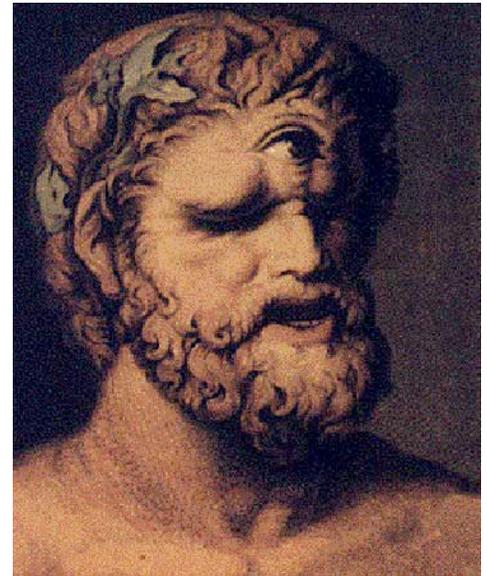
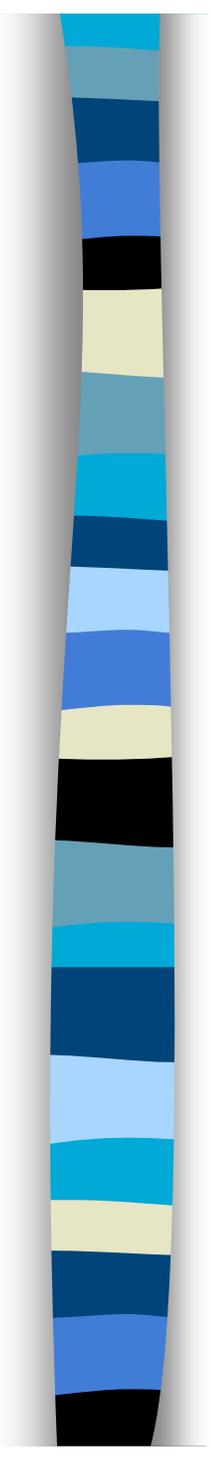


# Is a neuron worth a thousand pixels?

Joëlle Barral  
PSY 221  
Winter, 2008



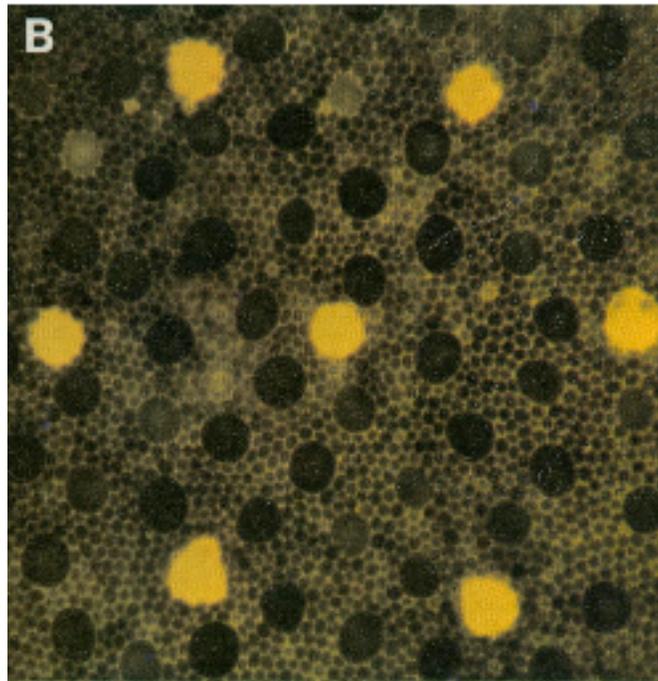


# Outline

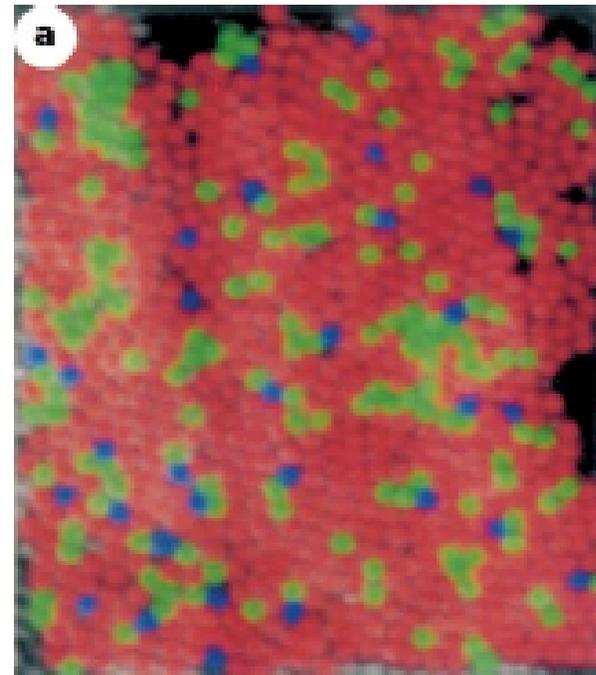
- Sparsity in the Visual System
- Compressive Sensing
- An Example: the Single-pixel Camera

# Sparsity in the Visual System

## Cones



Regular?



Random?

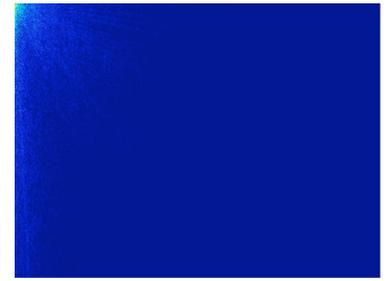
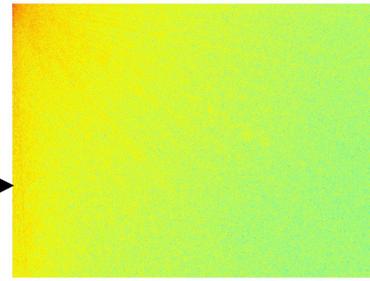
*De Monasterio, 1981*  
*Roorda, 1999*

# Sparsity in the Visual System

## Natural Scenes



DCT



Throw away 88%

IDCT

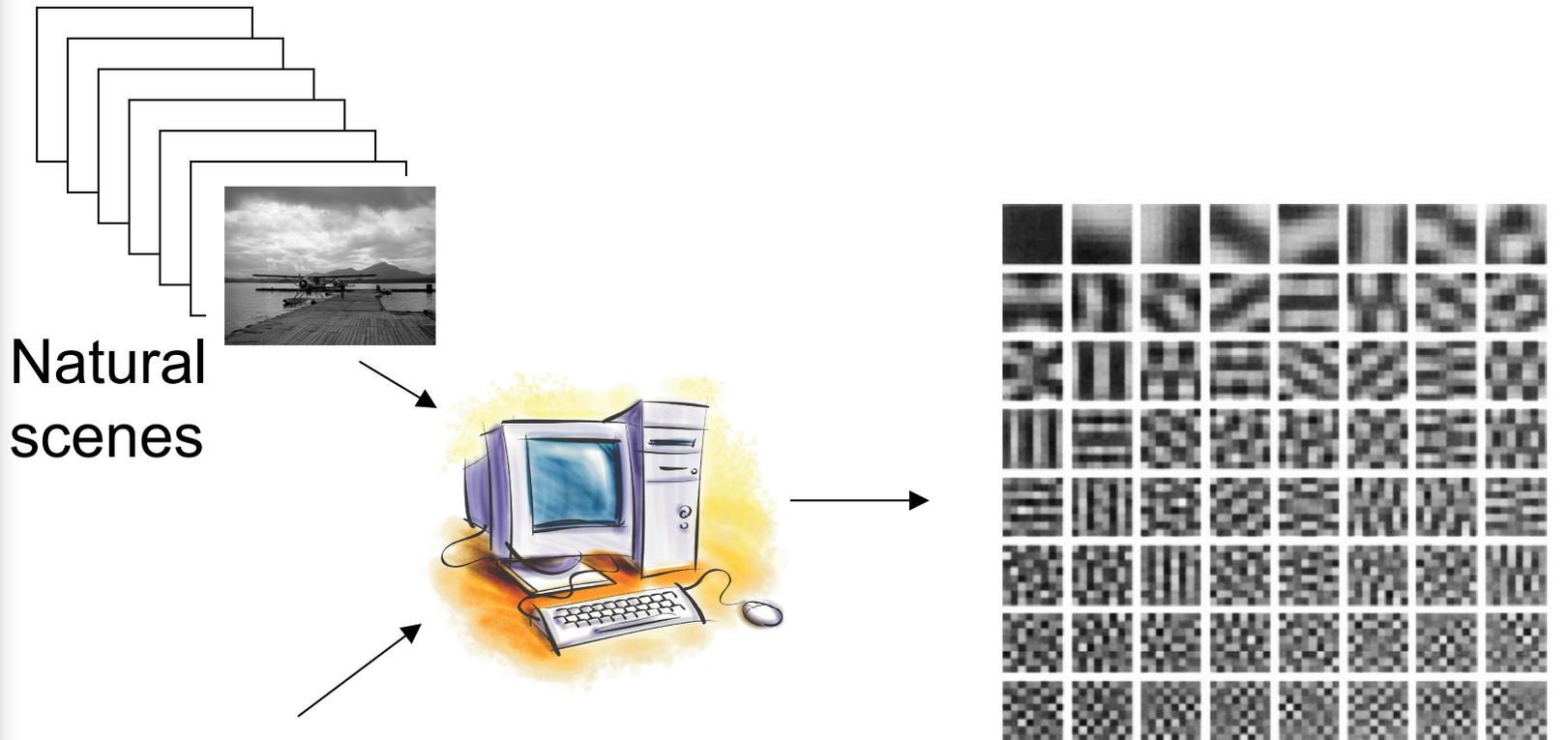


difference



## Sparsity in the Visual System

# Learning Algorithms

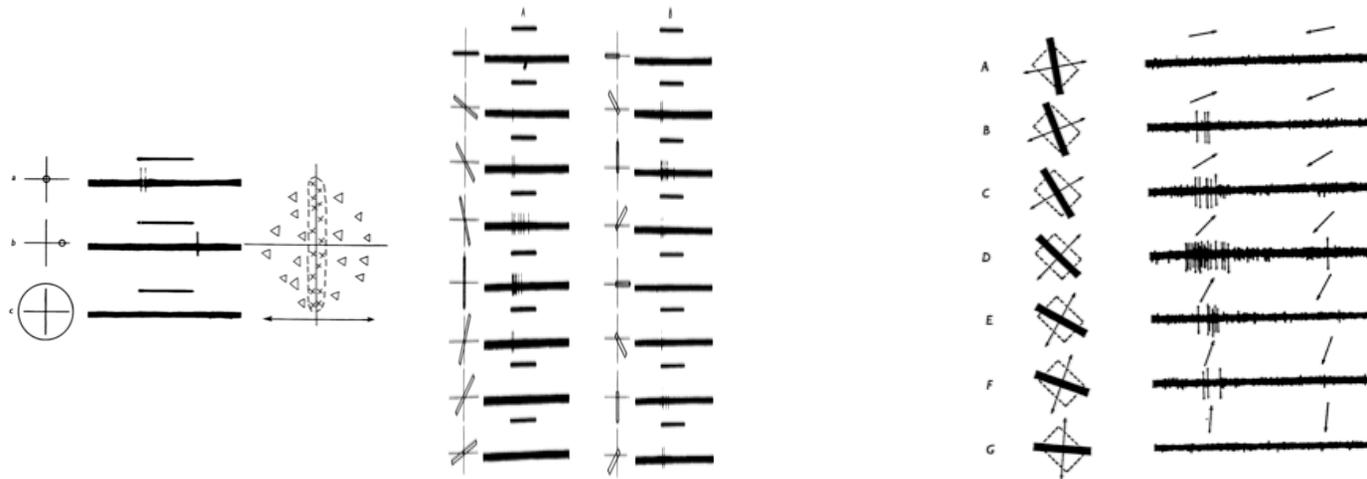
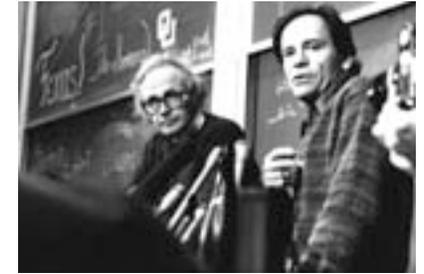


- spatially localized
- oriented
- bandpass

*Olshausen and Field, 1996*

# Sparsity in the Visual System

## Receptive Fields

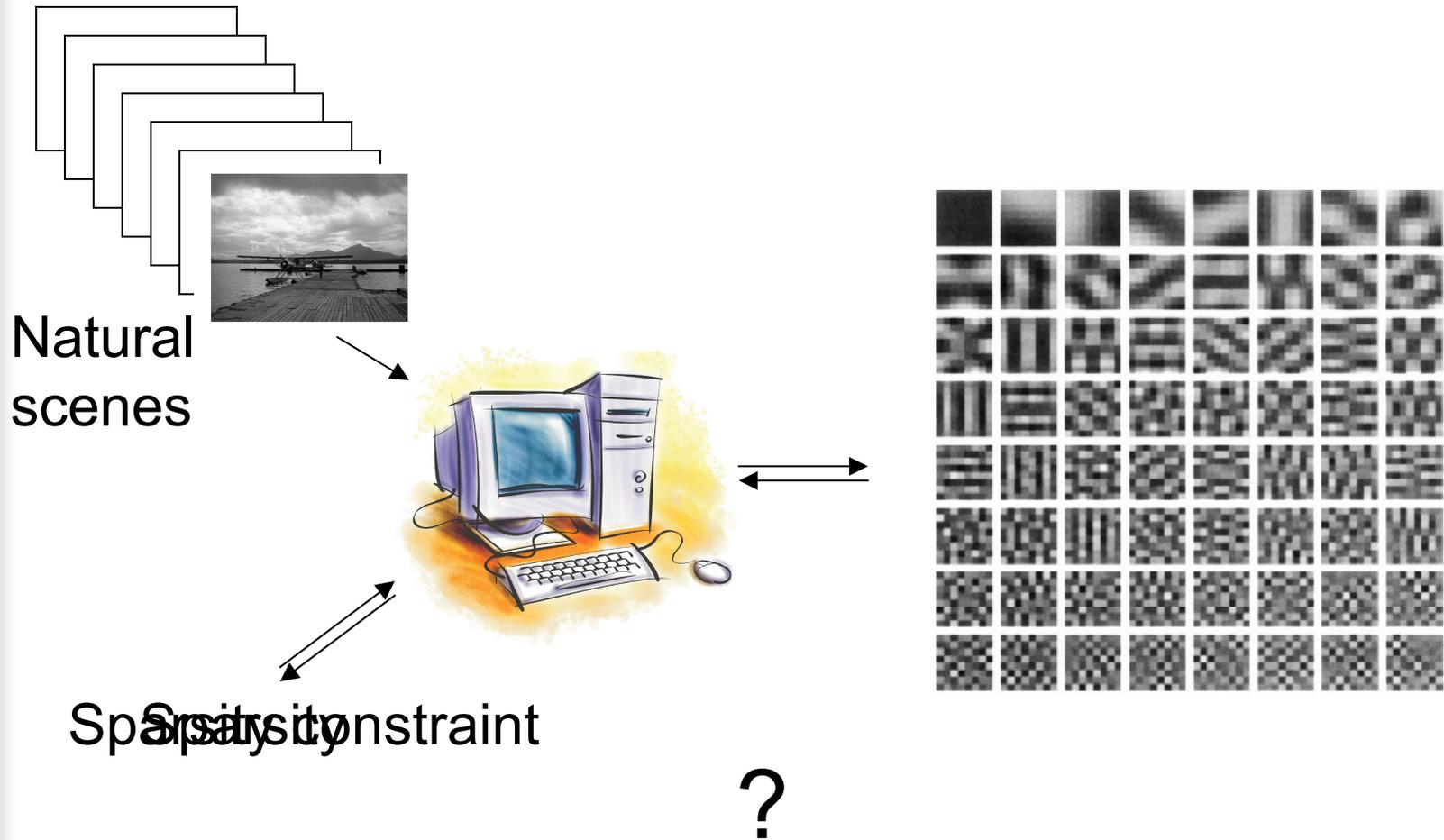


“These observations made in 1958 had not been predicted and came as a complete surprise” Hubel, 1995

*Hubel and Wiesel, 1959, 1968*

# Sparsity in the Visual System

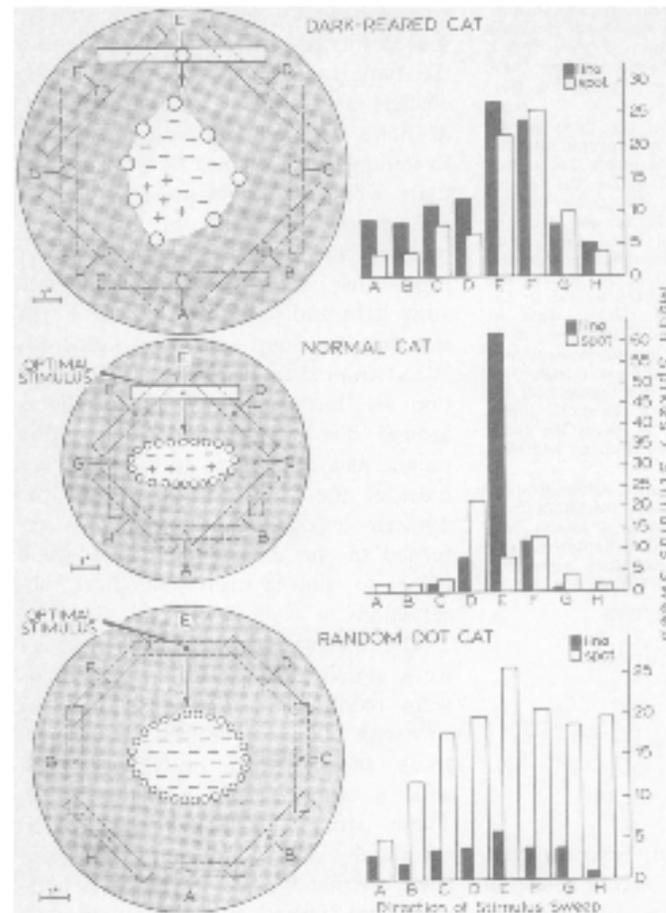
## Learning Algorithms



*Olshausen and Field, 1996*

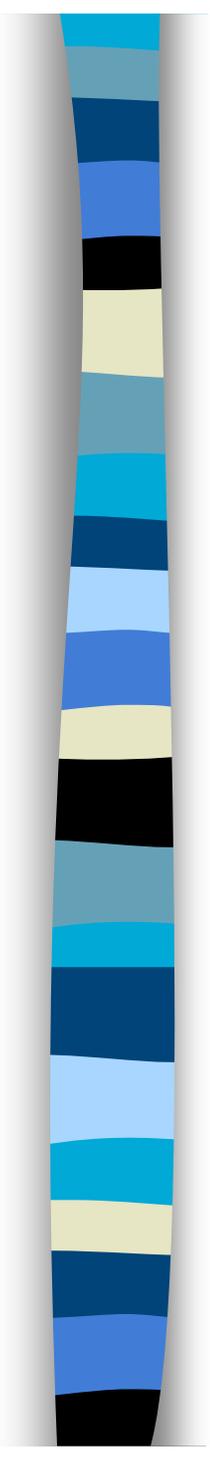
## Sparsity in the Visual System

# Development/Evolution



*Pettigrew and Freeman, 1973*





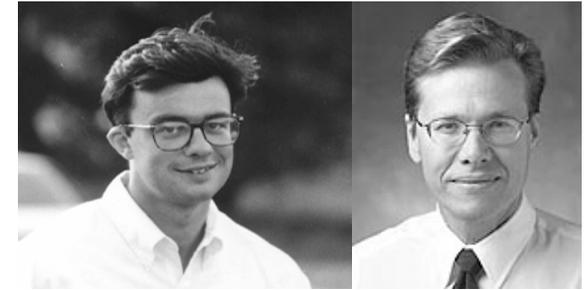
# Sparsity of the Visual System

- Information-efficient  
coding of natural images
- Energy-efficient  
metabolism

*Barlow, 1961*  
*Quiroga, 2005*



# Compressive Sensing New Paradigm



$$K \geq C S \log(N)$$

Number of  
measurements

Sparsity

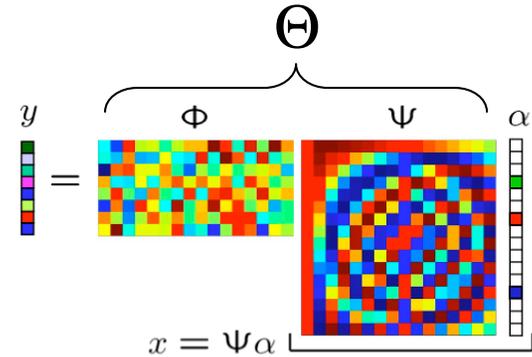
$$K \updownarrow \{y\} = \text{[Measurement Matrix]} \begin{Bmatrix} x \end{Bmatrix} \updownarrow N$$

$$y = \Phi x = \Phi \Psi \alpha$$

$x = \Psi \alpha$

Measurement matrix  $K \times N$

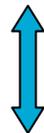
# Compressive Sensing Reconstruction



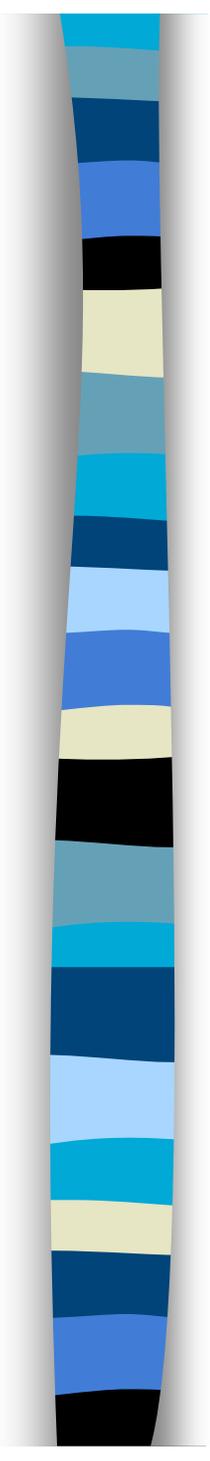
~~$$\mathbf{s} = \operatorname{argmin} \|\mathbf{s}'\|_2 \text{ s.t. } \Theta \mathbf{s}' = \mathbf{y}$$~~

$$\mathbf{s} = \operatorname{argmin} \|\mathbf{s}'\|_0 \text{ s.t. } \Theta \mathbf{s}' = \mathbf{y}$$

(Donoho, 2006)



$$\mathbf{s} = \operatorname{argmin} \|\mathbf{s}'\|_1 \text{ s.t. } \Theta \mathbf{s}' = \mathbf{y}$$



# Compressive Sensing

- Accurate reconstruction of randomly undersampled 'somewhere' sparse signals



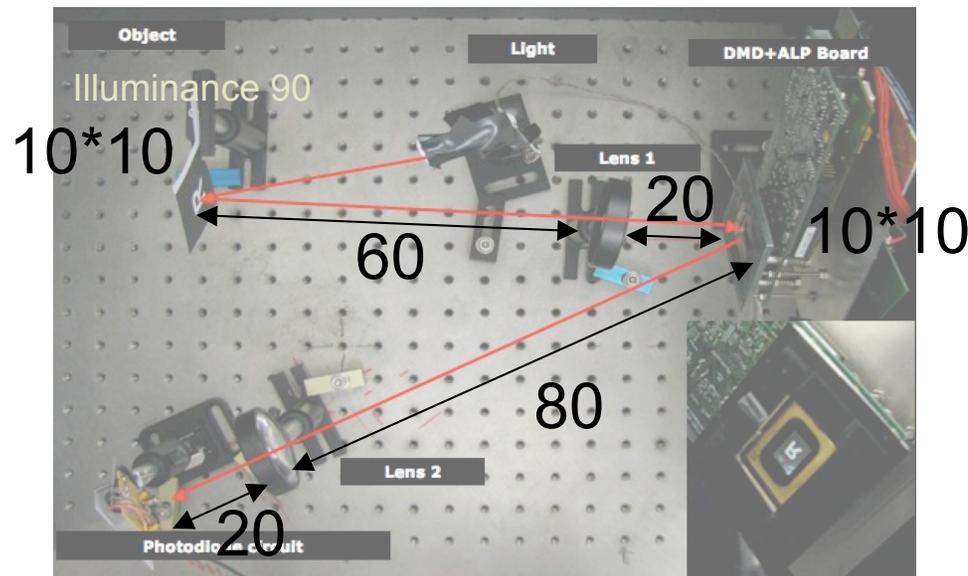
# Single-pixel Camera

Monochrome

Lens 1  
 $f = 0.08 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 4$

DMD  $13.68 \times 13.68 \text{ um}$   
 $1024 \times 768$

Optics of the DMD not simulated

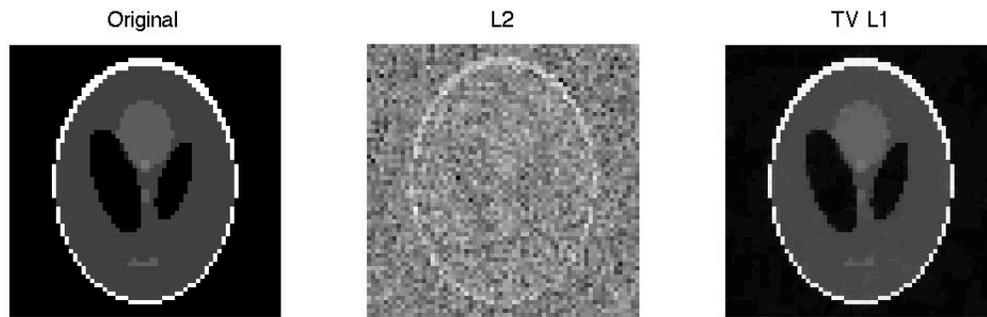
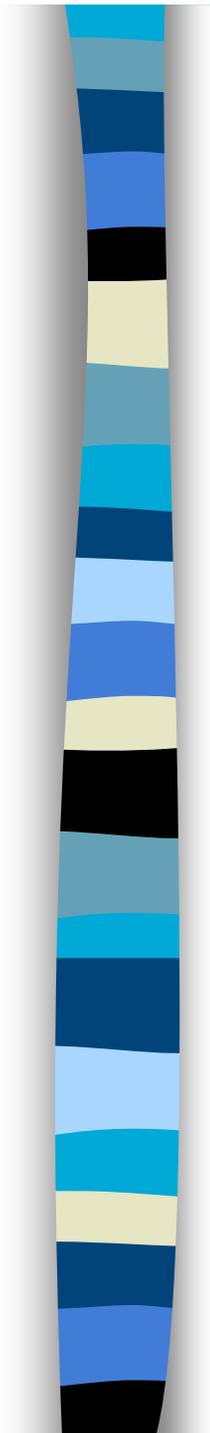


mm

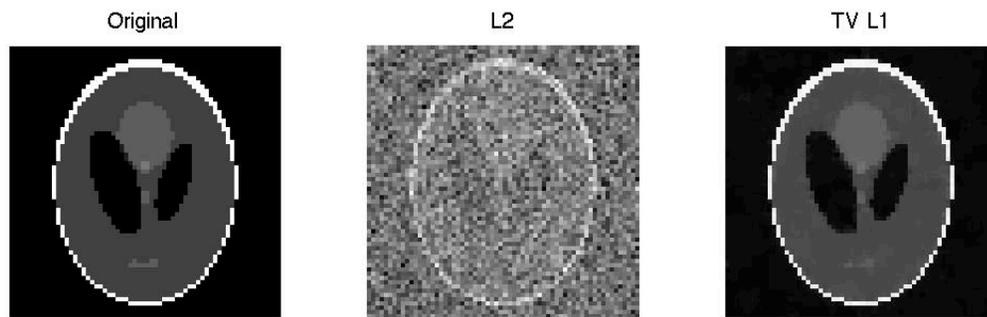
Photodiode:  
 $2.8 \times 2.8 \text{ um}$ ,  
integration time  $0.101 \text{ s}$   
Geometric efficiency 85%  
Digitization 12 bit

Lens 2  
 $f = 0.1 \text{ m}$   
 $F = 4$

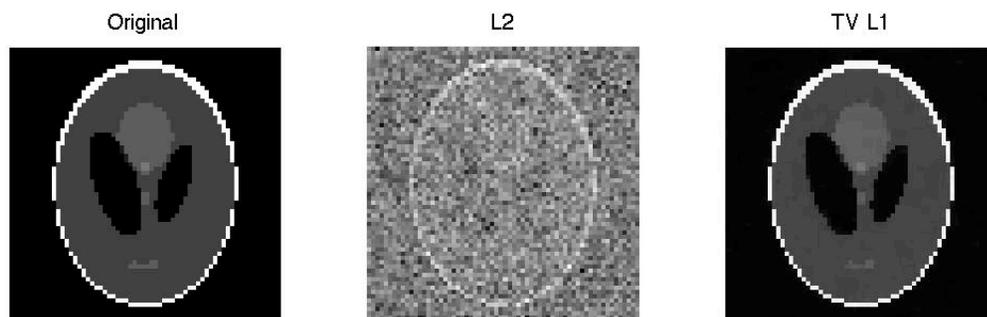
<http://www.dsp.ece.rice.edu/cscamera>



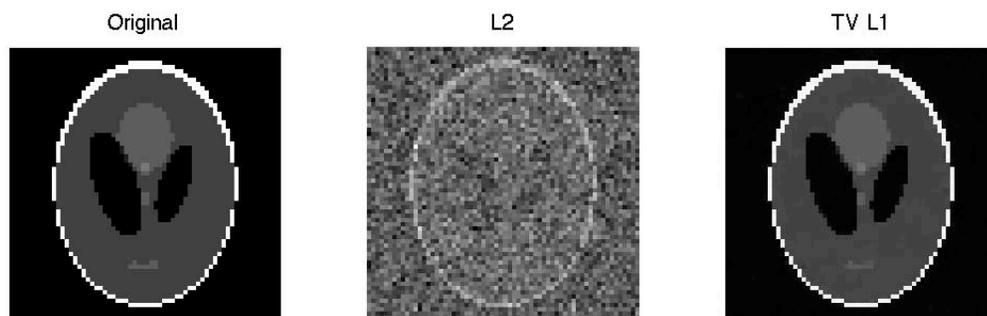
$\phi$   
Gaussian



Hadamard  
(the one Rice used)



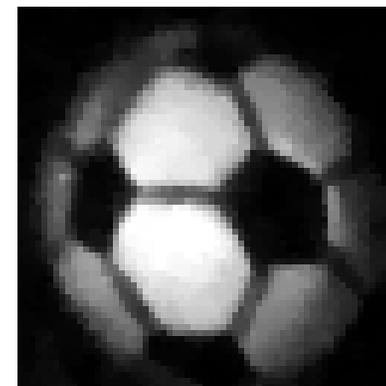
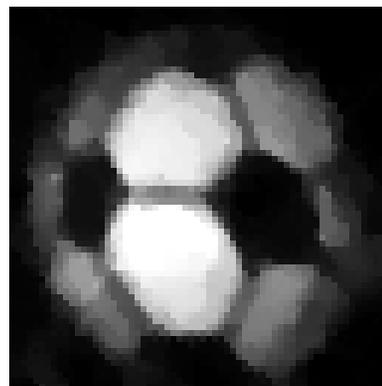
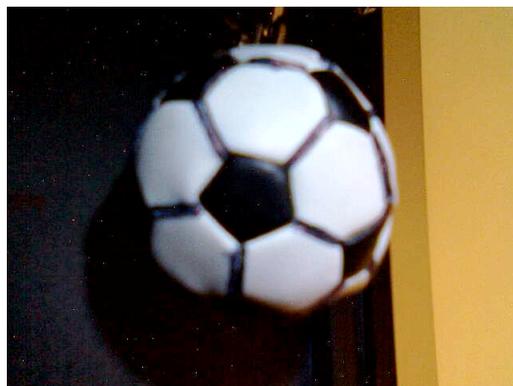
Random Bernoulli



Random sparse  
(Berinde, 2008)



$$N = 64 * 64 = 4096$$



$$K = 800$$

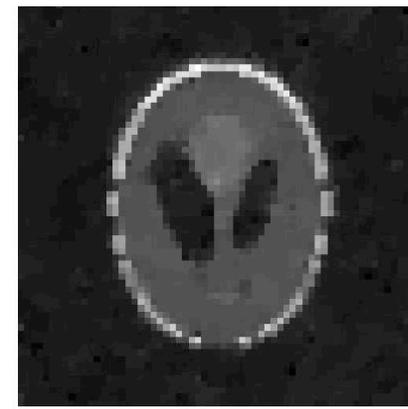
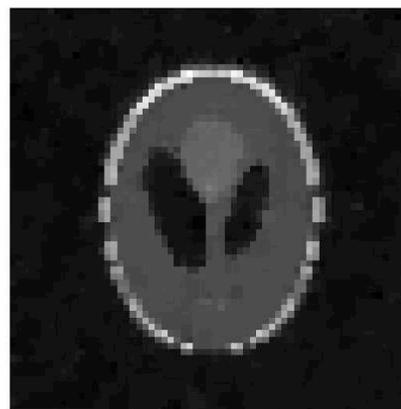
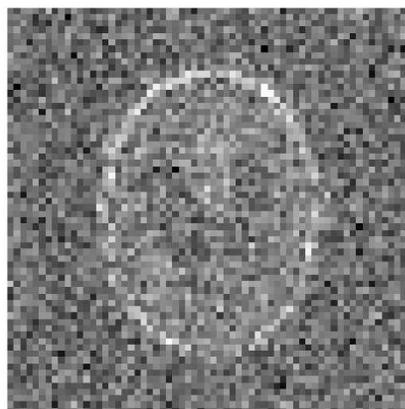
$$K = 1600$$



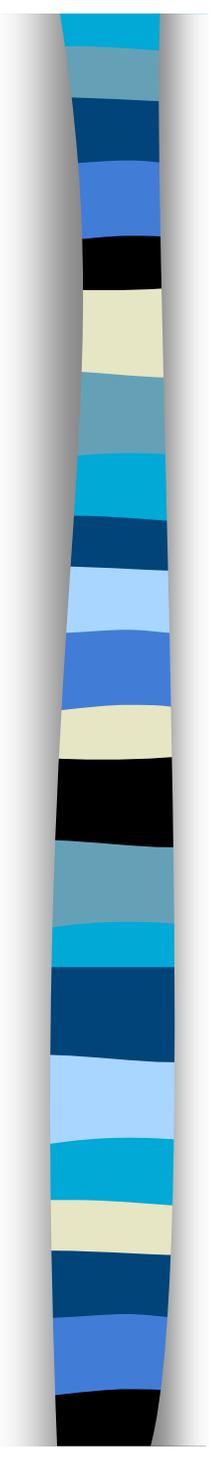
L2

L1 - No quantization

L1 - Quantization

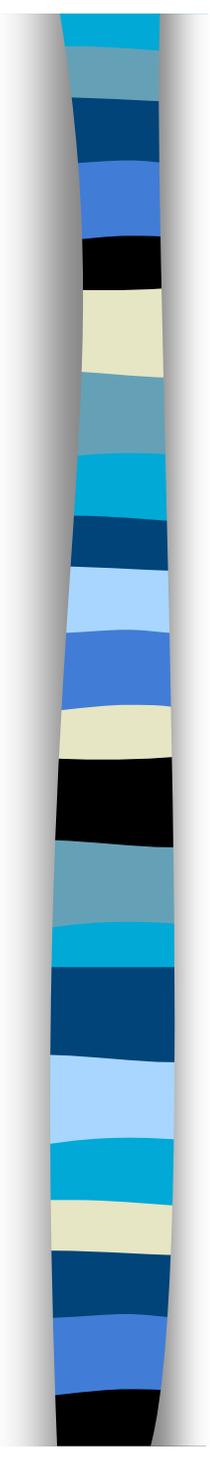


$$K = 1024$$



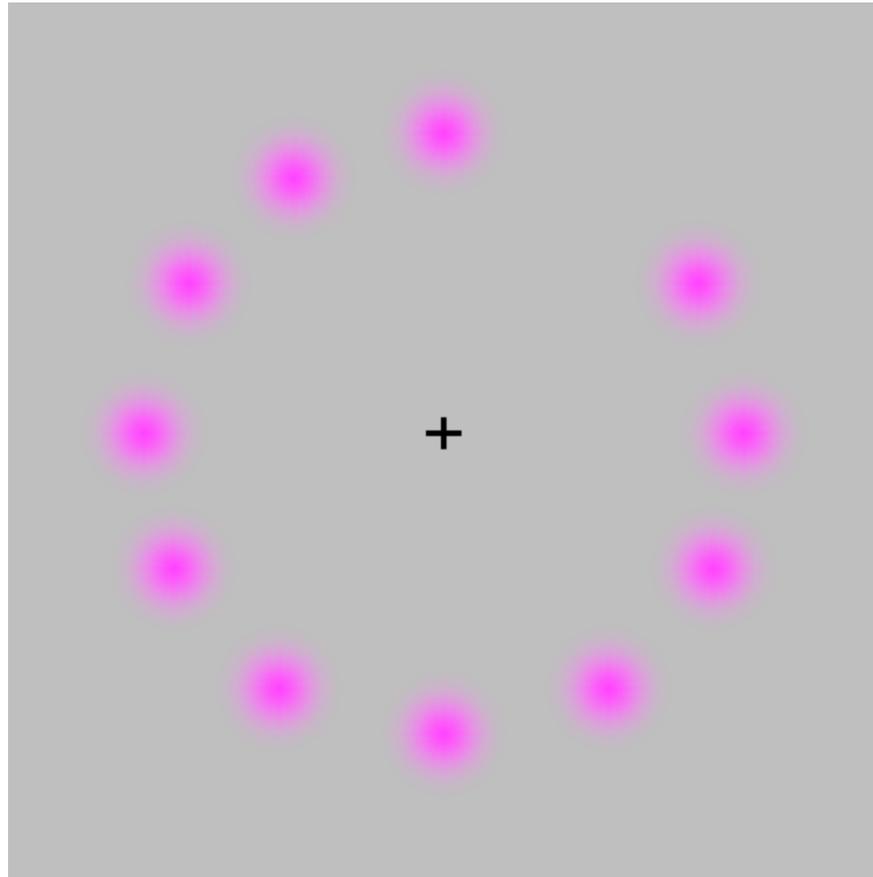
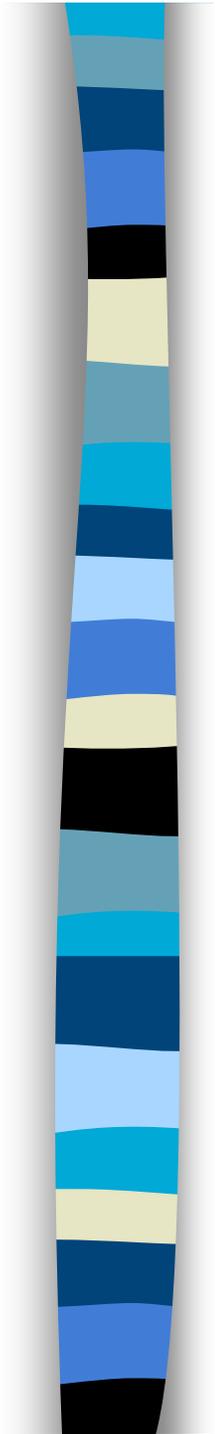
# Single-pixel Camera

- Compressive Sensing (Compressed Sampling) shifts the technological burden from the sensor to processing.



# Conclusions

- No trivial link between Compressive Sensing and the way the Visual System works.
- Compressive Sensing is not just a measurement paradigm. It provides a broader framework.
  - Proof of existence and unicity
  - Plausible alternatives to \
  - Extension to deterministic or dynamics settings?



Thank you!