

Video Compression and Coding using Transforms, Subband Filters and Motion Compensation

Laboratory Exercise 2

Multimedia and Video Communications (SSY150)

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Modes of video compression

- Intra Mode
 - also called 2D image compression
 - first generation technique
- Inter Mode
 - between two images or consecutive images
 - 2nd generation technique

INTRA compression mode

- Image consists of **low frequency** (High energy coefficient) and **high frequency** parts (small energy coefficients).
- Edges, textures lie on low frequency parts.

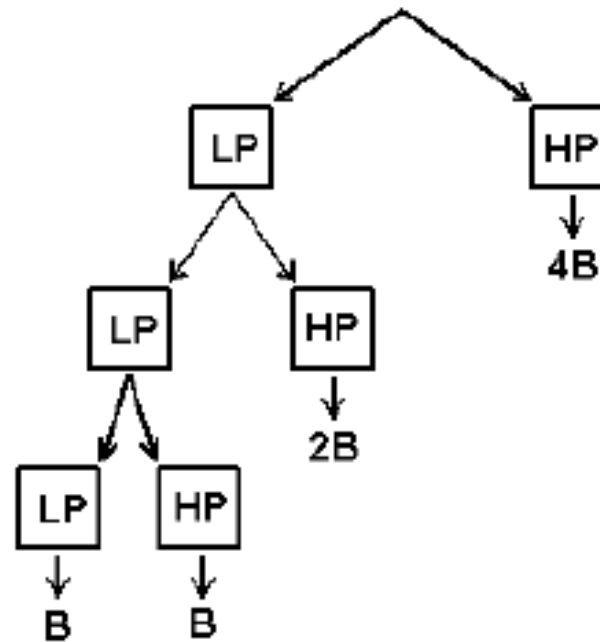
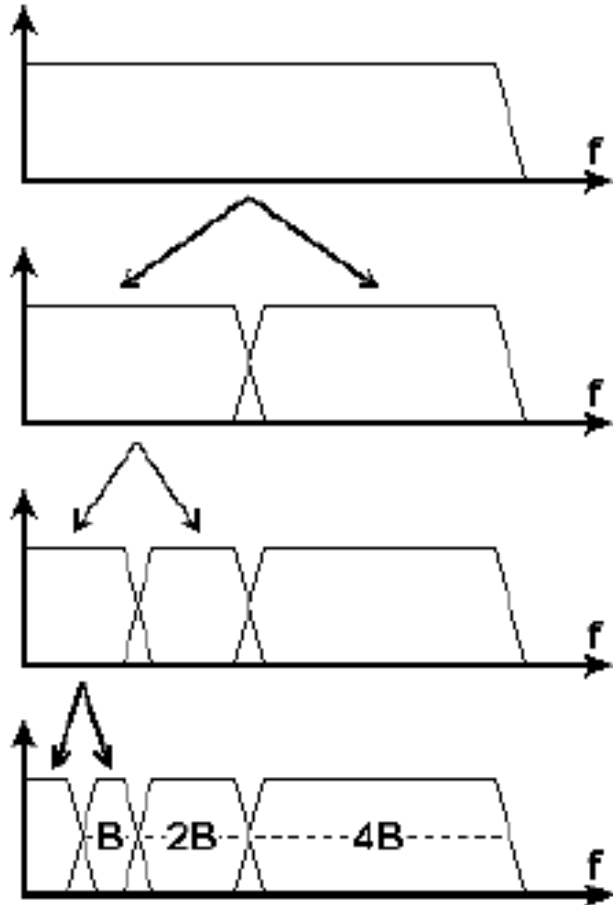
Criteria to use Transformation of images:

- KLT (expensive computation)
- DCT
- Subband filter

Discret Cosine Transformation (DCT)

- A **discrete cosine transform (DCT)** expresses a finite sequence of data points in terms of a sum of cosine functions oscillating at different frequencies.
- **Block based DCT**
 - Images are non-stationary
 - For a small area, image block can be considered as stationary.
 - Typical block size (8×8 , 16×16 pixels)

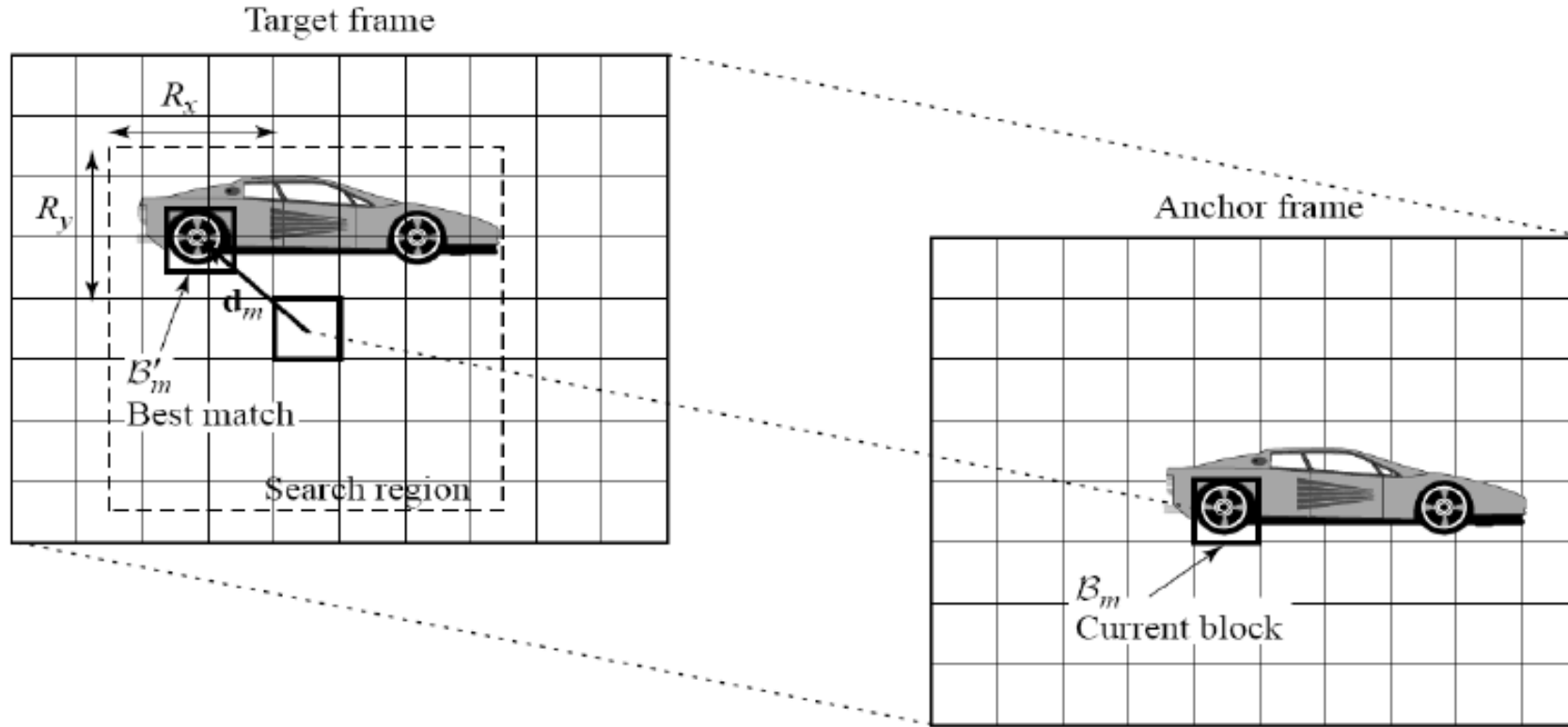
1D Subband Filters using Wavelets



Advantage over DCT:

Avoids block artifacts

Inter-Frame Video Compression based

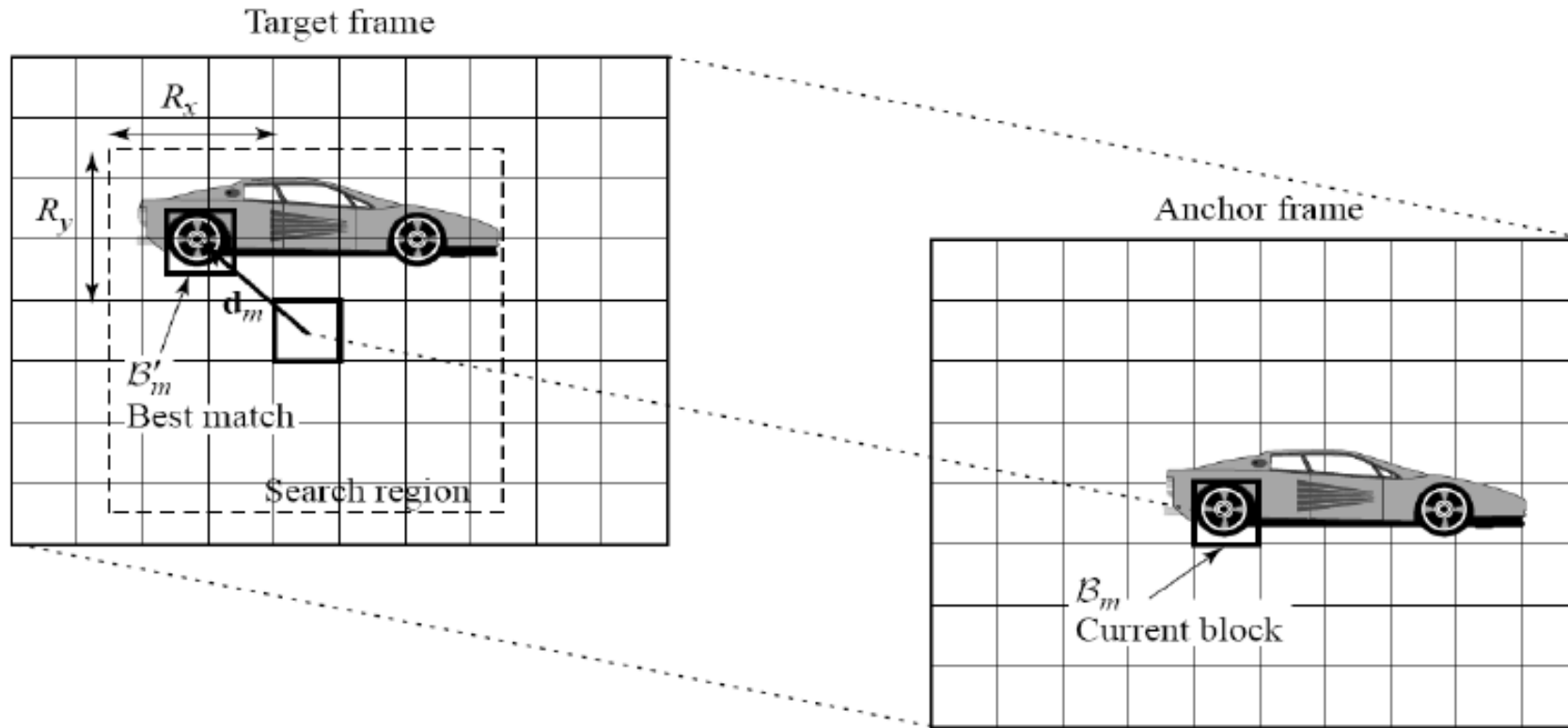


Compute motion vector
based on prediction error

$$MSE_{(i,j)}(dx, dy) = \frac{1}{M_x M_y} \sum_{y_j=(j-1)M_y+1}^{jM_y} \sum_{x_i=(i-1)M_x+1}^{iM_x} [\mathbf{I}_t(x_i, y_j) - \mathbf{I}_{t-1}(x_i - dx, y_j - dy)]^2$$

$1 \leq (x_i - dx) \leq N_x, 1 \leq (y_j - dy) \leq N_y$ (for global search)

Inter-Frame Video Compression based



$$MAE_{(i,j)}(dx, dy) = \frac{1}{M_x M_y} \sum_{y_j=(j-1)M_y+1}^{jM_y} \sum_{x_i=(i-1)M_x+1}^{iM_x} |\mathbf{I}_t(x_i, y_j) - \mathbf{I}_{t-1}(x_i - dx, y_j - dy)|$$

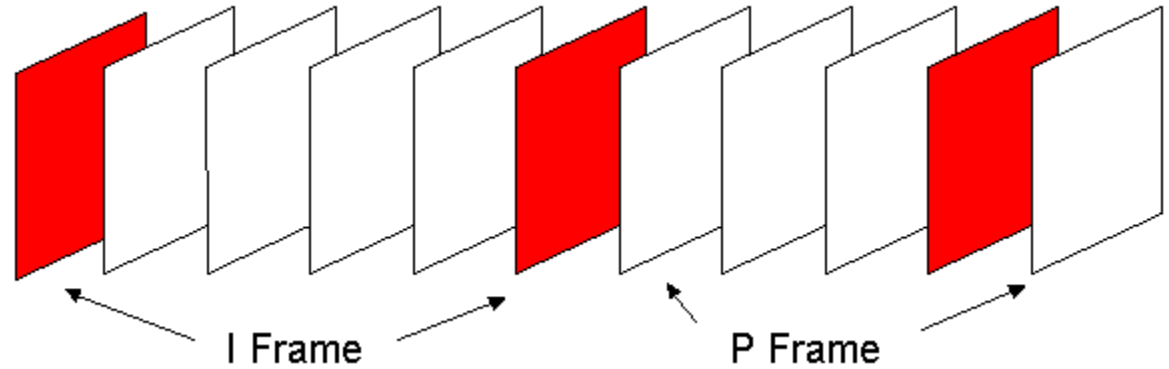
$1 \leq (x_i - dx) \leq N_x, 1 \leq (y_j - dy) \leq N_y$ (for global search)

Inter-Frame Video Compression based

- Typical block size (8 by 8, 16 by 16)
- For complex motion, smaller block size is used with more computation.
- Larger block size uses less computation but with larger prediction error.

Video Encoding

- Intra mode (I frames)
- Inter mode (P frame)
 - Motion vector (dx, dy)
 - Motion compensation



Assessing the Quality of Compressed Images

- PSNR

$$PSNR = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{MAX_x^2}{MSE} \right)$$

- SSIM

computes similarity between images.

$$SSIM(x, y) = \frac{(2\mu_x\mu_y + c_1)(2\sigma_{xy} + c_2)}{(\mu_x^2 + \mu_y^2 + c_1)(\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 + c_2)}$$