# Saliency Guided Wavelet Compression for Low-Bitrate Image and Video Coding

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# MOTIVATION





Image/video coding so far has been studied keeping in mind a particular end user in mind





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A new end user has emerged in the last 10 years!





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#### Image coding for Computer Vision tasks such as Object Detection?





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http://host.robots.ox.ac.uk:8080/pascal/VOC/voc2007/examples/person\_06.jpg











DJI Phantom drone 4K video capture











DJI Phantom drone 4K video capture





Scene

### Issues





DJI Phantom drone 4K video capture





Scene





**I**SP

\*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite\_Internet\_access















## Let's visit the JPEG pipeline!





#### JPEG Pipeline







### Lets remove some pieces, and add some!





#### JPEG Pipeline





































## SBC: Related work

- JPEG-2000 ROI Encoder (2000)
- Bitplane-by-Bitplane Shift [Wang *et al* (2003)]
- Visual attention guided compression algorithms [Guo *et al* (2011), Shen *et al* (2013), Hadizadeh *et al*(2014)]

Limitations:

- Can handle only *two* levels of saliency
- Difficulty in *integrating* with JPEG-2000
- Underperforms when end application is *object detection*





- Wavelets provide the localization property.
  - An object can be compactly represented by a few wavelet coefficients

• Haar Wavelets

















Wavelet transform (level = 1)







Wavelet transform (level = 2)











/avelet transforn (level = 3)









# How JPEG-2000 orders wavelet coefficients?































# SBC: Wavelet saliency computation



Original image





# SBC: Wavelet saliency computation



Original image






Image saliency map







Image saliency map







No saliency; Ordering as per wavelet level (JPEG-2000)







No saliency; Ordering as per wavelet level (JPEG-2000)



All Salient coefficients first; non-salient later







No saliency; Ordering as per wavelet level (JPEG-2000)

All Salient coefficients first; non-salient later







# Flexibility in deciding relative importance of different objects in the image!







Original image

### . . . . . .

Image saliency map







Original image











Original image





Image saliency map







Original image



#### Image saliency map

		, * , * * * *** , * , * * **** , * * * *
Wavelet saliency map Level 1	Wavelet saliency map Level 2	Wavelet saliency map Level 3







**RGB** Image

### ENCODER





**ENCODER** 







Wavelet transform







### **ENCODER**







### ENCODER











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# **RESULTS: DETECTION PERFORMANCE**





### UMD Remote Faces dataset\*

6MP RGB images of people at large distances





















## We'll apply **OpenCV's face detector** to JPEG, JPEG-2000 and SBC compressed images





	JPEG		JPEG - 2000		SBC	
	TDR	FPR	TDR	FPR	TDR	FPR
bpp	(%) (	$\times 10^{-4}\%)$	(%) (	$\times 10^{-4}\%)$	(%) (	$\times 10^{-4}\%)$
0.02	-	-	84.8	2.5	88.7	1.5
0.04	37.2	0.2	86.0	2.5	<b>88.7</b>	1.6
0.06	59.5	0.5	88.0	2.8	89.5	2.1
0.08	82.9	0.9	88.0	2.8	89.5	2.3
0.10	89.5	1.6	89.5	2.4	89.5	2.3

Comparison of Face Detection performance for JPEG, JPEG-2000 and SBC using the popular Viola-Jones face detector

bpp: bits per pixel





	JPEG		JPEG - 2000		SBC	
bpp	$\frac{TDR}{(\%)}$ (	$\frac{FPR}{\times 10^{-4}\%}$	$\overline{TDR}$ (%) (	$\frac{FPR}{\times 10^{-4}\%}$	$\overline{TDR}$ (%) (	$FPR \times 10^{-4}\%$
$\frac{0.02}{0.02}$	-	-	84.8	2.5	<b>88.7</b>	1.5
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**TDR:** True Detection Rate (It's a face, and you say face)





			>				
	JPEG		JPEG - 2000		SBC		
bpp	TDR (%) (	$\frac{FPR}{\times 10^{-4}\%}$	TDR (%) (	$FPR \\ \times 10^{-4}\%)$	TDR (%) (	$FPR \\ \times 10^{-4} q$	%)
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0.04	37.2	0.2	86.0	2.5	<b>88.7</b>	1.6	
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Comparison of Face Detection performance for JPEG, JPEG-2000 and SBC using the popular Viola-Jones face detector

FPR: False Positive Rate (It's NOT a face, and you say face)





	JPEG		JPEG - 2000		SBC	
bpp	TDR (%)	$FPR ( \times 10^{-4}\%)$	TDR (%) (	$FPR \\ \times 10^{-4}\%)$	TDR (%)	$FPR ( \times 10^{-4}\%)$
0.02	_	-	84.8	2.5	88.7	1.5
0.04	37.2	0.2	86.0	2.5	88.7	1.6
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Comparison of Face Detection performance for JPEG, JPEG-2000 and SBC using the popular Viola-Jones face detector











# SBC: Image Compression performance



0.07 bpp





# SBC: Image Compression performance

### PSNR vs bpp for UMD Faces dataset



# SBC: Image Compression performance





Original Image







Original Image







High saliency (saliency value = 17)







Original Image



Medium saliency (saliency value = 5)







Original Image



RICE







Original Image

Saliency Map



SBC Image (0.07bpp)




# SBC: Multi-level Saliency performance



Original

Reconstructed





#### VIRAT Video Dataset\*

## 720p/1080p HD surveillance videos

















# SBC: Video compression performance





## **FUTURE WORK**

- Use different wavelets such as Daubechies
- Quantify the improved runtime performance of the SBC object detection pipeline
- Investigate the possibility of using motion estimation for the same object over different frames [Chien *et al* 2008]





# CONCLUSION

- A saliency guided wavelet compression scheme for images/videos; tailored towards the object detection task in ultra-low bitrate scenarios
  - Detect objects in the raw captured frames
  - Compress object regions less compared to non-object regions
- Introduced the concept of wavelet saliency map: a flexible way of ordering wavelet transform coefficients
- Better face detection performance compared to JPEG/JPEG-2000
- Better image compression performance compared to JPEG/JPEG-2000
- Video compression and tracking performance at best comparable with MPEG-4 AVC
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