Graphics Compression

By Timothy Southwick

Why?

- Space
- Hardware limits
- Network limits

General Techniques

- Reduce
- Reuse
- Recycle

Reduce

- Noise
- Excess data

Reuse

- Palettes
- Sprites
- Time

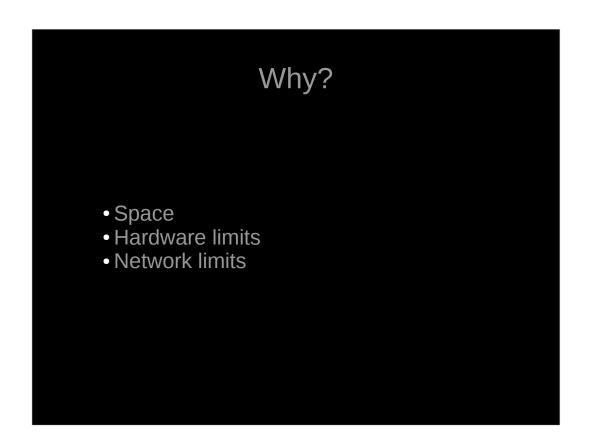
Recycle

Use existing methods

Questions?

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- * graphics compression mainly focusing on older hardware
- * briefly touch on video compression

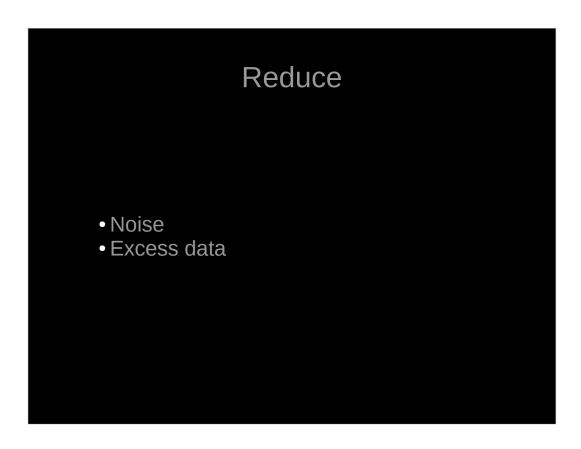


* space

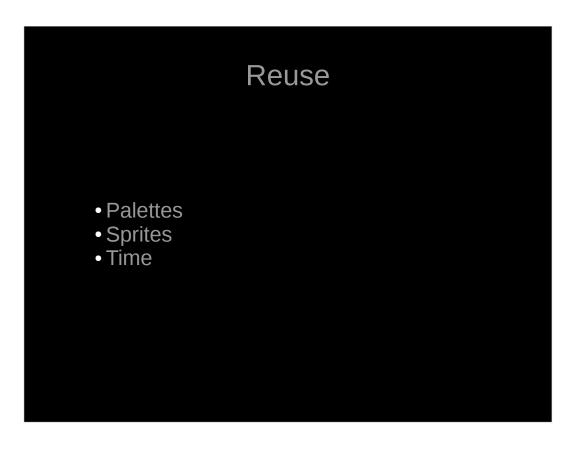
- computers/consoles of the 80's couldn't directly store every pixel on their screen in full color
- memory had to contain graphics, sound, and code
- * processing power
- some systems used CPU's to handle graphics instead of dedicated hardware, like early Atari systems
- early 3D with wireframe or polygonal graphics
- * internet speed
- modern internet speeds cannot handle 1080p30 without compression (24bpp,raw image)

General Techniques • Reduce • Reuse • Recycle

- * Reduce the data being handled
- * Reuse data where possible
- * Recycle (bit of a stretch) existing code (code reuse)



- * lower resolution, framerate, bpp
- * color cells (grid of color palettes shared within each cell)
- * creative use of hsync interrupt (visual effects and split screen using limited hardware)
- * use of 16-bit fixed point values instead of IEEE float (SNES mode 7 graphics)
- * lower quality models/graphics improve performance of distant objects



- * color palettes
- * sprites/tiles
- jpeg expands on this by using predefined patterns; specify brightness, and discard the noisier ones depending on amount and quality settings
- * mirroring of symmetrical scenes
- * motion
- better to move a texture in front of the screen instead of the pixels on the texture
- modern video compression compresses by the motion of sections of the screen if possible



- * many compression methods exist as libraries or utilities
- * compression from some earlier technologies are available as legacy modes (SVGA is backwards compatible with VGA, EGA, and CGA)

Questions?