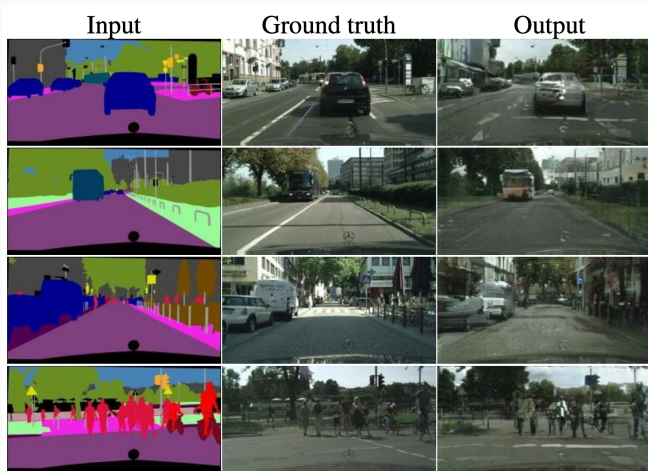


Generative AI for Image Reconstruction: a First Attempt

Y. van der Burg,¹ N. Rai,² S. Basak,² , S. Sarangi,³ P. Saha,¹

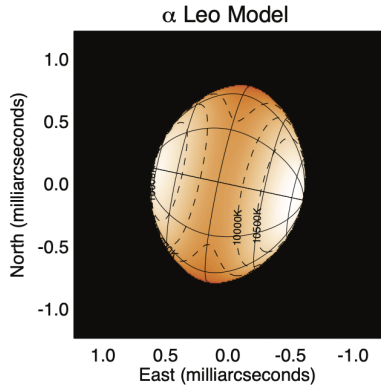
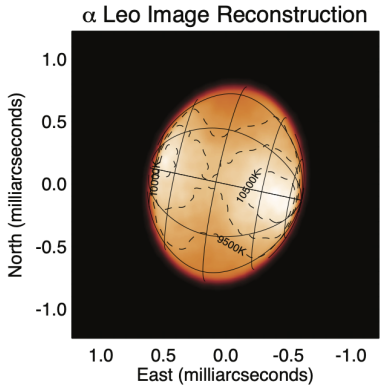
¹ Uni Zurich CH, ² IISER-TVM India, ³ CUTM India

Can we adapt this?

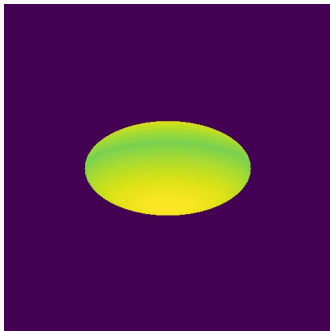
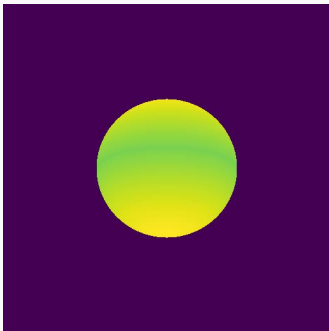


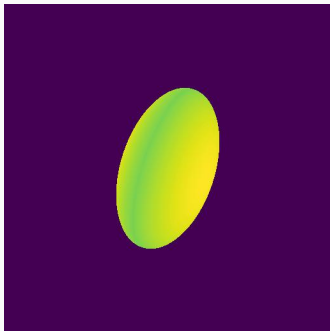
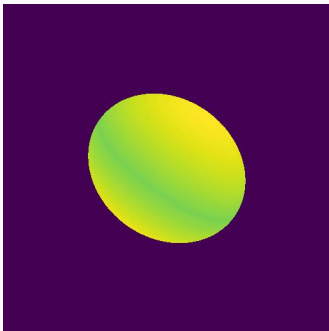
<https://phillipi.github.io/pix2pix/>

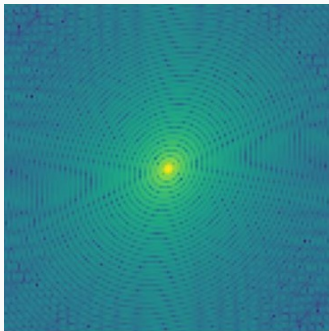
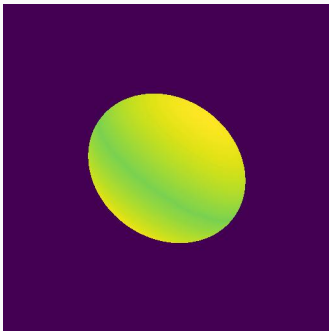
Gravity Darkening

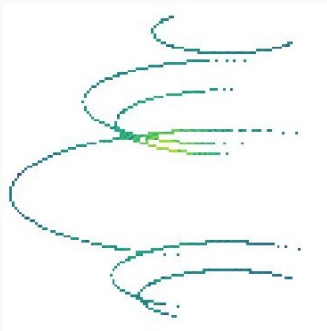
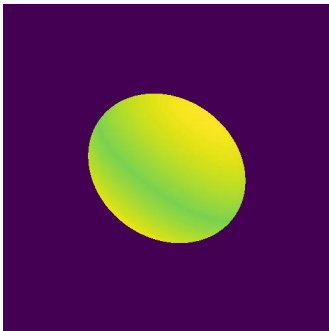


Che et al (2009) using CHARA





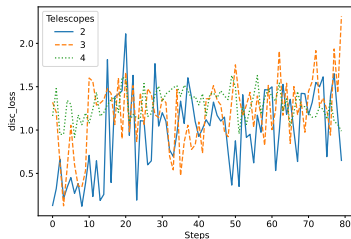
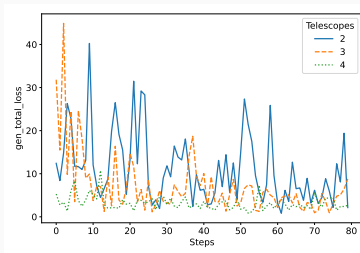




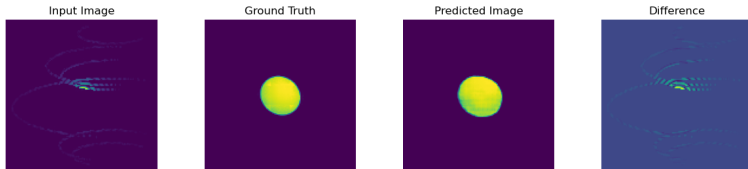
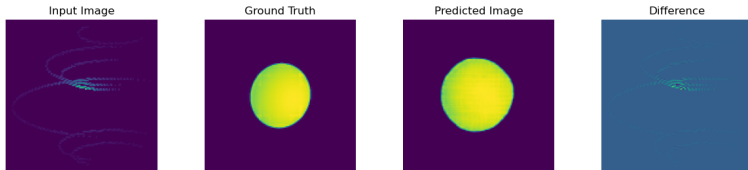
The training set has 60 000 of these.

A cGAN

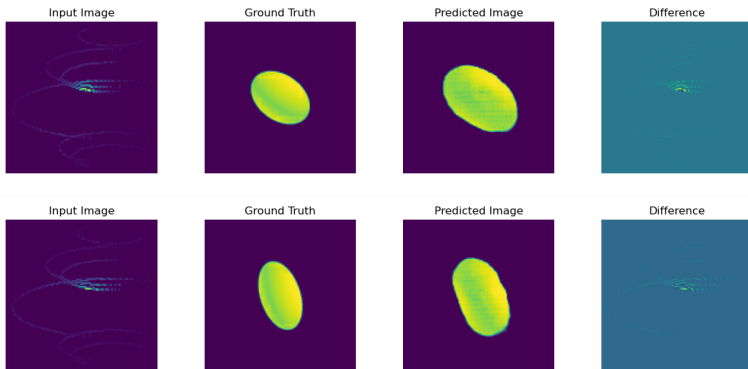
- One network (the generator) produces images from sparse II data.
- A second network (the discriminator) separates good and bad images.
- These are trained alternately.



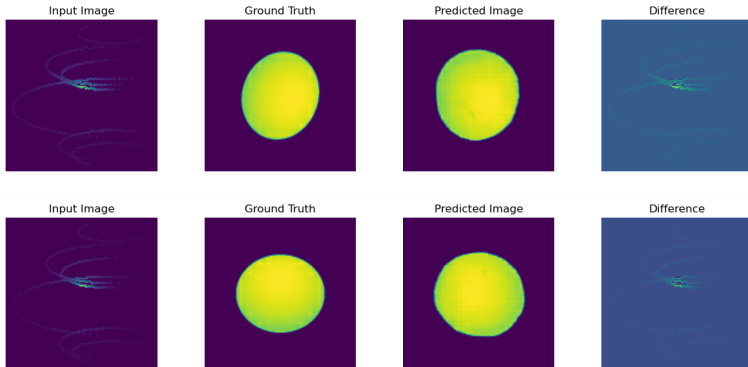
Results



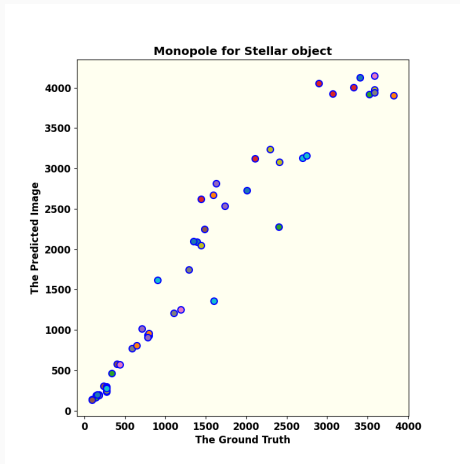
Results



Results

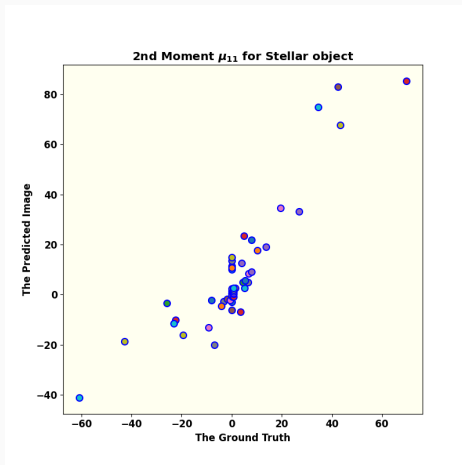


Recovery of Multipoles



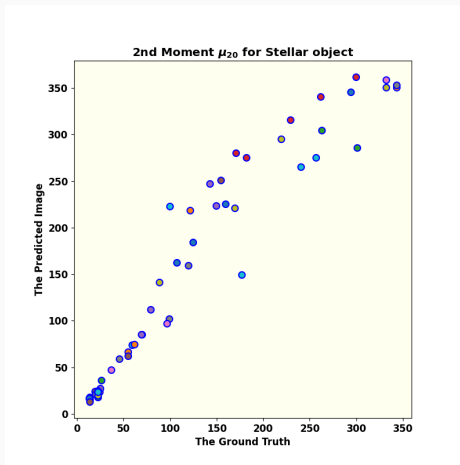
Monopole is well recovered.

Recovery of Multipoles



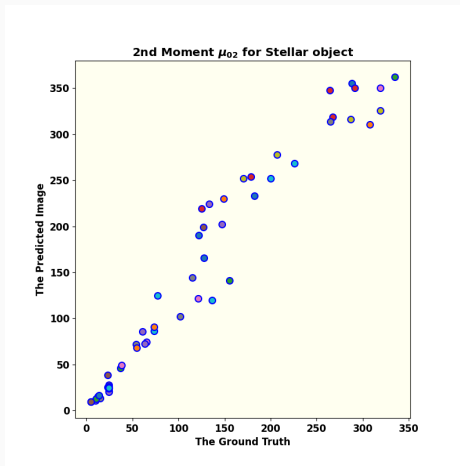
Second moment is also well recovered.

Recovery of Multipoles



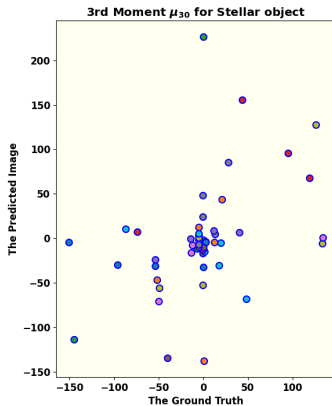
Second moment is also well recovered.

Recovery of Multipoles



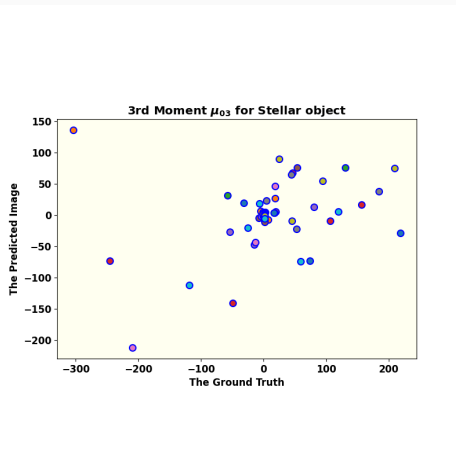
Second moment is also well recovered.

Recovery of Multipoles



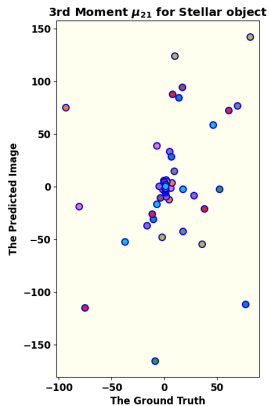
Third moment is less good.

Recovery of Multipoles



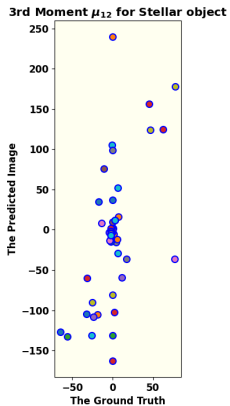
Third moment is less good.

Recovery of Multipoles



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Recovery of Multipoles



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- Interpretation of loss functions desirable.

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- Interpretation of loss functions desirable.
- Next step: simulations of interacting binaries as training set?