

# 变分伴随正则化方法从雷达回波反演海洋波导 I. 理论推导部分\*

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针对传统统计反演算法在雷达回波反演海洋波导(RFC)方面计算量过大的问题, 提出一种变分伴随正则化物理反演算法. 在变分伴随方法中分别导出切线性模式、伴随方程及伴随边界条件、伴随方程求解表达式、以及泛函梯度的数学表达形式; 讨论了伴随方法求泛函梯度对复方程如何协调的问题. 考虑到雷达电磁波传播的特征, 选择了适当的正则化项来解决反演中的不适定问题. 最后给出反演算法实施中的迭代格式.

**关键词:** 海洋波导, 地型抛物方程, 变分伴随, 正则化

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## 1. 引 言

对雷达电磁波覆盖范围内的大气折射率廓线进行估计(refractivity from clutter, RFC), 它属于反问题研究领域中新课题<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 目前求解该反问题的方法主要是统计反演<sup>[3-14]</sup>. 主要有以下方法: 用 SA/GA 方法; Bayesian-MCMC 方法, 或其他统计反演方法. RFC 问题通常归结为环境参数的非线性最优化问题. 当环境参数较多时, 计算量往往很大, 很费机时. 因此必须选择高效的优化算法; 另一方面, 用 Markov Chain Monte Carlo 取样方法进行不确定性分析时, 需要计算均值、方差、条件概率等物理量, 它们需要计算多元函数的积分. 多元函数的积分通常化为数值积分. 为了保证近似值收敛于真实值, 取样点数往往很大. 如果参数较多, 计算量将是非常巨大的. 在今后的研究工作中发展物理反演算法, 提高反演速度, 是变分伴随正则化方法是本文的目标.

利用 RFC 技术反演大气折射率参数属于反演参数严重不适定的反问题. 采用变分同化反问题的方法反演海洋波导, 涉及到许多本质上的困难, 其一, 地形抛物型方程及其边界条件是以复方程形式

给出的, 以往变分伴随方程都针对实方程, 如果把复方程化为实方程组, 又与求解复方程的 Fourier Split-Step 方法不协调. 其二, 建立的泛函是实形式, 如何才能与复方程相匹配. 其三, 如何协调复方程的伴随方法求泛函梯度问题. 其四, 泛函中的观测量功率因子损耗, 与复方程的功率因子损耗解之间存在复杂的非线性关系, 而泛函本身又相当复杂. 为了克服问题的不适定性, 需要引进正则化项.

本文利用变分伴随方法, 结合数学物理中反问题正则化, 从雷达回波资料中反演海洋波导. 设计一种可减小计算量的快速算法, 同时希望具有较高精度, 又能克服反演中的不适定性, 尽可能滤去高频的噪声, 为实际应用雷达反演波导提供理论基础与技术保证.

## 2. 目标泛函和雷达地型抛物方程切线性模式

作为正演模式, 雷达电磁波传播的地型抛物方程<sup>[15]</sup>可写成

$$\frac{\partial^2 U(x, z)}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial U(x, z)}{\partial x} + k_0^2 (m^2 - 1) U(x, z) = 0,$$

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$$\begin{aligned} U|_{x=0} &= \varphi(z), \\ U|_{z=0} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $U(x, z)$  为电磁波的场强,  $k_0$  是自由空间的波数,  $m$  是模式中的反演参数.

利用  $U(x, z)$  的观测资料  $P_r^{\text{obs}}$  对未知参量  $m$  进行反演. 目标泛函取成<sup>[16]</sup>

$$J[m] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}}) dx dz = \min, \quad (2a)$$

其中  $L(U)$  为由地型抛物方程计算出的电磁波传播损耗值, 积分域为电磁波传播的平面空间, 分别为  $(0, X)$  和  $(0, Z)$ ,  $P_r^{\text{obs}}$  为观测到的电磁波传播损耗值. 当泛函  $J$  越小, 反演值与观测值的一致程度越高; 同时说明模式的参数越准确. 反演的最终目的是使未知参量在满足正演模式(1)式条件下, 目标泛函(2a)达到极小值.

当待反演的参量中含有模式参数时, 反演往往是不适定的. 此时, 用(2a)式形式的目标泛函不能很好地反演模式参数. 为了克服问题的不适定性所带来的困难, 可以利用数学物理中反问题的正则化方法, 即在目标泛函(2a)中引入稳定泛函及正则化参数. 具体步骤如下:

$$\begin{aligned} J[m] &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}}) dx dz \\ &\quad + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|^2 dx \\ &= J_0 + J_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2b)$$

其中  $\frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|^2 dx$  称为稳定泛函,  $\gamma$  称为正则化参数. 当  $\gamma$  给定后, 反演问题变为求未知参量的值, 使得目标泛函(2b)达到极小值. 考虑到电磁波传播损耗随距离的变化呈指数的衰减形式, 可在(2b)式中引入观测值权重函数, 目标泛函进一步写成

$$\begin{aligned} J[m] &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} e^{-\beta x} (L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}}) dx dz \\ &\quad + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|^2 dx \\ &= J_0 + J_1, \end{aligned} \quad (2c)$$

$e^{-\beta x}$  为观测值权重函数, 在不同的极小化算法中(如最速下降法、牛顿下山法及拟牛顿下山法、共轭梯度法等), 必须计算  $J$  对各调整参数的梯度. 可以用变分伴随方法获得这个梯度.

定义内积

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{\Omega} f \bar{g} d\Omega = \int_0^X \int_0^Z dx dz,$$

对反演参数作扰动

$$m \rightarrow m + \alpha \hat{m} \triangleq \tilde{m}, \quad (3)$$

相应地有

$$U \rightarrow U + \alpha \hat{U} \triangleq \tilde{U}.$$

也就是说,  $m$  对应的解为  $U$ ,  $m + \alpha \hat{m}$  对应的解为  $U + \alpha \hat{U}$ . 记

$$\hat{m} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{m} - m}{\alpha}, \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{U} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tilde{U} - U}{\alpha}. \quad (5)$$

将(3)式代入(1)式可导出地型抛物方程的线性切模式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial x} \\ + k_0^2 (m^2 - 1) \hat{U}(x, z) + 2k_0^2 U m \hat{m} &= 0, \\ \hat{U}|_{x=0} &= \varphi(z), \\ \hat{U}|_{z=0} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

### 3. 泛函导数

$L(U)$  可以写成

$$L(U) = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{4\pi r}{\lambda} \right) - 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{x} |U(x, z)|, \quad (7)$$

记

$$A = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{4\pi r}{\lambda} \right) - 20 \log_{10} \sqrt{x},$$

$$B = \frac{10}{\ln 10}.$$

(7)式可写成

$$L(U) = A - B \ln |U(x, z)|^2. \quad (8)$$

对泛函(2c)式求导. 首先计算  $J_0$  部分, 得到  $J_0$  的梯度为

$$\begin{aligned} J'_0[m; \hat{m}] \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{(L(\tilde{U}) - P_r^{\text{obs}})^2 - (L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}})^2}{\alpha} e^{-\beta x} d\Omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}}) e^{-\beta x} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} (L(\tilde{U}) - L(U)) d\Omega, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} (L(\tilde{U}) - L(U)) \\ = -B \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln |\tilde{U}|^2 - \ln |U|^2). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

(10)式可进一步简化成

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} (L(\tilde{U}) - L(U)) \\ &= -\frac{10}{\ln 10} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln |\tilde{U}|^2 - \ln |U|^2) \\ &= -\frac{10}{\ln 10} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \ln [(U_1 + \alpha \hat{U}_1)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (U_2 + \alpha \hat{U}_2)^2] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (U_1^2 + U_2^2) \right) \frac{1}{|U|^2} \\ &= -\frac{10}{\ln 10} \frac{1}{|U|^2} 2(U_1 \hat{U}_1 + U_2 \hat{U}_2) \\ &= -2B \frac{1}{|U|^2} \text{Re} (U \bar{\tilde{U}}). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

于是,得到  $J_0$  泛函的梯度

$$J'_0[\mathbf{m}; \hat{\mathbf{m}}] = \text{Re} \left\langle -2B \frac{(L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}})U}{|U|^2} e^{-\beta x}, \hat{U} \right\rangle. \tag{12}$$

再计算  $J_1$  部分.  $J_1$  的梯度为

$$\begin{aligned} J'_1[\mathbf{m}; \hat{\mathbf{m}}] &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[ \left| \frac{\partial \hat{U}}{\partial z} \right|^2 - \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right|^2 \right] d\Omega \\ &= \gamma \text{Re} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z} d\Omega \\ &= \gamma \text{Re} \int_0^L \int_0^H \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z} dx dz \\ &= \gamma \text{Re} \int_0^L \frac{\partial U \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=H} \\ &\quad - \gamma \text{Re} \int_0^L \int_0^H \frac{\partial^2 U \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z^2} dx dz. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

利用  $\hat{U}|_{z=0} = 0$  和海绵边界条件  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}|_{z=H} = 0$ , 可将

(13)式写成

$$\begin{aligned} J'_1[\mathbf{m}; \hat{\mathbf{m}}] &= -\gamma \text{Re} \int_0^L \int_0^H \frac{\partial^2 U \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z^2} dx dz \\ &= \text{Re} \left\langle -\gamma \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}, \hat{U} \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

由(12)和(14)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} J'[\mathbf{m}; \hat{\mathbf{m}}] &= \text{Re} \left\langle -2B \frac{(L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}})U}{|U|^2} e^{-\beta x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \gamma \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}, \hat{U} \right\rangle \\ &= \text{Re} \langle g(U), \hat{U} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Re} \langle \nabla_m J, \hat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle, \tag{15}$$

其中,  $g(U) = -2B \frac{(L(U) - P_r^{\text{obs}})U}{|U|^2} e^{-\beta x} - \gamma \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$ .

#### 4. 导出伴随及伴随边界条件, 求出泛函梯度的表达形式

用  $P$  分别乘以(6)式中第一式的各项, 然后在区域  $(0, L) \times (0, H)$  上进行积分, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle P, \frac{\partial^2 \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial z^2} \right\rangle + \left\langle P, 2ik_0 \frac{\partial \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial x} \right\rangle \\ &+ \left\langle P, k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1) \hat{U}(x, z) \right\rangle \\ &+ \left\langle P, 2k_0^2 U \mathbf{m} \hat{\mathbf{m}} \right\rangle = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

(16)中的第一项可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle P, \frac{\partial^2 \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial z^2} \right\rangle \\ &= \iint_0^{HL} P \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z^2} dx dz \\ &= \int_0^L dx \left( P \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z^2} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=H} - \int_0^H \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z} dz \right) \\ &= \int_0^L dx \left[ P \frac{\partial \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \bar{\hat{U}} \right] \Big|_{z=0}^{z=H} \\ &\quad + \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2}, \hat{U} \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

第二项可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle P, 2ik_0 \frac{\partial \hat{U}(x, z)}{\partial x} \right\rangle \\ &= \iint_0^{HL} P \left( -2ik_0 \frac{\partial \bar{\hat{U}}}{\partial x} \right) dx dz \\ &= \int_0^H \left( -2ik_0 P \bar{\hat{U}} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=L} dz \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left\langle 2ik_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \hat{U} \right\rangle \right), \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

第三项

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle P, k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1) \hat{U}(x, z) \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1) P, \hat{U} \right\rangle, \tag{19} \\ & \left\langle P, 2k_0^2 U \mathbf{m} \hat{\mathbf{m}} \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle 2k_0^2 U \bar{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{m} P, \hat{\mathbf{m}} \right\rangle, \tag{20} \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1)P, \widehat{U} \right\rangle \\ & + \langle 2k_0^2 \overline{U} \mathbf{m} P, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle \\ & + \int_0^L dx \left[ P \frac{\partial \widehat{U}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \widehat{U} \right] \Bigg|_{z=0}^{z=H} \\ & + \int_0^H (-2ik_0 P \widehat{U}) \Bigg|_{x=0}^{x=L} dz = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

以下开始处理伴随方程的边界条件.  $U$  在  $z=H$  处设置海绵边界条件,  $P$  的共轭边界条件是

$$\begin{aligned} P|_{z=H} &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=H} &= 0, \\ P|_{z=0} &= 0, \\ P|_{x=L} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

所以有

$$P \frac{\partial \widehat{U}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \widehat{U} \Big|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$P \frac{\partial \widehat{U}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \widehat{U} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$-2ik_0 P \widehat{U} \Big|_{x=L} = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$-2ik_0 P \widehat{U} \Big|_{x=0} = 0, \quad (26)$$

于是内积

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1)P, \widehat{U} \right\rangle \\ & = \langle -2k_0^2 \overline{U} \mathbf{m} P, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

对(27)式两边取实部, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Re} \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1)P, \widehat{U} \right\rangle \\ & = \operatorname{Re} \langle -2k_0^2 \overline{U} \mathbf{m} P, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

从(15)式和(28)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + 2ik_0 \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1)P \\ & = g(U), \\ P|_{z=0} &= 0, \\ P|_{x=L} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

(28)和(29)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \langle g(U), \widehat{U} \rangle &= \operatorname{Re} \langle -2k_0^2 \overline{U} \mathbf{m} P, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle \\ &= -2k_0^2 \mathbf{m} \int_0^L \operatorname{Re}(\overline{U} P) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

由于(15)中  $\operatorname{Re} \langle g(U), \widehat{U} \rangle = \operatorname{Re} \langle \nabla_{\mathbf{m}} J, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle$ , 从

$$J'(\mathbf{m}) = \langle \nabla_{\mathbf{m}} J, \widehat{\mathbf{m}} \rangle$$

及(15)和(30)式, 得到

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{m}} J = -2k_0^2 \mathbf{m} \int_0^L \operatorname{Re}(\overline{U} P) dx. \quad (31)$$

与  $U$  相类似,  $P$  在  $H$  处也满足海绵边界.

## 5. 伴随方程的 Fourier 求解

由于  $P|_{z=0} = 0$ , 可对  $P$  实施奇延拓, 然后在  $[0, H]$  区间进行 Fourier 变换

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{P} &\equiv F[P(x, z)] \\ &= -2i \int_0^H P(x, z) \sin p z dz. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

假设  $z=H$  伴随边界为海绵边界

$$F\left[\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2}\right] = -p^2 \widehat{P}, \quad (33)$$

对伴随方程(29)式进行 Fourier 变换

$$-p^2 \widehat{P} + 2ik_0 \frac{d\widehat{P}}{dx} + k_0^2 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1) \widehat{P} = \widehat{g}(U), \quad (34)$$

(34)式可改写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} x} \widehat{P} \right] \\ & = -\frac{i}{2k_0} \widehat{g}(U) e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} x}, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

从  $x_k$  积分到  $x_{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} x_{k-1}} \widehat{P}(x_{k-1}, p) \\ & - e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} x_k} \widehat{P}(x_k, p) \\ & = \frac{-i}{2k_0} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k-1}} e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} \tau} \widehat{g}(U) d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \widehat{P}(x_{k-1}, p) \\ & = e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} (x_k - x_{k-1})} \widehat{P}(x_k, p) \\ & = \frac{-i}{2k_0} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k-1}} e^{-\frac{i[k_0^2(\mathbf{m}^2-1)-p^2]}{2k_0} (\tau - x_{k-1})} \widehat{g}(U) d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

对(37)式实施 Fourier 逆变换, 记  $\delta x_k = x_k - x_{k-1} > 0$ , (37)式写成

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_{k-1}, z) &= \exp\left[-\frac{i}{2} k_0 (\mathbf{m}^2 - 1) \delta x_k\right] F^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \left[ \exp\left[\frac{ip^2}{2k_0} \delta x_k\right] F(P(x_k, z)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{i}{2k_0} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k-1}} F^{-1} \left[ \exp \left( -\frac{i[k_0^2(m^2 - 1) - \rho^2]}{2k_0} \right) \times (\tau - x_{k-1}) \right] \hat{g}(U) \Big] d\tau. \quad (38)$$

因为  $\delta x_k$  很小, 对(38)式进行简化

$$P(x_{k-1}, z) = \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{2} k_0 (m^2 - 1) \delta x_k \right] F^{-1} \times \left[ \exp \frac{i\rho^2}{2k_0} \delta x_k F(P(x_k, z)) \right] + \frac{i}{2k_0} \exp \left[ -\frac{i(k_0^2(m^2 - 1))}{2} \delta x_k \right] F^{-1} \times \left[ \exp \left( \frac{i\rho^2}{2k_0} \delta x_k \right) \hat{g}(U) \right] \delta x_k, \quad (39)$$

(39)式就是计算伴随方程的最后表达式.

## 6. 反演算法迭代格式

在求出  $m$  参数变量的泛函梯度之后, 选择合适的下降算法(文中采用了 L-BFGS 方法), 对  $m$  参数变量进行迭代

$$m^{(k+1)} = m^{(k)} - (\nabla_m J) \Big|_{m^{(k)}} \cdot \rho^{(k)}, \quad (40)$$

可以获得所求的参数值. 其中,  $m^{(k)}$  是第  $k$  次的估计值;  $\rho^{(k)}$  为第  $k$  次迭代步长, 它的具体数值由所选定的下降算法决定.

伴随方法对模式参数进行反演的几个步骤如下:

第一步: 给出  $m$  参数变量的初值.

第二步: 将参数变量代入正演模式方程(1)进行积分, 获得预报值  $U(x, z)$ , 并加以存贮.

第三步: 利用(15)式, 从  $U(x, z)$  求出  $g(U)$ ; 将  $g(U)$  代入伴随模式方程(16); 利用 Fourier 变换可求得伴随值  $P$ , 参见(29)式; 进一步用(31)式计算  $\nabla_m J$  的泛函梯度值.

第四步: 利用适当的下降算法(文中采用 L-BFGS 方法), 求出步长  $\rho^{k+1}$ ; 按(40)式对  $m$  参数变量进行更新.

按照(40)式求参数变量  $m$  的泛函梯度值. 如果满足程序终止条件(如达到所要求的收敛精度或是虽未达到此精度, 但迭代次数已达到事先预订的最大迭代次数), 终止程序; 若不满足, 利用新的  $m$  参数变量返回第二步开始新一轮的迭代循环.

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# Ocean duct inversion from radar clutter using variation adjoint and regularization method

## I . Theoretical part

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### Abstract

Since the traditional anti-statistical algorithms in the inversion of refractivity from radar clutter (RFC) need too much calculation, a new physical algorithm (variation adjoint combined with the regularization method) is proposed instead. In the variation adjoint method, the tangent model, adjoint equations and accompanying boundary conditions, the solving expression of adjoint equations, and the mathematical functional expression of the gradient were derived respectively, and the problem of how to coordinate functional gradient of the complex equations is solved. In the regularization method, to take into account the characteristics of radar electromagnetic wave propagation, we choose a suitable regularization term to solve the inversion of the ill-posed problems. Finally, the implementation of the iterative inversion algorithm was derived.

**Keywords:** ocean duct, terrain parabolic equation, variation adjoint, regularization

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