Time reversal and data assimilation

Karim Ramdani and Marius Tucsnak

Given a skew-adjoint operator $A: X_1 \longrightarrow X$ generating a C^0 group of isometries \mathbb{T} on X, consider the system

$$\dot{z}(t) = Az(t), \quad z(0) = x \in X.$$
 (0.1)

with the observation

$$y(t) = Cz(t)$$

where $C \in \mathcal{L}(X_1, Y)$ is an admissible observation operator for \mathbb{T} . Under the assumption that the pair (A, C) is exactly observable in some time $\tau > 0$ we

Let $\Psi_{\tau} \in \mathcal{L}(X, L^2([0, \tau]; Y))$ be defined by

$$(\Psi_{\tau}z_0)(t) = C\mathbb{T}_t z_0 \text{ for } t \in [0,\tau], \ z_0 \in X.$$

We are interested in solving the inverse problem of determining the initial data x from the observation y (the data assimilation problem). In other words, we want to solve the equation

$$\Psi_{\tau} x = y, \tag{0.2}$$

where $y \in L^2([0,\tau];Y)$ is supposed to be a given element of the range of Ψ_{τ} . This is done by using the version from [1] of the time reversal method of Fink. More precisely we consider the iterative method

$$\begin{cases} \dot{v}^{j}(t) = (A - C^{*}C)v^{j}(t) + 2C^{*}C(\mathbf{A}_{\tau}e^{j-1})(t), \\ v^{j}(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \forall j \ge 1$$
(0.3)

$$e^{j}(t) = v^{j}(t) - \mathbf{A}_{\tau}e^{j-1}(t), \qquad (0.4)$$

where $\mathbf{H}_{\tau} \in \mathcal{L}(L^2([0,\tau];X))$ is the "time reversal operator". The choice of this operator depends on A and C. We have, for instance, for a Schrödinger equation with internal observation that

$$(\mathbf{A}_{\tau}v)(t) = \overline{v(\tau - t)}$$
 $(v \in L^2(0, \tau; L^2(\Omega)))$

Our main abstract result asserts that, under the above assumptions, we have

$$\left\| x - \sum_{k=0}^{N} v^{2k}(\tau) \right\| = \|e^{2N}(\tau)\| \le M e^{-2N\alpha\tau} \|x\|.$$

The above estimate provides an efficient method for reconstructions initial data. We apply this approach, both theoterically and numerically, to the wave and to the Schrödinger equations.

References

[1] K. D PHUNG, X. ZHANG, Time reversal foccussing of the initial state for the Kirhhoff plate, to appear.