

# JPEG Compression

A quick dive into the magic of making images small.

By James Frost

# What is JPEG?

- Portable image compression format defined in 1992.
- Common JPEGs are really JFIF
- It was patent free, so could be freely used.
- Smaller to send a JPEG + decoder than an uncompressed image.



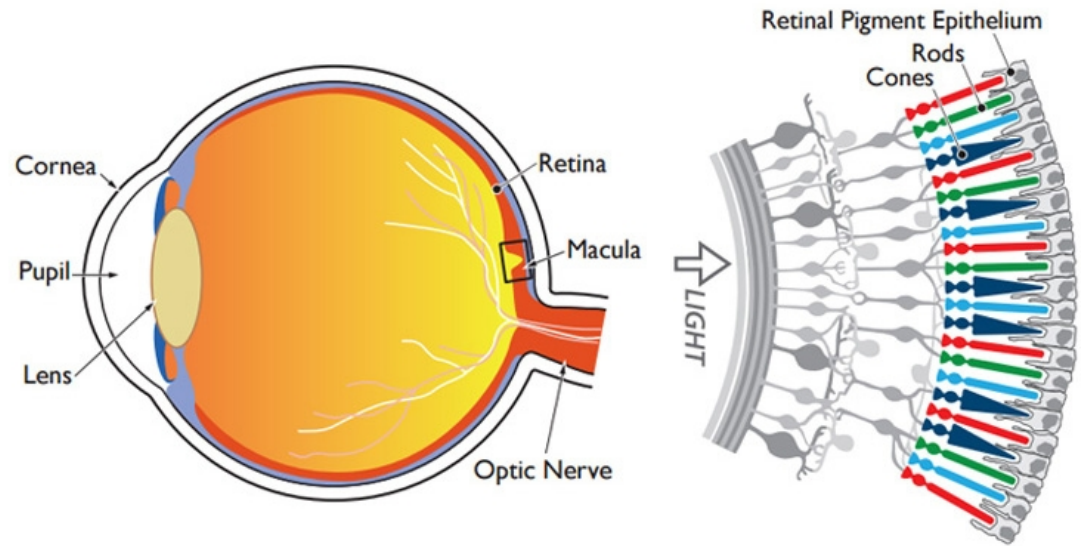
# What is an image

- Images are made up of colour channels.
- Each channel is just a list of pixel intensity.



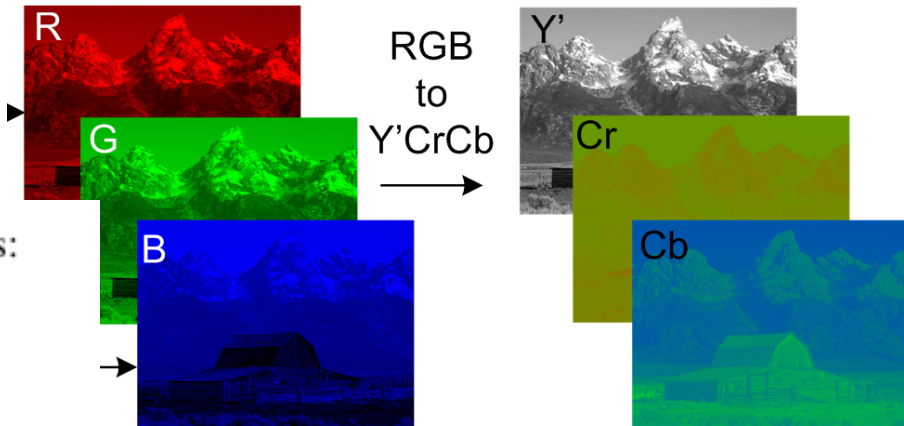
# How humans see colour

- Much better at seeing brightness than colour.
- Green is most seen colour.



# $YC_bC_r$ Colour Encoding

- Originally made for colour broadcast in the 1930s
- Y is the brightness
- $C_b$  is the “relative blueness”
- $C_r$  is the “relative redness”



YCbCr (256 levels) can be computed directly from 8-bit RGB as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= 0.299 R + 0.587 G + 0.114 B \\ C_b &= -0.1687 R - 0.3313 G + 0.5 B + 128 \\ C_r &= 0.5 R - 0.4187 G - 0.0813 B + 128 \end{aligned}$$

# Chroma Sub-sampling



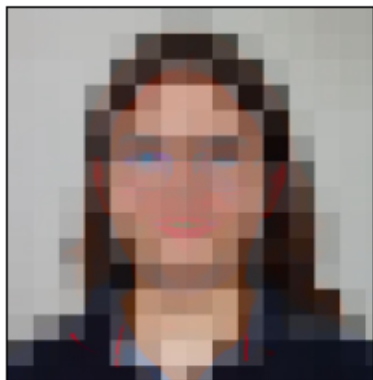
Red



Green



Blue



Luminance

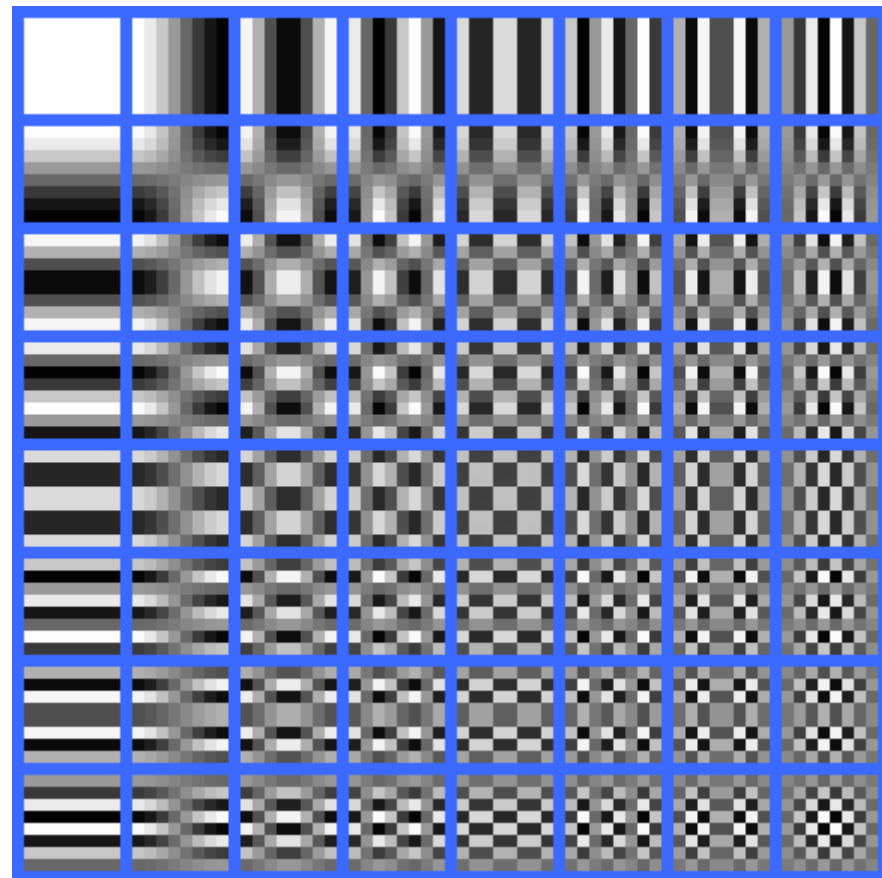
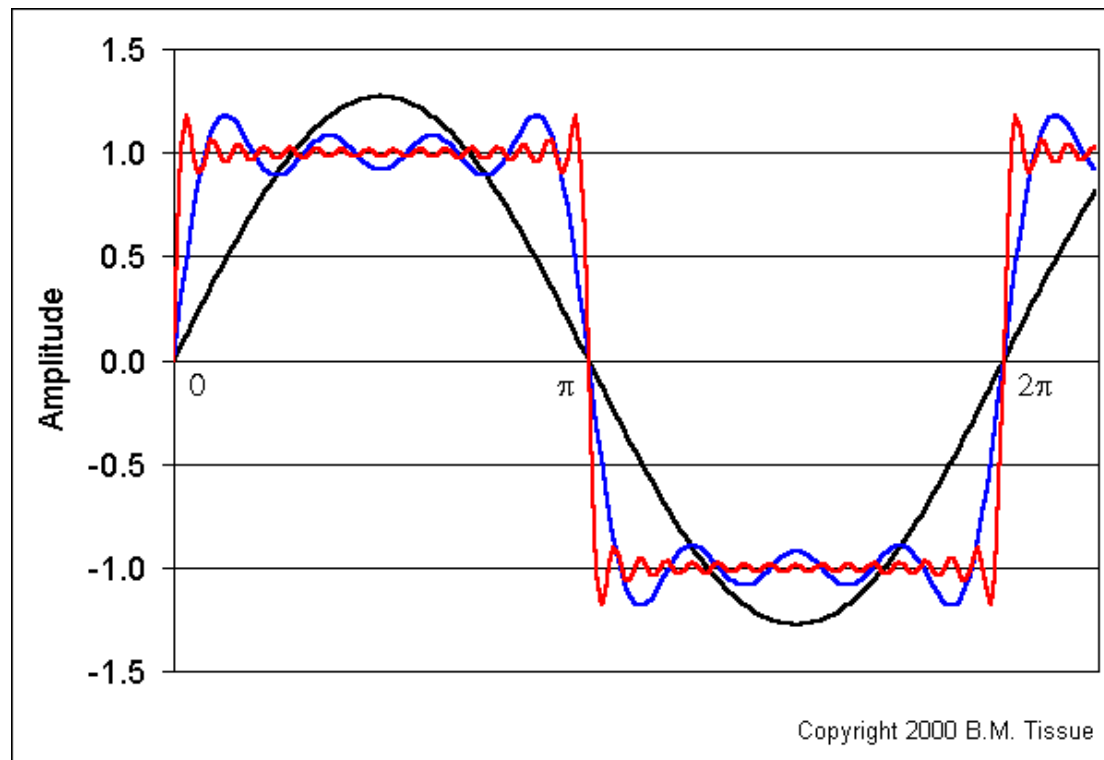


Blue Chrominance



Red Chrominance

# Discrete Cosine Transform



# Quantization

144	4	-12	-17	13	-22	8	57	-6
-50	29	29	-3	24	-5	-58	6	
97	-19	-15	-13	-12	5	-8	8	
-93	-3	-12	9	-13	-8	45	-12	
58	12	11	-7	17	-1	-42	8	
15	-9	0	1	2	5	7	7	
-53	13	2	11	-6	-5	29	-13	
55	-5	1	-11	10	4	-29	12	

$$\text{round} \left( \frac{X(u,v)}{Q(u,v)} \right)$$

Typical  
JPEG  
Quantizer

16	11	10	16	24	40	51	61
12	12	14	19	28	58	60	55
14	13	16	24	40	57	69	56
14	17	22	29	51	87	80	62
18	22	37	56	68	109	103	77
24	35	55	64	81	104	113	92
49	64	78	87	103	121	120	101
72	92	95	98	112	100	103	99

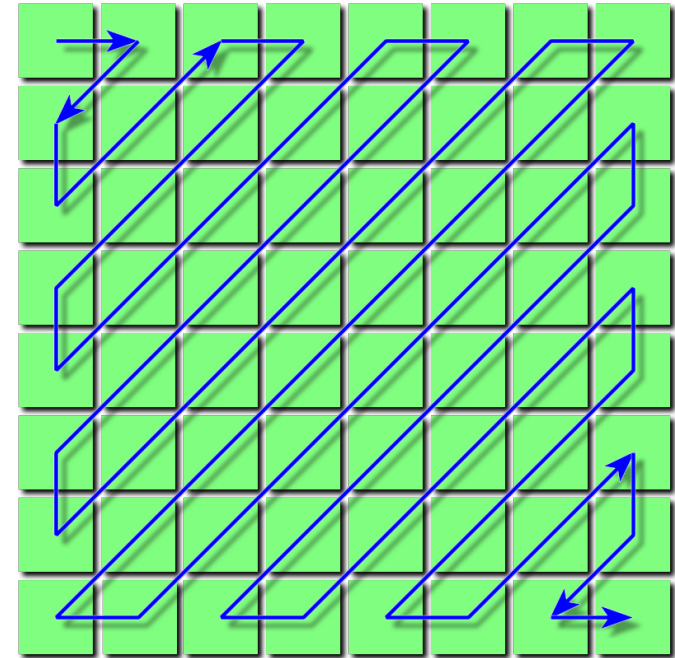
- Quantize the DCT Coefficients

90	-1	-2	1	-1	0	1	0
-4	2	2	0	1	0	-1	0
6	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
-7	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



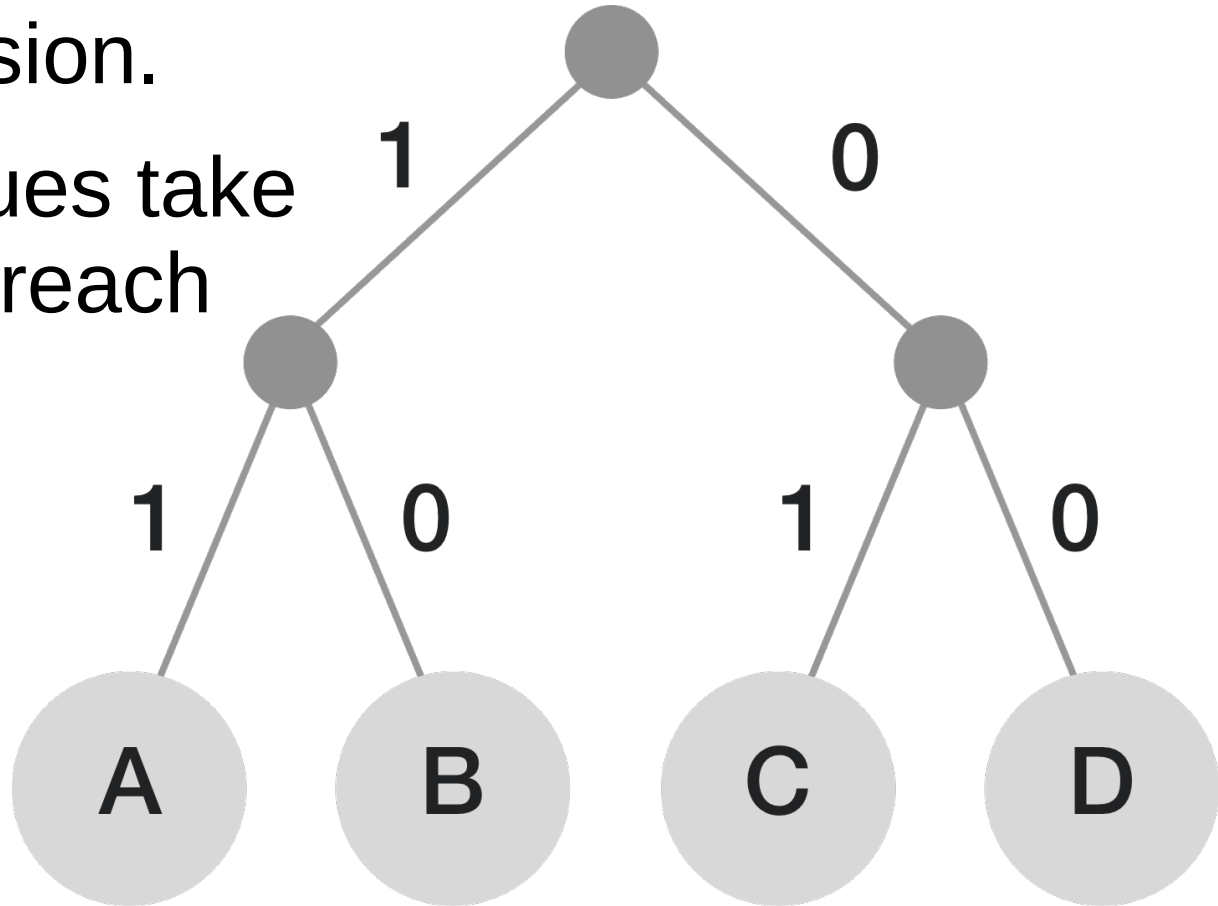
# Encoding

- Quantized DCT Coefficients read in a zig zag pattern.
- Later values will tend to be 0.
- Don't bother storing runs of 0.
- Delta encoding: store difference from last value rather than absolute value.



# Huffman Encoding

- Lossless compression.
- More common values take fewer branches to reach



# Beyond JPEG?

- AVIF
- JPEG XL
- JPEG is still pretty good for photos



# Sources

- Excellent JPEG overview:  
<https://parametric.press/issue-01/unraveling-the-jpeg/>
- Detail on DCT (Computerphile):  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q2aEzeMDHMA>
- Huffman Compression (Tom Scott):  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsTptu56GM8>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPEG>
- JPEG File Interchange Format Version 1.02 Specification
- Many thanks to the people on the JPEG XL discord for clarifications and advice.

Slides at <https://www.frost.cx/2021/jpeg-talk.pdf>