

Image Compression

Problem

Statement

Implementation

Encoding

Contributions

Lonciusioi

Reference

IMAGE COMPRESSION PROJECT

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CS663: DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING UNDER PROF. AJIT RAJWADE

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay
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Contents



- Problem Statement
- 2 Basic Implementation
- Run Length Encoding
- 4 Individual Contributions
- Conclusion
- 6 References



Problem Statement

Basic Implementation

Run Length

Individual

Contributions

Conclusion

Problem Statement



The problem statement of this project has been taken from the following website:

CS663: Digital Image Processing

We have built an image compression engine along the lines of the JPEG algorithm. Along with this, we have implemented PCA algorithm. We have also thoroughly studied a tier-1 conference paper **Approximation and Compression With Sparse Orthonormal Transforms** and implemented the algorithm proposed in the paper.

All the algorithms were tested on a variety of image datasets. The results were compared and analyzed to understand the performance of the algorithms.



Problem Statement

Basic Implementation

un Length

Individual Contributions

Conclusion

Basic Implementation



Here are the steps which were performed as part of the basic implementation:

- Computation of the 2D DCT coefficients of non-overlapping image patches
- Implementation of the quantization step
- Implementation of the Huffman tree
- Writing data to an appropriate file format (.bin) and plotting RMSE vs BPP

Here is the expression of RMSE:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{M} (I_{orig}(i)(j) - I_{recon}(i)(j))^{2}}$$
 (1)

where I_{orig} is the original image and I_{recon} is the reconstructed image. BPP stands for the size of the image in bits divided by the number of pixels.



roblem tatement

Basic Implementation

Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions

Conclusion



Here is the comparison of the reconstucted and the original image for a quality factor of 2:

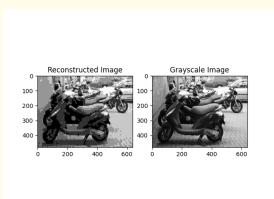


Image Compression <u>Authors</u>

Problem

Basic Implementation

Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions

Conclusion

References



Here is the comparison of the reconstucted and the original image for a quality factor of 10:

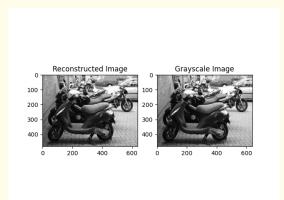


Image Compression <u>Authors</u>

Problem Statement

Basic Implementation

Encoding

Contributions

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Here is the comparison of the reconstucted and the original image for a quality factor of 50:

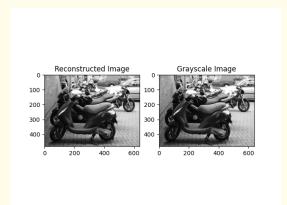


Image Compression Authors

Problem Statement

Basic Implementation

Encoding

Contributions

References



Here is the comparison of the reconstucted and the original image for a quality factor of 80:

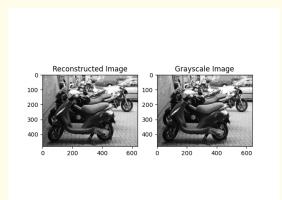


Image Compression Authors

Problem

Basic Implementation

Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions

Conclusion

References

RMSE vs BPP



For the basic implementation, we have used the dataset from the miscellaneous category of the msrcorid dataset. We picked random 20 images and used 20 quality factors (in the range of 1 to 100) to plot the RMSE vs BPP graph. Here is the graph:

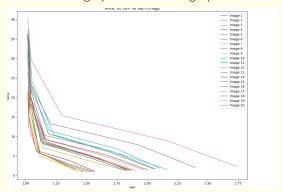


Image
Compression
Authors

Problem
Statement

Basic Implementation

Encoding

Individual Contributions

Lonclusion

Comparison of Basic vs JPEG



The following plot shows how the basic algorithm performs as compared to the JPEG algorithm.

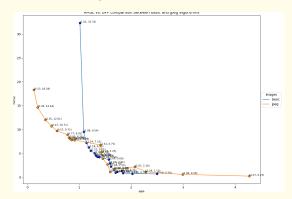


Figure: Comparison of Basic and JPEG



roblem tatement

Basic Implementation

Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions

Conclusion

Run Length Encoding



Compression

<u>Authors</u>

Statement

Implementation

Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions

Reference

The quantized DCT coefficients are arranged in a zigzag order. This pattern leaves a bunch of consecutive zeros at the end.

In runlength encoding, we replace the consecutive zeros with a pair of numbers: the number of zeros and the value of the next non-zero element. This reduces the size of the data to be stored.

RMSE vs BPP



The dataset of images from the miscellaneous category of the msrcorid dataset was used to plot the RMSE vs BPP graph. Here is the graph:

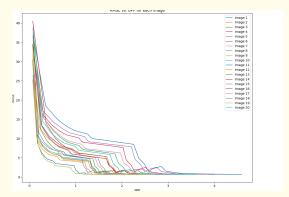


Figure: RMSE vs BPP



Run Length Encoding

Comparison of Basic and Run Length Encoding



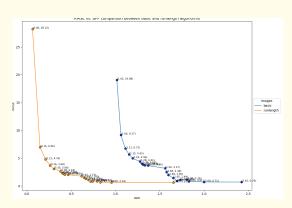


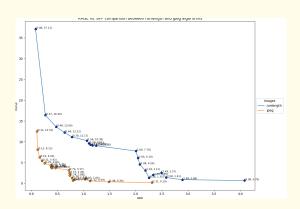
Figure: Comparison of Basic and Run Length Encoding



Comparison of Run Length Encoding and JPEG Algorithm



Image Compression



Statement
Basic
Implementati
Run Length
Encoding
Individual
Contributions
Conclusion
References

Figure: Comparison of Basic and Run Length Encoding

Individual Contributions



Image Compression

Problem Statement

nplementation

Individual

Contributions

Conclusion

eferences

Saksham Rathi

Kavya Gupta

Shravan Srinivasa Raghavan

Conclusion





roblem

Basic

Run Length

Individual

Conclusion

References



- Image Compression <u>Authors</u>
- Problem Statement
- Implementation
- Encoding
- Individual Contributions
 - Conclusion

- CS663: Image Compression Slides
- Course Textbook: "Digital Image Processing" by Rafael C.
 Gonzalez and Richard Woods. 3rd edition
- Osman Gokhan Sezer, Onur G. Guleryuz and Yucel Altunbasak, "Approximation and Compression With Sparse Orthonormal Transforms", IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, 2015
- Sample Image Compression Code
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