

Research Article

Solution of the Inverse Problem of Subsurface Electric Exploration for Horizontally Stratified Medium

A. L. Karchevsky,¹ Zh. O. Oralbekova,² and K. T. Iskakov³

¹ Sobolev Institute of Mathematics of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

² Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty 050010, Kazakhstan

³ L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana 10008, Kazakhstan

Correspondence should be addressed to Zh. O. Oralbekova; oralbekova@bk.ru

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In this paper, we offer the generalization of the known technique of the construction of the gradient of the residual functional based on the statement of the conjugate problem for the case when the unknown function is complex valued. The notion of the reference frequency of the medium is introduced. Knowing the value of the reference frequency lets us judge the possibility of simultaneous definition of the dielectric permittivity and conductivity.

1. Introduction

The problem of definition of the dielectric permittivity and conductivity is the actual geophysical problem. Theoretical research of inverse problems of geoelectrics and some numerical examples of definition of these functions can be found in [1].

There are many works devoted to the problems of reconstruction of conductivity σ and dielectric permittivity ε (or complex conductivity $\sigma - i\omega\varepsilon$, or complex dielectric permittivity $\varepsilon + i\sigma/\omega$), e.g., in [2–19]. According to the rules, the inverse problem is solved in frequency domain; that is, the external current source is harmonic. Despite the quite obvious idea that we can search for one complex function $\varepsilon + i\omega_0\sigma$, the authors assume numerical algorithms for reconstruction either of two real functions σ and ε or of real and imaginary parts of correspondent complex function, considering that one of the functions σ or ε is known. It leads to the fact that the resulting formulas are too complicated and inconvenient for analysis and implement on a computer. Apparently, another reason such numerical algorithms are offered is that when solving the inverse problem of finding a complex function w by minimizing the functional $J[w]$, we go through the following steps: first, the functional $J : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and, secondly, by the definition of the gradient, increment

of the functional should be presented in the form $\delta J[w] = \langle J'[w], \delta w \rangle + o(\|\delta w\|)$; that is, there should be a scalar product for two complex values $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

In this paper the authors propose a numerical method of simultaneous definition of the conductivity σ and dielectric permittivity ε considering the example of inverse problem of subsurface radiolocation. Instead of two unknown real functions, we consider one complex. The authors generalize the known technique of finding of the gradient of the residual functional, using the statement of the conjugate problem for the case when the unknown function is complex valued. The notion of the reference frequency of the medium is introduced, which helps to understand where these two functions can be determined simultaneously. Some test reconstructions for simulated data are offered.

2. Statement of the Inverse Problem

We consider the media— N_l -layered structure with interfaces z_k ($k = 0, N_l$), $z_0 = 0$; m -layer is the interval $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$, the last $N_l + 1$ (underlying) layer is the half space $[z_{N_l}, \infty)$, and the air is the half space $(-\infty, 0]$.

Electromagnetic properties of each layer are defined by the permittivity $\varepsilon_0\varepsilon$, the conductivity σ , and by magnetic

permeability $\mu_0\mu$, $\varepsilon_0 = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12}$ F/m and $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$ H/m, in most cases the relative permittivity ε belongs to the interval $[1; 80]$ and relative magnetic permeability $\mu = 1$. Since the medium is horizontally stratified, then ε and σ are piecewise-constant functions of the variable z ($z \in (-\infty, \infty)$).

Let the source of external current be a cable disposed on the height z_* parallel to the y -axis.

For the component $E_2(t, x, z)$ from the Maxwell equations finally, we can obtain the differential equation of the second order (see, e.g., [1]):

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial t^2} + \sigma \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial z^2} \right). \quad (1)$$

The Fourier transform with respect to the horizontal variable x and the time variable t gives the following equation:

$$u_{zz} - (\lambda^2 - \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon + i\omega \mu_0 \sigma) u = 0. \quad (2)$$

At points of discontinuity of the medium, we assume that the gluing conditions are as follows:

$$[u]_{z_k} = 0, \quad [u_z]_{z_k} = 0, \quad k = \overline{0, N_l}. \quad (3)$$

Source concentrated at the point $z_* = 0$, which is equivalent to the gluing conditions at this point

$$[u]_{z_*} = 0, \quad [u_z]_{z_*} = -f(\omega) \mu_0. \quad (4)$$

We assume that we have the conditions of damping in infinity

$$u \rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow \pm\infty), \quad (5)$$

and, relative to the solution of the direct problem (2)–(5), the additional information is given

$$u|_{z=0} = g(\omega, \lambda). \quad (6)$$

Here λ and ω are the Fourier parameters with respect to variables x and t , respectively, $[\cdot]_z$ is the notation for gluing, that is, $[w]_z = w(z+0) - w(z-0)$, and the bar over the complex value will denote the complex conjugation.

The inverse problem is to find the piecewise-constant functions ε and σ , if for solution of the direct problem (2)–(5), the additional information (6) is known.

Introduce the notation

$$k^2 = \lambda^2 - \kappa, \quad \kappa = \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon - i\omega \mu_0 \sigma. \quad (7)$$

Fix some values of the angular frequency ω_0 . In the inverse problem, we will recover the complex value κ_0 ($\kappa_0 = \omega_0^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon - i\omega_0 \mu_0 \sigma$) which is a piecewise-constant function since the functions ε and σ are piecewise constant.

As is easy to see, if we find κ_0 as a solution of the inverse problems (2)–(6), we immediately recover the functions ε and σ as follows:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[\kappa_0]}{\omega_0^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0}, \quad \sigma = \frac{-\operatorname{Im}[\kappa_0]}{\omega_0 \mu_0}. \quad (8)$$

Inverse problem (2)–(6) may be solved by minimizing the residual functionals as follows:

$$J[\kappa_0] = \sum_{\omega} h_{\omega} |u(0, \omega, \lambda_0) - g(\omega, \lambda_0)|^2, \quad (9)$$

(here h_{ω} are certain weight multipliers). Paying attention to that in the functional (9), we fix a value of the spatial frequency λ_0 and prepare additional information (6) for different values of the angular frequency ω .

For minimization, we will use the gradient method, since the rate of convergence of such method is higher than that of the method that uses only the values of the functional; therefore, we need to get the gradient of the residual functional (9), which in turn requires the definition of the scalar multiplication of two complex numbers.

For two complex numbers w_1 and w_2 , we introduce the following relation:

$$\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (w_1 \bar{w}_2 + \bar{w}_1 w_2). \quad (10)$$

The relation (10) has all the properties of scalar multiplication. The proof of this is based on a geometric interpretation of complex numbers. Let $w_1 = (\alpha_1, \beta_1)$ and $w_2 = (\alpha_2, \beta_2)$; then, $\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2$.

For (10) note useful relation

$$\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = \operatorname{Re}[w_1 \bar{w}_2] = \operatorname{Re}[\bar{w}_1 w_2]. \quad (11)$$

3. Gradient of the Residual Functional

First we note that

$$J[\kappa_0] = J[\kappa_0^1, \dots, \kappa_0^m, \dots, \kappa_0^{N_l}], \quad (12)$$

where κ_0^m are the values of a piecewise constant function κ_0 in the segment $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$.

We obtain the expression of the gradient of the residual functional (9) by the statement of the conjugate problem

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{zz} - (\lambda^2 - \kappa) \psi &= 0, \\ [\psi]_{z_k} &= 0, \quad [\psi_z]_{z_k} = 0, \quad k = \overline{1, N_l}, \\ [\psi]_{z_*} &= 0, \quad [\psi_z]_{z_*} = -2 \left[\overline{u(0, \omega_0, \lambda)} - \overline{g(\omega_0)} \right], \\ \psi &\rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow \pm\infty). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Let the value κ be incremented $\delta\kappa$; then, the function u will get increment δu , which satisfies the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta u_{zz} - k^2 \delta u + u \delta \kappa &= 0, \\ [\delta u]_{z_k} &= 0, \quad [\delta u_z]_{z_k} = 0, \quad k = \overline{-1, N_l}, \\ u &\rightarrow 0 \quad (z \rightarrow \pm\infty) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

(here for, simplicity, we set $z_{-1} = z_*$).

In this case, the increment of the residual functional up the second order can be obtained as follows:

$$\delta J [\chi_0] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{\lambda} 2h_{\lambda} (\bar{u} - \bar{g}) \delta u \right] = -\operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{\lambda} h_{\lambda} [\psi]_{z_0} \delta u \right). \quad (15)$$

Given statements of problems (14), (13), and the equality

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dz} (\delta u \psi_z) dz = -\delta u|_{z=z_0} [\psi_z]_{z_0}, \quad (16)$$

we get

$$\delta J [\chi_0] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{\lambda} h_{\lambda} \int_{z_0}^{z_{N_l}} u \psi \delta \chi dx \right]. \quad (17)$$

Since in each layer $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$, the function χ is constant and takes the value χ^m , we can write

$$\delta J [\chi_0] = \sum_{m=1}^{N_l} \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{\omega} h_{\omega} \int_{z_{m-1}}^{z_m} u \psi dz \cdot \delta \chi^m \right]. \quad (18)$$

Let

$$N_m = \int_{z_{m-1}}^{z_m} u \psi dz. \quad (19)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} [N_m \delta \chi^m] &= \operatorname{Re} [N_m] \cdot \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \delta \varepsilon_m + \operatorname{Im} [N_m] \cdot \omega \mu_0 \delta \sigma_m \\ &= \operatorname{Re} [N_m] \cdot \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} \cdot \omega_0^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \delta \varepsilon_m \\ &\quad + \operatorname{Im} [N_m] \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \cdot \omega_0 \mu_0 \delta \sigma_m \\ &= \operatorname{Re} [\widehat{N}_m \delta \chi_0^m], \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where

$$\widehat{N}_m = \operatorname{Re} [N_m] \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2} + i \operatorname{Im} [N_m] \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}. \quad (21)$$

Therefore, the gradient of the residual functional $J[\chi_0]$ will have the form

$$J' [\chi_0] = (\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_m, \dots, \bar{j}_{N_l}), \quad j_m = \sum_{\omega} h_{\omega} \widehat{N}_m. \quad (22)$$

4. Analytic Formulas for the Key Expressions

In order to solve the direct problem (2)–(5) and conjugate problem (13), we will reduce the differential equation of the second order to the Riccati equation. This method was successfully used, for example, in [20–23].

For solving differential equation (2), we introduce the function s as follows:

$$u_z(z) = s(z) u(z), \quad (23)$$

which will satisfy the differential Riccati equation

$$s' + s^2 = k^2. \quad (24)$$

If we calculate from the right to the left, then the solution of (24) in each segment $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$ will be as follows:

$$s(z) = k_m \frac{(s^m + k_m) e^{2k_m(z-z_m)} + (s^m - k_m)}{(s^m + k_m) e^{2k_m(z-z_m)} - (s^m - k_m)}. \quad (25)$$

If we calculate from the left to the right, then

$$s(z) = k_m \frac{(s^{m-1} + k_m) + (s^{m-1} - k_m) e^{2k_m(z_{m-1}-z)}}{(s^{m-1} + k_m) - (s^{m-1} - k_m) e^{2k_m(z_{m-1}-z)}} \quad (26)$$

(here $s^m = s|_{z=z_m}$, k_m is the value of the piecewise constant function k in the segment $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$ and $\operatorname{Re}[k_m] \geq 0$).

For solving Riccati equation (24), we will do our recurrent calculations from the layer up to the layer moving to the point z_* , where the source is disposed.

The condition of damping in infinity (5) enables

$$s(z) = -k_{N_l+1}, \quad z \in [z_{N_l}, \infty). \quad (27)$$

Due to conditions (6), we obtain the gluing conditions

$$[s]_{z_k} = 0. \quad (28)$$

Therefore, we may set

$$s^{N_l} = -k_{N_l+1} \quad (29)$$

and begin the recurrent calculation of s^m from the right to the left by formula

$$\begin{aligned} s^{m-1} &= k_m \frac{(s^m + k_m) e^{-2k_m h_m} + (s^m - k_m)}{(s^m + k_m) e^{-2k_m h_m} - (s^m - k_m)}, \quad (30) \\ h_m &= z_m - z_{m-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we get $s^* = s|_{z=z_*+0}$.

Analogously, taking into account damping in minus infinity (5) we get

$$s(z) = k_0, \quad z \in (\infty, z_*]. \quad (31)$$

Since the source is disposed in the half space $(-\infty, 0]$, we may immediately take

$$s|_{z=z_*-0} = k_0. \quad (32)$$

Gluing condition (28) in the point $z = z_*$ allows us to determine

$$u|_{z=z_*} \equiv u^* = -\frac{f(\omega) \mu_0}{s^* - k_0}. \quad (33)$$

Integrating (23) in the interval $[z_*, 0]$, we obtain

$$u|_{z=0} \equiv u^0 = u^* \frac{2k_0 e^{-k_0 z_*}}{(s^0 + k_0) e^{-2k_0 z_*} - (s^0 - k_0)}. \quad (34)$$

Further, integrating in each interval $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$ (23), we derive the solution of the problem (2)–(5) in this interval

$$u(z) = u^{m-1}l(z),$$

$$l(z) = e^{k_m(z_{m-1}-z)} \frac{(s^m + k_m) e^{2k_m(z-z_m)} - (s^m - k_m)}{(s^m + k_m) e^{-2k_m h_m} - (s^m - k_m)}. \quad (35)$$

The conjugate problem (13) is similar to direct problem (2)–(5); therefore, it can be solved similarly. Moreover, since the damping conditions in infinity are the same, the solution of the Riccati equation introduced for the function ψ will coincide with $s(z)$ for all $z \in [0, \infty)$. Therefore, we have

$$\psi|_{z=0} \equiv \psi^0 = -\frac{2[u(0, \omega, \lambda) - \overline{g(\omega, \lambda)}]}{s^0 - k_0} \quad (36)$$

and in each interval $[z_{m-1}, z_m]$.

$$\psi(z) = \psi^{m-1}l(z). \quad (37)$$

Taking into account (35) and (37), we can obtain the formulas for the gradient components of $J_\omega[x_0]$ ($\alpha = \lambda, \omega$); that is, calculate the integral

$$\int_{z_{m-1}}^{z_m} u\psi dz = \frac{u^{m-1}\psi^{m-1}R^m}{[(s^m + k_m) e^{-2k_m h_m} - (s^m - k_m)]^2}, \quad (38)$$

where

$$R^m = \frac{1 - e^{-2k_m h_m}}{2k_m} \times [(s^m + k_m)^2 e^{-2k_m h_m} + (s^m - k_m)^2] - 2h_m (s^m + k_m)(s^m - k_m) e^{-2k_m h_m}. \quad (39)$$

5. Numerical Experiment

5.1. Reference Frequency of the Medium ω_0 . First we note, that (see, e.g., formulas (25) and (35))

$$u = u(k), \quad (40)$$

where

$$k^2 = \lambda^2 - (\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon - i\omega \mu_0 \sigma),$$

$$k = \sqrt[4]{[\lambda^2 - \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon]^2 + [\omega \mu_0 \sigma]^2} e^{i\beta/2},$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} \arctg \frac{\omega \mu_0 \sigma}{\lambda^2 - \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon}, & \lambda^2 > \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon, \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & \lambda^2 = \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon, \\ \pi + \arctg \frac{\omega \mu_0 \sigma}{\lambda^2 - \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon}, & \lambda^2 < \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon. \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

That is, the variation of the solution of direct problem (2)–(5) depends directly on how the function k depends on variations of the functions ε and σ in the layers.

TABLE 1: Model of the medium 1.

Number of the layer	1	2	3	4	5	6
ε	18.5	22.8	18.4	19.2	28.3	30.0
σ	0.017	0.024	0.016	0.017	0.022	0.024
z_k	0.11	0.21	0.39	0.58	0.82	

TABLE 2: Model of the medium 2.

Number of the layer	1	2	3	4	5	6
ε	20.5	22.7	17.9	22.8	21.0	30.0
σ	0.021	0.023	0.020	0.021	0.020	0.025
z_k	0.11	0.22	0.39	0.62	0.82	

TABLE 3: Model of the medium 3.

Number of the layer	1	2	3	4	5	6
ε	2.05	2.27	2.05	2.08	1.93	2.50
σ	0.0021	0.0023	0.0020	0.0021	0.0020	0.0025
z_k	0.48	0.88	1.38	2.00	2.50	

Evidently, the greatest influence on change in the value k is rendered by variations ε and σ , when

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \approx \omega \mu_0 \sigma, \quad \lambda^2 \sim \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon. \quad (42)$$

We put $\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon = \omega \mu_0 \sigma$, whence we get

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon}. \quad (43)$$

This means that we know for certain medium the mean values of dielectric permittivity and conductivity. Then we derive and fix the value of reference frequency of the medium (43).

5.2. Dependence of the Properties of the Functional $J[x]$ from the Value ω . For numerical experiments below we choose model shown in Table 1.

We set the mean values at $\varepsilon = 20$ and $\sigma = 0,020$, and then the reference angular frequency is $\omega_0 = 1.12 \cdot 10^8$. The capacity of the skin-layer, from here, is

$$h_s = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega_0 \mu_0 \sigma}} \approx 0.84 (m). \quad (44)$$

Fixing the values ε_m and σ_m ($m = \overline{2, 5}$), we will change the values of dielectric permittivity and conductivity of the first layer in the segment

$$\varepsilon_1 \in [1.0, 40.0], \quad \sigma_1 \in [0.01, 0.03], \quad (45)$$

for different values of $\omega = r\omega_0$, where $r = \{1/10, 1/7, 1/5, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10\}$ and we will observe the behavior of the value

$$\Delta_\omega = |u(0, \omega, \lambda_0) - g(\omega, \lambda_0)|^2, \quad (46)$$

which is one of the components of the residual functional (9). Results of numerical experiment are presented in Figure 1.

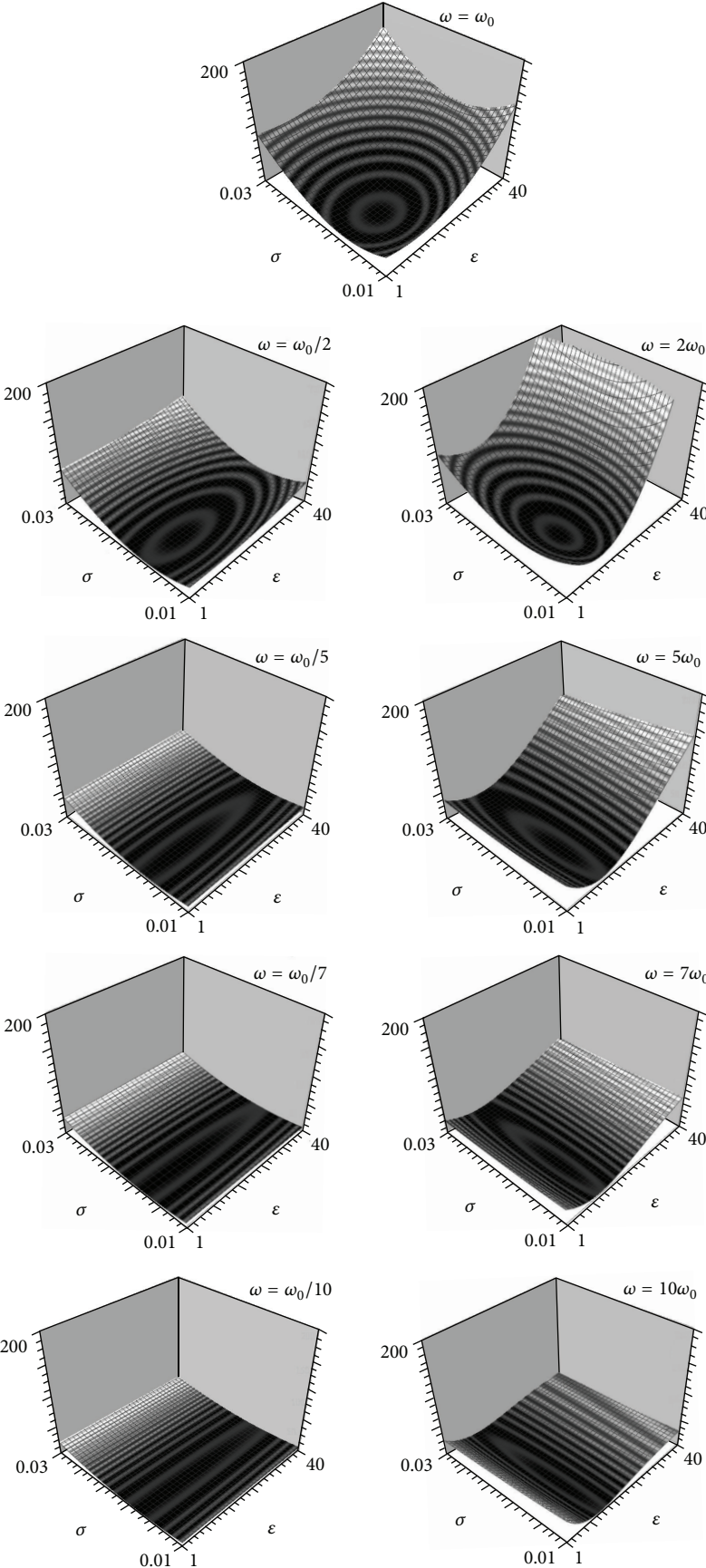


FIGURE 1: The behavior of Δ_ω for various values ω .

TABLE 4: Model of the medium 4.

Number of the layer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ε	20.2	21.3	22.1	20.4	18.4	16.2	17.8	18.8	22.2	23.3	25.0
σ	0.0018	0.0021	0.0020	0.0021	0.0020	0.0018	0.0019	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0025
z_k	0.72	1.53	2.91	3.65	4.45	5.05	6.00	6.65	7.23	8.20	

TABLE 5: Model of the medium 5.

Number of the layer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ε	20.2	19.3	20.2	20.9	21.1	19.2	23.4	2.50
σ	0.021	0.020	0.021	0.019	0.018	0.019	0.022	0.025
z_k	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.59	0.72	0.83	

TABLE 6

	ω_0	Frequency interval	Number of frequencies
Model of the medium 1	$1.12 \cdot 10^8$	$[\omega_0/10, 10\omega_0]$	2500
Model of the medium 2	$1.12 \cdot 10^8$	$[\omega_0/10, 10\omega_0]$	2500
Model of the medium 3	$1.12 \cdot 10^8$	$[\omega_0/10, 10\omega_0]$	2500
Model of the medium 4	$1.12 \cdot 10^7$	$[\omega_0/40, 40\omega_0]$	6000
Model of the medium 5	$1.12 \cdot 10^8$	$[\omega_0/40, 40\omega_0]$	6000

We note that first, if ω decreases with respect to the reference frequency of the medium ω_0 , then the residual functional loses sensitivity when ε_1 varies. If ω increases, then the functional loses the sensitivity when σ_1 varies. Secondly, the more the difference between ω and ω_0 the less the sensitivity of the residual functional $J[\mathcal{X}]$ to the change of desired unknown values, since it becomes more standing.

If ε_m and σ_m ($m = \overline{2, 5}$) vary, the behavior of Δ_ω will be similar; however, if the layer is lower, so is the sensitivity of the functional.

Thus, the assumption that the value of the angular frequency ω must be such that

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \approx \omega \mu_0 \sigma \quad (47)$$

is verified (see (42)).

In addition, we clarify the known geophysical condition of quasistationarity of the electromagnetic field: $\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \ll \sigma$. The value of notation “ \ll ” is lax. Proceeding from the numerical experiment, we may account the quasistationary approximation to be suitable if $\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \leq \sigma/10$.

5.3. Dependence of the Properties of the Residual Functional from the Value λ . For the model 1 (see Table 1), the numerical experiment similar to those in the previous section was

developed. The values of the dielectric permittivity and conductivity of the first layer were changing (in above mentioned segments) and the values of the residual functional $J[\mathcal{X}_0]$ were derived. The result is shown in Figure 2.

The tendency is seen as the greater λ the less is the sensitivity of residual functional to variations of the unknown parameters. The assumption that

$$\lambda^2 \sim \omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \quad (48)$$

is verified.

For model 1 we obtain $\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \approx 2.84$. It is seen that with increasing λ at first the residual functional $J[\mathcal{X}_0]$ loses the sensitivity to the variations of σ_1 and then to variations of ε_1 . When $\lambda^2 \geq 2\omega^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon$, the sensitivity of the residual functional rapidly decreases.

6. Numerical Examples of Solution of the Inverse Problem

In order to test the operability of the proposed numerical algorithm, we carry out a number of reconstruction of electromagnetic properties of the medium, using simulated data. In order to obtain the additional information (6) we, first, solve the direct problem (2)–(5). Then we add the random value with this form

$$\bar{g}(\omega, \lambda_0) = g(\omega, \lambda_0) \left(1 + \frac{P}{100} \xi \right), \quad (49)$$

where ξ is a random value from the unit circle and P is the percent of the introduced error. In Figure 3 we see the example of using the additional information with this error.

In addition to the model of the medium 1 in Table 1 were selected four more models (see Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5).

For each model of the medium the coordinate of the boundary of the last layer z_{N_l} coincides with the value of capacity of the skin-layer h_s .

The parameters used in the construction of the residual functional $J[\mathcal{X}_0]$ are collected in Table 6.

In each layer, the initial approximations were ε_{N_l} and σ_{N_l} .

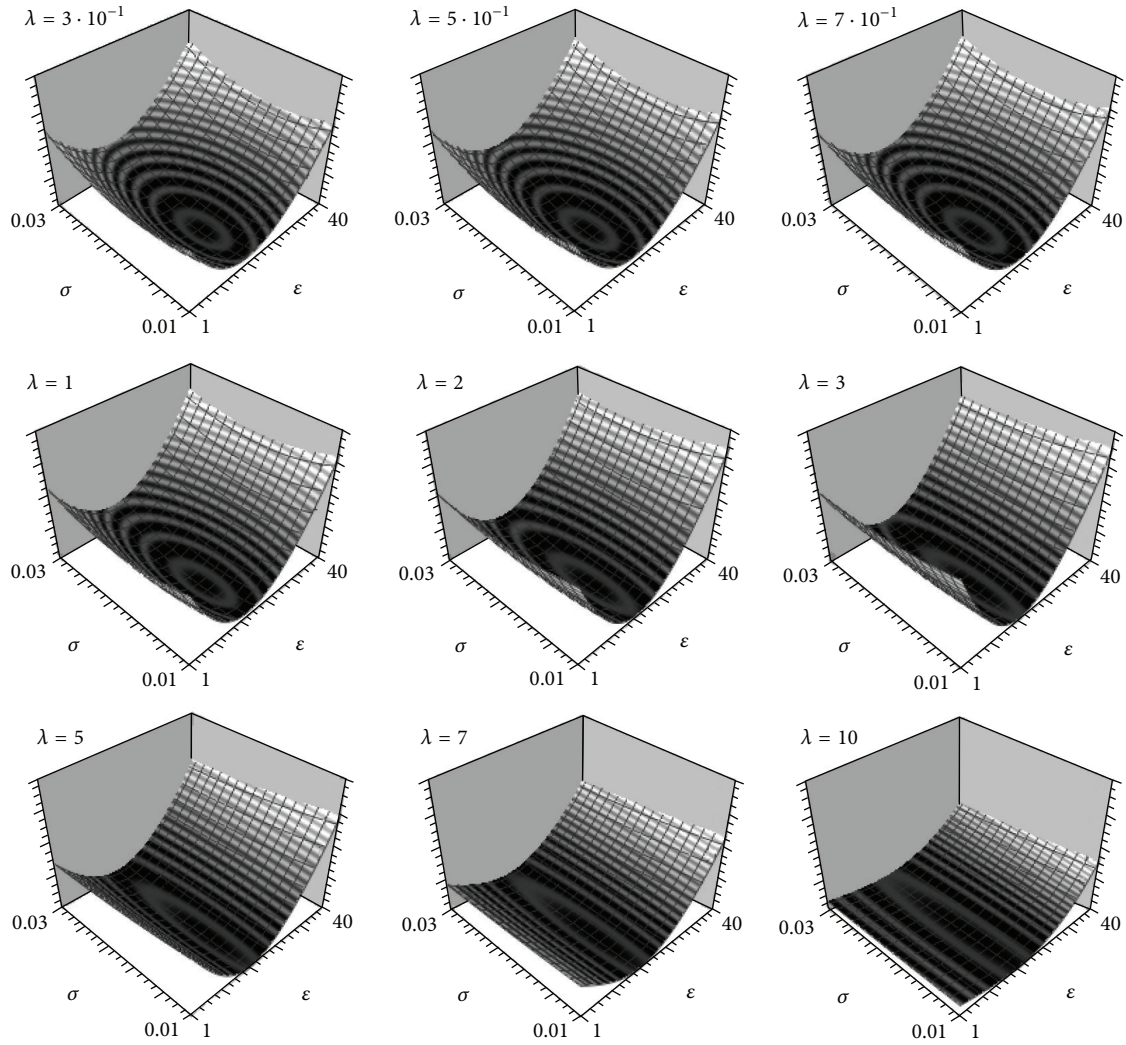


FIGURE 2: The behavior of the residual functional $J[x_0]$ for various values of λ . 450 values of ω were taken from the segment $[\omega_0/10; 10\omega_0]$ with constant step.

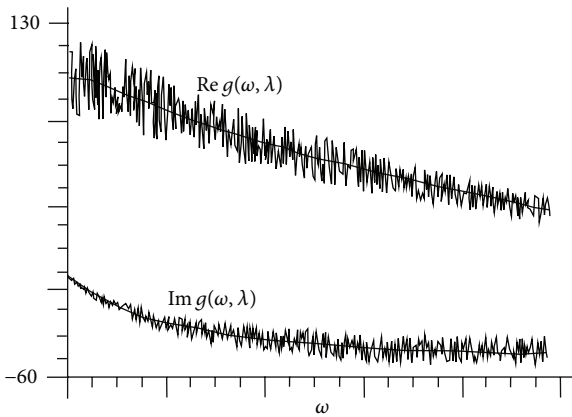


FIGURE 3: The example of additional information $g(\omega, \lambda)$ given with the error $P = 20\%$ ($\omega \in [\omega_0/50, \omega_0/10]$, $\lambda = 5 \cdot 10^{-1}$); the exact values of real and imaginary parts of $g(\omega, \lambda)$ are shown by the smooth line.

For minimizing of the residual functional $J[x_0]$ the conjugate gradient method modified for complex values used

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_0^{n+1} &= x_0^n - \alpha_n p_n, \\
 p_n &= J' [x_0^n] - \beta_n p_{n-1}, \quad p_0 = J' [x_0^0], \\
 \beta_n &= -\frac{\|J' [x_0^n]\|^2}{\|J' [x_0^{n-1}]\|^2}, \\
 \alpha_n &= \arg \min_{\alpha > 0} J [x_0^n - \alpha p_n].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{50}$$

The results of restoration of piecewise constant functions ε and σ are shown in Figure 4.

Remember that we used the value of the reference angular frequency ω_0 such that the condition $\omega_0^2 \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon \approx \omega_0 \mu_0 \sigma$ is satisfied. Recovery experiment shows that the less the value

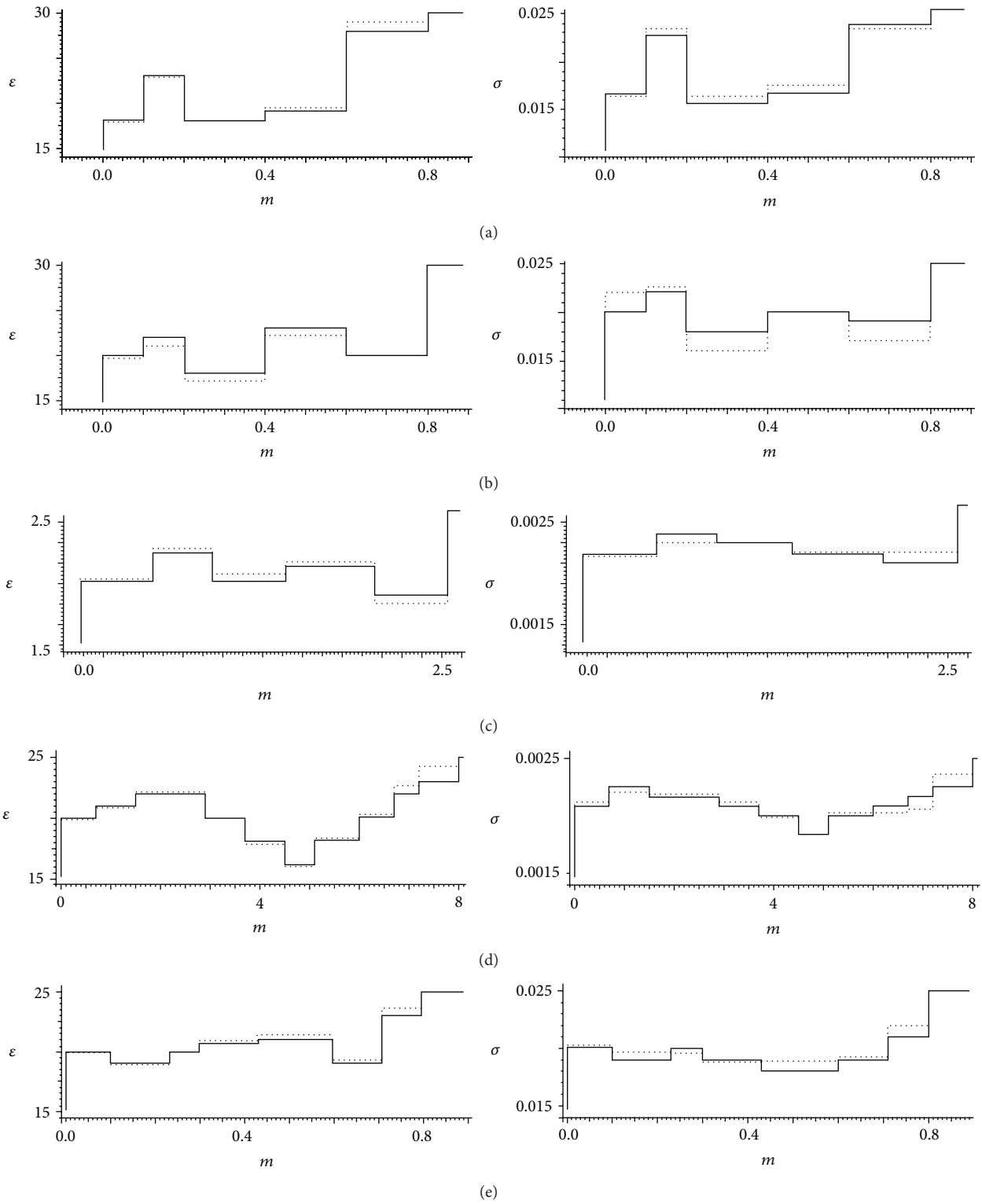


FIGURE 4: The examples or recovery ϵ and σ : (a) model of the medium 1, (b) model of the medium 2, (c) model of the medium 3, (d) model of the medium 4, and (e) model of the medium 5. The exact solution is shown by the continuous line. The recovered solution is shown by the dotted line. For all the examples $P = 20\%$.

of $\omega\mu_0\sigma$, the more difficult restoring of the functions ε and σ is, since small values of k^2 in the differential equation (2) render little impact on changing values of the solution of the equation. The consequence of this is the large “flatness” of the residual functional and its low sensitivity to variations of ε and σ . Note: $\omega_0\mu_0\sigma = 2/h_s^2$.

7. Conclusions

In this paper, the authors suggested the generalization of the known technique of constructing the gradient of the residual functional with the use of the statement of the conjugate problem, when the unknown function is complex.

The numerical examples had shown that the conjugate gradient method in the case of complex valued gradient of the residual functional and the known function is applicable and we can find the minimum of the functional.

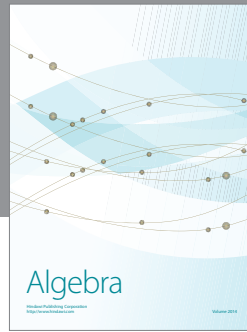
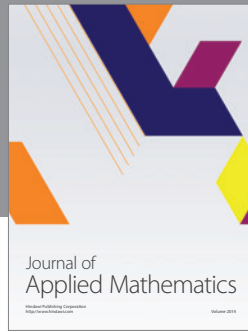
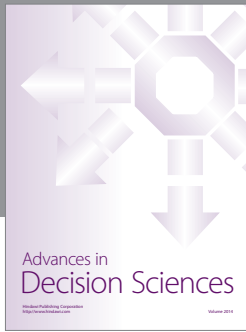
Efficiency rate of the method is confirmed by examples of simultaneous reconstruction of the dielectric permittivity and conductivity on synthetic data with introduced random error.

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