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Mathematical and Statistical Methods for Multistatic Imaging

 Springer

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Introduction

In multistatic imaging one uses waves to probe for information about an unknown medium. These waves can be acoustic, elastic, or electromagnetic. They can be at zero-frequency and consequently modeled by the conductivity equation or at nonzero-frequency and hence modeled by the Helmholtz equation. They are generated by an array of transmitters and recorded by an array of receivers (transducers in acoustics, seismographs in geophysics, or antennas in electromagnetics).

Multistatic imaging usually involves two steps. The first step is experimental. It consists in recording the waves generated by sources on an array of receivers. The second step is numerical. It consists in processing the recorded data in order to estimate some relevant features of the medium (source or reflector locations and shapes).

This book covers recent mathematical, numerical, and statistical approaches for multistatic imaging of targets with waves at single or multiple frequencies. The waves are generated by point sources on a transmitter array and measured on a receiver array. For the sake of simplicity, we consider coincident transmitter and receiver arrays. There are two interesting problems: one is finding small targets and the other is reconstructing shape deformations of an extended target. A target is called small when its characteristic size times the operating frequency is less than one while it is called extended when this factor is much larger than one. In both situations, we are interested in imaging small perturbations with respect to known situations.

Our approach is based on an asymptotic analysis of the measured data in terms of the size of the unknown targets or the order of magnitude of the shape deformation. The asymptotic analysis plays a key role in characterizing all the information about the small target or the shape deformations of an extended target that can be stably reconstructed from the measured data. It provides robust and accurate reconstruction of the location and some geometric features of the small targets as well as small changes of the shape of an extended target, even with moderately noisy data.

When we are dealing with target imaging problems, a fundamental problem is to have a shape representation well suited for solving the inverse problem. Parametric representations do not do a good job. In fact, the data have highly nonlinear dependence with respect to parametric representations. However, high-order polarization tensors can be stably reconstructed from the data by solving a least-squares problem. Therefore, they provide a well-suited representation of the target. Moreover, they capture both the high-frequency information in its shape and its topology. The high-order polarization tensors generalize the (classical) magnetic and electric polarization tensors associated to a small target with a given set of electromagnetic parameters. For an arbitrary shape, we can find an equivalent ellipse (or ellipsoid) with the same first-order polarization tensor. Using high-order polarization tensors we can not only recover finer details of the shape of a given target but also separate its electromagnetic parameters from its volume. In this book, we derive an optimization procedure to reconstruct a target from its high-order polarization tensors. We also present a dictionary matching technique based on new invariants for the generalized polarization tensors. For extended targets, a concept equivalent to the polarization tensor can be introduced and direct algorithms can be designed for reconstructing small shape changes.

The main applications that we have in mind are medical imaging (such as microwave and electrical impedance breast cancer detections), airport security screening, geophysical exploration, and nondestructive testing. For such applications, the general purpose of multistatic imaging is, from imperfect information (rough forward models, limited and noisy data), to estimate parts of the unknown structure that is of interest. In this book we consider, in the presence of noise, the detection and localization of sources, reflectors, and the reconstruction of small inclusions and shape deformations.

An important problem in multistatic imaging is to quantify and understand the trade-offs between data size, computational complexity, signal-to-noise ratio, and resolution. For instance, in geophysics, very large amount of data are collected and the computational complexity of the imaging algorithm is a limiting factor. In this book we carefully address the trade-off between resolution and stability when the data are noisy. We provide imaging algorithms and analyze their resolution and stability with respect to noise in the measurements. Resolution analysis is to estimate the size of the finest detail that can be reconstructed from the data while stability analysis is to quantify the localization error in the presence of noise. The noise models discussed in this book are measurement and medium (or clutter) noises. They affect the stability and resolution of the imaging functionals in very different ways.

The book is organized as follows. Chapter 1 reviews some of the fundamental mathematical and statistical concepts that are key to understanding imaging principles. Chapter 2 collects some preliminary results regarding layer potentials. This chapter offers a comprehensive treatment of the subject of integral equations and provides key identities for solving imaging problems. Chapter 3 covers the method of small volume expansions. It provides the

leading-order term in the asymptotic expansion of the solution to the conductivity or Helmholtz equation with respect to the size of a small inclusion. In Chap. 4 we introduce the concept of high-order polarization tensors (also called generalized polarization tensors) associated with a conductivity inclusion and present their main properties. Chapter 5 is devoted to the frequency-dependent polarization tensors associated with an electromagnetic (or acoustic) inclusion. We introduce the notion of scattering coefficients and prove some of their properties. Scattering coefficients can be obtained from far-field measurements and are the Fourier coefficients of the scattering amplitude. Chapter 6 deals with the structure of the multistatic response matrix. It introduces a Hadamard technique for noise reduction and provides statistical distributions of significant singular values of the multistatic response matrices associated with point reflectors and inclusions. In Chap. 7, using multipolar expansions for the solutions to the conductivity and Helmholtz equations, we analyze the structure of the corresponding multistatic response matrices. Based on the method of small volume expansions we derive in Chap. 8 localization techniques for inclusions in the continuum approximation that take advantage of the smallness of the inclusions. Direct algorithms for imaging small conductivity and electromagnetic inclusions are introduced and their stability with respect to medium and measurement noises as well as their resolution is investigated. Chapter 9 outlines detection and localization techniques from noisy multistatic measurements. The results of Chap. 6 on the statistical properties of the multistatic response matrix in the presence of noise are used to design detection tests. The detection test is to decide whether a point reflector is present or not. An extension of Berens' modeling for point reflector detection is given. Chapter 10 deals with the reconstruction of the generalized polarization tensors from multistatic response measurements. A stability analysis for the reconstruction in the presence of measurement noise which quantifies the ill-posedness of the reconstruction problem is provided. Chapter 11 is devoted to target identification from multistatic data using generalized polarization tensors. It provides a fast and efficient procedure for target identification in multistatic imaging based on matching on a dictionary of precomputed generalized polarization tensors. The approach is based on the use of invariants for the generalized polarization tensors. Chapter 11 also applies an extended Kalman filter to track both the location and the orientation of a mobile target from multistatic measurements. Chapters 12–14 discuss multistatic imaging techniques for extended targets. We start with inverse source problems and introduce time reversal techniques. Then we focus on reconstructing shape changes of an extended target. We introduce several algorithms and analyze their resolution and stability for the linearized reconstruction problem. Finally, we describe optimal control approaches for solving the nonlinear problem.

Chapters 15 and 16 present results on electromagnetic invisibility. Electromagnetic invisibility is to make a target invisible for electromagnetic probing. Many schemes are under active current investigations. These include active

cloaking, transmission line cloaking, interior cloaking, and exterior cloaking. Chapter 15 focusses on interior cloaking while Chap. 16 is devoted to exterior cloaking.

The main tool to obtain interior cloaking, where the target to be cloaked is inside the cloaking structure, is to use a change of variables scheme (also called transformation optics). The change of variables-based cloaking method uses a singular transformation to boost the material property so that it makes a cloaking region look like a point to outside measurements. However, this transformation induces the singularity of material constants in the transversal direction (also in the tangential direction in two dimensions), which causes difficulty both in the theory and in the applications. To overcome this weakness, the so-called near-cloaking is naturally considered, which is a regularization or an approximation of singular cloaking. Instead of the singular transformation, one can use a regular one to push forward the material constant in the conductivity equation, in which a small ball is blown up to the cloaking region. The aim of Chap. 15 is to discuss recent advances in near-cloaking. We first provide a method of constructing effective near-cloaking structures for the conductivity problem. These new structures are such that their first generalized polarization tensors vanish. We show that this in particular significantly enhances the cloaking effect. Then we extend this method to scattering problems. We construct very effective near-cloaking structures for the scattering problem at a fixed frequency. These new structures are, before using the transformation optics, layered structures and are designed so that their first scattering coefficients approximately vanish. Inside the cloaking region, any target has near-zero scattering cross section for a band of frequencies. As for the conductivity problem, we analytically show that this new construction significantly enhances the cloaking effect for the Helmholtz equation. Chapter 16 aims to give a mathematical justification of exterior cloaking due to anomalous localized resonance. We consider the dielectric problem with a source term in a structure with a layer of plasmonic material. The real part of the permittivity inside the plasmonic layer is negative. In the case of concentric disk structure, we show that for any source supported outside a critical radius cloaking does not take place, and for sources located inside the critical radius satisfying certain conditions cloaking does take place as the loss parameter inside the metamaterial layer goes to zero.

The last part of this book provides the reader with practical implementations and performance evaluations of the described imaging methods and techniques.

Chapter 17 provides MATLAB codes for the main algorithms described in this book. Chapter 18 presents numerical illustrations using these codes in order to highlight the performance and show the limitations of our numerical approaches for multistatic imaging.

The bibliography provides a list of relevant references. It is by no means comprehensive. However, it should provide the reader with some useful

guidance in searching for further details on the main ideas and approaches discussed in this book.

The book has grown out of lecture notes for a summer school on mathematical and statistical methods in imaging at the Institute of Computational Mathematics of Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. It was also taught through a series of intensive lectures at the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. We are very grateful to the organizers of these two events. Some of the material in this book is from our wonderful collaborations with Elie Bretin, Thomas Boulier, Giulio Ciraolo, Pierre Garapon, Vincent Jugnon, Hyundae Lee, Graeme Milton, Abdul Wahab, Sanghyeon Yu, and Habib Zribi. We feel indebted to all of them. We would also like to acknowledge the support of the European Research Council Project MULTIMOD and of Korean ministry of education, science, and technology through grant NRF 2010-0017532. M. Lim was supported by TJ Park Junior Faculty Fellowship.

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Contents

Part I Mathematical and Probabilistic Tools

1	Preliminaries	3
1.1	Sobolev Spaces	3
1.2	Fourier Analysis	5
1.2.1	Fourier Transform	5
1.2.2	Shannon's Sampling Theorem	7
1.2.3	Fast Fourier Transform.....	8
1.3	Special Functions	10
1.3.1	Bessel Functions	10
1.3.2	Prolate Spheroidal Functions	15
1.3.3	Airy Function	16
1.4	The Moore-Penrose Generalized Inverse	17
1.5	Singular Value Decomposition	17
1.6	Compact Operators.....	19
1.7	Regularization of Ill-Posed Problems.....	20
1.7.1	Stability	20
1.7.2	The Truncated SVD.....	22
1.7.3	Tikhonov-Phillips Regularization.....	22
1.7.4	Regularization by Truncated Iterative Methods	24
1.8	Introduction to Probability Theory	26
1.8.1	Random Variables	26
1.8.2	Random Vectors	27
1.8.3	Gaussian Random Vectors	30
1.8.4	Random Processes.....	32
1.8.5	Stationary Random Processes	33
1.8.6	Stationary Gaussian Random Processes	37
1.9	Random Matrix Theory.....	38
1.9.1	Asymptotic Distribution of Eigenvalues of the Invariant Ensembles.....	38
1.9.2	SVD of a Gaussian Random Matrix	43

- 1.10 Kalman and Extended Kalman Filters..... 45
 - 1.10.1 Kalman Filter 45
 - 1.10.2 Extended Kalman Filter 47
- 1.11 General Image Characteristics 48
 - 1.11.1 Spatial Resolution 48
 - 1.11.2 Signal-To-Noise Ratio 49
- 2 Layer Potential Techniques 51**
 - 2.1 The Laplace Equation 52
 - 2.1.1 Fundamental Solution 52
 - 2.1.2 Layer Potentials 55
 - 2.1.3 Invertibility of $\lambda I - \mathcal{K}_D^*$ 64
 - 2.1.4 Symmetrization of \mathcal{K}_D^* 66
 - 2.1.5 Neumann Function 68
 - 2.1.6 Transmission Problem..... 72
 - 2.2 Helmholtz Equation 75
 - 2.2.1 Fundamental Solution 76
 - 2.2.2 Layer Potentials 78
 - 2.2.3 Transmission Problem..... 80
 - 2.2.4 Reciprocity 86
 - 2.2.5 The Helmholtz-Kirchhoff Theorem..... 87
 - 2.2.6 Geometric Optics 89
 - 2.3 Cluttered Medium 92
 - 2.4 Wave Equation..... 93

Part II Small Volume Expansions and Concept of Generalized Polarization Tensors

- 3 Small Volume Expansions..... 97**
 - 3.1 Conductivity Problem 98
 - 3.1.1 Formal Derivations 99
 - 3.1.2 Polarization Tensor 101
 - 3.2 Polarization Tensor of Multiple Inclusions..... 103
 - 3.2.1 Definition..... 103
 - 3.2.2 Representation by Equivalent Ellipses 105
 - 3.3 Helmholtz Equation 106
 - 3.3.1 Formal Derivations 107
 - 3.4 Asymptotic Formulas in the Time-Domain 109
 - 3.5 Asymptotic Formulas for Dipole Sources in Free Space 110
 - 3.5.1 Conductivity Problem..... 110
 - 3.5.2 Helmholtz Equation 110
 - 3.5.3 Wave Equation..... 111

4	Generalized Polarization Tensors	115
4.1	Definition and Basic Properties of the GPTs.....	115
4.2	Translation, Rotation, and Scaling Properties of the GPTs	118
4.2.1	Translation	118
4.2.2	Rotation	119
4.2.3	Scaling	120
4.3	GPTs of Multiple Inclusions	121
4.4	Shape Derivative of the GPTs	121
4.5	Stability and Resolution Analysis in the Linearized Case ...	122
4.5.1	Complex Contracted GPTs	122
4.5.2	Resolution and Stability Analysis	123
4.6	GPTs Matching Approach	126
4.6.1	Minimization Algorithm	126
4.6.2	Level-Set Framework	128
4.7	Multipolar Asymptotic Expansions	130
5	Frequency Dependent Generalized Polarization Tensors	133
5.1	Definition	133
5.2	Multipolar Asymptotic Expansions	135
5.3	Scattering Coefficients.....	136
5.3.1	Definition.....	136
5.3.2	Translation and Rotation Properties of the Scattering Coefficients	139
5.3.3	Shape Derivative of Scattering Coefficients.....	141
 Part III Multistatic Configuration		
6	Multistatic Response Matrix: Statistical Structure	145
6.1	Hadamard Technique	145
6.2	SVD of Multistatic Response Matrices.....	147
6.2.1	Point Reflectors	148
6.2.2	Inclusions.....	155
6.3	Two Useful Lemmas	160
7	MSR Matrices Using Multipolar Expansions	163
7.1	Conductivity Problem	163
7.1.1	Expansion for MSR using Real Contracted GPTs.....	164
7.2	Helmholtz Equation	166
7.3	Continuum Approximation	168

Part IV Localization and Detection Algorithms

8 Direct Imaging Functionals for Inclusions in the Continuum Approximation 173

8.1 Direct Imaging for the Conductivity Problem..... 174

8.1.1 Detection of a Single Inclusion:
A Projection-Type Algorithm 174

8.1.2 Detection of Multiple Inclusions:
A MUSIC-Type Algorithm 175

8.1.3 Detection of Multiple Inclusions:
A Topological Derivative Based Algorithm 176

8.2 Direct Imaging Algorithms for the Helmholtz Equation at a Fixed Frequency 177

8.2.1 MUSIC-Type Algorithm 178

8.2.2 Backpropagation-Type Algorithms..... 179

8.2.3 Topological Derivative Based Imaging Functional 182

8.3 Direct Imaging for the Helmholtz Equation at Multiple Frequencies 185

9 Detection and Imaging from MSR Measurements 189

9.1 Point Reflectors 189

9.1.1 Linearized Inversion 190

9.1.2 Point Reflectors: Kirchhoff Migration 190

9.1.3 Detection Test 193

9.1.4 Localization and Reconstruction 197

9.2 Inclusions 199

Part V Dictionary Matching and Tracking Algorithms

10 Reconstruction of GPTs from MSR Measurements 205

10.1 Least-Squares Formulation..... 205

10.2 Analytical Formula in the Circular Setting 206

10.3 Measurement Noise and Stability Analysis 207

11 Target Identification and Tracking..... 211

11.1 Complex CGPTs Under Rigid Motions and Scaling 211

11.1.1 Some Properties of the Complex CGPTs..... 215

11.2 Shape Identification by the CGPTs 216

11.2.1 CGPTs Matching..... 217

11.2.2 Transform Invariant Shape Descriptors 219

11.3 Target Tracking 220

11.3.1 Location and Orientation Tracking of a Mobile Target 221

11.3.2 Tracking by the Extended Kalman Filter..... 223

Part VI Imaging of Extended Targets

12 Time-Reversal and Diffraction Tomography for Inverse Source Problems 229

12.1 Time-Reversal Techniques 229

 12.1.1 Ideal Time-Reversal Imaging Technique 230

 12.1.2 A Modified Time-Reversal Imaging Technique 233

12.2 Diffraction Tomography Within the Born Approximation 235

 12.2.1 Born Approximation 235

 12.2.2 Diffraction Tomography Algorithm 236

13 Imaging Small Shape Deformations of an Extended Target from MSR Measurements 239

13.1 Asymptotic Expansion of the MSR Matrix 239

13.2 Direct Reconstructions 241

13.3 The Born Approximation 244

 13.3.1 Asymptotic Formulation of the Response Matrix ... 244

 13.3.2 The Unperturbed Domain 246

 13.3.3 The Perturbed Domain 246

13.4 Resolution and Stability Analysis of the Imaging Functionals 247

 13.4.1 First Reconstruction Formula 248

 13.4.2 The Second Reconstruction Formula 250

 13.4.3 The Third Reconstruction Functional 251

14 Nonlinear Optimization Algorithms 253

14.1 Optimal Control 253

14.2 Resolution Analysis in the High-Frequency Regime 254

 14.2.1 The Unperturbed Domain 255

 14.2.2 The Perturbed Domain 256

14.3 Construction of an Initial Guess 258

 14.3.1 Measurements at a Single Frequency 258

 14.3.2 Optimality 259

 14.3.3 Measurements at Multiple Frequencies 263

14.4 A General Remark on Least-Squares Imaging and Bayesian Approach 264

Part VII Invisibility

15 GPT- and S-Vanishing Structures for Near-Cloaking 269

15.1 Near-Cloaking for the Conductivity Equation 271

15.2 Near-Cloaking for the Helmholtz Equation 274

 15.2.1 Scattering Coefficients 274

 15.2.2 S-Vanishing Structures 277

 15.2.3 Enhancement of Near-Cloaking 283

16	Anomalous Resonance Cloaking	287
16.1	Layer Potential Formulation	289
16.2	Anomalous Resonance in an Annulus	291
Part VIII Numerical Implementations and Results		
17	Numerical Implementations	303
17.1	Implementation of \mathcal{K}_D^*	303
17.2	MSR Matrices	304
17.2.1	Calculation of the MSR Matrix for Conductivity Problem	304
17.2.2	SVD of the MSR for the Helmholtz Equation	305
17.3	GPTs	306
17.3.1	Computation of the GPTs	306
17.3.2	Reconstruction from CGPTs	307
17.3.3	Reconstruction of GPTs from MSR Data	309
17.3.4	Target Identification Using GPTs	311
17.3.5	Tracking Using GPTs	312
17.4	Implementation of the Imaging Functionals for Point Reflectors	314
17.4.1	Reverse-Time Migration Imaging Functional	314
17.4.2	Kirchhoff Migration Imaging Functional	315
17.4.3	MUSIC Imaging Functional	316
17.5	Implementation of the Imaging Functionals for Inclusions	316
17.5.1	MUSIC Algorithm	317
17.5.2	Kirchhoff Migration	318
17.5.3	Backpropagation	319
17.5.4	Topological Derivative	319
17.5.5	Simulation of Gaussian Random Field	320
17.5.6	Numerical Experiments of Imaging Functionals	321
17.6	Implementation of Time-Reversal	323
17.6.1	Solving the Wave Equation	323
17.6.2	Time Reversal of Wave Equation	324
17.6.3	Numerical Experiment	325
17.7	Implementation of Optimal Control Algorithms for Imaging Shape Deformations	326
17.8	Implementation of GPT-Vanishing Structures	329
18	Numerical Results	331
18.1	Structure of the MSR Matrix	331
18.1.1	Conductivity Equation	331
18.1.2	Helmholtz Equation	331
18.2	Matching GPTs Algorithm	332
18.3	Detection and Imaging	335

- 18.3.1 Realization of a Cluttered Noise 335
- 18.3.2 Comparison Between the Imaging
 Functions in the Continuum Approximation 335
- 18.4 Time-Reversal Imaging 336
- 18.5 Target Identification and Tracking 338
 - 18.5.1 Dictionary Matching Algorithm 338
 - 18.5.2 Target Location and Orientation Tracking 339
- 18.6 Imaging of Extended Targets 341
 - 18.6.1 Perturbations of a Disk 341
 - 18.6.2 Nonlinear Optimization Problem 343
- 18.7 Invisibility 343
 - 18.7.1 GPT-Vanishing Structures 343
 - 18.7.2 Scattering Coefficient Vanishing Structures 346

- References** 351

- Index** 359