

SIDISO: Wideband Images Fusion for High-Resolution François Orieux, Alain Abergel

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Problem statement

- Observed sky is a hyperspectral image $2D + \lambda$
- Images are affected by spatial blurring and spectral integra
- The equivalent PSF is source dependent
- Common approach : homogenize at the longest wavelengt

Proposition : Inverse problem approach [1] to reconstruct the 21 sky from a set of wideband images.

Instrument model

- Sky is a $2D+\lambda$ cube $oldsymbol{x}[i,j,l]\in\mathbb{R}^N$ at detector spatial resol
- Optics introduce a spectral variant spatial PSF h_o

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{o}[i,j,l] = \boldsymbol{x}[i,j,l] \underset{i \neq i}{*} \boldsymbol{h}[i,j,l]$$

• Weighting by filter f with profile \boldsymbol{w}_f and detector integrati

$$m{x}_i[i,j] = \sum_{j} m{w}_f[l] m{x}_o[i,j,l]$$
Sky model

• Linear Mixing Model [2]: sum of template spectrum $m{s}_t$ and

$$oldsymbol{x}[i,j,l] = \sum_{t=1}^T oldsymbol{a}_t[i,j]oldsymbol{s}_t[l]$$

Ex: tpl. from Spitzer/IRS data of the PDR NGC 7023 [3]



- Reduce the number of unknowns, no physical meaning.
- Introduce correlation between wideband images.

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	Data model
ration	• Final image $oldsymbol{x}_i[i,j] = \sum_{t=1}^T oldsymbol{a}_t[i,j] st oldsymbol{h}_{t,f}[i,j]$
gth $2D + \lambda$	with the integrated equivalent spatial PSF $\boldsymbol{h}_{t,f}[i,j] = \sum_{l} \boldsymbol{w}_{f}[l] \boldsymbol{s}_{t}[l] \boldsymbol{h}[i,j,l]$
	 With sampling $oldsymbol{S}_f$ the forward model writes
olution	$oldsymbol{x}_f = oldsymbol{H}_f oldsymbol{a} = oldsymbol{S}_f oldsymbol{C}_f oldsymbol{a}$ where $oldsymbol{C}_f$ is the sum of convolutions (4).
(1)	Criterion and algorithm
tion (2)	Criterion
	The solution is defined as the minimizer of
map $oldsymbol{a}_t$	$\hat{a}, \hat{o} = \operatorname*{argmin}_{a,o} \sum_{f=1}^{I} \frac{1}{\sigma_{f}^{2}} \ y_{f} - H_{f} a - o_{f} \ _{2}^{2} + \sum_{t=1}^{I} \mu_{t} $
(3)	$o_i \ge 0, \forall i,$ $(La)_i \ge 0, \forall i$
	 Where <i>a</i> are the abundances map, <i>o</i> offsets, <i>φ</i> a convex penalization to stabilize the solution, {<i>d</i>_t} the vertical and horizontal differences between and positivity on the offsets and the hyperspectral
	Algorithm
	 The solution is computed with alternate direction Half-Quadratic and Majorize-Minimize alg. for per and Lagrange Multiplier (ADMM) for the positivity

Results for MIRI – sidiso.github.io

Most of the infrared emission of galaxies is due to photo-dominated regions (PDR).

NGC626 – Fusion of F770W, F1000W, F1130W and F2100W (4)

F2100W measures



Carina – Fusion of F770W, F1130W, F1280W and F1800W

F1800W measures

 $\sum \phi_t \left(oldsymbol{d}_{t,c}^T oldsymbol{a}_t
ight)$ (7)

(5)

(6)

een pixels, al cube La.

between \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{o} ,

- Publication in prep. with joint Python code publicly available
- Acoust., Speech, Signal Processing, vol. 37, no. 12, pp. 2024–2036, Dec. 1989.
- [2] M. A. Hadj-Youcef et al., "Fast Joint Multiband Reconstruction from Wideband Images Based on Low Rank Approximation," IEEE Trans. Comput. Imaging, pp. 922–933, May 28, 2020.
- [3] O. Berné et al., "Analysis of the emission of very small dust particles from Spitzer spectro-imagery data using blind signal separation methods," A&A, vol. 469, no. 2, pp. 575–586, 2 Jul. 1, 2007.

- nalization,





F2100W reconstruction



F1800W reconstruction



Conclusion – Perspectives

• An inverse problem for wideband images fusion and deconvolution (flux preserved)

G. Demoment, "Image reconstruction and restoration: Overview of common estimation structures and problems," IEEE Trans.