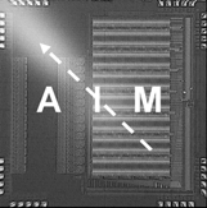


Solving Probabilistic Inverse Problems Using Factor Graph Analysis

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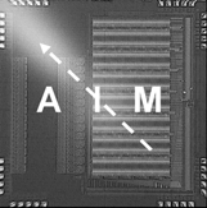
Website: <http://www.egr.msu.edu/aimlab>



Outline



- What is inverse problem?
- Inverse problem examples
- Solving inverse problems
 - Factor graph
 - Message passing algorithm
- Analyzing convergence of message passing algorithm with ***density evolution*** (DE)
- Simulation results
 - For communication
 - For bio-sensing
- Conclusion

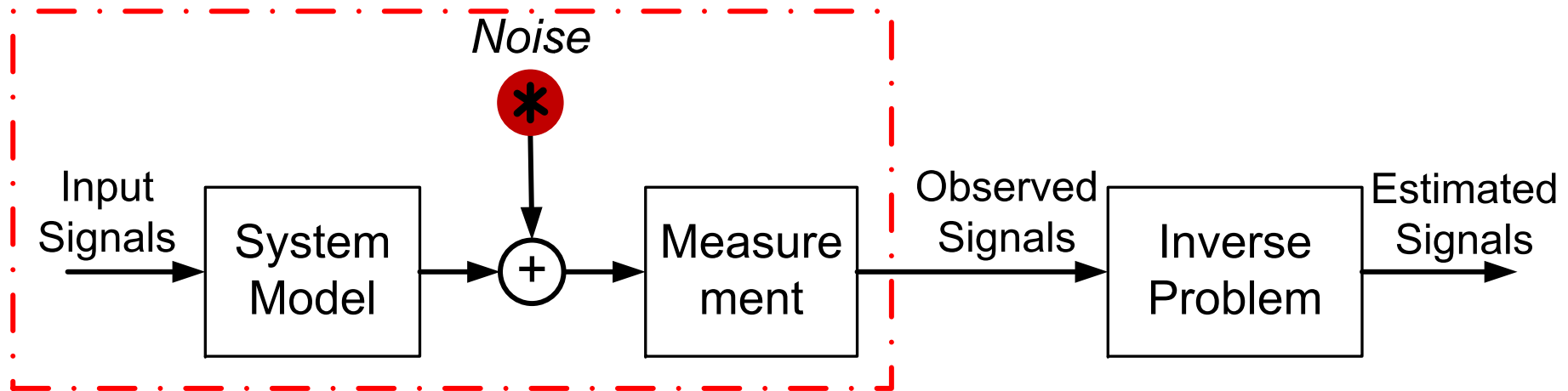


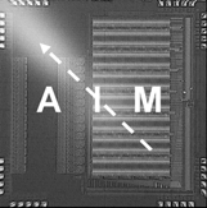
What is inverse problem?



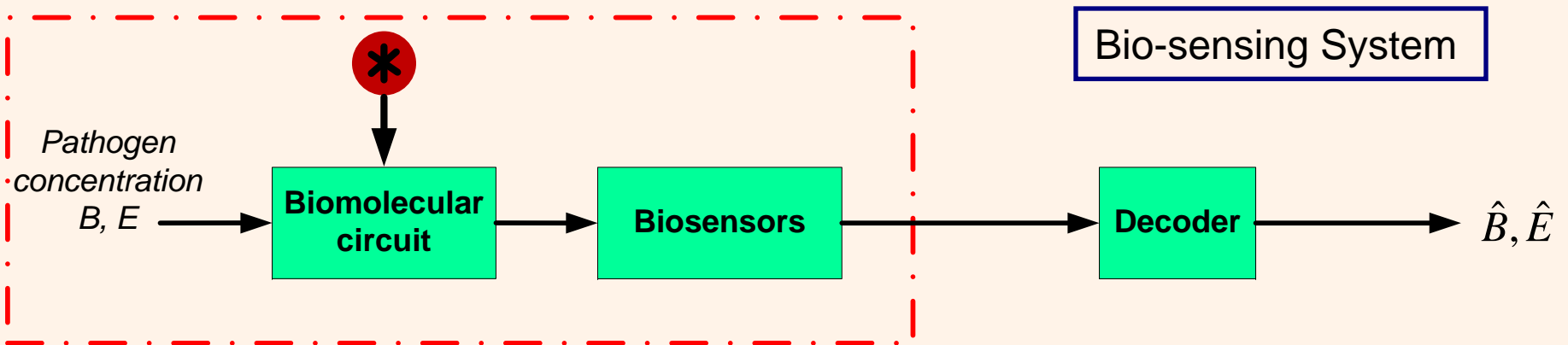
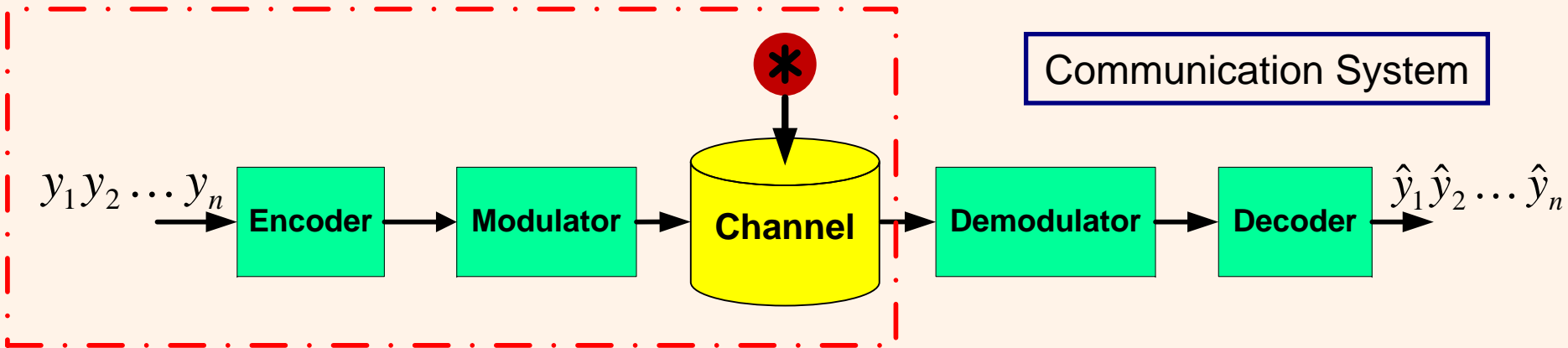
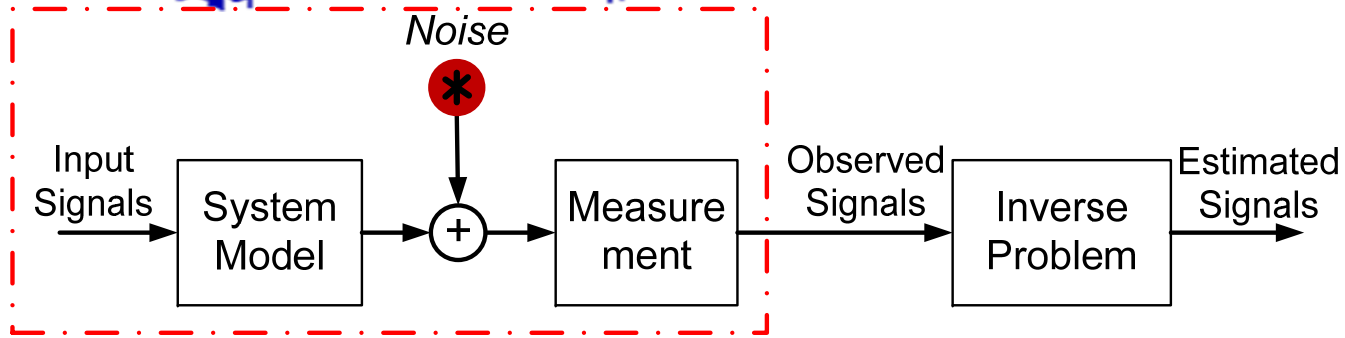
The *inverse problem* consists of using the actual result of some measurements to infer the values of the parameters that characterize the system.

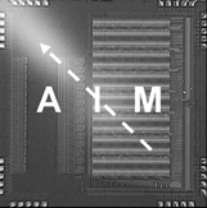
--Albert Tarantola, "Inverse Problem Theory and Methods for Model Parameter Estimation", Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Dec. 2004.



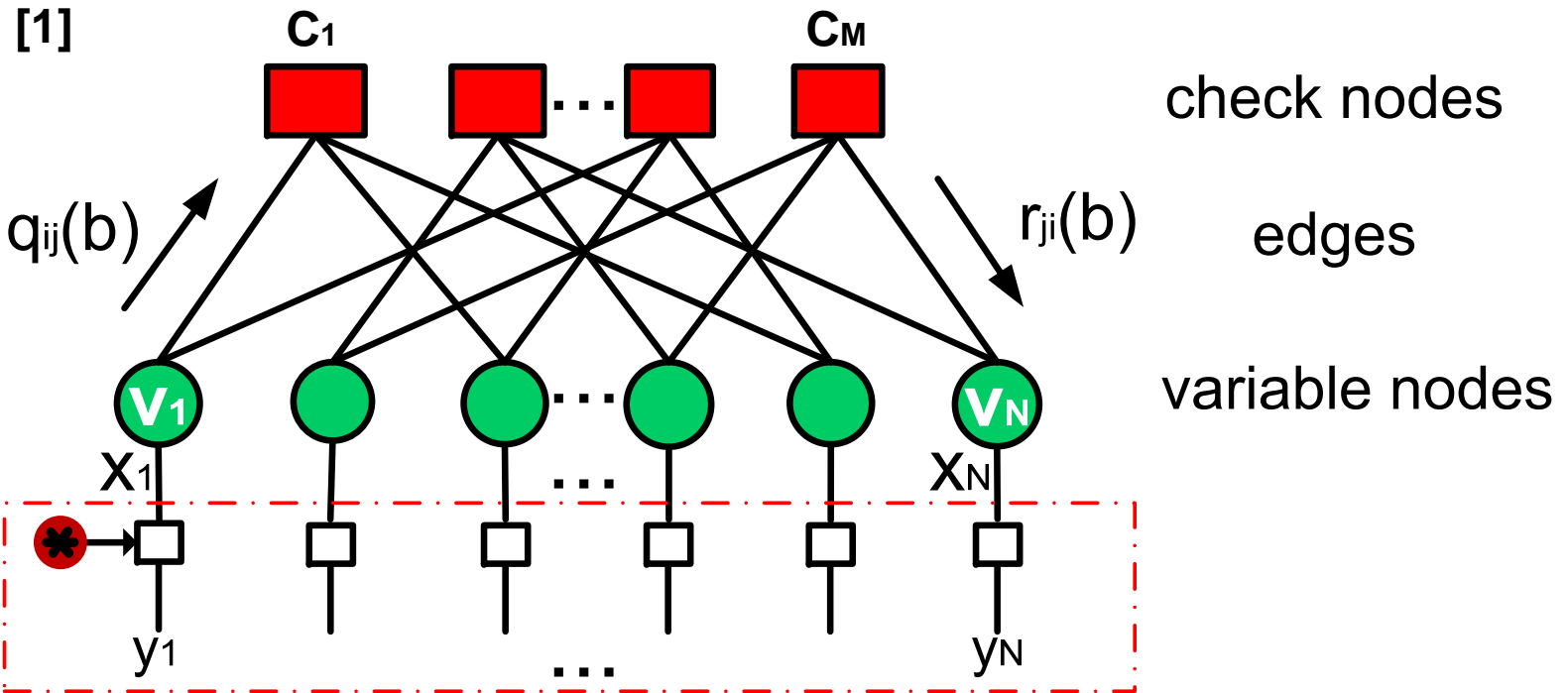


Inverse problem





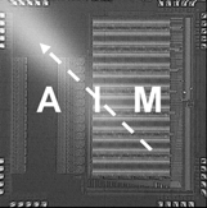
Factor graph and message passing algorithm



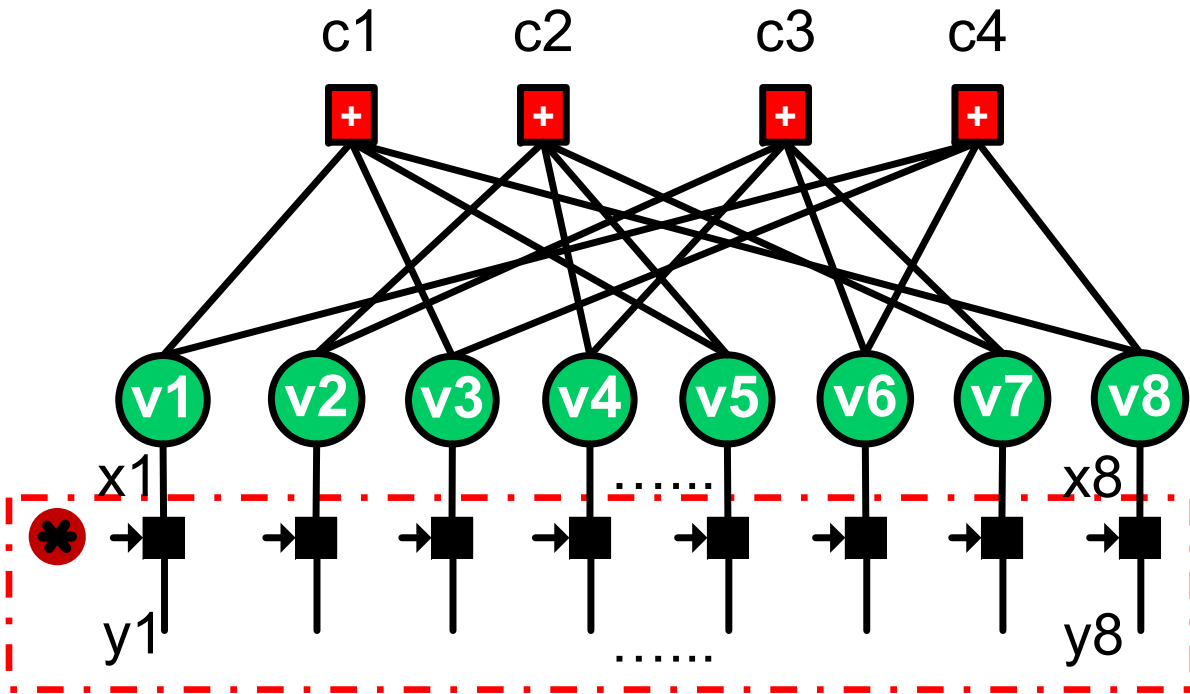
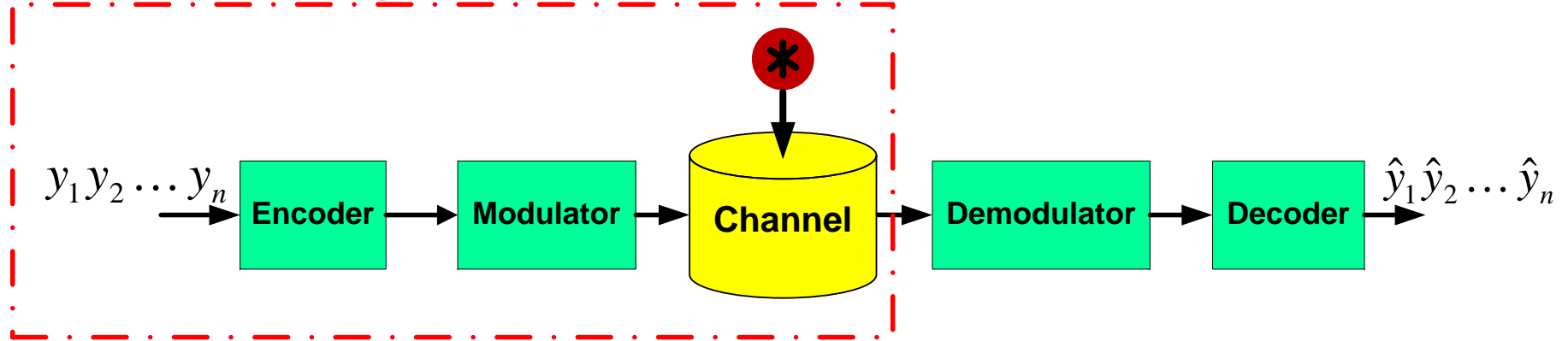
$b \in \text{Value domain of } y_i, i \in [1, N]$

$q_{ij}(b): P(v_i = b \mid x_i \text{ received, check equations involving } v_i \text{ are satisfied}), i \in [1, N]$

$r_{ji}(b): P(\text{check equation } c_j \text{ is satisfied} \mid v_i = b), i \in [1, N], j \in [1, M]$

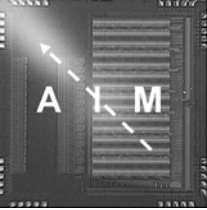


Factor graph in communication

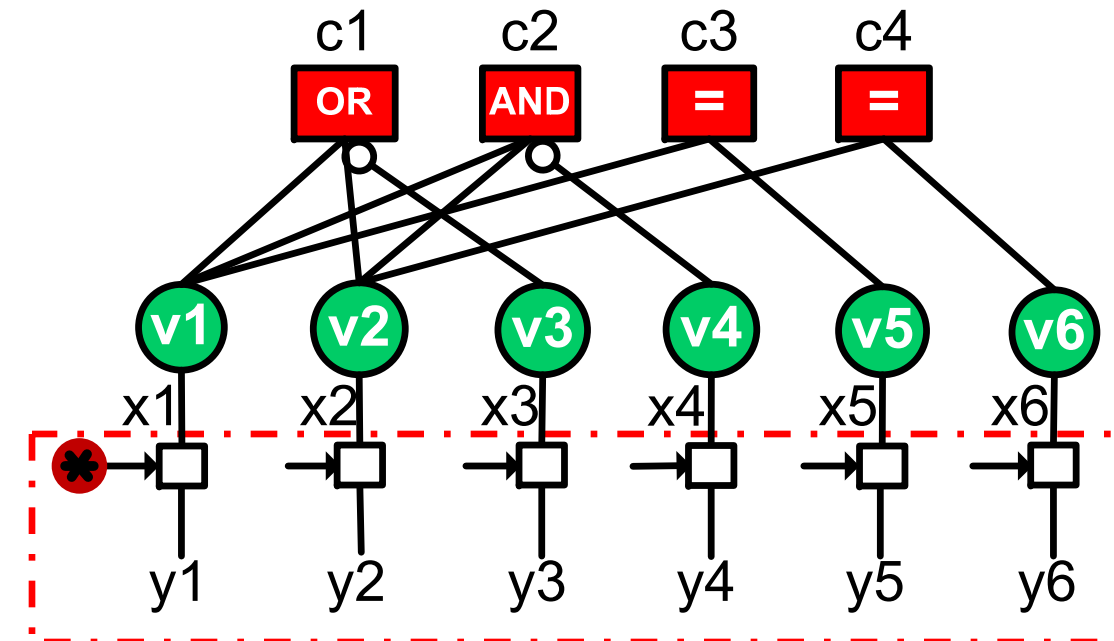
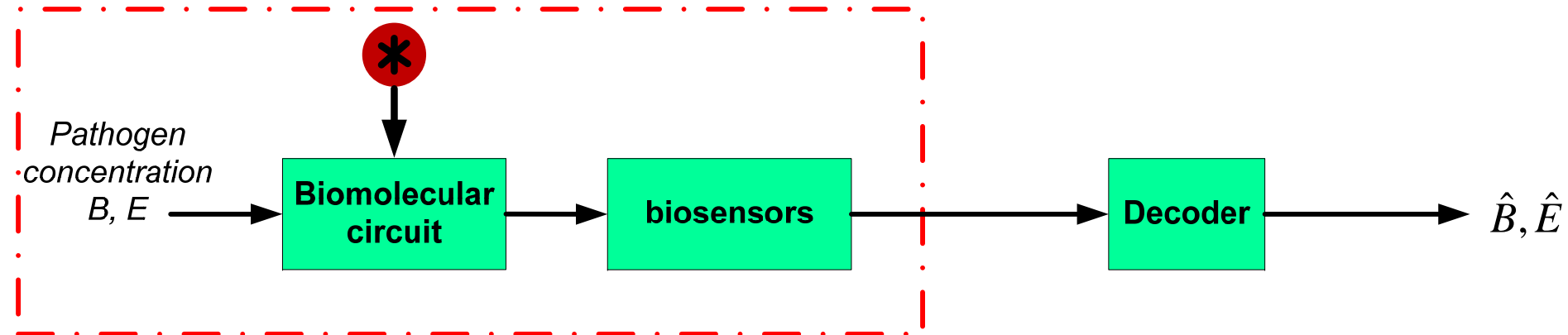


$$\hat{y} = v = ?$$

$$Hv = 0$$
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Factor graph in bio-sensing



$$\hat{y} = v = ?$$

$$c_1 : v_1 \otimes v_2 = v_3$$

$$c_2 : v_1 \cdot v_2 = v_4$$

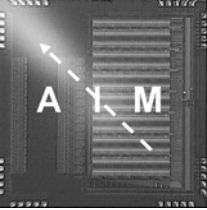
$$c_3 : v_5 = v_1$$

$$c_4 : v_6 = v_2$$

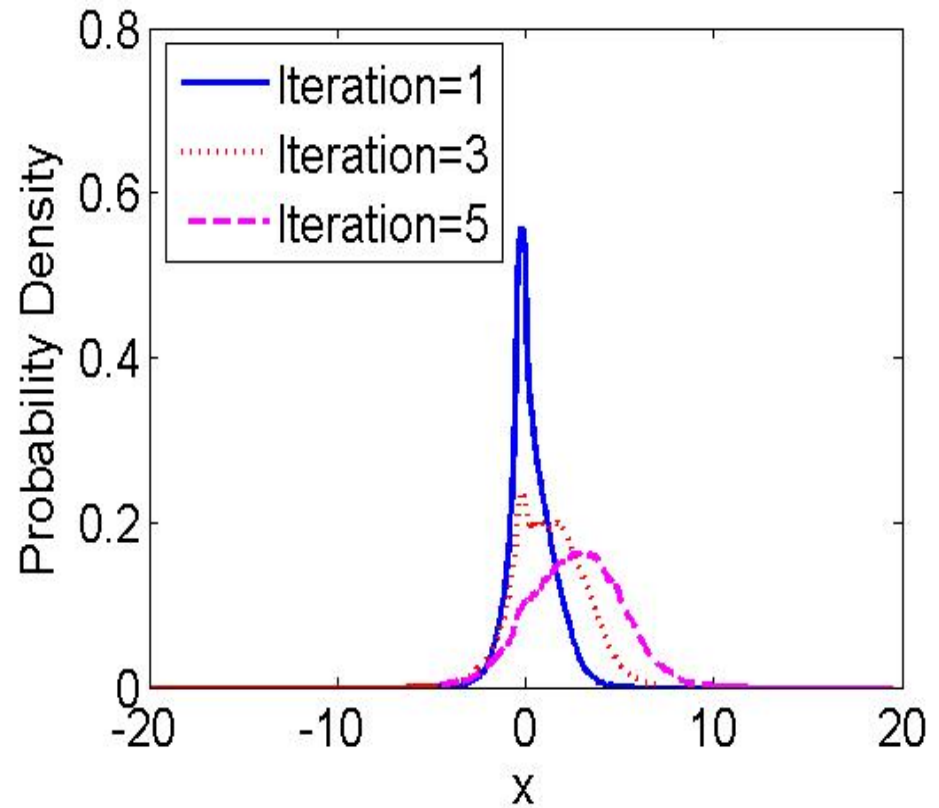
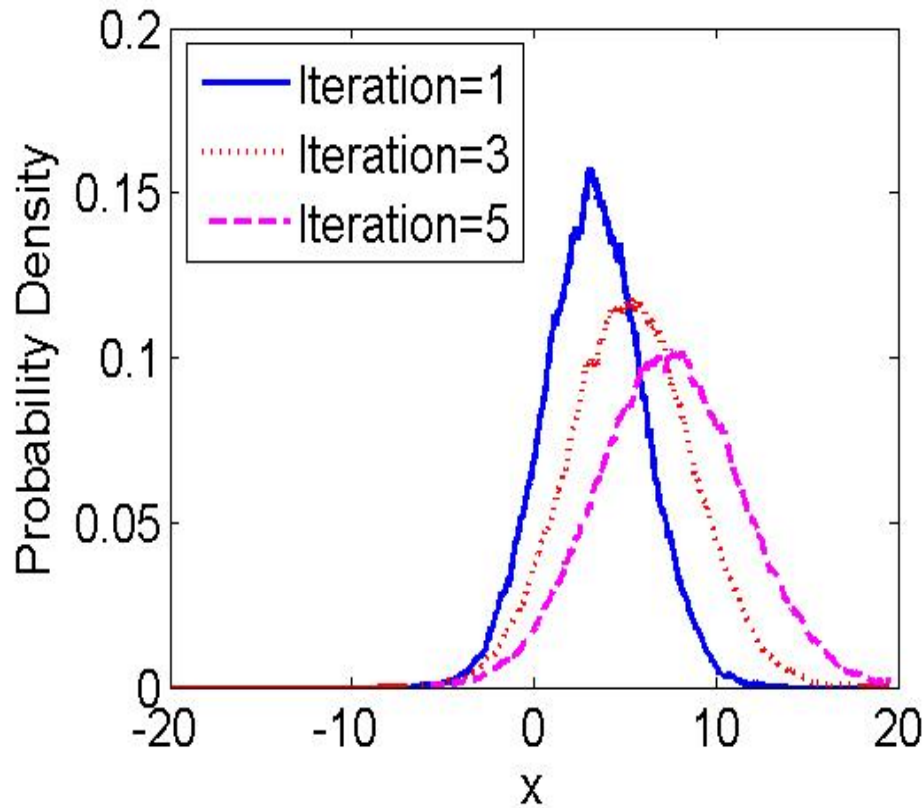
Message passing algorithm



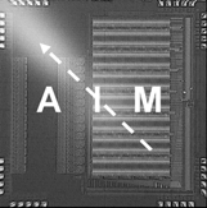
<p>XOR</p>	$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_z(0) \\ \mu_z(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x(0)\mu_y(0) + \mu_x(1)\mu_y(1) \\ \mu_x(0)\mu_y(1) + \mu_x(1)\mu_y(0) \end{pmatrix}$
<p>EQUAL</p>	$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_z(0) \\ \mu_z(1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x(0) \\ \mu_x(1) \end{pmatrix}$
<p>OR</p>	$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{OR \rightarrow x_1}(0) = \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(0) + \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(1) \\ \mu_{OR \rightarrow x_1}(1) = \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(1) + \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(0) \\ \mu_{OR \rightarrow x_2}(0) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(0) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(1) \\ \mu_{OR \rightarrow x_2}(1) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(1) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow OR}(0) \\ \mu_{OR \rightarrow z}(0) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(0) \\ \mu_{OR \rightarrow z}(1) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(1) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(1)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(0) + \mu_{OR \rightarrow z}(0) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow OR}(0)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow OR}(0) \end{pmatrix}$
<p>AND</p>	$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_{AND \rightarrow x_1}(0) = \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) + \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) \\ \mu_{AND \rightarrow x_1}(1) = \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) + \mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(1) \\ \mu_{AND \rightarrow x_2}(0) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) \\ \mu_{AND \rightarrow x_2}(1) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(0) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{z \rightarrow AND}(1) \\ \mu_{AND \rightarrow z}(0) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(0) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(0)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(1) + \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(0) \\ \mu_{AND \rightarrow z}(1) = \mu_{x_1 \rightarrow AND}(1)\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow AND}(1) \end{pmatrix}$



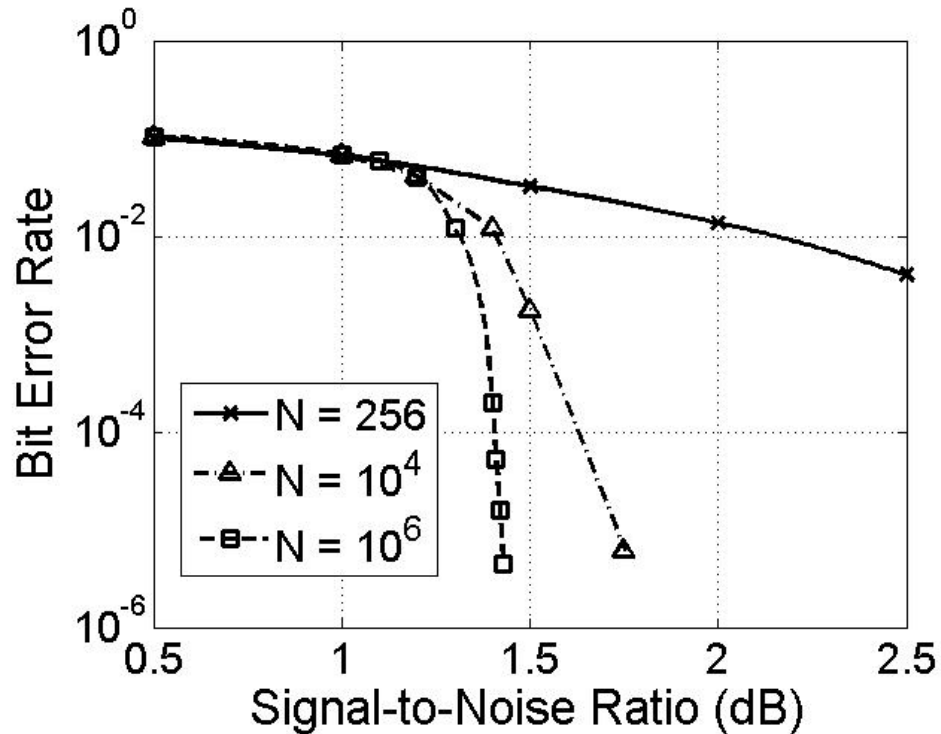
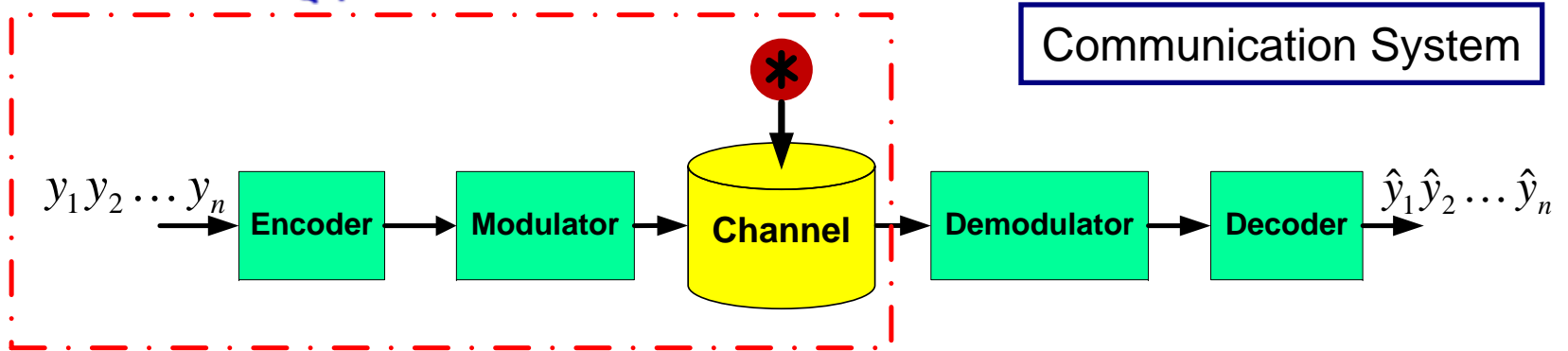
Density evolution



-- Thomas J. Richardson, M. Amin Shokrollahi, Rüdiger L. Urbanke, "Design of Capacity-Approaching Irregular Low-density Parity-Check Codes", IEEE Transactions on information theory, Vol. 47, No. 2, Feb. 2001.

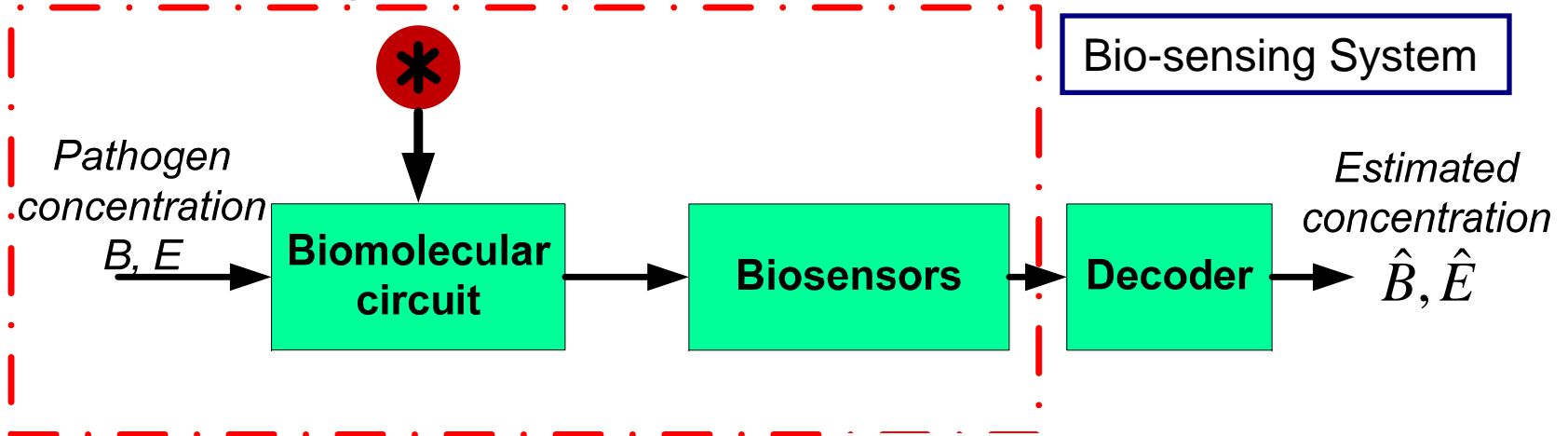
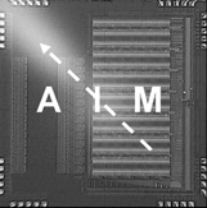


Simulation Results

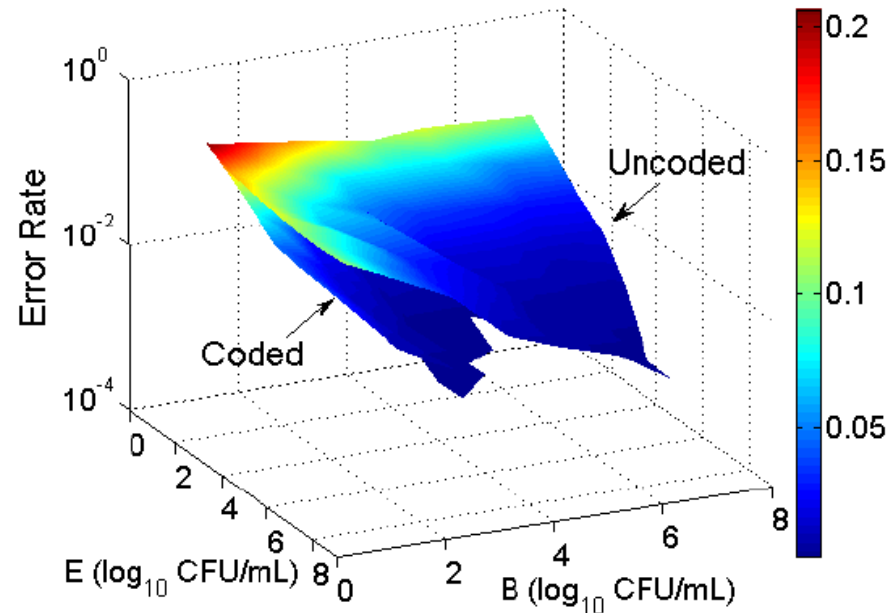
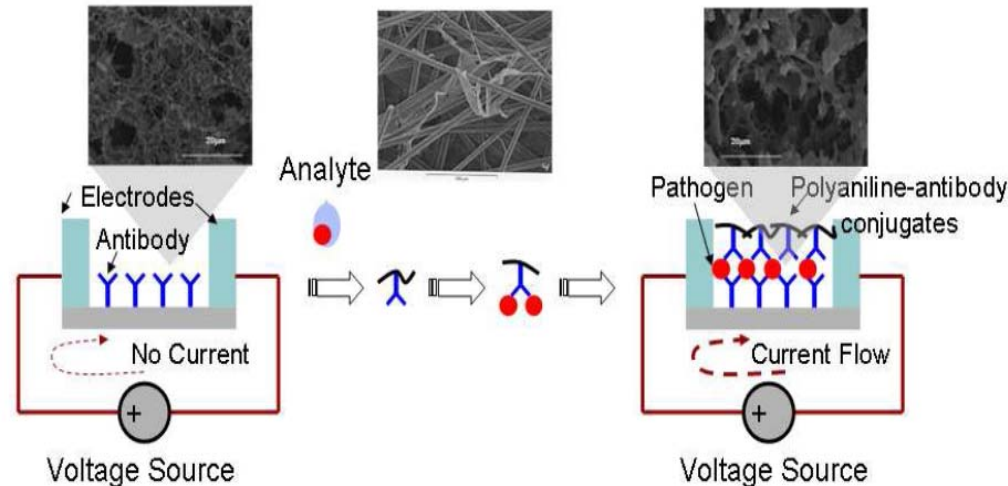


*C++ open source code will be available online soon.

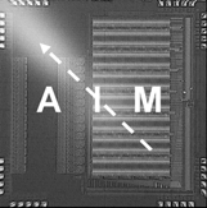
Simulation Results



[2]



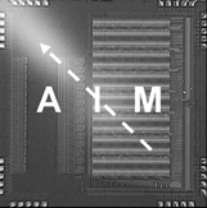
*C++ open source code will be available online soon.



Conclusion



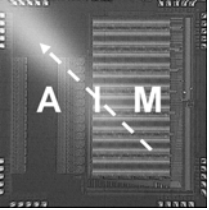
- Combined with iterative message passing algorithm, factor graph can serve as an important analysis and visualization tool that can produce probabilistic estimates of the unknown model parameters.
- Factor-graph based inverse analysis can be used for reliable communications and for biomolecular circuit analysis.



References



- [1] H.-A. Loeliger, "An introduction to factor graphs," IEEE Signal Proc. Mag., pp. 28-41, Jan. 2004.
- [2] Y. Liu, S. Chakrabartty, "Factor graph based biomolecular circuit analysis for designing forward error correcting biosensors", IEEE Transactions of Biomedical Circuits and Systems (To appear 2009).



Thank you!