

➤ Fullscreen Immediate	.... IMMEDIATE	2-deep	commandchain	... 2-deep	swapchain
➤ Fullscreen V-Sync	..... FIFO_RELAXED (fallback to FIFO) ...	2-deep	commandchain	... 2-deep	swapchain
➤ Fullscreen Mailbox	..... MAILBOX (if supported)	2-deep	commandchain	... 3-deep	swapchain
➤ Windowed	..... IMMEDIATE or MAILBOX (same)	2-deep	commandchain	... 3-deep	swapchain

Multi-Display Suggestions

Optimal 2-Deep FIFO/FIFO RELAXED For V-Sync

 $\frac{1}{4}$

early.

```

[__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__]
[B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__]
[cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__]

```

Latency to a CRT given classic non-late-latch engine design.

```

|<-- less than 3 frames of latency -->|
|
[__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__]
[B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__]
[cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__]

```

Latency to a CRT given late-latch (assuming worst case no view-independent work on GPU).

```

under 2 frames of latency -->|
|<-
|
[__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__]
[B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__][A][__gpuB__][B][__gpuA__]
[cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__][cpuB__][cpuA__]

```

Can tune by changing amount of work in pre-acquire and post-acquire command buffer split. Increase the work in the post-acquire command buffer decreases worst-case input latency.

```

->|
|
[__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__]
. . . [__B__][gpuA][__A__] . . .
|<-- gets closer to one frame of latency
|

```

But has a side effect of reducing the amount of frame volatility tolerance.

```

[__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__]
. . . [B][__gpuA__] . . .
|
[__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__]
| . . . [B][__gpuA__] . . .
|
->|
|<-- volatility tolerance is size of pre-acquire work: [__gpuA__]

[__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__]
. . . [__B__][gpuA] . . .
|
[__scanoutB__][__scanoutA__][__scanoutB__]
| . . [__B__][gpuA] . . .
|
->|
|<-- volatility tolerance is size of pre-acquire work: [gpuA]

```

3-Deep FIFO Swapchain Is Bad For Input Latency

Can keep command buffers double buffered, even if swap is tripple buffered. Except this is FIFO so increasing swapchain depth by one slot increases input latency by one frame.

```

[__scanoutA0__][__scanoutB1__][__scanoutA2__][__scanoutB0__][__scanoutA1__][__scanoutB2__][__scanoutA0__]
[gpuA0][A0][gpuB1][B1][gpuA2][A2][gpuB0][B0][gpuA1][A1][gpuB2][B2][gpuA0][A0][gpuB1][B1][gpuA2][A2][gpuB0]
[cpuA0][cpuB1][cpuA2][cpuB0][cpuA1][cpuB2][cpuA0][cpuB1][cpuA2][cpuB0][cpuA1]

```

. . . after steady state from above . . .

```

|<--- almost 4 frames of latency for non-late latch --->|
|
[__scanoutA0__][__scanoutB1__][__scanoutA2__][__scanoutB0__][__scanoutA1__]
[A2][gpuB0][B0][gpuA1][A1]
[cpuA1]

```

3-Deep Commandchain With 2-Deep FIFO Swapchain Can Also Be Bad

Another option. Which is ok for those who late-latch input. But poor for anyone (ie the majority of games) doing traditional non-late-latch input.

```

late-latch latency under 2 frames -->|
|
|__scanoutA0__|__scanoutB1__|__scanoutC0__|__scanoutA1__|__scanoutB0__|__scanoutC1__|__scanoutA0__|
|gpuA0][A0][gpuB1][B1][gpuC0][C0][gpuA1][A1][gpuB0][B0][gpuC1][C1][gpuA0][A0]|
|cpuA0][cpuB1][cpuC0][cpuA1][cpuB0][cpuC1][cpuA0]|
|
|<----- non-late-latch latency almost 4 frames ----->|

```

Using the Acquire Fence is Fail

Using the acquire fence to stall command buffer recording is a recipe for failure.

```

|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__miss__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|<- fail
|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|
|
|<-- acquire fence

```

CPU-Stalling To Minimize Latency Does Not Work Well

This is a proxy for some VR practices. This example moves the pre-acquire command buffer to zero size to minimize latency. Which also decreases the tolerance to volatility and ability to fully utilize the GPU. Initially this might look like a good option from the latency perspective.

```

|<-- latency excluding display -->|
|
|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|...
|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|cpuB_|
|
|<---- latency ---->|
|
|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|...
|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|
|
>|<-- maximum amount of cpu idle possible

```

However this opens up the app to risk of missing frames due to "sleep" running over (OS sleep not good enough). So APP needs to busy spin which opens up risk of getting preempted by the OS (similar miss risk).

With a more realistic situation (less idle GPU) latency reduction is less.

```

|<----- latency ----->|
|
|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|...
|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|
|
|<---- latency ---->|
|
|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|...
|cpuA_|cpuB_|cpuA_|
|
>|<-- maximum amount of cpu idle possible

```

Advantages reduced even more if CPU load is more realistic (using a larger amount of frame).

```

|<----- latency ----->|
|
|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|...
|__cpuA__|__cpuB__|__cpuA__|
|
|<----- latency ----->|
|
|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|__scanoutB__|__scanoutA__|
|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|__gpuA__|__gpuB__|...
|__cpuA__|__cpuB__|__cpuA__|

```

