Layout Transitions

Vulkan layout transitions

相比于dx11和opengl, vulkan和dx12多了资源转换屏障的操作

if we are writing to a resource, say a texture, we will set the texture state to a render target state; when we need to read the texture, we will change its state to a shader resource state.

大概意思就是对于资源的使用例如Image 这种需要定义其状态,比如当前是可读还是可写,或者是其他类型,避免同时被两个进程读写,以预防resource hazard 状态

同时,从官方给出来的数据来看,资源transitions了之后,而不是没指定的VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED,从性能和资源占用的角度都会快很多。

来个例子

比如一张Image,写完成后转为可读,一般都是通过同步来操作,正如官方介绍的

One of the most common ways to perform layout transitions is using an *image memory barrier*. A pipeline barrier like that is generally used to synchronize access to resources, like ensuring that a write to a buffer completes before reading from it, but it can also be used to transition image layouts and transfer queue family ownership when wk_sharing_mode_exclusive is used. There is an equivalent buffer memory barrier to do this for buffers.

如下API:

```
command_buffer->pipelineBarrier(
   source_stage,
   destination_stage,
   vk::DependencyFlags(),
   0, nullptr,
   0, nullptr,
   1, &barrier
);
```

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其实在Unreal 中也有相关的代码:

```
RHICmdList.Transition({
    FRHITransitionInfo(ParticleSimulationResources->RenderAttributesTexture.TextureRHI, ERHIAccess::Unknown, ERHIAccess::RTV),
    FRHITransitionInfo(ParticleSimulationResources->SimulationAttributesTexture.TextureRHI, ERHIAccess::Unknown, ERHIAccess::RTV)
});
```

居然Dx11也有这个功能。但看着只是改了bUAVBarrier,大胆猜测只是UE内部的一些statu

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