Volume 4, Issue 1, January 2014 ISSN: 2277 128X

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering

Research Paper

Available online at: www.ijarcsse.com

Loss less Compression of Images Using Binary Plane, Difference and Huffman Coding

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Abstract: --- This paper deals with BDH technique, which is used to the compression of digital images. In BDH technique, Huffman coding[6] and Difference coding[7] with Binary Plane Technique[1] are combined. The BDH technique is compared with Binary Plane Technique and JPEG[4]. Experimental results show that BDH improves compression rate compared to Binary Plane Technique[1]. The same algorithm can be extended to color images.

Key Words: - BPT, Huffman Coding, Difference Coding, JPEG, Bit Plane, Data Table

1. INTRODUCTION

The History of image data compression started probably about a half of century ago with the works on predictive coding and variable length codes. The technological breakthrough that took place in 60's, 70's and 80's resulted in efficient compression algorithms that have been standardized in early 1990's and currently are in common use together with the improvements achieved during the last decade. These advances have brought substantial increase in efficiency of earlier basic techniques. Nevertheless, the last decade was also a period of strenuous search for new technologies of image data compression. Nowadays, image data coding is a key component of multimedia communication and storage systems. Uncompressed multimedia (graphics audio and video) data requires considerable storage capacity and transmission bandwidth. Despite rapid progress in mass storage density, processor speeds and digital communication system, the demand for data storage capacity and data-transmission band width continues to outstrip the capabilities of available technologies. This is a crippling disadvantage during transmission & storage. So there arises a need for data compression of images.

In this paper the effect of using the Difference coding[7] in between the Binary Plane technique[1] and Huffman coding technique[6] is studied and we named this technique as BDH. This technique is spatial domain technique we found it better than the Binary Plane and Huffman Coding combination and Difference & Huffman coding combination Traditionally, image coding techniques have been classified into one of two categories: lossless or lossy. Lossless methods are typically chosen for applications where small image details can be of paramount importance, such as medical and space imaging or in remote sensing. The BDH given in this paper is lossless technique because all three techniques involved namely Binary Plane Technique, Difference coding and Huffman coding are lossless techniques.

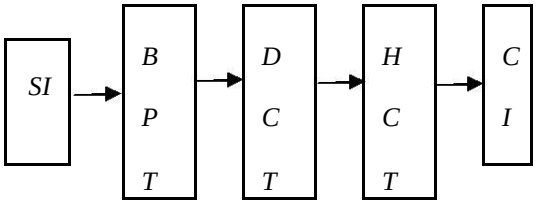
2. BDH ENCODING

The BDH encoding is involved with three stages i) binary Plane ii) Difference Coding iii)Huffman coding in that order as given the figure1.The Difference coding and Huffman coding are popular and very widely used

2.1 BINARY PLANE TECHNIQUE (BPT)

The BPT technique[1] is used in the first stage. In this technique after applying the BPT two files namely bit plane and data table are created. The bit plane is collection of 1's and 0's to represent whether a pixel is repeated or not. The data table, holds only the necessary pixel values. The bit plane and data table are later merged into one file. On the data generated from BPT[1], the Difference[7] and Huffman coding[6] are applied in that order to further compress.

The main objective of this technique is to take advantage of repeated values in consecutive pixels positions. For a set of repeated consecutive values only one value is retained. In the Binary plane technique the first part 'bit plane' holds the bit 0 for each a pixel similar to previous pixel and the bit 1 for each pixel different from previous pixel. The second part 'data table' holds only the necessary pixel values, i.e. for a set of consecutive repeated values, one value is stored in the data table. After merging the bit plane and data table Huffman[6] coding is applied and final form of compressed file is generated. techniques, so they are not explained here. But the Binary Plane Technique which is new explained in detail here.



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SI- Source Image **BPT-**Binary plane Technique **HCT-**Huffman coding Technique
DCT-Difference coding Technique **CI-** Compressed Image

Figure 1: BDH Image Compression Model

2.2 BDH ALGORITHM

```
PROCEDURE BDH // Main Procedure

BEGIN
        // Generates bit plane and data tables call BinaryPlane()
        call Merge()//Merges the Bit Plane and Data Table

        call DiffereceCoding() call HuffmanCode()
END

PROCEDURE BinaryPlane()

 //subroutine to generate bit plane and data

 prev_pixel  // holds previous pixel
 cur_pixel   // holds current pixel
 bit_plane  /* 8 bit number to hold the status bits to indicate whether pixel is retained or not retained. */
BEGIN

 open raw image file open bitplane file open data table file cur_pixel=read (image)
 write cur_pixel to data table file append bit 1 to bit_plane prev_pixel=cur_pixel while((cur_pixel=read(image))!=eof)
 Begin

  /* if repeated consecutive pixel value append 0 to bit plane to indicate that pixel duplicate so not retained */
if (cur_pixel = prev_pixel) then append bit 0 to bit_planee
else
 Begin /*otherwise append 1 to bit plane to indicate that pixel isdifferent so retained */
 append bit 1 to bit_plane

    write cur_pixel to datatable file prev_pixel=cur_pixel
 End
 if bit_plane is full then
   write bit_plane to bitplane file
 End

 if bit_plane not empty then write bit_plane to bitplane file
close raw image file close bitplane file

      close data table fil
END

PROCEDURE Merge()

/*To merge Bit Plane and Data Table & generate intermediate compressed file */ cur_byte
BEGIN

 open bitplane file open data table file open bpds file
   while ((cur_byte=read(bitplane file))!=eof)
   Begin
          write cur_byte to bpds file
   End
   while ((cur_byte=read(data table file))!=eof)
```

3. INVERSE BINARY PLANE TECHNIQUE (BPT)

In the Inverse Binary Plane Technique first the Bit Plane and Data Tables are extracted. by checking each bit of Bit Plane either a fresh byte from the data table is read and written or earlier byte itself is written to the reconstructed image file based on the current bit checked.

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4. RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHM

PROCEDURE BDH_Reconstruction BEGIN

// To retrieve intermediate file from Huffman format call InverseDifferenceCoding() call InverseHuffmanCode()

// To separate the Bit Plane and Data Tables

Begin

write cur_byte to bpds file

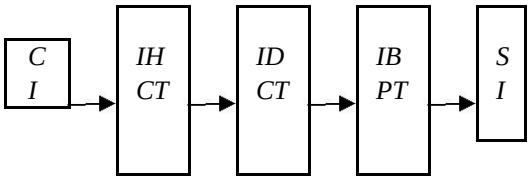
End

close bitplane file close data table file close bpds file

END

5. BDH DECODING

In the reconstruction of the image the Inverse Difference Coding Technique, Inverse Huffman Technique and Inverse BPT are applied on compressed file respectively as in the figure 2.



CI-Compressed Image **IBPT-**Inverse Binary plane Technique **IHCT-**Inverse Huffman coding Technique

IDCT-Inverse Defference coding Technique **SI-** Compressed Image

Figure 2: Reconstruction Model in BDH Technique

call BinaryPlaneDemerge ()

// To build original image from Bit Plane and Data Table

call InverseBinaryPlane()

END

PROCEDURE BinaryPlaneDemerge ()

/* Subroutine to separate the Bit Plane and Data Tables

// Data Items left
// holds the no of bits in the last

byte of the bit plane
bpcount // holds no of bytes of bit plane
cur_byte

BEGIN

open bitplane file
open data table file
open bpds file
left=read(bpds file)bpcount=read(bpds file) **for** i=1 to bpcound
Begin
cur_byte=read(bpds file) write cur_byte to bitplane file
End
while ((cur_byte=read(bpds file)!=eof)
Begin

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```
            write cur_byte to datatable file
      End

      close bitplane file close data table file close bpds file

END
PROCEDURE BINARY_PLANE_DECOMPRESS ()
// Subroutine to build original image from Bit  Plane and Data Table

//Data Items cur_ pixel bit_plane
 bit of current bit plane
 BEGIN

      open bitplane file open data table file open image file.

      cur_pixel=read(data table file) while((bit_plane=read(bitplane

file))!=eof)

          Begin
                for i=1 to 8
                Begin
                move ith bit of bitplane to aBit
                // read fresh byte/pixel only when the bit is 1

                  if aBit=1 then

           Begin
                for i=1 to 8
                Begin
                move ith bit of bitplane to aBit
                // read fresh byte/pixel only when
      the bit is 1

           if aBit=1 then
           Begin

                    cur_pixel=read(data table file)
           End
           write cur_pixel to image file.

                End
          End
          close raw image file close bitplane file

          close data table file

      END
```

6. RESULTS

From the Table 1 which is generated from the results of the execution of the BPT and BDHT programs, It is clear that BDH technique gives much better compression rate than BPT. The memory requirement for both BPT & BDHT techniques is very less because the processing is done byte by byte. In case of the JPEG the entire image needs to be brought into memory. As per as process complexity is concerned BPT and BDHT are simple to implement compared to JPEG. The graph in Figure 3 is drawn based on the table1.

Image	**RAW**	**JPEG**		**BPT**		**BDHT**	
Name	**Size**	**Size**	**Comp Rate**	**Size**	**Comp Rate**	**SIZE**	**Comp Rate**
Brain	12610	15109	0.8346019	7609	1.6572479	6421	1.96386856
chest x-ray	18225	16180	1.1263906	17207	1.0591619	11965	1.52319265

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knee joint	18225	17193	1.0600244	13245	1.3759909	11636	1.56625988
Head Scan	15625	15184	1.0290437	12532	1.2468081	10178	1.5351739
Shoulder	18225	16962	1.0744606	12562	1.450884	10382	1.75544211

Table 1: BPT vs BDHT vs JPEG

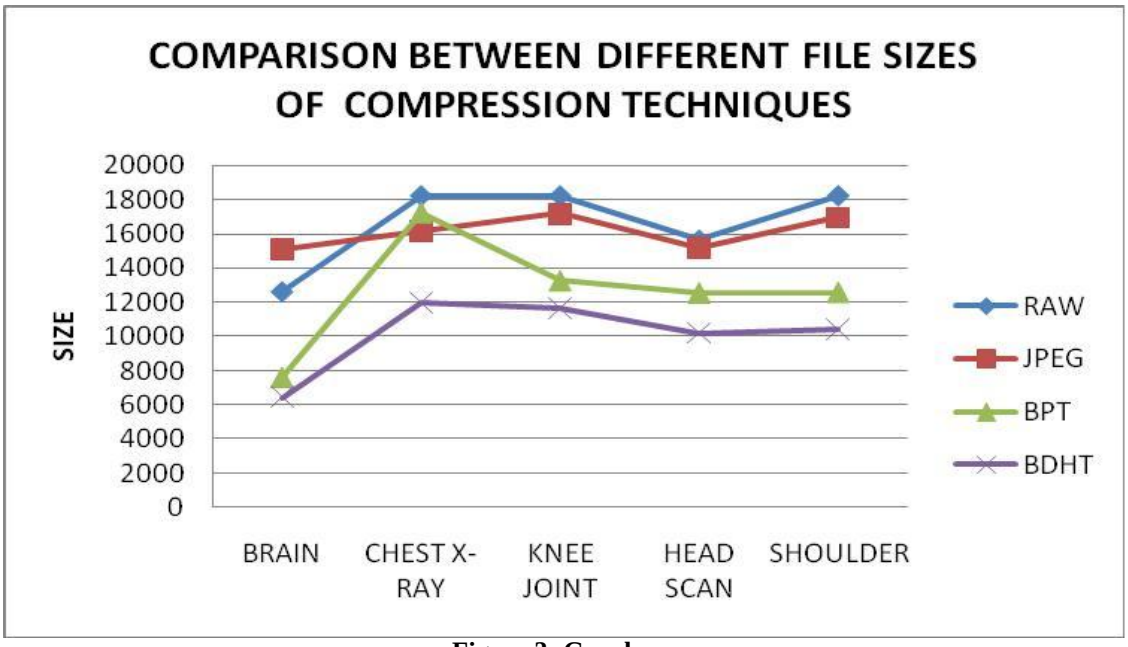

Figure 3: Graph

7. CONCLUSIONS

The compression rate of BPT and BDHT is better than JPEG not in all cases. We taken only the medical images where BPT & BDHT are better.The BDHT technique can be easily extended to color images by changing the algorithm accordingly

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