

Numerical Tests of RTM for Locally Perturbed Two-layers Media

1. Introduction

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta u + k(x)^2 u &= 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2, \\
\Delta u_0 + k_0(x)^2 u &= 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2, \\
u(x) &= u^s(x) + u_0(x) \\
u_0(x) &= u^i(x) + u^r(x) \\
u^i(x) &= e^{-ik_1 d \cdot x}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
k_0(x) &= \begin{cases} k_1 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^2 \\ k_2 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_-^2 \end{cases} \\
k(x) &= \begin{cases} k_1 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^2 \setminus \bar{D} \\ k_2 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_-^2 \setminus \bar{D} \\ k_3 & \text{in } D \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
d &= (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \quad \theta \in (0, \pi) \\
u^r(x, d) &= \begin{cases} \frac{k_1 \sin \theta - k_2 \sin \phi}{k_1 \sin \theta + k_2 \sin \phi} e^{-ik_1(\cos \theta x_1 - \sin \theta x_2)} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^2 \\ \frac{2k_1 \sin \theta}{k_1 \sin \theta + k_2 \sin \phi} e^{-ik_2(\cos \phi x_1 + \sin \phi x_2)} & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_-^2 \end{cases} \\
k_1 \cos \theta &= k_2 \cos \phi
\end{aligned}$$

Imaging Condition:

$$I(z) = \text{Im} \sum_{j=1}^{N_d} \sum_{r=1}^{N_r} u^{d_j}(z) \left[\frac{\partial \Phi(k_1, x_r, z)}{\partial x_r(x_2)} \overline{(u^s(x_r, d_j) + u^r(x_r, d_j))} \right] ds(x_r) ds(x_s).$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
d_j &= (\cos \theta_j, \sin \theta_j), \quad \theta_j = \frac{j\pi}{N_d + 1} \\
x_r &= \left(\frac{2(r-1)d}{N_r - 1} - d, h \right) \\
\Phi(k, x, y) &\text{ is the fundamental solution of Helmholtz equation.}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Numerical Test

Parameter setting:

$$N_d = 201, \quad N_r = 401, \quad d = 200, \quad h = 2, \quad k_1 = 1\omega, \quad k_2 = 1.5\omega, \quad k_3 = 2\omega$$

Figure1, Figure5 : $\omega = 1$

Figure2, Figure6 : $\omega = 1.5$

Figure3, Figure7 : $\omega = 2$

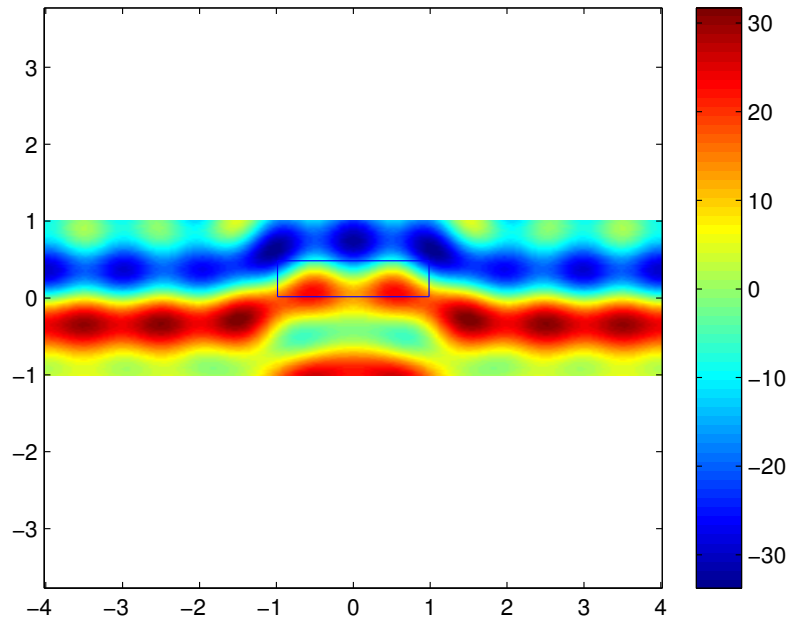


Figure 1. square

Figure4, Figure8 : $\omega = [1, 1.5, 2]$

Figure1-Figure4 : the shape of D is rectangle: $[-1, 1] \times [0, 0.5]$

Figure5-Figure8 : the shape of D is hemicircle: $x_1^2 + (2x_2)^2 = 1, x_2 > 0$

Imaging domain is $[-4, 4] \times [-1, 1]$

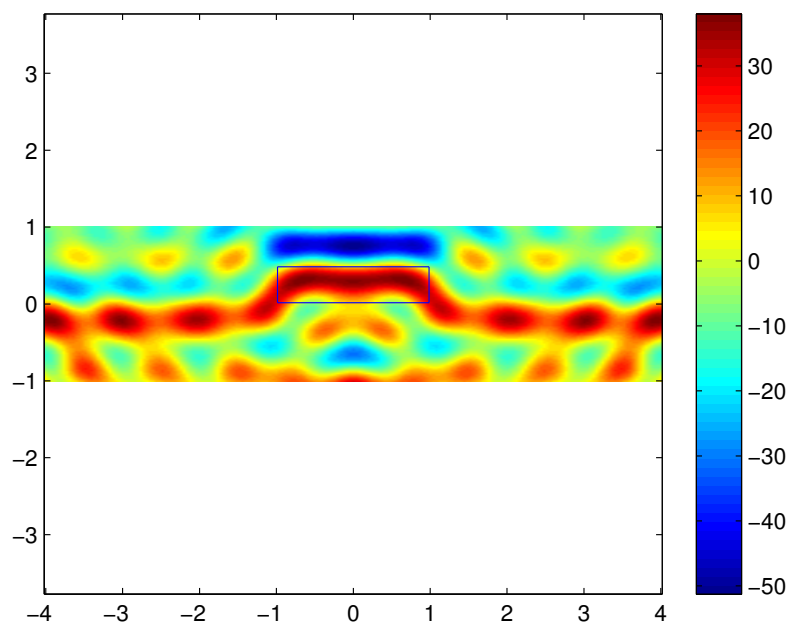


Figure 2. square

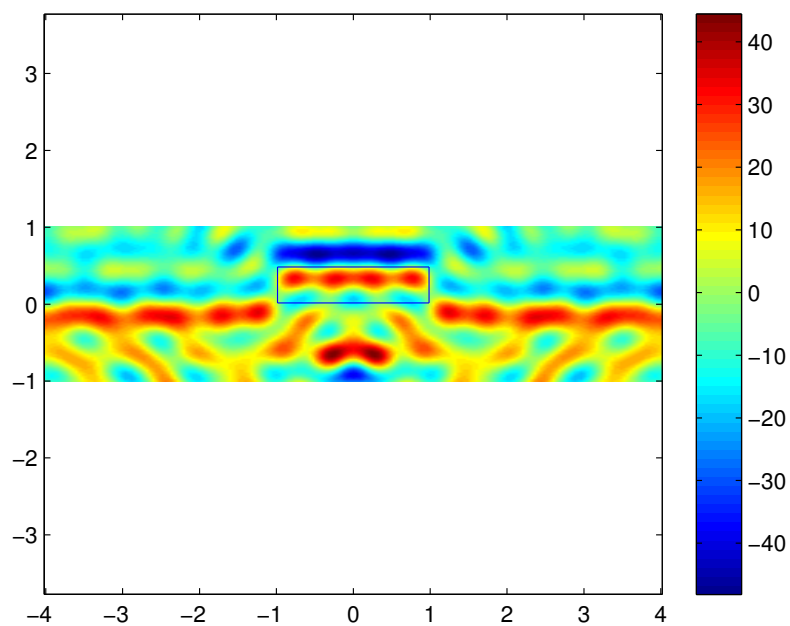


Figure 3. square

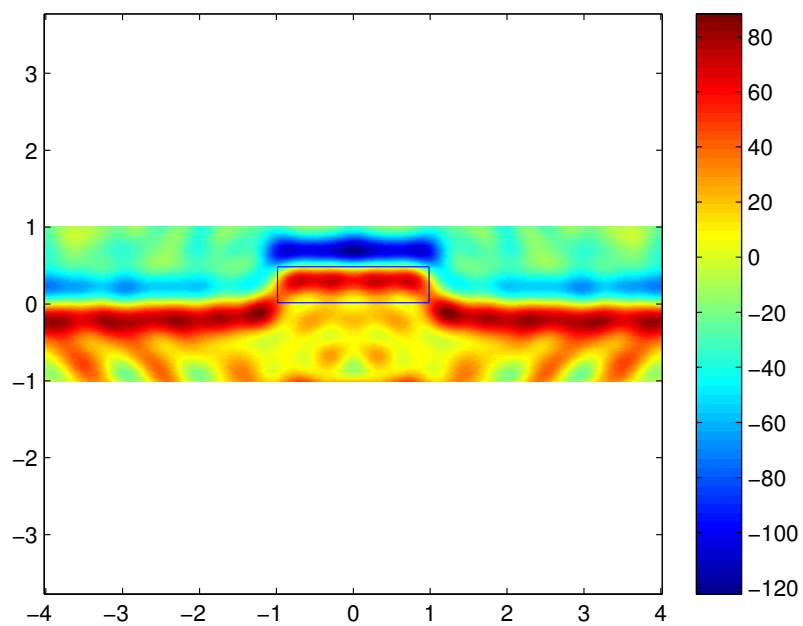


Figure 4. square

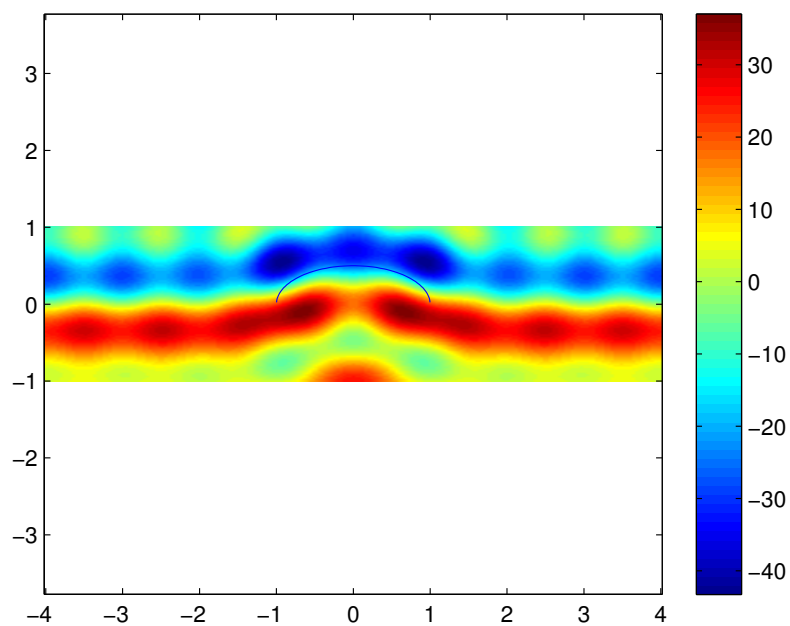


Figure 5. square

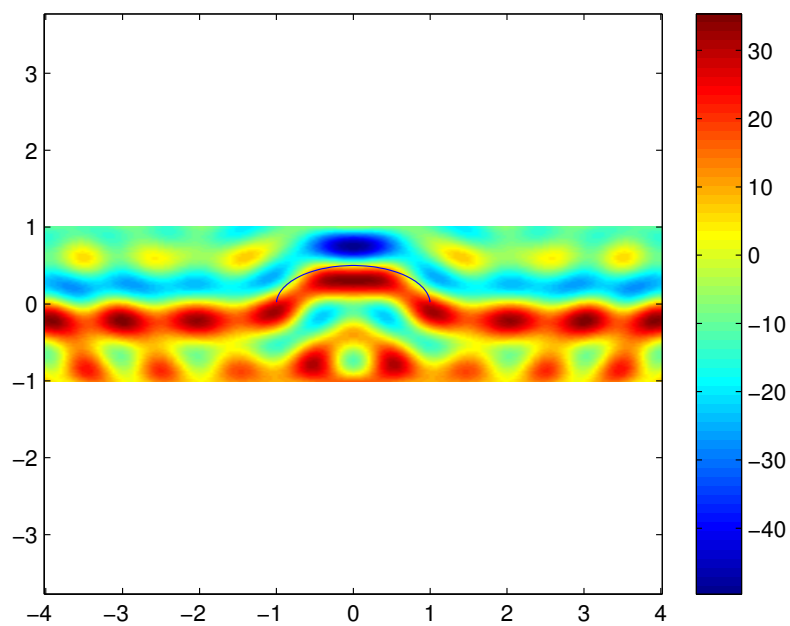


Figure 6. square

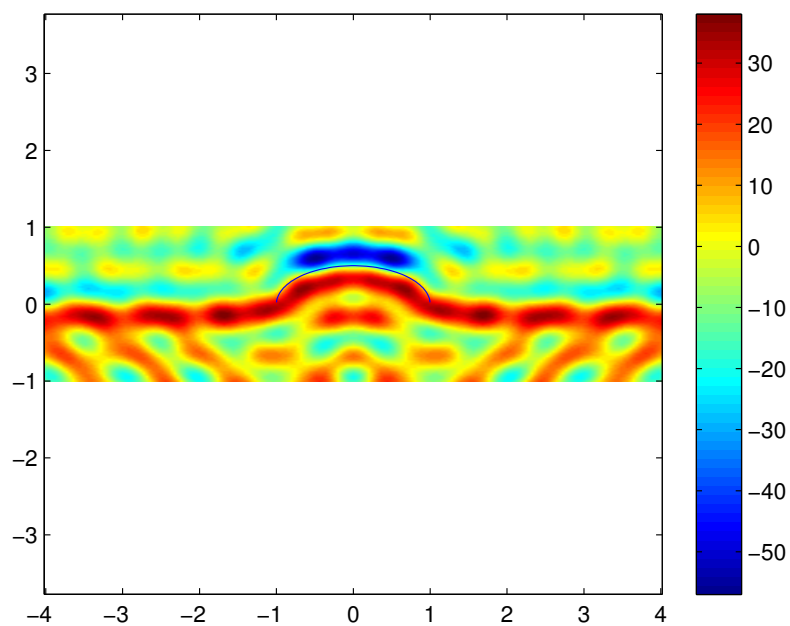


Figure 7. square

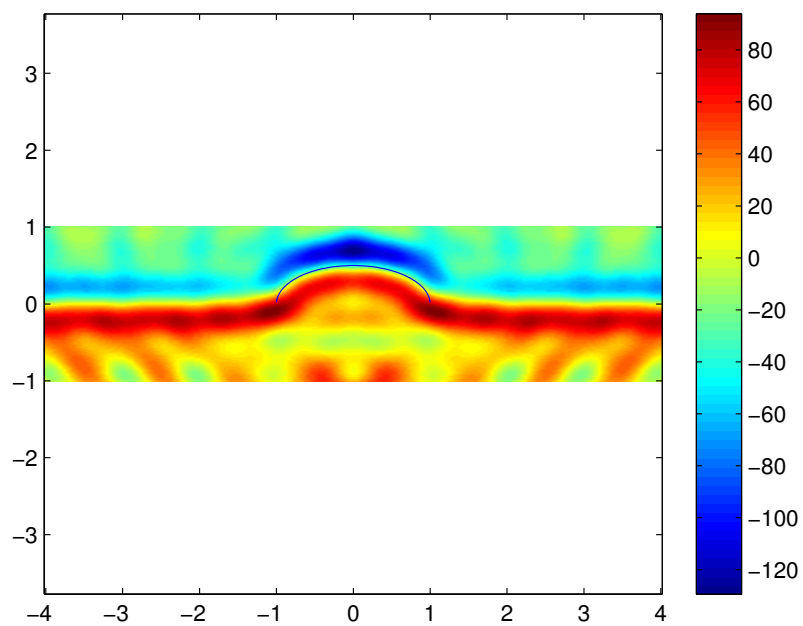


Figure 8. square

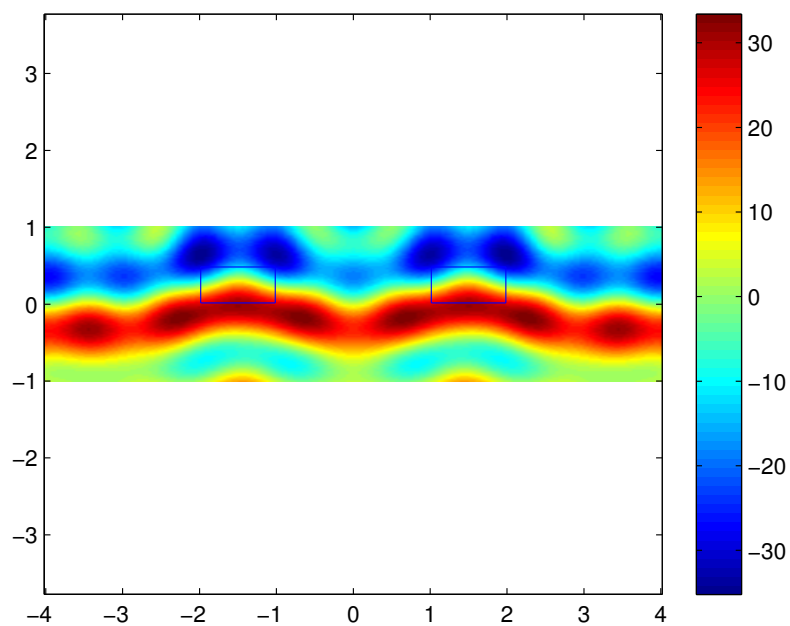


Figure 9. square

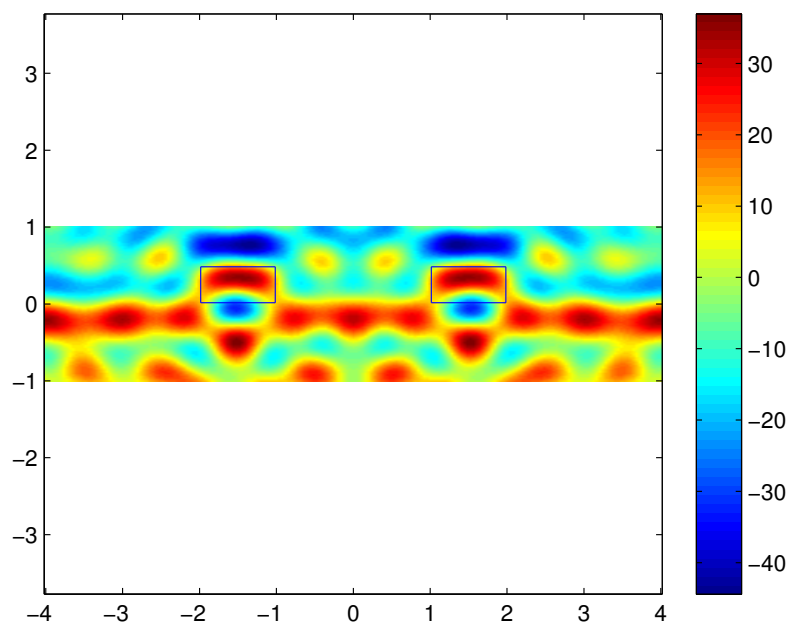


Figure 10. square

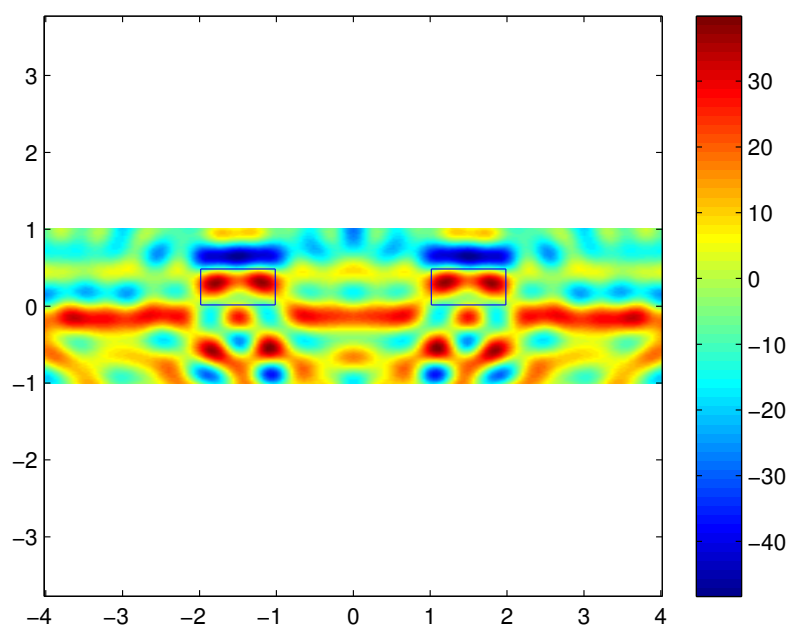


Figure 11. square

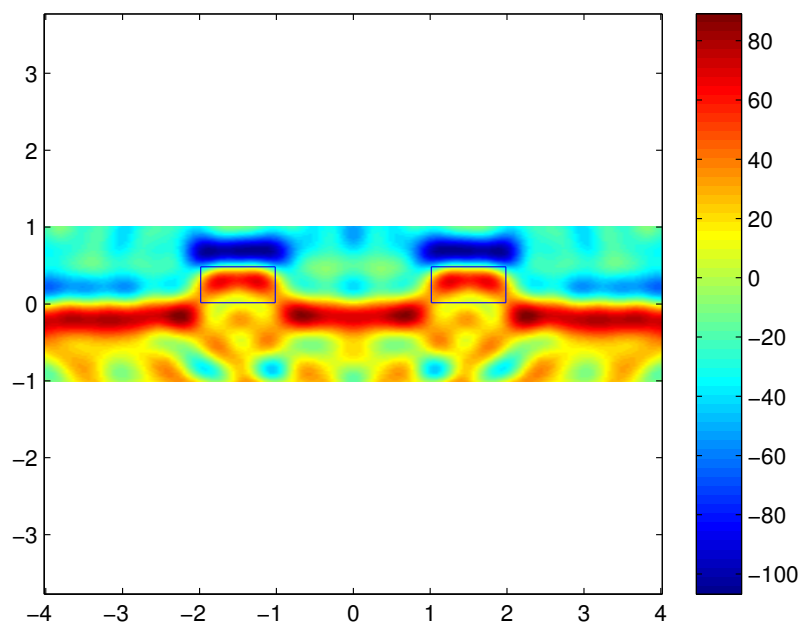


Figure 12. square