Choose $\mathbf{a}_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_D)$

Sensing matrices take the form

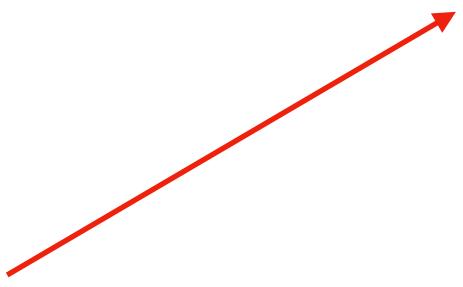
$$\frac{y + \eta_i}{\mathbf{a}_i^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{M} \mathbf{a}_i} \mathbf{a}_i \mathbf{a}_i^\mathsf{T}$$

Learning from PAQs: challenges



Sensing matrix depends on noise! Results in biased estimators

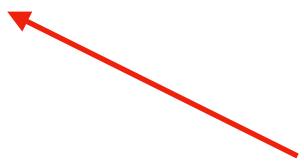






Inverse Chi-Square term makes the sensing matrices heavy-tailed!





Heavy-tail mitigation with truncation

Bias elimination with averaging

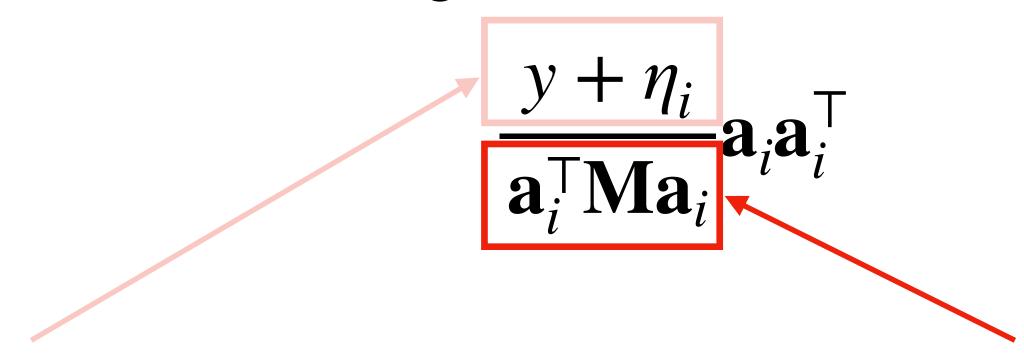




Learning from PAQs: challenges

Choose $\mathbf{a}_i \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_D)$

Sensing matrices take the form





Sensing matrix depends on noise! Results in biased estimators



Inverse Chi-Square term makes the sensing matrices heavy-tailed!



Bias elimination with averaging



Heavy-tail mitigation with truncation

A nuclear norm regularized estimator

For each of the n query vectors \mathbf{a}_i :

- Bias elimination: Collect m PAQ responses $\gamma_{i_1}, \ldots, \gamma_{i_m}$ and form averaged response $\bar{\gamma}_i^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_{i_j}^2$
- Heavy-tail mitigation: Truncate the averaged response by some value τ . Form shrunken response $\tilde{\gamma}_i^2 = \min\{\bar{\gamma}_i^2, \tau\}$
- Form shrunken sensing matrix $\widetilde{\mathbf{A}}_i = \widetilde{\gamma}_i^2 \mathbf{a_i} \mathbf{a_i}^{\mathsf{T}}$