

Supercompression for Full-HD and 4k-3D (8k) Digital TV Systems

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Abstract—In this work, we developed the concept of supercompression, i.e., compression above the compression standard used. In this context, both compression rates are multiplied. In fact, supercompression is based on super-resolution. That is to say, supercompression is a data compression technique that superpose spatial image compression on top of bit-per-pixel compression to achieve very high compression ratios. If the compression ratio is very high, then we use a convolutive mask inside decoder that restores the edges, eliminating the blur. Finally, both, the encoder and the complete decoder are implemented on General-Purpose computation on Graphics Processing Units (GPGPU) cards. Specifically, the mentioned mask is coded inside texture memory of a GPGPU.

Keywords—General-Purpose computation on Graphics Processing Units, Image Compression, Interpolation, Super-resolution.

I. INTRODUCTION

SUPERCOMPRESSION represents the most revolutionary concept in image and video compression [1]. This concept is based on two simple principles: a) Downsampling/upsampling, i.e., spatial decimation, and b) deblurring, super-resolution, or sharpening [2-6]. While the first was performed using bilinear interpolation, the second we do through a horizontal raster with a convolution mask, which is based on the Van Cittert's iterative algorithm [7, 8], and an improvement (non-iterative) that makes the mentioned algorithm computationally more efficient, and which was developed by our team [1].

Specifically, the super-compression is a combination of two compressions, i.e., the spatial decimation and the compression of the employed standard. Therefore, the super-compression is a compression above the compression standard used. In this context, both compression rates are multiplied. Supercompression is based on super-resolution, because, it increases the compression on the basis of a reduction in size of the image (or frame, in the case of videos) [1].

That is to say, super-compression is a lossy compression technique that superpose spatial image compression on top of bit-per-pixel compression to achieve very high compression ratios. If the compression ratio is very high, then we use a convolutive mask inside decoder that restores the edges, eliminating the blur. Finally, both, the encoder and the complete decoder are implemented on General-Purpose

computation on Graphics Processing Units (GPGPU) cards. Specifically, the mentioned mask is coded inside texture memory of a GPGPU [1, 9-12].

The Bilinear Interpolation is outlined in Section II, where we discuss the problem of interpolating visually acceptable images at a higher resolution. We first present the interpolation problem and why linear interpolation filters are inadequate for image data. To represent the major mathematical approaches to image processing, we discuss and evaluate five different image interpolation methods. Superresolution scheme for compression including linear interpolation are outlined in Section III. Metrics are outlined in Section IV. Simulations are outline in Section V. Finally, Section VI provides a conclusion of the paper.

II. BILINEAR INTERPOLATION

Bilinear interpolation is by far the most common interpolation method [1-6]. The idea is to interpolate along one dimension using values that were themselves interpolated along the other dimension, see Fig.1.

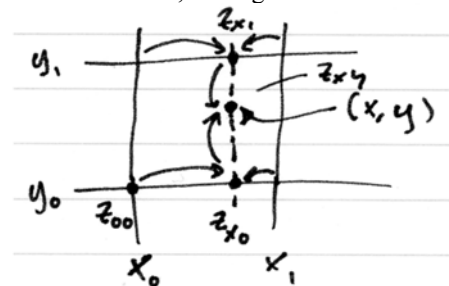


Fig.1: Bilinear interpolation.

If we have values at (x, y_0) and (x, y_1) , then we could linearly interpolate along the vertical line. This is not a problem, just generate them by interpolating along the horizontals.

$$\begin{aligned} z_{x0} &= (1 - \alpha) z_{00} + \alpha z_{10} & \alpha &= (x - x_0)/(x_1 - x_0) \\ z_{x1} &= (1 - \alpha) z_{01} + \alpha z_{11} \\ z_{xy} &= (1 - \beta) z_{x0} + \beta z_{x1} & \beta &= (y - y_0)/(y_1 - y_0) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Note that it does not matter whether we interpolate across and then down or down and then across (i.e. on x first or y first). Either way we end up with

$$z_{xy} = (1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta) z_{00} + (1 - \alpha)\beta z_{01} + \alpha(1 - \beta) z_{10} + \alpha\beta z_{11} \quad (2)$$

This is bilinear interpolation. It results in a piecewise function that is not piecewise linear—of course it can't be, because

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it matches the data at four different points, and three points uniquely determine the linear function. It has a piece for each cell in the grid of data points, but the interpolation defined over that rectangle is not linear. Look at this most recent equation, remembering that α is a linear function of x and β is a linear function of y . The full expression for z_{xy} is going to contain a constant term, an x term, a y term, and a xy term. Because of the presence of this last term is not linear.

This kind of function is called bilinear because it is linear as a function of x when y is held fixed and also linear as a function of y when x is held fixed. The quality is obvious, see Fig.2.

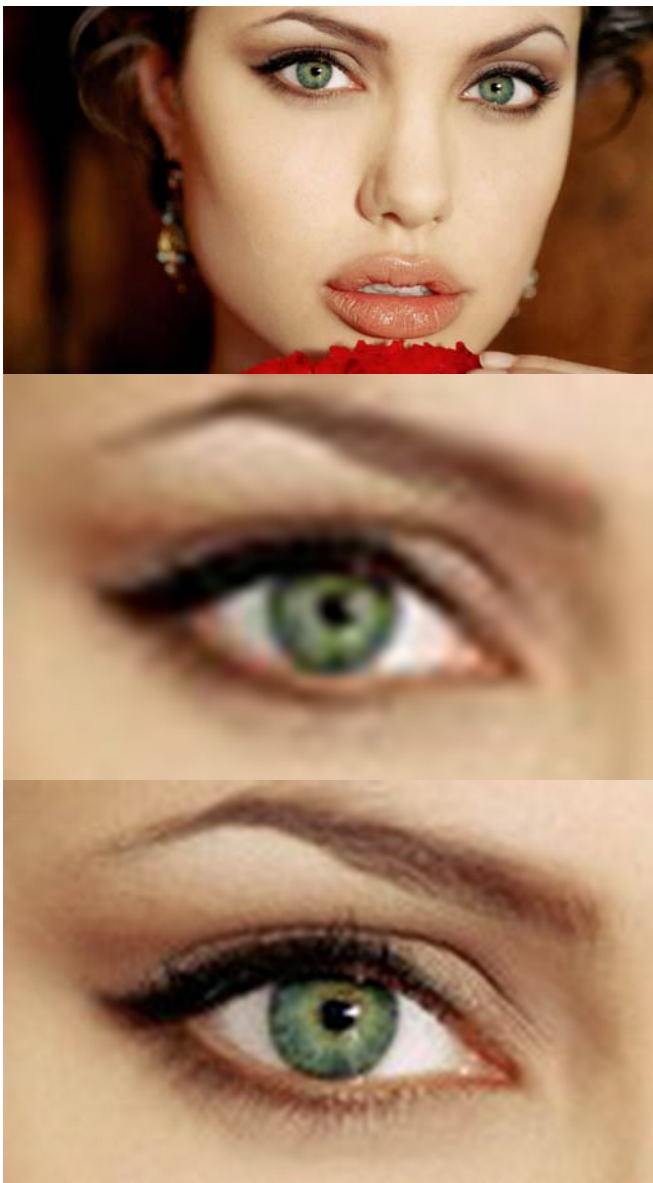


Fig.2: Image interpolation using bilinear method of interp2 built-in MATLAB® function. Top: original image. Medium: close-up of eye in image. Down: interpolated image.

III. SUPER-RESOLUTION SCHEME FOR COMPRESSION

This section is organized into four parts, for a better understanding of the concepts:

- A. Super-resolution vs Deblurring,
- B. Compression vs Super-compression,
- C. Deduction of the mask
- D. Applications

A. Super-resolution vs Deblurring:

As we saw in Section I, there is much confusion between the concepts of super-resolution and deblurring in Digital Image Processing [13, 14]. We are going to establish here two rigorous definitions for the purpose of eliminating this confusion.

We say that a process is super-resolution if it restores the sharpness of an image involving an increase in the resolution of the same [1-6, 13, 14].

We say that a process is deblurring if it restores the sharpness of an image not involving an increase in the resolution of the same. This process is applied when the image sharpness suffers an aberration called blur [13, 14], which comes from a high relative speed of the object in focus in relation to the camera, fast opening and closing the shutter, etc.

We consider important to mention that both processes can involve each other as part of the process of improving the sharpness of the image. In fact, we can understand the super-resolution as a process of increasing the resolution followed by a restoration of the edges by a deblurring process. On the other hand, previously established definitions are fundamental to understanding what follows.

B. Compression vs Super-compression:

We define compression as the process reduces the average number of bit-per-pixel (bpp) of an image. In Fig. 3, we represent the set of bit-planes in which decomposes a gray or color image. As seen in Fig. 3, the compression process does not alter the image size [13, 14].

Instead, we define supercompression as the process reduces the average number of bit-per-pixel (bpp) of an image after downsizing. The size reduction process is performed by down-sampling, which takes shrinkage in rows and columns, without obligation to respect the aspect ratio (16:9). In fact, for ISDB-Tb (Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting) Brazilian Digital TV System we use 5:1 as compression rate over the original compression of the system, which uses H.264 as video compression standard [15]. When we say, *we increase the standard compression 5 times*, this means that we move from a resolution of 1920x1080 (Full-High Definition: Full-HD) to another 5 times lower of 720x576 (Standard Definition: SD). The standard video compression H.264 is not affected by the supercompression. As discussed in Sub-Section D, supercompression requires minimal equipment at the transmitter and the reverse procedure to supercompression in the receiver (set-top-box) [16].

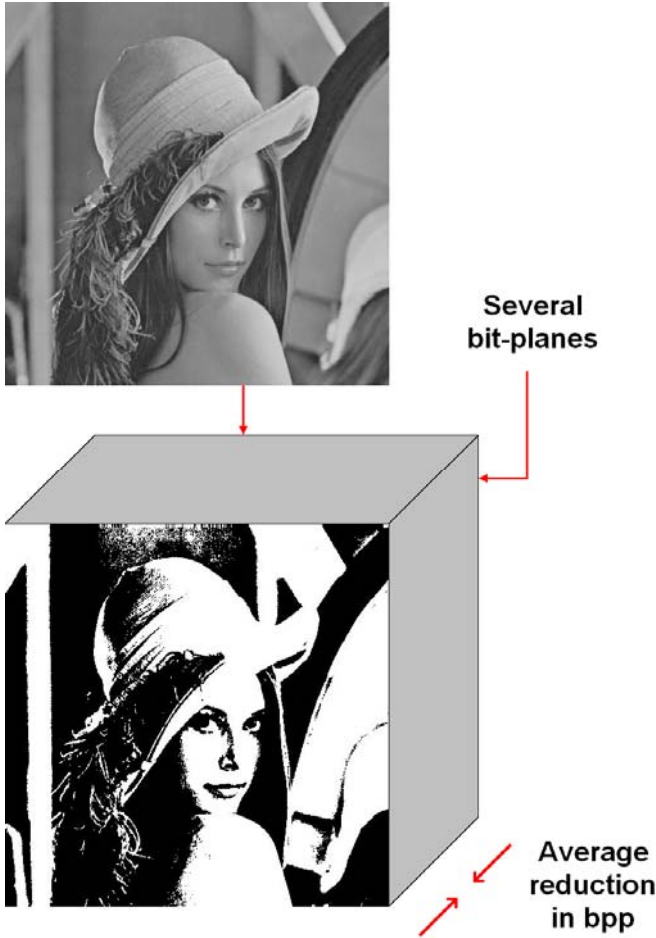


Fig.3: Compression.

However, the unavailability of the latter, the system is compatible, since the receiver will send the SD signal to the Liquid Display Crystal (LCD) TV, which naturally made upsampling obviously changing the aspect ratio, as when a Full-HD LCD TV receive a SD signal. In Fig. 4, we represent the set of bit-planes in which decomposes a gray or color image.

As discussed in Sub-Section D, our supercompression procedure consists in two parts spread in transmitter and receiver.

In transmitter we have three steps:

1. Video slicing: frame-by-frame
2. Downsampling
3. Video reassembling

and in receiver inside set-top-box we have four steps:

1. Receiver of streaming/H.264
2. H.264⁻¹
3. Upsampling
4. Deblurring

In our case, the downsampling and upsampling is done

with bilinear interpolation, while the deblurring is done by a bidimensional convolutive mask of NxN pixels, which makes a raster over the upsampled (blurred) image.

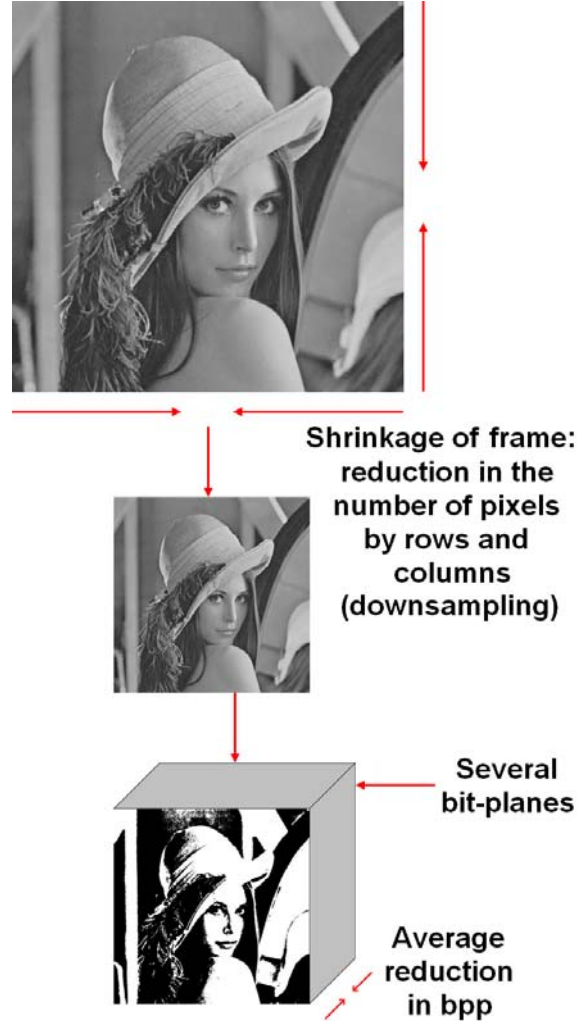


Fig.4: Supercompression.

The parameters of this squared mask (where N is odd) are critical, therefore, the such parameters must be calculated and adjusted with total accuracy.

In the next section, we will proceed to deduct the mask and set the optimal relationship between its parameters. Later we will proceed to adjust them via trial and error.

C. Deduction of the mask:

Based on the last section, the single frame is recovered after suffering a pair of processes: downsampling and upsampling, see left side of Fig.5. In this figure:

X_t means original single frame.

Y_t means recovered (blurred) single frame.

M_b means square mask of NxN pixels (where N is odd).

This mask is known as a blurred mask, smoothing operator or Point Spread Function (PSF) [2].

Sub-index t means t -iteration.

↓ means downsampling.

↑ means upsampling.

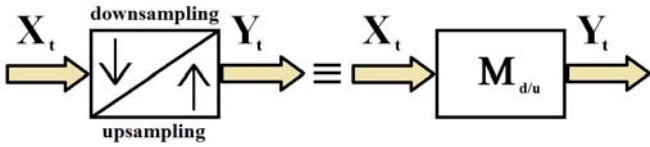


Fig.5: Downsampling/upsampling as a blurred mask.

In these processes (↓ and ↑), the single frame is affected by a space/time invariant blur. On the basis of this, we need an estimator to recover the single frame of the processes affecting it. Then, for an image affected by a downsampling/upsampling as Fig.5, we deduce that the best estimator is the Van Cittert's recursive algorithm [7, 8].

The set of equations reflecting the above model can be divided into two stages: the model and the estimator [1].

Based on Fig.5, we have:

Model:

$$X_{t+1} = X_t \tag{3}$$

$$Y_t = M_{d/u} \otimes X_t \tag{4}$$

Where \otimes means bidimensional convolution, and $M_{d/u}$ represents a convolutive and unknown mask which summarizes the combined action of downsampling and upsampling together.

Estimator:

$$\hat{X}_{t+1} = \hat{X}_t + \lambda \times \varepsilon_t \tag{5}$$

$$\varepsilon_t = Y_t - \hat{Y}_t \tag{6}$$

$$\hat{Y}_t = M_{d/u} \otimes \hat{X}_t \tag{7}$$

Where $0 < \lambda < 2$ is a constant parameter to adjust. Therefore,

$$\hat{X}_0 = Y \tag{8}$$

On the other hand, the computational implementation of the above set of equations involves the use of four nested *for*'s plus a strict control of the stability of the Eq.5 (with a predictor form) from restricting the possible values of λ , i.e., only it is possible to use $0 < \lambda < 2$.

Therefore, it is much more efficient to implement such filtering through a simple bidimensional mask convolution, eliminating the predictor form of Eq.5, which allows much more efficient implementations using - for example - a convolution through the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) [13, 14]. In consequence, we need deduce such mask. If we replace

Eq.7 in Eq.6, we have,

$$\varepsilon_t = Y_t - M_{d/u} \otimes \hat{X}_t \tag{9}$$

Now, we replace Eq. 9 inside Eq.5, obtaining,

$$\hat{X}_{t+1} = \hat{X}_t + \lambda \times (Y_t - M_{d/u} \otimes \hat{X}_t) \tag{10}$$

Reagrouping terms of Eq.10, and remembering a model of low noise and linear space and time invariant blur, we have,

$$\hat{X}_{t+1} = M_s \otimes Y_t \tag{11}$$

Where M_s is a mask as shown in Fig.6, and the following relationships to consider are very important,

$$(N^2 - 1) \times \alpha + \beta = 1, \text{ (for deblurring)} \tag{12}$$

$$(N^2 - 1) \times \alpha + \beta = 0, \text{ (for edge detection)} \tag{13}$$

Thus, a new and simplified model of deblurring appears on the scene, see Fig.7, where $\alpha < 0$ and $\beta > 1$. We need to establish precisely both parameters, then, there are two possible ways forward:

1. Choose N (integer, positive, odd and small), and $\beta > 1$ (and arbitrarily less than 2), then α is derived from Eq.12.
2. Start with arbitrary values of α and β (about certain recommendations, e.g., $-0.1 < \alpha < 0$ and $1 < \beta \leq 2$) and generating a random population of the pair $[\alpha, \beta]$, and deducting N from Eq.12.

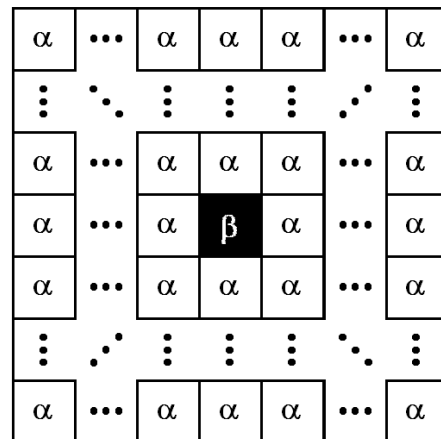


Fig.6: Deblurring mask M_s

The action of this mask can be seen in Fig.8. First, we performed an up-scaling of the image, and second, we apply the mask of the Fig.6 on the middle image, thus, obtaining a much higher quality final image [1].

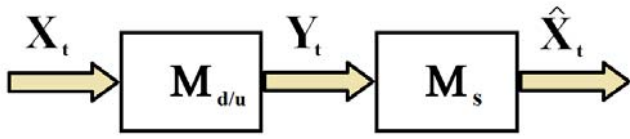


Fig.7: New and simplified model of deblurring.

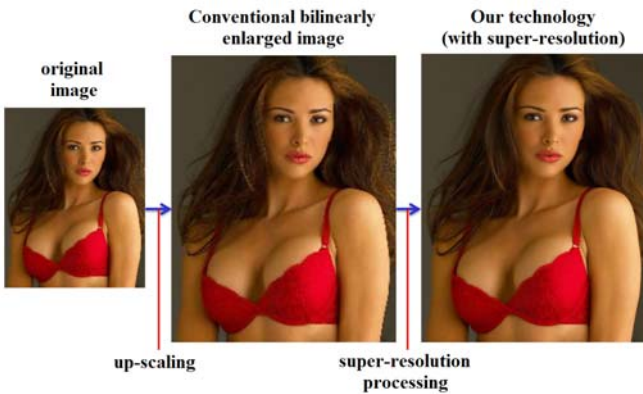


Fig.8: Our technology with super-resolution

D.Applications:

We present three main applications of video compression in real time for Digital TV, according to standard ISDB-Tb [17].

In the first, we move from a resolution of 1920x1080 Full-HD to another 5 times lower of 720x576 SD. As we have said before, the standard video compression H.264 is not affected by the supercompression.

The Fig.9 shows a diagram of the encoder with three modules embedded into GPGPU cards [1, 9-12]. In fact, we work with three GPUs in the encoder.

For starters, the camera delivers pictures with a resolution of 1920x1080 pixels HD-SDI, SDI which means Serial Digital Interface [1].

The first GPU performs a separation of the frames of the video, frame by frame. This procedure is called video slicing [1]. This allows us to individually access each frame to apply downsampling.

The above sampling is conducted in the second GPU, for which, we have selected NVIDIA ® Tesla 2050 [18] for strict customer requirements (see Fig.10), however, can be carried out the same downsampling with a much less powerful, and therefore much less expensive NVIDIA ® GPU, without any problem.

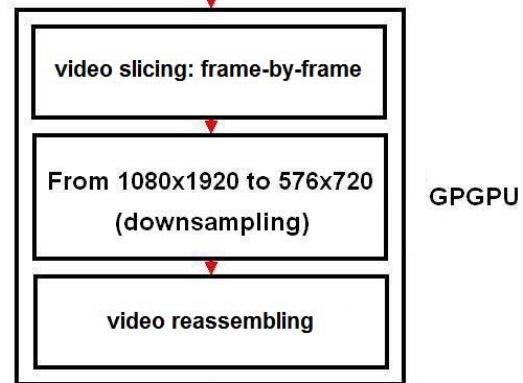
By downsampling, we pass from a resolution of 1920x1080 pixels to another 5 times less, i.e. 720x576. That is to say, from Full-HD to SD. Therefore, we achieve lower bit rate (and therefore the bandwidth used) 5 times.

This seemingly arbitrary compression ratio and reduction of Full-HD format to SD is required by the Argentine government, so that if a user does not have our decoder, to enjoy the SD broadcast. In this case is the same TV who makes

the upscaling, with an obvious change in the original aspect ratio, i.e.,



HD-SDI: 1080x1920



SD-SDI: 576x720



Fig.9: Encoder.

from 16:9 to 4:3.

A very important aspect to consider is that this procedure does not require any kind of color transform, i.e., it works directly on the RGB (red, green and blue) components of each frame. This eliminates the two possible conversions and thus the computational cost they entail.

We used Texture Memory of GPGPU to a computational efficient implementation of the different modules of encoder and decoder, allowing us to reach TV times.

Fig.10 shows in detail the employed technology for the real implementation of Fig.9, which consists in two Quadro GPUs [18] the first for video slicing. frame-by-frame, and the second

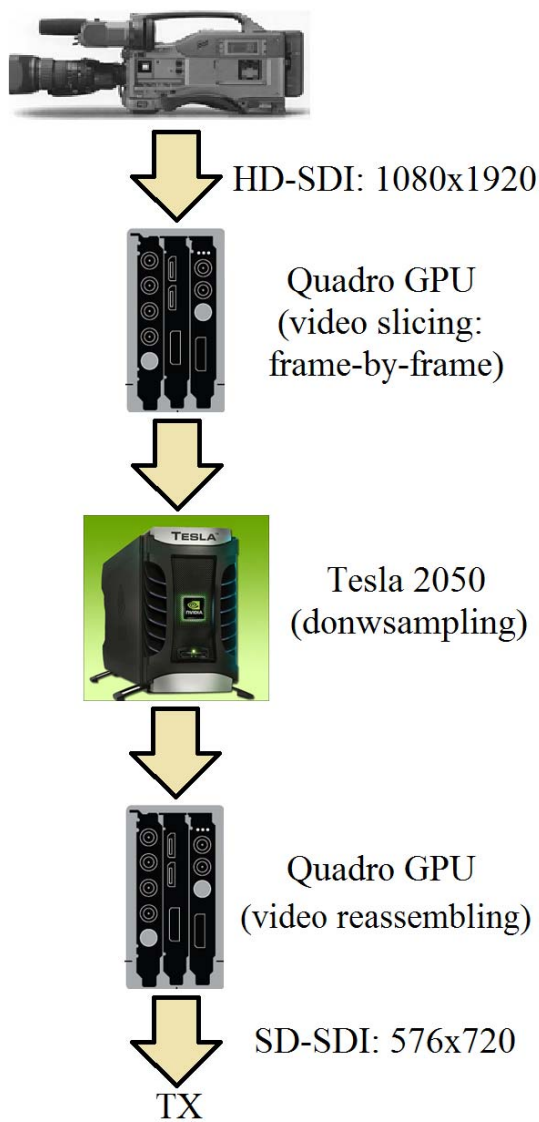


Fig.10: Encoder implementation with GPGPUs.

for video reassembling, respectively. The downsampling is implemented on a Tesla 250 [18]. However, currently, we have found a way to perform this experiment using only one Quadro GPU. Moreover, in Fig.10:

TX means transmitter

On the other hand, Fig.11 shows a diagram of the decoder implemented inside a set-top-box (STB). So that, if the STB has the superdecompression and depending on the resolution of the LCD TV, we obtain resolutions of High Definition (HD) 720x1280 or Full-HD 1080x1920. However, if the STB hasn't the superdecompression, the system must be compatible, therefore we obtain only SD 576x720.

The Fig.12 shows the Super-Resolution Module (SRM) used inside STB of Fig.11, which includes upsampling and deblurring, thus restoring the original resolution.

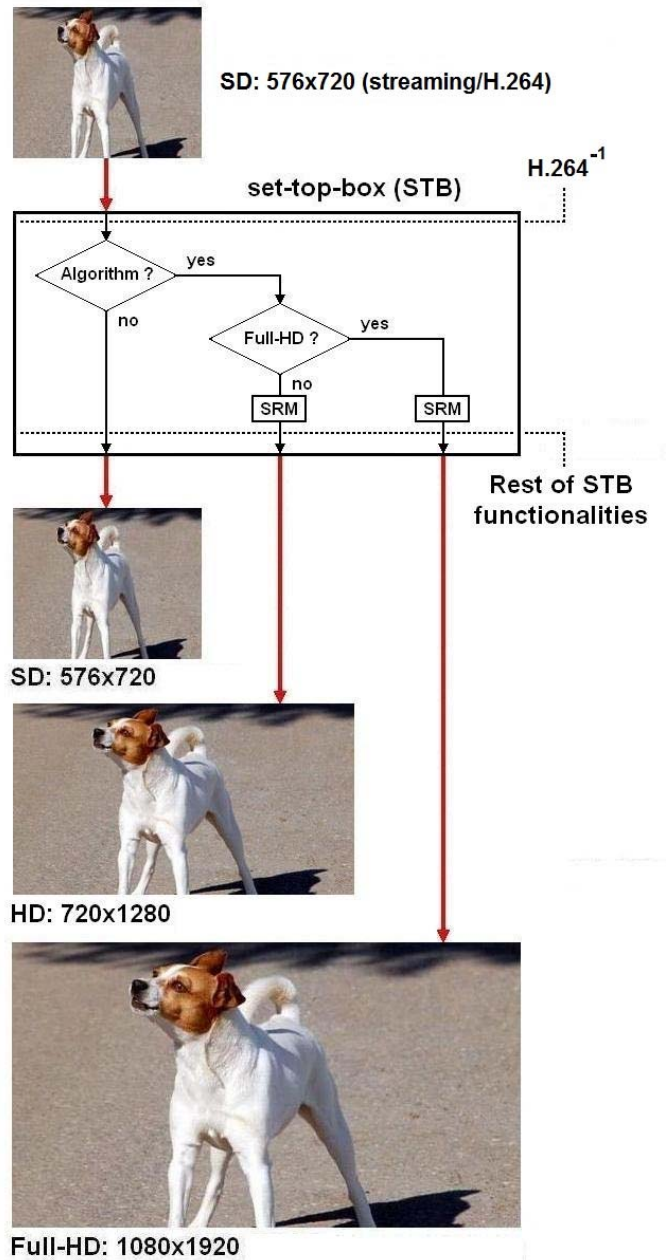


Fig.11: Decoder.

Fig.13 represents the real implementation of Fig.11, in which, we can see, the set-top-box used in this work, developed by Dixar Inc. [16]. This STB works equally with Terrestrial Digital TV, IPTV, WebTV, 3DTV and Digital Cinema. Besides, this STB has camera and motion sensors, which can be used as interactive gaming platform.

Actually, we are working on an integrated circuit (chip) [19] to replace the current GPGPU inside the STB, minimizing the power consumption and the size of this [16].

Finally, the second application of this technology presented here is shown in Fig.14, where we use a mobile phone with High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) video out as a receptor.

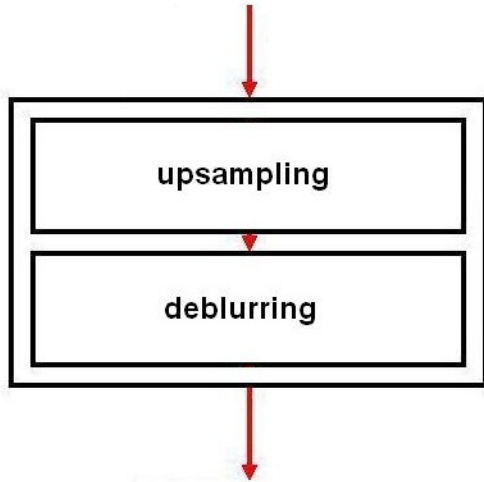


Fig.12: Super-resolution Module (SRM).



Fig.13: Set-top-box of Dixar Inc.

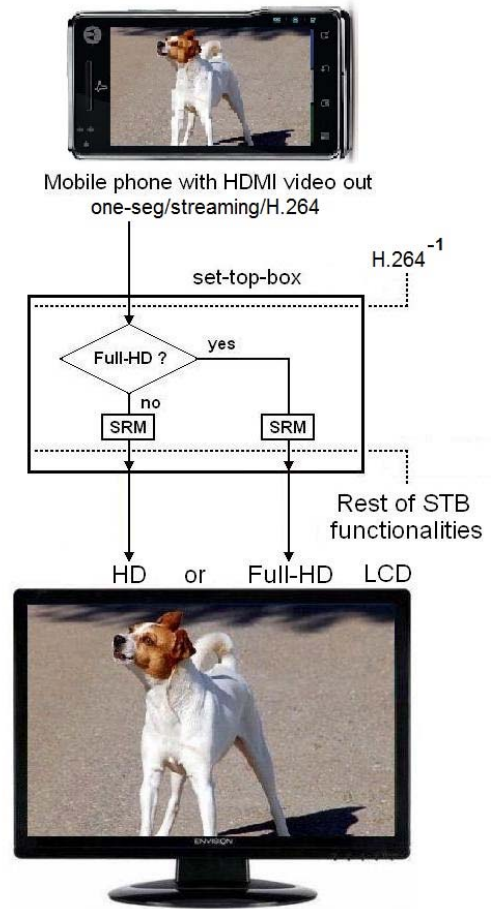


Fig.14: Mobile phone as HD or Full-HD receptor.

As shows in Fig.14, we take the HDMI video out, and we introduce it in the STB. Depending on the resolution of the LCD TV we obtain HD o Full-HD resolutions.

The original resolution of the mobile phone employed is Low Definition (LD) 320x240 *One-Seg* (one of 13 segments that form the ISDB-T norm, see Fig.15). In this case, the additional compression rate of STB on H.264 is 27:1 [16].

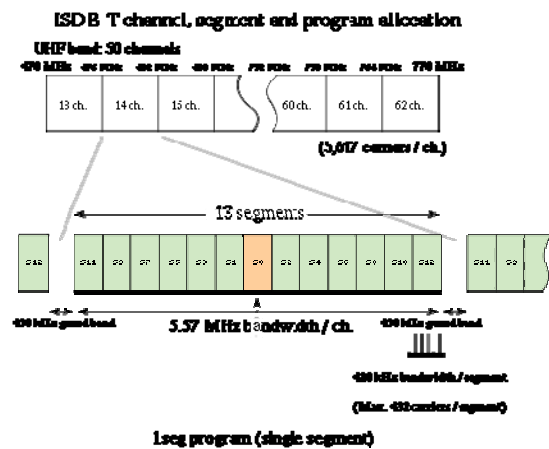


Fig.15: Detail of 13 segments inside ISDB-T channel.

Finally, the third and last application of this technology presented here is shown in Fig.16 (at the end of this paper), which constitutes the modern Digital TV System 4k-3D designed for Argentine government, which has the same information rate 8k monochannel.

All encoders currently in use (without exception) use intra and interframe compression simultaneously, even modern European coder known as HEVC/H.265 (High Efficiency Video Coding), and which will begin testing in 2013.

The interframe compression is composed of three parts:

1. Scene detection
2. Motion detection
3. Region of Interest (ROI detection)

These three modules are responsible for the delay known as latency, which for European system of digital TV known as DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) is 5.5 seconds, while for the Brazilian system of digital TV known as ISDB-Tb system is 4.5 seconds.

If an encoder such as H.264 is used for 3D-4k, thus, the latency would be between 25 and 35 seconds. This is unacceptable. At this point, we define latency as the delay between the digital and analog transmission. On the other hand, H.264 was originally designed for video transmission of low and medium resolution. In fact, for transmission for 2k resolution and up, it has shortcomings, morphological defects, and chromatic aberrations. That is to say, it does not fit the 4K-3D, as well as other codecs.

This is the reason that since 2k resolutions can only use intraframe compression, especially the JPEG2000 codec [21, 22]. Since it can not serve interframe compression, then, the compression rates obtained are very low, with the spending disproportionate bandwidth of the channel for transmissions of this type. Moreover, given that the Argentine government wishes to reuse the digital TV platform installed of Full-HD, then the only viable solution that meets all boundary conditions is one based on supercompression [1].

As shown in Fig.16, we have two images of 3840x2160 pixels, one for right eye and one for left eye, i.e. a total resolution of 3840 x 2160 x 2 (i.e., stereo). We first performed the downsampling, obtaining two images of 1920x1080 each, which are encoded in H.264 and sent to the transmitter. Once the receiver, upsampling and deblurring is applied to both images, thereby restoring the original resolution.

That is to say, we lower the bit rate of the two images combined with a quarter of its value, but, however, both images of 1920x1080 combined occupy about 60% of the bit rate that would occupy the original image transmitted by a system of single-channel Full-HD. This turns out to be a product arising from the characteristics of the method itself [1], which creates a seamless smoothing.

IV. METRICS

A. Data Compression Ratio (CR)

Data compression ratio, also known as compression power, is a computer-science term used to quantify the reduction in data-representation size produced by a data compression algorithm. The data compression ratio is analogous to the physical compression ratio used to measure physical compression of substances, and is defined in the same way, as the ratio between the *uncompressed size* and the *compressed size* [13, 14]:

$$CR = \frac{\text{Uncompressed Size}}{\text{Compressed Size}} \quad (14)$$

Thus a representation that compresses a 10MB file to 2MB has a compression ratio of $10/2 = 5$, often notated as an explicit ratio, 5:1 (read "five to one"), or as an implicit ratio, 5X. Note that this formulation applies equally for compression, where the uncompressed size is that of the original; and for decompression, where the uncompressed size is that of the reproduction.

B. Bit-per-pixel (bpp)

The "bits per pixel" refers to the sum of the bits in all three color channels and represents the sum colors available at each pixel before compression (bpp_{bc}). However, as a compression metric, the bits-per-pixel refers to the average of the bits in all three color channels, after of compression process (bpp_{ac}).

$$bpp_{ac} = \frac{\text{Compressed Size}}{\text{Uncompressed Size}} \times bpp_{bc} = \frac{bpp_{bc}}{CR} \quad (15)$$

Besides, bpp is also defined as

$$bpp_{ac} = \frac{\text{Number of coded bits}}{\text{Number of pixels}} \quad (16)$$

C. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

The mean absolute error is a quantity used to measure how close forecasts or predictions are to the eventual outcomes. The mean absolute error (MAE) is given by

$$MAE = \frac{1}{NR \times NC} \sum_{nr=0}^{NR-1} \sum_{nc=0}^{NC-1} \|X(nr, nc) - \hat{X}(nr, nc)\| \quad (17)$$

which for two $NR \times NC$ (rows-by-columns) monochrome images X and \hat{X} , where the second one of the images is considered a decompressed approximation of the other of the first one.

D. Mean Squared Error (MSE)

The mean square error or MSE in Image Compression is one of many ways to quantify the difference between an original

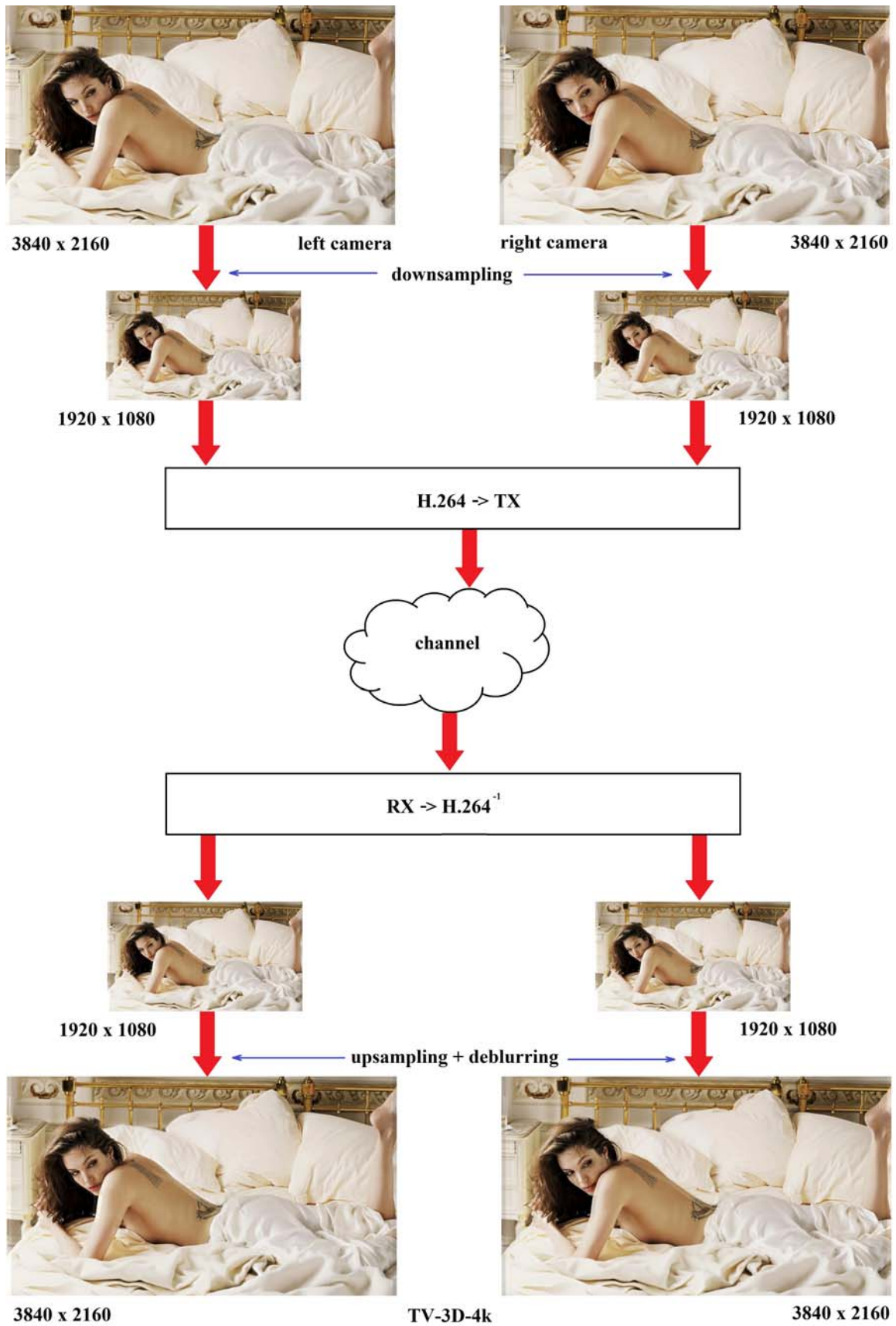


Fig.16: Detail of the resolutions involved in the proposed 4k-3D TV System.

image and the true value of the quantity being decompressed image, which for two $NR \times NC$ (rows-by-columns) monochrome images X and \hat{X} , where the second one of the images is considered a decompressed approximation of the other is defined as:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{NR \times NC} \sum_{nr=0}^{NR-1} \sum_{nc=0}^{NC-1} \|X(nr, nc) - \hat{X}(nr, nc)\|^2 \quad (18)$$

E. Peak Signal-To-Noise Ratio (PSNR)

The phrase peak signal-to-noise ratio, often abbreviated PSNR, is an engineering term for the ratio between the maximum possible power of a signal and the power of corrupting noise that affects the fidelity of its representation. Because many signals have a very wide dynamic range, PSNR is usually expressed in terms of the logarithmic decibel scale. The PSNR is most commonly used as a measure of quality of reconstruction in image compression, etc [13]. It is most easily defined via the mean squared error (MSE), so, the PSNR is defined as [14]:

$$PSNR = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{MAX_X^2}{MSE} \right) = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{MAX_X}{\sqrt{MSE}} \right) \quad (19)$$

Here, MAX_X is the maximum pixel value of the image. When the pixels are represented using 8 bits per sample, this is 256. More generally, when samples are represented using linear pulse code modulation (PCM) with B bits per sample (bps), maximum possible value of MAX_X is $2^B - 1$.

For color images with three red-green-blue (RGB) values per pixel, the definition of PSNR is the same except the MSE is the sum over all squared value differences divided by image size and by three [13, 14].

Typical values for the PSNR in lossy image and video compression are between 30 and 50 dB, where higher is better.

V. SIMULATIONS

The simulations are organized in four experiments, separated in two groups: still images (for obvious reasons, however, identical results were achieved in video, HDTV and Digital Cinema) by color and gray. All experiments include calculations of MAE, MSE, PSNR, bpp and CR.

All these experiments involve the comparison between the use of JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR), and JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR) for still color and gray images, in both cases over a BMP file (which doesn't have compression, to raw data mode), where the used acronym means:

BMP: BitMap file format [20]

JPEG: Joint Picture Group [20]

JPEG2000: JPEG with wavelets [21, 22]

SC: Super-compression

SR: Super-resolution

A. Group 1: Main characteristics of employed image:

File = angelina.bmp

Color = yes

Size = 1920-by-1080 pixels

Original bpp = 24

Experiment 1: JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

JPEG: See Table I, column JPEG, and Fig.17 (2nd from top).

Encoder:

1. From BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. To JPEG (0.6853 bpp, 1920x1080)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. From JPEG (0.6853 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. To BMP(24 bpp, 1920x1080)

SC (JPEG+SR): See Table I, column SC (JPEG+SR), and Fig.17 (3rd from top).

Encoder:

1. BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. Downsampling (24 bpp, 720x576)
3. JPEG (0.1445 bpp, 720x576)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. JPEG (0.1445 bpp, 720x576)
2. Upsampling (0.4323 bpp, 1920x1080)
3. Deblurring (0.5004 bpp, 1920x1080)
4. BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)

Experiment 2: JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

JPEG2000: See Table II, column JPEG2000, and Fig.17 (4th from top).

Encoder:

1. From BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. To JPEG2000 (2.6285 bpp, 1920x1080)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. From JPEG2000 (2.6285 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. To BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)

SC (JPEG2000+SR): See Table II, column SC (JPEG2000+SR), and Fig.17 (down).

Encoder:

1. BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)
2. Downsampling (24 bpp, 720x576)
3. JPEG2000 (0.8148 bpp, 720x576)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. JPEG2000 (0.8148 bpp, 720x576)
2. Upsampling (1.3903 bpp, 1920x1080)
3. Deblurring (2.2397 bpp, 1920x1080)
4. BMP (24 bpp, 1920x1080)

The following tables show the metrics vs the Algorithms for both cases, i.e., JPEG and JPEG2000 vs Supercompression.

TABLE I
ANGELINA (COLOR, 24 BPP, 1920x1080): JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

Metrics	JPEG	SC (JPEG+SR)
MAE	0.5333	1.0009
MSE	2.3137	7.6264
PSNR	43.6693	38.2393
bpp	0.6853	0.1445
CR	35.0210	166.1154

TABLE II
ANGELINA (COLOR, 24 BPP, 1920x1080): JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

Metrics	JPEG2000	SC (JPEG2000+SR)
MAE	0.0446	0.2961
MSE	0.0472	1.1385
PSNR	61.3884	47.5673
bpp	2.6285	0.8148
CR	9.1307	29.4538

B. Group 2: Main characteristics of employed image:

File = lena.bmp

Color = gray

Size = 512-by-512 pixels

Original bpp = 8

Experiment 3: JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

JPEG: See Table III, column JPEG, and Fig.18 (2nd from top).

Encoder:

1. From BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)
2. To JPEG (0.8953 bpp, 512x512)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. From JPEG (0.8953 bpp, 512x512)
2. To BMP(24 bpp, 512x512)

SC (JPEG+SR): See Table III, column SC (JPEG+SR), and Fig.18 (3rd from top).

Encoder:

1. BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)
2. Downsampling (8 bpp, 256x256)
3. JPEG (0.2957 bpp, 256x256)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. JPEG (0.2957 bpp, 256x256)
2. Upsampling (0.6502 bpp, 512x512)
3. Deblurring (0.7727 bpp, 512x512)
4. BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)

Experiment 4: JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

JPEG2000: See Table IV, column JPEG2000, and Fig.18 (4th from top).

Encoder:

1. From BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)
2. To JPEG2000 (3.7242 bpp, 512x512)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. From JPEG2000 (3.7242 bpp, 512x512)
2. To BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)

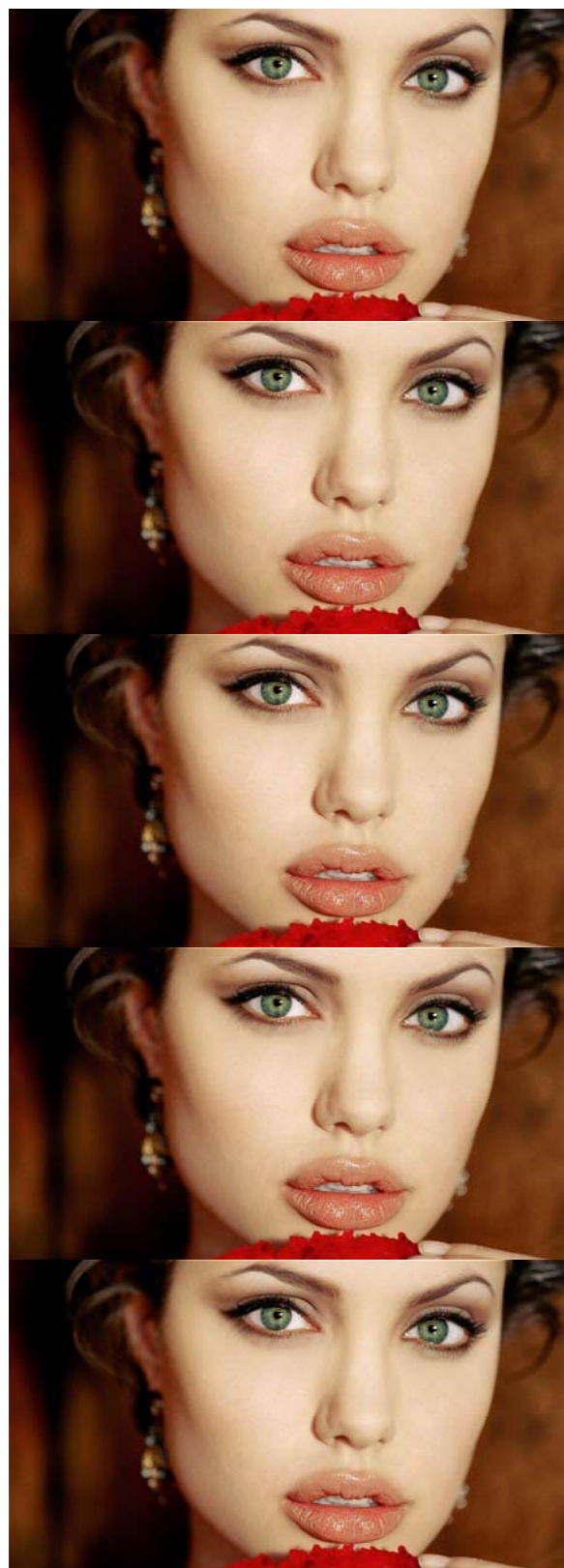


Fig.17: First (top) original image, second (coded and decoded with JPEG), third (coded and decoded with JPEG+Supercompression), fourth (coded and decoded with JPEG2000), fifth (down, coded and decoded with JPEG2000+Supercompression).

SC (JPEG2000+SR): See Table IV, column SC (JPEG2000+SR), and Fig.18 (down).

Encoder:

1. BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)
2. Downsampling (8 bpp, 256x256)
3. JPEG2000 (1.0066 bpp, 256x256)

Channel/storage

Decoder:

1. JPEG2000 (1.0066 bpp, 256x256)
2. Upsampling (1.6421 bpp, 512x512)
3. Deblurring (2.4230 bpp, 512x512)
4. BMP (8 bpp, 512x512)

The following tables show the metrics vs the Algorithms for both cases, i.e., JPEG and JPEG2000 vs Supercompression.

TABLE III
LENA (GRAY, 8 BPP, 512X512): JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

Metrics	JPEG	SC (JPEG+SR)
MAE	1.0785	2.0243
MSE	4.4363	14.6230
PSNR	41.6606	36.4804
bpp	0.8953	0.2957
CR	8.9358	27.0526

TABLE IV
LENA (GRAY, 8 BPP, 512X512): JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

Metrics	JPEG2000	SC (JPEG2000+SR)
MAE	0.0902	1.5312
MSE	0.0905	9.2596
PSNR	58.5647	38.4649
bpp	3.7242	1.0066
CR	2.1481	7.9475

Finally, all techniques were previously implemented in MATLAB® R2010b (Mathworks, Natick, MA) [23] on a Notebook with Intel® Core(TM) i5 CPU M 430 @ 2.27 GHz and 6 GB RAM on Microsoft® Windows 7© Home Premium 64 bits, and then in NetStream© of Dixar Inc.® [18] on NVIDIA® [18] two Quadro 6000 + Tesla 2050 GPUs for encoder, and NVIDIA® GTX285 GPU inside STB developed by Dixar Inc.® [16] for decoder, as shown in Fig. 16.

VI. CONCLUSION

A. Group 1:

Experiment 1: JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

In this experiment SC (JPEG+SR) has MAE, MSE and PSNR with practically the same order of magnitude than JPEG alone, however, bpp is five times lower, at the same time, CR is five times higher, see Table I.

As shown in Fig.17, the second (coded and decoded with JPEG) and the third (coded and decoded with JPEG+Supercompression) from the top, have the same look-and-feel and image quality than the top, i.e., original image of Angelina.

Experiment 2: JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

We make similar considerations for this experiment, regar



Fig.18: First (top) original image, second (coded and decoded with JPEG), third (coded and decoded with JPEG+Supercompression), fourth (coded and decoded with JPEG2000), fifth (down, coded and decoded with JPEG2000+Supercompression).

ding to the last experiment, see Table II and Fig.17 (fourth coded and decoded with JPEG2000 alone, and fifth coded and decoded with JPEG2000+Supercompression), however, there is a big difference between JPEG and JPEG-2000 to compress this type of image (compare bpp and CR of Table I and II).

B. Group 2:

Experiment 3: JPEG vs SC (JPEG+SR)

In this experiment SC (JPEG+SR) has MAE, MSE and PSNR with practically the same order of magnitude than JPEG alone, however, bpp is five times lower, at the same time, CR is five times higher, see Table III, idem Experiment 1.

As shown in Fig.18, the second (coded and decoded with JPEG) and the third (coded and decoded with JPEG+Supercompression) from the top, have the same look-and-feel and image quality than the top, i.e., original image of Lena.

Experiment 4: JPEG2000 vs SC (JPEG2000+SR)

Identical considerations than Experiment 2 are necessary, see Table IV and Fig.18, with the same conclusions about the difference between JPEG and JPEG-2000 to compress this type of image (compare bpp and CR of Table III and IV).

C. For both groups:

We used Texture Memory inside STB [16] GPGPU to a computational efficient implementation of the bidimensional convolutive mask of deblurring module, allowing us to reach TV times, i.e., a frame every 40 milliseconds.

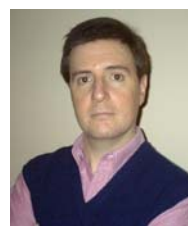
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