

Lesson 110: Discrete Cosine Transform

Discrete Cosine Transform

- 8-point 1D DCT

$$X(u) = \frac{C(u)}{2} \sum_{i=0}^7 x(i) \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{16}$$

where $x(i)$ are the inputs, $X(u)$ are the outputs, and $C(u) = 1/\sqrt{2}$ for $u = 0$, otherwise is 1

- 8×8 -point 2D DCT:

$$X(u, v) = \frac{C(u)}{2} \frac{C(v)}{2} \sum_{i=0}^7 \sum_{j=0}^7 x(i, j) \cos \frac{(2i+1)u\pi}{16} \cos \frac{(2j+1)v\pi}{16}$$

Discrete Cosine Transform (cont'd)

- Using matrix notation, the 8×8 -point 2D DCT can be expressed as a matrix product

$$[X] = [C_{8 \times 8}] * [x]$$

where $[x]$ and $[X]$ are the two-dimensional input and output sequences, respectively

- A standard strategy to compute the 2D DCT is the row-column separation

$$[X] = [C] * [x] * [C]^t$$

where $[C]$ is the matrix for 1D DCT

Discrete Cosine Transform (cont'd)

- The expanded matrix representation for the 8-point 1D DCT

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \\ X(4) \\ X(5) \\ X(6) \\ X(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 \\ C_1 & C_3 & C_5 & C_7 & -C_7 & -C_5 & -C_3 & -C_1 \\ C_2 & C_6 & -C_6 & -C_2 & -C_2 & -C_6 & C_6 & C_2 \\ C_3 & -C_7 & -C_1 & -C_5 & -C_5 & C_1 & C_7 & -C_3 \\ C_4 & -C_4 & -C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & -C_4 & -C_4 & C_4 \\ C_5 & -C_1 & C_7 & C_3 & -C_3 & -C_7 & C_1 & -C_5 \\ C_6 & -C_2 & C_2 & -C_6 & -C_6 & C_2 & -C_2 & C_6 \\ C_7 & -C_5 & C_3 & -C_1 & C_1 & -C_3 & C_5 & -C_7 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \\ x(4) \\ x(5) \\ x(6) \\ x(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

where $C_n = \cos n\pi/16$

- A direct implementation of would require 64 multiplications and 56 additions

Discrete Cosine Transform (cont'd)

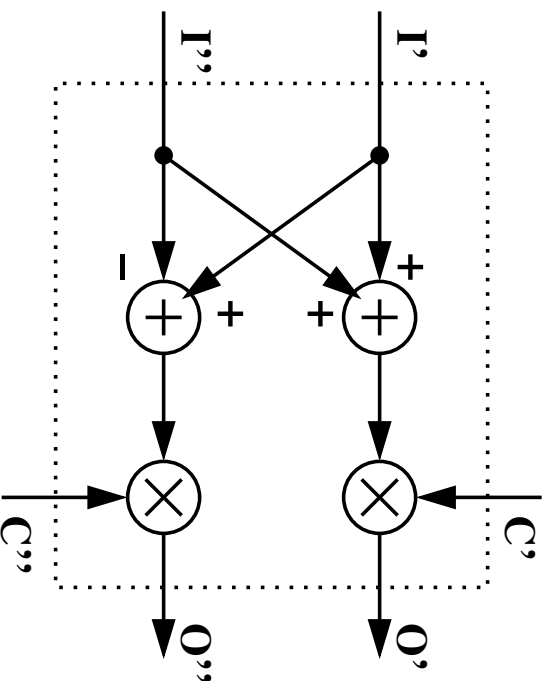
- By exploiting the symmetry in the DCT coefficient matrix the number of multiplications is reduced to 32, at the expense of additional 8 additions/subtractions

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(2) \\ X(4) \\ X(6) \\ X(1) \\ X(3) \\ X(5) \\ X(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & C_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_2 & C_6 & -C_6 & -C_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_4 & -C_4 & -C_4 & C_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_6 & -C_2 & C_2 & -C_6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_1 & C_3 & C_5 & C_7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_3 & -C_7 & -C_1 & -C_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_5 & -C_1 & C_7 & C_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_7 & -C_5 & C_3 & -C_1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x(0) + x(7) \\ x(1) + x(6) \\ x(2) + x(5) \\ x(3) + x(4) \\ x(0) - x(7) \\ x(1) - x(6) \\ x(2) - x(5) \\ x(3) - x(4) \end{bmatrix}$$

Discrete Cosine Transform (cont'd)

- **Butterfly** computation is widely encountered:

$$\begin{aligned} O' &= (I' + I'') \cdot C' \\ O'' &= (I' - I'') \cdot C'' \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$



Discrete Cosine Transform (cont'd)

- Butterfly – vector-valued function
 - Any restrictions due to ARM architecture?
- Additions and subtractions – that's easy
- Multiplication by constant (seven constants)
 - Software: use MUL operation
 - Hardware: one/two full multipliers or seven multipliers-by-constant?
- How many new instructions?
 - What syntax?
DCT Rs1, Rs2, Rt
where Rs1 = [I', C'], Rs2 = [I'', C''], Rt = [O1, O'']
 - What latency?
 - How to rewrite the code using these new instructions?

DCT – project requirements

- Build the testbench: the input is a 8-by-8 matrix of integers
- Write a DCT in software and highlight the Butterfly routine
- Implement Butterfly in:
 - software (write C routines)
 - horizontal firmware with two issue slots
 - custom hardware (write VHDL/Verilog)
- Define a new instruction (or new instructions) that does Butterfly
 - You must comply with the ARM architecture (you can have at most two arguments and one result per instruction call)

DCT – project requirements

- Rewrite the high-level code and instantiate the new instruction
 - Use assembly inlining
- Estimate:
 - the performance improvement of hardware-based solution versus software-based solution
 - the performance improvement of a 2-issue slot firmware-based solution versus software-based solution
- Estimate the penalty in terms of number of gates for the hardware solution

Questions, feedbacks

