

Improving the DPCM Based Compressor for Endoscopy Videos Using Cellular Automata

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Abstract - Whenever we consider any image for compression technique that image should be always an lossy and it should be lossless image for compression technique that is used for the image transmission and reception of the system. In this paper we have to represented a low compression and low complexity system which will be import and for capsule endoscopy technique. The main constraint of our project is that we should not be able to less the data may be an image or video for this we had development an algorithm that is based on the endoscopic images that consist of the differential pulse code modulation. The compressors consist of a low cost YEF colour space converters and variable length predictive algorithm for lossless compression.

Keywords - Compression, capsule Endoscope, DPCM

1. INTRODUCTION

Whenever we consider any image that too an capsule endoscopy (CE) it is an non-invasive method to receive image of the intestine for medical diagnostics. The very important constraint for the design endoscopy capsule is that we can have to acquire and transmit the image of acceptable quality. Image compression has to be accepted inside an capsule.

Whenever we consider an lossy image that needs to be compressed there has to be no difference between the original image and the reconstructed image. If such thing happens these will be an recent error which will give rise to the wrong diagnostic decisions. However when we say the lossless compressor it generally produced identical reconstructed image compound with the same original image that too does not have any distortion. In this project we were going to define and design a low complexity lossless image compression for capsule endoscopy.

Capsule endoscopy is a diagnosis tool for gastrointestinal diseases. The image compression algorithm which we are using should be able sufficiently compress the captured image to same transmission power; retain the quality for accurate diagnosis. We will be going to use the MATLAB software for this and all the proposed scheme has to be evaluated using MATLAB software.

1. OBJECTIVES

The major objective of our project is that we need to fulfil the following two conditions.

- 1.1. Image compression should be design to work effectively and should implement efficient algorithm that has the ability to compress the image sufficiently and at the same time should be lossless and has to keep the significant information for high quality reconstruction.
- 1.2. The image compression should consume low power i.e. within has time it should be able to transmit the data as well as it should be able to receive it

2. LOSSLESS IMAGE COMPRESSOR

Lossless image compressor uses lossless image compression method which facilitates the elimination of the spatial redundancies image compression does not add any distortion. Except the channel noise image format such as PORTABLE NETWORK GRAPHICS (PNG) and GRAPHIC INTERCHANGE FORMAT (GIF) is using lossless compression. This lossless image compression is further classified into two variants.

- A. Fixed length coding
- B. Variable length coding

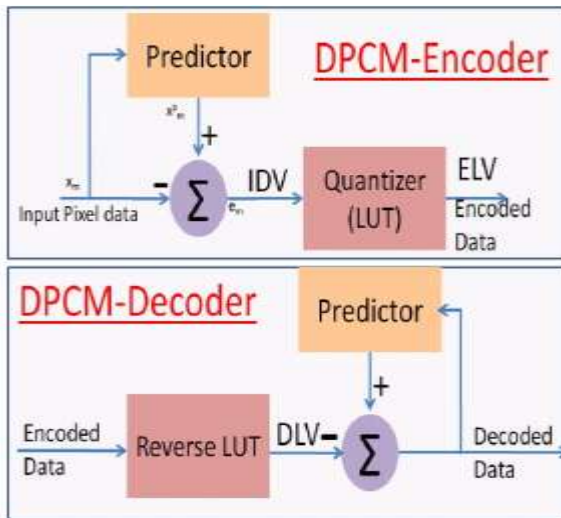
A. FIXED LENGTH CODING

The name itself in this indicates a fixed length code word regarding of the probability. This method works when the symbols are equally probable.

Binary codes, Gray code, ASCII are its example

B. VARIABLE LENGTH CODING

The type of coding each symbol is represented using different number of bits assignment of bits of symbol depend on their portability. This technique is better as compared to that of the fixed length coding. Shannon -fano coding, Huffman coding, Kren length coding are one of the examples of the variable length coding.



3. LOSSY IMAGE COMPRESSOR

To achieve a high compression ratio lossy image compressor is best suited but it adds up a distortion to the image or the video. JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT GROUP (JPEG) and. PROGRESSIVE GRAPHIC FILE (PGF) is same of the image formats. These are many technique which uses such method namely colour plane converter ohroma sub sampling, transform coding and quantization.

4. COLOUR PLANE YOV

YUV colour plane has three components Y is the luminance component and u (blue chrominance) and v (red chrominance) are the chrominance component. Whenever a colour image is captured in RGB format is converted in the YUV plane Y component that gives the greyscale image of that colour image and u,v hold the colour information y component is sufficient for the black and white representation, colour T.V receives all three signals white black and white television just ignored u and v component. Digital image compression such as JPEG and MPEG also used this format.

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