



An image reconstruction workflow @ JMMC

JMMC

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Image reconstruction softwares

● BSMEM (Buscher et al, 1994)	C
● MACIM (Ireland et al, 2006)	C
● MiRA (Thiébaut, 2008)	yorick
● WISARD (Mugnier et al 2008)	IDL
● SQUEEZE (Baron et al, 2010)	C
● IRBIS (Hoffman et al, 2014)	C
● SPARCO (Kluska et al, 2014)	yorick or C
● ORGANIC (Claes et al 2020)	python
● GR (GRAVITY col., 2022)	python

Reconstruction algorithms in a nutshell

Most algorithms follow a MAP framework:

- Reconstructed image $\mathbf{o}^+ = \arg \min_{\mathbf{o} \in \mathbb{D}^N} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{o}) + \mu \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{o})$
 - Strict priors (eg non-negativity)
 - Likelihood:
measures the compatibility of
the image with the data
 - Hyper-parameter:
balances priors and likelihood
 - Regularization:
enforces priors
- 

Reconstruction algorithms in a nutshell

Likelihood Most algorithms use Gaussian likelihood for the three main measured quantities

- Visibilities
- Squared-visibilities
- Closure phase

Regularizations One of the following:

- Quadratic smoothness
- Soft support
- Edge preserving smoothness
- Entropy

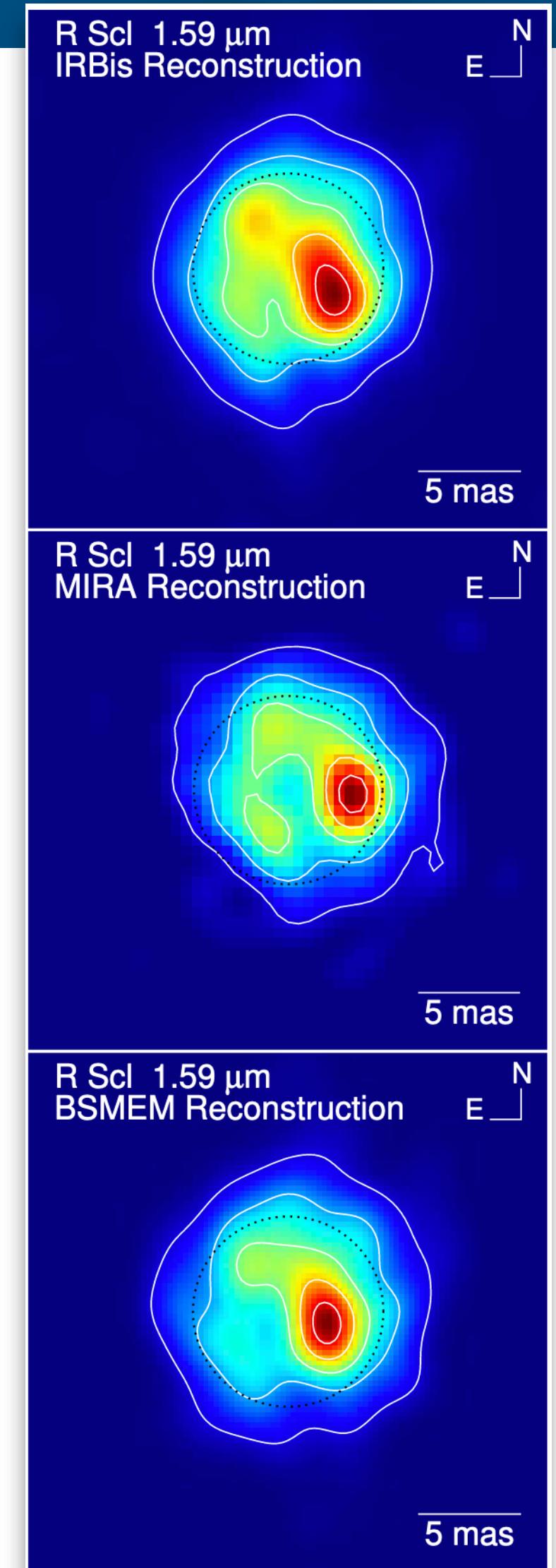
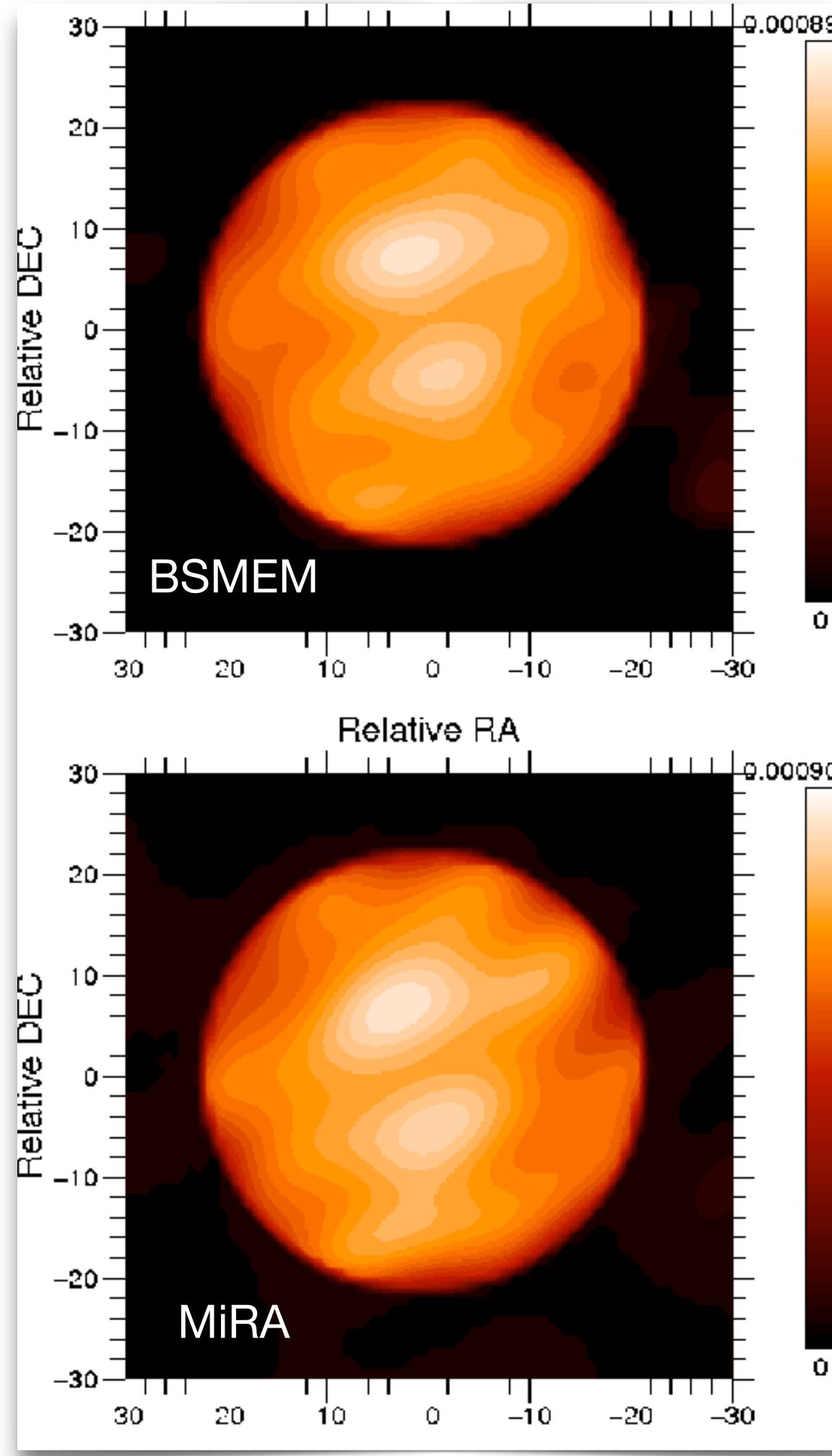
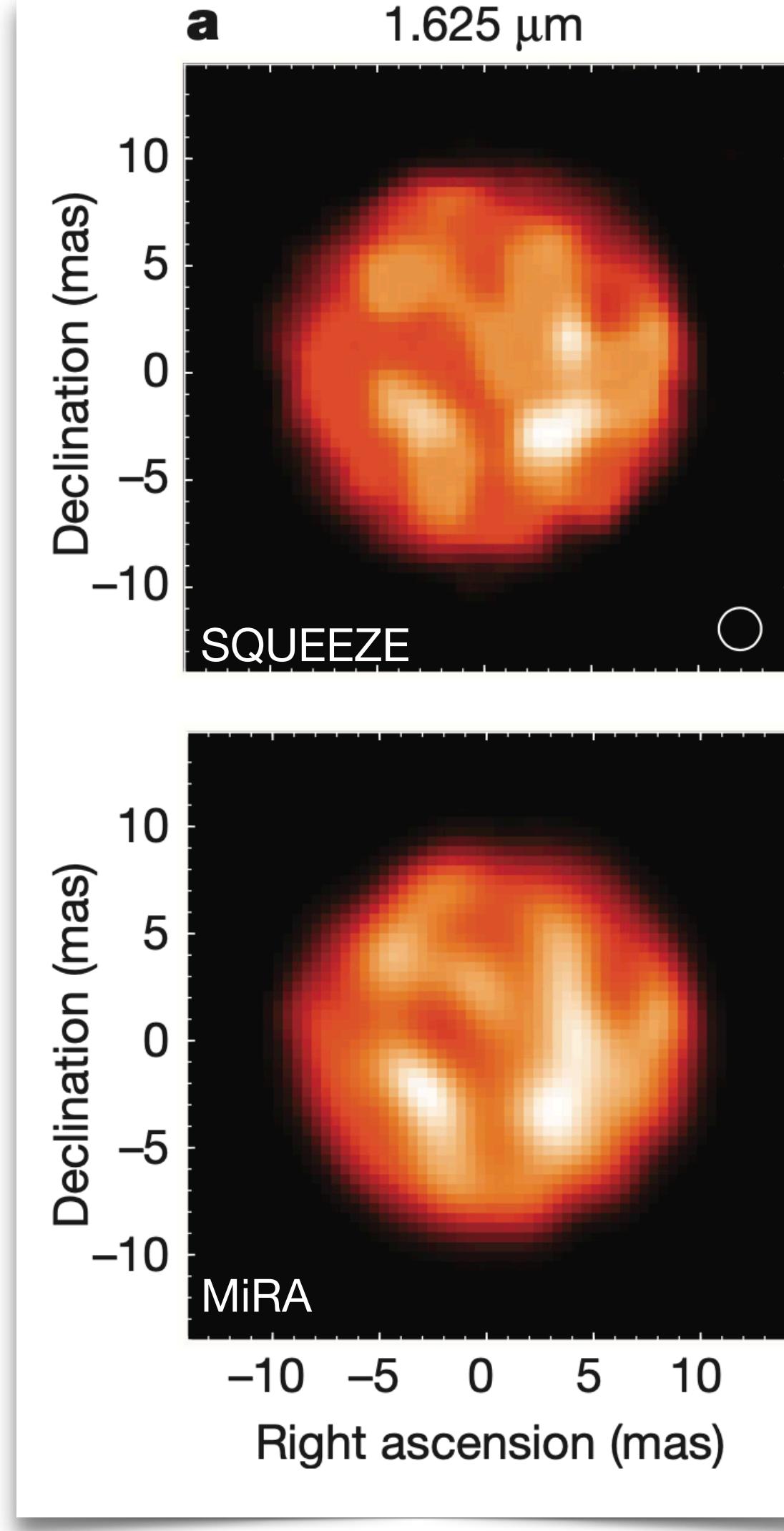
$$f_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{x}) = \|\mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{x}\|^2$$

$$f_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_i x_j^2 / x_j^{\text{prior}}$$

$$f_{\text{prior}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mu \sum_{j,k} \left(\sqrt{(\mathbf{D}_j \cdot \mathbf{x})_k^2 + \epsilon^2} - \epsilon \right)$$

$$f_{\text{ent5}}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{x}_{\text{prior}}) = \sum_j \left[x_j^{\text{prior}} - x_j + x_j \log \left(x_j / x_j^{\text{prior}} \right) \right]$$

“Classical” softwares give similar results



π^1 Gruis (Paladini, 2018)

Betelgeuse (Haubois, 2009)

R Sculptoris (Wittkowski, 2017)

Reconstruction algorithms in a nutshell

Input:

- Initial image
 - size
 - sampling
- Data
 - selection parameters
- Parameters
 - priors
 - hyper-parameters
 - number of iterations
 - ...



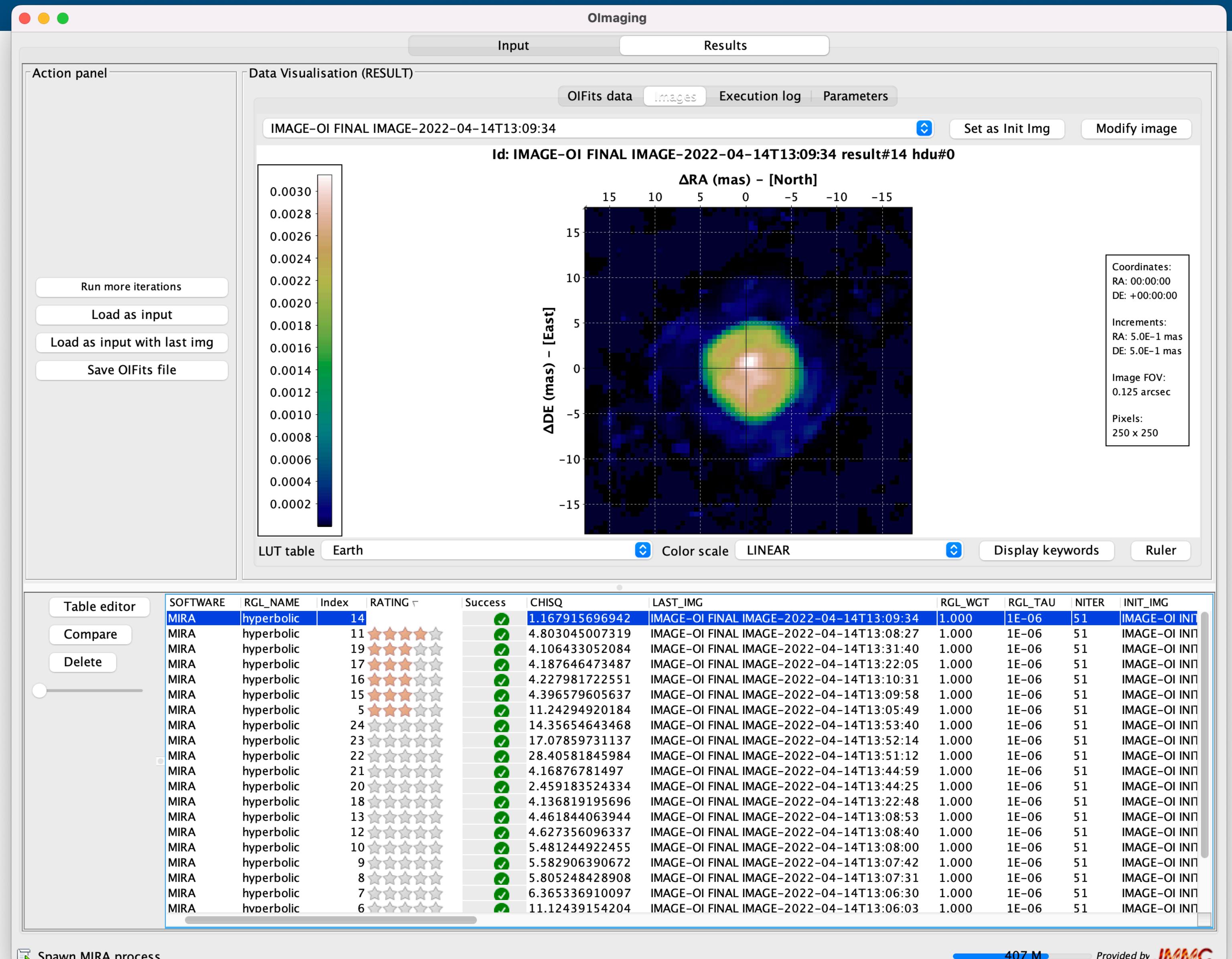
Output:

- Reconstructed image
- Model of the data
- Output parameters
 - Chi-square
 - cost function value
 - ...

◎ A single interface

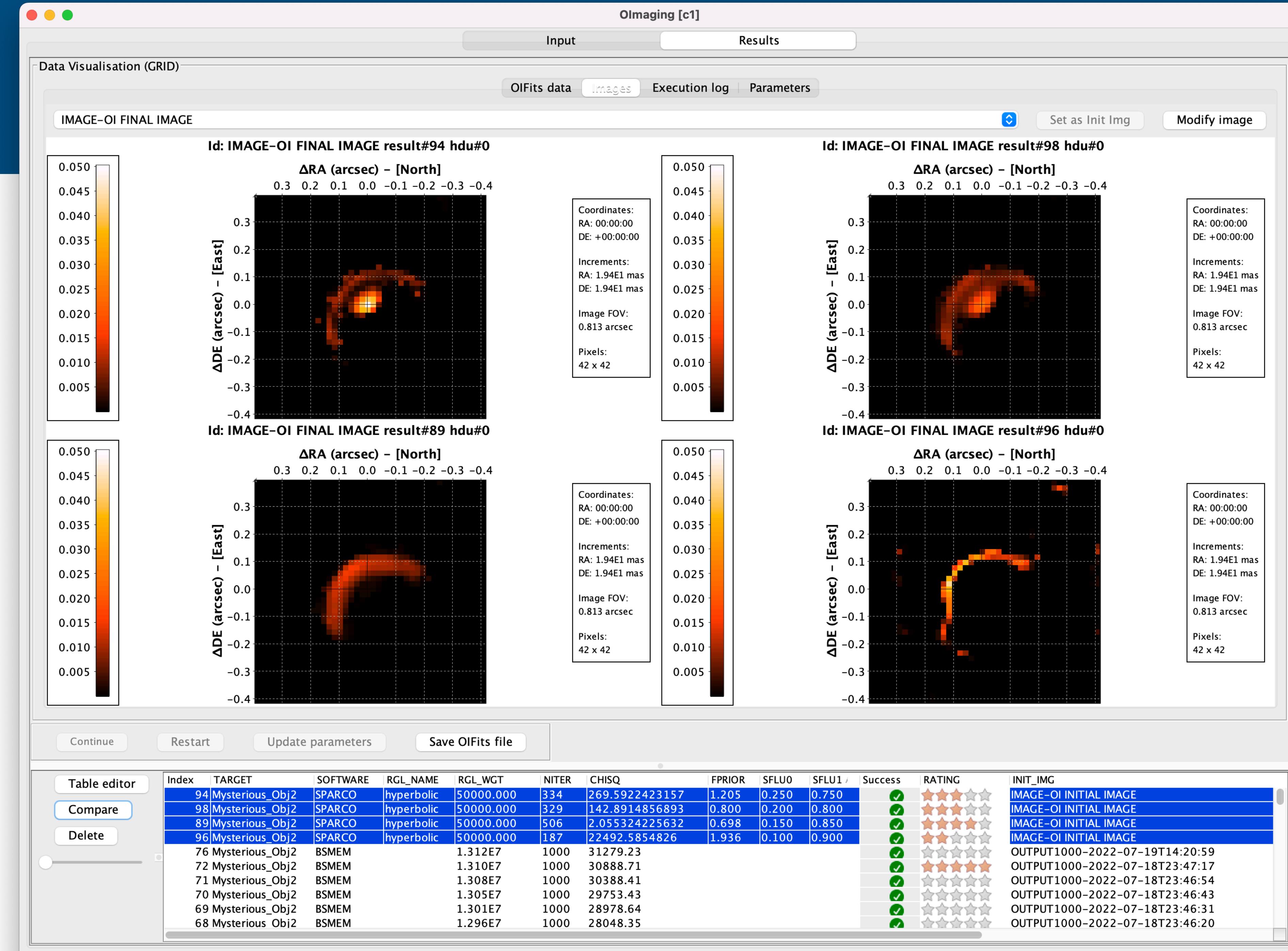
- 4 softwares: BSMEM, MiRA, SPARCO, WISARD
- results in a single table
- rating, comparing,...
- saving reconstruction

parameters with the image



Olmaging

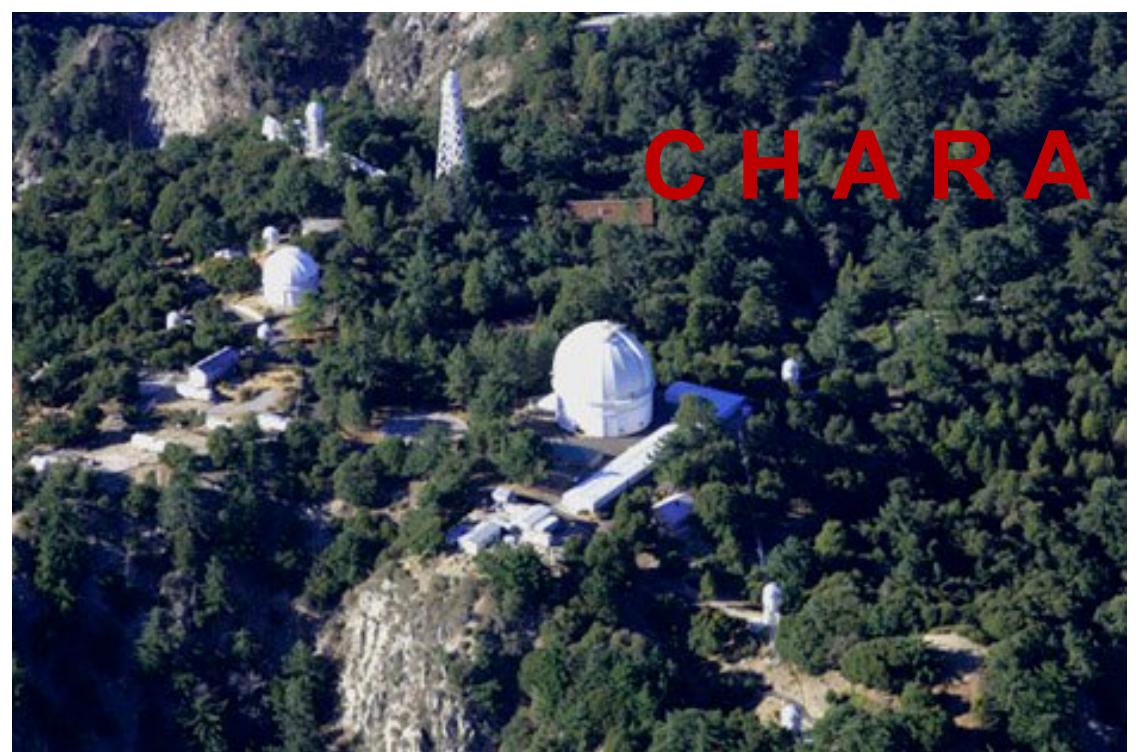
Comparing results



JMMC Service overview



V L T I



C H A R A

SUV (VLTI Center):

+ User Support

+ Training

JSDC2
JMDC

CDS Catalogs

Two screenshots of astronomical catalog databases. The top one is VizieR showing a search interface for stellar diameters. The bottom one is JSDC2/JMDC showing a search interface for JMMC Stellar Diameters Catalogue - JSDC Version 2.

SearchCal

A screenshot of the SearchCal software interface. It shows query parameters for a science object (Eta Tau) and an instrumental configuration (VLT, AMBER). The main window displays a plot of intensity vs wavelength.

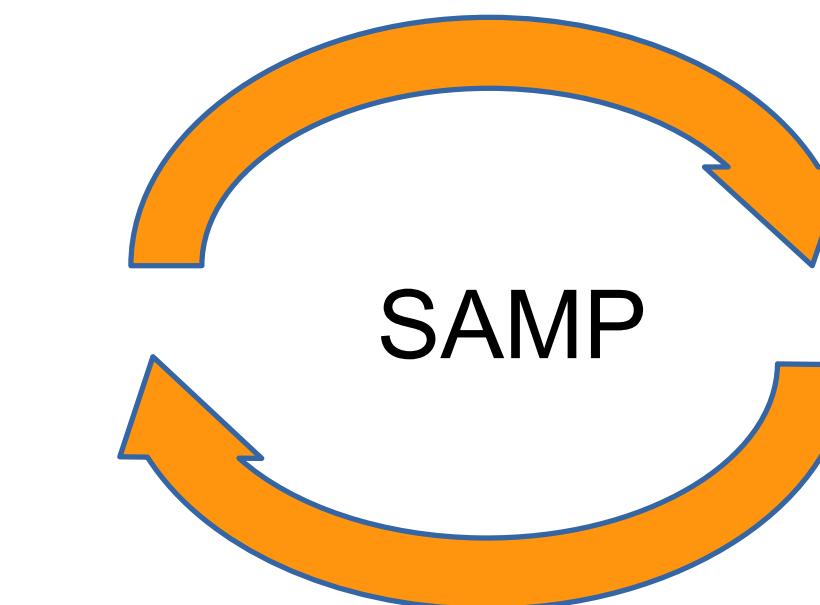
Aspro2

A screenshot of the Aspro2 software interface. It shows a map of the sky with a target star and various observation parameters like wavelength range, integration time, and sampling periodicity.

a2p2

A screenshot of the a2p2 software interface, showing a list of instrument configurations and a preview of a spectrum.

AMHRA

A screenshot of the AMHRA software interface. It shows a web-based analysis tool for high angular resolution, with sections for real-time astrophysical models and precalculated grids of astrophysical models.

Reduce
data

amdlib
pndrs

View Data

A screenshot of the OIFits Explorer software interface, showing plots of visibility data over spatial frequency.

OIFits Explorer

Fit Models

A screenshot of the LITPro software interface, showing a target panel and a fitter setup panel for model fitting.

LITPro

OiDB

A screenshot of the OiDB portal interface, showing a search form for astronomical objects and a results table.

L0 to L3
DataBases

Results

A screenshot of the OiDB results table, showing a list of observations from 19 oifits files.

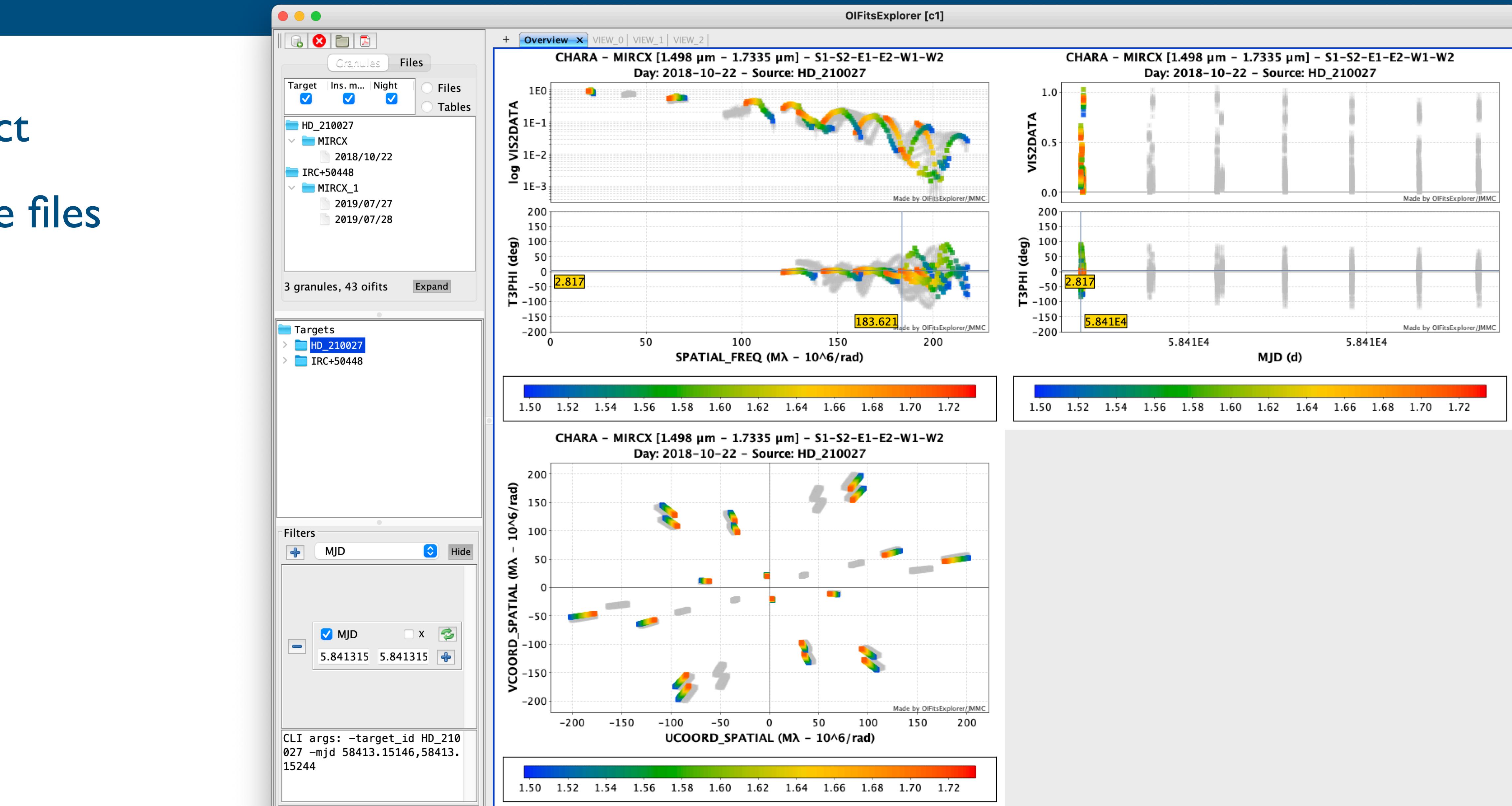
Reconstruct Images

A screenshot of the Olmaging software interface, showing a reconstructed astronomical image and various processing parameters.

Olmaging

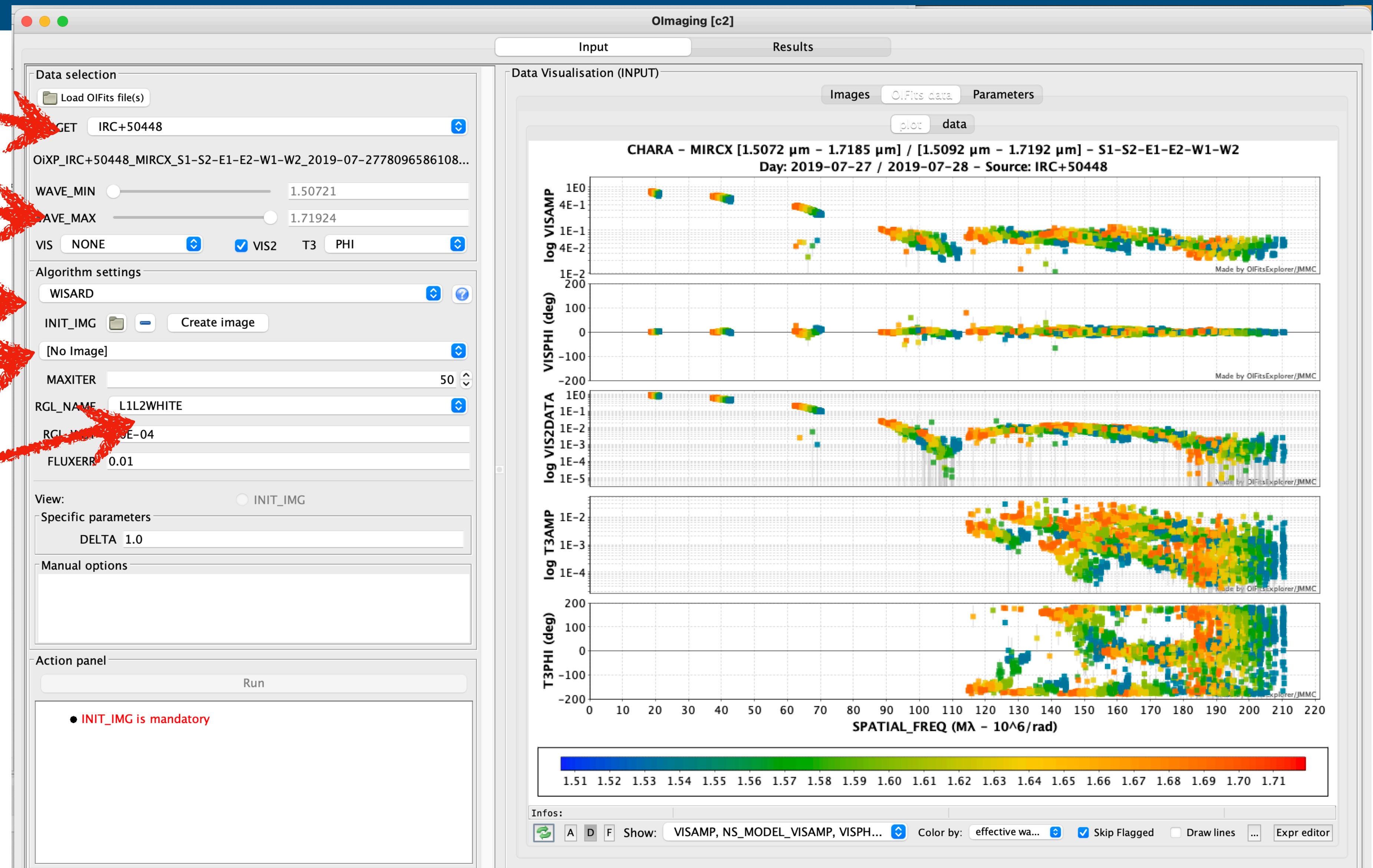
OIFitsExplorer

- inspect
 - merge files
 - filter



Workflow example: CL Lac

○ (single) outfit file



○ selection

○ algorithm

○ initial image

○ parameter

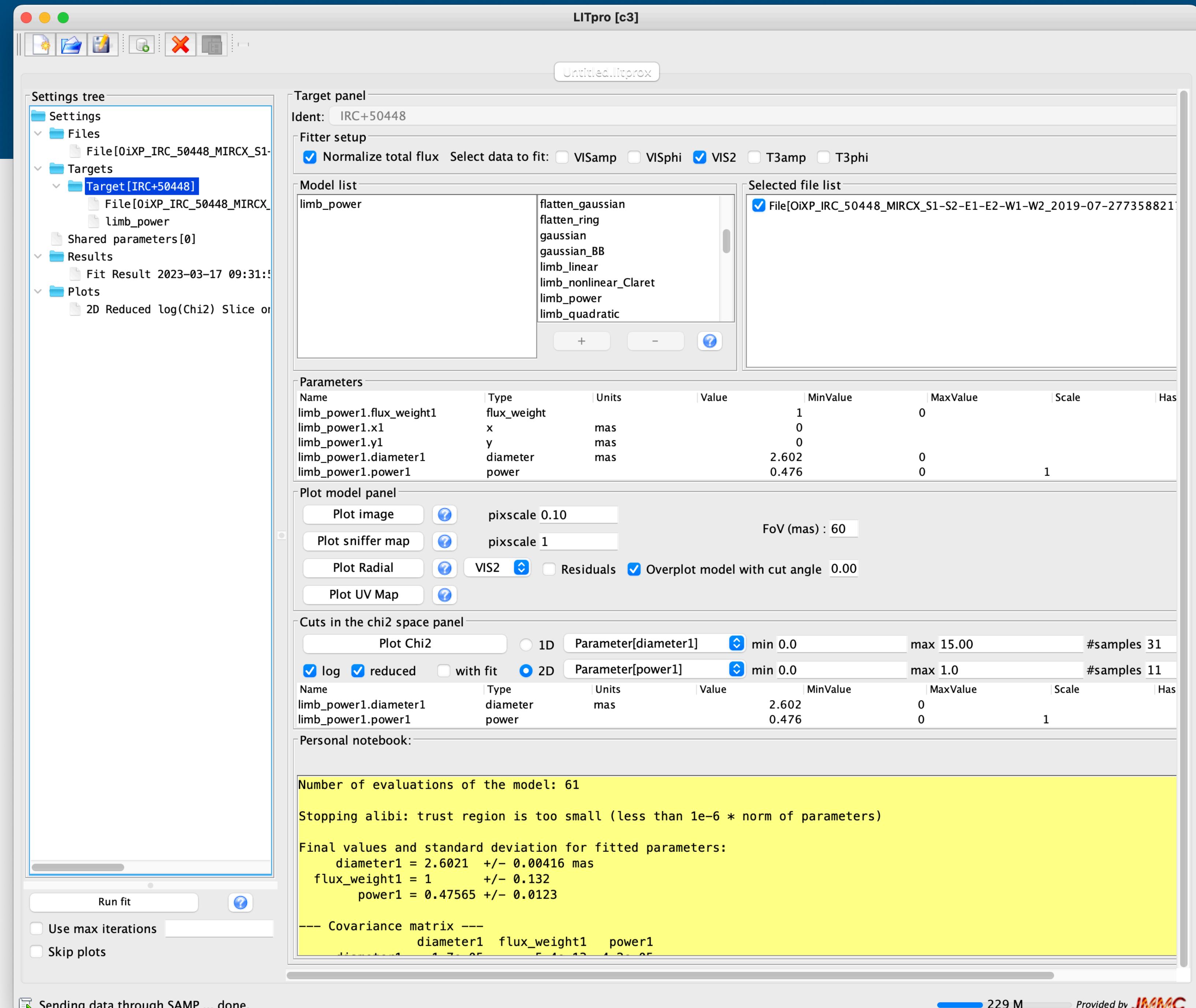
Workflow example: initial image

- simple gaussian
- use models
- use LITPro



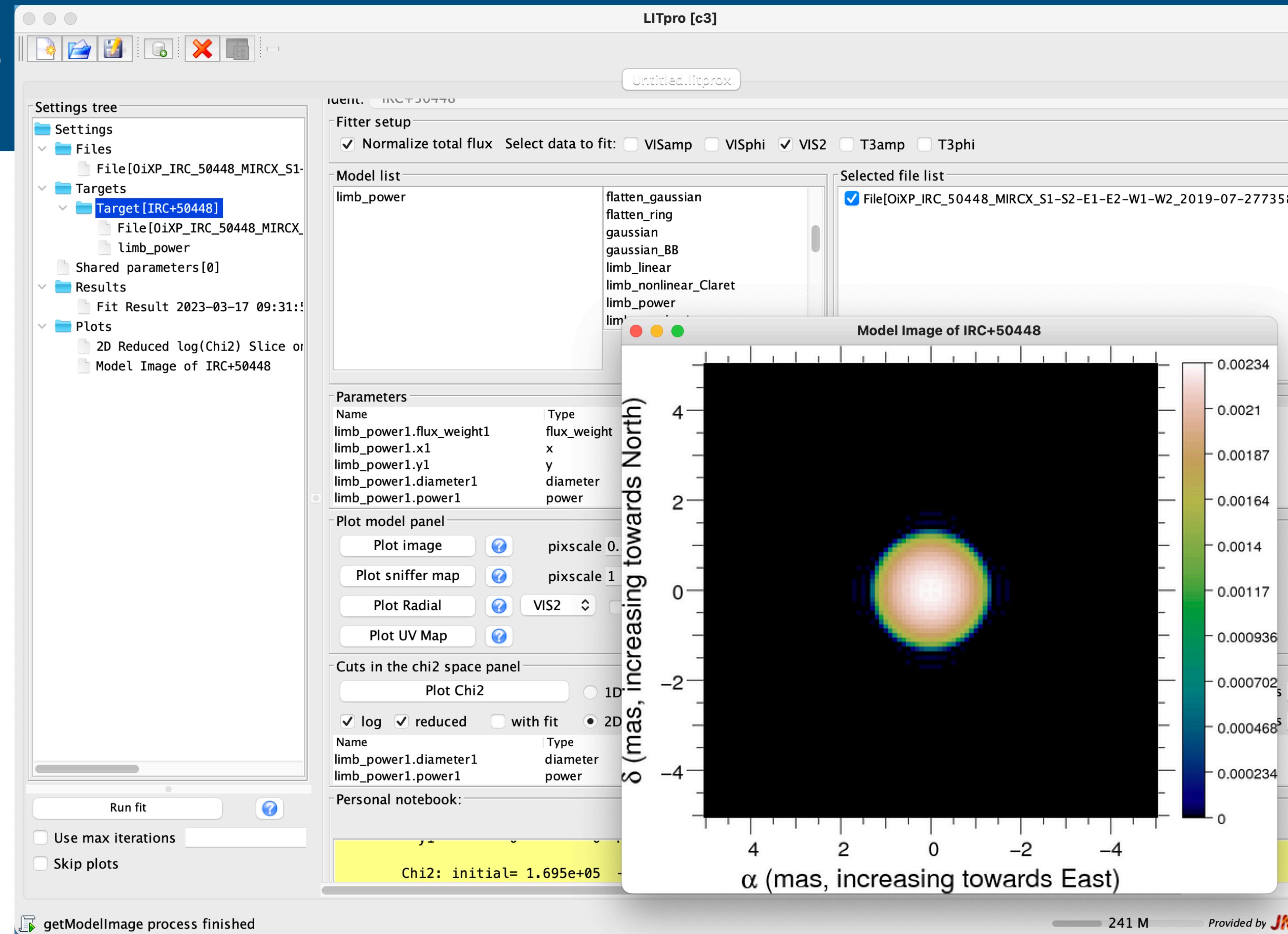
initial image

- Fit a coarse model using LITpro (eg limb darkened disk)

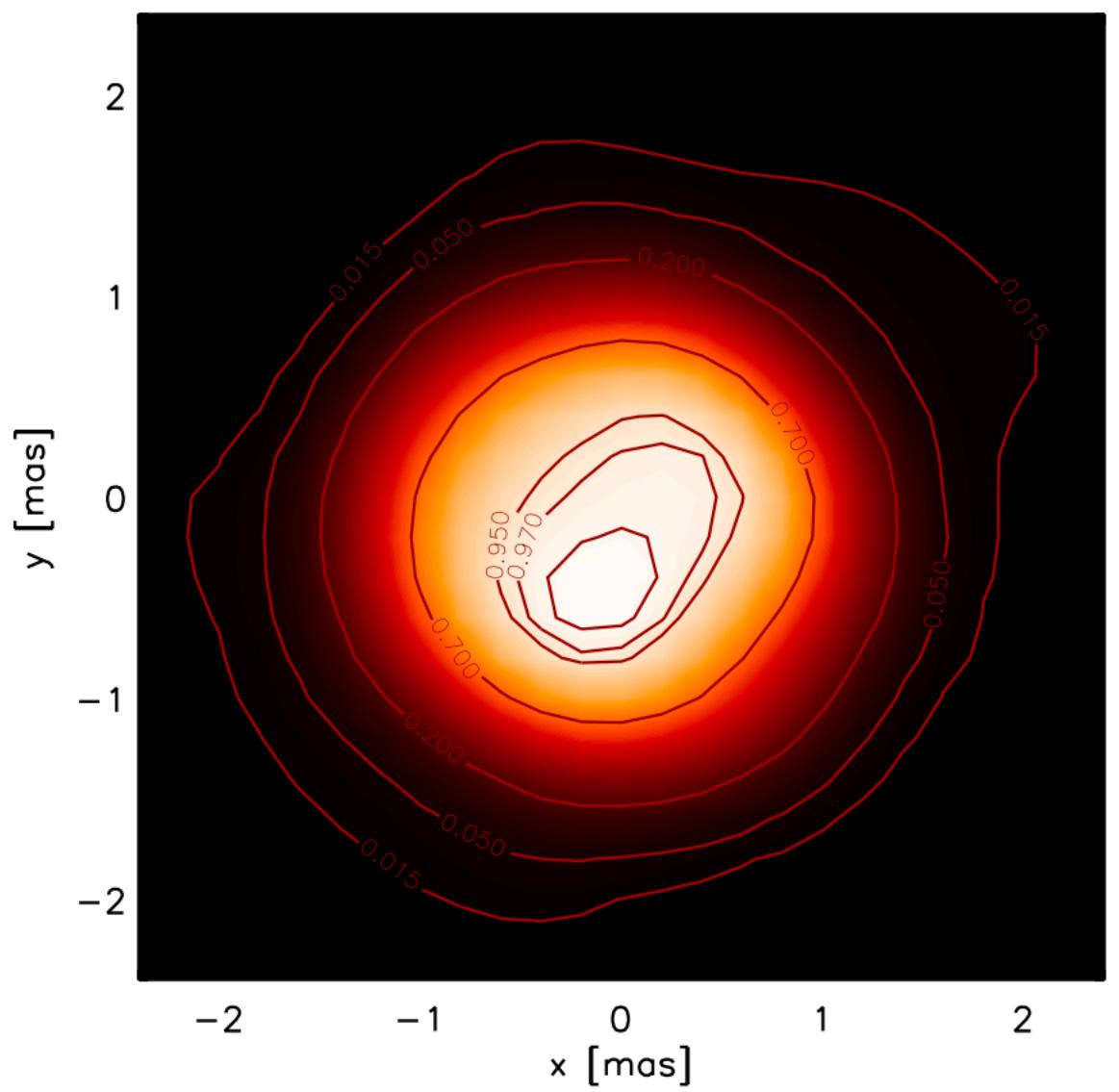
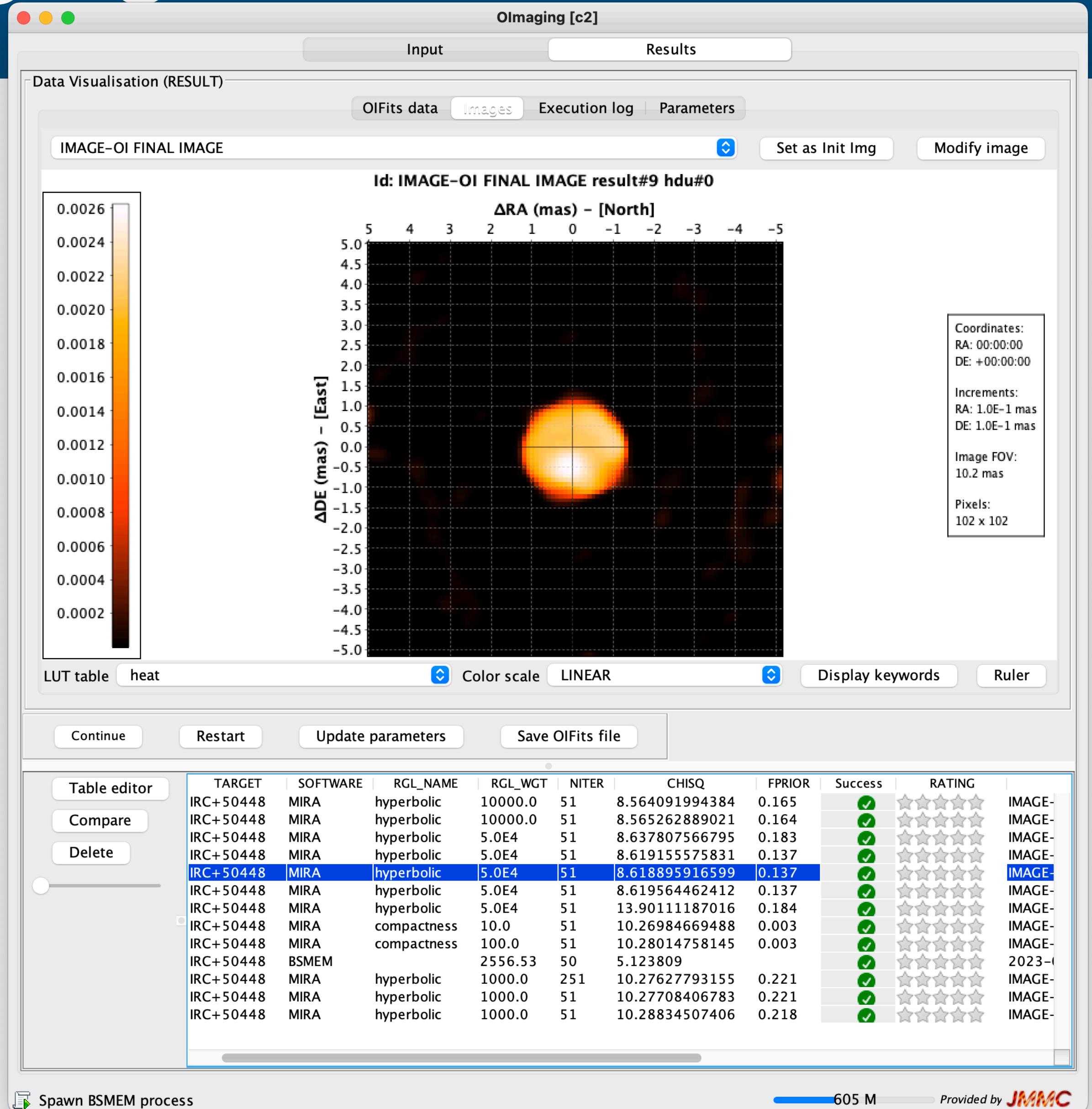


initial image

- Fit a coarse model using LITpro (eg limb darkened disk)
- export image to Olmaging



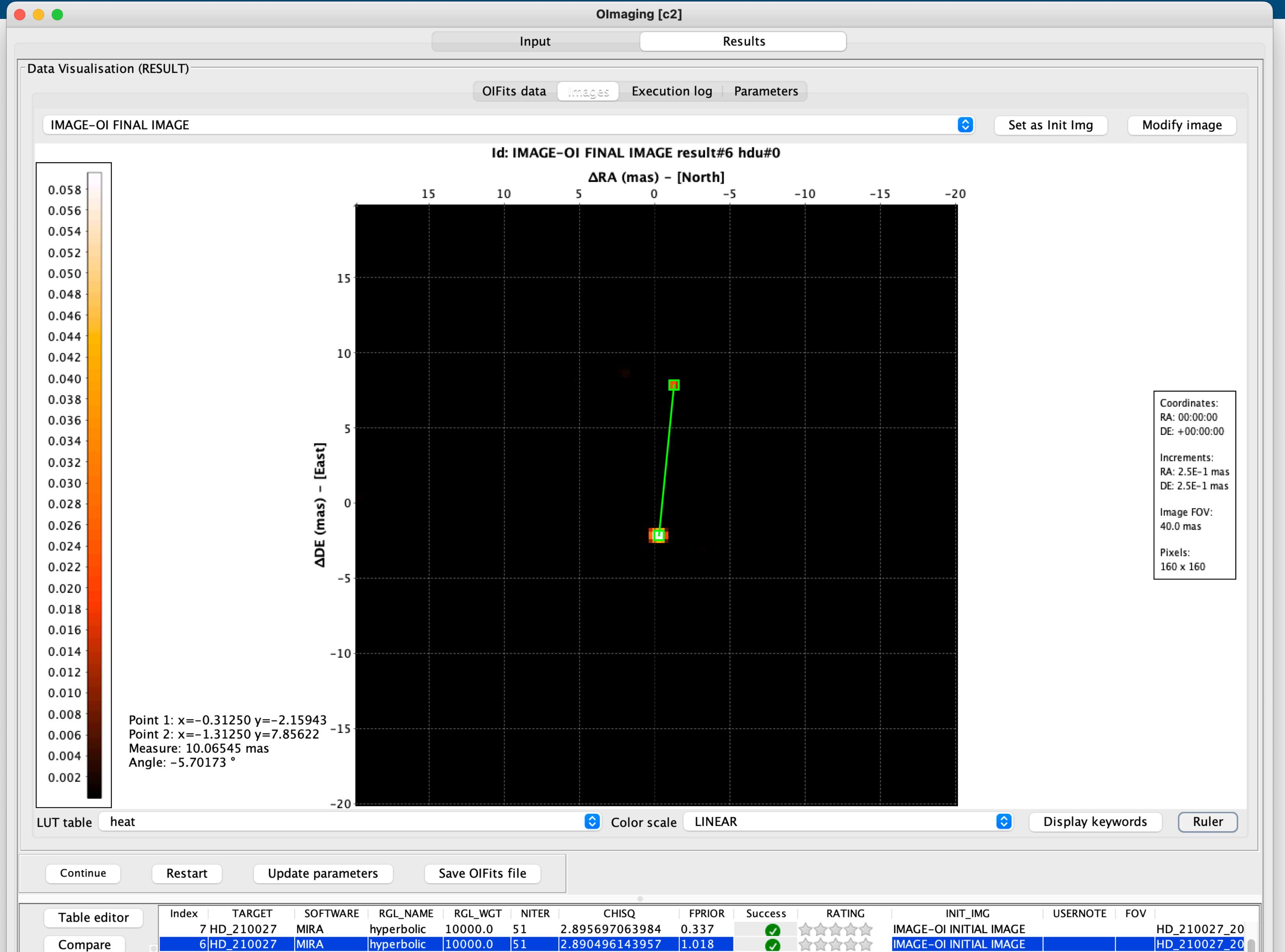
Olmaging



Chiavassa et al 2020

Olmaging: preparing model fitting

JMMC



squeeze + modeling			
UT date	$F_{\text{pri/sec}}$	sep, ρ (mas)	pos ang, PA (deg)
2018-10-22	4.55 ± 0.04	10.0352 ± 0.0176	354.7005 ± 0.019

Anugu et al 2020

Olmaging: reproducibility enabled

JMMC

Reconstructed image + data + all parameters in a single OIFits file

Olmaging [c2]

Input Results

Data Visualisation (RESULT)

OlFits data Images Execution log Parameters

Output

Keyword Name	Value	Description
EXTNAME	IMAGE-OI OUTPUT PARAM	extension name
NAXIS2	1	number of table rows
EXTVER	1	extension version
LAST_IMG	IMAGE-OI FINAL IMAGE	Identifier of the final image
NITER	51	Total iterations done in the current program run

Input

Keyword Name	Value	Description
EXTNAME	IMAGE-OI INPUT PARAM	extension name
NAXIS2	1	number of table rows
EXTVER	1	extension version
TARGET	sig Ori	Identifier of the target object to reconstruct
WAVE_MIN	1.493695663157E-6	Minimum wavelength to select (in meters)
WAVE_MAX	1.737057914397E-6	Maximum wavelength to select (in meters)
USE_VIS	NONE	Use complex visibility data if any
USE_VIS2	true	Use squared visibility data if any
USE_T3	ALL	Use triple product data if any
INIT_IMG	IMAGE-OI INITIAL IMAGE	Identifier of the initial image
MAXITER	50	Maximum number of iterations to run
RGL_NAME	hyperbolic	Name of the regularization method
RGL_WGT	500.0	Weight of the regularization
AUTO_WGT	true	Automatic regularization weight
FLUX	1.0	Total flux (sum of pixels)
FLUXERR	0.0	Assumed standard deviation for the total flux
RGL_PRIO	T	Identifier of the HDU with the prior image
RECENTER	2	Recenter starting images
REPEAT	nfft	Number of algorithm repetitions
XFORM	none	Image to complex visibility transform
SMEAR_FN	1.0	Smearing function
SMEAR_FC	0.0001	Smearing factor
RGL_TAU	0.0001	Spatial gradient threshold
PXL_MIN	0.0	Minimum allowed pixel value

Continue Restart Update parameters Save OlFits file

Table editor

Index	TARGET	SOFTWARE	RGL_NAME	RGL_WGT	NITER	CHISQ	FPRIOR	Success	RATING	INIT_IMG	USERNOTE	FOV
18	sig Ori	MIRA	hyperbolic	500.0	51	0.6251376842437	0.688	✓	★★★★★	IMAGE-OI INITIAL IMAGE		sig_Ori_2023-03-1
17	sig Ori	MIRA	hyperbolic	500.0	51	0.6730478218627	0.674	✓	★★★★★	IMAGE-OI INITIAL IMAGE		sig_Ori_2023-03-1
16	sig Ori	MIRA	hyperbolic	500.0	51	0.7945341096828	0.677	✓	★★★★★	IMAGE-OI INITIAL IMAGE		sig_Ori_2023-03-1

Compare

You'll never walk alone



Past Activities

VLTI Expertise Centres

Dissemination & Training

Joint Activities

Fizeau Program

Getting started with the VLTI

Subpages:

Overview VLTI Expertise Centre Support

VLTI Expertise Centres

Structured development of optical interferometry requires leaping towards a European network of VLTI Expertise Centres. These centres are the backbone of dissemination activities to new VLTI users, by organising observing preparation and [data reduction schools](#), by co-organising with ESO VLTI open days, and being the end-points of the [Fizeau staff exchange programme](#).

The leap aims at bringing the impact and return of the programme in spreading know-how in Europe to a new level. It follows at a smaller scale the successful experience of the ALMA Regional Centres, where researchers travel to the expertise centres to reduce their data. The centres will be the visible first contact point for astronomers interested in using VLTI.

The present network of VLTI Expertise Centres includes three partners from the OPTICON Horizon 2020 networking activity:

- [Jean-Marie Mariotti Centre \(JMMC\) - Service aux Utilisateurs du VLTI](#), (SUV) France - a structure that aggregates manpower from different observatories:
 - [Observatoire des Sciences de l'Univers de Grenoble](#) (OSUG)
 - [Observatoire des Sciences de l'Univers de Lyon](#) (OSUL)
 - [Observatoire de Paris-Meudon](#) (OPM)
 - [Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur](#) (OCA)
- [Portuguese VLTI Expertise Centre](#), Portugal
- [University of Exeter](#), United Kingdom

two interferometry JRA (Joint Research Activities; WP8) lead partners:

- [Lagrange Laboratory/OCA](#), France
- [KU Leuven](#), Belgium

and two new nodes from the [OPTICON/RadioNet Pilot](#) (ORP) program:

- [Leiden Observatory](#), The Netherlands
- [Konkoly Observatory](#), Hungary

An overview of the support provided by each VLTI Expertise Centre and the data protection policy can be found [here](#).

Visitors wishing to travel to the above centres to reduce their VLTI data or prepare observations are encouraged to use the [Fizeau Programme](#).

Welcome onto the JMMC User Feedback Form !

(* : required field)

Application:

SUV (VLTI center)

Type:

Support Needed

Your Email * :

your@email



Summary * :

Comments * :

Version:

Optional V.

[Effacer](#)

[Envoyer](#)

⦿ + video tutorial on JMMC website

Olmaging: a collective project

JMMC

○ The big chiefs:

I. Tallon-Bosc
J-P. Berger
G. Duvert

○ The developers:

L. Bourgès
A. Kaszczyc
G. Mella
M. Pratoussy



○ The reconstruction software fathers:

G. Duvert
J. Kluska
L. Mugnier
E. Thiébaut
J. Young

○ The beta-testers:

J. Kluska
M. Montargès

Olmaging: preparing model fitting

JMMC

