

Multimedia Datenformate

Projekttitel

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Intro

General incentive of this assignment:

„Is it possible to effectively apply **video compression** for almost identical **pictures**?“

- can we achieve *better* results with video compression than with image compression?
- which codec is best suited for our purposes?
- how does the change of video codec parameters affect the results?
- how to determine the quality of the results?

Dataset

The database consists of finger vein images of different fingers of different persons

- 6 fingers per person, with 4 pictures per finger → 24 pictures per person
- 60 persons at all - - - 60 korrekt ?? - - -
- we worked with a subset of those

- - - Platzhalter Fingervenen Bilder - - -

JPEG2000

- used as a baseline for comparison
- standard encoding settings, except number of layers
- ImageMagick with integrated OpenJPEG library

Video Compression

Why video compression?

Video Compression

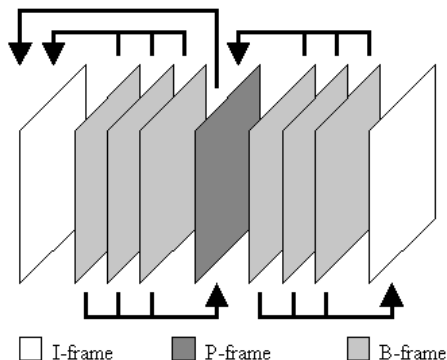
Why video compression?

- Very similar images
- Image compression only compresses individual images
- Video compression does 2 things:
 - 1 Compresses images
 - 2 Exploits similarities between images

I,P,B-Frames

3 different types of pictures

- I-Frame: Intra-coded picture
- P-Frame: Predictive-coded picture
- B-Frame: Bidirectional predictive-coded picture



Group Of Pictures

- usually defined with two numbers
 - ① defines distance of two I-Frames
 - ② defines distance of two anchor frames (I or P)
- we used GOP to adapt the encoding to the database
 - 24 pictures per person: use GOP 24 \rightarrow 1 I-Frame per person
 - 4 pictures per finger: use GOP 4 \rightarrow 1 I-Frame per finger
- P- and B-Frames allow higher compression \rightarrow GOP affects the compression rate

Subsection 1

Testtext 2.1

CRF

- CRF value (Constant Rate Factor)
 - 1 The range of the quantizer scale is 0-51
 - 2 A lower value means better quality (0 for best quality, lossless)
 - 3 default value is 23
 - 4 A higher value means bad quality (51 for worst quality)

Presets

- presets (they provide a certain encoding speed)
 - 1 ultrafast , superfast , veryfast , faster , fast
 - 2 medium (default)
 - 3 slow, slower, veryslow, placebo
 - 4 we focused more to the slower presets (medium-veryslow)

Settings

- what are the settings behind them?

slow	slower	veryslow
-b-adapt 2	-b-adapt 2	-b-adapt 2
-direct auto	-direct auto	-direct auto
default	default	-bframes 8
-me umh	-me umh	-me umh
-rc-lookahead 50	-rc-lookahead 60	-rc-lookahead 60
default	-partitions all	-partitions all
default	default	-merange 24
-ref 5	-ref 8	-ref 16
-subme 8	-subme 9	-subme 10
default	-trellis 2	-trellis 2

Settings

- quick explanation of the settings :
 - `-rc-lookahead "Frames"`:
 - amount of macroblocktree and VBV algorithms
 - higher value means that more memory and time is required
 - `-b-adapt "Mod"`:
 - algorithm for the adaptive distribution of B-frames
 - values : 0,1,2
 - `-direct "Mod"`:
 - temporal or spatial information is used in B frames
 - `-bframes "Max"`:
 - Defines how many B-frames can be positioned directly behind each other
 - values are between 0 and 16 (3 is default)
 - `-me "mod"`:
 - Algorithm for motion search

Settings

- `-partitions "partitions"`:
 - partition size for macroblocks
- `-merange "radius"`:
 - size of the area
- `-ref "frames"`:
 - amount of valid reference frames
- `-subme "quality"`:
 - Defines the quality level for the subpixel motion search and the partition decision

JPEG2000 Compression

Video Compression

Setup:

- Used ffmpeg v.3.3.2 (latest version)
- Compressed 240 images
- Different crf values (0-50)
- Varying group of pictures (1, 4, 24)
- two presets (medium, veryslow)

Video Compression

Repeat for each (crf, gop, preset) - combination

- 1 Compress images into single video
- 2 get videosize (for compression rate)
- 3 Decompress video → get images
- 4 Put into folder named with settings

Additional steps

- Collect image names → parameters for matcher
- rename decompressed videos

Matching