

**IP PARIS** 

# **Neural Decoding with Log-Ratio Images**

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## Channel Model



## Why Neural Decoding?



**Goal:** Reach near-optimal error rate with neural decoders

#### Current Neural Decoders

**!** Exponential complexity (curse of dimensionality) At least 2<sup>k−2</sup> $A_{d_{min}}$  piecewise affine models are necessary to

decode a single bit!

- ✖ Naive application of general-purpose networks does not work [\[3\]](#page-0-1)
- ✖ Mainstream approaches [\[5\]](#page-0-2)[\[6\]](#page-0-3)[\[7\]](#page-0-4) relying on Tanner Graph have restrictive inductive bias, hurting generalizability [\[2\]](#page-0-5)
- ✖ Other approaches design special codes/NN [\[2\]](#page-0-5)[\[4\]](#page-0-6), limiting applicability

#### **Goal:**

- ▶ Decode with light general-purpose networks
- Without assumptions on a known algorithm
- Without requiring special encodings

### Challenges of Neural Decoding

- **!** Requirement of extremely high accuracy
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Decoder with 10<sup>−</sup><sup>4</sup> BER ⇒ Classifier of 99.99% accuracy!

#### **Single Parity Check Log-Ratio Embedding**

**Idea:** Inject apriori knowledge of the code structure into the channel likelihood



Figure: Examples of BCH[15, 11] SPC-LRE. (a) With Normal Parity-Check Matrix; (b) With Cyclic Parity-Check Matrix

# **Multiple Parity Check Log-Ratio Embedding**

For larger codes, we can group parity check equations to generate likelihoods with stronger knowledge.



Neural Decoders **2 2** Constant once trained **V** 

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Figure: Iterative Log-Ratio Embedding for BCH[31, 21]



Figure: Example of BCH[31, 21] MPC-LRE

#### **Experiments**



Figure: Decoding BCH[15, 11] through AWGN channel with/without SPC-LRE and by the optimal decoder [\[1\]](#page-0-0).



Figure: Decoding BCH[31, 21] through AWGN channel with/without MPC-LRE and



by the optimal decoder [\[1\]](#page-0-0).

#### **References**

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