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## Reconstruction of Functions on the Sphere from Spherical Means

## Vertical slice transform

Definition:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{T}: L^{2}\left(\mathbb{S}^{2}\right) \rightarrow L^{2}([0,2 \pi) \times[-1,1]), \\
& \mathcal{T} f(\sigma, t)=\frac{1}{2 \pi \sqrt{1-t^{2}}} \int_{\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_{\sigma}=t} f(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\xi},
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$
\boldsymbol{e}_{\sigma}=(\cos \sigma, \sin \sigma, 0)^{\top}
$$



## Symmetry property

$\mathcal{T} f$ vanishes for functions $f$ that are odd in the third coordinate $\xi_{3}$. Hence, only the even part of $f$ can be reconstructed.

## Task

We have the discrete noisy data
$g\left(\sigma_{m}, t_{m}\right)=\mathcal{T} f\left(\sigma_{m}, t_{m}\right)+\varepsilon_{m}, \quad m=1, \ldots, M$, where $\varepsilon$ is a Gaussian random vector.
We want to reconstruct $f$.

## Methods

Singular value decomposition

$$
\mathcal{T} Y_{n}^{k}=\lambda_{n}^{k} B_{n}^{k}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_{0},|k| \leq n
$$

- $Y_{n}^{k} \ldots$ spherical harmonics of degree $n$
- $\lambda_{n}^{k} \ldots$ singular values of $\mathcal{T}$
- $B_{n}^{k} \ldots$ orthonormal basis on $[0,2 \pi) \times[-1,1]$

Smoothing the inverse $\mathcal{T}^{\dagger} g$ with filter coefficients $\hat{\psi}(n)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{T}^{\dagger} g & =\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-n}^{n} \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}^{k}}\left\langle g, B_{n}^{k}\right\rangle Y_{n}^{k} \\
\rightsquigarrow \psi \star \mathcal{T}^{\dagger} g & =\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=-n}^{n} \hat{\psi}(n) \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}^{k}}\left\langle g, B_{n}^{k}\right\rangle Y_{n}^{k} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Use numerical quadrature for the discretized inner product

$$
\left\langle g, B_{n}^{k}\right\rangle_{M}=\sum_{m=1}^{M} \omega_{m} g\left(\sigma_{m}, t_{m}\right) \overline{B_{n}^{k}\left(\sigma_{m}, t_{m}\right)}
$$

Truncation at degree $N$ to define the estimator

$$
\mathcal{E}_{M, \psi} g=\sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{k=-n}^{n} \hat{\psi}(n) \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}^{k}}\left\langle g, B_{n}^{k}\right\rangle_{M} Y_{n}^{k}
$$

## Choice of the filter coefficients

The filter coefficients $\hat{\psi}(n)$ should be

- almost one for small $n$, and
- zero for large $n$.


CuP filter
de la Vallée-Poussin filter

## Results

Source condition. We assume that $f$ is in the Sobolev space $H^{s}\left(\mathbb{S}^{2}\right)$ with bounded norm

$$
\|f\|_{H^{s}\left(\mathbb{S}^{2}\right)} \leq S
$$

Theorem. There exists a family of optimal filters $\psi_{L(M)}^{s}$ such that for $M \rightarrow \infty$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \min _{\psi} \max _{\|f\|_{H^{s} \leq S} \leq} \mathbb{E}\left\|f-\mathcal{E}_{M, \psi} g\right\|_{2}^{2} \\
& \simeq \max _{\|f\|_{H^{s} \leq S} \leq} \mathbb{E}\left\|f-\mathcal{E}_{M, \psi_{L(M)}^{s}} g\right\|_{2}^{2} \\
& \simeq \text { const } \cdot M^{\frac{-2 s}{2 s+3}}
\end{aligned}
$$

They have the coefficients

for $n \leq L$.
optimal filter coefficients


Orthogonal projection along the third coordinate turns the circular average transform $\mathcal{T}$ into the Radon transform $\mathcal{R}$ on the unit disc via

$$
\mathcal{T} f=\mathcal{R}\left[\frac{f\left(\xi_{1}, \xi_{2}\right)}{\pi \sqrt{1-\xi_{1}^{2}-\xi_{2}^{2}}}\right]
$$

provided $f$ is even in $\xi_{3}$ and thus independent of $\xi_{3}$.

## Numerical experiments

The computation of the estimator $\mathcal{E}_{M, \psi} g$ can be done with the help of the fast spherical Fourier transform in only $\mathcal{O}\left(M \log ^{2} M\right)$ steps.


## Conclusion

We have introduced a new algorithm for inverting the vertical slice transform. We discovered that the filter coefficients of the type $\psi_{L}^{s}$ are optimal. Our error estimates were confirmed in numerical tests.

## References

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