

EIT

Implementation of Static EIT Image Reconstruction System

1 1

EIT(Electrical impedance tomography)

EIT

Regularized modified Newton-Raphson(rmNR)
EIT

rmNR

Abstract

EIT(Electrical impedance tomography) system is one of instruments, which estimates the inner resistivity (impedance) distribution of the unknown object and targets by using electrical signal. In this study, we developed the EIT measurement system which was composed of current generation and voltage measurement circuits. By applying the regularized modified Newton-Raphson(rmNR) algorithm to the measured voltage from EIT system, we can get the reconstructed images in the cavity for various cases.

1.

EIT(Electrical impedance tomography)
(Nonintrusive)

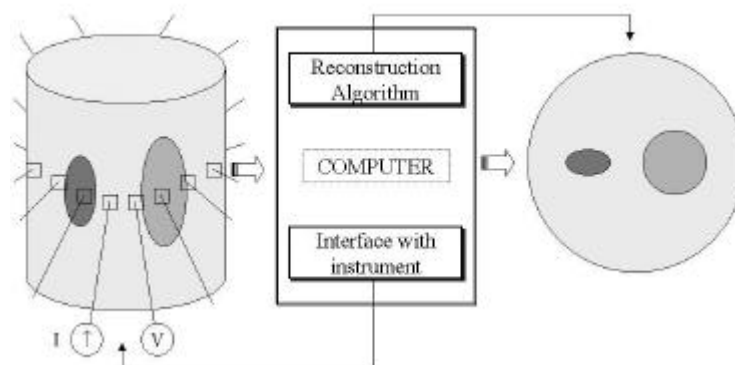
가

(geology)

, X-ray MRI

가

[1]-[3].



1 EIT

1 EIT

(Image reconstruction)

. EIT

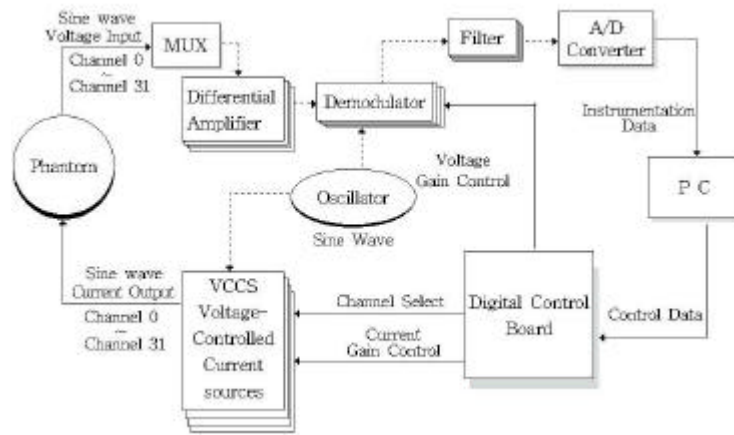
. EIT

가

(Resistivity) (Forward problem) (Analytical) element method) (Estimation), EIT (Current pattern) Off-line (Real-time) Raphson Newton-Raphson(mNR) error) Hessian Ill-posedness Ill-posedness (Boundary element method) Laplace (Numerical) (Inverse problem) (Static) (Computational load) Backprojection, Perturbation, Double constraint, Newton-modified (Convergence rate), (Residual error) (Modeling error), Hessian Regularization Regularized mNR(rmNR) EIT rmNR

2.

2.1 EIT



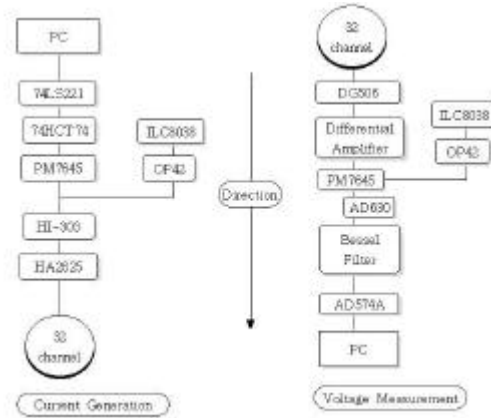
2 EIT

2 EIT (Digital control board) 12 bits (Current output) (Oscillator) 50KHz (Current gain) (Voltage input) Wisconsin (Shielding) A/D converter 11 bits 가

2.2

(Current Generation)

(Voltage Measurement)



3

(Current generation)

(Voltage measurement)

3 . DAC . PM7645
 ,
 가 . PM7645
 OP-amp(HA2625) . Bipolar operation
 MUX(Multiplexer) . 32
 (Differential amplifier) . DG506, , 16-channel CMOS analog
 multiplexer . MUX . 32
 MUX ,
 가
 (Demodulator) . 가 가 , . AD630
 , . AD630
 PM7645 . Single operation
 가 . PM7645
 (Filter) . Four-pole Bessel filter . Bessel filter
 (Step response time) .
 Bessel filter . 400 μs . 가
 f_c(Corner frequency) . 100KHz . (Ripple) . 100KHz
 f_c .
 가 1
 ,
 가
 A/D converter . AD574A . 35 μs . 12-bit A/D converter
 . Bipolar . Unipolar operation . 가
 10V . 5V

2.3 Phantom

Phantom . Phantom . 330mm , . 80mm
 Phantom
 Phantom . 200mm . 6mm
 Phantom
 Stainless steel . 11.25 ° . Phantom

EIT

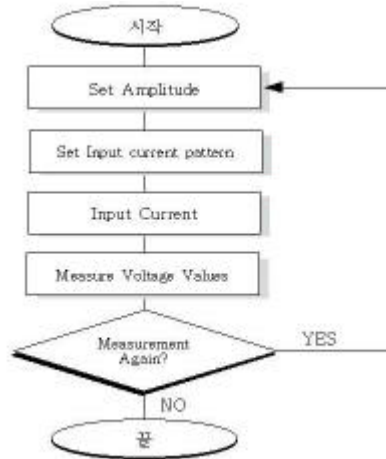
가
Phantom

Impedance

Phantom

2.4. Control Software

4



4 Data acquisition

Phantom

Impedance

(Amplitude)

Ground

3. EIT

(Reconstruction Algorithm)

3.1

(Forward Problem)

Neumann

Laplace

(Complete electrode model)

(Contact impedance)

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \nabla u \right) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \quad (1)$$

$$u + z_l \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = U_l \quad \text{on } e_l, l=1, 2, \dots, L \quad (2)$$

$$\int_{e_l} \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = I_l \quad l=1, 2, \dots, L \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \setminus \bigcup_{l=1}^L e_l \quad (4)$$

$u, \mathbf{r}, z_l, U_l, \mathbf{n}, L$

가
가

$$\sum_{l=1}^L I_l = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^L U_l = 0 \quad (6)$$

(1)-(4) Neumann Laplace 가
 , (FEM), (Finite difference method),
 FEM FEM
 Ω , 가 ,
 u .

$$Yu = c \quad (7)$$

, $Y \in \mathfrak{R}^{M \times M}$ Stiffness matrix , $c \in \mathfrak{R}^{M \times 1}$
 , M FEM .

3.2 (Inverse Problem)

mNR(rmNR) , Regularized

$$F(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} [V(\mathbf{r}) - U]^T [V(\mathbf{r}) - U] + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{a} (R\mathbf{r})^T (R\mathbf{r}) \quad (8)$$

\mathbf{r} . $V(\mathbf{r}) \in \mathfrak{R}^{LP}$ 가 \mathbf{r} FEM
 P ,
 $U = [u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_P]^T \in \mathfrak{R}^{LP}$
 $u_i = (u_i^1, u_i^2, \dots, u_i^L)^T \in \mathfrak{R}^L$ i .
 , (8) \mathbf{a} R regularization , (8)

$$D\mathbf{r}^k = \mathbf{r}^{k+1} - \mathbf{r}^k = -(H + \mathbf{a}R^T R)^{-1} \{ J^T [V(\mathbf{r}^k) - u] + \mathbf{a}R^T R\mathbf{r}^k \} \quad (9)$$

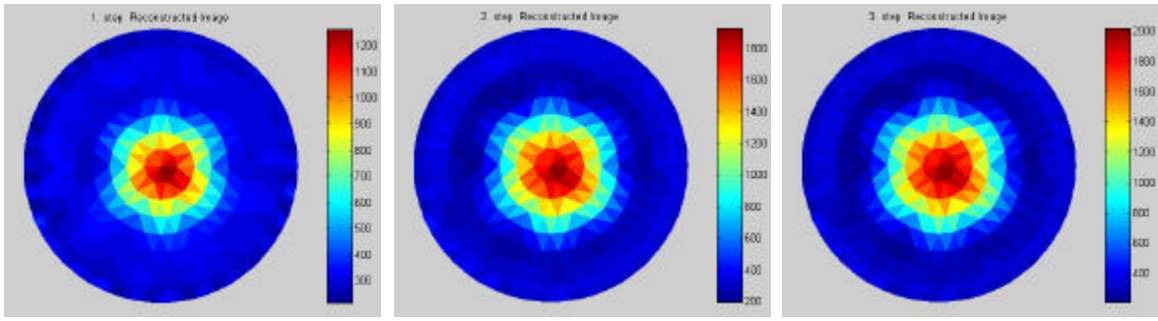
, Hessian H Jacobian J .

$$H = J^T J, \text{ and } J = \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial \mathbf{r}_j}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, L \times P, j=1, 2, \dots, N \quad (10)$$

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute NOSER [5] $R^T R = \text{diag}(J^T J)$, Levenberg-
 Marquardt $R^T R = I$. Vauhkonen [6]
 Subspace regularization .

4.

rmNR , $L=32$ Phantom
 가 0.15% (NaCl) , 10mm 30mm
 . 333 Ωcm



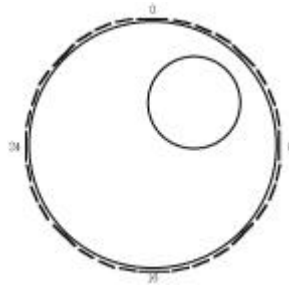
(a) 1 step

(b) 2 step

(c) 3 step

7 Case 1

(2) Case 2



8

3

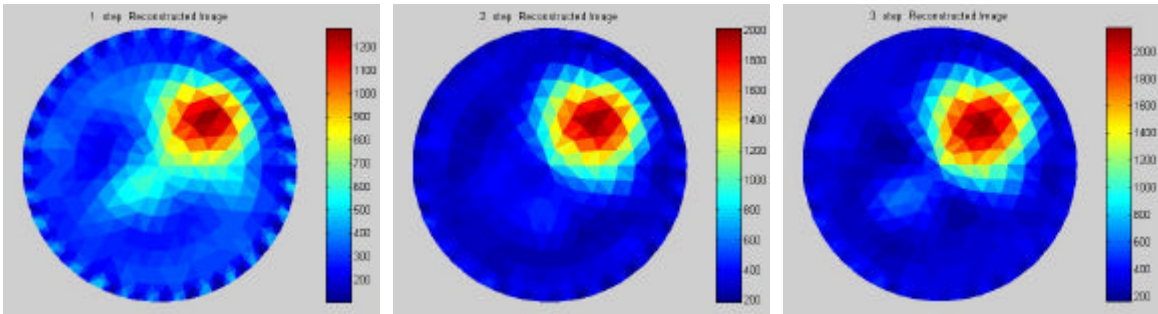
8

30mm
(Iteration)

9

9

. rmNR



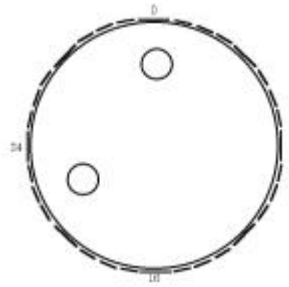
(a) 1 step

(b) 2 step

(c) 3 step

9 Case 2

(3) Case 3



10

10

10mm

3

(Iteration)

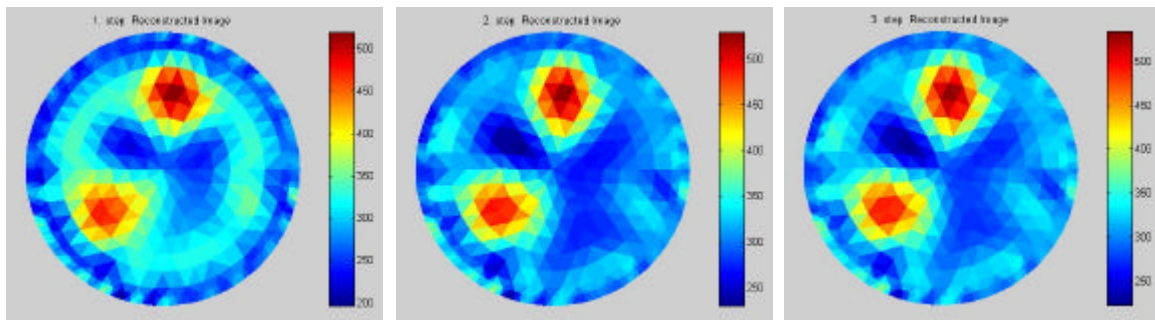
,

11

.

11

. rmNR



(a) 1 step

(b) 2 step

(c) 3 step

11 Case 3

5.

EIT
 Adaptive method(Trigonometric method)
 ,
 Ill-posedness
 ,
 EIT
 ,
 EIT
 ,
 Acknowledgements
 “ 가 ET(Electrical tomography)
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6.

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