

EuroGraphics Symposium on Parallel Graphics and Visualization 2020

Fast Multi-View Rendering for Real-Time Applications

**Johannes Unterguggenberger, Bernhard Kerbl, Markus Steinberger,
Dieter Schmalstieg, and Michael Wimmer**

TU Wien, Institute of Visual Computing &
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Rendering Multiple Views



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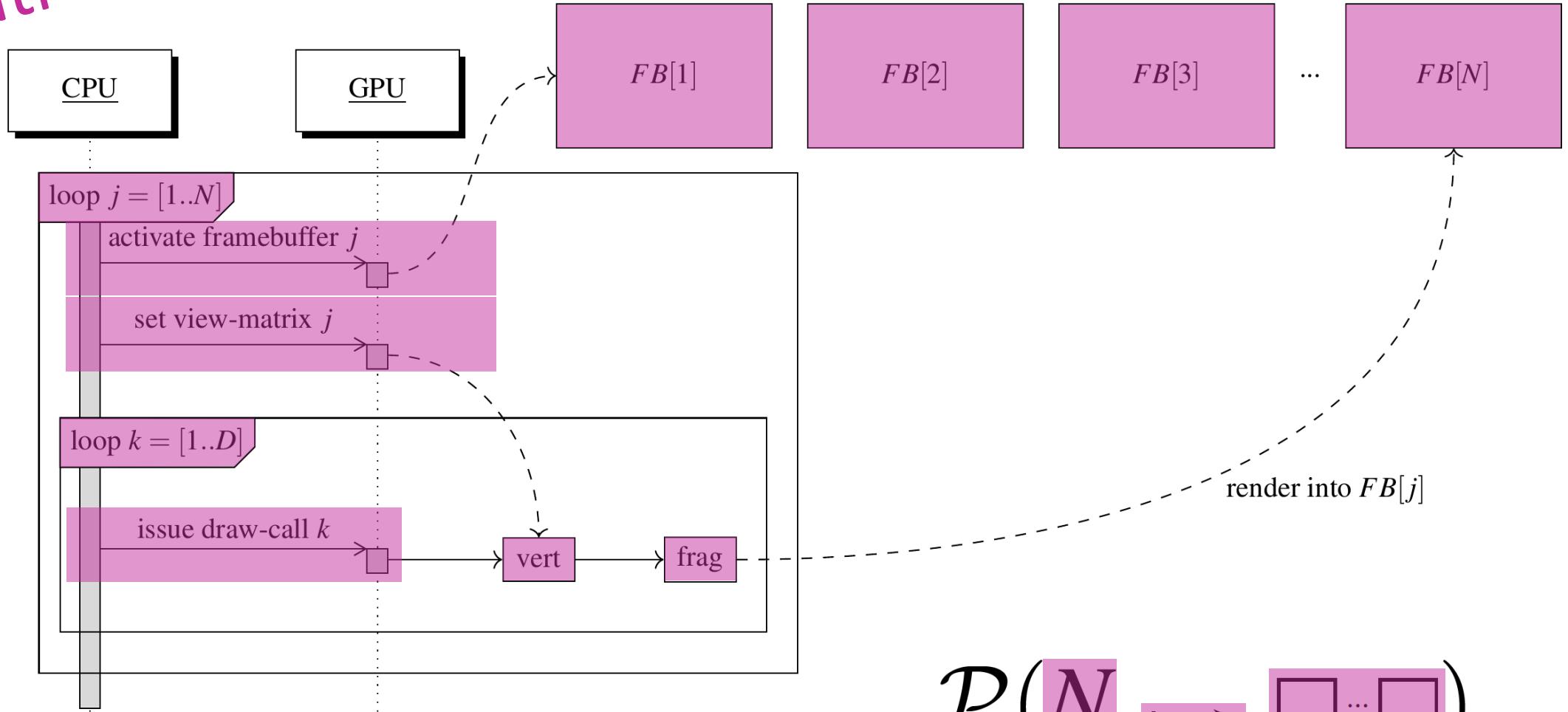
Different Graphics Pipeline Configurations

How about using brute-force?



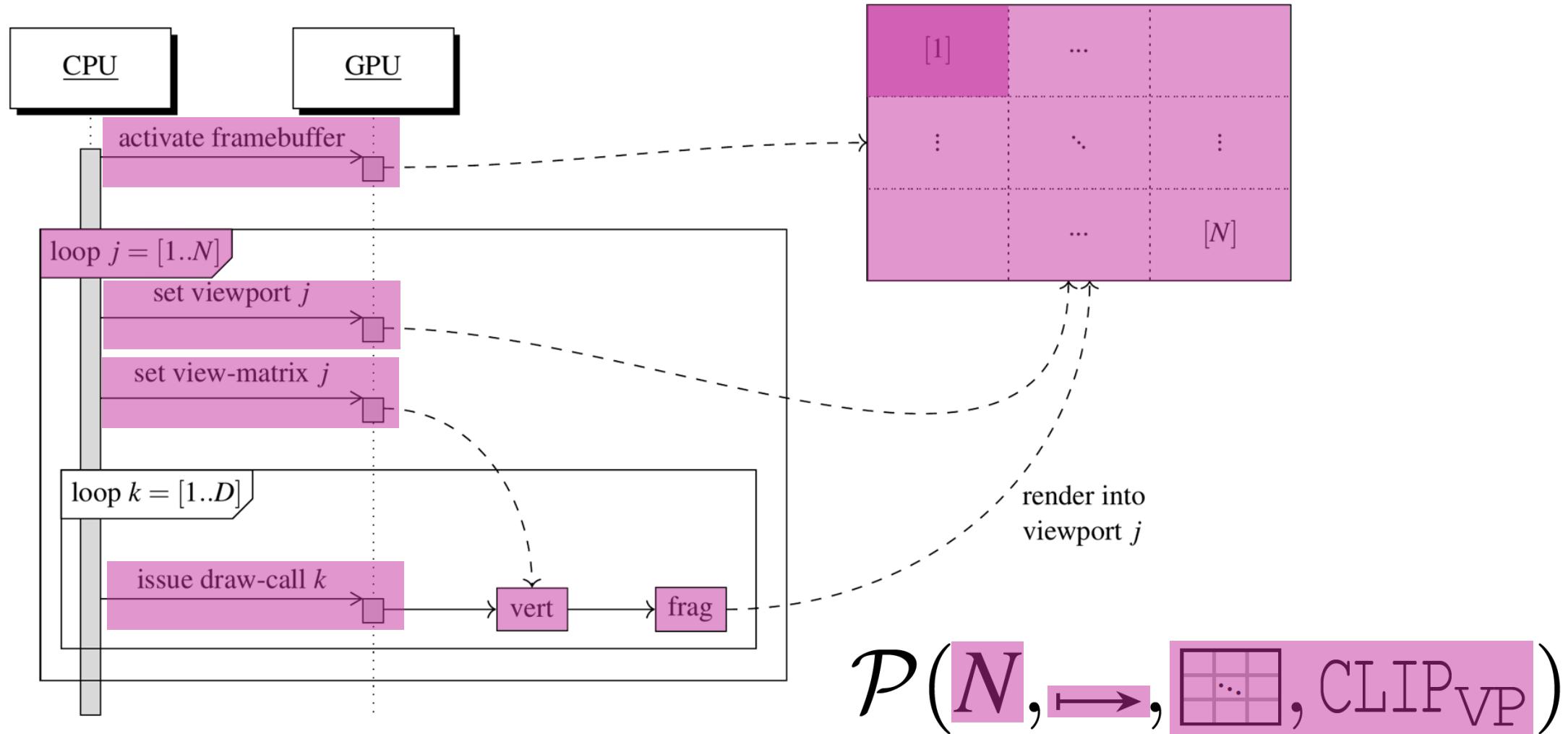
How About Just Using Multiple Passes?

“Multi-Pass”



Changed Framebuffer Layout

“Multi-Pass with a large, partitioned framebuffer”

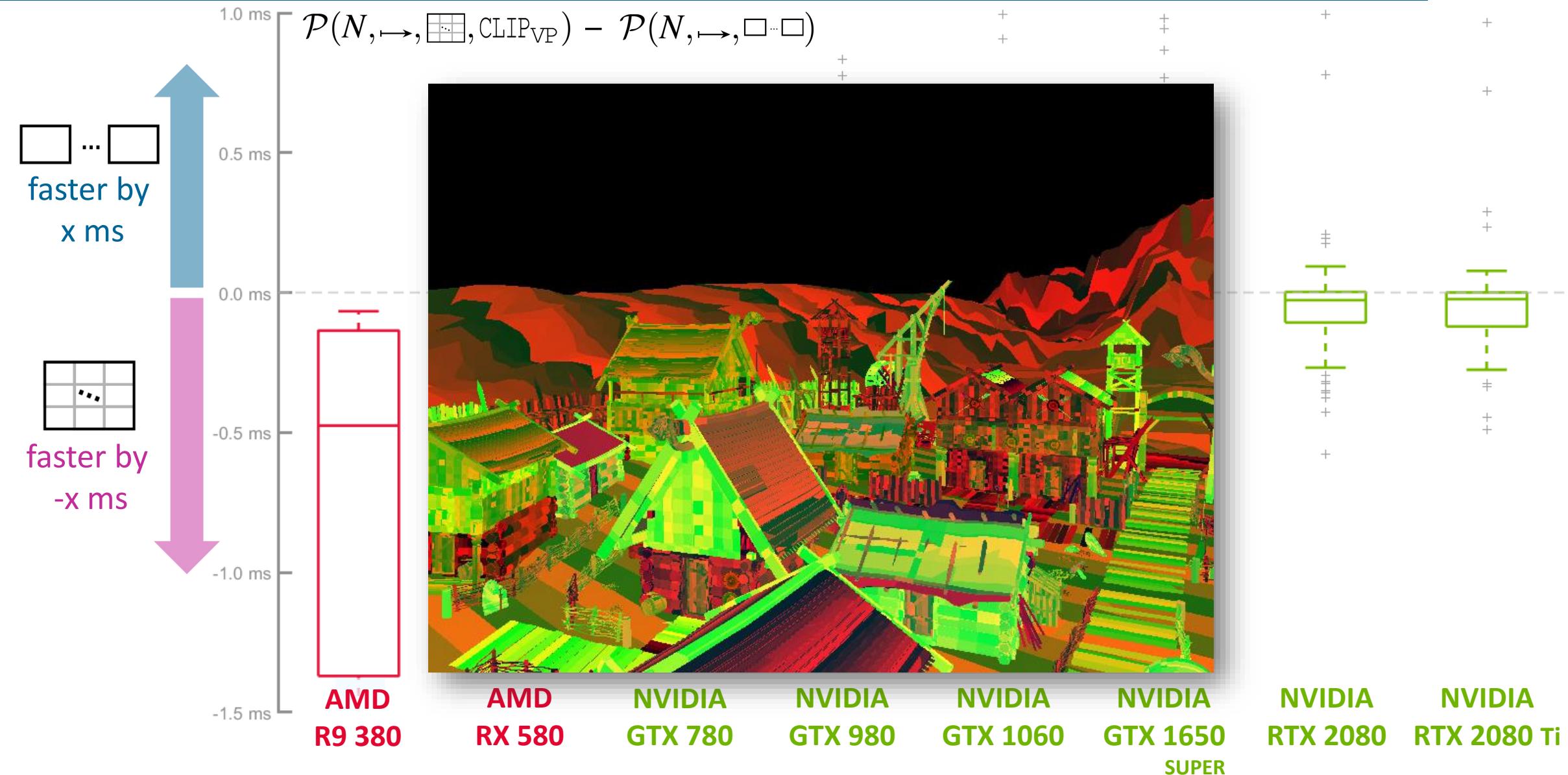


Relative frame times (in milliseconds):

$$\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \boxed{\dots}, \text{CLIP}_{\text{VP}}) - \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$$



Performance Difference Between and



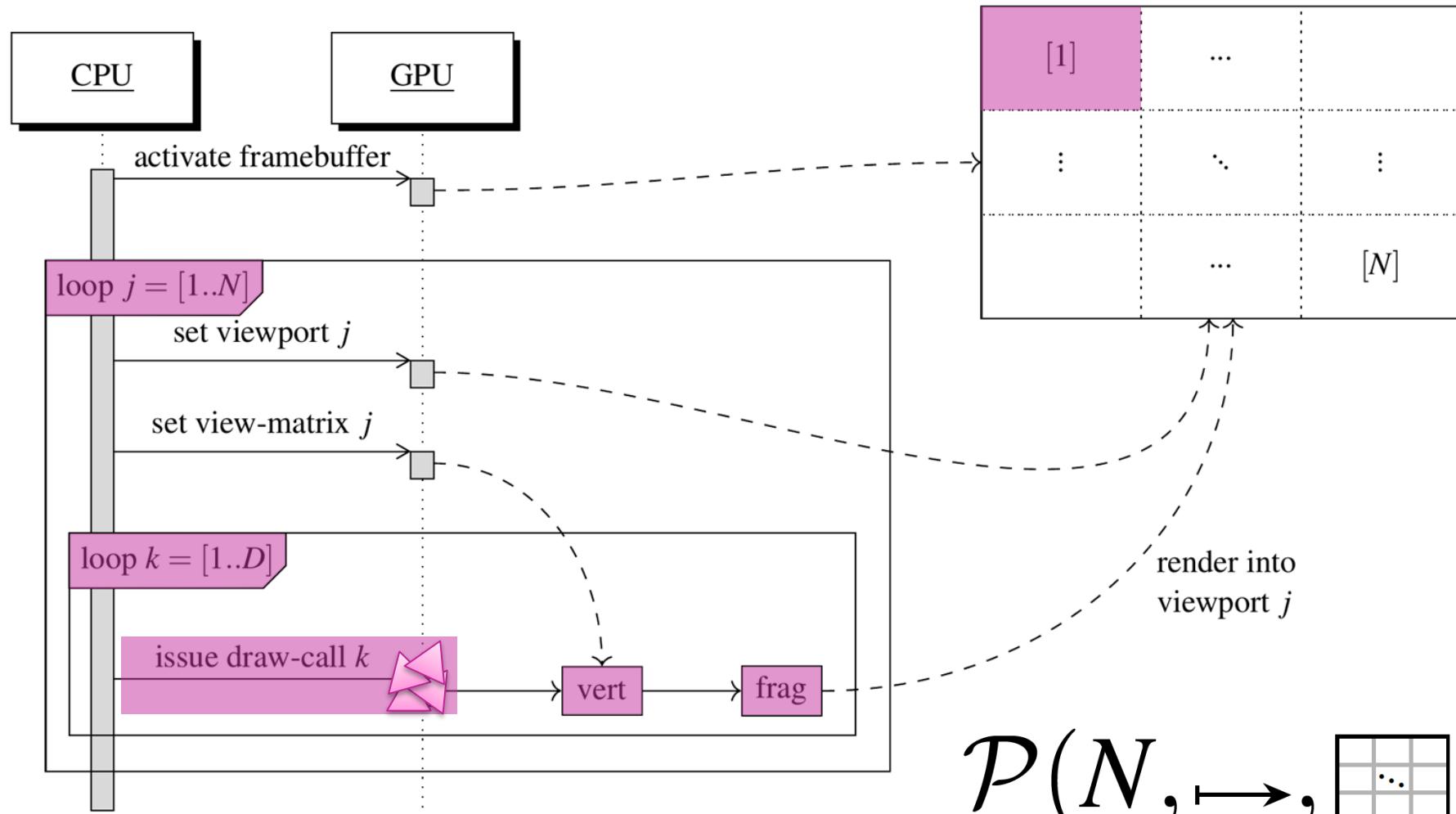


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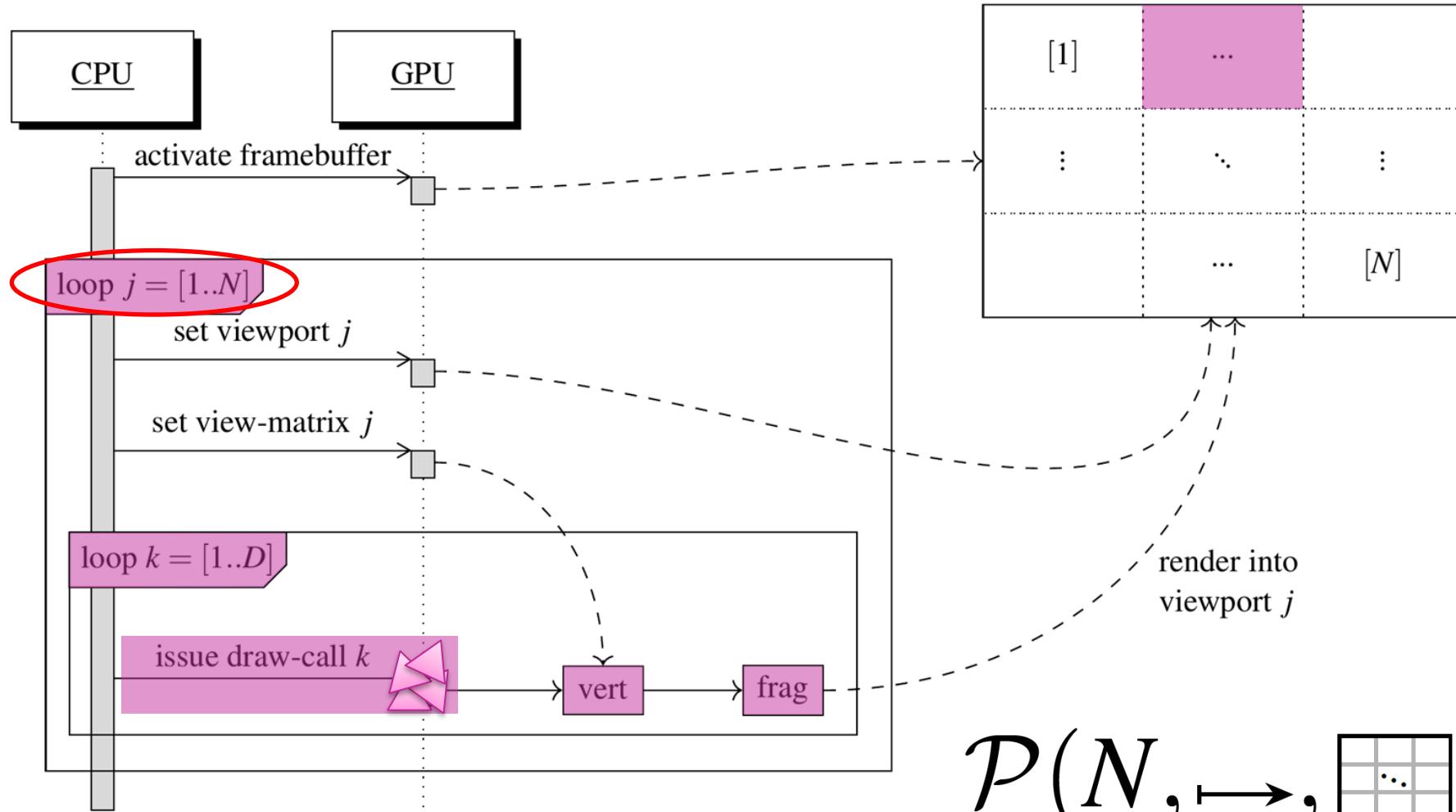
The Journey of the Triangles

“Geometry Amplification”

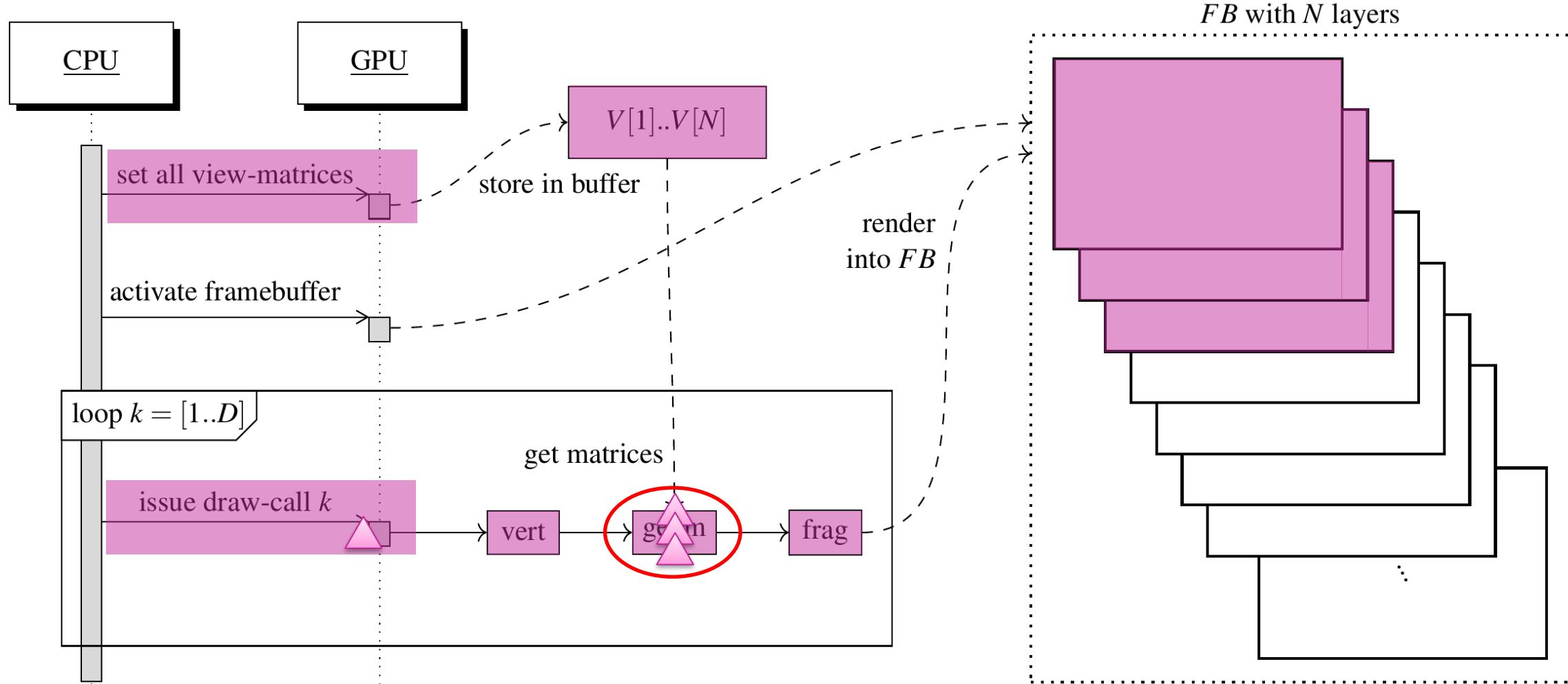
The Journey of the Triangles



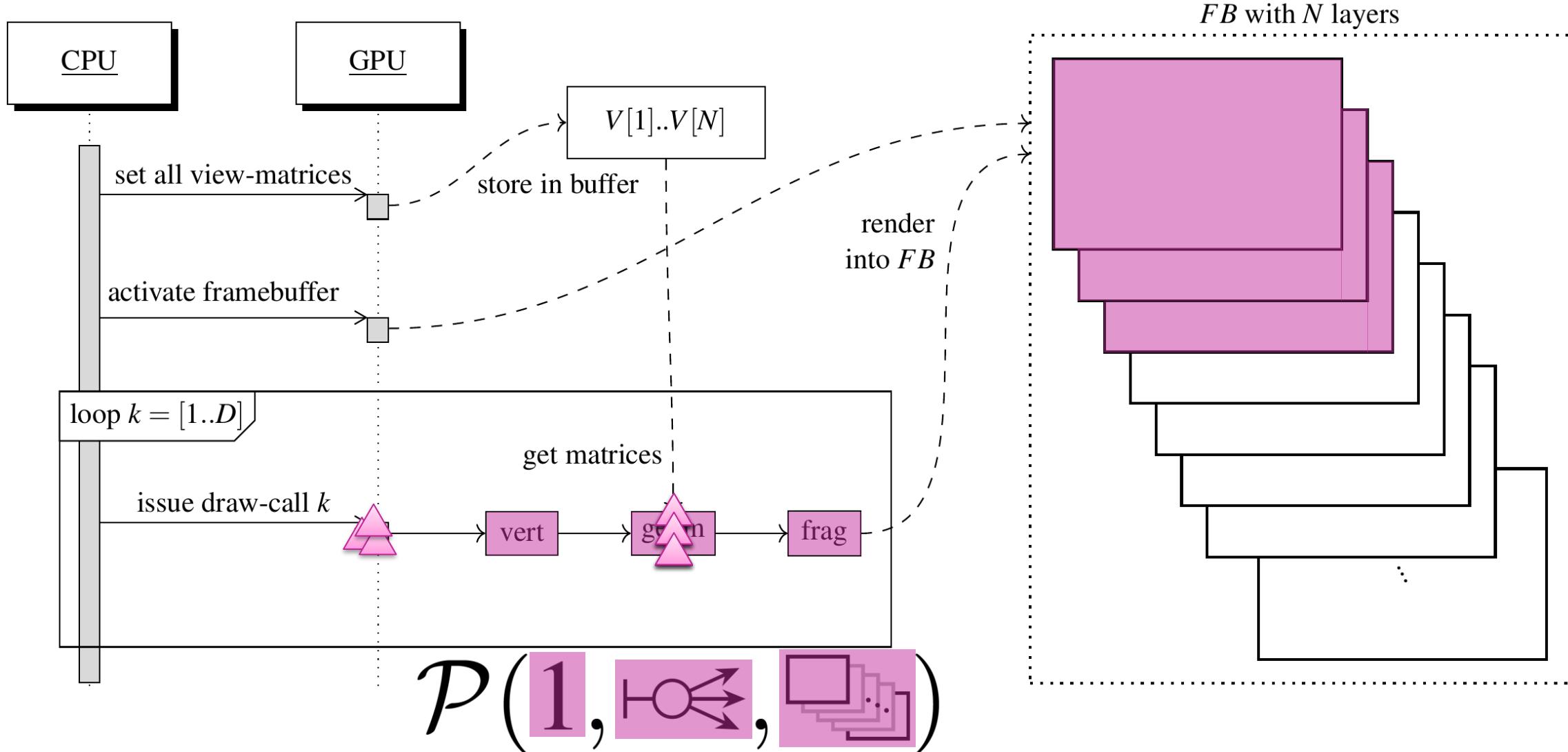
The Journey of the Triangles



Moving the Loop into the Geometry Shader



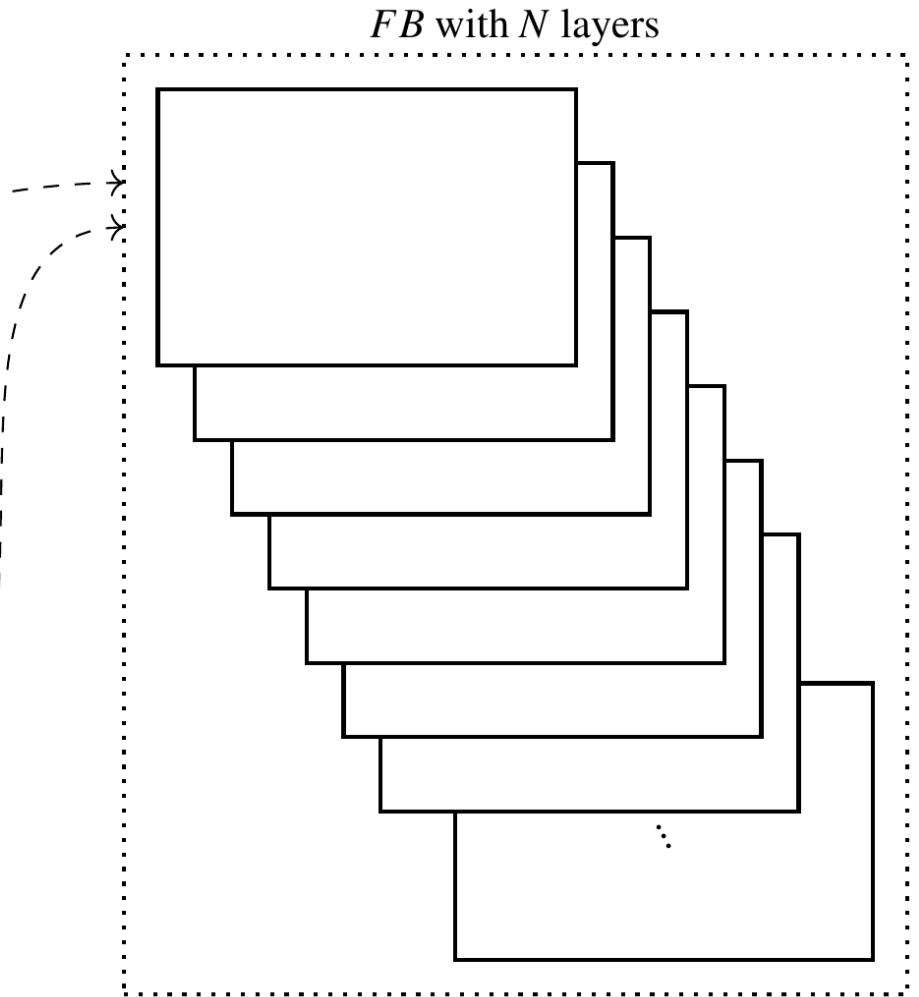
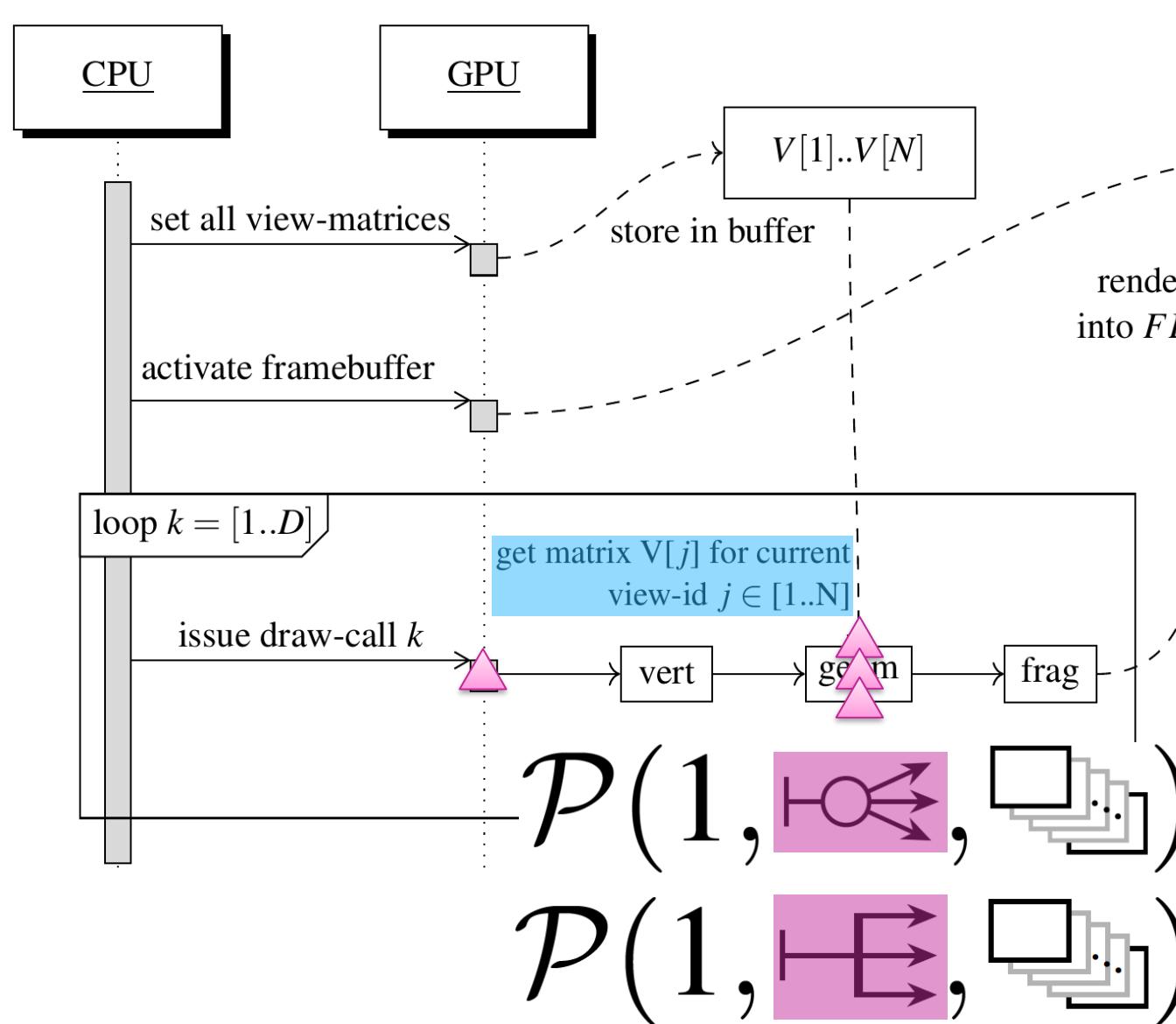
Moving the Loop into the Geometry Shader



“Geometry Shader Amplification”



Replacing the Loop with Instancing

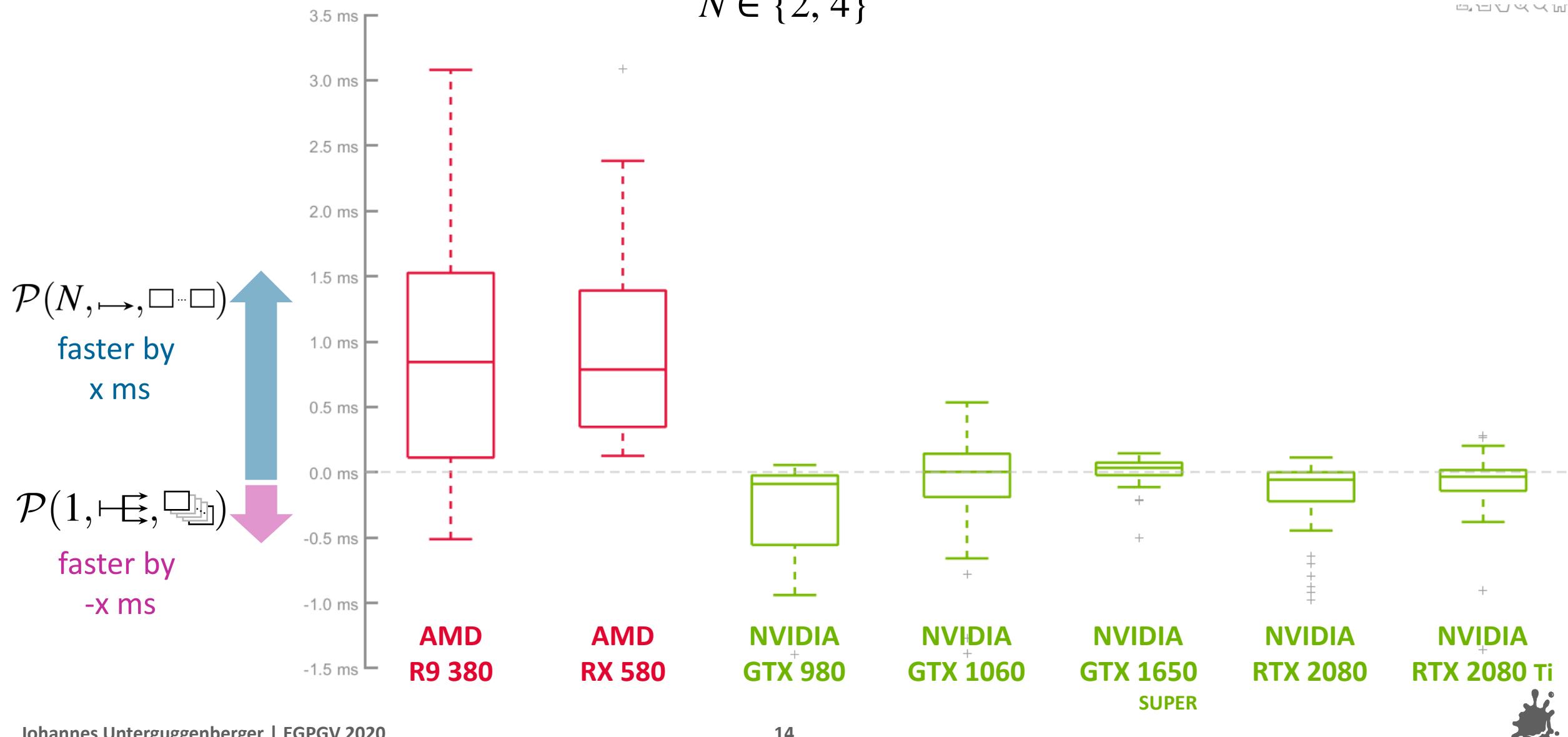


“Geometry Shader Instancing”

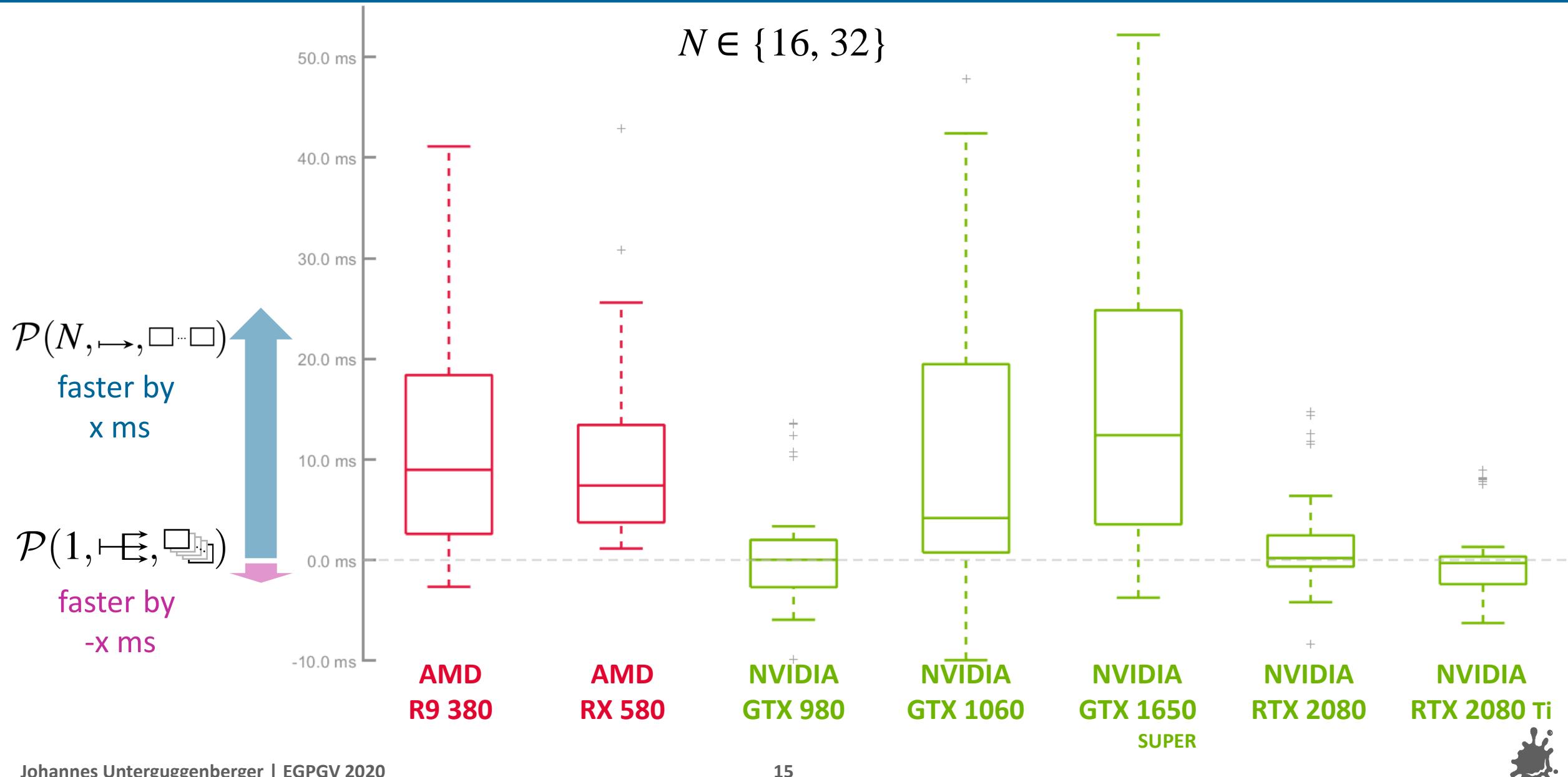


Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightarrow, \square \rightarrow \square) - \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

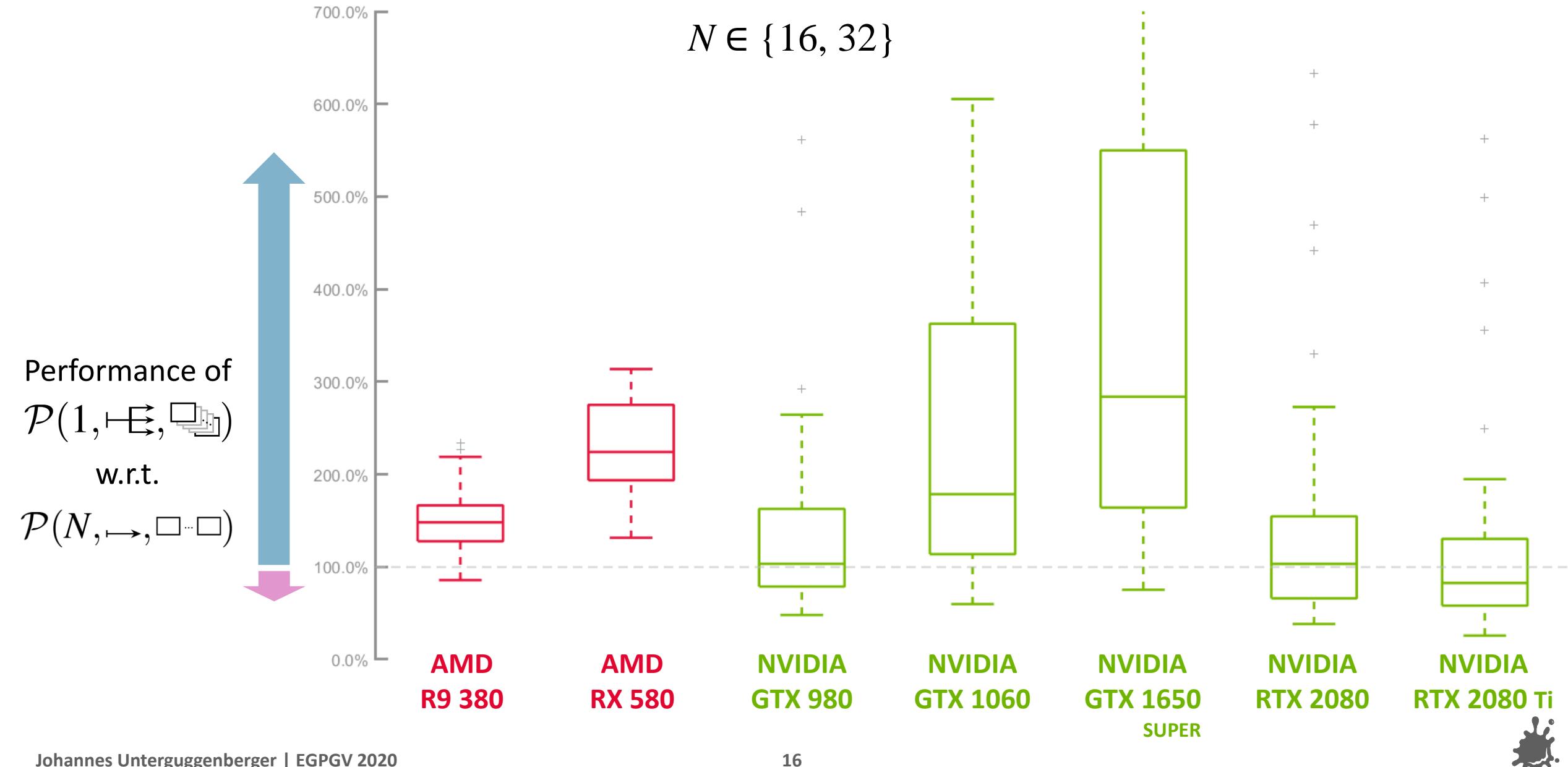
$N \in \{2, 4\}$



Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightarrow, \square \rightarrow \square) - \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

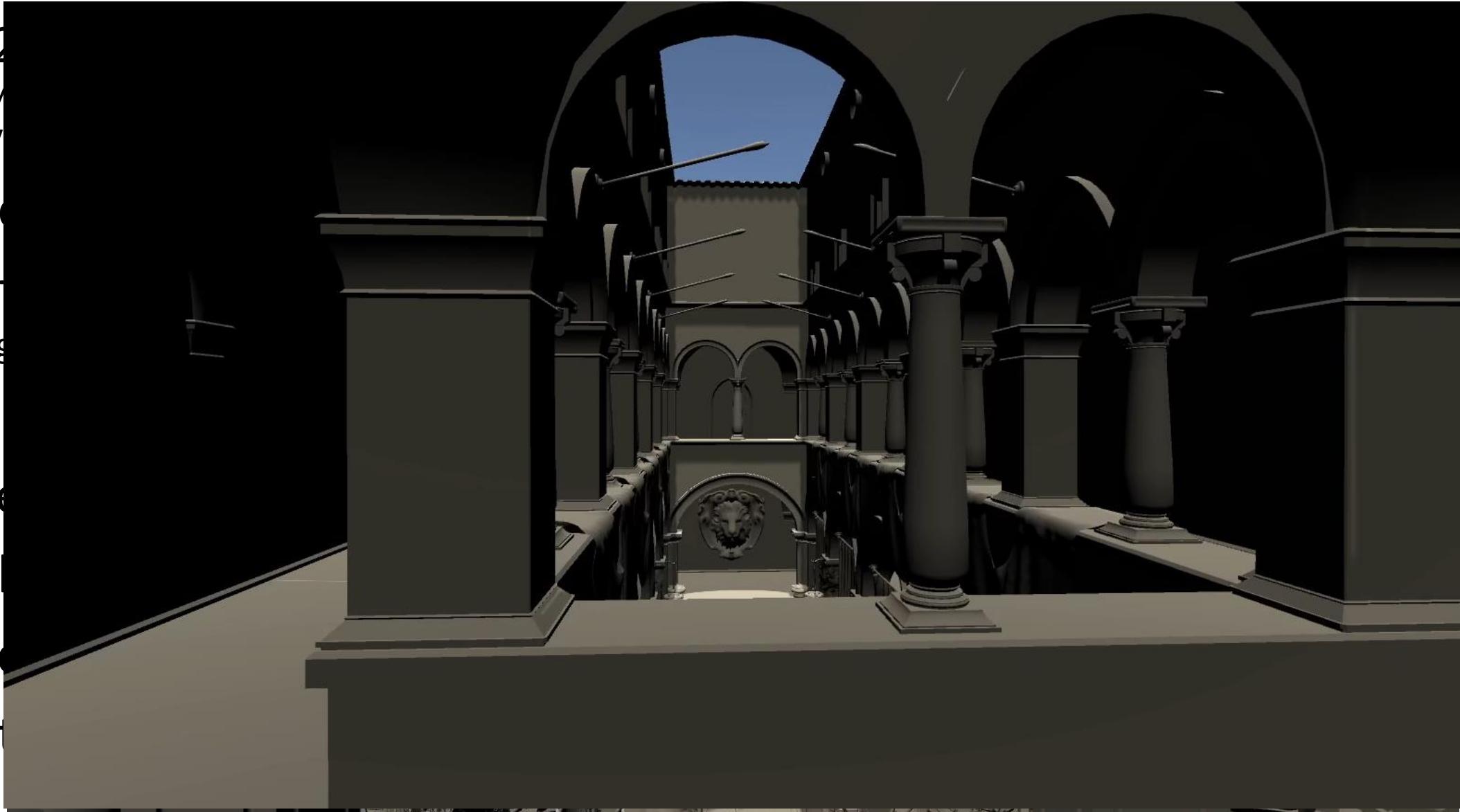


Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightarrow, \square \rightarrow \square) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



Different Configurations

- 6+2
- 2 AM
- 6 NV
- 6 s
- Diff
- Range
- 4 v
- 3 re
- Lig
- Ad
- Wit



080 Ti)

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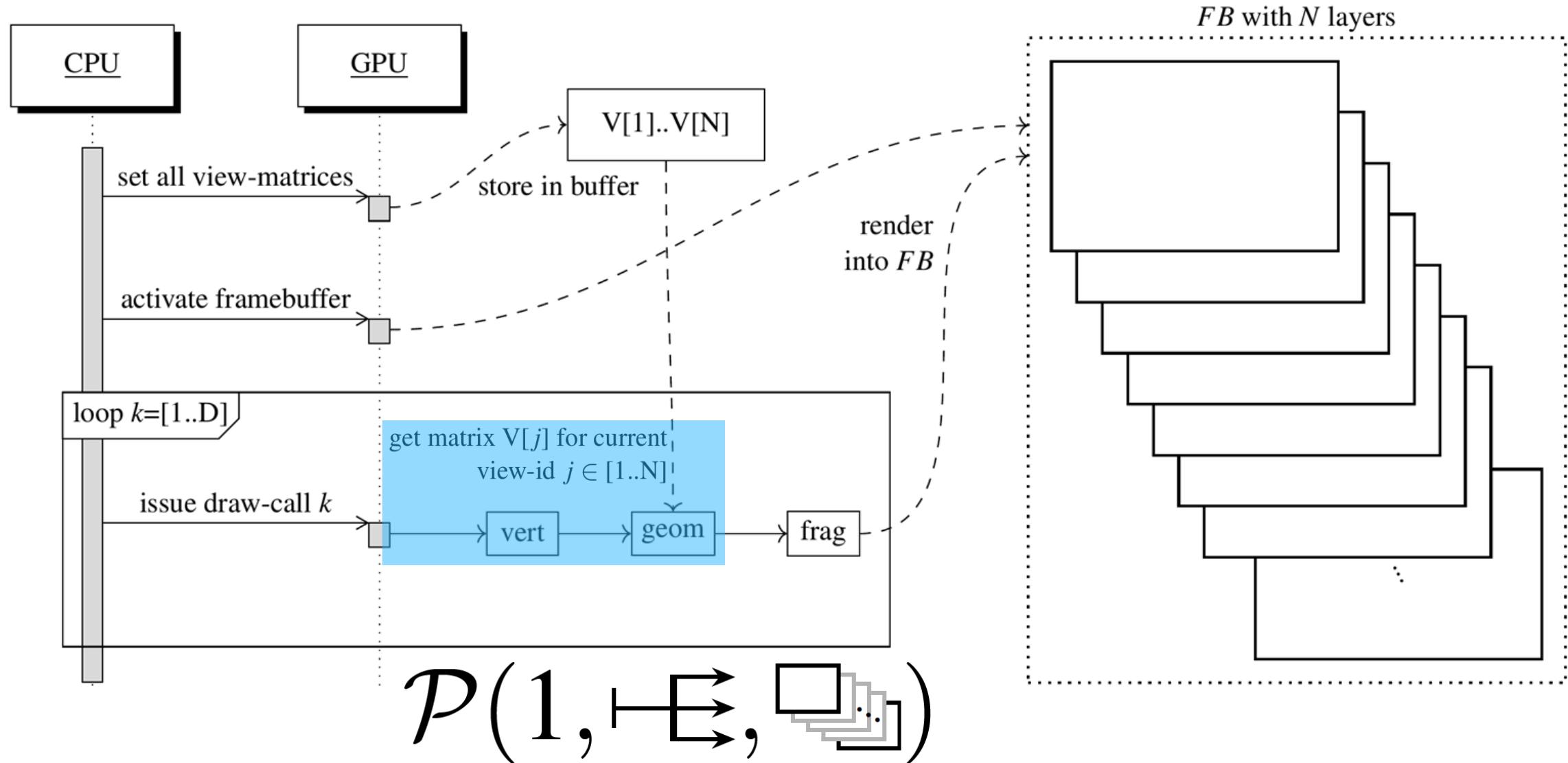


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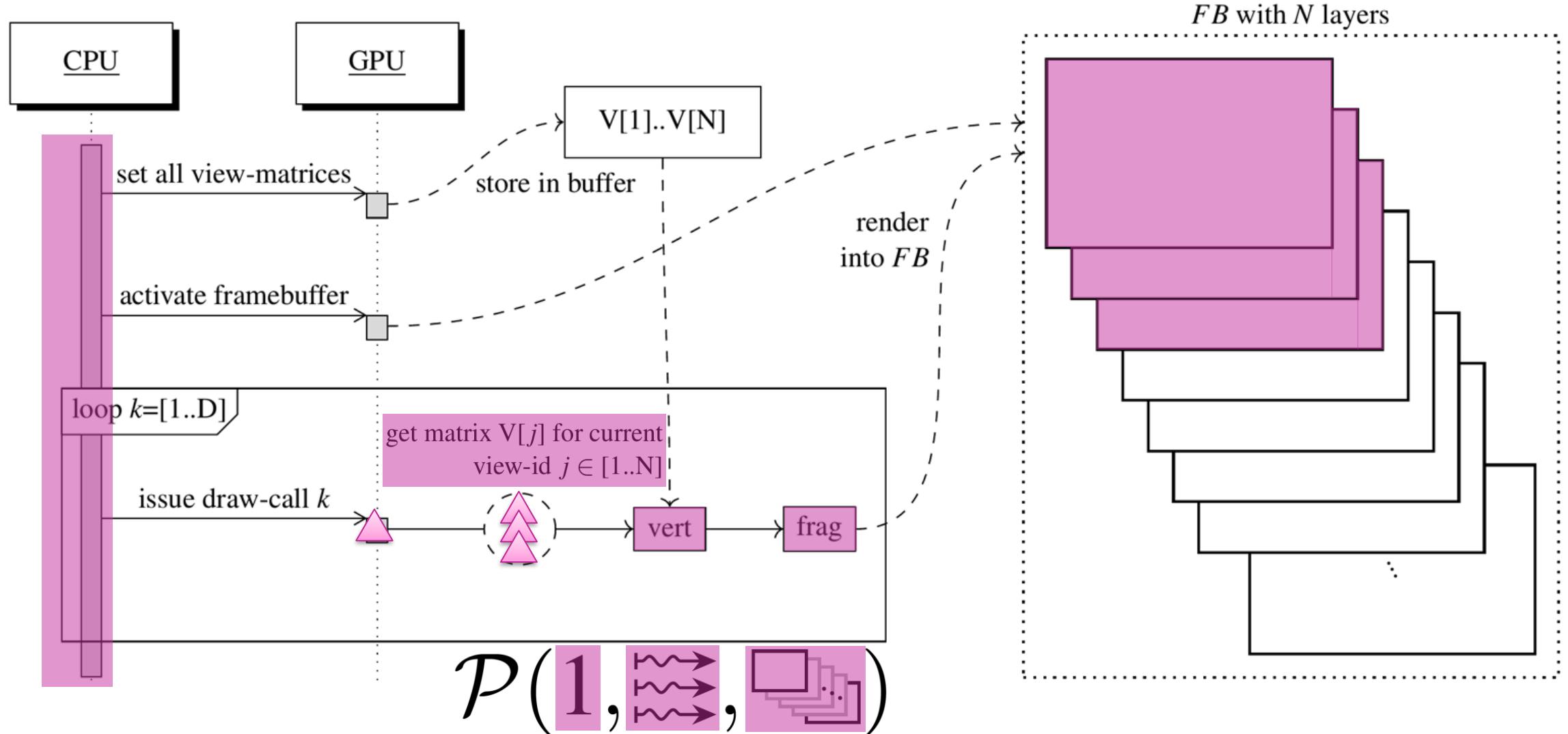
Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View Rendering

OVR_multiview

Recap: Geometry Shader Instancing



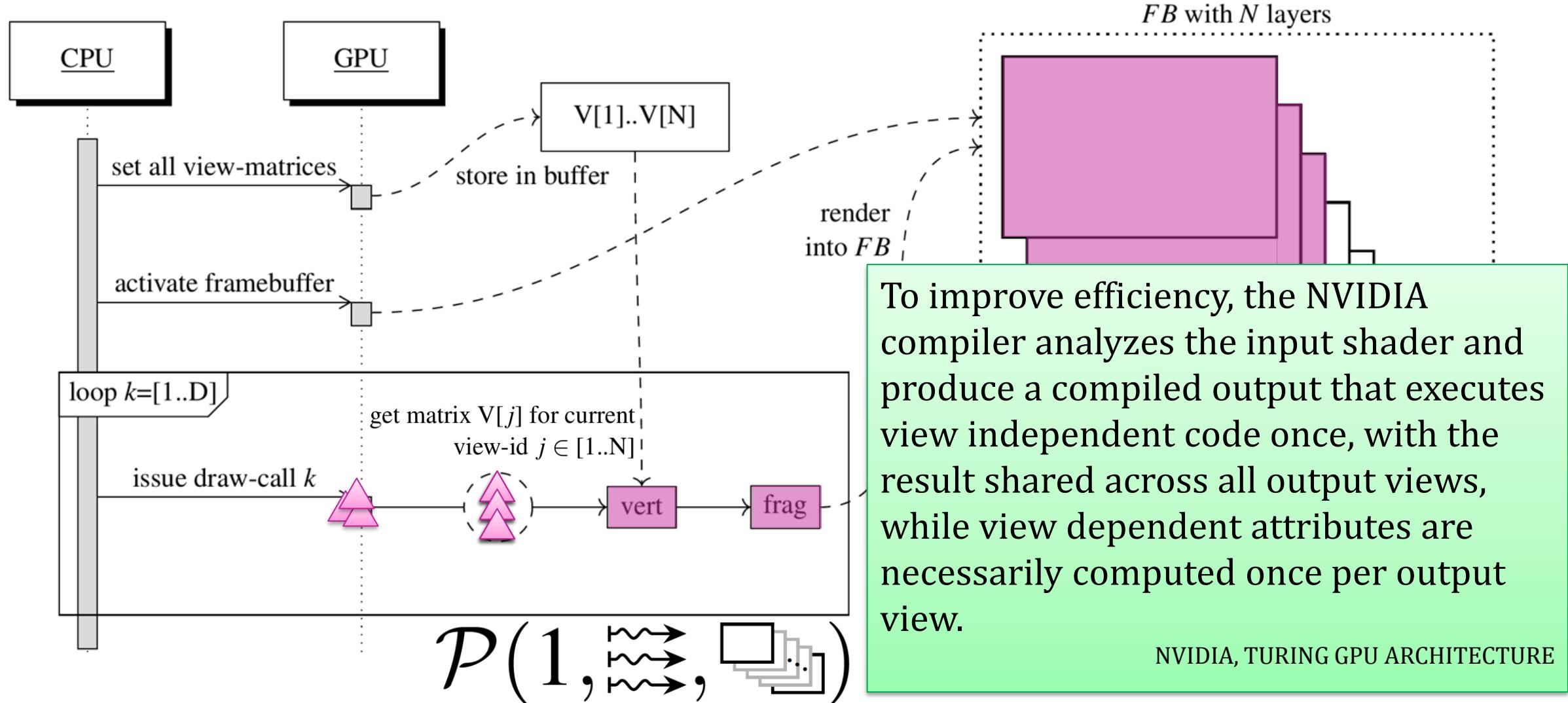
Pipeline for Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View Rendering



“Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View” or “OVR Multi-View” (Oculus VR)



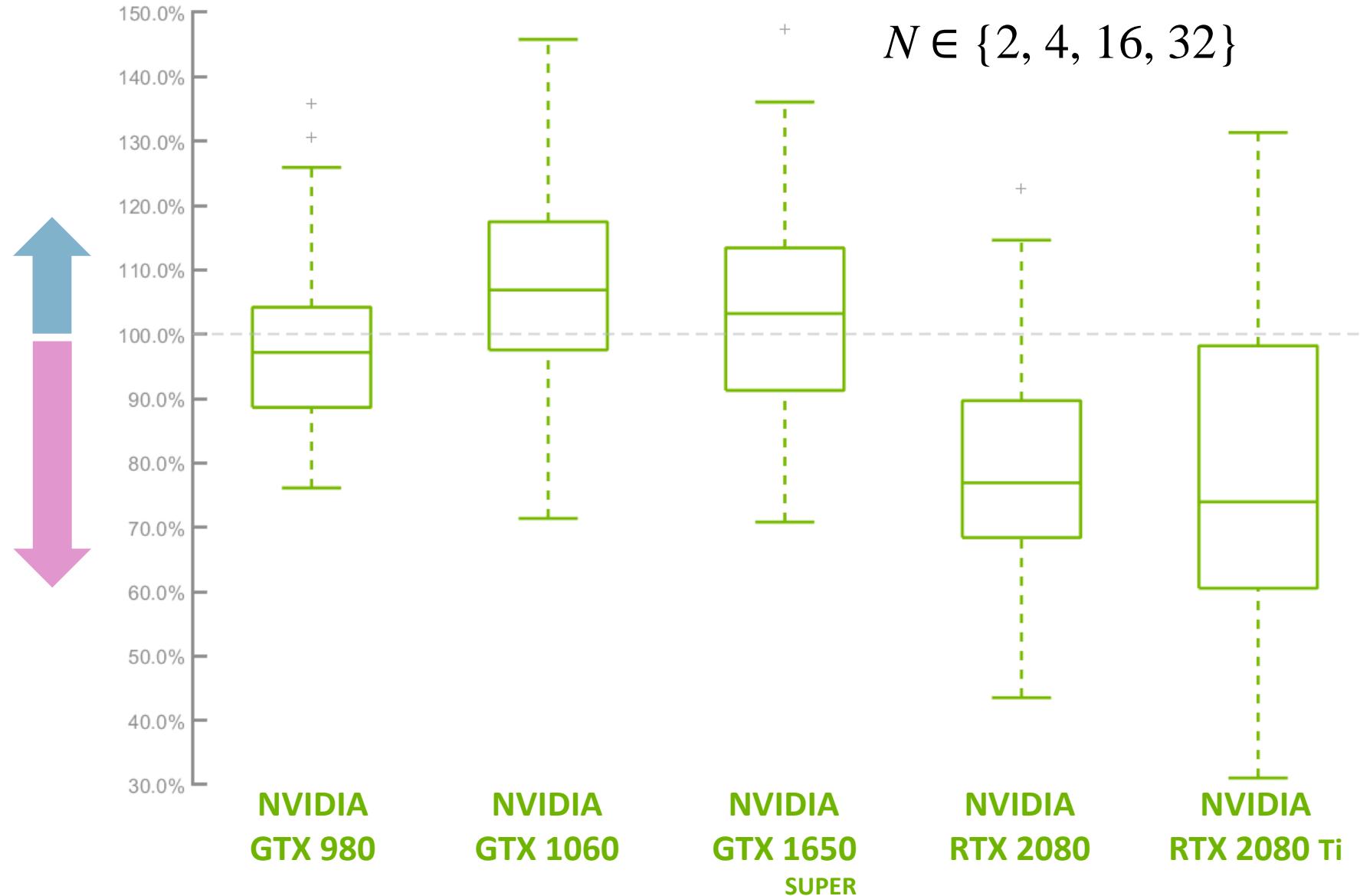
Pipeline for Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View Rendering



“Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View” or “OVR Multi-View” (Oculus VR)

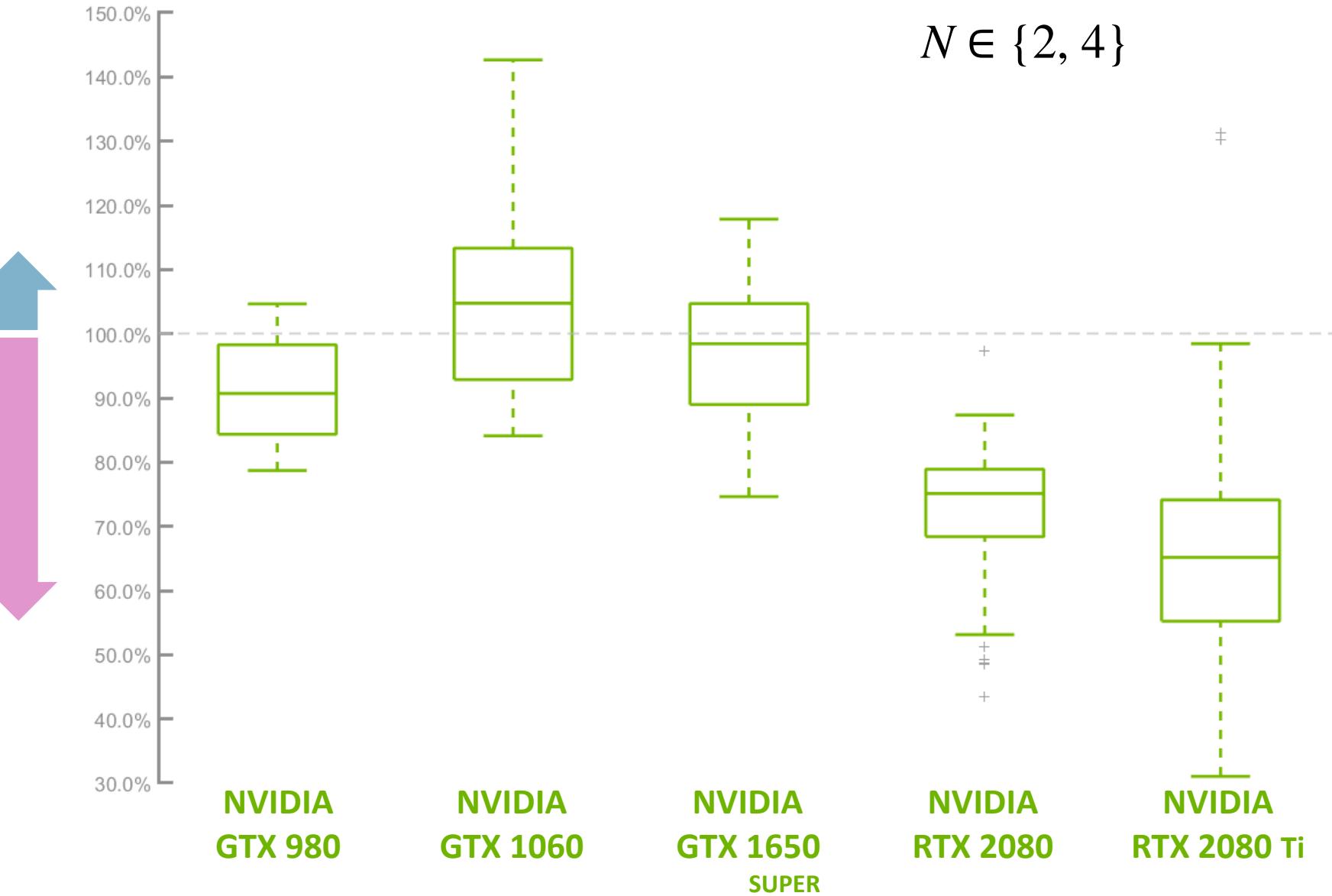
Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

Performance of
 $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square)$
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



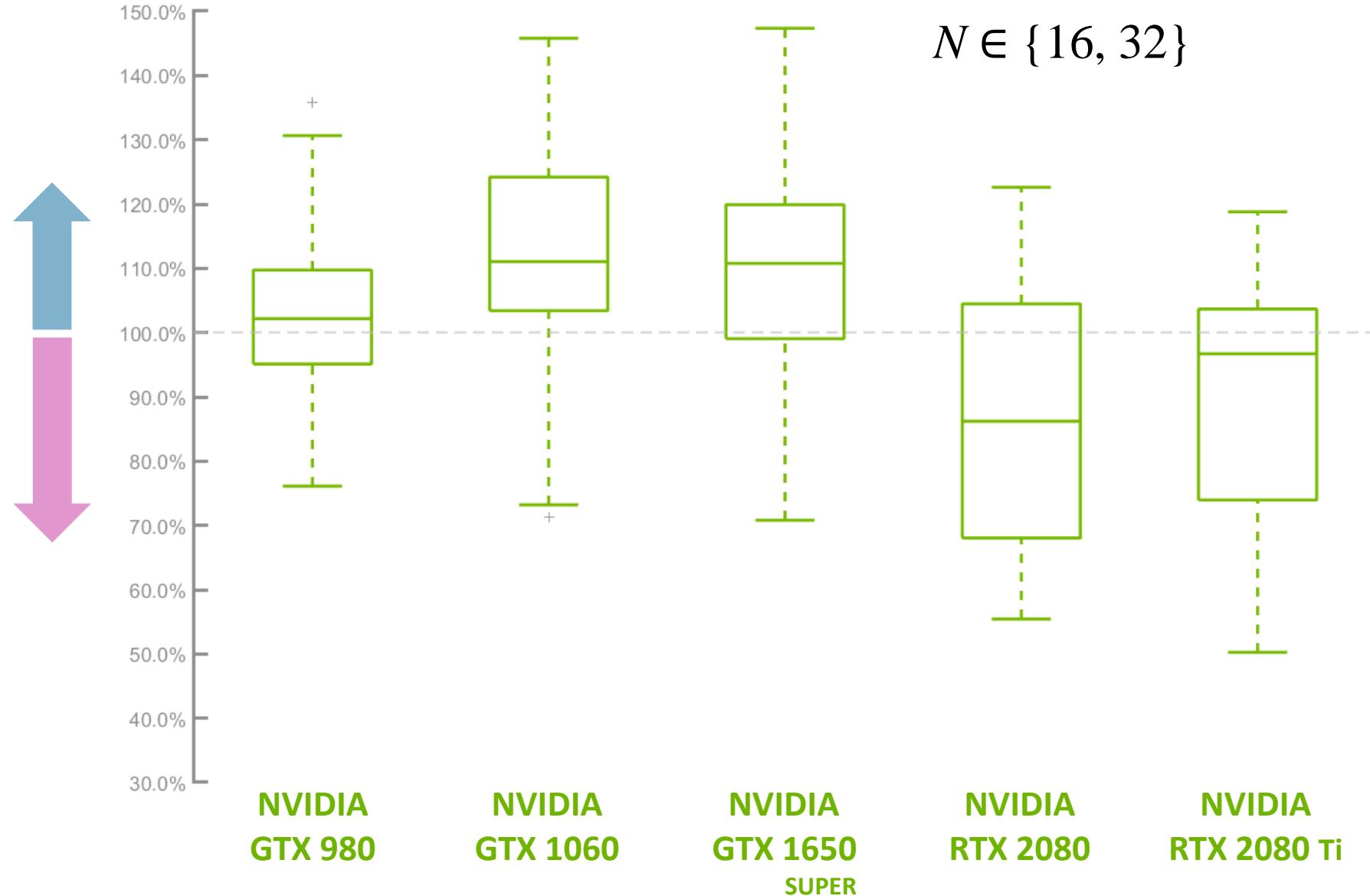
Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

Performance of
 $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square)$
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightarrow \square) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

Performance of
 $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightarrow \square)$
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



How many views can actually be hardware-accelerated with ONE draw call?

With Pascal's SMP engine, which **supports two separate projection centers**, the GPU can render the two stereo projections directly in a single rendering pass.

NVIDIA, GeForce GTX 1080 Whitepaper

Turing hardware supports **up to four views per pass**, and up to 32 views are supported at the API level.

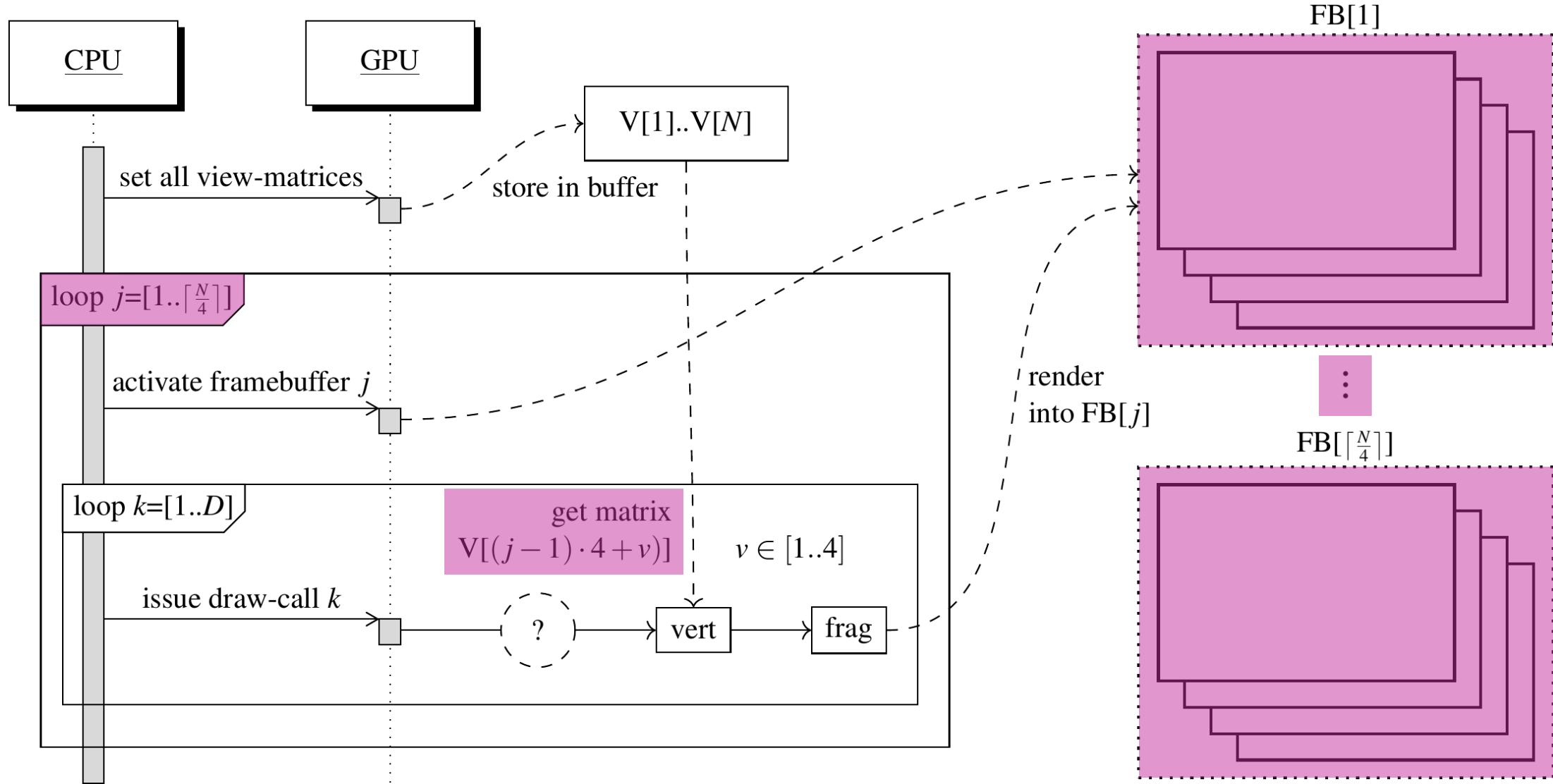
NVIDIA, TURING GPU ARCHITECTURE

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{wavy}}, \square \dots \square \right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{wavy}}, \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix} \dots \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix} \right)$$

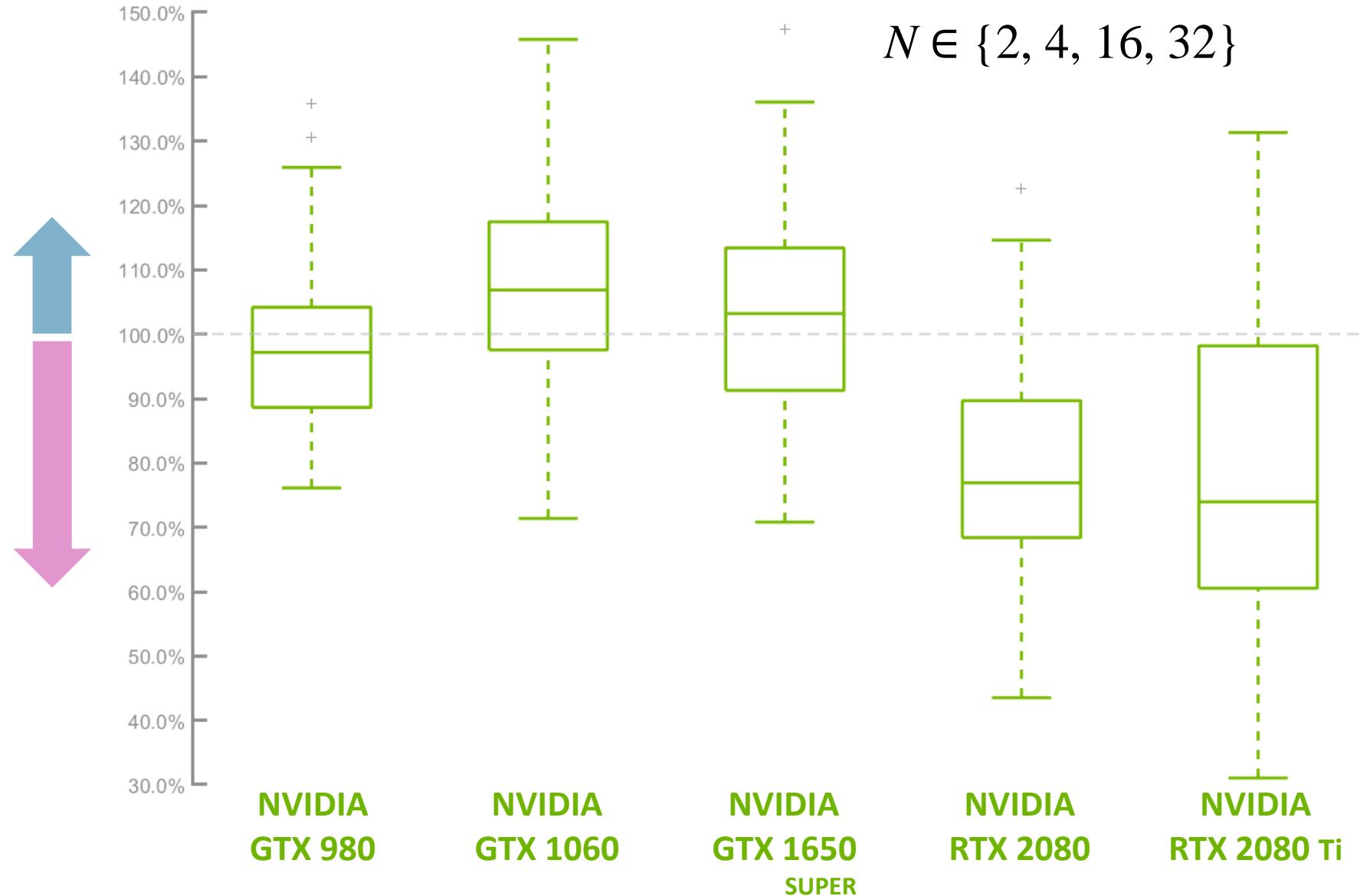


Hardware-Acceleration for ALL Views per Draw-Call



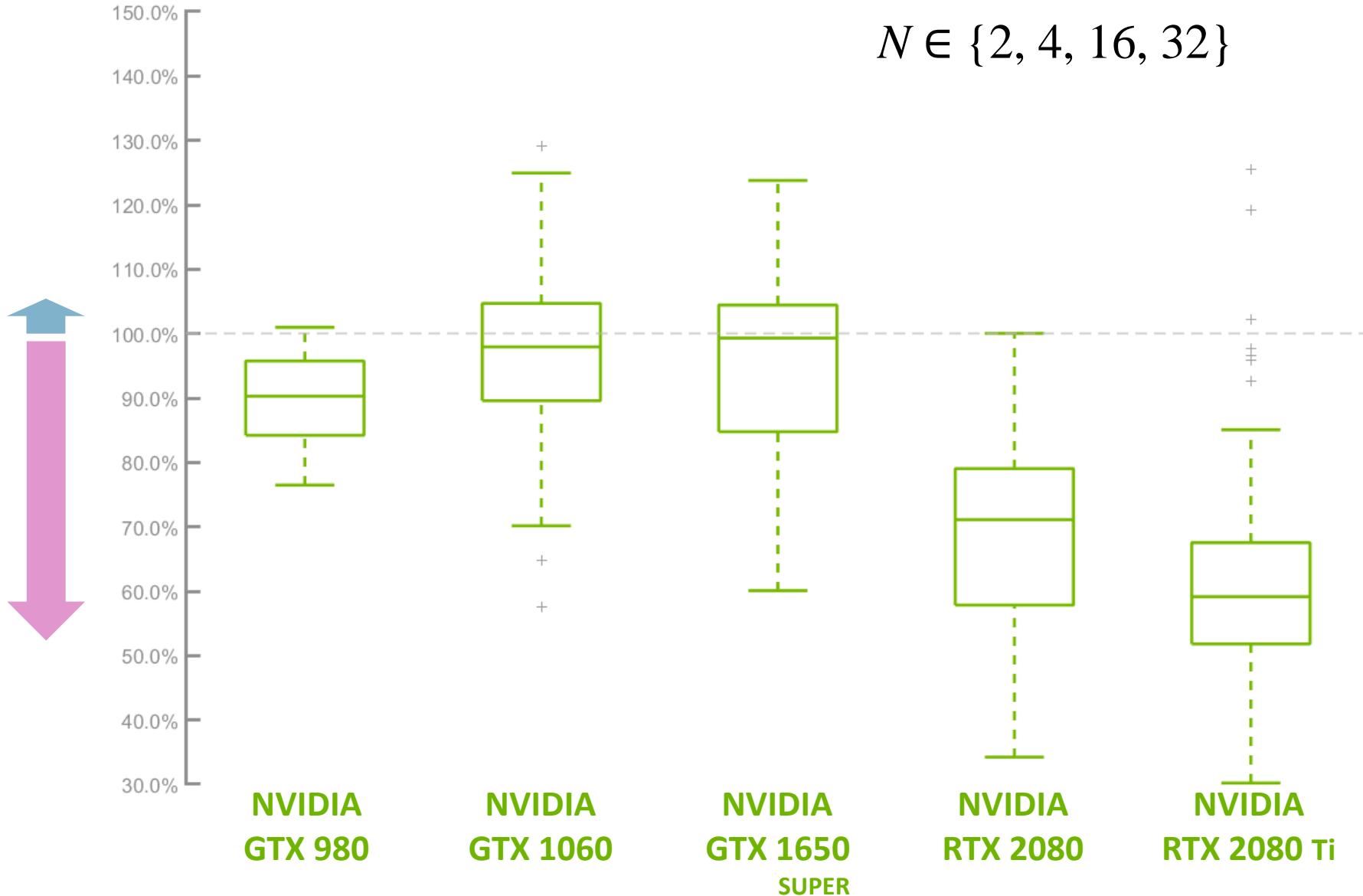
Performance: $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \cdots \square)$

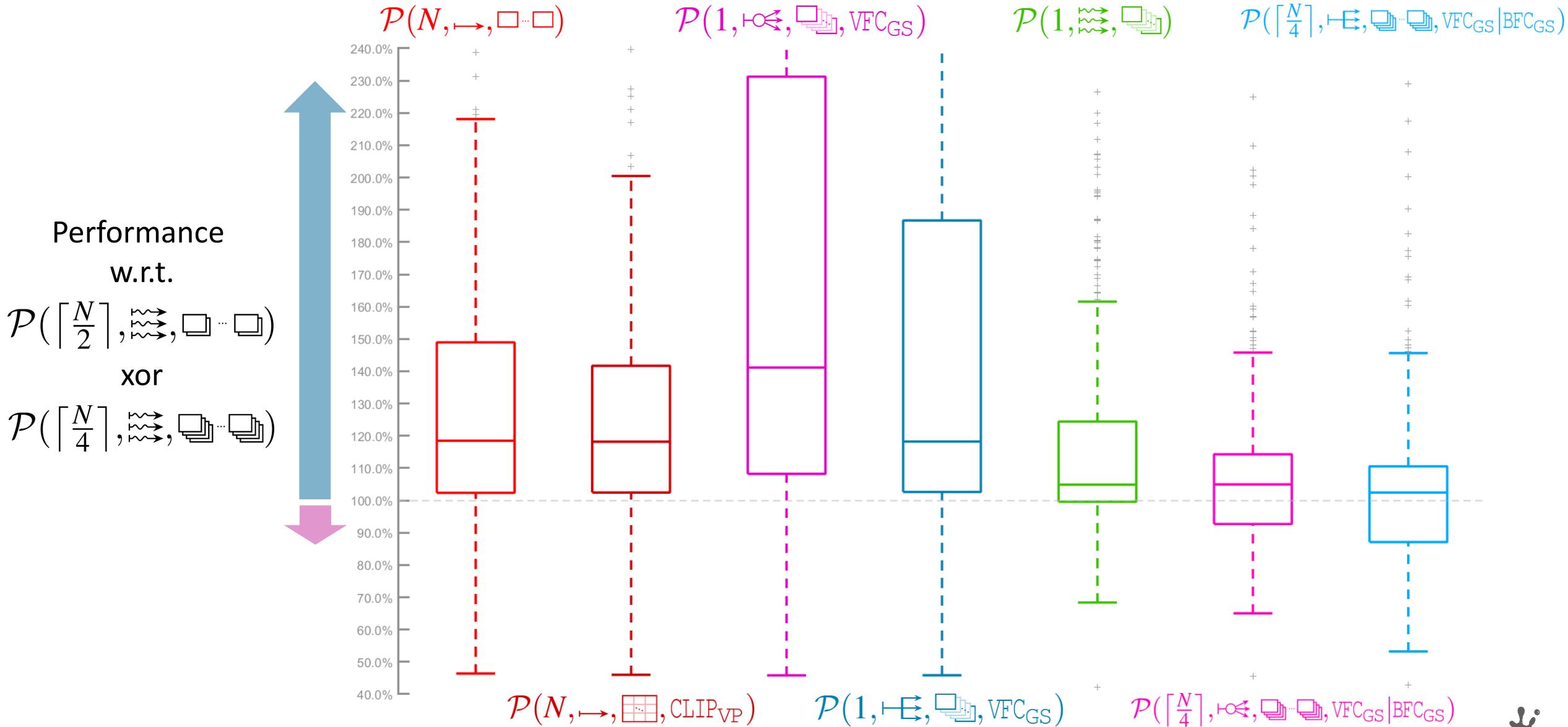
Performance of
 $\mathcal{P}(1, \rightsquigarrow, \square \rightsquigarrow \square)$
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \cdots \square)$



Performance: $\mathcal{P}(\text{, } \rightsquigarrow, \text{, }) / \mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

Performance of
 $\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil, \rightsquigarrow, \square \dots \square)$
 xor
 $\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil, \rightsquigarrow, \square \dots \square)$
 w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\text{ , } \xrightarrow{\text{ , }} \text{ , } \text{ })$ 

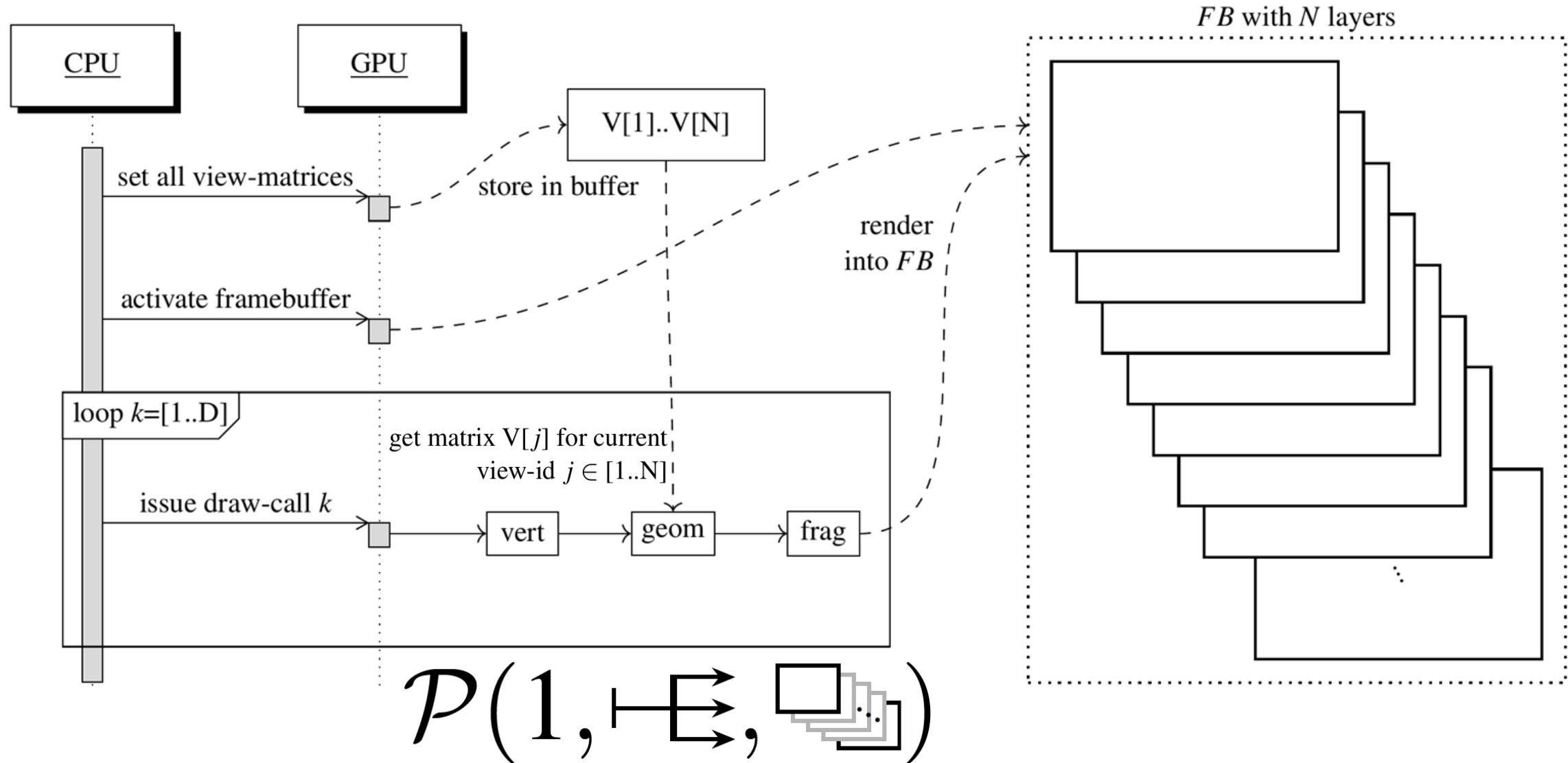
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Optimizing Geometry-Shader-Based Pipeline Variants

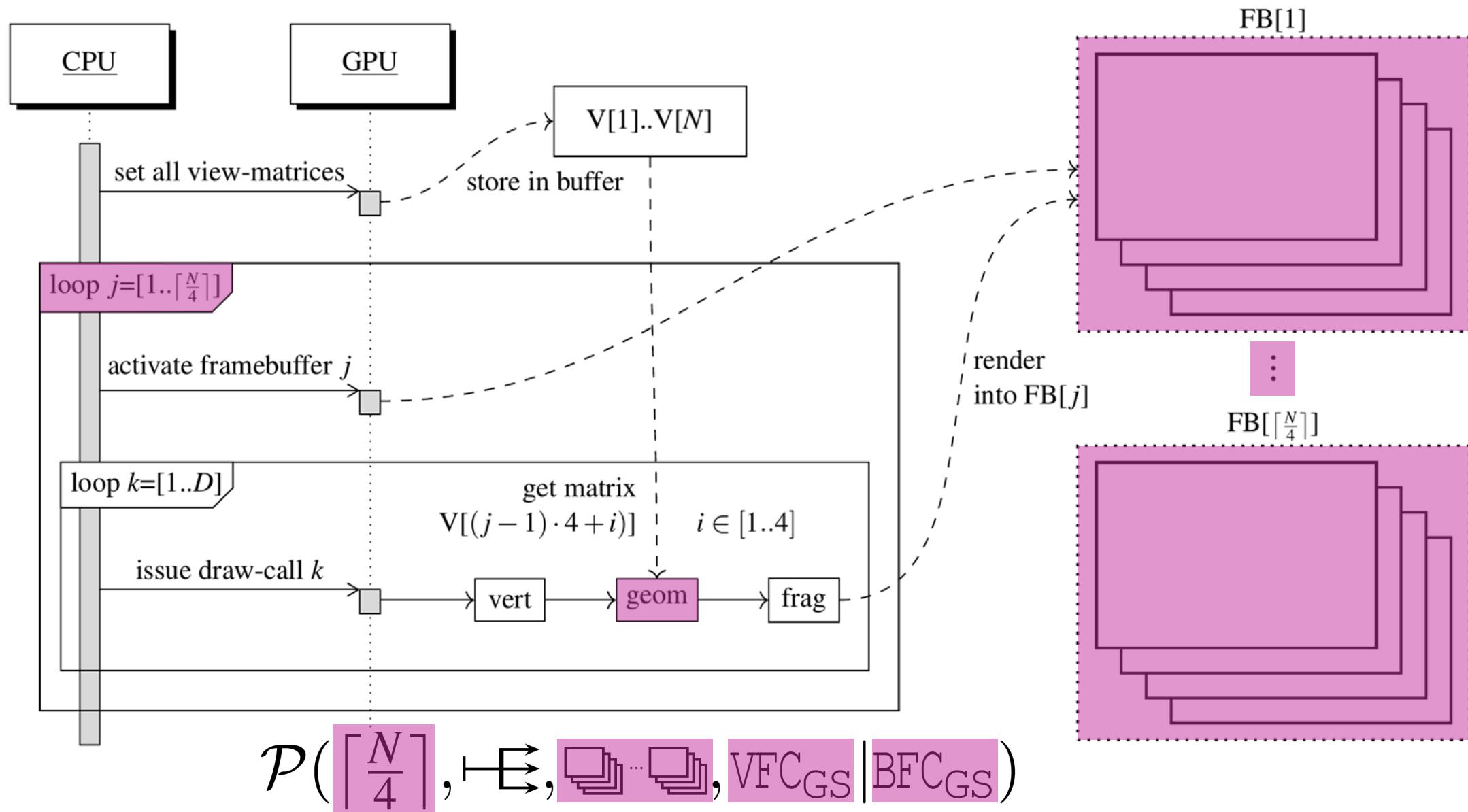
Culling, and Smaller Batches of Views



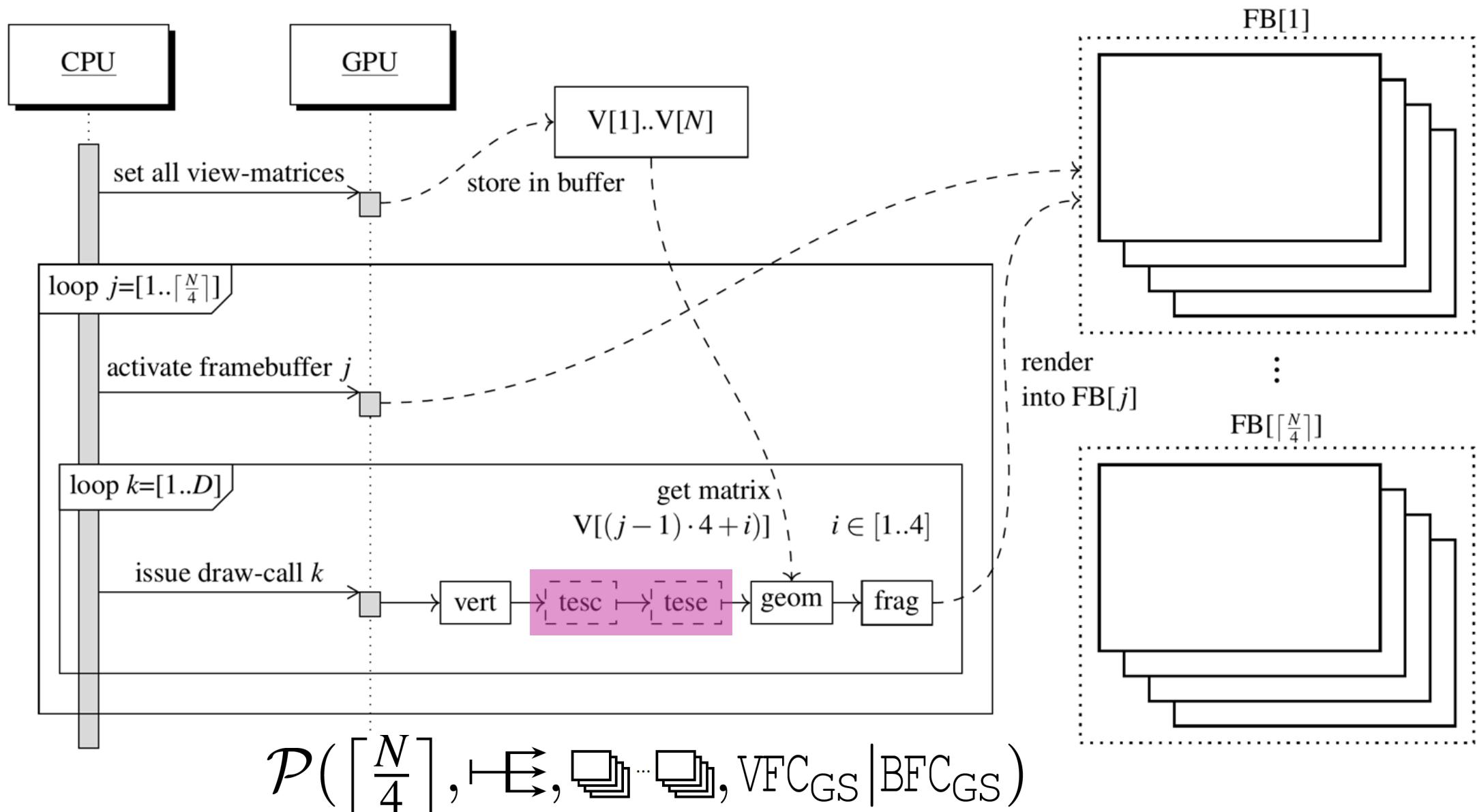
Recap: Geometry Shader Instancing



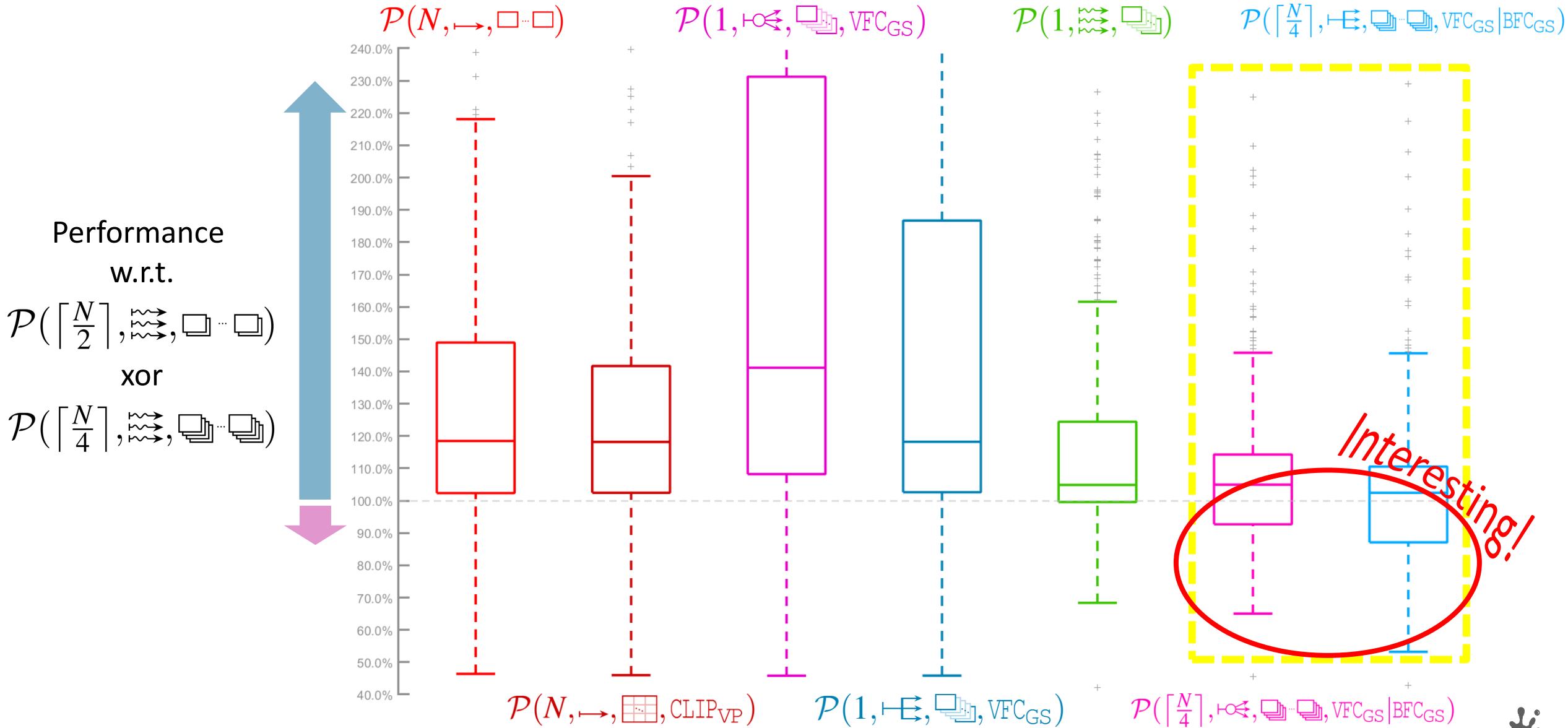
Geometry Shader Instancing OPTIMIZED



Geometry Shader Instancing OPTIMIZED



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\text{, } \text{, } \text{, })$

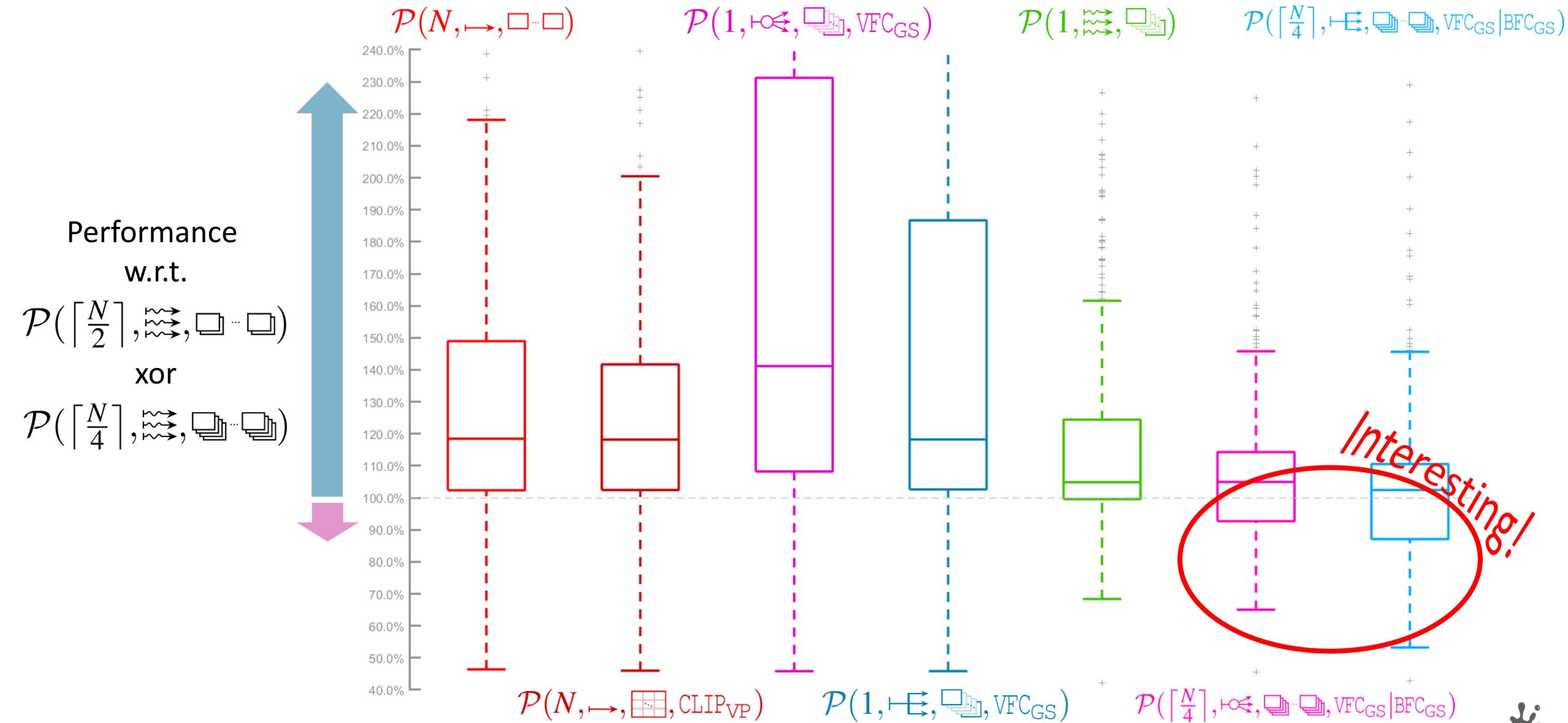


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Performance Trends from 8.9 million measurements

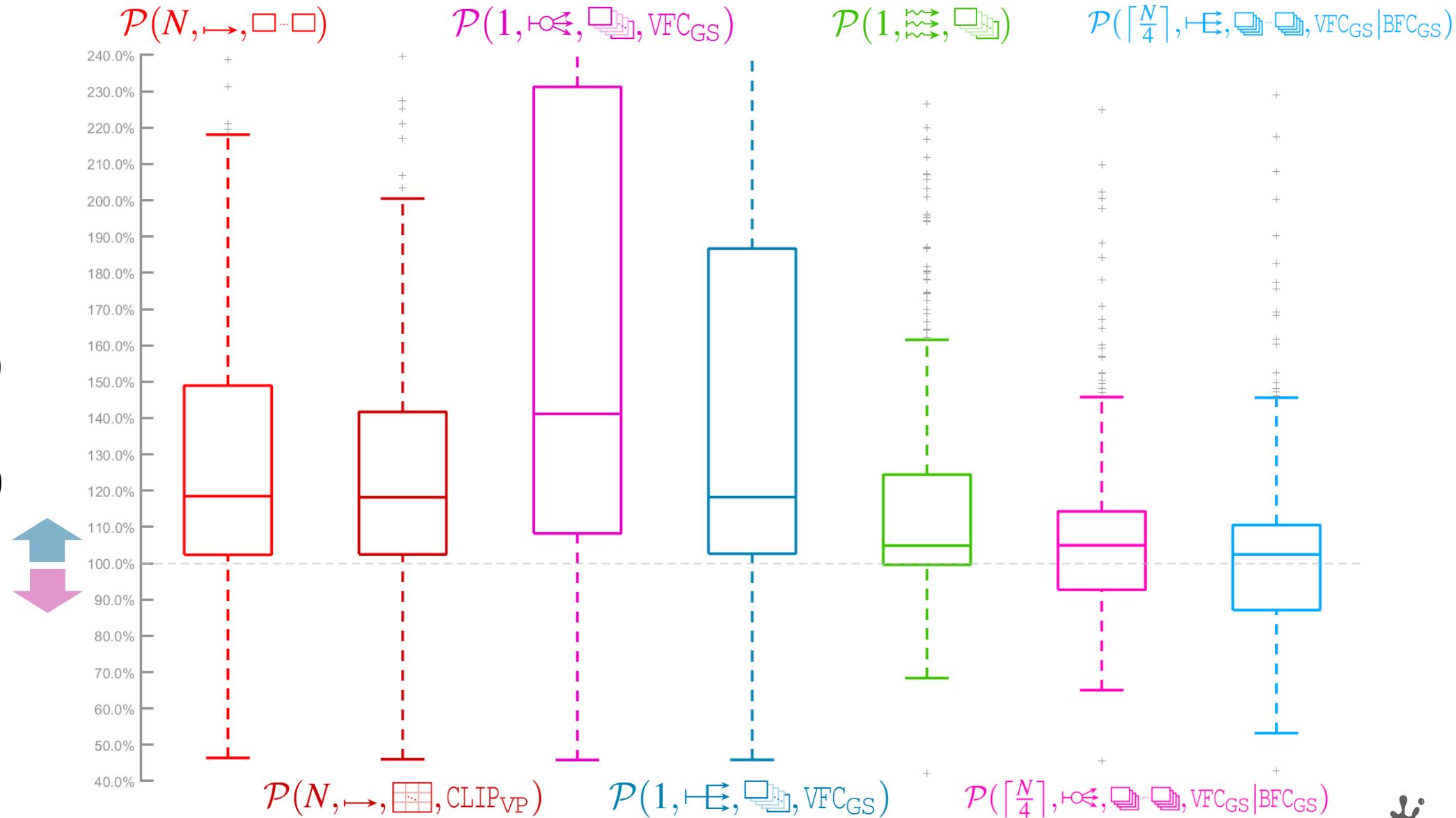


Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}}, \cdot)$



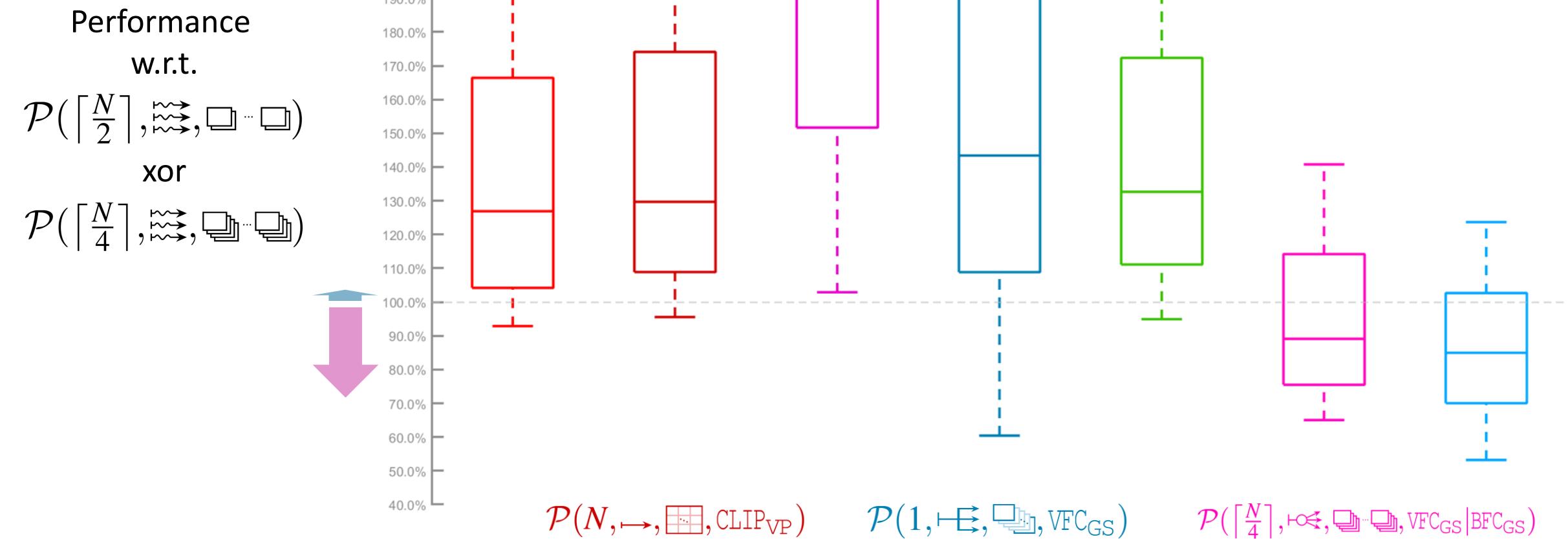
Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\text{ , } \xrightarrow{\text{ , }} \text{ , } \text{ })$

Performance
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{ , }} \text{ , } \square \dots \square)$
xor
 $\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{ , }} \square \dots \square)$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\cdot}, \cdot)$

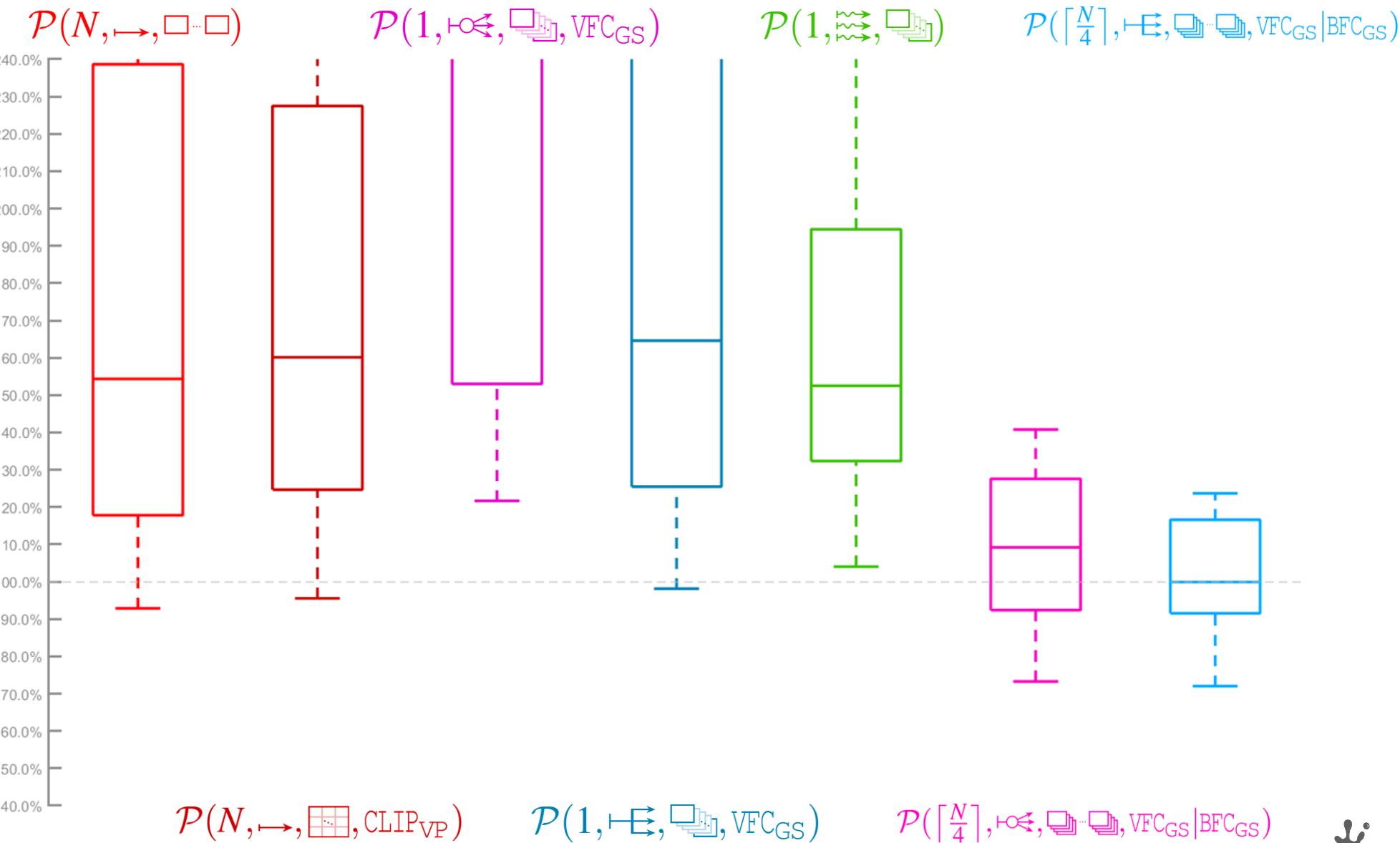
$N \in \{16, 32\}$
Large scenes only



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \rightarrow)$

$N \in \{16, 32\}$
 Large scenes only
 Turing only

Performance
 w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil, \leftrightarrow, \rightarrow)$



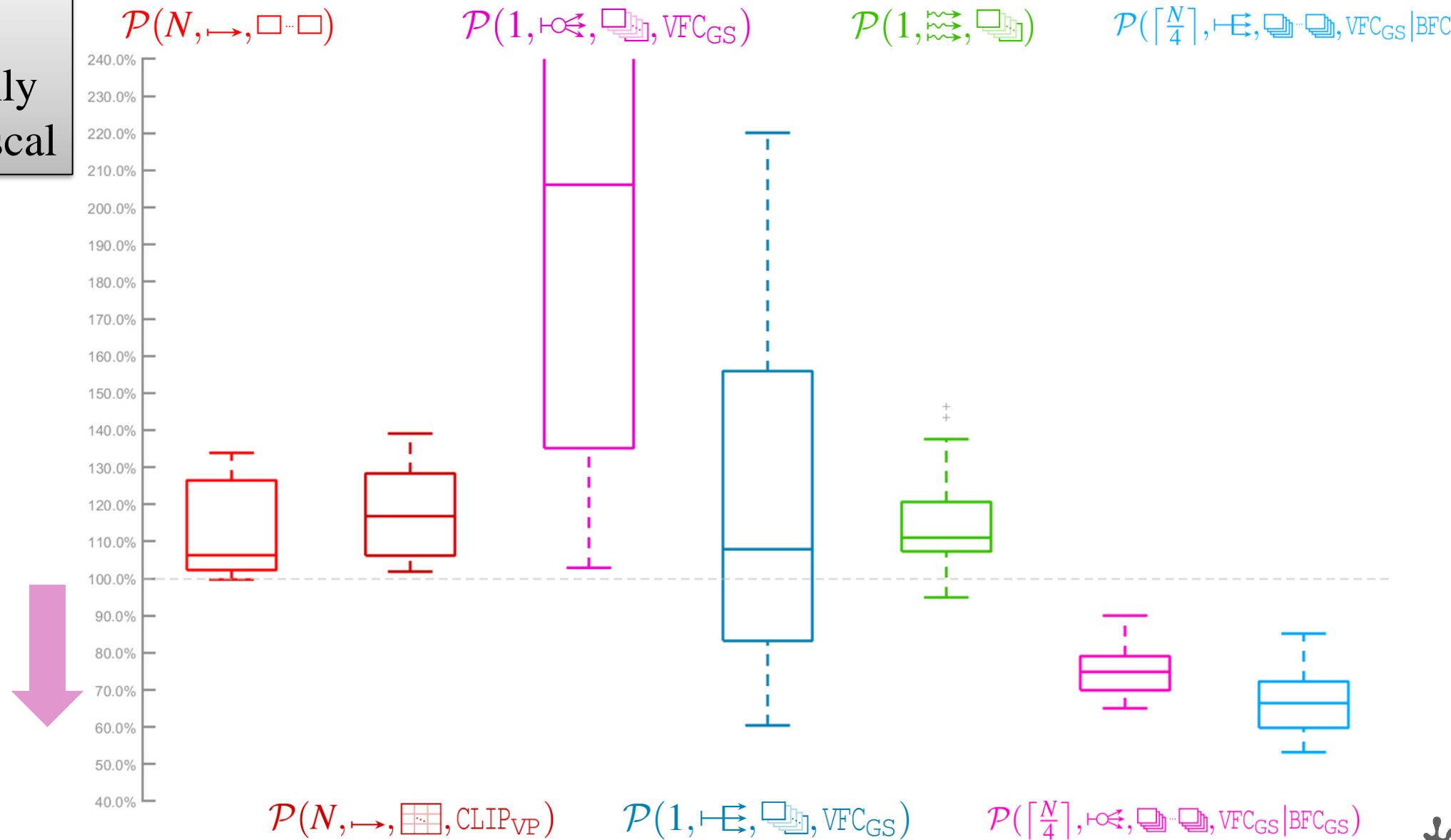
Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\text{, } \xrightarrow{\text{, }} \text{, } \text{ })$

$$N \in \{16, 32\}$$

Large scenes only
Maxwell and Pascal

Performance w.r.t.

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil, \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}}, \square \ldots \square \right)$$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\cdot}, \overbrace{\cdot})$

$$N \in \{16, 32\}$$

Large scenes only
Only low-tier GPUs
(but also Turing!)

NVIDIA
GTX 1060

NVIDIA
GTX 1650
SUPER

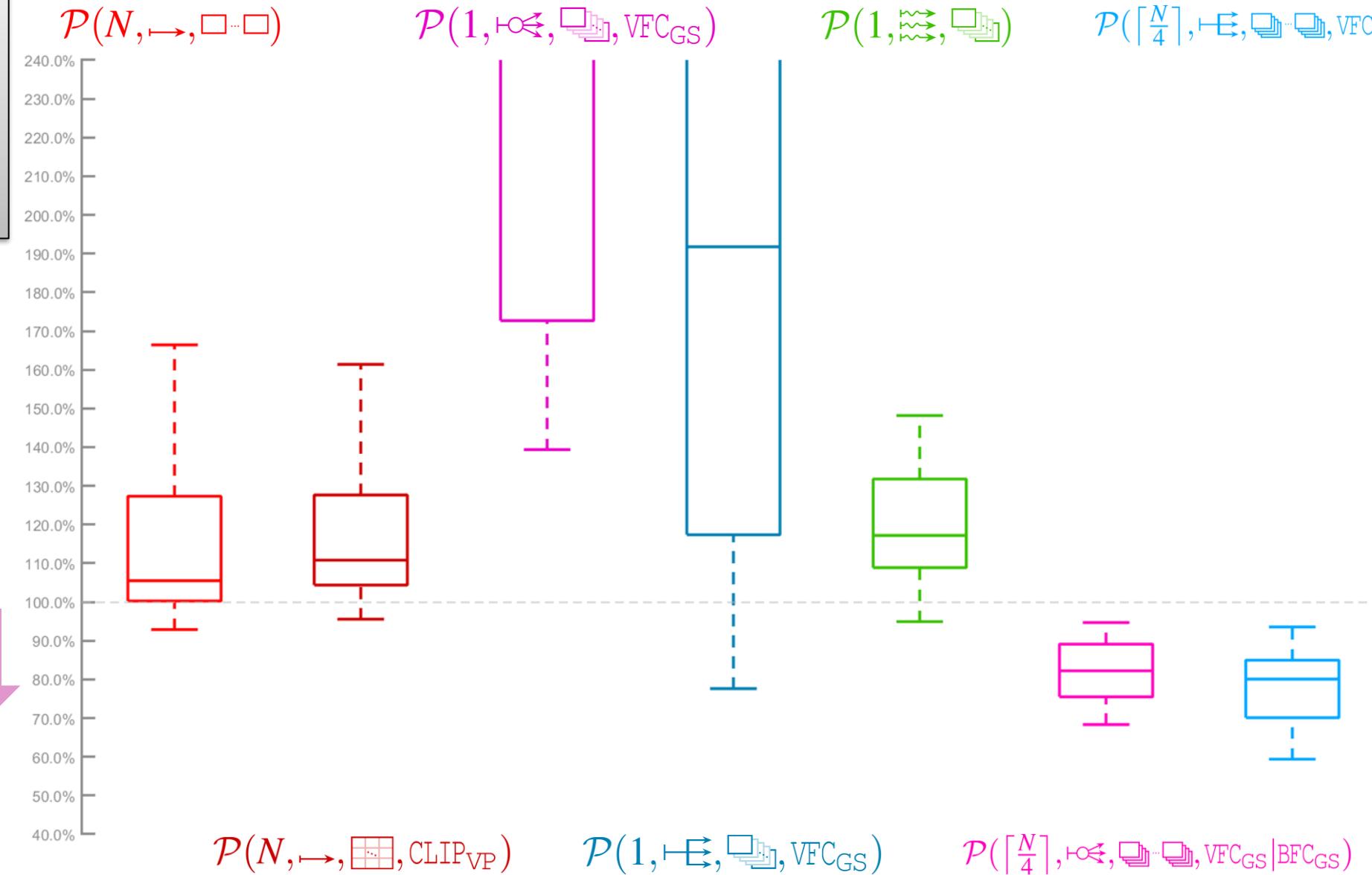
Performance

w.r.t.

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{wavy}}, \square \cdots \square \right)$$

xor

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{w.w.}}, \text{ \textbf{stack}} \cdots \text{ \textbf{stack}} \right)$$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\cdot}, \overbrace{\cdot})$

$$N \in \{16, 32\}$$

Large scenes only
Only low-tier GPUs
(but also Turing!)
Heavy Vertex Load

NVIDIA
GTX 1060

NVIDIA
GTX 1650
SUPER

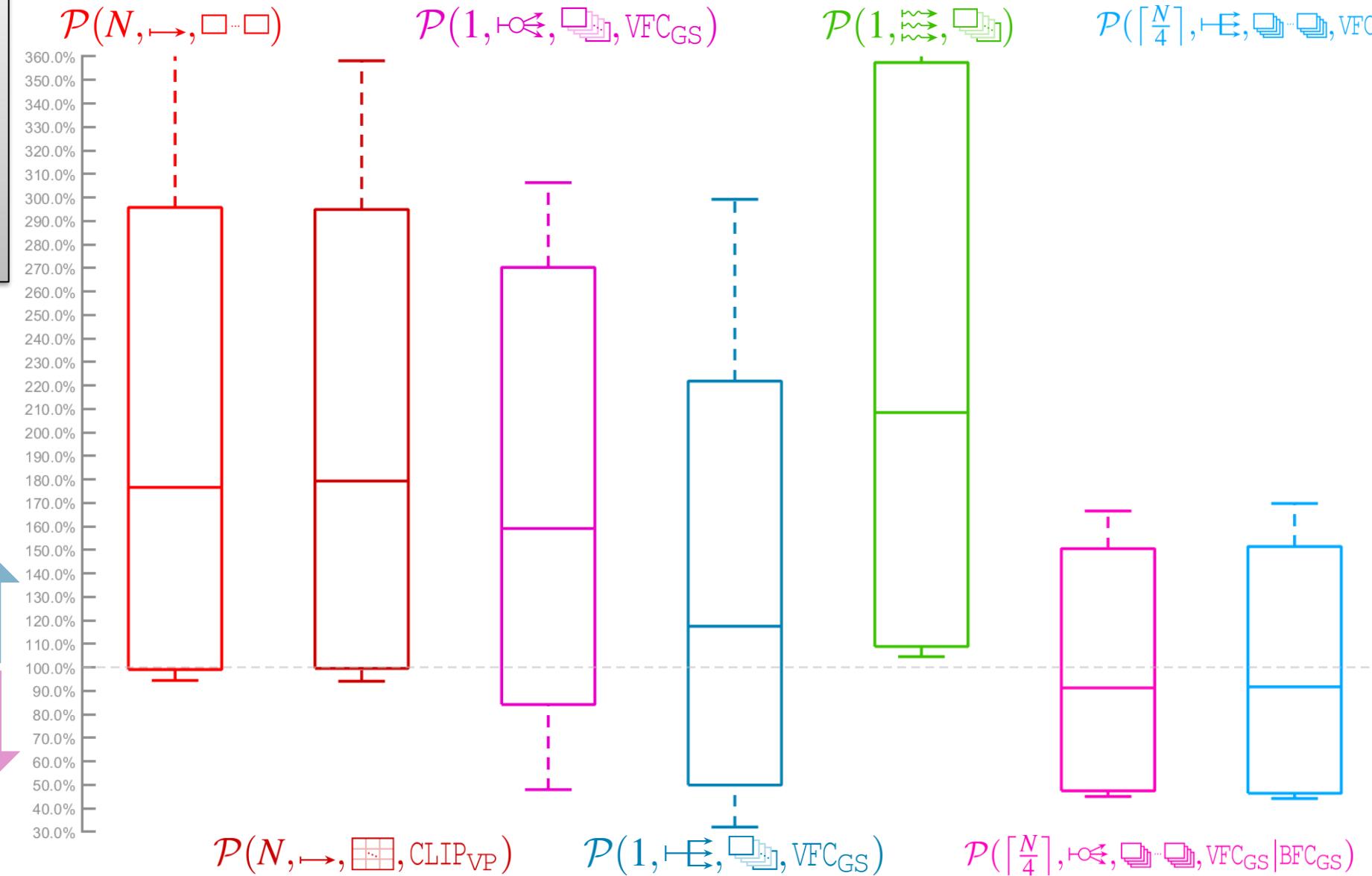
Performance

w.r.t.

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{w.w.}}, \square \square \dots \square \square \right)$$

xor

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil, \xrightarrow{\text{w.w.}}, \xrightarrow{\text{w.w.}}, \dots \xrightarrow{\text{w.w.}} \right)$$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \oplus)$

$N \in \{16, 32\}$

Large scenes only
Heavy Vertex Load

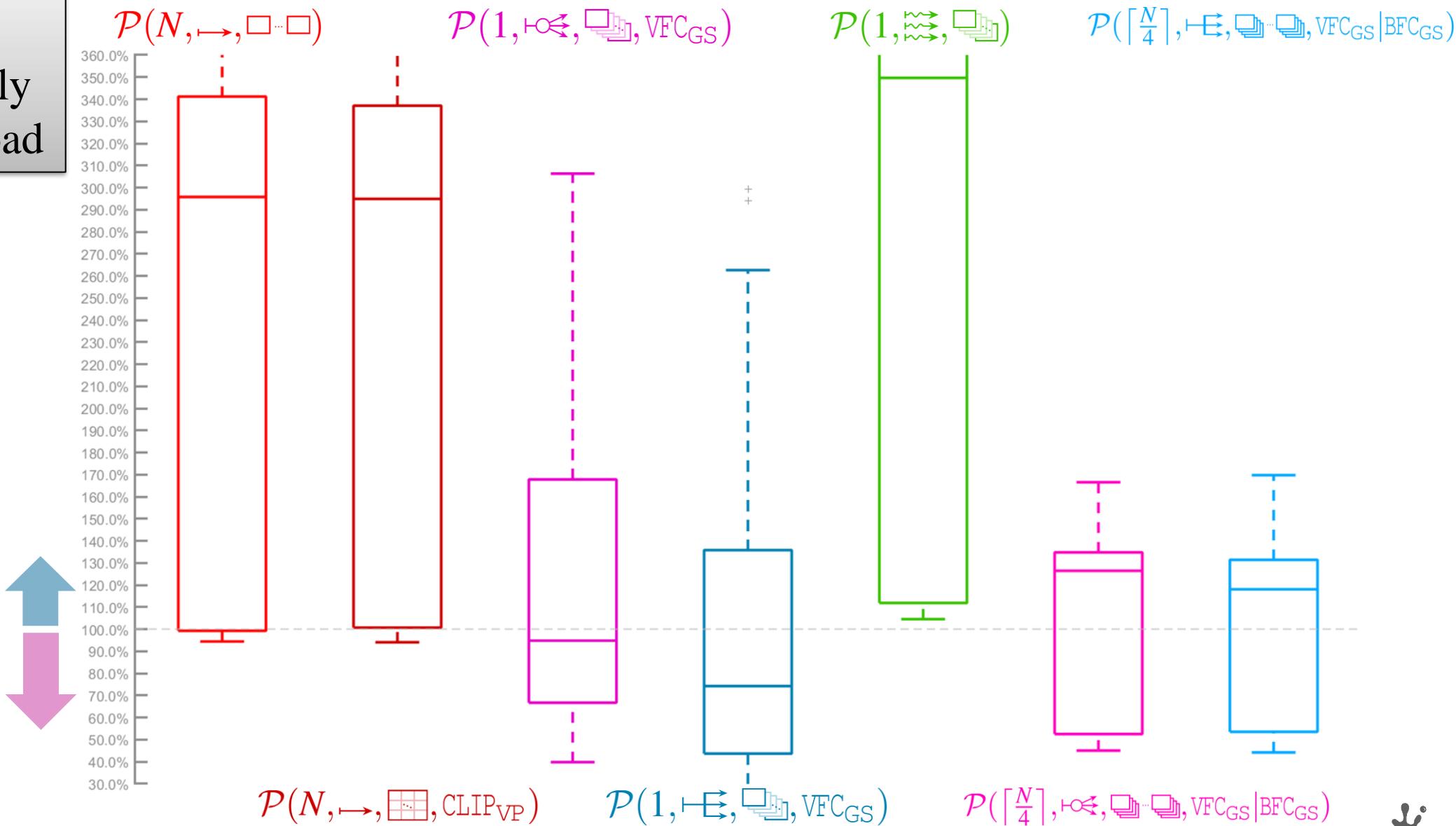
Performance

w.r.t.

$\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil, \leftrightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

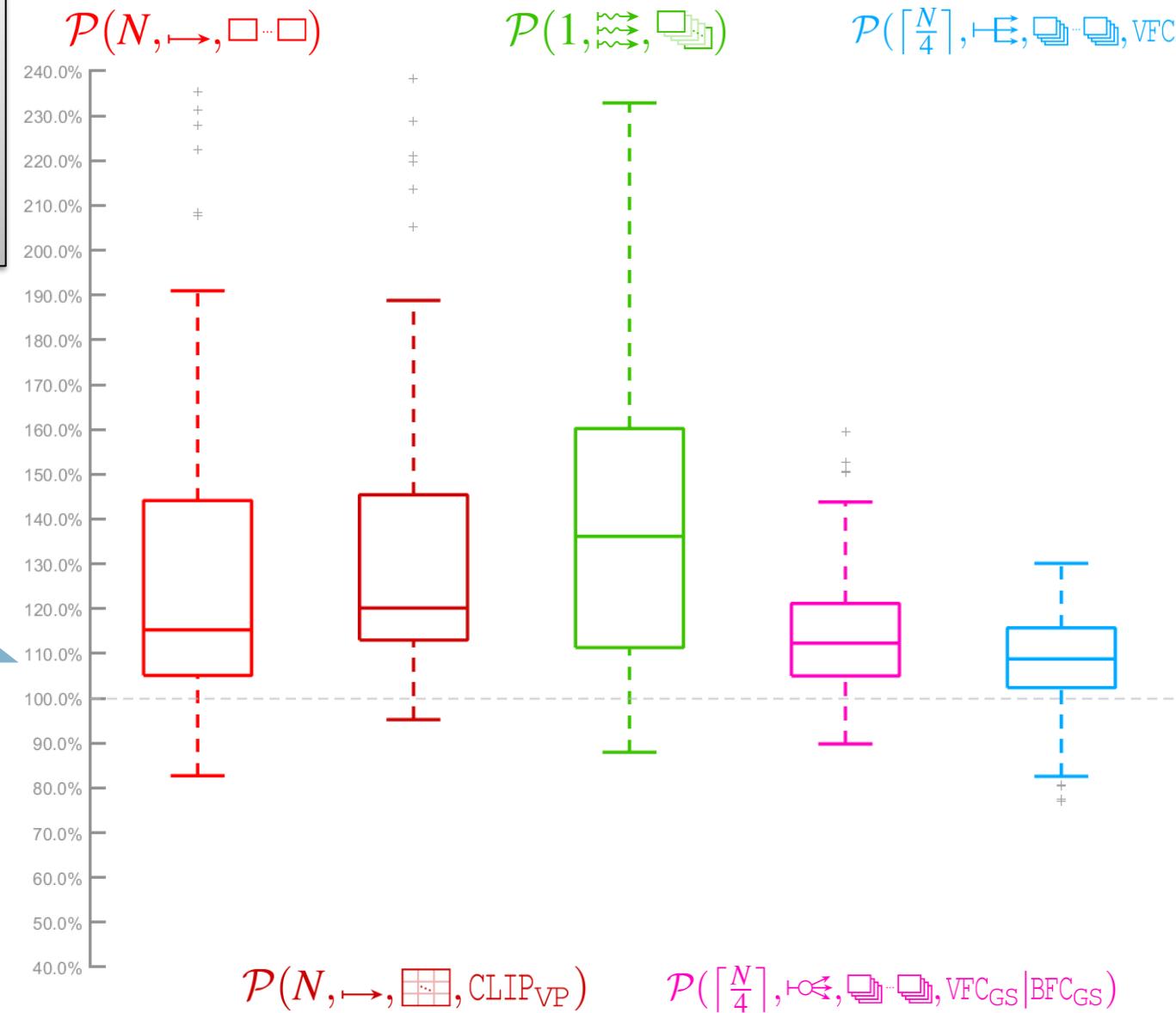
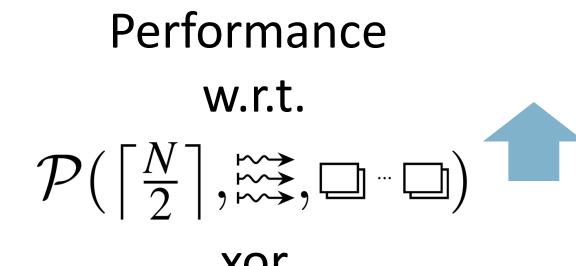
xor

$\mathcal{P}(\lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil, \leftrightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



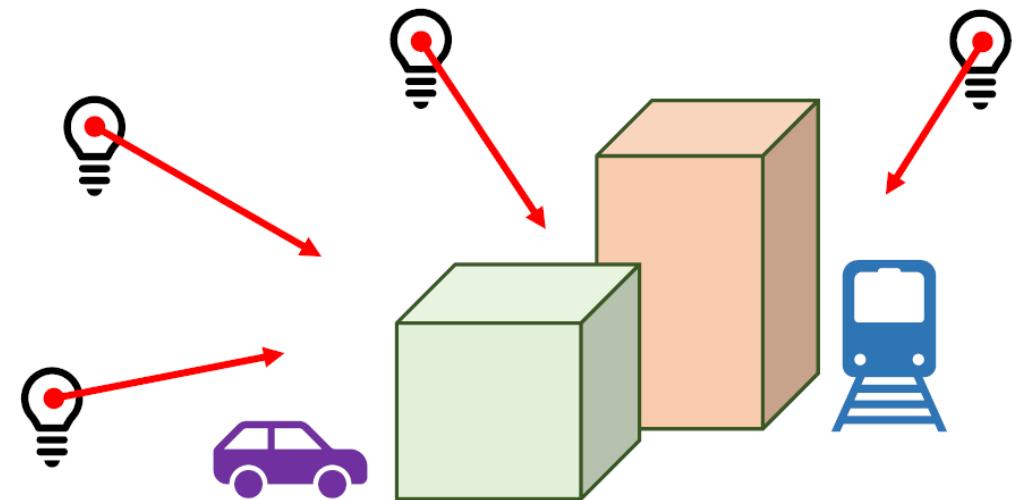
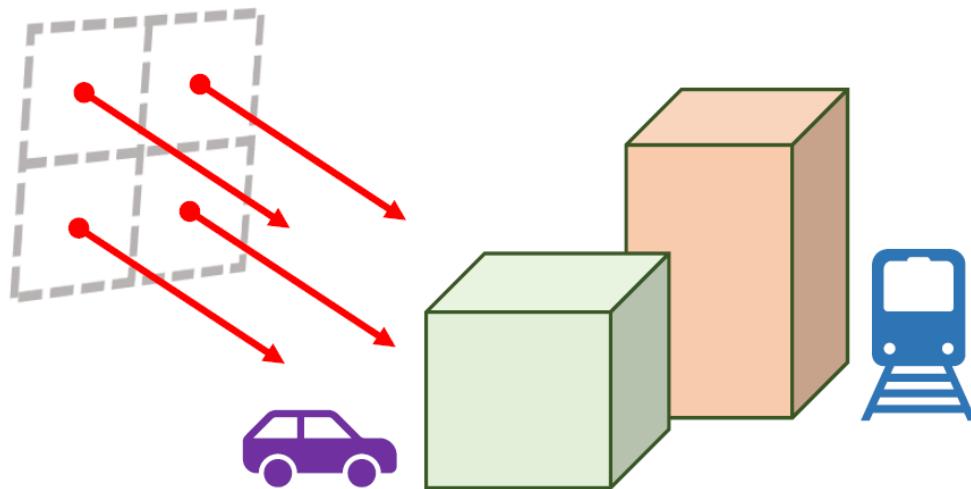
Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\cdot}, \overbrace{\cdot})$

$N \in \{16, 32\}$
Large scenes only
 \uparrow Fragment Load
(G-Buffer Rendering)



Viewport Discrepancy

- Lots of shared vertices for similar views
- What about incoherent view frusta? (e.g. shadow mapping)



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(\cdot, \overbrace{\cdot}, \overbrace{\cdot})$

$$N \in \{16, 32\}$$

Large Scenes Only Incoherent Frusta „Shadow Mapping“

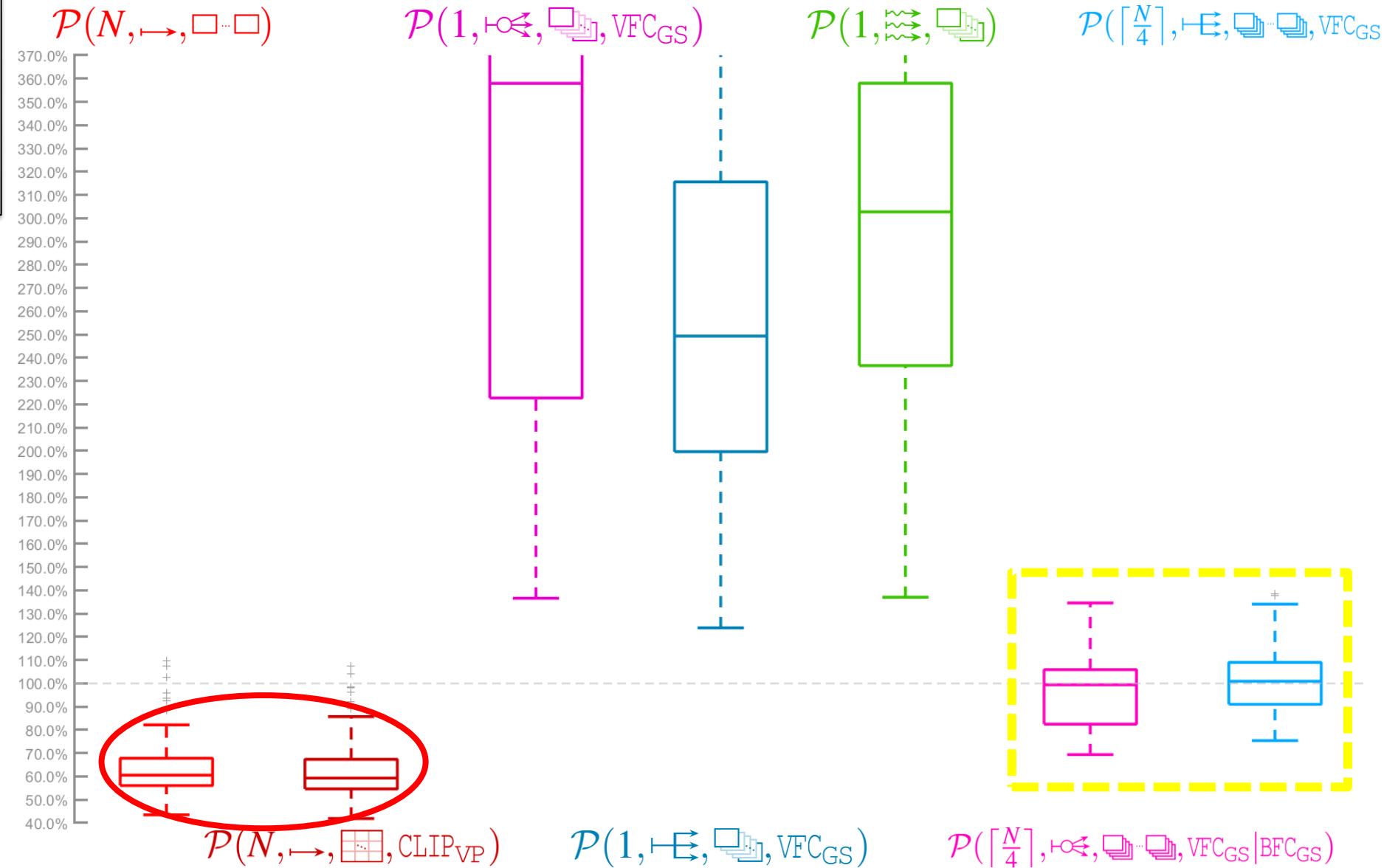
Performance

w.r.t.

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil, \overbrace{\hspace*{-0.1cm}\Rightarrow\hspace*{-0.1cm}}, \square \square \cdots \square \square \right)$$

xor

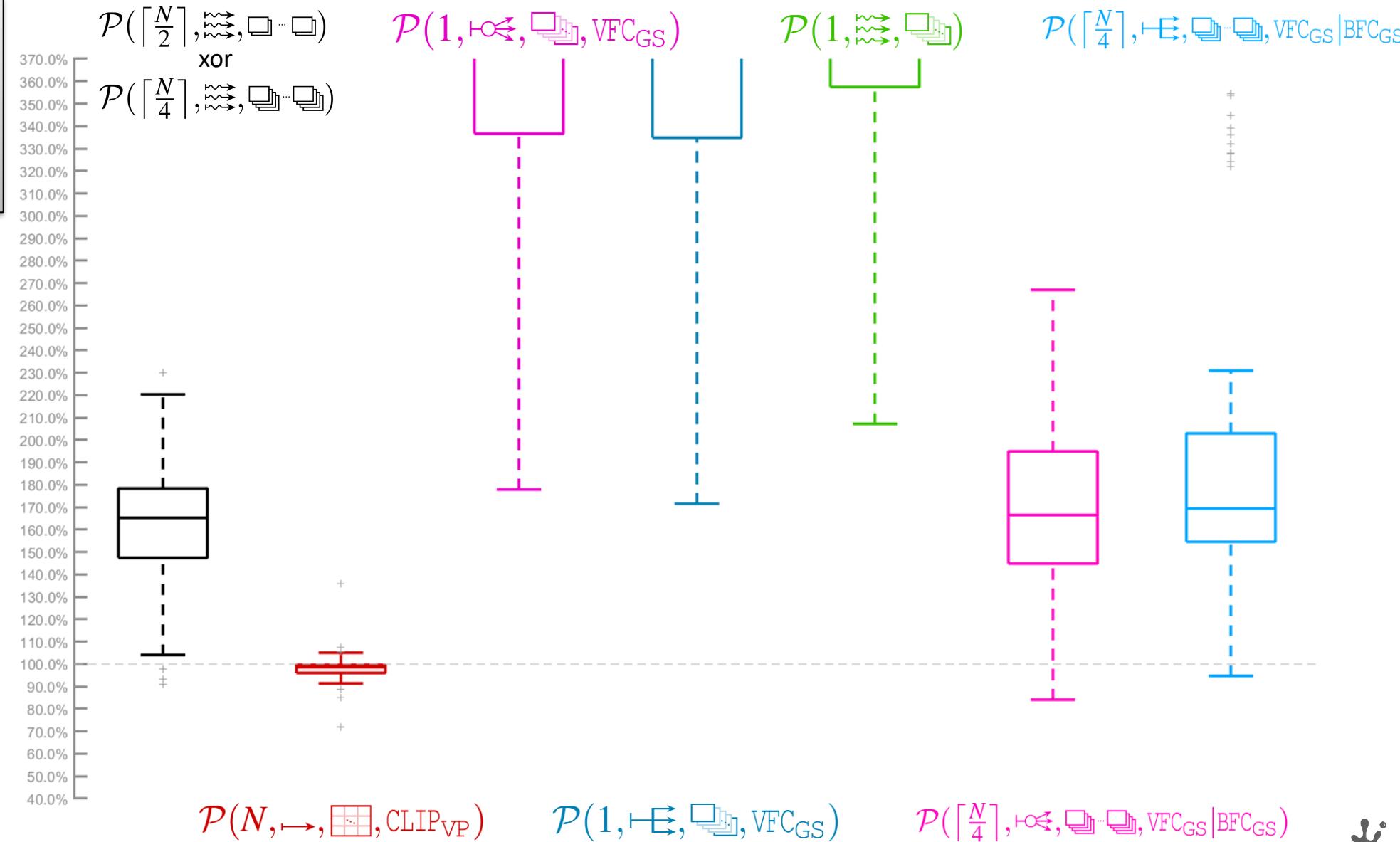
$$\mathcal{P}\left(\left\lceil \frac{N}{4} \right\rceil, \overbrace{\hspace{-1.5em}\rightsquigarrow}, \overbrace{\hspace{-1.5em}\square\square\square} \cdots \overbrace{\hspace{-1.5em}\square\square\square} \right)$$

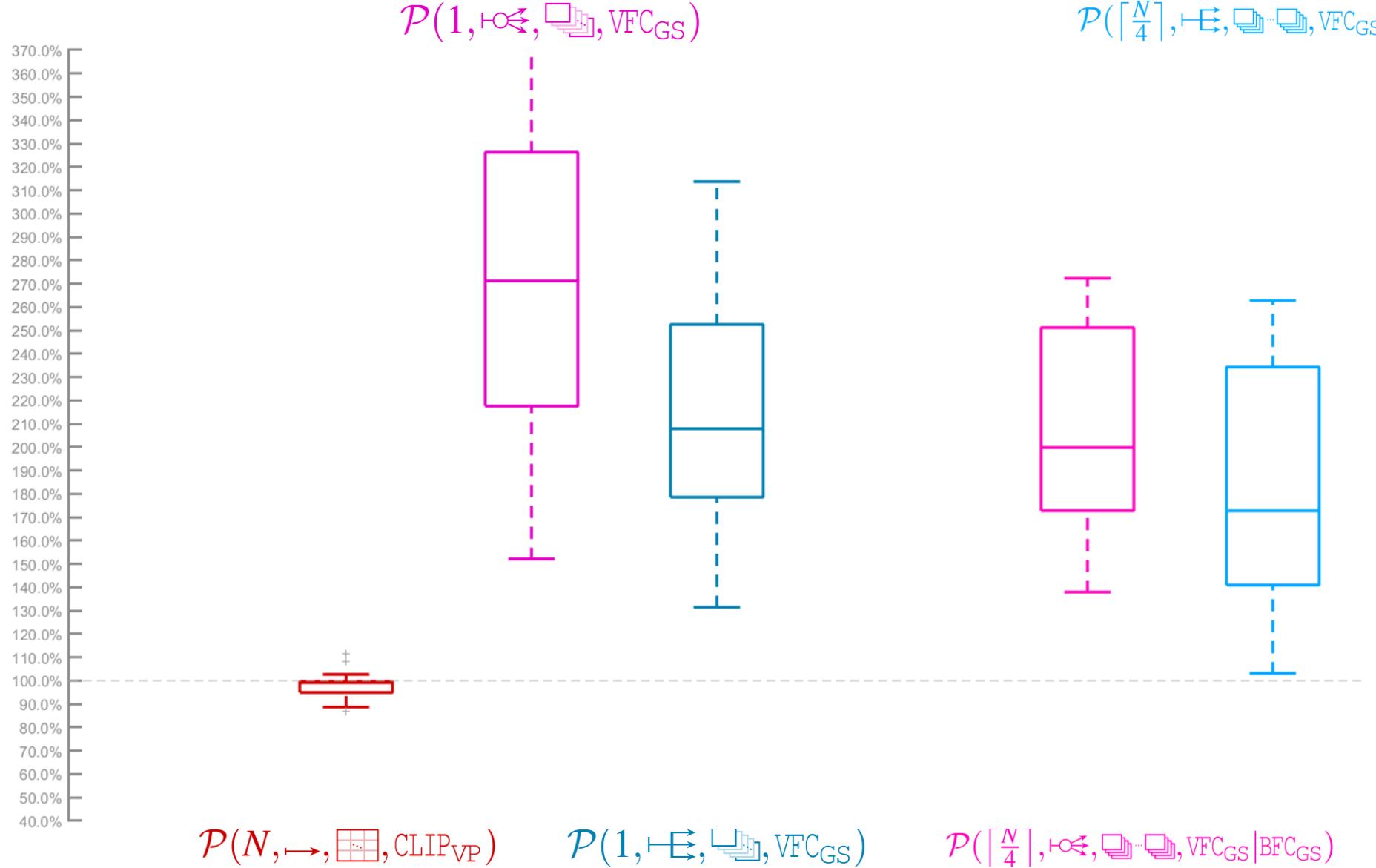


Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$

$N \in \{16, 32\}$
 Large Scenes Only
 Incoherent Frusta
 „Shadow Mapping“

Performance
 w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$



Performance w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$ **AMD
RX 580**Performance
w.r.t.
 $\mathcal{P}(N, \rightarrow, \square \dots \square)$ 

Conclusion

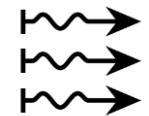
■ Different Pipeline Variants



■ The Journey of the Triangles



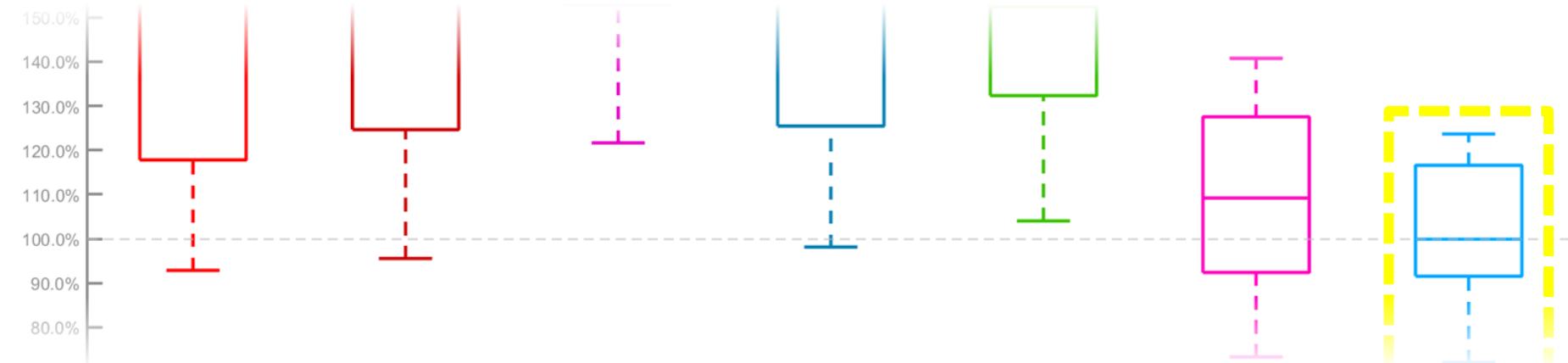
■ Hardware-Accelerated Multi-View Rendering



■ Optimizing Geometry-Shader-Based Pipeline Variants

■ Performance Trends

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\lceil \frac{N}{4} \rceil, \text{HS}, \text{S}, \dots, \text{S}, \text{VFC}_{\text{GS}} \mid \text{BFC}_{\text{GS}} \right)$$





Thank You For Your Attention

Fast Multi-View Rendering for Real-Time Applications

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Dieter Schmalstieg², Michael Wimmer¹

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² Graz University of Technology,
Austria