ESE 5310: Digital Signal Processing

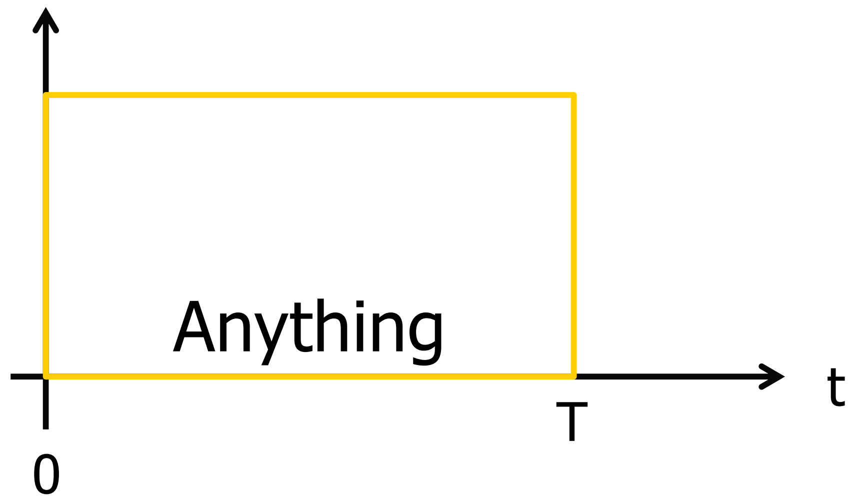
Lecture 25: April 20, 2023

Compressive Sensing

Today

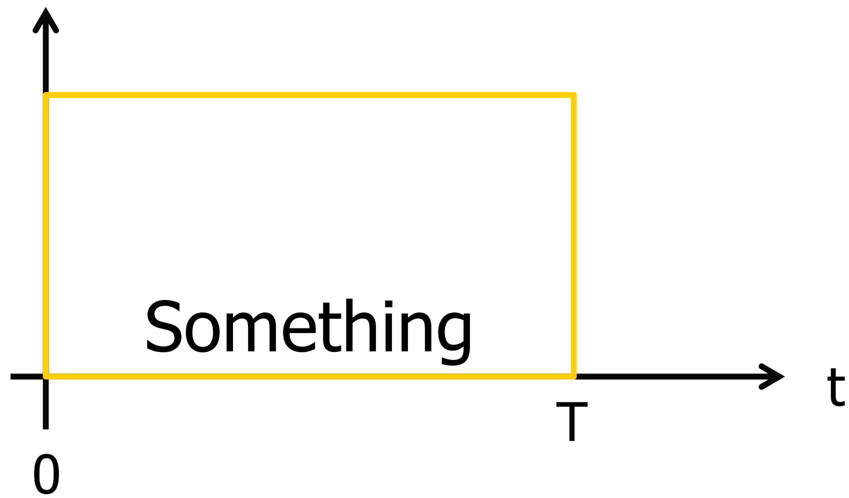
- Compressive Sampling/Sensing
  - Hot topic in DSP!

Compressive Sampling



- What is the rate you need to sample at?
  - At least Nyquist

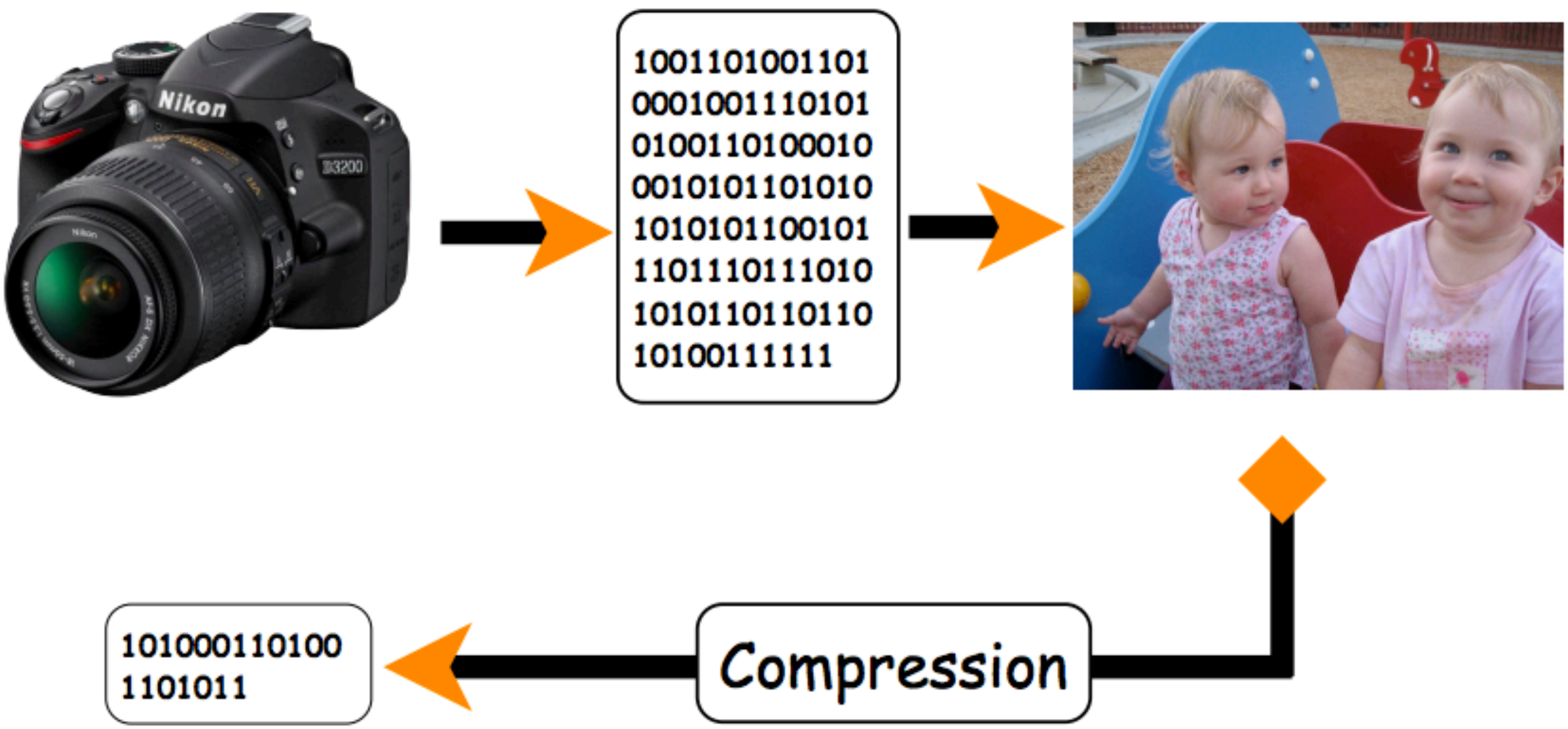
Compressive Sampling



- What is the rate you need to sample at?
  - Maybe less than Nyquist…

First: Compression

- Standard approach
  - First collect, then compress
    - Throw away unnecessary data



First: Compression

- Examples
  - Audio – 10x
    - Raw audio: 44.1kHz, 16bit, stereo = 1378 Kbit/sec
    - MP3: 44.1kHz, 16 bit, stereo = 128 Kbit/sec
  - Images – 22x
    - Raw image (RGB): 24bit/pixel
    - JPEG: 1280x960, normal = 1.09bit/pixel
  - Videos – 75x
    - Raw Video: (480x360)p/frame x 24b/p x 24frames/s + 44.1kHz x 16b x 2 = 98,578 Kbit/s
    - MPEG4: 1300 Kbit/s

First: Compression

- Almost all compression algorithm use transform coding
  - mp3: DCT
  - JPEG: DCT
  - JPEG2000: Wavelet
  - MPEG: DCT & time-difference

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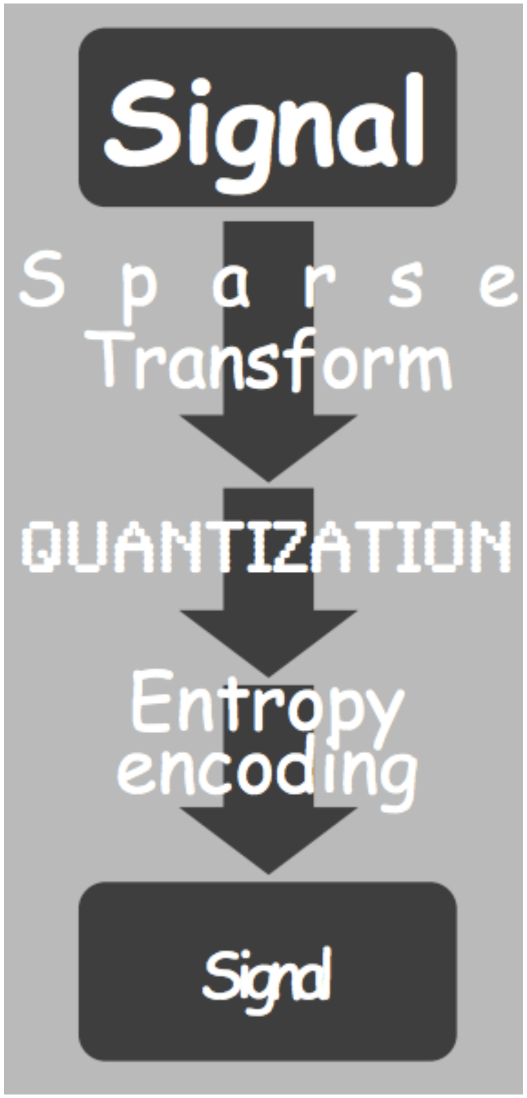
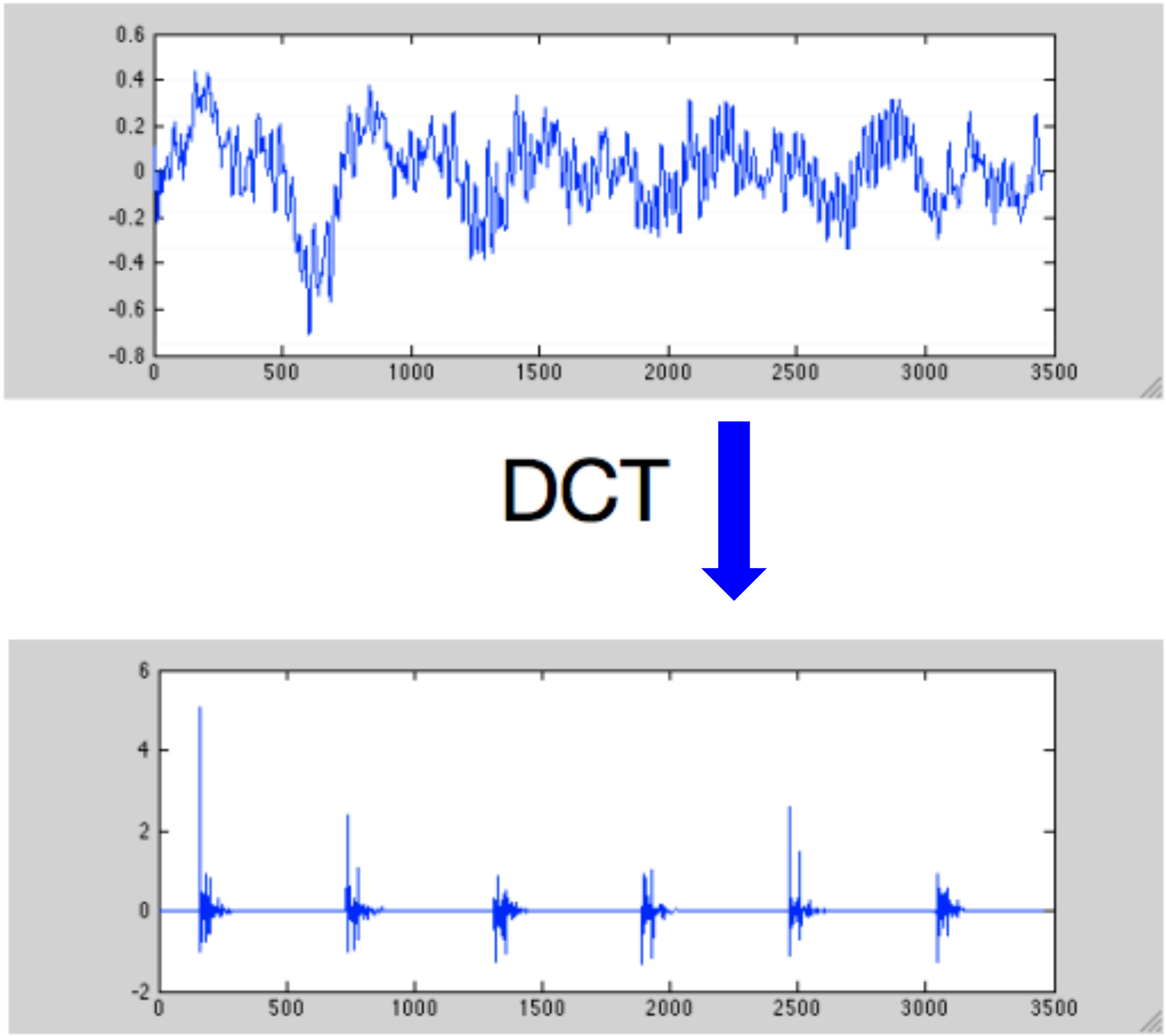
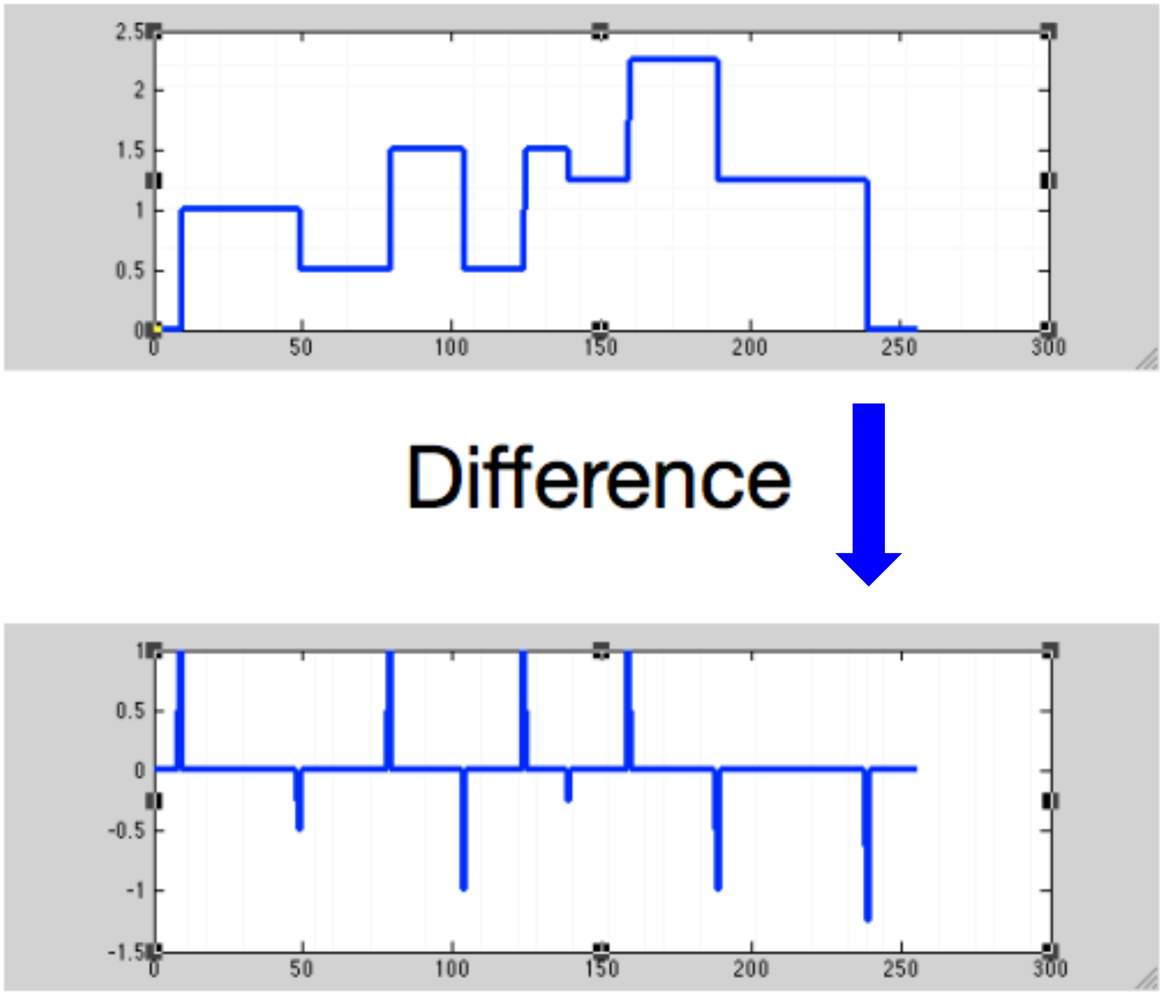


Sparse Transform



Sparse Transform



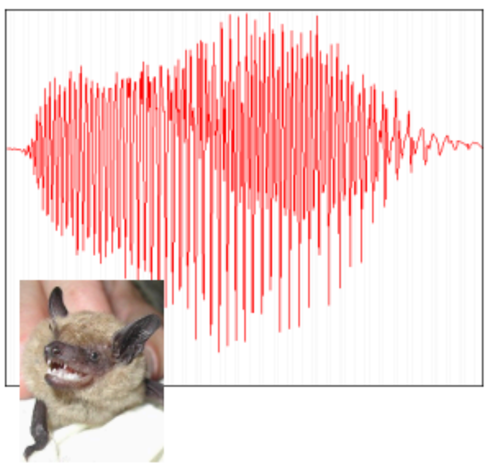
Sparsity

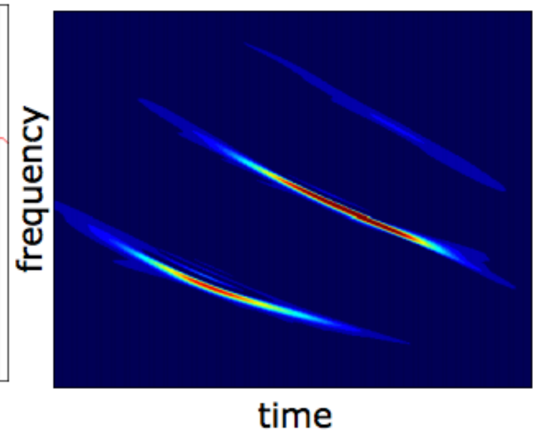
N
pixels

$K \ll N$
large
wavelet
coefficients

(blue = 0)

N
wideband
signal
samples





$K \ll N$
large
Gabor (TF)
coefficients

Signal Processing Trends

- Traditional DSP → sample first, ask questions later

Signal Processing Trends

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- Explosion in sensor technology/ubiquity has caused two trends:
  - Physical capabilities of hardware are being stressed, increasing speed/resolution becoming expensive
    - gigahertz+ analog-to-digital conversion
    - accelerated MRI
    - industrial imaging
  - Deluge of data
    - camera arrays and networks, multi-view target databases, streaming video…

Signal Processing Trends

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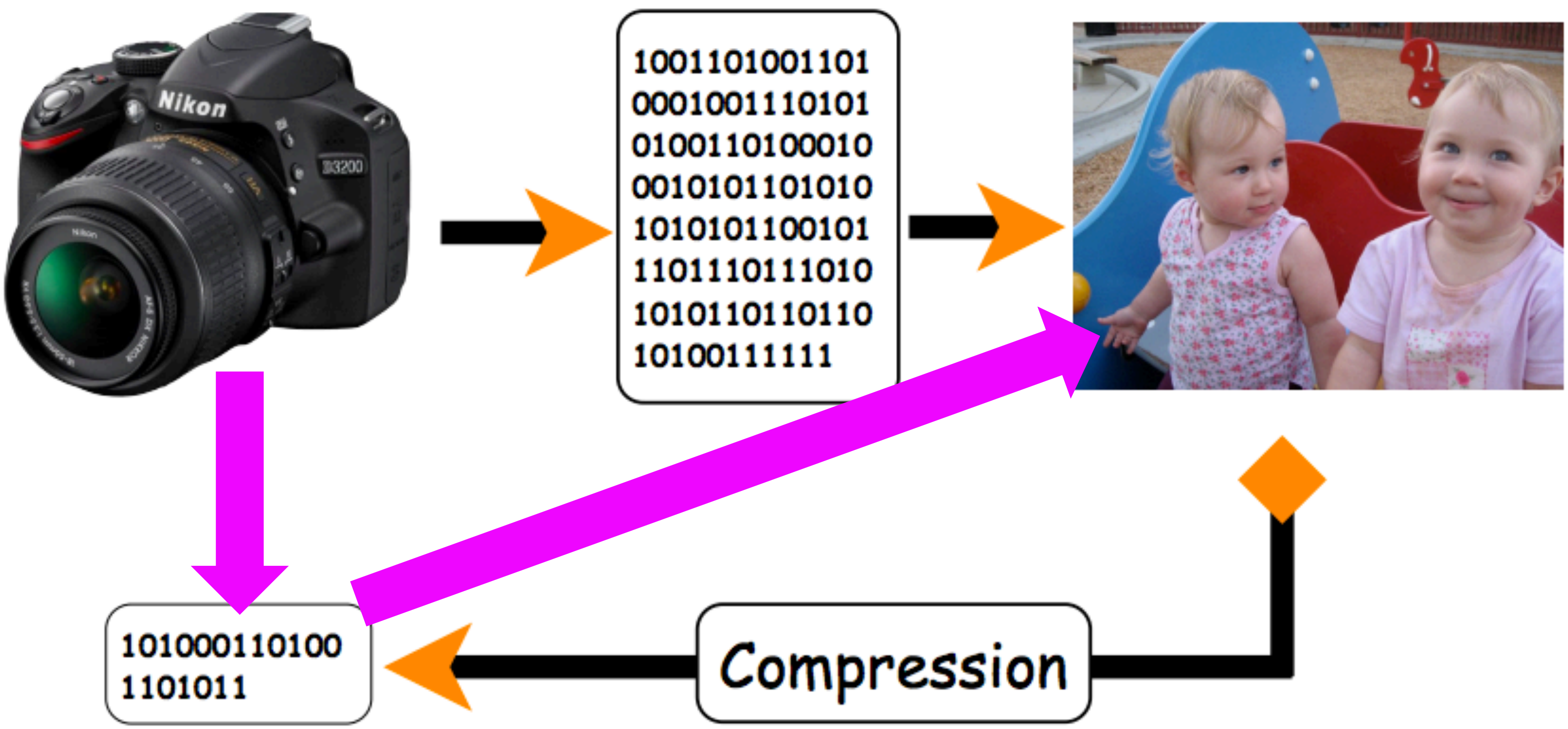
- Compressive Sensing → sample smarter, not faster

Compressive Sensing/Sampling

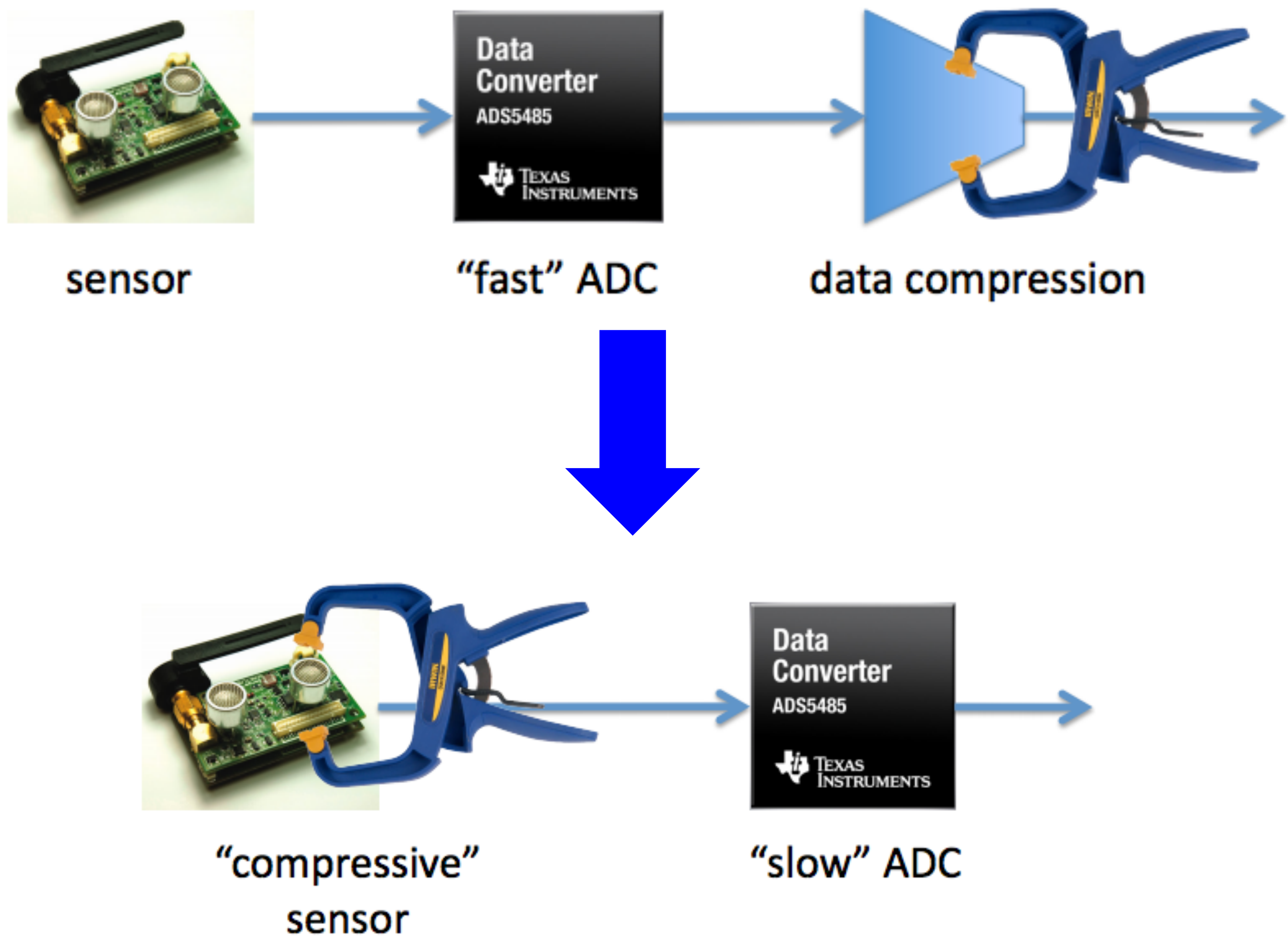
- Standard approach
  - First collect, then compress
    - Throw away unnecessary data



Compressive Sensing

- Shannon/Nyquist theorem is pessimistic
  - 2× bandwidth is the worst-case sampling rate — holds uniformly for any bandlimited data
  - sparsity/compressibility is irrelevant
  - Shannon sampling based on a linear model, compression based on a nonlinear model
- Compressive sensing
  - new sampling theory that leverages compressibility
  - key roles played by new uncertainty principles and randomness

Sensing to Data



Compressive Sampling

- Sample at lower than the Nyquist rate and still accurately recover the signal, and in most cases *exactly* recover

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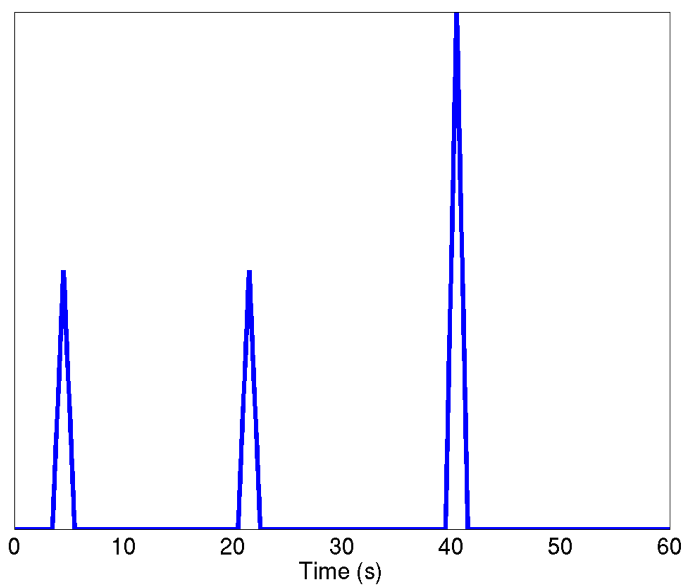
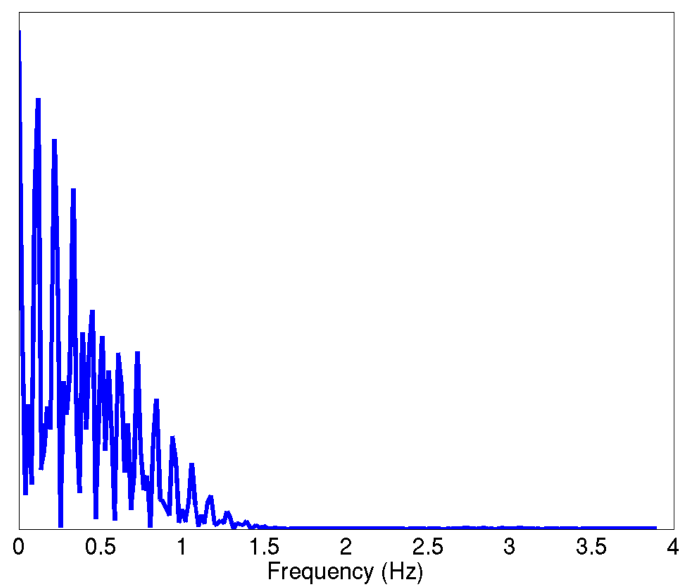
Sparse signal in time



Frequency spectrum



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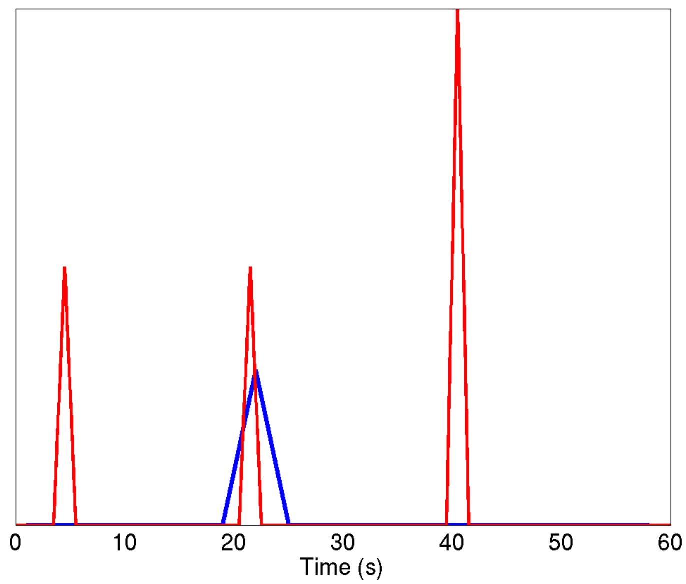
Undersampled in time



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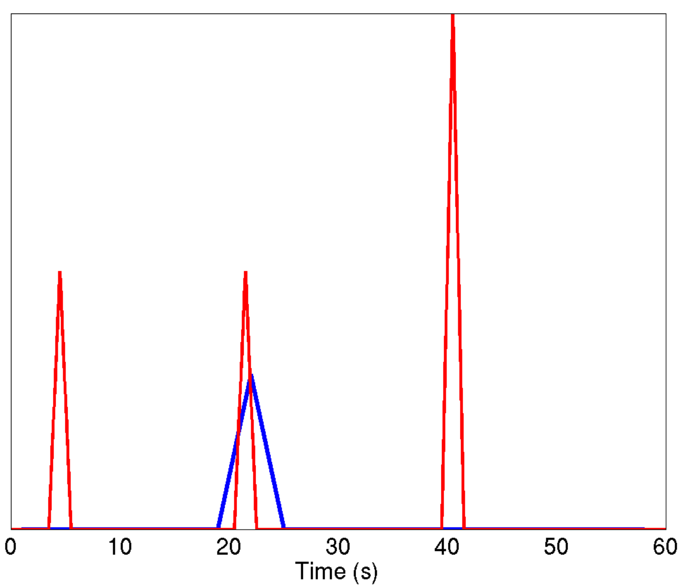

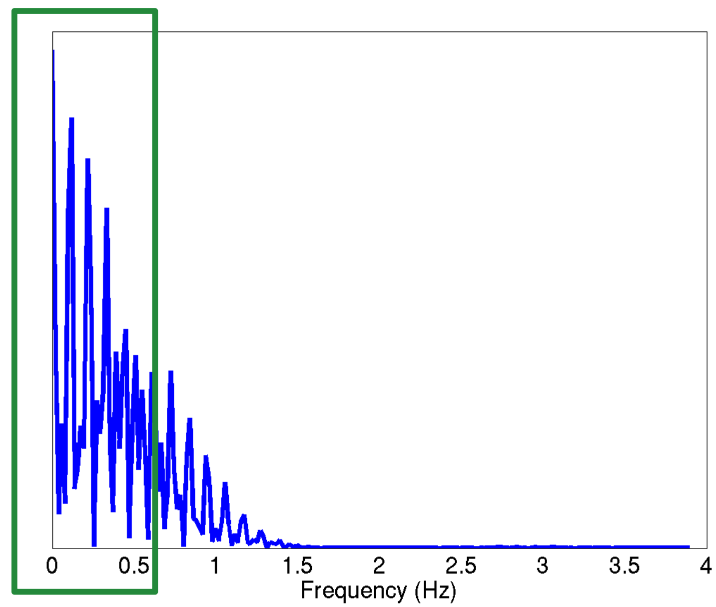

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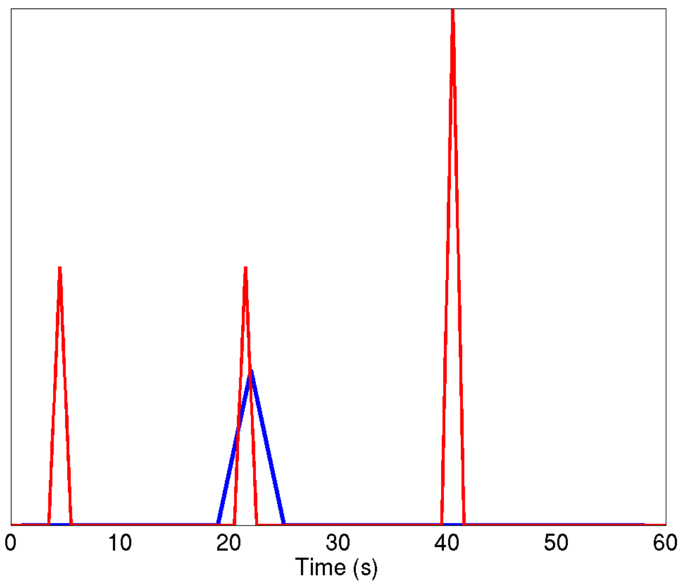
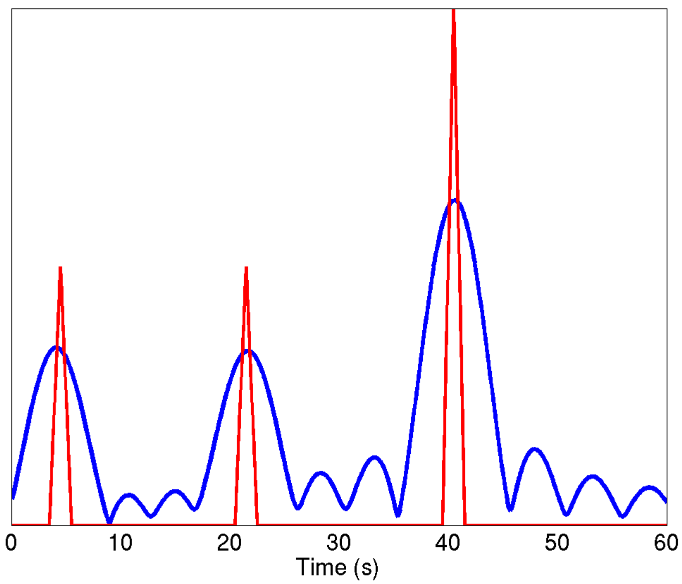


Undersampled in frequency
(reconstructed in time with IFFT)



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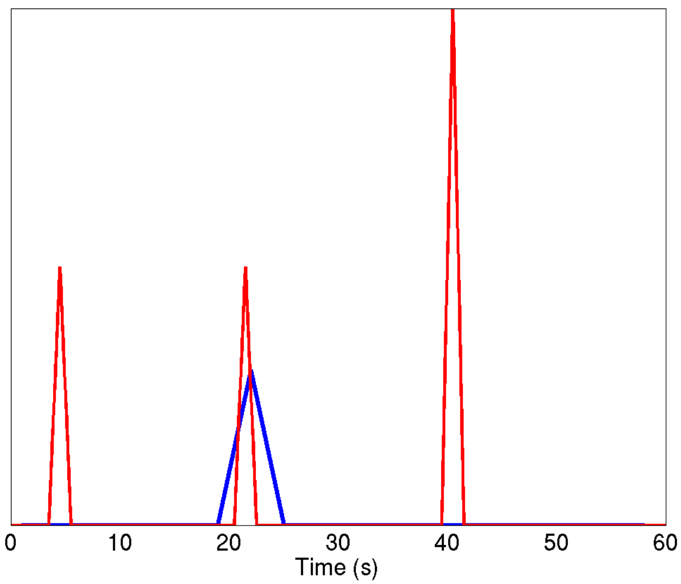

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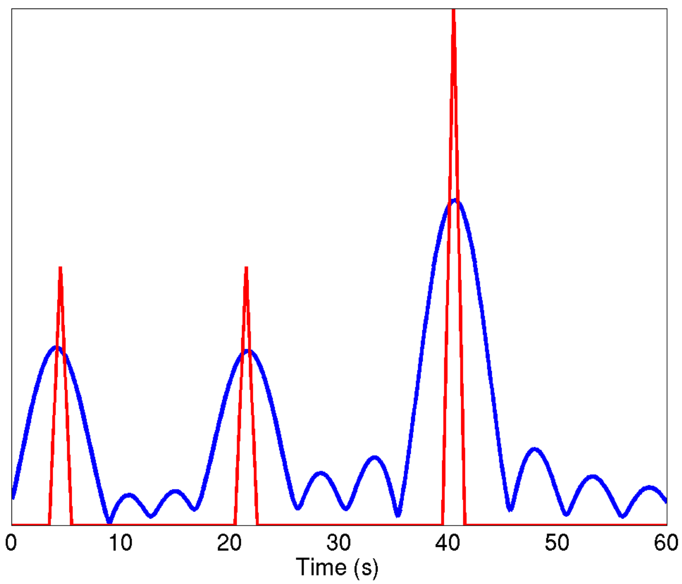
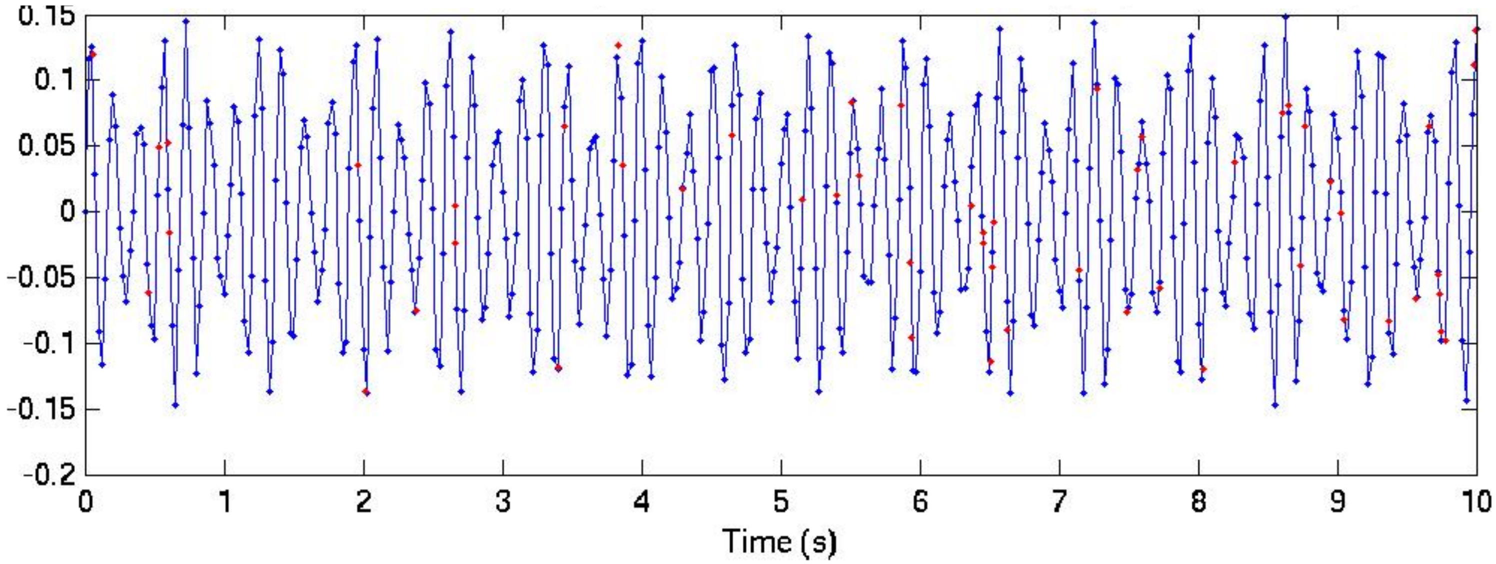
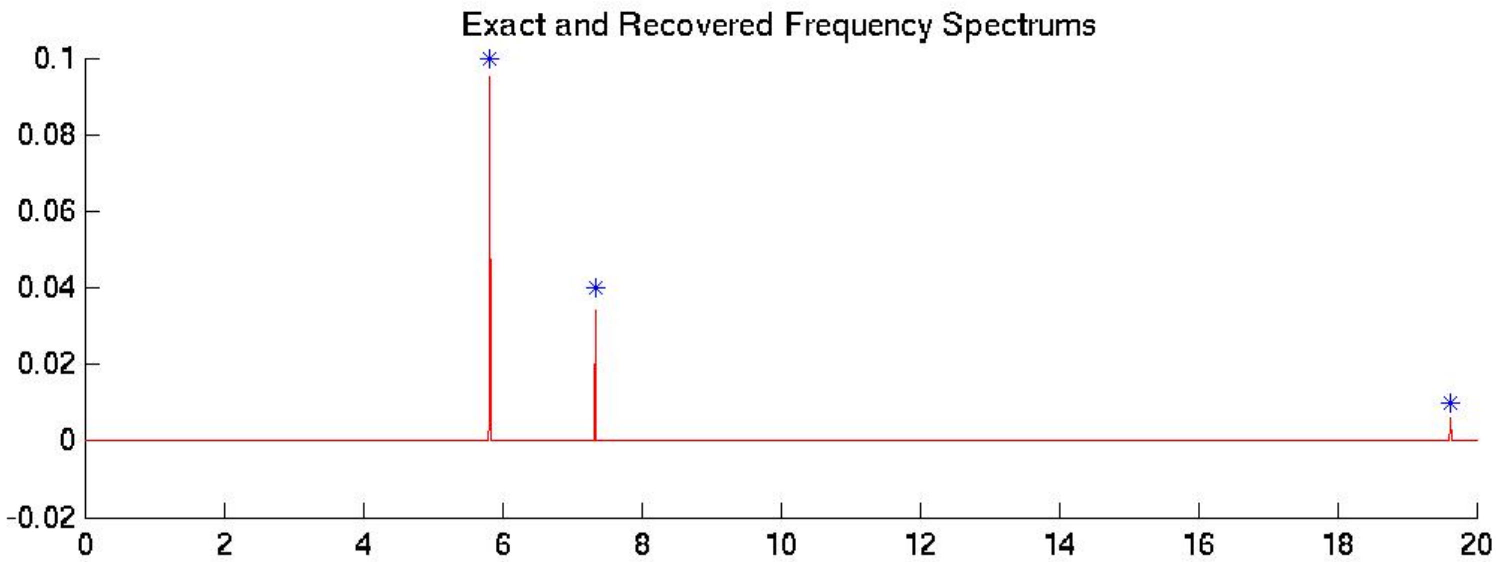


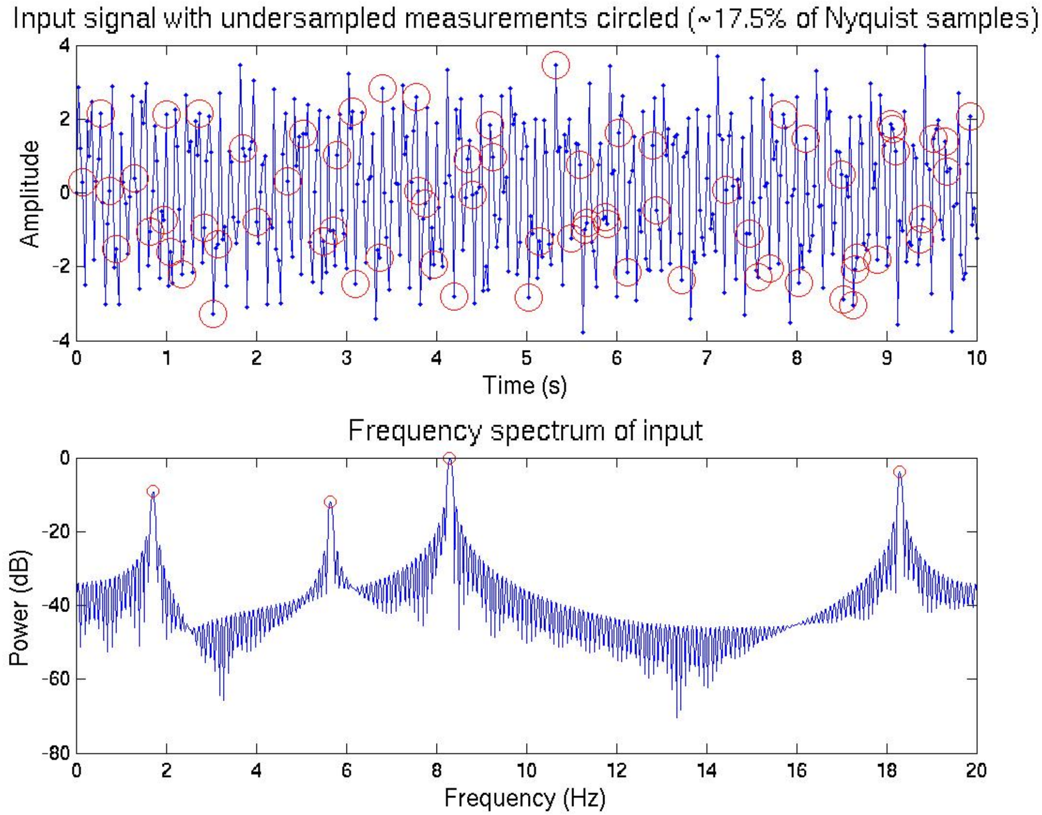
Requires sparsity and incoherent sampling

Compressive Sampling: Simple Example





Compressive Sampling

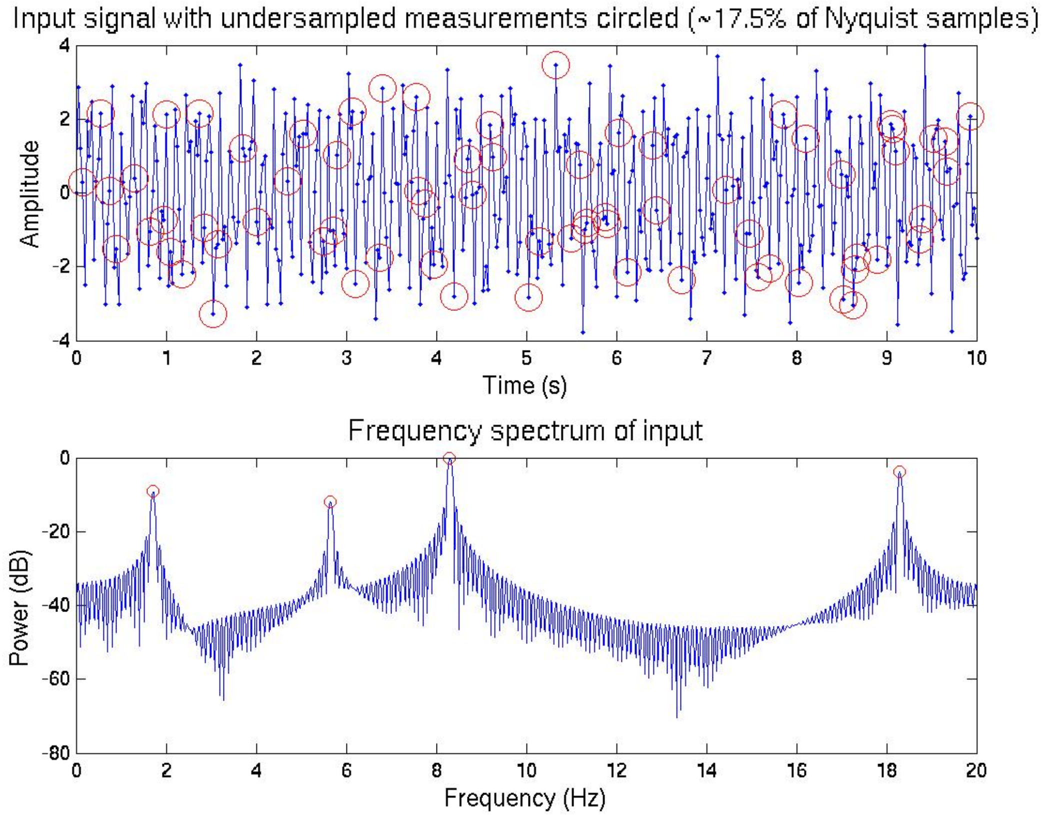


- Sense signal M times
- Recover with linear program

$$\min \sum_{\omega} |\hat{g}(\omega)| \quad \text{subject to} \quad g(t_m) = f(t_m)\,, \quad m = 1, \dots, M$$

Compressive Sampling

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \alpha_i \delta(\omega_i - \omega) \overset{\mathcal{F}}{\Leftrightarrow} f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \alpha_i e^{i\omega_i t}$$



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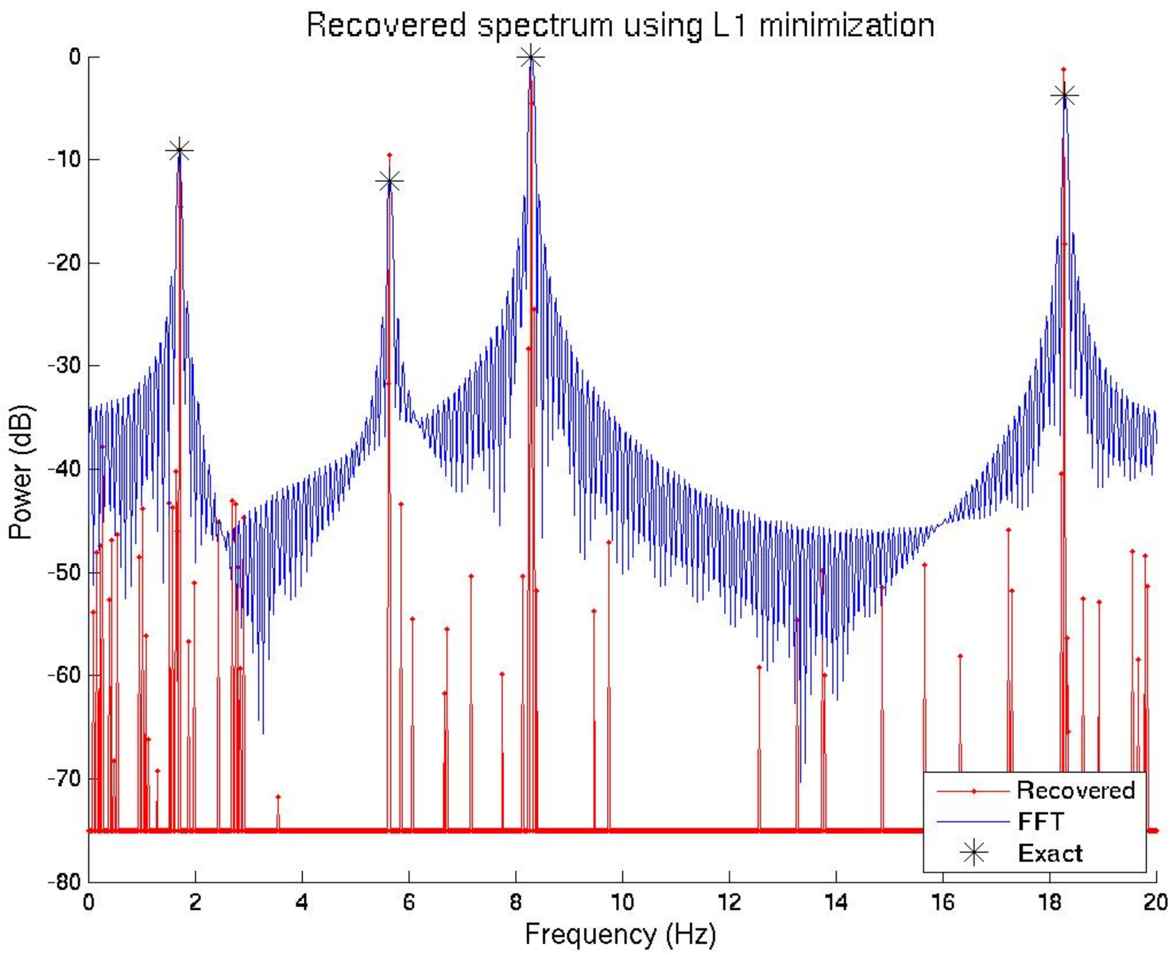
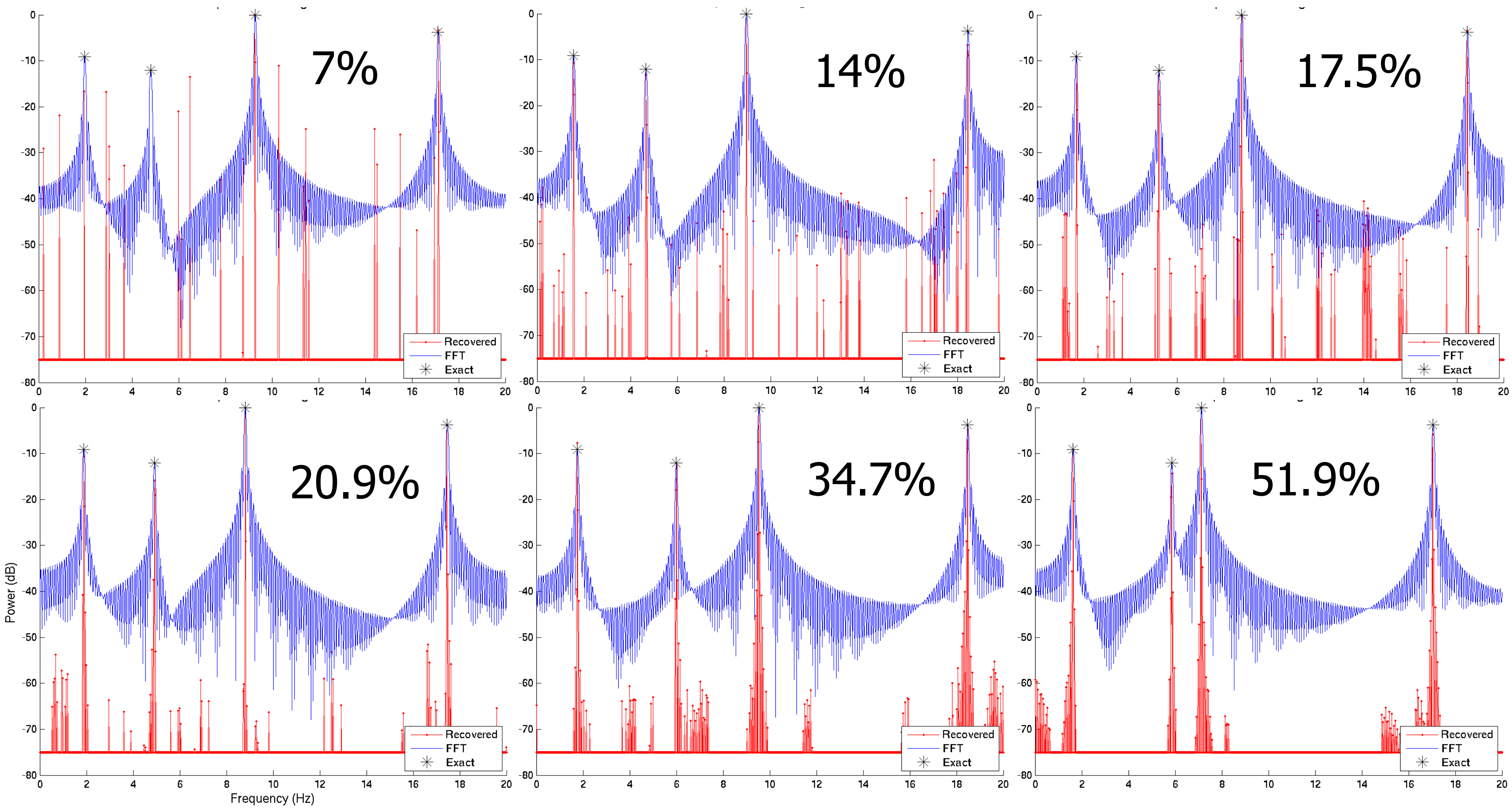
Example: Sum of Sinusoids

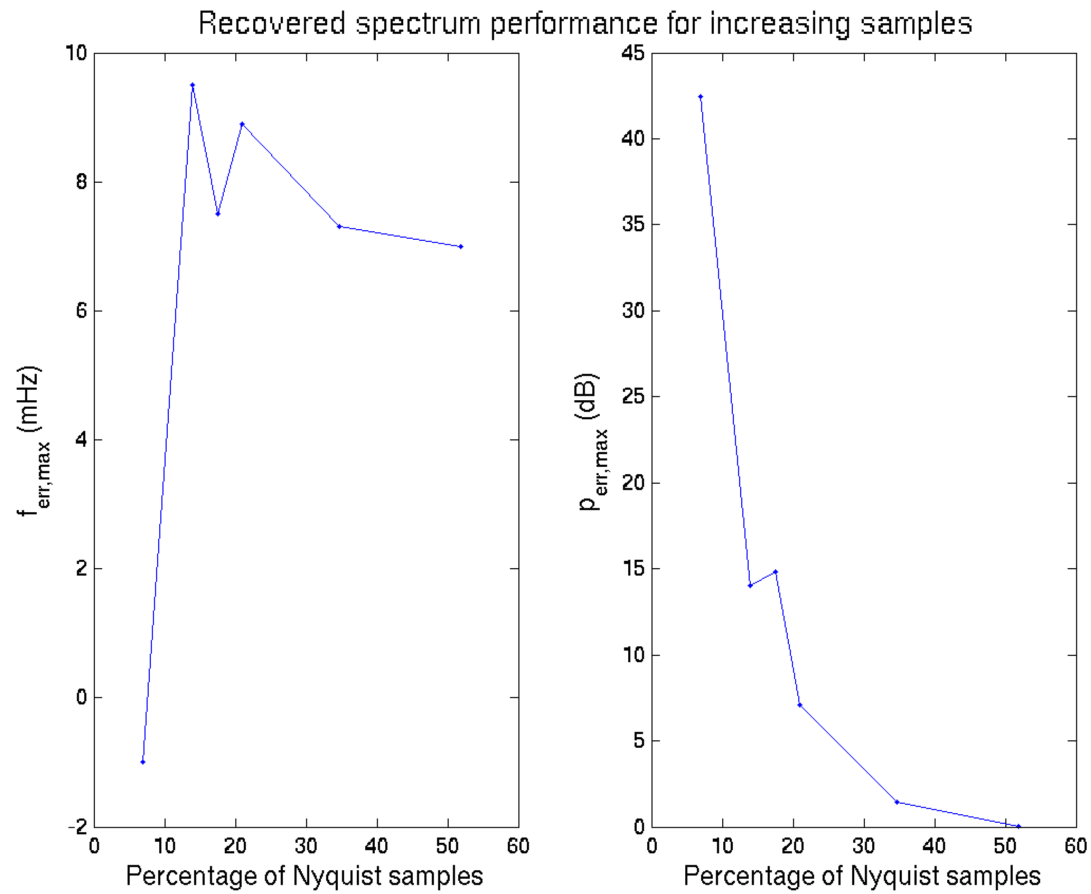


- Two relevant "knobs"
  - percentage of Nyquist samples as altered by adjusting number of samples, M
  - input signal duration, T
    - Data block size

Example: Increasing M

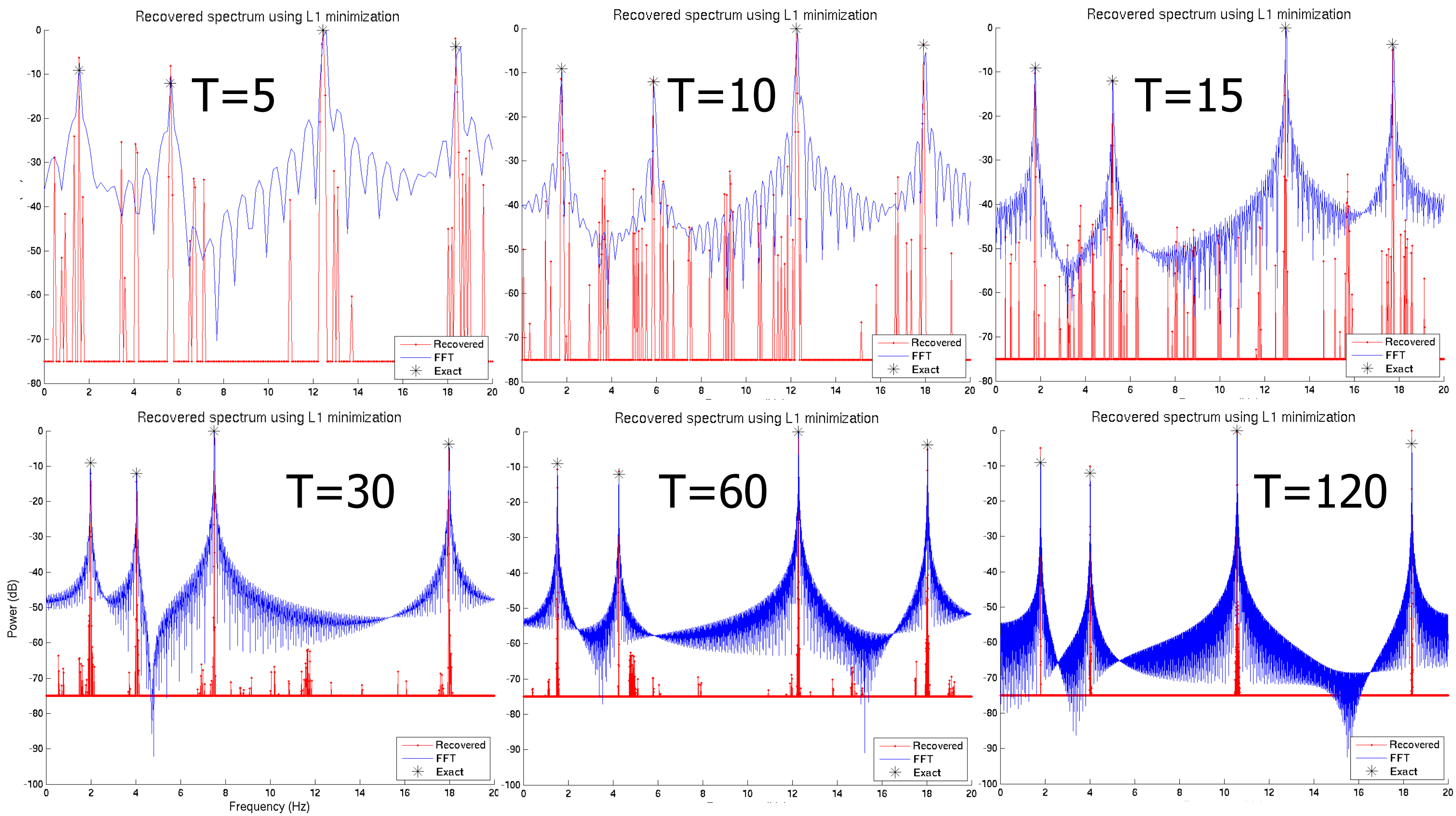


Example: Increasing M

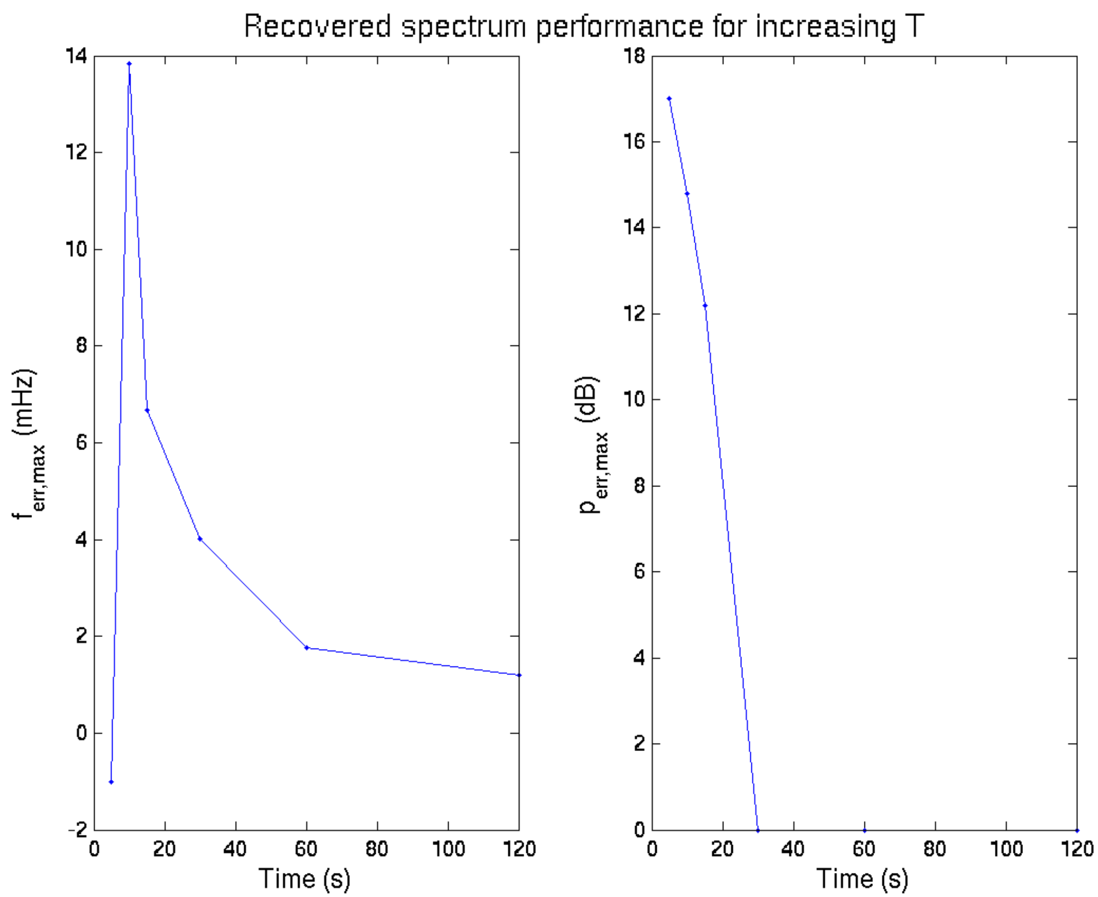


- $f_{err,max}$ **within 10 mHz**
- $p_{err,max}$ **decreasing**

Example: Increasing T



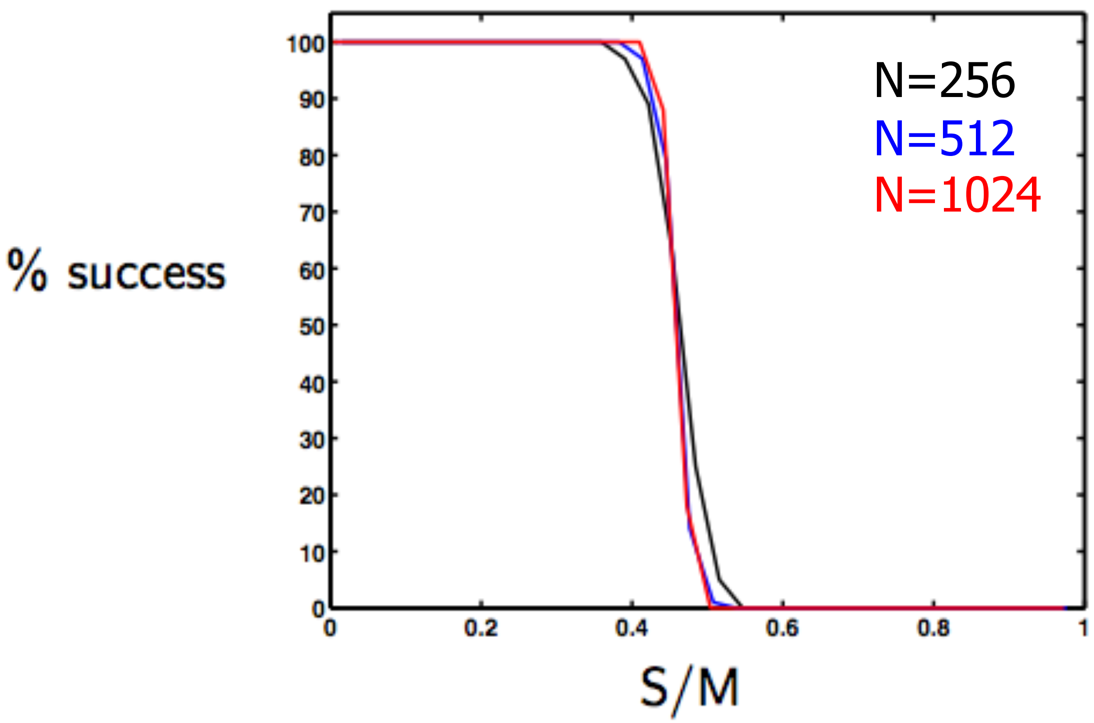
Example: Increasing T



- $f_{err,max}$ decreasing
- $p_{err,max}$ decreasing

Numerical Recovery Curves

- Sense S-sparse signal of length N randomly M times



- In practice, perfect recovery occurs when $M \approx 2S$ for $N \approx 1000$

A Non-Linear Sampling Theorem

- Exact Recovery Theorem (Candès, R, Tao, 2004):
  - Select M sample locations $\{t_m\}$ "at random" with

$$M \geq \text{Const} \cdot S \log N$$

- Take time-domain samples (measurements)

$$y_m = x_0(t_m)$$

- Solve

$$\min_x \|\hat{x}\|_{\ell_1} \quad \textbf{subject to} \quad x(t_m) = y_m, \quad m = 1, \ldots, M$$

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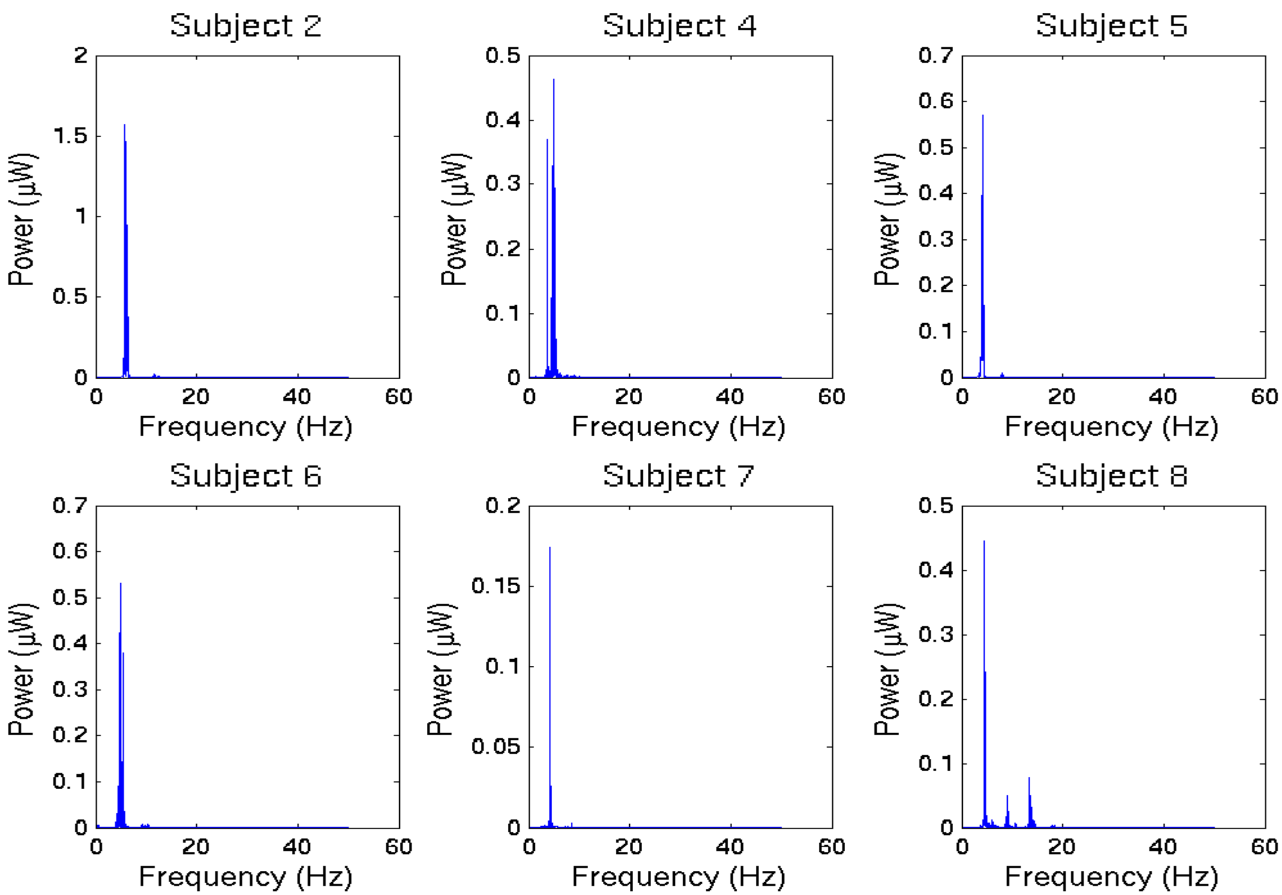
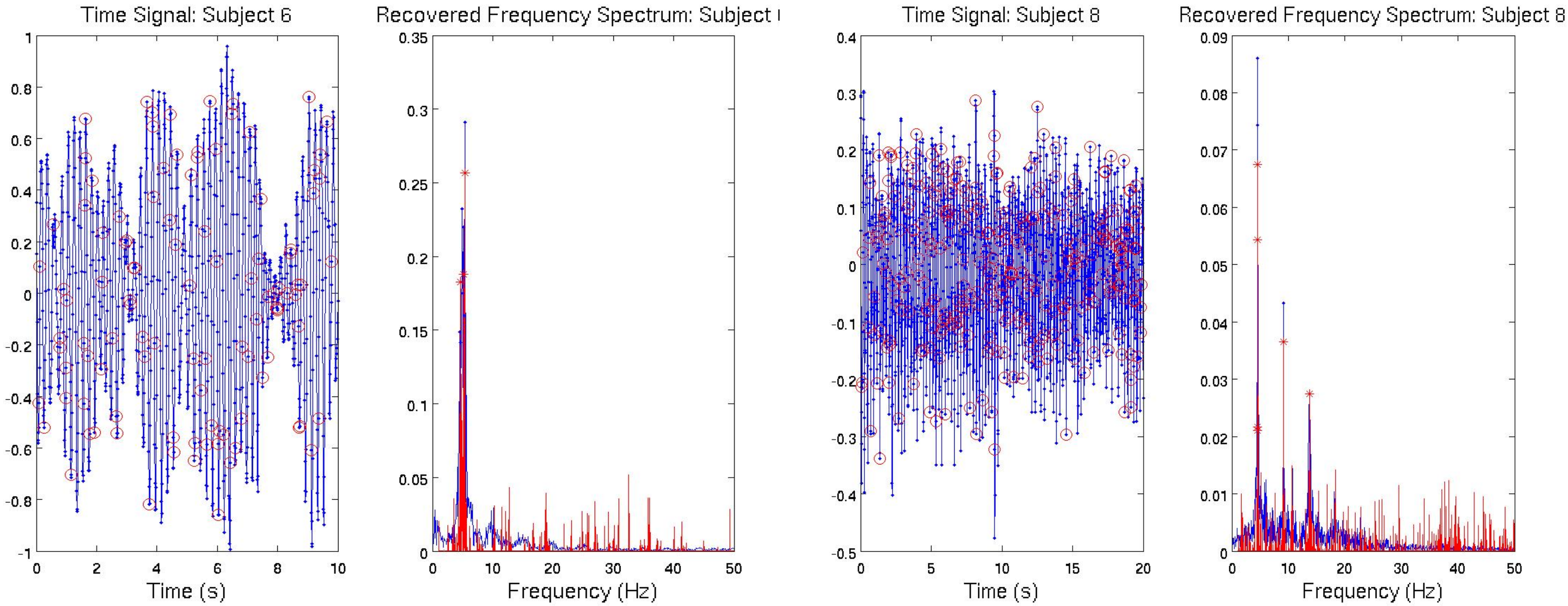
$M > C \cdot \mu^2(\Phi,\Psi) \cdot S \cdot \log N$

Biometric Example: Parkinson's Tremors



- 6 Subjects of real tremor data
  - collected using low intensity velocity-transducing laser recording aimed at reflective tape attached to the subjects' finger recording the finger velocity
  - All show Parkinson's tremor in the 4-6 Hz range.
  - Subject 8 shows activity at two higher frequencies
  - Subject 4 appears to have two tremors very close to each other in frequency

Compressive Sampling: Real Data



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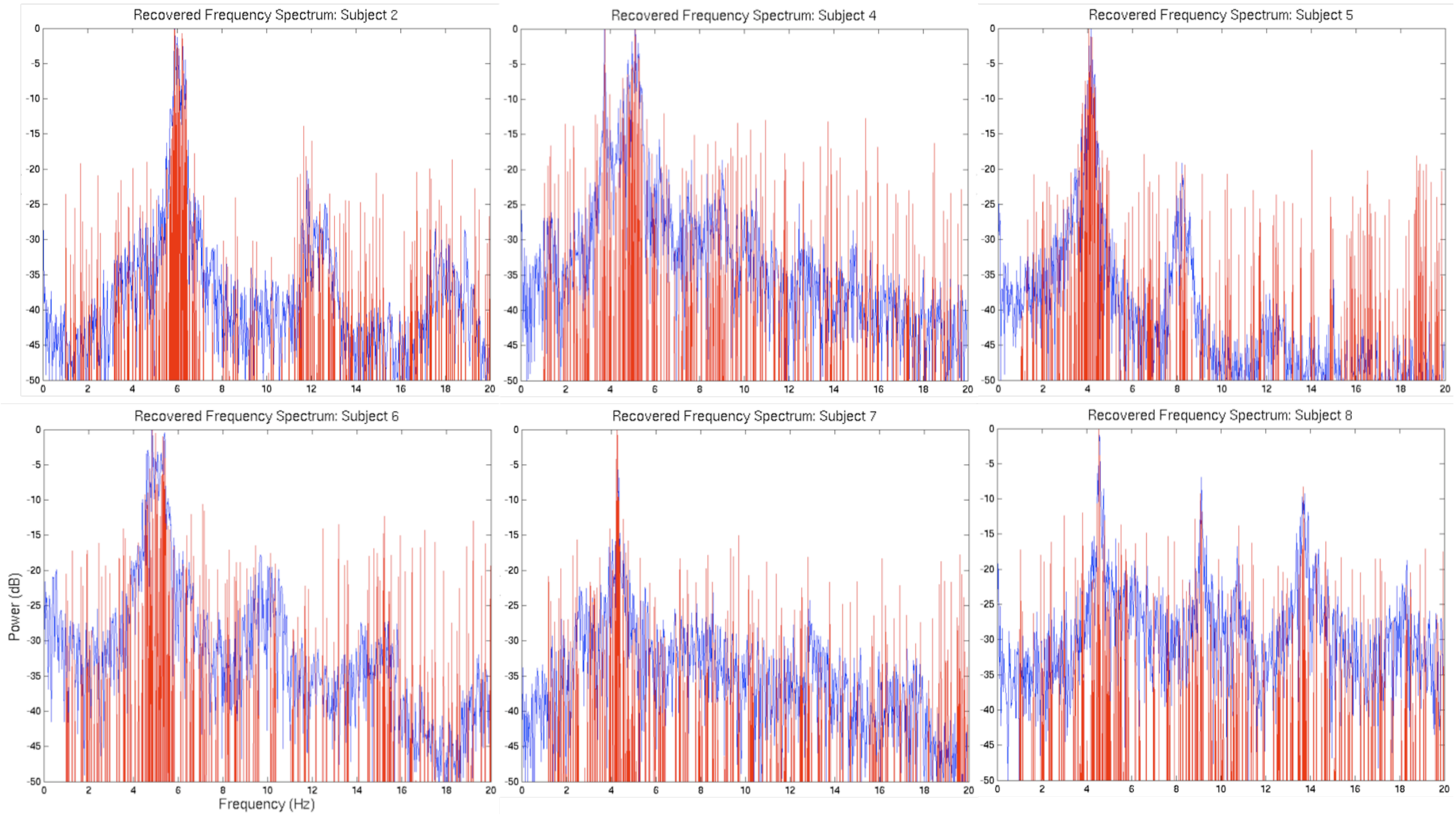
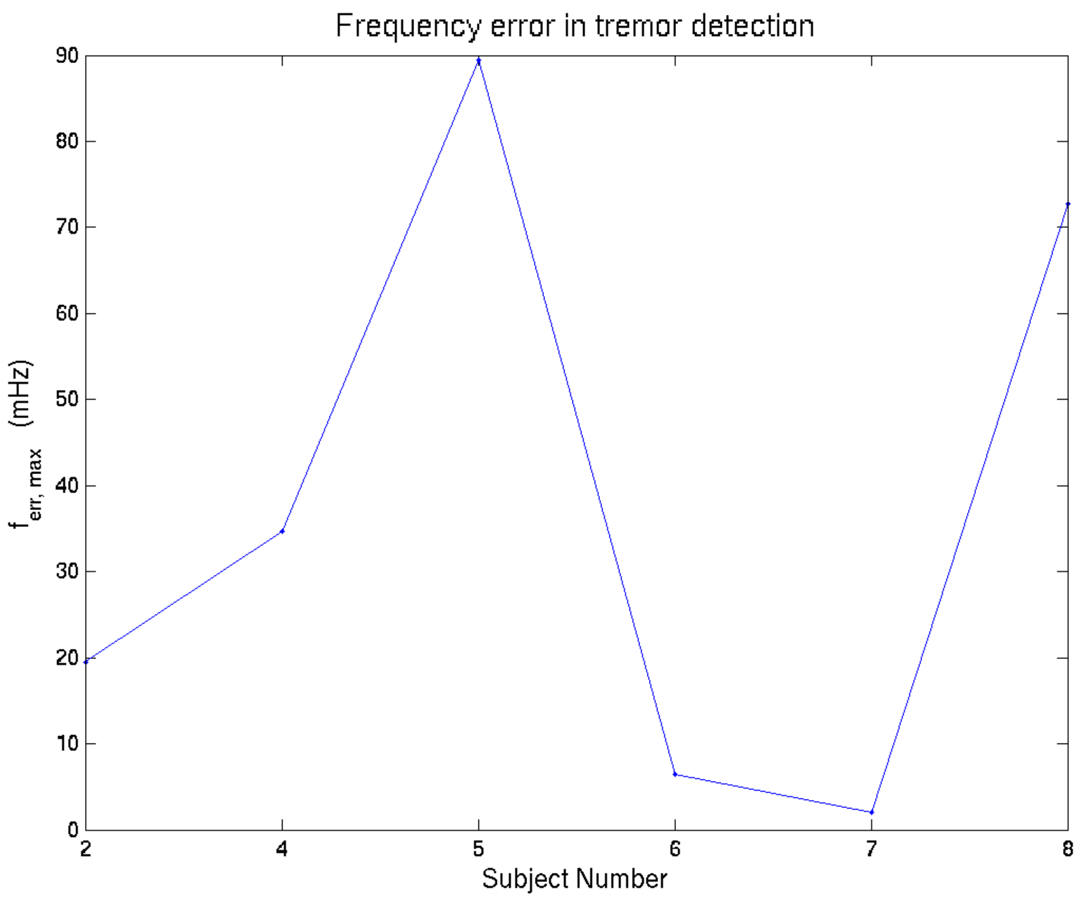


- **C=10.5, T=30**
  - 20% Nyquist required samples

Biometric Example: Parkinson's Tremors



- **Tremors detected within 100 mHz**
- **randomly sample 20% of the Nyquist required samples**

Requires post processing to randomly sample!

Implementing Compressive Sampling

- Devised a way to randomly sample 20% of the Nyquist required samples and still detect the tremor frequencies within 100mHz
  - Requires post processing to randomly sample!

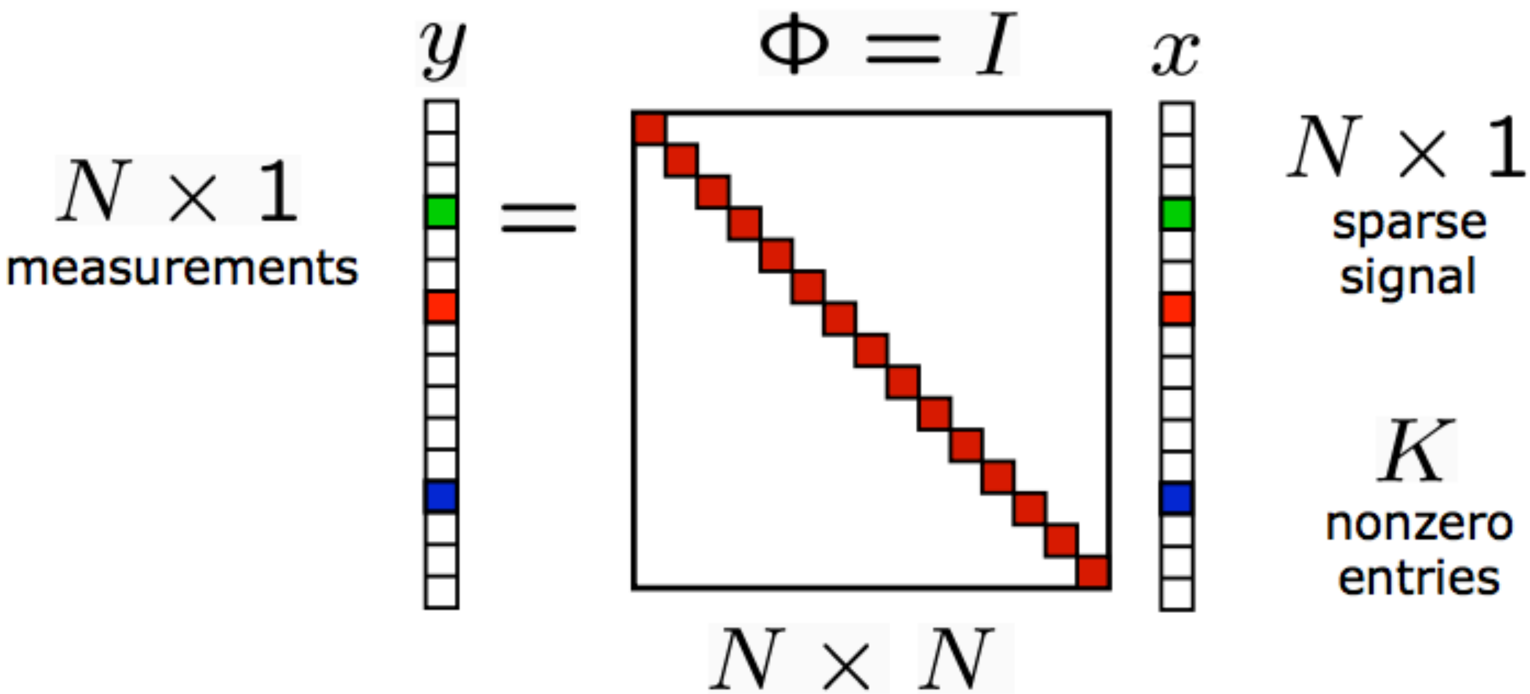
- Implement hardware on chip to "choose" samples in real time
  - Only write to memory the "chosen" samples
    - Design random-like sequence generator
  - Only convert the "chosen" samples
    - Design low energy ADC

CS Theory

Why does it work?

Sampling

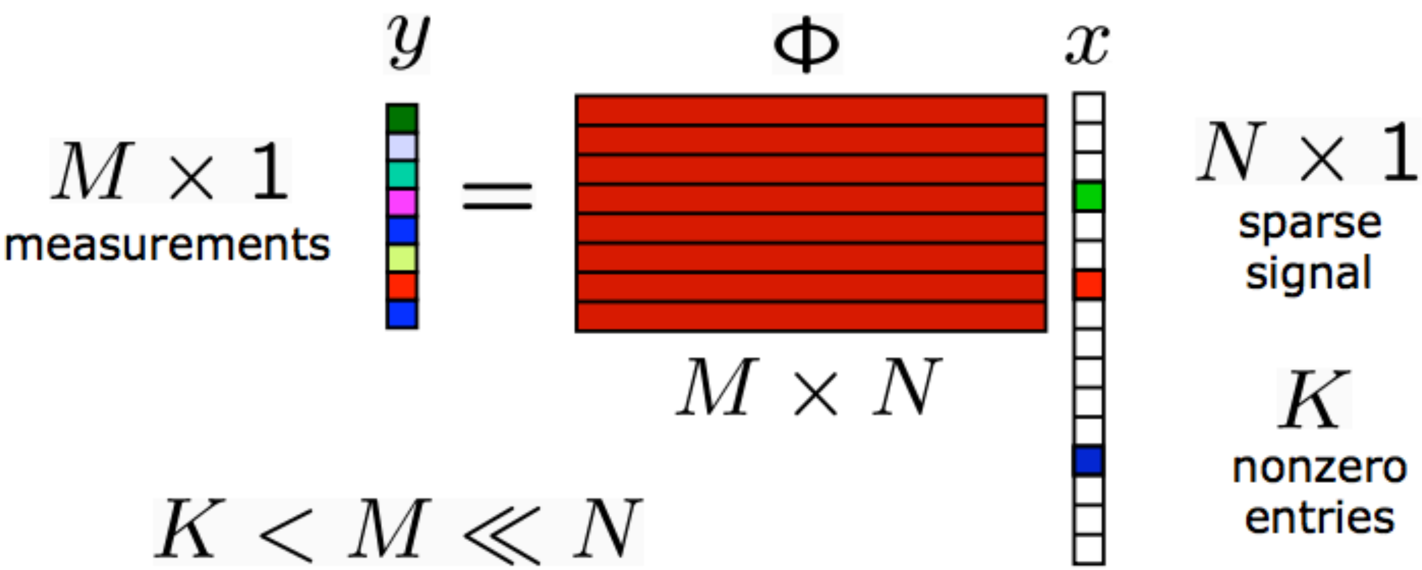
- Signal x is K-*sparse* in basis/dictionary Ψ
  - WLOG assume sparse in space domain $\Psi = I$
- **Sampling**



Compressive Sampling

- When data is sparse/compressible, can directly acquire a ***condensed representation*** with no/little information loss through linear ***dimensionality reduction***

$$y = \Phi x$$

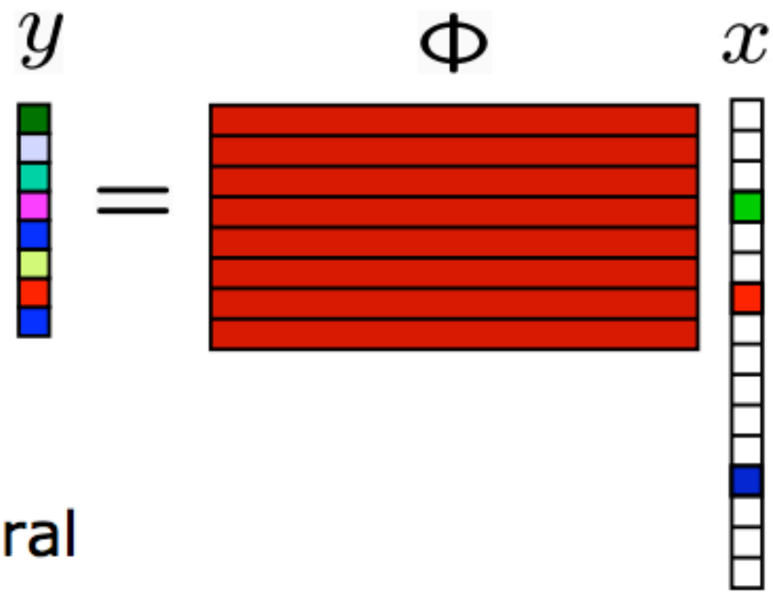


How Can It Work?

- Projection Φ
  not full rank...

  $M < N$

  ... and so
  loses information in general



- Ex: Infinitely many x's map to the same y (null space)

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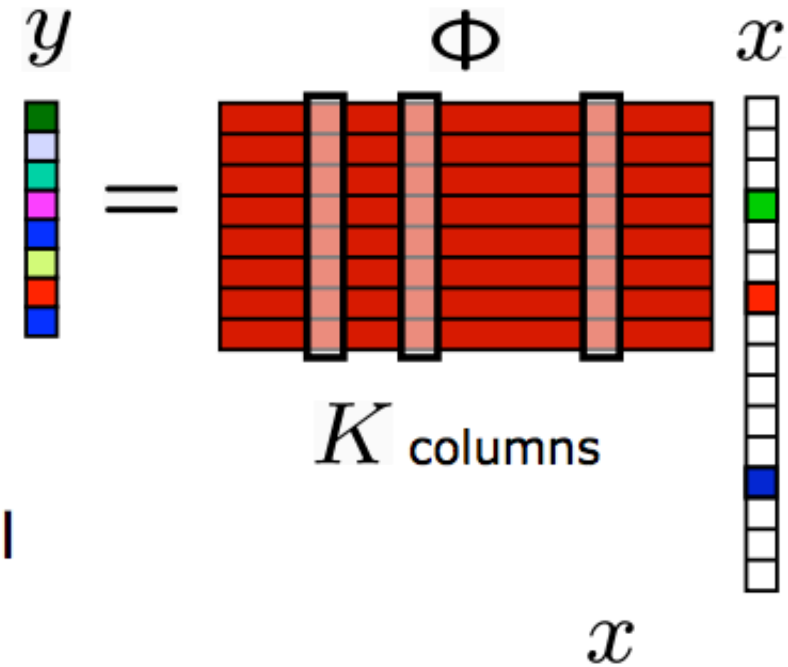

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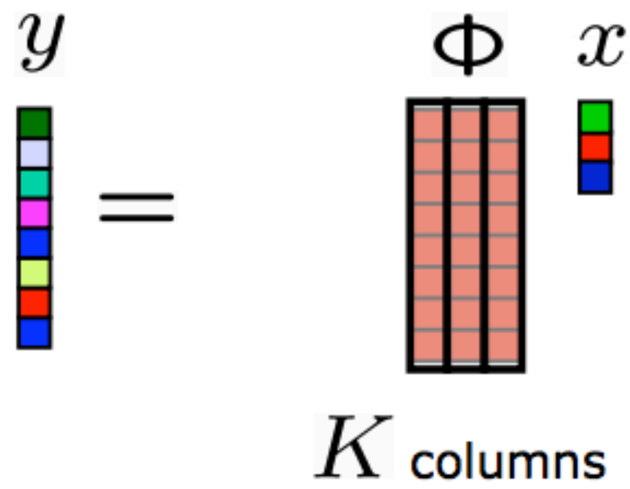

- But we are only interested in ***sparse*** vectors
- Φ is effectively *MxK*

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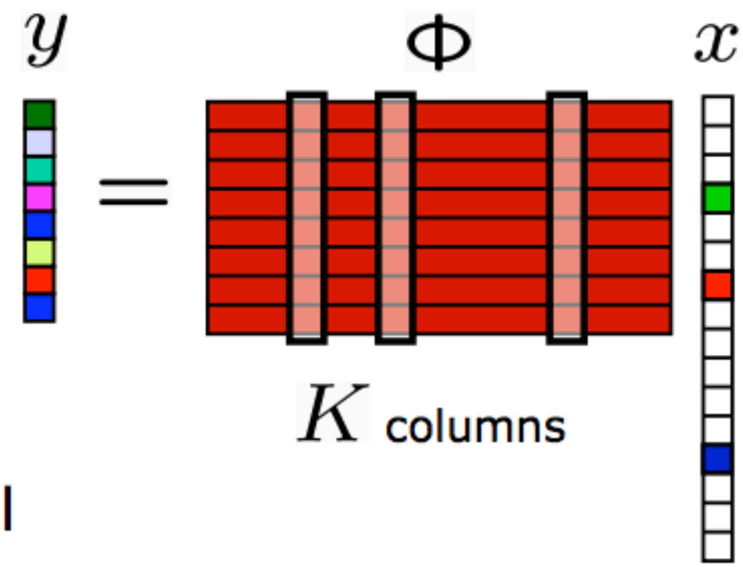


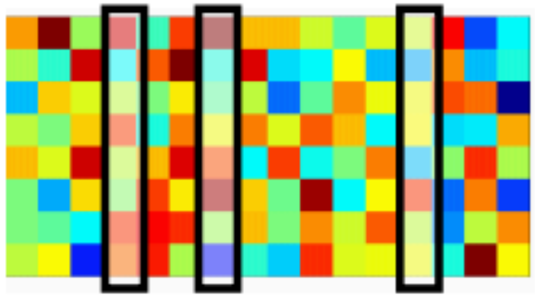
- But we are only interested in ***sparse*** vectors

- **Design** Φ so that each of its *M*x*K* submatrices are full rank (ideally close to orthobasis)
  - **Restricted Isometry Property (RIP)**

Restricted Isometric Property (RIP)

- Draw Φ at **random**
  - iid Gaussian
  - iid Bernoulli ± 1

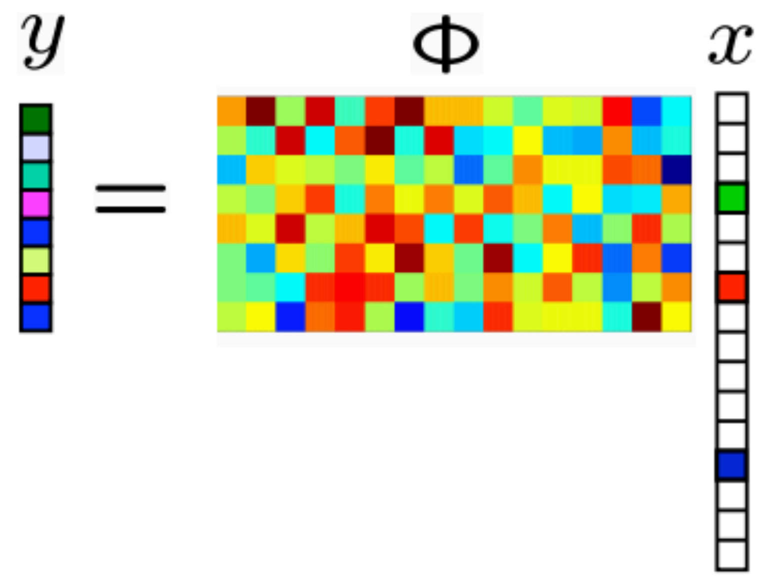
  ...



- Then Φ has the RIP with high probability provided

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

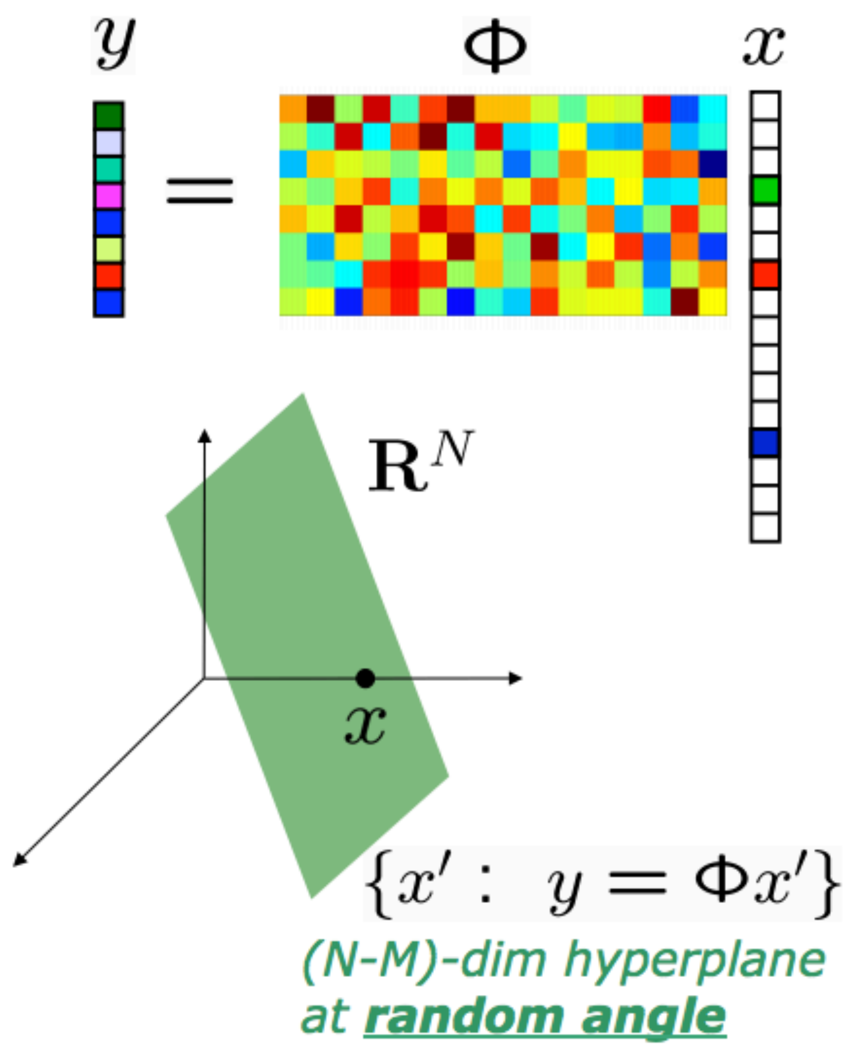
CS Signal Recovery



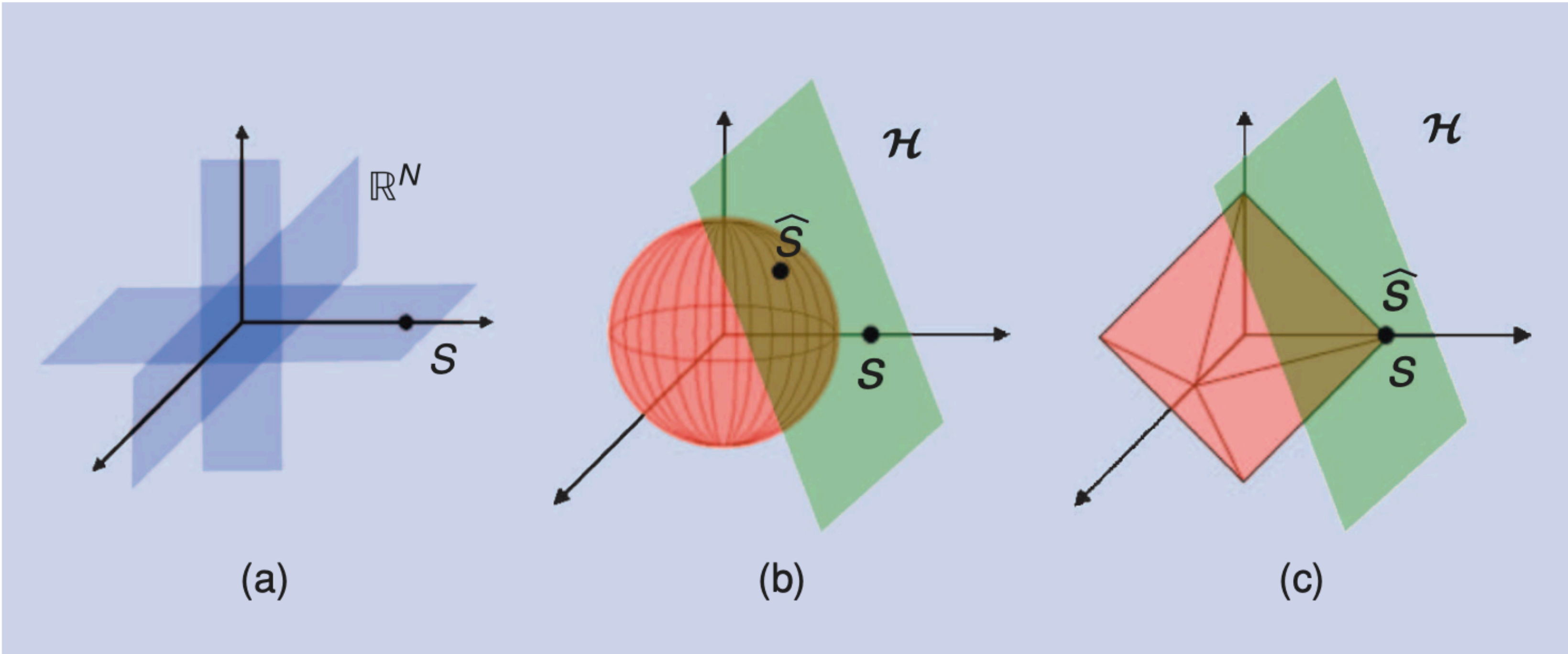
- **Goal**: Recover signal x from measurements y
- **Problem**: Random projection Φ not full rank (ill-posed inverse problem)
- **Solution**: Exploit the sparse/compressible ***geometry*** of acquired signal x

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 "best" x according to some criterion
  - ex: least squares



CS Recovery



[FIG2] (a) The subspaces containing two sparse vectors in $\mathbb{R}^3$ lie close to the coordinate axes. (b) Visualization of the ℓ_2 minimization (5) that finds the non-sparse point-of-contact $\hat{s}$ between the ℓ_2 ball (hypersphere, in red) and the translated measurement matrix null space (in green). (c) Visualization of the ℓ_1 minimization solution that finds the sparse point-of-contact $\hat{s}$ with high probability thanks to the pointiness of the ℓ_1 ball.

Baraniuk, Richard. "Compressive Sensing [Lecture Notes]." *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine* 24 (2007): 118-121.

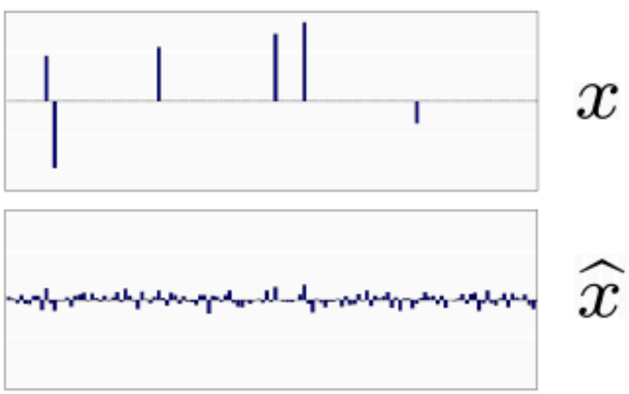
L_2 Signal Recovery

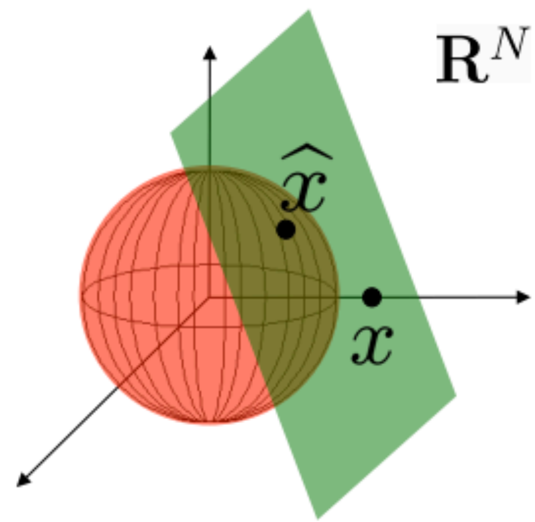
- Recovery: given $y = \Phi x$
  (ill-posed inverse problem) find x (sparse)

- Optimization: $\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{y=\Phi x} \|x\|_2$

- Closed-form solution: $\widehat{x} = (\Phi^T \Phi)^{-1} \Phi^T y$

- **Wrong answer!**





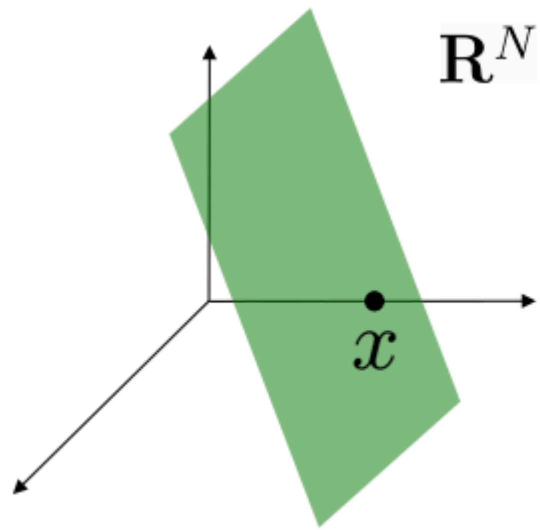
L_0 Signal Recovery

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

- Optimization: $\hat{x} = \arg\min_{y=\Phi x} \|x\|_0$

- **Correct!**

  "find sparsest vector in translated nullspace"



- But **NP-Complete** alg

L_1 Signal Recovery

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

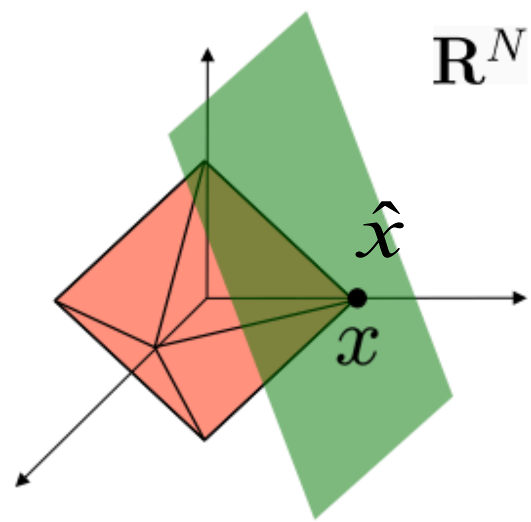
- Optimization: $\widehat{x} = \arg\min_{y=\Phi x} \|x\|_1$

- **Convexify** the ℓ_0 optimization

- **Correct!**

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

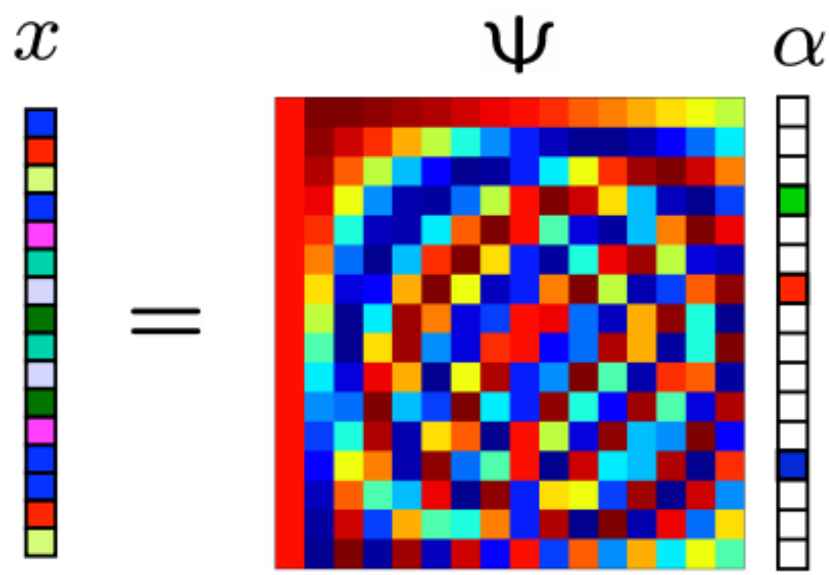
- Much recent alg progress
  - greedy, Bayesian approaches, ...



Universality

- Random measurements can be used for signals sparse in *any* basis

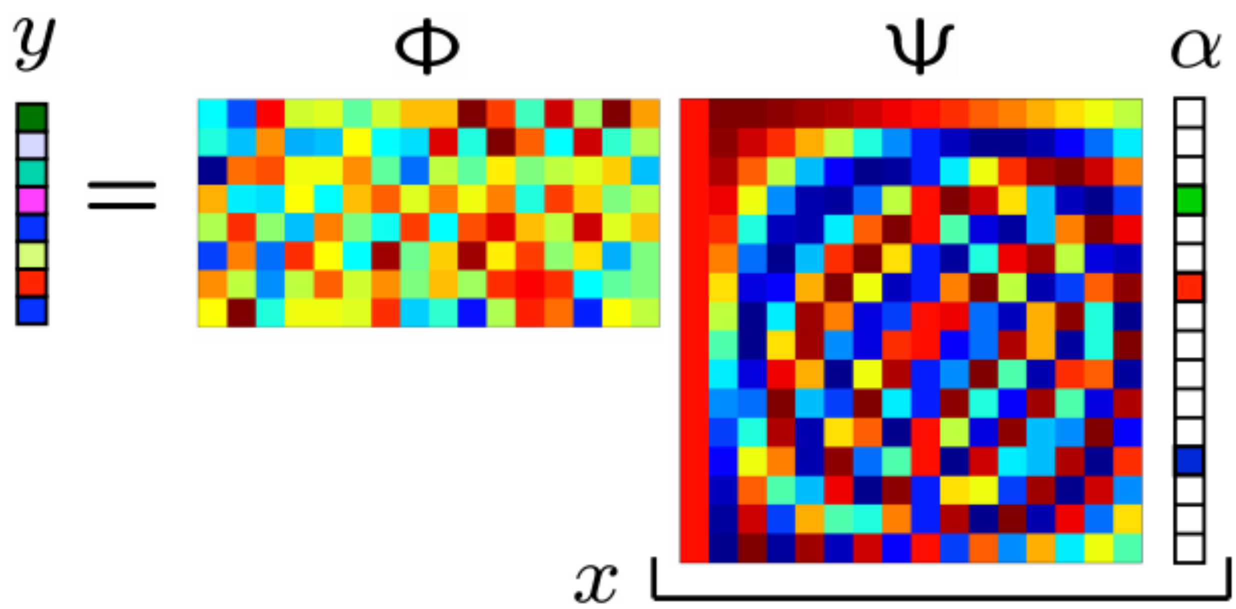
$$x = \Psi\alpha$$



Universality

- Random measurements can be used for signals sparse in *any* basis

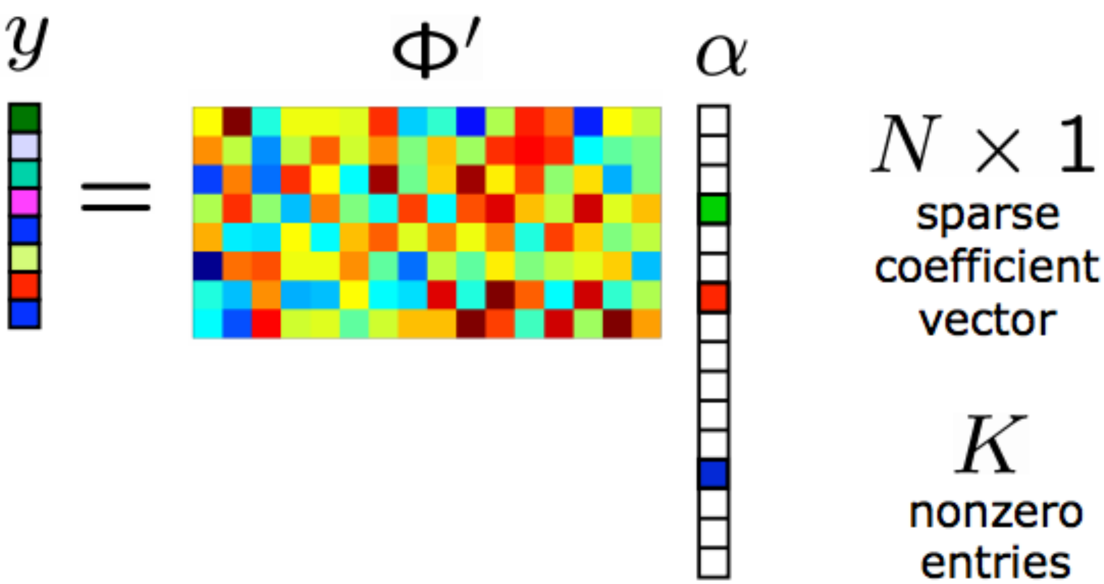
$$y = \Phi x = \Phi \Psi \alpha$$



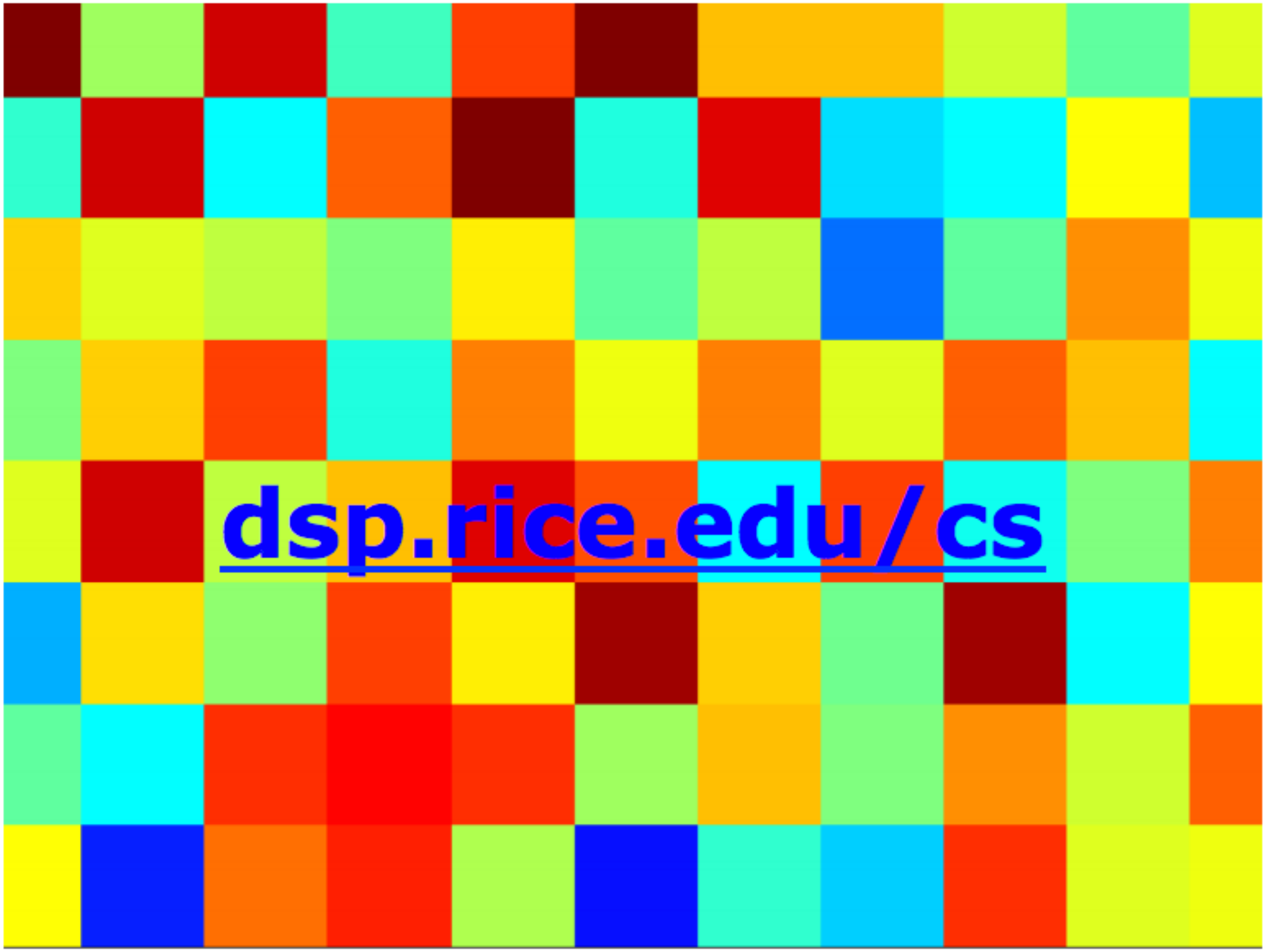
Universality

- Random measurements can be used for signals sparse in *any* basis

$$y = \Phi x = \Phi \Psi \alpha = \Phi' \alpha$$



Reference Slide



Big Ideas

- Compressive Sampling
  - Integrated sensing/sampling, compression and processing
  - Based on sparsity and incoherency

Admin

- Project 2
  - Due 4/26
- Final Exam – 5/1
  - Review Session 4/28 1-2pm
    - Location TBD. Watch Ed.
  - Covers lec 1-23*
    - Doesn't include lecture 12 (Data converters and noise shaping)
  - All old exams online
    - Disclaimers: old exams had different coverage for different years

Admin

- Office hour schedule for rest of semester (See Ed for zoom links)
  - 20th Th - Shuang 5-7:30pn (LRSM 208)
  - 21st F - Shuang 3-4pm
  - 24th M - Zhihan, 10-11:30 am
  - 25th T - Zhihan, 10-11:30 am and 7-8:30 pm
  - 26th W – Tania, 1-2:30 pm (Levine 262)
  - 27th Th – Tania 12-1pm, Shuang 5-7:30pm (LRSM 208)
  - 28th F - Shuang 3-4pm
  - 29th Sa - Shuang 2-4pm zoom
  - 1st M - Zhihan, 10-11:30 am