

# IMAGE COMPRESSION WITH WAVELETS

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# WAVELET TRANSFORM

$$W(a, b) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \cdot \psi^* \left( \frac{t - b}{a} \right) dt$$

The **wavelet coefficients**  $c_{jk}$  are then given by

$$c_{jk} = [W_\psi f] (2^{-j}, k2^{-j})$$

- **a:** The scaling factor **a** stretches or compresses the wavelet. Large values of **a** correspond to low-frequency components (coarse details), while small values correspond to high-frequency components (fine details).
- **b:** The translation factor **b** shifts the wavelet in time, allowing us to localize where specific frequency components occur in the signal.
- **Wavelet function:** The wavelet is analogous to the sinusoid in **Fourier analysis**, but unlike sinusoids, wavelets are **localized in time**.

# COEFFICIENTS MATTER

- “First a wavelet transform is applied. This produces as many coefficients as there are pixels in the image (i.e., there is no compression yet since it is only a transform).
- These coefficients can then be compressed more easily as the information is statistically concentrated in just a few coefficients. This principle is called transform coding.
- After that, the coefficients are quantized and the quantized values are entropy encoded and/or run length encoded.”

# IMAGE LAYERS (RGB)



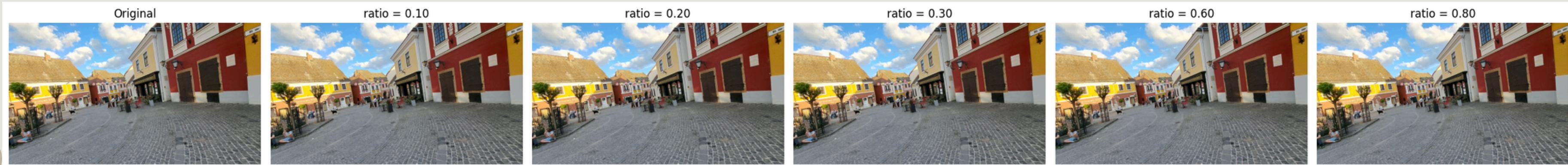
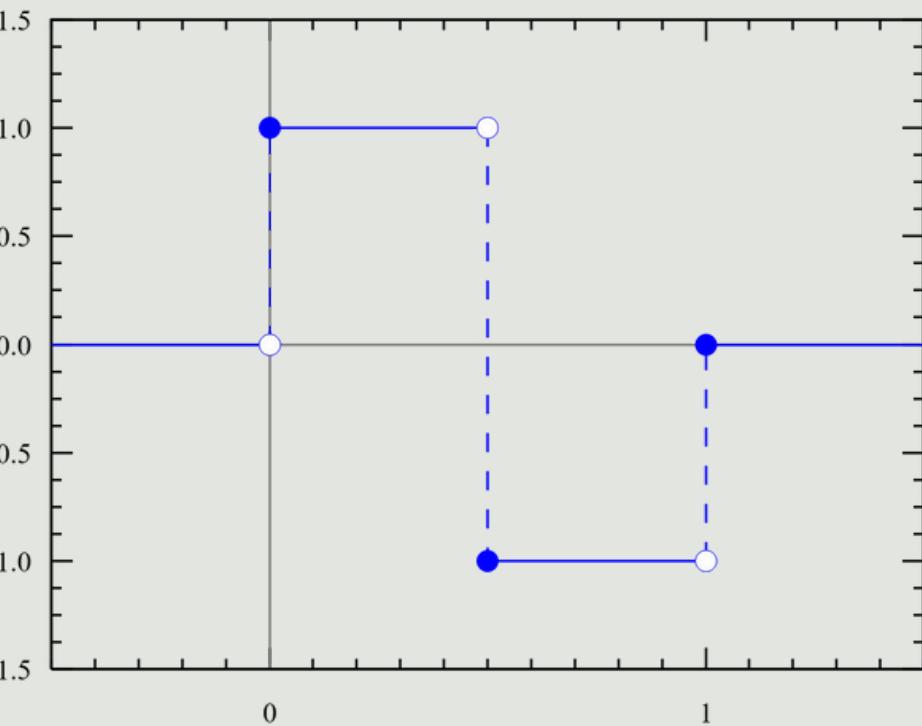
Grayscale

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 223 | 150 | 91  |
| 39  | 71  | 150 |
| 221 | 150 | 221 |

RGB

|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 255 | 79  | 42  |
| 79  | 255 | 42  |
| 42  | 79  | 255 |
| 102 | 80  | 63  |
| 102 | 255 | 29  |
| 63  | 105 | 105 |

# EXPERIMENT WITH HAAR FUNCTIONS



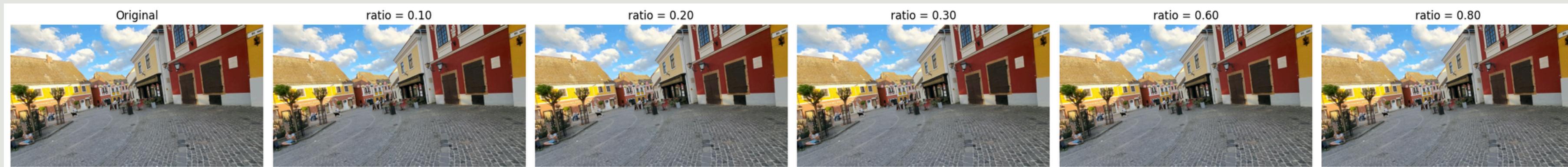
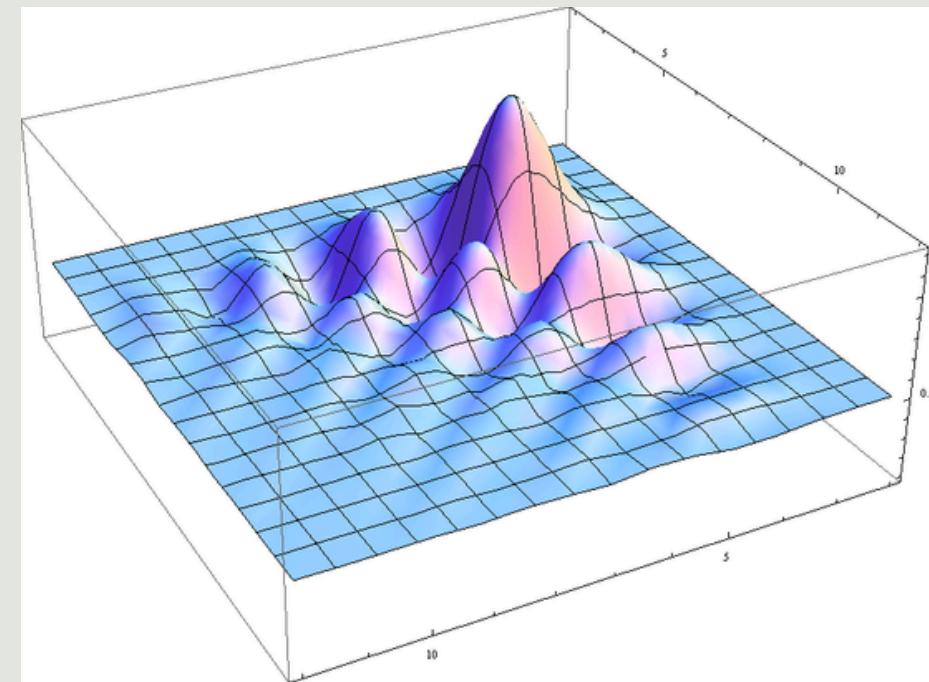
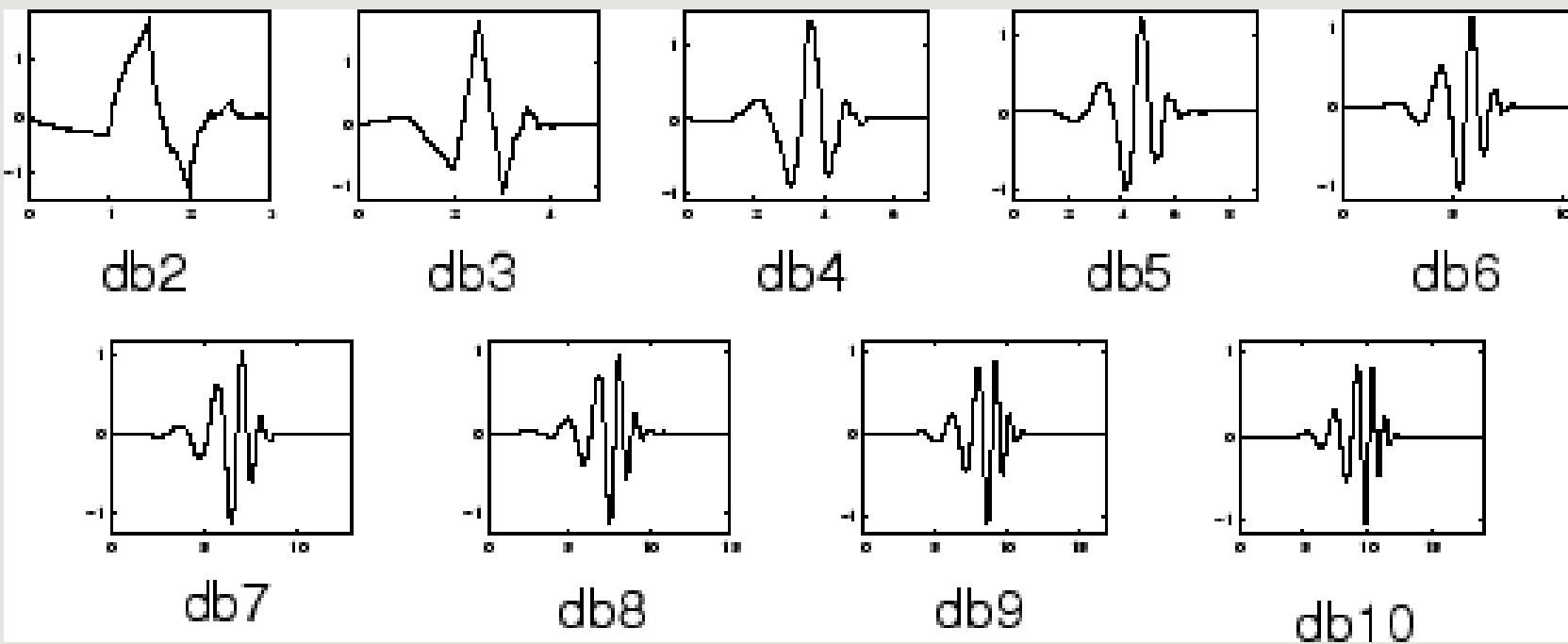
# RESULT WITH HAAR FUNCTIONS

| Ratio | Kept Coefficients | File Size (KB) | File Size (% of Original) | Output File Name |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 0,10  | 10,01%            | 1449,6         | 71,6%                     | canyon_ratio_    |
| 0,20  | 20,11%            | 1707,0         | 84,3%                     | canyon_ratio_    |
| 0,30  | 30,02%            | 1848,6         | 91,3%                     | canyon_ratio_    |
| 0,60  | 60,85 %           | 1933,3         | 95,4%                     | canyon_ratio_    |
| 0,80  | 100,00%           | 1932,1         | 95,4%                     | canyon_ratio_    |

NOTE: ORIGINAL FILE SIZE: 3454.7 KB



# EXPERIMENT WITH DAUBECHIES



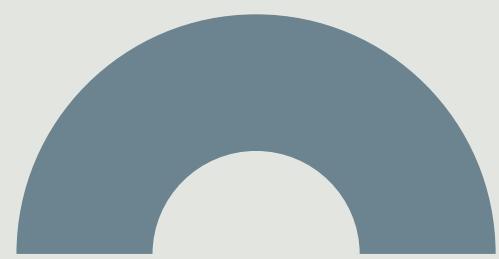
# RESULT WITH DAUBECHIES

| Ratio | Kept Coefficients | File Size (KB) | File Size (% of Original) | Output File Name        |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0,10  | 10,00%            | 1008,0         | 29,2 %                    | szentendre_ratio_10.jpg |
| 0,20  | 20,00%            | 1059,3         | 30,7 %                    | szentendre_ratio_20.jpg |
| 0,30  | 30,00%            | 1093,3         | 31,6 %                    | szentendre_ratio_30.jpg |
| 0,60  | 60,00%            | 1129,7         | 32,7 %                    | szentendre_ratio_60.jpg |
| 0,80  | 80,00%            | 1134,4         | 32,8 %                    | szentendre_ratio_80.jpg |

NOTE: ORIGINAL FILE SIZE: 3454.7 KB

# DIFFERENCES?





# **THANK YOU!**