

Mediump support in Mesa

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Overview

- Introduction
- History
- Examples
- Current status
- Future
- Questions



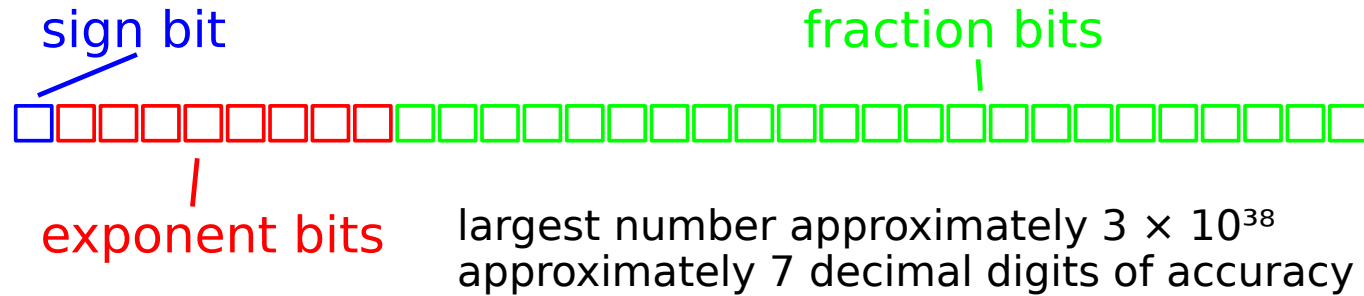
What is mediuimp?



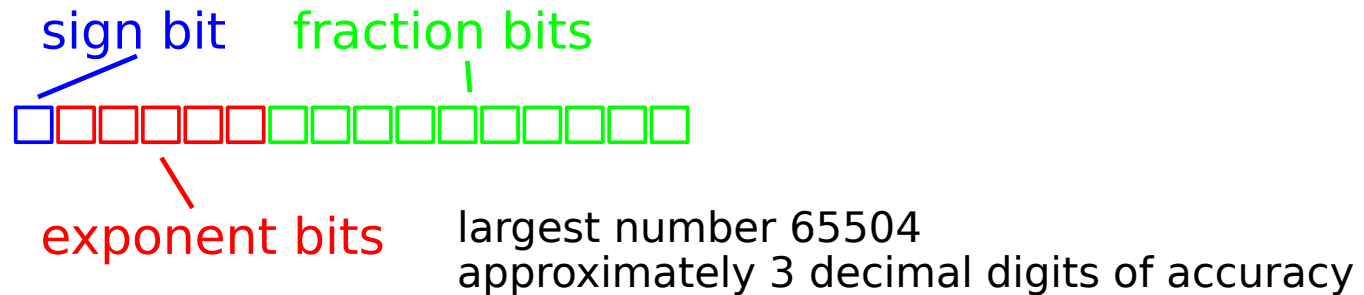
- Only in GLSL ES
- Available since the first version of OpenGL ES.
- Used to tell the driver an operation in a shader can be done with lower precision.
- Some hardware can take advantage of this to trade off precision for speed.

- For example, an operation can be done with a 16-bit float:

32-bit float



16-bit float



- GLSL ES has three available precisions:
 - lowp, mediump and highp
 - The spec specifies a minimum precision for each of these.
 - highp needs 16-bit fractional part.
 - It will probably end up being a single-precision float.
 - mediump needs 10-bit fractional part.
 - This can be represented as a half float.
 - lowp has enough precision to store 8-bit colour channels.

- The precision does not affect the visible storage of a variable.
 - For example a medium float will still be stored as 32-bit in a UBO.
 - Only operations are affected.
- The precision requirements are only a minimum.
 - Therefore a valid implementation could be to just ignore the precision and do every operation at highp.
 - This is effectively what Mesa currently does.

- The precision for a variable can be specified directly:

```
uniform mediump vec3 rect_color;
```

- Or it can be specified as a global default for each type:

```
precision mediump float;  
uniform vec3 rect_color;
```


- The compiler specifies global defaults for most types except floats in the fragment shader.
- In GLSL ES 1.00 high precision support in fragment shaders is optional.

- The precision of operands to an operation determine the precision of the operation.
- Almost works like automatic float to double promotion in C.

```
mediump float a, b;
```

```
highp float c = a * b;
```

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This operation can be done
in mediump

All operands are mediump.

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- Almost works like automatic float to double promotion in C.

```
mediump float a, b;
```

```
highp float c = a * b;
```

precision of result
doesn't matter

This operation can be done
in mediump

All operands are mediump.

- Another example

```
mediump float a, b;  
highp float c;
```

```
mediump float r = c * (a * b);
```

- Another example

```
mediump float a, b;  
highp float c;
```

```
mediump float r = c * (a * b);
```

This operation can still
be done in mediump

- Another example

```
mediump float a, b;  
highp float c;
```

```
mediump float r = c * (a * b);
```

This outer operation
must be done at
highp

This operation can still
be done in mediump

- Corner case
 - Some things don't have a precision, eg constants.

```
mediump float diameter;
```

```
float circ = diameter * 3.141592;
```


- Corner case
 - Some things don't have a precision, eg constants.

```
mediump float diameter;
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Constants have no precision

- Corner case
 - Some things don't have a precision, eg constants.

```
mediump float diameter;
```

```
float circ = diameter * 3.141592;
```

Precision of multiplication
is mediump anyway
because one of the arguments
has a precision

Constants have no precision

- Extreme corner case
 - Sometimes none of the operands have a precision.

```
uniform bool should_pi;
```

```
mediump float result =  
    float(should_pi) * 3.141592;
```

- Extreme corner case
 - Sometimes none of the operands have a precision.

```
uniform bool should_pi;
```

```
mediump float result =  
float(should_pi) * 3.141592;
```



Neither operand has a precision


- Extreme corner case
 - Sometimes none of the operands have a precision.

uniform bool should_pi;


mediump float result =
float(should_pi) * 3.141592;

Precision of operation can come from
outer expression, even the lvalue
of an assignment

Neither operand has a precision



What does Mesa
currently do?



- Mesa already has code to parse the precision qualifiers and store them in the IR tree.
- These currently aren't used for anything except to check for compile-time errors.
 - For example redeclaring a variable with a different precision.
- In desktop GL, the precision is always set to NONE.

- The precision usually doesn't form part of the `glsl_type`.
- Instead it is stored out-of-band as part of the `ir_variable`.


```
enum {  
    GLSL_PRECISION_NONE = 0,  
    GLSL_PRECISION_HIGH,  
    GLSL_PRECISION_MEDIUM,  
    GLSL_PRECISION_LOW  
};
```

```

class ir_variable : public ir_instruction {
    /* ... */
public:
    struct ir_variable_data {
        /* ... */
        /**
         * Precision qualifier.
         *
         * In desktop GLSL we do not care about precision qualifiers at
         * all, in fact, the spec says that precision qualifiers are
         * ignored.
         *
         * To make things easy, we make it so that this field is always
         * GLSL_PRECISION_NONE on desktop shaders. This way all the
         * variables have the same precision value and the checks we add
         * in the compiler for this field will never break a desktop
         * shader compile.
         */
        unsigned precision:2;
        /* ... */
    };
};

```

- However this gets complicated for structs because members can have their own precision.

```
uniform block {  
    mediump vec3 just_a_color;  
    highp mat4 important_matrix;  
} things;
```

- In that case the precision does end up being part of the glsl_type.

The plan

- The idea is to lower mediump operations to float16 types in NIR.
- We want to lower the actual operations instead of the variables.
- This needs to be done at a high level in order to implement the spec rules.

- Aiming specifically to make this work on the Freedreno driver.
- Most of the work is reusable for any driver though.
- Currently this is done as a pass over the IR representation.

```
uniform mediump float a, b;  
  
void main()  
{  
    gl_FragColor.r = a / b;  
}
```

These two variables
are mediump

```
uniform mediump float a, b;
```

```
void main()  
{  
    gl_FragColor.r = a / b;  
}
```


These two variables
are medump

```
uniform medump float a, b;
```

```
void main()  
{  
    gl_FragColor.r = a / b;  
}
```

So this division can be
done at medium precision

- We only want to lower the division operation without changing the type of the variables.
- The lowering pass will add a conversion to float16 around the variable dereferences and then add a conversion back to float32 after the division.
- This minimises the modifications to the IR.

- IR tree before lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var_ref gl_FragColor)
        (swiz x (swiz xxxx (expression float /
                             (var_ref a)
                             (var_ref b))))))
```

- IR tree before lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var_ref gl_FragColor)
  (swiz x (swiz xxxx (expression float /
    (var_ref a)
    (var_ref b))))))
```

division operation

- IR tree before lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var_ref gl_FragColor)
  (swiz x (swiz xxxx (expression float /
    (var_ref a)
    (var_ref b))))))
```

division operation

type is
32-bit float

- Lowering pass finds sections of the tree involving only medump/lowp operations.
- Adds f2f16 conversion after variable derefs
- Adds f2f32 conversion at root of lowered branch

- IR tree after lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var_ref gl_FragColor)
  (expression float f162f
    (swiz x (swiz xxxx
      (expression float16_t /
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref a))
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref b))))))))
```

each var_ref is converted to float16

- IR tree after lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var_ref gl_FragColor)
  (expression float f162f
    (swiz x (swiz xxxx
      (expression float16 t /
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref a))
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref b))))))))
```

division operation
is done in float16

- IR tree after lowering pass

```
(assign (x) (var ref ql FragColor)
  (expression float f162f
    (swiz x (swiz xxxx
      (expression float16_t /
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref a))
        (expression float16_t f2f16
          (var_ref b))))))))
```

Result is converted
back to float32
before storing in var



Questions?