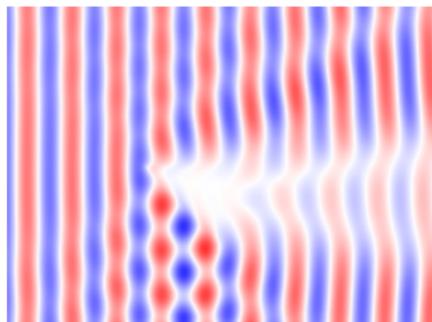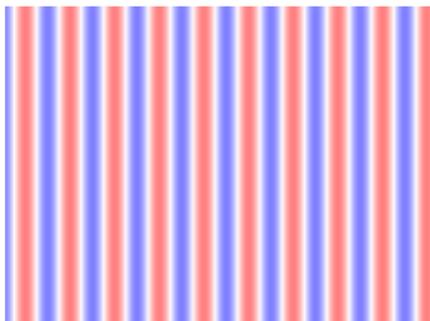# Inverse problems with one measurement

Eemeli Blåsten

Institute for Advanced Study,
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Inverse problems, PDE and geometry
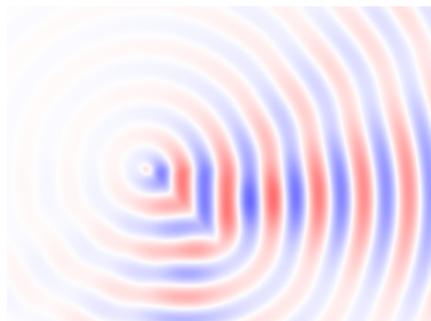University of Jyväskylä
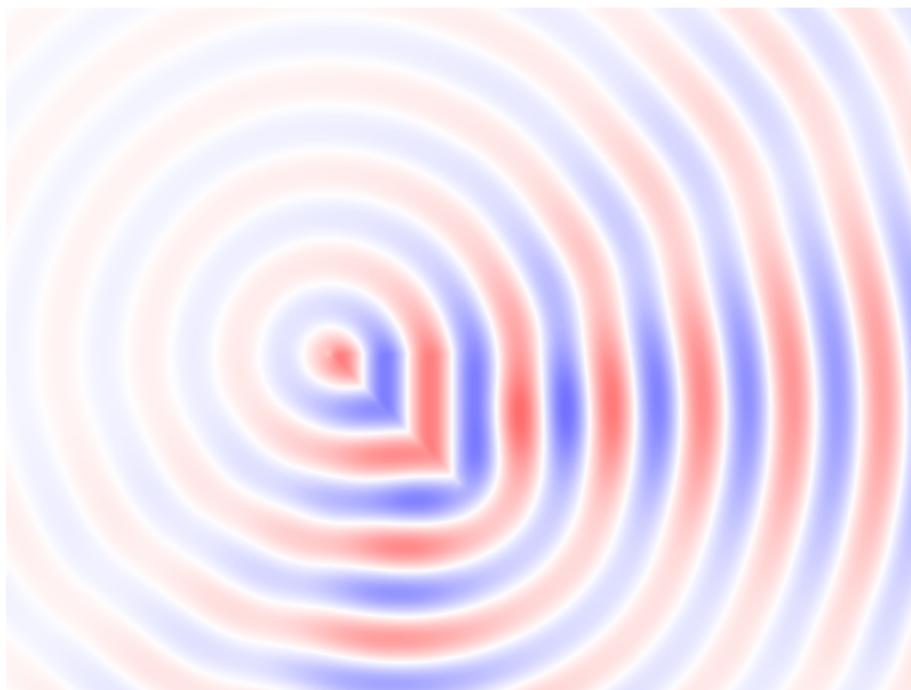Jyväskylä, August 22, 2018

Scattering theory

Mathematical scattering theory: measurements

Measurement: A_{u^i} is the far-field pattern of the scattered wave

$$u^s(x) = \frac{e^{ik|x|}}{|x|^{(n-1)/2}} A_{u^i}\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{|x|^{n/2}}\right)$$

Inverse problems

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Solved when
- ▶ full far-field map given for all large frequencies (Saito 84),
- ▶ full far-field map given for a single frequency
  (Sylvester–Uhlmann 87 $n \geq 3$ + Bukhgeim 07 $n = 2$),
- ▶ + countless other variations

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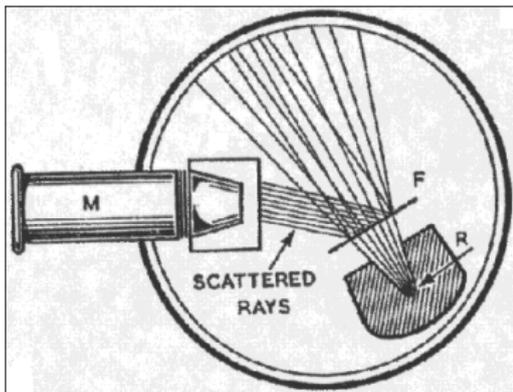
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- ▶ + countless other variations

Focus on *single measurement*: A_{u^i} given only for a single u^i.

Schiffer's problem: can a single measurement determine Ω?

What about in physics?

Lord Rutherford's gold-foil experiment
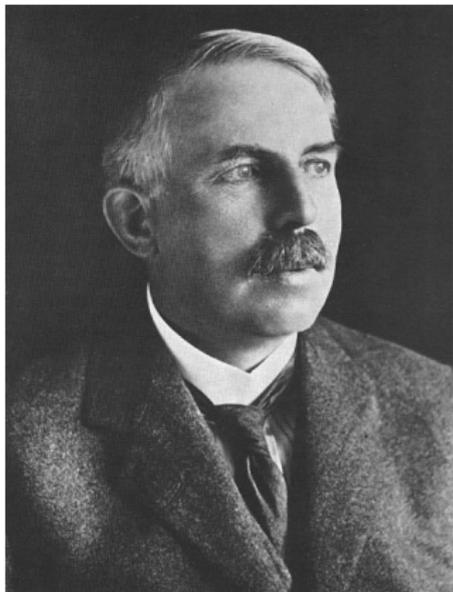
Single incident wave

Scattering theory

Rutherford experiment's conclusions
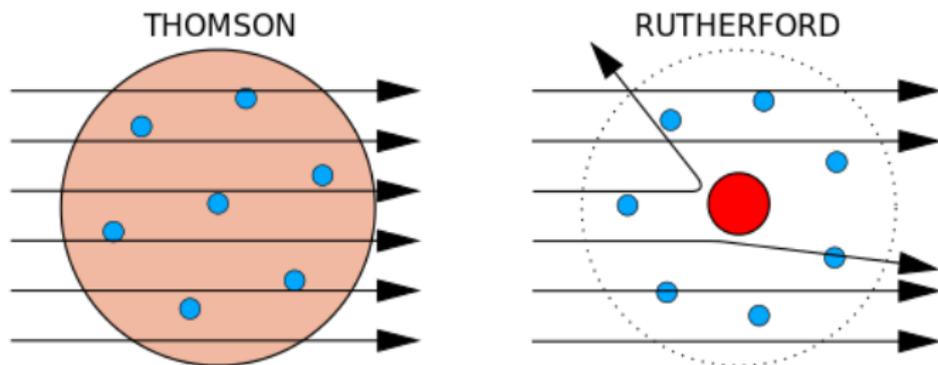
measurement + *a-priori information* = conclusion

What if the measurement gives nothing?

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Theorem (B.–Päivärinta–Sylvester CMP 14)

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However A_{u^i} can become arbitrarily small with $\|u^i\| \geq C > 0$.
(TE)

Some follow-up corner scattering results

- ▶ Päivärinta–Salo–Vesalainen: 2D any angle, 3D almost any spherical cone
- ▶ Hu–Salo–Vesalainen: smoothness reduction, new arguments, *polygonal scatterer probing*
- ▶ Elschner–Hu: 3D any domain having two faces meet at an angle, and also curved edges
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Injectivity of the Schiffer's problem for polyhedra:

Theorem (HSV+EH)

Let P, P' be convex polyhedra and $V = \chi_P \varphi$, $V = \chi_{P'} \varphi'$ for admissible functions φ, φ'. Then

$$P \neq P' \implies A_{u^i} \neq A'_{u^i} \quad \forall u^i \neq 0$$

Any *single* incident wave determines P in the class of polyhedral penetrable scatterers.

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Any *single* incident wave determines P in the class of polyhedral penetrable scatterers.
However Ikehata's enclosure method gives roughly the same!

My work while in Hong Kong

Stability of polygonal scatterer probing

Non-vanishing total wave

Theorem (B., Liu, preprint)

Let u^i be an incident wave and let $V = \chi_P \varphi$, $V' = \chi_{P'} \varphi'$ be admissible with $|u|, |u'| \neq 0$ in B_R. If

$$\left\| A_{u^i} - A'_{u^i} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})} < \varepsilon$$

then

$$d_H(P, P') \leq C(\ln \ln \left\| A_{u^i} - A'_{u^i} \right\|_2^{-1})^{-\eta}$$

for some $\eta > 0$.

Lower bound for far-field pattern

Arbitrary Herglotz wave

Theorem (B., Liu, JFA 2017)

Let u^i be a normalized Herglotz wave,

$$u^i(x) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} e^{ik\theta \cdot x} g(\theta) d\sigma(\theta), \qquad \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})} = 1,$$

and let $V = \chi_P \varphi$ be admissible. Then

$$\|A_{u^i}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})} \geq C_{\|P_N\|, V} > 0$$

where the Taylor expansion of u^i at the corner x_c begins with P_N, and $\|P_N\| = \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} |P_N(\theta)| \, d\sigma(\theta)$.

Mistake?

F. Cakoni: "Incident waves that approximate transmission eigenfunctions produce arbitrarily small far-field patterns."

From apparent contradiction to inspiration

Theorem (B., Liu, + B., Li, Liu, Wang, JFA + IP 2017 + preprint)

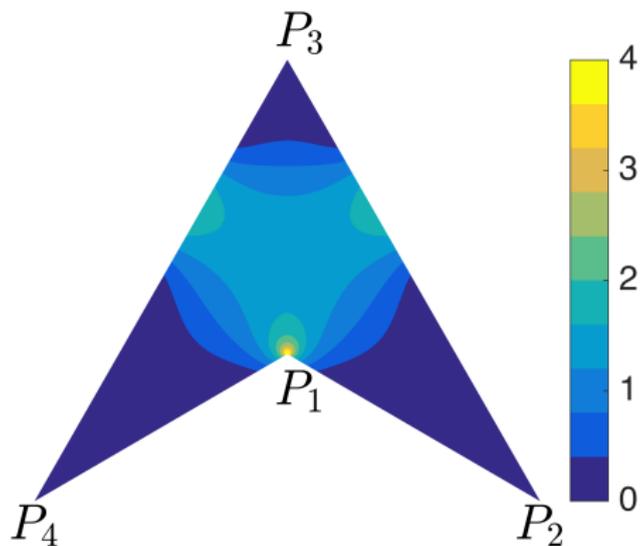*Let the potential $V = \chi_\Omega \varphi$ be admissible. Let $v, w \neq 0$ be transmission eigenfunctions:*

$$(\Delta + k^2)v = 0, \qquad \Omega$$
$$(\Delta + k^2(1 + V))w = 0, \qquad \Omega$$
$$w - v \in H_0^2(\Omega).$$

Under C^α-smoothness of v near x_c, we have

$$v(x_c) = w(x_c) = 0$$

at every corner point x_c of Ω.

Transmission eigenfunction localization

Piecewise constant recovery

Injectivity of piecewise constant potential probing:

Theorem (B., Liu, preprint)

Let Σ_j, $j = 1, 2, \ldots$ be bounded convex polyhedra in an admissible geometric arrangement (think pixels/voxels) and $V = \sum_j V_j \chi_{\Sigma_j}$, $V = \sum_j V'_j \chi_{\Sigma_j}$ for constants $V_j, V'_j \in \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$V \neq V' \implies A_{u^i} \neq A'_{u^i} \quad \forall u^i(x) = e^{ik\theta \cdot x}$$

if $k > 0$ small or $|u| + |u'| \neq 0$ at each vertex.

A *single* incident plane wave determines V in the class of discretized penetrable scatterers.

Generalizations and limitations

- unique determination of corner location *and* value

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- if Σ_j not known in advance: both $(\Sigma_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$ and $V = \sum_j V_j \chi_{\Sigma_j}$ uniquely determined by a single measurement if geometry known to be nested
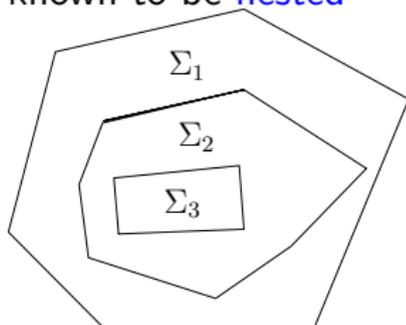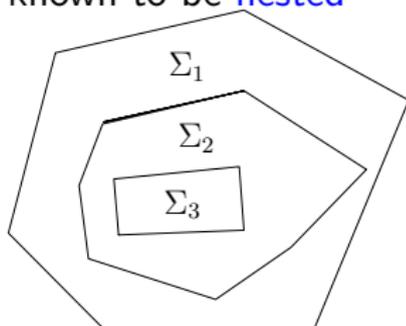
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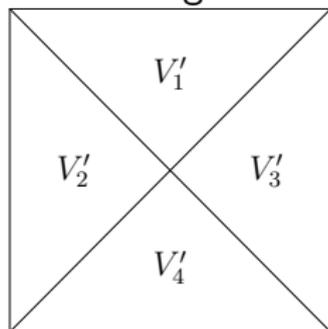

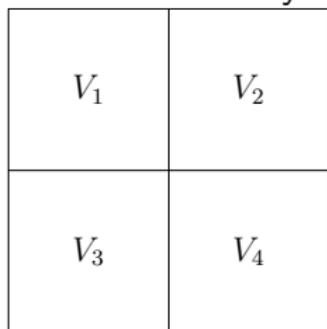- method cannot yet be shown to distinguish between

Non-scattering
Inverse source problem

$$(\Delta + k^2)u = f, \qquad \lim_{r \to \infty} (\partial_r - ikr)\, u = 0$$

can one have $f \neq 0$ but $u_\infty = 0$?

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Recall:

$$u_\infty(\theta) = c_{k,n} \hat{f}(k\theta).$$

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Yes: let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < r_0 \\ 0, & |x| \geq r_0 \end{cases}$$

where $r_0 > 0$.

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where $r_0 > 0$. Then

$$u_\infty(\theta) = c_{k,n}\hat{f}(k\theta) = c'_{k,n}J_{n/2}(kr_0) = 0$$

if kr_0 is a zero of the Bessel function of order $n/2$.

Always scattering
Smallness 1/2

A *small* uniform ball always scatters!

Always scattering
Smallness 1/2

A *small* uniform ball always scatters!

Also: any small scatterer always scatters!

Theorem (B., Liu, preprint)

Let $n \geq 2$, $R_m, k \in \mathbb{R}_+$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded Lipschitz domain of diameter at most R_m and whose complement is connected. Let Ω_c be a component of Ω. The source $f = \chi_\Omega \varphi$ radiates a non-zero far-field pattern at wavenumber k if

$$\left(\operatorname{diam}(\Omega_c)\right)^\alpha \leq C \frac{\sup_{\partial\Omega_c} |\varphi|}{\|\varphi\|_{C^\alpha(\overline{\Omega}_c)}},$$

for some $C = C(k, R_m, n) > 0$.

Always scattering

Proof.

Suppose $(\Delta + k^2)u = \chi_\Omega \varphi$ and $u_\infty = 0$. Then $u_{|\Omega^\complement} = 0$, so $u_{|\Omega_c} \in H_0^2(\Omega_c)$ and $(\Delta + k^2)u = \varphi$ in Ω_c.

Always scattering

Proof.
Suppose $(\Delta + k^2)u = \chi_\Omega \varphi$ and $u_\infty = 0$. Then $u_{|\Omega^\complement} = 0$, so
$u_{|\Omega_c} \in H_0^2(\Omega_c)$ and $(\Delta + k^2)u = \varphi$ in Ω_c.
Set $g = \varphi - k^2 u$. Then elliptic regularity implies $g \in C^\alpha(\overline{\Omega}_c)$ with
$\|g\|_{C^\alpha} \leq C(n, k, R_m) \|\varphi\|_{C^\alpha}$. Moreover

$$\int_{\Omega_c} g(x)dx = \int_{\Omega_c} 1 \cdot \Delta u dx = 0$$

because $u = \partial_\nu u = 0$ in $\partial \Omega_c$.

Always scattering

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because $u = \partial_\nu u = 0$ in $\partial\Omega_c$. Let $p \in \partial\Omega_c$. Then

$$\varphi(p)m(\Omega_c) = g(p)m(\Omega_c) = -\int_{\Omega_c} \big(g(x) - g(p)\big)\, dx$$

Always scattering

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Set $g = \varphi - k^2 u$. Then elliptic regularity implies $g \in C^\alpha(\overline{\Omega}_c)$ with $\|g\|_{C^\alpha} \le C(n, k, R_m) \|\varphi\|_{C^\alpha}$. Moreover

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$$\varphi(p)m(\Omega_c) = g(p)m(\Omega_c) = -\int_{\Omega_c} \big(g(x) - g(p)\big)dx$$

Hence

$$|\varphi(p)| \, m(\Omega_c) \le \|g\|_{C^\alpha} \int_{\Omega_c} |x - p|^\alpha \, dx \le \|g\|_{C^\alpha} \, m(\Omega_c)\big(\operatorname{diam}(\Omega_c)\big)^\alpha.$$

Always scattering

Is smallness the true cause for non-scattering?

Always scattering

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No: high curvature!

Theorem (B., Liu, preprint)

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $n \geq 2$, be a bounded domain. Assume that $p \in \partial\Omega$ is an admissible K-curvature point. Also assume p connected to infinity outside of Ω. Consider the source $\chi_\Omega\varphi$, $\varphi \in C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)$. If

$$|\varphi(p)| \geq \mathcal{C}(\ln K)^{(n+3)/2}K^{-\delta}$$

then the source scatters a non-zero far-field pattern at wavenumber k.
Here $\delta > 0$ depends on the geometric parameters, and $\mathcal{C}$ depends on the a-priori parameters of the K-curvature point, the wavenumber k, the upper bound for the diameter of Ω, and the upper bound for $\|\varphi\|_{C^\alpha}$.

Admissible K-curvature point
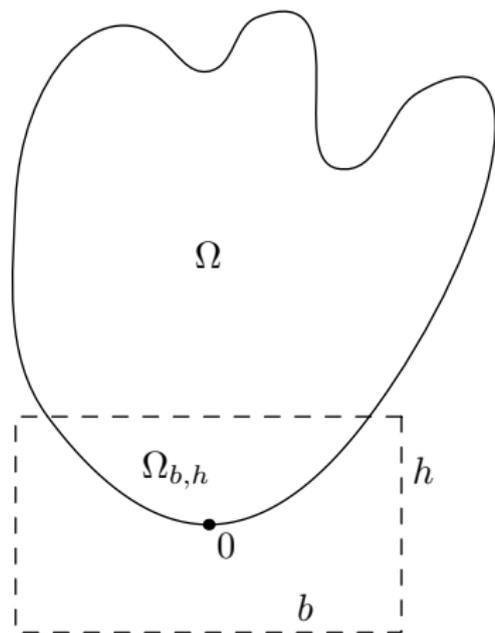
Inverse source problem, Schiffer's problem

$$(\Delta + k^2)u = f = \chi_\Omega \varphi, \qquad \lim_{r \to \infty} (\partial_r - ikr)u = 0$$

Can $u_\infty(\theta) = c\hat{f}(k\theta)$ determine Ω given a fixed k?

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Can $u_\infty(\theta) = c\hat{f}(k\theta)$ determine Ω given a fixed k?

Unique determination:

- $u_\infty = u'_\infty \implies \Omega = \Omega'$ for convex polyhedral shapes (corner scattering). Also for elasticity (with Lin), electromagnetism (with Liu, Xiao),

- $u_\infty = u'_\infty \implies \Omega \approx \Omega'$ for convex polyhedral shapes whose corners have been smoothened to admissible K-curvature points (high curvature scattering),

- $u_\infty = u'_\infty \implies \Omega \approx \Omega'$ for well-separated collections of small scatterers (small source scattering).

Thank you for your attention!