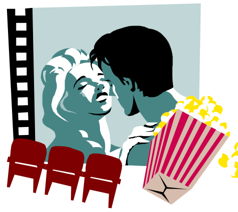

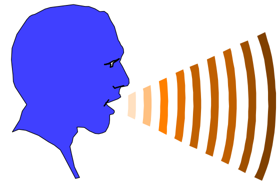

Video Processing & Communications

Waveform-Based Coding: Transform and Predictive Coding

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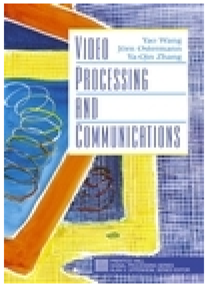
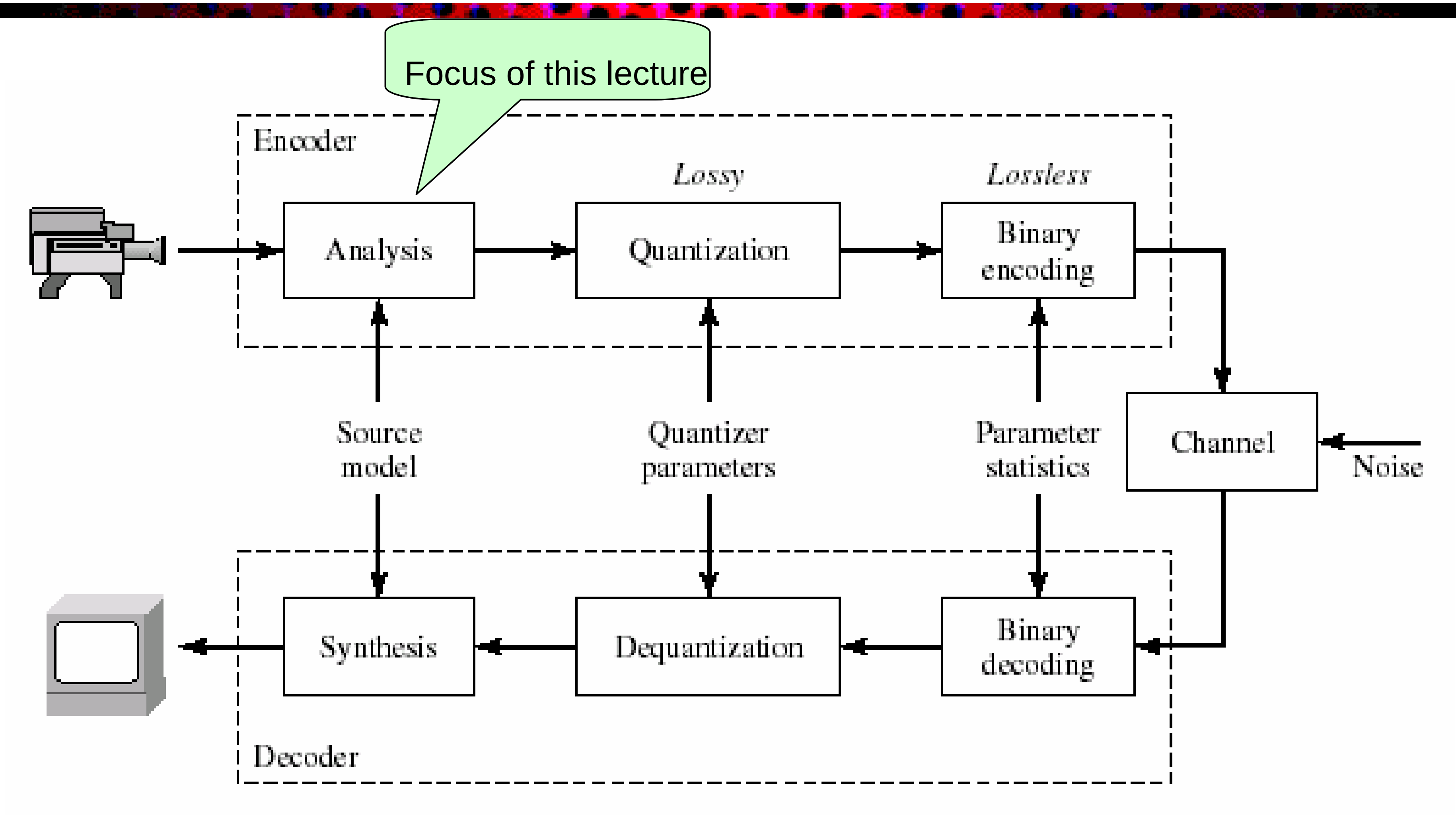
Based on: Y. Wang, J. Ostermann, and Y.-Q. Zhang, Video Processing and Communications, Prentice Hall, 2002.

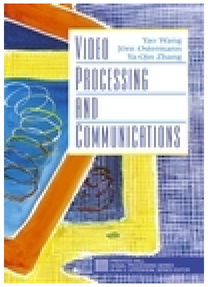


Outline

- Overview of video coding systems
- Transform coding
- Predictive coding

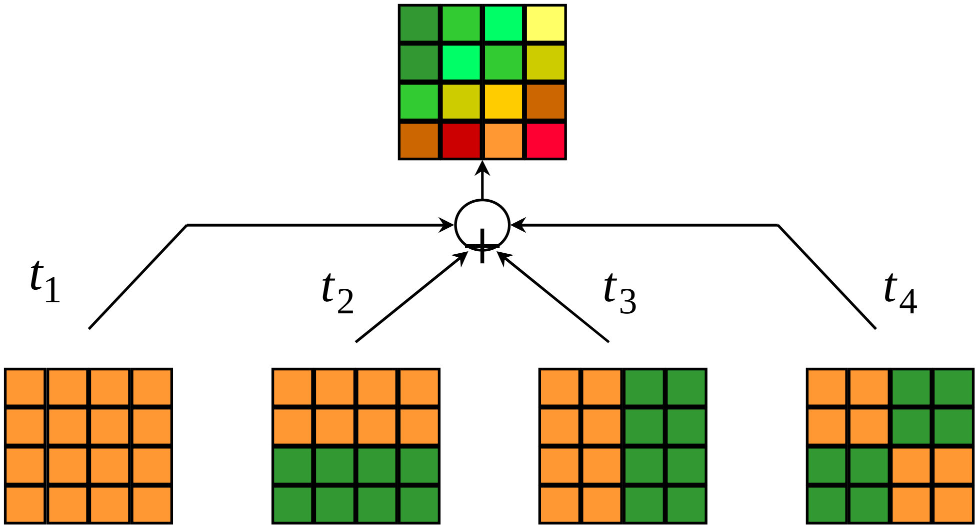
Components in a Coding System



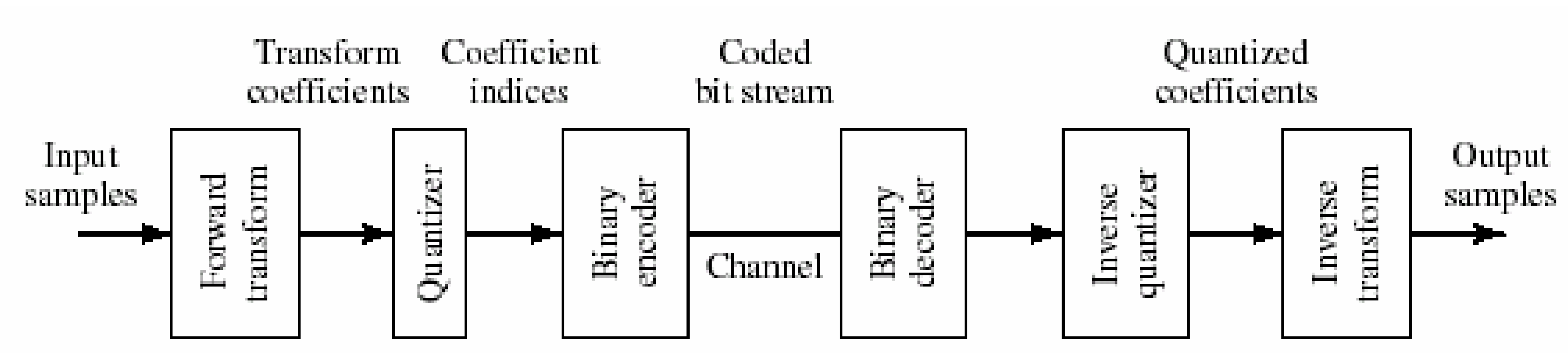


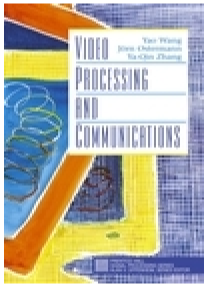
Transform Coding

- Motivation:
  - Represent a vector (e.g. a block of image samples) as the superposition of some typical vectors (block patterns)
  - Quantize and code the coefficients
  - Can be thought of as a constrained vector quantizer



Block Diagram





What Transform Basis to Use?

- The transform should
  - Minimize the correlation among resulting coefficients, so that scalar quantization can be employed without losing too much in coding efficiency compared to vector quantization
  - Compact the energy into as few coefficients as possible
- Optimal transform
  - Karhunan Loeve Transform (KLT): signal statistics dependent
- Suboptimal transform
  - Discrete Cosine transform (DCT): nearly as good as KLT for common image signals

General Linear Transform

- Basis vectors (or blocks):

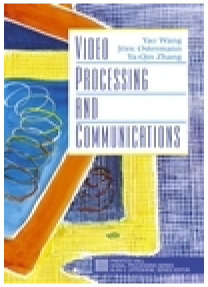
$$[\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_N]$$

- Inverse transform represents a vector or block as the superposition of basis vectors or blocks

$$\text{inverse transform:} \quad \mathbf{s} = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} t_k \mathbf{u}_k = [\mathbf{U}]\mathbf{t}$$

- Forward transform determines the contribution (weight) of each basis vector

$$\text{forward transform:} \quad \mathbf{t} = [\mathbf{U}]^{-1}\mathbf{s} = [\mathbf{V}]\mathbf{s}$$



Unitary Transform

- Unitary (orthonormal) basis:
  - Basis vectors are orthogonal to each other and each has length 1

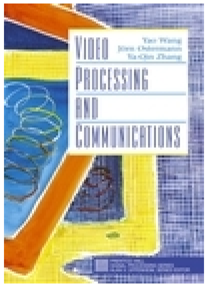
$$\langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{u}_l \rangle = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} u_{k;n}^{*} u_{l;n} = \delta_{k,l} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k = l, \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq l, \end{cases}$$

$$[\mathbf{U}]^H [\mathbf{U}] = [\mathbf{U}][\mathbf{U}]^H = [\mathbf{I}]_N$$

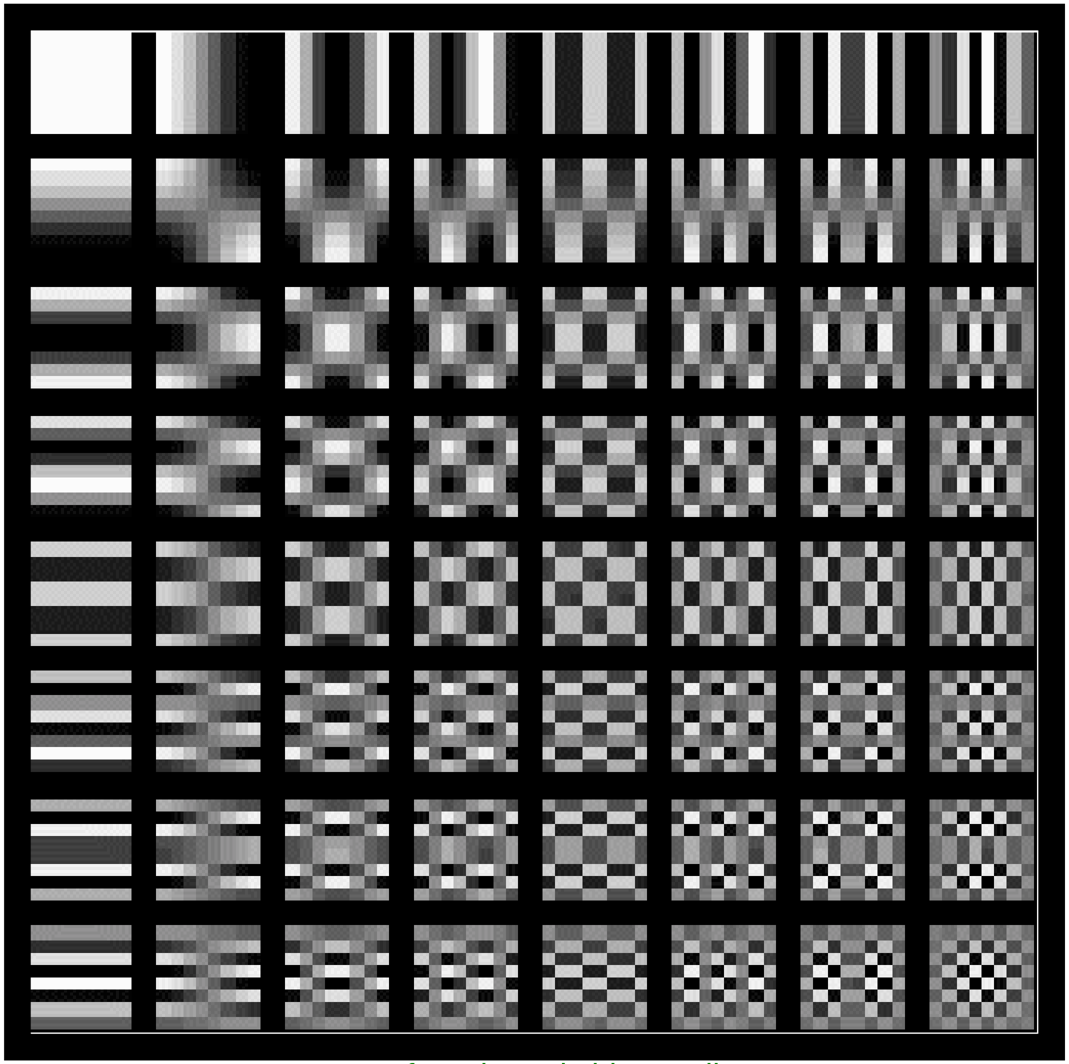
- Transform coefficient associated with a basis vector is simply the projection of the input vector onto the basis vector

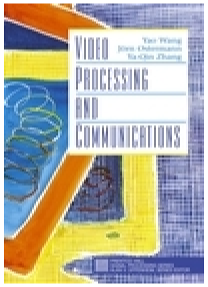
$$\text{forward transform:} \quad t_k = \langle \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{s} \rangle \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{t} = [\mathbf{U}]^H \mathbf{s} = [\mathbf{V}]\mathbf{s}$$

$$\text{inverse transform:} \quad \mathbf{s} = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} t_k \mathbf{u}_k = [\mathbf{U}]\mathbf{t} = [\mathbf{V}]^H \mathbf{t}.$$

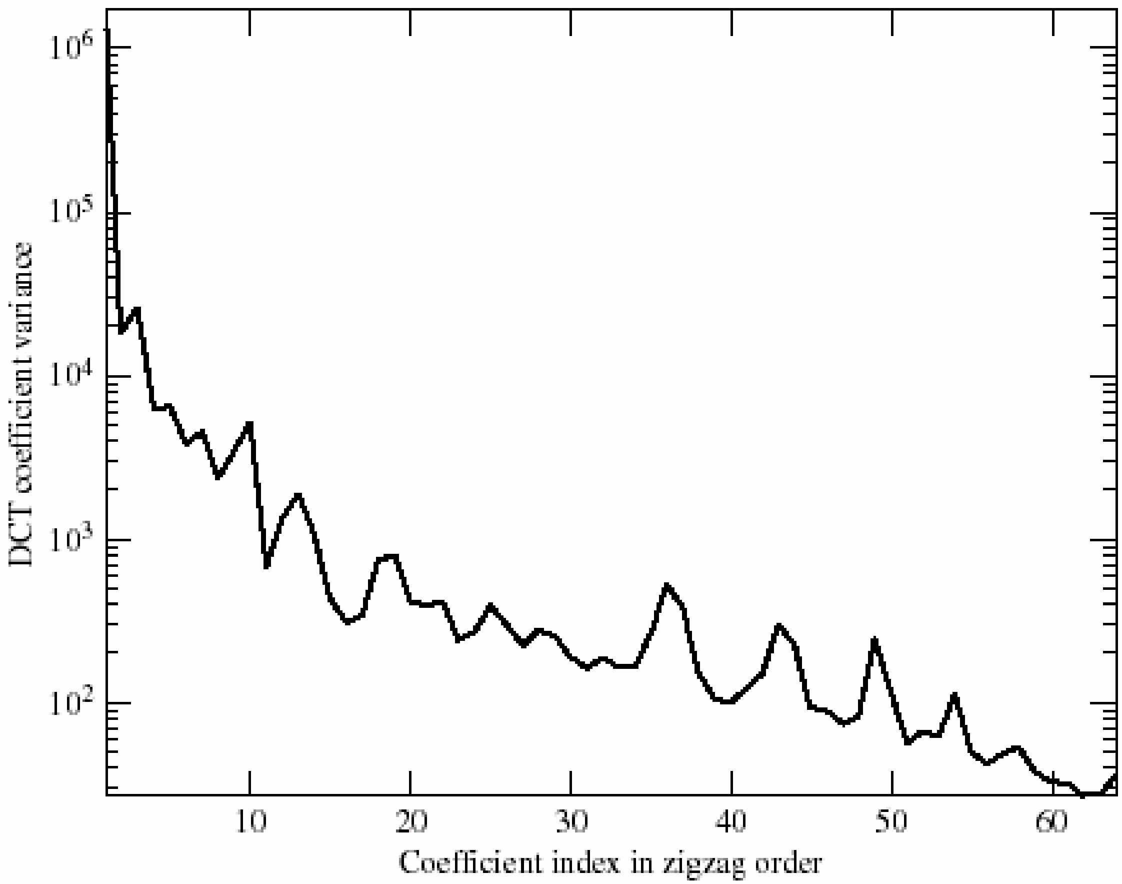


Discrete Cosine Transform: Basis Images





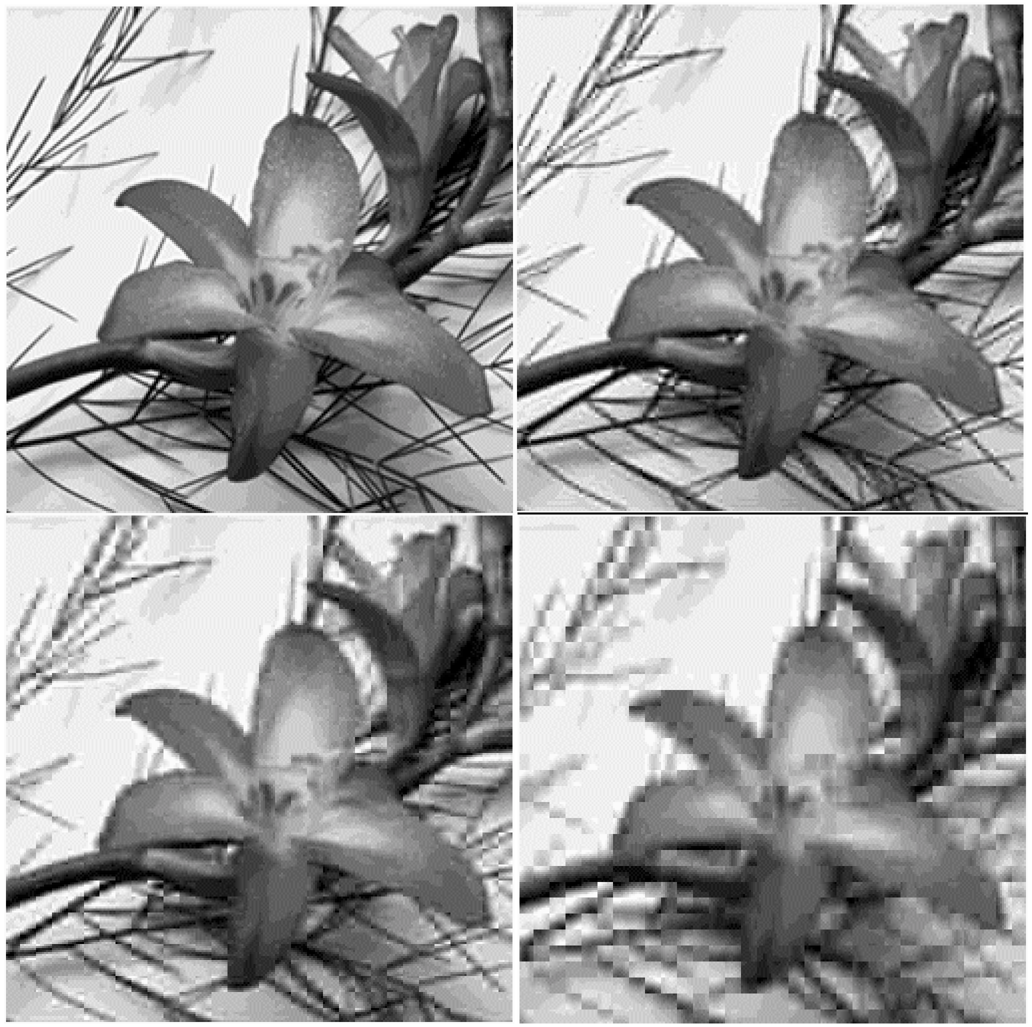
Energy Distribution of DCT Coefficients in Typical Images



Images Approximated by Different Number of DCT Coefficients

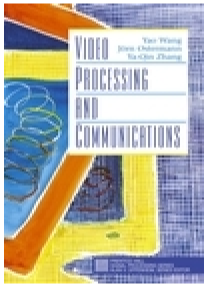
Original

With 16/64 Coefficients



With 8/64 Coefficients

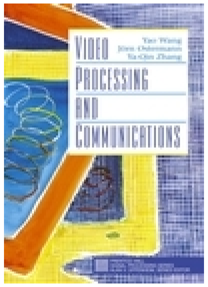
With 4/64 Coefficients



Demos

- Use matlab demo to demonstrate approximation using different number of DCT coefficients

(dctdemo.m)



Distortion in Transform Coding

- Distortion in sample domain

$$D_s = \frac{1}{N} E\{\|\mathcal{S} - \hat{\mathcal{S}}\|^2\} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} D_{s,n} \quad D_{s,n} = E\{(\mathcal{S}_n - \hat{\mathcal{S}}_n)^2\}.$$

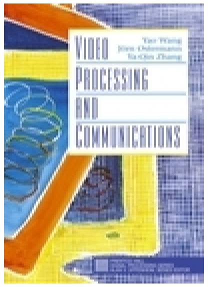
- Distortion in coefficient domain

$$D_t = \frac{1}{N} E\{\|\mathcal{T} - \hat{\mathcal{T}}\|^2\} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} D_{t,k} \quad D_{t,k} = E\{(\mathcal{T}_k - \hat{\mathcal{T}}_k)^2\}.$$

- The two distortion equals with unitary transform

$$D_s = \frac{1}{N} E\{\|\mathcal{S} - \hat{\mathcal{S}}\|^2\} = \frac{1}{N} E\{\|[\mathbf{V}]^H(\mathcal{T} - \hat{\mathcal{T}})\|^2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} E\{(\mathcal{T} - \hat{\mathcal{T}})^H[\mathbf{V}][\mathbf{V}]^H(\mathcal{T} - \hat{\mathcal{T}})\} = \frac{1}{N} E\{\|\mathcal{T} - \hat{\mathcal{T}}\|^2\} = D_t.$$



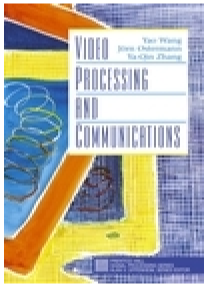
Modeling of Distortion Due to Coefficient Quantization

- High Resolution Approximation of Scalar Quantization
  - With the MMSE quantizer, when each coefficient is scalar quantized with sufficient high rates, so that the pdf in each quantization bin is approximately flat

$$D_{l,k}(R_k) = \epsilon_{l,k}^2 \sigma_{l,k}^2 2^{-2R_k}$$

$$D_{\mathrm{TC}} = D_s = D_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \epsilon_{l,k}^2 \sigma_{l,k}^2 2^{-2R_k}.$$

$\epsilon_{l,k}^2$ Depends on the pdf of the k-th coefficient.



Optimal Bit Allocation Among Coefficients

- How Many Bits to Use For Each Coefficient?
  - Can be formulated as an constrained optimization problem:

Minimize:

$$D_{\mathrm{TC}} = D_s = D_t = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 2^{-2R_k}.$$

Subject to:

$$\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} R_k = RN$$

  - The constrained problem can be converted to unconstrained one using the Lagrange multiplier method

Minimize:

$$J(R_k, \forall k \in \mathcal{N}) = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 2^{-2R_k} + \lambda \left(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} R_k - RN \right)$$

Derivation and Result

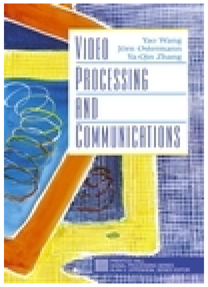
If we let $(\partial J / \partial R_k) = 0$, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial D_{t,k}}{\partial R_k} = -2 \ln 2 D_{t,k} = -(2 \ln 2)\epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 2^{-2R_k} = -\lambda, \quad \forall k \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$\lambda^N = (2 \ln 2)^N \left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 \right) 2^{-2 \sum_k R_k} = (2 \ln 2)^N \left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 \right) 2^{-2NR}$$

$$\lambda = (2 \ln 2) \left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 \right)^{1/N} 2^{-2R}.$$

$$R_k = R + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{\epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}}. \quad D_{\mathrm{TC}} = D_t = D_{t,k} = \left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2 \right)^{1/N} 2^{-2R}.$$



Implication of Optimal Bit Allocation

- Bit rate for a coefficient proportional to its variance (energy)

$$R_k = R + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 \frac{\epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}}.$$

Geometric mean

- Distortion is equalized among all coefficients and depends on the geometric mean of the coefficient variances

$$D_{\mathrm{TC}} = D_t = D_{t,k} = \left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N} 2^{-2R}.$$

Transform Coding Gain Over PCM

- Distortion for PCM if each sampled is quantized to R bit:

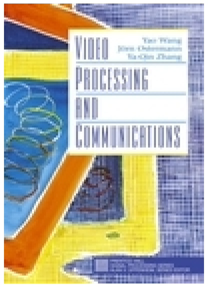
$$D_{\mathrm{PCM}} = D_{s,n} = \epsilon_s^2 \sigma_s^2 2^{-2R}$$

- Gain over PCM: $$G_{\mathrm{TC}} = \frac{D_{\mathrm{PCM}}}{D_{\mathrm{TC}}}.$$

$$G_{\mathrm{TC}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2 \sigma_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}} \frac{\frac{1}{N}\sum \sigma_{t,k}^2}{\left(\prod_k \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}},$$

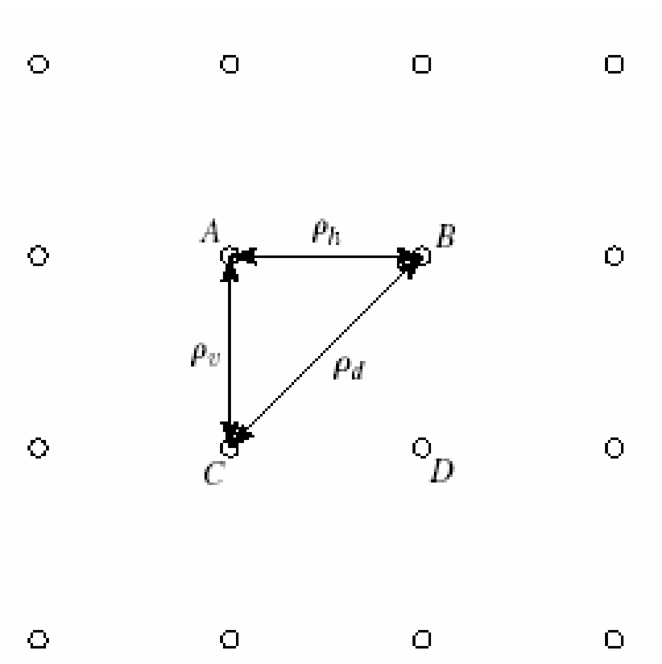
- For Gaussian source
  - each sample is Gaussian, so that coefficients are also Gaussian, $\epsilon_{t,k}^2$ are all the same

$$G_{\mathrm{TC,Gaussian}} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}} = \frac{\frac{1}{N}\sum \sigma_{t,k}^2}{\left(\prod_k \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}}.$$

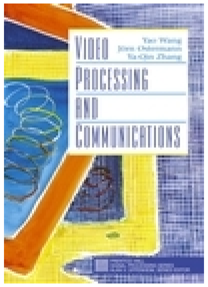


Example

- Determine the optimal bit allocation and corresponding TC gain for coding 2x2 image block using 2x2 DCT. Assuming the image is a Gaussian process with inter-sample correlation as shown below.



$$\rho_h = \rho_d = \rho, \rho_d = \rho^2.$$



Example Continued

- Correlation matrix

$$[\mathbf{C}]_s = E\left\{\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{AA} & C_{AB} & C_{AC} & C_{AD} \\ C_{BA} & C_{BB} & C_{BC} & C_{BD} \\ C_{CA} & C_{CB} & C_{CC} & C_{CD} \\ C_{DA} & C_{DB} & C_{DC} & C_{DD} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sigma_s^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_h & \rho_v & \rho_d \\ \rho_h & 1 & \rho_d & \rho_v \\ \rho_v & \rho_d & 1 & \rho_h \\ \rho_d & \rho_v & \rho_h & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- DCT basis images

$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Equivalent transform matrix

$$[\mathbf{U}] = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example Continued

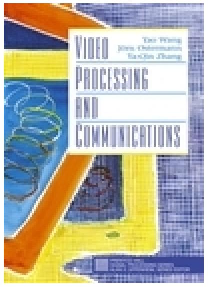
$$[\mathbf{C}]_t = [\mathbf{V}][\mathbf{C}]_s[\mathbf{V}]^H \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{t,k}^2 = \{(1+\rho)^2, (1-\rho^2), (1-\rho^2), (1-\rho)^2\}\sigma_s^2$$

$$\sigma_t^2 = \left(\prod_k \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/4} = (1-\rho^2)\sigma_s^2 : \qquad G_{\mathrm{TC}} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_t^2} = \frac{1}{1-\rho^2}$$

$$R_k = R + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 \frac{\epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_{t,k}^2 \sigma_{t,k}^2\right)^{1/N}}. \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$R_k = \{4.64, 2, 2, -0.64\}.$$ (for R=2)



Optimal Transform

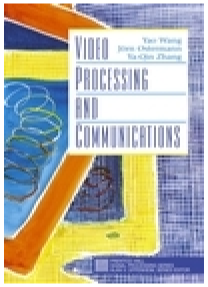
- Optimal transform
  - Should minimize the distortion for a given average bit rate
  - Equivalent to minimize the geometric mean of the coefficient variances
- When the source is Gaussian, the optimal transform is the Karhunen-Loeve transfrom, which depends on the covariance matrix between samples
  - Basis vectors are the eigen vectors of the covariance matrix, the coefficient variances are the eigen values

$$[\mathbf{C}]_s \phi_k = \lambda_k \phi_k, \quad \text{with} \quad \langle \phi_k, \phi_l \rangle = \delta_{k,l}. \qquad \sigma_k^2 = \lambda_k.$$

$$\prod_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \sigma_{t,k}^2 = \det[\mathbf{C}]_t = \det[\mathbf{C}]_s.$$

$$D_{\mathrm{TC}} = \epsilon_{\mathrm{Gaussian}}^2 (\det[\mathbf{C}]_s)^{1/N} 2^{-2R}.$$

$$G_{\mathrm{TC,KLT}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_k^2\right)^{1/N}} \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \lambda_k\right)^{1/N}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2}{\left(\prod_k \epsilon_k^2\right)^{1/N}} \frac{\sigma_s^2}{(\det[\mathbf{C}]_s)^{1/N}}$$



Example

- Determine the KLT for the 2x2 image block in the previous example

$$[\mathbf{C}]_s = \sigma_s^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_h & \rho_v & \rho_d \\ \rho_h & 1 & \rho_d & \rho_v \\ \rho_v & \rho_d & 1 & \rho_h \\ \rho_d & \rho_v & \rho_h & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine the eigenvalues by solving: $\det([\mathbf{C}]_s - \lambda[\mathbf{I}]) = 0$

$$\lambda_k = \{(1+\rho)^2, (1-\rho^2), (1-\rho^2), (1-\rho)^2\}\sigma_s^2.$$

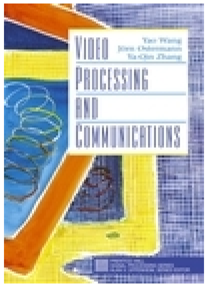
(same as the coefficient variances with DCT)

Determine the eigenvectors by solving $([\mathbf{C}]_s - \lambda[\mathbf{I}])\phi_k = 0$

Resulting transform is the DCT

JPEG Image Coder

- Uses 8x8 DCT
- Each coefficient is quantized using a uniform quantizer, but the step sizes vary based on coefficient variances and their visual importance
- Quantized coefficients are converted into binary bitstreams using runlength coding plus Huffman coding

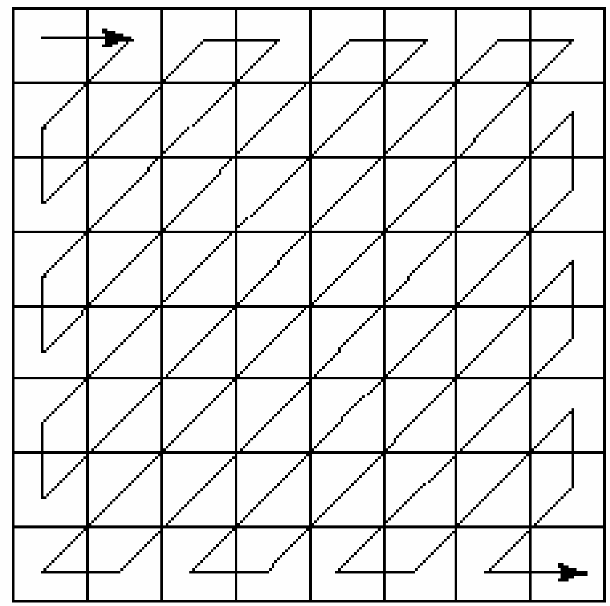


JPEG: a bit more detail

Perceptual based quantization matrix:

16	11	10	16	24	40	51	61
12	12	14	19	26	58	60	55
14	13	16	24	40	57	69	56
14	17	22	29	51	87	80	62
18	22	37	56	68	109	103	77
24	35	55	64	81	104	113	92
49	64	78	87	103	121	120	101
72	92	95	98	112	100	103	99

Zig-zag ordering of DCT coefficients:



Runlength coding example:

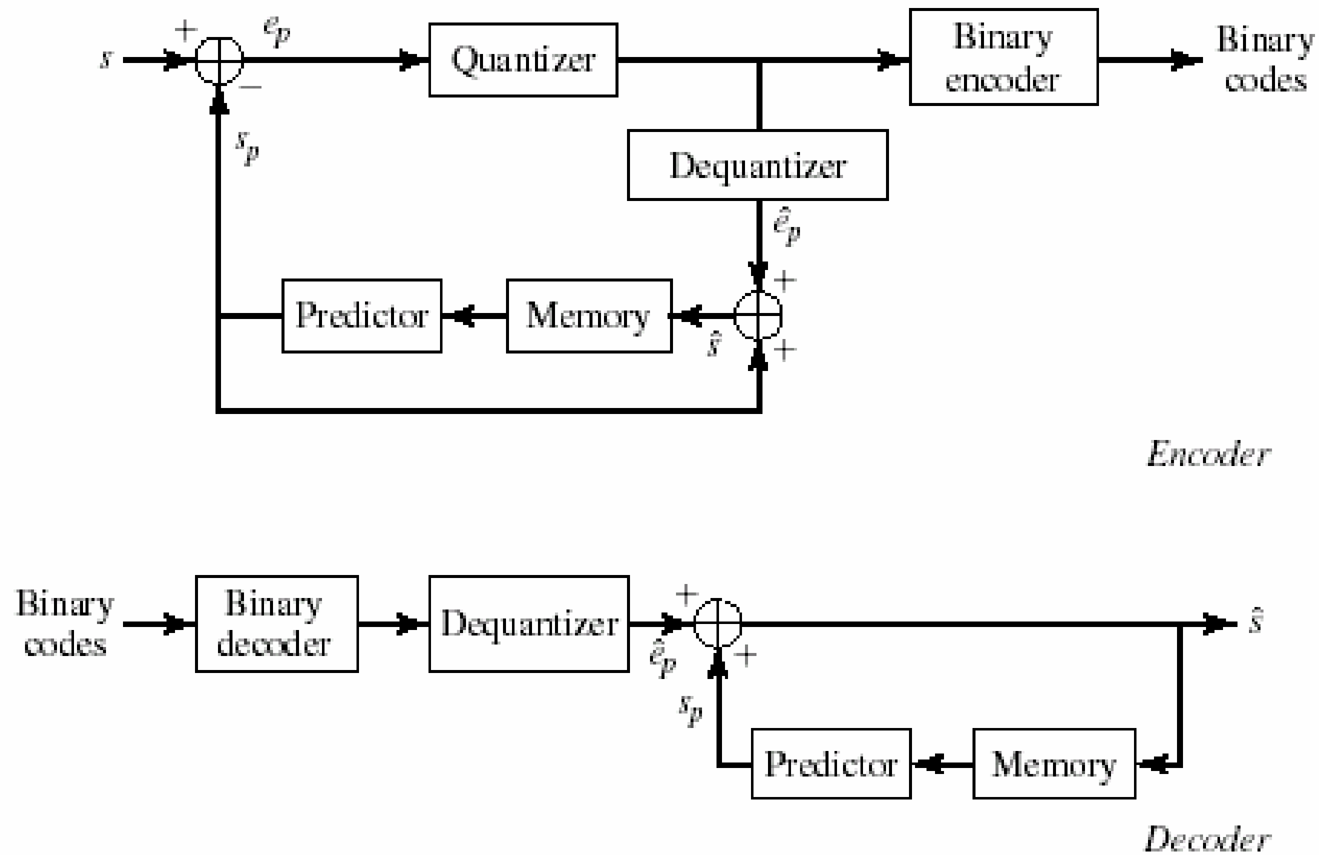
DCT coefficients: [5 0 0 2 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 … 0]

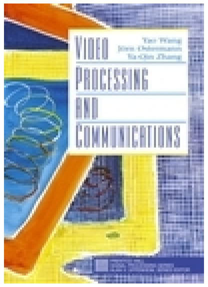
Coding symbols: 5, (2,2), (0,3), (2,4), (6,1), EOB

Predictive Coding

- Motivation: Predicts a sample from past samples and quantize and code the error only
- If the prediction error is typically small, then it can be represented with a lower average bit rate
- Optimal predictor: minimize the prediction error

Encoder and Decoder Block Diagram (Closed Loop Prediction)

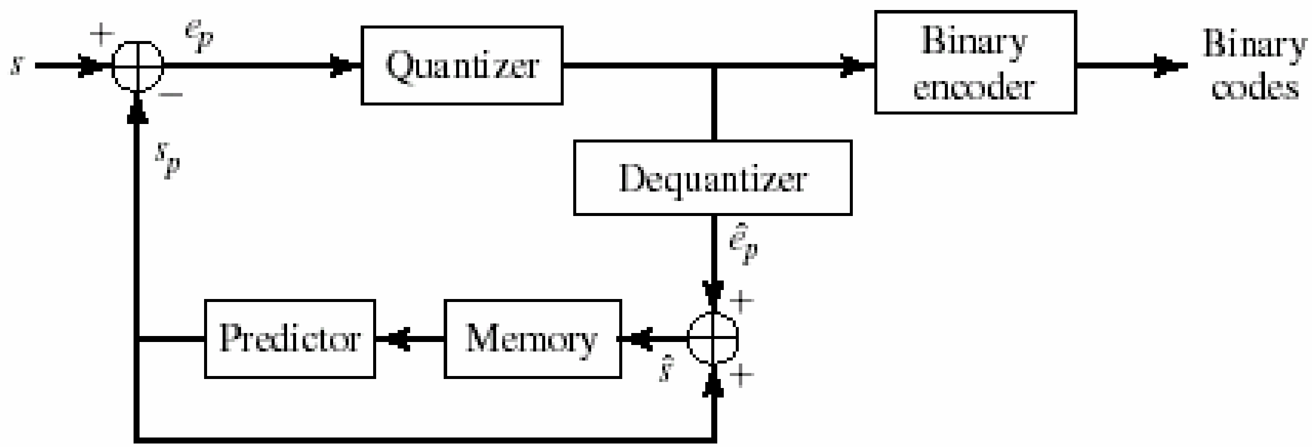


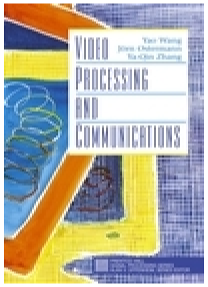


Distortion in Predictive Coder

- With closed-loop prediction, reconstruction error in a sample is equal to the quantization error for the prediction error.

$$\hat{s} = s_p + \hat{e}_p = s_p + e_p - e_q = s - e_q.$$

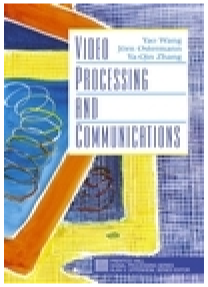




Optimal Predictor

- Question: what predictor should we use?
  - Minimize the bit rate for coding the prediction error
  - Because quantization error with a given bit rate depends on the variance of the signal, minimizing the quantization error = minimizing the prediction error variance.
  - We will limit our consideration to linear predictor only

$$s_p = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k s_k$$



Linear Minimal MSE Predictor

- Prediction error:

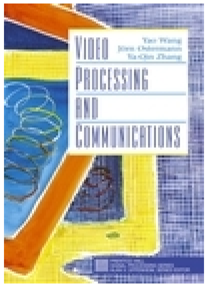
$$\sigma_p^2 = E\{|\mathcal{S}_0 - \mathcal{S}_p|^2\} = E\left\{\left|\mathcal{S}_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k \mathcal{S}_k\right|^2\right\}.$$

- Optimal coefficients must satisfy:

$$E\left\{\left(\mathcal{S}_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k \mathcal{S}_k\right)\mathcal{S}_l\right\} = 0, \quad l = 1, 2 \ldots, K. \qquad (*)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k R(k, l) = R(0, l), \quad l = 1, 2 \ldots, K,$$

Note (*) is also known as the orthogonality principle in estimation theory



Matrix Form

- The previous equation can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R(1,1) & R(2,1) & \cdots & R(K,1) \\ R(1,2) & R(2,2) & \cdots & R(K,2) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ R(1,K) & R(2,K) & \cdots & R(K,K) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \cdots \\ a_K \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(0,1) \\ R(0,2) \\ \cdots \\ R(0,K) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{R}]\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{r}.$$

- Optimal solution:

$$\mathbf{a} = [\mathbf{R}]^{-1}\mathbf{r}.$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = E\{(\mathcal{S}_0 - \mathcal{S}_p)\mathcal{S}_0\} = R(0,0) - \sum_{k=0}^{K} a_k R(k,0)$$

$$= R(0,0) - \mathbf{r}^T\mathbf{a} = R(0,0) - \mathbf{r}^T R^{-1}\mathbf{r}.$$

Predictive Coding Gain

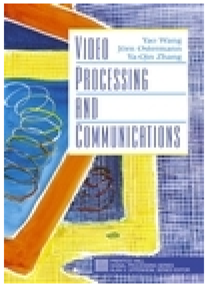
$$D_{\mathrm{DPCM}} = \epsilon_p^2 \sigma_p^2 2^{-2R} \qquad G_{\mathrm{DPCM}} = \frac{D_{\mathrm{PCM}}}{D_{\mathrm{DPCM}}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2}{\epsilon_p^2} \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_p^2}$$

$$\sigma_{p,\min}^2 = \lim_{K\to\infty} \sigma_p^2 = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log_e S(e^{j\omega})\, d\omega\right) \qquad \sigma_{p,\min}^2 = \lim_{K\to\infty}\left(\prod_k \lambda_k\right)^{1/N},$$

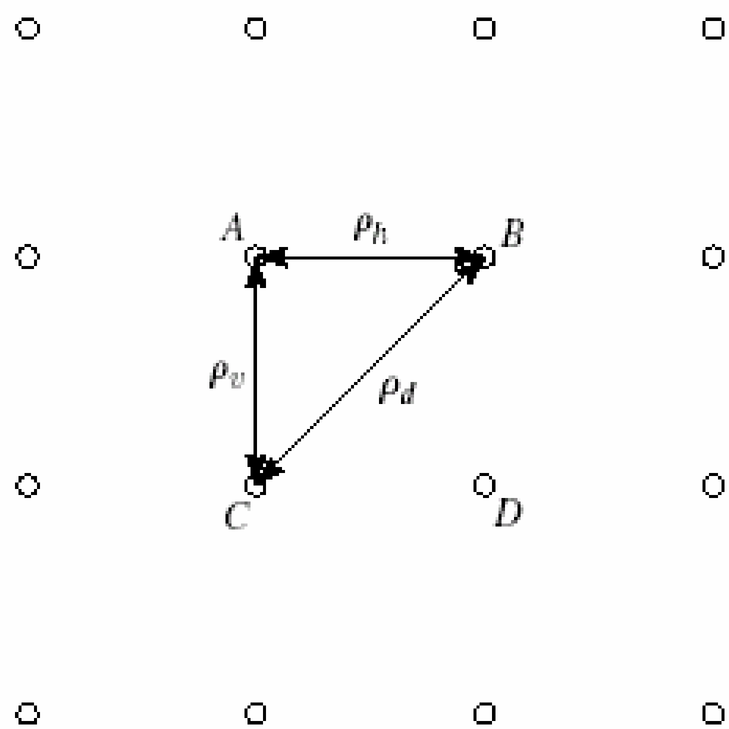
$$\sigma_s^2 = \lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{1}{K}\sum_k \lambda_k$$

$$\lim_{K\to\infty} G_{\mathrm{DPCM}} = \frac{\epsilon_s^2}{\epsilon_p^2} \frac{\lim_{K\to\infty} \frac{1}{K}\sum_k \lambda_k}{\lim_{K\to\infty}\left(\prod_k \lambda_k\right)^{K}},$$

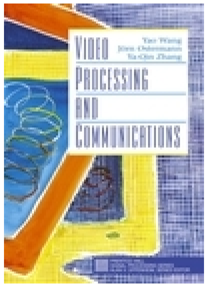
TC=PC if the block length in TC and the predictive order in PC both go to infinity
PC is better for any finite length



Example



$$\hat{D} = a_1 C + a_2 B + a_3 A$$



Example Continued

$$\begin{bmatrix} R(C,C) & R(C,B) & R(C,A) \\ R(B,C) & R(B,B) & R(B,A) \\ R(A,C) & R(A,B) & R(A,A) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(D,C) \\ R(D,B) \\ R(D,A) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \rho_d & \rho_v \\ \rho_d & 1 & \rho_h \\ \rho_v & \rho_h & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_h \\ \rho_v \\ \rho_d \end{bmatrix}.$$

In the special case of $\rho_h = \rho_v = \rho$, $\rho_d = \rho^2$, the optimal predictor is

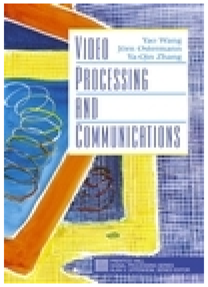
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho \\ -\rho^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The MSE of this predictor, using Equation (9.2.10), is

$$\sigma_p^2 = R(0,0) - [R(0,1) \quad R(0,2) \quad R(0,3)] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = (1-\rho^2)^2 \sigma_s^2.$$

$$G_{\mathrm{DPCM}} = \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_p^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\rho^2)^2}$$

(DPCM is better than TC for this case!)



Predictive Coding for Video

- For video, we apply prediction both among pixels in the same frame (intra-prediction or spatial prediction), and also among pixels in adjacent frames (inter-prediction or temporal prediction)
- Temporal prediction is done with motion compensation
- More on this subject in the next lecture.

Homework

- Reading assignment: Sec. 9.1,9.2
- Written assignment:
  - Prob. 9.3,9.4,9.5, 9.6, 9.7
- Computer assignment
  - Prob. 9.8,9.9