Interframe coding of video signals

- Interframe coding exploits similarity of temporally successive pictures
- Important interframe coding methods:
  - Adaptive intra-interframe coding
  - Conditional replenishment
  - Motion-compensated prediction

[Second Edition.]

PATENT SPECIFICATION

Convention Date (United States): April 25, 1929.

341,811

Application Date (in United Kingdom): April 25, 1930. No. 12,805/30.

Complete Specification Accepted: Jan. 22, 1931.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements relating to Electric Picture Transmission Systems.

We, The British Thomson-Houston Company Limited, a British Company, having its registered office at Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, (Assignees of Ray Davis Kell, of 111, Sanders Avenue, Scotia, County of Schenectady, State of New York, United States of America, a citizen of the United States of America), do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following

fineness of detail is limited only by the speed of the action to be transmitted.

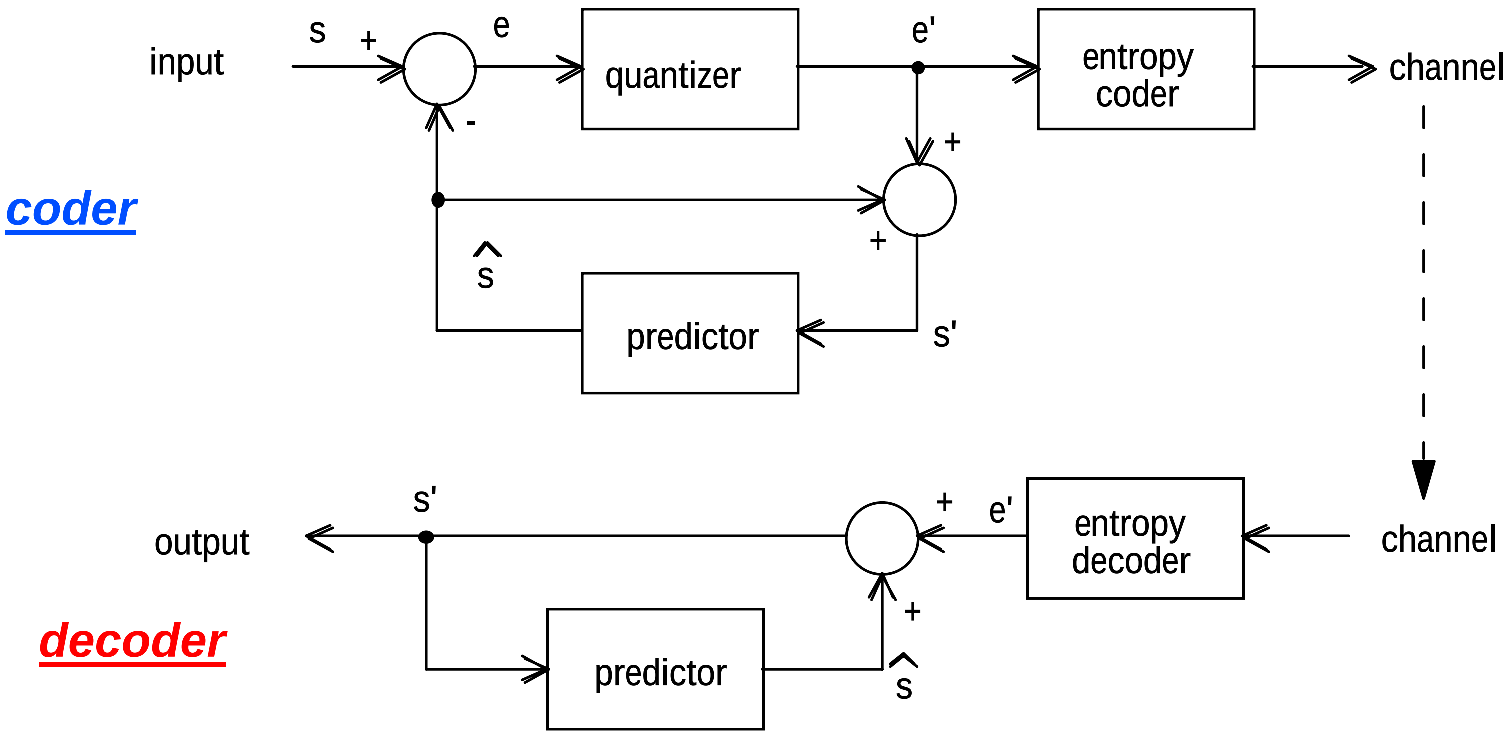
The invention will be better understood from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 illustrates a picture transmitting apparatus wherein the invention has been embodied; and Figs. 2 to 5 illustrate various details of an apparatus which may be utilised to receive the difference between the successive images of a picture or moving object.

"It has been customary in the past to transmit successive complete images of the transmitted picture."

[...]

"In accordance with this invention, this difficulty is avoided by transmitting only the difference between successive images of the object."

Principle of DPCM



Prediction error

$$e = s - \hat{s}$$

Reconstruction

$$s' = e' + \hat{s}$$

Reconstruction error = quantization error

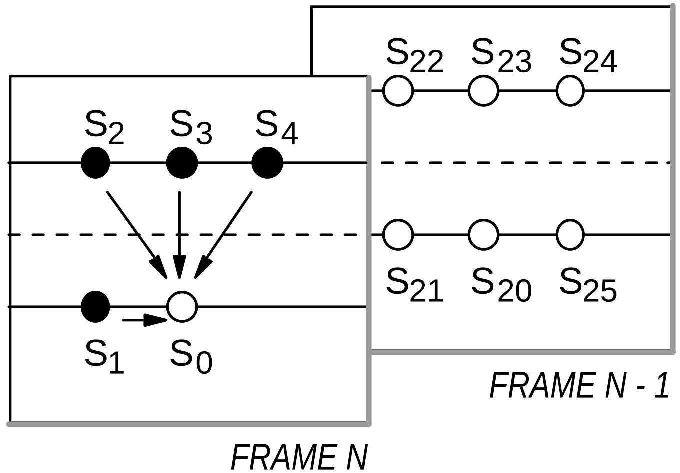
$$s' - s = e' - e = q$$

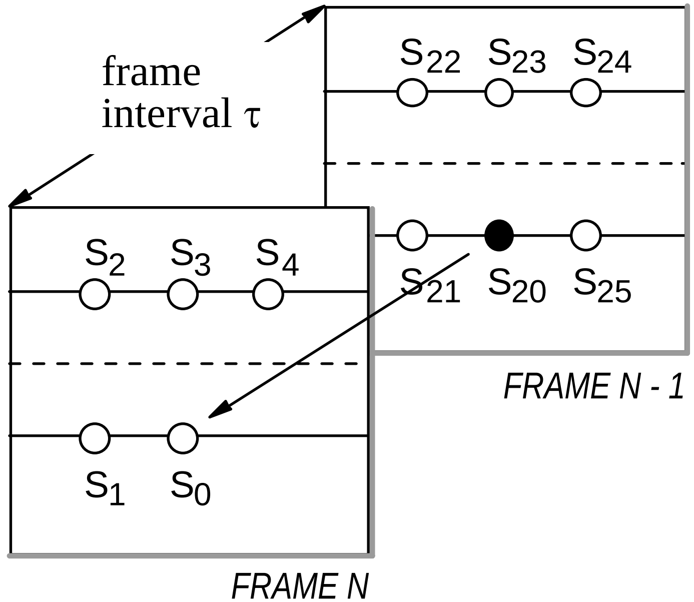
Principle of adaptive intra-interframe DPCM

- Predictor is switched between two states:

A: Intraframe prediction for moving or changed areas.

B: Interframe prediction (previous frame prediction) for still areas of the picture.

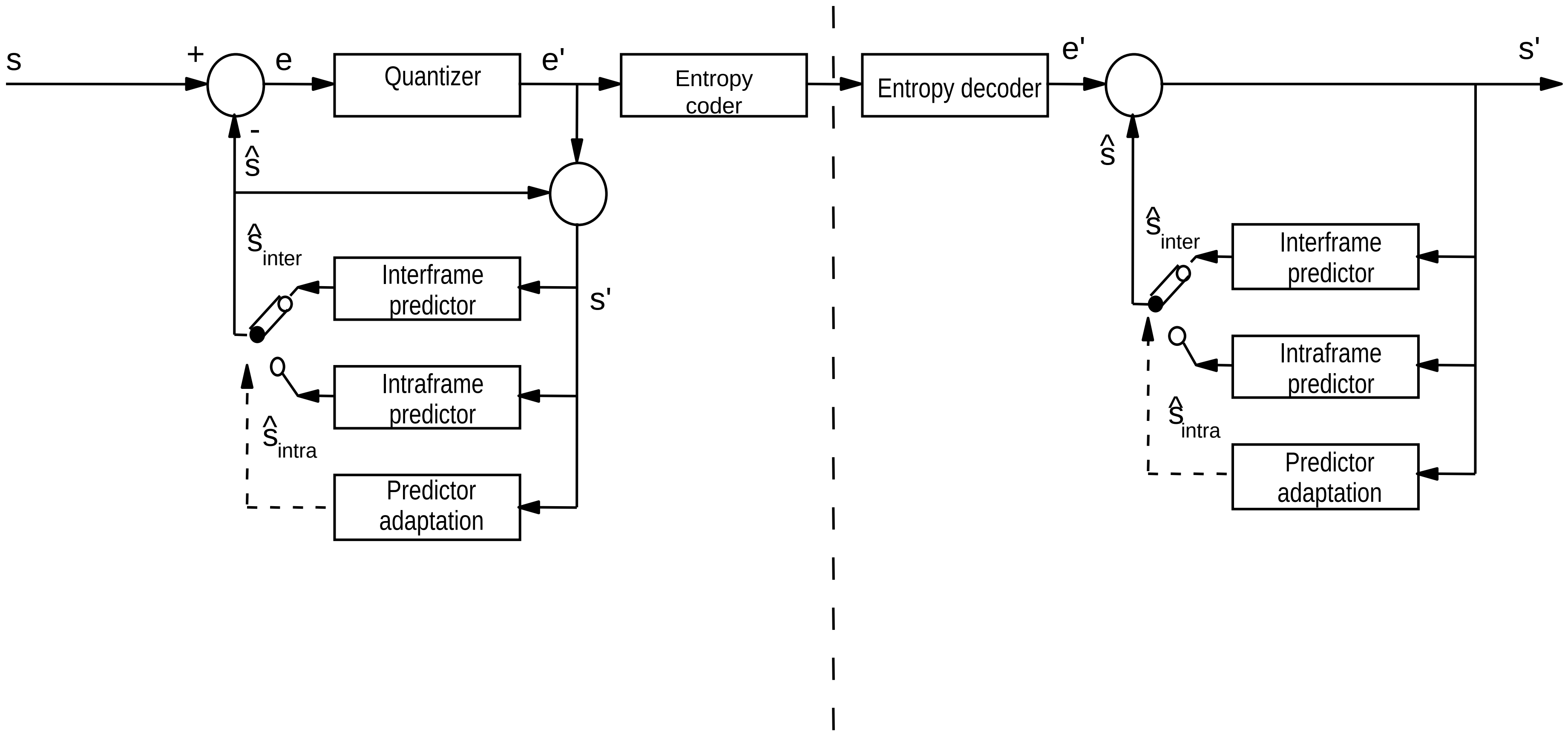




$$\hat{S}_{\text{intra}} = a_1 S_1 + a_2 S_2 + a_3 S_3 + a_4 S_4$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{inter}} = S_{20}$$

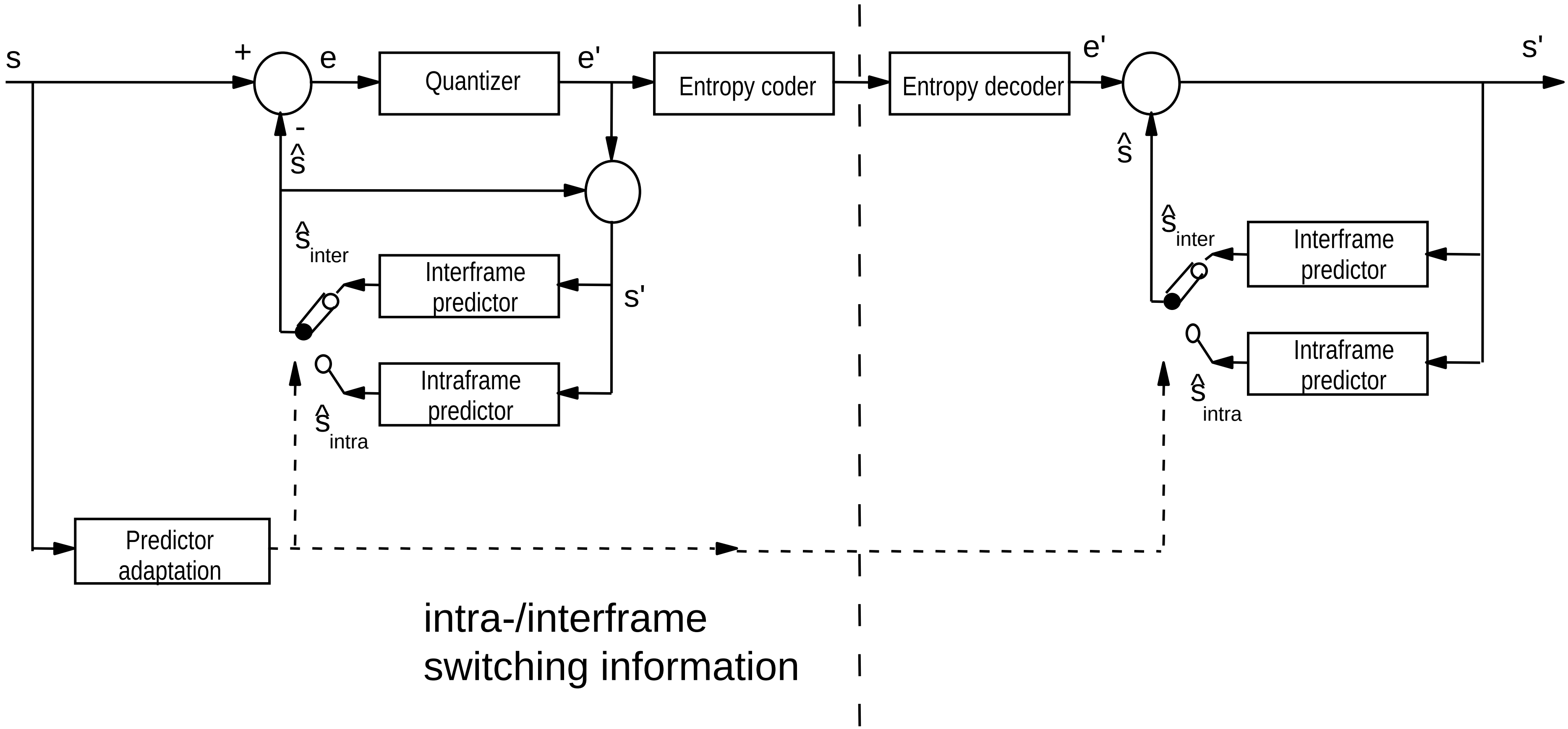
Intra-interframe DPCM: feedback adaptation



Coder

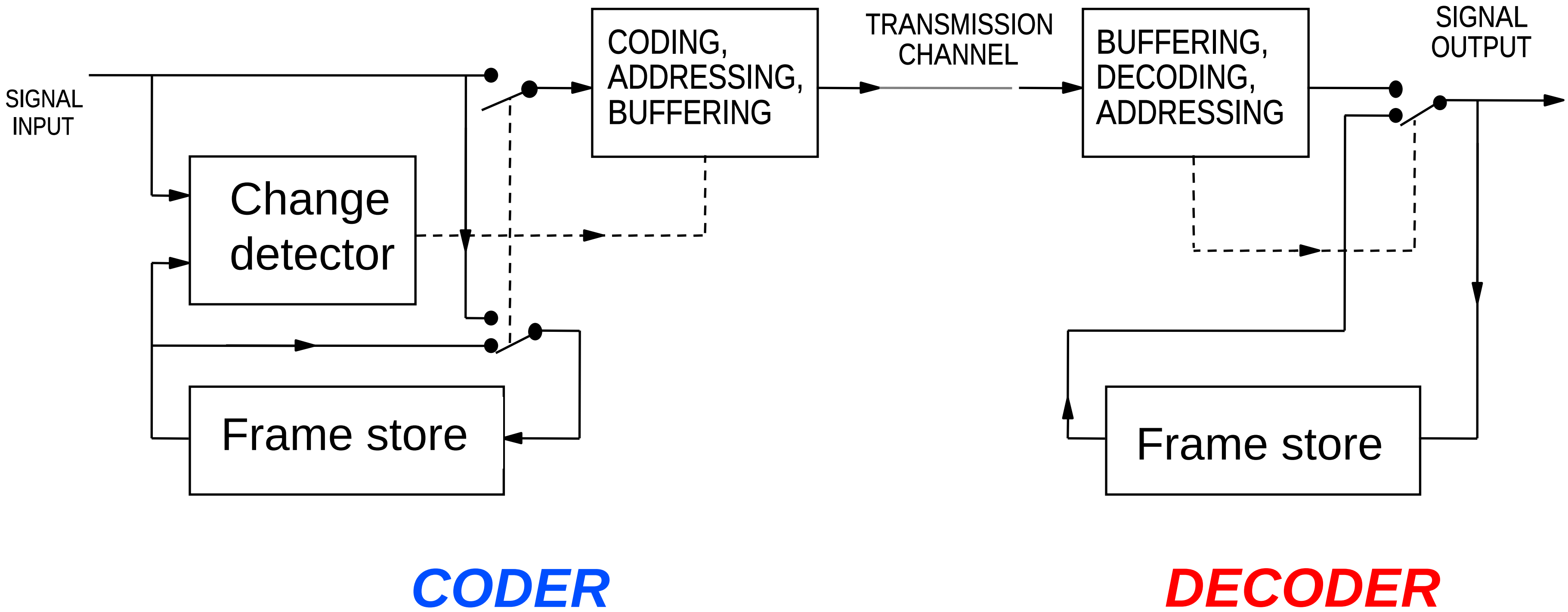
Decoder

Intra-interframe DPCM: feedforward adaptation



Coder ***Decoder***

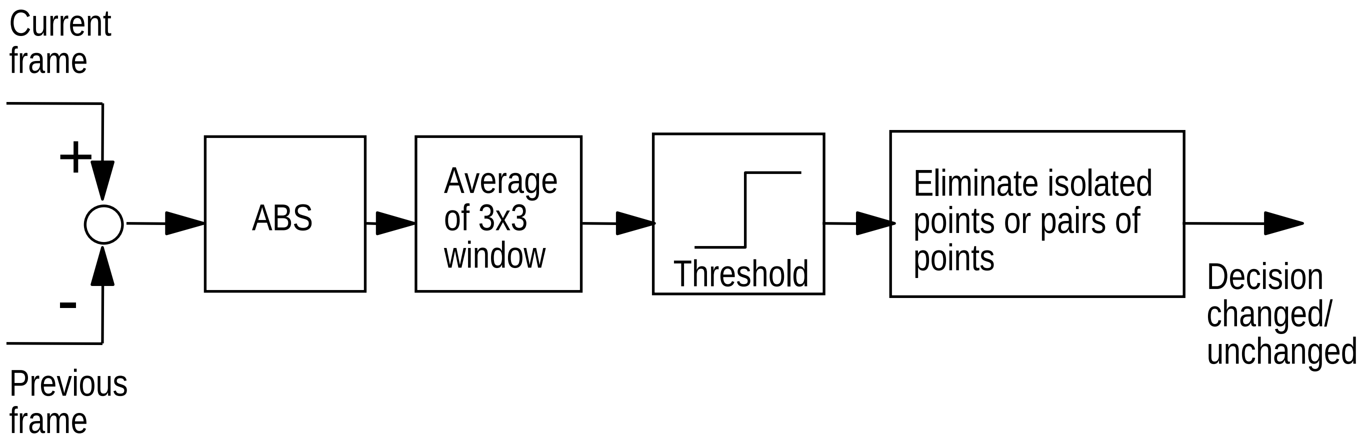
Conditional replenishment

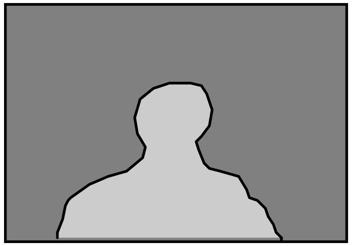


- Still areas: repeat from frame store
- Moving areas: encode and transmit address and waveform

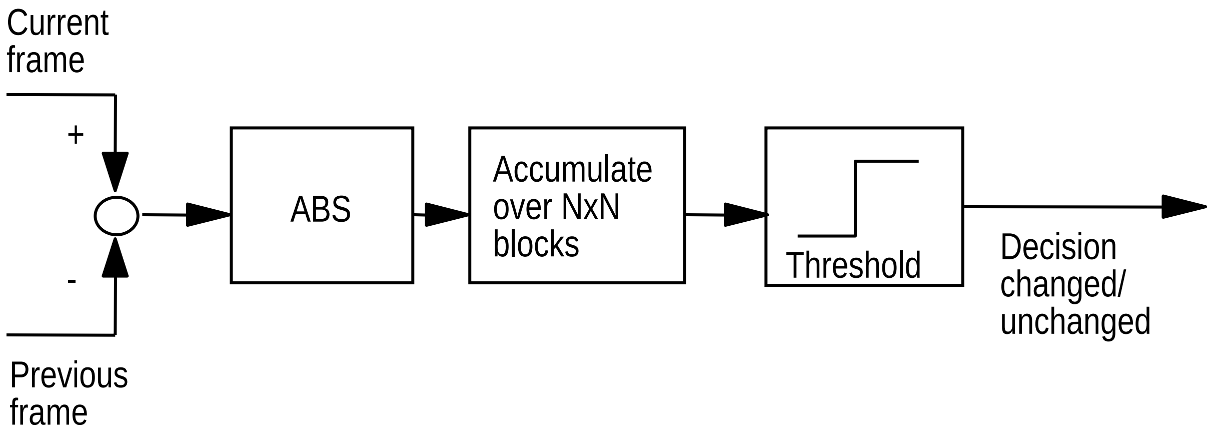
Change detection

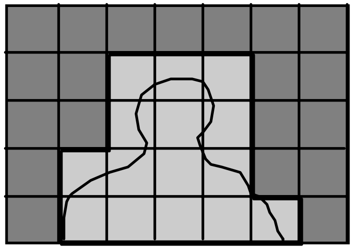
- Example of a pixel-wise change detector



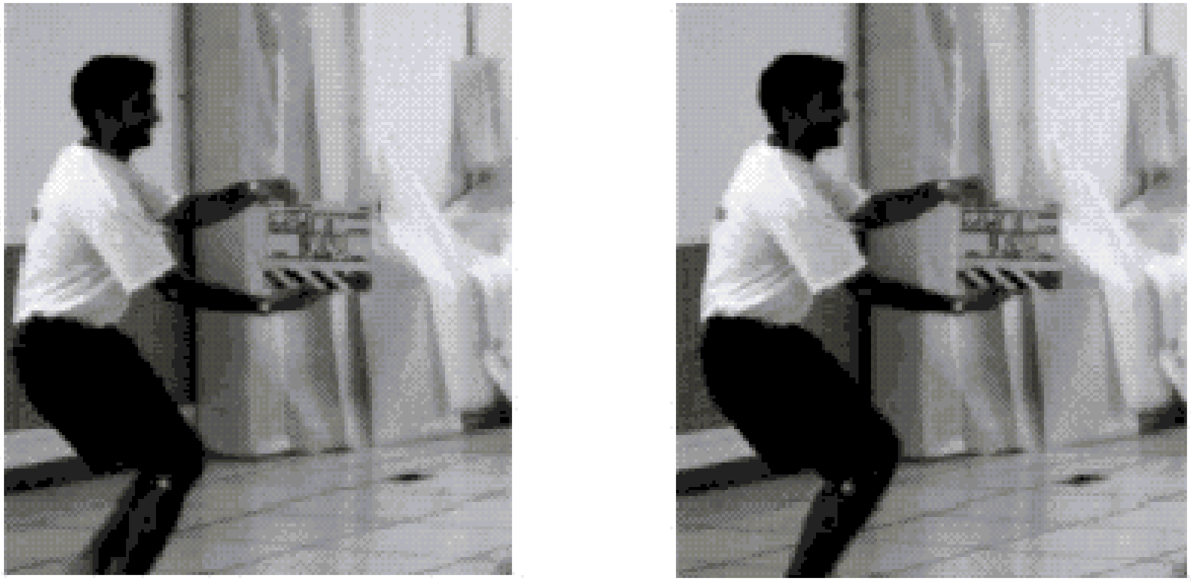


- Example of a block-wise change detector





Example: pixel-wise change detection



Two successive video frames

Change detection mask

[Xinqiao Liu, EE368B class project, 2000]

Rate-distortion optimized mode selection

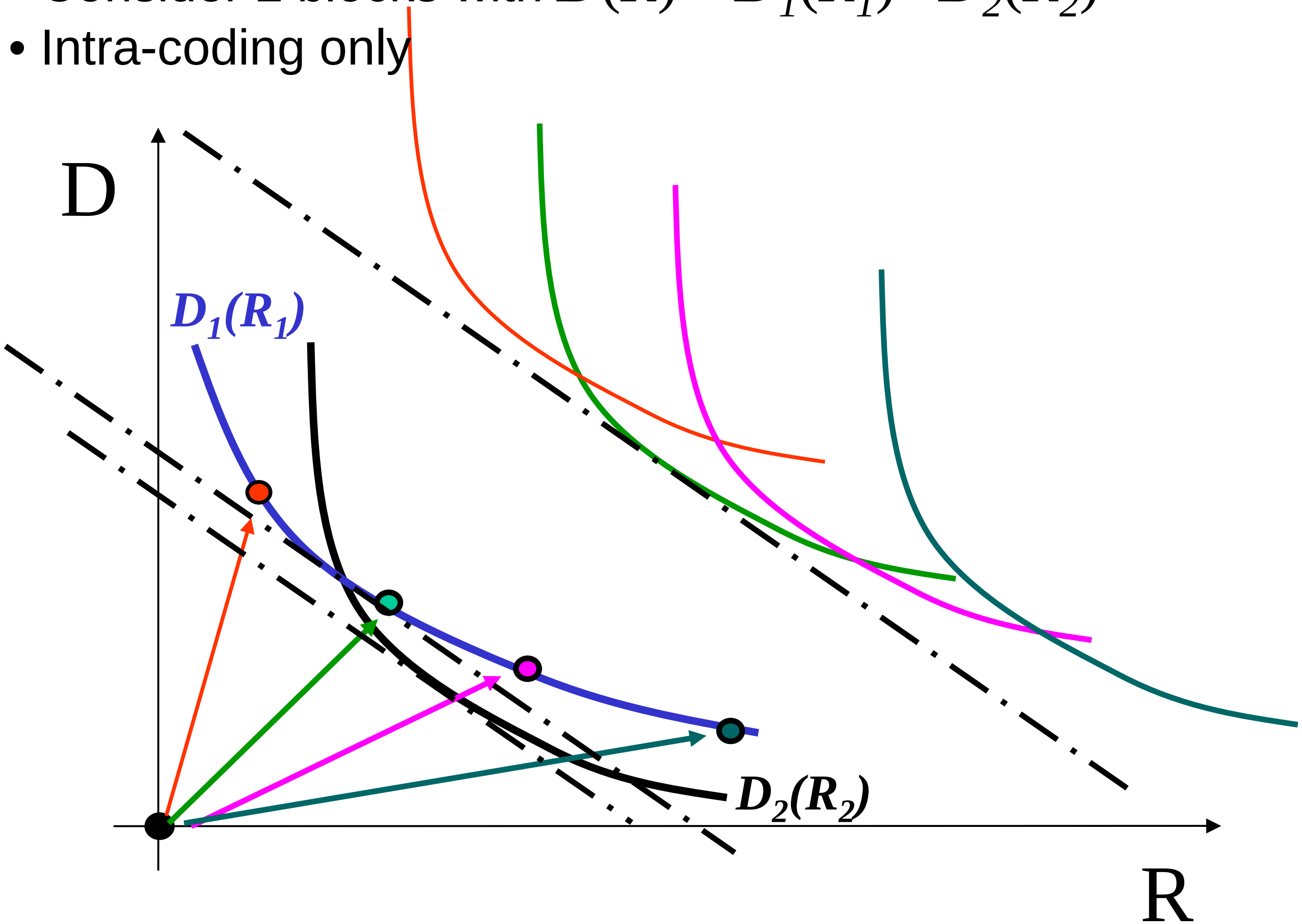
- How to choose the decision threshold, if distortion D shall be minimized for a given rate R?
- Assumptions
  - Blockwise mode selection, block index i
  - Additive overall distortion $D = \sum_i D_i$ and rate $R = \sum_i R_i$
- Lagrangian cost function

$$J = D + \lambda R = \sum_i D_i + \lambda R_i = \sum_i J_i$$

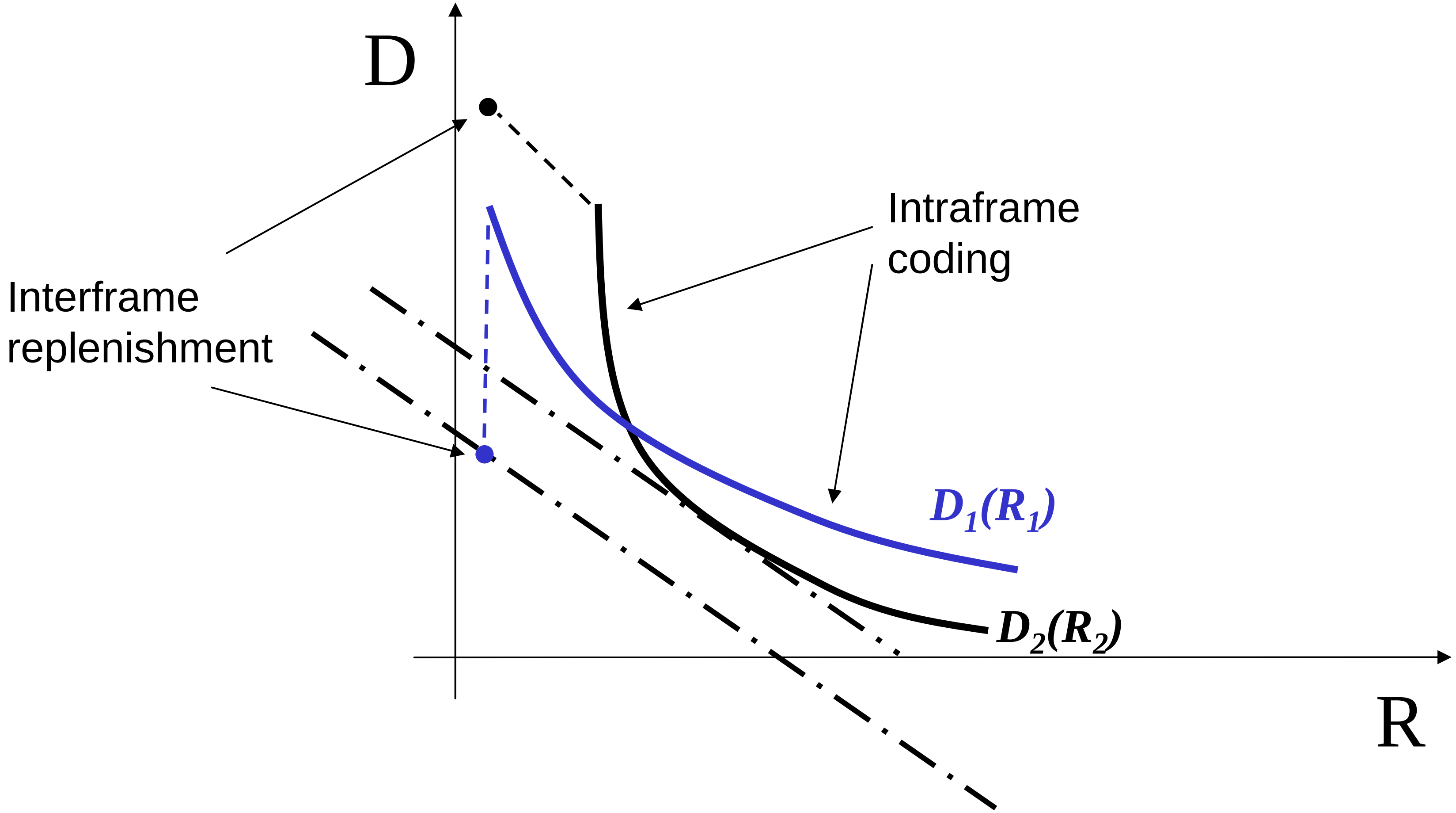
- Strategy: minimize J_i for each block i separately, using a common Lagrange multiplier λ

Rate-distortion optimized mode selection (cont.)

- Consider 2 blocks with $D(R) = D_1(R_1) + D_2(R_2)$
- Intra-coding only

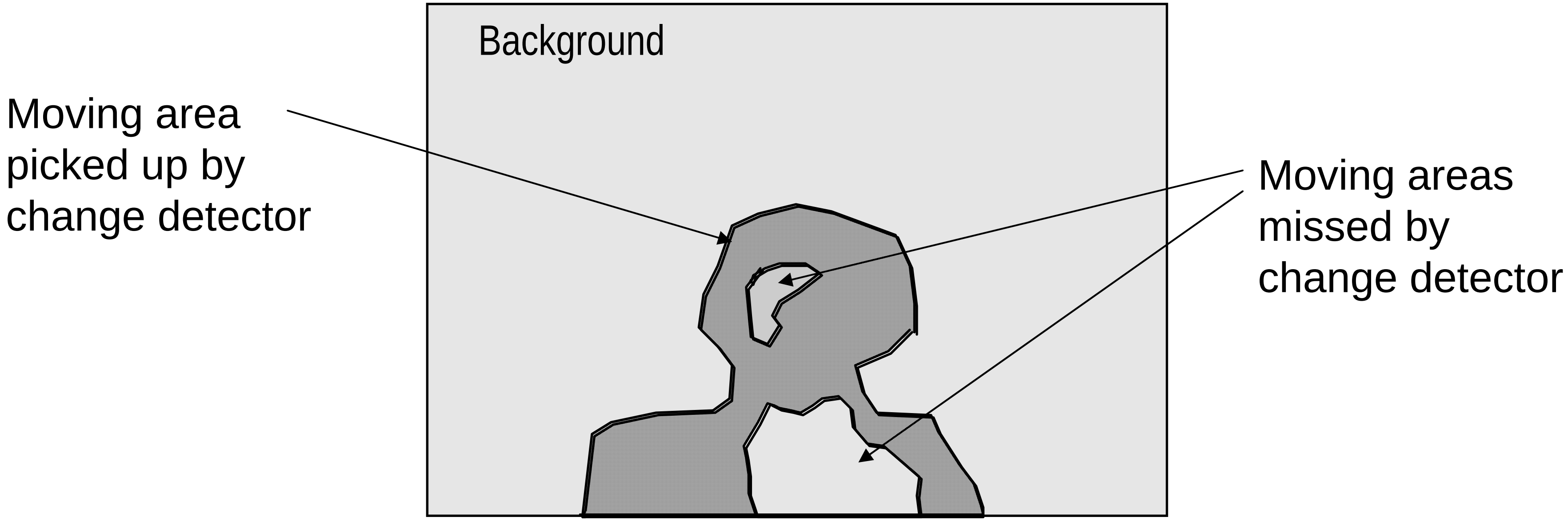


Rate-distortion optimized mode selection (cont.)



The "Dirty Window" effect

- Conditional replenishment scheme with change detection threshold set too high leads to the subjective impression of looking through a dirty window.



Crawford noise reduction filter