



# OpenGL ES Overview for iPhone OS

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New Extensions

Retina Display

Large Display Performance

Multitasking

## New Extensions

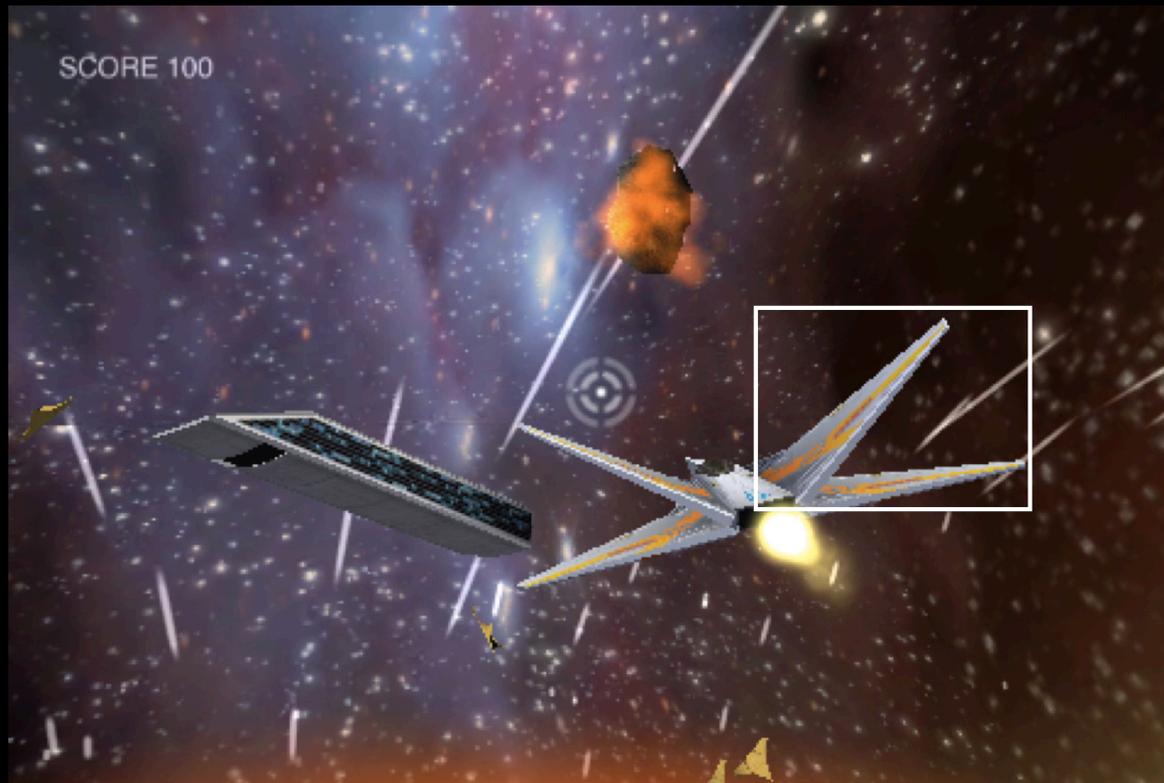
Retina Display

Large Display Performance

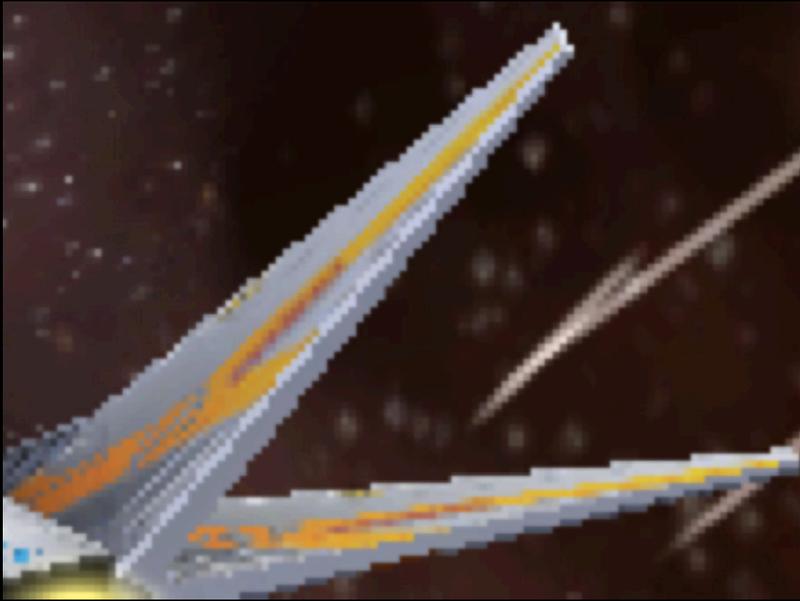
Multitasking

# Multisample Framebuffer

# Aliasing

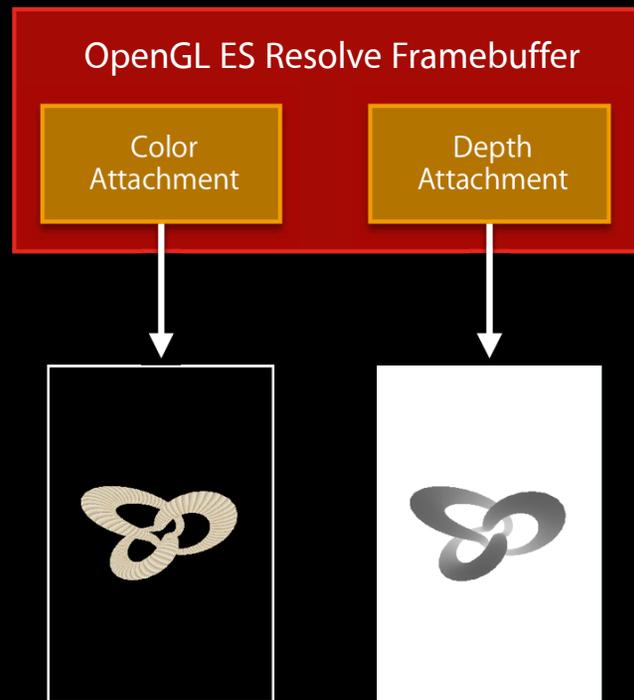


# Anti-Aliasing



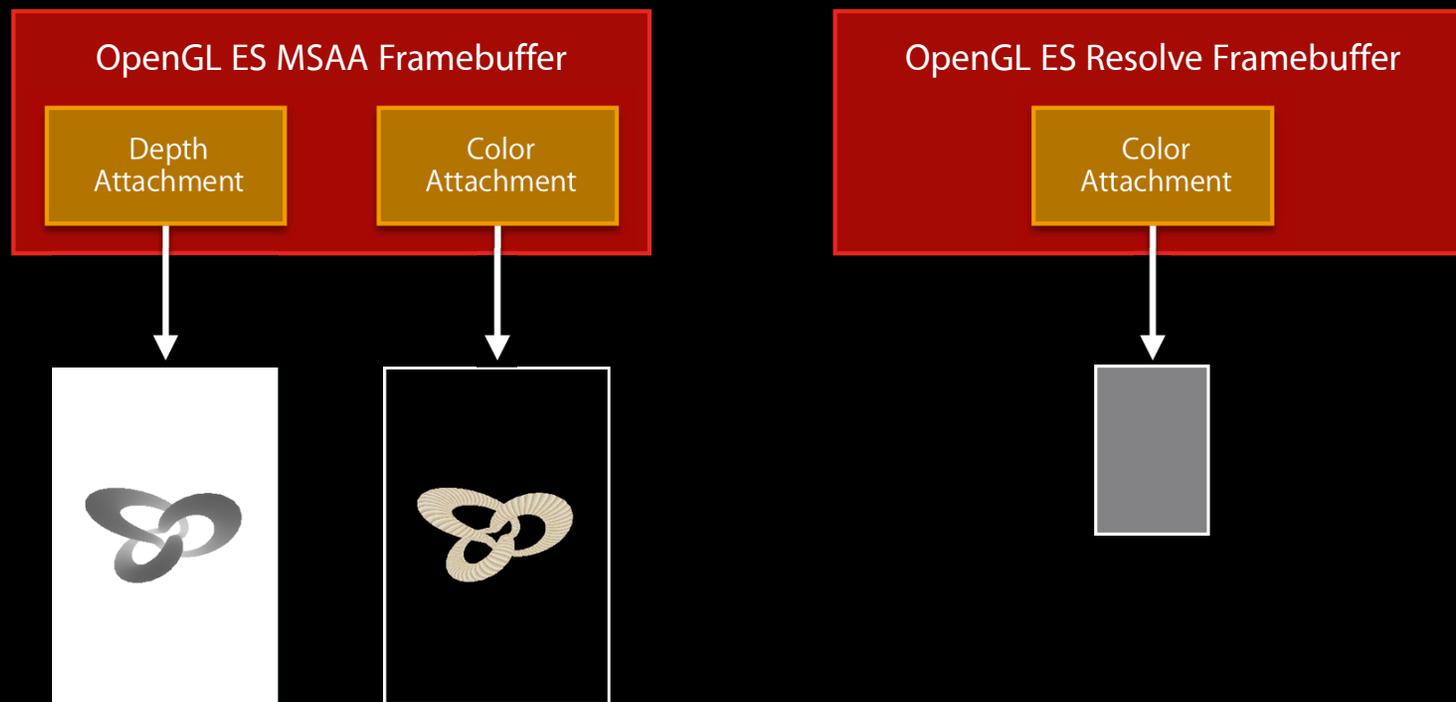
# Anti-Aliasing via Multisampling

## Framebuffer object for single sampling



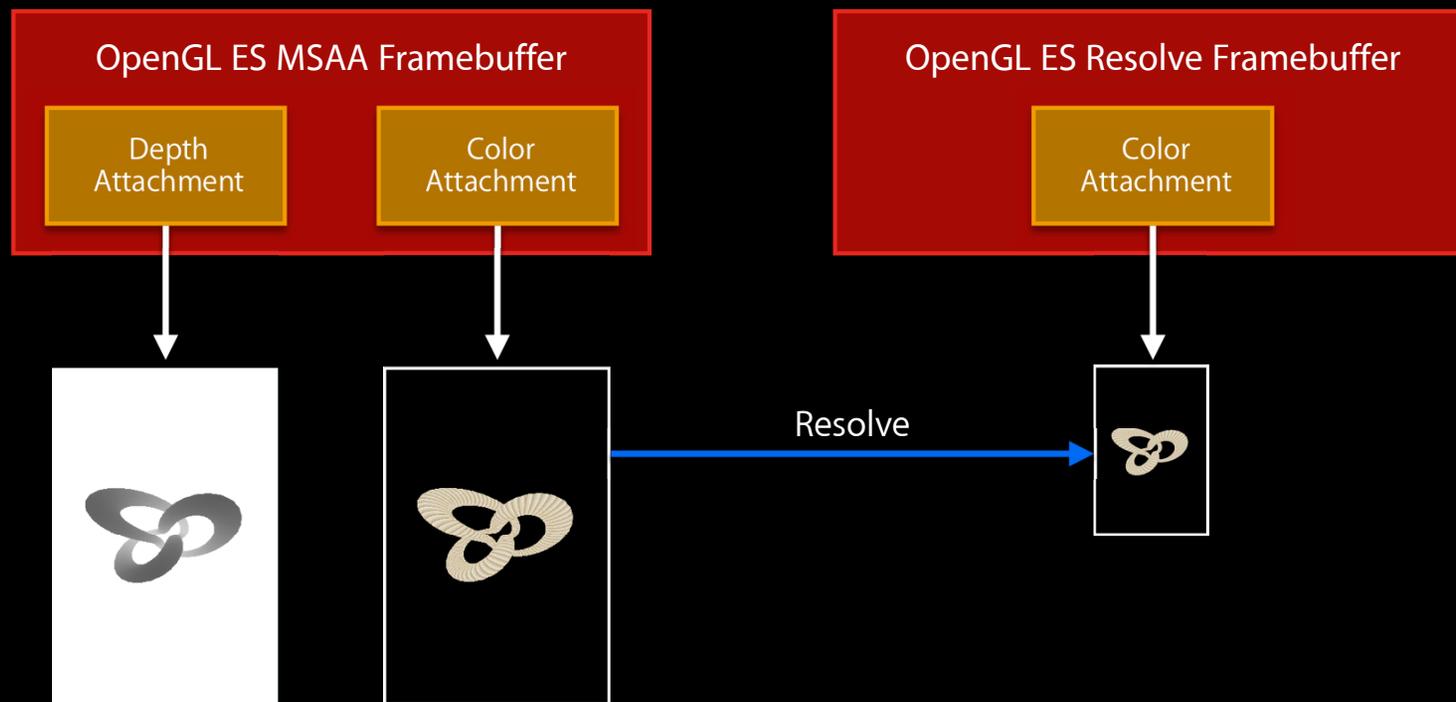
# Anti-Aliasing via Multisampling

## Framebuffer objects for multisampling



# Anti-Aliasing via Multisampling

Framebuffer objects for multisample and resolve



# Anti-Aliasing

## Single sampled framebuffer creation

```
//color renderbuffer
glGenRenderbuffers(1, &colorRenderbuffer);
glBindRenderbuffer(GL_RENDERBUFFER, colorRenderbuffer);
[context renderbufferStorage:GL_RENDERBUFFER fromDrawable:layer];
glFramebufferRenderbuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT0, ...);

//depth renderbuffer
glGenRenderbuffers(1, &depthbuffer);
glBindRenderbuffer(GL_RENDERBUFFER, depthbuffer);
glRenderbufferStorage(GL_RENDERBUFFER, ..., );
glFramebufferRenderbuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, ...);
```

# Anti-Aliasing

## Multisampled framebuffer creation

```
//color framebuffer
glGenRenderbuffers(1, &colorRenderbuffer);
glBindRenderbuffer(GL_RENDERBUFFER, colorRenderbuffer);
glRenderbufferStorageMultisampleAPPLE(GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES, samplesToUse, ...);
glFramebufferRenderbuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT0, ...);

//depth framebuffer
glGenRenderbuffers(1, &depthbuffer);
glBindRenderbuffer(GL_RENDERBUFFER, depthbuffer);
glRenderbufferStorageMultisampleAPPLE(GL_RENDERBUFFER, samplesToUse, ...);
glFramebufferRenderbuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, ...);
```

# Anti-Aliasing

## Single sampled render and resolve

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, defaultFramebuffer);  
glViewport(0, 0, backingWidth, backingHeight);
```

```
.... render
```

```
glBindRenderbufferOES(GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES, colorRenderbuffer);  
[context presentRenderbuffer:GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES];
```

# Anti-Aliasing

## Multisampled render and resolve

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, msaaFramebuffer);  
glViewport(0, 0, backingWidth, backingHeight);
```

.... render

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_READ_FRAMEBUFFER_APPLE, msaaFramebuffer);  
glBindFramebuffer(GL_DRAW_FRAMEBUFFER_APPLE, defaultFramebuffer);  
glResolveMultisampleFramebufferAPPLE();
```

```
glBindRenderbufferOES(GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES, colorRenderbuffer);  
[context presentRenderbuffer:GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES];
```

# Anti-Aliasing

## Implementation details

- PowerVR SGX supports hardware-accelerated multisampling
  - Multiple samples for each pixel
  - Runs shader once
    - Computes single color value for the entire fragment
  - Computes depth for each sample
    - If depth test passes, stores color for that sample
  - Averages sample colors to final pixel color during resolve

# Anti-Aliasing

## Implementation details

- On PowerVR MBX Lite, implemented as super sampling
  - Scene is rendered to a large buffer
  - Pixel values are computed for each sample
    - Then resolved to a single sampled buffer
  - Performance trade-off
    - Better than render-to-texture
      - Especially when discard extension is used

Demo

# New Extensions

## OpenGL ES in iOS 4

- `APPLE_framebuffer_multisample`

# Discard Framebuffer

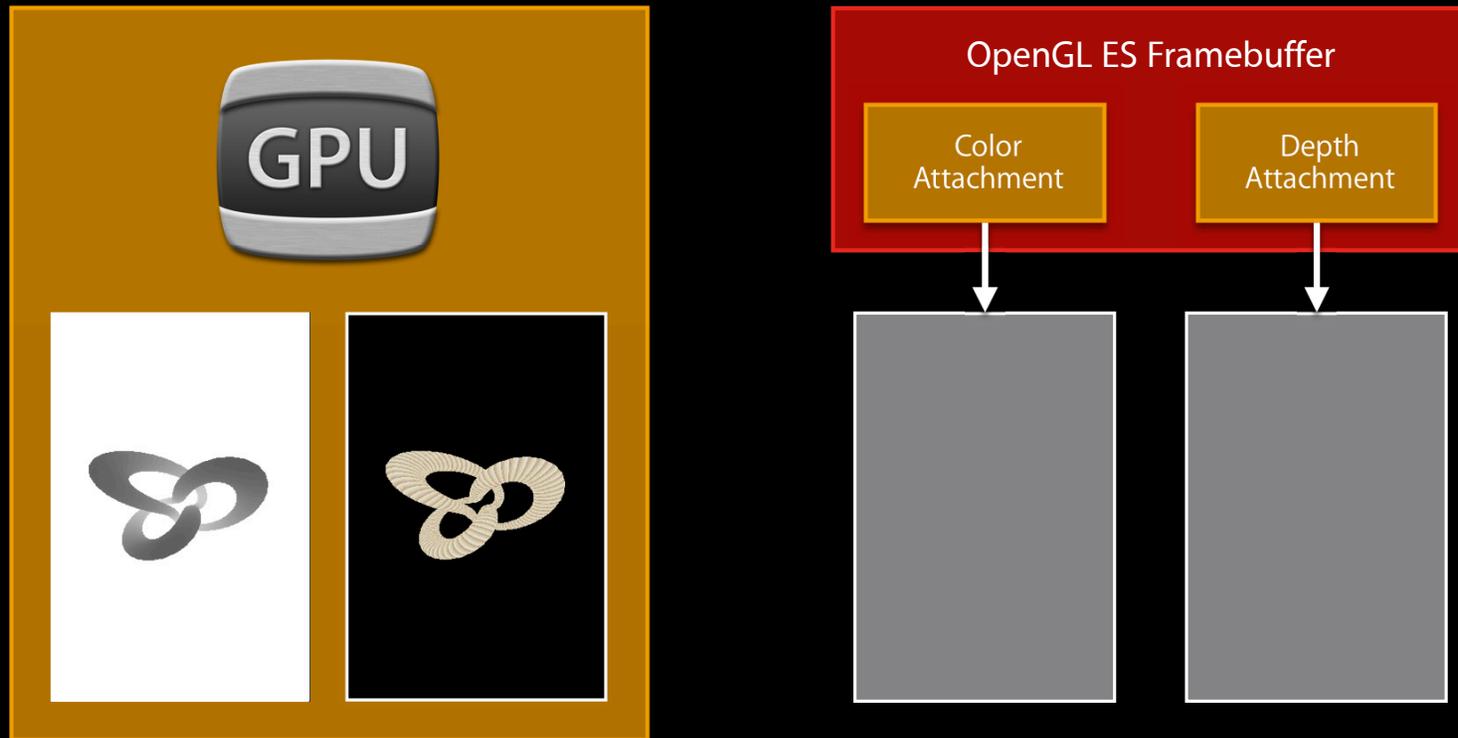
# Discard Framebuffer

## EXT\_discard\_framebuffer

- After the scene is rendered:
  - Depth buffer contents no longer needed
  - Stencil buffer contents no longer needed
  - Multisample color/depth buffers contents no longer needed
- By “discarding”
  - Avoids writing to depth/stencil and multisampled buffers
  - Reduces memory bandwidth usage
  - Enhances performance, especially for MSAA

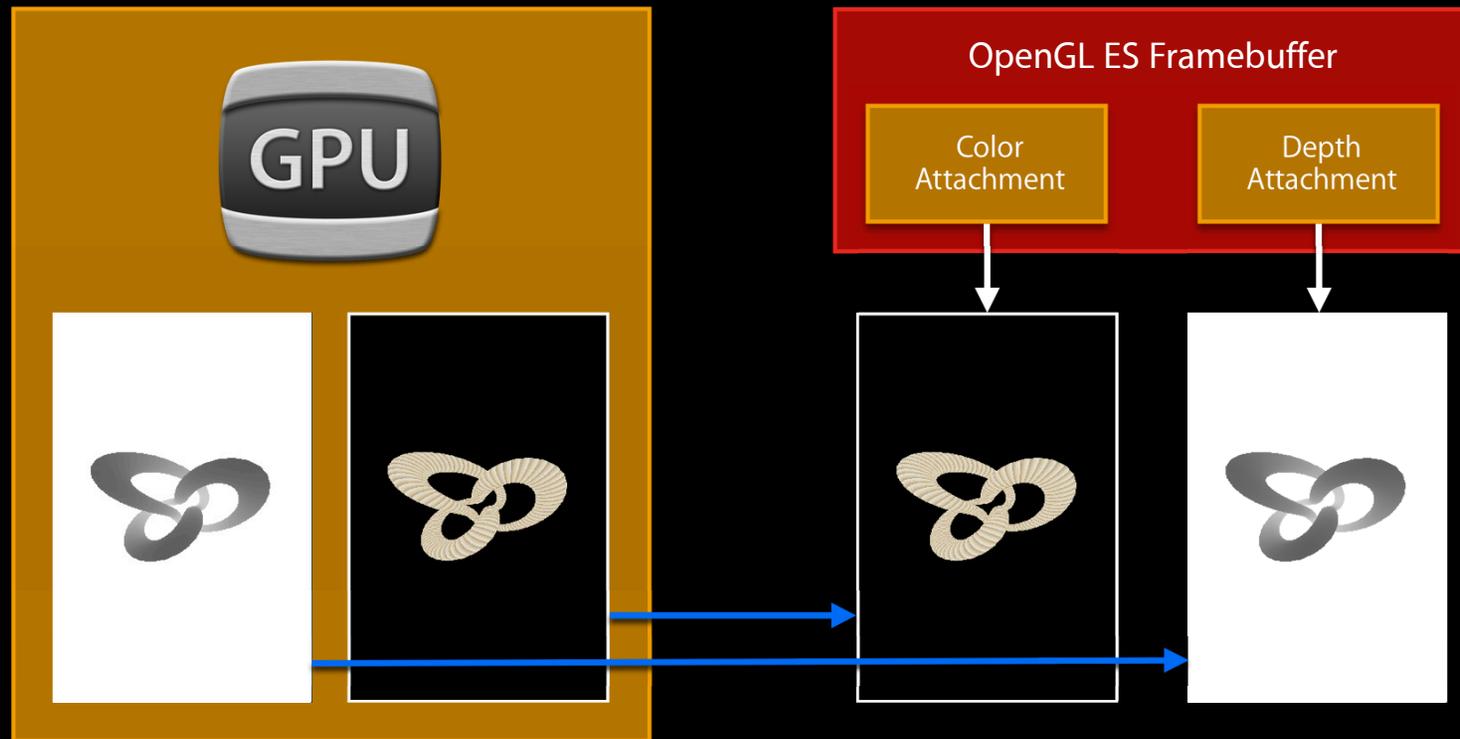
# Discard Framebuffer

EXT\_discard\_framebuffer—before writing out



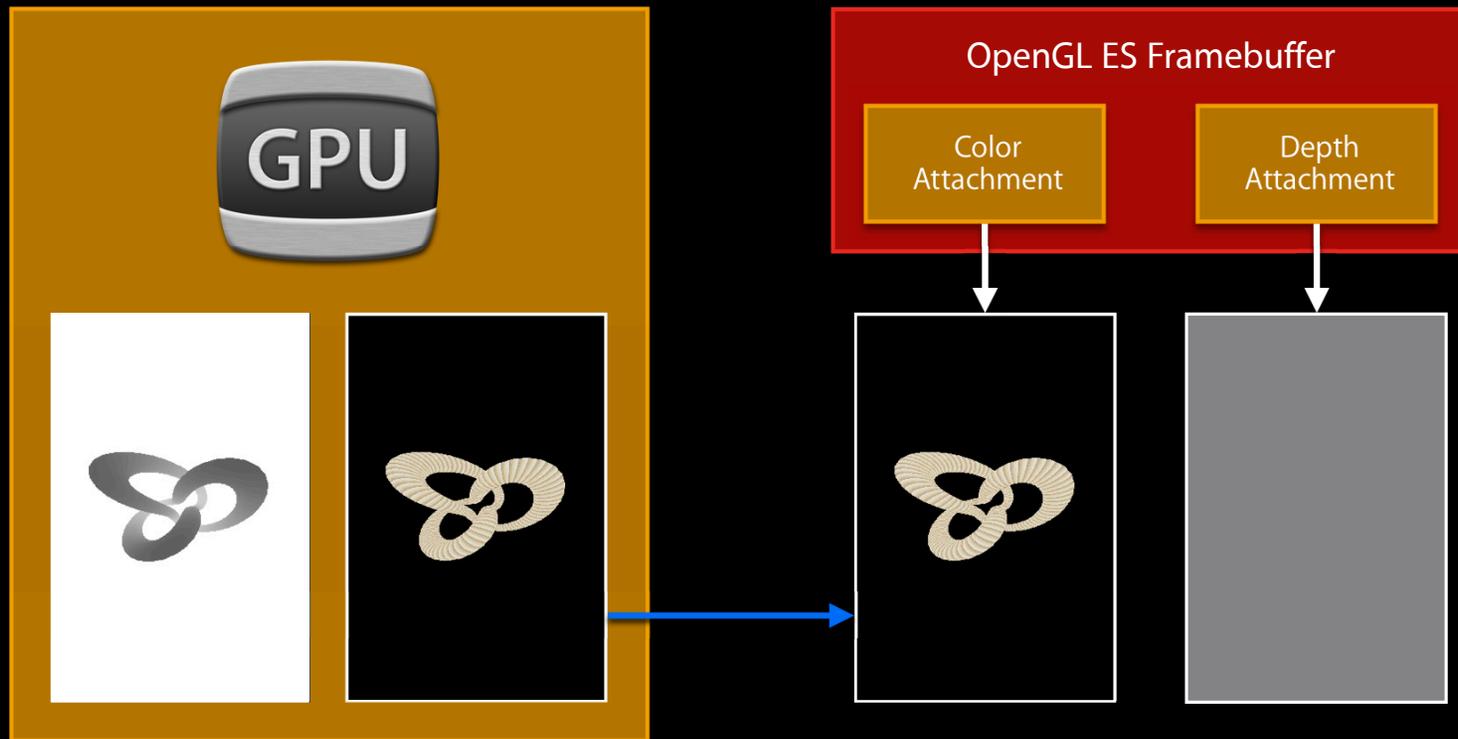
# Discard Framebuffer

EXT\_discard\_framebuffer—without discard



# Discard Framebuffer

EXT\_discard\_framebuffer—with discard



# Discard Framebuffer

## Code sample—without discard

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, defaultFramebuffer);  
glViewport(0, 0, backingWidth, backingHeight);  
  
.... render  
  
glBindRenderbufferOES(GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES, colorRenderbuffer);  
[context presentRenderbuffer:GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES];
```

# Discard Framebuffer

## Code sample—with discard

```
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, defaultFramebuffer);  
glViewport(0, 0, backingWidth, backingHeight);
```

```
.... render
```

```
GLenum attachments[] = {GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT};  
glDiscardFramebufferEXT(GL_READ_FRAMEBUFFER_APPLE, 1, attachments);
```



```
glBindRenderbufferOES(GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES, colorRenderbuffer);  
[context presentRenderbuffer:GL_RENDERBUFFER_OES];
```

# New Extensions

## OpenGL ES in iOS 4

- `APPLE_framebuffer_multisample`
- `EXT_discard_framebuffer`

# Vertex Array Objects

# Vertex Array Objects

## What are they?

- Encapsulate all states for vertex submission into a single object
- Bind between different vertex array configurations in a single call

### Vertex Array Object

#### Position

size  
type  
stride  
pointer  
buffer binding

#### Normal

size  
type  
stride  
pointer  
buffer binding

#### Color

size  
type  
stride  
pointer  
buffer binding

#### Texcoord

size  
type  
stride  
pointer  
buffer binding

Other  
Attributes

Array Enables

Element Array Buffer Binding

# Vertex Array Objects

## Benefits

- Convenience
  - Array definition linked with asset loading
  - Fewer drawing calls
- Optimization
  - Makes certain vertex submission cases faster
    - Static vertex data
    - Indexed triangles
    - Others
  - Less state validation

# Vertex Array Objects

## Example

```
// Every draw call
// Set up vertex arrays
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, myBuffers[0]);
glVertexPointer(3, GL_FLOAT, ...);
glNormalPointer(GL_FLOAT, ...);
glTexCoordPointer(2, GL_FLOAT, ...);

// Set up non-default enables
glEnableClientState(GL_NORMAL_ARRAY);
glEnableClientState(GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY);

// Draw
glBindBuffer(GL_ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, myBuffers[1]);
glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP, ...);

// Restore non-default enables
glDisableClientState(GL_NORMAL_ARRAY);
glDisableClientState(GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY);
```

# Vertex Array Objects

## Example

```
// Every draw call
```

```
// Draw  
glBindVertexArrayOES(myVertexArray);  
glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP, ...);
```



# Vertex Array Objects

## Example

```
// One time setup
glBindVertexArrayOES(myVertexArray);
glVertexPointer(3, GL_FLOAT, ...);
glNormalPointer(GL_FLOAT, ...);
glTexCoordPointer(2, GL_FLOAT, ...);

glEnableClientState(GL_VERTEX_ARRAY);
glEnableClientState(GL_NORMAL_ARRAY);
glEnableClientState(GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY);

// Every draw call
// Draw
glBindVertexArrayOES(myVertexArray);
glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP, ...);
```

# New Extensions

## OpenGL ES in iOS 4

- APPLE\_framebuffer\_multisample
- EXT\_discard\_framebuffer
- OES\_vertex\_array\_object

# More Extensions

# Improved Texture Atlas Support

## APPLE\_texture\_max\_level

- Application specifies the maximum (coarsest) mipmap level that may be selected for the specified texture
- Controls filtering across atlas boundaries
- Reduces visual artifacts and improves performance

# Improved Texture Atlas Support

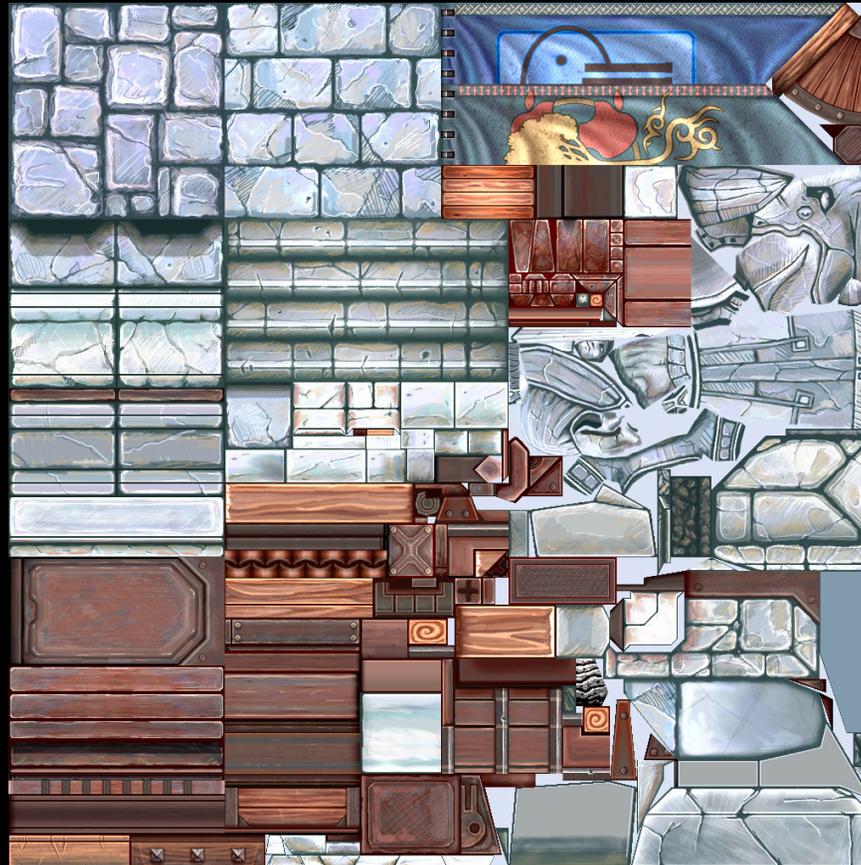
## APPLE\_texture\_max\_level

- Application specifies the maximum (coarsest) mipmap level that may be selected for the specified texture
- Controls filtering across atlas boundaries
- Reduces visual artifacts and improves performance

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAX_LEVEL_APPLE, maxLevel);
```

# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—texture atlas



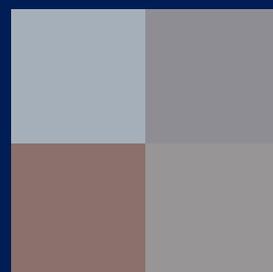
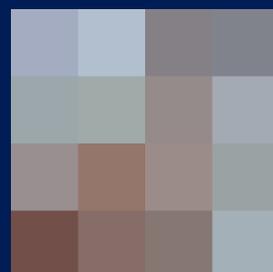
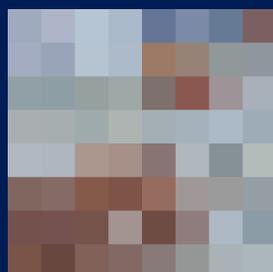
# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—mipmaps in pixels



# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—mipmaps in coordinates



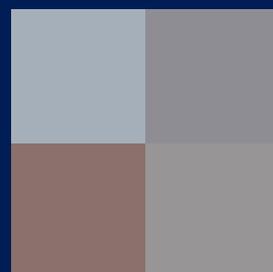
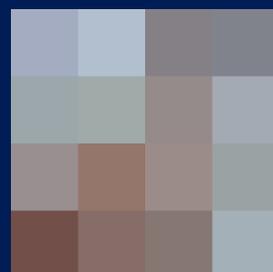
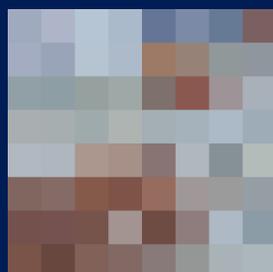
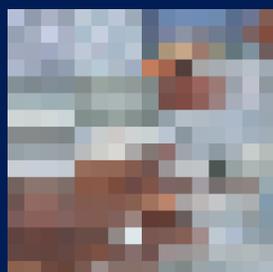
# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—mipmaps in coordinates



# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—mipmaps in coordinates



# Improved Texture Atlas Support

APPLE\_texture\_max\_level—mipmaps with max level



# Shader Texture LOD

## APPLE\_shader\_texture\_lod

- Provides explicit control of level of detail (LOD) in shaders
  - Gives control over which mipmap level is used
    - Can use finer mipmap level to sharpen the look of the object
    - Or use coarser mipmap level to reduce memory bandwidth usage

# Shader Texture LOD

## APPLE\_shader\_texture\_lod

- Provides explicit control of level of detail at shaders
  - Gives control over which mipmap level is used
    - Finer mipmap levels take longer to read from disk
    - Allows rendering using coarser mipmap levels
- In your shader:
  - Enable

```
#extension GL_EXT_shader_texture_lod : enable
```

- Control the mipmap level

```
texColor = texture2DLod(sampler2, test_vec2 , lod );
```

# Depth Texture

## OES\_depth\_texture

- Enables Shadow Mapping technique
  - Consumes lots of fillrate
- Depth-of-field effect
- Supports only NEAREST



# Depth Texture

## OES\_depth\_texture

```
// Depth texture for storing depth information
glGenTextures(1, &depthTexture);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthTexture);

glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE);

glFramebufferTexture2D(..., GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, ..., depthTexture, 0);
```

Demo

# Stencil Wrap

## OES\_stencil\_wrap

- Performance improvement for Shadow Volume technique
- Wraps when the ray goes in and out of shadow volume

# Stencil Wrap

## OES\_stencil\_wrap

- Performance improvement for Shadow Volume technique
- Wraps when the ray goes in and out of shadow volume
- Shaders session has more details on Stencil Shadow Volumes technique

# Float Textures

## OES\_texture\_float and OES\_texture\_half\_float

- Add new texture formats: 16-bit and 32-bit floats
  - PowerVR SGX based devices only
- Processing HDR images
- GPGPU

# Float Textures

## OES\_texture\_float and OES\_texture\_half\_float

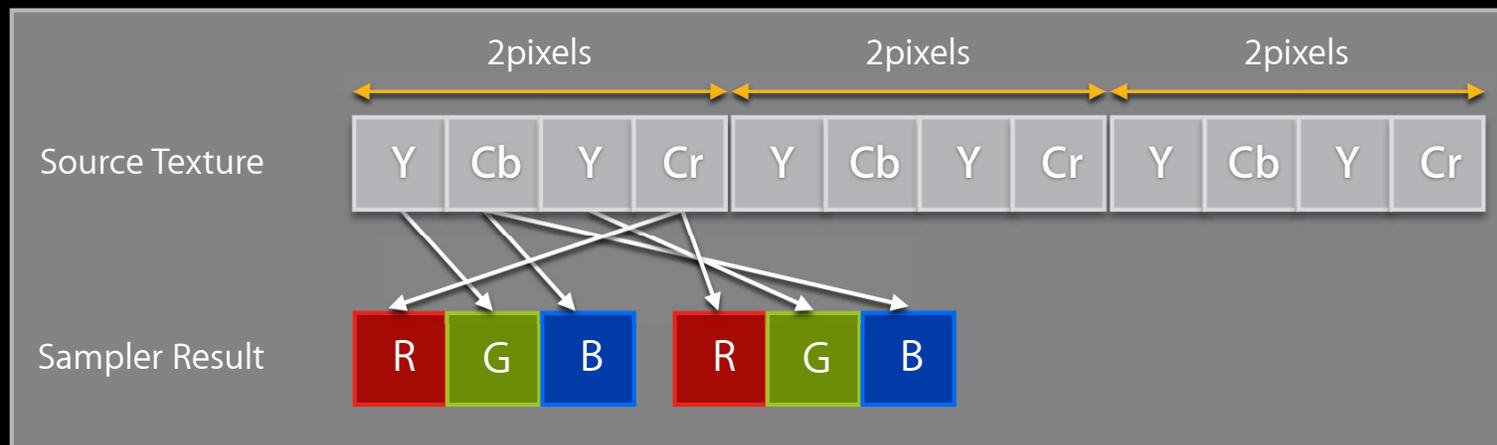
- Add new texture formats: 16-bit and 32-bit floats
  - PowerVR SGX based devices only
- Processing HDR images
- GPGPU

```
glTexImage2D(..., GL_HALF_FLOAT_OES, data);
```

# Video Playback Using OpenGL

## APPLE\_rgb\_422

- Interleaved 422 video textures
- YCbCr422 texture is sampled as RGB
- The shader must implement the color space conversion
- PowerVR SGX based devices only



# Video Playback Using OpenGL

## APPLE\_rgb\_422

```
glTexImage2D(...);
```

```
uniform sampler2D texSampler;  
varying lowp vec4 colorVarying;  
varying mediump vec2 interpTexCoord;
```

```
void main()  
{  
    lowp vec4 color;  
    color = texture2D(texSampler, interpTexCoord);
```

```
        gl_FragColor = vec4(color, 1.0);  
}
```

# Video Playback Using OpenGL

## APPLE\_rgb\_422

```
glTexImage2D(..., GL_RGB_422_APPLE, GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_8_8_REV_APPLE, ...);
```

```
uniform sampler2D texSampler;  
varying lowp vec4 colorVarying;  
varying mediump vec2 interpTexCoord;
```

```
void main()  
{  
    lowp vec4 color;  
    color = texture2D(texSampler, interpTexCoord);  
  
    lowp vec3 convertedColor = vec3(-0.87075, 0.52975, -1.08175);  
    convertedColor += 1.164 * color.ggg; // Y  
    convertedColor += vec3(0.0, -0.391, 2.018) * color.bbb; // U  
    convertedColor += vec3(1.596, -0.813, 0.0) * color.rrr; // V  
  
    gl_FragColor = vec4(convertedColor, 1.0);  
}
```

# New Extensions

## OpenGL ES in iOS 4

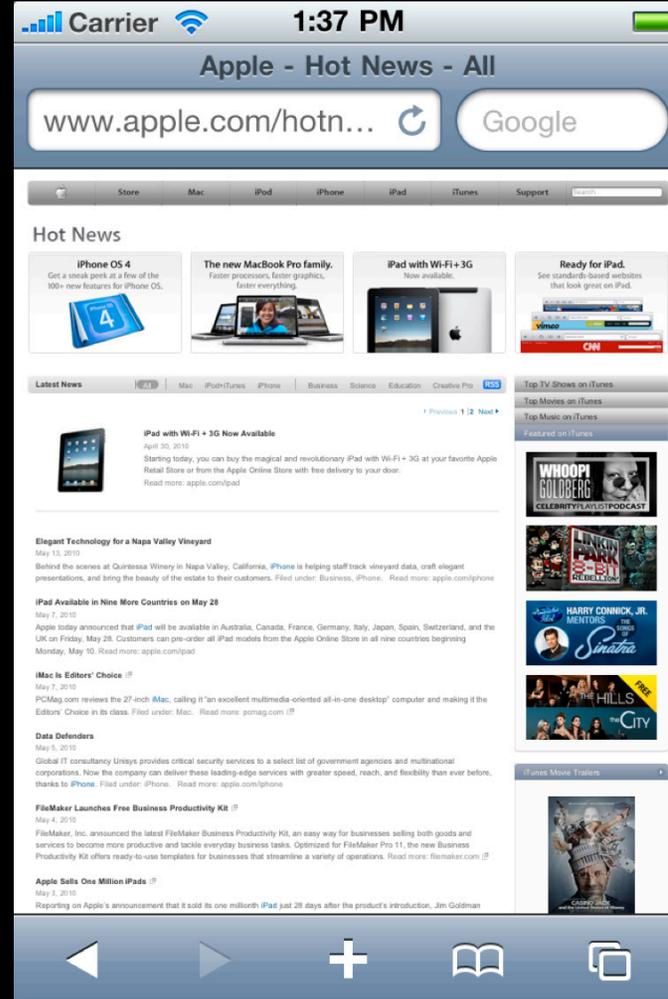
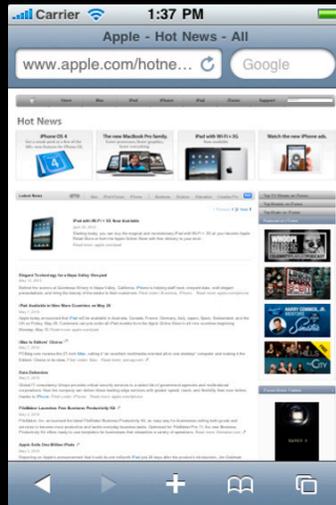
- APPLE\_framebuffer\_multisample
- EXT\_discard\_framebuffer
- OES\_vertex\_array\_object
- APPLE\_texture\_max\_level
- APPLE\_shader\_texture\_lod
- OES\_depth\_texture
- OES\_stencil\_wrap
- OES\_float\_texture
- APPLE\_rgb\_422

New Extensions

Retina Display

Large Display Performance

Multitasking





# Retina Display

## Adopting High Resolution



1. Allocate high-resolution color buffer
2. Fix hard-coded sizes
3. Load higher-resolution artwork

# Retina Display

## Setting color buffer size

- `UIView.contentScaleFactor`
  - `pixelSize = view.bounds.size * view.contentScaleFactor`
  - Defaults to `UIScreen.scale` for most built-in UIKit views
  - Defaults to 1.0 for OpenGL views

# Retina Display

## Setting color buffer size

```
// allocate color buffer
```

```
view.contentScaleFactor = [UIScreen mainScreen].scale;
```

```
[ctx renderbufferStorage: target fromDrawable: view.layer];
```

```
// save color buffer dimensions
```

```
glGetRenderbufferParameteriv(target, RENDERBUFFER_WIDTH, &pixelWidth);
```

```
glGetRenderbufferParameteriv(target, RENDERBUFFER_HEIGHT, &pixelHeight);
```

# Retina Display

## Avoid hard-coded sizes

```
glScissor (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
```

```
glViewport (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
```

```
glReadPixels (GLint x, GLint y, GLsizei width, GLsizei height, ...)
```

```
glTexImage2D (... , GLsizei width, GLsizei height, ...)
```

```
glRenderbufferStorage (... , GLsizei width, GLsizei height)
```

- Depth buffer size must match color buffer

```
glRenderbufferStorage(target, DEPTH_COMPONENT24, pixelWidth, pixelHeight);
```

- Most applications use a full-size viewport

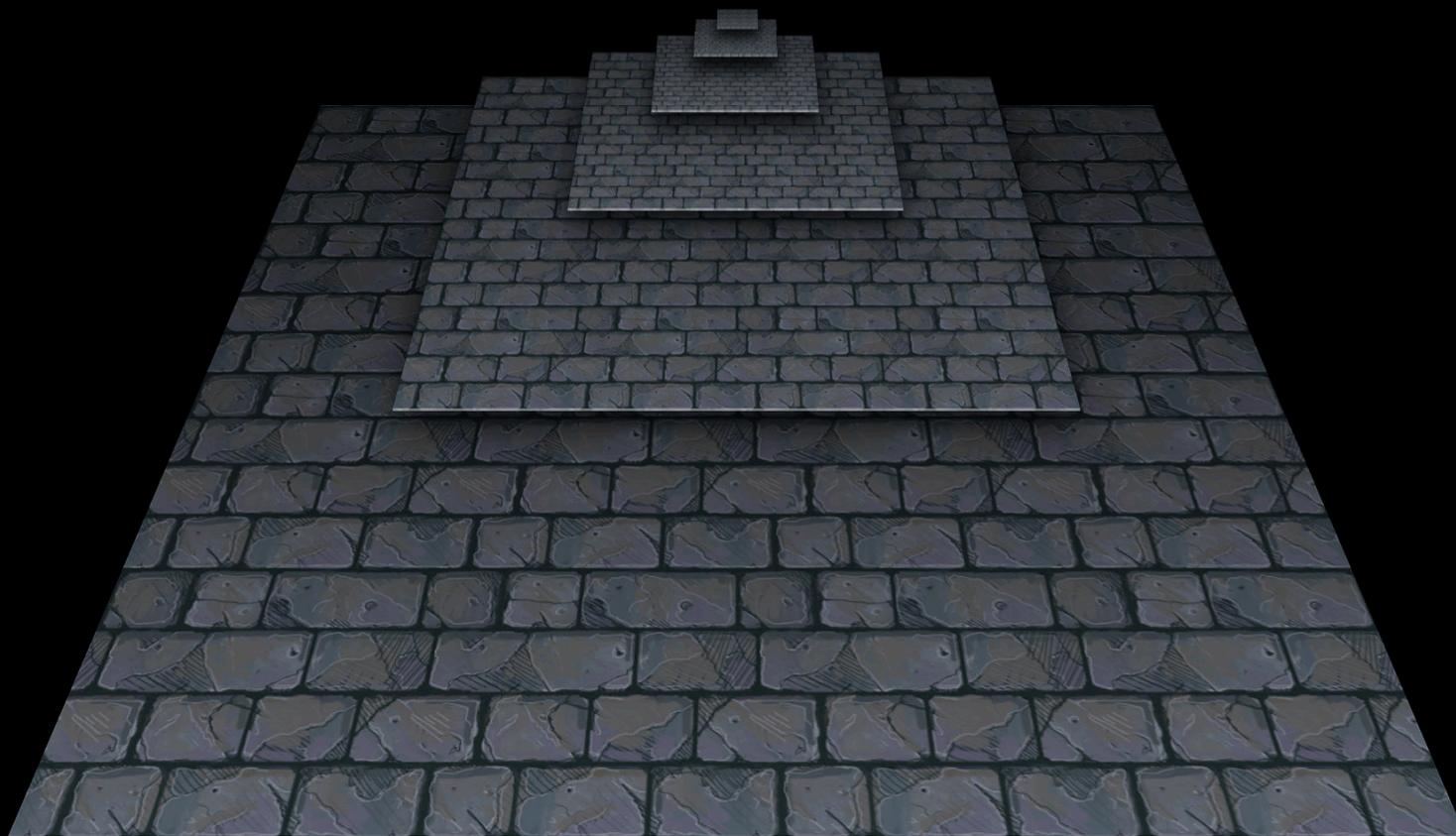
```
glViewport(0, 0, pixelWidth, pixelHeight);
```

# Retina Display

## Texture sizing

- Use higher-resolution textures
- Share assets with iPad
  - Performance and display size are similar

# Retina Display



# Retina Display

## UIImage

- `UIImage.size` returns points, not pixels
  - `glTexImage2D` requires pixels
- Pixel dimensions = `image.size × image.scale`
  - or use `CGImageGetWidth/Height`

# Retina Display

## Summary

- UIKit uses points, OpenGL uses pixels
- To adopt:
  - Set `glview.contentSizeFactor = screen.scale`
  - Check Depth/Stencil renderbuffer dimensions
  - Check `glViewport` parameters

New Extensions

Retina Display

Large Display Performance

Multitasking

# Large Display Performance

## Optimizing for Large Displays

- Increased GPU workload
- How many pixels are being drawn?
- How expensive is each pixel?
  - Not using mipmaps
  - Long fragment shaders
  - Alpha Test

# Large Display Performance



# Large Display Performance



# Large Display Performance

## When optimization isn't enough

- Render at smaller screen resolution
  - `contentScaleFactor = 1` (default)
  - `contentScaleFactor = 1`, add anti-aliasing
  - `contentScaleFactor` somewhere between 1.0 and `UIScreen.scale`

# Performance on iPad

## Renderbuffer sizing

- `UIView.contentScaleFactor` not available in iPhone OS 3.2
  - Use `UIView.transform` instead

```
CGFloat scale = ...;
```

```
CGFloat viewWidth = screenWidth * scale;
```

```
CGFloat viewHeight = screenHeight * scale;
```

```
glView.bounds = CGRectMake(0, 0, viewWidth, viewHeight);
```

```
glView.transform = CGAffineTransformMakeScale(1 / scale, 1 / scale);
```

# Large Display Performance

## Summary

- Investigate fill-rate optimizations
- Use smaller framebuffers to reduce fill-rate requirements
  - iOS 4: `UIView.contentsScaleFactor`
  - iPhone OS 3.2: `UIView.transform`

New Extensions

Retina Display

Large Display Performance

Multitasking



# Multitasking

## OpenGL Overview

- Fast app switching
- No GPU access in the background
  - OK to leave GPU resources allocated



# Multitasking

## Effective background memory usage

- Tradeoff: memory size reduction vs. time to restore
- Keep GPU resources required for a quick resume
- Delete GPU resources that are cheap to recreate
  - e.g., color and depth buffers (2-10MB)
- Delete idle GPU resources
  - e.g., cached resources not required for the current scene

# Multitasking

## Entering the background

- Listen for `applicationDidEnterBackground`
  - Stop GPU usage
  - Save app state
  - Release framebuffer

# Multitasking

## Entering the foreground

- On `applicationWillEnterForeground`
  - Allocate framebuffer
  - Begin rendering
  
- On `applicationDidFinishLaunching`
  - Load all required GPU resources
  - Restore saved state
  - Begin rendering

New Extensions

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Multitasking

# OpenGL ES Overview for iPhone OS

## Summary

- New features to improve visual quality
  - Multisample, Float Texture, Depth Texture
- New features to improve performance
  - Vertex Array Object, Discard Framebuffer
- Retina Display adoption
- Resolution selection for large displays
- Multitasking

# Related Sessions

OpenGL ES Tuning and Optimization

Presidio  
Wednesday 4:30PM

OpenGL ES Shading and Advanced Rendering

Presidio  
Wednesday 3:15PM

OpenGL Essential Design Practices

Pacific Heights  
Wednesday 11:30PM

Adopting Multitasking in iPhone OS, Part 1

Marina  
Friday 9:00AM

Optimize your iPhone App for the Retina Display

Presidio  
Thursday 3:15PM

# Labs

OpenGL for Mac OS X Lab

Graphics and Media Lab C  
Thursday 2:00PM

OpenGL ES Lab

Graphics and Media Lab A  
Thursday 9:00AM

# More Information

## Allan Schaffer

Graphics and Game Technologies Evangelist  
[aschaffer@apple.com](mailto:aschaffer@apple.com)

## Documentation

OpenGL ES Programming Guide for iPhone OS  
<http://developer.apple.com/iphone/>



