

EIT System

The Study on a Development and Characteristics of EIT System

1 1

EIT(Electrical Impedance Tomography)

phantom EIT 가
 forward problem 가 , 가
 EIT 가

Abstract

EIT(Electrical Impedance Tomography) system is one of instruments to show the inner construction of two-phase flow by electrical signal. In this study, we developed a circuit of EIT system, perform current signal generation and voltage measurement, and examined the characteristics. We measured voltages when resistance isn't in the phantom. And then, we compared with the result of forward problem. And found the characteristics when the resistance is in the phantom and a position of the resistance changes in the phantom. Through that, we verified that this EIT system be able to used reconstruct the inner construction of two-phase flow

1.

가 , conductivity probe, optical probe
 [1].
 [2], laser
 [1,3], 가
 EIT(Electrical Impedance Tomography)
 [1,4,5].
 EIT

[1,5].

()

가 ,

forward problem ,

inverse problem .[1,5,6]

EIT

EIT inverse problem solver

EIT

EIT

EIT 가

image reconstruction

[1,5,6,7].

EIT system ,

software

EIT system

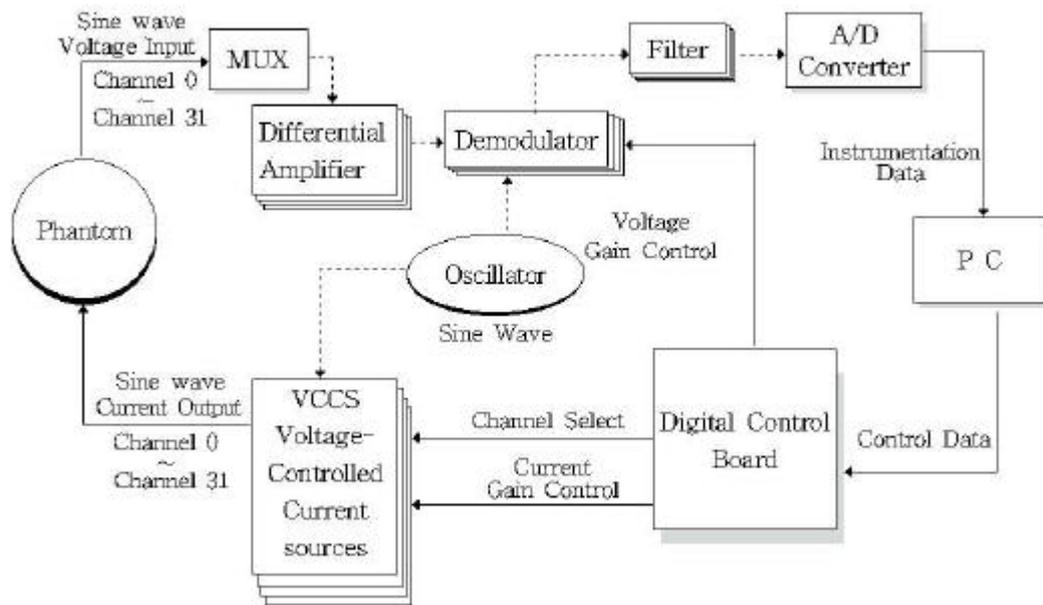
Phantom

가

forward problem

2. EIT system

2.1 EIT



2 - 1 EIT

2-1

2-1. Digital Control Board가 software가
 가 VCCS Osillator MUX, Differential Amplifier,
 Demodulator, Filter A/D Converter PC
 Digital Control Board 32 (Current Gain)

32 (Demodulator)

MUX가 , MUX

(Voltage Gain) . Digital Control Board (current gain)

VCCS(Voltage-Controlled Current sources) Oscillator

Voltage-Controlled Current Source(VCCS) 가

가 32 . PM7645

가 . VCCS Bipolar operation . 'Bipolar

operation' 180

. VCCS 32 가

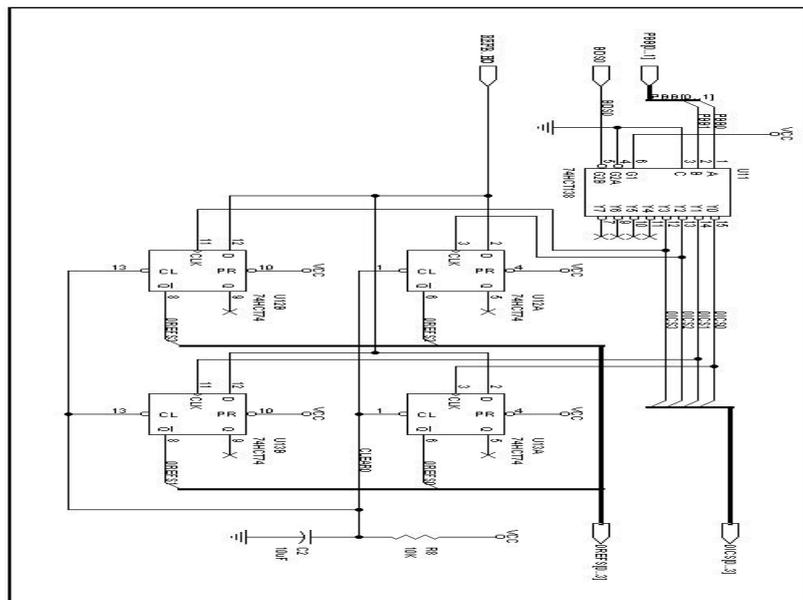
Oscillator 가 ILC8038 , OP-Amp

$f_0=1/2 CR$ 2 5k 가

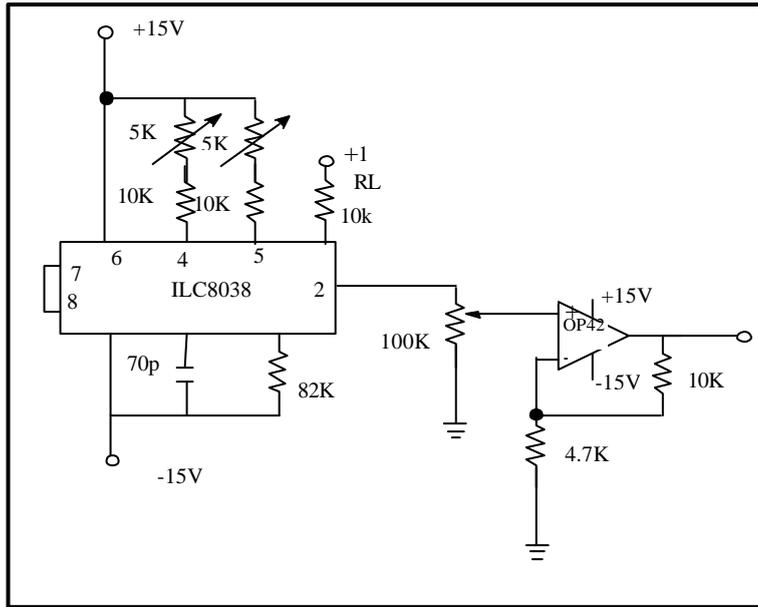
70 pF . OP-Amp

50KHz 가 8

OP-Amp 가



2.2 VCCS(Voltage-Controlled Current Source)



2-3 (Oscillator)

(Differential Amplifier) MUX
가

(Demodulator) AD630
가 AD630
PM7645 Single operation Vp(peak voltage)가
6V 가 PM7645 10nF
DC Low-frequency noise
Filter (Step response time) Four-pole Bessel Filter
Bessel filter 400 μS 가 fc
(Corner Frequency) 100 KHz (Ripple) 100 KHz
fc

가 '1'

A/D Converter 12 bits 가
11 bits A/D Converter Bipolar operation
VCCS 가 Bipolar operation DC 가
A/D Converter AD574A 35 μS 12-Bit A/D
Converter Bipolar Unipolar operation 가
10V 5V
가

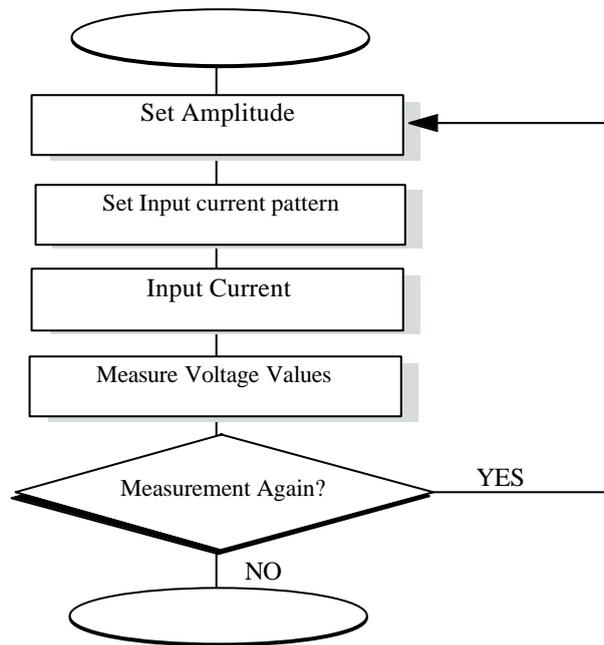
2-1

Analog Input($V_p = \pm 10V$)	Digital Output											
	MSB						LSB					
-10 V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-4.88 mV	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+4.88 mV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
+9.995 V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Digital Control Board)

가

/



2-4 Flow-chart for Data Acquisition

2-4

amplitude

current pattern

current pattern

ground

data

inverse problem

2.2. Phantom

가

phantom 가

phantom

phantom

330mm

, 80mm

. phantom

phantom

phantom phantom
200mm 6mm Stainless Steel 11.25°

EIT impedance phantom
가 phantom

guard fringe field
가

3.

phantom 가 1
3cm 2cm 가
가 0.15% (NaCl)
333 cm, conductivity() 0.003 (cm)⁻¹ conductivity

3.1

가 adaptive mode 가
32

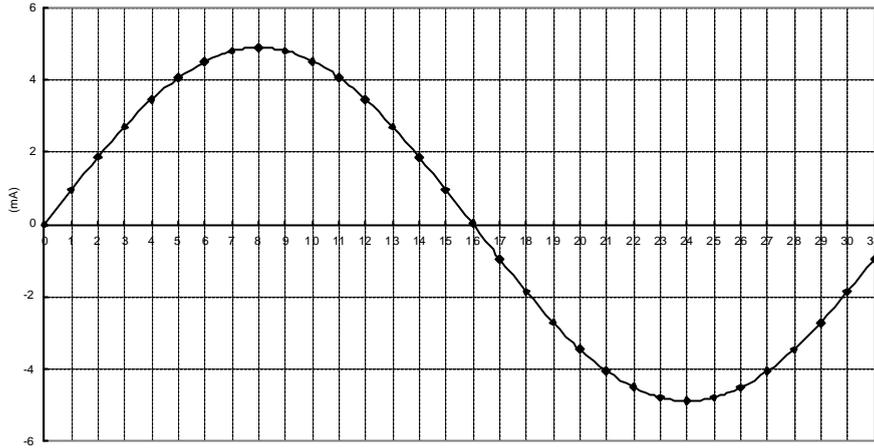
current pattern

$$\cos k\mathbf{q}_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq L, \quad 1 \leq k \leq \frac{L}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\sin\left(k - \frac{L}{2}\right)\mathbf{q}_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq L, \quad \frac{L}{2} < k \leq L - 1 \quad (2)$$

k: , L: , i: , $\mathbf{q}_i = 2\mathbf{p} \times i/32$

2000 phantom 가 pattern sine wave 가
(HP3458A) 3-1 가 $\sin \mathbf{q}_i$
가



3-1. 가

250 nS 80 μ S
0.2% 가

$$\sum_{i=1}^{32} I_i = 0$$

3.2.

가 $\sin(2 * i/32)$ phantom 8 가
가 0 8 가 100
Gain (HP 3458A) Gain

0.3sec

.NMR(Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) X-ray CT

3-1 가 $\sin(2 * i/32)$ Gain

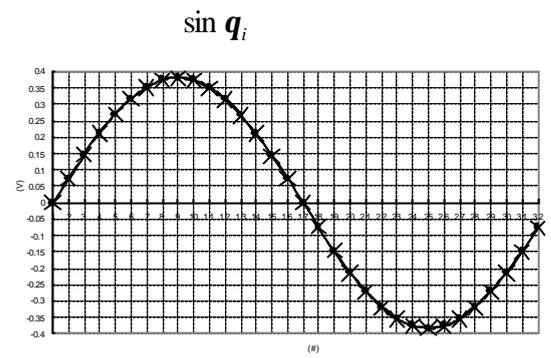
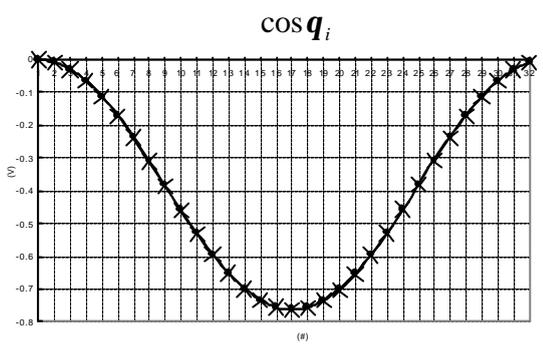
3-1. Current pattern $\sin q_i$ Gain

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gain	0	179	354	517	658	773	858	909
(V)	0	0.07362	0.145237	0.211345	0.26994	0.316516	0.352074	0.37361
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gain	925	905	850	765	648	511	348	184
(V)	0.380621	0.372608	0.350071	0.315014	0.266936	0.210343	0.143234	0.074121
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Gain	0	-178	-355	-518	-659	-773	-859	-909
(V)	0	-0.07312	-0.14674	-0.21485	-0.27194	-0.32002	-0.35508	-0.37461
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Gain	-930	-917	-862	-776	-662	-523	-362	-187
(V)	-0.38313	-0.37762	-0.35508	-0.31952	-0.27245	-0.21535	-0.14924	-0.07713

$$\sum_{i=1}^{32} V_i = 0$$

k
 $k=1$ $k=2$
 k
 3-2 가
 spline forward problem

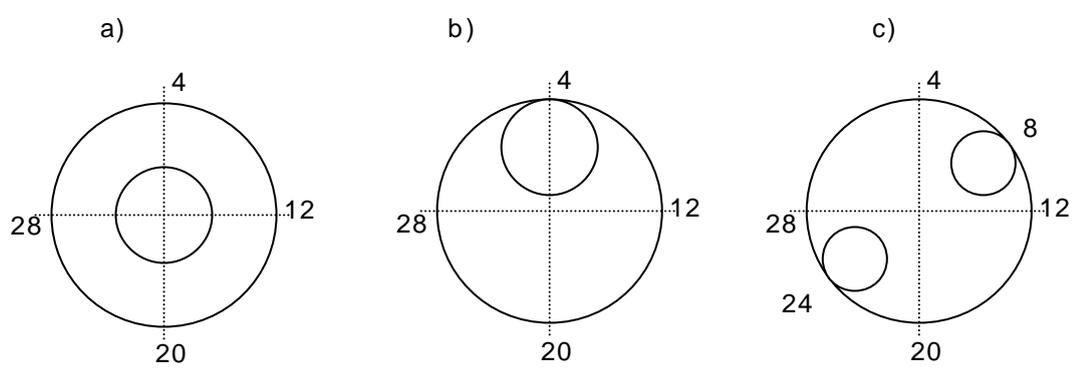
k $A \propto \frac{1}{k}$
 1/2 A
 $\cos q_i$ $\sin q_i$



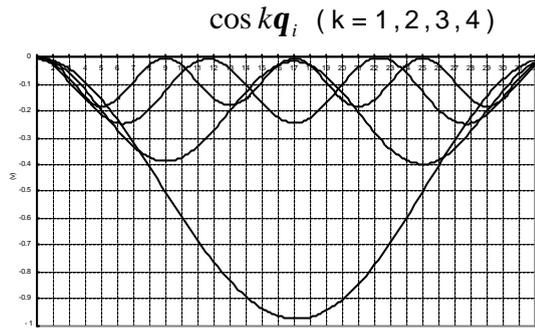
3-2. $\cos q_i$ $\sin q_i$

가 (L) (V) forward problem

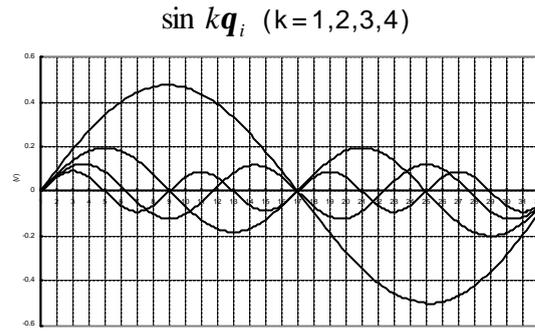
\times
 EIT forward problem
 가 $\cos q_i$ $\sin q_i$ ($k=1$) 가
 0.6%
 1%



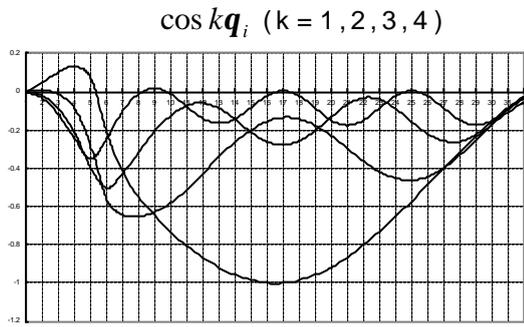
3 - 3



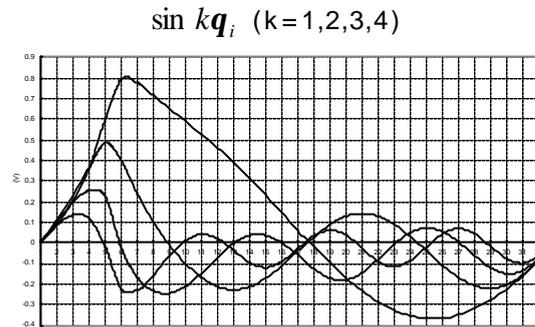
3-4 (3cm)가



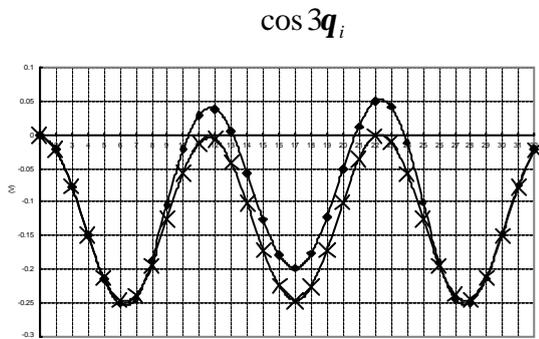
(3 - 3a)



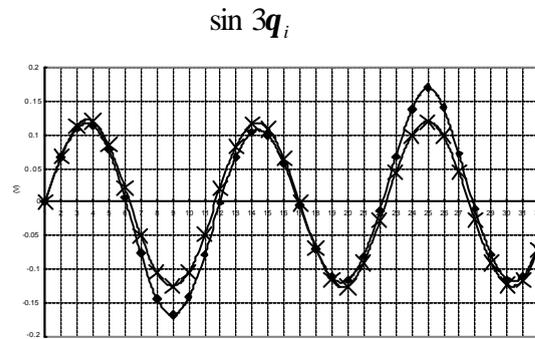
3-5 (3cm)가 4



(3 - 3b)



3-6 2cm 가 8 24 가



가 (3 - 3)

3-4 Pattern 3cm
k=1 4

가 1.3

$\cos q_i$ $\sin q_i$
가 가

3-5 3cm 4 가

3-6 2cm 8 24 가 가
가

가

가 × 가 . 가 .

4.

, , software EIT ,
 가 adaptive mode
 . A/D Converter가 12bit ,
 .
 0.2% , 가
 pattern $\cos q_i$ $\sin q_i$ 가
 0.6% . k 1%
 . $\sum_{i=1}^{32} I_i = 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^{32} V_i = 0$
 가
 0.3sec 가 가

Acknowledgements .

“ 가 ET(Electrical Tomography)
 ”

5.

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