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상명대학교  
SANGMYUNG UNIVERSITY

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# H-ETC2: Design of a CPU-GPU Hybrid ETC2 Encoder

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# **Introduction & related work**

# Introduction

- These days, high-quality textures are used to create computer graphics applications such as games and movies
- Consider the following scenario:
  - 5,000 4K X 4K-sized uncompressed textures = **83 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

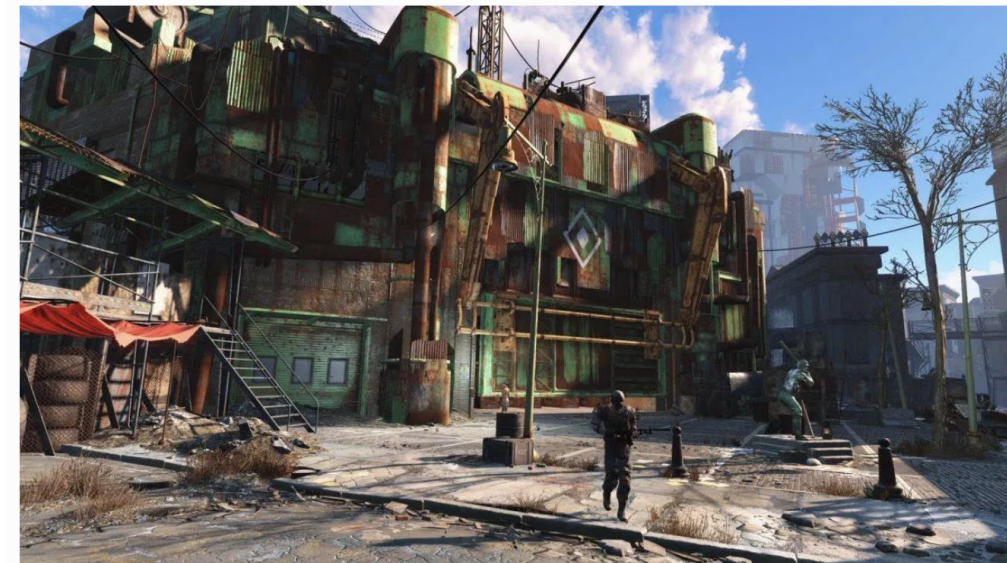
Paul Tassi Senior Contributor

News and opinion about video games, television, movies and the internet.

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(Photo: Bethesda Softworks)

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

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→ How to solve this problem?

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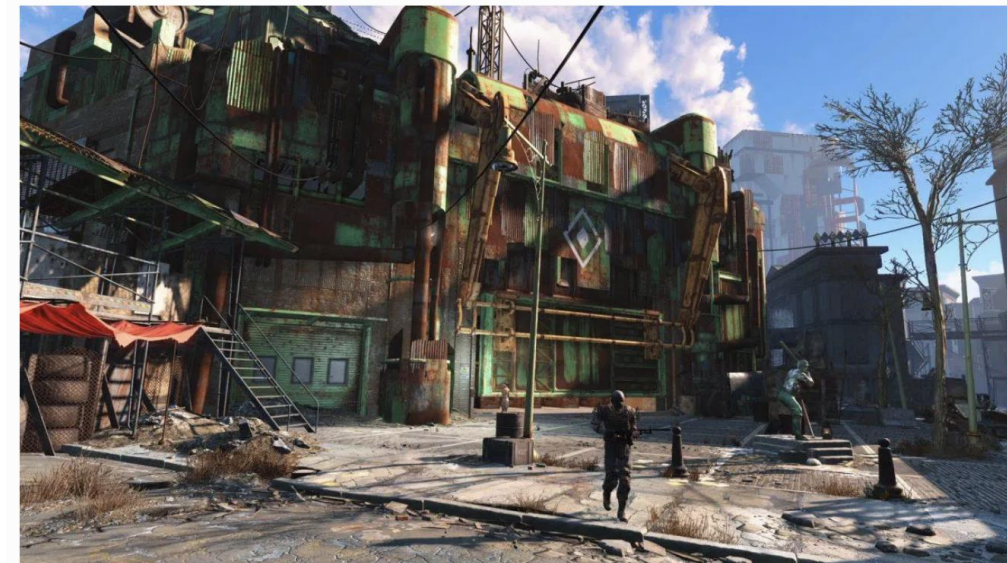
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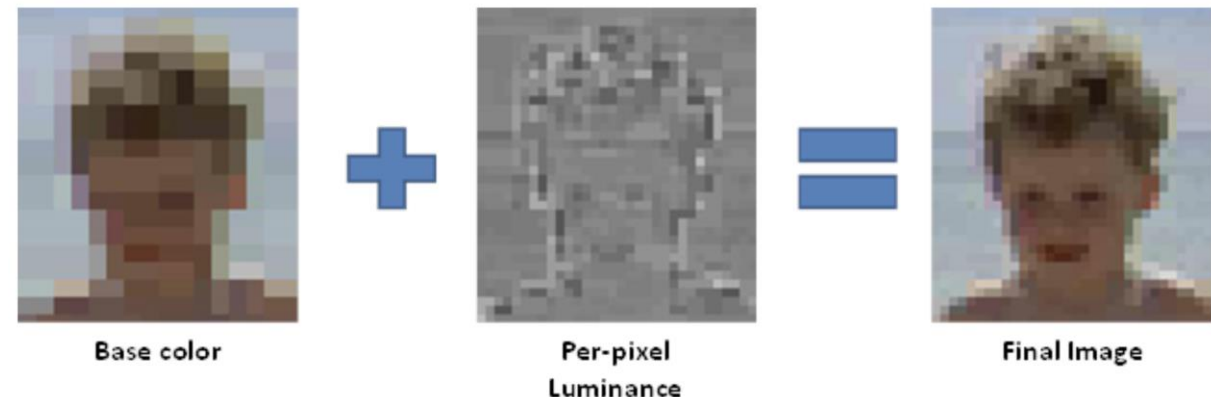
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# Texture compression

- 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)

Core idea of ETC Family

Source : [TEXTURE COMPRESSION TECHNIQUES](#)

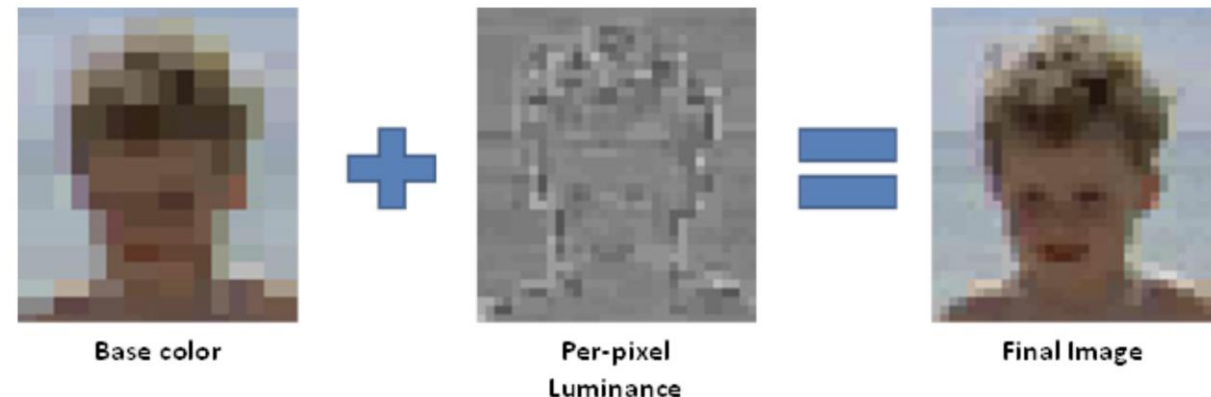


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  - **ETC1/ETC2/EAC (Android) ← This!**
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## ETC1/ETC2/EAC

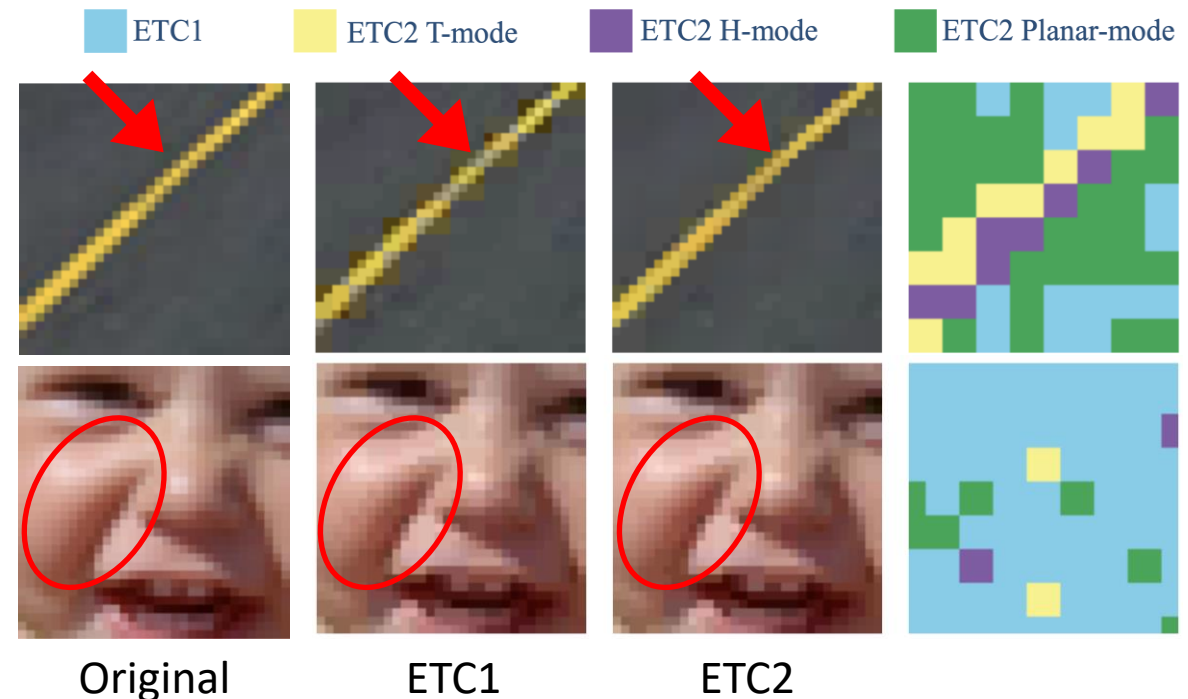
### ■ ETC1 (iPACKMAN)

- OpenGL ES 2.0 standard
- Two base chrominance + per-pixel luminance
- 6 : 1 compression ratio

### ■ ETC2

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

[\[Ström and Petersson, GH2007\]](#)



# Our observation

- Our question

**How can we achieve fast encoding speeds  
while preserving as much quality as possible for artist-created textures?**

- For better quality → more iterations & RGB space search
- For faster encoding speed → lightweight algorithm & optimization
- 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 ETC compressors

## QuickETC2

[Nah. SA2020]

- Ultra-fast multi-threaded SIMD-optimized encoder
- Using two methods
  - 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
- Fine quality control
  - Q=0, 1, 2
- Integrated into
  - Godot game engine

# Core related ETC compressors

Our CPU encoder

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## Betsy

[Goldberge. 2022]

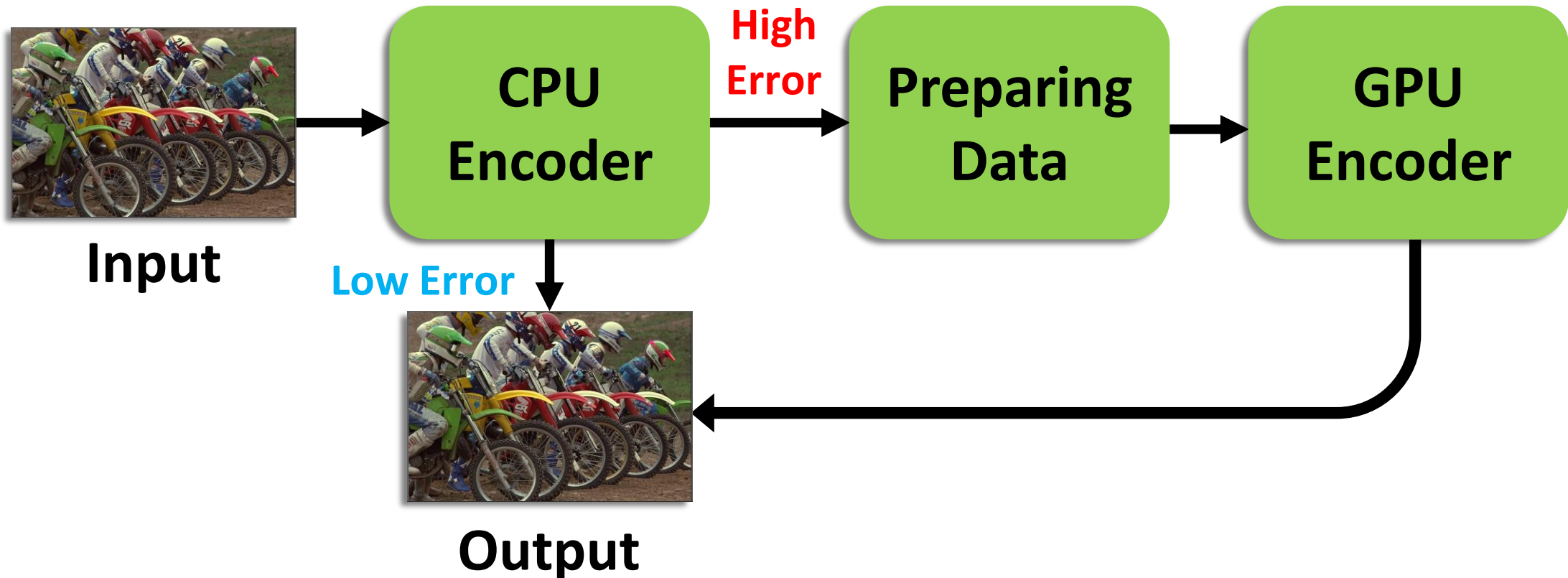
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Our GPU encoder

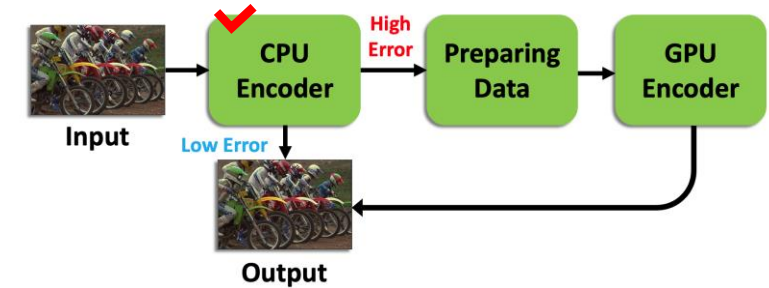
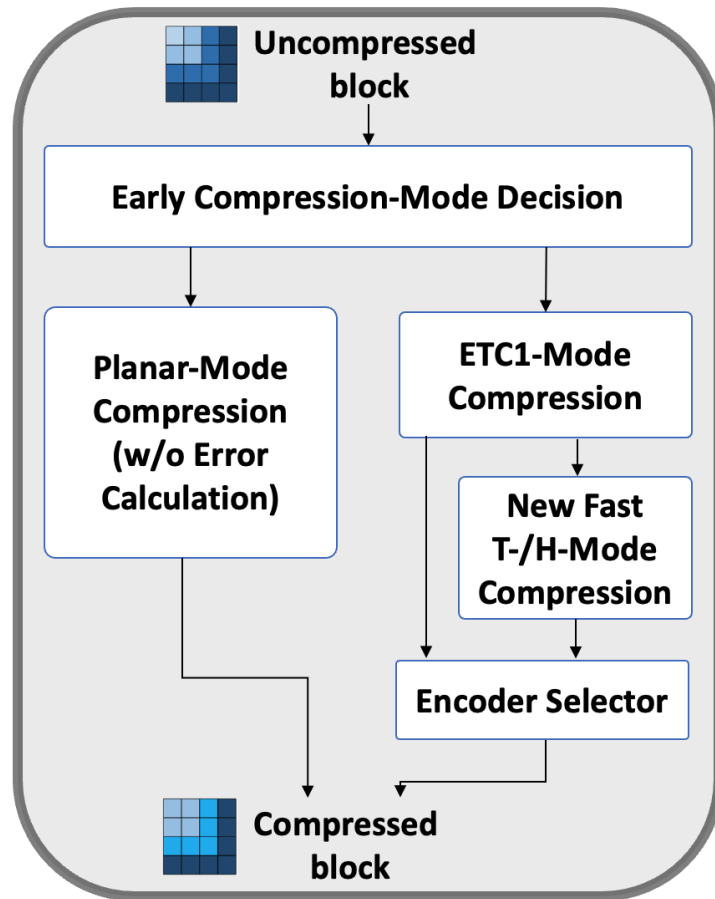
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# System overview

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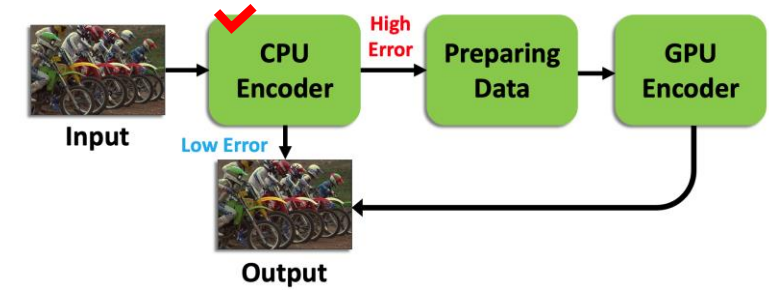
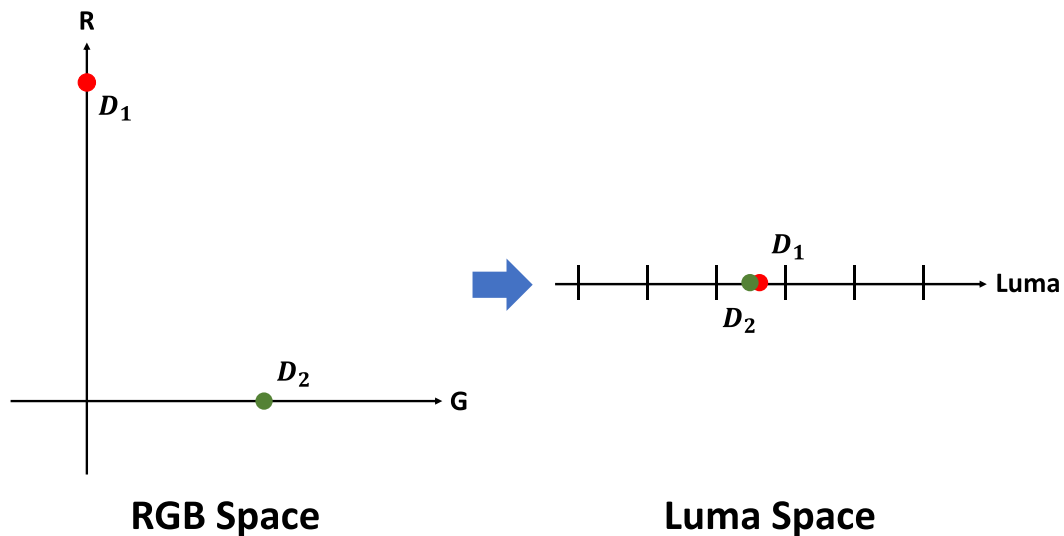


# Traditional QuickETC2



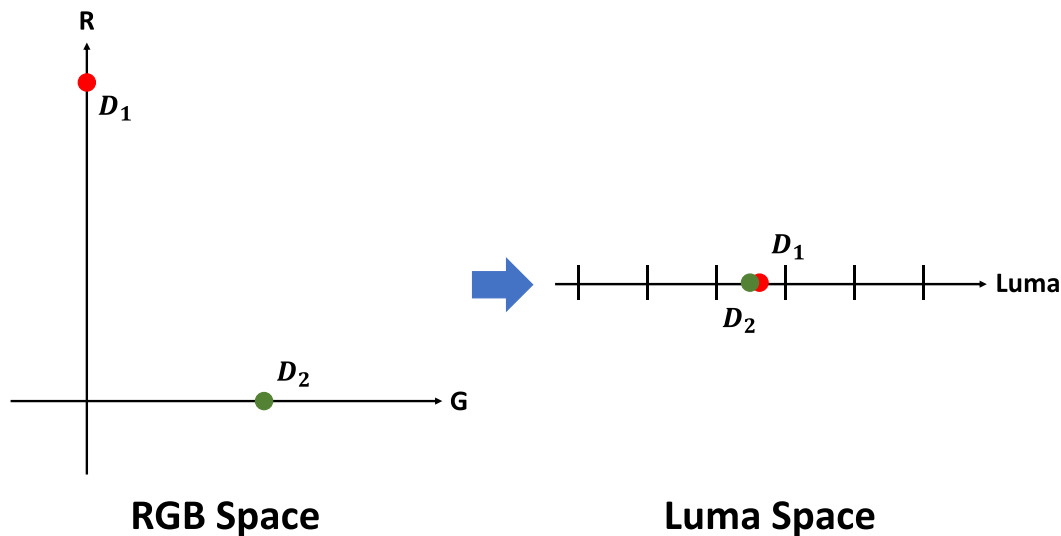
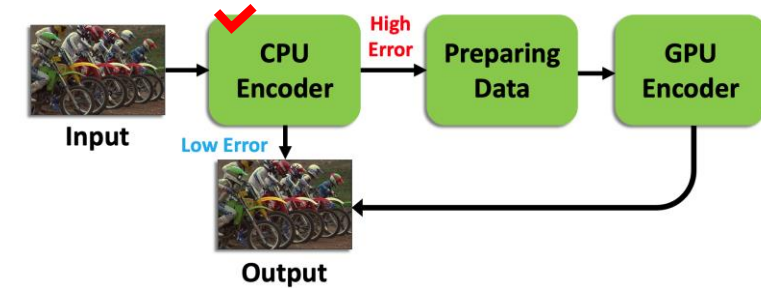
- **Early Compression-Mode Decision**
  - Converting RGB data to luma (linear luminance) for utilizing luma contrast
  - Using luma contrast to set the mode (ETC1, T-mode, H-mode, Planar-mode)
- **New Fast T-/H-Mode Compression**
  - Reduce dimensionality by converting pixel block colors to luma values
  - T-/H-mode encoding using min/max values of the luma values
- **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)
- $$luma = 0.3 \times R + 0.59 \times G + 0.11 \times B$$
- $D_{1(luma)} = 76.5, D_{2(luma)} = 76.509$
- They become quite similar in the luma space  
→ **probability of artifacts!**

# Luma-space problem



- Re-calculation error metric

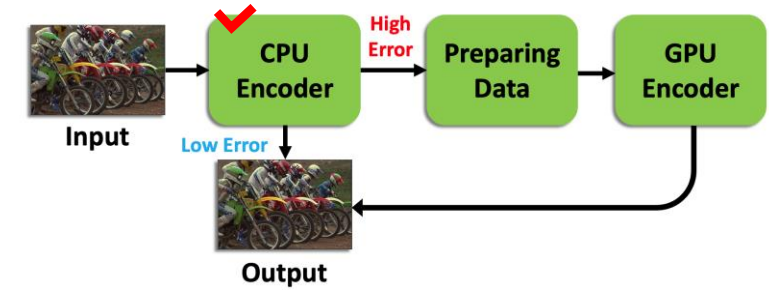
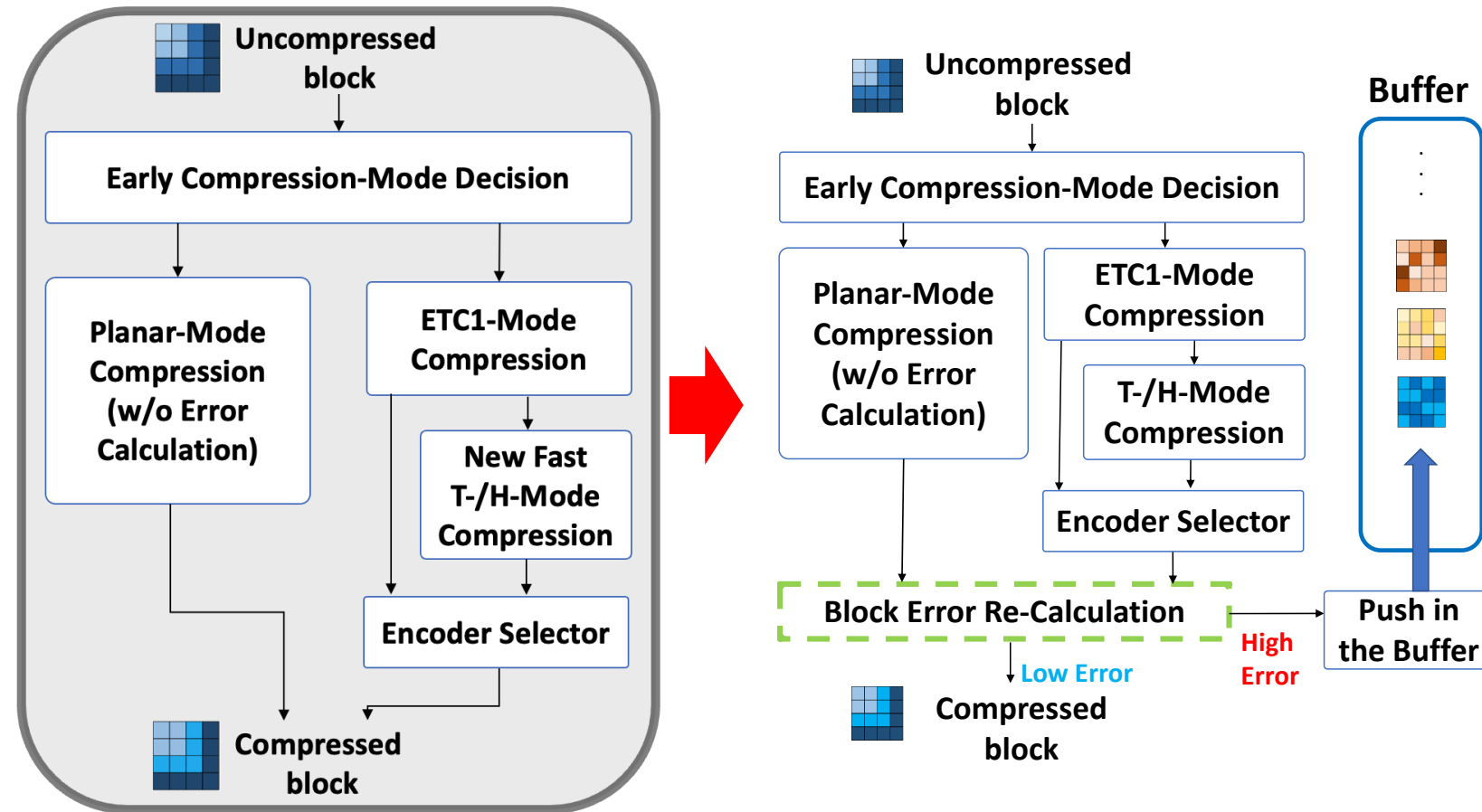
$$error = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \max(|\bar{x}_{i,r} - x_{i,r}|, |\bar{x}_{i,g} - x_{i,g}|, |\bar{x}_{i,b} - x_{i,b}|)^2$$

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

- To be conservative and check the errors of each channel, we calculate the error as described above
- If the calculated error is greater than the threshold  $T$ , it is determined as a **problematic pixel block**
  - The threshold value used is based on ASTC encoder's "*dblimit*" (PSNR 35.68) [\[Smith. 2018\]](#)

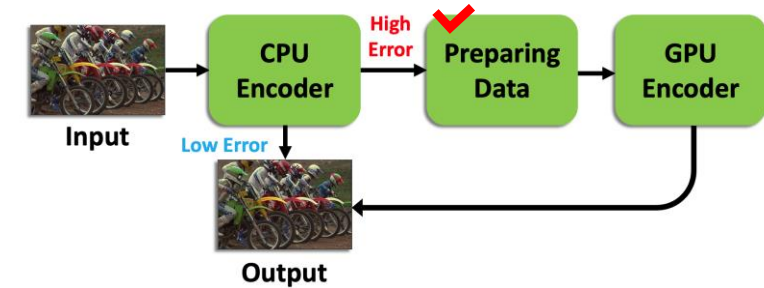
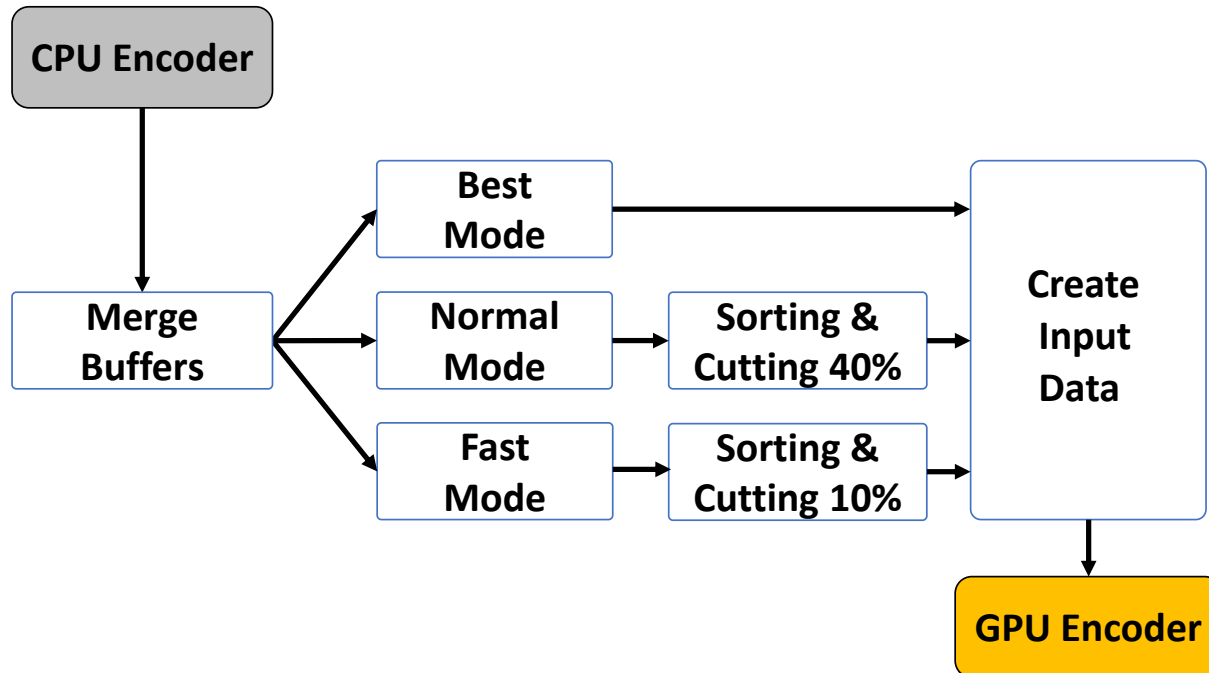


# Design of the CPU encoder



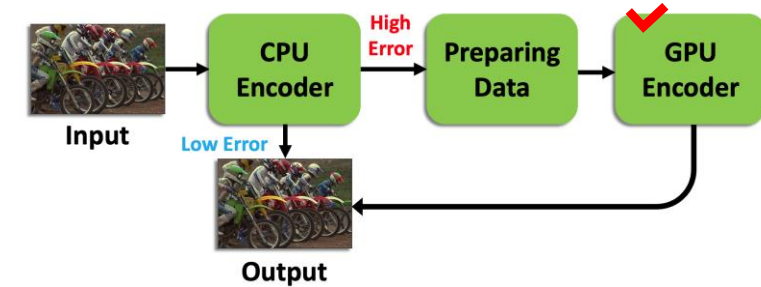
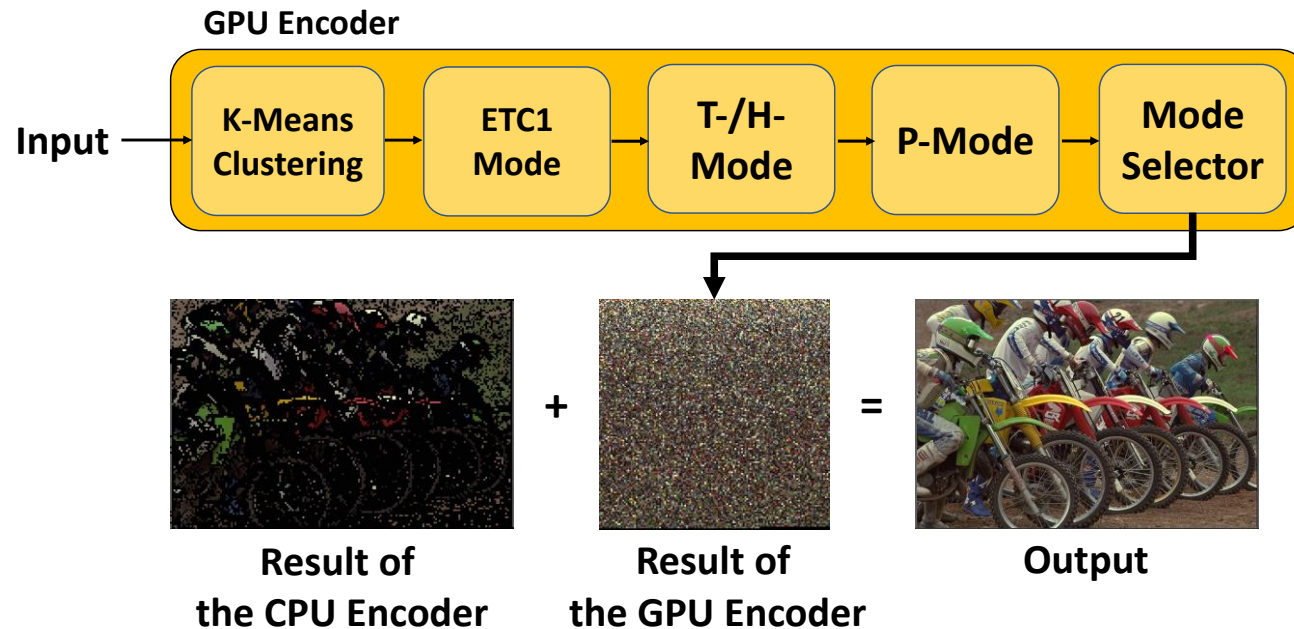
- Build upon QuickETC2 [\[Nah. SA2020\]](#), by adding the Block Error Re-Calculation process
- Result → **high error?**
  - **Save in the local buffer of thread**
- Result → **low error?**
  - **Directly, save in output**

# 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 block pixels
  - **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

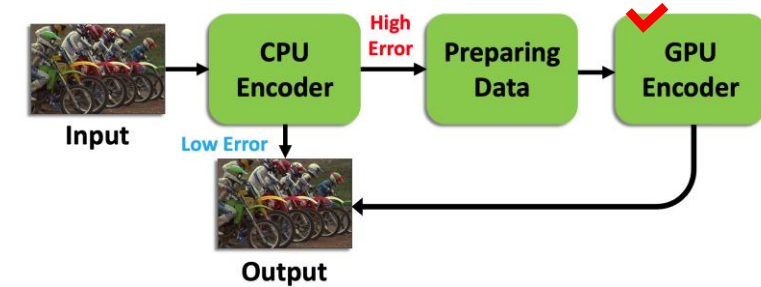
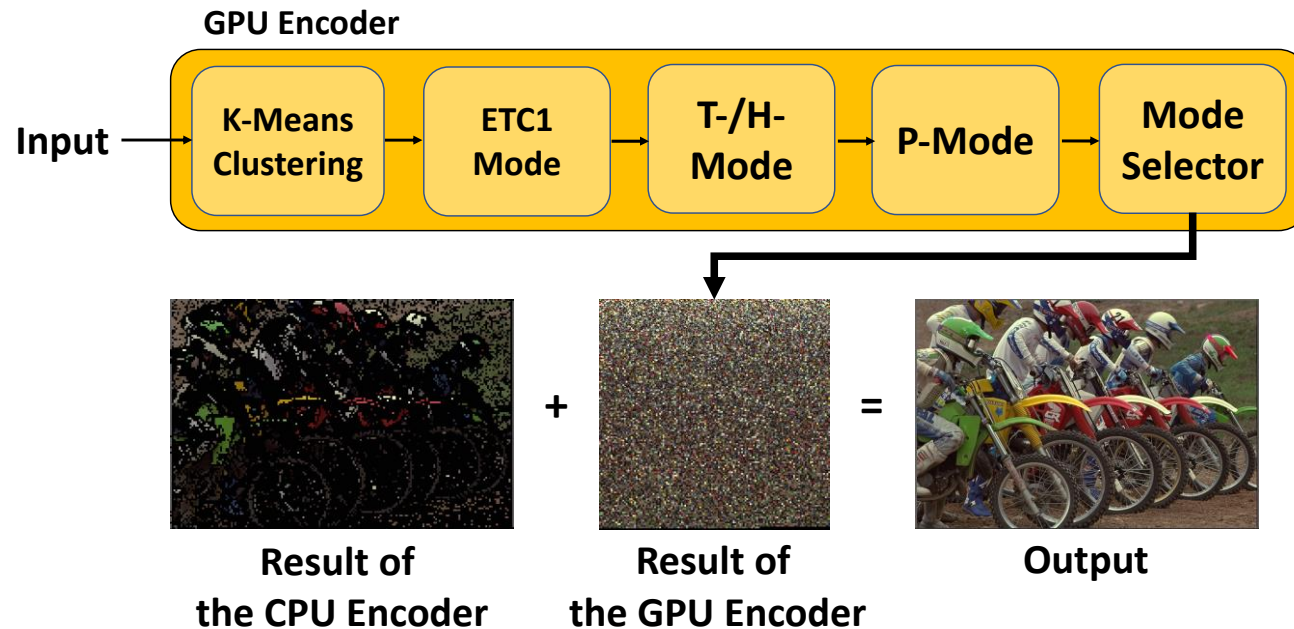
# Design of the GPU encoder



- Built upon Betsy [\[Goldberge. 2022\]](#)
- Two small changes that we did
  - Fixed quantization error
  - Applied perceptual error metric  

$$(error = 0.3 \times R + 0.59 \times G + 0.11 \times B)$$
 (iPACKMAN [\[Strom and Akenine-Moller. GH2005\]](#))
- At the result, we could improve block artifacts

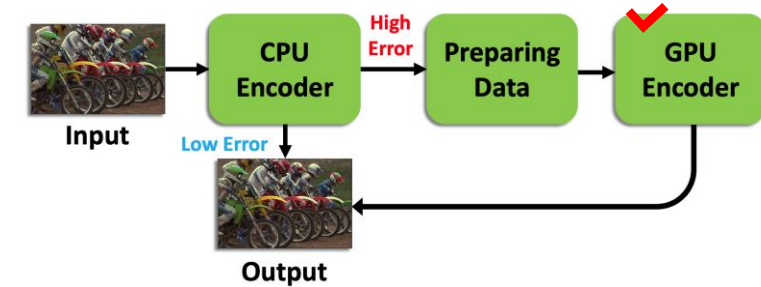
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→ However, this GPU version is much slower than the etcpak CPU encoder!

# Selective compression method



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

Index Table

•	•	•	•	(0, 1),
•	•	•	•	(0, 2),
•	•	•	•	(0, 3),
•	•	•	•	(0, 4),
•	•	•	•	⋮
•	•	•	•	(14, 15)

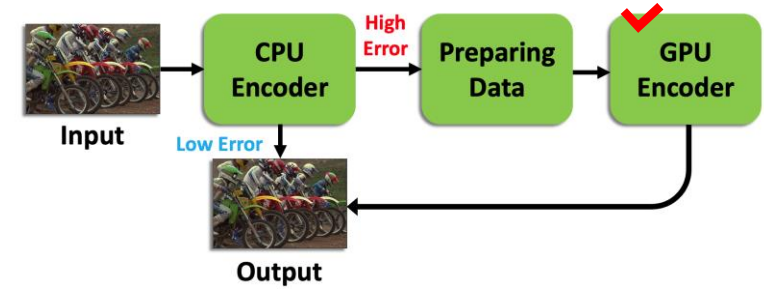
Original Betsy GPU

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

Ours

- 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 step of improvement



Original  
Betsy



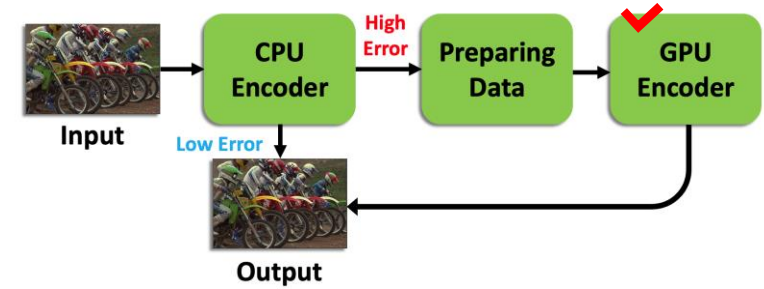
+ Fix  
quantization  
errors



+ Apply  
the perceptual  
error metric



# Each step of improvement



+ Selective  
compression  
method



+ CPU-GPU  
hybrid  
compression  
(Best mode)



Uncompressed



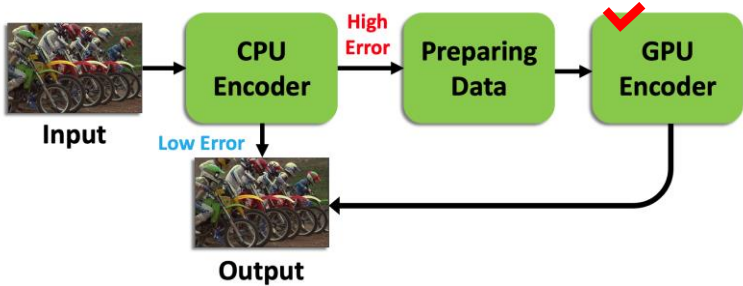
# Each step of improvement



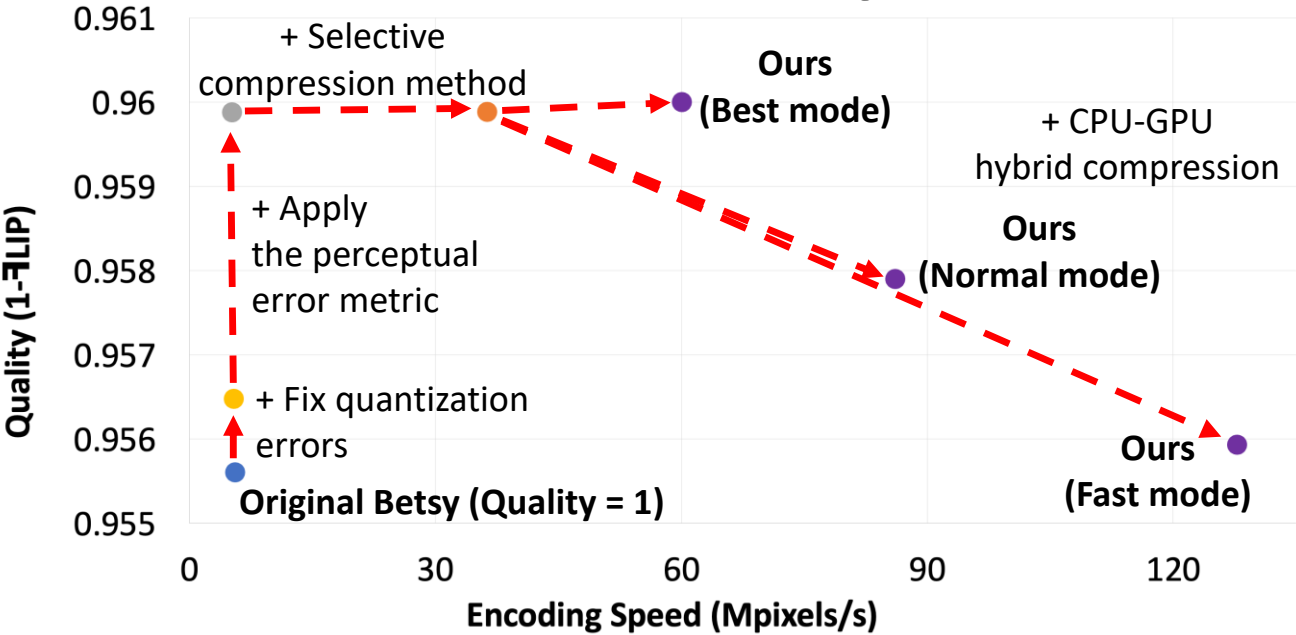
Original Betsy

Our

Uncompressed



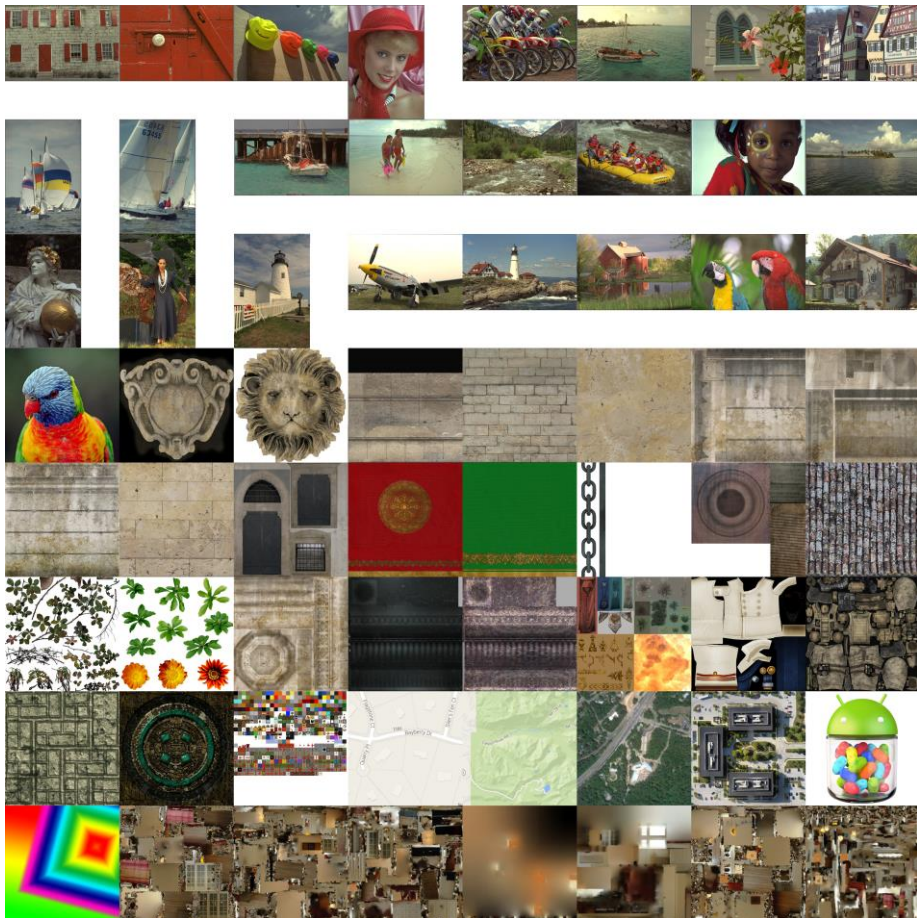
## Ablation study



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# Experiment & results

## Test images



- 55 RGB + 9 RGBA textures
- Size : 256 X 256 ~ 8192 X 8192
- **Photos (No. 1-25)**
  - kodak Lossless True Color Image Suite & Lorikeet
- **Game textures (No. 26-51)**
  - Crytek Sponza, FasTC & Vokseli Spawn (Minecraft)
- **GIS maps (No. 52-55)**
  - Google Maps & Cesium
- **Synthesized images (No. 56-57)**
- **Captured images for 3D reconstruction (No. 58-64)**
  - Bedroom

# H/W & S/W setup

- Test hardware
  - Intel Core i5-12400 CPU, 32GB of RAM, NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060, a 1TB SSD
- Evaluation Metric :  $\nabla$ LIP [\[Andersson et al. HPG2020\]](#), Mpixels/s
  - Lower  $\nabla$ LIP value indicates good quality
- Encoding 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 & encoding speed comparison on the 64 test images

Compressor	Mode	FLIP	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 (ours)	Fast	0.0440	127.87
	Normal	0.0421	86.15
	Best	0.0400	60.14

# Quality & encoding speed comparison on the 64 test images



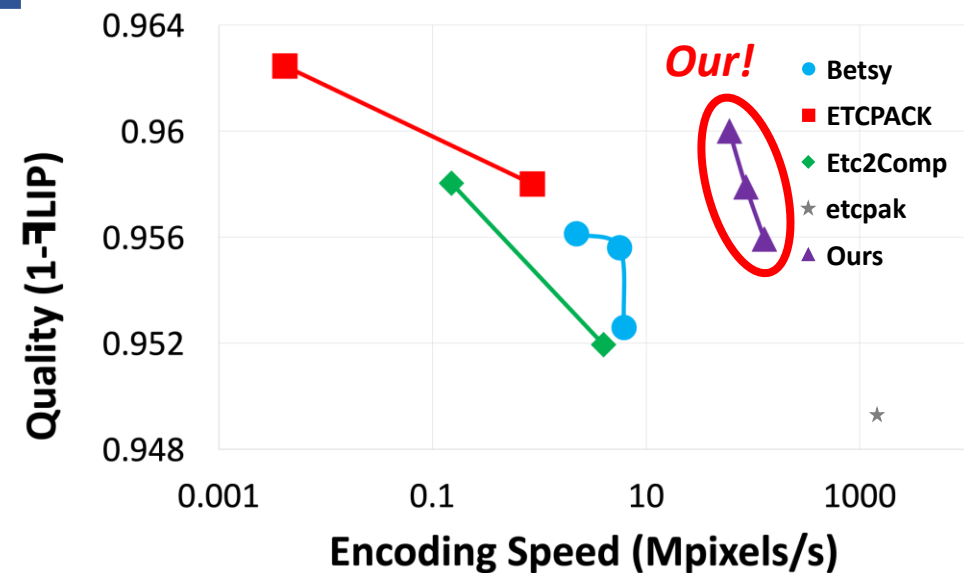
*Jelly*



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



# Quality & encoding speed comparison on the 64 test images



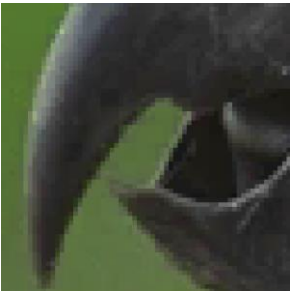
*kodim23*



Original



etcpak



Betsy  
(Q=2)



Etc2comp  
(Best)



ETCPACK  
(Slow)



Our  
(Best)



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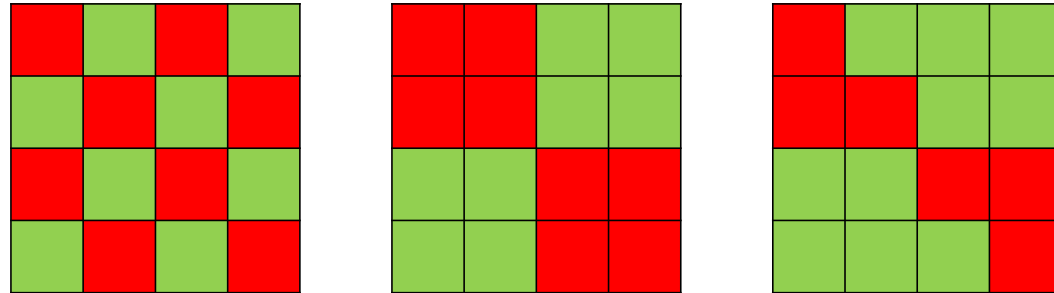
# Concluding remarks

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- We have introduced a hybrid ETC2 encoding pipeline that combines CPU and GPU processing
  - 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 work

- We aim to explore the applicability 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

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**Thank you!**

# References

- [Andersson et al. HPG2020] Pontus Andersson, Jim Nilsson, Tomas Akenine-Möller, Magnus Oskarsson, Kalle Åström, and Mark D. Fairchild. 2020. **FLIP: A Difference Evaluator for Alternating Images**. Proc. ACM Comput. Graph. Interact. Tech. 3, 2, Article 15 (August 2020), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3406183>
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