

SoC-based Phase Sensitive Detector for Magnetic Induction Tomography

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INFORMATIK UND ELEKTROTECHNIK

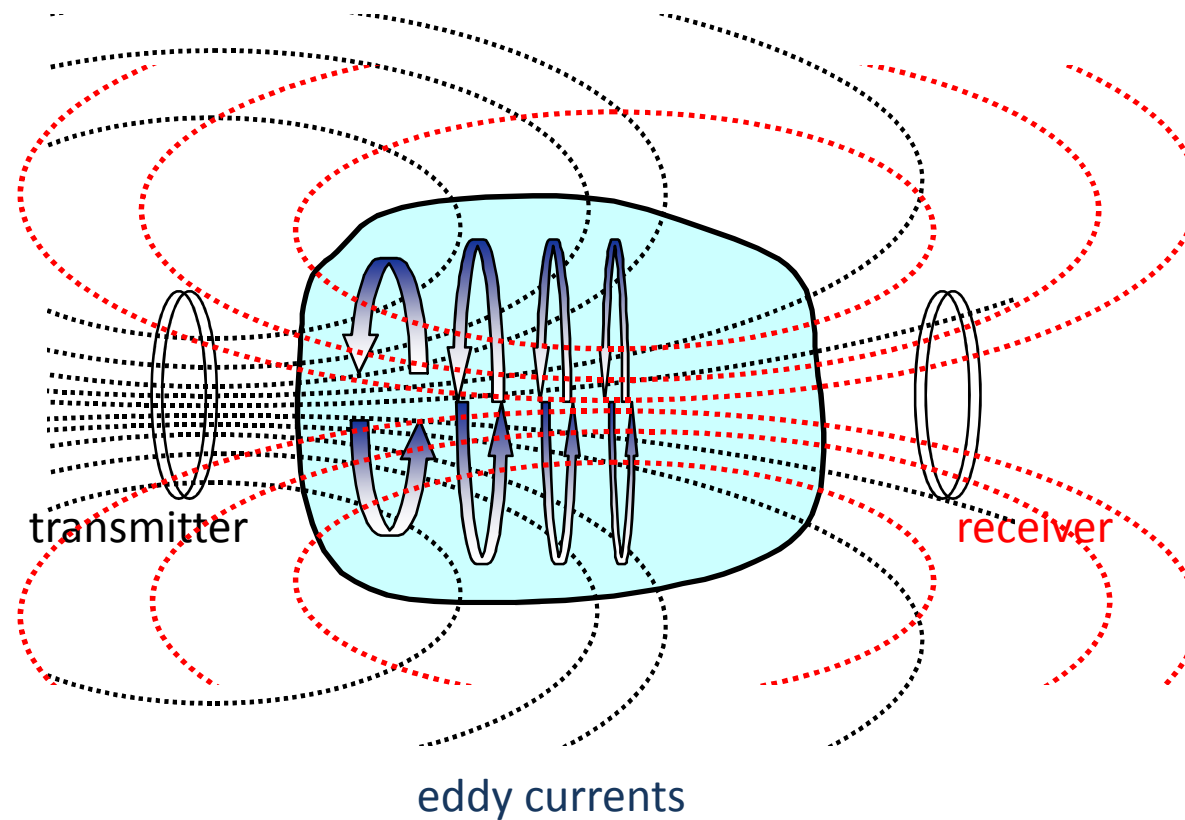


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Introduction

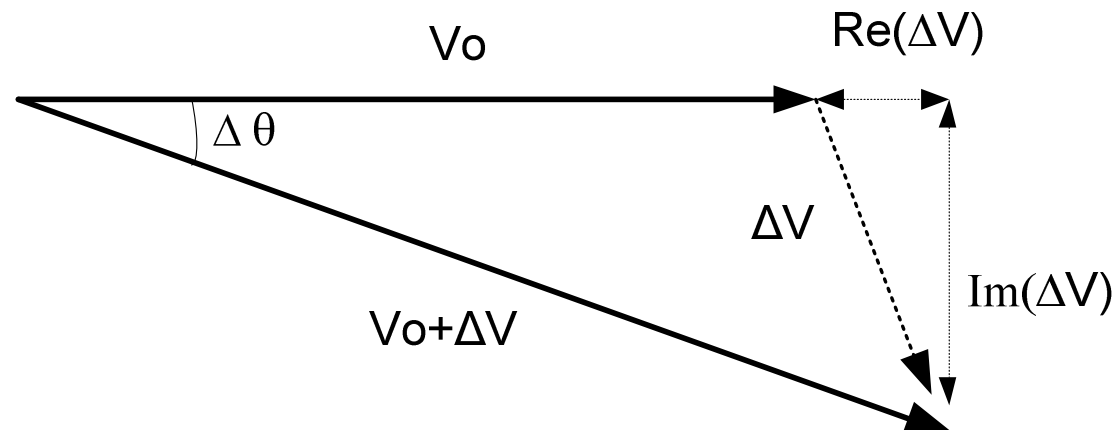
- Magnetic Induction Tomography (MIT)
- Measurement Problem
- Phase Measurement for MIT
- System-on-Chip
- Results
- Applications

Magnetic Induction Tomography



The MIT Signal

Primary and secondary magnetic fields detected – primary signal V_0 , secondary signal ΔV



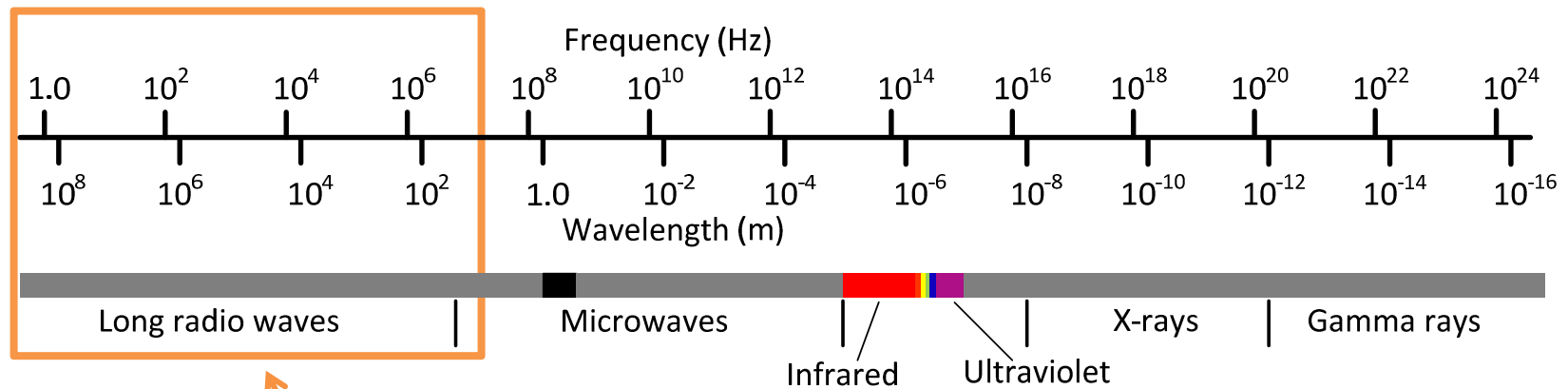
Phase $\Delta \theta \rightarrow$ conductivity

$$Im(\Delta V) \propto \omega \sigma$$

Amplitude \rightarrow permittivity, permeability

$$Re(\Delta V) \propto \omega^2 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

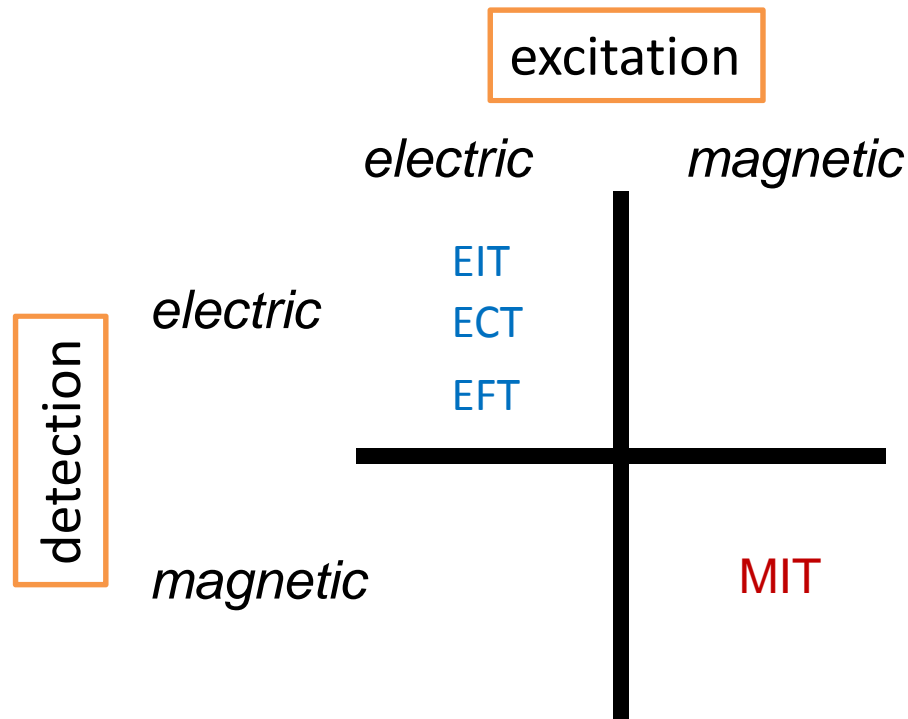
Electromagnetic Spectrum



Electromagnetic Tomographies
EIT, ECT, EFT, MIT

Imaging of the electrical properties of objects

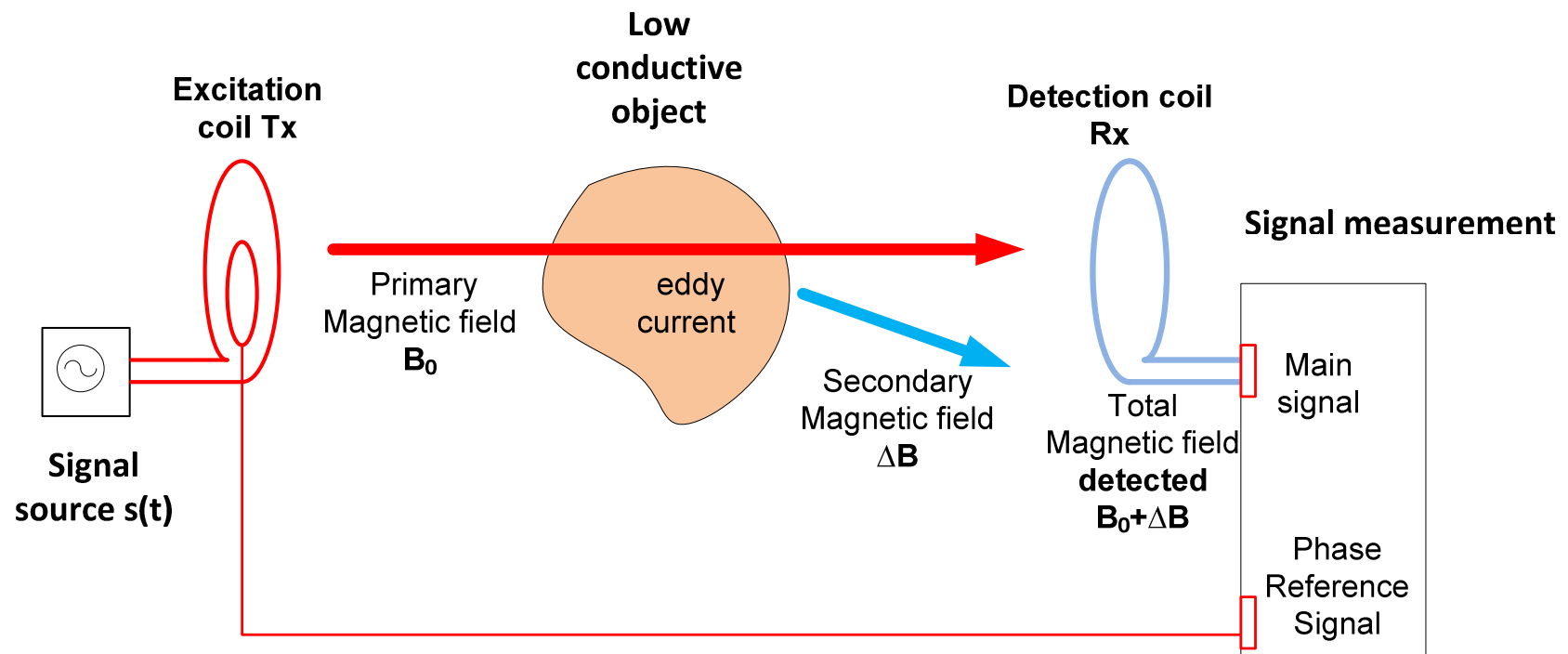
Electromagnetic Tomographies



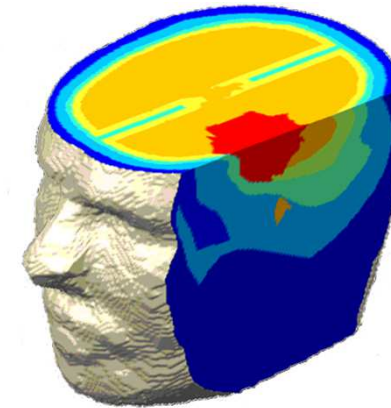
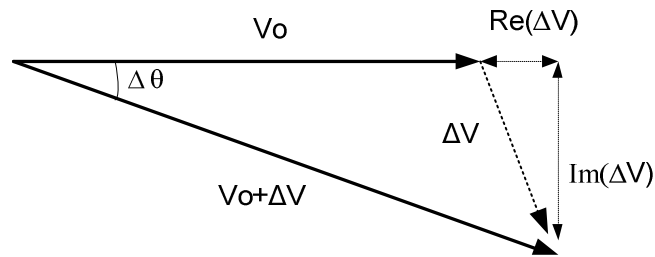
Magnetic Induction Tomography (MIT)

Coils, Non-contact – apply magnetic field, detect magnetic field
Measures conductivity σ , permittivity ϵ , permeability μ

A single channel MIT system



The MIT Signal and Phase Precision



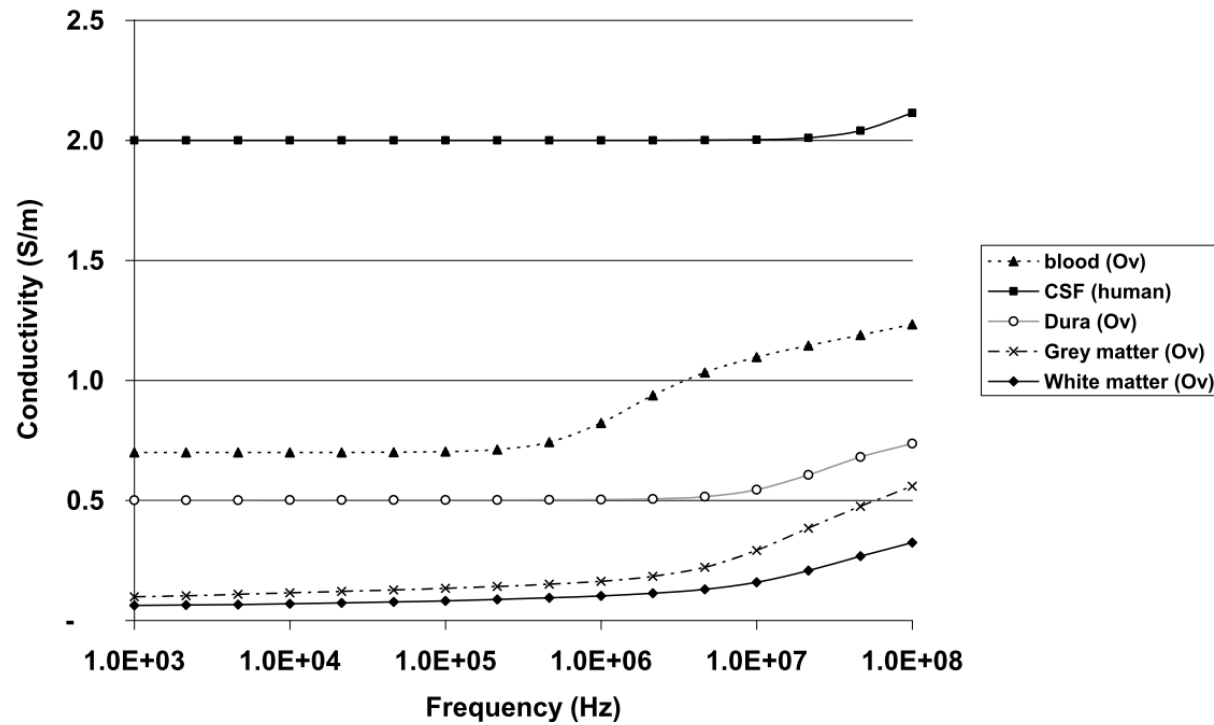
From modelling study ¹⁾

Large peripheral stroke	- 70m° maximum
Small peripheral	- 14m° maximum
Small deep	- 4m° maximum

Phase measurement precision required **1m° or better**

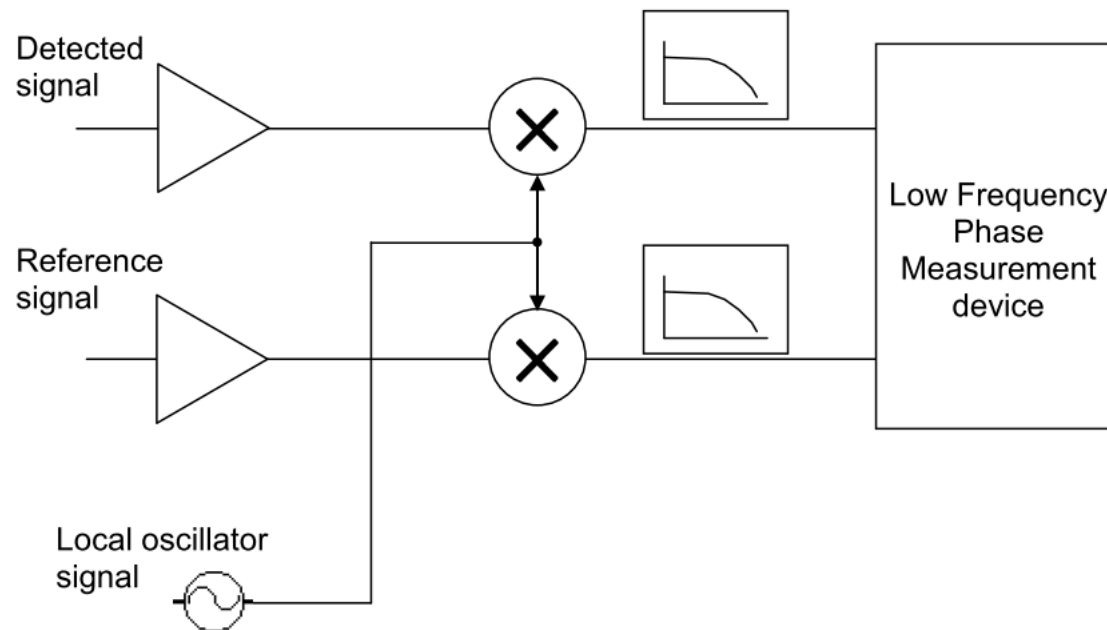
¹⁾ "Detection of haemorrhagic cerebral stroke by magnetic induction tomography: FE and TLM numerical modelling", M. Zolgharni, P.D. Ledger, D.W. Armitage, H. Griffiths and D.S. Holder, 2008 Electrical Impedance Tomography Conference, Dartmouth College, Hanover, USA

Conductivity of biological tissue



Phase Measurement

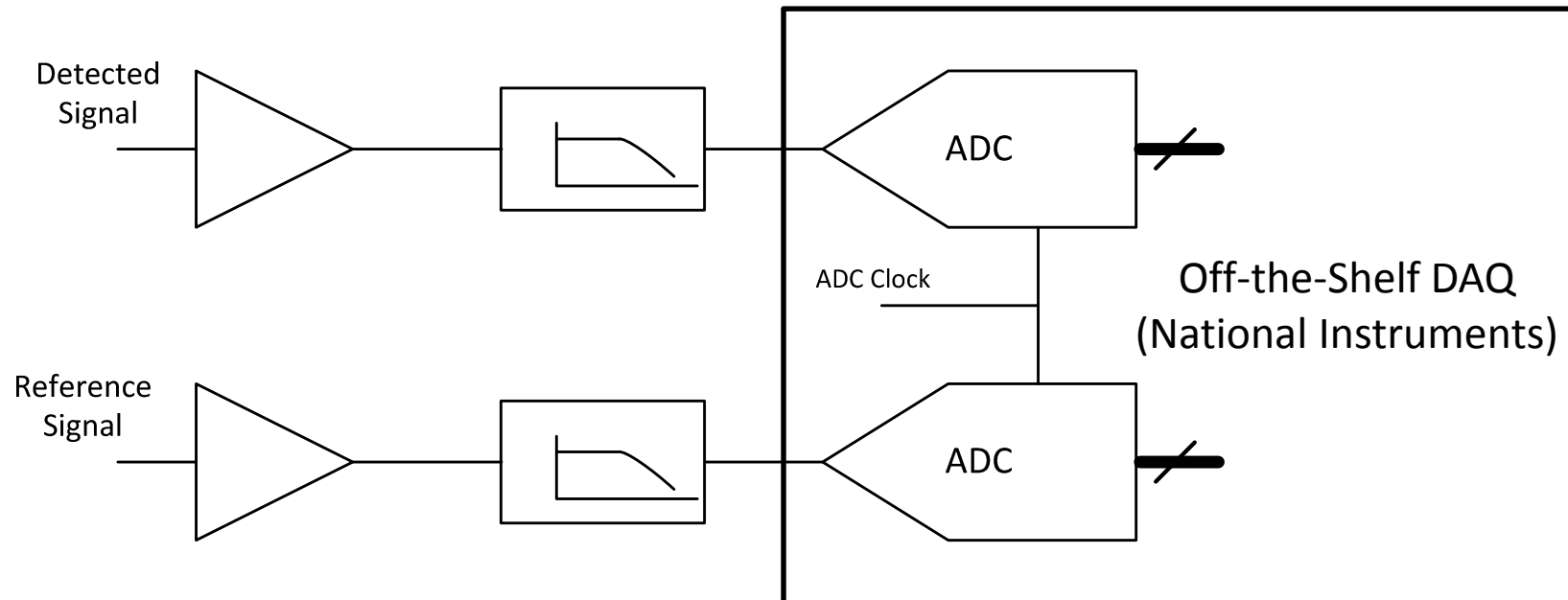
At low Frequency



- Linear Phase Detector
- Lock-in Amplifier
- XOR-based

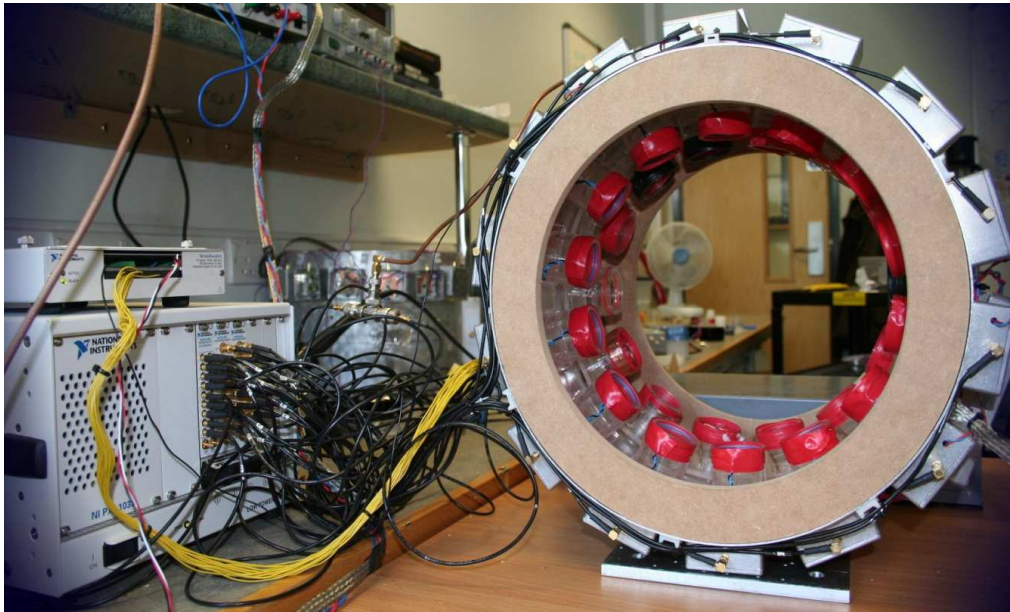
Phase Measurement

Direct conversion



Direct Conversion Systems

Cardiff MkII MIT System



- 12-bit ADC resolution
- 60MS/s Sample rate
- Measurement time: 16ms

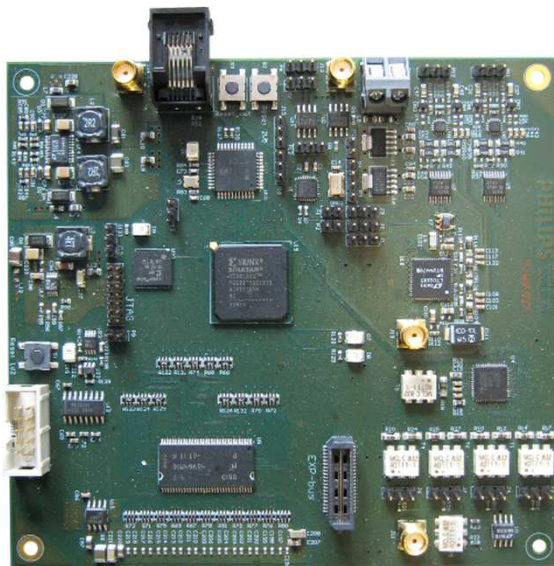
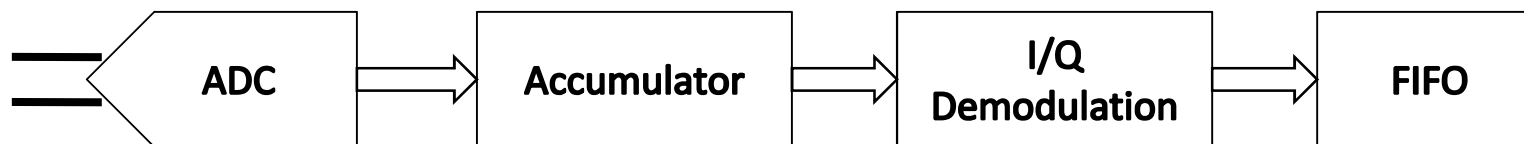
- 2^{20} -point DFT implemented in LabView and running on a GPU

Performance:

- $< 1\text{m}^\circ$ phase precision @ full-scale input
- 466ms/channel measuring & processing time
 - 400ms transfer time
 - $\sim 50\text{ms}$ processing time (GPU)

FPGA-based Direct Conversion

- Single signal cycle averaging with 12x oversampling
- I/Q demodulation
- I and Q results stored in FIFO buffer

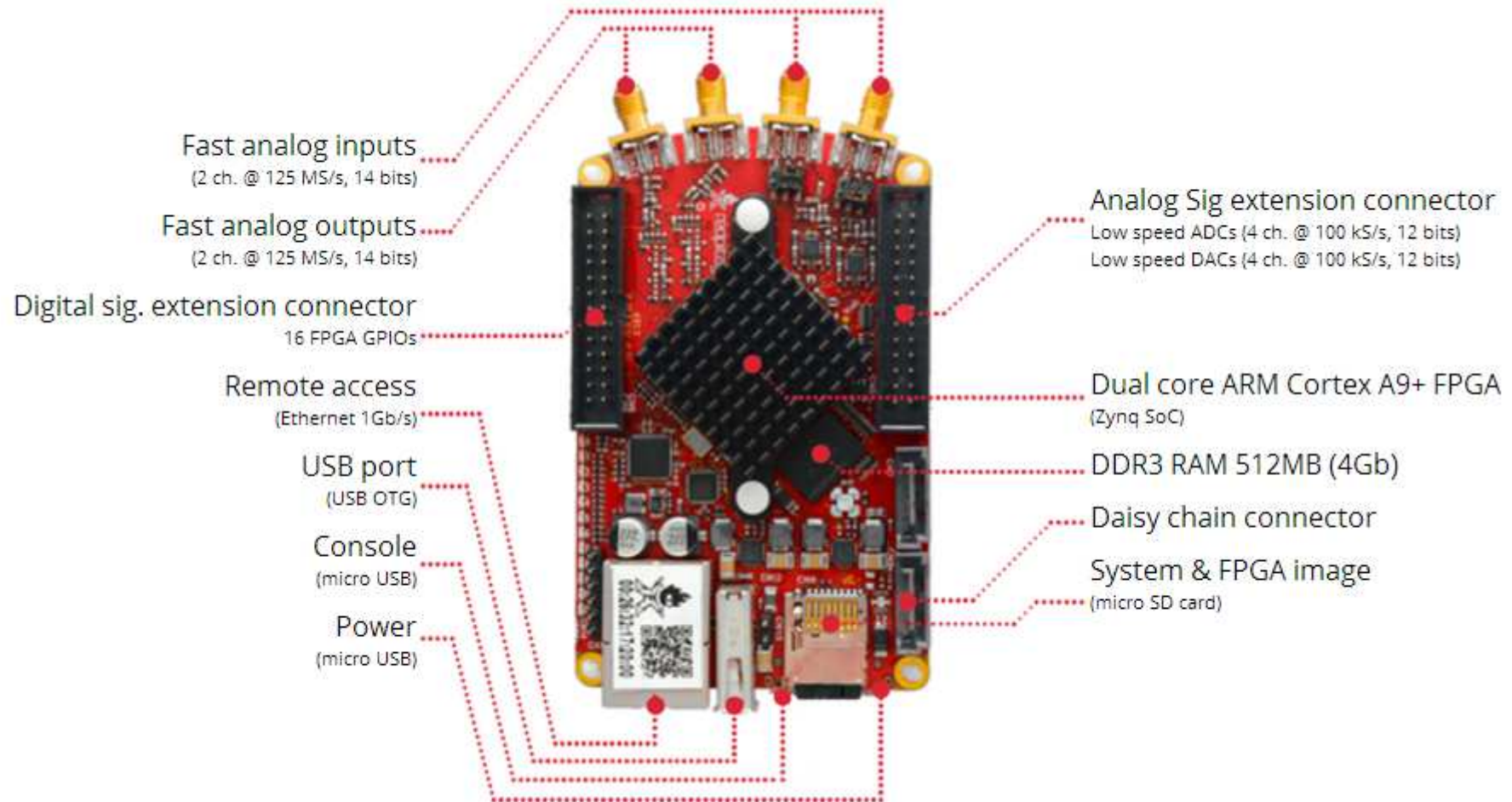


- 14-bit ADC resolution
- 120MS/s Sample rate
- Measurement time: 16ms

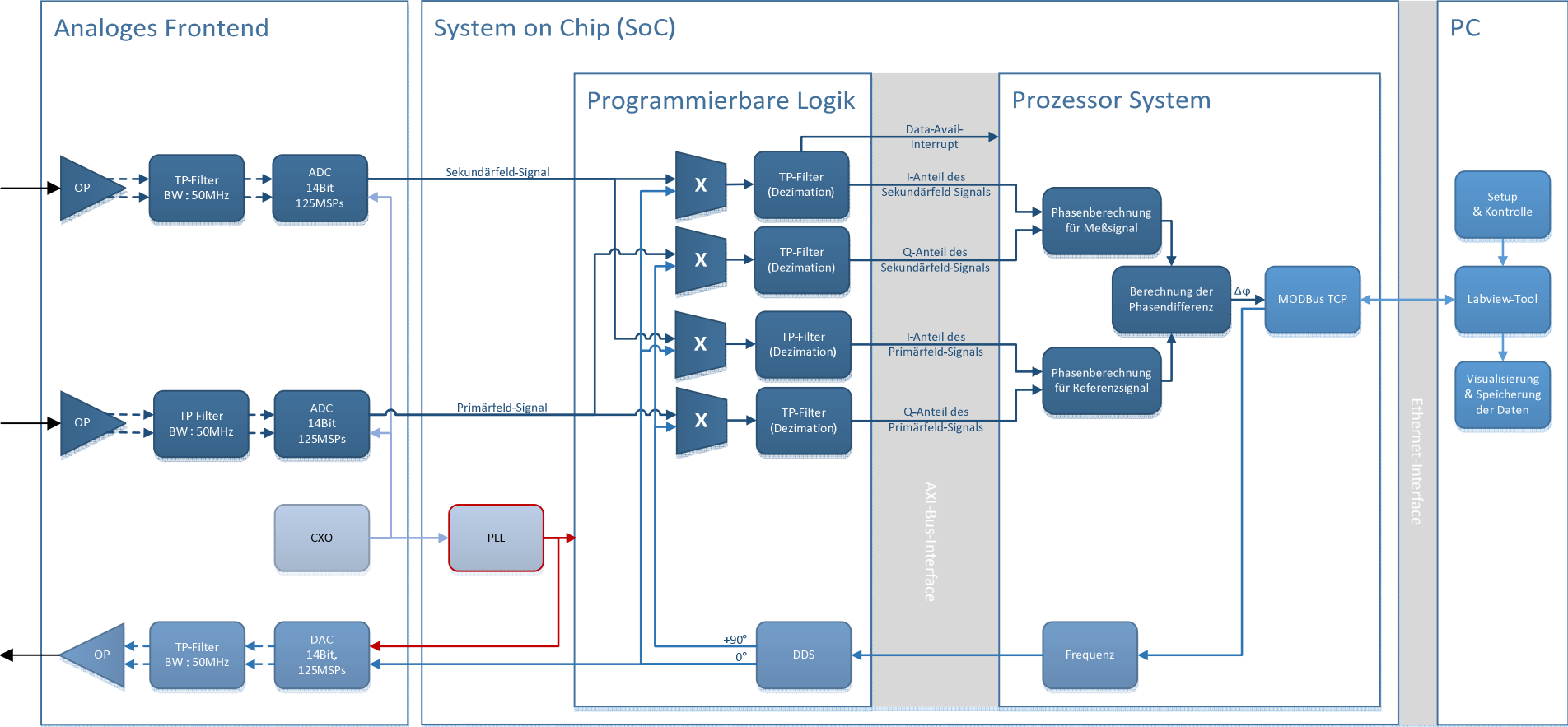
Performance:

- $< 1\text{m}^\circ$ phase precision @ full-scale input
- 16.6ms/channel measuring & processing time
 - 0.4ms transfer time
 - 167ns processing time (FPGA)

Red Pitaya FPGA Board



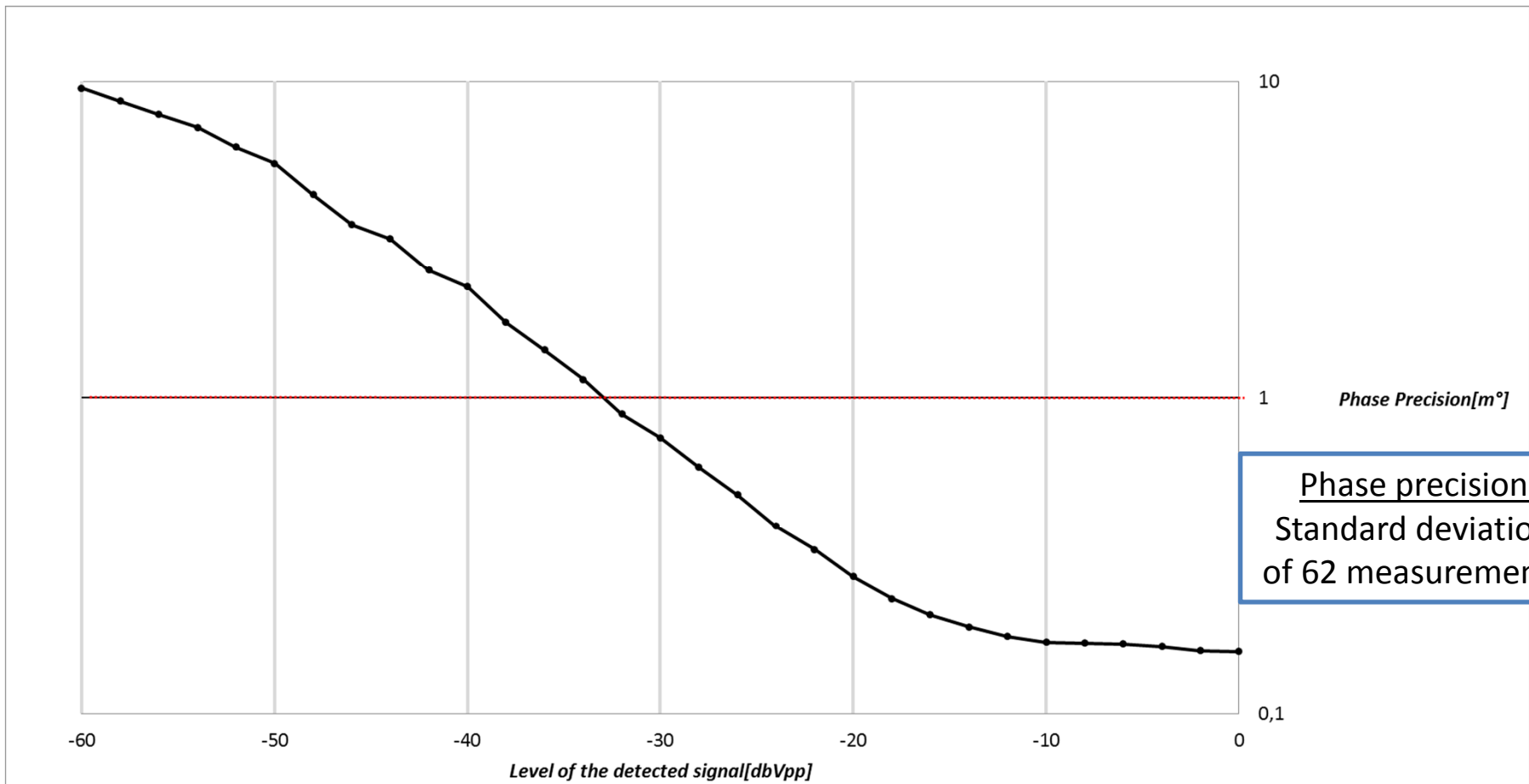
System Overview



Sample rate: 125MS/s; Full-scale input: $2V_{pp}$; Bandwidth = 50MHz

Results

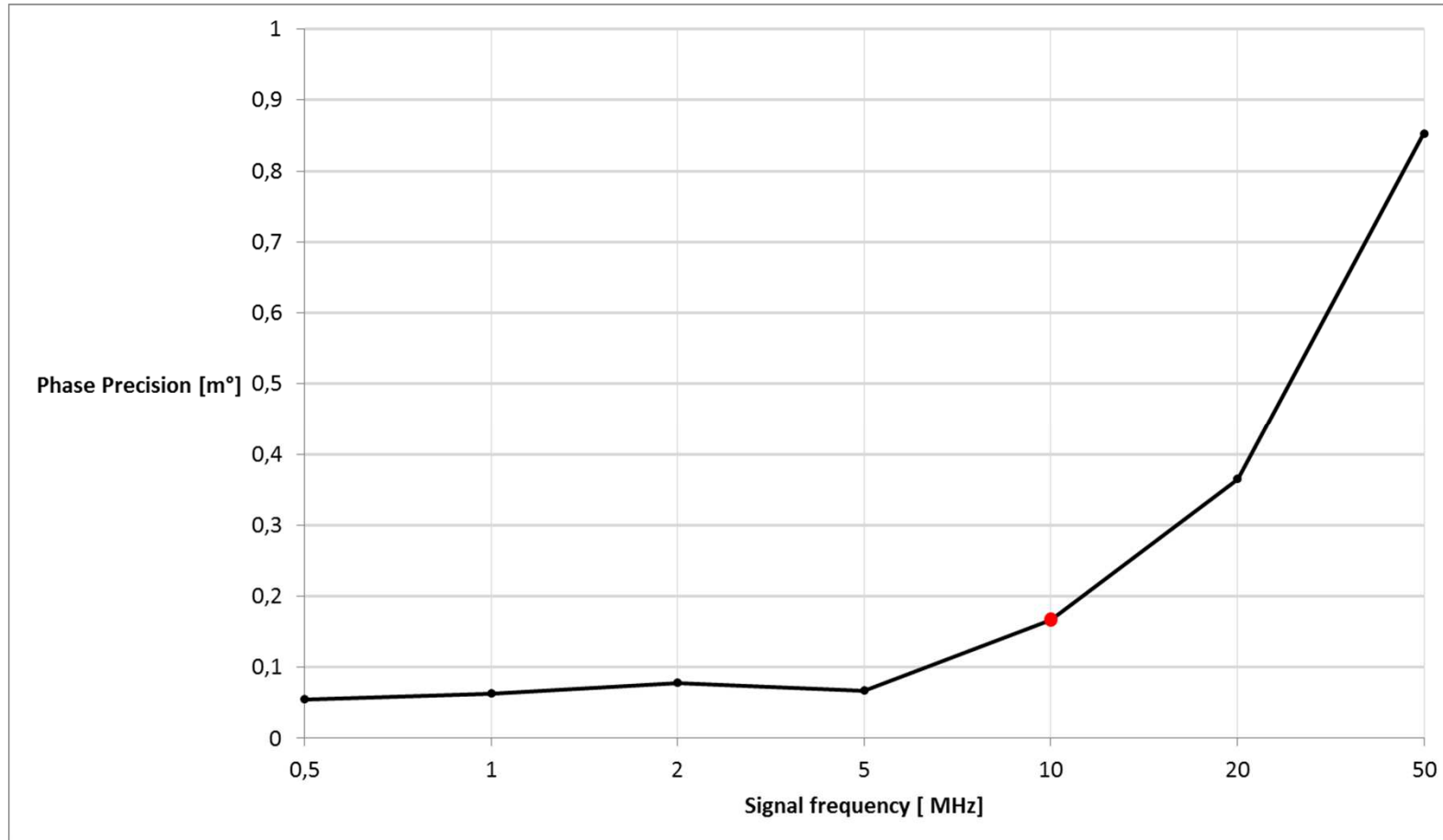
Phase Precision vs. Signal Amplitude



$$V_{ref} = 1V_{pp}; V_{signal} = 1mV_{pp} - 1V_{pp}; f = 10MHz; Measurement\ time = 16,67ms$$

Results

Phase Precision vs. Frequency



$$V_{ref} = 1V_{pp}; V_{signal} = 1mV_{pp} - 1V_{pp}; f = 10MHz; Measurement\ time = 16,67ms$$

Comparison

	MkII Digitizer	FPGA-based	Red Pitaya
Sample Rate	60MSps	120MSps	125MSps
ADC Resolution	12-bit	14-bit	14-bit
Acquisition	17.47ms	17.47ms	16.67ms
Phase precision	0.7 – 60m°	0.36 – 342m°	0.16 – 9.5m°
Phase drift	3m°	3.2m°	tbd
Phase linearity	0.9999	0.9999	tbd
Gain stages	1, 6, 30, 120	1	1

Applications

MIT in process monitoring

Multiphase flows

Glass production

Metal production

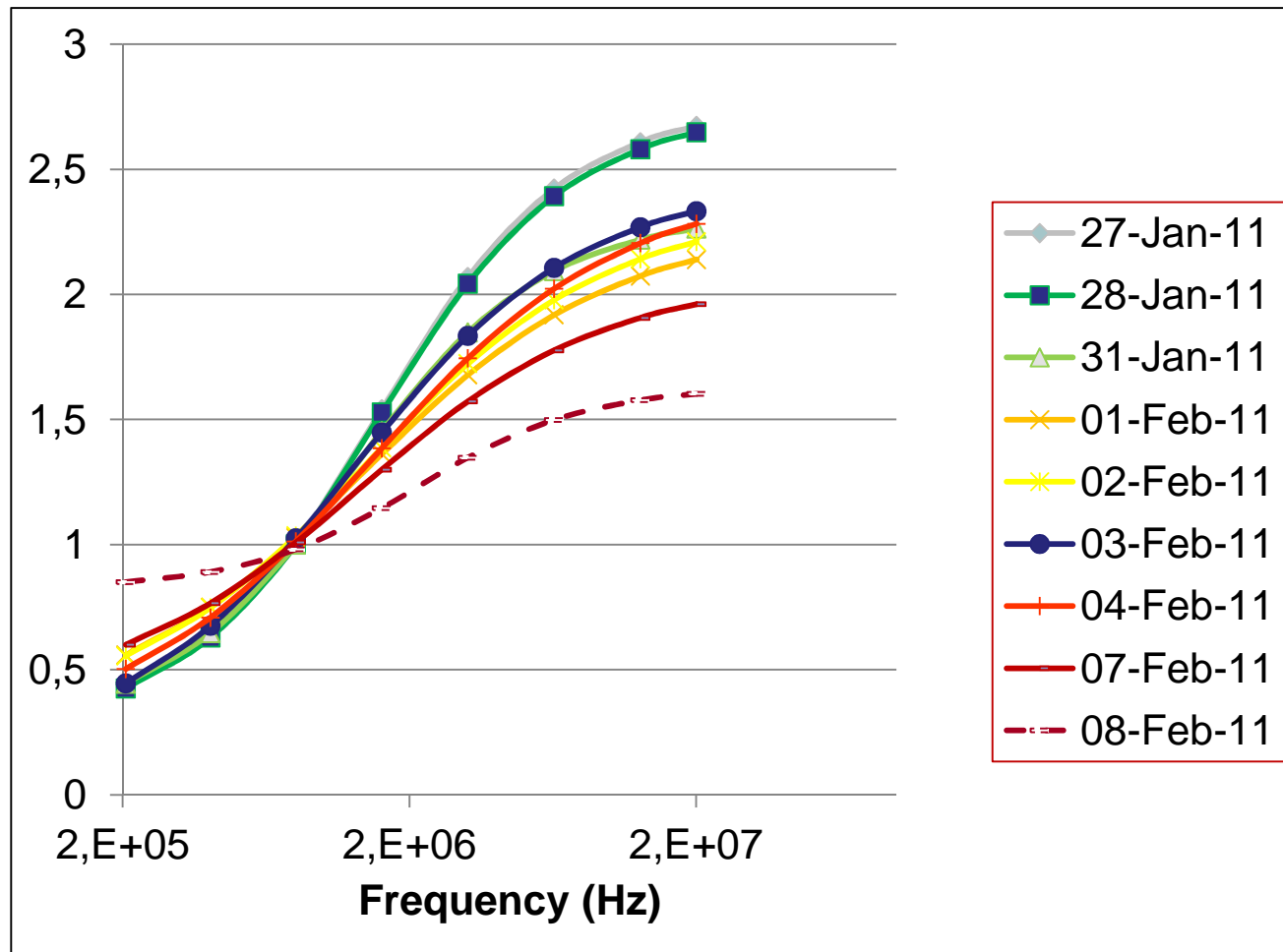
Magnetic Induction Spectroscopy

Non-destructive testing of biological tissues

MIT medical applications

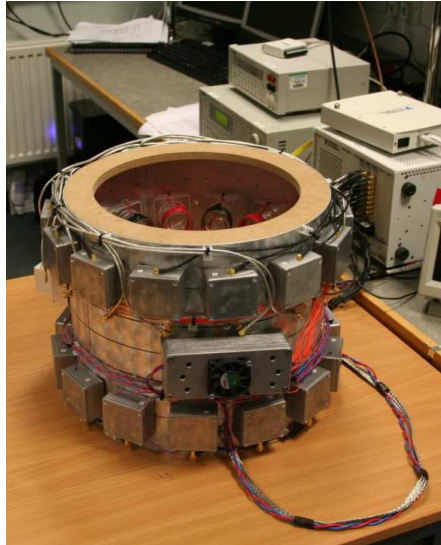
Cerebral haemorrhage detection

Non-destructive testing of biological tissues



MIT Systems

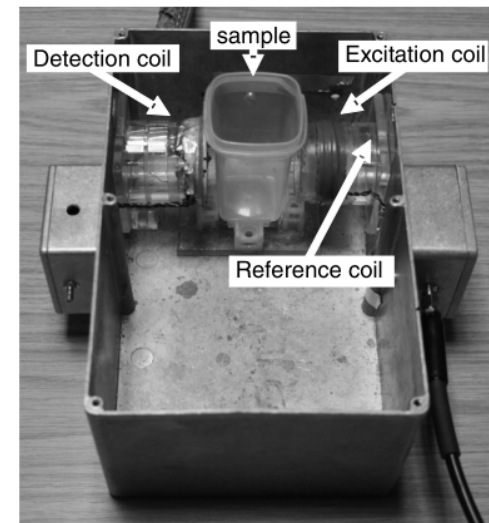
Cardiff Mk IIa



Cardiff Mk IIb



Cardiff Mk IIc



Single Channel

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