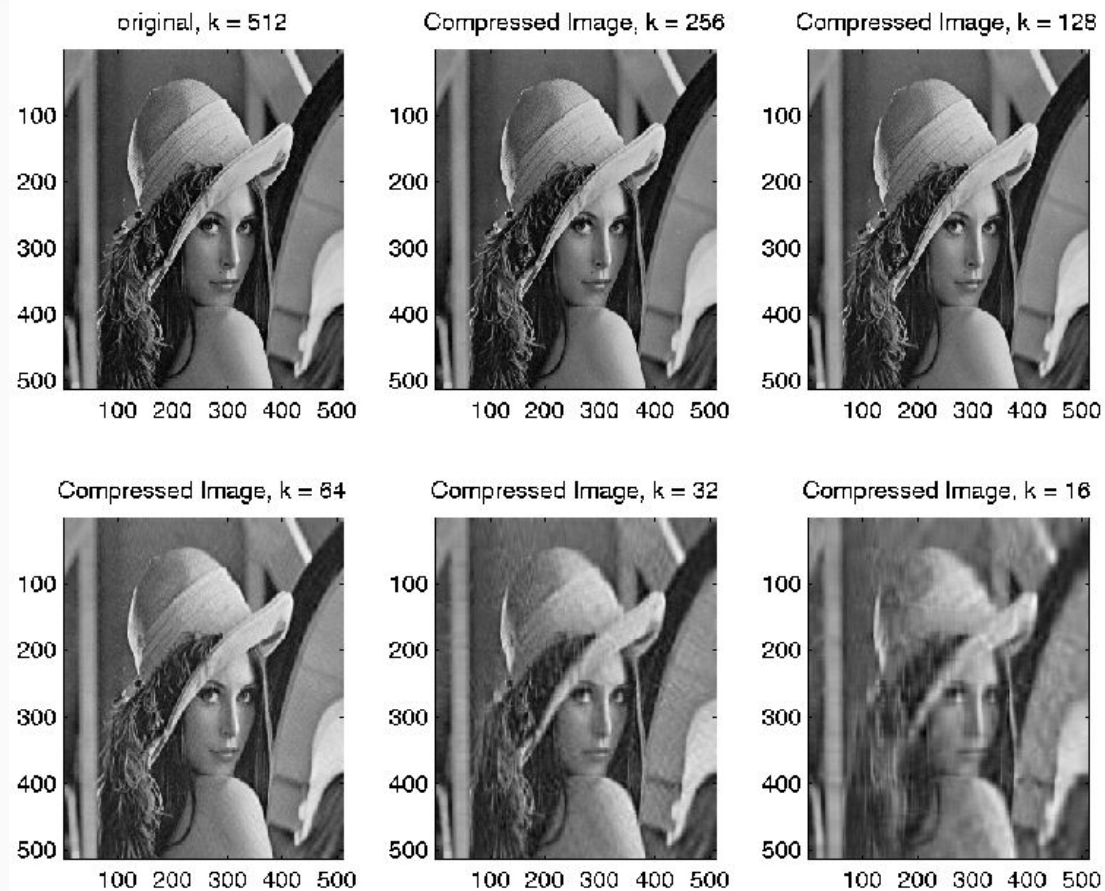


# On the Selection of Image Compression Algorithms



- What is compression?
- Types of image compression
- JPEG compression
- Wavelet compression
- VQ compression
- Fractal compression
- Experimental results
- Conclusion

# What is compression?



## Different types of compression



Good Compression



Bad Compression

## Different types of image compression



# Lossy compression methods

- Better Portable Graphics, also known as BPG (lossless or lossy compression)
- Cartesian Perceptual Compression, also known as CPC
- DjVu
- **Fractal compression**
- ICER, used by the Mars Rovers, related to JPEG 2000 in its use of wavelets
- JBIG2 (lossless or lossy compression)
- **JPEG**
- JPEG 2000, JPEG's successor format that uses wavelets (lossless or lossy compression)
- JPEG XR, another successor of JPEG with support for high dynamic range, wide gamut pixel formats (lossless or lossy compression)
- **Vector quantization (VQ compression)**
- PGF, Progressive Graphics File (lossless or lossy compression)
- S3TC texture compression for 3D computer graphics hardware
- **Wavelet compression**

# Lossless compression methods

- PNG – Portable Network Graphics
- TIFF – Tagged Image File Format
- WebP – (high-density lossless or lossy compression of RGB and RGBA images)
- BPG – Better Portable Graphics (lossless/lossy compression based on HEVC)
- FLIF – Free Lossless Image Format
- JPEG-LS – (lossless/near-lossless compression standard)
- TGA – Truevision TGA
- PCX – PiCture eXchange
- JPEG 2000 – (includes lossless compression method, as proven by Sunil Kumar, Prof San Diego State University[citation needed])
- JPEG XR – formerly WMPPhoto and HD Photo, includes a lossless compression method
- ILBM – (lossless RLE compression of Amiga IFF images)
- JBIG2 – (lossless or lossy compression of B&W images)
- PGF – Progressive Graphics File (lossless or lossy compression)

# JPEG Compression

Appeared in 1974.

**Compression ration**  $\leq 50$

**Pro :**

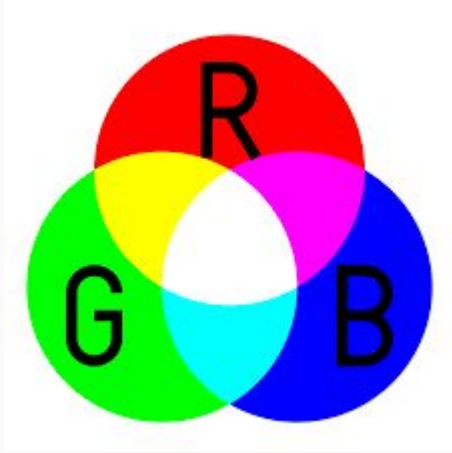
- Current standard

**Cons:**

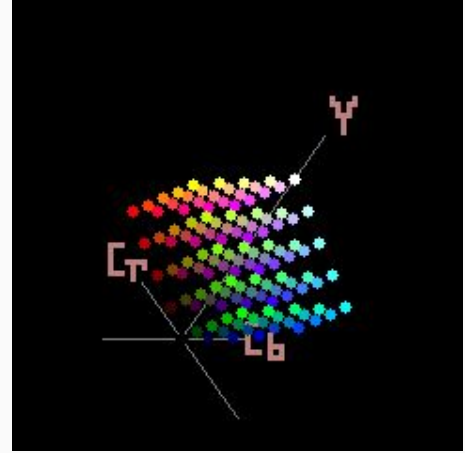
- Coefficient quantization
- Bit allocation



## JPEG Compression - Step 1 (Color space conversion)

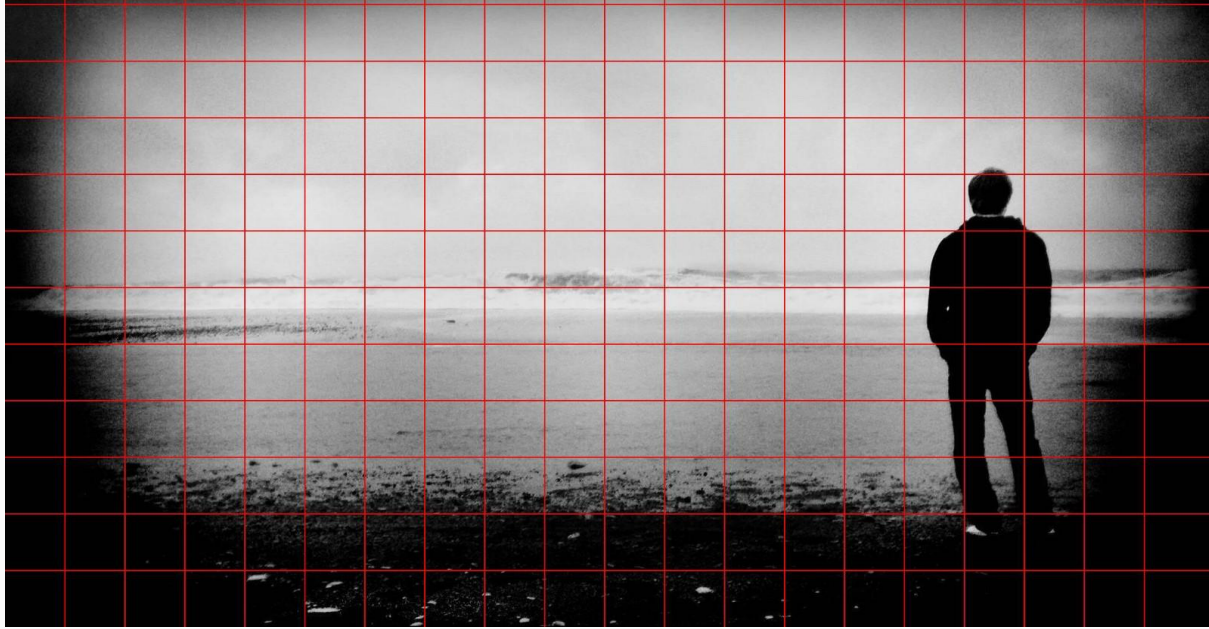


RGB



YCbCr

## JPEG Compression - Step 2(Preparing for DCT)



Partitioned image for 8\*8 blocks



One block of the image

## JPEG Compression - Step 3(Applying DCT)



Cosine Wave

|         |          |          |          |          |         |         |         |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| -27.500 | -213.468 | -149.608 | -95.281  | -103.750 | -46.946 | -58.717 | 27.226  |
| 168.229 | 51.611   | -21.544  | -239.520 | -8.238   | -24.495 | -52.657 | -96.621 |
| -27.198 | -31.236  | -32.278  | 173.389  | -51.141  | -56.942 | 4.002   | 49.143  |
| 30.184  | -43.070  | -50.473  | 67.134   | -14.115  | 11.139  | 71.010  | 18.039  |
| 19.500  | 8.460    | 33.589   | -53.113  | -36.750  | 2.918   | -5.795  | -18.387 |
| -70.593 | 66.878   | 47.441   | -32.614  | -8.195   | 18.132  | -22.994 | 6.631   |
| 12.078  | -19.127  | 6.252    | -55.157  | 85.586   | -0.603  | 8.028   | 11.212  |
| 71.152  | -38.373  | -75.924  | 29.294   | -16.451  | -23.436 | -4.213  | 15.624  |

DCT values

## JPEG Compression - Step 4(Coefficient quantization)

```
17, 18, 24, 47, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
18, 21, 26, 66, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
24, 26, 56, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
47, 66, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99
```

Chrominance quantization table

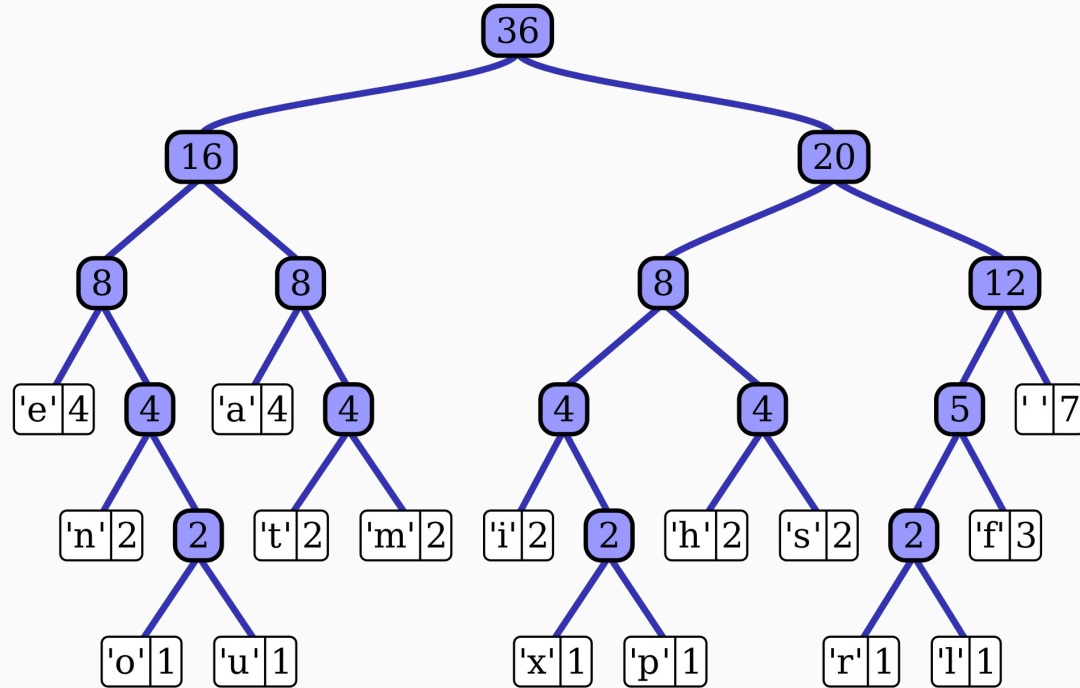
Luminance Quantization Table

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 16, | 11, | 10, | 16, | 24,  | 40,  | 51,  | 61,  |
| 12, | 12, | 14, | 19, | 26,  | 58,  | 60,  | 55,  |
| 14, | 13, | 16, | 24, | 40,  | 57,  | 69,  | 56,  |
| 14, | 17, | 22, | 29, | 51,  | 87,  | 80,  | 62,  |
| 18, | 22, | 37, | 56, | 68,  | 109, | 103, | 77,  |
| 24, | 35, | 55, | 64, | 81,  | 104, | 113, | 92,  |
| 49, | 64, | 78, | 87, | 103, | 121, | 120, | 101, |
| 72, | 92, | 95, | 98, | 112, | 100, | 103, | 99   |

|    |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| -2 | -19 | -15 | -6  | -4 | -1 | -1 | 0  |
| 14 | 4   | -2  | -13 | 0  | 0  | -1 | -2 |
| -2 | -2  | -2  | 7   | -1 | -1 | 0  | 1  |
| 2  | -3  | -2  | 2   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| 1  | 0   | 1   | -1  | -1 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| -3 | 2   | 1   | -1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 0  | 0   | 0   | -1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 1  | 0   | -1  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |

Matrix after quantization

## JPEG Compression - Step 5(Encoding)



Huffman tree

# Wavelet Compression

Appeared in **1992**.

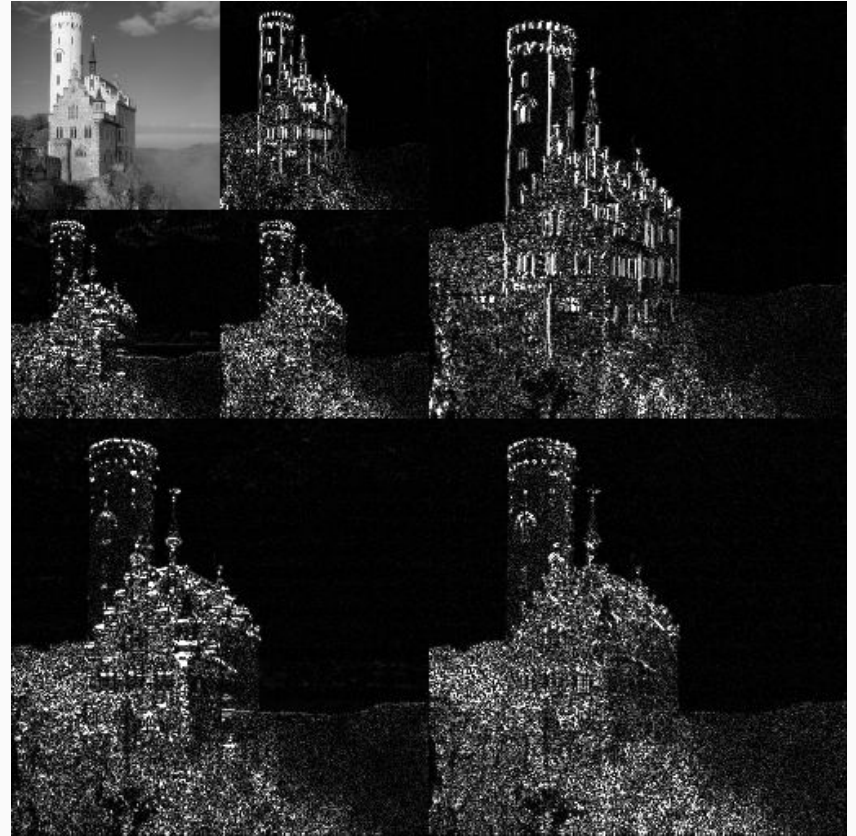
**Compression ratio**  $> 32$

**Pro :**

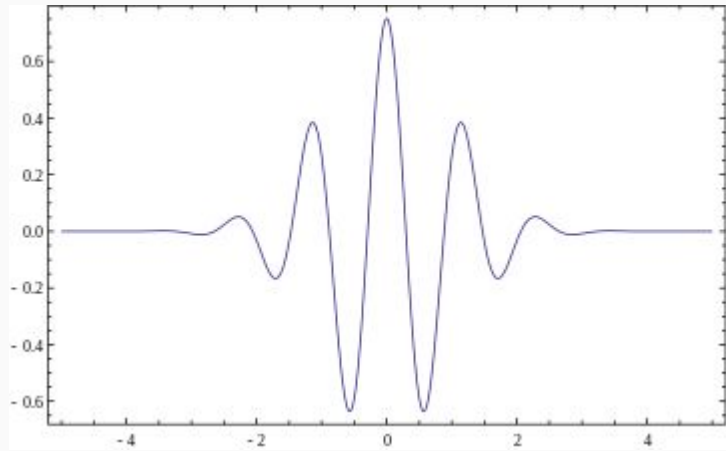
- High compression ratio

**Cons**

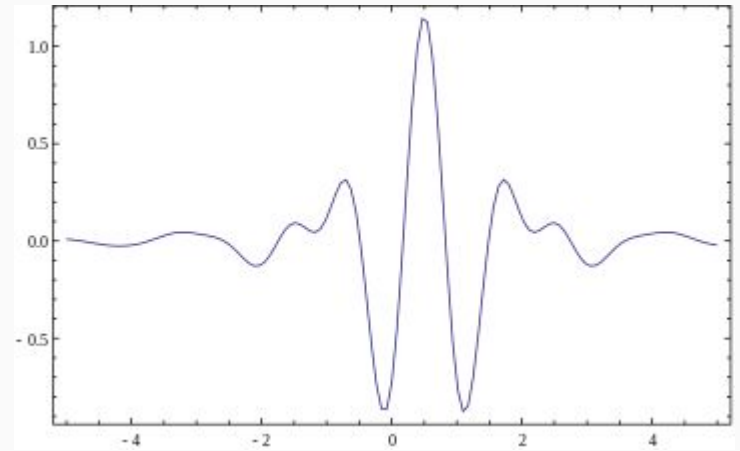
- Coefficient quantization
- Bit allocation



# Wavelet Compression

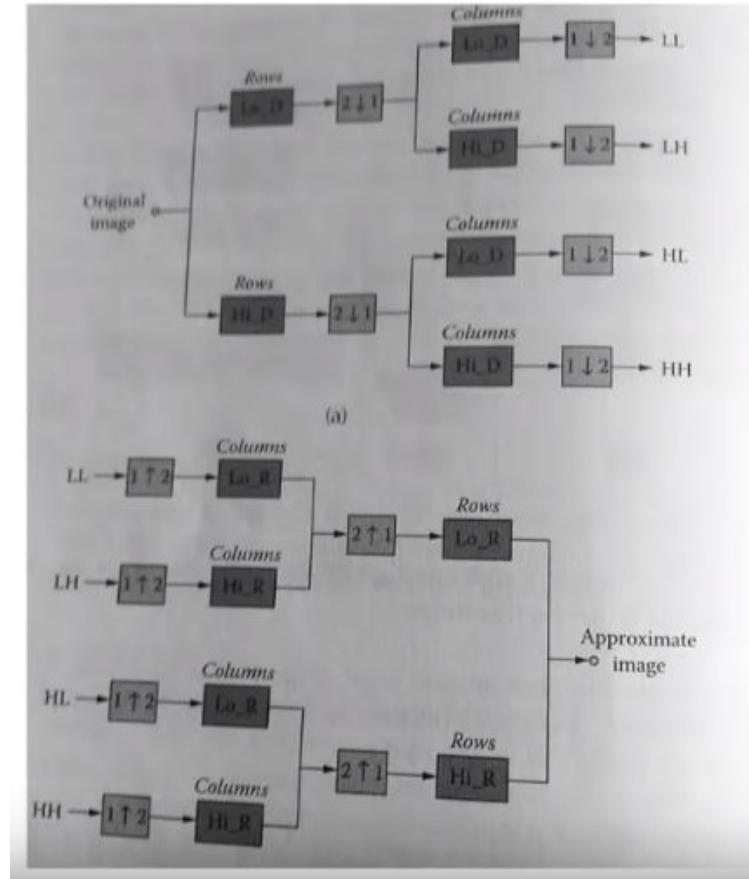
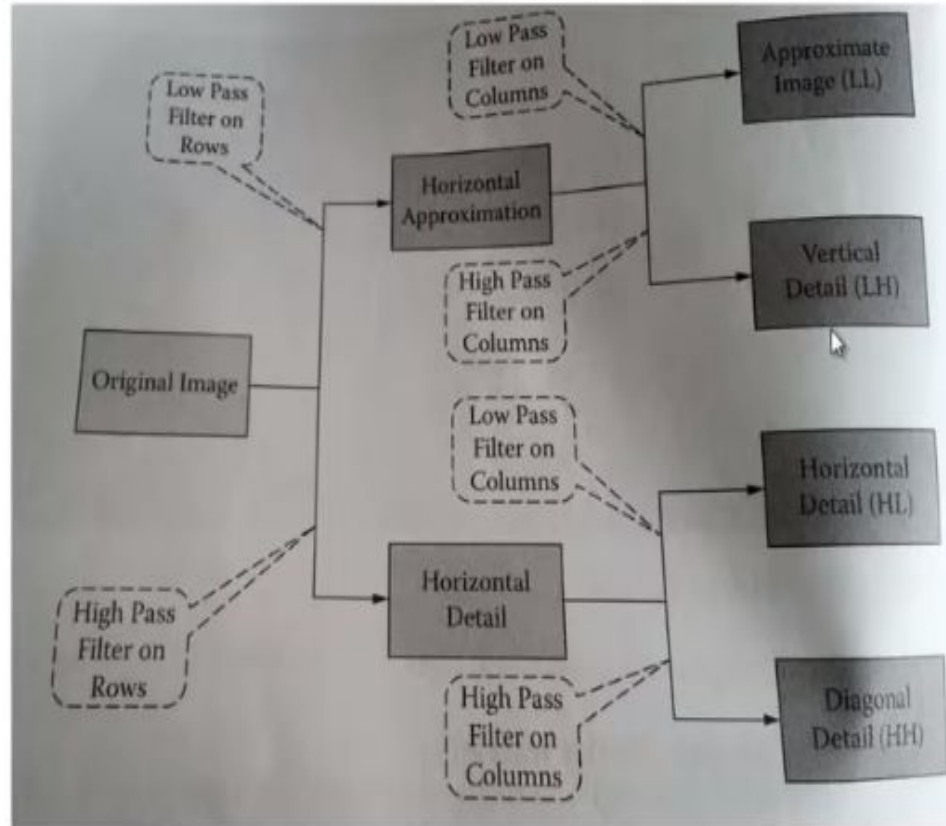


Morlet wavelet



Mayers wavelet

# Encoding and decoding





## Examples



Figure 3.3: Original Lena image

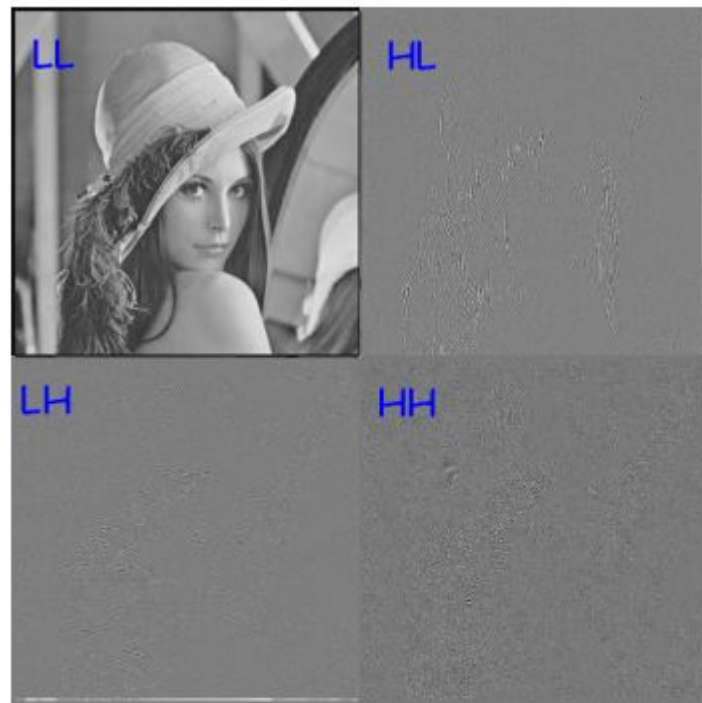


Figure 3.4: Lena image after wavelet decomposition

# VQ (Vector Quantization) Compression

Appeared in **1980**.

**Compression ratio** < 32

## **Pro:**

- Simple decoder
- No coefficient quantization
- Blindingly fast decompression
- Good quality at excellent compression ratios

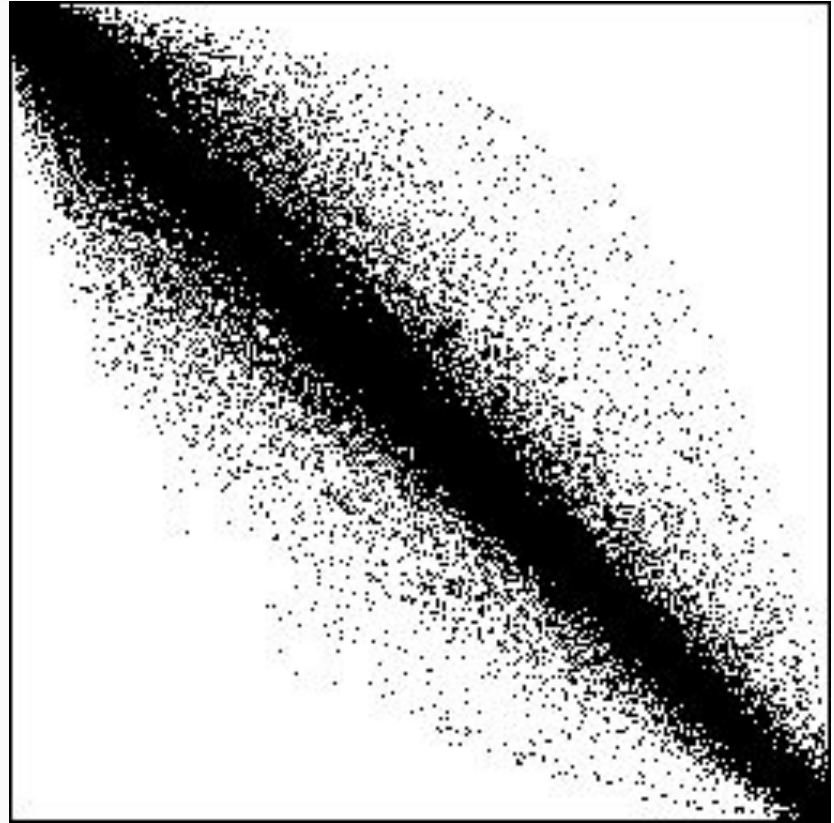
## **Cons:**

- Slow codebook generation
- Small bpp
- Nonstandard, not widely supported in hardware.

# VQ Compression - Explanation

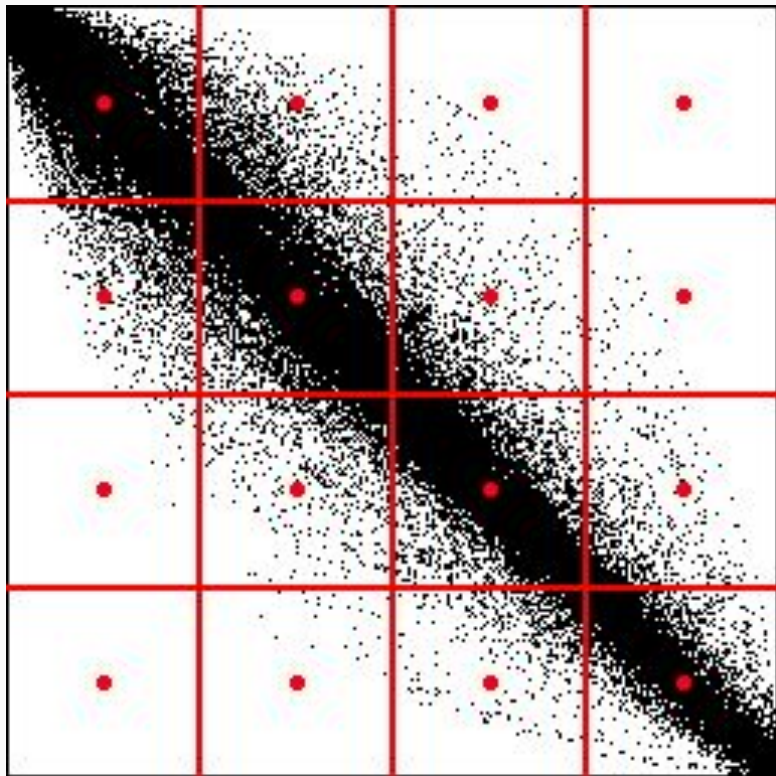


2D Image (Lena)

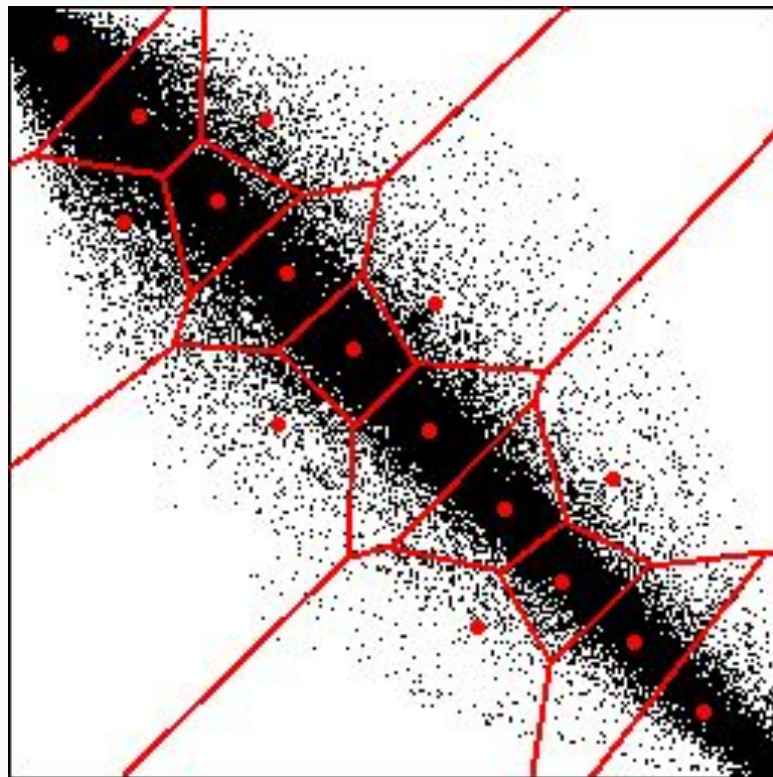


Distributia de perechi de pixeli

# VQ Compression - Explanation



Scalar quantization to 2 bits/pixel



Vector quantization to 4 bits per 2D-vector

# Fractal Compression

Appeared in **1992**.

**Compression ratio**  $\geq 16$

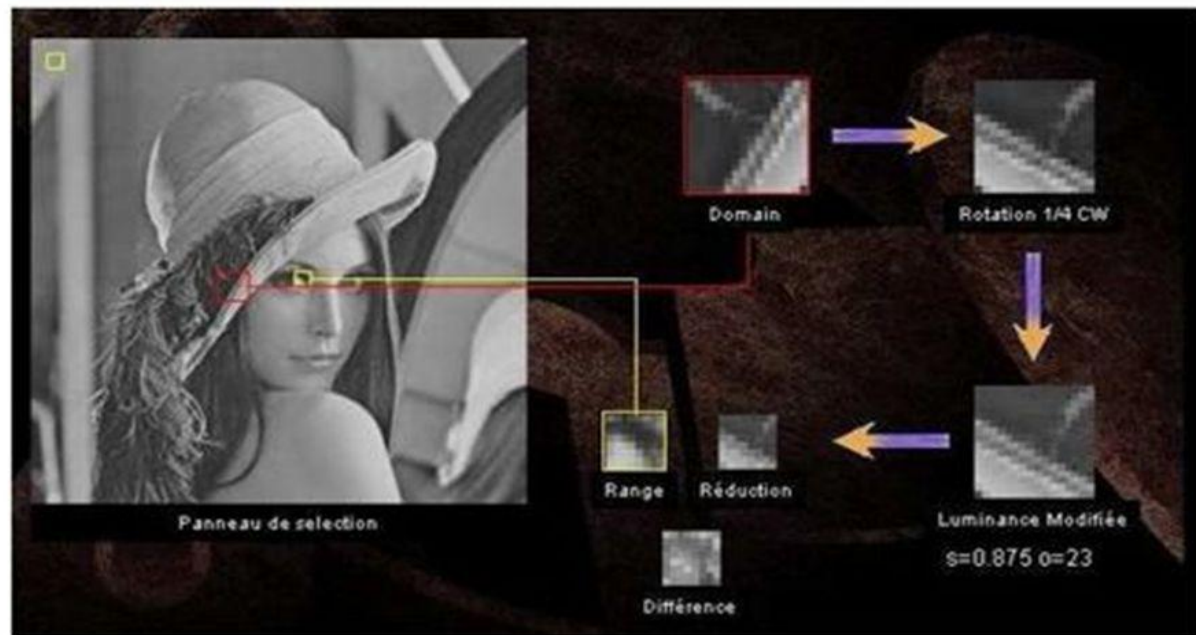
Pro:

- Good mathematical encoding frame
- Resolution-free decoding

Cons:

- Slow encoding

## Fractal Compression





## Lena with Fractal compression



(a)

(b)

(c)

Fig. 6 : (a) Original 'Lena' image; (b) decoded image of 'Lena' with no signature; (c) decoded image

## Experimental Comparison

| Algorithm | <i>PSNR values (in dB)</i> |       |          |         |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------|----------|---------|
|           | Jet                        | Lenna | Mandrill | Peppers |
| Wavelet   | 32.48                      | 34.66 | 26.54    | 34.99   |
| JPEG      | 30.39                      | 31.73 | 25.15    | 31.95   |
| VQ        | 26.76                      | 29.28 | 24.45    | 29.12   |
| Fractal   | 26.70                      | 29.04 | 24.29    | 29.13   |

|         | <i>CPU time</i> |          |
|---------|-----------------|----------|
|         | Encoding        | Decoding |
| Wavelet | 0.35 sec        | 0.27 sec |
| JPEG    | 0.12 sec        | 0.12 sec |
| VQ      | 2.45 sec        | 0.18 sec |
| Fractal | 5.65 hrs        | 1.35 sec |

Table 2: Performance of coding algorithms on various  $256 \times 256$  images.



# Conclusion

| Algorithm | <i>0.50 bpp</i> |          |          |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|           | PSNR values     | Encoding | Decoding |
| Wavelet   | 36.71           | 0.8 sec  | 0.7 sec  |
| JPEG      | 34.27           | 0.2 sec  | 0.2 sec  |
| VQ        | 28.26           | 6.0 sec  | 0.7 sec  |
| Fractal   | 27.21           | 6.3 hrs  | 3.5 sec  |

| Algorithm | <i>0.25 bpp</i> |          |          |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|           | PSNR value      | Encoding | Decoding |
| Wavelet   | 32.47           | 0.7 sec  | 0.5 sec  |
| JPEG      | 29.64           | 0.2 sec  | 0.2 sec  |
| VQ        | N/A             | N/A      | N/A      |
| Fractal   | N/A             | N/A      | N/A      |

Table 3: Performance of coding algorithms on a 400×400 fingerprint image.



Figure 3: Decoded fingerprints by (a) Wavelet, (b) JPEG, (c) VQ, (d) Fractal algorithms.

Questions?



# Sources

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