

# Iterative Quantization

## Using Codes On Graphs

Emin Martinian<sup>1</sup> and Jonathan S. Yedidia<sup>2</sup>

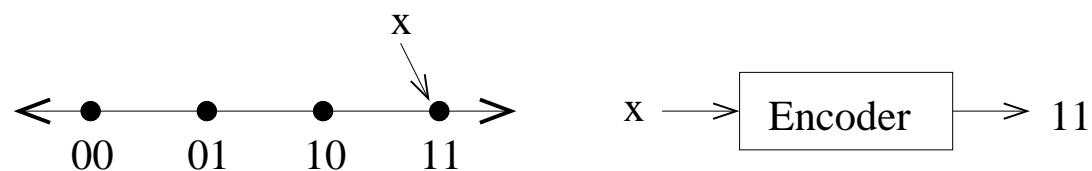
1 Massachusetts Institute of Technology

2 Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

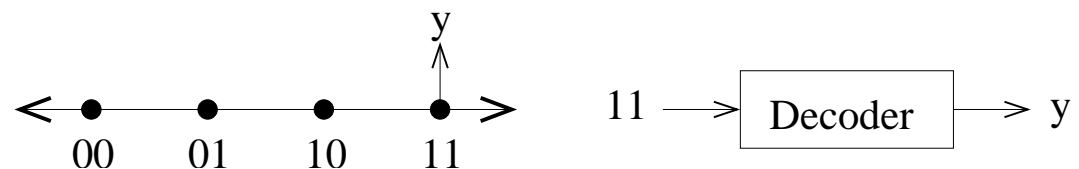
# Lossy Data Compression:

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- Encoding: Map source  $\vec{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n]$  to bits.



- Decoding: Map bits to  $\vec{y} = [y_1 \ y_2 \ \dots \ y_n]$ .



- Goal: Construct mapping so that  $\vec{y}$  “near”  $\vec{x}$ .

## Lossy Compression Performance:

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How do we approach  $R(D)$  with low complexity?

## Compressing a source with “erasures”

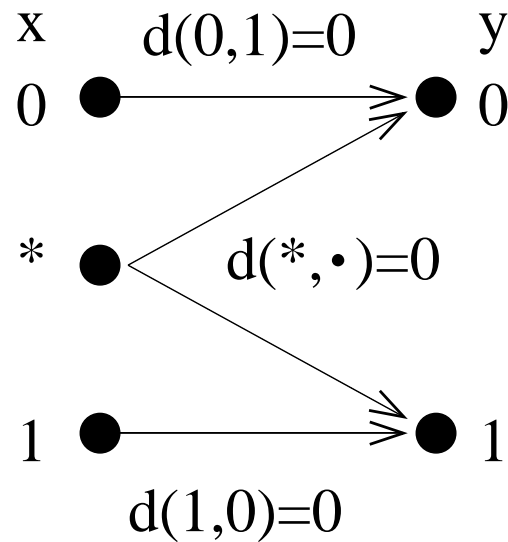
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x  
0 ●  
  
\* ●  
  
1 ●

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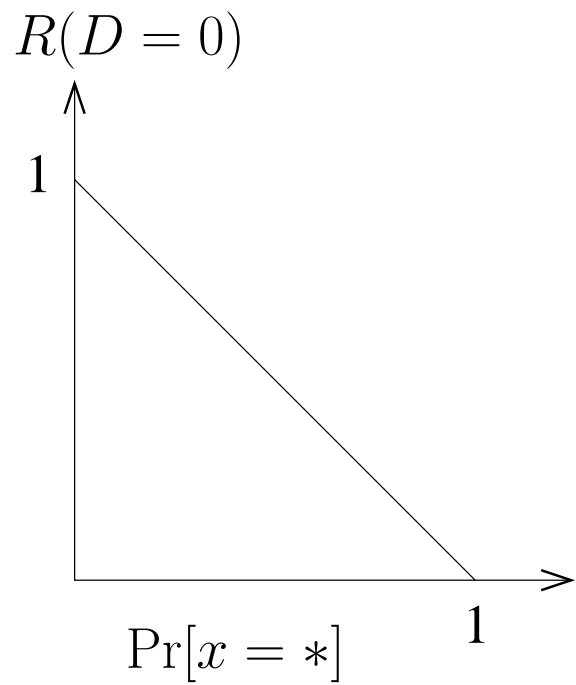


$$\Pr[x = *] = s, \Pr[x = 0] = \Pr[x = 1] = (1 - s)/2$$

Quantizing  $0 \rightarrow 1$  or  $1 \rightarrow 0$  causes non-zero distortion

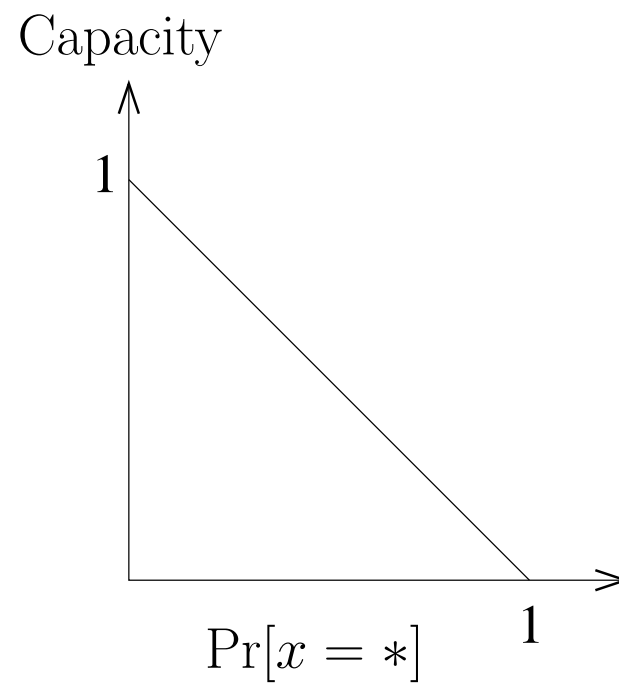
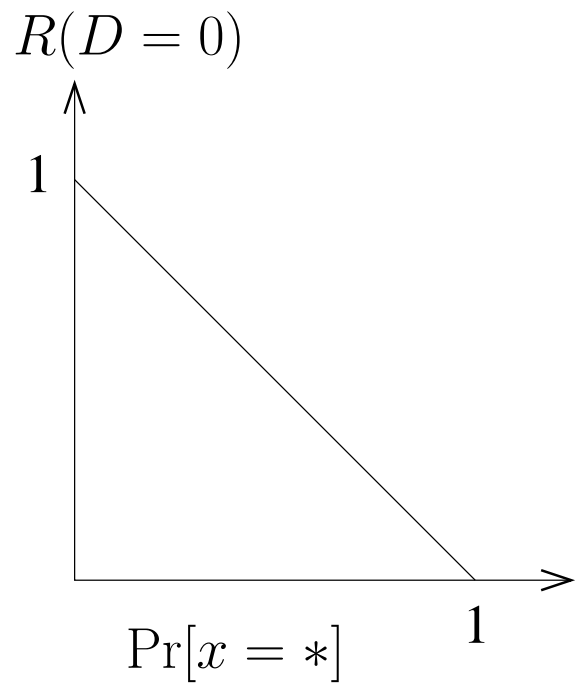
# Performance for erasures models

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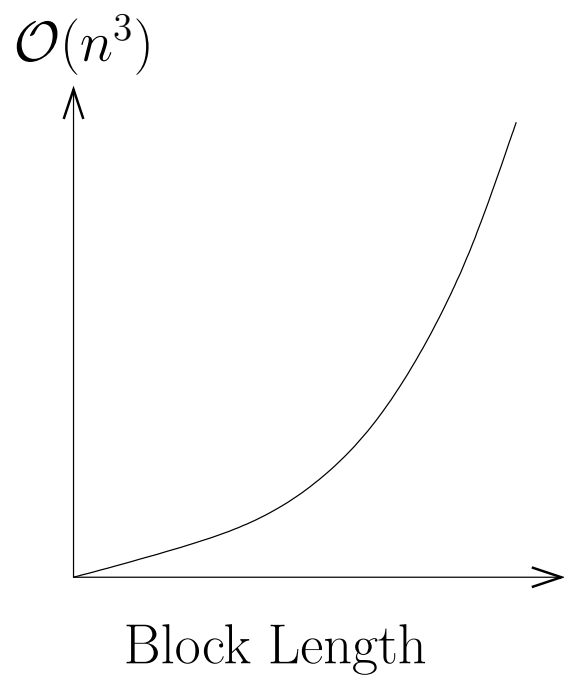
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# Coding Complexity

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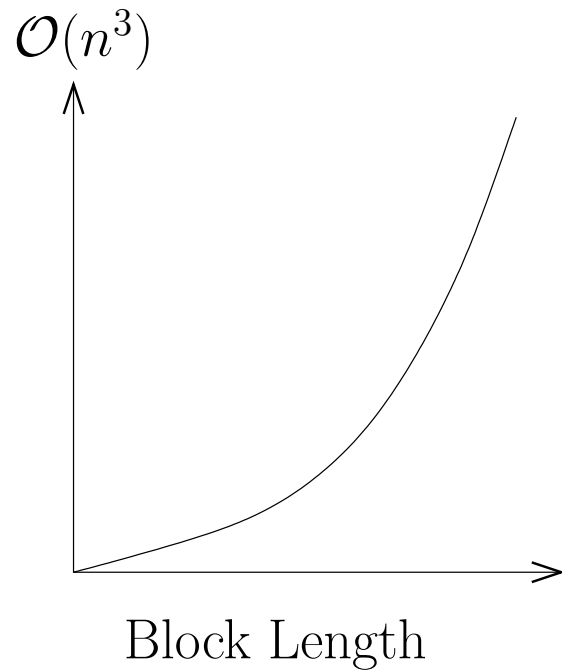
Random Linear Code



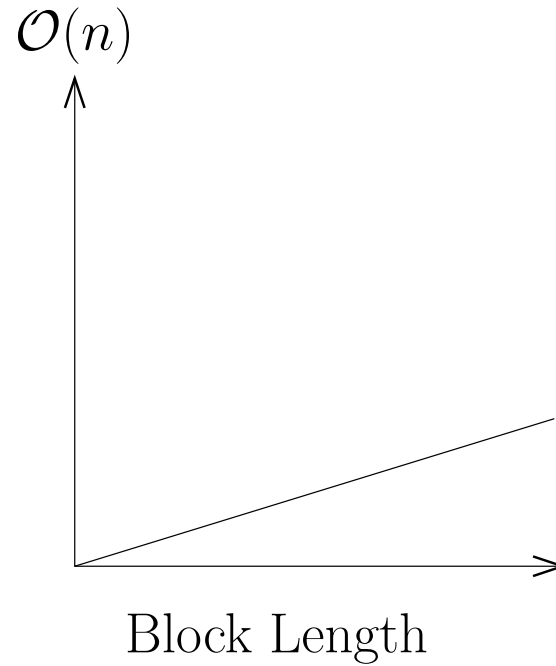
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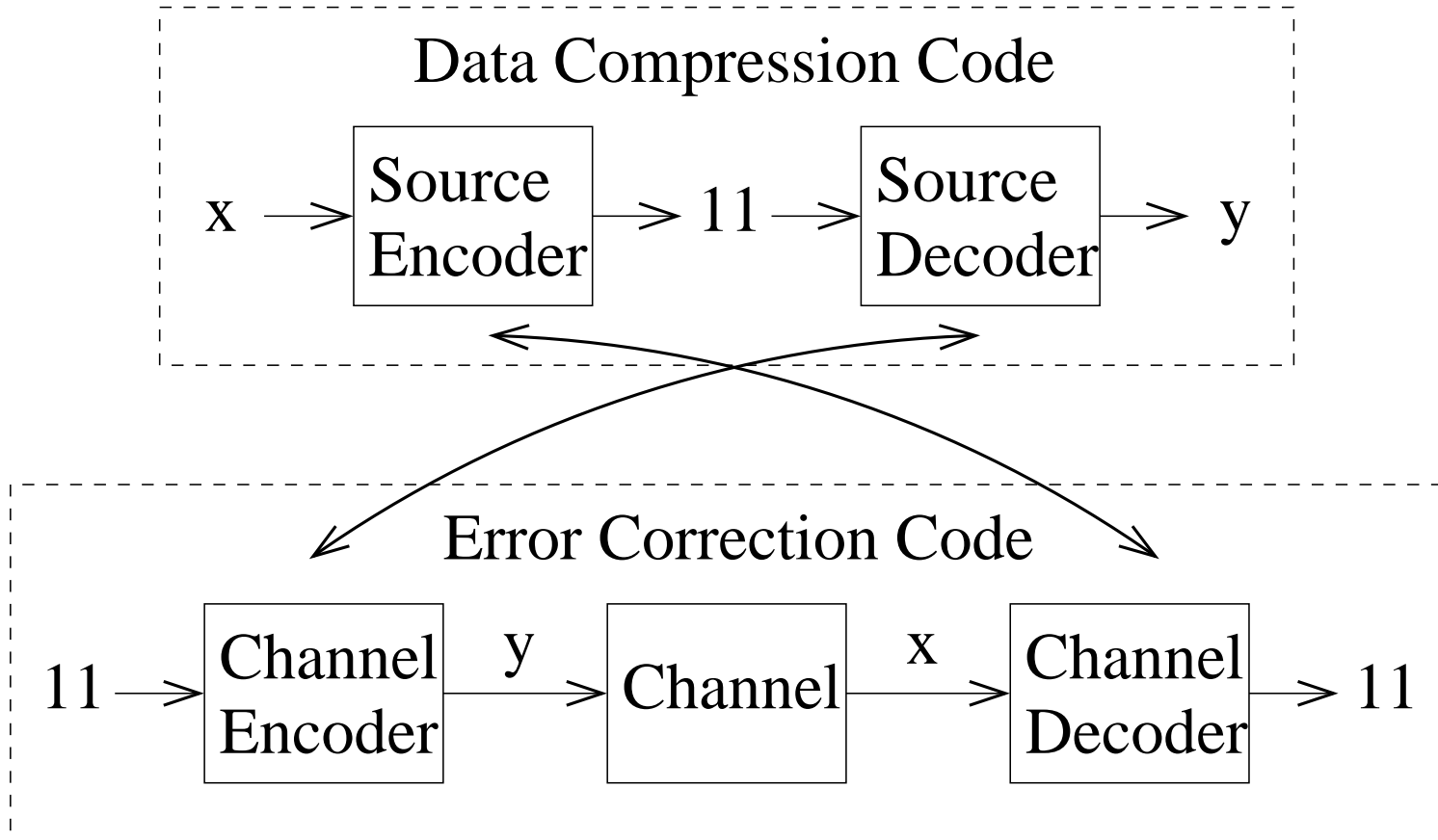


Codes On Graphs



# Data Compression $\leftrightarrow$ Error Correction Duality

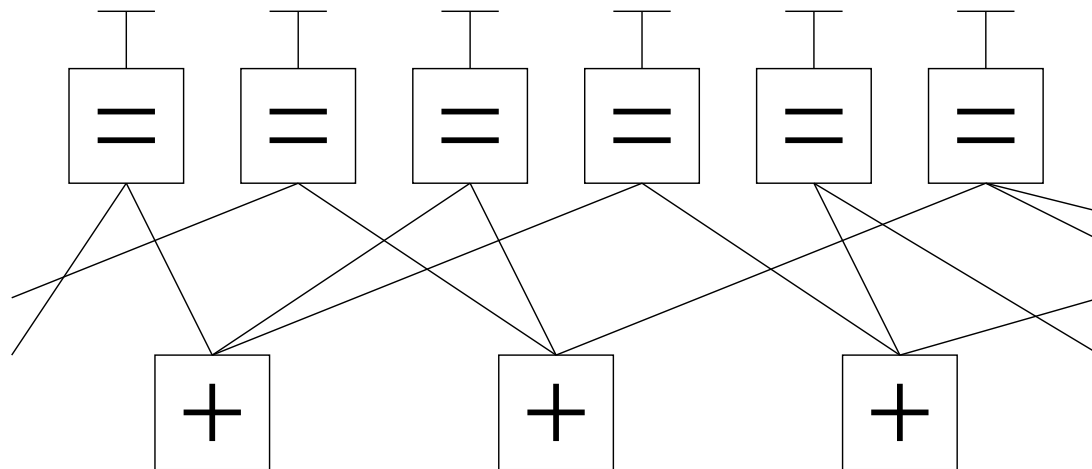
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# An LDPC Quantizer

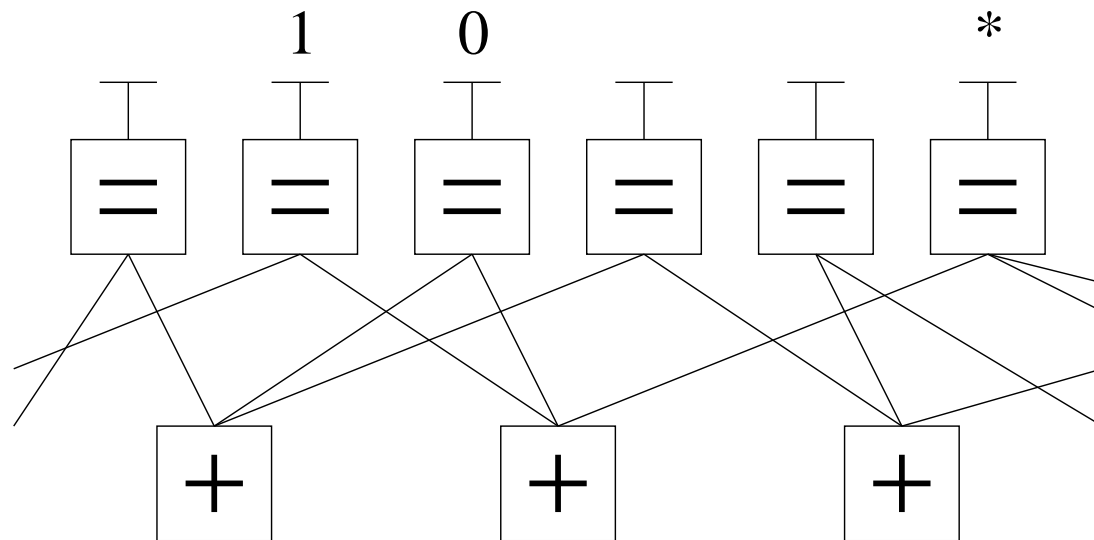
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Source Symbols To Quantize



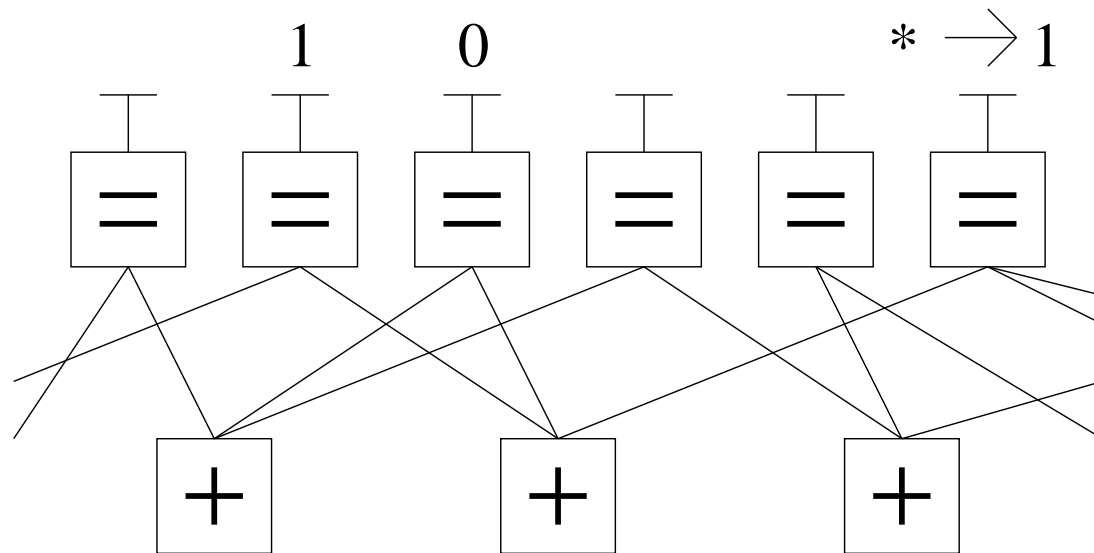
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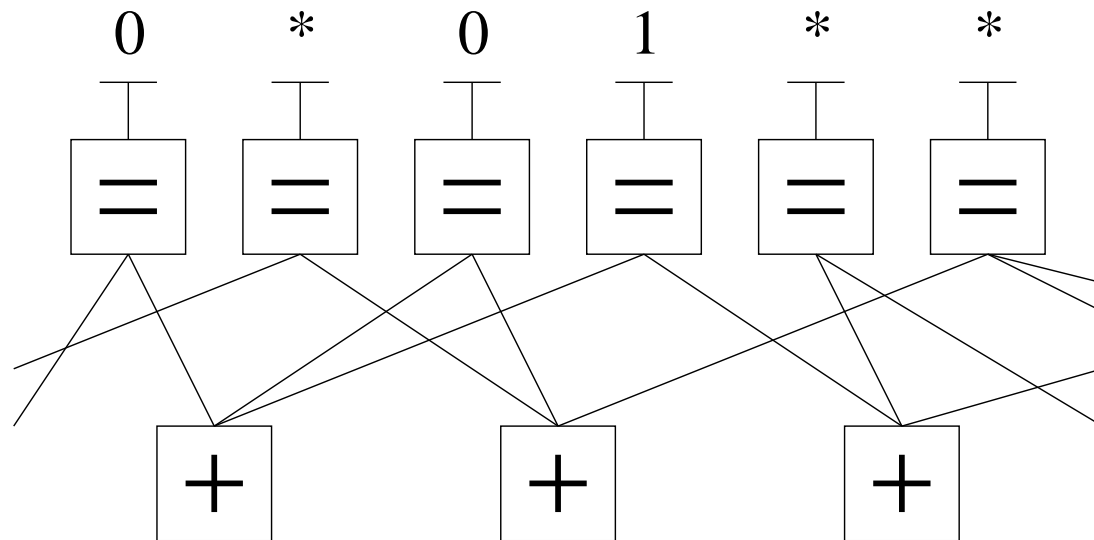
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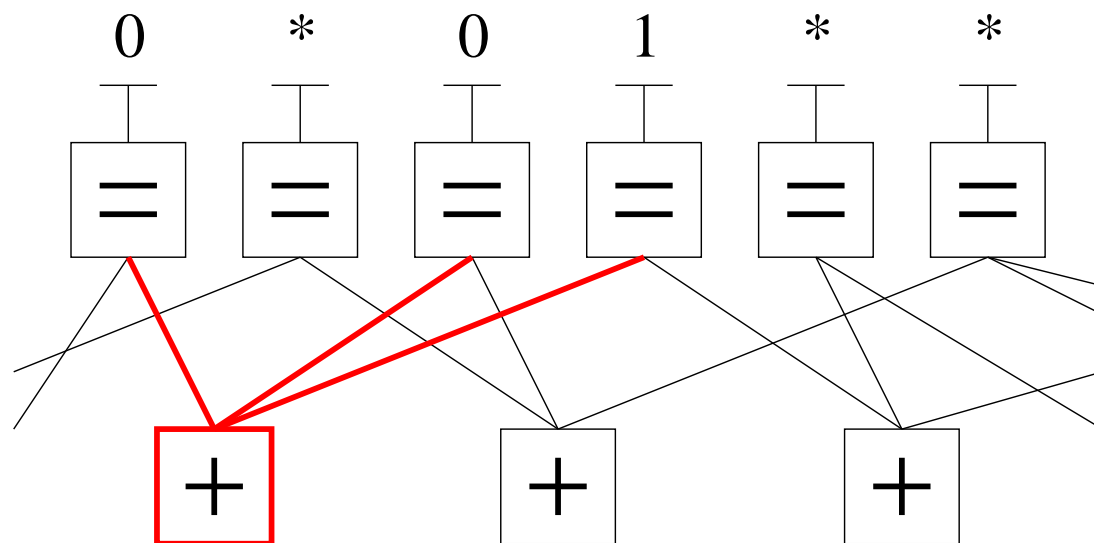
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## Problems with LDPC Quantizers:

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**Theorem:** LDPC quantizers fail if parity check density  $< o(\log n)$ .

**Proof Idea:**

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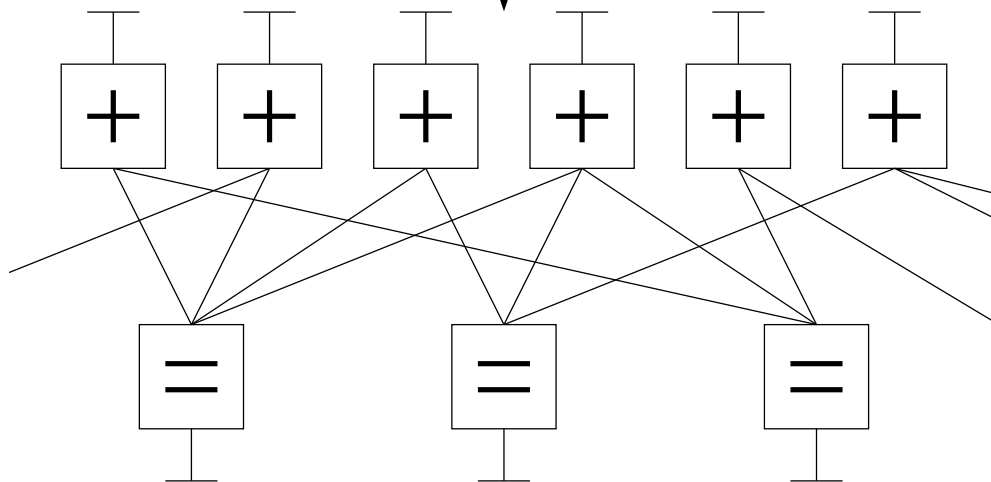
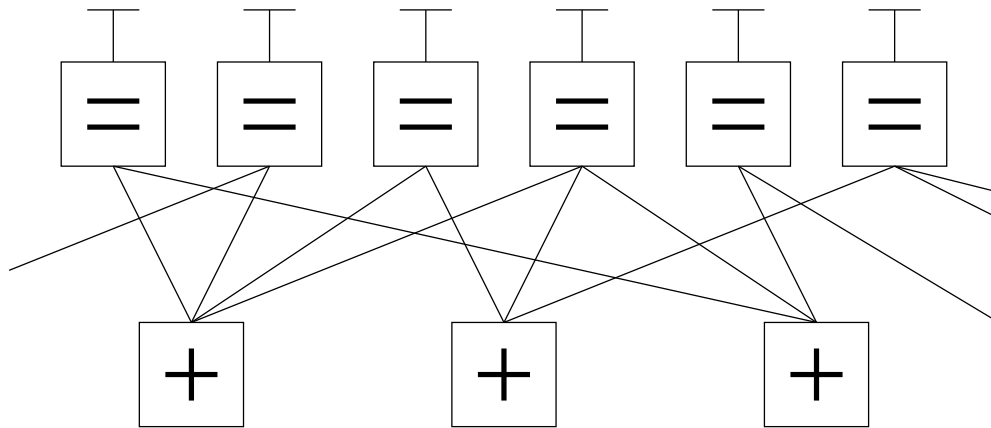
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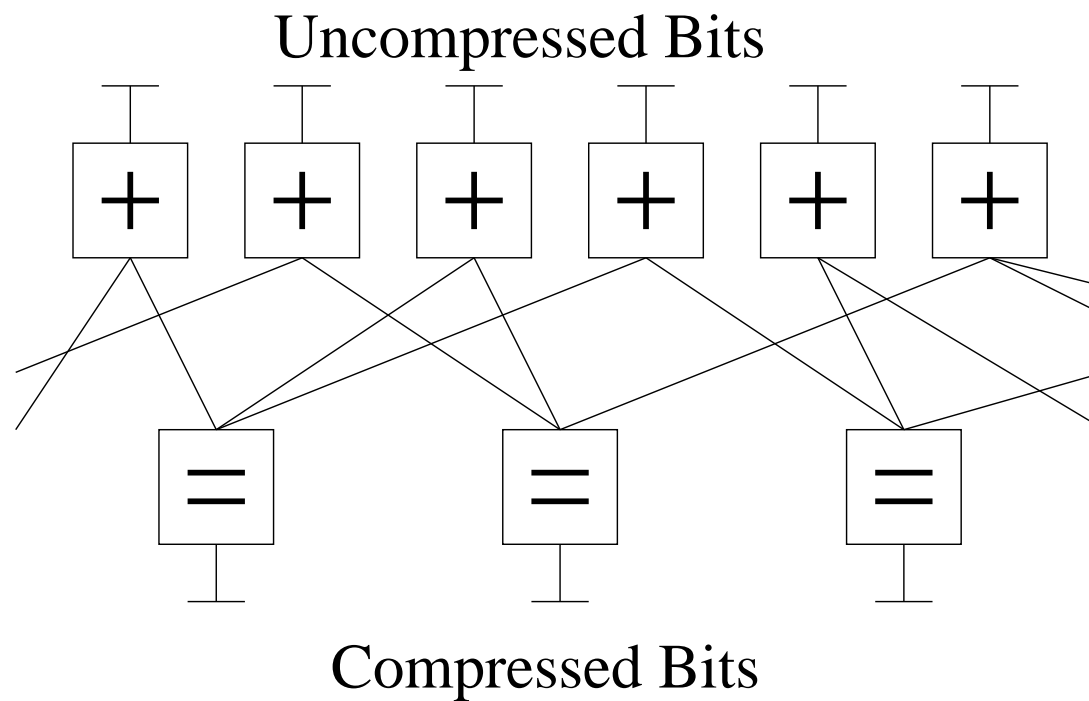
**Proof Idea:**

- Imagine  $f \cdot n$  checks have degree  $\leq d$
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- $E[\text{bad checks}] \approx f \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - e)^d$
- Successful quantization requires  $d \propto \log n$



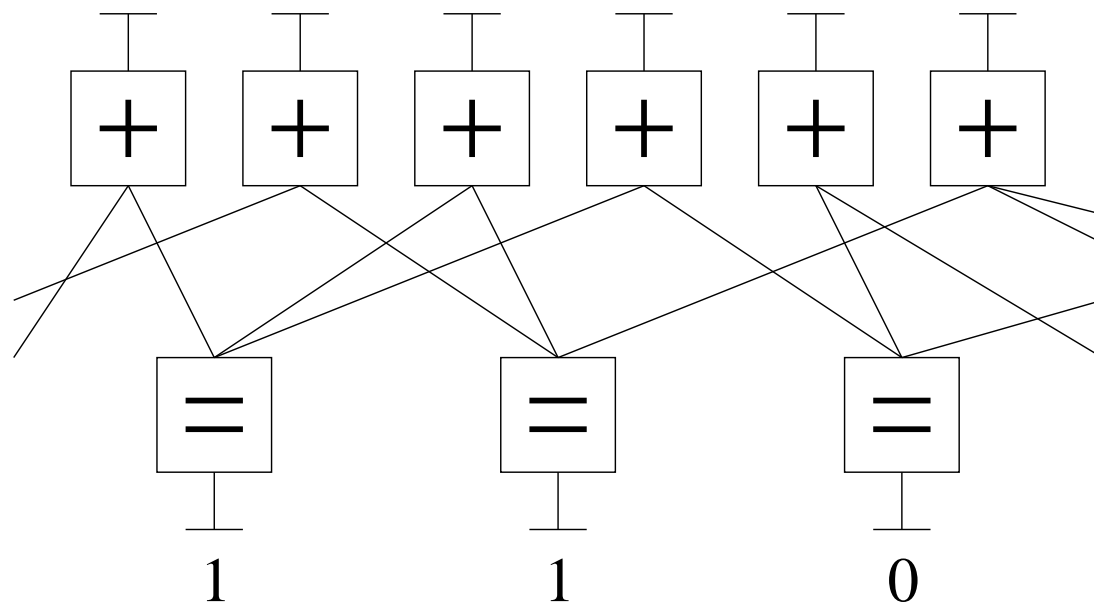
# Dual LDPC Quantizer

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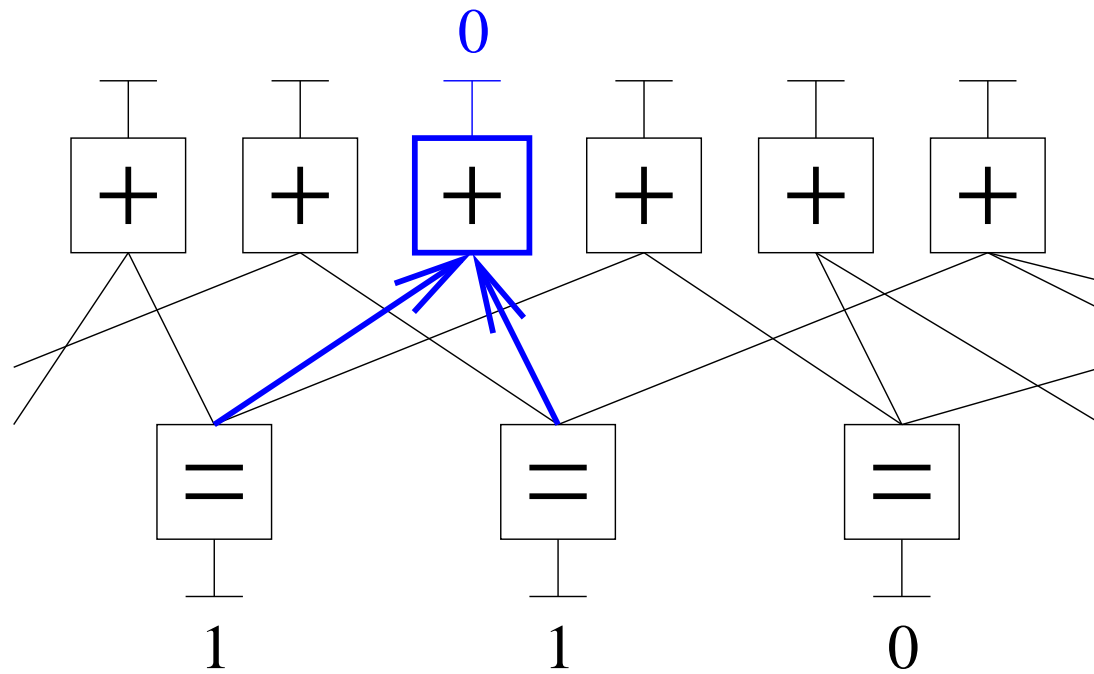
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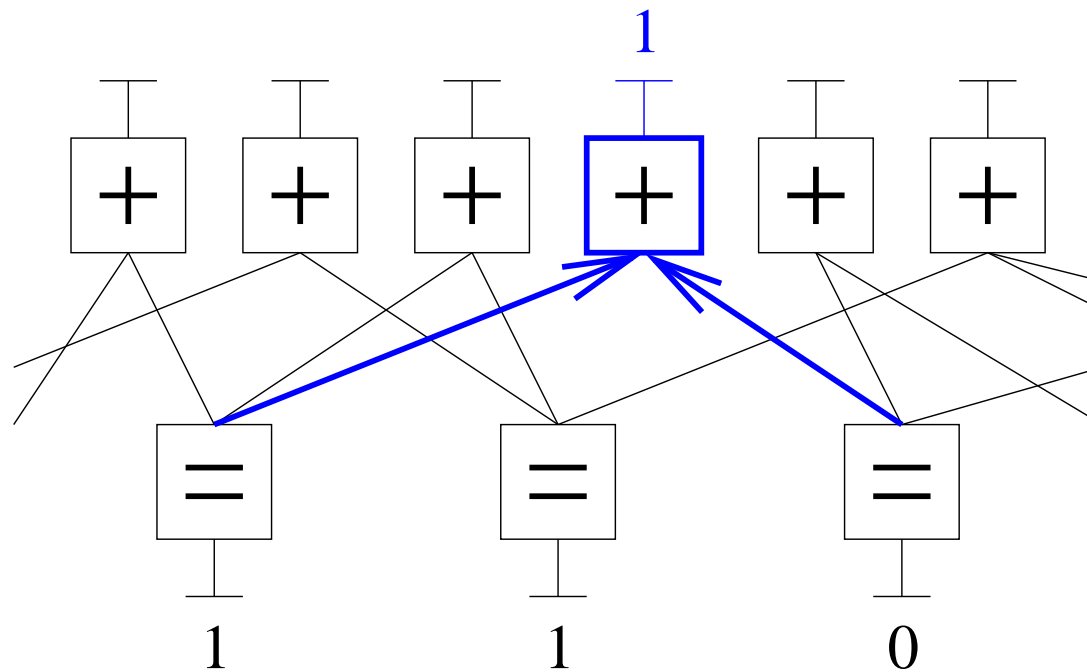
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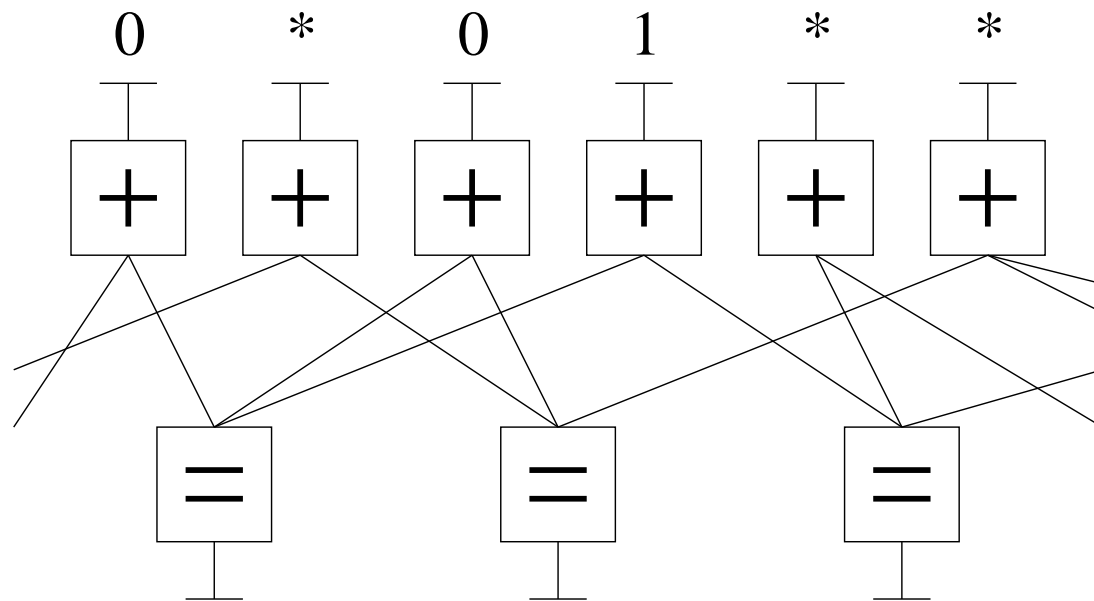
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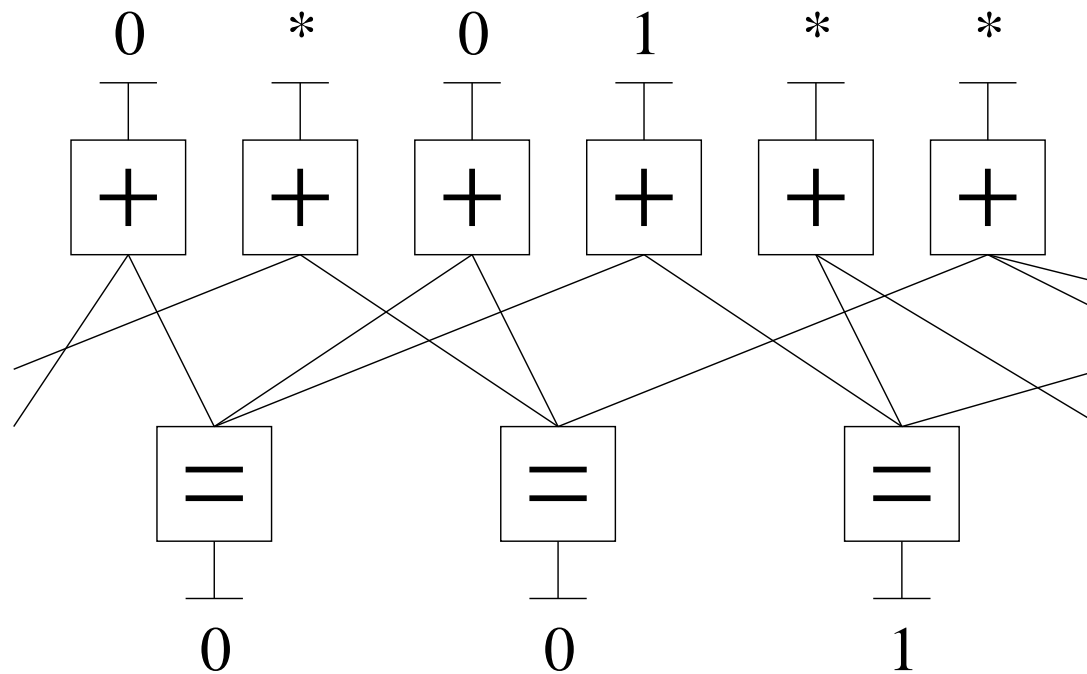
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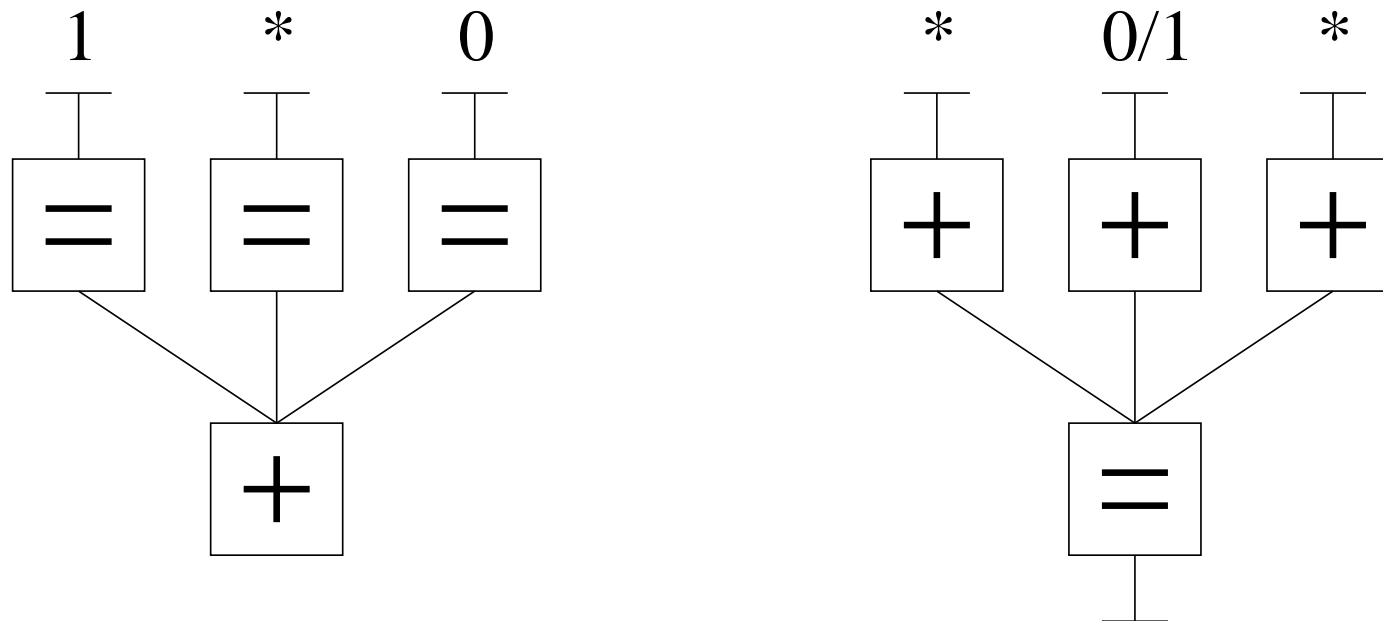
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## Optimal Decoding/Quantization Duality:

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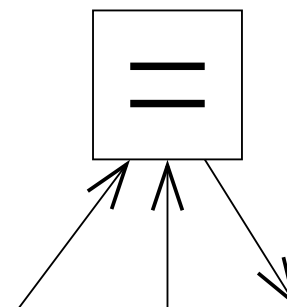
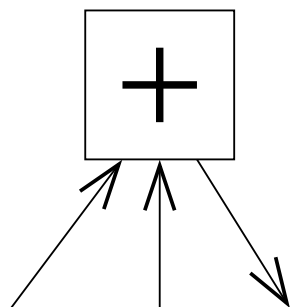
Any data encoded with  $\mathcal{C}$  and received with erasures  $\vec{e}$  can be decoded  $\Leftrightarrow$  any source with erasures  $\vec{e}^\perp$  can be quantized by  $\mathcal{C}^\perp$ .

# Message-Passing Rules for Erasure Decoding:

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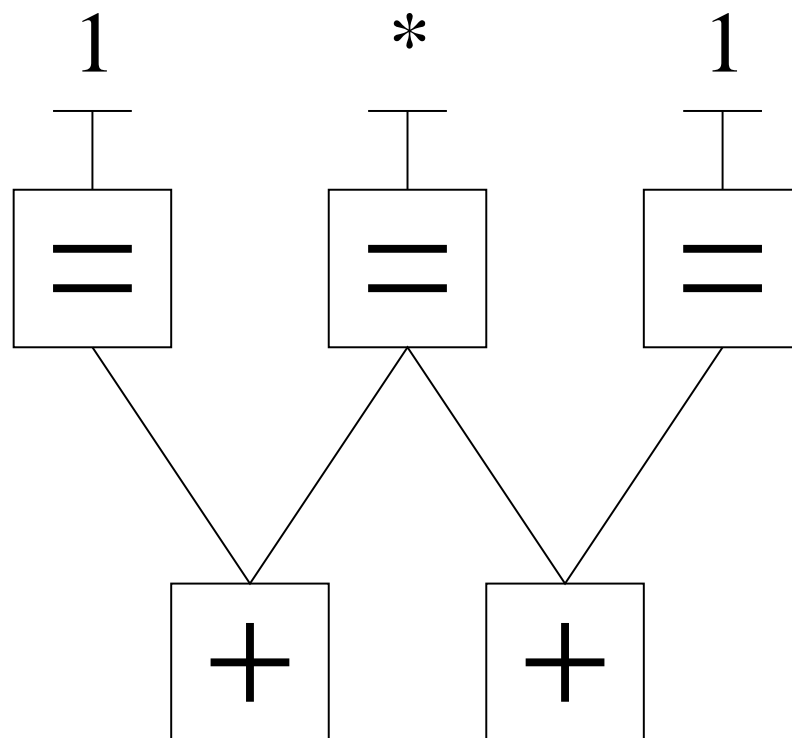
+	0	1	*
0	0	1	*
1	1	0	*
*	*	*	*

=	0	1	*
0	0	#	0
1	#	1	1
*	0	1	*



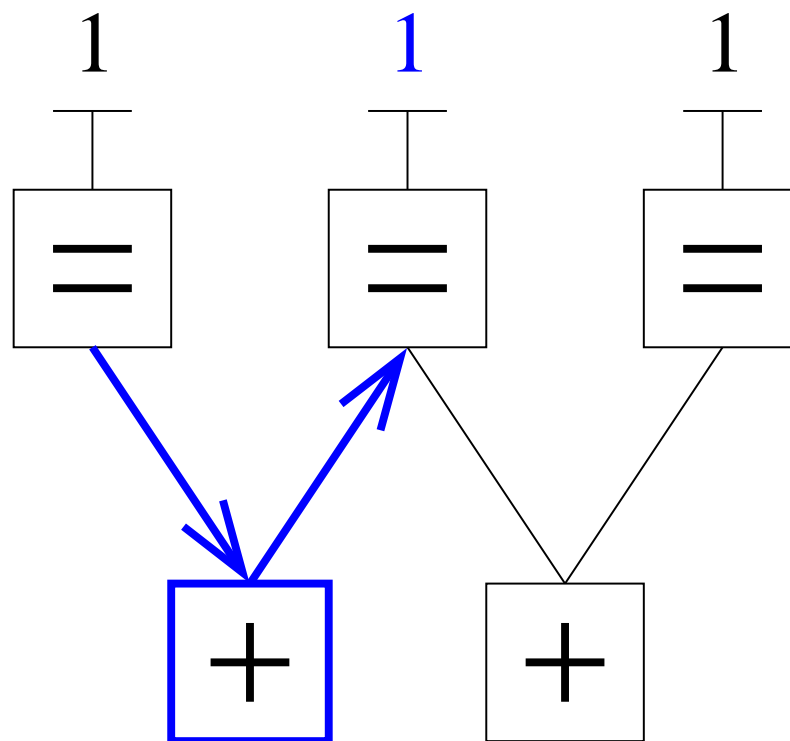
# Erasure Decoding For LDPC Code:

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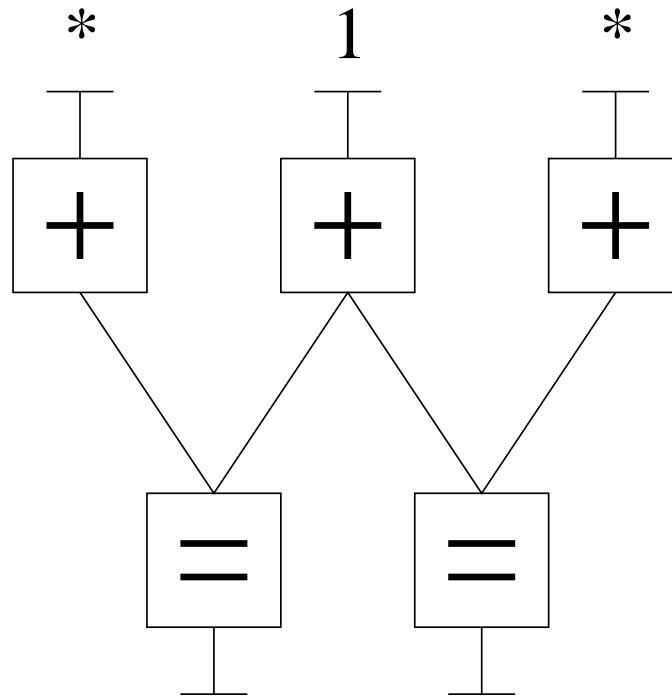
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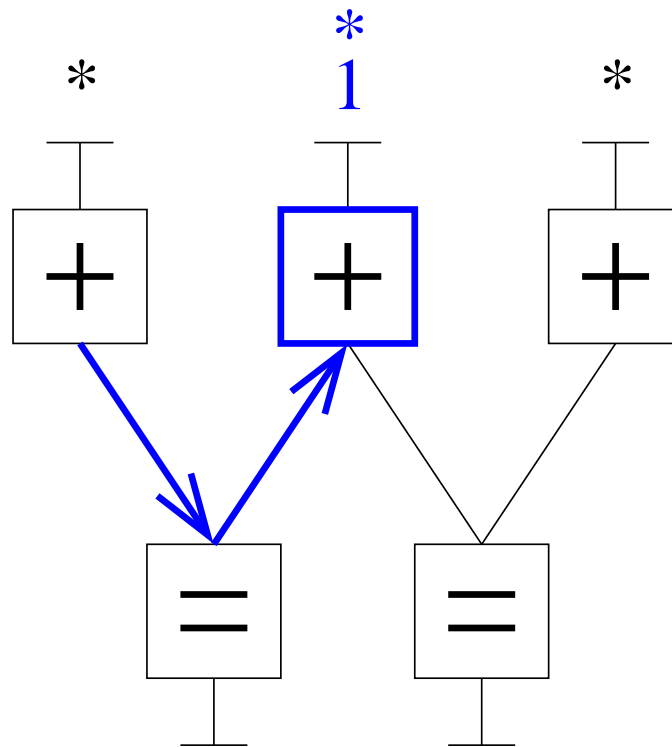
# Erasure Quantization For Dual LDPC Code:

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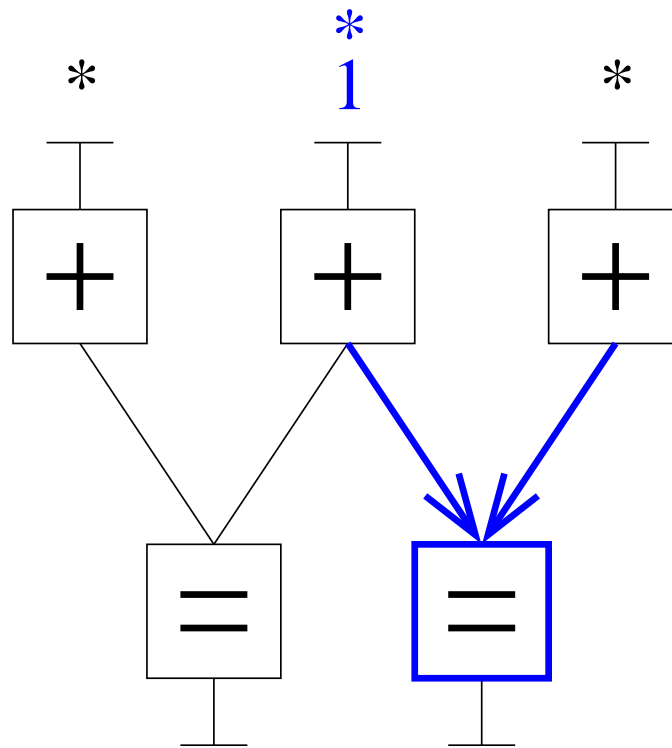
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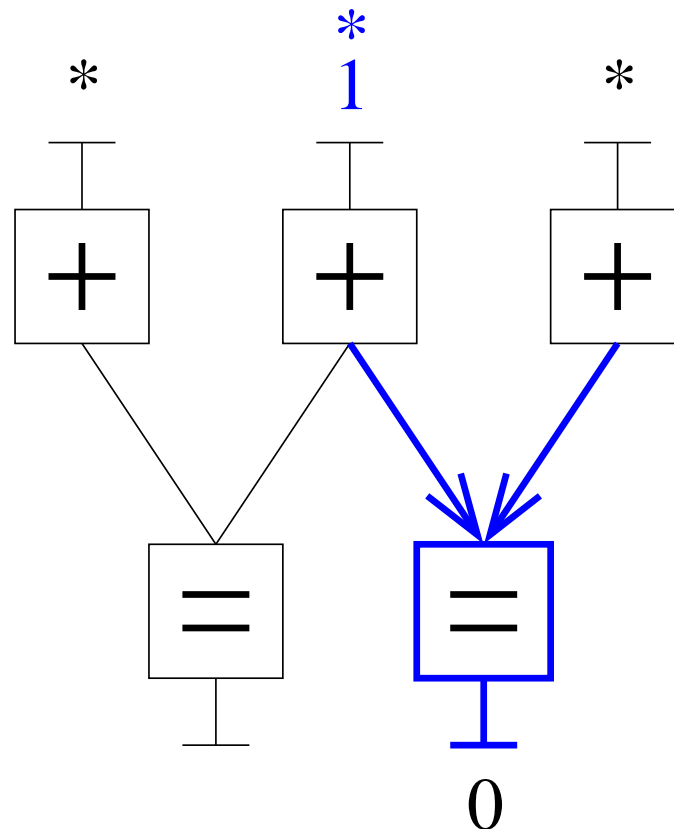
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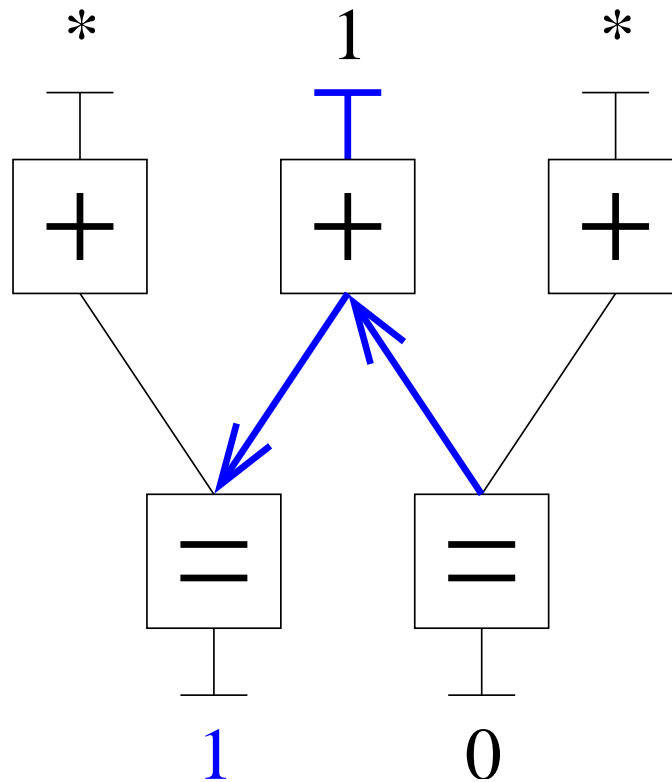
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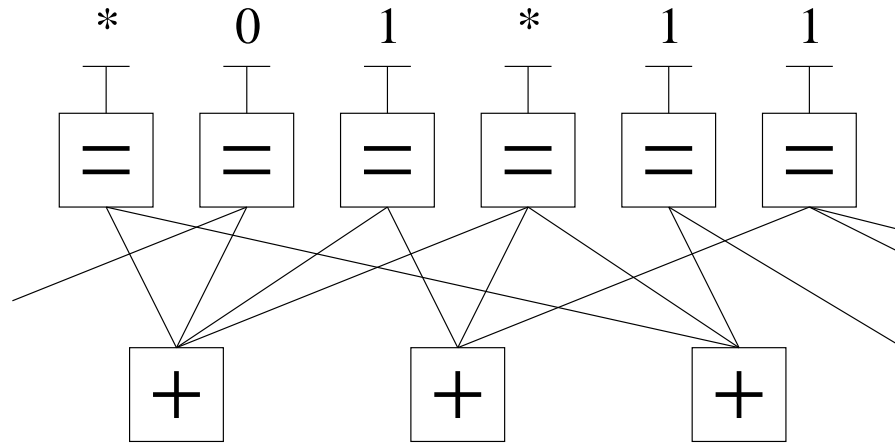
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# Erasure Decoding vs. Erasure Quantization:

+	0	1	*
0	0	1	*
1	1	0	*
*	*	*	*

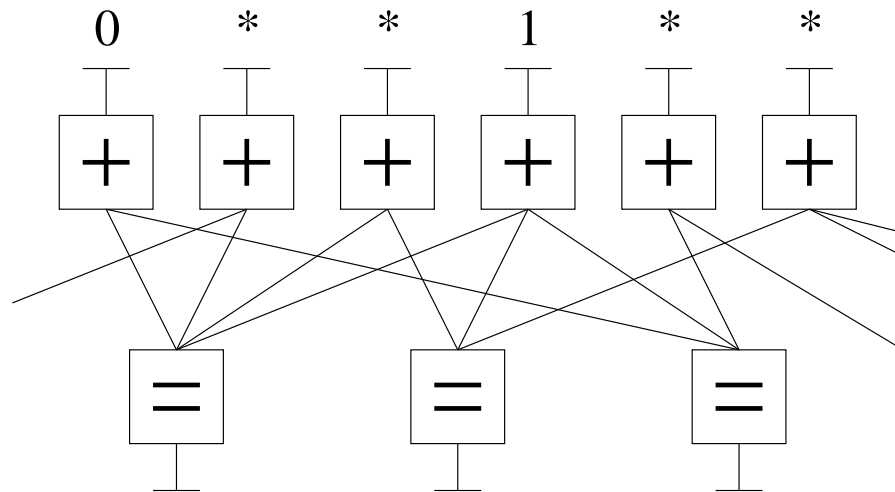
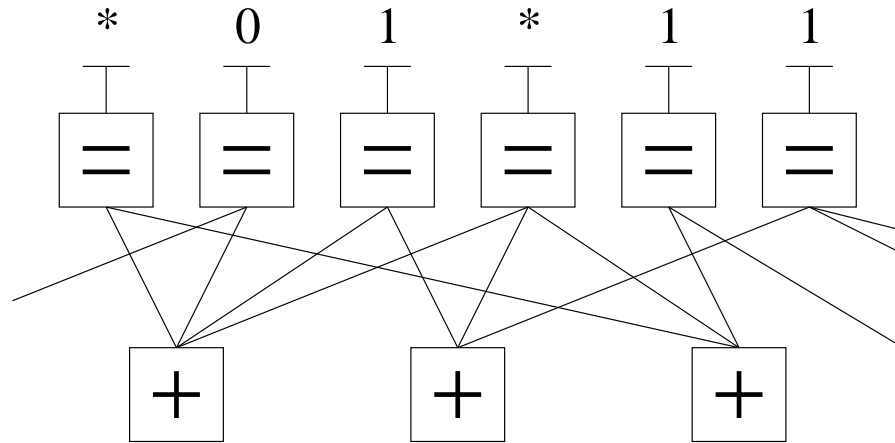
=	0	1	*
0	0	#	0
1	#	1	1
*	0	1	*



# Erasure Decoding vs. Erasure Quantization:

+	0	1	*
0	0	1	*
1	1	0	*
*	*	*	*

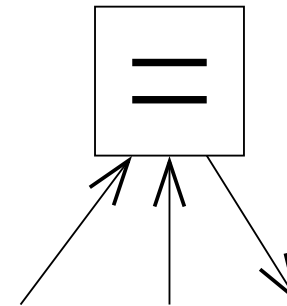
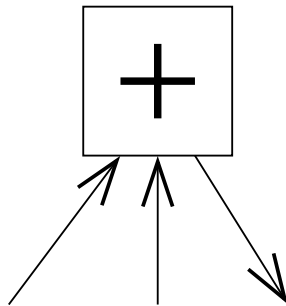
=	0	1	*
0	0	#	0
1	#	1	1
*	0	1	*



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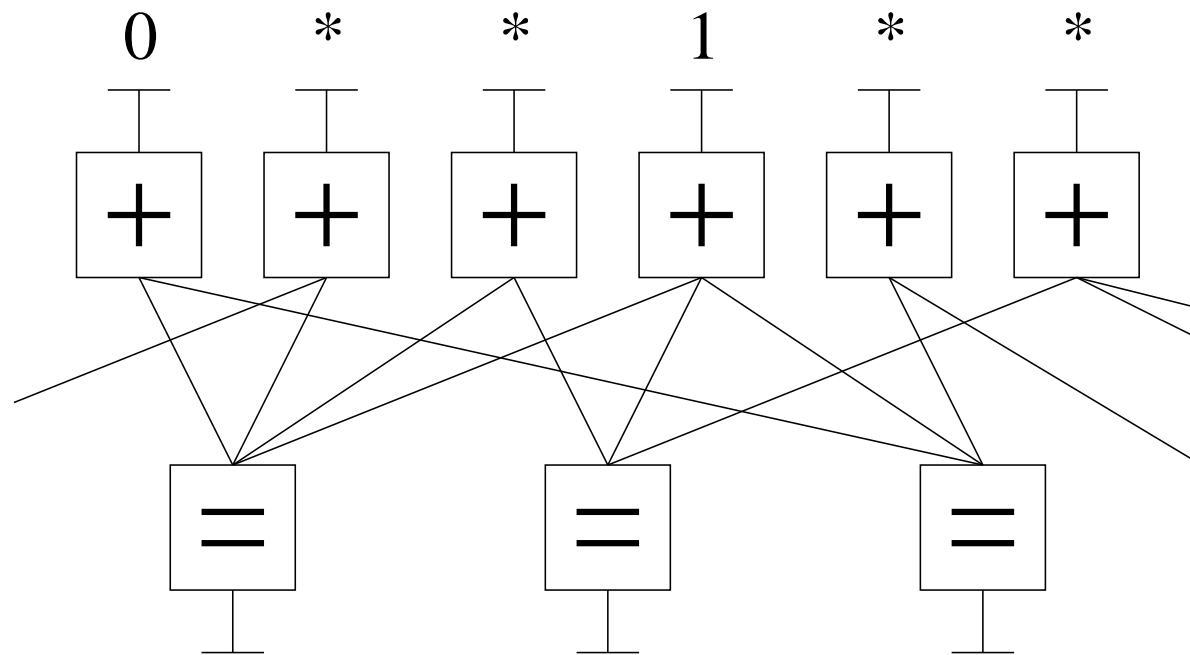
+	0	1	*	$\emptyset$
0	0	1	*	$\emptyset$
1	1	0	*	$\emptyset$
*	*	*	*	*
$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	*	$\emptyset$

=	0	1	*	$\emptyset$
0	0	#	0	0
1	#	1	1	1
*	0	1	*	$\emptyset$
$\emptyset$	0	1	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$



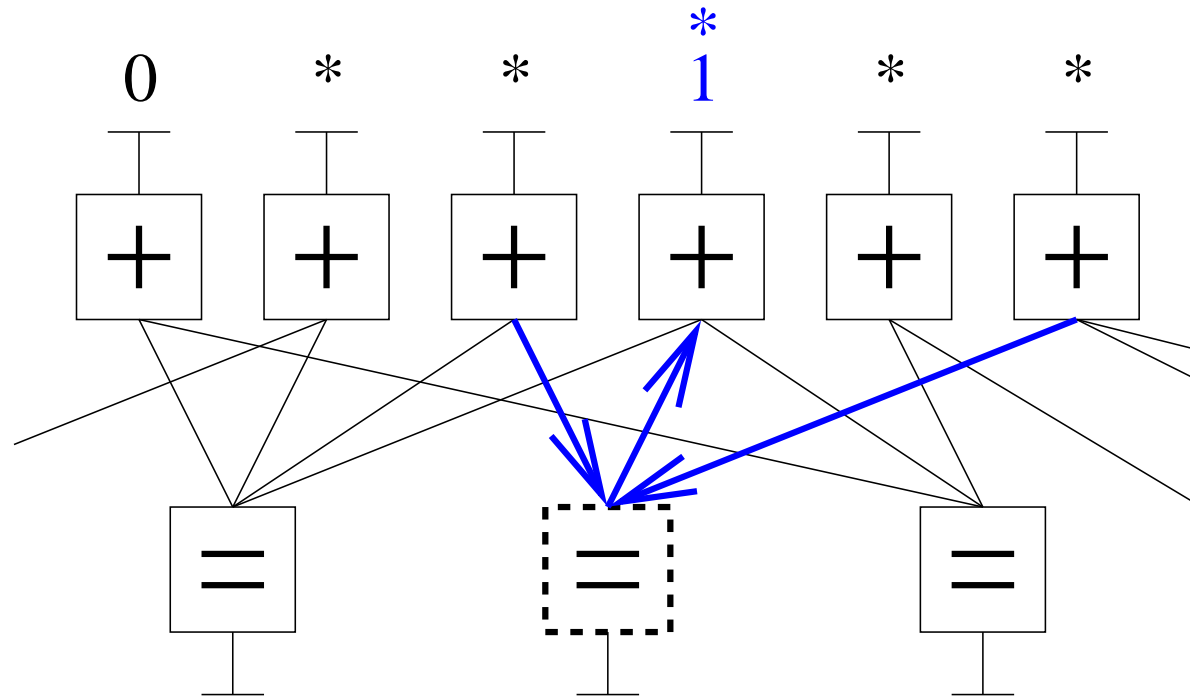
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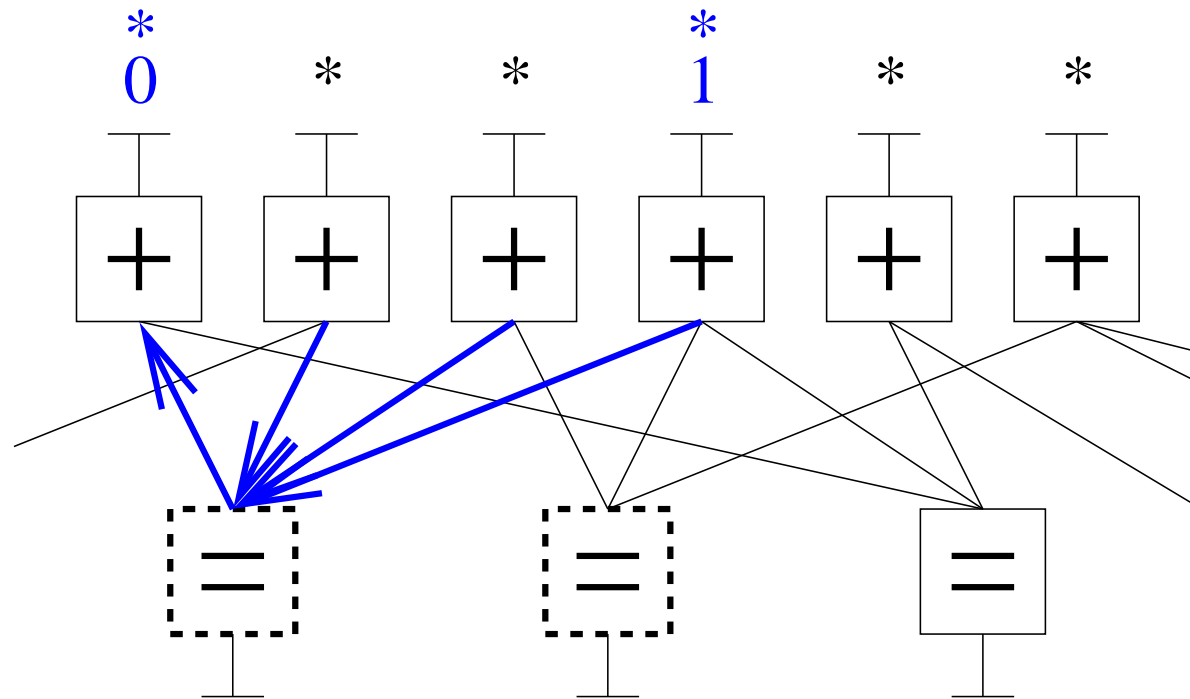
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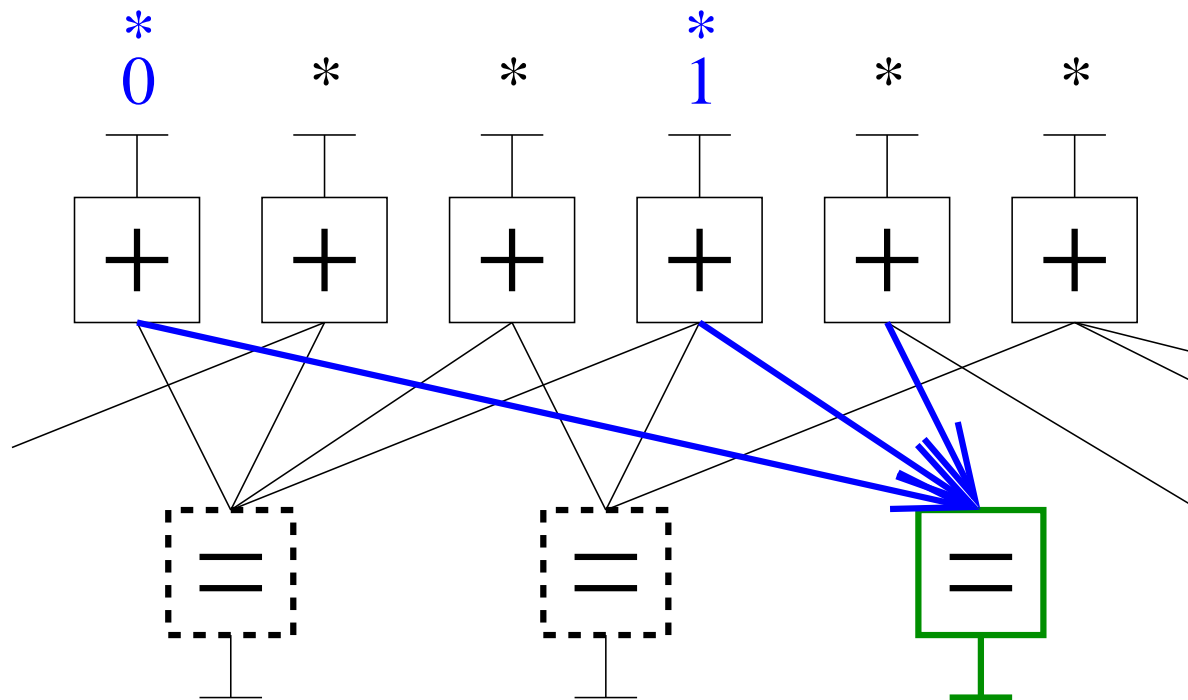
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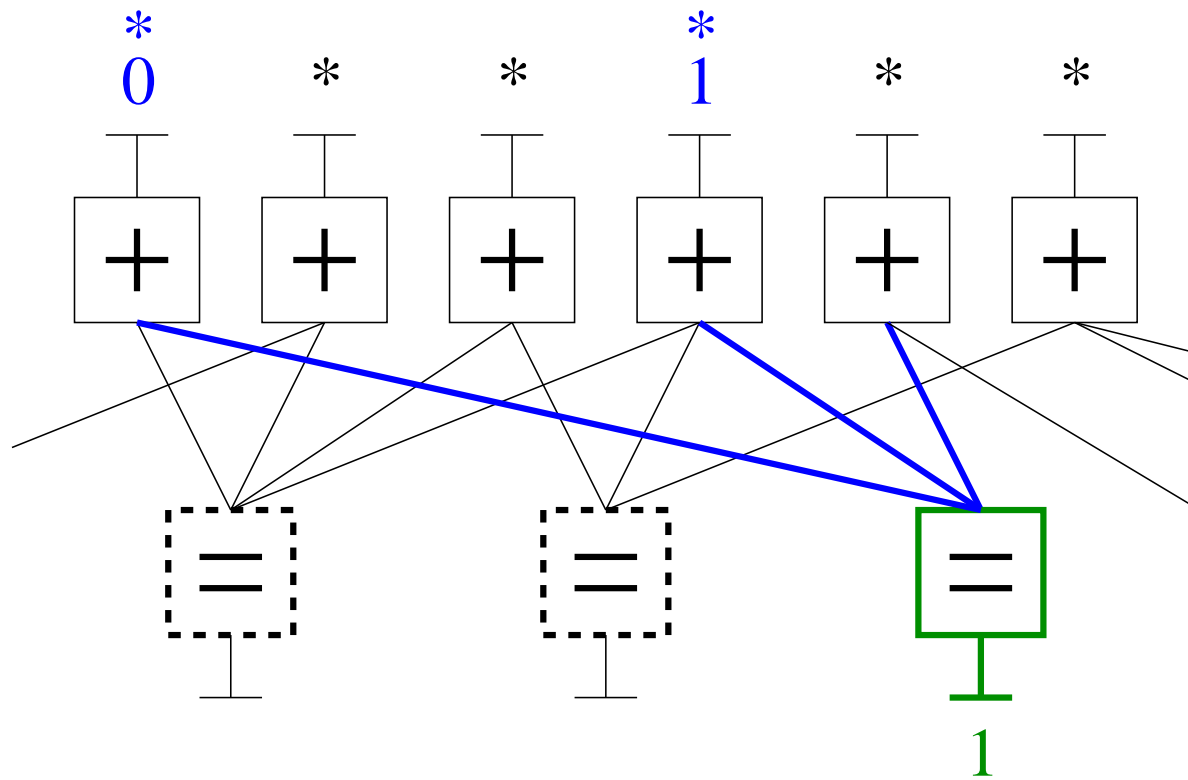
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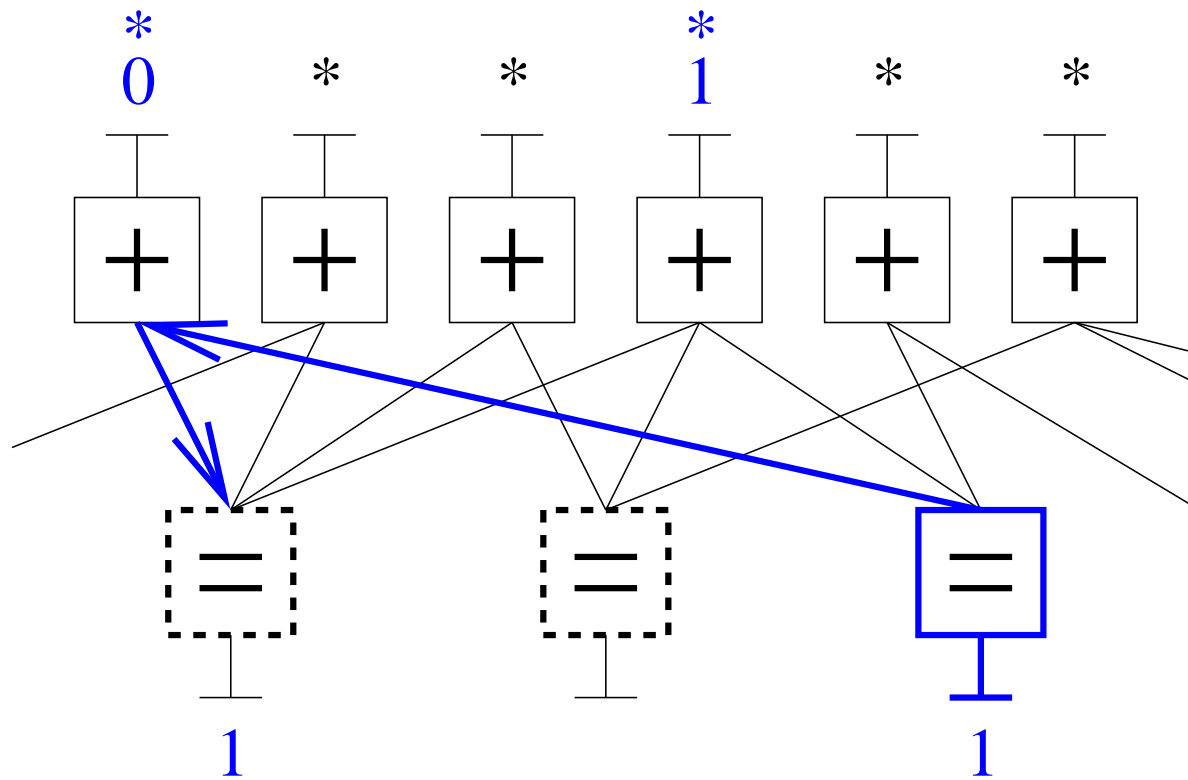
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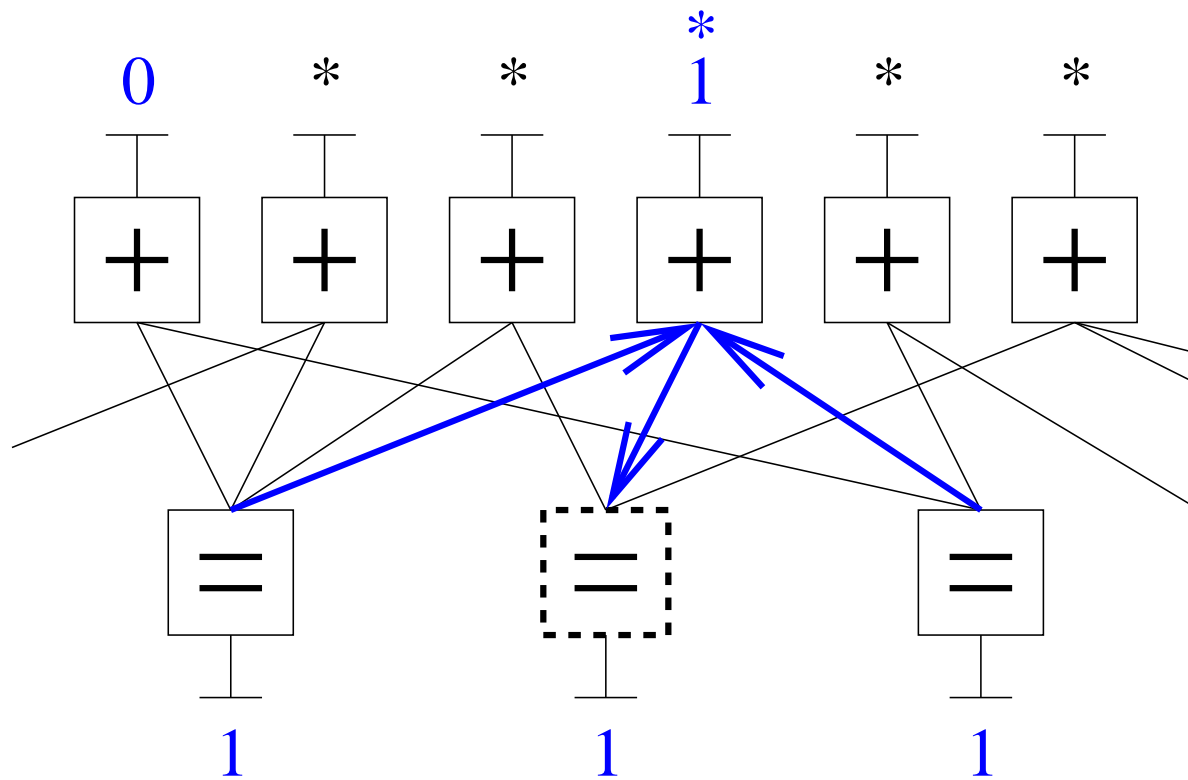
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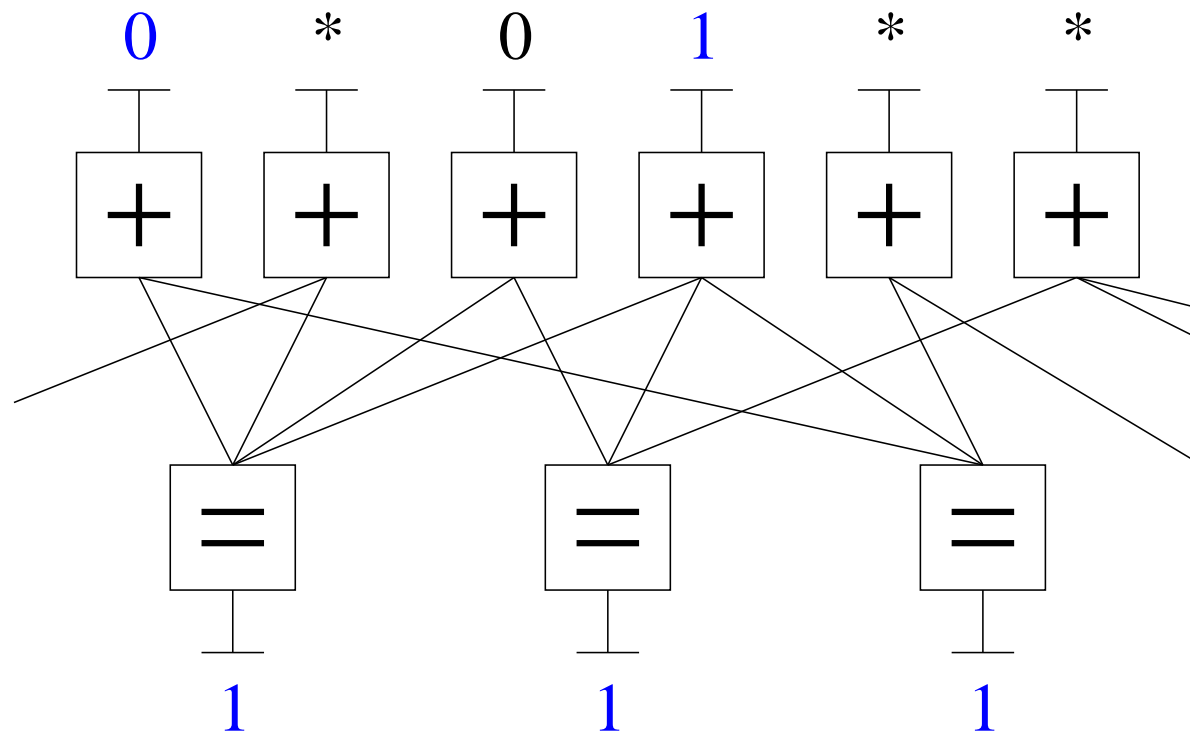
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## Iterative Decoding/Quantization Duality:

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**Theorem:** The code  $\mathcal{C}$  can iteratively decode erasures  $\vec{e}$  iff the dual code  $\mathcal{C}^\perp$  can iteratively quantize erasures  $\vec{e}^\perp$ .

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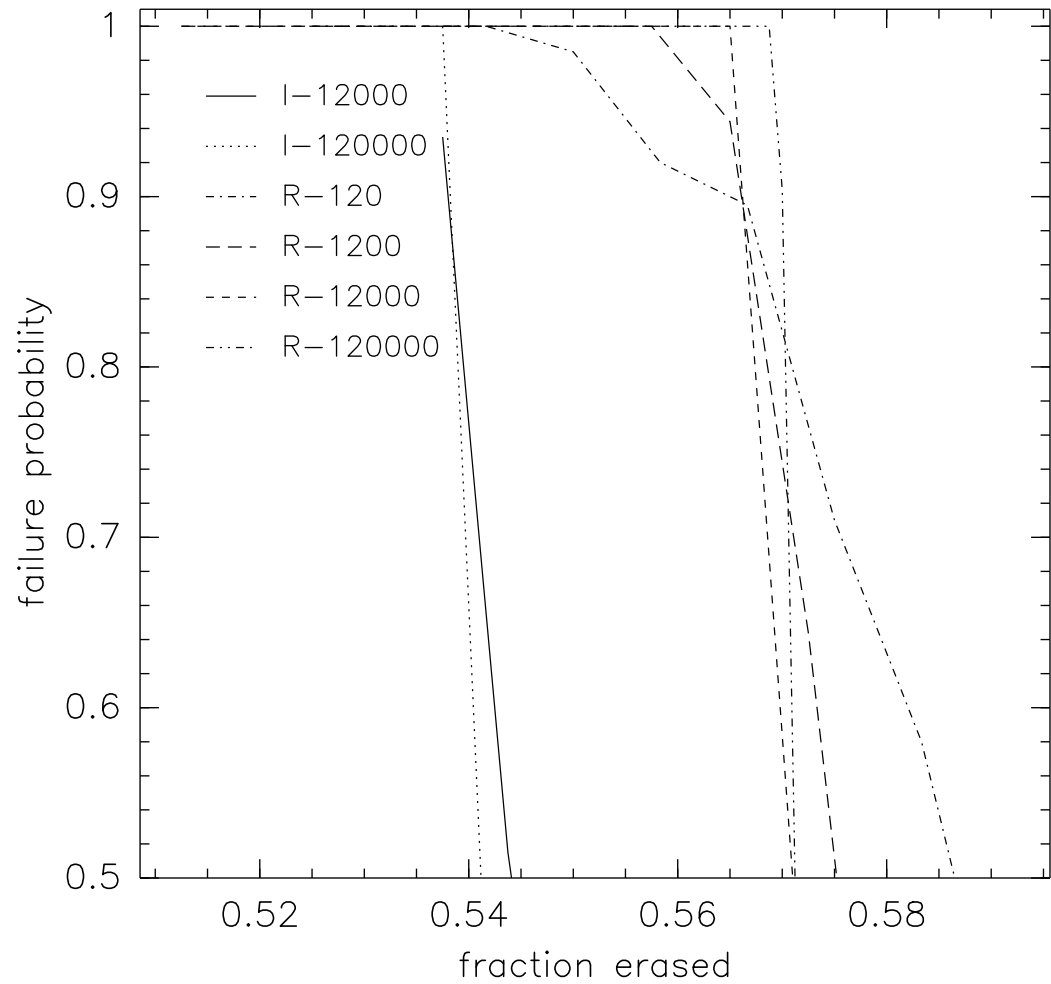
**Theorem:** The code  $\mathcal{C}$  can iteratively decode erasures  $\vec{e}$  iff the dual code  $\mathcal{C}^\perp$  can iteratively quantize erasures  $\vec{e}^\perp$ .

**Corollary:** Duals of capacity achieving codes for erasure decoding, achieve the minimum rate for erasure quantization.

*In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice.*

*But, in practice, there is. — Jan L.A. van de Snepscheut*

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## Concluding Remarks:

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- LDPC codes = bad quantizers; dual codes = good quantizers.
- Duality between optimal/iterative decoding/quantization.
- Future work: extend analysis/algorithms/duality to all source models and distortion measures.