

ADAPTIVE TCHEBICHEF MOMENT TRANSFORM IMAGE COMPRESSION USING PSYCHOVISUAL MODEL

^{1,2}Ferda Ernawan, ¹Nur Azman Abu and ¹Nanna Suryana

¹Department of Software Engineering, Faculty of Information and Communication Technology,
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Melaka, Malaysia

²Department of Information Technology, Faculty of Computer Science,
Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang, Indonesia

Received 2013-01-12, Revised 2013-03-28; Accepted 2013-06-01

ABSTRACT

An extension of the standard JPEG image compression known as JPEG-3 allows rescaling of the quantization matrix to achieve a certain image output quality. Recently, Tchebichef Moment Transform (TMT) has been introduced in the field of image compression. TMT has been shown to perform better than the standard JPEG image compression. This study presents an adaptive TMT image compression. This task is obtained by generating custom quantization tables for low, medium and high image output quality levels based on a psychovisual model. A psychovisual model is developed to approximate visual threshold on Tchebichef moment from image reconstruction error. The contribution of each moment will be investigated and analyzed in a quantitative experiment. The sensitivity of TMT basis functions can be measured by evaluating their contributions to image reconstruction for each moment order. The psychovisual threshold model allows a developer to design several custom TMT quantization tables for a user to choose from according to his or her target output preference. Consequently, these quantization tables produce lower average bit length of Huffman code while still retaining higher image quality than the extended JPEG scaling scheme.

Keywords: Adaptive Image Compression, TMT Quantization Tables, Tchebichef Moments, Psychovisual Error Threshold

1. INTRODUCTION

An adaptive image compression controls the quality image output and the rate of compression through scaling the quantization values. This approach has been implemented in the extension of JPEG image compression known as JPEG-3. The default quantization table of JPEG compression gives a good basic but rigid compression. There is a need to provide some flexibility to adjust the quality of output images based on user preference. The most popular technique to obtain an adaptive quality on compressed image output is by scaling the quantization tables from given quality factor QF. Scaling the quantization tables change the overall quantization values uniformly. The output quality on the compressed image may not be optimal. This study will

propose a set of quantization tables for an adaptive compression. These tables shall be generated based on a psychovisual threshold scheme according to the target output quality of compressed image.

TMT can be an alternative transform to the DCT for image compression as the properties of TMT are similar to the DCT. The orthogonal Tchebichef moments have been widely used in several image processing applications due to their advantages of preserving the property of orthogonality in a moment set. For example, they have been used in image compression (Ernawan *et al.*, 2011; Rahmalan *et al.*, 2010; Abu *et al.*, 2010; Senapati *et al.*, 2010), image dithering (Ernawan *et al.*, 2012), image watermarking (Chang and Chang, 2010), image recognition (Zhang *et al.*, 2010) and face recognition (Tiagrajah *et al.*, 2011). The original implementation of TMT does not

Corresponding Author: Ferda Ernawan, Department of Software Engineering, Faculty of Information and Communication Technology, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Melaka, Malaysia

require any numerical approximation, thus gives rise to more accurate image feature representation. The orthogonal basis is directly mapped on the discrete domain of the image coordinate space. In order to extend TMT image compression, this study examines an adaptive TMT image compression based on psychovisual model.

1.1. Tchebichef Moment Transform

TMT is a two-dimensional transform based on discrete orthogonal Tchebichef polynomials which provides compact support on graphical and real images. TMT has been shown to have better image representation capability than the continuous orthogonal moments (Shu *et al.*, 2010). TMT integrates a simplified mathematical framework technique using matrix; this advantage makes easily computation using a set of recurrence relations (Huang *et al.*, 2010). TMT has unit weight and algebraic recurrence relations involving real coefficients. TMT algorithm reduces computational complexity as measured in terms of the number of arithmetic operations while keeping the accuracy of the reconstructed images. TMT is capable of performing image reconstruction exactly without any numerical errors. The TMT basis function is shown in **Fig. 1**.

Figure 1 shows the 2-dimensional basis function of TMT. There are 64 two dimensional TMT basis functions that are generated by multiplying a horizontal against vertical set of one-dimensional 8-point TMT basis functions. The neutral gray represents zero in this figure, white represents positive amplitudes and black represents negative amplitudes. The low frequencies reside in the top left most corner of the spectrum, while the high frequencies are in bottom right most corner. For each row, the frequency in this case called moment order of the TMT basis functions is increasing in horizontal directions from top to bottom. While the moment order of the TMT basis functions for columns is increasing for every vertical column from left to right. The digital image tends to have a compact representation in frequency domain around the low frequencies. For a given set $\{t_n(x)\}$ of input value (image intensity values) of size $N = 8$, the forward discrete orthogonal Tchebichef Moments of order $m + n$ is given as follows Equation 1:

$$T_{mn} = \frac{1}{\rho(m,M)\rho(n,N)} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} t_m(x)t_n(y)f(x,y) \tag{1}$$

for $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$ and $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$. where $f(x,y)$ denotes the intensity value at the pixel position (x,y) in the optimal image. Tchebichef moments are defined based on a set of kernel function $t_n(x)$ as the following recursive relations Equation 2-4:

$$t_0(x) = 1 \tag{2}$$

$$t_1(x) = \frac{2x + 1 - N}{N} \tag{3}$$

$$t_n(x) = \frac{(2n - 1) \times t_1(x) \times t_{n-1}(x) - (n - 1) \left(1 - \frac{(n-1)^2}{N^2}\right) \times t_{n-2}(x)}{n} \tag{4}$$

for $n = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$. The above definition uses the following moment order scale factor on the polynomial of degree n Equation 5:

$$\beta(n,N) = N^n \tag{5}$$

The set $\{t_n(x)\}$ has a squared-norm given by Equation 6:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(n,N) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \{t_i(x)\}^2 \\ &= \frac{N \times \left(1 - \frac{1^2}{N^2}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{2^2}{N^2}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{3^2}{N^2}\right) \times \dots \times \left(1 - \frac{n^2}{N^2}\right)}{2n + 1} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The process of image reconstruction from its moments, the inverse Tchebichef moments are given as follows Equation 7:

$$\tilde{f}(x,y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} T_{mn} t_m(x) t_n(y) \tag{7}$$

for $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$. Where M denotes the maximum order of moments used and $\tilde{f}(x,y)$ denotes the reconstructed intensity distribution. Image reconstruction provides a measure of the feature representation capability of the moment functions.

1.2. Quantization Tables

Quantization step is a crucial element of image compression. The compression rate and the output image quality depend on the quantization process. Recently, 8×8 TMT Quantization tables have been introduced for TMT image compression (Abu *et al.*, 2010). These quantization tables have been shown that the TMT image compression perform better than JPEG image compression in term of image quality and the compression rate. In order to generate custom TMT quantization tables for an adaptive image compression, this study proposes an adaptive psychovisual threshold. These quantization tables are designed based on human visual system characteristic to optimize image compression performance.

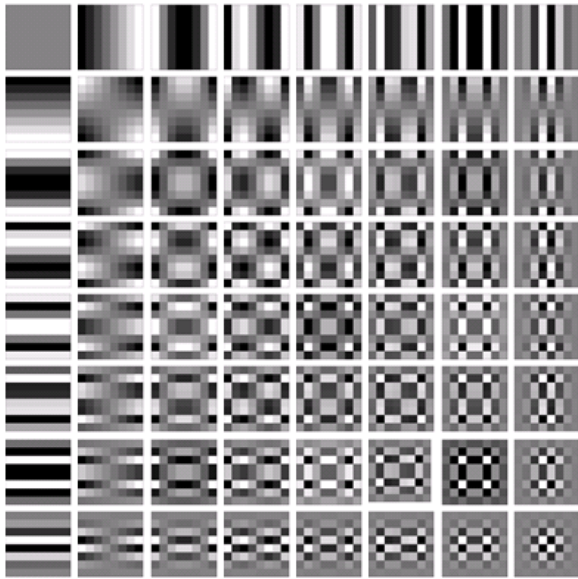


Fig. 1. 8x8 TMT basis function

1.3. Quality Factor

An adaptive JPEG compression using quality factor has been widely used to determine the image quality and compression bit rate. The quality of compressed image can be controlled by scaling the quantization table value by a quality factor. Quality factor is used to scale the quantization table by a weighting factor q as given as follows (Luo *et al.*, 2010) Equation 8 and 9:

$$q = \frac{50}{QF} \text{ for } QF < 50 \tag{8}$$

$$q = 2 - \frac{QF}{50} \text{ for } 50 \leq QF < 100 \tag{9}$$

The scaling quantization table value by quality factor will change overall uniform quantization matrix, however, it may not produce an optimal output quality on compressed image without considering its perceptual effects on human visual system. The quantization table represents tolerance of the visibility of human visual system. The scaling quantization tables suppose to be difference between low frequency coefficients and high frequency coefficients. Human visual system is highly sensitive to low frequency signals than high frequency. The visual information of image representation resides mostly in low frequency coefficients. In order to get the best performance, the

quantization table generation may need to be designed based on human visual systems.

1.4. Psychovisual Error Threshold

A quantitative experimental investigates the effect of an increment on TMT coefficients one by one. This experiment has been implemented and tested on 40 natural and 40 graphical 512x512 raw images. The effect of incremented moment coefficients are calculated by image reconstruction error scores. We measure the threshold for visibility of a given TMT basis function for both good quality image reconstruction and the bit rate of compressed image. The threshold is generated based on image reconstruction error by increment the coefficient transformed one by one. The image reconstruction error based on the maximum value of quantization tables (Abu *et al.*, 2010) from an order zero to the order fourteen produce a curve. The average reconstruction error of an increment moment coefficient on luminance (Y) and Chrominance (U) for 40 natural images are shown in Fig. 2 and 3. The blue diamond curve represents image reconstruction error based on a maximum quantization table value. In order to produce a psychovisual threshold, the new average designed reconstruction error is to get a smoothed curve which results in an ideal curve of average error scores. An ideal psychovisual threshold for luminance and chrominance is represented by a red square curve.

Based on the principles of the Weber's law, the human eye has high sensitivity at low intensity levels and greatly reduced sensitivity at high intensity levels. Human eye has a non linear response to changes in intensity that is inversely proportional to the average intensity. This psychovisual threshold takes into consideration on the human eyes which is more sensitive to low order image than to constant image patterns. According to HVS characteristics, the low frequency order of custom quantization table design should not be changed. A slight change in the low frequency order of quantization table design would cause a larger distortion which can be perceived by human visual system. This sensitivity represents the threshold of human visual system at low order signals.

The smooth curve of reconstruction error of an output image in moment order is generated to get a function that represents a psychovisual threshold of the image.

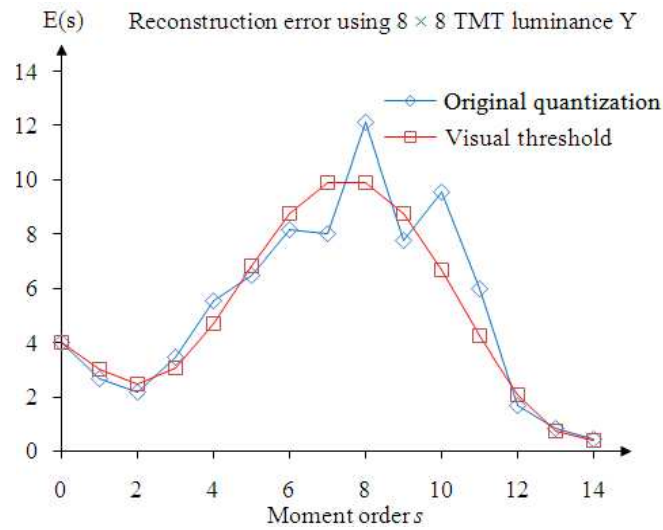


Fig. 2. Average reconstruction error of an increment on TMT basis function for 40 natural color images

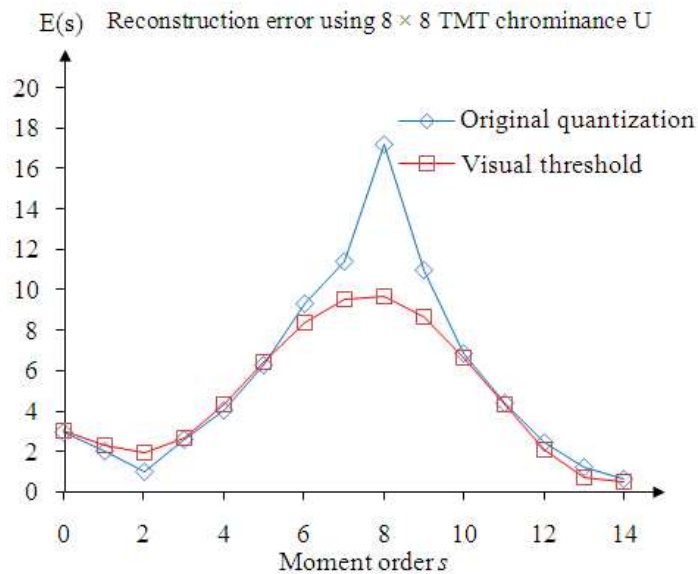


Fig. 3. Average reconstruction error of an increment on TMT basis function for 40 natural color images

With reference to **Fig. 2 and 3**, the authors propose a psychovisual threshold for TMT basis function for luminance f_{ML} and chrominance f_{MR} of quantization table which are defined as follows Equation 10 and 11:

$$f_{ML}(x) = -0.00009895x^6 + 0.0045x^5 - 0.07129x^4 + 0.4354x^3 - 0.6352x^2 - 0.737x + 4 \quad (10)$$

$$f_{MR}(x) = -0.00008.837x^6 + 0.0041x^5 - 0.0661x^4 + 0.4111x^3 - 0.6368x^2 - 0.4389x + 3 \quad (11)$$

for $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 14$

1.5. Adaptive Psychovisual Error Threshold

An adaptive psychovisual threshold is investigated to generate custom quantization tables for optimal

compression rate with best quality image compression based on user preferences of low, medium and high quality. Each polynomial of these functions in Equation 10 and 11 are given variables weight or quality scale QS values. The psychovisual threshold basic curve provides an optimal custom quantization table generation for an adaptive TMT image compression. The authors purpose an adaptive psychovisual threshold as a function threshold as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{ML}(x) = & (-0.00009895 - 0.000000292\alpha)x^6 \\
 & + (0.0045 - 0.000005\alpha)x^5 - (0.07129 \\
 & + 0.0000072\alpha)x^4 + (0.4354 + 0.0000057\alpha)x^3 \\
 & - (0.6352 - 0.003536\alpha)x^2 - (0.737 - 0.0042\alpha)x + 4
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{MR}(x) = & (-0.00008.837 - 0.000000245\alpha)x^6 \\
 & + (0.0041 - 0.0000042\alpha)x^5 - (0.0661 \\
 & + 0.0000036\alpha)x^4 + (0.4111 + 0.000039\alpha)x^3 \\
 & - (0.6368 - 0.0032\alpha)x^2 (0.4389 - 0.00232\alpha)x + 3
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13}$$

for $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 14$.

The value of α represents quality scale QS from -25 into 25 based on user preference to generate the custom quantization tables. These functions in Equation 12 and 13 are the adaptive psychovisual error thresholds for luminance and chrominance respectively as shown in **Fig. 4 and 5**. The respective quantization tables are then generated from TMT psychovisual threshold with QS = -25, 0 and 25 as given in Equation 14-16.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{VLI} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 9 & 16 & 28 & 51 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 9 & 16 & 28 & 51 & 65 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 & 16 & 28 & 51 & 65 & 85 \\ 5 & 9 & 16 & 28 & 51 & 65 & 85 & 95 \\ 9 & 16 & 28 & 51 & 65 & 85 & 95 & 83 \\ 16 & 28 & 51 & 65 & 85 & 95 & 83 & 58 \\ 28 & 51 & 65 & 85 & 95 & 83 & 58 & 31 \\ 51 & 65 & 85 & 95 & 83 & 58 & 31 & 43 \end{bmatrix} \\
 Q_{VRI} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 11 & 23 & 40 & 75 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 11 & 23 & 40 & 75 & 99 \\ 3 & 5 & 11 & 23 & 40 & 75 & 99 & 134 \\ 5 & 11 & 23 & 40 & 75 & 99 & 134 & 157 \\ 11 & 23 & 40 & 75 & 99 & 134 & 157 & 148 \\ 23 & 40 & 75 & 99 & 134 & 157 & 148 & 119 \\ 40 & 75 & 99 & 134 & 157 & 148 & 119 & 69 \\ 75 & 99 & 134 & 157 & 148 & 119 & 69 & 56 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{VL2} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 14 & 25 & 43 & 79 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 14 & 25 & 43 & 79 & 104 \\ 5 & 7 & 14 & 25 & 43 & 79 & 104 & 144 \\ 7 & 14 & 25 & 43 & 79 & 104 & 144 & 178 \\ 14 & 25 & 43 & 79 & 104 & 144 & 178 & 180 \\ 25 & 43 & 79 & 104 & 144 & 178 & 180 & 161 \\ 43 & 79 & 104 & 144 & 178 & 180 & 161 & 107 \\ 79 & 104 & 144 & 178 & 180 & 161 & 107 & 61 \end{bmatrix} \\
 Q_{VR2} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 17 & 33 & 57 & 107 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 & 17 & 33 & 57 & 107 & 142 \\ 5 & 8 & 17 & 33 & 57 & 107 & 142 & 199 \\ 8 & 17 & 33 & 57 & 107 & 142 & 199 & 247 \\ 17 & 33 & 57 & 107 & 142 & 199 & 247 & 250 \\ 33 & 57 & 107 & 142 & 199 & 247 & 250 & 218 \\ 57 & 107 & 142 & 199 & 247 & 250 & 218 & 117 \\ 107 & 142 & 199 & 247 & 250 & 218 & 117 & 71 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{VL3} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & 10 & 18 & 34 & 58 & 96 \\ 5 & 6 & 10 & 18 & 34 & 58 & 96 & 143 \\ 6 & 10 & 18 & 34 & 58 & 96 & 143 & 192 \\ 10 & 18 & 34 & 58 & 96 & 143 & 192 & 225 \\ 18 & 34 & 58 & 96 & 143 & 192 & 225 & 255 \\ 34 & 58 & 96 & 143 & 192 & 225 & 255 & 255 \\ 58 & 96 & 143 & 192 & 225 & 255 & 255 & 172 \\ 96 & 143 & 192 & 225 & 255 & 255 & 172 & 75 \end{bmatrix} \\
 Q_{VR3} = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 & 11 & 22 & 43 & 74 & 138 \\ 5 & 6 & 11 & 22 & 43 & 74 & 138 & 186 \\ 6 & 11 & 22 & 43 & 74 & 138 & 186 & 255 \\ 11 & 22 & 43 & 74 & 138 & 186 & 255 & 255 \\ 22 & 43 & 74 & 138 & 186 & 255 & 255 & 255 \\ 43 & 74 & 138 & 186 & 255 & 255 & 255 & 255 \\ 74 & 138 & 186 & 255 & 255 & 255 & 255 & 162 \\ 138 & 186 & 255 & 255 & 255 & 255 & 162 & 84 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{16}$$

1.6. Image Compression Scheme

The RGB colour in an image has high correlation among the primary colour components. Refer to standard JPEG image compression, the RGB image is converted into YCbCr. Next, the three components are divided into the 8x8 size blocks and then each image block is converted into transform domain. The transformed coefficients are divided by the quantization tables.

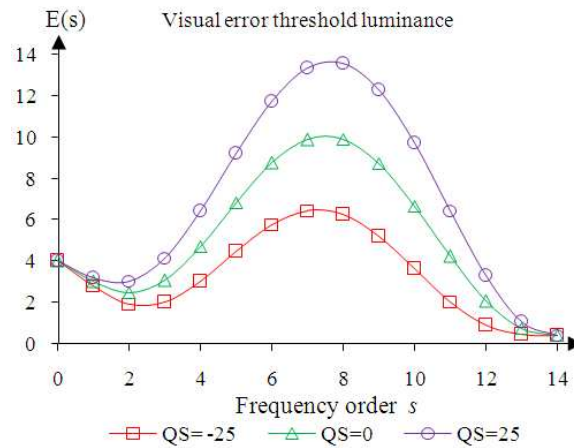


Fig. 4. Average reconstruction error of an increment on TMT coefficient Luminance for 40 natural color images with QS = -25, 0 and 25

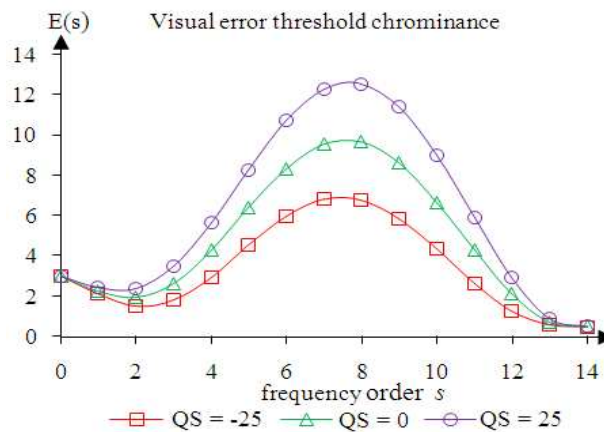


Fig. 5. Average reconstruction error of an increment on TMT coefficient Chrominance for 40 natural color images with QS = -25, 0 and 25

For an adaptive JPEG compression, the quantization steps are defined as follow by rounding to the nearest integer Equation 17:

$$A_q(u,v) = \text{Round} \left(\frac{A(u,v)}{Q_{\text{JPG}}(u,v) \cdot q} \right) \tag{17}$$

where, A is the DCT coefficient, Q is the quantization table and q is scale factor upon the quantization value. For the proposed an adaptive TMT image compression, the quantization steps are given as follows Equation 18:

$$T_q(u,v) = \text{Round} \left(\frac{T(u,v)}{Q_{\text{TMT}}(u,v)} \right) \tag{18}$$

where, $Q_{\text{TMT}}(u, v)$ represents the new quantization table based on psychovisual thresholds in Equation 12 and 13. The most quantized high frequency coefficients are mostly zeros. Next, the quantized DC coefficients are separated from the quantized AC coefficients.

The quantized DC coefficient is then encoded as the difference from the DC term of the previous block. For AC coefficient, the quantized AC coefficients are scanned in zig-zag pattern into a linear array on each 8x8 image block. The large number of zeros can be efficiently encoded by run-length coding. The sequences of run length code are converted to variable length binary codeword using Huffman table. Huffman coding makes shorter code words of frequently occurring symbols for DC and AC

coefficients. The basis for this coding is a code tree which assigns short code words to symbols frequently used and long code words to symbols rarely used for both DC and AC coefficients; each symbol is encoded with a variable length code from the Huffman table (Vidyavathi and Sabeenian, 2012).

Huffman tables used during the compression process are stored as header information in the compressed image file in order to uniquely decode the coefficients during the decompression process. The average bit lengths of Huffman code of adaptive image compressions based on psychovisual error threshold are given in **Table 1-3**.

1.7. Evaluation Measurement

The experimental results can be measured by several image compression parameters. The evaluation of adaptive TMT image compression here uses full error, Means Squared Error (MSE), Peak Signal Noise to Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index Matrix (SSIM). The image reconstruction error can be defined as follows Equation 19:

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{3MN} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^2 |g(i, j, k) - f(i, j, k)| \tag{19}$$

where, the original image size is M×N and k is the third index refers to the three RGB colors. The MSE calculates the average of the square of the error which defined as follows Equation 20 (Hore and Ziou, 2010):

$$MSE = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^2 \|g(i, j, k) - f(i, j, k)\|^2 \tag{20}$$

The PSNR is defined as follows Equation 21:

$$PSNR = 20\log_{10} \left(\frac{Max_i}{\sqrt{MSE}} \right) = 10\log_{10} \left(\frac{255^2}{MSE} \right) \tag{21}$$

where, Max_i is the maximum possible pixel value of the image. For evaluation of the compression rate, the total bit of the original image 24-bit with 512×512 pixel is divided by the average bit of compressed image. Generally, the compression rate before Huffman coding is computed as follows Equation 22 (Sahami and Shayesteh, 2012):

$$CR = \frac{24 \times M \times N}{L} \tag{22}$$

Table 1. Average bit length of Huffman code of JPEG compression with QF = 75 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = -25

	JPEG compression QF = 75		TMT image compression QS = -25	
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Average bit length of Huffman code	40	40	40	40
DC Luminance	6.3715	5.9680	4.7660	4.8997
DC Chrominance Cr	3.6904	4.5287	2.0237	3.1187
DC Chrominance Cb	4.0424	4.5336	2.3221	3.3759
AC Luminance	3.1136	3.3472	2.1055	2.7766
AC Chrominance Cr	2.0577	2.3590	1.2416	1.9161
AC Chrominance Cb	2.1931	2.4065	1.2760	2.0151

Table 2. Average bit length of Huffman code of JPEG compression with QF = 50 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = 0

	JPEG image compression QF = 50		TMT image compression QS = 0	
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Average bit length of Huffman code	40	40	40	40
DC Luminance	5.7468	5.5237	4.7660	4.9000
DC Chrominance Cr	2.7941	3.9660	2.0237	3.1187
DC Chrominance Cb	3.1548	4.0061	2.3221	3.3759
AC Luminance	2.8680	2.9993	1.7643	2.3555
AC Chrominance Cr	2.0951	2.4552	1.1666	1.7400
AC Chrominance Cb	2.1845	2.4823	1.1915	1.8245

Table 3. Average bit length of Huffman code of JPEG compression with QF = 25 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = 25

	JPEG compression QF = 25		TMT image compression QS = 25	
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Average bit length of Huffman code	40	40	40	40
DC Luminance	4.8129	4.9254	4.766	4.8997
DC Chrominance Cr	2.0249	3.1426	2.0237	3.1187
DC Chrominance Cb	2.2599	3.2909	2.3221	3.3759
AC Luminance	2.5603	2.7586	1.6092	2.1116
AC Chrominance Cr	2.1251	2.4367	1.1339	1.6363
AC Chrominance Cb	2.0776	2.5404	1.1525	1.7168

where, 24 means that 24-bit of original RGB image, $M \times N$ is the original image size and L is total number of bits assigned prior to entropy coding. Another measurement quality image is SSIM, which is a method to measure quality by capturing the similarity of images (Yim and Bovik, 2011). The SSIM is defined as follows Equation 23:

$$SSIM(x, y) = [l(x, y)]^\alpha \cdot [c(x, y)]^\beta \cdot [s(x, y)]^\gamma \quad (23)$$

where, $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0$, are parameters to adjust the relative importance of the three components. The detail description is given in (Yim and Bovik, 2011). The comparison of the quality of image reconstruction between the extended JPEG image compression and adaptive TMT image compression is shown in **Table 4-6**. The compression ratio score of adaptive TMT image compression are given in **Table 7**. In order to visually observe the performance of this technique, the original image zoomed in to 400% as depicted on the right of **Fig. 6**. The experiment results of an adaptive TMT image compression using psychovisual threshold are shown on the right of **Fig. 7-9**.

Table 4. The average image reconstruction error score of JPEG compression with QF = 75 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = -25

Image measurement	JPEG compression QF = 75		TMT image compression QS = -25	
	40	40	40	40
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Full error	4.4492	4.1551	4.4330	3.6499
MSE	45.0920	52.3127	39.0560	36.2067
PSNR	33.4415	33.5977	32.9026	33.7515
SSIM	0.9739	0.9815	0.9568	0.9696

Table 5. The average image reconstruction error score of JPEG compression with QF = 50 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = 0

Image measurement	JPEG compression QF = 50		TMT image compression QS = 0	
	40	40	40	40
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Full error	5.5349	6.1479	5.2457	4.6034
MSE	70.9636	113.8333	57.4476	62.5665
PSNR	31.1903	29.7903	31.3790	31.6478
SSIM	0.9557	0.9541	0.9462	0.9599

Table 6. The average image reconstruction error score of JPEG compression with QF = 25 and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold with QS = 25

Image measurement	JPEG compression QF = 25		TMT image compression QS = 25	
	40	40	40	40
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images
Full error	6.8019	7.9809	5.7927	5.3162
MSE	105.7614	190.0435	72.1001	87.0314
PSNR	29.1848	27.4205	30.4452	30.3259
SSIM	0.9241	0.9201	0.9365	0.9503

Table 7. The compression ratio score of JPEG compression using quality factor and TMT image compression using an adaptive psychovisual threshold

Scale	JPEG compression		TMT image compression		
	40	40	40	40	
	real images	graphic images	real images	graphic images	
QF = 75	3.213	2.9194	QS = -25	5.1137	3.5392
QF = 50	3.3247	2.9911	QS = 0	5.7138	3.9964
QF = 25	3.5297	3.0799	QS = 25	6.0346	4.3186

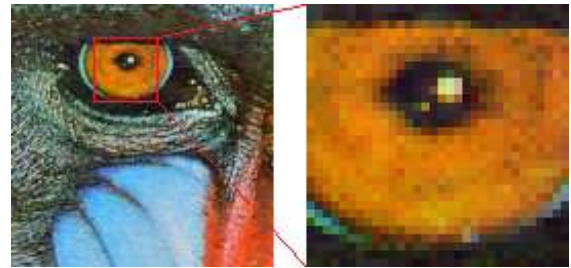


Fig. 6. Original color image (left) and zoomed in to 400% (right)

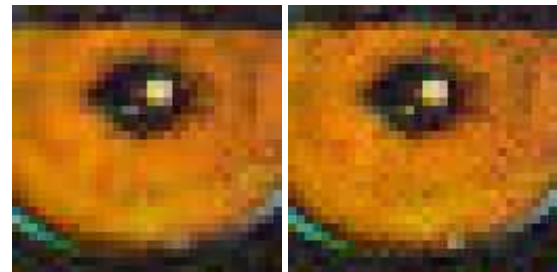


Fig. 7. The comparison between JPEG quantization table with QF = 75 (left) and TMT psychovisual threshold with QS = -25 (right) zoomed in to 400%



Fig. 8. The comparison between JPEG quantization table with QF = 50 (left) and TMT psychovisual threshold with QS = 0 (right) zoomed in to 400%

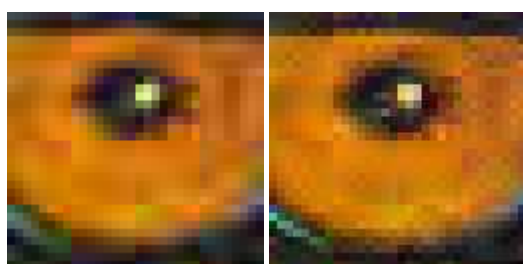


Fig. 9. The comparison between JPEG quantization table with QF = 25 (left) and TMT psychovisual threshold with QS = 25 (right) zoomed in to 400%

2. DISCUSSION

The comparative performances of the adaptive JPEG image compression using scaling quality factor and the proposed adaptive TMT image compression are discussed. In this study, we investigate the sensitivity TMT basis function by measuring the reconstruction error to represent the visibility of HVS. The contribution of the performance of custom psychovisual threshold for TMT basis function is used to generate custom quantization tables.

The experimental results are provided to validate the quantization tables based on an adaptive psychovisual model to the output compressed image. In order to observe the visual quality of an adaptive TMT image compression based on psychovisual threshold, the reconstructed baboon image is zoomed in to 400%. The experimental results have shown that an adaptive TMT image compression can provide significantly better image reconstruction than JPEG image compression at various quality factors.

Some viewer may find that JPEG compression produces bad artifacts when scaling with quality factor = 25 as depicted on the left of **Fig. 9**. However, the visual quality of TMT image compression using visual threshold

is largely free of those defects as shown on the right of **Fig. 9**. Even as the bit rate gets higher, an adaptive TMT image compression presents without introducing objectionable artifacts. The results of an adaptive TMT image compression with quality scale QS = -25 as depicted on the right of **Fig. 7** produce closer image toward the original image at minimum average bit length of Huffman code.

The experimental results show the new TMT quantization tables generation based on psychovisual error thresholds produce better image compression in quality image reconstruction at lower average bit length of Huffman code. The psychovisual threshold for quantization table generation offers an effective and optimal the quantization tables for image compression.

3. CONCLUSION

This study proposes a novel adaptive psychovisual error threshold for TMT basis function. These thresholds are used to generate the custom quantization tables for adaptive TMT image compression. The experimental results show an adaptive TMT image compression based on psychovisual model performs better than JPEG compression in term of image visual quality and compression bit rate. The adaptive psychovisual threshold can be adopted to generate custom quantization table for TMT image compression based on user preference. Unlike adaptive JPEG compression, the adaptive TMT image compression does not visually introduce clear artifacts. The proposed psychovisual threshold functions can also be utilized in various digital image processing application such as super-resolution, watermarking and graphical animations.

4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express a very special thanks to Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Malaysia for providing financial support for this research project by Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS/2012/FTMK/SG05/03/1/F00141).

5. REFERENCES

- Abu, N.A., W.S. Lang, N. Suryana and R. Mukundan, 2010. An efficient compact Tchebichef moment for image compression. Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Information Science, Signal Processing and their Applications, May 10-13, IEEE Xplore Press, Kuala Lumpur, pp: 448-451. DOI: 10.1109/ISSPA.2010.5605448

- Chang, W.H. and L.W. Chang, 2010. Semi-fragile watermarking for image authentication, localization and recovery using Tchebichef moments. Proceedings of the International Symposium Communication Information Technologies, Oct. 26-29, IEEE Xplore Press, Tokyo, pp: 749-754. DOI: 10.1109/ISCIT.2010.5665087
- Ernawan, F., E. Noersasongko and N.A. Abu, 2011. An efficient 2×2 Tchebichef moments for mobile image compression. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Intelligent Signal Processing and Communication System, Dec. 7-9, IEEE Xplore Press, Chiang Mai, pp: 001-005. DOI: 10.1109/ISSPA.2010.5605448
- Ernawan, F., N.A. Abu and H. Rahmalan, 2012. Tchebichef moment transform on image dithering for mobile applications. Proc. SPIE, 8334: 83340D-83340D-5. DOI: 10.1117/12.946023
- Hore, A. and D. Ziou, 2010. Image quality metrics: PSNR vs. SSIM. Proceedings of the International Conference on Pattern Recognition, Aug. 23-26, IEEE Xplore Press, Sherbrooke, pp: 2366-2369. DOI: 10.1109/ICPR.2010.579
- Huang, W., S. Chen and G. Zheng, 2010. A Fast 2D Discrete tchebichef transform algorithm. Proceedings of the International Conference on Innovative Computing and Communication, Jan. 30-31, IEEE Xplore Press, Wuhan, pp: 358-361. DOI: 10.1109/CICC-ITOE.2010.97
- Luo, W., J. Huang and G. Qiu, 2010. JPEG Error analysis and its applications to digital image forensics. IEEE Trans. Inform. Forens. Security, 5: 480-491. DOI: 10.1109/TIFS.2010.2051426
- Rahmalan, H., N.A. Abu and W.S. Lang, 2010. Using Tchebichef moment for fast and efficient image compression. Patt. Recogn. Image Anal., 20: 505-512. DOI: 10.1134/S1054661810040115
- Sahami, S. and M.G. Shayesteh, 2012. Bi-Level image compression technique using neural network. IET Image Proc., 6: 496-506. DOI: 10.1049/iet-ipr.2011.0079
- Senapati, R.K., U.C. Pati and K.K. Mahapatra, 2010. A novel fast zigzag prune 4×4 discrete tchebichef moment based image compression algorithm. Proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Communication Networks, Nov. 26-28, IEEE Xplore Press, Rourkela, pp: 73-78. DOI: 10.1109/CICN.2010.25
- Shu, H., H. Zhang and L. Luo, 2010. Fast computation of tchebichef moments for binary and grayscale images. IEEE Trans. Image Proc., 19: 3171-3180. DOI: 10.1109/TIP.2010.2052276
- Tiagrajah, V.J., O. Jamaludin and H.N. Farrukh, 2011. Discriminant Tchebichef based moment features for face recognition. Proceedings of the International Conference on Signal and Image Processing Applications, Nov. 16-18, IEEE Xplore Press, Kuala Lumpur, pp: 192-197. DOI: 10.1109/ICSIPA.2011.6144081
- Vidyavathi, K. and R.S. Sabeenian, 2012. Motion-compensated video compression using variable length huffman coding. Proceedings of the International Conference on Machine Vision and Image Processing, Dec. 14-15, IEEE Xplore Press, Namakkal, pp: 77-80. DOI: 10.1109/MVIP.2012.6428765
- Yim, C. and A.C. Bovik, 2011. Quality assessment of deblocked images. IEEE Trans. Image Proc., 20: 88-98. DOI: 10.1109/TIP.2010.2061859
- Zhang, H., X. Dai, P. Sun, H. Zhu and H. Shu, 2010. Symmetric image recognition by Tchebichef moment invariants. Proceedings of the International Conference on Image Processing, Sept. 26-29, IEEE Xplore Press, Hong Kong, pp: 2273-2276. DOI: 10.1109/ICIP.2010.5654131