

(19)
(12)

(KR)
(B1)

(51) 。 Int. Cl.⁷
H04N 1/41

(45)
(11)
(24)

2003 12 24
10-0412176
2003 12 10

(21) 10-2002-0004196
(22) 2002 01 24

(65)
(43)

2003-0063850
2003 07 31

(73) 933 201-405

(72) 933 201-405

(74)
:

(54) 가 ,

(text) 가 (image)가 , (document) , (segmentation)
 , 가 (background) , (bitmap) (foreground)
 , ; JBG JBIG ;
 FDWT ;

1

, , , , , FDWT/IDWT ,

1
2
3

FDWT TSFB .

4 TSFB
 5 1 가
 6 1
 7
 8
 9a 9b
 10 TSFB
 11
 12a 12c
 13a 13b
 14a 14b PSNR
 15a 15c

< >
 100 : 110 : JBIG
 120,132 : FDWT 122,134 :
 124,135 : 126,136 :
 210 : JBIG 220,230 :
 222,232 : 224,234 :
 226,236 : IDWT 240 :

(text) 가 (image)가 (document) (segmentation)

가 JPEG(Joint Photographic Experts Group)

JPEG JPEG , 가 , 가 ,
 JPEG

가 (integer transform) , 1)
 , 2) , 3) , 4) , 5) , 5가

가

가

가 ;

JBG ; JBIG ;

FDWT ; (graycode)

(Bit-plane)

가 , ; JBG ; JB

IG ; , IDWT ; 가 ,

가 1 ; , JBG 2 ;

3 ; 4 ;

가 , JBG 1 ;

2 ; 3 ; 가

4 ;

1

(100) ; , 가 ,

JBG JBIG (110);

FDWT (120,132) ; (graycode)

(Bit-plane) (122,134) , (foreground)

가 (background)

(100)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3) Y,U,V U,V
- (4) Y,U,V U,V 4:1:1
- (5)
- (6) LL, LH, HL, HH
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)

가 .bmp , .jpg , .tiff (100)

12a, 12b, 12c (100) K- (K-means) RGB

K- (Pixel) , K-

- 1.
- 2. 가

3.

4. 가 2 3 가

g) K- (block bicolor clusterin

가 가 가 가

(multiscale bicolor clustering)

d) 가 (gri

1.
2.
3.

4.
가
5.

6. 가 4 5 가 2

가 가 가 가 가 가 (foreground/background inverting)

K- (100) .bmp, .jpg, .tiff

RGB, CMY, YUV, YIQ
YUV agenta,Blue) YUV CMY(Cyan,M

1 RGB YUV RGB YUV

$$Y=0.30R+0.59G+0.11B$$
$$U=(B-Y)\times 0.493$$
$$V=(R-Y)\times 0.877$$

1 RGB YUV , Y,U,V Y:U:V 4:1:1 (down sampling)

(100)

FDWT (120,132) FDWT ((Forward Discrete Wavelet Transform),120,132) (Lifting scheme)

(lifting scheme) (forward wavelet transform) (inverse) 가 (reversible) 가 가

x[n] s[n] (lowpass subband) d[n] (highpass subband) s₀[n] x[2n], d₀[n] x[2n+1]

2 (5/3)

$$d[n] = d_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \rfloor$$

$$s[n] = s_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d[n] + d[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

$$s[n] = s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d[n] + d[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

$$d[n] = d_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \rfloor$$

3 (2/6)

$$d_1[n] = d_0[n] - s_0[n]$$

$$s[n] = s_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \rfloor$$

$$d[n] = d_1[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{4} (-s[n+1] + s[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

$$d[n] = d_1[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{4} (-s[n+1] + s[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

$$s[n] = s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \rfloor$$

$$d_1[n] = d_0[n] + s_0[n]$$

4 (SP+B)

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - s_0[n] \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{8} (-3s[n+1] + s[n] + 2s[n-1] + 2d_1[n+1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{8} (-3s[n+1] + s[n] + 2s[n-1] + 2d_1[n+1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \right\rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + s_0[n]
\end{aligned}$$

5
(9/7-M)

$$\begin{aligned}
d[n] &= d_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} ((s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1]) - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d[n] + d[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d[n] + d[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} ((s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1]) - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

6
(2/10)

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - s_0[n] \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{64} (22(s[n-1] - s[n+1]) + 3(s[n+2] - s[n-2])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{64} (22(s[n-1] - s[n+1]) + 3(s[n+2] - s[n-2])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \right\rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + s_0[n]
\end{aligned}$$

7
(5/11-C)

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d_1[n] + d_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n+1] - s_1[n] + s_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n+1] - s_1[n] + s_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d_1[n] + d_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \right\rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

8
(5/11-A)

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d_1[n] + d_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{32} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n+1] - s_1[n] + s_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{32} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n+1] - s_1[n] + s_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} (d_1[n] + d_1[n-1]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (s_0[n+1] + s_0[n]) \right\rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

9
(6/14)

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - s_0[n] \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (-d_1[n+1] + d_1[n-1] + 8d_1[n]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n-2] + 6(-s_1[n+1] + s_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_1[n+2] - s_1[n-2] + 6(-s_1[n+1] + s_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (-d_1[n+1] + d_1[n-1] + 8d_1[n]) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + s_0[n]
\end{aligned}$$

10
SPC+C

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - s_0[n] \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \right\rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{16} (-8s[n+1] + 4s[n] + 5s[n-1] - s[n-2] + 6d_1[n+1]) \right\rfloor \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{16} (-8s[n+1] + 4s[n] + 5s[n-1] - s[n-2] + 6d_1[n+1]) \rfloor + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{2} d_1[n] \rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + s_0[n]
\end{aligned}$$

11
(13/7-T)

$$\begin{aligned}
d[n] &= d_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{16} ((s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1]) - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{32} ((-d[n+1] - d[n-2]) + 9(d[n] + d[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{32} ((-d[n+1] - d[n-2]) + 9(d[n] + d[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{16} ((s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1]) - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

12
(13/7-C)

$$\begin{aligned}
d[n] &= d_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1] - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{16} (5(d[n] + d[n-1]) - (d[n+1] + d[n-2])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{16} (5(d[n] + d[n-1]) - (d[n+1] + d[n-2])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{16} (s_0[n+2] + s_0[n-1] - 9(s_0[n+1] + s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

13
(9/7-F)

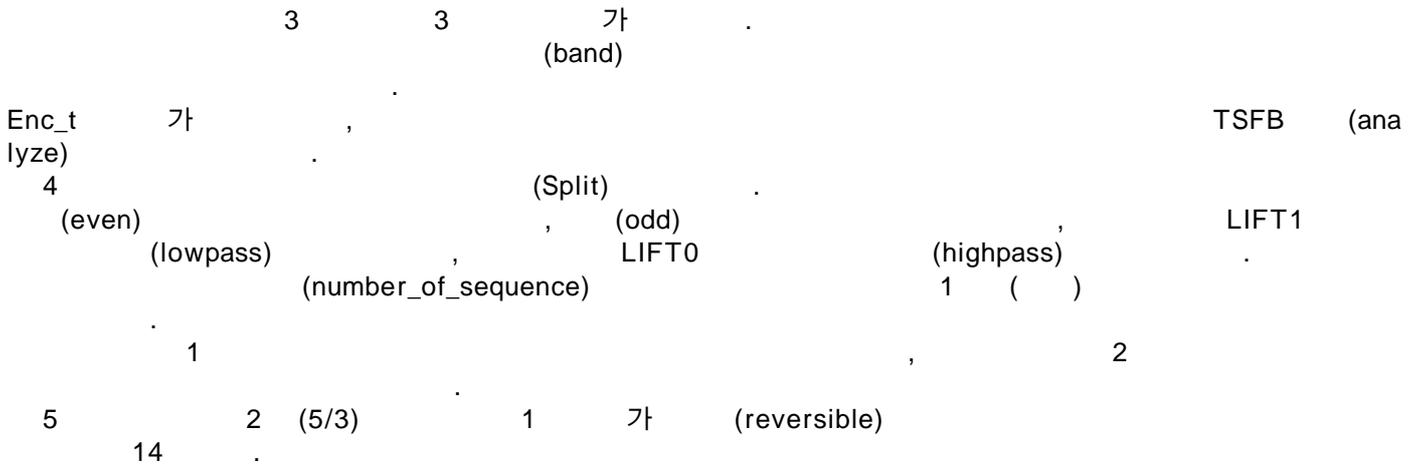
$$\begin{aligned}
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{128} (203(-s_0[n+1] - s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s_1[n] &= s_0[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{4096} (217(-d_1[n] - d_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{128} (113(s_1[n+1] + s_1[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_1[n] + \lfloor \frac{1}{4096} (1817(d_1[n] + d_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s[n] &= s_1[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{4096} (1817(d_1[n] + d_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
d[n] &= d_1[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{128} (113(s_1[n+1] + s_1[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
s_1[n] &= s_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{4096} (217(-d_1[n] - d_1[n-1])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor \\
d_1[n] &= d_0[n] - \lfloor \frac{1}{128} (203(-s_0[n+1] - s_0[n])) + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor
\end{aligned}$$

Enc_t ,

(Tree Structure)

TSFB(Tree-Structured Filter Bank)

(decomposition)



$$LIFT\ 0 : Y_h(n) = X_h(n) - \lfloor \frac{X_L(n) + X_L(n+1)}{2} \rfloor$$

$$LIFT\ 1 : Y_L(n) = X_L(n) + \lfloor \frac{Y_h(n) + Y_h(n+1)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

(擬似) (pseudo-code)
 , LL, HL, LH, HH
 , FDWT (120,132)
 (134,122)

(122,134) (Bit-plane)
 (most significant bit) 0 , 가 (least significant bit)
 (2x2 64x64)
 (122,134)

(binary im)
 가
 127(01111111) 128(10000000) 1

(graycode)
 15 m-

m

g m-1 ... g 2 g 1 g 0

$$g_i = a_i \oplus a_{i+1} \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-2$$

$$g_{m-1} = a_{m-1}$$

\oplus XOR, a_i, a_{i+1} 가 (XOR ($\varepsilon_{m-1} = a_{m-1}$), $\varepsilon_i = a_i \oplus a_{i+1}$). 0000) 15 127(01111111) 11000000 01000000 , 128(1000 0000) , 가 2 (shift) (quantization) LL LH, HL, HH LH, HL, HH Y, U, V U, V Y 8 HH 가 LL 2 (n+2) n , LH, HL 가 1 (n+1) , LL n 0 " (insignificant)" 가 0 가 , 0 가 9a (122,134) 9b " (significance)" 1 " (significant)" " (insignificant)" 1 가 1 1 JBIG .jbg JBIG (110) JBIG-1 JBIG-2 JBIG (110) JBIG(Joint Bi-level Image Experts Group) (Bi-level Image) (grayscale) JBIG / ISO/IEC 11544(ITU-T T.82) JBIG (122,134) (124,1 35) (126,136) , 234 14 234@14 15 가 15 가 2 (126,136) 가 (adaptive arithmetic) , 가 .bmp, .jpg, .tiff (100) JBIG (110) .jbg (1) (2) .

3). , (122) FDWT (120) (

4). , (134) FDWT (122) (

3 4 (126,136) 가 (124,135)

(1) , .

(2) JBIG (210) .

(3) .

(4) .

(5) Y,U,V .

(6) Y,U,V U,V .

(7) YUV RGB U,V 1:4:4 .

(8) , ,

(8) , 2 , ,

JBG (220,230) ;

JBIG (210) ;

, YUV RGB

IDWT (226,236) ;

(240)

JBIG (210) ,

2 (222,232) (220,230)

234@12 234 14

(224,234)

IDWT (226,236)

IDWT(Inverse Discrete Wavelet Transform) 3 FDWT .

10 TSFB (synthesize) 4 , LIFT1, LIFT0, 1 ()

, 1 () 11

reconstruction),240) (original) ((document

, JBG (1).

, YUV 1:4:4 , YUV RGB ,

(2).

, YUV 1:4:4 , YUV RGB ,

(3).

, Codec (4).

가

12a(Lena (400x255)) 가 ,

12b(Hobby (791x565)) 가 ,

12c(ATT (512x512)) 가 ,

RGB

PSNR(Peak Signal - to - Noise Ratio)

16

$$PSNR = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{255}{MSE} \right)$$

, 255 , MSE(Mean Squared Error)

$$MSE = \frac{\sum [f(i,j) - F(i,j)]^2}{W \times H}$$

W H
 13a 13b 14a 14b
 PSNR
 100:7 100:9
 (9/7-F) (5/3) (5/11-C) 가
 (5/3) (5/11-C) , PSNR 가
 (5/3) (2/6) 가
 (5/3) PSNR 가
 (9/7-F) PSNR 가
 15a, 15b, 15c 12a, 12b, 12c
 12 15 가

, 12가 (integer transform)

(quality)

(57)

1.

가

JBG ;

JBIG ;

FDWT ;

2.

가

JBG ;

JBIG ;

IDWT ;

가 ;
 3. 가 1 ; JBG 2 ;

3 ;
 4 ;

4. 3 , 1 , ,

1.
 2. 가
 3. ,

4. 가 , 2 3 가 ,

5. 3 4 , 1 , Y U V 4:1:1 RGB
 YUV 가 ,

6. 3 , (LL, LH, HL, HH) 가 .

7. 6 , (shift) 가

8. 7 , LL LH, HL, HH
 가

9. 3 6 , 가 .

10. 9 , 1 (significance)
 0 1 (insignificant) 가

11. 10 , 0 가 .

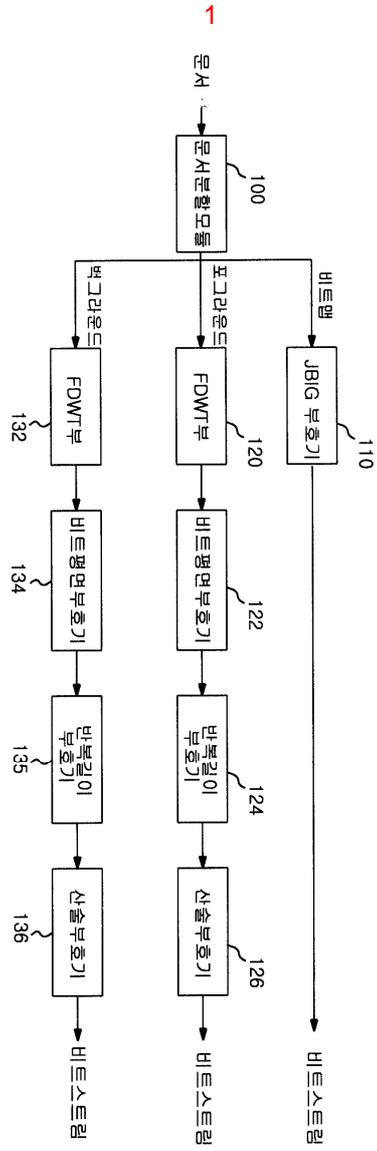
12. 3 , 3,4 , (lowpass filter) , (highpass filter) ,
 가

13. JBG 1 ;
 , YUV 1:4:4 , YUV RGB ,
 2 ;
 , YUV 1:4:4 , YUV RGB ,

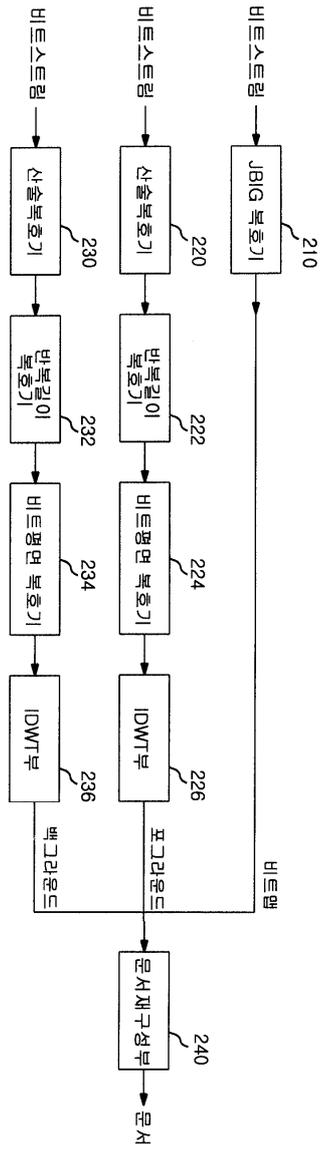
4 ;

3 ;

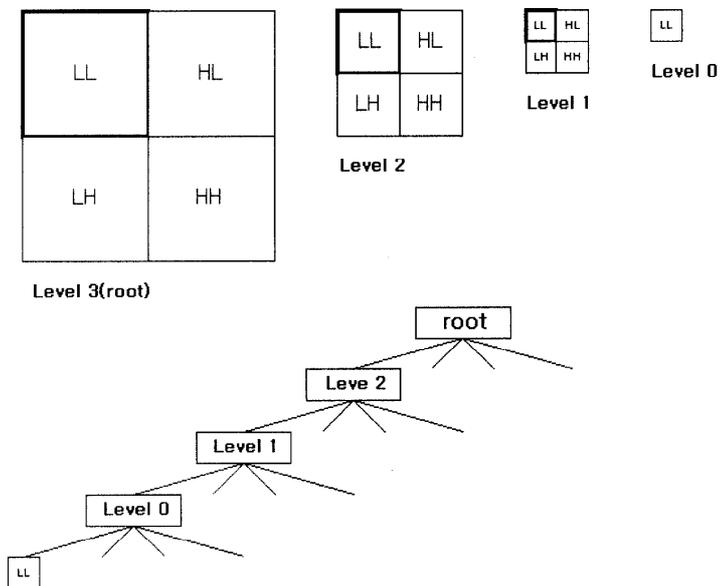
가

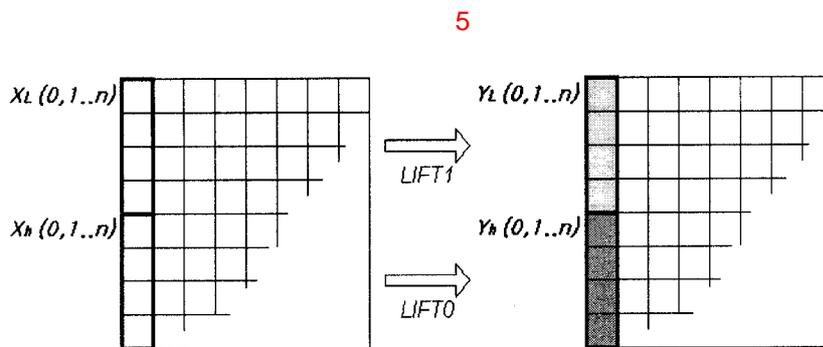
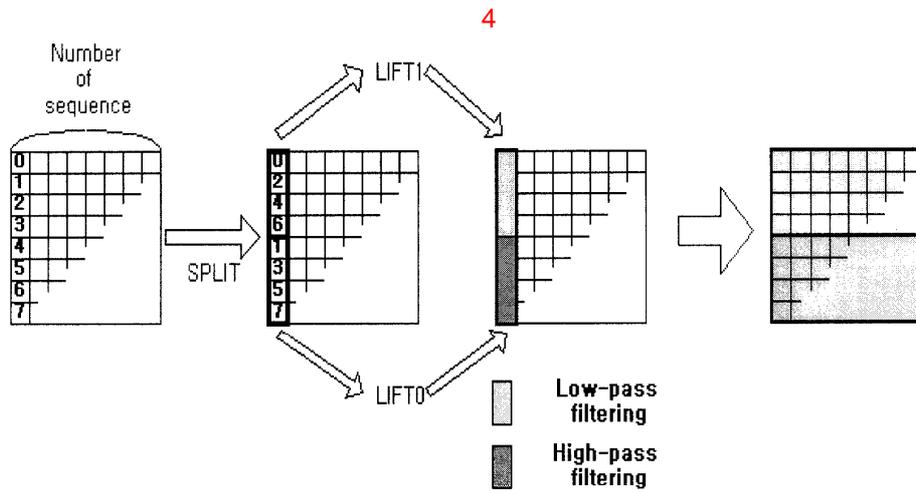


2



3



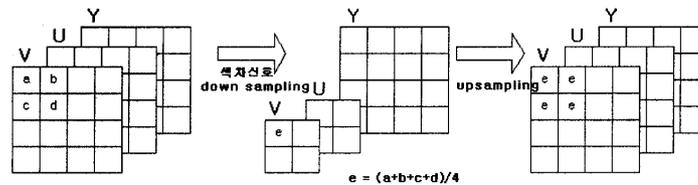


6

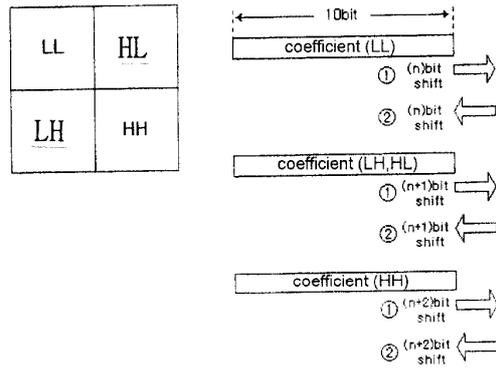
```

while(numseq)
{
    setup; // 1차원(수직)평면에 대한 이미지픽셀 포인터 설정
    split ; // 짝수번째 픽셀은 상위로, 홀수번째 픽셀은 하위로 분할
    LIFT0; // 홀수번째 픽셀에 대한 High-pass filtering
    LIFT1 ; // 짝수번째 픽셀에 대한 Low_pass filtering
}
    
```

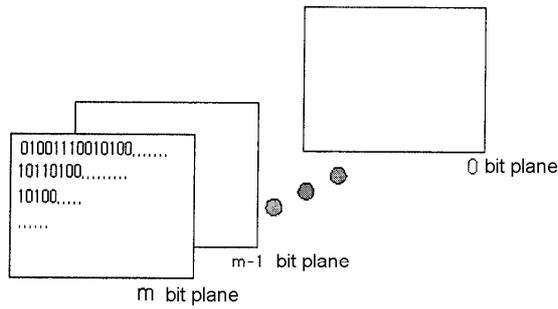
7



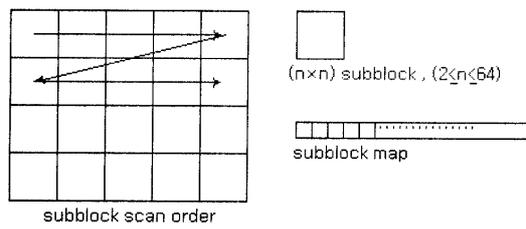
8



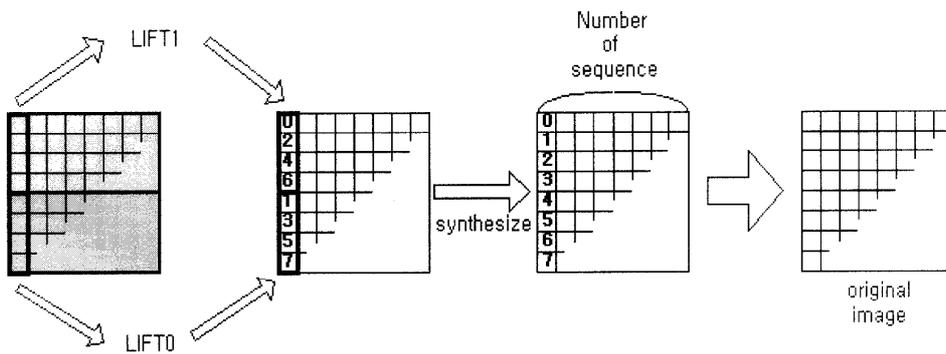
9a



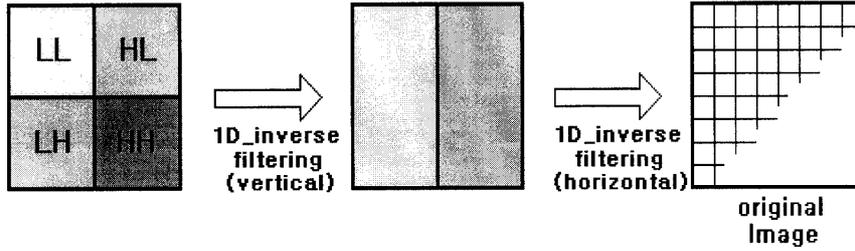
9b



10



11



12a



12b

NEWS ITEM! Standard ECO establishes world record for endurance with 63 minute flight!
 On August 17, 1996 a standard ECO helicopter was flown for 63.29 minutes in one flight, by Norbert Gruntjens. This flight was witnessed by 150 people including 30 active RC helicopter pilots at Schramberg, Germany.

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SPECIAL PRICE \$199.00 (in effect until withdrawn by Hobby Lobby)
 ECO out-performs most glow powered helicopters! And, it's electric so you can fly anywhere, anytime. No noise, no pollution. Fly indoors when it's cold and rainy outside. ECO is a contest performance helicopter that is

- ECO is a strong, fully aerobatic helicopter with collective pitch. It can do all helicopter aerobatics -- aggressively! You can choose Duration Motor that will give ECO more flying time than any other electric helicopter. Sport Motor is the best choice for good overall performance for the beginner. ECO needs only a 8 cell nicad pack! ECO was designed and is manufactured in Germany by two time German RC helicopter champion Norbert Gruntjens.
- ECO is the best choice for a helicopter beginner: It flies better than other electric's, has longer flight times on a battery charge, is extremely durable, and it includes a mechanical mixing system that lets you use inexpensive RC airplane radios.
- ECO has the clearest instructions we've seen. You will be able to assemble it perfectly and install your radio equipment in a few evenings.
- ECO includes two mixing systems: With the mechanical mixing system ECO can use any standard 4 channel RC airplane radio with mini servos. Or you can use an expert helicopter radio that has CCPM mixing with the 90° CCPM collective/cyclic pitch control system that's also included.

Rotor diameter: 41.75", Length overall: 35.85". Weight without nicad pack: 31.07. Normal three weight (depending on equipment used) instead of 31.07.

12c

documents on the Web with high resolution ... another useful invention from AT&T Labs.

<http://www.djvu.att.com>



Conventional JPEG and GIF compression techniques only begin to solve the problem. As a result, Web site content developers have been unable to leverage existing printed materials.

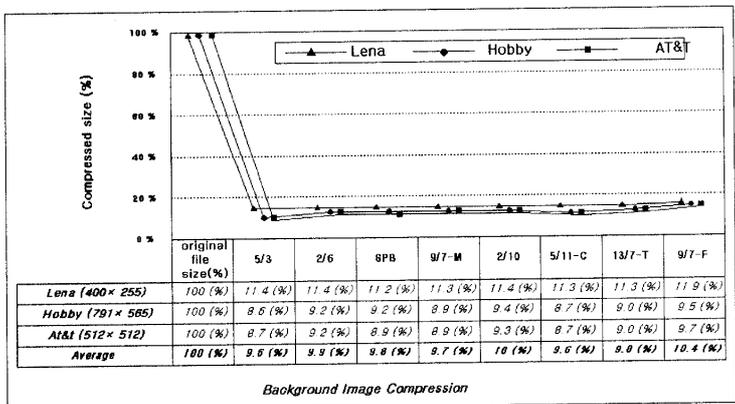
Until now.

Introducing DjVuSM

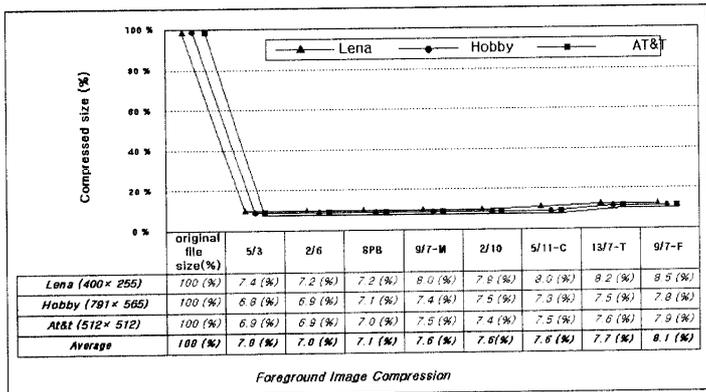
DjVuSM (pronounced "déjà vu") is a highly sophisticated, ground-breaking technology developed by AT&T Labs. DjVuSM is the Next Generation



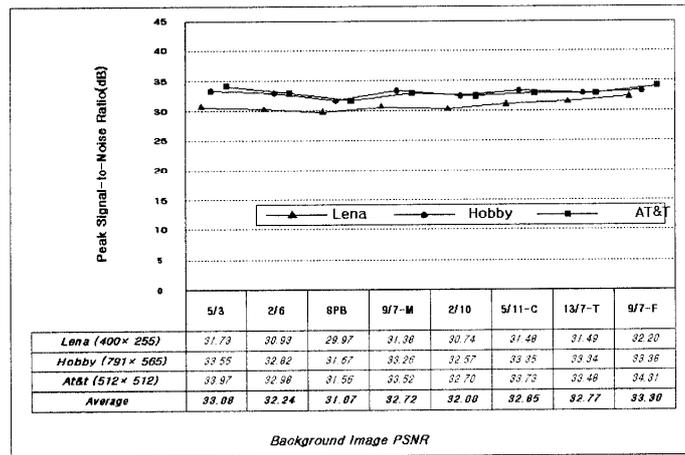
13a



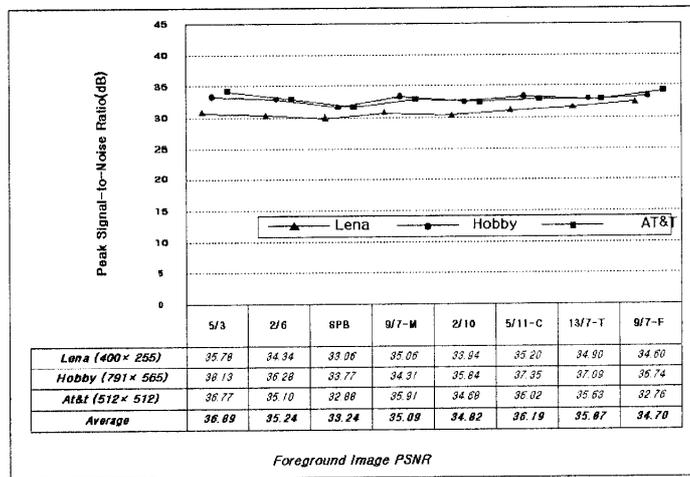
13b



14a



14b



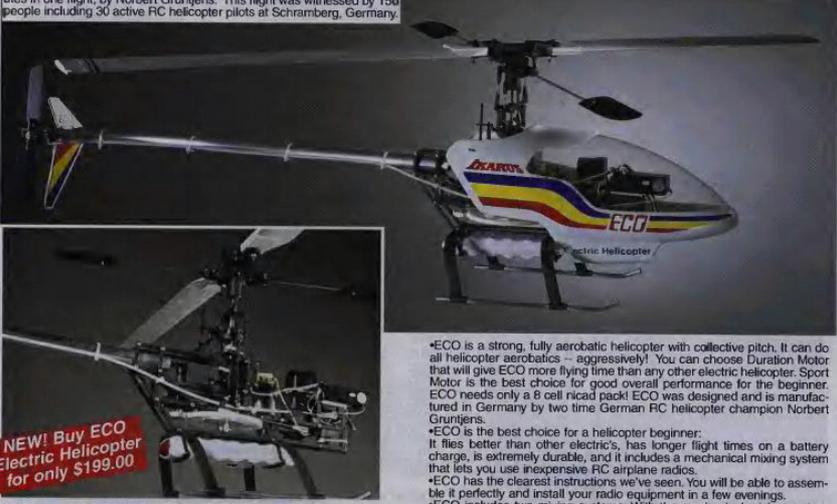
15a



15b

NEWS ITEM! Standard ECO establishes world record for endurance with 63 minute flight!
 On August 17, 1996 a standard ECO helicopter was flown for 63.29 minutes in one flight, by Norbert Gruntjens. This flight was witnessed by 150 people including 30 active RC helicopter pilots at Schramberg, Germany.

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 ECO out-performs most glow powered helicopters! And, it's electric so you can fly anywhere, anytime. No noise, no pollution. Fly indoors when it's cold and rainy outside. ECO is a contest performance helicopter that is

- ECO is a strong, fully aerobatic helicopter with collective pitch. It can do all helicopter aerobatics -- aggressively! You can choose Duration Motor that will give ECO more flying time than any other electric helicopter. Sport Motor is the best choice for good overall performance for the beginner. ECO needs only a 8 cell nicad pack! ECO was designed and is manufactured in Germany by two time German RC helicopter champion Norbert Gruntjens.
- ECO is the best choice for a helicopter beginner: It flies better than other electric's, has longer flight times on a battery charge, is extremely durable, and it includes a mechanical mixing system that lets you use inexpensive RC airplane radios.
- ECO has the clearest instructions we've seen. You will be able to assemble it perfectly and install your radio equipment in a few evenings.
- ECO includes two mixing systems: With the mechanical mixing system ECO can use any standard 4 channel RC airplane radio with mini servos. Or you can use an expert helicopter radio that has CCPM mixing with the 90° CCPM collective/cyclic pitch control system that's also included.

Rotor diameter: 41.75", Length overall: 35.65", Weight without nicad pack: 31 oz. Normal flying weight (helicopter on ground) is about 42 oz.

15c

documents on the Web with high resolution ... another useful invention from AT&T Labs.

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Introducing DjVusm

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