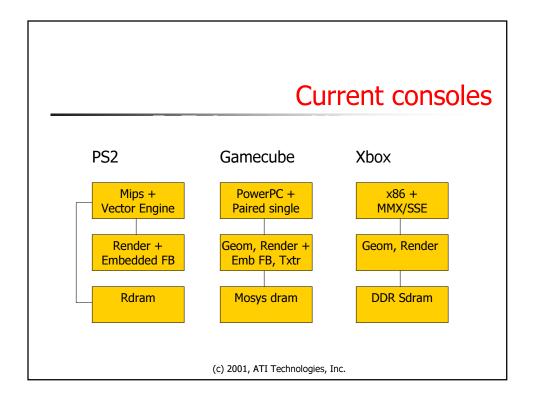
Trends in Graphics Architecture

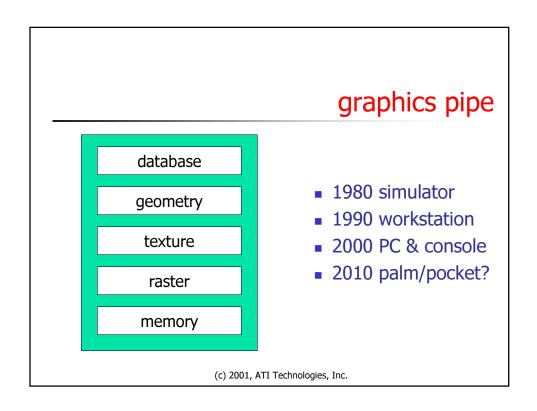
Tim Van Hook
ATI Research Silicon Valley, Inc.
tvh@ati.com

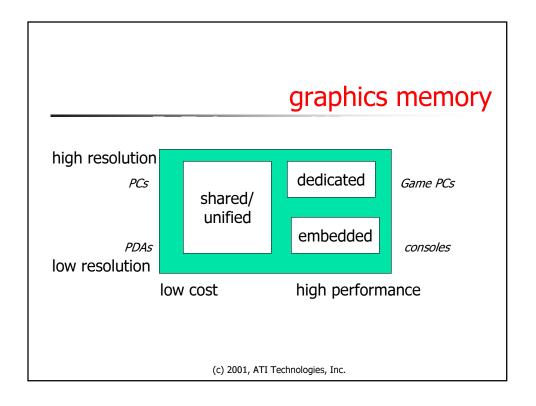
(c) 2001, ATI Technologies, Inc.

graphics business

- ~\$20M to develop a graphics chip
- Lucky to net ~\$10 a chip
- Only game platforms have enough volume
 - Novelty supercedes fidelity
- PC's offer many design win opportunities
 - But model and API velocity limit lifecycle
- Consoles live long and prosper
 - But only 2.5 design wins per cycle

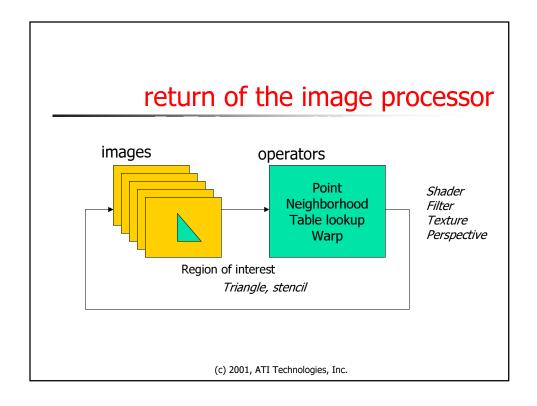


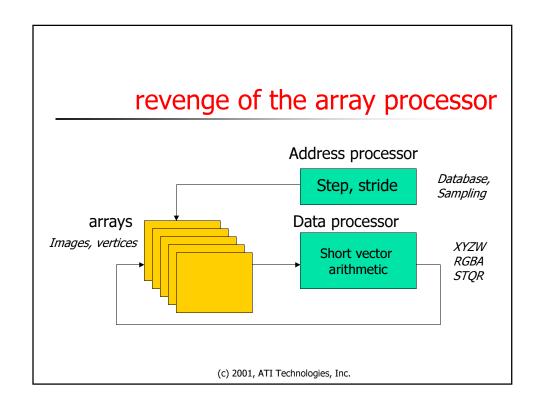


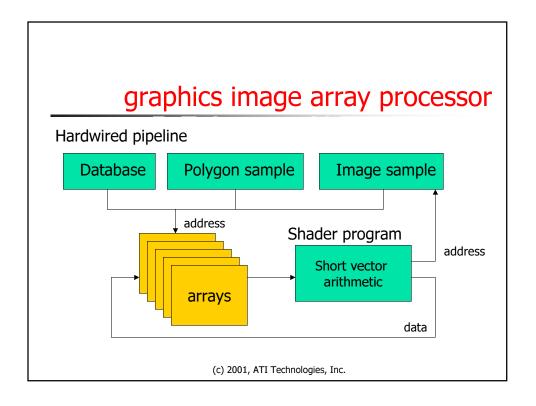


graphics programmability

- CPU
 - Less than compelling 3D
- 80's bitslice, DSP, sundry
 - Lag in clock speed, software
- 90's CPU plus simd coprocessor
 - Lag in memory throughput, addressing
- 00's standalone simd coprocessor ('shader')
 - TBD





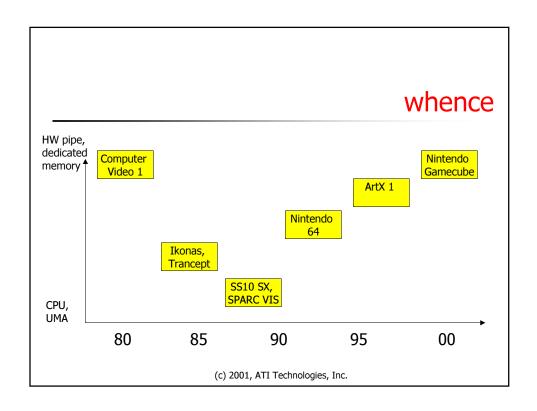


whither

- Generalization is likely
 - Addressing, branching, threading, virtual memory
- Cheap fast things devour big complex ones
 - Unit growth in pocket/palm entertainment
- But programmability can be scalable
 - Perhaps SOC CPU + simd + database/samplers
- And business overpowers technologies

denial

- Global illumination is very useful
 - Simply enable shadows, reflection, refraction
- Global illumination is very hard
 - Sort violates the pipe
- So circulate lots of images, arrays
 - Novelty supercedes fidelity



why

- De-evolutionary optimization
 - Direct to icon to symbol and back
- Evolutionary light prosthesis
 - Compensation for our visual asymmetry
- An instrument
 - Enable the top of the pyramid