# Adapting etnaviv to contemporary Vivante hardware

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### History Lesson: Hardware Generations

- GCW Zero: mips (GC860)
- NXP i.MX6 series: armhf (GC880, GC2000, GC3000)
- NXP i.MX8 series: arm64 (GC7000 different variations)



#### History Lesson: Markets

- Industrial automation
- Healthcare devices
- Automotive infotainment
- SoC availability > 15 years



#### History Lesson: Driver Limitations

- Some features are emulated within shaders
- Some features are impossible to support
- etnaviv is a solid gles2 driver



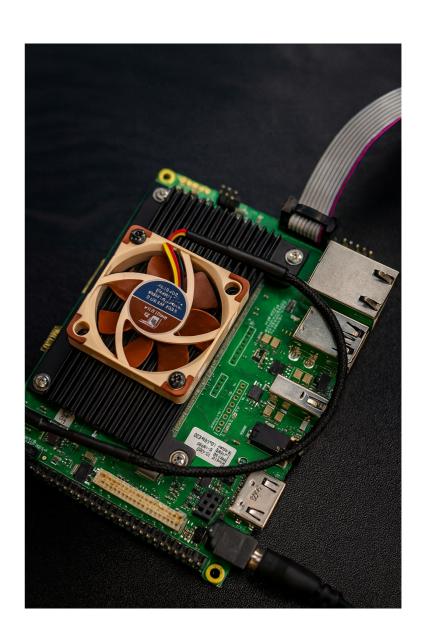
#### Contemporary Hardware

```
/* gc7000XSVX_6009 */
    0x7000, /* ChipID */
    0x6009, /* ChipRevision */
    0x70008, /* ProductID */
    0x0, /* EcoID */
    0x0, /* CustomerID */
    0x1, /* gcFEATURE_BIT_REG_GeometryShader */
    0x1, /* gcFEATURE_BIT_REG_TessellationShaders */
    0x1, /* gcFEATURE_BIT_REG_Evis */
},
```

### Contemporary Hardware

#### i.MX 8QuadMax

- 4x Cortex-A53
- 2x Cortex-A72
- 2x GC7000XSVX (Split GPU architecture)





### The good

- A more recent binary blob driver
- Can run gles3.x and vulkan CTS for RE
- Mainline linux works on my chosen SoM



#### The good: Hardware based xfb

- 4 \* buffers (address, size, stride)
- 4 \* 128 descriptors
- pause/resume support
- query support (PIPE\_QUERY\_PRIMITIVES\_EMITTED)
- context buffer
- maps very well to nir\_xfb\_output\_info



### The good: geometry shaders

```
<stripe name="GS" brief="Geometry Shader states"> <!-- GE</pre>
    <reg32 offset="0x01100" name="CONTROL"/>
    <reg32 offset="0x01104" name="OUTPUT_TYPE" type="GS_0"</pre>
    <reg32 offset="0x01108" name="UNK01108">
        <bitfield pos="0" name="UNK0"/>
        <bitfield high="24" low="16" name="VERTICES_COUNT</pre>
    </reg32>
    <reg32 offset="0x0110C" name="START_PC"/>
    <reg32 offset="0x01110" name="END_PC" value="0x000000</pre>
        <doc>index of last instruction + 1</doc>
    </reg32>
    <reg32 offset="0x01114" name="INST_ADDR" type="VIVM"</pre>
</stripe>
```



#### The good

- fragment operations like alpha\_to\_coverage
- stencil texturing
- texture gather
- texelfetch
- tessellation
- multisample textures



#### The bad

- deap GLES3 runs take much longer than the GLES2 ones
- around 20 DUTs
- more hardware for ci is needed
- goal: gles2 pre-merge testing for i.MX6Q

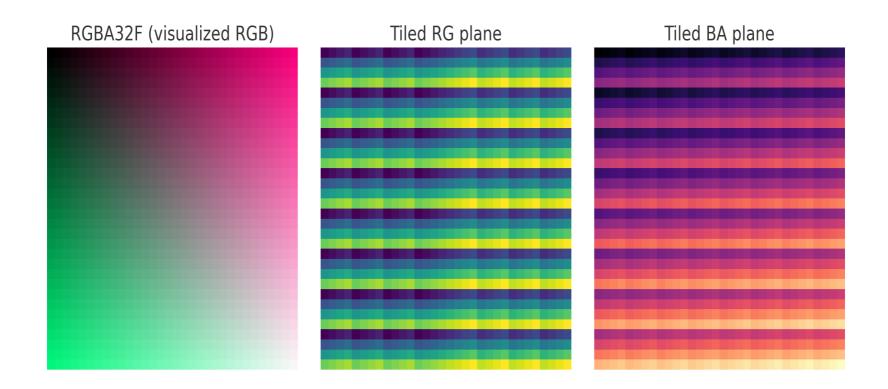


### The ugly

128-bit formats are not supported in hardware but required for GLES3.

We must emulate them - the challenge is doing it fast.







• Every clear and blit operation needs to be done twice

```
@@ -290,6 +290,7 @@ etna_blit_clear_color_blt(struct_pipe_context *pctx, unsigned idx,
   uint64_t new_clear_value = etna_clear_blit_pack_rgba(dst->format, color);
   bool fast_clear = etna_blt_will_fastclear(dst_level, scissor_state);
    int msaa_xscale = 1, msaa_yscale = 1;
+ bool is_128bit_format = format_is_128bit(dst->format);
    translate_samples_to_xyscale(dst->texture->nr_samples,
                                 &msaa_xscale, &msaa_yscale);
@@ -333,8 +334,21 @@ etna_blit_clear_color_blt(struct pipe_context *pctx, unsigned idx,
       clr.rect_h = dst_level->height * msaa_yscale;
   if (is_128bit_format) {
       clr.clear_value[0] = color->ui[0];
      clr.clear_value[1] = color->ui[1];
   emit_blt_clearimage(ctx->stream, &clr);
   if (is_128bit_format) {
      clr.clear_value[0] = color->ui[2];
      clr.clear_value[1] = color->ui[3];
       clr.dest.addr.offset += (dst_level->size * dst_level->depth) / 2;
       emit_blt_clearimage(ctx->stream, &clr);
    /* This made the TS valid */
   if (dst_level->ts_size) {
      if (idx == 0) {
```

#### 8.3 GPU affinity configuration

In the multi-GPU Independent Mode, application can specify to run on a specific GPU among the multiple GPUs through an environment variable VIV\_MGPU\_AFFINITY. Once an application's GPU affinity is specified, the application will only run on the specified GPU and will not migrate to other GPUs even if those GPUs are idle.

VIV\_MGPU\_AFFINITY is the environment variable to control the application GPU affinity on multi-GPU platform. The client drivers will assume they are using a standalone GPU through a gcoHARDWARE object no matter how this variable is set. The possible values for the environment variable VIV\_MGPU\_AFFINITY include:

- · Not defined or
- Defined as "0" gcoHARDWARE objects work in gcvMULTI\_GPU\_COMBINED mode (default)
  - "1:0" gcoHARDWARE objects work in gcvMULTI\_GPU\_INDEPENDENT mode and GPU0 is used
  - "1:1" gcoHARDWARE objects work in gcvMULTI\_GPU\_INDEPENDENT mode and GPU1 is used

On a single GPU device, setting VIV\_MGPU\_AFFINITY to 0 or 1 does not make any difference as all application processes/ threads are bound to GPU0. But the application will fail the GPU context initialization if VIV\_MGPU\_AFFINITY is set to "1:1" (driver reports error).



What about rendering into a such a format?

We make use of MRTs to render into each 64bit half, but with some shader magic. There is a nir pass that creates a second output, splits the result and writes 64bit data.

Works well, as we report half of the supported render targets and can use the others for this special 128 emulation case.



Now it gets really ugly .. sampling from such formats.

On the i.MX8qm there are in total 80 samplers that can be used by any shader stage.

On other GPUs, however, only 32 samplers are available in total, and in some cases they are restricted to a fixed/static assignment across shader stages.



#### Status update

- i.MX8qm is my main target of interest
- mostly driven by CTS
- there are benefits for other Vivante GPUs



#### Status update: GLES3

- We are really close about 600 fails on the i.MX8qm
- Support for some GLES3.1 and GLES3.2 features
- Desktop GL 3.0 is close too
- Biggest blocker is 128bit format emulation



### Thanks! Questions?

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#### Status update - contemporary API

- very hacky branch that barely does anything
- Moving more code to src/etnaviv/common
- A shared image library is the next step







