# Improving Belief Propagation via Graphical Model Transformation

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Algorithms, Inference, and Statistical Physics

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# Improving Belief Propagation

## Generalized Belief Propagation

- → regions of nodes pass messages
- regions may overlap

### Loop Calculus

- → view BP as a truncation of a series expansion for exact inference
- improve performance by including more terms

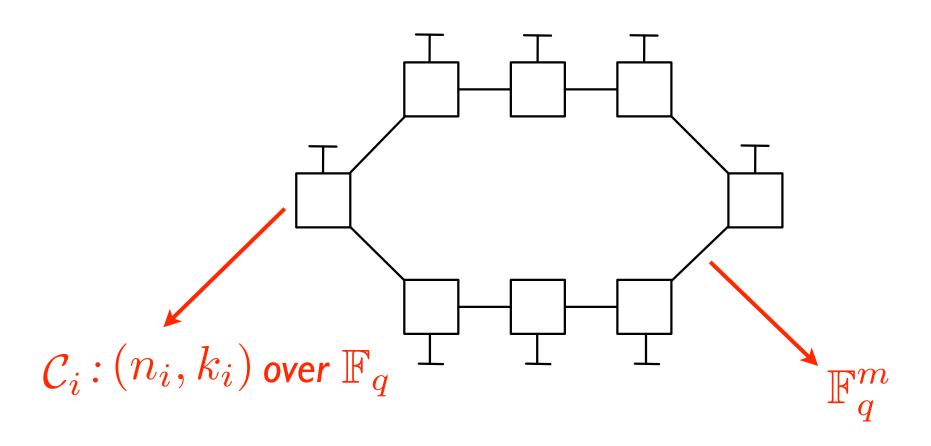
standard model, non-standard BP

Graphical Model Transformation

non-standard model, standard BP

# Graphical Models for Codes: Normal Realizations

 $\mathcal{C}$ :(n,k) over  $\mathbb{F}_q$ 



# Graphical Model Extraction - One Code Many Models

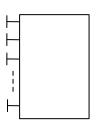
#### Code Definition

### Graphical Models

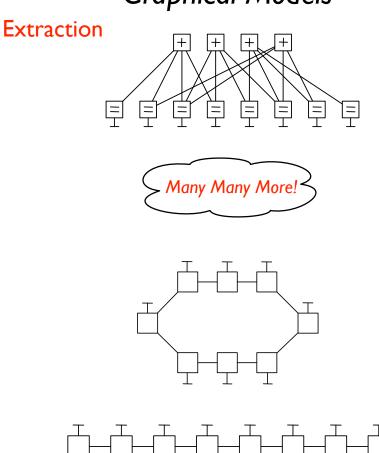
#### **Decoding Algorithms**



Increasing Performance



$$H = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Increasing Complexity



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Difficult and open problem in general...

Our Approach - Short Cycle Structure

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Our Approach - Short Cycle Structure

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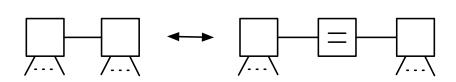
  Our Approach Greedy Extraction Heuristic

# Searching the Model Space: Basic Operations

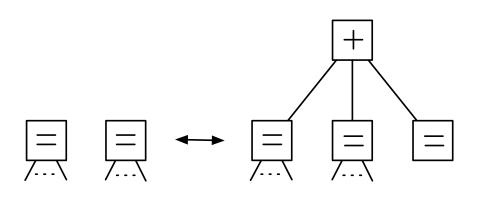
Constraint Merging / Splitting

[Pe88], [Fo01], [KsFrLo01]

Inserting / Removing Degree-2 Repetition Constraint



Inserting / Removing Isolated Partial Parity Constraints



Generalized Parity-Check Matrices

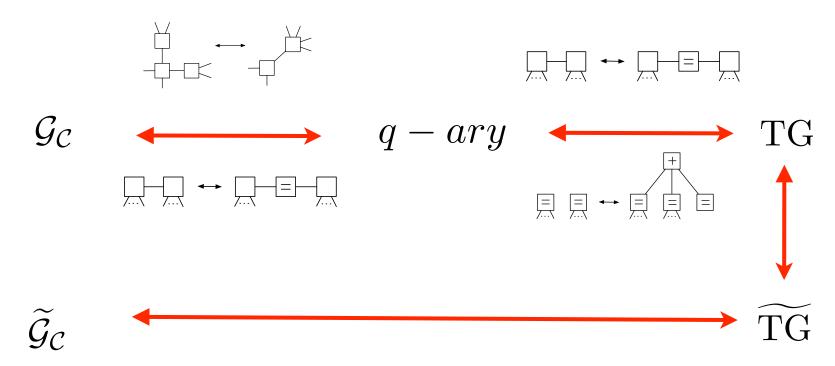
Inserting / Removing
Trivial Constraints

Redundant Parity-Check Matrices

# Searching the Model Space: Main Result

Theorem: Let  $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$  and  $\widetilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathcal{C}}$  be two graphical models for  $\mathcal{C}$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{C}}$  can be transformed into  $\widetilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\mathcal{C}}$  via a *finite* number of basic operations.

### **Proof:**



# Constraint Functions - qm-ary Graphical Models

- I) Maximum hidden variable alphabet size:  $q^m$ .
- 2) Each local constraint  $C_i$  satisfies:

(or is a direct product of codes which do).

- stopping sets
- trapping / absorbing sets
- pseudo-codewords
- short cycles

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#### **Candidate Proxies:**

- stopping sets
- trapping / absorbing sets 🗶
- pseudo-codewords
- short cycles
  - $\sim$  Can count cycles of length g, g+2 and g+4 in time  $O(gn^3)$ .

(Halford & Chugg, "An algorithm for counting short cycles in bipartite graphs", *IEEE Trans. IT*, 52(1) 2006.)

## A Greedy Heuristic for Model Extraction

Motivation: Tanner graphs for many block codes necessarily contain

many short cycles

Halford, Grant & Chugg, "Which codes contain 4-cycle-free

Tanner graphs?", IEEE Trans. IT, 52(9) 2006.

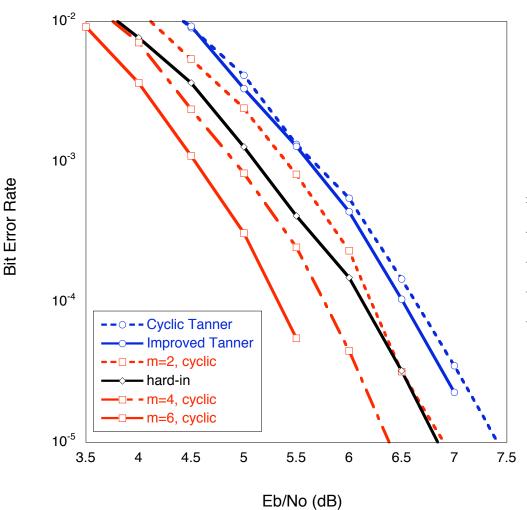
Idea: Greedily reduce cycles via model transformation

Allowed Moves: I) Tanner graph search - row operations

2) 2<sup>m</sup>-ary search - local constraint merging

Cost Function: Short cycle structure  $(N_4, N_6, N_8)$ 

# Greedy Heuristic: Experimental Results



| Model           | $N_4$ | $N_6$ | $N_8$ |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cyclic Tanner   | 7251  | 717 K | 74 M  |
| Improved Tanner | 5415  | 466 K | 43 M  |
| m=2, cyclic     | 3465  | 230 K | 15 M  |
| m=4, cyclic     | 706   | 16 K  | 292 K |
| m = 6, cyclic   | 126   | 657   | 0     |

(63,45) BCH Code

# Synthesis & Open Problems

#### GBP vs. Model Tx:

- similar if GBP regions don't overlap
- model transformation allows redundancy

## Loop Calculus vs. Model Tx:

- similar problem of how to transform / what loop terms to use
- model transformation improves dense models, loop calculus improves sparse models

### Major Open Problems:

- better cost functions & search heuristics
- model transformation + GBP / loop calculus