

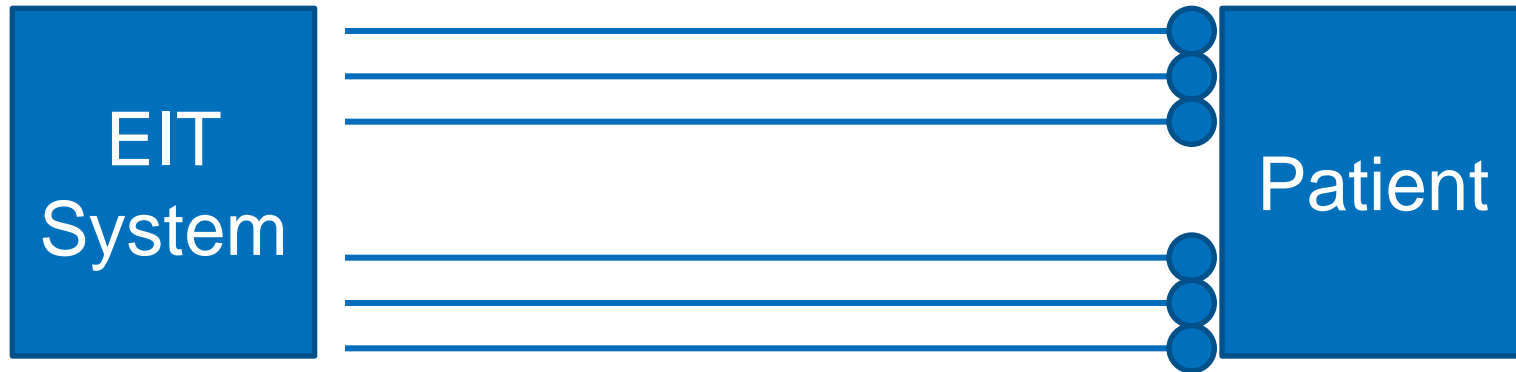
# Active Electrode Based Electrical Impedance Tomography System

Pascal Olivier Gaggero et al, CSEM Landquart

Bath, 05.05.2011

- Active vs passive electrode
- Why active electrode?
- Active EIT Electrode architecture
- A thoracic Application
- Conclusions

# Passive Electrode



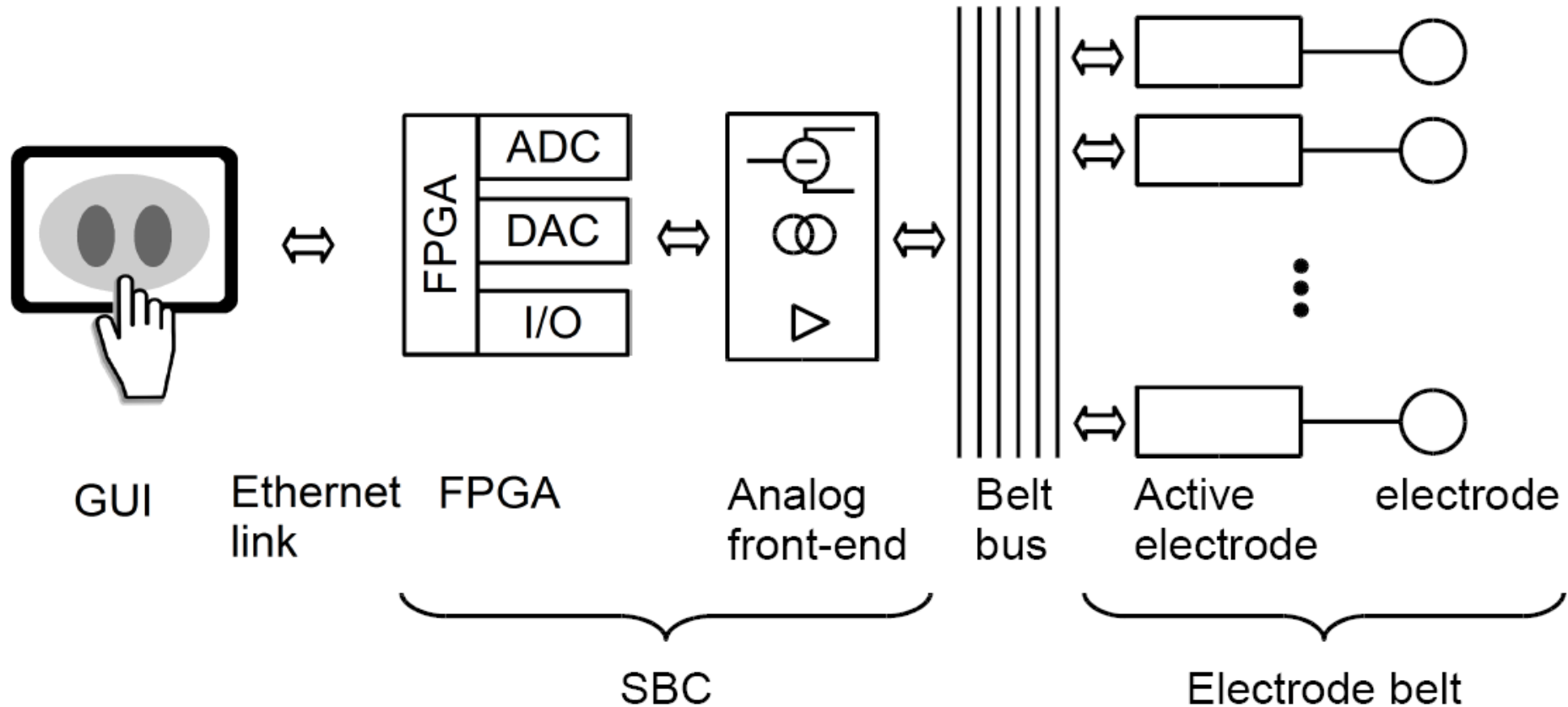
Challenges	Results
High impedance lines	cable shielding
Stray capacitance	cable shielding
Scalability	1 cable per electrode
Precision	Uncontrolled Input impedance

# Active Electrode

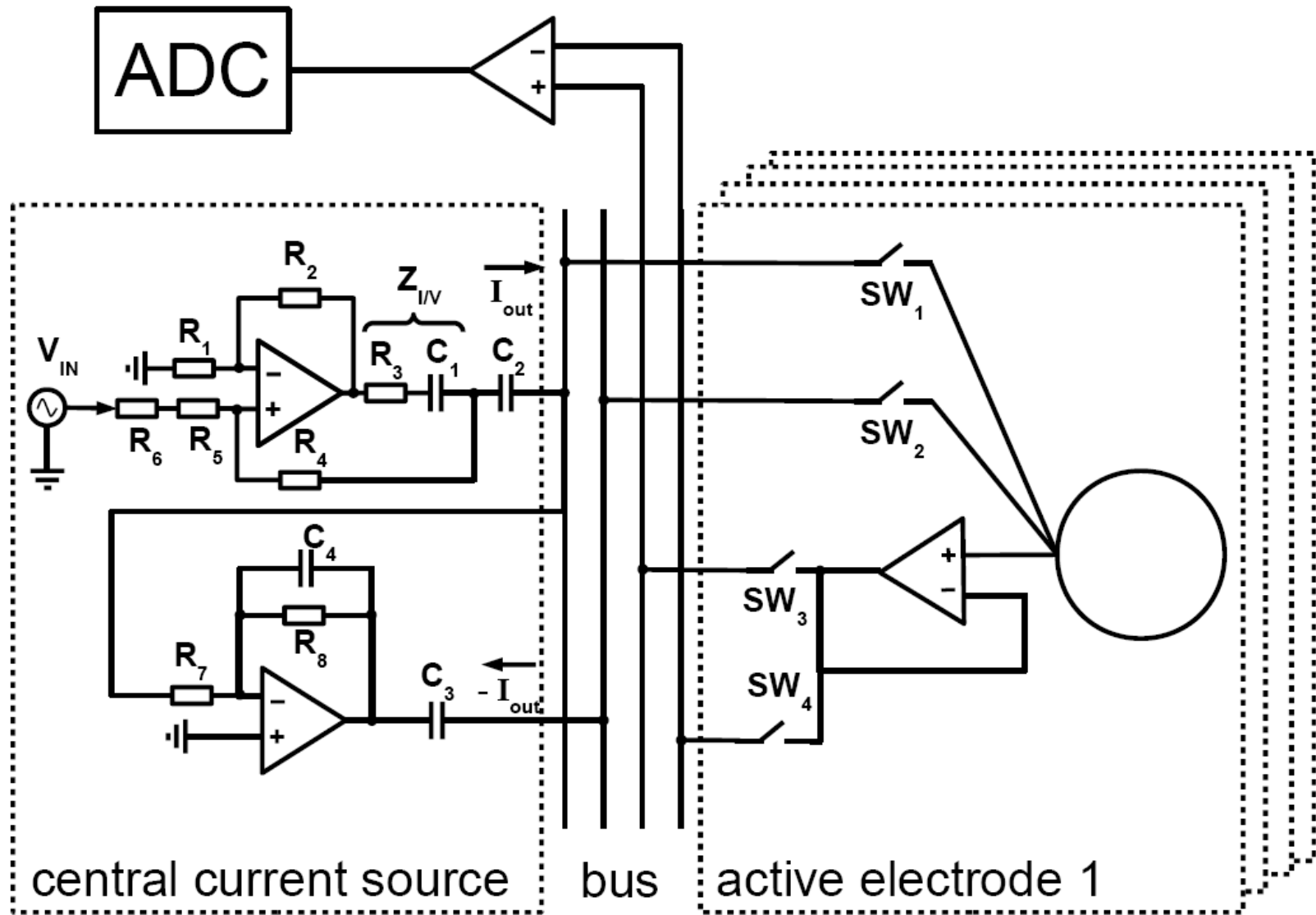


Challenges	Results
Low impedance lines	No cable shielding
Stray capacitance	No cable shielding
Scalability	Fixed bus cable number
Precision	Controlled Input impedance

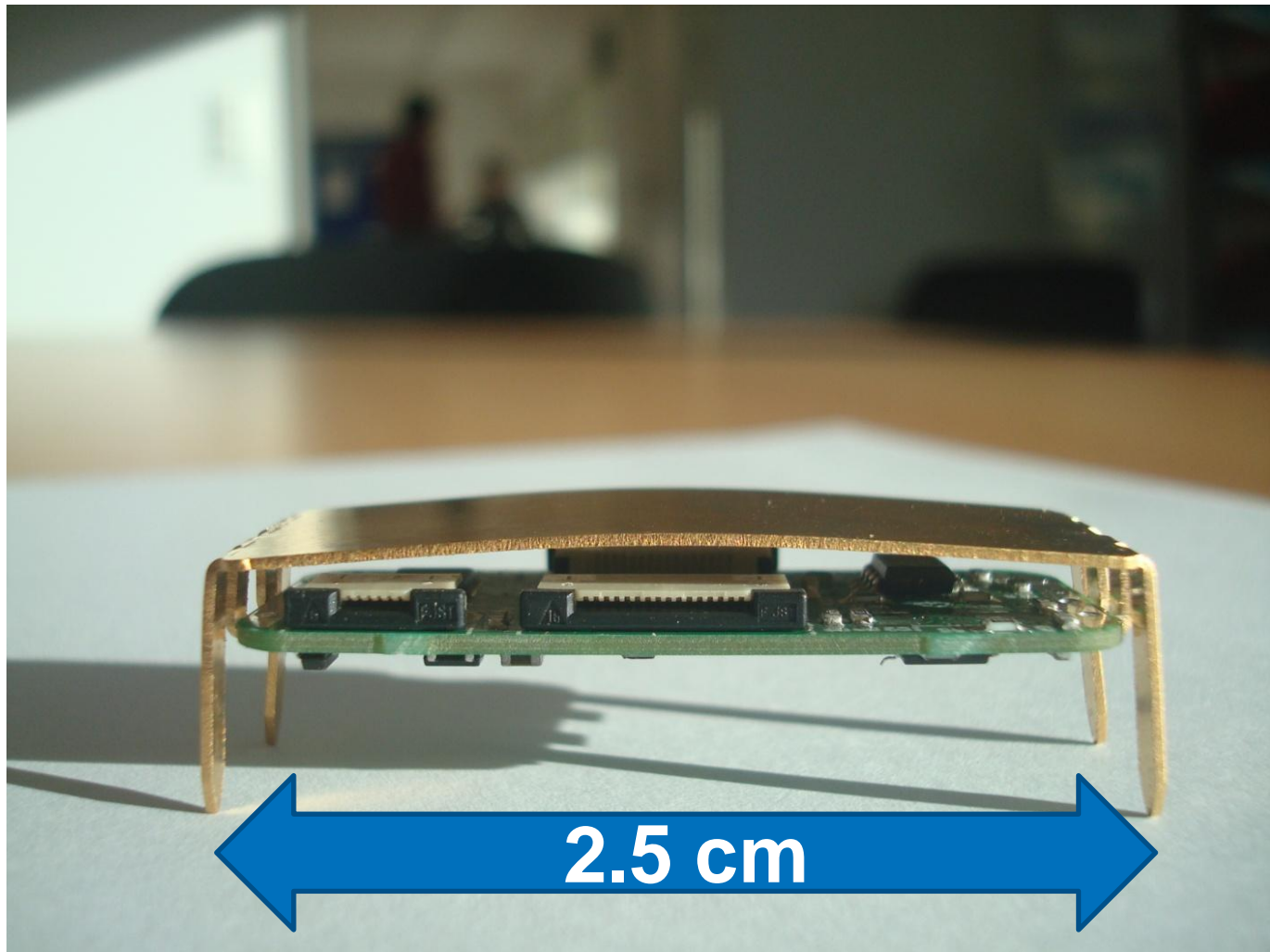
# System Architecture



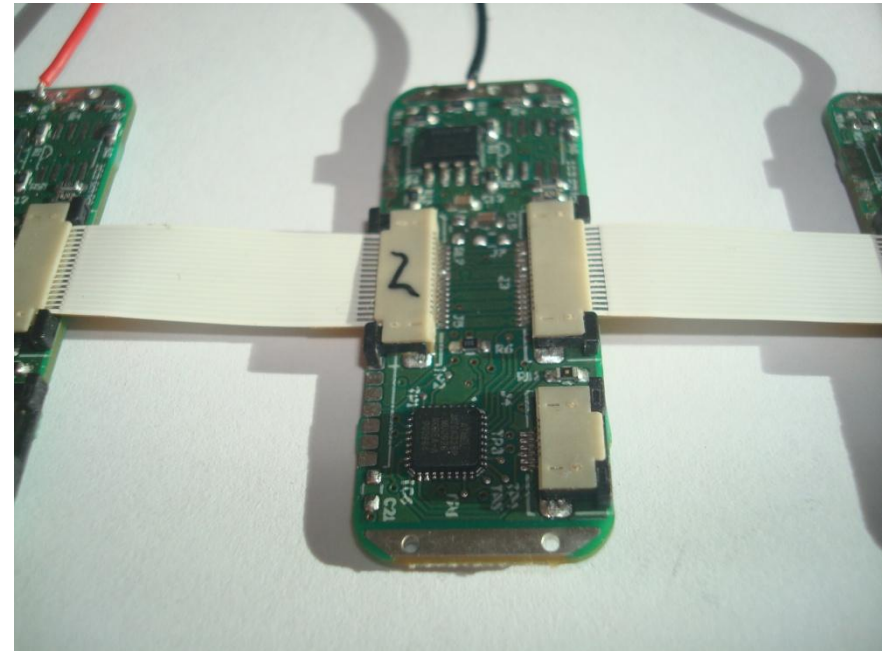
# Multiplexing



# Prototype of active electrode

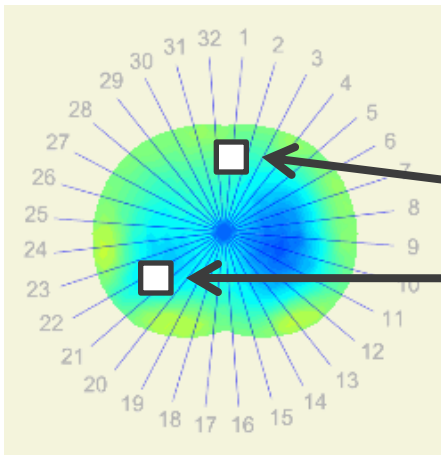


# Prototype of the thoracic belt



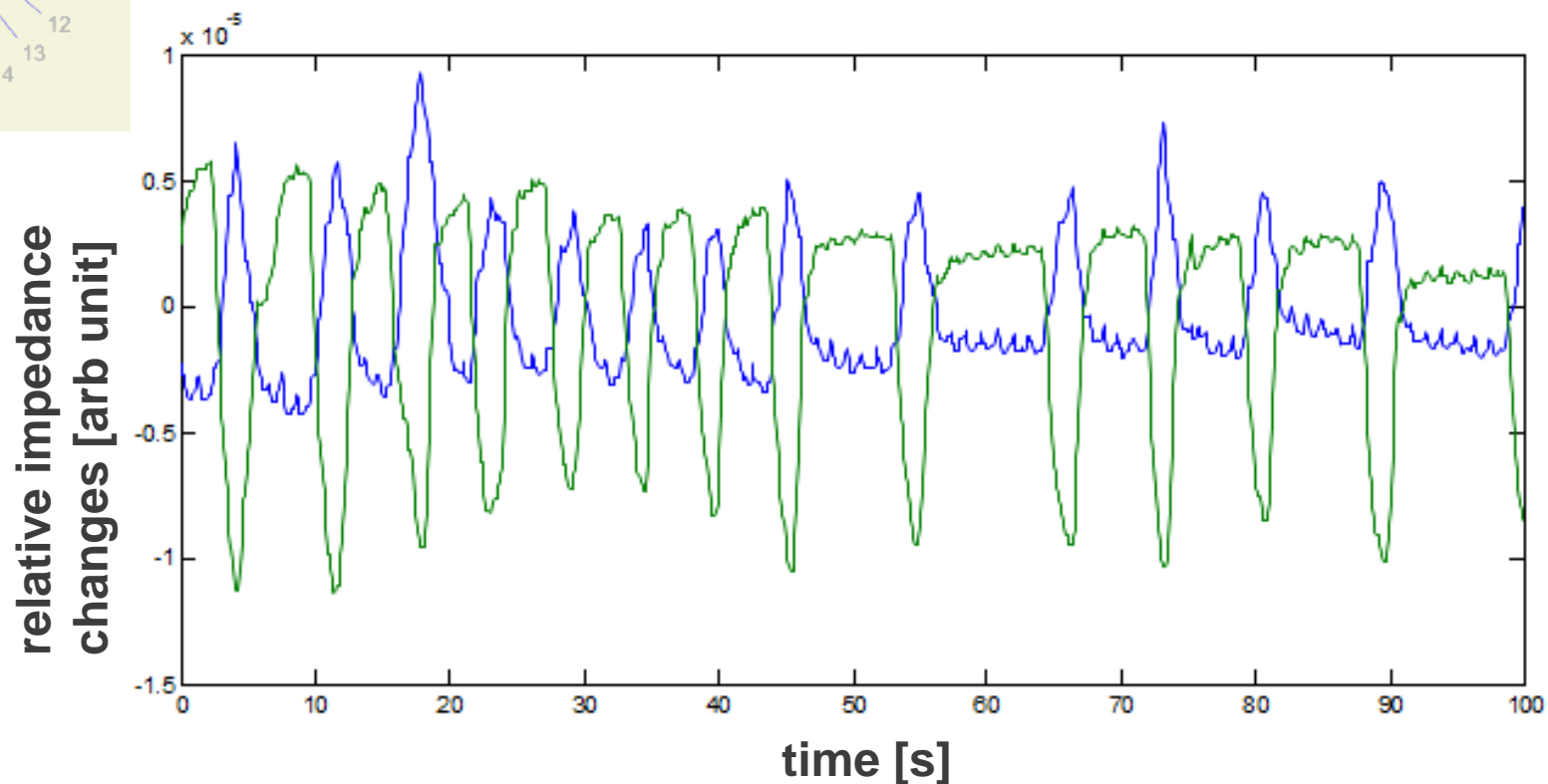


# Ventilation and cardiac EIT signal



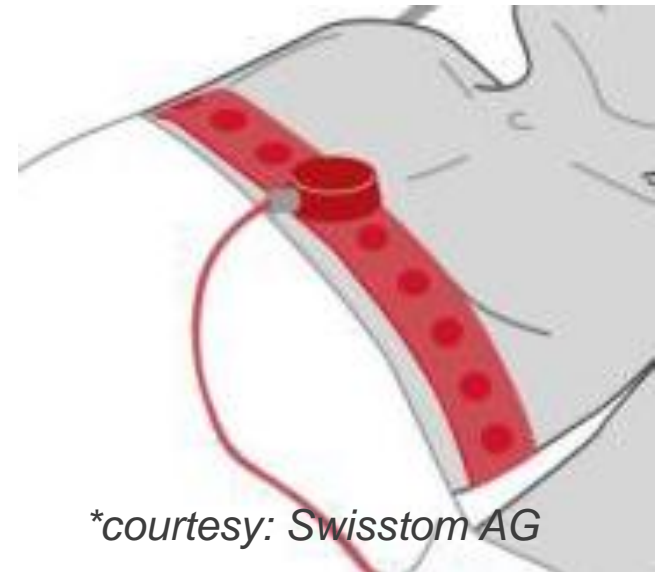
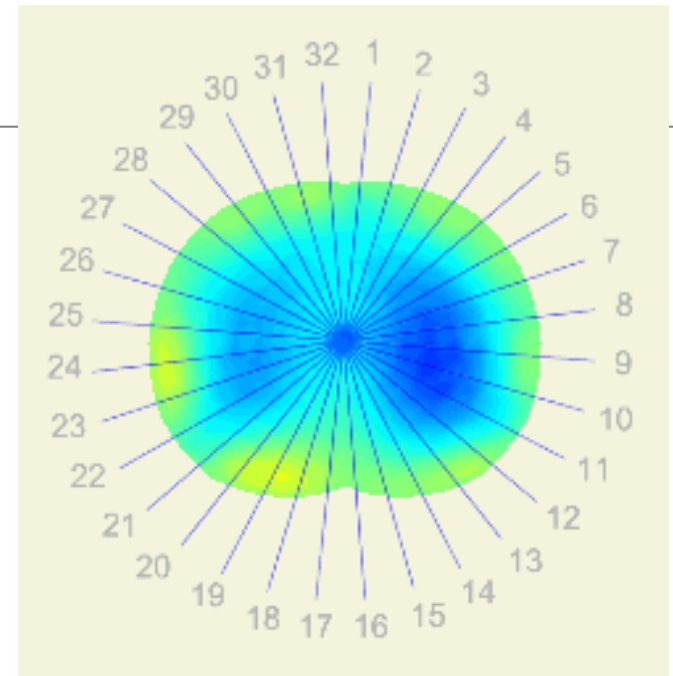
**Blue:** “ heart pixel ”

**Green:** “ lung pixel ”



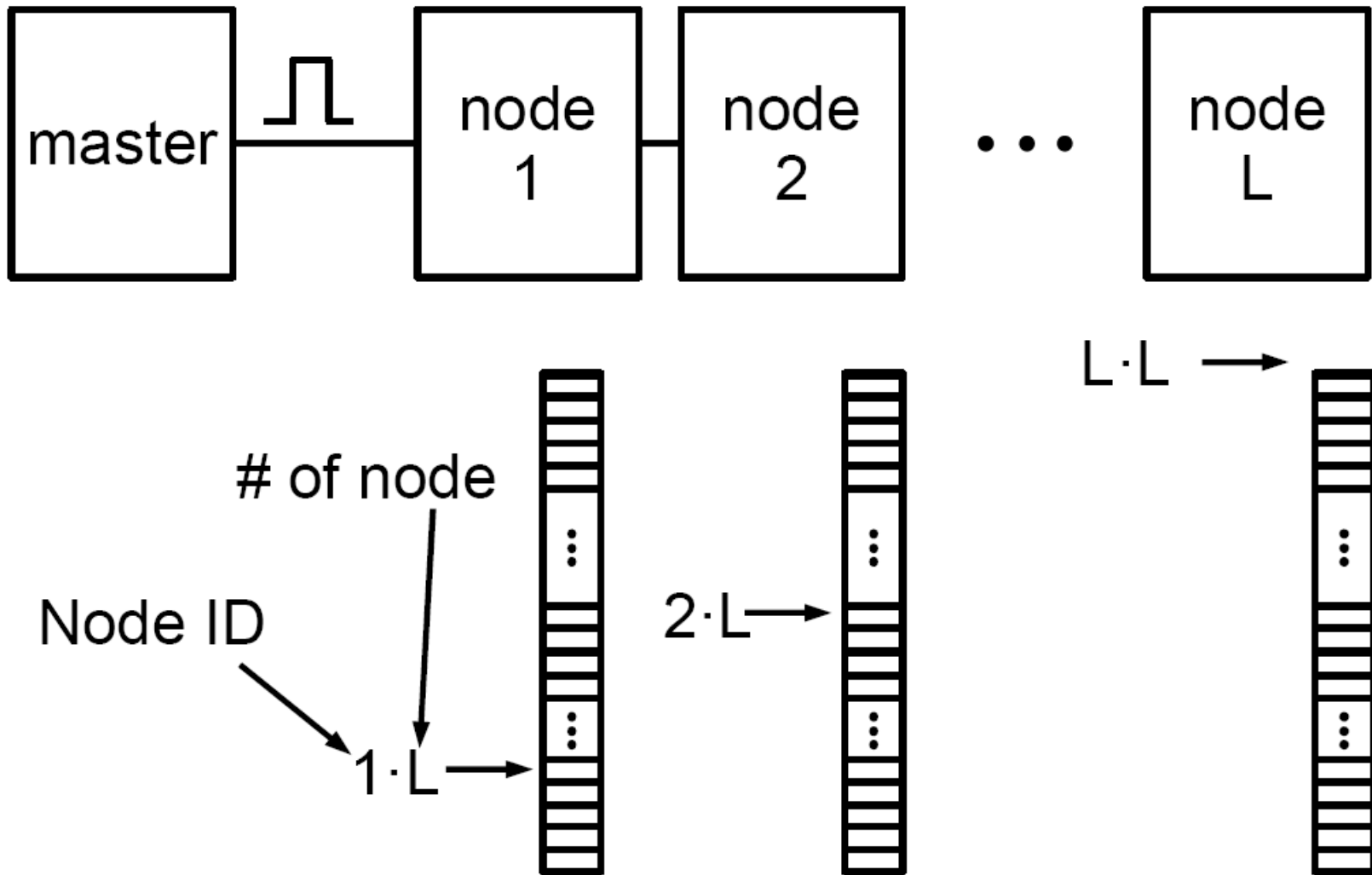
# Conclusions

- A working prototype for thoracic EIT was developed.
- Ventilation and cardiac related impedance changes were demonstrated.
- Miniaturization of the active electrode.
- More tests in volunteers.

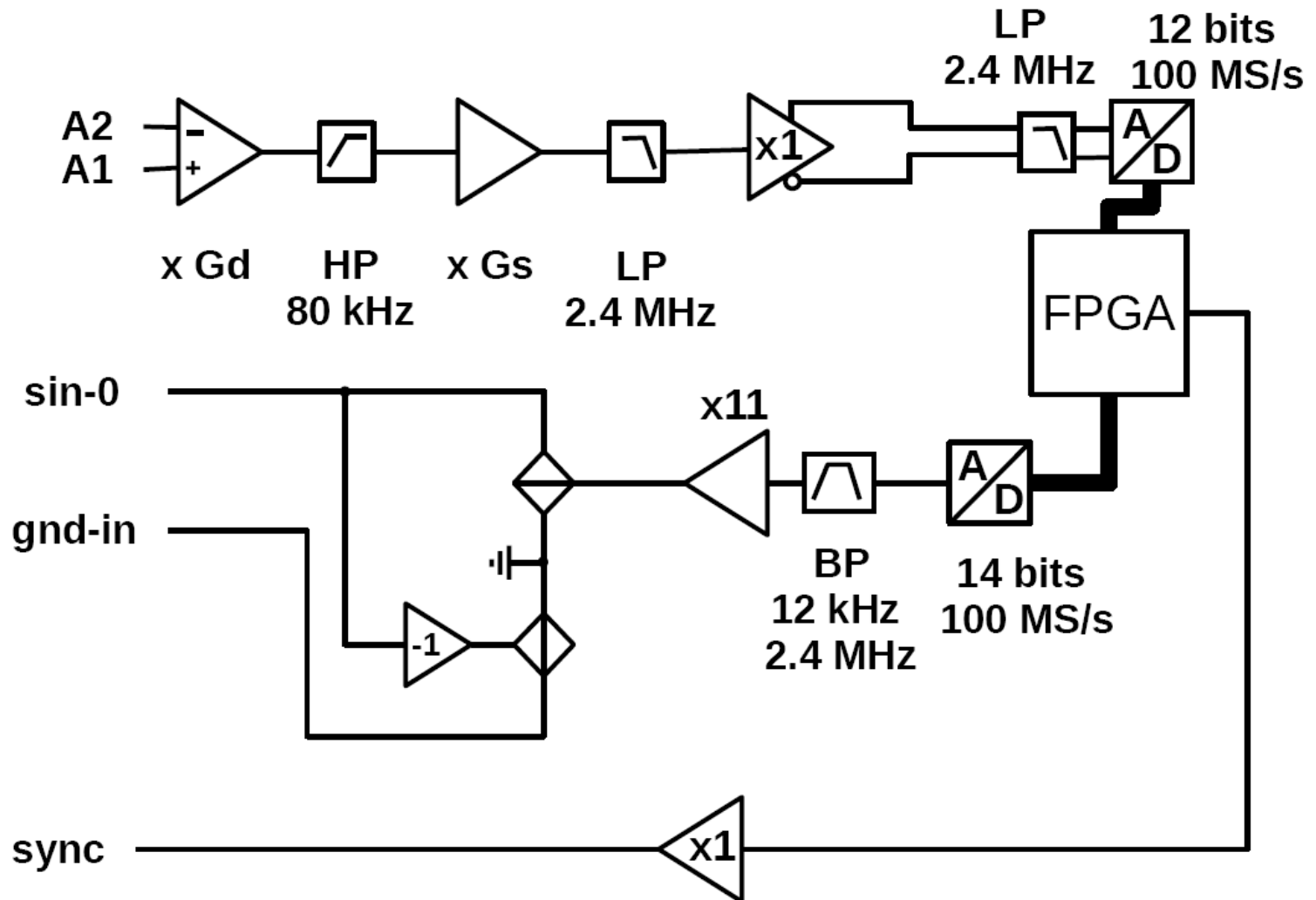


**Thank you for your attention!**

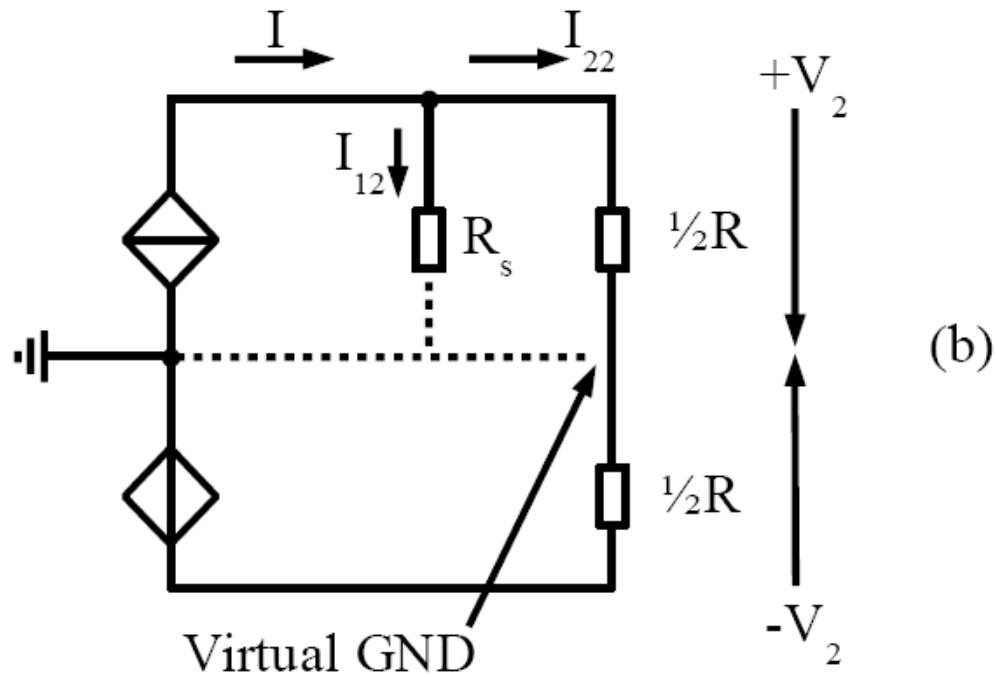
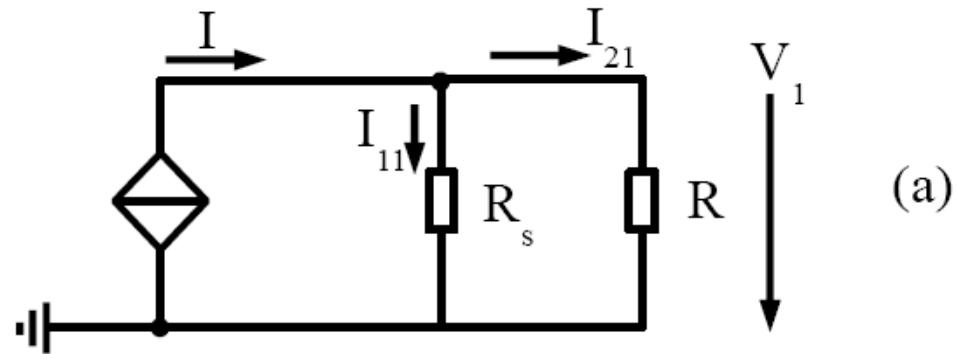
# Control system



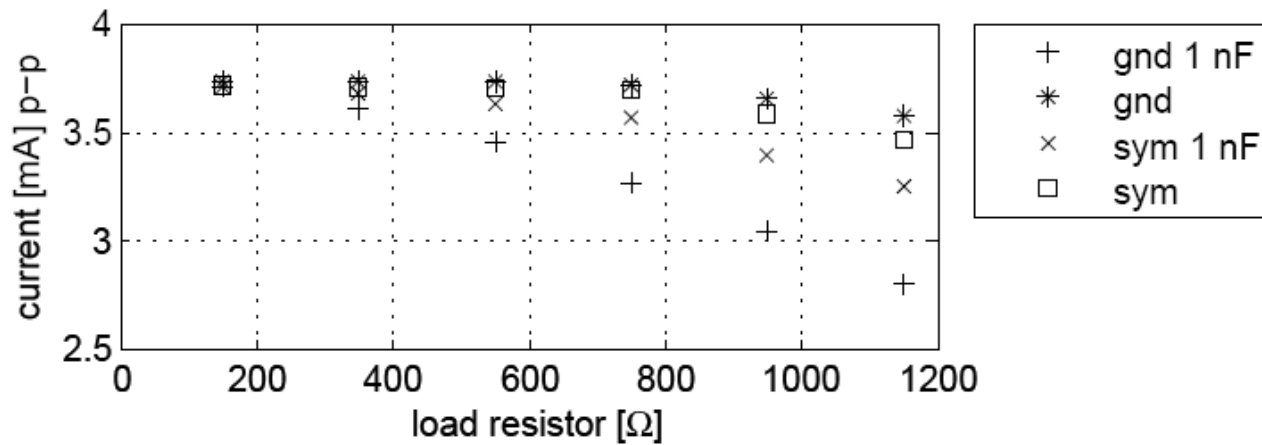
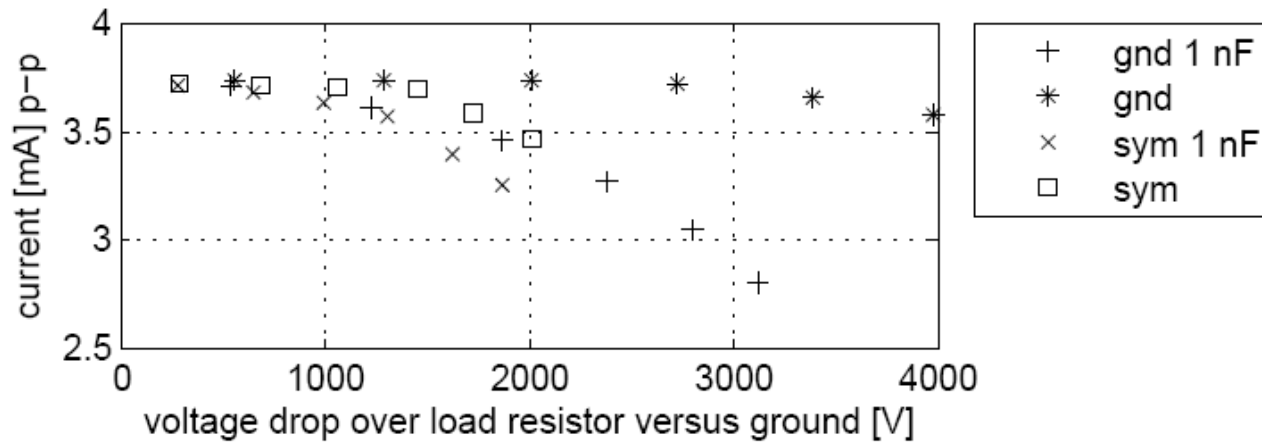
# Central control system



# Stray capacitance reduction



# Current source internal impedance



# Current source internal impedance

