

# GAMES 106

现代图形绘制流水线原理与实践

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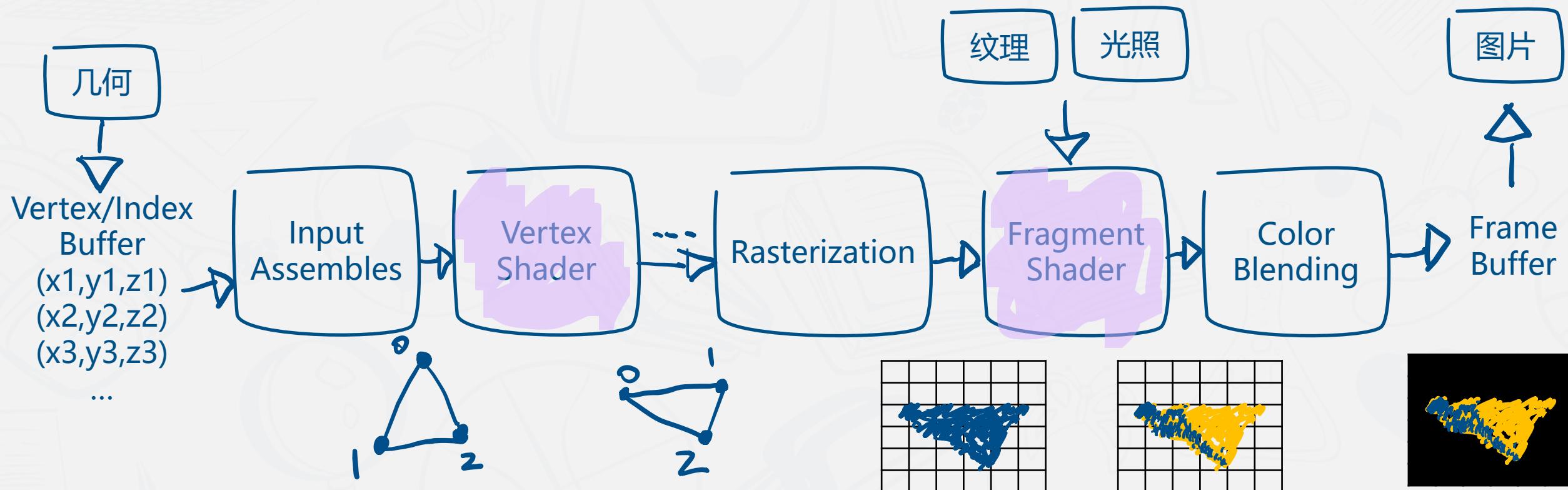
L11 2023/7/12



# 着色器优化

# 优化对象

# 可编程绘制流水线



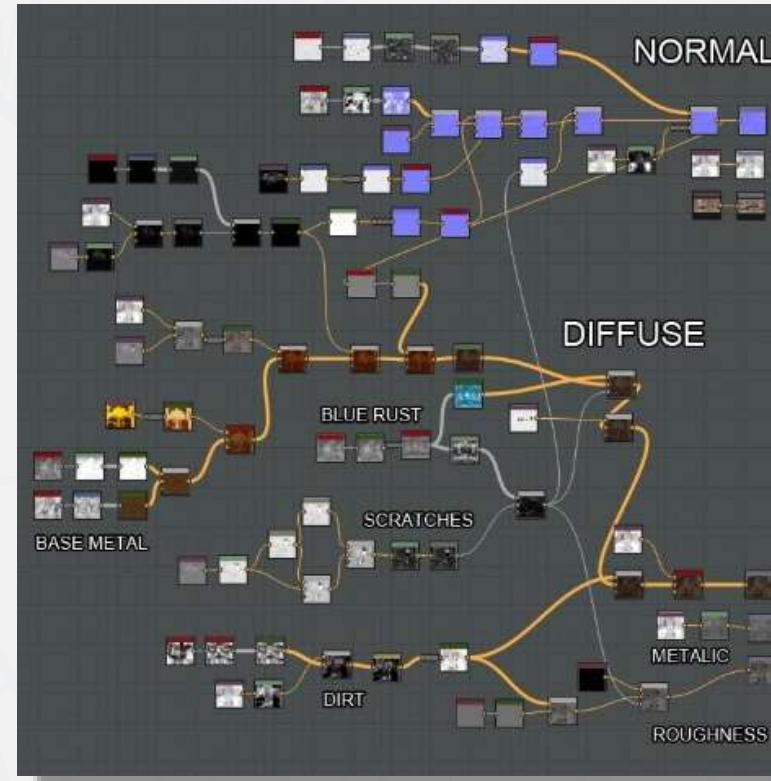


# 手动优化

# 手动优化



# 可编程绘制流水线



```
float4 RenderScenePS(VS_OUTPUT in_VSOutputPS,
    uniform int in_numLights,
    uniform int in_textureOn:SV_Target
{
    ...
    // Sample texture for 3 different normals and add up
    // result
    normal1=2.0f*g_normalMapTexture.Sample(NormalMapSampler,
        ((norm1*0.2f))).rgb-1.0f;
    normal2=2.0f*g_normalMapTexture.Sample(NormalMapSampler,
        ((norm2*0.3f))).rgb-1.0f;
    normal3=2.0f*g_normalMapTexture.Sample(NormalMapSampler,
        ((norm3*0.2f)+(-0.001f*g_time))).rgb-1.0f;

    // Calculate the tangent matrix and the binormal vector
    // from the normal and the "tv" direction
    tangent = (0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f);
    in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS=normalize(
        in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS);
    binormal=cross(in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS,tangent);

    // Create the tangent matrix and its transpose
    TBNMatrix=float3x3(tangent,binormal,
        in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS);
    TBNMatrixT = transpose(TBNMatrix);

    // Sum, normalize, and get the normal into world coord
    finalNormal = normal1 + normal2 + normal3;
    finalNormal = normalize(finalNormal);
    finalNormal = mul(finalNormal,(float3x3)g_world);
    in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS=mul(in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS,
        (float3x3)g_world);
    in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS = normalize(
        in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS);
    finalNormal=finalNormal+in_VSOutputPS.m_normalWS;
    finalNormal=normalize(finalNormal);
    ...
}
```



# 手动优化

# 可编程绘制流水线



960 \* 640  
Iphone 4 (2010)



2732\*2048  
Ipad Pro(2015)



3800\*3000\*2  
Vision Pro(2023)

# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

The screenshot shows the Radeon GPU Analyzer (RGA) interface. On the left is the GLSL source code, and on the right is a detailed view of the generated assembly instructions.

**GLSL Source Code:**

```
1 /* Auto-generated with Radeon GPU Analyzer (RGA). */
2 #version 450
3
4 #extension GL_GOOGLE_include_directive : require
5
6 layout(location = 0) in vec3 fragColor;
7 layout(location = 0) out vec4 outColor;
8
9 void main()
10 {
11     outColor = vec4(fragColor, 1.0f);
12 }
13
```

**Assembly Instructions:**

Address	Opcode	Operands
0x000700	s_mov_b64	s[0:1], exec
0x000704	s_wqm_b64	exec, exec
0x000708	s_mov_b32	m0, s2
0x00070C	lds_param_load	v2, attr0.x wait_vdst:15
0x000710	lds_param_load	v3, attr0.y wait_vdst:15
0x000714	lds_param_load	v4, attr0.z wait_vdst:15
0x000718	s_mov_b64	exec, s[0:1]
0x00071C	v_interp_p10_f32	v5, v2, v0, v2.wait_exp:2
0x000724	v_interp_p10_f32	v6, v3, v0, v3.wait_exp:1
0x00072C	v_interp_p10_f32	v0, v4, v0, v4
0x000734	s_delay_alu	instid0(VALU_DEP_3)   instskip(NEXT)   instid1(VALU_DEP_3)
0x000738	v_interp_p2_f32	v5, v2, v1, v5.wait_exp:7
0x000740	v_interp_p2_f32	v6, v3, v1, v6.wait_exp:7
0x000748	s_delay_alu	instid0(VALU_DEP_3)   instskip(NEXT)   instid1(VALU_DEP_2)
0x00074C	v_interp_p2_f32	v0, v4, v1, v0.wait_exp:7
0x000754	v_cvt_pk_rtz_f16_f32_e32	v1, v5, v6
0x000758	s_delay_alu	instid0(VALU_DEP_2)
0x00075C	v_cvt_pk_rtz_f16_f32_e64	v0, v0, 1.0
0x000764	exp	mrt0 v1, v0, off, off done
0x00076C	s_endpgm	

**Resource usage:** VGPRs: 7 / 256 | SGPRs: 3 / 106 | LDS: 0 / 64 KB | Scratch memory: 0 B |



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

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2 #version 450
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5
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7 layout(location = 0) out vec4 outColor;
8
9 void main()
10 {
11     float dummy = 1.0f;
12     outColor = vec4(fragColor, 1.0f);
13 }
```

```
1 /* Auto-generated with Radeon GPU Analyzer (RGA). */
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9 void main()
10 {
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12 }
13
```

Adresse	Opcodes	Operands
0x0000700	s_movl	0x0000_0000
0x0000704	s_movl	0000_0000
0x0000708	s_movl	0000_0000
0x000070C	ldc_hexword_load	v1, offset_x wait,offset:16
0x0000730	ldc_hexword_load	v1, offset_y wait,offset:16
0x0000734	ldc_hexword_load	v1, offset_z wait,offset:16
0x0000738	s_movl	0000_0000
0x000073C	v_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000740	v_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000744	v_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000748	s_delay_nlu	int16(DALI_DEP_E)   intskip(NEXT)   int16(DALI_DEP_E)
0x000074C	s_delay_nlu	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000750	s_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000754	s_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000758	s_delay_nlu	int16(DALI_DEP_E)   intskip(NEXT)   int16(DALI_DEP_E)
0x000075C	s_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000760	s_leheng_g10_f32	v1, v2, v3, v4 wait,mem:16
0x0000764	exp	mt8 v1, v2, off, off, done
0x000076C	s_endope	

The same!

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# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

- 编译器为我们做了这些优化：
  - 常量传播
  - 常量折叠
  - 复写传播
  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - 方法内联
  - .....

```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    return x;  
}
```



```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    return 1;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

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  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - 方法内联
  - .....

```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    int z = x + y;  
    return z;  
}
```



```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    return 1+2;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

- 编译器为我们做了这些优化：
  - 常量传播
  - 常量折叠
  - **复写传播**
  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - 方法内联
  - .....

```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = x;  
    return y;  
}
```



```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    return x;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

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  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - 方法内联
  - .....

```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    int z = (x+y)*2+(y+x)*6;  
    return z;  
}
```



```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    int y = 2;  
    int temp = x+y;  
    int z = E * 8;  
    return z;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

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  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - 方法内联
  - .....

```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    int x = x;  
    return x;  
}
```



```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = 1;  
    return x;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 1. 编译阶段优化

- 编译器为我们做了这些优化：
  - 常量传播
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  - 公共子表达式消除
  - 无用代码消除
  - **方法内联**
  - .....

```
int sub_func() {  
    return 1;  
}  
  
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    int x = sub_func();  
    return x;  
}
```



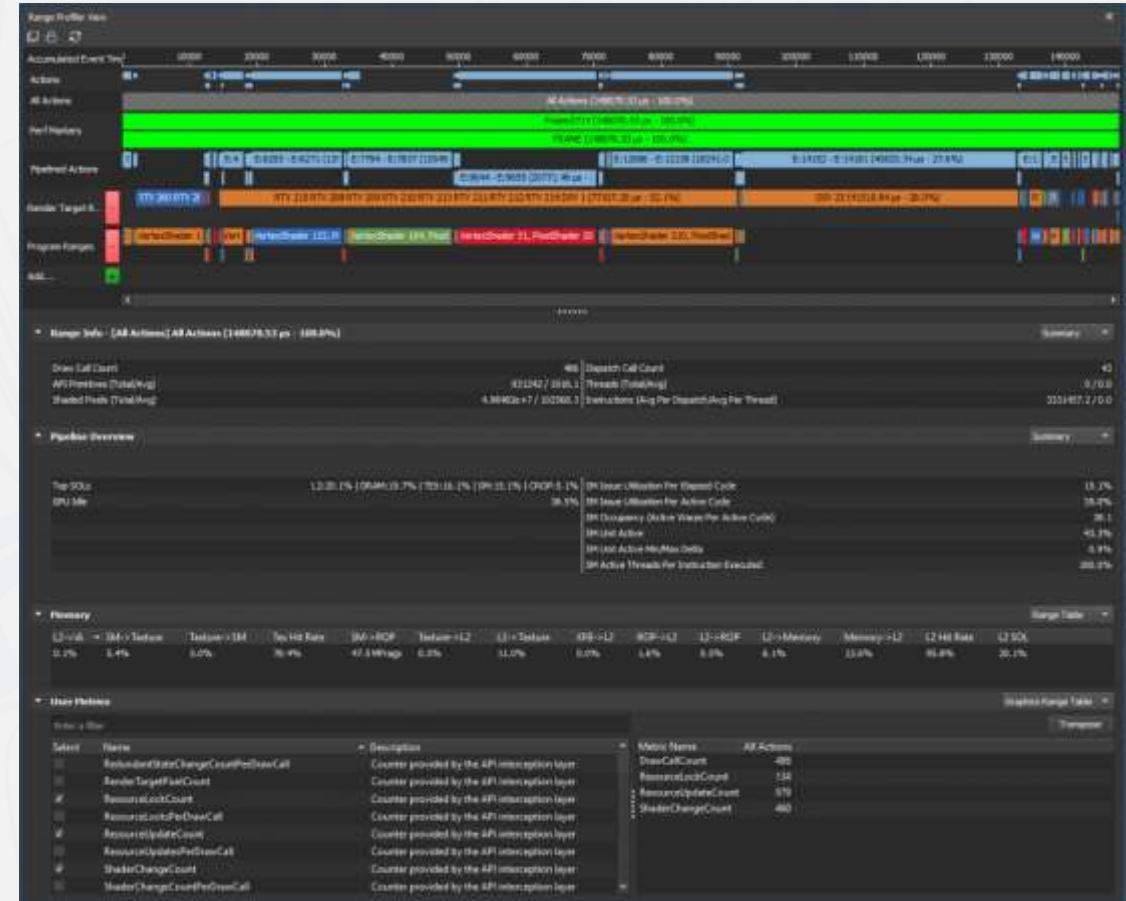
```
int func(int argc,char **argv){  
    return 1;  
}
```



# 手动优化

## 2. 执行阶段优化

- **手动优化**
  - 代码
  - 算法
  - **体现你的码力!**
- **图像质量**
  - 有损或无损
  - 通过经验分析
- **借助性能分析工具找到性能瓶颈**
  - Nsight
  - Radeon GPU Analyzer
  - Snapdragon Profiler
- **和硬件高度相关**
  - ALU, Tex ...
  - L1, VRAM ..





# 手动优化

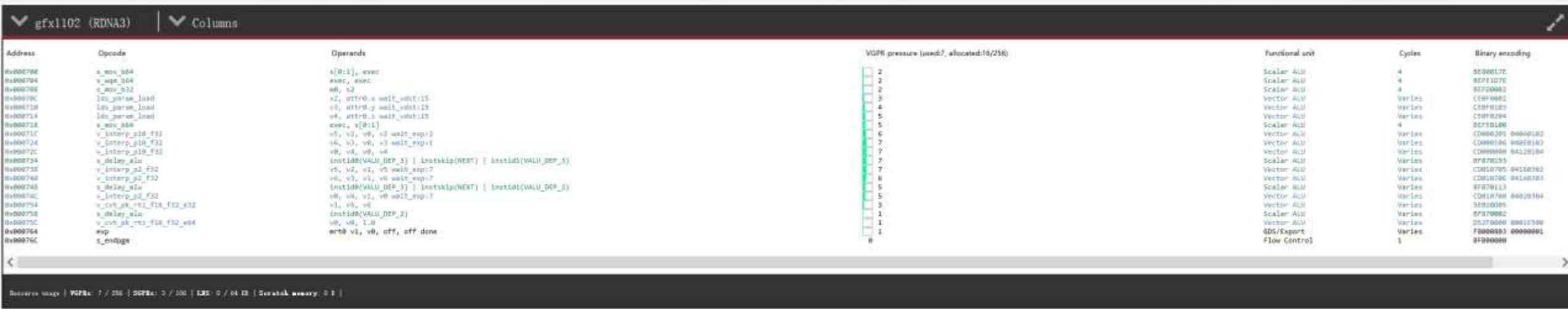
## 2. 执行阶段优化

```

1 /* Auto-generated with Radeon GPU Analyzer (RGA).*/
2 #version 450
3
4 #extension GL_GOOGLE_include_directive : require
5
6 layout(location = 0) in vec3 fragColor;
7 layout(location = 0) out vec4 outColor;
8
9 void main()
10 {
11     float dummy = 1.0f;
12     outColor = vec4(fragColor, 1.0f);
13 }
14

```

- 避免资源瓶颈
  - 向量寄存器: VGPRs
  - 标量寄存器: SGVRs
  - 共享内存: LDS / Shared Memory
  - 寄存器溢出: Scratch memory
- 降低IO
  - 减少内存、显存、寄存器的读写
  - 避免随机读写
- 减少指令循环
  - 减少代码分支
  - 避免复杂OP (sin/cos/exp/log/.....)



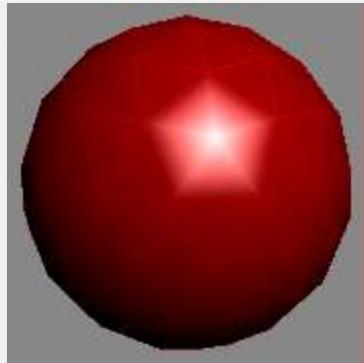


# 手动优化

## 2. 执行阶段优化

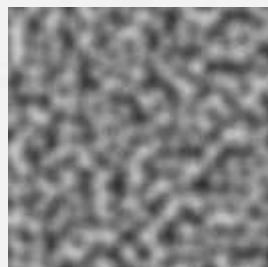
- TIPS

- 把计算移到顶点着色器 (Vertex Shader)



- ✓ 降低一些质量，但可节省大量运算
- ✓ Gouraud Lighting: 在顶点计算颜色，在面上插值
- ✓ UV坐标变换、世界坐标计算、天空球变换、雾绘制...

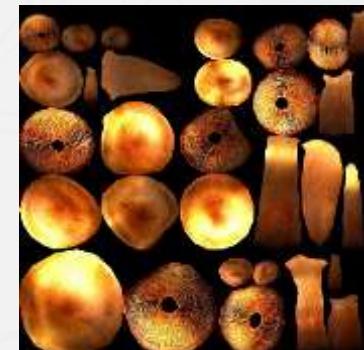
- 使用纹理存储预计算结果



✓ Perlin Noise



✓ Ambient Occlusion



✓ Shading Results



# 手动优化

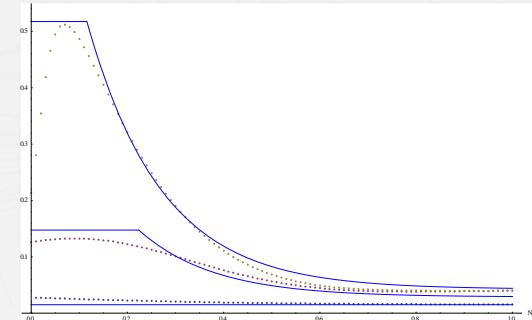
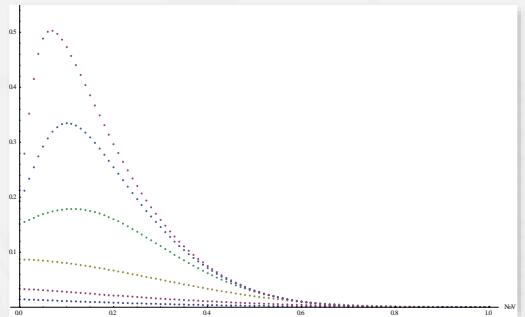
## 2. 执行阶段优化

- TIPS

- 用计算替代访存



LUT = sample(lut, vec2(roughness, NdotV))



```
float a004(float g, float NoV)
{
    float t = min(0.475 * g, exp2(-9.28 * NoV));
    return (t + 0.0275) * g + 0.015;
}
```

使用表达式来逼近纹理，减少纹理访问





# 手动优化

## 2. 执行阶段优化

- TIPS

- 善用常数代替计算

**正确:**

```
float x = 1.5 / 7.1;  
float y = 2.4 * sin(1.2);
```

**错误:**

```
float x = 1.5;  
x = x / 7.1;  
float y = sin(1.2);  
y *= 2.4;
```

**正确:**

```
#define PI 3.14159  
#define HALF_PI 1.57079  
#define TWO_PI 6.28318
```

**错误:**

```
float a = PI;  
a *= 2;
```

- 使用低精度数值类型

**float (32bit) :** 高精度，多用于位置、UV和常用数值

**half (16bit) :** 中等精度，多用HDR、UV和±65,504内的数值

**fixed (11bit) :** 低精度，-2.0到+2.0，多用于LDR颜色



# 手动优化

## 2. 执行阶段优化

- TIPS

- 优先进行标量计算

正确:

```
float height = 1.23;  
float width = 3.45;  
float3 world = float3(1,3,5);  
float3 pos = (height * width) * world;
```

错误:

```
float height = 1.23;  
float width = 3.45;  
float3 world = float3(1,3,5);  
float3 pos = height * (width * world);
```

- 避免分支

正确:

```
y += 5 *when_eq(x, 0);  
vec4 when_eq(vec4 x, vec4 y) {  
    return 1.0 - abs(sign(x - y)); }
```

错误:

```
if (x == 0) {  
    y += 5; }
```

- 减少Pass数量

- ✓ 可以把一些Shader合并起来，降低Shader间数据传递的消耗



# 手动优化

## 3. 层次细节 (LOD)

- 有损优化
- 模型 LOD
  - 较少的面片数量
  - 相似的几何
- 着色器 LOD
  - 较短的代码指令长度
  - 相似的外观
- 常常两种一起用



Near

Far



$t = 1.42\text{ms}$



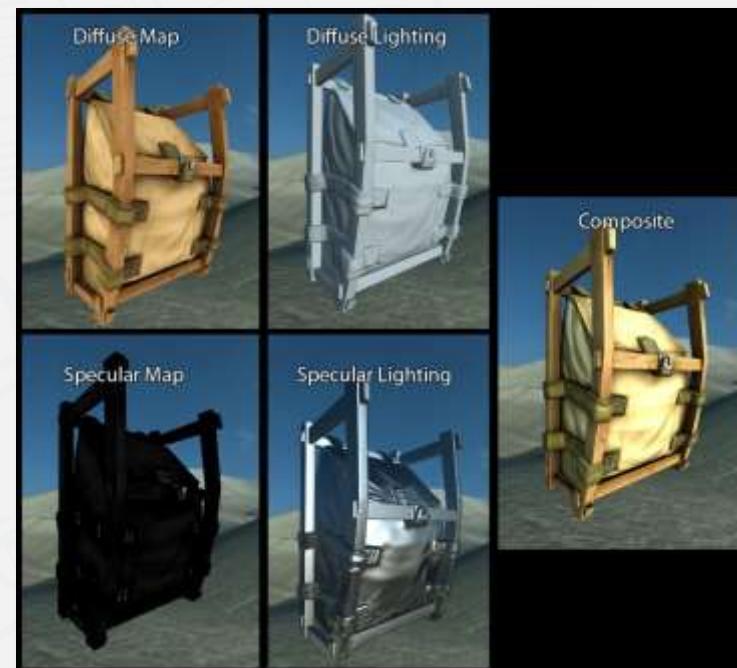
$t = \textcolor{red}{1.10} \text{ ms (LOD2)}$



# 手动优化

## 3. 层次细节 (LOD)

- 更简单的光照模型
  - GGX -» Phong -» Unlit
- 简化光照构成
  - Specular, indirect lighting ...
  - Manual setting
- 颜色烘培
  - Bake color into vertex/ texture(unlit)





# 自动优化

# 自动优化

整体框架



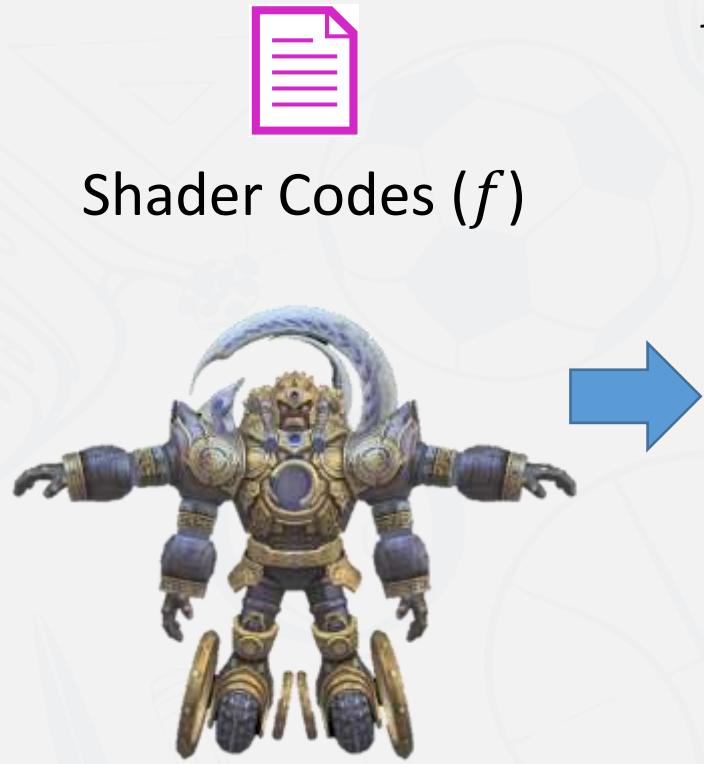
- 怎么调整代码?
- 修改代码后效果如何?
- 怎么平衡质量和速度?
- ....

- 自动调整代码
- 自动评估代码
- 自动平衡质量和速度
- ....



# 自动优化

# 整体框架



$$f_{opt} = \underset{f}{\operatorname{argmin}} t(v, u)$$
$$\varepsilon(v, u) \leq \varepsilon_{max}$$

着色器  
自动优化

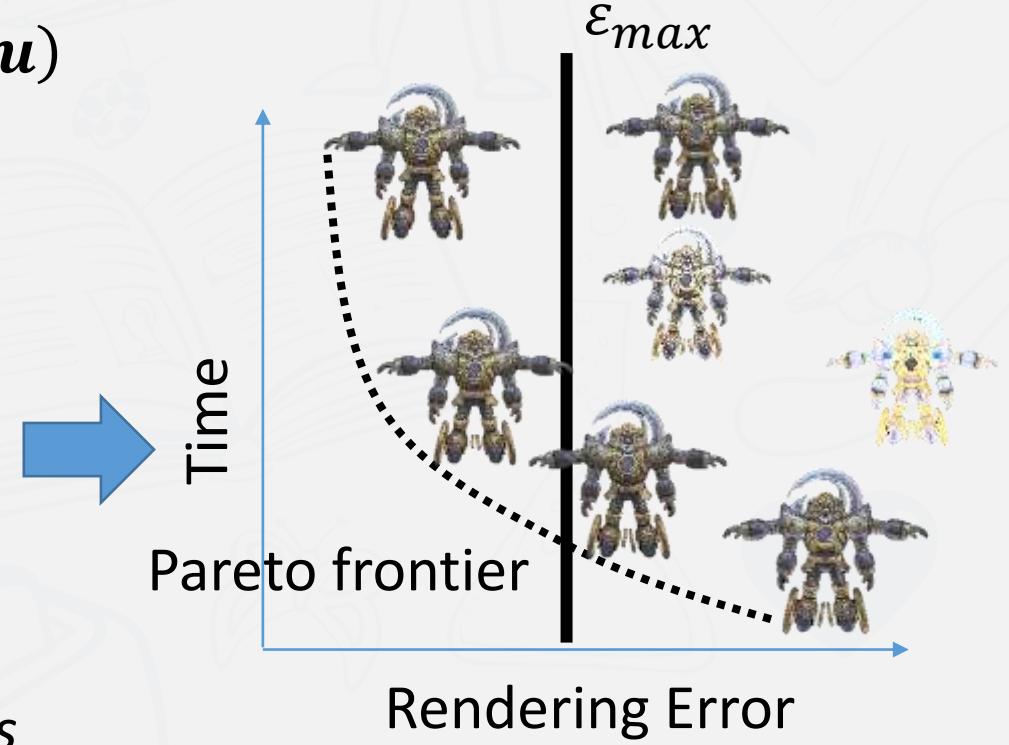
*Simplification Rules*

[OKS03][Pel05]

[SAMWL11]

[WYY14][HFTF15]

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*Optimization methods*

[SAMWL11][WYY14]

[HFTF15]



# 自动优化

# 整体框架

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
vec3 diffuse = texture(difftex, coord);
vec3 specular = texture(spectex, coord);
float s = texture(shiness, coord);
float NdotH = dot(H, N);
float NdotL = dot(N, lightdir);
float3 spec = specular * pow(NdotH, s);
float3 diff = diffuse * NdotL;
float blinnp = ambient + diff + spec;
```

Simplfy

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
vec3 specular = texture(spectex, coord);
float s = texture(shiness, coord);
float NdotH = dot(H, N);
float NdotL = dot(N, lightdir);
float3 spec = specular * pow(NdotH, s);
float blinnp = ambient + spec;
```

- Shader variant

Render &  
Evaluate



- Scene Configurations

- Performance
- Quality

# 自动优化

## 1. 整体框架

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
vec3 diffuse = texture(difftex, coord);
vec3 specular = texture(spectex, coord);
float s = texture(shiness, coord);
float NdotH = dot(H, N);
float NdotL = dot(N, lightdir);
float3 spec = specular * pow(NdotH, s);
float3 diff = diffuse * NdotL;
float blinnp = ambient + diff + spec;
```

Simplify

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
vec3 specular = texture(spectex, coord);
float s = texture(shiness, coord);
float NdotH = dot(H, N);
float NdotL = dot(N, lightdir);
float3 spec = specular * pow(NdotH, s);
float blinnp = ambient + spec;
```

- Shader variant

Simplify

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
vec3 specular = texture(spectex, coord);
float s = texture(shiness, coord);
float NdotH = dot(H, N);
float NdotL = dot(N, lightdir);
float3 spec = specular;
float blinnp = ambient + spec;
```

...

Simplify

```
vec3 ambient = texture(aotex, coord);
float blinnp = ambient;
```

Render &  
Evaluate



- Performance
- Quality

Render &  
Evaluate



- Scene Configurations

- Performance
- Quality

Render &  
Evaluate



- Performance
- Quality

Optimized  
for best  
LODs



# 自动优化

## 1. 整体框架

- 如何简化代码
  - 简化规则
- 如何找到最优
  - 简化流程
  - 优化框架

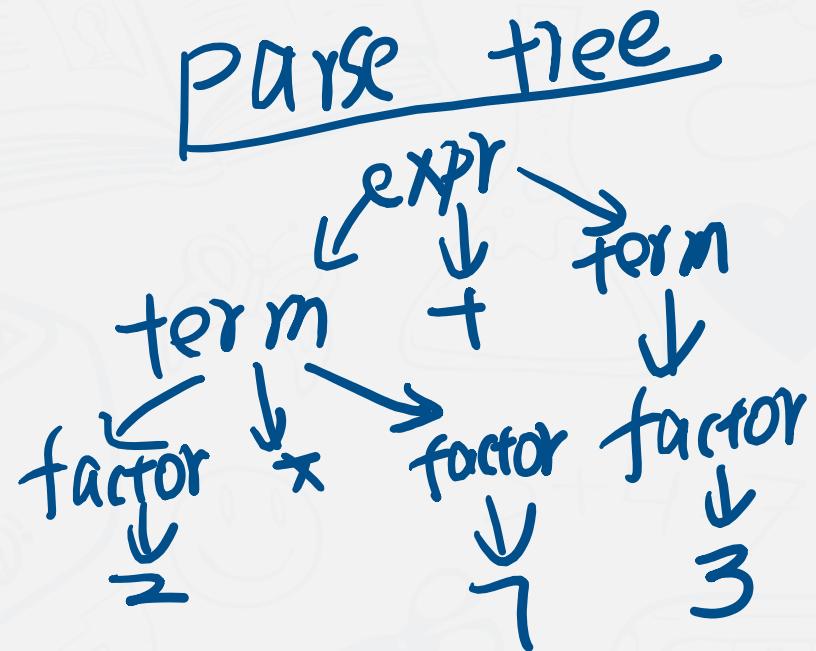
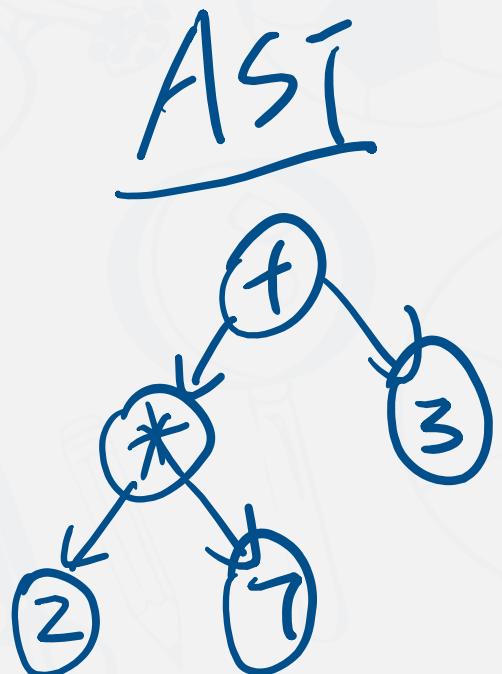


# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

String

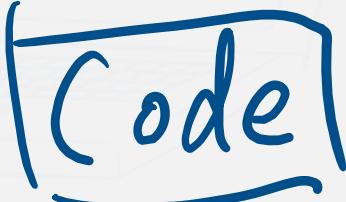
2 \* 7 + 3



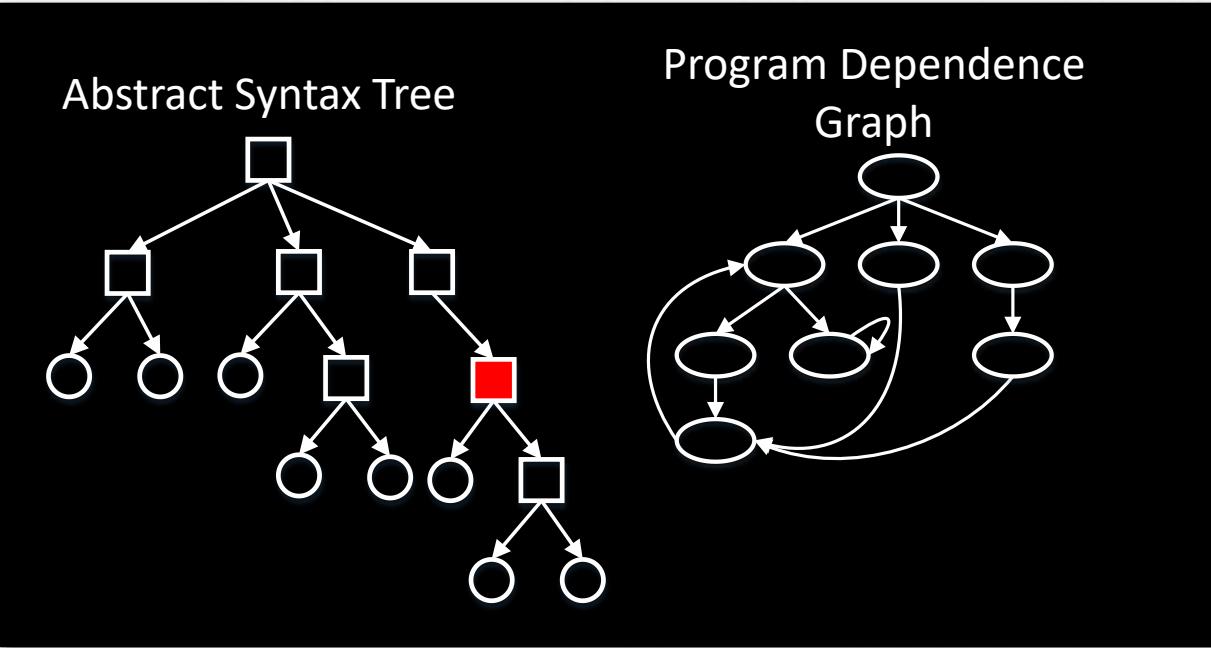


# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则



```
1 struct in{  
2     int a;  
3     int b;  
4 }  
5 void example(in param, uniform n){  
6     param.b = param.b+1;  
7     int i=0;  
8     int x=0;  
9     while (i<n){  
10         sum = param.a+i;  
11         x = param.a*i;  
12     }  
13     x = x+1;  
14 }
```



- **GLSLang**
  - (<https://github.com/KhronosGroup/glslang>)
- **DirectXShaderCompiler**
  - (<https://github.com/microsoft/DirectXShaderCompiler>)

- Expression reduction [Pel05]

```
float3 H = normalize(eye_dir + l_dir);  
↓
```

```
float3 H = normalize(l_dir);
```

```
float3 H = normalize(eye_dir);
```



# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]

For i in range(a, b)



For i in range(a + x, b - y)



# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]

$\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{L} = \text{dot}(\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{L}); \Rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{L} = \text{dot}(\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{H});$

$\mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{H} = \text{dot}(\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{H}); \Rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cdot \mathbf{H} = \text{dot}(\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{L});$



# 自动优化

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]

## 2. 代码简化规则

```
// Original Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float3 H = normalize(eye_dir + l_dir);
    float NdotH = saturate(dot(H, N));
    float4 spec = 0.5f * pow(NdotH, 10.0f);
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    return spec + diff;}
```



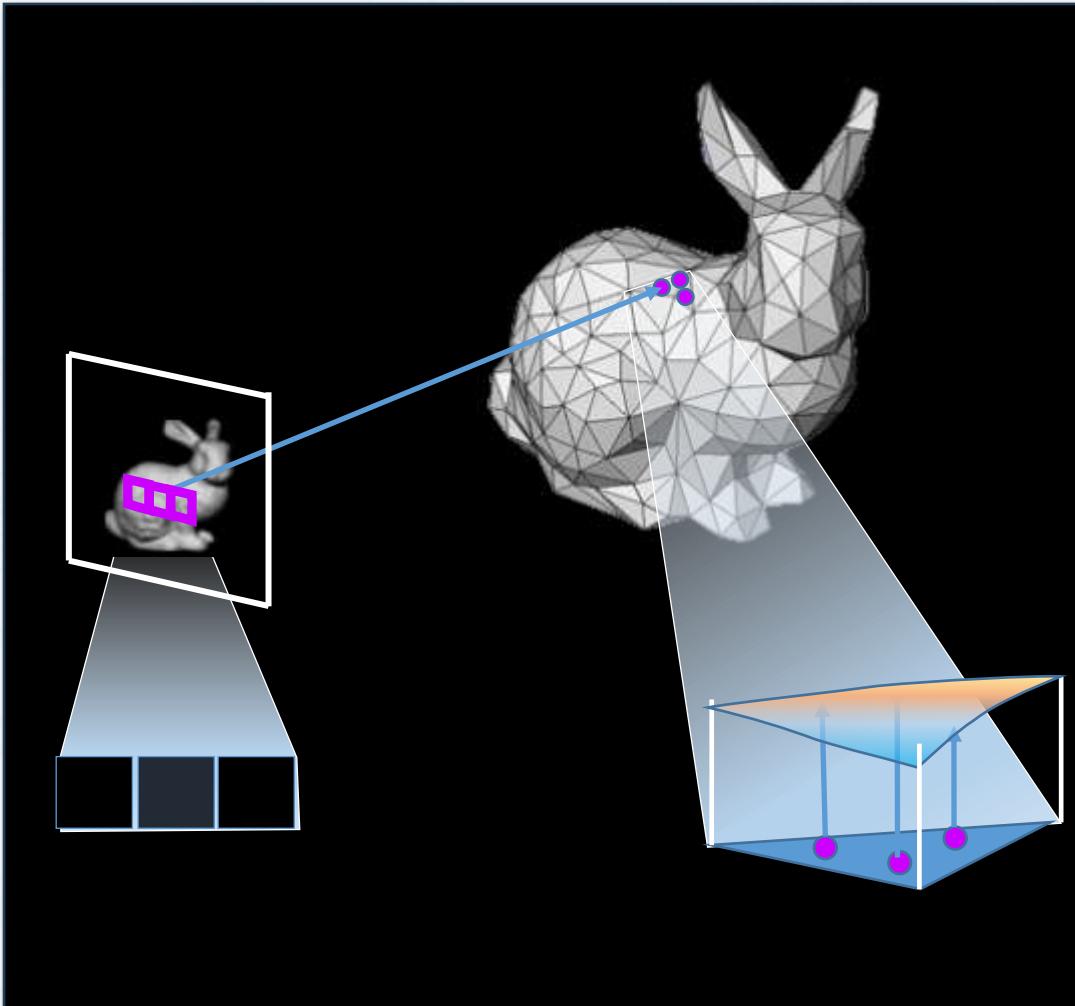
```
// vertex shader code
float4 main(...){
    ... //Computation of NdotH
    float4 spec = 0.5 *pow(NdotH,10.0f);
    return spec + diff}
// fragment shader code
float4 main(in float3 color){
    return color;}
```



# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]





# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]
- Fragment transform to tessellation [WYY14]

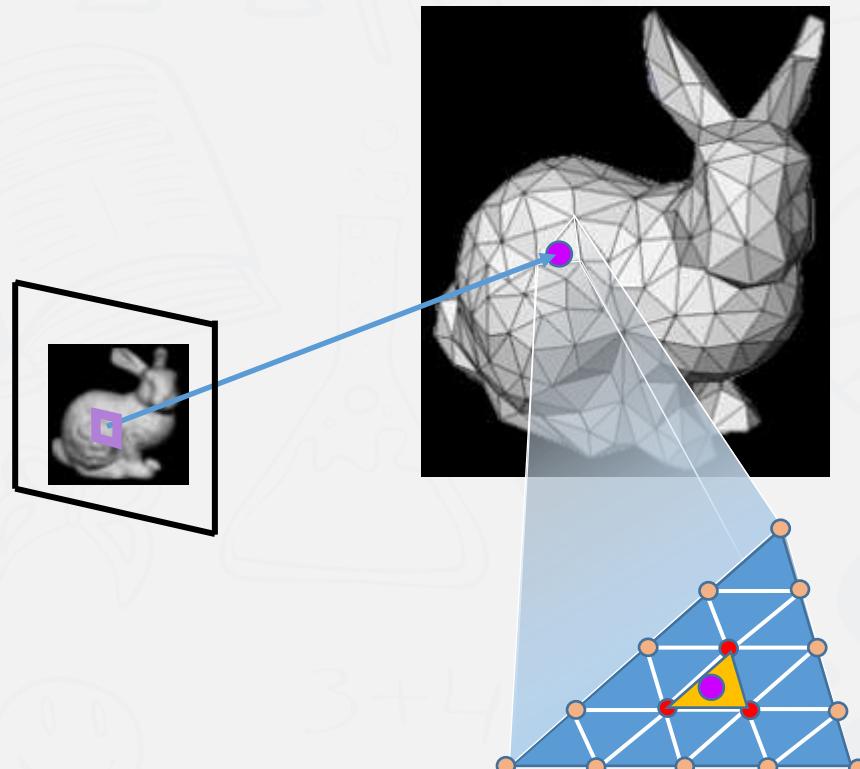
```
// Original Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float3 H = normalize(eye_dir + l_dir);
    float NdotH = saturate(dot(H, N));
    float4 spec = 0.5f * pow(NdotH, 10.0f);
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    return spec + diff;}
```



```
// hull shader code
void main(){ tessfactor = 2; }
// domain shader code
float4 main(...){
    ... //Computation of NdotH
    float4 spec = 0.5 *pow(NdotH,10.0f);
    return spec + diff}
// fragment shader code
float4 main(in float3 color){
    return color;}
```



- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]
- Fragment transform to tessellation [WYY14]





# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]
- Fragment transform to tessellation [WYY14]
- Fragment to uniform/const [Pel05][He15]

```
// Original Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float3 H = normalize(eye_dir + l_dir);
    float NdotH = saturate(dot(H, N));
    float4 spec = 0.5f * pow(NdotH, 10.0f);
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    return spec + diff;}
```



```
// Modified Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye, spec;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    return spec + diff;}
```



# 自动优化

## 2. 代码简化规则

- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]
- Fragment transform to tessellation [WYY14]
- Fragment to uniform/const [Pel05][He15]
- Fragment to high order baking[WYY14]

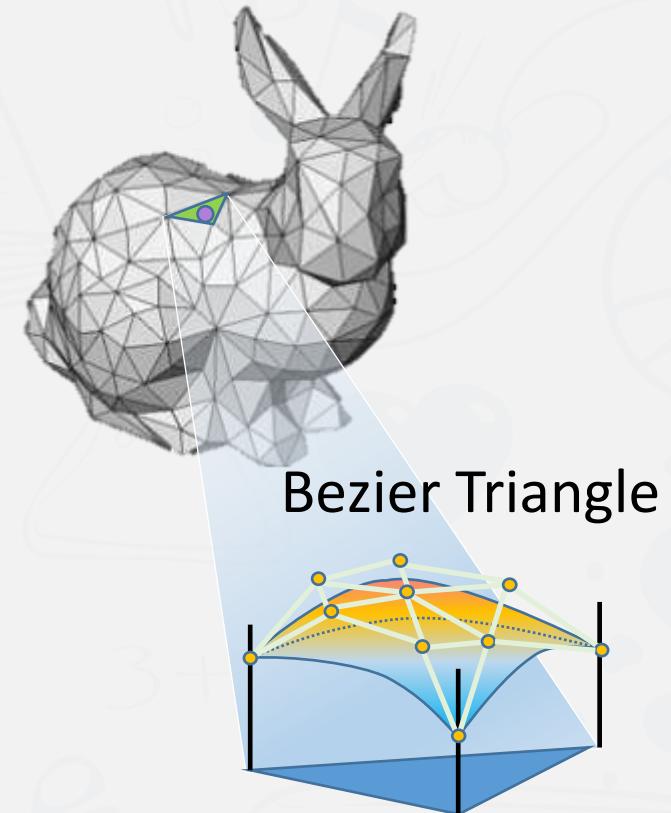
```
// Original Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float3 H = normalize(eye_dir + l_dir);
    float NdotH = saturate(dot(H, N));
    float4 spec = 0.5f * pow(NdotH, 10.0f);
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    return spec + diff;}
```



```
// Original Fragment Shader
float3 l_dir, eye;
float4 main(in float3 pos,in float3 N){
    float3 eye_dir = eye - pos;
    float4 diff = 0.5f* dot(N, l_dir);
    float4 spec = BezierApproximate()
    return spec + diff;}
```



- Expression reduction [Pel05]
- Loops reduction [Pel05]
- Expression Swap [Sitthi-amorn11]
- Fragment transform to vertex [WYY14]
- Fragment transform to tessellation [WYY14]
- Fragment to uniform/const [Pel05][He15]
- Fragment to high order baking[WYY14]

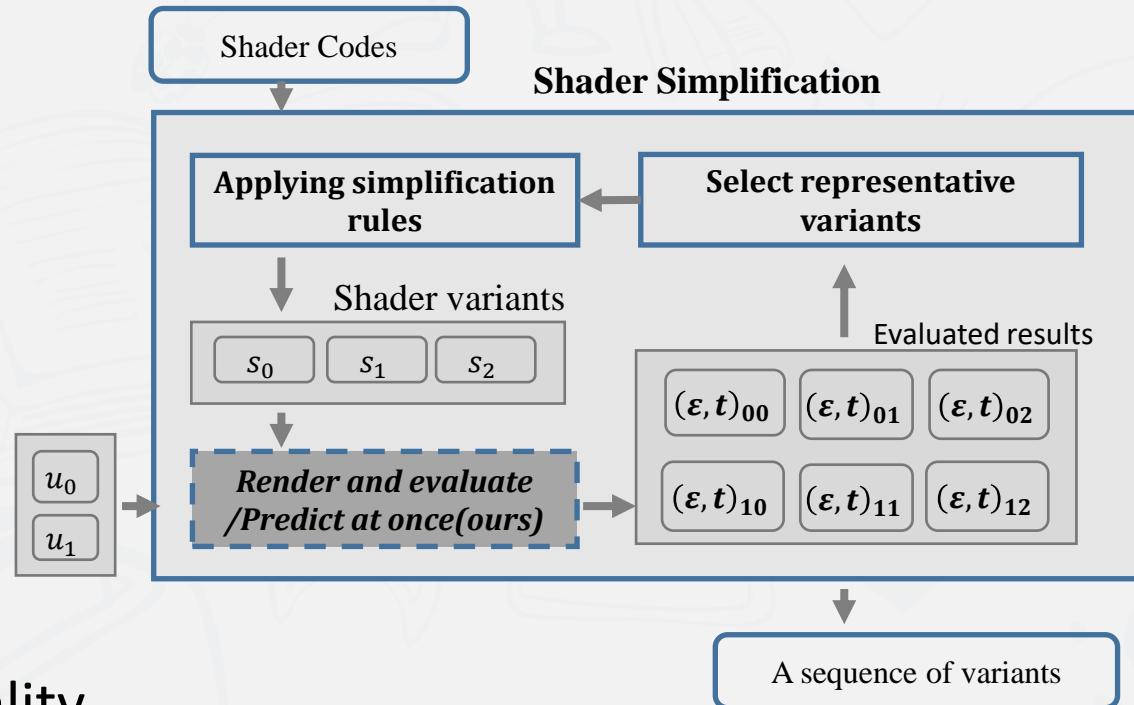




# 自动优化

## 3. 代码简化流程

1. Parse shader code into AST and PDG
  - glslang
2. Set scene configuration
  - Random light/view/material parameters
3. For each variable/expression
  - Output value if necessary (average/fitting)
  - Apply simplification rules
  - Generate new variant n
4. Render to measure performance and quality
  - Go to step 3
5. Select best lods

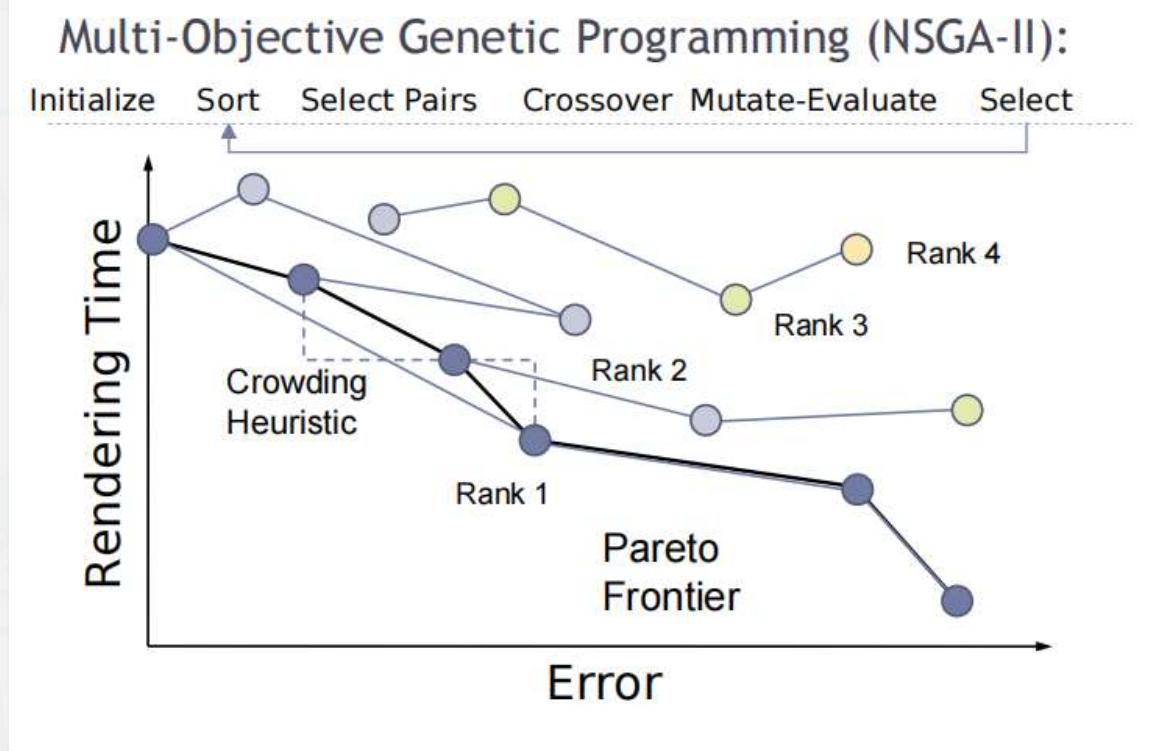




# 自动优化

## 4. 变种优化框架

- 变种的数量会非常非常多
  - 上万个
  - Genetic Programming
- 评估一个变种很耗时
  - 需要绘制很多个视角
  - 测试每一个的性能和质量
  - 求平均性能和质量
  - 估计规则：质量、能耗...
- 如何加速是一个重要问题

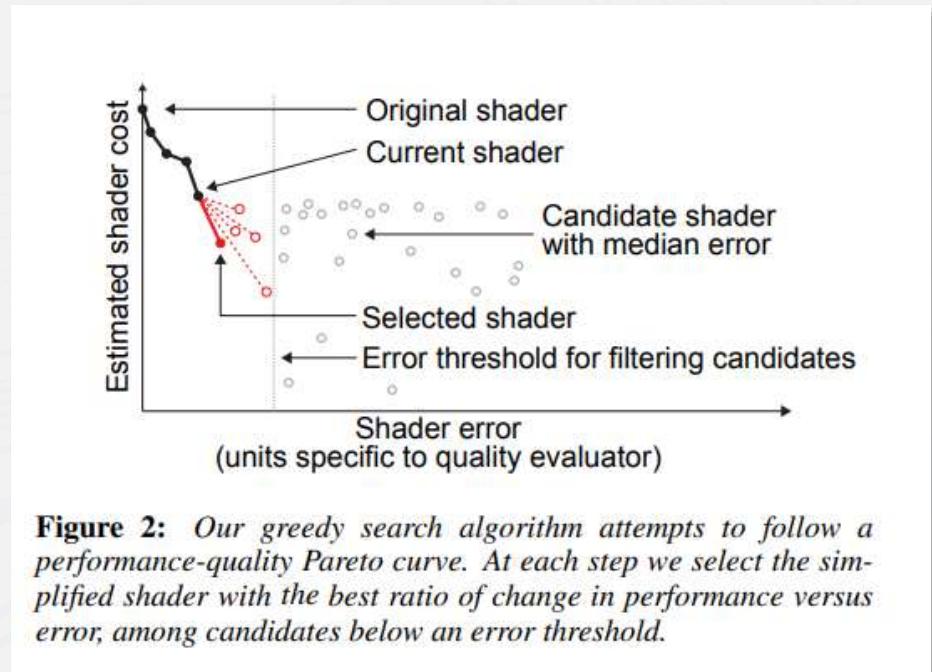




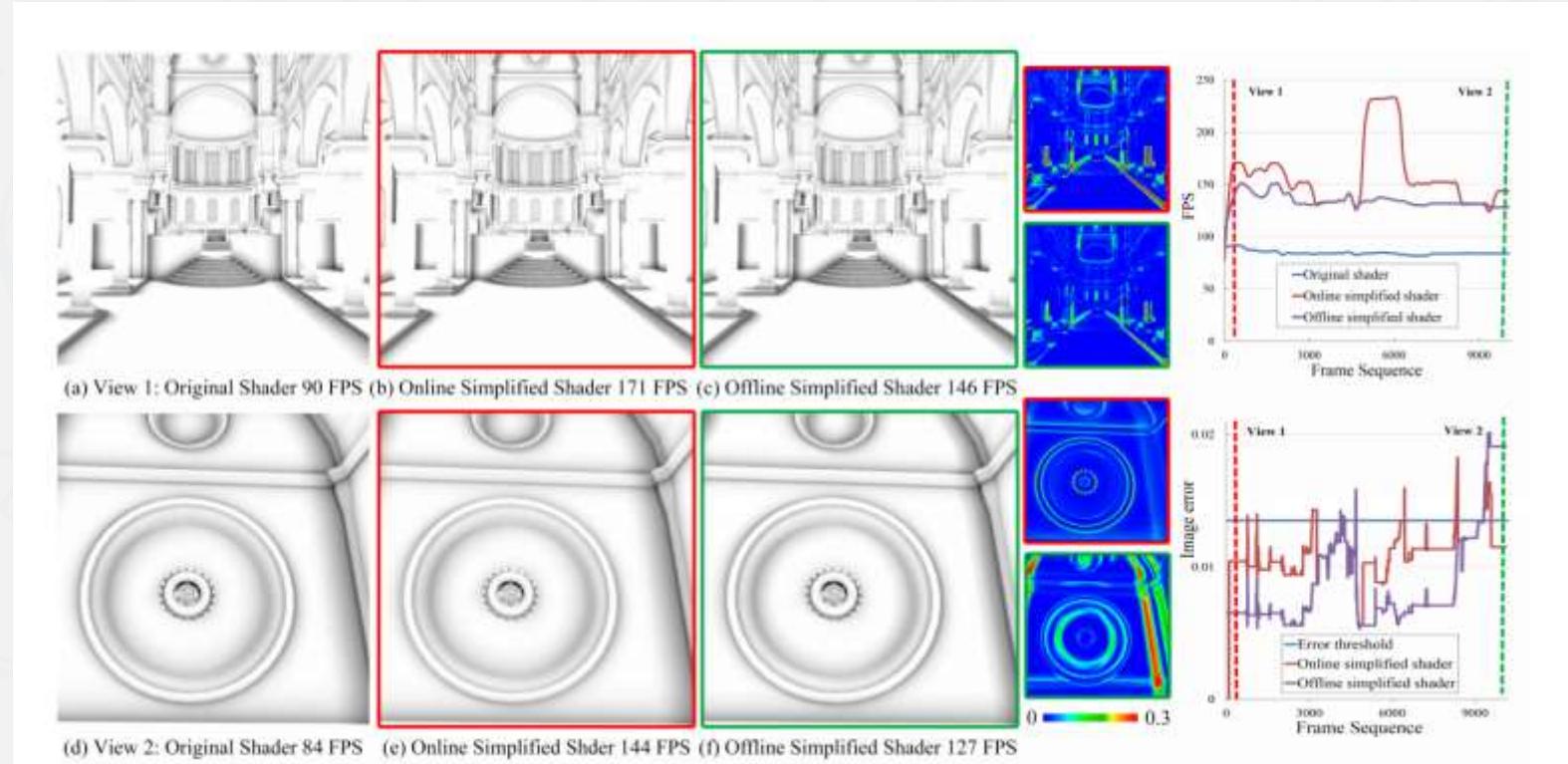
### A System for Rapid, Automatic Shader Level-of-Detail

Yong He, Theresa Foley, Natalya Tatarchuk, Kayvon Fatahalian

- 贪心算法
- 估算着色器运行时间
  - 指令数和纹理操作数
- 估算着色器误差
  - 存储误差缓冲
  - 利用相似简化之间误差相似性

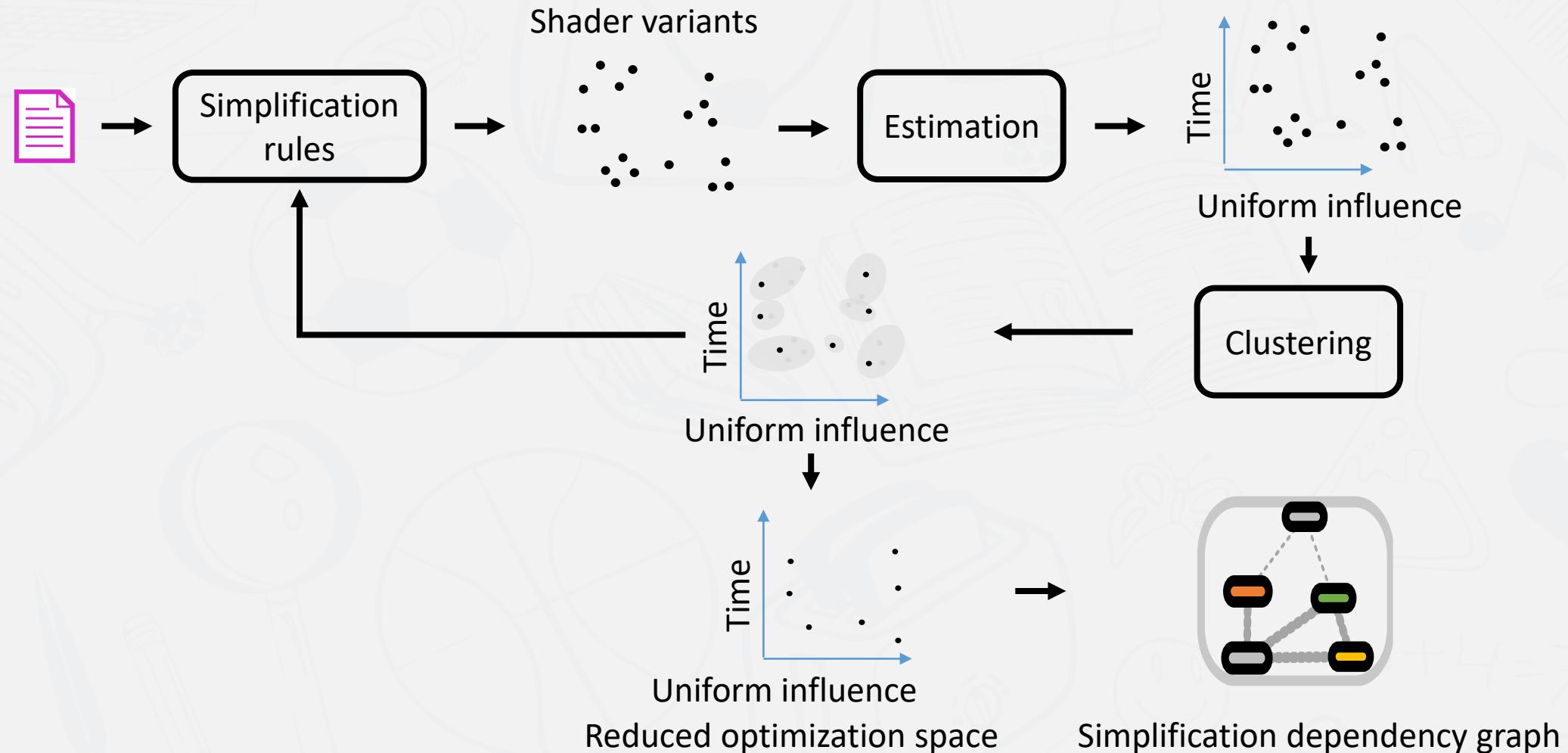


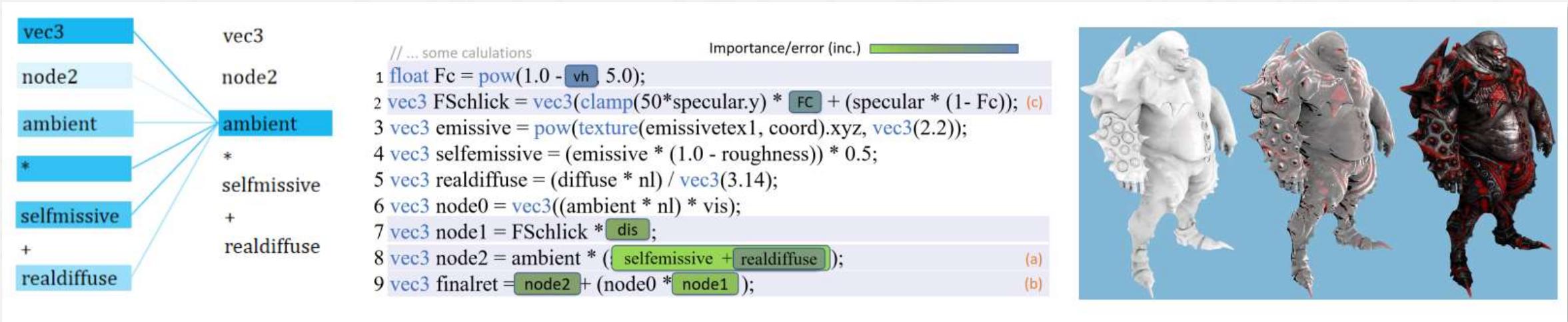
**Figure 2:** Our greedy search algorithm attempts to follow a performance-quality Pareto curve. At each step we select the simplified shader with the best ratio of change in performance versus error, among candidates below an error threshold.



Runtime Shader Simplification via Instant Search in Reduced Optimization Space

Yazhen Yuan, Rui Wang, Tianlei Hu, Hujun Bao

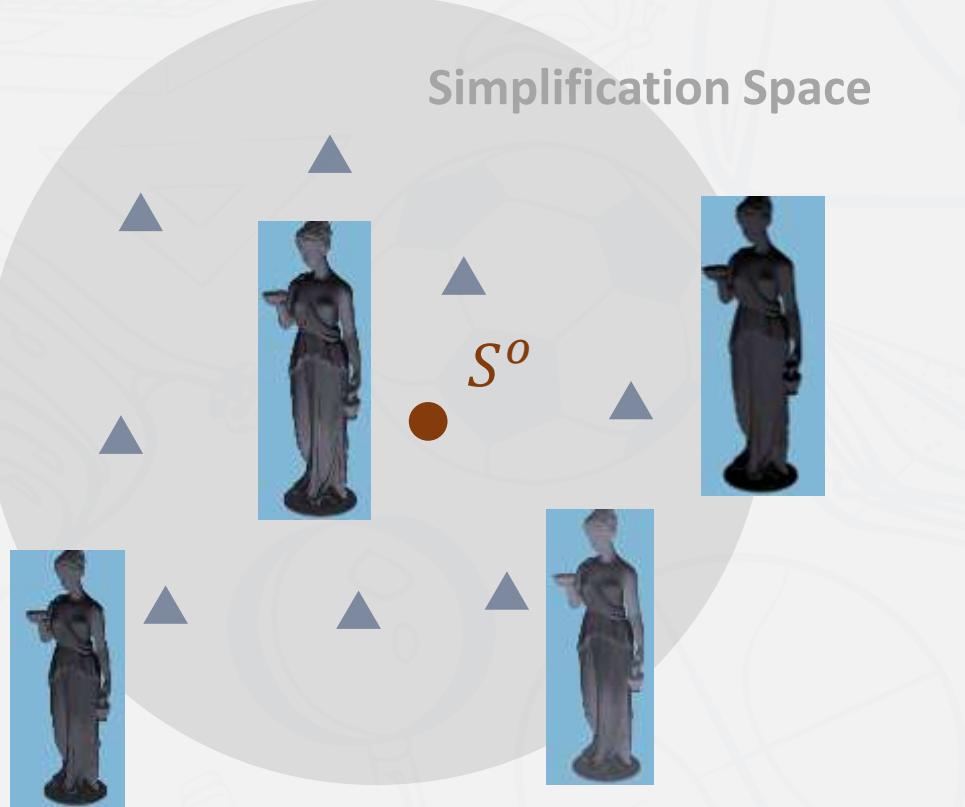




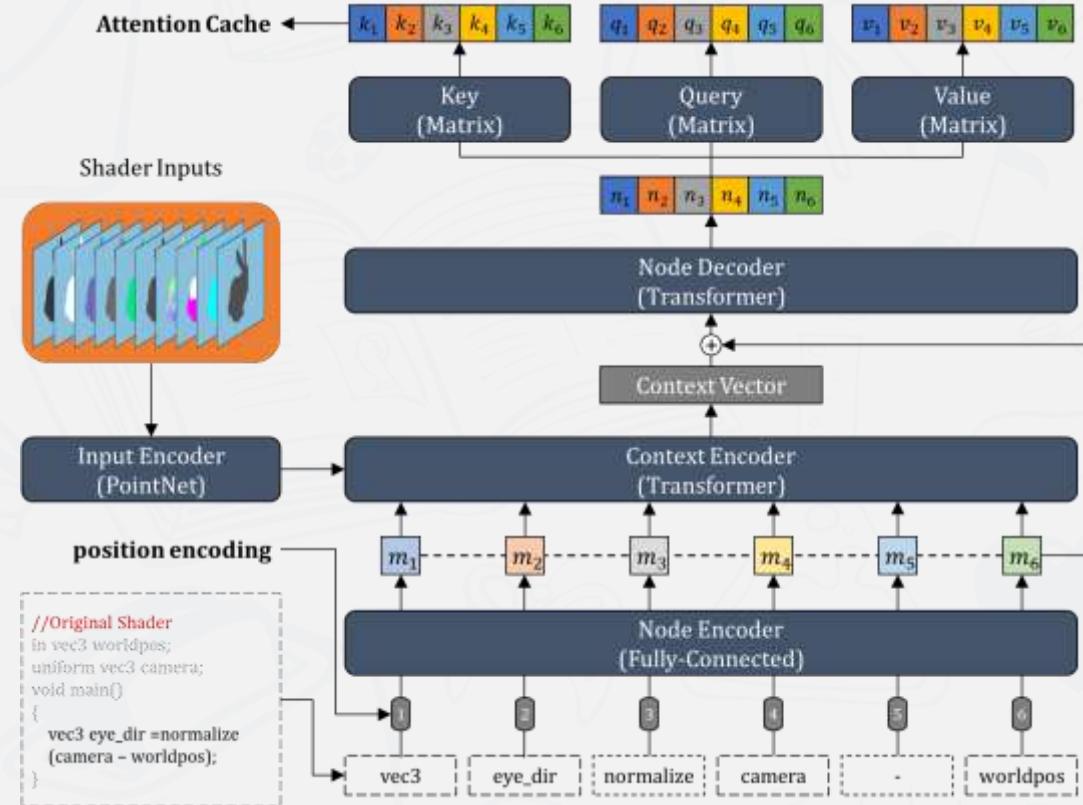
**ShaderTransformer:**  
**Predicting shader quality via one-shot embedding for fast simplification**

Yuchi Huo, Shi Li, Xu Chen, Yazhen Yuan, Wenting Zheng, Hai Lin, Rui Wang, Hujun Bao

ACM SIGGRAPH 2022



**Simplification Distance ~ Shading Error**

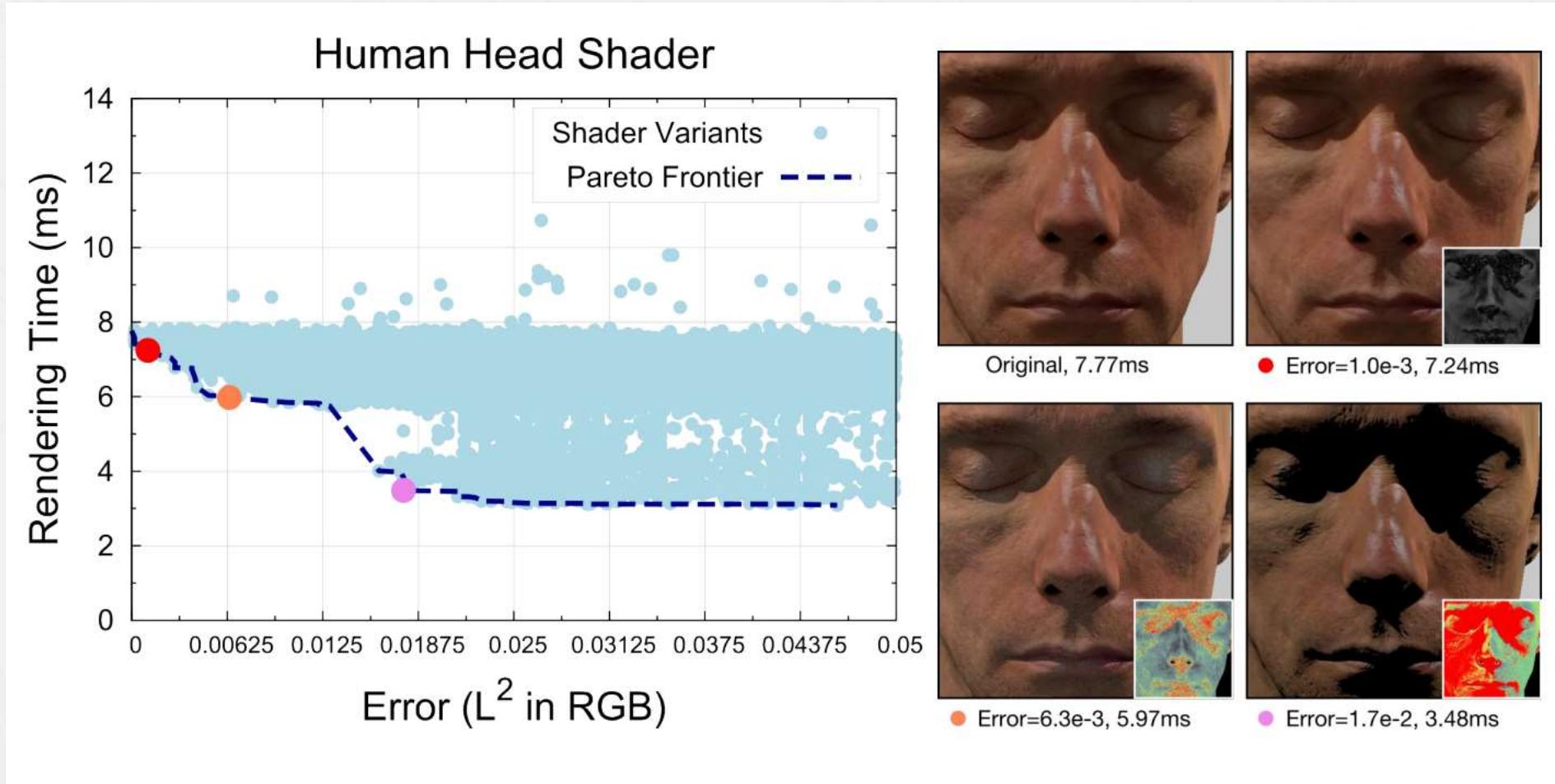


- 用神经网络预测着色器变种的质量



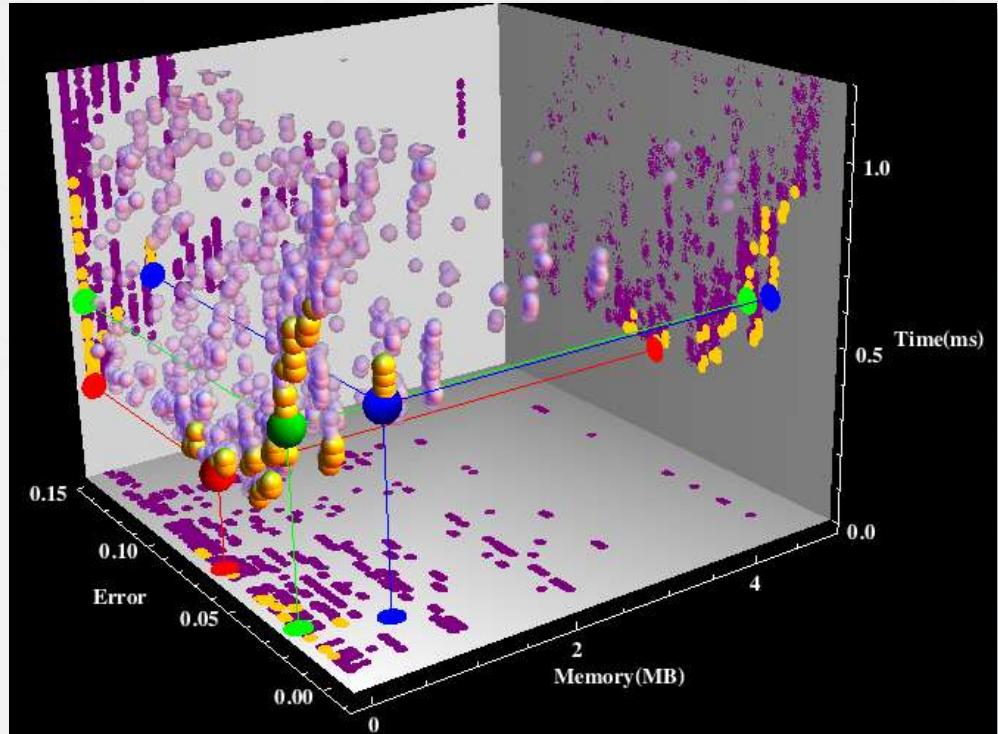
# 自动优化

## 5. 优化结果

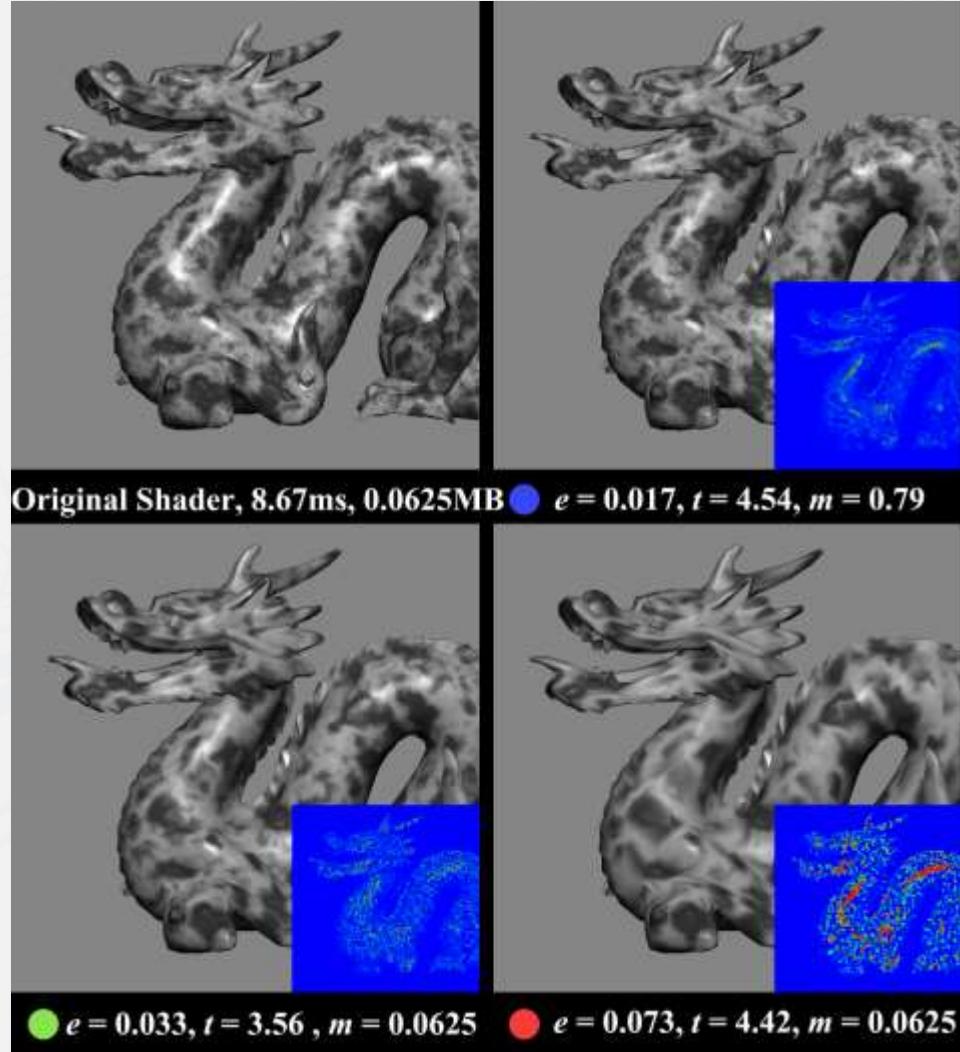


# 自动优化

## 5. 优化结果



[WYY14]





谢谢您的欣赏