

conference

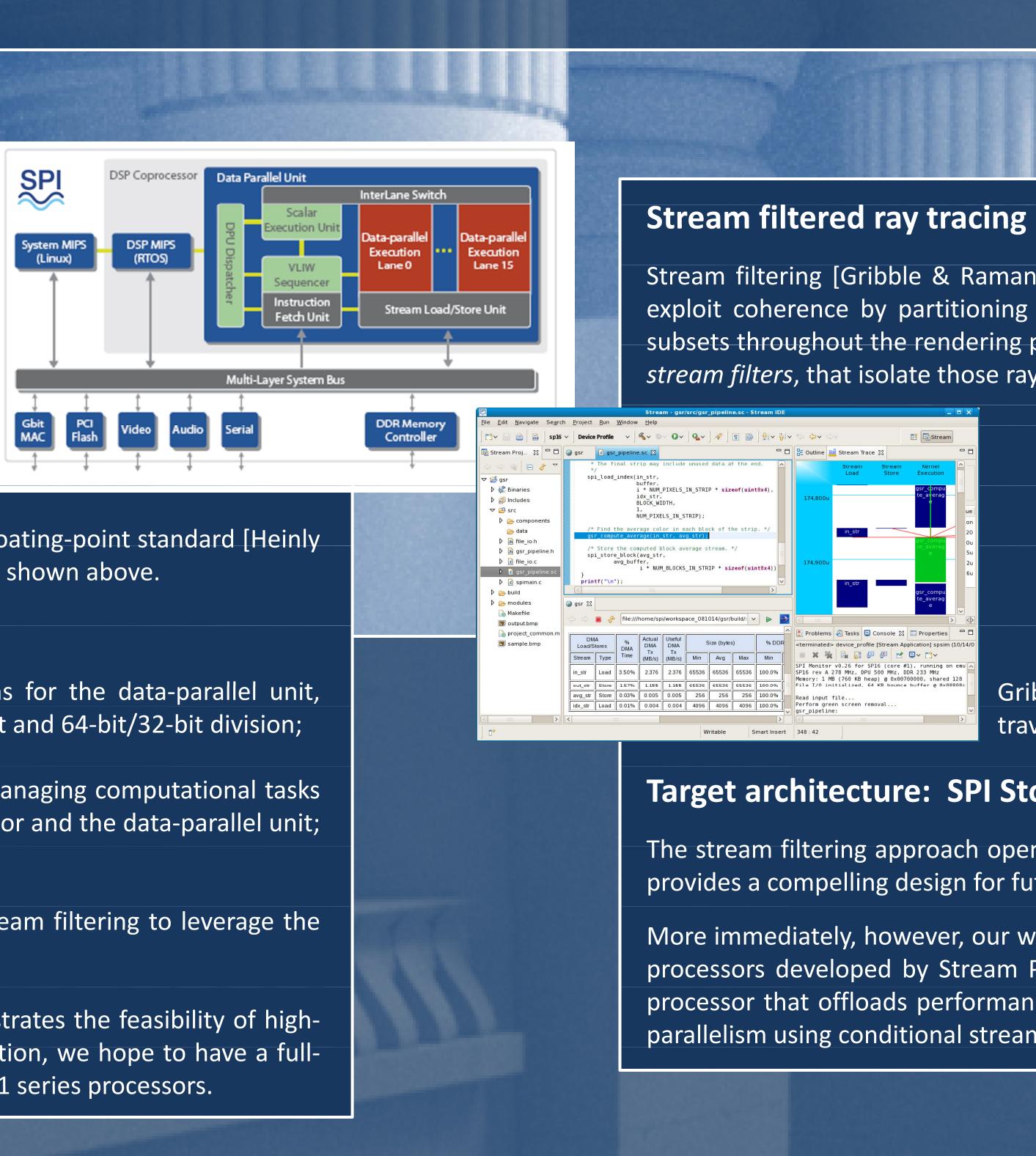
kalabsha

Introduction

our efforts to map the stream filtering approach to the Storm-1 processor and highlights the current progress toward a full-featured ray-based rendering system for the architecture.

Current status

To support ray tracing on the integer-only data-parallel unit of Storm-1 processors, we have implemented a fullfeatured integer ray tracing pipeline targeting



environments that lack hardware support for the IEEE 754 floating-point standard [Heinly et al. 2010]. Images generated with the integer ray tracer are shown above.

In addition to the integer-only ray tracing pipeline we have:

- developed a library of 32- and 64-bit integer operations for the data-parallel unit, including complex functions such as multiword square root and 64-bit/32-bit division;
- created an object-oriented framework for creating and managing computational tasks and data movement across the architecture's RISC processor and the data-parallel unit; and
- implemented a prototype rendering system based on stream filtering to leverage the compute capabilities of the Storm-1 processor.

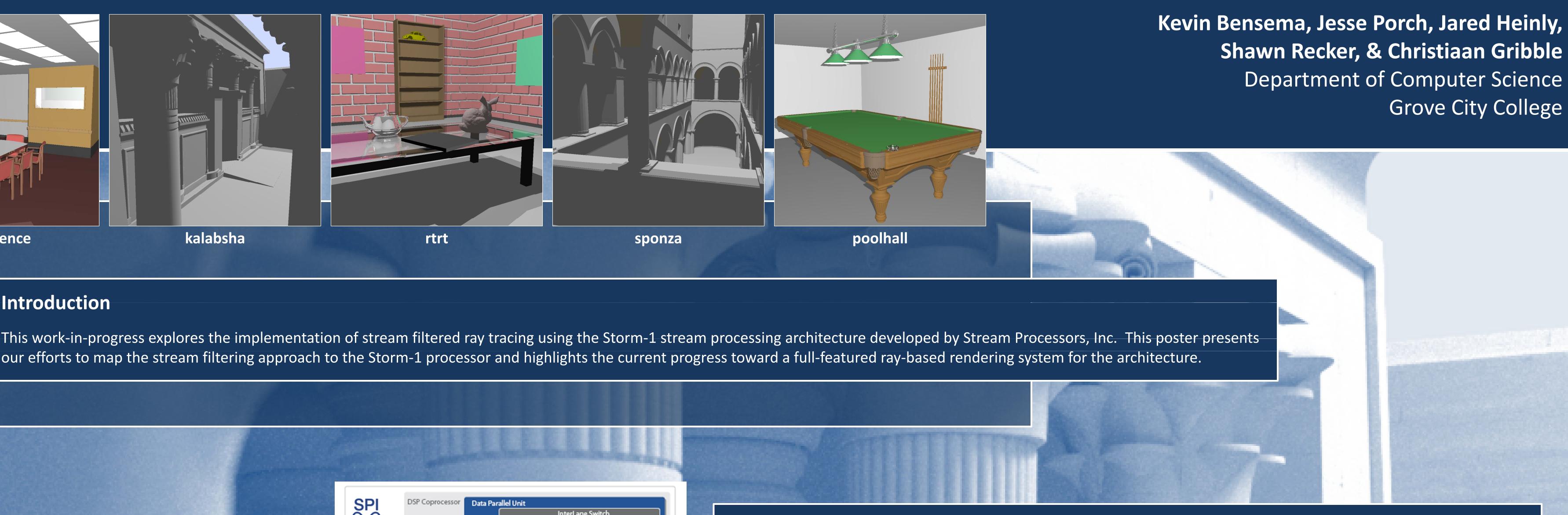
The system, though still under active development, demonstrates the feasibility of highperformance rendering with stream filtering. Upon completion, we hope to have a fullfeatured ray-based rendering system for use with the Storm-1 series processors.



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Toward Stream Filtered Ray Tracing on a DSP



References

GRIBBLE, C. P. AND RAMANI, K. 2008. Coherent ray tracing via stream filtering. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/Eurographics Symposium on Interactive Ray Tracing*, 59–66. HEINLY, J., RECKER, S., BENSEMA, K., PORCH, J., AND GRIBBLE, C.. 2010. Integer ray tracing. journal of graphics, gpu, & game tools 14, 4, 31–56. To appear. KAPASI, U. J., DALLY, W. J., RIXNER, S., MATTSON, P. R., OWENS, J. D., AND KHAILANY, B. 2000. Efficient conditional operations for data-parallel architectures. In *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual International Symposium on Microarchitecture*, 159–170. RAMANI, K., GRIBBLE, C., AND DAVIS, A. 2009. StreamRay: A stream filtering architecture for coherent ray tracing. In 14th International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems (ASPLOS '09), 325–336. SPI, 2008. Stream processing: Enabling the new generation of easy to use, high-performance DSPs. SPI Whitepaper, WP-00003-014. Available at http://www.streamprocessors.com/. Last accessed 25 May 2010.

Stream filtering [Gribble & Ramani 2008] recasts the basic ray tracing algorithm as a series of filter operations that exploit coherence by partitioning arbitrarily sized groups of arbitrary rays, or ray streams, into active and inactive subsets throughout the rendering process. In particular, ray streams are subjected to sets of conditional statements, or stream filters, that isolate those rays exhibiting some property of interest:

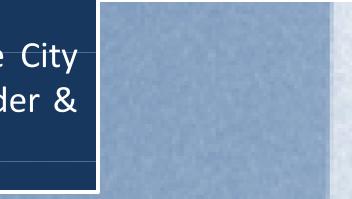
> out stream filter<property>(in stream) foreach ray in in_stream if (ray.test(property) == true) out_stream.add(ray) return out_stream

Gribble and Ramani [2008] have shown that the core operations in ray tracing, including traversal, intersection, and shading, can be written as a sequence of stream filters.

Target architecture: SPI Storm-1 series processors

The stream filtering approach opens a new design space that offers many interesting implementation alternatives and provides a compelling design for future ray-based graphics hardware [Ramani et al. 2009].

More immediately, however, our work targets a full implementation of stream filtered ray tracing on the Storm-1 series processors developed by Stream Processors, Inc. [SPI 2008]. The Storm-1 architecture is based on a standard RISC processor that offloads performance-critical tasks to an integer-only, data-parallel processing unit designed to exploit parallelism using conditional streams [Kapasi et al. 2000].



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