

가

Development of the Capacitance Tomography Code for Two-phase Flow and Evaluation of Various Image Reconstruction Method

,

(ECT) , /
가 .

(Sensitivity matrix)

(regularization)

Regularization), (Linear Back Projection), (Tikhonov
(Projected Landweber Iteration) 2, 10, 50, 80 가 ,
가 , 가 10% 가
, 가
20% 3
0.42 가

Abstract

In this study, a computer code for Electrical Capacitance Tomography(ECT) was developed and the algorithm for the ECT was evaluated to find the algorithm which is insensitive to the change of dielectric constant, which can be changed according to pressure and temperature. The sensitivity matrix and measured capacitance is modified to use various dielectric constants. Linear Back Projection (LBP), Tikhonov Regularization(TR), Iterative Tikhonov Regularization(ITR), Projected Landweber iteration(PLI) methods are simulated changing dielectric constant 2, 10, 50, and 80 for the starafied, annular, core flow model. It was found that PLI is very insensitive to the change of the permittivity and the most accurate algorithm among there. Elapsed reconstruction time was 3sec. However, as lowering the convergence bound, elapsed reconstruction time can be reducible to 0.42sec. The results show PLI method is applicable to real time processing of the two-phase flow.

1.

(Process Tomography)

,
가
(Optical), X-ray, γ -ray, (Positron
emission), (Magnetic resonance), (Ultrasonic), (Capacitance),
(conductivity), (inductive),
(Electrical Capacitance Tomography, ECT)
가 , 90

ECT fF pF 가
- (Charge-Discharge) .(Xie 1992) - 0.3fF 가
- (AC-Based) 가 ,(Yang 1999) 0.03fF
가

가
(Linear Back Projection, LBP) .(Xie 1992)
LBP 가
, 가 . LBP
(Filtered Linear Back Projection, FLBP) (Mwambela
1997), (Model Based Reconstruction MOR) .(Hammer and
Johansen 1997) (Landweber)
(Projected Landweber iteration method) ,(Yang 1999)
(Ill posed inverse problem) (Tikhonov
regularization) ECT .(Peng 2000, Lionheart 2001).
(Linear regression)

(Multiple Linear Regression
Reconstruction, MLRR) (Yan et al 2001), MLRR
(Revised Regularization) (Jinchuang 2002)

ECT가 - , - , (powder flow)

가 가 가 , LNG

가 , 가 (Finite Difference Method) 가

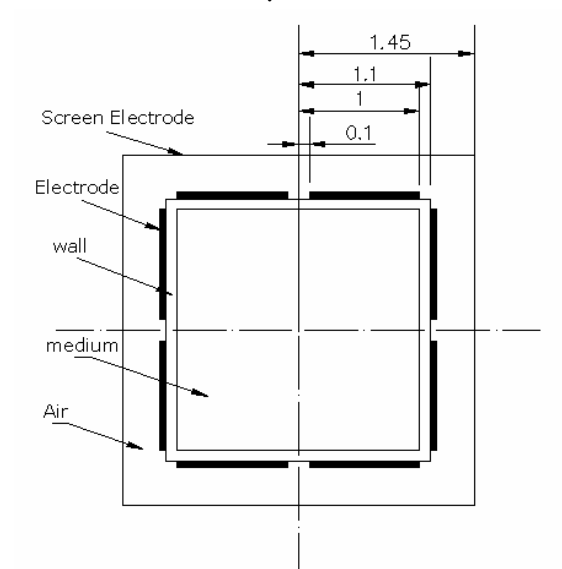
2. ECT

ECT , ECT

2.1 ECT

ECT 8 12 $(n(n-1)/2)$ 가 가 , 가 8 가 , ECT . ECT (screen electrode) ,

1



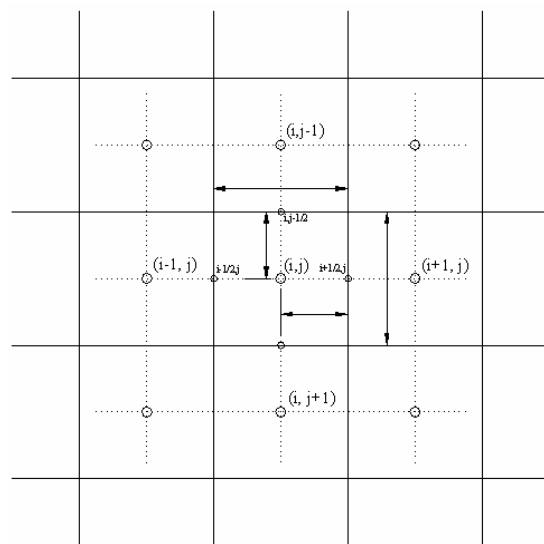
1. ECT system

ECT (Poisson) , $(\rho(x, y))$ 가 0 (Laplace) .

$$\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon(x, y) \nabla \phi) = -\rho(x, y) \quad (1)$$

ECT
(FDM)

$$[\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon \nabla \phi)]_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2h^2} \left[(\varepsilon_{i+1,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j}) \phi_{i+1,j} + (\varepsilon_{i,j+1} + \varepsilon_{i,j}) \phi_{i,j+1} - (\varepsilon_{i+1,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j+1} + \varepsilon_{i-1,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j-1} + 4\varepsilon_{i,j}) \phi_{i,j} + (\varepsilon_{i,j} + \varepsilon_{i-1,j}) \phi_{i,j-1} + (\varepsilon_{i,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j-1}) \phi_{i,j-1} \right] = 0 \quad (2)$$



2. 2 FDM

0V , 가 5V,
0V . 2 가
1600(40×40) .

$$C_{12} = \frac{Q}{V_{12}} = \frac{\int \nabla \varepsilon \nabla \phi dV}{\int \nabla \phi dV} \quad (3)$$

가 (Gauss's theorem) , (4)

$$C_{12} = \frac{Q}{V} = -\frac{1}{V} \iint_{\Gamma} \varepsilon(x,y) \nabla \phi(x,y) d\Gamma \quad (4)$$

2.2 ()

ECT

(3)

가 가

가

$$C = \xi(\varepsilon) \quad (5)$$

(Taylor)

$$C = C_0 + \frac{\partial C}{\partial \varepsilon} \Delta \varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial \varepsilon^2} (\Delta \varepsilon)^2 + \dots \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon \quad \text{가} \quad \Delta C, \quad C - C_0 \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta C = \frac{\partial C}{\partial \varepsilon} \Delta \varepsilon = S \Delta \varepsilon \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial \varepsilon}, S, \quad (7)$$

$$N \quad 20 \times 20 \quad p=400 \quad (\text{pixel})$$

$$28 \quad (M = n(n-1)/2) \quad \text{가} \quad 8$$

$$\Delta C_m = S_{m,p} \Delta \varepsilon_p \quad (8)$$

Xie(1992)

(Linear Forward Projection, LFP)

$$\lambda = Sg \quad (9)$$

$$\lambda \quad , S \quad , g \quad (9)$$

$$\text{가} \quad 3$$

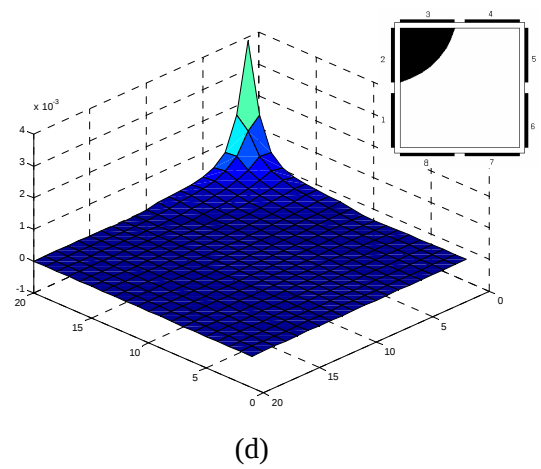
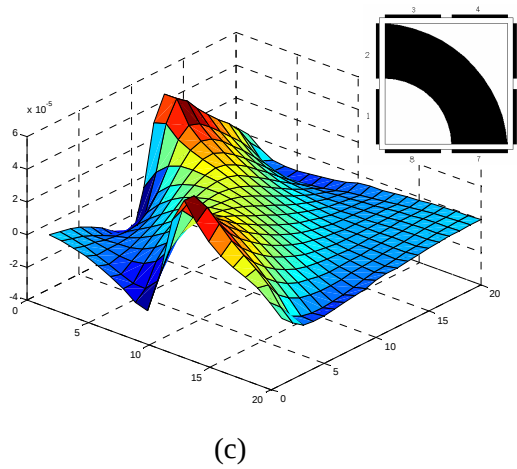
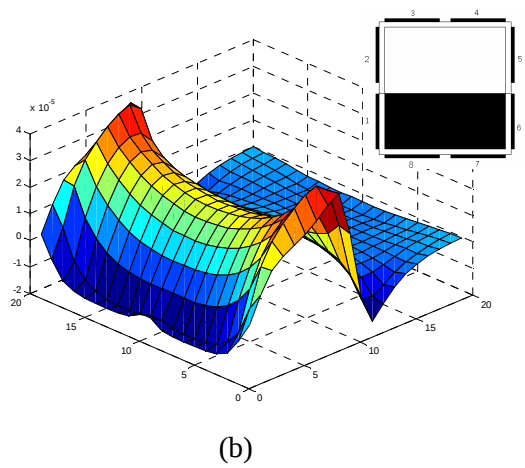
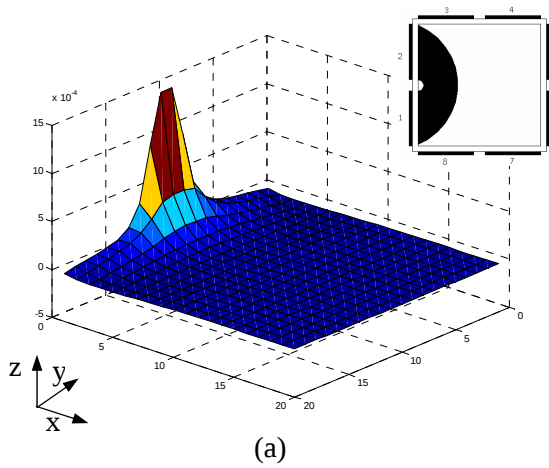
Algorithm

1. $S \quad M \times P \quad (M = 28, P = 400)$
 $\mathbf{ep} \quad p \times 1$
2. for i=1 to m
 - { $\mathbf{ep}(\cdot) = \varepsilon_{high} \quad C_{high}(m)$
 - $\mathbf{ep}(\cdot) = \varepsilon_{low} \quad C_{low}(m)$
 - for j=1 to p
 - { $\mathbf{ep}(\cdot) = \varepsilon_{low}$
 - $\mathbf{ep}(j) = \varepsilon_{high} \quad C(m, j)$
 - $$S(m, j) = \frac{C(m, j) - C_{low}(m)}{C_{high}(m) - C_{low}(m)} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{high} - \varepsilon_{low}} \frac{A_{max}}{A_k}$$
 - }
 - }

$\mathcal{E}_{high}$	:	
$\mathcal{E}_{low}$	:	
A_{max}	:	가
A_k	:	k ($k=1,2,3,\cdots p$)
ep(:)	:	.

3.

4
(a) x y , z
1 2 , 가
(b) 1 6 ,
(c) 2 7 ,
(d) 2 3
, (a) .
,



4. (a) 1-2 (b) 1-6 (c) 2-7 (d) 2-3

3.

10 1992 Xie

. , 가
.

3.1 (Linear Back Projection),LBP

(9) S g

.

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad (11)$$

. LBP 1992 Xie(UMIST)
(mapping) .

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad (12)$$

$\hat{\mathbf{g}}$, $\mathbf{S}^T$, $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$

. , .

(12)

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} = \frac{\mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}}{\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{u}_\lambda} \quad \mathbf{u}_\lambda = [1, 1, \dots, 1] \quad (13)$$

LBP ,

. 가 ,

가 가 .

3.2 (Tikhonov Regularization),TR

(ill-posed) (inverse)

. (Tikhonov 1977, Engl 1996, Berto 1998, Hansen 1998)

Peng(2000)

Lionheart(2001)

ECT .

(9)

(e) .

$$\mathbf{Sg} = \boldsymbol{\lambda} + \mathbf{e} \quad (14)$$

(13) (e) 가

(least square) . (14)

$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{g})$, .

$$f(\mathbf{g}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{g} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{g}^T \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{g} - 2 \mathbf{g}^T \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \quad (15)$$

(15)

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \mathbf{g} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 0 \quad (17)$$

(16)

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} = (\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S})^{-1} \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad (18)$$

가

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}} = (\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} + \mu \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} \quad (19)$$

$\mathbf{I}$ (identity matrix) , μ

(regularization parameter)

$$\mu$$

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

가

$$\mu$$

$$\mu$$

3.3

(Iterative Tikhonov Regularization), ITR

ITR

ITR . (Hansen 1998)

TR

$$(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$$

$$(\mathbf{S} \mathbf{g})$$

$$0$$

(16)

$$(\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{S}^T \boldsymbol{\lambda} = 0)$$

. ITR

$$(16)$$

(Newton-Rapshon)

,

(Taylar)

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - (\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S})^{-1} \mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \quad (20)$$

(20)

$$\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$$

가

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - (\mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} + \gamma \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \quad (21)$$

k (iteration number) .

3.4 (Projected Landweber iteration)PLI

(Fredholm) (ill-posed)

, (Landweber 1951)

가 (gradient) .

(steepest gradient descent) - .

x-ray

, 1999 Yang ECT .

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \alpha_k \nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_k) \quad (22)$$

$\nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_k)$ 가 가 , .

$$\nabla f(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_k) = \mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \lambda) \quad (23)$$

(23) (22) , ,

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \alpha \mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \lambda) \quad (24)$$

α , .

가 . P 0 1 가 , $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1}$

0 1 .

.

$$P[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f(x) < 0 \\ f(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } f(x) > 1 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

가 (PLI)

$$\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{k+1} = P(\hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \alpha \mathbf{S}^T (\mathbf{S} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_k - \lambda)) \quad (26)$$

4.

가 .

- .

가 가

. LBP, TR, ITR, PLI 4가 , (

가) 3 , LFP(Linear Back Projection)

2, 10, 50, 80 가

(9) , S_{ij}

λ 가 (residual), (Xie et al 1994)

: $\frac{\|\hat{g} - g\|}{\|g\|}$ (27)

4.1 가

가 가 가

1 , LBP 0.06 가

가 . TR 0.6 LBP

10 가 가 . ITR LFP (residual)가

5% , 가 50 50

16

9 10 , 3~3.5 가

ITR 가

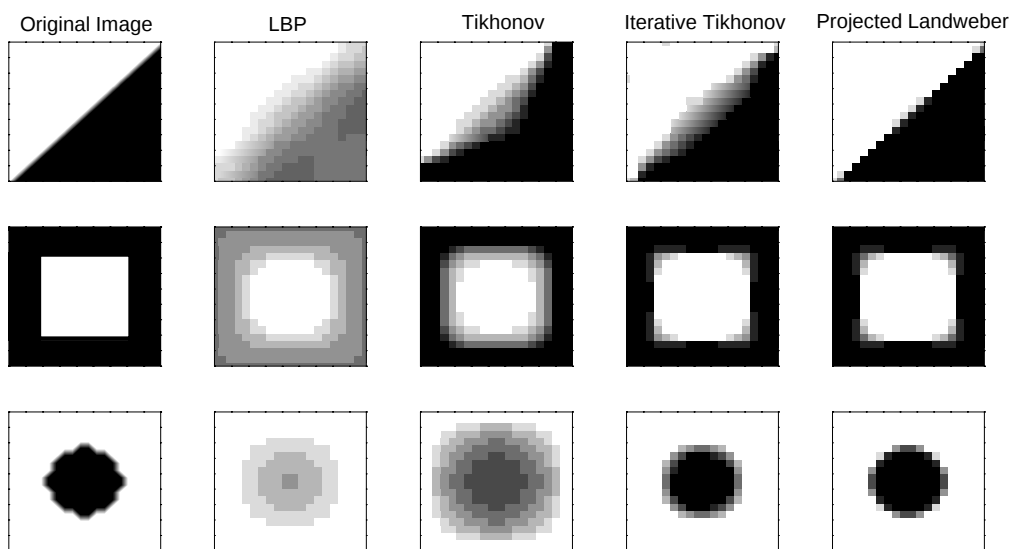
. PLI IT , 500

2.23 500 PLI

1 (sec)

LBP	0.051	0.06	0.05
Tikhonov method	0.59 ($\mu = 0.0001$)	0.57 ($\mu = 0.0002$)	0.58 ($\mu = 0.00005$)
Iterative Tikhonov ($\gamma = 0.0004$)	15.58 (50 iterations)	3.23 (9 iterations)	3.55 (10 iterations)
Projected Landweber ($\alpha = 2$)	2.29 (500 iterations)	2.28 (500 iterations)	2.29 (500 iterations)

가 . 4 LBP
 . TR LBP
 가
 가
 가 . TR
 . TR
 가
 가 . ITR
 TR
 . 가
 ,
 ,
 LBP TR . PLI
 가 . TR
 가
 가 .

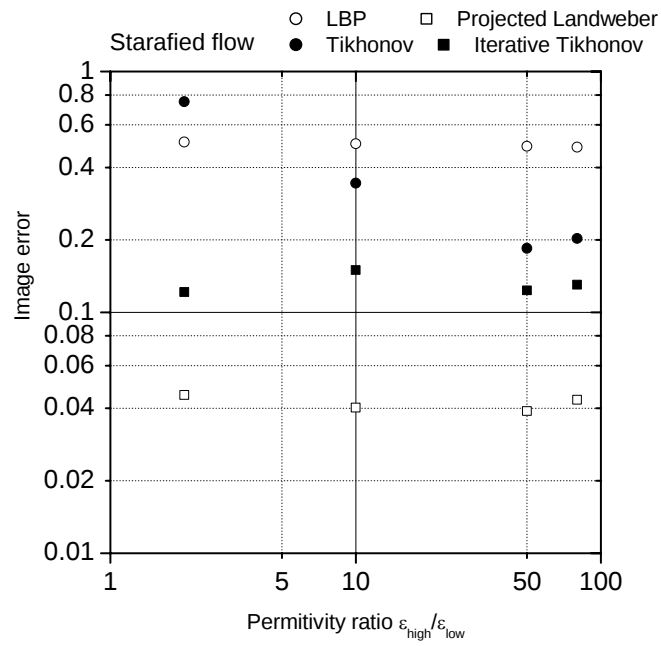


5 ($\varepsilon_r = 80$) ($\varepsilon_r = 1$)

4.2

가

가
 가 가
 가 2,10,50,80 가
 ,
 6 , LBP 50%
 . TR LBP 가 70% 20%
 . ITR 가 TR
 , 10~15% 가 , PLI
 가 4% ,

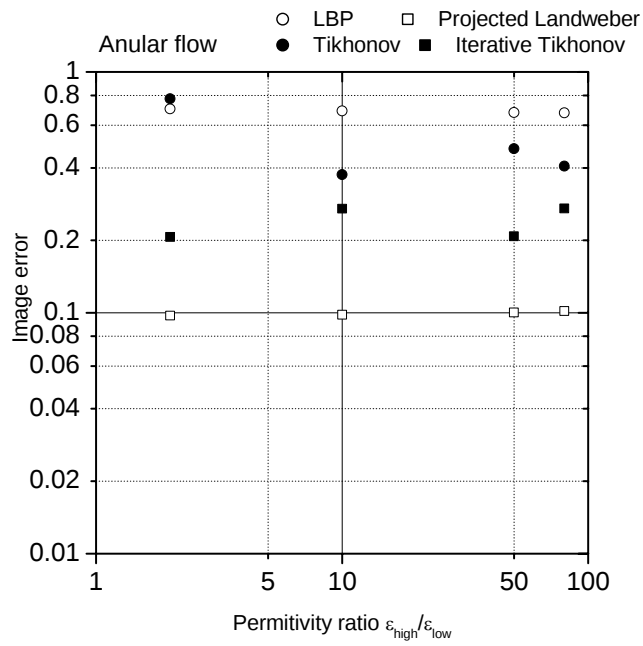


6

()

가

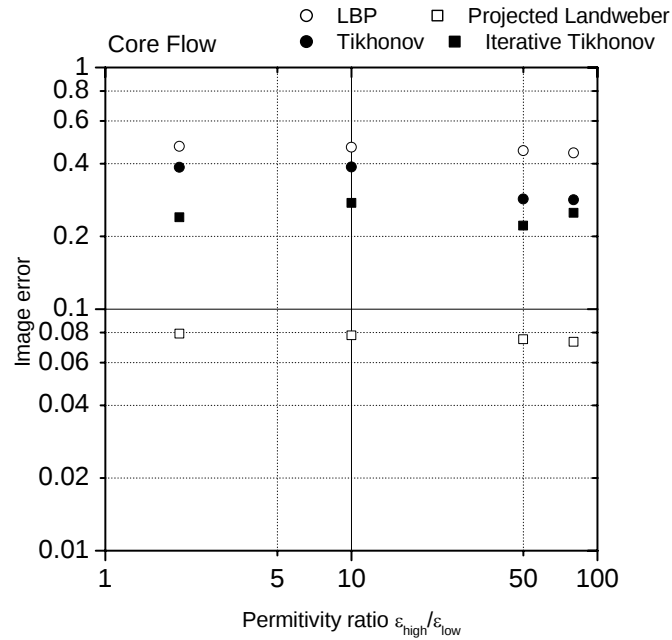
가 . LBP , 70% 가 . TR
 80~40% 가 . ITR 가 20~30%
 . PLI 10% 가 .



7

()

30~40% 가 LBP 가 45% , TR
20~25% 가 가 . ITB
가 . PLI 가 8%



8
, LBP
0.06 가
가 50~70%
TR
LBP 10 가 ,
0.6 가 가 (70~80%)
.
ITR 10~30%
TR
, 10 가
3 가
가
PLI
10% 가 가
ITR 2.3
(0.05s) 가
가
2 50

2 PLI		(50 iterations)	
	5%	13%	20%
	0.4sec	0.42sec	0.411sec

5.

ECT, Charge-Discharge, LBP, LNG, 가, 가, 가, 가, LBP, TR, ITR, PLI, 가, 2,10,50,80, 0.06, 가, TR, 가, 40~70%, 가, ITR, 10~30%, 가, 10, 3, 가, 10%, 가, PLI, 2.3, 가, 가, 5~20%, 0.4, 가, 가

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