

Learned Wyner-Ziv Compressors Recover Binning

Ezgi Ozyilkan

2023 IEEE International Symposium on Information Theory (ISIT)
Taipei, Taiwan | June 25-30 2023

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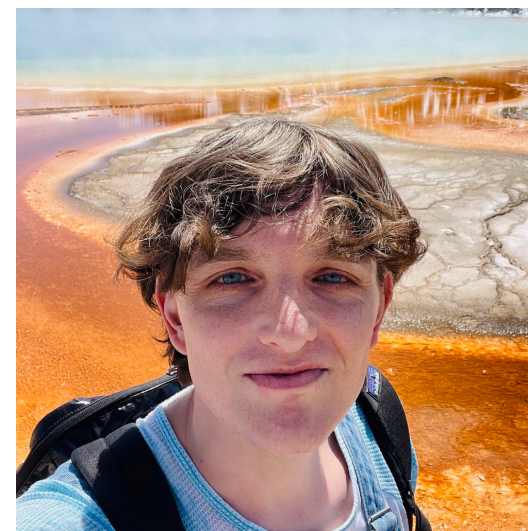
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Joint work with Johannes Ballé (Google Research)

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The logo for Google Research, featuring the word "Google" in its multi-colored font followed by the word "Research" in a grey sans-serif font.



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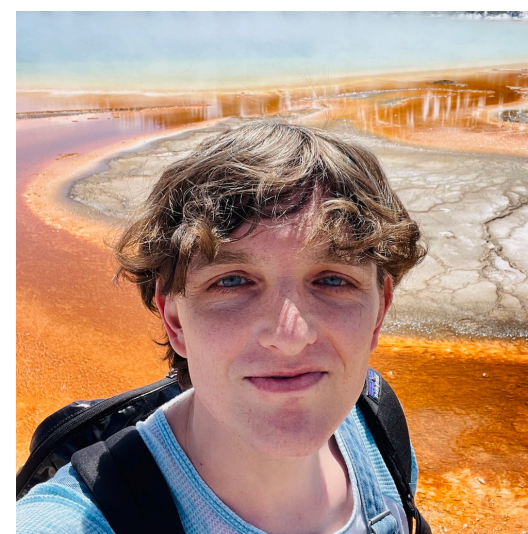
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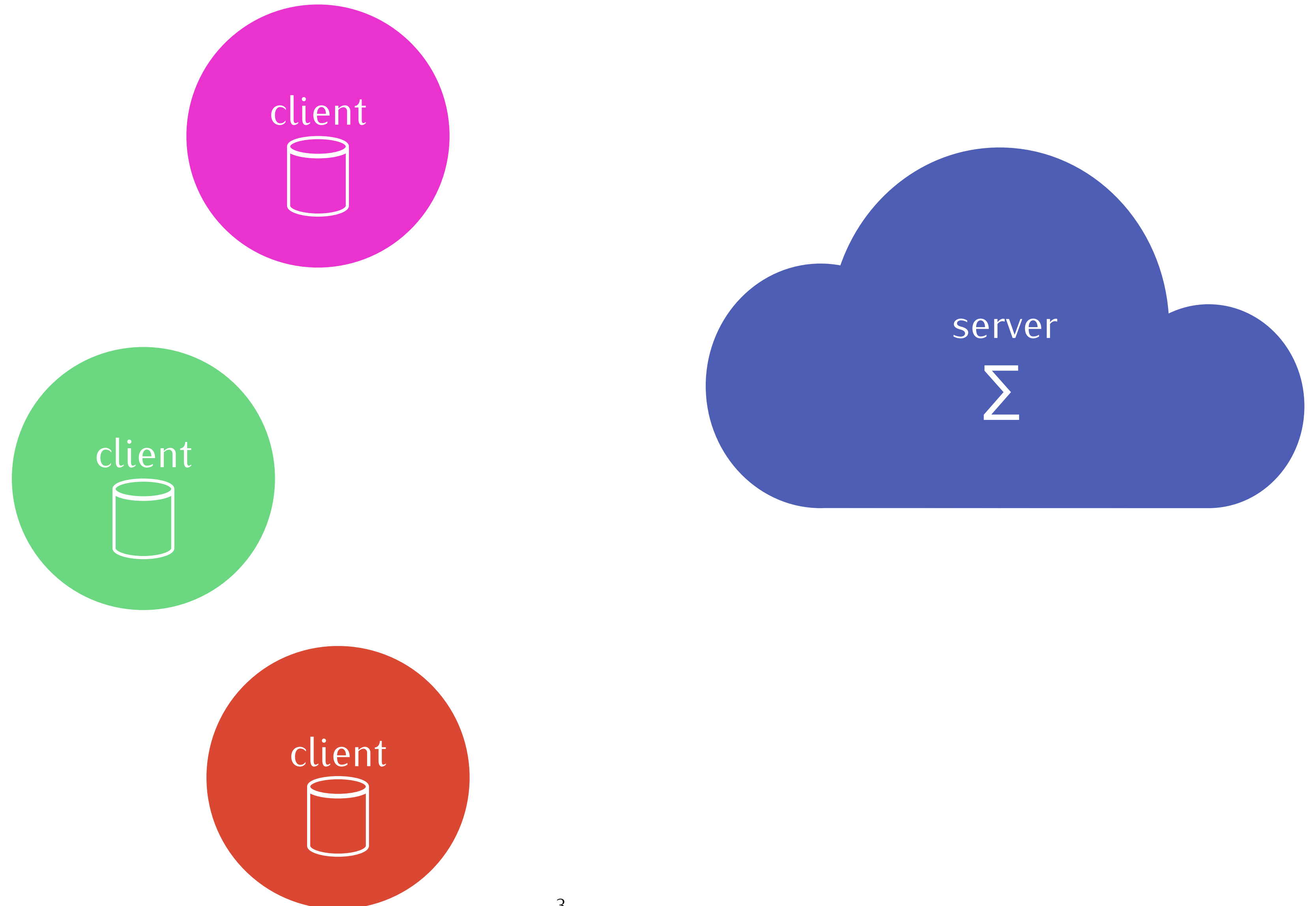
**TANDON SCHOOL
OF ENGINEERING**

Distributed Source Coding

Motivation: Distributed Source Coding



e.g., next-word prediction

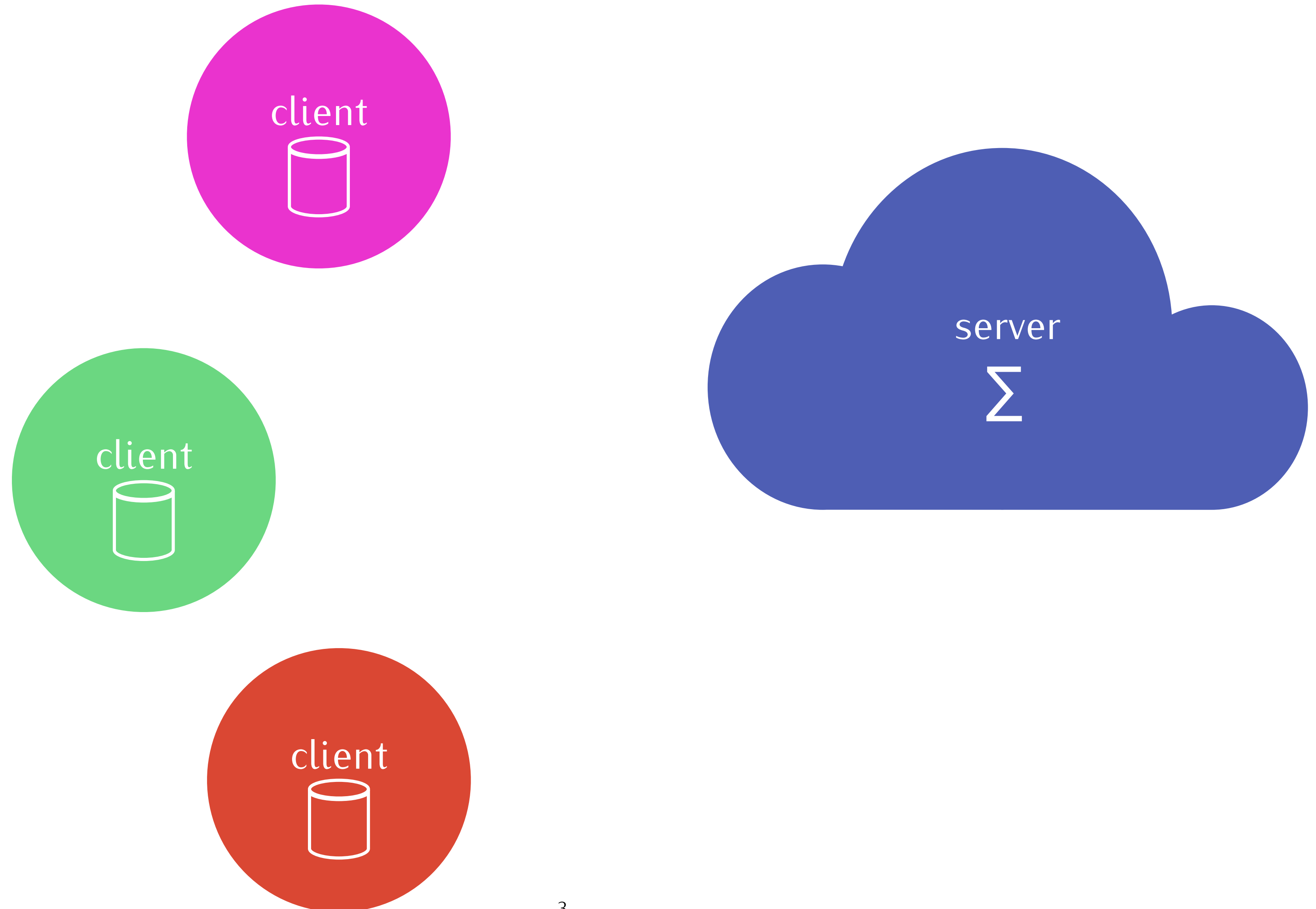


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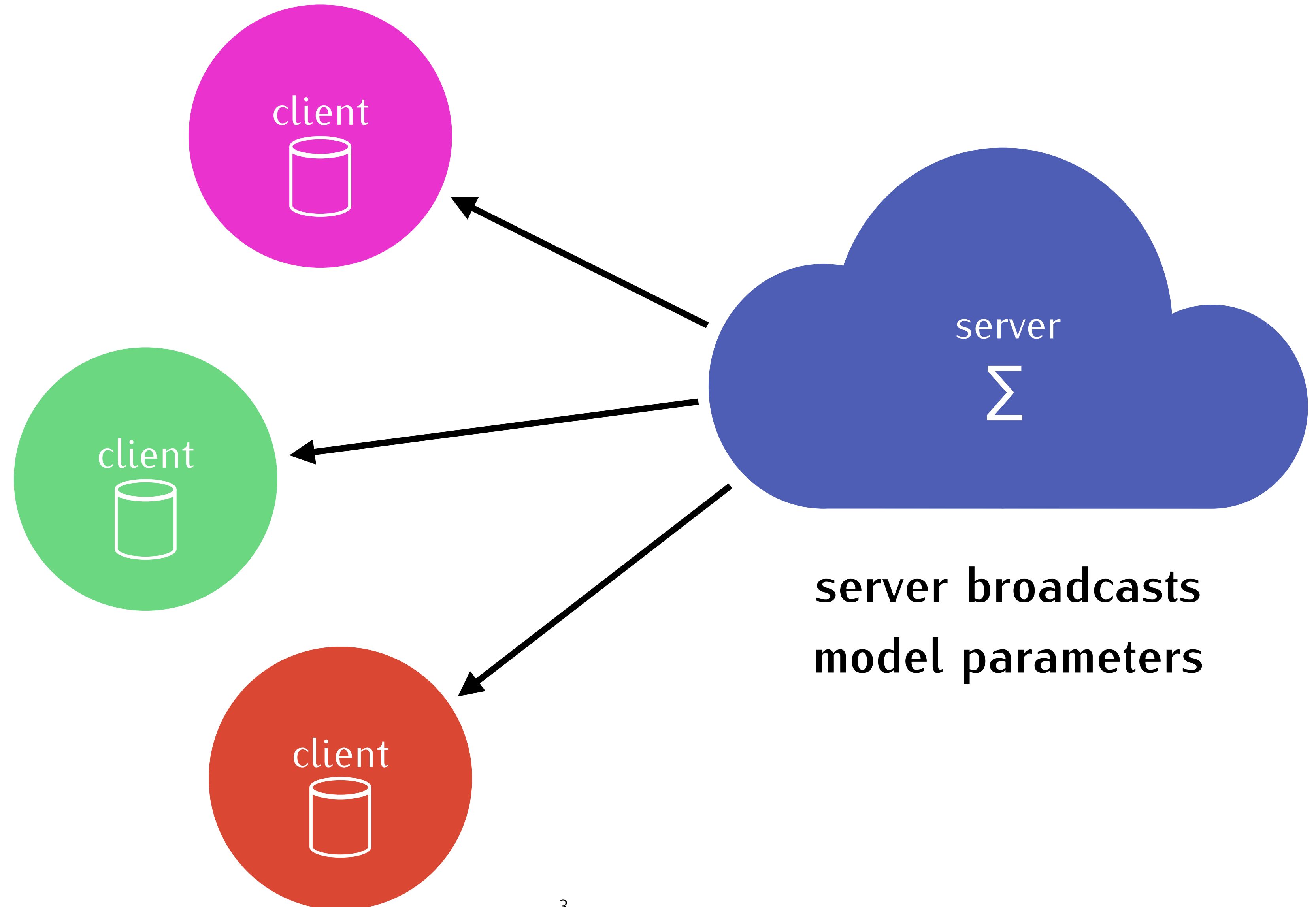


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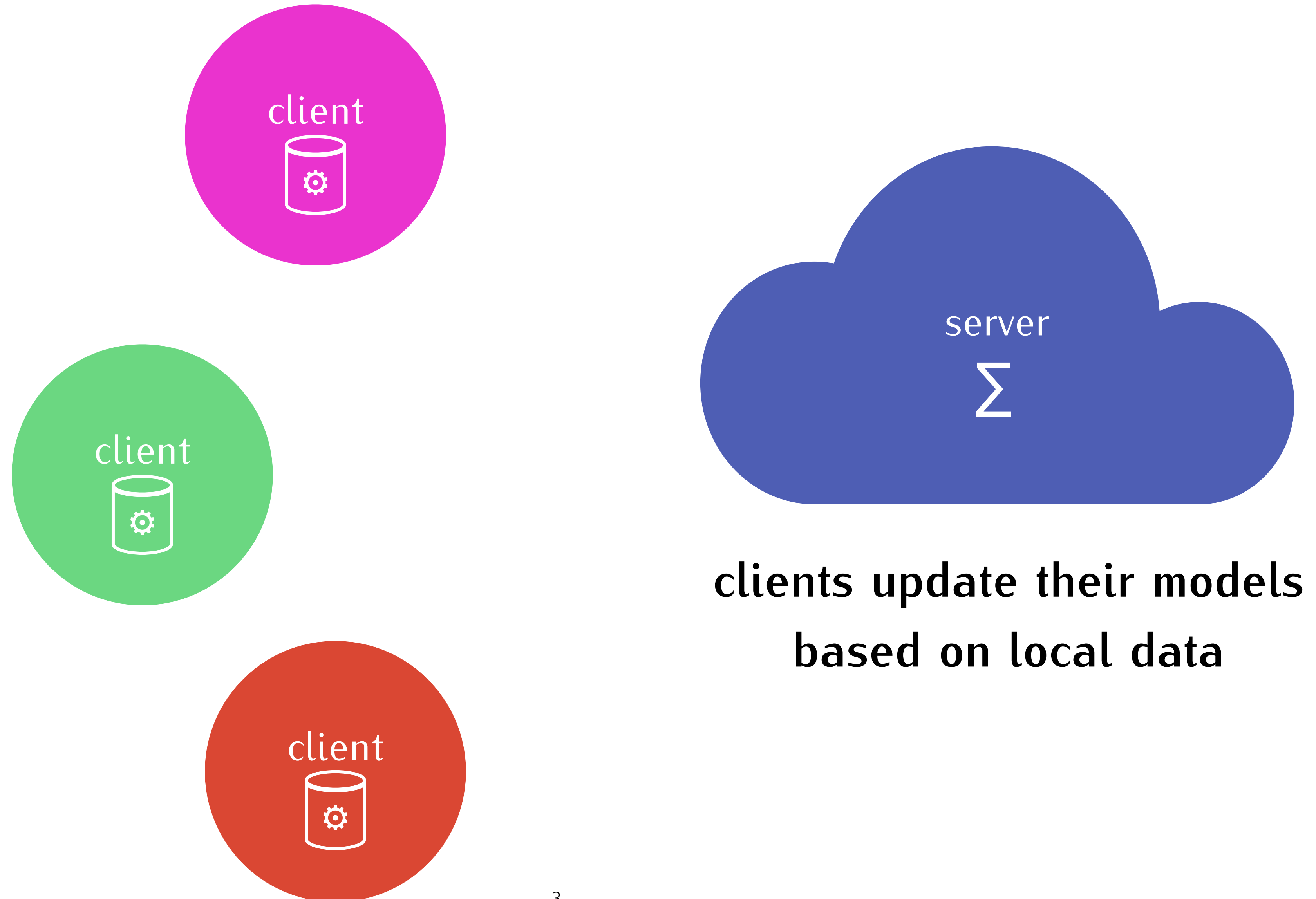
server broadcasts
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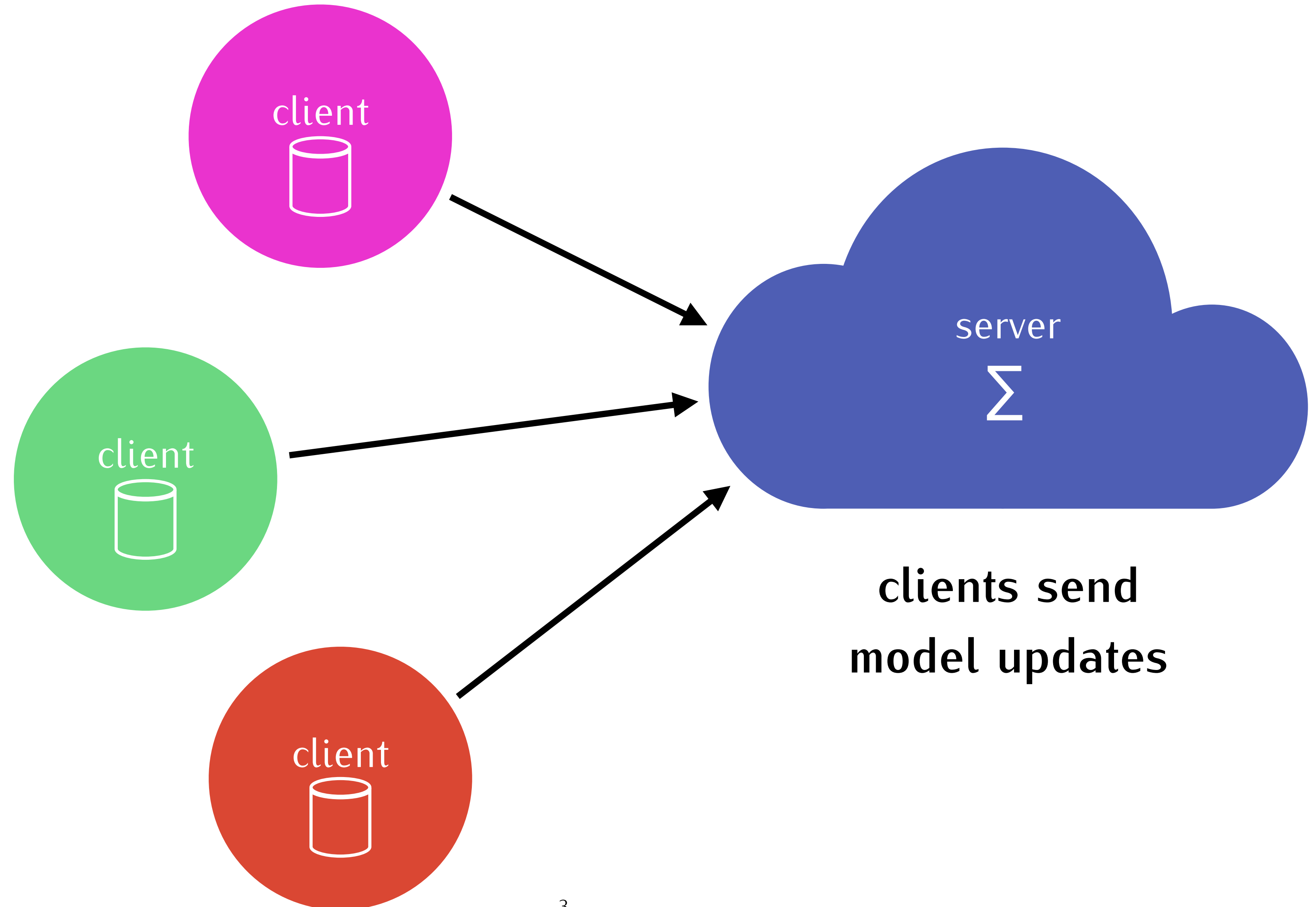


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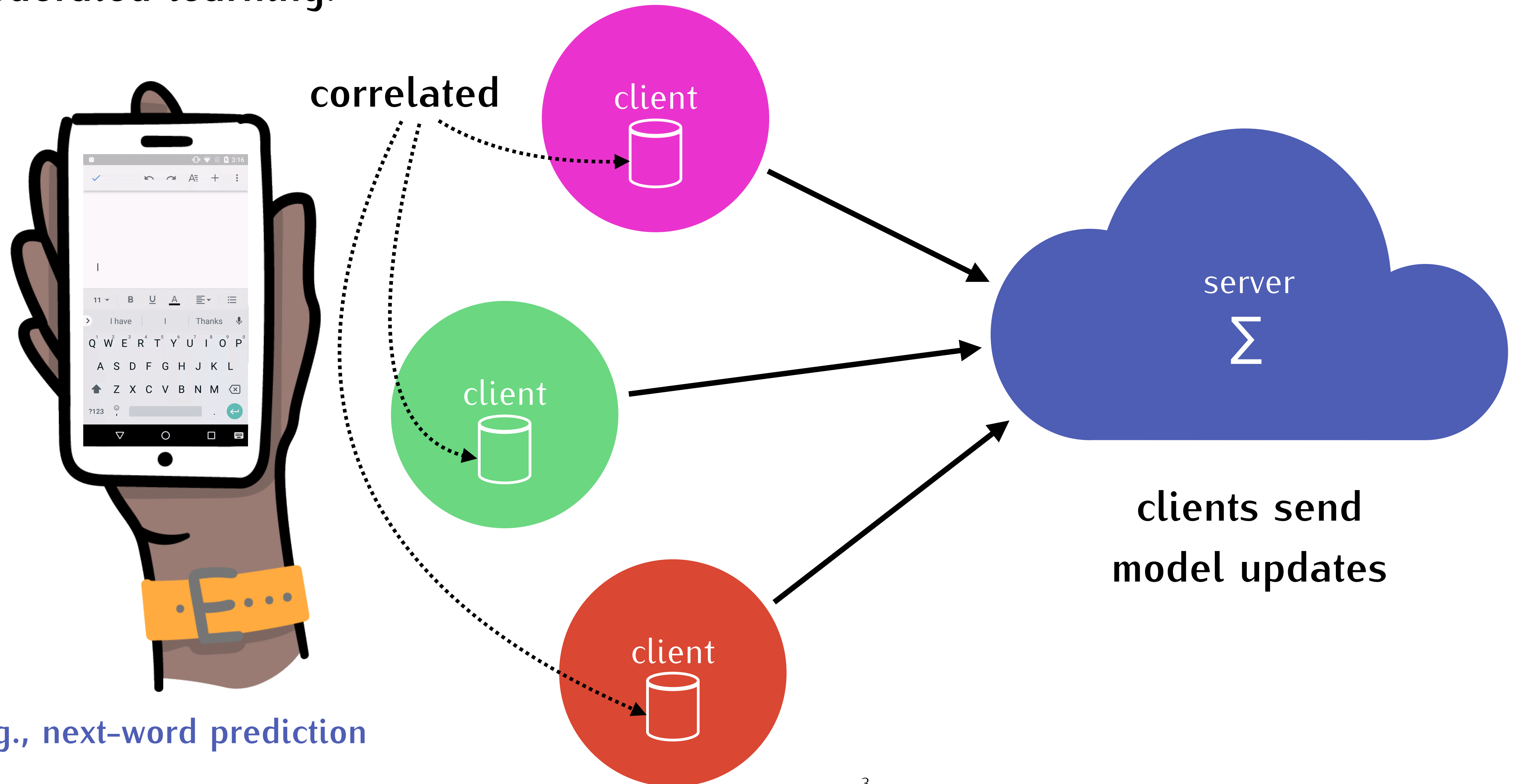


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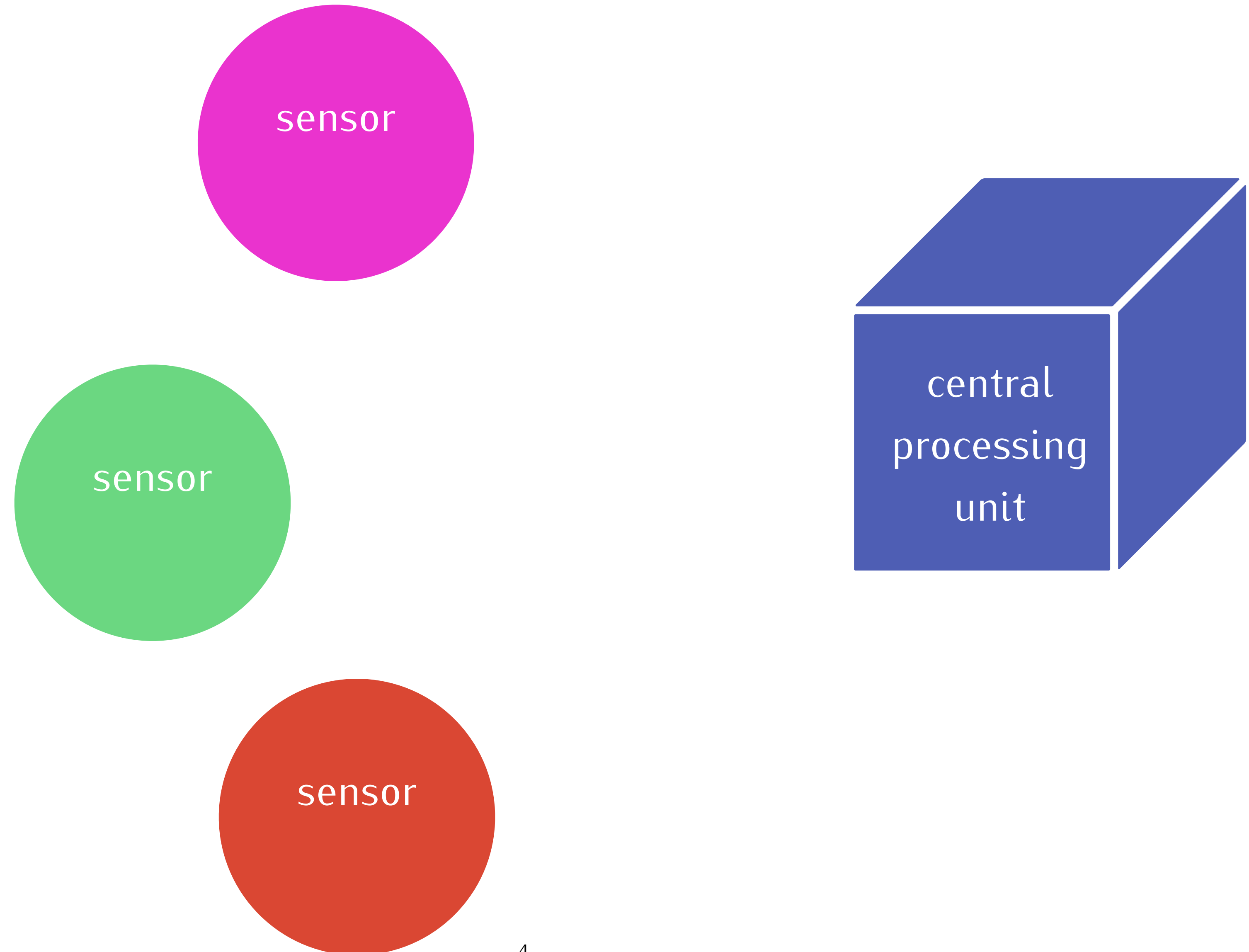


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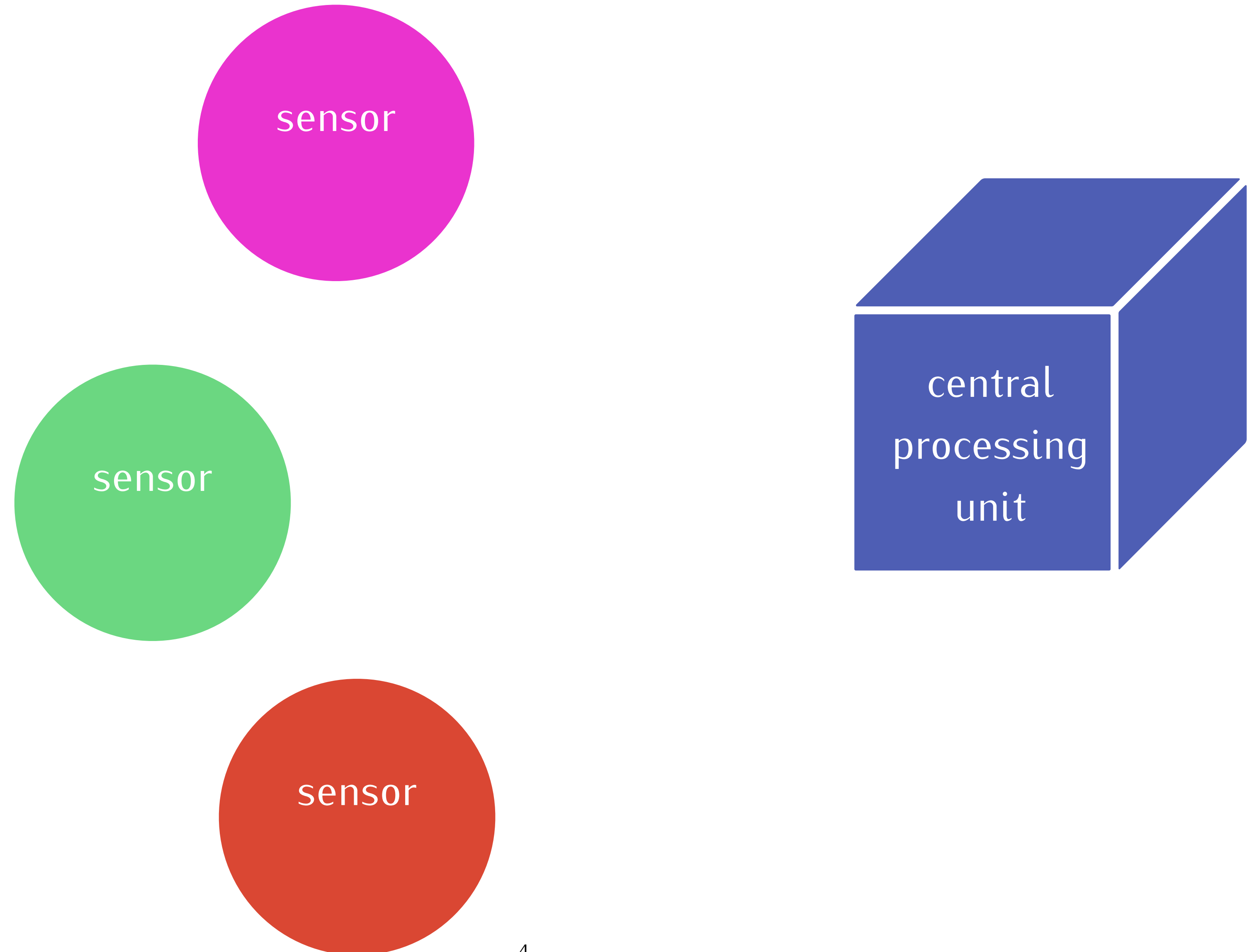


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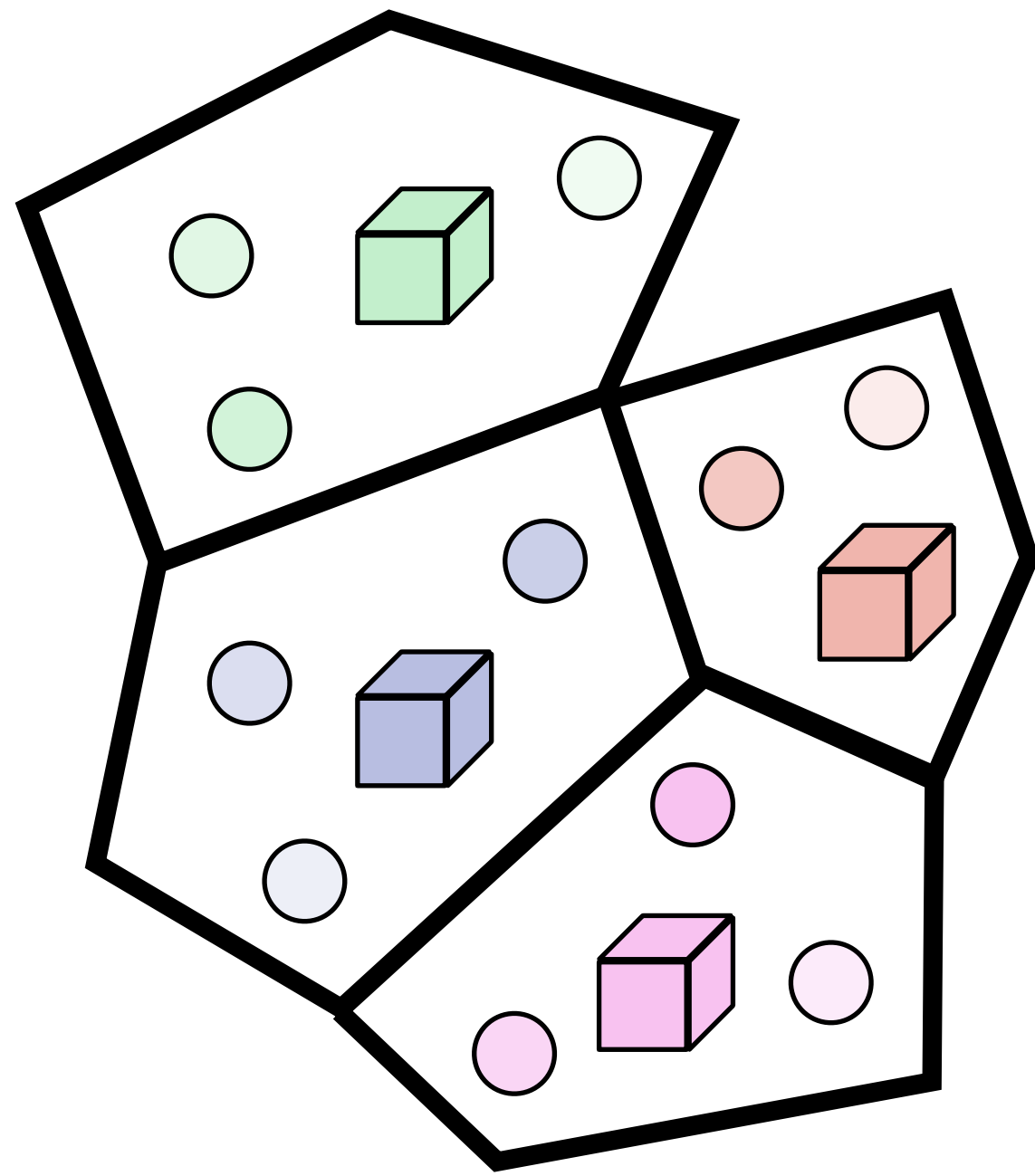
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Sensor networks.

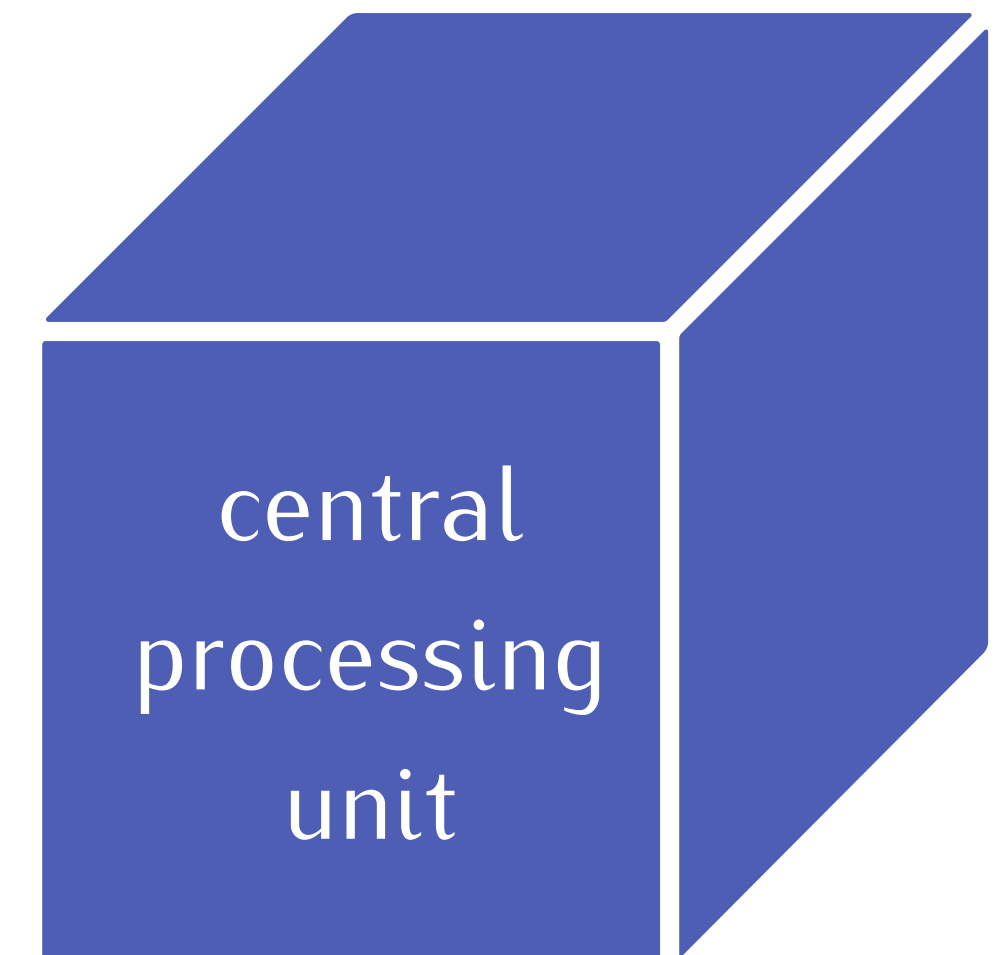
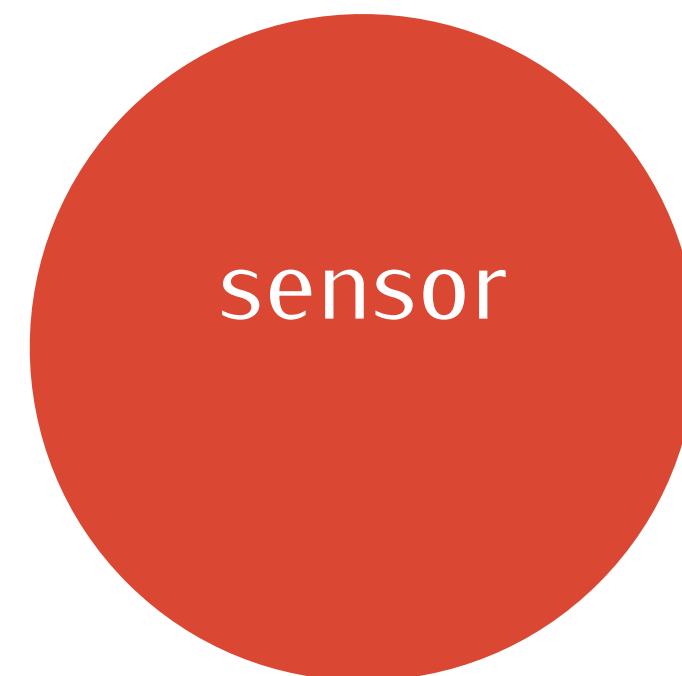
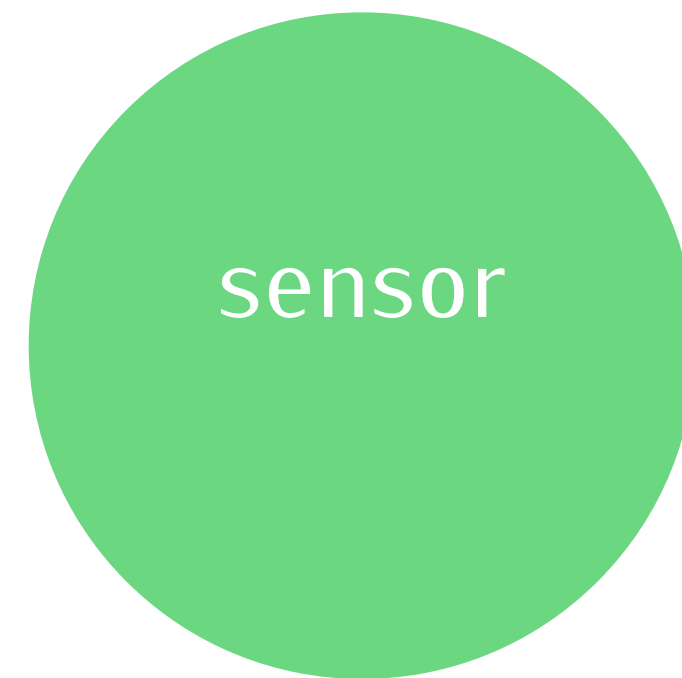
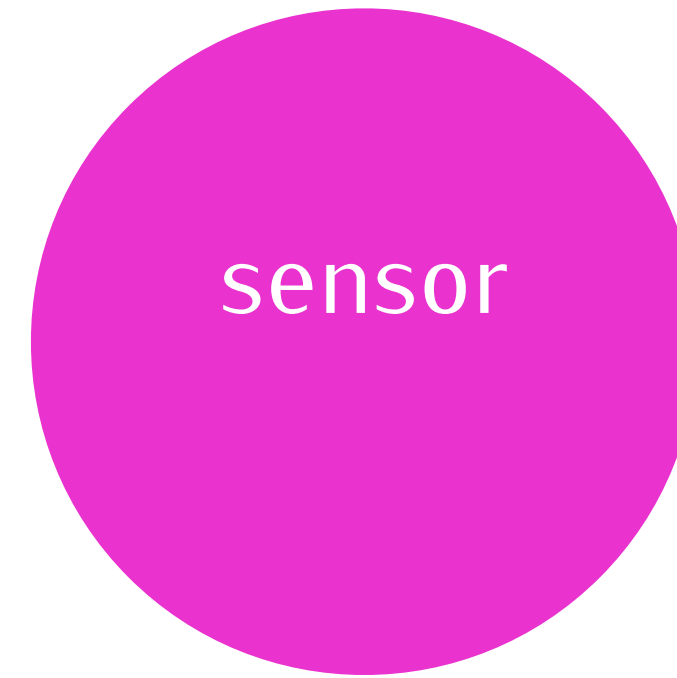


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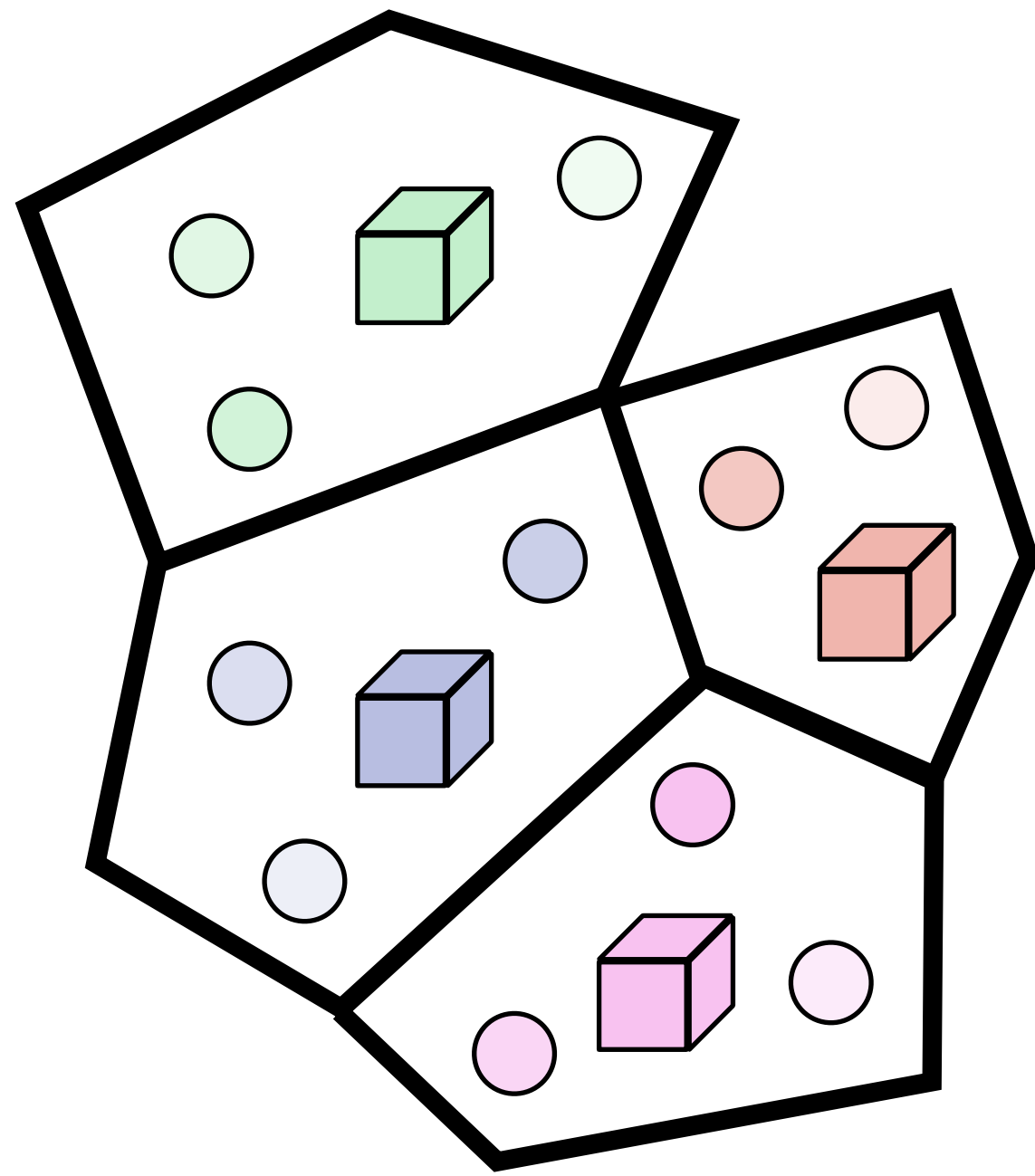


e.g., distributed camera
array

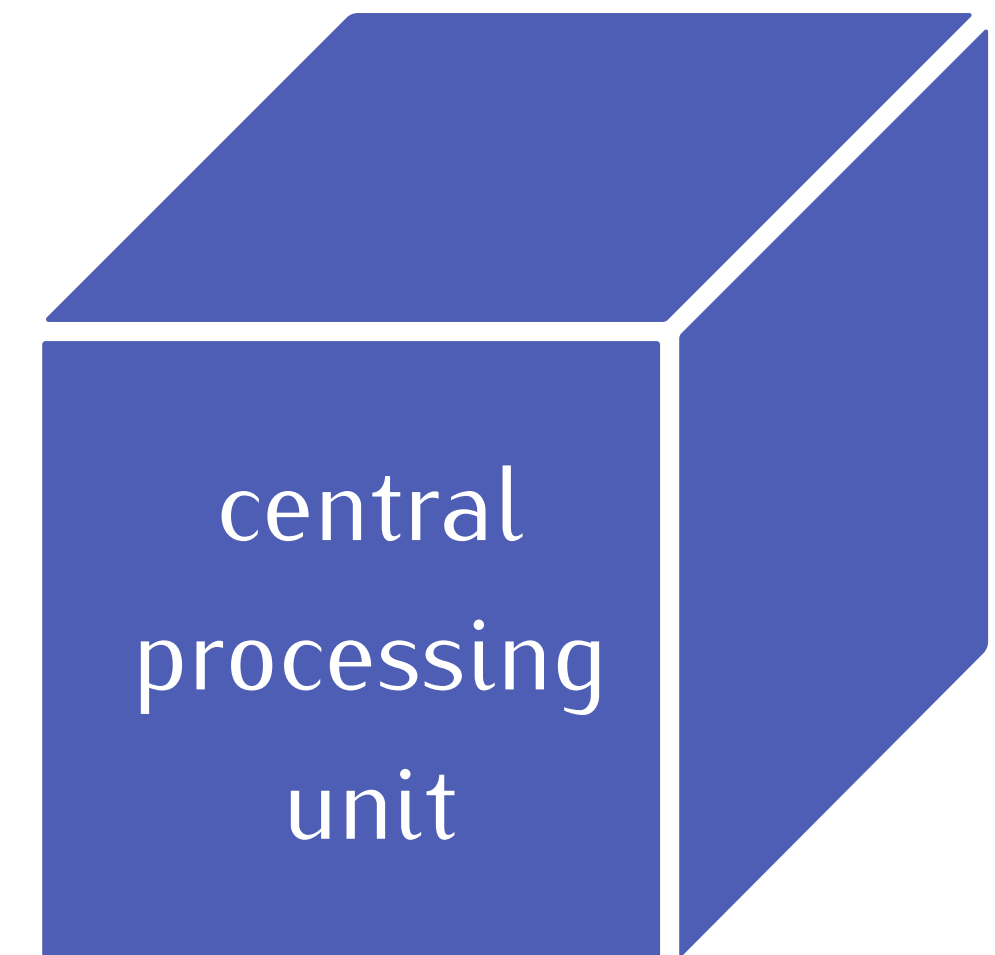
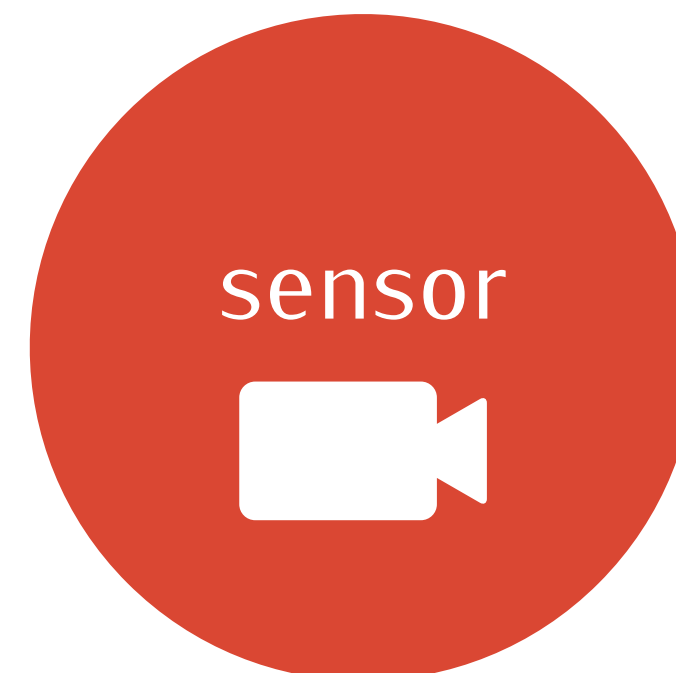
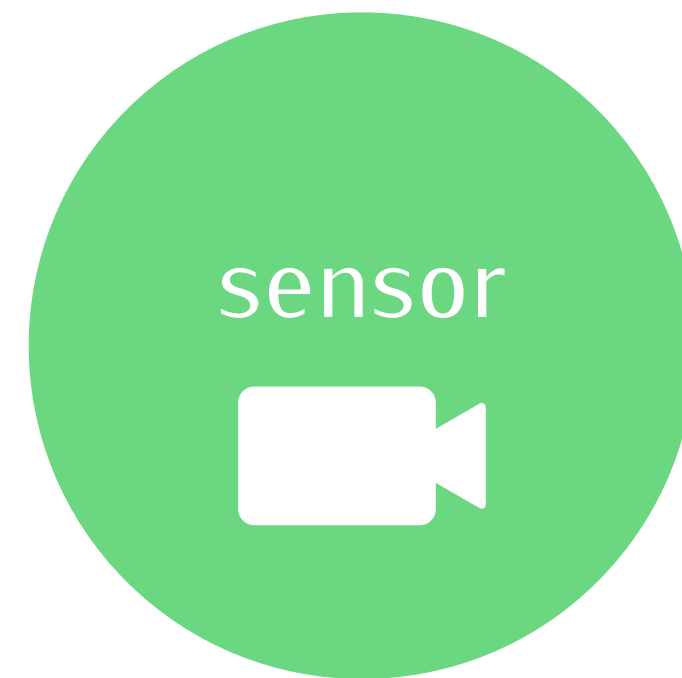
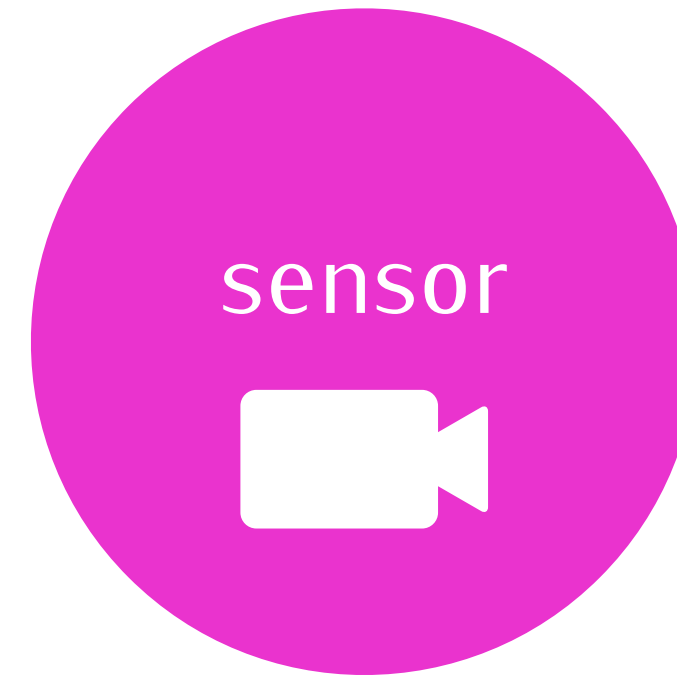


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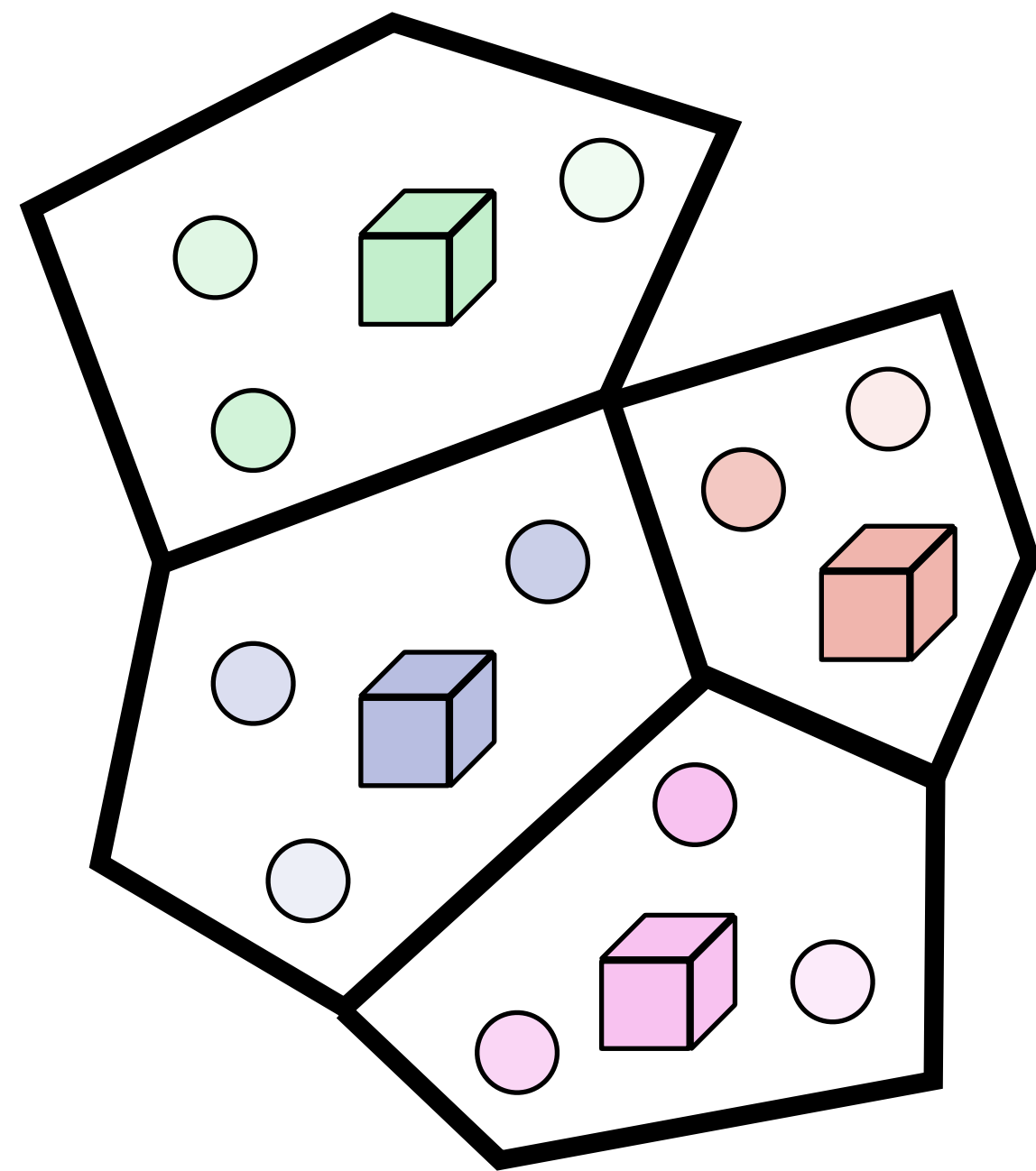


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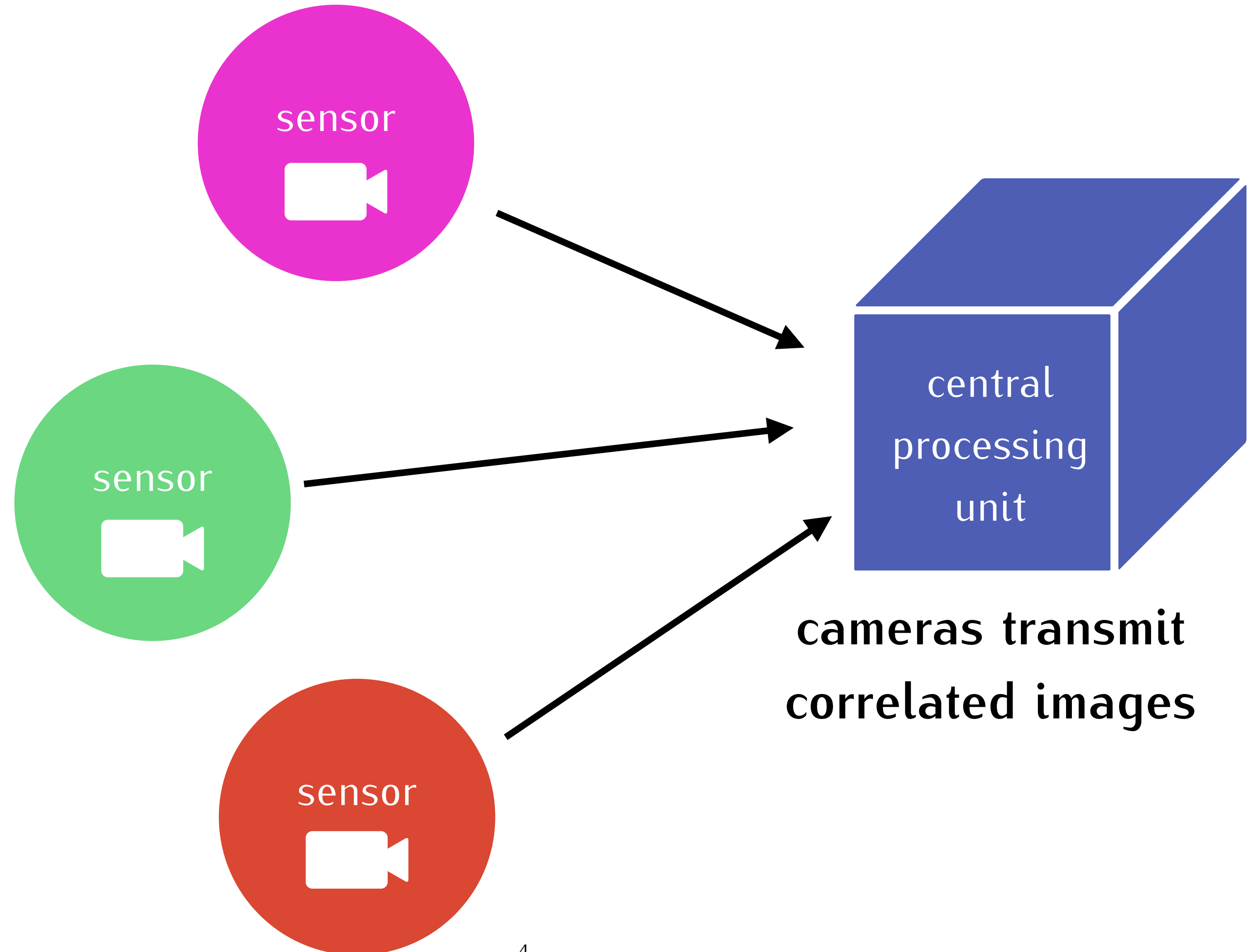


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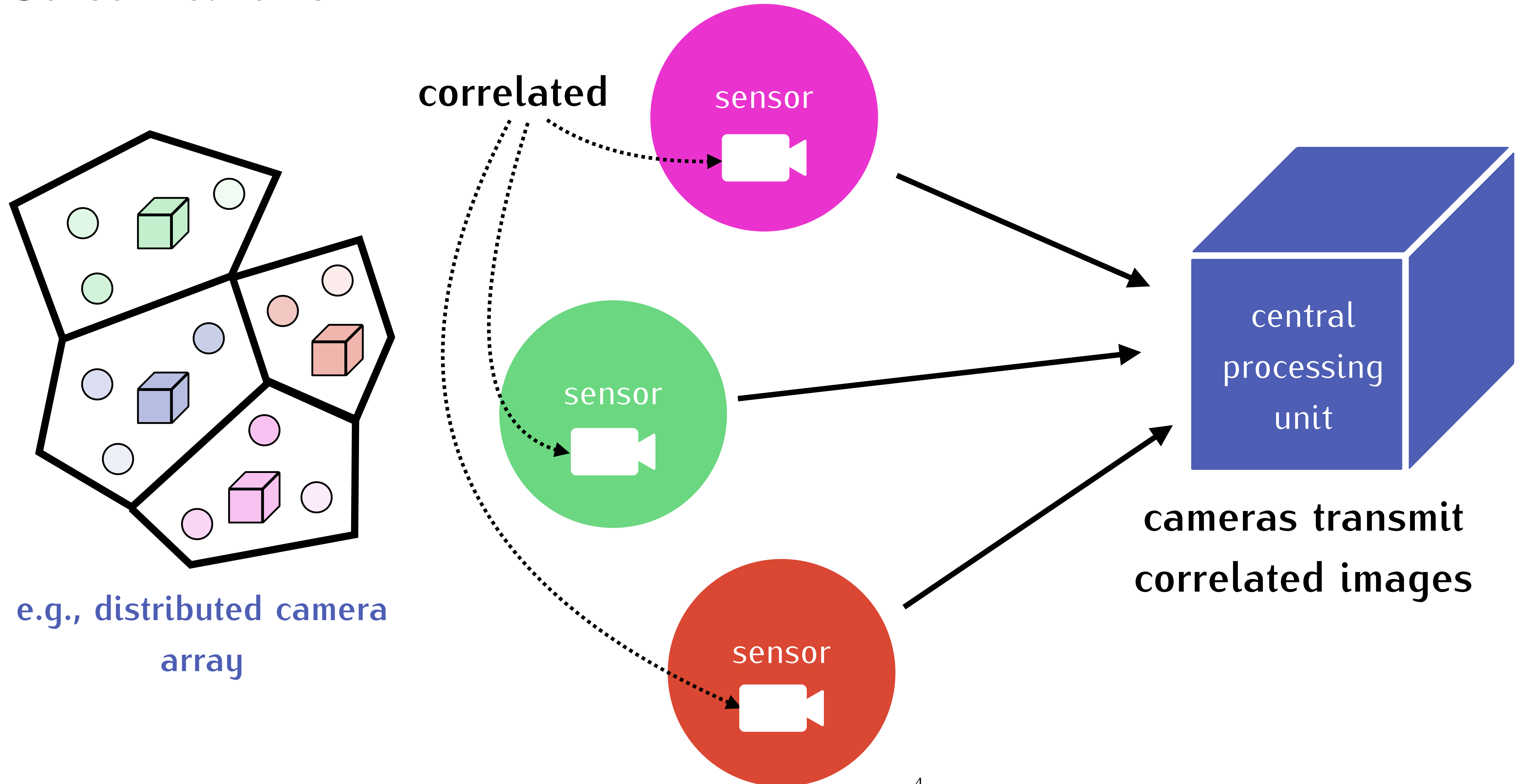


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Learning-based compressors (e.g., Ballé et al., 2017) may help.

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J. Ballé et al., “End-to-end Optimized Image Compression”, *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, 2017.

Visual example from a learned compressor

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(a) JPEG 2000.



(b) Ballé et al. (2017)

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→ Johannes Ballé's keynote at DCC'23.

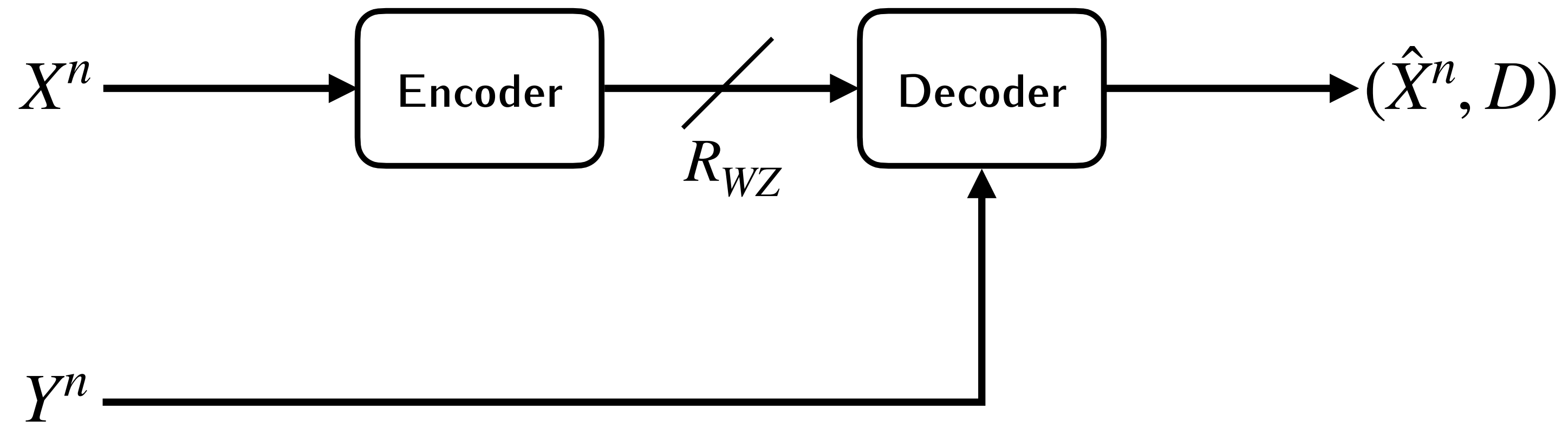


Simpler special case: Rate-distortion (R-D) with side information

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Known as the Wyner-Ziv (WZ) problem.

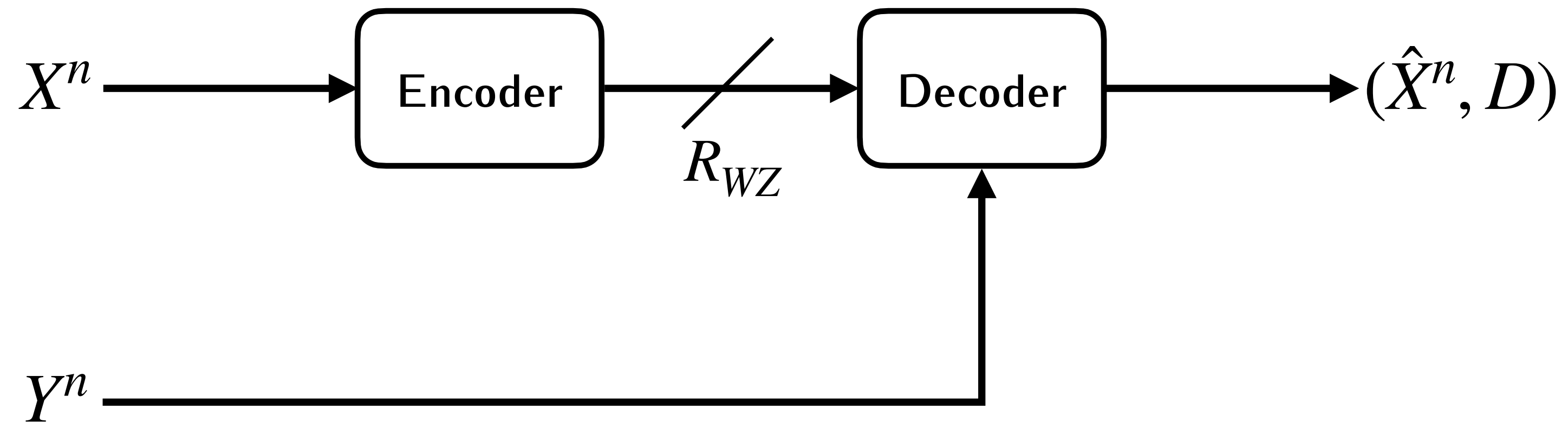
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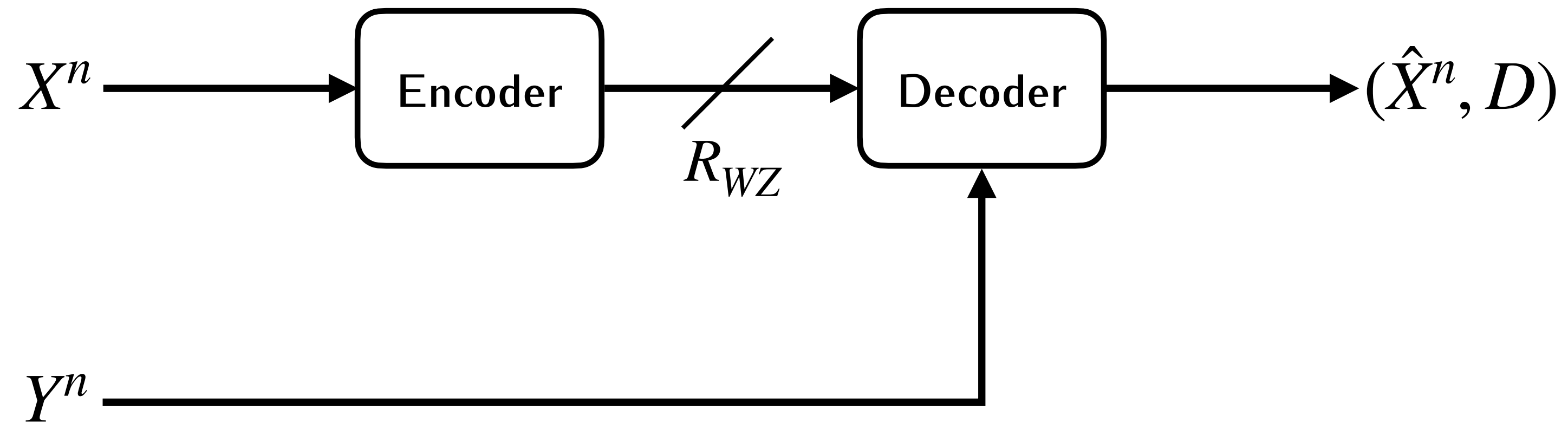
Theorem. Let (X, Y) be correlated i.i.d. $\sim p(x, y)$, and let $d(x, \hat{x})$ be a distortion measure. The R-D function for X when Y available at the decoder is:

$$R_{WZ}(D) = \min(I(X; U) - I(Y; U)),$$

where the minimization is over all $p(u|x)$ and all functions $g(u, y)$ satisfying $\mathbb{E}_{p(x,y)p(u|x)} d(x, g(u, y)) \leq D$.

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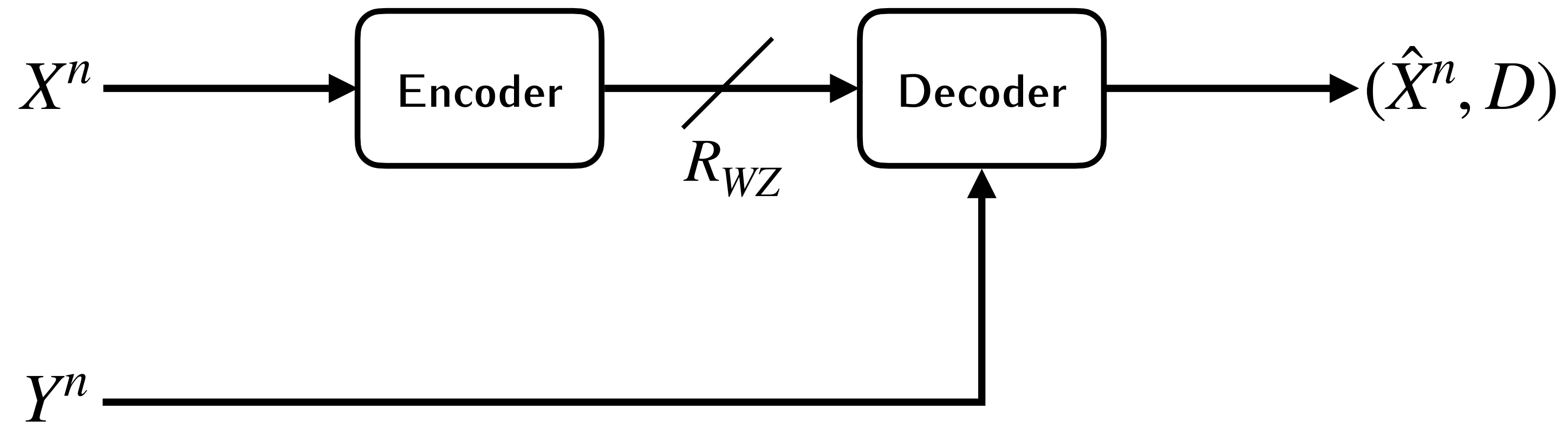
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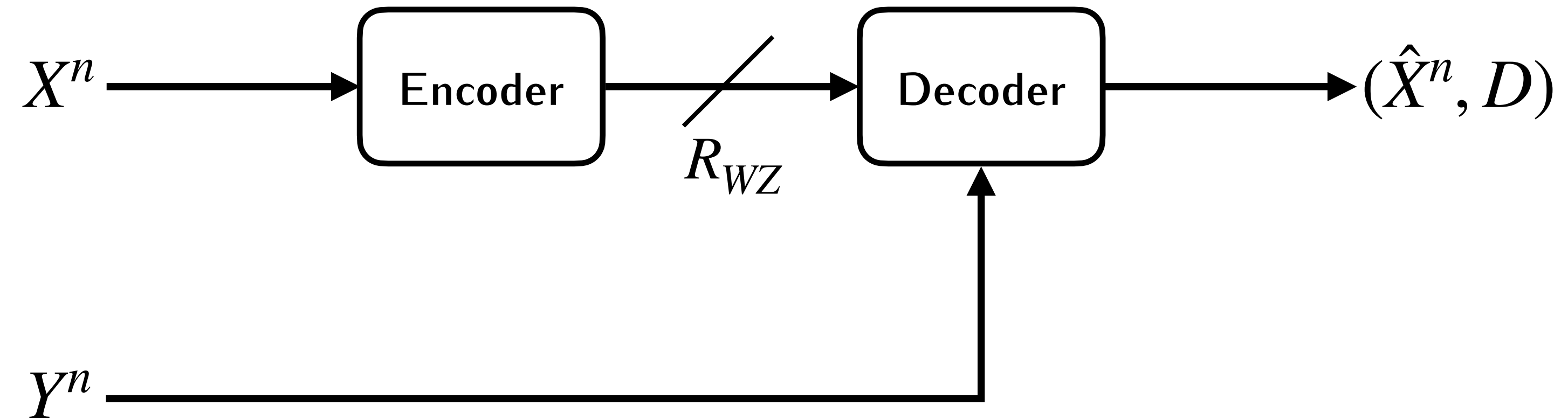
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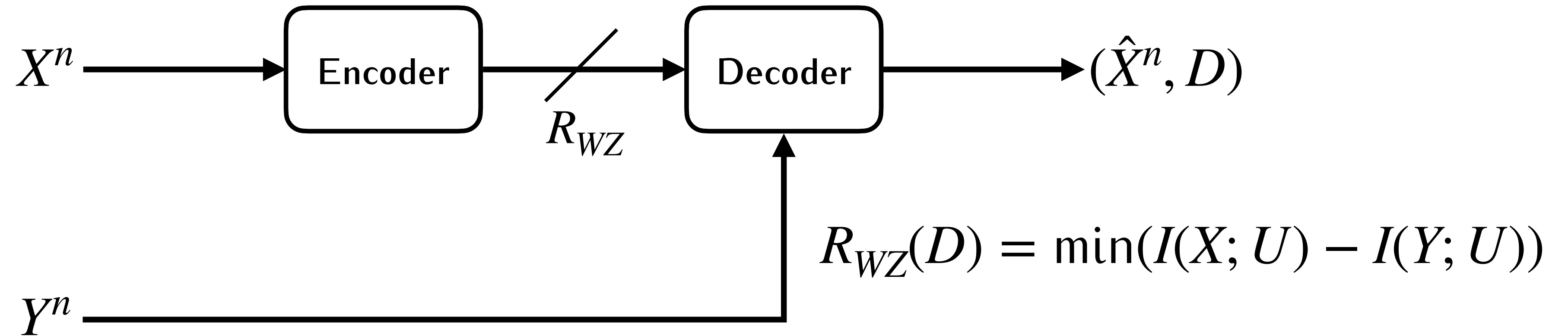
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Wyner-Ziv achievability

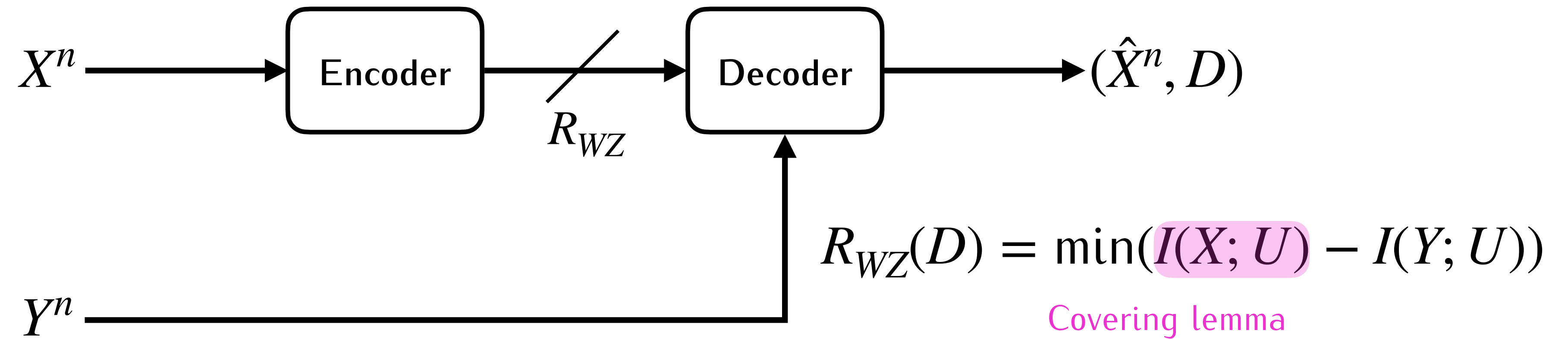
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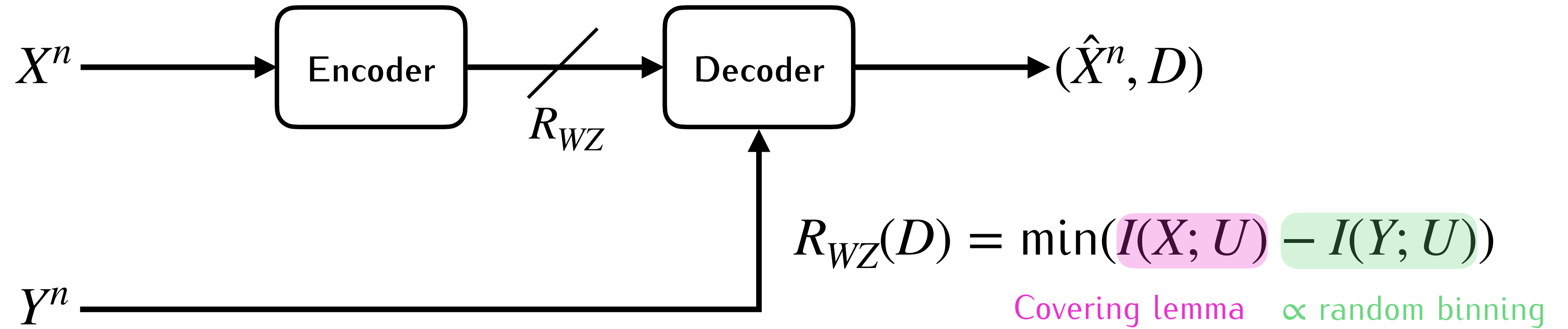
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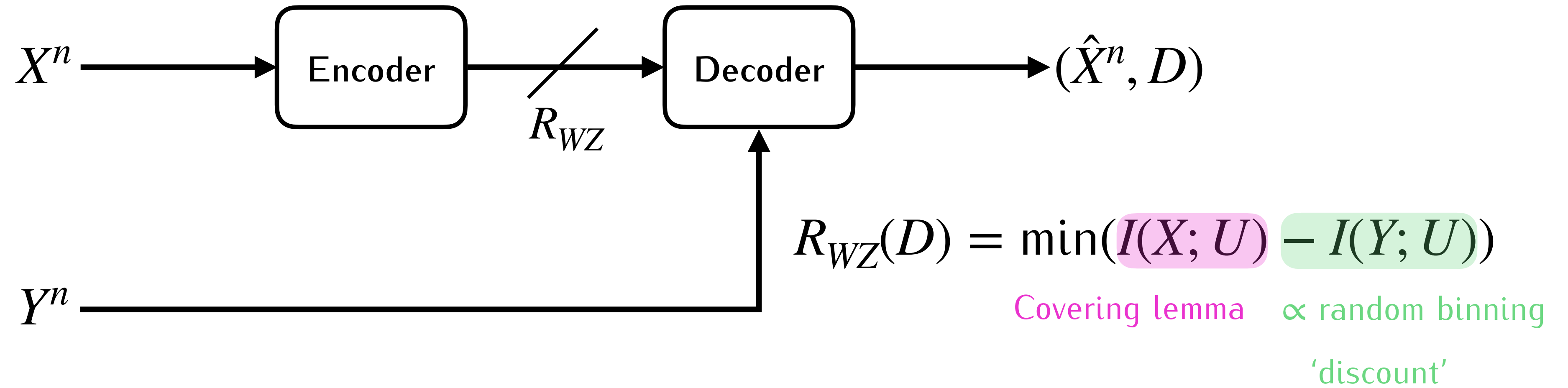
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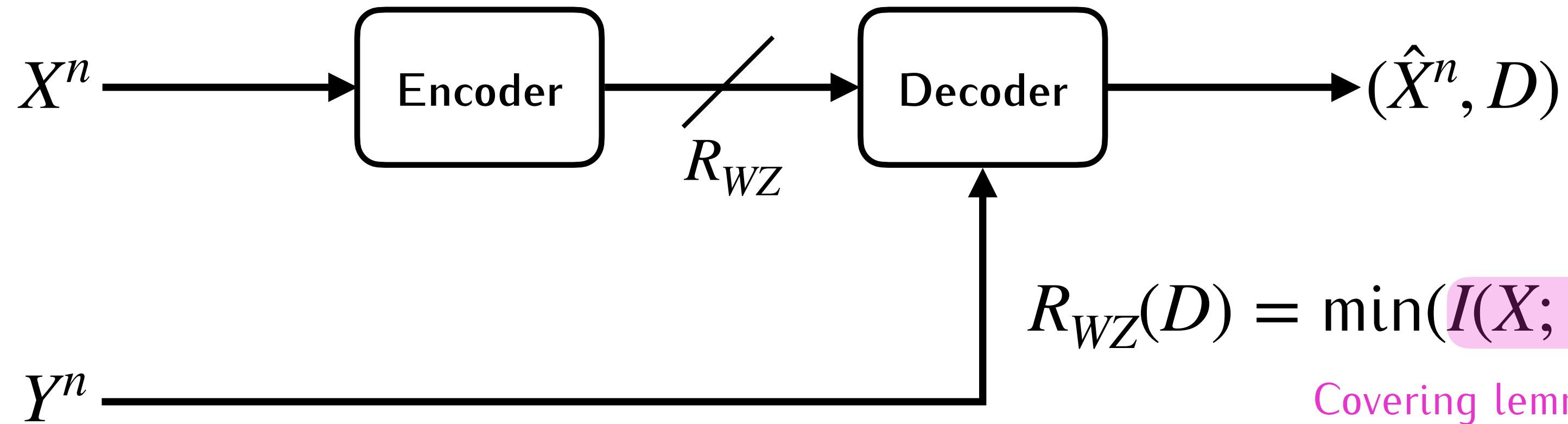
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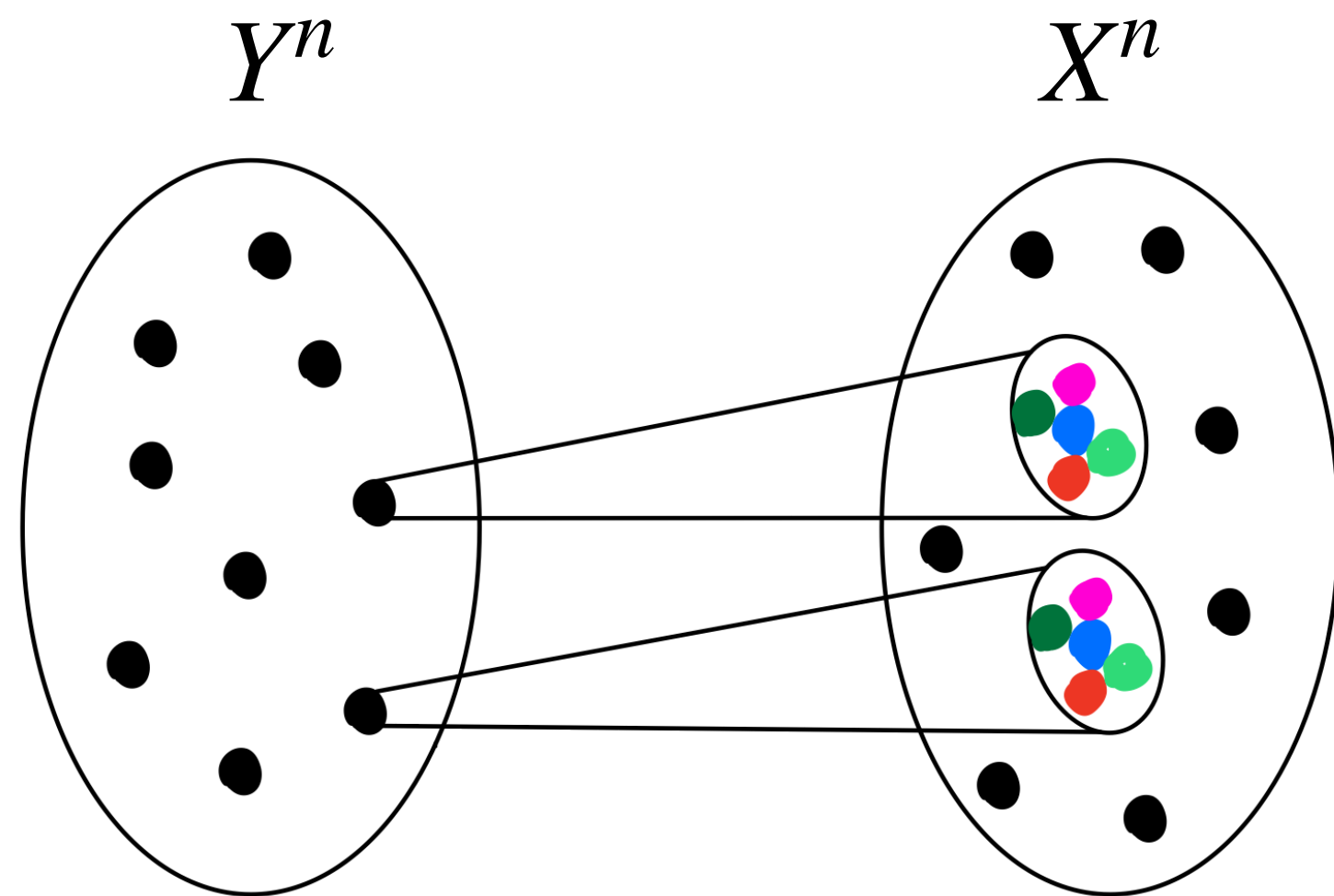


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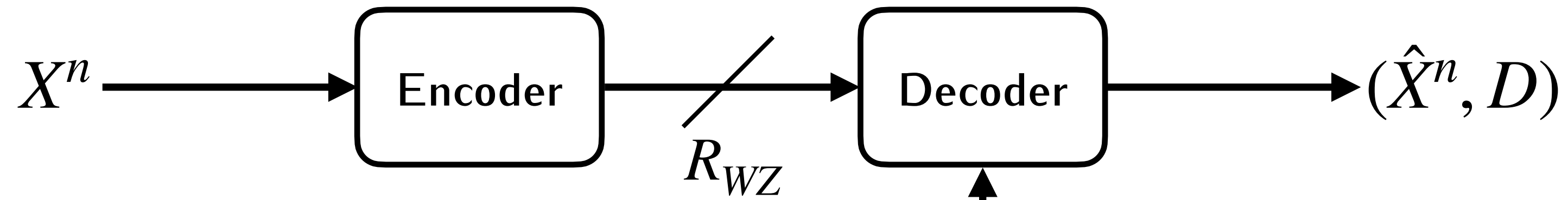


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Covering lemma \propto random binning
 'discount'

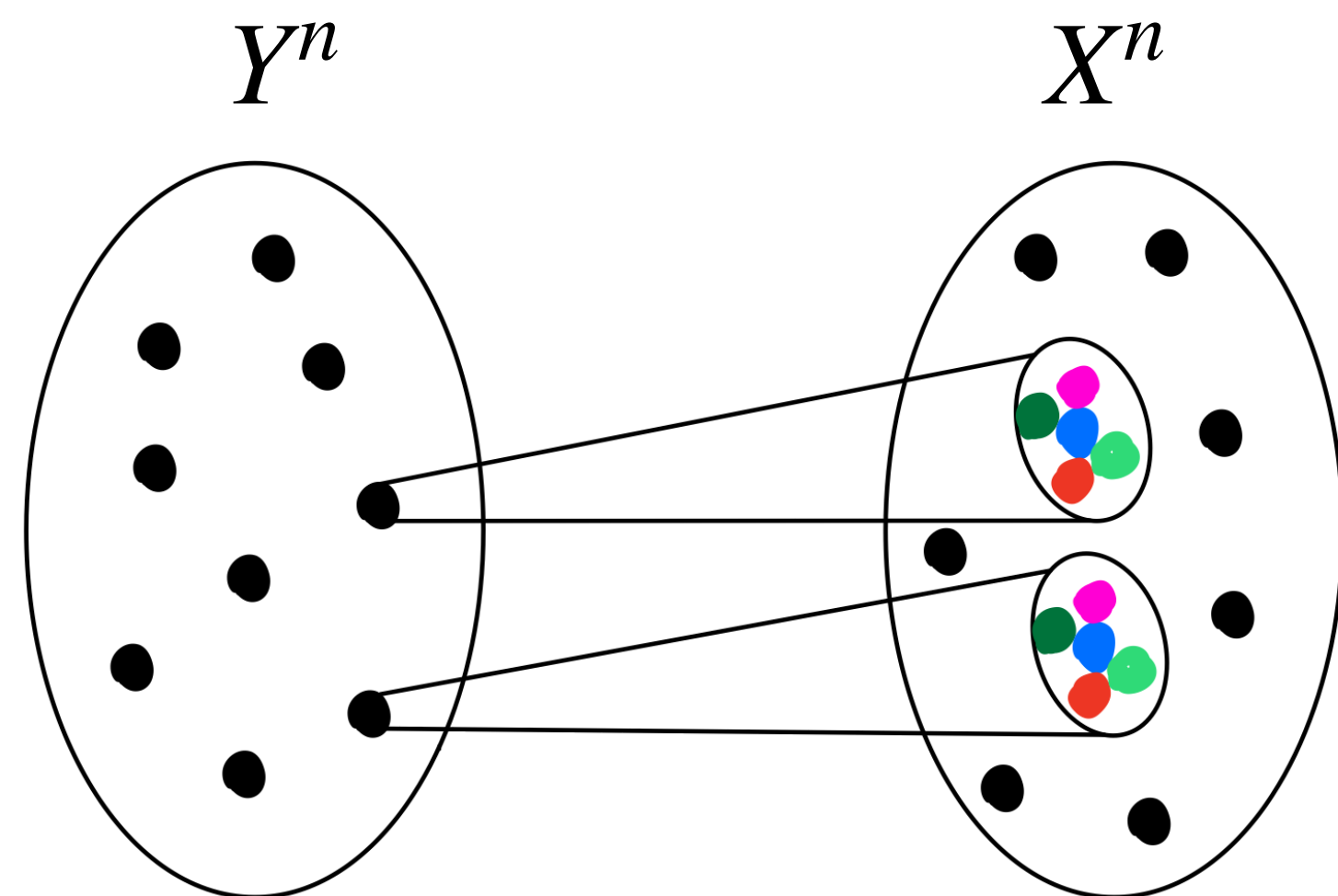


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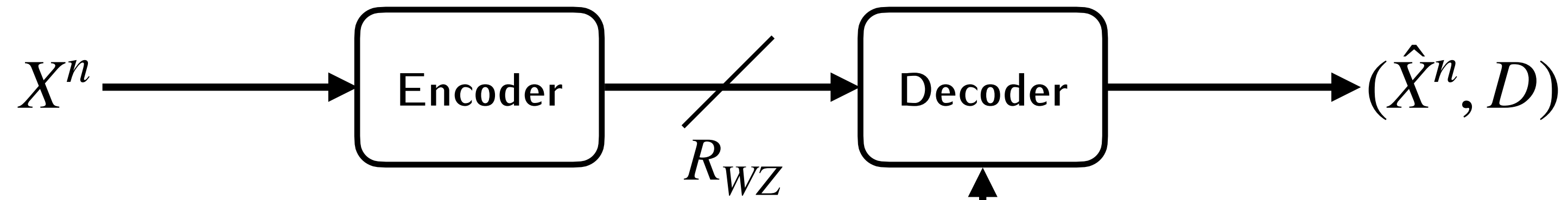
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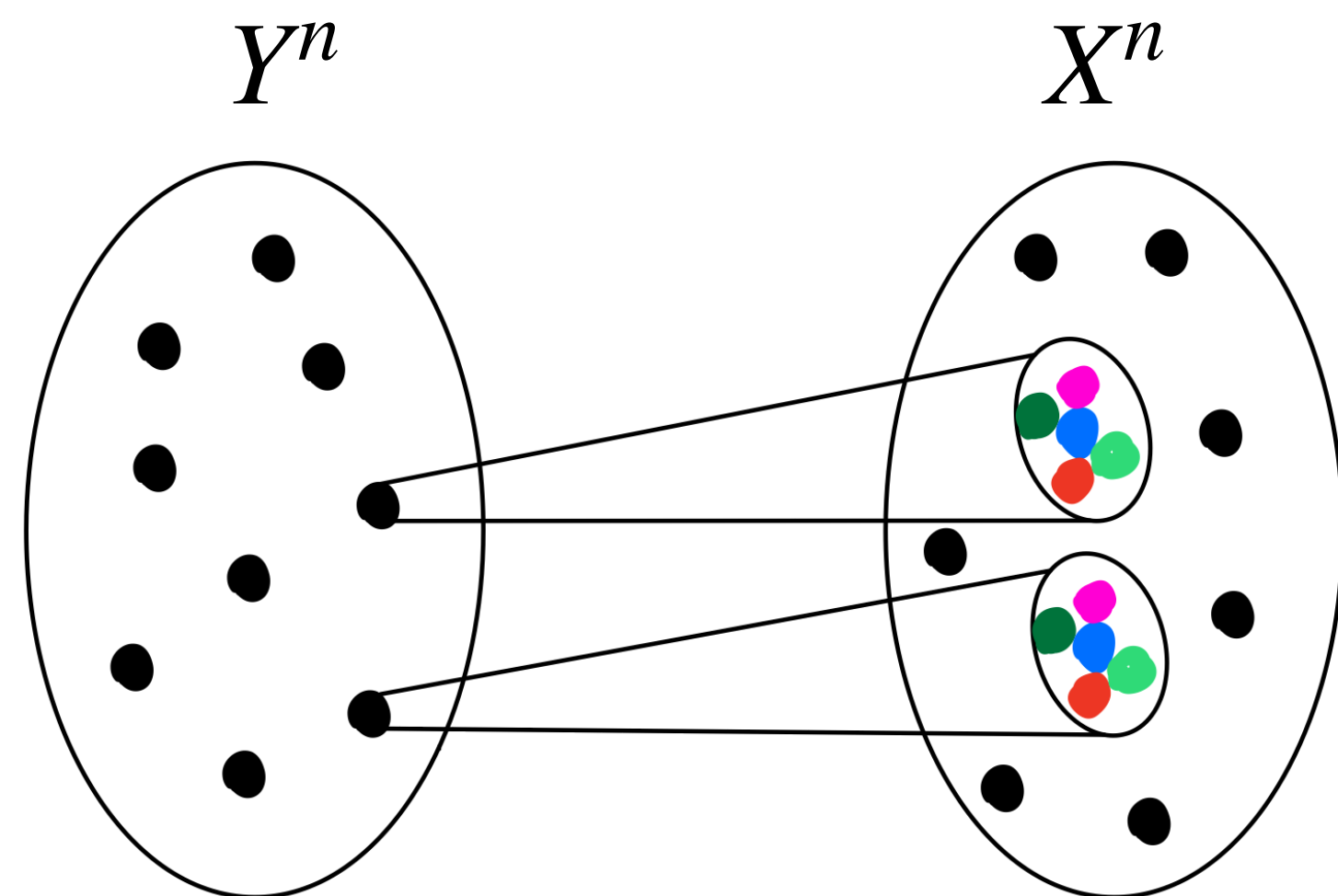
For X^n , send the color within the “fan”.

Wyner-Ziv achievability



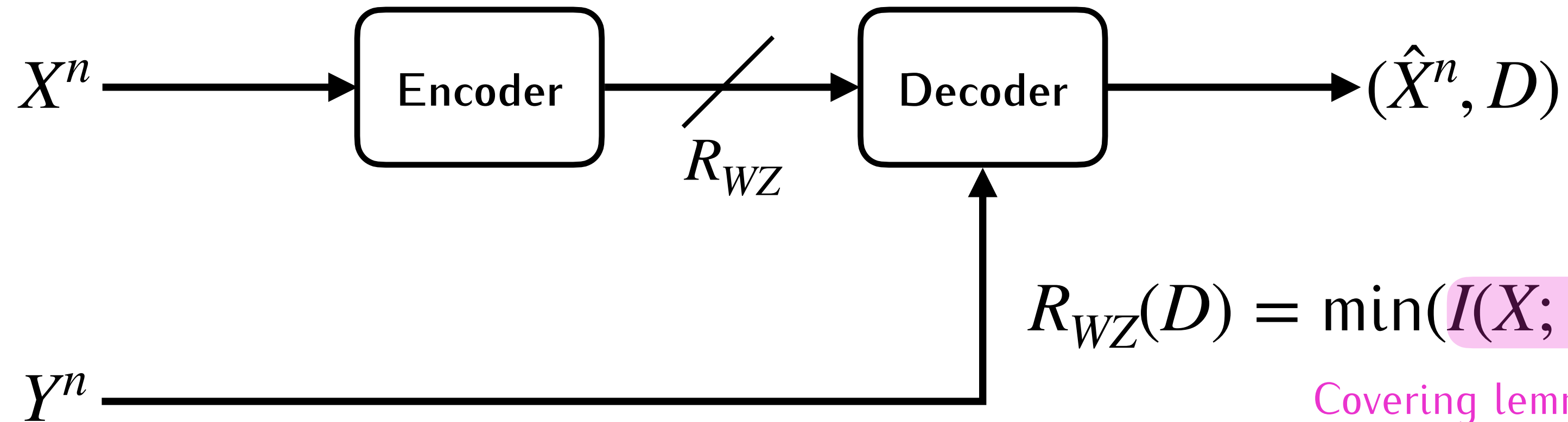
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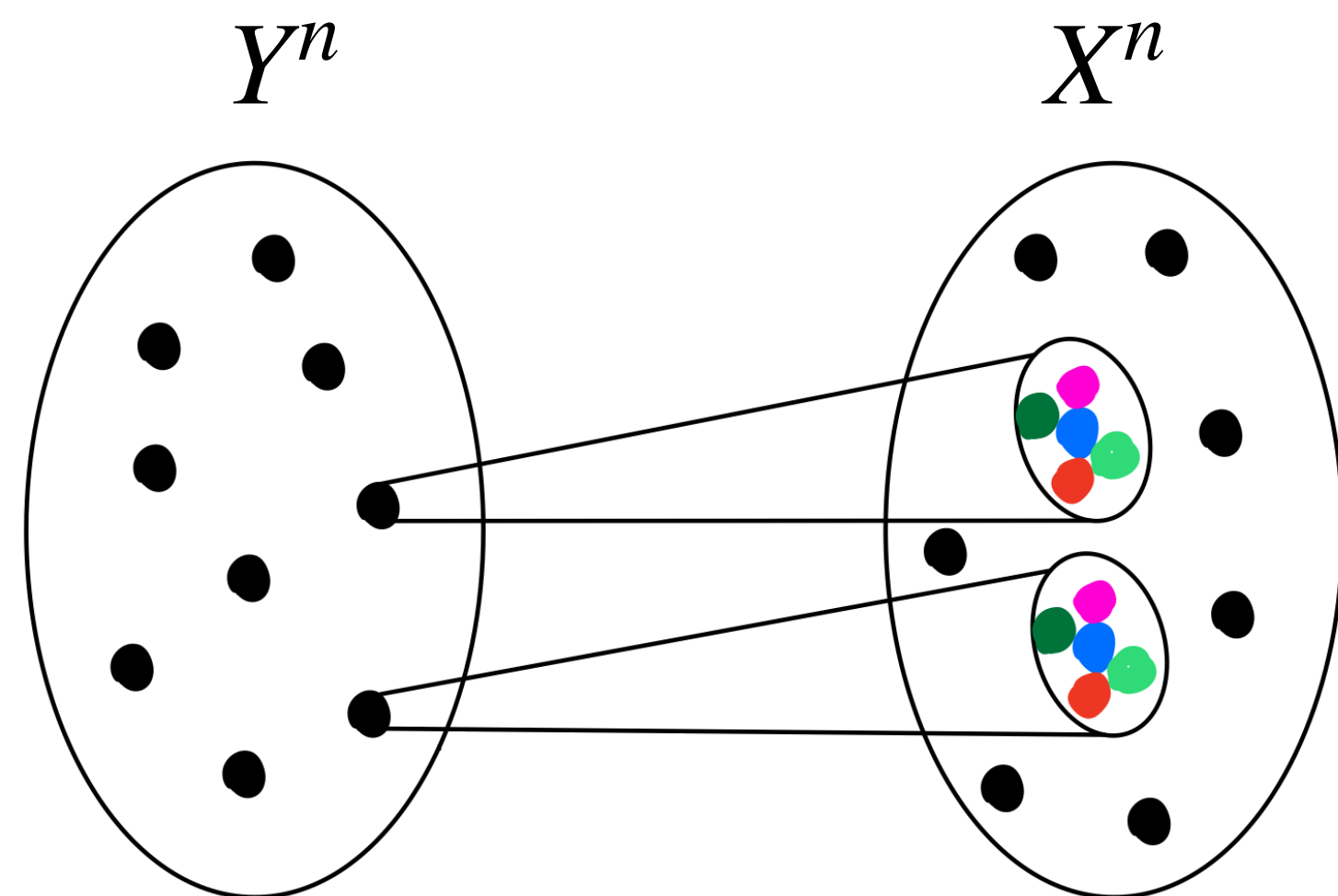
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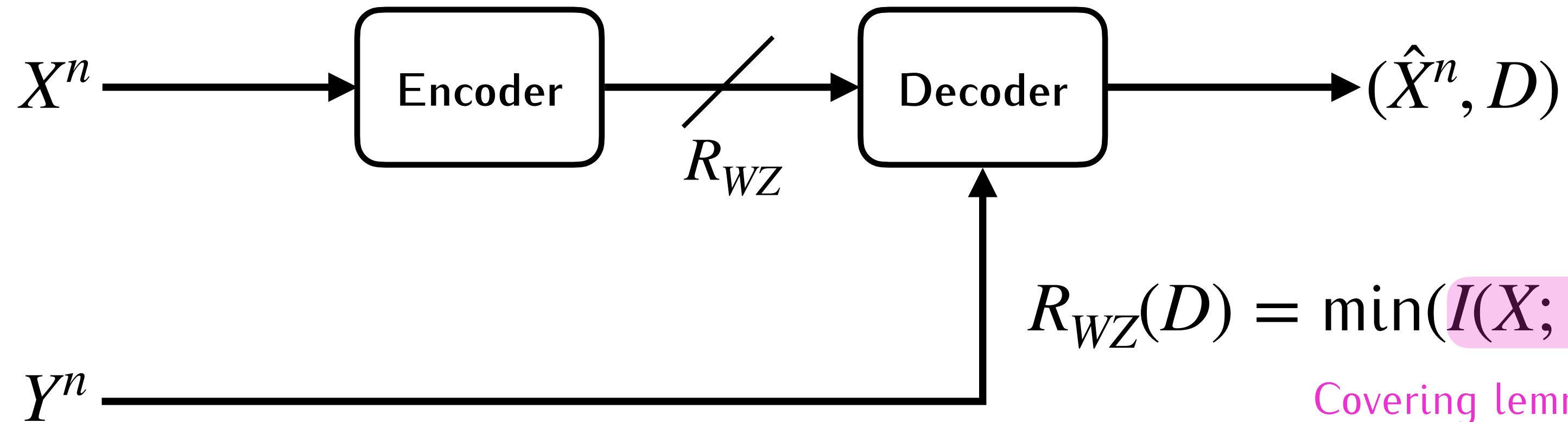


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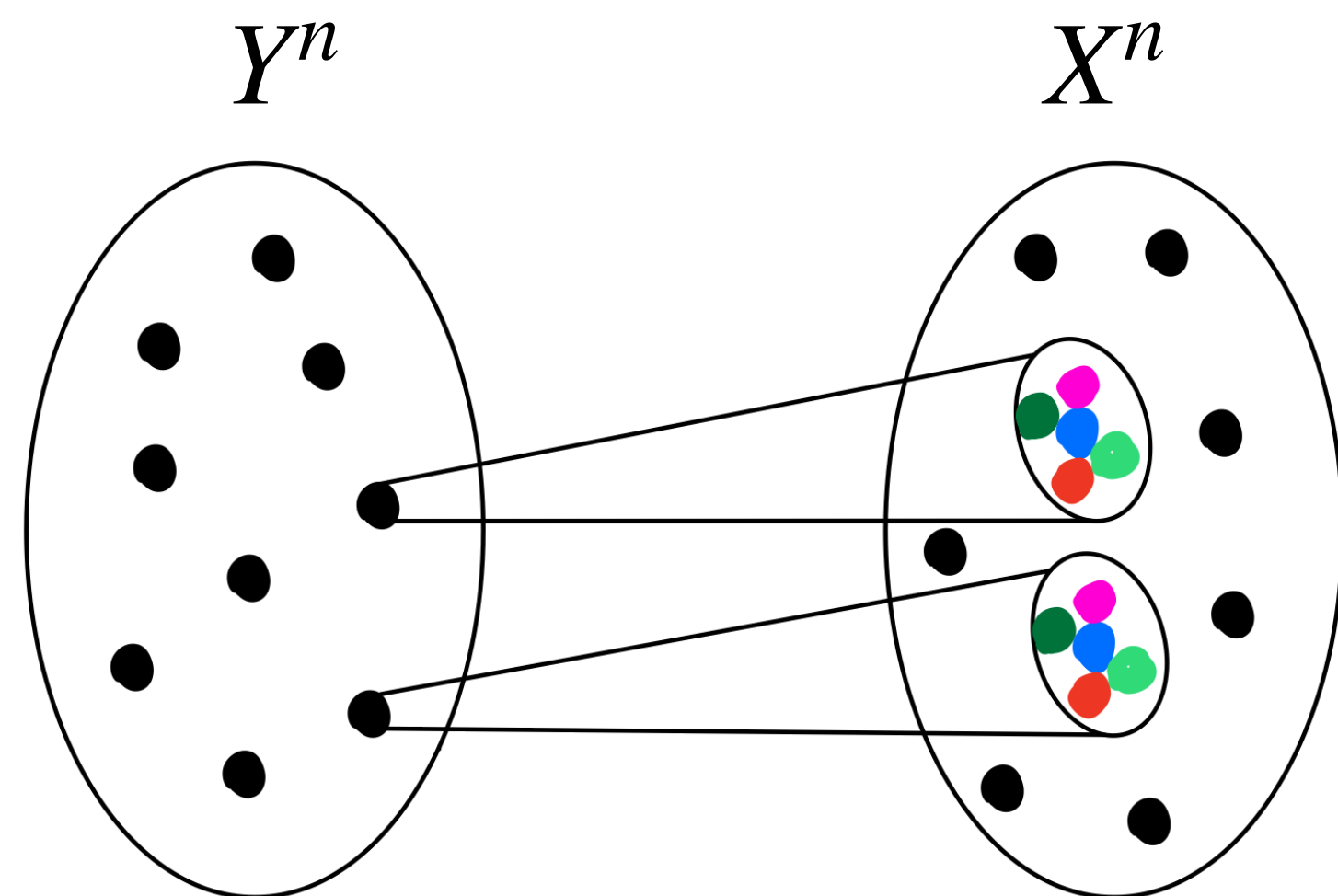
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linear!

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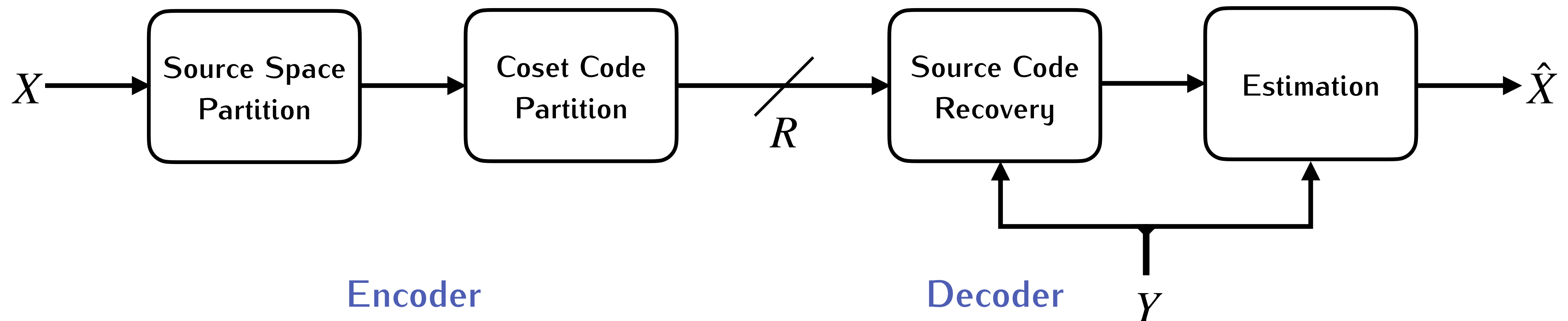
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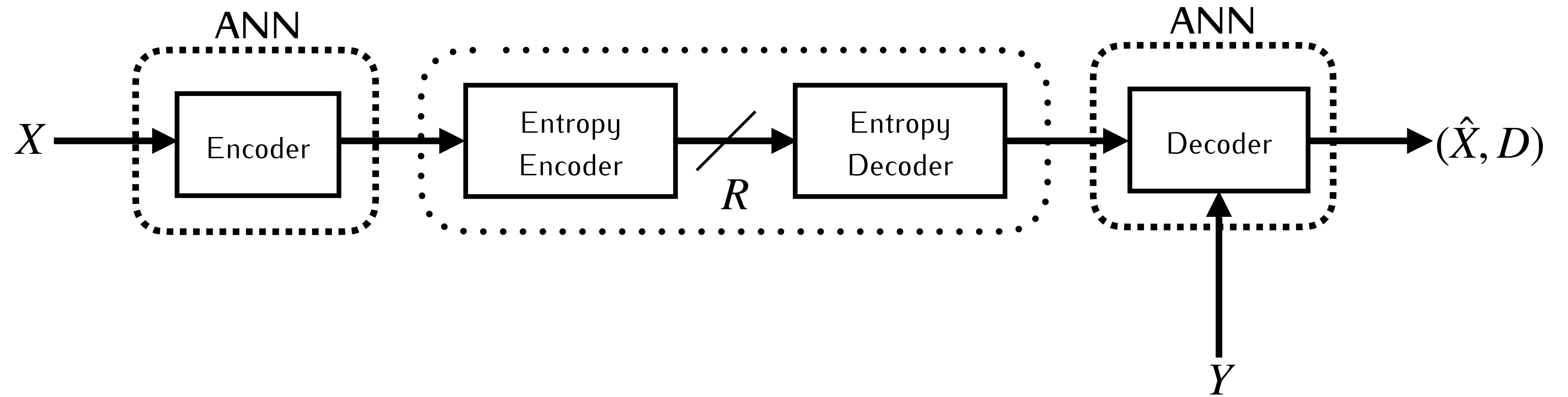
Operational schemes

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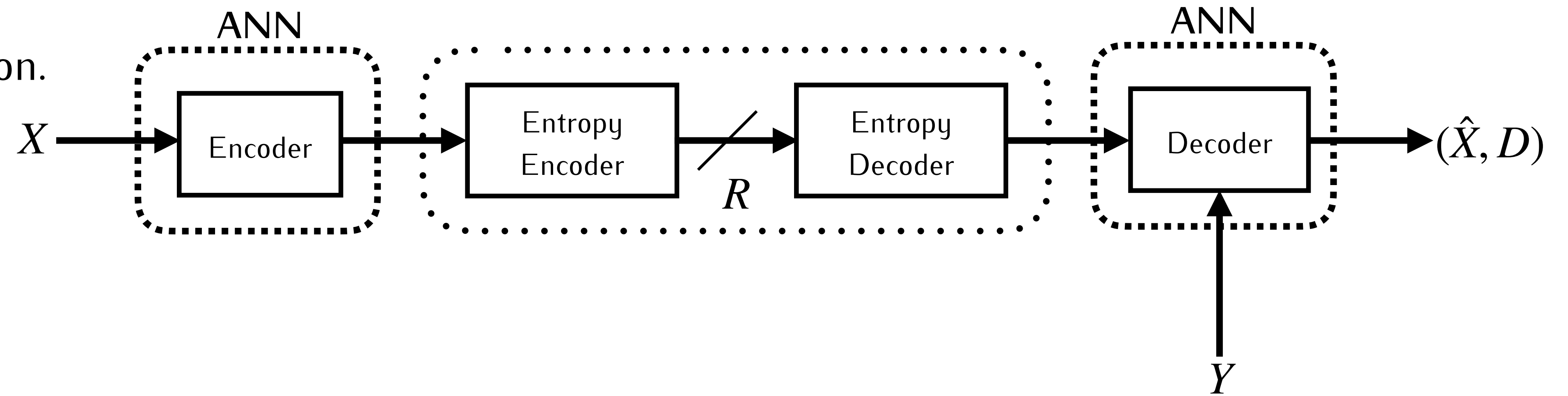
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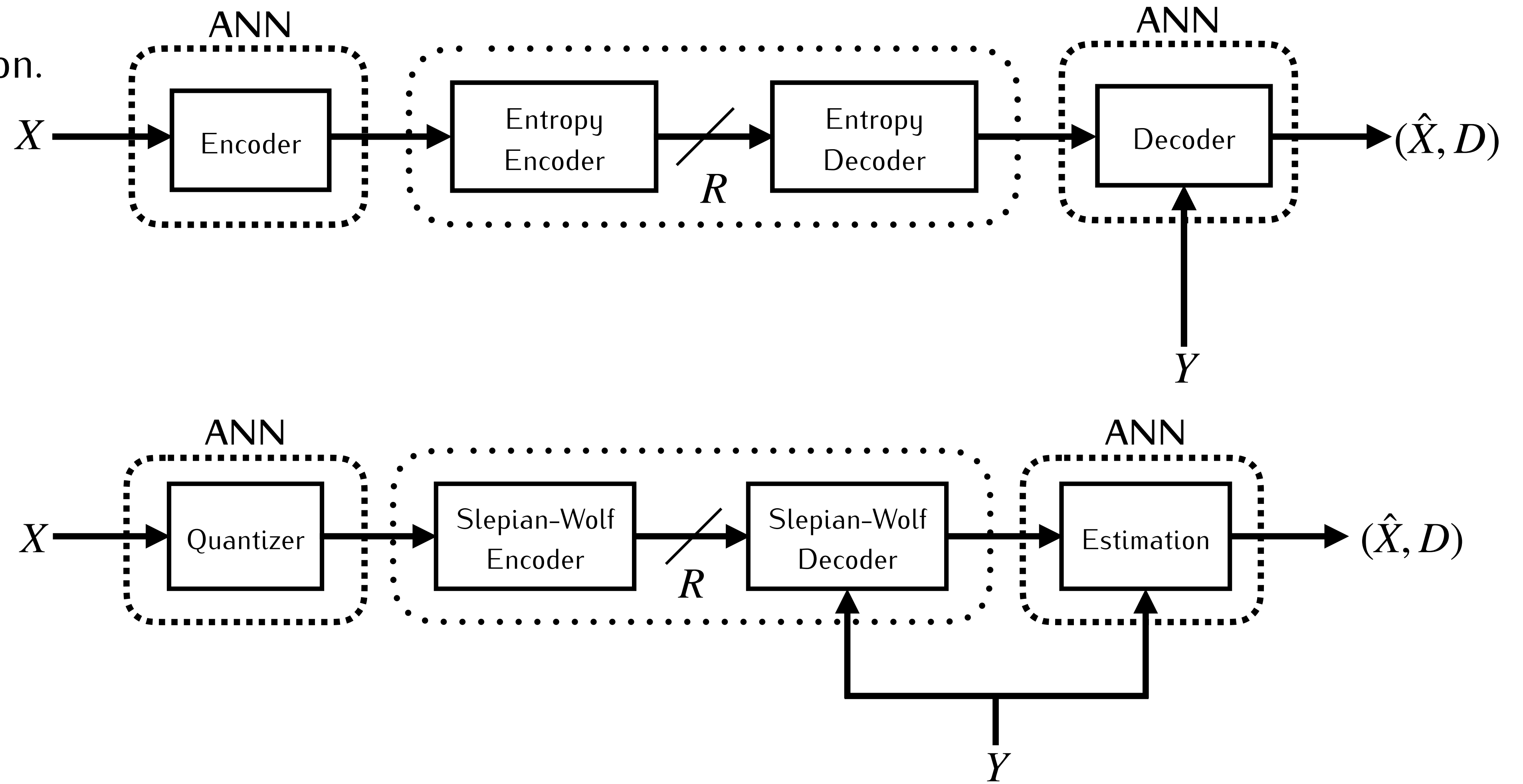
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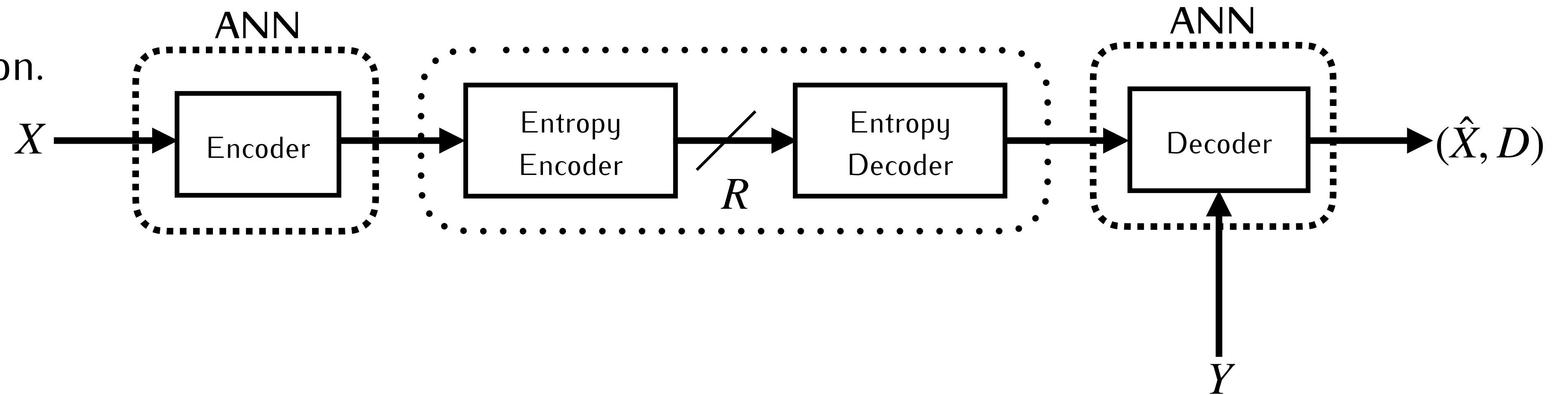


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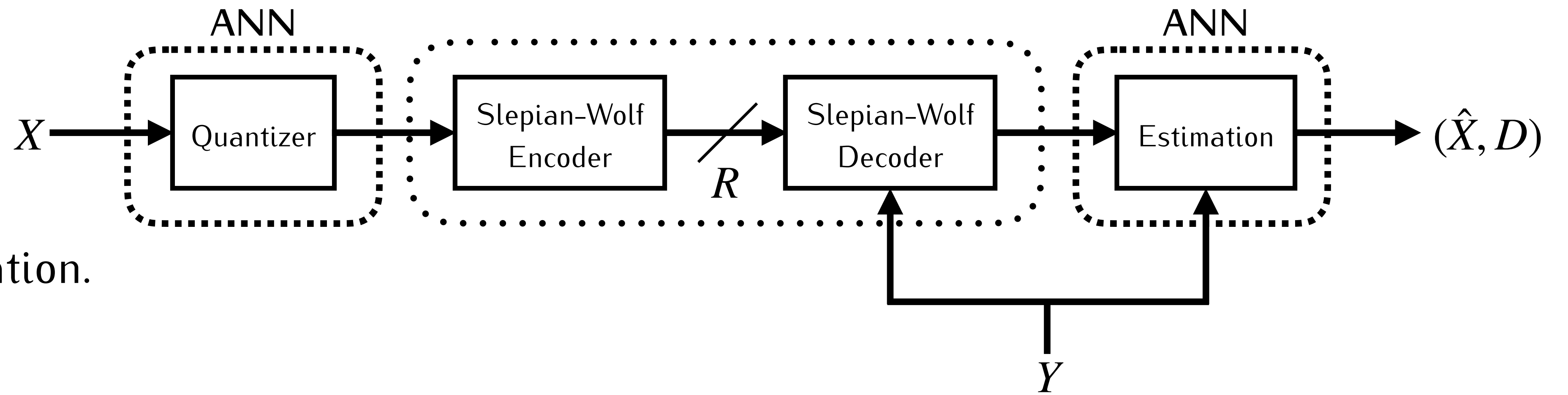
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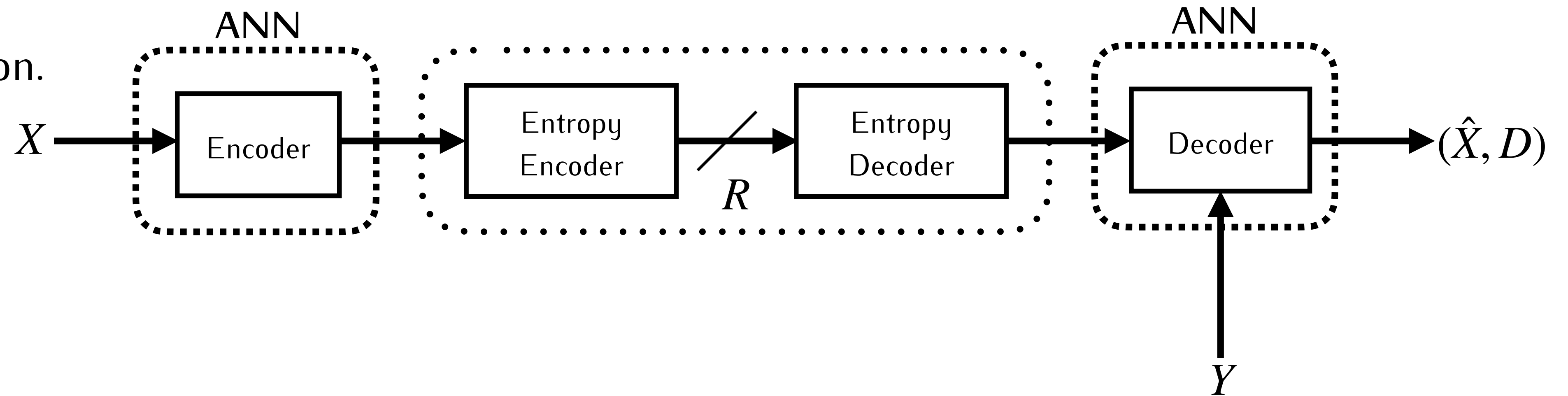


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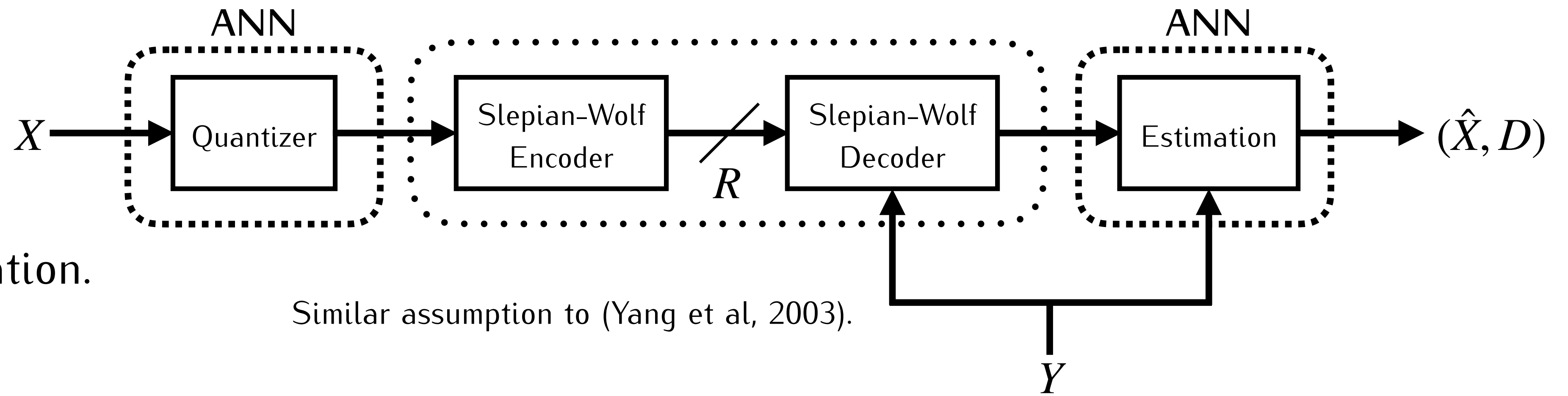
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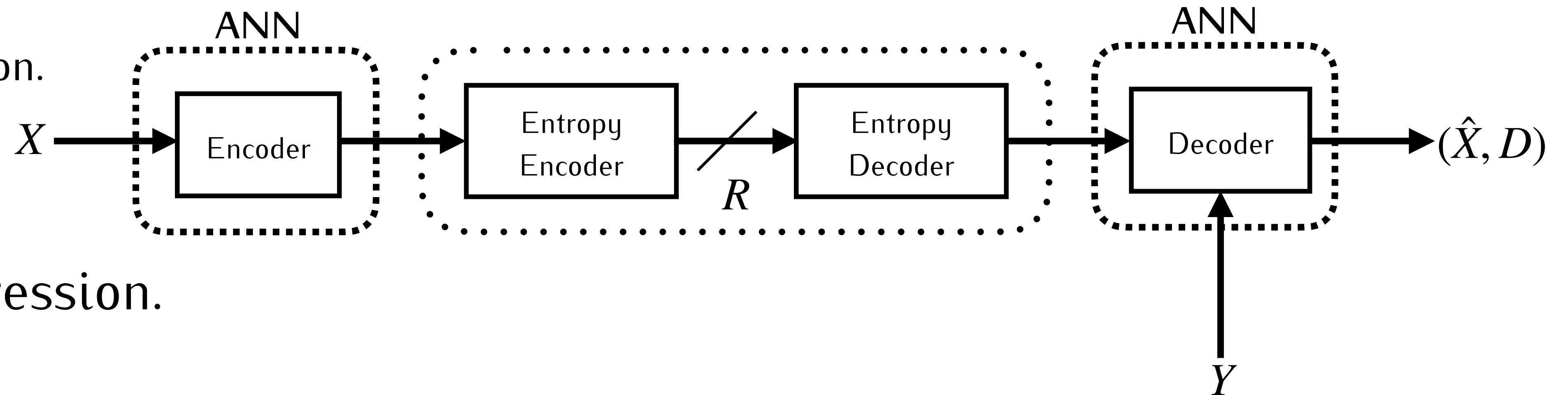
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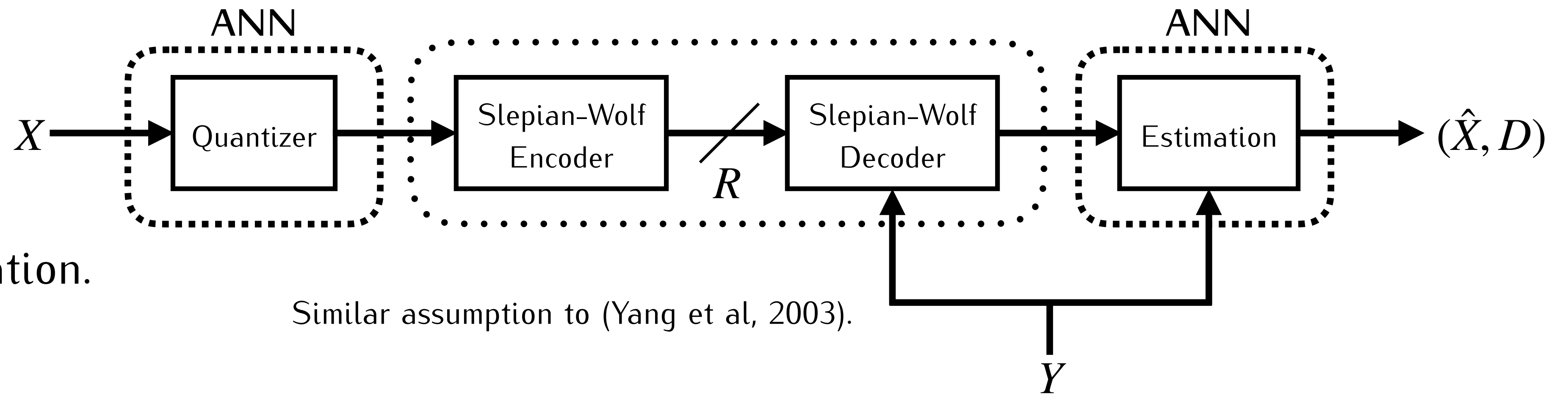
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One-shot compression.



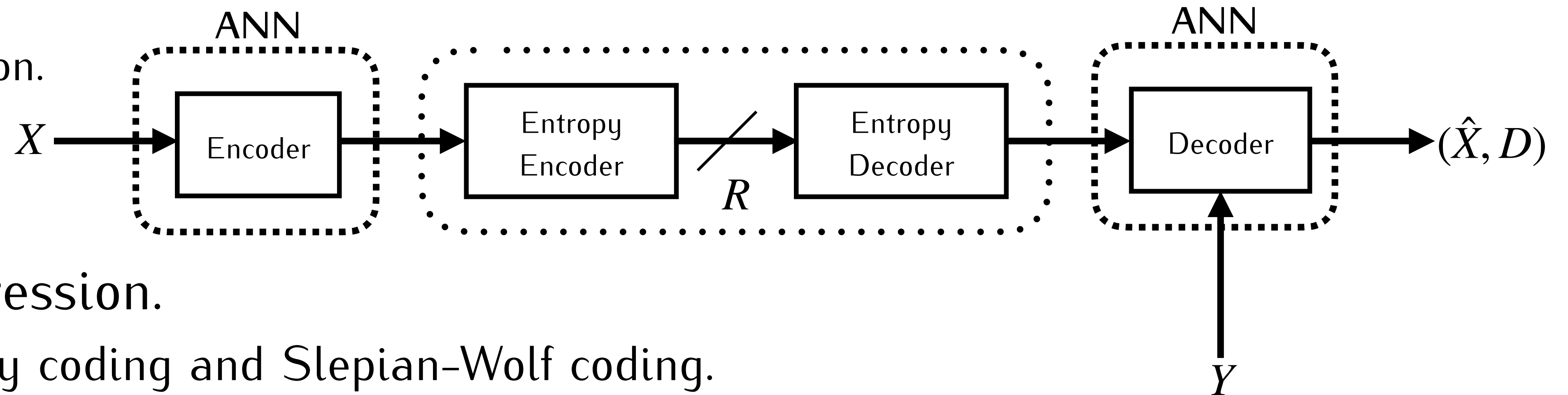
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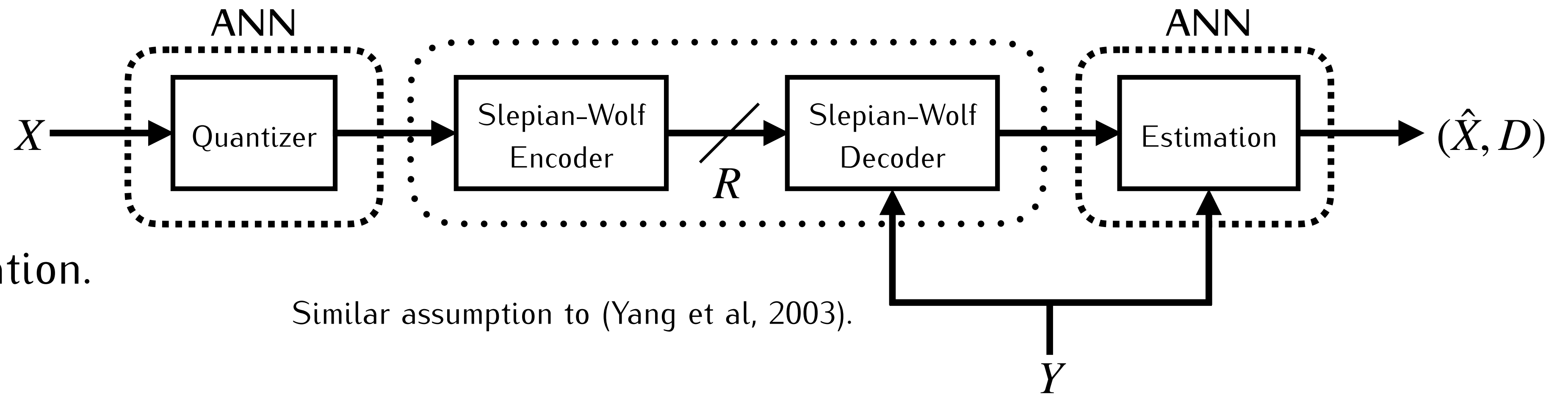
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High-order entropy coding and Slepian-Wolf coding.



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- This keeps the parametric families as general as possible, and does not impose any structure.

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C. Maddison et al., "The concrete distribution: a continuous relaxation of discrete random variables", *ICLR*, 2017.

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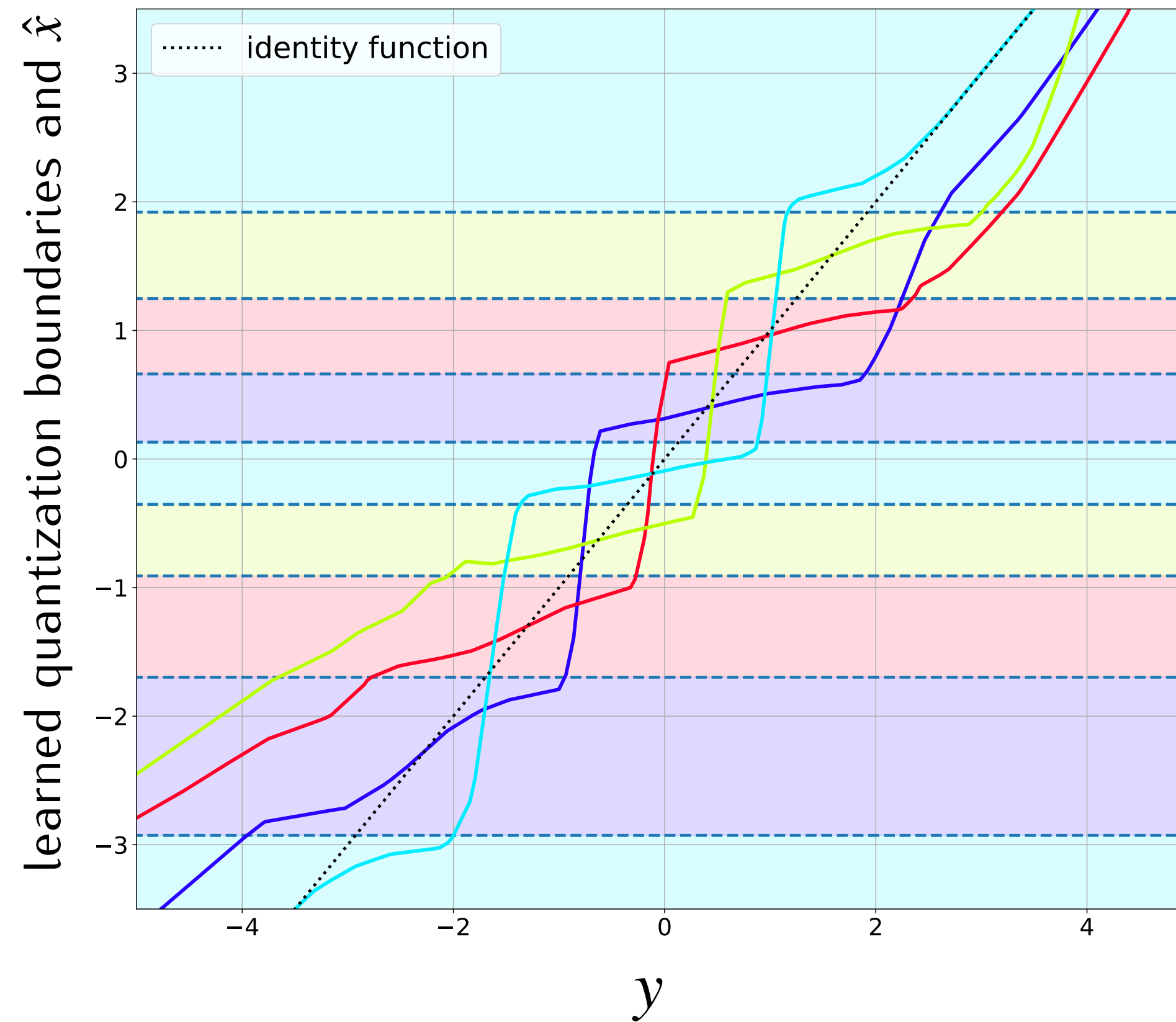
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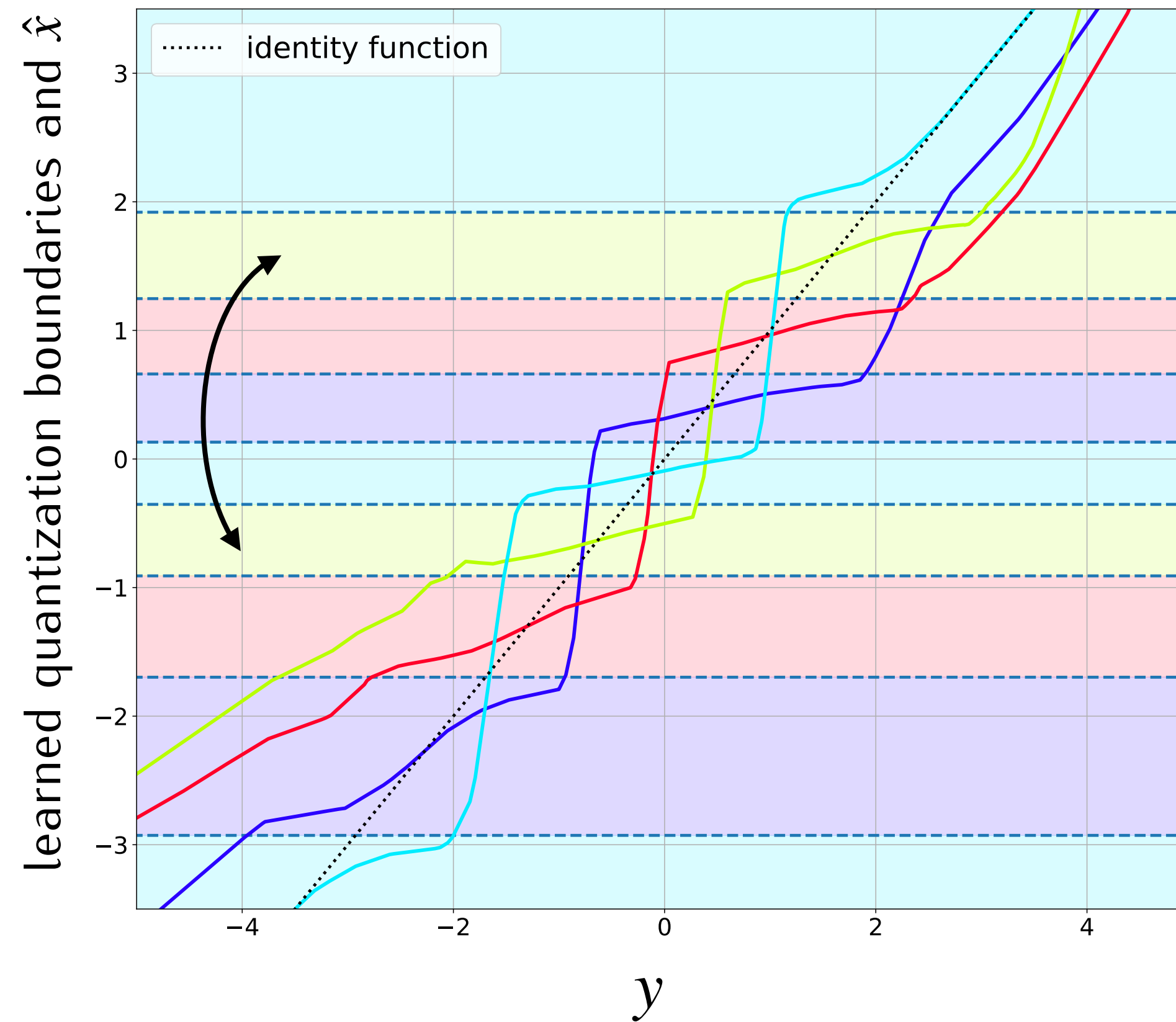
Marginal formulation.

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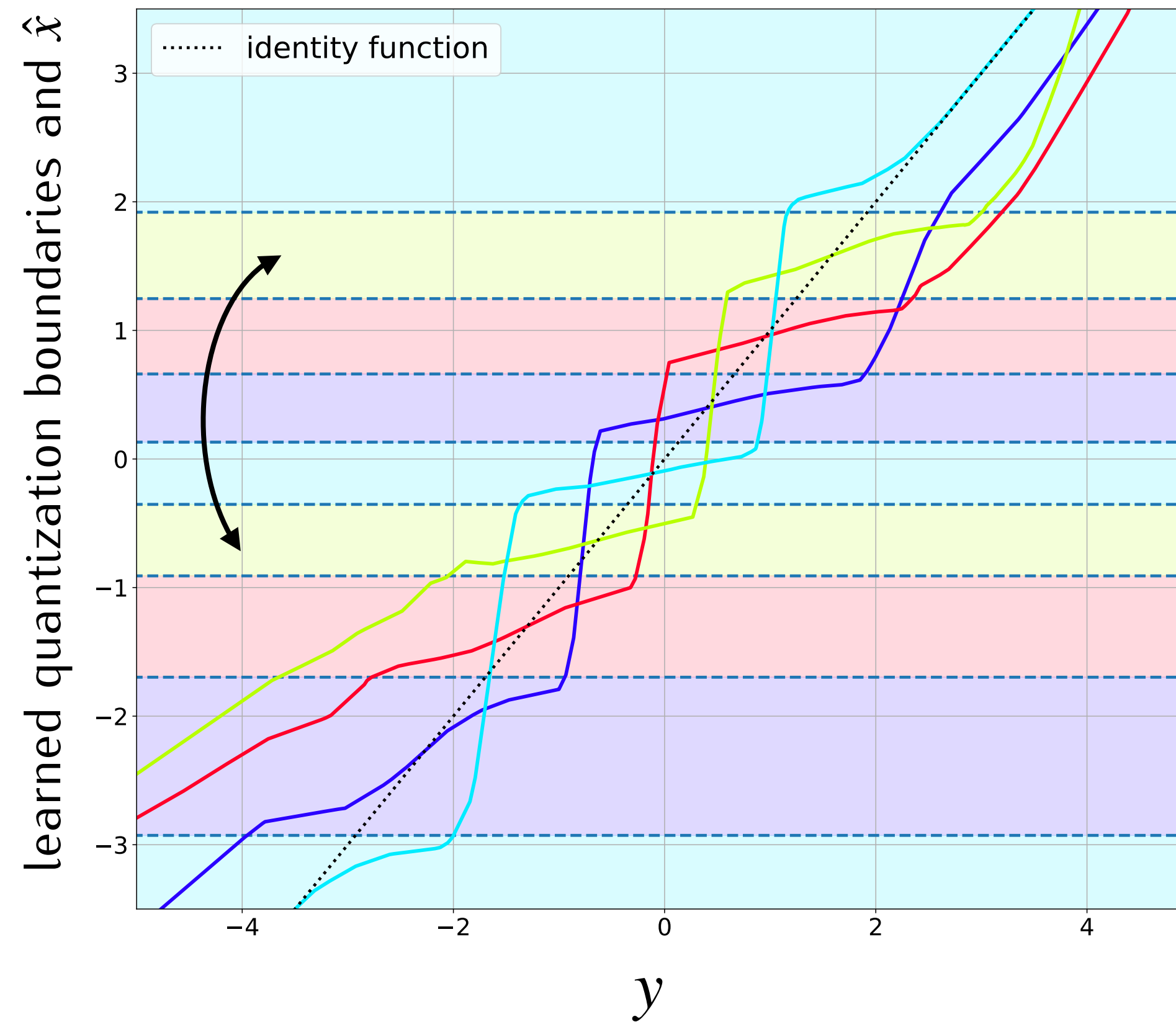
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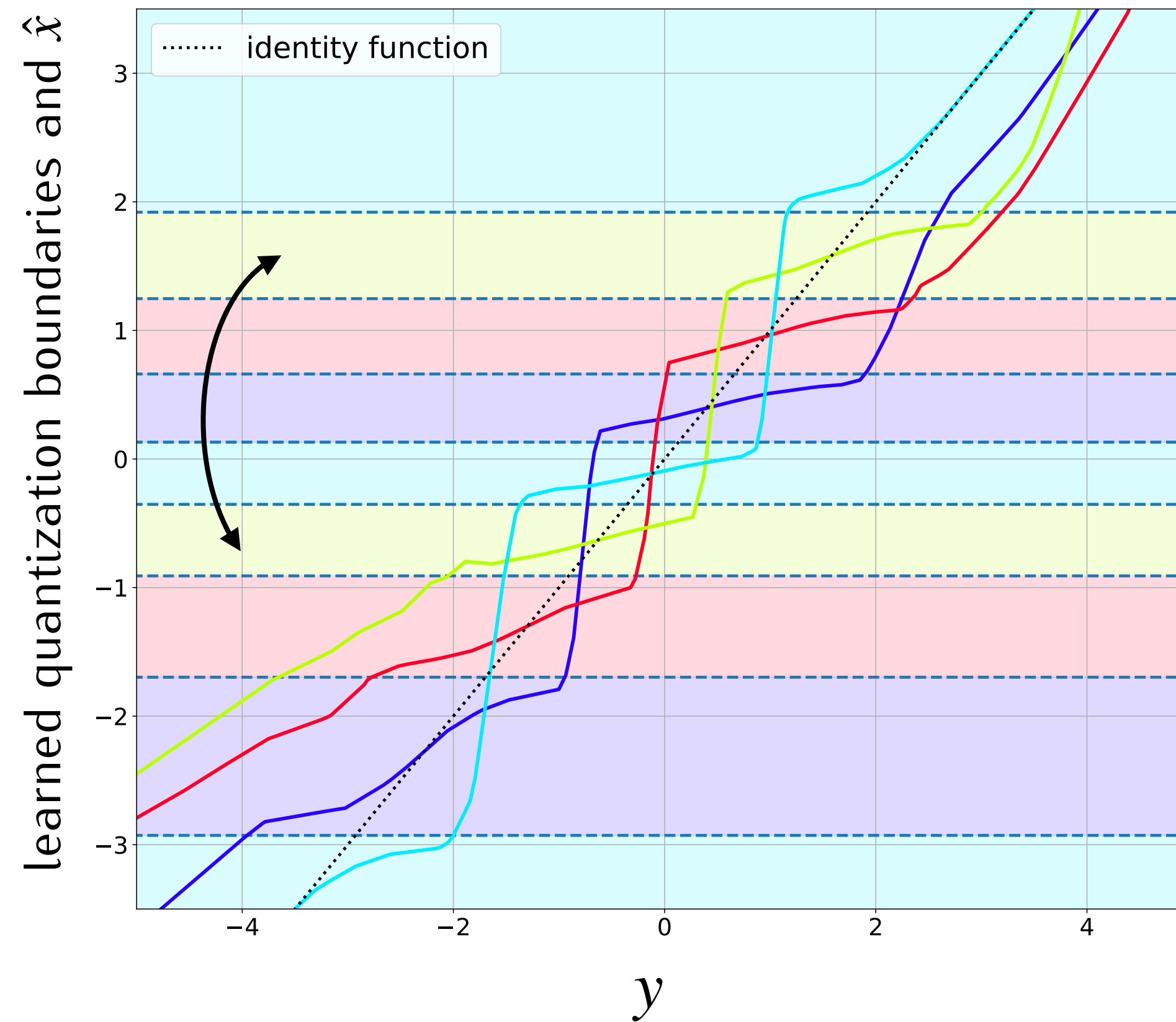
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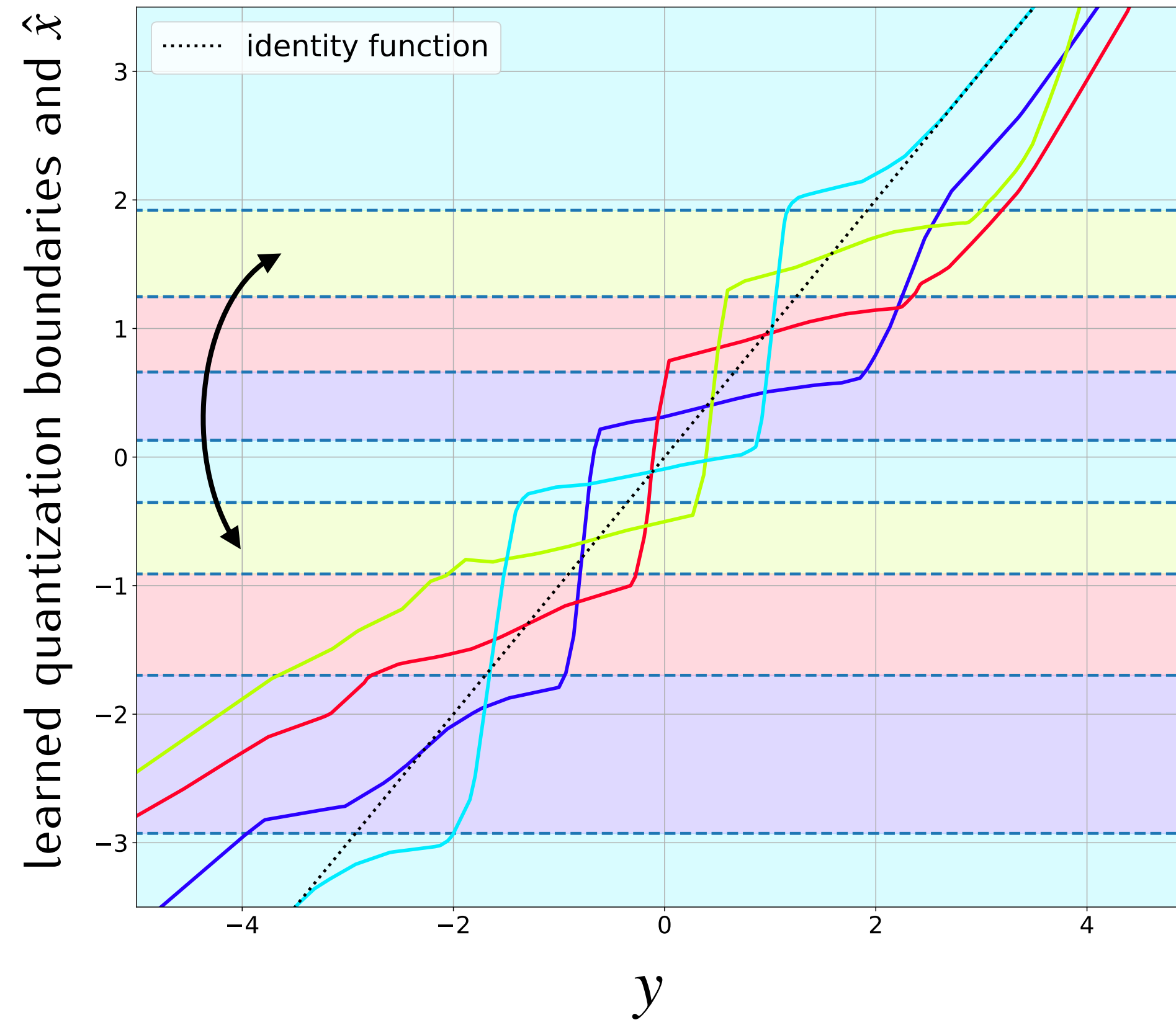
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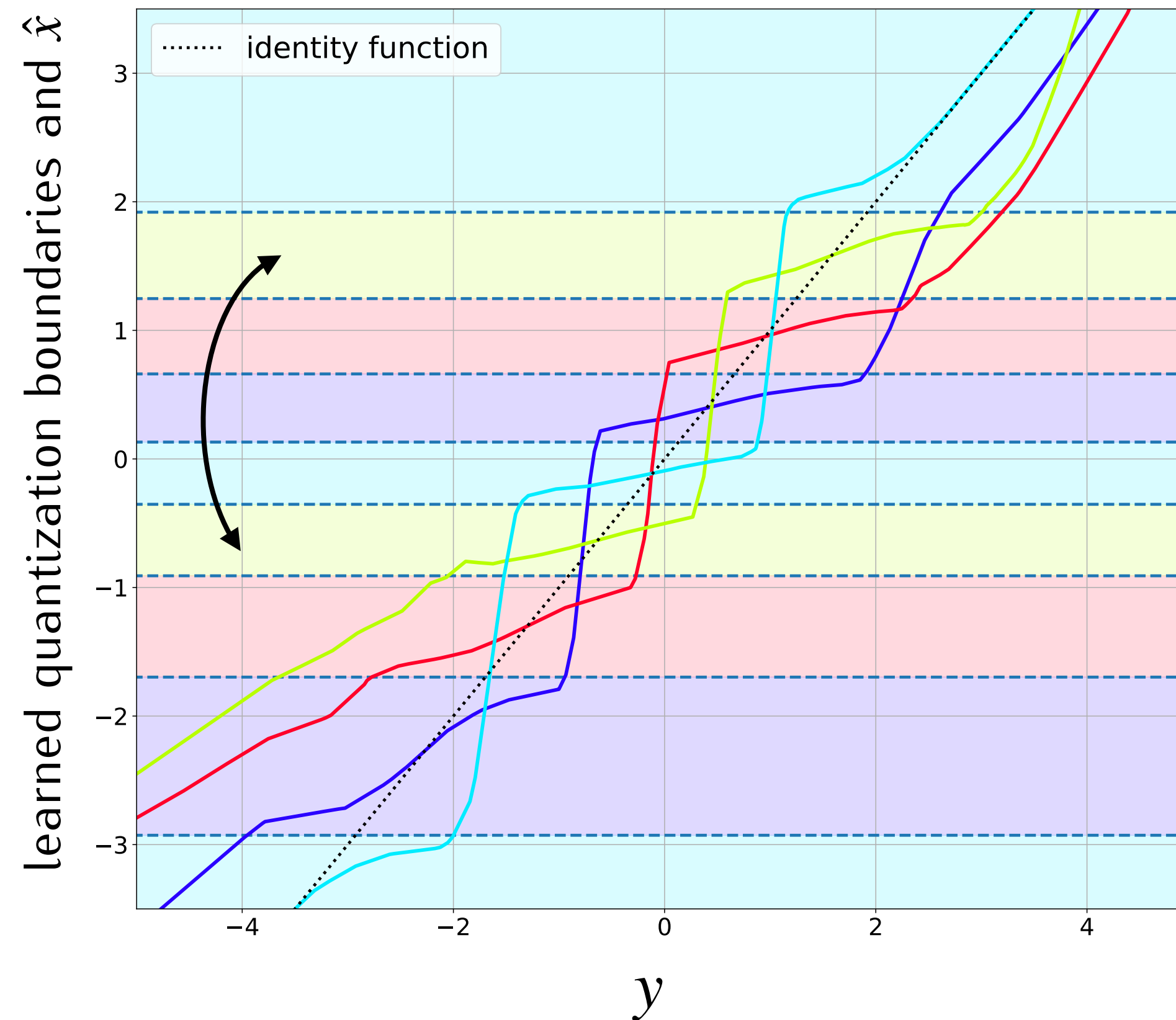
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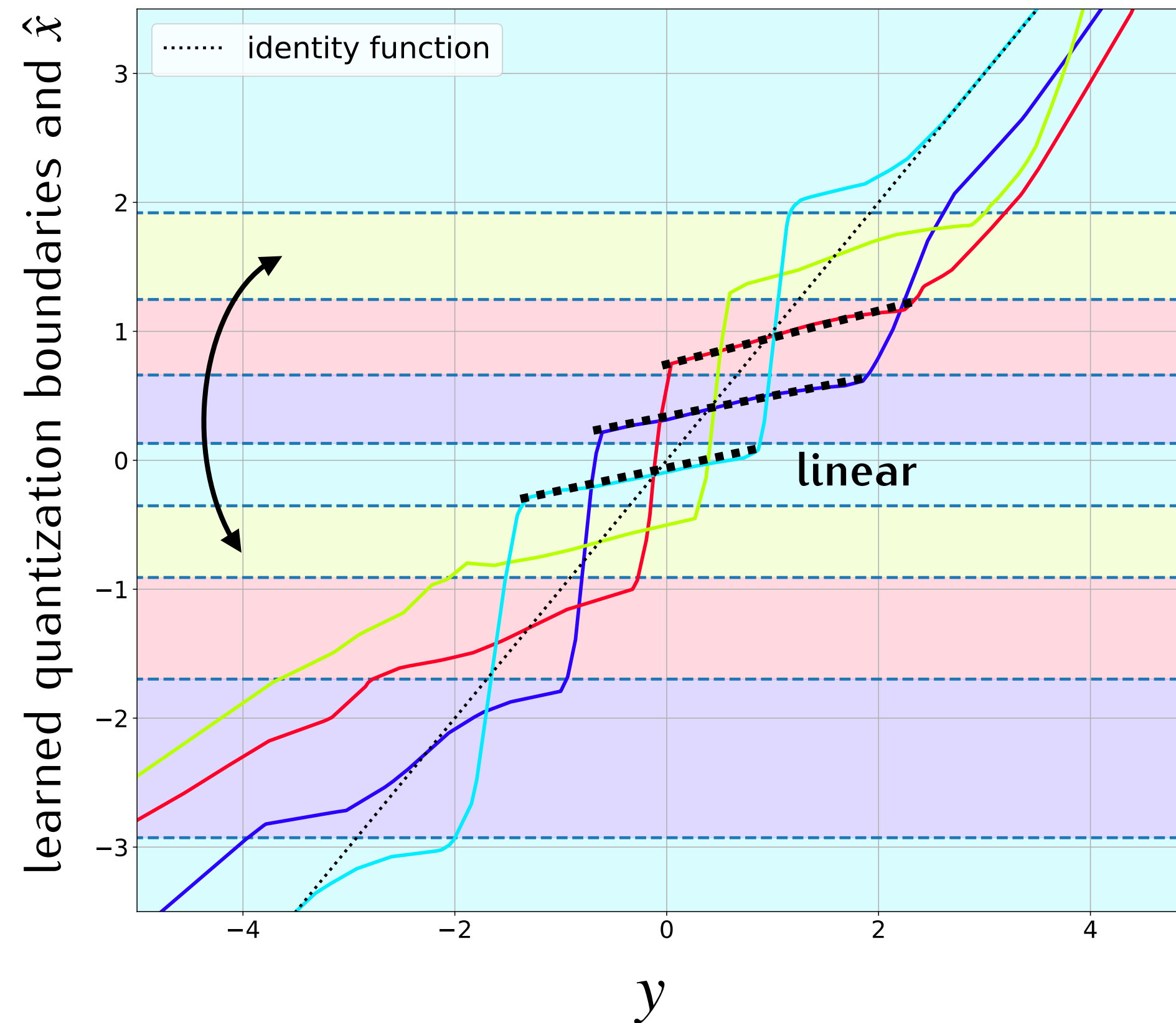
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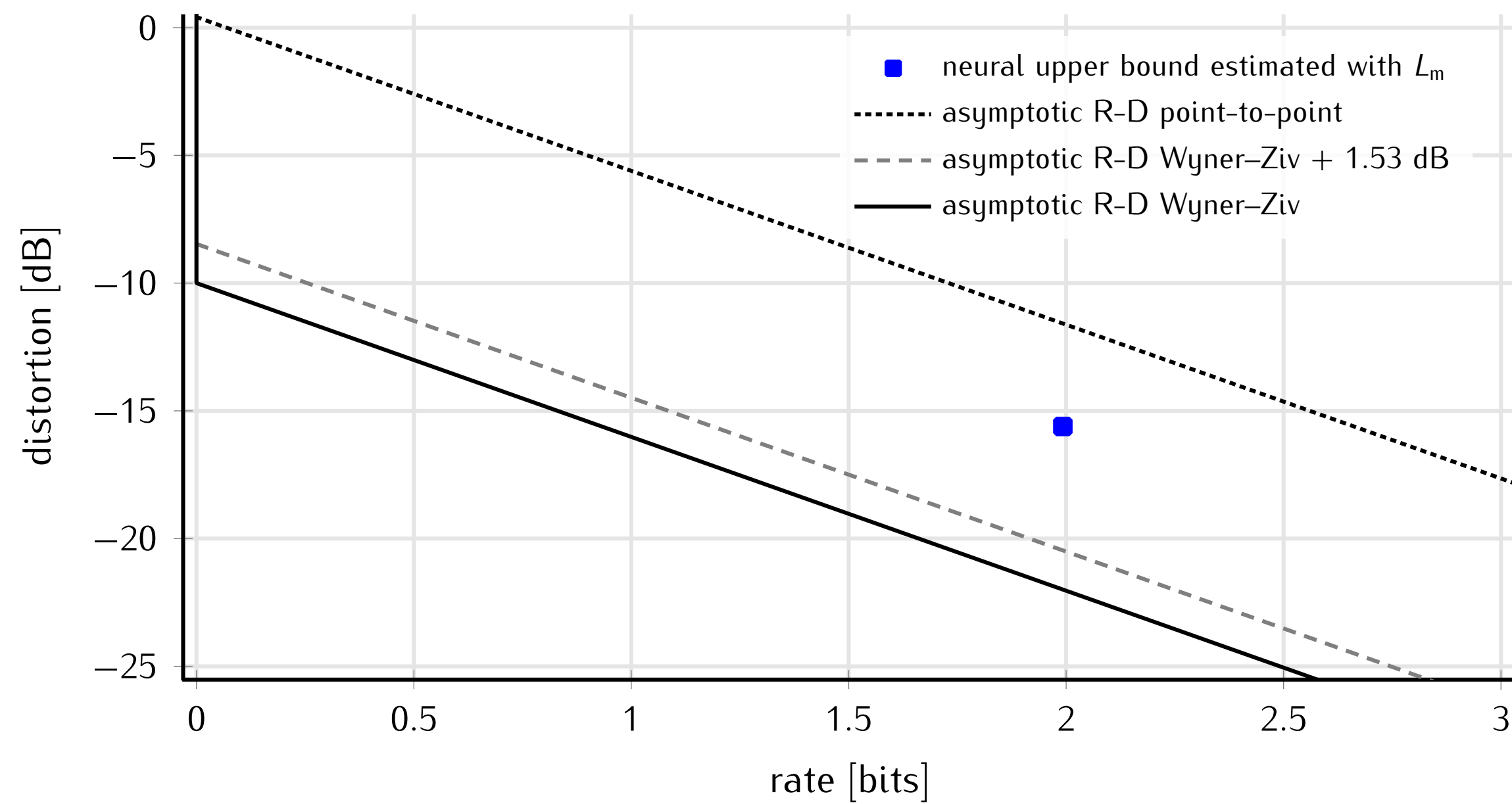
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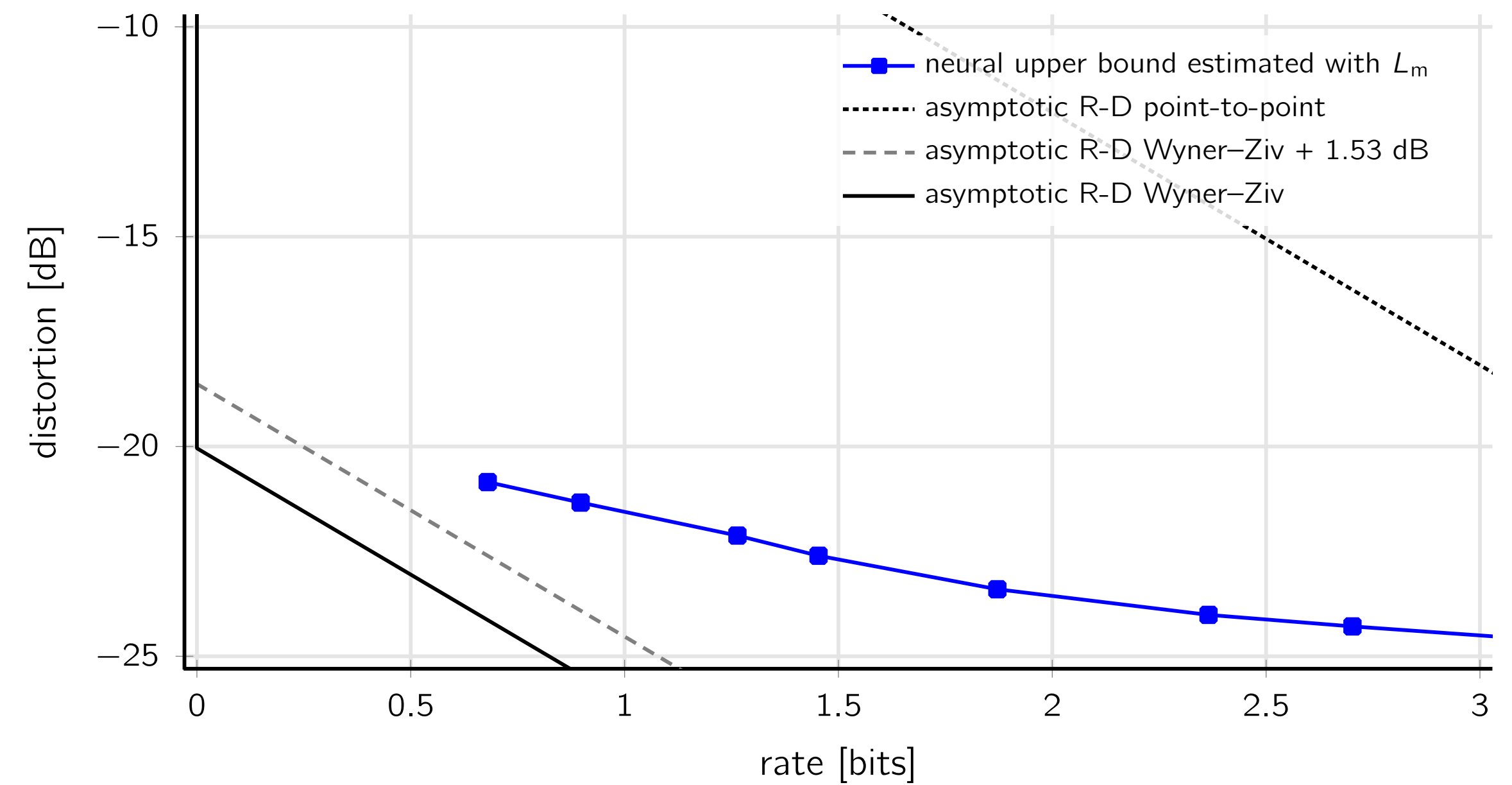
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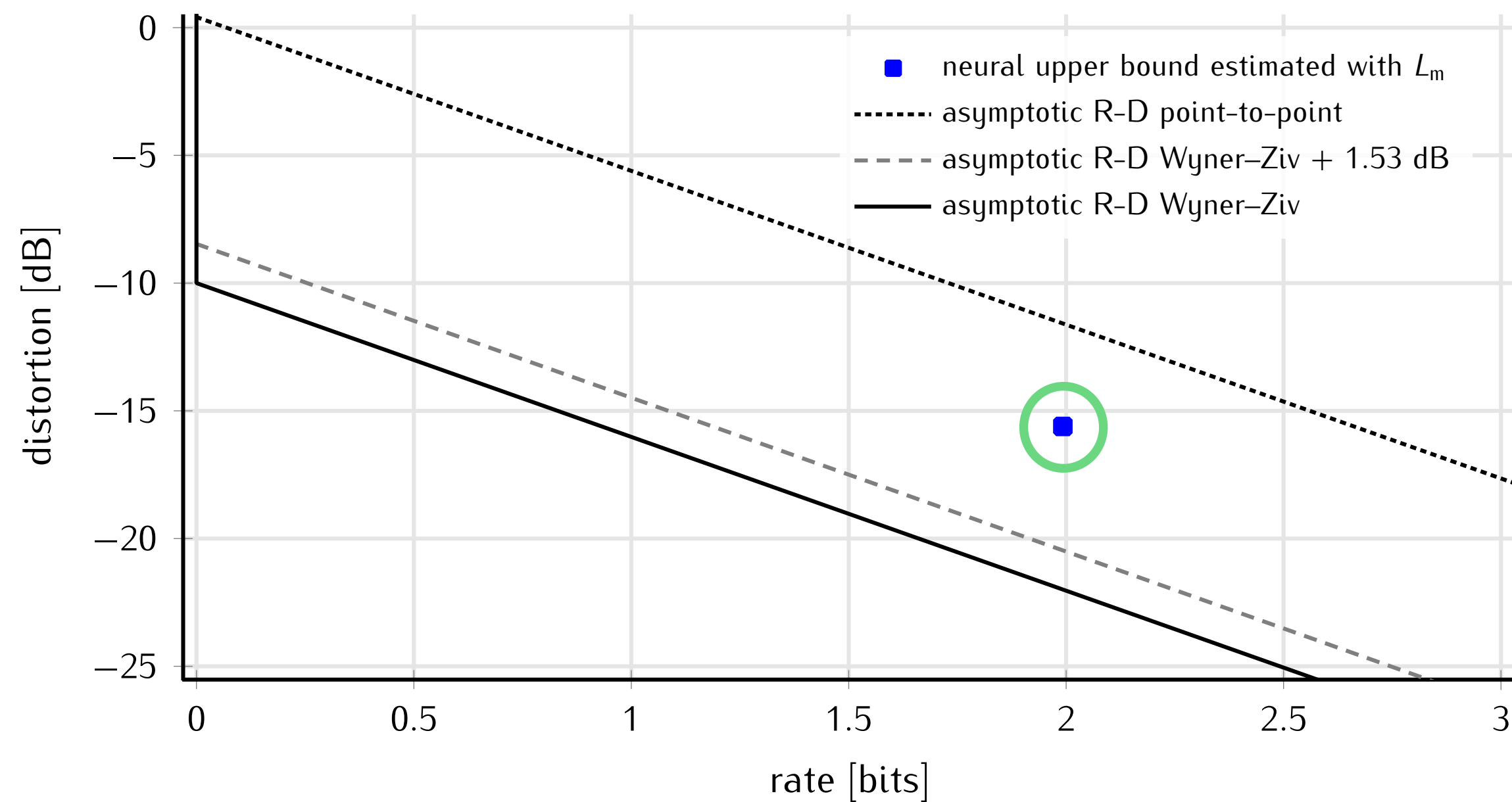
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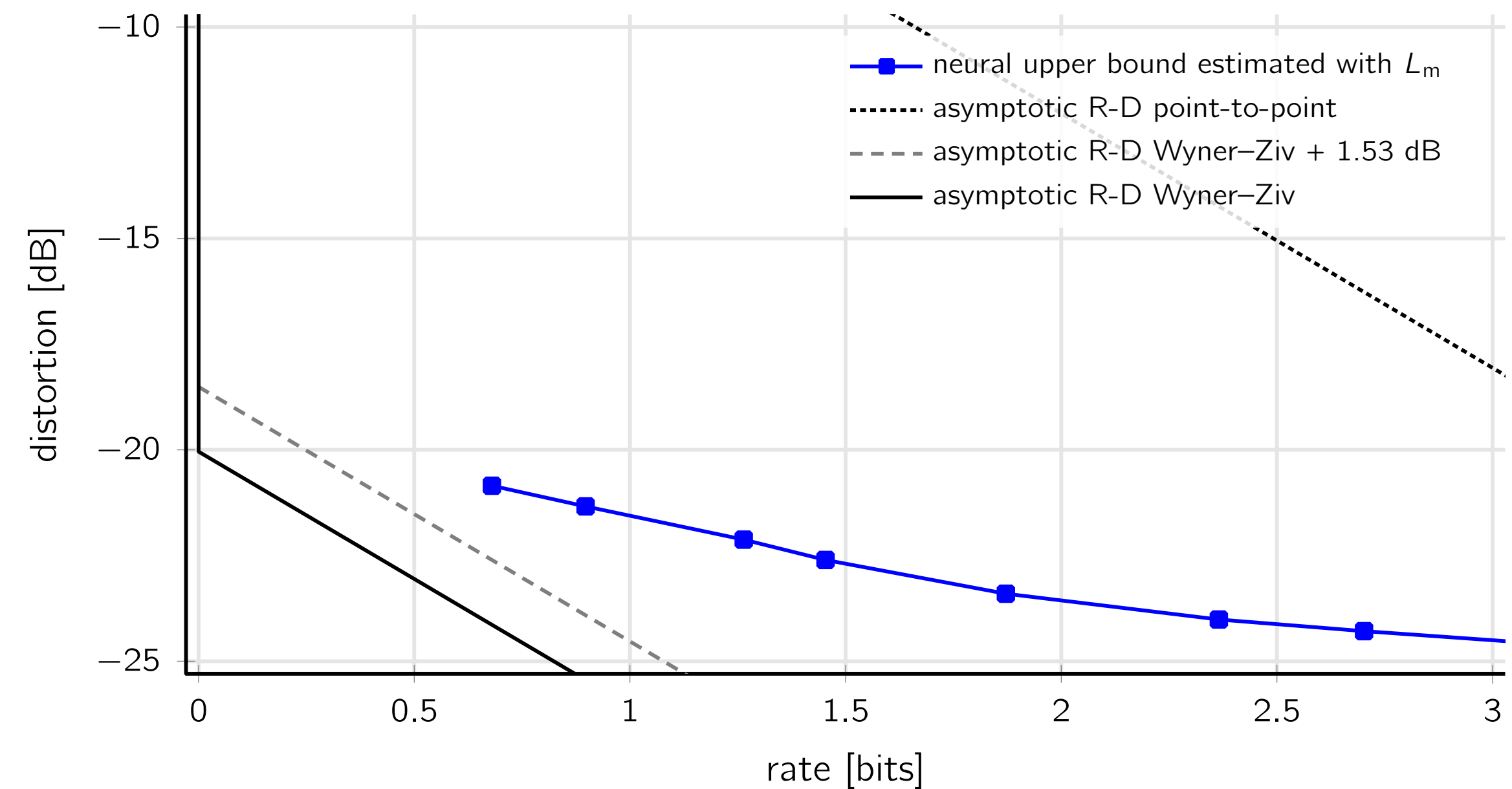
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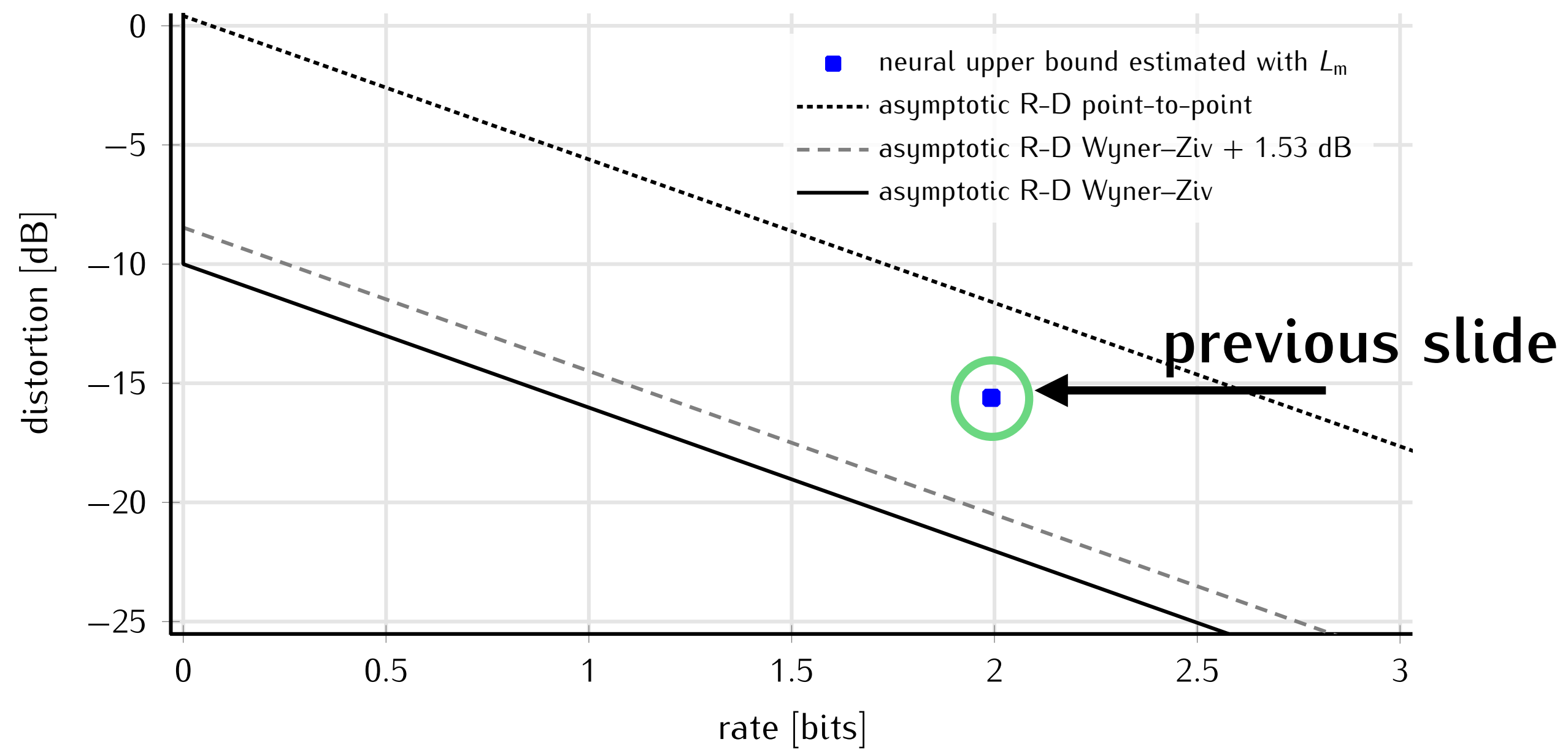
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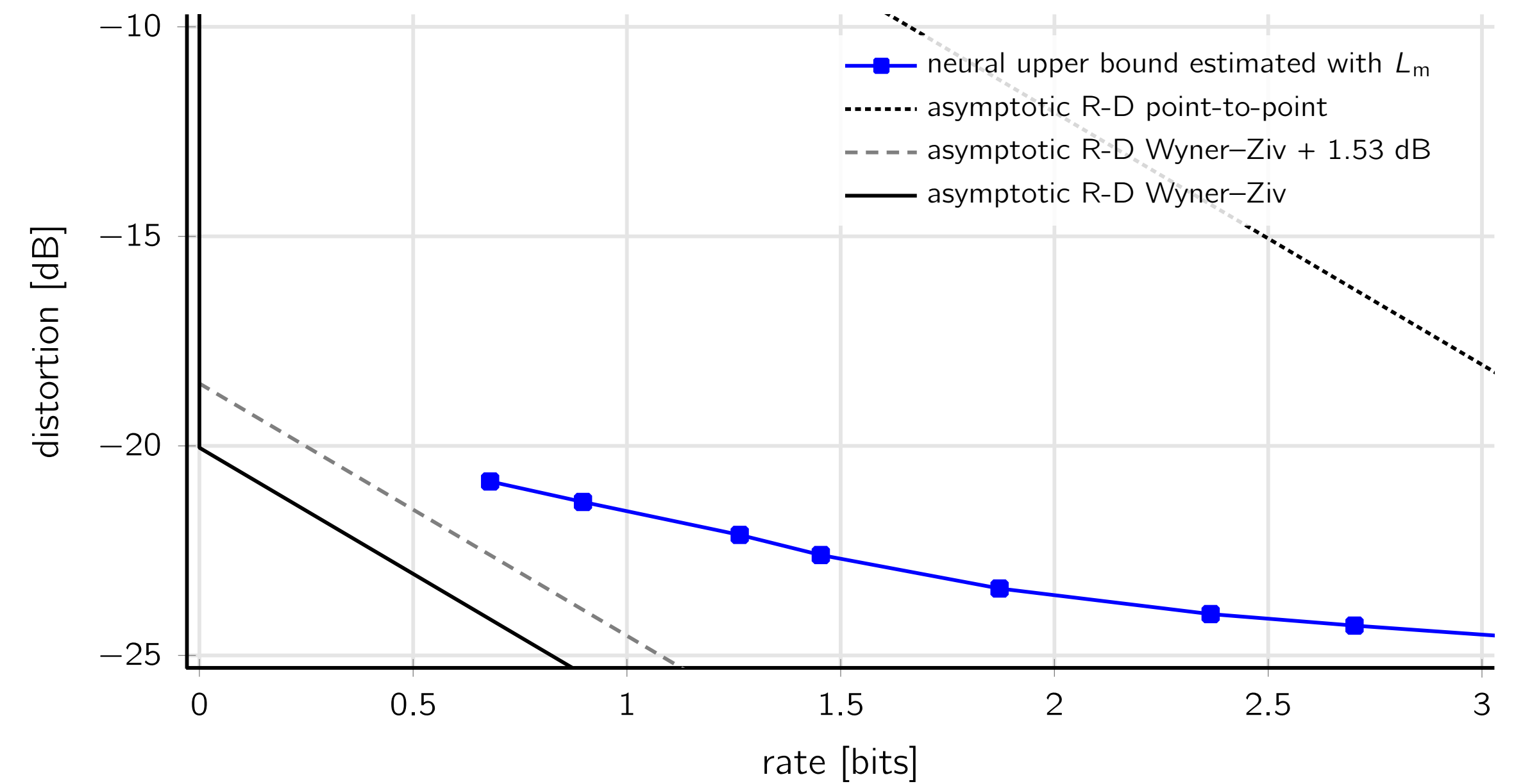
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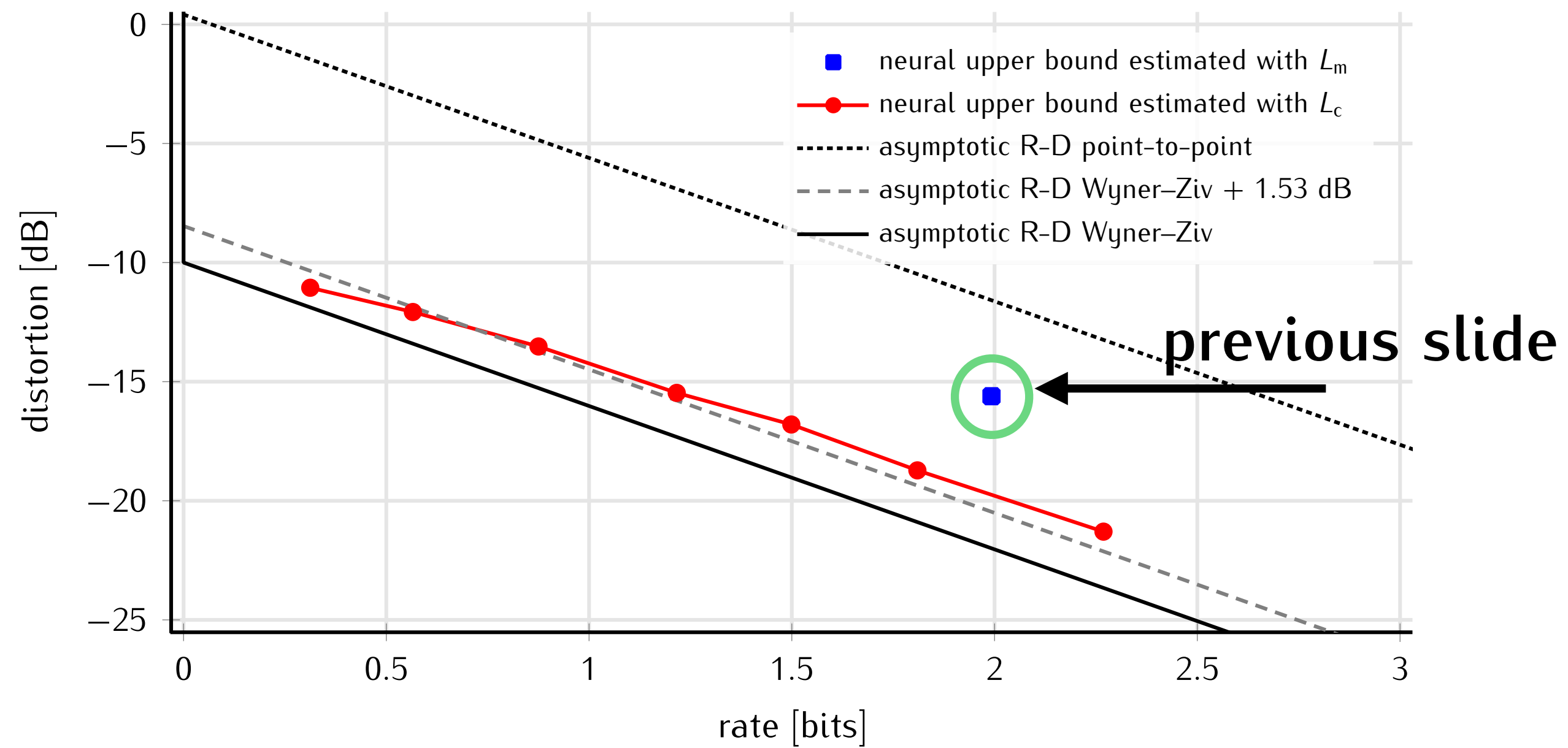
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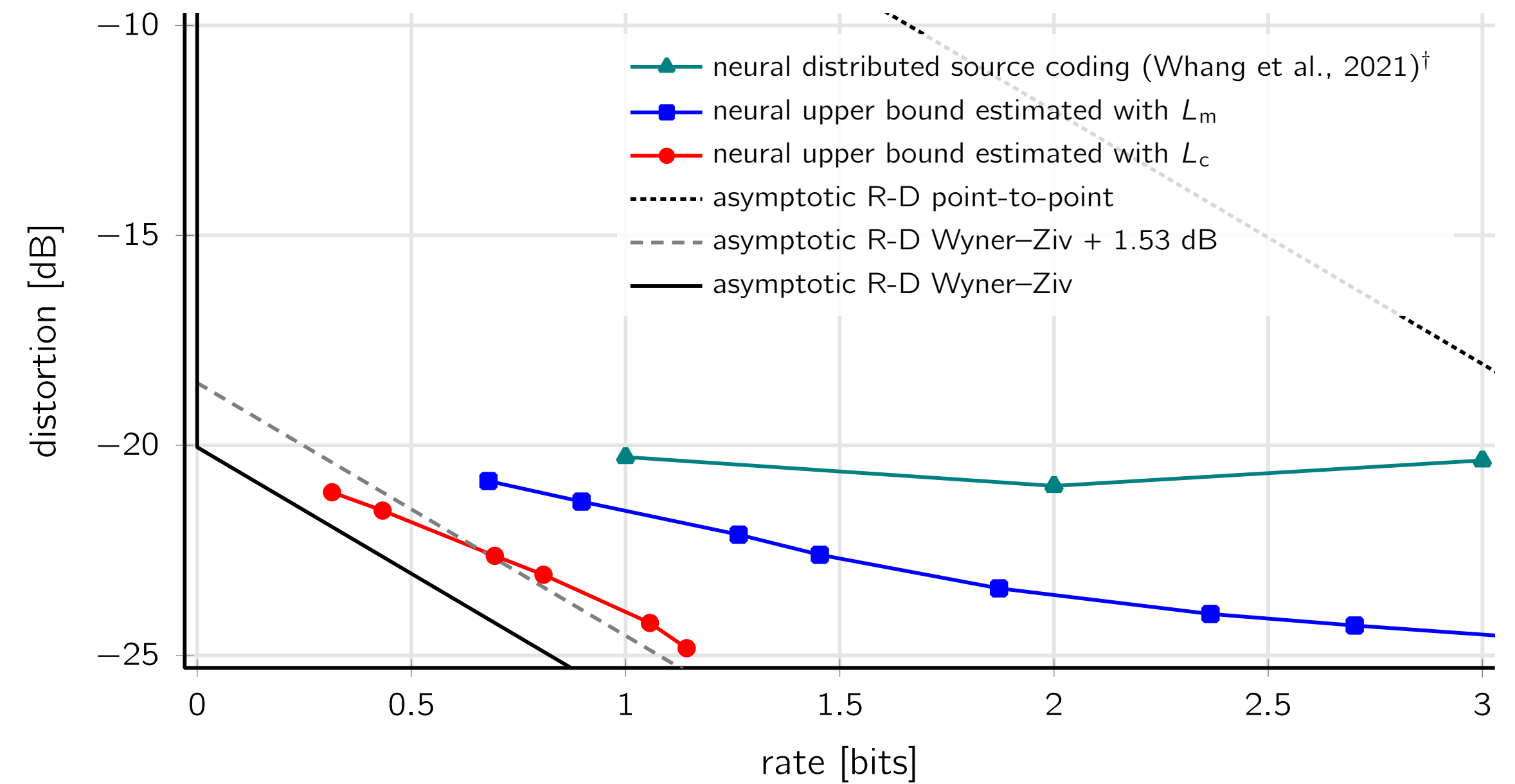
$Y = X + N$ with $X \sim N(0,1)$ and $N \sim N(0,10^{-2})$.

Results

R-D performances.



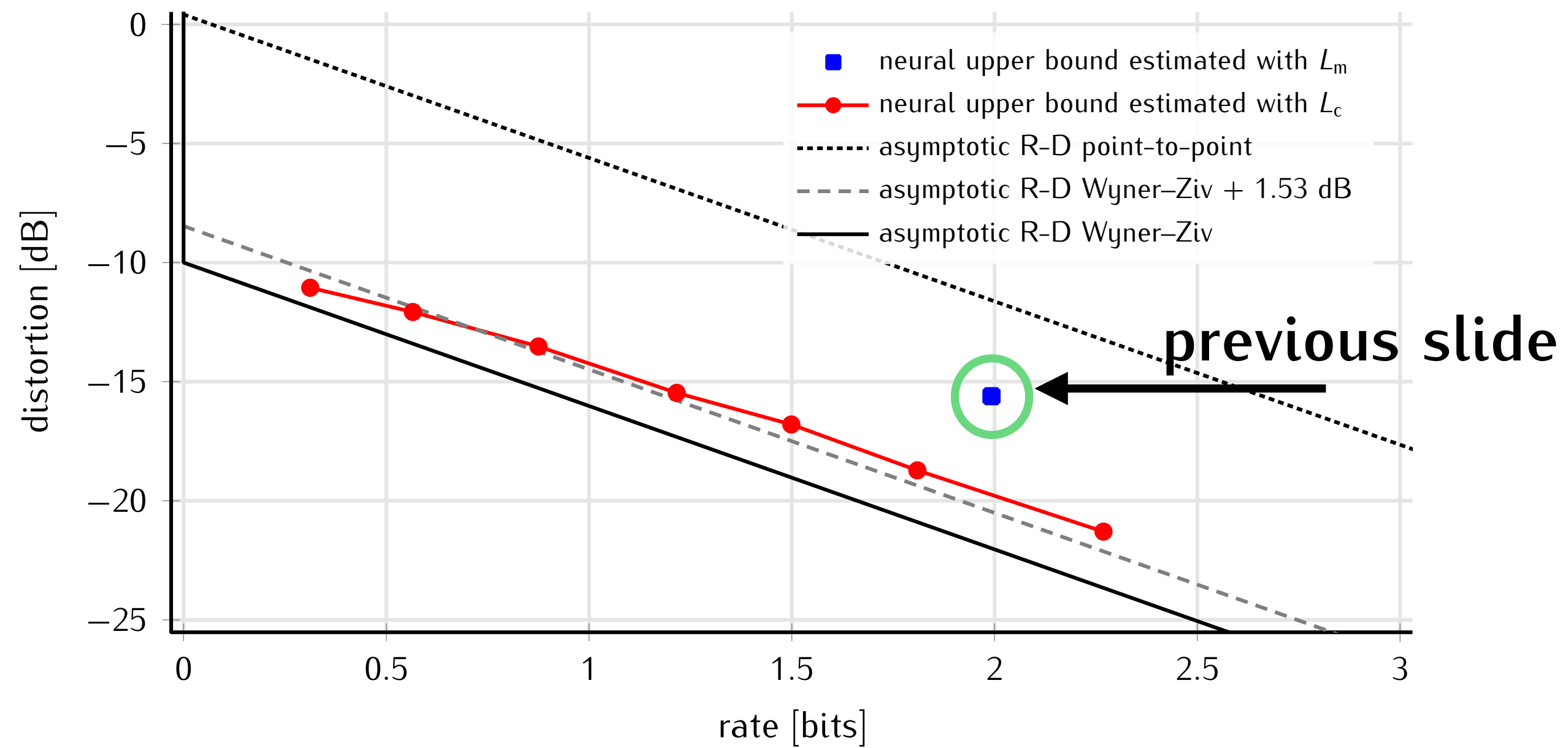
$$X = Y + N \text{ with } Y \sim N(0,1) \text{ and } N \sim N(0,10^{-1}) .$$



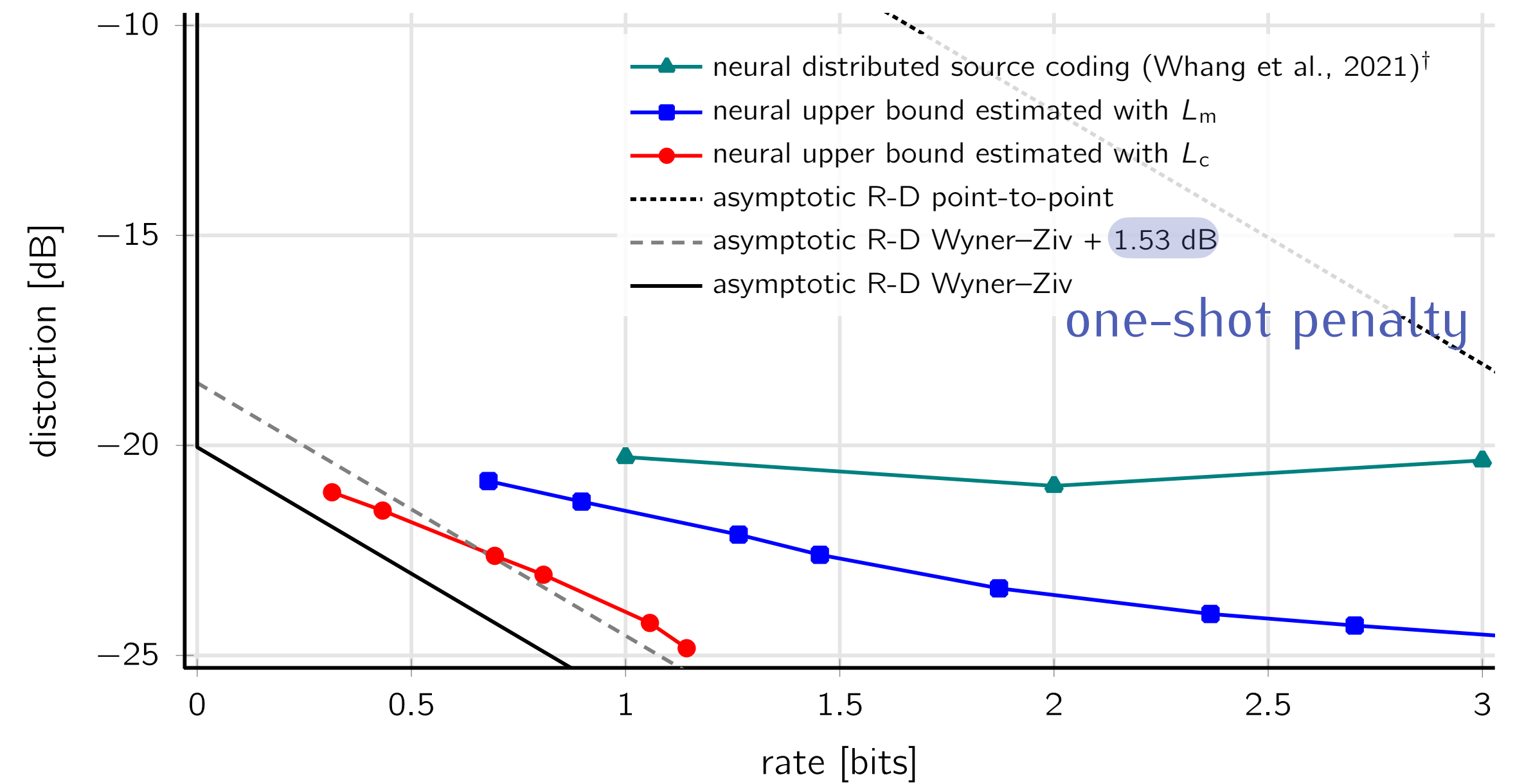
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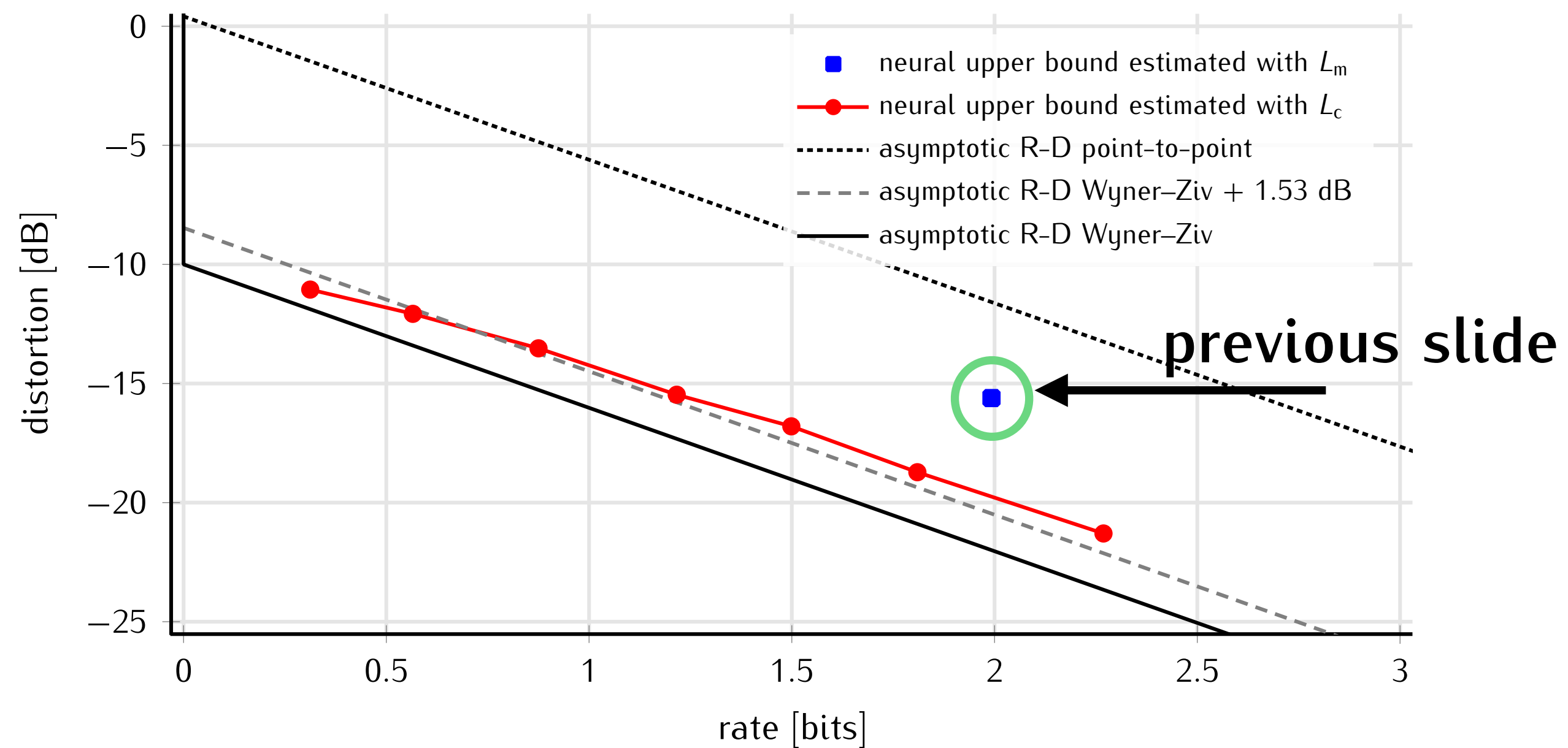
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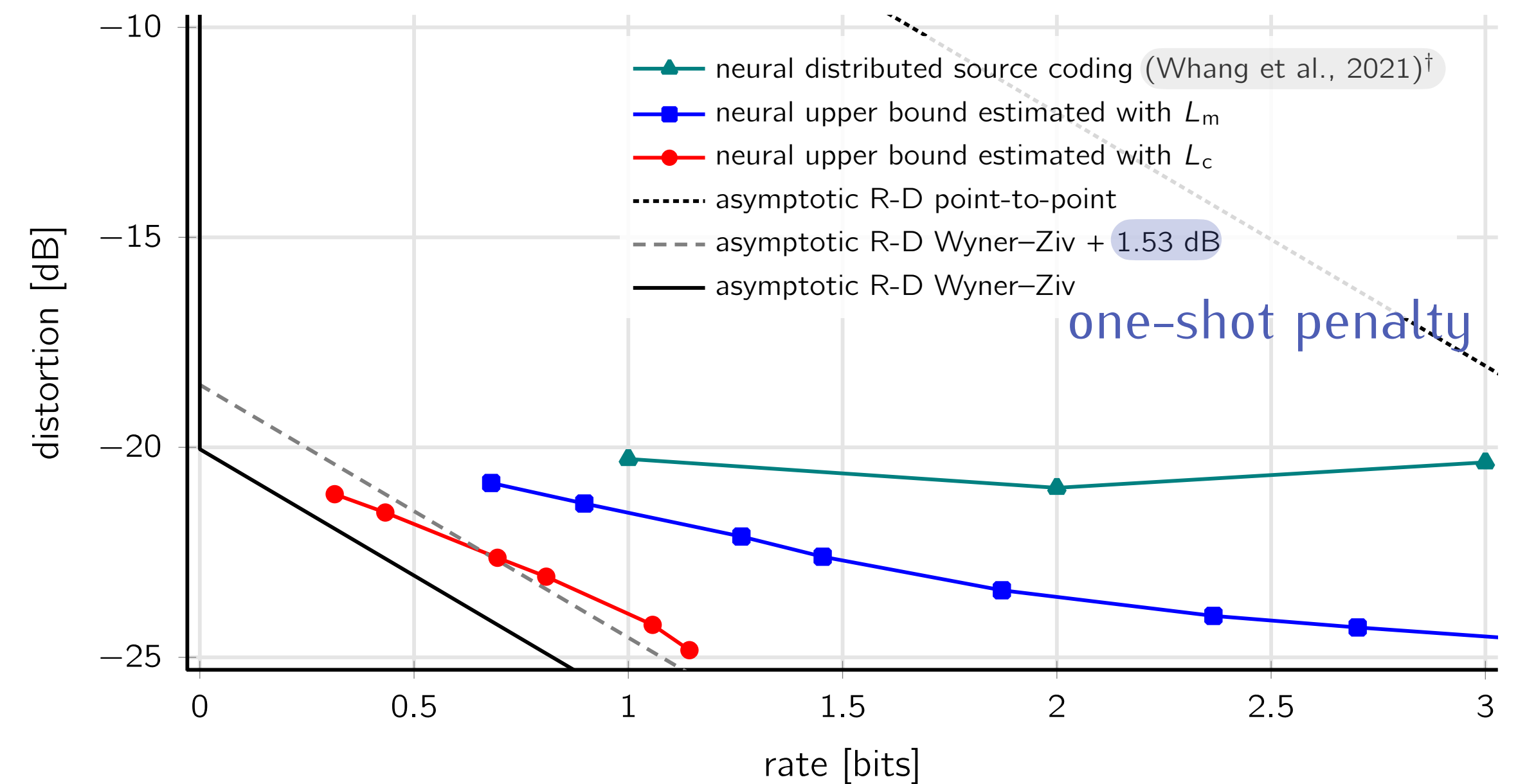
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[†]J. Whang, A. Acharya, H. Kim, and A. G. Dimakis, "Neural distributed source coding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.02797>, 2021.

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- **Data-driven insights** about the ‘nature’ of a classical source coding problem with side information.

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Thank you. Questions?

Learned Wyner-Ziv Compressors Recover Binning

Ezgi Özyilkan*, Johannes Ballé†, Elza Erkip*

*NYU, †Google Research
ezgi.ozyilkan@nyu.edu



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This work was supported in part by NYU Wireless and Google.