VII. Data Compression (A)

◆壓縮的通則:

利用資料的一致性

資料越一致的資料,越能夠進行壓縮

[References]

- I. Bocharova, *Compression for Multimedia*, Cambridge, UK, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- 酒井善則,吉田俊之原著,原島博監修,白執善編譯, "影像壓縮術",全華印行,2004.
- •戴顯權,"資料壓縮 Data Compression," 旗標出版社, 2007.
- D. Salomon, *Introduction to Data Compression*, Springer, 3rd ed., New York , 2004.

⊙ 7-A 壓縮的哲學:

(1) 利用資料的一致性,規則性,與可預測性

(exploit redundancies and predictability, find the compact or sparse representation)

(2) 通常而言,若可以用比較<u>精簡的自然語言</u>來描述一個東西,那麼也 就越能夠對這個東西作壓縮

Q: 最古老的壓縮技術是什麼?

(3) 資料越一致,代表統計特性越集中

包括 Fourier transform domain, histogram, eigenvalue 等方面的集中度

Data type	Compression technique	Compression rate
Audio	*.mp3	
Image	*.jpg	
Video	*.mpg *.mpeg *.mp4 *.avi *.wmv *.mov	

思考	号:如何對以下的資料作壓縮
	Article:
	Song:
	Voice:
	Cartoon:

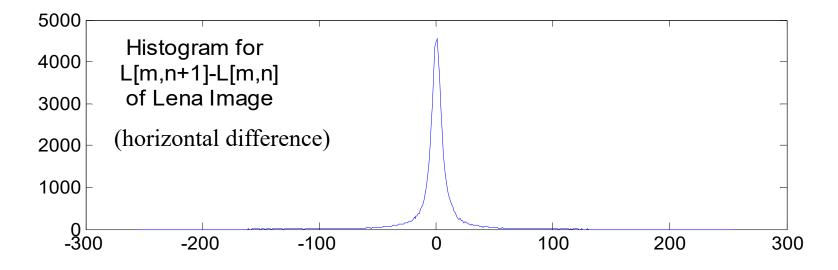
Compression: Original signal → Compact representation + residual information

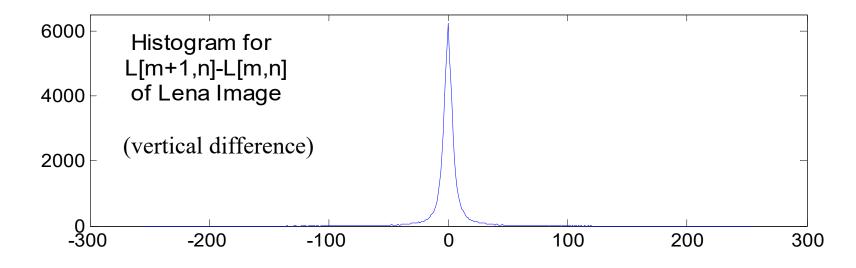
© 7-B Compression for Images

•影像的「一致性」:

Space domain: 每一點的值,會和相鄰的點的值非常接近 $F[m, n+1] \approx F[m, n], \qquad F[m+1, n] \approx F[m, n]$

Frequency domain: 大多集中在低頻的地方。





Histogram:

一個 vector 或一個 matrix 當中,有多少點會等於某一個值

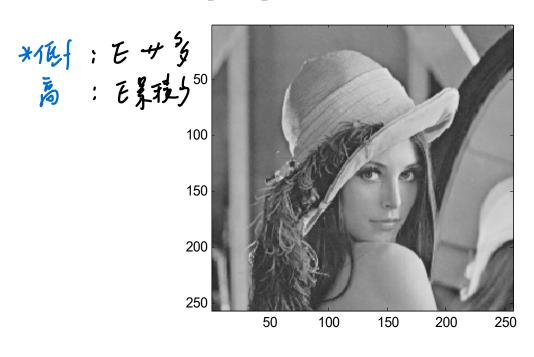
則 x[n] 的 histogram 為

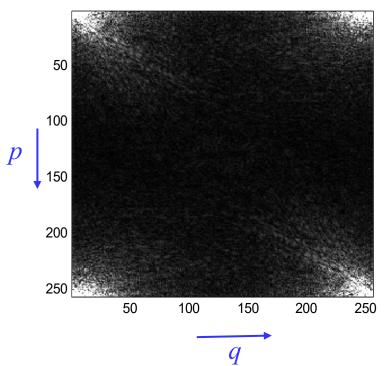
$$h[1] = 1, h[2] = 1, h[3] = 2, h[4] = 3, h[5] = 4$$

Lena Image 頻譜 (frequency domain) 的一致性

L[m, n]

|fft2(L[m, n])| (用 亮度來代表 amplitude)

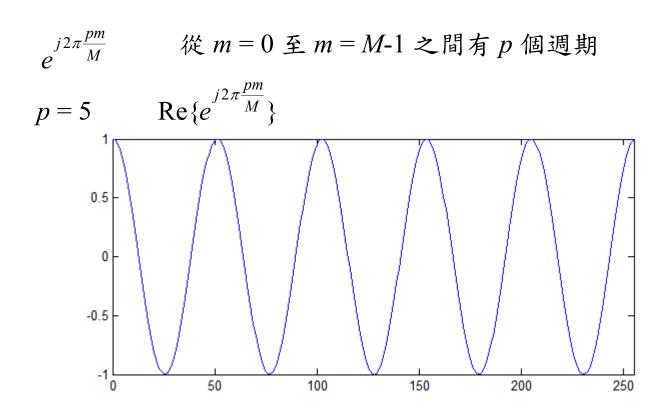




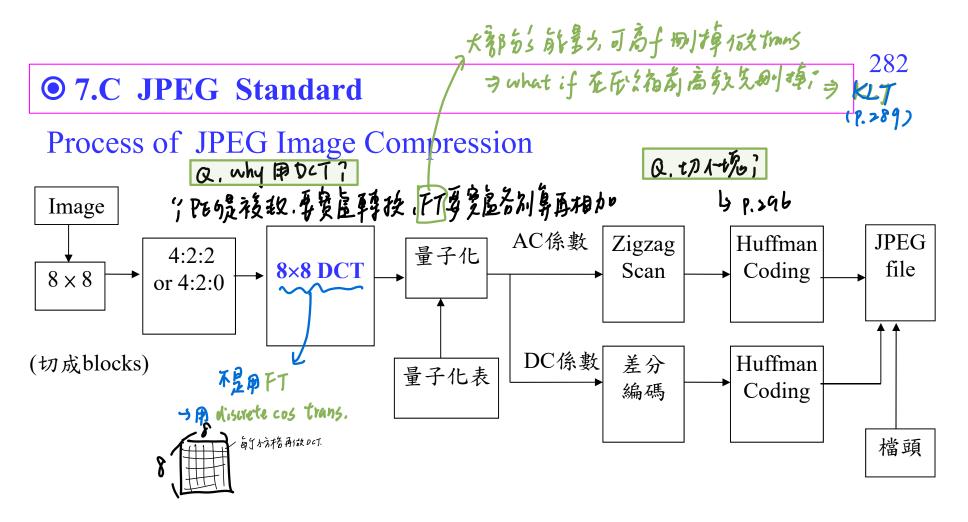
$$L_{F}[p,q] = fft2\{L[m,n]\} = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} L[m,n]e^{-j2\pi \frac{pm}{M}} e^{-j2\pi \frac{qn}{N}}$$

$$L[m,n] = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} L_{F}[p,q] e^{j2\pi \frac{pm}{M}} e^{j2\pi \frac{qn}{N}}$$

影像的「頻率」:frequency in the space domain



larger p: more variation in the space domain



- •主要用到四個技術:(1)4:2:2 or 4:2:0 (和 space domain 的一致性相關)
 - (2) 8×8 DCT (和 frequency domain 的一致性相關)
 - (3) 差分編碼 (和 space domain 的一致性相關)
 - (4) Huffman coding (和 lossless 編碼技術相關)

JPEG: 影像編碼的國際標準 全名: Joint Photographic Experts Group

JPEG 官方網站: http://www.jpeg.org/

參考論文:G. K. Wallace, "The JPEG still picture compression standard," *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, vol. 38, issue 1, pp. 18-34, 1992.

JPEG 的 FAQ 網站: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/

JPEG 的 免費 C 語言程式碼:

http://opensource.apple.com/source/WebCore/WebCore-1C25/platform/image-decoders/jpeg/

一般的彩色影像,可以壓縮 12~20 倍。

簡單的影像甚至可以壓縮超過20倍。

少少比之前,在另一手多份在建建

• 壓縮的技術分成兩種

lossy compression techniques

無法完全重建原來的資料

Examples: DFT, DCT, KLT (with quantization and truncation),

4:2:2 or 4:2:0, polynomial approximation

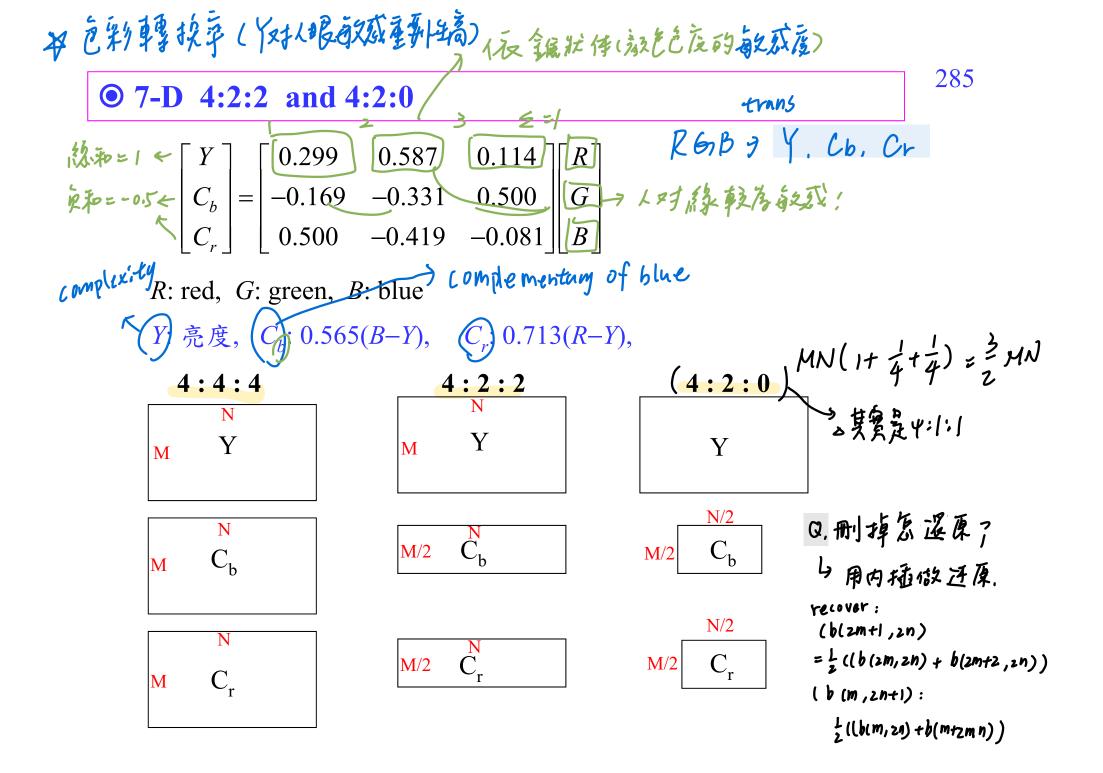
壓縮率較高

lossless compression techniques

可以完全重建原來的資料

Examples: binary coding, Huffman coding, arithmetic coding, Golomb coding

壓縮率較低



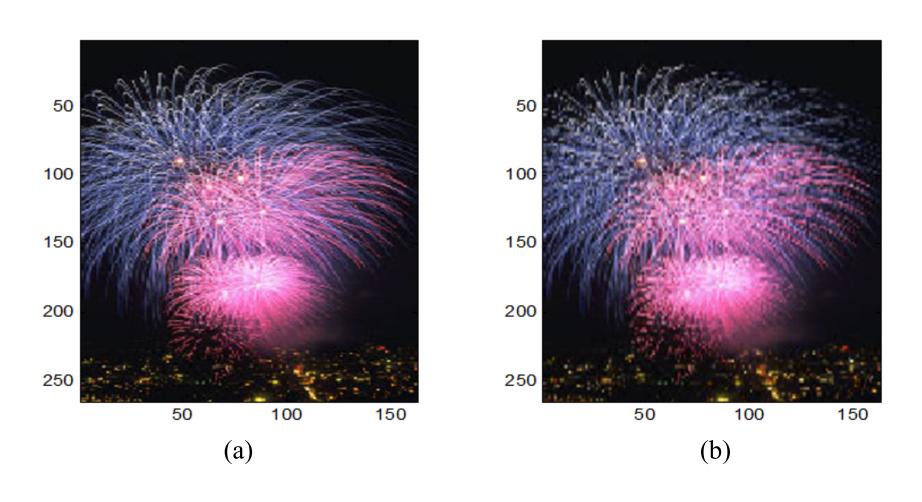
24 bits/pixel \rightarrow 16 bits/pixel \rightarrow 12 bits/pixel

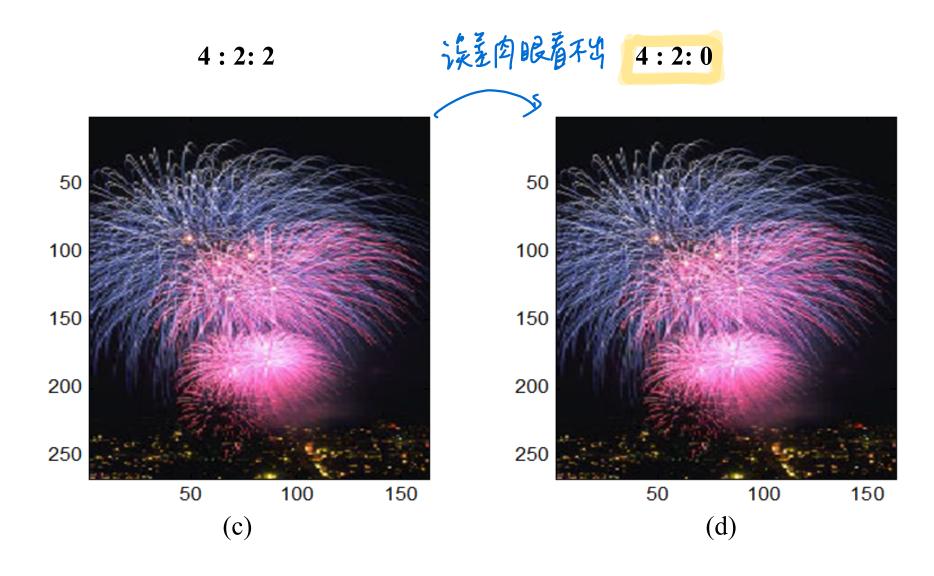
同樣使資料量省一半的(b)(d)圖,(d)圖和原來差不多,然而(b)圖邊緣會有失真現象。

還原時,用 interpolation 的方式

原圖

直接在縱軸取一半的pixels再還原





○ 7-E Optimal Transform--KLT

複習:DFT 的優缺點

* 扶利一堂的,看到transfom线,开的两旁边的变致测 下一定的排例性(related=2)

• Karhunen-Loeve Transform (KLT)
(similar to Principal component analysis (PCA))

It is optimal, but dependent on the input

經過轉換後,能夠將影像的能量分佈變得最為集中

与反而不利言会信息在公存 () 動款外的2門)

分析影像的主要成分,第二主要成份,第三主要成份,

$$K[u, n] = e_n[u]$$
 (K = [e₀, e₁, e₂,, e_{N-1}]^T

en 為 covariance matrix C 的 eigenvector

mean

$$C[m, n] = \operatorname{cov}(x[m], x[n]) = E\left[(x[m] - \overline{x[m]})(x[n] - \overline{x[n]})\right]$$

Note: cov 代表covariance

KLT 的理論基礎:

經過 KLT 之後,當 $u_1 \neq u_2$ 時, $X[u_1]$ 和 $X[u_2]$ 之間的 covariance 必 需近於零 (即 decorrelation)

$$\mathbb{E}_{P} \ \text{cov}(X[u_{1}], \ X[u_{2}]) \ = E\Big[(X[u_{1}] - \overline{X[u_{1}]})(X[u_{2}] - \overline{X[u_{2}]})\Big] = 0$$

If we set

$$\mathbf{x} = [x[0], x[1], x[2], \dots, x[N-1]]^{T} \qquad \mathbf{X} = [X[0], X[1], X[2], \dots, X[N-1]]^{T}$$

and

$$\mathbf{C} = E((\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^T)$$
 where $\overline{\mathbf{x}} = E(\mathbf{x})$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} = E((\mathbf{X} - \overline{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X} - \overline{\mathbf{X}})^T)$$
 where $\overline{\mathbf{X}} = E(\mathbf{X})$

then

$$\mathbf{C}[m,n] = corr(x(m),x(n)) \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}}[u_1,u_2] = corr(X(u_1),X(u_2))$$

 $C_{\mathbf{x}}$ should be a diagonal matrix.

Also note that

$$X = Kx$$
 $\overline{X} = K\overline{x}$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} = E\left((\mathbf{X} - \overline{\mathbf{X}})(\mathbf{X} - \overline{\mathbf{X}})^{T}\right)$$

Since X = Kx $\overline{X} = K\overline{x}$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} = E\left((\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{K}\overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{K}\overline{\mathbf{x}})^{T}\right) = E\left(\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{T}\mathbf{K}^{T}\right)$$
$$= \mathbf{K}E\left((\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})(\mathbf{x} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{T}\right)\mathbf{K}^{T} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{K}^{T}$$

To make C_X a diagonal matrix, the KLT transform matrix K should diagonalize C. Suppose that the rows of K are the eigenvectors of C is:

where each column of E is an orthonormalized eigenvector of C and each diagonal entry of the diagonal matrix D is the eigenvalue, then we can set

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

Then

$$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D}$$

is a diagonal matrix.

• 2-D Case
$$X[u,v] = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[m,n]K[u,m]K[v,n]$$

KLT 缺點: dependent on image (不實際,需要一併記錄 transform matrix)

Reference

W. D. Ray and R. M. Driver, "Further decomposition of the Karhunen-Loeve series representation of a stationary random process," *IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 663-668, Nov. 1970.

O 7-F Suboptimal Transform-- DCT

• DCT: Discrete Cosine Transform

Suboptimal, but independent of the input

$$F[u,v] = \frac{2C[u]C[v]}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f[m,n] \cos \frac{(2m+1)u\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2n+1)v\pi}{2N}$$

$$C[0] = 1/\sqrt{2} \qquad , C[u] = 1 \text{ for } u \neq 0$$

IDCT: inverse discrete cosine transform

$$f[m,n] = \frac{2}{N} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F[u,v] C[u] C[v] \cos \frac{(2m+1)u\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2n+1)v\pi}{2N}$$

對於大部分的影像而言, DCT 能夠近似 KLT (near optimal) 尤其是當 corr $\{f[m, n], f[m+\tau, n+\eta]\} = \rho^{|\tau|} \rho^{|\eta|}, \rho \to 1$ 時 有 fast algorithm

Advantage: (1) independent of the input (2) near optimal (3) real output

$$F[u,v] = \frac{2C[u]C[v]}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f[m,n] \cos \frac{(2m+1)u\pi}{2N} \cos \frac{(2n+1)v\pi}{2N}$$

$$C[0] = 1/\sqrt{2} , C[u] = 1 \text{ for } u \neq 0$$

[u, v] = [0, 0]: DC term

$$F[0,0] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f[m,n]$$

 $u \neq 0$ or $v \neq 0$: AC terms

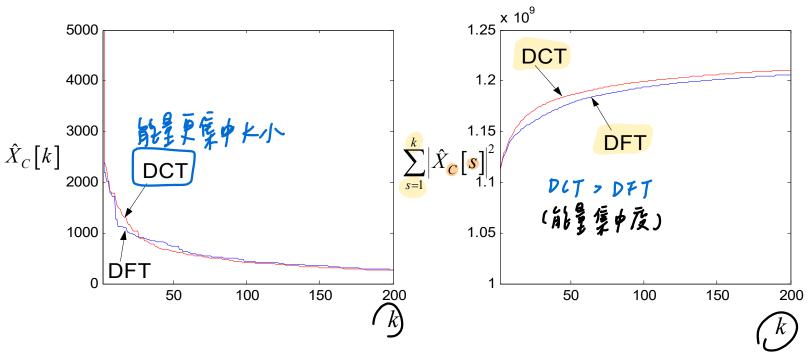
借用電路學的名詞

左圖:將DFT,DCT各點能量(開根號)由大到小排序

右圖:累積能量

DCT output

$$X_{C}[p,q] \xrightarrow{sort} \hat{X}_{C}[k] \quad \hat{X}_{C}[1] \ge \hat{X}_{C}[2] \ge \hat{X}_{C}[3] \ge \cdots$$

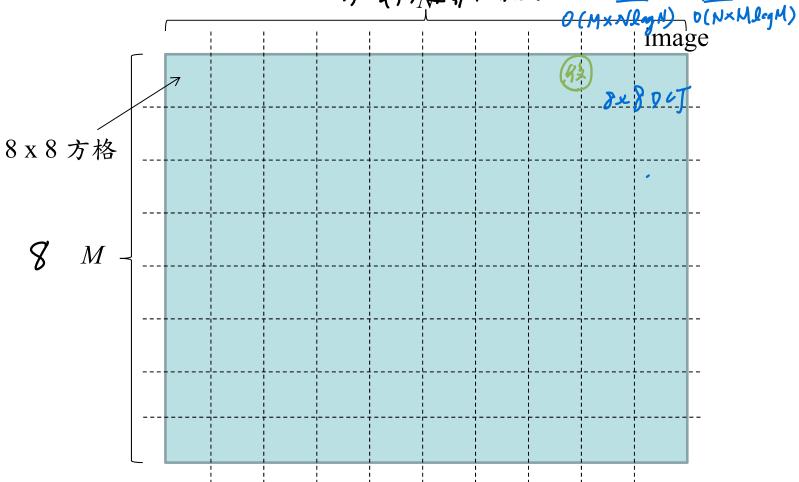


Energy concentration at low frequencies: KLT > DCT > DFT

Why:>局部特性指的被定款出

(1) 千分布随至的分布不不同.×全局基底 V可大名基底

(1) 野谷的海体所需力量的 30



References

- [1] N. Ahmed, T. Natarajan, and K. R. Rao, "Discrete cosine transform," *IEEE Trans. Comput.*, vol. C-23, pp. 90-93, Jan 1974.
- [2] K. R. Rao and P. Yip, *Discrete Cosine Transform, Algorithms, Advantage, Applications*, New York: Academic, 1990.

VIII. Data Compression (B)

8-A Differential Coding for DC Terms,Zigzag for AC Terms

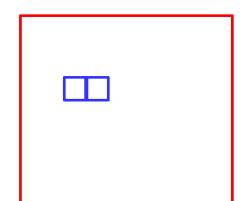
這兩者可視為 JPEG Huffman coding 的前置工作

Differential Coding (差分編碼)

If the DC term of the (i, j)th block is denoted by DC[i, j], then

encode DC[i, j] - DC[i, j-1]

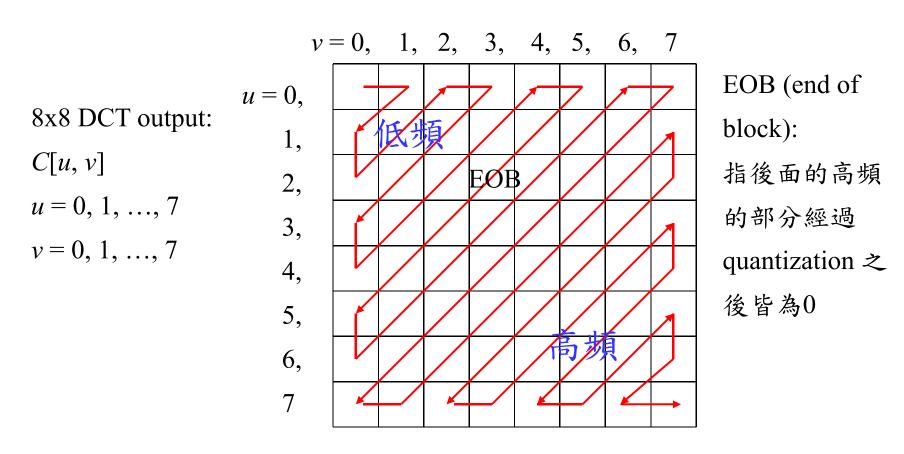
Instead of DC[i, j]



(也是運用 space domain 上的一致性)

Zigzag scanning

將 2D 的 8x8 DCT outputs 變成 1D 的型態 但按照 "zigzag" 的順序 (能量可能較大的在前面)



(也是運用 frequency domain 上的一致性)

© 8-B Lossless Coding

Lossless Coding: The original data can be perfectly recovered

Example:

direct coding method

Huffman coding

Arithmetic coding

Shannon-Fano Coding, Golomb coding, Lempel-Ziv,

© 8-C Lossless Coding: Huffman Coding

- Huffman Coding 的編碼原則: (Greedy Algorithm)
- (1) 所有的碼皆在 Coding Tree 的端點,再下去沒有分枝 (滿足一致解碼和瞬間解碼)
- (2) 機率越大的, code length 越短;機率越小的, code length 越長
- (3)假設 S_a 是第 L 層的 node , S_b 是第 L+1 層的 node 則 $P(S_a) \ge P(S_b)$ 必需滿足

不满足以上的條件則往上推一層

原始的編碼方式:

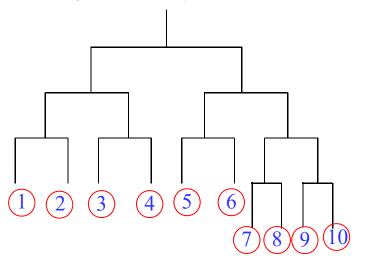
若 data 有 M 個可能的值,使用 k 進位的編碼, 則每一個可能的值使用 $\mathrm{floor}(\log_k M)$ 或 $\mathrm{ceil}(\log_k M)$ 個 bits 來編碼

floor: 無條件捨去

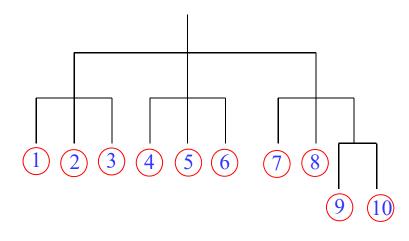
ceil: 無條件進位

Example:

若有 8 個可能的值,在2進位的情形下,需要 3 個 bits



若有 10 個可能的值,在3進位的情形下,需要2個或3個bits

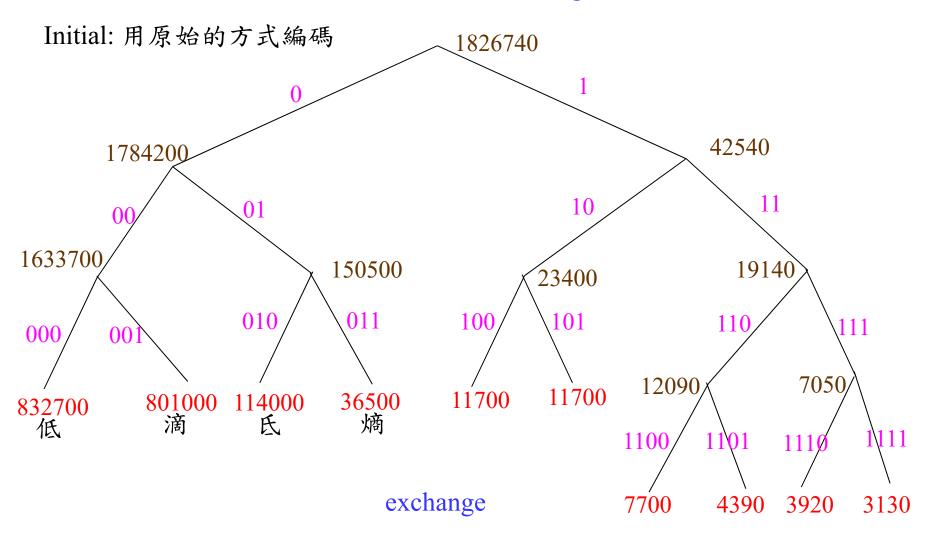


Example:

低	滴	氐	羝	鞮
832700	801000	114000	7700	4390
磾	袛	菂	墑	熵
3920	11700	11700	3130	36500

他們 2進位的Huffman Code 該如何編

Huffman coding



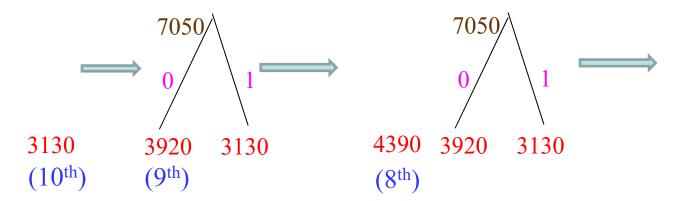
average code length = 3.0105

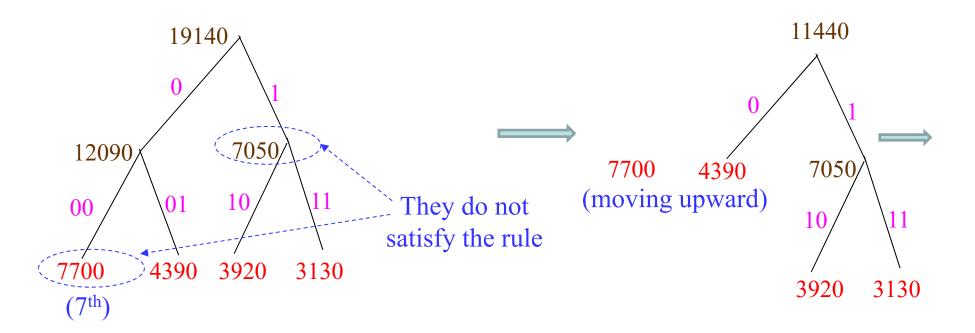
The rules of the Huffman coding process.

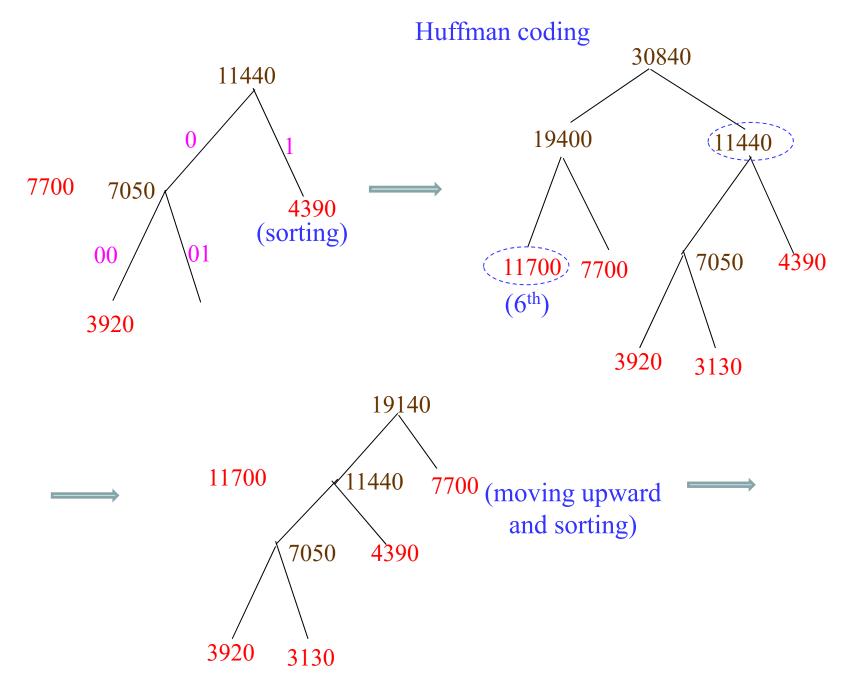
- (1) Process the case with lower probability first
- (2) If the node in the lower layer has <u>higher probability</u>, then <u>move it upward</u>.
- (3) For the node to be moved upward, if it has a partner, then <u>move the partner</u>, too.
- (4) <u>Re-sort</u> after moving upward.

Huffman coding

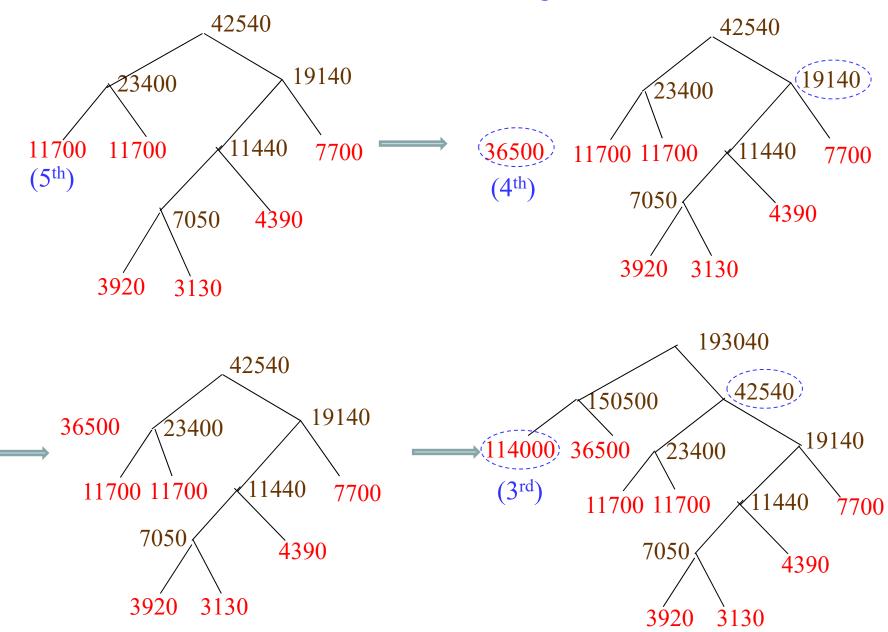
由機率低的開始編碼,一步一步加進機率高的

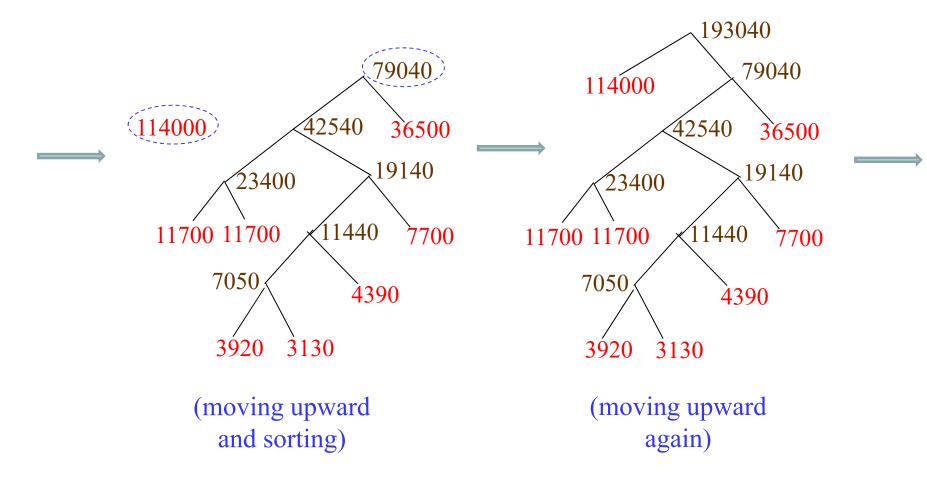




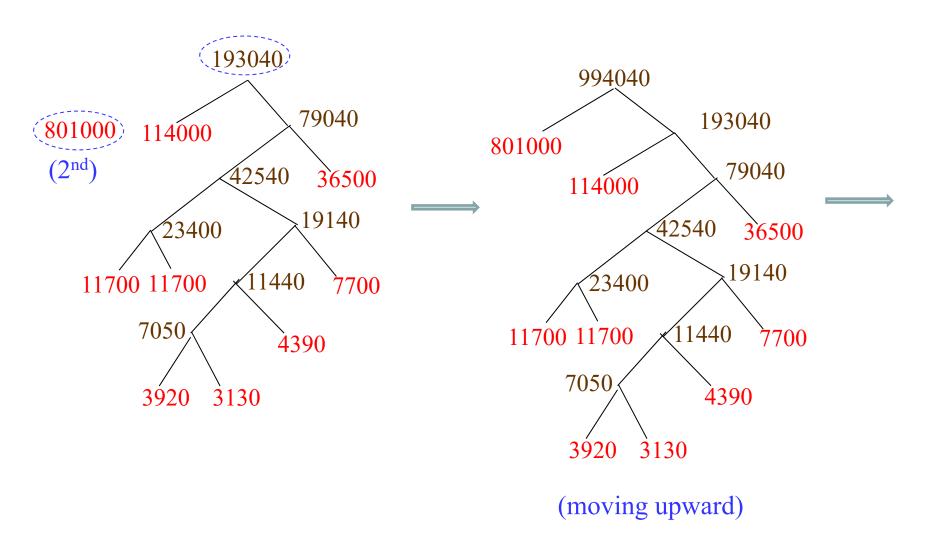


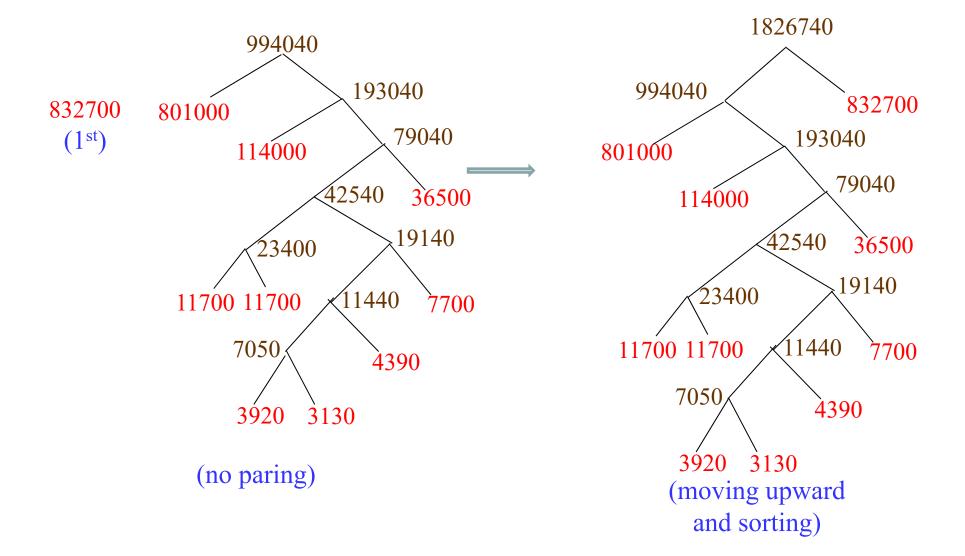
Huffman coding

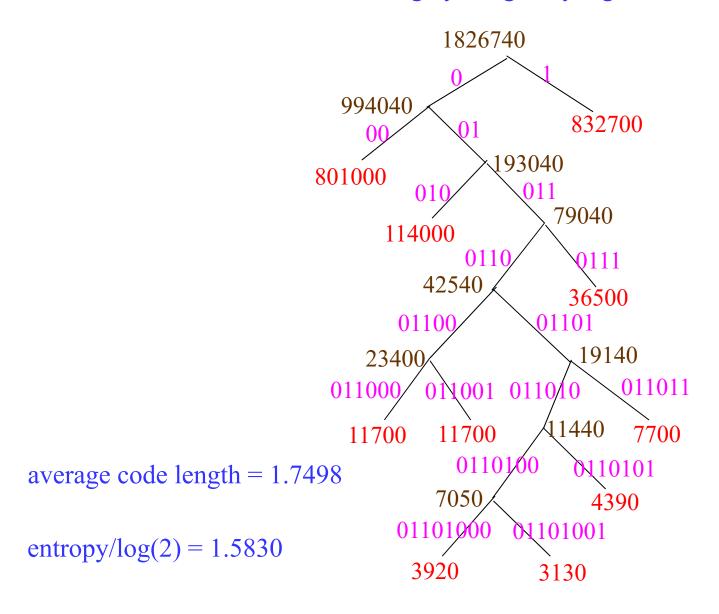




Huffman coding







思考: 郵遞區號是多少進位的編碼?

電話號碼的區域碼是多少進位的編碼?

中文輸入法是多少進位的編碼?

如何用 Huffman coding 來處理類似問題?

O 8-D Entropy and Coding Length

• Entropy 熵;亂度 (Information Theory)

註:此處 log 即 ln 和 log₁₀ 不同

$$entropy = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(S_j) \log \frac{1}{P(S_j)}$$

P: probability

$$P(S_0) = 1$$
, entropy = 0

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = 0.5$$
, entropy = 0.6931

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = P(S_4) = 1/5$$
, entropy = 1.6094

$$P(S_0) = P(S_1) = P(S_2) = P(S_3) = 0.1, P(S_4) = 0.6, \text{ entropy} = 1.2275$$

同樣是有5種組合,機率分佈越集中,亂度越少

● Huffman Coding 的平均長度

$$mean(L) = \sum_{j=1}^{J} P(S_j) L(S_j)$$
 $P(S_j)$: S_j 發生的機率, $L(S_j)$: S_j 的編碼長度

• Shannon 編碼定理:

$$\frac{entropy}{\log k} \le mean(L) \le \frac{entropy}{\log k} + 1$$
 若使用 k 進位的編碼

• Huffman Coding by total coding length b = mean(L)N N: data length

$$ceil\left(N\frac{entropy}{\log k}\right) \le b \le floor\left(N\frac{entropy}{\log k} + N\right)$$

都和 entropy 有密切關係

ceil: 無條件進位, floor: 無條件捨去

Entropy: 估計 coding length 的重要工具

$$\frac{entropy}{\log k} \cong \text{average bit length}$$

$$N\frac{entropy}{\log k} \cong \text{total bit length}$$

O 8-E Arithmetic Coding

• Arithmetic Coding (算術編碼)

Huffman coding 是將每一筆資料分開編碼

Arithmetic coding 則是將多筆資料一起編碼,因此壓縮效率比 Huffman coding 更高,近年來的資料壓縮技術大多使用 arithmetic coding

K. Sayood, *Introduction to Data Compression*, Chapter 4: Arithmetic coding, 3rd ed., Amsterdam, Elsevier, 2006

編碼

若 data X 有 M 個可能的值 (X[i] = 1, 2, ..., or M), 使用 k 進位的編碼,且

 P_n : the probability of x = n (from prediction)

$$S_0 = 0, \quad S_n = \sum_{j=1}^n P_j$$

現在要對 data X 做編碼,假設 length(X) = N

Algorithm for arithmetic encoding

initiation:
$$lower = S_{X[1]-1}$$
 $upper = S_{X[1]}$

$$\label{eq:lower} \begin{split} for \ i = 2: N \\ lower = lower + S_{X[i]-1} \times (upper - lower) \\ upper = lower + S_{X[i]} \times (upper - lower) \end{split}$$

end (continue)...

Suppose that

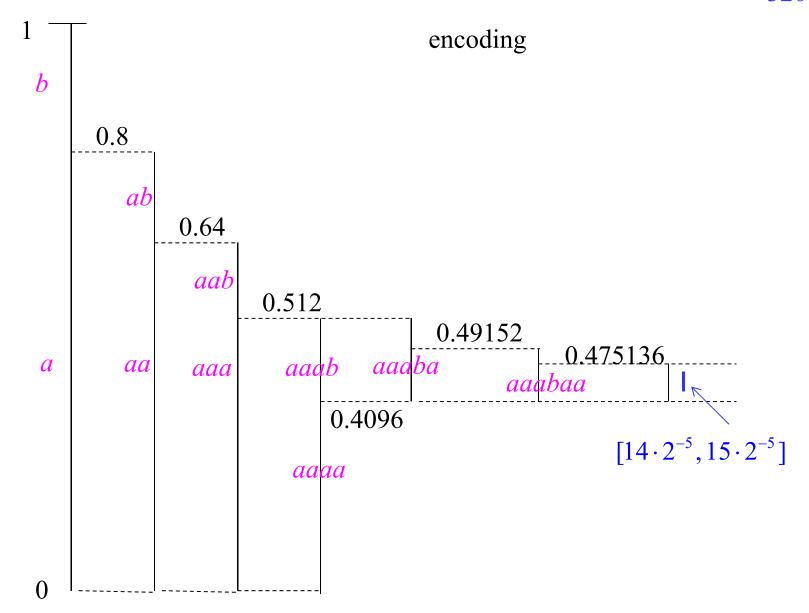
$$lower \le C \cdot k^{-b} < (C+1) \cdot k^{-b} \le upper$$

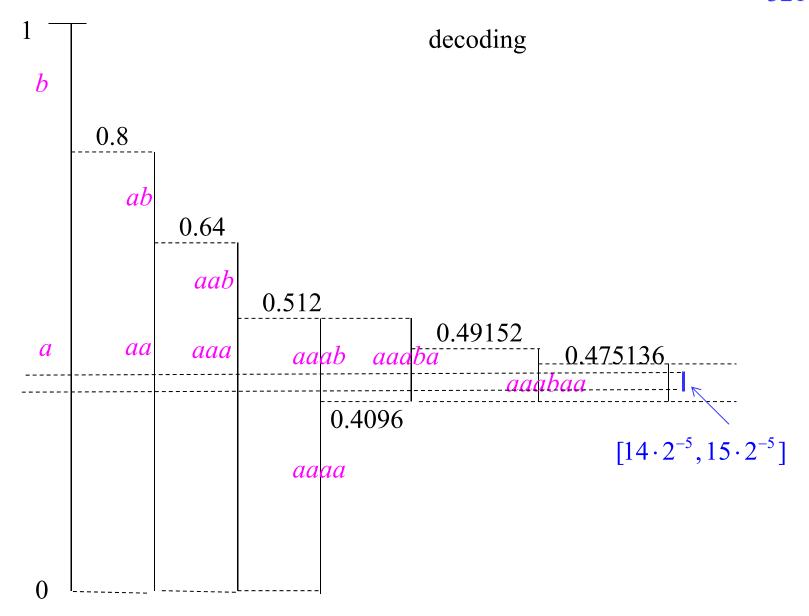
where *C* and *b* are integers (*b* is as small as possible), then the data X can be encoded by

$$C_{(k,b)}$$

where $C_{(k,b)}$ means that using k-ary (k 進位) and b bits to express C.

(註: Arithmetic coding 還有其他不同的方式,以上是使用其中一個較簡單的 range encoding 的方式)





Example:

假設要對X來做二進位(k=2)的編碼

且經由事先的估計,X[i] = a 的機率為 0.8, X[i] = b 的機率為 0.2

$$P_1 = 0.8, \quad P_2 = 0.2$$

$$P_1 = 0.8, \quad P_2 = 0.2, \qquad S_0 = 0, \quad S_1 = 0.8, \quad S_2 = 1$$

若實際上輸入的資料為X = a a a b a a

Initiation (X[1] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.8

When i = 2 (X[2] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.64

When i = 3 (X[3] = a): lower = 0, upper = 0.512

When i = 4 (X[4] = b): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.512

When i = 5 (X[5] = a): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.49152

When i = 6 (X[6] = a): lower = 0.4096, upper = 0.475136

由於
$$lower = 0.4096, \quad upper = 0.475136$$
 $lower \le 14 \cdot 2^{-5} < 15 \cdot 2^{-5} \le upper$ 0.4375 0.46875

所以編碼的結果為

解碼

假設編碼的結果為 Y, length(Y) = b

其他的假設,和編碼 (see page 318)相同

使用 k 進位的編碼

(continue)....

Algorithm for arithmetic decoding

initiation:
$$lower = 0$$
 $upper = 1$ $j = 1$ $lower 1 = 0$ $upper 1 = 1$ for $i = 1 : N$ % loop 1 $check = 1;$ while $check = 1$ % loop 2
$$if there exists an n such that \\ lower + (upper-lower)S_{n-1} \leq lower 1 \\ lower + (upper-lower)S_n \geq upper 1$$
 are both satisfied, then
$$check = 0;$$

else *upper* $1 = lower 1 + (Y[j] + 1)k^{-j}$ $lower 1 = lower 1 + Y[j]k^{-j}$ j = j + 1end % end of loop 2 end X(i) = n; $lower = lower + (upper-lower)S_{n-1}$ $upper = lower + (upper-lower)S_n$ % end of loop 1

end

Coding Length for Arithmetic Coding

假設 P_n 是預測的 X[i] = n 的機率

 Q_n 是實際上的 X[i] = n 的機率

(也就是說,若 length(X) = N, X 當中會有 Q_nN 個 elements 等於 n)

則

$$upper-lower = \prod_{m=1}^{M} P_{m}^{Q_{m}N}$$
 \qquad \tag{\text{: 連乘符號}}

另一方面,由於 (from page 319)

$$k^{-b} \le upper - lower < (2k)k^{-b}$$

$$-\log_k (upper - lower) \le b < -\log_k (upper - lower) + 1 + \log_k 2$$

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}Q_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

在機率的預測完全準確的情形下, $Q_m = P_m$

Total coding length b 的範圍是

$$ceil\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}P_{m}\log_{k}P_{m}\right) \leq b \leq floor\left(-N\sum_{m=1}^{M}P_{m}\log_{k}P_{m} + \log_{k}2\right) + 1$$

 $ceil\left(N \cdot \frac{entropy}{\log k}\right) \le b \le floor\left(N \cdot \frac{entropy}{\log k} + \log_k 2 + 1\right)$

(Compared to page 315)

Arithmetic coding 的 total coding length 的上限比 Huffman coding 更低

O 8-F MPEG

MPEG: 動態影像編碼的國際標準 全名: Moving Picture Experts Group

MPEG standard: http://www.iso.org/iso/prods-services/popstds/mpeg.html

MPEG 官方網站: http://mpeg.chiariglione.org/

人類的視覺暫留: 1/24 second

一個動態影像,每秒有 30個或 60個畫格 (frames)



例子:

Pepsi 的廣告

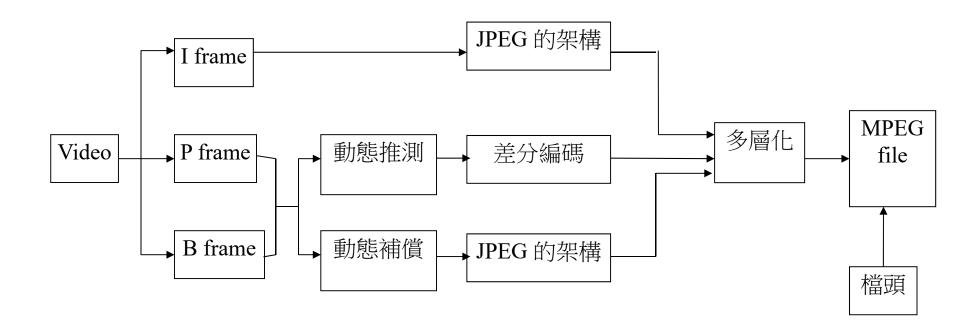
Size: 160×120 Time: 29 sec 一秒 30 個 frames

若不作壓縮: $160 \times 120 \times 29 \times 30 \times 3 = 50112000 = 47.79 \text{ M bytes}$ 。

經過 MPEG壓縮: 1140740 = 1.09 M bytes。

只有原來的 2.276%。

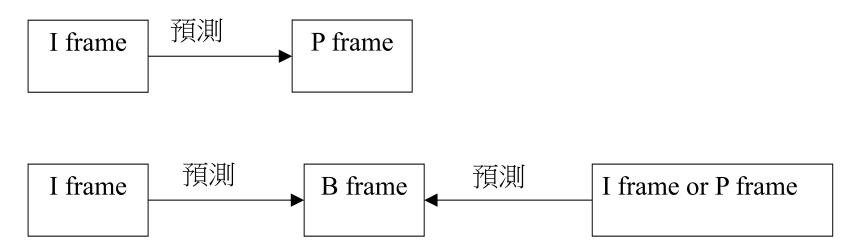
• Flowchart of MPEG Compression



I frame (Intra-coded picture): 作為參考的畫格

P frame (Predictive-coded picture): 由之前的畫格來做預測

B frame (Bi-directionally predictive-coded picture): 由之前及之後的畫格來做預測



I frame: The coding method is the same as that of the still image.

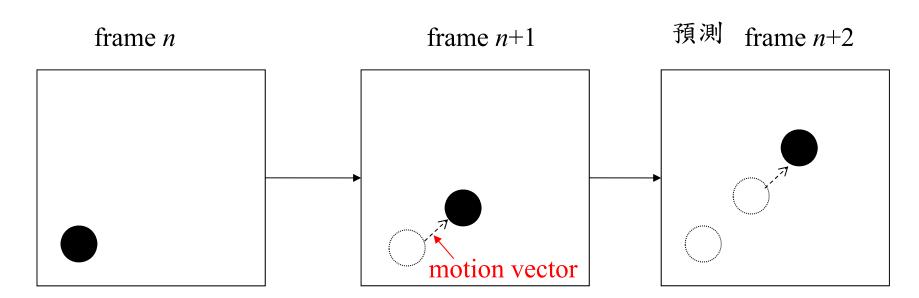
P and B frames: The prediction residues is encoded.

• 動態影像之編碼

原理:不同時間,同一個 pixel 之間的相關度通常極高 只需對有移動的 objects 記錄 "motion vector"

● 動態補償 (Motion Compensation)

時間相近的影像,彼此間的相關度極高



F[m, n, t]: 時間為 t的影像

如何由F[m, n, t], $F[m, n, t+\Delta]$ 來預測 $F[m, n, t+2\Delta]$?

- (1) 移動向量 $V_x(m, n), V_v(m, n)$
- (2) 預測 $F[m, n, t+2\Delta]$: $F_p[m, n, t+2\Delta] = F[m V_x(m, n), n V_x(m, n), t+\Delta]$
- (3) 計算 「預測誤差」 $E[m, n, t+2\Delta] = F[m, n, t+2\Delta] F_p[m, n, t+2\Delta]$ 對預測誤差 $E[m, n, t+2\Delta]$ 做 編碼

◎ 8-G Data Compression 未來發展的方向

Two important issues:

Q1: How to further improve the compression rate

Q2: How to develop a compression algorithm whose compression rate is acceptable and the <u>buffer size</u> / <u>hardware cost is limited</u>

附錄十:符合人類知覺的相似度測量工具:結構相似度 Structural Similarity (SSIM)

傳統量測兩個信號 (including images, videos, and vocal signals) 之間相似度的方式:

- (1) maximal error Max(|y[m,n]-x[m,n]|)
- (2) mean square error (MSE) $\frac{1}{MN} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[m,n] x[m,n]|^2$
- (3) normalized mean square error (NMSE) $\frac{\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |y[m,n] x[m,n]|^2}{\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[m,n]|^2}$
- (4) normalized root mean square error (NRMSE) $\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}|y[m,n]-x[m,n]|^2}{\sum_{m=0}^{M-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}|x[m,n]|^2}}$

M - 1 N - 1

(5) L_{α} -Norm

$$||y - x||_{\alpha} = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[m, n] - x[m, n]|^{\alpha}\right)^{1/\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{MN} ||y - x||_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{MN} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y[m, n] - x[m, n]|^{\alpha}\right)^{1/\alpha}$$

(6) signal to noise ratio (SNR), 信號處理常用

$$10\log_{10}\left(\frac{\sum_{m=0}^{M-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}|x[m,n]|^{2}}{\sum_{m=0}^{M-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}|y[m,n]-x[m,n]|^{2}}\right)$$

(7) peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR),影像處理常用

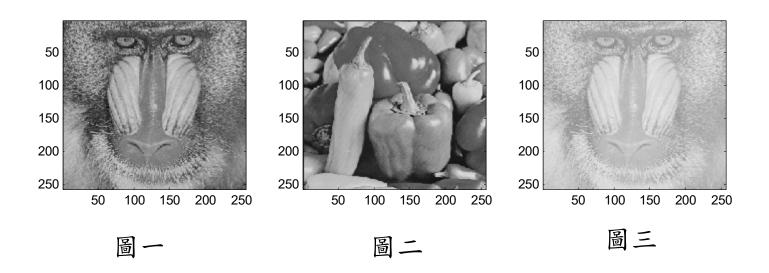
$$10\log_{10}\left(\frac{X_{Max}^{2}}{\frac{1}{MN}\sum_{m=0}^{M-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\left|y[m,n]-x[m,n]\right|^{2}}\right) \qquad X_{Max}: \text{ the maximal possible value of } x[m,n]$$
In image processing, $X_{Max}=255$

for color image:
$$10\log_{10} \left(\frac{X_{Max}^2}{\frac{1}{3MN} \sum_{R,G,B} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y_{color}[m,n] - x_{color}[m,n]|^2} \right)$$

$$\text{color} = R, G, \text{ or } B$$

然而,MSE和NRMSE雖然在理論上是合理的,但卻無法反映出實際上兩個影像之間的相似度

例如:以下這三張圖



圖三 = 圖一 \times 0.5 + 255.5 \times 0.5 照理來說,圖一和圖三較相近 然而,圖一和圖二之間的 NRMSE 為 0.4411 圖一和圖三之間的 NRMSE 為 0.4460

(8) Structural Similarity (SSIM)

有鑑於 MSE 和 PSNR 無法完全反映人類視覺上所感受的誤差,在 2004 年被提出來的新的誤差測量方法

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

$$DSSIM(x, y) = 1 - SSIM(x, y)$$

 μ_x , μ_y : means of x and y σ_x^2 , σ_y^2 : variances of x and y

 σ_{xy} : covariance of x and y c_1, c_2 : adjustable constants

L: the maximal possible value of x – the minimal possible value of x

Z. Wang, A. C. Bovik, H. R. Sheikh, and E. P. Simoncelli, "Image quality assessment: from error visibility to structural similarity," *IEEE Trans. Image Processing*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 600–612, Apr. 2004.

若使用 SSIM, 且前頁的 c_1, c_2 皆選為 $1/\sqrt{L}$

圖一、圖二之間的 SSIM 為 0.1040

圖一、圖三之間的 SSIM 為 0.7720

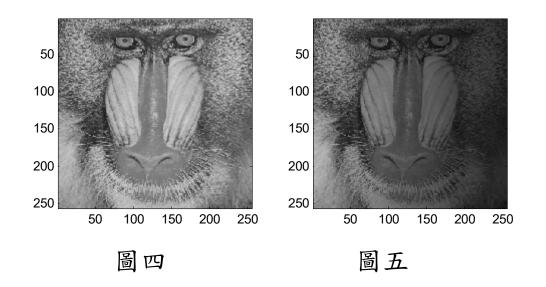
反映出了圖一、圖三之間確實有很高的相似度

比較:機率上關於相關度 (correlation) 的定義

$$corr(x,y) = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

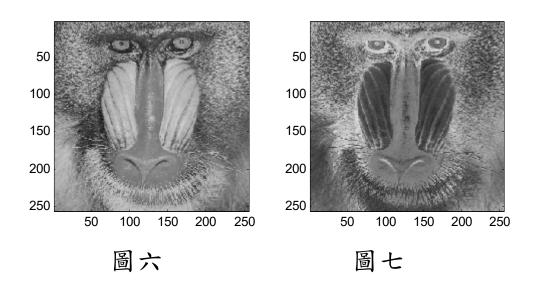
其他幾個用 MSE 和 NRMSE 無法看出相似度,但是可以用 SSIM 看出相似度的情形

影子 shadow



NRMSE = 0.4521 (大於圖一、圖二之間的 NRMSE) SSIM = 0.6010

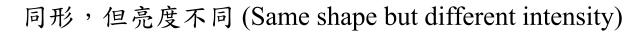
底片 the negative of a photo

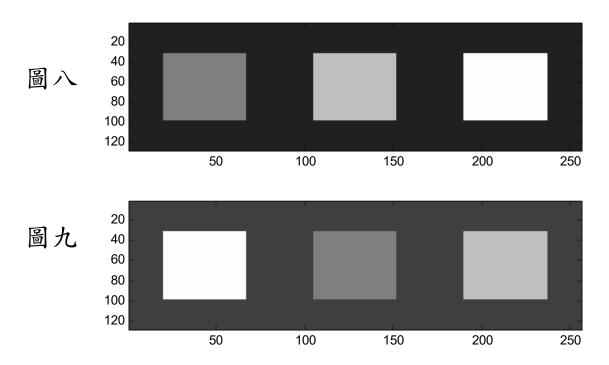


圖七= 255 - 圖六

NRMSE = 0.5616 (大於圖一、圖二之間的 NRMSE)

SSIM = -0.8367 (高度負相關)





NRMSE = 0.4978 (大於圖一、圖二之間的 NRMSE) SSIM = 0.7333 思考:對於 vocal signal (聲音信號而言)

MSE 和 NRMSE 是否真的能反映出兩個信號的相似度?

為什麼?