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Medical Image Sequence Compression Using Motion Compensation and Set Partitioning In Hierarchical Trees

Jayant Kumar Rai* **and Chandrashekhar Kamargaonkar**
ET and T Department, FET, SSGI, SSTC, Bhilai, India
jayantrai.rai7@gmail.com

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Abstract

Every day, Hospitals and image diagnostic centres generates medical image sequences. A digital image sequences are required large memory. To reduce the memory space, the only solution is a lossless compression technique. Moreover a large number of lossless compression techniques are available in the literature. In which JPEG-LS with inter frame coding is successfully achieve compression gain of 26.3% and 13.3% over method of using of using JPEG 2000 and JPEG-LS respectively. To achieve more gain we are proposing a lossless compression method using SPIHT and motion vector. Motion vector compressed motion between the adjacent image sequences. The motion is not much dominating so we do a motion compression only, in which co-relation between Image sequences is less than the threshold. On the basis of the test image calculated we are able to achieve 37% gain over JPEG and interface coding. ARPS is the fastest algorithm among all other existing blocks matching techniques.

Keywords: ARPS, DS, Image compression, MRI, Motion Vector, SPIHT.

Introduction

Every day, Hospitals and image diagnostic centres generates medical image sequences that include computed Tomography (CT), Capsule Endoscope (CE) images and Magnetic Resonance image (MRI). Uncompressed images are creating from a digital camera. These images are required large amount of memory space. To reduce the memory requirement we need compression. Video compression is the combination of two words video and compression.

Video means series of still images and Compression means to reduces the redundancy present inside the video[1,2]. Lossless and lossy are the two classifications of video compression. Lossless compression is the actual of original online video i. e. no details is lost. Lossless compression technique is Run length encoding, Huffman, LZW and DPCM etc.

Lossy compression some amount of information may be lost. To increase the storage capacities with minimal degradation of picture quality. Video compression DVD uses MPEG-2 video coding format [3,4].

The operating principle of video compression is based on the micro blocks. Macro blocks are used to reduces the temporarily redundancy inside the video A block out matching algorithm is employed to find the best meet in the video.

ARPS take less time as compared to others existing algorithms. Now a day Discrete for video compression DWT and DCT. DCT (Discrete cosine transform) requires less amount of power and some information may be lost, but DWT(discrete wavelet transformed) provides good compression and it is used for video .Set Partition In Hierarchical Tree (SPIHT) are worked upon wavelet transformed.

SPIHT has more merits as compared to others compression technique. SPIHT gives good maximum signal to noise percentage and compression ratio[5].

Materials and Methods

We are presenting a paper on the SPIHT and Block Matching Algorithms. The following steps are used in our paper: i. Converts the video into the frames. ii. The first image will be compressed by using SPIHT without the reference frame.

Set Partition in Hierarchal Tree (SPIHT): Set Partitioning in Hierarchal Trees (SPIHT) is a lossless compression technique. It is acquainted by "Pearlman and Said" in 1996. SPIHT is an advanced version of Embedded Zero tree wavelet (EZW) [1].

Working Principle of SPIHT is based on: Ordered the coefficient by consequence and alienating the suggestive bit first.

Adaptive Rood Pattern Search (ARPS): ARPS is the fast complementing algorithm as compared to other existing algorithm. Looking in the ARPS protocol is based on two stages: i. Initial search, ii. Refined local search.

Initial search are utilized to beginning of each macro block, then

simply refined local search. By simply using that search can avoid unnecessary looking in the macro block out. In this stage based on the available motion vector of the neighbouring obstructions ARPS size is identified dynamically for each and every macro block out.

The adaptive search design routine can be used in the initial search stage and the device size pattern are being used found in the refined local size pattern in the final movement vector is found.

Numbers of step used in the ARPS as following: ARPS always start searching at the origin (Centre location). Predicted motion vector is finding for each micro block. Models step size S=max (|M|, |N|), where (M, N) is definitely the X and Y put together of the motion vector respectively. Search for rood pattern distributed points around the origin at S. It starts the searching using SDSP (small diamond search pattern). Repeat the small diamonds search routine until least excess weight point is at the middle of SDSP.

Models step size S=max (|M|, |N|), where (M, N) is definitely the X and Y put together of the motion vector respectively. Repeat the small diamonds search routine until the least excess weight point is at the middle of SDSP.

The predicted motion vector details in (4, -5). 4 and -5 are the X and Y-coordinate of the predicted motion vector. The value of stage size S=max (|M|, |N|), hence, ARPS can consider less time in comparison with Diamonds Search[1-5].

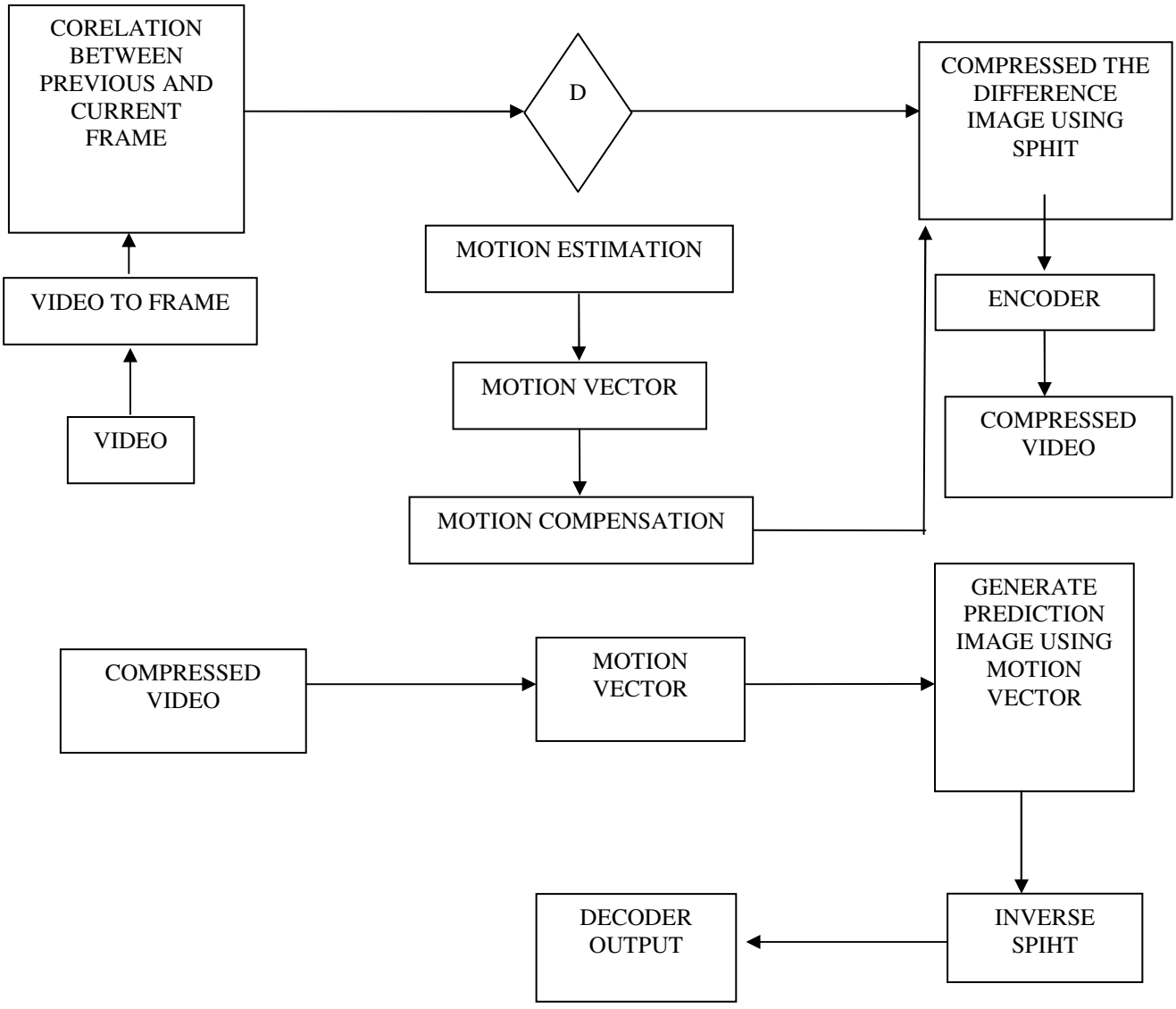

Figure-1
A. ENCODER and B. DECODER Block

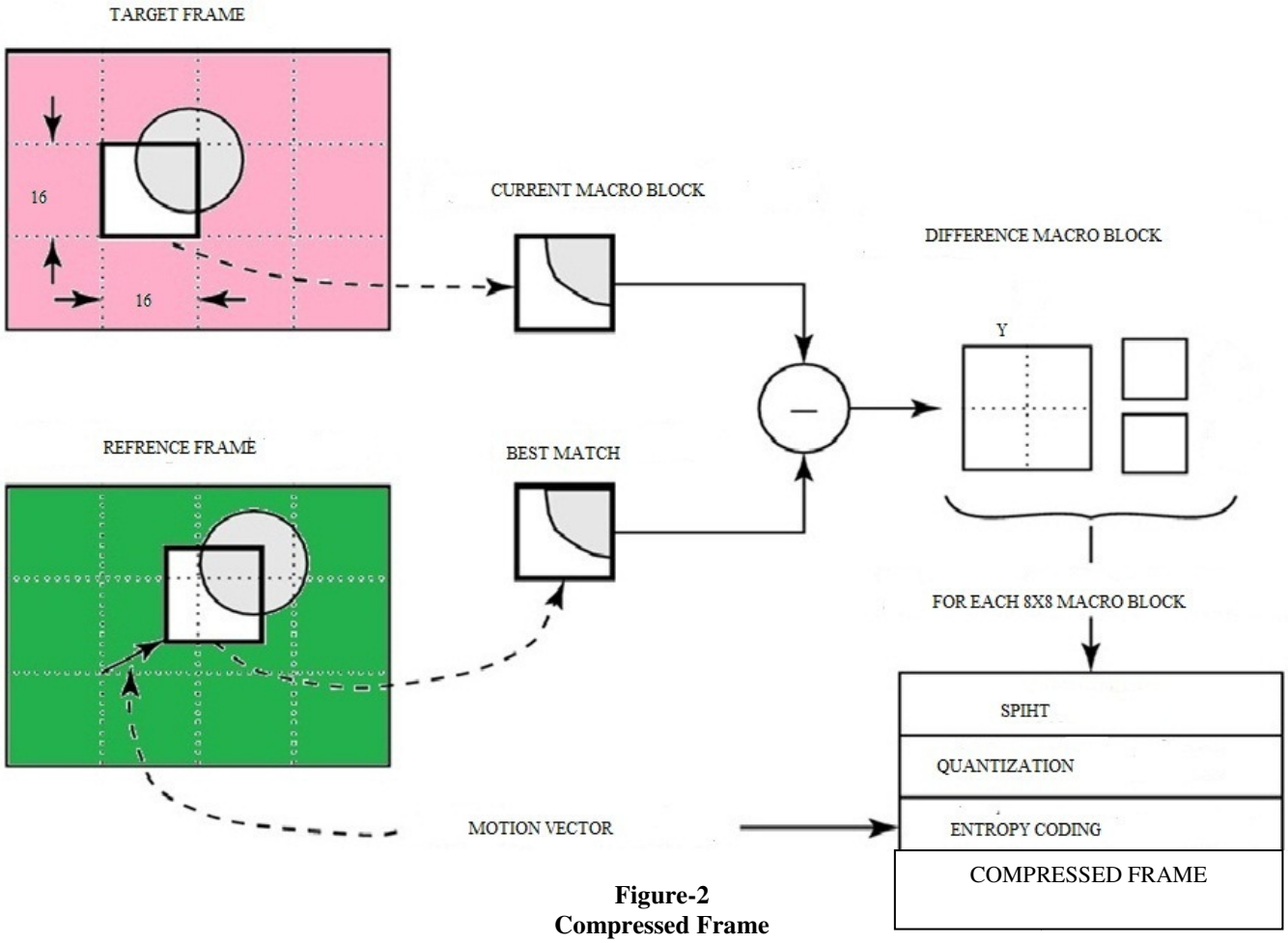

Figure-2
Compressed Frame

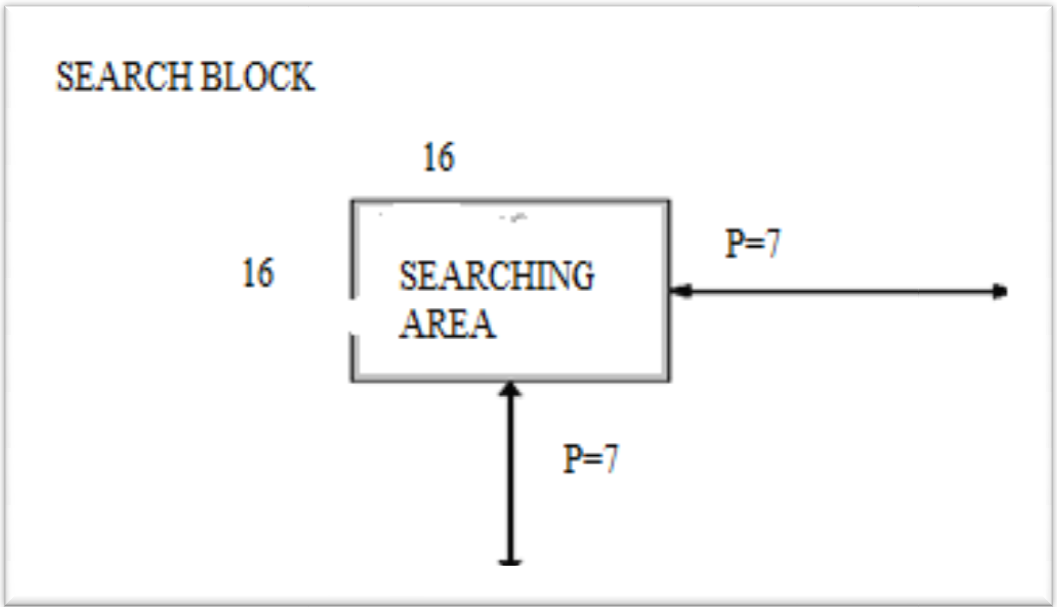

Figure-3
Searching area

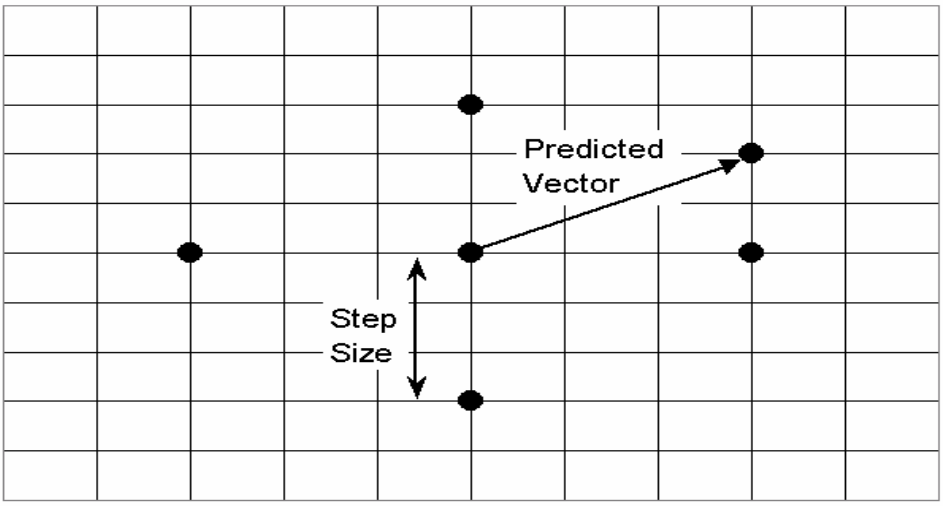

Figure-4
Adaptive Rood Pattern Search

Results and Discussion

Medical images has taken from the Image diagnostic centers BHILAI and medical video are creating from theses medical images by using MATLAB (2012 a). This experiment had performed on more than 300 medical images by using SPIHT and various blocks matching algorithms. Block matching algorithms are Adaptive rood pattern search and Diamond search.

Original image sequences

Compressed image sequences

1 2 3

Figure-5
Original and compressed image sequence

From Table-1, 2 and 3 we can say that ARPS is the fastest Block Matching Algorithm with better image quality.

Table-1
PSNR of medical image sequence

Image Sequences	PSNR (dB)	
	DS	ARPS
1	77.15	77.15
2	64.97	64.63
3	72.85	72.99
Average	71.65	71.59

Table-2
CR of medical image sequence

Image Sequences	Compression Ratio	
	DS	ARPS
1	3.173	3.173
2	2.954	2.957
3	2.93	2.901
Average	3.019	3.01

Table-3
Block matching Algorithms V/S TIME

Block matching Algorithms	Times	
	Seconds	Minutes
DS	809.86	13.49
ARPS	488.84	8.14

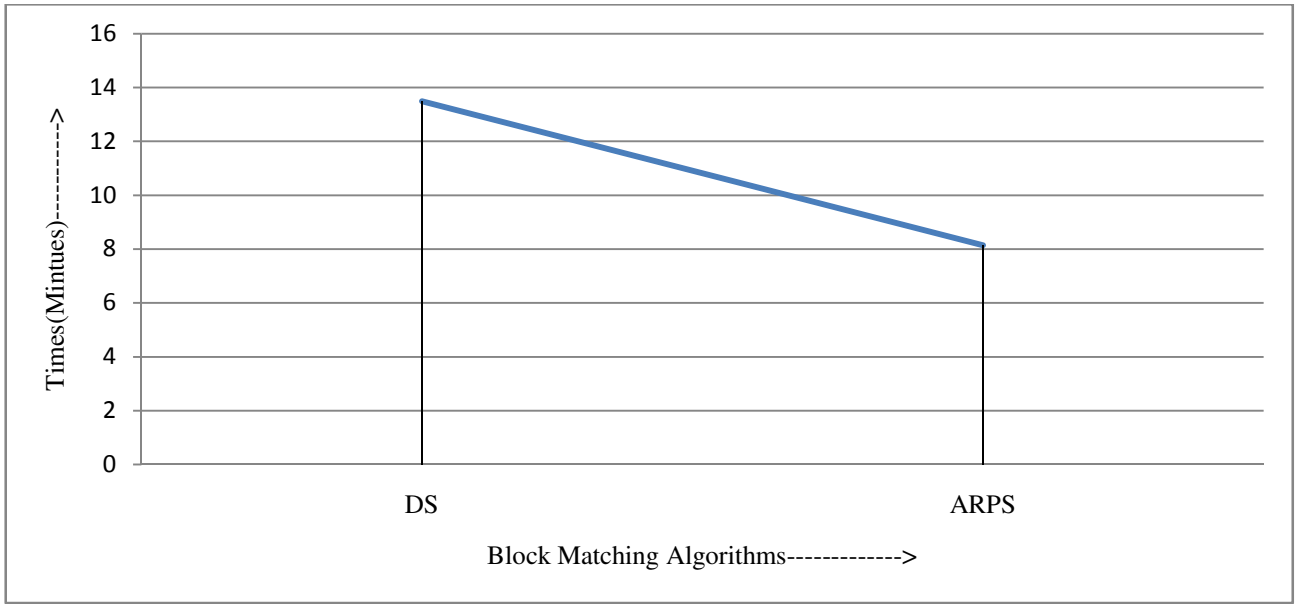

Figure-5
Block matching Algorithms V/s Times

Conclusion

From this paper, we compare the blocks matching algorithm just like Diamond Search and Adaptive Rood Pattern Search . Adaptive Rood Pattern Search is the most effective block matching algorithm and its comsumed a small percentage of the time with better picture quality.

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