## **Shader Model 3.0**

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## **Talk Outline**



- New Vertex Shader Features
  - Vertex Texture Fetch
  - Longer Programs and Dynamic Flow Control
  - Vertex Frequency Stream Divider (Instancing)
- New Pixel Shader Features
  - Longer Programs and Dynamic Flow Control
  - Multiple Render Targets
- Floating-Point Blending and Filtering
- Final Thoughts





## **GeForce 6 Series**

#### Shader Model 3.0 at all price points

- Full support for shader model 3.0
- Vertex Texture Fetch / Long programs / Pixel Shader flow control
- Full speed fp32 shading

#### OpenEXR High Dynamic Range Rendering

- Floating point frame buffer blending
- Floating point texture filtering
- Except 6200
- 6800 Ultra/GT specs
  - 222M xtors / 0.13um
  - 6 vertex units / 16 pixel pipelines
- PCI Express and AGP



# **GeForce 6800 – (NV40)**

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NVIDIA GEORGE

#### **Complete Native Shader Model 3.0 Support**





## **Vertex Shader 3.0**



## **Detail of a Single Vertex Shader Pipeline**



### **Vertex Shader Version Summary**



	2.0	<b>2.0</b> a	3.0
# of instruction slots	256	256	>= 512
Max # of instructions executed	65535	65535	2 <sup>16</sup> (65,535)
Instruction Predication		$\checkmark$	✓
Temp Registers	12	13	32
# constant registers	>= 256	>= 256	>= 256
Static Flow Control	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓
Dynamic Flow Control		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Dynamic Flow Control depth		24	24
Vertex Texture Fetch	-		✓
# of texture samplers			4
Geometry Instancing Support			✓

Note: There is no vertex shader 2.0b



## Flow Control: Static vs. Dynamic

#### void Shader(

// Input per vertex or per pixel
in float3 normal,

Static Flow Control (condition constant for each batch of triangles)

if (computeLight) {

**Dynamic Flow Control** 

(data dependent, so condition can vary per vertex or pixel) if (dot(lightDirection, normal)) {

uniform float3 lightDirection,

uniform bool computeLight,



## Static v. Dynamic Flow Control

## Static Flow Control

- Based on 'uniform' variables, a.k.a. constants
- Same code executed for every vertex in draw call

## Dynamic Flow Control

- Based on per-vertex attributes
- Each vertex can take a different code path

## **Using Flow Control**



Subroutines, loops, and conditionals simplify programming

- [if, else, endif] [loop, endloop] [rep, endrep]
- call, callnz, ret
- Conditionals can be nested
- Fewer vertex shaders to manage

### Dynamic branches only have ~2 cycle overhead

- Even if vertices take different branches
- Use this to avoid unnecessary vertex work (e.g., skinning, N.L<0, ...)</li>
- If you can branch to skip more than 2 cycles of work, do it!



## **Geometry Instancing**

## **DirectX 9 Instancing**



What is instancing?

- Allows a single draw call to draw multiple instances of the same model
- Allows you to minimize draw primitive calls and reduce CPU overhead
- What is required to use it?
  - Microsoft DirectX 9.0c
  - VS 3.0 hardware
  - API is layered on top of IDirect3DDevice9::SetStreamSourceFreq

## Why Use Instancing?



Speed
Single biggest perf sink is # of draw calls
We all know draw calls are bad
But world matrices and other state changes force us to make multiple draw calls
Instancing API pushes per instance draws down to hardware/driver
Eliminates API and driver overhead

## How does it work?



Primary stream is a single copy of the model geometry

## Secondary stream(s) contain per-instance data

- Transform matrices, colors, texture indices
- Vertex shader does matrix transformations based on vertex attributes
- Pointer is advanced each time an instance of the primary stream is rendered.

## **Instancing Demo**







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## **Some Test Results**



- Test scene draws 1 million diffuse shaded polygons
- Changing the batch size changes # of drawn instances
- For small batch sizes, can provide extreme win due to PER DRAW CALL savings
- There is a fixed overhead from adding the extra data into the vertex stream
- Sweet spot depends on many factors (CPU/GPU speed, engine overhead, etc.)



## When To Use Instancing



Many instances of the same model
 Forest of trees, particle systems, sprites

Can encode per instance data in aux stream
 Colors, texture coordinates, per-instance constants

Not as useful is batching overhead is low
 Fixed overhead to instancing



## **Vertex Texture Fetch**

## An Example of Vertex Texturing: Displacement Mapping



**Flat Tessellated Mesh** 

**Displaced Mesh** 

## **Vertex Texture Examples**



#### Without Vertex Textures

**With Vertex Textures** 

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## **More Vertex Texture Examples**



#### Without Vertex Textures

With Vertex Textures

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## **Vertex Texture**



Multiple vertex texture units

- DX9: 4 samplers (D3DVERTEXTEXTURESAMPLERn)
- OGL: glGetIntegerv(MAX\_VERTEX\_TEXTURE\_IMAGE\_UNITS\_ARB)
- 4 units on GeForce 6 Series hardware
- Supports point filtering only (currently)
- Supports mipmapping
  - Need to calculate LOD yourself
- Uses standard 2D texture samplers
- DX9: R32F and R32G32B32A32F formats
- OGL: LUMINANCE\_FLOAT32\_ATI OF RGBA\_FLOAT32\_ATI formats
- Arbitrary number of fetches



## **Vertex Texture Applications**

#### Simple displacement mapping

- Note not adaptive displacement mapping
  - Hardware doesn't tessellate for you
- Terrain, ocean surfaces
- Render to vertex texture
  - Provides feedback path from fragment program to vertex program

#### Particle systems

Calculate particle positions using fragment program, read positions from texture in vertex program, render as points

#### Character animation

- Can do arbitrarily complex character animation using fragment programs, read final result as vertex texture
- Not limited by vertex attributes can use lots of bones, lots of blend shapes

## **GPU Particle System**





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## **Pixel Shader 3.0**

## **Pixel Shader Version Summary**



	2.0	2.0a	2.0b	3.0
Dependent Texture Limit	4	No limit	4	No limit
Texture Instruction Limit	32	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited
Position Register				✓
Instruction Slots	32 + 64	512	512	>= 512
Executed Instructions	32 + 64	512	512	2 <sup>16</sup> (65,535)
Interpolated Registers	2 + 8	2 + 8	2 + 8	10
Instruction Predication	e a s <mark>elfa</mark> r s	$\checkmark$	-	✓
Indexed Input Registers			-	✓
Temp Registers	12	22	32	32
Constant Registers	32	32	32	224
Arbitrary Swizzling		✓	-	✓
Gradient Instructions		✓	-	✓
Loop Count Register			-	✓
Face Register (2-sided lighting)			-	✓
Dynamic Flow Control Depth		-	-	24

### **PS3.0 Branching Performance**

## Static branching is fast

- But still may not be worth it for short branches (less than ~5 instructions)
- Can use conditional execution instead
- Divergent (data-dependent) branching is more expensive
  - Depends on which pixels take which branches

## **Branch Overhead**

#### Pixel shader flow control instruction costs:

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

Not free, but certainly usable and can save a ton of work!



## **Multiple Lights Demo**





Available at http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_samples.html

## **Pixel Shader Ray Tracer**





Available at http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_effects.html

## Pixel Shader Looping Example - Single Pass Volume Rendering



- Application only renders a single quad
- Pixel shader calculates intersection between view ray and bounding box, discards pixels outside
- Marches along ray between far and near intersection points, accumulating color and opacity
  - Looks up in 3D texture, or evaluates procedural function at each sample
- Compiles to REP/ENDREP loop
  - Allows us to exceed the 512 instruction PS2.0 limit
  - All blending is done at fp32 precision in the shader
  - 100 steps is interactive on 6800 Ultra

## 1 Pass Volume Rendering Examples





## **Extra Full Precision Interpolators**

10 full precision interpolators (texcoords)
 Compared to 8 in earlier pixel shader versions

More inputs for lighting parameters, ...

Multiple lights in one long shader
 Compared to re-rendering for each light
 Doesn't work well with stencil shadows

## **Early Outs**



"Early out" is a dynamic branch in the shader to bypass computation
Some obvious examples:

If in shadow, don't do lighting computations
If out of range (attenuation zero), don't light
These apply to vs.3.0 as well

Next – a novel example for soft-edged shadows

## Soft-Edged Shadows with ps 3.0



Available at http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_samples.html

## Soft-Edged Shadows with ps 3.0

Works by taking 8 "test" samples from shadow map

- If all 8 in shadow or all 8 in the light we're done
- If we're on the edge (some are in shadow some are in light), do
   56 more samples for additional quality

#### 64 samples at much lower cost!

Quick-and-dirty adaptive sampling





## ps.3.0 – Soft Shadows



## This demo on GeForce 6 Series GPUs

- Dynamic sampling > 2x faster vs. 64 samples everywhere
- Completely orthogonal to other parts of the HW (for example, stencil is still usable)
- Can do even more complex decision-making if necessary
- Combine with hardware shadow maps
   High-quality real-time "soft" shadows are a reality

## Summary



Shader Model 3.0 provides a nice collection of useful features

- Looping/branching/conditional constructs allow greater programming flexibility
- Must watch out for performance gotchas
  - Don't make everything a nail for the SM3.0 hammer

## References

- Tons of resources at <u>http://developer.nvidia.com</u>
  - NVIDIA SDK
    - http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_home.html
  - Individual Standalone Samples (.zip)
    - http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_samples.html
  - Individual FX Composer Effects (.fx)
    - http://developer.nvidia.com/object/sdk\_effects.html
- Documentation
  - NVIDIA GPU Programming Guide
    - http://developer.nvidia.com/object/gpu\_programming\_guide.html
  - Recent Conference Presentations
    - http://developer.nvidia.com/object/presentations.html





## **Questions?**



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