



Wayland-IVI-Extension / Waltham Usage in Shared Graphics Environment

April 18, 2018

Eugen Friedrich, Michael Teyfel

ADIT, GENIVI Alliance

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 (CC BY-SA 4.0)

GENIVI is a registered trademark of the GENIVI Alliance in the USA and other countries.

Copyright © GENIVI Alliance 2018.

Introduction

- Advanced Driver Information Technology GmbH (short: ADIT)
 - Joint Venture between BOSCH and DENSO
 - Platform Development for IVI-Systems
 - OSS Expertise, Genivi, etc.
- Eugen Friedrich
 - Staff Graphics Engineer
 - efriedrich@de.adit-jv.com
- Michael Teyfel
 - Graphics Engineer
 - mteyfel@de.adit-jv.com

Outline

- Modern HMIs in IVI
- Graphics Sharing within GENIVI
- Generic Use-Cases of Distributed HMI Interaction
 - Display Sharing [Display Sharing]
 - Sharing of Already Rendered Content [Waltham]
 - Sharing Metadata to Be Able to Render Content [Ramses]
- Live Demo and Source Code Walkthrough [Waltham]

Modern HMIs in IVI

- Multiple displays
- Multiple ECUs
- External content:
 - Smartphone
 - Cloud
- Seamless experience and common user interface
- Several opposing requirements need to be resolved
- New technologies and concepts are required to achieve this goal



Graphics Sharing within GENIVI

- GPU Sharing
- Display Sharing
- Surface Sharing
- API Remoting
- Shared State, Independent Rendering

Generic Use-Cases of Distributed HMI Interaction

Display Sharing

- A physical display can be shared across multiple operating systems
- HW-compositor-unit composites final display buffer from HW layers of each OS
- Can be realized in virtualized environments
- Implementation can be done in corresponding display drivers
- Support of hardware or hypervisor may be required to share the hw-compositor-unit

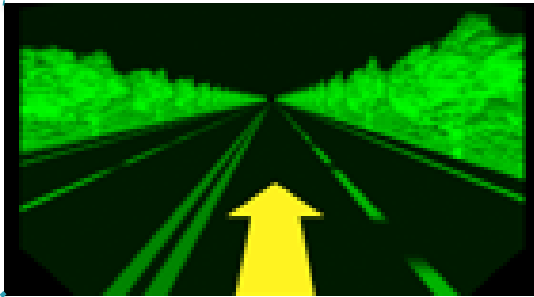
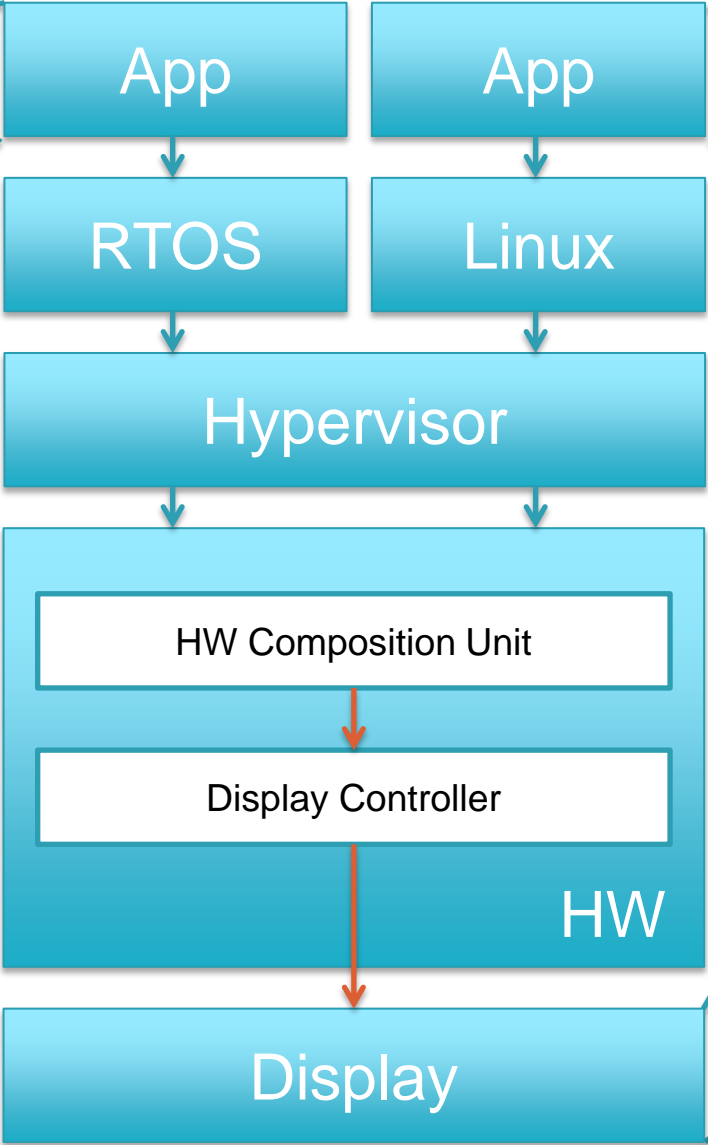
Display Sharing



Each VM has access to limited display resources, i.e displays and layers

Hypervisor has access to all resources

HW composition unit creates the final framebuffer



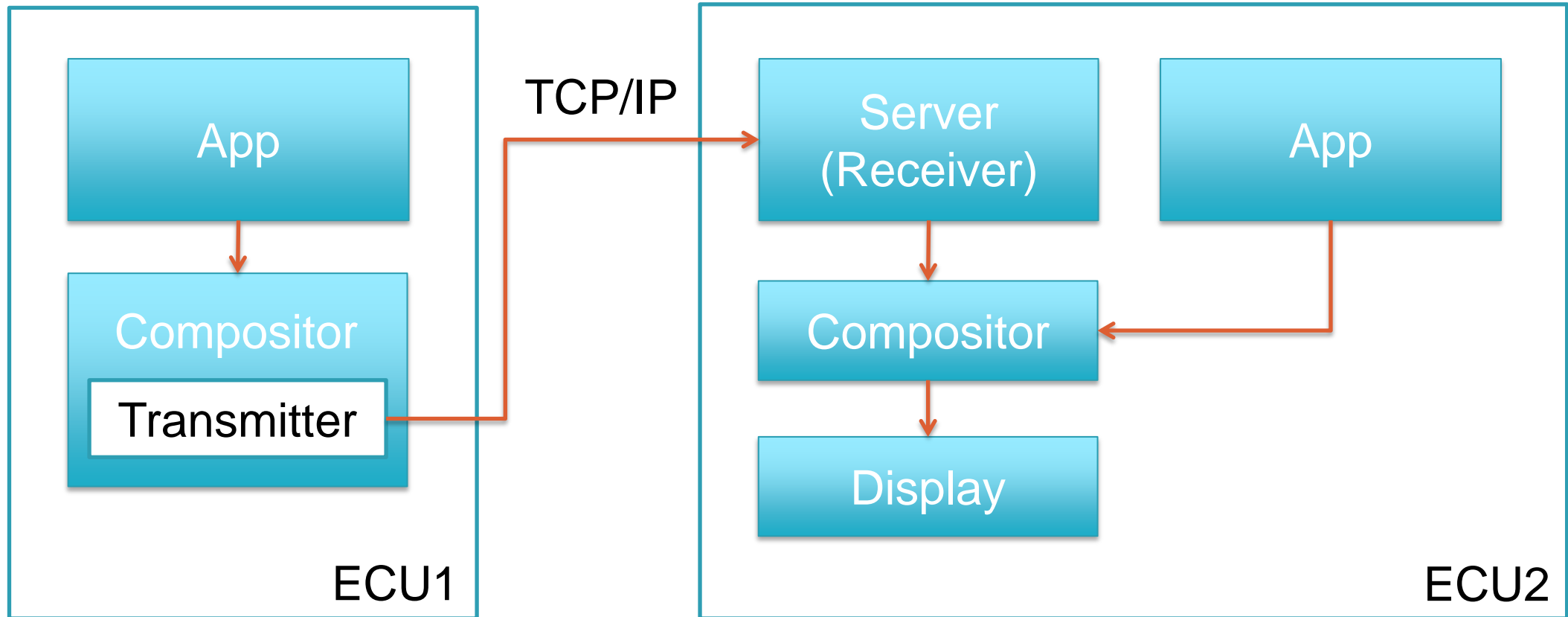
Display Sharing

- Pros
 - Sharing is implemented in lower-level software: display driver
 - Upper layer of software are not affected and don't need any modification
- Cons
 - Requires virtualization environment or specialized hardware
 - Interaction and synchronization between content from different units is difficult to achieve

Sharing of Already Rendered Content

- Operating systems exchange graphical (bitmap) content and each OS has full flexibility to use this content
- Sharing should be implemented on system compositor level
- Exemplary implementation: Wayland / Weston / Waltham Company (Demo)

Sharing of Already Rendered Content



Sharing of Already Rendered Content

- Pros
 - Interaction between content from different units is possible to a quite good extend without modification in the applications
- Cons
 - Depending on the system implementations for several system compositors are required
 - Stable network connection between the units is required
 - In case of virtualization shareable graphic memory could be required

Sharing Metadata to Be Able to Render Content

- Sharing is implemented on the rendering API level, also known as API remoting
 - Remoting the well-known OpenGL ES API would keep the application code untouched
 - But has some inherent limitation in terms of performance and interactions between different remote streams
 - Introducing a new API requires quite big modifications in the application but can solve limitations of the OpenGL ES API remoting and provide new features: RAMSES
- Stable network connection is required
 - With API remoting recovering from network issues is difficult
 - Frame drop or even restarting of connection could be a consequence

Sharing Metadata to Be Able to Render Content

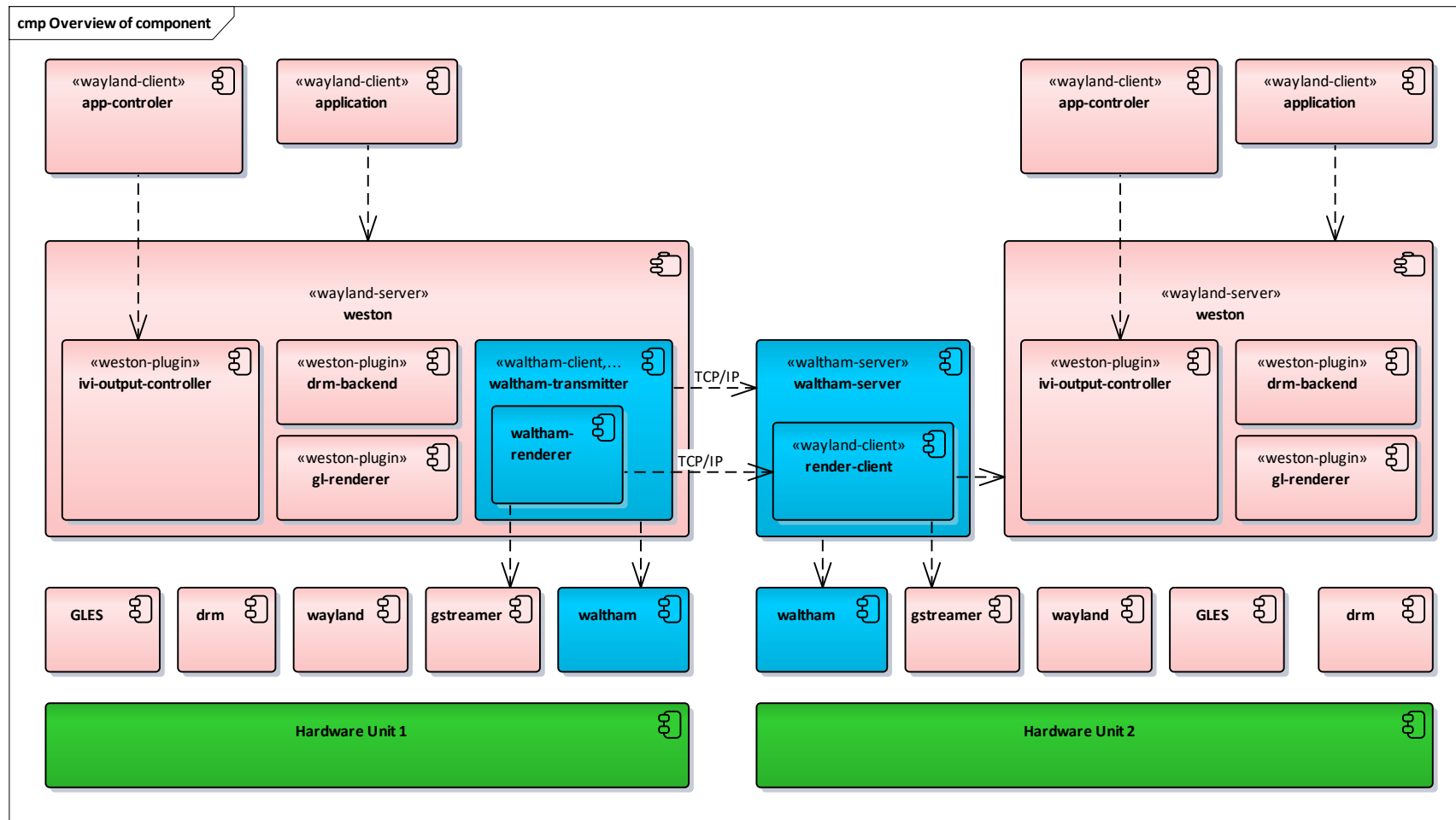
- Pros
 - Implementation of seamless and integrated user experience is possible to a very high degree
- Cons
 - Modifications up to the application level could be required
 - Effort in the design face of the system can be quite high
 - Every receiver of stream requires a rendering hardware

Live Demo and Source Code Walkthrough (Waltham)



Wayland / Weston / Waltham Company

Hardware unit 1 is sharing content with hardware unit 2



Details of Waltham Related Components

- Waltham
 - A library which implements the communication between Waltham client and Waltham server
- Waltham Transmitter
 - A Waltham client that is implemented as a Weston plugin
 - Has direct access to the application's buffer
 - Uses additional plugin (Waltham renderer) to transmit the buffer to the Waltham server, in the current implementation by using gstreamer
 - Creates an additional Wayland output so app-controller can just add the layer or surface to this output and remoting will be started

Details of Waltham Related Components

- Waltham Server
 - A component that handles the connections from Waltham clients and receives the buffers
 - Also responsible to provide the buffer to the system compositor

Live Demo and Source Code Walkthrough



Waltham Transmitter
Renesas R-Car Starterkit M3
IP 192.168.2.51
EGLWLMockNavigation is running

Waltham Server (Receiver)
Renesas R-Car Starterkit M3
IP 192.168.2.52

Thank you!

Visit GENIVI at <http://www.genivi.org> or <http://projects.genivi.org>

Contact us: genivi-projects@lists.genivi.org

efriedrich@de.adit-jv.com

mteyfel@de.adit-jv.com

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 (CC BY-SA 4.0)

GENIVI is a registered trademark of the GENIVI Alliance in the USA and other countries.

Copyright © GENIVI Alliance 2018.

