Batching 4EVA

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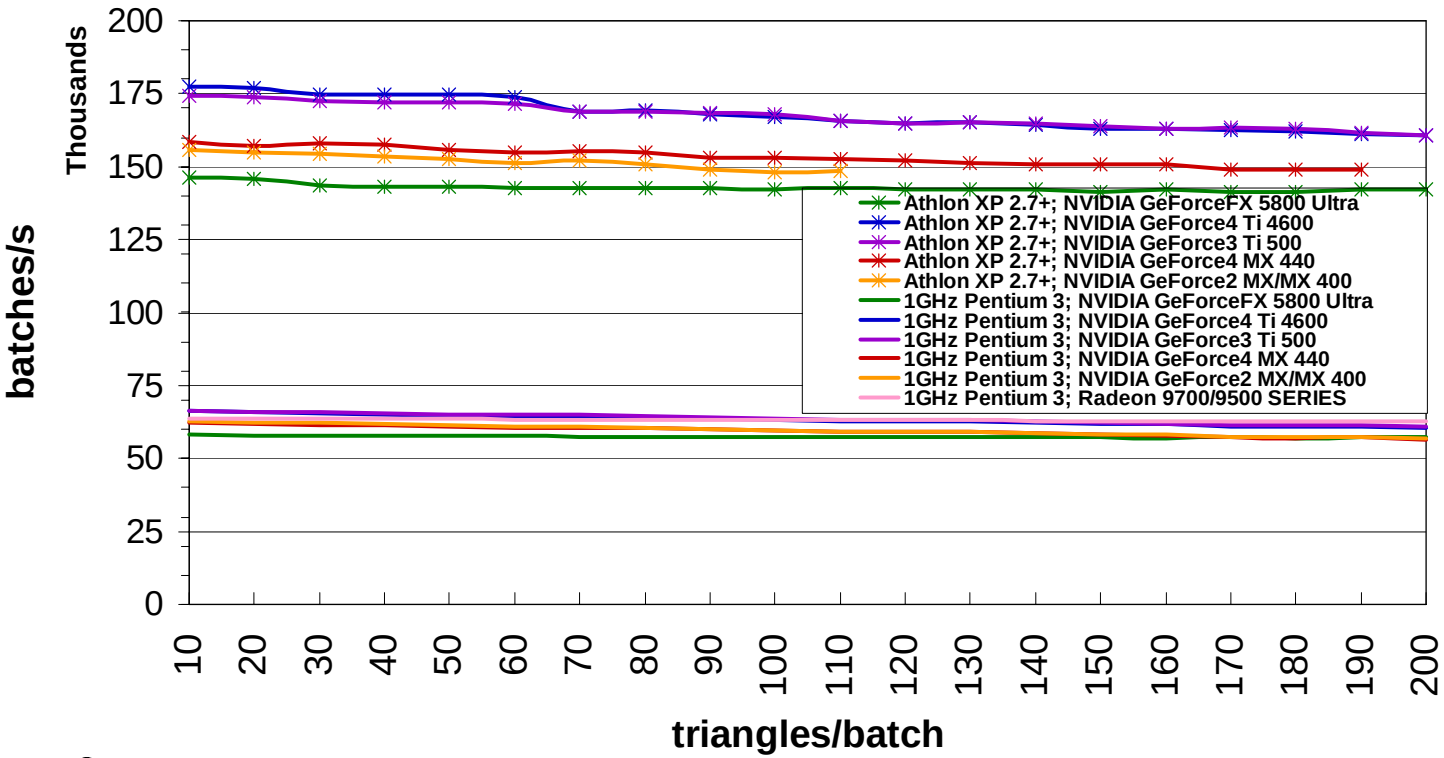
Review: Batch, Batch, Batch

- **Batch: state changes & Draw() call**
- **Lots of batches make you**
  - **Completely,**
  - **Utterly**
  - **CPU limited!**
- **Overhead caused by**
  - **~80% driver**
  - **~10% runtime**

Measured Batches per Second



~170k batches/s

x ~2.7

~60k batches/s

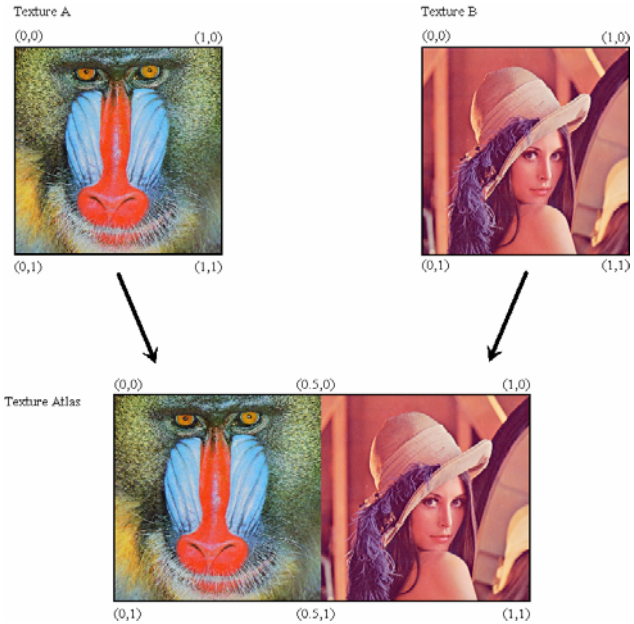
Please Hang over Your Bed

25k batches/s @ 100%
1GHz CPU

Review: Son of a Batch

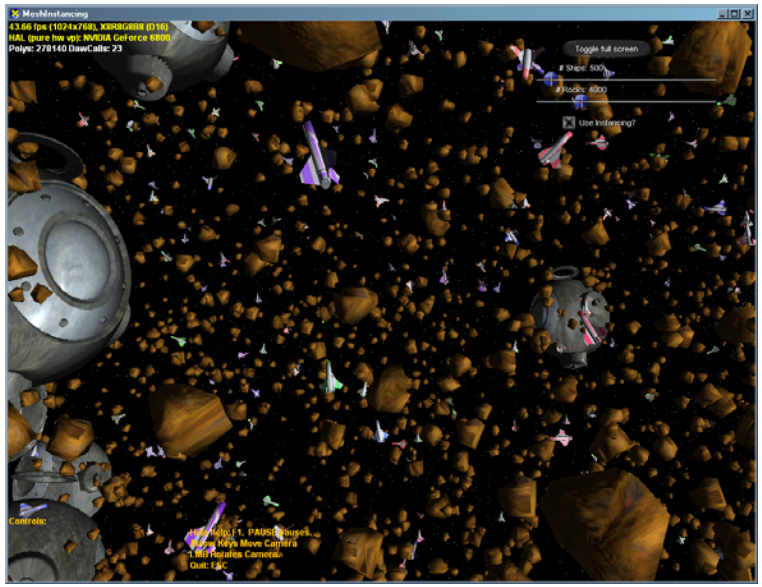
- All state changes roughly equally bad
  - Multiple state changes worse than changing single state
- Sort by state? Over-constrained problem
  - And only an optimization
- Solution: collapse states

Use Texture Atlases

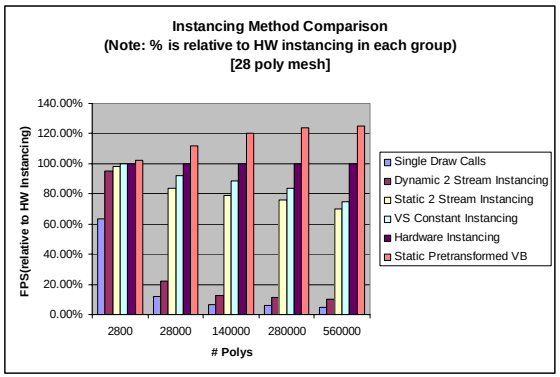


- Removes SetTexture()
- Texture Atlas Tools:
  - "Improved Batching via Texture Atlases," in Shader X³, Charles River Media 2004.

Use Instancing



- Previous session
- "Inside Geometry Instancing," Francesco Carucci, Lionhead Studios, GPU Gems 2



Most Important: Plan for Batching!

- **Oh sh!%$, our game uses 2000 batches/frame**
  - **Painful to impossible to fix late in development**
- **Have a batch budget**
  - **For terrain, characters, etc.**
  - **Educate and give feedback to your art staff**
  - **Stick to the plan**

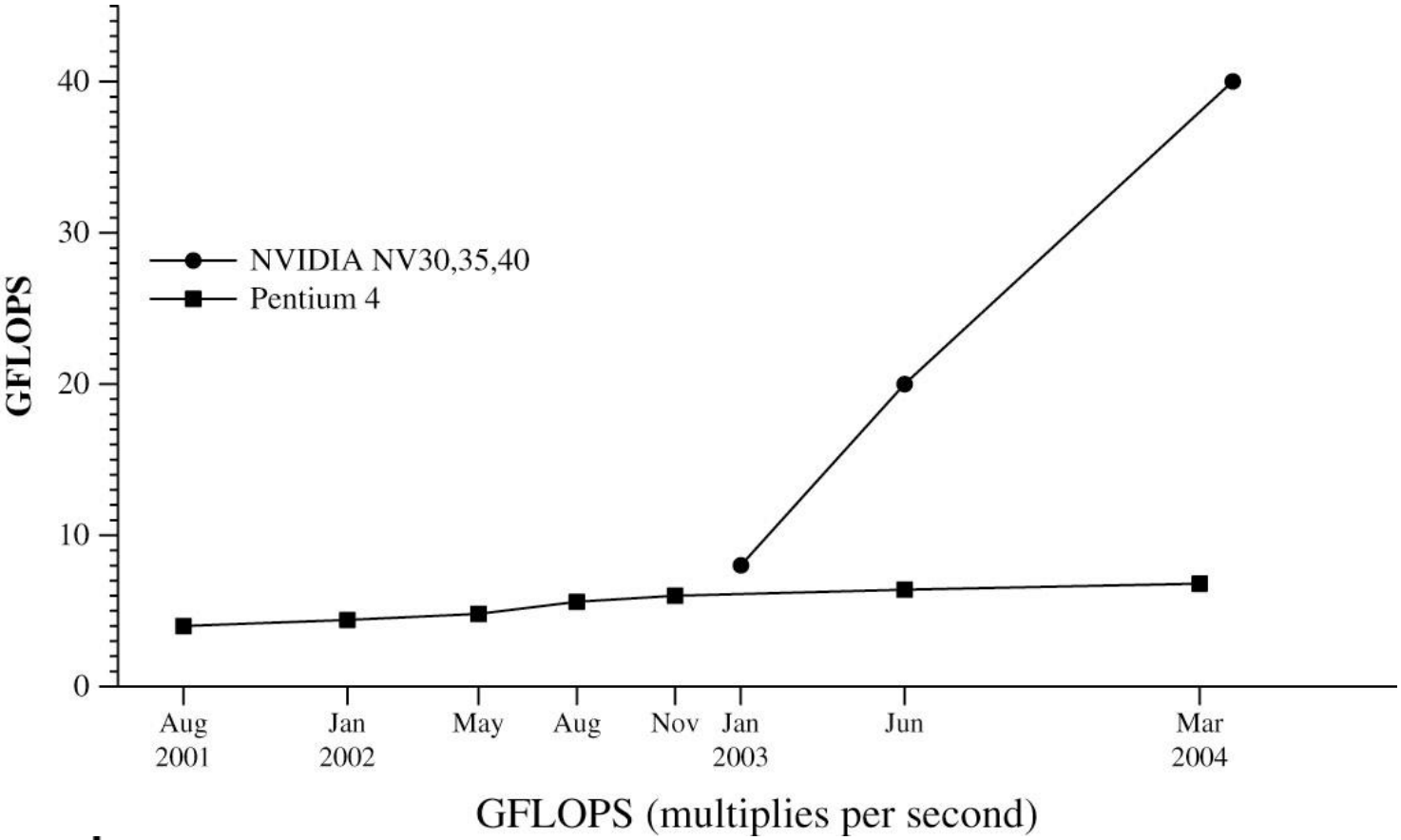
Be Aggressive in Moving Stuff to GPU

- All particle systems: 1 Draw() call?!
- Need to alpha blend them?
  - Sort on the GPU!

This Is All Very Complicated...

- Can I just wait until you guys fix this?
- And new cool tech coming out that solves all these problems, right?
  - Dual-core CPUs
  - Longhorn
  - WGF 2.0

GPUs Getting Faster More Quickly



Courtesy Ian Buck, Stanford University

Multi-Core CPUs to the Rescue!

- Sorry, no…
- Requires thread programming
  - Is your game multi-threaded?
  - Batch overhead is in driver!
  - Batch processing {SetState; Draw; repeat} and thus driver inherently serial
- Multi-core GPUs already available:
  - It's called SLI

Longhorn to the Rescue!

- Sorry, no…
- More efficient runtime and driver
  - Design Goal: 10x improvement (WinHEC'04 WGF Slides)
- Does not help your WinXP user base
- Longhorn available: 2006
  - Long time in GPU years

WGF 2.0 to the Rescue!

- You are on to something, but sorry, no…
- Features designed to mend batches, i.e.
- Another ‘simpler’ way to not say
  - Change state
  - Draw triangle

Later Today: “WGF 2.0”

David Blythe, Microsoft

5:15pm

We Are Stuck

1000 batches/frame 4EVA!

Assuming 50% 3GHz CPU @ 33fps

Graphics in the Future?

- Best engine is the one that achieves
  - Most complex
  - Most engaging
  - Most immersive
  - …
- In 1000 batches/frame or less!
- Make GPU work, so CPU does NOT

To Make Things Worse...

Get a Couple of Flashlights!

- First rule of optimization: Profile! Know your bottleneck!
- PIX
- NVIDIA Performance Analysis Tools
- AMD's CodeAnalyst

Performance Stalagmites

- Difficult to hit these
- Help available:
  - GPU Programming Guide
  - Tools
  - Your local IHV devtech representative

GPU Performance Advice

- Memory allocation
- Vertex shader optimizations
- Pixel shader optimizations
- Texture

Memory Allocation: Don’ts

- Calling Create() mid-frame
  - Guaranteed a frame-rate hitch
  - Sub-optimal resource placement
  - Expect the call to fail!
- Calling Release() mid-frame
  - Potentially does nothing
- Do your own resource management instead

Allocation Order → Rendering Performance

- **Allocate POOL_DEFAULT resources first**
  - **Render-targets first, sort by pitch**
  - **Vertex and pixel shaders**
  - **Textures**
  - **Vertex and index buffers**
- **Then POOL_MANAGED**
  - **If any**

Vertex Shader Optimizations

- VS_3_0 dynamic flow control
  - Go nuts, save batches
  - Not penalty for divergence (MIMD)
  - Driver optimizes short branches
- VS_3_0 vertex texture fetch (VTF)
  - 20-30 instructions latency
  - Hide other instructions in latency
  - Dynamically branch over VTFs
  - Pack data into single texture

Great Results with Vertex Texture

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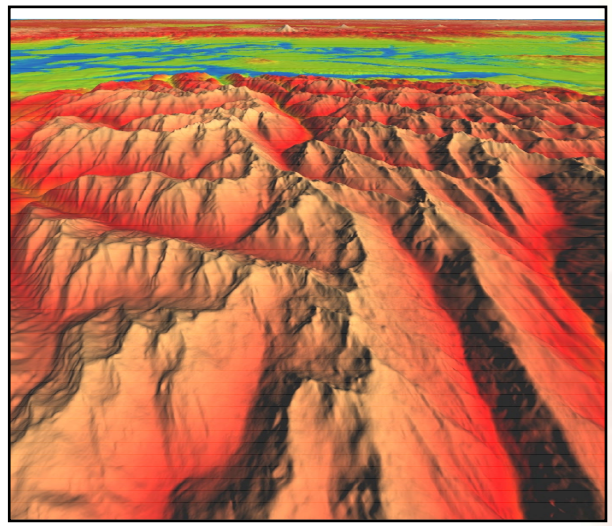
“GPU Gems 2 Showcase”
Room 2016
Wednesday, 5:15 - 6:15pm

Arul Asirvatham & Hugues Hoppe

Terrain Rendering Using GPU-Based Geometry Clipmaps



Pixel Shader Optimizations

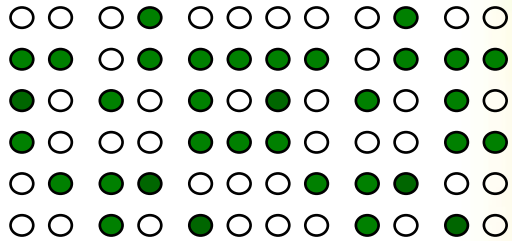
- **Move computations out**
  - Remove operations via algebra
  - Pre-compute: use texture as look-up table
  - Into vertex shader: constant, interpolations

- **Dynamic branching**
  - Driver optimizes
  - Early out
  - Batch materials

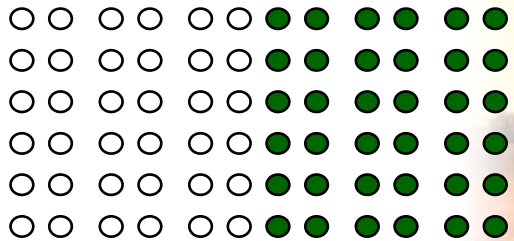
Instruction	Cost (Cycles)
if / endif	4
if / else / endif	6
call	2
ret	2
loop / endloop	4

Dynamic Branching: Coherency

- ~1000 pixels, i.e., 30x30 blocks



Incoherent



Coherent

Partial Precision Optimizations

- Compiler/Driver cannot help you here
- Reduces register pressure
  - Critical for GeForce FX
  - 100+ instruction shaders for GeForce 6
- Single cycle half3 normalize()
  - Versus 3 cycle {dp3; rsq; mul}

Hardware Shadow Maps

- **Support since GeForce 3**
- **Use:**
  - **Render to depth format texture (D3DFMT_D24X8, D3DFMT_D16)**
  - **Use tex2Dproj to sample**
  - **Automatic shadow map comparison & percentage closer filtering (PCF)**
  - **Explain PCF?!**

Hardware Shadow Map Fallback

- Generate depth in shader
- Write to single channel R32F or R16F texture
- Sample texture, compare depths
  - Multiple jittered samples for high quality / soft edges
  - Filter multiple sample via percentage closer

Shadow Map Performance

- **HW shadow map comparison half speed**
  - **No need to compare or filter in the shader**
  - **PCF of 4 nearest texels if bilinear is on**
- **Single tap for performance**
  - **Quality equivalent to 4-tap PCF R32F**
- **Multiple taps for higher quality**
  - **2-tap hw shadow map roughly same speed as 4-tap manual-PCF R32F**

Texture Instruction Performance

- **Full speed:**
  - **Regular mipmap, e.g., tex2D(s, t)**
  - **Scalar bias mipmap, e.g., tex2Dbias(s, t)**
  - **Explicit mipmap selection**
- **1/10th speed:**
  - **Gradient-based LOD selection, e.g., { ddx(x); ddy(y); tex2Dbias(s, t, ddx, ddy) }**
  - **But when you need to use it, you need to use it**

Common Sense Texture Performance

- **Use mipmaps**
  - GPU fetches local neighbors for each texel
- **Sharper/Crisper textures**
  - Use anisotropic filtering
  - Use better mipmap generation (use texture tools)
  - Do NOT use LOD bias
  - LOD bias is slower and lower quality

Floating Point Texture Performance

- **Prefer 32bpp over 64bpp over 128bpp**
  - Applies to textures and render targets
  - Bandwidth!
- **More importantly: cache coherence**
  - Poor cache coherence destroys performance
  - Fp16 textures 2x faster than fp32 if texture bound
- **Efficient channel allocation**
  - Use R32F buffers for scalar data, not RGBA32F
  - R16G16F for 2-vectors

Conclusion

1000 batches/frame

4EVA!

Questions?

- mwloka@nvidia.com
- Slides available online