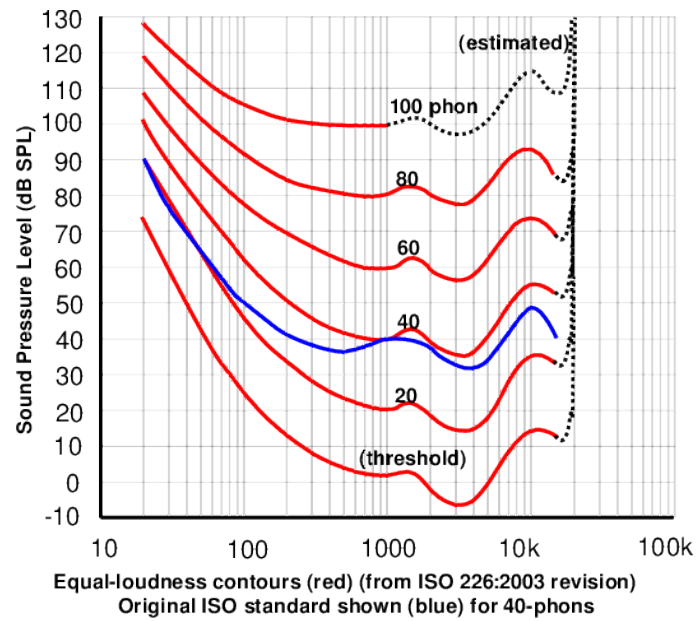

Compression of signals

- Split into blocks (frames, segments) with almost constant properties
 - Use suitable transform to condense information
 - Signal model
 - Perception model
 - Remove some information (for lossy compression)
 - Match channel capacity
 - Apply human perception model (to make less harm)
 - Serialize (for 2-D)
 - Encode efficiently (entropy coding, e.g. Huffman)
-

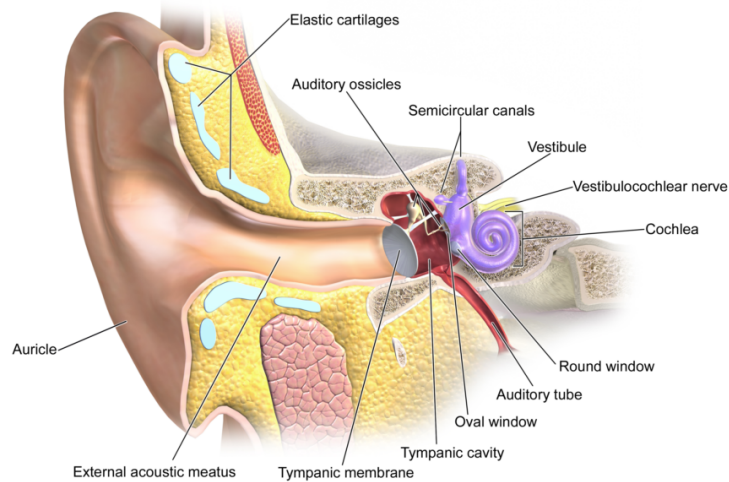
Human ear – perception: loudness curve



"Lindos1" by Lindosland - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Lindos1.svg>.

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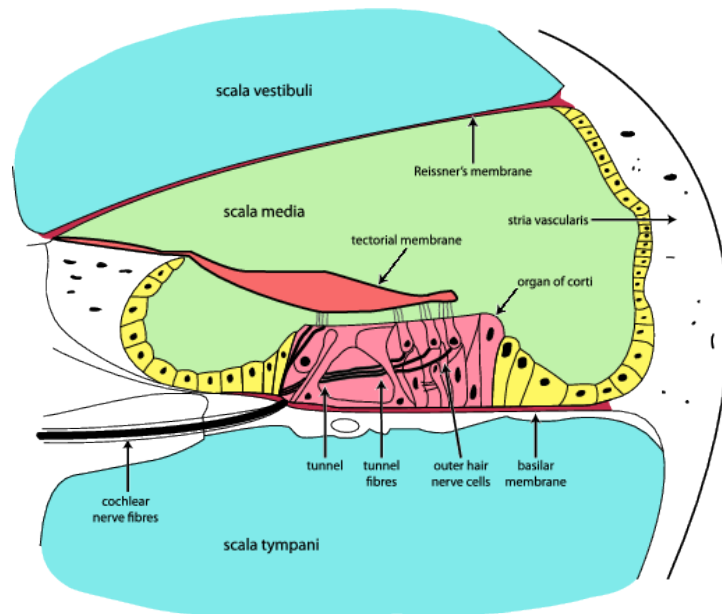
Human ear – perception: selectivity



The Anatomy of the Ear

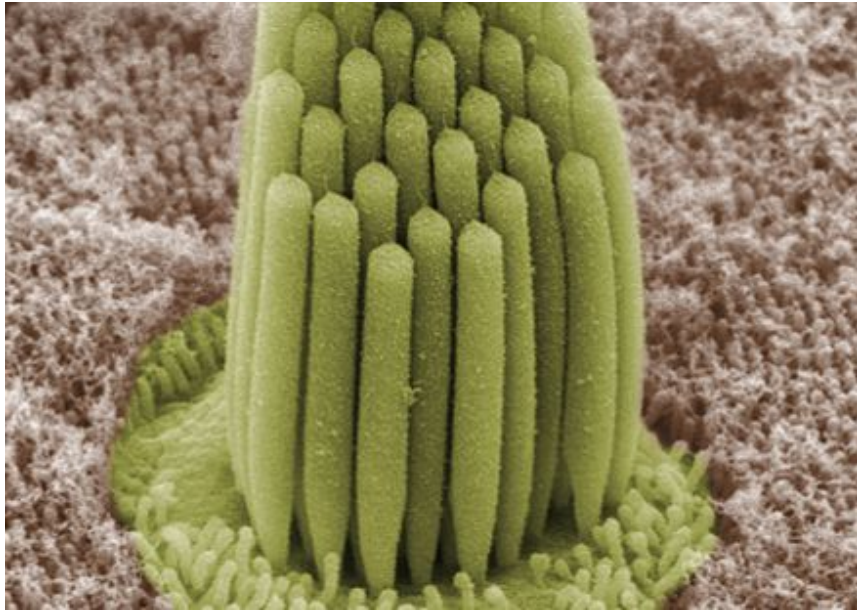
"Blausen 0328 EarAnatomy" by BruceBlaus. Licensed under CC BY 3.0 via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Blausen_0328_EarAnatomy.png

Human ear – perception: selectivity



Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cochlea-crossection.svg>

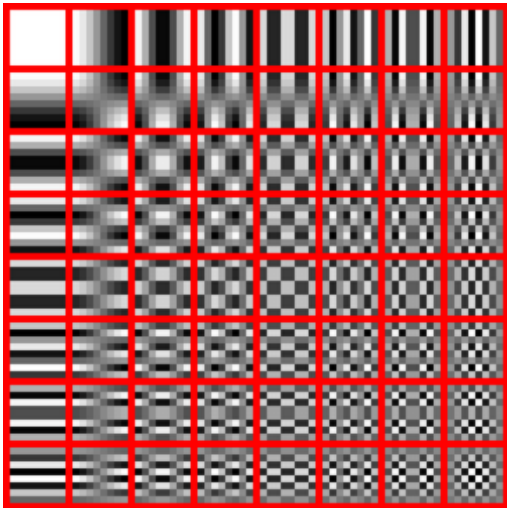
(Frog) ear – sensing element



"Stereocilia of frog inner ear.01" by Bechara Kachar - <http://irp.nih.gov/our-research/research-in-action/high-fidelity-stereocilia/slideshow>.

Licensed under Public Domain via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stereocilia_of_frog_inner_ear.01.jpg

DCT transform



$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{N} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) k \right]$$

(equivalent to 1/4 of a DFT of $2N$ length real, symmetric sequence, upsampled to $4N$)

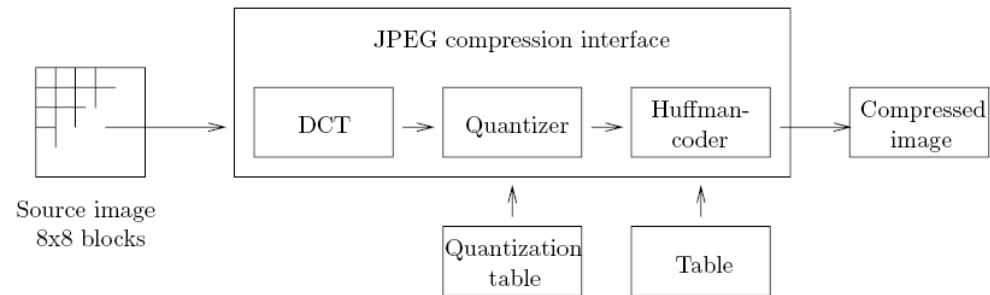
$$X(k, l) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(m, n) \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{M} \left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) k \right] \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{N} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) l \right]$$

JPEG compression

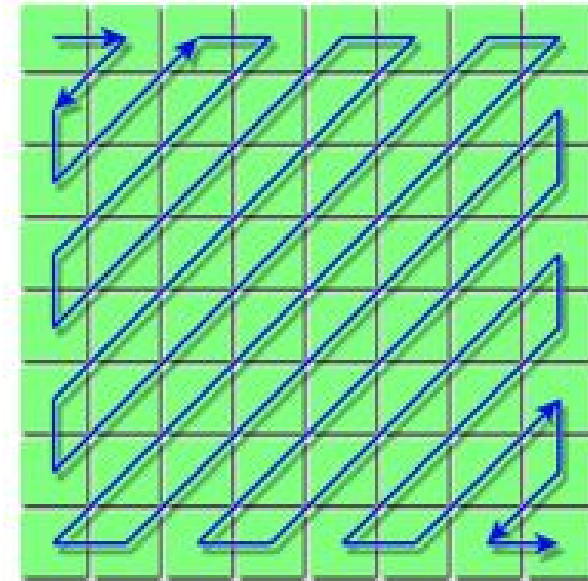
- 8x8 block
- Discrete Cosine Transform
 - suitable for natural images (with soft transitions)
 - non-sensitive to edge problems (opp. to DFT)
 - fast implementations (e.g. similar to FFT)
- Lossy operation: quantization (less important values more roughly)
- Serialization along diagonal (“zig-zag”: low-low frequencies first, then high-low to low-high, high-high last: concentrate similar values)
- RLE + Huffman coding (variable number of bits per coefficient)
- Transmit Huffman table or use predefined one

Efficiency: identify lena.jpg: 512x512 PseudoClass 256c 20kb

Quantization and serialization



(u, v)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	16	11	10	16	24	40	51	61
1	12	12	14	19	26	58	60	55
2	14	13	16	24	40	57	69	56
3	14	17	22	29	51	87	80	62
4	18	22	37	56	68	109	103	77
5	24	35	55	64	81	104	113	92
6	49	64	78	87	103	121	120	101
7	72	92	95	98	112	100	103	99



Lena

Picture size: 512x512=262000 pixels



151 kB



20 kB