Image Compression Using TelosB Mote

TIWSNE Mini-Project

Project Report

Motes in Spaces

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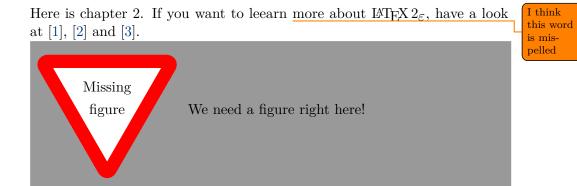
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Todo list

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Introduction



Theory

Here is the theory.

Table 2.1: The beginnings of the Golomb and Rice codes for a few parameter values. The midpoint (\cdot) separates the high-order (unary) part from the low-order (binary) part of the codewords. The codes can be extended to all values of $n \geq 0$.

Golomb	m = 1	m = 2	m = 4	m = 8
Rice	k = 0	k = 1	k = 2	k = 3
$\overline{n=0}$	0.	0.0	0.00	0.000
1	10.	0.1	0.01	0.001
2	110.	10.0	0.10	0.010
3	1110-	$10 \cdot 1$	0.11	0.011
4	11110.	110.0	10.00	0.100
5	111110.	$110{\cdot}1$	10.01	0.101
6	1111110	$1110\cdot0$	10.10	0.110
7	11111110	$1110{\cdot}1$	10.11	0.111
8	111111110	$11110\cdot0$	110.00	10.000
9	1111111110	$11110 \cdot 1$	$110 {\cdot} 01$	10.001
:	:	:	:	:

P-L	0	1	2	3	4
codeword	111	10	00	01	110

	N_2	N_1	P		
N_1	N_2			N_2	
P			N_1	P	

Figure 2.1: Nearest neighbors N_1 and N_2 of pixel P.

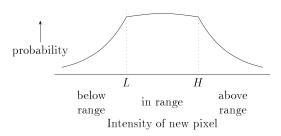


Figure 2.2: Scematic probability distribution of pixel values of P given L and H.

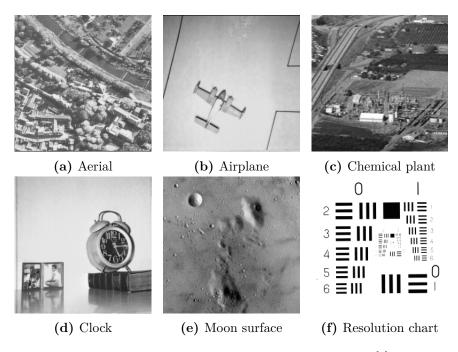


Figure 2.3: 256×256 pixel 8-bits grayscale test images [4]

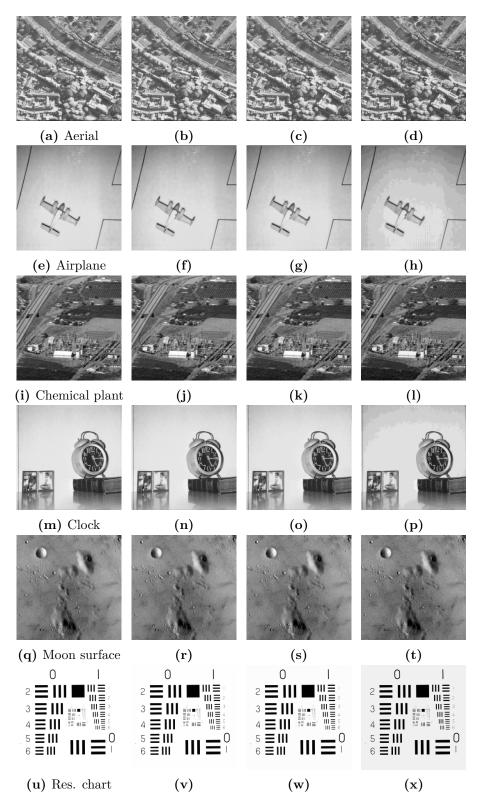


Figure 2.4: Restored images after lossy compression. Left pictures are the originals, right of then are the results of the Truncate1 compresseion, then Truncate2 and on the right Truncate4. 5

```
a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0
                                               a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1
                                                            b_4
        b_5
             b_4
                                               b_7 \quad b_6 \quad b_5
                                                                 b_3
                b_3
                     b_2 b_1
                                                                      b_2
                                                                      c_2 c_1
    c_6
        c_5
             c_4 c_3
                     c_2
                          c_1
                               c_0
                                               c_7 c_6 c_5 c_4
                                                                 c_3
                                               d_7 \ d_6 \ d_5 \ d_4 \ d_3 \ d_2 \ d_1
    d_6 d_5 d_4 d_3 d_2 d_1
                              d_0
                                               e_7 e_6 e_5 e_4
    e_6 e_5 e_4 e_3 e_2 e_1
                               e_0
                                                                 e_3
                                                                      e_2
    f_6 f_5 f_4 f_3 f_2 f_1
                                               f_7 f_6 f_5 f_4 f_3
                               f_0
    g_6 g_5 g_4 g_3 g_2 g_1
g_7
                                               g_7 g_6 g_5
                                                            g_4
                                                                     /g_{2}/
h_7 h_6 h_5 h_4 h_3 h_2 h_1 h_0
                                               h_7 - h_6 - h_5 - h_4 - h_3 - h_2 - h_1
   (a)
          8
             uncompressed
                                                   (b) Compressing 8 to 7
   bytes.
                                                   bytes.
                        a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 h_1
                        b_7 b_6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 h_2
                           c_6 c_5 c_4 c_3 c_2 c_1 h_3
                        d_7 d_6 d_5 d_4 d_3 d_2 d_1 h_4
                        e_7 e_6 e_5 e_4 e_3 e_2 e_1 h_5
                        f_7 f_6 f_5 f_4 f_3 f_2 f_1 h_6
                        g_7 g_6 g_5 g_4 g_3 g_2 g_1 h_7
                            (c) 7 compressed bytes.
```

Figure 2.5: Truncate1 compression algorithm.

```
a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2
a_7 a_6 a_5 a_4 a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0
                                                       b_7 b_6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2
    b_6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0
c_7 c_6 c_5 c_4 c_3 c_2 c_1 c_0
                                                       c_7 c_6 c_5 c_4
                                                      d_7 d_6 d_5 d_4 d_3 d_2
d_7 \quad d_6 \quad d_5 \quad d_4 \quad d_3 \quad d_2 \quad d_1 \quad d_0
   (a)
          4 uncompressed
                                                          (b) Compressing 4 to 3
   bytes.
                                                          bytes.
                           a_7 \quad a_6 \quad a_5 \quad a_4 \quad a_3 \quad a_2 \quad d_3 \quad d_2
                           b_7 b_6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 d_5 d_4
                           c_7 c_6 c_5 c_4 c_3 c_2 d_7 d_6
                               (c) 3 compressed bytes.
```

Figure 2.6: Truncate2 compression algorithm.

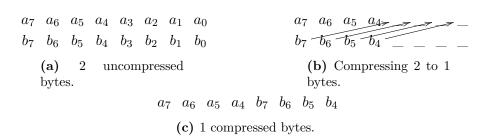


Figure 2.7: Truncate4 compression algorithm.

Implementation

Here is the implementation.

Conclusion

Here is the conclusion.

Bibliography

- [1] Lars Madsen. Introduktion til LaTeX. http://www.imf.au.dk/system/latex/bog/, 2010.
- [2] Tobias Oetiker. The not so short a introduction to LaTeX2e. http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf, 2010.
- [3] Paul G. Howard and Jeffrey Scott Vitter. Fast and efficient lossless image compression. In *in Proc. 1993 Data Compression Conference*, (Snowbird), pages 351–360, 1993.
- [4] USC Viterbi School of Engineering. The usc-sipi image database. http://sipi.usc.edu/database/. [Online; accessed May 4, 2016].

Appendix A

Appendix A name

Here is the first appendix