

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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Google Research



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**TANDON SCHOOL
OF ENGINEERING**

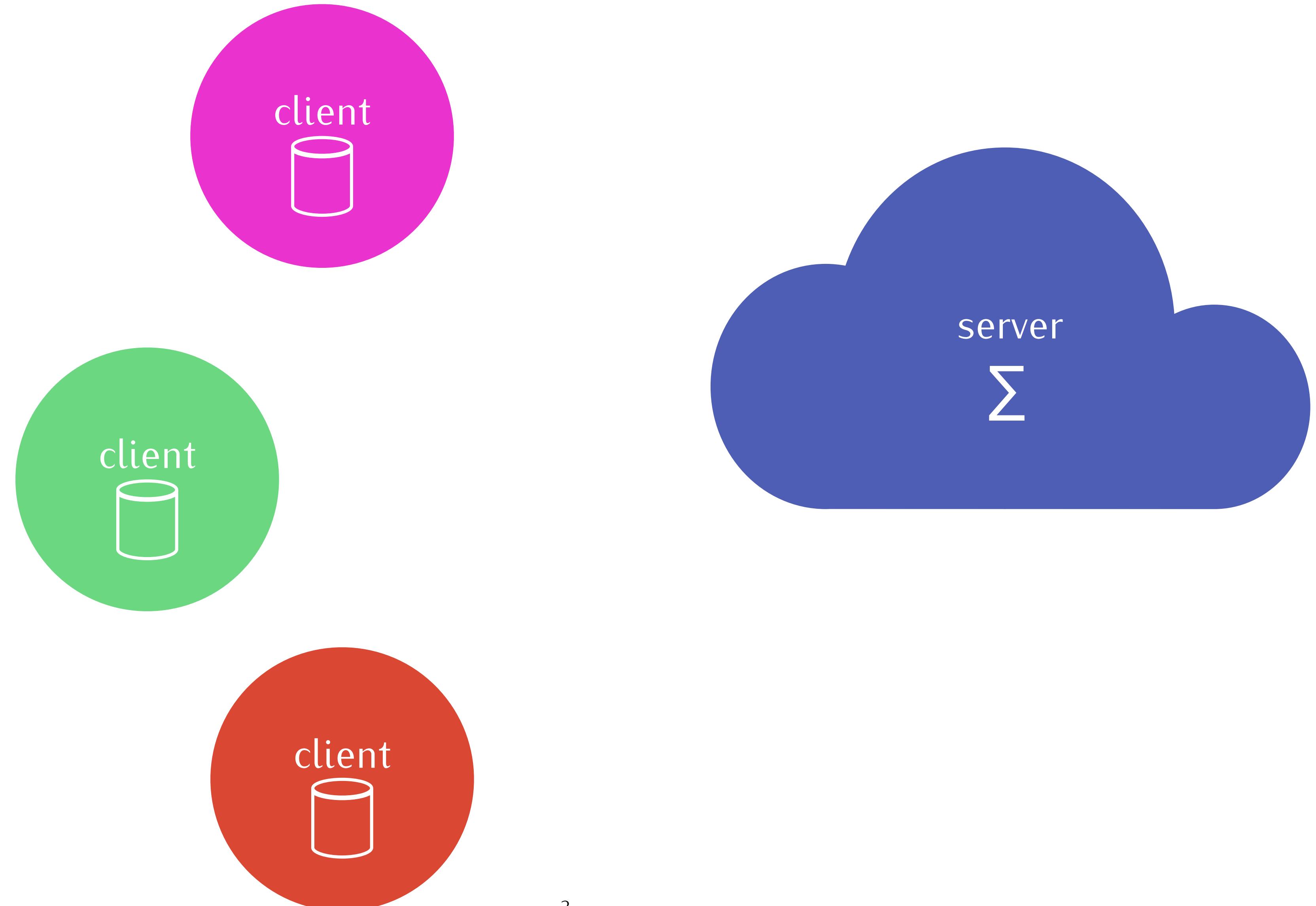
Distributed Source Coding

Motivation: Distributed Source Coding



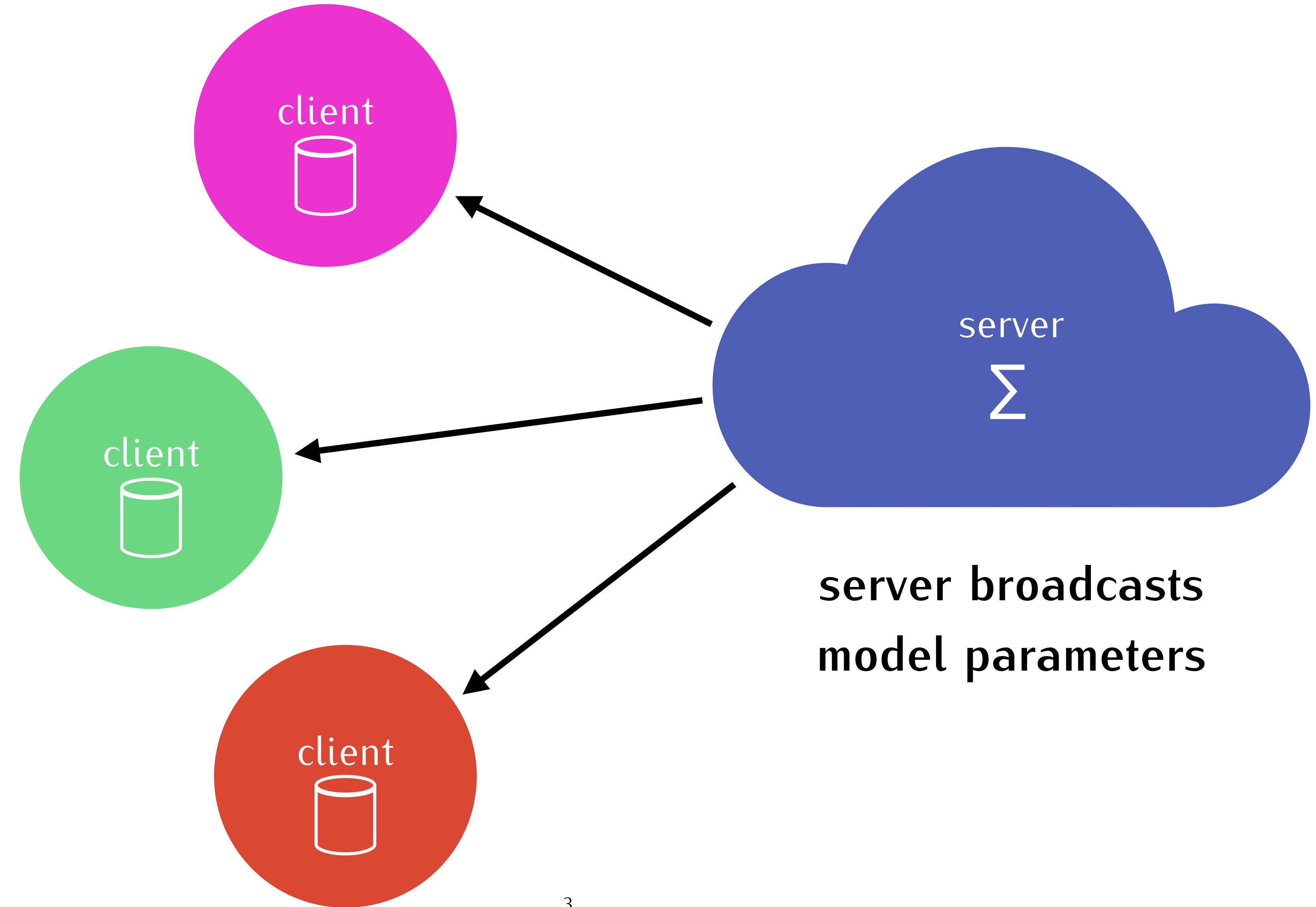
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Federated learning.



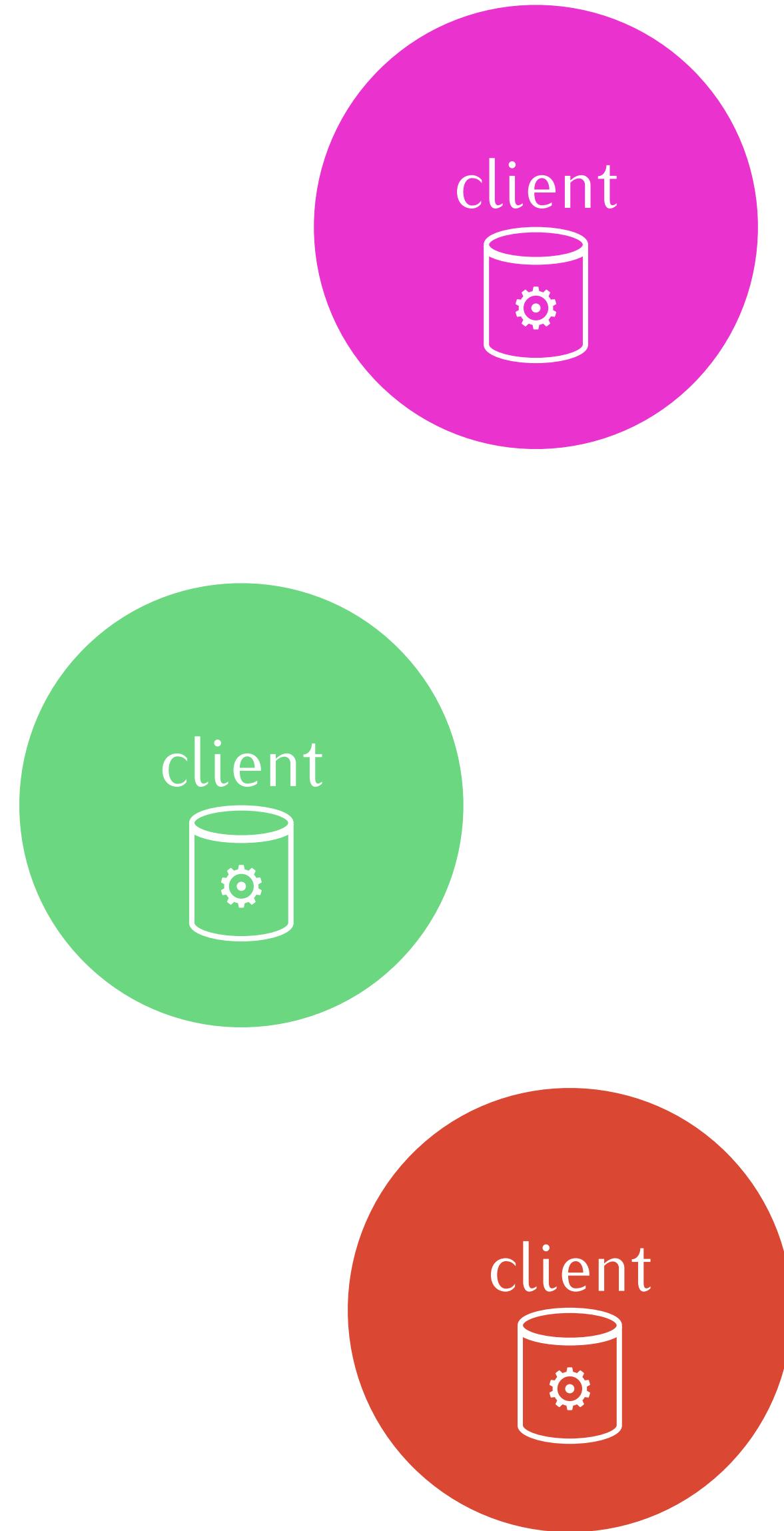
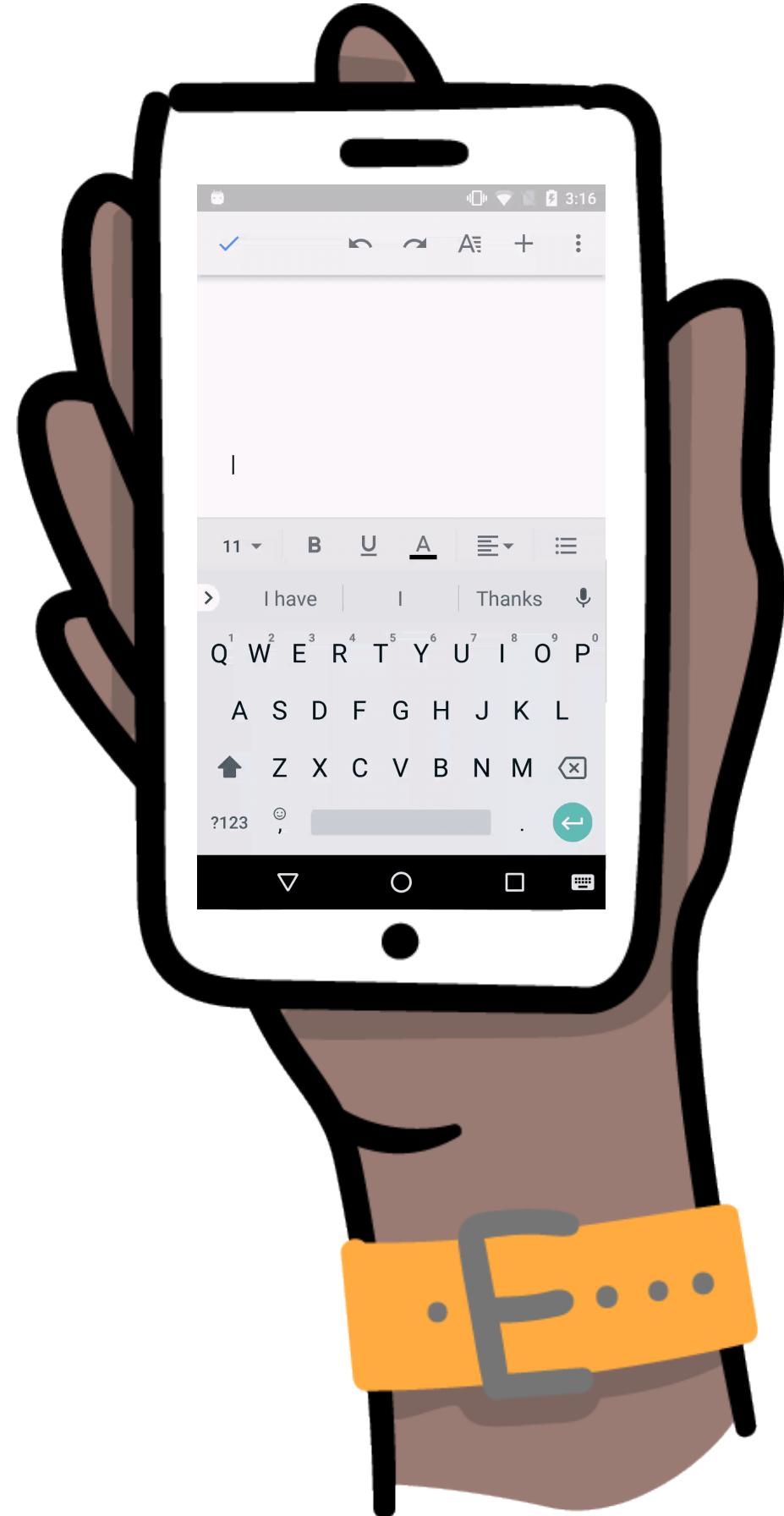
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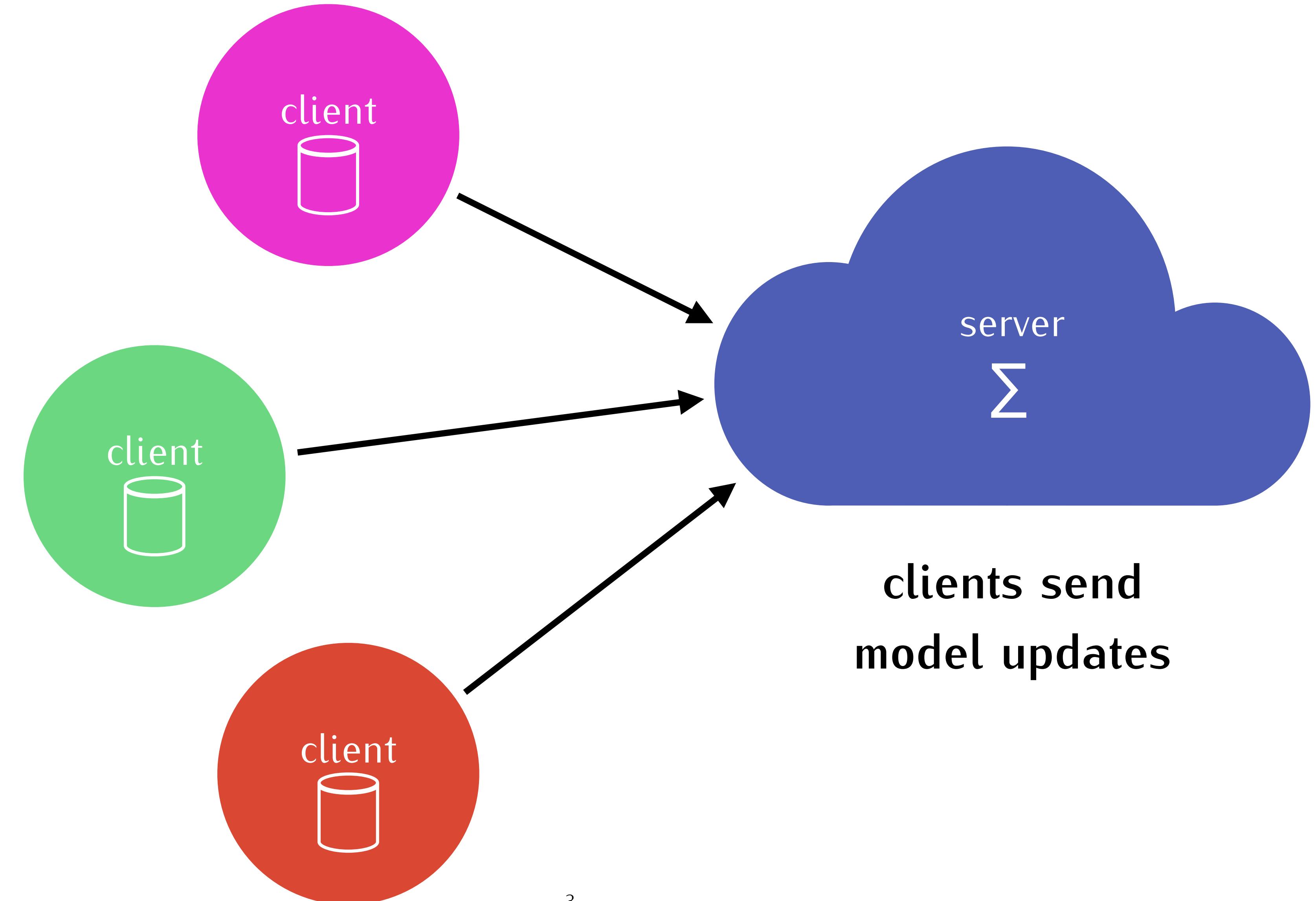


**clients update their models
based on local data**

e.g., next-word prediction

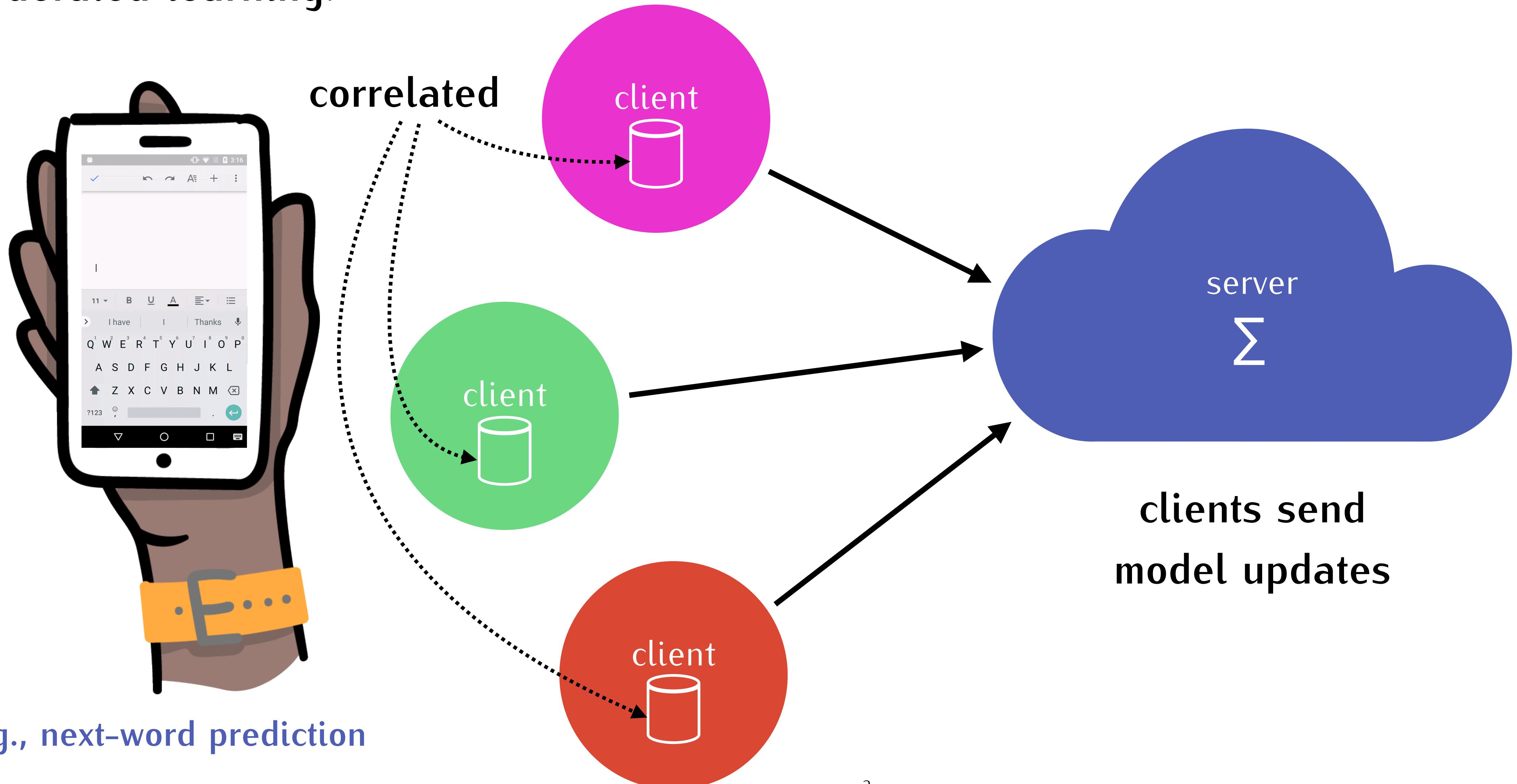
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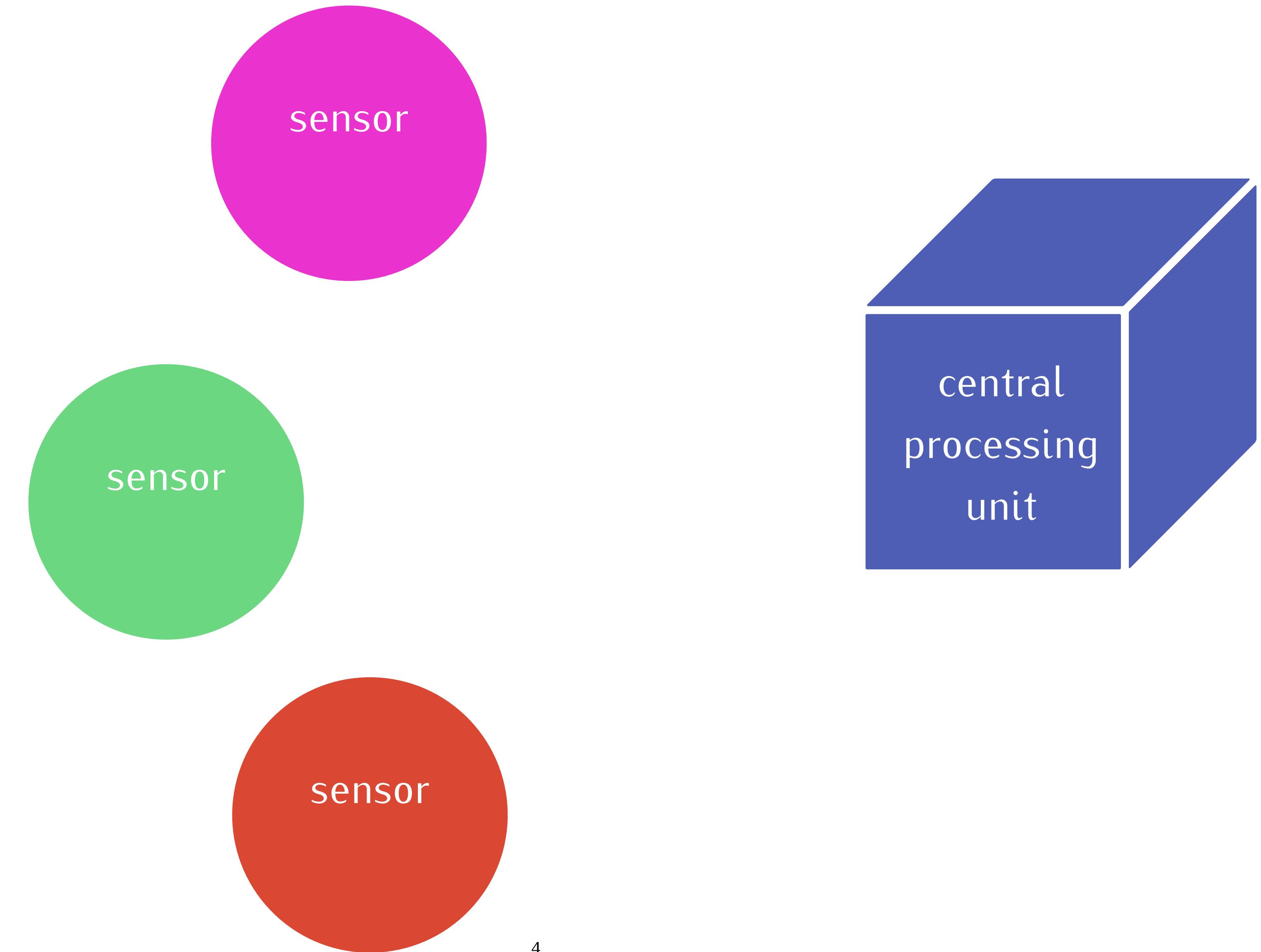


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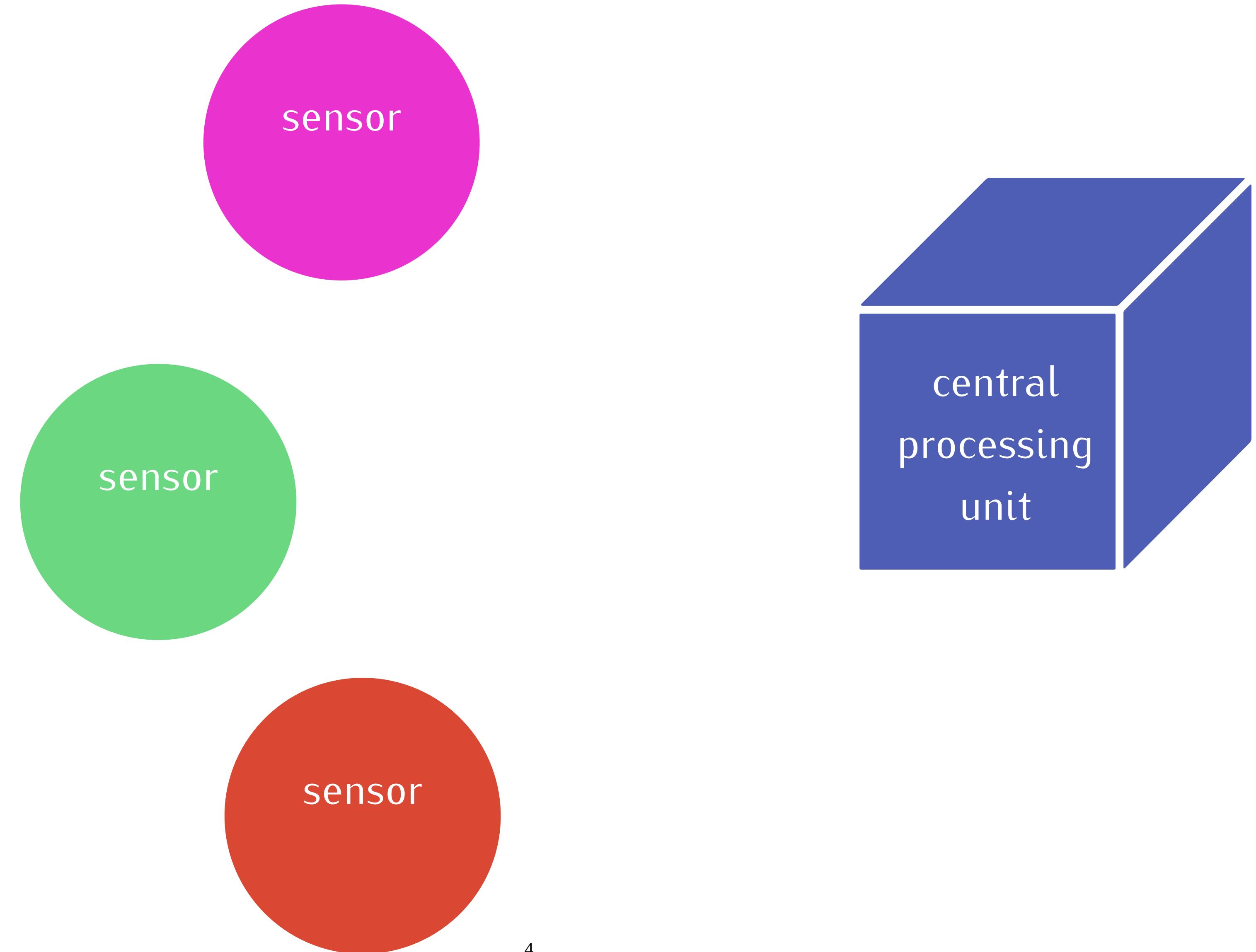


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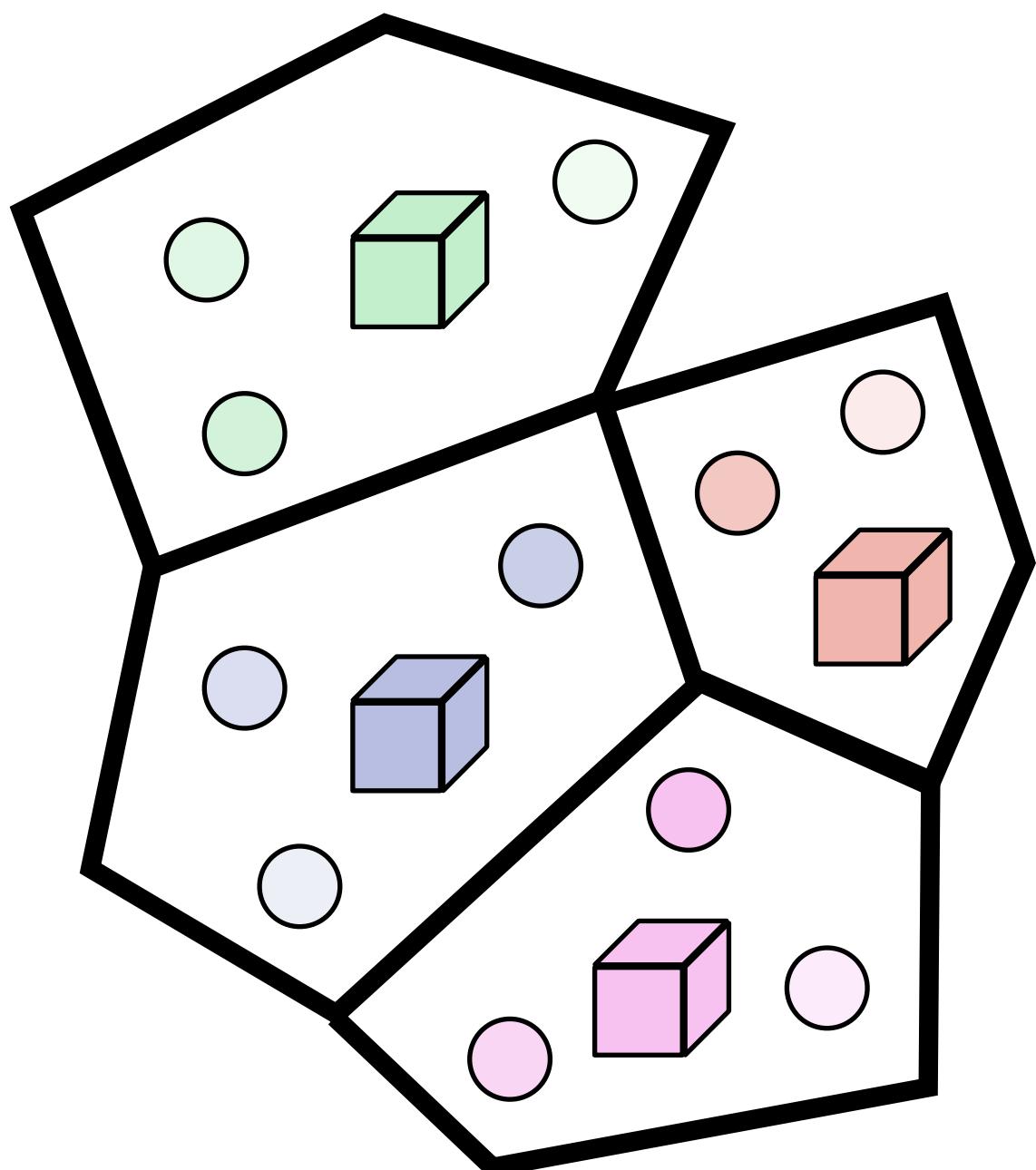
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Sensor networks.

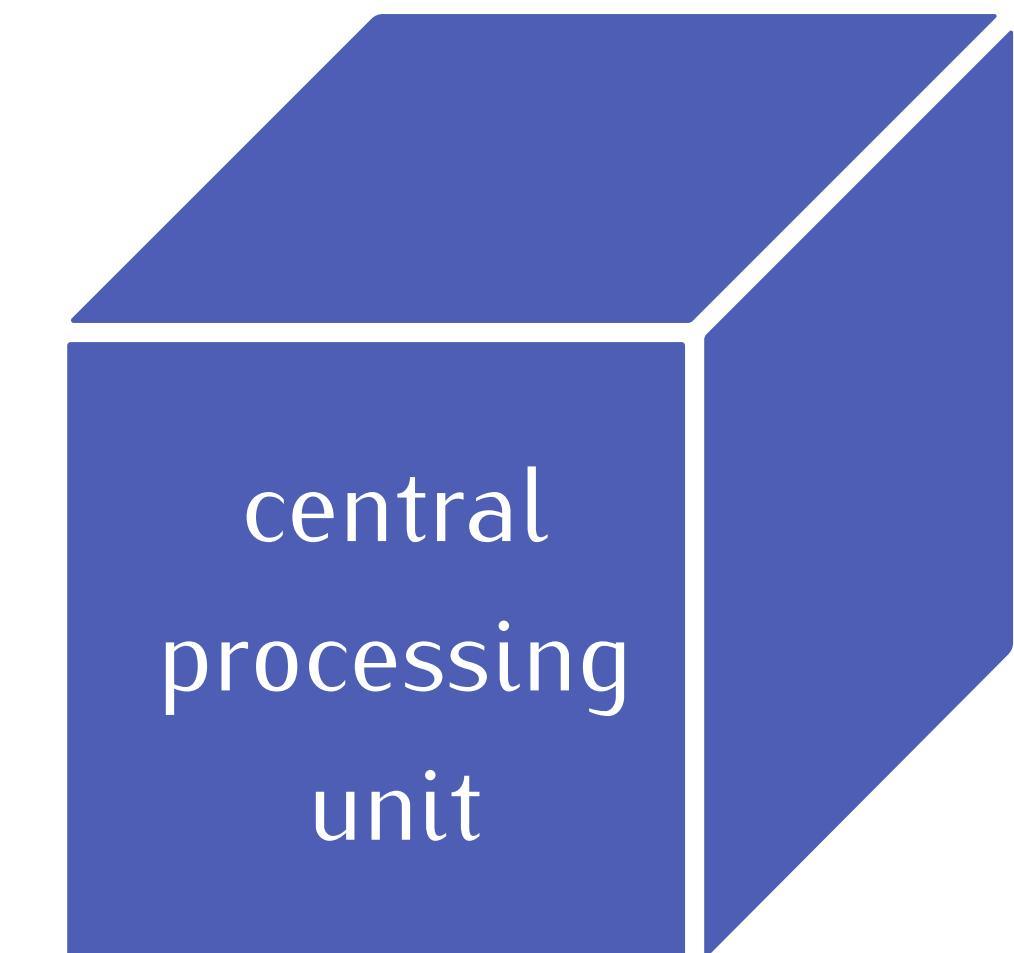
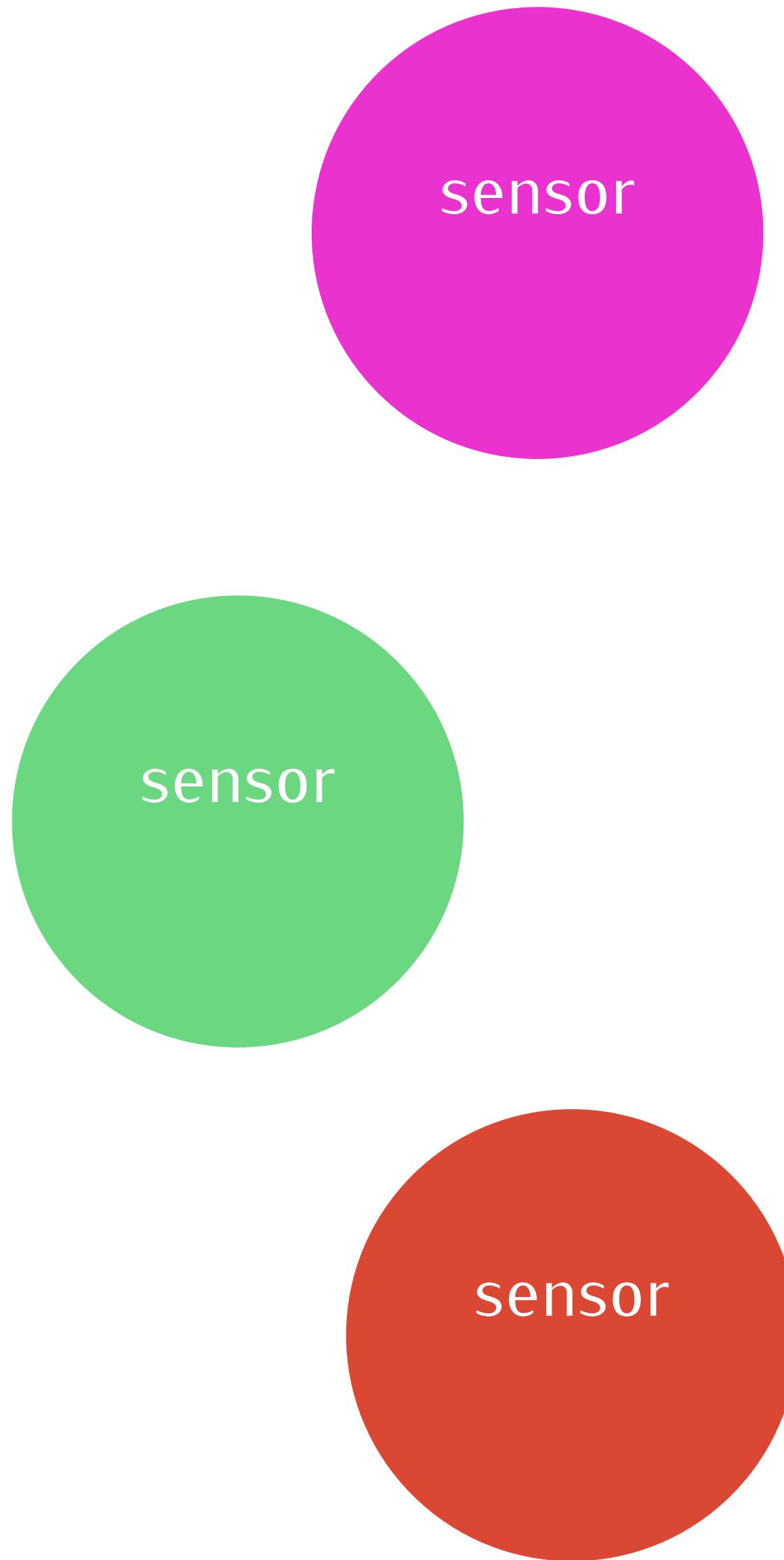


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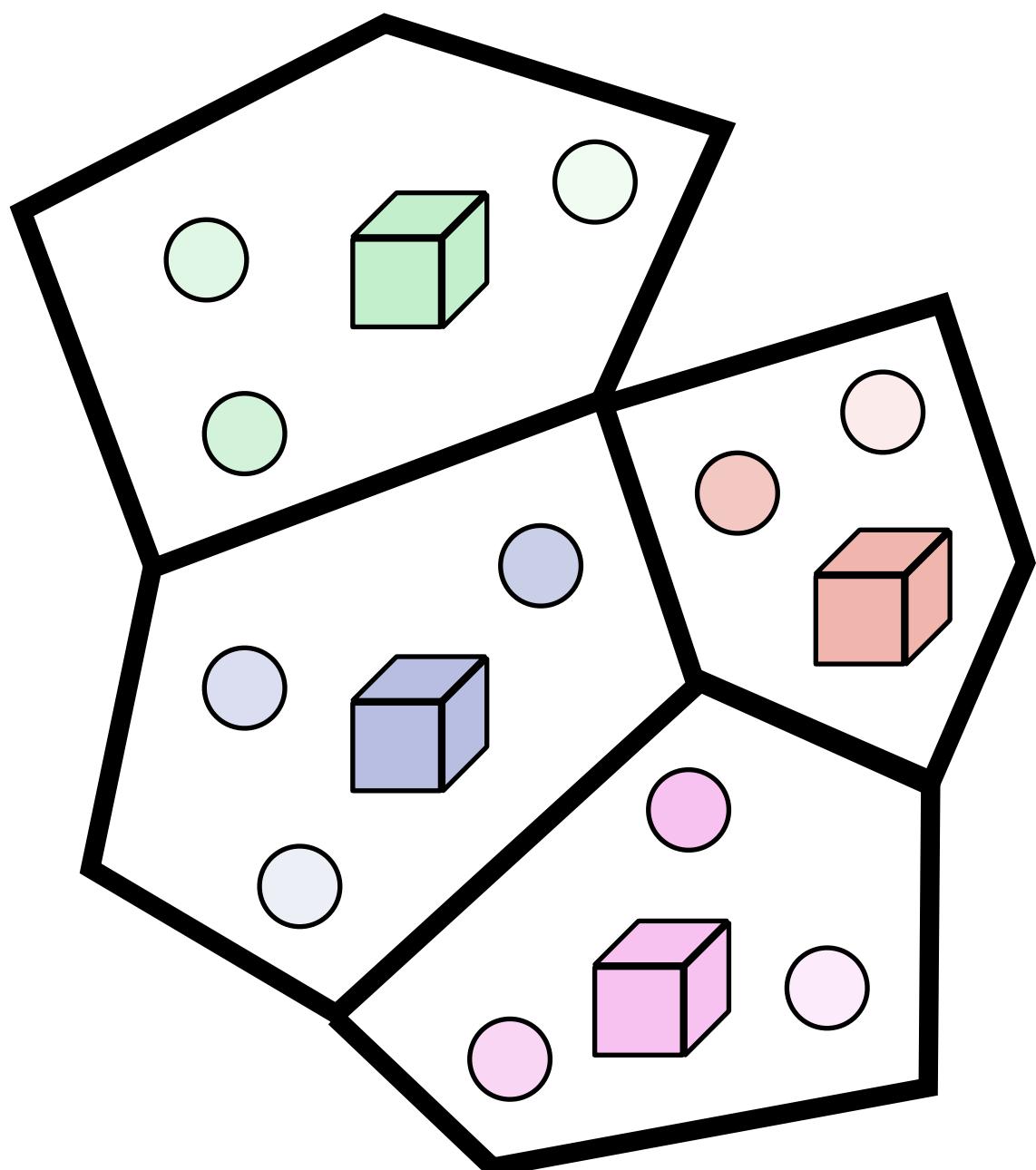


e.g., distributed camera
array

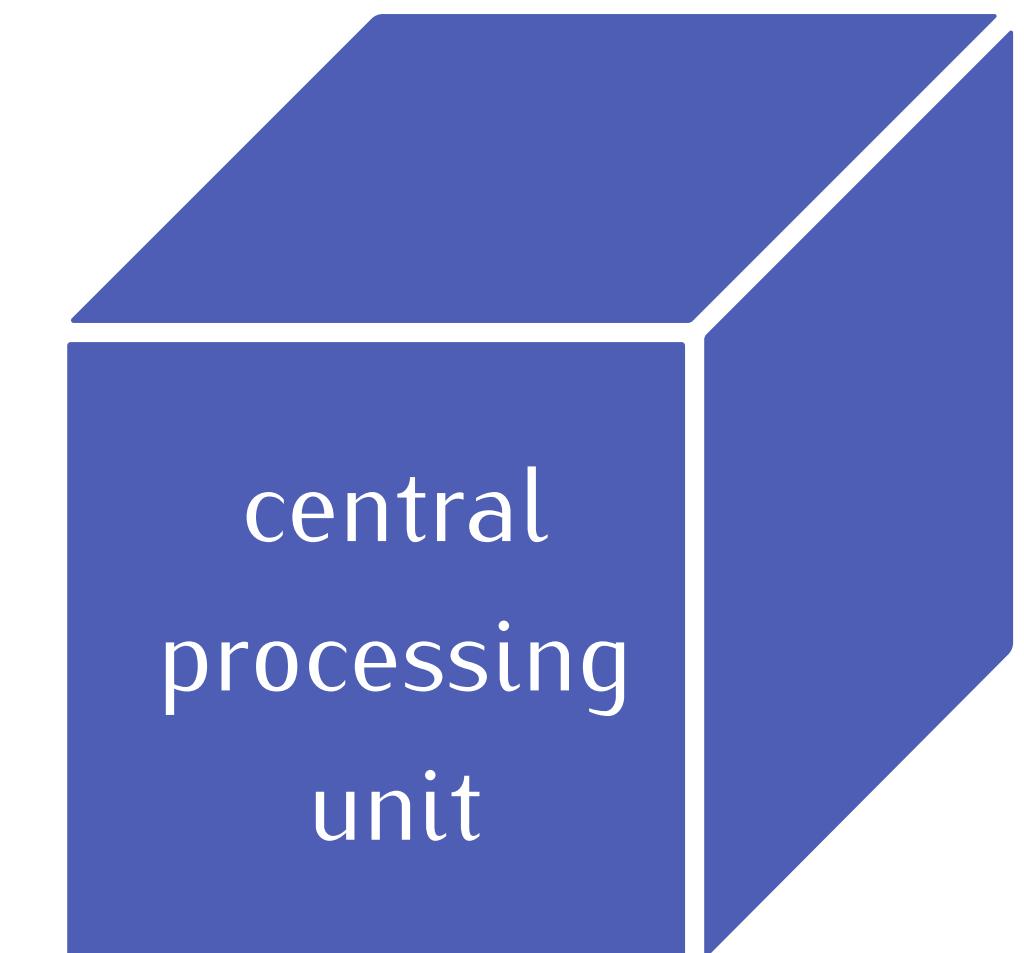
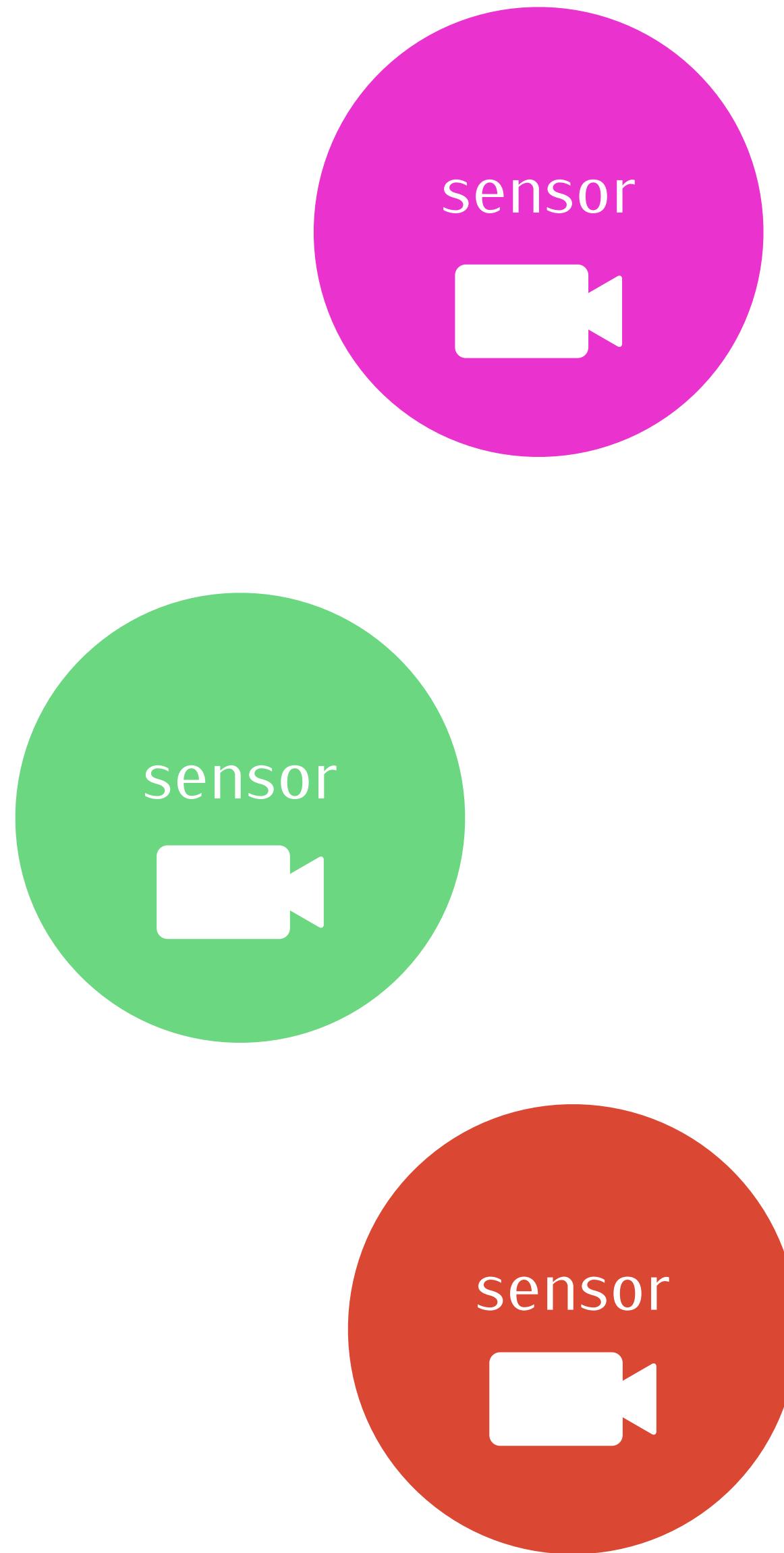


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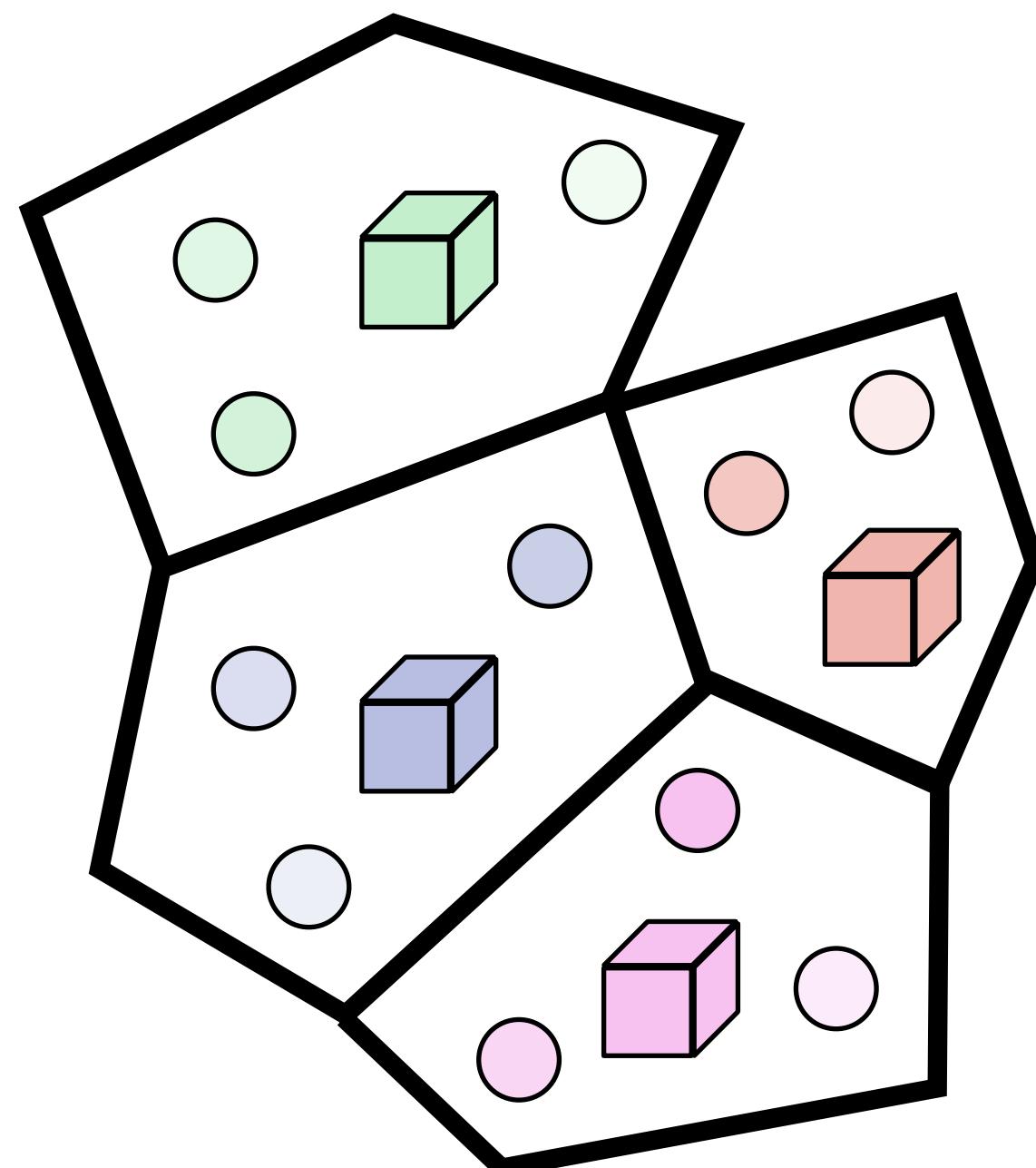


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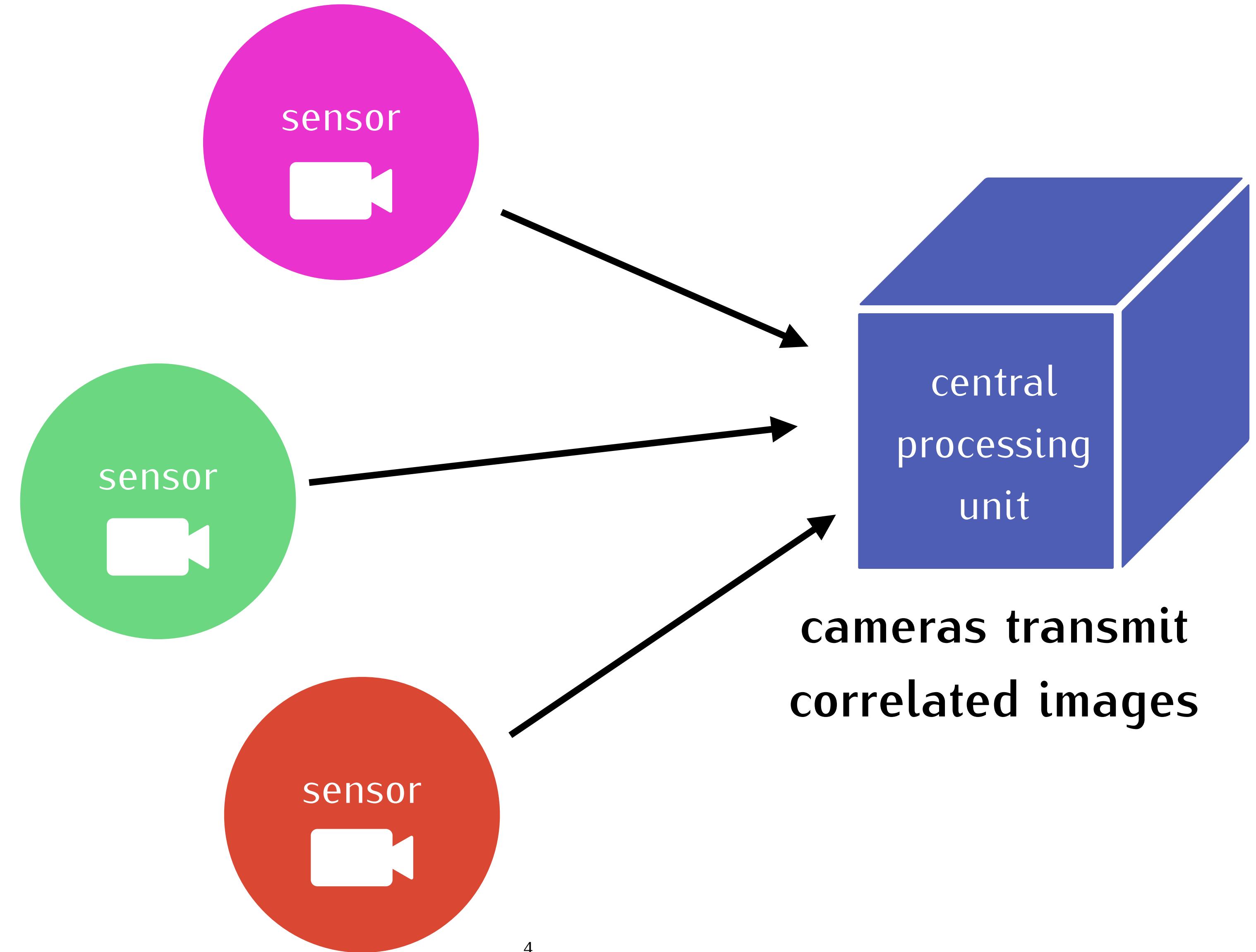


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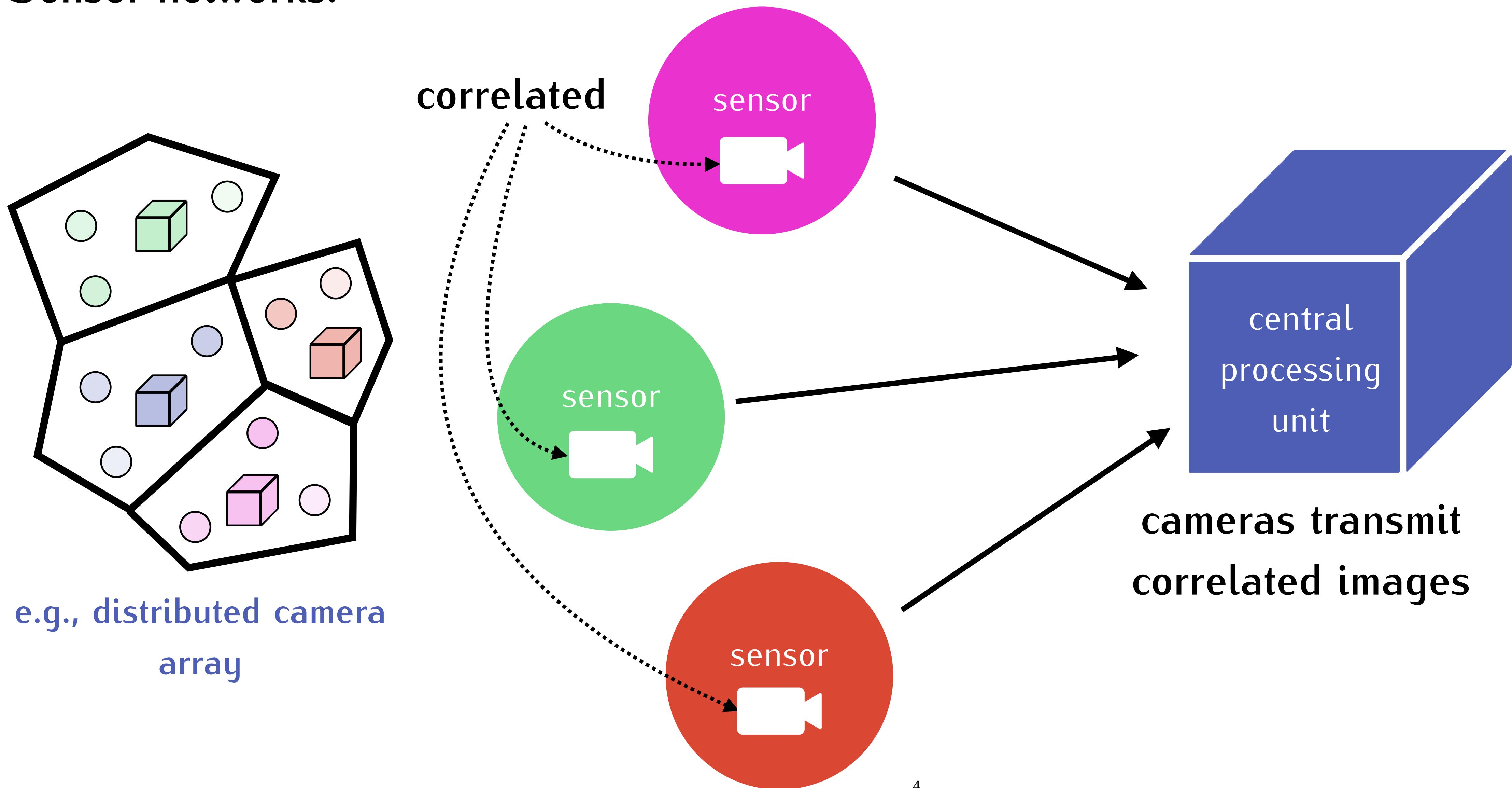


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Learning-based compressors (e.g., Ballé et al., 2017) may help.

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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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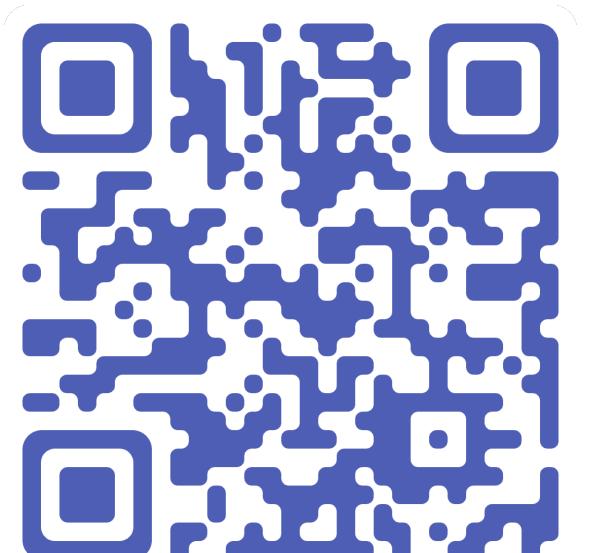


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→ Johannes Ballé's keynote at DCC'23.



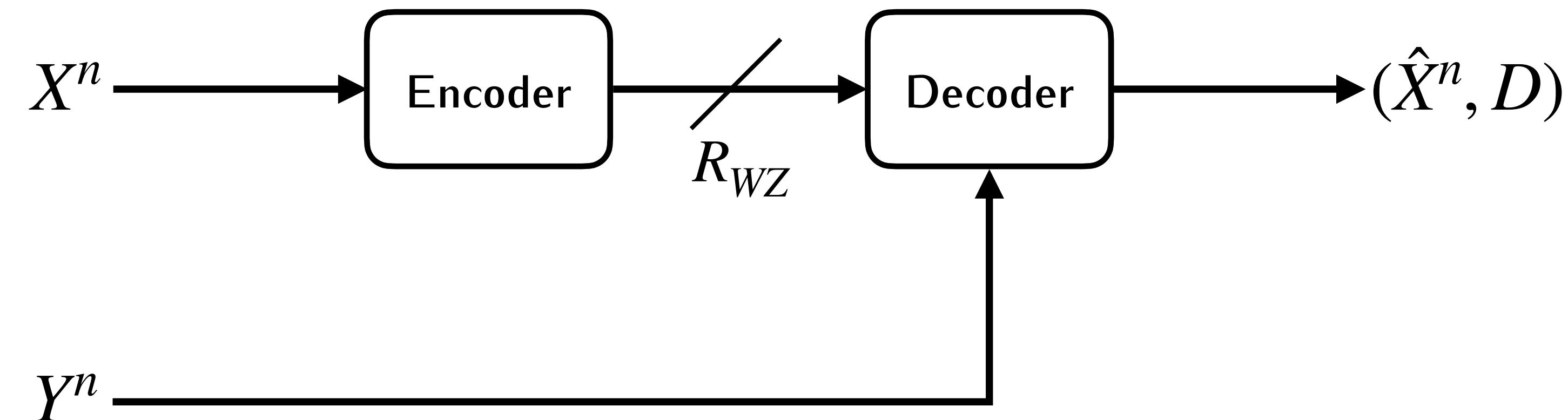
Simpler special case: Rate-distortion (R-D) with side information

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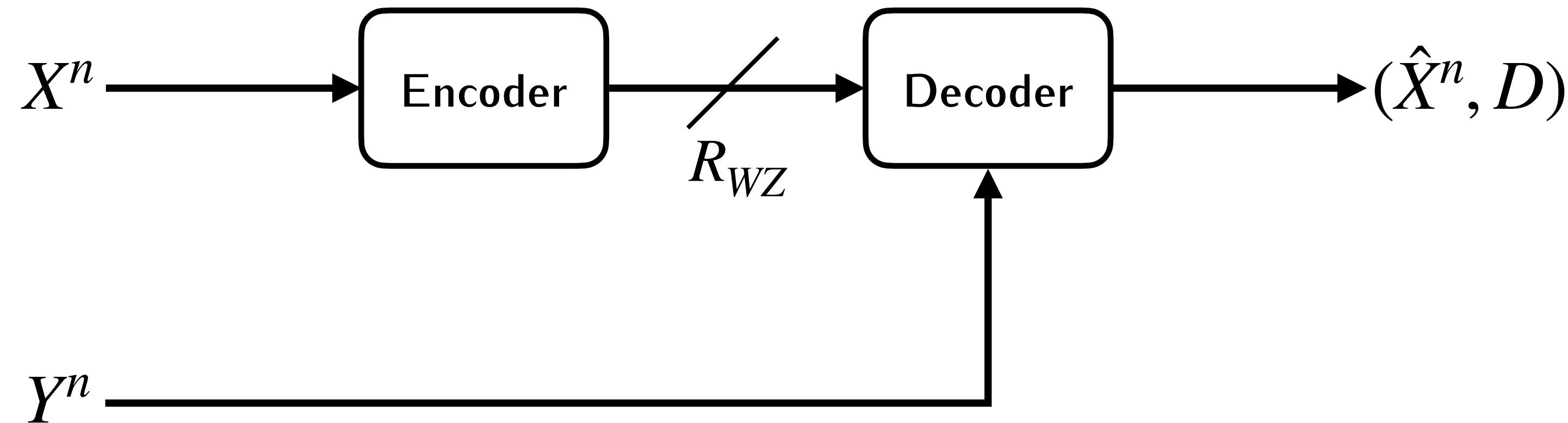
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Theorem. Let (X, Y) be correlated i.i.d. $\sim p(x, y)$, and let $d(x, \hat{x})$ be a distortion measure. The R-D function for X when Y available at the decoder is:

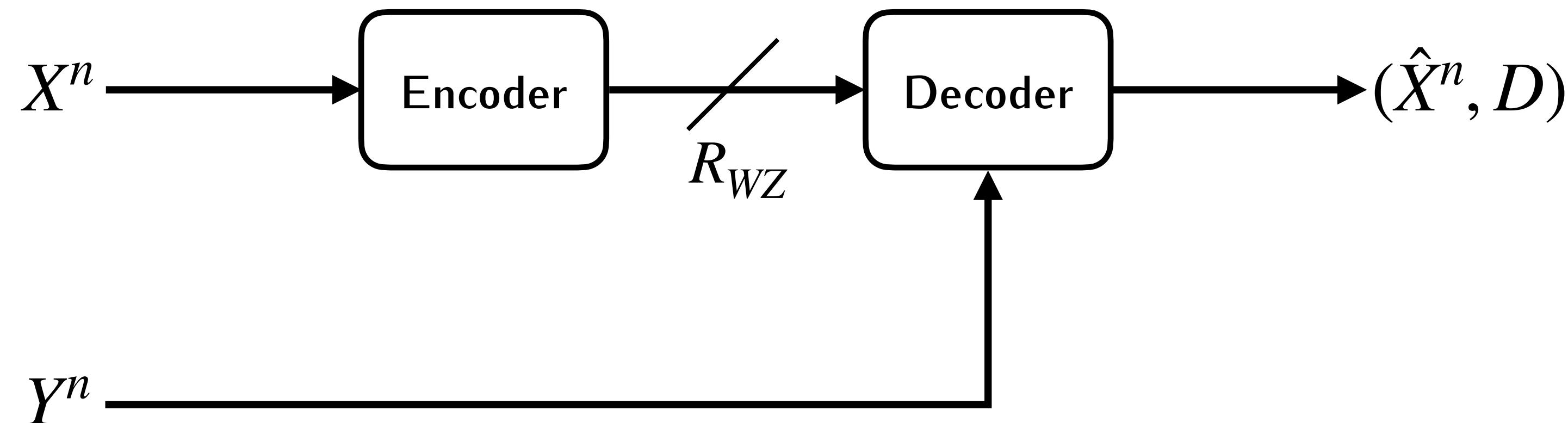
$$R_{WZ}(D) = \min(I(X; U) - I(Y; U)),$$

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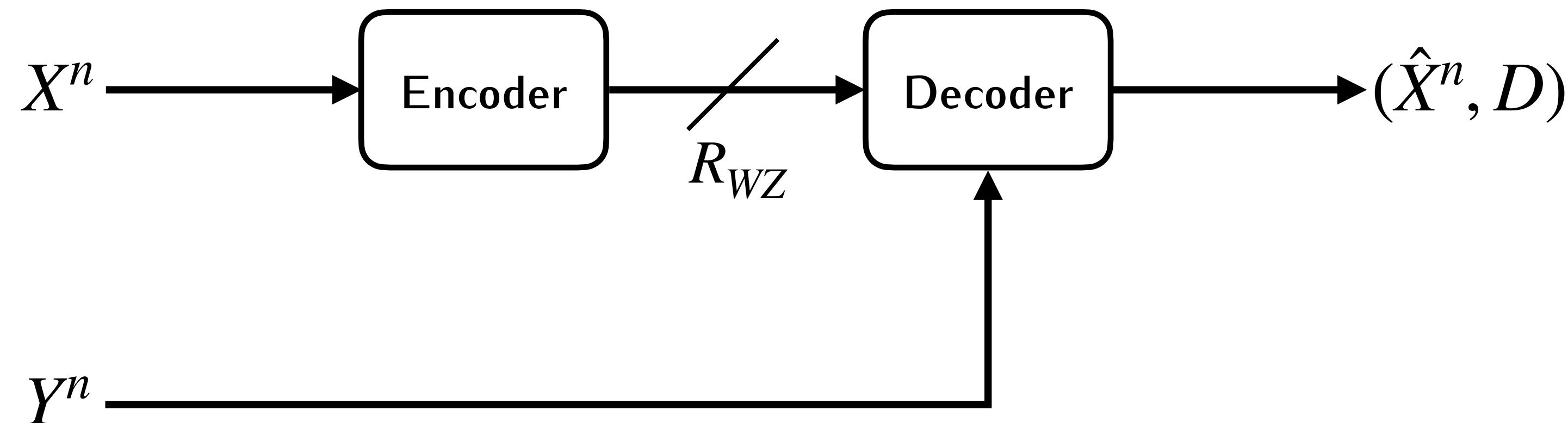
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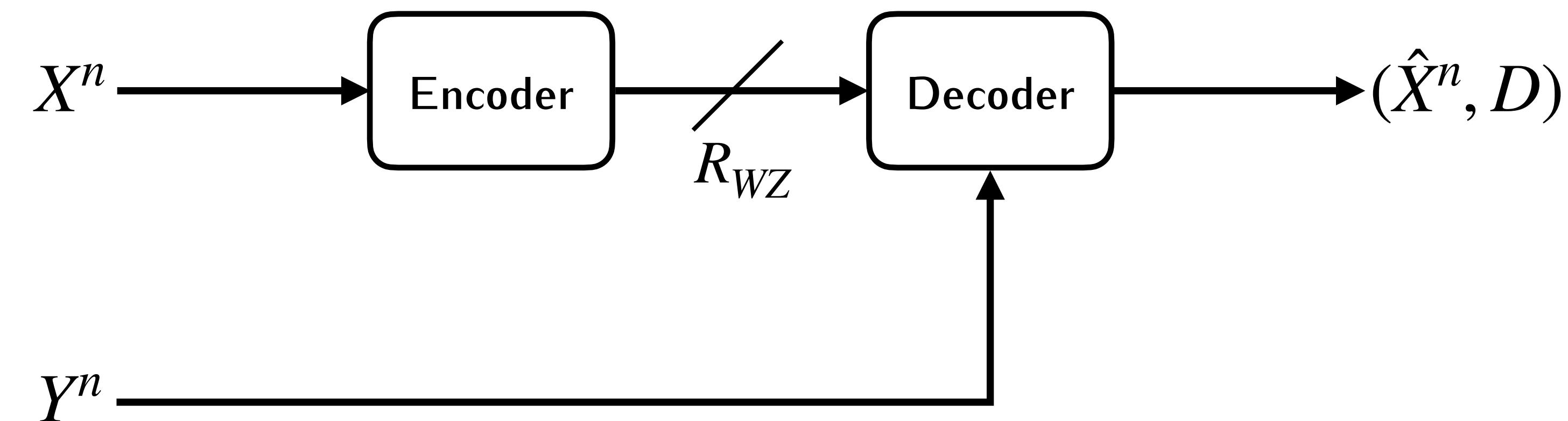
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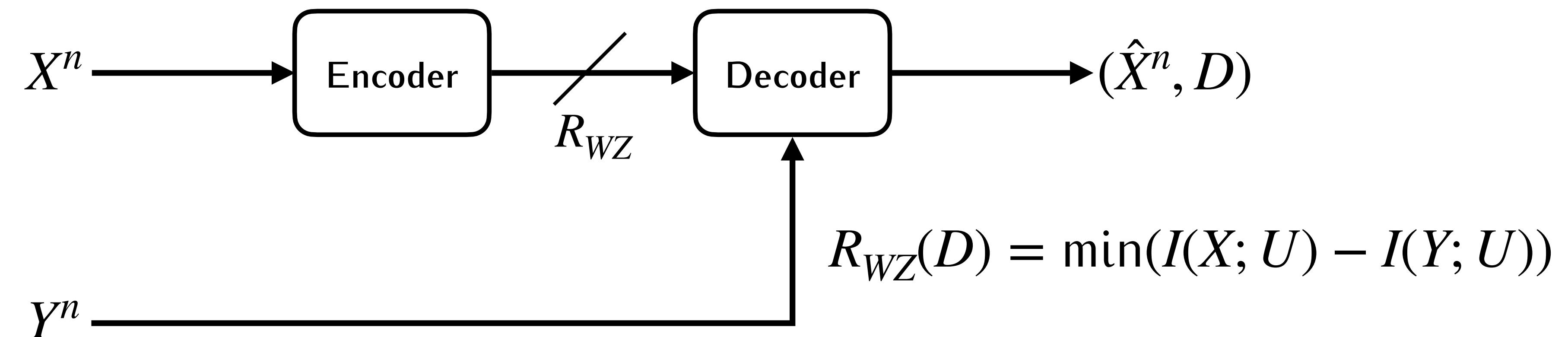
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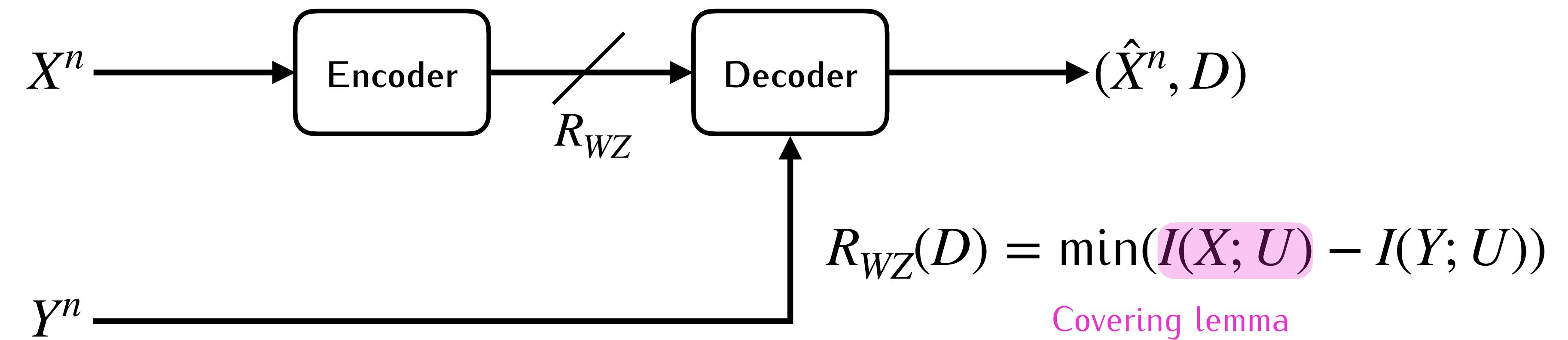
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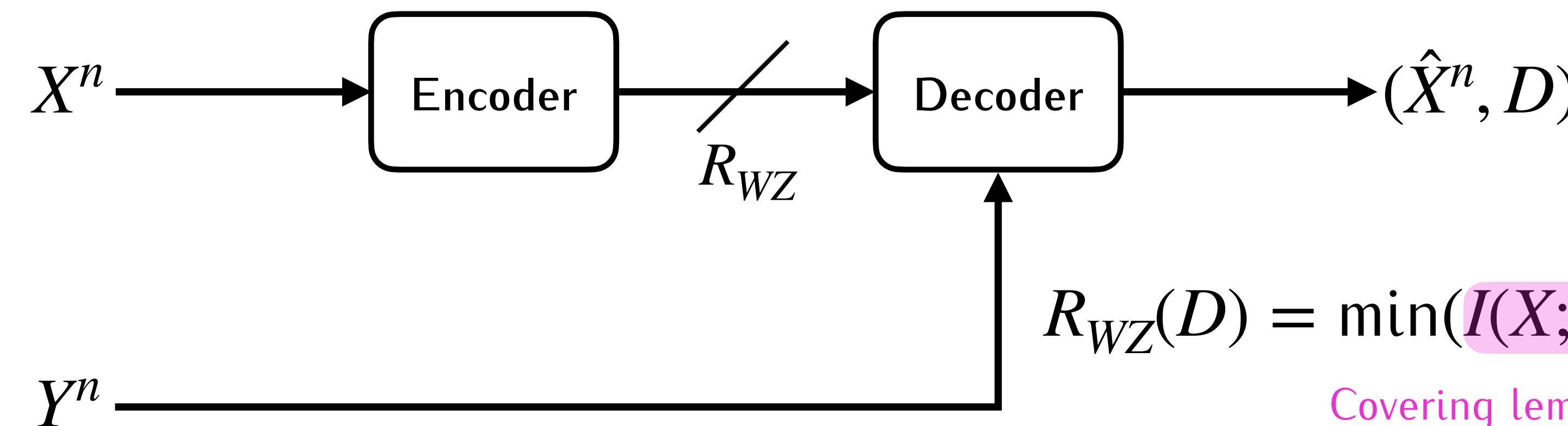
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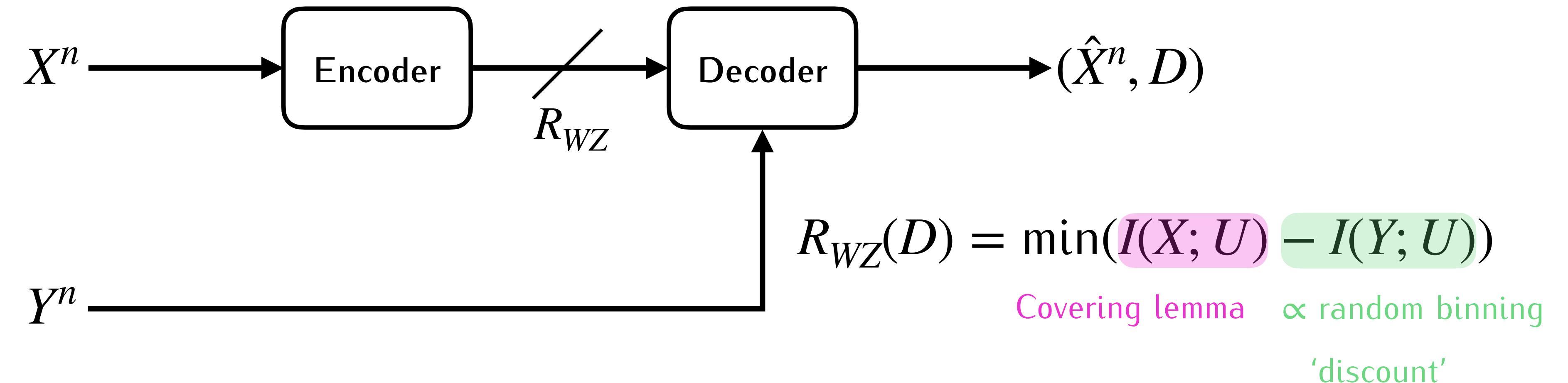
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Covering lemma \propto random binning

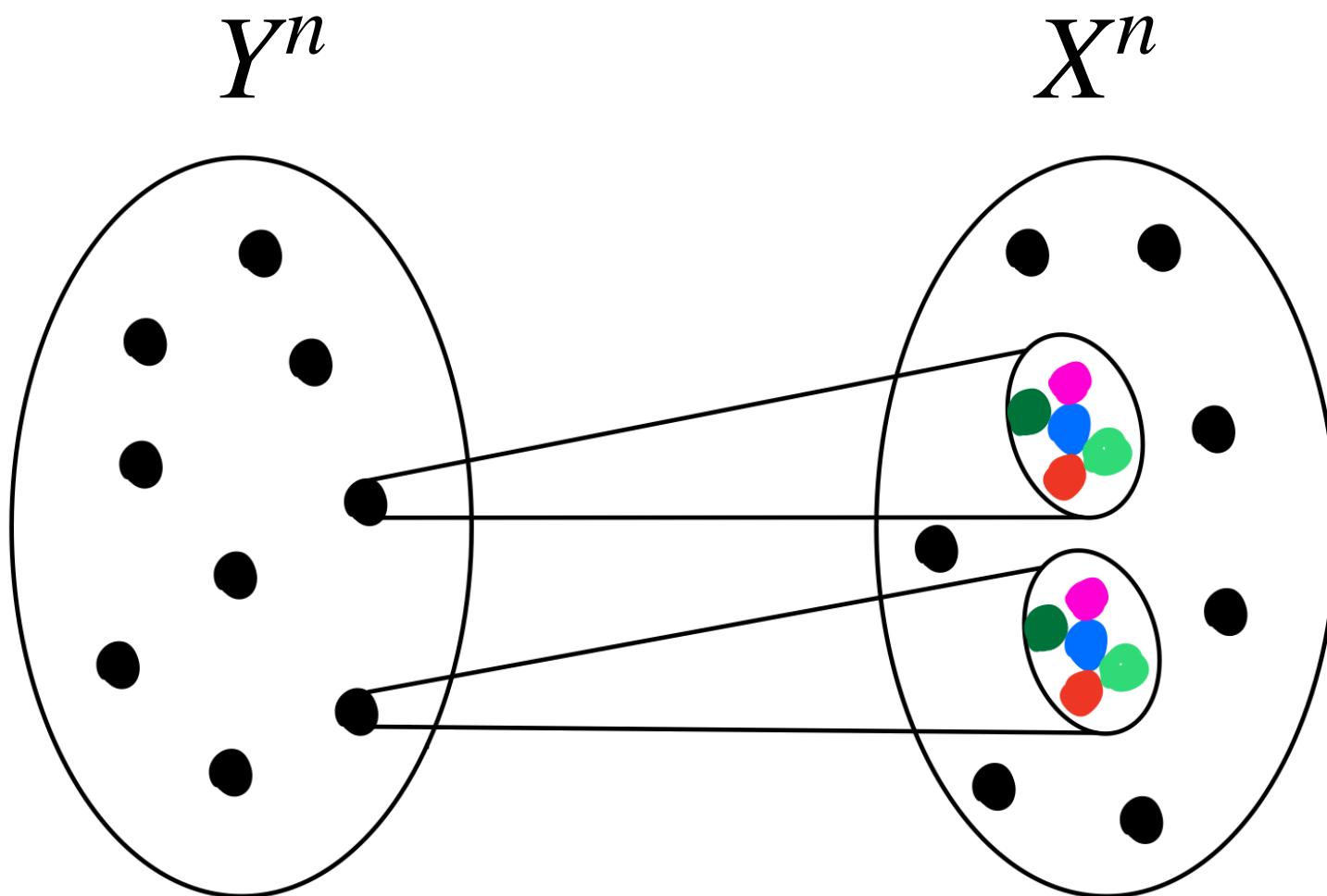
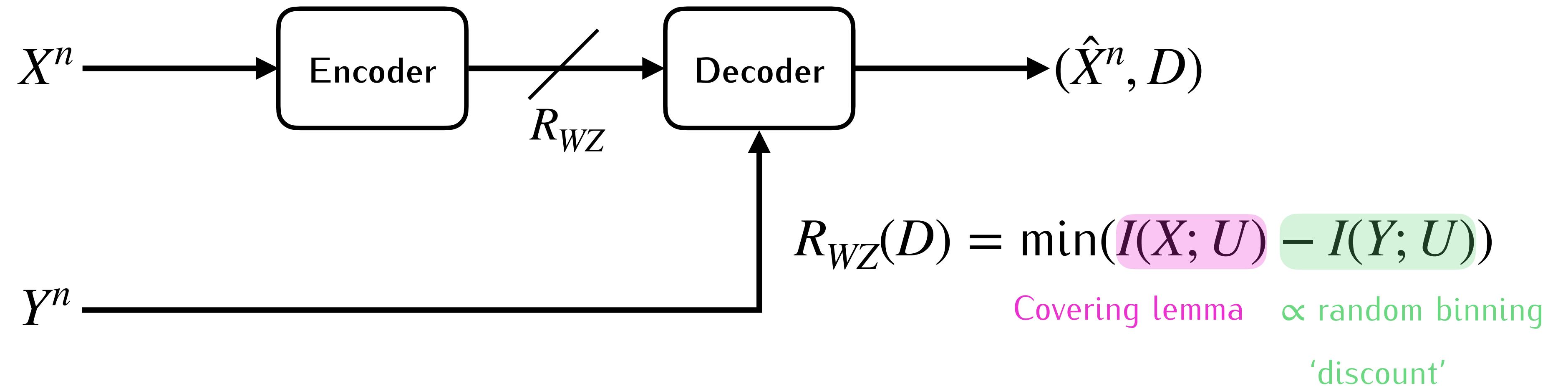
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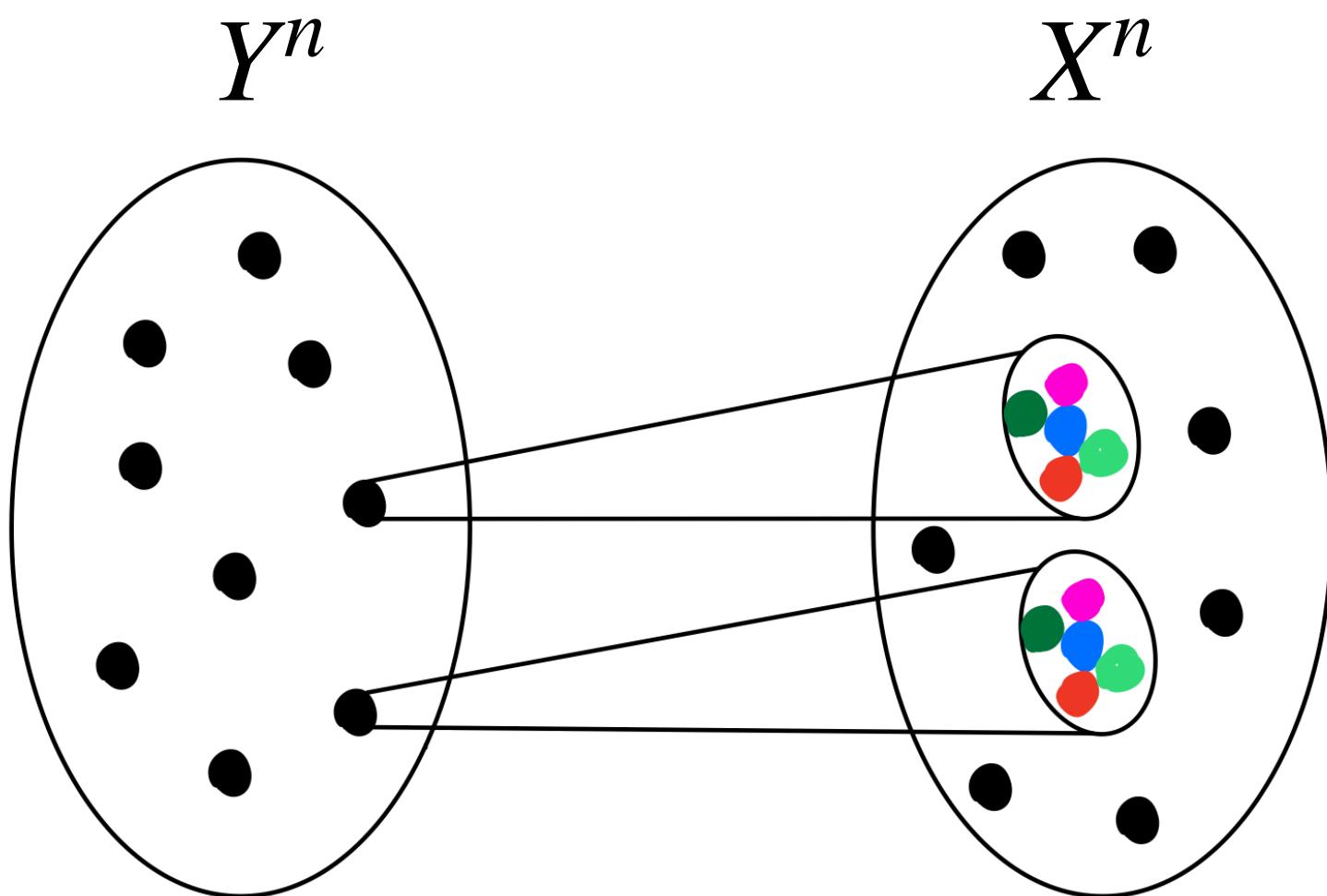
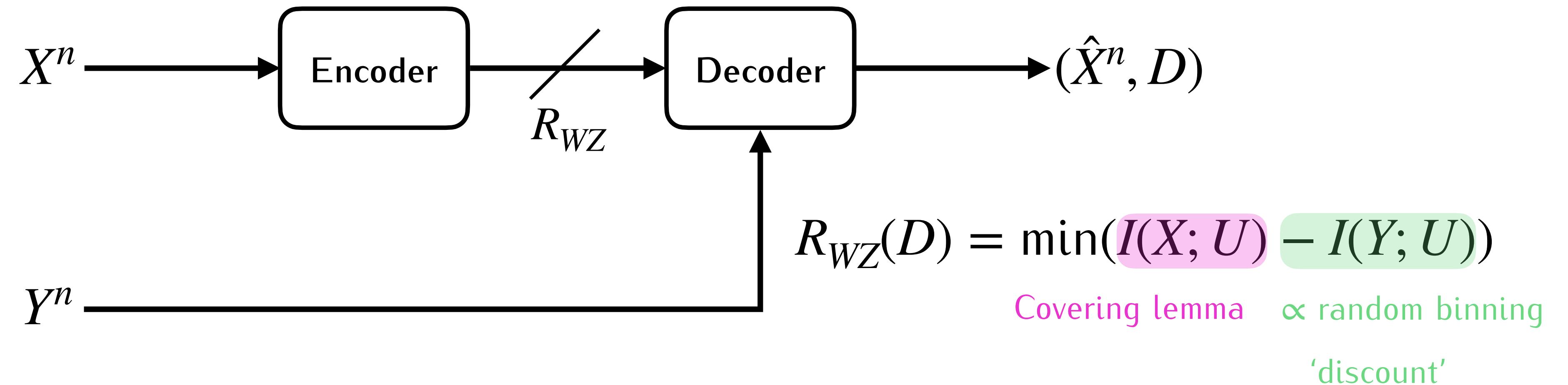
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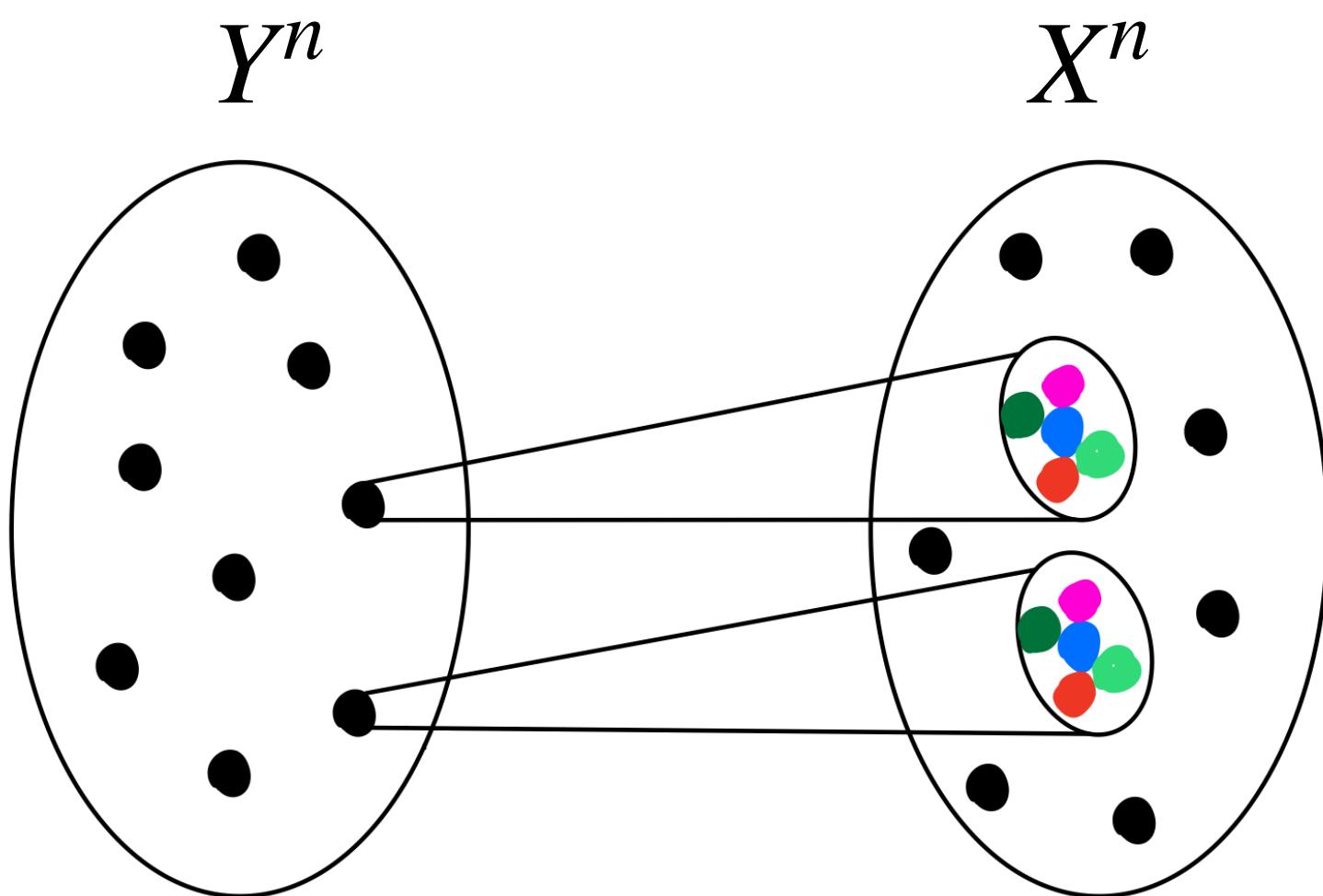
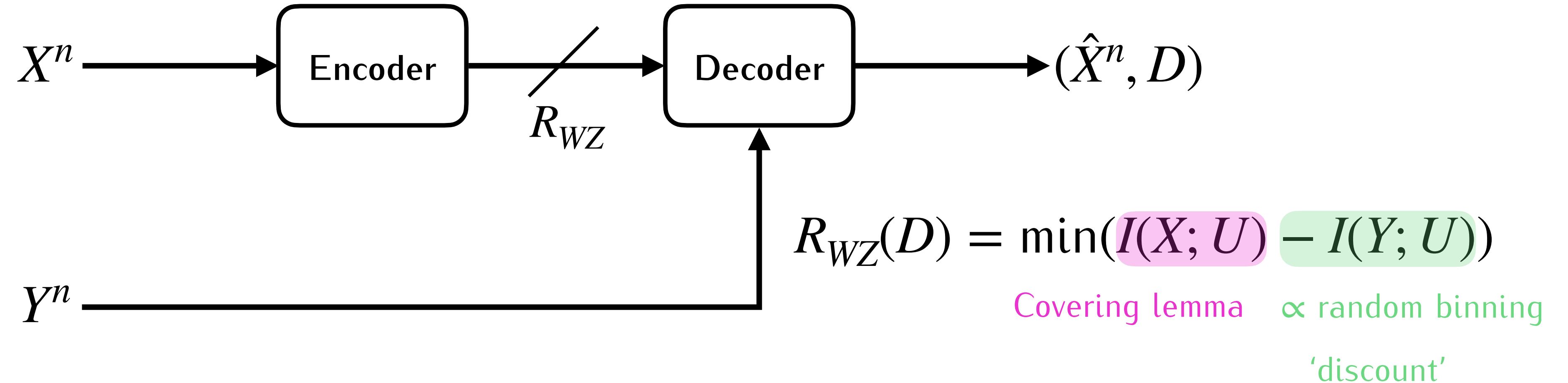
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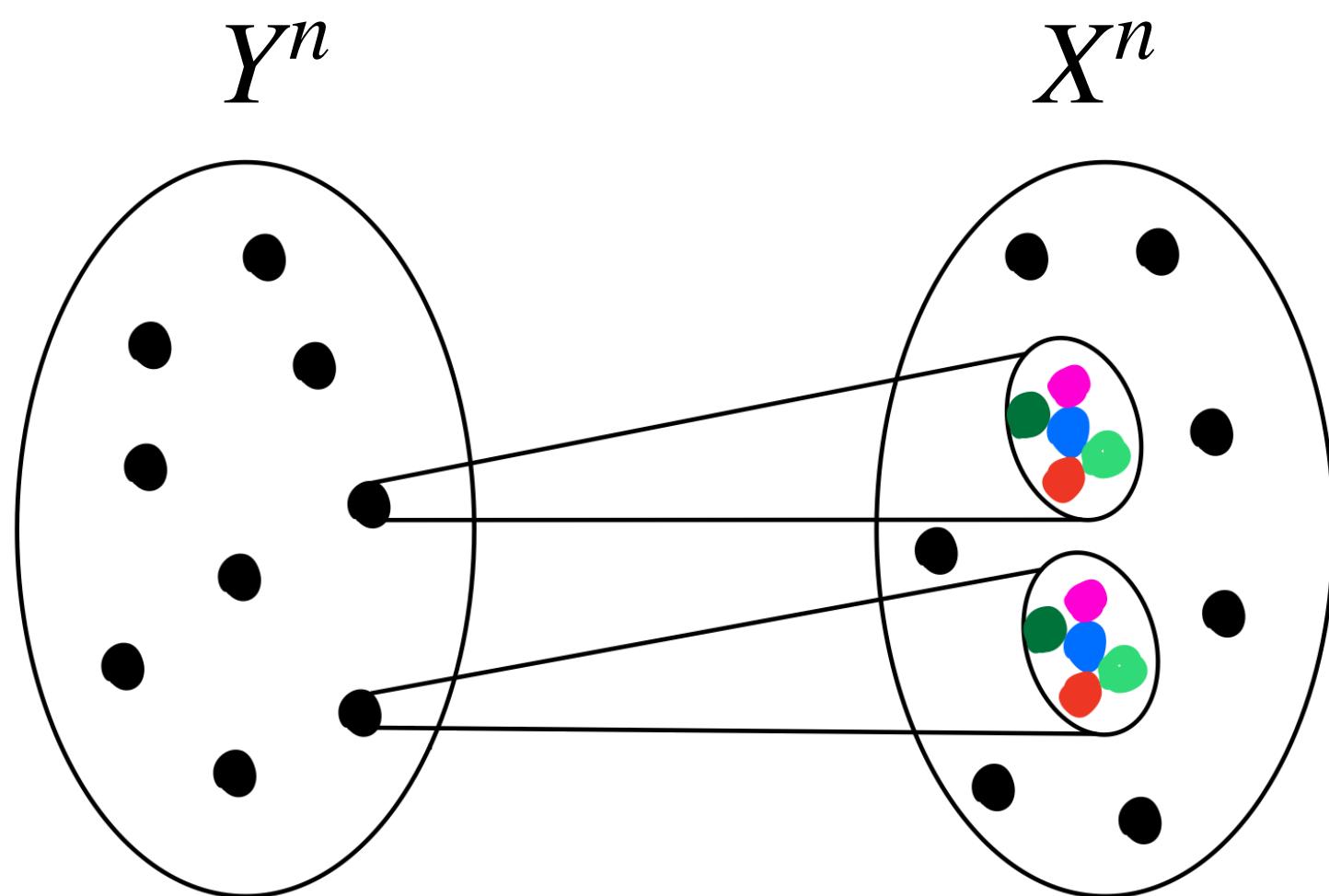
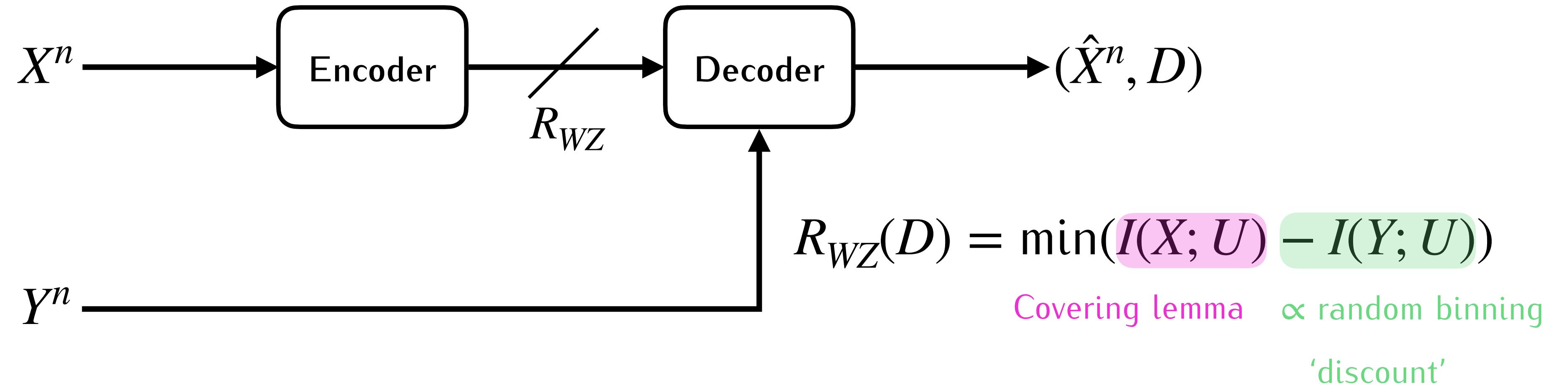
For X^n , send the color within the “fan”.

Wyner-Ziv achievability



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⇒ **binning**.

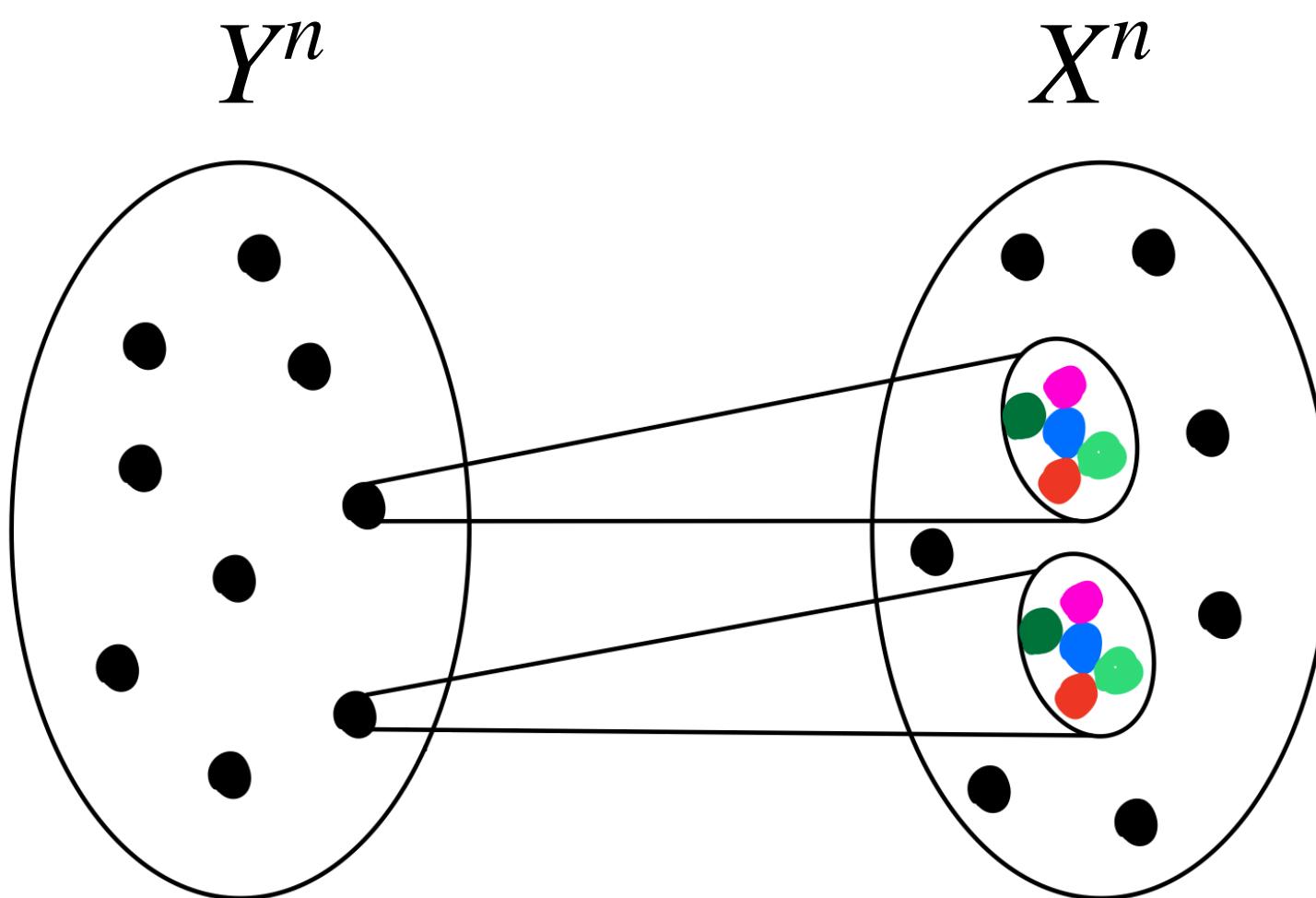
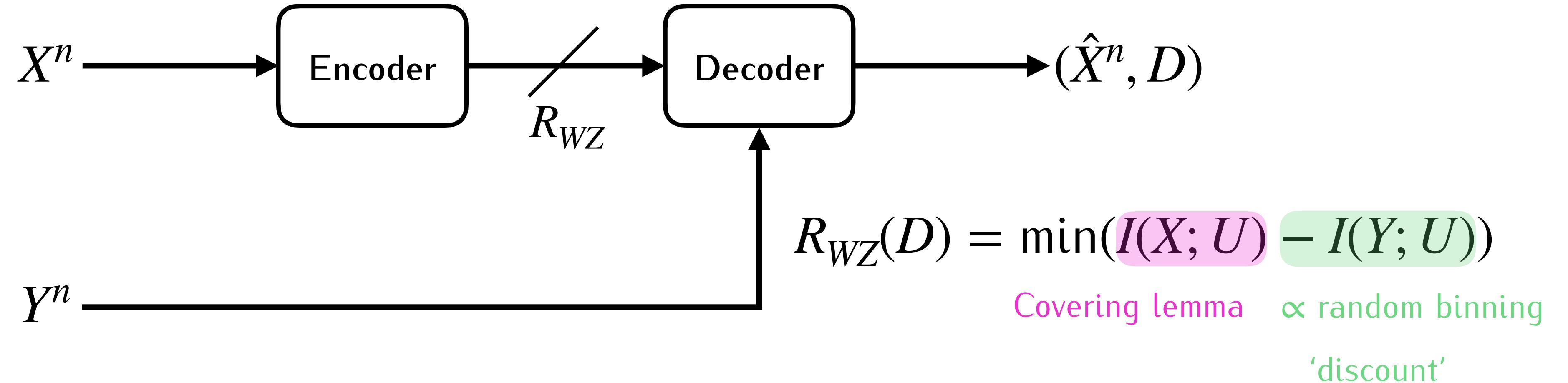
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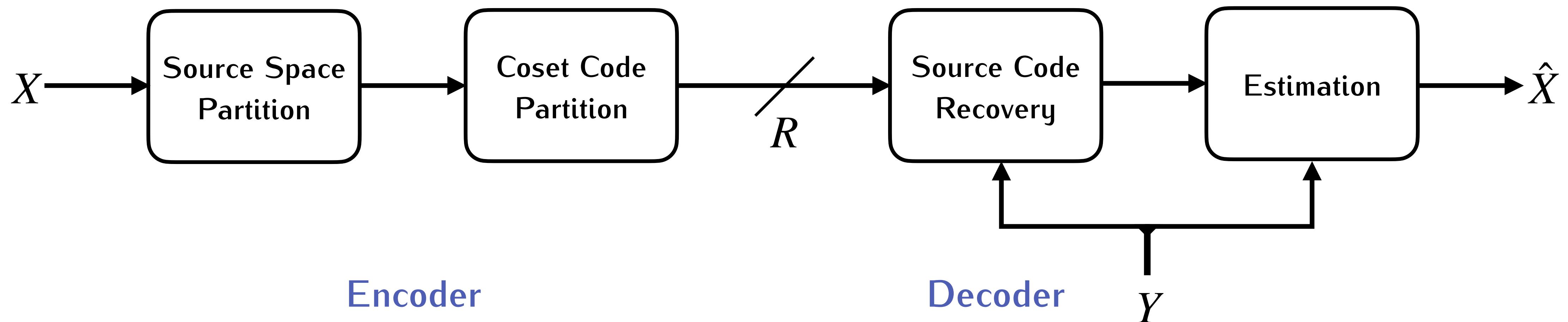
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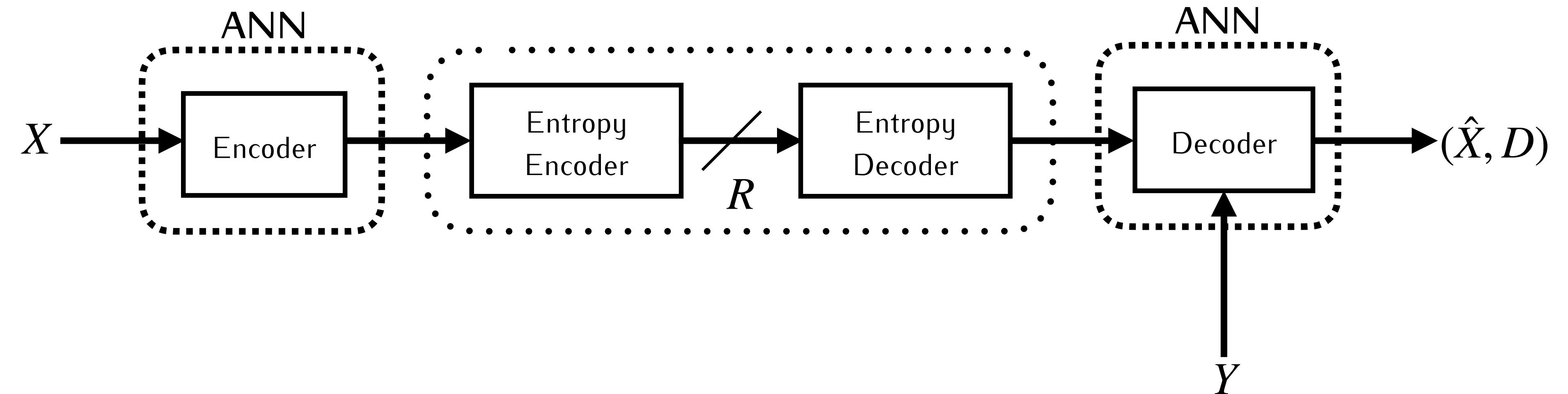
Operational schemes

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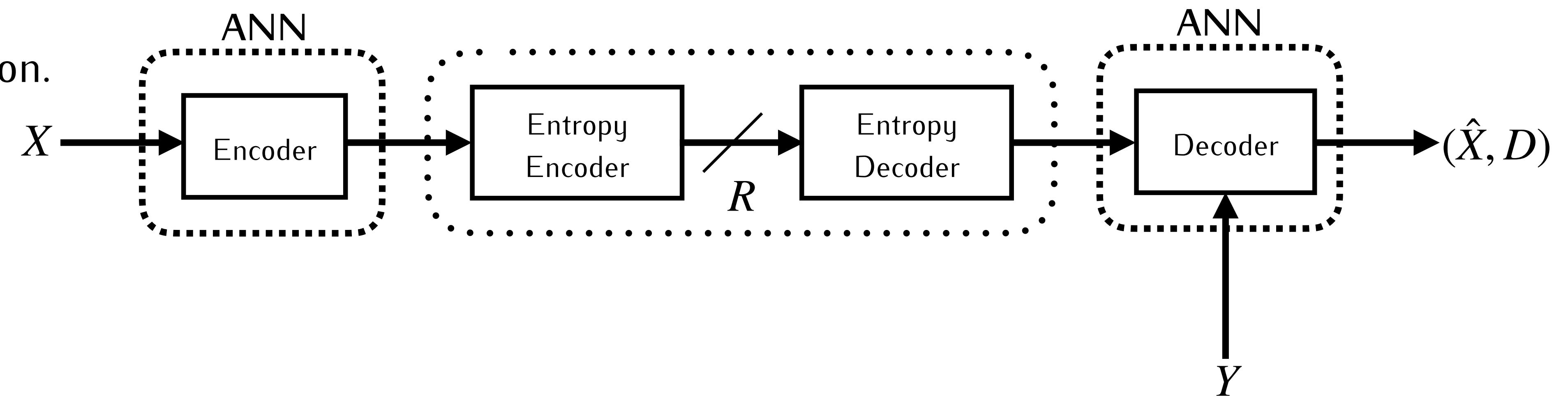
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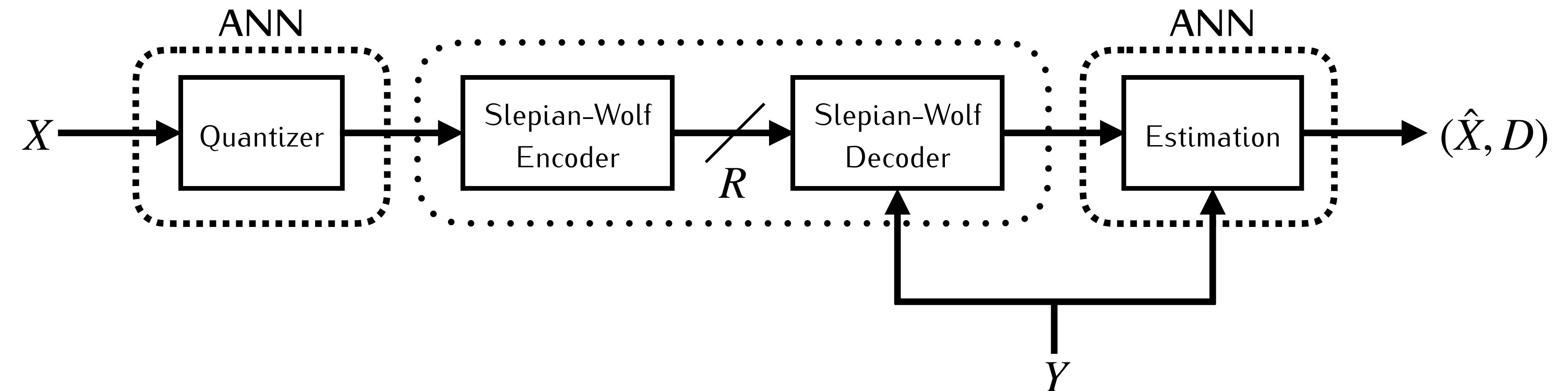
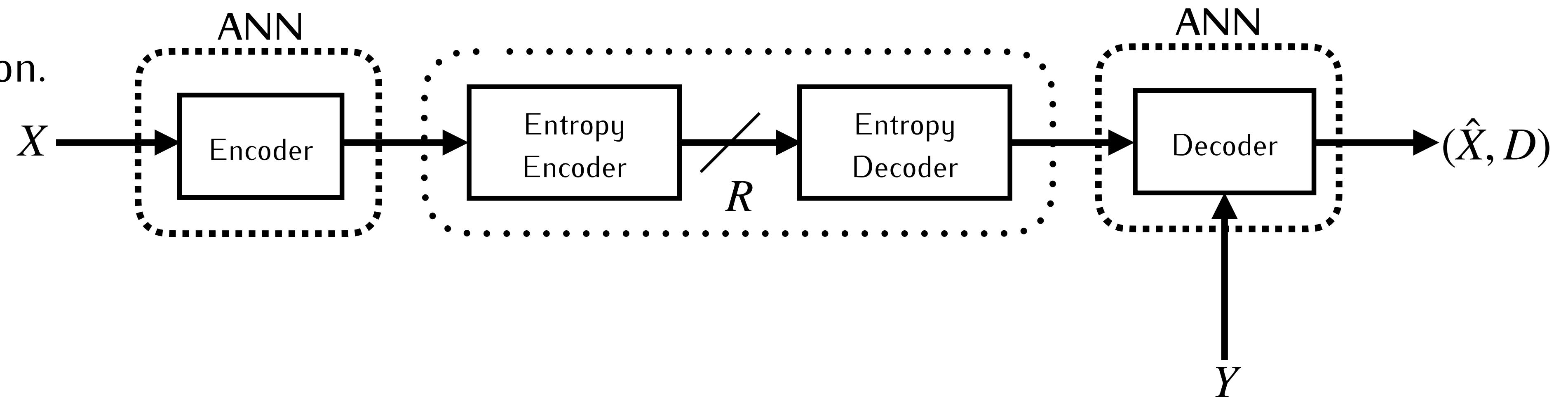
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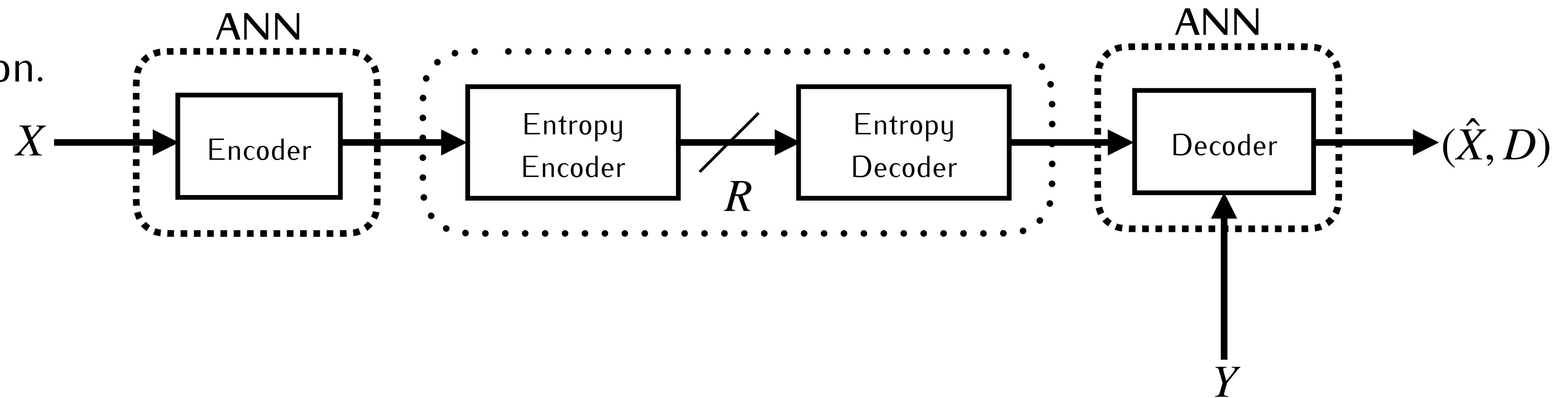


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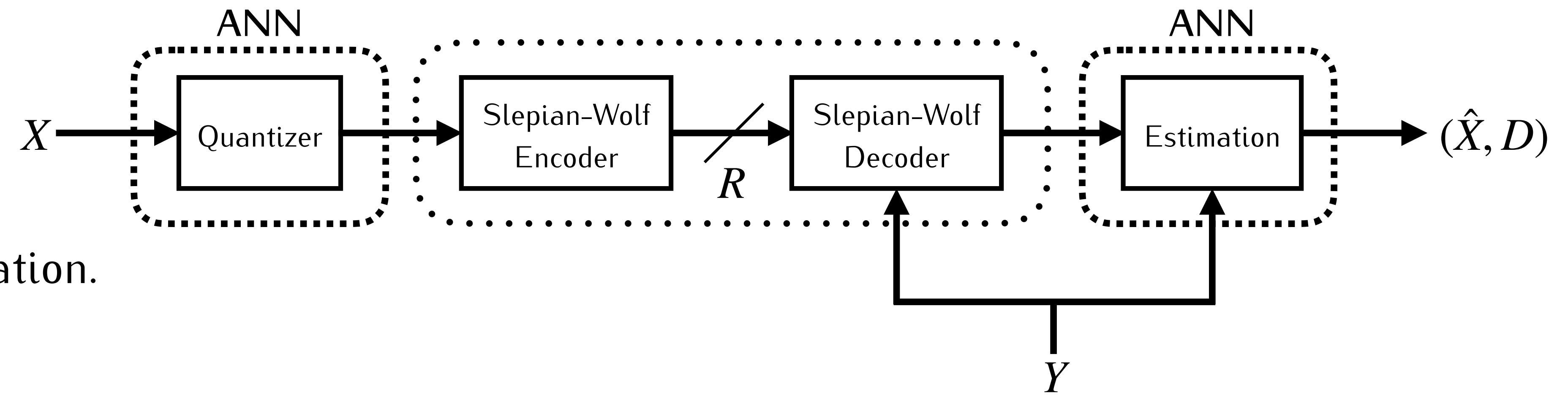
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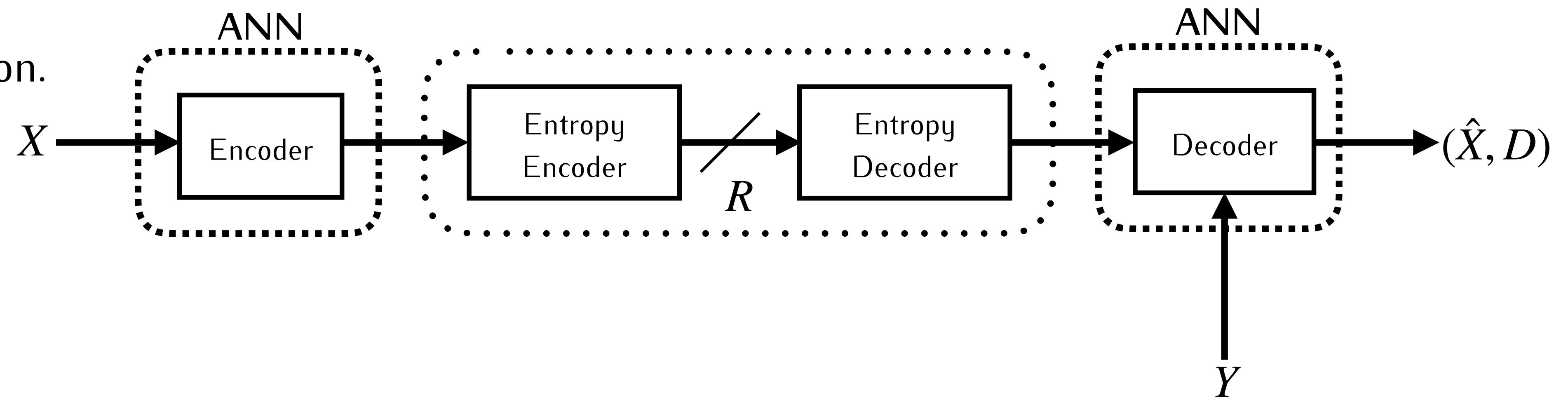


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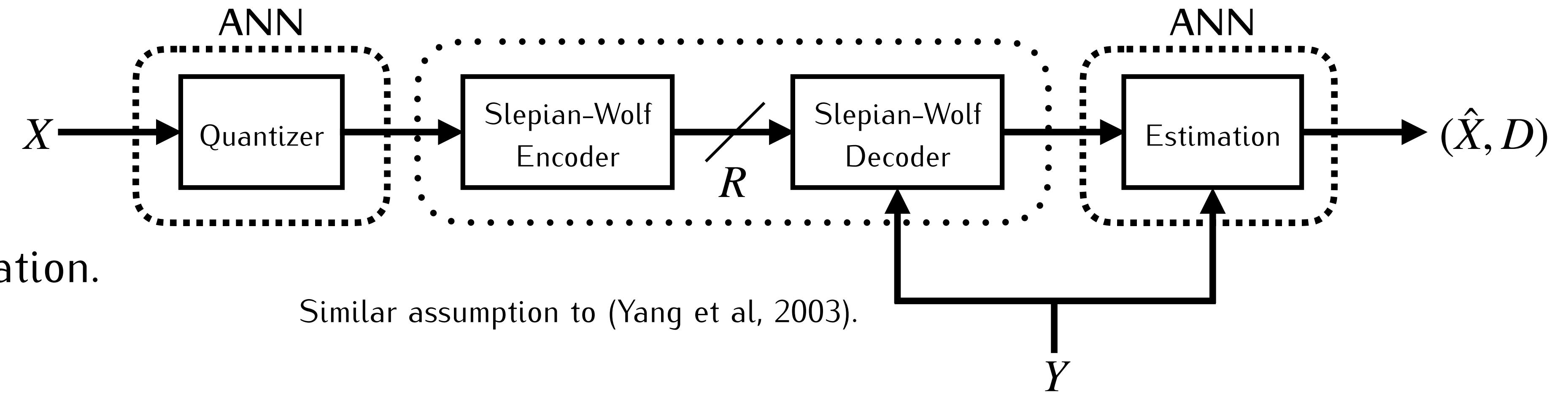
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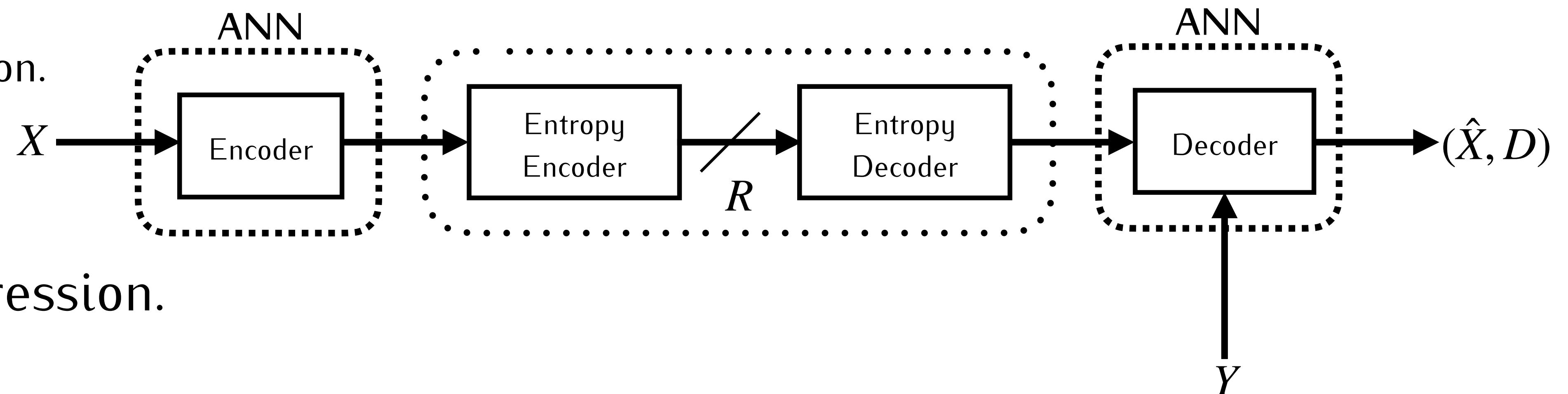
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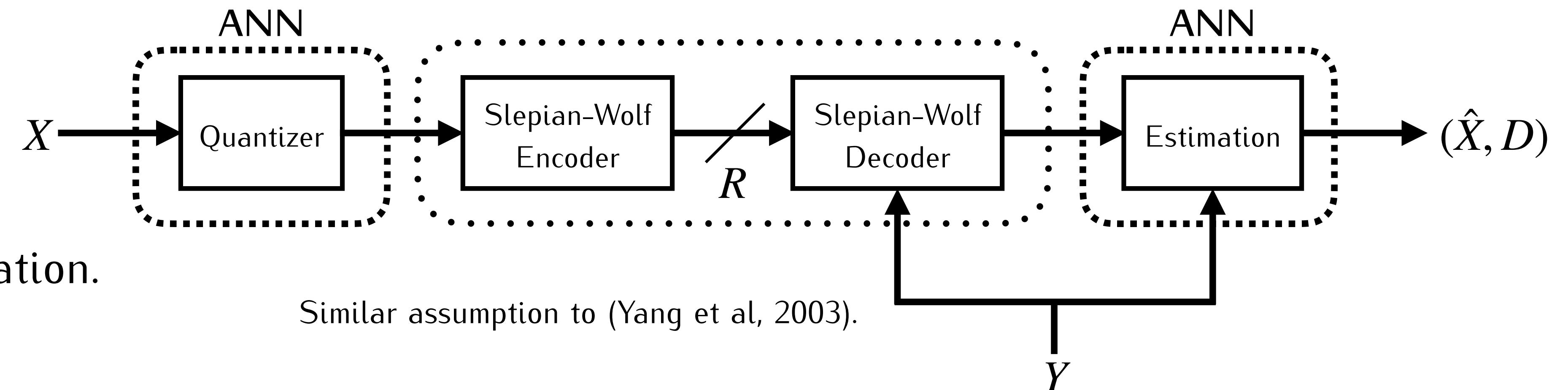
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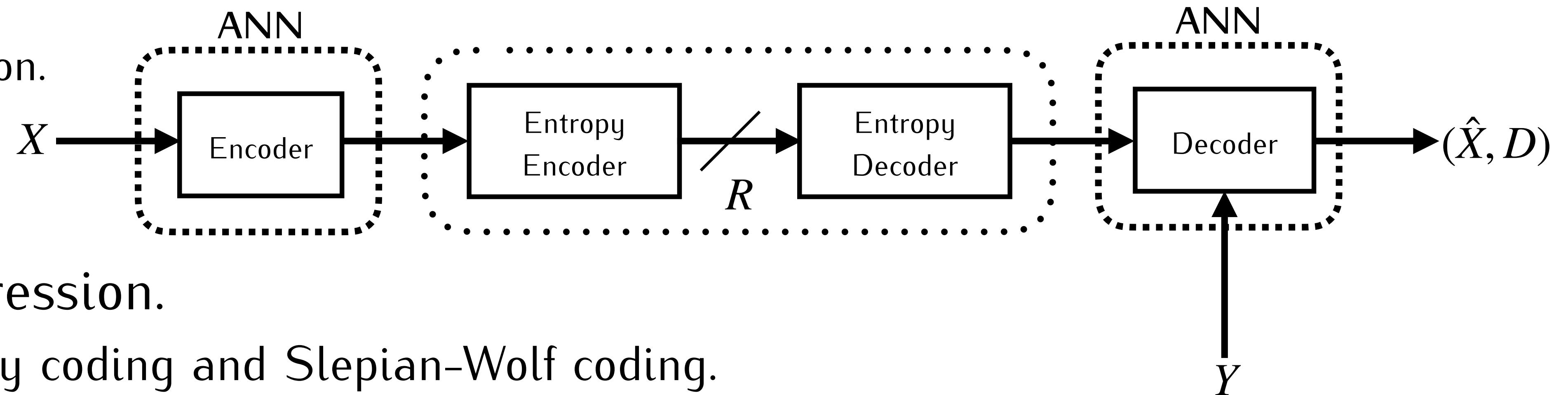
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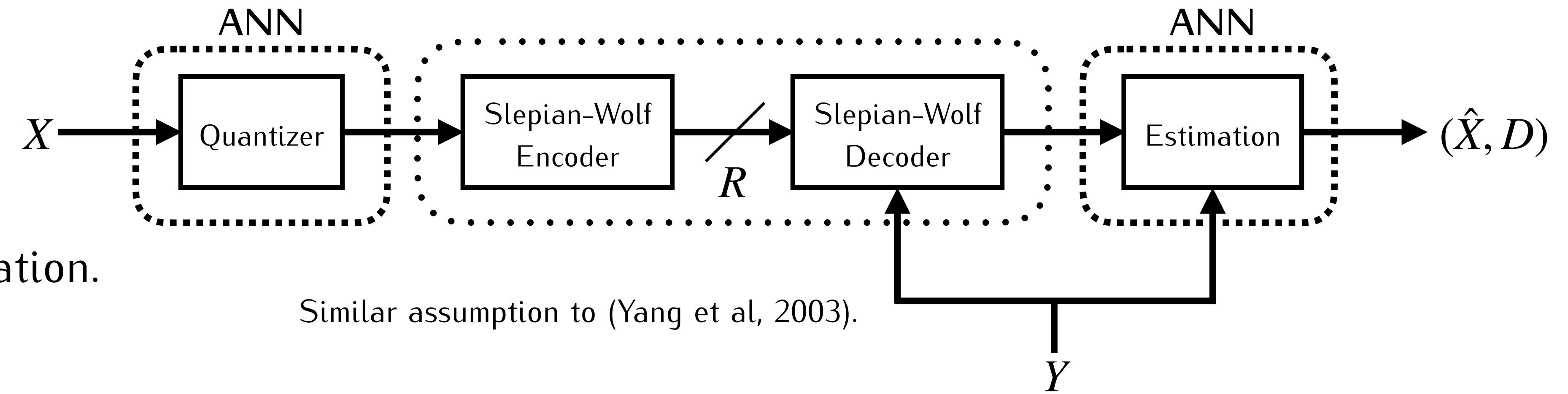
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One-shot compression.

High-order entropy coding and Slepian-Wolf coding.

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

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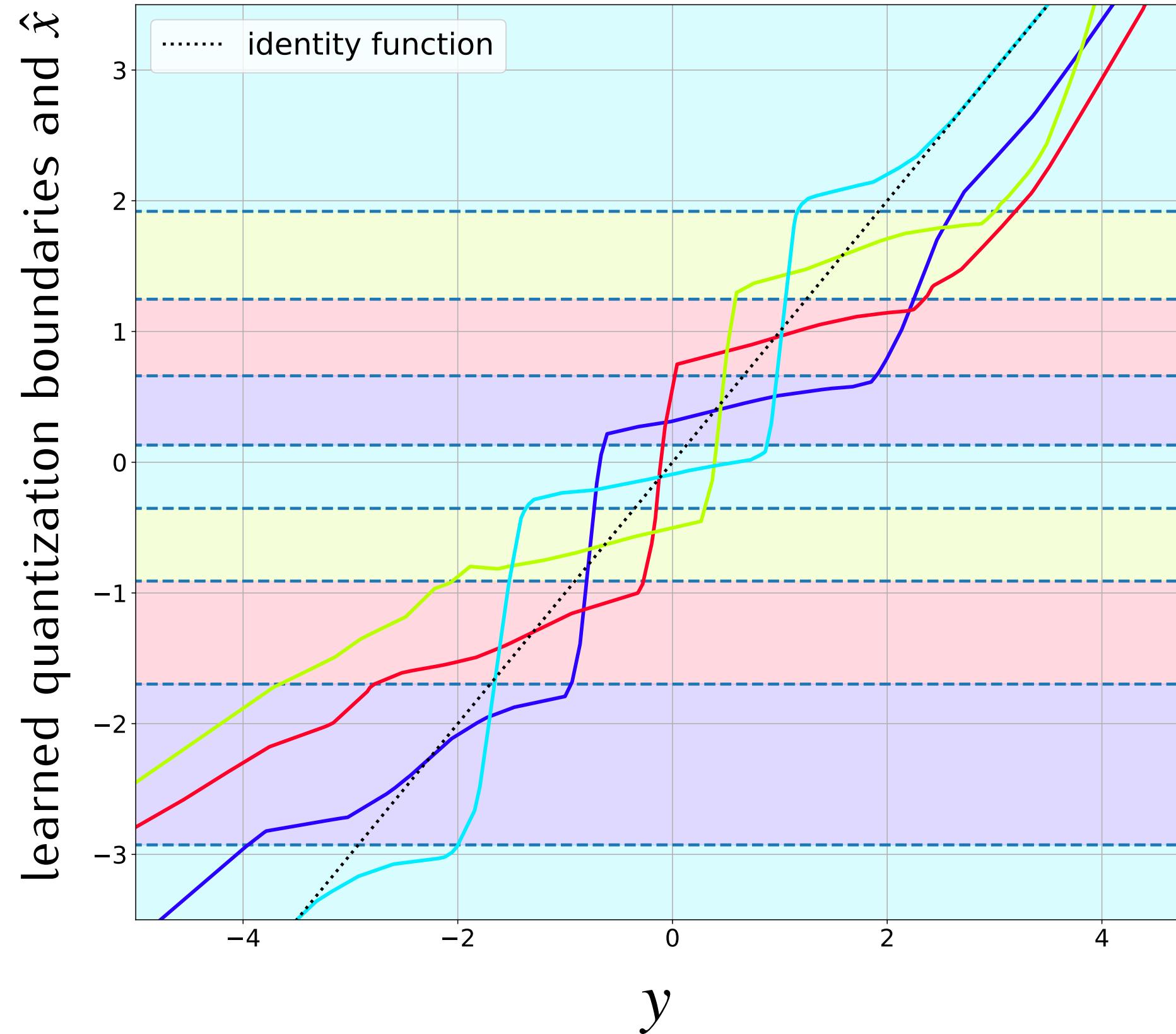
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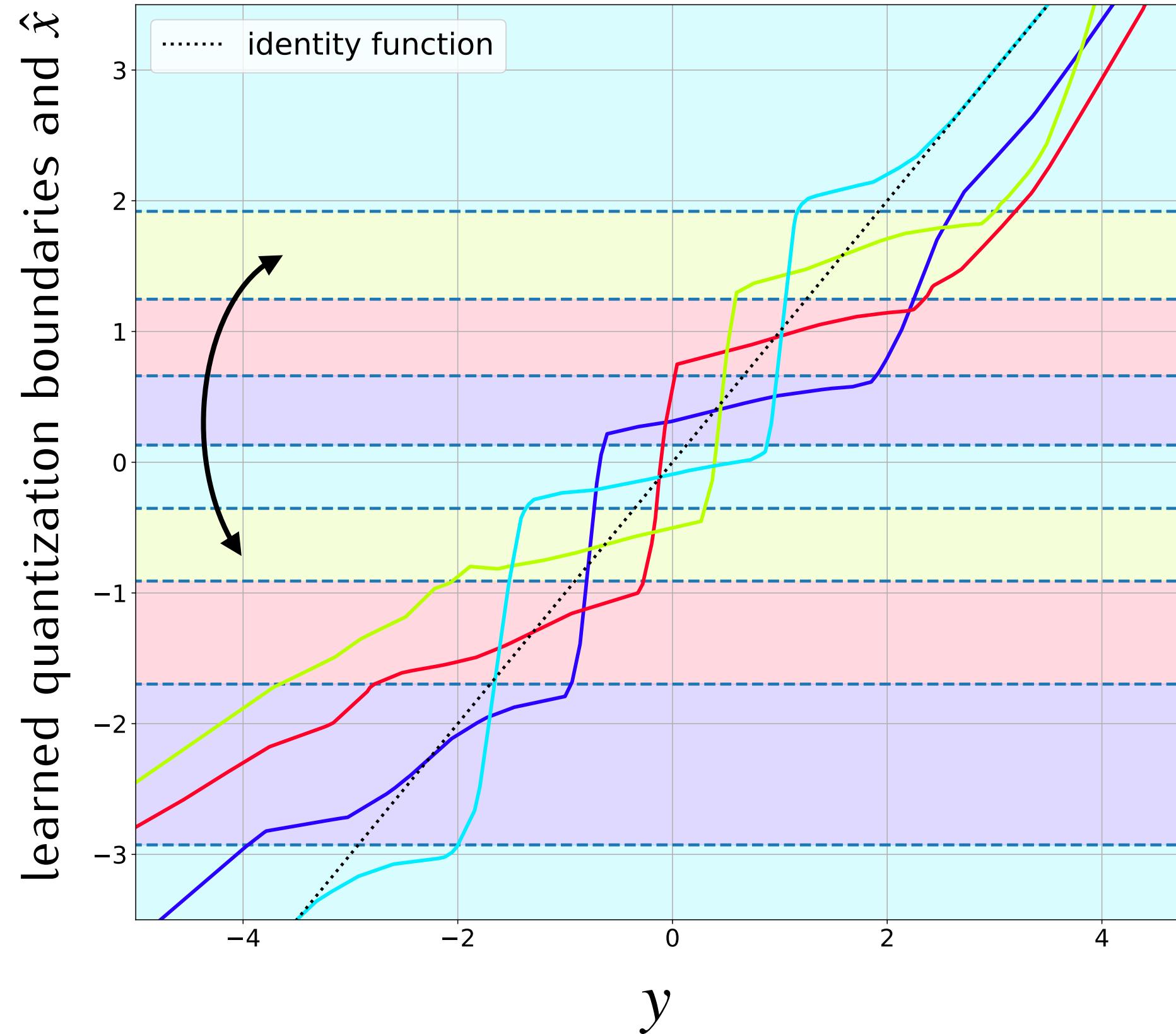
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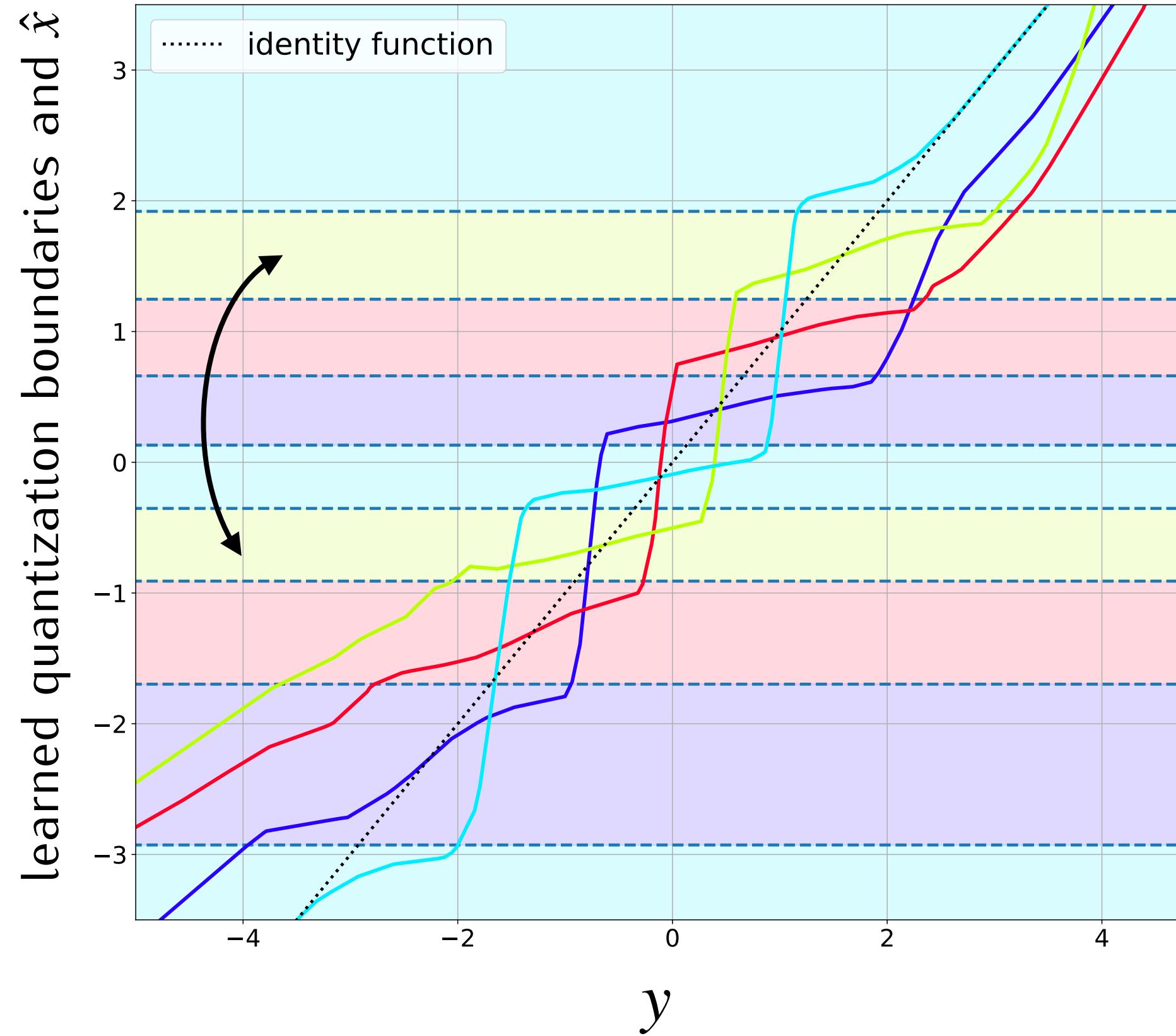
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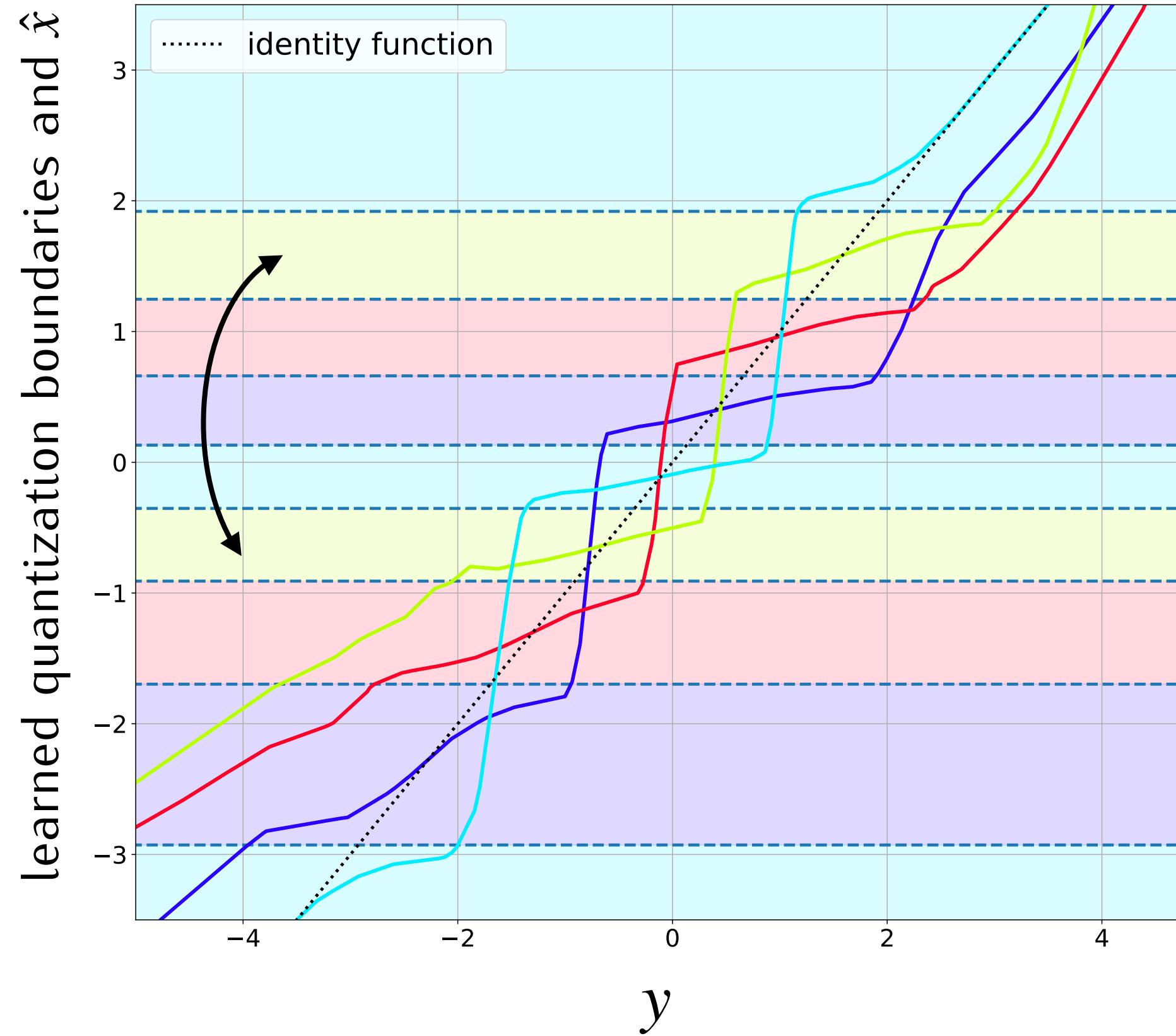
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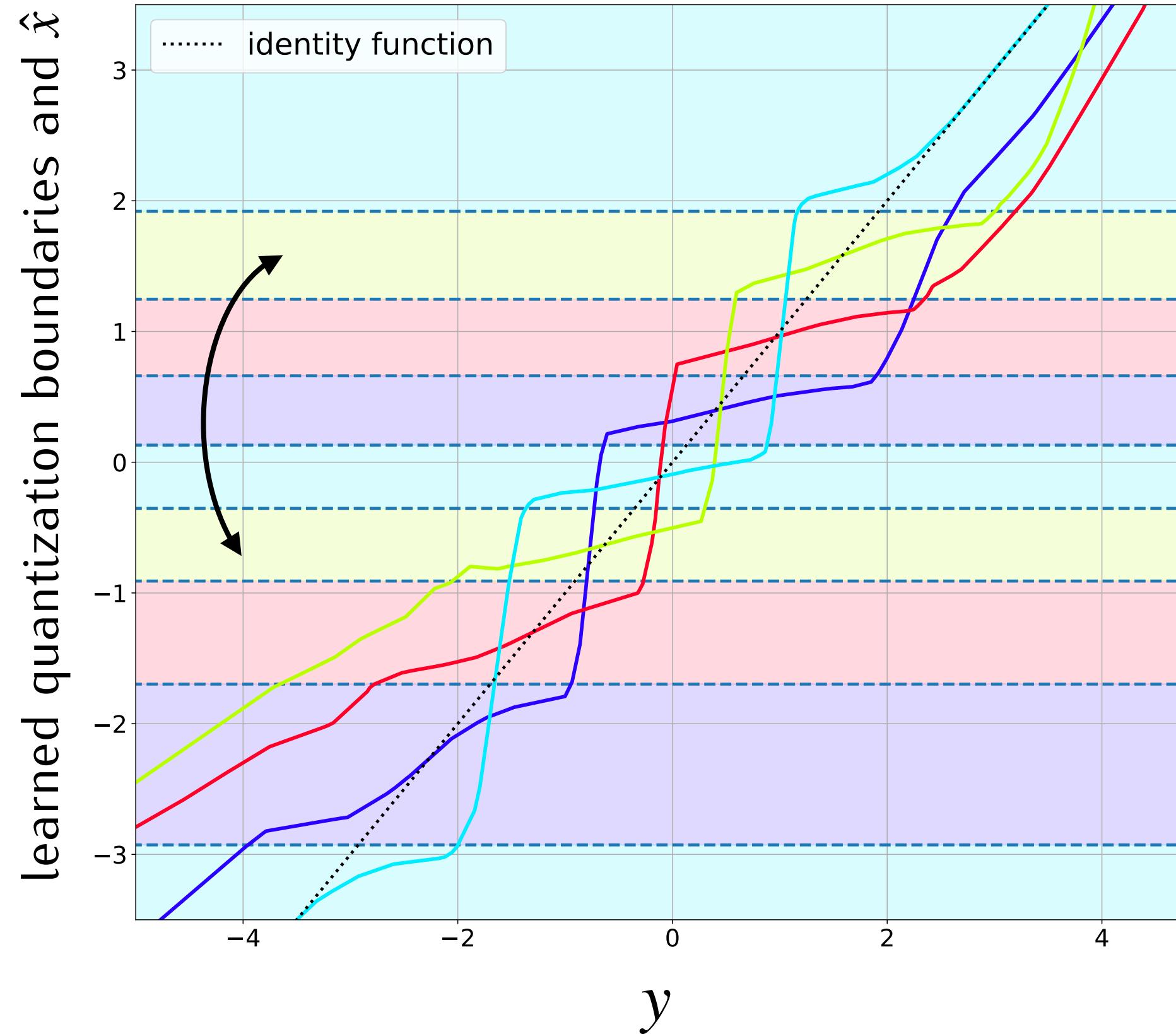
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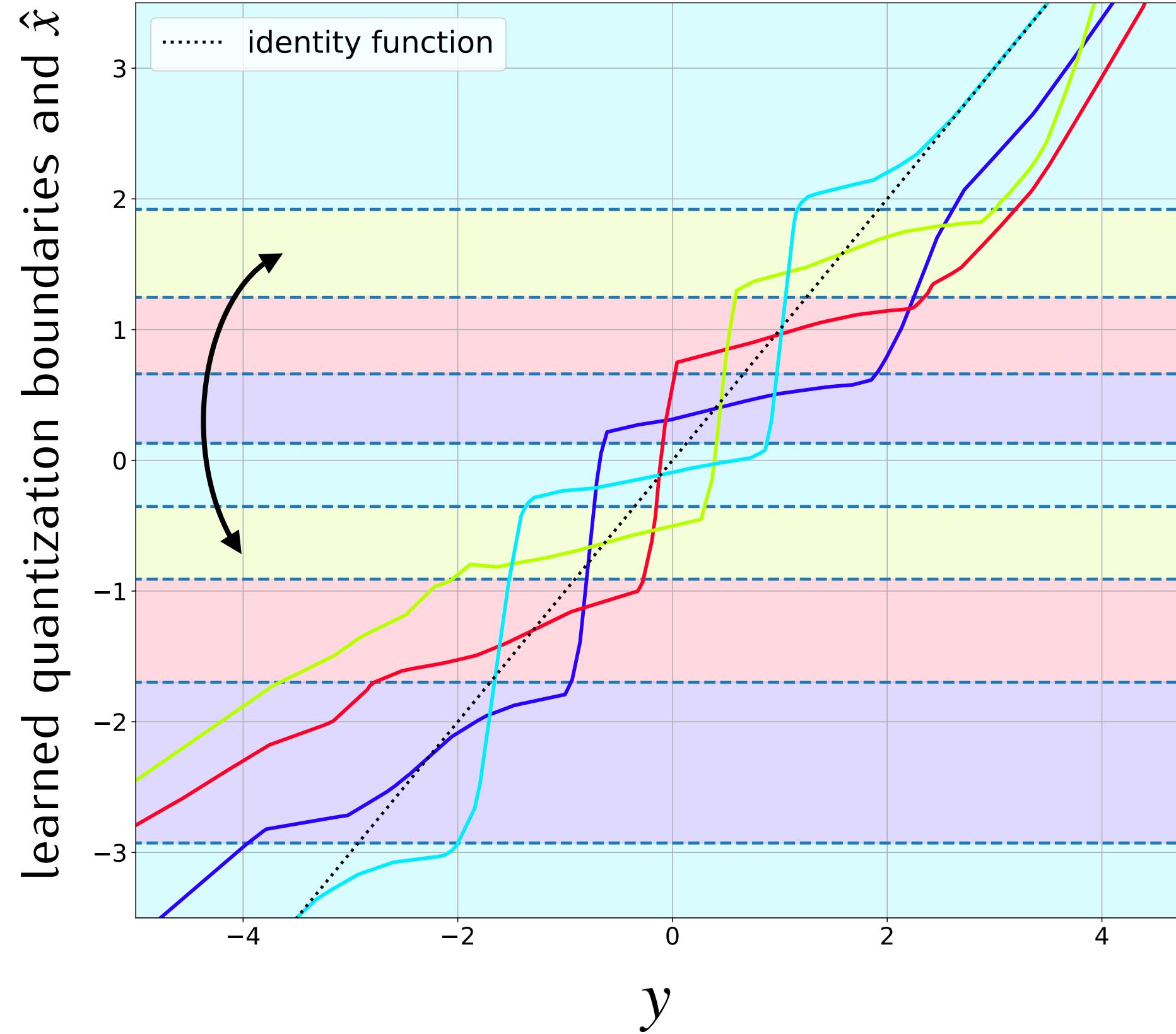
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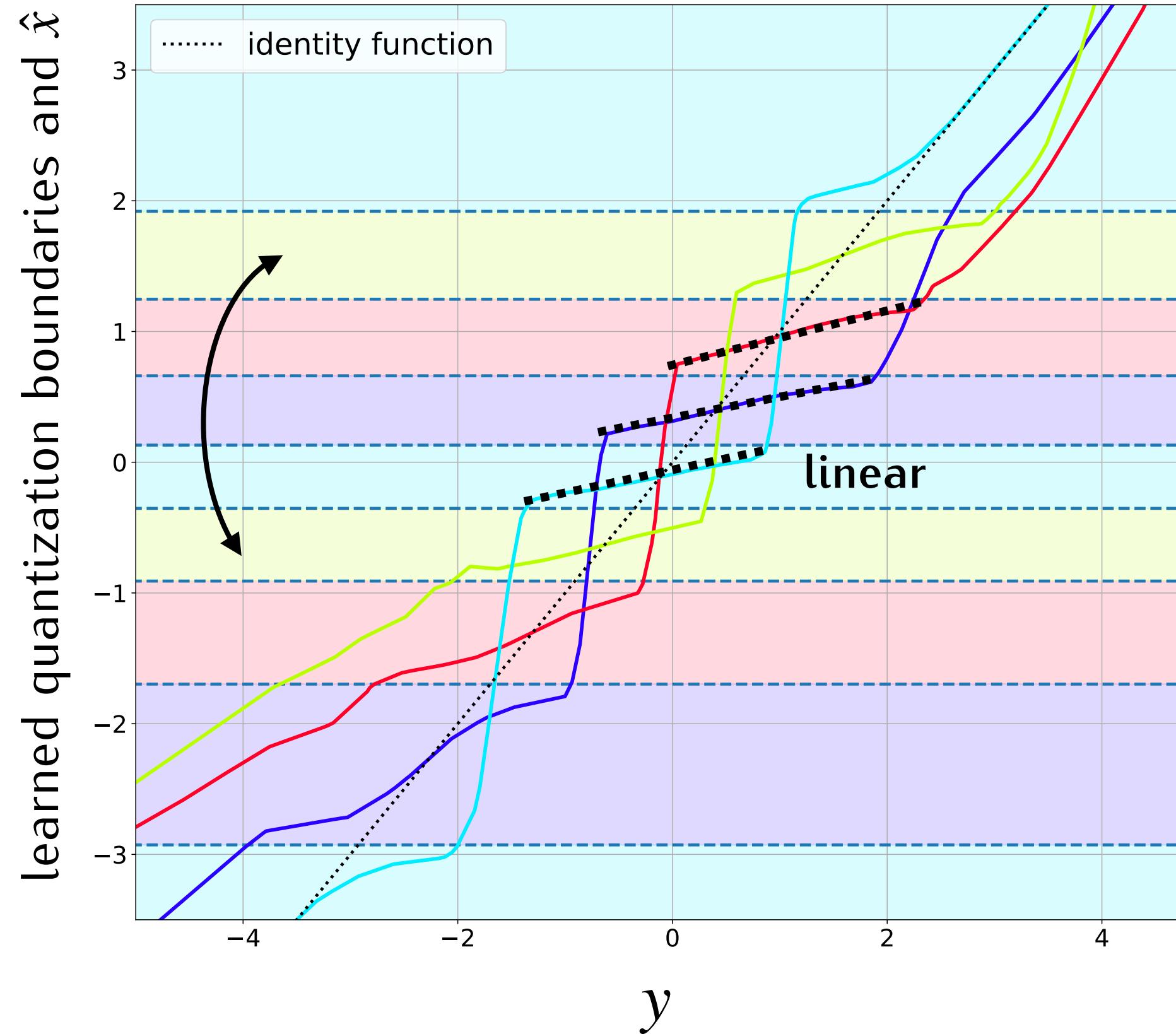
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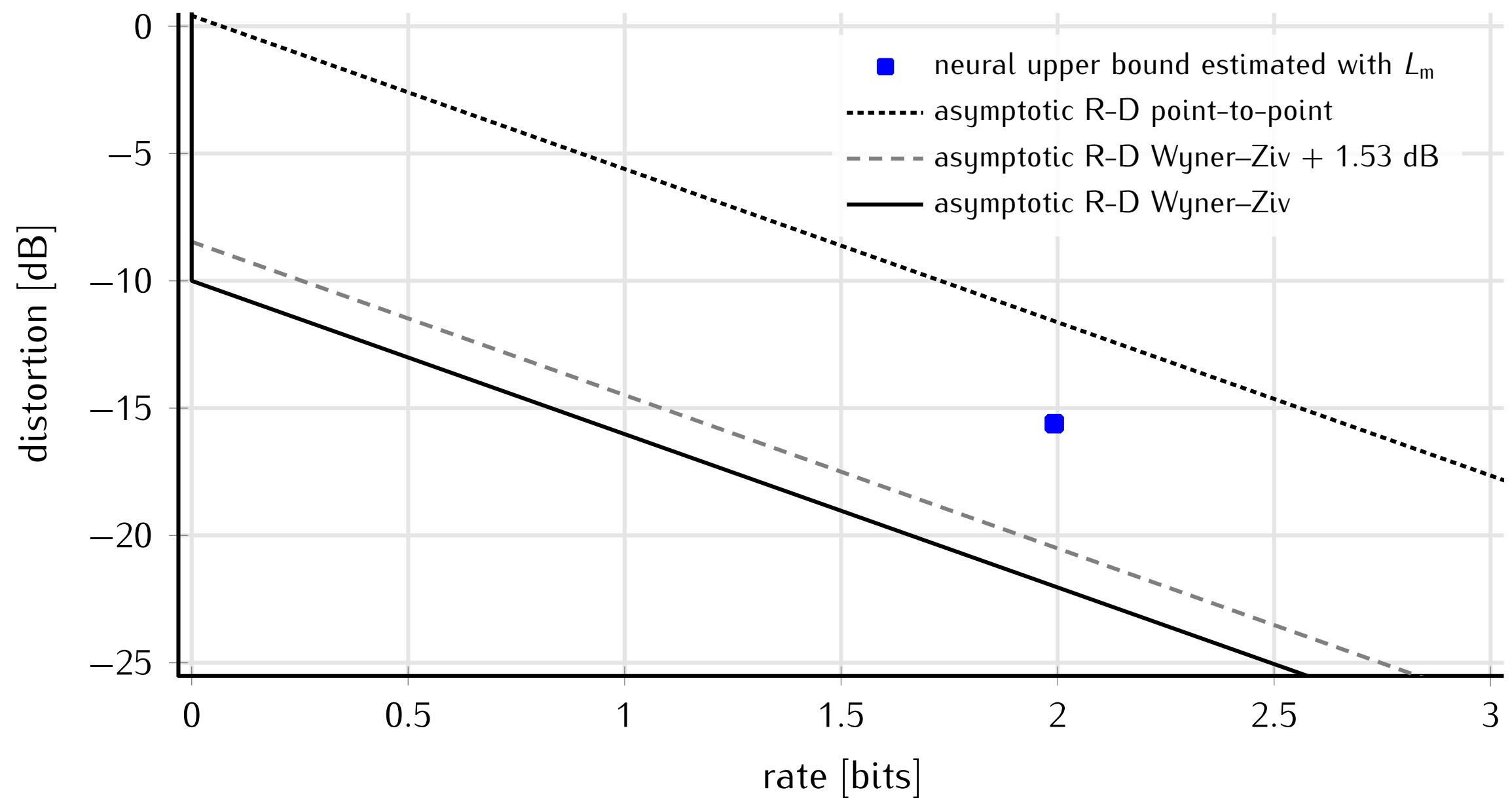
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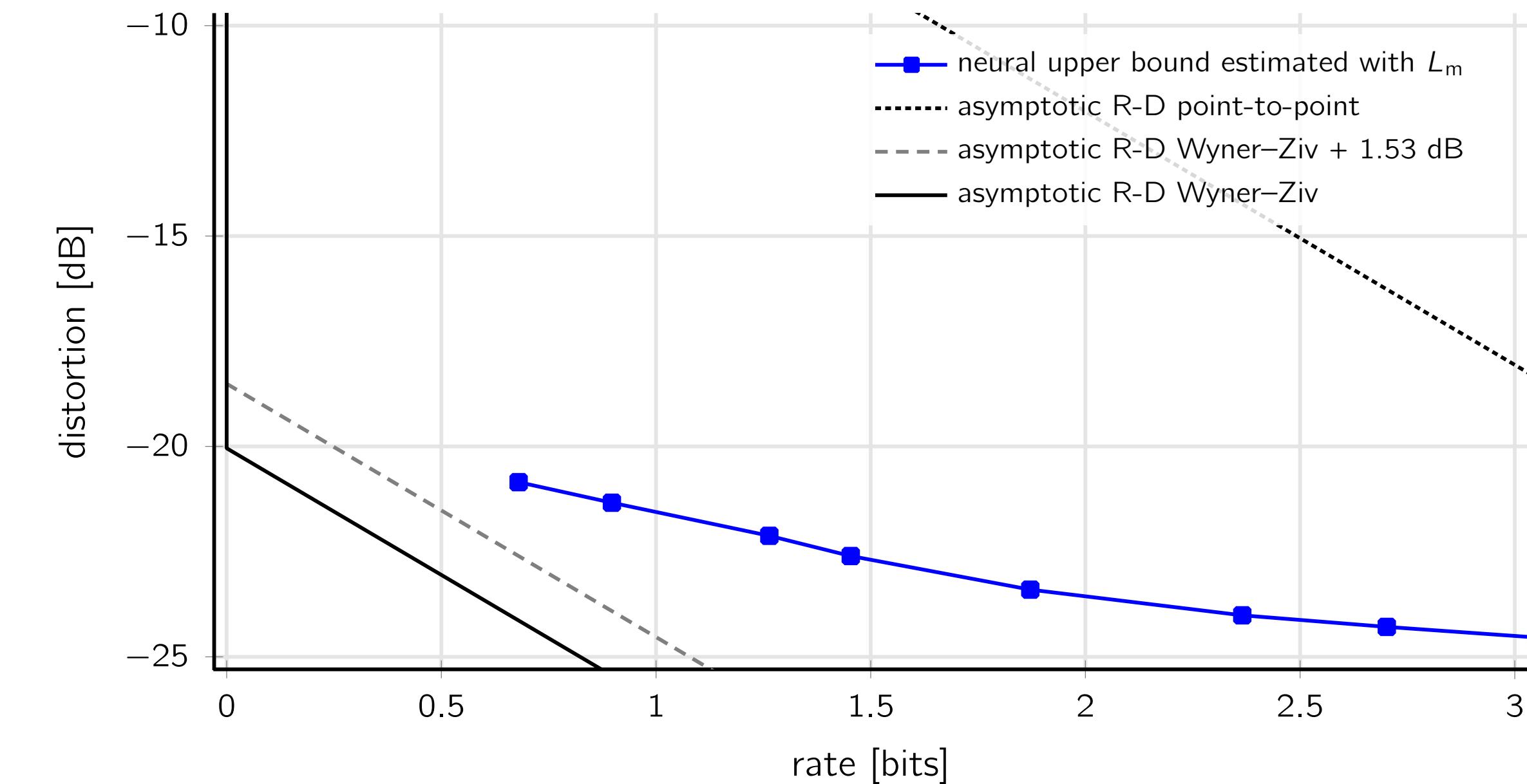
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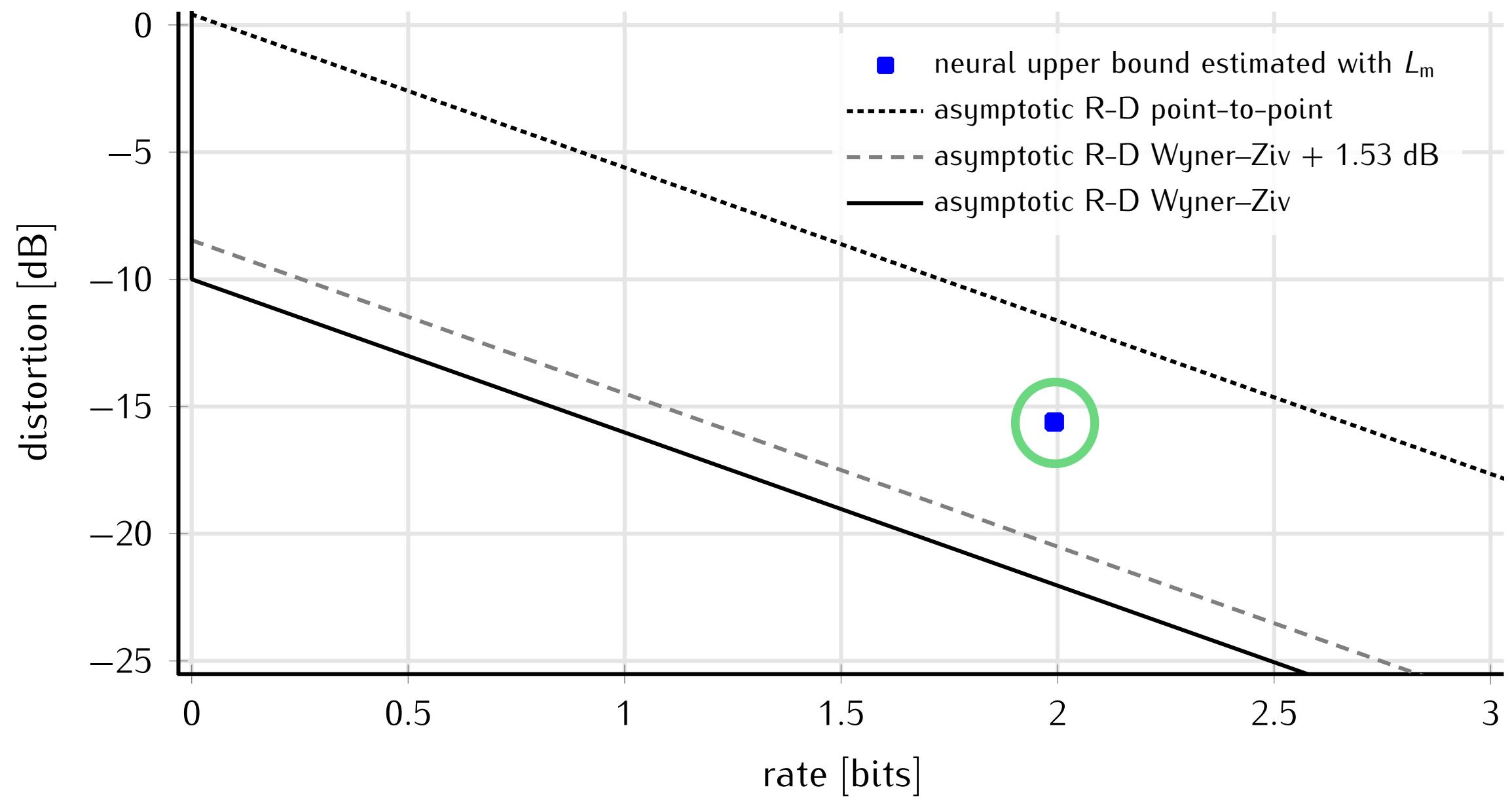
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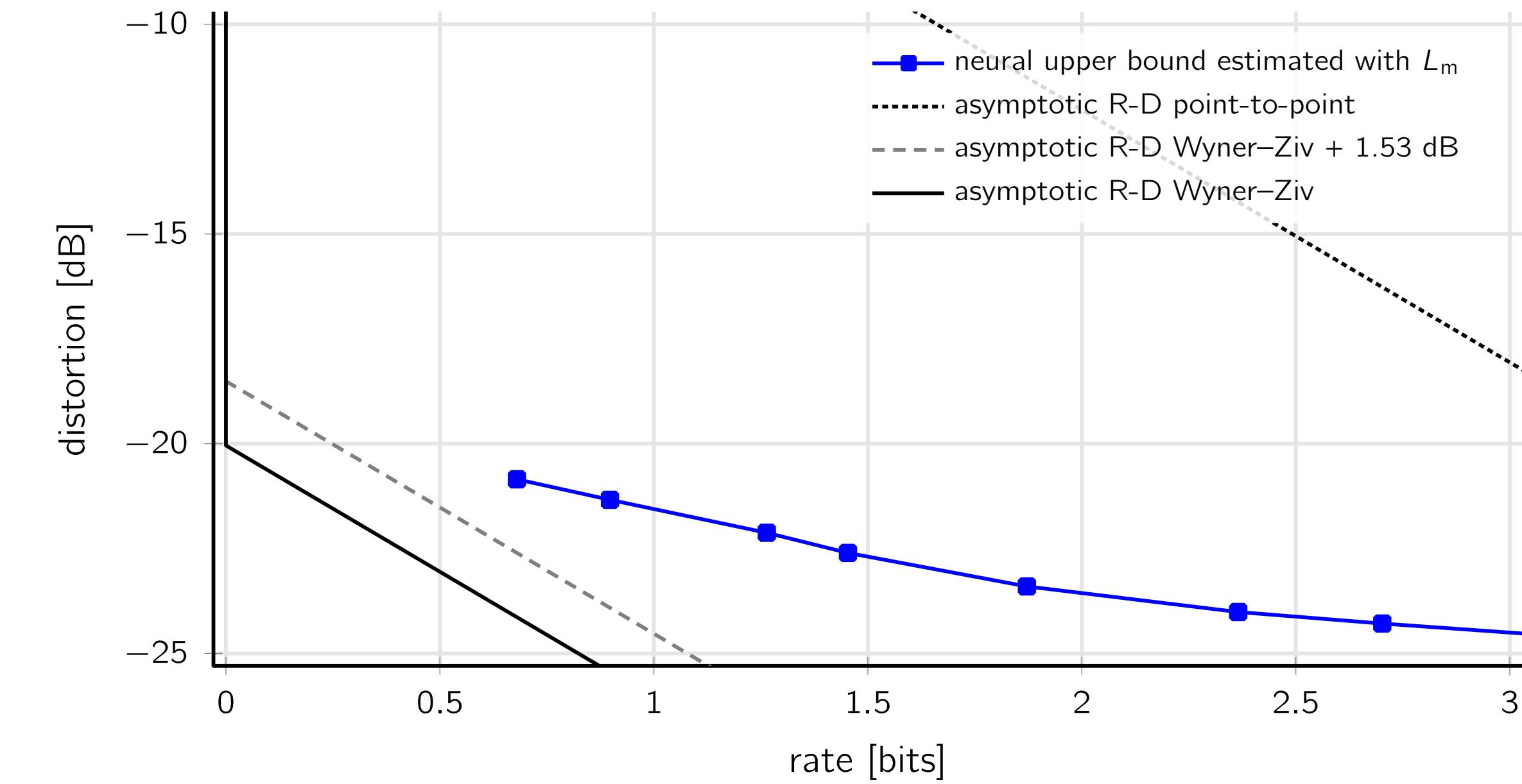
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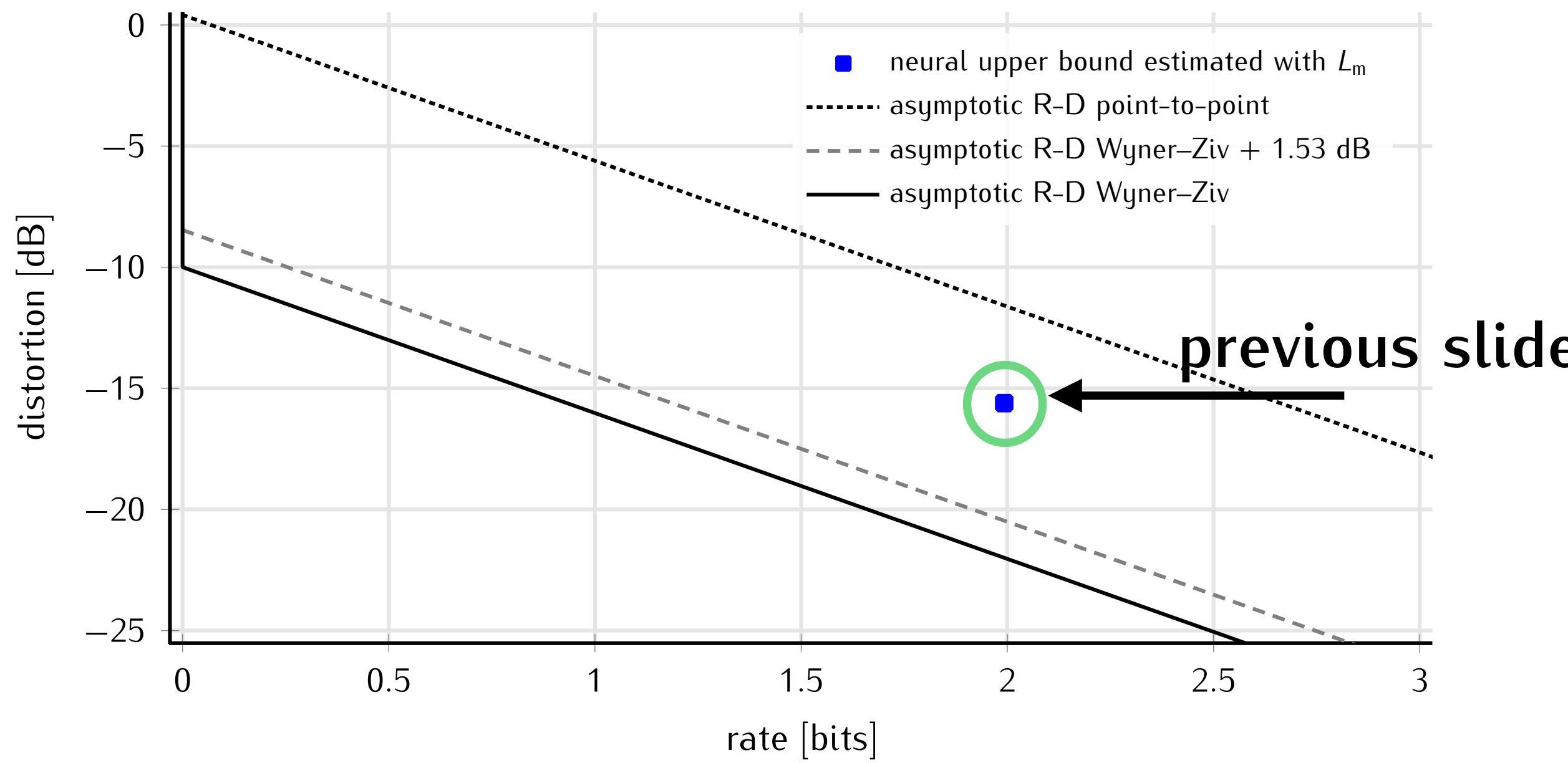
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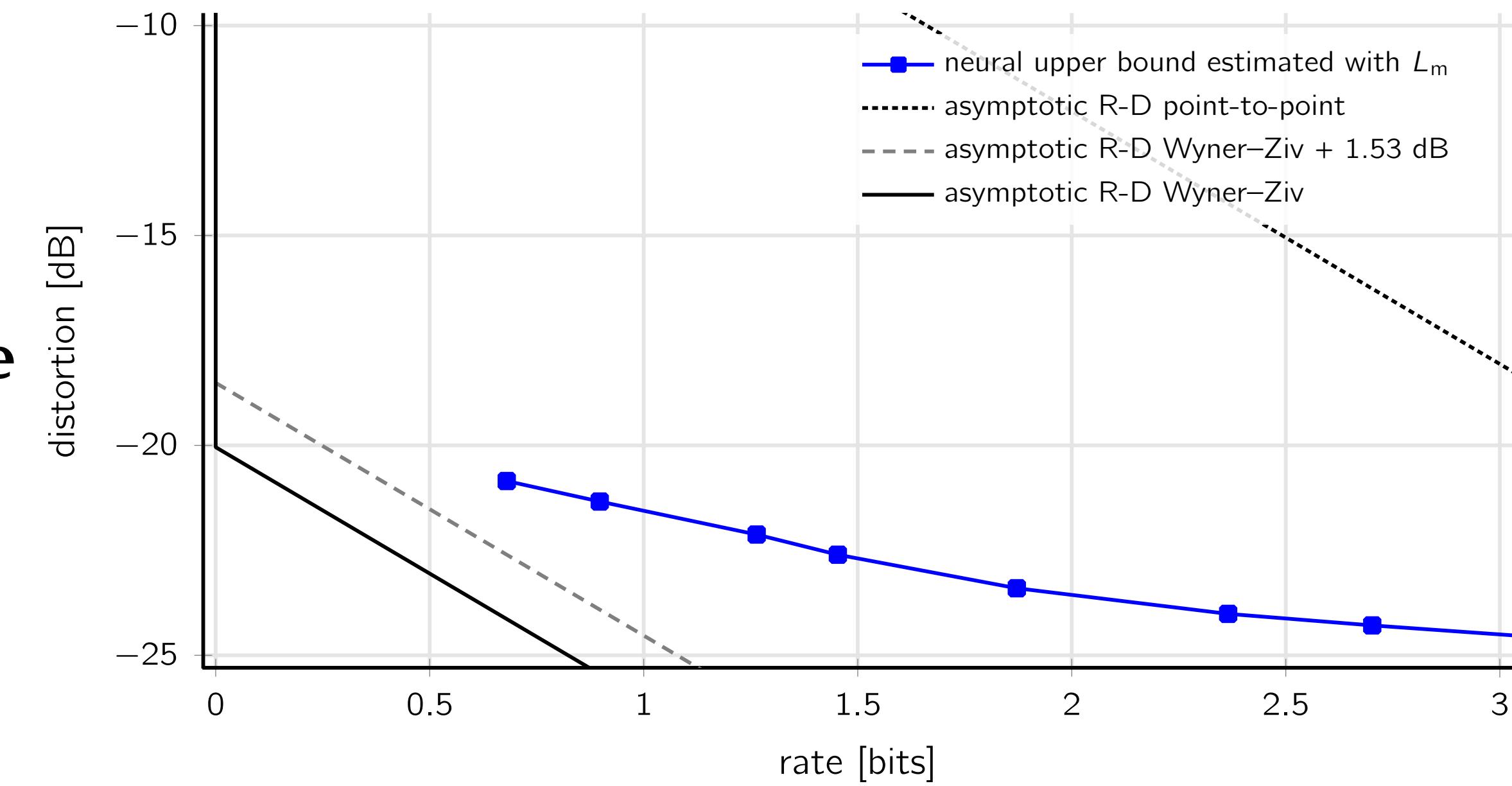
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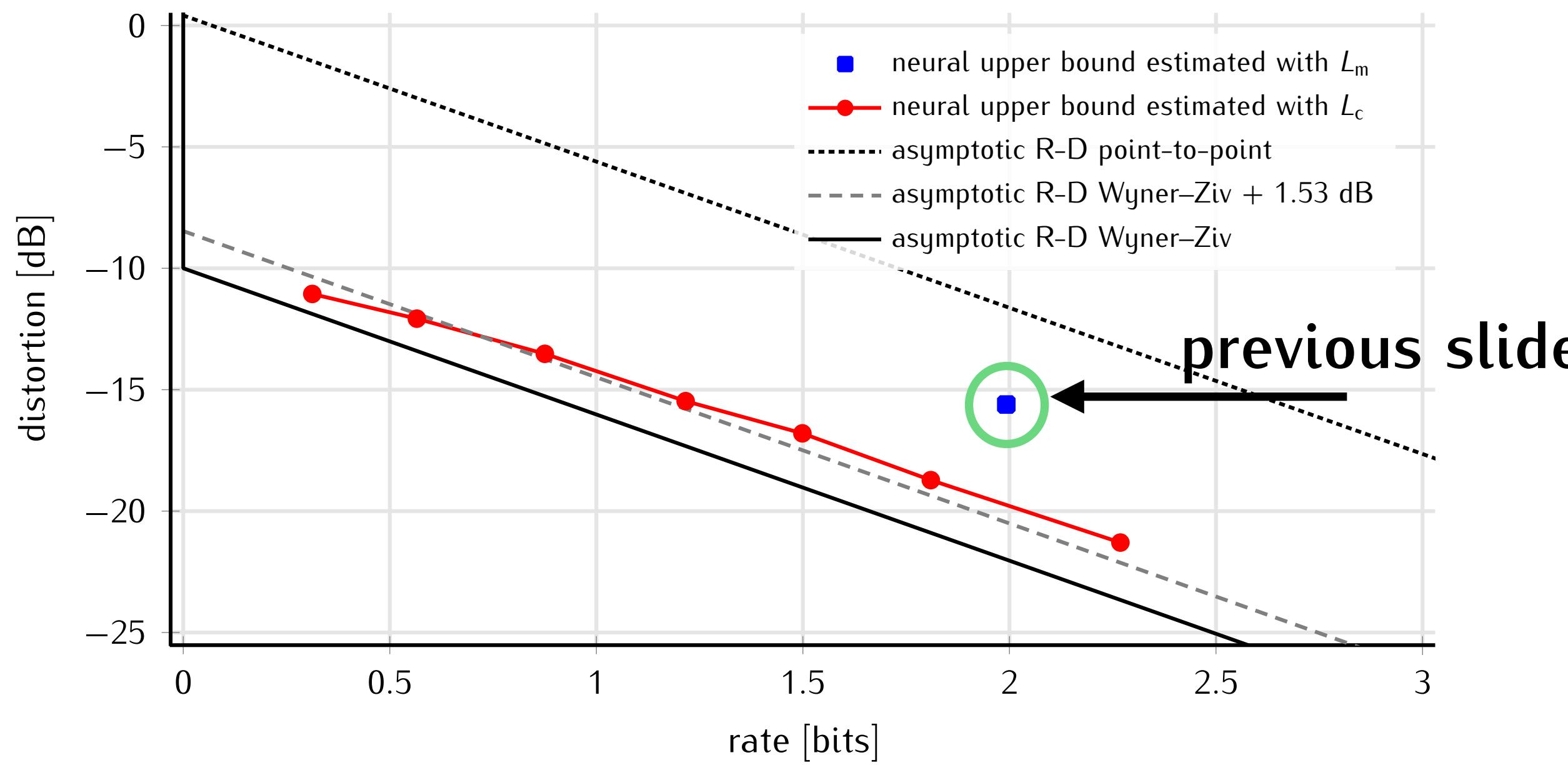
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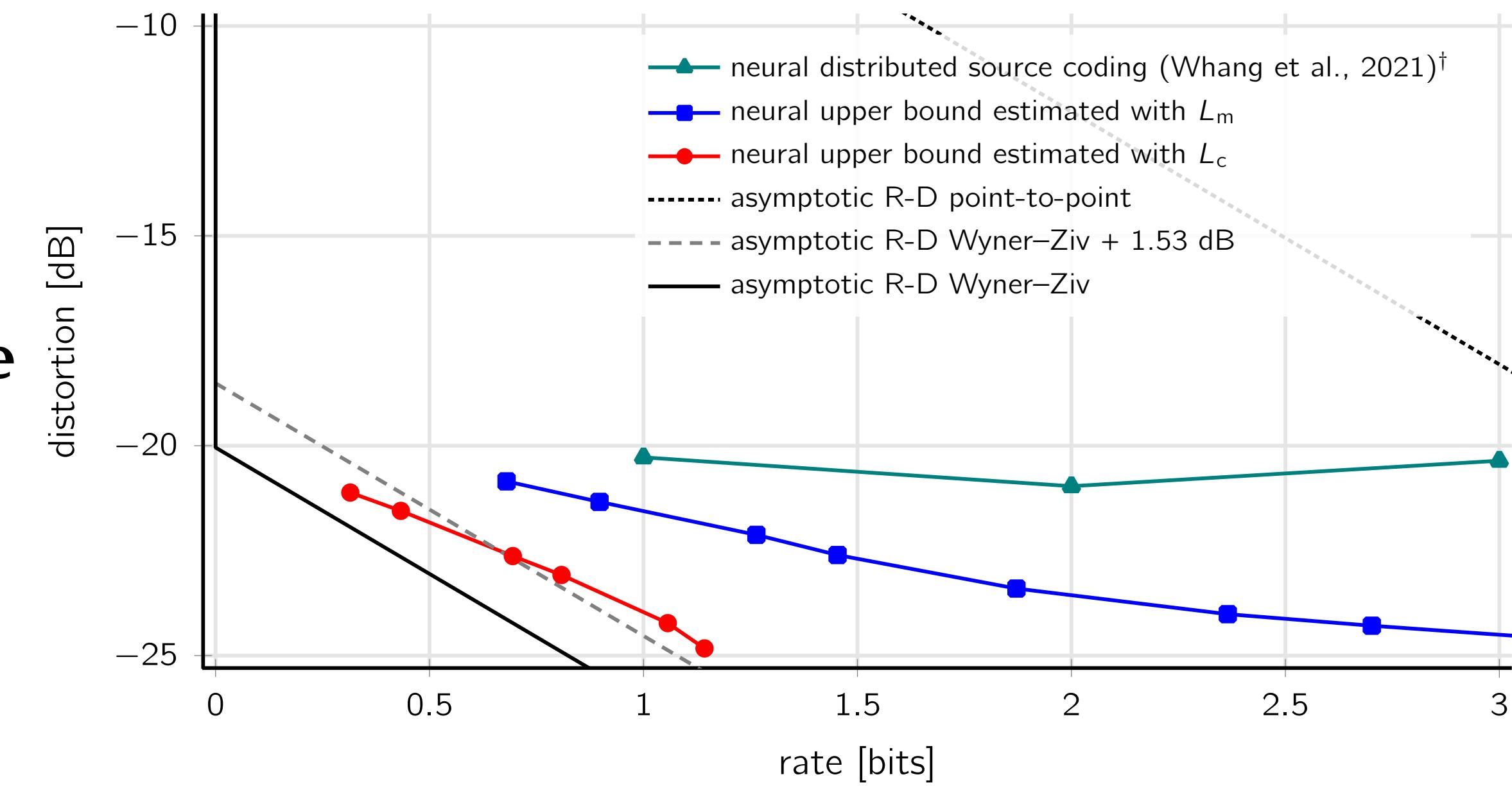
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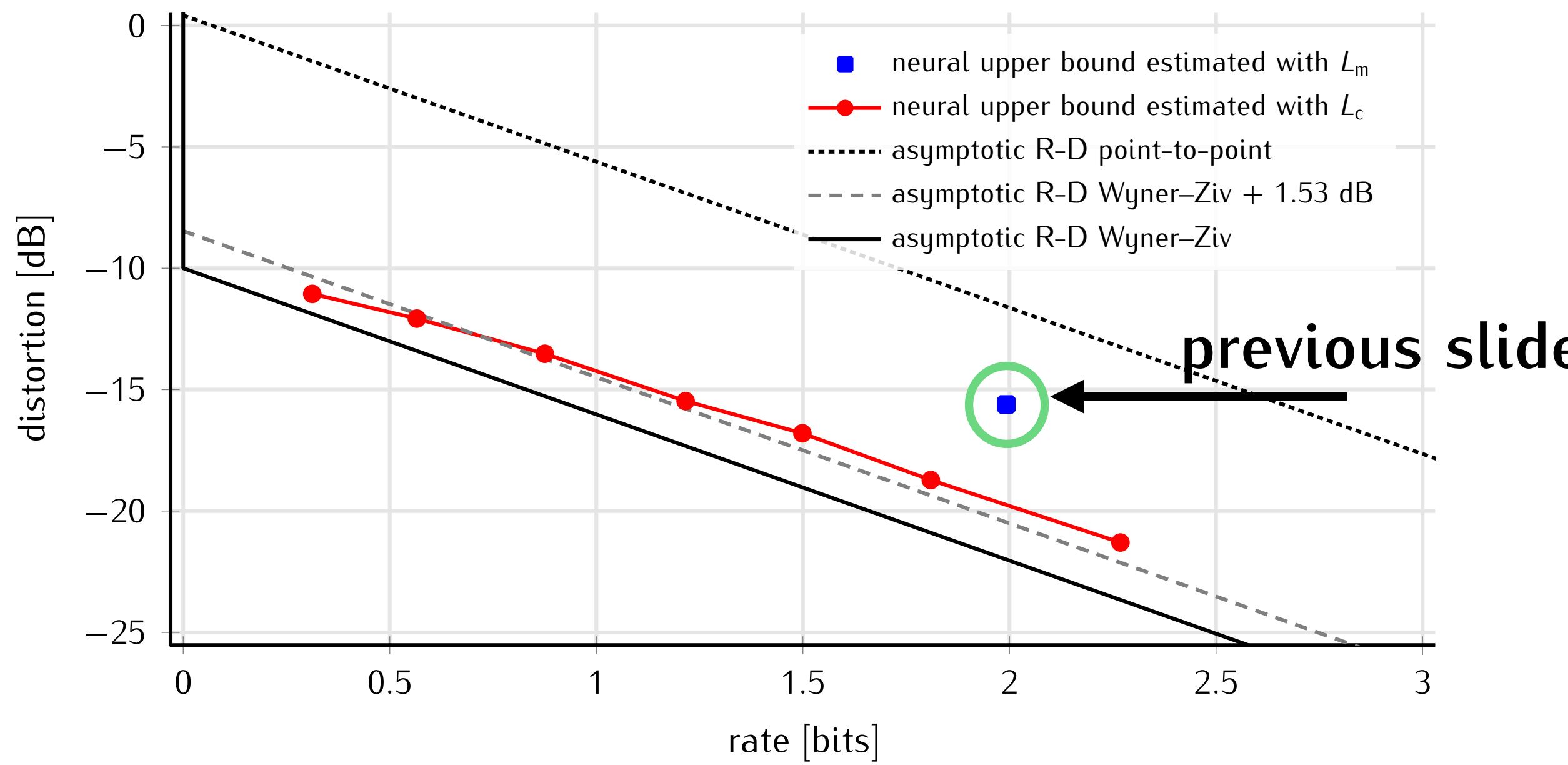
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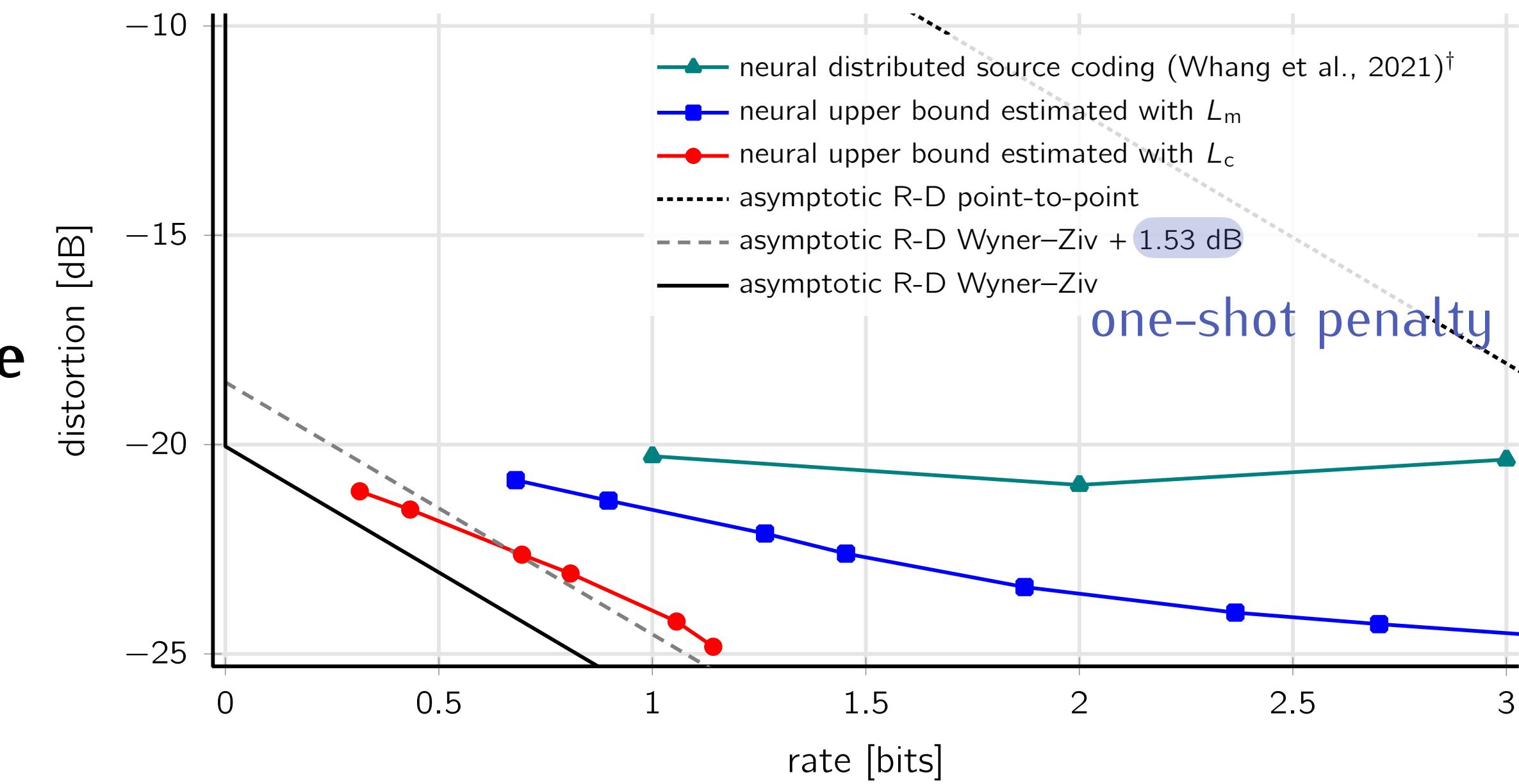
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Results

R-D performances.



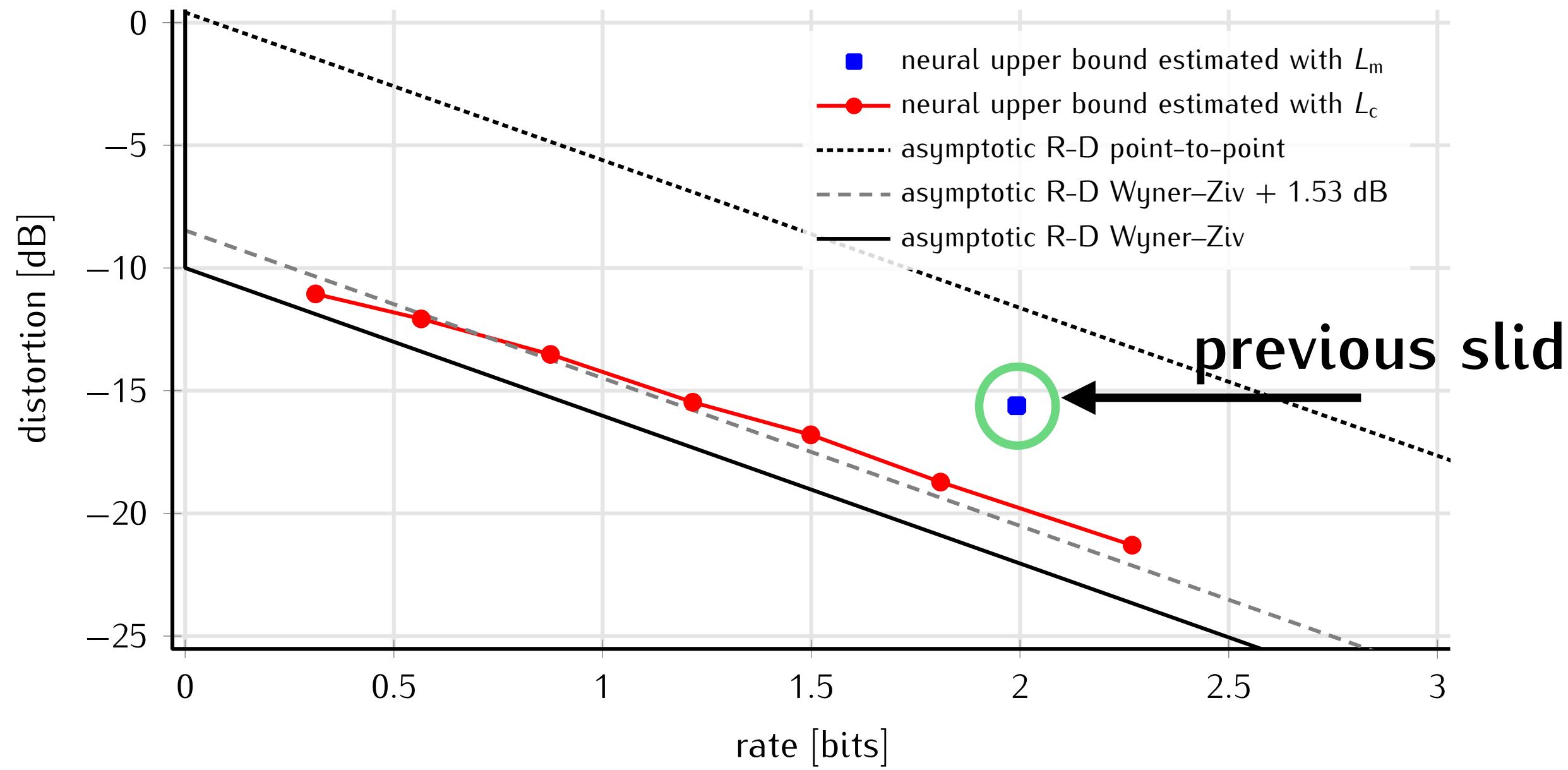
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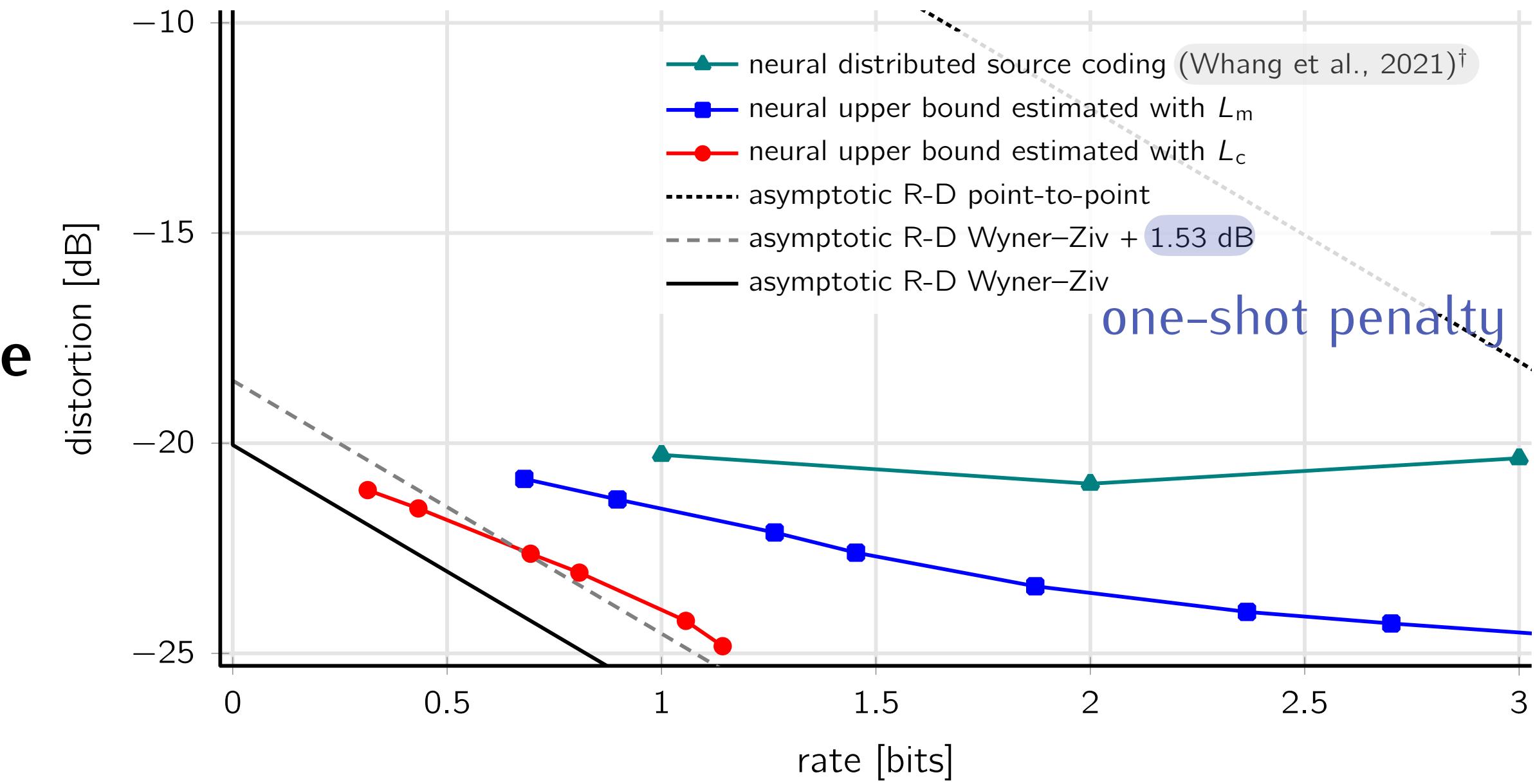
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[†]J. Whang, A. Acharya, H. Kim, and A. G. Dimakis, "Neural distributed source coding", <https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.02797>, 2021.

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

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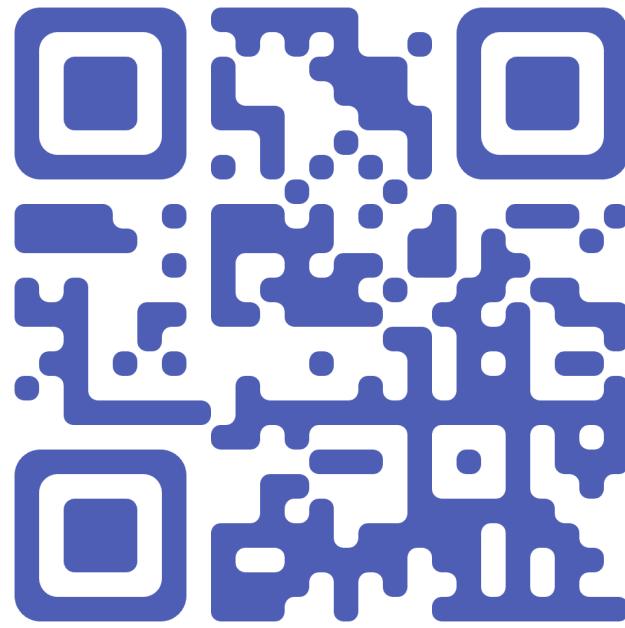
Thank you. Questions?

Learned Wyner-Ziv Compressors Recover Binning

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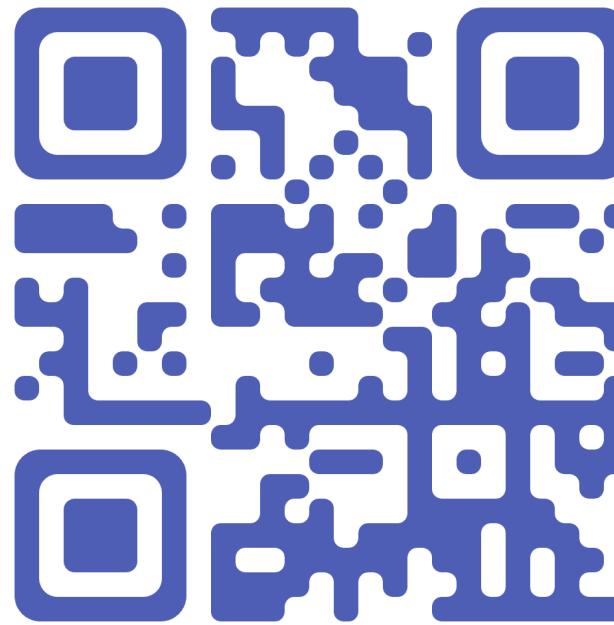
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