# Light Field Compression Using View Synthesis

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#### **ABOUT ME!**

M.A.Sc student in Computer Engineering Member of the Digital Multimedia Lab @ UBC My interests:

- Computer Vision
- Imaging and Image Processing
- Compression of Visual data





#### Outline

- Introduction AND Background
- Related Work
- Our Proposed Compression Approach
  - LF Compression
  - View Synthesis
- Evaluation and Analysis
- Conclusions



#### Light Field Technology

- MicroLens and Camera Array
- Direction of Light and Depth Detail
- Generates Multiple Views from different angles
- Adjust focus and perspective after capturing









### **ENTERTAINMENT – LIGHT FIELD (perspective)**





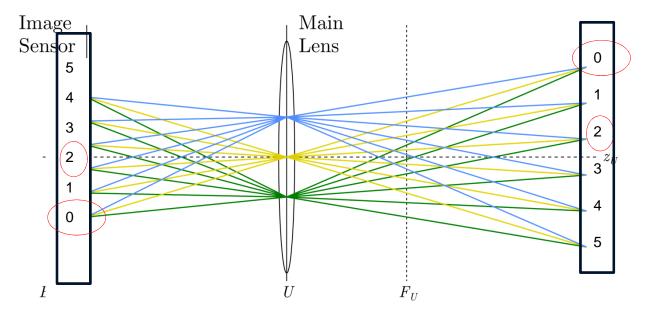
## LIGHT FIELD (refocus)



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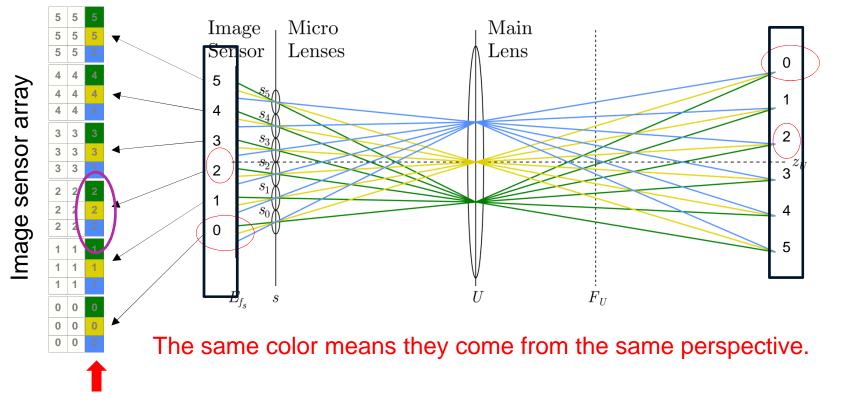
#### **Basic Camera**

#### Simplified model (Constant)

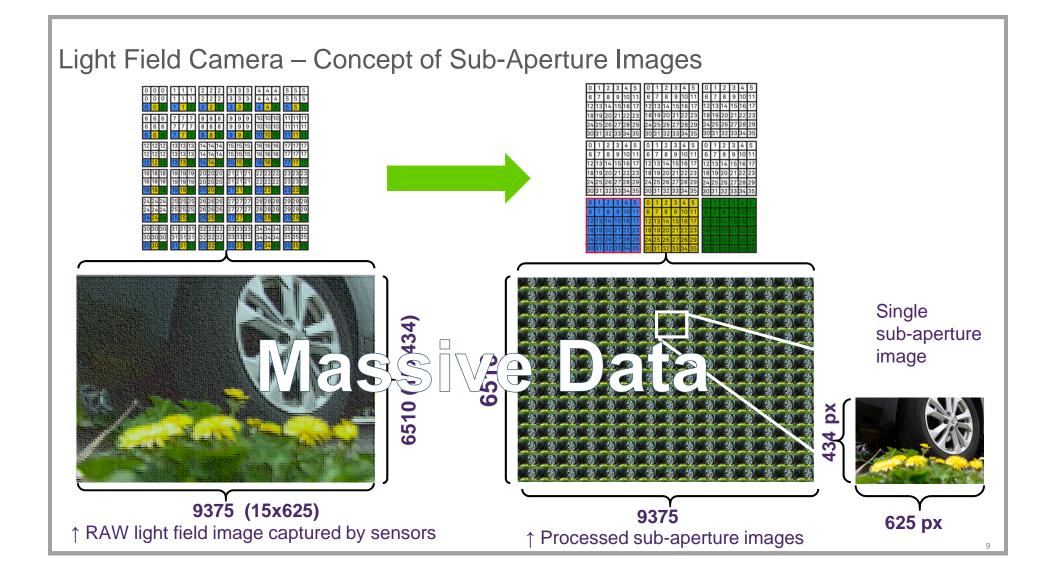


### Light Field Camera – Concept of Sub-Aperture Images





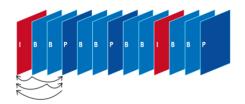
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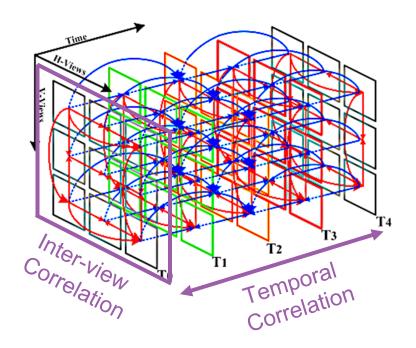


#### LIGHT FIELD – MASSIVE DATA: COMPRESSION

#### **Conventional Video**

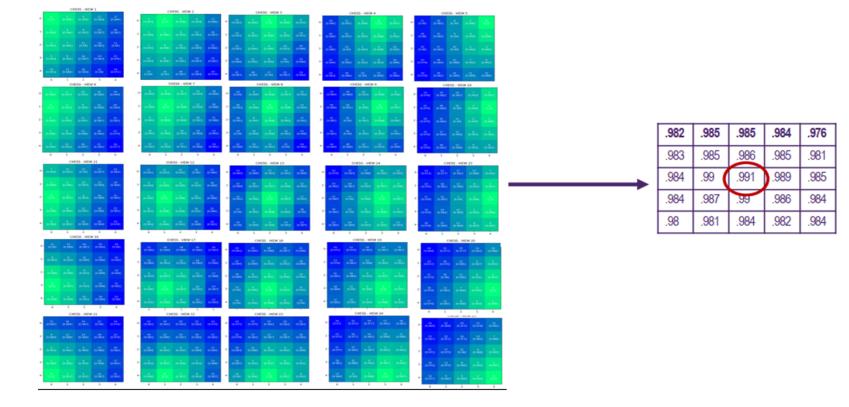


**Light Field Video** 



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#### **SSIM Strategy**

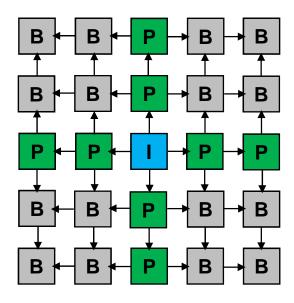








#### **SSIM Strategy**

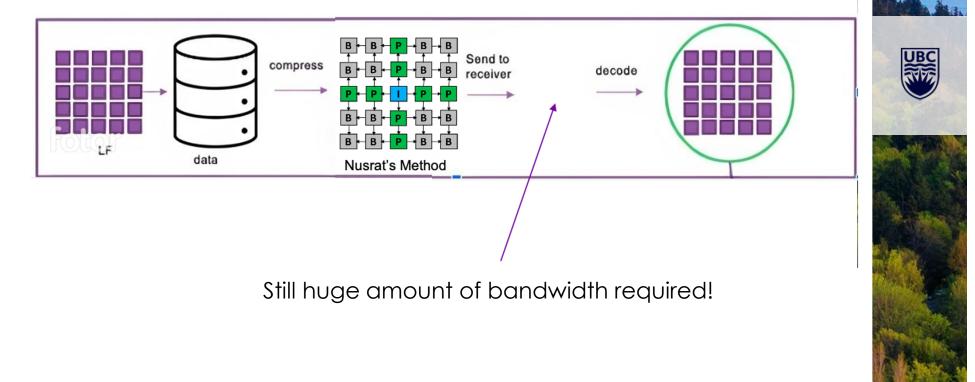


	.982	.985	.985	.984	.976
	.983	.985	.986	.985	.981
	.984	.99	.991	.989	.985
Γ	.984	.987	.99	.986	.984
	.98	.981	.984	.982	.984

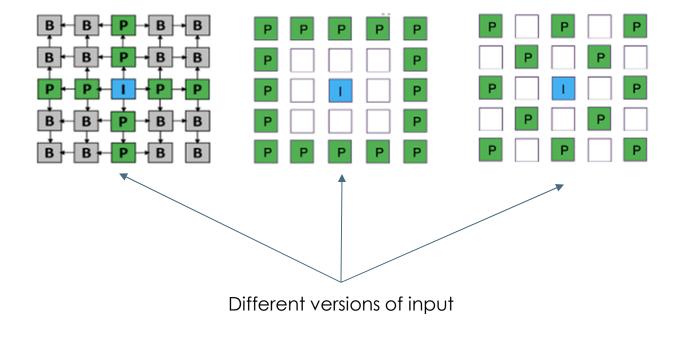
Best compression structure



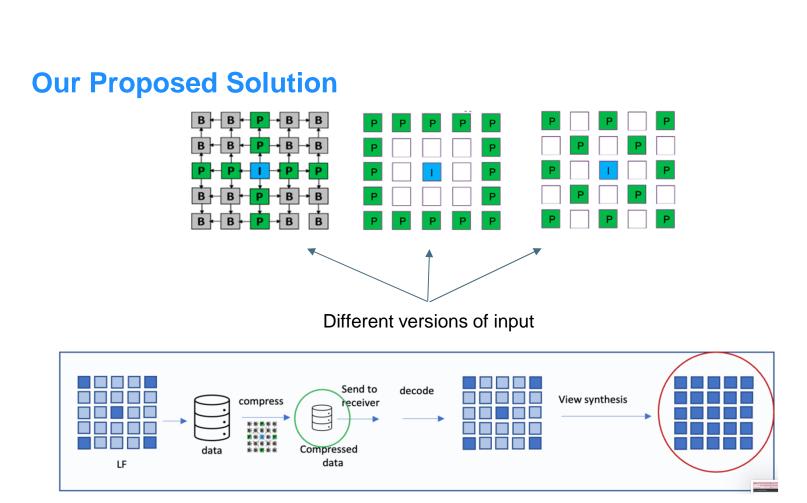
#### **Problem Statement : Huge Amount of Data**

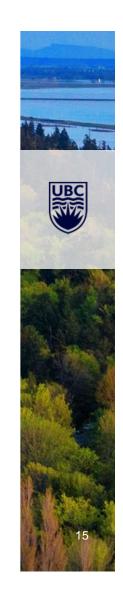


#### **Our Proposed Solution - Choice of Compression Approach**

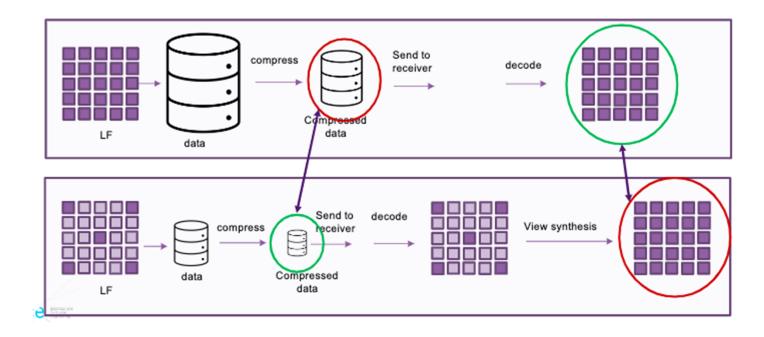




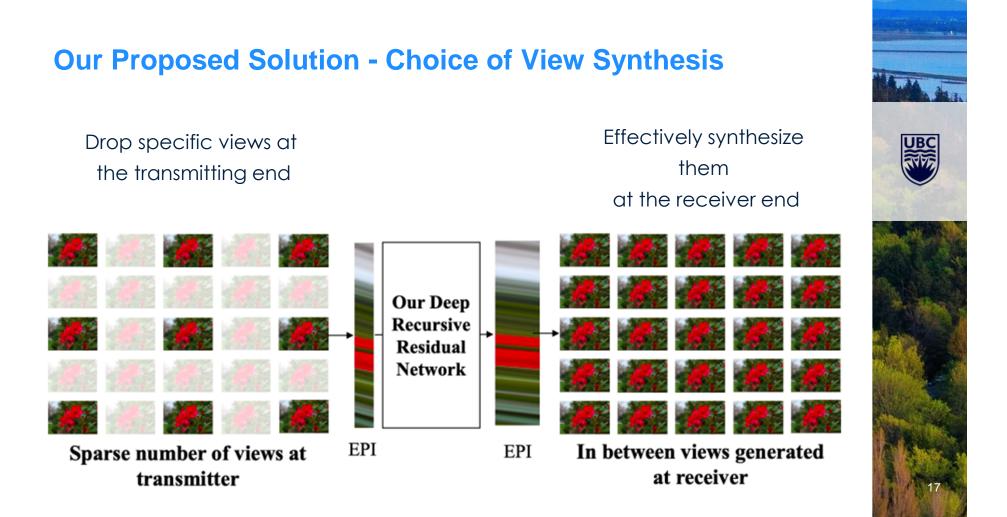


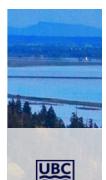


#### **Problem Statement : Huge Amount of Data**

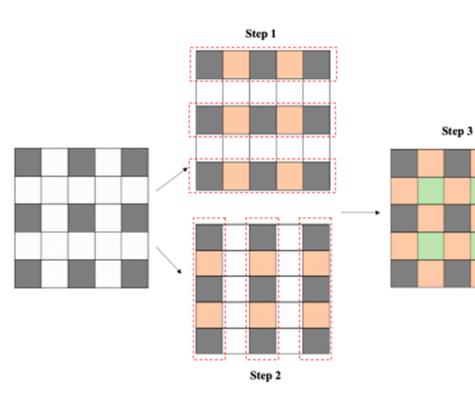


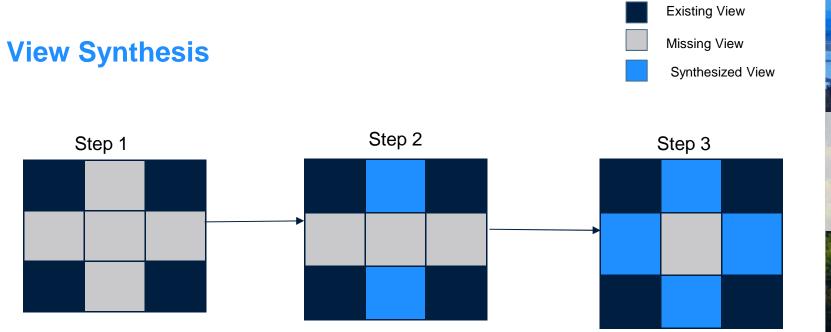






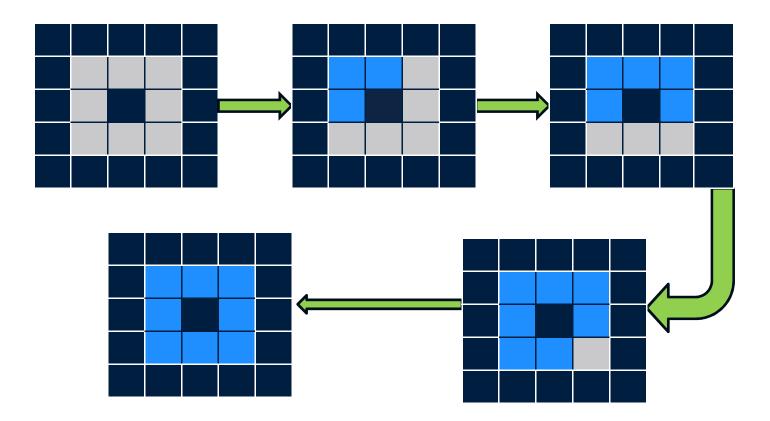


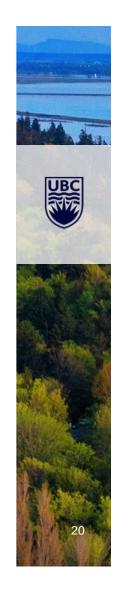




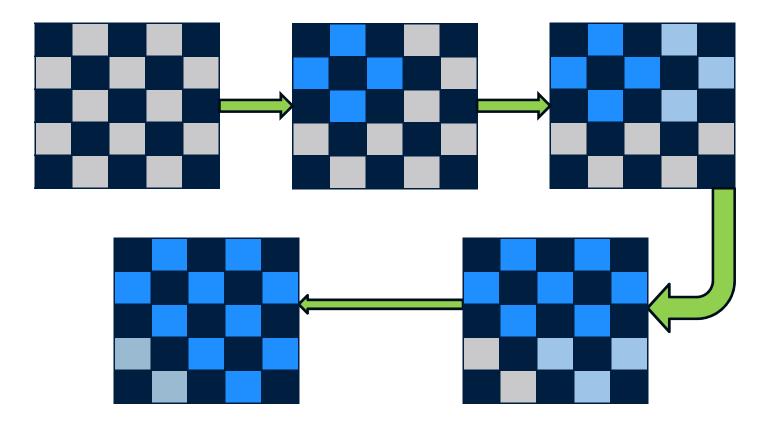


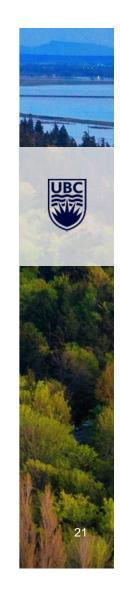
#### **View Synthesis For Peripheral**



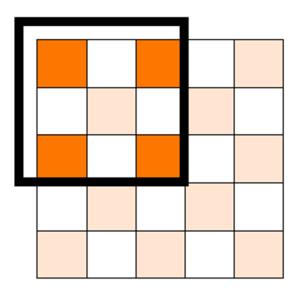


#### **View Synthesis For Raster Skip**

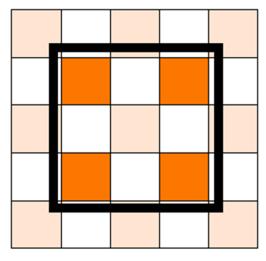




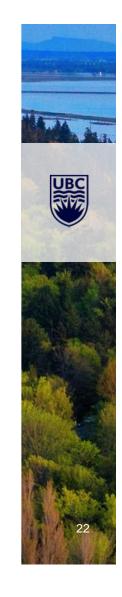
#### **Our Proposed Solution - View Synthesis**



Raster Skip Structure 1

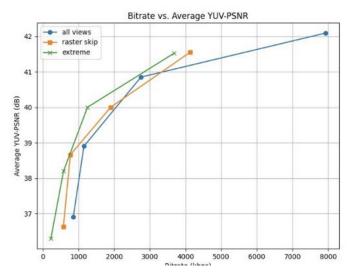


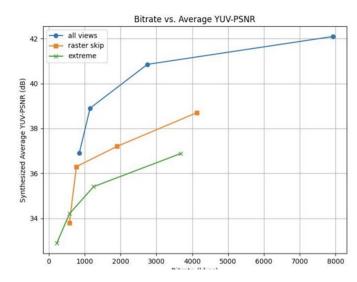
Raster Skip Structure 2

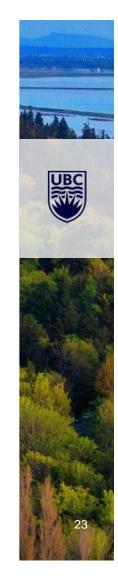


#### **Measuring Criteria**

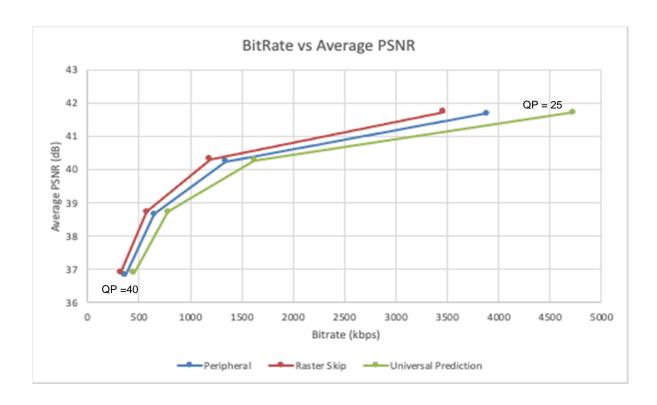
- 1. Compression Efficiency: Bitrate
- 2. Quality Data: PSNR
- 3. 4 QP Values -> 40, 35, 30, 25

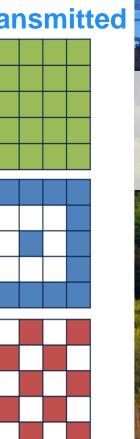






#### **Evaluation and Analysis – Compression of frames transmitted**







#### **Evaluation and Analysis - View Synthesis**









#### **Evaluation and Analysis - View Synthesis**



Synthesized View

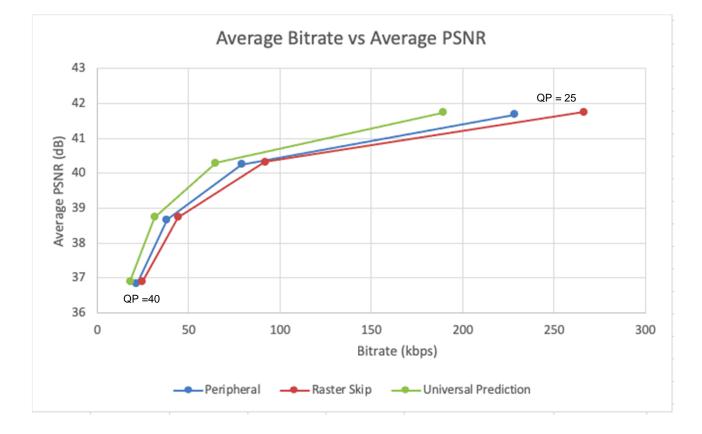


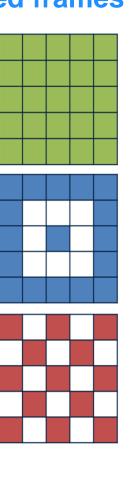
Original View





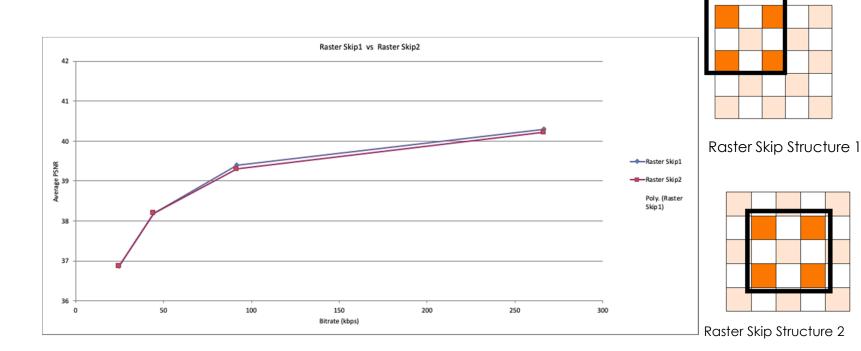
#### **Evaluation and Analysis – Transmitted & Synthesized frames**

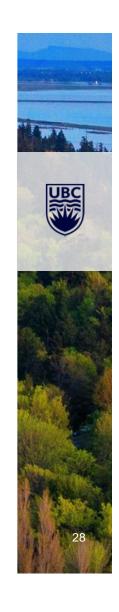




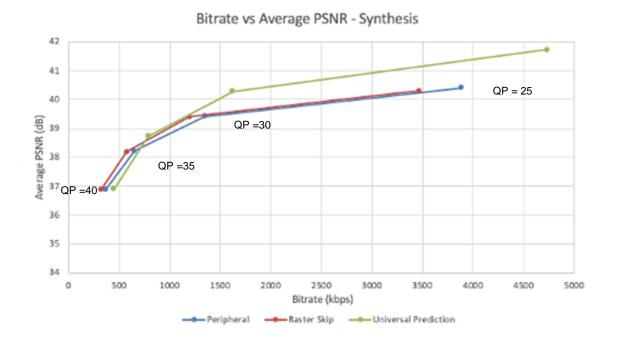


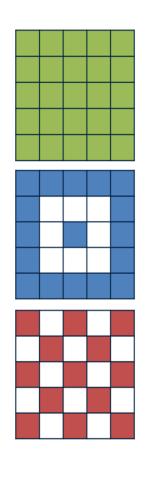
#### **Evaluation and Analysis - View Synthesis**





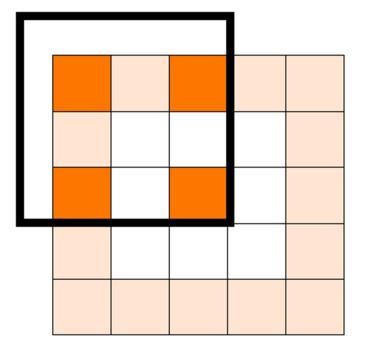
#### **Evaluation and Analysis - View Synthesis**



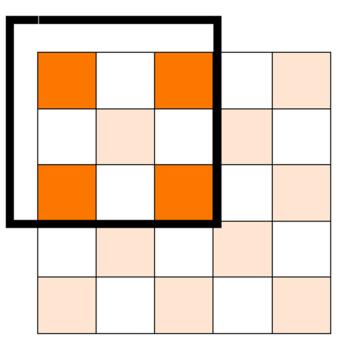




#### **Conclusions - Compression**



Peripheral Structure

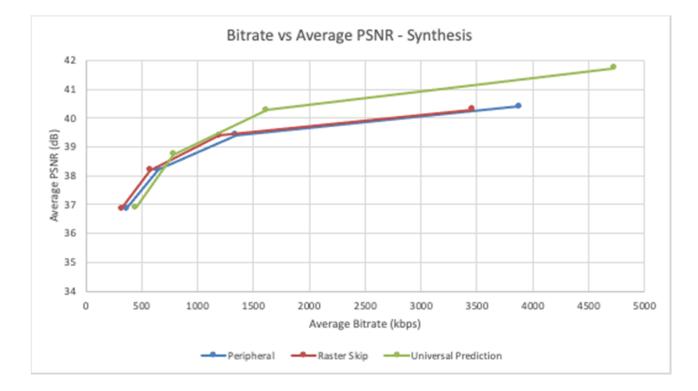


Raster Skip Structure



#### **Conclusions - View Synthesis**





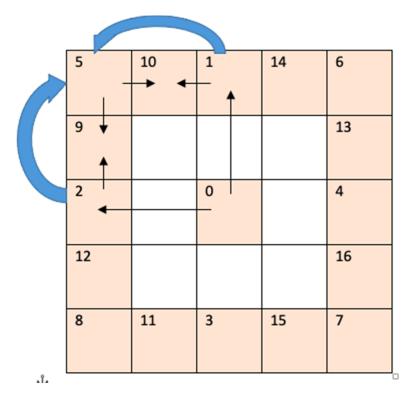
## Thank you

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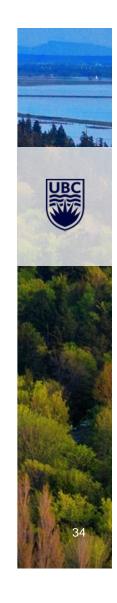
and local

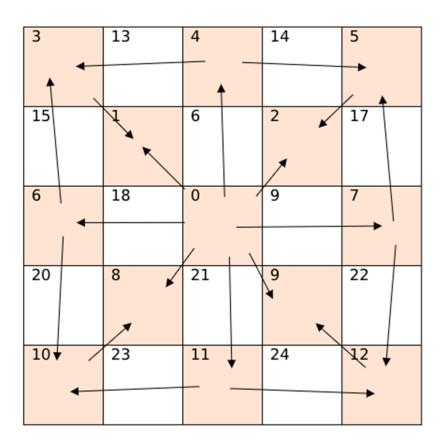




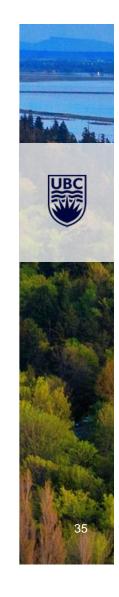










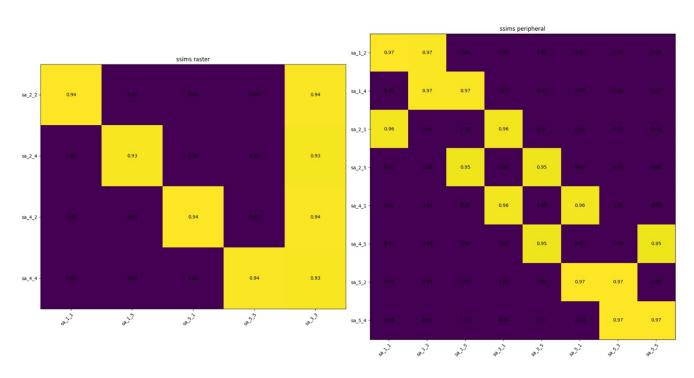


```
def rgb_to_yuv(rgb):
# Conversion matrix from RGB to YUV
m = np.array([
   [0.299, 0.587, 0.114],
   [-0.147, -0.289, 0.436],
   [0.615, -0.515, -0.100]
])
# Ensure the RGB values are in the range [0, 1]
rgb_normalized = rgb / 255.0
# Apply the matrix transformation
yuv = np.dot(rgb_normalized, m.T)
yuv = (yuv * 255).astype(np.uint8)
return yuv
```



Code for Calculating PSNR





SSIM Comaprision

