

Optimal Perturbations to Enhance Information Content in Data Sets for a Heat Equation

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Abstract:

In this work we consider the parametric heat equation

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= c \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, & 0 < x < 1, 0 < t < T, \\ u(0, t) &= kb(t), & 0 < t < T, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1, t) &= h(t)(u(1, t) - u_0), & 0 < t < T, \\ u(x, 0) &= u_0(x), & 0 < x < 1.\end{aligned}$$

The diffusivity coefficient c is to be estimated based on a set of measured data $u(1, \tau_k; b)$, $0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k < T$, $b \in B$, where $B = \left\{ b = \sum_{i=1}^H b_i \mathbb{N}_{[t_{i-1}, t_i]}, 0 < t_0 < \dots < t_H < T \right\}$. The perturbation functions b describe whether the input is on or off in each of the intervals $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$, $i = 1, \dots, H$.

In order to maximize information content in the data set, optimal design is performed on both, the family B and the observation instants τ_1, \dots, τ_k , following [1].

Statistical methods will be used to evaluate the accuracy of the estimation.

[1] K. Adoteye, H.T. Banks, K.B. Flores, *Optimal Design of Non-equilibrium Experiments for Genetic Network Interrogation*, Applied Mathematics Letters, **40** (2015), 84-89.