



TITC B-Series IP Bayer for ISP

B-series IPs are collection of propietary algorithm which are used for real-time compress/decompress Bayer image data. These IPs/algorithm are designed for front-end of ISP device, which facilitate temporal storage efficiency of Bayer image data. End products like ADAS, surveillance, action/meeting/mobile/professional cam may benefit from B-series IPs.

B-series IPs are featured by customized bitdepth/ratio support, reasonable hardware resources, friendly IP integration, and flexible access/store compressed bitstream. Feature support/algorithm are tailored for picture quality requirement and hardware budget via TITC engineer team.



TITC B-Series IP

Usage / Series		capture / B-series
IP Na	ame	ISP_Bayer v1
Data	Туре	Bayer
Data	Bit-Depth	8~16-bit
	Туре	Lossy/Lossless
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	1.33~2.5X
	Unit	H64V1 / H32V2
Performance	Throughput	4-pix (per T)
		* lossy is major trend
Note		* compression unit can be
		customized





TITC YS-Series IP YUV for ISP

YS-series IPs are collection of propietary algorithm which are used for real-time compress/decompress YUV subsample data. These IPs/algorithm are designed for back-end of ISP device, which facilitate temporal storage efficiency of YUV subsample data. End products like ADAS, surveillance, action/meeting/mobile/professional cam may benefit from YS-series IPs.

YS-series IPs are featured by customized bitdepth/ratio support, reasonable hardware resources, friendly IP integration, and flexible access/store compressed bitstream. Feature support/algorithm are tailored for picture quality requirement and hardware budget via TITC engineer team.



TITC YS-Series IP

Usage /	Series	capture / YS-series		
IP Na	IP Name ISP_YUV v1		ISP_YUV v2	
Data	Туре	YUV422/YUV420	YUV422	
Data	Bit-Depth	8~16-bit	8-bit	
	Туре	Lossy/Lossless	Lossy/Lossless	
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	1.33~4X	2~4X	
	Unit	H32V2	H8V4	
Performance Throughput 2-pix/4-comp (per T)		2-pix/4-comp (per T)	32-comp (per T)	
Note		* focus on 2X	* focus on high ratio, high thoughput	
110	le	* compression unit can be customized	iocus on nightatio, nigh thoughput	



TITC YB-Series IP YUV for Video Encoder/Decoder

YB-series IPs are collection of propietary algorithm which are used for real-time compress/decompress block-based YUV subsample data. These IPs/algorithm are designed for video encoding/decoding device, which facilitate temporal storage efficiency of ME(motion estimation)/MC(motion compensation) data. End products like cinema camcoder, mobile multimedia system, TV system may benefit from YB-series IPs.

YB-series IPs are featured by customized bitdepth/ratio support, reasonable hardware resources, friendly IP integration, and flexible access/store compressed bitstream. Feature support/algorithm are tailored for picture quality requirement and hardware budget via TITC engineer team.



TITC YB-Series IP

Usage /	Series	capture, multimedia / YB-series		
IP Na	ame	YB v1	YB v2	
Data	Туре	YUV422/YUV420	YUV420/Y-Only	
Data	Bit-Depth	8/10/12-bit	8/10-bit	
	Туре	Lossy/Lossless	Lossy	
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	1.33~2X	2~4X	
	Unit	H4V4/ H8V8/ H8V4	H8V8	
Performance	rformance Throughput 2-pix/4-comp (per T)		64-comp (per T)	
No	te	* compression unit can be customized * lossless+lossy is encouraged	* focus on high ratio, high thoughput	



TITC N-Series IP Model weight/Activation for AI

N-series IPs offer an efficient, lossless solution for reducing the storage and bandwidth demands of AI models. By compressing both model weights and activations, it significantly lowers data traffic power consumption, cache SRAM cost, and DRAM space usage. The algorithm achieves neartheoretical compression ratios and maintains consistent performance across different models. With minimal hardware cost, ultra-low latency, and high throughput, the solution features an adaptive, entropy-aligned design and a parallel hardware architecture that scales to meet mainstream DRAM bandwidth requirements.



TITC AI Inference Device IP

Usage / Series		capture / N-series
IP Name		TITC_N1
Data	Туре	Weight/feature map
Data	Bit-Depth	int8
Comprossion	Туре	Lossless
Compression	Unit	16 data / T (= int8 * 16)
Performance	Throughput	16 data / T (= 128bit / T)
Note		* Ultra high throughput with ultra low latency * Tiny gate count with no SRAM in need

Note If specifically for CNN, Activation also can be described as 'Feature Map'.

A Activation

		Compression Ratio		
Model Weight	Model	Size (byte)	zip	TITC_N1
	mobilenet_v1	4,210,112	57.00%	65.53%
CNN	yolo_v2	15,855,536	61.56%	67.25%
CININ	private_a	9,009,472	83.08%	91.39%
	private_b	14,782,144	53.16%	57.81%
	bert	108,310,272	60.55%	67.65%
Transformer	gpt2	354,823,168	58.56%	64.64%
	llama3	8,030,261,248	52.69%	59.64%

		Size (byte)	Compression Ratio	
Feature Map	Model		zip	TITC_N1
	private_a	78,151,680	57.17%	58.88%
CNN	private_b1	4,516,762	40.16%	53.38%
	private_b2	30,870,800	56.48%	65.53%





TITC S-Series IP RGB/YUV for FRC & Scalar

Frame Rate Conversion(FRC) and Scalar have been long developed in multimedia. FRC techniques generate pseudo image frames between at least two consecutive frames, usually by the technique of Motion Estimation and Motion Compensation (MEMC) to get better motion picture qualities. At least one frame picture stored in memory. Scalar techniques as well generate pseud image lines between at least two consecutive lines. Several image lines are required to be in memory. Both techniques need high memory i/o bandwidth when image resolution get higher.

TITC proposed segment-based or block-based, fixed-ratio, visual-lossless compression in RGB/YUV format. This mass production proven technique can ease the pain point of i/o bandwidth hunger. Supporting bit depth up to 12 meets mainstream requirement. Compression unit and bit depth can also be customized.



TITC S-Series IP

Usage / Series		multimedia / S-series
IP Name		FRV v1
Data	Туре	RGB/YUV444/YUV422
Data	Bit-Depth	10/12-bit
	Туре	Lossy
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	2~3X
	Unit	H64V1 / H64V2
Performance	Throughput	2-pix (per T)
No	te	* compression unit can be customized





TITC O-Series IP RGB for Over-Drive

Over-Drive technology is used to compensate the LCD reaction speed, which was not fast enough in high refreshing frame rate. Over drive provides higher level of voltage than the usual when the pixel's bright level gap between current and previous frame is large. Previous frame should be stored in memory to be the reference. Memory cost and bandwidth is considered from system's point of view.

Reference frame data of over drive do not necessarily visual lossless. Higher lossy level may be acceptable. Therefore, FPGA for moving picture quality check is needed when adopting this IP. TITC proposed several types of compression, from small block 2x2 to 4x4 to slice-based, from RGB to Y-only, from compression ratio 2 to 12. Customization is possible.



TITC O-Series IP

Usage / Series		multimedia / O-series		
IP Na	ame	OD v1	OD v2	
Data	Туре	RGB	Y-only	
Data	Bit-Depth	8-bit	8-bit	
	Туре	Lossy	Lossy	
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	2.28X	4X	
	Unit	H2V2	H4V4	
Performance Throughput		4-pix (per T)	16-pix (per T)	
Note		* light resource	* high throughput * for DDI	





TITC F-Series IP TITC RGB/RGBG for Frame Buffer

Lower level APs (Application Processor) in smart phones may not support VESA DSC to reduce transmission bandwidth between AP and DDIC (Display Driver IC). DDI sometimes need to support both lower and higher level APs with the same embedded SRAM footprint. Proprietary compression and decompression functions are asked to added in DDIC.

TITC provided huge mass production proven compression and decompression IP to solve this headache. IPs support range from H2V2 2x, H8V2 3x, to H4V4 4x, with the capability of partial update. Special color format like RGBG in AMOLED panel also can be supported by customization. You can rest assured that it is the best solution because of world wide brand name's qualification.



TITC F-Series IP

Usage /	' Series		display / F-series		
IP N	ame	FBC-2	FBC-3	FBC-4	FBC-SPR
Data	Туре	RGB	RGB	RGB	Pentile
Data	Bit-Depth	8-bit	8/10-bit	8-bit	8bit
	Туре	Lossy	Lossy	Lossy	Lossy
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	2X	3X(8bit)/3.75X(10bit)	4X	2X
	Unit	H2V2 / H4V1	H8V2	H4V4	H8V1
Performance	Throughput	4-pix (per T)	8-pix (per T)	8-pix (per T)	8-comp. (per T)
Note L		* super MP(>300M) * widely adopted by LCD phone/ OLED watch	* super MP(>300M) * widely adopted by OLED phone		* RGB 3X effective



TITC D-Series IP Demura parameter for Flash

TITC proprietary De-Mura Compression IP is comprised of the Software Encoder and the Hardware Decoder. The compression IP can be configured according to different parameters such as Flash size (e.g. compressed data size is configurable from 16Mbits to 8Mbits), and bin-sizes (i.e. pixel downsample size like 2by2, 4by4, and others).

The software encoder can incorporate customer's De-Mura table format (downsampled or nondownsampled).We provide customized service to stitch customer's De-Mura data, and preprocessing with our data compression IP seemlessly. The hardware decoder can adapt to customer's requirement on throughputs. We provide multi instance architecture to meet high throughput needs. Furthermore, TITC proprietary Compression IP has already been validated by large OLED/LCD panel makers and licensed by IC Fabless customers.



TITC DeMura IP

Usage /	Usage / Series display		/ D-series	
IP Na	ame	Demura v1	Demura v2	
Data	Туре	RGB/RGBG (Demura paremeter)	RGB/RGBG (Demura paremeter)	
Dala	Bit-Depth	8-bit	8/10-bit	
	Туре	Lossy	Lossy	
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	3~3.8X	compr. as 16 or 8MB	
	Unit	frame	frame	
Performance	Throughput	4-pix/12-comp (per T)	8-comp (per T)	
Note		* enc: software /dec: RTL	* enc: software /dec: RTL	





TITC V-Series IP VESA DSC/VDC-M

VESA DSC (Display Stream Compression) and VDC-M (VESA Display Stream Compression-M) are standard which is used for compressing and decompressing image display streams. It is designed for real-time systems, with real-time compression, transmission, decompression, and display. These standard IP could be used in many applications and save the transmission cost, such as between a mobile application processor and display panel, between a computer graphics and display monitor, and so on.

TITC provides VESA DSC decoder hardware IPs which is compatible to DSC V1.1 and V1.2a, and a VDC-M decoder hardware IP. Specially, TITC provides 6P/T versions DSC decoder, which could be used for 1 slice setting. These IP are configurable in display resolution (Up to 4K, UHD+, and 8K), bits per video component (8 and 10 bits), video output formats(RGB, YCbCr444, YUV422, and YUV420), and multiple slice per line setting (1, 2, or 4). TITC also provides customized service to shrink the IP area when no need to support the whole configuration.



TITC VESA IP

Usage /	Series	standard/display / V-series	
IP Na	ame	DSC v1.2b (Dec)	VDCM v1.2 (Dec)
Data	Туре	RGB/YUV422/YUV420	RGB/YUV422/YUV420
Data	Bit-Depth	8/10-bit	8/10-bit
	Туре	Lossy	Lossy
Compression	Ratio(Lossy)	up to 4X(8bit) / 5X(10bit)	up to 5X(8bit) / 6X(10bit)
	Unit	multi-slice(1/2/4)	multi-slice(1/2/4)
Performance	Throughput	3/6-pix (per T)	4-pix (per T)
No	te	* available customizing for v1.1	* available customizing for v1.1.0





TITC NM-Series IP Niche MEMC for DDI

The technique "Motion estimation and motion compensation(MEMC)" has been developed for a long time and used widely. In order to get perfect quality, general TV-level MEMC will adopt complex algorithms with high hardware cost.

TITC is proposing a light version MEMC solution for some specific applications. One of applications is frame rate converter in DDI. The AP just transmits low frame rate sequences and the sequences will be pumped up doubly in DDI. Therefore, the transition power can be reduced. Also, the ME kernel is also used in 3D noise reduction to predict the motion vector.



B. Niche MEMC for 3DNR / ISP



Stacking frame under low-light view





TITC NS-Series IP Niche Scalar for DDI

Scalar is basic, but essential image signal processing. There are several well known techniques, like nearest neighbor, bilinear, bicubic. For hardware implementation, the algorithm and line buffer cost must be in consideration.

TITC develops a novel method, that the picture quality is close to bicubic with hardware cost effective. Besides, it can also equip with edge enhancement to get higher contrast. One of applications is power saving mode in mobile phone. The AP just transmits low resolution sequences and the sequences will be scaled up to resize the panel resolution in DDI. Therefore, the transition power can be reduced.



Efficiency Mode

bi-cubic bi-linear TIC