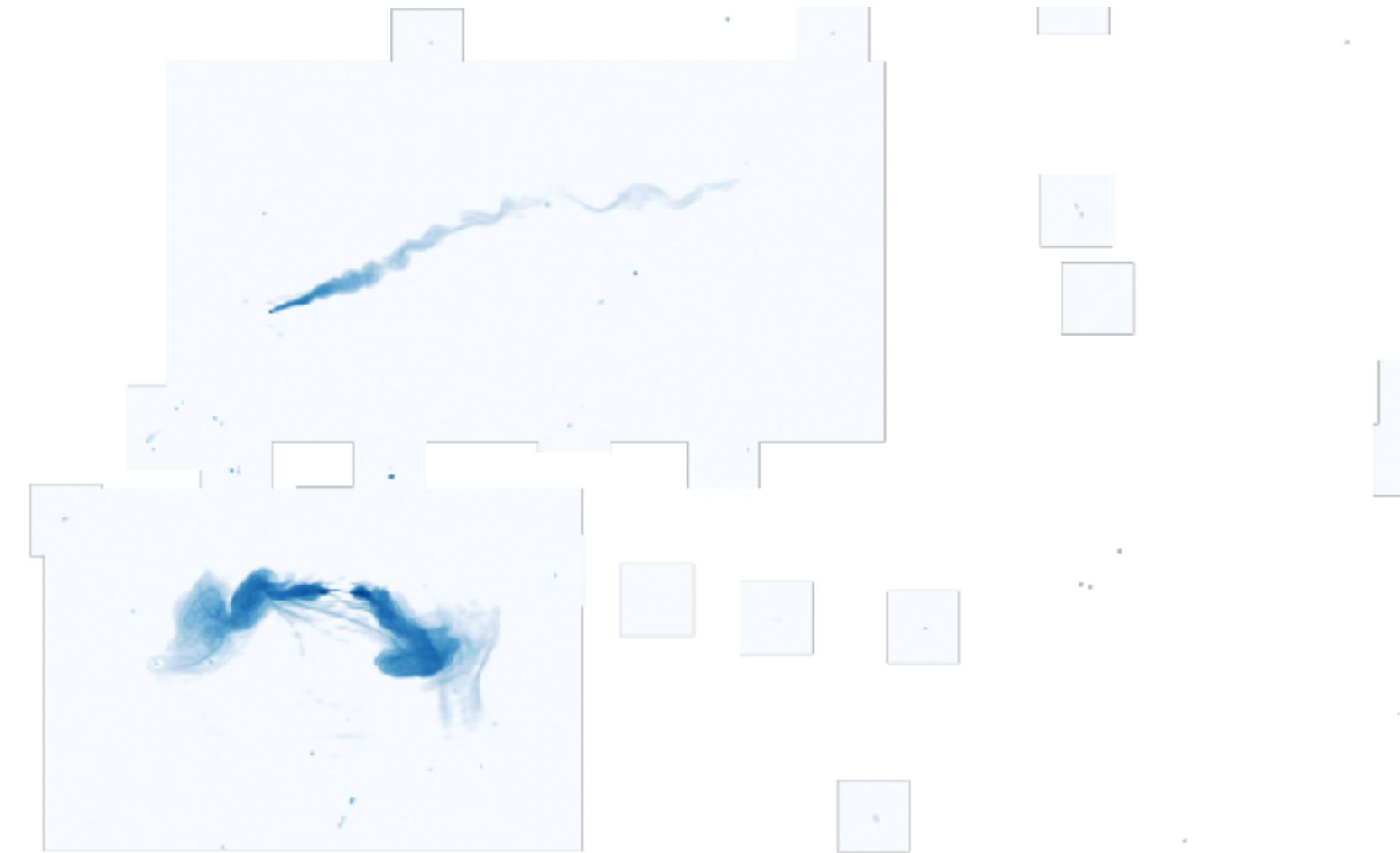
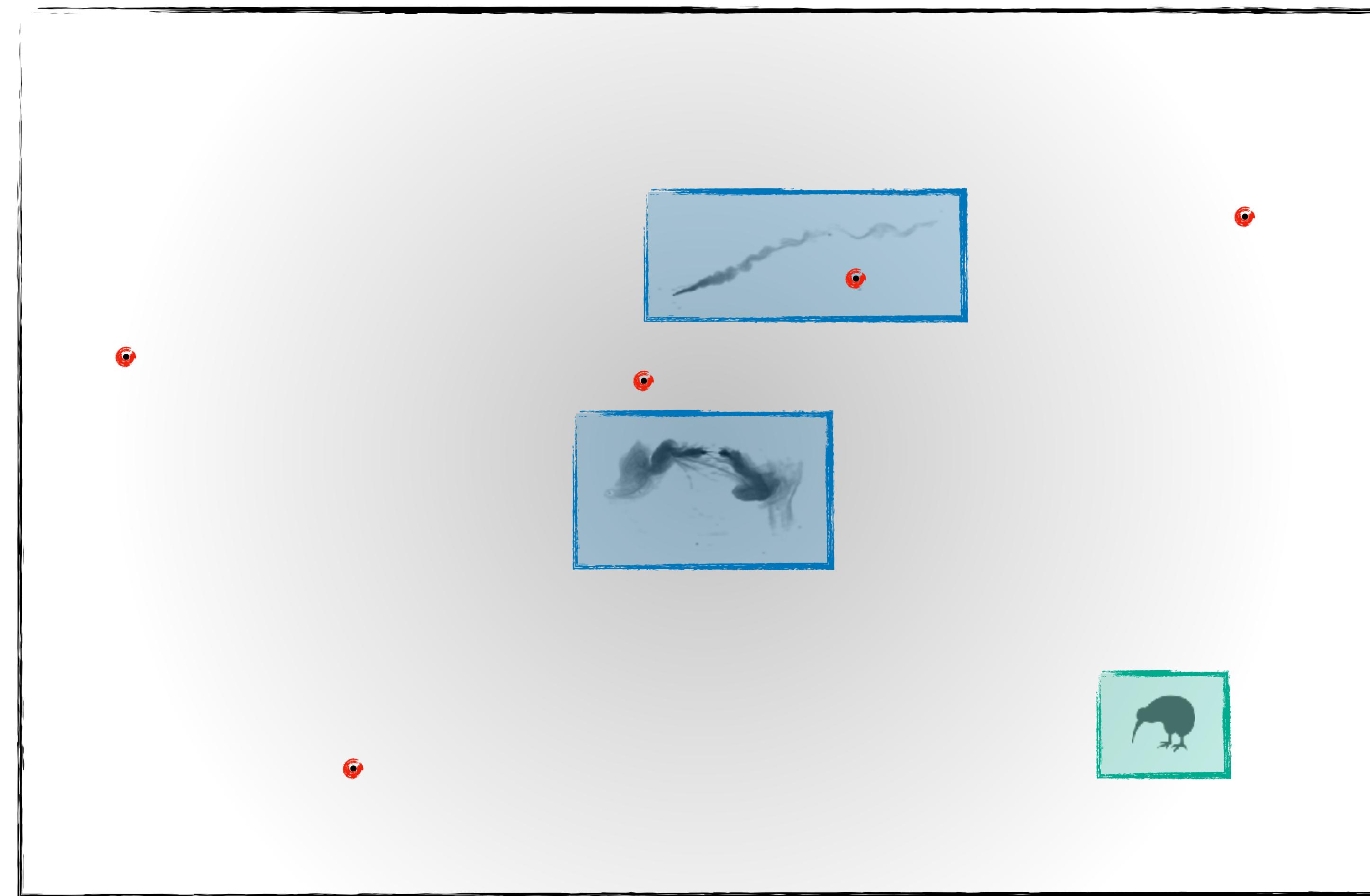


aim-resolve: Automatic Identification and Modeling for Bayesian Radio Interferometric Imaging

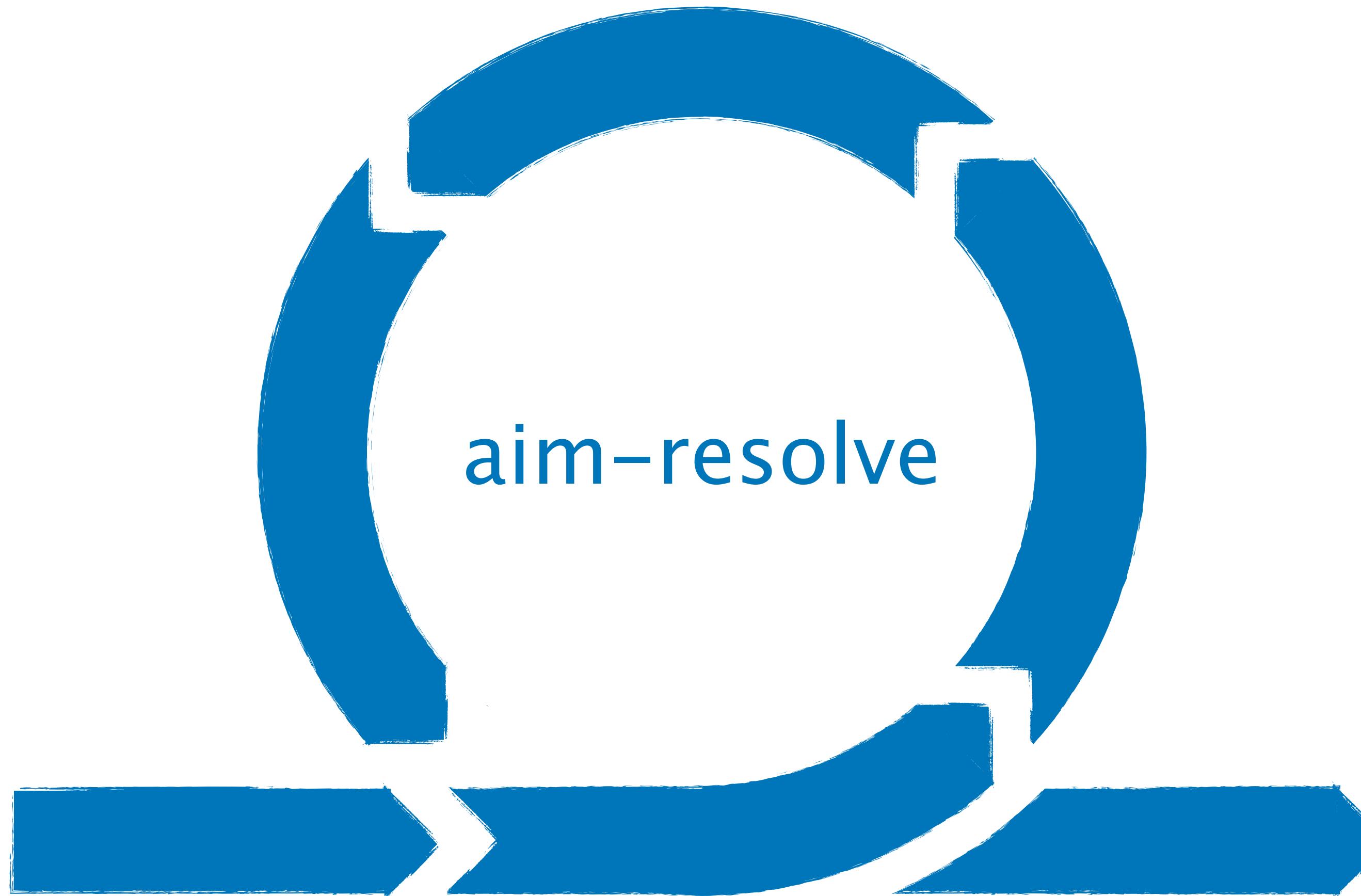


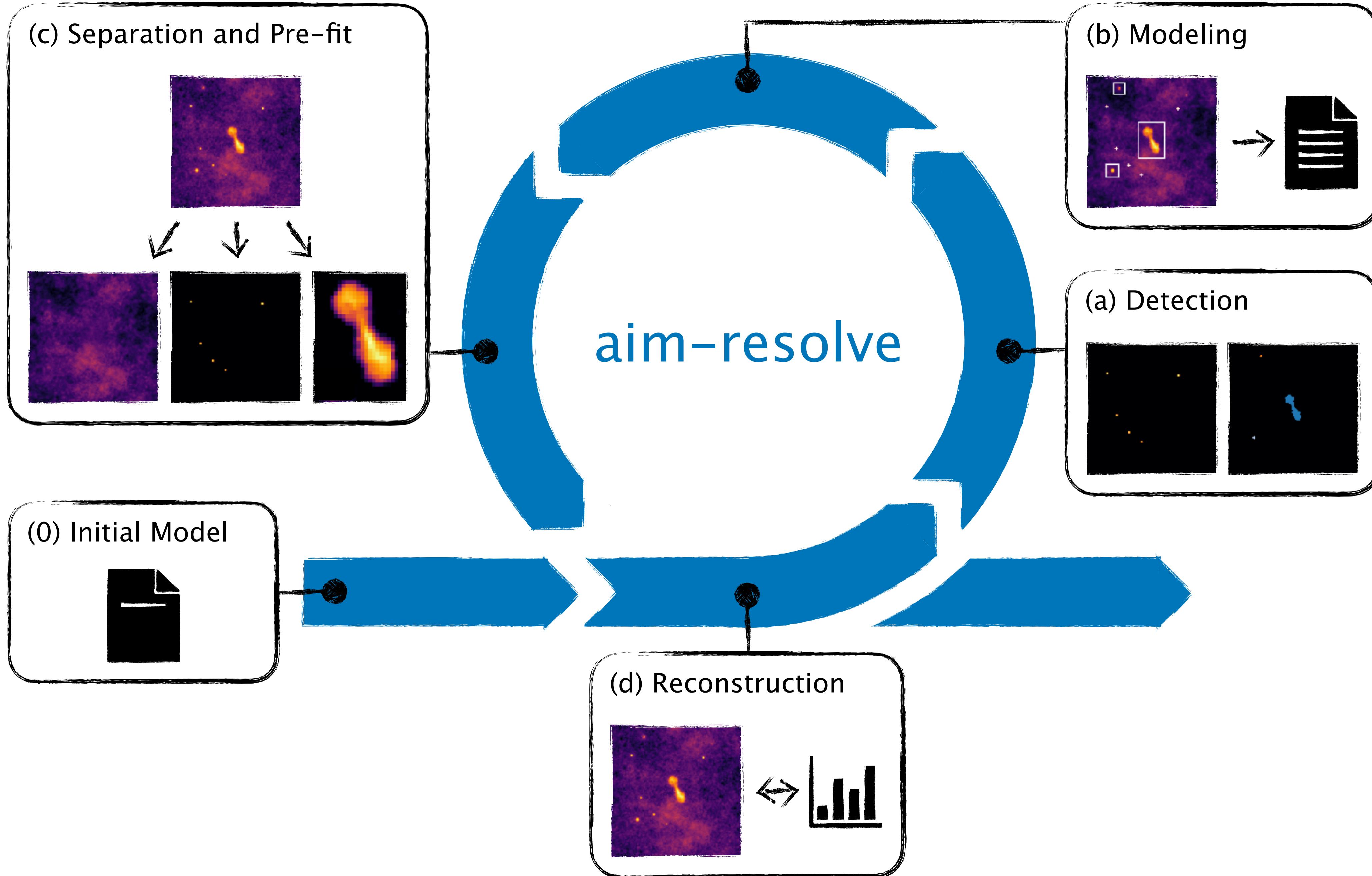
Richard Fuchs,
Jakob Knollmüller, Jakob Roth, Vincent Eberle, Philipp Frank,
Torsten Enßlin, Lukas Heinrich

Improve Imaging of Wide-field Observations

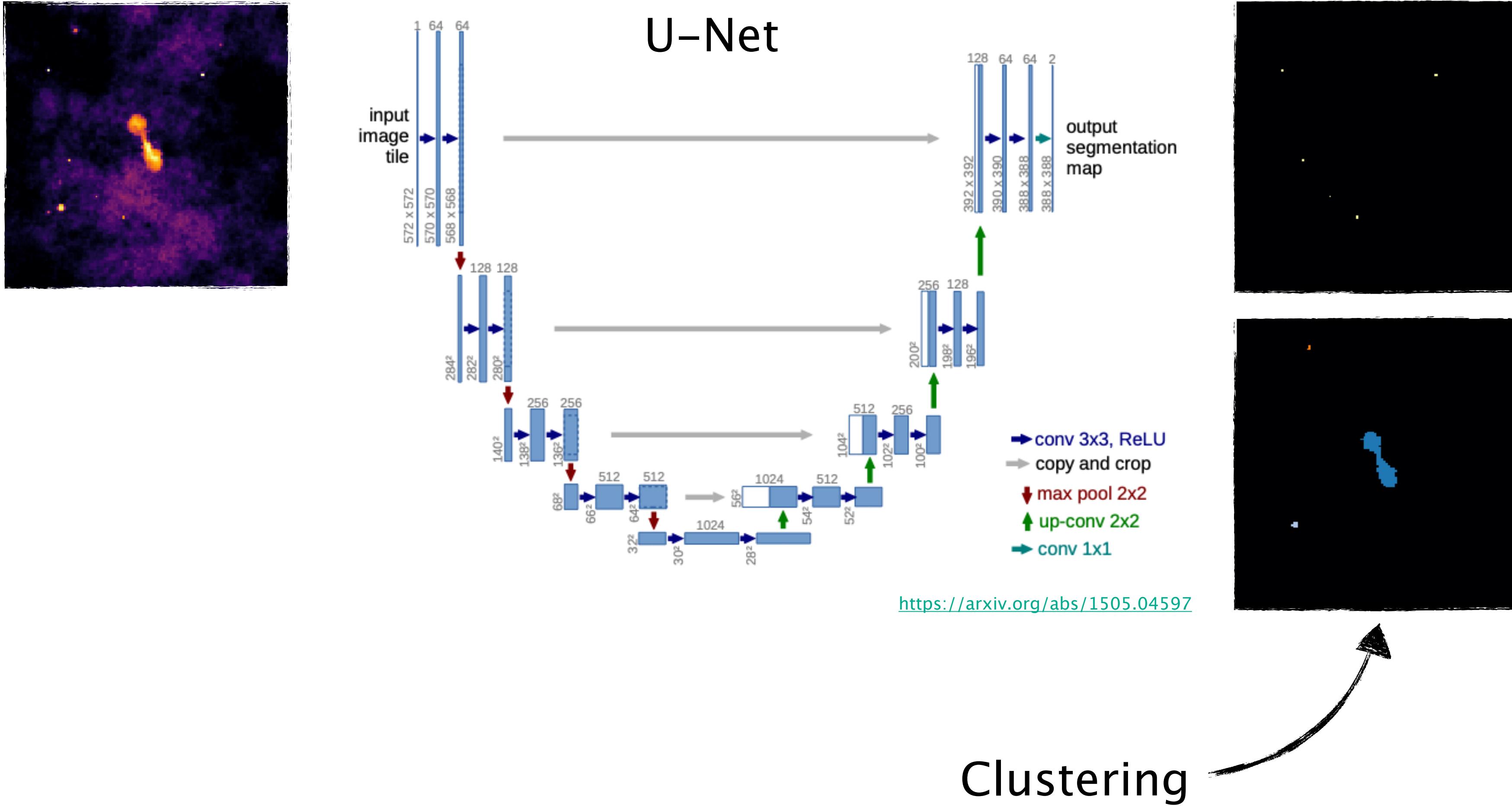


Develop an Iterative Method

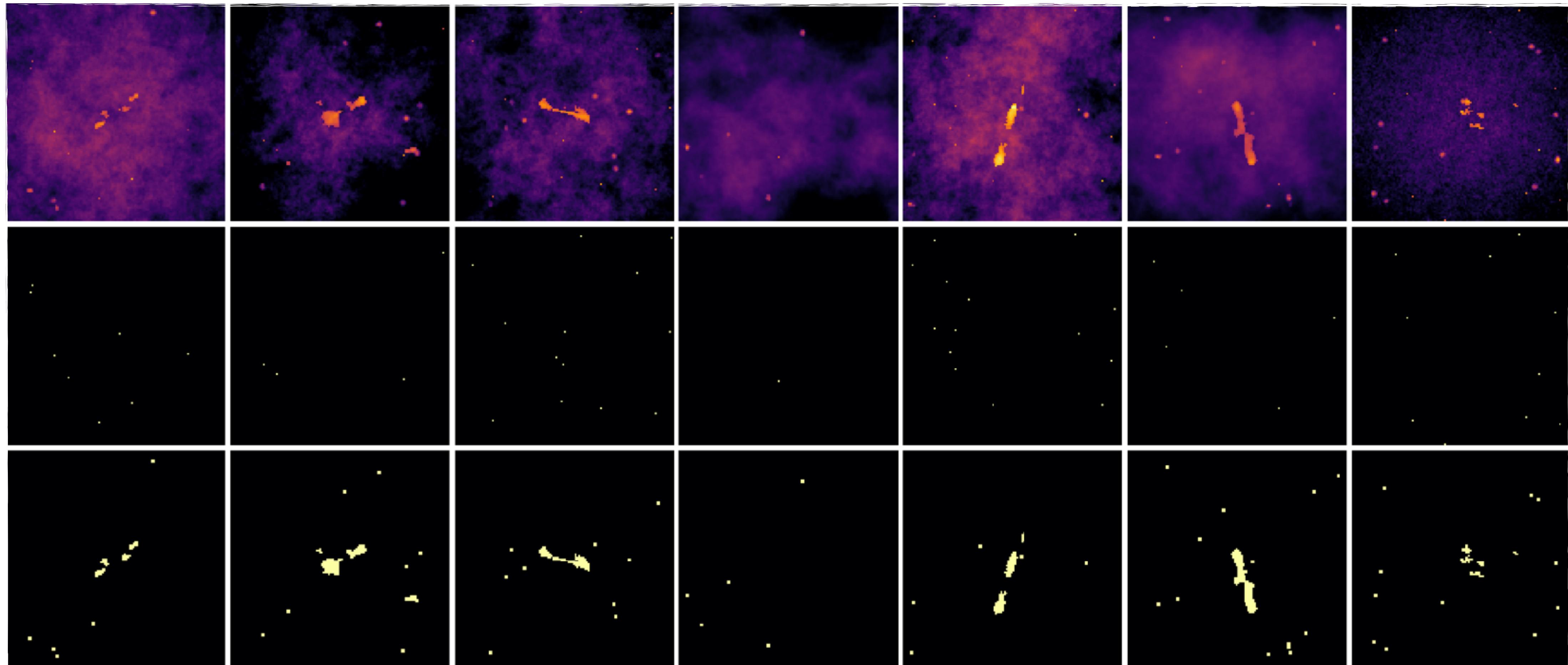




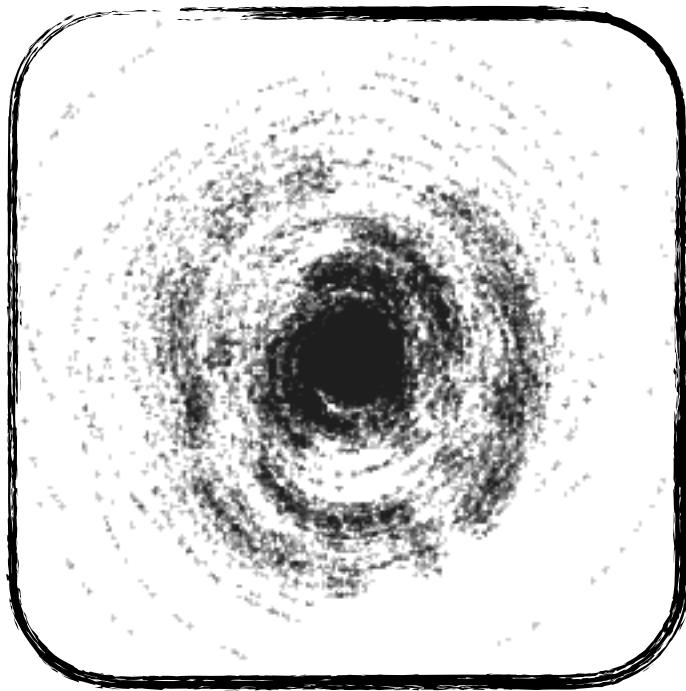
Identify Point Sources & Extended Objects



A Short Look at the Training Data



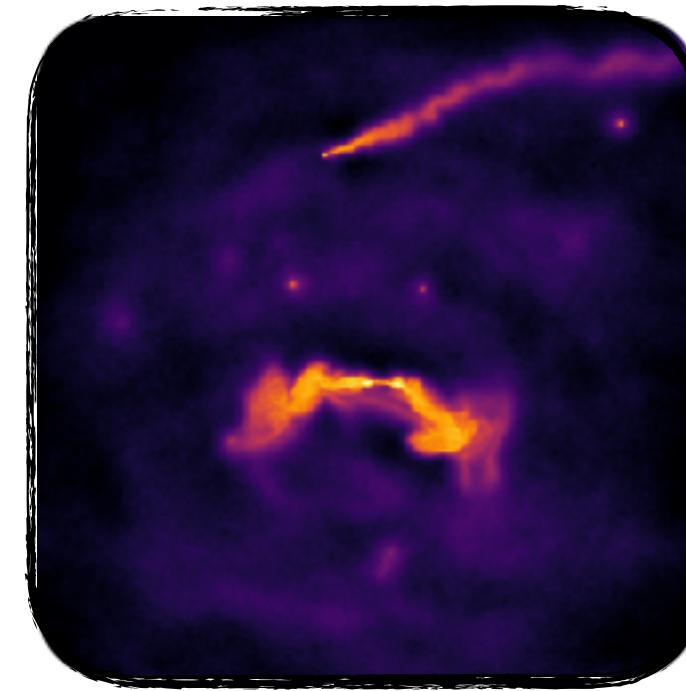
Imaging: Solving an Inverse Problem



Data



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

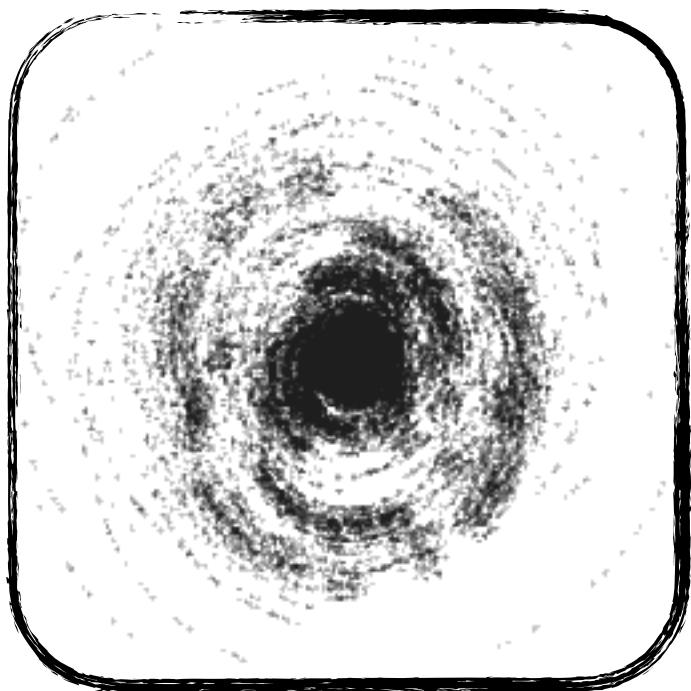


Sky Brightness

Problems:

- data corrupted by noise
- incomplete UV-coverage

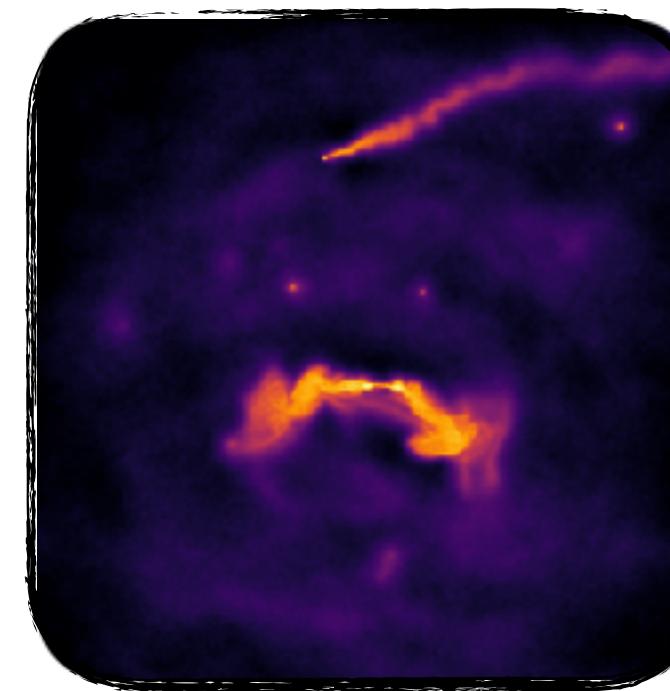
Imaging: Solving an Inverse Problem



Data



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

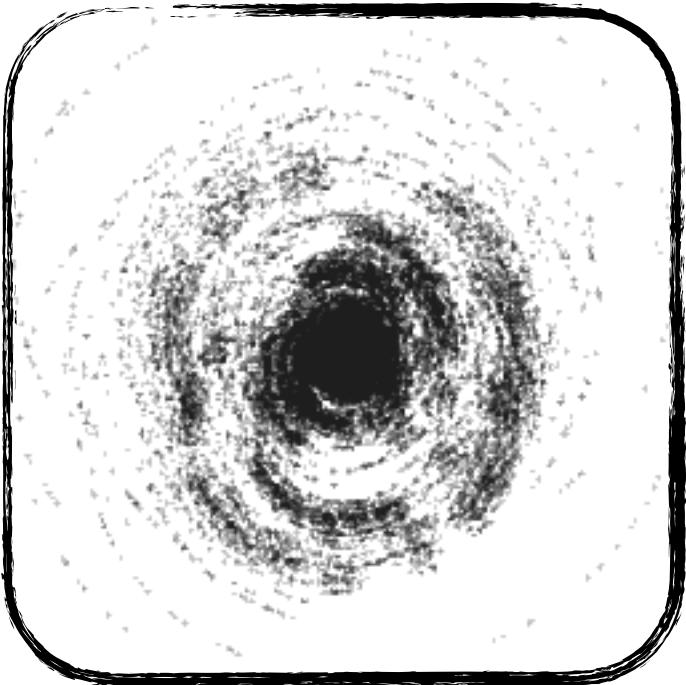


Sky Brightness

Introduce:

- regularization
- prior knowledge

Use Bayes' Theorem

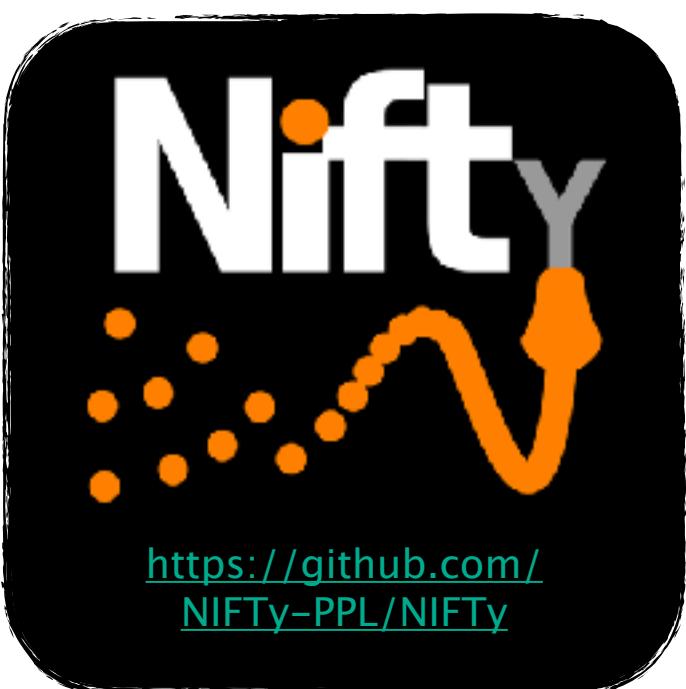


Data

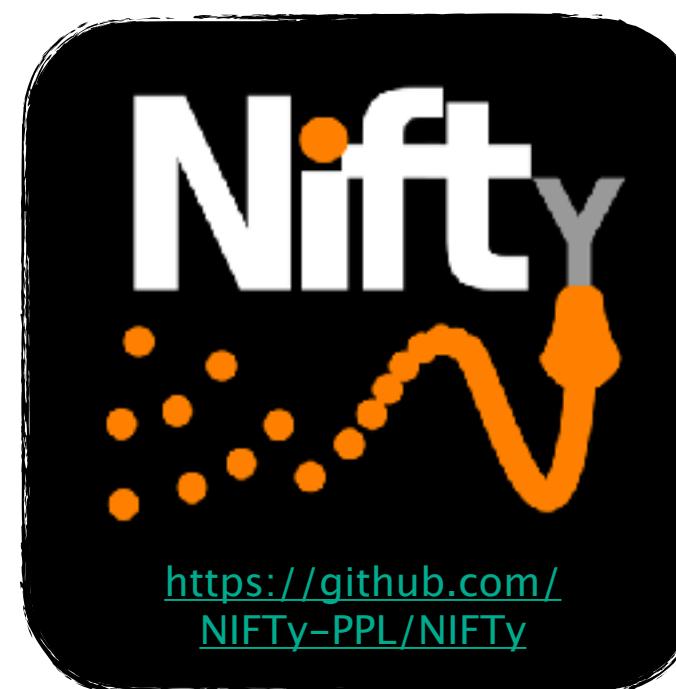


Likelihood

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



Variational Inference



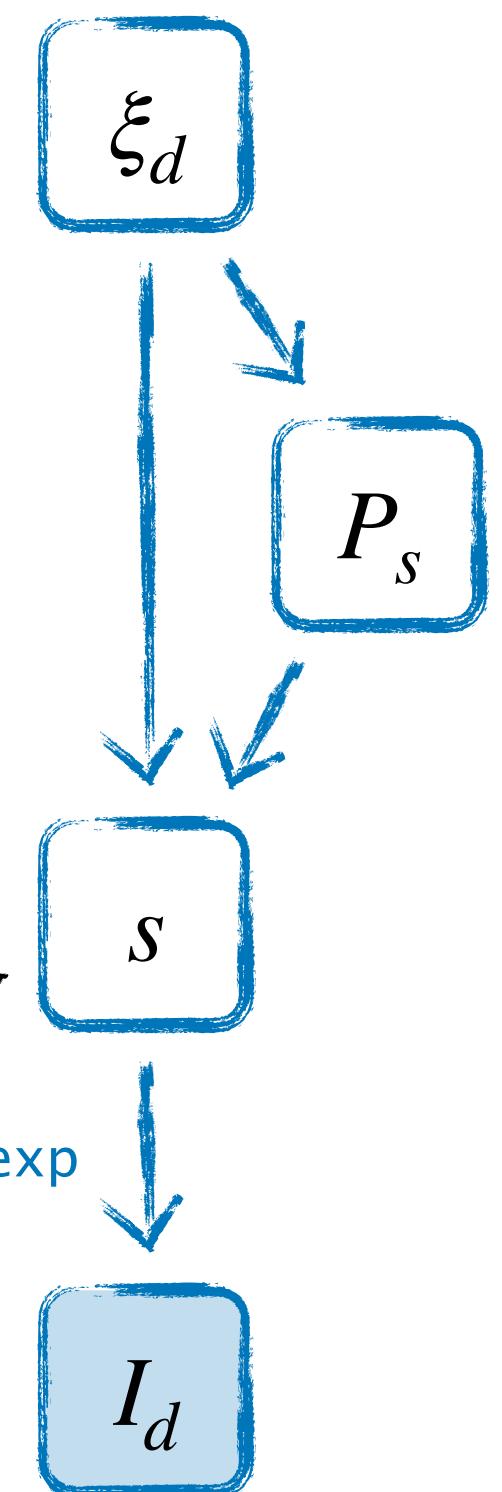
Prior Model

Compare Different Prior Models

Diffuse Emission

- correlated
- flexible
- positive

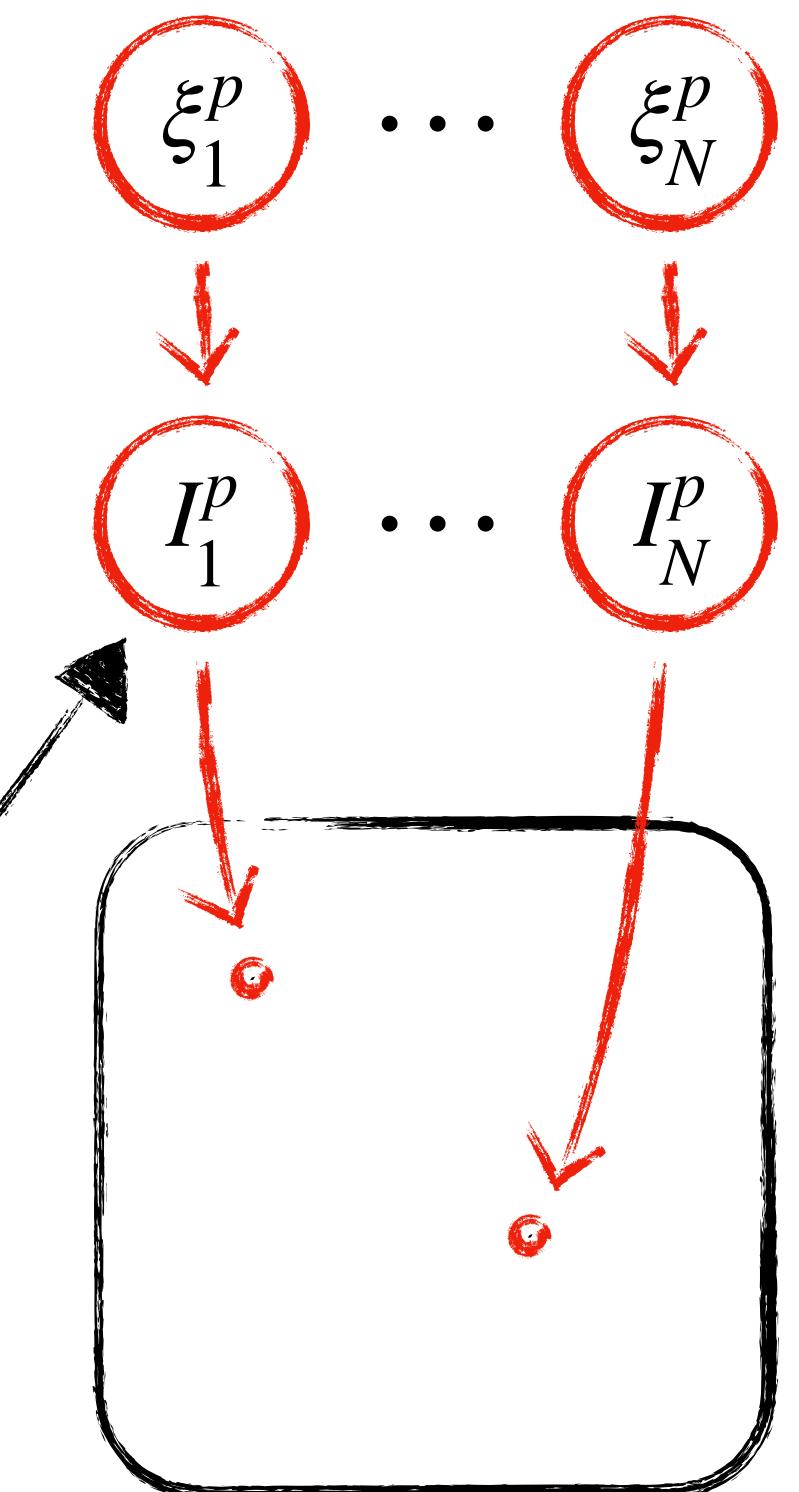
Gaussian Process



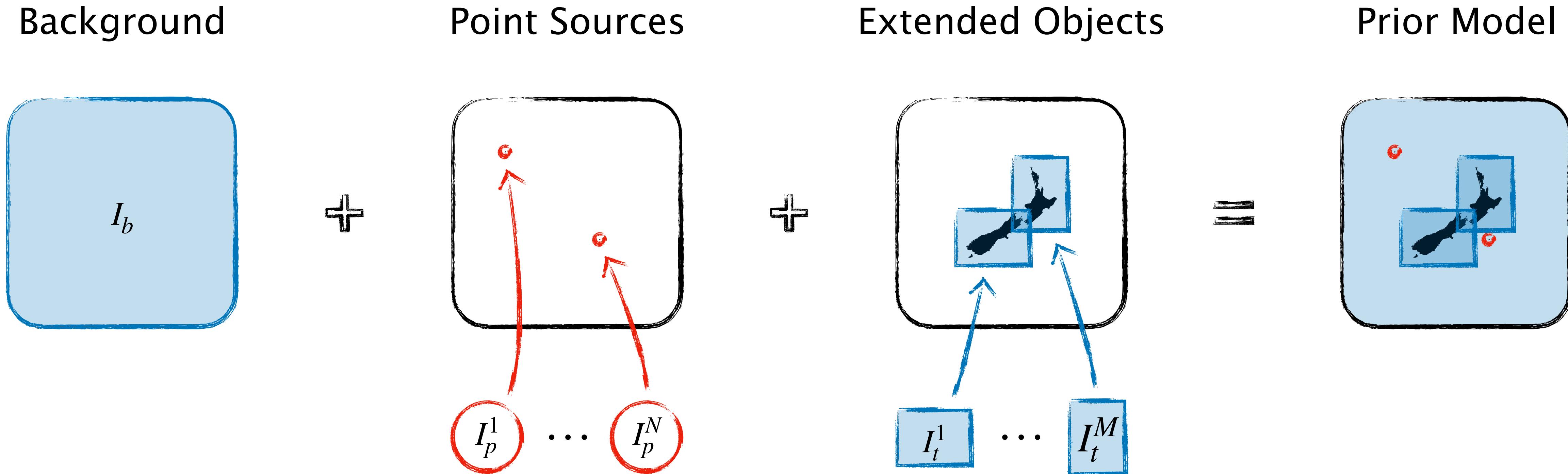
Point Sources

- independent
- known position
- positive

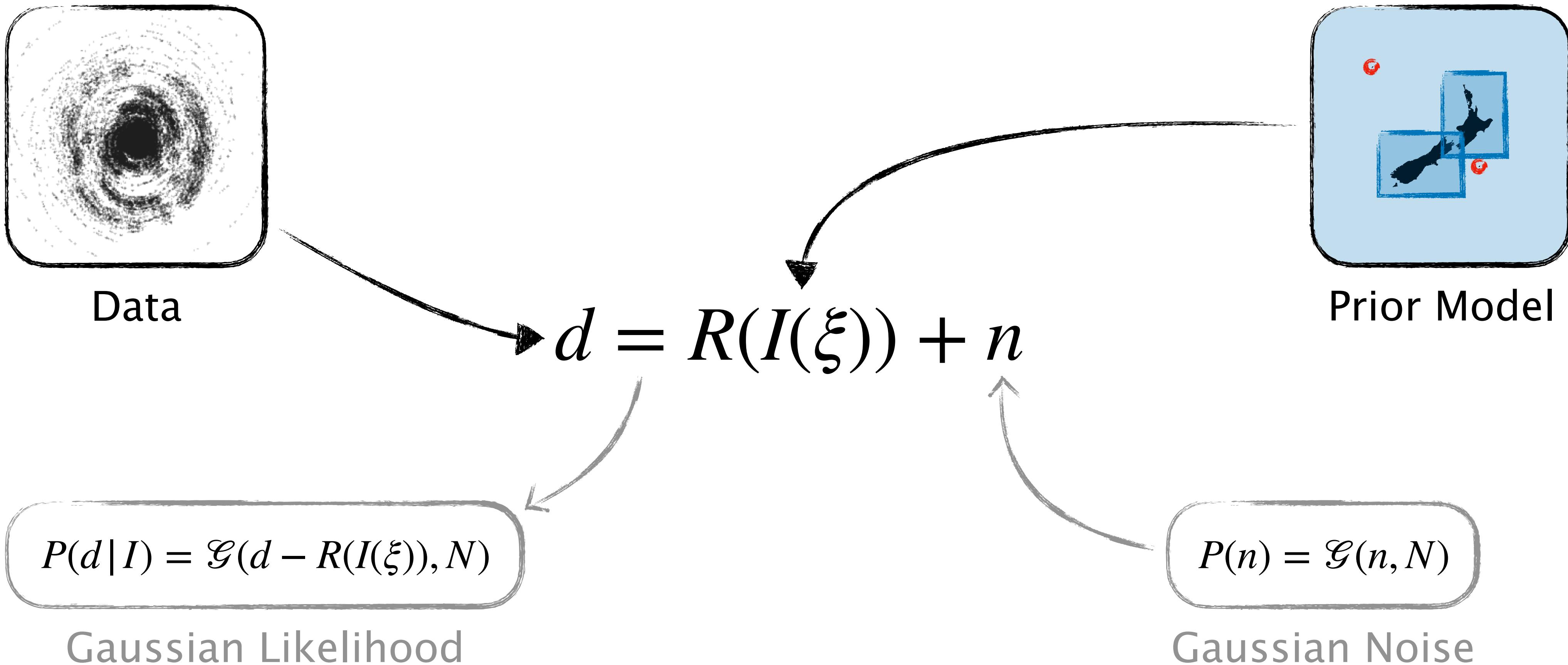
Lognormal distr.



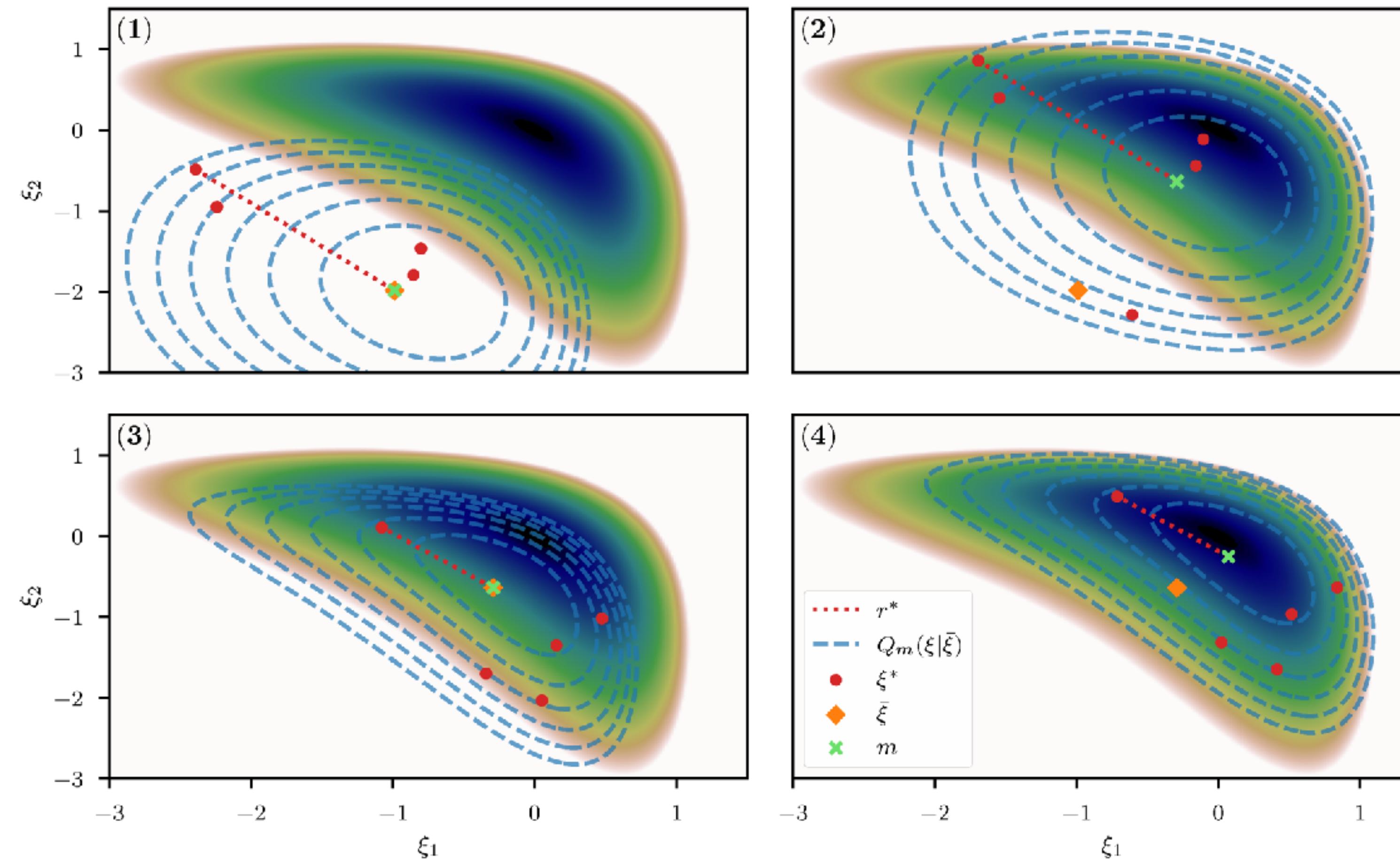
Build a Multi-Component Sky Description



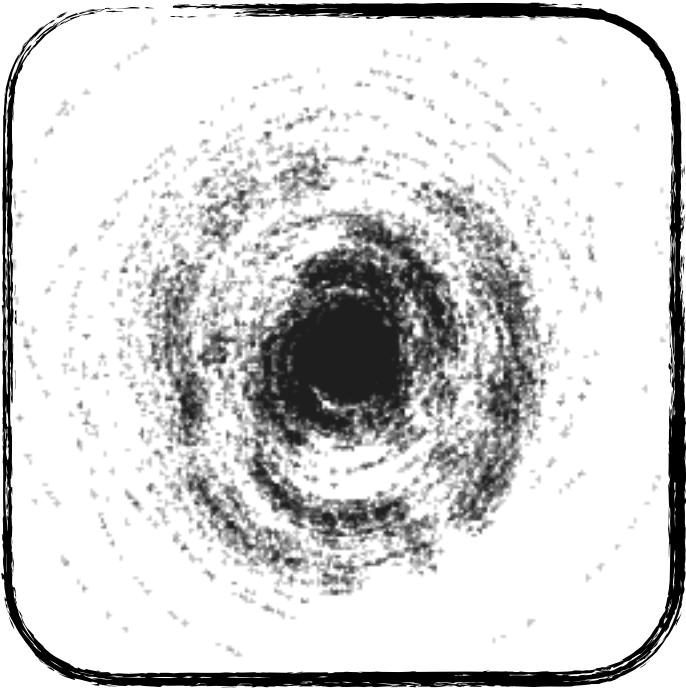
Setup the Likelihood



Posterior Approximation with geoVI



Put Everything Together

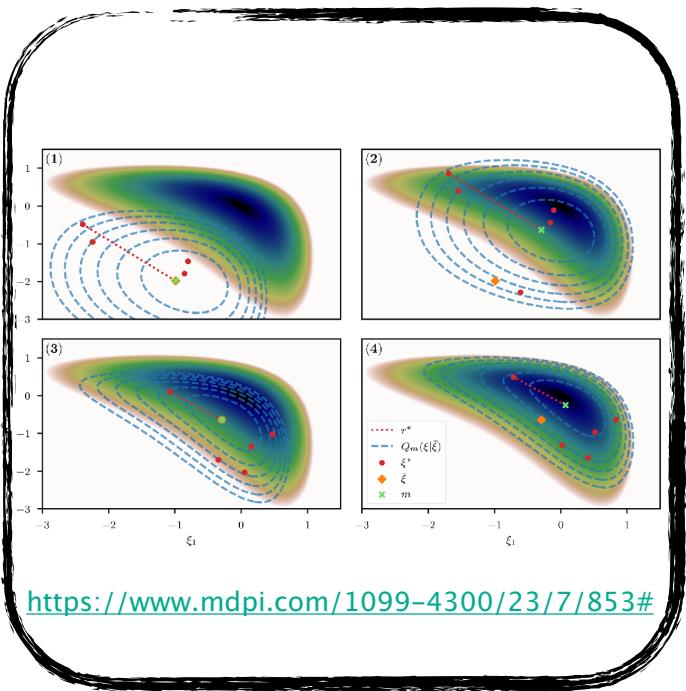


Data

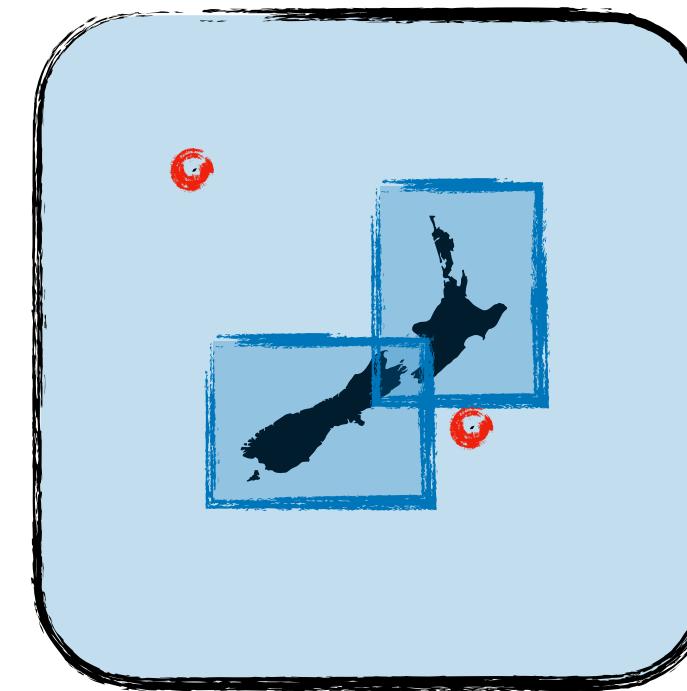
$$\begin{aligned} P(n) &= \mathcal{G}(n, N) \\ d &= R(I(\xi)) + n \\ P(d | I) &= \mathcal{G}(d - R(I(\xi)), N) \end{aligned}$$

Likelihood

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

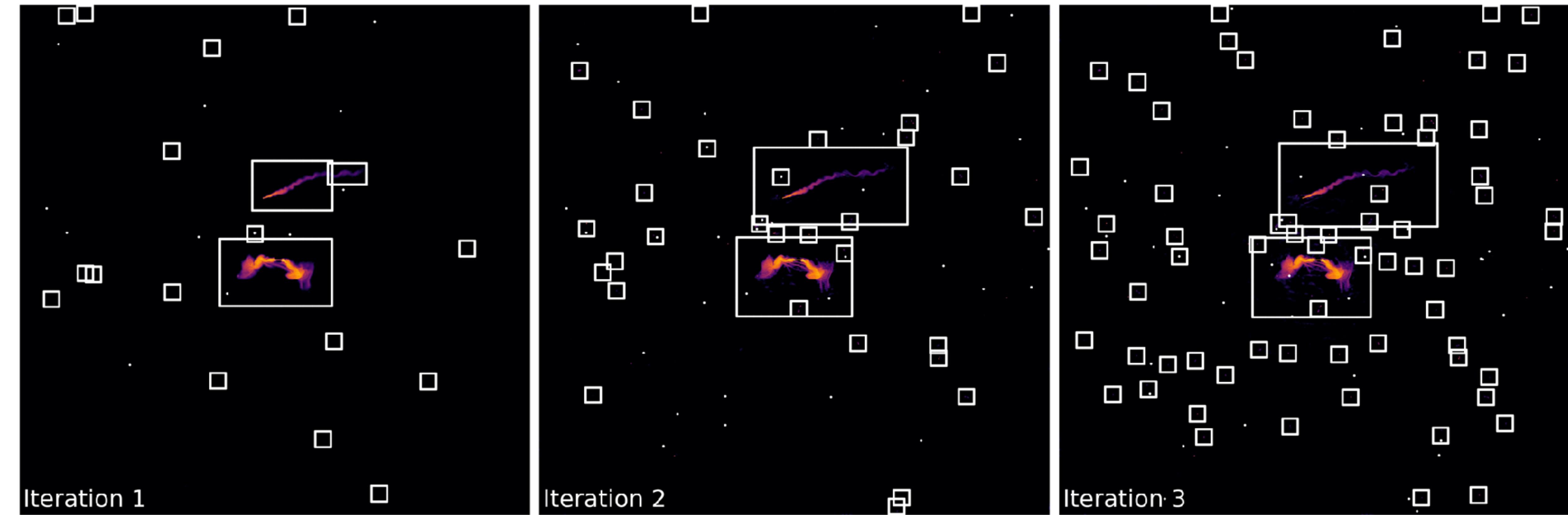


geoVI

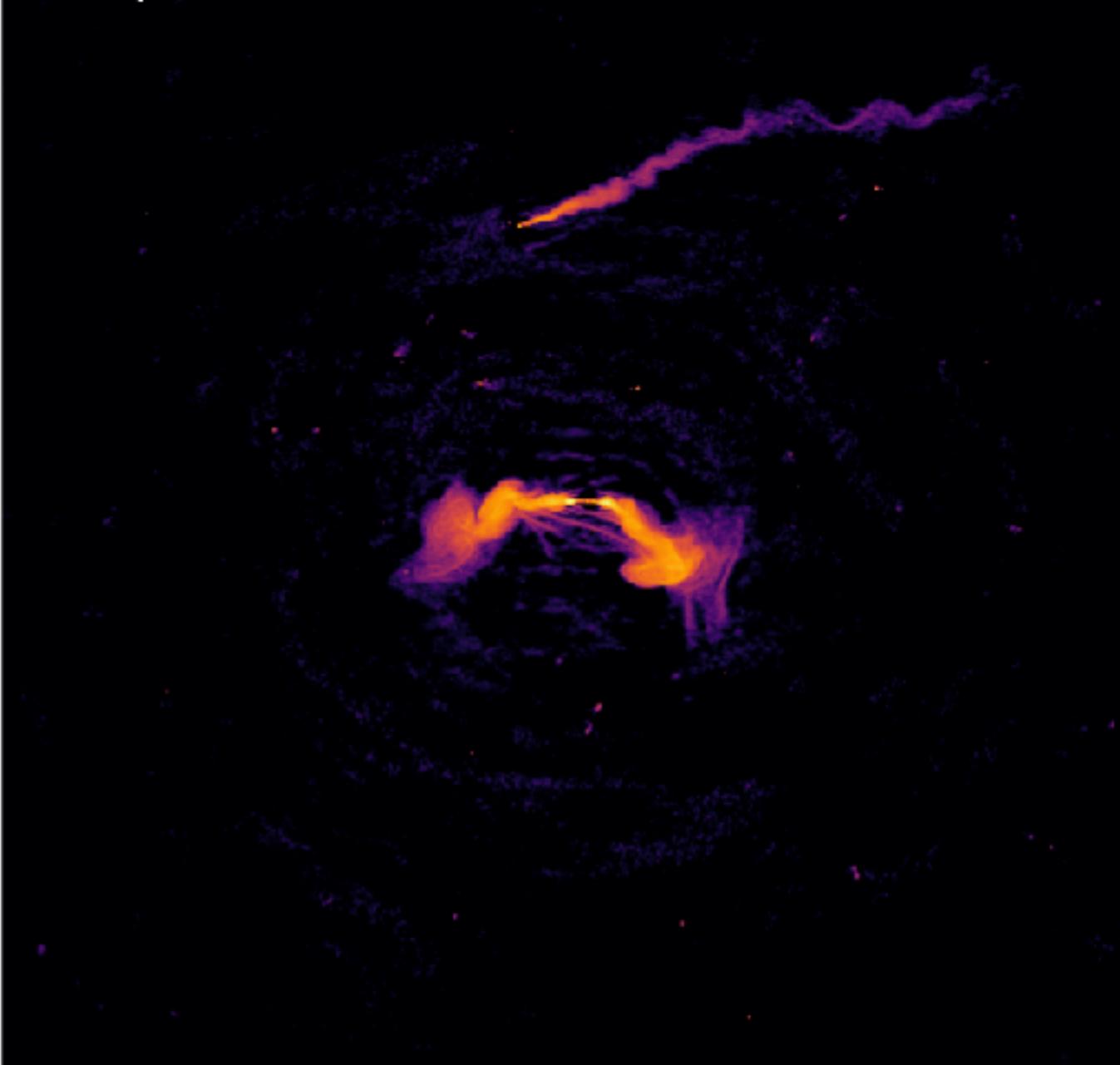


Prior Model

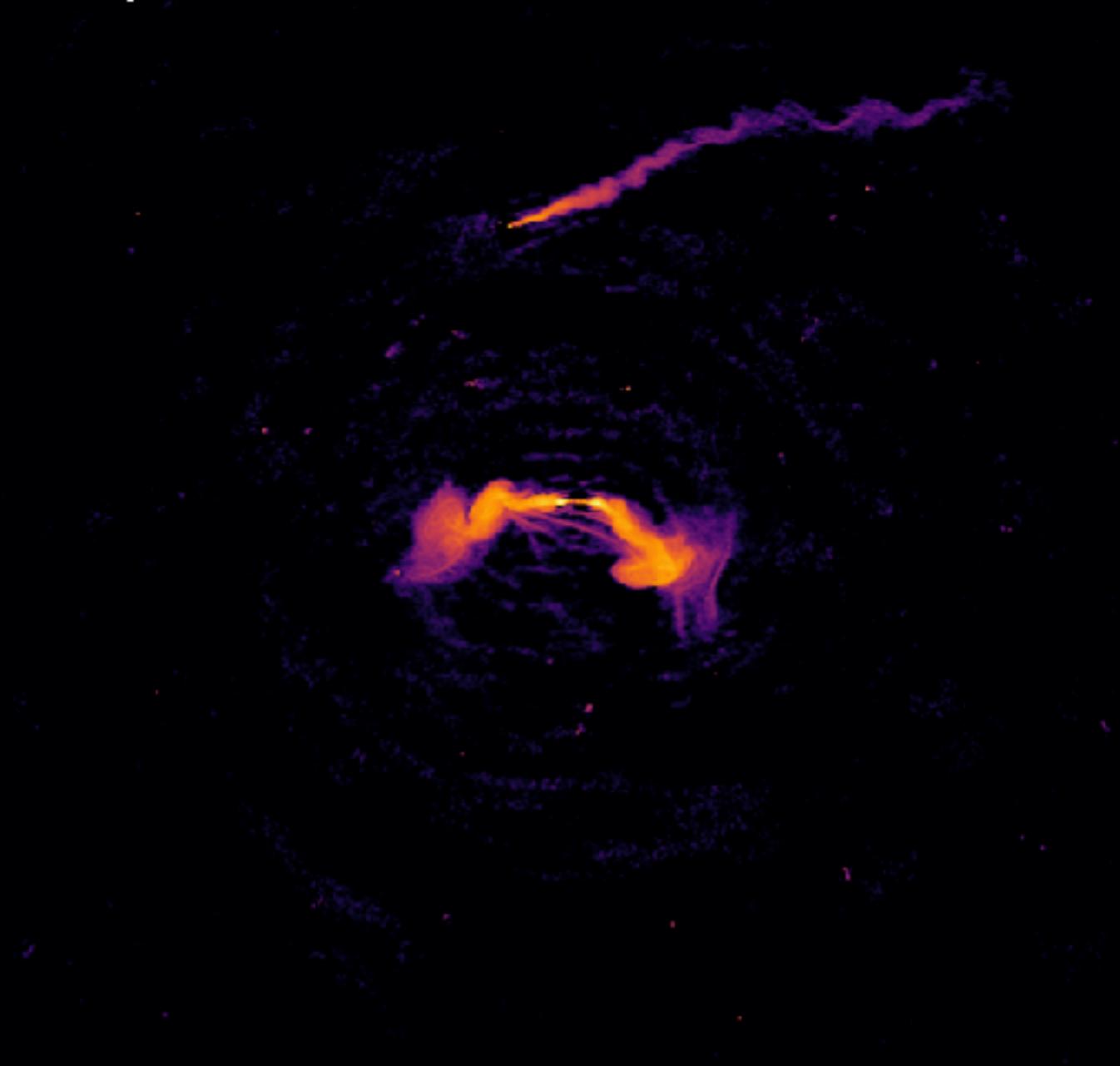
Real Data Results



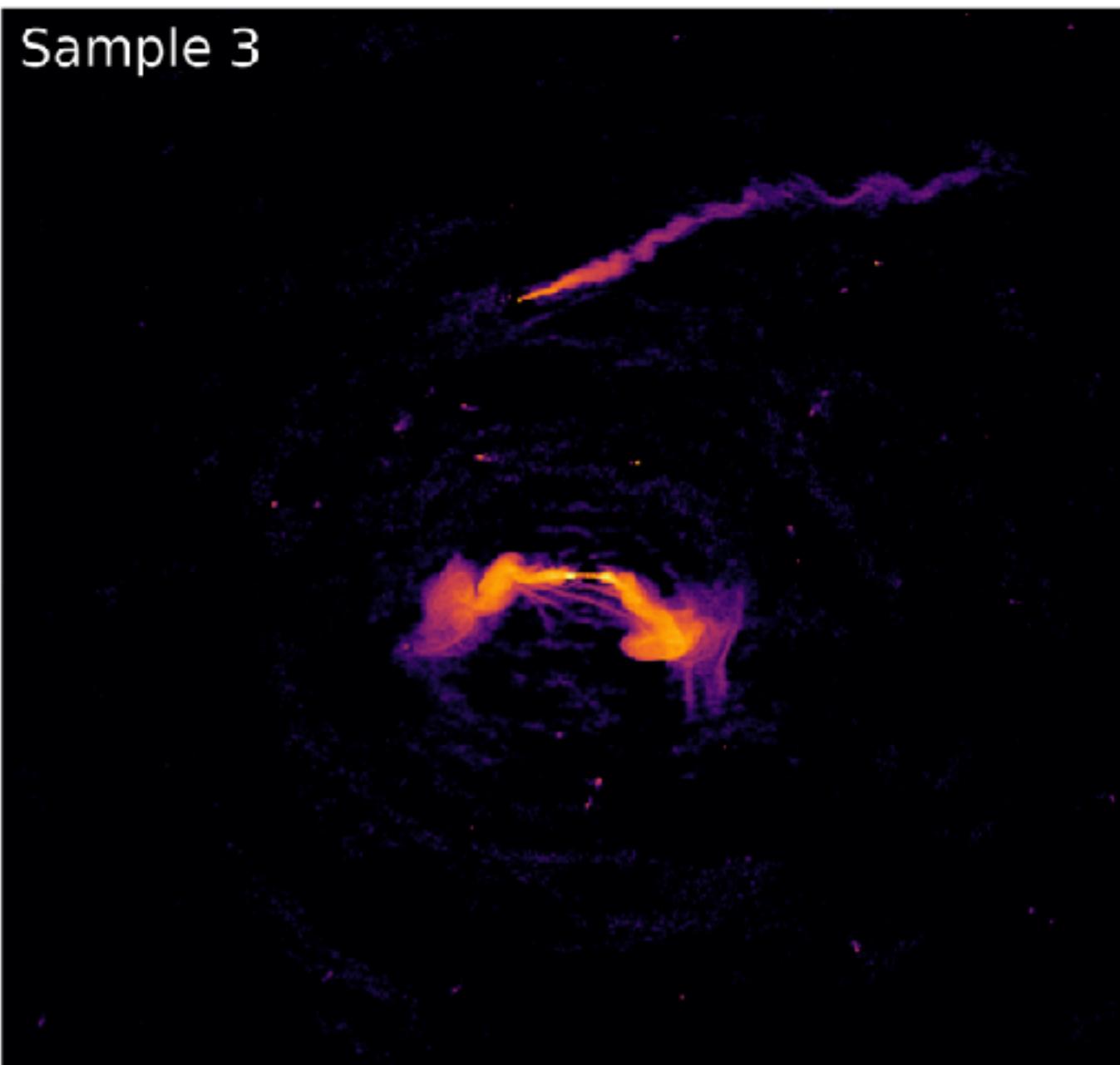
Sample 1



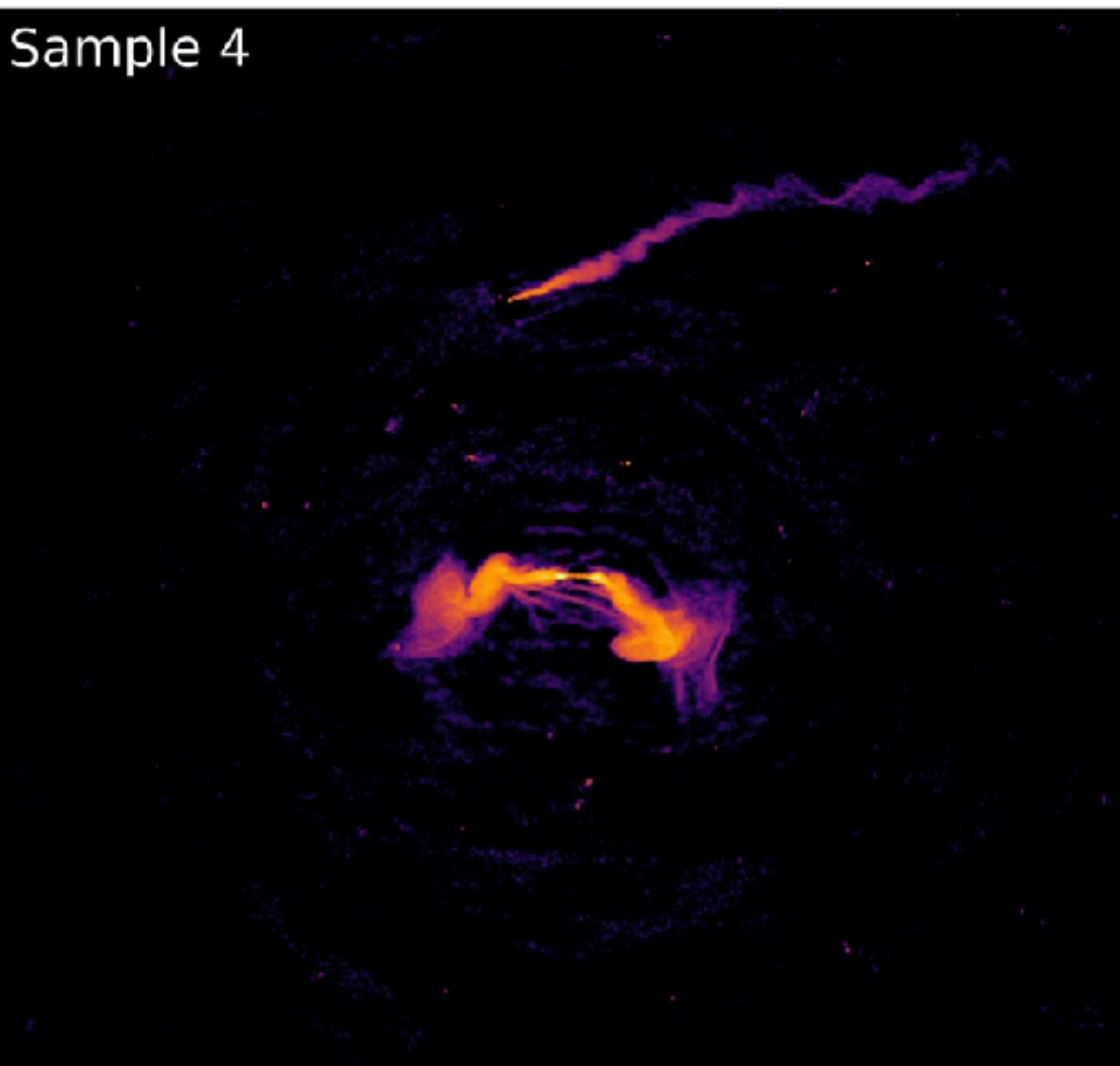
Sample 2



Sample 3

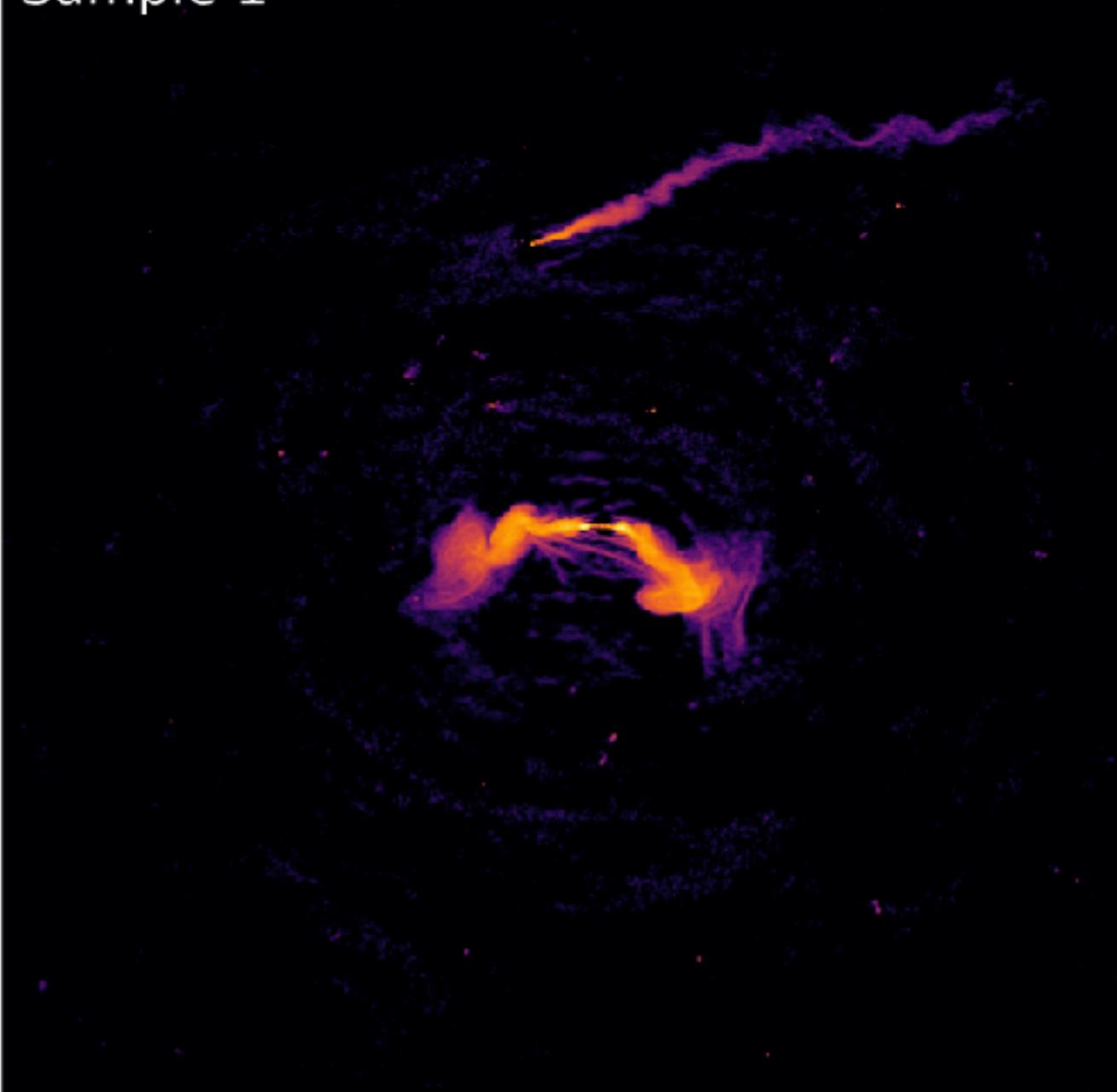


Sample 4

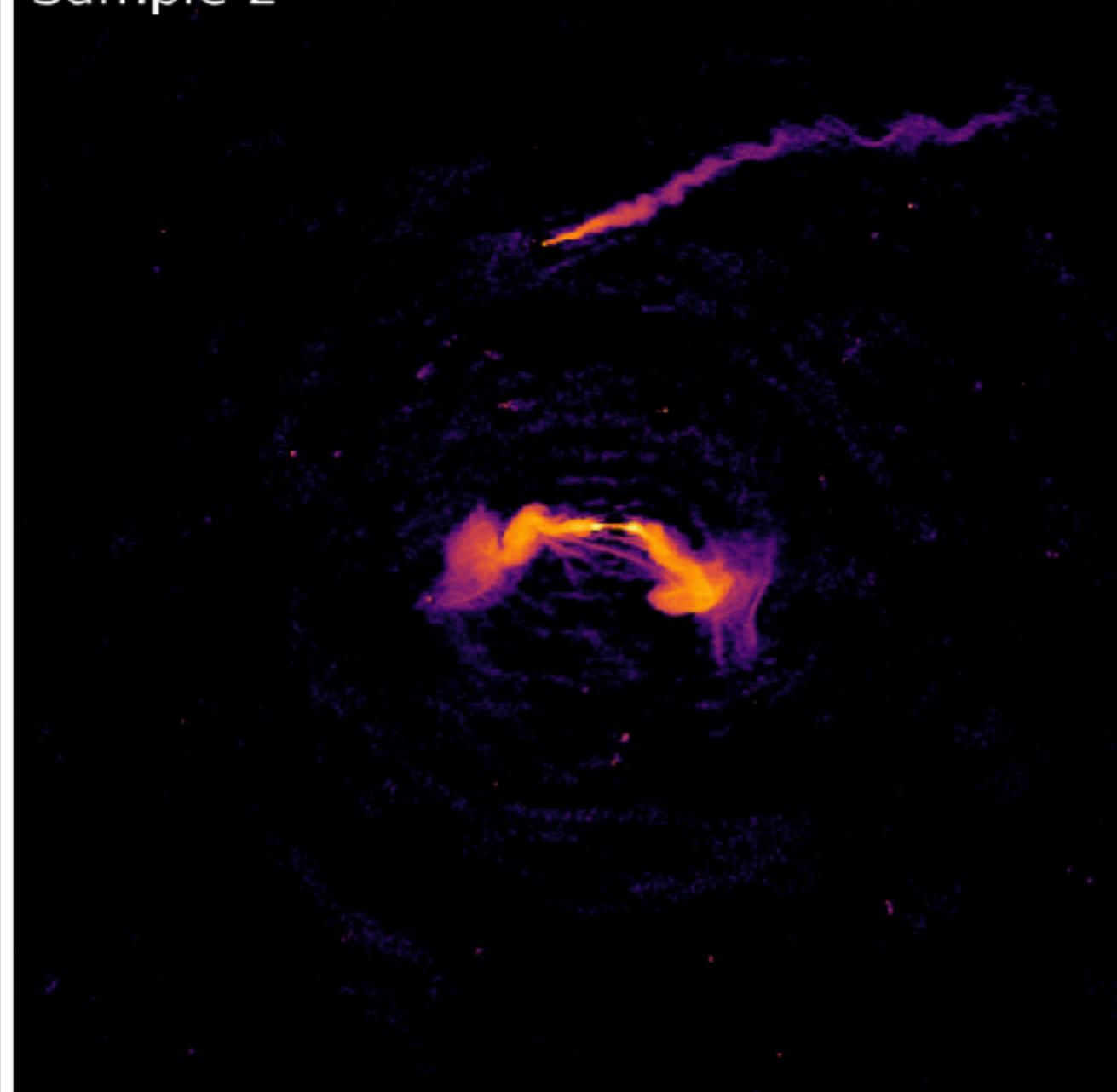


Posterior Samples

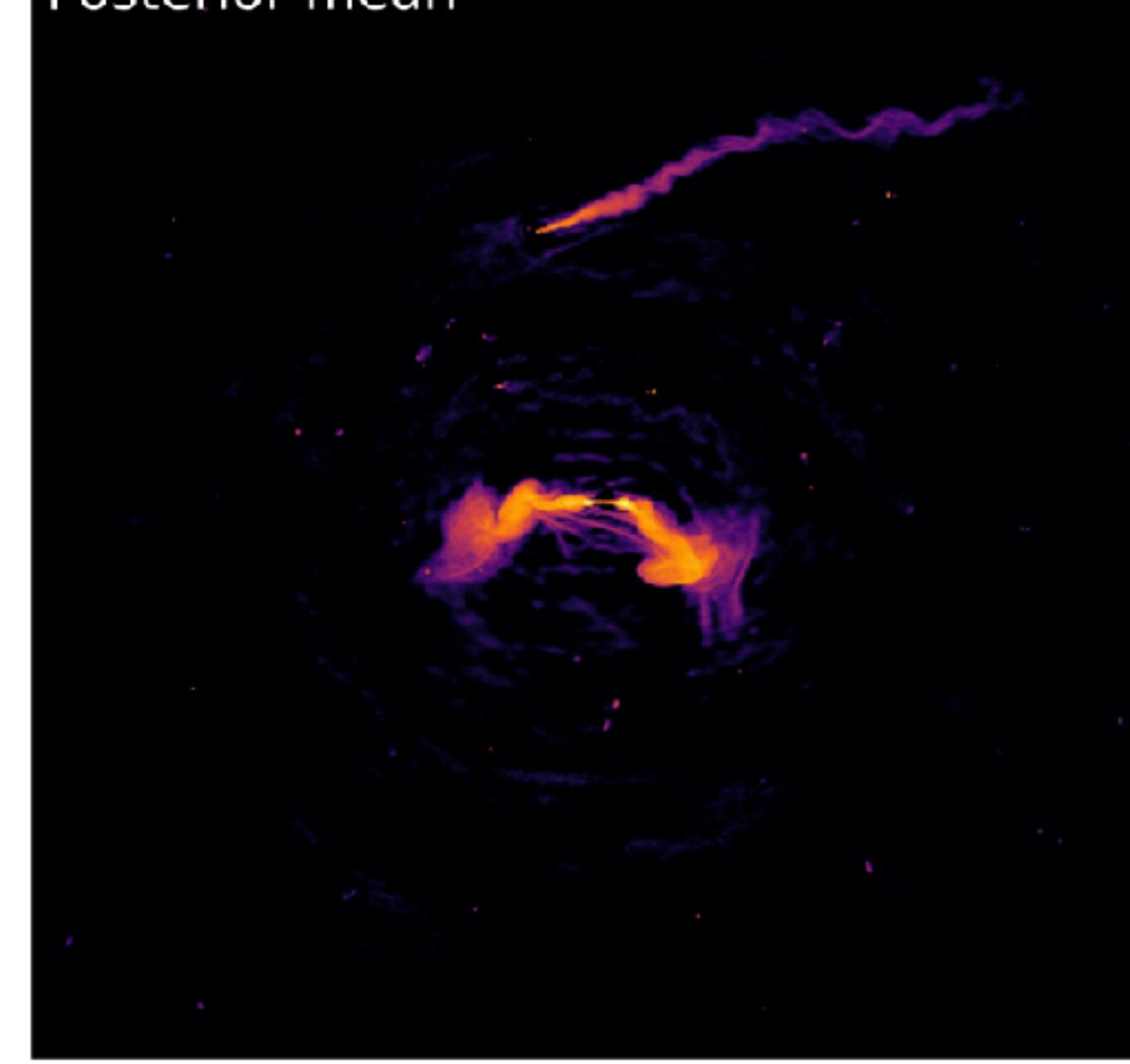
Sample 1



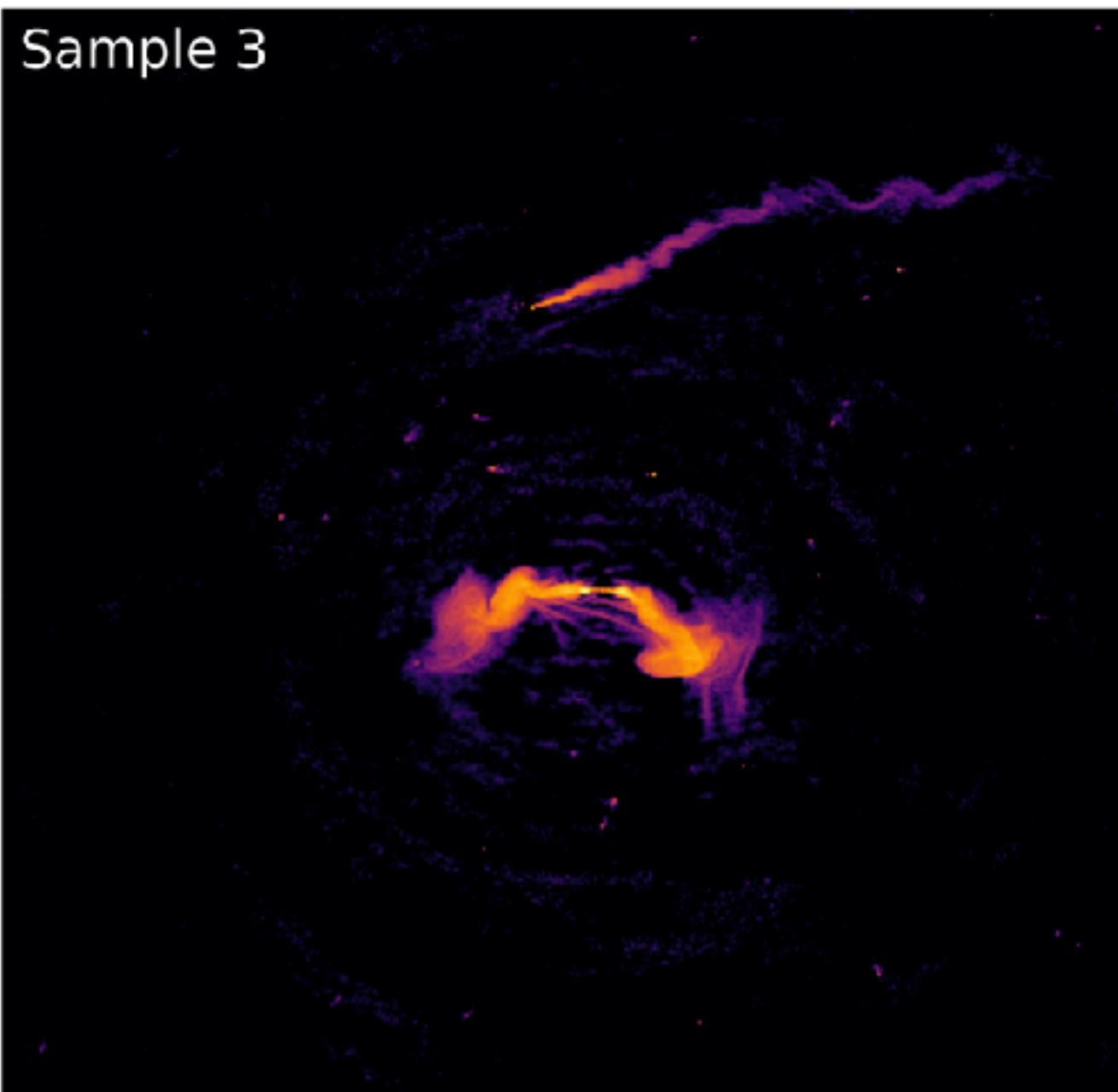
Sample 2



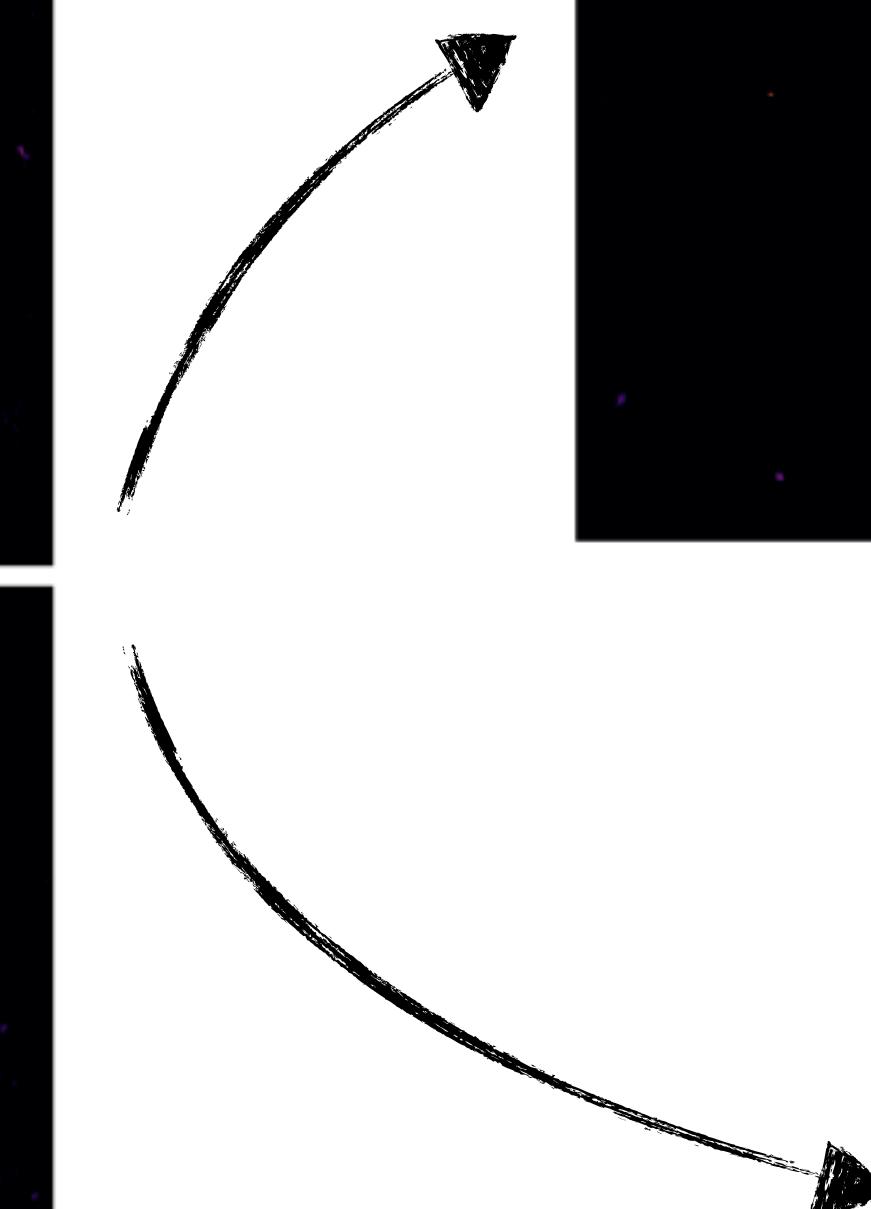
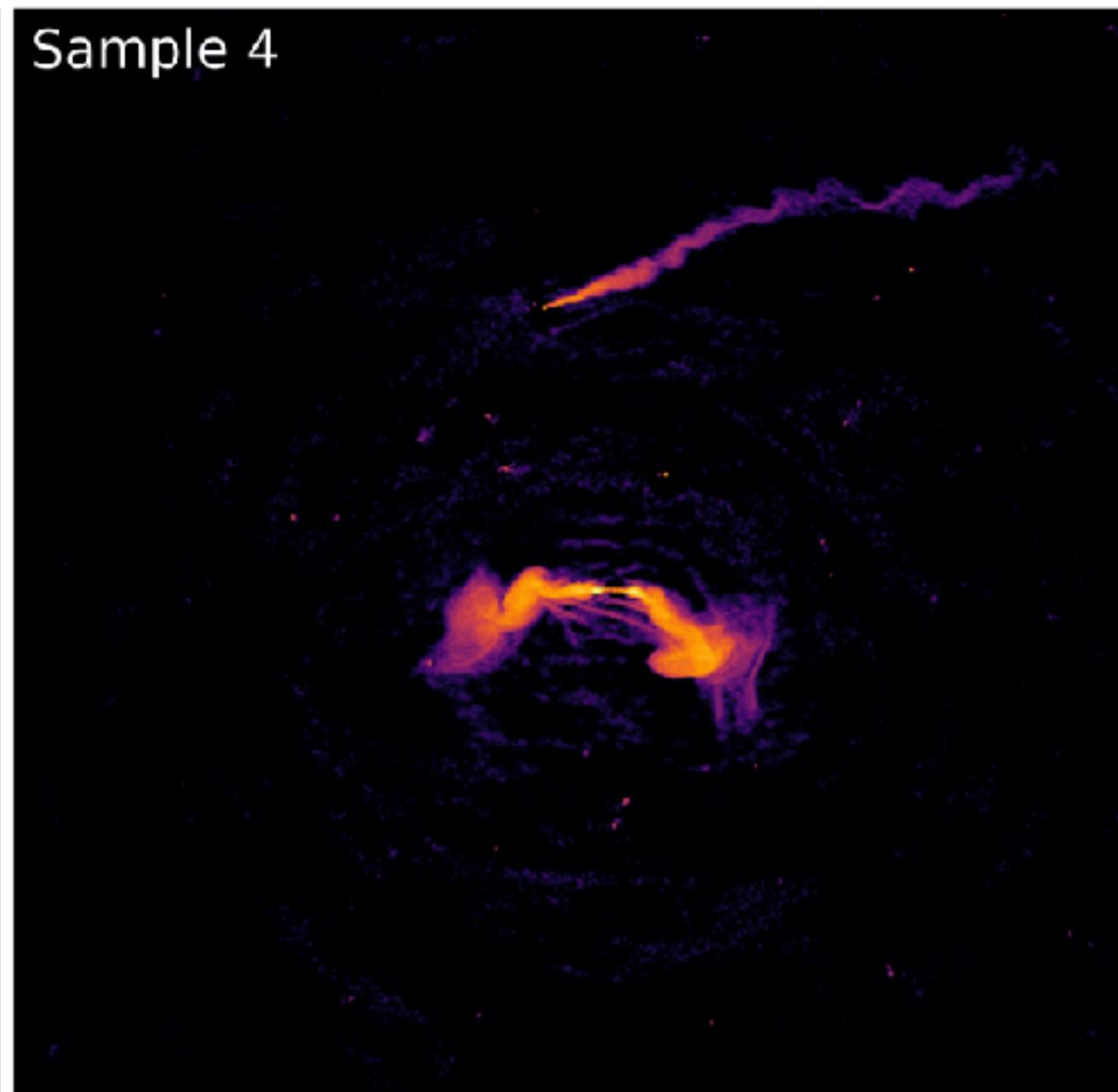
Posterior mean



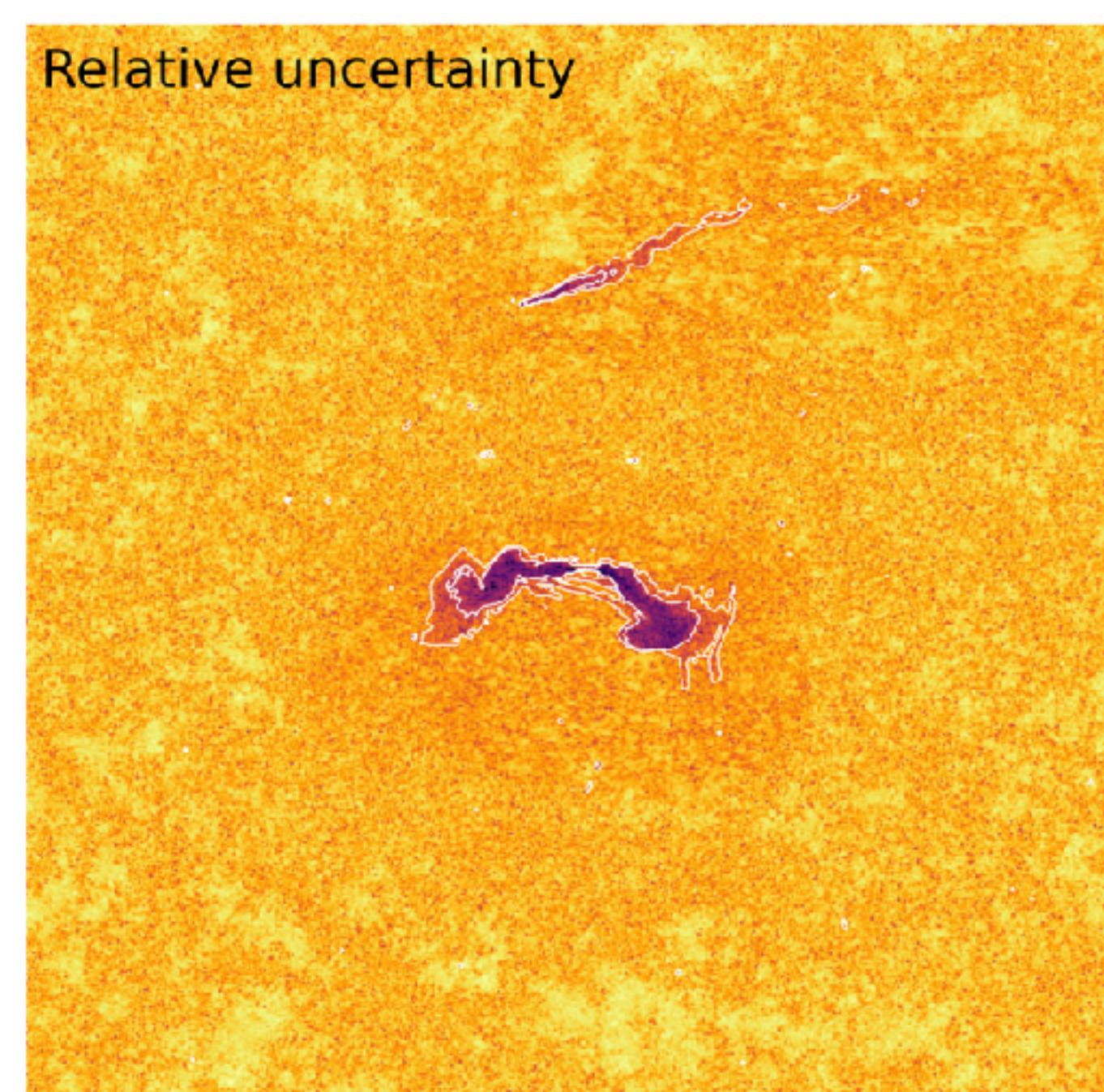
Sample 3



Sample 4



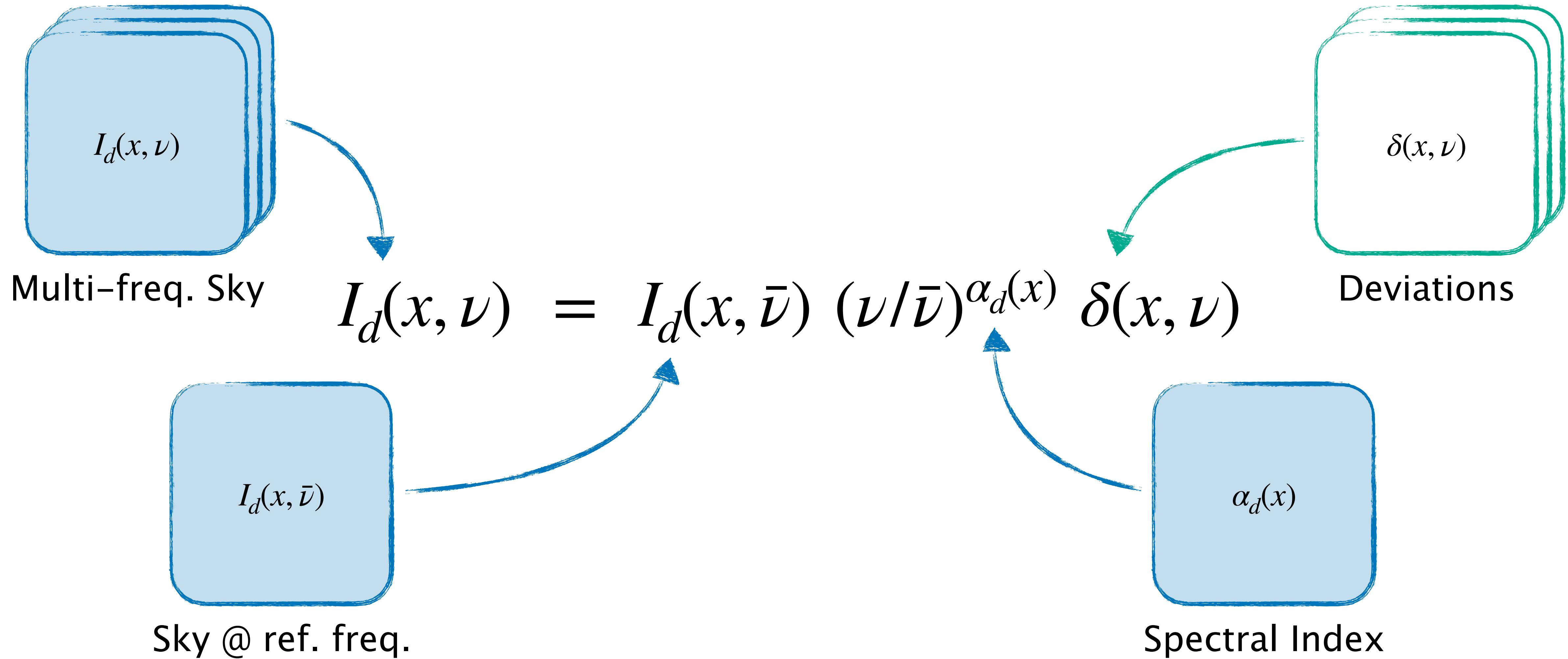
Relative uncertainty



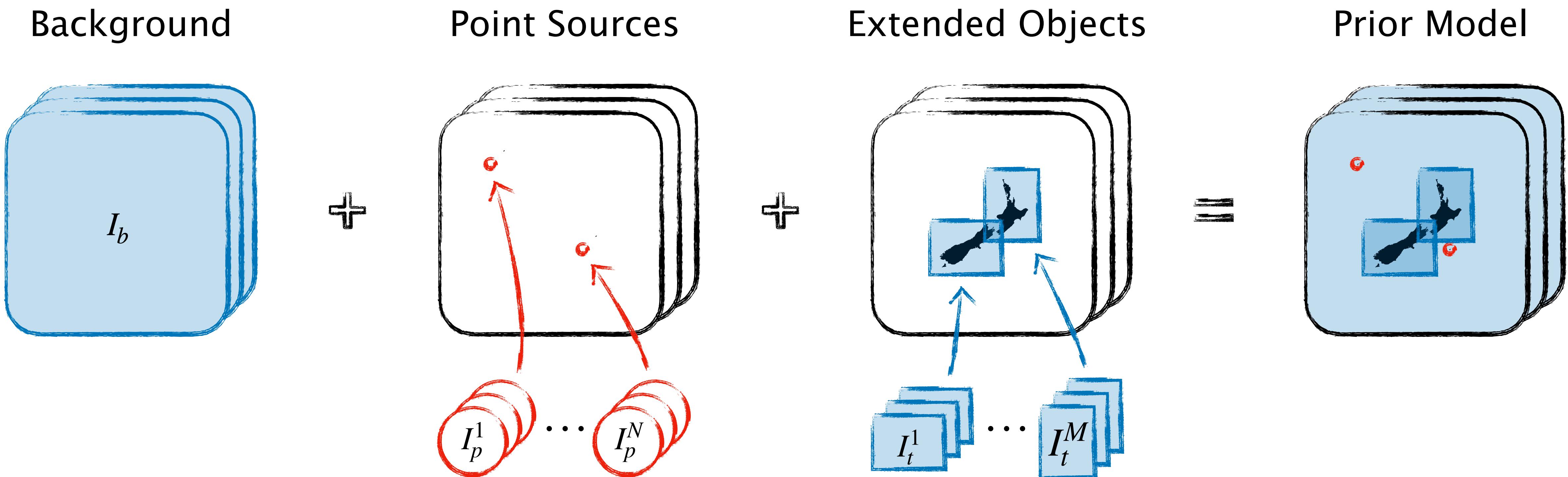
Model Components



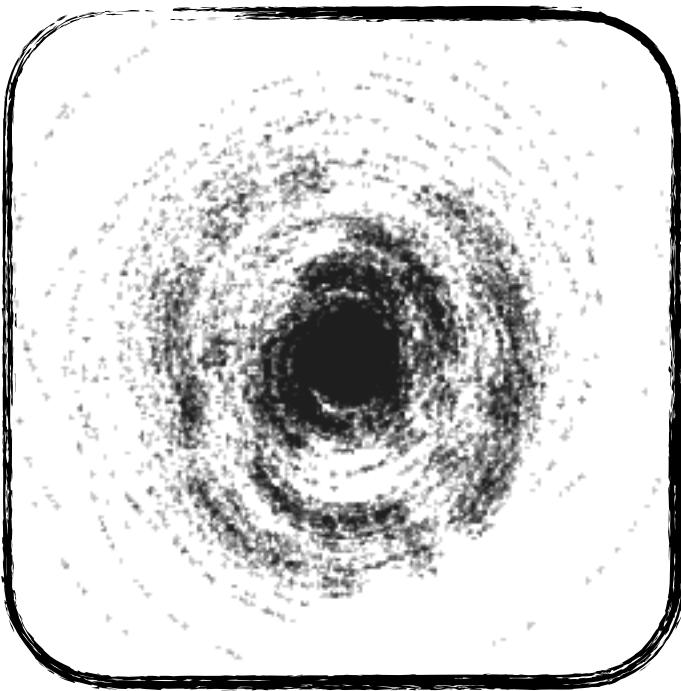
Extend Prior Models to Multiple Frequencies



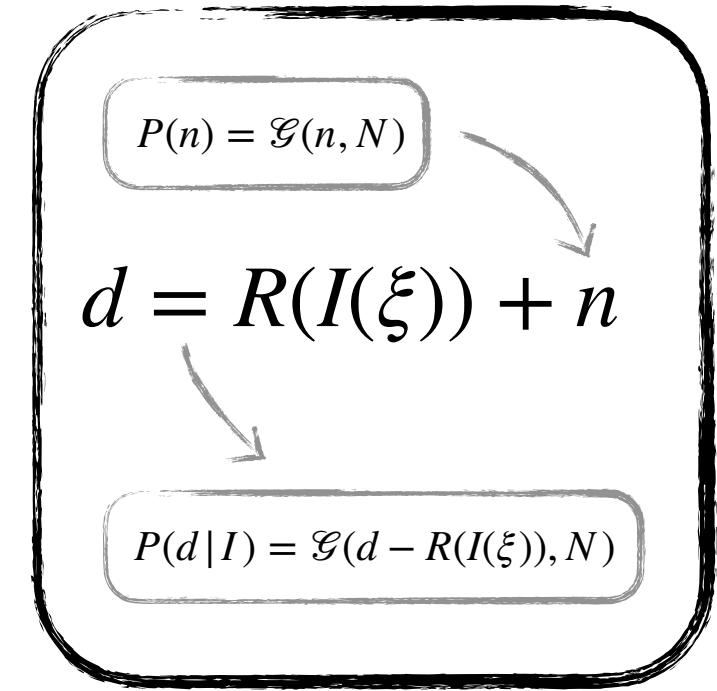
Multi-Component & Multi-Frequency Sky



Put Everything Together

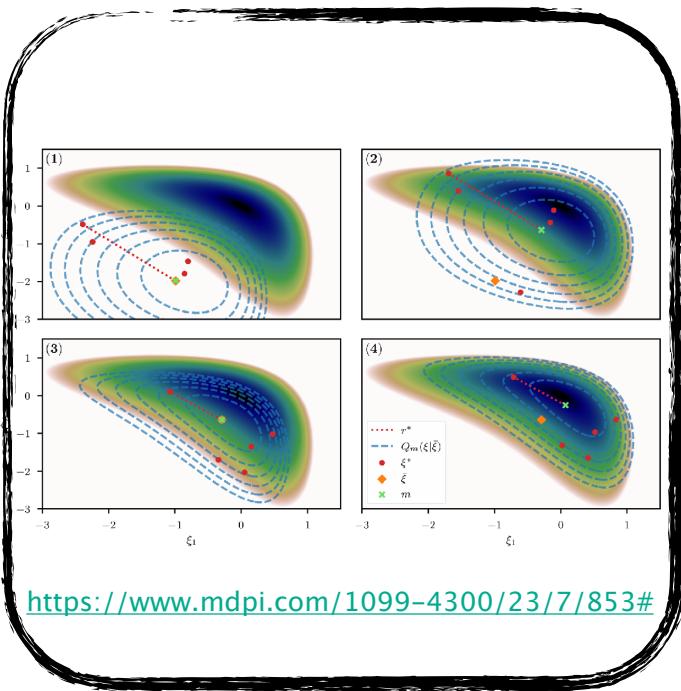


Data

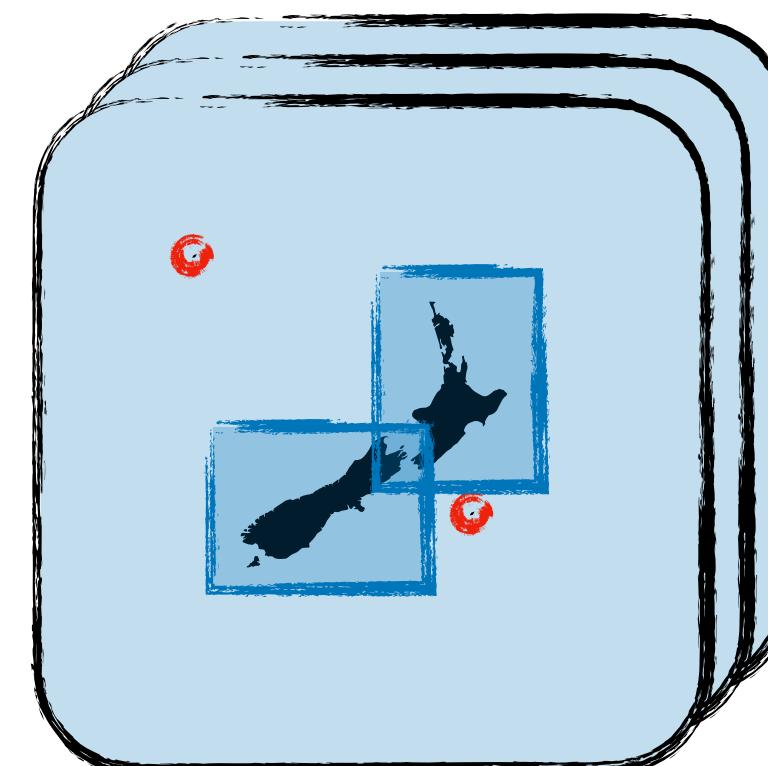


Likelihood

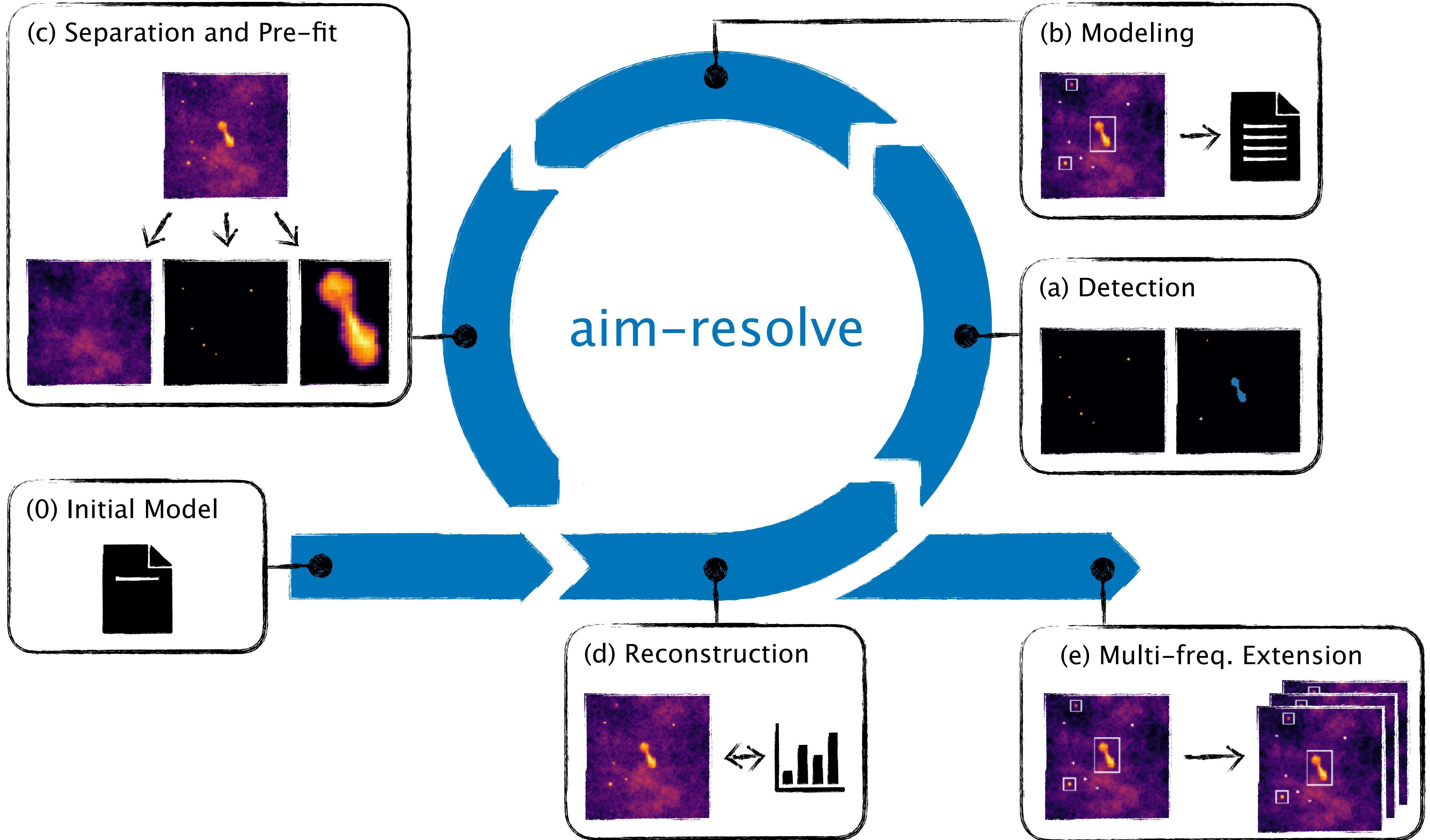
$$P(I(\xi) | d) \propto P(d | I(\xi)) \mathcal{G}(\xi, 1)$$



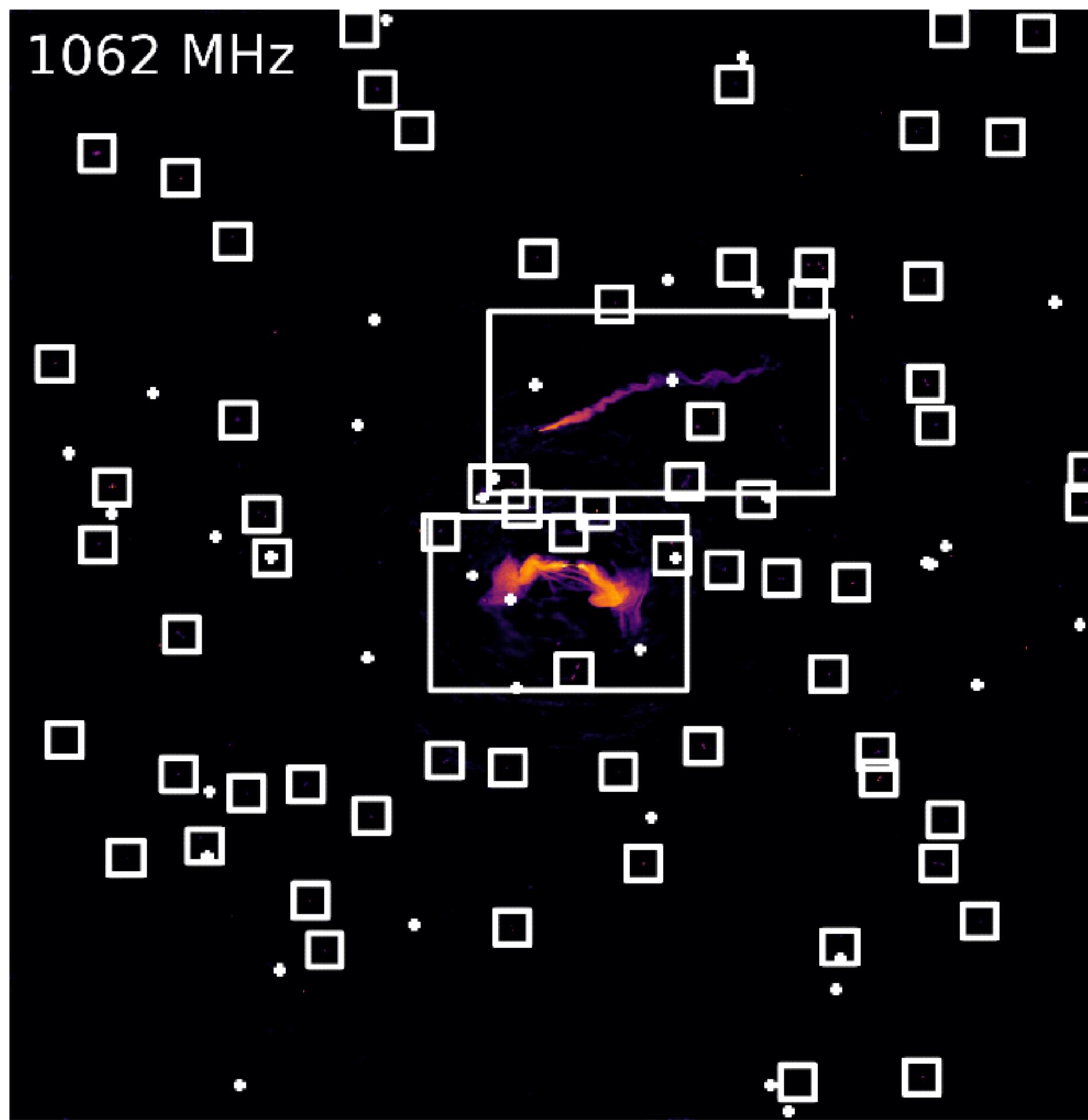
geoVI



Prior Model



Start with Single-Freq. Model



1427 MHz

1368 MHz

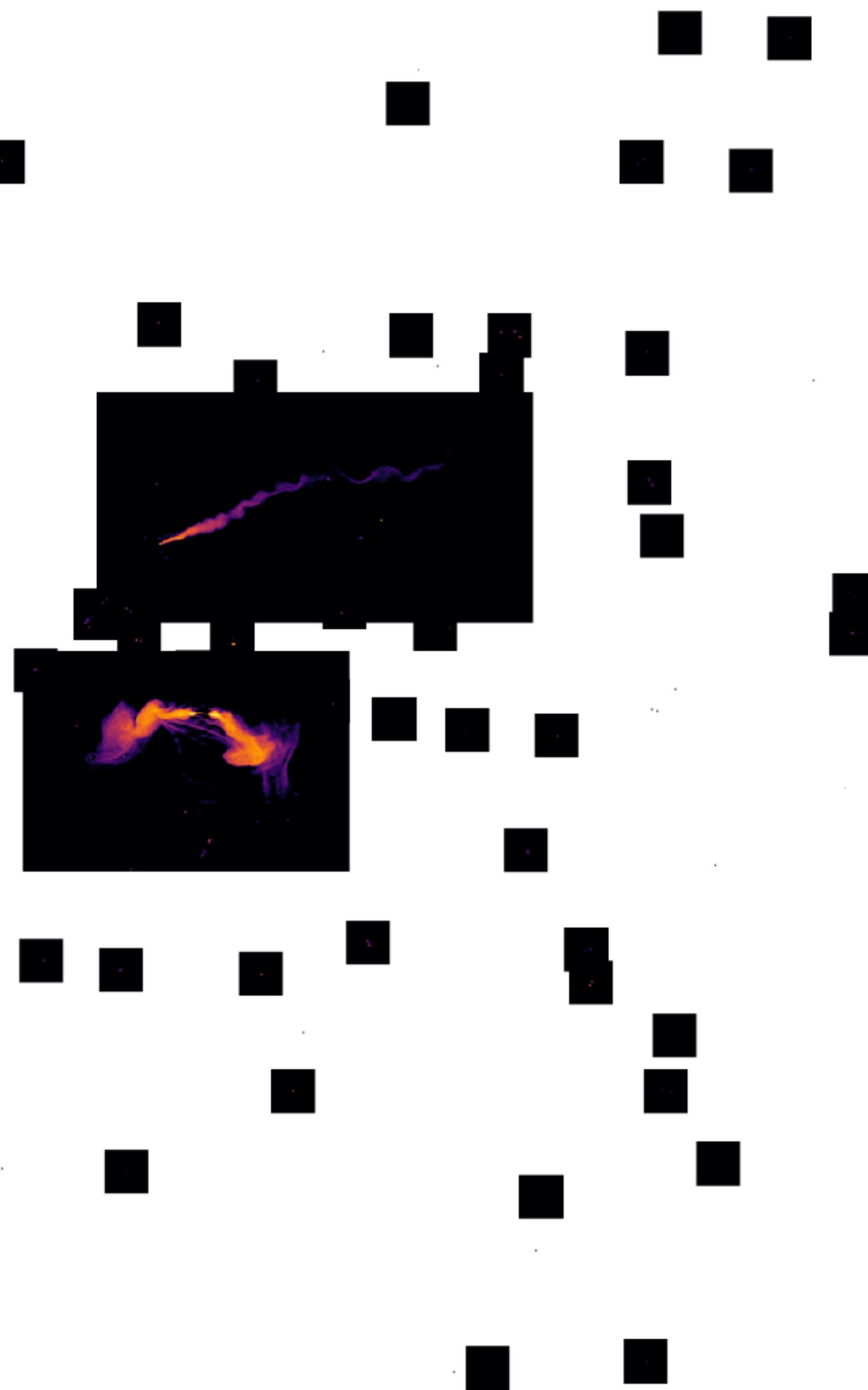
1112 MHz

1012 MHz

Multi-Freq. Results

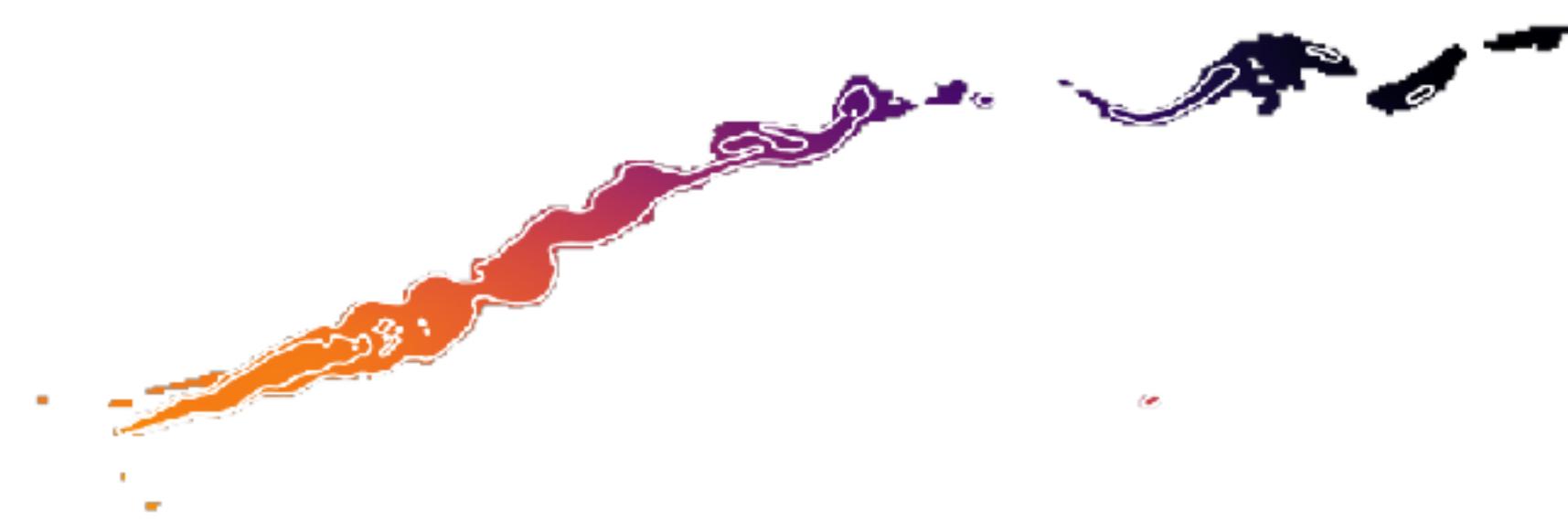
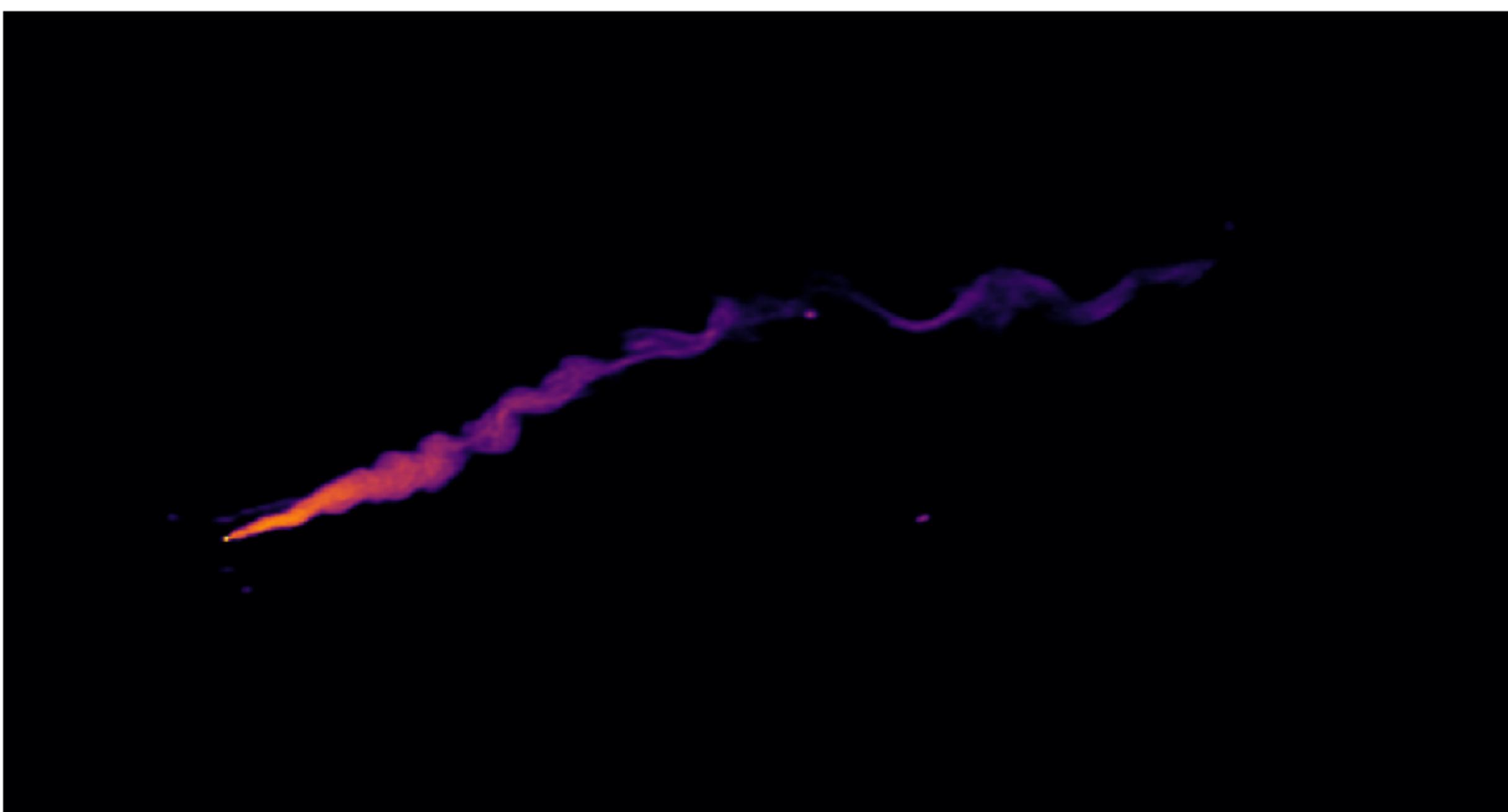
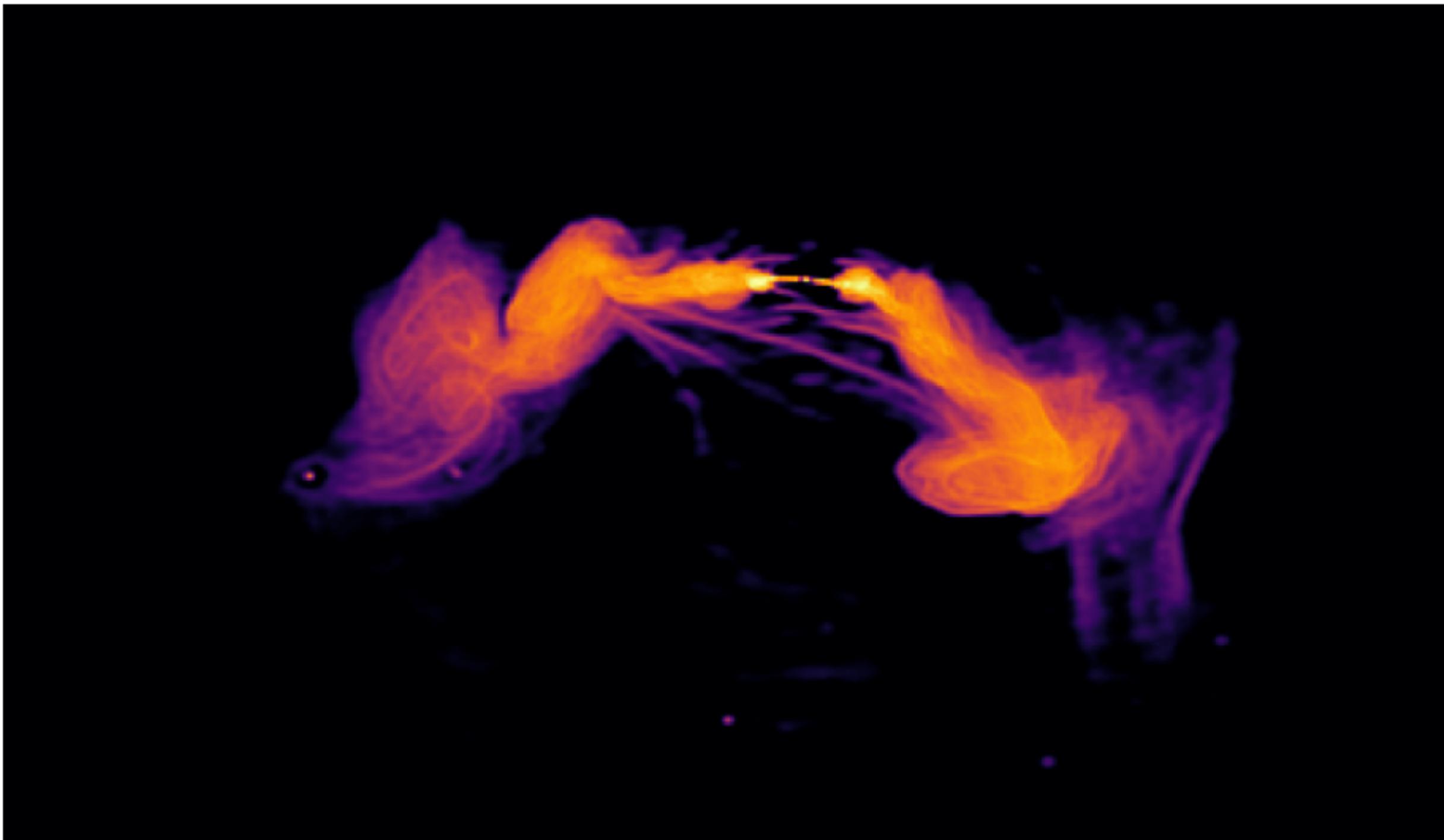
1112 MHz

Model Components



Spectral Index





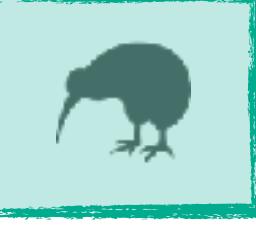
Conclusions

aim-resolve

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

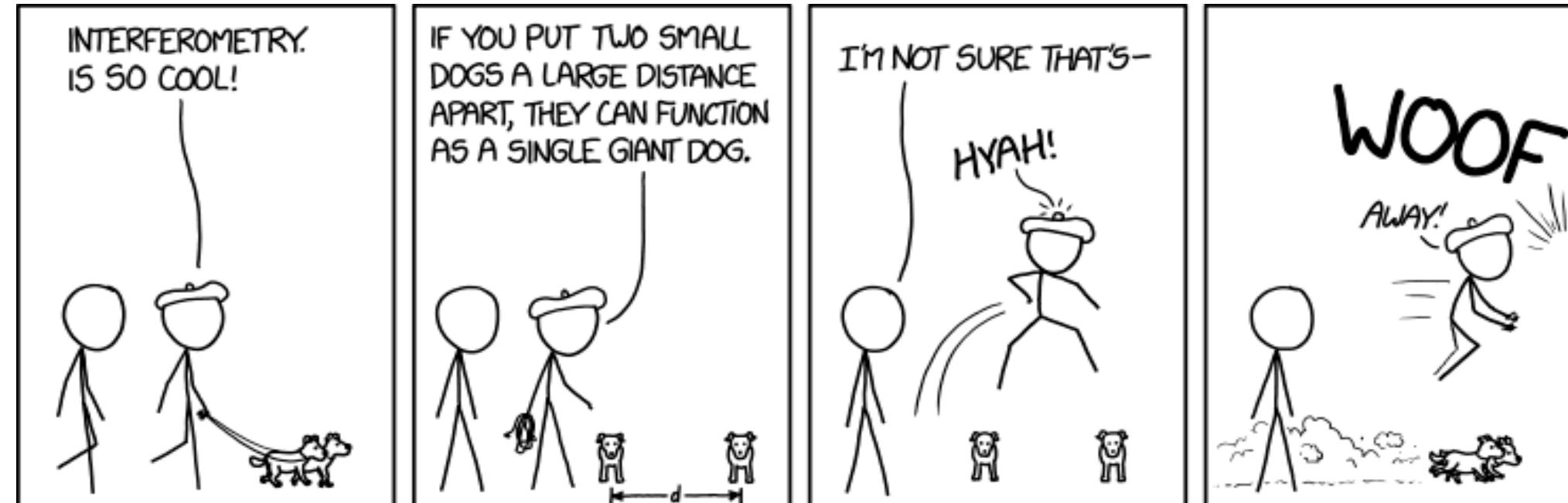
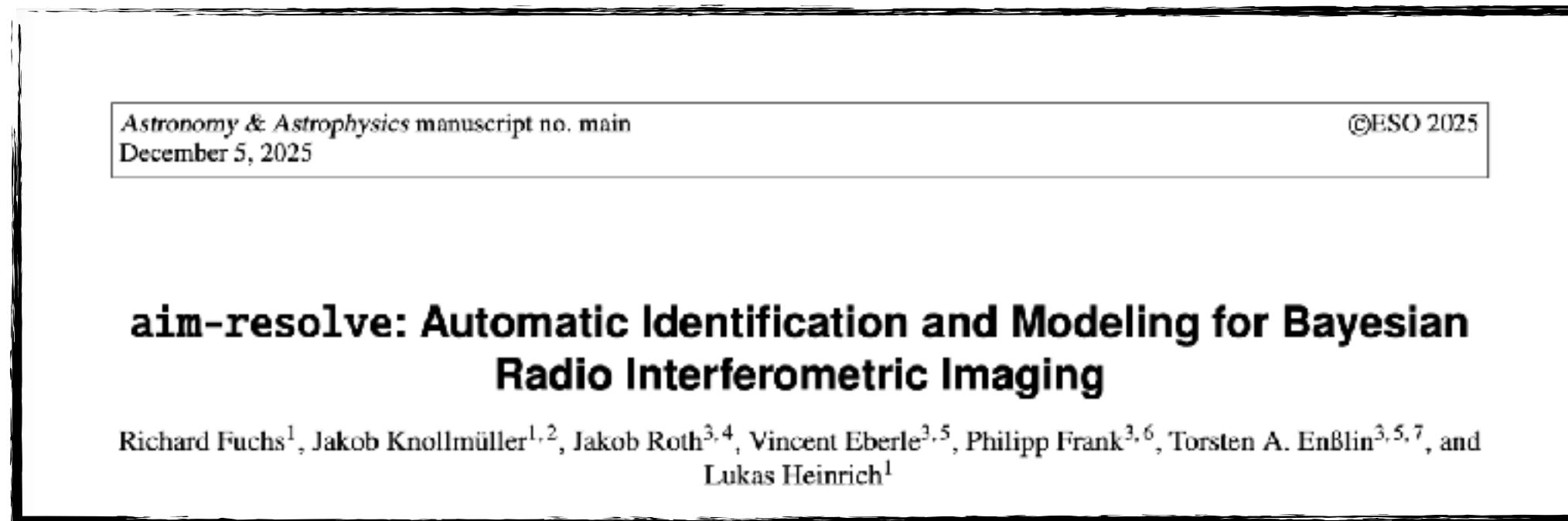
=> improve imaging for wide-field observations

Outlook

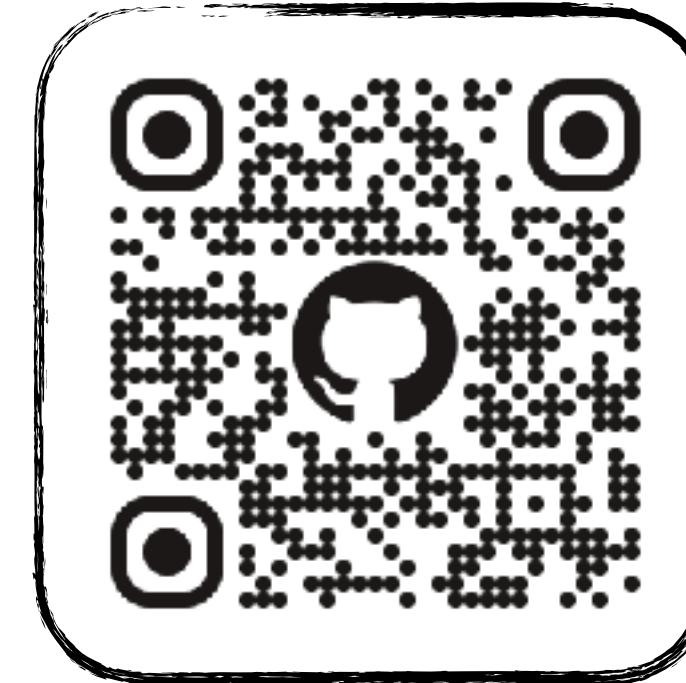
- unified imaging and calibration
- build source catalogs
- models for Kiwis 
- ...
- multi-frequency & multi-instrument reconstructions

Thank You for Your Attention!

Paper



Repositories



aim-resolve

Get in contact direct or via mail
richard.fuchs@tum.de

