

# Parallelization of the Direct, Interpolative Non-Uniform Fast Fourier (NFFT) Transform for Imputation of Missing Values for Periodic Signals

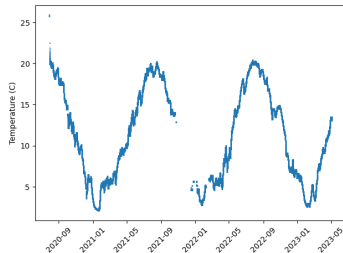
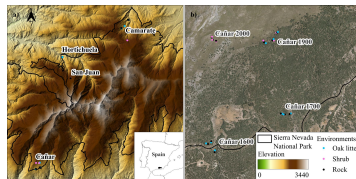
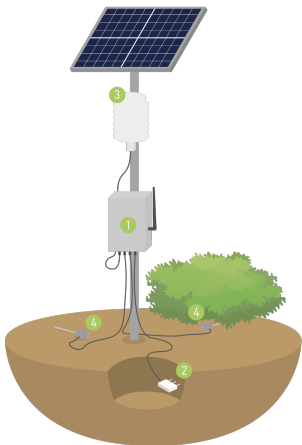
Next Generation FFT Algorithms in Theory and Practice: Parallel  
Implementations and Applications

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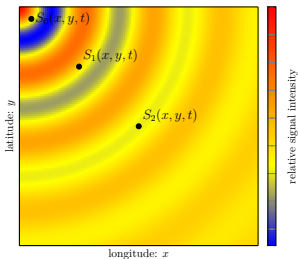
Friday, March 6 2026





This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 101106986 (MAHOD).



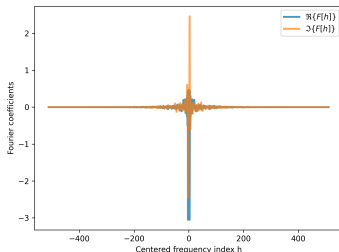
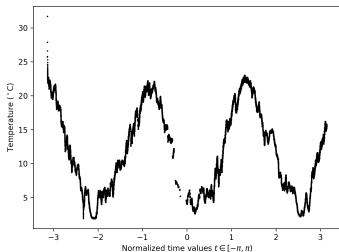


## Linear model (coded effects)

$$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times N} \quad \mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times P}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{C}\Theta^H + \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \dots$$



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## Type-I NFFTs

Let  $f(x_j) \in \mathbb{R}^M$  be an irregularly sampled function on  $(-\pi, \pi]$ .  
Let  $\hat{h}_k \in \mathbb{C}^N$  be predicted Fourier coefficients in  $(-N/2, N/2]$ .  
Define an irregular transformation matrix  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times M}$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = (e^{\pm i k x_j})_{k,j \in N, M} \quad \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} \neq \alpha \mathbf{I}_M \quad \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H \neq \beta \mathbf{I}_N$$

### Standard

Forward NFFT  
 $\hat{\eta}_k = \mathbf{A} f(x_j)$

### Inverse

Inverse NFFT  
 $\mathbf{A}^H \hat{h}_k = f(x_j)$

### Equivalence

$$\hat{\eta}_k = \hat{h}_k \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}^H \hat{\eta}_k = f(x_j)$$

Adjoint NFFT  
 $\hat{\phi}(x_j) = \mathbf{A}^H h_k$

Inverse adjoint NFFT  
 $\mathbf{A} \hat{f}(x_j) = h_k$

$$\hat{\phi}(x_j) = \hat{f}(x_j) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} \hat{\phi}(x_j) = h_k$$

$$\|\hat{h}_k\|_{\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k^{-1}}^2 = \sum_{k \in I_N} \frac{|\hat{h}_k|^2}{\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k} \rightarrow \min \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{A}^H \hat{h}_k = f(x_j)^1$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{B}, \quad \mathbf{M}\mathbf{I}_N \approx \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^H\mathbf{F}^H\mathbf{D}^{*2}$$

<sup>1</sup>Stefan Kunis and Daniel Potts. “Stability results for scattered data interpolation by trigonometric polynomials”. In: *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing* 29.4 (2007), pp. 1403–1419.

<sup>2</sup>Melanie Kircheis and Daniel Potts. “Direct inversion of the nonequispaced fast Fourier transform”. In: *Linear Algebra and its Applications* 575 (2019), pp. 106–140.



$$\arg \min_{\hat{h}_k} (\|\hat{h}_k\|_{\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k^{-1}}^2 + \|\hat{h}_k - \mathbf{F}f_j\|_2^2)$$

Equi-spaced transformation matrix

$$\mathbf{F} = (e^{\pm i k j})_{j,k \in N, M}$$

$$f_j \in (-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\hat{h}_k \in \left(-\frac{N}{2}, \frac{N-1}{2}\right)$$

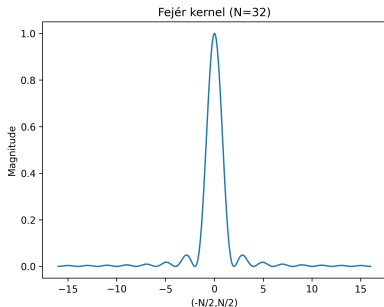
Solve for  $\hat{h}_k$

$$\hat{h}_k = \mathbf{F}f_j (M(\frac{1}{M}\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k^{-1} + \mathbf{I}))^{-1} **$$

$$\hat{h}_k = \mathbf{F}f_j \hat{\mathbf{W}}_k (M\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k + \mathbf{I}_N)^{-1}$$

Searle Identity\*\*

$$(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{X}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$



## Optimization Problem

$$\|\hat{h}_k\|_{\hat{\mathbf{W}}_k^{-1}}^2 = \sum_{k \in I_N} \frac{|\hat{h}_k|^2}{\hat{w}_k} \rightarrow \min \quad \text{subject to } \mathbf{A}^H \hat{h}_k = f(x_j).$$

$$\hat{h}_k = \arg \min_{\hat{h}_k} \left( \|\hat{h}_k\|_{\mathbf{W}_k^{-1}}^2 + \|\mathbf{A}^H \hat{h}_k - f(x_j)\|_2^2 \right)$$

$$\hat{h}_k = \mathbf{A}f(x_j)(\mathbf{W}_k^{-1} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^H)^{-1}$$

## Woodbury Identity ( $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}$ ) $\mathcal{O}(N^2)^3$

$$(\mathbf{W}_k^{-1} + \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U})^{-1} = \mathbf{W}_k - \mathbf{W}_k\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}_k\mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}_k$$

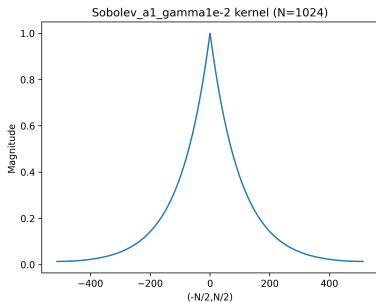
$$\hat{h}_k = \mathbf{A}f(x_j) \left( \mathbf{W}_k - \mathbf{W}_k\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}_k\mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{W}_k \right) \quad \mathcal{O}(N^3)$$

<sup>3</sup>Adam W Bojanczyk et al. "On the stability of the Bareiss and related Toeplitz factorization algorithms". In: *SIAM journal on Matrix Analysis and Applications* 16.1 (1995), pp. 40–57.



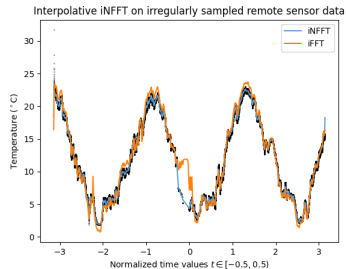
## Frequency weights

$$w_k = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4} - (k/N)^2\right)^\beta}{1 + \gamma (2\pi|k|)^{2\alpha}}$$



## Reconstruction quality

$$\hat{f}_j \approx \mathbf{A}^H \hat{h}_k$$

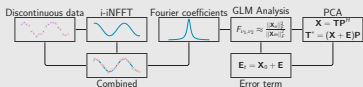


Method	MAPE
iNFFT	0.0189
iFFT	0.0700

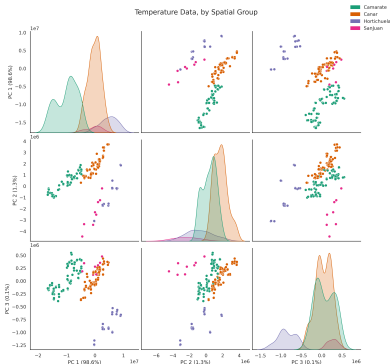
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## Workflow

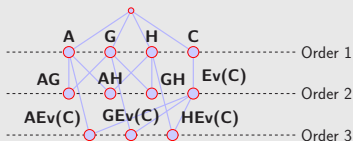


## SCA



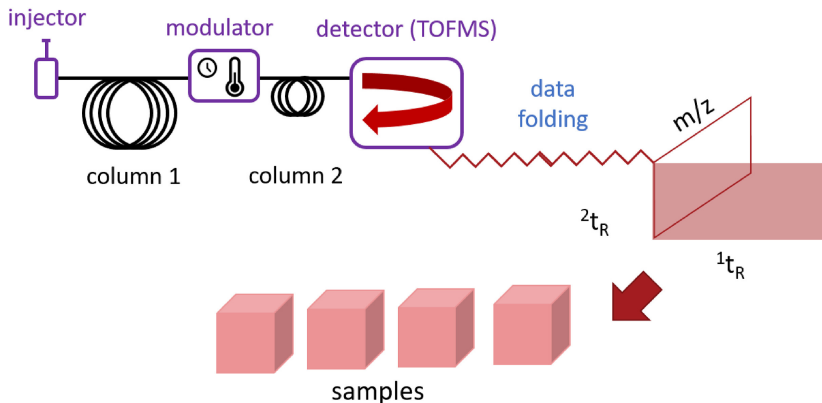
## Experimental Design

$$X = A + G + H + C + Ev(C) + E$$



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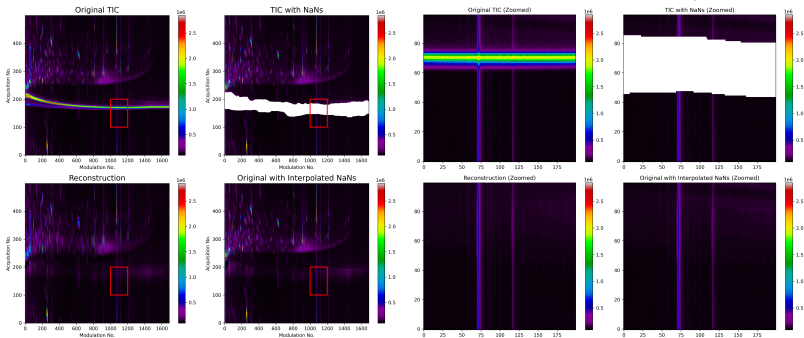




Michael D Sorochan Armstrong et al. "PARAFAC2 $\times$  N: Coupled decomposition of multi-modal data with drift in N modes". In: *Analytica Chimica Acta* 1249 (2023), p. 340909

$N = 32$

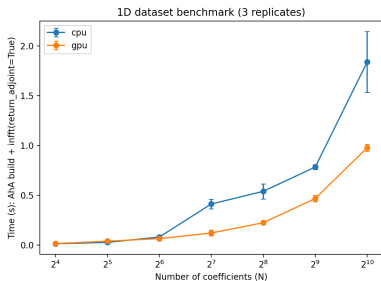
$w_k = g_{\alpha=0.5, \beta=3, \gamma=0.1}$



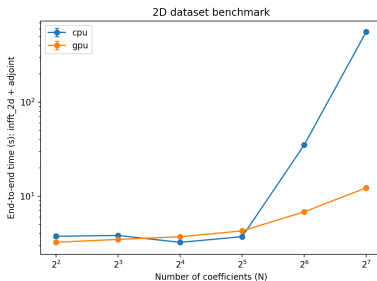
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*NFFT* → FINUFFT / CUFINUFFT



*Algebra* → NumPy / PyTorch





 PyTorch

[https://github.com/  
mdarmstr/iinfft](https://github.com/mdarmstr/iinfft)



Yu-hsuan Shih et al. “cuFINUFFT: a load-balanced GPU library for general-purpose nonuniform FFTs”. In: *2021 IEEE International Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium Workshops (IPDPSW)*. IEEE. 2021, pp. 688–697

Michael Sorochan Armstrong and José Camacho. “An Alignment-Agnostic Methodology for the Analysis of Designed Separations Data”. In: *Journal of Chemometrics* 39.2 (2025), pp. 1–12

Michael Sorochan Armstrong. “Frequency-Domain Alignment of Heterogeneous, Multidimensional Separations Data Through Complex Orthogonal Procrustes Analysis”. In: *Journal of Chemometrics* 39.7 (2025), e70042



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