Sparsity regularized optical interferometric imaging
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Abstract—Optical interferometry involves acquisition of under-sampled data related to the Fourier coefficients of the intensity image of interest, with missing phase information. It poses an ill-posed non-linear inverse problem for image recovery. In this context, for monochromatic imaging, a tri-linear data model was proposed in [1], leading to a non-negative non-linear least squares minimization problem, solved using a Gauss-Seidel method. In the recently submitted paper [2], we have developed a new robust method to improve upon the previous approach, by introducing a sparsity prior, imposed either by an $\ell_1$ or a reweighted $\ell_1$ regularization term. The resulting problem is solved using an alternating forward-backward algorithm, which is applicable to both smooth and non-smooth functions, and provides convergence guarantees in the non-convex context of interest. Moreover, our method presenting a general framework, we have extended it to hyper-spectral imaging, where we have promoted a joint sparsity prior by an $\ell_{2,1}$ norm. Here we describe the proposed method and present simulation results to show its performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the context of astronomical Optical Interferometry (OI), the measurements are performed by an array of antennas, such that each pair of antennas separates a spatial frequency in the Fourier domain (the $u$-$v$ plane) of the image of interest, $\Psi \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$. More precisely, for $A$ antennas, an interferometer probe $A(A-1)/2$ spatial frequencies, leading to a sparse sampling of the $u$-$v$ plane. For radio interferometry, these measurements correspond to complex visibilities. However, at optical wavelengths, the random phase fluctuations caused by the atmospheric turbulence leads to cancellation of the visibility values. Hence, the OI measurements consist of phase insensitive observables: power spectrum and bispectrum. On the one hand, $M_p$ power spectrum measurements correspond to the squared moduli of these observabilities. On the other hand, $M_b$ bispectrum measurements correspond to a triplet product of three different complex visibilities, satisfying phase closure [3]. The loss of most of the phase information combined with the sparse sampling of the $u$-$v$ plane poses a highly challenging task of image recovery in OI [3].

II. PROPOSED APPROACH

Each OI measurement can be represented by a triplet product of the visibilities and the inverse problem can be written as:

$$y = \left[(T_1,\Psi) \cdot (T_2,\Psi) \cdot (T_3,\Psi)\right] + \eta,$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (1)

where $\cdot$ denotes the Hadamard product, $y \in \mathbb{C}^M$, with $M = M_p + M_b$, $\eta \in \mathbb{C}^M$ is a realization of an additive i.i.d. Gaussian noise, and $T_1$, $T_2$, $T_3 : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^M$, are linear operators performing a discrete 2D Fourier transform, followed by selection of the Fourier coefficients to construct the measurements. To bring the linearity in the data model (1), as proposed in [1], we introduce $(\overline{\Psi},\overline{T}_1,\overline{T}_2,\overline{T}_3) \in (\mathbb{R}^N)^3$ such that $\overline{\Psi} = \overline{T}_2 = \overline{T}_3 = \overline{\Psi}$ and reformulate the data model as:

$$y = \left[(T_1,\overline{\Psi}) \cdot (T_2,\overline{\Psi}) \cdot (T_3,\overline{\Psi})\right] + \eta.$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (2)

Using a Maximum a Posteriori approach, we estimate $(\overline{\Psi},\overline{T}_1,\overline{T}_2,\overline{T}_3)$ as a solution to

$$\min_{(u_1,u_2,u_3) \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{2} \left\| y - (T_1,u_1) \cdot (T_2,u_2) \cdot (T_3,u_3) \right\|^2_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{3} r(u_p),$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (3)

and define the final solution to be the mean over these estimations [2]. While the first term in (3) is the data fidelity term, $r : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the regularization term incorporating a priori information on the target image $\Psi$. In addition to the positivity constraint considered in [1], we propose to impose sparsity of the sought image in a dictionary $\Psi \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times J}$, with an $\ell_1$ norm, or a reweighted $\ell_1$ norm [4] such that the regularization term is given by:

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N) \quad r(x) = \ell_{R^N}(x) + \mu \|W\Psi^T x\|_1,$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (4)

where $\ell_{R^N}$ is the indicator function enforcing positivity of the sought image, $\mu \geq 0$ is the regularization parameter, and $W \in \mathbb{R}^{J \times J}$ is a diagonal weighting matrix.

Exploiting the convexity of the sub-problems in (3) with respect to each of the variables $u_1$, $u_2$, $u_3$, we propose to solve (3) using a block-coordinate forward-backward algorithm [5]. More precisely, this algorithm consists in solving sequentially for each of the variables $u_1$, $u_2$, $u_3$, while keeping the other two fixed. The estimation of each variable $(u_p)_{1 \leq p \leq 3}$ is obtained by alternating between the gradient and proximities steps. The resulting algorithm is then guaranteed to converge to a critical point of the objective function in (3) [5].

III. HYPERSONSPECTRAL IMAGING

Keeping in mind the multi-wavelength imaging capabilities of modern optical interferometers, we extend our method for hyperspectral imaging. In order to reconstruct the image at $L$ different wavelengths, we adopt the same methodology as developed for monochromatic case. To this purpose, we concatenate all the $L$ spectral channels, and replace the variables and the operators in the monochromatic case with their hyperspectral counter-parts.

Here in addition to positivity, we exploit spatial sparsity of the sought image while favoring spectral continuity. Thus, we propose to regularize the problem with the joint sparsity prior using an $\ell_{2,1}$ norm [2], defined, for every $X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times L}$, by:

$$r(X) = \ell_{R^{N \times L}}(X) + \mu \sum_{l=1}^{L} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{J} \left| [\Psi^T x_l]_j \right|^2 \right)^{1/2},$$  \hspace{0.5cm} (5)

where $X = [x_1,\ldots,x_L]$ is a concatenation of the image vectors at each spectral channel, with $x_l$ denoting the image vector at $l$-th spectral channel.

IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

To assess the performance of the proposed method, we present simulation results considering the LkRXa image [6], of size $N = 64^2$, with the realistic $u$-$v$ coverage [2], where $M_p = 72$. It leads to only around 3.5 % sampling of the $u$-$v$ plane. For each test, we vary $M_b$, keeping $M_p$ fixed, and perform simulations for 10 noise realizations. In terms of both SNR and visual quality, the results are shown in Fig. 1 and 2. For this highly undersampled $u$-$v$ plane, the results indicate that for monochromatic imaging, promoting sparsity, especially by reweighted $\ell_1$ regularization, gives promising results over positivity constrained case. Similarly, for the hyperspectral imaging, exploiting the joint sparsity significantly improves the reconstruction quality in comparison with single-channel reconstruction.
**REFERENCES**


