

# Learning Binary Sampling Patterns for Single-Pixel Imaging using Bilevel Optimisation

Serban Cristian Tudosie

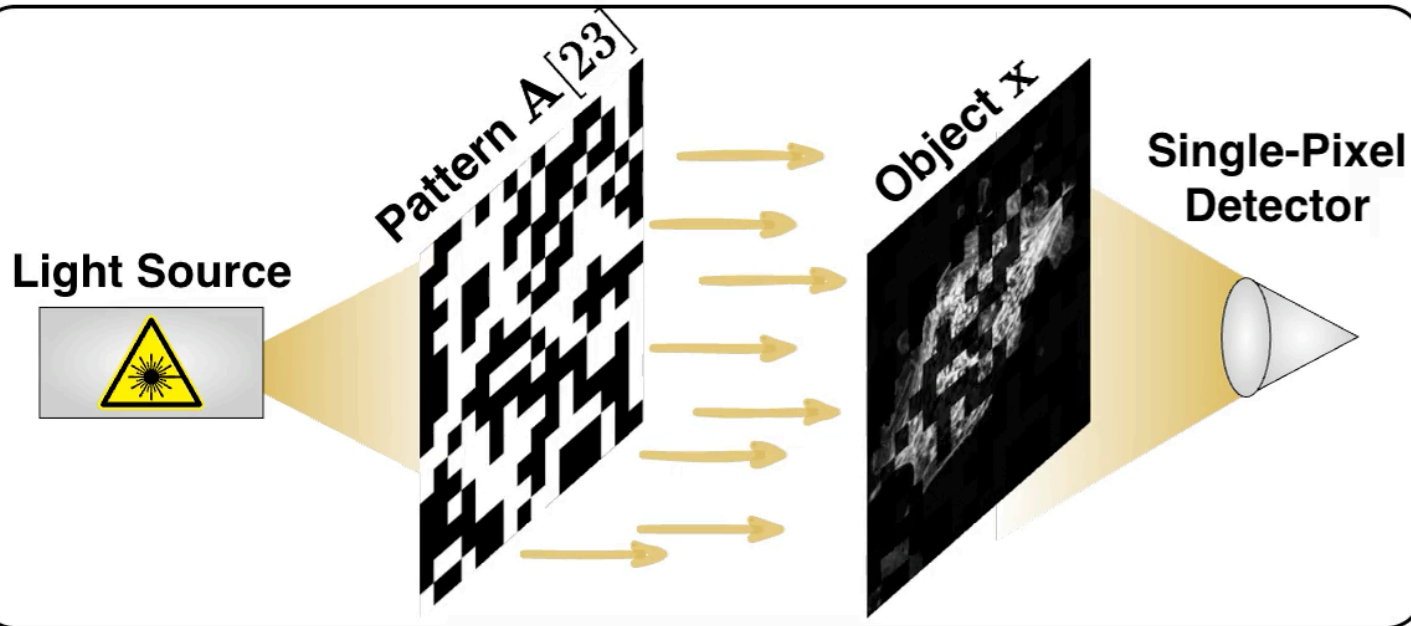
Alexander Denker

Željko Kereta

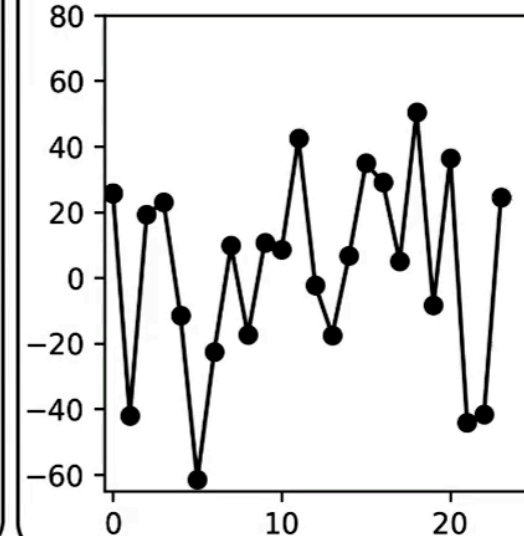
Simon Arridge

# Single-Pixel Imaging

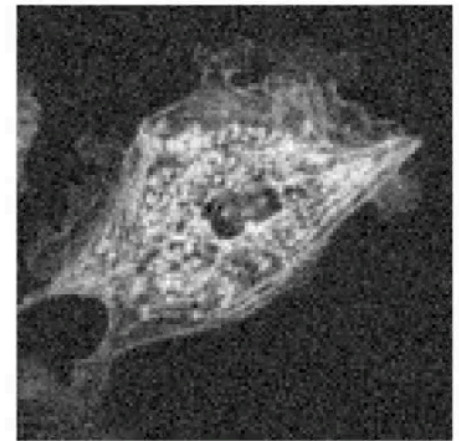
Forward Model



Measurements  $y$



Reconstruction  $\hat{x}$



$$P(\mathbf{Ax}) = y$$

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - y\|_2^2 + \alpha \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x})$$

# Goal

## Design a sampling matrix $\mathbf{A}$ that:

- **Is binary**  $\mathbf{A} \in \{-1, +1\}^{M \times N}$  (physical constraint)
- **Highly underdetermined**  $M \ll N$  (application constraint)
- **Requires few training images** (application constraint)

# Common Approaches

## Acquisition: Scrambled Hadamard



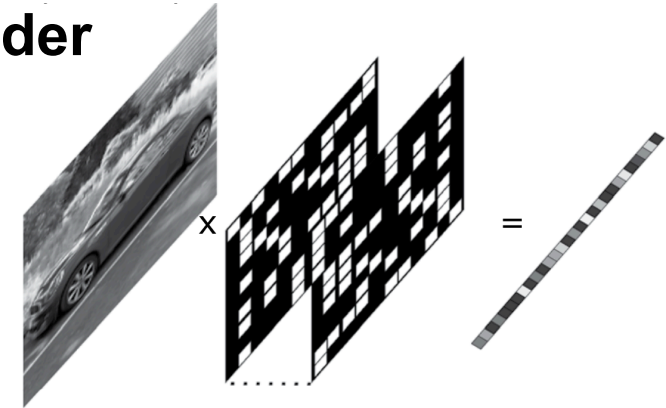
## Reconstruction: Variational Regularisation

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{Ax} - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 + \alpha \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\text{with } \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{TV}(\mathbf{x}) = \|\nabla \mathbf{x}\|_1$$

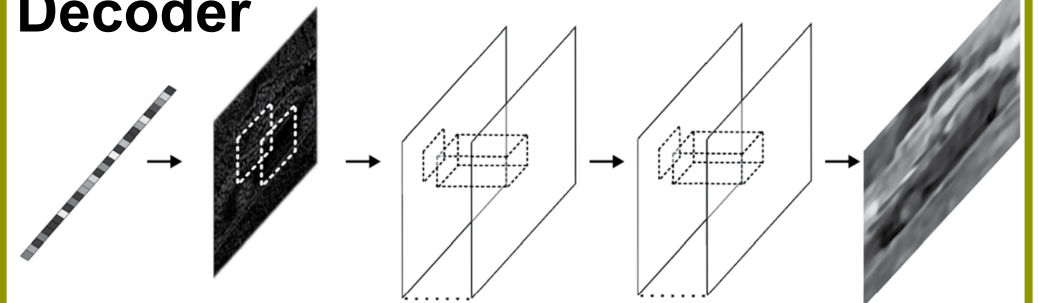
## Acquisition: Deep Learning<sup>1</sup>

### Encoder



## Reconstruction: Deep Learning<sup>1</sup>

### Decoder



# Common Approaches

## Acquisition: Scrambled Hadamard



- Is binary  $\mathbf{A} \in \{-1, +1\}^{M \times N}$
- Highly underdetermined  $M \ll N$
- Requires few training images

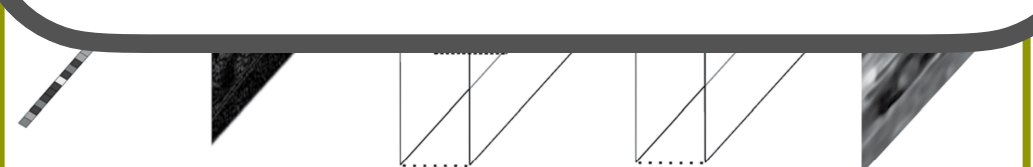
with  $\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{TV}(\mathbf{x}) = \|\nabla \mathbf{x}\|_1$

## Acquisition: Deep Learning<sup>1</sup>

Encoder



- Is binary  $\mathbf{A} \in \{-1, +1\}^{M \times N}$
- Highly underdetermined  $M \ll N$
- Requires few training images



<sup>1</sup>Catherine F. Higham et al. "Deep Learning for Real-Time Single-Pixel Video" Scientific Reports 2018

# Our Contribution

We overcome current limitations with:

- Bilevel learning formulation:

$$\min_{\substack{\mathbf{A} \in \{-1,1\}^{M \times N} \\ \alpha > 0}} \left\{ L(\theta) := \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{L}\left(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, \hat{\mathbf{x}}(\theta; P(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{(i)}))\right) \right\}, \text{ where } \theta = (\mathbf{A}, \alpha),$$

$$\text{such that } \hat{\mathbf{x}}(\theta; \mathbf{y}) \in \arg \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 + \alpha \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}).$$

- Total Deep Variation<sup>1</sup> (TDV) as regulariser
- Surrogate gradient for binary constraint<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Erich Kobler et al. "Total Deep Variation for Linear Inverse Problems". In: *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF CVPR 2020*.

<sup>2</sup>Yoshua Bengio et al. "Estimating or Propagating Gradients Through Stochastic Neurons for Conditional Computation" 2013.

# Learning with Binary Constraints

## Relax and Penalise<sup>1</sup>

- Relax the constraint to

$$\mathbf{A} \in [-1, 1]^{M \times N}$$

- Penalise with:

$$r_{\epsilon}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{i,j} 1 - a_{i,j}^2$$

## Straight-Through Estimator<sup>2</sup>

- Optimise over a latent matrix

$$\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{A} = \text{sgn}(\mathbf{Z})$$

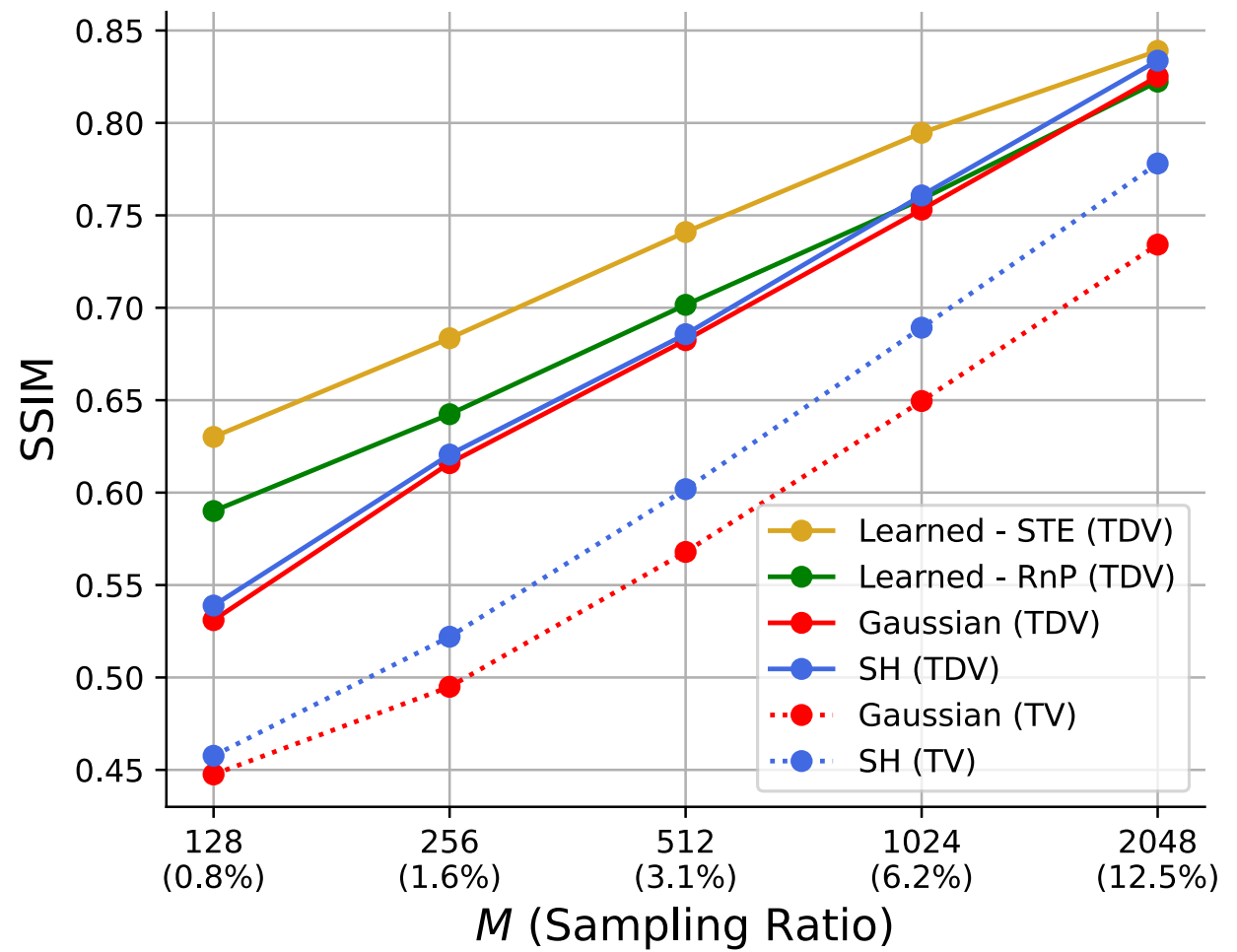
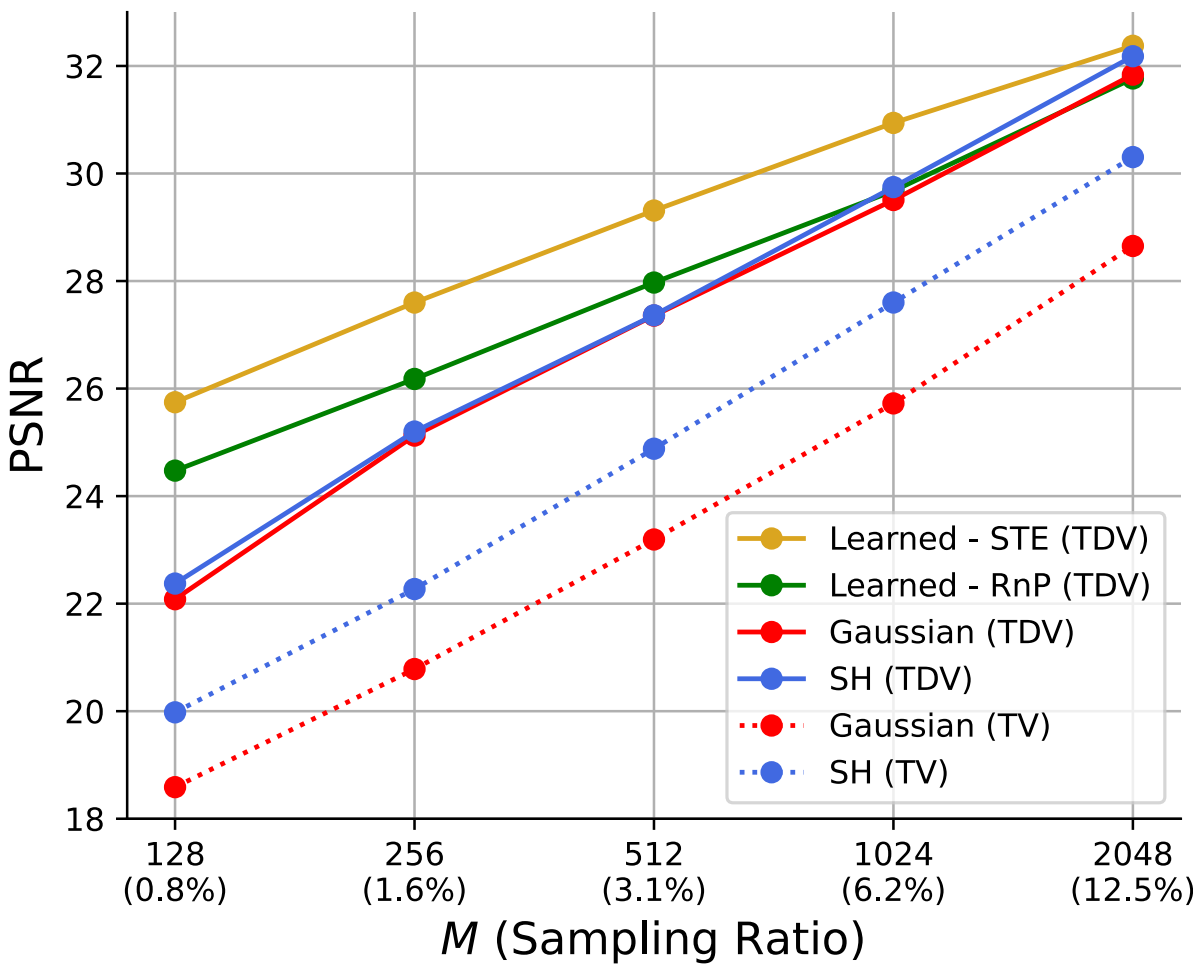
- Use a surrogate gradient during backpropagation

$$\tanh'(\mathbf{Z})$$

<sup>1</sup>S. Lucidi and F. Rinaldi. "Exact Penalty Functions for Nonlinear Integer Programming Problems". *Journal of Optimization Theory and Applications* 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Yoshua Bengio et al. "Estimating or Propagating Gradients Through Stochastic Neurons for Conditional Computation" 2013.

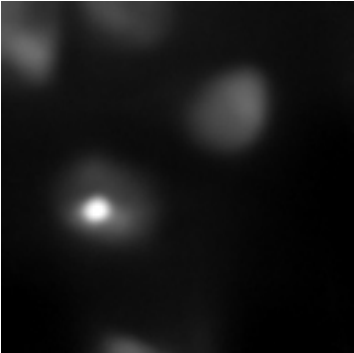
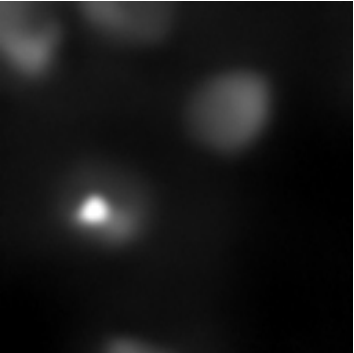
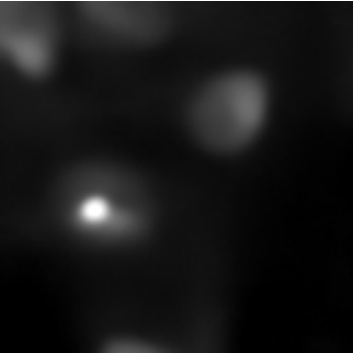
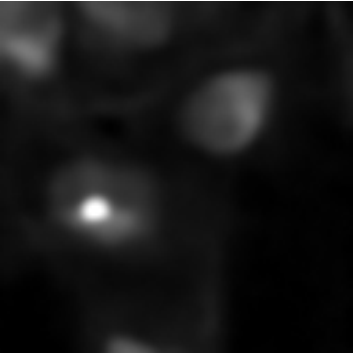
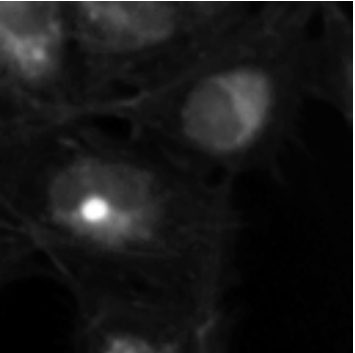
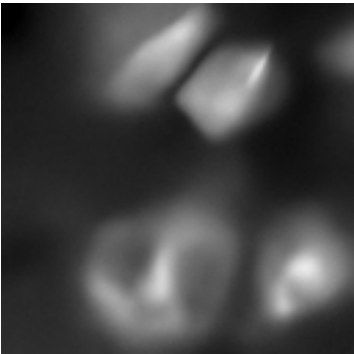
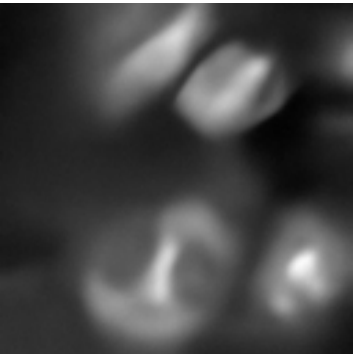

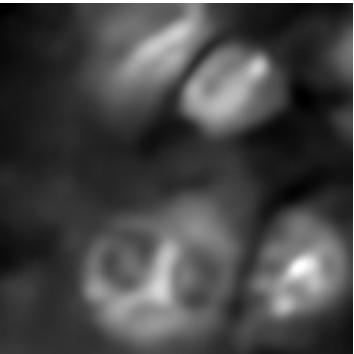
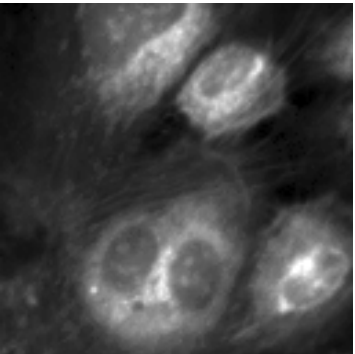
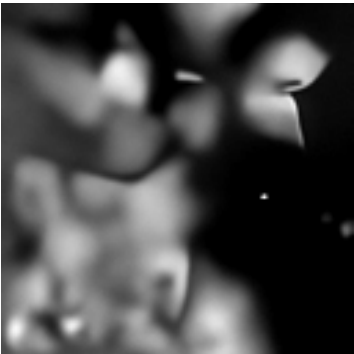

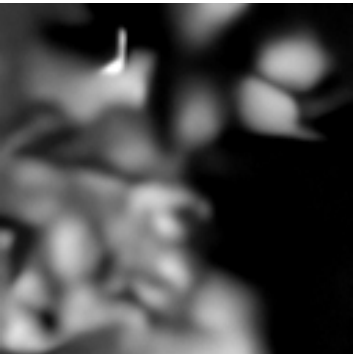

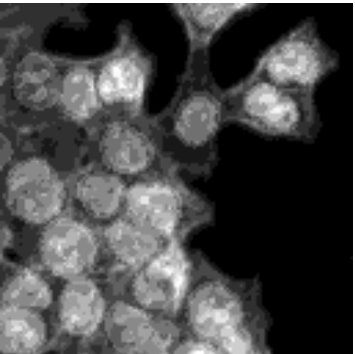
# Results - Comparisons



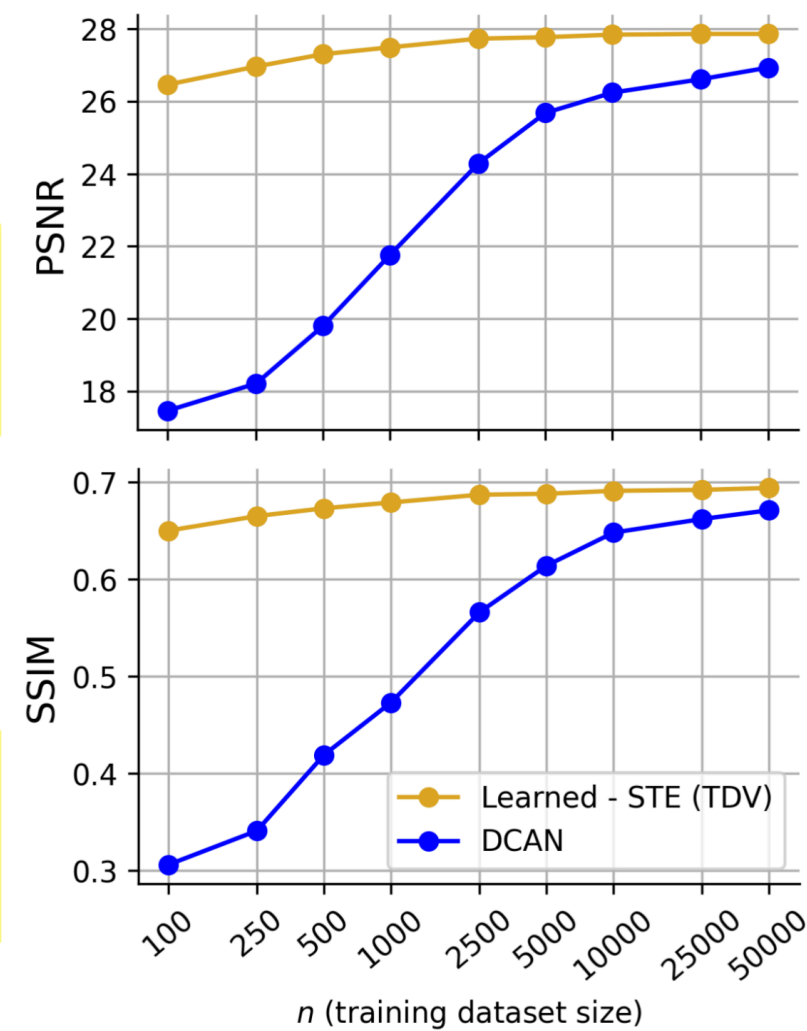
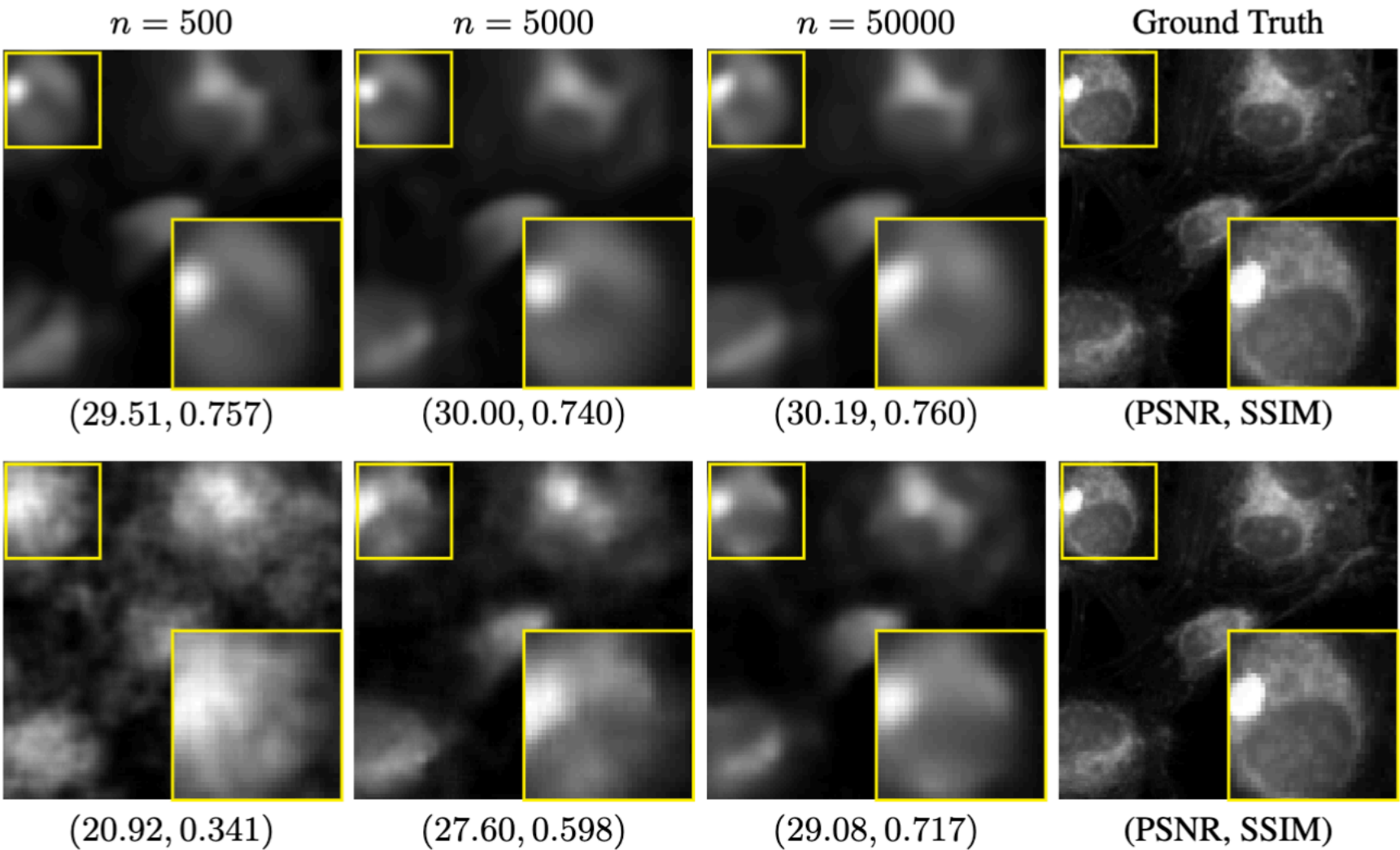


# Results

Ordered by  
Learned - STE  
PSNR

	Gaussian	SH	Learned - RnP	Learned - STE	Ground Truth
Best					
	(32.63, 0.812)	(32.98, 0.826)	(33.49, 0.840)	(35.66, 0.884)	(PSNR, SSIM)
Median					
	(27.05, 0.743)	(27.75, 0.758)	(27.59, 0.754)	(29.25, 0.792)	(PSNR, SSIM)
Worst					
	(20.24, 0.376)	(20.55, 0.394)	(21.36, 0.486)	(22.67, 0.491)	(PSNR, SSIM)

# Results - Comparison to E2E Deep Learning



# Conclusions

A massive thanks to the amazing people that made this possible:

- ✓ **Robust pattern design** for SPI
- ✓ High PSNR and SSIM in **data scarce settings**
- 📊 STE better **binarisation** choice to RnP

## Future directions:

- Analysis of surrogate STE gradient
- Learned regularisers ablations (e.g. WCRR)
- Slope of surrogate gradient investigation



Alexander  
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Simon  
Arridge