



# Conceptual Design of Ice Detection/ Mitigation System Based on Infrared Thermography

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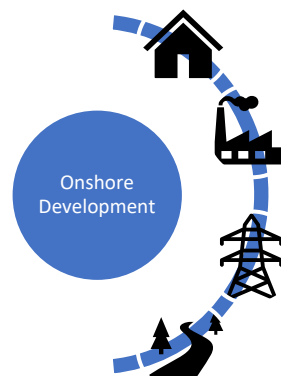
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*UiT- The Arctic University of Norway*

# Introduction: Cold Climate Operations



- ▶ *"The extent of the sea ice in the Arctic varies significantly through the year and from year to year" - Sebastian Gerland (Norwegian Polar Institute)*
- ▶ Development & operations in cold onshore & offshore regions have fairly increased
- ▶ Cold climatic conditions !
- ▶ Atmospheric & sea-spray icing



# Cold Climate Challenges

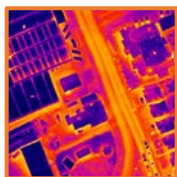
- ▶ In case of oil extraction, cold climate zones require specialised drilling vessels
- ▶ Search & Rescue (SAR) operations
  - ▶ Life-boats can not be launched
- ▶ In Europe, shores of Barents Sea & Arctic Ocean are a great potential for wind energy
  - ▶ Practical yield is lesser than theoretical yield
  - ▶ Ice shedding
  - ▶ Ice induced power losses may reach 80%
- ▶ Icing on power transmission lines/railway infrastructure may cause flashovers <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> M. Farzaneh, "Insulator icing flashover," 2013 Annual Report Conference on Electrical Insulation and Dielectric Phenomena, 2013, pp. 1-15, doi: [10.1109/CEIDP.2013.6748324](https://doi.org/10.1109/CEIDP.2013.6748324)

# Detection Of Ice

- ▶ Mitigation of ice requires detection of ice as a preliminary step
- ▶ Direct Methods (based on)
  - ▶ Vibration
  - ▶ Acoustics
  - ▶ Capacitance/Inductance
  - ▶ Optical
  - ▶ Thermal IR
- ▶ Indirect (based on)
  - ▶ Statistical Analysis/Field Measurements
    - ▶ Output Power Analysis
    - ▶ Double Anemometer
    - ▶ Meteorological Icing Stations

# Infrared Thermography & Ice Detection



Wide area scan



Non-destructive, remote sensing technique (no retrofitting required)



Ice shape<sup>1</sup> & location



Cost !?

Objective: Comparison of ice detection via low-end Vs high-end IR camera!?

<sup>1</sup> Taimur Rashid, Hassan Abbas Khawaja, Kåre Edvardsen, Measuring thickness of marine ice using IR thermography, Cold Regions Science and Technology, Volume 158, 2019, Pages 221-229, ISSN 0165-232X, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coldregions.2018.08.025>

# Design Of Experiment

- ▶ 785mm × 515mm coated Poly-Ethylene Terephthalate (PET) sheet by EBECO® (230V, 75W)
- ▶ Ice-block (13.5cm × 13.5cm)
- ▶ FLIR® TG-165 (FLIR® Lepton 80X60 LWIR camera)
  - ▶ Uncooled Vox microbolometer
  - ▶ Frame-rate: 8.6Hz; NETD: <50mK
  - ▶ ~0.9g
  - ▶ Cost: ~\$250
- ▶ FLIR® T1030SC 1024X768 LWIR camera
  - ▶ FPA uncooled microbolometer
  - ▶ Frame-rate: 30Hz; NETD: <20mK
  - ▶ 1.9-2.1kg; -40°C - 150 °C
  - ▶ Cost: ~\$50000
- ▶ Software Tool (MATLAB®)



200x less expensive !



# Experimental Setup

Image Capturing

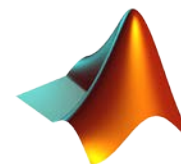
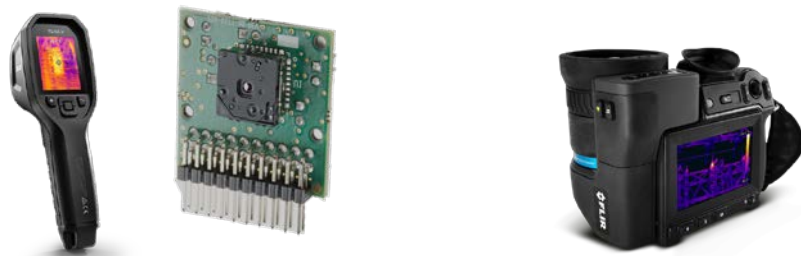
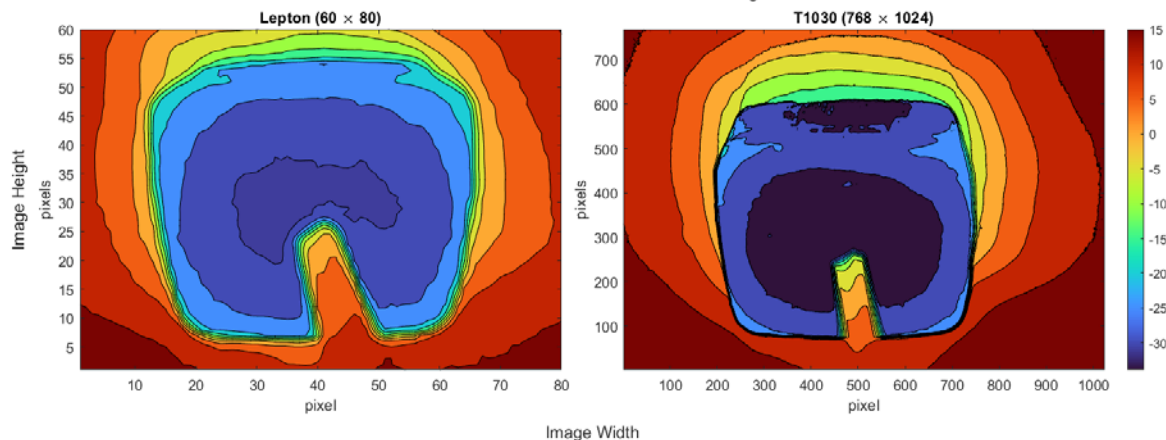


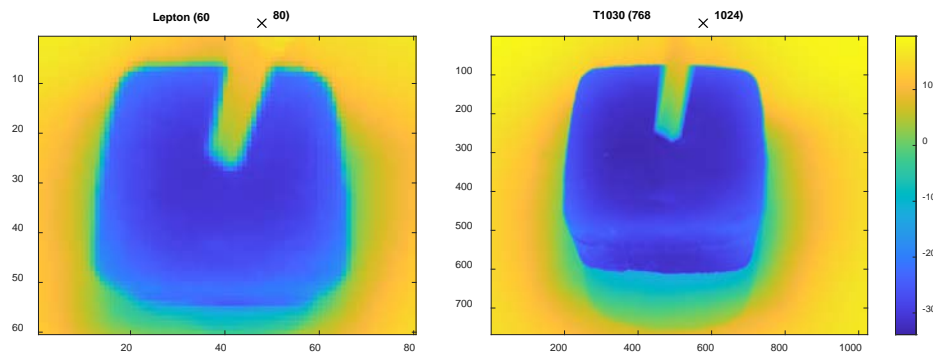
Image Analysis  
(MATLAB<sup>®</sup>)

# Results & Discussion

Contour Plots For Thermal IR Camera Images



Colormap View Of Thermal IR Camera Images



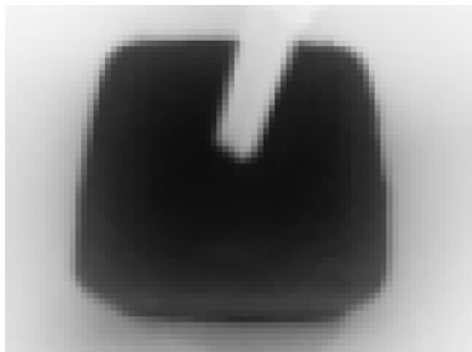
- ▶ Temperature distribution (raw data)
- ▶ Pixels as the data acquisition points
  - ▶ More datapoints → more information
  - ▶ More datapoints ↔ high resolution
- ▶ Interplay of resolution & accuracy



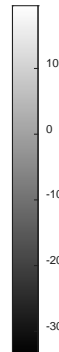
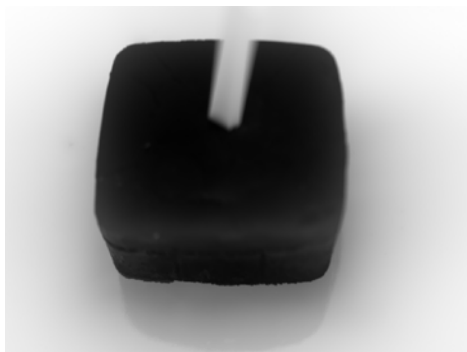
# Results & Discussion (··cont'd)

Grayscale View Of Thermal IR Camera Images

Lepton (60 × 80)



T1030 (768 × 1024)



- ▶ Binary masking & edge detection on raw binary images
- ▶ Highlights the edges

Edge Detection

Sobel



Prewitt



Canny

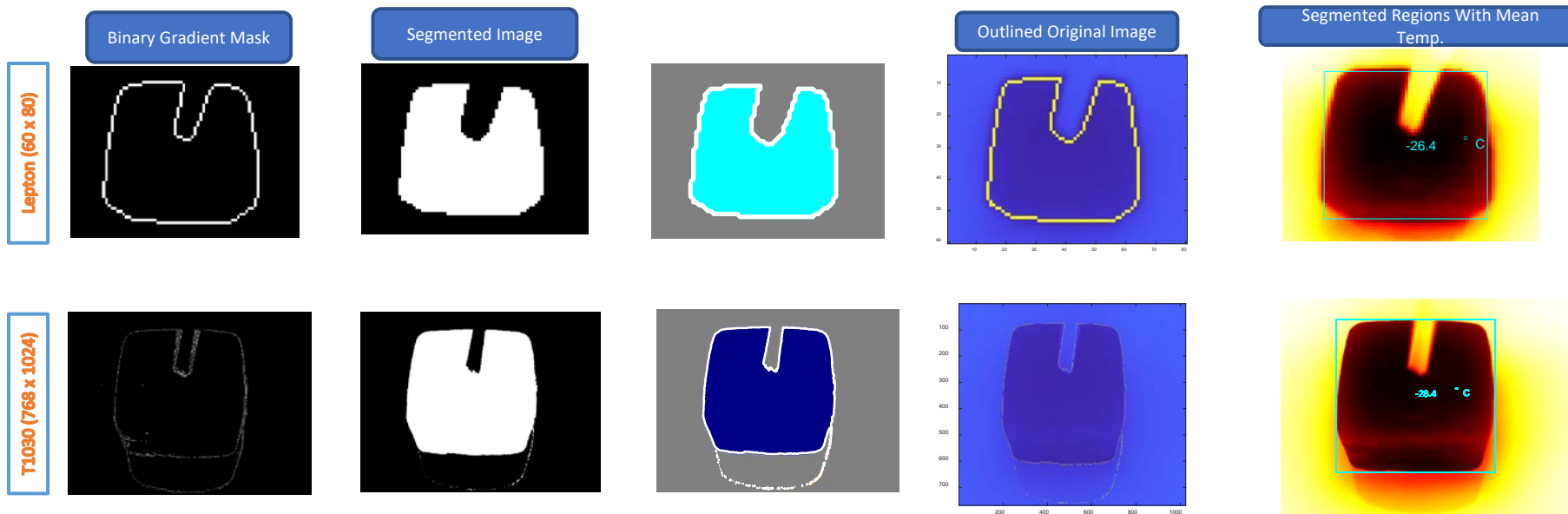


Lepton (60 × 80)

T1030 (768 × 1024)



# Results & Discussion (... cont'd)

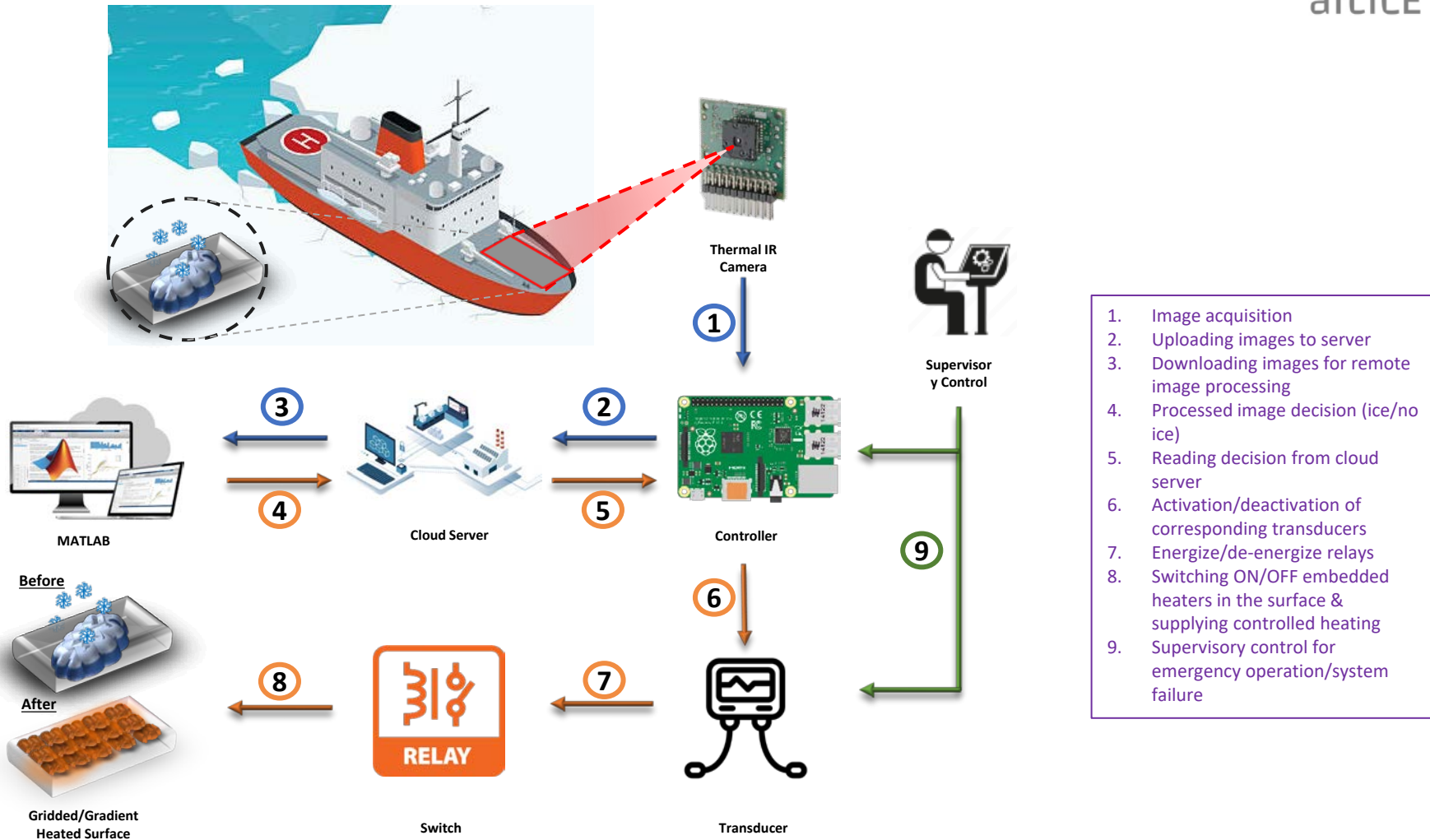


$$60 \times 80: \frac{56 \text{ pixels}}{13.5 \text{ cm}} \approx 4 \text{ px. cm}^{-1}$$

$$768 \times 1024: \frac{609 \text{ pixels}}{13.5 \text{ cm}} \approx 45 \text{ px. cm}^{-1}$$

- ▶ Edge-preservation filtering with «closing» morphological operation
- ▶ Image *dilation* followed by image *erosion* (using linear & diamond *structuring elements*, respectively) to emphasize bright pixels (of boundary)

# Conceptual Design



1. Image acquisition
2. Uploading images to server
3. Downloading images for remote image processing
4. Processed image decision (ice/no ice)
5. Reading decision from cloud server
6. Activation/deactivation of corresponding transducers
7. Energize/de-energize relays
8. Switching ON/OFF embedded heaters in the surface & supplying controlled heating
9. Supervisory control for emergency operation/system failure

# Concluding Remarks

- ▶ Sustainable and economic solution
- ▶ Combating winterization through on-chip thermal-infrared cameras
  - ▶ Cost-efficient
  - ▶ Accurate to the extent of ice edge detection
- ▶ An effective control measure for sub-zero, hazardous environment

Thanks !

Any Questions

