

ABSTRACT

CODING AND DECODING VIDEO SIGNALS

Video signals are coded (102) at a first relatively low frame rate. One or more portions of the image area,
5 for example the mouth of a person speaker; recognised by feature extractor 106, are coded (110) at a higher frame rate.

Preferably the second coding operates by resolving the pixel values of the image portion - considered as a vector
10 - relative to a set of orthogonal reference vectors (stored in 112) to produce coefficients which are then transmitted.

Preferably, the feature extractor 106 normalises the image portion as regards scaling, position and rotation and sends data on these parameters as side information.

15 (Fig 1)