

# CS 3570 多媒體技術概論

## Introduction to Multimedia Technology

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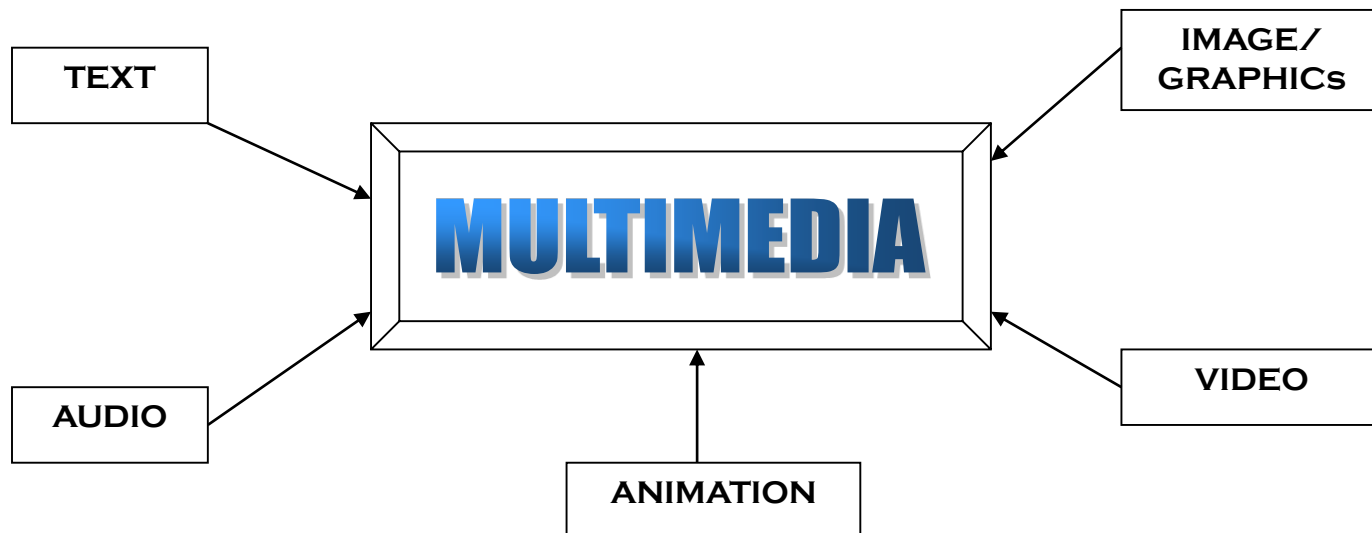
林宏縉([vtsh.jn@gmail.com](mailto:vtsh.jn@gmail.com), ext. 80933) 台達館 722室

# Course Objective

- This course will introduce fundamental techniques for digital image/audio/video/graphics representation, compression, processing, and analysis.
- Students will learn the basic knowledge of the multimedia signal processing techniques, and practical implementations of various multimedia applications.

# Definition of Multimedia

- Multimedia is a combination of text, image, graphic, sound, animation, and video that is delivered interactively to the user by electronic or digitally manipulated means.



# Course Contents

- Digital Data Representation and Communication
- Digital Image Representation & Processing
- Digital Audio Representation & Processing
- Digital Video Representation and Processing
- Computer Graphics
- Machine Learning for Multimedia Analysis
- AR & VR

# Image Enhancement Example

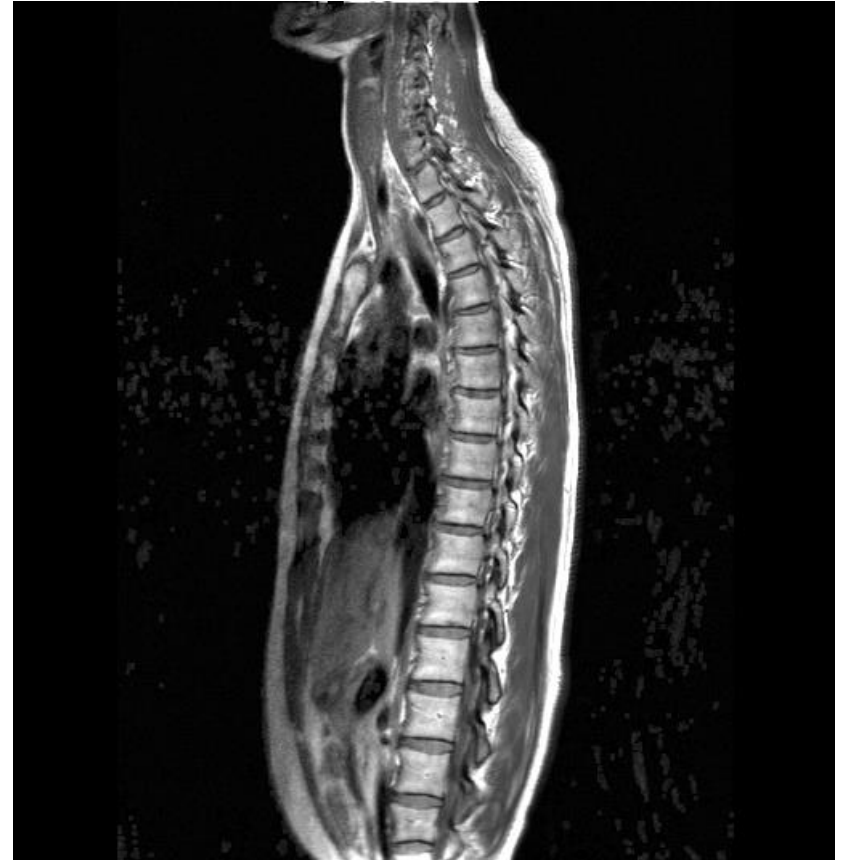


Adjusting the image histogram to improve image contrast

# Bias Field Correction for Medical Images

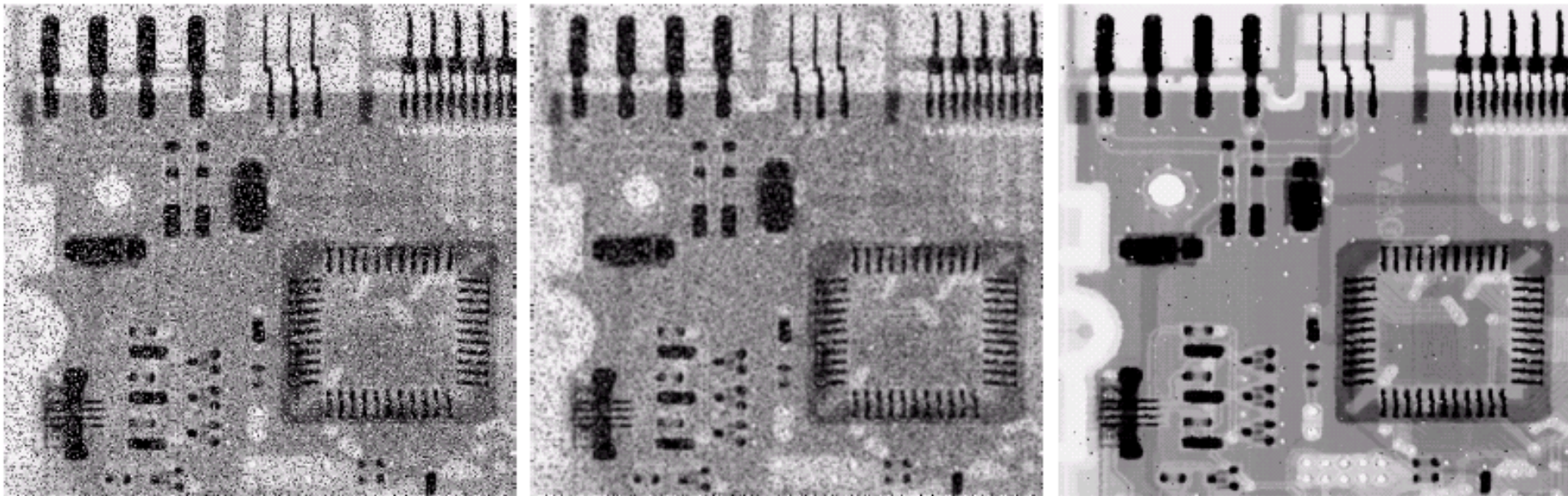


Original MRI



After Correction

# Image Denoising Example



a b c

**FIGURE 3.37** (a) X-ray image of circuit board corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise. (b) Noise reduction with a  $3 \times 3$  averaging mask. (c) Noise reduction with a  $3 \times 3$  median filter. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.)

Application of image filtering



# Bilateral Filtering



Original image



Filtered image

From B. Weiss, Fast Median and Bilateral Filtering, SIGGRAPH'2006



# Image Super-Resolution



original

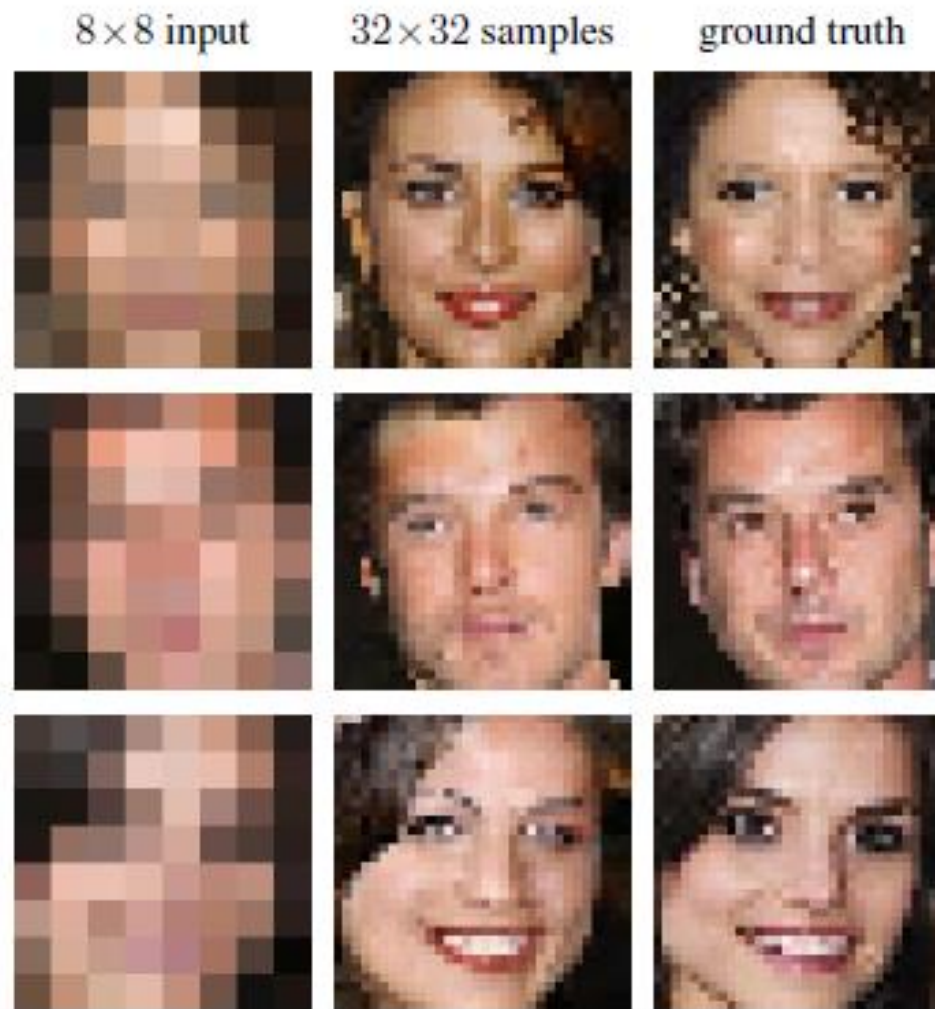


4x scaling by bi-cubic interpolation



4x scaling by an advanced method<sub>9</sub>

# Image Super-Resolution



# Image Compression

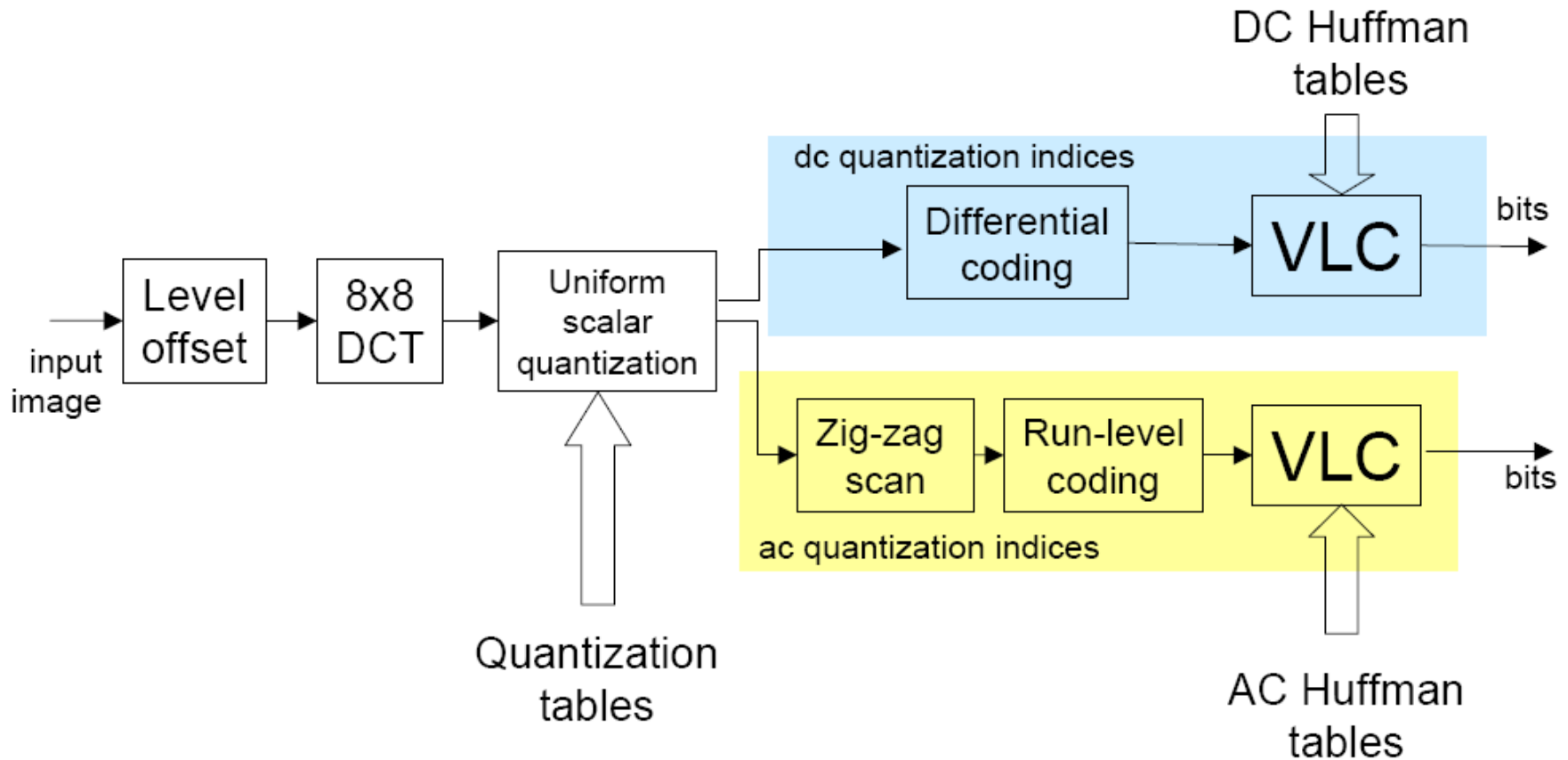


24k bytes with JPEG (Q=50)

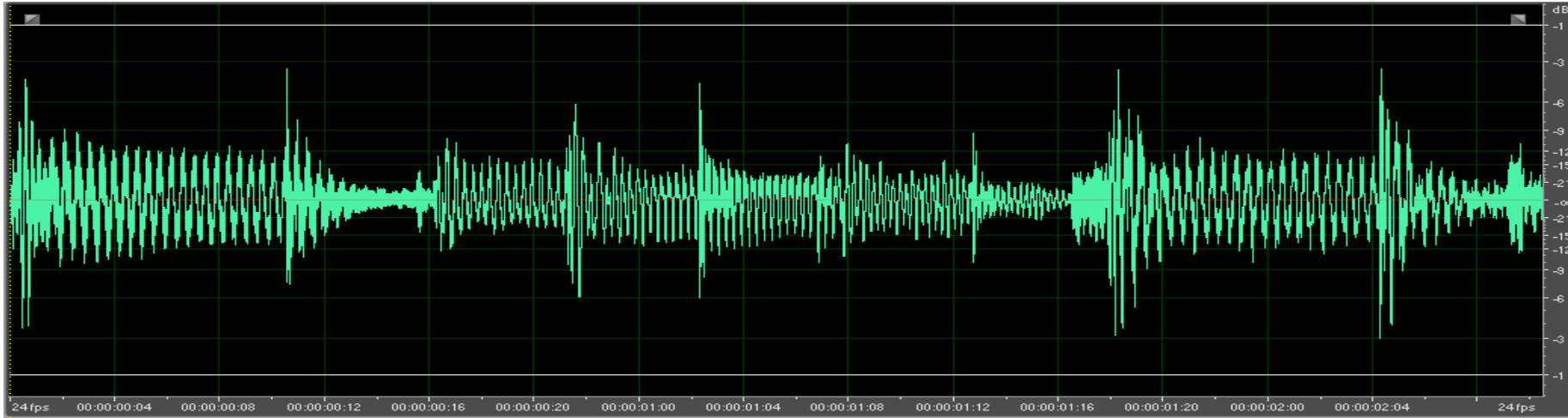


6M bytes with raw image format  
(without compression)

# JPEG Image Compression



# Audio Signal Processing

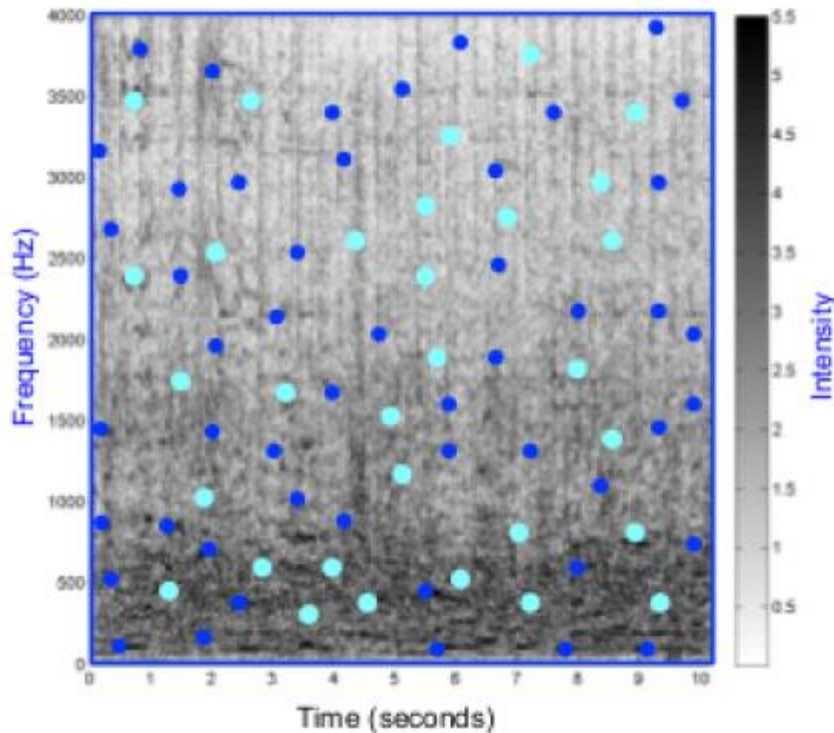


- Audio compression
- Noise reduction
- Frequency-domain processing



# Audio Recognition/Matching

Shazam audio fingerprints:



## Steps:

1. Spectrogram
2. Peaks / differing peaks

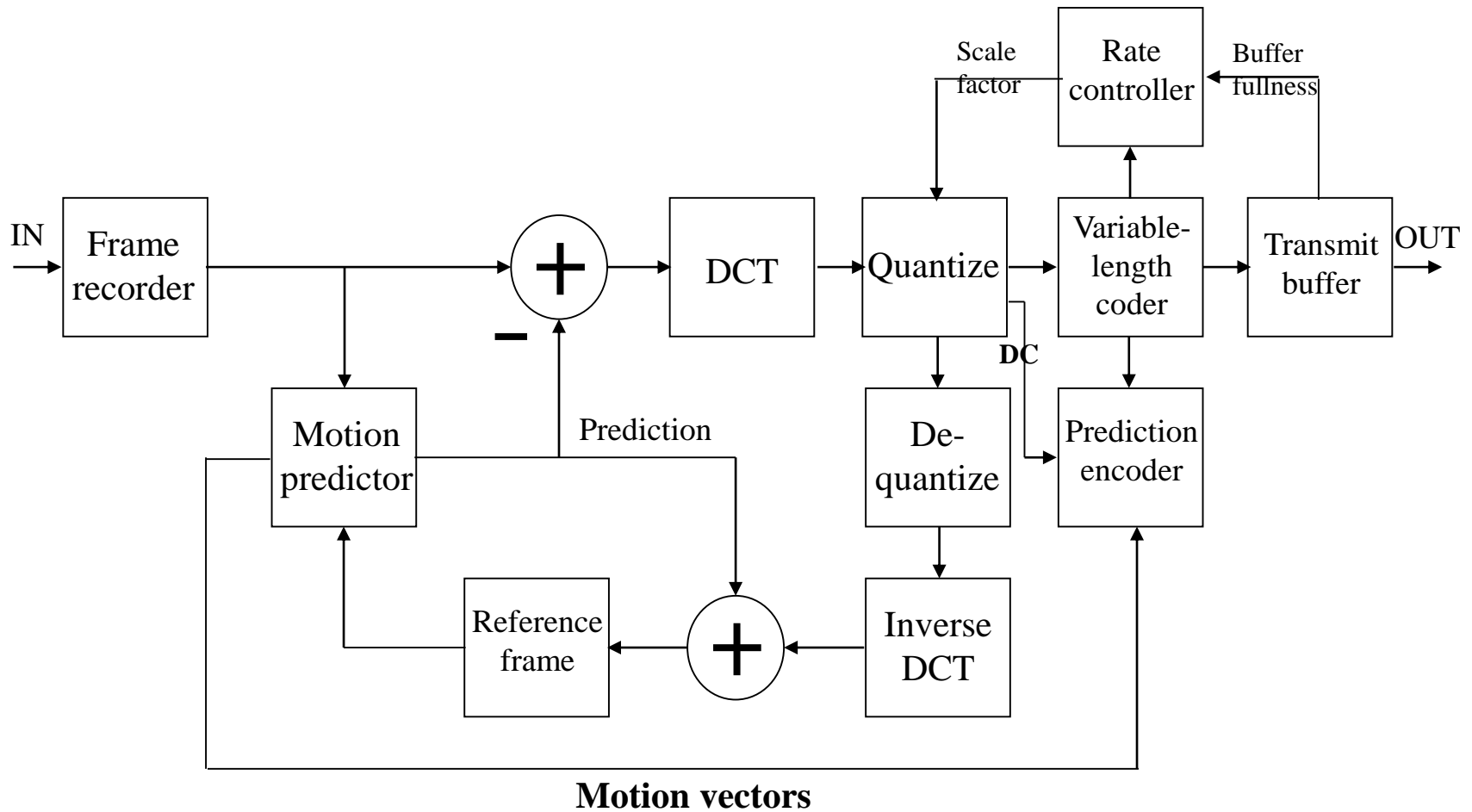
## Robustness:

- Noise, reverb, room acoustics, equalization
- Audio codec
- Superposition of other audio sources

<http://www.ee.columbia.edu/~dpwe/papers/Wang03-shazam.pdf>



# Video Compression



MPEG Video Encoder

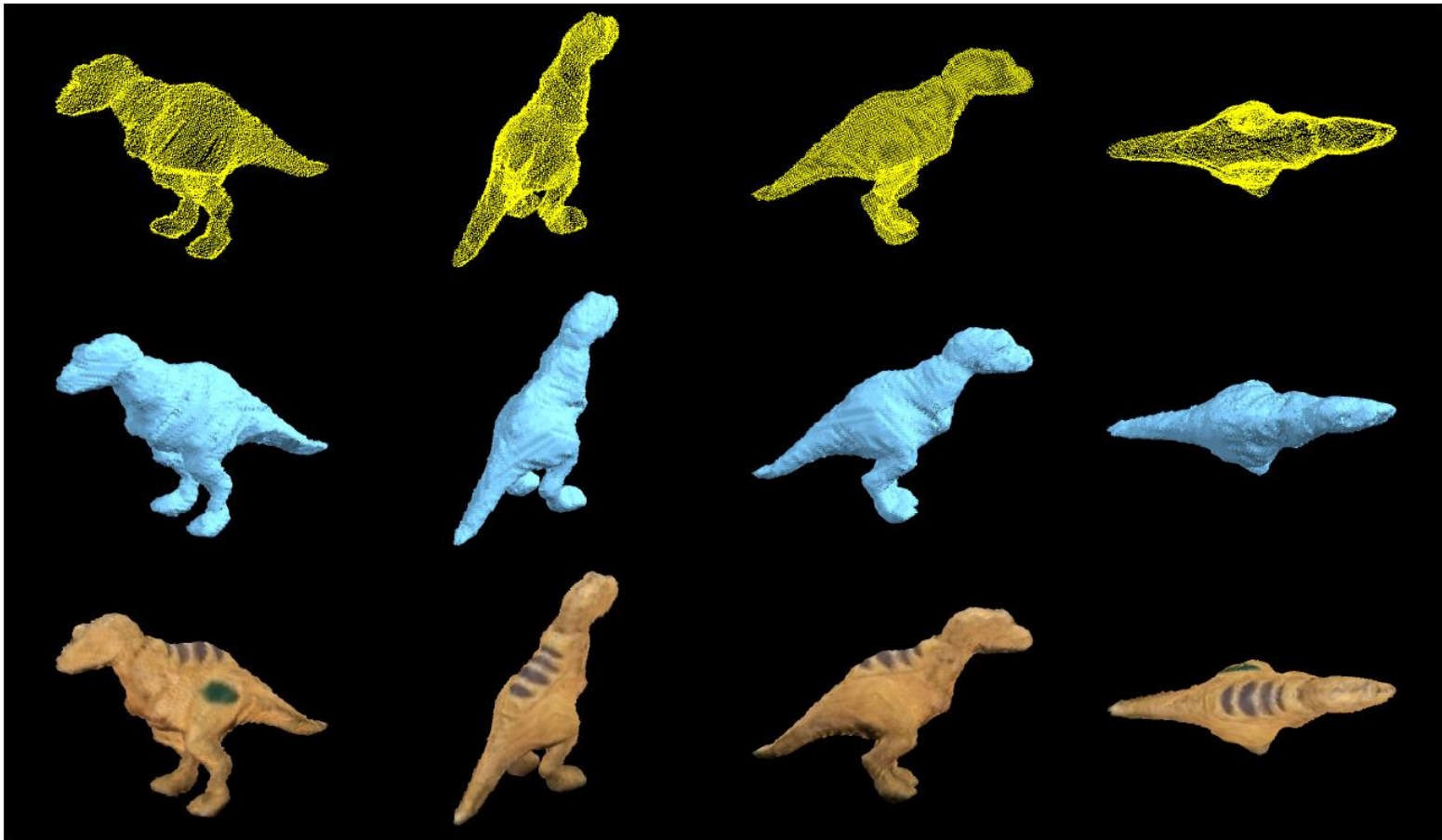
# Video Stabilization



Adopted from:  
<http://public.hronopik.de/vidstab/features.php?lang=en>

# 3D Computer Graphics

- 3D Modeling
- Image Rendering



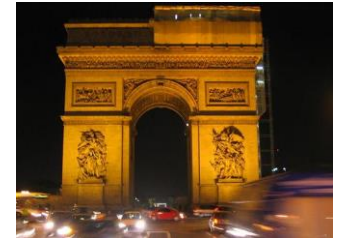
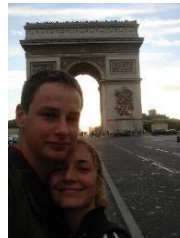
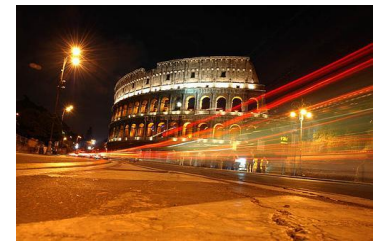


# Machine Learning for Multimedia Analysis

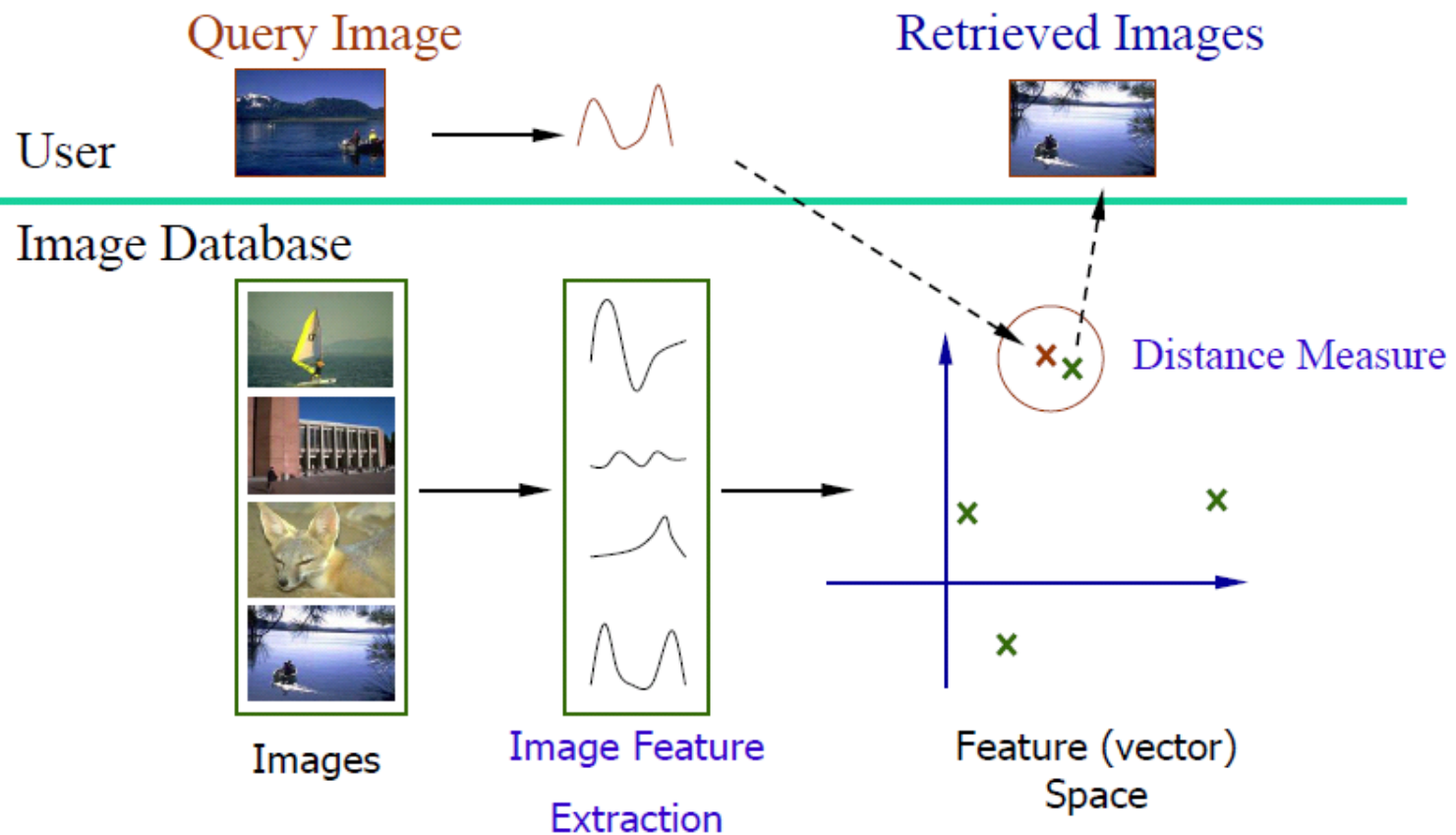
Query image



Ranking list



# Content-Based Image Retrieval (CBIR) from Image Database

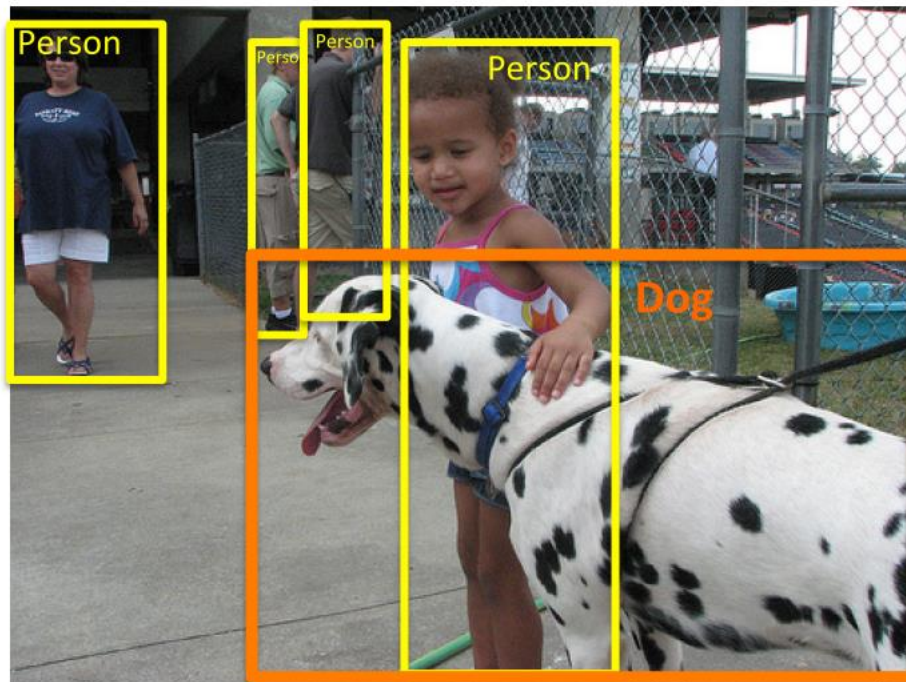


# IMAGENET Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC)

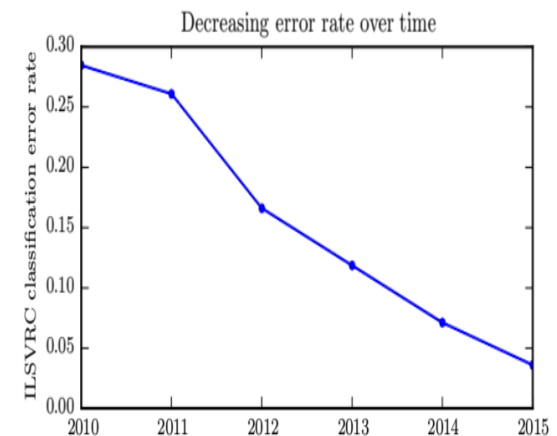
200 object classes  
1000 object classes

456,567 images  
1,431,167 images

DET  
CLS-LOC



Dramatic  
improvement  
thanks to Deep  
Learning

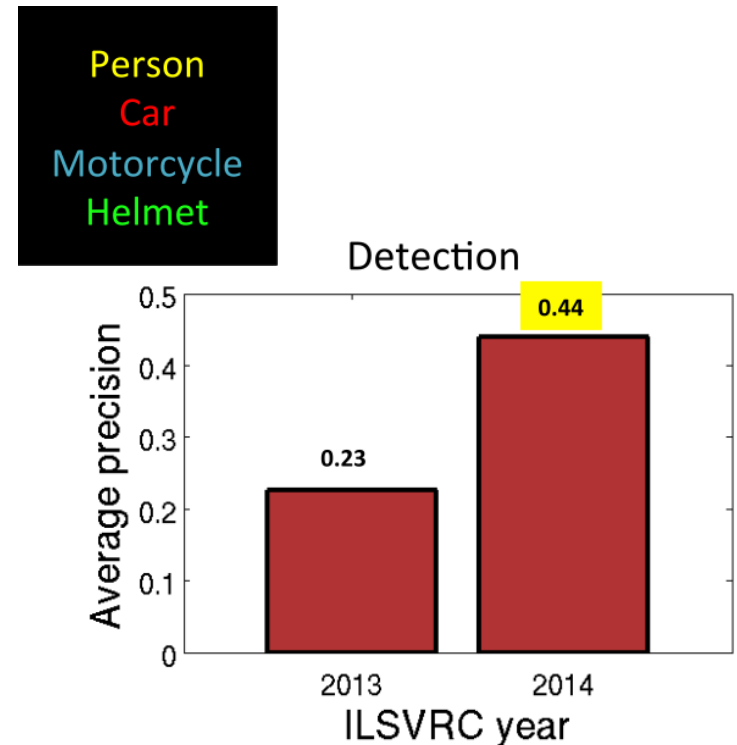
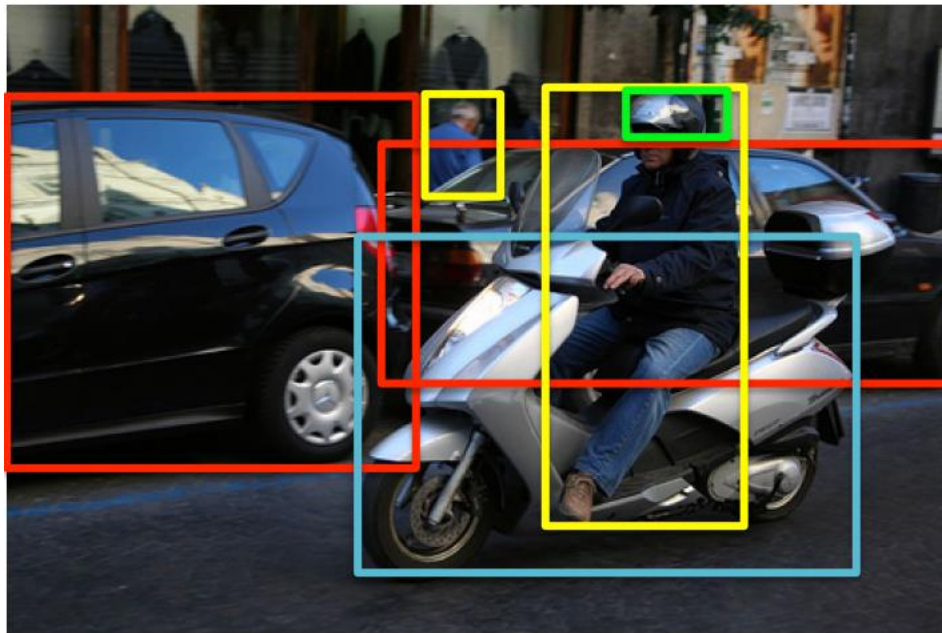


<http://image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/>



# ILSVRC Object Detection Task

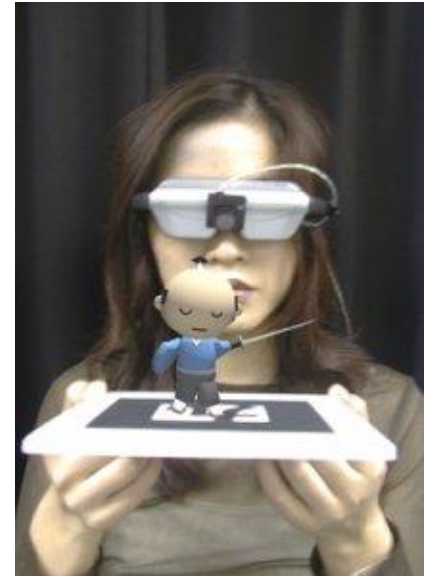
Fully annotated 200 object classes across 121,931 images



Allows evaluation of generic object detection in cluttered scenes

# Augmented Reality (AR)

- A combination of
  - a real scene viewed by a user and
  - a virtual scene/object generated by a computer that augments the scene with additional information.
- Usually require 3D models for the virtual object as well as precise 3D pose estimation of the real scene.



# Virtual Reality (VR)

- Inducing targeted behavior in an organism by using artificial sensory stimulation, while the organism has little or no awareness of the interference.



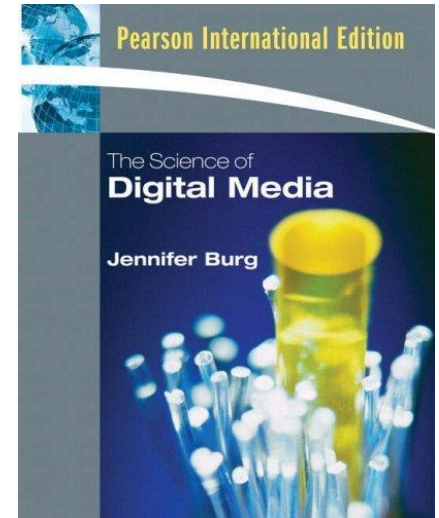
The user, wearing a VR headset, flaps his wings while flying over virtual San Francisco, while a motion platform and fan provide additional sensory stimulation. The figure on the right shows the stimulus presented to each eye.

# References

**The Science of Digital Media**

**Jennifer Burg**

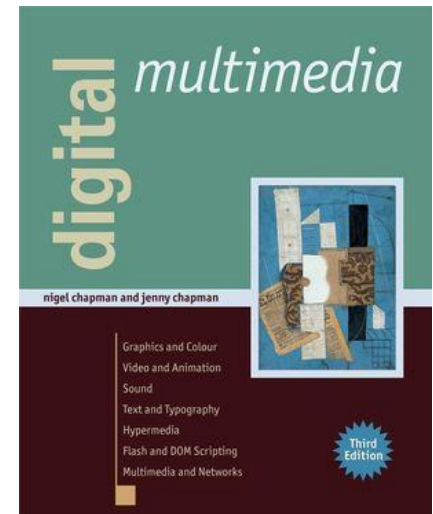
**Pearson Prentice Hall, 2010**



**Digital Multimedia, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition**

**Nigel Chapman and Jenny Chapman**

**Wiley, 2009.**



# Prerequisites

- Linear Algebra
- Probability
- Basic programming skills

# Grading

Midterm Exam. (April 28)	30%
Homeworks (4)	40%
Final Project	20%
Quizzes	5%
Class Participation	5%



# Homework Policy

- Homeworks will involve programming assignments (in Matlab, C, or C++).
- Discussion of homework is encouraged, but you have to write your own. Copying is **strictly** prohibited.
- Homework should be submitted before the announced due time. Scores of late homeworks will be reduced by 20% per day.

# Final Project

- Each student is required to do a final project of a topic from a list of suggested topics.
- You can form a team of 2-3 students to do the final project.

# Course Webpage

- <http://cv.cs.nthu.edu.tw/courses.php>
- Important information and course slides will be posted on the NTHU iLMS system.
- Questions and discussions for this course are encouraged to post on the iLMS system.

# Class Participation

- Class attendance is required and treated as the basic requirement for class participation.
- Asking questions is strongly encouraged.
- There will be a couple of quizzes in class during the semester.

# CS 3570 Classroom Rule

- No eating is permitted.
- No sleeping during the class.
- Disturbance to others in class should be minimized.
- Cell phone should be turned off during the class.