Combining Frequency-difference and Ultrasound-modulated EIT

Bastian von Harrach

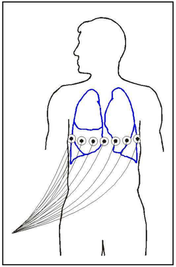
harrach@math.uni-stuttgart.de

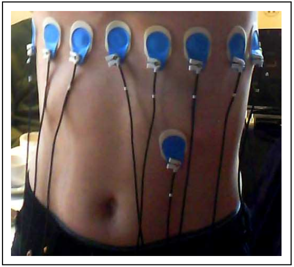
(joint work with Eunjung Lee and Marcel Ullrich)

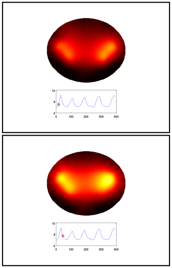
Chair of Optimization and Inverse Problems, University of Stuttgart, Germany

SIAM Conference on Imaging Science
Hong Kong Baptist University,
Hong Kong, May 12–14, 2014.

Electrical impedance tomography (EIT)







- Apply electric currents on subject's boundary
- Measure necessary voltages

⇝ Reconstruct conductivity inside subject.

Images from BMBF-project on EIT

(Hanke, Kirsch, Kress, Hahn, Weller, Schilcher, 2007-2010)

Mathematical Model

Complex electrical potential $u(x)$ solves

$$\nabla \cdot (\gamma_\omega(x) \nabla u(x)) = 0 \quad x \in \Omega$$

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$: imaged body, $n \geq 2$
$\gamma_\omega(x)$: complex conductivity at frequency $\omega \geq 0$
$u(x)$: complex electrical potential

Idealistic model for boundary measurements (continuum model):

$\sigma \partial_\nu u(x)|_{\partial\Omega}$: applied electric current
$u(x)|_{\partial\Omega}$: measured boundary voltage (potential)

Inverse problem

How can we recover $\gamma_\omega \in L^\infty_+(\Omega)$ in

$$\nabla \cdot (\gamma_\omega \nabla u) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega \qquad (1)$$

from all possible Dirichlet and Neumann boundary values

$$\{(u|_{\partial\Omega}, \sigma\partial_\nu u|_{\partial\Omega}) \quad : \quad u \text{ solves } (1)\}\,?$$

Equivalent: Recover γ_ω from Neumann-to-Dirichlet-Operator

$$\Lambda(\gamma_\omega): \; L^2_\diamond(\partial\Omega) \to L^2_\diamond(\partial\Omega), \quad g \mapsto u|_{\partial\Omega},$$

where u solves (1) with $\sigma\partial_\nu u|_{\partial\Omega} = g$.

Inclusion detection

- Consider conductivity anomaly in homogenous medium

$$\gamma_\omega(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma_\omega^{(\Omega)} = \sigma_\Omega + \mathrm{i}\omega\epsilon_\Omega & \text{for } x \in \Omega \\ \gamma_\omega^{(D)} = \sigma_D + \mathrm{i}\omega\epsilon_D & \text{for } x \in D \end{cases}$$

with constant $\sigma_\Omega, \sigma_D, \epsilon_\Omega, \epsilon_D > 0$ and $\Omega \setminus \overline{D}$ connected.

- Anomaly-free case: $\hat{\gamma}_\omega := \gamma_\omega^{(\Omega)} = \mathrm{const.}$.

Goal: Detect anomaly $D := \mathrm{supp}_{\partial\Omega}(\gamma_\omega - \hat{\gamma}_\omega)$ from NtD $\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$.

Linearization

Goal: Detect anomaly $D := \mathrm{supp}_{\partial\Omega}(\gamma_\omega - \hat{\gamma}_\omega)$ from NtD $\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$.

- One-step linearization methods

  e.g. NOSER (Cheney et al., 1990), GREIT (Adler et al., 2009)

  Solve $\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)\kappa \approx \Lambda(\gamma_\omega) - \Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)$ to obtain $\kappa \approx \gamma_\omega - \hat{\gamma}_\omega$.

- Exact shape reconstruction by one-step linearization

  (**H.**/*Seo 2010, for* $\omega = 0$ *and piecw. anal. conductivities)*

  $$\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_0)\kappa = \Lambda(\gamma_0) - \Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_0) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \mathrm{supp}_{\partial\Omega}\kappa = \mathrm{supp}_{\partial\Omega}(\gamma_0 - \hat{\gamma}_0)$$

Modelling errors

Major challenge: Modelling errors affect numerical calculations

(boundary shape, electrode positions, . . .)

Solve $\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)\kappa \approx \Lambda(\gamma_\omega) - \Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)$ to obtain $\kappa \approx \gamma_\omega - \hat{\gamma}_\omega$.

Absolute data EIT:

$\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$: measured

$\Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)$, $\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_\omega)$: obtained from numerical forward solver

- Extremely sensitive to modeling errors
- Practical feasibility is a highly discussed topic

Time-difference EIT

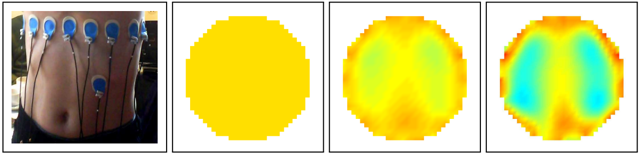
Solve $\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_0)\kappa \approx \Lambda(\gamma_0) - \Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_0)$ to obtain $\kappa \approx \gamma_0 - \hat{\gamma}_0$.

Time-difference EIT:

$\Lambda(\gamma_0)$, $\Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_0)$: measured

$\Lambda'(\hat{\gamma}_0)$: obtained from numerical forward solver

- Requires anomaly-free measurement
- Less sensitive to modeling errors



Weighted frequency-difference EIT

Solve $\Lambda'(\gamma_0)\kappa \approx \alpha\Lambda(\gamma_\omega) - \Lambda(\gamma_0)$ to obtain $\kappa \approx \alpha\gamma_\omega - \gamma_0$.

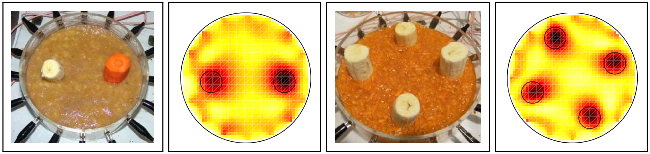
($\omega > 0$, $\alpha := \gamma_\omega^{(\Omega)}/\gamma_0^{(\Omega)}$ ratio of background conductivities.)

Weighted frequency-difference EIT:

$\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$, $\Lambda(\gamma_0)$, α: measured

$\Lambda'(\gamma_0)$: obtained from numerical forward solver

- No anomaly-free measurement required
- Less sensitive to modeling errors
- Requires contrast condition: *($\epsilon_D\sigma_\Omega - \epsilon_\Omega\sigma_D \neq 0 \rightsquigarrow \alpha\gamma_\omega - \gamma_0 \neq 0$)*



*(**H.**/Seo/Woo, IEEE Trans. Med. Imaging, 2010)*

US-modulated EIT

Ultrasound-modulated EIT:

- Change conductivity in small area: $\gamma_0 \rightsquigarrow \gamma_0(1 + \beta\chi_B)$
- Measure $\Lambda(\gamma_0(1 + \beta\chi_B))$

Can we locate anomaly D just from measurements

(e.g., from $\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$, $\Lambda(\gamma_0)$, $\Lambda(\gamma_0(1+\beta\chi_B))$, ...)

without any numerical forward solver,

without knowing electrode position, boundary shape, ...

US-modulated fdEIT: continuous data

Theorem

Let $\epsilon_D \sigma_\Omega - \epsilon_\Omega \sigma_D \neq 0$ (contrast condition of weighted fdEIT).
For each suff. small $\beta > 0$ and every open set $B \subseteq \Omega$

$$B \subseteq D \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \Re\left(\alpha \Lambda(\gamma_\omega)\right) \leq \Lambda((1 + \beta \chi_B)\gamma_0).$$

$\Re\left(\alpha \Lambda(\gamma_\omega)\right) - \Lambda(\gamma_0)$:	(weighted) change of frequency
$\Lambda((1+\beta\chi_B)\gamma_0) - \Lambda(\gamma_0)$:	US-modulation focussed to set B

Comparing the effect of a change of frequency to that of a focussed US-modulation shows whether the US-focus is inside an anomaly.

US-modulated fdEIT: continuous data

Theorem

Let $\epsilon_D \sigma_\Omega - \epsilon_\Omega \sigma_D \neq 0$ (contrast condition of weighted fdEIT).
For each suff. small $\beta > 0$ and every open set $B \subseteq \Omega$

$$B \subseteq D \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \Re\left(\alpha \Lambda(\gamma_\omega)\right) \leq \Lambda((1 + \beta \chi_B)\gamma_0).$$

- $\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)$ and $\Lambda((1 + \beta\chi_B)\gamma_0)$ can be measured.
- α can be estimated as in fdEIT *(by minimizing* $\Re\left(\alpha\Lambda(\gamma_\omega)\right) - \Lambda(\gamma_0)$*)*.

$\rightsquigarrow$ No forward calculations, knowing Ω is not required

Proof. Monotony & localized potentials

US-modulated fdEIT: electrode measurements

$R(\gamma_\omega)$: Matrix of electrode measurements (shunt model)

Theorem

Let $\epsilon_D\sigma_\Omega - \epsilon_\Omega\sigma_D \neq 0$ (contrast condition of weighted fdEIT).
For each suff. small $\beta > 0$ and every open set $B \subseteq \Omega$

$$B \subseteq D \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \Re\left(\alpha R(\gamma_\omega)\right) \leq R((1+\beta\chi_B)\gamma_0).$$

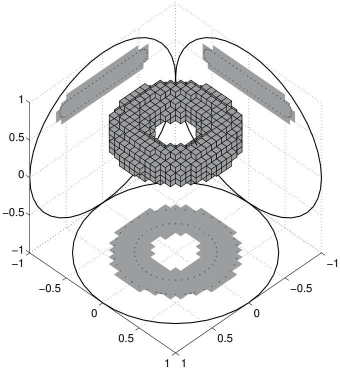
- Roughly speaking, "$\Longleftarrow$" holds if enough electrodes are used.
- Measure $R(\gamma_\omega)$, $R(\gamma_0)$, $R((1+\beta\chi_B)\gamma_0)$. Estimate α as before.

$\rightsquigarrow$ No forward calculations.

Anomaly can be located without knowing the electrode position.

Numerical results

Numerical results are expected to be similar to that of static monotony-based methods:



Reconstruction obtained by marking all B where (a faster variant of)

$\Lambda(\hat{\gamma}_0 + \beta\chi_B) \geq \Lambda(\gamma_0)$ *holds for suff. small* $\beta > 0$.

Conclusions

In electrical impedance tomography,

- modeling errors present a major challenge,
- time difference data reduces the sensitivity to modelling errors,
- weighted-fdEIT data extends this robustness to static settings.

New idea: Combining w-fdEIT with US-modulated EIT potentially

- eliminates all model dependance
- allows to detect anomaly directly from measurements
  - without any forward calculations
  - without knowing domain shape
  - without knowing electrode position