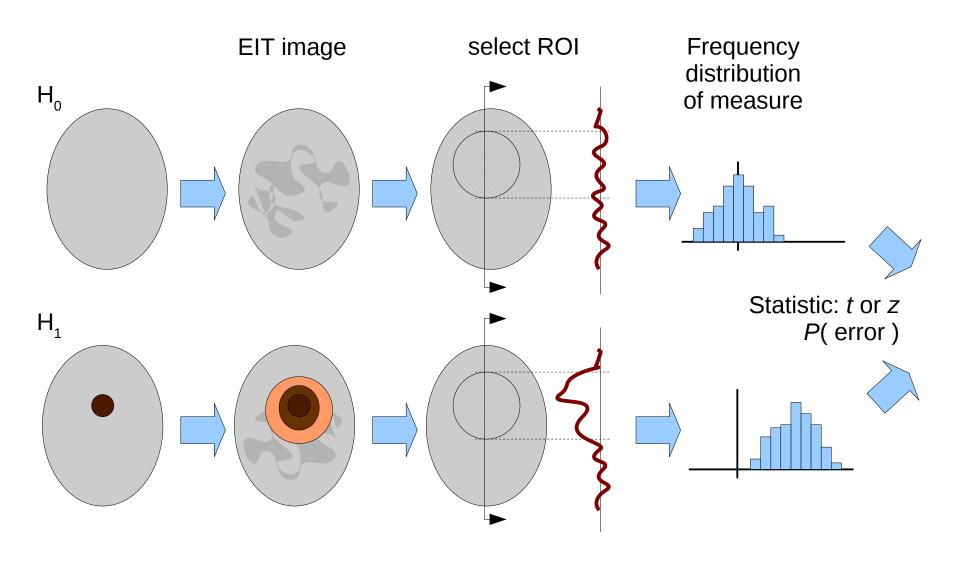
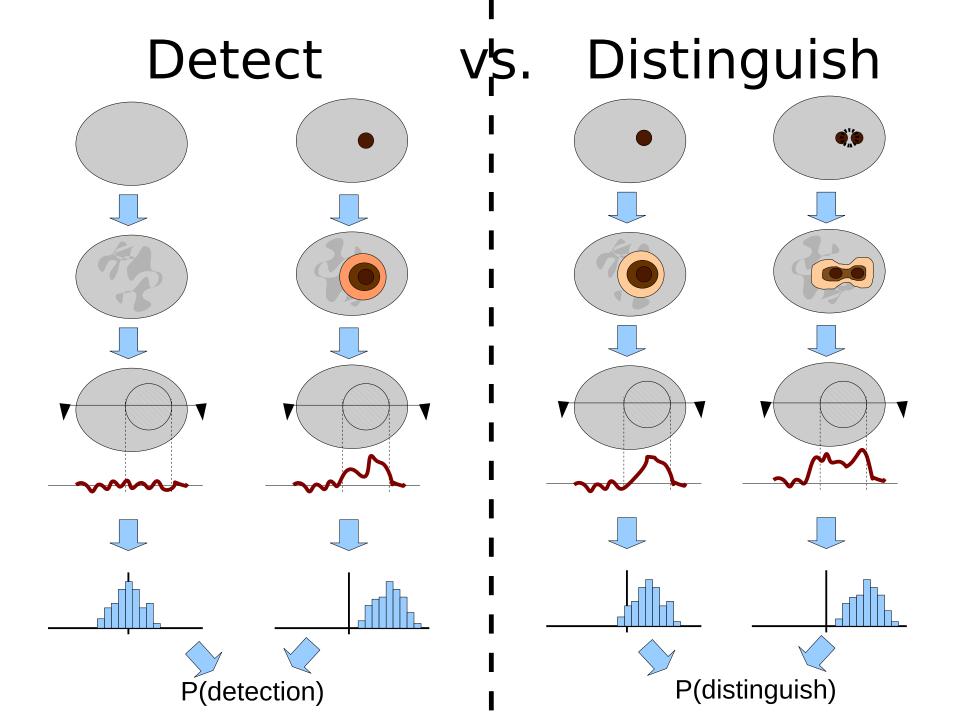
Electrode positions and current patterns for 3D EIT

Y. Mamatjan¹, D. Gürsoy² and A. Adler¹

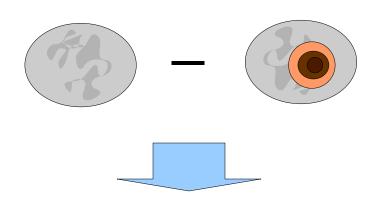
¹Systems and Computer Engineering, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada ²Institute of Medical Engineering, Graz University of Technology, Austria

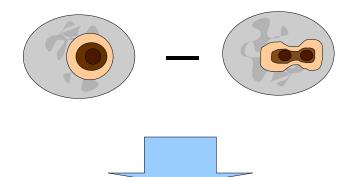
Goal: detect targets





Detect vs. Distinguish





$$z \Rightarrow P(detect)$$

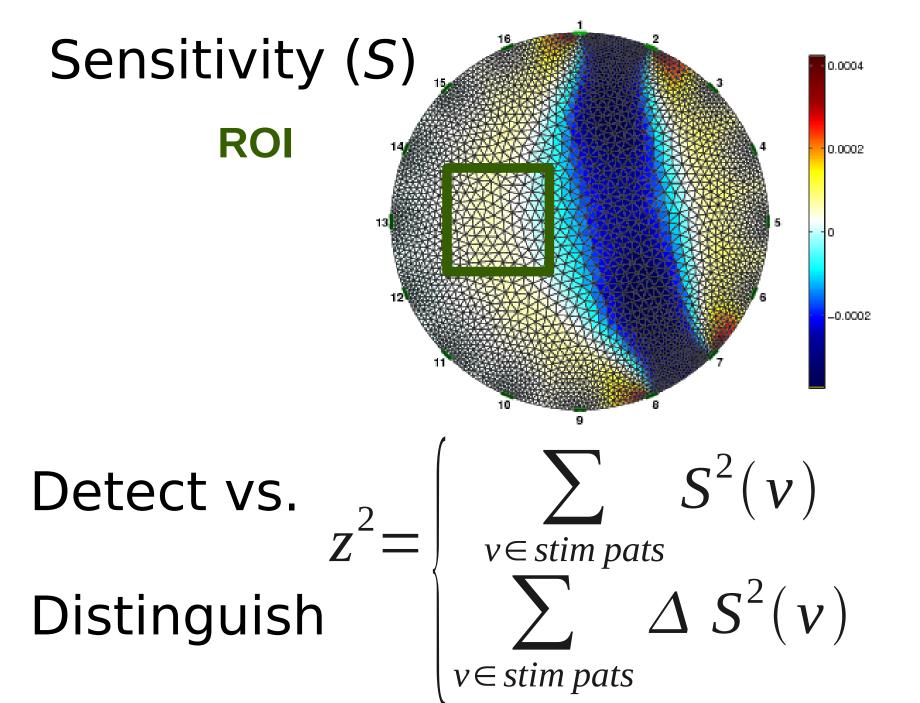
z = SNR(target)

z ∝ Sensitivity

 $z \Rightarrow P(distinguish)$

 $z = SNR(\Delta target)$

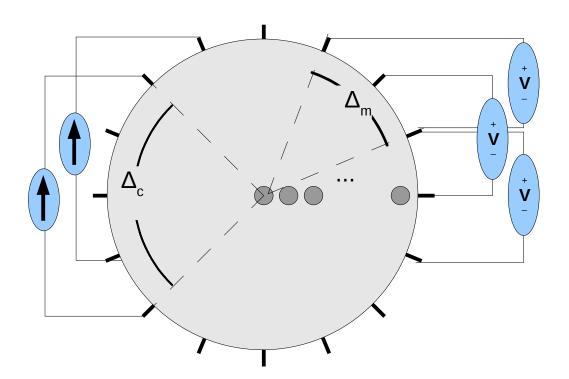
 $z \propto \Delta Sensitivity$



Stimulation patterns

Distinguishability is determined by:

- current stimulation amplitude,
- the accuracy of voltage measurement,
- stimulation and measurement patterns,
- the number and placement of electrodes.



 Δ_{sm} : Adjacent (Δ_{11})
Opposite (Δ_{88})

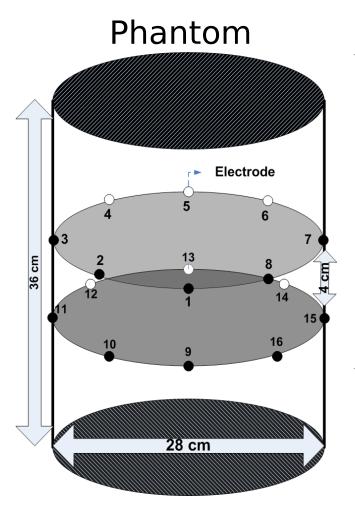
How about 3D 2-ring electrodes?

- Some issues on 3D EIT and total lung volume estimation.
- Goal: to investigate electrode geometries and stimulation and measurement patterns in to improve distinguishability.

Questions:

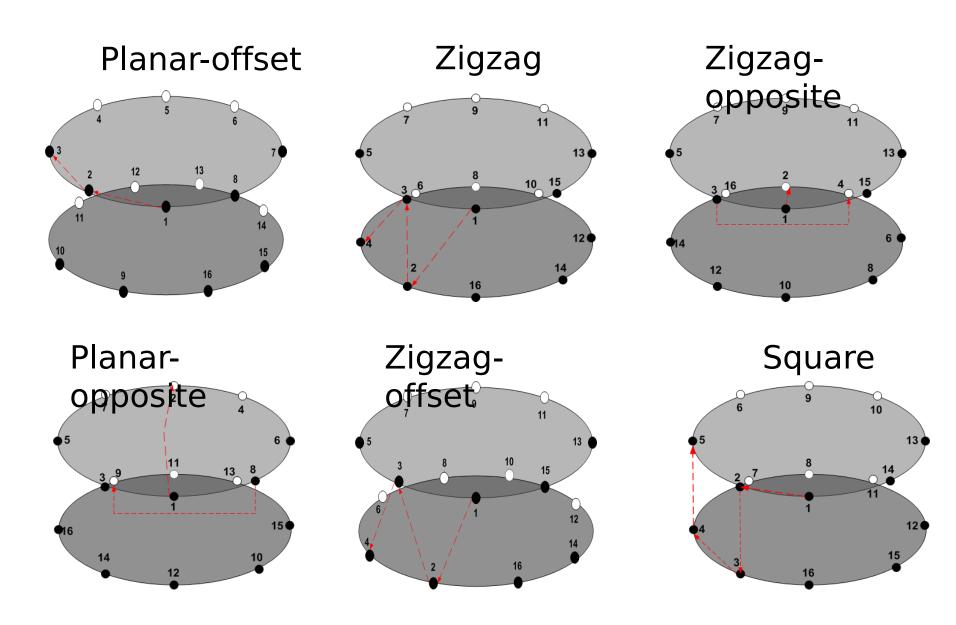
- Does the 2-ring electrode system provides any benefit over 1-ring electrode system?
- Is there any particular electrode geometry?
- What is the proper distances of 2-ring electrode separation?

Test design



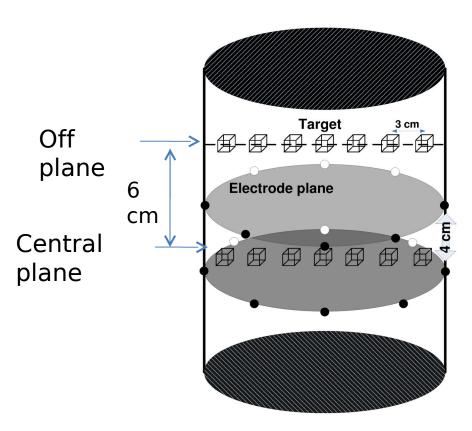
- Simulation Eidors / Netgen.
- Homogenous tank with non-conductive objects.
 - Volume: cylindrical tank of 28cm of diameter and 30cm of height.
 - Target objects: 1 and two objects

Electrode geometries



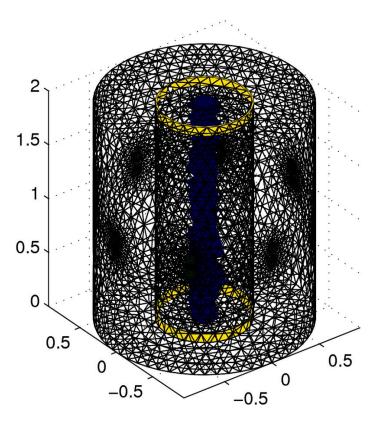
Test protocols

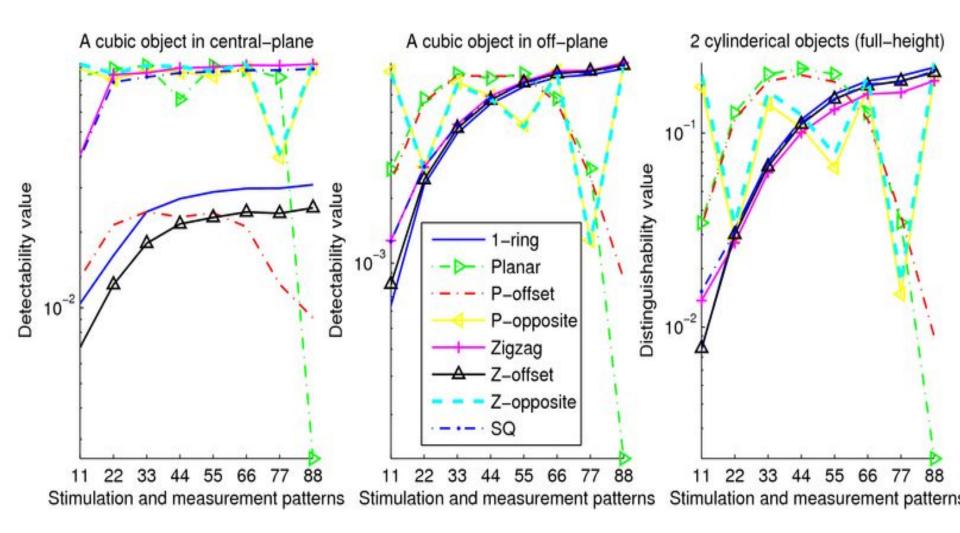
Tank



Off-plane is 6 cm above the central-plane

Simulations





Discussion

- · 2-rings are better than 1-ring.
- · Adjacent (Δ_{11}) gives large off-plane effect.
- · Patterns near opposite better.
- Proper layer spacing is required.
- Limitation: we need to test this on humans.

Warning: FEM simulations of sensitivity can be horrible

