

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)

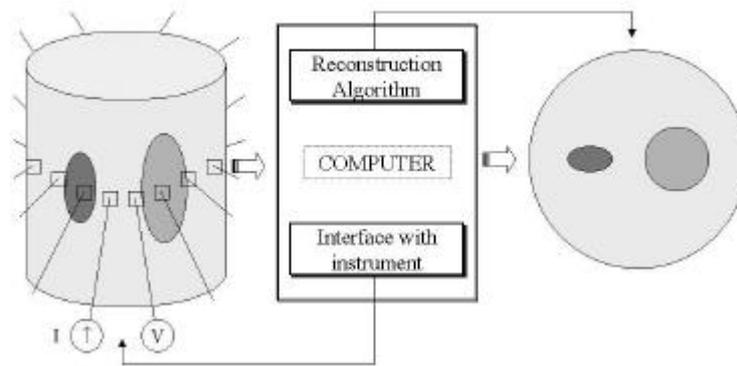
가

(geology)

, X-ray MRI

가

[1]-[3].



1 EIT

1 EIT

(Image reconstruction)

. EIT

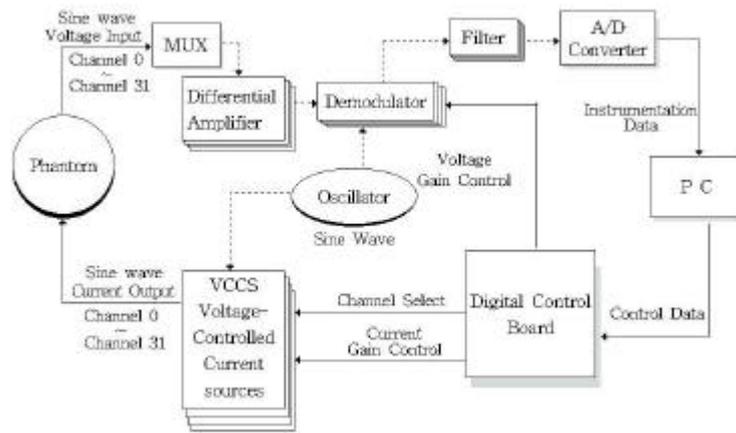
. EIT

가

(Resistivity) (Forward problem) (Analytical) element method) (Estimation), EIT (Current pattern) Off-line (Real-time) Raphson Newton-Raphson(mNR) error) Hessain 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), Hessain Regularization Regularized mNR(rmNR) EIT rmNR

2.

2.1 EIT



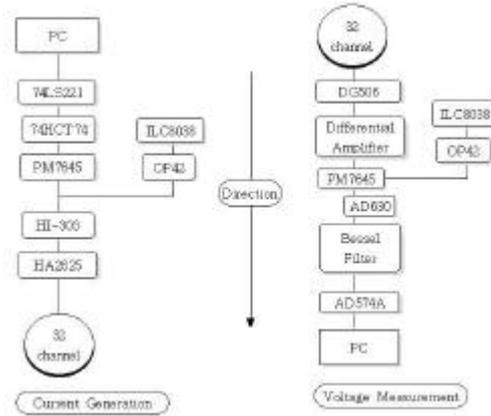
2 EIT

2 EIT (Digital control board) 가 / A/D converter 12 bits 가 11 bits (Current gain) (Current output) (Voltage input) (Shielding) (Oscillator) 50KHz Wisconsin 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
 V_p(Peak voltage)가 6V
 (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

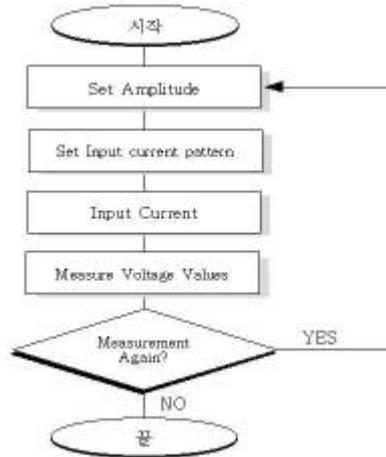
가
Phantom

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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 가 ,
 Ω ,
 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)

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

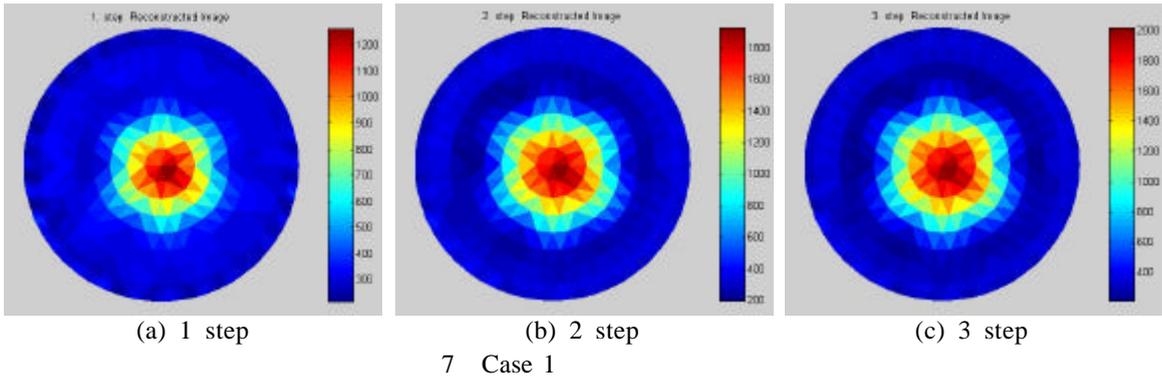
, Hessian H Jacobian J .

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

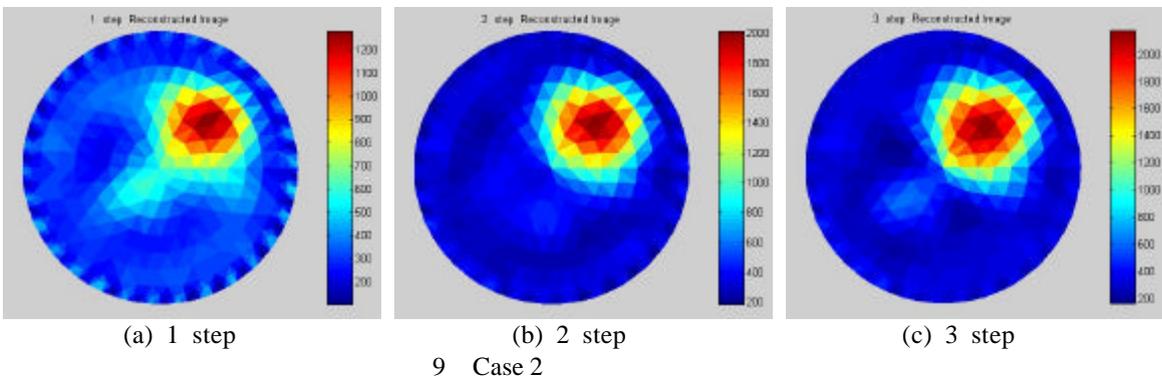
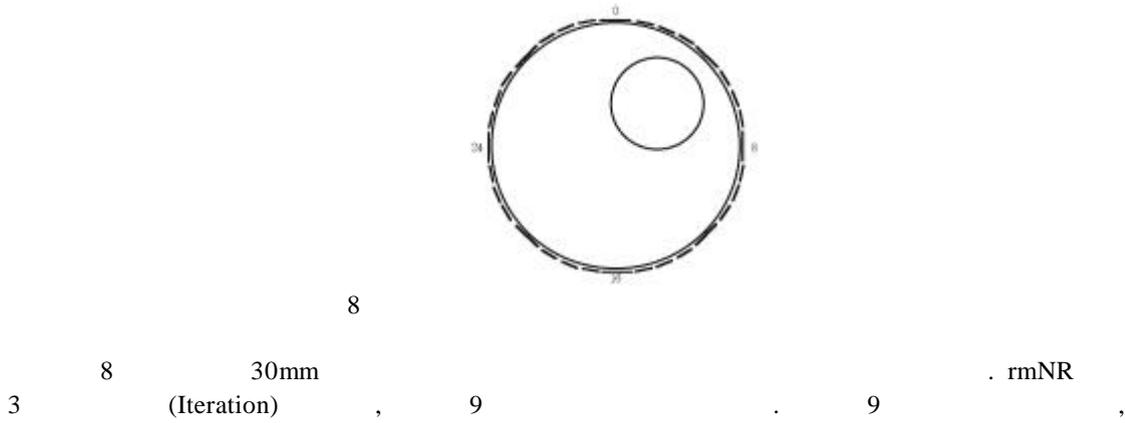
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute NOSER [5] $R^T R = \text{diag}(J^T J)$, Levenberg-
 Marquardt $R^T R = I$. Vauhkonen [6]
 Subspace regularization .

4.

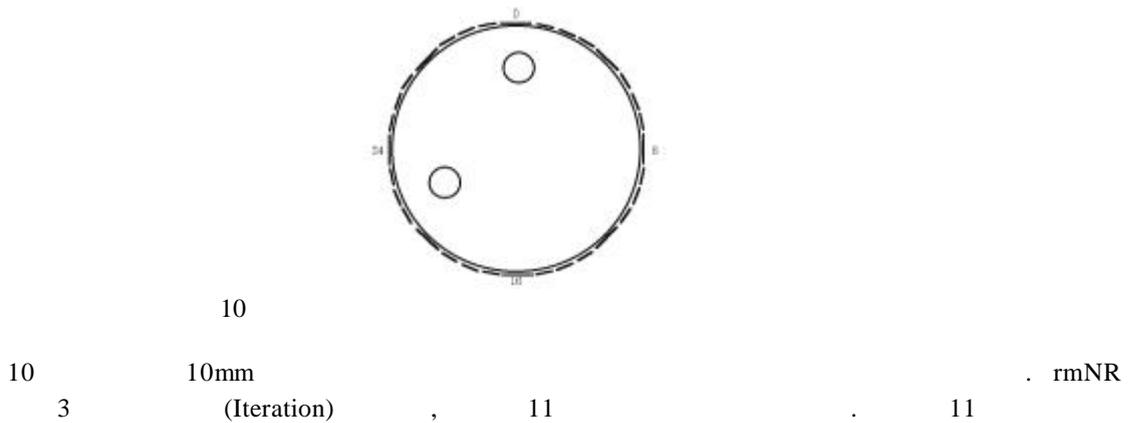
rmNR , $L=32$ Phantom
 가 0.15% (NaCl) , 10mm 30mm
 . 333 Ωcm

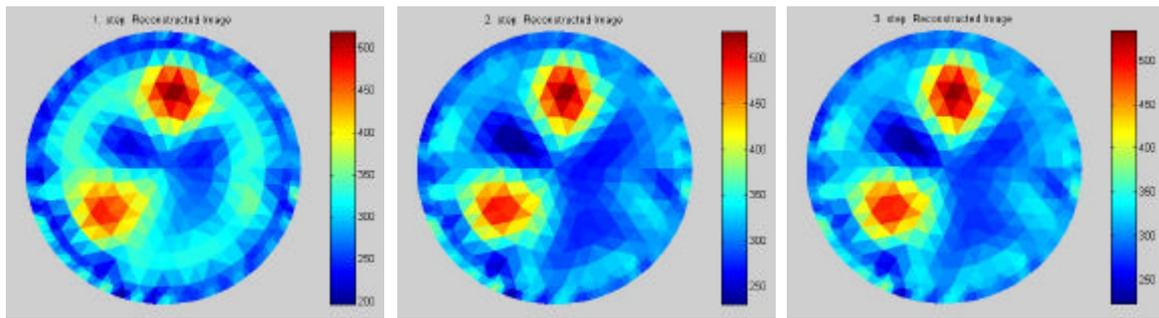


(2) Case 2



(3) Case 3





(a) 1 step

(b) 2 step

(c) 3 step

11 Case 3

5.

EIT

Adaptive method(Trigonometric method)

Ill-posedness

EIT

ET(Electrical tomography)

EIT

rmNR

가

rmNR

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Acknowledgements

6.

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