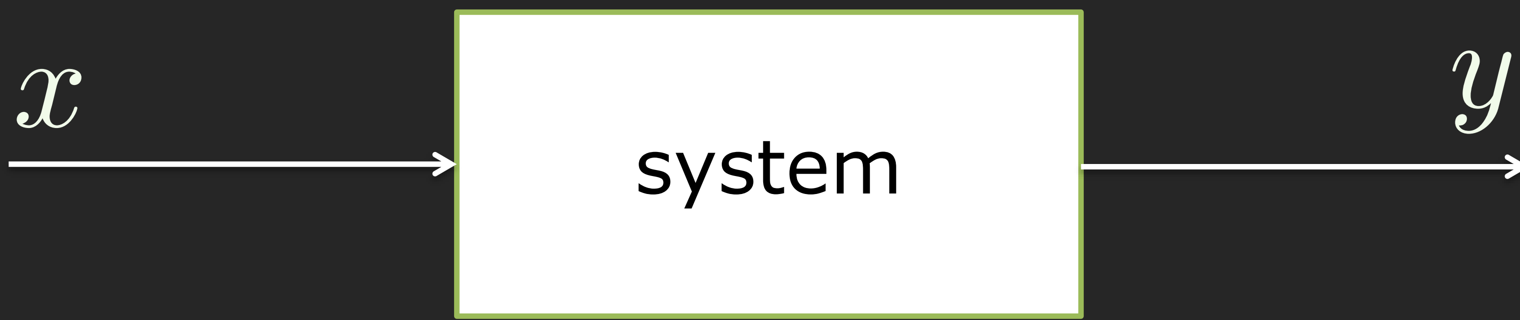
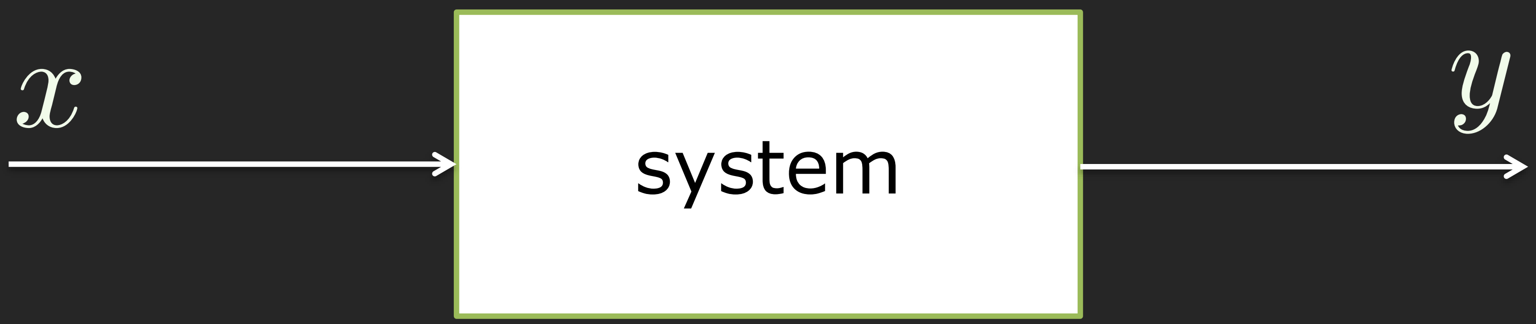
Introduction to Compressive Sensing

Aswin Sankaranarayanan



$$y = \Phi x$$

Is this system linear ?

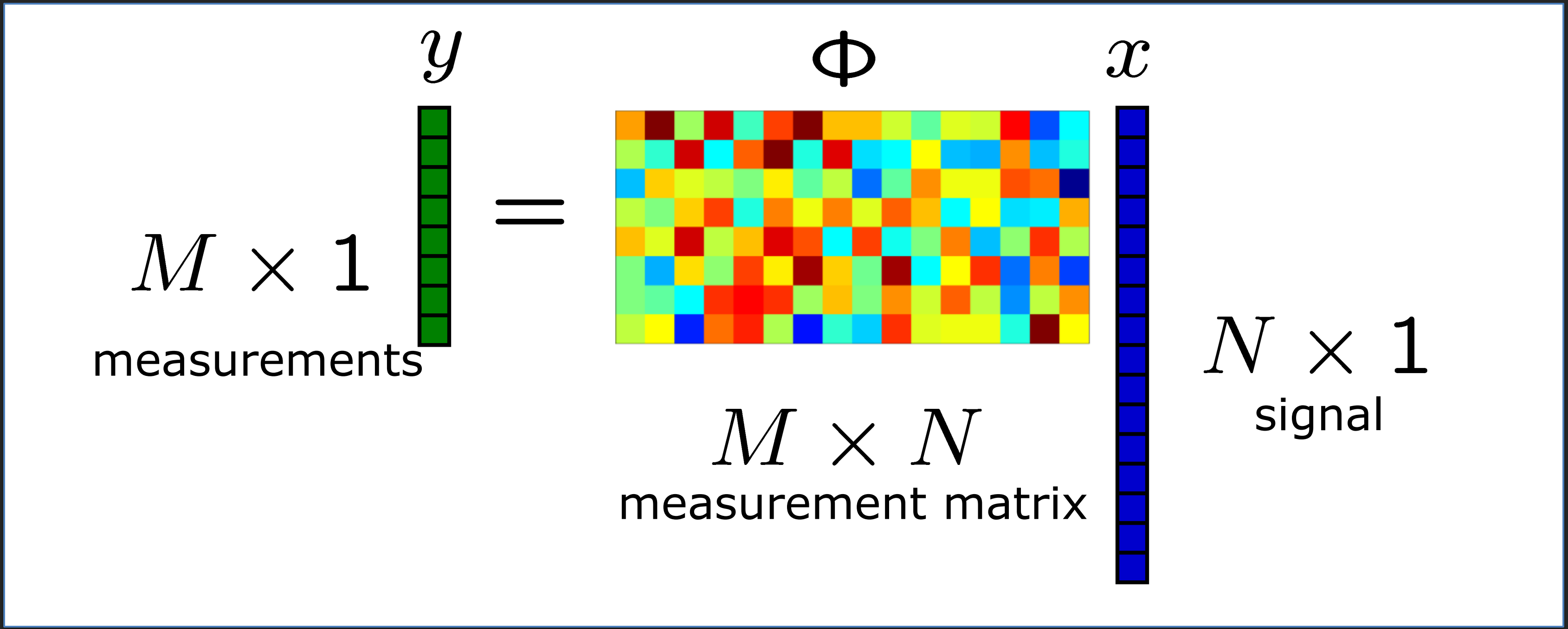


$$y = \Phi x$$

Is this system linear ?

Given *y*, can we recovery *x* ?

Under-determined problems



If M < N, then the system is information lossy

Image credit
Graeme Pope

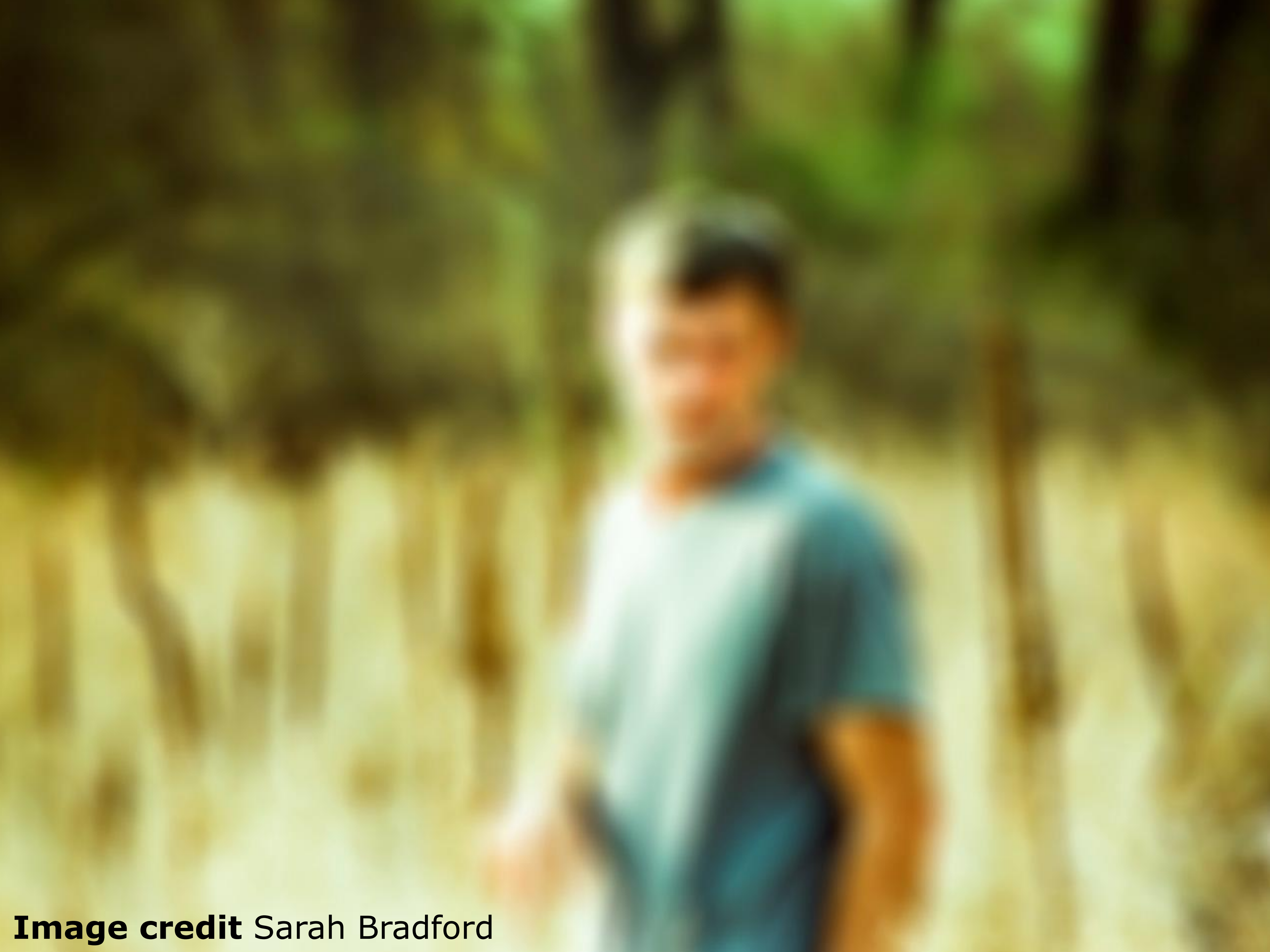
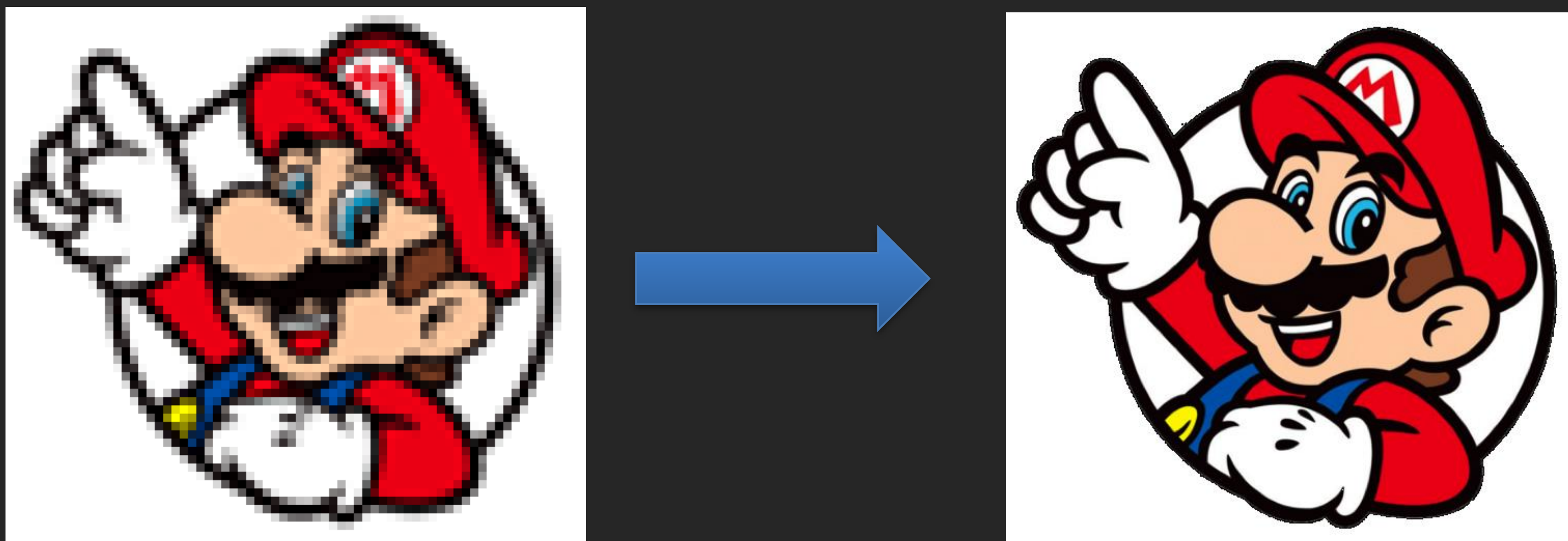


Image credit Sarah Bradford

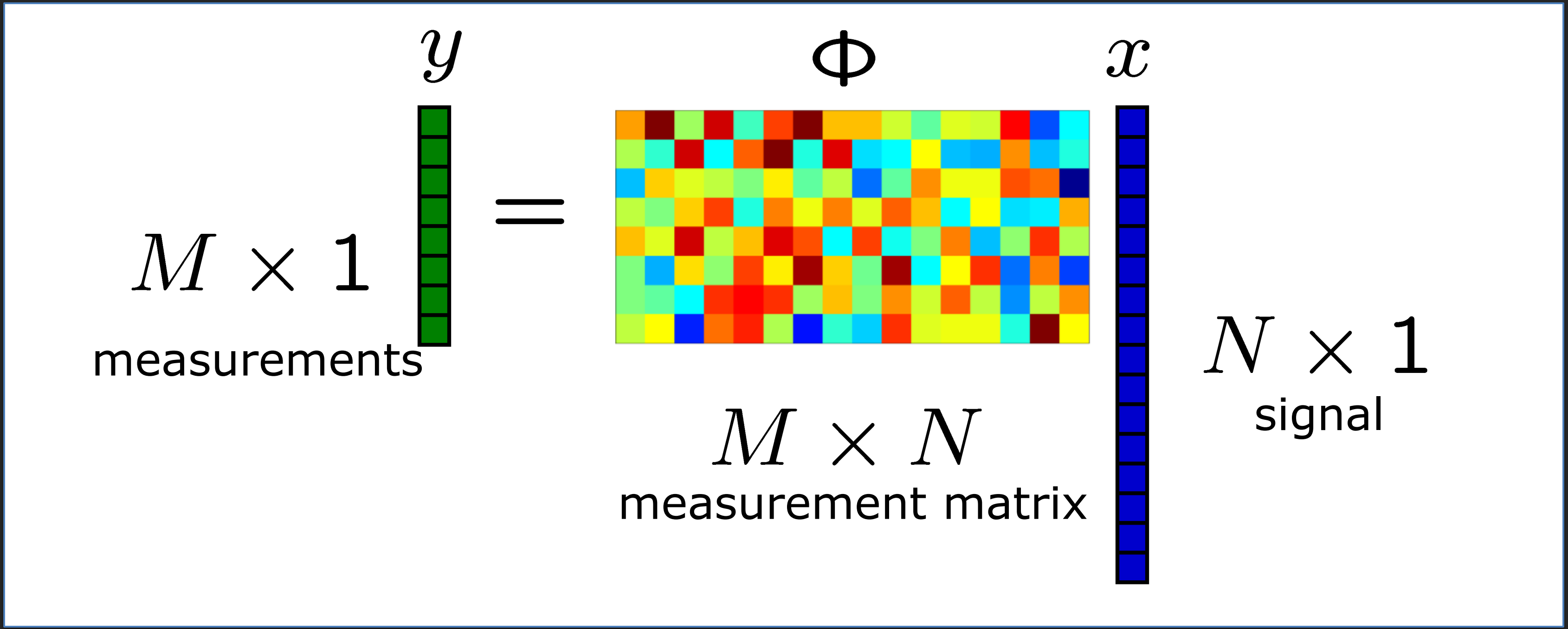
Super-resolution



Can we increase the resolution of this image ?

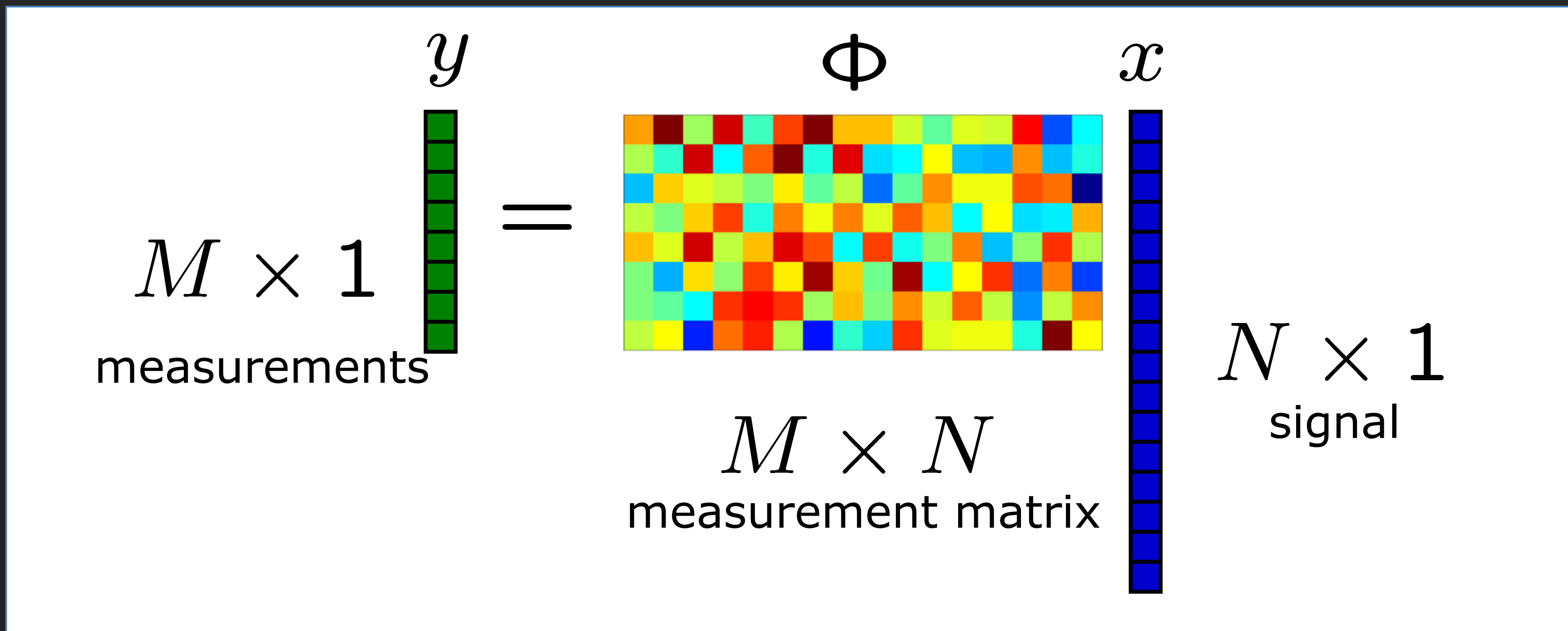
[(Link: Depixelizing pixel art)]

Under-determined problems



Fewer knowns than unknowns!

Under-determined problems



Fewer knowns than unknowns!

An infinite number of solutions to such problems

Credit: Rob Fergus and Antonio Torralba

Credit: Rob Fergus and Antonio Torralba

Is there anything we can do about this ?

Complete the sentences

I cnt blv I m bl t rd ths sntnc.

Wntr s cmng, n .. Wntr s hr

Hy, I m slvng n ndr-dtrmnd lnr systm.

how: ?

Complete the matrix

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

how: ?

Complete the image

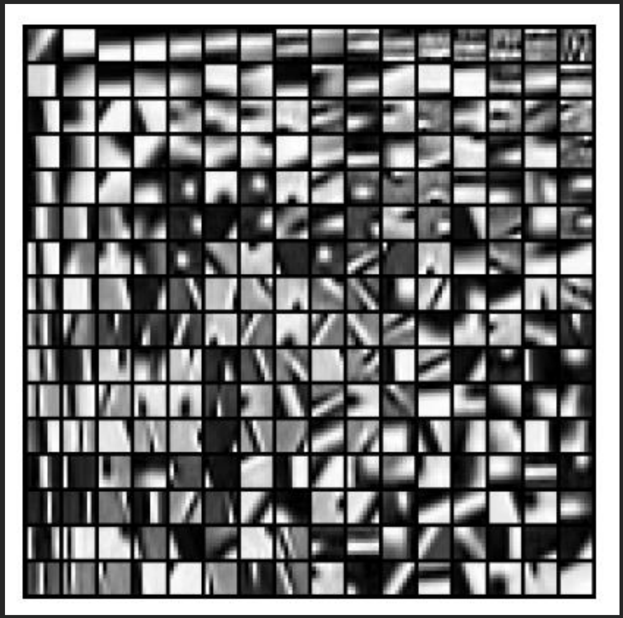
Model ?

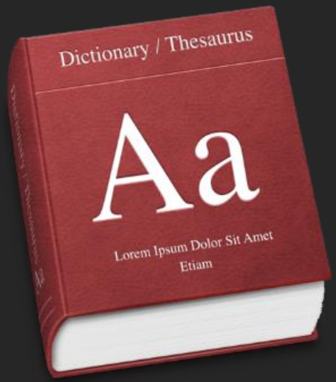
Dictionary of visual words

I cnt blv I m bl t rd ths sntnc.

Shrlck s th vc f th drgn

Hy, I m slvng n ndr-dtrmnd lnr systm.





Dictionary of visual words

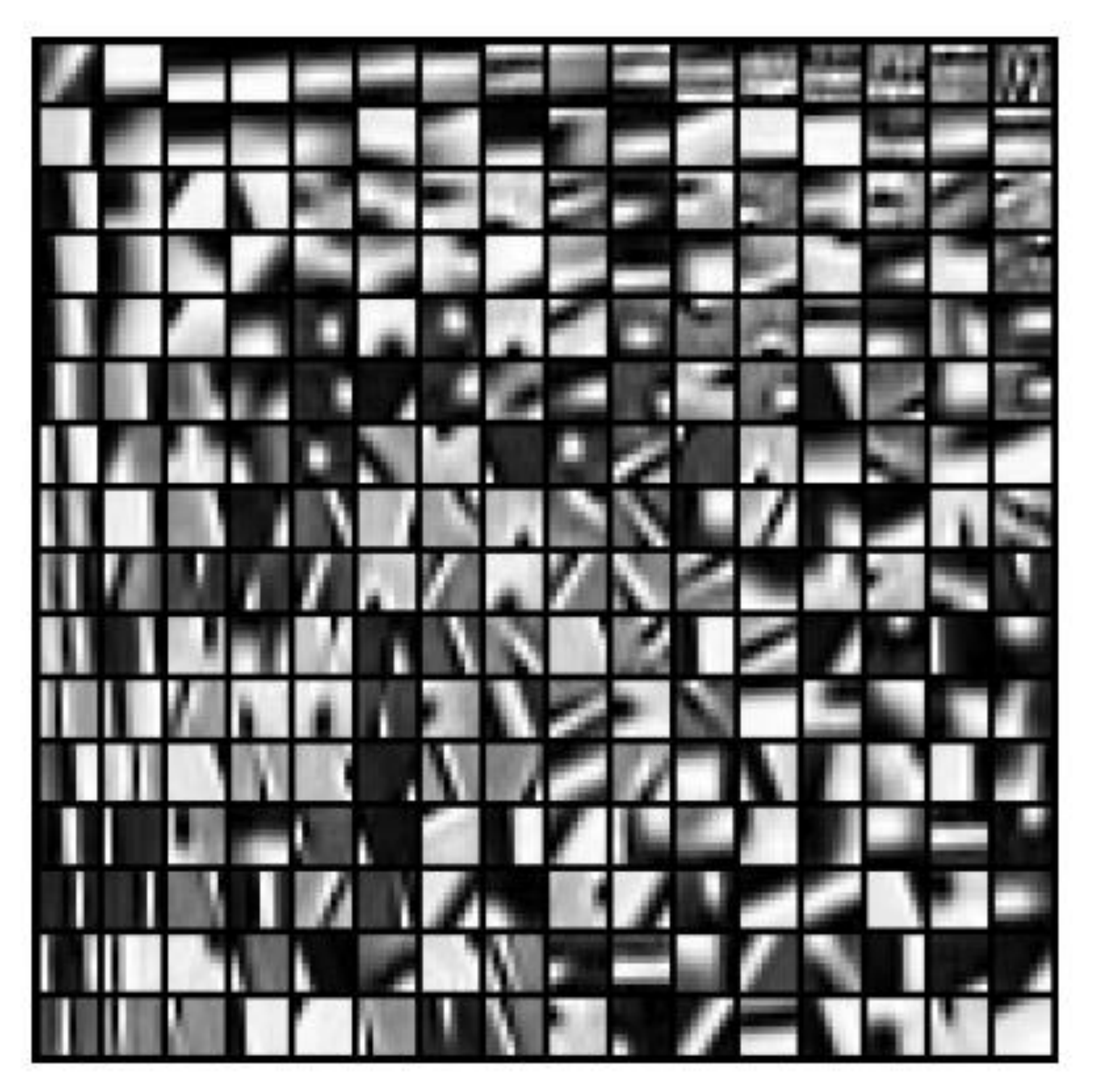
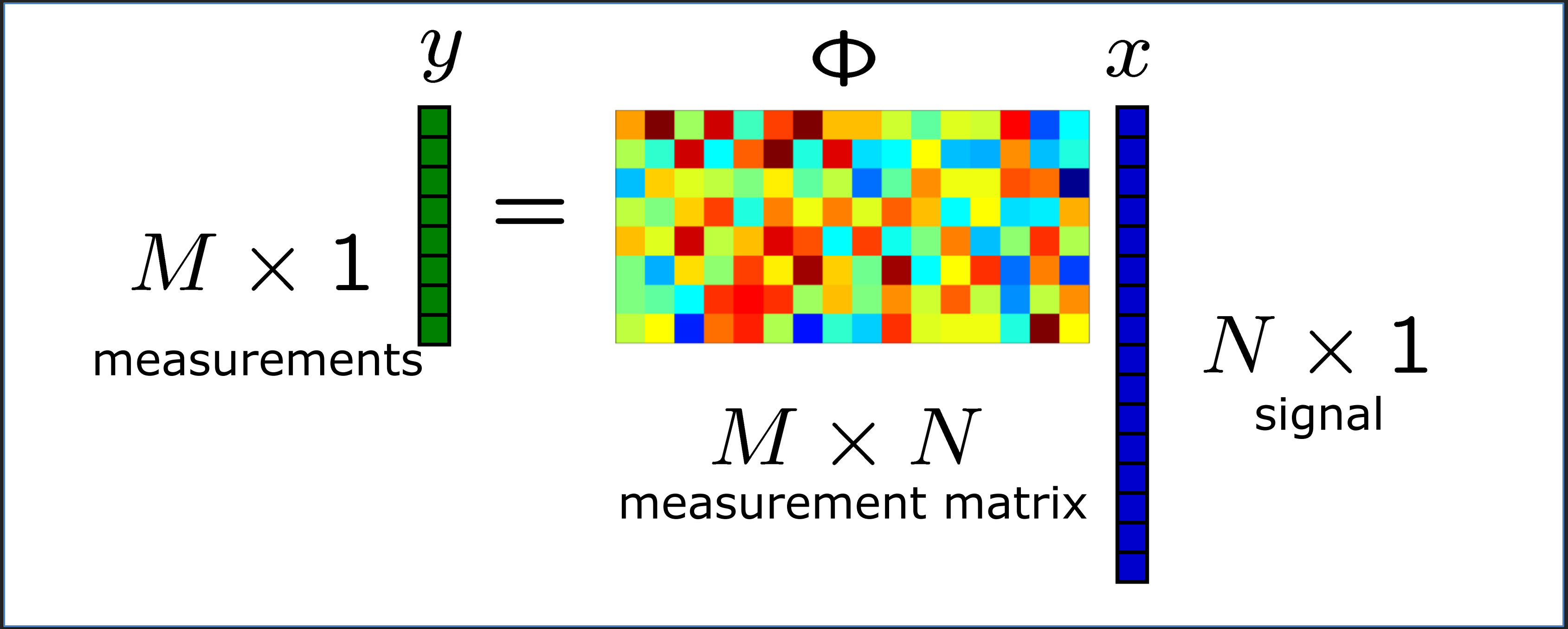


Image credit
Graeme Pope


Image credit
Graeme Pope

Result
Studer, Baraniuk, ACHA 2012

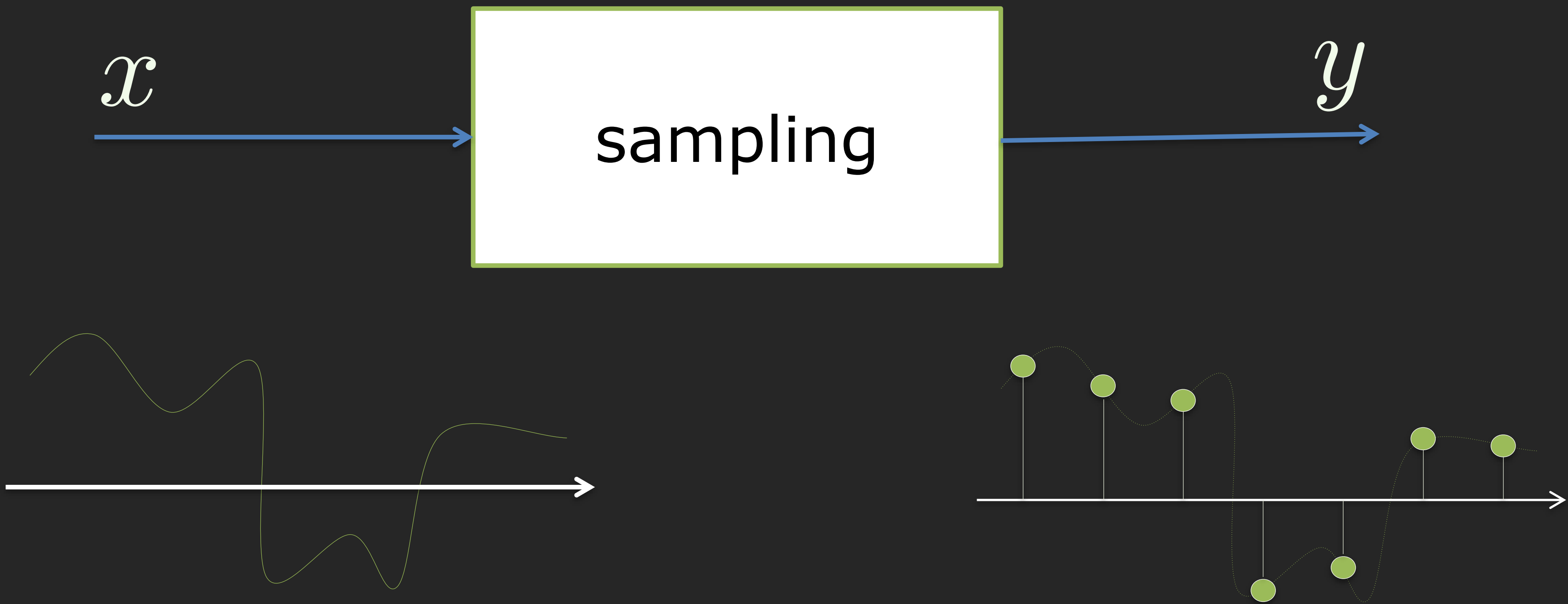
Compressive Sensing



A toolset to solve under-determined systems by exploiting additional structure/models on the signal we are trying to recover.

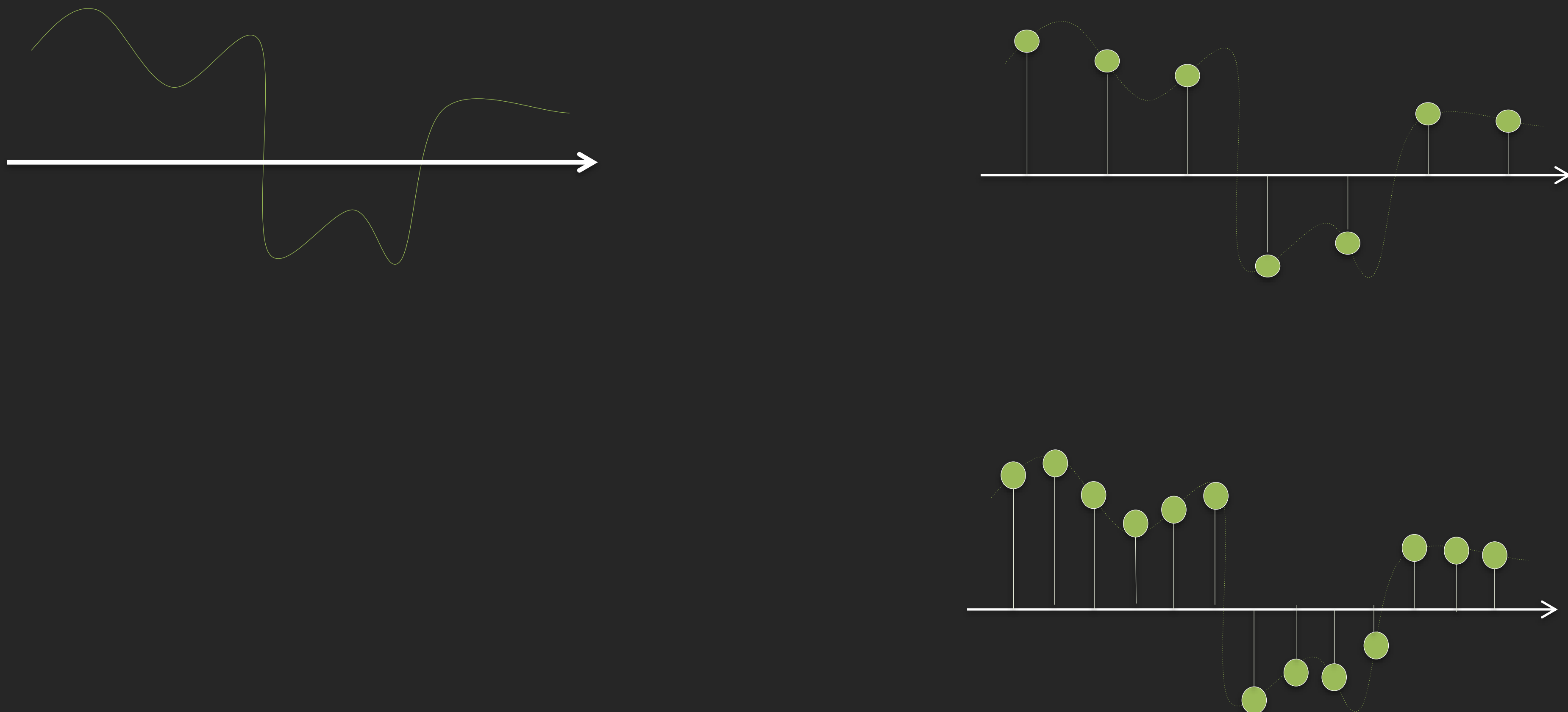
modern sensors are linear systems!!!

Sampling



Can we recover the analog signal from its discrete time samples ?

Nyquist Theorem



An analog signal can be reconstructed perfectly from discrete samples *provided you sample it densely*.

The Nyquist Recipe

sample faster

sample denser

the more you sample,
the more detail is preserved

The Nyquist Recipe

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But what happens if you do not follow the Nyquist recipe ?

Credit: Rob Fergus and Antonio Torralba

Image credit: Boston.com

The Nyquist Recipe

sample faster

sample denser

the more you sample,
the more detail is preserved

But what happens if you do not follow the Nyquist recipe ?

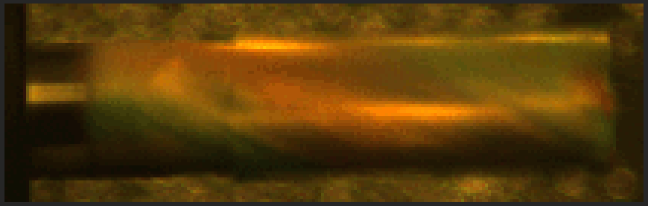
What you must learn is that these rules are no different than the rules of a computer system. Some of them can be bent. Others can be broken.

Breaking resolution barriers

- Observing a 40 fps spinning tool with a 25 fps camera

Normal Video:
25fps

Compressively obtained video:
25fps

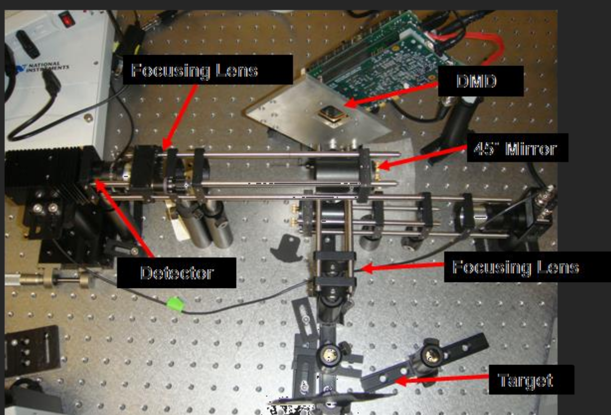


Recovered Video:
2000fps

Slide/Image credit: Reddy et al. 2011

Compressive Sensing

Use of **motion flow-models** in the context of compressive video recovery



single pixel camera

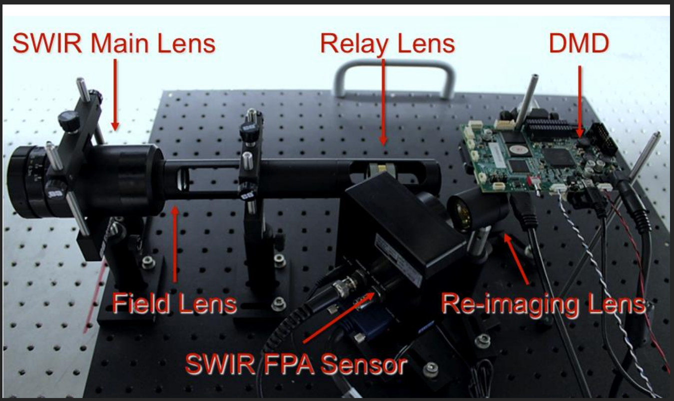
128x128 images sensed at 61x comp.

Naïve frame-to-frame recovery

CS-MUVI at 61x compression

Sankaranarayanan et al. ICCP 2012, SIAM J. Imaging Sciences, 2015*

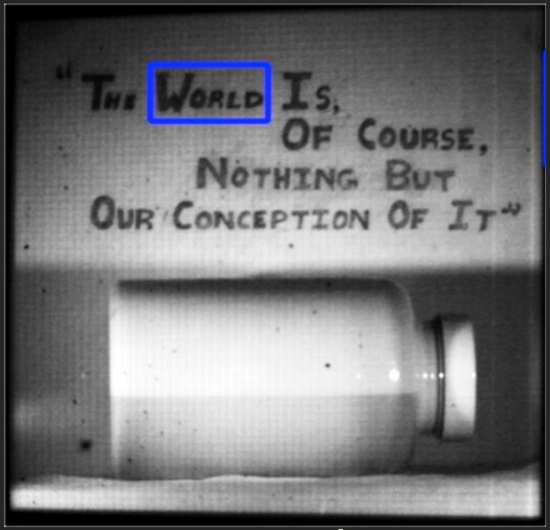
Compressive Imaging Architectures



Scalable imaging architectures that deliver videos at **mega-pixel resolutions** in infrared

visible image

SWIR image



A mega-pixel image obtained from a 64x64 pixel array sensor

Chen et al. CVPR 2015, Wang et al. ICCP 2015

Advances in Compressive Imaging

Linear Inverse Problems

- Many classic problems in computer can be posed as linear inverse problems

- Notation
  - **Signal** of interest $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$
  - **Observations** $y \in \mathbb{R}^M$
  - Measurement model $y = \Phi x + e$

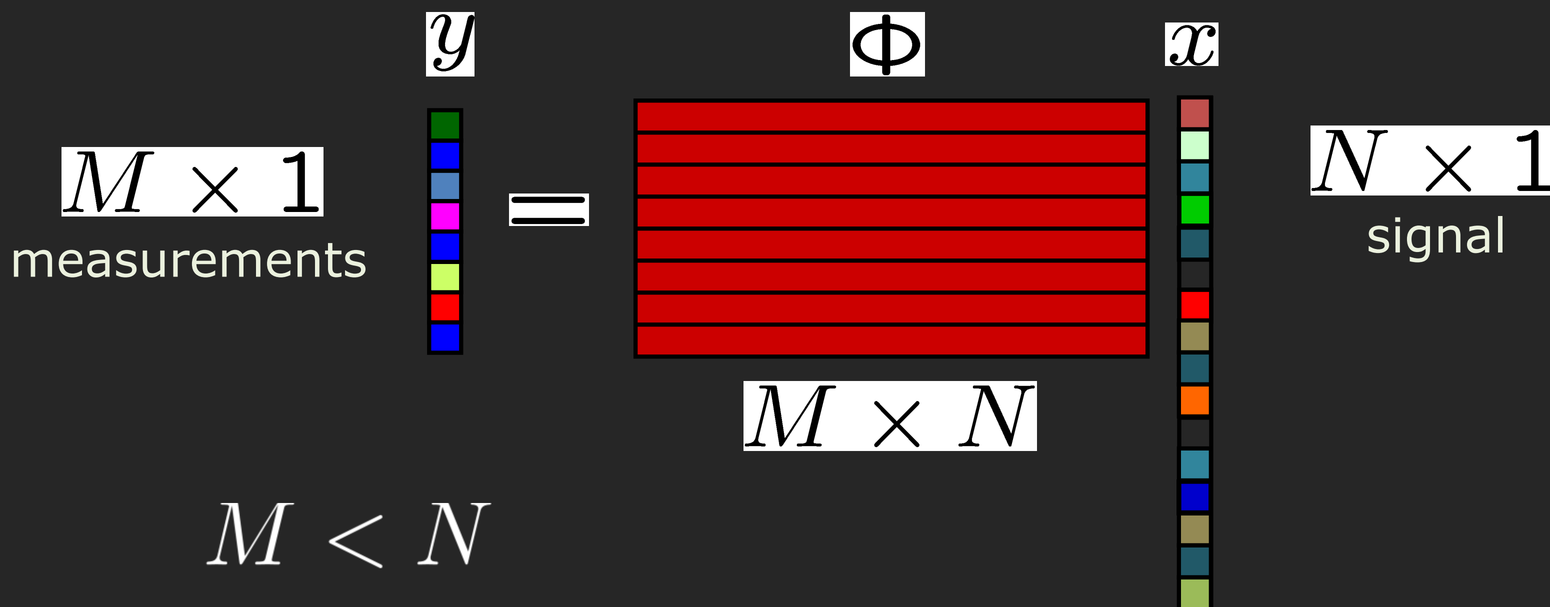
measurement matrix

measurement noise

- Problem definition: given y, recover x

Linear Inverse Problems

$$y = \Phi x$$



Measurement matrix has a *(N-M)* dimensional **null-space**

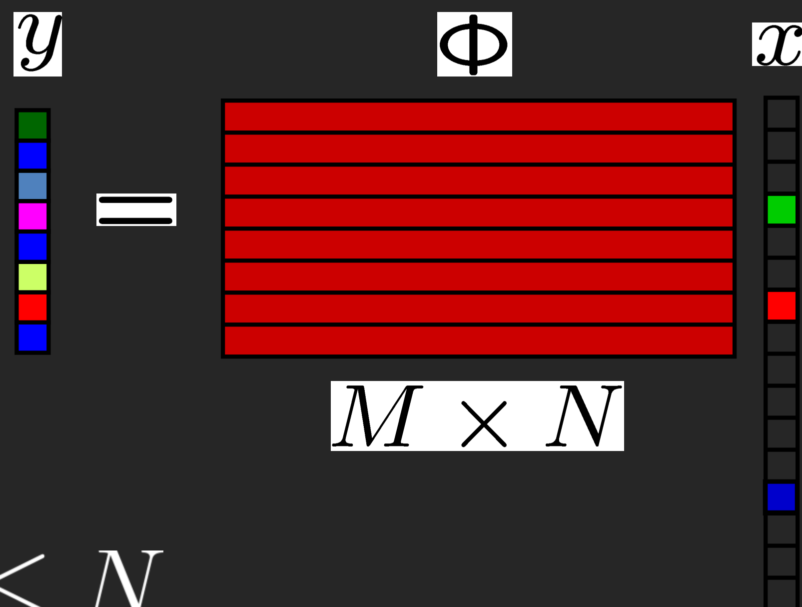
Solution is no longer **unique**

Sparse Signals

$$y = \Phi x$$

$M \times 1$

measurements



$N \times 1$

sparse signal

K

nonzero entries

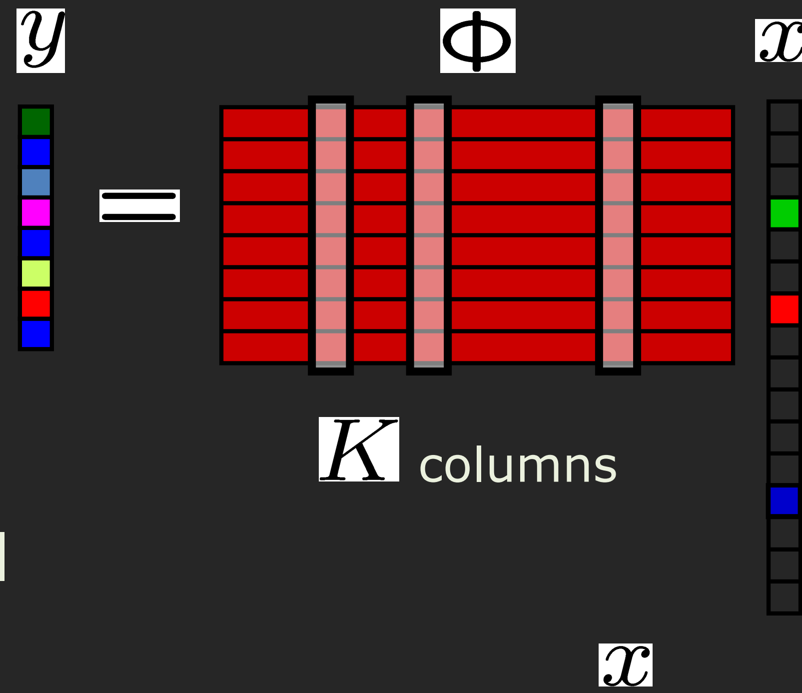
$$K < M \leq N$$

How Can It Work?

- Matrix Φ
  not full rank…

  $M < N$

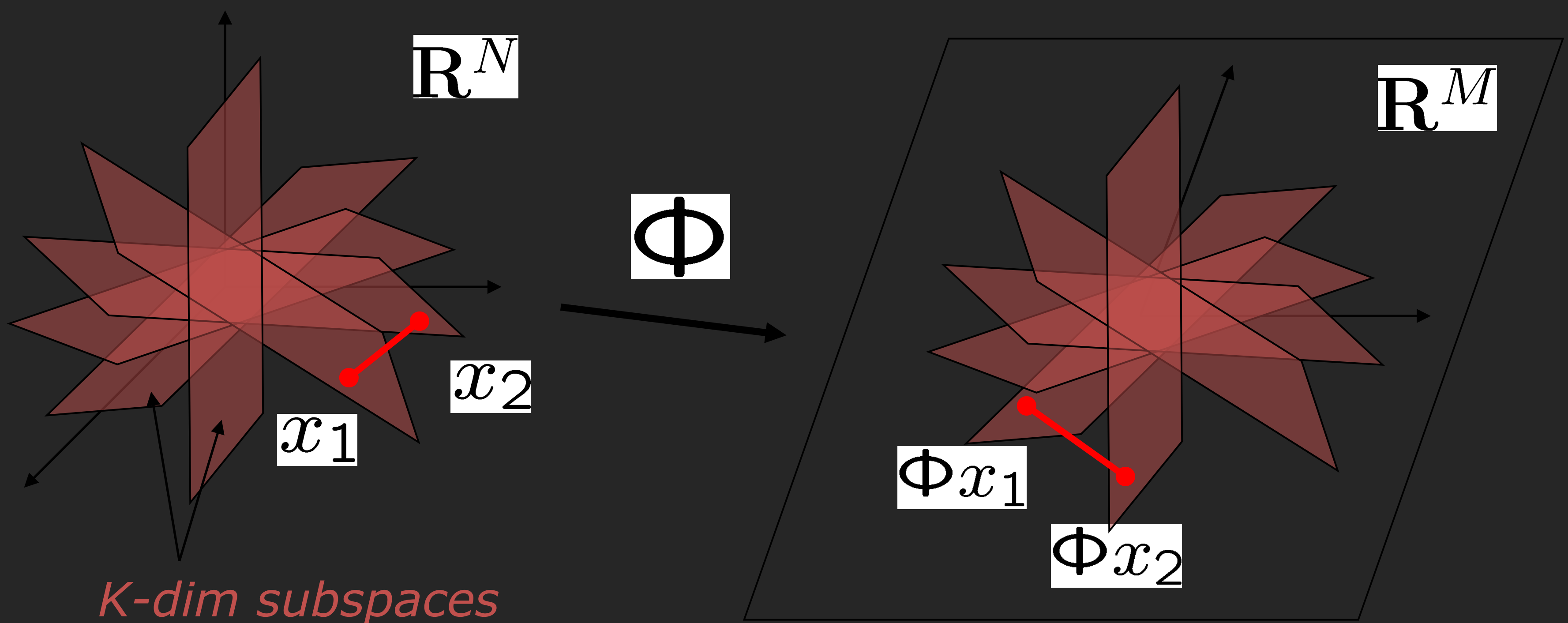
  … and so
  loses information in general



- But we are only interested in ***sparse*** vectors

Restricted Isometry Property (RIP)

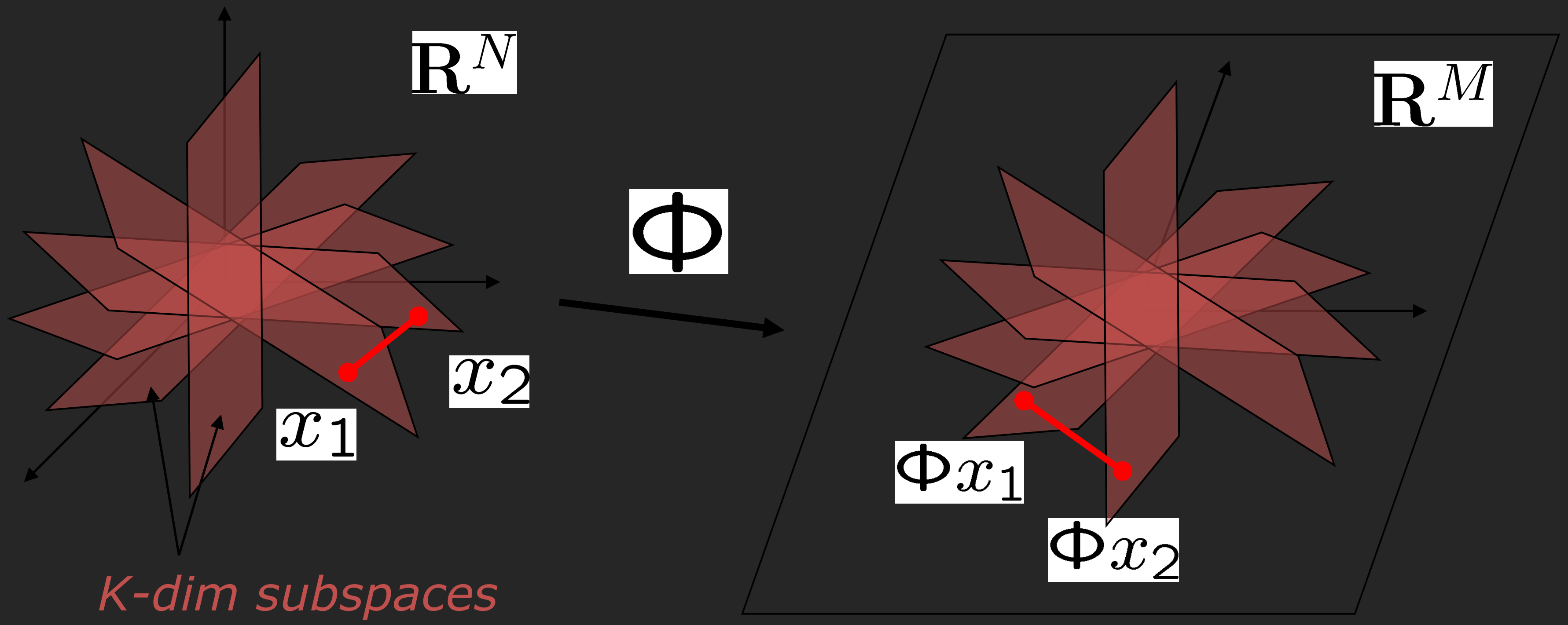
- Preserve the structure of sparse/compressible signals



Restricted Isometry Property (RIP)

- RIP of order *2K* implies: for all *K*-sparse x_1 and x_2

$$(1-\delta_{2K}) \leq \frac{\|\Phi x_1 - \Phi x_2\|_2^2}{\|x_1 - x_2\|_2^2} \leq (1+\delta_{2K})$$



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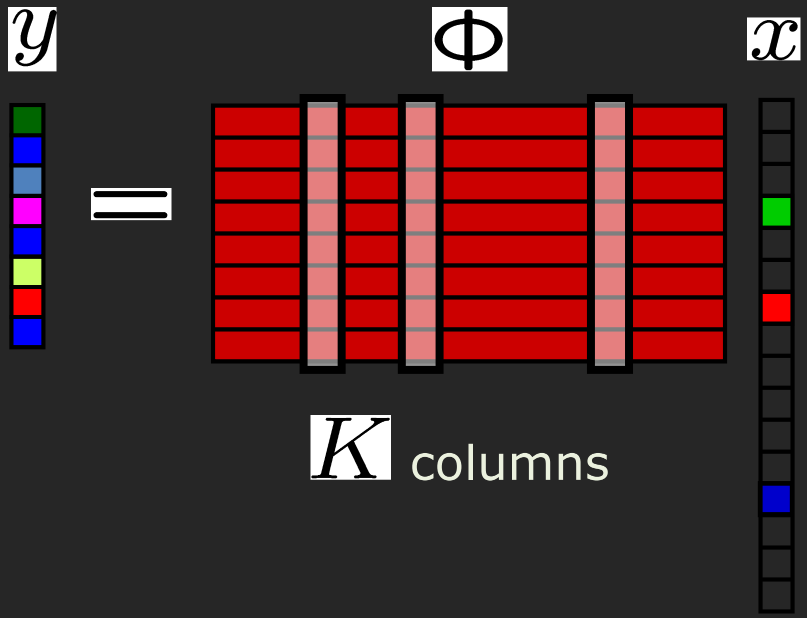

- **Design** Φ so that each of its *M*x2*K* submatrices are full rank (RIP)

How Can It Work?

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  not full rank…

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  … and so
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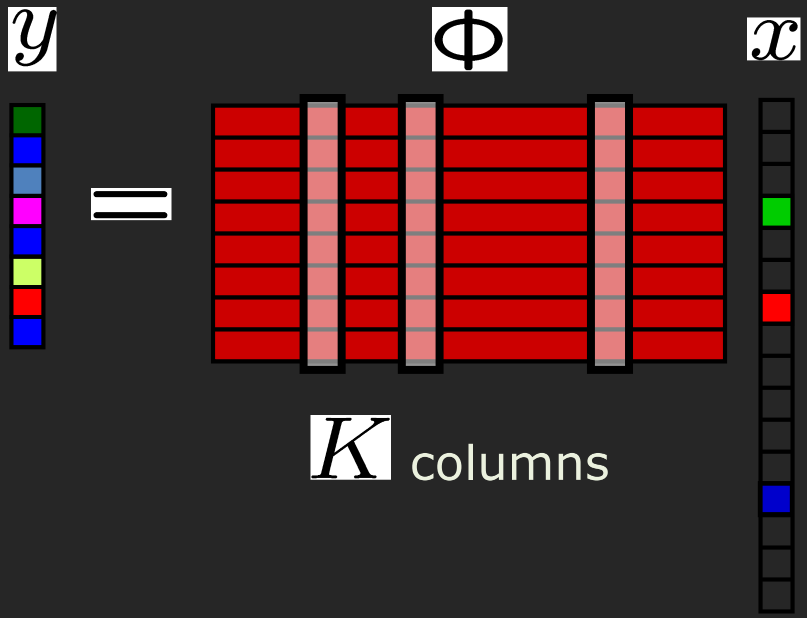


- **Design** Φ so that each of its *M*x2*K* submatrices are full rank (RIP)

- Random measurements provide RIP with

  $$M = O(K \log(N/K))$$

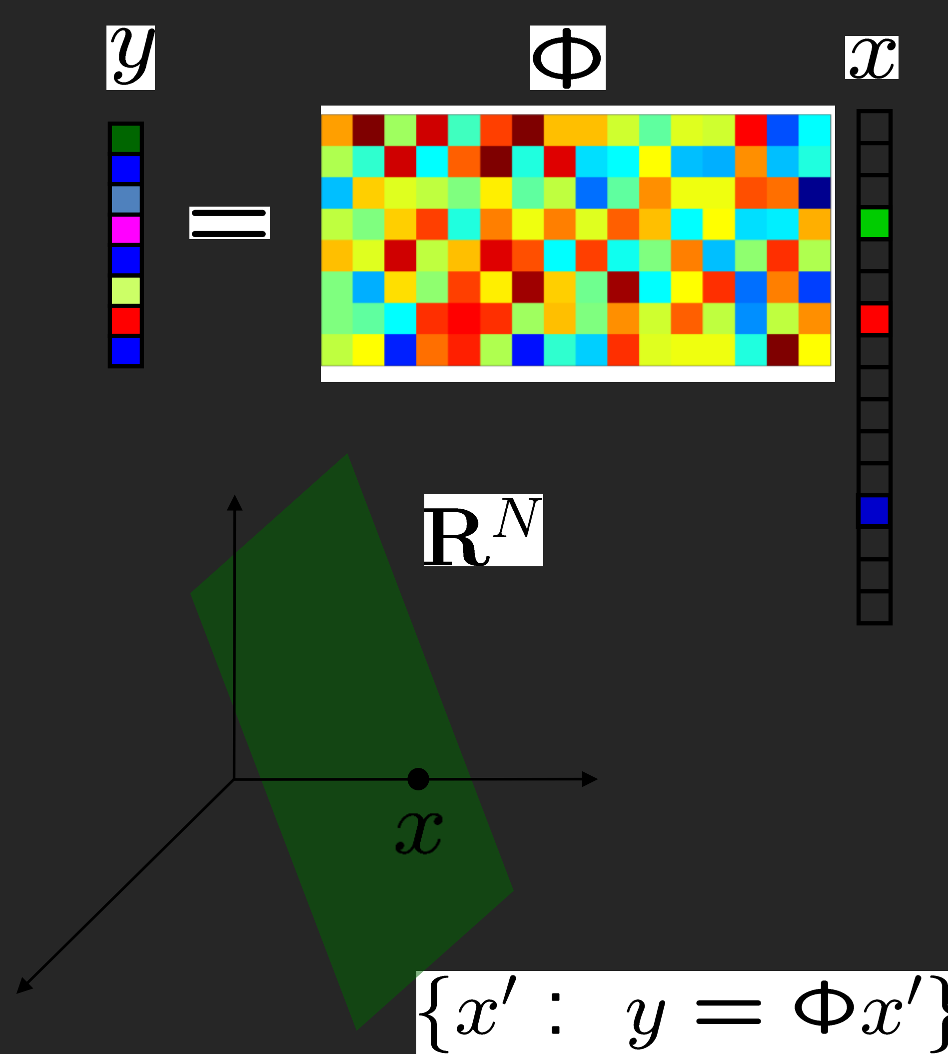
CS Signal Recovery

- Random projection Φ not full rank

- Recovery problem: given $y = \Phi x$ find x

- **Null space**

- Search in null space for the "sparsest" x



*(N-M)-dim hyperplane at **random angle***

ℓ_1 Signal Recovery

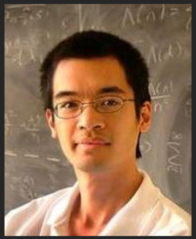
- Recovery: given $y = \Phi x$
  (ill-posed inverse problem) find x (sparse)

- Optimization: $\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{y=\Phi x} \|x\|_1$

- **Convexify** the ℓ_0 optimization

Candes

Romberg



Tao

Donoho

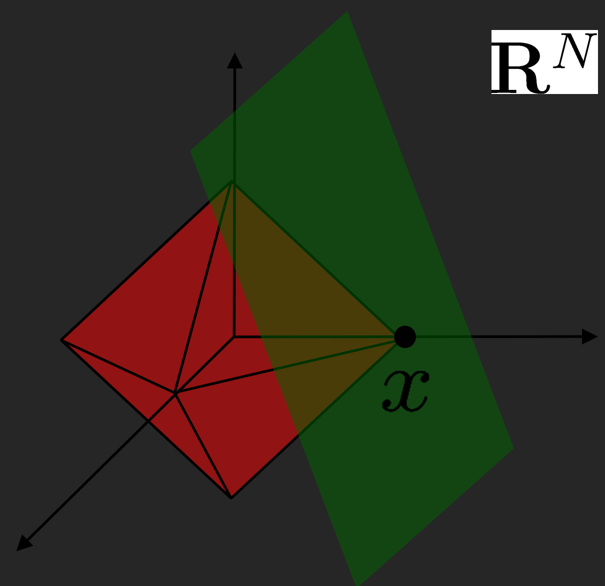
ℓ_1 Signal Recovery

- Recovery: given $y = \Phi x$
  (ill-posed inverse problem) find x (sparse)

- Optimization: $\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{y=\Phi x} \|x\|_1$

- **Convexify** the ℓ_0 optimization

- **Polynomial time** alg
  (linear programming)



Compressive Sensing

Let. $y = \Phi x_0 + e$

$$\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{x} \|x\|_1 \quad s.t. \quad \|y - \Phi x\|_2 \leq \|e\|$$

If Φ satisfies RIP with $\delta_{2K} \leq \sqrt{2} - 1$,

Then

$$\|\hat{x} - x_0\|_1 \leq C_1 \|e\|_2 + C_2 \|x_0 - x_{0,K}\|_2 / \sqrt{K}$$

Best K-sparse approximation