

物理约束下的深度生成学习： 小样本影像数据分析的新路径？

Qiegen Liu

Nanchang University, China

物理约束下的深度生成学习：小样本影像数据分析的新路径？

1. 磁共振快速成像: From CS to AI

2. ISICDM报告-----

医学成像重建中的深度学习方式比较：有监督、无监督及自监督学习

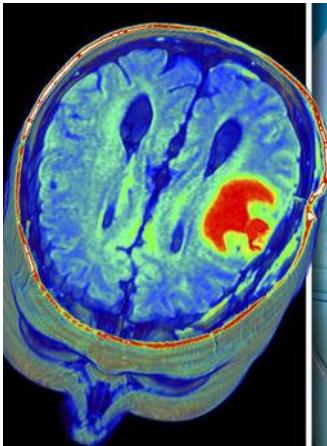
3. ISMRM报告-----在深度生成学习快速成像重建的工作

3.1 Examples of USL from DAE to DSM

3.2 Examples of DSM from image domain to k-space domain

4. 最新进展-----Hankel构造下的深度生成学习重建

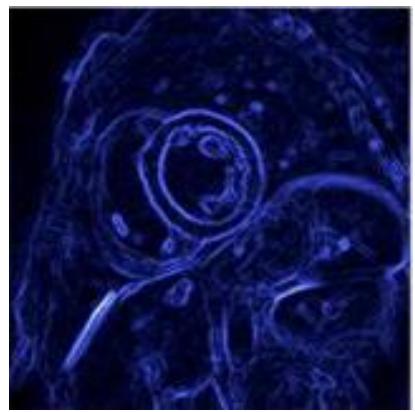
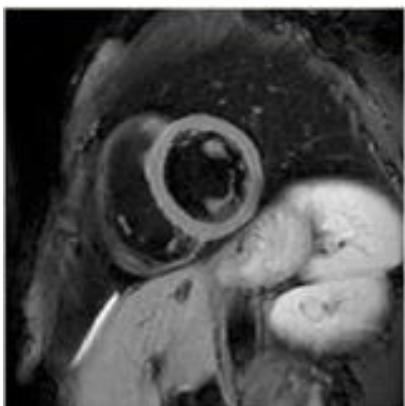
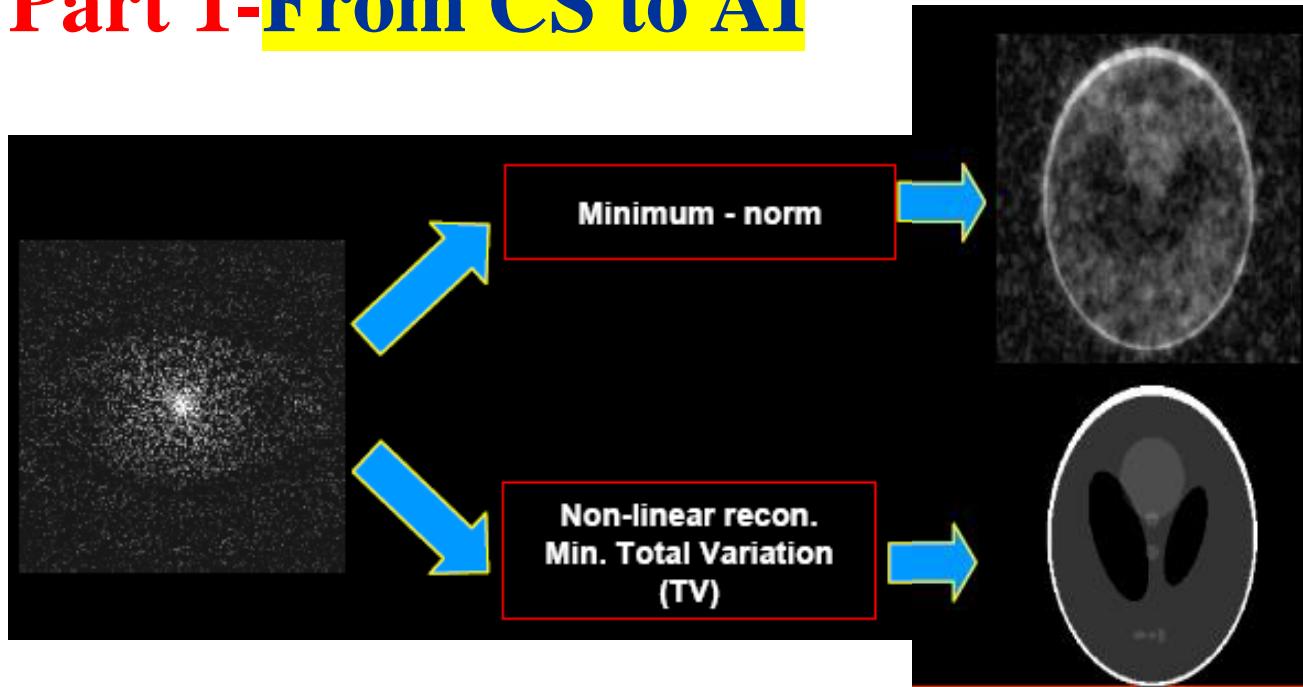
Part 1-From CS to AI



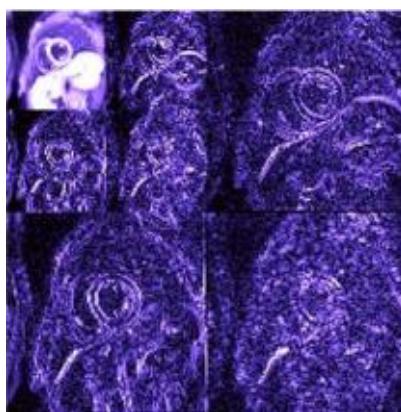
Fast MRI Techniques:

- ✓ **MR physics (1970's)**
 - Pulse sequence design
- ✓ **Hardware (2000's)**
 - Parallel imaging with phased array coils
- ✓ **Partial K-space reconstruction (past two decades)**
 - Modeling using priori knowledge, etc.

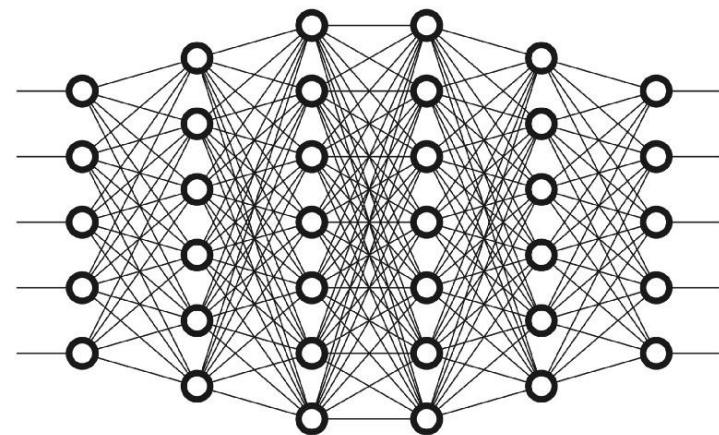
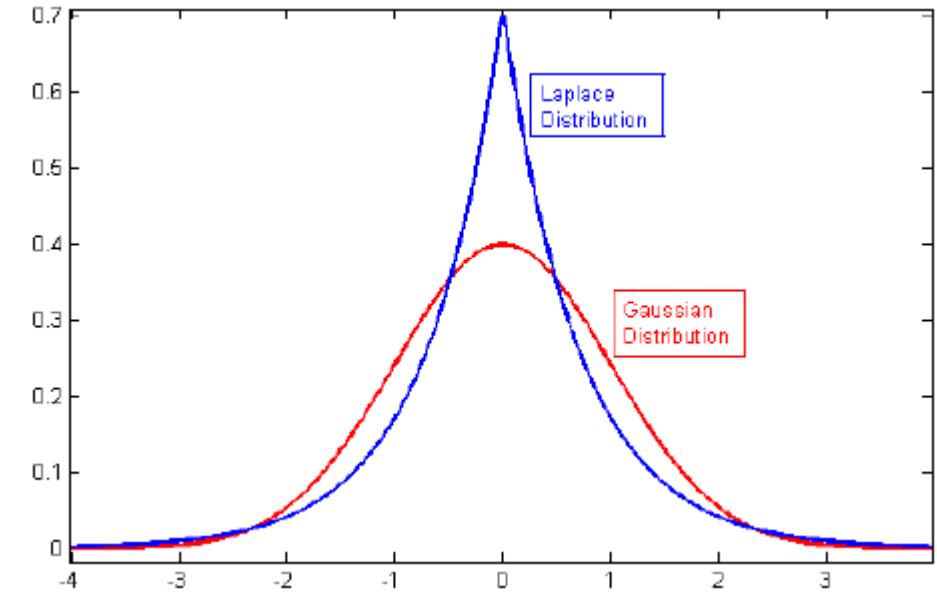
Part 1-From CS to AI



Sparse in Gradient



Sparse in Wavelet



From compressed sensing (**CS**) to Artificial intelligence (**AI**)

Part 1-From CS to AI

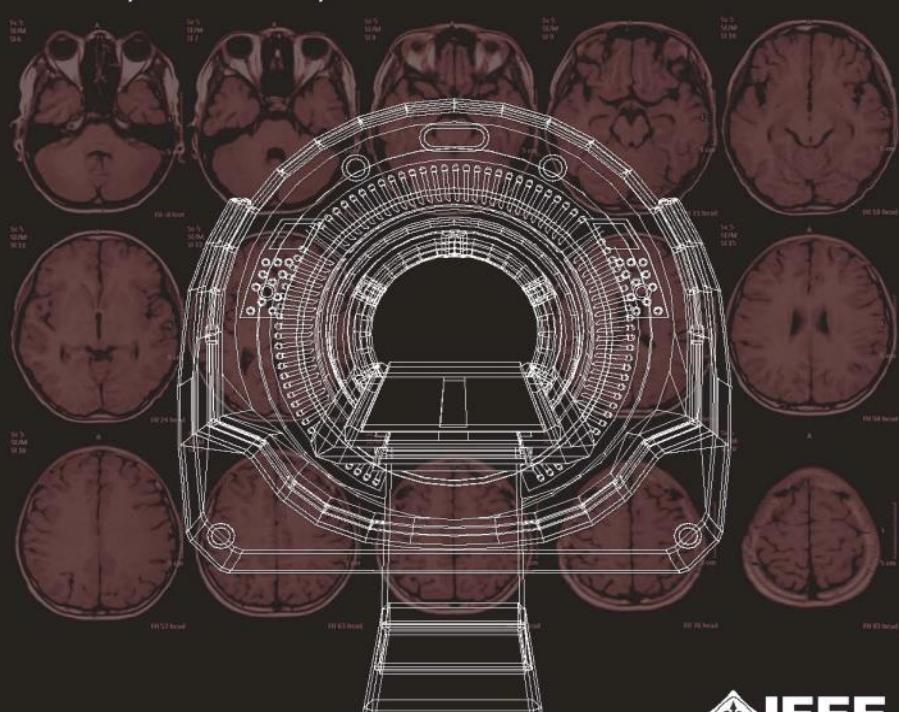
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AI-Based Reconstruction for Fast MRI—A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

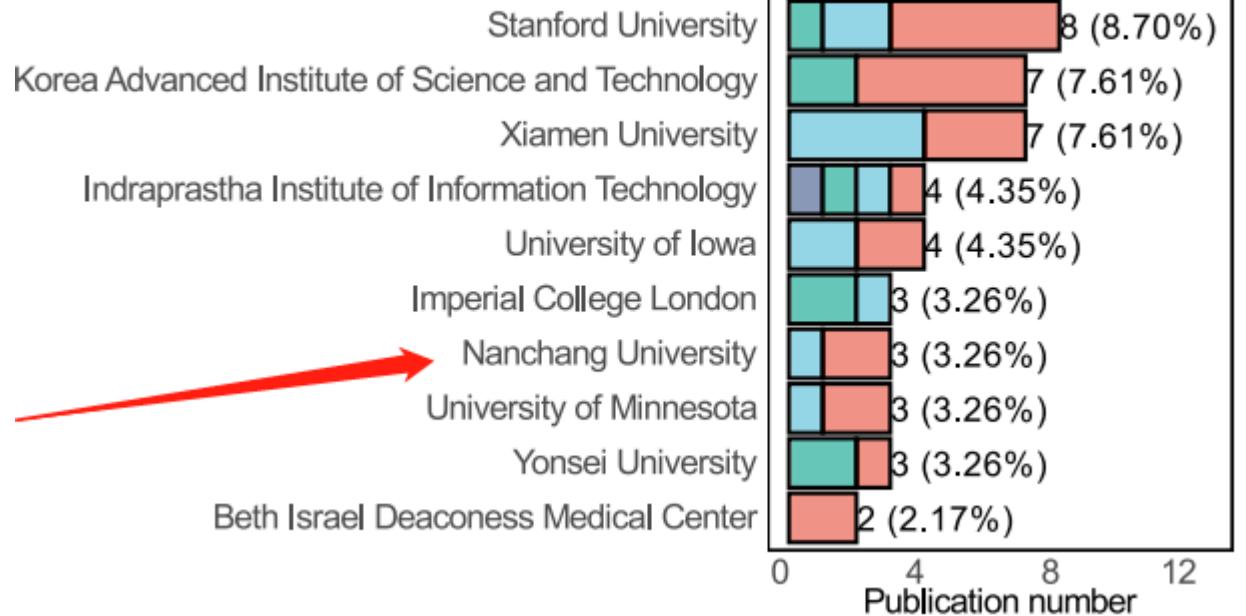
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AI-Based Reconstruction for Fast MRI—A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Year ■ 2017 ■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020





登录

Part 1-From CS to AI

<https://github.com/yqx7150>



Qiegen Liu
yqx7150

Follow

My current research interest is sparse representation, deep learning and their applications in image processing, computer vision and MRI reconstruction.



Qiegen Liu

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medical imaging image processing

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22
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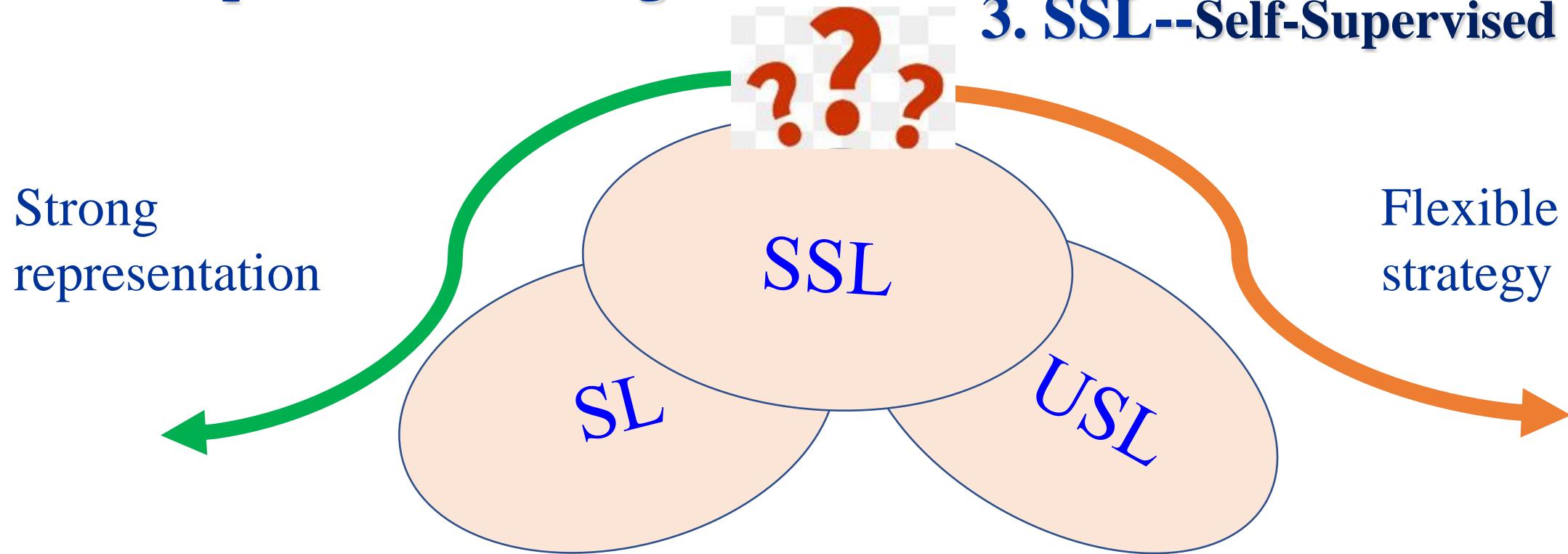
4. 最新进展-----Hankel构造下的深度生成学习重建

Comparison of deep learning methods in medical imaging: Supervised, unsupervised and self-supervised learning

Motivation:

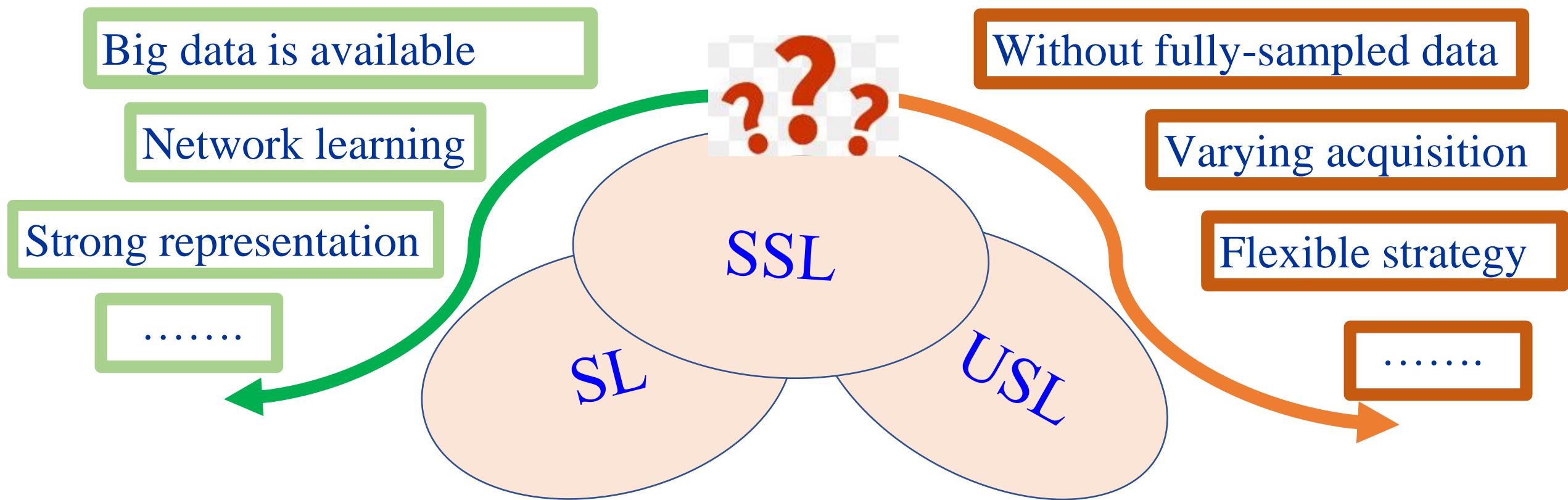
The Purpose of Learning ?

1. SL--Supervised Learning
2. USL—UnSupervised Learning
3. SSL--Self-Supervised Learning



Comparison of deep learning methods in medical imaging: Supervised, unsupervised and self-supervised learning

Motivation: The Purpose of Learning ?



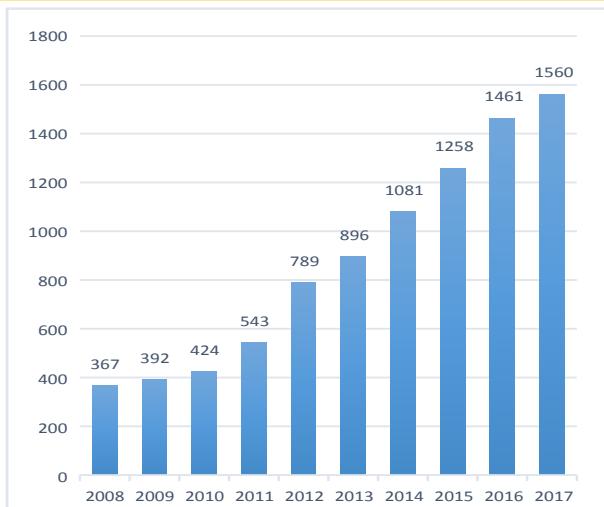
SL for MRI Rec

- S. Wang, D. Liang, et al., "Accelerating magnetic resonance imaging via deep learning," *ISBI*, 2016.
- J. Sun, Z. Xu, et al., "Deep ADMM-net for compressive sensing MRI," *NIPS*, 2016.
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- D. Lee, et al., "Compressed sensing and parallel MRI using deep residual learning," *ISMRM*, 2017.
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- Y. Han, et al., "Deep learning with domain adaptation for accelerated projection-reconstruction MR," *MRM*, 2018.
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- C. Qin, et al., "Convolutional recurrent neural networks for dynamic MR image reconstruction," *IEEE TMI*, 2018.
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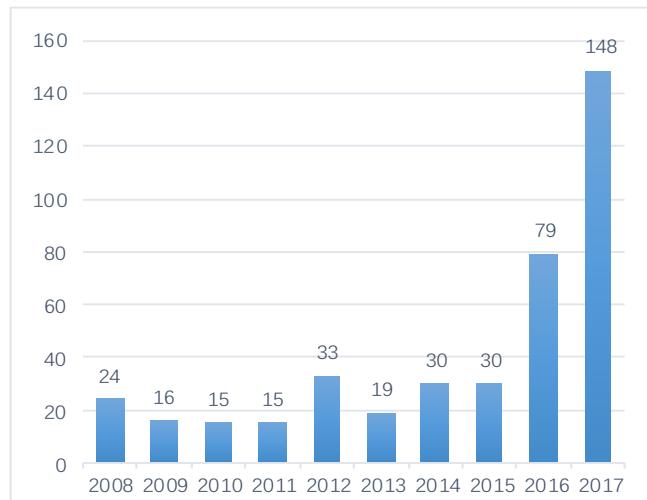
W. Zeng, et al., "A comparative study of CNN-based super-resolution methods in MRI reconstruction and its beyond," *Signal Processing: Image Communication*, 2020.

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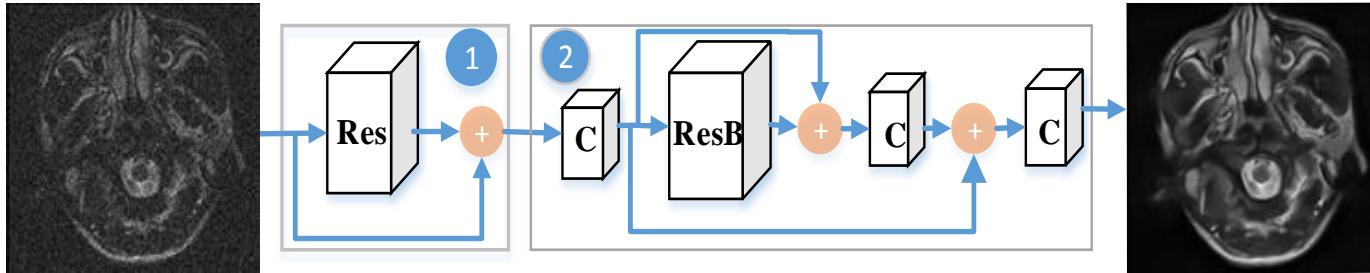
Image
Reconstruction



CNN-based
Reconstruction



SL for MRI Rec



MRI 2020 论文

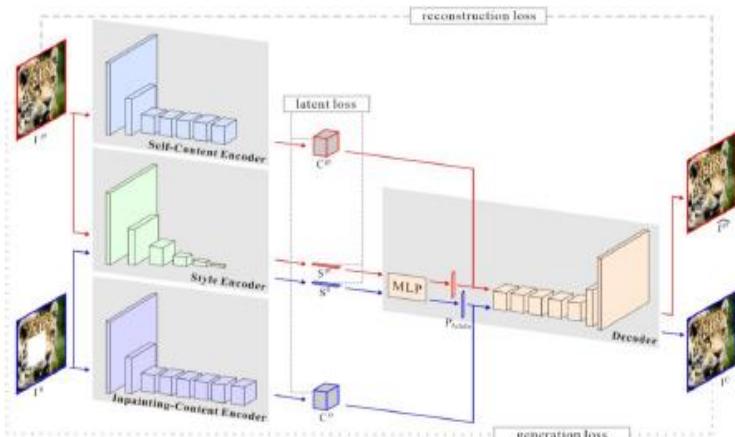
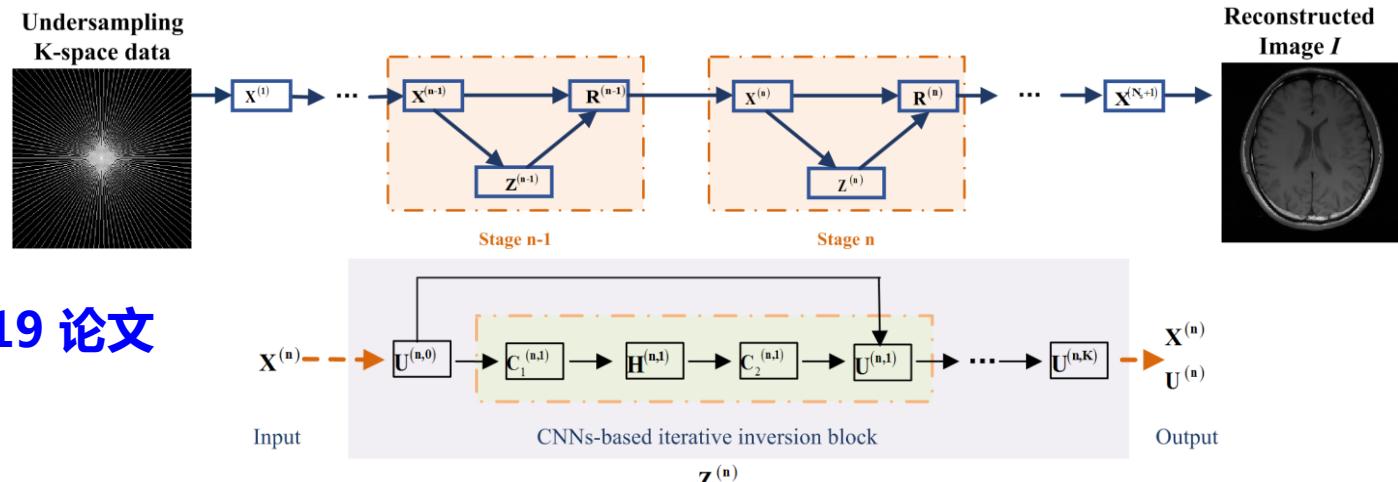


Figure 2. Architecture of inpainting network

有监督学习缺点：
-----当测试环境改变时，
训练环境也要改变



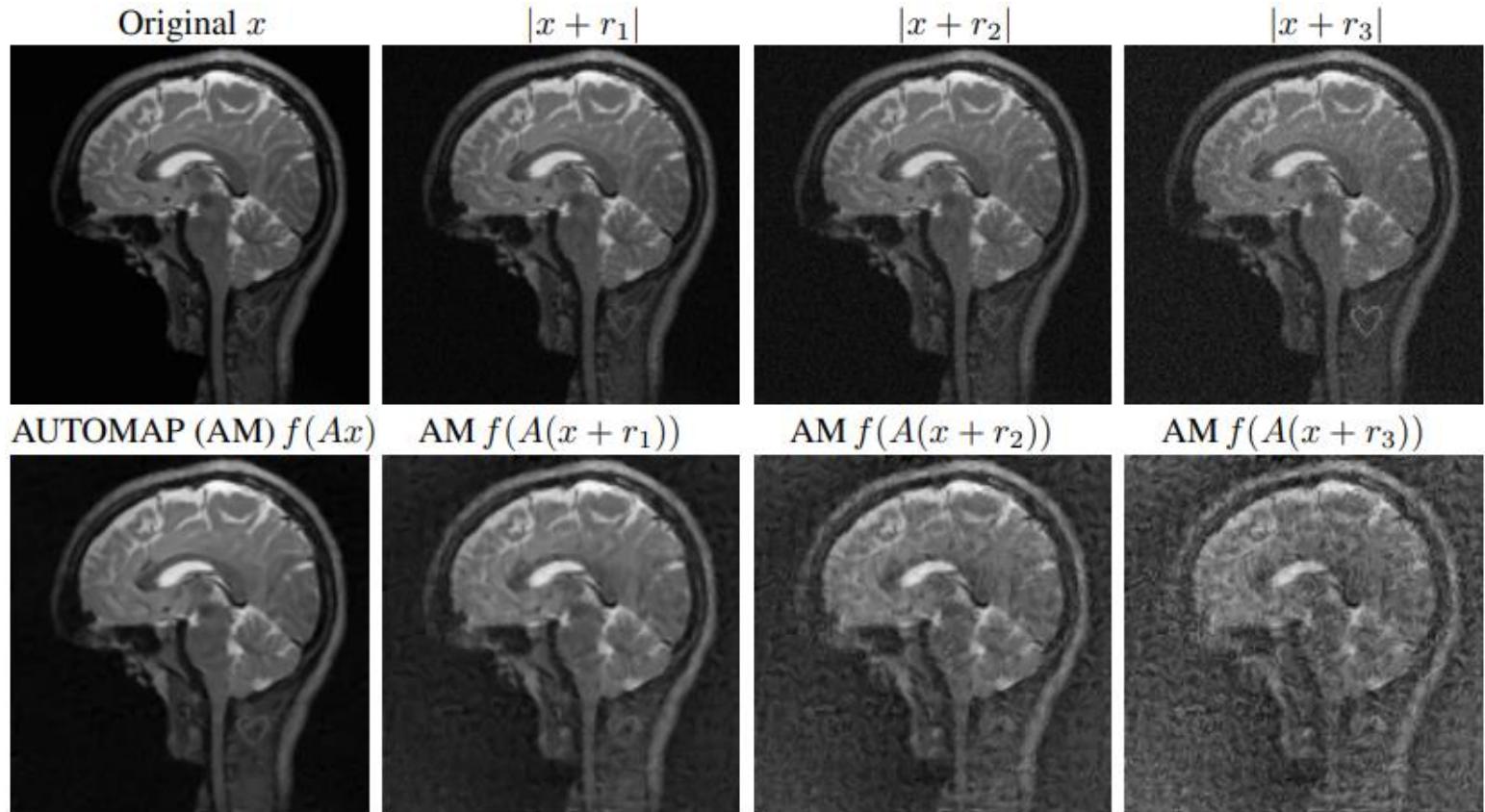
TCI 2020 论文

- Y. Liu#, Q. Liu#, M. Zhang, Q. Yang, et al., “IFR-Net: Iterative feature refinement network for compressed sensing MRI”, TCI, vol. 6, pp. 434-446, 2020.
S. Li, J. Zhou, D. Liang, Q. Liu, “MRI denoising using progressively distribution-based neural network”, MRI, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mri.2020.04.006>.
J. Xiao, L. Liao, Q. Liu, R. Hu, “CISI-Net: Explicit latent content inference and imitated style rendering for image inpainting”, AAAI, 354-362, 2019.

SL for MRI Rec

PNAS 2020

They also lack flexibility and stability when the environments of under-sampling schemes and acceleration factors has some perturbations



部分成像: $Ax = y, A = F_p$

端对端学习
重建: $\tilde{x} = f(y)$

存在扰动: $x \rightarrow x + r$

SL for MRI Rec

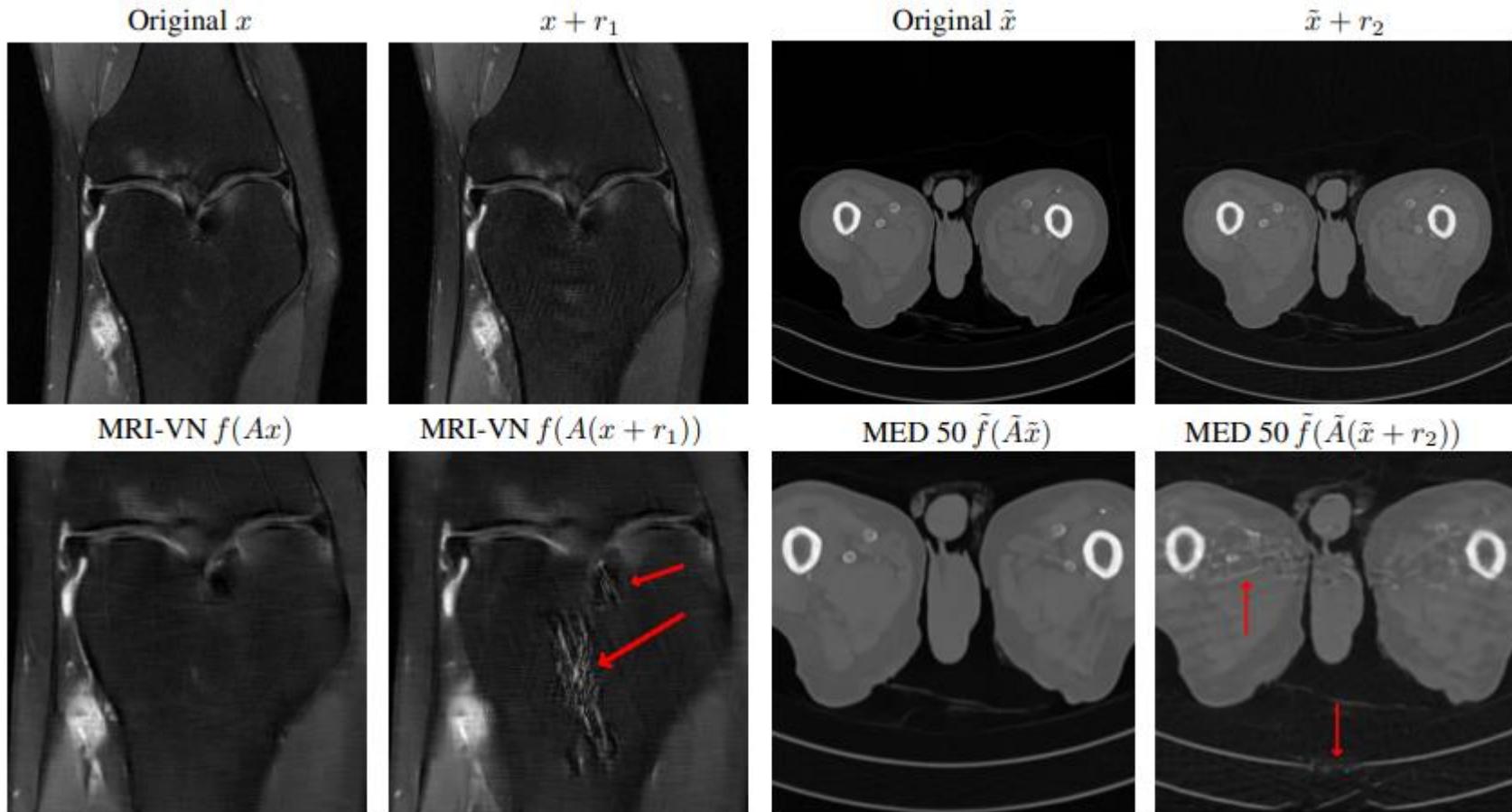
PNAS 2020

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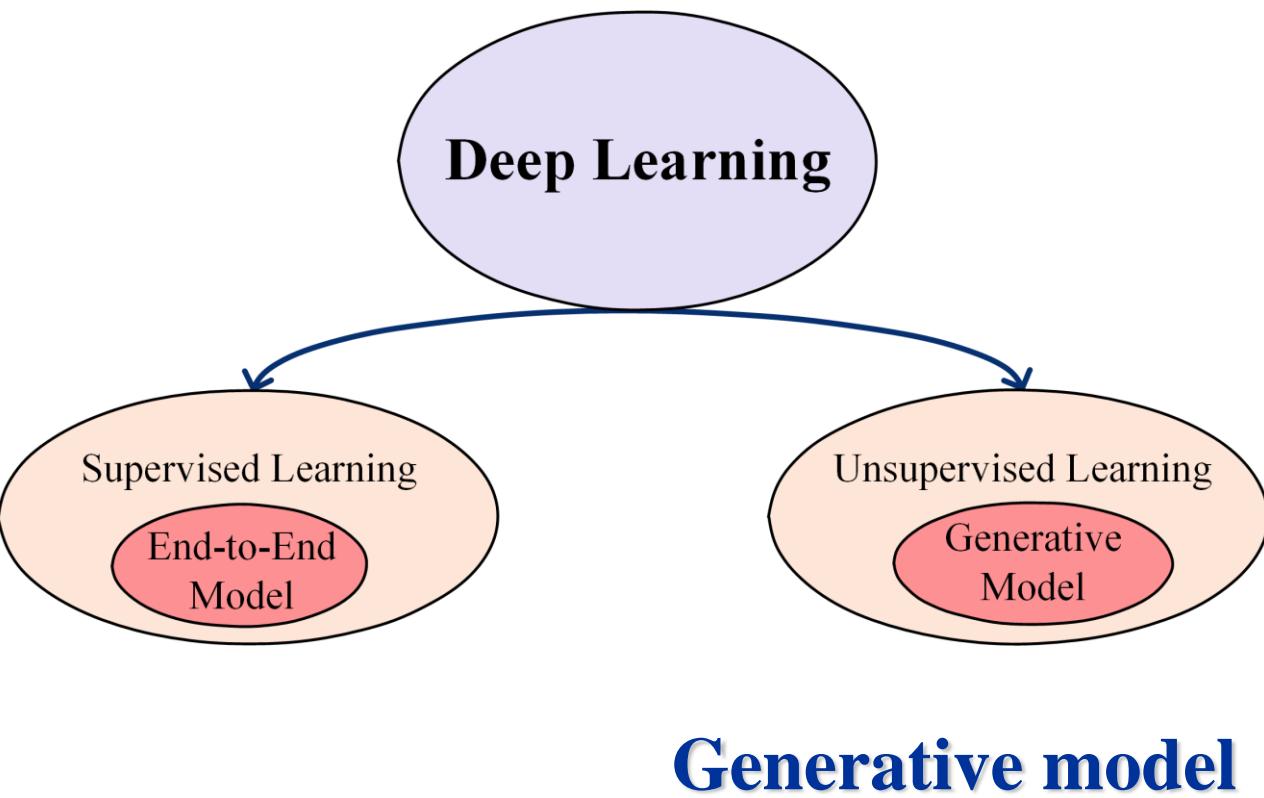
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Five representatives of USL



- 01 Denoising autoencoding(DAE)
- 02 Variational Autoencoders (VAE)
- 03 Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)
- 04 PixelCNN
- 05 Generative Flow (Glow)

Five representatives of USL

01

Denoising autoencoding(DAE)

02

Variational Autoencoders (VAE)

03

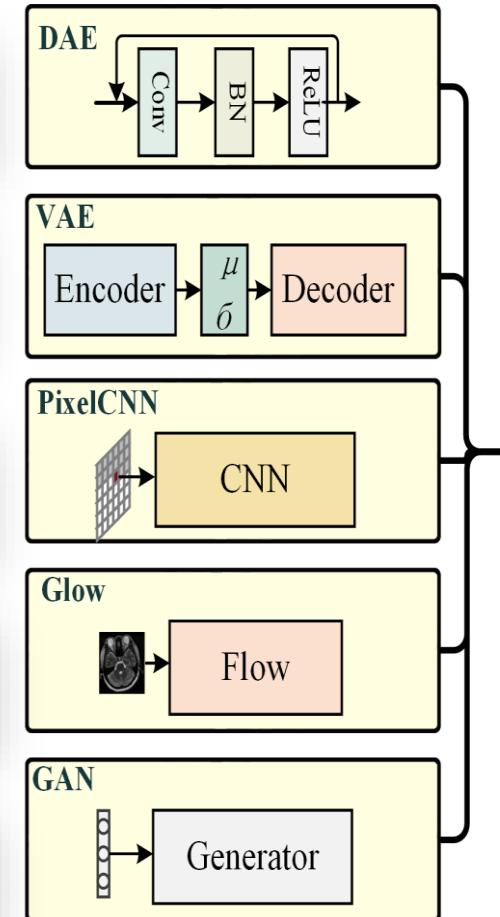
Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

04

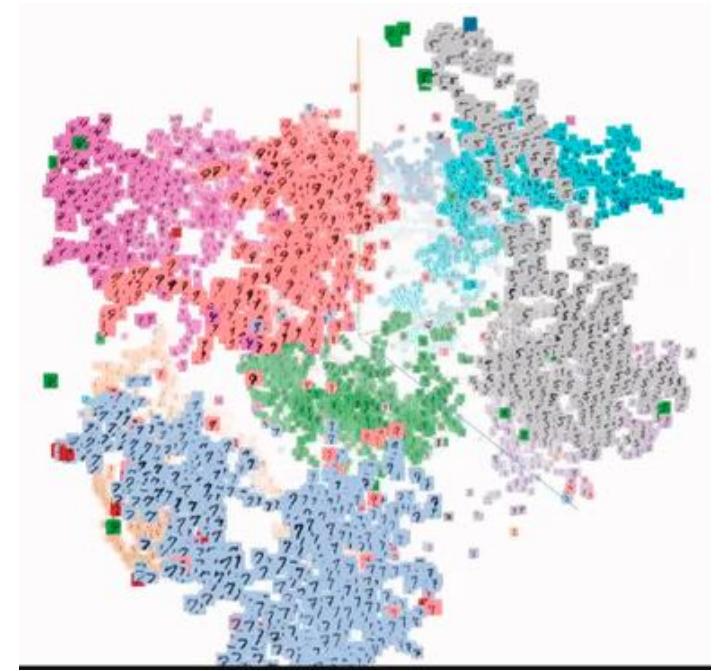
PixelCNN

05

Generative Flow (Glow)



Data distribution $\log p(x)$



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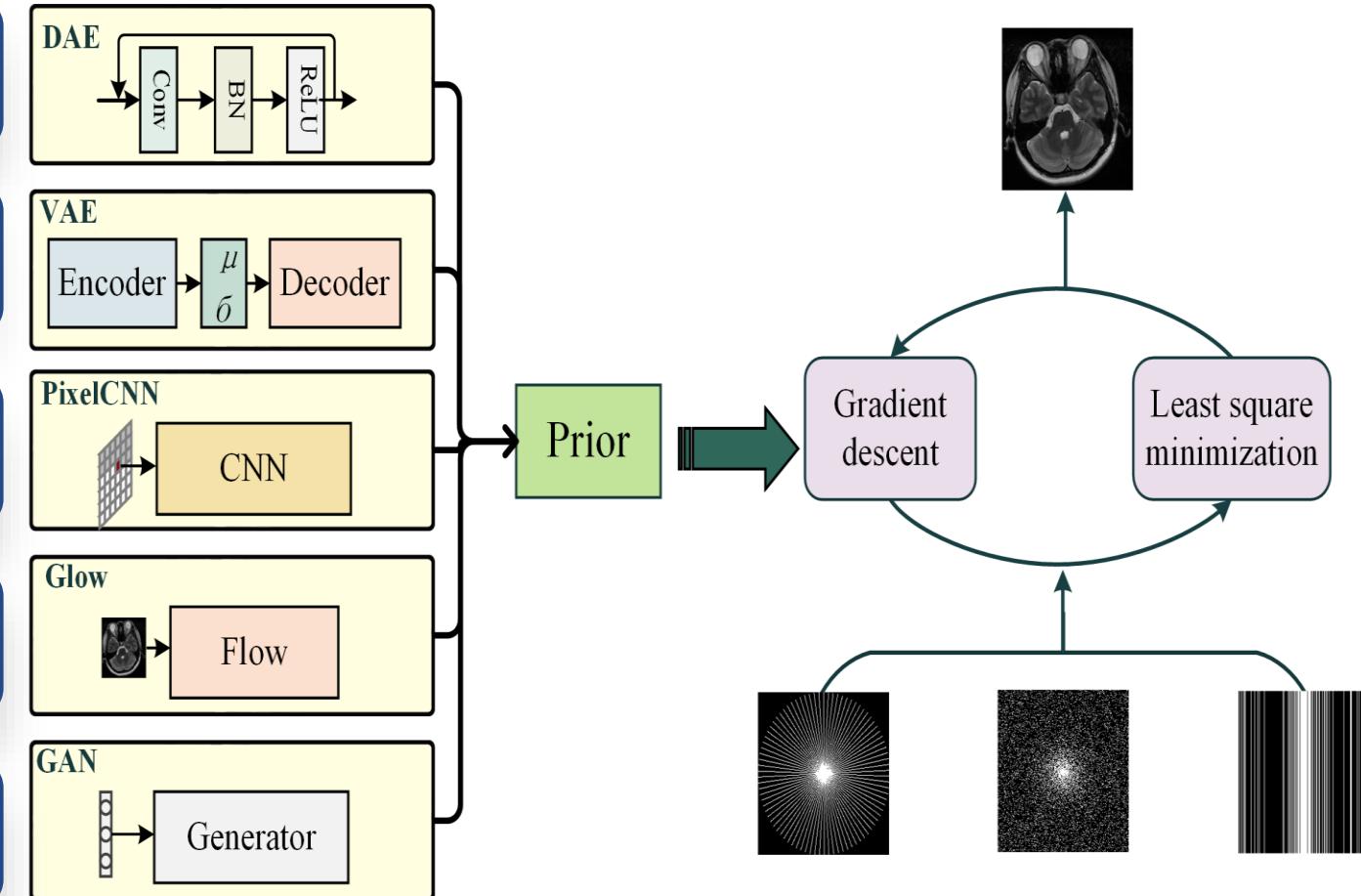
04

PixelCNN

05

Generative Flow (Glow)

POCS-like scheme for MRI Rec



Five representatives of USL

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Denoising autoencoding(DAE)

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Variational Autoencoders (VAE)

03

Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

04

PixelCNN

05

Generative Flow (Glow)

POCS-like scheme for MRI Rec

$$\begin{cases} x^{k+1/2} = x^k - \alpha \nabla prior(x^k) & \text{Update on prior term} \\ x^{k+1} = \arg \min_x \|F_p x - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x - x^{k+1/2}\|_2^2 & \text{Update on data-consistency} \end{cases}$$

Algorithm 1: Unsupervised Learning for Reconstruction (USLearn)

Prior learning stage

Input: MR dataset: $x \in C^{n \times n}$

Output: Trained network model by learning $p(x)$

Iterative reconstruction stage

1: Initialization: $x^0 = F_p^H y$

2: For $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, K$ do

3: Pre-process to get the corresponding network input $m^k = pre(x^k)$

4: Get gradient $\nabla_m prior(m)$ at m^k

5: Update $m^{k+1} = m^k + \alpha \nabla_m prior(m^k)$

6: Post-process $x^{k+1} = post(m^{k+1})$ for projection

7: Projection x^{k+1} in Eq. (8)

8: Return x^k

Discussion of SL/USL/SSL

02

学习的有效性?
对特定场景分布的逼近

Strong
representation



01

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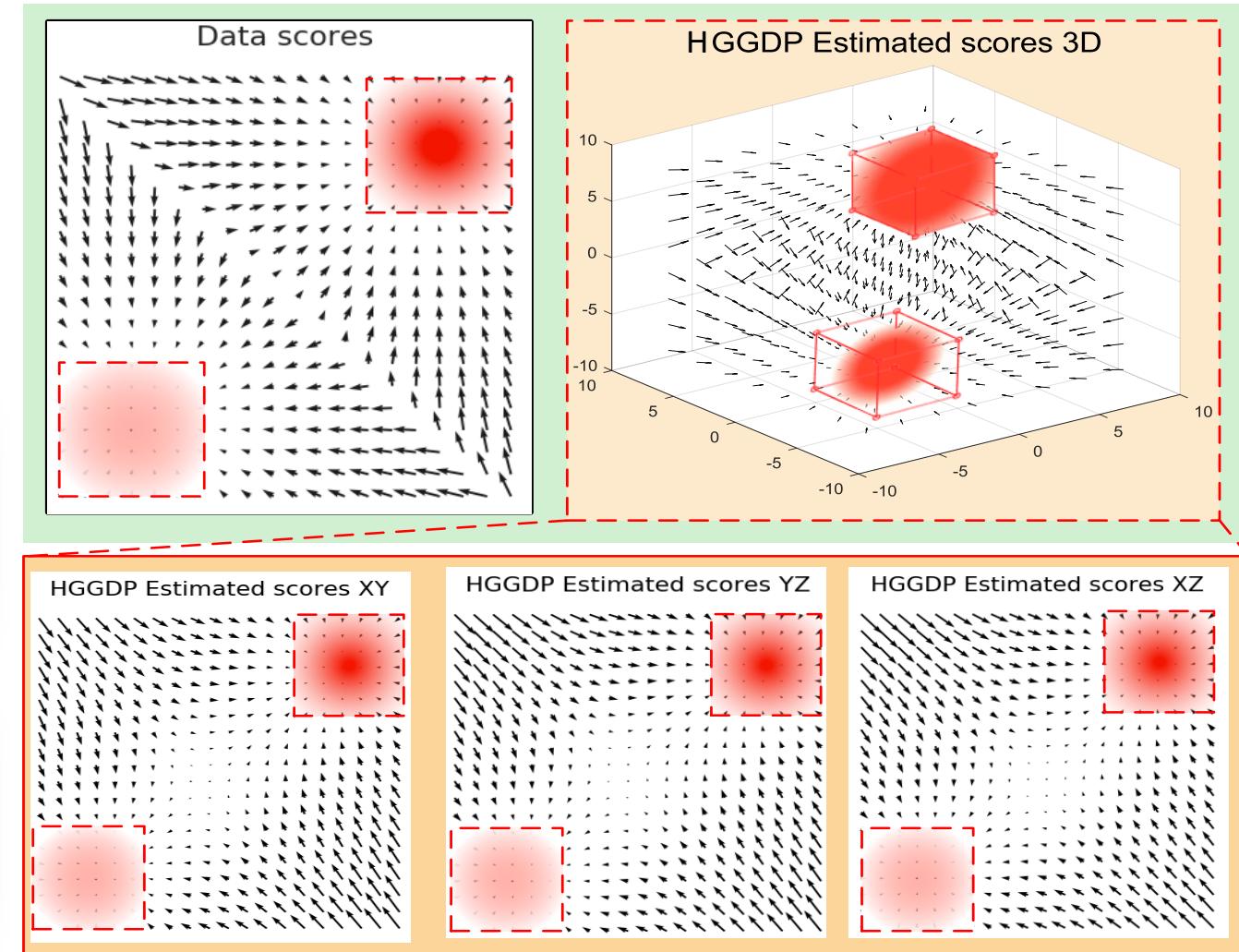
Underlying ideas for improvements

01

How to estimate $\nabla_x \log p_{data}(x)$?

Learning prior density in higher-dimensional space

With variable X , not with x itself



Underlying ideas for improvements

02

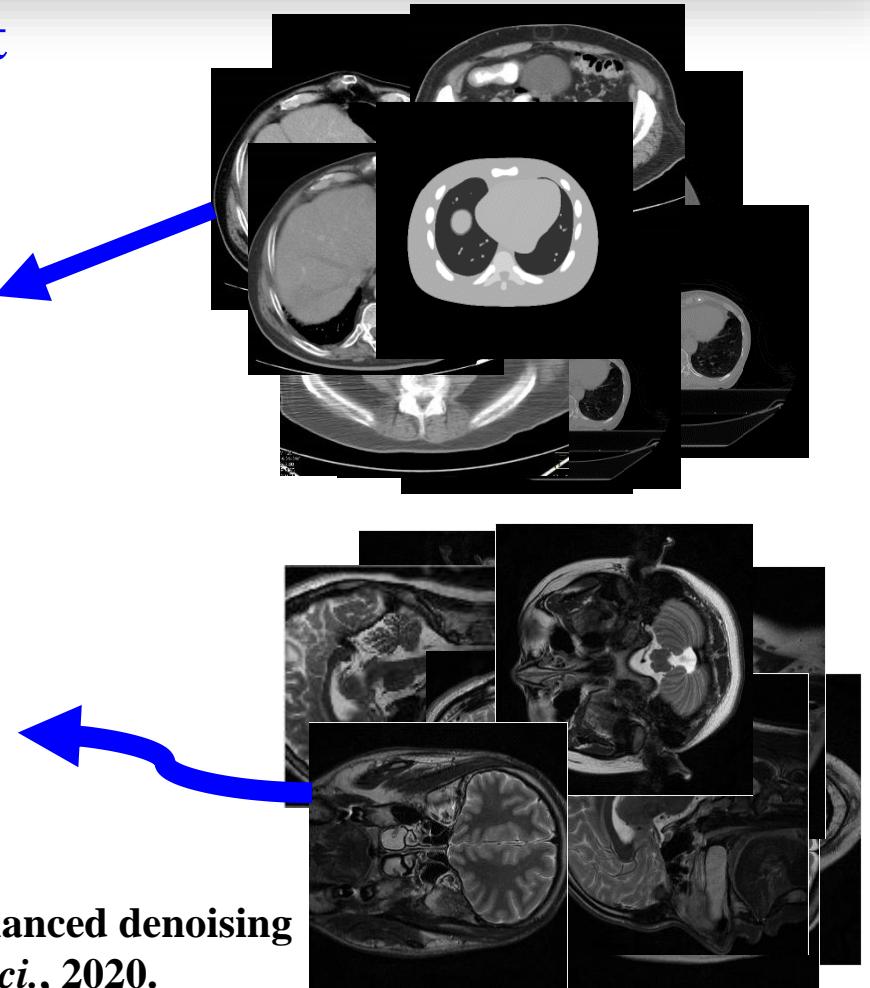
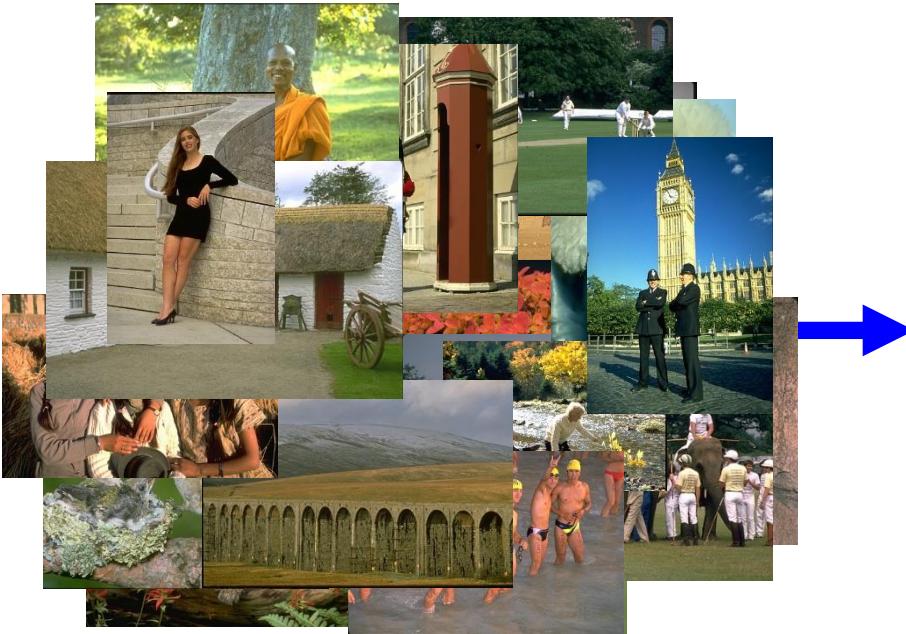
Prior knowledge across modality?

Learning prior density in different modality

With variable z , not with x itself

Prior learned from different modalities for CT recon

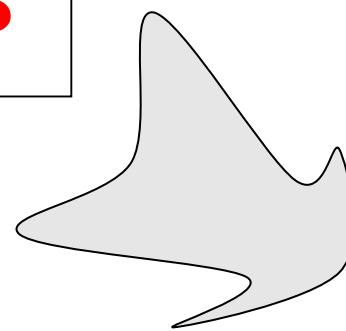
CT dataset	$p = 0.8$	47.47/0.9909
DIV2K dataset	$p = 1$	47.44/0.9908
MRI dataset	$p = 1.5$	47.18/0.9902
	$p = 2$	46.69/0.9888
DIV2K dataset	$p = 0.8$	47.54/0.9908
	$p = 1$	47.52/0.9907
	$p = 1.5$	47.24/0.9901
	$p = 2$	46.71/0.9887
MRI dataset	$p = 0.8$	46.69/0.9890
	$p = 1$	46.65/0.9889
	$p = 1.5$	46.41/0.9882
	$p = 2$	45.82/0.9863



USL from DAE to DSM

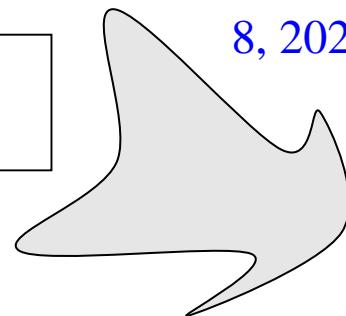
Q. Liu, Q. Yang, H. Cheng, S. Wang, M. Zhang, D. Liang, Highly undersampled magnetic resonance imaging reconstruction using autoencoding priors, *Magn. Reson. Med.*, vol. 83, no. 1, pp. 322-336, 2020.

DAEP



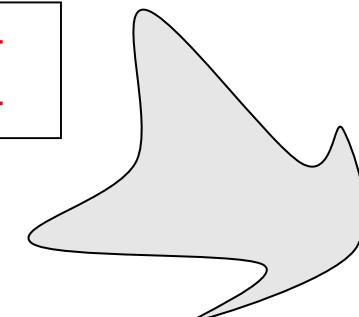
DAE

DMSP



S. Wang, J. Lv, Z. He, D. Liang, Y. Chen, M. Zhang, Q. Liu, Denoising auto-encoding priors in undecimated wavelet domain for MR image reconstruction, *Neurocomputing*, vol.437, pp.325-338, 2021.

DSM



M. Zhang, M. Li, J. Zhou, Y. Zhu, S. Wang, D. Liang, Y. Chen, Q. Liu. High-dimensional embedding network derived prior for compressive sensing MRI reconstruction, *Med. Image Anal.*, vol. 64, 101717, 2020.

DMSP

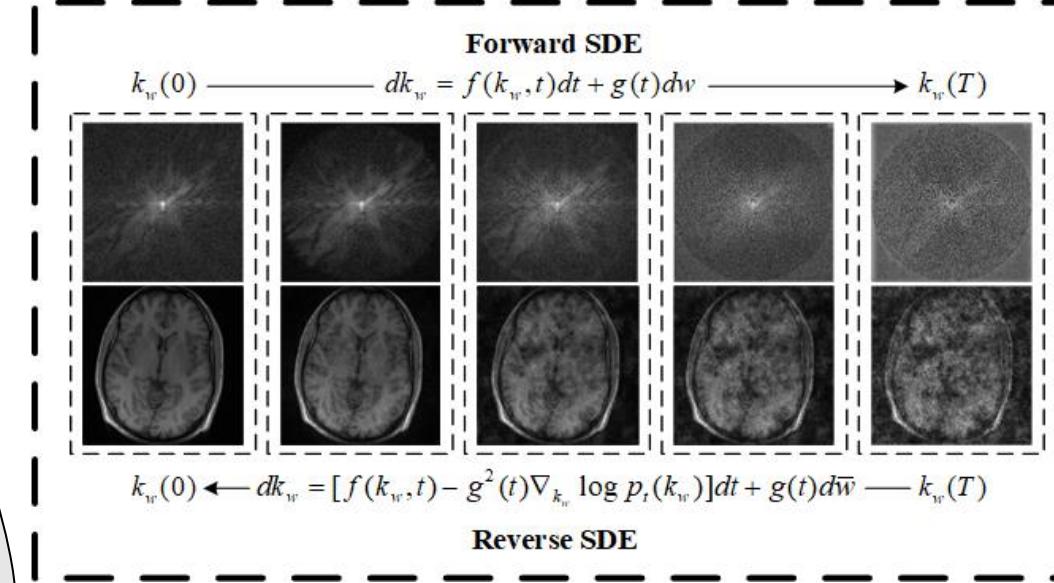
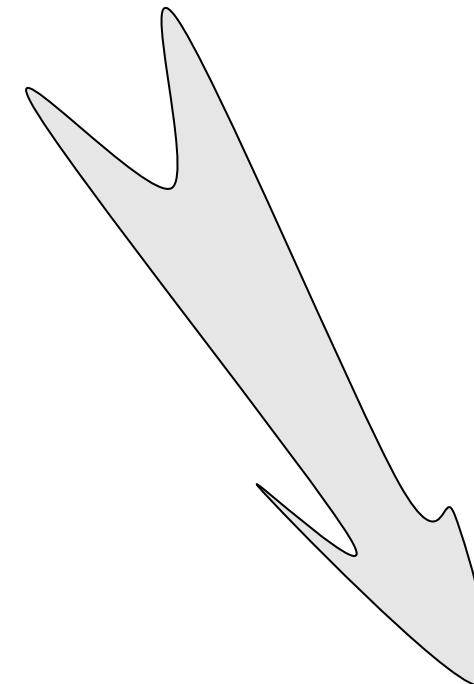
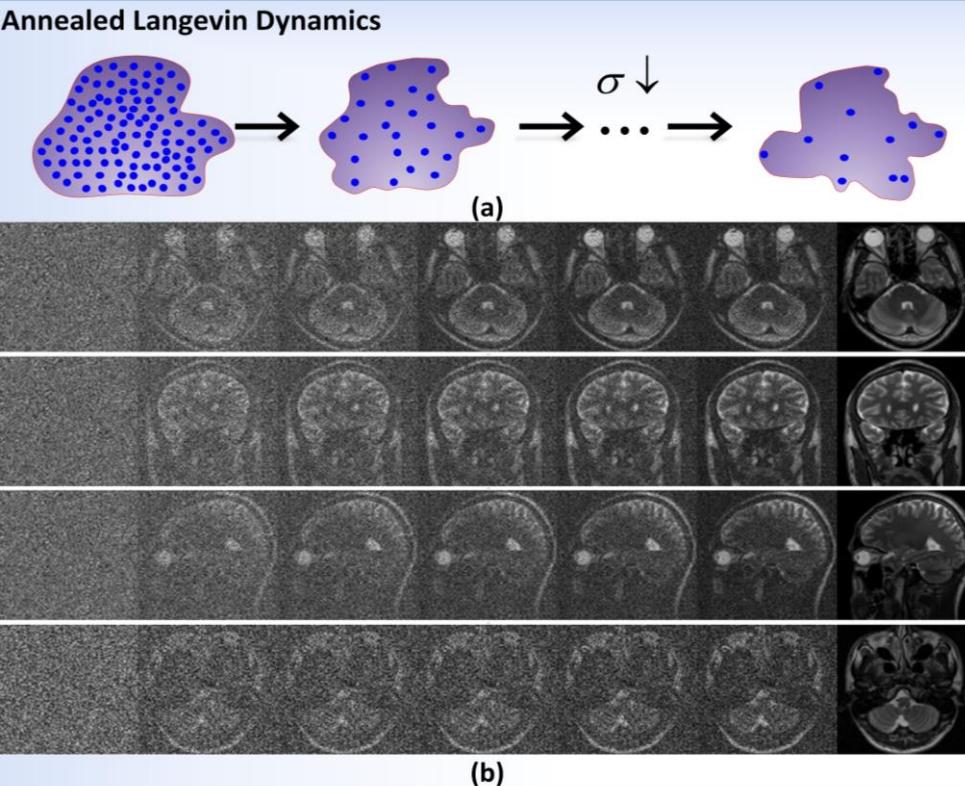
C. Quan, J. Zhou, Y. Zhu, Y. Chen, S. Wang, D. Liang, Q. Liu, Homotopic gradients of generative density priors for MR image reconstruction, *IEEE Trans. Med. Imag.*, 2021.

DSM

Generative model

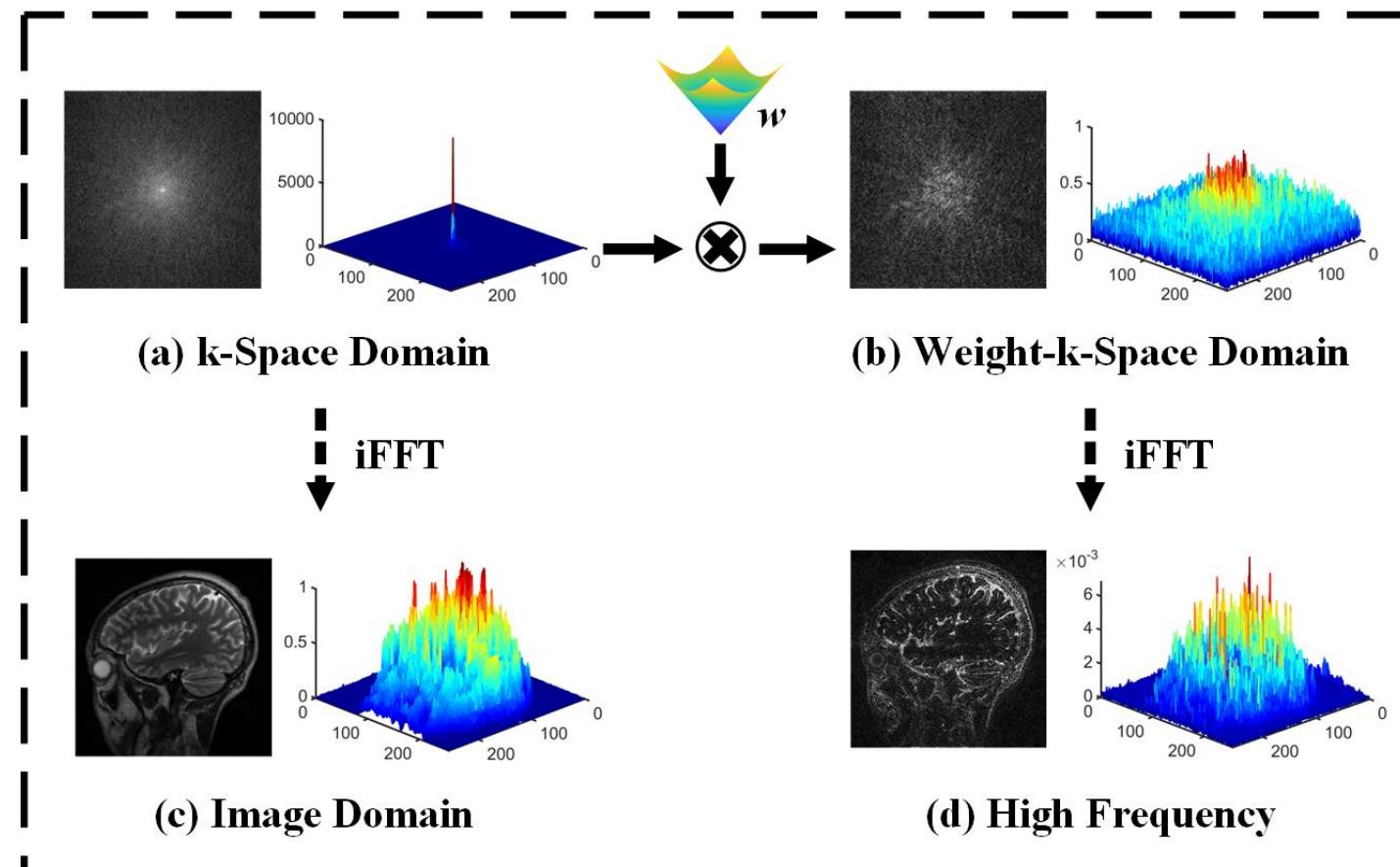
DSM from image domain to k-space domain

Generative model in image domain



Generative model in k-space domain

Algorithm overview

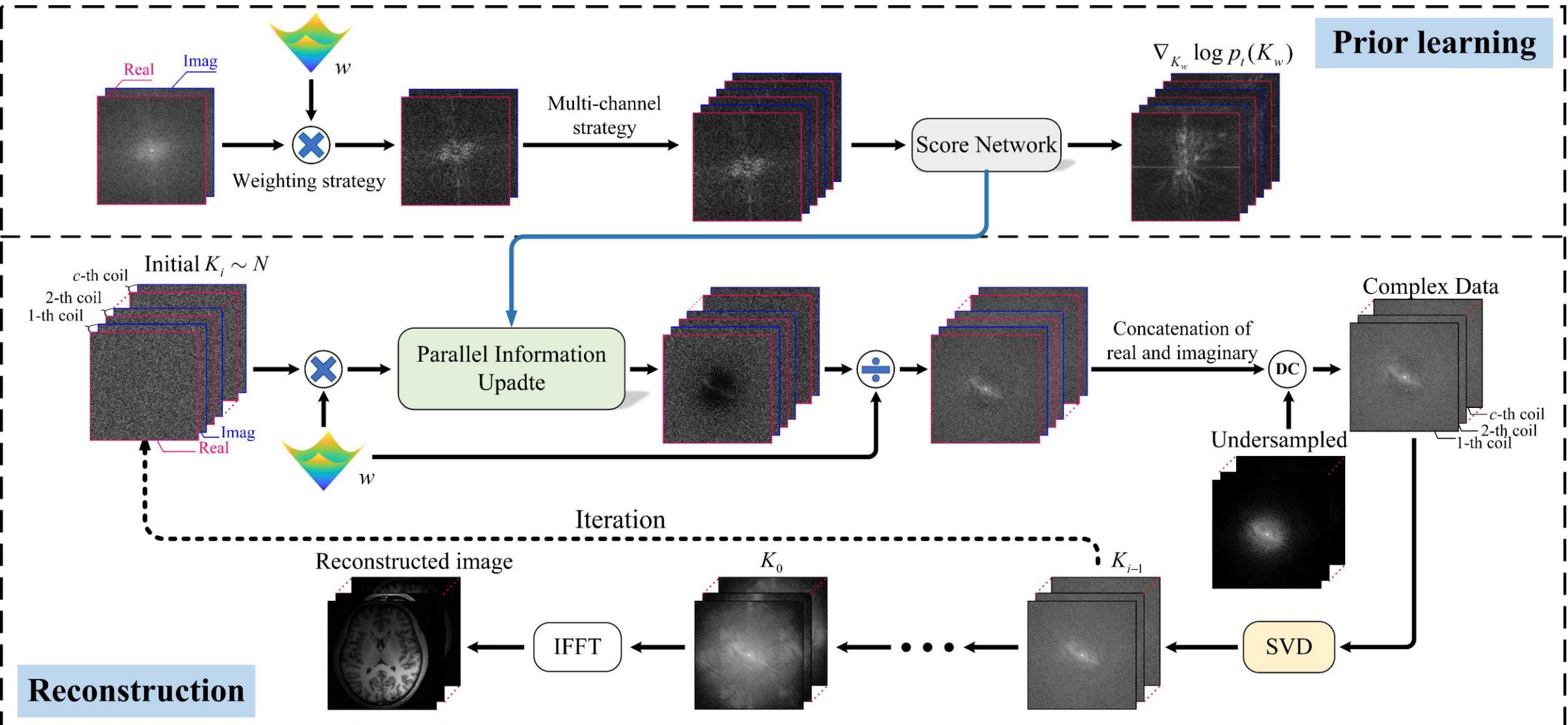


Visual comparison of the amplitude values in k-space domain and weight-k-space domain.

Prior learning in weighted k-space domain is more efficient !

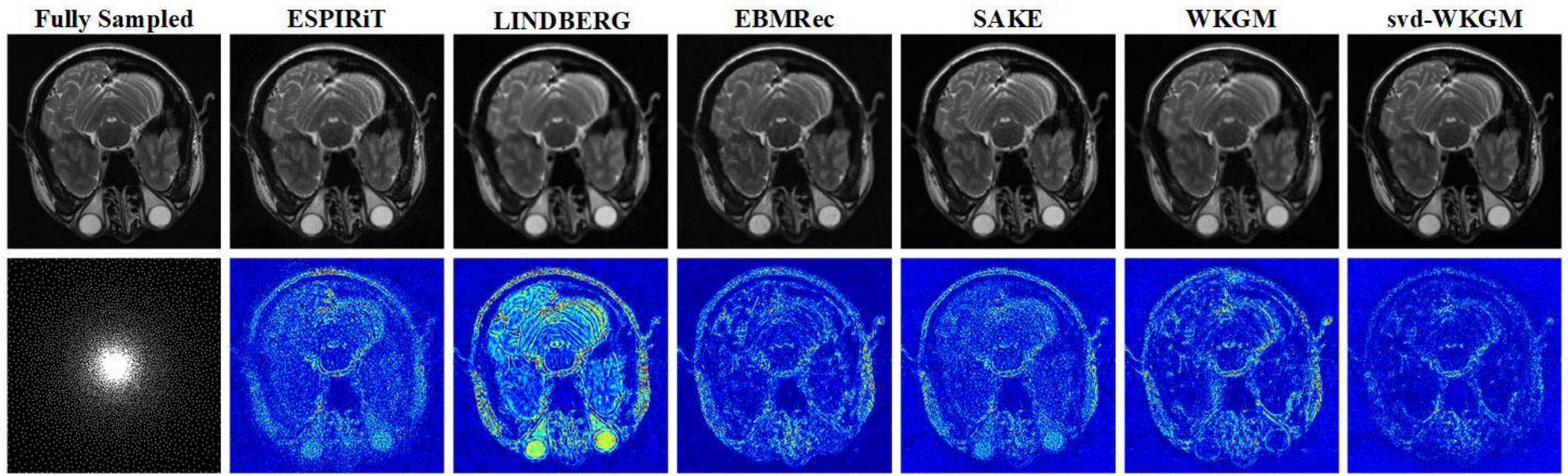
Algorithm overview

<https://github.com/yqx7150/WKGM>



Experimental results

<https://github.com/yqx7150/WKGM>



Parallel imaging reconstruction results by ESPIRiT, LINDBERG, EBMRec, SAKE, WKGM and svd-WKGM in T_2 Transversal Brain at $R=10$ 2D Poisson disk under-sampling mask. The intensity of residual maps is five times magnify.

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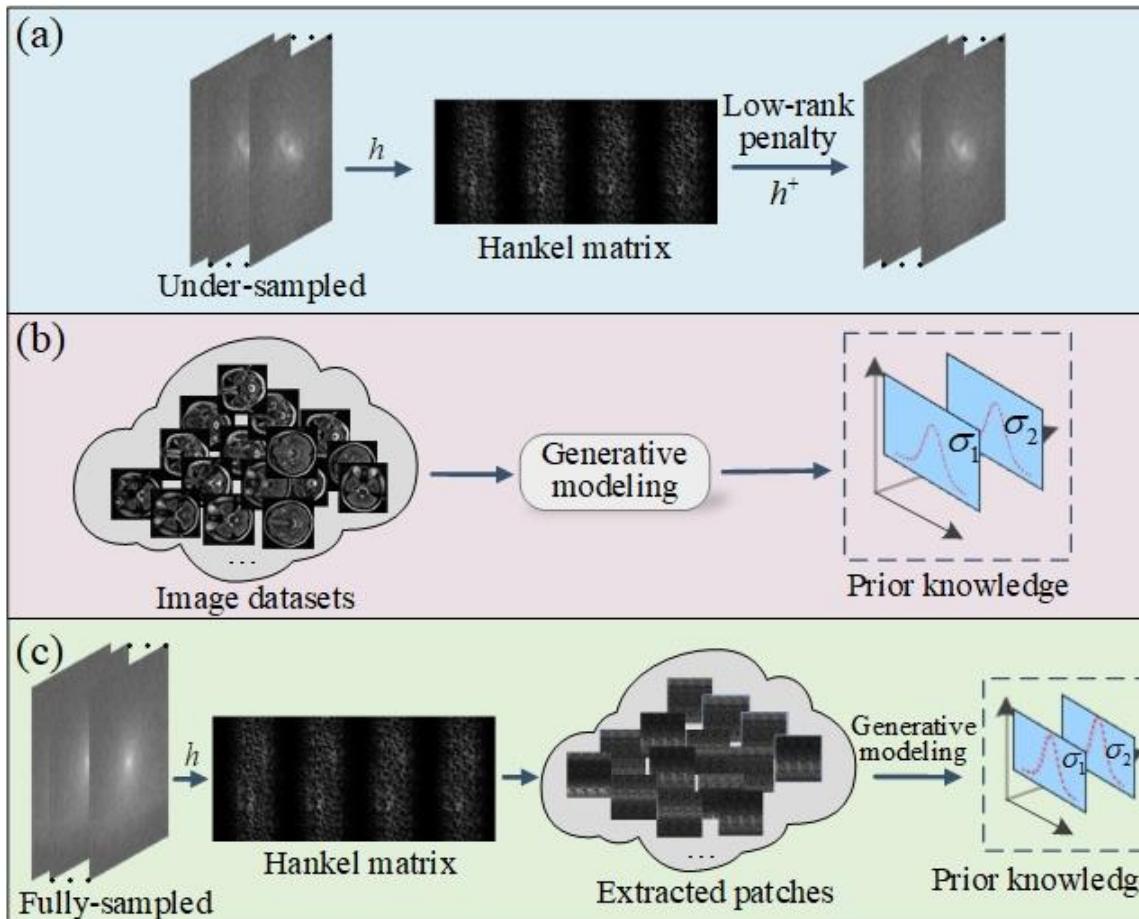
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4. 最新进展-----Hankel构造下的深度生成学习重建

Algorithm overview

<https://github.com/yqx7150/HKGM>



Conventional k-space iterative methods (e.g., SAKE) adopt low-rank penalty on Hankel matrix.

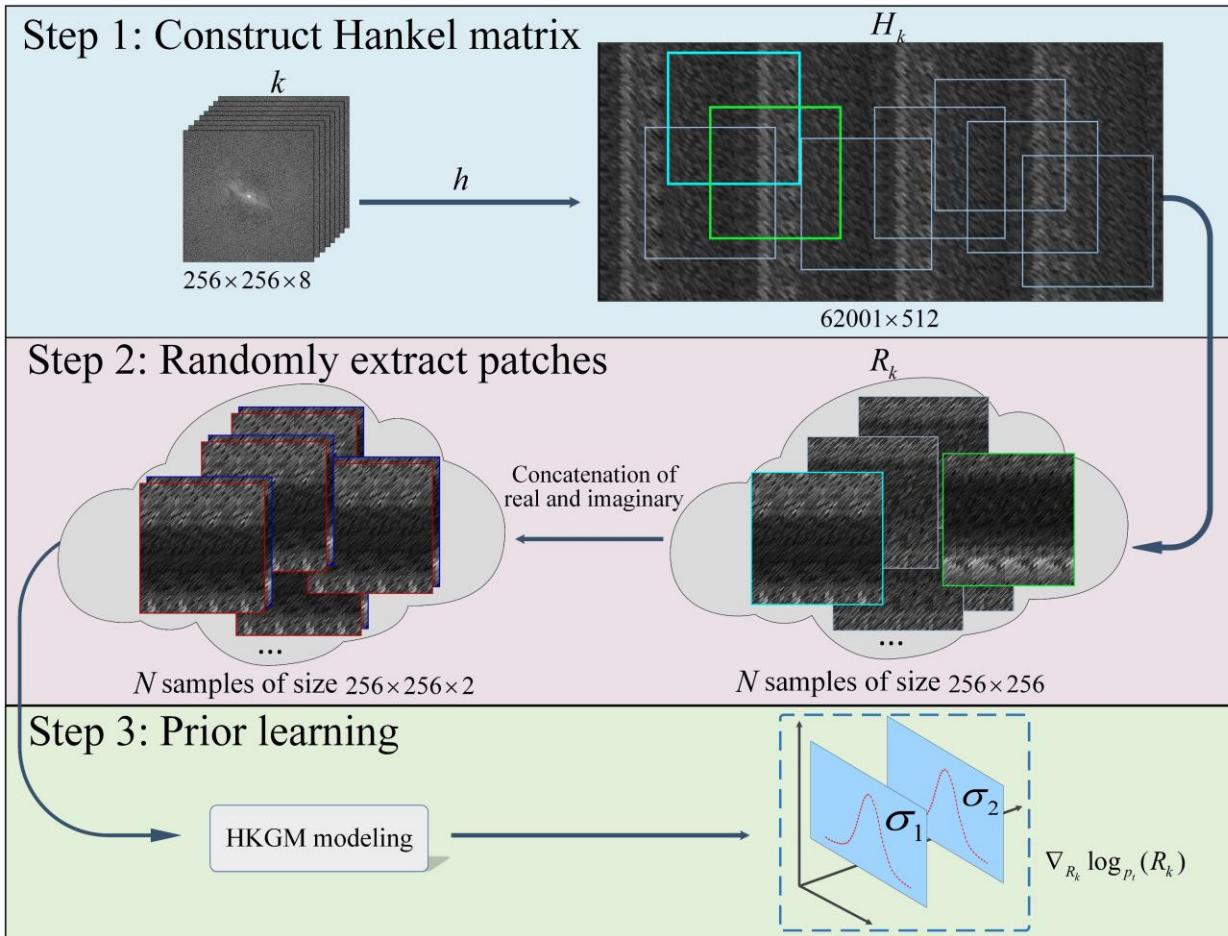
Existing generative modeling (e.g., HGGDP) on full y -sampled data.

HKGM on a single k-space measurement that conducted on dataset of low-rank patches.

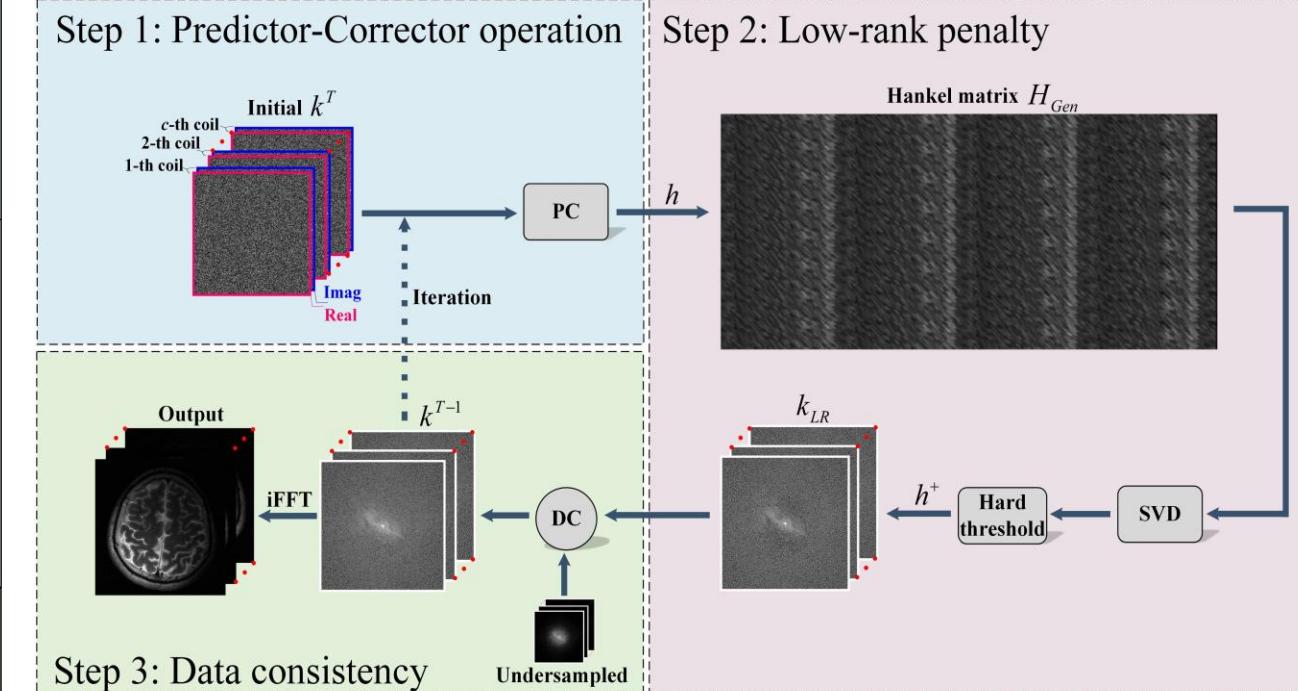
Prior learning in a single k-space measurement !

Algorithm overview

<https://github.com/yqx7150/HKGM>



Prior learning



MRI reconstruction

Thanks all !

南昌大学信息工程学院的前身为1958年创办的江西大学物理系无线电物理专业和江西工业大学电机系。1993年江西大学与江西工业大学合并为南昌大学。

学院现设4个系：电子信息工程系、能源与电气工程系、自动化系、人工智能系

2个中心：电工电子实验中心、专业实验中心



Thanks Zhipei Liang, Henry Leung, Dong Liang, Shanshan Wang, Yanjie Zhu, Minghui Zhang, Yuhao Wang, Haifeng Wang, Sen Jia and Students Zhuonan He, Cong Quan, Jinjie Zhou, Siyuan Wang, Tao Deng, Yu Guan, Yuanzhen Zhu, Jiaojiao Xiong, Sanqian Li, Fengqin Zhang, Qinxiu Yang, Jin Li, Wanyun Li, Wenzhao Zhao, Wanqing Zhu, Kai Hong, Mengting Li, Zongjiang Tu, Xianghao Liang, Cailian Yang,