Waves and imaging: Concepts, Theory and Applications

Houssem Haddar

INRIA / Ecole Polytechnique

October 2018

General

This course addresses some theoretical and numerical questions related to the resolution of inverse scattering problems...

We do it on a simple model problem: acoustic scattering from inhomogeneous medium.

Related (more complicated) models: Electromagnetic scattering (Maxwell's equations), Elastodynamic (Navier's equations),

Related applications: tomography, non destructive testing, medical imaging, radar and sonar, geophysics, etc...



The inhomogeneities are characterized by a refractive index $n(x) \neq 1$



The inhomogeneities are characterized by a refractive index $n(x) \neq 1$

Inverse problem 1 (parameter identification): Determine n(x) from measurements of the scattered fields for different incident directions.



The inhomogeneities are characterized by a refractive index $n(x) \neq 1$

Inverse problem 1 (parameter identification): Determine n(x) from measurements of the scattered fields for different incident directions.

Inverse problem 2 (geometrical problem or imaging problem): Determine D = support(n-1) from measurements of the scattered fields for different incident directions.



The inhomogeneities are characterized by a refractive index $n(x) \neq 1$

Inverse problem 1 (parameter identification): Determine n(x) from measurements of the scattered fields for different incident directions.

Inverse problem 2 (geometrical problem or imaging problem): Determine D = support(n-1) from measurements of the scattered fields for different incident directions.

Both are non-linear and ill-posed problems...

Example of applications: medical imaging

Possible applications include monitoring of lung function, detection of cancer in the skin and breast and location of epileptic foci.





Source: http://www.medicalexpo.com/

Example of applications: Non destructive testing of nuclear fuel rods







Example of applications: geophysics

Electrical resistivity tomography: use electrodes on the surface of the earth or in bore holes to locate resistivity anomalies.



Source: http://dalerucker.com/heap-monitoring.html

Program

- 1. Basic materials to study of scattering problems at fixed frequency (Radiation Condition, Fredholm theory, The Rellich lemma and unique continuation principle).
- Discussion of some linearization approaches: Born approximation, Time reversal and Synthetic Aperture Radar principles Notion of ill-posed problems and some rudiments on regularization theory
- 3. Uniqueness in the framework of geometrical optic solutions.
- 4. Presentation and analysis of some nonlinear inversion algorithms (Landweber and Gauss-Newton).
- 5. Presentation and analysis of so-called sampling methods to solve the geometrical inverse problem (Linear Sampling Method, Factorization Method).

Program

- 1. Basic materials to study of scattering problems at fixed frequency (Radiation Condition, Fredholm theory, The Rellich lemma and unique continuation principle).
- Discussion of some linearization approaches: Born approximation, Time reversal and Synthetic Aperture Radar principles Notion of ill-posed problems and some rudiments on regularization theory
- 3. Uniqueness in the framework of geometrical optic solutions.
- 4. Presentation and analysis of some nonlinear inversion algorithms (Landweber and Gauss-Newton).
- 5. Presentation and analysis of so-called sampling methods to solve the geometrical inverse problem (Linear Sampling Method, Factorization Method).

Reference: *Inverse Scattering Theory and Transmission Eigenvalues*, F. Cakoni, D. Colton, and H. Haddar, SIAM publications, 88, 2016, CBMS Series.