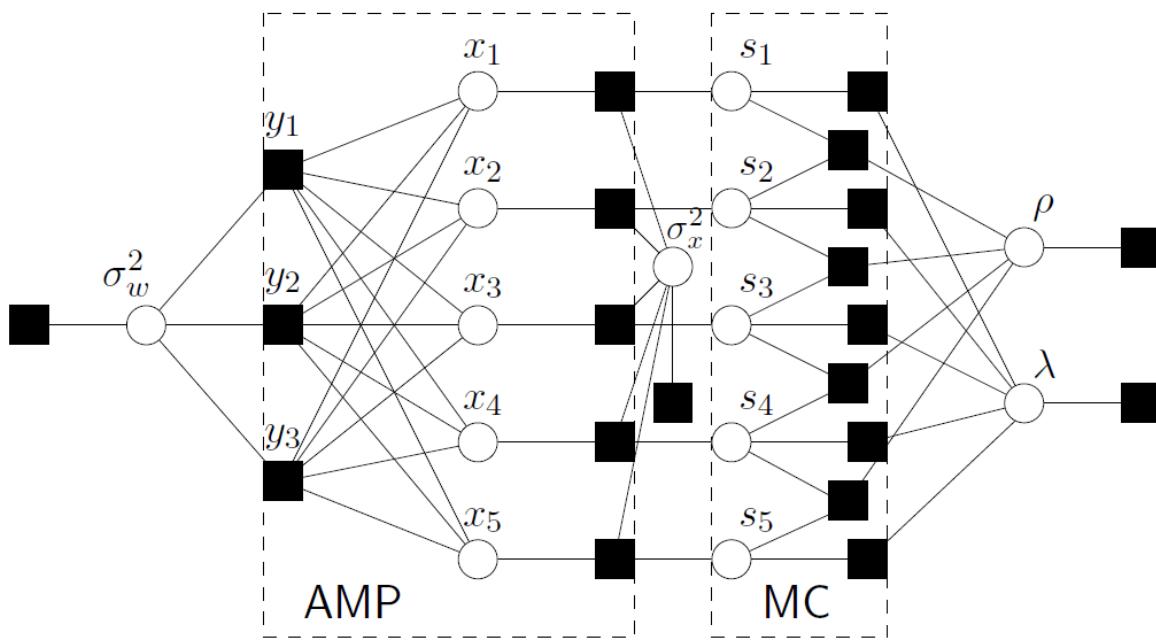


Approximate Message Passing for Bilinear Models



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& **Idiap Research Institute**

joint work with

Mitra Fatemi @**Idiap**

Phil Schniter @**osu**

Acknowledgements: Sundeep Rangan and J. T. Parker.

Linear Dimensionality Reduction

$$y = \Phi x$$

Diagram illustrating the linear dimensionality reduction equation:

- y**: $M \times 1$ vector (vertical stack of colored squares)
- Φ** : $M \times N$ ($M < N$) matrix (color-coded grid)
- x**: $N \times 1$ vector (vertical stack of colored squares)

Compressive sensing

non-adaptive measurements

Sparse Bayesian learning

dictionary of features

Information theory

coding frame

Theoretical computer science

sketching matrix / expander

Linear Dimensionality Reduction

$$y = \Phi x$$

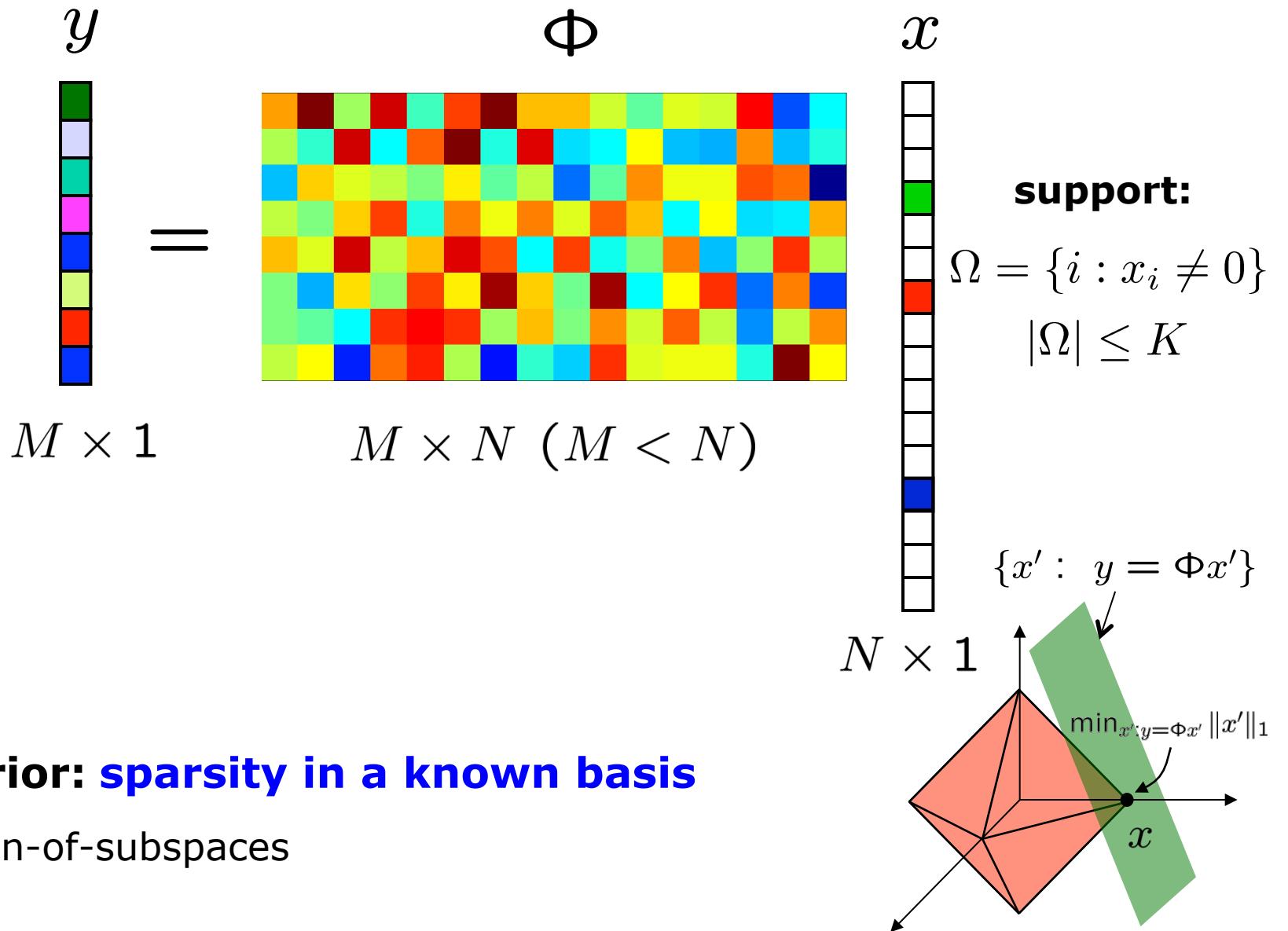
Diagram illustrating the linear dimensionality reduction equation:

- Matrix Φ :** An $M \times N$ matrix where $M < N$. It is shown as a grid of colored squares.
- Vector y :** An $M \times 1$ vector represented by a vertical stack of colored squares.
- Vector x :** An $N \times 1$ vector represented by a vertical stack of colored squares.

Below the diagram, a green shaded parallelogram represents the set of vectors x' such that $y = \Phi x'$.

- Challenge:** Null space of Φ : $\mathcal{N}(\Phi)$
- $$x' = x + v \Rightarrow y, \quad \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(\Phi)$$

Linear Dimensionality Reduction



Learning to “Calibrate”

- Suppose we are given

$$\mathbf{Y} = [y_1, \dots, y_L] \in R^{M \times L}$$

- Calibrate the sensing matrix via the basic bilinear model

$$\mathbf{Y} = \Phi \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{W}$$

perturbed sensing matrix

sparse signals

model perturbations

$$y_l = \Phi x_l$$

$M \times 1 \quad M \times N \quad (M < N)$

$l = 1, \dots, L$

$$\Phi \in R^{M \times N}$$
$$\mathbf{X} = [x_1, \dots, x_L] \in R^{N \times L}$$
$$\mathbf{W} \in R^{M \times L}$$

Learning to “Calibrate”

- Suppose we are given

$$\mathbf{Y} = [y_1, \dots, y_L] \in R^{M \times L}$$

- Calibrate the sensing matrix via the basic bilinear model

$$\mathbf{Y} = \Phi \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{W}$$

$$y_l = \Phi x_l$$

$M \times 1$ $M \times N \ (M < N)$ $N \times 1$

$l = 1, \dots, L$

- Applications of general bilinear models
 - Dictionary learning
 - Bayesian experimental design
 - Collaborative filtering
 - Matrix factorization / completion

Example Approaches

	Geometric 	Combinatorial $\binom{N}{K}$	Probabilistic 
Idea	atomic norm / TV regularization	non-convex (sparsity) constraints	Distributions on the space of unknowns
Example	$\min_{\Phi, X} \ Y - \Phi X\ ^2 + \lambda \ X\ _1$	$\min_{\Phi, X: \ X\ _0 \leq K} \ Y - \Phi X\ ^2$	Next few slides
Algorithm based on alternating minimization	Nesterov acceleration, Augmented Lagrangian, Bregman distance, DR splitting, ...	Hard thresholding (IHT, CoSaMP, SP, ALPS, OMP) + SVD	Variational Bayes, Gibbs sampling, MCMC, Approximate message passing (AMP)
Literature	Mairal et al. 2008; Zhang & Chan 2009, ...	Aharon et al. 2006 (KSVD); Rubinstein et al. 2009, ...	Zhou et al. 2009; Donoho et al. 2009, ...

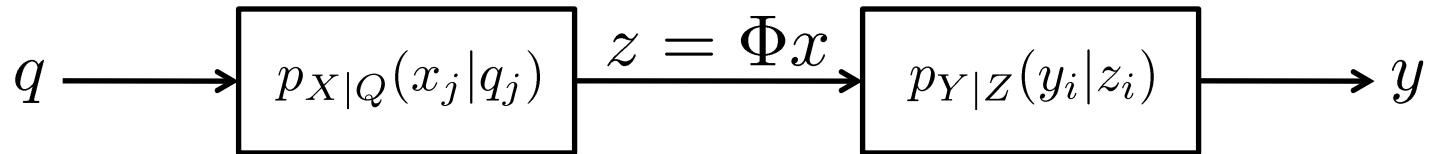
Probabilistic View

An Introduction to
**Approximate Message Passing
(AMP)**



Probabilistic Sparse Recovery: the AMP Way

- **Goal:** given $y = \Phi x + w$
infer $E\{x|y\}$ and $\text{var}\{x|y\}$
- **Model:**



Example: $p_{X|Q}(x|q = [\lambda, \hat{\theta}, \mu^\theta]) = \lambda \mathcal{N}(x; \hat{\theta}, \mu^\theta) + (1 - \lambda)\delta(x)$, $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

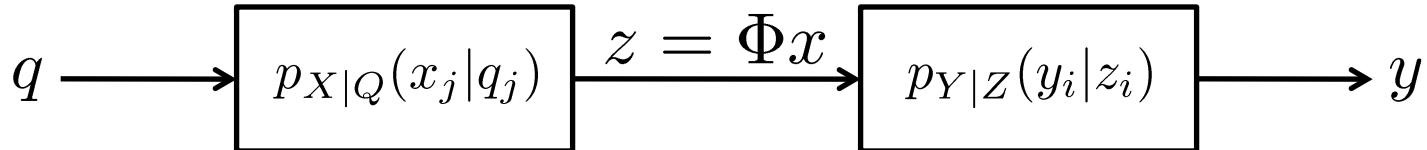
$$p_{Y|Z}(y|z) = \mathcal{N}(y; z, \mu^w)$$

- **Approach:** graphical models / message passing
- **Key Ideas:** **CLT / Gaussian approximations**

[Boutros and Caire 2002; Montanari and Tse 2006; Guo and Wang 2006;
Tanaka and Okada 2006; Donoho, Maleki, and Montanari 2009; Rangan 2010]

Probabilistic Sparse Recovery: the AMP Way

- **Goal:** given $y = \Phi x + w$
infer $E\{x|y\}$ and $\text{var}\{x|y\}$
- **Model:**  “MAP estimation is so 1996.” – Joel T.



Example: $p_{X|Q}(x|q = [\lambda, \hat{\theta}, \mu^\theta]) = \lambda \mathcal{N}(x; \hat{\theta}, \mu^\theta) + (1 - \lambda)\delta(x)$, $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

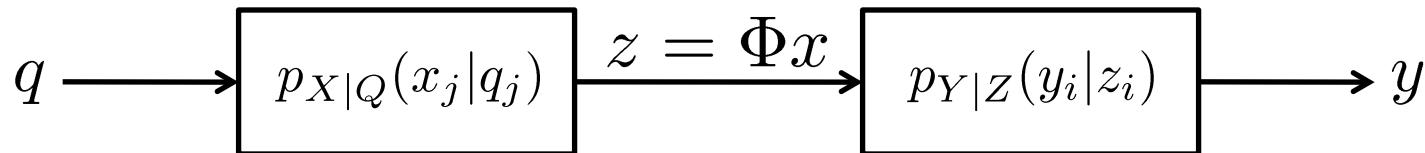
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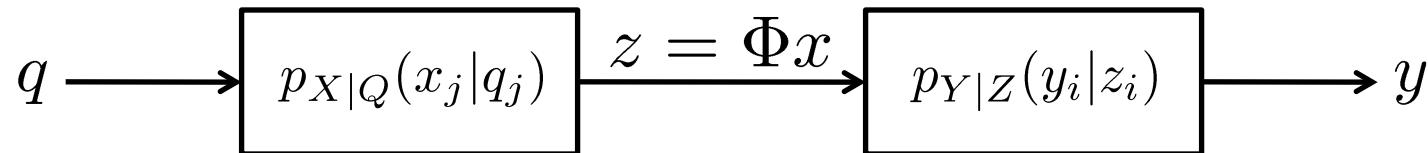
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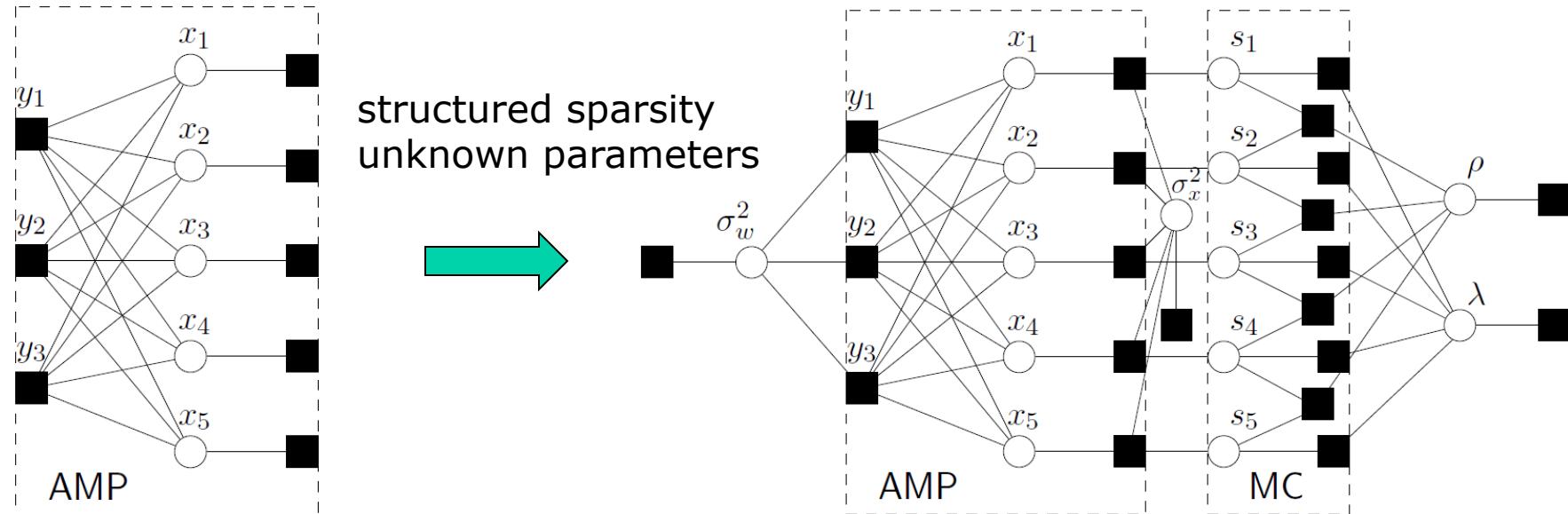
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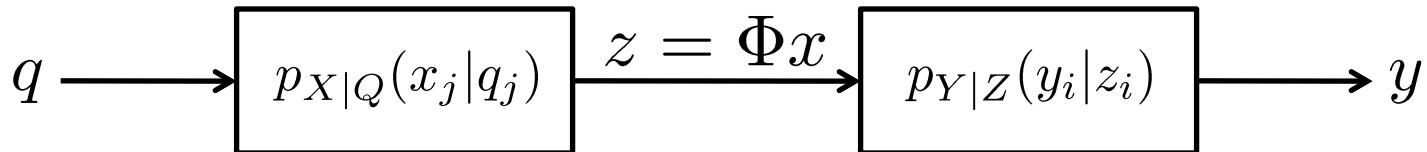
- **Approach:** graphical models are modular!



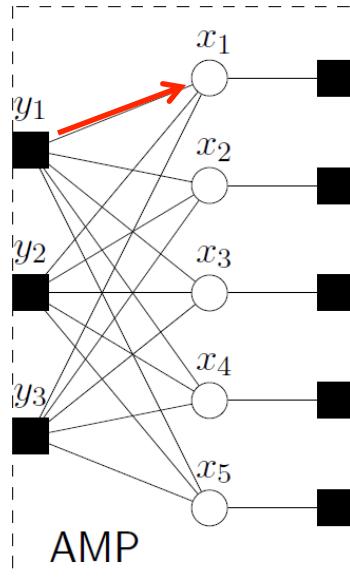
Probabilistic Sparse Recovery: the AMP Way

- **Goal:** given $y = \Phi x + w$
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$$p_{Y|Z}(y|z) = \mathcal{N}(y; z, \mu^w)$$



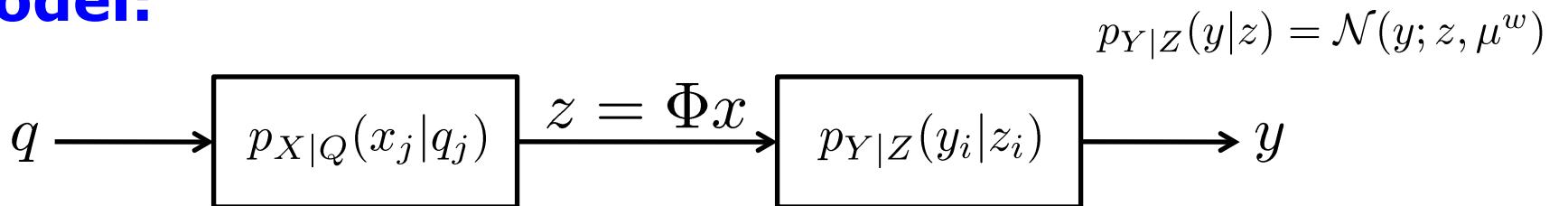
- **Approximate message passing:** (sum-product)



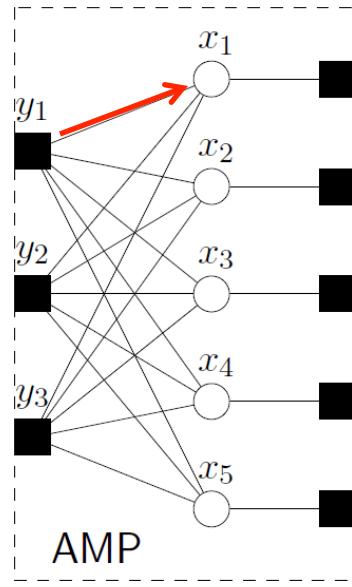
$$\begin{aligned} m_{i \rightarrow j}(x_j) &= E_{x_r:r \neq j} \{ p_{Y|Z}(y_i|z_i) | x_j, y_i \} \\ &= E_{x_r:r \neq j} \left\{ p_{Y|Z} \left(y_i \left| [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + \sum_{r \neq j} [\Phi]_{ir} x_r \right. \right) | x_j, y_i \right\} \\ &\approx E_V \{ p_{Y|Z} (y_i | [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + V) | x_j, y_i \} \\ &\approx d_1 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + d_2 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j^2 \end{aligned}$$

Probabilistic Sparse Recovery: the AMP Way

- **Goal:** given $y = \Phi x + w$
infer $E\{x|y\}$ and $\text{var}\{x|y\}$
- **Model:**



- **Approximate message passing:** (sum-product)

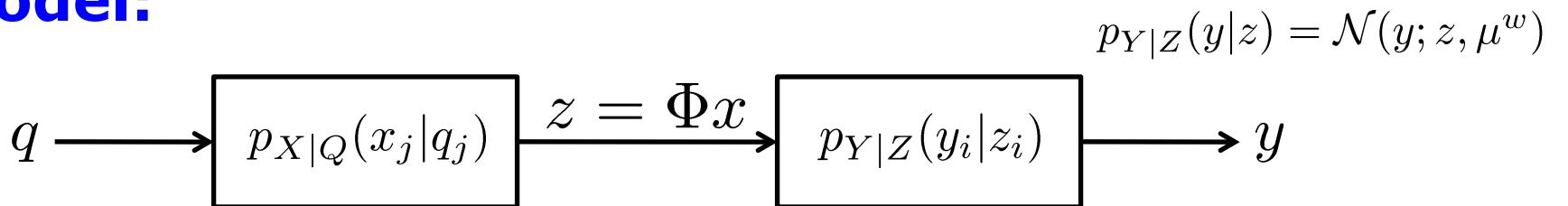


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 m_{i \rightarrow j}(x_j) &= E_{x_r:r \neq j} \{ p_{Y|Z}(y_i|z_i) | x_j, y_i \} \\
 &= E_{x_r:r \neq j} \left\{ p_{Y|Z} \left(y_i \left| [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + \sum_{r \neq j} [\Phi]_{ir} x_r \right. \right) | x_j, y_i \right\} \\
 &\approx \mathbf{E}_V \{ p_{Y|Z} (y_i | [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + V) | x_j, y_i \} \quad V \sim \mathcal{N} \\
 &\approx d_1 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + d_2 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j^2
 \end{aligned}$$

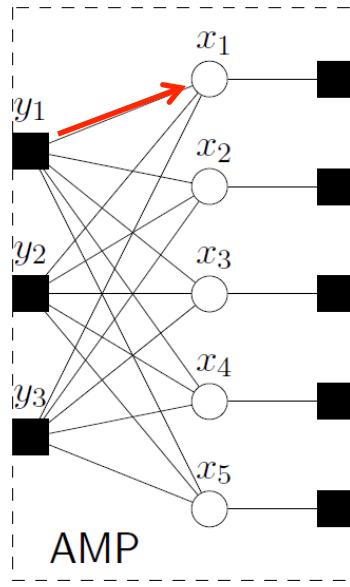
Central limit theorem (blessing-of-dimensionality)

Probabilistic Sparse Recovery: the AMP Way

- **Goal:** given $y = \Phi x + w$
infer $E\{x|y\}$ and $\text{var}\{x|y\}$
- **Model:**



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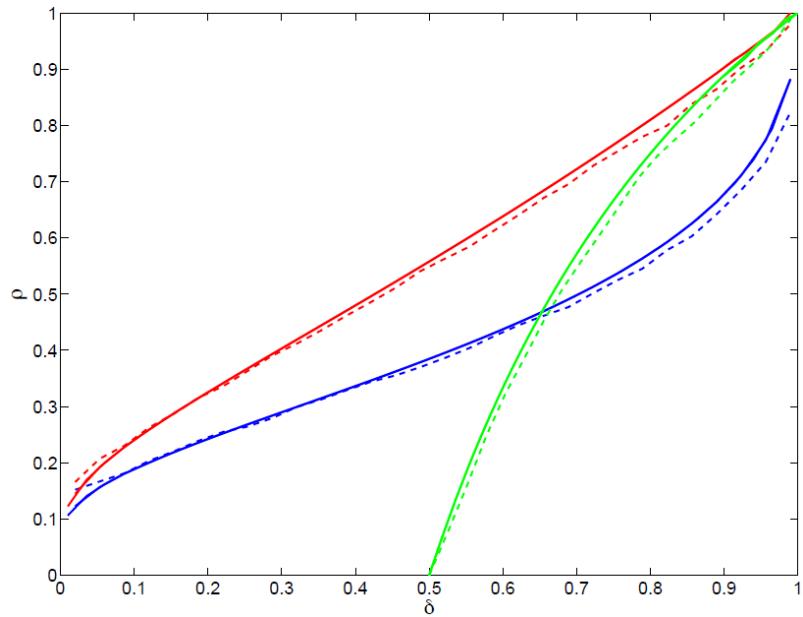
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 &\approx E_V \{ p_{Y|Z} (y_i | [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + V) | x_j, y_i \} \\
 &\approx \mathbf{d}_1 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j + \mathbf{d}_2 [\Phi]_{ij} x_j^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Taylor series approximation

AMP Performance

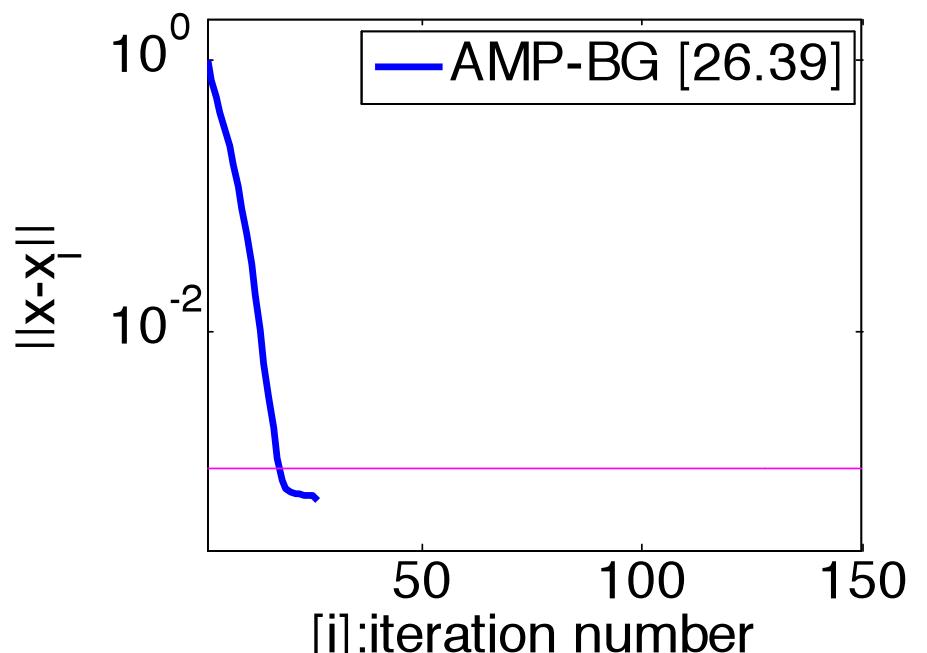
[Donoho, Maleki, and Montanari 2009; Bayati and Montanari 2011; Montanari 2010; Rangan 2010; Schniter 2010]

Phase transition (Laplace prior)



AMP \leftrightarrow state evolution theory
 \leftrightarrow fully distributed

Convergence (BG prior)



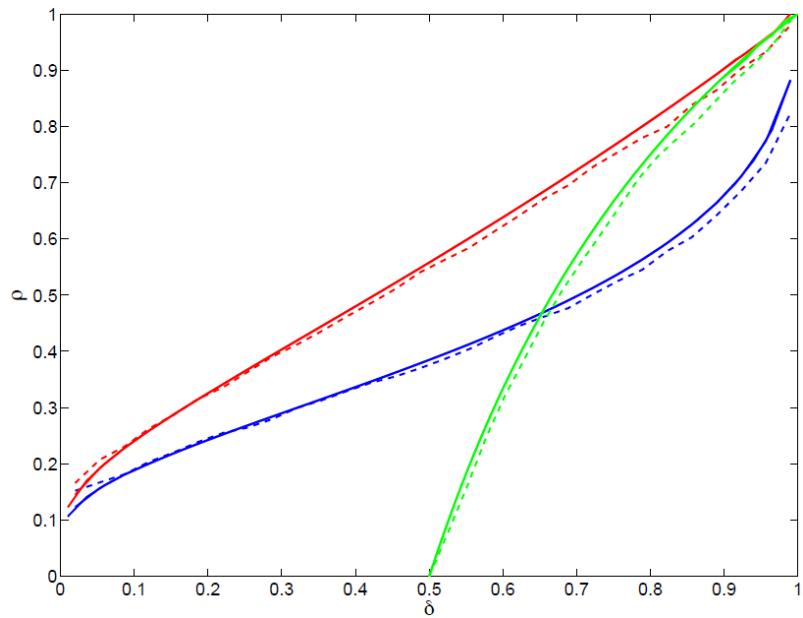
Gaussian matrix

Rangan's GAMP codes are available
<http://gampmatlab.sourceforge.net>

AMP Performance

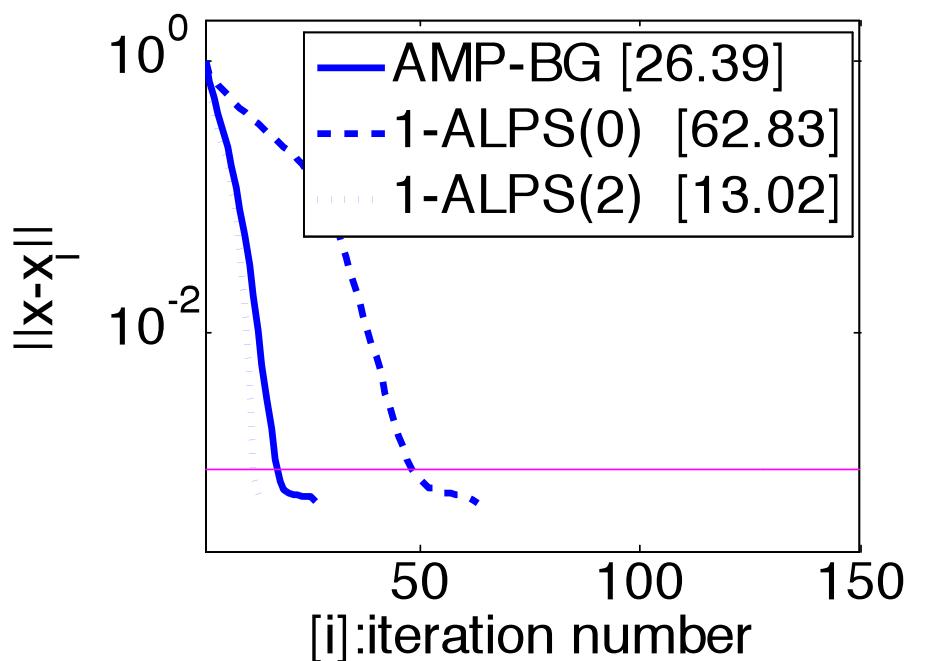
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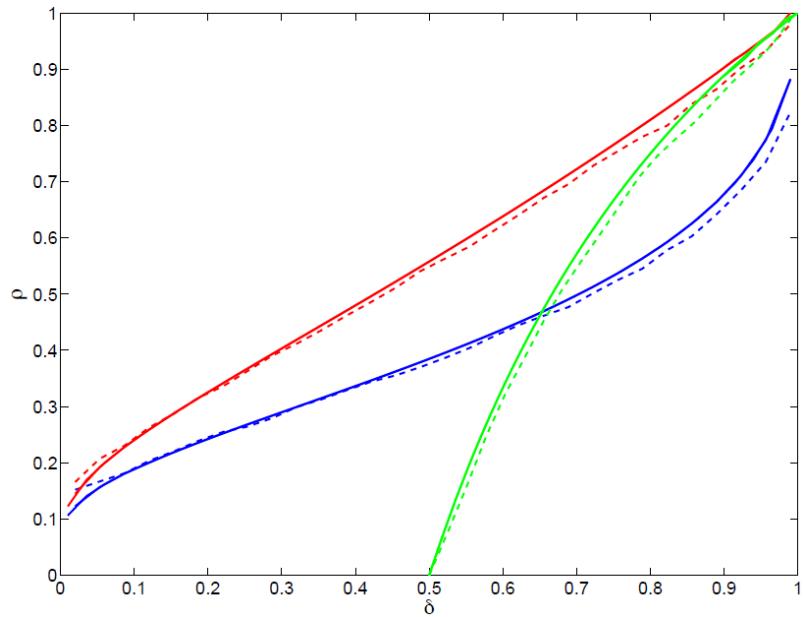


Gaussian matrix

AMP Performance

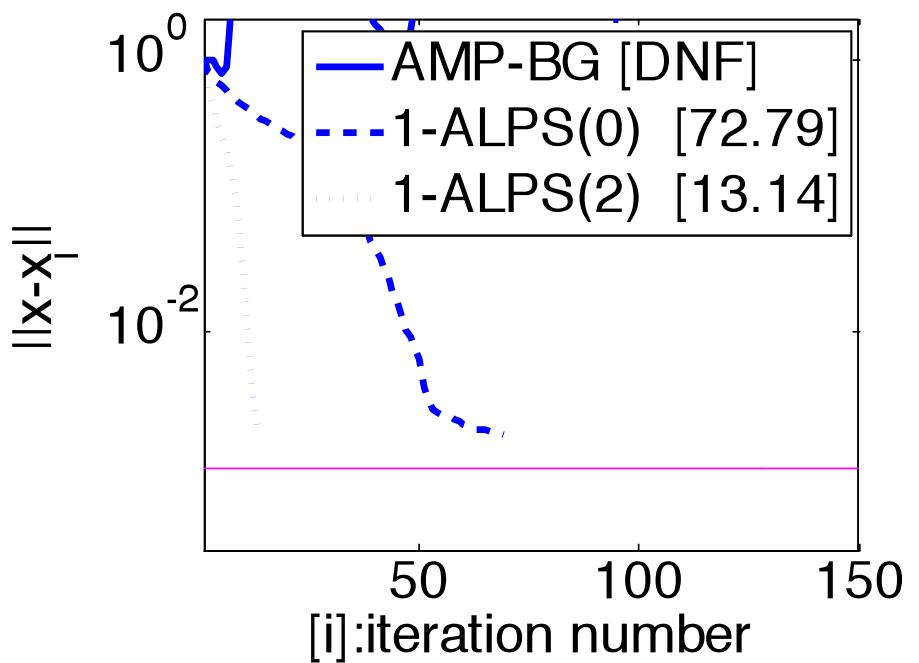
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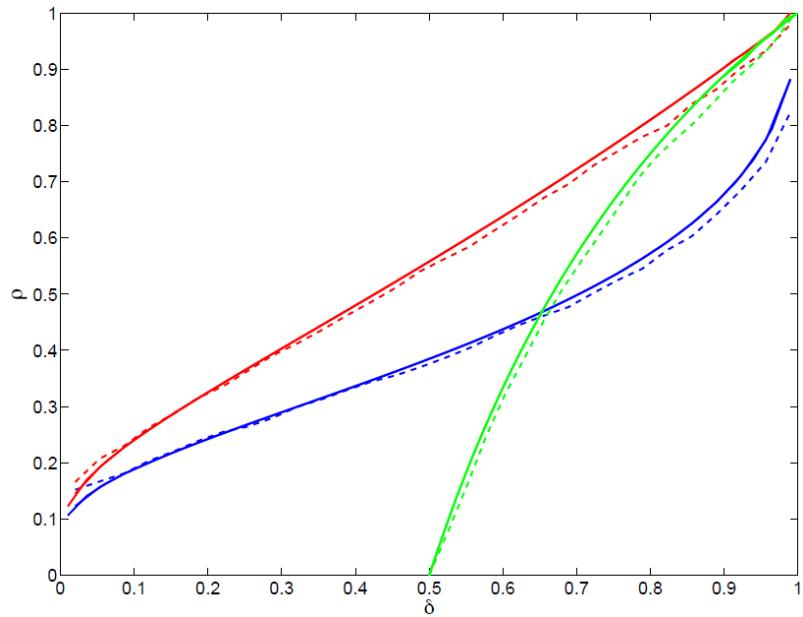


**sparse matrix
(model mismatch)**

AMP Performance

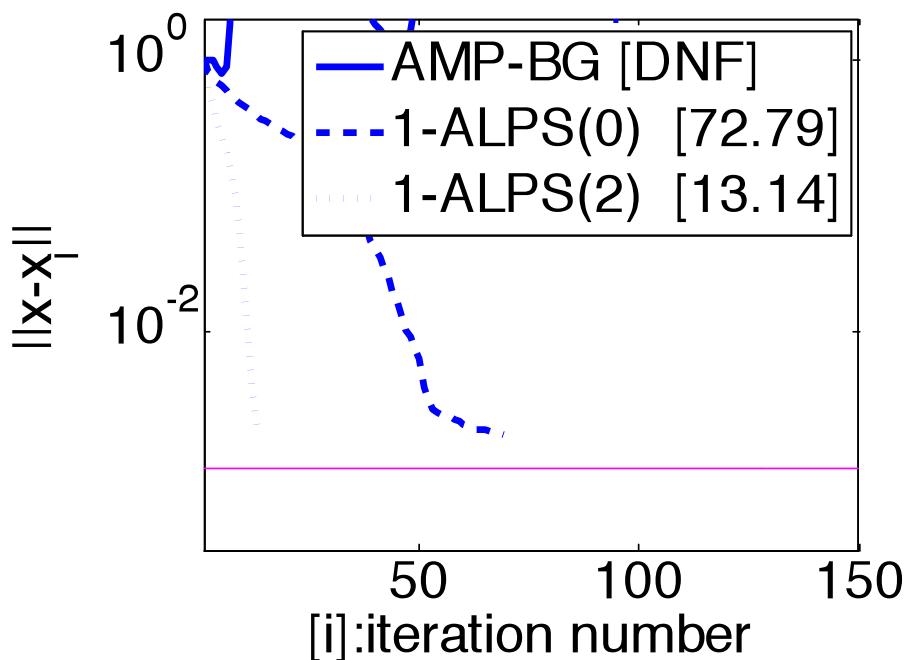
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Convergence (BG prior)



sparse matrix
(model mismatch)

**Need to switch to normal BP
when the matrix is sparse**

<http://gampmatlab.sourceforge.net>
<http://lions.epfl.ch/ALPS/download>

Bilinear AMP



Bilinear AMP



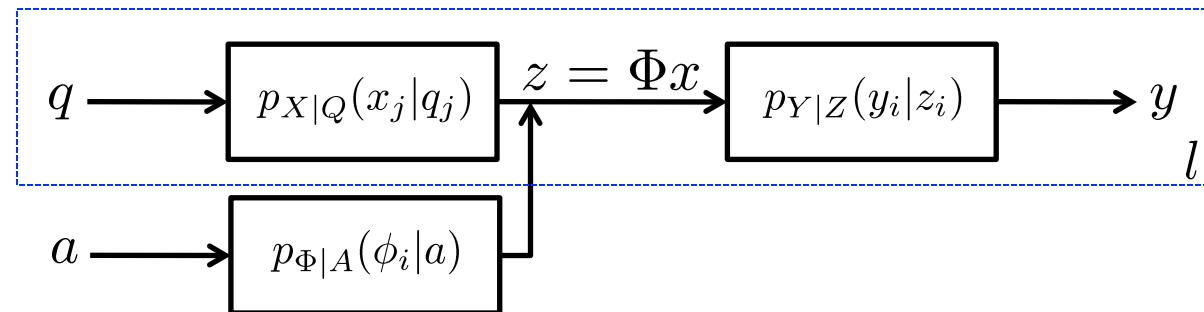
- **Goal:** given infer

$$\mathbf{Y} = \Phi \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{W}$$

$$E\{x_l|\mathbf{Y}\} \text{ and } \text{var}\{x_{jl}|\mathbf{Y}\} \quad \forall l, j$$

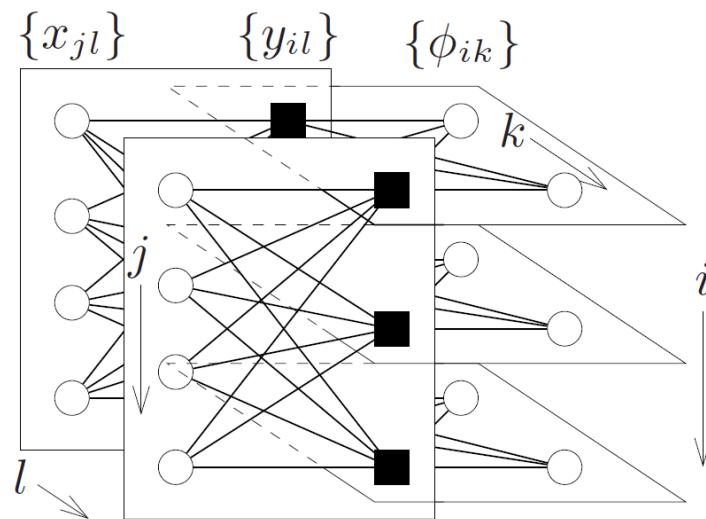
$$E\{\Phi|\mathbf{Y}\} \text{ and } \text{var}\{[\Phi]_{i,j}|\mathbf{Y}\} \quad \forall i, j$$

- **Model:**



- **Algorithm:**

graphical model



Bilinear AMP



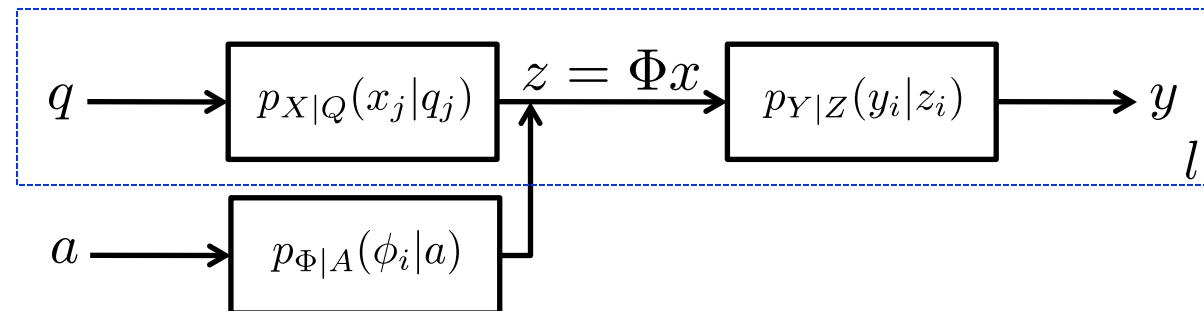
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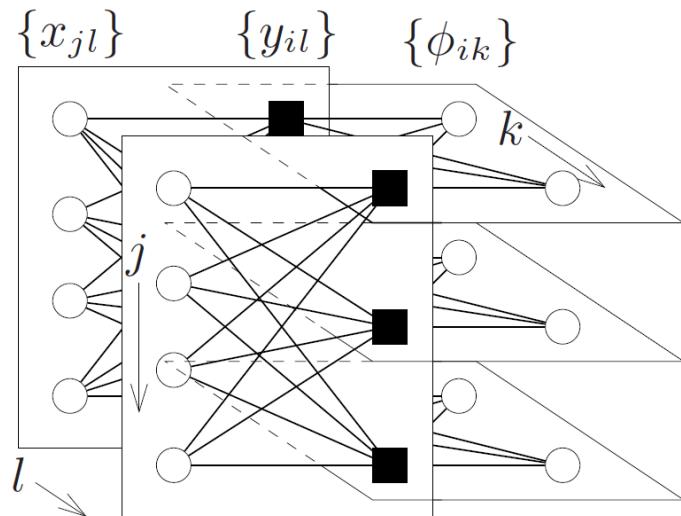
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- **Model:**



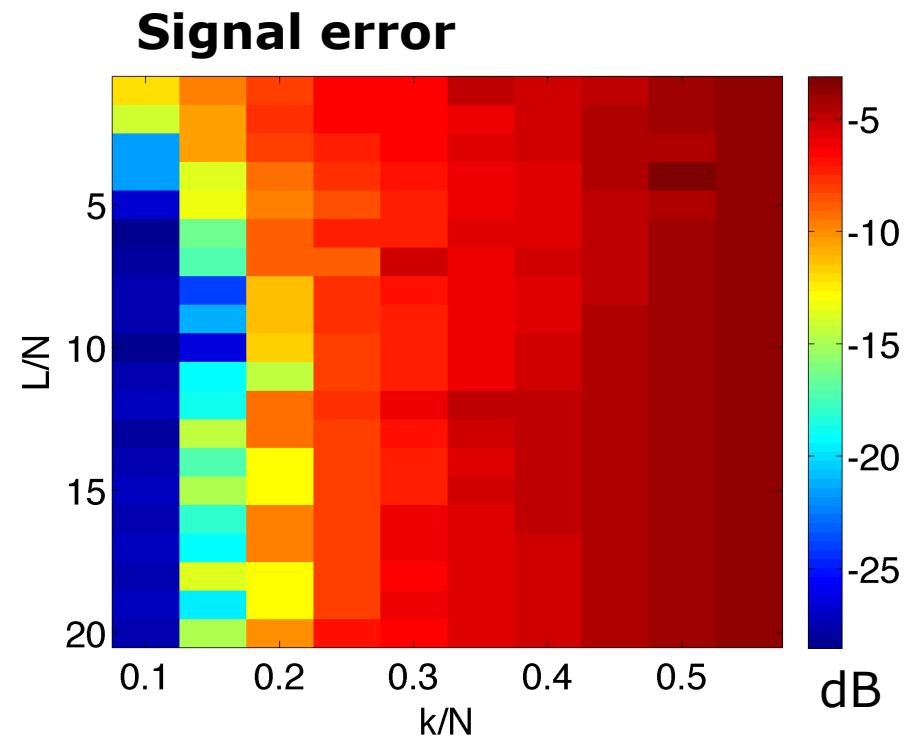
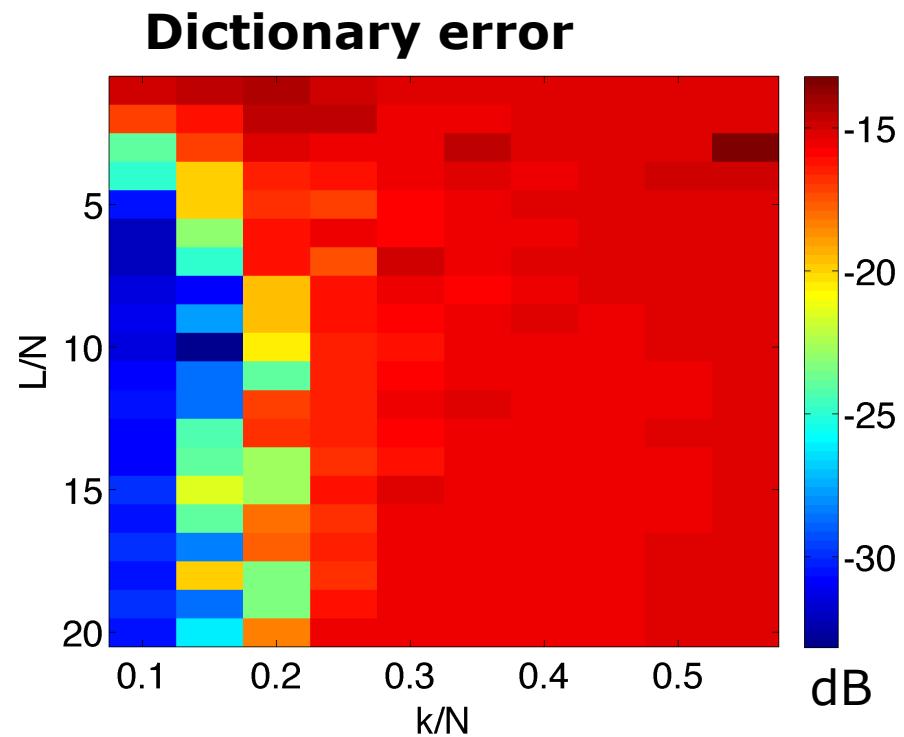
- **Algorithm:** (G)AMP with matrix uncertainty

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_j^r(t) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |\hat{a}_{ij}|^2 \mu_i^s(t) \right)^{-1} \\ \hat{r}_j(t) &= \hat{x}_j(t) + \mu_j^r(t) \sum_{i=1}^m \hat{a}_{ij}^* \hat{s}_i(t) \\ \hat{x}_j(t+1) &= g_{in}(\hat{r}_j(t), q_j, \mu_j^r(t)) \\ \mu_j^x(t+1) &= \mu_j^r(t) g'_{in}(\hat{r}_j(t), q_j, \mu_j^r(t))\end{aligned}$$

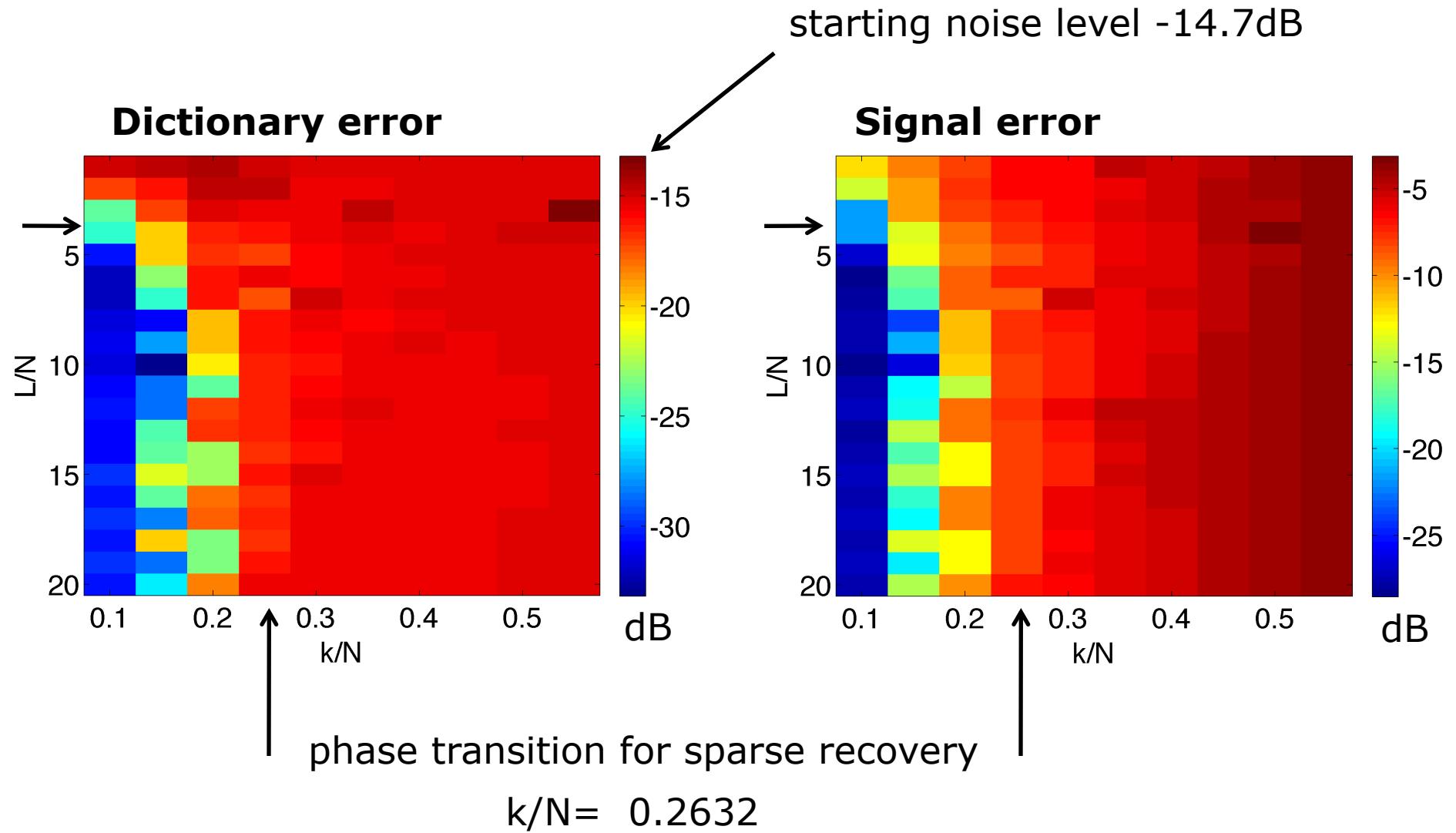


$$\begin{aligned}\mu_i^p(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n (|\hat{a}_{ij}|^2 + \mu_{ij}^a) \mu_j^x(t) + \mu_{ij}^a |\hat{x}_j(t)|^2 \\ \hat{z}_i(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{a}_{ij} \hat{x}_j(t) \\ \hat{p}_i(t) &= \hat{z}_i(t) - \hat{s}_i(t-1) \sum_{j=1}^n |\hat{a}_{ij}|^2 \mu_j^x(t) \\ \hat{s}_i(t) &= g_{out}(\hat{p}_i(t), y_i, \mu_i^p(t)) \\ \mu_i^s(t) &= -g'_{out}(\hat{p}_i(t), y_i, \mu_i^p(t))\end{aligned}$$

Synthetic Calibration Example



Synthetic Calibration Example



Conclusions

- (G)AMP <> modular / scalable asymptotic analysis
- Extension to bilinear models
 - by products: “robust” compressive sensing
structured sparse dictionary learning
double-sparsity dictionary learning
- More to do comparison with other algorithms
- Weakness CLT: dense vs. sparse matrix
- Our codes will be available soon <http://lions.epfl.ch>
- Postdoc position @ LIONS / EPFL
contact: volkan.cevher@epfl.ch

