchor, Telok Kalong, 24000 Kemaman, Terengganu, Malaysia ⁵ Tomography Imaging Research Group,

Faculty of Electrical Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Perlis,
Pauh Putra Campus, 02600 Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

⁶ Sports Innovation and Technology Centre (SiTC),

Institute of Human Centered Engineering (iHumen),

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, UTM, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

Aimflex Berhad, Taman Teknologi Johor, 81400 Senai, Johor, Malaysia School of Engineering, Sheffield Hallam University, Pond Street, Sheffield, UK

Abstract. Electrical Capacitance Tomography (ECT) is a visualization tomographic modality that provides cross-sectional distribution information of any kind of multiphase flow. The paper aims to overcome the problems in the coal power plant which are sedimentation of pulverised coal in the piping system before entering boiler system and non-uniform of its velocity. A single plane and dual-plane experiment were carried out to measure the solid velocity of PMMA material. Eight electrodes for each plane was implemented in this research. The single plane ECT system was able to determine the average axial velocity of the PMMA ball as it can be applied manually if there is no expensive software was implemented. Besides, the velocity measurement using dual-plane ECT sensor through the application of Parseval's theorem and adaptation of