

# Shading Framework for Modern Rendering Engines

Masterstudium:  
Visual Computing

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## Simple GLSL Example

Three different features are implemented

- Common vertex transformation (Red highlights)
- Simple diffuse lighting model (Blue highlights)
- Simple texturing (Green highlights)

Decomposition into vertex and fragment shader

Pass-through code for texture coordinates in vertex shader

Lack of reusability

Lack of composability

Lack of modularity

```
#version 420 core
uniform Uniforms
{
    mat4 modelView;
    mat4 proj;
    mat4 view;
    mat3 normalMatrix;
    vec4 w_lightPos;
} uniforms;

in vec3 vertex;
in vec3 normal;
in vec2 texCoord;

out VS2PS
{
    vec3 v_normal;
    vec3 v_lightDir;
    vec2 texCoord;
} vs2ps;

void main(void)
{
    vec4 pos = vec4(vertex, 1.0f);
    vec4 v_pos = uniforms.modelView * pos;

    vec4 v_lightPos = uniforms.view * uniforms.w_lightPos;
    vec3 v_lightPos3 = v_lightPos.xyz / v_lightPos.w;

    vec3 v_normal = uniforms.normalMatrix * normal;

    vec3 v_pos3 = v_pos.xyz / v_pos.w;
    vec3 v_lightDir = normalize(v_lightPos3 - v_pos3);

    vs2ps.v_normal = v_normal;
    vs2ps.v_lightDir = v_lightDir;
    vs2ps.texCoord = texCoord;

    gl_Position = uniforms.proj * v_pos;
}
```

## Motivation

Challenging development environment for graphics developers

C/C++ application code

Procedural per-stage HLSL/GLSL shaders

Hardware state setup

Numerous shader files

Undesirable duplicate- and pass-through shader code

Simple changes have to be refactored over whole code base

Code Reusability? "Copy-paste" programming, duplicate code, bad code maintainability

Composability? Results often in complex über-shader

Modularity? Algorithms are propagated to according pipeline stages

```
abstract shader class Base extends OpenGL42DrawPass
{
    // @Uniform
    input @Uniform mat4 world;
    input @Uniform mat4 view;
    input @Uniform mat4 proj;

    @Uniform mat4 modelView = view * world;
    @Uniform mat4 mvp = proj * modelView;
    @Uniform mat3 normalMatrix =
        mat3(transpose(inverse(modelView)));
    // @AssembledVertex
    input @AssembledVertex vec3 pos;

    // @RasterVertex
    override RS_Position = mvp * vec4(pos, 1.0f);

    // @Pixel
    abstract output @Pixel vec4 target;
}

shader class Diffuse extends Base
{
    // @Uniform
    input @Uniform vec4 w_lightPos;

    // @AssembledVertex
    input @AssembledVertex vec3 normal;

    // @CoarseVertex
    @CoarseVertex vec4 v_pos = modelView * vec4(pos, 1.0f);
    @CoarseVertex vec3 v_pos3 = v_pos.xyz / v_pos.w;

    @CoarseVertex vec4 v_lightPos = view * w_lightPos;
    @CoarseVertex vec3 v_lightPos3 = v_lightPos.xyz / v_lightPos.w;

    @CoarseVertex vec3 v_lightDir = normalize(v_lightPos3 - v_pos3);
    @CoarseVertex vec3 v_normal = normalMatrix * normal;

    // @Fragment
    virtual @Fragment vec4 diffuse = vec4(1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f);
    @Fragment float lighting =
        max(0.0f, dot(normalize(v_lightDir), normalize(v_normal)));
    @Fragment vec4 color = diffuse * lighting;

    // @Pixel
    override target = color;
}
```

## Spark Shading Framework [Foley et al., 2011]

Novel aspect-oriented per-pipeline shading language

Supports D3D11 pipeline, Separation of concerns

Shader classes and inheritance, Computation rates

Automatic data plumbing

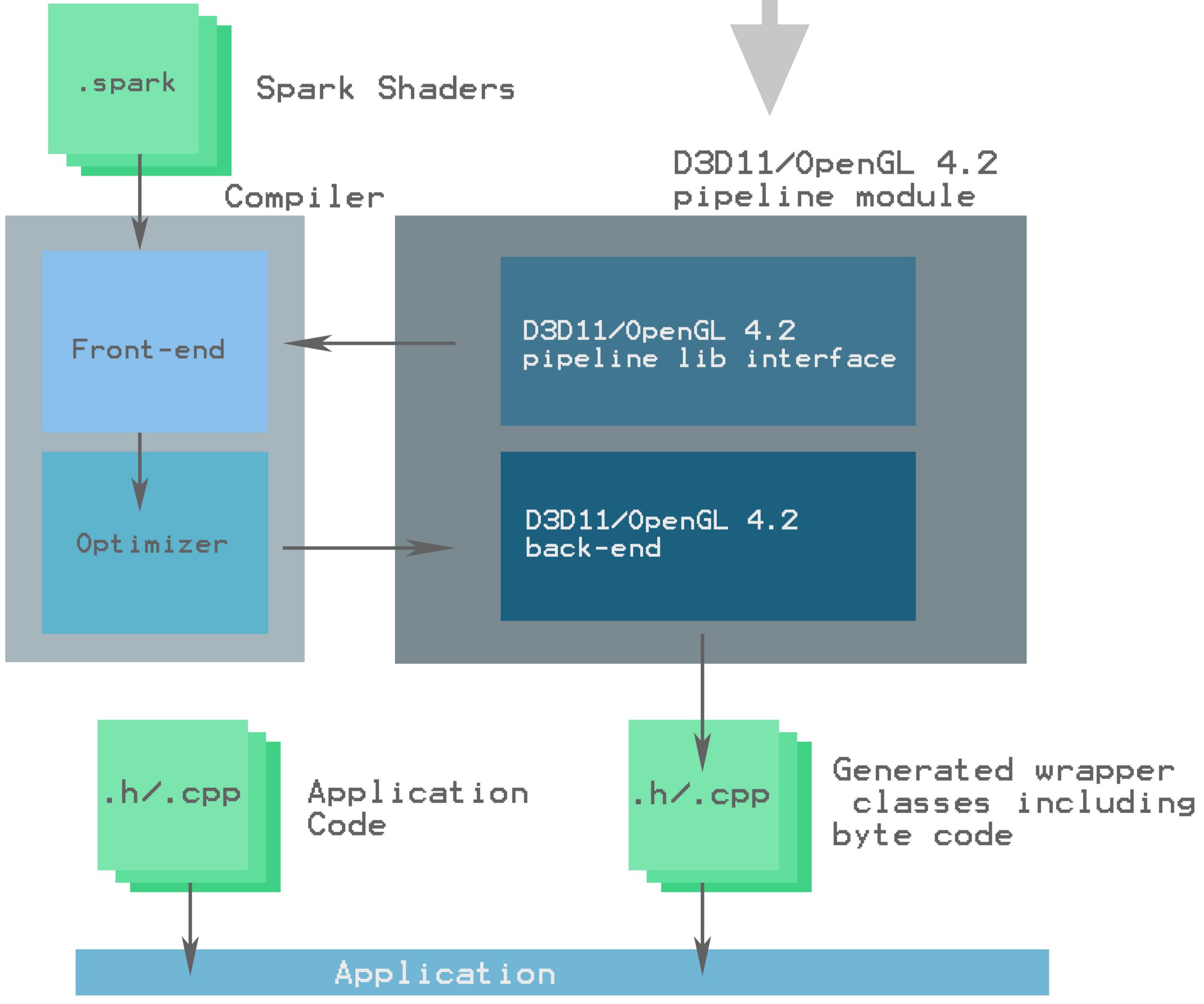
## Within this Thesis

New OpenGL 4.2 back-end

Documentation of low-level compiler details

New Shading examples

Evaluation of the new back-end



## Results

Method	GLSL (fps)	Spark (fps)	% Spark vs. GLSL
Simple Shading (19.2k)*	112.158	109.665	+2.25%
Cube mapping (1.4k)*	159.514	149.544	+6.67%
Quad Tessellation (1.6k) **	279.178	269.178	+3.66%

\* number of triangles rendered

\*\* number of quads with 16 control points