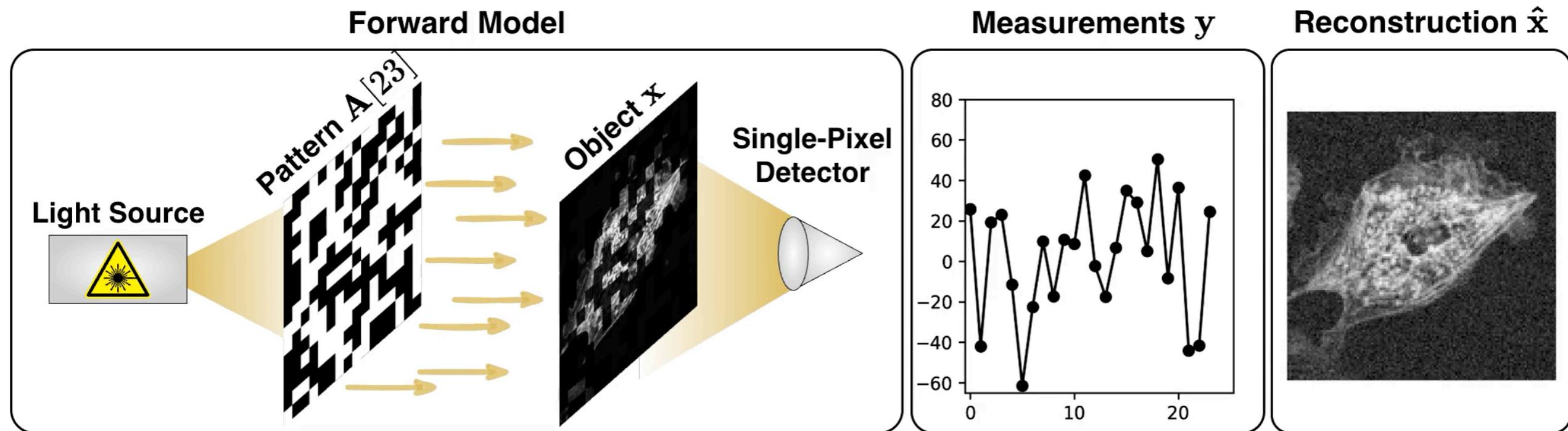


# Learning Binary Sampling Patterns for Single-Pixel Imaging using Bilevel Optimisation

Serban Cristian Tudosie    Alexander Denker

Željko Kereta    Simon Arridge

# Single-Pixel Imaging



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

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

# 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)

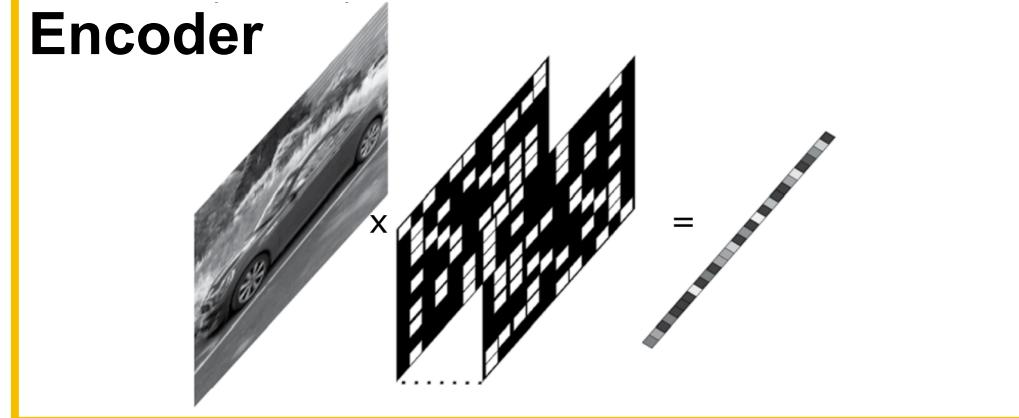
# Common Approaches

## Acquisition: Scrambled Hadamard



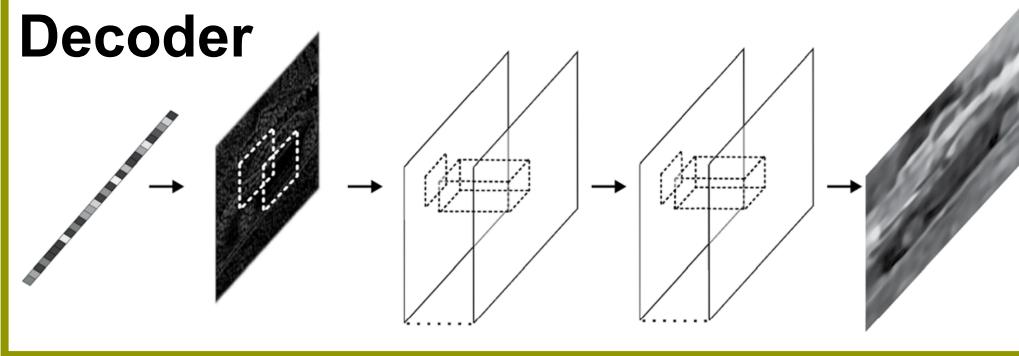
## Acquisition: Deep Learning<sup>1</sup>

### Encoder



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

### Decoder



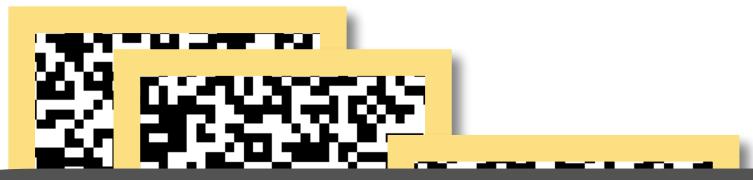
## Reconstruction: Variational Regularisation

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

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

# Common Approaches

## Acquisition: Scrambled Hadamard



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



Reconstruction

Scrambled Hadamard

# Our Contribution

We overcome current limitations with:

- Bilevel learning formulation:

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

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

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

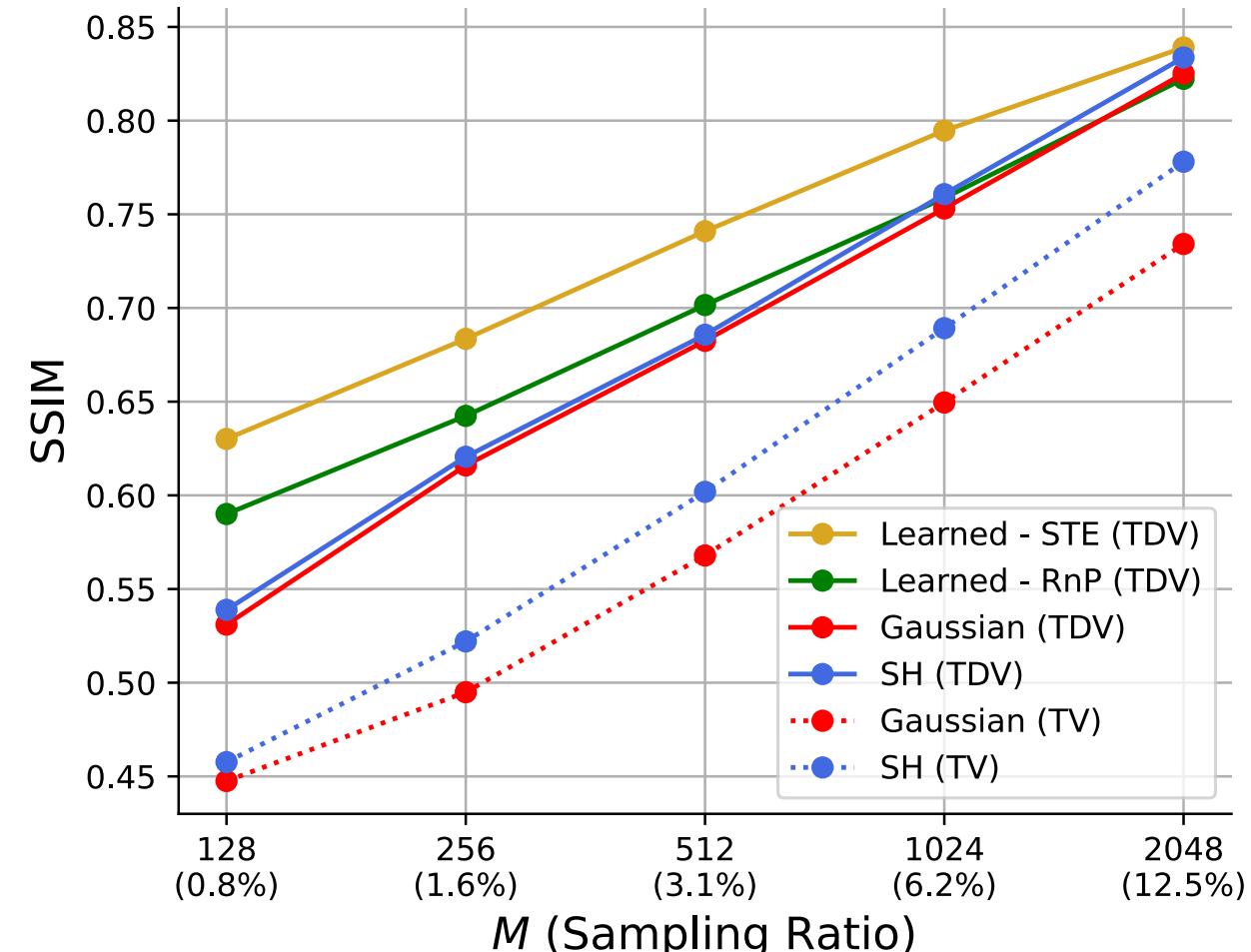
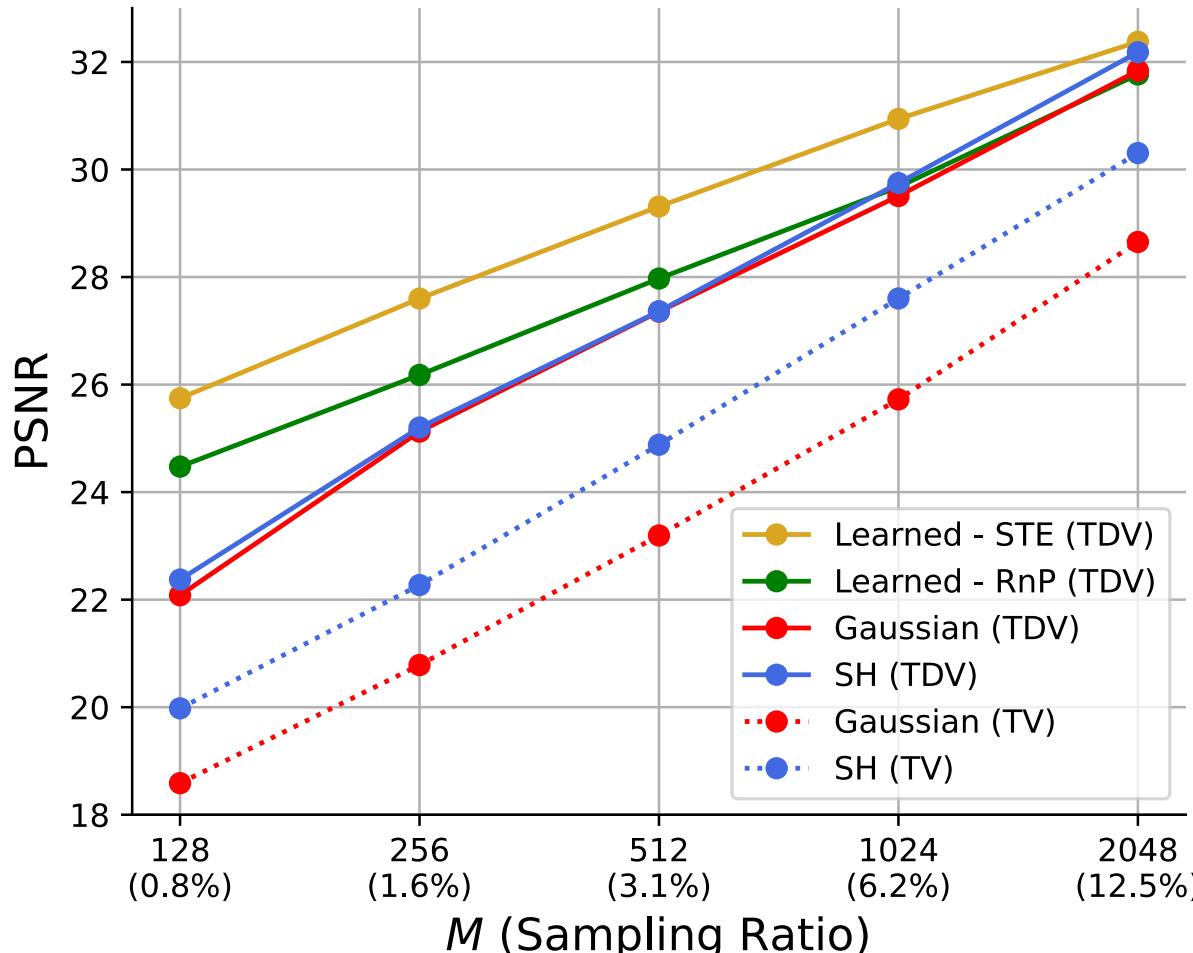
- Use a surrogate gradient during backpropagation

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

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

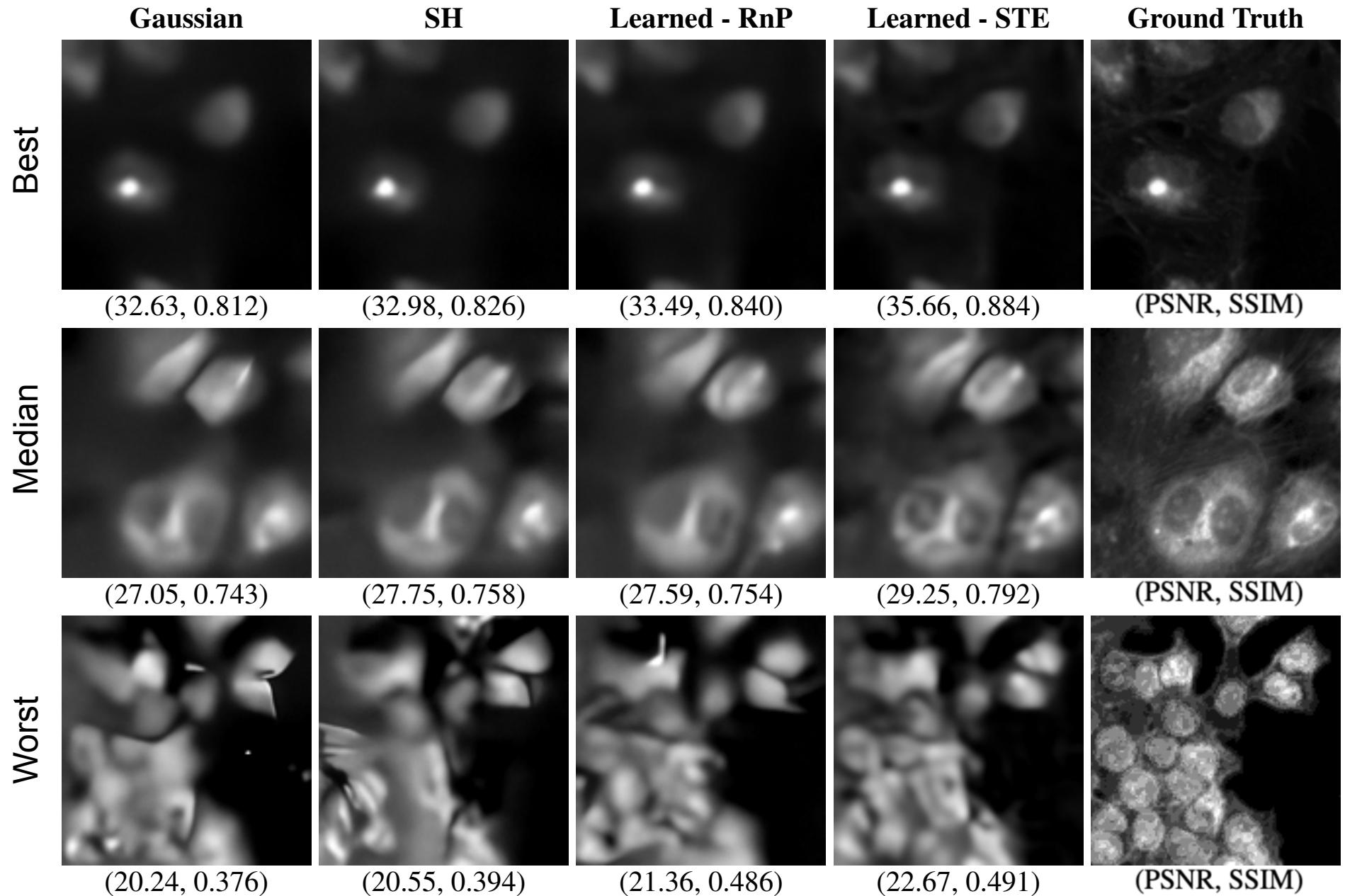
<sup>2</sup>Yoshua Bengio et al. "Estimating or Propagating Gradients Through Stochastic Neurons for Conditional Computation" 2013.

# Results - Comparisons

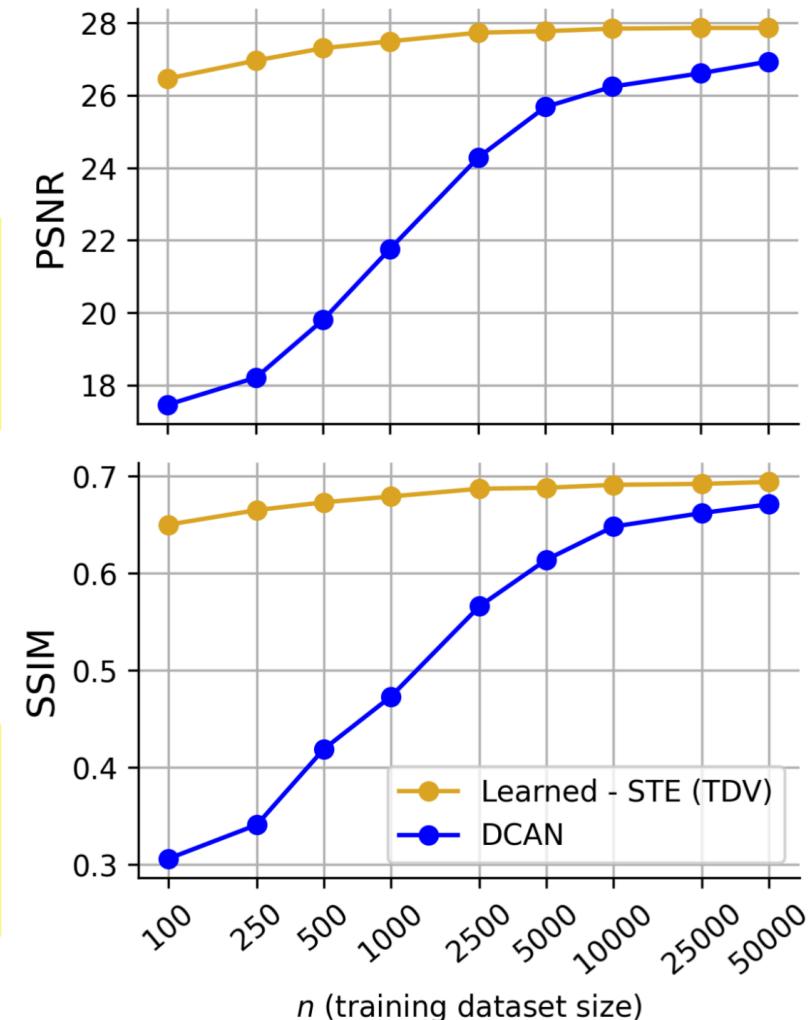
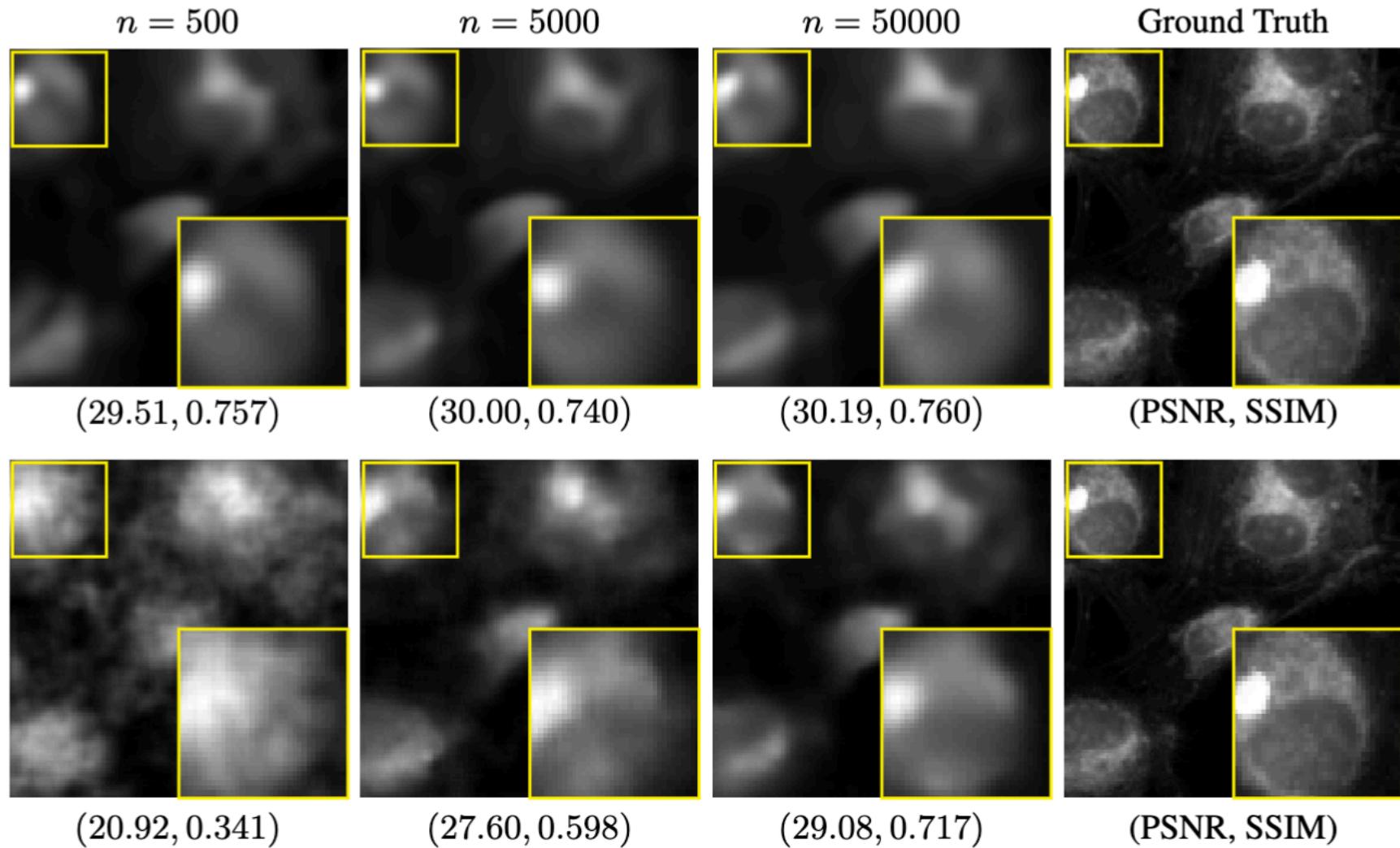


# Results

Ordered by  
Learned - STE  
PSNR



# Results - Comparison to E2E Deep Learning



# Conclusions

- ✓ 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

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



Alexander Denker



Željko Kereta



Simon Arridge