

Proximity operators for a class hybrid sparsity + entropy priors.

Application to DOSY NMR signal reconstruction.

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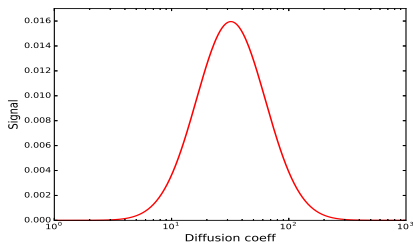
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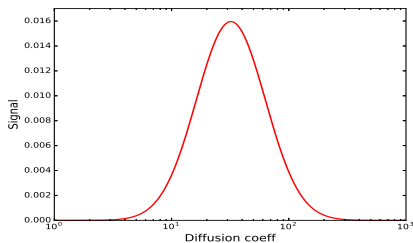
Motivation



Original data

$$\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

Motivation

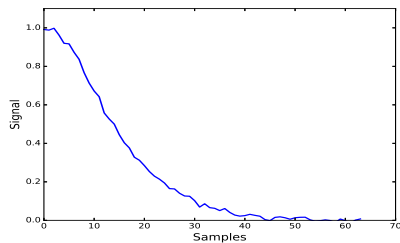


Original data

$$\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

▶ $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$: Measurement operator

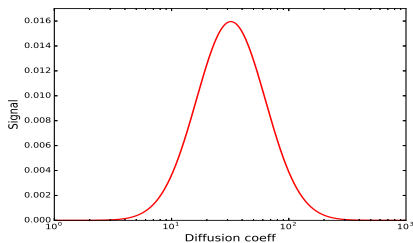
▶ $\mathcal{T} : \mathbb{R}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$: Noise degradation operator



Measurements

$$y = \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{K}\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

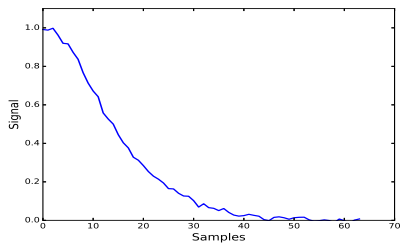
Motivation



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- ▶ $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$: Measurement operator
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Measurements

$$y = \mathcal{T}(\mathbf{K}\bar{x}) \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

Goal

Find a good estimate \hat{x} of \bar{x} from the observations y , using some **a priori** knowledge on \bar{x} and on the **noise** characteristics.

Problematic (1/2)

► DOSY NMR

Diffusion Ordered SpectroscopY, an application in the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance field [*Delsuc and Malliavin, 1998*].

► Measure model

$$I(q) = \int_{D_{\min}}^{D_{\max}} X(D) \exp(-D\Delta q^2) dD$$

with :

- D : Diffusion coefficient
- Δ : Diffusion time
- $q = \gamma\delta g$: Measure of the phase dispersion
- γ : Gyromagnetic ratio
- δ : Duration of the Pulsed field gradients (PFG)
- g : Intensity of the PFG

Problematic (2/2)

► Discrete model

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

- $y = (y_1, \dots, y_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$: measurement signal
- $x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$: original signal
- $\mathbf{K} = (K_{m,n})_{m \in \mathbb{N}, n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$: measurement matrix **with positive entries**
- $w = (w_1, \dots, w_M) \in \mathbb{R}^M$: noise signal

where

$$K_{m,n} = \exp(-D_n \Delta q_m^2)$$

Problematic (2/2)

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► Measure operator ?

\mathbf{K} : Laplace matrix : unstable operator \rightsquigarrow ill-conditioned matrix
 $M < N \rightsquigarrow$ ill-posed problem

Existing methods (1/2)

► Constrained formulation

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \Psi(x) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{K}x - y\|_2^2 \leq \tau$$

where $\tau > 0$: noise characteristic parameter

Ψ : regularization function.

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► Lagrangian formulation

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{K}x - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \Psi(x)$$

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► Lagrangian formulation

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{K}x - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \Psi(x)$$

► Regularization choice

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N) \quad \Psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \psi(x_n)$$

Existing methods (2/2)

► Most used regularization functions

- Shannon entropy [*Nityananda and Narayan, 1982*]

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N) \quad \Psi(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \psi(x_n)$$

where :

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \psi(x) = \begin{cases} -x \log x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ +\infty & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

- ℓ_1 norm [*Candes, 2008*]

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N) \quad \Psi(x) = \ell_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N |x_n|$$

Outline

- Introduction
- Proposed approach
 - ▶ Hybrid regularization
 - ▶ Proximity operators
- Application to DOSY NMR
- Conclusion

Sparse + Entropy regularization

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0) \quad \Psi(x) = \underbrace{\alpha \Psi_1(x)}_{\text{Entropy prior}} + \underbrace{\beta \Psi_2(x)}_{\text{Sparsity prior}}$$

Sparse + Entropy regularization

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$$\Psi_1 : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow]-\infty, +\infty]$$

$$x \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \psi_1(x_n) \quad (1)$$

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(1)

Entropy prior ψ_1	
$x \log(x) + \iota_{[0, +\infty)}(x)$	<i>Shannon</i>
$-\log(x) + \iota_{[0, +\infty)}(x)$	<i>Burg</i>

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$$\Psi_2 : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N \psi_2(x_n)$$

Sparsity prior ψ_2

$ x ^0$	ℓ_0
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$ x $	ℓ_1
-------	----------

$\log(1 + x)$	<i>log-sum</i>
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$\log(1 + x^2)$	<i>Cauchy</i>
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Proximity operator

Definition

Let $\Psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow]-\infty, +\infty]$ a lower semi continuous (lsc) and proper function. The proximity operator of Ψ is defined as

[Hiriart-Urruty and Lemaréchal, 1993, Bauschke and Combettes, 2011]

$$\text{prox}_{\Psi} : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$x \rightarrow \underset{y \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{Argmin}} \left(\Psi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \right)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{prox}_{\Psi} : \mathbb{R}^N &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N \\ x &\rightarrow \underset{y \in \mathbb{R}^N}{\text{Argmin}} \left(\Psi(y) + \frac{1}{2} \|y - x\|^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Separability

For every $n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$:

$$\text{prox}_{\Psi}(x) = (p_n(x_n))_{1 \leq n \leq N}$$

$$\text{with : } p_n(x_n) = \text{prox}_{\alpha\psi_1 + \beta\psi_2}(x_n)$$

Proximity operators for hybrid sparse + entropy prior (1/2)

► Case of Shannon entropy (ψ_1)

ψ_2	$\text{prox}_{\alpha\psi_1+\beta\psi_2}(x) \quad / \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\beta = 0$	$\alpha W((1/\alpha) \exp((x/\alpha) - 1))$
l_1	$\alpha W((1/\alpha) \exp((x - \beta)/\alpha - 1))$
l_0	$\begin{cases} p & \text{if } \beta < \bar{\beta} \\ \{0, p\} & \text{if } \beta = \bar{\beta} \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$ <p>where $p = \alpha W((1/\alpha) \exp((1/\alpha) - 1))$ and $\bar{\beta} = (1/2)p^2 + \alpha p \in]0, +\infty[$</p>
<i>log-sum</i>	$\underset{p \in]0, +\infty[\text{ s.t. } \varphi(p)=0}{\text{Argmin}} \quad ((1/2)(x - p)^2 + \psi(p))$ <p>with $\varphi(p) = p^2 + (\delta - x + \alpha)p + \alpha(\delta + p) \log(p) + \delta(\alpha - x) + \beta$</p>
<i>Cauchy</i>	$\underset{p \in]0, +\infty[\text{ s.t. } \varphi(p)=0}{\text{Argmin}} \quad ((1/2)(x - p)^2 + \psi(p))$ <p>with $\varphi(p) = p^3 + (\alpha - x)p^2 + (\delta + 2\beta)p + \alpha(\delta + p^2) \log(p) + \delta(\alpha - x)$</p>

$W(\cdot)$ denotes the Lambert function [Corless et al., 1996].

Proximity operators for hybrid sparse + entropy prior (2/2)

► Case of Burg entropy (ψ_1)

ψ_2	$\text{prox}_{\alpha\psi_1+\beta\psi_2}(x)$
$\beta = 0$	$(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4\alpha})/2$
ℓ_1	$(x - \beta + \sqrt{(\beta - x)^2 + 4\alpha})/2$
ℓ_0	$(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4\alpha})/2$
<i>log-sum</i>	<p>Argmin $(\frac{1}{2}(x - p)^2 + \psi(p))$ $p \in]0, +\infty[\text{ s.t. } \varphi(p) = 0$</p> <p>with $\varphi(p) = p^3 + (\delta - x)p^2 + p(\beta - \delta x - \alpha) - \delta\alpha$</p>
<i>Cauchy</i>	<p>Argmin $(\frac{1}{2}(x - p)^2 + \psi(p))$ $p \in]0, +\infty[\text{ s.t. } \varphi(p) = 0$</p> <p>with $\varphi(p) = p^4 - xp^3 + (\delta + 2\beta - \alpha)p^2 - \delta xp - \delta\alpha$</p>

Application to DOSY NMR

► Prior function

$$\Psi = \alpha \text{ent} + (1 - \beta) \ell_1$$
$$\alpha = 1 - \beta \in [0, 1]$$

► Minimization

PPXA+ : Parallel Proximal Algorithm [*Pesquet and Pustelnik, 2012*]

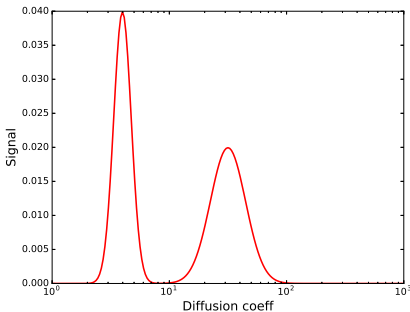
► Resulting algorithm

PALMA : **P**roximal **A**lgorithm for ℓ_1 combined with **MA**xent prior.

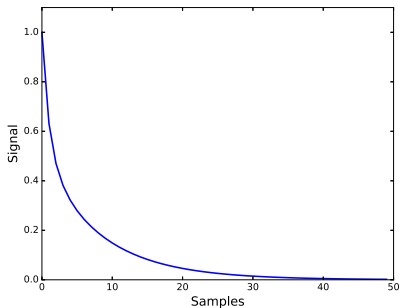
Code available at <http://palma.labo.igbmc.fr>

Numerical results (1/3)

► $M = 50$, $N = 200$, $D_{min} = 1$, $D_{max} = 103$



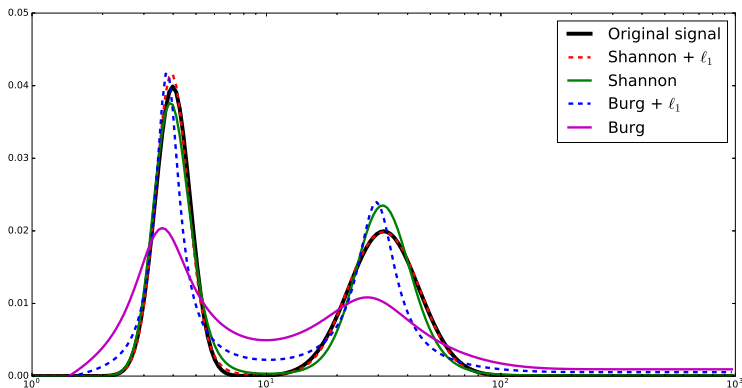
Original signal



Measured data

Numerical results (2/3)

- Results with $\sigma = 10^{-5}$ (noise level), and $\tau = 7.14 \cdot 10^{-5}$.



Recovered signal with different regularizations

Numerical results (3/3)

► Results for different noise levels

σ	Shannon prior	Shannon + ℓ_1	Burg prior	Burg + ℓ_1
10^{-2}	12.45	13.16	12.92	12.92
10^{-3}	18.16	20.86	12.11	13.44
10^{-4}	20.87	25.95	12.03	15.53

Quality reconstruction in dB for various choices of the penalization function

↪ Optimal case : **Shannon + ℓ_1 prior**

Conclusion & perspectives

- ✓ New proximity operators combining entropy and sparsity promoting terms.
- ✓ Great approach to solve DOSY NMR problem reconstruction.
- ✓ The proposed novel proximity operators can be applied in a variety of proximal algorithms, in the convex or the non-convex case.

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- ▶ Test with complex data in spectrometry field.
- ▶ Hybrid regularization in blind signal restoration problems.

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Thank you for your attention !

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