

Implementation of a Vulkan-based renderer in Processing



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BACKGROUND:

Processing is a creative coding framework that makes it easy to create stunning hardware-accelerated visuals.

However, it uses OpenGL which is old and slow. It has been superseded by Vulkan which is modern and fast.

This study implements Vulkan into Processing and compares its performance against OpenGL.

METHODS

1. Write a light OpenGL-to-Vulkan translation layer, specifically optimised for Processing.
2. Write a set of tests using the Processing Language.
3. Measure runtime over x number of frames with the OpenGL and Vulkan renderers.
4. Collect Intel VTune profiling results with the OpenGL and Vulkan renderer to identify performance improvements/declines reasons.

RESULTS

Average test results

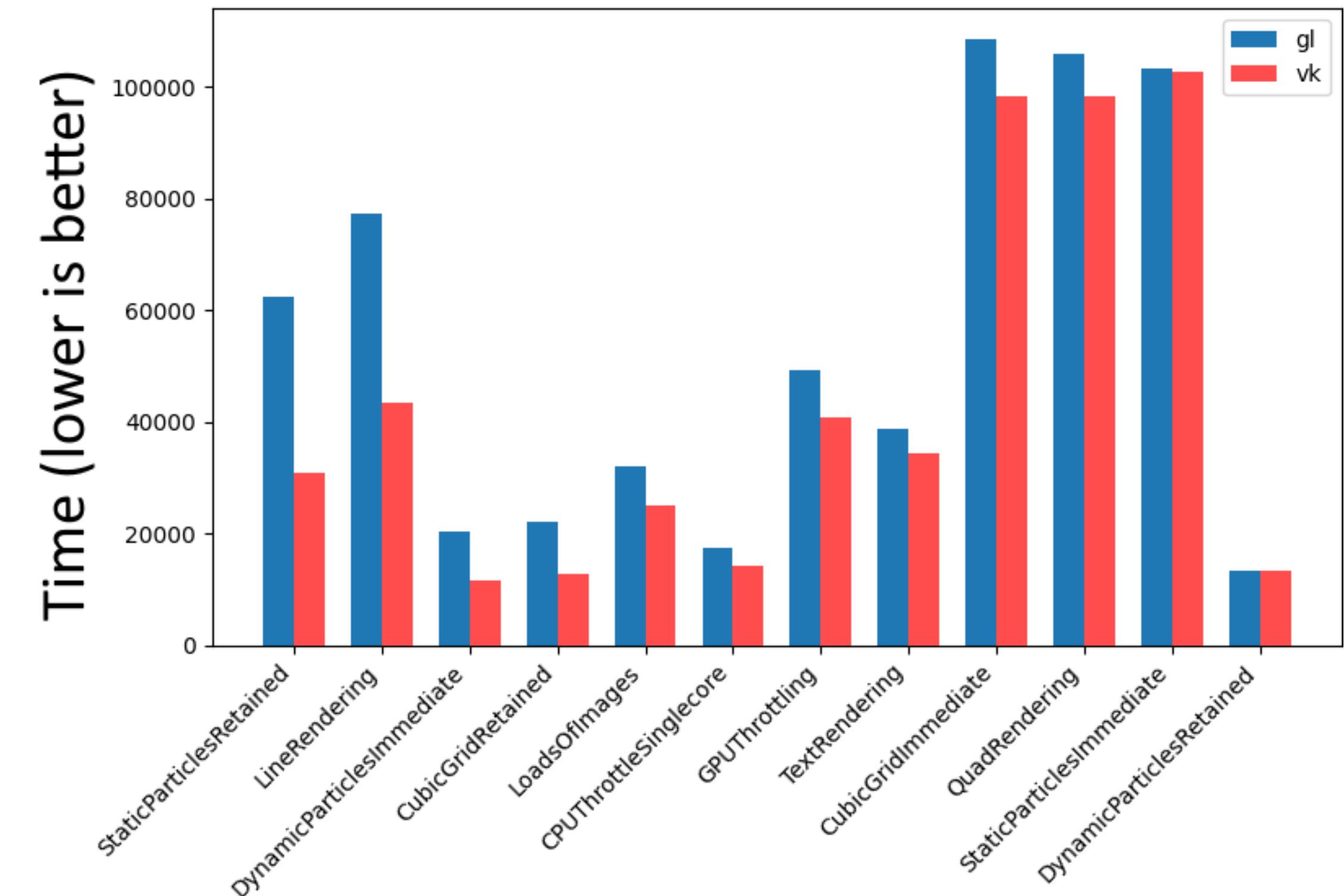


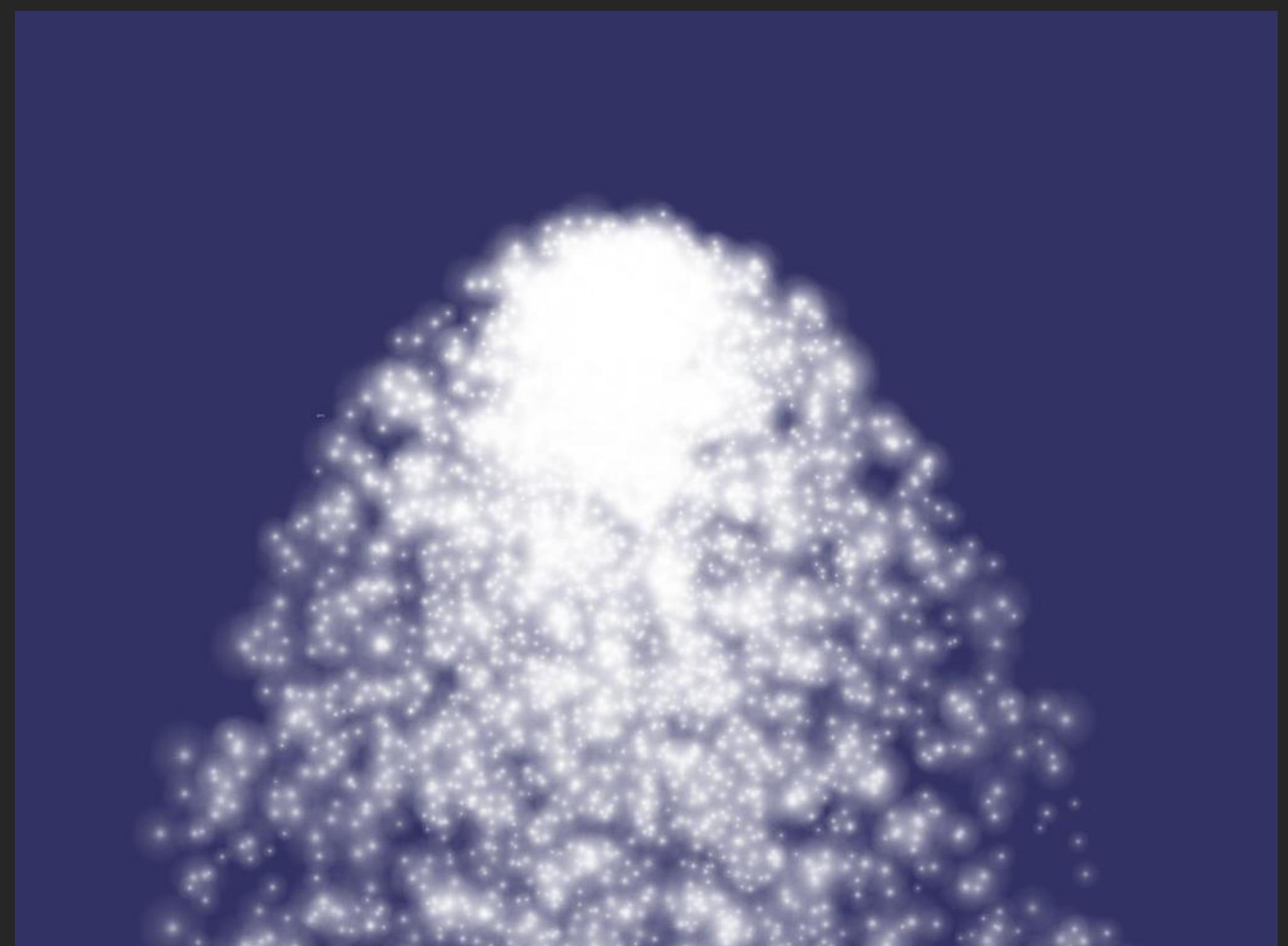
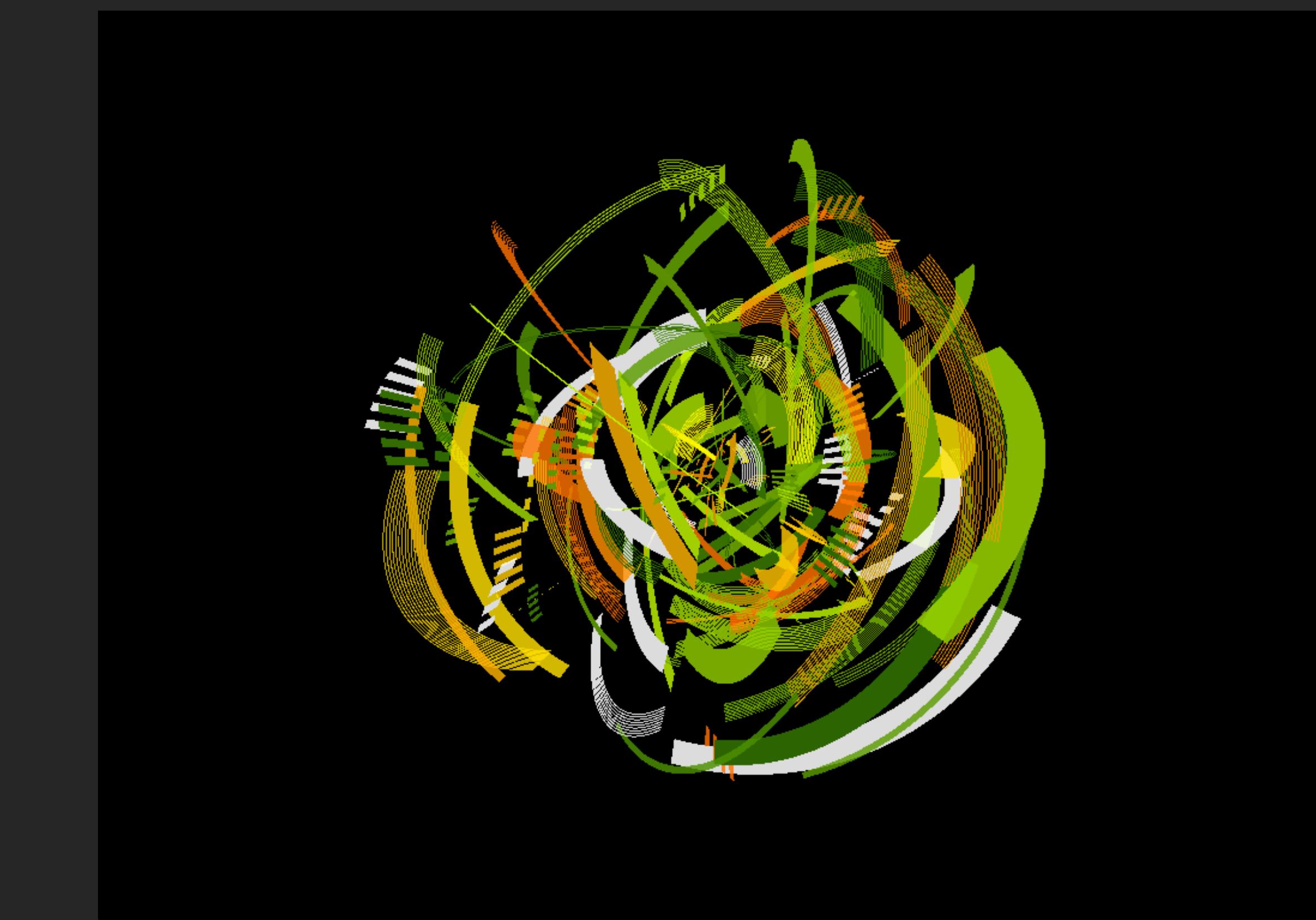
Figure 1: The average mean of the time data in all tests.

On average, Vulkan is ~20% faster than OpenGL, and up to 3.5 times faster depending on the sketch.

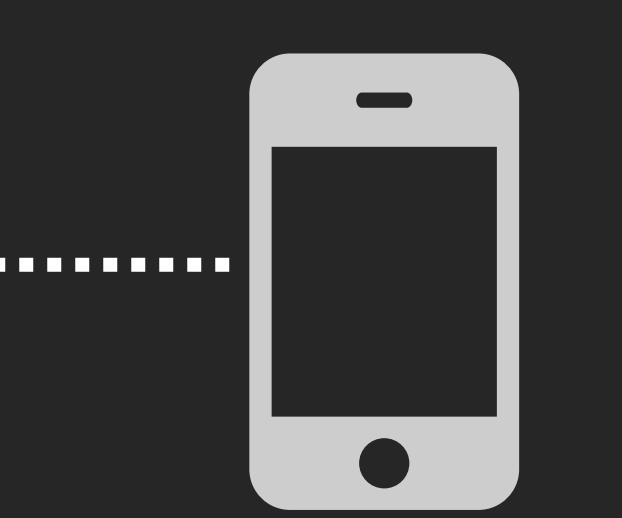
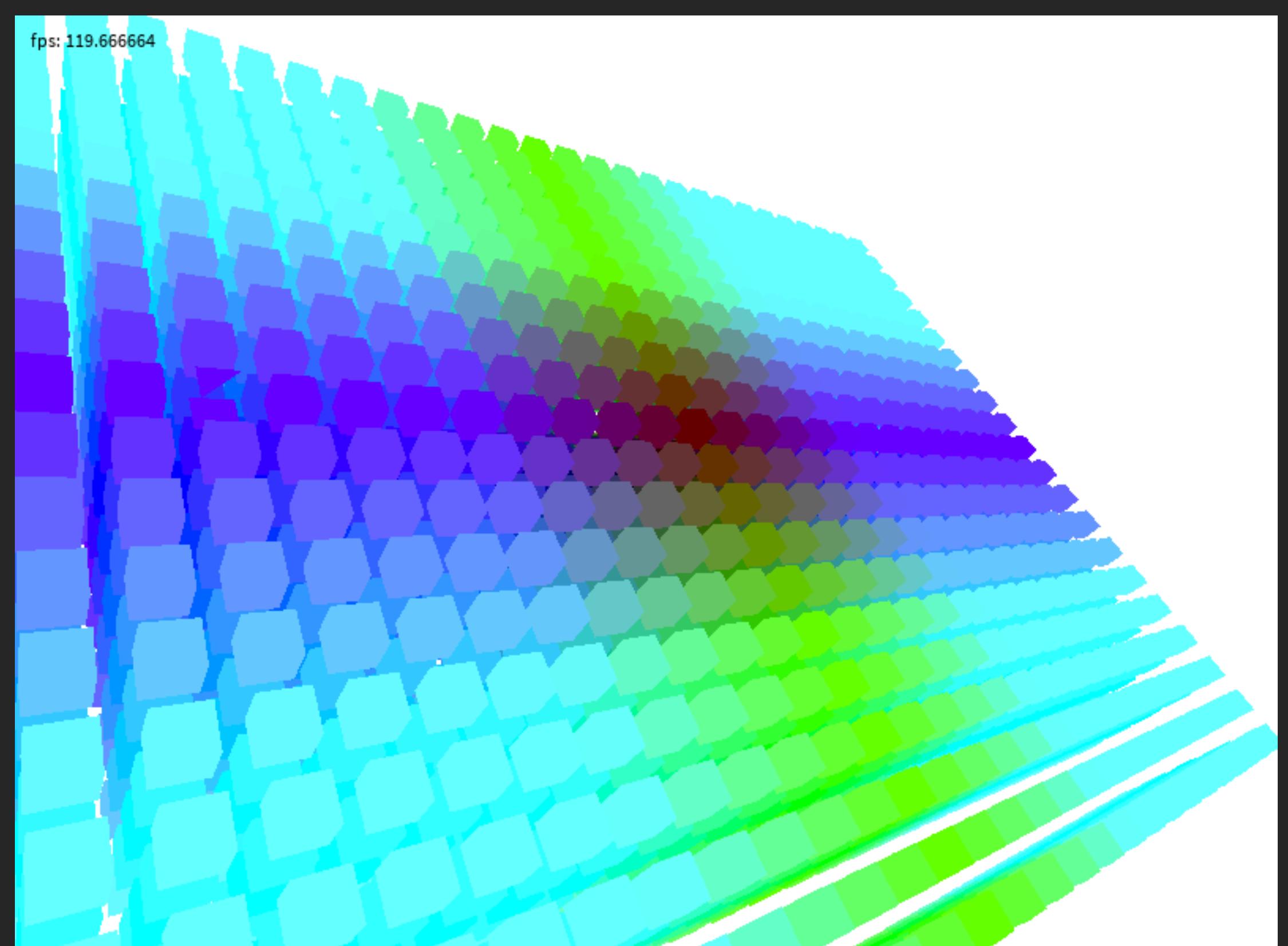
Speeding up the Processing

framework with a new

Vulkan renderer.



```
1  
2  
3  
4  
5 public void setup() {  
6     size(800, 600, PV2D); // PV2D: Use Vulkan.  
7 }  
8  
9 public void draw() {  
10    background(200); // Grey background  
11    fill(255, 0, 0);  
12    rect(20, 20, 400, 400); // Draw a red rectangle!  
13 }  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19
```



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Line Rendering test – Screenshots, graphs, and Intel VTune profile results.

LineRendering

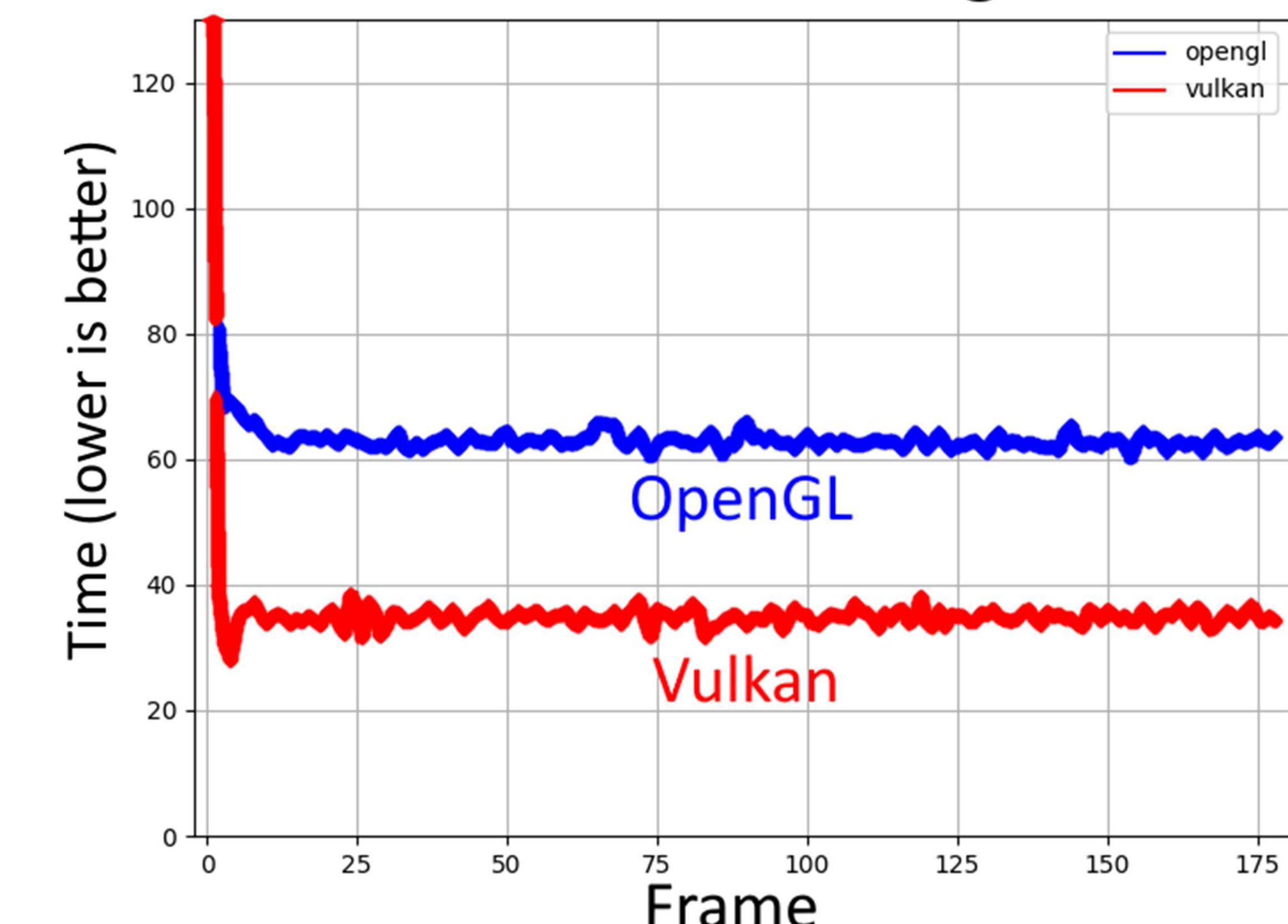


Figure 2: Performance graph of the Line Rendering test. Times are in milliseconds.

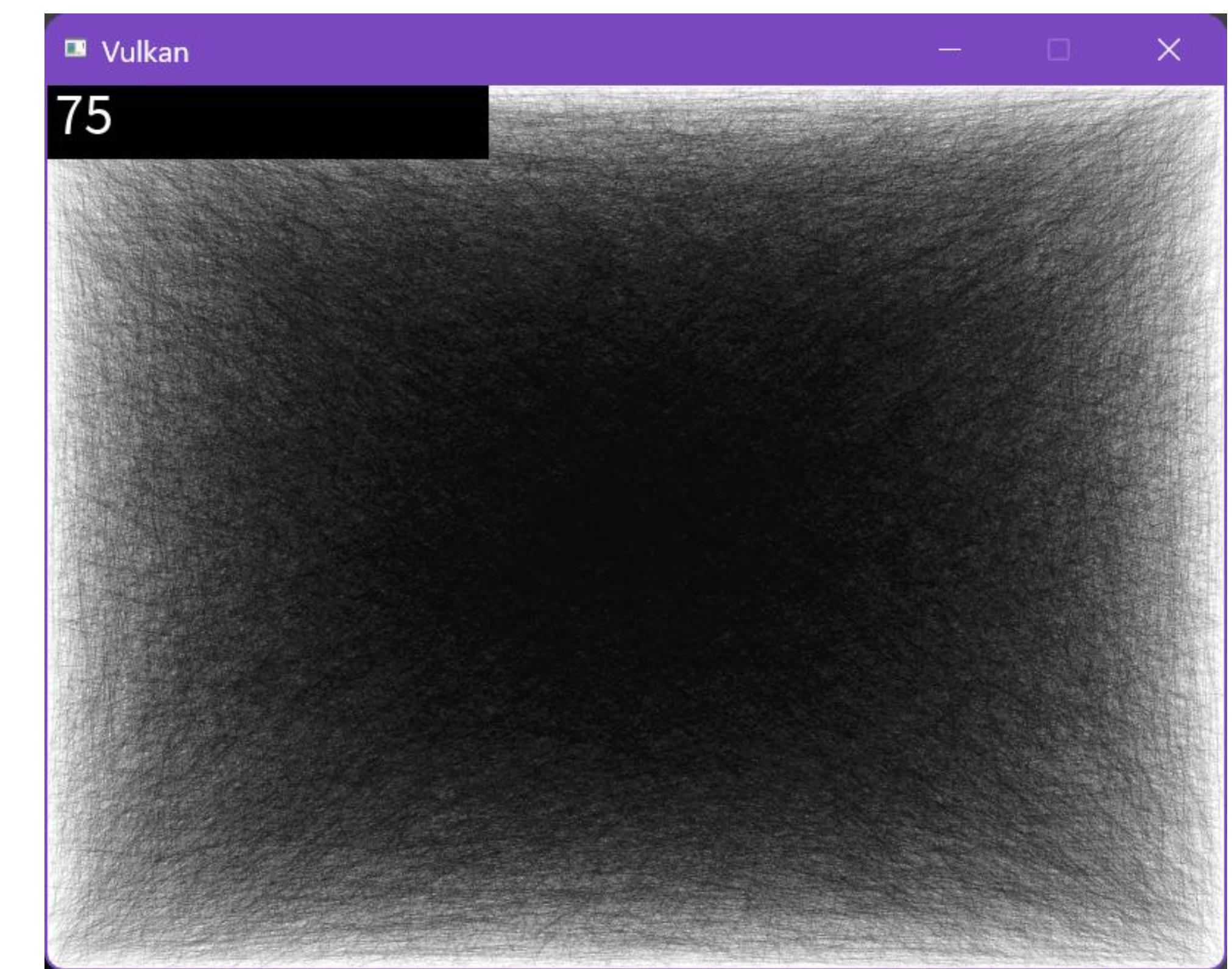


Figure 3: Screenshot of the Line Rendering test in Vulkan.

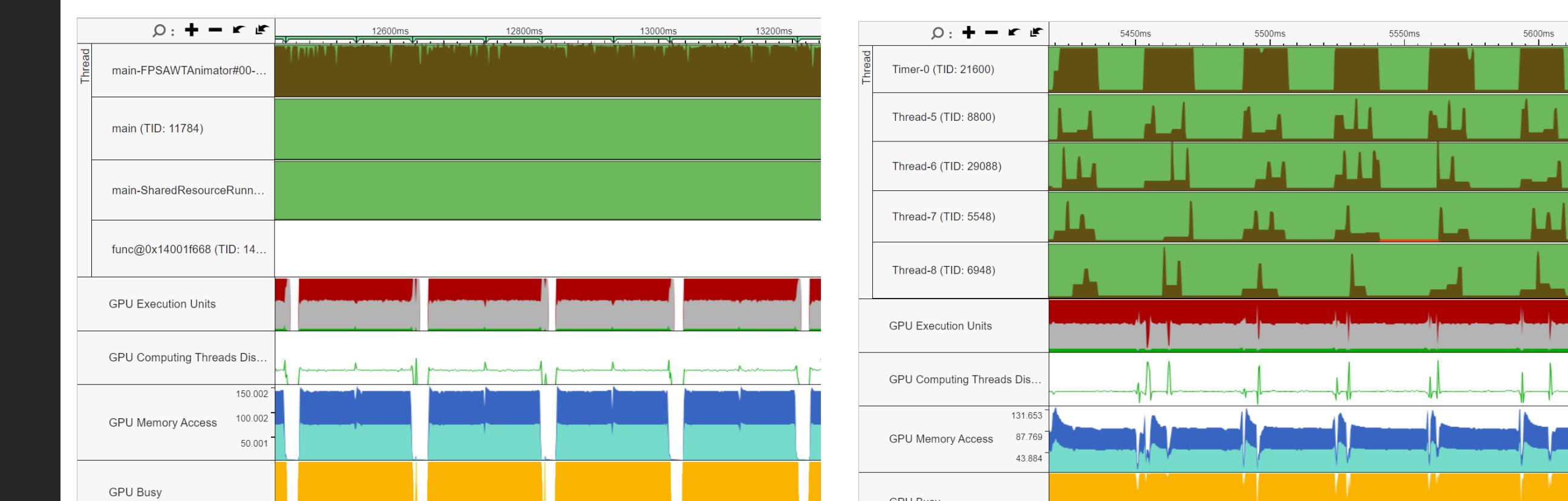


Figure 4: Intel VTune profile results for the OpenGL renderer (left) and the Vulkan renderer (right).