

The Golden Ratio and Signal Quantization

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based on the work of Ingrid Daubechies et al.

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Combinatorics on Words, Frysava 2011

Optický nebo zvukový signál je obecně funkce z podmnožiny \mathbb{R}^n do \mathbb{R} . V případě fotografie je definiční obor celá plocha scény a obor hodnot je jas v daném místě (pro černobílý obrázek). V případě zvukového signálu je definiční obor čas a obor hodnot je amplituda. Pokud chceme signál převést na digitální data, nutně musíme ztratit nějakou informaci, neboť konečný objem dat pojme pouze konečné množství hodnot.

Omezení definičního oboru se provádí tzv. sámplováním, kdy se vezmou data pouze z konečného počtu bodů, obvykle z mřížky. Omezení oboru hodnot se provádí tzv. kvantizací, kdy z hodnoty napětí x na výstupu měřicího přístroje vygenerujeme konečnou posloupnost bitů (nul a jedniček), která předepsaným způsobem reprezentuje danou hodnotu napětí. Právě kvantizací se zabývá tento příspěvek.

Běžně se používá binární kvantizace, kdy se postupně čtou jednotlivé bity binárního rozvoje x . Problém však je, že jeden chybně přečtený bit nutně znamená chybný výsledek. Toto se pokusíme odstranit použitím soustavy o základu zlatý řez $\tau \approx 1.618$, který řeší rovnici $\tau^2 = \tau + 1$. S úspěchem využijeme několika jeho vlastností: zmíněná rovnice má koeficienty pouze 0 a ± 1 ; platí $1 < \tau < 2$; soustava o základu τ je redundantní (čísla mají více vyjádření).



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Motivation



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- **Sampling:** restriction $f : \hat{M}^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{R})$, where $M \in \mathbb{N}$
- **Quantization:** restriction $f : \hat{M}^n \rightarrow \text{finite set}$

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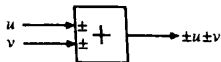
$$\text{Encoder} : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^N$$

Reality:

$$\text{Encoder} : \mathbf{X} = \text{interval} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^N$$



constant adder



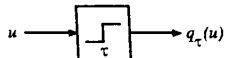
pair adder/subtractor



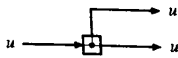
constant multiplier



pair multiplier

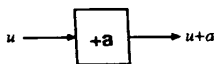


binary quantizer

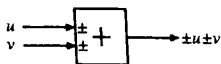


replicator

$$q_{\tau}(u) := \begin{cases} 1 & u \geq \tau \\ 0 & u < \tau \end{cases}$$



constant adder



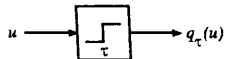
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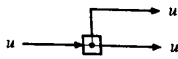
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$$q_{\tau}(u) := \begin{cases} 1 & u \gtrsim \tau \\ 0 & u \lesssim \tau \end{cases}$$

Reality: no this component is accurate

Binary encoder

$$x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=0}^N b_n 2^{-n}$$

- + Exponential accuracy, error = $\mathcal{O}(2^{-N})$
- Not robust (with respect to parameters)

Recursive process:

$$\begin{aligned}x &\in \mathbf{X} = [0, 2); & u_0 &:= x; \\ b_n &:= q(u_n); & u_{n+1} &:= 2(u_n - b_n); \end{aligned}$$

$\Sigma\Delta$ -encoder

$$x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N b_n$$

- + Robust (with respect to multiplication / quantization errors)
- Low accuracy, error = $\mathcal{O}(1/N)$

Recursive process:

$$\begin{aligned}x &\in \mathbf{X} = [0, 1); & u_0 &\in (0, 1) \text{ arbitrary;} \\ b_n &:= q(u_n + x); & u_{n+1} &:= u_n + x - b_n;\end{aligned}$$

Golden ratio encoder: Golden mean $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ satisfies $\phi^2 = \phi + 1$

$$x = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N b_k \phi^k$$

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$$x \in \mathbf{X} = [0, 2);$$

$$u_0 := x, \quad u_1 := 0;$$

$$u_{n+2} := u_{n+1} + u_n - b_n;$$

$$b_n := Q(u_n, u_{n+1}), \quad Q : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} = \{0, 1\}.$$

$$T_Q : \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ u_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_{n+1} \\ u_{n+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ u_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} - Q(u_n, u_{n+1}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Proposition

Let $x \in [0, 2)$ and define b_n and u_n as above. Then

$$x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \phi^{-n}$$

if and only if the sequence (u_n) is bounded.

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What properties we needed for the proof?

- β satisfies $\beta^d = a_{d-1}\beta^{d-1} + \dots + a_1\beta + a_0$ with $a_i \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$
- $\beta \in (1, 2)$

Quantizer Q

Parameter α :

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Accuracy of multiplier: “ $\alpha \neq \alpha$ ”

Accuracy of quantizer: **flaky** bit-quantizer q^{ν_1, ν_2} , $\nu_1 < \nu_2$:

$$q^{\nu_1, \nu_2}(u) := \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u < \nu_1, \\ 1, & \text{if } u > \nu_2, \\ 0 \text{ or } 1, & \text{if } u \in [\nu_1, \nu_2] \end{cases}$$

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Q_1 is not robust to flaky q^{ν_1, ν_2} , because (u_n) can get unbounded no matter how close $\nu_{1,2}$ are to 1.

Quantizer Q : Choices $\alpha > 1$

Proposition

Let $0 \leq \mu \leq (2\phi^2 \sqrt{\phi + 2}) \approx 0.10004$. Then exists set R_μ and ranges of choices of α, ν_1, ν_2 such that $T_{Q_\alpha^{\nu_1, \nu_2}}(R_\mu) \subseteq R_\mu + B_\mu$.

Imagine ugly inequalities for $\alpha_{\min, \max}, \nu_{\min, \max}(\mu)$ here.

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Theorem

Let $\mu, \alpha_{\min, \max}(\mu)$ as above. For every $\alpha \in (\alpha_{\min}(\mu), \alpha_{\max}(\mu))$ there exists $\nu_1 < \nu_2$ and $\eta > 0$ such that GRE with $Q_{\alpha'}^{\nu_1, \nu_2}$ is stable for $|\alpha' - \alpha| < \eta$ and $\epsilon_n < \mu$.

Stable encoder = the encoding converges, but the string (b_n) need not to represent x .

We constructed a A/D encoder with:

- ① exponential accuracy
- ② robustness with respect to multiplication and quantization
- ③ the usage of a Golden ratio :-)

- ① I. Daubechies; Ö. Yılmaz. Robust and practical analog-to-digital conversion with exponential precision. *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory* 52 (2006), no. 8, 3533–3545.
- ② I. Daubechies, C.S. Güntürk, Y. Wang, Ö. Yılmaz. The Golden Ratio Encoder. [arXiv:0809.1257](https://arxiv.org/abs/0809.1257), 7 Sep 2008