

H-ETC2

Design of a CPU-GPU Hybrid ETC2 Encoder



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(2017 ~ 2023)
- M.S. from Sangmyung University
(2023 ~)

INTRODUCTION

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- ▶ These days, high-quality textures are used to create computer graphics applications
 - games, movies...
- ▶ One example:
 - 5,000 4K X 4K-sized uncompressed textures = **83G pixels**
- ▶ Using a lot of these high-quality textures
→ Require a lot of memory and bandwidth

Fallout 4's Ridiculously Huge, 58 GB HD Texture Pack Has Arrived

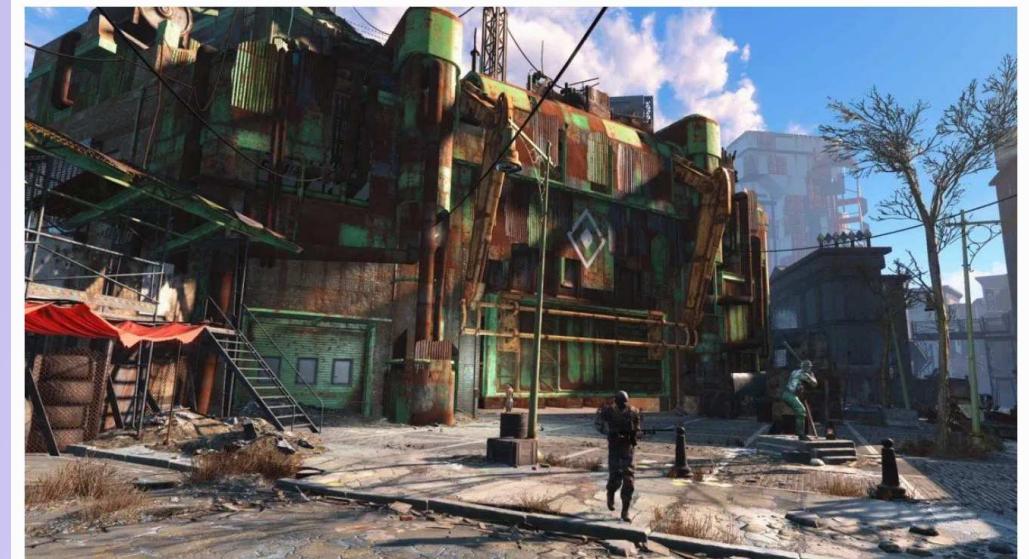
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[\(Source : Forbes\)](#)

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→ How to solve this problem?

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TEXTURE COMPRESSION

- ▶ Widely adopted for reducing the pressure on the memory and bandwidth
 - Lossy compression
- ▶ The texture is compressed and stored in memory before being passed to the GPU
 - Unpacked on the GPU in real time
- ▶ Reducing the footprint and bandwidth of texture memory
- ▶ Standard texture compression codec
 - Microsoft BC1-7 (Desktop)
 - ETC1/ETC2/EAC (Android)
 - PVRTC (iOS)
 - ASTC (Android/iOS)

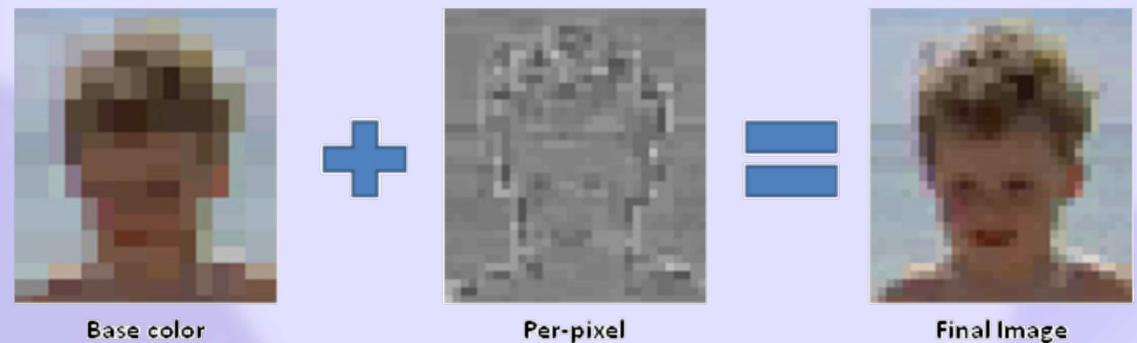
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 - Microsoft BC1-7 (Desktop)
 - **ETC1/ETC2/EAC (Android) ← This!**
 - PVRTC (iOS)
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ETC1/ETC2/EAC

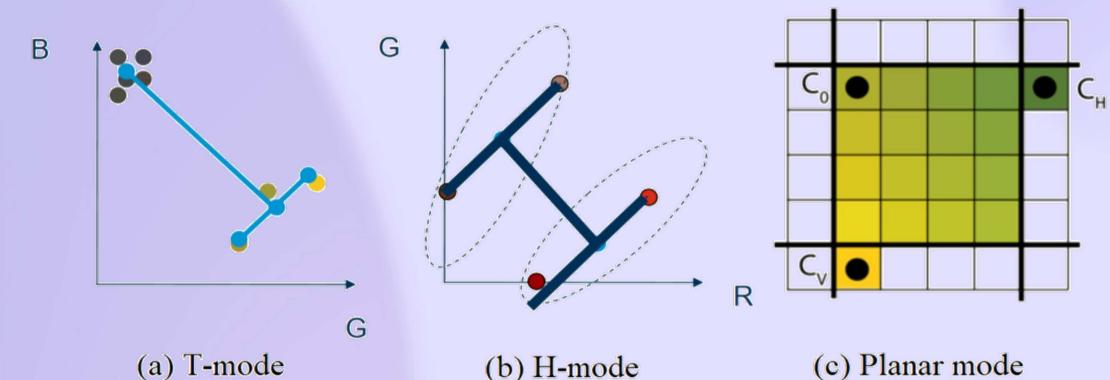
► ETC1 (iPACKMAN)

- OpenGL ES 2.0 standard
- Two base chrominance colors + per-pixel luminance
- 4x2 or 2x4 sub-blocks
- 6 : 1 compression ratio



► ETC2

- OpenGL ES 3.0 standard
- Three additional modes : T, H & Planar
- Less block & banding artifacts
- Alpha support (EAC)



OUR OBSERVATION

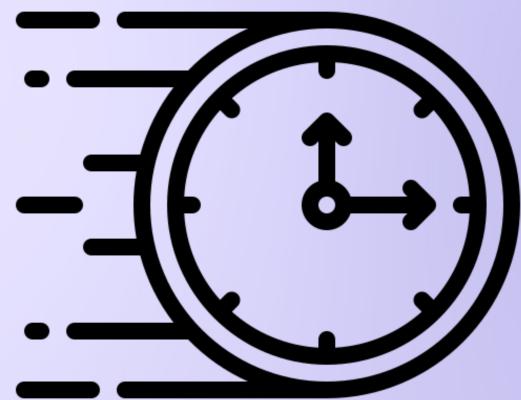
► Our question

How can we achieve fast encoding speeds

While preserving as much quality as possible for artist-created textures?

► We have to ...

- Better quality → more iterations & RGB space search
- Faster encoding speed → light weight algorithm & optimization

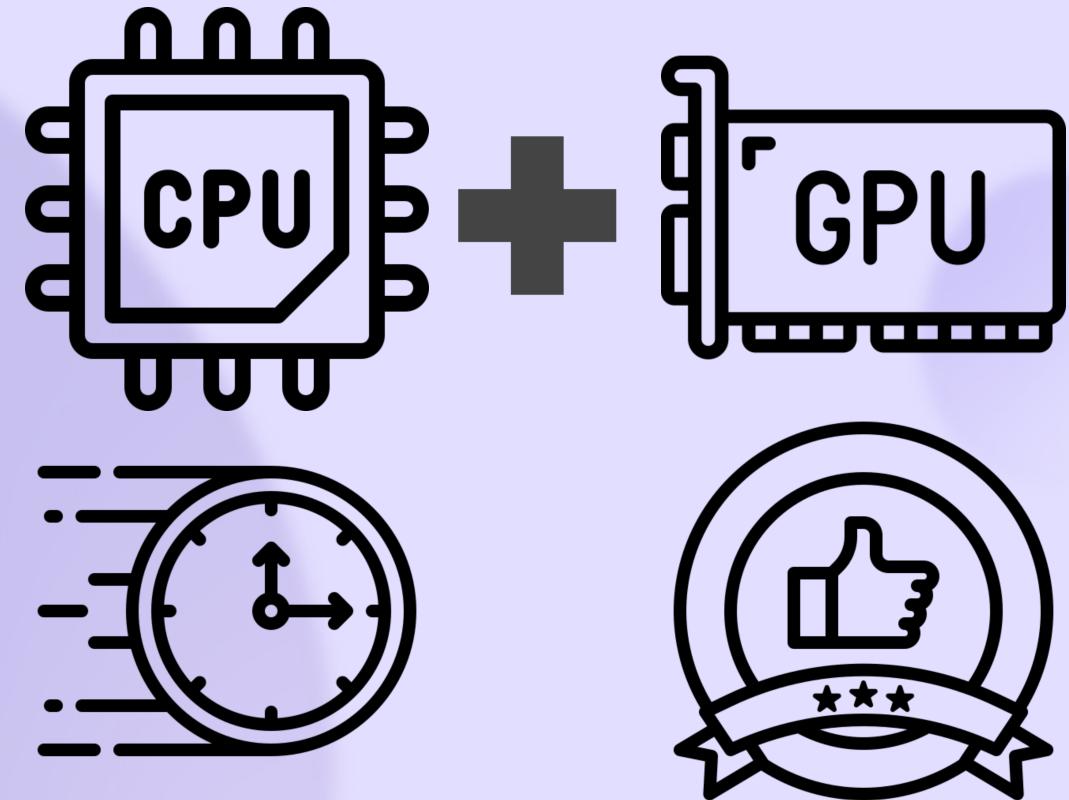


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OUR PROJECT : H-ETC2

- ▶ **GPU**
 - A Single Instruction Multiple Thread (SIMT) device
- ▶ We introduce a hybrid encoder using CPU-GPU,
 - which performs fast encoding with a CPU encoder and then improves the encoding with a GPU encoder



CORE RELATED ETC2 COMPRESSOR

QuickETC2 [Nah. SA2020]

- Ultra-fast multi-thread SIMD-optimized encoder
- Using two method
 - Early compression-mode decision
 - Luma-based T/H-mode compression
- Integrated into
 - etcpak 1.0 encoder

Betsy [Goldberge. 2022]

- Based on OpenGL open-source encoder
- Using improved encoding progress about each of modes
- Integrated into
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Our CPU encoder

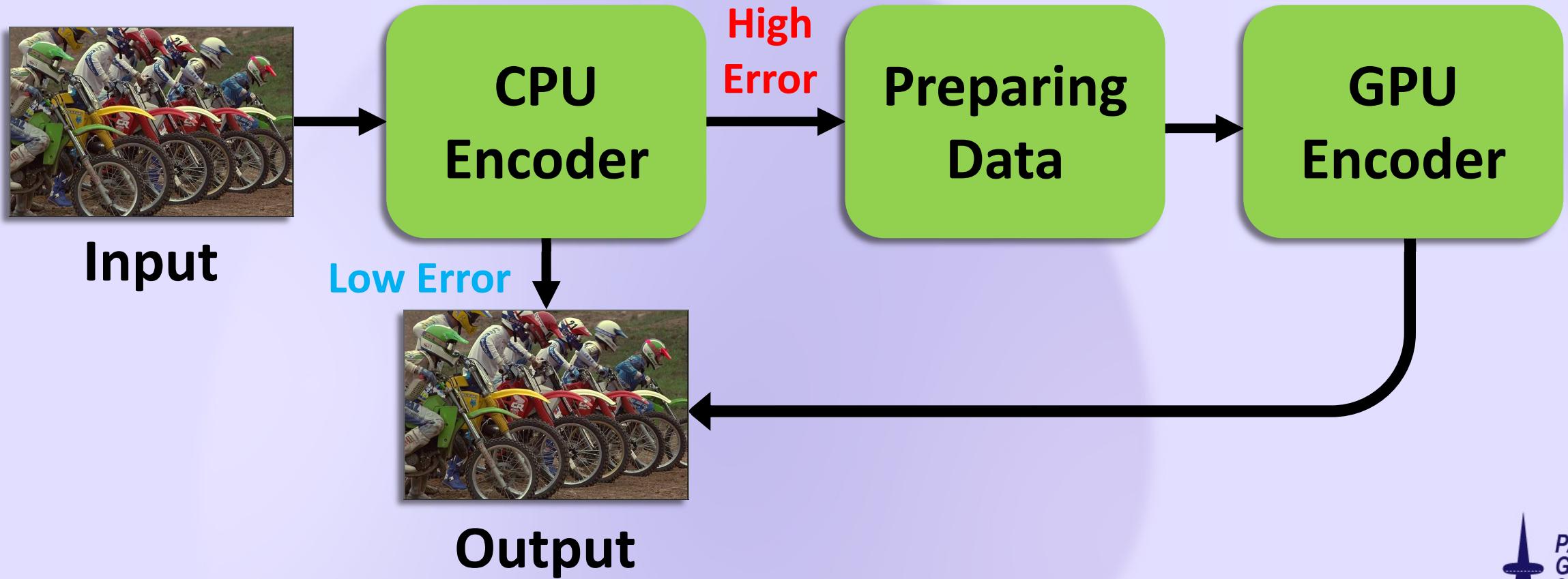
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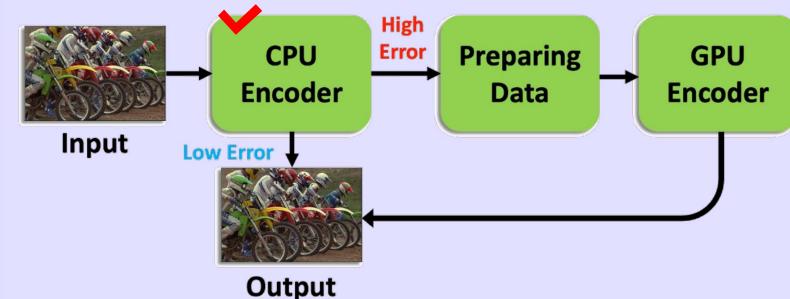
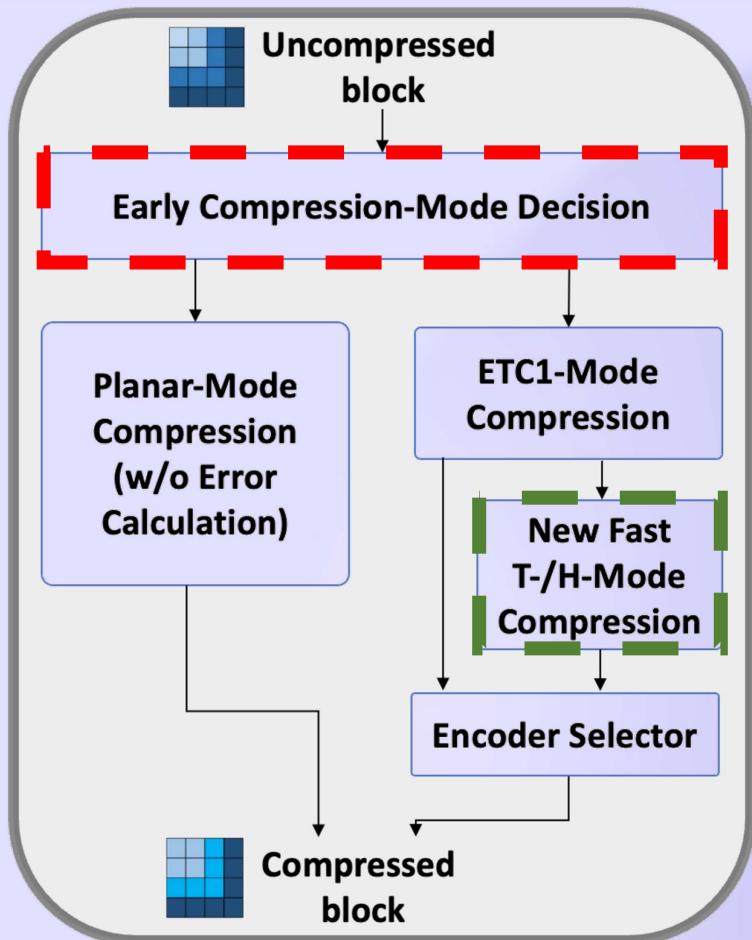
Our GPU encoder

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

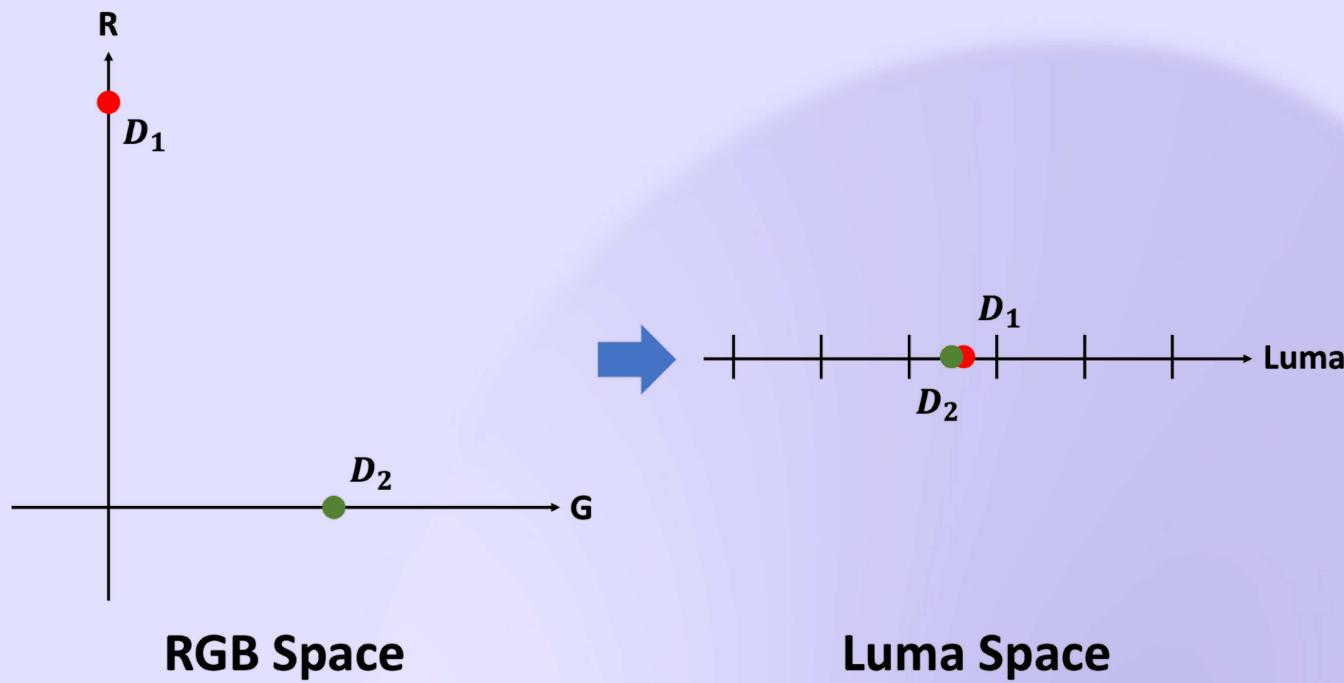


TRADITIONAL QUICKETC2

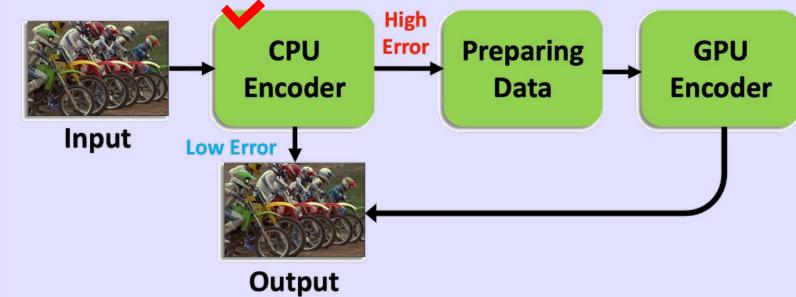


- ▶ **Early Compression-Mode Decision**
 - Block classification according to luma differences
 - Using luma differences to set the mode (ETC1, T-mode, H-mode, Planar-mode)
- ▶ **New Fast T/H-Mode Compression**
 - Faster clustering by replacing the 3D RGB space with the 1D luma space
 - Reduction in the number of base-color pairs, compression modes & distance candidates
- ▶ **Fastest** encoding speed among ETC2 encoders

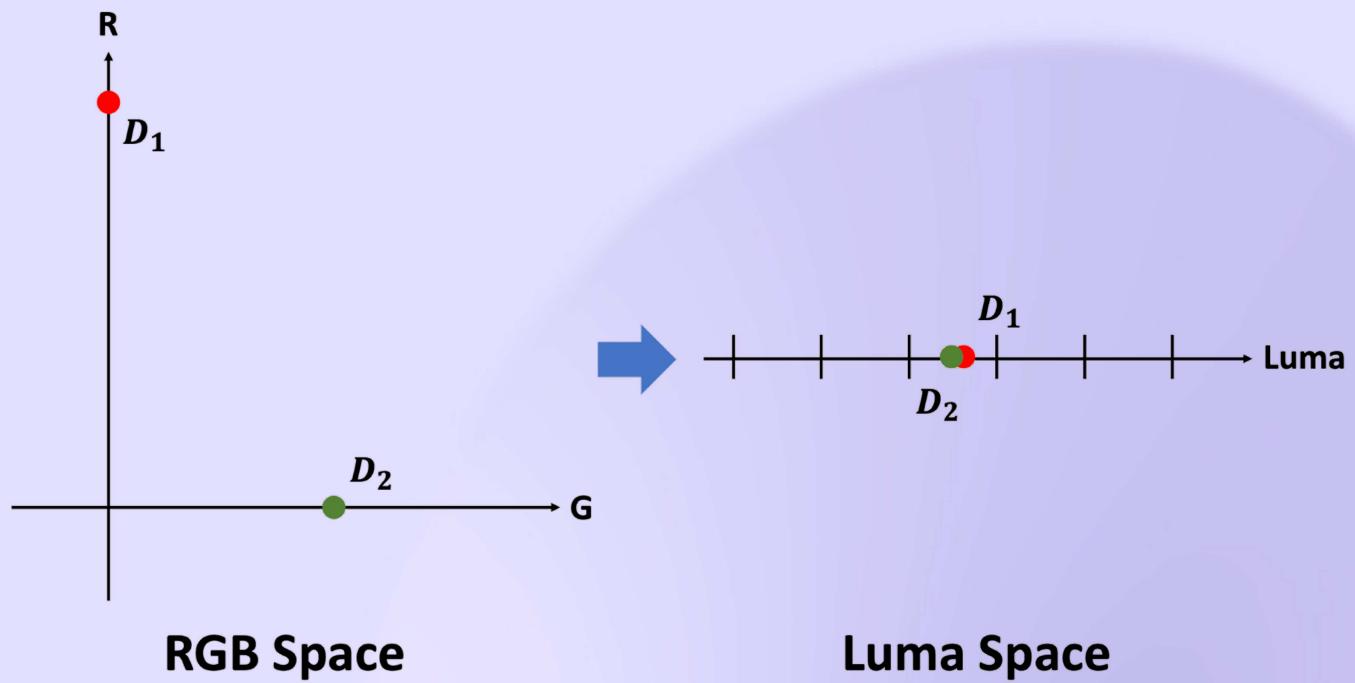
LUMA SPACE PROBLEM



- ▶ Let's assume a situation
 - D_1 with RGB channel = (255, 0, 0)
 - D_2 with RGB channel = (0, 128, 9)
- ▶
$$luma = 0.3 \times R + 0.59 \times G + 0.11 \times B$$
- ▶
$$D_{1(luma)} = 76.5, \quad D_{2(luma)} = 76.509$$
- ▶ They become quite similar in the luma space
→ probability of artifacts!



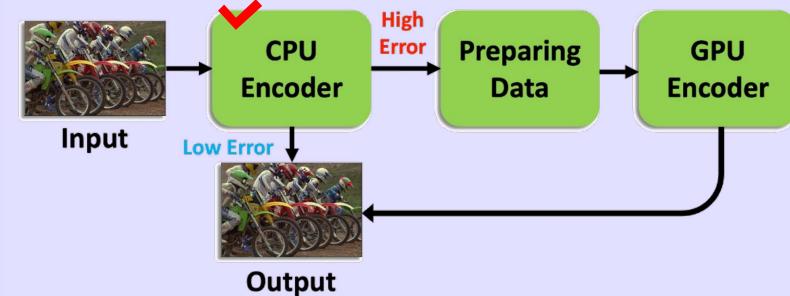
LUMA SPACE PROBLEM



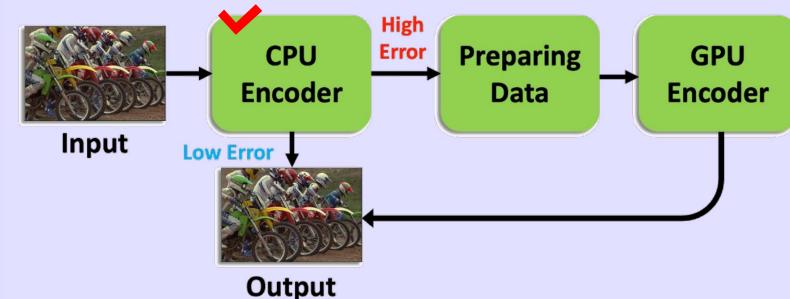
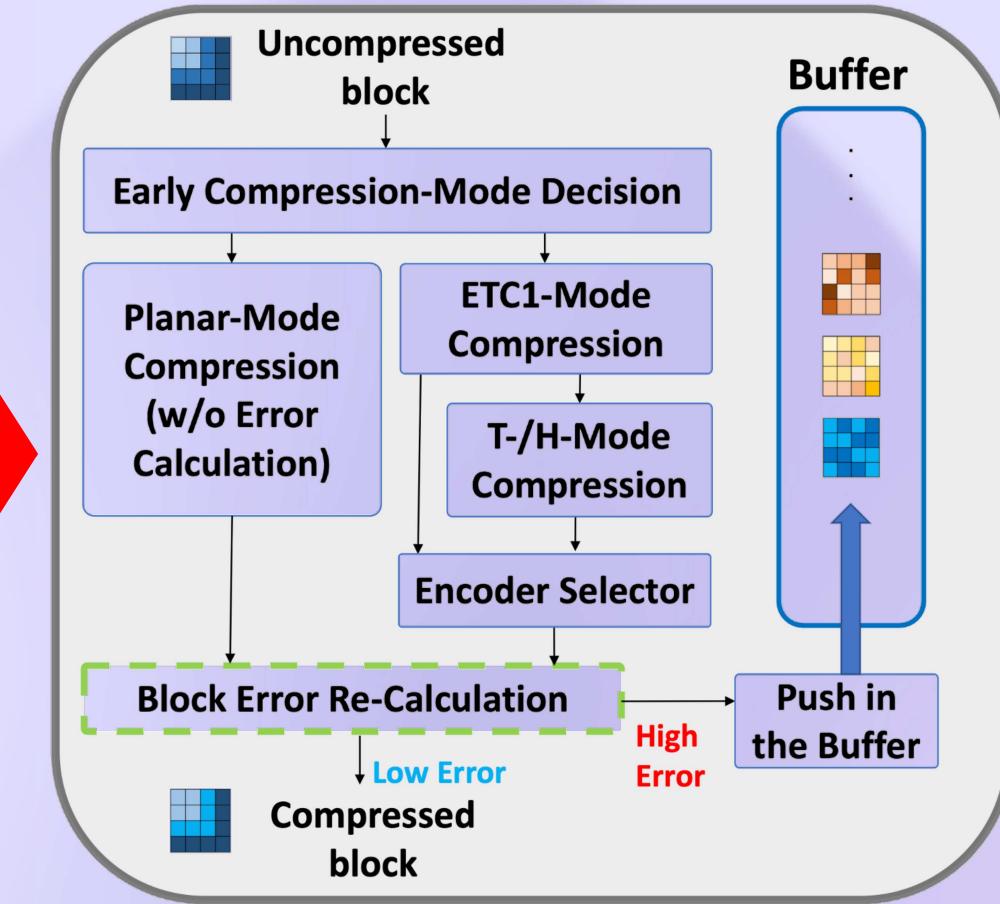
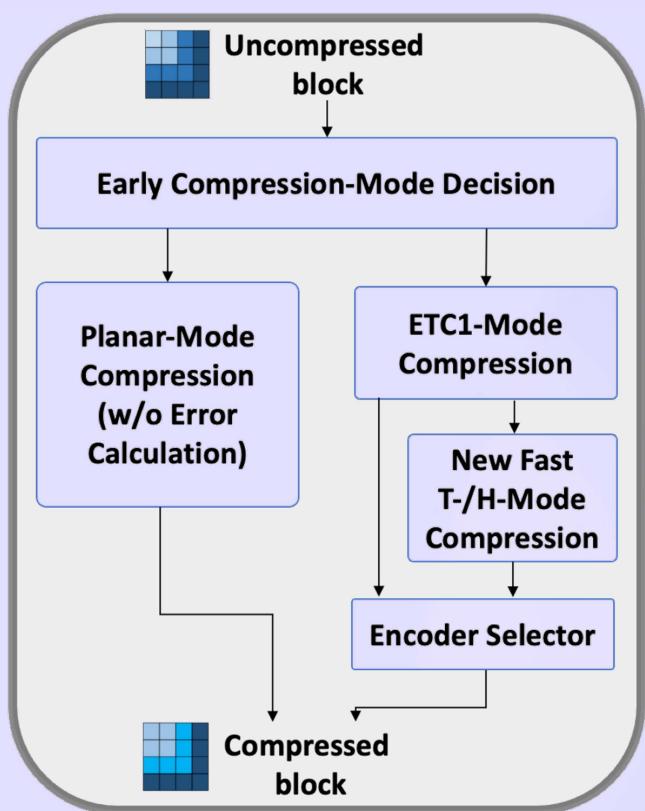
$$error = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \max(|\bar{x}_{i,r} - x_{i,r}|, |\bar{x}_{i,g} - x_{i,g}|, |\bar{x}_{i,b} - x_{i,b}|)^2$$

\bar{x} : compressed pixel
 x : original pixel

- ▶ Re-calculation error metric
 - To be conservative and check the errors of each channel
- ▶ if $\text{error} > \text{threshold } T$
 - it is determined as a problematic pixel block
 - The threshold value = ASTC encoder's "dbllimit" (PSNR 35.68) [Smith. 2018]

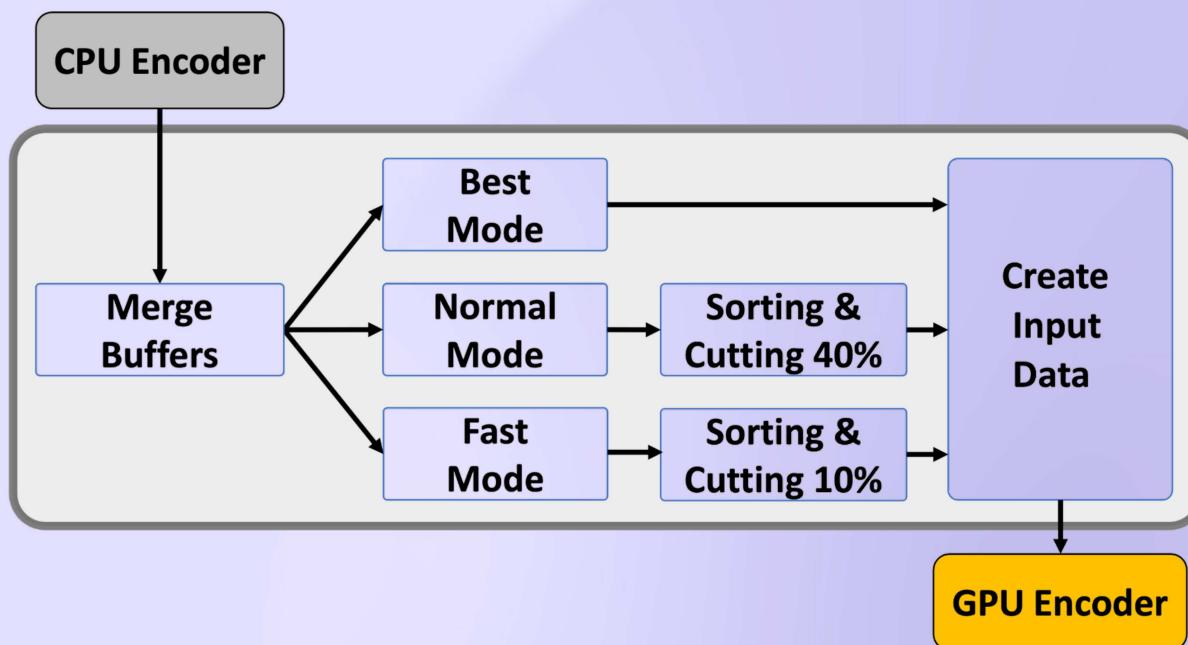
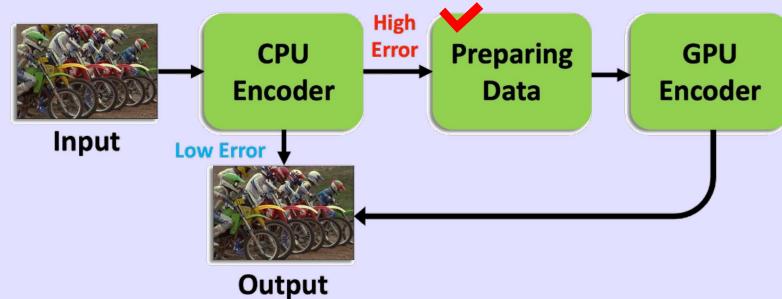


DESIGN OF THE CPU ENCODER



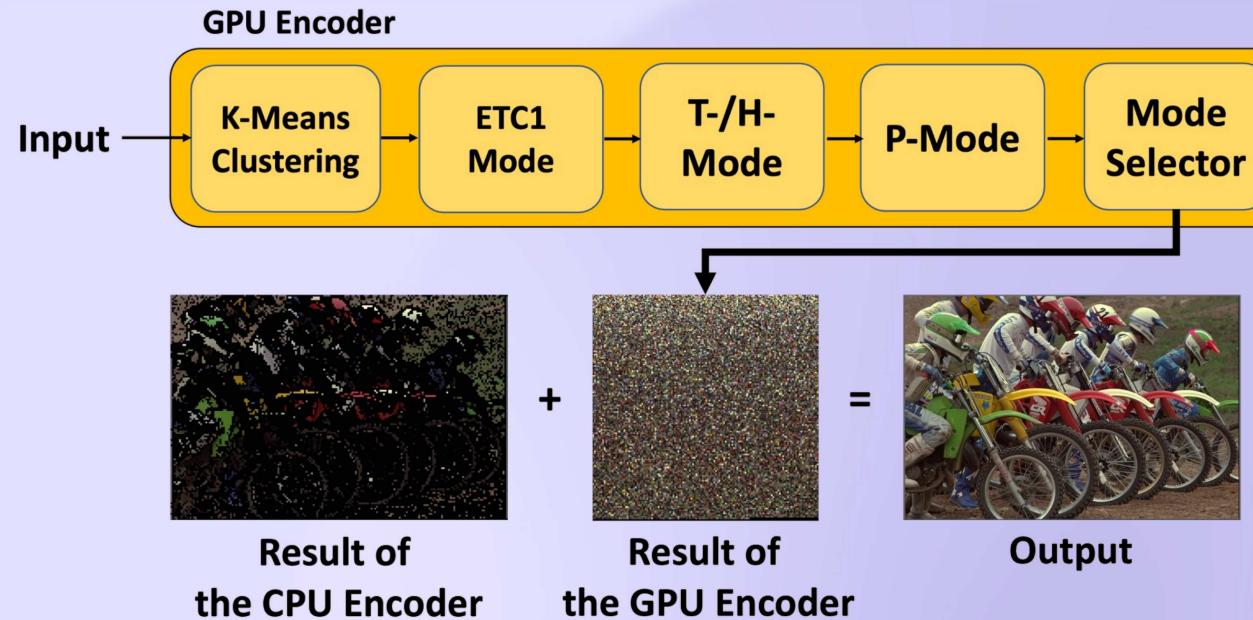
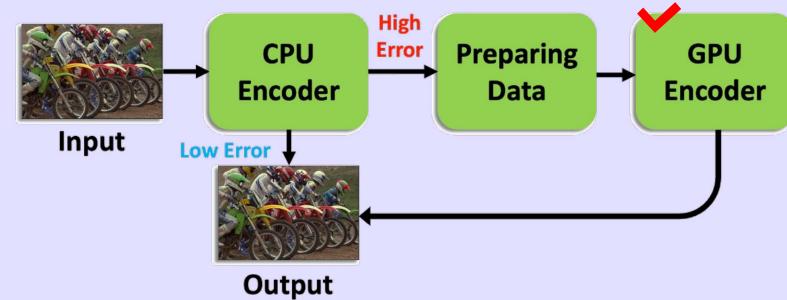
- ▶ Built upon QuickETC2 [Nah. SA2020] by adding the Block Error Re-Calculation
- ▶ Result → **high error?**
 - Save in the local buffer of thread
- ▶ Result → **low error?**
 - Directly, save in output

PREPARING DATA FOR THE GPU ENCODER



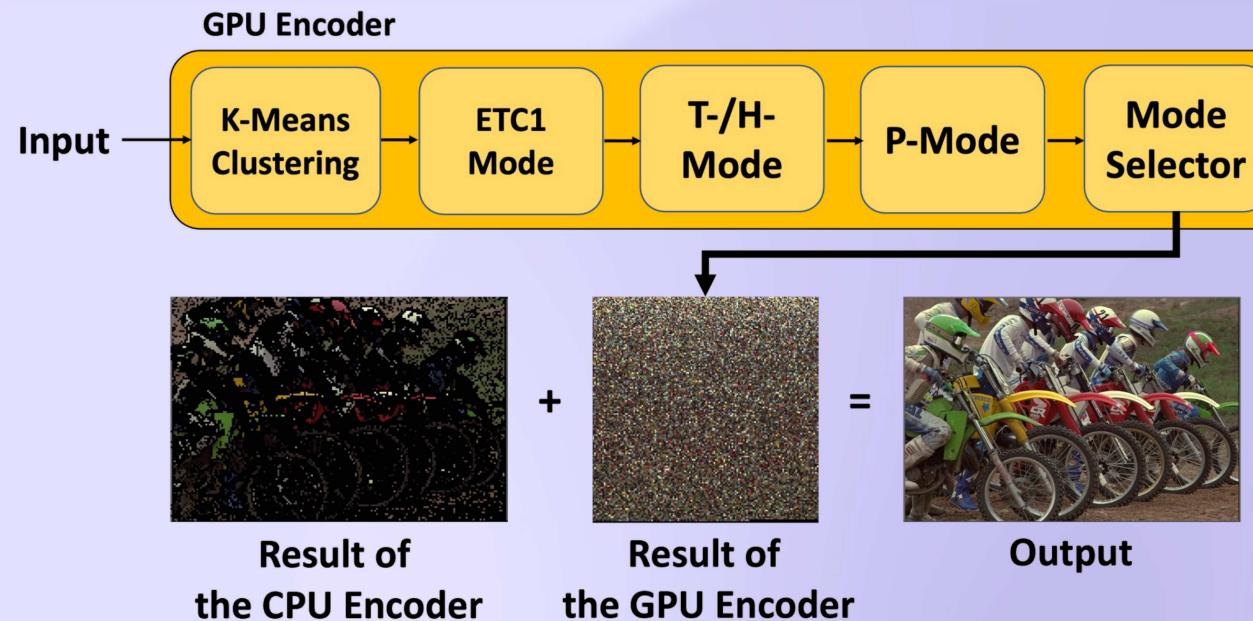
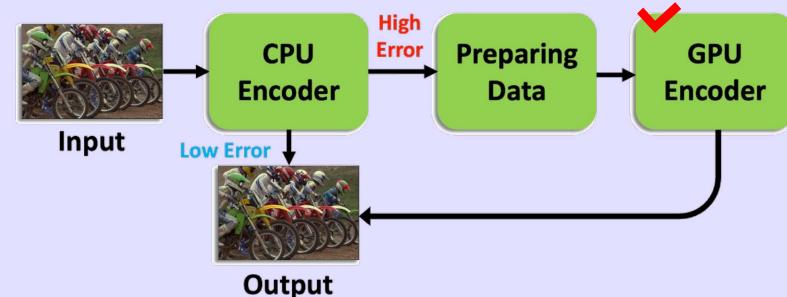
- ▶ We were inspired by Etc2comp [Google Inc. and Blue Shift Inc. 2017]
- ▶ A user can control the degree of quality
 - **Best mode**
 - No sorting, use **all** problematic pixel blocks
 - **Normal mode**
 - After sorting about errors, use only **40%** of all problematic pixel block
 - **Fast mode**
 - After sorting about errors, use only **10%** of all problematic pixel block

DESIGN OF THE GPU ENCODER



- ▶ Built upon Betsy [Goldberge. 2022]
- ▶ Two small changes that we did
 - Fixed quantization error
 - Applied perceptual error metric
($error = 0.3 \times R + 0.59 \times G + 0.11 \times B$)
- ▶ At the result, we could improve block artifacts

DESIGN OF THE GPU ENCODER



- ▶ Built upon Betsy [Goldberge. 2022]
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($error = 0.3 \times R + 0.59 \times G + 0.11 \times B$)
 - ▶ At the result, we could improve block artifacts
- **However, this GPU version is much slower than the etcpak CPU encoder!**

SELECTIVE COMPRESSION METHOD

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

Index Table

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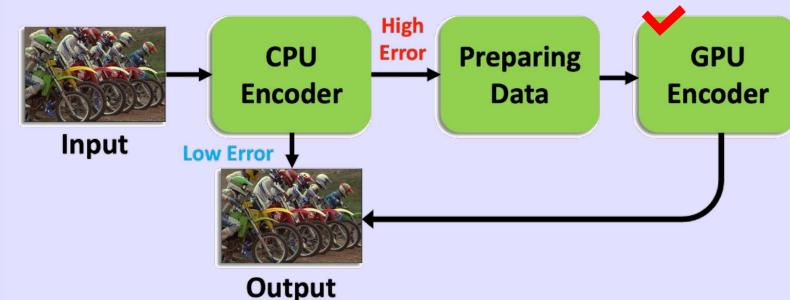
Original Betsy GPU

(0, 1),
 (0, 2),
 (0, 3),
 (0, 4),
 :
 (14, 15)

•			•
	•	•	
		•	
			•
•			

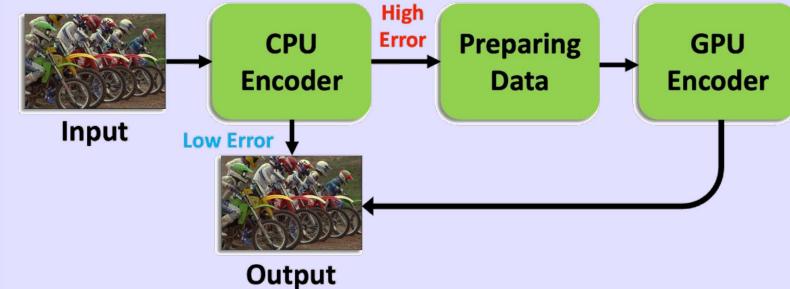
Ours

(0, 15),
 (5, 10),
 (3, 12),
 (6, 9)



- ▶ The traditional T-/H-mode was studied to improve the diagonally part (edge)
- ▶ We were inspired selective compression method of THUMB [Pettersson et al. SL2005]
- ▶ Improved encoding speed by using fewer pairs of pixel candidates (${}_{16}C_2 = 120 \rightarrow 4$)
 - T-/H-mode handles diagonally divided clusters better than ETC1 mode
 - Pixels within each individual partition represent spatial consistency

EACH OF STEP IMPROVEMENT



Original
Betsy

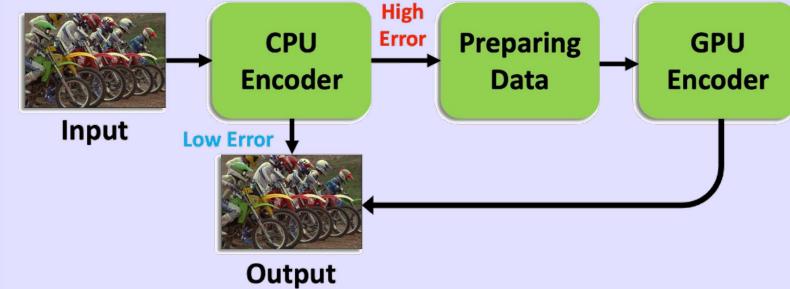


+ Fix
quantization
errors



+ Apply
the perceptual
error metric

EACH OF STEP IMPROVEMENT



+ Selective
compression
method



+ CPU-GPU
hybrid
compression
(Best mode)



Uncompressed

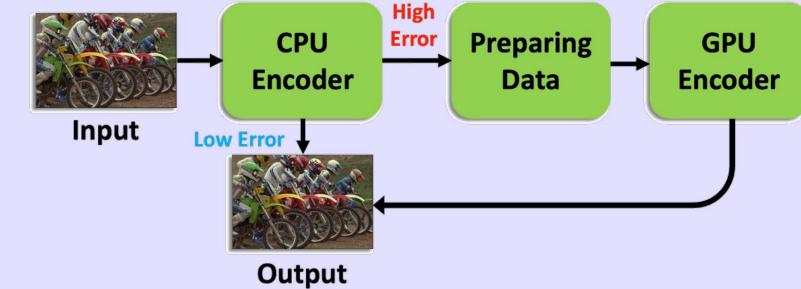
EACH OF STEP IMPROVEMENT



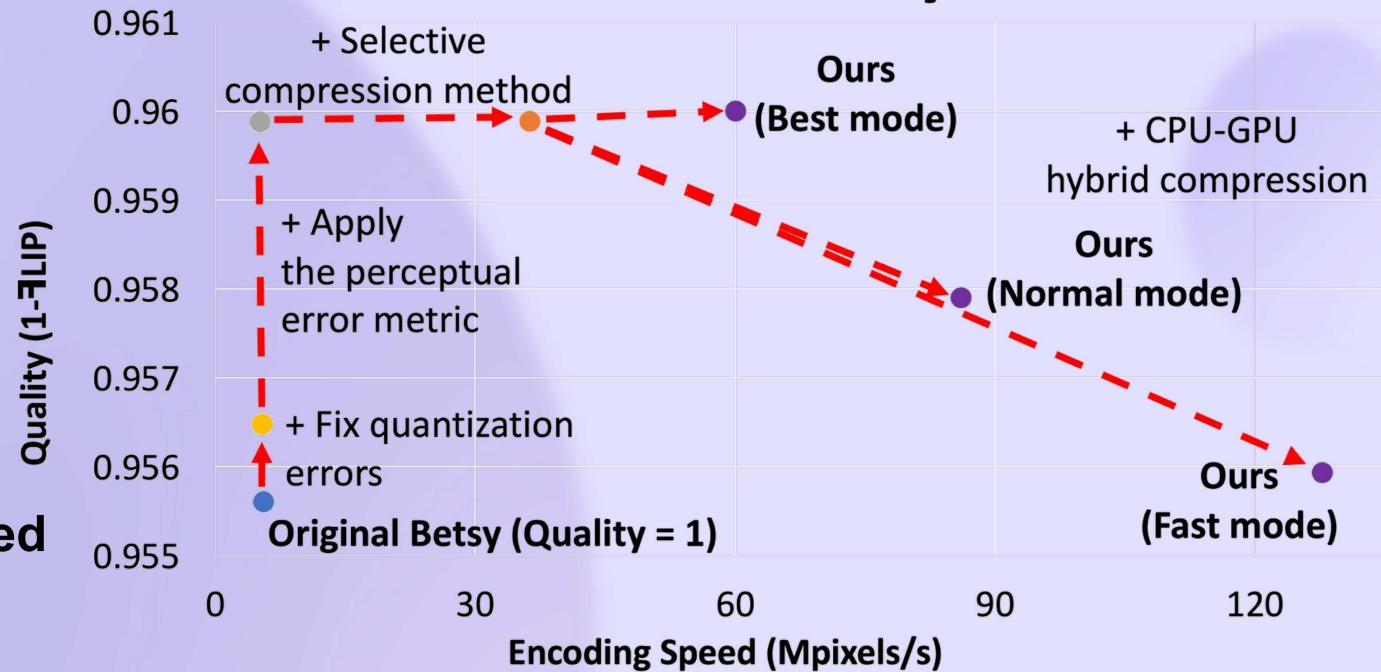
Original
Betsy

Our

Uncompressed

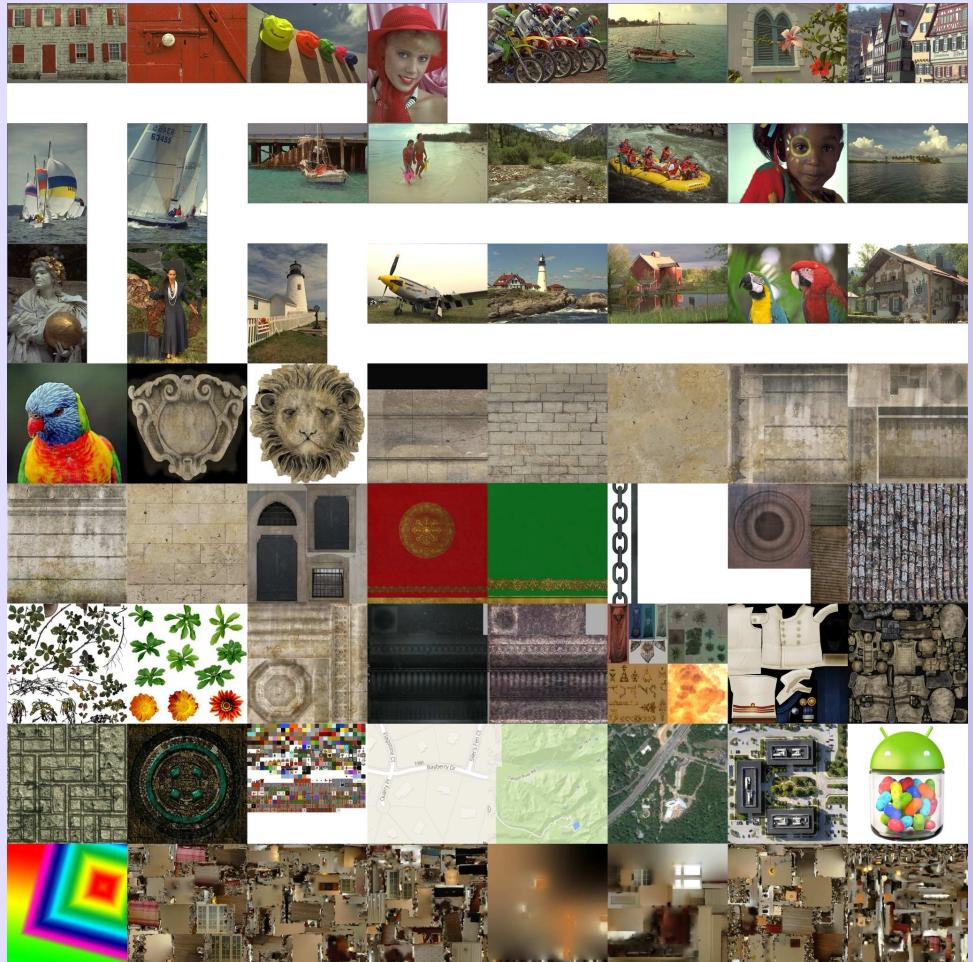


Ablation study



EXPERIMENT & RESULTS

TEST IMAGES



- ▶ 55 RGB + 9 RGBA textures
- ▶ Size : 256 X 256 ~ 8192 X 8192

- ▶ **Photos (No.1 – No.25)**
 - Kodak Lossless True Color Image Suite & Lorikeet
- ▶ **Game textures (No.26 – No.51)**
 - Crytek Sponza, FasTC & Vokelia Spawn (Minecraft)
- ▶ **GIS maps (NO.52 – No.55)**
 - Google Maps & Cesium
- ▶ **Synthesized images (No.56 – No.57)**
 - Android Jelly & Gradient
- ▶ **Captured images for 3D reconstruction (No.58 – No.64)**
 - Bedroom

H/W & S/W SETUP

- ▶ Test environments
 - Intel Core i5-12400 CPU, 32GB of RAM, NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060, a 1TB SSD
- ▶ Evaluation metric : \exists LIP , Mpixels/s
 - Lower \exists LIP value indicates good quality
- ▶ Compressor settings
 - etcpak 1.0 (QuickETC2)
 - Betsy with 0, 1, and 2 as the quality parameters
 - Etc2comp with the fast and best modes
 - ETCPACK with the fast and slow modes
 - H-ETC2 (our) with the fast, normal, and best modes

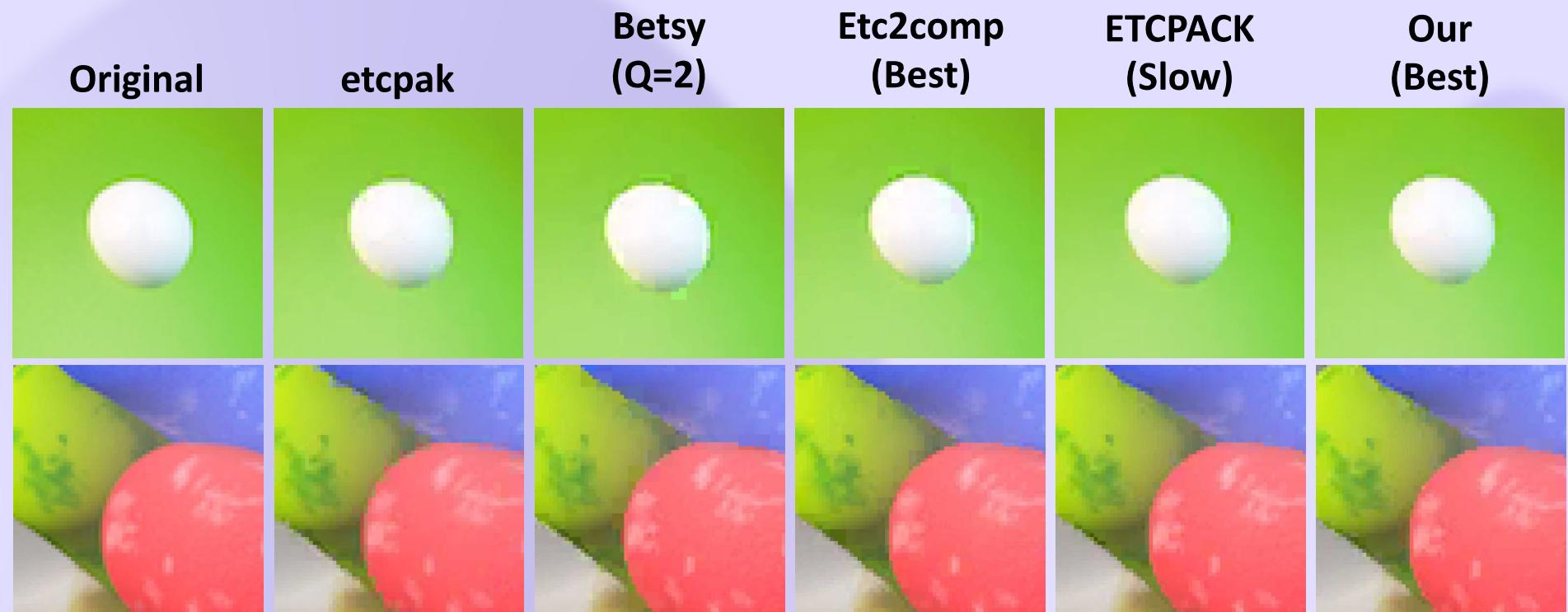
QUALITY & PERFORMANCE COMPARISON ON THE 64 TEST IMAGES

Compressor	Mode	FILIP	Mpixels/s
etcpak		0.0506	1350.82
Betsy	Q=0	0.0474	6.20
	Q=1	0.0444	5.63
	Q=2	0.0438	2.22
Etc2Comp	Fast	0.0480	3.97
	Best	0.0419	0.15
ETCPACK	Fast	0.0419	0.85
	Slow	0.0375	0.0041
H-ETC2	Fast	0.0440	127.87
(ours)	Normal	0.0421	86.15
	Best	0.0400	60.14

QUALITY & PERFORMANCE COMPARISON ON THE 64 TEST IMAGES



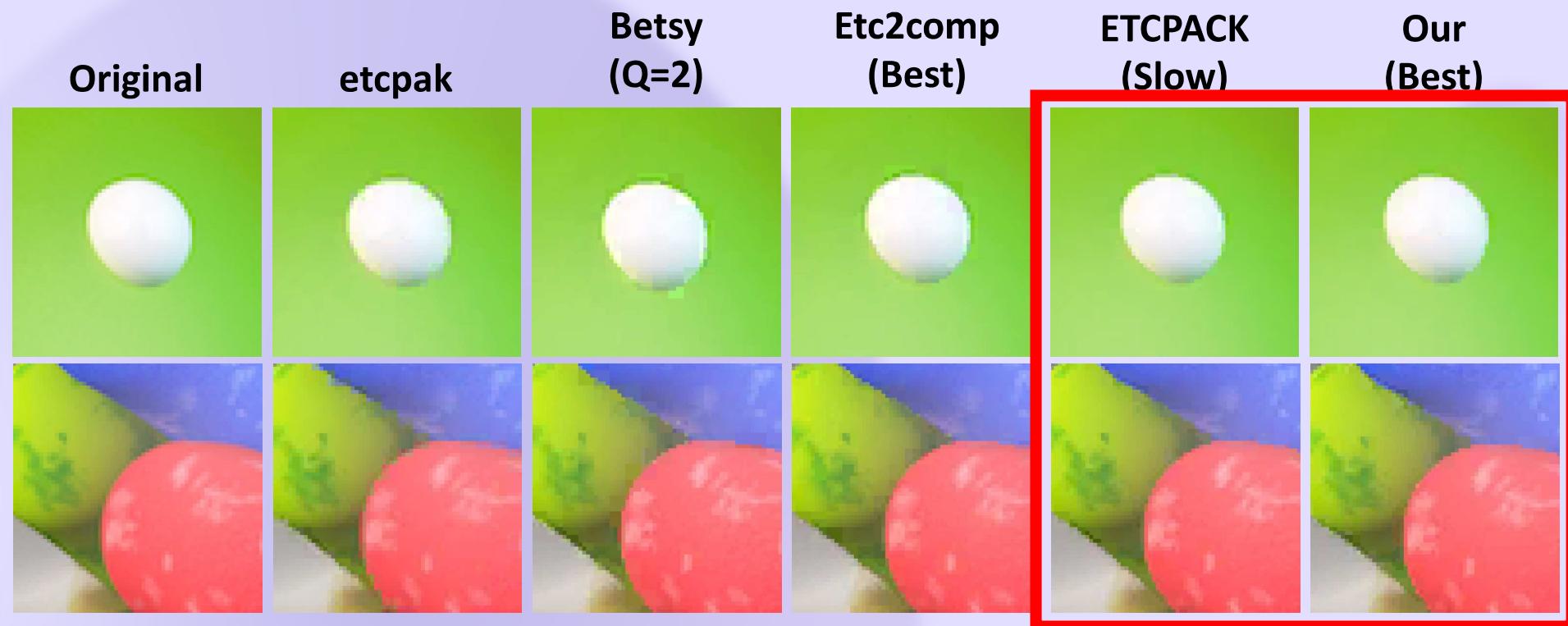
Jelly



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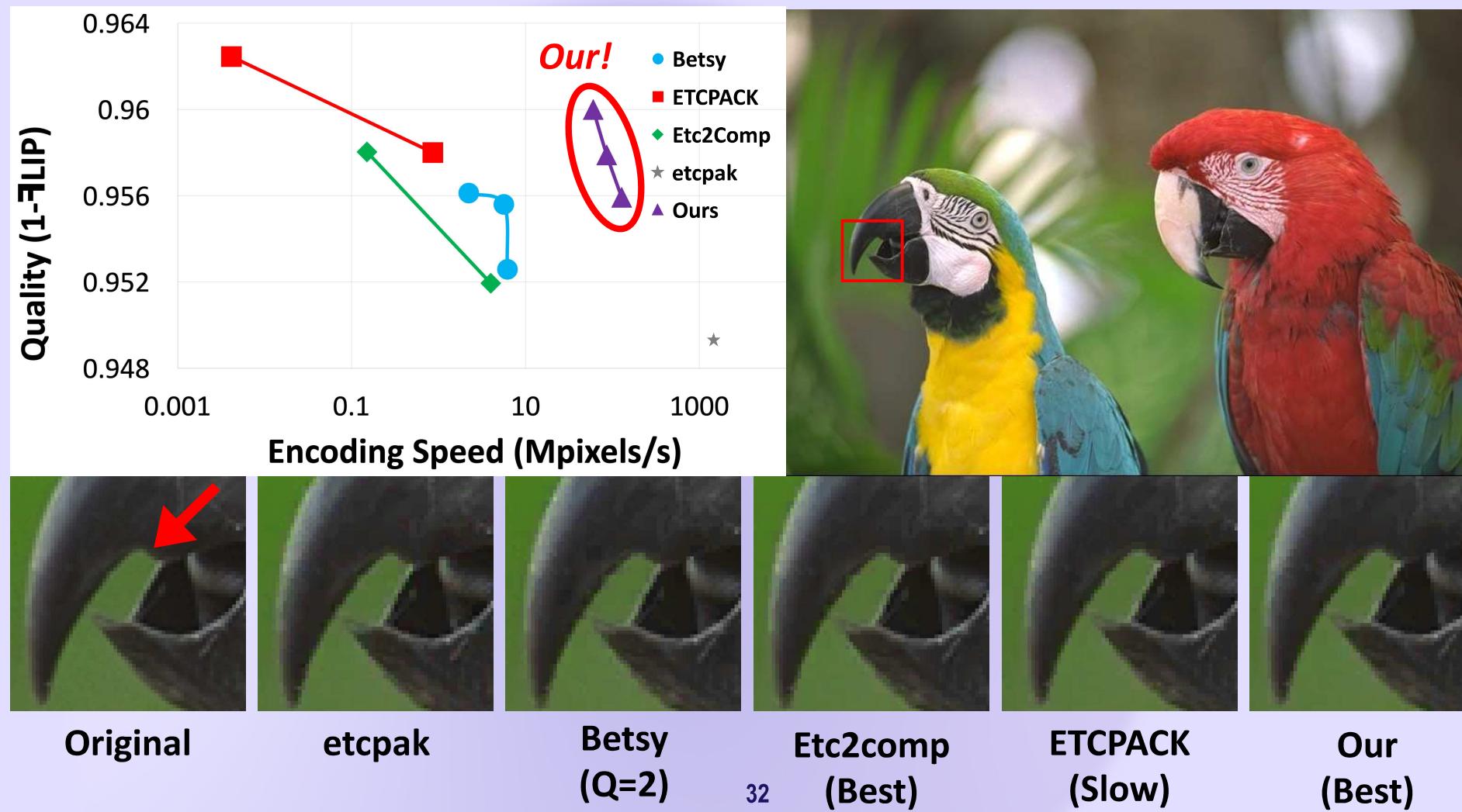


Jelly



→ Our (best) to ETCPACK (slow)
show visually similar results

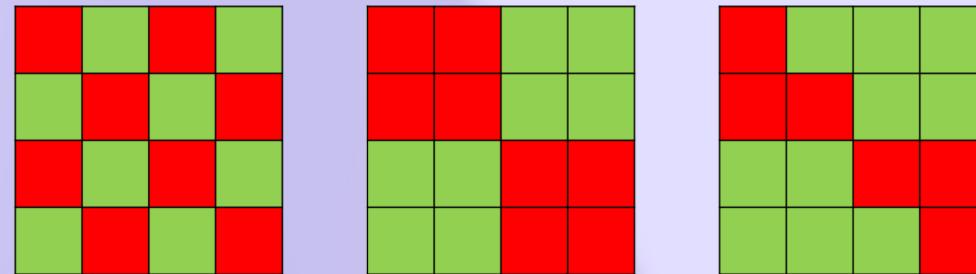
QUALITY & PERFORMANCE COMPARISON ON THE 64 TEST IMAGES



CONCLUDING REMARKS

CONCLUDING REMAKRS

- ▶ We have introduced a hybrid ETC2 encoding pipeline that combines CPU and GPU processing [\[H-ETC2 link\]](#)
 - As a result, our encoder achieves a better balance between compression quality and encoding speed
- ▶ Limitations
 - limitation about extreme pixel pattern
 - Still slower encoding speed of GPU encoder than CPU encoder
- ▶ Future works
 - We aim to explore the application of our CPU-GPU hybrid approach to other texture formats, including BC7 and ASTC
 - Enhancing performance by refining the balance between CPU and GPU processing times



THANK YOU!

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