

TSP SEP. 1, 2015

JW BY CHANDRA MURTHY

ITERATIVE REWEIGHTED L2/L1 RECOVERY ALGORITHMS FOR COMPRESSED SENSING OF BLOCK SPARSE SIGNALS

- Zeinalkhani, Z. ; Banihashemi, A.H., Carleton Univ., Canada

- The problem:

- Block boundaries assumed known

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{x}} &= [\bar{\mathbf{u}}_1^T, \bar{\mathbf{u}}_2^T, \dots, \bar{\mathbf{u}}_L^T]^T \\ &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_L} |\{i : \|\mathbf{u}_i\|_2 \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, L\}| \\ &\text{s.t. } \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

- Weighted l2/l1 minimization:

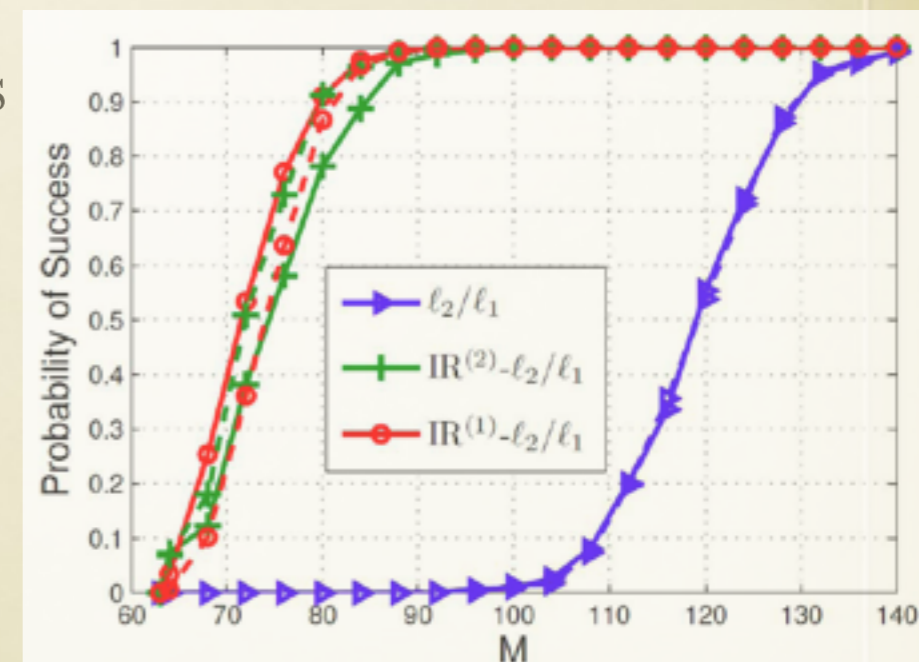
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{x}} &= [\hat{\mathbf{u}}_1^T, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_2^T, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_L^T]^T \\ &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_L} \sum_{i=1}^L \omega_i \|\mathbf{u}_i\|_2 \quad \text{s.t. } \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

- Two choices for the weighting:

- Inversely proportional to l2 norms of the blocks

- Truncate l2 norms of the blocks to a threshold

- Show that, as block length increases, performance approaches the Wu-Verdu theoretical limit



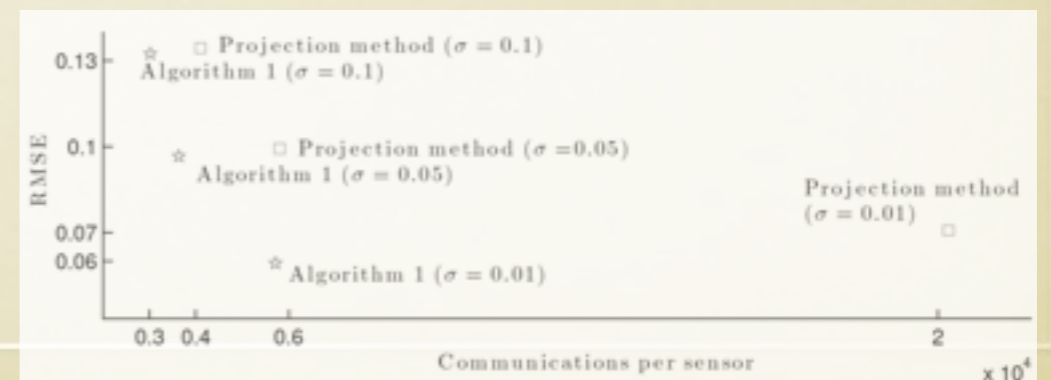
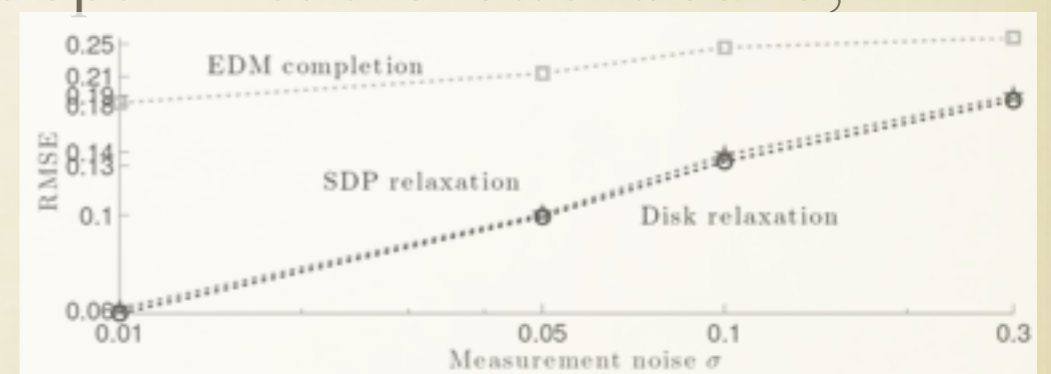
SIMPLE AND FAST CONVEX RELAXATION METHOD FOR COOPERATIVE LOCALIZATION IN SENSOR NETWORKS USING RANGE MEASUREMENTS

- Soares, C. ; Xavier, J. ; Gomes, J., Univ. of Lisbon, Portugal

- The problem: minimize
$$f(x) = \sum_{i \sim j} \frac{1}{2} (\|x_i - x_j\| - d_{ij})^2 + \sum_i \sum_{k \in \mathcal{A}_i} \frac{1}{2} (\|x_i - a_k\| - r_{ik})^2$$

- Contributions:

- Convex lower bound for the cost function
- Synchronous & distributed algorithm that optimizes the lower bound; proof of convergence
- Asynchronous variant, a.s. convergence
- Analysis of iteration complexity
- Performance via simulations

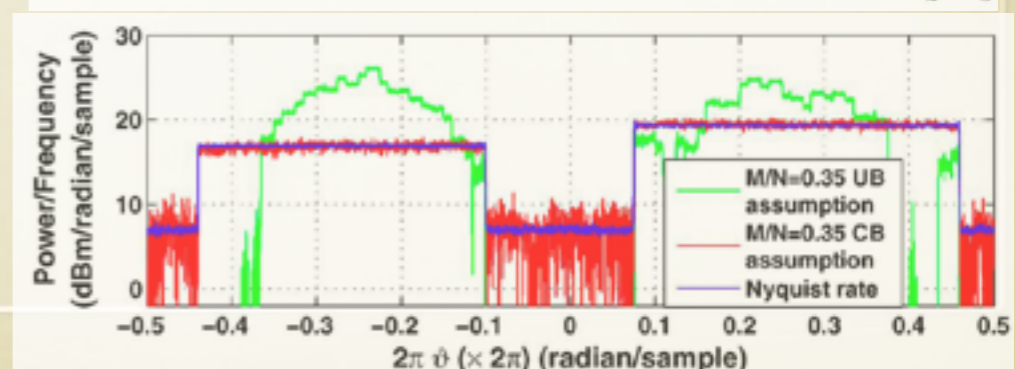
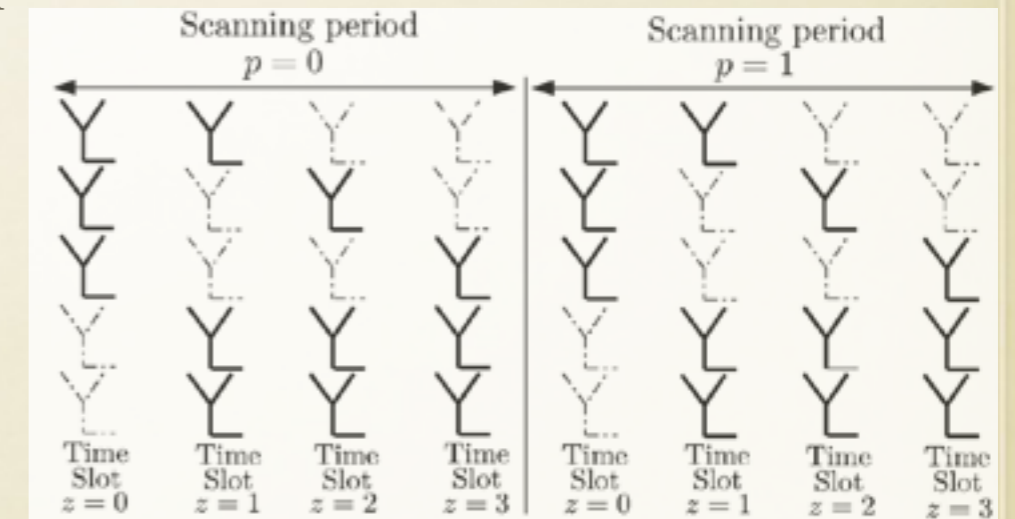


TSP AUG. 15, 2015

SOME MORE PAPERS

COMPRESSIVE PERIODOGRAM RECONSTRUCTION USING UNIFORM BINNING

- Ariananda, D.D. ; Romero, D. ; Leus, G.
- Problem: reconstruction of periodogram using uniform bins
 - Does not assume periodogram is sparse, but that there are a small number of “sources” that result in the periodogram
 - Goal: Reconstruction from as few samples as possible
- Compressive sampling of the periodogram
- Reconstruction of the correlation matrix (from which the periodogram can be found)
- Bias and variance analysis
- Demonstrate efficacy through simulations



FUSING CENSORED DEPENDENT DATA FOR DISTRIBUTED DETECTION

- H. He; P. Varshney, Syracuse Univ.
- GLRT framework for fusion of censored, dependent data based on “coupolas theory”

- Coupolas: parametric coupling of marginals to form joint distbns

- Data dependency structure assumed unknown

- Data quantized before sending to FC

Copulas		Parametric Form	Parameter Range
Elliptical copulas	Gaussian	$\Phi_{\Sigma}(\Phi^{-1}(v_1), \dots, \Phi^{-1}(v_N)),$ $\Phi_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_0^{\mathbf{x}} \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) d\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ $\Phi^{-1}(v) = \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \{u \leq \int_0^x \mathcal{N}(x; 0, 1) dx\}$	$\Sigma = [\rho_{mn}], m, n = 1, \dots, N$ $\rho_{mn} \in [-1, 1]$
	Student-t	$t_{\nu, \Sigma}(t_{\nu}^{-1}(v_1), \dots, t_{\nu}^{-1}(v_N)),$ $t_{\nu, \Sigma}$: multivariate Student-t CDF t_{ν}^{-1} : inverse CDF of univariate Student-t	ν : degrees of freedom, $\nu \geq 3$
Archimedean copulas	Clayton	$(\sum_{n=1}^N v_n^{-\phi} - 1)^{-\frac{1}{\phi}}$	$\phi \in [-1, \infty) \setminus \{0\}$
	Frank	$-\frac{1}{\phi} \log \left(1 + \frac{\prod_{n=1}^N (\exp(-\phi v_n) - 1)}{\exp(-\phi) - 1} \right)$	$\phi \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
	Gumbel	$\exp \left\{ - \left(\sum_{n=1}^N (-\ln v_n)^{\phi} \right)^{\frac{1}{\phi}} \right\}$	$\phi \in [1, \infty)$
	Independent	$\prod_{n=1}^N v_n$	-

- Optimal GLRT hard to implement; propose to use “controlled” noise
 - Sub-optimal but computationally efficient detector

SENSOR NETWORK TOMOGRAPHY: THE REVENGE OF THE DETECTED

- Marano, S. ; Matta, V. ; Willett, P.
- S sensors deployed at unknown locations
- At time t , N_t sensors detect a target; N_t is revealed to the target.
Total number of sensors is also known
- By collecting $\{N_t, t = 1, 2, \dots\}$, can the target localize the sensors?
- Consider MSE in localization as performance metric
- Optimal ML detector: combinatorial complexity. Viable alternatives proposed, and their performance studied via sims
 - A trellis based estimator is found to offer the best performance

POISSON GROUP TESTING: A PROBABILISTIC MODEL FOR BOOLEAN COMPRESSED SENSING

- Emad, A. ; Milenkovic, O.