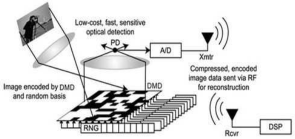
Fast Reconstruction Algorithms for Deterministic Sensing Matrices and Applications

Robert Calderbank *et al.*

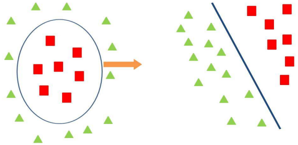
Program in Applied and Computational Mathematics
Princeton University
NJ 08544, USA.

- When sample by sample measurement is expensive and redundant:

- Compressive Sensing:
  - Transform to low dimensional measurement domain



- Machine Learning:
  - Filtering in the measurement domain



Take-Home Message

Compressed Sensing is a **Credit Card!**

We want one with no hidden charges

Geometry of Sparse Reconstruction

- **Restricted Isometry Property (RIP)**: An $N \times C$ matrix A satisfies (k, ϵ)-RIP if for any k-sparse signal $\boldsymbol{x}$:

$$(1-\epsilon)\|\boldsymbol{x}\|_2 \leq \|A\boldsymbol{x}\|_2 \leq (1+\epsilon)\|x\|_2.$$

- **Theorem [Candes,Tao2006]:**
  If the entries of $\sqrt{N}A$ are iid sampled from
  - $\mathrm{N}(0, 1)$ Gaussian
  - $\mathbf{U}(-1, 1)$ Bernoulli

  distribution, and $N = \Omega\left(k \log(\frac{C}{k})\right)$, then with probability $1 - e^{-cN}$, A has (k, ϵ)-RIP.
- **Reconstruction Algorithm [Candes,Tao 2006 and Donoho 2006]:**
  If A satisfies $(3k, \epsilon)$-RIP for $\epsilon \leq 0.4$, then given any k-sparse solution $\boldsymbol{x}$ to $A\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$, the linear program

$$\text{minimize } \|\boldsymbol{z}\|_1 \text{ such that } A\boldsymbol{z} = \boldsymbol{b}$$

  recovers $\boldsymbol{x}$ successfully, and is robust to noise.

k-Sparse Reconstruction with Random Sensing Matrices

Approach	Measurements N	Complexity	Noise Resilience	RIP
Basis Pursuit (BP) [CRT]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	C^3	Yes	Yes
Orthogonal Matching Pursuit (OMP) [GSTV]	$k \log^{\alpha}(C)$	$k^2 \log^{\alpha}(C)$	No	Yes
Group Testing [CM]	$k \log^{\alpha}(C)$	$k \log^{\alpha}(C)$	No	No
Greedy Expander Recovery[JXHC]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	$C \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	No	RIP-1
Expanders (BP) [BGIKS]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	C^3	Yes	RIP-1
Expander Matching Pursuit(EMP) [IR]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	$C \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	Yes	RIP-1
CoSaMP [NT]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	$Ck \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	Yes	Yes
SSMP [DM]	$k \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	$Ck \log\left(\frac{C}{k}\right)$	Yes	Yes

Random Signals or Random Filters?

- Random Sensing
  1. Outside the mainstream of signal processing: Worst Case Signal Processing
  2. Less efficient recovery time
  3. No explicit constructions
  4. Larger storage
  5. Looser recovery bounds
- Deterministic Sensing
  1. Aligned with the mainstream of signal processing : Average Case Signal Processing
  2. More efficient recovery time
  3. Explicit constructions
  4. Efficient storage
  5. Tighter recovery bounds

k-Sparse Reconstruction with Deterministic Sensing Matrices

Approach	Measurements N	Complexity	Noise Resilience	RIP
LDPC Codes [BBS]	$k \log C$	$C \log C$	Yes	No
Reed-Solomon codes [AT]	k	k^2	No	No
Embedding ℓ_2 spaces into ℓ_1 (BP) [GLR]	$k(\log C)^\alpha$	C^3	No	No
Extractors [Ind]	$kC^{o(1)}$	$kC^{o(1)} \log(C)$	No	No
Discrete chirps [AHSC]	$\sqrt{C}$	$kN \log N$	Yes	StRIP
Delsarte-Goethals codes [CHS]	$2^{\sqrt{\log C}}$	$kN \log^2 N$	Yes	StRIP

StRIP is Simple to Design

A: $N \times C$ matrix satisfying

- columns form a group under pointwise multiplication
- rows are orthogonal and all row sums are zero

α: k-sparse signal where positions of the k nonzero entries are equiprobable

THEOREM: Given δ with $1 > \delta > \frac{k-1}{C-1}$, then with high probability

$$(1-\delta)\|\alpha\|_2 \leq \|A\alpha\|_2 \leq (1+\delta)\|\alpha\|_2$$

PROOF: Linearity of expectation

- $\mathbb{E}\left[\|A\alpha\|^2\right] \approx \|\alpha\|^2$
- VAR $\left[\|A\alpha\|^2\right] \to 0$ as $N \to \infty$

Kerdock Sets

Kerdock set K_m: 2^m binary symmetric $m \times m$ matrices

Tensor $C^0(x, y, a) : \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \to \mathbb{F}_2$ given by

$$\mathrm{Tr}[xya] = (x_0, \ldots, x_{m-1}) P^0(a) (y_0, \ldots, y_{m-1})^T$$

THEOREM: The difference of any two matrices $P^0(a)$ in K_m is nonsingular

PROOF: Non-degeneracy of the trace

Example: $m = 3$, primitive irreducible polynomial $g(x) = x^3 + x + 1$

$$P^0(100) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P^0(010) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P^0(001) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Delsarte-Goethals Sets

Tensor $C^t(x,y,a) : \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \times \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \to \mathbb{F}_2$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} C^t(x,y,a) &= \mathrm{Tr}[(xy^{2^t} + x^{2^t}y)a] \\ &= (x_0,\ldots,x_{m-1})P^t(a)(y_0,\ldots,y_{m-1})^T \end{aligned}$$

Delsarte-Goethals Set $DG(m,r)$: $2^{(r+1)m}$ binary symmetric $m \times m$ matrices

$$DG(m,r) = \left\{ \sum_{t=0}^{r} P^t(a_t) | a_0,\ldots,a_r \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \right\}$$

Framework for exploiting prior information about the signal

THEOREM: The difference of any two matrices in $DG(m,r)$ has rank at least $m-2r$

PROOF: Non-degeneracy of the trace

Reed-Muller Sensing Matrices

$$A = \left[\phi^{P,b}(x)\right]: \;\; P \in DG(m,r),\; b \in \mathbb{Z}_2^m$$

A has $N = 2^m$ rows and $C = 2^{(r+2)m}$ columns

$$\phi^{P,b}(x) = i^{\mathrm{wt}(d_p)+2\mathrm{wt}(b)} i^{xPx^T + 2bx^T}$$

- Union of $2^{(r+1)m}$ orthonormal basis Γ_P
- Coherence between bases Γ_P and Γ_Q determined by $R = \mathrm{rank}(P+Q)$

THEOREM: Any vector in Γ_P has inner product $2^{-R/2}$ with 2^R vectors in Γ_Q and is orthogonal to the remaining vectors

PROOF: Exponential sums or properties of the symplectic group $Sp(2m,2)$

Quadratic Reconstruction Algorithm

$$f(x+a)\overline{f(x)} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{k}|\alpha_j|^2(-1)^{aP_jx^T} + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{j\neq t}\alpha_j\overline{\alpha}_t\phi^{P_j,b_j}(x+a)\overline{\phi^{P_t,b_t}(x)}$$

$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{k}|\alpha_j|^2(-1)^{aP_jx^T}$: Concentrates energy at k Walsh-Hadamard tones.

$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{j=1}^{k}|\alpha_j|^4$: Signal energy in the Walsh-Hadamard tones

The second term distributes energy uniformly across all N tones – the l^{th} Fourier coefficient is

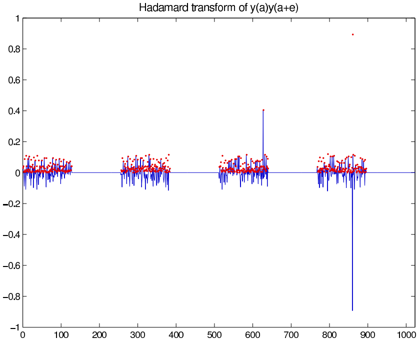
$$\Gamma_a^l = \frac{1}{N^{3/2}}\sum_{j\neq t}\alpha_j\overline{\alpha}_t\sum_x(-1)^{lx^T}\phi^{P_j,b_j}(x+a)\overline{\phi^{P_t,b_t}(x)}$$

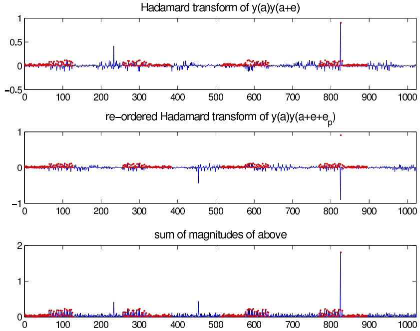
THEOREM: $\lim_{N\to\infty}\mathbb{E}[N^2|\Gamma_a^l|^2] = \sum_{j\neq t}|\alpha_j|^2|\alpha_t|^2$

[Note: $\|f\|^4 = \left(\sum_{x,a}|f(x+a)\overline{f(x)}|^2\right)^2$]

Quadratic Reconstruction Algorithm

Example: $N = 2^{10}$ and $C = 2^{55}$



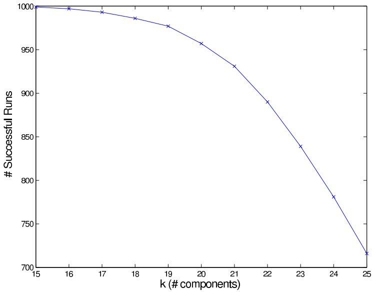


Fundamental Limits

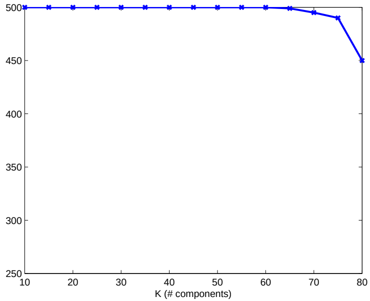
Information Theoretic Rule of Thumb: Number of measurements N required by Basis Pursuit satisfies

$$N > k \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{C}{k}\right)$$

RM$(2, m)$: $C = 2^{55}, k = 20$
$N = 1024$ versus 1014

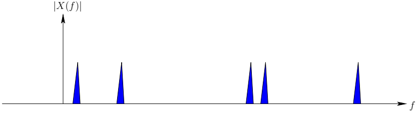


Kerdock Sensing: $C = 2^{20}, k = 70$
$N = 1024$ versus 971

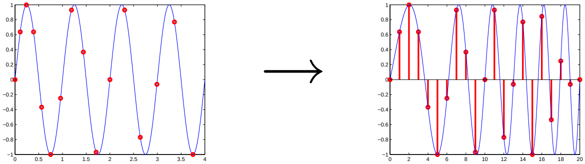


Lorne Applebaum: Using Chirps for A/D Conversion

- Application: Sparse signals of tones over large band



- Idea: Non-uniform sampling to convert pure tones to chirps



- Leverage RIP results from compressed sensing measurements

Sina Jafarpour: Near Optimal Linear Classifier