Solving Inverse Problems with Deep Learning

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What is an Inverse Problem?

Inverse Problems

Reconstruct a signal $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ from measurements

$$y = \mathcal{A}(x) + \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^m,$$

where \mathcal{A} is some (non-) linear measurement function and ε is noise.

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Examples:

- Denoising, Deconvolution, Inpainting
- Limited-angle tomography, phase retrieval
- Very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI) imaging
- And many more...

Team: T. Germer, J. Robine, S. Konietzny, S. Harmeling, T. Uelwer



End-to-end Learning on Synthetic Data for CT Reconstruction [1]

Step 1 Generate synthetic images

- Step 2 Simulate sinograms from images using ASTRA [2]
- Step 3 Train reconstruction network for sinograms of similar images



^[1] Germer T, Robine J, Konietzny S, Harmeling S, Uelwer T. Limited-angle tomography reconstruction via deep end-to-end learning on synthetic data. Applied Mathematics for Modern Challenges. 2023

^[2] Wim van Aarle, Willem Jan Palenstijn, Jeroen Cant, Eline Janssens, Folkert Bleichrodt, Andrei Dabravolski, Jan De Beenhouwer, K. Joost Batenburg, and Jan Sijbers. Fast and flexible X-ray tomography using the ASTRA toolbox. Optics Express, 24(22):25129--25147, 2016

End-to-end Learning on Synthetic Data for CT Reconstruction [1]



Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)

Team: S. Konietzny, V.H. Lai, T. Uelwer, M. Miller, J. Townsend, S. Harmeling

Measures ground motion as **strain rates** in the direction of a **fiber-optic cable**



Haast Pass Highway, New Zealand.

Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)

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Measures ground motion as **strain rates** in the direction of a **fiber-optic cable**

- Backscattered light pulses are sent through the cable
- Observe change in particle displacements along the cable



Haast Pass Highway, New Zealand.

Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)



DAS recording of an M7 earthquake.

Tasks:

- Remove coherent and incoherent noise
- Recover the underlying earthquake signal

Unlabeld data: evaluation relies on synthetic data



DAS recording of an M7 earthquake.

Denoising DAS Data using Self-Supervised Learning

Current approach is based on Noise2Self [3]:

- Define fixed hourglass masks m_h that can only process earthquake signals
- Predicting vehicle signals in center
 regions m_c using only region masked by
 the hourglass masks is not possible
- Minimize

$$\mathbb{E}_{(m_c,m_h)} \| m_c \cdot (g_\theta(m_h \cdot x) - x) \|_2^2, \quad (1$$

where g_{θ} is a parameterized function



Example 32×128 hourglass mask m_h (top) and its corresponding center mask m_c (bottom).

^[3] Batson J, Royer L. Noise2self: Blind denoising by self-supervision. CoRR, abs/1901.11365, 2019

Thank you for your attention! Questions?

- Thomas Germer, Jan Robine, Sebastian Konietzny, Stefan Harmeling, and Tobias Uelwer. Limited-angle tomography reconstruction via deep end-to-end learning on synthetic data. *Applied Mathematics for Modern Challenges*, pages 0--0, 2023.
- [2] Wim van Aarle, Willem Jan Palenstijn, Jeroen Cant, Eline Janssens, Folkert Bleichrodt, Andrei Dabravolski, Jan De Beenhouwer, K. Joost Batenburg, and Jan Sijbers. Fast and flexible X-ray tomography using the ASTRA toolbox. *Optics Express*, 24(22):25129--25147, 2016.
- [3] Joshua Batson and Loïc Royer. Noise2self: Blind denoising by self-supervision. CoRR, abs/1901.11365, 2019.