



US00RE37792E

(19) **United States**
(12) **Reissued Patent**
Cho et al.

(10) **Patent Number:** **US RE37,792 E**
(45) **Date of Reissued Patent:** **Jul. 16, 2002**

(54) INTERPOLATION METHOD FOR BINARY IMAGE	4,381,547 A * 4/1983 Ejiri 382/299 4,578,812 A * 3/1986 Yui 382/300 4,771,471 A * 9/1988 Kitamura 382/269 5,054,100 A * 10/1991 Tai 382/300 5,121,447 A * 6/1992 Tanioka et al. 382/268 5,345,517 A * 9/1994 Katayama et al. 382/299 5,638,187 A * 6/1997 Cariffe 358/455 5,644,661 A * 7/1997 Smith et al. 382/300 5,703,965 A * 12/1997 Fu et al. 382/232 5,754,710 A * 5/1998 Sekine et al. 382/300 5,832,123 A * 11/1998 Oyamada 382/237 5,832,134 A * 11/1998 Avinash 382/257 5,911,007 A * 6/1999 Miyake 382/233
(75) Inventors: Dae-sung Cho; Jae-seob Shin , both of Seoul (KR)	
(73) Assignee: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (KR)	
(*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.	
(21) Appl. No.: 09/630,286	
(22) Filed: Jul. 31, 2000	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

KR 96-30704 8/1996

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Bhavesh Mehta
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **0,212,305**
Issued: **Feb. 1, 2000**
Appl. No.: **08/979,852**
Filed: **Nov. 26, 1997**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

May 29, 1997 (KR) 97-21781

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G06K 9/32**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **382/300; 382/270; 382/272; 382/299; 382/243**

(58) **Field of Search** 382/298-300, 382/270-272, 205, 232-233, 243

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,360,883 A * 11/1982 Ejiri et al. 382/254

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An improved interpolation method in which a threshold value used for determining a pixel value of a pixel generated by interpolation according to a context (state value of adjacent pixels). In the interpolation method, the ambiguity between the interpolation value and the threshold value is removed by using the context (state value of the reference pixels around the interpolated pixel), thereby reducing the blocking and smoothing phenomena in the restored binary image.

10 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

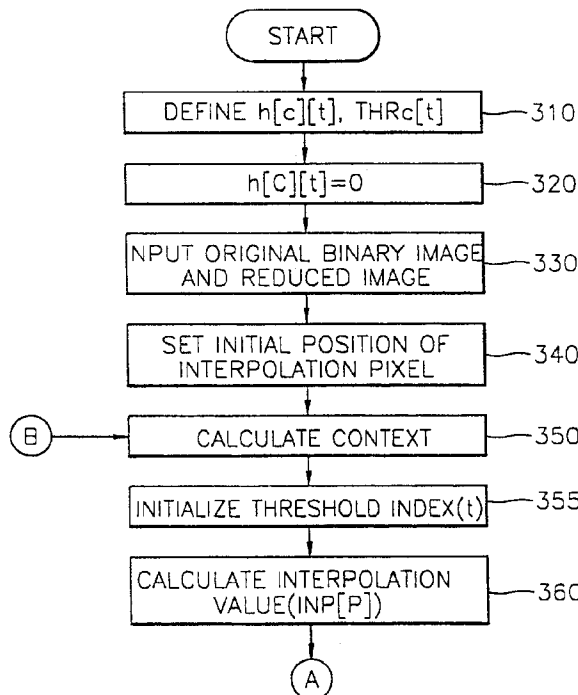


FIG. 1A

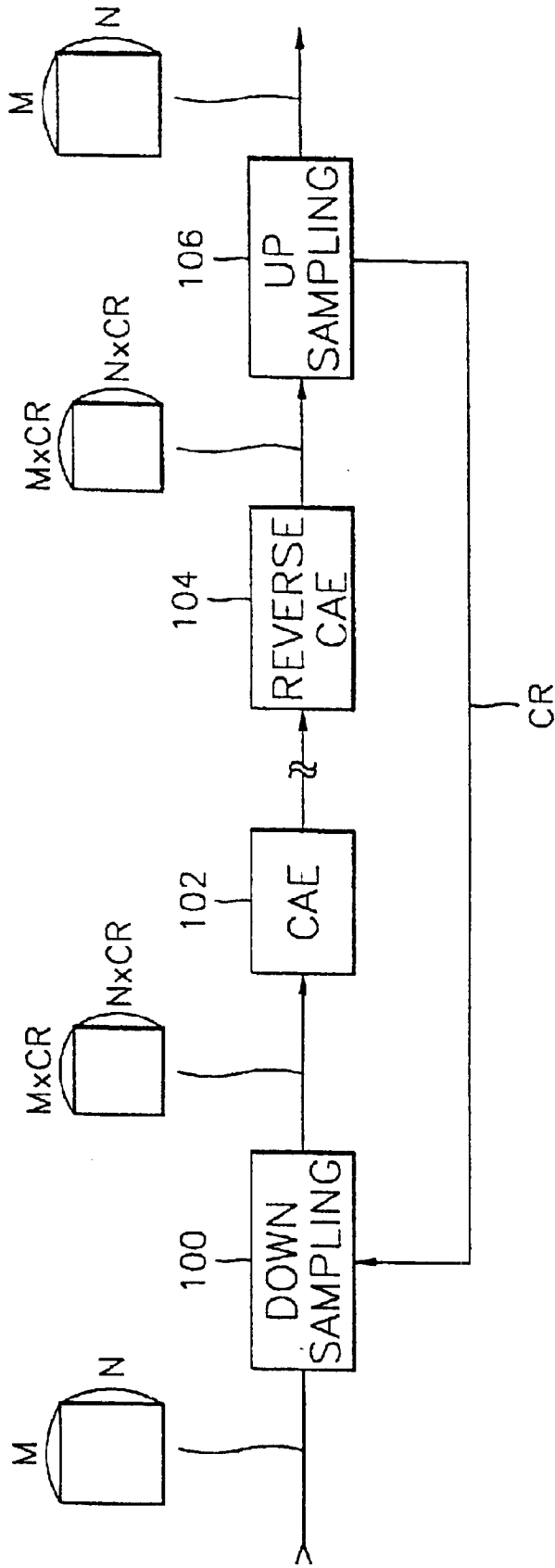


FIG. 1B

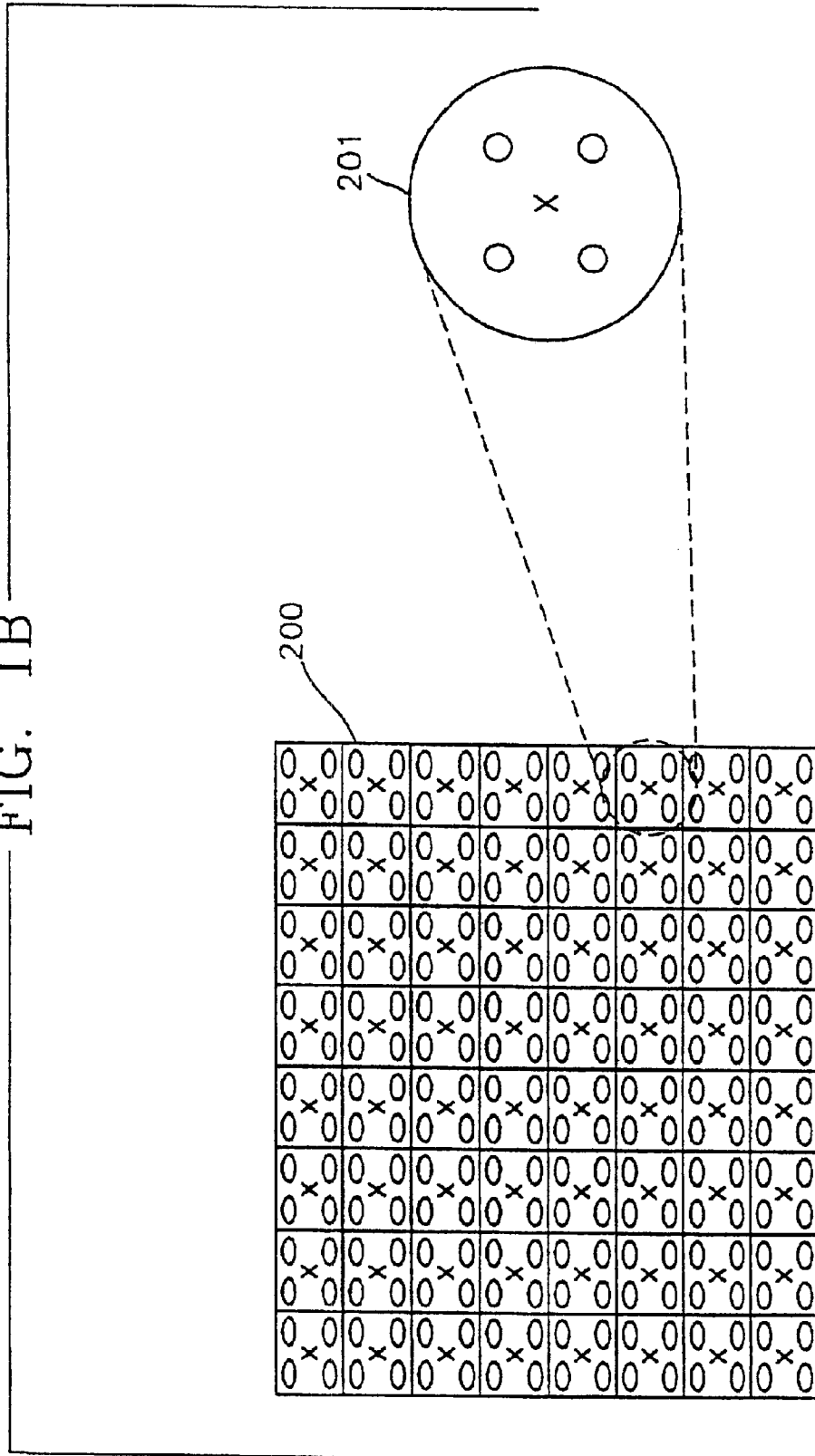


FIG. 2A

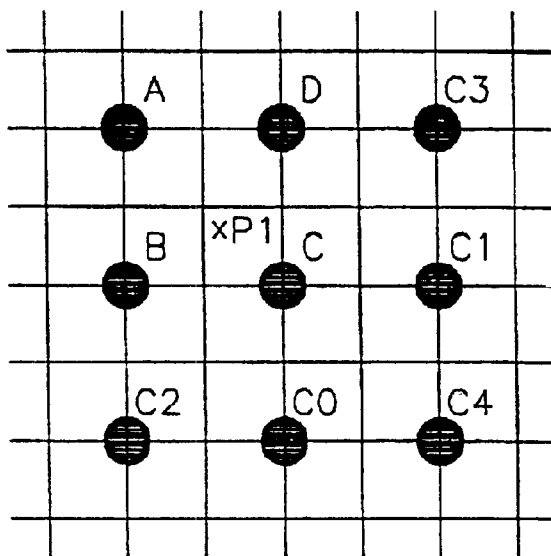


FIG. 2B

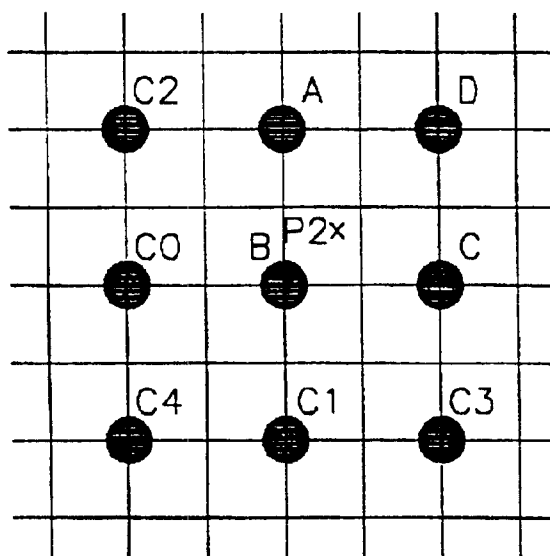


FIG. 2C

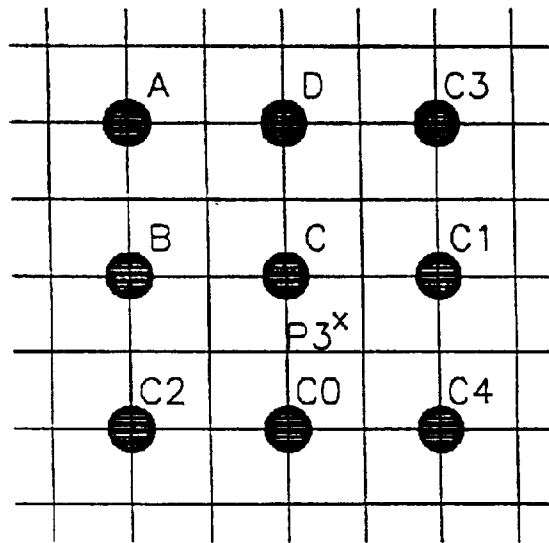


FIG. 2D

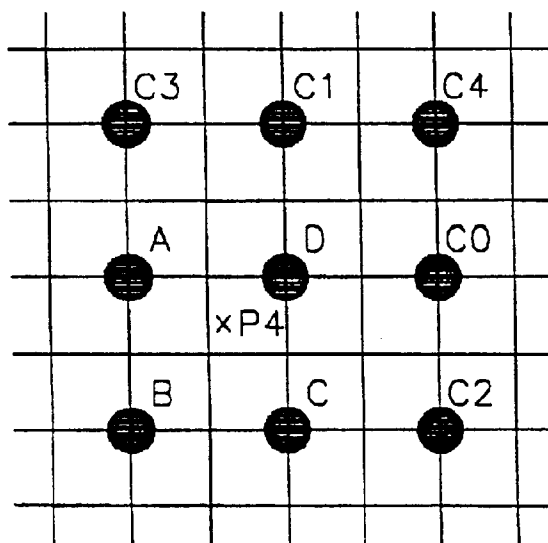


FIG. 3

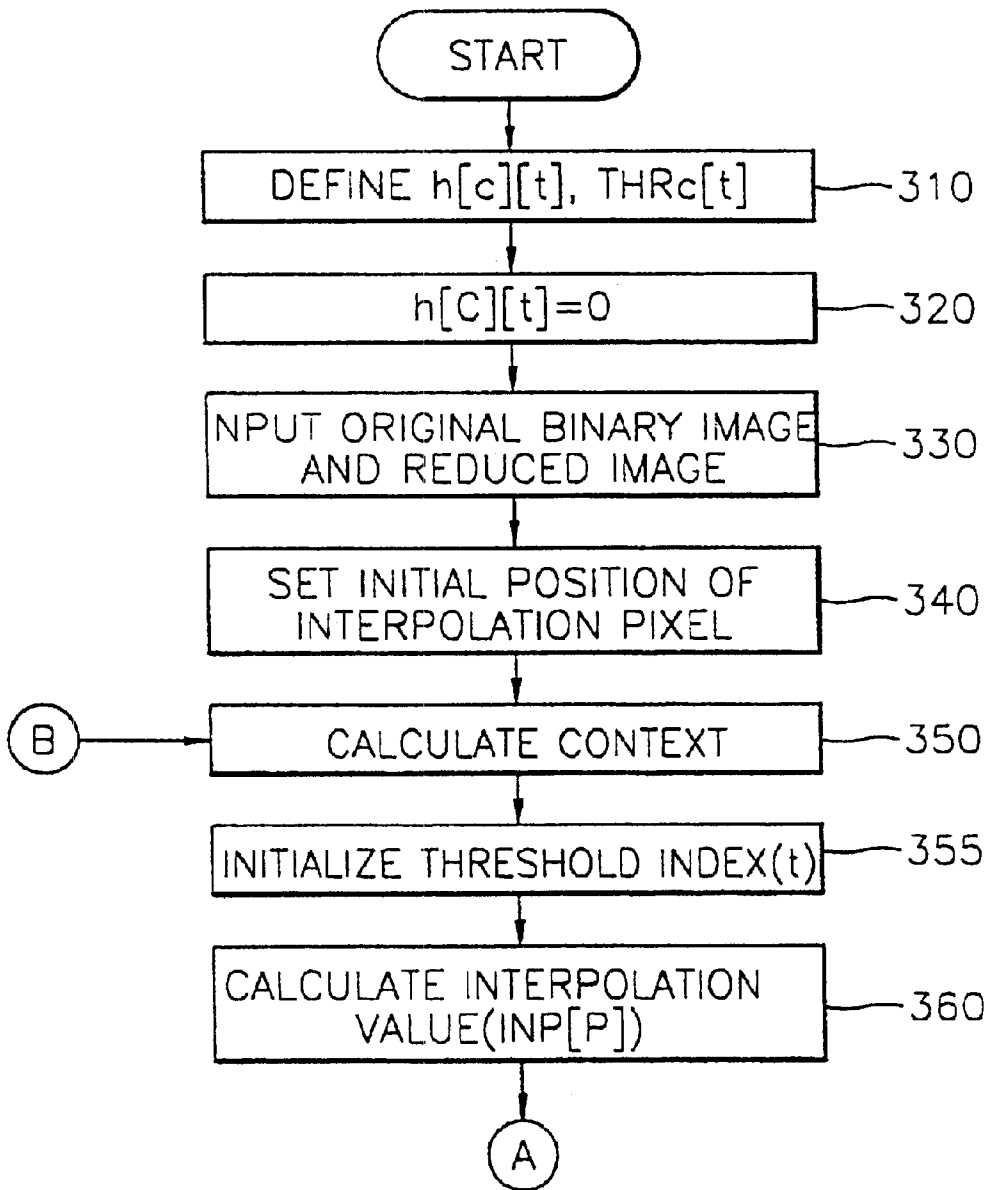


FIG. 3A

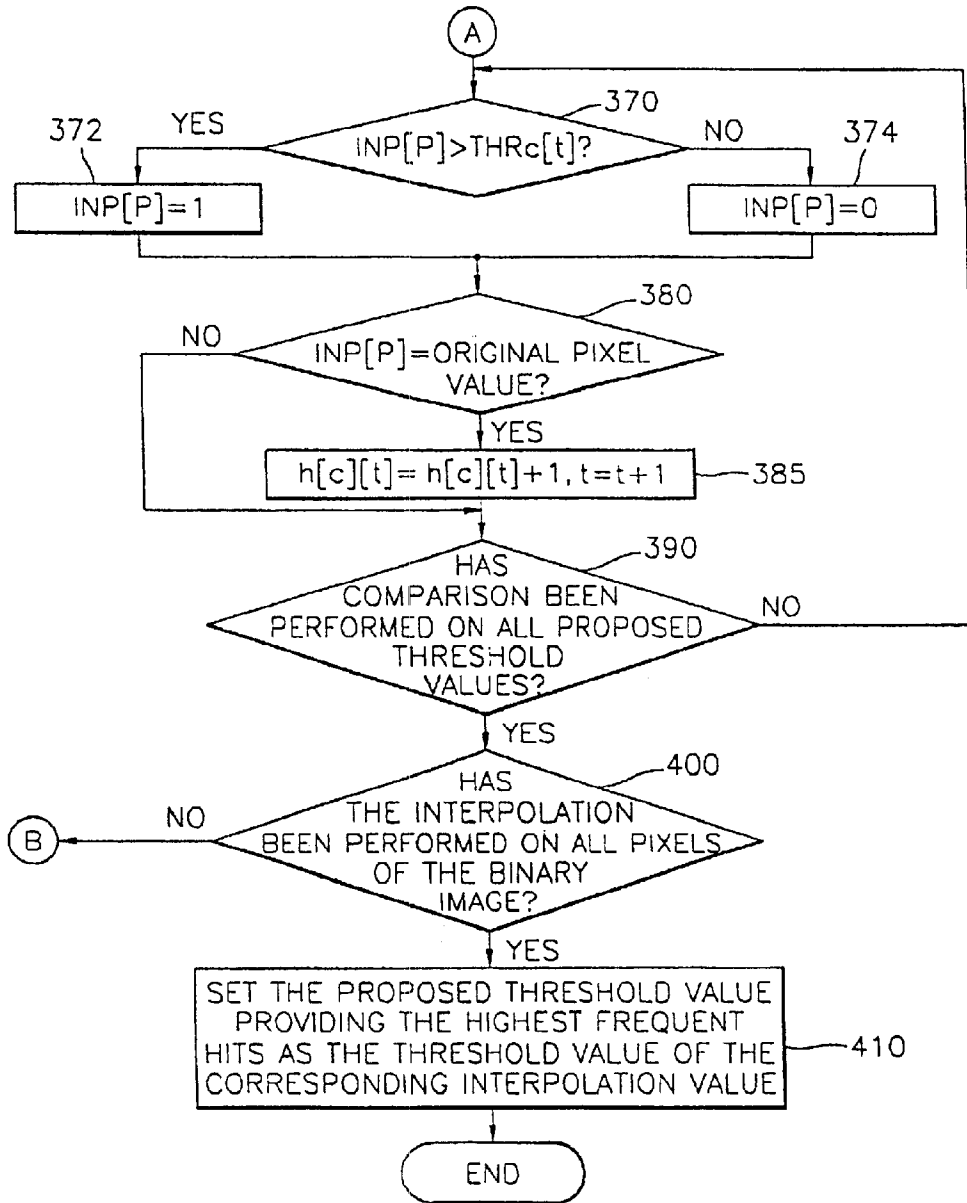


FIG. 4A



FIG. 4B(PRIOR ART)



FIG. 4C



INTERPOLATION METHOD FOR BINARY IMAGE

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an interpolation method for a binary image, and more particularly, to an improved interpolation method in which a variable threshold value used for determining a pixel value to be generated by interpolation is determined according to a context (the state value of adjacent pixels).

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, a function for processing shape information has been added to MPEG-4. The shape information, which refers to object information of the image, is expressed as a binary image. To code such a binary image, MPEG-4 adopts a content-based arithmetic encoder (CAE). For lossy shape coding a down sampling method and an upsampling method are performed in each shape macro block. A shape image is divided into shape blocks which have $M \times M$ block size.

The down sampling refers to a method for reducing the binary image block according to a given conversion ratio. The reduced image block is transmitted together with the conversion ratio. Here, the conversion ratio is determined such that an error between the original binary image block and an binary image block restored later is within a predetermined range.

The reduced image block obtained by the down sampling is coded by a context based arithmetic encoder (CAE) and then transmitted.

The up sampling method is used to restore such a reduced image block. Up sampling is for restoring the reduced image block into the original binary image, by interpolation.

In such an up sampling process, an effective interpolation method must not cause excessive blocking and smoothing effects in the restored binary image.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To satisfy the above requirement, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved interpolation method in which a context (state value of pixels adjacent to a pixel (interpolated pixel) generated by interpolation) is used for interpolation, thereby reducing blocking and smoothing effects.

To achieve the above object, there is provided an interpolation method for a binary image, for restoring a reduced binary image, reduced from an original binary image by down sampling, into the original binary image, the method comprising the steps of: (a) calculating an interpolation value based on the pixel values (object pixel values) of the reduced image around an interpolated pixel; (b) calculating a context C_p (a state value of pixels (reference pixels) around the object pixels); (c) obtaining a threshold value corresponding to the calculated context; and (d) comparing the interpolation value with the threshold value of the step (c), and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel as "1" if the interpolation value is greater than the threshold value, and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel as "0" if the interpolation value is equal to or less than the threshold value.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above object and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail a preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1A is a diagram illustrating coding and decoding methods for a binary image according to MPEG-4;

FIG. 1B is a diagram illustrating a down sampling step shown in FIG. 1A;

FIG. 1C is a diagram illustrating an up sampling step shown in FIG. 1A;

FIGS. 2A through 2D are diagrams illustrating an interpolation method according to the present invention;

[FIG. 3 is a] FIGS. 3 and 3A show a flowchart illustrating a threshold value learning method according to the present invention; and

FIGS. 4A through 4C show the effect of the interpolation method according to the present invention, in contrast to the conventional method.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In FIG. 1A, coding and decoding methods for a binary image having object information according to the MPEG-4 includes a down sampling step 100, a coding step 102, a reverse coding step 104 and an up sampling step 106.

In the down sampling step 100, an $M \times N$ binary image block is converted into an $(M \times CR) \times (N \times CR)$ binary image block. Here, CR is a conversion ratio indicating the ratio in size of the reduced image block obtained by the down sampling with respect to the original binary image block.

In the coding step 102, the reduced image is encoded. In order to code the binary image including objects, MPEG-4 adopts a context based arithmetic encoder (CAE). The CAE is an encoder which divides the binary image into blocks and processes all blocks by the same method. The CAE is adopted as a coding method in the verification model of MPEG-4, due to its simplicity and comparatively high coding efficiency.

The reduced image coded through the coding step 102 is transmitted via a transmission route. In the reverse coding step 104, the coded reduced image is restored into the reduced image. In the up sampling step 106, the interpolation is performed on the reduced image to obtain the original binary image.

FIG. 1B illustrates in detail the down sampling step 100 shown in FIG. 1A. The binary image 200 is made into a plurality of macro blocks, as shown in FIG. 1B. Pixels indicated by a character "0" in a macro block 201 are converted into one pixel indicated by a character "X". Here, the size of the macro block is determined depending on the conversion ratio. The conversion ratio of MPEG-4 may be 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$. Such conversion is performed on all macro blocks, resulting in an image reduced by the conversion ratio. In FIG. 1B, four pixels (indicated by "0") of a macro block are reduced to a pixel, that is, the convention ratio is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the down sampling step, if half or more pixels of each group of four pixels in a macro block are equal to "1", the pixel value of the converted pixel becomes "1". Here, pixels having value "1" represent a part of the picture containing an object, and pixels having value "0" represent a part of the picture without an object. The boundary between pixels having value "1" and pixels having value "0" represents the boundary of the object information.

FIG. 1C illustrates in detail the up sampling step 106 shown in FIG. 1A. During the up sampling step, each pixel of the original binary image is restored by the interpolation using four pixels of the reduced image.

Referring to FIG. 1C, a conventional interpolation method will be described in detail.

In FIG. 1C, pixels A, B, C and D represent object pixels, which are pixels concerned in the interpolation, and pixels P1, P2, P3 and P4 represent interpolated pixels, which are pixels to be obtained by the interpolation. Here, the object pixels A, B, C and D surround the interpolated pixels P1, P2, P3 and P4. Also, the object pixels belong to the reduced image while the interpolated pixels belong to the restored binary image.

First, an interpolation value $INP|P|$ is obtained by a linear interpolation method as follows, using the object pixels A, B, C and D:

$$INP|P1|=r*A+s*(B+C+D)$$

$$INP|P2|=r*B+s*(A+C+D)$$

$$INP|P3|=r*C+s*(A+B+D)$$

$$INP|P4|=r*D+s*(A+B+C)$$

where, r and s are weights, and r is greater than s. That is, for each interpolated pixel, the larger weight is applied to the pixel which is the closest to each interpolated pixel.

Next, the obtained interpolation value $INP|P|$ and a threshold value THR are compared. Here, the threshold value THR is set to a value which is half of the largest possible interpolation value. If the interpolation value $INP|P|$ is greater than the threshold value THR, the pixel value of that interpolated pixel becomes "1". Otherwise, the pixel value of the interpolated pixel becomes "0".

Here, only one threshold THR is applied while a plurality of interpolation values INP may be applied. Thus, if the interpolation value $INP|P|$ and the threshold value THR are close to each other, it is unclear whether the pixel value of the interpolated pixel is correct or not. Accordingly, serious blocking or smoothing phenomenon is present in the restored binary image.

To reduce the blocking or smoothing, a threshold value to be compared with the interpolation value $INP|P|$ is adaptively determined according to the context (state values of the pixels (reference pixels) around the interpolated pixel), thereby reducing ambiguity in determination of the pixel value of the interpolated pixel. Also, proposed threshold values are determined using a learning method.

An improved interpolation method according to the present invention will be described with reference to FIGS. 2A through 2D. In FIGS. 2A through 2D, pixels A, B, C, D, C0, C1, C2, C3 and C4 indicated by "0" are pixels of the reduced image, and pixels P1, P2, P3 and P4 indicated by "X" represent the interpolated pixels of the restored binary image.

First, the interpolation value of a pixel to be generated by the interpolation is calculated. Here, the interpolation value is calculated by a bilinear interpolation method. However, the interpolation value may alternatively be calculated by using the average of the object pixels or other methods.

The interpolation value is calculated using the bilinear interpolation method, by the following equation (1):

$$INP|P|=A*(1-h)(1-v)+B*(1-h)v+C*h(1-v)+D*hv \quad (1)$$

where h and v of each term represent horizontal and vertical distances between the object pixel and the interpolated pixel included in the corresponding term. The interpolation value $INP|P|$ is determined as a value between 0 and 1.

The number of combinations of the object pixels is equal to 16, and the number of interpolation values $INP|P|$ is 16. However, if duplicate values are not counted, the actual number of interpolation values is 12, which are all between 0 and 1. Accordingly an integer t has the range of 0~11, and the number of proposed threshold values $THRC|t|$ is equal to 12, including 0, 0.0625, 0.1875, 0.25, 0.375, 0.4375, 0.5625, 0.625, 0.75, 0.8125, 0.9375 and 1.

Then, the context (state value of the reference pixels) is calculated by the following equation (2):

$$C_p = \sum_0^k C_k 2^k \quad (2)$$

where P represents the position of the interpolated pixel (P indicates P1 in FIG. 2A, P2 in FIG. 2B, P3 in FIG. 2C or P4 in FIG. 2D). C_k represents the reference pixel (C0, C1, C2, C3 and C4 for K=0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively), and k is an index of reference pixels. Here, the index k is varied depending on the position of the interpolated pixel. In the present invention, five pixels around the object pixels are used as the reference pixels.

FIGS. 2A through 2D show positions and indices of the reference pixels used for interpolating the interpolated pixels P1 through P4, respectively.

The proposed threshold values $THRC|t|$ are determined by a learning method, described below.

Then, the interpolation value $INP|P|$ and the threshold value THRC based on the context are compared to determine the pixel value of the interpolated pixel.

If the interpolation value $INP|P|$ is greater than the threshold value THRC, the pixel value of the interpolated pixel becomes "1". Otherwise, the pixel value of the interpolated pixel becomes "0".

Next, a method for determining the threshold value THRC based on the context of the reference pixel will be described. The threshold value THRC is obtained by the learning method. The learning is performed by the step of comparing the original binary image with the restored binary image.

In detail, referring to FIG. 3, first, arrays $h|c|t|$ and $THRC|t|$ are defined (step 310).

Here, the array $h|c|t|$ holds numbers of hits, where a hit is the name given to when the restored pixel value is equal to the original pixel value. The hits are determined by applying all of the possible threshold values to each context.

Here, c is an index of the interpolation values, and t is an index of the proposed threshold values. In the case of FIG. 2, since the number of interpolation values and the number of proposed threshold values are both equal to 12, the size of the array becomes $h[11][11]$.

Also, the array $THRC|t|$ stores the proposed threshold values. Here, t is an index of the proposed threshold values.

Then, the array $h|c|t|$ is initialized to zero (step 320).

After initializing the array $h|c|t|$ to zero, the original binary image and the reduced image are input (step 330).

Then, the location of an initial interpolated pixel is determined. The interpolation is performed from the upper-left to the lower-right by a raster scanning (step 340).

Once the location of the interpolated pixel is determined, context is calculated by the above equation (2) (step 350).

The threshold index t is initialized (step 355).

Then, the interpolation value $INP|P|$ of the interpolated pixel is calculated (step 360).

The current proposed threshold value from $THRC|t|$ is compared with the calculated interpolation value $INP|P|$ (step 370). If the interpolation value $INP|P|$ is greater than

the proposed threshold value $THRc[t]$, the pixel value P of the interpolated pixel is set to "1" (step 372). Otherwise, the pixel value P of the interpolated pixel is set to "0" (step 374).

The pixel value P of the interpolated pixel is compared with the original pixel value (step 380). If the pixel value P is equal to the original pixel value, the corresponding value in the array $h[c][t]$ is increased by "1". This value represents the number of hits (step 385). Otherwise, the step 385 is not performed.

It is checked whether the comparison of step 380 has been performed on all proposed threshold values of the current interpolation value (step 390).

If the condition of step 390 is satisfied, it is determined whether the interpolation has been performed on all pixels of the binary image (step 400)

If the condition of step 390 is not satisfied, then the process returns to step 370.

If the interpolation has been performed on all pixels of the binary image, the proposed threshold value providing the highest frequency of hits is set as the threshold value of the corresponding interpolation value (step 400).

If the condition of step 390 is not satisfied, the process returns to step 350.

According to the interpolation method of the present invention, ambiguity of the restoration performed by using only the interpolation value obtained by the bilinear interpolation can be removed by using the context, thereby reducing restoration error in the restored binary image.

FIGS. 4A through 4C show the effect of the interpolation method according to the present invention, in contrast to the conventional method. In detail, FIG. 4A shows the original binary image containing the MPEG-4 logo, FIG. 4B shows the result of the conventional interpolation described with reference to FIG. 1C, and FIG. 4C shows the result of the interpolation according to the present invention. As can be seen from FIGS. 4B and 4C, the blocking and smoothing effects are sharply reduced compared to the conventional method.

As described above, in the interpolation method of the present invention, the ambiguity in the comparison between the interpolation value and the threshold value is removed by using the context (state value of the reference pixels around the interpolated pixel), thereby reducing the blocking and smoothing phenomena in the restored binary image.

What is claimed is:

1. An interpolation method for restoring a reduced binary image, reduced from an original binary image by down sampling, into the original binary image, comprising the steps of:

- (a) calculating a predicted value of an interpolated pixel based on values of the object pixels A, B, C and D around the interpolated pixel using the following equation:

$$INP(P)=A \cdot (1-h)(1-v)+B \cdot (1-h)v+C \cdot h(1-v)+D \cdot hv,$$

where h and v of each term represent horizontal and vertical distances between the object pixel and the interpolated pixel included in the corresponding term;

- (b) calculating a context C_p , representing a state value of reference pixels around the object pixels, by concatenation of the reference pixel values using the following equation:

$$C_p = \sum_0^k C_k \cdot 2^k$$

wherein P represents the position of the interpolated pixel, C_k represents the reference pixel and k is an index of reference pixels;

- (c) obtaining a threshold value, $THRc(t)$, corresponding to the context C_p which is changed in each interpolated pixel based on its context; and

- (d) determining the interpolated pixel as "1" if the predicted value in step (a) is greater than the threshold value in step (c), and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel as "0" otherwise.

2. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the predicted value in step (a) is calculated by summing the values of the neighboring pixels which are weighted in a way that the nearer pixel to an interpolated pixel, the larger its weight value.

3. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the threshold value $THRc(t)$ in step (c) is obtained using the context value to decide whether each interpolated value is a "1" or "0" is determined using one of some predefined values comprising 12 default values which are calculated from the equation use in step (a).

4. The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein said default values include: 0, 0.0625, 0.1875, 0.25, 0.375, 0.4375, 0.5625, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.9375.

5. The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the proposed threshold set of threshold values cited by context values in step (c) are obtained by the steps of:

- (c1) defining arrays $h(c)(t)$ and $THRc(t)$, where c is an index of the predicted values in step (a), and t is an index of proposed threshold values;
- (c2) initializing the array $h(c)(t)$ to zero, and receiving the original binary image and the reduced image;
- (c3) determining the location of the interpolated pixel to be interpolated, according to a raster scanning, and calculating a context of the reference pixels;
- (c4) initializing the index t of proposed threshold values;
- (c5) calculating interpolation value $INP(P)$ of the interpolated pixel as in step (a); (c6) comparing the current proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$ with the calculated predicted value $INP(P)$, and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel to "1" if the interpolation value $INP(P)$ is greater than the proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$, and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel to "0" if the interpolation value $INP(P)$ is less than or equal to the proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$;
- (c7) comparing the pixel value of the interpolated pixel with the original pixel value, and increasing the value of the array $h(c)(t)$ and the index of proposed threshold values t by "1" if there is a hit, where a hit occurs when the pixel value of the interpolated pixel is equal to the original pixel value;
- (c8) checking whether the comparison of the step (c6) has been performed on all proposed threshold values, and returning to the step (c6) if the comparison has not been performed on all candidate values;
- (c9) checking whether the interpolation has been performed on all pixels of the binary image, and returning to the step (c3) if the interpolation has not been performed on all pixels of the binary image; and
- (c10) setting the proposed threshold value having the highest frequency of hits as the threshold value of the

7

corresponding interpolation value, if the interpolation is performed on all pixels of the binary image.

6. An interpolation method for restoring a reduced binary image, reduced from an original binary image by down sampling, into the original binary image, comprising the steps of:

- (a) calculating a predicted value of an interpolated pixel based on the values of object pixels around the interpolated pixel;
- (b) calculating a context C_p , representing a state value of reference pixels around the object pixels, by concatenation of the reference pixel values using the following equation:

$$C_p = \sum_0^k C_k \cdot 2^k$$

wherein p represents the position of the interpolated pixel, C_k represents the reference pixel and k is an index of reference pixels;

- (c) obtaining a threshold value, $THRc(t)$, corresponding to the context C_p which is changed in each interpolated pixel based on its context; and
- (d) comparing the predicted value with the threshold value of step (c), and determining the interpolated pixel as "1" if the predicted value in step (a) is a greater than the threshold value in step (c), and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel as "0" if the predicted value is equal to or less than the threshold value.

7. The method as set forth in claim 6, wherein the predicted value in step (a) is calculated by summing the values of the neighboring pixels which are weighted in a way that the nearer pixel to an interpolated pixel, the larger its weight value.

8. The method as set forth in claim 6, wherein the threshold value $THRc(t)$ in said step (c) is obtained using the context value to decide whether each interpolated value is a "1" or "0" is determined using one of some predefined values comprising 12 default values which are calculated from the equation use in step (a).

9. The method as set forth in claim 8, wherein said default values include: 0, 0.0625, 0.1875, 0.25, 0.375, 0.4375, 0.5625, 0.625, 0.75 and 0.9375.

10. The method as set forth in claim 6, wherein the proposed threshold set of threshold values cited by context values in step (c) are obtained by the steps of:

8

(c1) defining arrays $h(c)(t)$ and $THRc(t)$, where c is an index of the predicted values in step (a), and t is an index of proposed threshold values;

(c2) initializing the array $h(c)(t)$ to zero, and receiving the original binary image and the reduced image;

(c3) determining the location of the interpolated pixel to be interpolated, according to a raster scanning, and calculating a context of the reference pixels;

(c4) initializing the index t of proposed threshold values;

(c5) calculating interpolation value $INP(P)$ of the interpolated pixel as in step (a);

(c6) comparing the current proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$ with the calculated predicted value $INP(P)$, and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel to "1" if the interpolation value $INP(P)$ is greater than the proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$, and setting the pixel value of the interpolated pixel to "0" if the interpolation value $INP(P)$ is less than or equal to the proposed threshold value $THRc(t)$;

(c7) comparing the pixel value of the interpolated pixel with the original pixel value, and increasing the value of the array $h(c)(t)$ and the index of proposed threshold values t by "1" if there is a hit, where a hit occurs when the pixel value of the interpolated pixel is equal to the original pixel value;

(c8) checking whether the comparison of the step (c6) has been performed on all proposed threshold values, and returning to the step (c6) if the comparison has not been performed on all candidate values;

(c9) checking whether the interpolation has been performed on all pixels of the binary image, and returning to the step (c3) if the interpolation has not been performed on all pixels of the binary image; and

(c10) setting the proposed threshold value having the highest frequency of hits as the threshold value of the corresponding interpolation value, if the interpolation is performed on all pixels of the binary image.

* * * * *