

CSE 490 GZ Introduction to Data Compression Winter 2002

Patents
Lapped Transform Artifacts
SPIHT Decoding Example

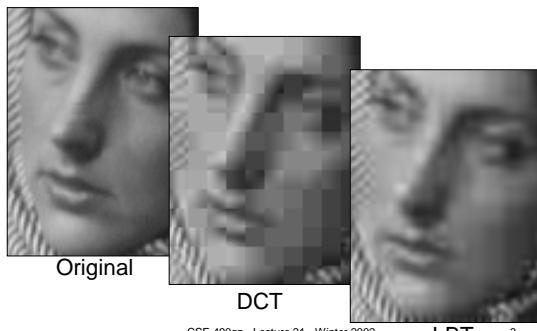
Compression Patents

- Compression has many patents
 - <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/compression-faq/part1/section-7.html>
- There are notable non-patented algorithms
 - gzip is the most famous
- Pros
 - Make money on a good idea
- Cons
 - Many patents are for trivial improvements
 - Patents may impede progress
 - Patents can be ignored or researched

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

2

Lapped Transform Artifacts



CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

3

SPIHT Decoding

- The decoder emulates the encoder.
 - The decoder maintains exactly the same data structures as the encoder.
 - When the decoder has popped the Z stack to examine a zero tree it receives a bit telling it whether the tree is significant. The decoder can then do the right thing.
 - If it is significant then it does the decomposition.
 - If it is not significant then it deduces a number of zeros in the current bit plane.

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

4

SPIHT Decoder

k-th iteration

We have list S of significant values and a stack Z of zero trees from the previous pass or the initialization.

Significance Pass.

```
while Z is not empty do
  T := pop(Z);
  input := read;
  if input = 1 then decompose(T);
  else push T on Z'
  Z' := Z'; {At this point all indices in zero trees in Z are insignificant}
Refinement Pass.
for each (i,j) in S do C[i,j,k] := read.
```

In decompose the signs of coefficients are input

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

5

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010

Initial data structure:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)$

$Z = (R,0,1), (R,1,0), (R,1,1)$

$\text{sign}(0,0) = - \quad \text{sign}(0,1) = +$

$\text{sign}(1,0) = + \quad \text{sign}(1,1) = +$

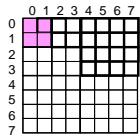
■ in S

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

6

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)$$

$$Z = (R,0,1), (R,1,0), (R,1,1)$$

(R,0,1) is significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3)$$

$$\text{sign}(0,2) = + \quad \text{sign}(0,3) = + \\ \text{sign}(1,2) = - \quad \text{sign}(1,3) = +$$

■ in S

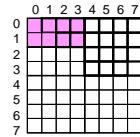
$$Z = (RC,0,1), (R,1,0), (R,1,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

7

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3)$$

$$Z = (RC,0,1), (R,1,0), (R,1,1)$$

(RC,0,1) is not significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3)$$

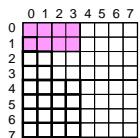
$$Z = (R,1,0), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

8

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3)$$

$$Z = (R,1,0), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

(R,1,0) is significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

$$\text{sign}(2,0) = + \quad \text{sign}(2,1) = + \\ \text{sign}(3,0) = - \quad \text{sign}(3,1) = -$$

■ in S

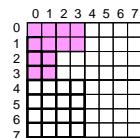
$$Z = (RC,1,0), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

9

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

$$Z = (RC,1,0), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

(RC,1,0) is significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

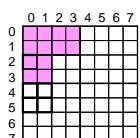
$$Z = (R,2,0), (R,2,1), (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

10

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

$$Z = (R,2,0), (R,2,1), (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

(R,2,0) is not significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

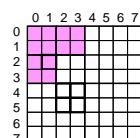
$$Z = (R,2,1), (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

11

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1)$$

$$Z = (R,2,1), (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (RC,0,1)$$

(R,2,1) is significant

$$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,0), (4,1), (5,0), (5,1)$$

$$\text{sign}(4,2) = + \quad \text{sign}(4,3) = - \\ \text{sign}(5,2) = + \quad \text{sign}(5,3) = -$$

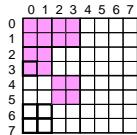
$$Z = (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1) \\ Z' = (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

12

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



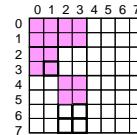
$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,3,0), (R,3,1), (R,1,1)$
 $Z' = (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$
 $(R,3,0)$ is insignificant
 $S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,3,1), (R,1,1)$
 $Z' = (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

13

SPIHT Decoding Example

0111111010111001011010001011000100000010



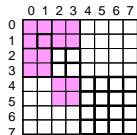
$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,3,1), (R,1,1)$
 $Z' = (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$
 $(R,3,1)$ is insignificant
 $S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,3,1)$
 $Z' = (R,1,1), (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

14

SPIHT Decoding Example

01111110101110010110100001011000100000010



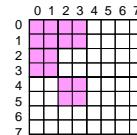
$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,1,1)$
 $Z' = (R,3,1), (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$
 $(R,1,1)$ is insignificant
 $S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,1,1)$
 $Z' = (R,1,1), (R,3,1), (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

15

SPIHT Decoding Example

0111111010111001011010001011000100000010



$S = (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (3,0), (3,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,2), (5,3)$
 $Z = (R,1,1), (R,3,1), (R,3,0), (R,2,0), (RC,0,1)$

The first bit of each of the members of S are 1011000100000010

CSE 490gz - Lecture 21 - Winter 2002

16