

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CAWANGAN PULAU PINANG**

**SURFACE MODIFICATION OF BIOMASS
INSERTED ON PLASTIC COMPOSITE BRICK**

NORSEHA ALLYSA BINTI MOHD ADNI

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (HONS)
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
ENGINEERING**

February 2025

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student	:	Norseha Allysa binti Mohd Adni
Student I.D. No.	:	202275
Programme	:	Bachelor of Engineering (Hons.) Electrical and Electronic Engineering (CEEE200)
Faculty	:	Electrical Engineering Studies
Thesis	:	Surface Modification of Biomass Inserted on Plastic Composite Brick

Signature of Student	:
Date	:	February 2025

ABSTRACT

Microwave absorbing materials play a vital role in reducing electromagnetic interference, ensuring electromagnetic compatibility, and minimizing health hazards associated with radio frequency emissions. The increasing use of telecommunications towers has led to electromagnetic pollution, posing significant risks to human health, including skin burns and eye cataracts. Many buildings are exposed or close to telecommunication towers such as schools, residential areas and others, most of the bricks used for development cannot absorb electromagnetic waves and cause humans to be exposed to electromagnetic pollution. To address these concerns, the development of plastic composite brick absorbers has gained attention for their ability to reduce unwanted electromagnetic radiation. This work revolves around the development of an eco-friendly microwave absorber brick made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and palm oil fuel ash (POFA) incorporated plastic composite. PET improves the strength characteristics of the brick, while POFA acts as a partial cement replacement which increases electromagnetic shielding capability. Perforations on the composite's exterior surface were discussed as a way to improve impedance matching conditions and raise the microwave absorption coefficient. Thus, it becomes possible to make different microwave penetration and energy dissipation depth through dielectric loss by varying the depth of slots on the brick surface. The project involves designing and simulating plastic composite brick absorbers using CST Studio Suite software for optimal performance across frequencies from 1 GHz to 12 GHz. Based on the free-space technique, an NRL arch was used to assess the reflectivity of the prototype developed. Both results of the simulation and free space measurement are analysed and discussed. This study showed the surface modification (SSBD 1 and SSBD 2) had the efficient improvement absorption compared to the commercial and solid brick. The SSBD 2 shows the best absorption reaching -43.41 dB at 8.9 GHz compared to other bricks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, Alhamdulillah and praise to Allah S.W.T for showing us the kindness and attention as well as strength to complete this proposal of my Final Year Project 1 which is the title is " Surface Modification of Biomass Inserted on Plastic Composite Brick".

Moreover, we are deeply thankful to my supervisor Tn. Hj. Hasnain Abdullah and Puan Linda Mohd Kassim, for being supportive since the start of this project. I sincerely grateful for time and patience in guiding me with intellectual input, advice and support. The determination in managing our project very well to ensure everything goes according to schedule smoothly. I also like to thank for Miss Syafiqah for their contributions. Thank you for being part of this learning process and for always encouraging me to do better. Furthermore, I also would like to express my gratitude to the academic institutions and research laboratories for granting me access to their facilities and tools so I could carry out experiments and measurements.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my parents, Encik Mohd Adni and his lovely wife, Puan Noraien, for their moral support, sacrifices, guidance and constant prayers during this project or study. Their love and belief in me have been a constant source of strength and motivation. To my sibling Cik Amira, thank you for your unwavering support and for always believing in me. I am grateful for the bond we share, which continues to inspire and uplift me every day. I am truly blessed to have a family that supports, inspires, and loves unconditionally. To my partner in crime Encik Arief, thank you for being my rock, my cheerleader, and my greatest source of strength. Thank you for encouraging me in all my pursuits and inspiring me to follow my dreams. Thank you for being my confidant, my motivator, and my best friend. To my friends, thanks for always being by my side, and for their willingness to spend some time discussing how to complete this study.

Last but not least, I wish to extend my heartfelt prayers and best wishes to everyone, especially my beloved family, siblings, partner, my supervisors and friends. Your presence in my life is a gift, and I pray that Allah (SWT) grants each of you abundant happiness, good health, and endless prosperity. May Allah bless our lives with loved ones in this world and the hereafter.

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