



# Special Module on Media Processing and Communication

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# Recap

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## ► Lecture 2

### ● Definitions

- Compression Ratio, Fidelity Measures
- Data Redundancy

### ● Compression Techniques

- Symmetric and Asymmetric
- Loss-less and Lossy
- Loss-less
  - Variable length coding (Huffman Coding)



# Image Compression

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## Run Length Coding

Run: a string of the same symbol

### Example

input: AAABBBCCCCCCCCCAA

output: A3B2C9A2

compression ratio =  $16/8 = 2$



# Image Compression

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## Predictive Coding

Basic premise: Current pixel is similar to the previous pixel (coherence)

### Differential Coding

$$d(x,y) = I(x,y) - I(x-1,y)$$

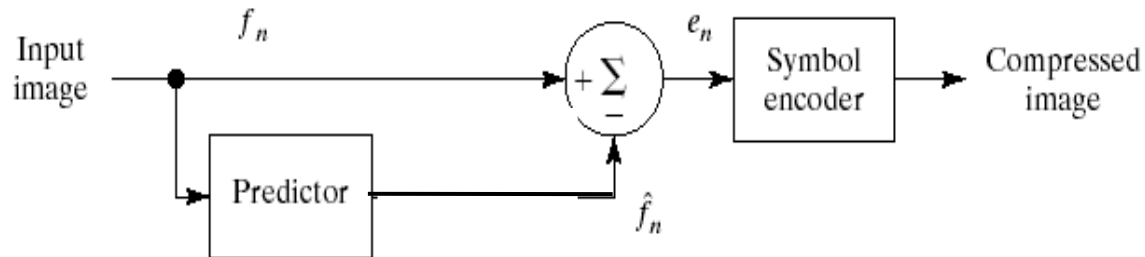
$d(x,y)$  prediction error which is to be encoded.



# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding

### Compression

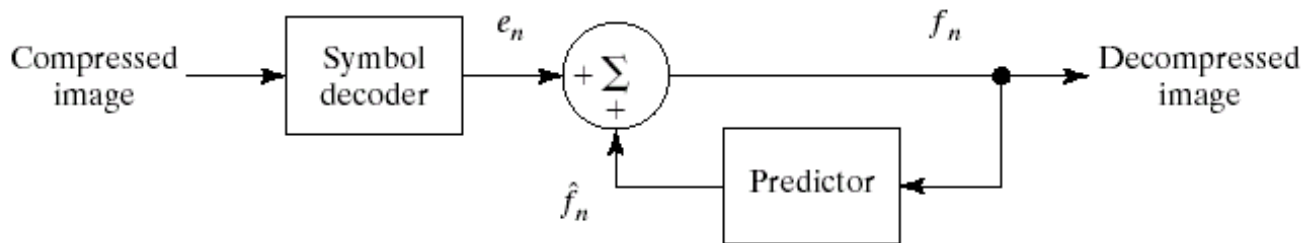




# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding

### Decompression





# Image Compression

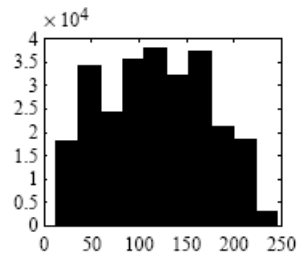
## Predictive Coding



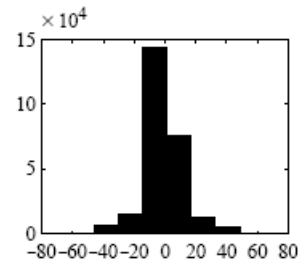
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Distributions for Original versus Derivative Images. (a,b): Original gray-level image and its partial derivative image; (c,d): Histograms for original and derivative images.



# Image Compression

## Lossy

- Psychovisual redundancy
- Keep more important information
- Trade off between loss (degradation) and compression



Original



Compression Ratio: 7.7



Compression Ratio: 12.3



Compression Ratio: 33.9





# Image Compression

## Lossy



Original



# Image Compression

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Lossy



Compression Ratio 7.7



# Image Compression

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Lossy



Compression Ratio 33.9



# Image Compression

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## Lossy

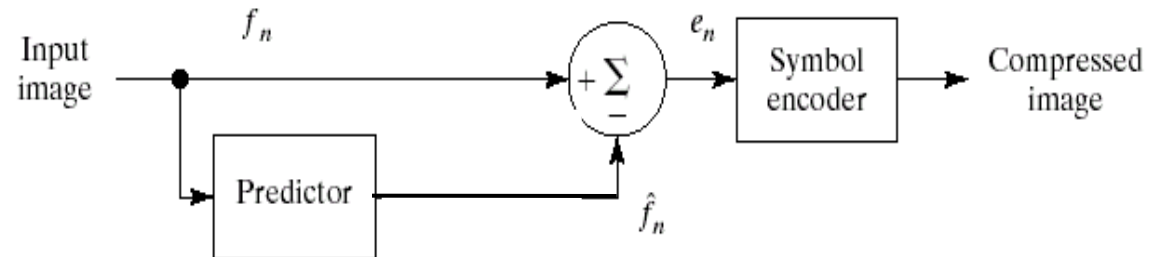
- Recall Quantization
  - Discrete value to represent range of values
  - Irreversible operation
  - Information loss !
- Predictive Coding
- Transform Coding



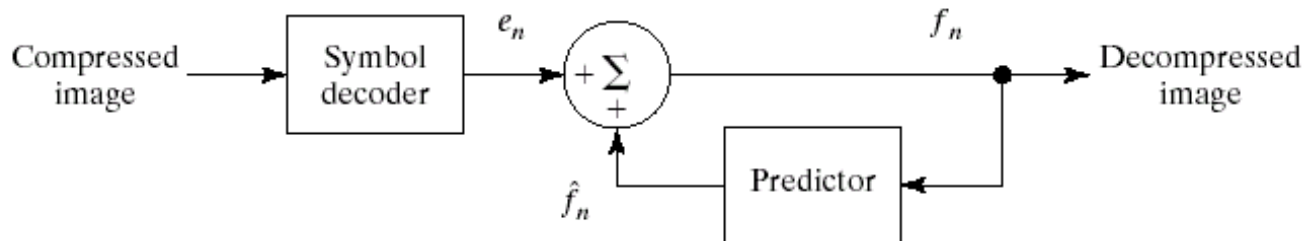
# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding: Loss-less (Revisit)

### Compression



### Decompression

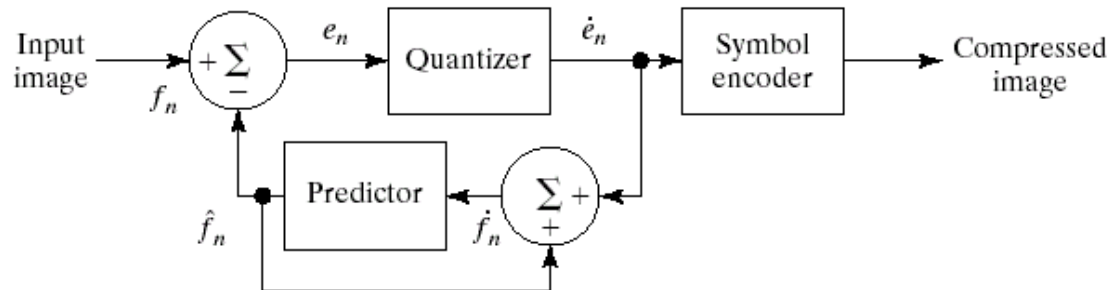




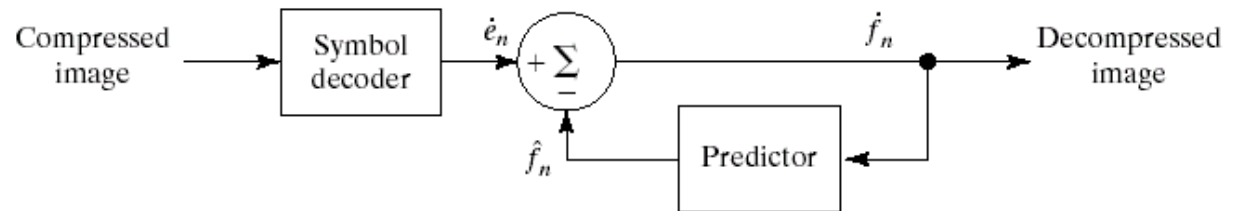
# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding: Lossy

### Compression



### Decompression





# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding: Lossy

### Delta Modulation

**Example:**

$$\hat{f}_n = \alpha \hat{f}_{n-1}$$

$$\text{and } \dot{e}_n = \begin{cases} +\xi & e_n > 0 \\ -\xi & e_n < 0 \end{cases}$$

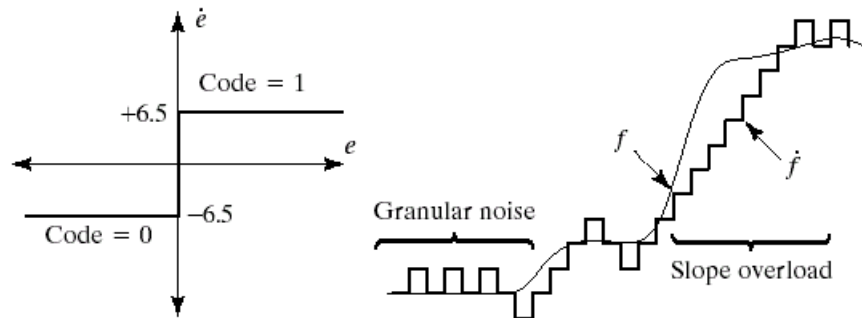
$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

prediction coefficient

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{f}_n &= \dot{e}_n + \hat{f}_n \\ &= \dot{e}_n + \alpha \hat{f}_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

# Image Compression

## Predictive Coding: Lossy



a b  
c

**FIGURE 8.22** An example of delta modulation.

Input		Encoder				Decoder		Error
$n$	$f$	$\hat{f}$	$e$	$\hat{e}$	$\hat{f}$	$\hat{f}$	$\hat{f}$	$[f - \hat{f}]$
0	14	—	—	—	14.0	—	14.0	0.0
1	15	14.0	1.0	6.5	20.5	14.0	20.5	-5.5
2	14	20.5	-6.5	-6.5	14.0	20.5	14.0	0.0
3	15	14.0	1.0	6.5	20.5	14.0	20.5	-5.5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	29	20.5	8.5	6.5	27.0	20.5	27.0	2.0
15	37	27.0	10.0	6.5	33.5	27.0	33.5	3.5
16	47	33.5	13.5	6.5	40.0	33.5	40.0	7.0
17	62	40.0	22.0	6.5	46.5	40.0	46.5	15.5
18	75	46.5	28.5	6.5	53.0	46.5	53.0	22.0
19	77	53.0	24.0	6.5	59.6	53.0	59.6	17.5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.





# Image Compression

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## Recap Slides of Lecture 2



# Image Compression

## Compression Ratio

$$C_r = n_o/n_c$$

$n_o$  = Number of carrying units (bits) in the **original** data (image)

$n_c$  = Number of carrying units (bits) in the **compressed** data (image)

Also,

$$R_d = 1 - 1/ C_c$$

$R_d$  = Relative data redundancy

Slide 3 Lecture 2



# Image Compression

## Variable Length Coding (Huffman Coding)

Sequence of symbols ( $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$ ) with associated probabilities ( $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5$ )

- Start with two symbols of the least probability  
     $a_1:p_1$   
     $a_2:p_2$
- Combine ( $a_1$  or  $a_2$ ) with probability ( $p_1+p_2$ )
- Do it recursively (sort and combine)
- A binary tree construction

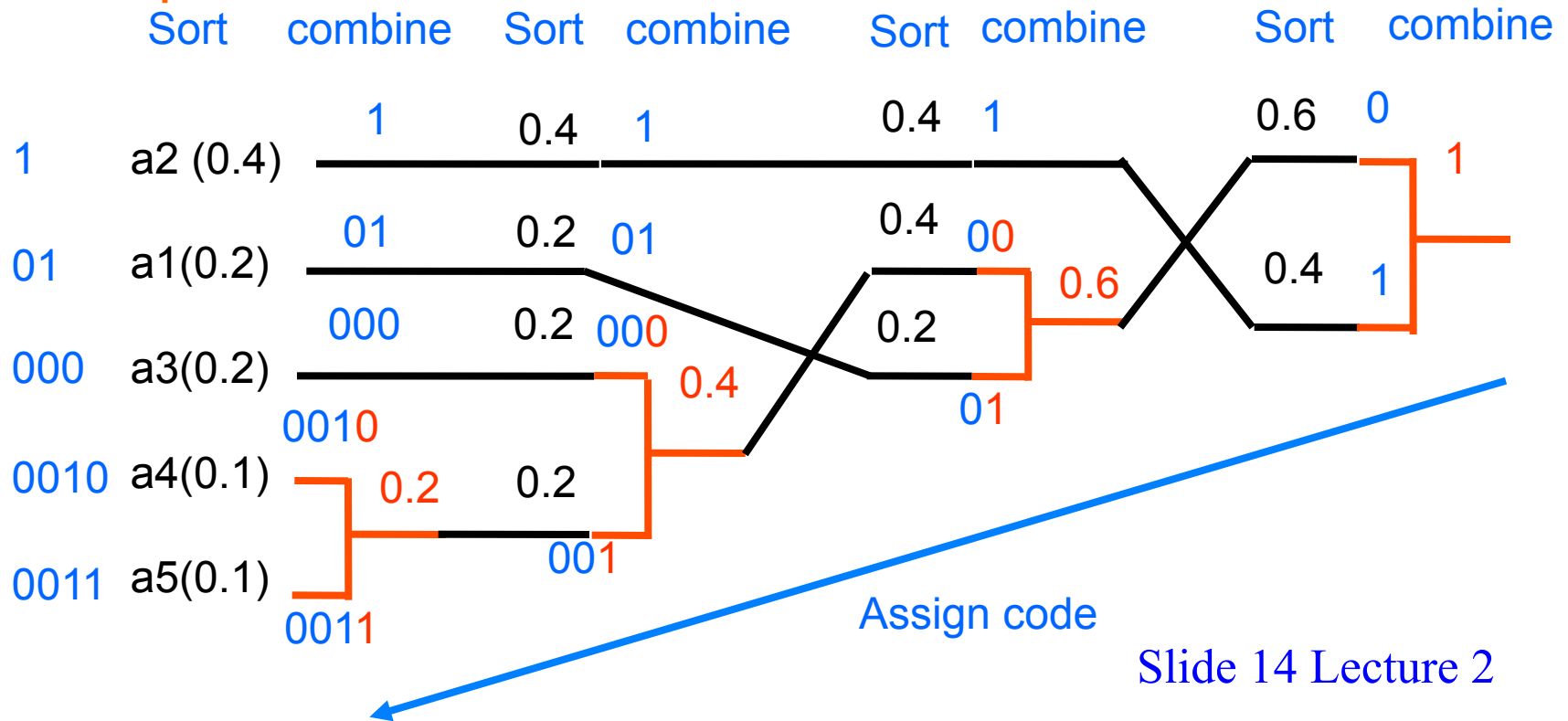
Slide 13 Lecture 2



# Image Compression

## Variable Length Coding (Huffman Coding)

Example:



Slide 14 Lecture 2



# Image Compression

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## Variable Length Coding (Huffman Coding)

Example:

Avg length code:

$$0.4 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 2 + 0.2 \times 3 + 0.1 \times 4 + 0.1 \times 4 \\ = 2.2 \text{ bits}$$



# Image Compression

## Variable Length Coding (Huffman Coding)

### Example:

Avg length code:

$$0.4 \times 1 + 0.2 \times 2 + 0.2 \times 3 + 0.1 \times 4 + 0.1 \times 4 \\ = 2.2 \text{ bits}$$

### Entropy

A measure of information that captures uncertainty  
[ $I(e) = \log (1/P(e))$ ]

$$H = - \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} p(a_i) \log_2 p(a_i) \quad \text{bits / symbol}$$



# Image Compression

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## Decoding

Example:

00111010001

?

Slide 20 Lecture 2

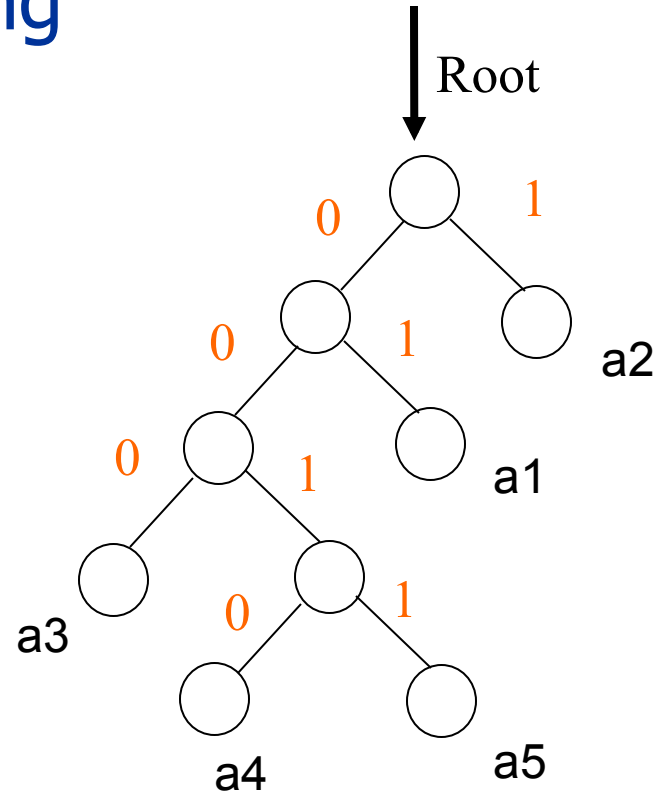


# Image Compression

## Decoding

Example:

00111010001

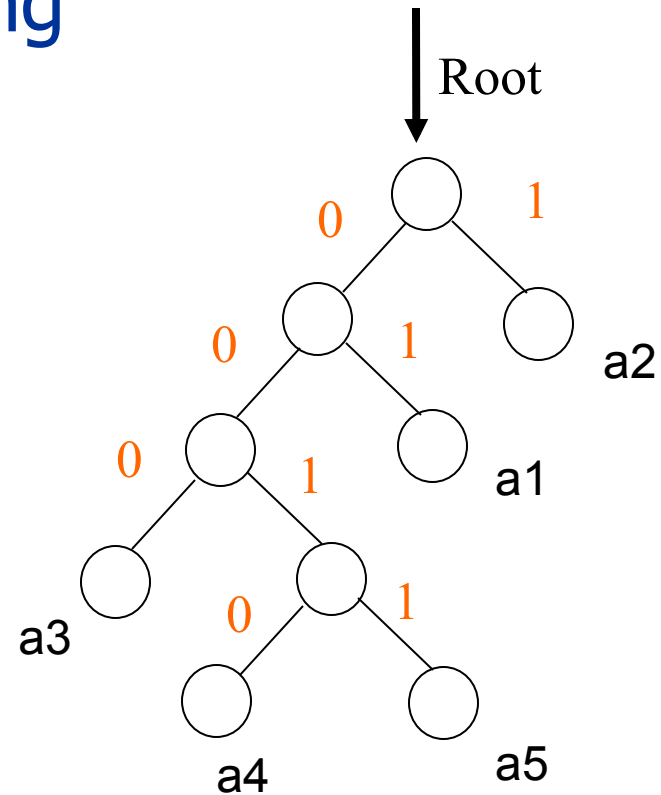
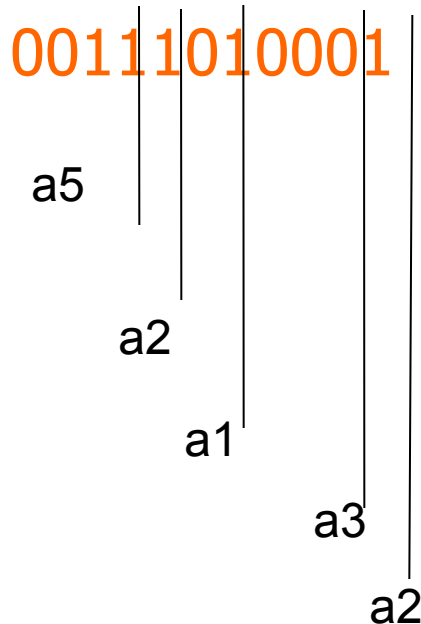




# Image Compression

## Decoding

Example:



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