Downsampling

이진영



Image Downsampling

- Decreasing the number of pixels within an original image
- Downscaling from a high resolution image to a low resolution image
- Information loss after downsampling



Subsampling

• Selection of a subset of an original image, for example, even rows and columns

Simplest method for reduction of image size

101	102	103	100	100	100	100	100
104	50	103	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	105	110	100	100	100	100
100	110	100	100	100	100	120	125
130	140	100	100	100	100	111	100
150	130	255	255	100	100	109	107
100	120	255	255	255	100	100	101
110	100	220	255	255	255	255	100



		<u> </u>	
101	103	100	100
100	105	100	100
130	100	100	111
100	255	255	100

103	100	100
100	100	120
255	100	109
220	255	255
	100 255	103 100100 100255 100220 255

102	100	100	100
100	110	100	100
140	100	100	100
120	255	100	101

50	100	100	100
110	100	100	125
130	255	100	107
100	255	255	100



Average Downsampling

Downsampling method that substitutes pixels within a predefined window with their average value

	100	100	100	100	100	103	102	101
	100	100	100	100	100	103	50	104
÷2 89 102	100	100	100	100	110	105	100	100
103	125	120	100	100	100	100	110	100
	100	111	100	100	100	100	140	130
139	107	109	100	100	255	255	130	150
	<mark>101</mark>	100	100	255	255	255	120	100
	100	255	255	255	255	220	100	110



Experiment

- Change from an original resolution to a reduced resolution
- Extraction of even rows and columns in AlCenterY.bmp







256×256



128×128



BMP File Format

```
typedef unsigned long DWORD;
typedef int BOOL;
typedef unsigned char BYTE;
typedef unsigned short WORD;
typedef float FLOAT;
```

```
File Header

Image Header

RGB Table

Pixel Data

BMP File
```

```
typedef struct tagBITMAPINFOHEADER{
       DWORD
                  biSize;
       LONG
                  biWidth;
                               → Image Width/Height
       LONG
                  biHeight;
                  biPlanes;
       WORD
                  biBitCount: The number of bits
       WORD
       DWORD
                  biCompression;
       DWORD
                  biSizelmage; → Image Size
       LONG
                  biXPelsPerMeter;
       LONG
                  biYPelsPerMeter:
       DWORD
                  biClrUsed;
       DWORD
                  biClrImportant;
 BITMAPINFOHEADER, FAR *LPBITMAPINFOHEADER, *PBITMAPINFOHEADER;
```

Bit-depth = 24 in our experiments (RGB \times 8 bit-depth = 24 bits)



RGB Table: Not used in our experiments

Implementation

```
int ratio = 2;
int width2 = bmpInfo.biWidth >> ratio;
int height2 = bmpInfo.biHeight >> ratio;
int stride2 = (((bitCnt / 8) * width2) + 3) / 4 * 4;
int size2 = stride2 * height2;
```

```
FILE *outputFile = fopen("Output.bmp", "wb");
bmpInfo.biWidth = width2;
bmpInfo.biHeight = height2;
bmpInfo.biSizeImage = size2;
bmpFile.bfSize = sizeof(BITMAPFILEHEADER) + sizeof(BITMAPINFOHEADER) + size2;
fwrite(&bmpFile, sizeof(BITMAPFILEHEADER), 1, outputFile);
fwrite(&bmpInfo, sizeof(BITMAPINFOHEADER), 1, outputFile);
fwrite(outputImg, sizeof(unsigned char), size2, outputFile);
```





Y1



Y2



Chroma Subsampling

- Less resolution for chroma components (Cb, Cr), compared to a luma component (Y)
- Lower perception for color differences in human visual system
- Y:Cb:Cr = 4:4:4, 4:2:2, 4:2:0...



