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Proximal methods for point source localisation

The implementation



Forward-backward algorithm

Implicit step

- Pick a “particle-to-wave” operator $\mathcal{D} \in \mathbb{L}(\mathcal{M}(\Omega); C_0(\Omega))$ such that

$$A_* A \leq L \mathcal{D}.$$

- With

$$H(\mu) := \tau[A_*(A\mu^k - b) + \alpha] + \mathcal{D}(\mu - \mu^k) \in C_0(\Omega),$$

approximate implicit forward-backward step becomes

$$\text{on } \Omega \quad -\varepsilon_{k+1} \leq H(\mu^{k+1}) \leq \varepsilon_{k+1} \quad \text{on } \text{supp } \mu^{k+1}.$$

Algorithm sketch for one FB step

- 1 **Optimise weights** β of $\mu^{k+1} = \sum_{x \in S} \beta_x \delta_x$ to have $H(\mu^{k+1}) \approx 0$ on $\text{supp } \mu^{k+1}$. This may reduce $\text{supp } \mu^{k+1}$ to satisfy right-hand-side
- 2 **Find minimiser** ξ of $H(\mu^{k+1})$.
- 3 **If in bounds**, $H(\mu^{k+1})(\xi) \geq -\varepsilon_{k+1}$, **finish**.
- 4 Otherwise **add ξ to support** of μ^{k+1} , and repeat.

Implementation: main components

Weight optimisation subproblems

semismooth Newton \rightsquigarrow **nalgebra**.

Minimisation of H

branch-and-bound \rightsquigarrow

- custom geometrical bisection tree structure for

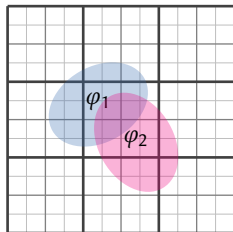
$$\sum_k \varphi_k \quad \text{where each } \varphi_k \text{ has small support.}$$

Maintains rough upper/lower bounds within each node/cube.

- multi-threaded with **rayon** pools and a priority queue.

Abstraction and tools

- Mappings, linear operators (A, \mathcal{D}) , vector spaces, **GEMV**, **AXPY**, etc.
- **Float** with everything necessary; **linspace**; cubes; iteration; mapping...
- Iterative algorithm boilerplate



Iterative algorithm boilerplate separation

```
let mut logger = Logger::new();
let mut iter = AlgIteratorOptions {
    max_iter : 100,
    verbose_iter : Verbose::Every(10),
    .. Default::default()
}.timed()           // Include time in output
.into_log(&mut logger); // Log the output

// ...

let mut x = 1 as float;

iter.iterate(|state|{
    x = x + x.sqrt();           // This is our computational step
    state.if_verbose(||{
        return x                // return current value when requested
    })
})
```

GATs for abstract functional analysis

```
// Trait for linear  $A: X \rightarrow Y$  that have an adjoint  $A': Y' \rightarrow X'$ 
pub trait Adjointable<X, Y'> : Linear<X> {
    type AdjointCodomain; //  $X'$ 
    type Adjoint<'a> : Linear<Y', Codomain=Self::AdjointCodomain>
        where Self : 'a;

    fn adjoint(&self) -> Self::Adjoint<'_>;
}

// ...

opA.adjoint().apply(x) // No data copied to apply adjoint!
```

Challenges

nalgebra type piggybacking

`nalgebra RealField` has the same methods as `num_traits Float`
↪ hell with `TONalgebraRealField` piggybacking trait.

Standardisation? A way to require traits without importing their methods?

Trait bound bloat

Many of our functions have **20 lines** of *inherited* trait bounds.

Really? Do we really have to repeat inherited trait bounds?

Float literals

```
#[replace_float_literals(F::cast_from(literal))]
```

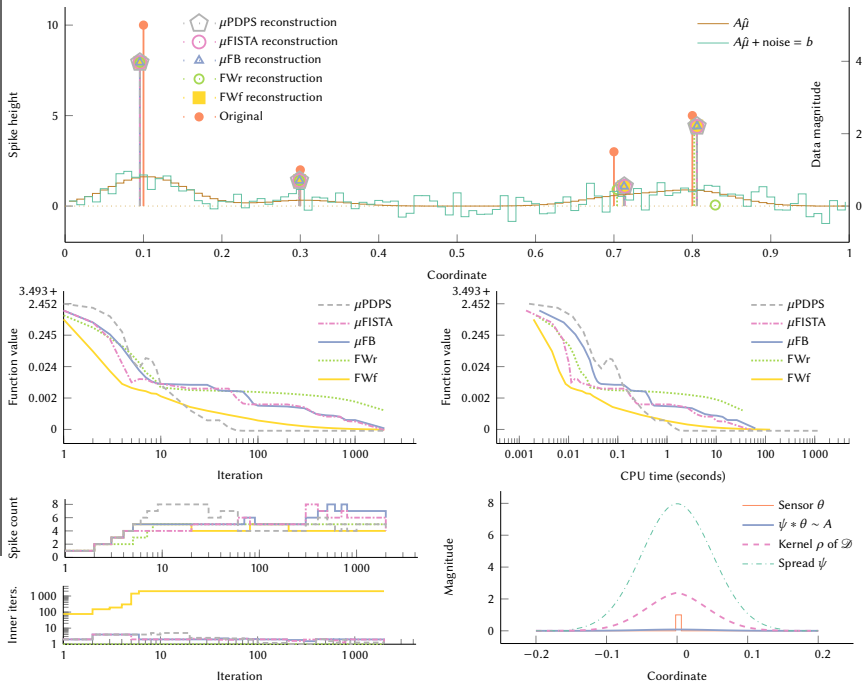
Returning closures and constructing iterators

Needed `Map` trait for methods instead of closures, and tons of boilerplate.

Documentation: math

Rust markdown stuck in the past: no KaTeX (without cumbersome workarounds).

1D, cut gaussian spread, L_2^2 fidelity



More details

Proximal methods for point source localisation

Manuscript: arXiv [2212.02991](#)

Rust codes: Zenodo [7402055](#)

Both: [tuomov.iki.fi](#) \rightsquigarrow

