



Self Supervised Learning Methods for Imaging

Part 4: Learning with equivariance

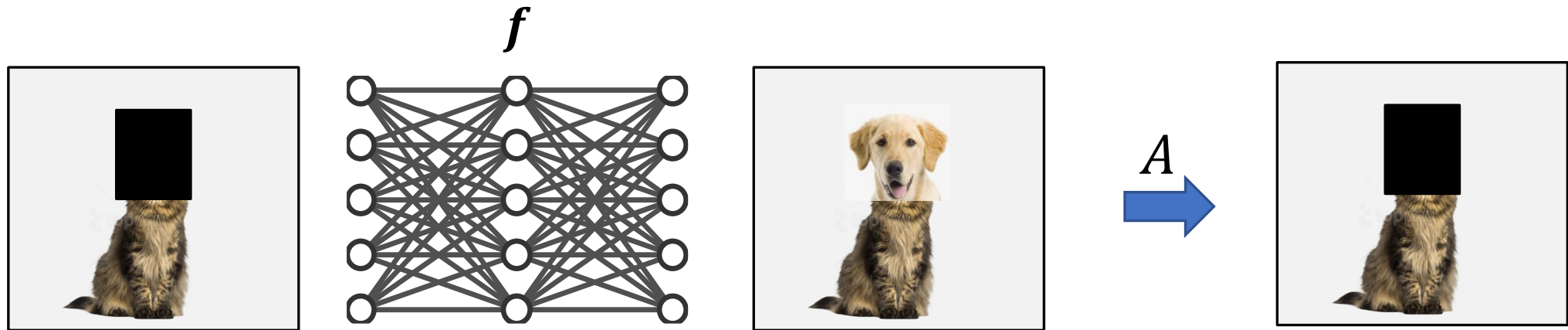
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Learning Approach

Recall:

Proposition: Any reconstruction function $f(\mathbf{y}) = A^\dagger \mathbf{y} + g(\mathbf{y})$ where $g: \mathbb{R}^m \mapsto \mathcal{N}_A$ is any function whose image belongs to the nullspace of A is measurement consistent.



Symmetry Prior

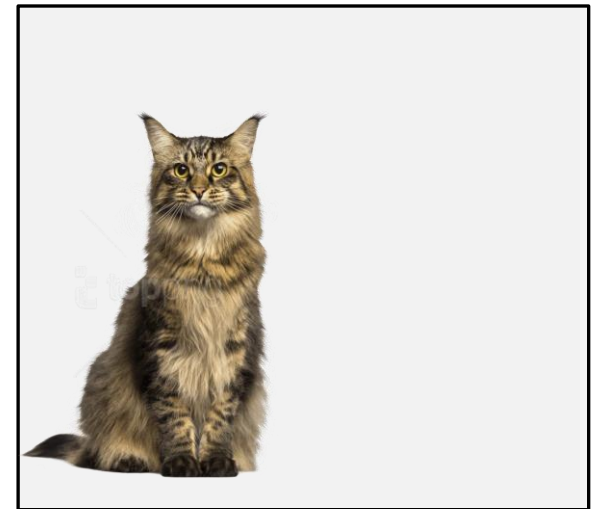
Idea: Most natural signals sets \mathcal{X} are invariant to groups of transformations.

Example: natural images are translation invariant

- Mathematically, a set \mathcal{X} is invariant to $\{T_g \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}\}_{g \in G}$ if

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{X}, \forall g \in G, T_g x \in \mathcal{X}$$

Other symmetries: rotations, permutation, amplitude

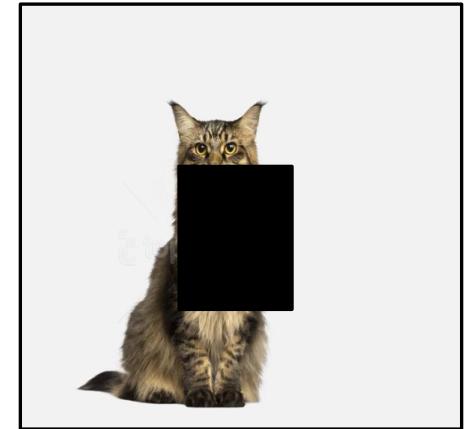


Symmetry Prior

Equivariant Imaging [Chen et al., 2021]

For all $g \in G$ we have

$$\mathbf{y} = A\mathbf{x} = \underbrace{AT_g}_{A_g} \overbrace{T_g^{-1}\mathbf{x}}^{\mathbf{x}'} = A_g\mathbf{x}'$$



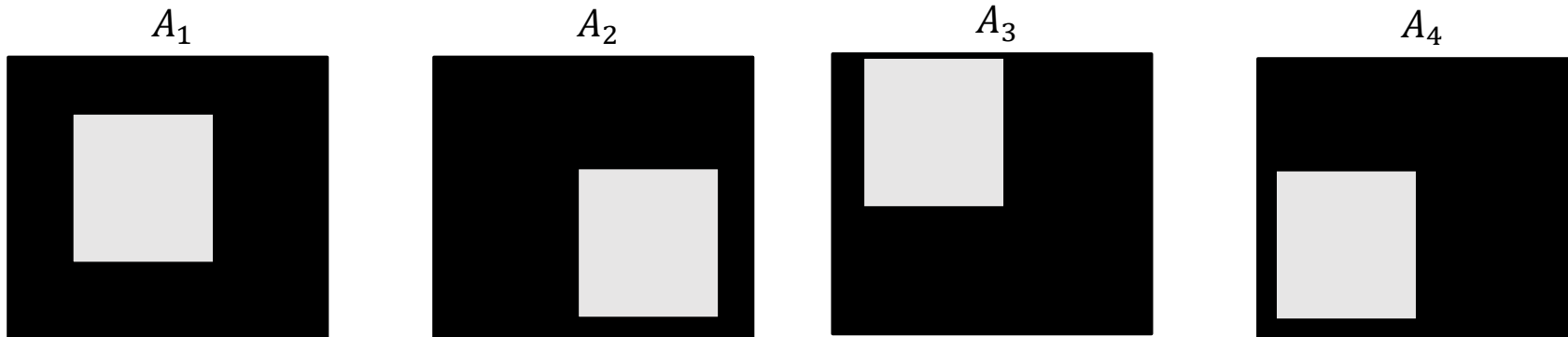
- We get multiple virtual operators $\{A_g\}_{g \in G}$ 'for free'!
- Each AT_g might have a different nullspace

Necessary condition

Proposition [T. et al., 2023]: Learning reconstruction mapping f from observed measurements possible only if

$$\text{rank}(\mathbb{E}_g T_g^\top A^\top A T_g) = n,$$

and thus if $m \geq \max \frac{c_j}{s_j} \geq \frac{n}{|G|}$ where s_j and c_j are dimension and multiplicity of irreps.



(Non)-Equivariant Operators

Theorem [T. et al., 2023]: The full rank condition requires that A is not equivariant: $AT_g \neq \tilde{T}_g A$

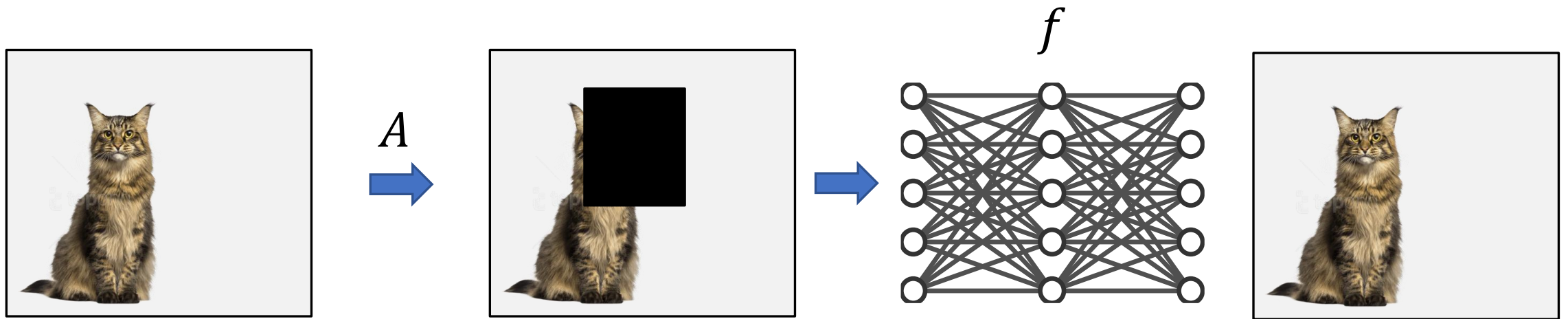
$$\text{rank}(\mathbb{E}_g T_g^\top A^\top A T_g) = \text{rank}(A^\top (\mathbb{E}_g \tilde{T}_g^\top \tilde{T}_g) A) = \text{rank}(A^\top A) = m < n$$

	Translation	Rotation	Scaling	Amplitude
Gaussian Blur	★	★		★
Image Inpainting				★
Sparse-view CT	★		★	★
Accelerated MRI	★			★
Downsampling (with antialias)	★	★		★

Equivariant Imaging

How can we enforce equivariance in practice?

Idea: we should have $f(AT_g\mathbf{x}) = T_gf(A\mathbf{x})$, i.e. $f \circ A$ should be G -equivariant



Equivariant Imaging

How can we enforce equivariance in practice [Chen, 2021]?

$$\mathcal{L}_{EI}(\mathbf{y}, f) = \mathbb{E}_g \|\mathbf{T}_g \hat{\mathbf{x}} - f(A\mathbf{T}_g \hat{\mathbf{x}})\|^2$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{y})$ is used as reference

Proposition [T. & Pereyra, 2024]: *For linear and measurement consistent $Af(A\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$ reconstruction, we have*

$$\mathcal{L}_{EI}(\mathbf{y}, f) = \|\mathbf{x} - f(\mathbf{y})\|^2 + \textit{bias}$$

where the *bias* term is small if $f \circ A$ is **not** equivariant.

Combining Losses

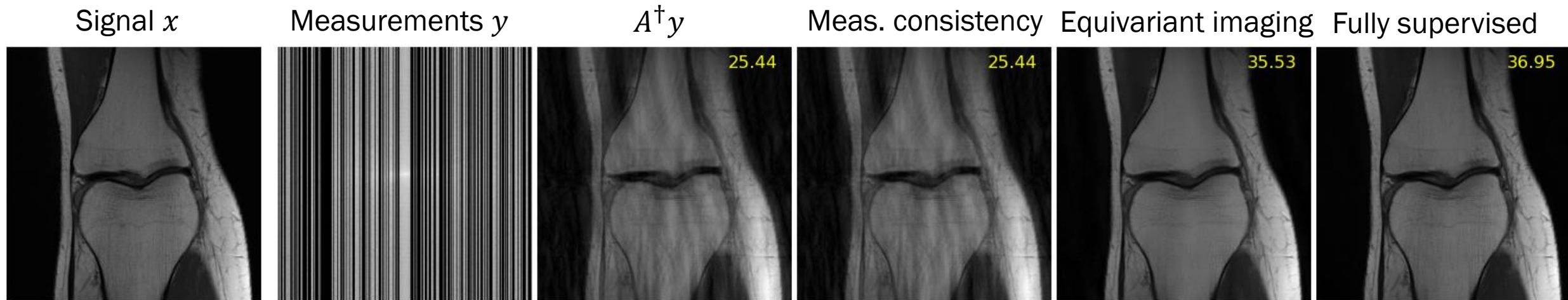
Robust Equivariant Imaging [Chen et al., 2022]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{REI}}(\mathbf{y}, f) = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_{\text{SURE}}(\mathbf{y}, f)}_{\text{unbiased estimator of 'noiseless' measurement consistency}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_{\text{EI}}(\mathbf{y}, f)}_{\text{enforces equivariance of } f \circ A}$$

- SURE can be replaced by any other noise-robust loss (eg. Noise2Void, etc.)

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

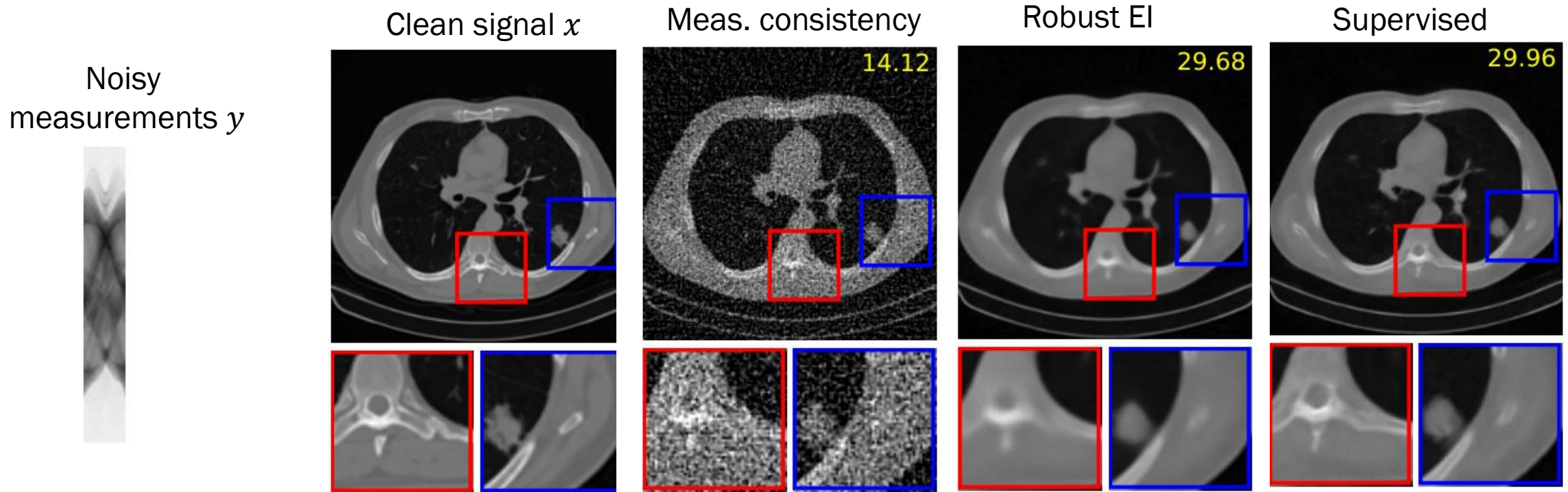
- Operator A is a subset of Fourier measurements (x2 downsampling)
- Dataset is approximately **rotation invariant**



Chen, T., Davies, CVPR 2022

Computed Tomography

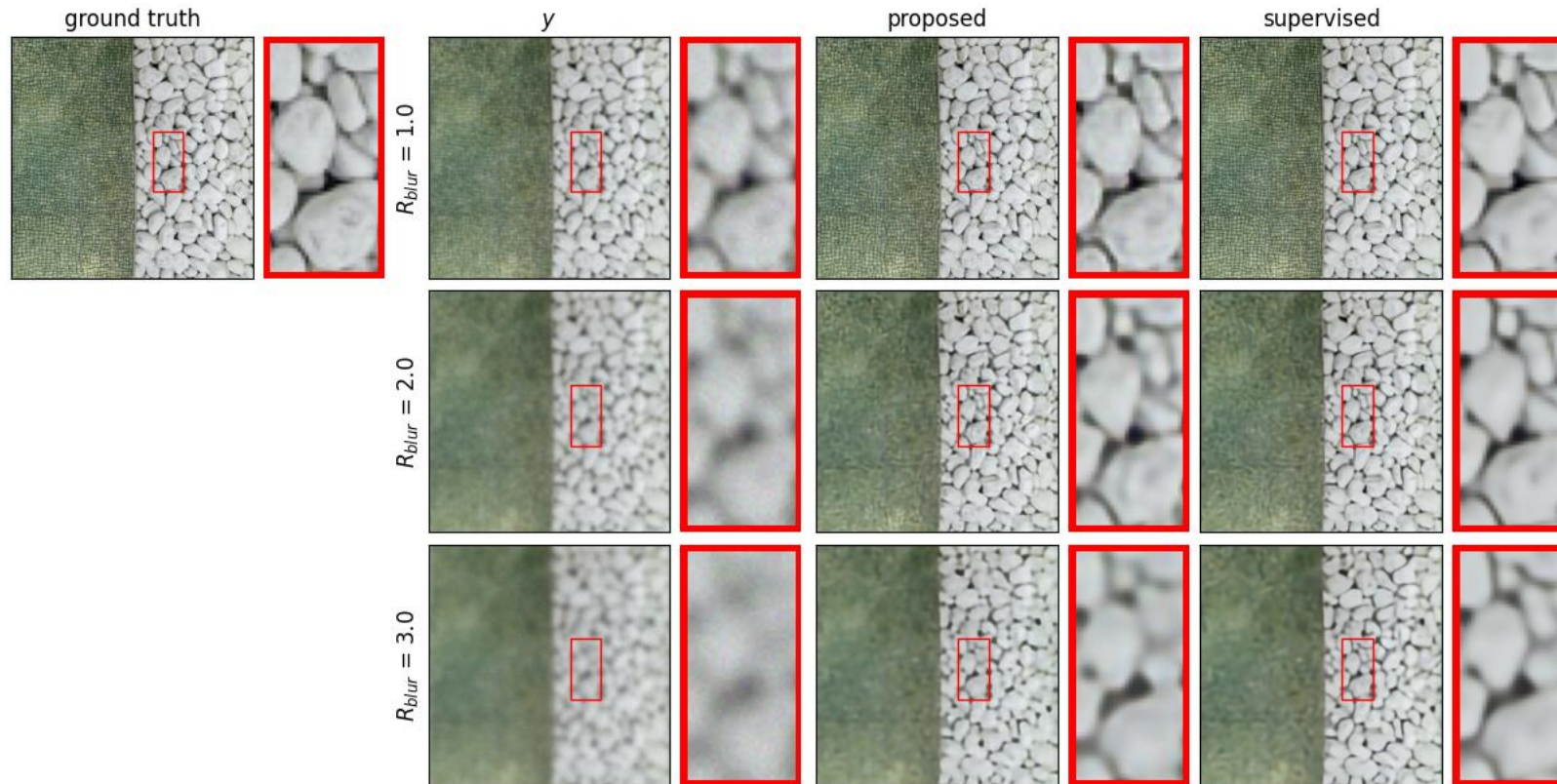
- Operator A is (non-linear variant) sparse radon transform
- Mixed Poisson-Gaussian noise
- Dataset is approximately **rotation invariant**



Chen, T., Davies, CVPR 2022

Image Deblurring

- Operator A is isotropic blur with Gaussian noise
- Dataset is approximately **scale invariant**



Scanvic, Davies, Abry, T., *arxiv* 2023

References

The full reference list for this tutorial can be found here:

<https://tachella.github.io/projects/selfsuptutorial/>

