

IP PARIS

Neural Decoding with Log-Ratio Images

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Channel Model



Why Neural Decoding?

	Error Rate	Speed
Classical Decoders [1]	Optimal 🗸	Computationally Hard ×

Multiple Parity Check Log-Ratio Embedding

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



Neural Decoders

Constant once trained

Goal: Reach near-optimal error rate with neural decoders

Current Neural Decoders

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

Goal:

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

Challenges of Neural Decoding

Exponential complexity (curse of dimensionality) At least $2^{k-2}A_{d_{\min}}$ piecewise affine models are necessary to

decode a single bit! 🎇

! Requirement of extremely high accuracy

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



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

Experiments



Decoder with 10^{-4} BER \Rightarrow Classifier of 99.99% accuracy!

Single Parity Check Log-Ratio Embedding

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



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



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



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

by the optimal decoder [1].

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