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FAST HIGH RESOLUTION BLOOD FLOW ESTIMATION AND CLUTTER REJECTION VIA AN ALTERNATING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a computationally efficient technique for estimating high-resolution Doppler blood flow from an ultrafast ultrasound image sequence. More precisely, it consists in a new fast alternating minimization algorithm that implements a blind deconvolution method based on robust principal component analysis. Numerical investigation carried out on *in vivo* data shows the efficiency of the proposed approach in comparison with state-of-the-art methods.

Index Terms— ultrafast ultrasound, Doppler, blood flow, clutter suppression, robust PCA, blind deconvolution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Estimating high-sensitivity and high-resolution blood flow from an ultrafast ultrasound (US) sequence has received a great attention from the medical imaging community over the last few years. The main objective is to provide a clear and accurate 3D visualization of vascular networks inside the human body and consequently lead to a better prognosis and treatment of many related diseases such as brain gliomas (tumors) or peri-tumoral infiltration. To this end, the spatio-temporal singular value decomposition (SVD) of the dataset Casorati matrix, able to suppress temporally clutter signals originating from quasi-static tissues from blood flow, is the most widespread method [1]. Unfortunately, the manual choice of the correlation thresholds for separating the blood space from the tissue and noise subspaces partially mitigates the applicability of this method. To overcome this drawback, many efforts have been made in the literature, among which the most popular relies on the robust principal component analysis (RPCA) [2], or its variants, e.g. [3]. Moreover, to account for the loss of spatial resolution of the Doppler data caused by the system point spread function (PSF), recently a deconvolution step was embedded in RPCA-based methods, allowing high-resolution and high-sensitivity blood flow estimation [4]. This method requires the knowledge of the PSF, that can be experimentally measured or estimated jointly with the blood flow, as suggested by the recent blind deconvolution (BD) approach, called BD-RPCA in [5]. Despite its accuracy, BD-RPCA suffers from a high computational cost.

In this paper, we propose a new computationally efficient algorithm in which the nuclear norm term related to the BD-RPCA model is replaced by a fixed rank constraint, followed by a fast partial SVD-based alternating algorithm. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The background about the model and related works is given in Section 2. The proposed fast blind algorithm of blood flow estimation is detailed in Section 3. Finally, numerical results on *in vivo* ultrafast US data are regrouped in Section 4, showing the improvement achieved by the proposed approach over some existing techniques.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Model formulation

Let us consider a temporal in-phase and quadrature (IQ) Doppler ultrafast US sequence, composed of N_t frames of size $N_x \times N_z$, with depth N_z , probe width N_x and acquisition time N_t . $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_z N_x \times N_t}$ denotes the related Casorati matrix. The tissue-blood flow model is written as follows [1]:

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{N}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{N} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_z N_x \times N_t}$ are the tissue, blood and additive noise matrices, respectively. To avoid further notations, the vectorized counterparts of these matrices are, when needed, considered hereafter and defined using the same notations. In most practical applications, the blood flow \mathbf{B} is assumed to be sparse, conventionally promoted by the l_1 -norm, while the tissue \mathbf{T} possesses a slight change over time, modelled by the nuclear norm $\|\cdot\|_*$. Also, \mathbf{N} is assumed to be an additive Gaussian noise. The main objective of this work is to recover \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{T} from \mathbf{S} based on building an optimization problem imposing appropriate constraints on these matrices.

2.2. Blind deconvolved RPCA

An appealing method, called blind deconvolved robust principal component analysis (BD-RPCA), has been recently proposed in [5]. It aims at reconstructing a high resolution blood flow \mathbf{X} simultaneously with the tissue component \mathbf{T} and the system PSF \mathcal{H}_e from the acquired US Doppler data. The associated optimization problem is formulated as follows:

$[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathcal{H}}_e, \hat{\mathbf{T}}] = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}, \mathcal{H}_e, \mathbf{T}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e \circledast \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{T}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{X}\|_1 + \rho \|\mathbf{T}\|_* \right\}$, s.t. $|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_e)| = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, (2)

where \circledast denotes the 2D convolution, $\hat{\cdot}$ the estimated variables, $\|\cdot\|_F^2$ the Frobenius norm and $\lambda, \rho > 0$ two hyperparameters balancing the trade-off between the sparsity of the blood and the low-rankness of the tissue [2, 3]. $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is the magnitude of the 2D Fourier transform (\mathcal{F}) of the PSF that can be straightforwardly computed from $\mathbf{S} - \hat{\mathbf{T}}$ using homomorphic filtering [6]. For computational efficiency, the above 2D convolution, supposed circulant, is rewritten as an element-wise multiplication in the Fourier domain. To solve (2), a two-step alternating algorithm was proposed in [5], resumed hereafter.

i) For fixed \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{T} and using spatio-temporally invariant assumption on PSF \mathcal{H}_e , (2) can be reformulated as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\hat{\mathcal{H}}_e^{(k+1)}] = \arg \min_{\mathcal{H}_e} \left\{ \left\| \overline{\sum_{N_t}} (\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}) - \mathcal{H}_e \circledast \overline{\sum_{N_t}} (\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)}) \right\|_F^2 \right\}, \text{ s.t. } |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_e)| = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}, \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\overline{\sum_{N_t}}(\mathbf{Z})$ stands for the temporal average of a 2D matrix \mathbf{Z} obtained by taking the mean along the time dimension of the 3D version of this matrix. Then, (3) can be solved by the blind deconvolution (BD) technique [7].

ii) For a fixed \mathcal{H}_e , (2) reads as:

$$[\hat{\mathbf{X}}^{(k+1)}, \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{(k+1)}] = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{T}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{T}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{X}\|_1 + \rho \|\mathbf{T}\|_* \right\}. \quad (4)$$

To solve (4), the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) was used [4, 8]. It consists in performing, at each iteration ($k+1$), the five following main steps:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{T}} \left\{ \rho \|\mathbf{T}\|_* + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{T} - (\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{\mu} \boldsymbol{\nu}^{(k)})\|_F^2 \right\}, \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{z}} \left\{ \lambda \|\mathbf{z}\|_1 + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{z} - (\mathbf{X}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{w}^{(k)})\|_F^2 \right\}, \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathbf{X}}^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}} \left\{ \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)} + \frac{1}{\mu} \boldsymbol{\nu}^{(k)}\|_F^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{z}^{(k+1)} + \frac{1}{\mu} \mathbf{w}^{(k)}\|_F^2 \right\}, \quad (7)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\nu}}^{(k+1)} = \boldsymbol{\nu}^{(k)} + \mu (\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}), \quad (8)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{w}^{(k)} + \mu (\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{z}^{(k+1)}), \quad (9)$$

where \mathbf{z} is an auxiliary variable equal to \mathbf{X} , $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ the Lagrange multiplier and μ the Lagrangian penalty parameter.

Although BD-RPCA has been shown to be an efficient method for estimating high-resolution blood flow together

with the tissue and the PSF, it is not computationally attractive. Indeed, the estimation of $\hat{\mathbf{T}}^{(k+1)}$ in (5), is a convex problem that has an analytical solution corresponding to a singular value thresholding (SVT) [9]. This step is computationally expensive since it requires a full SVD decomposition of a large filtered matrix, of the size of the acquired spatio-temporal data.

3. PROPOSED FAST BD-RPCA METHOD

The main aim of the proposed algorithm is to reduce the computational time of BD-RPCA by introducing a fast variant of (4) and subsequently combining it with BD as explained in subsection 2.2. More precisely, instead of imposing the nuclear norm relaxation in (4), the rank is itself constrained as follows:

$$[\hat{\mathbf{X}}^{(k+1)}, \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{(k+1)}] = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{T}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{T}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{X}\|_1 \right\} \text{ s.t. } \text{rank}(\mathbf{T}) = r_f, \quad (10)$$

where $\mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)}$ is assumed to be known from the previous iteration and r_f is a rank hyperparameter that needs to be tuned. Interestingly, the reference value of r_f can be efficiently estimated using a two-step algorithm called *Rank Estimation* developed for low-rank matrix completion problem in [10]. The idea behind this technique is to find the index i corresponding to the rank value that minimizes the following cost function:

$$R(i) = \frac{\sigma_{i+1} + \sigma_1 \sqrt{\frac{i}{\zeta}}}{\sigma_i}, \quad (11)$$

where $\zeta = \frac{|\mathcal{C}_S|}{\sqrt{N_z N_x \times N_t}}$ with $|\mathcal{C}_S|$ and σ_i respectively the cardinality, and the singular values of the acquired Casorati matrix.

To solve (10), we propose herein a two-step alternating minimization algorithm as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathbf{T}}^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{T}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}^{(k)} - \mathbf{T}\|_F^2 \right\} \\ \text{s.t. } \text{rank}(\mathbf{T}) = r_f, \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mathbf{X}}^{(k+1)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}} \left\{ \|\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}\|_F^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{X}\|_1 \right\}. \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

Subproblem (12) can be rapidly solved based on computing a partial SVD decomposition with only the first r_f components of $\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}^{(k)}$ [11]. In particular, for small r_f , this decomposition can be performed consistently faster when using the Lanczos bidiagonalization algorithm with partial re-orthogonalization through *lansvd* routine from PROPACK library [12, 13]. Subproblem (13) consisting in a well-known l_1 regularized least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression can be simply solved efficiently by means of an ADMM-based algorithm [8].

The pseudo algorithm associated with the proposed method, called fast BD-RPCA, is reported in Algorithm 1. The initial values of the blood and tissue are guessed using SVD for a more efficient convergence of the algorithm [5].

Algorithm 1: fast BD-RPCA

Input: Casorati matrix \mathbf{S} **Initialize:** $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$, $[\mathbf{X}^{(0)}, \mathbf{T}^{(0)}] = \text{SVD}(\mathbf{S})$ **while** $\|\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{X}^{(k)}\|_F > \varepsilon$ **do**1. compute temporal average: $M_{ST}^{(k+1)} = \overline{\sum}_{N_t} (\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{T}^{(k)})$ 2. estimate PSF: $\mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} = \text{BD}(M_{ST}^{(k+1)})$, using Eq. (3)3. update $[\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)}, \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}]$ using new fast procedure:(a) compute a partial SVD and $\mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}$:

$$[U, \Delta, V] = \text{SVD}(\mathbf{S} - \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)} \circledast \mathbf{X}^{(k)}, r_f),$$

$$\mathbf{T}^{(k+1)} = U\Delta V^T$$

(b) estimate $\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)} = \text{LASSO}(\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}, \mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)})$

using Eq. (13)

end**Output:** $\mathbf{X}^{(k+1)}$, $\mathbf{T}^{(k+1)}$ and $\mathcal{H}_e^{(k+1)}$

4. NUMERICAL RESULTS

This section regroups numerical results on *in vivo* US data to demonstrate the improvement achieved by the proposed approach over other existing methods including SVD [1], randomized low-rank & sparse matrix decomposition (GoDec) [14] and BD-RPCA [5]. All the experiments were conducted using MATLAB R2019b on a computer with Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8500 CPU @3.00 GHz and 16GB RAM.¹

4.1. Data acquisition

The ultrafast Doppler data was acquired in Regional University Hospital Bretonneaux of Tours – Department of Neurosurgery from a patient undergoing brain surgery with open skull whose dura mater had been removed. The AixplorerTM (Supersonic Imagine) ultrasound scanner with the SL10-2 probe (192 elements) was used for US acquisition. The research package (SonicLab V12) was used to obtain a particular US sequence of 1000 frames, compounded angles $[-5^\circ, 0^\circ, +5^\circ]$ with pulse repetition frequency PRF=3KHz, frame rate 1KHz, imaging depth [1mm-40mm]. The resultant dataset size was $260 \times 192 \times 1000$ pixels.

Table 1. Optimal hyperparameter setting

SVD	$T_c = 100, T_b = 150$
GoDec	$r_G = 41, \tau_G = 5 \times 10^3$
BD-RPCA	$\lambda_B = 0.0051, \mu_B = 0.0403, \rho_B = 1$
fast BD-RPCA	$\lambda_f = 8 \times 10^{-5}, r_f = 41$

4.2. Performance comparison

To ensure fair comparison, the hyperparameters corresponding to each tested method were tuned by cross-validation to

¹The Matlab scripts implementing the method and generating all figures are available at github.com/phamduonghung/fast_BDRPCA

the best possible values. Table 1 regroups the optimal hyperparameters associated with SVD, GoDec, BD-RPCA, and fast BD-RPCA. Moreover, for visualization purpose, the Power Doppler image (in dB) was used and defined from the estimated blood flow \mathbf{X} , for a given position (x, z) , as follows:

$$I_{PD}(x, z) = 10 \log 10 \left(\frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t} \mathbf{X}(x, z, k)^2 \right).$$

In Fig. 1, we depict the Power Doppler image results obtained by the four methods carried out on peritumoral data. Visually examining these plots, one may remark that the Power Doppler images estimated by both SVD and GoDec are very noisy and blurred while those given by BD-RPCA and fast BD-RPCA, overall, provide clear and similar pictures of vessel structures with high resolution. To quantitatively compare these methods, contrast ratio (CR) was used [15]:

$$\text{CR}_{[\text{dB}]} = 20 \log 10 \left(\frac{\mu_{R_2}}{\mu_{R_1}} \right),$$

where μ_{R_1} (resp. μ_{R_2}) is the mean value of intensities in the white (resp. green) rectangular patch R_1 (resp. R_2) characterizing the background (resp. the blood signal). Furthermore, for each Power Doppler image, R_1 is kept fixed as a reference patch while R_2 is moved around in a such way that it occupies all non-overlapping positions of the image (more details the reader refers to [5]). The resulting CR values are represented by a boxplot as in Fig. 2. From this boxplot, one can notice that the fast proposed algorithm exhibits an equivalent result to BD-RPCA, and outperforms SVD and GoDec.

Moreover, Table 2 shows the running time corresponding to each studied method on the peritumoral dataset. It is noticeable that as expected, the computational times obtained by both SVD and GoDec are the lowest while the one given by the fast proposed algorithm is significantly lower than BD-RPCA. A much lower computational time of SVD or GoDec stems from the fact the the blind deconvolution approach is at the expense of much more running time because of the algorithmic complexity, but ensures considerably higher resolution results.

To conclude, the above numerical *in vivo* results plead in favour of using fast BD-RPCA, not requiring PSF measurements and well balancing the trade-off between the low computational cost and the high quality blood flow reconstruction, compared to the other studied methods.

Table 2. Running times in s for each method

SVD	GoDec	BD-RPCA	fast BD-RPCA
10.38	3.7	219.9	89.2

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we introduced a novel fast algorithm for estimating the blood flow and the tissue from an ultrafast sequence of US images, based on improving the model of BD-RPCA. The proposed technique not only enabled to handle the limitation related to the high computational cost of the latter but also providing similar recovery performances. Numerical simulations carried out on *in vivo* peritumoral data showed the

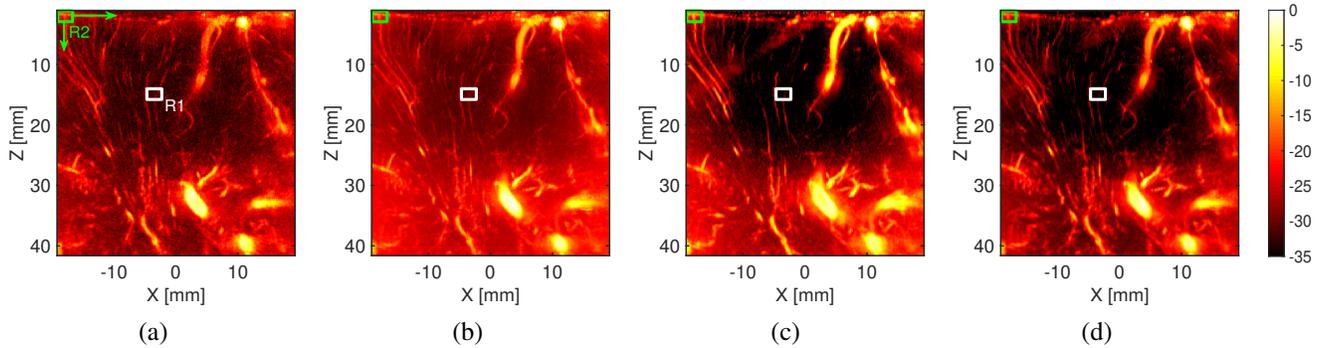


Fig. 1. Power Doppler images obtained by (a): SVD; (b): GoDec; (c) BD-RPCA; (d): fast BD-RPCA.

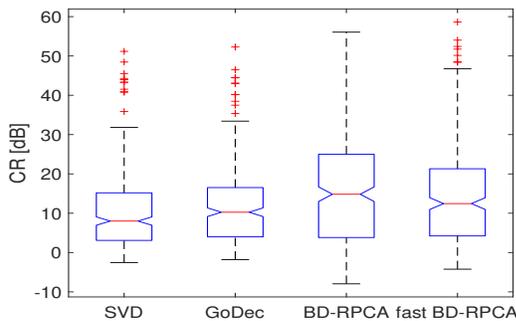


Fig. 2. CR measurements for the different tested methods.

the benefits of using the proposed algorithm. Future work could be devoted, for instance, to evaluate the clinical contribution of the proposed method in the prognosis and treatment of blood-related diseases, or to extend the proposed method to a spatio-temporally invariant PSF model.

6. COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS

The data acquisition was done with a clinical research protocol (ELASTOGLI) approved by the institutional review board (CCP: ‘Comité de Protection des Personnes’, N° 123748) and local ethical committee. It strictly complies with the ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects of the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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