Research Summary

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Outline

1. Differential Microphones Arrays based on Differential Equation
   - Linear DMA
   - Circular DMA
2. Distributed Algorithms of PCA
   - Backgrounding
   - Average Consensus Algorithm
   - Distributed PCA

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1. Differential Microphones Arrays based on Differential Equation
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- The basic mode of an uniform linear array (ULA) with M omnidirectional microphones is

$$\begin{aligned} y_m(k) &= x_m(k) + v_m(k) \\ &= x(k - t - \tau_m) + v_m(k), m = 1, 2, ..., M \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

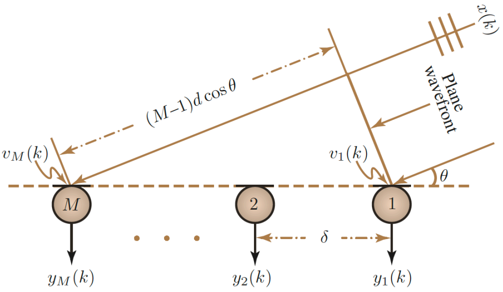

Figure: Uniform Linear Array

- where $x_m(k)$ is the source signal, t is the time which it takes form the signal to the first microphone, τ_m is the delay between the mth and the first microphones. [1]
- In the STFT domain,(1) can be expressed as

$$Y_m(\omega) = X(\omega)e^{-j(m-1)\omega\tau_0 \cos\theta} + V_m(\omega) \tag{2}$$

- In vectors form, we get

$$y(\omega) = [Y_1(\omega), Y_2(\omega), ..., Y_M(\omega)]^T \tag{3}$$
$$= d(\omega, \cos\theta)\mathrm{X}(\omega) + v(\omega) \tag{4}$$

where

$$d(\omega, \cos\theta) = \left[1, e^{-j\omega\tau_0 \cos\theta}, ..., e^{-j(M-1)\omega\tau_0 \cos\theta}\right]^T \tag{5}$$

is the phase-delay vector of length M.

- In order to recover the desired signal $X(\omega)$ from $y(\omega)$, a complex weight $H_m^*(\omega)$ is designed and applied to the output of each microphone. Mathematically, the beamformers output is

$$Z(\omega) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} H_m^*(\omega) Y_\mathrm{m}(\omega) = h^T(\omega) y(\omega) \tag{6}$$

- Mathematically, beampattern of a Nth-order DMA is written as

$$B[h(\omega),\theta] = d^H(\omega,\cos\theta)h(\omega) \tag{7}$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{M} H_m(\omega)e^{j(m-1)\omega\tau_0\cos\theta} \tag{8}$$

Simplify (8) by McLaughlin expanion, we get

$$B_N(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n}\cos^n\theta \tag{9}$$

where $\mathrm{a}_{N,n}, n = 0, 1, \ldots, N$ are real coefficients.

- In the direction of the desired signal, i.e., $\theta = 0^\circ$, the directivity pattern must be equal to 1. Therefore, we should have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} = 1 \tag{10}$$

Linear DMA

Linear equations solves beampattern coefficients

- The second-order directivity patterns have the form:

$$B_2(\theta) = (1 - a_{2,1} - a_{2,2}) + a_{2,1}\cos\theta + a_{2,2}\cos^2\theta \tag{11}$$

and they have 2 nulls at the angle θ_1 and θ_2, so we can write differential equation about $\mathrm{a}_{2,1}$ and $\mathrm{a}_{2,2}$,

$$\begin{cases} (1 - a_{2,1} - a_{2,2}) + a_{2,1}\cos\theta_1 + a_{2,2}\cos^2\theta_1 = 0 \\ (1 - a_{2,1} - a_{2,2}) + a_{2,1}\cos\theta_2 + a_{2,2}\cos^2\theta_2 = 0 \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

- By solving the equation, the most important shapes of patterns are as follows
  - Dipole: $a_{2,1} = 0$, $a_{2,2} = 1$, nulls at $\cos\theta = 0$.
  - Cardioid: $a_{2,1} = a_{2,2} = \frac{1}{2}$, nulls at $\cos\theta = 0$ and $\cos\theta = -1$.

Linear DMA

Linear equations solves beampattern coefficients

- As for Nth-order directivity patterns, they have N nulls at θ_1, θ_2,...,θ_N and the directivity pattern is equal to 1 in the direction of the desired signal. Based on the known conditions, we get

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} = 1 \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} \cos^n\theta_1 = 0 \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} \cos^n\theta_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} \cos^n\theta_N = 0 \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

Solve the simultaneous linear equations and get $a_{N,0}$, $a_{N,2}$,...,$a_{N,N}$.

- By (9) and the multiple-angle formula

$$\cos^n\theta = \frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{k=0}^{n} C_n^k \cos(2k-n)\theta \tag{14}$$

we get,

$$B_N(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_{N,n}\cos n\theta \tag{15}$$

Linear DMA

Differential equations solves beampattern coefficients

- Take the first-order equations as example, it is written as

$$B_1(\theta) = b_{1,0} + b_{1,1} \cos\theta \tag{16}$$

As for a second-order constant coefficient differential equation,its corresponding characteristic equation is

$$y^{(2)} + n^2 y = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$r^2 + n^2 = 0 \tag{18}$$

so $r = \pm ni$, and its general solution is

$$y = C_1 \cos(n\theta) + C_2 \sin(n\theta) \tag{19}$$

Linear DMA

Differential equations solves beampattern coefficients

- Characteristic equation of a Nth-order constant coefficient differential equation corresponding to Nth-order DMA is

$$r(r^2 + 1^2)(r^2 + 2^2) \dots (r^2 + N^2) = 0 \tag{20}$$

To solve $(2N + 1)$th-order differential equation needs 2N+1 initial conditions.

Linear DMA

Differential equations solves beampattern coefficients

- The directivity pattern must be equal to 1.

$$B_N(0^\circ) = 1 \tag{21}$$

Nth-order directivity patterns have N nulls at θ_1, θ_2,...,θ_N,

$$B_N(\theta_1) = 0, B_N(\theta_2) = 0, \ldots, B_N(\theta_N) = 0 \tag{22}$$

Its first derivative only exists $\sin(n\theta)$ and so on we can get the rest N initial condition,

$$B_N^{(1)}(0) = 0, B_N^{(1)}(\pi) = 0, B_N^{(2)}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, B_N^{(2)}(\frac{3\pi}{2}) = 0... \tag{23}$$

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Circular DMA

Beampattern

- The beampattern of CDMA is defined as

$$B_N(\theta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_{N,n} \cos^n(\theta - \theta_s) \tag{24}$$

where $\mathrm{a}_{N,n}, n = 0, 1, ..., N$ are real coefficients. In the direction of the desired signal, i.e., $\theta = \theta_s$, the directivity pattern must be equal to 1 [2].

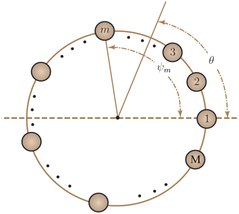

Figure: Circular DMA

- By (24) and the multiple-angle formula

$$\begin{aligned} B_N(\theta - \theta_s) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_{N,n} \cos n(\theta - \theta_s) && (25) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N} b_{N,n} \cos n\theta_s \cos n\theta + b_{N,n} \sin n\theta_s \sin n\theta && (26) \end{aligned}$$

Take the first-order equations as example, it is writtens as

$$B_1(\theta - \theta_s) = b_{1,0} + b_{1,1} \cos\theta_s \cos\theta + b_{1,1} \sin\theta_s \sin\theta \qquad (27)$$

When $b_{1,0} = C$, $C_1 = b_{1,1}\cos\theta_s$, $C_2 = b_{1,1}\sin\theta_s$, the solution of this differential equation is equal to (27).

- To solve $(2N+1)$th-order differential equation needs 2N+1 initial conditions.

$$B_N(\theta_s) = 1 \tag{28}$$

Nth-order directivity patterns have N nulls at $\theta_1 - \theta_s$, $\theta_2 - \theta_s$,...,$\theta_N - \theta_s$,

$$B_N(\theta_1 - \theta_s) = 0, B_N(\theta_2 - \theta_s) = 0, \ldots, B_N(\theta_N - \theta_s) = 0 \tag{29}$$

Besides, we can get the rest N initial conditions,

$$\begin{aligned} &B_N^{(1)}(\theta_s) = 0, B_N^{(1)}(\theta_s + \pi) = 0, \\ &B_N^{(2)}(\theta_s + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 0, B_N^{(2)}(\theta_s + \frac{3\pi}{2}) = 0... \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

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- Why we need Distributed Algorithms of PCA (D-PCA)?
  1. data are collected/stored in a distributed network
  2. memory limitation
  3. privacy issue
  4. parallel clusters
- How D-PCA work for parallel processors?
  1. each node calculates its local value of PCA
  2. communicate with its neighbor nodes
  3. update with a weighted average of its neighbors values
- Application
  1. classify word documents
  2. array processing

Backgrounding

Two Types of Data Model

- The designs of D-PCA algorithms differ in how data are divided in the network:
  1. Distributed columns observations (DCO)
  2. Distributed rows observations (DRO)

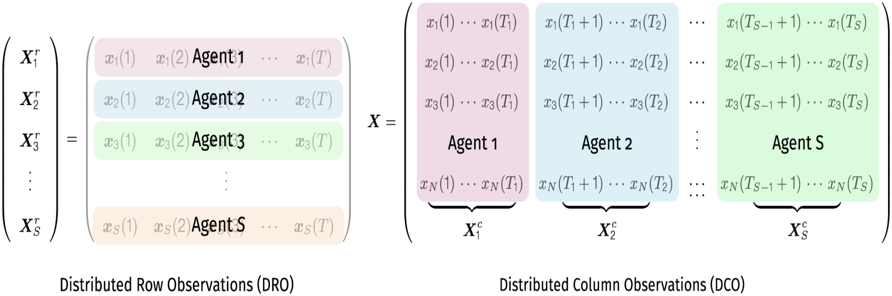

Figure: Data Model

- The DCO setting assumes that each agent observes a subset of columns of $X \in C^{N*T}$:

$$X = (X_1^c, X_2^c, ..., X_S^c)$$

where $X_i^c \in C^{N*Ti}$ is the column-partitioned sub-matrix and $\sum_{i=1}^{S} T_i = T$.
- DCO applies when high-dimension data are stored in different sites in a network.

- The DRO setting assumes that each agent observes only a subset of rows of $X \in C^{N*T}$:

$$X = ((X_1^r)^T, (X_2^r)^T, ..., (X_S^r)^T)^T$$

where $X_i^r \in C^{Ni*T}$ is the column-partitioned sub-matrix and $\sum_{i=1}^{S} N_i = N$.

- DRO applies when data have a multidimensional time series and each sample is distributed across the nodes.

Backgrounding

Two Types of Communication Model

- The designs of D-PCA algorithms also differ in the types of communication among each node:
  1. master-slave type
  2. mesh type

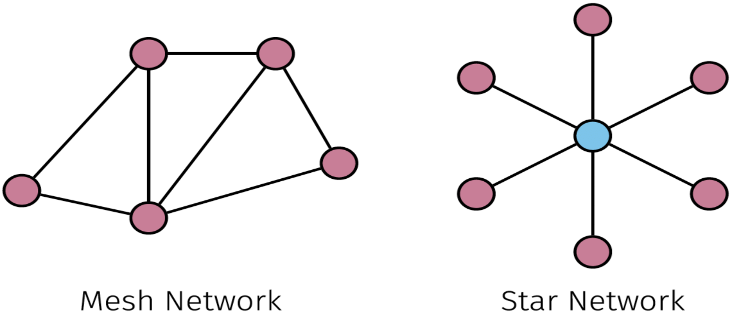

Figure: Communication Model

- How master-slave model work?
  1. in local stage, each slave node solves a local PCA
  2. send local PCA results to the master node
  3. in global stage, the master node computes the global PCA from the aggragated data
- How mesh model work?
  1. all nodes and links perform the same function
  2. all nodes exchange partial computations
  3. transmitting information from one node to another may require multihop communications

Outline

Average Consensus Algorithm

- Why need Average Consensus(AC) Algorithm?
  In D-PCA algorithm, the key is to aggregate and share information across nodes.
  - For master-slave model, we can centralize information in master node.
  - For mesh model, this has to be done with a sequence of computation steps adaptable to the network structure.

  We cannot centralize information directly in mesh model, so we take the iterative method to aggregate data

Average Consensus Algorithm

- Assume that the system of N sensor nodes is connected through a communication network. It is modeled by a graph whose topology is represented by the corresponding Laplacian matrix L.[4]
- The elements of matrix L [5]

$$l_{ij} = \begin{cases} d_j, \; i = j \\ -1, \; i \text{ communicates with j} \\ 0, \; \text{else} \end{cases}$$

  where d_j is the number of its neighbor.
- Let $W = I - \varepsilon L$. The following linear iterative algorithm :

$$x_j(t+1) = W_{jj}x_j(t) + \sum_{k \in N} W_{jk}x_k(t)$$

$$x(t+1) = Wx(t)$$

Average Consensus Algorithm

- $W\mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1}$, so the eigenvector is $\mathbf{1}$ and eigenvalue is 1. The second largest eigenvalue of W, $\lambda_2 < 1$.
- No matter what the initial node values are, we must have

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} W^t x(0) = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T x(0)$$

- All elements in x(t) are the same, and are the average of x(0) elements.
- Therefore, by AC algorithm, each node only need to communicates with its neighbor nodes. After iterationwe can compute the average of all nodes.

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- A distributed PCA method can be obtained by simply approximating the global correlation matrix via the AC subroutine,

$$\hat{R}_{u,i} = N \cdot AC(\{u_i u_i^T\}_{i=1}^N; L) \approx R_u \tag{31}$$

- In other words, each agent obtains an approximate of the global correlation matrix and the desired PCA can be then computed from $\hat{R}_{u,i}$.

- Eigenvalue decomposition of R_x and reduce its dimension to p-dim.

$$R_u = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i u_i u_i^T \xrightarrow{\text{reduce dim}} R_u \approx \sum_{i=1}^{P} \lambda_i u_i u_i^T \tag{32}$$

- Supposed that we have N distributed nodes, so the optimization problem is

$$\begin{aligned} &\min \sum_{i \in V} -x_i^T R_u x_i \\ &s.t.\ x_i^T x_i = 1,\ i \in V \\ &x_i = x_j,\ \forall (i,j) \in E \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

- The PDMM [7] solves problem in this form:

$$\begin{aligned} &\min \sum_{i \in V} f_i(x) \\ &s.t.\ A_{ij}x_i + A_{ij}x_j = c_{ij},\ \forall (i,j) \in E \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

where

$$f_i(x) = -u_i^T R_x u_i \tag{35}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{ij} = I,\ i < j \\ A_{ji} = -I,\ \text{others} \end{cases} \tag{36}$$

$$c_{ij} = 0 \tag{37}$$

- We denote δ as the Lagrangian multiplier, and the Lagrangian of this primal problem can be constructed as

$$L_p(x,\delta) = \sum_{(i,j)\in E} \delta_{ij}^T(c_{ij} - A_{ij}x_i - A_{ji}x_j) + \sum_{i\in V}\left[f_i(x_i) + \theta_i^T(1 - x_i^T x_i)\right] \tag{38}$$

- The Augmented Primal-Dual Lagrangian function is

$$L_P = \sum_{i\in V}\left[f_i(x_i) - \sum_{j\in N(i)} \lambda_{j|i}^T(A_{ij}x_i - c_{ij}) - f_i^*(A_i^T\lambda_i)\right] + h(x_i,\lambda_i) \tag{39}$$

where

$$h(x_i,\lambda_i) = \sum_{(i,j)\in E}\left(\frac{1}{2}\|A_{ij}x_i + A_{ji}x_j + c_{ij}\|^2 - \frac{1}{2}\left\|\lambda_{i|j} - \lambda_{j|i}\right\|^2\right) \tag{40}$$

- At iteration k, the update scheme of PDMM is

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_i^{k+1} &= x_i^k - \alpha \nabla_{x_i} L_P \\
\theta_i^{k+1} &= \theta_i^k + \alpha \nabla_{\theta_i} L_P \\
\lambda_{i|j}^{k+1} &= \lambda_{i|j}^k + (c_{ij} - A_{ji} x_j^k - A_{ij} x_i^k), \ \forall i \in V, \ j \in N(i)
\end{aligned}
\tag{41}
$$

where

$$
\nabla_{x_i} L_P = -2R_{u_i} x_i - \sum_{j \in N(i)} \lambda_{j|i}^T A_{ij} - 2\theta_i x_i + \sum_{(i,j) \in E} A_{ij}(A_{ij} x_i + A_{ji} x_j) \tag{42}
$$

$$
\nabla_{\theta_i}(L_P) = 1 - 2 x_i^T x_i \tag{43}
$$

Algorithm 1 PDMM

Initialize as x_i^0, $\lambda_{i|j}^0$, θ_i^0 for all nodes
for $k = 1$ to K **do**
    for $i = 1$ to N **do**
        $x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k - \alpha \nabla_{x_i} L_P$
        $\theta_i^{k+1} = \theta_i^k + \alpha \nabla_{\theta_i} L_P$
        $\lambda_{i|j}^{k+1} = \lambda_{i|j}^k + (c_{ij} - A_{ji} x_j^k - A_{ij} x_i^k), \; \forall i \in V, \; j \in N(i)$
    end for
end for

- We introduce Rayleigh quotient to replace the constrain ${x_i}^T x_i = 1$, and the optimization problem is

$$\min \sum_{i \in V} \frac{-{x_i}^T R_u x_i}{{x_i}^T x_i} \qquad (44)$$

$$s.t.\ x_i = x_j,\ \forall (i,j) \in E$$

Algorithm 2 PDMM (Rayleigh Quotient)

1: Initialize as x_i^0, $\lambda_{i|j}^0$ for all nodes
2: **for** $k = 1$ to K **do**
3: **for** $i = 1$ to N **do**
4:
$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k - \alpha \nabla_{x_i} L_P$$
$$\lambda_{i|j}^{k+1} = \lambda_{i|j}^k + (c_{ij} - A_{ji}x_j^k - A_{ij}x_i^k),\ \forall i \in V,\ j \in N(i)$$
5: **end for**
6: **end for**

- $$\begin{aligned} &\min \sum_{i \in V} -x_i^T R_{u_i} x_i \\ &s.t.\ A_{ij} x_i + A_{ij} x_j = c_{ij},\ \forall (i,j) \in E \end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

  where at iteration k

  $$\begin{cases} A_{ij} = I,\ i < j \\ A_{ij} = -I,\ i > j \\ A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{k-1} & \cdots & x_N^{k-1} \end{pmatrix},\ i = j \end{cases} \tag{46}$$

Algorithm 3 PDMM (Time-varing constrains)

1: Initialize as x_i^0, $\lambda_{i|j}^0$, A_{ii} for all nodes
2: **for** $k = 1$ to K **do**
3: **for** $i = 1$ to N **do**
4:

$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k - \alpha \nabla_{x_i} L_P$$
$$\lambda_{i|j}^{k+1} = \lambda_{i|j}^k + (c_{ij} - A_{ji} x_j^k - A_{ij} x_i^k),\ \forall i \in V,\ j \in N(i)$$

5: **end for**

$$A_{ii} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{k-1} & \cdots & x_N^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

6: **end for**

For Further Reading I

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