Pyramidal Image Compression





MultiResolution Representation

- Why ?
 - Resolution too low: critical information is missing
 - Resolution too high: compression needed...











Gaussian Pyramid



• <u>Decimation</u> (After LP to prevent aliasing):



Expand Operation

• Interpolation with LP Smoothing:



Laplacian Pyramid



Transmission Process

- Sending <u>last Gaussian image</u> (Gк) which is lowest resolution
- Successive transmission of Laplacian difference images till required quality
- A <u>Lossless</u> compression until the Laplacian difference images are quantized !



Fig. 4. First six levels of the Gaussian pyramid for the "Lady" image The original image, level 0, meusures 257 by 257 pixels and each higher level array is roughly half the dimensions of its predecessor. Thus, level 5 measures just 9 by 9 pixels.

From: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS, VOL. COM-31, NO. 4, APRIL 1983 **The Laplacian Pyramid as a Compact Image Code PETER J. BURT,** MEMBER, IEEE, AND **EDWARD H. ADELSON**

First 4 levels of the G-L Pyramid



Fig.5. First first first how hoff in Gaussian and Laplacian pyrantil. Gaussian integer, apperty w, was obtained by equation anow (Fig. 4), through Gaussian interpolation. Eachdood of the Laplacian pyrantidic the difference betw and first corresponding and northaging levels of the Gaussian pyrantil.

Progressive Image Transmission



Fig. 9. 1, tpla can pyramid node applied to progressive image transmission. Figh levels of the pyramid are transmitted first to give the next very a quick but very course rendition of the image. The next iver's image is the n progressively arfinded by adding successively lower pyramid levels as these are transmitted. In the example shown here, the leftmost figure shows reconstruction using pyramid levels 4-3, or just 0.05 bits pixel. The following four figures show the reconstruction after pyramid levels 3, 2, 1, and o have been added. The contributive data mice are shown inder each figures in bits per pixel.