

Diffusion Earth Mover's Distance and Distribution Embeddings

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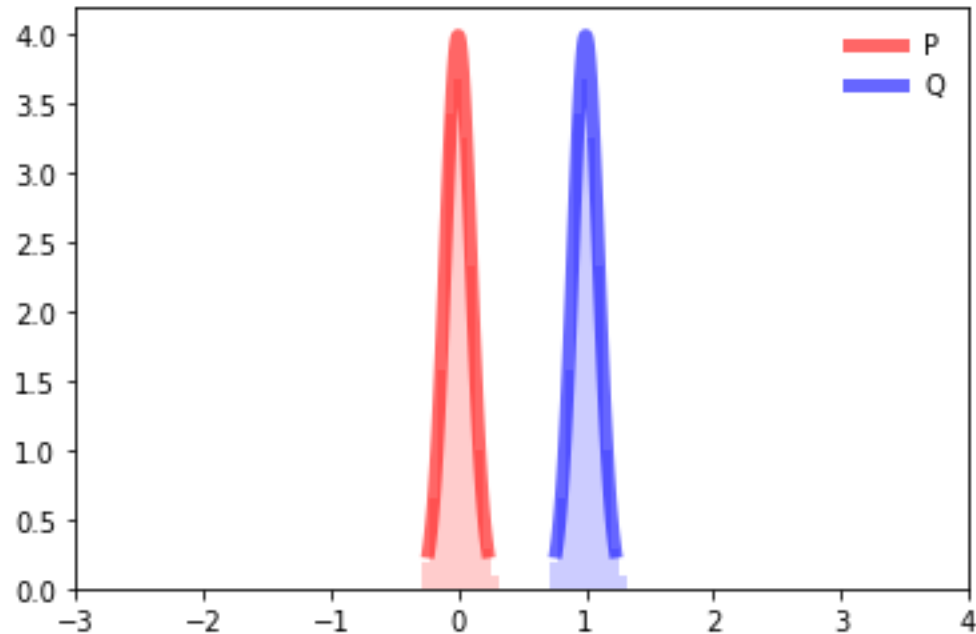
ICML 2021

* Denotes Equal Contribution

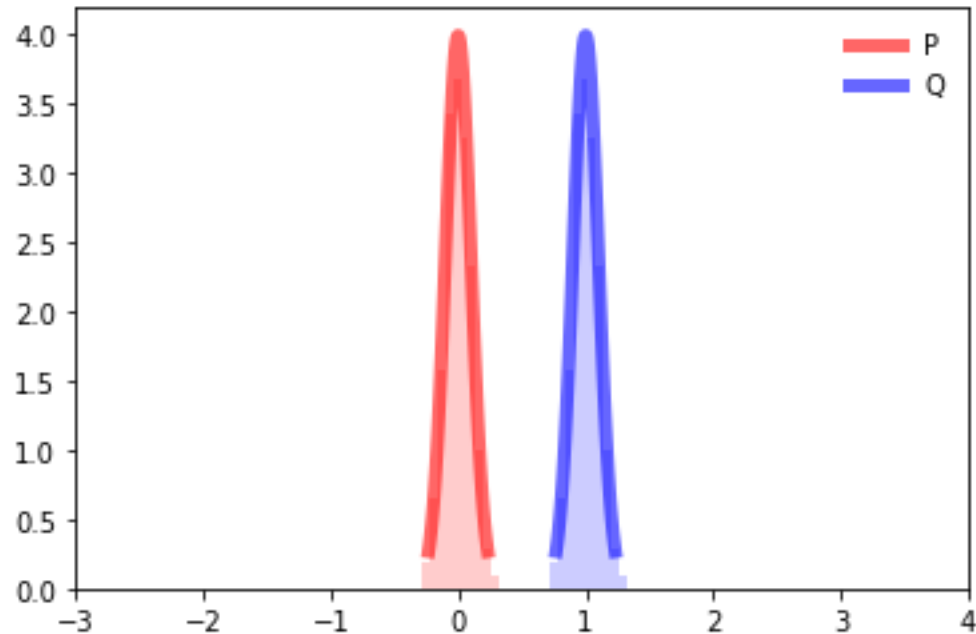
Distances between probability distributions

Total-Variation Distance (TV)

$$\text{TV}(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2} \|P - Q\|_1$$



Distances between probability distributions

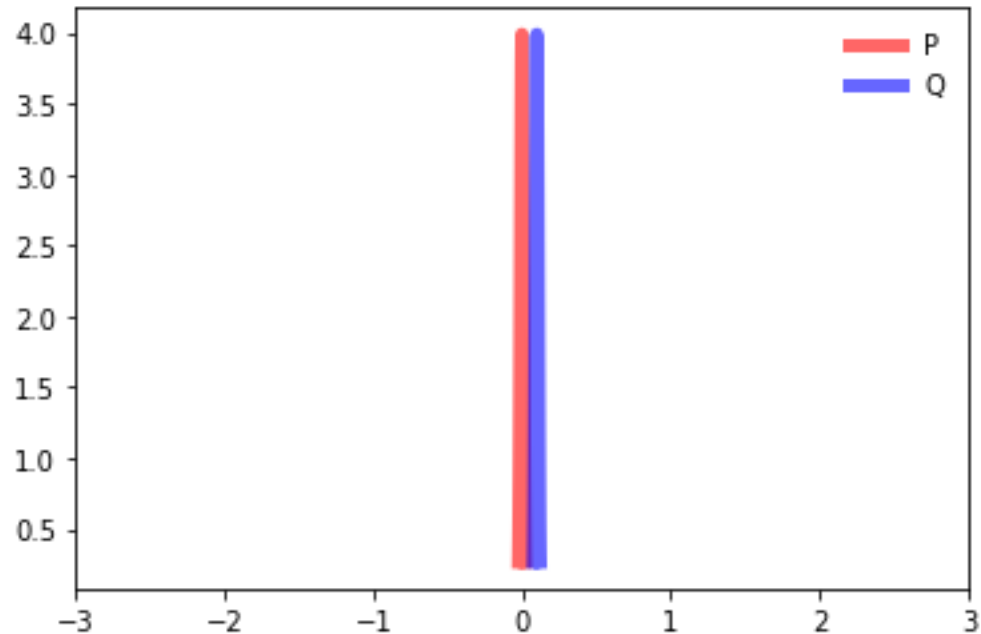


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$$\text{TV}(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2} \|P - Q\|_1$$

$$\text{TV}(P, Q) = 1$$

Distances between probability distributions

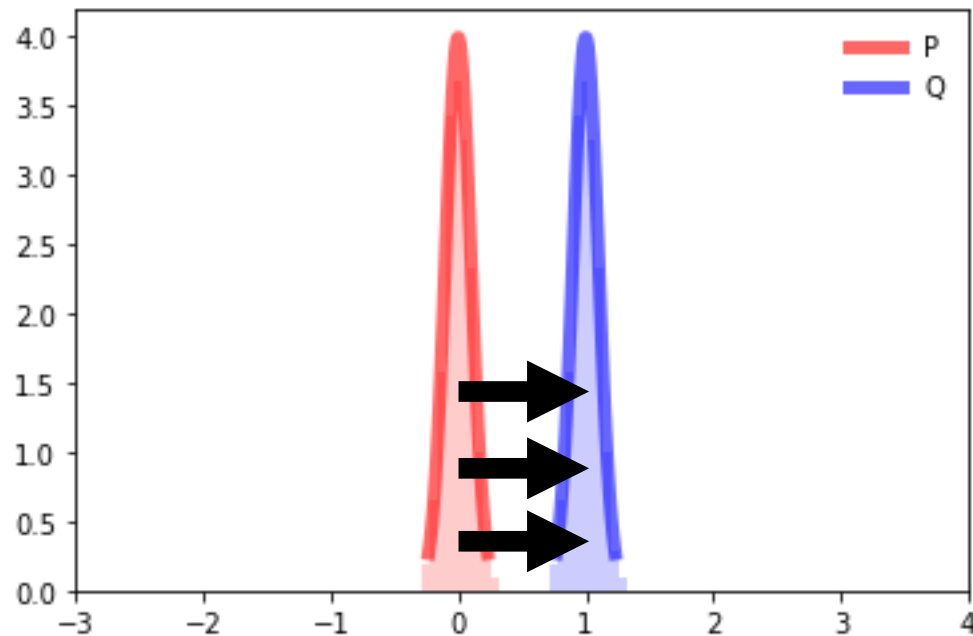


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Optimal Transport – The Earth Mover’s Distance



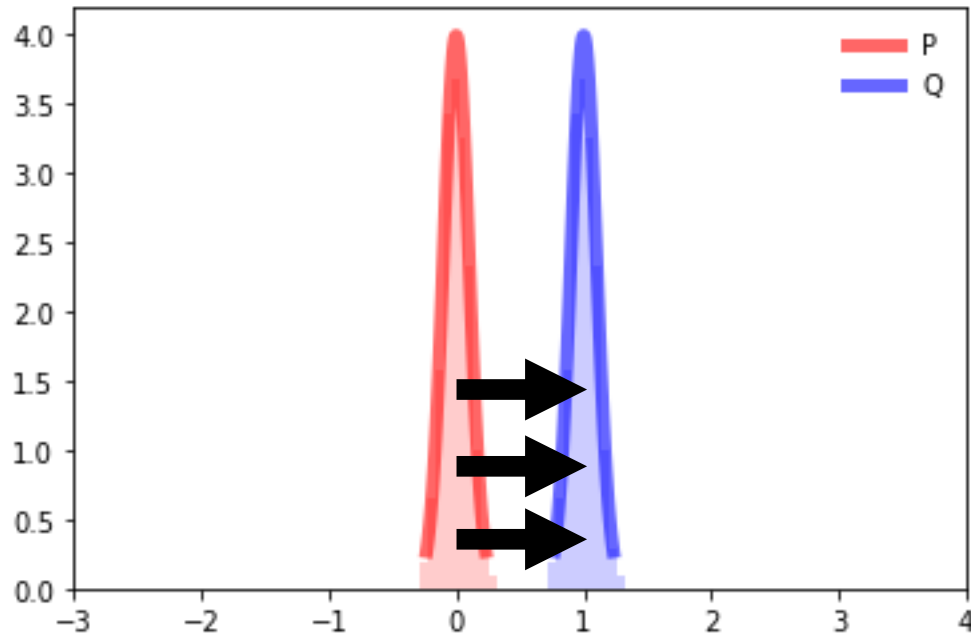
Wasserstein Distance:

$$W_d(P, Q) = \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(P, Q)} \int d(x, y) \pi(dx, dy)$$

Ground “cost” or distance:

$$d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_2$$

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Kantorovich-Rubenstein Dual:

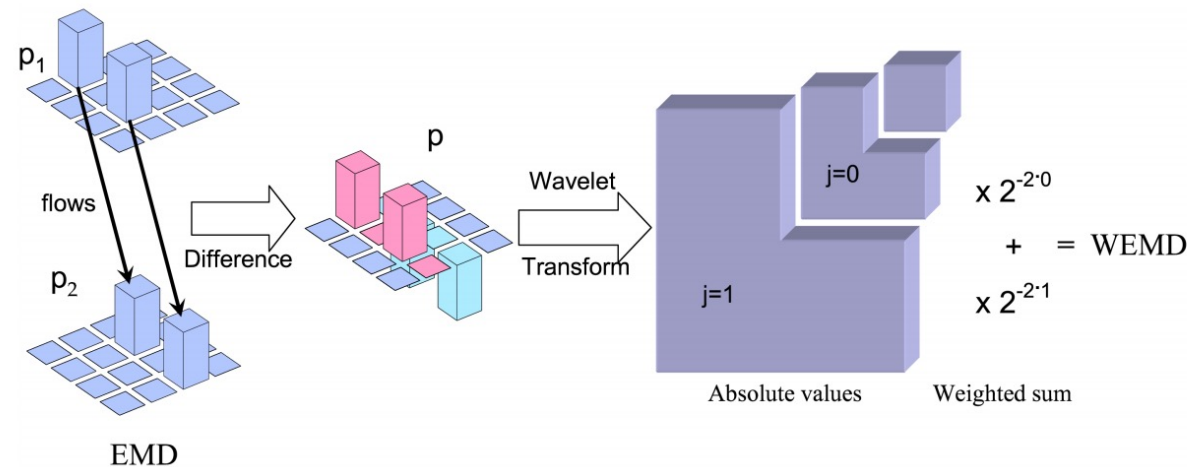
$$W_d(P, Q) = \sup_{f: |f(x) - f(y)| \leq d(x, y)} \int f(x) (P(x) - Q(x)) dx$$

Computing EMD with the Dual Form

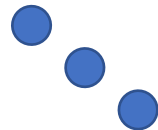
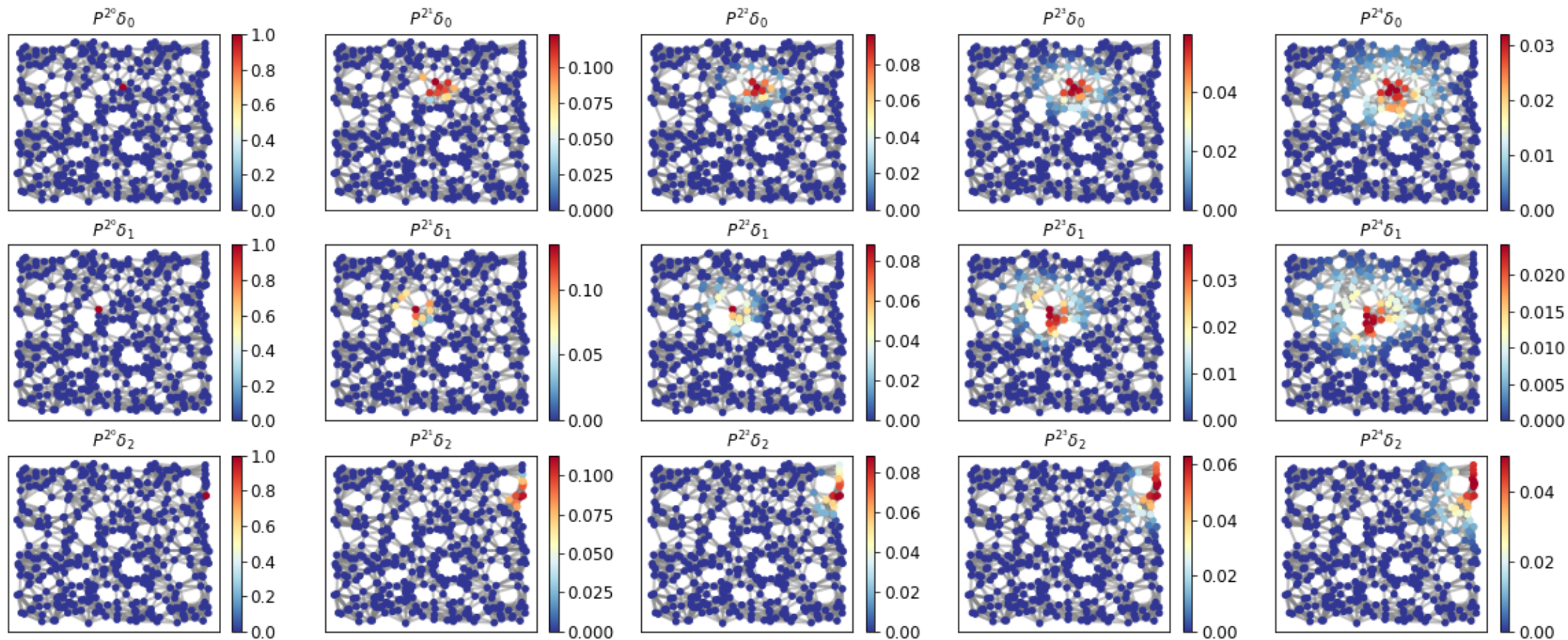
- In the wavelet domain, there is an explicit form for the witness function f

$$d(p)_{wemd} = \sum_{\lambda} 2^{-j(1+n/2)} |p_{\lambda}|$$

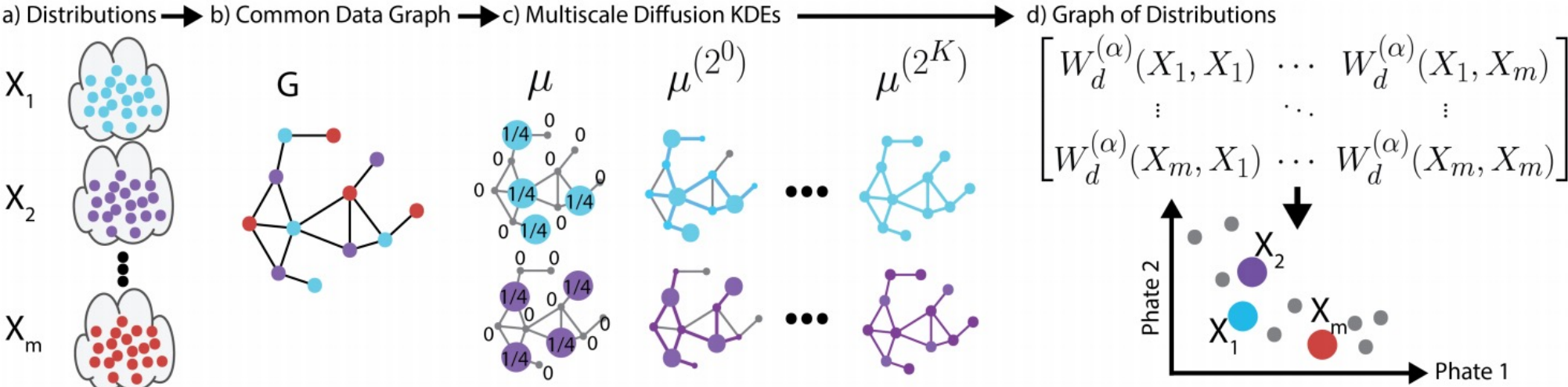
- Take the difference of two histograms and use a wavelet basis to represent them
- Avoids pairwise distance matrices



Diffusion on a Graphs



Diffusion EMD



Use multi-scale density estimates to compute a wavelet EMD on a common data graph

$$\text{WEMD}_\alpha(\mu, \nu) := \sum_j 2^{-j(\alpha+1/2)} \sum_k |\langle \mu - \nu, \psi_{j,k} \rangle|$$

Diffusion EMD

Diffusion EMD between two datasets X_i, X_j supported on a graph with

Diffusion operator \mathbf{P}_K

$$\text{DEMD}_{\alpha,K}(X_i, X_j) := \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \|T_{\alpha,k}(X_i) - T_{\alpha,k}(X_j)\|_1; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1/2$$

$$T_{\alpha,k}(X_i) := \begin{cases} 2^{-(K-k-1)\alpha} (\mu_i^{(2^{k+1})} - \mu_i^{(2^k)}) & k < K \\ \mu_i^{(2^K)} & k = K \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_i^{(t)} := \frac{1}{n_i} \mathbf{P}^t \mathbf{1}_{X_i}$$

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Diffusion EMD

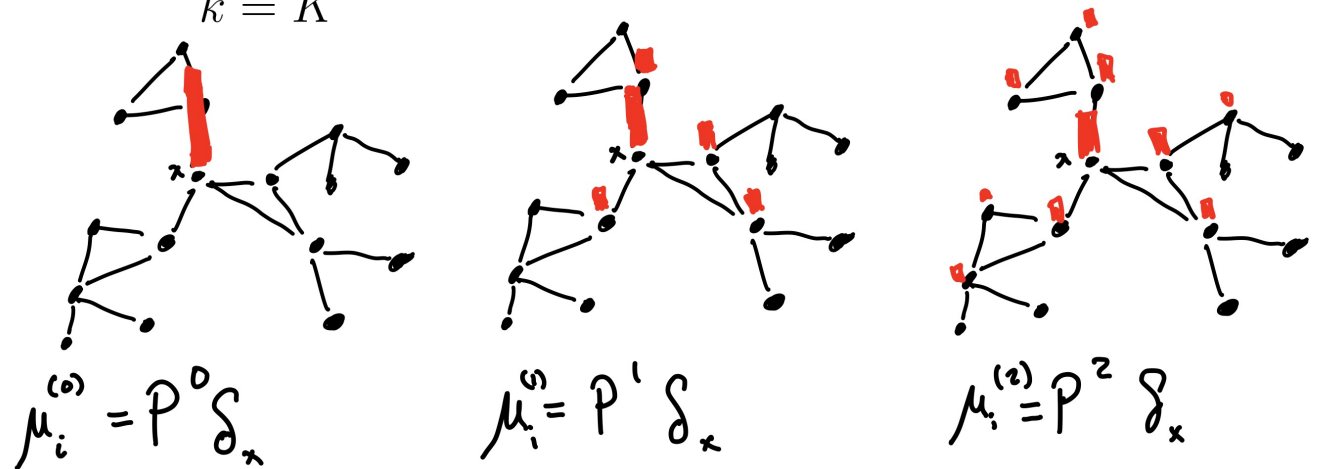
Diffusion EMD between two datasets X_i, X_j supported on a graph with Diffusion operator \mathbf{P}

$$\text{DEMD}_{\alpha,K}(X_i, X_j) := \sum_{k=0}^K \|T_{\alpha,k}(X_i) - T_{\alpha,k}(X_j)\|_1; \quad 0 < \alpha < 1/2$$

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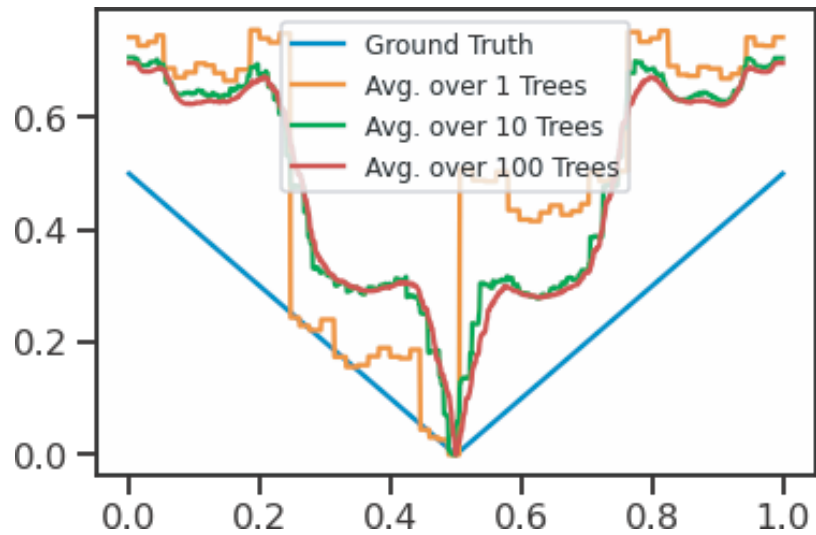
We show equivalence to an earth mover's distance with a geodesic ground distance as the number of samples increases:



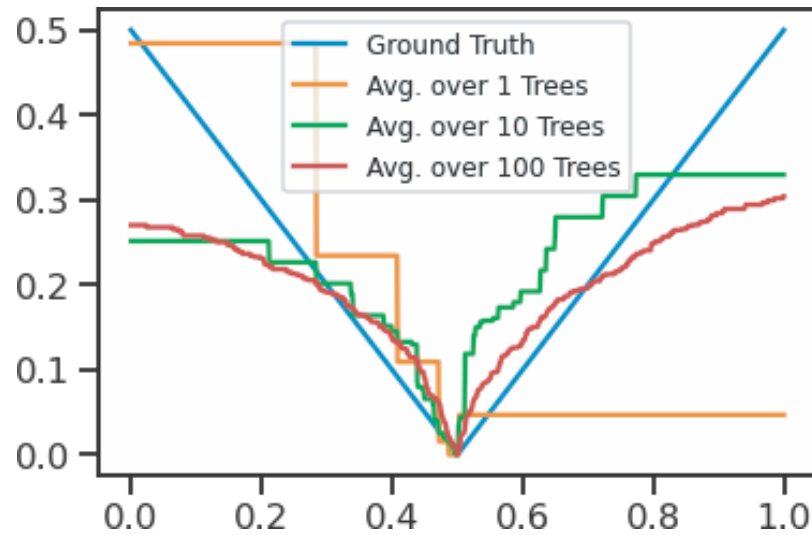
$$\lim_{X_i \rightarrow \mu_i, X_j \rightarrow \mu_j} \text{DEMD}_{\alpha,K}(X_i, X_j) \simeq \text{EMD}(\mu_i, \mu_j) \text{ with a geodesic ground distance } d_{\mathcal{M}}^{2\alpha}$$

Diffusion EMD uses “soft” density estimates so recreates ground distances better

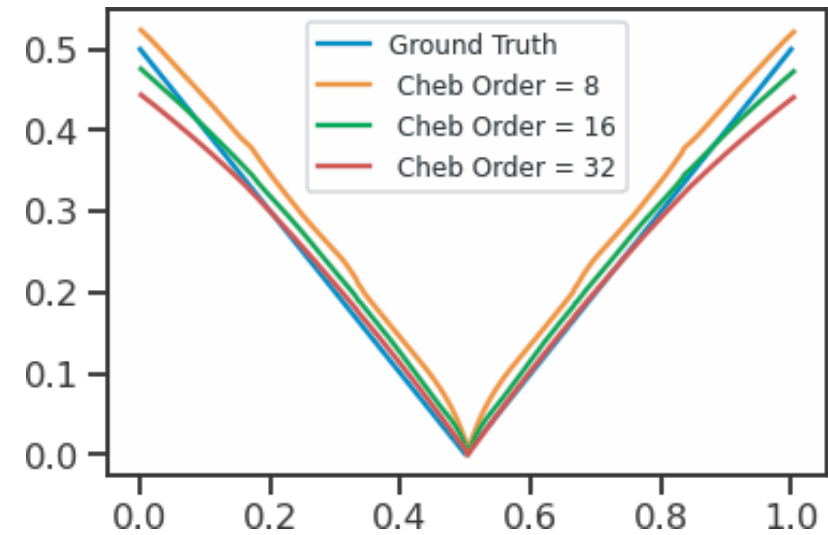
Cluster Tree



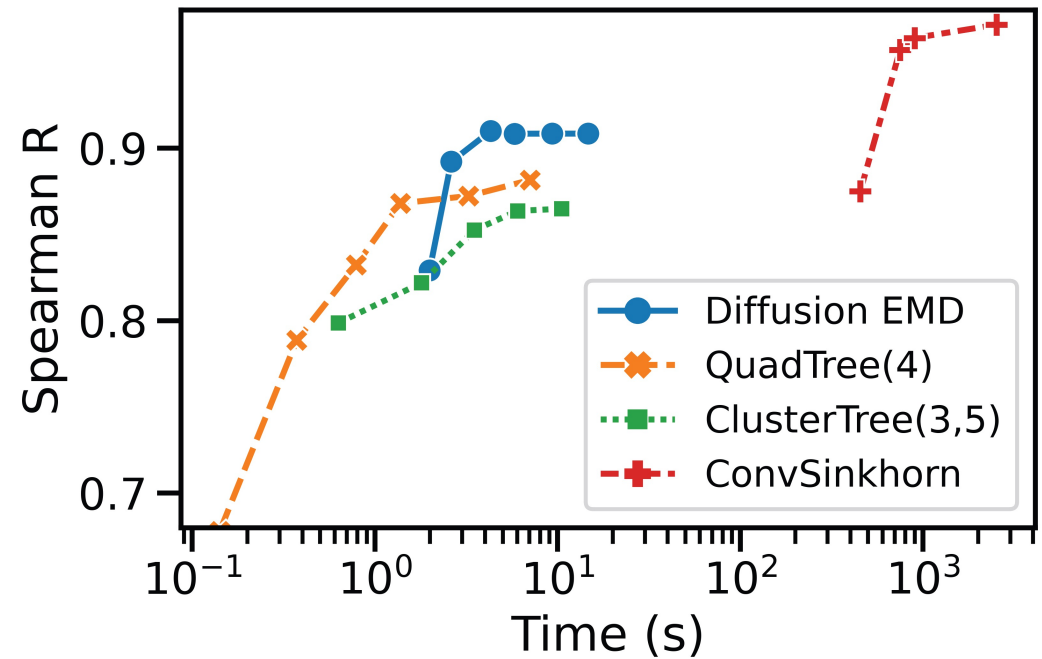
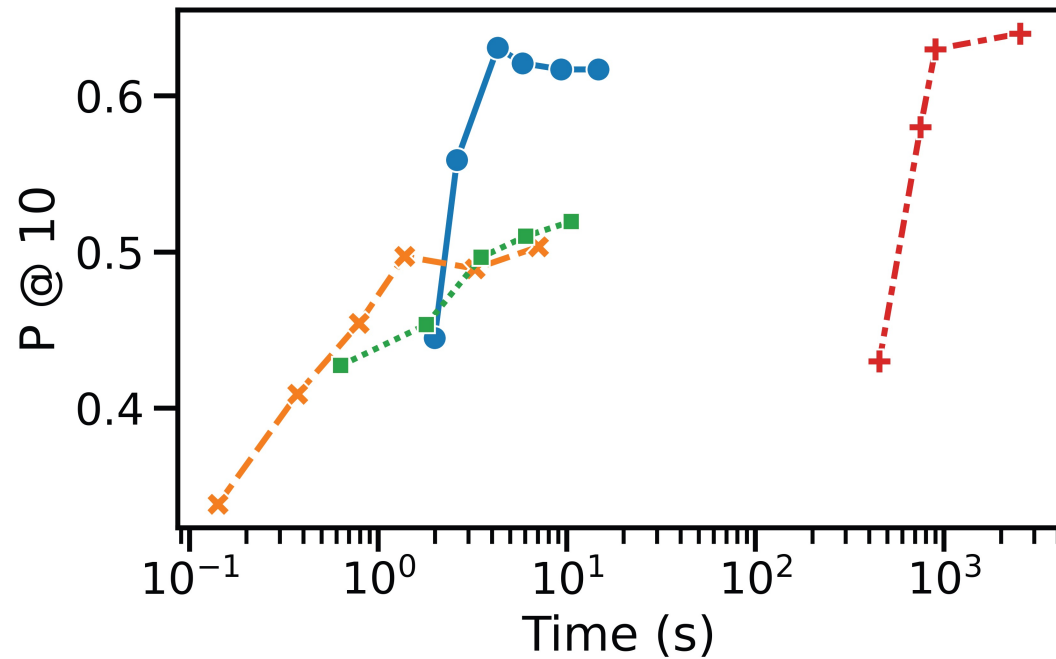
Quad Tree



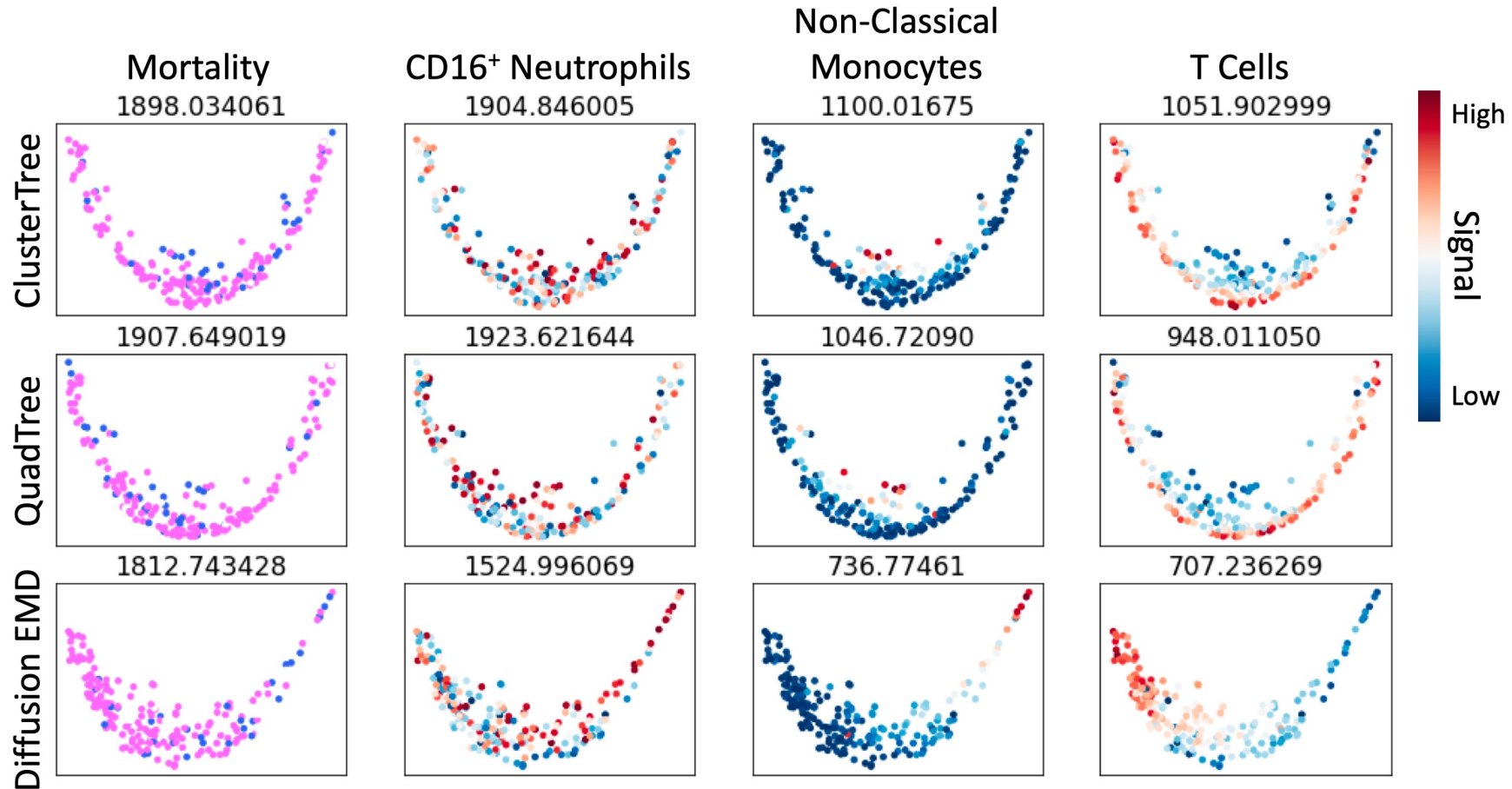
Diffusion EMD



Diffusion EMD is more accurate for the same computation budget



Diffusion EMD can be used to organize patients according to their single-cell data



Summary

Diffusion EMD embeds the distributions \rightarrow vectors such that L^1 between vectors is equivalent to EMD between distributions

- Uses a geodesic ground distance, scaling with intrinsic dimensionality
- Avoids constructing pairwise distance matrices
- For nearest EMD-neighbors avoids calculating all pairwise EMDs

Thanks!

Code: <https://github.com/KrishnaswamyLab/DiffusionEMD>

Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.12833>

Lab Website: <https://www.krishnaswamylab.org>

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