Compressed Sensing using Left and Right regular sparse graphs

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Outline

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Problem Statement

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{w}$$

- $\mathbf{x}$ -$N \times 1$ sparse signal
- $\mathbf{A}$ -$M \times N$ measurement matrix
- $\mathbf{w}$ -additive noise
- $\mathbf{y}$ -$M \times 1$ measurement vector
- $\text{supp}(\mathbf{x}) := \{i : x_i \neq 0, i \in [N]\}$
- $K = |\text{supp}(\mathbf{x})|$

Sparsity

$K \ll N$

Support Recovery

- Decoder: Given $\mathbf{y}$ reconstruct the vector $\mathbf{x}$ denoted by $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$
- Prob. of failure of support recovery $\mathbb{P}_F := \Pr(\text{supp}(\widehat{\mathbf{x}}) \neq \text{supp}(\mathbf{x}))$
- Metrics of interest:
  - Sample complexity (M)
  - Decoding complexity
  - $\mathbb{P}_F$

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Objective

Devise a scheme with minimal num. of measurements M and minimal decoding complexity such that $\mathbb{P}_F \to 0$ as N(and K) $\to \infty$

Optimal order for Support Recovery [1]

- In the sub-linear sparsity regime, $K = o(N)$, necessary and sufficient conditions are shown to be:

$$C_1 K \log\left(\frac{N}{K}\right) < M < C_2 K \log\left(\frac{N}{K}\right)$$

- In the linear sparsity regime, $K = \alpha N$, it was shown that $M = \Theta(N)$ measurements are sufficient for asymptotically reliable recovery.

[1] Information Theoretic Limits of Support Recovery- Wainwright-2007

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- In [1], the minimum value of the signal space affects the bounds on M

$$x_i \in \mathcal{X} \triangleq \{Ae^{i\theta} : A \in \mathcal{A}, \theta \in \Omega\} \cup \{0\},$$
$$\mathcal{A} = \{A_{\min} + \rho l\}_{l=0}^{L_1}, \Omega = \{2\pi l/L_2\}_{l=0}^{L_2}$$

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Main result

Optimal Sample and Decoding Complexities

In the sub-linear sparsity regime, for a given SNR of $\frac{A_{\min}^2}{\sigma^2}$, our scheme has

- Sample complexity of $M = c_1 K \log(\frac{c_2 N}{K})$
- Decoding complexity of $O\left(K \log(\frac{N}{K})\right)$
- $\mathbb{P}_F \to 0$ asymptotically in K

where the constants c_1 and c_2 are dependent on SNR and desired rate of decay of $\mathbb{P}_F$.

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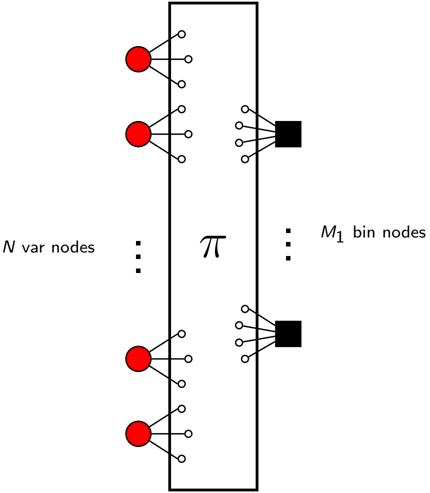
Graphical Representation

(N, ℓ, r, W) ensemble. $\ell N = rM_1$



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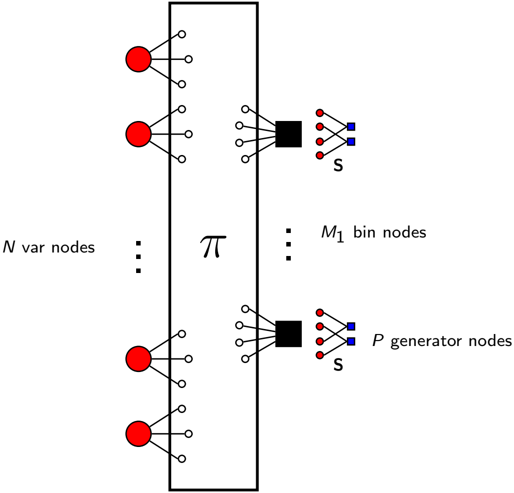

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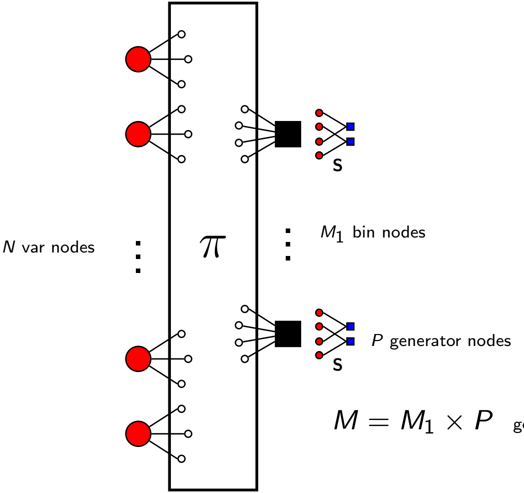

$M = M_1 \times P$ generator nodes

Matrix Representation

(N, ℓ, r, W) ensemble.

- $\mathbf{H}$ be the adjacency matrix (binning operation)- $M_1 \times N$
- $\mathbf{S}$ be the generator matrix at each bin - $P \times r$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_1 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{M_1} \end{bmatrix}, \dim(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i) = r \times 1,$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_{M_1} \end{bmatrix}, \text{where } \mathbf{y}_i = \mathbf{S}\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_i, \dim(\mathbf{y}_i) = P \times 1$$

- We define a tensor operation such that

$$\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{S} \boxplus \mathbf{H})\mathbf{x}$$

Tensor Operation

- Sensing matrix $\mathbf{A}_{M_1 P \times N} = S_{P \times r} \boxplus H_{M_1 \times N}$ where

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- $\forall i \in [1 : M_1]$, define a $P \times N$ matrix

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \mathbf{h}_i \boxtimes \mathbf{S} \triangleq [\mathbf{0}, \ldots, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{0}, \ldots, \mathbf{s}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{s}_r, \mathbf{0}]$$

  where the r columns are placed in the r non-zero indices of $\mathbf{h}_i$.

- $S \boxplus H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S}_1 \\ \mathbf{S}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{S}_{M_1} \end{bmatrix}$

Example

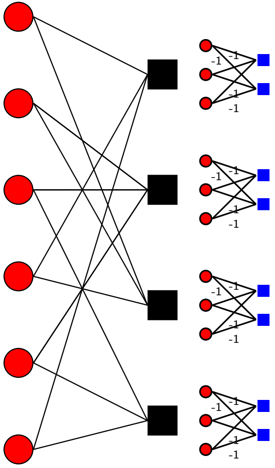
$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sensing matrix $\mathbf{A}$ with $M = 8$:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{H} \boxplus \mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & +1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ +1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & +1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Bin Decoding

At each bin, input to the decoder is

$$\mathbf{y}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{r} x_{\mathbf{h}_i^j} \mathbf{s}_j + \mathbf{w}_i$$

- Zero-ton: Is it just noise?

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_i = \mathcal{H}_Z, \quad \text{if } \frac{1}{P}\|\mathbf{y}_i\|^2 \leq (1+\gamma)\sigma^2$$

- Singleton: If a single variable is non-zero?

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\mathbf{s}_k^\dagger \mathbf{y}_i}{\|\mathbf{s}_k\|^2}$$

$$\hat{k} = \arg\min_k \ \|\mathbf{y}_i - \alpha_k s_k\|$$

$$\hat{x}[\hat{k}] = \arg\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \|x - \alpha_{\hat{k}}\|$$

- Multi-ton: More than one non-zero variable?

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_i = \mathcal{H}_S(\hat{k}, \hat{x}[\hat{k}]), \quad \text{if } \frac{1}{P}\|\mathbf{y}_i - \hat{x}[\hat{k}]\mathbf{s}_{\hat{k}}\|^2 \leq (1+\gamma)\sigma^2$$

Peeling Decoding

while $\exists i \in [M_1] : \mathcal{H}_i = \mathcal{H}_Z$ or $\mathcal{H}_S$, **do**

  if $\mathcal{H}_i = \mathcal{H}_Z$ **then**

    Remove the bin i, assign 0 to all the variables connected

  else if $\mathcal{H}_i = \mathcal{H}_S(k, x[k])$ **then**

    Assign $x[k]$ to k^{th} variable in bin i, subtract $x[k]$ from connected bins

    Remove the bin and all the variables connected

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Oracle based Peeling Decoder

- Assume the hypothesis detection in each bin is correct
- Equivalence to peeling decoder on pruned graph- all zero variables are removed

Equivalence to (N, l, r) LDPC on BEC$(\epsilon = \frac{K}{N})$

If $\mathrm{supp}(\mathbf{x}) = \{i : y_i = \mathcal{E}\}$, then $P^{(i)}_{\mathrm{BEC}}(\mathbf{y}) = P^{(i)}_{\mathrm{SR}}(\mathbf{z})$ for $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{Hx}$.

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- Choose $M_1 = \eta K$ thus $r = \frac{\ell N}{\eta K}$

DE for Peeling decoder on LDPC -BEC channel

Fractional number of degree one checks remaining

$$\tilde{R}_1(y) = r\epsilon y^{l-1}[y - 1 + (1 - \epsilon y^{l-1})^{r-1}]$$

where $\epsilon = \frac{K}{N}$ and $r = \frac{\ell N}{\eta K}$

Peeling threshold

η^{Th} is defined to be the minimum value of η for which there is no non-zero solution for the equation:

$$y = \lim_{\frac{N}{K}\to\infty} 1 - \left(1 - \frac{Ky^{l-1}}{N}\right)^{\frac{lN}{\eta K}}$$
$$= 1 - e^{\frac{-ly^{l-1}}{\eta}}$$

in the range $y \in [0, 1]$.

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Threshold behavior

For $M_1 > \eta^{\text{BP}} K$ bin nodes, the peeling decoder will be successful with probability $1 - O\left(\frac{1}{K^{l-2}}\right)$

Note that η^{Th} is a function of just ℓ, r.

Analysis of Bin Decoding

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