APPLIED QUASIPOTENTIAL METHOD FOR SOLVING THE COEFFICIENT PROBLEMS OF PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION OF ANISOTROPIC MEDIA

Andrii Bomba¹, Andrii Safonyk², Olha Michuta³, Mykhailo Boichura³
¹Rivne State Humanitarian University, Department of Informatics and Applied Mathematics, ²National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Department of Automation, Electrical Engineering and Computer-Integrated Technologies, ³National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Department of Applied Mathematics

Abstract. A numerical method of quasiconformal mappings for solving the coefficient problems of finding eigenvalues of the conductivity tensor having information about its directions in an anisotropic medium using applied quasipotential tomographic data is generalized. The corresponding algorithm is based on the alternate solving of problems on quasiconformal mappings and parameter identification. The results of numerical experiments of imitative restoration of environment structure are presented.

Keywords: applied quasipotential tomography, quasiconformal mapping, identification, anisotropy

ZASTOSOWANIE METODY QUASIPOTENCJALNEJ DO ROZWIĄZYWANIA ZADANIA IDENTYFIKACJI PARAMETRYCZNEJ OŚRODKÓW ANIZOTROPOWYCH

Streszczenie. Opracowano uogólnioną numeryczną metodę mapowania quasi-formalnego w celu rozwiązania zadań znalezienia wartości własnych tensora przewodnictwa posiadających informacje o jego kierunkach w ośrodku anizotropowym z zastosowaniem quasipotencjalnych danych tomograficznych. Podstawą algorytmu jest alternatywne rozwiązanie problemów związanych z mapowaniem quasi-formalnym i identyfikacją parametrów. Prezentowano wyniki numerycznych symulacji odtworzenia struktury ośrodka.

Słowa kluczowe: tomografia quasipotencjałowa, mapowanie quasikonformalne, identyfikacja, anizotopia

Introduction

Today, solving the problem of image reconstruction of a conductivity tensor (CT) in anisotropic media finds its application in an increasing number of areas. In particular, in robotics, geology, medicine, etc. (see, e.g., [6–8]). Despite the low resolution of the resulting images, geometric flexibility, harmfulness to the environment contributes to the continuation of relevant studies in order to improve the accuracy and speed of the calculations [6, 8].

The aim of this work is to generalize the numerical quasiconformal mapping method [2–4] for solving the coefficient problems of finding eigenvalues of the CT having information about its directions in an anisotropic medium using applied quasipotential tomographic (AQT) data.

1. The parameter identification problem of anisotropic media using AQT data

We consider the quasideal processes of particles movement (in particular, liquids, electric charges) in a single-connected curvilinear domain (anisotropic layer or plate, which is some tomographic cross-section) $G_z$ (Fig. 1a), limited by a smooth closed curve $\partial G_z = \{x,y\}$: $x = \tilde{x}(\tau)$, $y = \tilde{y}(\tau)$, $0 \leq \tau \leq 2\pi$, $\tilde{x}(0) = \tilde{x}(2\pi) = \tilde{x}_0$, $\tilde{y}(0) = \tilde{y}(2\pi) = \tilde{y}_0$, where $\tilde{x}(\tau)$, $\tilde{y}(\tau)$ are defined continuously differentiated functions, $O(\tilde{x}_0, \tilde{y}_0)$ is given reference point, under conditions of various situational states (injections), generated by the action of the differences in the applied potentials to the selected sections of the boundary [1, 2, 4, 6, 8–10]. Suppose that we know not only distributions of potentials, but also local velocities of matter at the same points [2, 4]. In this case, the problem of parameters identification of the quasideal stream using AQT data is traditionally reduced to finding an infinite number of functions-quasipotentials $\phi = \phi^0(\tau, x, y)$ and a single anisotropy tensor $\sigma = (\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(x, y))_{\alpha, \beta = 1, 2}$ in the domain $G_z$, for which the equations:

$$(1) \begin{cases}
(\sigma_{11}\phi_x^0 + \sigma_{12}\phi_y^0)x + (\sigma_{21}\phi_x^0 + \sigma_{22}\phi_y^0)y = 0
\end{cases}$$

are fulfilled when for each $p$ interconnected conditions of Dirichlet and Neumann are given [1, 2, 4, 6–10]. Here (1) is a consequence of the movement law by Ohm, Darcy type etc. $J(p) = \sigma \text{grad} \phi^0(p)$ and the continuity equation $\text{div} \ j = 0$ [1, 2, 4, 6–10]; $p = 1, 2, \ldots$ is the injection number (see, e.g., [1, 2, 4]); $\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \sigma_{\alpha\beta}(x, y, \ldots)$ are bounded continuously differentiated in the domain $G_z$ functions that characterizing the conductivity and anisotropy of the medium [3].

In practice, it is not possible to obtain an infinite number of data (measurements at the boundary), and therefore scientists apply a different kind of simplification (see, e.g., [1, 2, 4, 6–10]). First of all, they consider the finite number of injections of current through the tomographic section. It, similar to [2, 4], we simulate by sets of values $(\tau_A^0, \tau_B^0, \tau_C^0, \tau_D^0)$, according to which

$$(2) \begin{cases}
\{\tilde{x}(\tau_A^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_A^0)\}, \quad B_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_B^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_B^0)\}, \quad C_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_C^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_C^0)\}, \quad D_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_D^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_D^0)\}
\end{cases}$$

Corresponding for this injection boundary of the domain $G_z$ with given four marked points is denoted by $\partial G_z^{(p)}(\tau_A^0, \tau_B^0, \tau_C^0, \tau_D^0)$. We propose to set the local velocity distributions at sections of constant applied potentials, and at other lines, both the constant stream values and the distributions of potentials [2, 4]. This, in comparison with the known world analogues (see, e.g., [1, 6, 8, 10]), provides the possibility of both the physical providing of experiment and the application of our developed complex analysis methods.

Fig. 1 Tomographic cross-section $G_z$ (a) and the corresponding domains of complex quasipotential $G_z^{(p)}(b)$

In the applied potentials to the selected sections of the boundary (injections), generated by the action of the differences in the applied potentials to the selected sections of the boundary [1, 2, 4, 6–10], provides the possibility of obtaining an infinite number of data (measurements at the boundary), and therefore scientists apply a different kind of simplification (see, e.g., [1, 2, 4, 6–10]). First of all, they consider the finite number of injections of current through the tomographic section. It, similar to [2, 4], we simulate by sets of values $(\tau_A^0, \tau_B^0, \tau_C^0, \tau_D^0)$, according to which

$$(2) \begin{cases}
A_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_A^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_A^0)\}, \quad B_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_B^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_B^0)\}, \quad C_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_C^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_C^0)\}, \quad D_p = \{\tilde{x}(\tau_D^0), \tilde{y}(\tau_D^0)\}
\end{cases}$$

Corresponding for this injection boundary of the domain $G_z$ with given four marked points is denoted by $\partial G_z^{(p)}(\tau_A^0, \tau_B^0, \tau_C^0, \tau_D^0)$. We propose to set the local velocity distributions at sections of constant applied potentials, and at other lines, both the constant stream values and the distributions of potentials [2, 4]. This, in comparison with the known world analogues (see, e.g., [1, 6, 8, 10]), provides the possibility of both the physical providing of experiment and the application of our developed complex analysis methods.
In this case, the mathematical model of AQT [8], similar to [1, 2, 4], we write in the form (1) and conditions: \[ \phi^M(p) A_pB_p = \phi^M(p), \phi^M(p) D_pC_p = \phi^M(p), \] \[ \left| j^M(p) \left| B_pC_p \cup A_pD_p = 0; \right. \right. \] \[ \phi^M(p) A_pB_p = \phi^M(p), \phi^M(p) B_pC_p = \phi^M(p), \] \[ \left| j^M(p) \left| B_pC_p \cup A_pD_p = 0; \right. \right. \] \[ \phi^M(p) A_pB_p = \phi^M(p), \phi^M(p) C_pD_p = \phi^M(p), \] \[ \left| j^M(p) \left| A_pD_p \cup C_pD_p = 0; \right. \right. \] \[ \text{where } A_pB_p \text{ and } C_pD_p \text{ are selected equopotential lines; } B_pC_p \text{ and } A_pD_p \text{ are impermeable boundary stream lines; } \pi \text{ is unit vector of outer normal; } M \text{ is a running point of the corresponding curve.} \]

Functions \( \psi^*(p)(M) = \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), (\tau_B \leq \tau \leq \tau_A), \) \( \phi^*(p)(M) = \phi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), (\tau_B \leq \tau \leq \tau_A), \) \( \psi^*(p)(M) = \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), (\tau_B \leq \tau \leq \tau_A), \)

as in [2], can be constructed by interpolating experimentally obtained their values \( \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), \psi^*(p)(\tau_\pi), \) having some \( 0 \leq \tau \leq \tau_\pi, \)

CT components with equal elements of the additional diagonal [10] are defined as follows: \( \sigma_1 = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\cos^2\theta + \lambda_2, \)

\( \sigma_2 = (-\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\cos^2\theta + \lambda_1, \)

\( \sigma_3 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\sin\theta\cos\theta, \sigma_4 = \sigma_2, \)

(4)

eigenvalues \( \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \) of corresponding to (1) matrix we find in the form:

\[ \lambda_1 = \lambda_2(x, y, a_{10}, a_{20}, ..., a_{1a}, a_{2a}), \]

\[ \lambda_2 = \lambda_2(x, y, b_{10}, b_{20}, ..., b_{1b}, b_{2b}), \]

(5)

and we consider the angles distribution function of extreme value directions of the conductivity coefficient \( \theta = \theta(x, y), \) similar to [1, 8, 9], a priori known. Here \( a_{10} = a_{20}, b_{10} = b_{20}, \)

are parameters that are defined during the problem solving process.

The problem lies in image reconstruction of the CT. Here, the related is the calculation of the corresponding dynamic meshes and velocity fields.

We can reduce (1) – (5) to the series of more general boundary value problems on quasiconformal mappings \( \phi^M(p)(z) = \phi^M(p)(x, y) + \psi^M(p)(x, y) \) of the physical domains \( G^M^M(p), (\text{Fig. 1a}) \) onto the corresponding domains of the complex quasipotential \( G^M^M(p), (\text{Fig. 1b}) \) by the way, similarly to [2—4],

of introducing the stream functions \( \psi^M(p) = \psi^M(p)(x, y), \) which are complex conjugated to \( \phi^M(p) = \phi^M(p)(x, y), \) under (4) and (5) conditions:

\[ \sigma_1 \psi^M(x) + \sigma_2 \psi^M(y) = \psi^M(x), \]

\[ \sigma_2 \psi^M(x) + \sigma_2 \psi^M(y) = -\psi^M(x); \]

\[ \psi^M(p) A_pB_p = \phi^M(p), \phi^M(p) C_pD_p = \phi^M(p), \]

\[ \psi^M(p) A_pD_p = 0, \psi^M(p) B_pC_p = Q^M(p), \]

\[ \int Q^M(p) d\Omega = \psi^M(p)(M), \]

\( \psi^M(p)(M) A_pB_p = \psi^M(p)(M), \psi^M(p)(M) C_pD_p = \psi^M(p)(M), \)

\( \psi^M(p)(M) A_pD_p = \psi^M(p)(M), \psi^M(p)(M) B_pC_p = \psi^M(p)(M), \)

(8)

where \( Q^M(p) = (\psi^M(p), \psi^M(p), \psi^M(p), \psi^M(p)); \)

\( \psi^M(p)(M) = \int \psi^M(p)(M) d\Omega = \psi^M(p)(M); \)

\[ \psi^M(p) d\Omega = \text{discharges of the vector fields (current)} \text{ through the contact sections } A_pB_p \text{ and } C_pD_p; d\Omega \text{ is arc element of corresponding curve.} \]

2. Synthesis of the numerical quasiconformal mapping method and ideas of alternating block parametrization

In [2, 4], algorithms for numerical solving of inverse nonlinear boundary value problems on quasiconformal mappings in curvilinear quadrilateral domains bounded by stream and equipotential lines are proposed, and in [3] such approaches are generalized to the case of anisotropy. Accordingly, solving the problem will be carried out applying these methods (using the corresponding notations; the algorithms obtained in the above-mentioned works will be fragments of wider structures, in particular, injectivity must be taken into account).

We reconstruct the CT, like in [2—4], provided minimize the residual sum of squares of expressions, obtained from Cauchy-Riemann-type conditions, with applying the ideas of regularization and having positive eigenvalues condition:

\[ \Phi(x^1, y^1, ..., x^n, y^n, a_{10}, a_{20}, ..., a_{1a}, a_{2a}, b_{10}, b_{20}, ..., b_{1b}, b_{2b}) = \]

\[ = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{\eta = 1}^{p} \left( \sum_{k_a = 0}^{a_{1a}} \sum_{k_b = 0}^{a_{2a}} \frac{a_{10}^2 a_{20}^2}{100 a_{10}^2 a_{20}^2} + \sum_{k_a = 0}^{a_{1b}} \sum_{k_b = 0}^{b_{1b}} \frac{b_{10}^2 b_{20}^2}{100 b_{10}^2 b_{20}^2} + \right) + \left( \sigma_1 + \right. \]

\[ + \sigma_2 \psi^M(p) - (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)(x^p - y^p) - \psi^M(p) + \psi^M(p) \right)^2 + \left( \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 \right)^2 + \left. \right)^2 \right); \]

\( Q^M(p) = \text{discharges of the vector fields (current)} \text{ through the contact sections } A_pB_p \text{ and } C_pD_p; d\Omega \text{ is arc element of corresponding curve.} \]

We write the corresponding difference analogues in the mesh domains \( G^M^M(p), \) when \( z_{ij} = z_{ij}(x^p, y^p) \) similar to [2—4]. Here

\( \psi^M(p) = \left[ \psi^M(p), \psi^M(p) \right] \]

\( \psi^M(p) = \psi^M(p) + i\Delta \psi^M(p), \)

where \( \eta \) is regularization parameter.
Note that the algorithm will be similar if instead of the angles distribution function of extreme value directions of the conductivity coefficient, known is the distribution either \( \lambda_1 \) or \( \lambda_2 \) for the desired \( \theta \) and either \( \lambda_1 \) or \( \lambda_2 \), respectively. However, solving the nonlinear programming problem thus formed will require the application of the global optimization method.

It should be noted that here, as in [2] (in opposite to [3, 4]), there is no need to use formulas to refine the boundary nodes (these coordinates are a priori known), which, of course, accelerates the reconstruction process of the image. In order to save machine time, it is also allowed to use formulas constructed on the basis of (9) and (10) for selected points only. In particular (if it allows to do the chosen optimization algorithm) condition (10) should not require all mesh nodes of the meshes, but only in the coordinates of the extreme values of the minimum of functions (4). In other cases, it makes sense to specify a series of control points inside the investigated domain. Such in many cases can be nodes of meshes of arbitrary injection.

3. Numerical results

We present the results of numerical experiments of imitative restoration of medium structure for the following input data: 
\[
m(\theta) = 100, \quad \xi(\tau) = 150 \cos \tau, \quad \gamma(\tau) = 100 \sin \tau, \quad s_a = s_b = 3, \\
a_0 = b_0, 0 = 1, \quad a_0 - c_0 - r_0, b_0 - b_0, b_0 = 0 \quad (k_A = 1), \quad r_0 = 0, \\
k_0 = 1, \quad k_0 = 0, k_0, \quad \eta = 0, \quad \tilde{p} = 20, \\
\varepsilon_1(\theta) = \frac{9}{8} \pi (p-1), \quad \phi_1 = 0, \\
\varepsilon_1 = 1, \quad \phi_1 = 0, \quad \phi_1, \quad \phi_1, \quad \phi_1, \quad (1 \leq p \leq \tilde{p}).
\]
\[
a_0 = 2 \times 10^{-2}, \quad \theta(x, y) = 1 + 12 \times 10^{-4} x - 10^{-4} x^2 + 16 \times 10^{-6} x^2 - 36 \times 10^{-6} y^2 - 10^{-7} x^3 - 7 \times 10^{-7} x^2 y + 45 \times 10^{-8} x^2 y - 54 \times 10^{-8} x^3 y, \\
q = 200.
\]
A visual representation of received CT distribution is carried out similar to [10] by application of a specially developed procedure. According to it, the researched domain is divided into square sections by lines, which are parallel to the coordinate axes. The CT is characterized in the center of this figures as an ellipses (axes and radii of which correspond to the directions of eigenvectors and proportional to the values of eigenvalues, respectively) of the form 
\[
k_{11} \lambda_1^2 + k_{22} \lambda_2^2 + 2 \kappa_{12} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1,
\]
where 
\[
k_{11} = \sin^2 \theta / \lambda_2^2 + \cos^2 \theta / \lambda_2^2, \\
k_{22} = \cos^2 \theta / \lambda_2^2 + \sin^2 \theta / \lambda_2^2, \\
k_{12} = \sin \theta \cos \theta / \lambda_2^2 - 1 / \lambda_2^2.
\]
Fig. 2b presents the reconstructed image of the CT distribution in comparison with the given theoretically (Fig. 2a).

4. Acknowledgment

The numerical quasiconformal mapping method for solving the problem of finding the eigenvalues of the CT having information about its directions in anisotropic medium and using AQ4T data is generalized. The algorithm for solving the corresponding problem is based on the application of the idea of quasiconformal similarity in the small for construction of curvilinear quadrilaterals (quasiparallelogramms), that are components of dynamic mesh in the physical domain and the corresponding squares in the domain of continuous quasipotential and alternate parametrization of internal nodes of dynamic meshes (constructed for each of the injections) and the desired CT. The developed algorithm is characterized by comparatively fast computer convergence (since, unlike many useful methods, it does not require finding the derivatives of the distribution function of the CT at the specified points and specifying the boundary nodes at each iteration step),
the possibility of relatively easy its parallelization and the premature stop of the calculation procedure only if some of the conditions for the completion of the process are fulfilled.

Also, the anisotropy tensor on orders affects the deterioration of accuracy, stability, which in particular requires the creation of new structures, procedures of regularization Tikhonov type. It is also worth noting that, unlike the traditional approaches to the formulation and solving the problems of electrically impedance tomography [1, 6 – 10], we determine the distribution of local velocities of a substance (fluid, current) and averaged potentials on sites the contact of the plate and body, and in other sections the distribution of the potential (according to experimental data). This, of course, provides greater mathematical conformity, and therefore a certain gain in the iterative reconstruction process.

We plan to extend this algorithm to the following cases: spatial reconstruction possibility, formation on the several sections of apply the quasiapatial at the initial stream, parameters identification of the CT of piecewise-homogeneous and piecewise-inhomogeneous media and filtration-convection-diffusion type processes (see, for example, [5, 11]).

References

[1] Abascal J.-F. P. J., Lienhearth W. R. B., Arridge S. R., Schweiger M., Atkinson D., Holder D. S.: Electrical impedance tomography in anisotropic media with known eigenvectors. Inverse Problems 27/6(2011), 1–17.

[2] Bomba A. Ya., Boichura M. V.: Applied quasipotential method for solving coefficient problems of parametric Identification. Bulletin of NUWEE. Technical Sciences Series 4(76)(2017), 163–177 (in Ukrainian).

[3] Bomba A. Ya., Kashtan S. S., Pyhornytiskiy D. O., Yaroshchak S. V.: Complex analysis methods. Editorial and Publishing Department of NUWEE, Rivne 2013 (in Ukrainian).

[4] Bomba A. Ya., Kroka L. L.: Numerical methods of quasiisomorphic mappings for solving problems of identifying of electrical conductivity coefficient in an applied potential tomography. Yolyn Mathematical Bulletin. Applied Mathematics Series 11/20(2014), 24–33 (in Ukrainian).

[5] Bomba A. Ya., Safonik A. P.: Mathematical Simulation of the Process of Acoustic Treatment of Wastewater under Conditions of Diffusion and Mass Transfer Perturbations. 2018. Journal of Engineering Physics and Thermophysics 91(2)/2018, 318–323.

[6] Crabb M.: EIT Reconstruction Algorithms for Respiratory Intensive Care. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Manchester, Manchester 2014.

[7] Herwanger J.V., Pain C.C., Binley A., De Oliveira C.R.E., Worthington M. H.: Anisotropic resistivity tomography. Geophysical Journal International 150(2)/2004, 459–472.

[8] Holder D.: Electrical Impedance Tomography. Methods, History and Applications. IOP Publishing, Bristol 2005.

[9] Lienhearth W. R. B.: Conformal uniqueness results in anisotropic electric impedance imaging Inverse Problems. Inverse Problems 13(4)/1997, 125–134.

[10] Martins T. C., Tszukzi M. S. G.: Investigating Anisotropic EIT with Simulated Annealing. IFAC-PapersOnLine 50(1)/2017, 9961–9966.

[11] Michuta O., Vlasik A., Martynuk P.: Mathematical Modeling of Influence of Chemical Erosion and non-thermal Conditions on the Filtration Consolidation of Saline Soils in Three-Dimensional Case. Visnyk of the Lviv University. Series Applied Mathematics and Computer Science 19/2013, 68–80.

[12] Ortega J. M., Rheinboldt W. C.: Iterative Solution of Nonlinear Equations in Several Variables. Academic Press, San Diego 1970.

[13] http://www.alglib.net (available: 28.11.2018).

D.Sc. Andrii Bomba

Doctor of Engineering Sciences, Professor, Head of Department of Informatics and Applied Mathematics. Author of over 450 scientific works, including 9 monographs. He has prepared 13 candidates and 2 doctors of sciences. A well-known specialist in mathematical modeling and computational methods. Academician of the UNGA. Member of four editions of collections of scientific works and two Specialized Scientific Councils for the defense of thesis.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5528-4192

D.Sc. Andrii Safonik

e-mail: safonik@ukr.net

Professor of the Department of automation, electrical engineering and computer integrated technologies of the Institute of Automation, Cybernetics and Computer Engineering, National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Rivne, Ukraine. Engaged in scientific mathematical modeling of natural and technological processes, computer techniques and computer technologies, programming.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5020-9051

Ph.D. Olha Michuta

e-mail: o.r.michuta@nuwm.edu.ua

Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Associate Professor of Department of Applied Mathematics. The subject of her scientific research is filtering consolidation of soil massifs with free boundaries taking into account heat and mass transfer. She is an author of more that 15 scientific works and 2 manuals. Scientific Secretary of the Specialized Academic Council for the defense of Ph.D. and Doctor of Science theses.

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2886-0662

Mykhailo Boichura

e-mail: mboichura@gmail.com

He is the author of 6 specialized articles and 10 abstracts in the field of numerical quasiisomorphic modeling methods for the identification of parameters of quasiideal fields. 1 paper and 3 abstracts were published on the topic of mathematical modeling of quasiideal flow by the method of "licentious" areas. He is preparing for submission of his dissertation to the Specialized Academic Council for defending Ph.D. degree.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9073-4037

otrzymano/received: 20.02.2019 przyjęto do druku/accepted: 11.03.2019