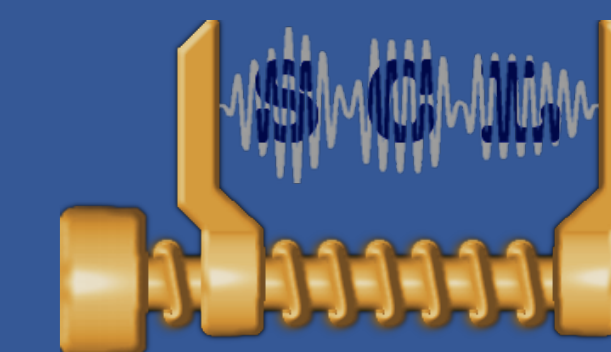




# DETERMINISTIC ANNEALING BASED DESIGN OF ERROR RESILIENT PREDICTIVE COMPRESSION SYSTEM



Bharath Vishwanath, Tejaswi Nanjundaswamy, Sina Zamani and Kenneth Rose

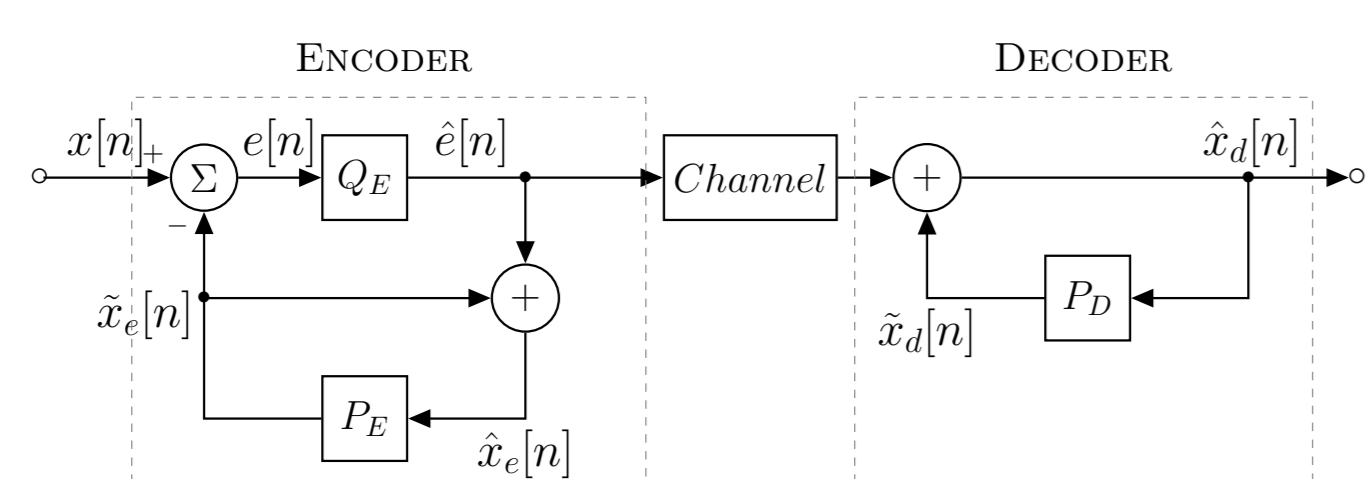
Signal Compression Lab, Department of ECE, University of California Santa Barbara

## Predictive coding system design

- Objective : Design optimal quantizers and predictors ( $P_E$ ,  $Q_E$  and  $P_D$ ) to minimize the expected distortion at the decoder to account for packet losses

$$D = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} E\{(x[n] - \hat{x}_d[n])^2\}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^2[n] - 2x[n]E\{\hat{x}_d[n]\} + E\{\hat{x}_d^2[n]\}.$$



## End to End distortion estimation

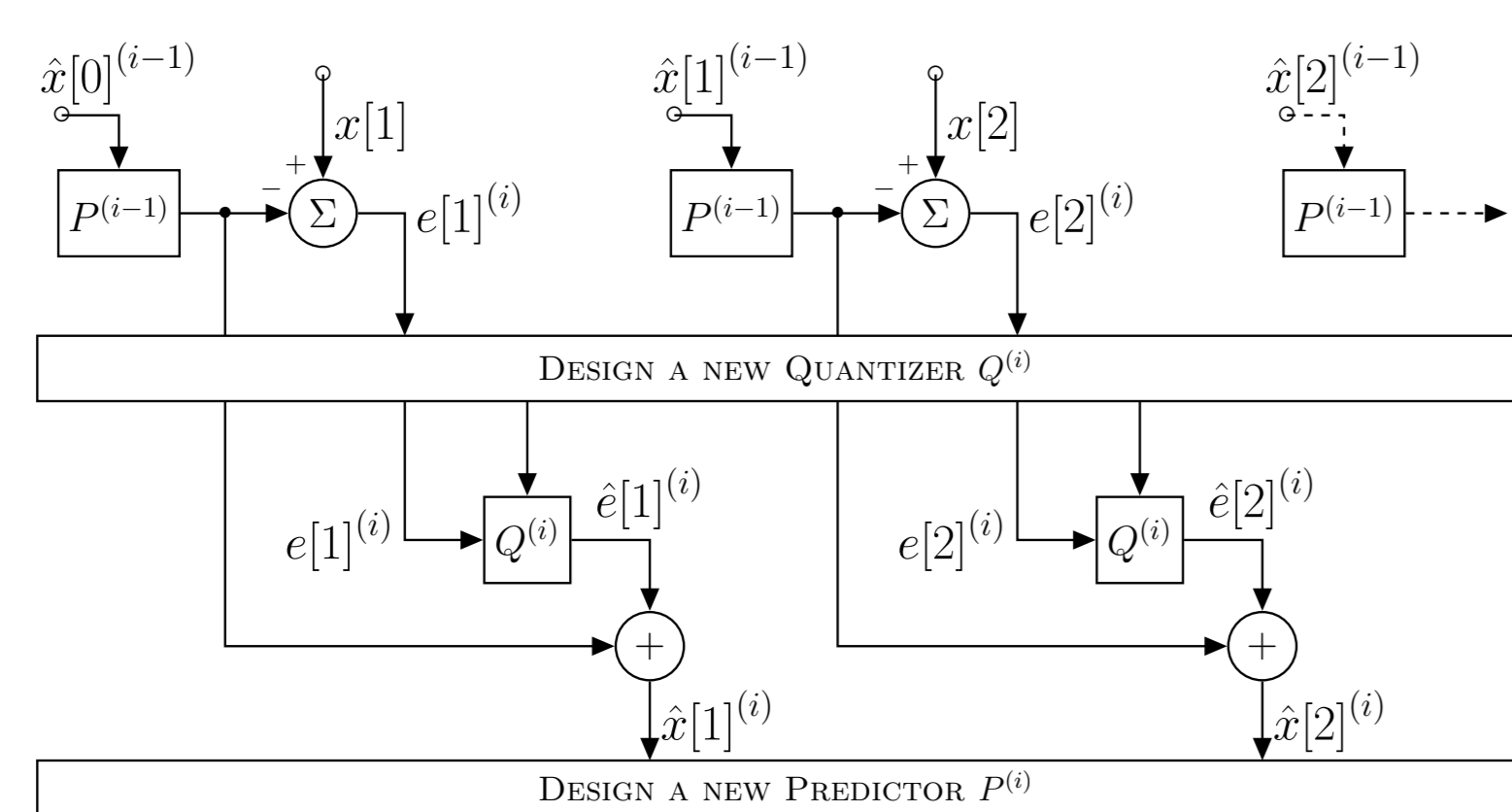
- First order predictor with prediction coefficient  $\alpha$
- For simplicity, we assume each sample is lost independently of other samples, with probability of  $p$ .
- Moments can be updated recursively

$$E\{\hat{x}_d[n]\} = (1 - p)E\{\hat{e}[n] + \alpha\hat{x}_d[n-1]\} + pE\{\alpha\hat{x}_d[n-1]\}$$

$$E\{\hat{x}_d^2[n]\} = (1 - p)E\{(\hat{e}[n] + \alpha\hat{x}_d[n-1])^2\} + pE\{\alpha^2\hat{x}_d^2[n-1]\}$$

## Asymptotic Closed-Loop Design

- Design predictor and quantizer in open-loop fashion, while ultimately optimizing the system for closed-loop operation



- Overcomes the major well documented instability problems of iterative closed loop design

## Deterministic Annealing

- Prevalence of poor local minima of the cost function, and the piecewise constant quantization function, pose a significant challenge to joint optimization of predictor and quantizer
- DA introduces controlled randomness in the optimization procedure, governed by its annealing schedule, to avoid many poor local minima
- Probabilistic cost function for entropy constrained quantizer design

$$J = \sum_n \sum_j P_n^i P_{j|n}^i \{(e_n^i - y_j^i)^2 - \lambda \log(P_{j|n}^i)\}$$

- Randomness is measured by Shannon's entropy

$$H = - \sum_n \sum_j P_{nj}^i \log(P_{nj}^i)$$

- Lagrangian cost function to be minimized

$$F = J - TH$$

- Minimization of the Lagrangian cost function with respect to association probability leads to Gibb's distribution,

$$P_{j|n}^i = \frac{e^{-\{(e_n^i - y_j^i)^2 - \lambda \log(P_{j|n}^i)\}}}{\sum_k e^{-\{(e_n^i - y_k^i)^2 - \lambda \log(P_{k|n}^i)\}}}$$

## Proposed Approach: DA-ACL-EED

- Optimal predictor which minimizes EED

$$\alpha^i = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^N E\{\hat{x}_{d,n-1}^{i-1}\} (x_n - (1-p) \sum_j P_{j|n}^i y_j^i)}{\sum_{n=0}^N E\{(\hat{x}_{d,n-1}^{i-1})^2\}}$$

- Optimal quantizer

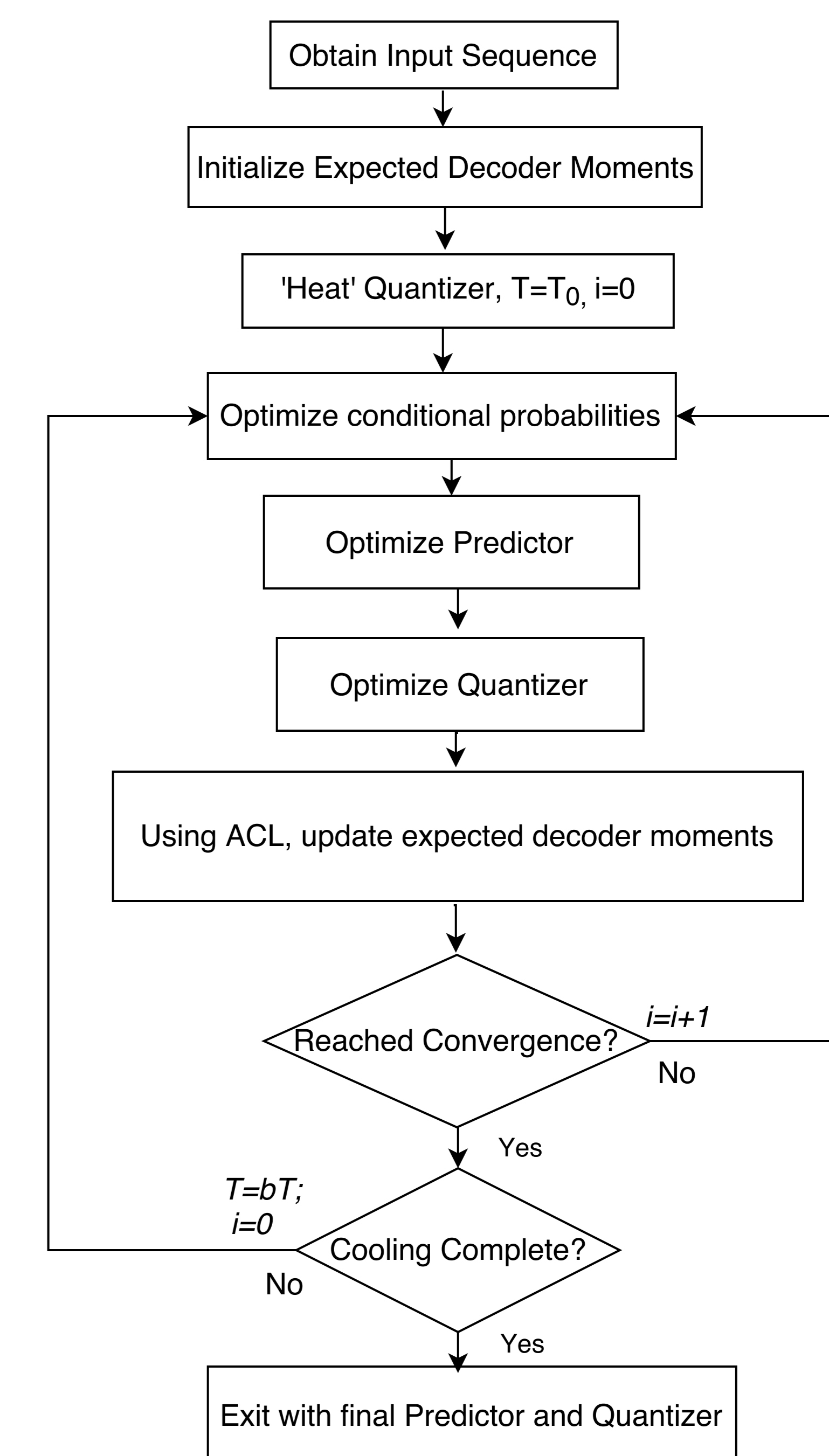
$$y_j^i = \frac{\sum_n P_{j|n}^i e_n^i}{\sum_n P_{j|n}^i}$$

- Recursive calculation of decoder moments in probabilistic framework

$$E\{\hat{x}_{d,n}^i\} = \alpha^i E\{\hat{x}_{d,n-1}^{i-1}\} + (1-p) \sum_j P_{j|n}^i y_j^i$$

$$E\{(\hat{x}_{d,n}^i)^2\} = (\alpha^i)^2 E\{(\hat{x}_{d,n-1}^{i-1})^2\} + (1-p) \sum_j P_{j|n}^i \{(y_j^i)^2 + 2\alpha^i E\{\hat{x}_{d,n-1}^{i-1}\} y_j^i\}.$$

## Proposed Approach: DA-ACL-EED



## Evaluations

- We compare CL, ACL-EED and DA-ACL-EED design techniques for a system with first order linear prediction and an entropy constrained scalar quantizer
- Testing Data: 6 speech files in the EBU SQAM database, first half of each file used as training set and the second half as test data

