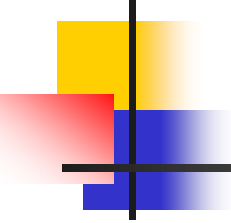


Course webpage



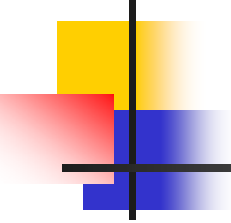
http://www.graphics.pku.edu.cn/chenyisong/lectures/Spring2008/cys_home.htm

- Home
- Schedule
- Assignments
- Additional



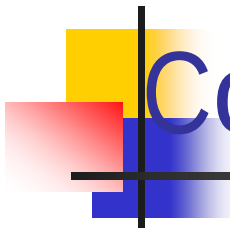
Course webpage - Home

- Course Summary
- Announcements
- References
- Grading Policy



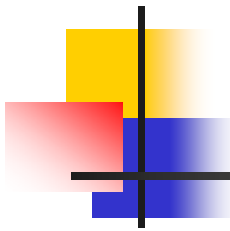
Course webpage - Schedule

- Date
- Topic (Course note download)
- Readings
- Assignments



Course webpage - assignments

- Assignments/Requirement
- Projects/Requirement
- Reference topics



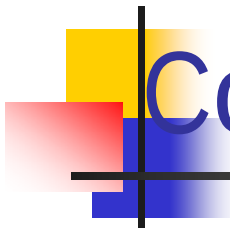
Assignment topics

- Arithmetic codec
- Image/video codec
- Fractal/Wavelet
- Digital watermarking
- Image registration/alignment/stitching/mosaic
- Image/view morphing
- Image Segmentation (Mean shift, Graph cut)
- Image inpainting
- Image editing
- Optical flow (Lucas-Kanade)
- 2D/3D Flow field visualization
- Feature extraction/matching
- 3D modeling and animation
- Line/Curve fitting
- Camera calibration
- Stereo (Stereo image making)
- Single view vision (metrology, reconstruction)
- Multiple view vision (metrology, reconstruction)
- Structure from motion
- Tracking
- Object detection/recognition
- Augmented reality

Red: ★★ ★★ ★★

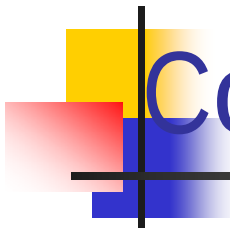
Black: ★★ ★★ ★★ ★★

Green: ★★ ★★ ★★ ★★ ★★



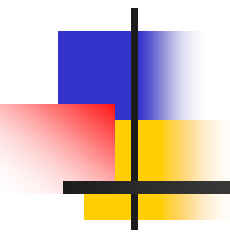
Course webpage - Resources

- Matlab resources
- Conferences
- Journals
- Related courses
- Useful links



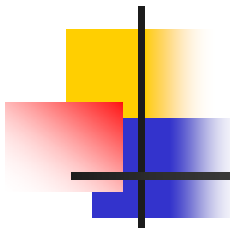
Course webpage - Bulletin

- Students feedback
- Assignments presentation
- Any suggestions ?



图像编码技术（一）

人机交互与多媒体实验室 陈毅松



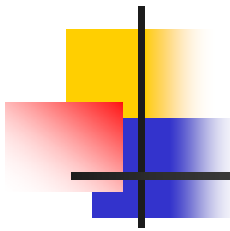
目录

- 图像编码概述
- 分形图像编码
- 小波图像编码
- JPEG2000简介

图像和图像编码概述

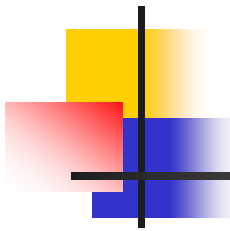
■ 两幅典型的数字图像





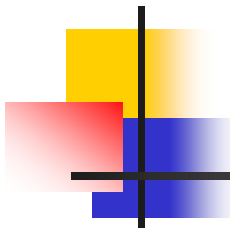
图像和图像编码

- 衡量图像编码算法的三个主要指标
 - 压缩比 (Compression ratio)
 - 失真度量 (Distortion Measure)
 - 算法复杂度 (Computational Costs)



图像和图像编码

- 下一代编码技术的目标（JPEG2000 & MPEG-4, 部分）
 - 分级性能（Progressive transmission）
 - 容错性能（Robust to bit-errors）
 - 基于内容的描述和编码（Content-based description）
- 以上指标之间的关系和矛盾
 - 失真度量与压缩比
 - 算法复杂度与率失真性能
 - 容错性能和分级性能
 - ROI编码和容错性能



图像和图像编码

- 可分级性（Scalability）
 - 图像空间分辨率的可分级性
 - 图像解码重构质量的可分级性
 - 视频解码帧速率的可分级性

图像和图像编码

- 图像空间分辨率可分级性 (Resolution Scalability)



图像和图像编码

- 图像解码质量的可分级性（SNR Scalability）



图像和图像编码

■ 率失真性能 (Rate distortion performance)

- 压缩比 (Compression ratio, CR), 越大越好
- 码率 (Bit per pixel, bpp), 越小越好
- 峰值信噪比 (Peak signal-noise ratio, PSNR), 越大越好
- 失真 (Distortion), 越小越好

PSNR is defined in terms of mean square error (MSE):

$$PSNR = 10 \log \frac{255^2}{MSE},$$

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i,j} (f(i,j) - f'(i,j))^2}{N^2}$$

125	130	7
144	155	11
160	241	18

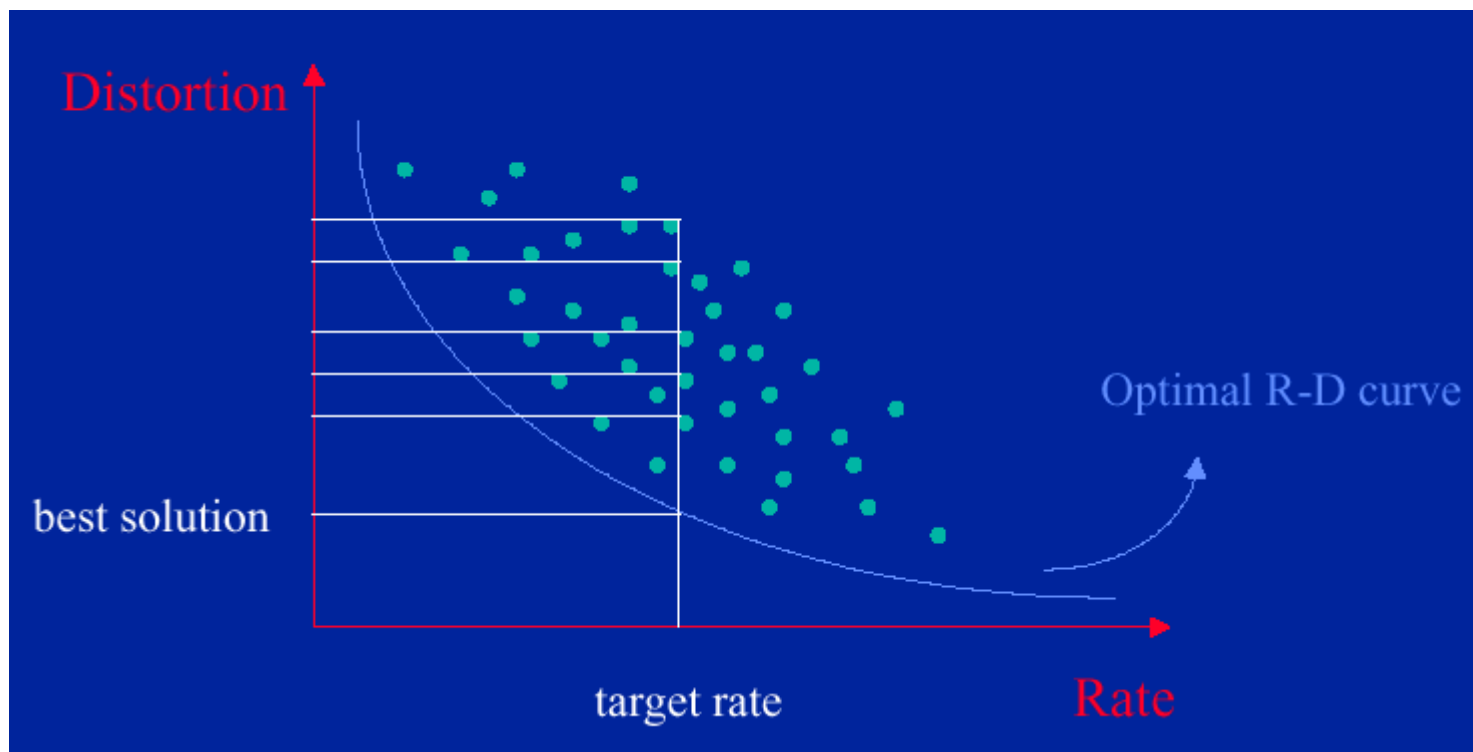
120	130	10
140	150	10
160	240	20

25	0	9
16	25	1
0	1	4

$$MSE = 81/81 = 1, PSNR = 10 \log 255^2 = 48.13$$

率失真特性

- 一条典型的率失真特性曲线



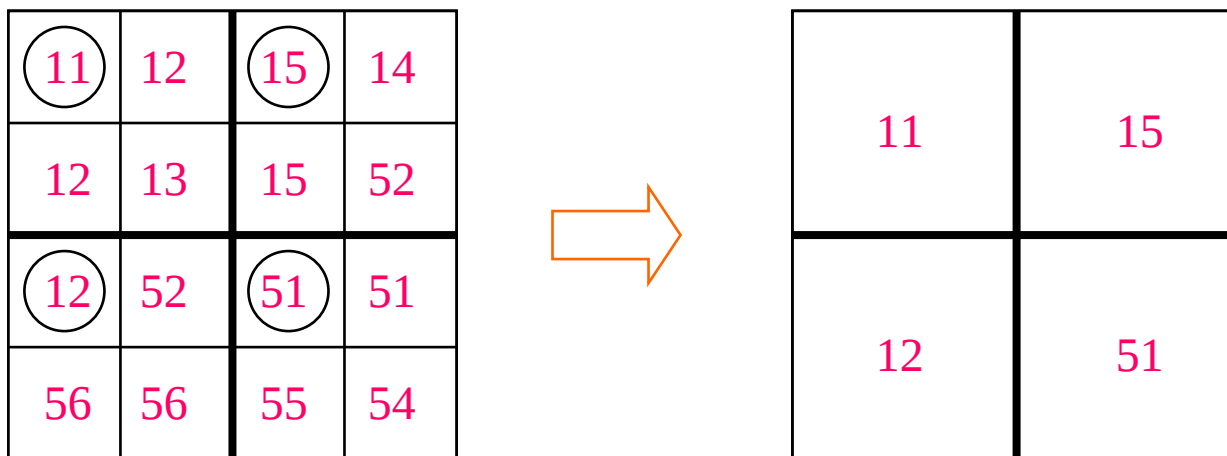


图像和图像编码

- 常用的图像编码方法
 - 预测编码 (Motion estimation/compensation)
 - 变换编码 (Discrete cosine transform)
 - 统计编码/熵编码 (Huffman/Arithmetic coding)
 - 向量量化编码 (Vector quantization coding)
 - 子带编码 (Subband coding)
 - 分形编码 (Fractal image coding)
 - 小波编码 (Wavelet-based image coding)

亚采样

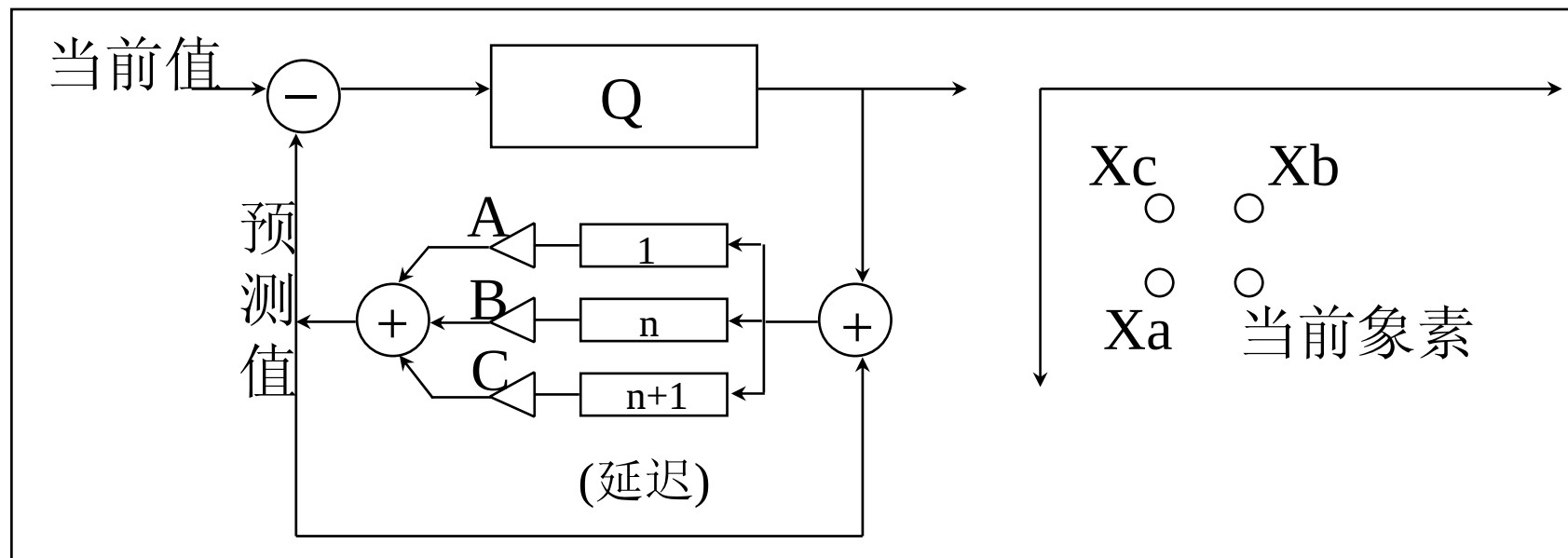
- 思想：一组象素用一个象素来表示，达到降低图象分辨率的目的。

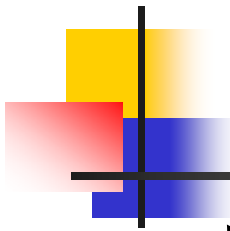


预测编码

原理: 利用相邻像素的相关性进行预测

$$\text{预测值} = A * X_a + B * X_b + C * X_c$$



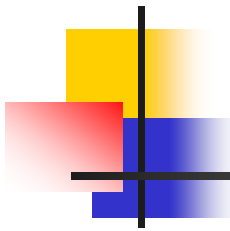


统计编码

- 原理：基于概率分布特性,采用可变字长编码
 - 山农的信息理论(可变长无失真信源编码定理)

$$H_0 = \sum_{i \in S} p_i \cdot \log_2(p_i)$$

- 码字的平均长度只能大于或等于，但不能小于信源的熵
- 哈夫曼编码
- 算术编码



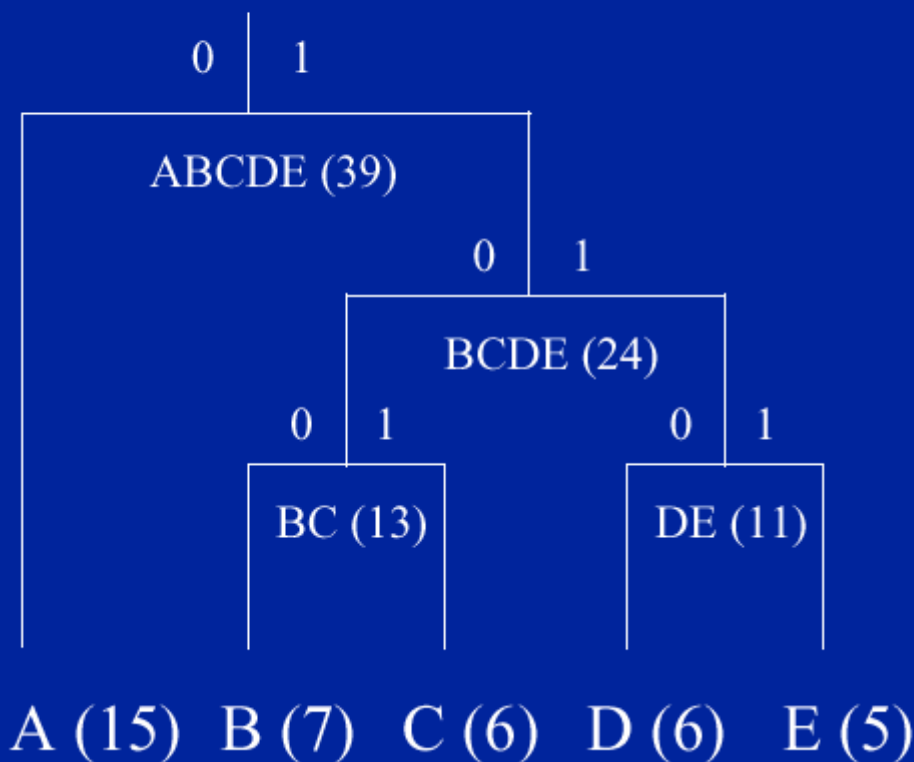
Huffman编码

Huffman coding (example)

symbol	A	B	C	D	E
frequency	15	7	6	6	5

Huffman编码

Huffman coding (example)



symbol	code
A	0
B	100
C	101
D	110
E	111

算术编码

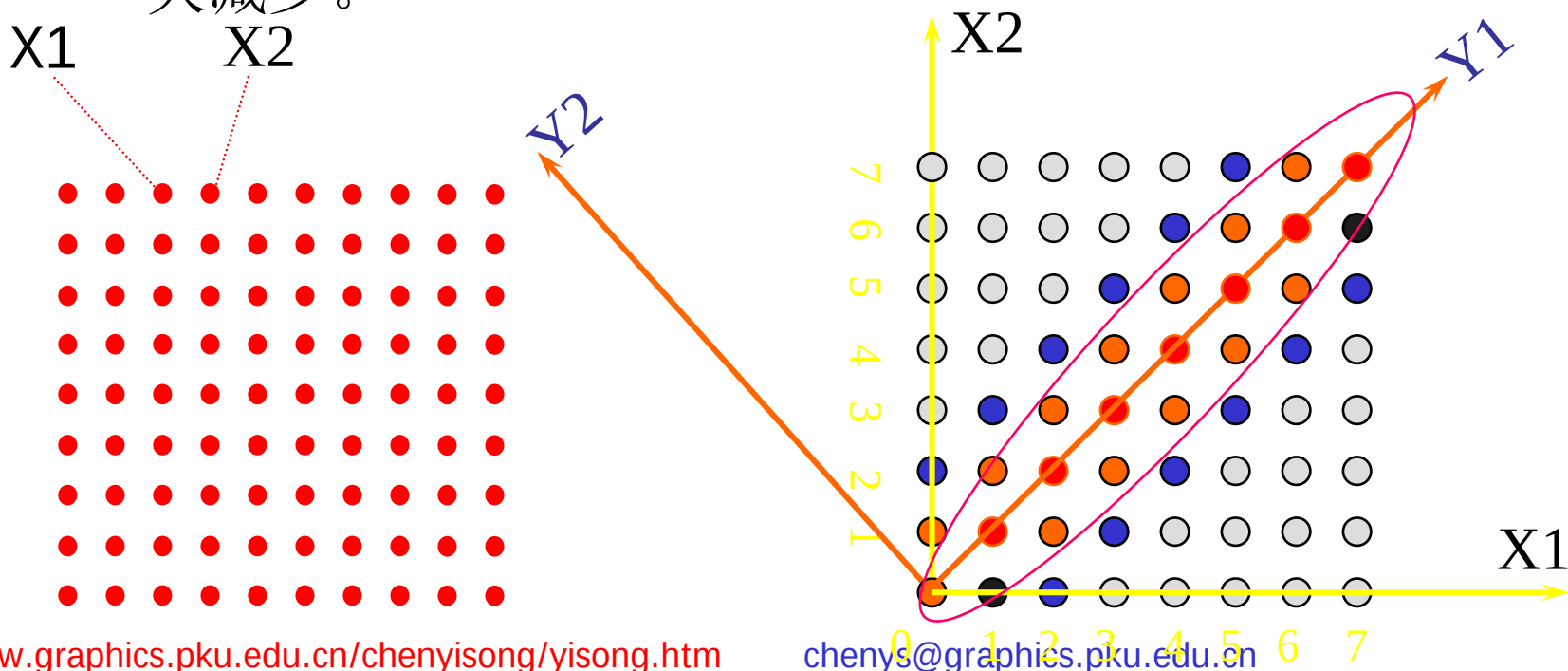
Arithmetic coding (example)

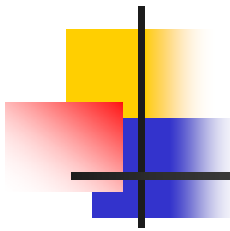
$$P(A) = 1/3 \quad P(B) = 2/3$$

				segment	code
1	A	8/9	AA	31/32	.11111
			AAB	15/16	.1111
		AB	ABA	14/16	.1110
			ABB	6/8	.110
2/3	B	4/9	BA	16/27	BAA
			BAB	10/16	.1010
		8/27	BBA	4/8	.100
			BBB	3/8	.011
0				1/4	.01

变换编码

- 举例 设灰度图象中的每个象素的亮度值为0~7共八种。相邻两象素的亮度取值共64种不同情况，大部集中在红线区域内。在新坐标系中,Y2与Y1 的相关性大大减少。





变换编码

■ DCT变换举例

原始图像块 $f(x,y)$

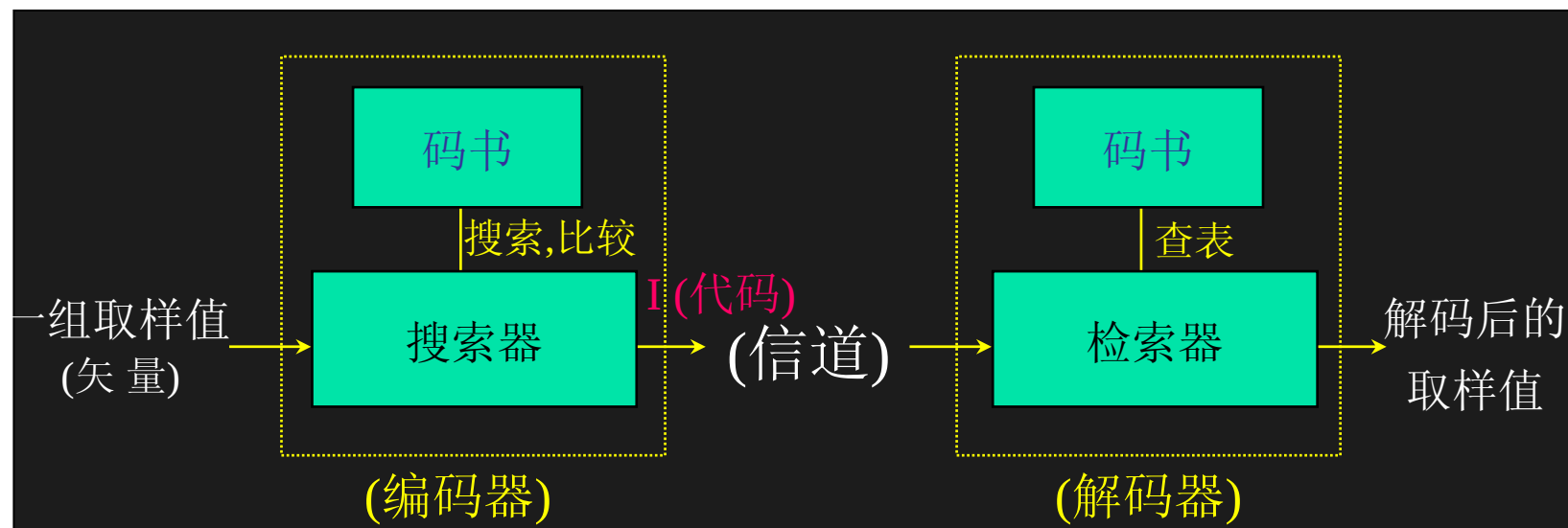
139	144	149	153	155	155	155	155
144	151	153	156	159	156	156	156
150	155	160	163	158	156	156	156
159	161	162	160	160	159	159	159
159	160	161	162	162	155	155	155
161	161	161	161	160	157	157	157
162	162	161	163	162	157	157	157
162	162	161	161	163	158	158	158

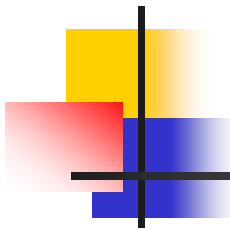
频域图像块 $F(u,v)$

235.6	-1.0	-12.1	-5.20	2.1	-1.7	-2.7	1.3
-22.6	-18.5	-6.2	-3.2	-2.9	-0.1	0.4	-1.2
-10.9	-9.3	-1.6	1.5	0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1
-7.1	-1.9	0.2	1.5	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.3
-0.6	-0.8	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	1.3
1.8	-0.2	-1.6	-0.3	-0.8	1.5	1.0	-1.0
-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.5	-0.5	1.7	1.1	-0.8
-2.6	1.6	-3.8	-1.8	1.9	1.2	-0.6	-0.4

向量量化编码

- 原理：把一组取样值与预先设计好的若干模板作比较,选一个最接近的模板,以它的编号作为其代码.





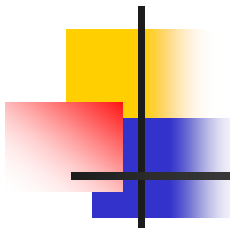
向量量化编码

■ 特点:

- 压缩效率高
- 解码简单,编码计算比较复杂
- 有失真
- 关键在于码书的设计 (码书的生成, 码书的组织)
- LBG算法

知识在编码中的作用 (Break)





分形图像编码

- 分形图像编码的数学背景
 - 收缩变换和不动点 (Contractive transform and fixed point)
 - 迭代函数系统IFS (Iterated function systems)
 - 拼贴定理 (Collage Theorem)

分形图像编码

■ 例1 图片上的不动点

- 任取一幅图片的一个大版本和一个小版本，显然，小图片上的点和大图片上的点有一一对应关系，把小图片随机地完全放置在大图片上，则必然存在一对位置重叠的对应点。



+

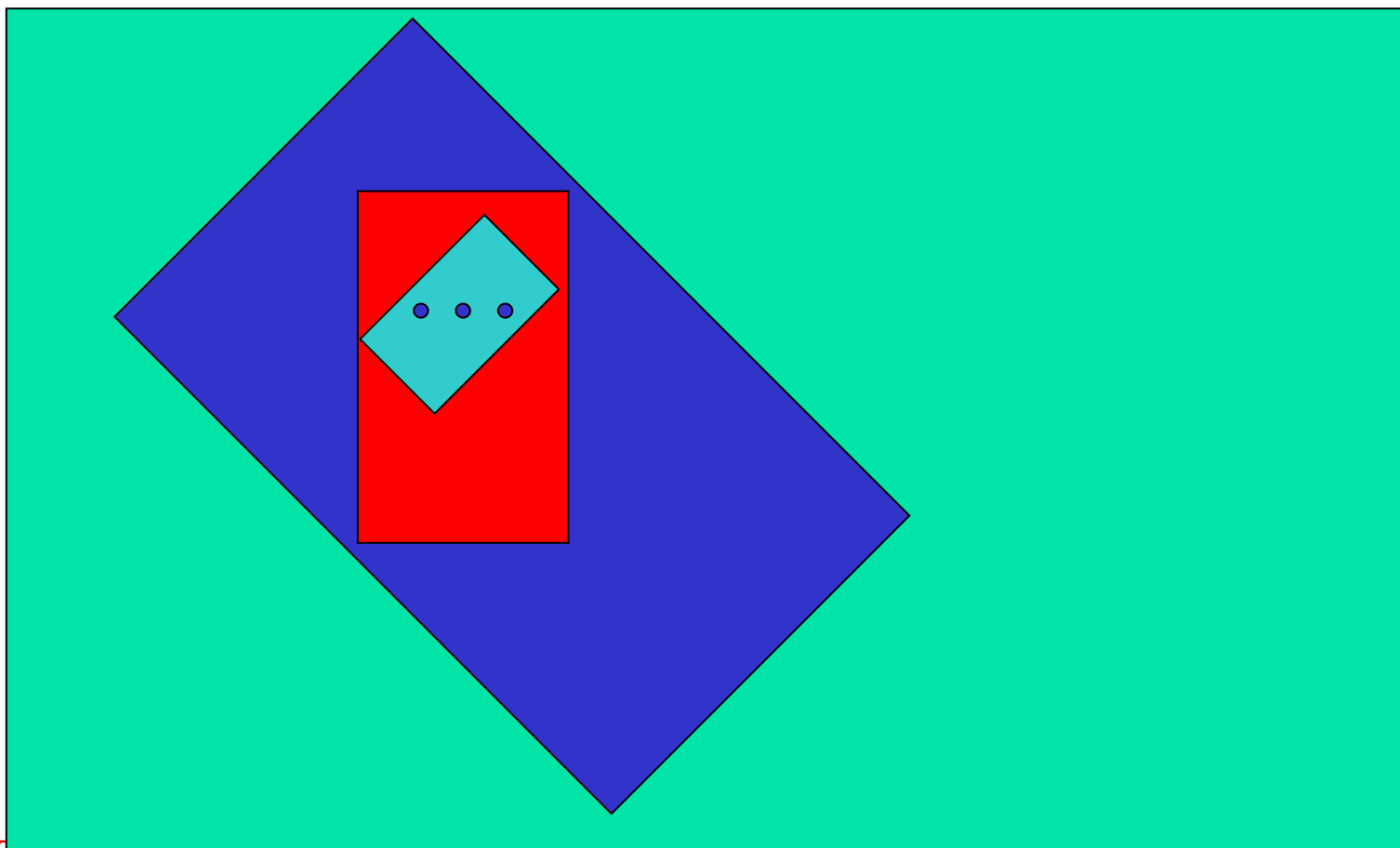


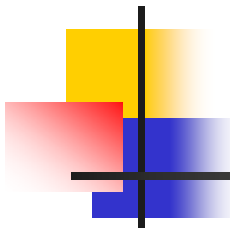
=



分形图像编码

例1 图片上的不动点——证明





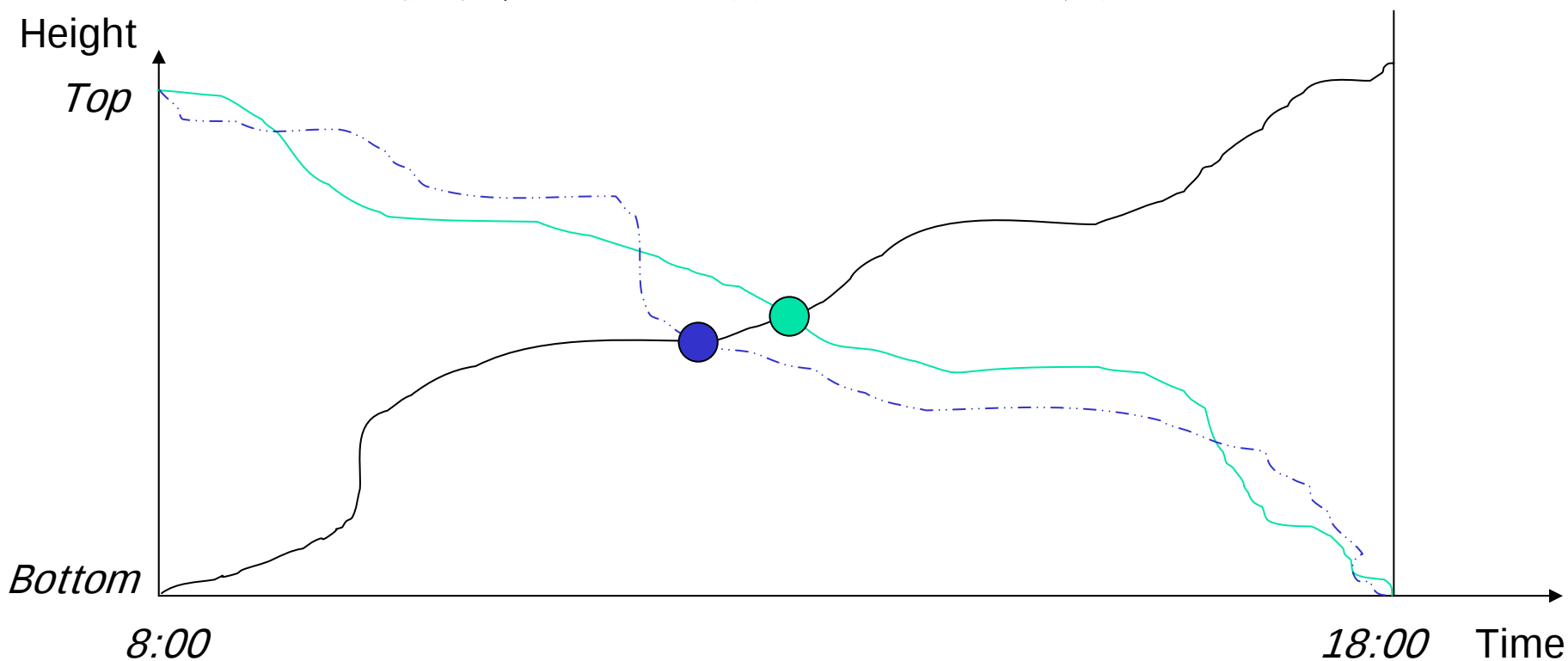
分形图像编码

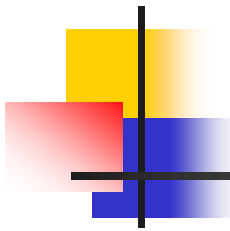
■ 例2 牧师上山问题

- 某牧师住在山下，某个星期天晚上他要在山上的教堂里布道。他在星期天早上8:00从山下出发上山，晚上18:00到达山上的教堂，次日早上8:00沿原路下山，同样晚上18:00到达山下的家。
- 结论：在牧师上（下）山的路上存在一个点，牧师在星期天和星期一的同一个时间经过该点。

分形图像编码

■ 例2 牧师上山问题——证明





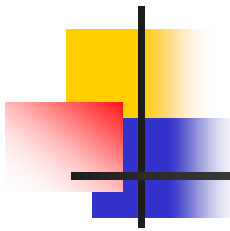
分形图像编码

■ 例3 数字序列的陷阱

- 1、任意写下一个正整数。
- 2、如果这个数是偶数，把它除以2；如果这个数是奇数，把它乘以3再加1。
- 3、返回步骤2。

■ 结论：必然在有限步后达到收敛状态4， 2， 1， 4， 2， 1.....

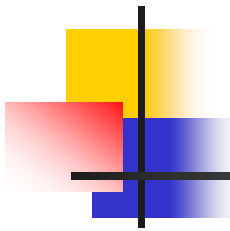
- 一个示范过程：7， 22， 11， 34， 17， 52， 26， 13， 40， 20， 10， 5， 16， 8， 4， 2， 1， 4， 2， 1.....



分形图像编码

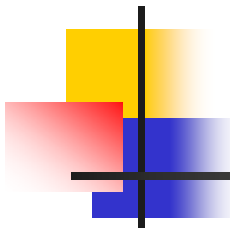
■ 例4：不动点定理

- 不动点定理：有界单形到自身的连续变换必存在不动点。
- 推论—代数基本定理：代数方程 $f(x)=0$ 在复数域必存在一个解（高斯，1799）。
- 证：令 $g(x)=f(x)+x$ ，易见 $g(x)$ 是复数域上的连续变换，故必然存在不动点 x^* 满足 $g(x^*)=f(x^*)+x^*=x^*$ ，即 $f(x^*)=0$ 。



分形图像编码

- 概念的提出：M. F. Barnsley, 1987
- 最早的原型：A. E. Jacquin, 1990
- 分形图像编码的基本思想
 - 依据拼贴定理，把被编码图像看作是一个收缩变换的迭代函数系统的近似不动点，
 - 编码时，根据自相似性来寻找这个收缩映射迭代函数系统并记录相应的参数。
 - 解码时，按照编码码流中的迭代函数系统对任意初始图像作足够次的迭代后即得到近似的还原图像。



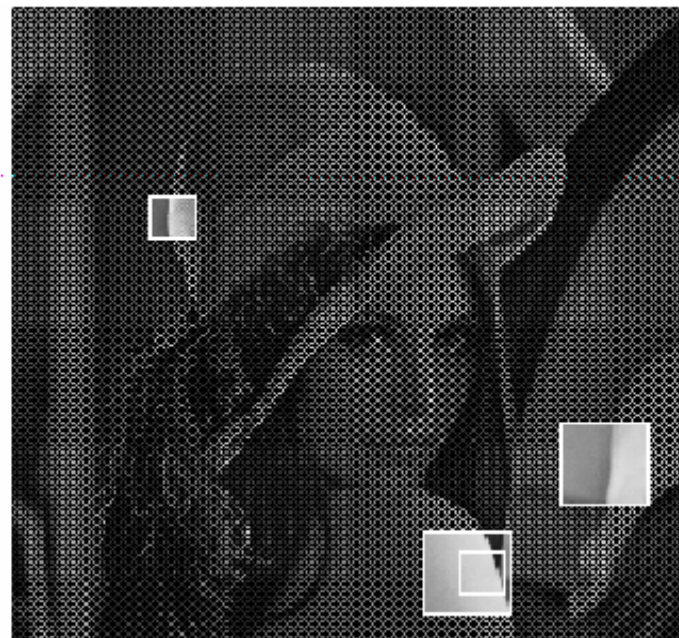
分形图像编码

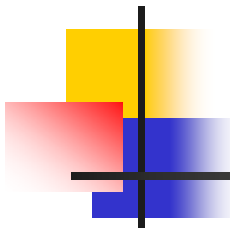
■ 自相似性—分形蕨



分形图像编码

■ Lena图像中的自相似性





分形图像编码

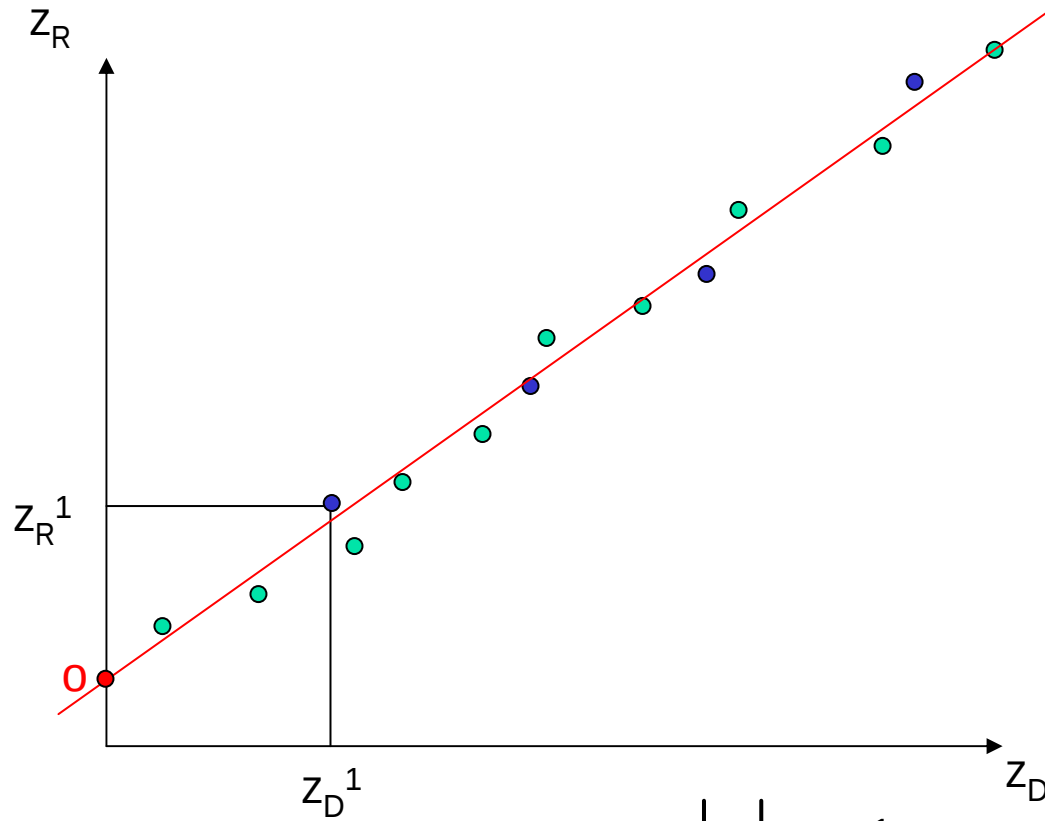
- 仿射变换（基于收缩映射）

$$\omega_i \begin{pmatrix} x_D \\ y_D \\ z_D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_R \\ y_R \\ z_R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_i & b_i & 0 \\ c_i & d_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_D \\ y_D \\ z_D \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_i \\ f_i \\ o_i \end{bmatrix}$$

- 位置变换: From (x_D, y_D) to (x_R, y_R)
- 灰度变换

$$z_R = s \cdot z_D + o, |s| \leq 1$$

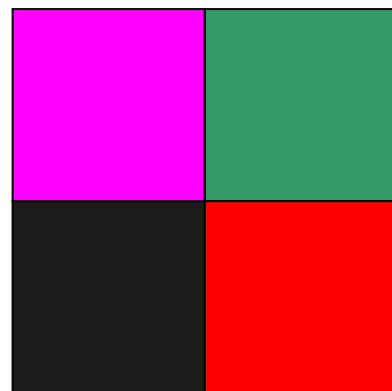
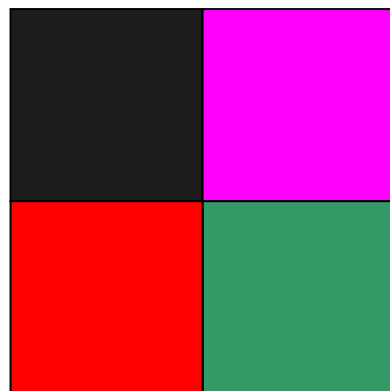
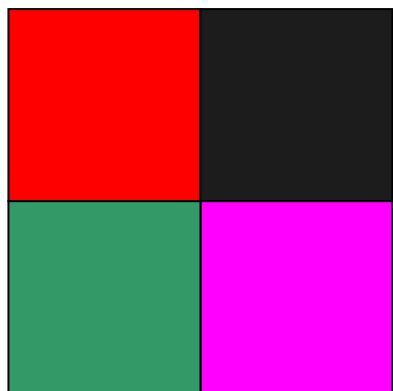
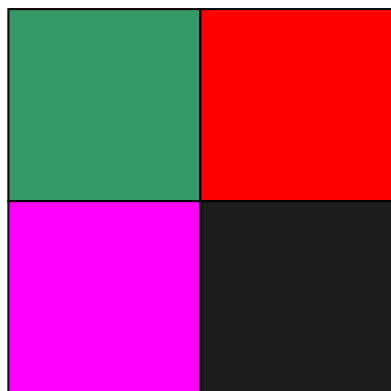
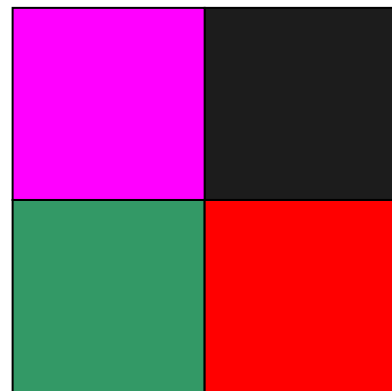
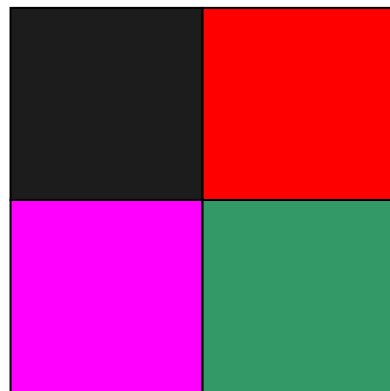
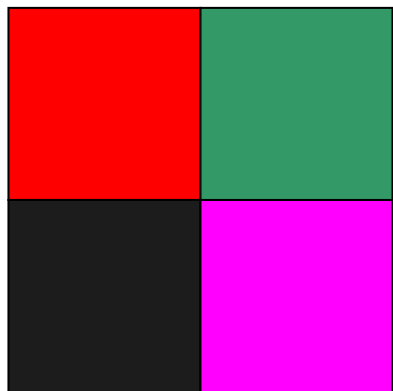
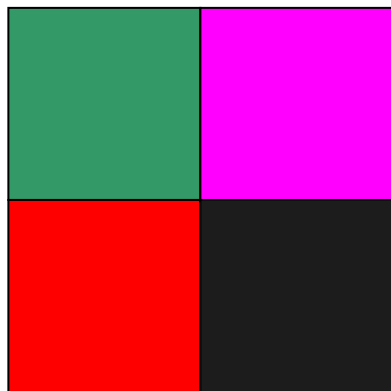
Line Fitting



$$z_R = s \cdot z_D + o, |s| \leq 1$$

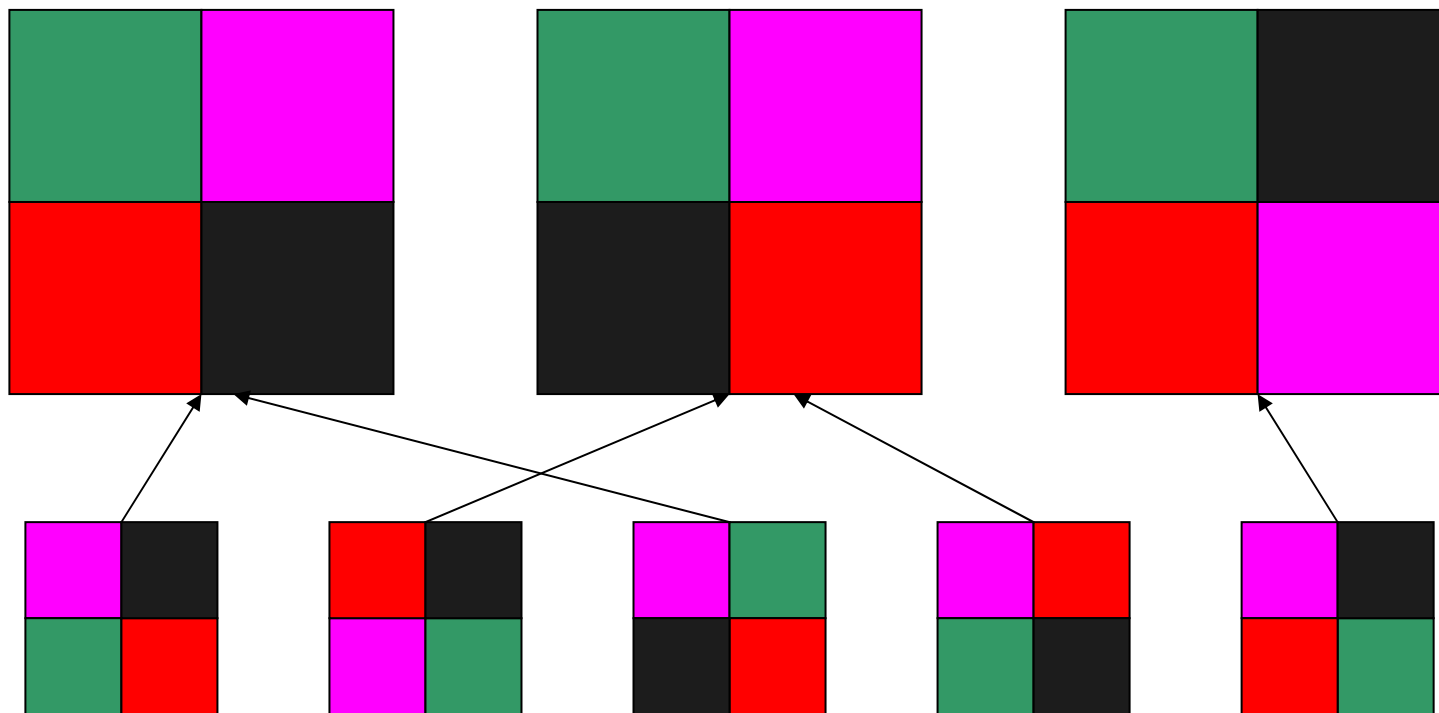
分形图像编码

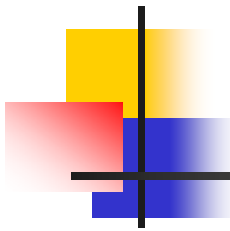
■ 八种基本仿射变换



分形图像编码

■ 仿射变换后的三种标准形式





分形图像编码

■ 自适应块状分形编码方法

- 首先将图像分割成若干不重叠的值域块range和可以重叠的定义域块domain,
- 接着对每个range寻找某个domain,使定义域块domain经过某个指定的变换映射到range达到规定的最小误差,记录下确定range和domain的参数及变换 W_i ,得到一个迭代函数系统,
- 最后对这些参数进行编码。包括:对图像的分割、搜索最佳匹配、最后记录相关的系数等3个步骤。

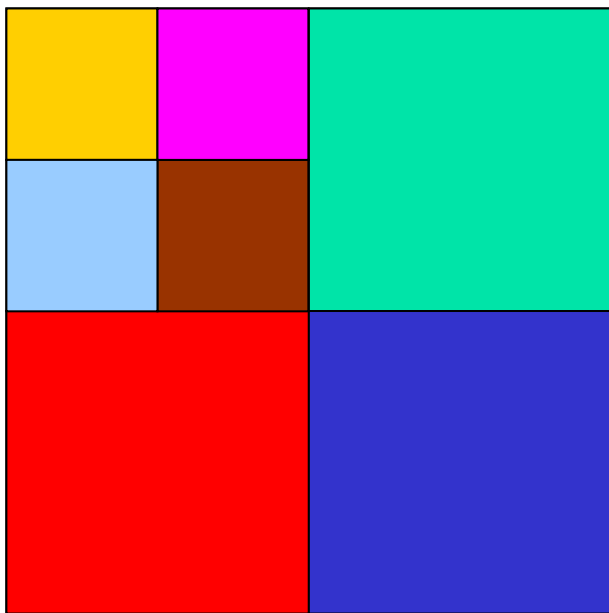


■ 压缩映射的条件

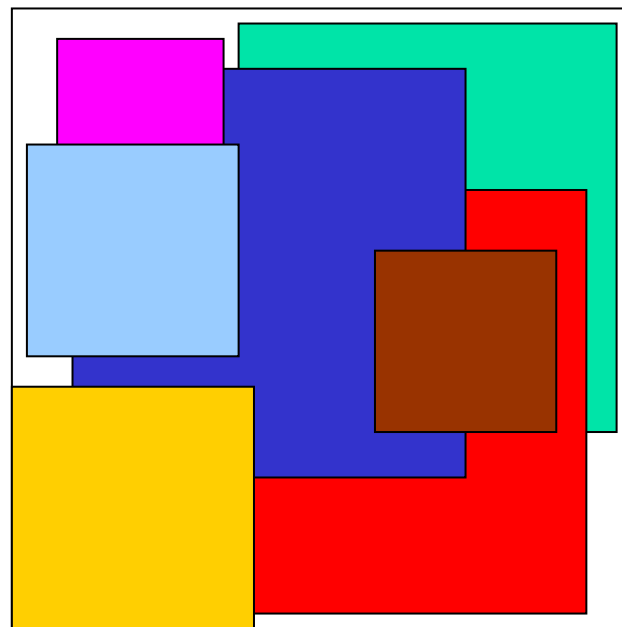
- 定义域块尺寸应大于值域块尺寸
- 灰度变换的比例系数绝对值应小于1

分形图像编码

■ 拼贴定理

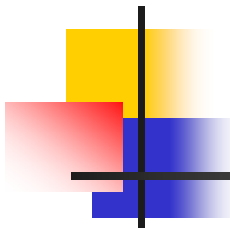


Range



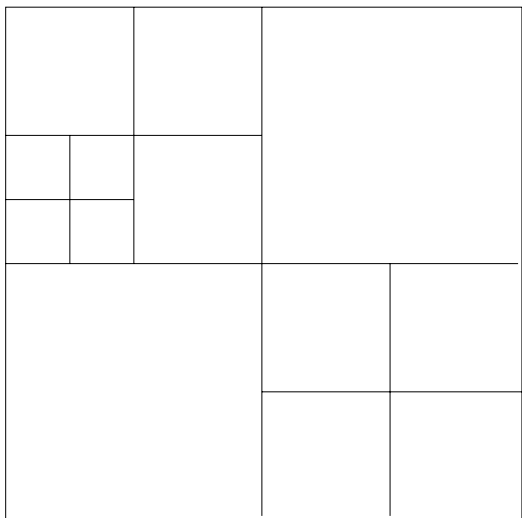
Domain

$$\Omega = \omega_1 \cup \omega_2 \cup \omega_3 \cup \omega_4 \cup \omega_5 \cup \omega_6 \cup \omega_7$$

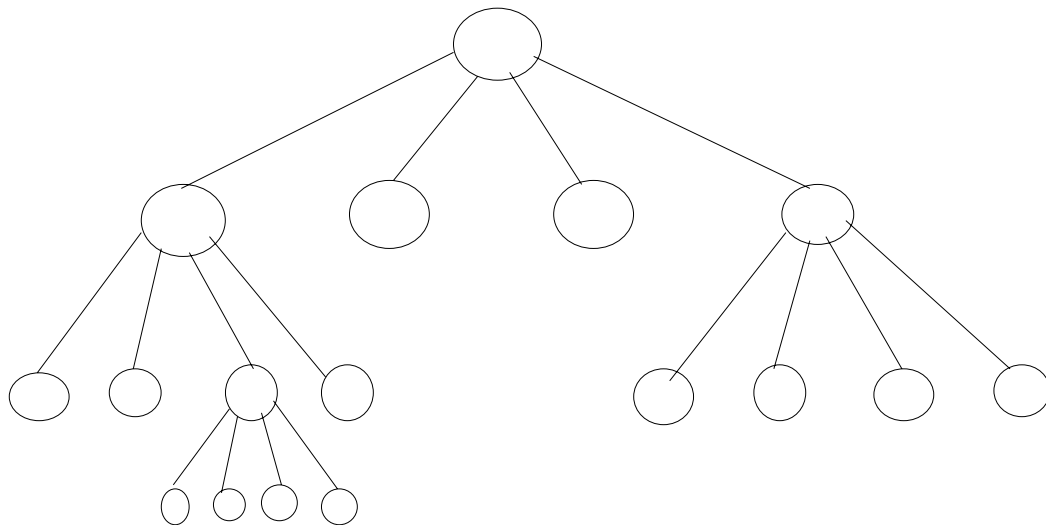


分形图像编码

■ 基于四叉树的分形图像编码方案



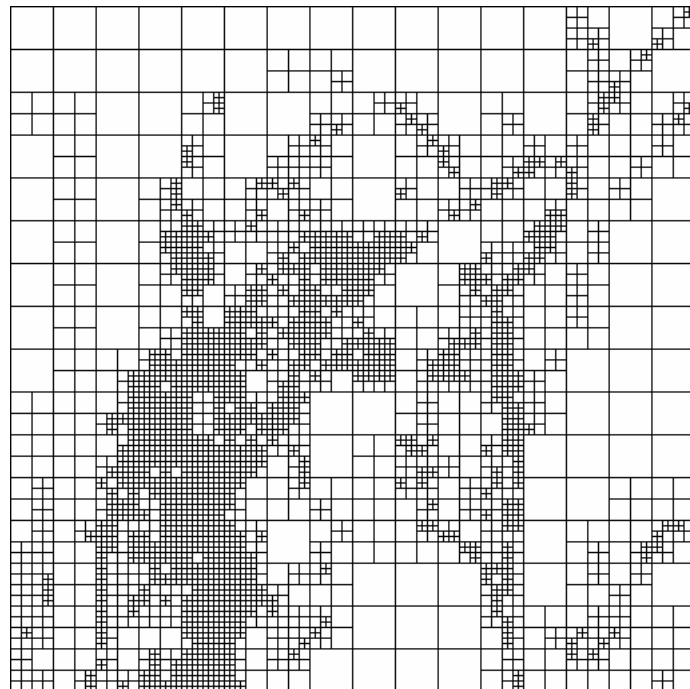
(a)



(b)

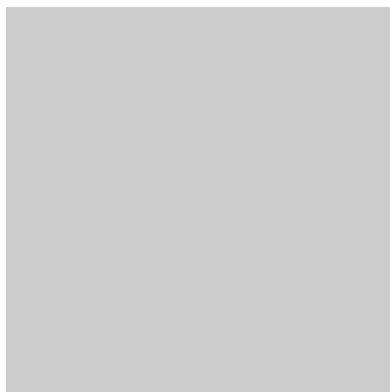
分形图像编码

■ 基于四叉树的分形图像编码方案



分形图像编码

■ 分形图像编码的迭代解码过程图示



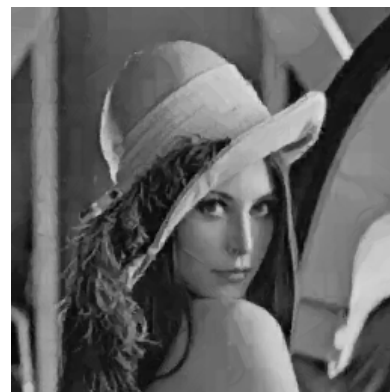
初始图像



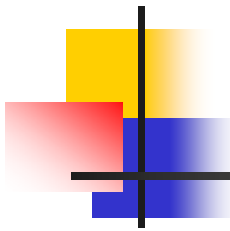
一次迭代



三次迭代

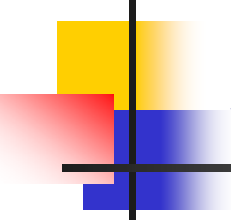


十次迭代

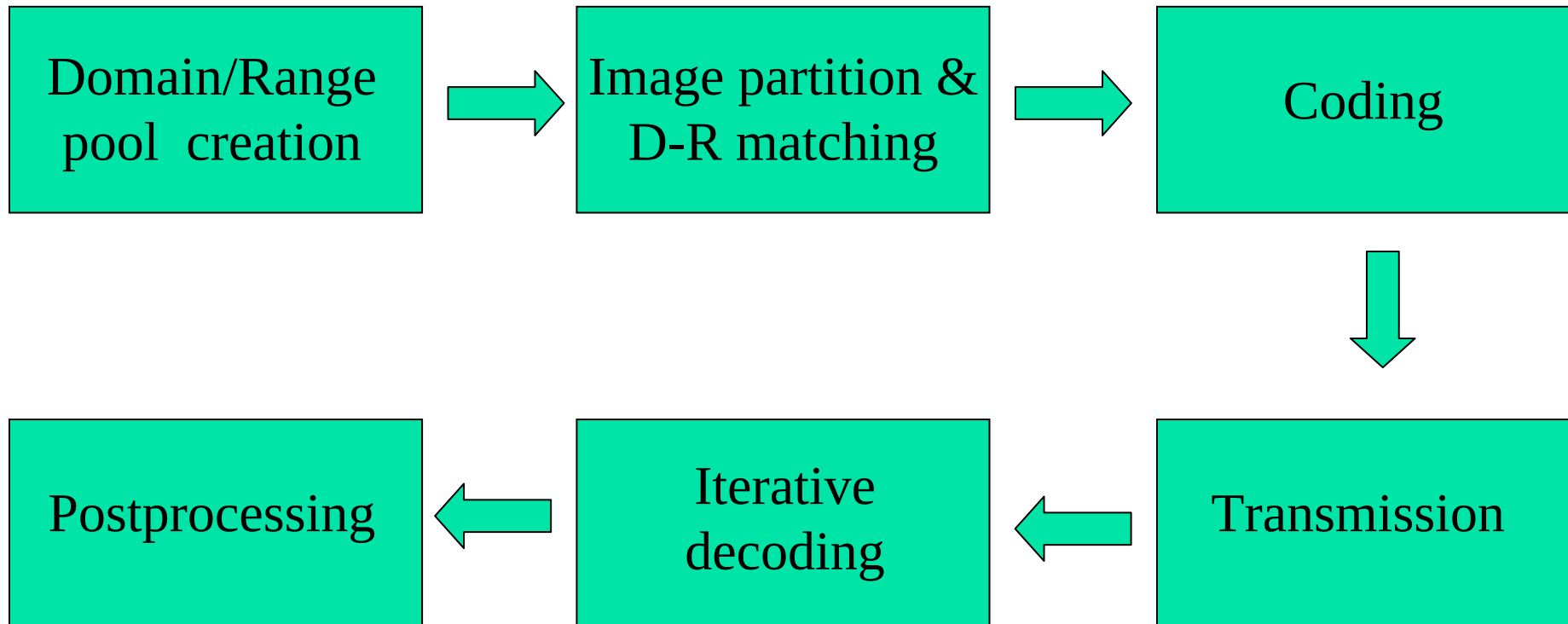


分形图像编码

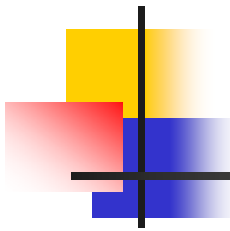
- 分形图像编码的特点
 - 高压缩比（High compression ratio）
 - 分辨率无关的解码（Resolution independent decoding）
 - 编码解码过程的不对称性（Asymmetry of encoding and decoding processing）



A general pipeline



Segmentation/Featuring/Matching/Fitting/Recognition/Coding/
Iteration/Editing/

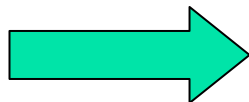
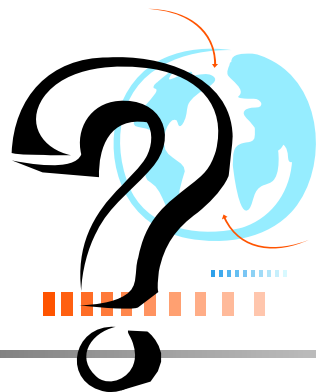


总结

- 几点最重要的思想
 - 分而治之的思想 (Divide and Conquer)
 - 逐步求精的思想 (Scalability, Iteration)
 - 动态规划的思想 (Dynamic Programming)

■ 提问

思考题



- 图像到自身存在完美的全等映射，全等映射显然是一个仿射变换.....
- 看来只需要记录一个映射参数就可以完成高压缩比的分形编码.....
- 这个理想方法可行吗？问题出在哪里？

答案



- “收缩”是IFS收敛到不动点的必要条件！

IFS	Fixed point
$X_{i+1} = X_i/3$	0
$X_{i+1} = X_i/2 + 1$	2
$X_{i+1} = \text{sqrt}(X_i) + 2$	4
$X_{i+1} = X_i?$	Starting X

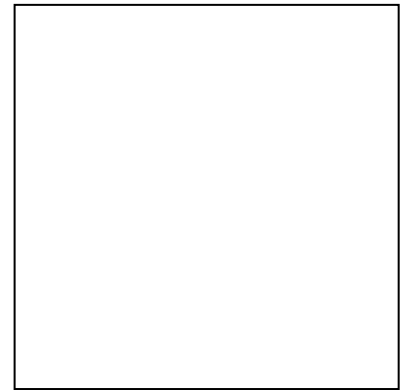
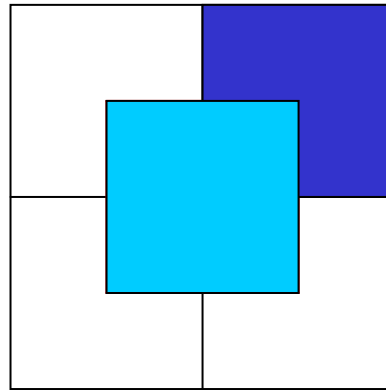
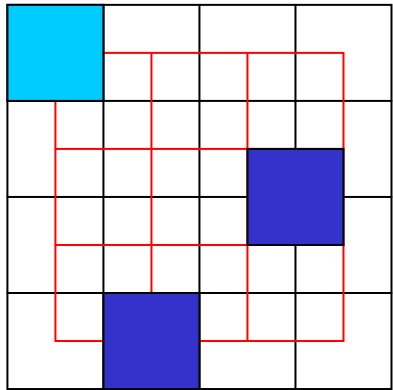
- 每一图像都是相应迭代函数系统的不动点
- 不同的图像对应不同的迭代函数系统

Optional Assignment :

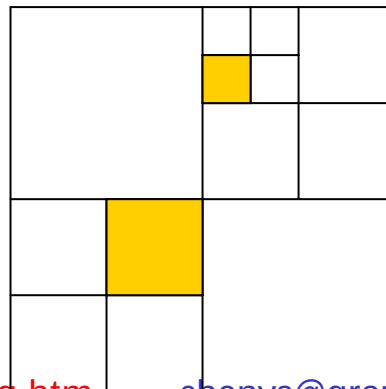
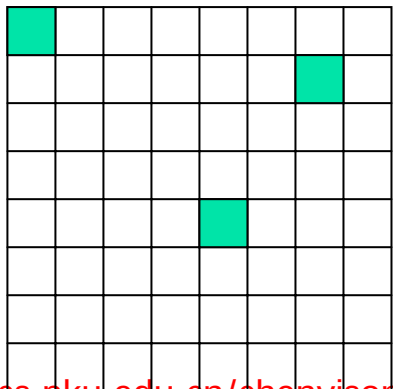
分形图像编码: Do It Yourself

■ 编码关键算法: 定义域块/值域块匹配

■ 定义域块

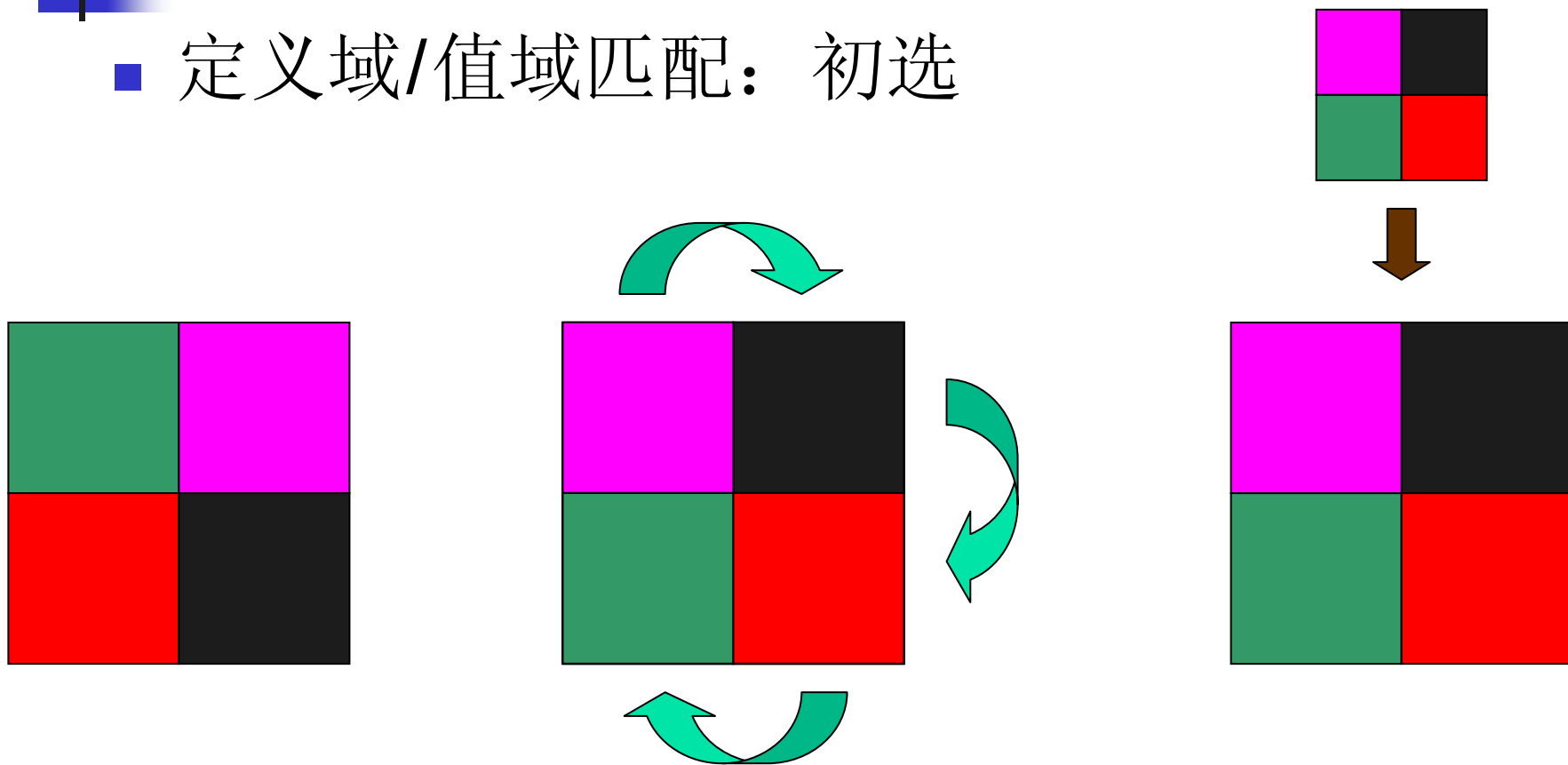


■ 值域块



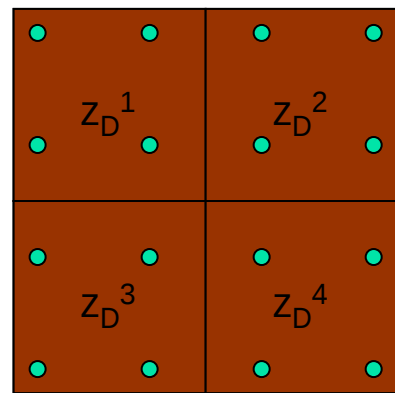
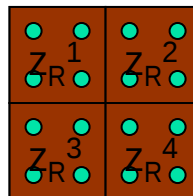
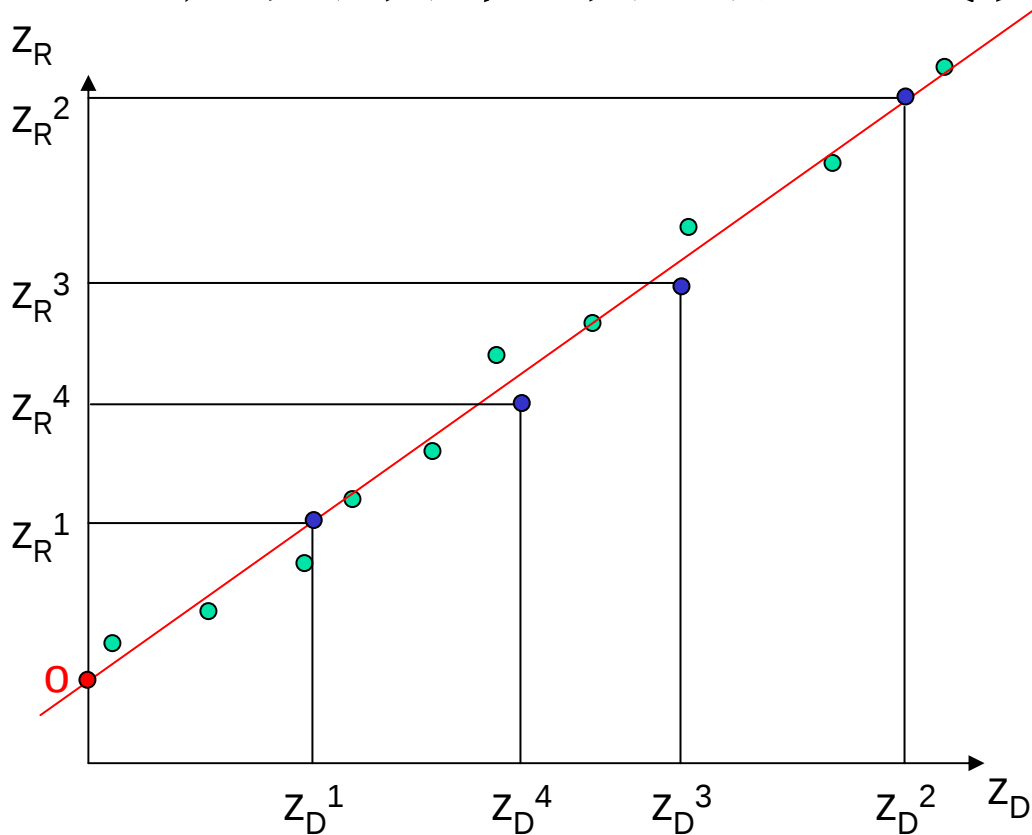
分形图像编码: Do It Yourself

- 定义域/值域匹配: 初选



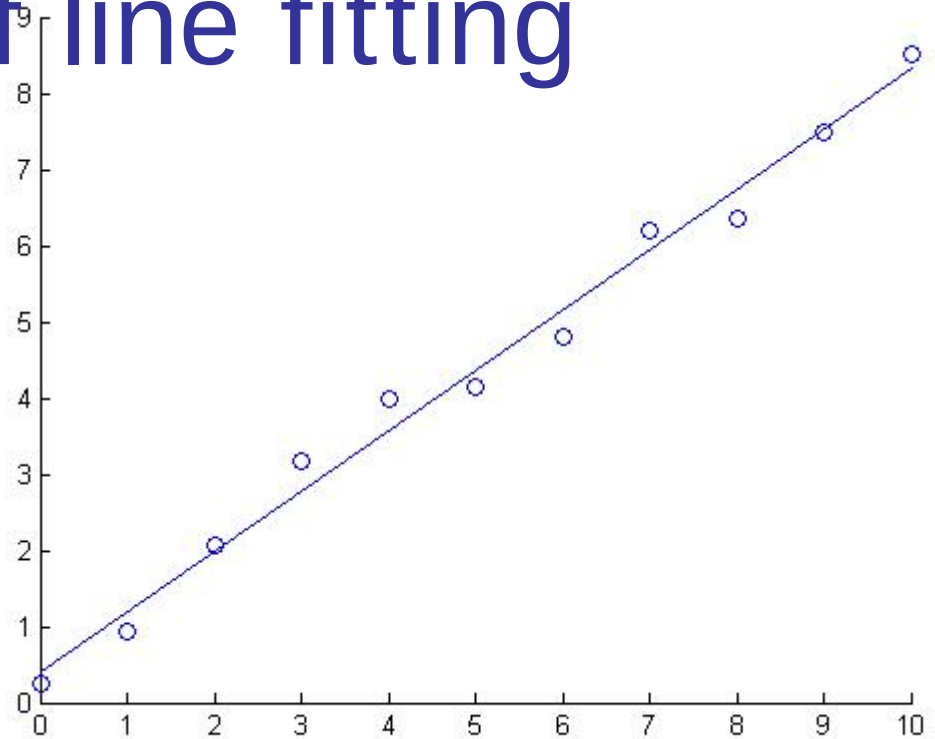
分形图像编码: Do It Yourself

- 定义域/值域匹配: 线性拟合



$$Z_R = S \cdot Z_D + O, |S| \leq 1$$

Matlab code of line fitting



```
%a very easy demo of line fitting  
a0=0.75;  
b0=0.6;  
x=(0:10)';  
y=a0*x+b0+(rand(11,1)-0.5)*0.9;  
A=[x ones(11,1)];
```

```
%coeff1=A\y;  
coeff2=pinv(A)*y;  
coeff=coeff2;
```

```
figure;  
scatter(x,y);  
line([0,10],[coeff(2),coeff(1)*10+coeff(2)]);
```

%choice 1: use backslash
%choice 2: use pseudo inverse

%draw all points

%draw fitted line

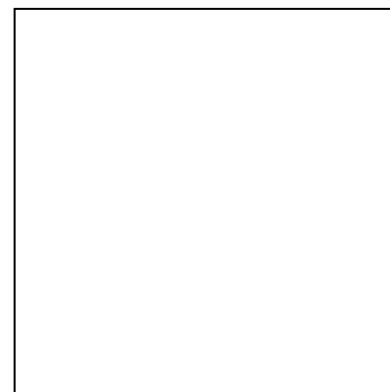
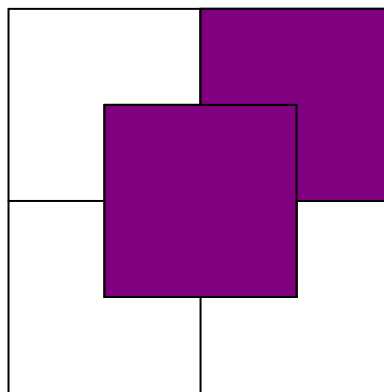
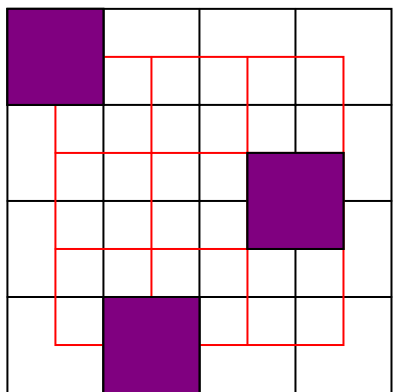
Original : $y=0.75x+0.60$

Estimated: $y=0.74x+0.61$

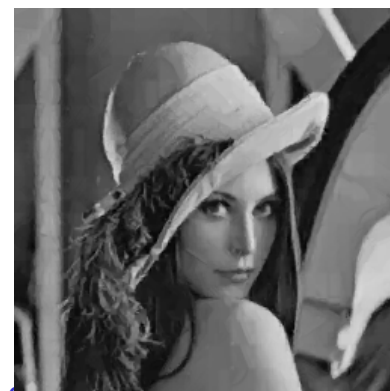
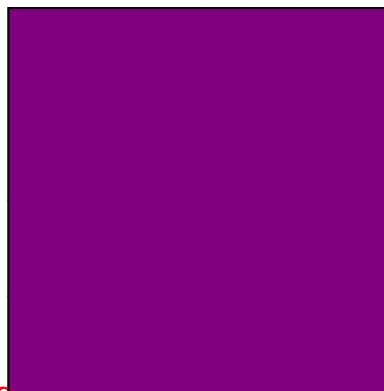
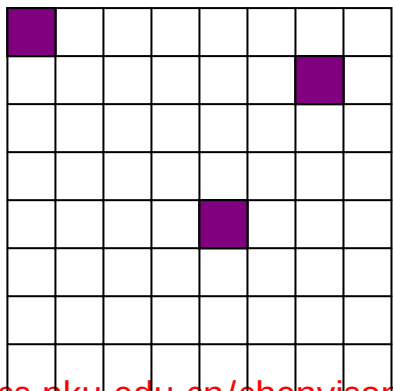
分形图像编码: Do It Yourself

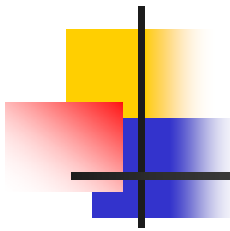
■ 解码关键算法: 迭代函数系统IFS

■ 定义域块



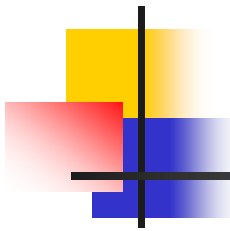
■ 值域块





小波图像编码

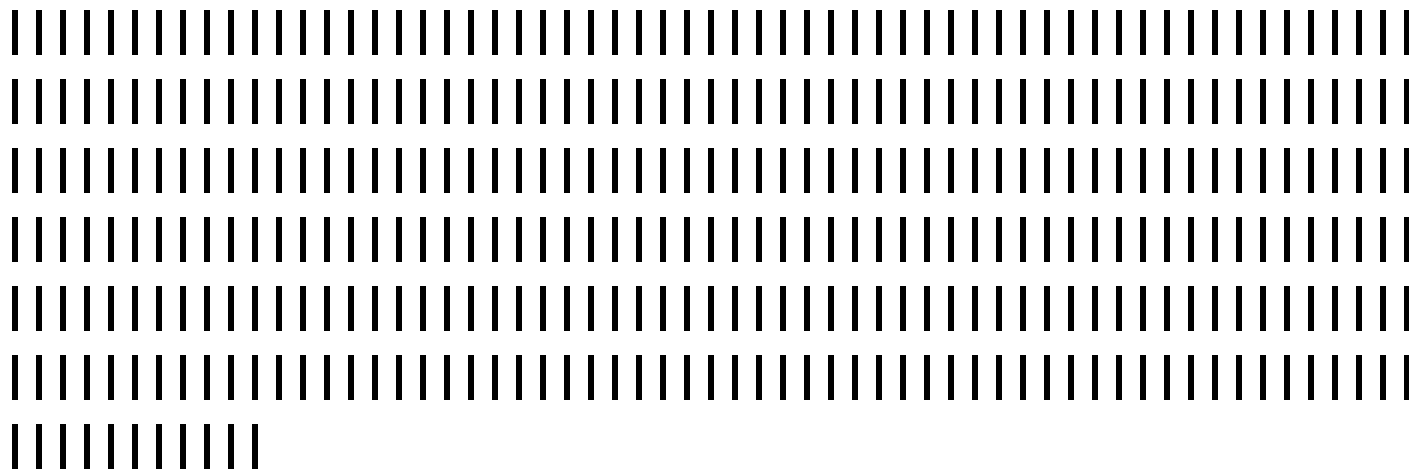
- 小波图像编码的数学背景
 - 小波变换和多分辨率分析 (Wavelet transform & multiresolution analysis)
 - 倍频程信号分解 (Octave-band decomposition)
 - 分频带滤波器理论与设计 (Filter banks theory and design)



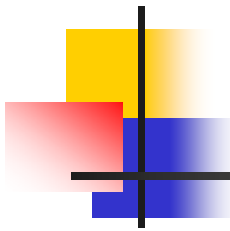
小波图像编码

■ 例1 记数方法—信号的有效表示

- 最原始的记数方法：用等量的实物来记数。例如，一年三百六十五天就需要用三百六十五根草杆或小木棍来累计表示。



- 十进制记数：定义十个不同的记数符号，一年三百六十五天只需要用“365”这个符号就能够准确表示。



小波图像编码

- 例2 信号的时域表示与频域表示
 - 未经压缩的数字图像一般是以时域表示的形式记录的，例如，一幅 512×512 的256级灰度图像的存储就需要 512×512 个表示灰度值的字节。
 - 图像信号在频域中往往能得到更紧凑的表示形式。例如JPEG图像编码标准中采用离散余弦变换（DCT）来对图像进行压缩。

小波图像编码

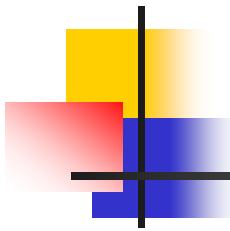
■ 例3 记谱法

- 以一段古典音乐为例，它实际上是一个看上去相当复杂的时域波形序列。直接记录这个波形须耗费大量的存储空间。
- 但是，从记谱的角度来看，要解决的只是两个问题：音高和音长，也就是说，在哪一个时间段出现了哪一个频率。于是，复杂波形的记录简化为一段简单的五线谱。

小夜曲

作曲：舒伯特（1797 - 1828）





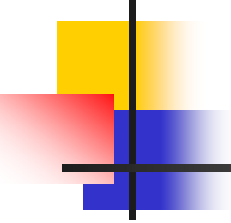
小波图像编码

■ 频域表示的不足之处

- 对非平稳信号用**Fourier**变换进行分析不能提供完全的信息，即利用**Fourier**变换虽然可以知道信号所含有的频率信息，但不能知道这些频率信号究竟出现在哪些时间段上。

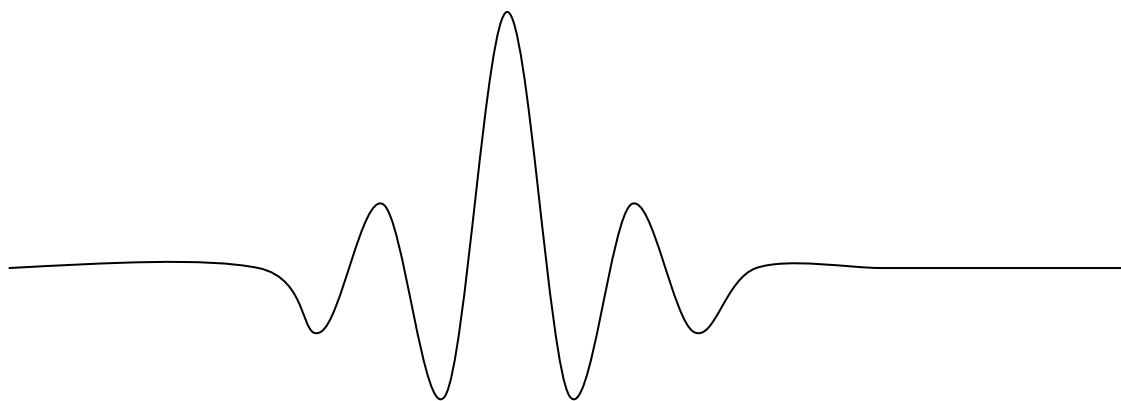
■ 小波函数的特点

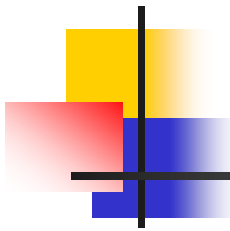
- 小—在时域都具有紧支集或近似紧支集。
- 波动性—具有正负交替的震荡波形。



小波图像编码

- 一个典型的小波函数波形





小波图像编码

- 小波图像编码的数学理论奠基人是I. Daubechies et. al, 广泛投入实用研究则起自S. Mallat于20世纪80年代末提出的倍频程信号分解算法。
- 信号的小波分析的基本原理：将某一尺度空间 分解为一个较粗尺度空间 与其正交补空间 的直和，进而，信号在就可以分解为一个近似描述（即它在粗尺度空间 上的投影）和一个细节描述（即它在正交补空间 上的投影）。信号的主要能量集中在它的近似描述中，细节描述则是对近似描述的补充表示。

小波图像编码

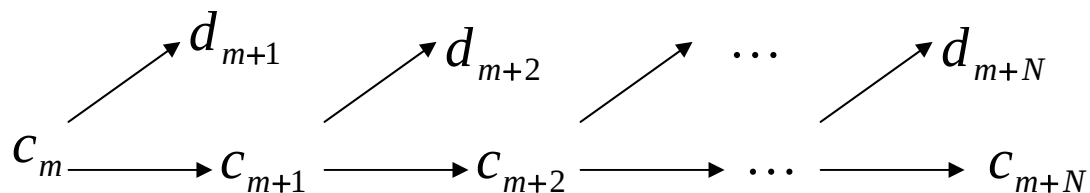
- 倍频程信号分解算法 (S. G. Mallat)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A_j f(t) &= D_{j-1} f(t) + A_{j-1} f(t) \\ &= D_{j-1} f(t) + D_{j-2} f(t) + A_{j-2} f(t) \\ &= D_{j-1} f(t) + D_{j-2} f(t) + D_{j-3} f(t) + A_{j-3} f(t) \\ &= \dots \\ &= D_{j-1} f(t) + D_{j-2} f(t) + D_{j-3} f(t) + \dots + D_{j-n} f(t) + A_{j-n} f(t) \end{aligned}$$

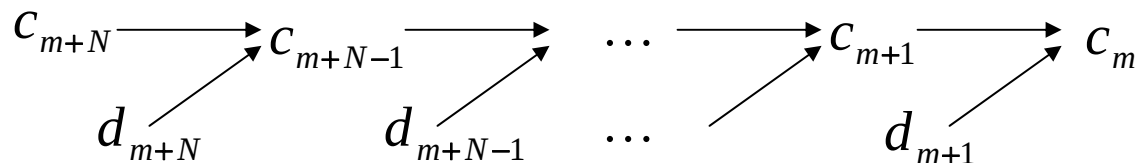
- 上式是S. Mallat建立的金字塔式离散小波变换算法的一个简略数学表达。其本质是信号的渐进分解和分而治之的思想。从上式式中体现的逐级分解形式可以直观地看出小波分解的潜在可分级性能。

小波图像编码

■ Mallat的信号分解与重构算法



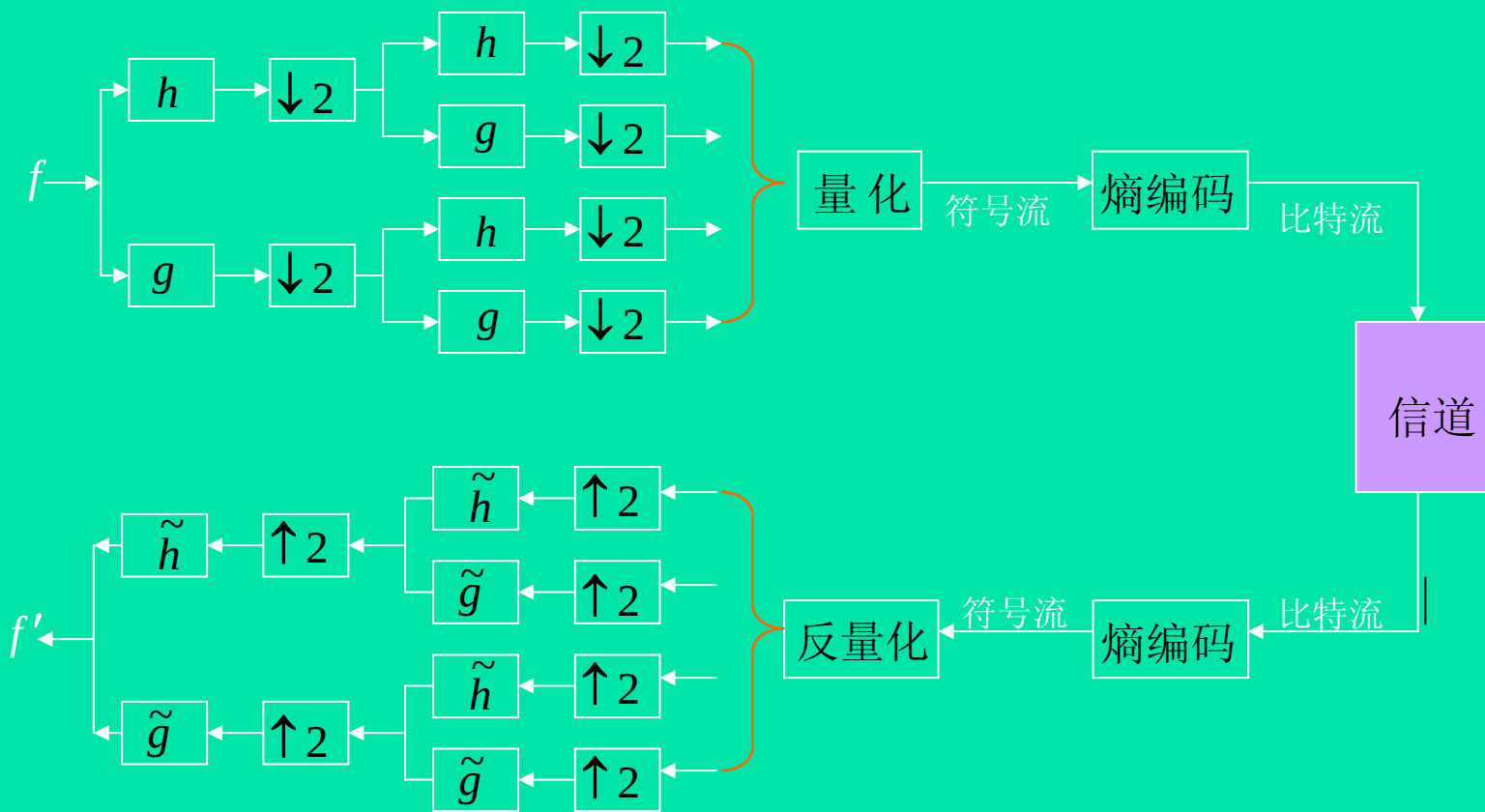
Mallat信号分解算法示意图



Mallat信号重构算法示意图

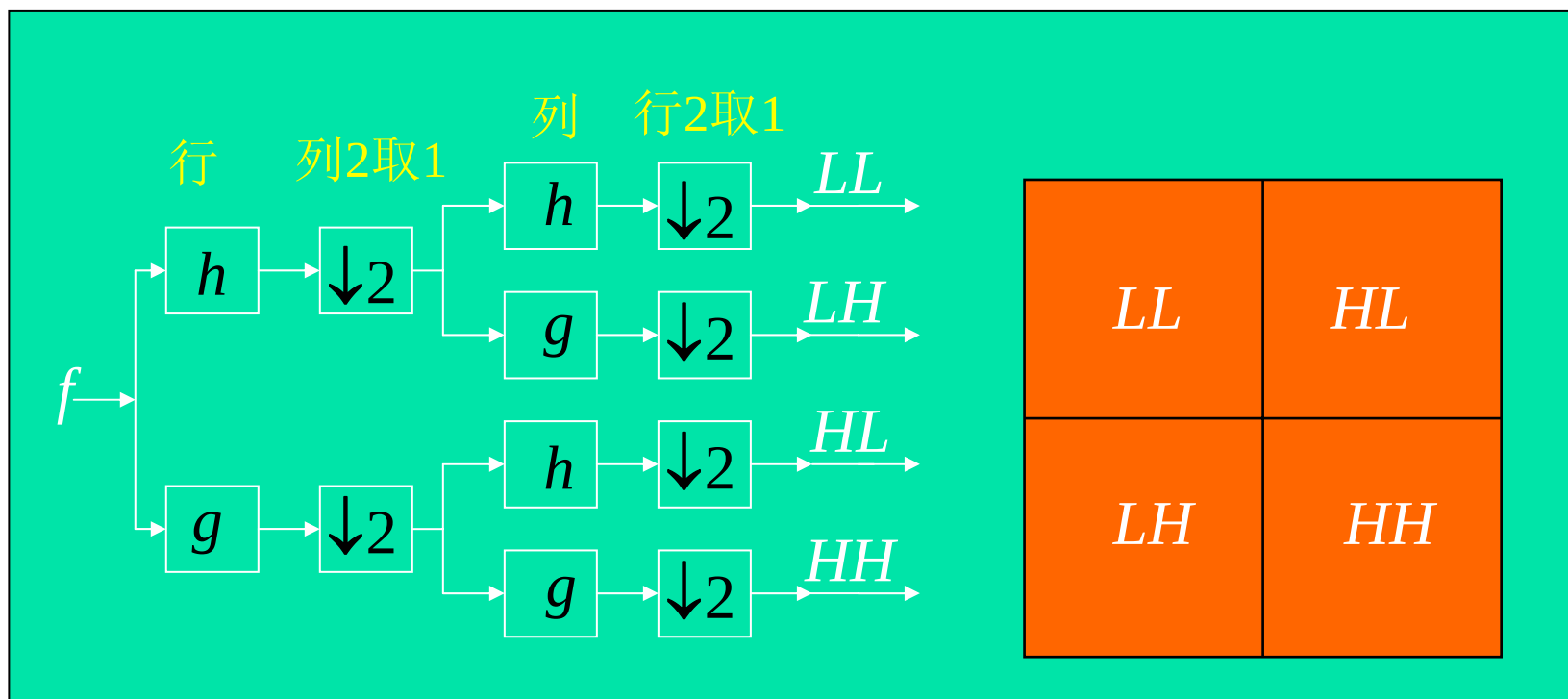
小波图像编码

■ 基于小波变换的图像编码框架



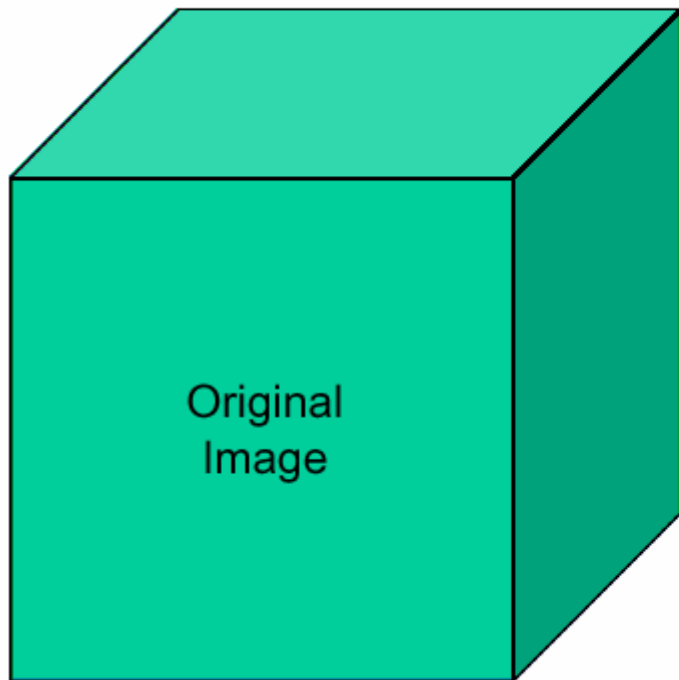
小波图像编码

■ Decimation



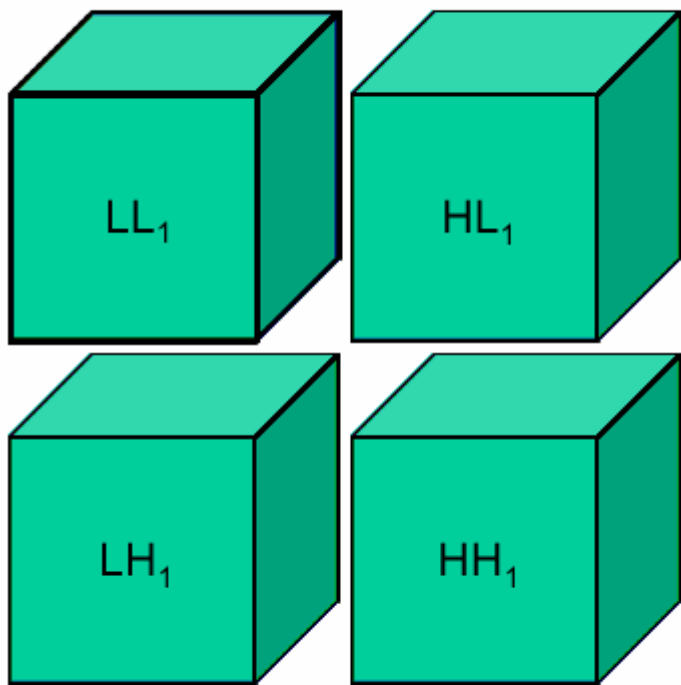
小波图像编码

- Multiresolution decomposition



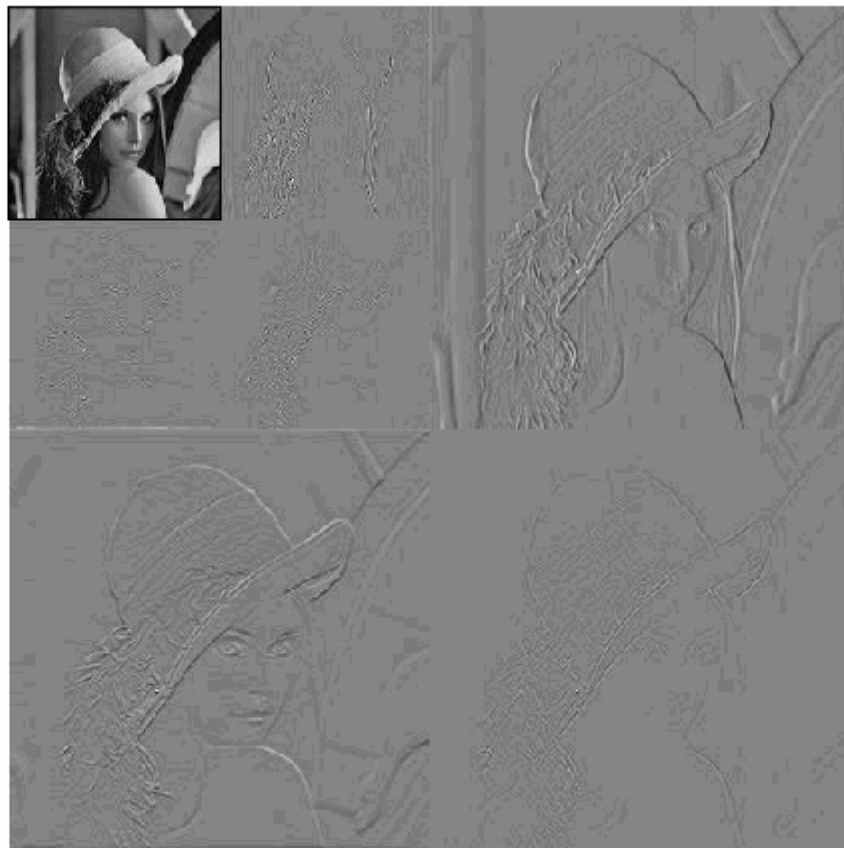
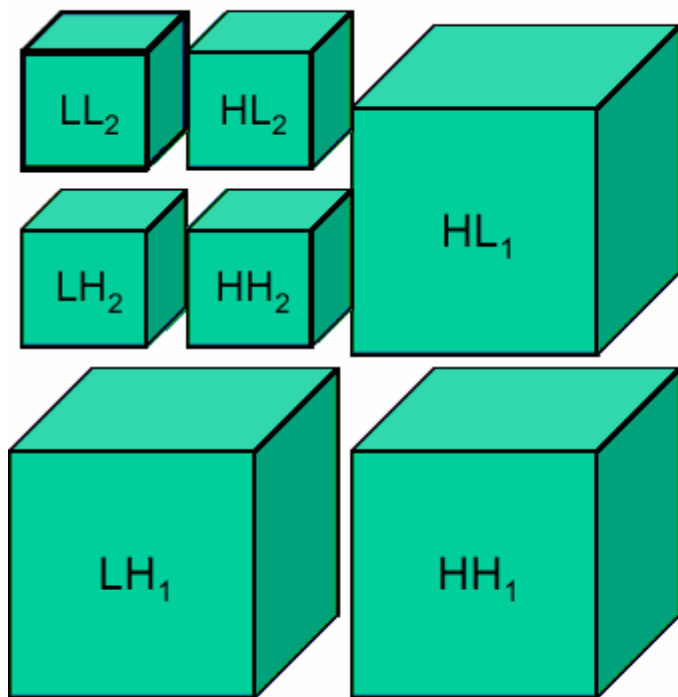
小波图像编码

■ Multiresolution decomposition



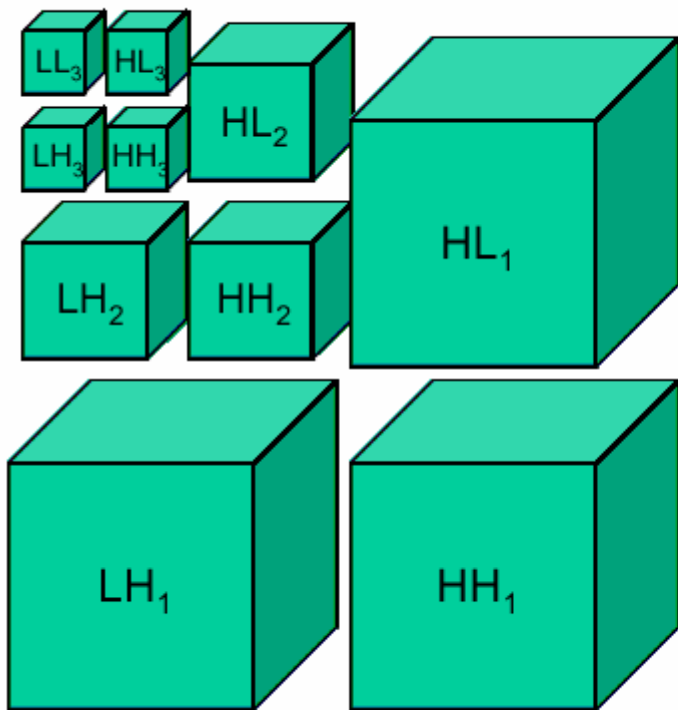
小波图像编码

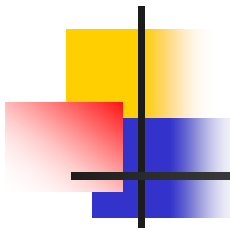
■ Multiresolution decomposition



小波图像编码

■ Multiresolution decomposition



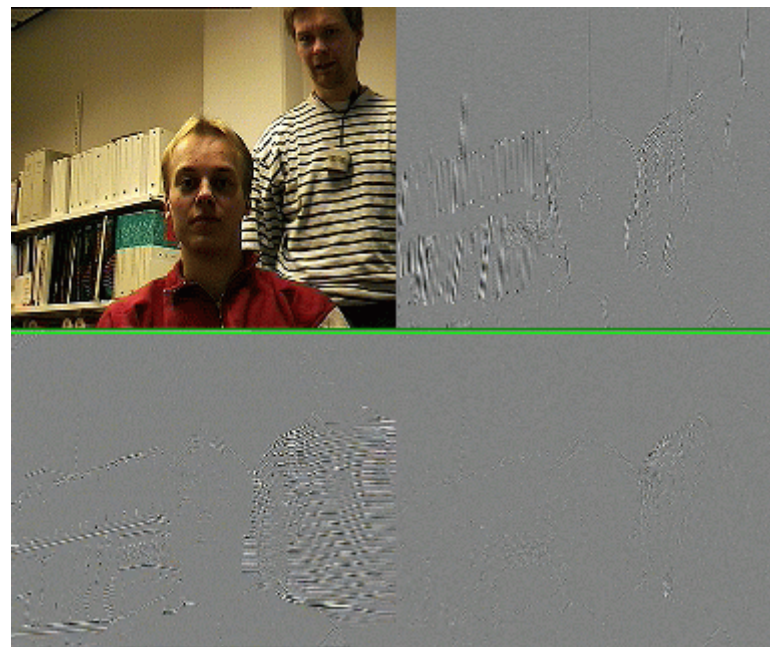
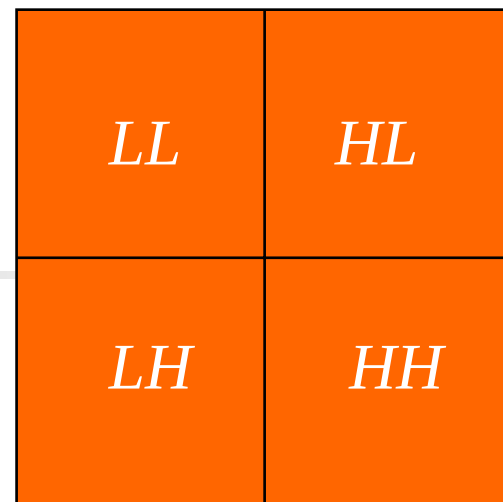


小波图像编码

- 小波图像编码的特点
 - 编解码过程的对称性 (Symmetry of encoding and decoding processing)
 - 良好的编码效率 (Superior rate-distortion feature)
 - 灵活的分级性能 (Flexible resolution and quality scalability)

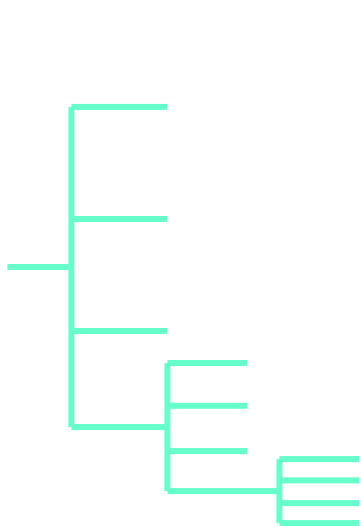
小波图像编码

- 小波分解的时频特征

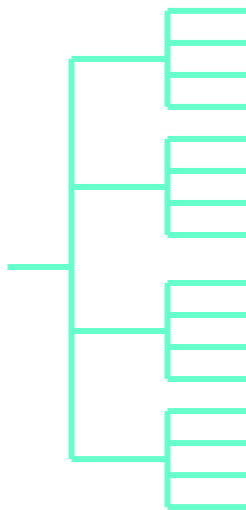


小波图像编码

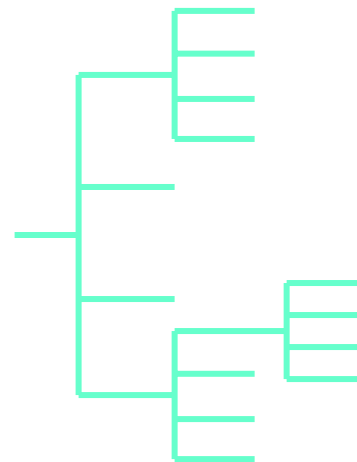
■ 图像小波分解的常用方式



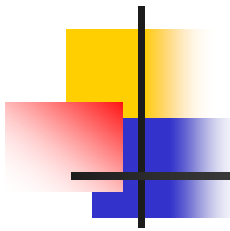
a. 金字塔式分解



b. 完全平衡的分解



c. 小波包(Wavelet Packet)分解

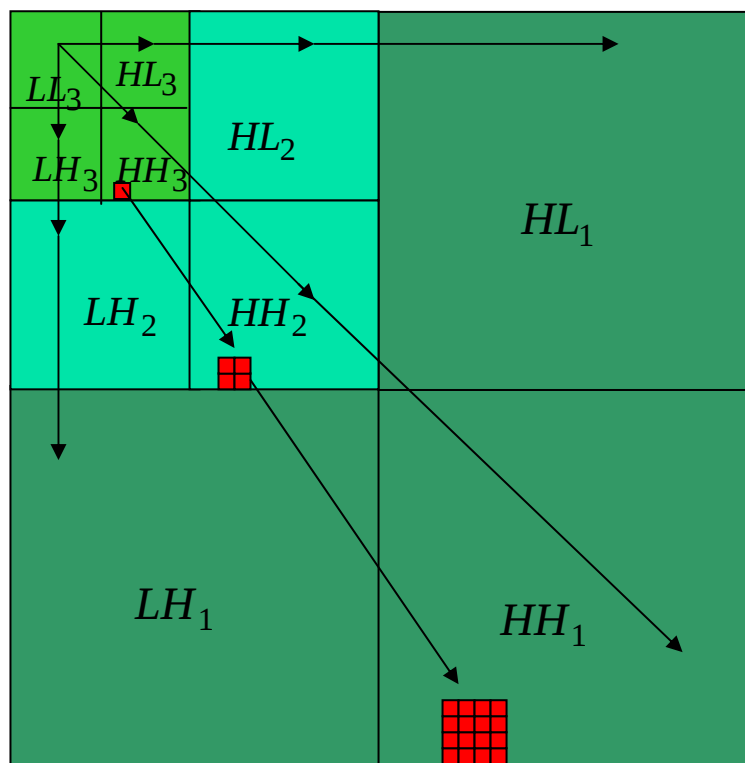


小波图像编码

- 基于零树结构的小波图像编码
 - Embedded Zerotree Wavelet (EZW)
 - Set Partitioning in Hierarchical Trees (SPIHT)
 - Space-Frequency Quantization (SFQ)
 - Compression with Reversible Embedded Wavelets (CREW)
 - Zerotree Entropy Coding (ZTE)
 - Embedded Block Coding with Optimized Truncation (EBCOT)
 - Morphological Representation of Wavelet Data (MRWD)
 - Significant-Linked Connected Component Analysis (SLCCA)

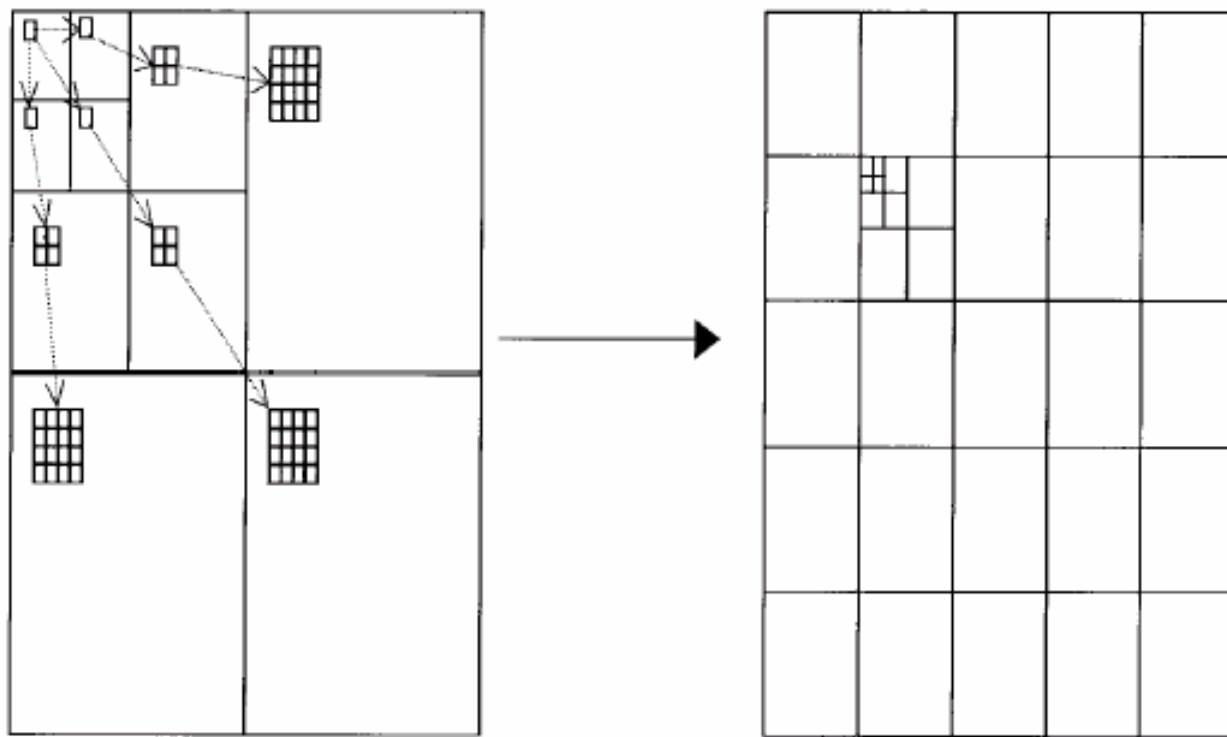
小波图像编码

- 小波分解图像中系数分布的零树结构



小波图像编码

- 小波分解图像中系数分布的零树结构（续）



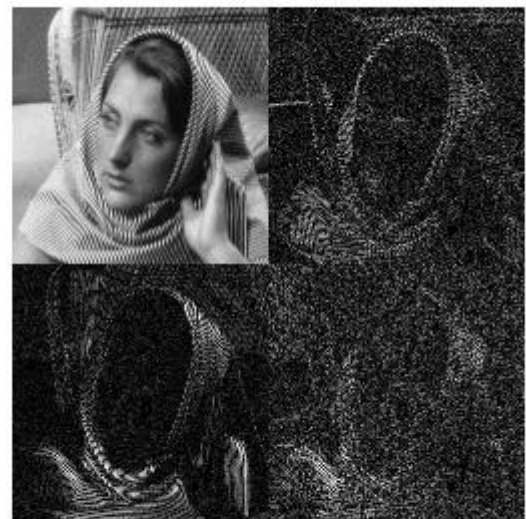
Matlab code

```
load woman;
figure;
imshow(X,[0 255]); % X contains the loaded image
title('original image');
nbc = size(map,1); % map contains the loaded colormap
% Perform single-level decomposition of X using db1
[cA1,cH1,cV1,cD1] = dwt2(X,'db1');
cod_cA1 = wcodemat(cA1,nbc); % Image coding
cod_cH1 = wcodemat(cH1,nbc);
cod_cV1 = wcodemat(cV1,nbc);
cod_cD1 = wcodemat(cD1,nbc);
dec2d = [cod_cA1,    cod_cH1;    ...
         cod_cV1,    cod_cD1    ];
figure;
imshow(dec2d,[0 255]);
title('one step decomposition');
```

original image



one step decomposition



Matlab code

```
load woman;  
x=X; % X contains the loaded image  
nbc = size(map,1);  
figure;  
imshow(x,[0 255]);  
title('original image');  
% Use wdencomp for image compression  
n = 5; w = 'sym2';  
[c,l] = wavedec2(x,n,w); % Wavelet decomposition of x  
thr=20; % Wavelet coefficients thresholding  
[xd,cxd,lxd,perf0,perf12] = wdencomp('gbl',c,l,w,n,thr,'h',1);  
figure;  
imshow(xd,[0 255]);  
title('rebuilt image');
```

original image

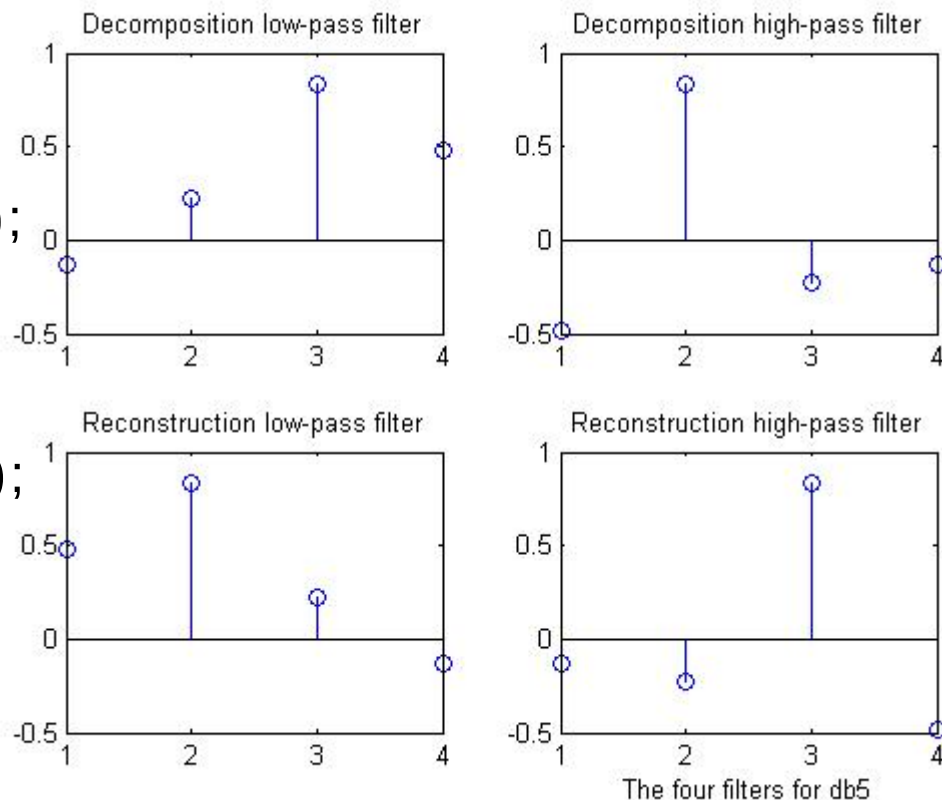


rebuilt image



*More about Wavelet Filters

```
wname = 'db2';           % Set wavelet name.  
% Compute the four filters associated with wavelet name given  
[Lo_D,Hi_D,Lo_R,Hi_R] = wfilters(wname);  
subplot(221); stem(Lo_D);  
title('Decomposition low-pass filter');  
subplot(222); stem(Hi_D);  
title('Decomposition high-pass filter');  
subplot(223); stem(Lo_R);  
title('Reconstruction low-pass filter');  
subplot(224); stem(Hi_R);  
title('Reconstruction high-pass filter');  
xlabel('The four filters for db5');
```



Wavelet filtering



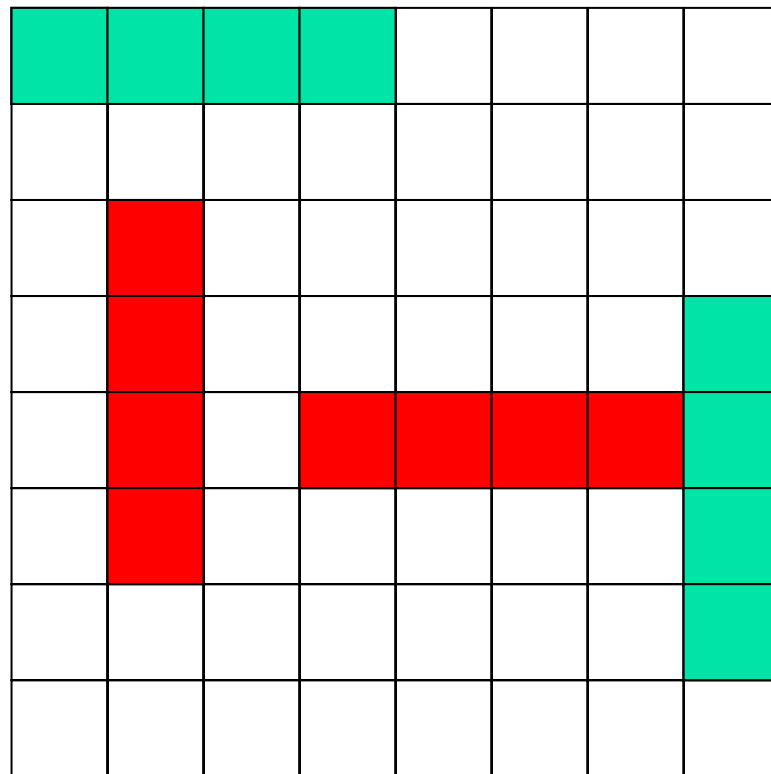
Low-pass filter

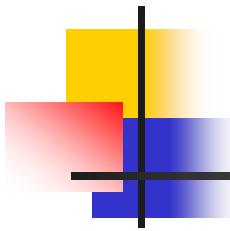


High-pass filter

■ 滤波的实质:

- 卷积
- 相关
- 加权平均





JPEG2000

- JPEG2000 Features
 - High compression efficiency
 - Lossless colour transformations
 - Embedded lossy to lossless coding
 - Progressive by resolution and quality
 - Static and dynamic Region-of-Interest
 - Error resilience
 - Multiple component images

JPEG2000

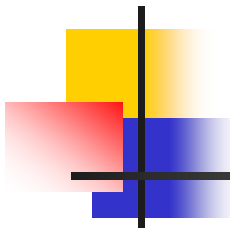
- JPEG2000 vs. JPEG



JPEG at 0.125bpp



JPEG2000 at 0.125bpp

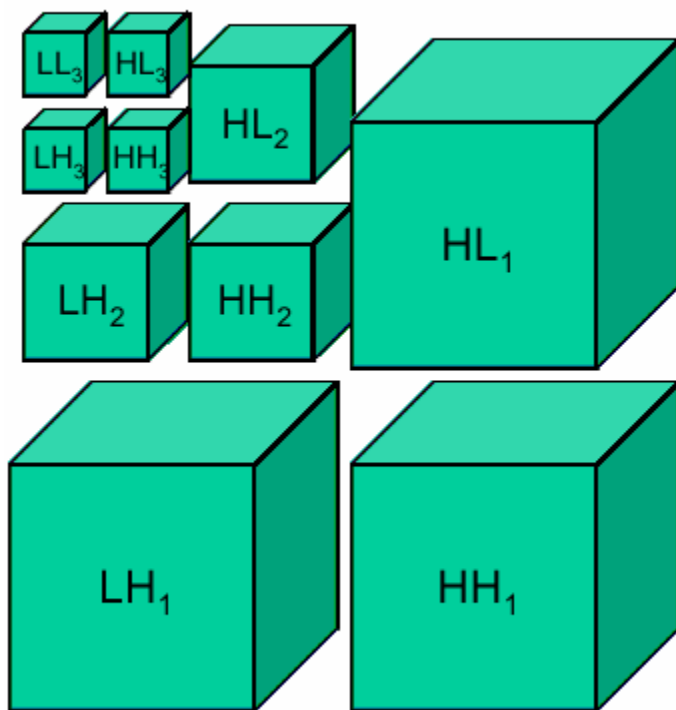


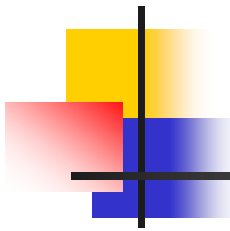
JPEG2000

- Major differences between JPEG and JPEG2000
 - New functionalities
 - ROI
 - Error resilience
 - Progression orders
 - Lossy to lossless in one system
 - Better compression at low bit-rates
 - Better at compound images and graphics

JPEG2000

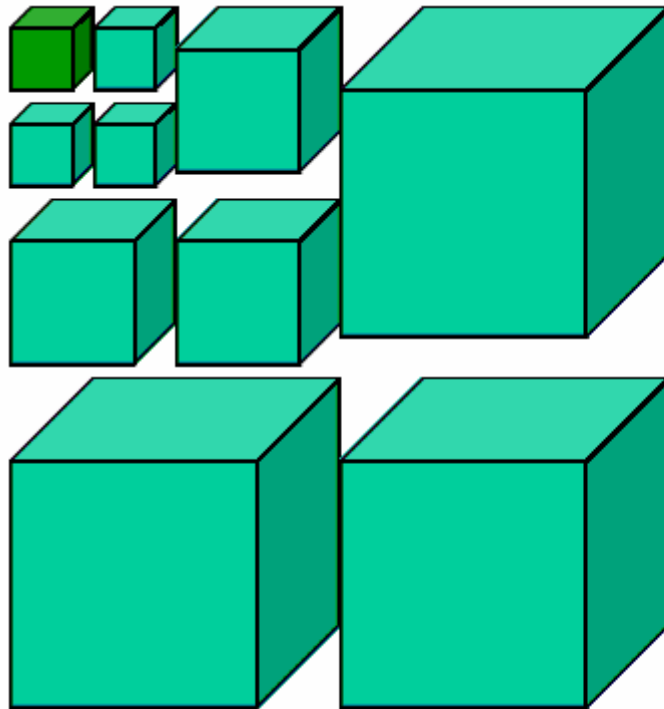
- Multiresolution decomposition





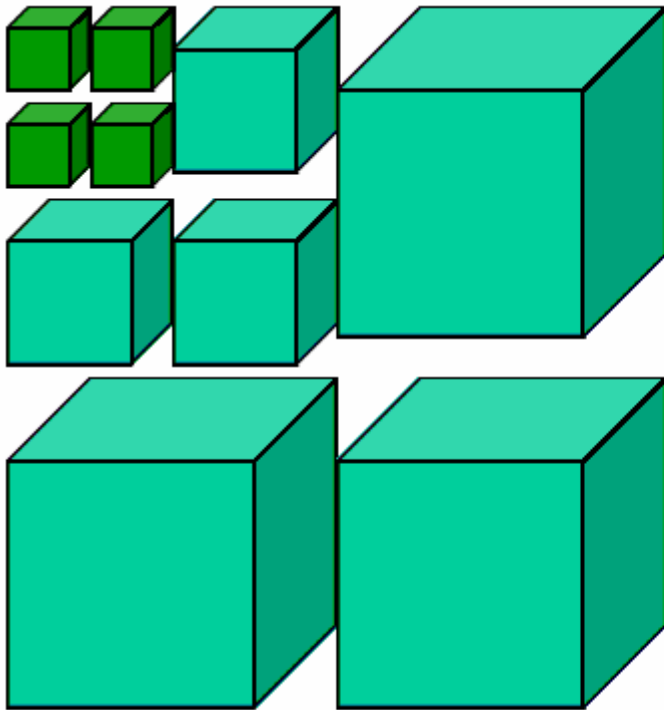
JPEG2000

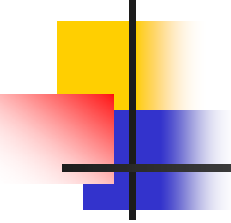
- Scalability-Progressive by resolution



JPEG2000

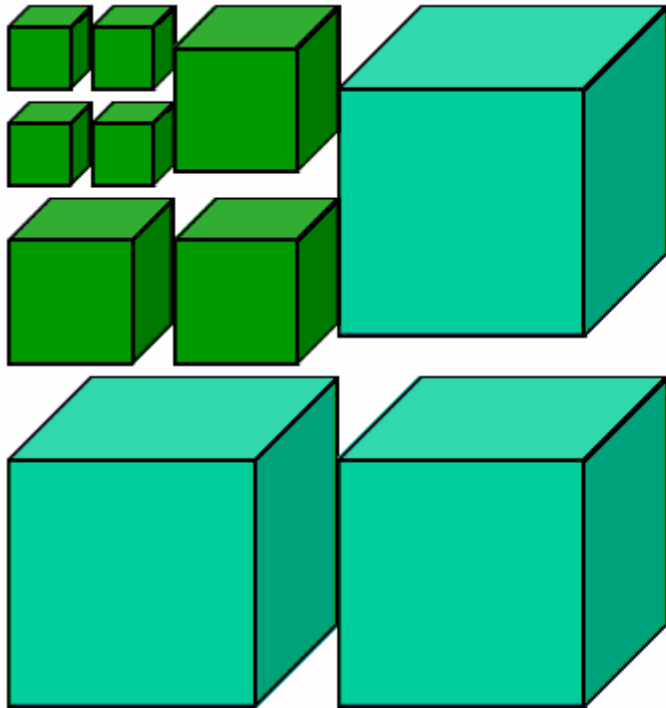
- Scalability-Progressive by resolution





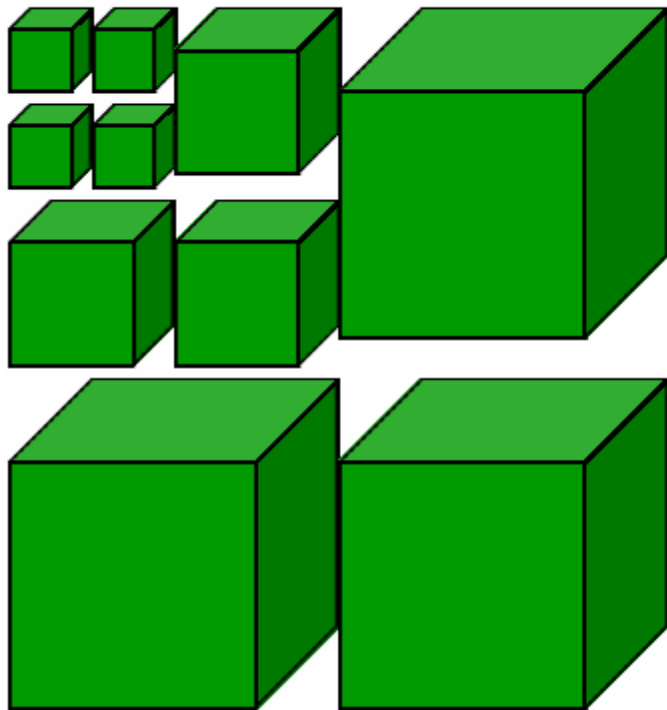
JPEG2000

- Scalability-Progressive by resolution



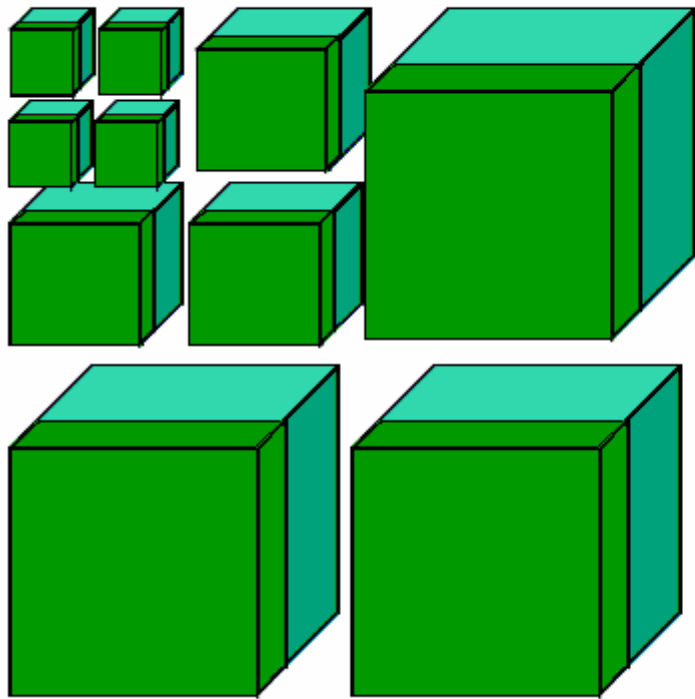
JPEG2000

- Scalability-Progressive by resolution



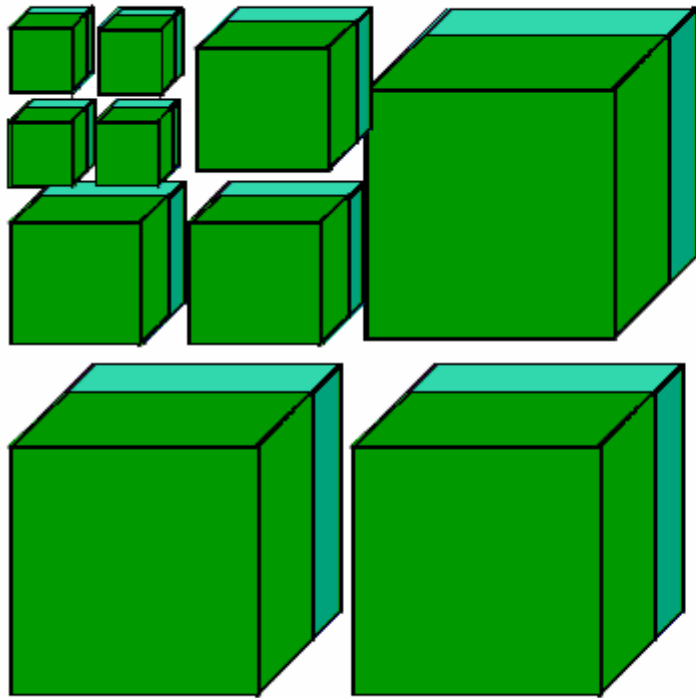
JPEG2000

- Scalability-Progressive by accuracy



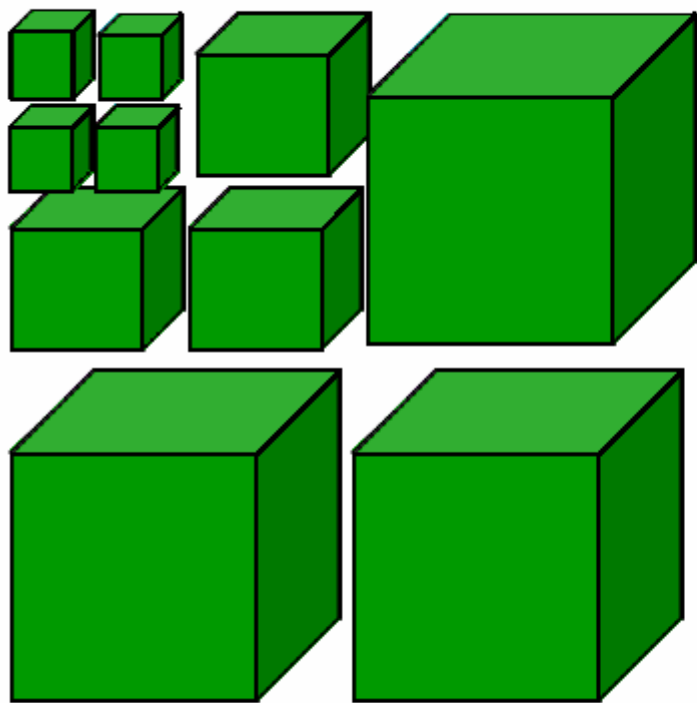
JPEG2000

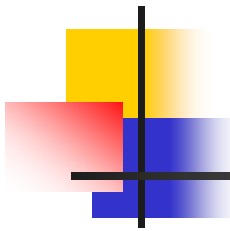
- Scalability-Progressive by accuracy



JPEG2000

- Scalability-Progressive by accuracy





JPEG2000

- Region of Interest coding
 - Allows certain parts of the image to be coded in better quality
 - Static:
 - The ROI is decided and coded once for all in the encoder side
 - Dynamic:
 - The ROI can be decided and decoded on the fly from a same bitstream

JPEG2000

- ROI: Some visual results

69:1 overall compression ratio



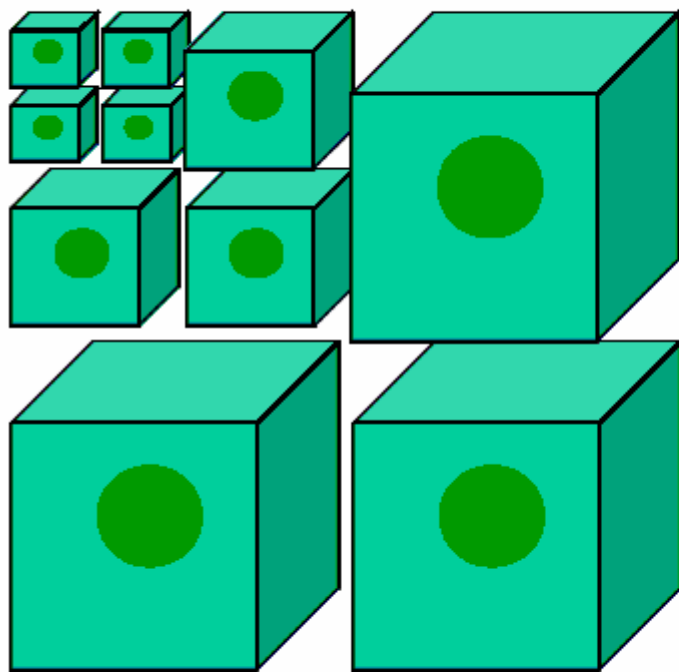
No ROI



Rectangular ROI

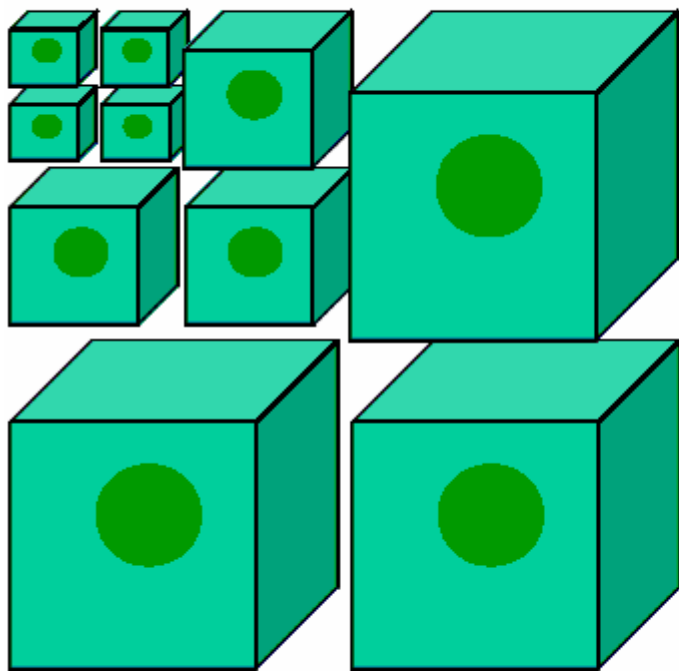
JPEG2000

Regions Of Interest



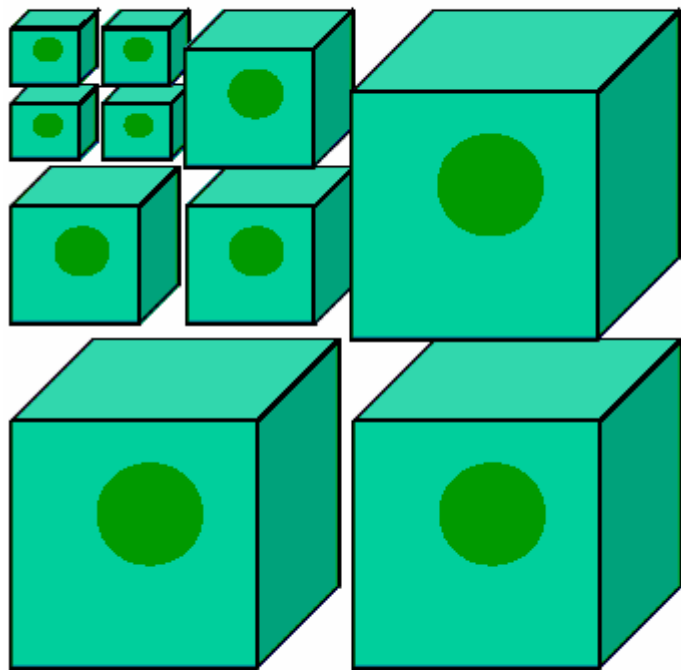
JPEG2000

Regions Of Interest



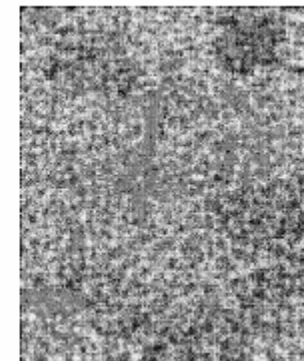
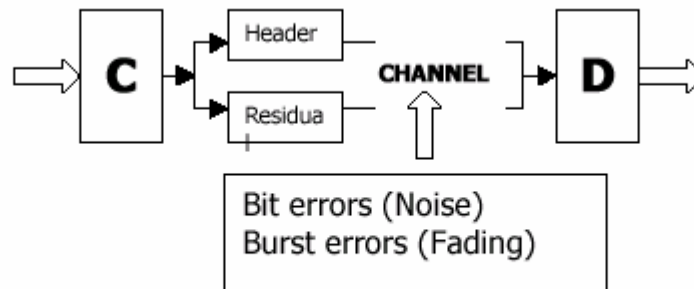
JPEG2000

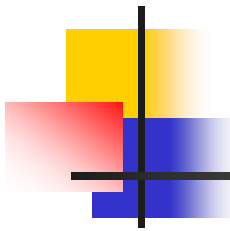
Regions Of Interest



JPEG2000

- Error resilience capabilities
 - Most still image coders use entropy coding
 - Variable length coding is known to be prone to channel or transmission errors
 - Loss of synchronization





JPEG2000

- Model of errors
 - Random bit errors
 - Burst errors
 - Additive white gaussian noise
 - Packet loss
 -

JPEG2000

- Effect of transmission errors

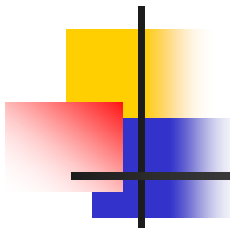


Upper left: no trans errors

Upper right: 3% packet loss

Lower left: 5% packet loss,

Lower right: 10% packet loss



JPEG2000

- Basic ideas for source coding
 - Remove redundancy
- Basic ideas for channel coding
 - Add redundancy

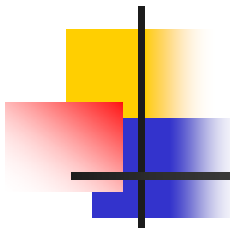
Example: Transmit one “0” or “1” bit in a channel of 80% reliability

Scheme 1: Directly transmit the bit(0 or 1).

Correct rate: 80%=0.8

Scheme 2: Transmit “000” for the bit 0 and “111” for the bit 1). Take the symbol appears more times in the received sequence as the correct one, eg. “101”->”1” “001”->”0”, “100”->”0”, “111”->”1”

Correct rate: $C_3^2 \cdot (0.8)^2 \cdot 0.2 + (0.8)^3 = 0.896$



JPEG2000

- Error resilience techniques
 - Forward error correction(FEC)
 - Rate compatible punctured code(RCPC)
 - Reversible variable length code(RVLC)
 - Joint source-channel coding(JSCC)
 - Multiple description coding(MDC)
 - Layered coding & Unequal error protection(UEP)
 - Automatic retransmission request(ARQ)
 - Data partition(DP)
 - Resynchronization
 - Interleaving and interpolation

JPEG2000

■ RVLC & DP in MPEG-4

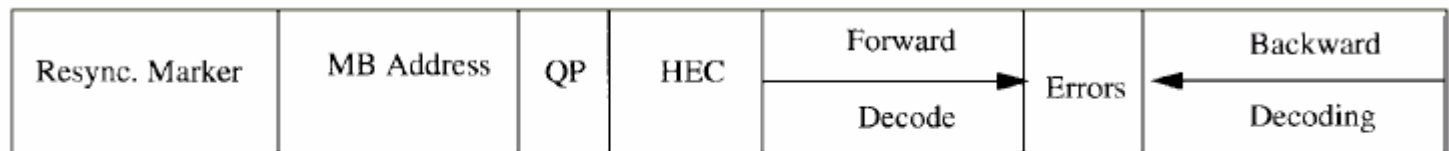


Fig. 3. Error localization using reversible VLC's.

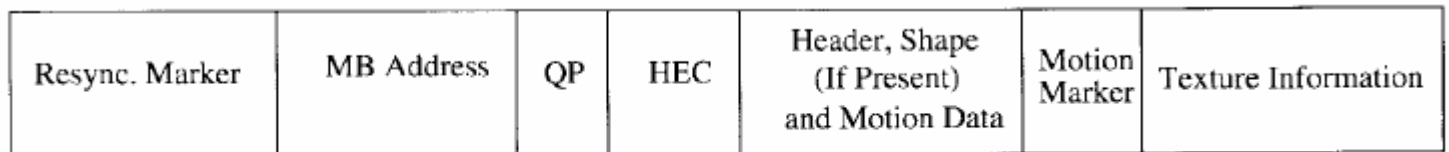
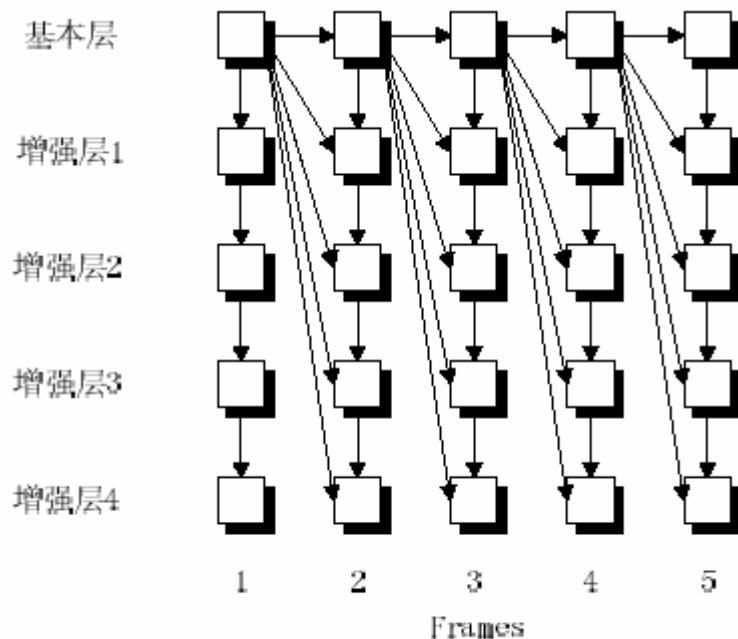


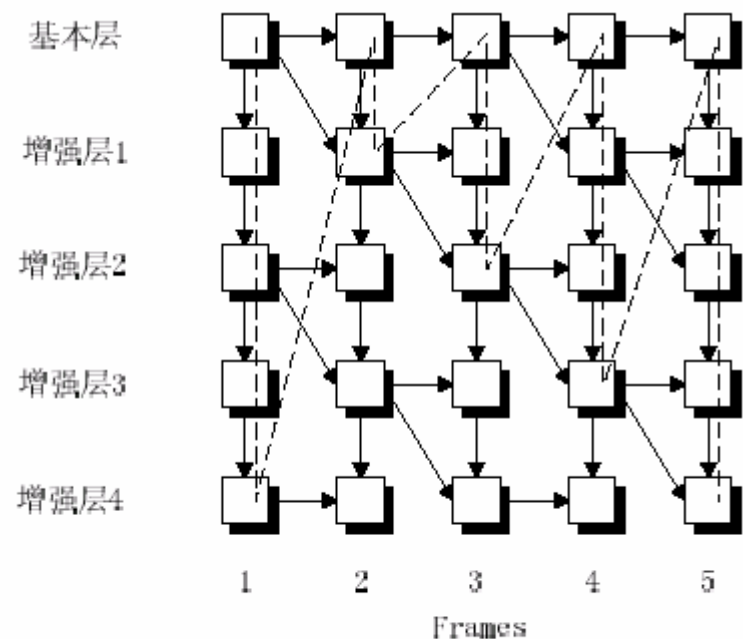
Fig. 4. Error concealment with data partitioning.

JPEG2000

- Layered coding & Unequal error protection



(a) FGS 编码结构

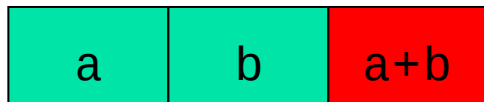


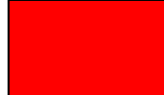
(b) PFGS 编码结构

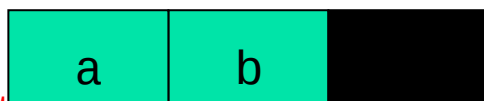
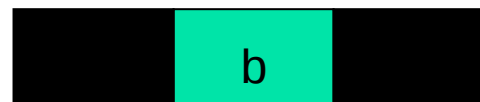
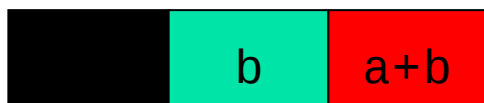
Error Resilience

Reed-Solomon code

- Add several protecting packets to the data to send
- The data can be fully recovered provided the number of lost packets is not greater than the number of protecting packets



 : Data packet,  : Protecting packet



Error Resilience

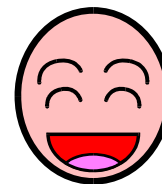
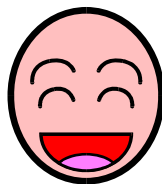
■ More Examples



:Data packet,



: Protecting packet



Error Resilience

Coding Blocks	B ₁	1	2	3	F	F	F
	B ₂	4	5	6	7	F	F
	B ₃	8	9	10	11	F	F
	B ₄	12	13	14	15	16	F
	B ₅	17	18	19	20	21	F
	B ₆	22	23	24	25	26	F
	B ₇	27	28	29	30	31	32
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Descriptions					

Multiple description base FEC

- Reed-Solomon code
- Multiple description

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	...	...	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

01	02	03	F	F	F
----	----	----	---	---	---

04	05	06	07	F	F
----	----	----	----	---	---

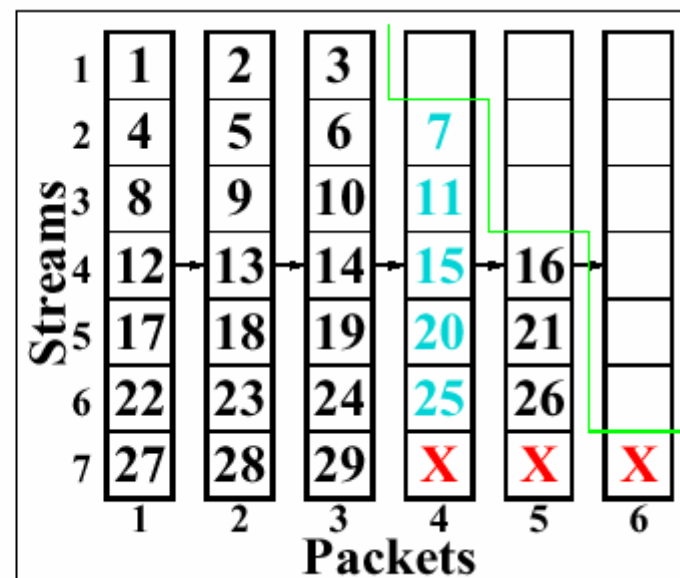
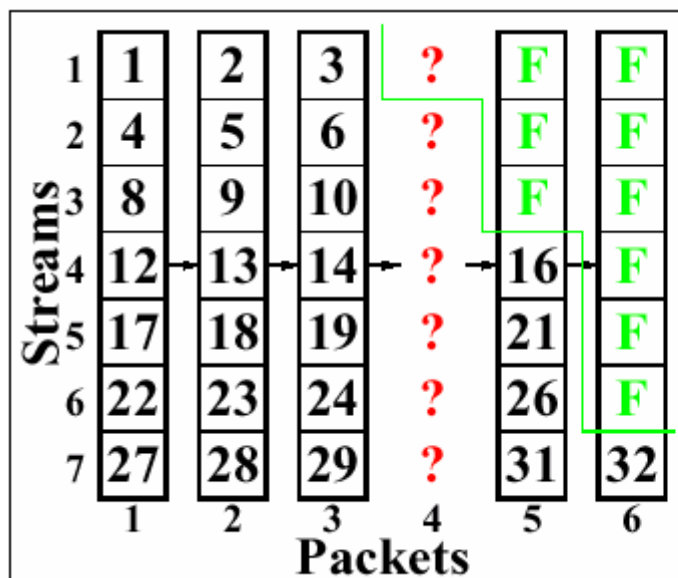
08	09	10	11	F	F
----	----	----	----	---	---

...	...	...	...	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

27	28	29	30	31	32
----	----	----	----	----	----

Error Resilience

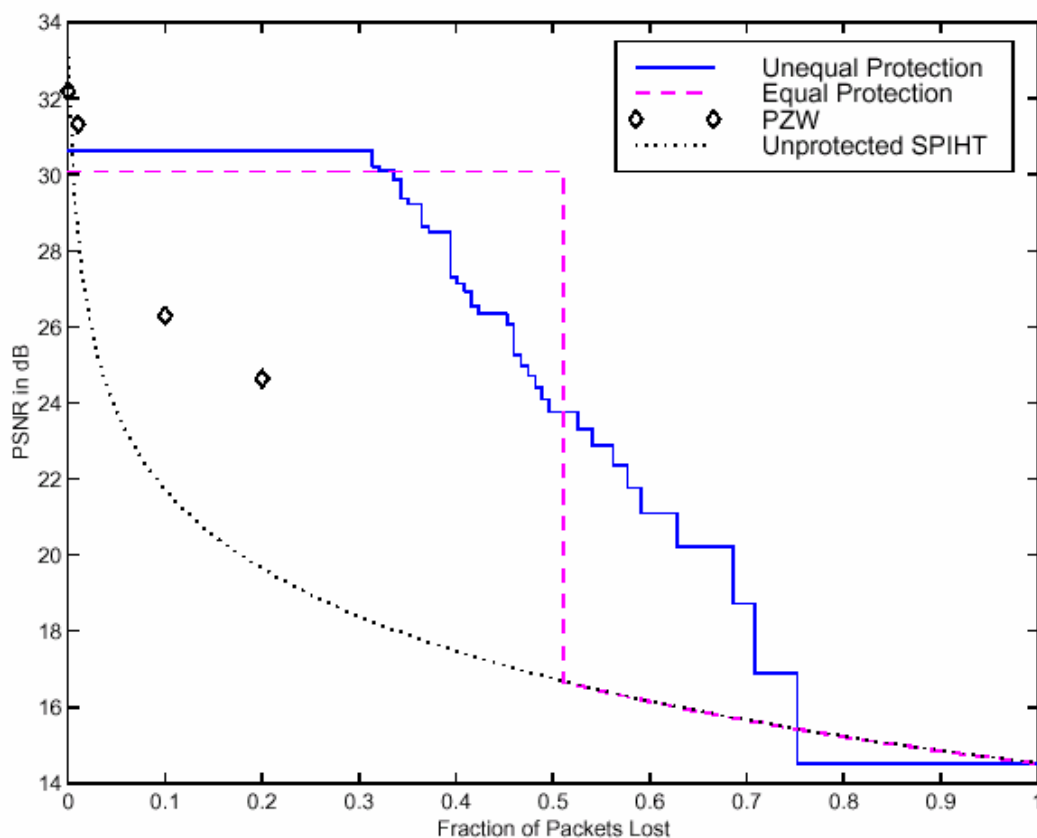
- Multiple Description & Unequal Loss Protection

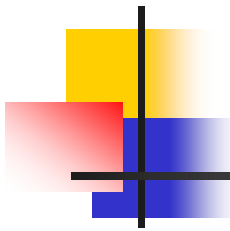


- Experimental result: A graceful degradation over packet erasure channels

Error Resilience

Experimental results: A graceful degradation over packet erasure channels





总结

- 几点最重要的思想
 - 分而治之的思想 (Divide and Conquer)
 - 逐步求精的思想 (Scalability & Iteration)
 - 动态规划的思想 (Dynamic Programming)

■ 提问