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# IMAGE COMPRESSION PROJECT

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CS663: DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING  
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Indian Institute of Technology Bombay  
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# Problem Statement



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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.

# 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:

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

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

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# Quality Comparison



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

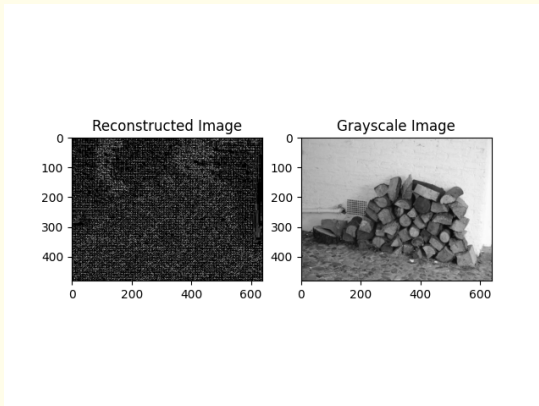


Figure: Original and Reconstructed Image

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# Quality Comparison



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

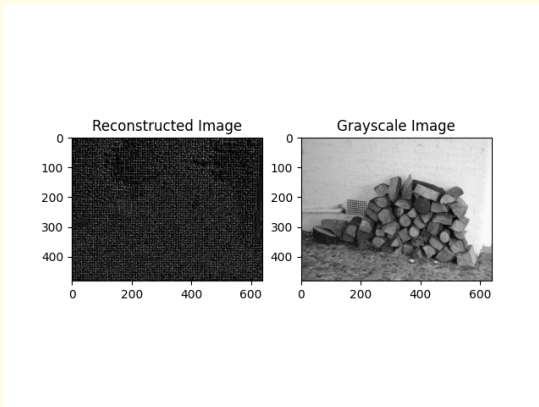


Figure: Original and Reconstructed Image

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# Quality Comparison



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

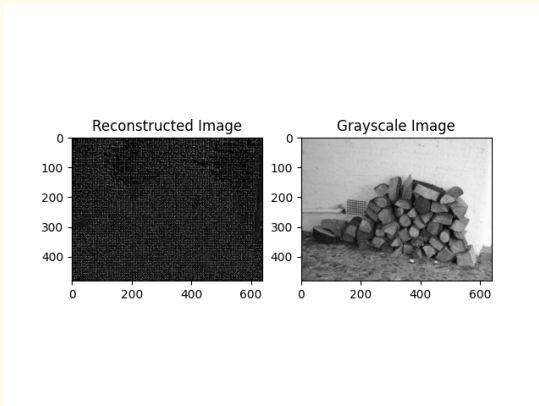


Figure: Original and Reconstructed Image

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# Quality Comparison



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

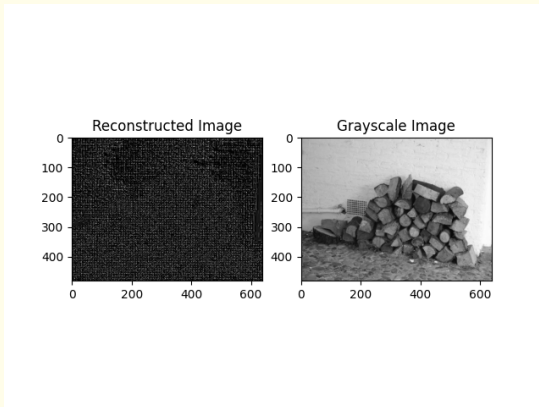


Figure: Original and Reconstructed Image

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# RMSE vs BPP



For the basic implementation, we have used the dataset from the miscellaneous category of the msrccorid 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:

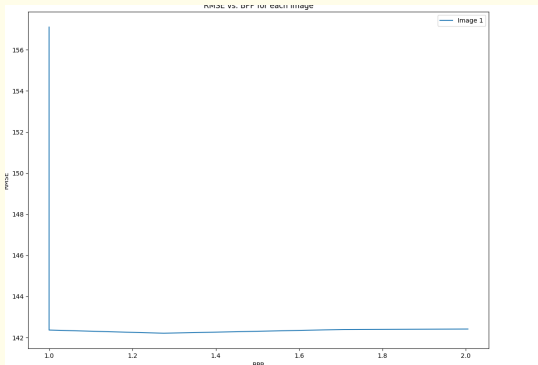


Figure: RMSE vs BPP

# Run Length Encoding



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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 msrccorid dataset was used to plot the RMSE vs BPP graph. Here is the graph:

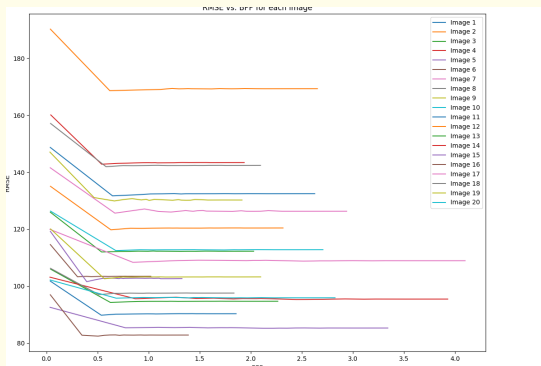


Figure: RMSE vs BPP

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# Comparison of Basic and Run Length Encoding



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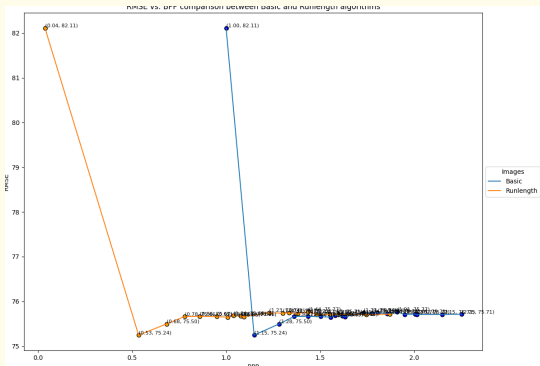


Figure: Comparison of Basic and Run Length Encoding

# Individual Contributions



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# Conclusion



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- [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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