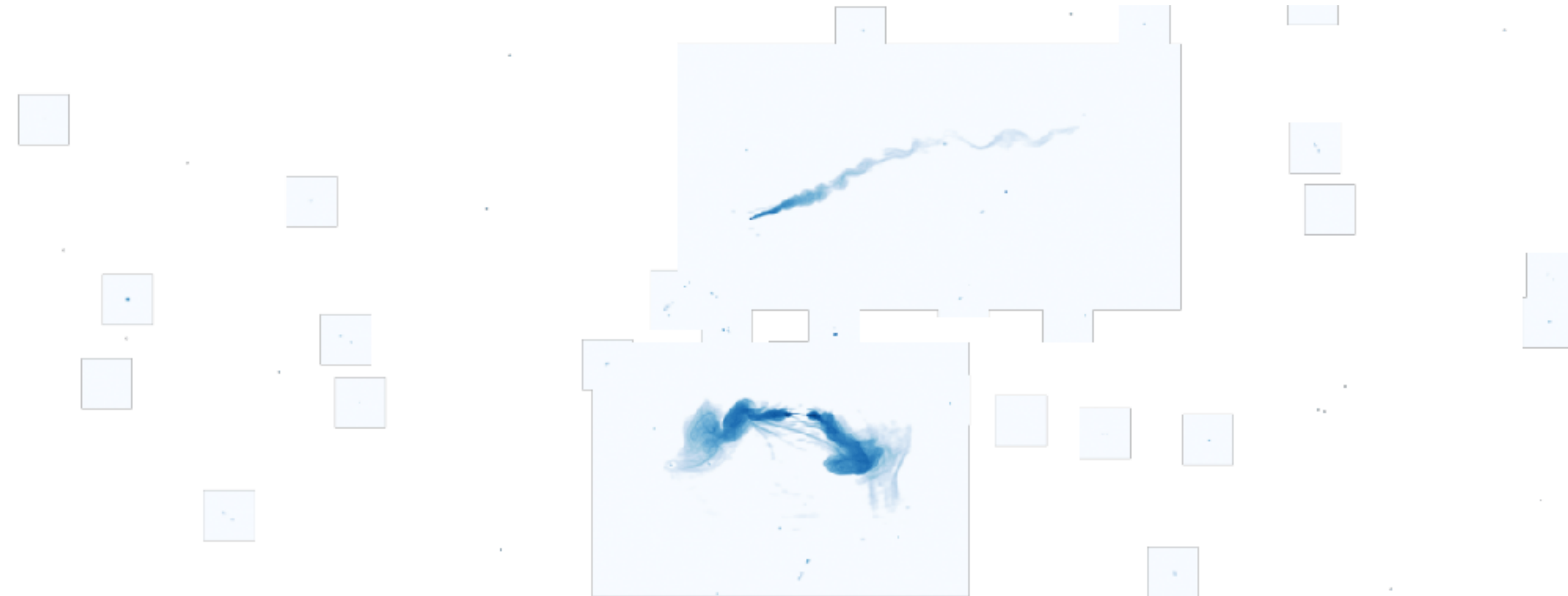
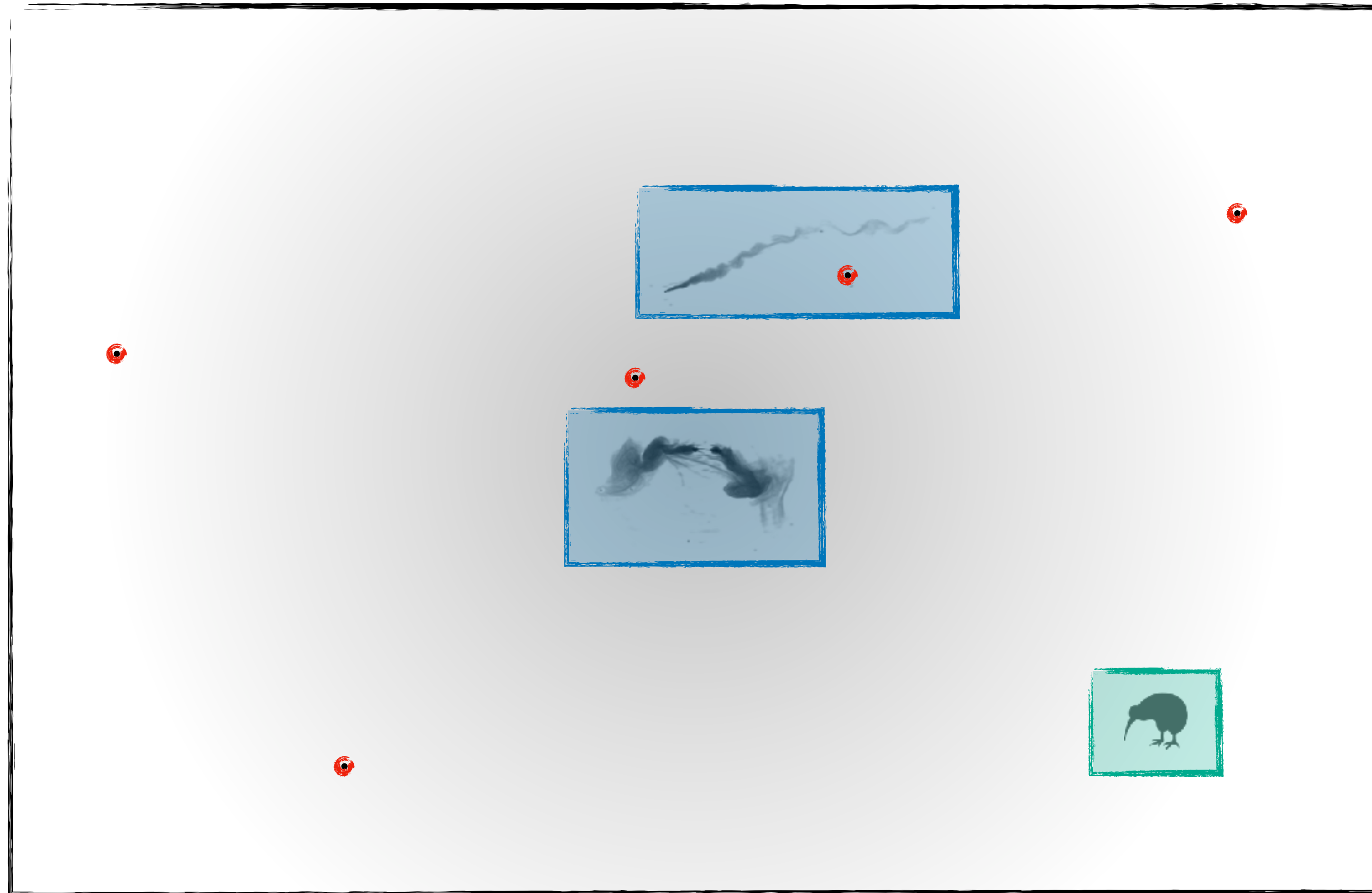


aim–resolve: Automatic Identification and Modeling for Bayesian Radio Interferometric Imaging

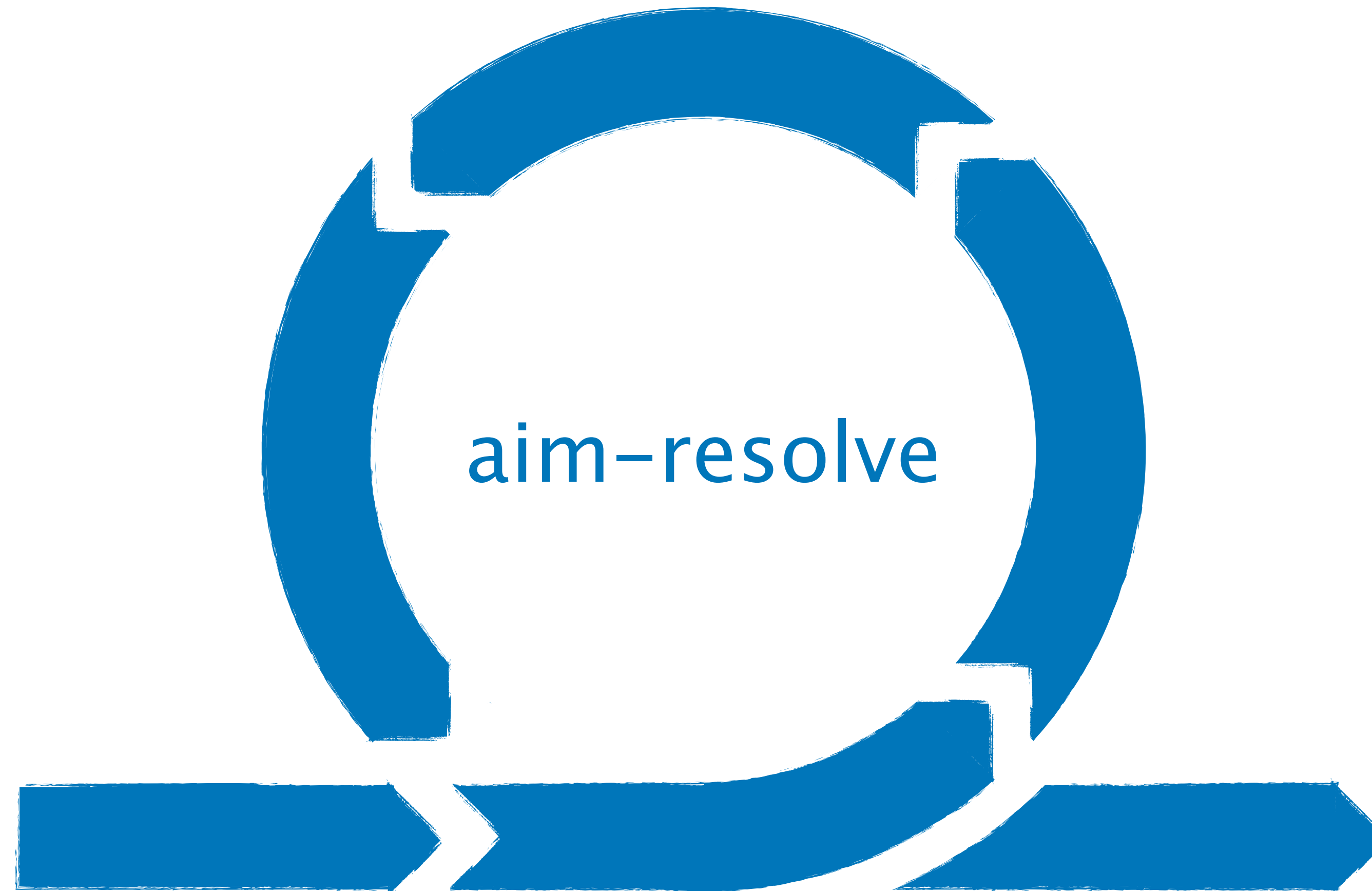


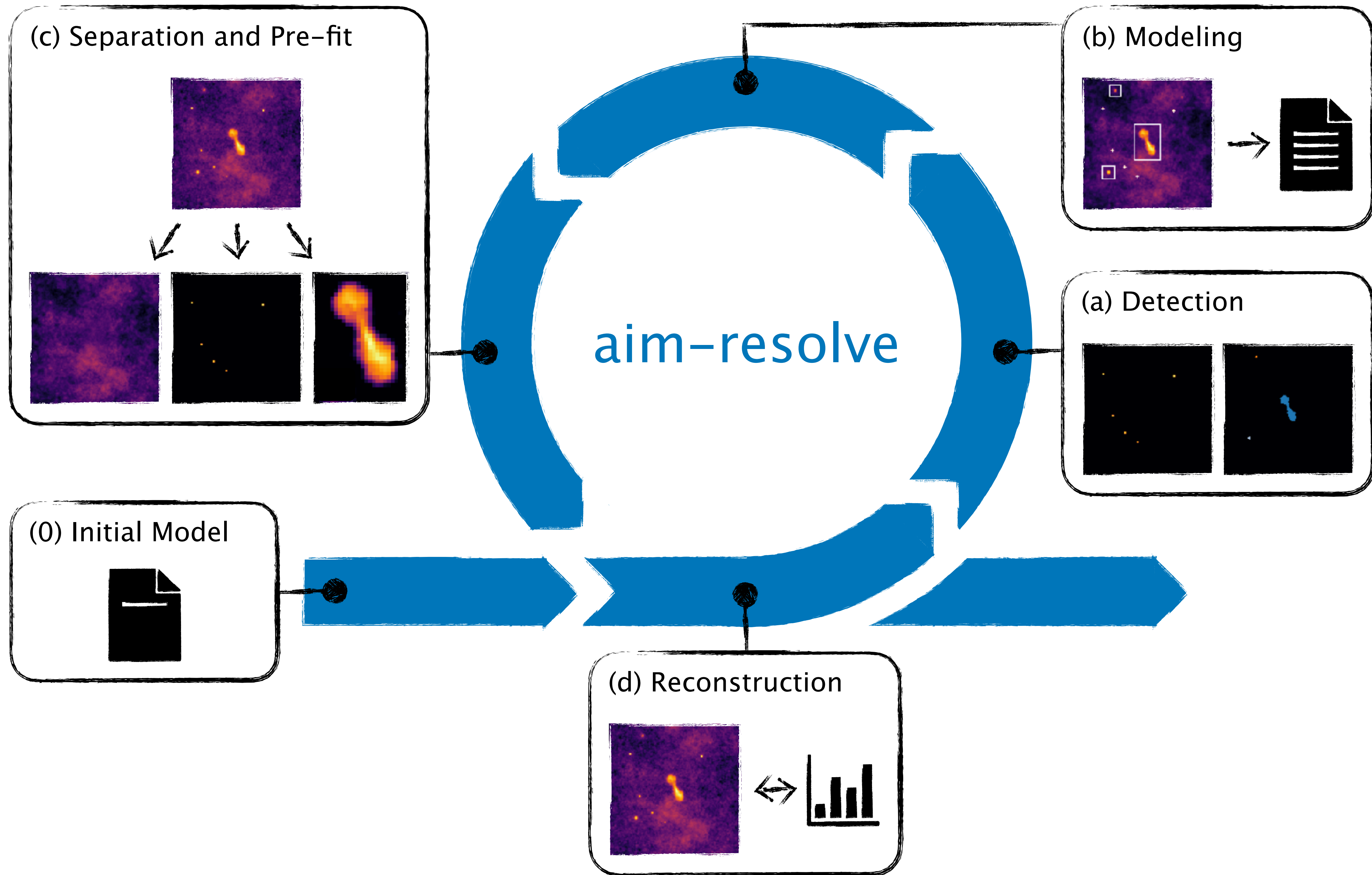
Richard Fuchs,
Jakob Knollmüller, Jakob Roth, Vincent Eberle, Philipp Frank,
Torsten Enßlin, Lukas Heinrich

Improve Imaging of Wide-field Observations

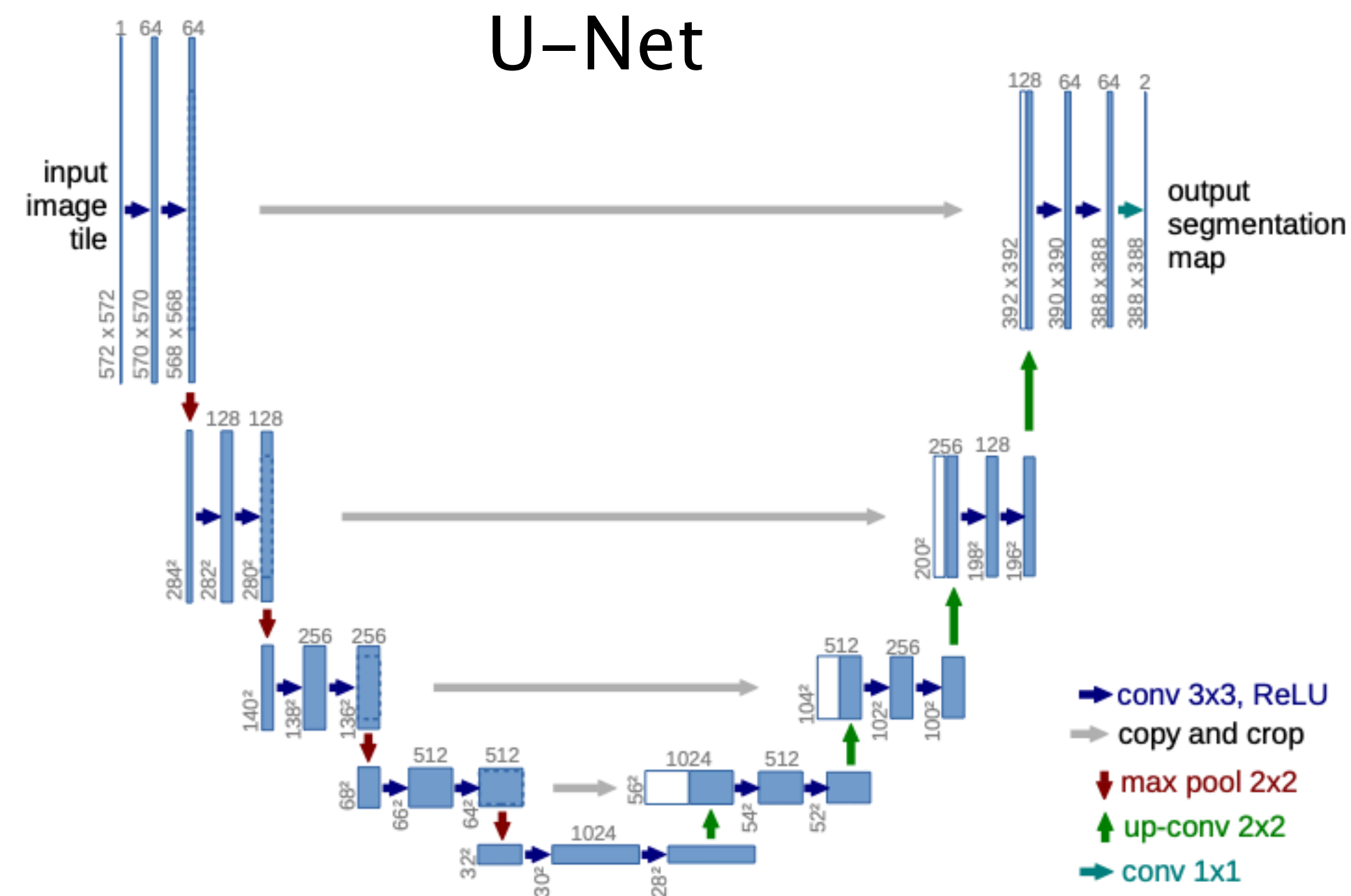
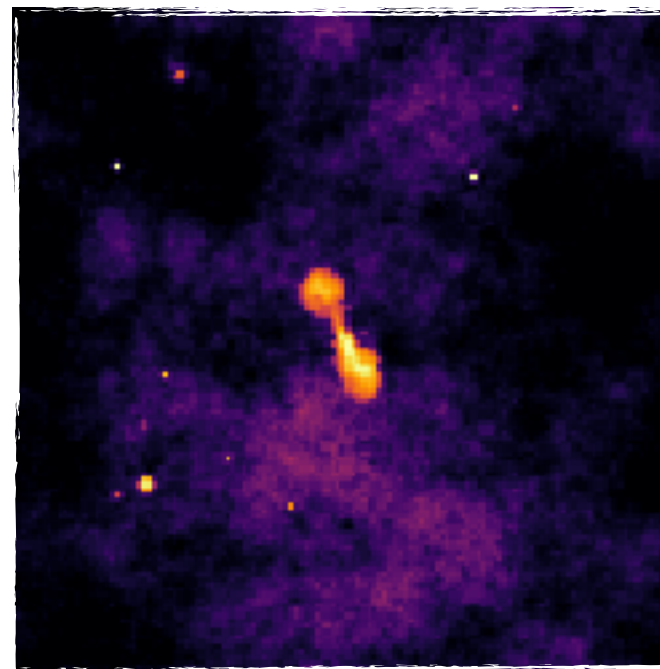


Develop an Iterative Method

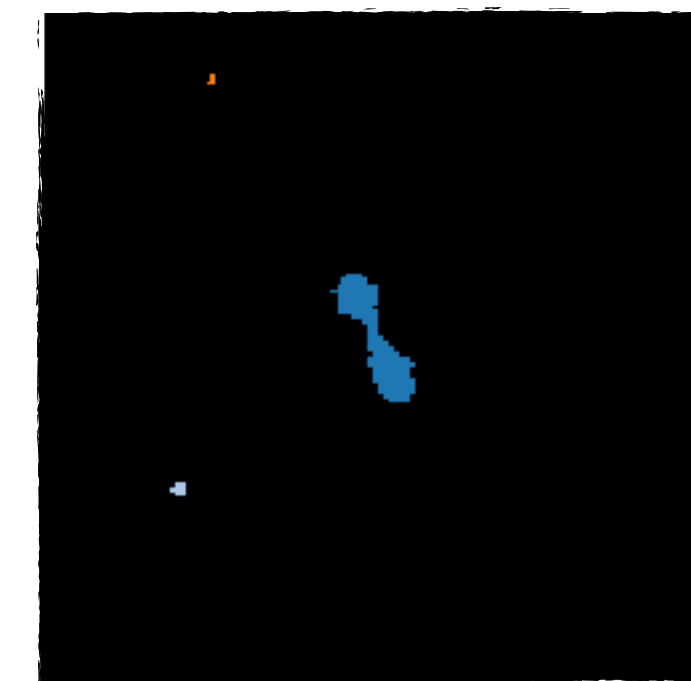




Identify Point Sources & Extended Objects

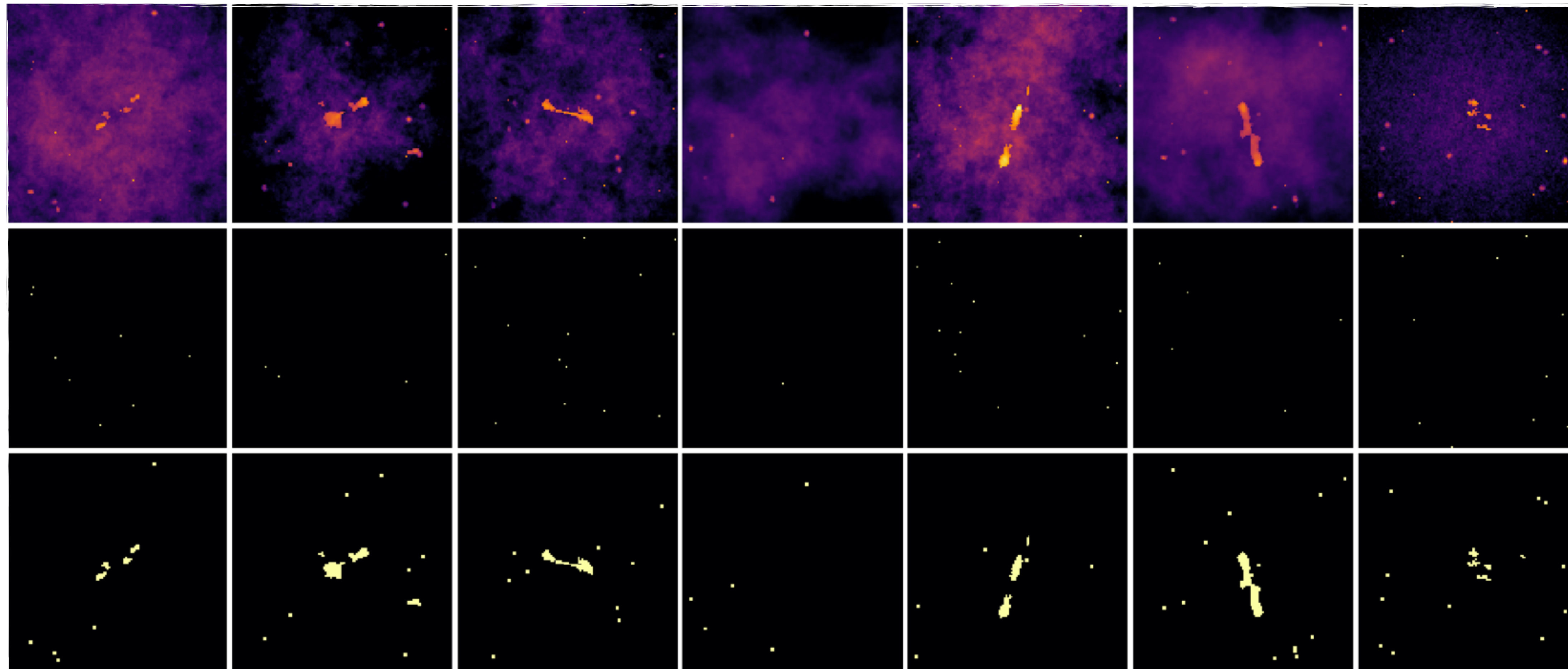


<https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.04597>

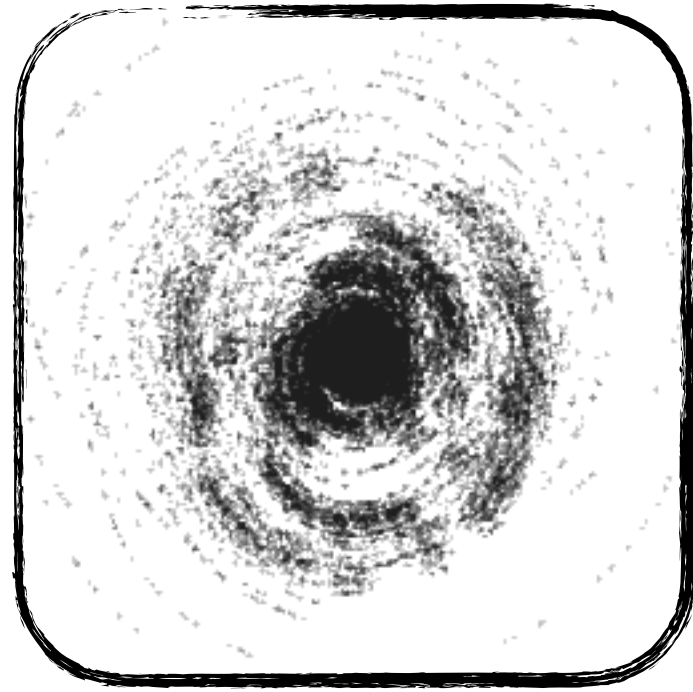


Clustering

A Short Look at the Training Data



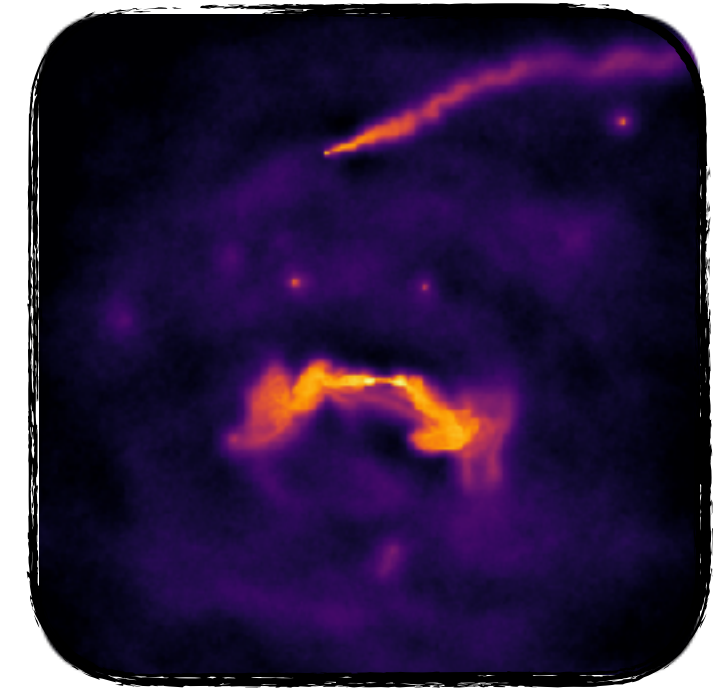
Imaging: Solving an Inverse Problem



Data



$$d = R(I) + n$$

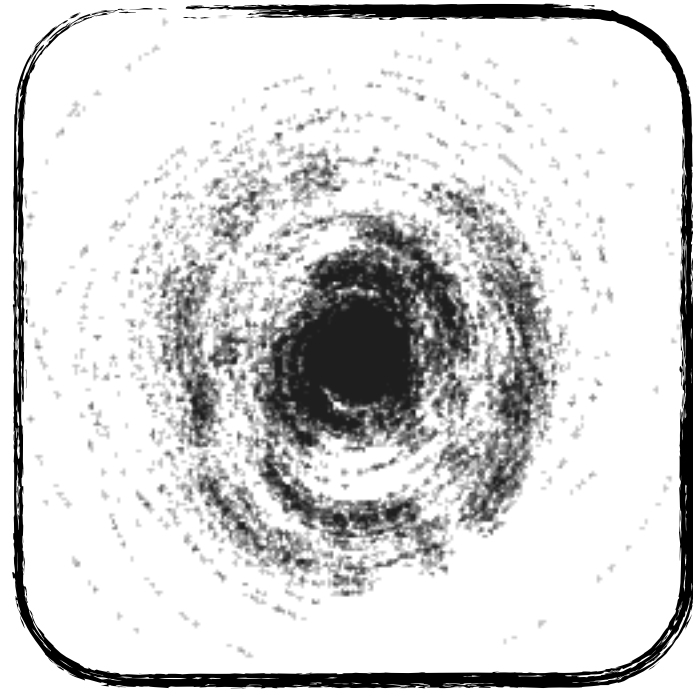


Sky Brightness

Problems:

- data corrupted by noise
- incomplete UV-coverage

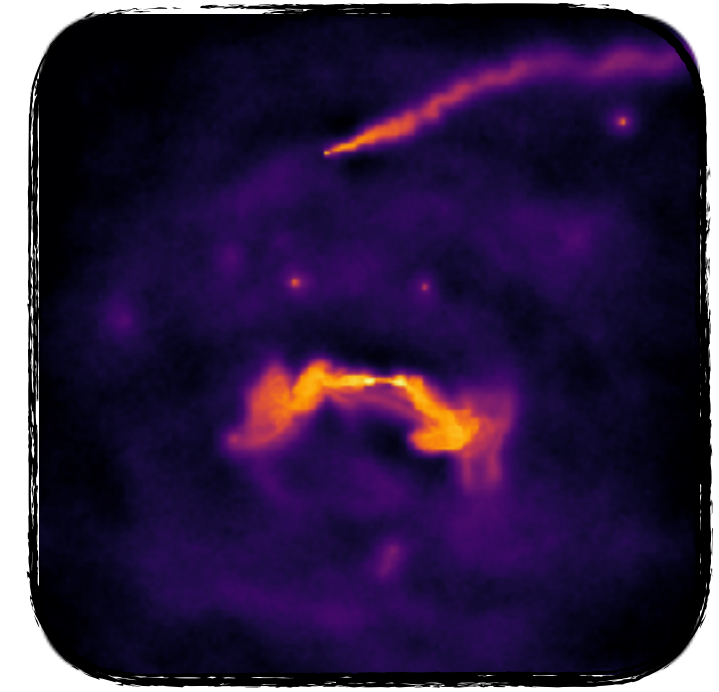
Imaging: Solving an Inverse Problem



Data



$$d = R(I) + n$$

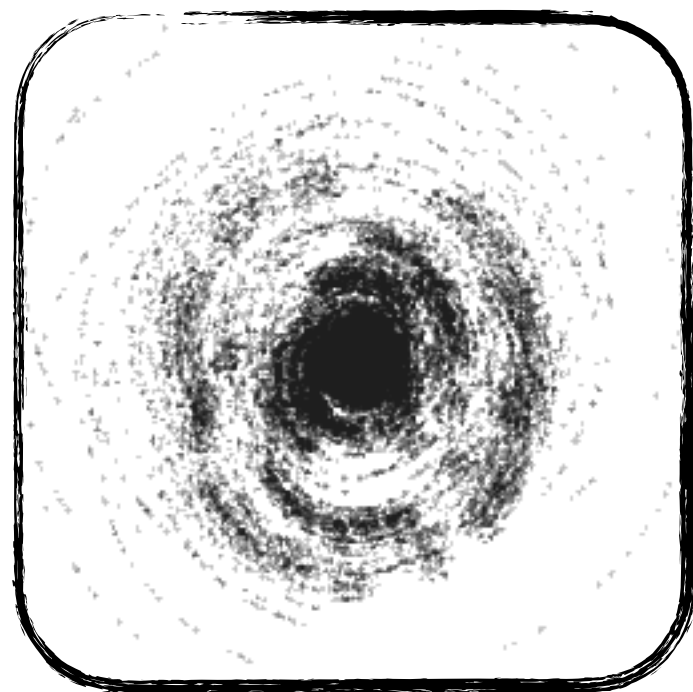


Sky Brightness

Introduce:

- regularization
- prior knowledge

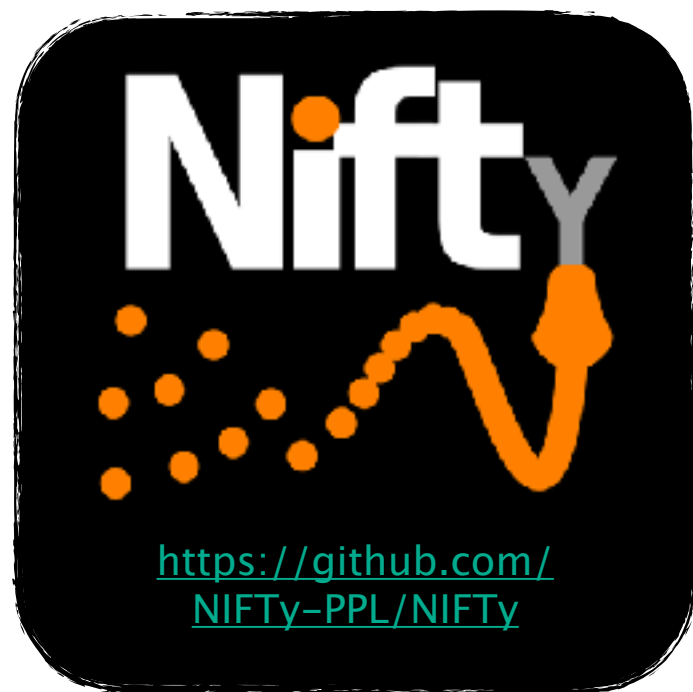
Use Bayes' Theorem



Data

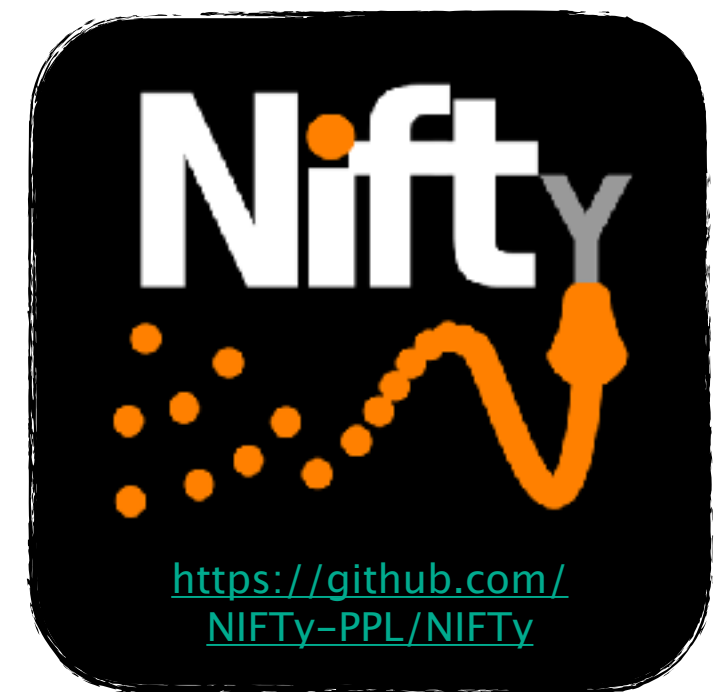


Likelihood



Variational Inference

$$P(\xi | d) \propto P(d | I(\xi)) \mathcal{G}(\xi, 1)$$

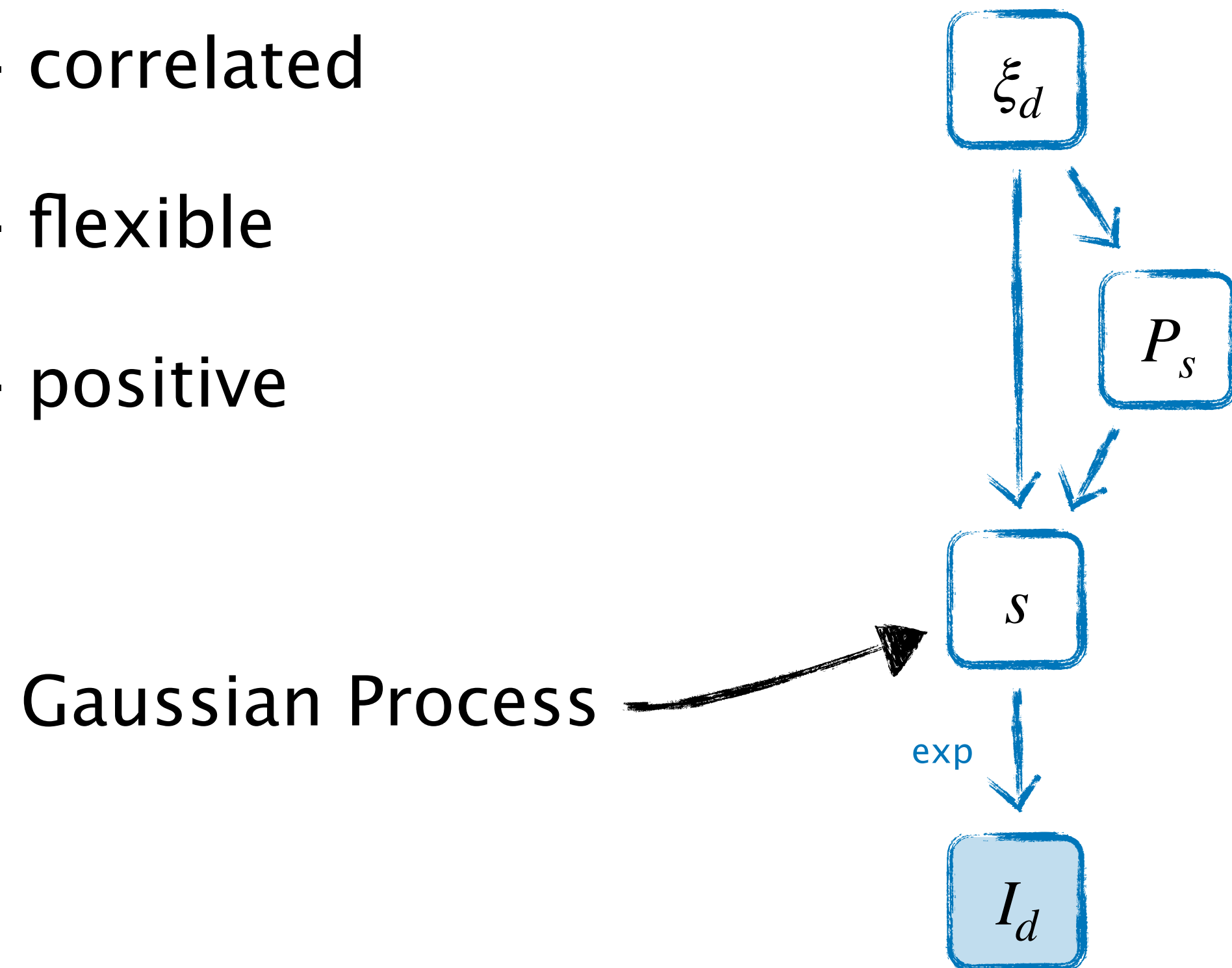


Prior Model

Compare Different Prior Models

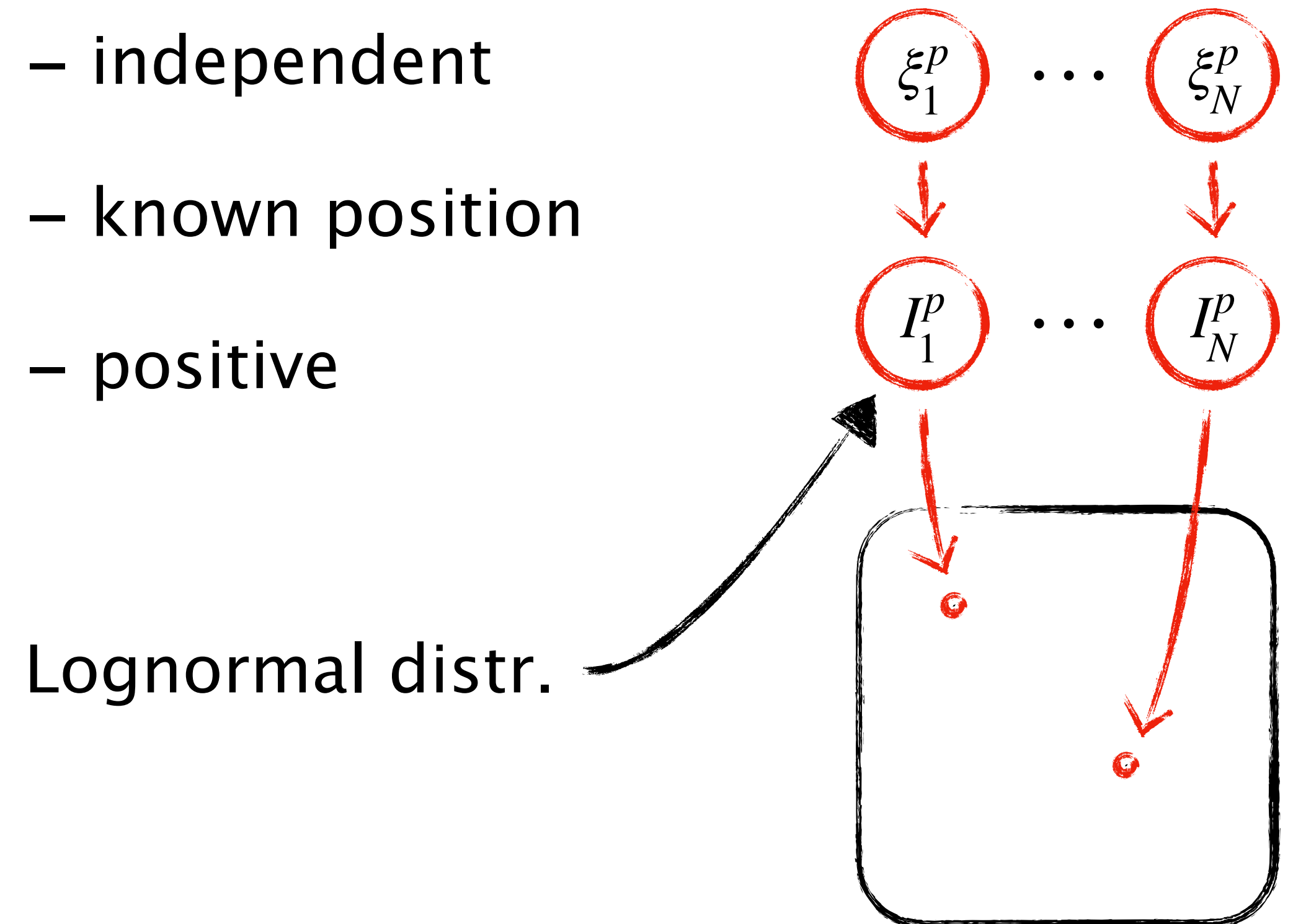
Diffuse Emission

- correlated
- flexible
- positive



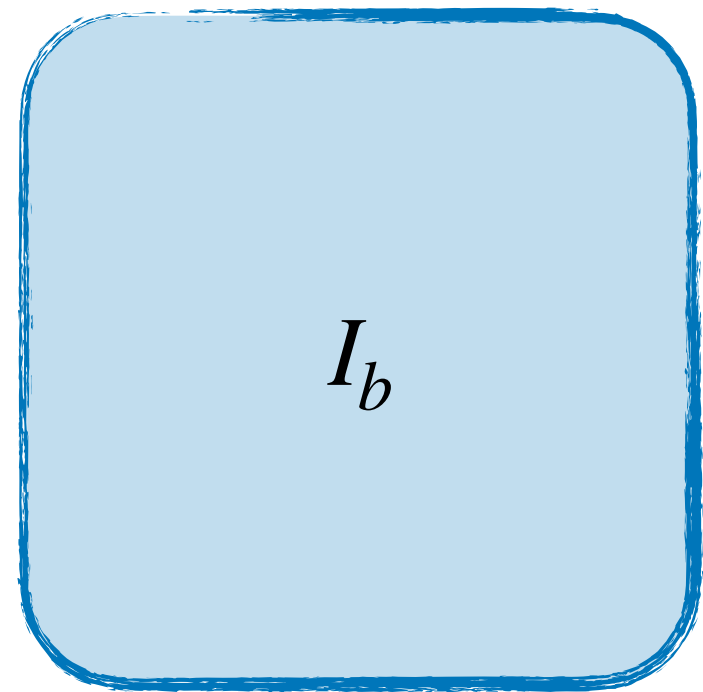
Point Sources

- independent
- known position
- positive



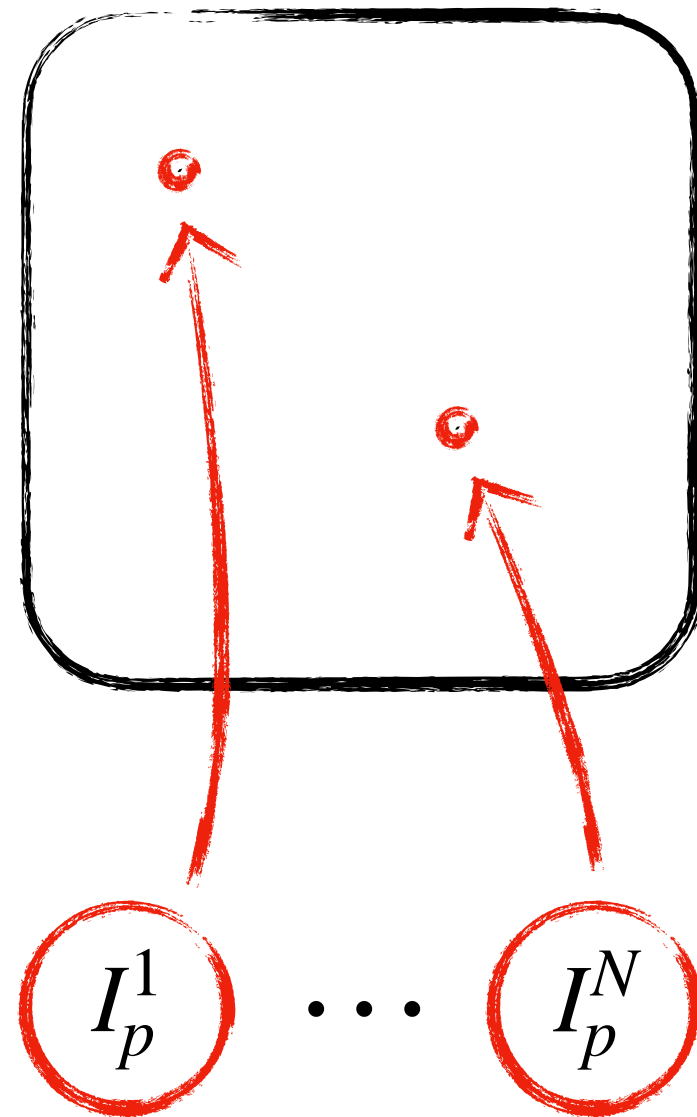
Build a Multi-Component Sky Description

Background



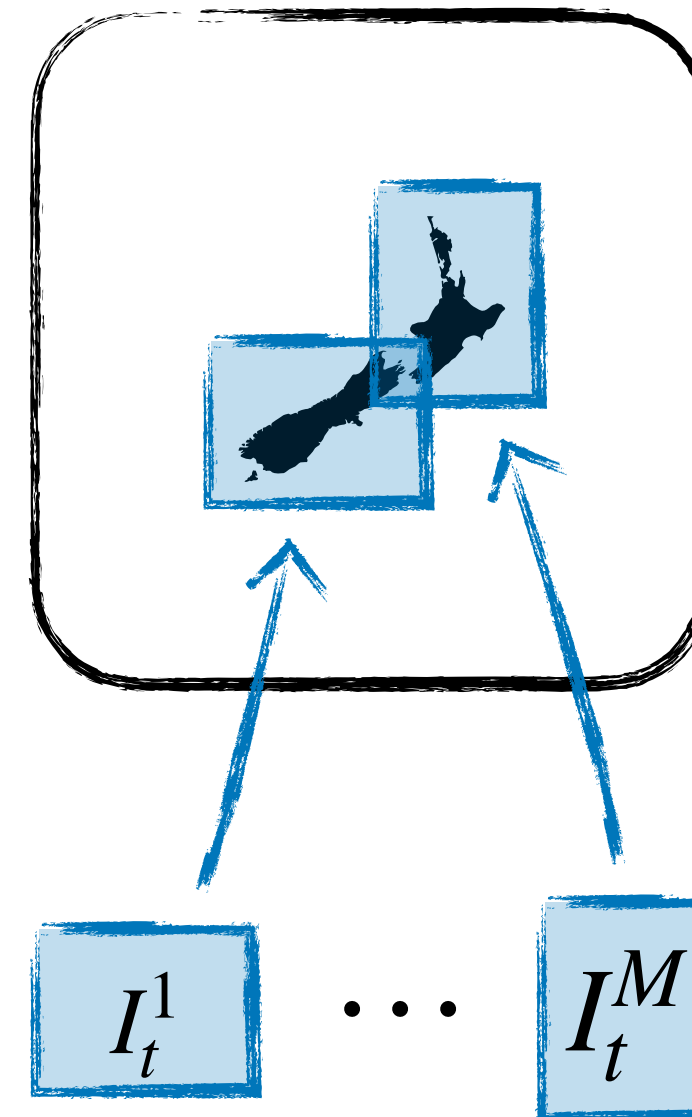
+

Point Sources



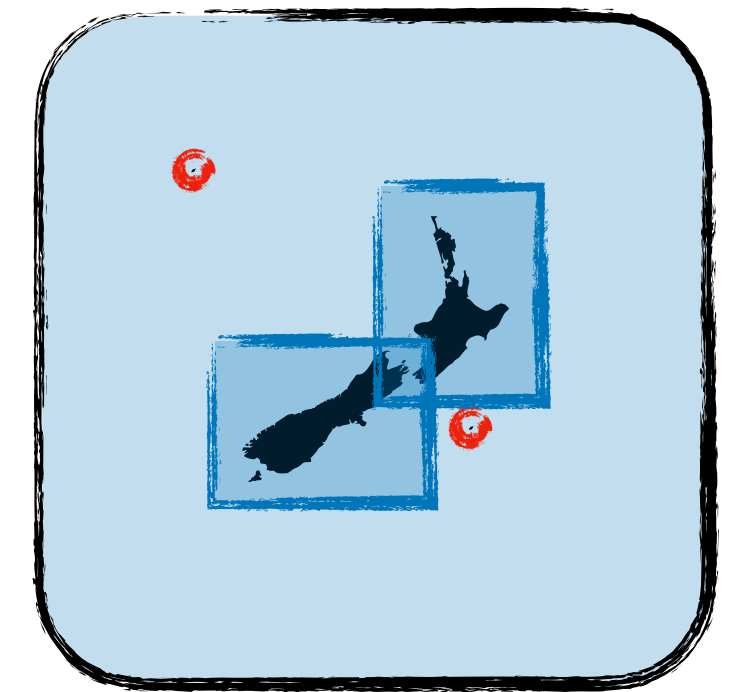
+

Extended Objects

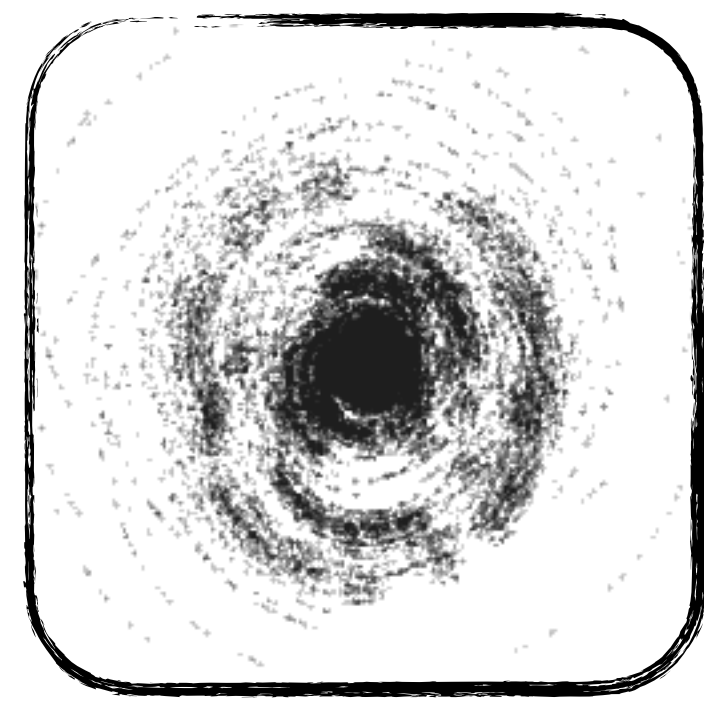


=

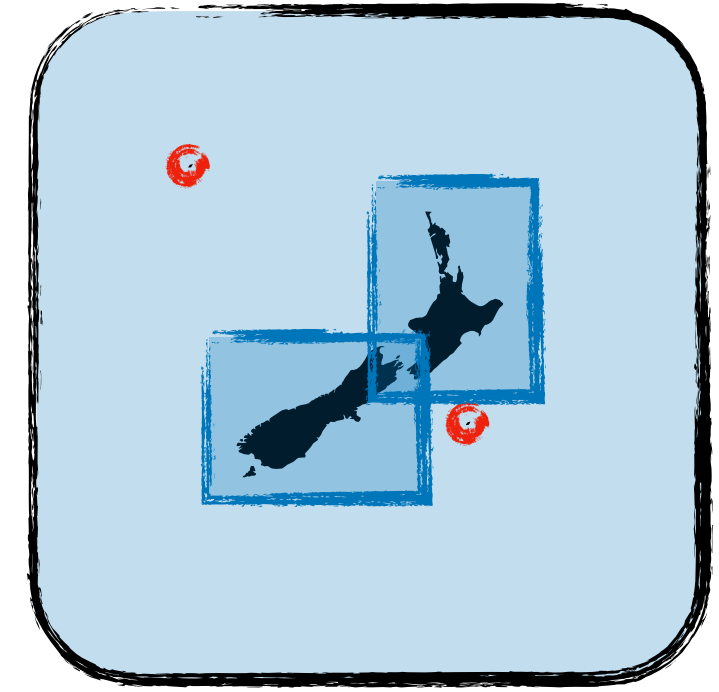
Prior Model



Setup the Likelihood



Data



Prior Model

$$d = R(I(\xi)) + n$$

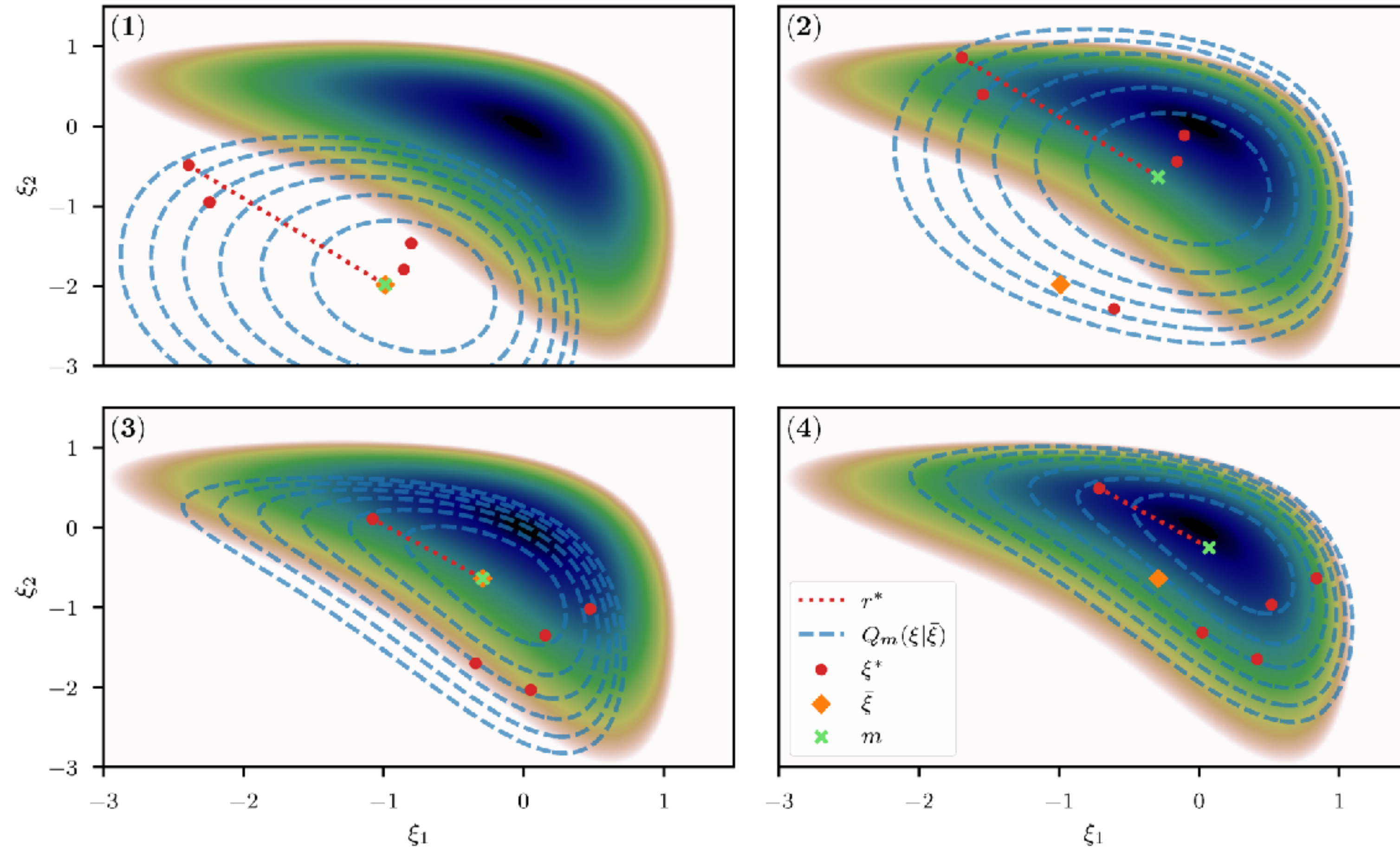
$$P(d|I) = \mathcal{G}(d - R(I(\xi)), N)$$

Gaussian Likelihood

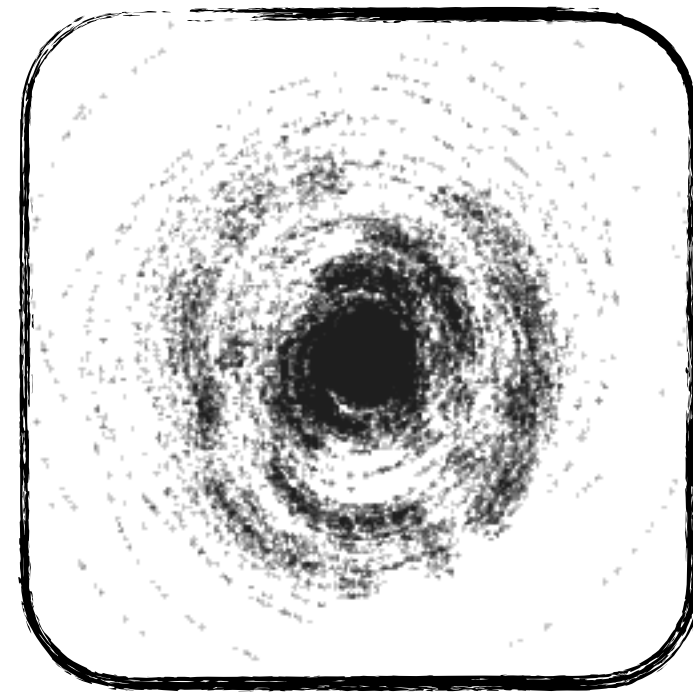
$$P(n) = \mathcal{G}(n, N)$$

Gaussian Noise

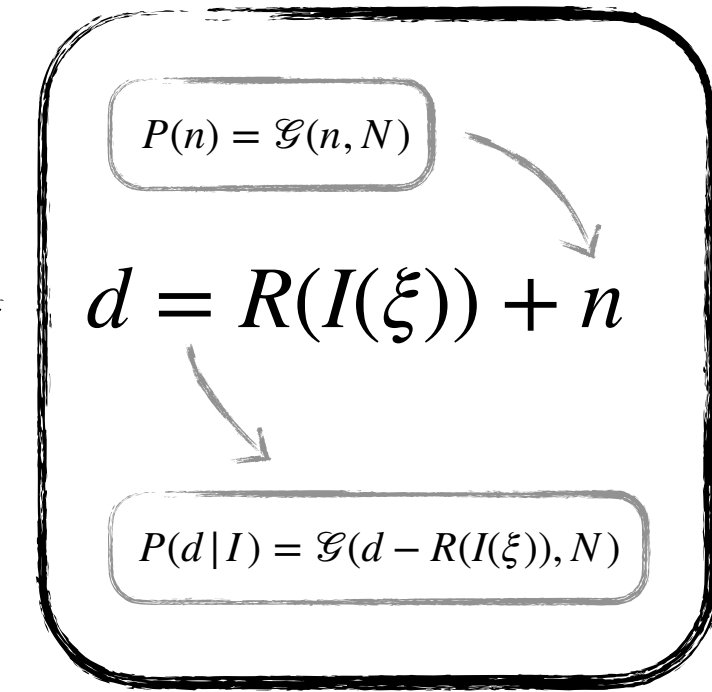
Posterior Approximation with geoVI



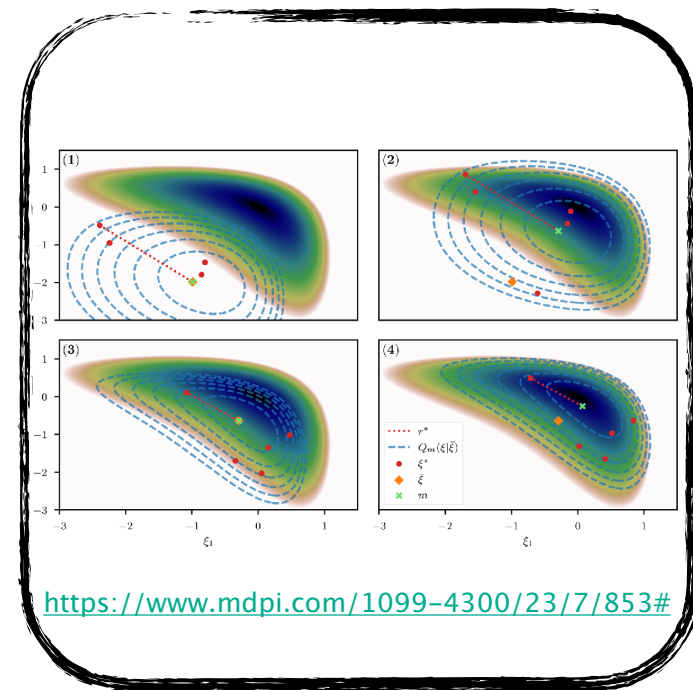
Put Everything Together



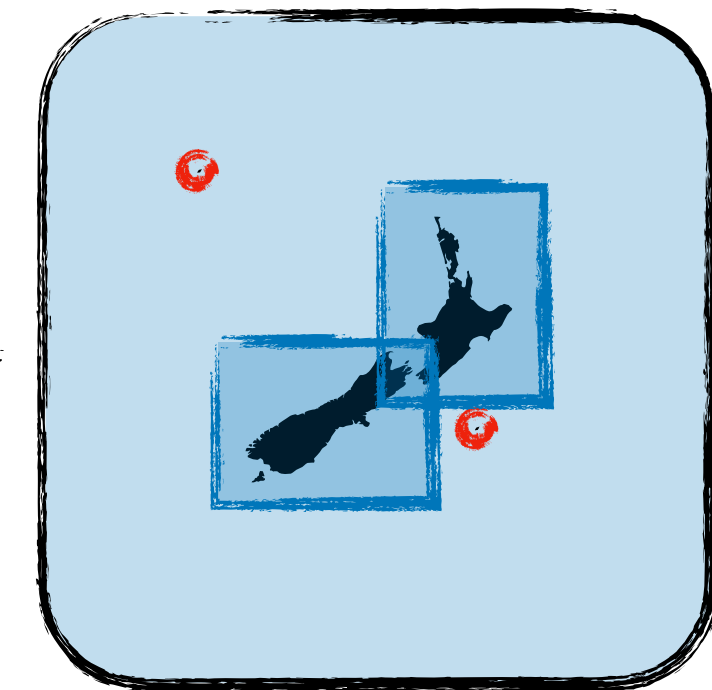
Data



Likelihood



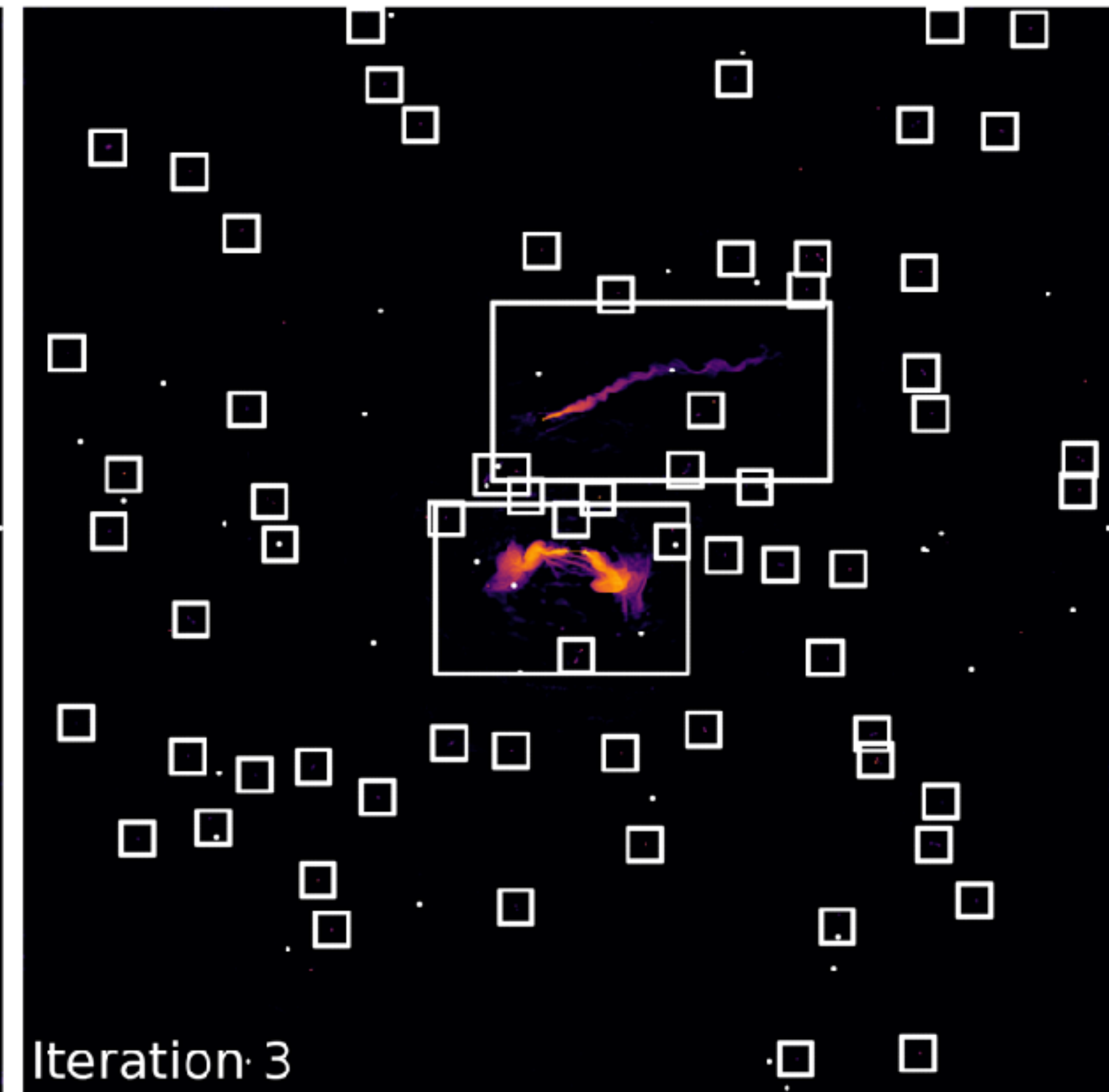
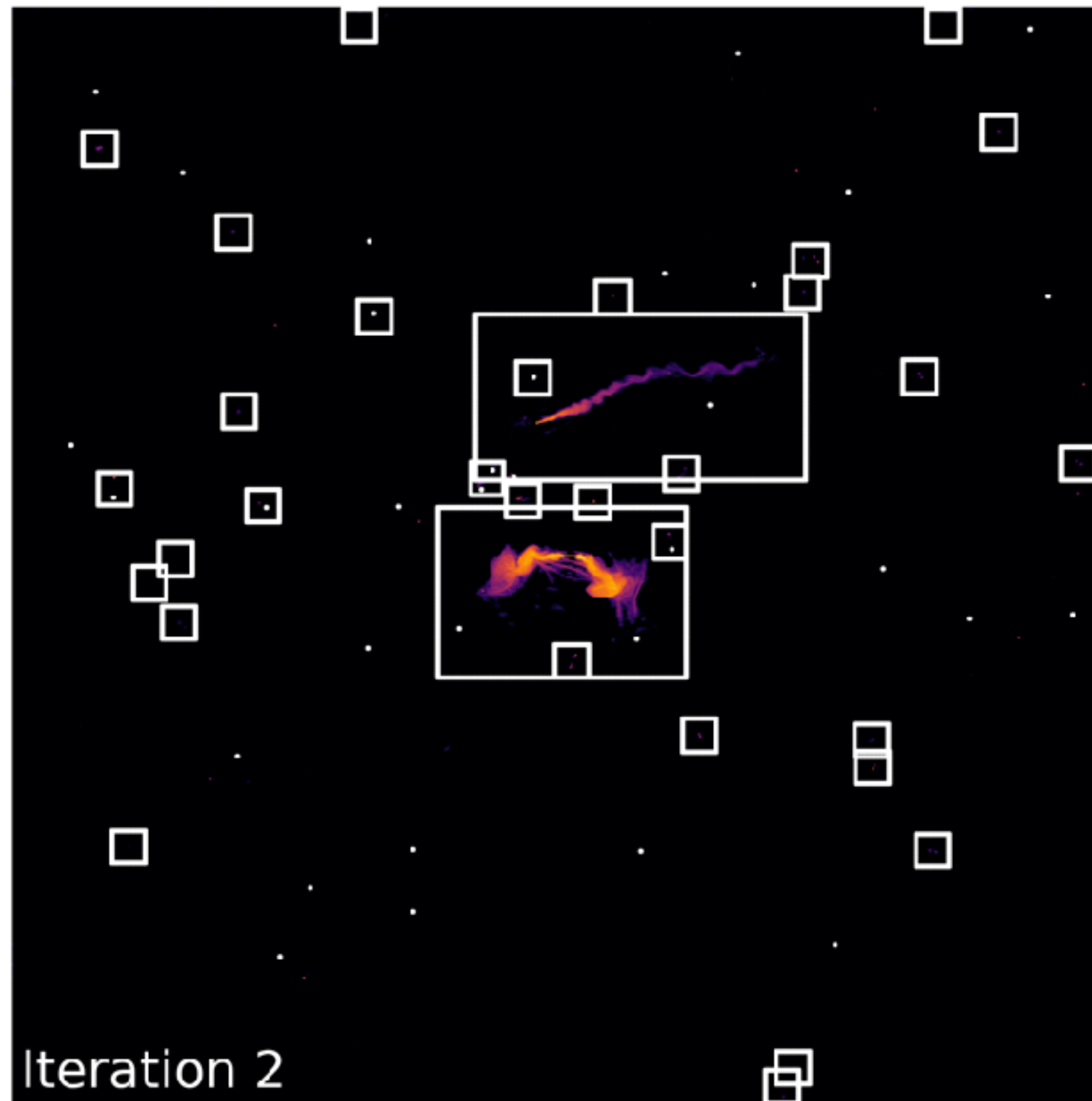
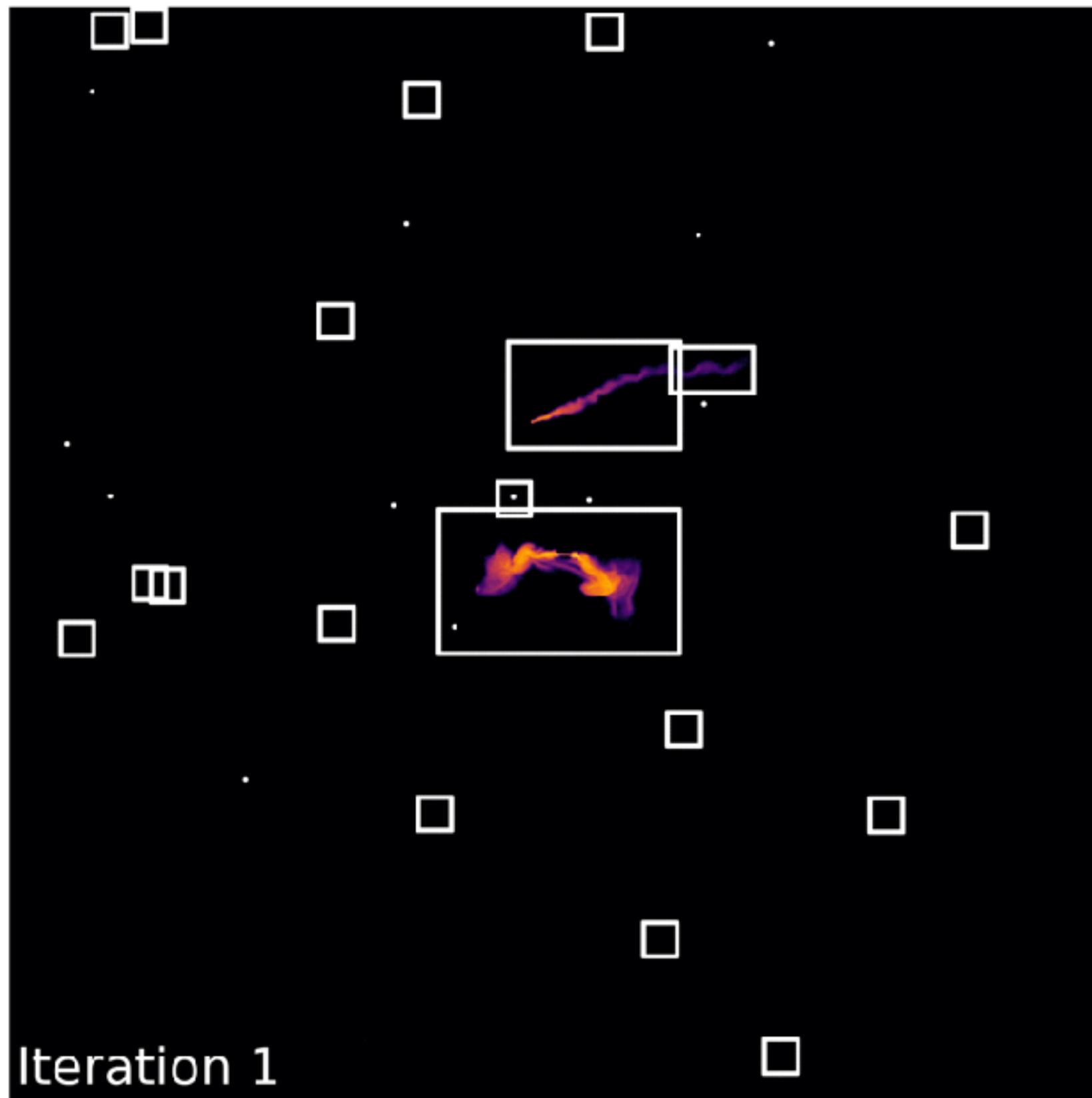
geoVI

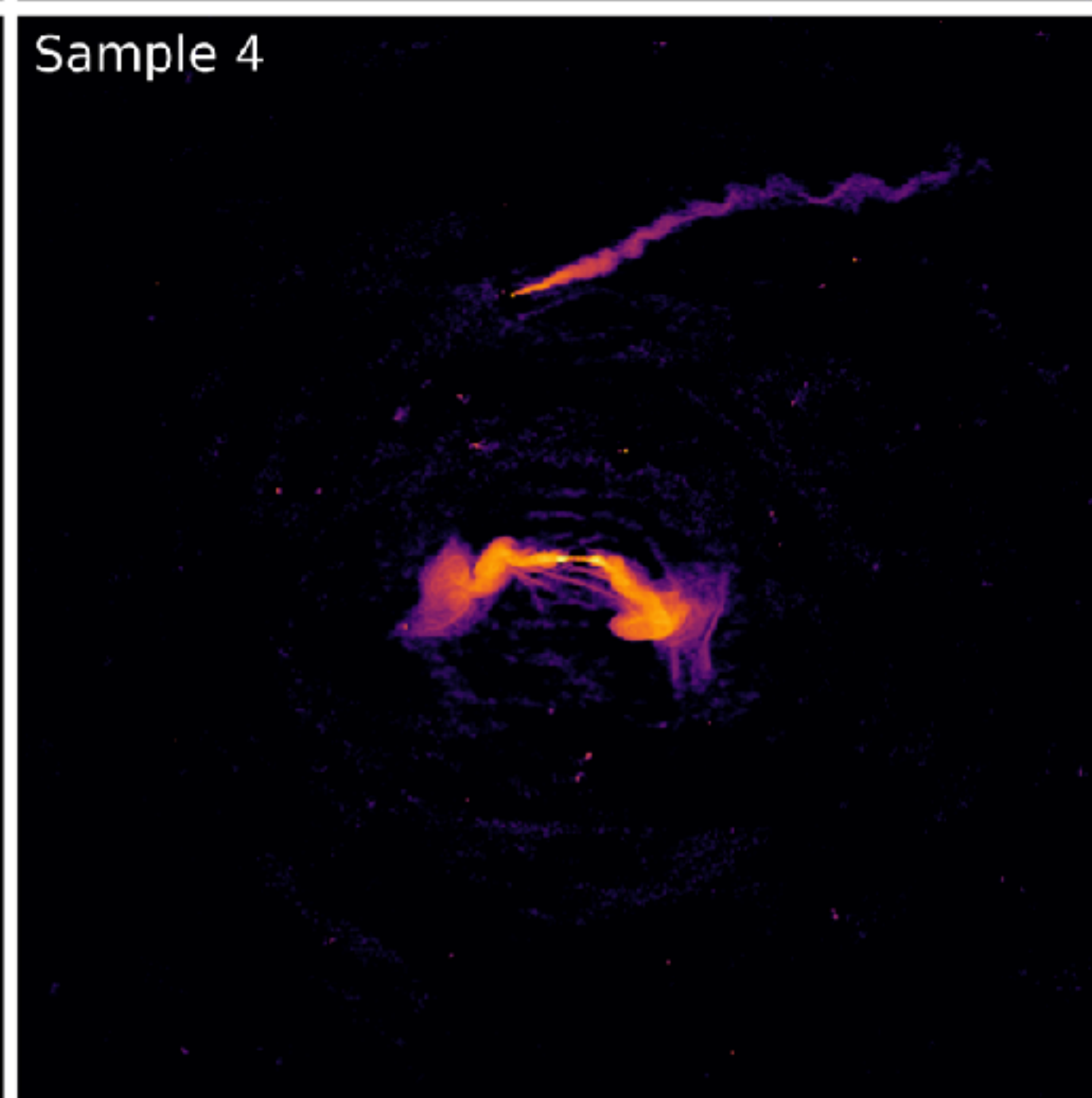
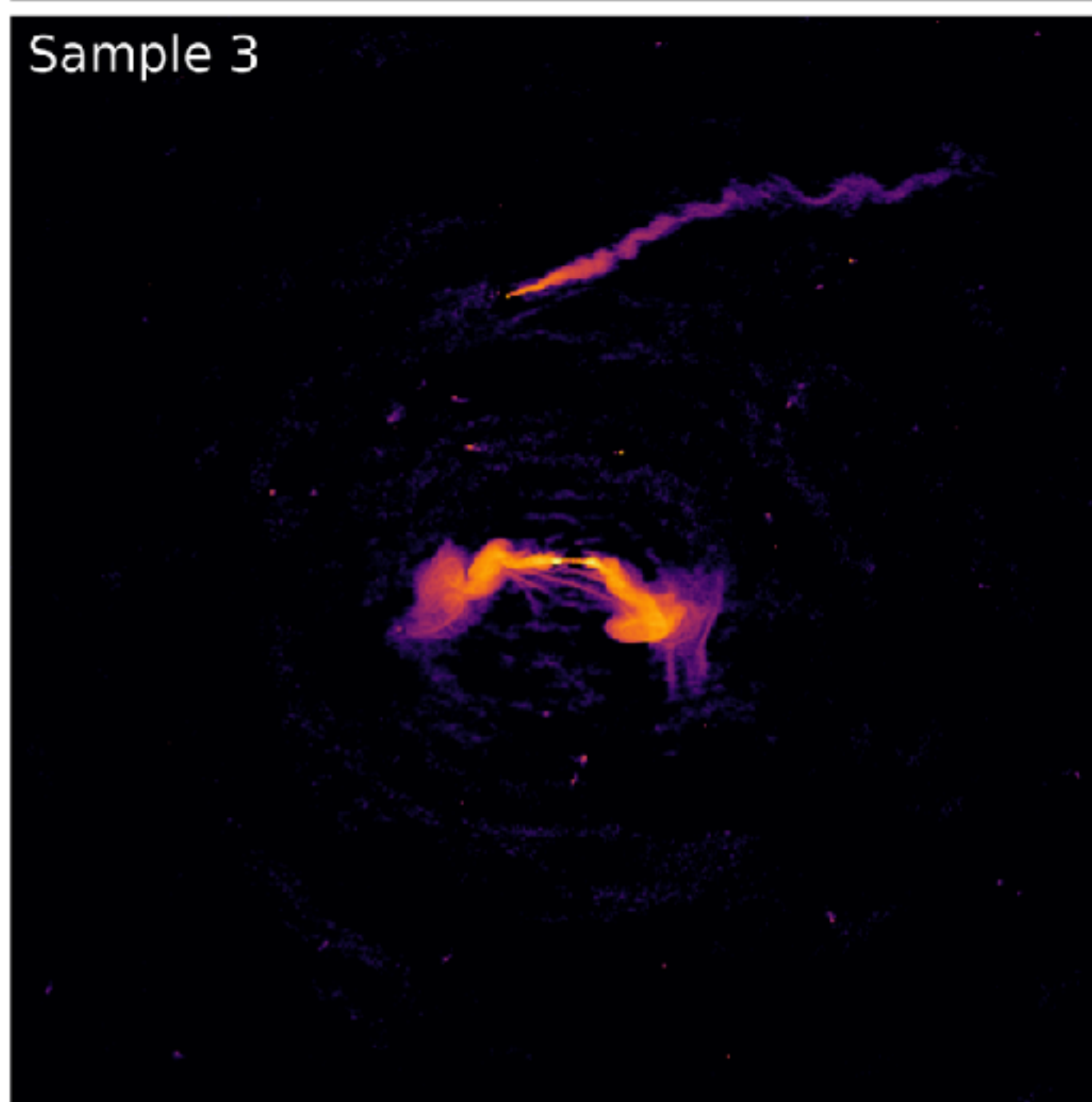
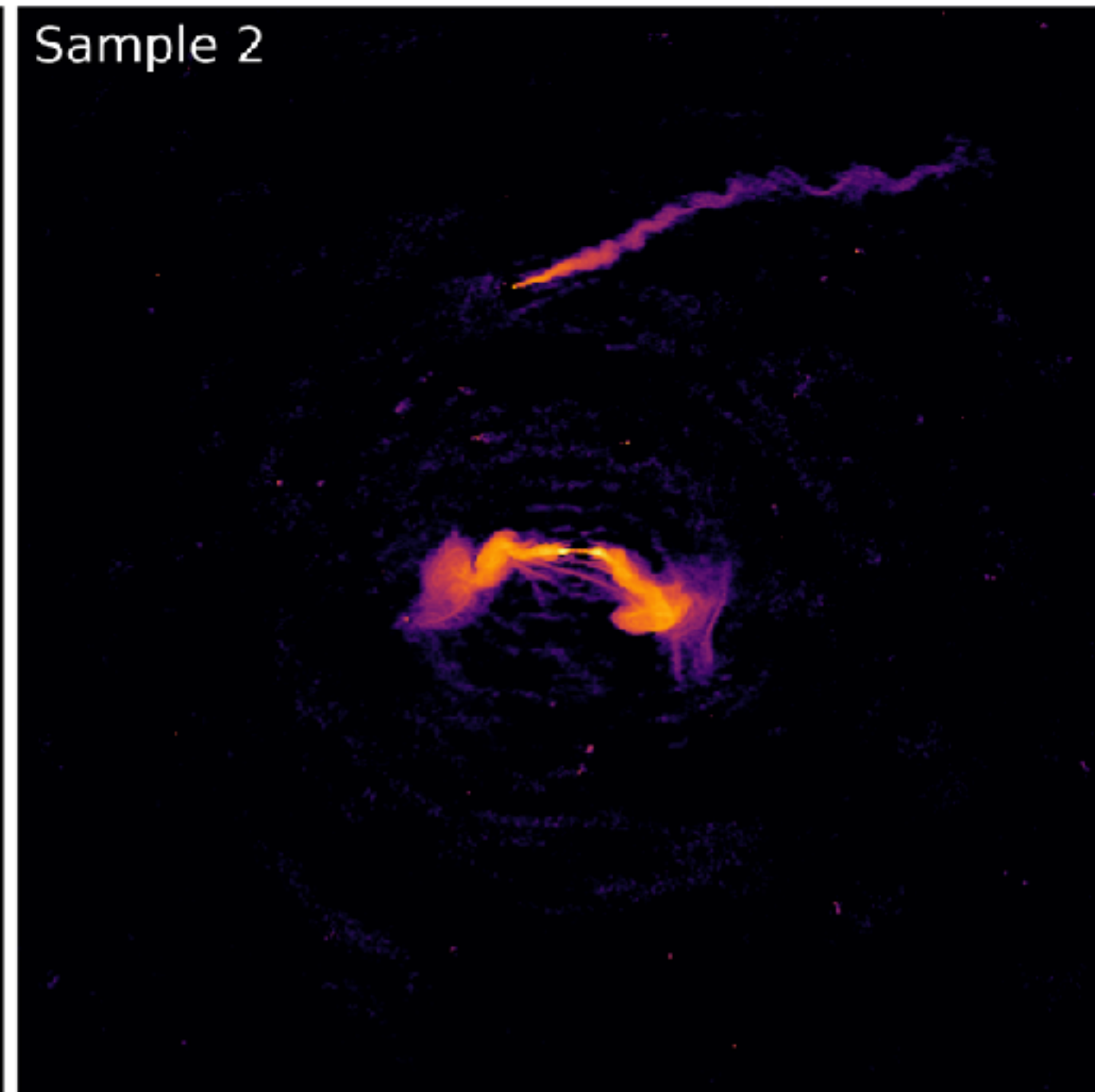
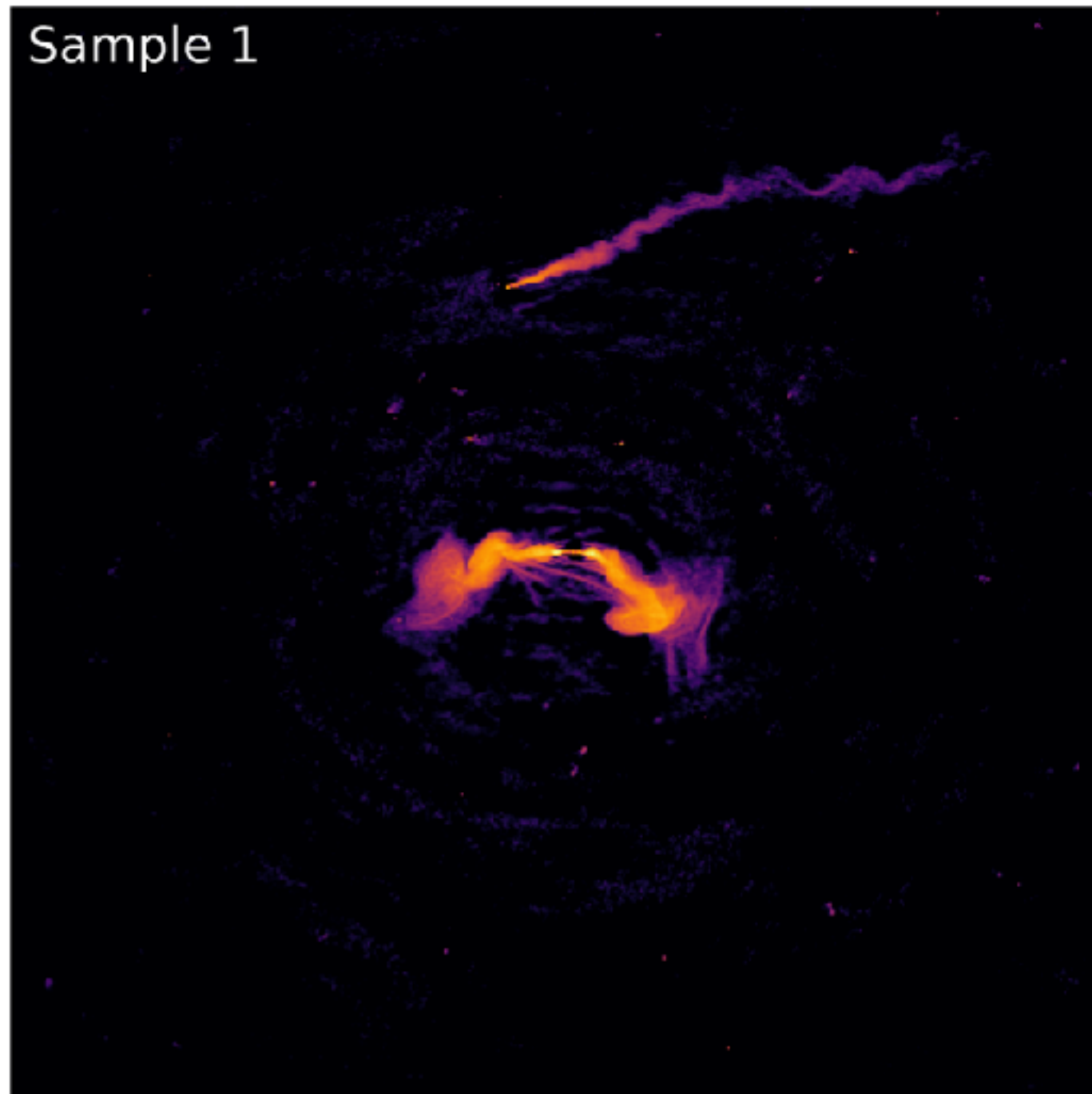


Prior Model

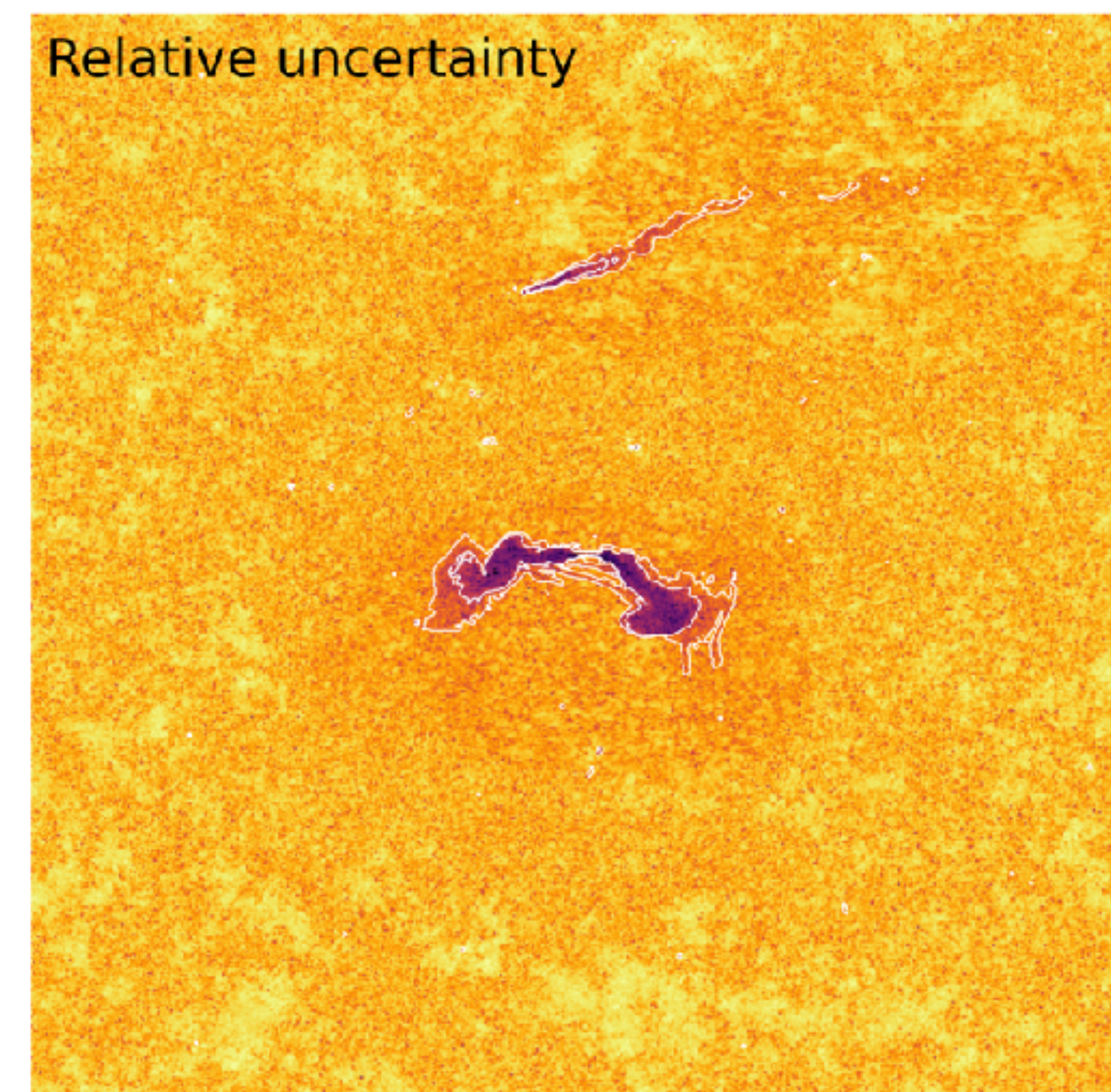
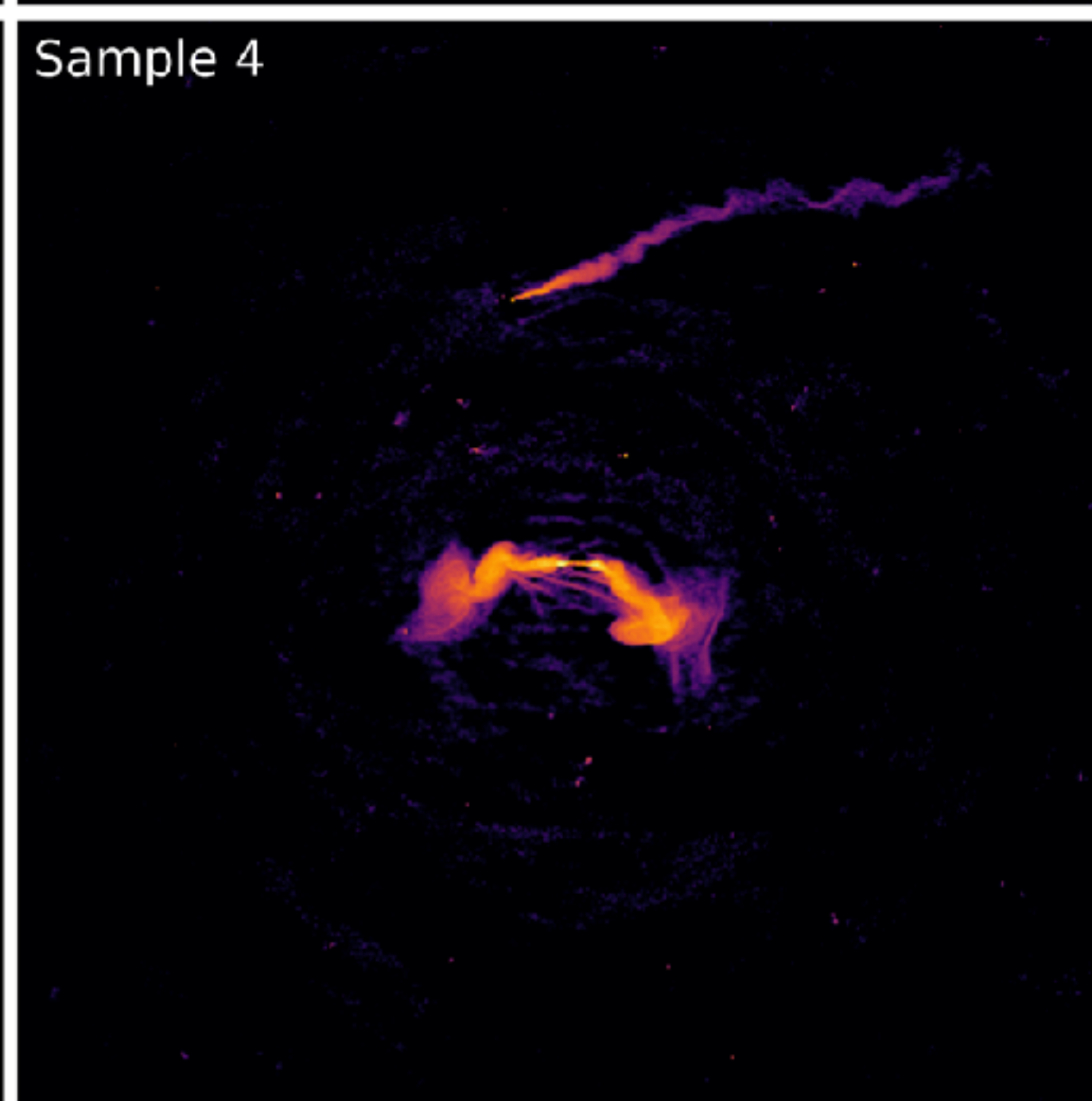
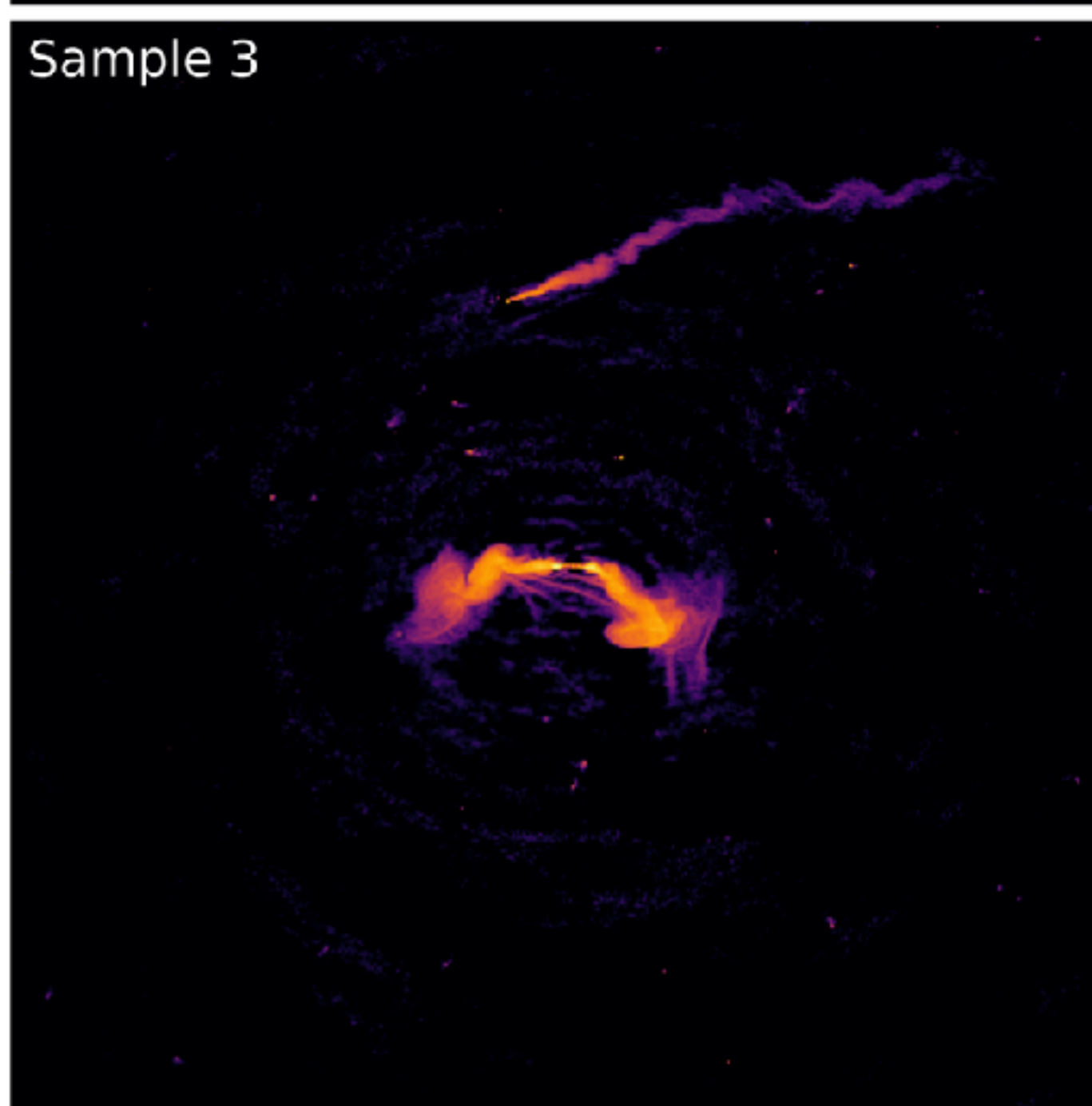
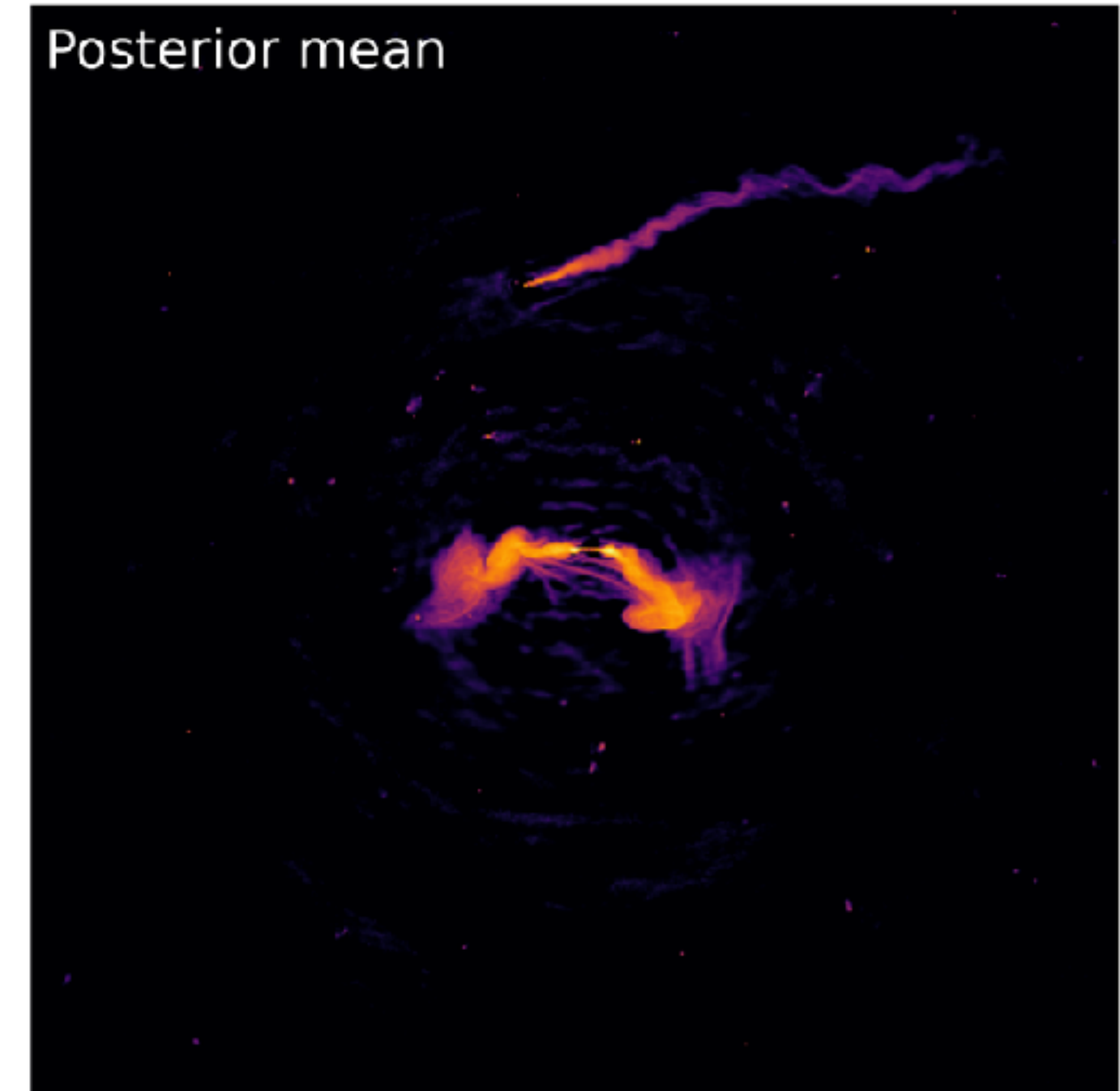
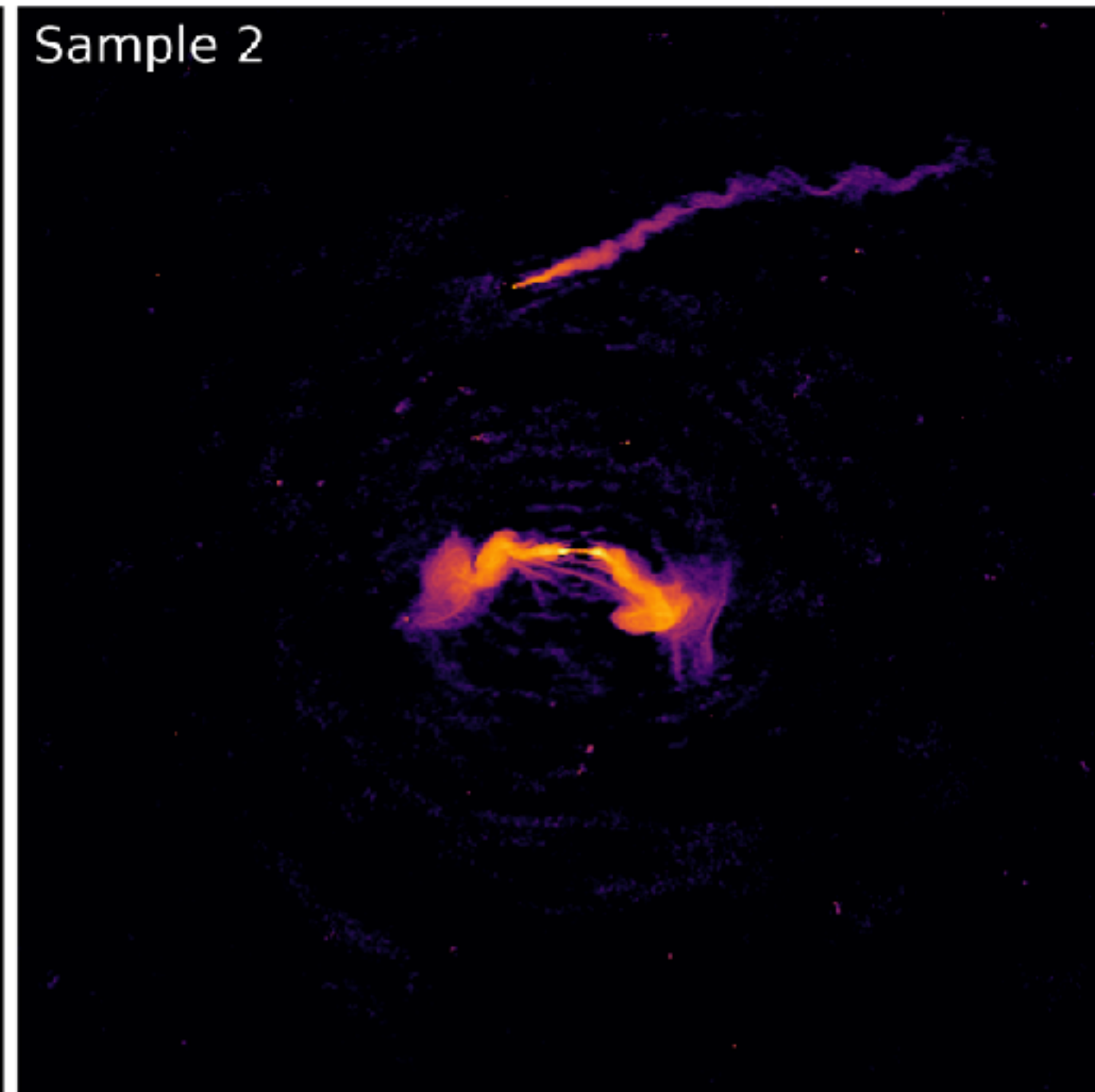
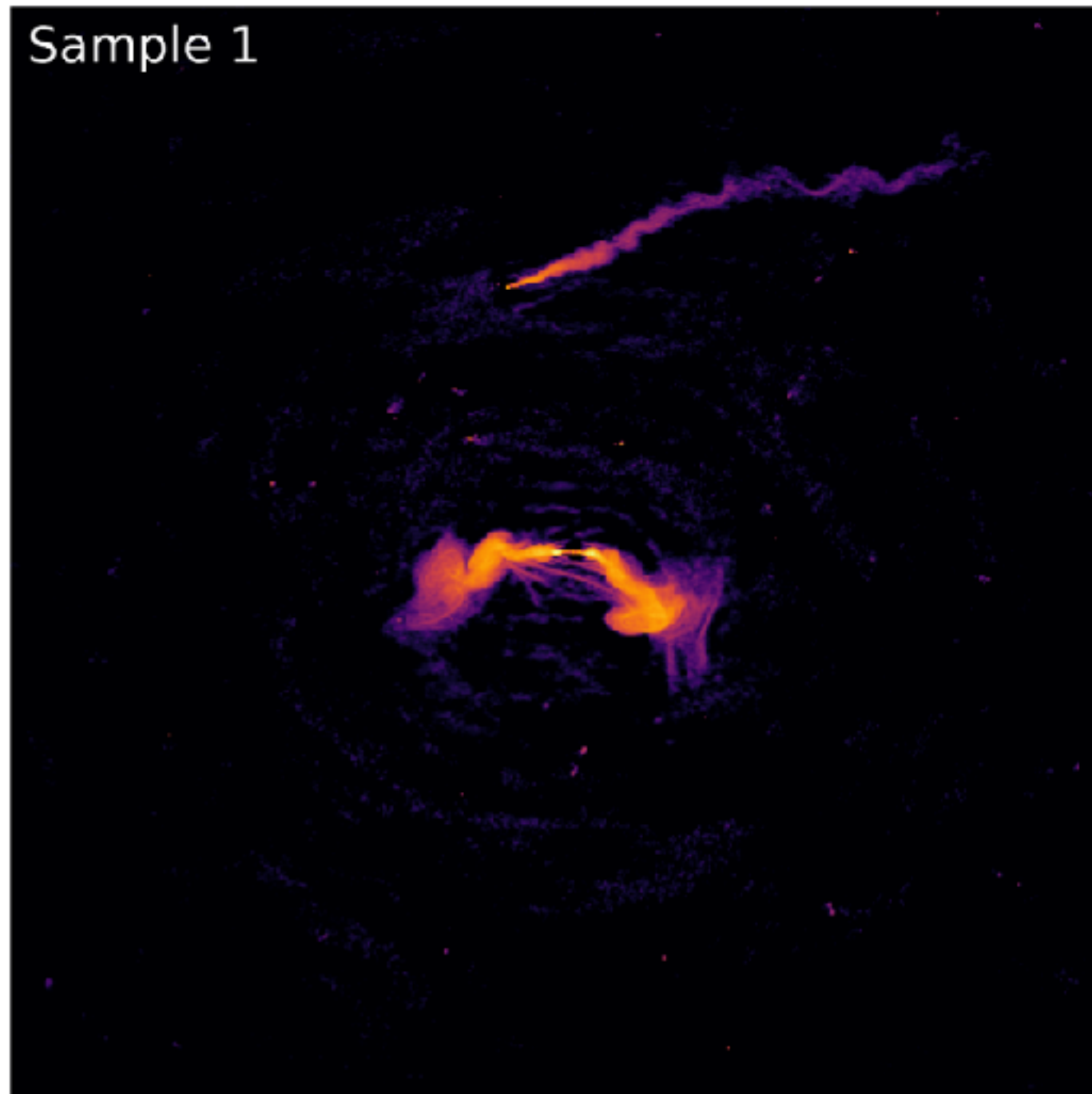
$$P(I(\xi) | d) \propto P(d | I(\xi)) \mathcal{G}(\xi, 1)$$

Real Data Results

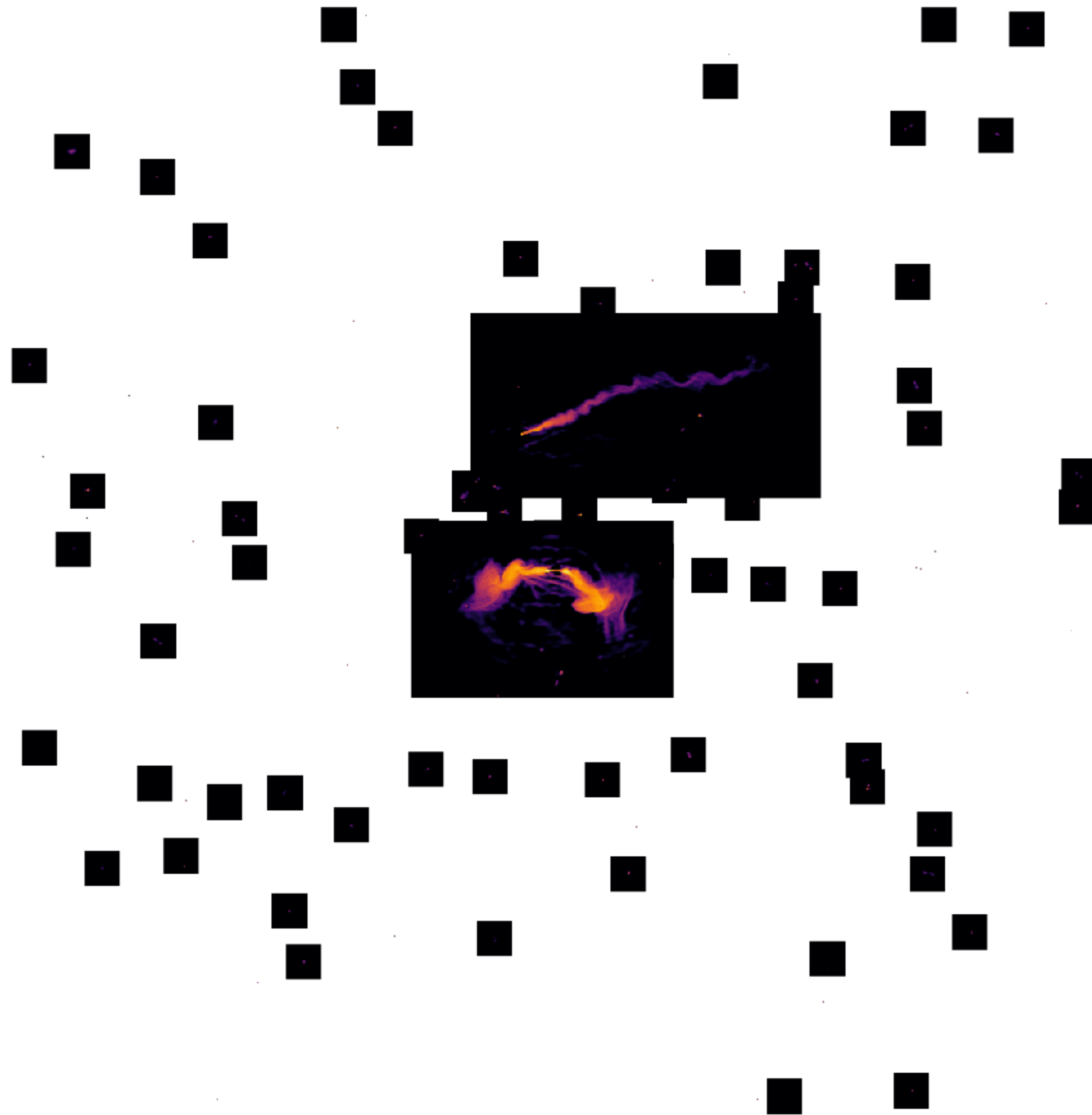




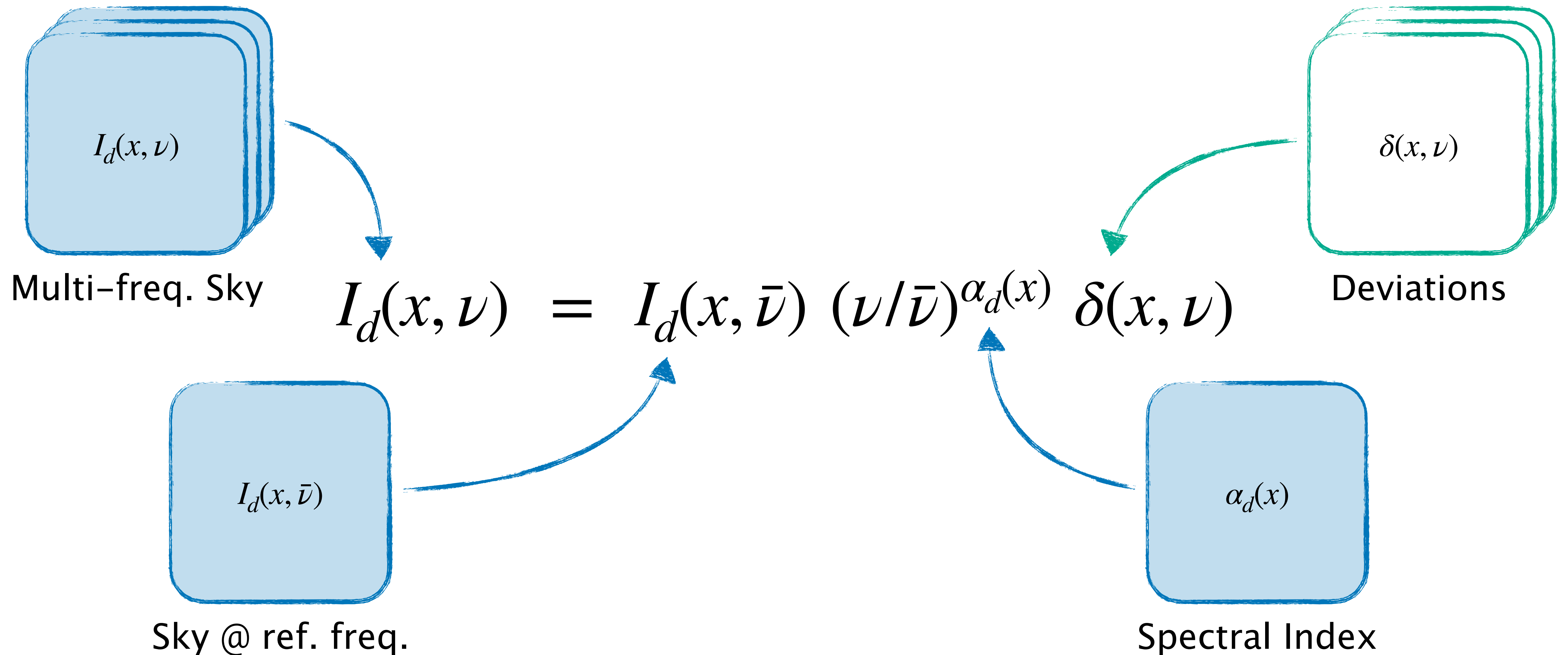
Posterior Samples



Model Components

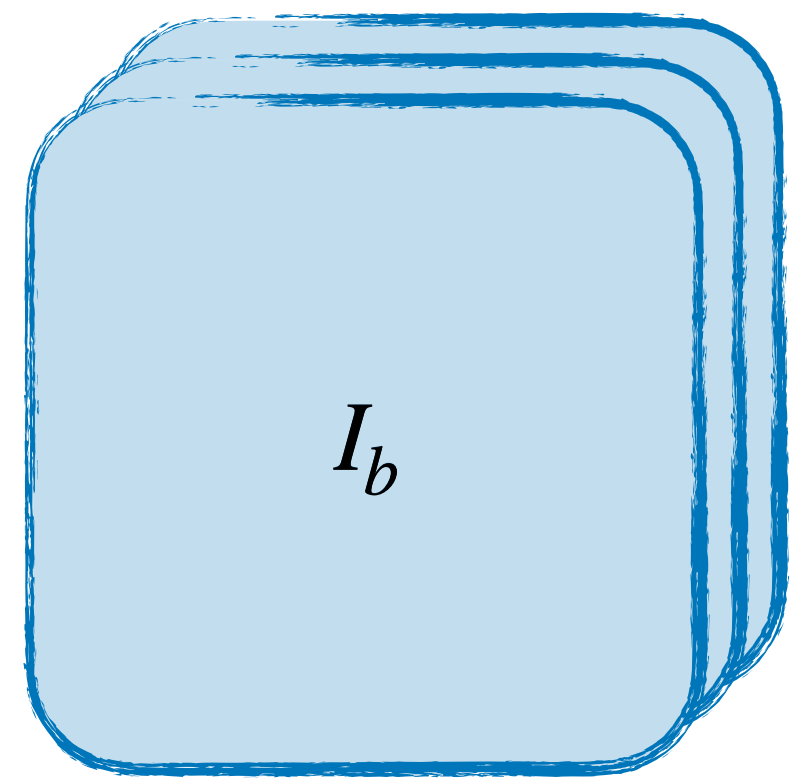


Extend Prior Models to Multiple Frequencies



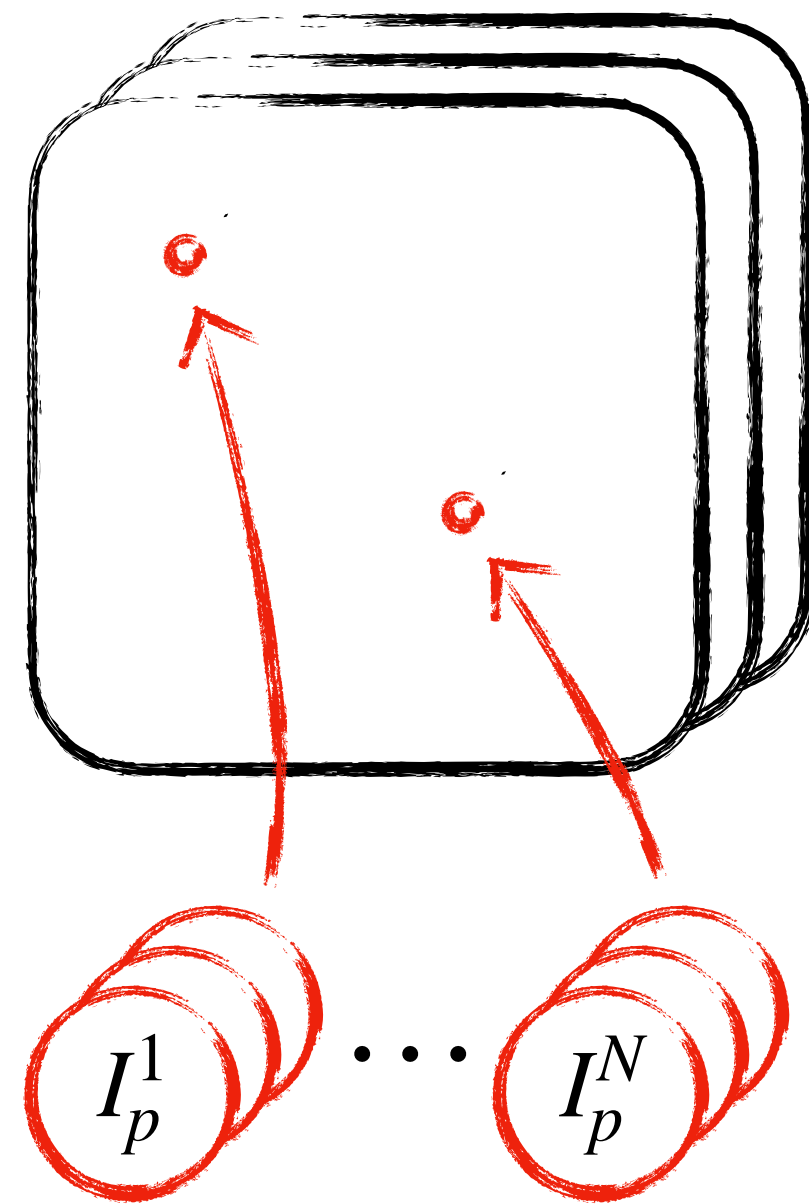
Multi-Component & Multi-Frequency Sky

Background



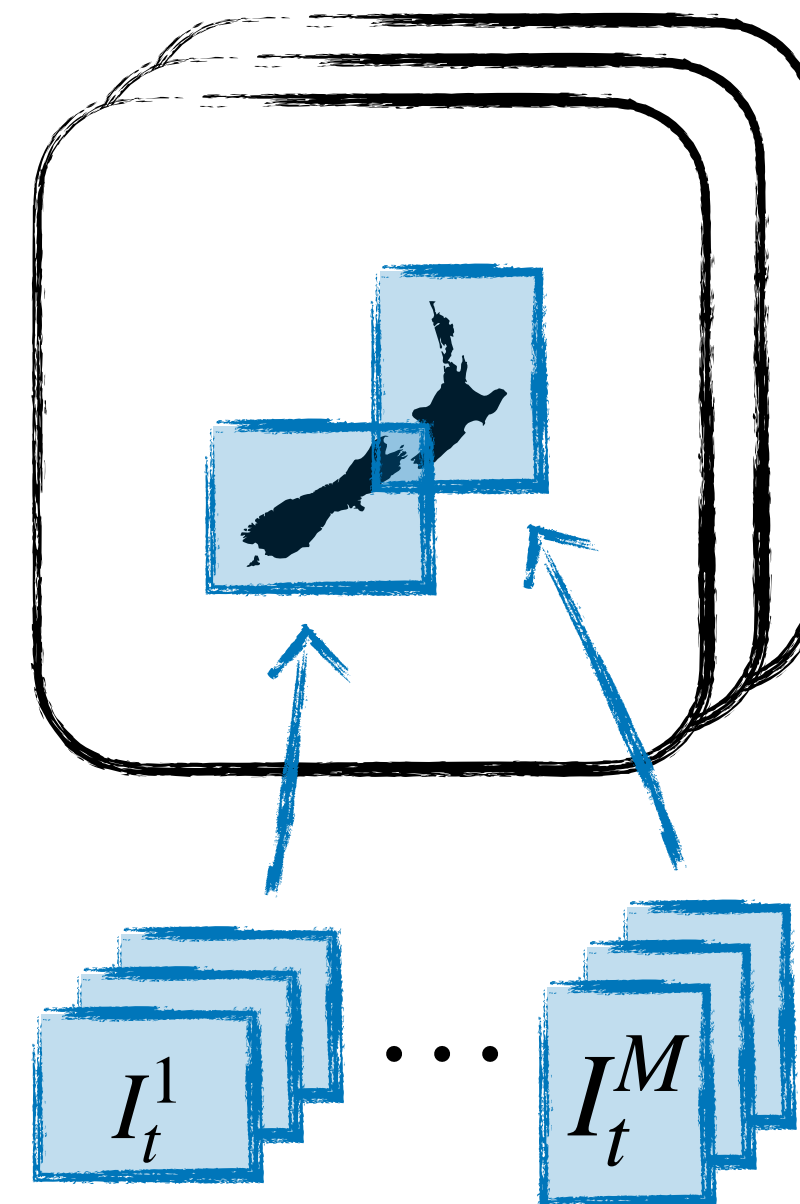
+

Point Sources



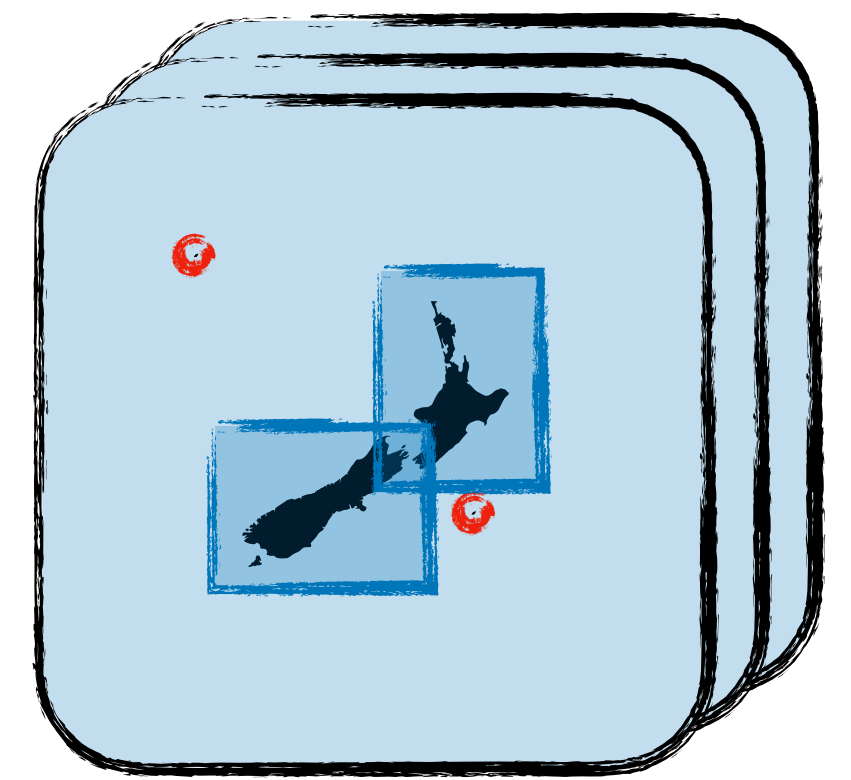
+

Extended Objects

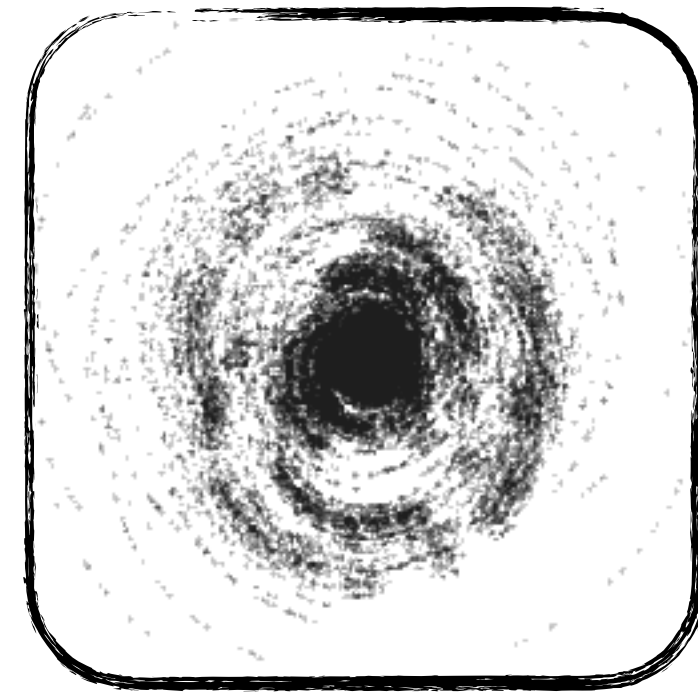


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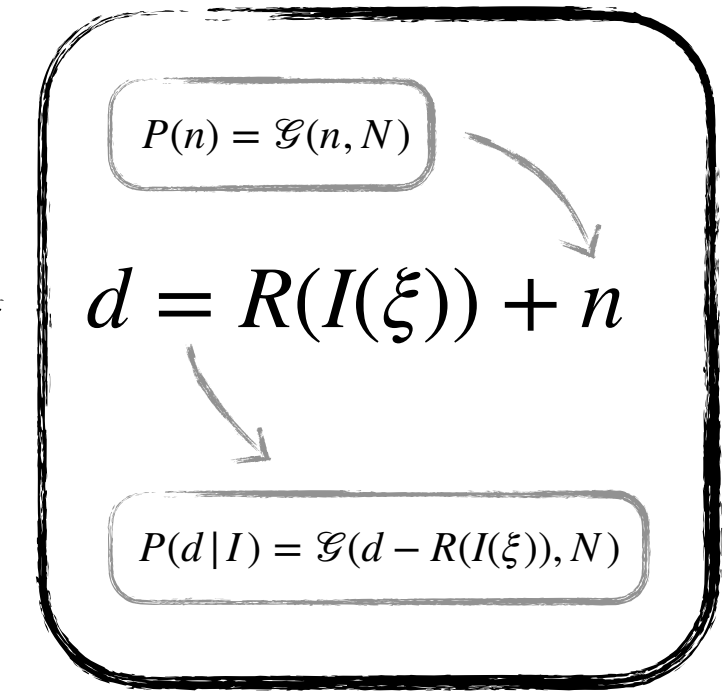
Prior Model



Put Everything Together

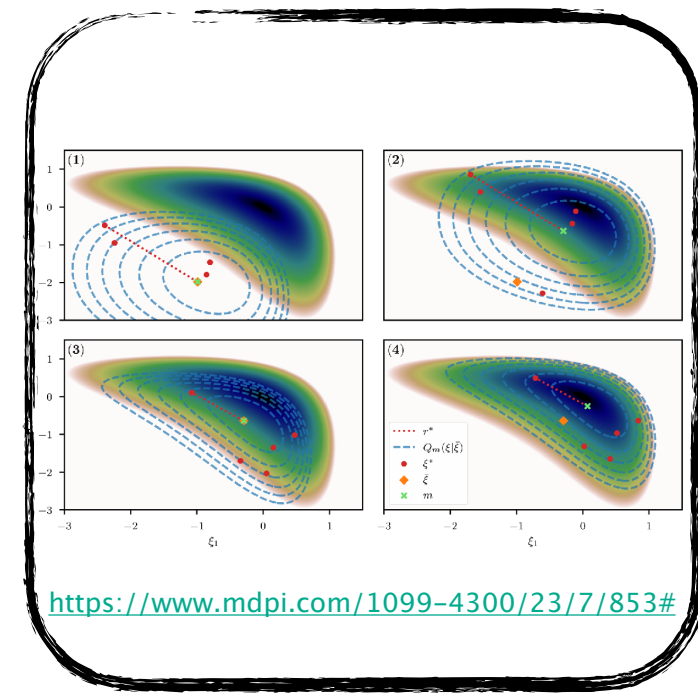


Data

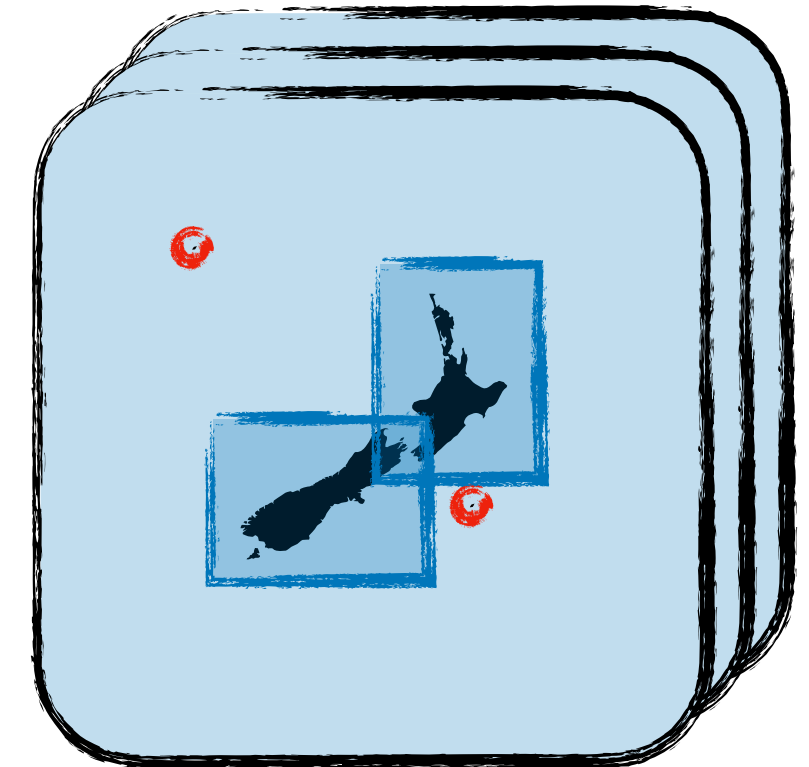


Likelihood

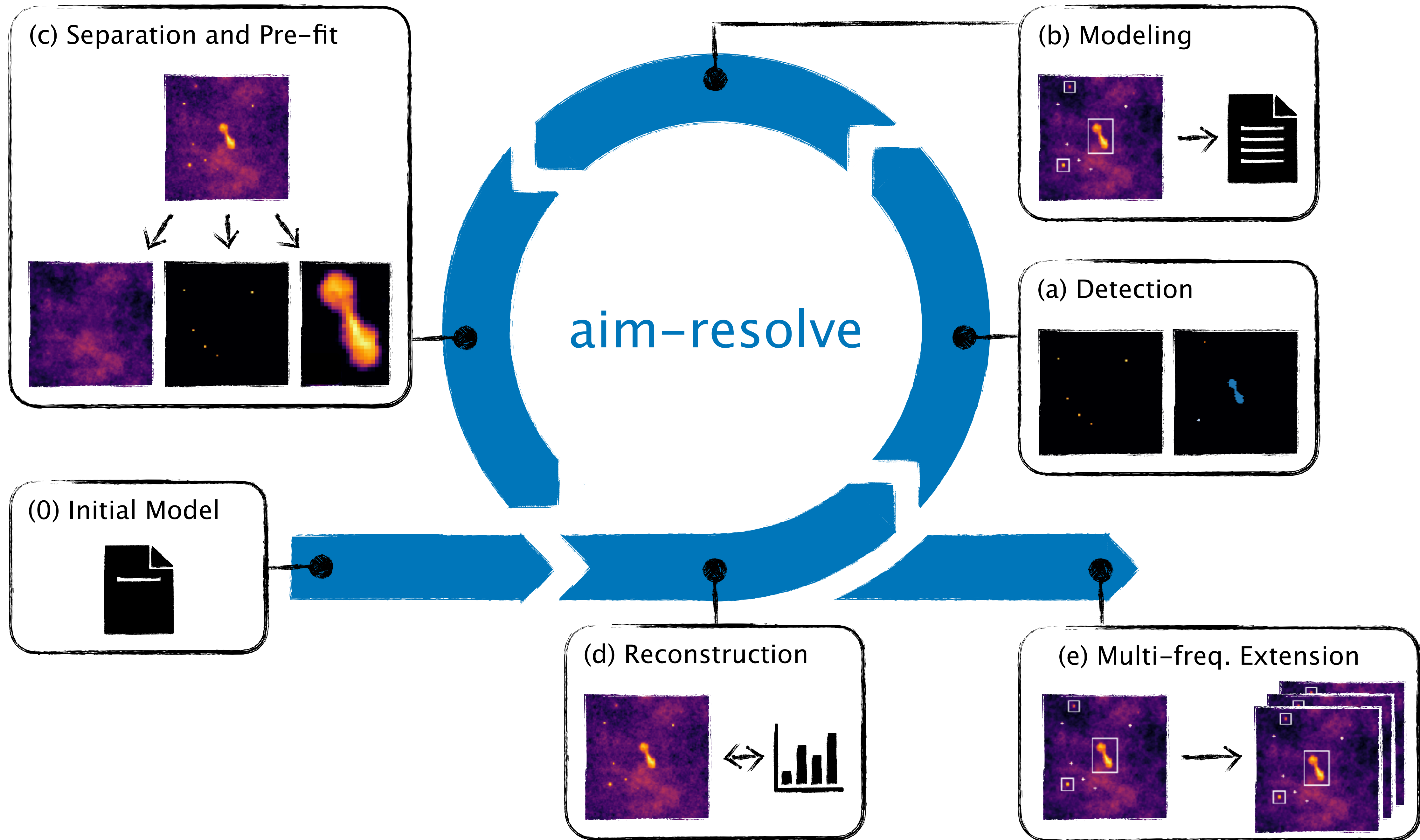
$$P(I(\xi) | d) \propto P(d | I(\xi)) \mathcal{G}(\xi, 1)$$



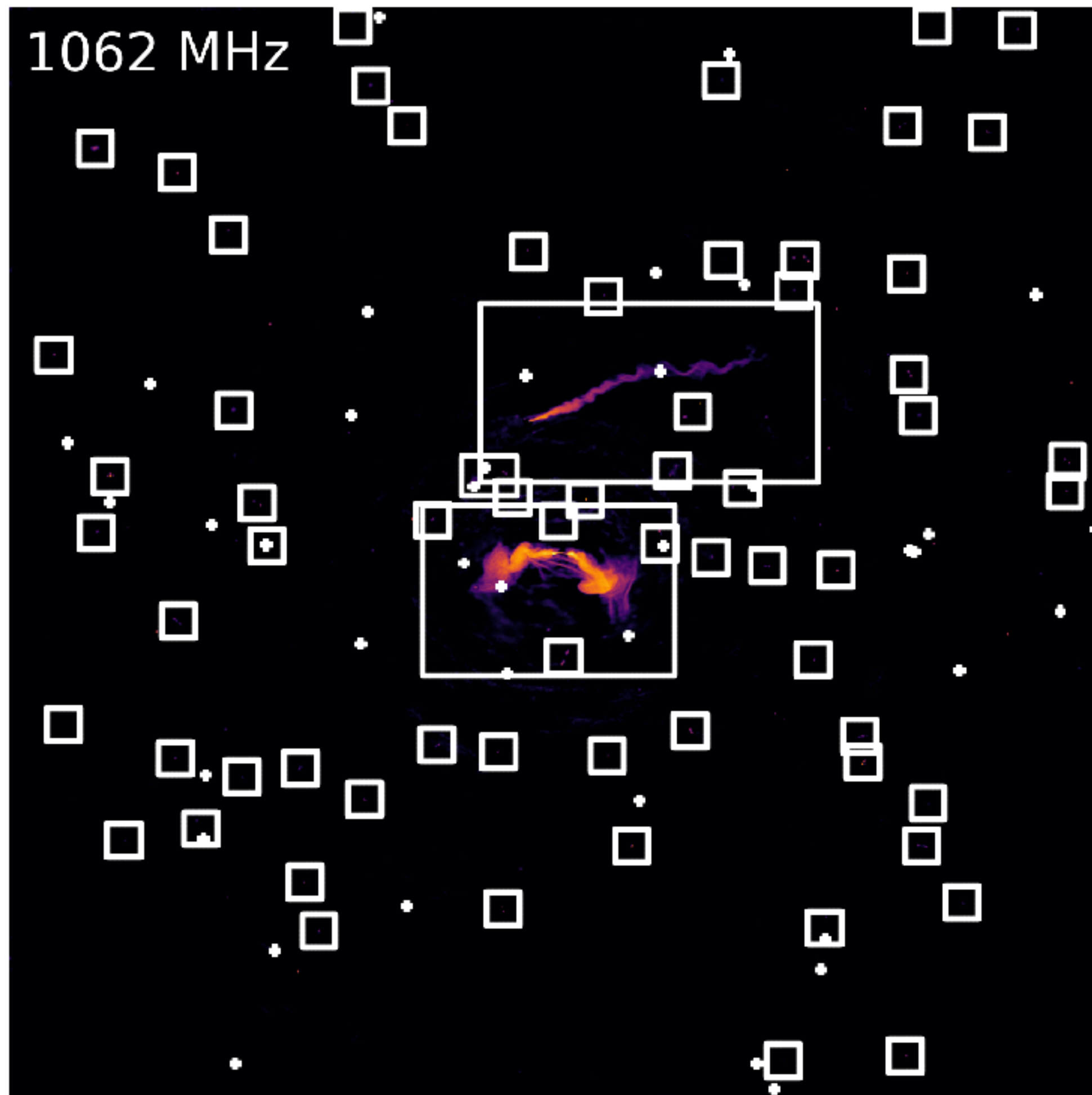
geoVI



Prior Model



Start with Single-Freq. Model



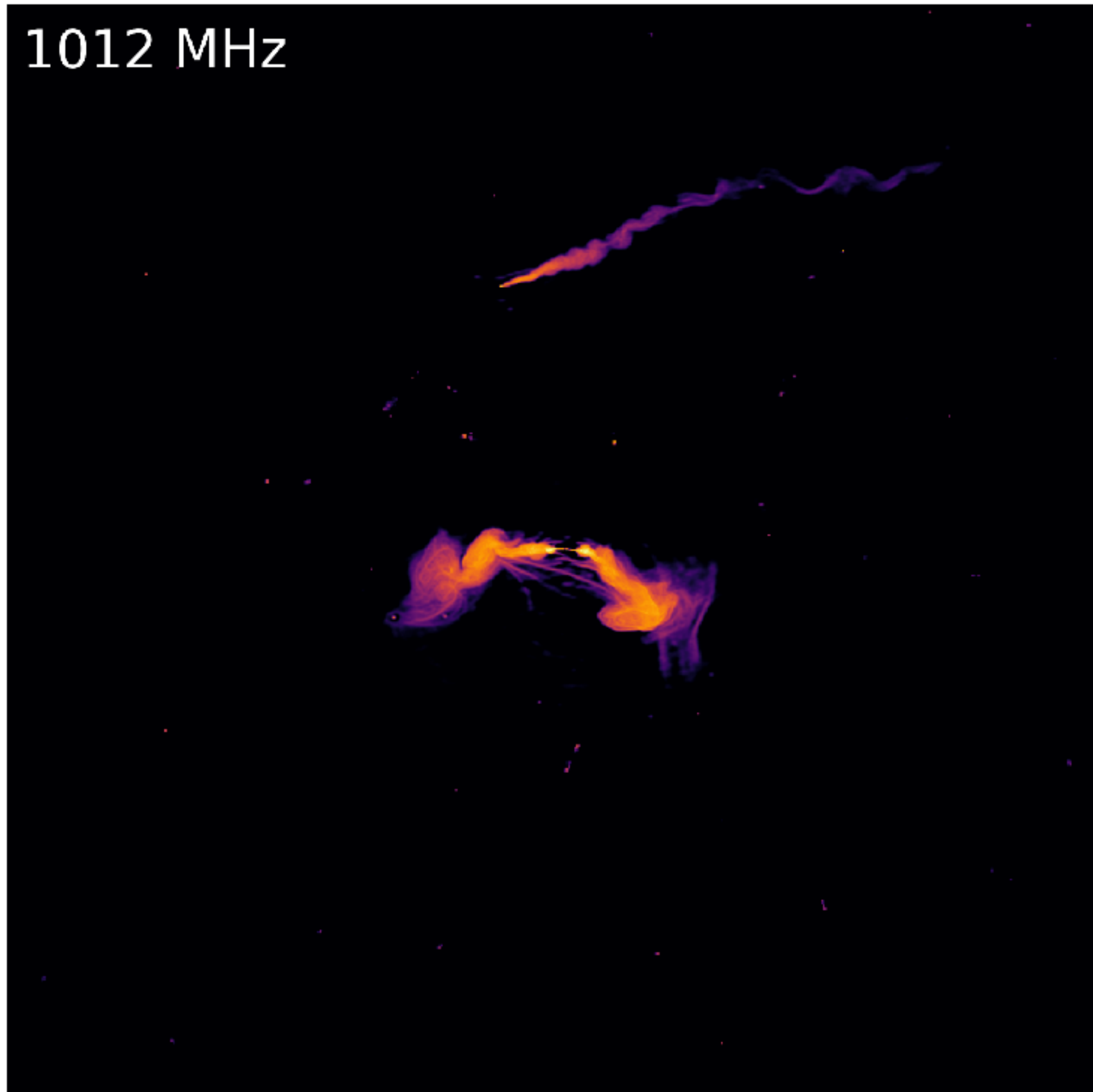
1427 MHz

1368 MHz

1112 MHz

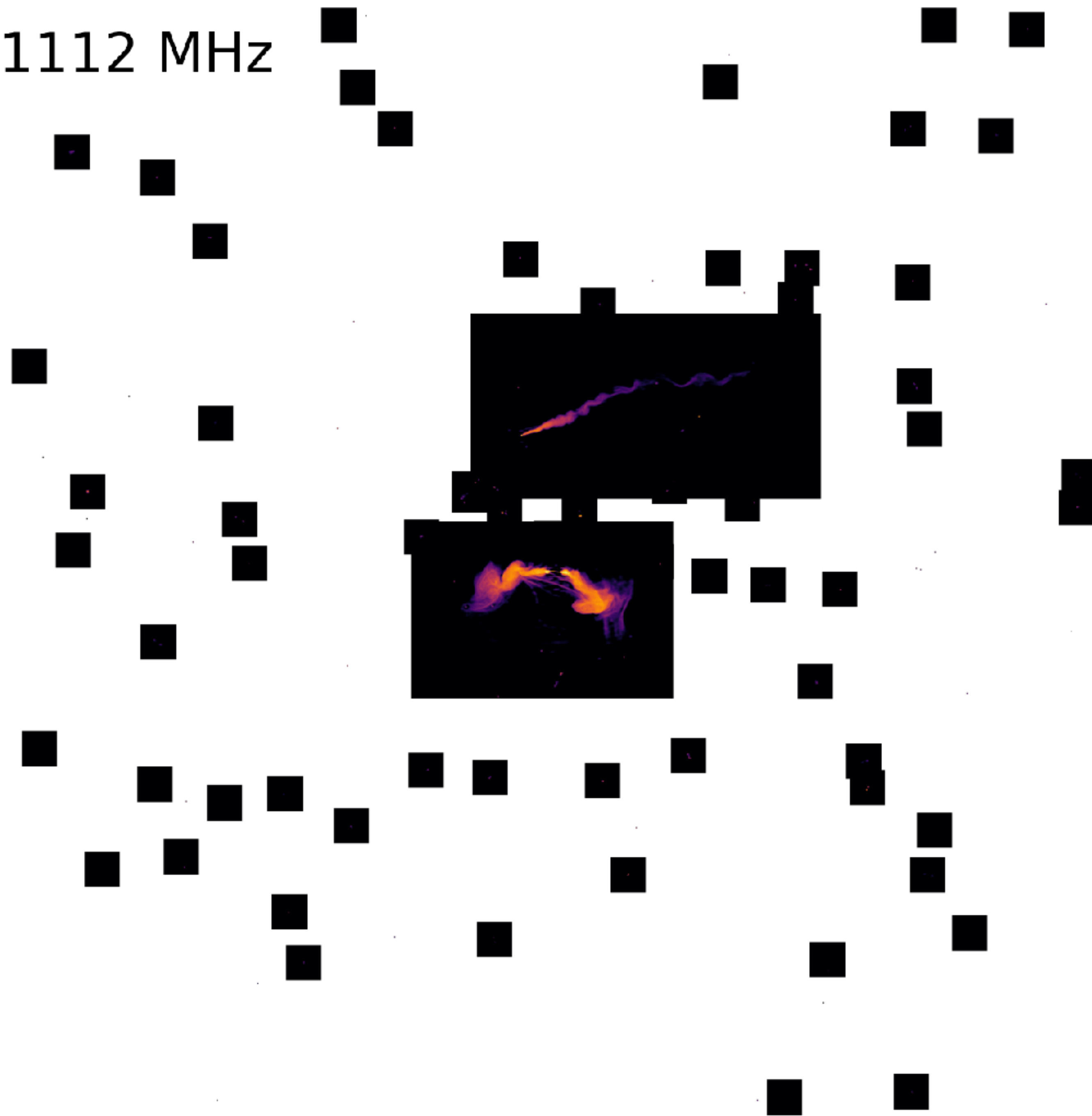
1012 MHz

Multi-Freq. Results

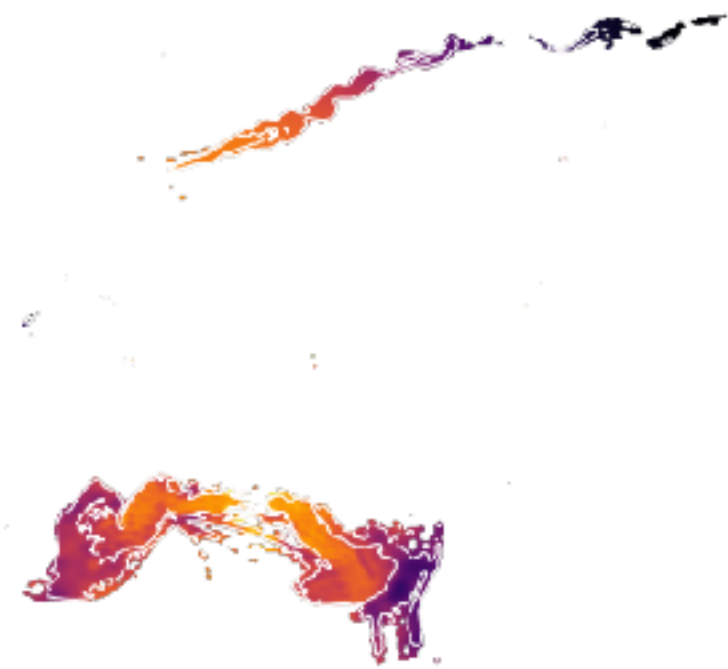


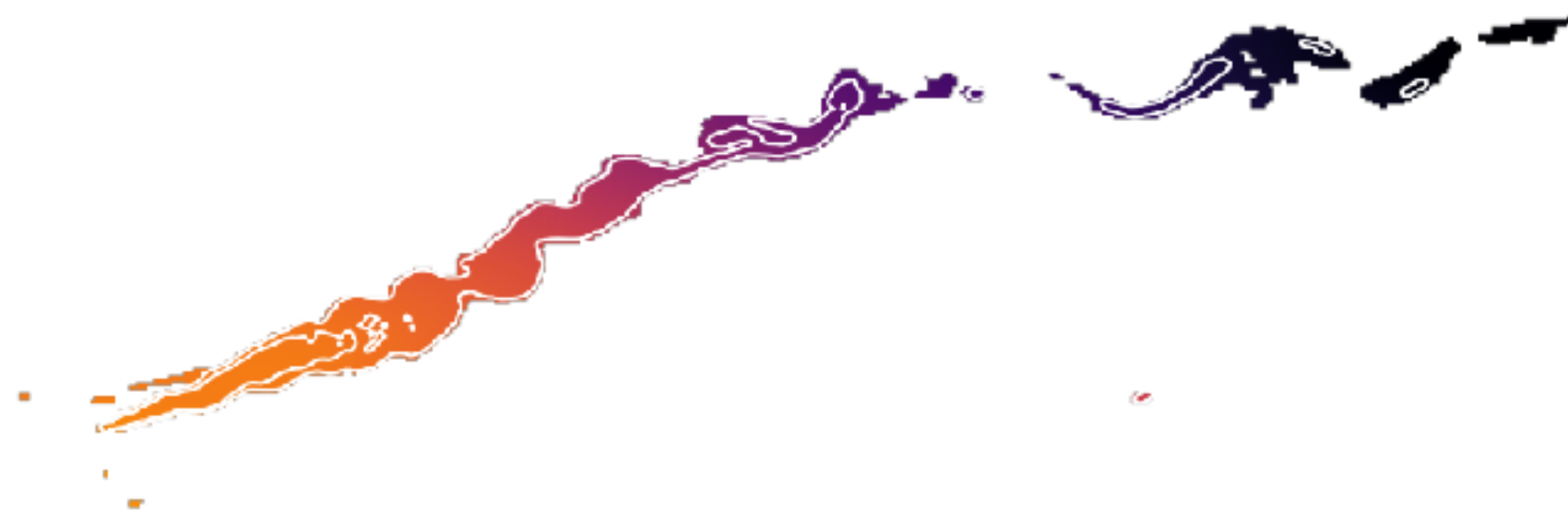
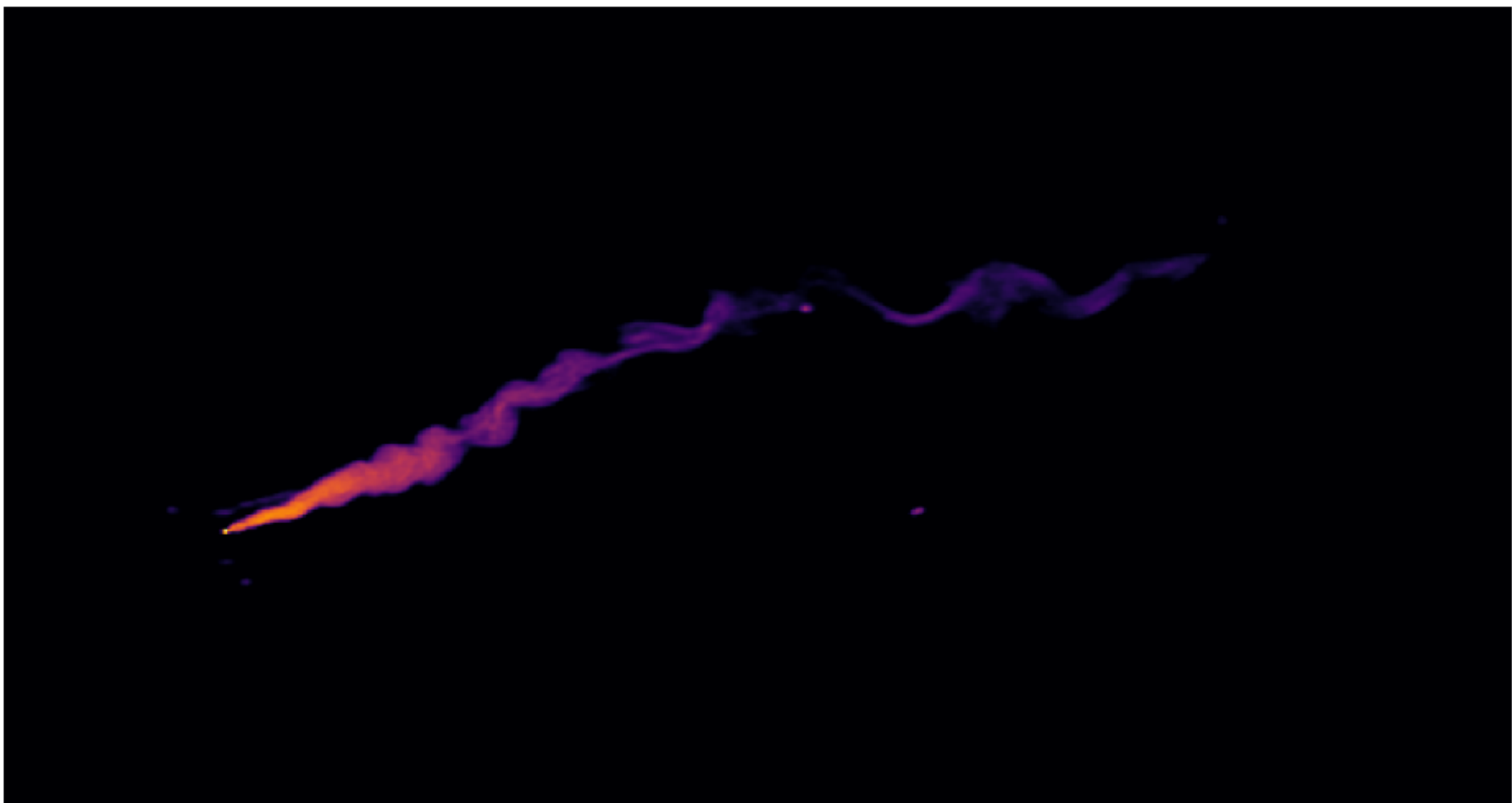
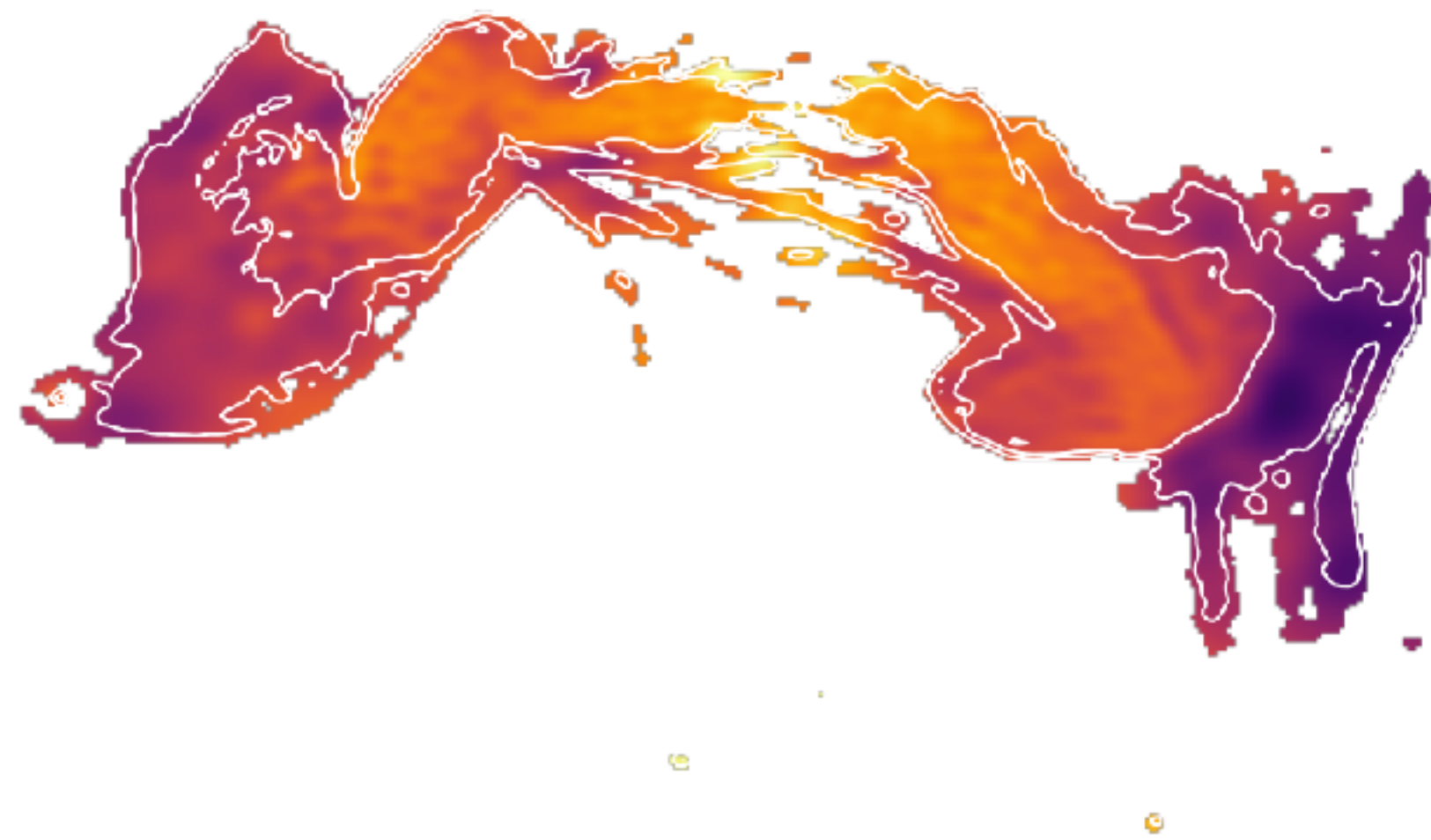
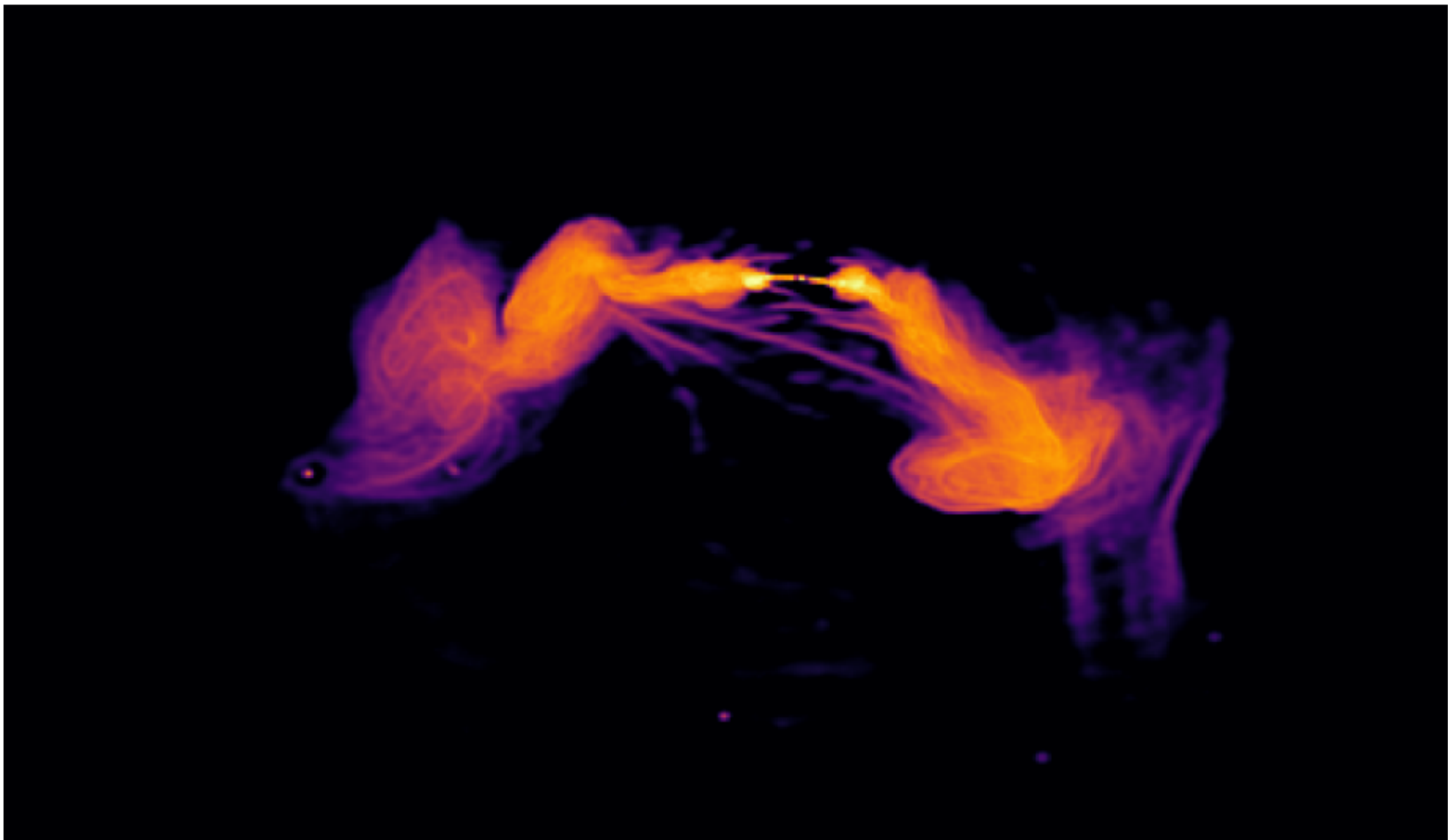
1112 MHz

Model Components



Spectral Index






Conclusions

aim-resolve

- automatized and iterative method
- separate astrophysical components
- provide uncertainty quantification
- model spectral behavior

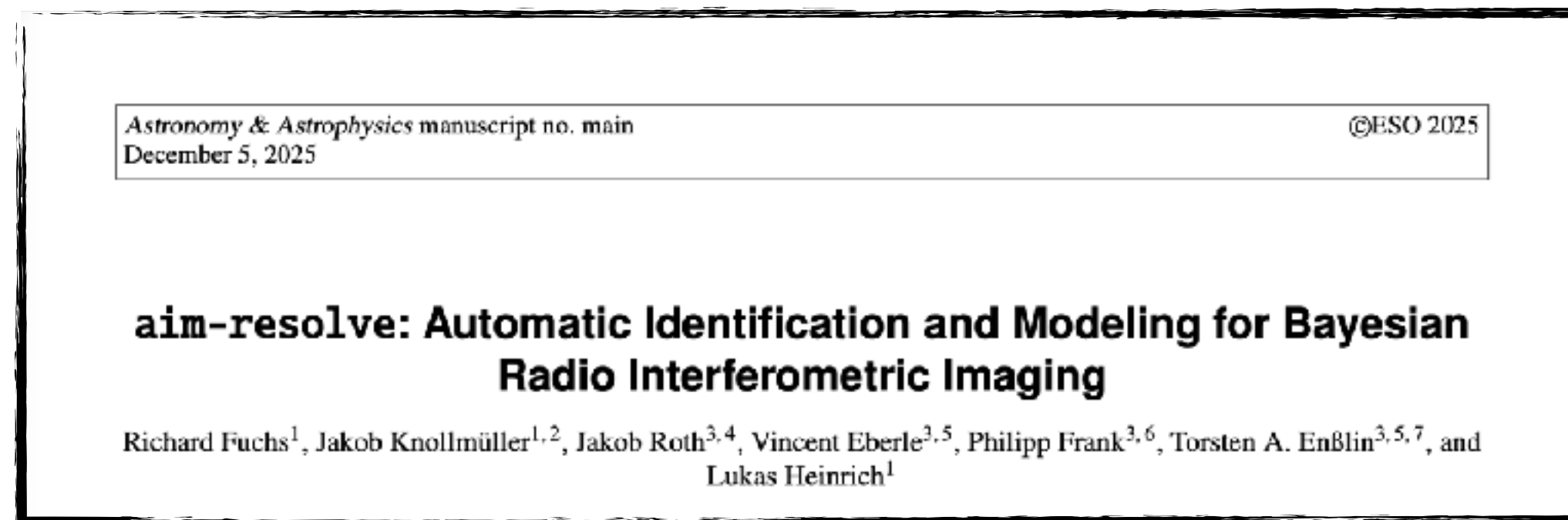
=> improve imaging for wide-field observations

Outlook

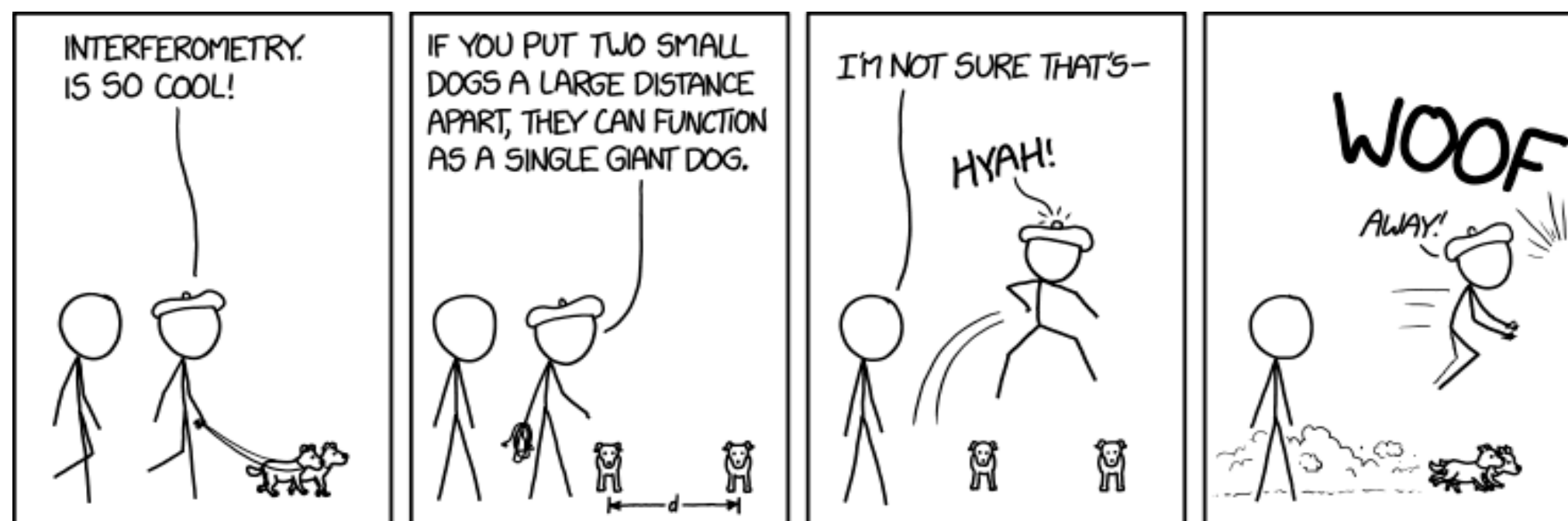
- unified imaging and calibration
- build source catalogs
- models for Kiwis 
- ...
- multi-frequency & multi-instrument reconstructions

Thank You for Your Attention!

Paper

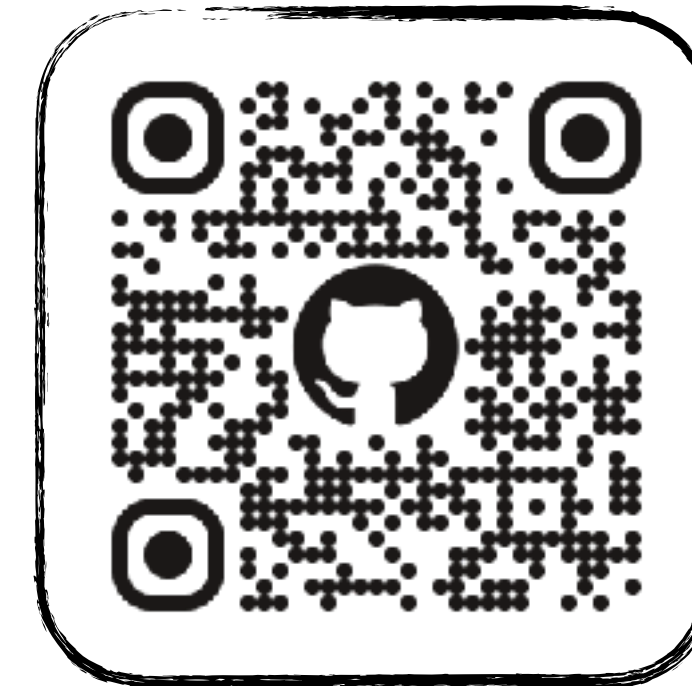


<https://arxiv.org/abs/2512.04840>



<https://xkcd.com/1922>

Repositories



aim-resolve

Get in contact direct or via mail

richard.fuchs@tum.de

