

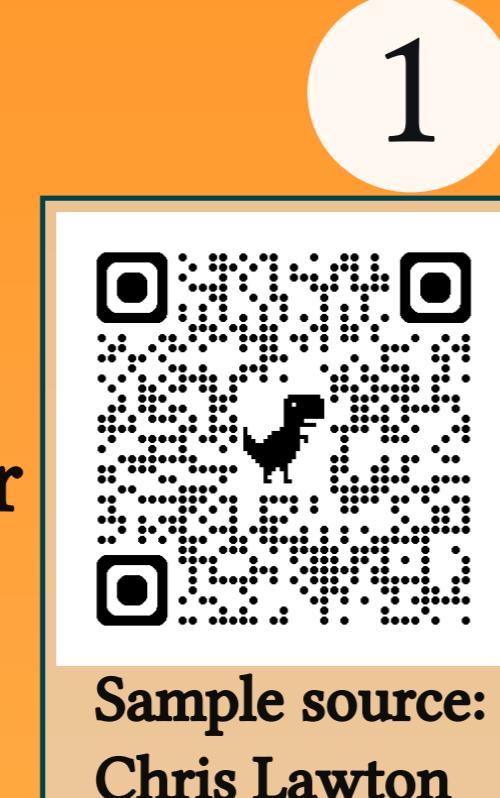
Assessing Learned Models for Phase-only Hologram Compression

Zicong Peng¹, Yicheng Zhan¹, Josef Spjut², Kaan Akşit¹

¹University College London, ²NVIDIA

Problem

Unlike natural images, holograms contain **high-frequency content**, which presents unique challenges for **compression and reconstruction**, leading to degraded image quality.



Aims

Whether learned models can **effectively compress phase-only holograms** and contribute to improved storage and transmission efficiency.

Related Work

Vanilla MLP

Foundational **INR** to image compression.

SIREN

Effective tool to represent complex natural signals and their derivatives.

FilmSIREN

Conditioned **SIREN** to accelerate training and mitigate computational complexity.

TAESD

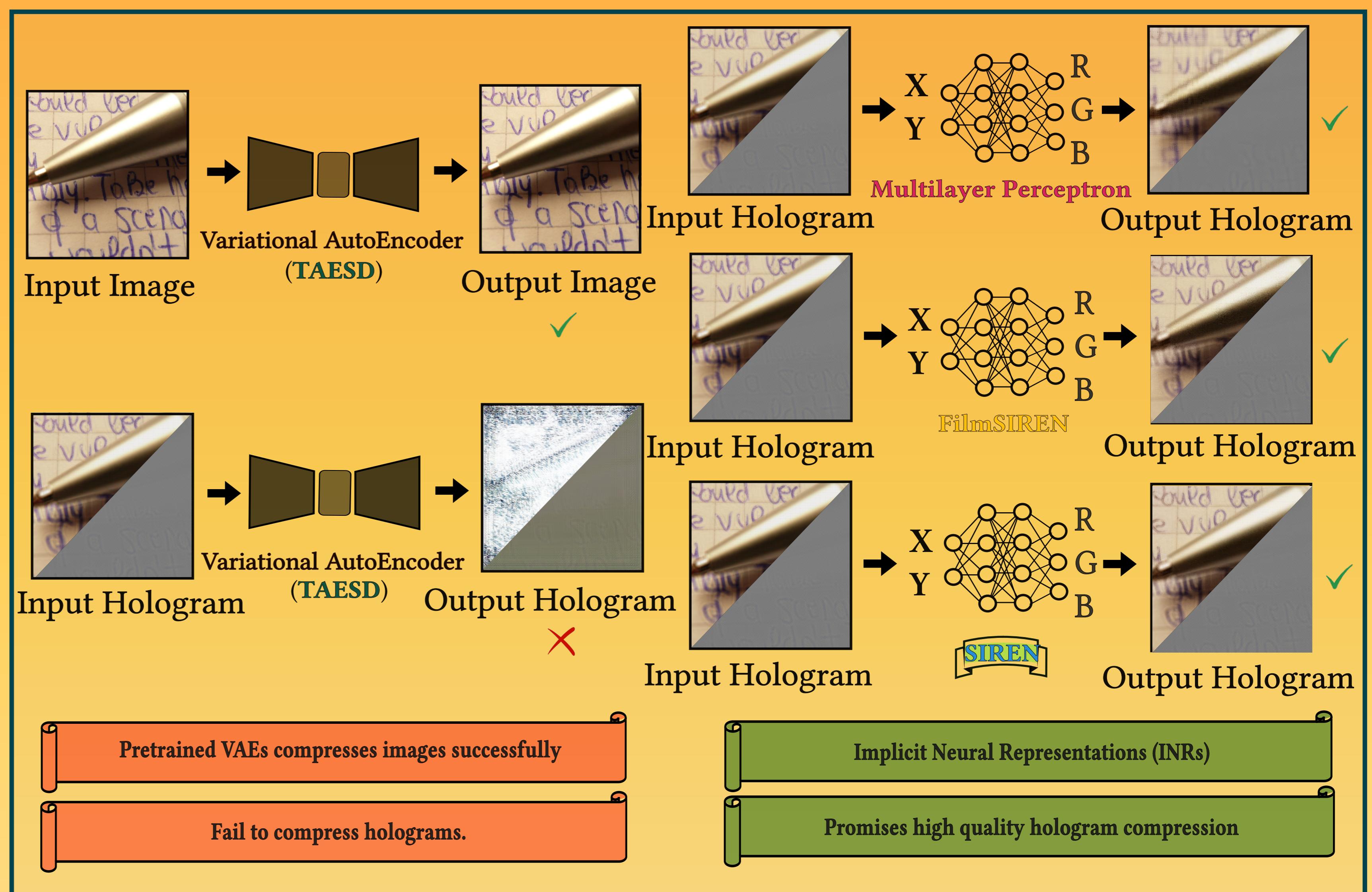
A tiny distilled version of Stable Diffusion's **VAE**, turns full-size images into latent and the decoder then generates new full-size images.

References

- [1] Ollin Boer Bohan. 2023. Tiny Autoencoder for Stable Diffusion. <https://github.com/madebyollin/taesd>. Accessed: June 2025.
- [2] Eric R Chan, Marco Monteiro, Petr Kellnhofer, Jiajun Wu, and Gordon Wetzstein. 2021. pi-gan: Periodic implicit generative adversarial networks for 3d-aware image synthesis. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 5799–5809. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR46437.2021.00574>
- [3] Koray Kavaklı, Liang Shi, Hakan Urey, Wojciech Matusik, and Kaan Akşit. 2023. Multi-color Holograms Improve Brightness in Holographic Displays. In SIGGRAPH ASIA 2023 Conference Papers (Sydney, NSW, Australia) (SA '23). Article 20, 11 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3610548.3618135>
- [4] Vincent Sitzmann, Julien Martel, Alexander Bergman, David Lindell, and Gordon Wetzstein. 2020. Implicit neural representations with periodic activation functions. Advances in neural information processing systems 33 (2020), 7462–7473. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2006.09661>
- [5] Yujie Wang, Praneeth Chakravarthula, Qi Sun, and Baoquan Chen. 2022. Joint neural phase retrieval and compression for energy-and computation-efficient holography on the edge. ACM Transactions on Graphics 41, 4 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3528223.3530070>
- [6] Chuanjun Zheng, Yicheng Zhan, Liang Shi, Ozan Cakmakci, and Kaan Akşit. 2024. Focal Surface Holographic Light Transport using Learned Spatially Adaptive Convolutions. In SIGGRAPH Asia 2024 Technical Communications (SA Technical Communications '24) (Tokyo, Japan) (SA '24). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3681758.3697989>

Method

- (1) Split phase-only holograms ($3 \times 512 \times 512$) into high-frequency-focused patches (e.g., $3 \times 64 \times 64$);
- (2) Train specialized **INRs** (**MLP/SIREN/FilmSIREN**) per patch with weight inheritance to ensure consistency and input the holograms into the **VAE** (**TAESD**) to obtain its decoded version for comparison;
- (3) Reconstruct full hologram, **INR** achieved 40% compression Visualized in below where **VAE** fail.



Result

SIREN achieves peak performance at $3 \times 64 \times 64$ patch size: PSNR is 42.29 dB with compression ratio of 40%.

Comparison

Three **INRs** (**MLP/SIREN/FilmSIREN**) method can effectively compress hologram at compression ratio of 40%, and significantly outperform **TAESD** which fails to compress.

Limitations

Degrades ~5 dB at larger patches (160×160). The 40 min/hologram training is slower than conventional encoders.

Future work

Explore state-of-the-art models and adaptive patch sizing to balance throughput and quality.

Table 1: Patch based hologram quality comparison between **vanilla MLP**, **FilmSIREN**, and **SIREN**.

vanilla MLP			
Patch size	PSNR ± Std.	Params	Comp. Ratio
$3 \times 64 \times 64$	40.06 ± 2.73	5,059	41%
$3 \times 96 \times 96$	41.50 ± 2.91	11,139	40%
$3 \times 128 \times 128$	39.88 ± 2.05	19,459	40%
$3 \times 160 \times 160$	40.71 ± 1.89	31,939	41%

FilmSIREN			
Patch size	PSNR ± Std.	Params	Comp. Ratio
$3 \times 64 \times 64$	40.92 ± 2.91	4,869	40%
$3 \times 96 \times 96$	40.68 ± 2.58	10,755	39%
$3 \times 128 \times 128$	39.70 ± 3.18	19,137	39%
$3 \times 160 \times 160$	35.48 ± 2.93	30,357	40%

SIREN			
Patch size	PSNR ± Std.	Params	Comp. Ratio
$3 \times 64 \times 64$	42.29 ± 2.45	4,899	40%
$3 \times 96 \times 96$	40.83 ± 2.63	11,171	40%
$3 \times 128 \times 128$	39.32 ± 3.08	19,491	40%
$3 \times 160 \times 160$	37.51 ± 4.88	31,971	41%

Webpage

