

Title: *An open-source and easily replicable hardware for Electrical Impedance Tomography*
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Supplementary material: Additional experiments for hardware characterization

The body surrounded by 16 electrodes, used in the main document, is reused here. The aim is to give a broader characterisation of the hardware performance. The body is filled with a 0.2 S/m saline solution. Using an adjacent strategy, and currents of 1 mA at 50 kHz, the 208 measurements are collected and constitute the homogeneous case, which serves as a reference for the differential EIT. Cylindrical insulating phantoms are then inserted into the body. Different sizes, positions and numbers of phantoms are used. For the reconstruction, the NOSER algorithm is used, the hyperparameter value is $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$.

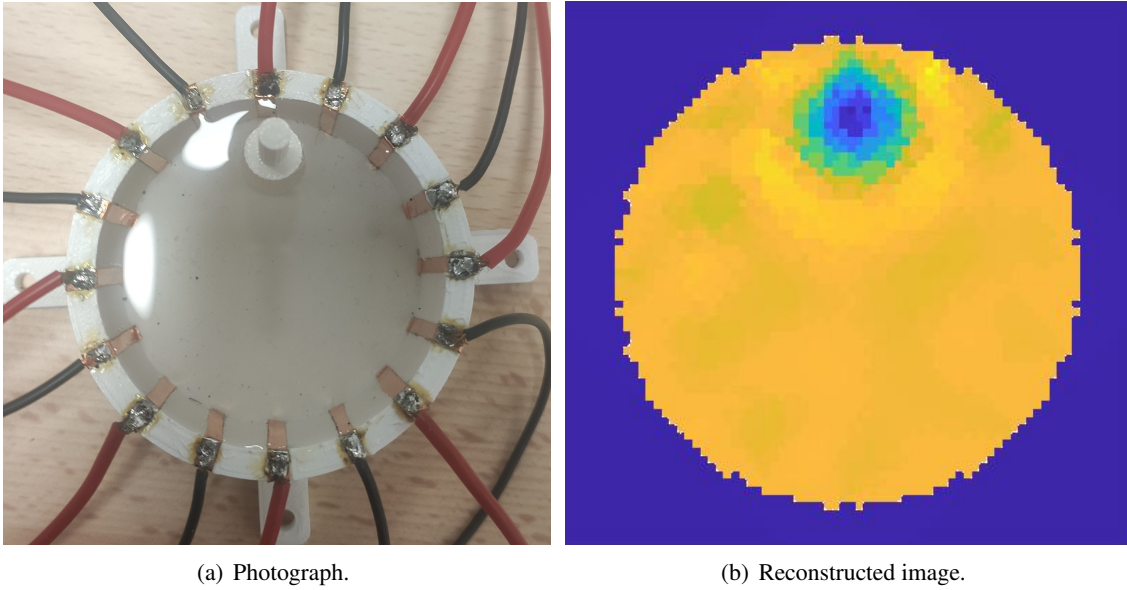
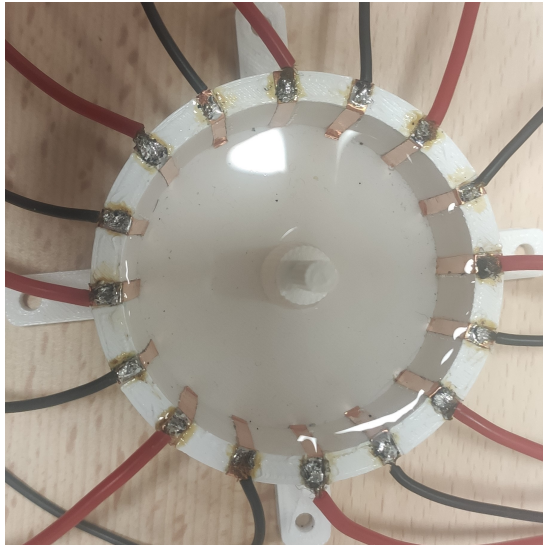
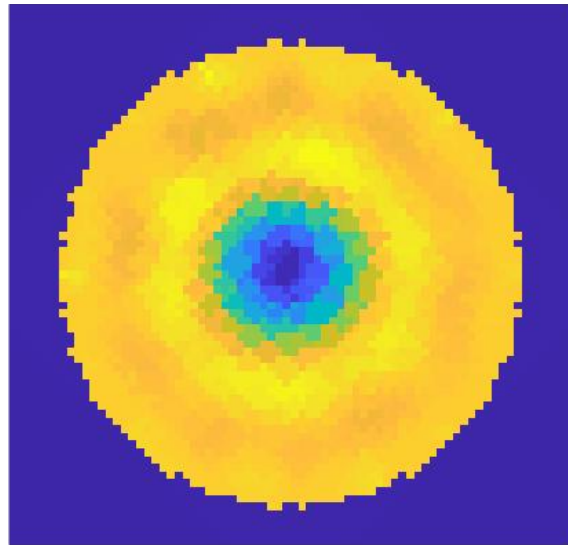


Figure 1: 10 mm phantom close to the boundaries.

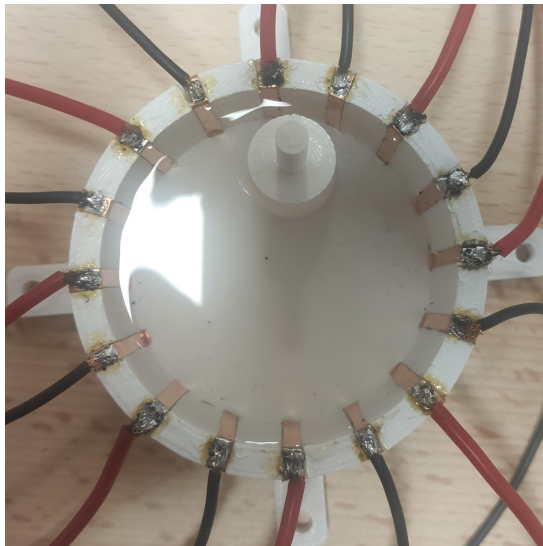


(a) Photograph.

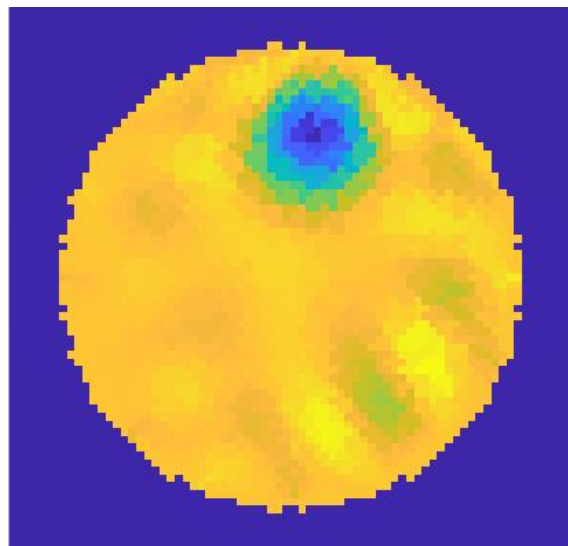


(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 2: 10 mm phantom at the center.

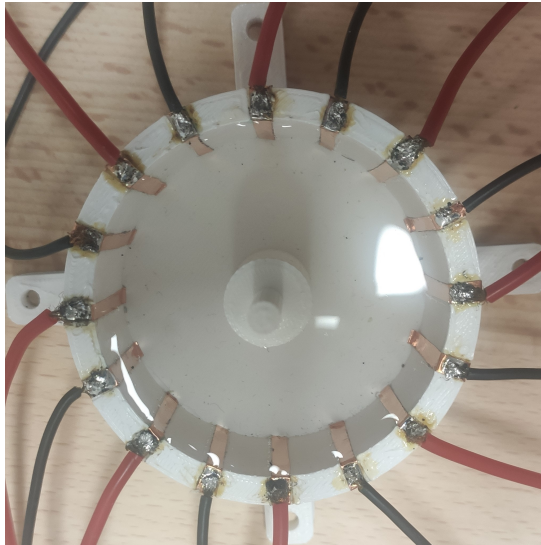


(a) Photograph.

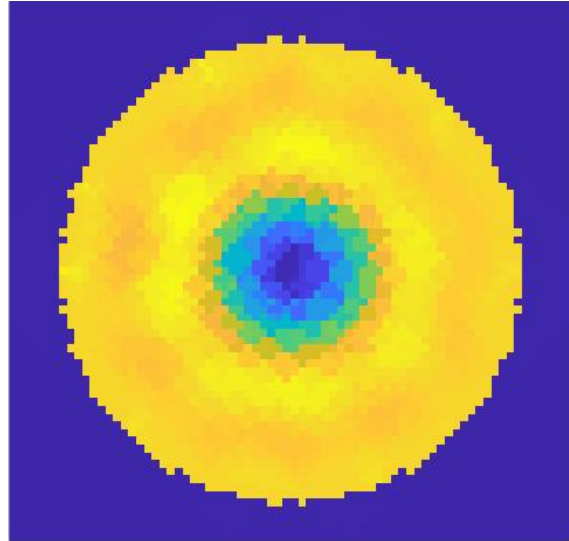


(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 3: 15 mm phantom close to the boundaries.

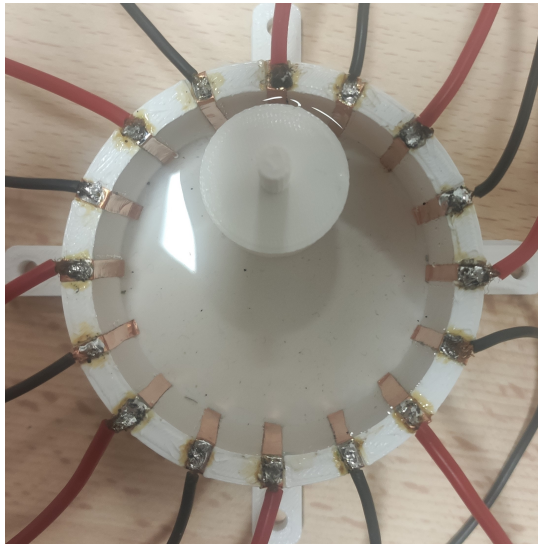


(a) Photograph.

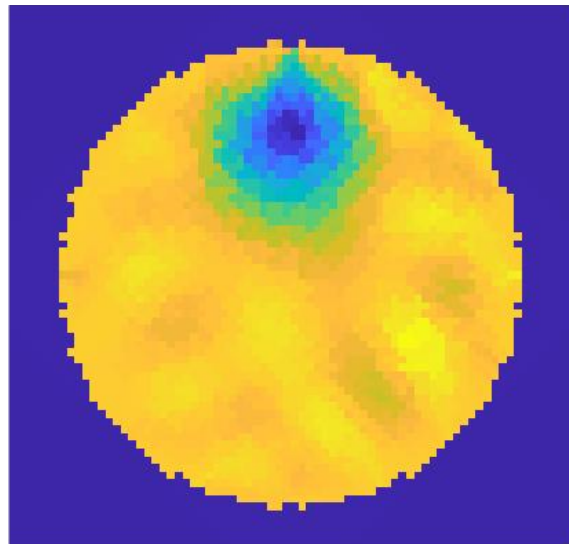


(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 4: 15 mm phantom at the center.

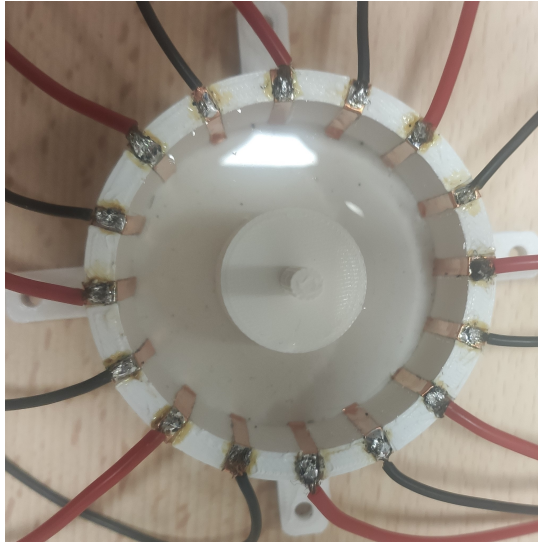


(a) Photograph.

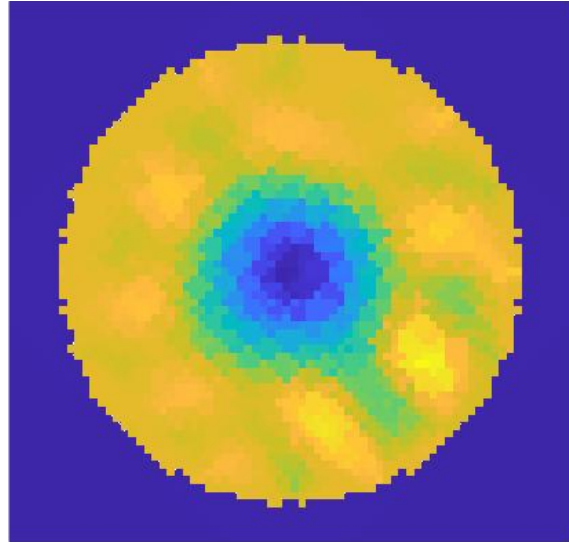


(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 5: 25 mm phantom close to the boundaries.

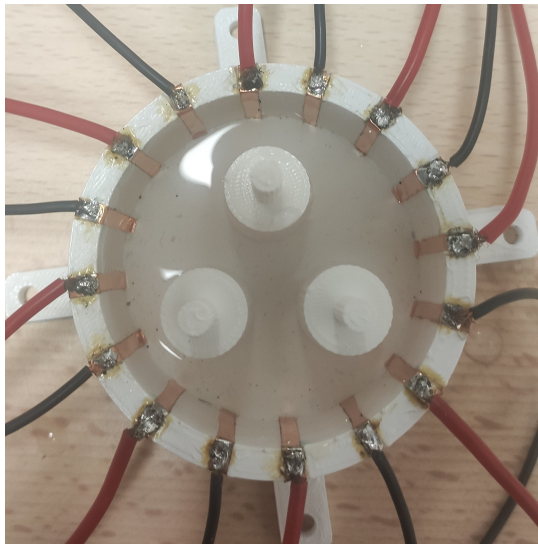


(a) Photograph.

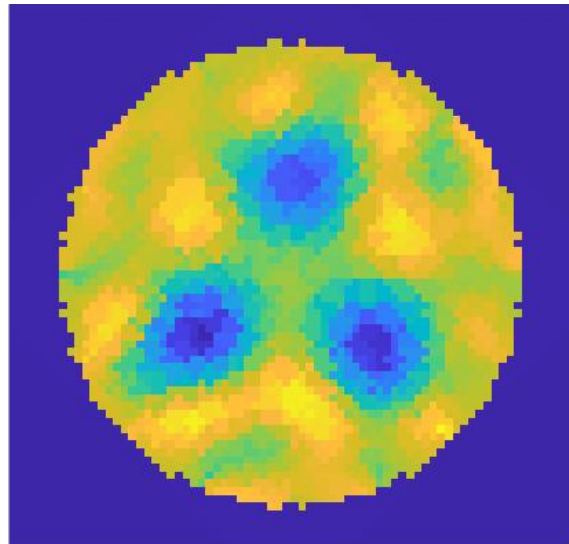


(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 6: 25 mm phantom at the center.



(a) Photograph.



(b) Reconstructed image.

Figure 7: Three 15 mm phantoms.