

# Fast Texture Compression using Image Segmentation

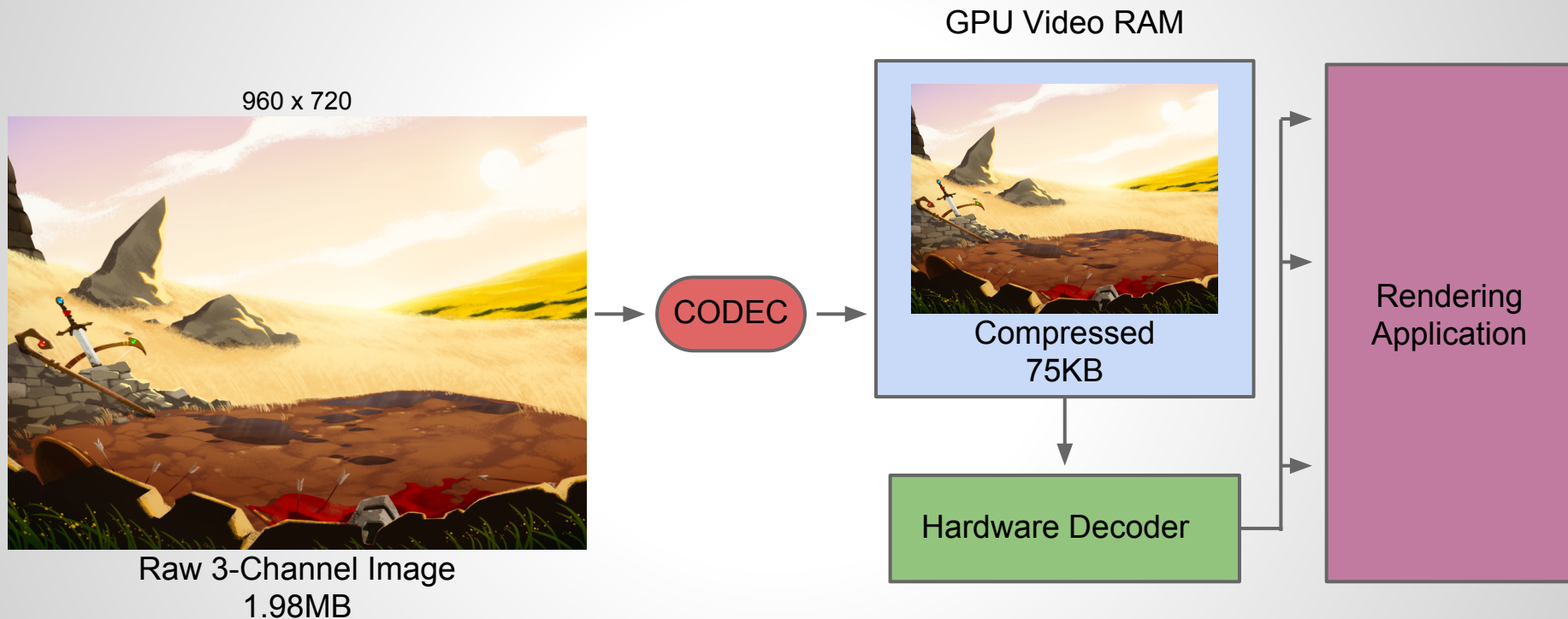
Pavel Krajcevski

Dinesh Manocha

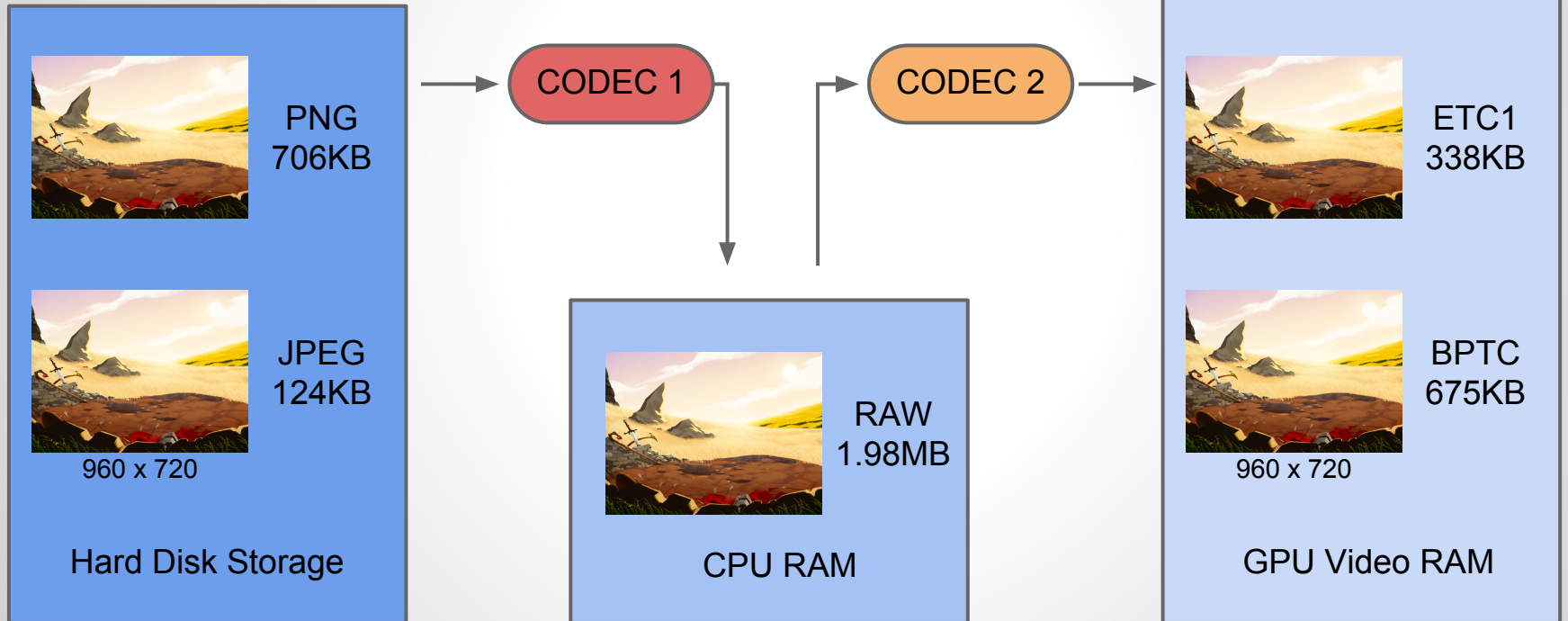


THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* NORTH CAROLINA  
*at* CHAPEL HILL

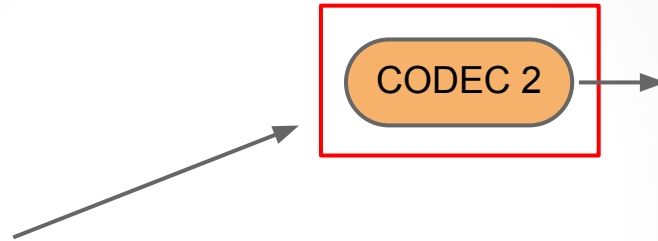
# Texture Compression



# Image Compression






# Problem: Slow Codecs



This step is really slow!

A vertical light blue box representing GPU Video RAM. It contains three texture images of a landscape scene. To the right of each image is the codec name and its size. At the bottom of the box, the resolution "960 x 720" and the label "GPU Video RAM" are displayed.

	ASTC 75KB
	ETC1 338KB
	BPTC 675KB

960 x 720

GPU Video RAM

# Just do it offline



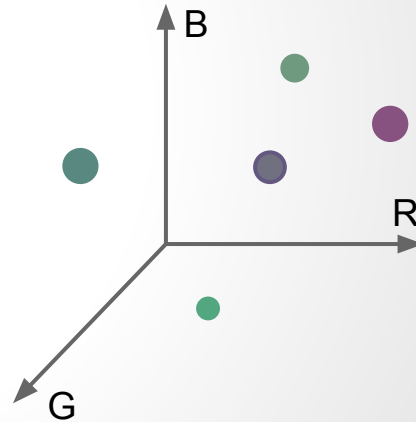
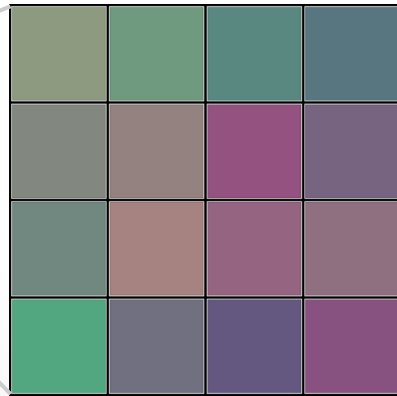
# So why make it fast?

- Faster iteration for content creation
- Opens up on-the-fly compression applications:
  - Vector graphics
  - Framebuffer Operations
  - etc...

# **Overview: Block Compression**

# Block Compression

Consider 4x4 blocks of pixels

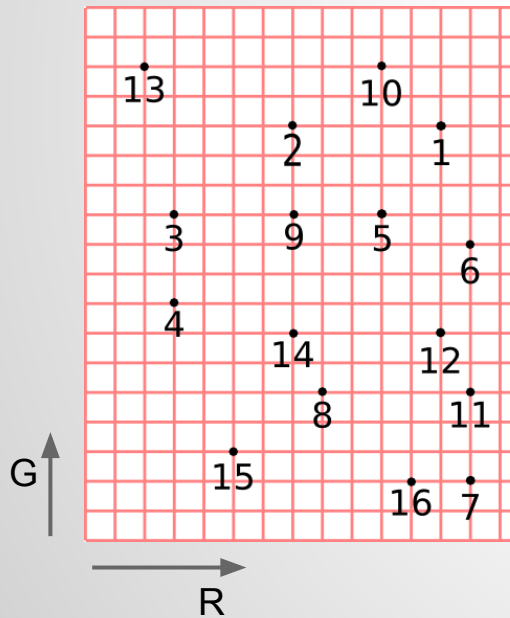


DXT: [lourcha et al. '99] BPTC: [Donovan et al. '10] ASTC: [Nystad et al. '12]

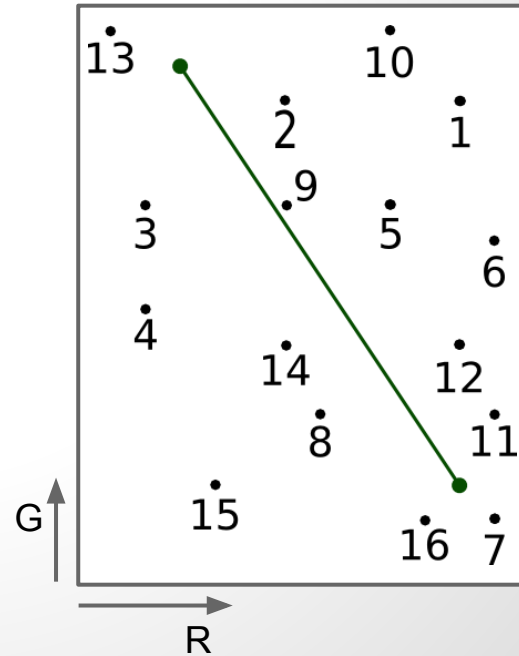
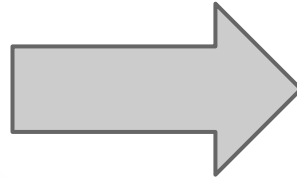


# Block Compression

Approximate point set by a line in this space

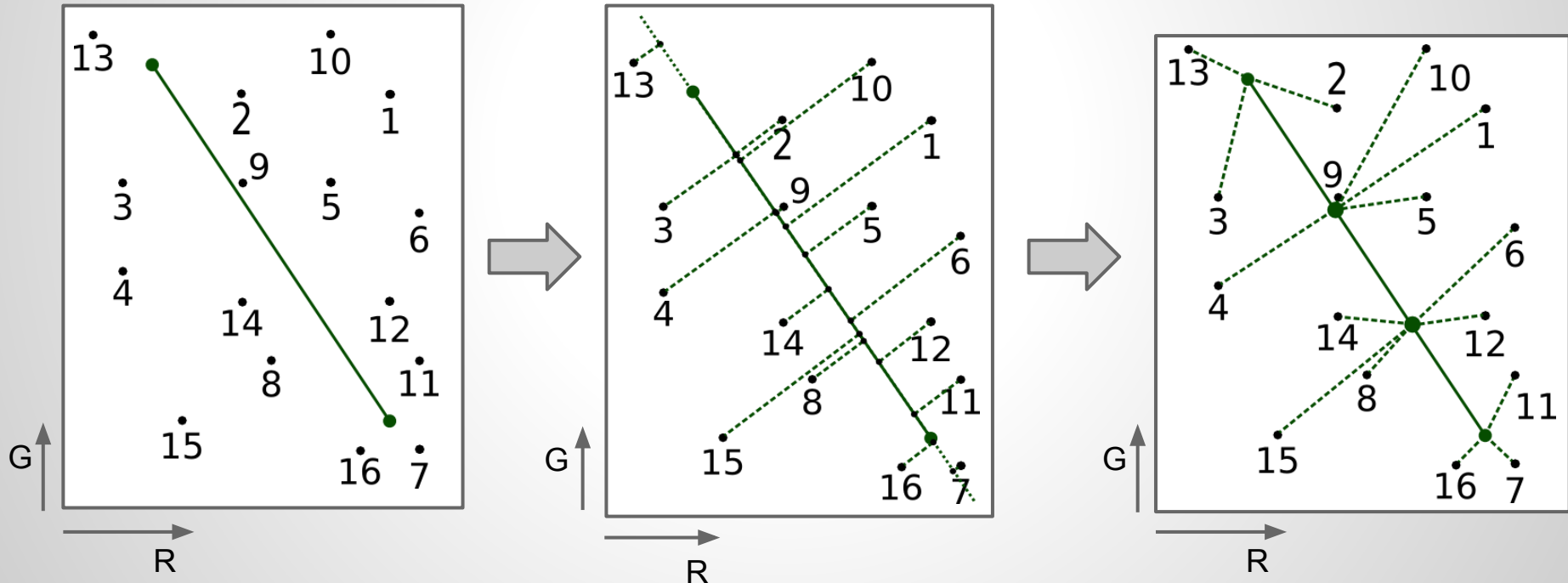


4x4 Pixel Block  
16 Total Pixels



# Block Compression

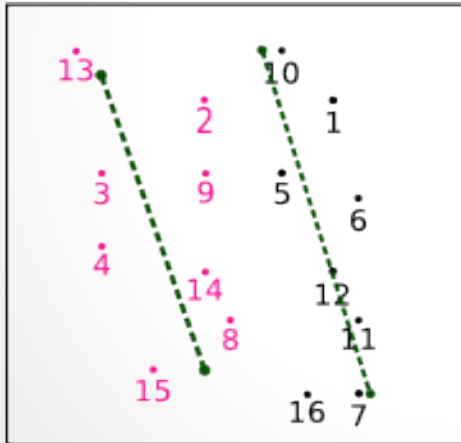
For each pixel, just save an interpolation value



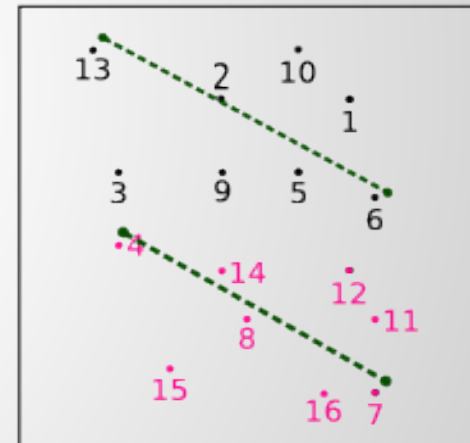
# Partitioning

Use different segments for disjoint subsets

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

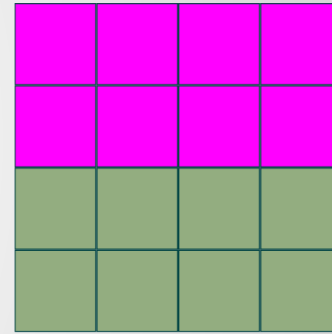
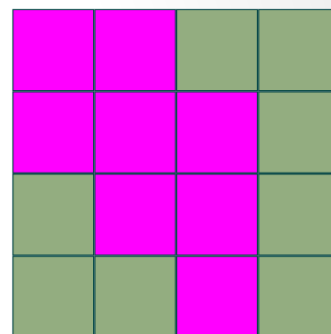
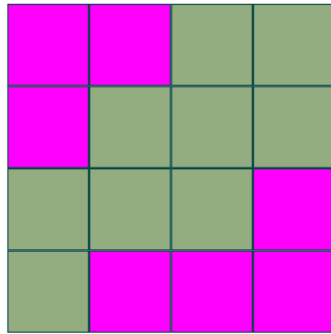
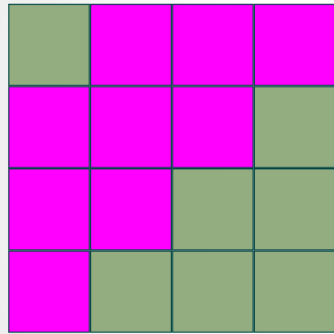
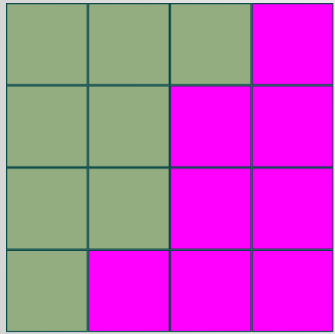


1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16



# Limited Partitioning

To save bits: select from predefined set



BPTC 4x4  
128 unique

ASTC 12x12  
3123 unique

**Problem:**  
**How do we select the proper  
partition?**

# Solution 1: Approximate

1. Sort the partitionings based on a rough estimate of the compression error
2. Only consider the best few partitions for compression

Used by most BPTC compressors:

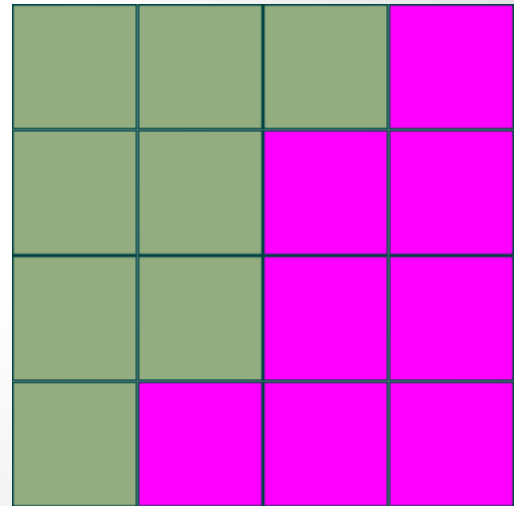
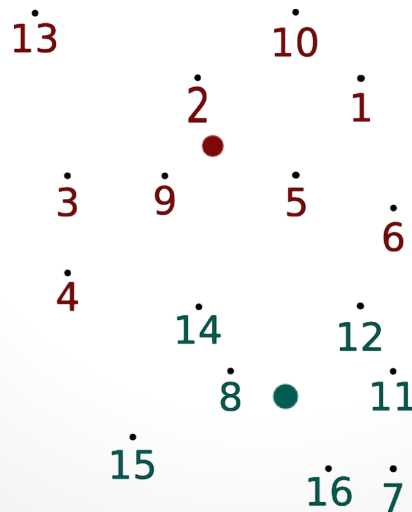
[Donovan '10] [Krajcevski et al. '13]

[Dufresne '13]

# Solution 2: Estimate best shape

Use k-means [Nystad et al. '12]

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16



# What is our metric?

The number of pixels different:

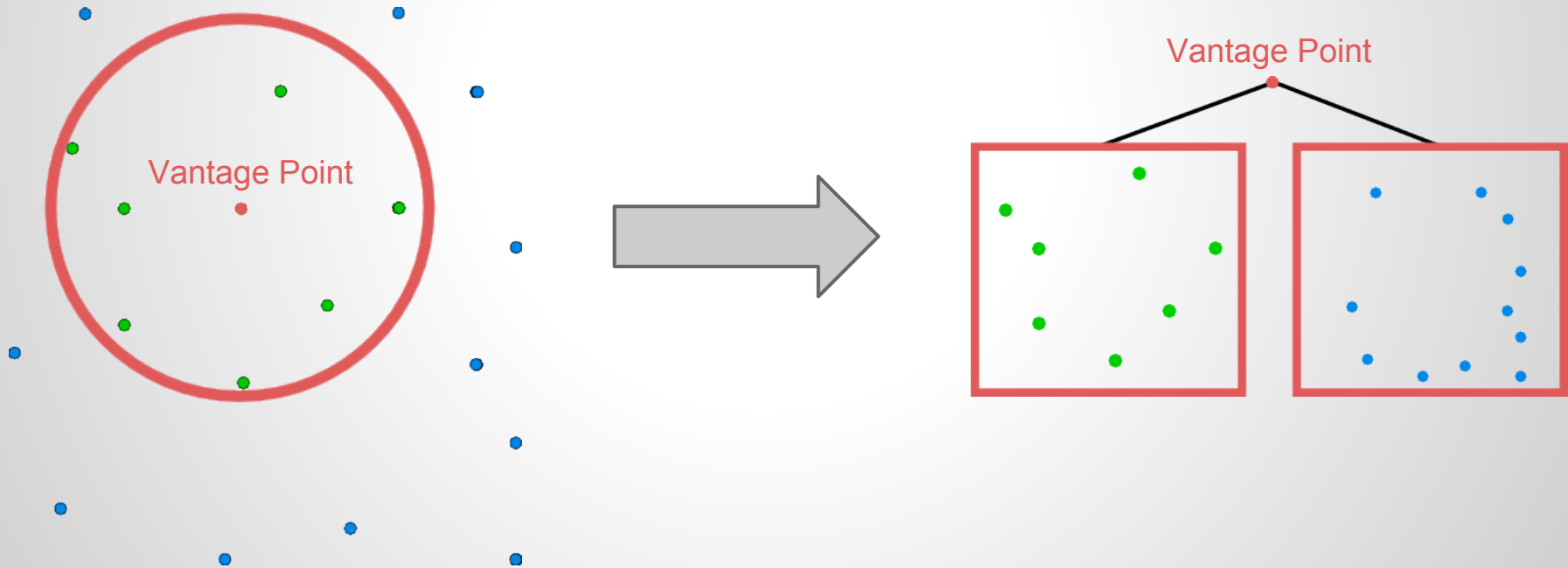
$$d\left( \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \hline 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ \hline \end{array} , \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \text{green} & \text{green} & \text{green} & \text{magenta} \\ \hline \text{green} & \text{green} & \text{magenta} & \text{magenta} \\ \hline \text{green} & \text{green} & \text{magenta} & \text{magenta} \\ \hline \text{green} & \text{magenta} & \text{magenta} & \text{magenta} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \hline 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the Hamming distance between two 4x4 grids. The first grid contains numbers 1-16. The second grid has green and magenta pixels. The result grid shows the differences: pixel 4 is red, pixel 6 is black, and pixel 10 is black. A large '1' is overlaid on the result grid, indicating the total number of differences.



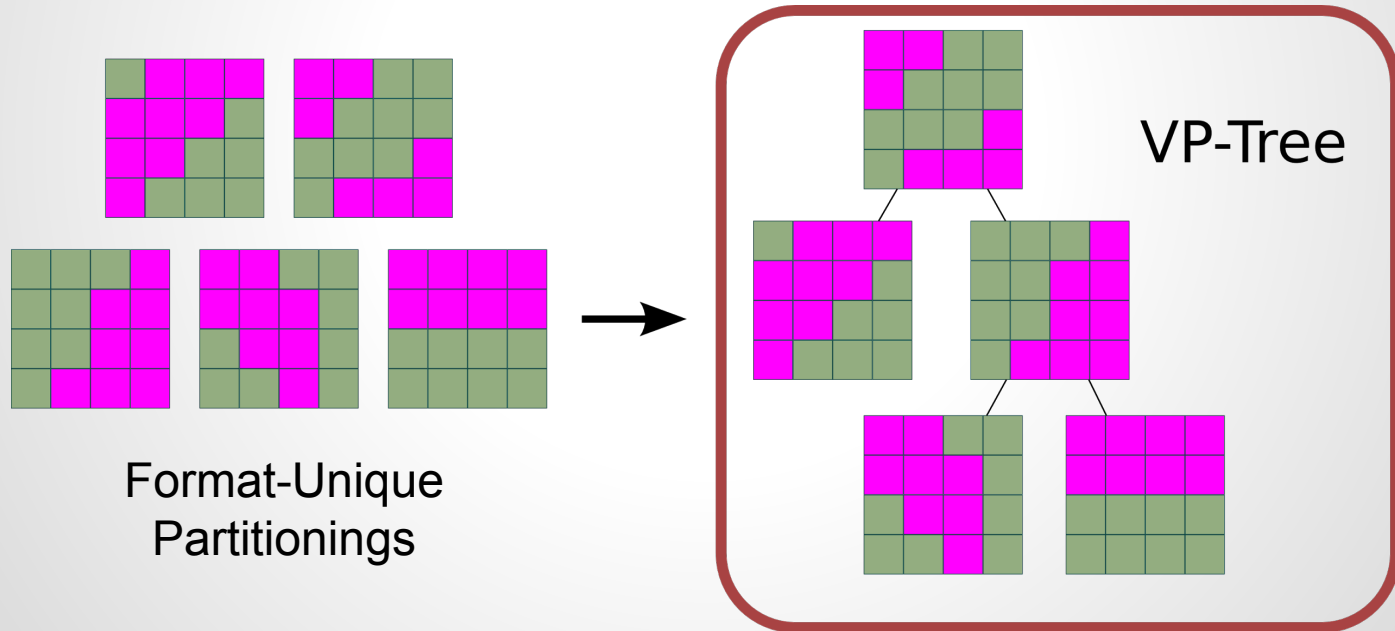
# Acceleration Structure

Vantage Point Tree (VP-Tree) [Uhlmann '91]



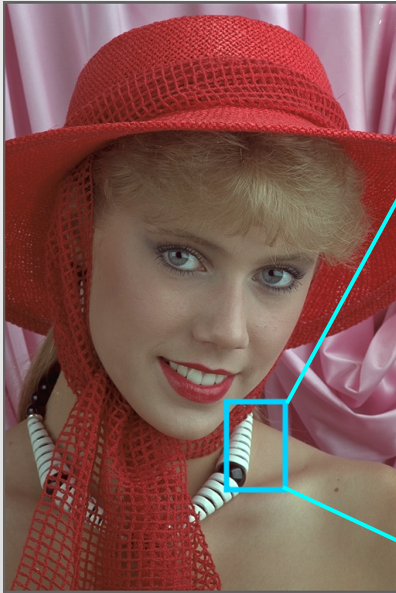
# Our Method: Preprocessing

Organize existing partitionings into a VP-Tree:



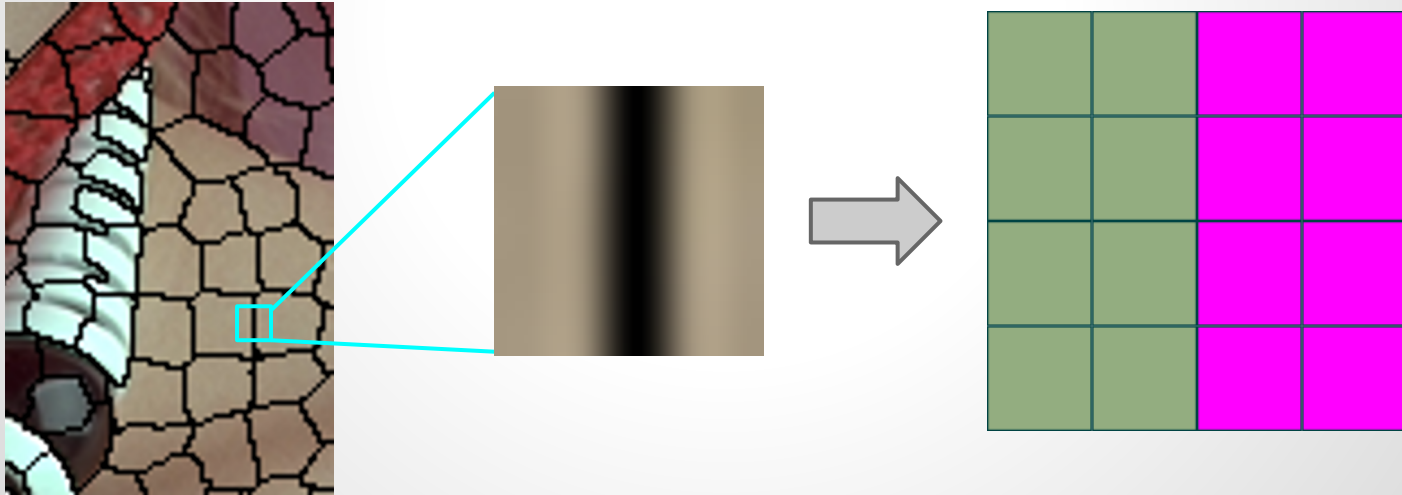
# Our Method: Image Segmentation

Step one: Compute a segmentation



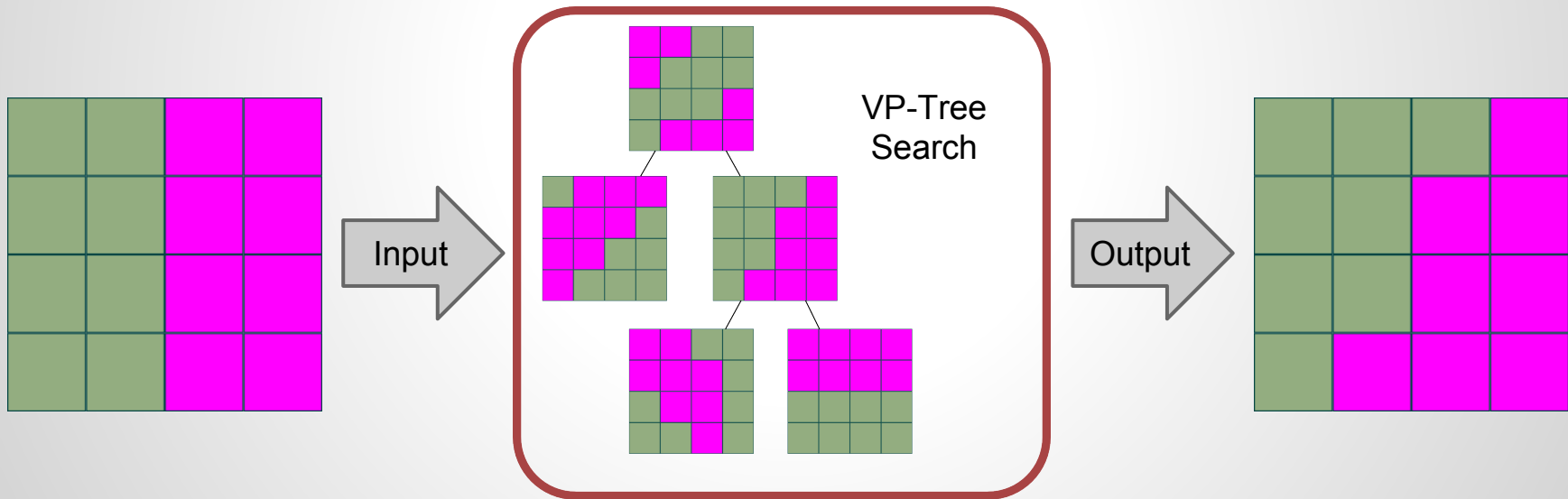
# Our Method: Extract Partitioning

Calculate partitioning from segmentation boundaries



# Our Method: Lookup Partition

Find the best partition from the VP-Tree



# Results

# Performance



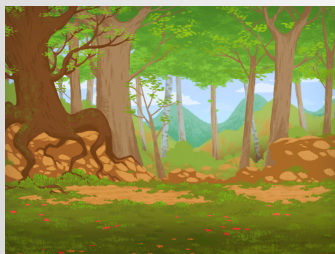
brick  
256x256



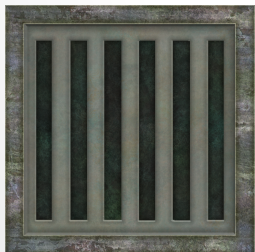
satellite  
256x256



pebbles  
1024x1024

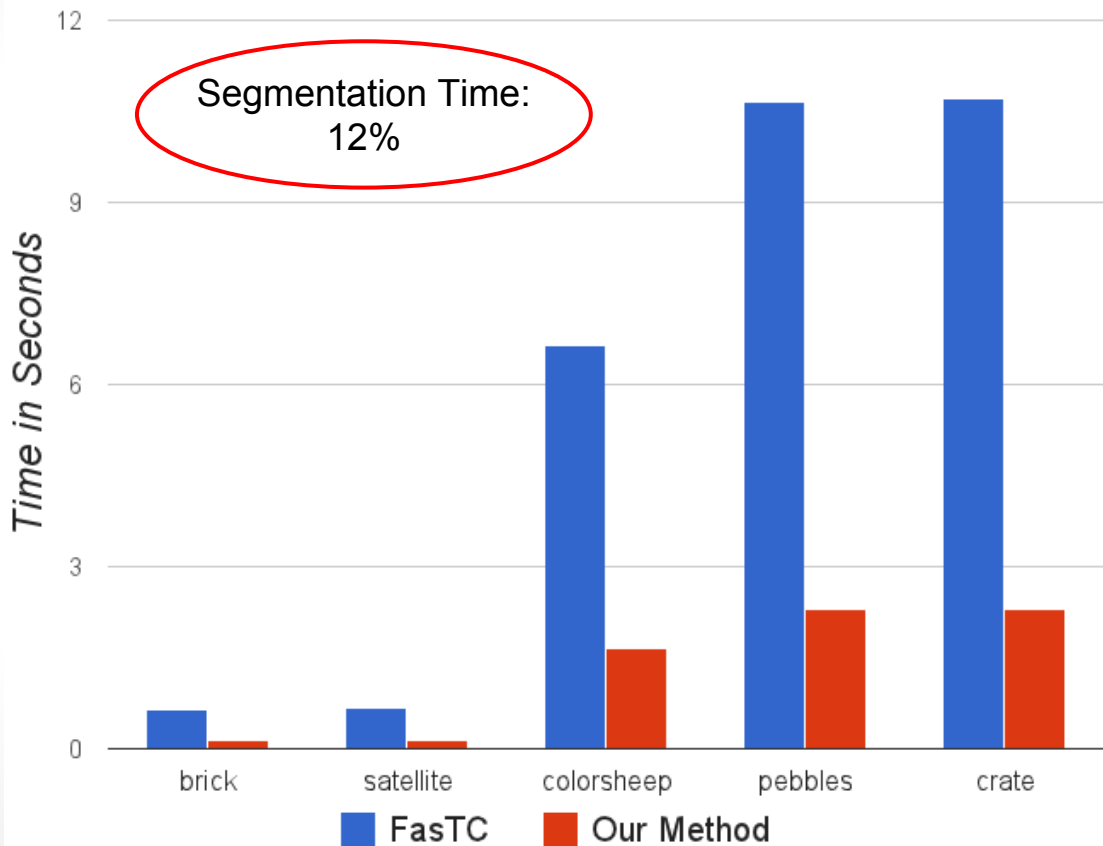


colorsheep  
960x720

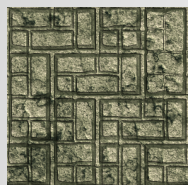


crate  
1024x1024

## Compression Time (Lower is Better)



# Compression Quality



brick  
256x256



satellite  
256x256



pebbles  
1024x1024

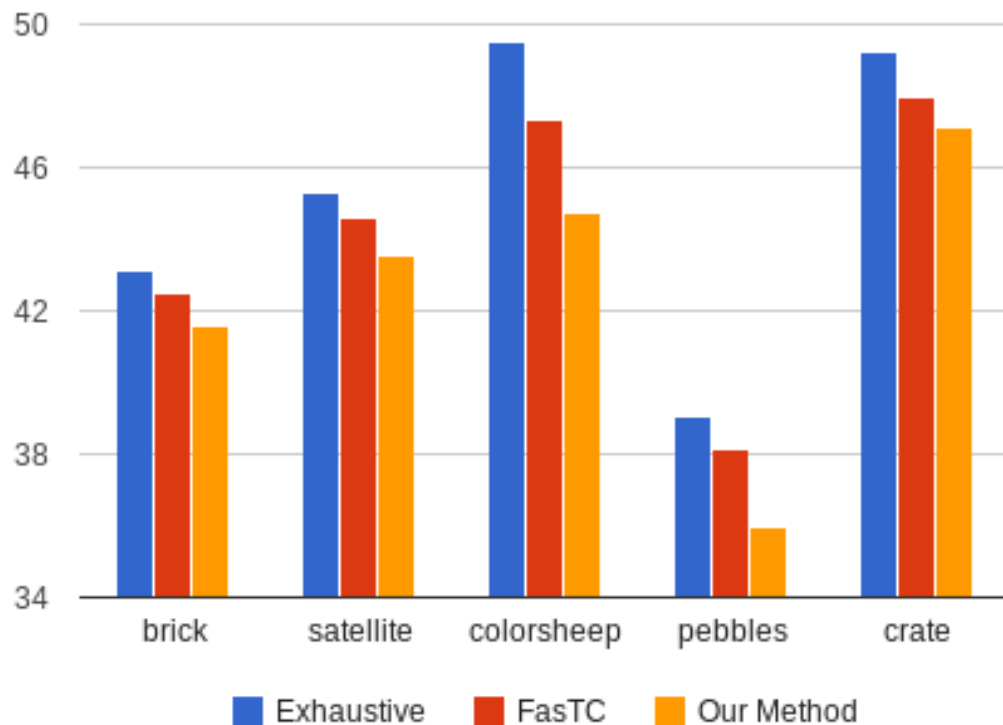


colorsheep  
960x720



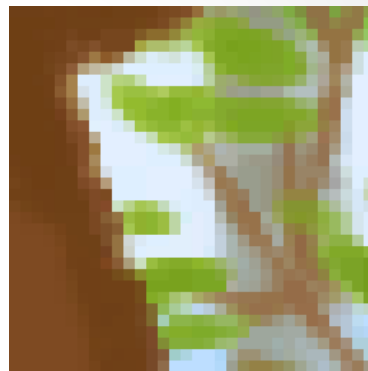
crate  
1024x1024

## Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (Higher is Better)

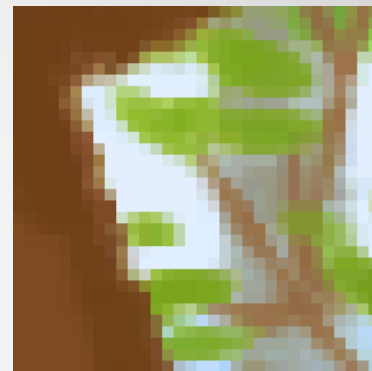




# Compression Quality



Exhaustive



FastTC



Our Method

# Limitations

# Limitations

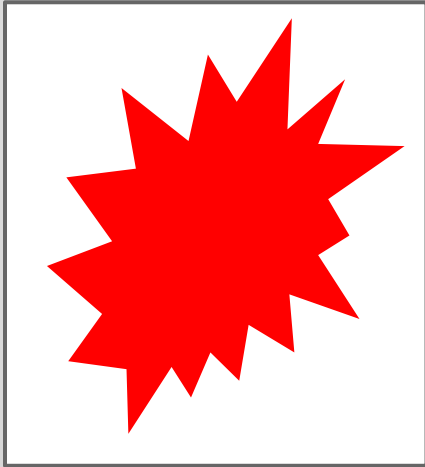
Metric isn't perfect - ideally these should match

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

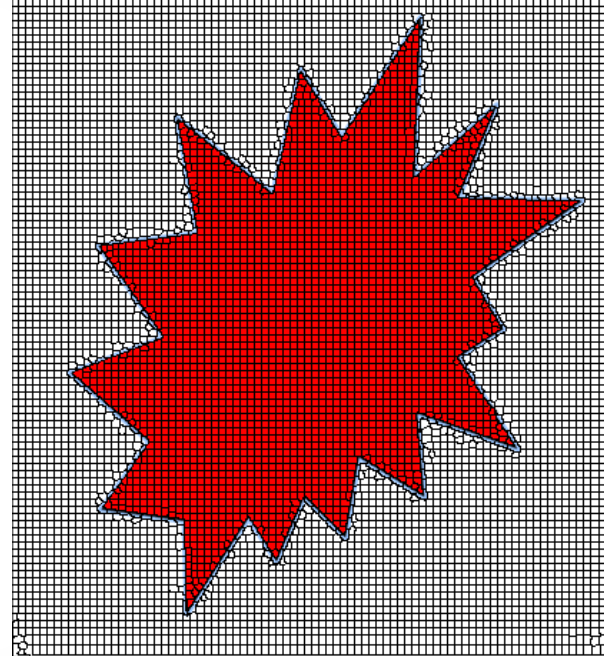



# Limitations

Segmentation isn't perfect



This should have two segments.

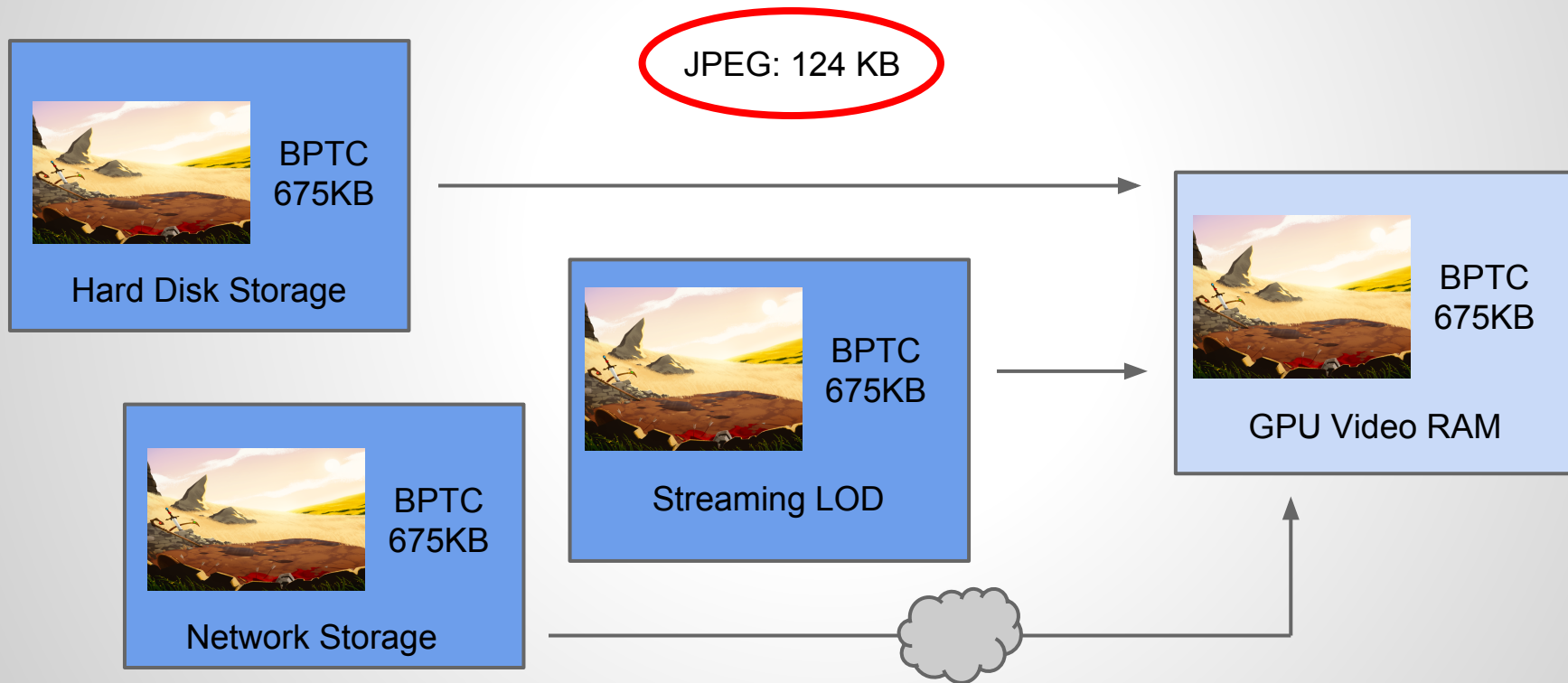


# Limitations

Bits spent on partitionings can be better spent on compression parameters

# **Future Work**

# Future Work



# Future Work

Segmentation reduces entropy



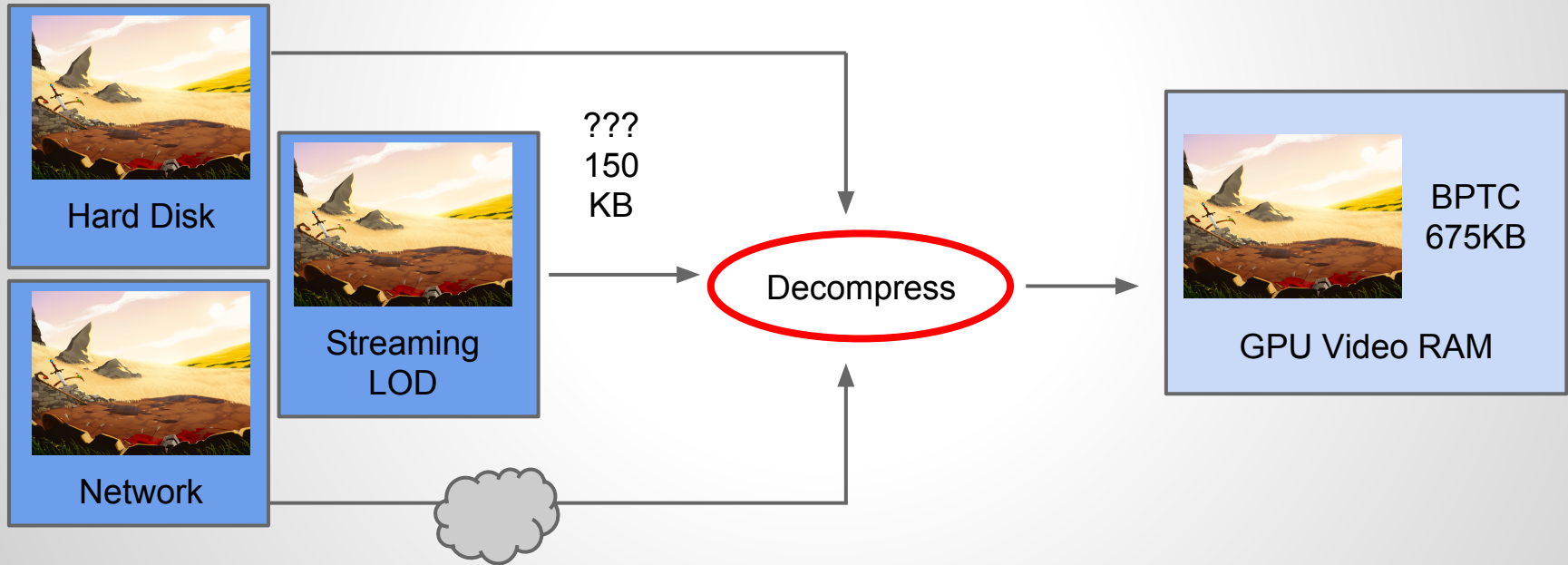
PNG: 63.3 KB



PNG: 4 KB



# Future Work



# Acknowledgements

- HPG Reviewers (Thank you!)
- ARO, NSF, and Intel for their support.

**Questions?**