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An Optimized Diffusion Depth Of Field Solver (DDOF)

Holger Gruen – AMD

Agenda

- Motivation
- Recap of a high-level explanation of DDOF
- Recap of earlier DDOF solvers
- A Vanilla Cyclic Reduction(CR) DDOF solver
- A DX11 optimized CR solver for DDOF
- Results

Motivation

- Solver presented at GDC 2010 [RS2010] has some weaknesses
- Great implementation but memory reqs and runtime too high for many game developers
- Looking for faster and memory efficient solver

Diffusion DOF recap 1

- DDOF is an enhanced way of blurring a picture taking an arbitrary CoC at a pixel into account
- Interprets input image as a heat distribution
- Uses the CoC at a pixel to derive a per pixel heat conductivity

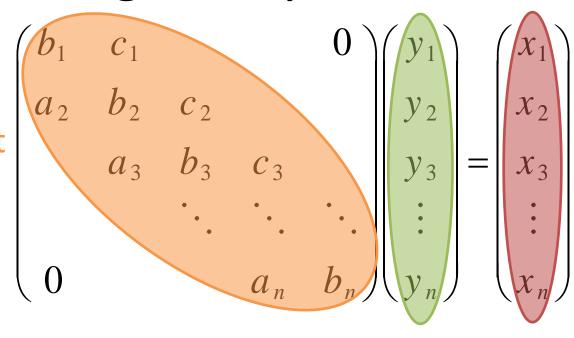
CoC=Circle of Confusion

Diffusion DOF recap 2

- Blurring is done by time stepping a differential equation that models the diffusion of heat
- ADI method used to arrive at a separable solution for stepping
- Need to solve tri-diagonal linear system for each row and then each colum of the input

DDOF Tri-diagonal system

- row/col of input image
- derived from CoC at each pixel of an input row/col
- resulting blurred row/col



- The GDC2010 solver [RS2010] is a ,hybrid' solver
 - Performs three PCR steps upfront
 - Performs serial ,Sweep' algorithm to solve small resulting systems
 - Check [ZCO2010] for details on other hybrid solvers

- The GDC2010 solver [RS2010] has drawbacks
 - It uses a large UAV as a RW scratch-pad to store the modified coefficients of the sweep algorithm
 - GPUs without RW cache will suffer
 - For high resolutions three PCR steps produce tri-diagonal system of substantial size
 - This means a serial (sweep) algorithm is run on a ,big' system

- Cyclic Reduction (CR) solver
 - Used by [Kass2006] in the original DDOF paper
 - Runs in two phases
 - 1. reduction phase
 - 2. backward substitution phase

- According to [ZCO2010]:
 - CR solver has lowest computational complexity of all solvers ©
 - It suffers from lack of parallelism though ☺
 - At the end of the reduction phase
 - At the start of the backwards substitution phase

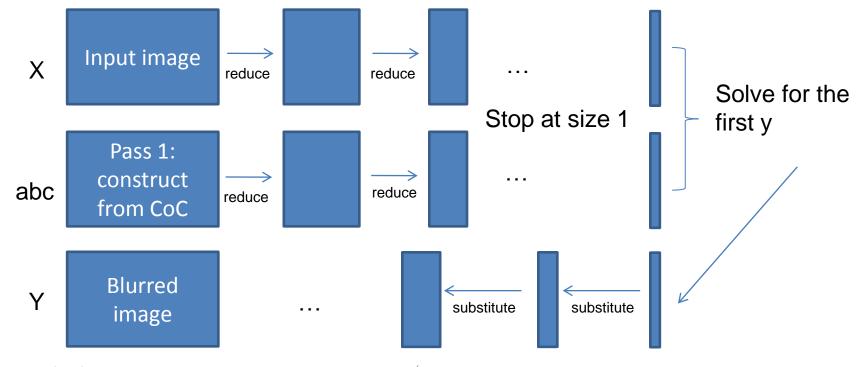
Passes of a Vanilla CR Solver

X Input image

abc Pass 1: construct from CoC

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & & & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n & b_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

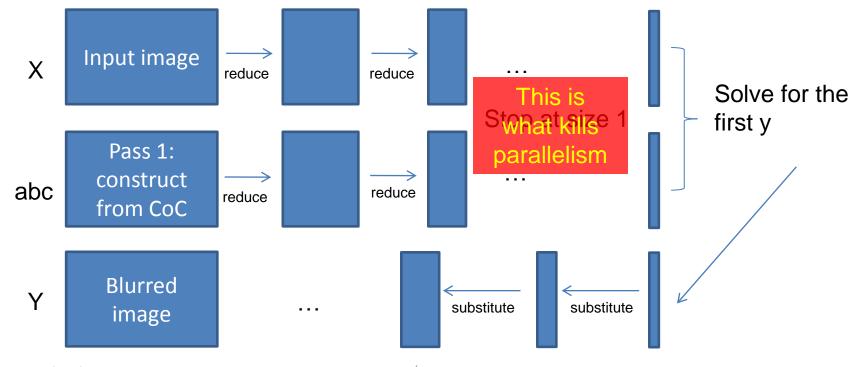
Passes of a Vanilla CR Solver



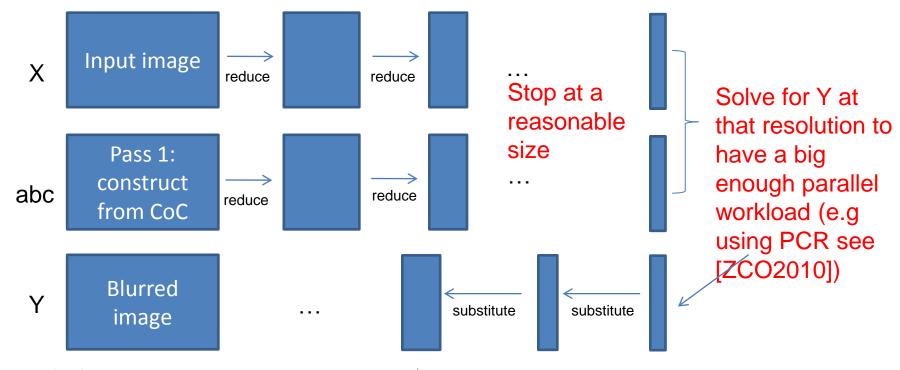
Vanilla Solver Results

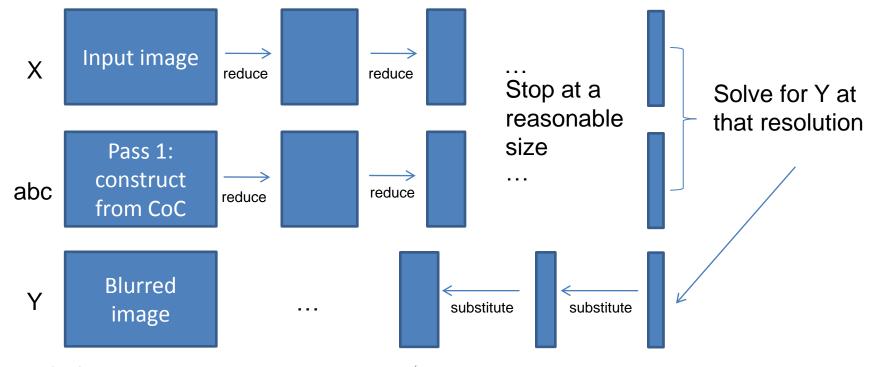
- Higher performance than reported in [Bavoil2010] © (~6 ms vs. ~8ms at 1600x1200)
- Memory footprint prohibitively high ⊗
 - ->200 MB at 1600x1200
- Need an answer to tackling the lack of parallelism problem — answer given in [ZCO2010]

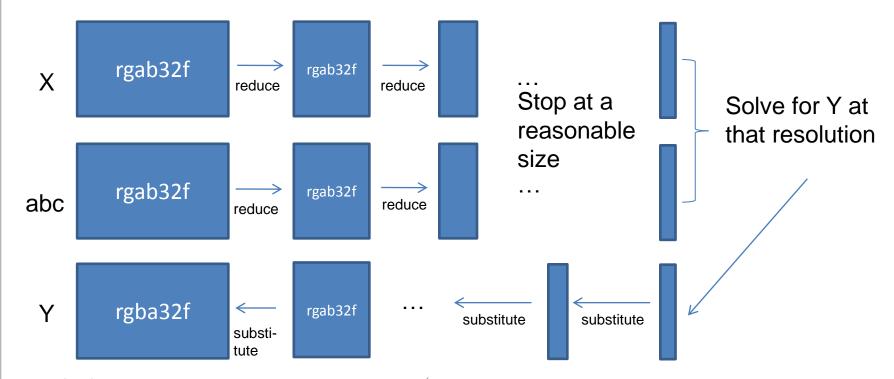
Vanilla CR Solver

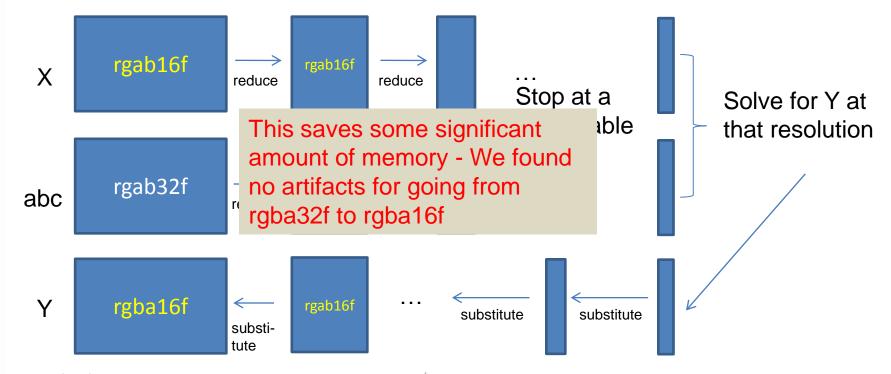


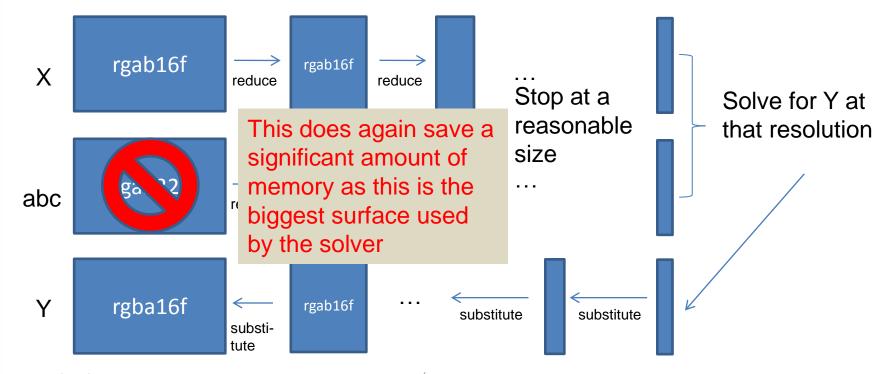
Keeping the parallelism high

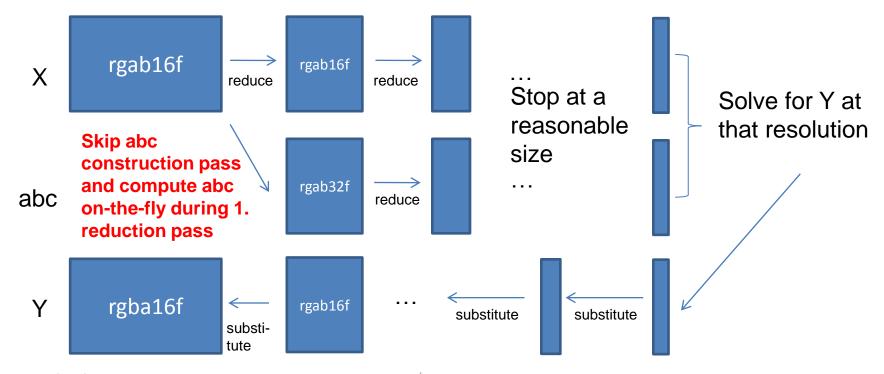






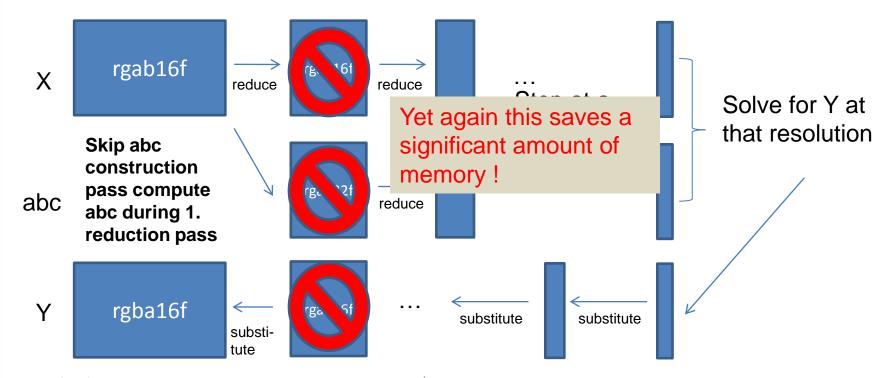


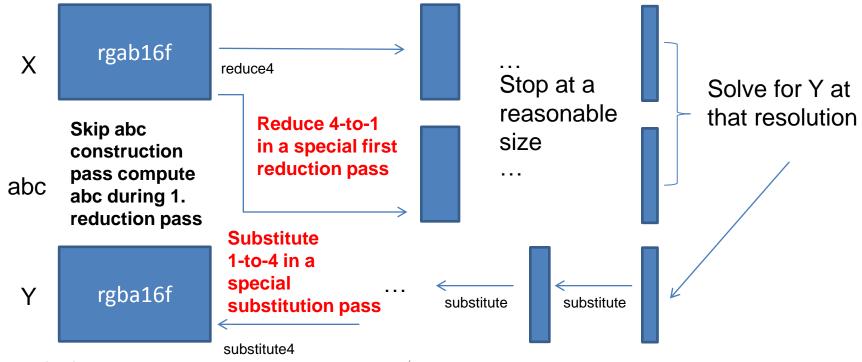




Intermediate Results 1600x1200

Solver	Time in ms		Memory in Megabytes
	HD5870	GTX480	
GDC2010 hybrid solver on GTX480	~8.5	8.00 [Bavoil 2010]	~117 (guesstimate)
Standard Solver (already skips high res abc construction)	3.66	3.33	~132

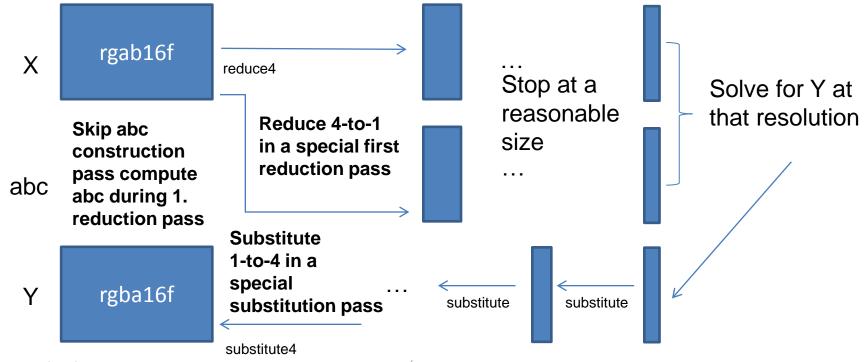




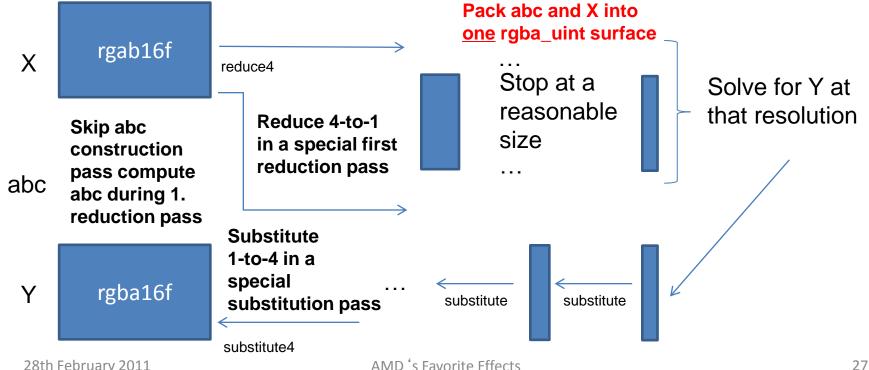
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4–to-1 Reduction	2.87	3.32	~73

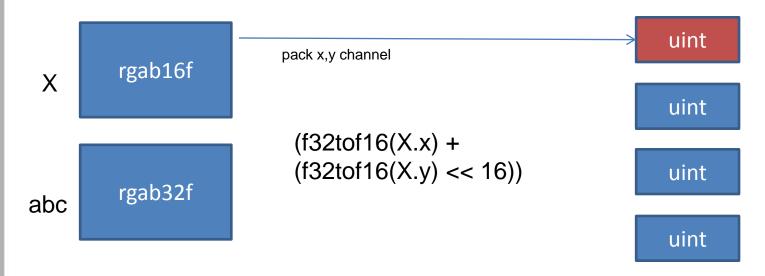
DX11 Memory Optimizations 1



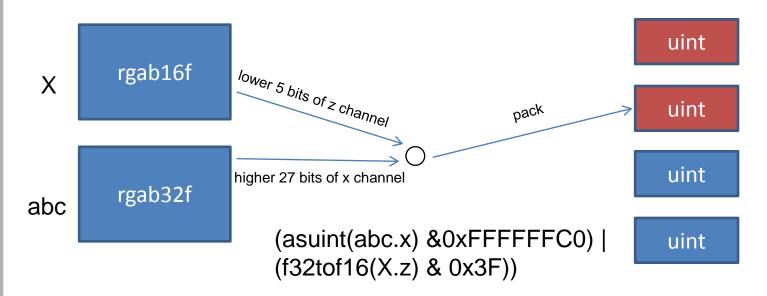
DX11 Memory Optimizations 1



Using SM5 for data packing

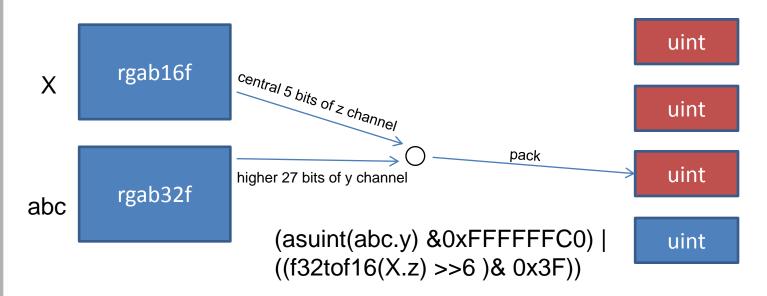


Using SM5 for data packing

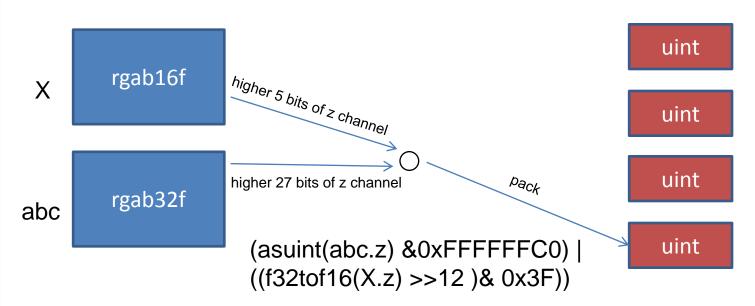


Steal 6 lowest mantissa bits of abc.x to store some bits of X.z.

Using SM5 for data packing

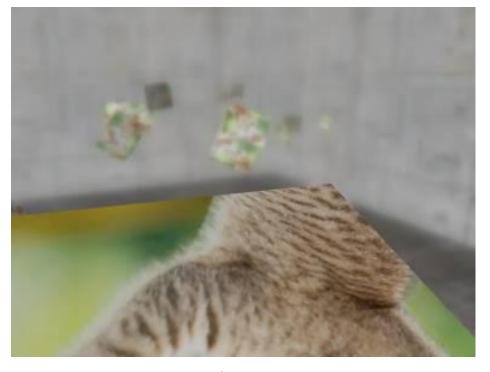


Steal 6 lowest mantissa bits of abc.y to store some bits of X.z

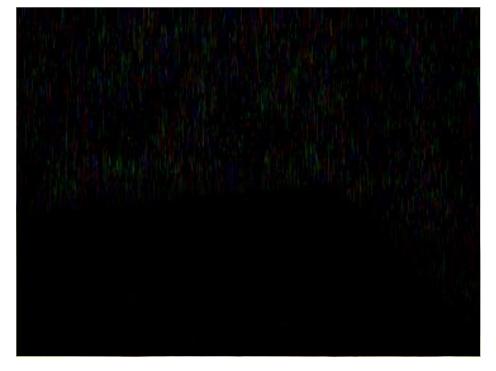


Steal 6 lowest mantissa bits of abc.z to store some bits of X.z.

Sample Screenshot



Abs(Packed-Unpacked) x 255.0f



DX11 Memory Optimizations 2

- Solver does a horizonal and vertical pass
- Chain of lower res RTs needs to be there twice
 - Horizontal reduction/substitution chain
 - Vertical reduction/substitution chain
- How can DX11 help?

DX11 Memory Optimizations 2

- UAVs allow us to reuse data of the horizontal chain for the vertical chain
 - A proof of concept implementation shows that this works nicely but impacts the runtime significantly
 - ~40% lower fps
 - Stayed with RTs as memory was already quite low
 - Use only if you are really concerned about memory

Final Results 1600x1200

Solver	Time in ms		Memory in Megabytes
	HD5870	GTX480	
GDC2010 hybrid solver on GTX480	~8.5	8.00 [Bavoil 2010]	~117 (guesstimate,)
Standard Solver (already skips high res abc construction)	3.66	3.33	~132
4–to-1 Reduction	2.87	3.32	~73
4-to-1 Reduction + SM5 Packing	2.75	3.14	~58

Future Work

- Look into CS acceleration of the solver
 - 4-to-1 reduction pass
 - 1-to-4 substitution pass
- Look into using heat diffusion for other effects
 - e.g. Motion blur

Conclusion

- Optimized CR solver is fast and mem-efficient
 - Used in Dragon Age 2
 - 4aGames considering its use for new projects
 - Detailed description in ,Game Engine Gems 2'
- Mail me (<u>holger.gruen@amd.com</u>) if you want access to the sources

References

- [Kass2006] "Interactive depth of field using simulated diffusion on a GPU" Michael Kass, Pixar Animation studios, Pixar technical memo #06-01
- [ZCO2010] "Fast Tridiagonal Solvers on the GPU" Y. Zhang, J. Cohen, J. D. Owens, PPoPP 2010
- [RS2010] "DX11 Effects in Metro 2033: The Last Refuge" A. Rege, O. Shishkovtsov, GDC 2010
- [Bavoil2010] "Modern Real-Time Rendering Techniques", L. Bavoil, FGO2010

Backup

Results 1920x1200

Solver	Time in ms		Memory in Megabytes
	HD5870	GTX480	
Standard Solver (already skips high res abc construction)	4.31	4.03	~158
4-to-1 Reduction	3.36	4.02	~88
4-to-1 Reduction + SM5 Packing	3.23	3.79	~70