

Comparative analysis of methods for inverse acoustic problems solution

M.A. Shishlenin*

* IM SB RAS,

Ak. Koptug prosp., 4,

630090 Novosibirsk, Russia

E-mail: mshishlenin@ngs.ru

The work was supported by the RFBR (grant 05-01-00171) and grant MK-9094.2006.1

Let us consider the following problem

$$c^{-2}(z)v_{tt} = v_{zz} - \frac{\rho'(z)}{\rho(z)}v_z, \quad z > 0, \quad t > 0; \quad (1)$$

$$v|_{t<0} = 0, \quad v_z|_{z=+0} = \delta(t), \quad (2)$$

$$v(+0, t) = f(t). \quad (3)$$

Here $c(z) \geq c_0 > 0$ ($c_0 = \text{const}$) is the velocity of wave propagation; $\rho(z) \geq \rho_0 > 0$ ($\rho_0 = \text{const}$) is the density; $v(z, t)$ is the acoustic pressure; $\delta(t)$ is Dirac delta-function.

Forward (direct) problem (1), (2) is to find solution of equation (1) $v(z, t)$ by known functions $c(z)$ and $\rho(z)$.

Inverse problem (1)–(3) is to find functions $v(z, t)$, $c(z)$ and $\rho(z)$ by known $f(t)$.

Let us introduce “travel-time” variable

$$x = \psi(z), \quad \psi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{d\xi}{c(\xi)}.$$

The function $\psi^{-1}(x) = z$ exists such as $c(z) > 0$ and therefore we can introduce new functions $u(x, t) = v(\psi^{-1}(x), t)$, $\sigma(x) = c(\psi^{-1}(x))\rho(\psi^{-1}(x))$.

We reduce (1)–(3) to the following inverse problem:

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} - \frac{\sigma'(x)}{\sigma(x)}u_x, \quad x > 0, \quad t > 0; \quad (4)$$

$$u|_{t<0} = 0, \quad u_x|_{x=+0} = c(+0)\delta(t); \quad (5)$$

$$u(+0, t) = f(t), \quad (6)$$

where $v(x, t) = u(z, t)$ is the exceeded pressure; $\sigma(x) > 0$ is the acoustic impedance; $c(+0)$ is known. In order to solve (4)–(6) we have to find functions $u(x, t)$ and $\sigma(x)$ by known additional information (6) about the forward problem solution (4), (5).

We consider the following statements of inverse problem (4)–(6): operator, differential, finite-difference, variational and integral.

For recovering unknown coefficient $\sigma(x)$ in inverse problem (4)–(6) we apply the following methods

- Finite-difference scheme inversion;
- Gel’fand-Levitan-Krein method;
- Boundary Control method;

- Gradient methods (the steepest descent, Landweber iterations);
- Newton–Kantorovich method.

The theoretical and numerical results will be presented and discussed.

References

- [1] Blagoveshchenskii, A.S. The local method of solution of the nonstationary inverse problem for an inhomogeneous string. *Trudy Mat. Inst. Steklov* **115**, 28–38 (in Russian).
- [2] Belishev, M.I. (1987). An approach to multidimensional inverse problems for the wave equation. *Soviet Math. Dokl* **36**, No. 3, 481–484.
- [3] Belishev, M.I. and Blagoveshchenskii, A.S. (1988). Direct method for solving the nonstationary inverse problem for a multidimensional wave equation. In: *Ill-Posed Problems of Mathematical Physics and Analysis*. Computer Center, Siberian Branch of USSR Academy Sci., Krasnoyarsk, pp. 43–48 (in Russian).
- [4] Kabanikhin S.I., Satybaev A.D., Shishlenin M.A. *Direct Methods of Solving Inverse Hyperbolic Problems*. VSP, The Netherlands, 2005.
- [5] Kabanikhin S.I., Bektemesov M.A., Ayapbergenova A.T. *Iterative Methods of Solving Inverse and Ill-Posed Problems with Data Given on the Part of the Boundary*. Inverse Problems, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2006 (in Russian).