

自适应阈值的 1-bit 压缩感知算法^①

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摘要 针对二进制迭代硬阈值(BIHT)算法中固定的量化阈值在一定程度上限制了该算法重构性能的问题,提出了一种基于自适应阈值的二进制迭代硬阈值(AT-BIHT)算法,用于实现可压缩信号的 1-bit 压缩感知(CS)采集与重构。该算法采用基于自适应阈值的二进制量化器替代了 BIHT 算法中的符号函数,根据已获得的重构信号为当前测量值的 1-bit 量化选择合适的量化阈值;在继承 BIHT 算法优点的基础上,有效提高了重构性能。仿真实验表明,对于随机稀疏信号和实际心电信号,AT-BIHT 算法的重建性能均高于 BIHT 算法。

关键词 压缩感知(CS), 1-bit 压缩感知, 二进制迭代硬阈值(BIHT), 自适应阈值, 自适应二进制迭代硬阈值(AH-BIHT)

0 引言

压缩感知(compressed sensing, CS)^[1]是近年来信号获取和处理领域中发展迅速的一门理论。该理论突破了传统奈奎斯特采样定理的限制,能够以远低于奈奎斯特速率的采样率对稀疏信号或可压缩信号进行压缩测量,并通过求解优化问题实现原始信号的精确重构。

在实际系统中,为了方便传输和存储,通常需要对测量数据进行量化,即将模拟信号转化为有限精度的数字信号,因此量化压缩感知(quantized compressive sensing, QCS)^[2-5]的研究使得 CS 理论更契合实际的信号获取与处理系统。特别地,Boufounos 和 Baraniuk^[6]提出了一种采用极限量化的 QCS 框架——1-bit 压缩感知(1-bit compressive sensing, 1-bit CS),对每个测量值进行 1-bit 量化,只保留测量值的符号信息。1-bit 量化利用比较器替代了模/数

转换器,极大地简化了硬件结构,提高了量化器的工作效率。此外,1-bit CS 还对多种形式的噪声和非线性失真具有鲁棒性^[7,8],其重构性能甚至能够超过传统的多比特压缩感知^[9]。

基于这些优势,1-bit CS 受到了越来越多的研究者关注。Boufounos 等^[6]把固定点连续(fixed point continuation, FPC)算法应用到 1-bit CS 框架中,获得了优于传统 CS 算法的重建性能。Huang 等^[10]将交替方向乘子法(alternating direction methods of multipliers, ADMM)应用到 1-bit CS 混合模型中,在矫正 CT 过度曝光问题中取得了较好的效果。Jacques 等^[11]提出了二进制迭代硬阈值(binary iteration hard thresholding, BIHT)算法。该算法具有重构性能高、一致性好、复杂度低等优势,使得 BIHT 及其衍生算法成为当前常用的一类 1-bit CS 重构算法。Yan 等^[12]提出了一种自适应异常值追踪(adaptive outlier pursuit, AOP)算法,能够检测符号翻转的发生并用修正的测量值恢复原始信号。文

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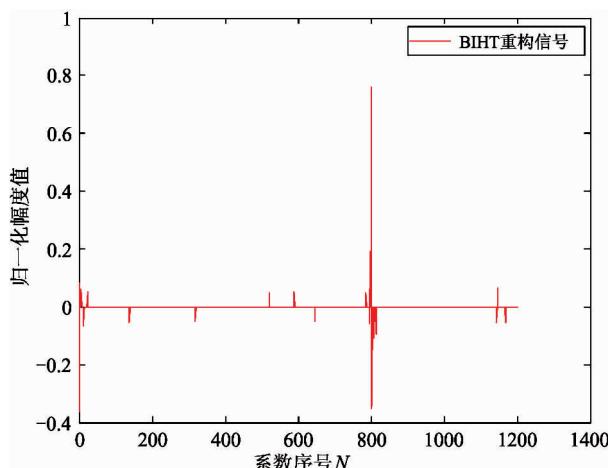


图 11 BIHT 算法重构的心电信号 DCT 系数

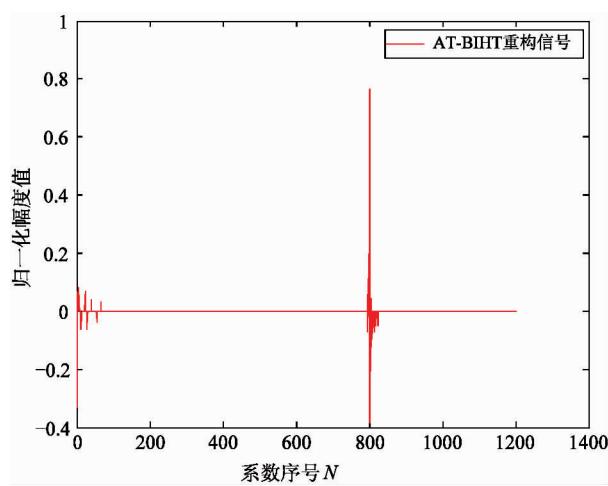


图 12 AT-BIHT 算法重构的心电信号 DCT 系数

综合上述实验结果可见,对于随机信号与实际心电信号,AT-BIHT 算法的重构时间长于 BIHT 算法,但是其重构效果优于 BIHT 算法。

5 结 论

本文将基于自适应阈值的 1-bit 量化引入 BIHT,提出了 AT-BIHT 算法。该算法能够根据已获得的重构信号信息,为当前测量值的 1-bit 量化自适应地调整量化阈值。利用随机信号和实际心电信号进行的仿真实验均表明,AT-BIHT 算法的重构性能高于 BIHT 算法。

然而,由于 AT-BIHT 算法在观测端和重构端都要进行阈值计算,所以该算法的复杂度明显高于 BIHT 算法。如何有效降低观测端的复杂度是下一步需要研究的问题。此外, BIHT 算法与 AT-BIHT 算法均需已知原始信号的稀疏度。稀疏度自适应的 AT-BIHT 算法是今后需要研究的另一项内容。

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1-bit compressed sensing algorithm with adaptive thresholding

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Abstract

In the binary iteration hard thresholding (BIHT) algorithm , the threshold of the binary quantization is fixed as zero , which limits its reconstruction performance in some degree. Facing this problem , an adaptive thresholding-based binary iteration hard thresholding (AT-BIHT) algorithm is designed to realize sampling and reconstruction of 1-bit compressed sensing (CS) for compressible signals. This algorithm uses the adaptive thresholding-based binary quantizer instead of the symbolic function in BIHT. It selects the quantization threshold for the 1-bit quantization of the current measurement value adaptively , based on reconstructed signal already obtained. It not only inherits the advantages of BIHT , but also improves the reconstruction performance efficiently. Simulation results on both random sparse signals and real electrocardiographs show that AT-BIHT can achieve higher reconstruction performance than BIHT.

Key words: compressed sensing (CS), 1-bit compressed sensing, binary iteration hard threshold (BIHT), adaptive thresholding, adaptive thresholding-based binary iteration hard thresholding (AT-BIHT)