



# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

COMPUTATIONAL AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS COLLOQUIUM

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## Imaging With Highly Incomplete and Corrupted Data

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### ABSTRACT

We consider the problem of imaging sparse scenes from a few noisy data using an  $\ell_1$ -minimization approach. This problem can be cast as a linear system of the form  $Ax=b$ . The dimension of the unknown sparse vector  $x$  is much larger than the dimension of the data vector  $b$ . The  $\ell_1$ -minimization alone, however, is not robust for imaging with noisy data. To improve its performance we propose to solve instead the augmented linear system  $[A|C]x=b$ , where the matrix  $C$  is a noise collector. It is constructed so as its column vectors provide a frame on which the noise of the data can be well approximated with high probability. This approach gives rise to a new hyper-parameter free imaging method that has a zero false discovery rate for any level of noise. We further apply the idea of the noise collector to signal recovery from cross-correlated data matrix  $bb'$ . Cross-correlations naturally arise in many fields of imaging, such as optics, holography and seismic interferometry. The unknown is now a matrix  $xx'$  formed by the cross correlation of the unknown signal. Hence, the bottleneck for inversion is the number of unknowns that grows quadratically with dimension of  $x$ . The noise collector helps to reduce the dimensionality of the problem by recovering only the diagonal of  $xx'$ , whose dimension grows linearly with the size of  $x$ . I will demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach for radar imaging. The method itself, however, can be applied in, among others, medical imaging, structural biology, geophysics and high-dimensional linear regression in statistics. This is a joint work with M. Moscoso, G.Papanicolaou and C. Tsogka.