

IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION OF BURIED DIELECTRIC CYLINDERS BY TE WAVE ILLUMINATION

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Abstract—The inverse scattering of buried dielectric cylinders by transverse electric (TE) wave illumination is investigated. Dielectric cylinders of unknown permittivities are buried in one half space and scatter a group of unrelated TE waves incident from another half space where the scattered field is recorded. By proper arrangement of the various unrelated incident fields, the difficulties of ill-posedness and nonlinearity are circumvented, and the permittivity distribution can be reconstructed through simple matrix operations. The algorithm is based on the moment method and the unrelated illumination method. Numerical results are given to demonstrate the capability of the inverse algorithm. Good reconstruction is obtained even in the presence of additive random noise in measured data. In addition, the effect of noise on the reconstruction result is also investigated.

1 Introduction

2 Theoretical Formulation

3 Numerical Results

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Appendix A.

References

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last few years, electromagnetic inverse scattering problems of underground objects have been of growing importance in many different fields of applied science, with a large potential impact

on geosciences and remote sensing applications. Typical examples are the detection of buried water pipes, power and communication cables, archaeological remains and so on. However, the solutions are considerably more difficult than those involving objects in free space. This is due to the interaction between the air-earth interface and the object, which leads to the complicated Green's function for this half-space problem. Most microwave inverse scattering algorithms developed are for TM wave illuminations in which the vectorial problem can be simplified to a scalar one [1–10]. On the other hand, much fewer works have been reported on the more complicated TE case [11–15]. In the TE wave excitation case, the presence of polarization charges makes the inverse problem more nonlinear. As a result, the reconstruction becomes more difficult. However, the TE polarization case is useful because it provides additional information about the object.

In this paper, the inverse scattering of buried dielectric cylinders by TE wave illumination is investigated. An efficient algorithm is proposed to reconstruct the permittivity distribution of the objects by using only the scattered field measured outside. The algorithm is based on the unrelated illumination method [9, 13]. In Section 2, the theoretical formulation for electromagnetic inverse scattering is presented. Numerical results for objects of different permittivity distributions are given in Section 3. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Section 4.

2. THEORETICAL FORMULATION

Let us consider a dielectric cylinder buried in a lossless homogeneous half-space as shown in Fig. 1. Media in regions 1 and 2 are characterized by permittivities ε_1 and ε_2 , respectively. The permeability is μ_0 for all material including the scatterers. The axis of the buried cylinder is the z -axis; that is, the properties of the scatterer may vary with the transverse coordinates only. A group of unrelated incident wave with magnetic field parallel to the z -axis (i.e., transverse electric, or TE, polarization) is illuminated upon the scatterers. Owing to the interface between region 1 and 2, the incident waves generate two waves that would exist in the absence of the scatterer: reflected waves (for $y \leq -a$) and transmitted waves (for $y > -a$). Let the unperturbed field be represented by

$$\overline{E}^i(x, y) = \begin{cases} (E_x^i)_1(x, y)\hat{x} + (E_y^i)_1(x, y)\hat{y}, & y \leq -a \\ (E_x^i)_2(x, y)\hat{x} + (E_y^i)_2(x, y)\hat{y}, & y > -a \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

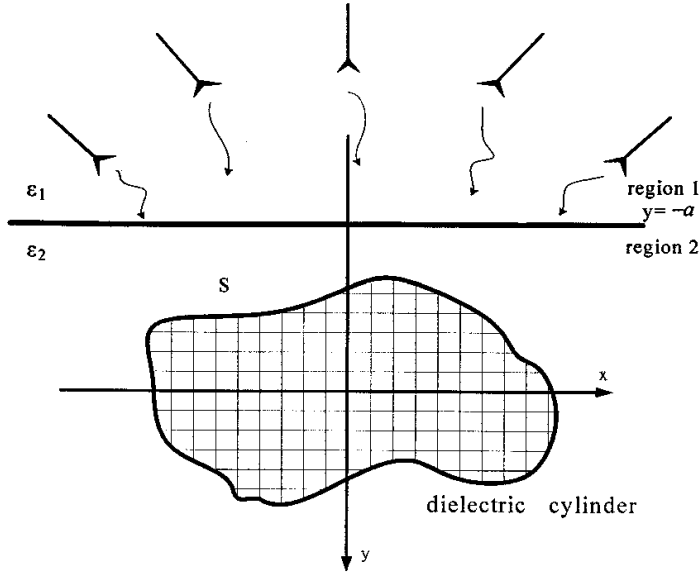


Figure 1. Geometry of problem in the (x, y) plane.

By using the vector potential techniques, the internal total electric field $\bar{E}(x, y) = E_x(x, y)\hat{x} + E_y(x, y)\hat{y}$ and the external scattered field, $\bar{E}^s(x, y) = E_x^s(x, y)\hat{x} + E_y^s(x, y)\hat{y}$ can be expressed by the following equations:

$$E_x(\bar{r}) = - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + k_2^2 \right) \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_x(\bar{r}') ds' \right] - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_y(\bar{r}') ds' \right] + E_x^i(\bar{r}) \quad (2)$$

$$E_y(\bar{r}) = - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_x(\bar{r}') ds' \right] - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + k_2^2 \right) \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_y(\bar{r}') ds' \right] + E_y^i(\bar{r}) \quad (3)$$

$$E_x^s(\bar{r}) = - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + k_2^2 \right) \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_x(\bar{r}') ds' \right] - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_y(\bar{r}') ds' \right] \quad (4)$$

$$E_y^s(\bar{r}) = -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_x(\bar{r}') ds' \right] \\ - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + k_2^2 \right) \left[\int_s G(\bar{r}, \bar{r}') (\varepsilon_r(\bar{r}') - 1) E_y(\bar{r}') ds' \right] \quad (5)$$

with

$$G(x, y; x', y') = \begin{cases} G_1(x, y; x', y'), & y \leq -a \\ G_2(x, y; x', y') = G_f(x, y; x', y') + G_s(x, y; x', y'), & y > -a \end{cases} \quad (6a)$$

$$G_1(x, y; x', y') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{j}{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} e^{j\gamma_1(y+a)} e^{-j\gamma_2(y'+a)} e^{-j\alpha(x-x')} d\alpha \quad (6b)$$

$$G_f(x, y; x', y') = \frac{j}{4} H_0^{(2)} \left(k_2 \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2} \right) \quad (6c)$$

$$G_s(x, y; x', y') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{j}{2\gamma_2} \left(\frac{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1}{\gamma_2 + \gamma_1} \right) e^{-j\gamma_2(y+2a+y')} e^{-j\alpha(x-x')} d\alpha \quad (6d)$$

$$\gamma_i^2 = k_i^2 - \alpha^2, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad \text{Im}(\gamma_i) \leq 0, \quad y' > -a$$

Here k_i denotes the wave number in region i and ε_r is the relative permittivity of the dielectric objects. $G(x, y; x', y')$ is the Green's function, which can be obtained by the Fourier transform [2]. In (6c), $H_0^{(2)}$ is the Hankel function of the second kind of order 0. For numerical implementation of Green's function, we might face some difficulties in calculating this function. This Green's function is in the form of an improper integral, which must be evaluated numerically. However, the integral converges very slowly when (x, y) and (x', y') approach the interface $y = -a$. Fortunately we find that the integral in G_1 or G_2 may be rewritten as a closed-form term plus a rapidly converging integral [2]. Thus the whole integral in the Green's function can be calculated efficiently.

The direct scattering problem is to calculate the scattered field E_s in region 1, while the permittivity distribution of the buried objects is given. This can be achieved by first solving the total field $\bar{E}$ in (2) and (3) as well as calculating $\bar{E}^s$ in (4) and (5). For numerical implementation of the direct problem, the dielectric objects are divided into N sufficient small cells. Thus the permittivity and the total field within each cell can be taken as constants. Then the moment method is used to solve (2)–(5) with a pulse basis function for expansion and point matching for testing [16]. Then (2)–(5) can be transformed into matrix equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_x^i \\ E_y^i \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} [G3] & [G4] \\ [G4] & [G5] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} [\tau] & 0 \\ 0 & [\tau] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [I] & 0 \\ 0 & [I] \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_x^s \\ E_y^s \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ - \begin{bmatrix} [G6] & [G7] \\ [G7] & [G8] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} [\tau] & 0 \\ 0 & [\tau] \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

where (E_x^i) and (E_y^i) represent the N -element incident field column vectors and, (E_x) and (E_y) are the N -element total field column vectors. (E_x^s) and (E_y^s) denote the M -element scattered field column vectors. Here M is the number of measurement points. The matrices $[G3]$, $[G4]$, and $[G5]$ are $N \times N$ square matrices. $[G6]$, $[G7]$, and $[G8]$ are $M \times N$ matrices. The element in matrices $[G_i]$, $i = 3, 4, 5 \dots 8$ can be obtained by tedious mathematic manipulation (see Appendix). $[\tau]$ is a $N \times N$ diagonal matrix whose diagonal element are formed from the permittivities of each cell minus one. $[I]$ is the identity $N \times N$ matrix.

For the inverse scattering problem, the permittivity distribution of the dielectric objects is to be computed by the knowledge of the scattered field measured in region 1. In the inversion procedure, $2N$ different incident column vectors are used to illuminate the object, the follow equations are obtained:

$$[E_t^i] = [[G_{t1}][\tau_t] + [I_t]][E_t] \quad (9)$$

$$[E_t^s] = -[G_{t2}][\tau_t][E_t] \quad (10)$$

where

$$[E_t^i] = \begin{bmatrix} E_x^i \\ E_y^i \end{bmatrix} \quad [E_t] = \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{bmatrix} \quad [E_t^s] = \begin{bmatrix} E_x^s \\ E_y^s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[G_{t1}] = \begin{bmatrix} [G3] & [G4] \\ [G4] & [G5] \end{bmatrix}, \quad [G_{t2}] = \begin{bmatrix} [G6] & [G7] \\ [G7] & [G8] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\tau_t] = \begin{bmatrix} [\tau] & 0 \\ 0 & [\tau] \end{bmatrix}, \quad [I_t] = \begin{bmatrix} [I] & 0 \\ 0 & [I] \end{bmatrix}$$

Here $[E_t^i]$ and $[E_t]$ are both $2N \times 2N$ matrices. $[E_t^s]$ is a $M \times 2N$ matrix. It is worth mentioning that other than matrix $[G_{t2}]$, the matrix $[G_{t1}][\tau_t] + [I_t]$ is a well-posed one in most cases, therefore we can first solve $[E_t^i]$ in (9) and substitute into (10), then $[\tau_t]$ can be found by the following equation

$$[\Psi_t][\tau_t] = [\Phi_t] \quad (11)$$

where

$$[\Phi_t] = -[E_t^s][E_t^i]^{-1}$$

$$[\Psi_t] = [E_t^s][E_t^i]^{-1}[G_{t1}] + [G_{t2}]$$

From (11), all the diagonal elements in the matrix $[\tau]$ can be determined by comparing the element with the same subscripts which may be any row of both $[\Psi_t]$ and $[\Phi_t]$:

$$(\tau)_{nn} = \frac{(\Phi_t)_{nn}}{(\Psi_t)_{nn}}, \quad n \leq N \quad (12a)$$

or

$$(\tau)_{(n-N)(n-N)} = \frac{(\Phi_t)_{nn}}{(\Psi_t)_{nn}}, \quad n \geq N + 1 \quad (12b)$$

Then the permittivities of each cell can be obtained as follows:

$$\varepsilon_n = (\tau)_{nn} + 1 \quad (13)$$

Note that there are a total of $2M$ possible values for each element of τ . Therefore, the average value of these $2M$ data is computed and chosen as final reconstruction result in the simulation.

In the above derivation, the key problem is that the incident matrices $[E_t^i]$ must not be a singular matrix, i.e., all the incident column vectors that form the $[E_t^i]$ matrices, must be linearly unrelated. Thus, if the object is illuminated by a group of unrelated incident waves, it is possible to reconstruct the permittivity distribution of the objects. Note that when the number of cells becomes very large; it is difficult to make such a great number of independent measurements. In such a case, some regularization methods must be used to overcome the ill-posedness.

3. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section, we report some numerical results obtained by computer simulations using the method described in the Section 2. Let us consider a dielectric cylinder buried at a depth of $a = 4$ m in a lossless half space, as shown in Fig. 1. The permittivities in region 1 and 2 are characterized by $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_0$ and $\varepsilon_2 = 1.21\varepsilon_0$. The frequency of the incident waves is chosen to be 30 MHz and the number of illuminations is the same as that of cells. The incident waves are generated by numerous groups of radiators operated simultaneously.

Each group of radiators is restricted to transmit a narrow-bandwidth pattern that can be implemented by antenna array techniques. By changing the beam direction and tuning the phase of each group of radiators, one can focus all the incident beams in turn at each cell of the object. This procedure is named "beam focusing" [9]. Note that this focusing should be set when the scatterer is absent. Clearly, an incident matrix formed in this way is diagonally dominant

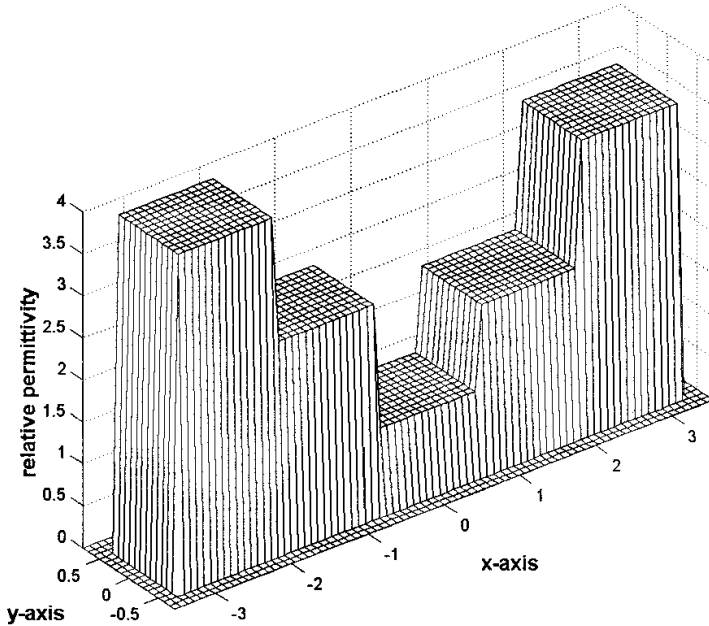


Figure 2. Original relative permittivity distribution for example 1.

and its inverse matrix exists. The measurement is taken on a half circle of radius 3 m about $(0, -a)$ at equal spacing. The number of measurement point is set to be 9 for each illumination. For avoiding trivial inversion of finite dimensional problems, the discretization number for the direct problem is four times that for the inverse problem in our numerical simulation.

In the first example, the buried cylinder with a 6.5625×1.05 m rectangular cross section is discretized into 25×4 cells, and the corresponding dielectric permittivities are plotted in Fig. 2. The model is characterized by simple step distribution of permittivity. Each cell has 0.2625×0.2625 m cross-sections. The reconstructed permittivity distributions of the object are plotted in Fig. 3. The root-mean-square (RMS) error is about 1.1%. It is apparent that the reconstruction is good.

In the second example, the buried cylinder with a 3.15×3.15 m square cross section is discretized into 12×12 cells, and the corresponding dielectric permittivities are plotted in Fig. 4. The model is characterized by a four-layer contrast of permittivity. Each cell has 0.2625×0.2625 m cross-sections. The reconstructed permittivity

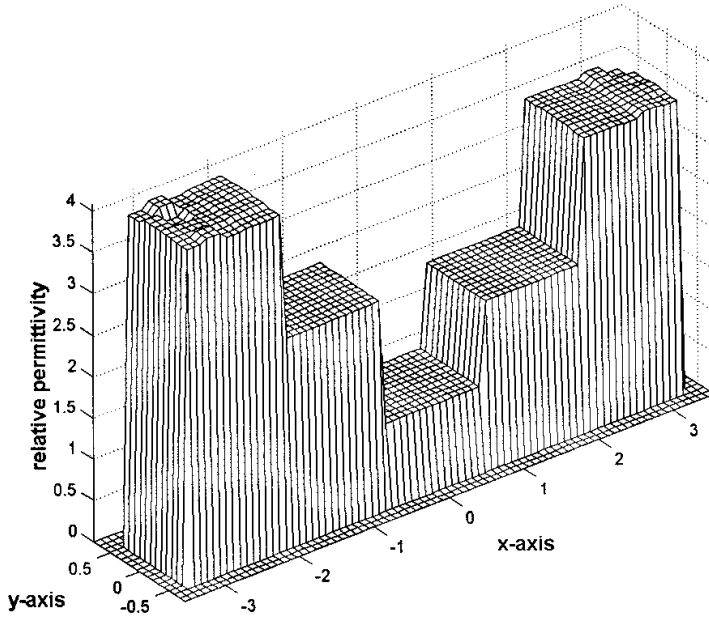


Figure 3. Reconstructed relative permittivity distribution for example 1.

distributions of the object are plotted in Fig. 5. The root-mean-square (RMS) error is about 0.8%. We can see the reconstruction is also good.

For investigating the effect of noise, we add to each complex scattered field a quantity $b+cj$, where b and c are independent random numbers having a uniform distribution over 0 to the noise level times the rms value of the scattered field. The noise levels applied include 10^{-5} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} , 10^{-2} , and 10^{-1} in the simulations. The numerical results for example 1 and 2 are plotted in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7, respectively. They show the effect of noise is tolerable for noise levels below 1%.

Our method depends on the condition number of $[E_t^i]$; that is, on having $2N$ unrelated measurements. The procedure will generally not work when the number of unknowns gets very large. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to make such a great number of measurements and make them all unrelated. As a result, the condition number of $[E_t^i]$ will become large while the number of unknowns is very large. In such a case, the regularization method should be employed to overcome the ill-posedness. For instance, the pseudoinverse transform techniques [7] can be applied for the inversion of the $[E_t^i]$ matrix.

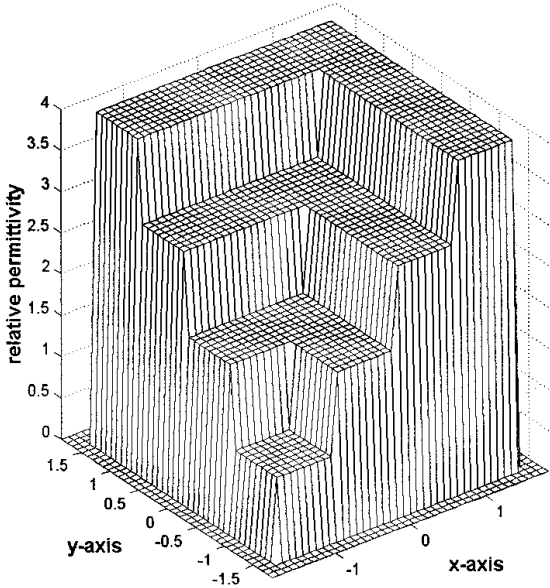


Figure 4. Original relative permittivity distribution for example 2.

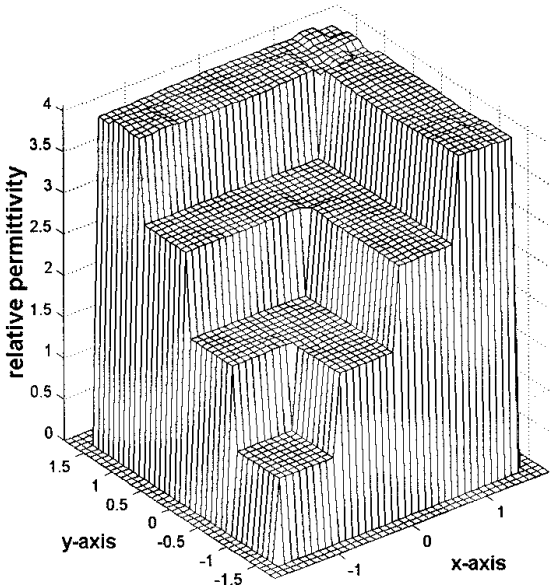


Figure 5. Reconstructed relative permittivity distribution for example 2.

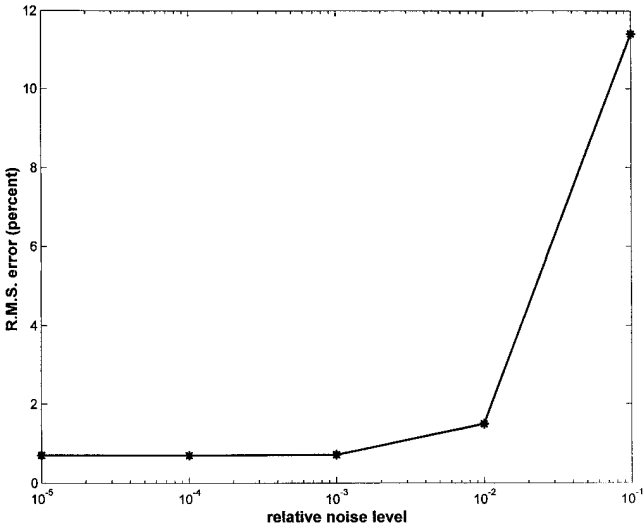


Figure 6. Reconstructed error as a function of noise level for example 1.

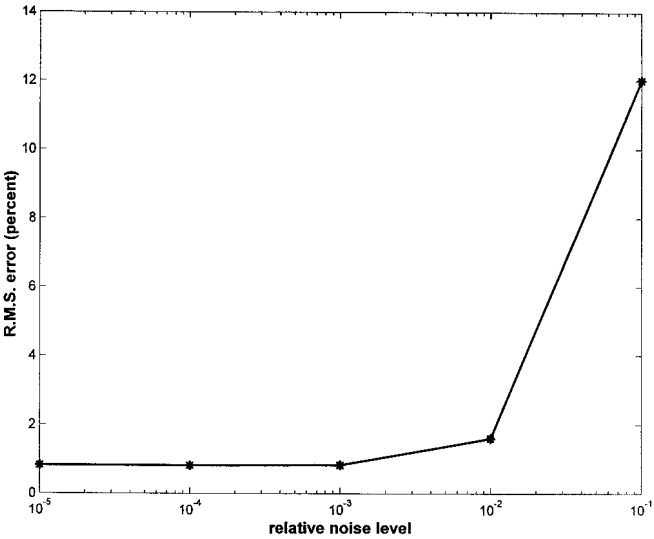


Figure 7. Reconstructed error as a function of noise level for example 2.

4. CONCLUSION

Imaging algorithm for TE case is more complicated than that for the TM case, due to the added difficulties in the polarization charges. Nevertheless, the polarization charges cannot be ignored for this two-dimensional problem and all three-dimensional problems. In this paper, an efficient algorithm for reconstructing the permittivity distribution of buried dielectric cylinders, illuminated by TE waves, has been proposed. By properly arranging the direction of various unrelated waves, the difficulty of ill-posedness and nonlinearity is avoided. Thus, the permittivity distribution can be obtained by simple matrix operations. The moment method has been used to transform a set of integral equations into matrix form. Then these matrix equations are solved by the unrelated illumination method. Numerical simulation for imaging the permittivity distribution of a buried dielectric object has been carried out and good reconstruction has been obtained even in the presence of random noise in measured data. This algorithm is very effective and efficient, since no iteration is required.

APPENDIX A.

The element in the matrix [G3] can be written as

$$(G_3)_{mn} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + k_2^2 \right) \cdot \iint_{cell\ n} G_2(x, y; x' y') dx' dy' \right] \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}}$$

where (x_m, y_m) is the observation point located in the center of the m th cell. For a sufficient small cell, we can replace the cell by a circular cell with the same cross section [17]. Let the equivalent radius of the n th circular cell be a_n . The $(G_3)_{mn}$ can be expressed in the following form

$$(G_3)_{mn} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\partial^2 G_s(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial x^2} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_s(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n \\ + \frac{j\pi a_n J_1(k_2 a_n)}{2\rho_{mn}^3} \left[k_2 \rho_{mn} (y_m - y_n)^2 H_0^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) \right. \\ \left. + ((x_m - x_n)^2 - (y_m - y_n)^2) H_1^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) \right], & m \neq n \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2 G_s(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial x^2} \right) \bigg|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_s(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n \\ + \frac{j}{4} \left[\pi k_2 a_n H_1^{(2)}(k_2 a_n) - 4j \right], & m = n \end{cases}$$

with $\rho_{mn} = \sqrt{(x_m - x_n)^2 + (y_m - y_n)^2}$, where J_1 is Bessel function of the first order and (x_n, y_n) is the center of the cell n . ΔS_n denotes the area of the n th cell.

Similarly,

$$(G_4)_{mn} = \begin{cases} \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_s(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + \frac{j\pi a_n J_1(k_2 a_n)}{2\rho_{mn}^3} \\ \cdot (x_m - x_n)(y_m - y_n) \left[2H_1^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) - k_2 \rho_{mn} H_0^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) \right], & m \neq n \\ 0, & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$(G_5)_{mn} = \begin{cases} \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_s(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial y^2} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_s(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n \\ + \frac{j\pi a_n J_1(k_2 a_n)}{2\rho_{mn}^3} \left[k_2 \rho_{mn} (x_m - x_n)^2 H_0^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) \right. \\ \left. + ((y_m - y_n)^2 - (x_m - x_n)^2) H_1^{(2)}(k_2 \rho_{mn}) \right], & m \neq n \\ \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_s(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial y^2} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_s(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n \\ + \frac{j}{4} \left[\pi k_2 a_n H_1^{(2)}(k_2 a_n) - 4j \right], & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$(G_6)_{mn} = \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_1(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial x^2} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_1(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n$$

$$(G_7)_{mn} = \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_1(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n$$

$$(G_8)_{mn} = \left. \frac{\partial^2 G_1(x, y; x_n, y_n)}{\partial y^2} \right|_{\substack{x=x_m \\ y=y_m}} \cdot \Delta S_n + G_1(x_m, y_m; x_n, y_n) \cdot k_2^2 \cdot \Delta S_n$$

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