

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT CHEMNITZ

Faculty of Mathematics **Applied Functional Analysis** Michael Quellmalz & Ralf Hielscher

Reconstruction of Functions on the Sphere from Spherical Means

Vertical slice transform

Definition:

Choice of the filter coefficients

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

Numerical experiments

The computation of the estimator $\mathcal{E}_{M,\psi}g$ can be

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

where

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



Symmetry property

- almost one for small n, and
- \blacktriangleright zero for large n.



Results

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

 $\|f\|_{H^s(\mathbb{S}^2)} \le S.$

Theorem. There exists a family of optimal filters

done with the help of the fast spherical Fourier transform in only $\mathcal{O}(M \log^2 M)$ steps.



1024 16 32 512 128 256 64

 $\mathcal{T}f$ vanishes for functions f that are odd in the third coordinate ξ_3 . Hence, only the even part of f can be reconstructed.

Task

We have the discrete noisy data $g(\sigma_m, t_m) = \mathcal{T}f(\sigma_m, t_m) + \varepsilon_m, \quad m = 1, \ldots, M,$ where ε is a Gaussian random vector. We want to reconstruct f.

Methods

Singular value decomposition

 $\mathcal{T}Y_n^k = \lambda_n^k B_n^k, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \ |k| \le n.$

- \blacktriangleright Y_n^k ... spherical harmonics of degree n
- \triangleright λ_n^k ... singular values of \mathcal{T}

 \triangleright B_n^k ... orthonormal basis on $[0, 2\pi) \times [-1, 1]$ **Smoothing** the inverse $\mathcal{T}^{\dagger}g$ with filter

 $\psi^s_{L(M)}$ such that for $M \to \infty$ $\min_{\psi} \max_{\|f\|_{H^s} \leq S} \mathbb{E} \|f - \mathcal{E}_{M,\psi}g\|_2^2$ $\simeq \max_{\|f\|_{H^s} \le S} \mathbb{E} \|f - \mathcal{E}_{M,\psi^s_{L(M)}}g\|_2^2$ $\simeq \operatorname{const} \cdot M^{\frac{-2s}{2s+3}}.$



Alternative reconstruction approach





Conclusion

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

References

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Use **numerical quadrature** for the discretized inner product

$$\left\langle g, B_n^k \right\rangle_M = \sum_{m=1}^M \omega_m g(\sigma_m, t_m) \overline{B_n^k(\sigma_m, t_m)}.$$

Truncation at degree N to define the estimator

$$\mathcal{E}_{M,\psi}g = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{k=-n}^{n} \hat{\psi}(n) \frac{1}{\lambda_n^k} \left\langle g, B_n^k \right\rangle_M Y_n^k$$

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 ξ_3 and thus independent of ξ_3 .

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