



## ROI-based procedures for progressive transmission of digital images: A comparison



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- Progressive transmission of digital images
- Regions of interest (ROIs)
- SVD and progressive transmission
- DCT and progressive transmission
- JPEG 2000
- ROIs with JPEG 2000: MAXSHIFT
- Experiments: Progressive transmission of ROIs
  - Experiment 1: SVD vs JPEG 2000
  - Experiment 2: SVD vs DCT
- Conclusions



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## Progressive transmission of digital images

### Large images

- Large digital images
  - Astronomy images
  - Satellite images
  - Medical images
    - Magnetic Resonances or 3-D ultrasound scans
- Large digital images have problems for
  - Storing, encoding, manipulating
  - Transmission



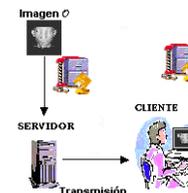
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## Progressive transmission of digital images

### Sequential methods

- The usual methods for progressive transmission are “sequential”
  - Until the transmission is finished the transmitted image can not be seen.
- The transmission channel could become slower or jammed.



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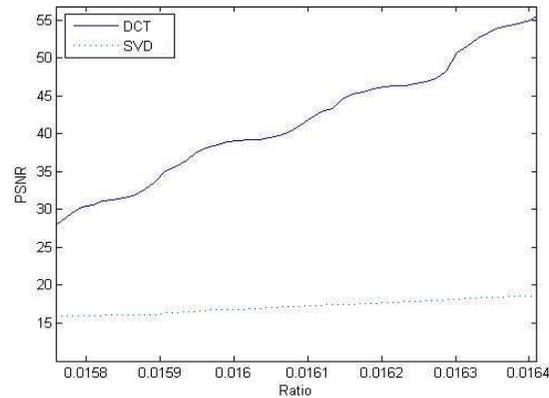


## Experiment 2

im<sup>2</sup>

### SVD versus DCT

- ❑ **DCT is better than SVD.**



## Conclusions (I)

im<sup>2</sup>

- ❑ **Situation 1: The ROIs are known *a priori*.**
  - ❑ Comparison SVD – MAXSHIFT
  - ❑ JPEG 2000 is the best method known for whole images.
    - ❑ Only a ROI is allowed.
    - ❑ If the client change the ROI, the whole image should be encoded again and the transmission should be re-started from the beginning.
    - ❑ Redundancy and data interlaced are the main drawbacks of this method.
  - ❑ The SVD encoding increases the amount of data. Quantization can save this drawback but losing image quality.
    - ❑ Several ROIs at same time are allowed.
    - ❑ Data redundancy is avoided.
    - ❑ The encoding is done only once.
- ❑ **Both methods are comparable at low ratios.**



## Conclusions (II)

im<sup>2</sup>

- ❑ **Situation 2: The ROIs are selected during the progressive transmission.**
  - ❑ Comparison SVD – DCT
  - ❑ DCT is a good method for progressive transmission of ROIs.
    - ❑ The DCT method proposed encodes the image increasing the resulting size.
    - ❑ Pixellation is observed at first step of transmission.
    - ❑ Reconstruction is carried out with inverse DCT at each step and consequently, it leads to a high computational cost.
  - ❑ At firsts steps, the reconstructed ROIs are smoother than the corresponding to DCT.
- ❑ **DCT method is better than SVD method.**



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