



MONTREAL

DirectX 11 Rendering & NVIDIA GameWorks in Batman: Arkham Origins

Colin Barré-Brisebois (Lead Rendering Programmer)

GPU TECHNOLOGY
CONFERENCE

AGENDA

PREFACE

→ Motivations

PART 1-DEFORMABLE SNOW

Excerpts from GDC 2014

- Novel technique for surfaces covered with fallen deformable snow
- Enhanced for PC using DX11

PART 2-CHROMA SUBSAMPLING

- Various pipeline enhancements

PART 3-NVIDIA GAMEWORKS

- Enhanced game features using NVIDIA GameWorks



THE WAY
IT'S MEANT
TO BE PLAYED





[Barré-Brisebois 2014]



[Barré-Brisebois 2014]



PART 1

DEFORMABLE SNOW RENDERING

Deformable Snow Surfaces

ENHANCE THE WORLD WITH
DYNAMICS OF DEFORMABLE SNOW

- **THREE REQUIREMENTS:**
1. Iconic visuals of deformable snow
 2. Organic deformation from walking, falling, sliding, fighting and more
 3. Low memory usage and low performance cost for an open world game



Iconic & Organic Deformable Snow



From Google Images - <http://bit.ly/M7T9kV> (footsteps in snow, left) and <http://bit.ly/M7TbJB> (snow angel, right)

Previous Work?

[ST-AMOUR 2013] (ASSASSIN'S CREED 3)

[EDWARDS 2012] (JOURNEY)

➤ RAYCAST ON A TERRAIN / MODIFY TERRAIN MESH.

- We don't have terrain. We have rooftops and streets.
- Besides, we don't want to add raycasts.

➤ REQUIRES VARIABLE TRIANGLE DENSITY FOR VISUALLY CONVINCING VERTEX DISPLACEMENT IN ALL CASES

- PC DX11 with tessellation is great... but what about consoles?

Our Approach (1/)

➤ GENERATE DISPLACEMENT HEIGHTMAPS AT RUNTIME

- Snow deformation is a semi-low frequency detail effect
- Cheap approximation works with footsteps & more
- Great performance, and low memory usage

➤ CONSOLES: VIRTUAL DISPLACEMENT VIA RELIEF MAPPING

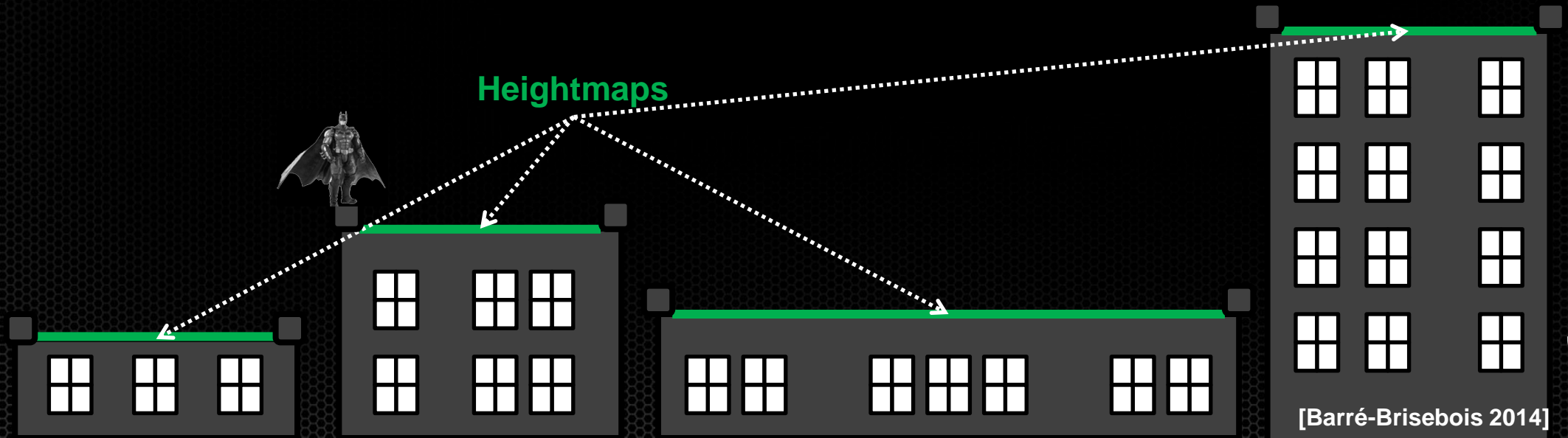
- Minimal taps. No “swimming”
- Independent of triangle density

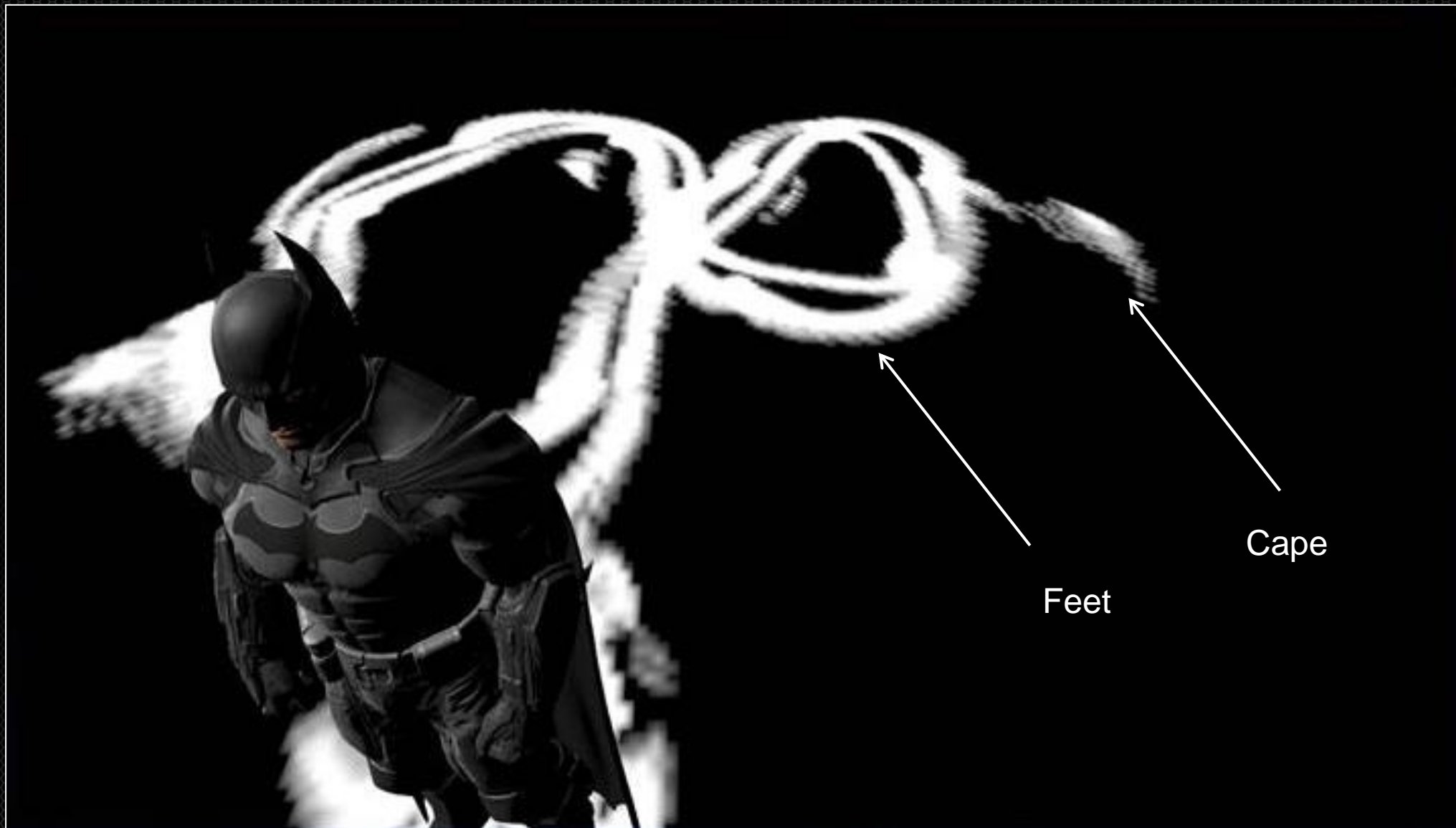
➤ PC: DIRECTX 11 VERSION WITH TESSELLATION

Our Approach (2/)

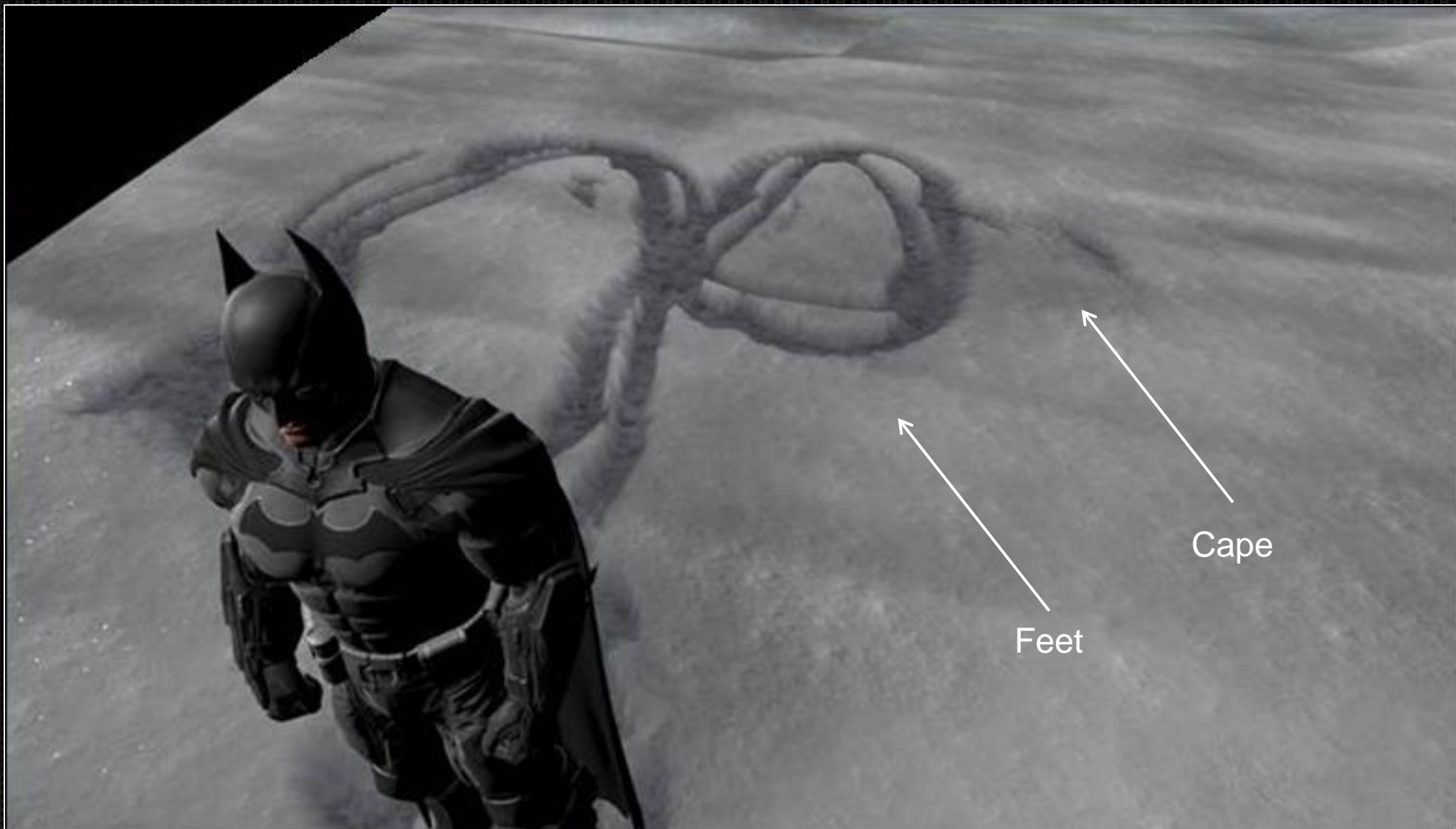
➤ GOTHAM HAS MANY ROOFTOPS AND STREETS

- Dynamically alloc/dealloc heightmaps based on size, player/AIs and visibility





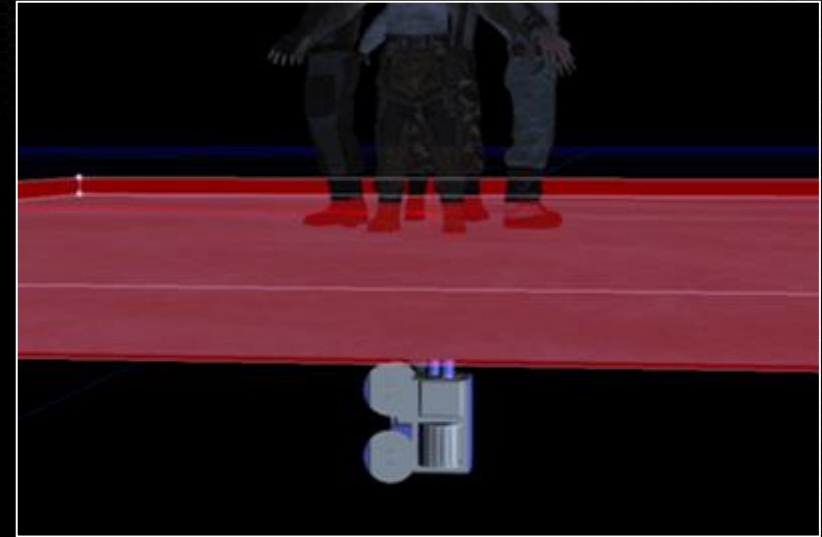
[Barré-Brisebois 2014]



Generating the Heightmap ?

➤ RENDER SNOW-AFFECTING OBJECTS LOOKING FROM UNDER THE SURFACE USING AN ANKLE-HIGH ORTHOGONAL FRUSTUM

1. Clear to black
2. Render actors in white
3. Filter and accumulate (ping/pong) in a texture



➤ ANYTHING IN THAT **ZONE** WILL AFFECT THE HEIGHTMAP

1. Feet, hands
2. Sliding, throwing a thug to the ground...

Ankle-high Orthogonal Frustum









Video!

Update Loop

FOR EVERY ACTIVE* SNOW SURFACE

1. Figure out if surface-affecting object is on the surface
 - We use a quad tree look-up rather than keeping an actor list for each surface
2. Override materials on all parts
 - Simple white material
3. Render actors
4. Process/Accumulate with custom post-process chain

Heightmap Accumulation & Render

➤ STAGE 1 - GET RESULTS & SMALL BLUR

- 4-tap bilinear Poisson

➤ STAGE 2 - ADD TO EXISTING HEIGHTMAP

- During this stage, you can also subtract a small value to the heightmap to make snow gradually replenish (since it's snowing) 😊

➤ STAGE 3 - SHADING

Stage 3 - Shading (1/)

➤ SNOW SURFACES HAVE 2 MATERIAL OPTIONS:

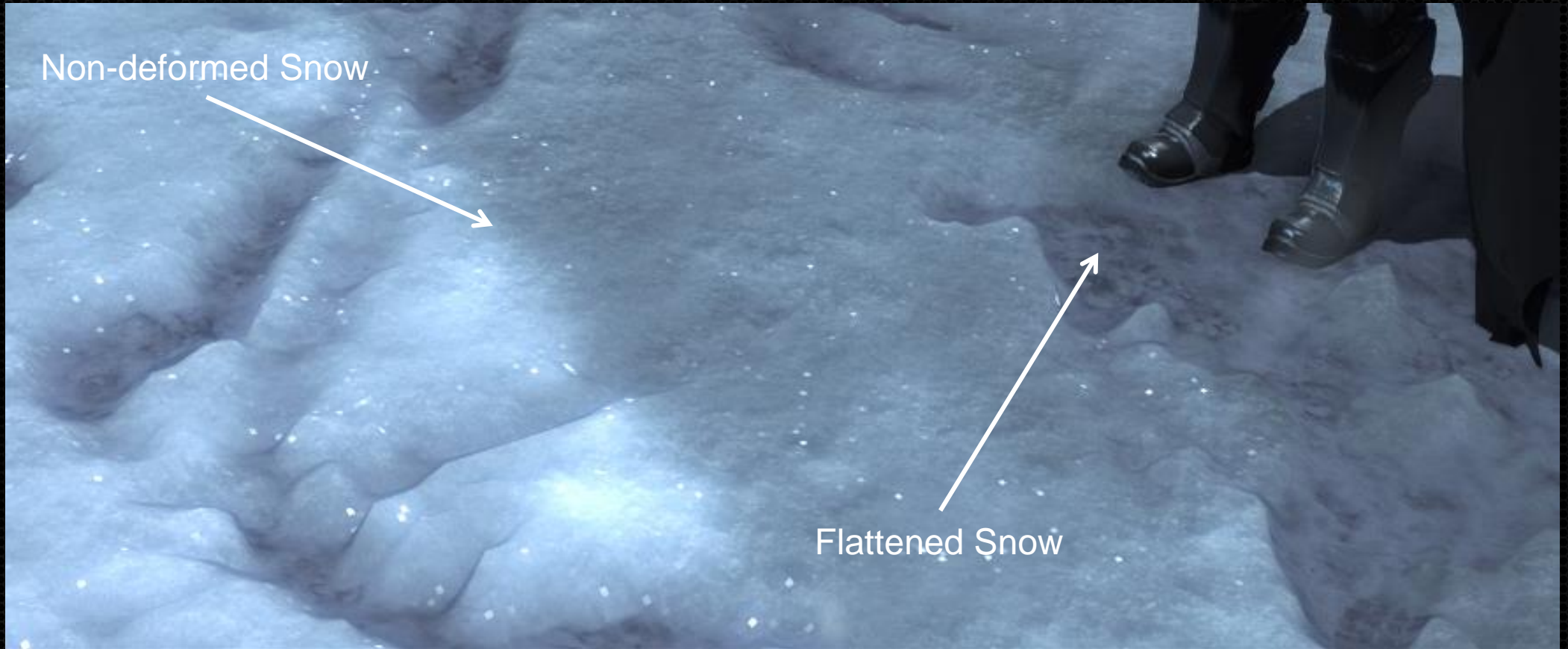
1. *Basic Snow Material*

- Active when surface is not being deformed
- Shows new / clean / untouched snow, cheaper

2. *Deformable Snow Material*

- Two stages: non-deformed or fully flattened snow
- Non-deformed part the same as Basic Snow Material
- Fully flattened shows rooftop tiles / concrete.
- Blends both stages using heightmap & Relief Mapping

Stage 3 - Shading (2/)



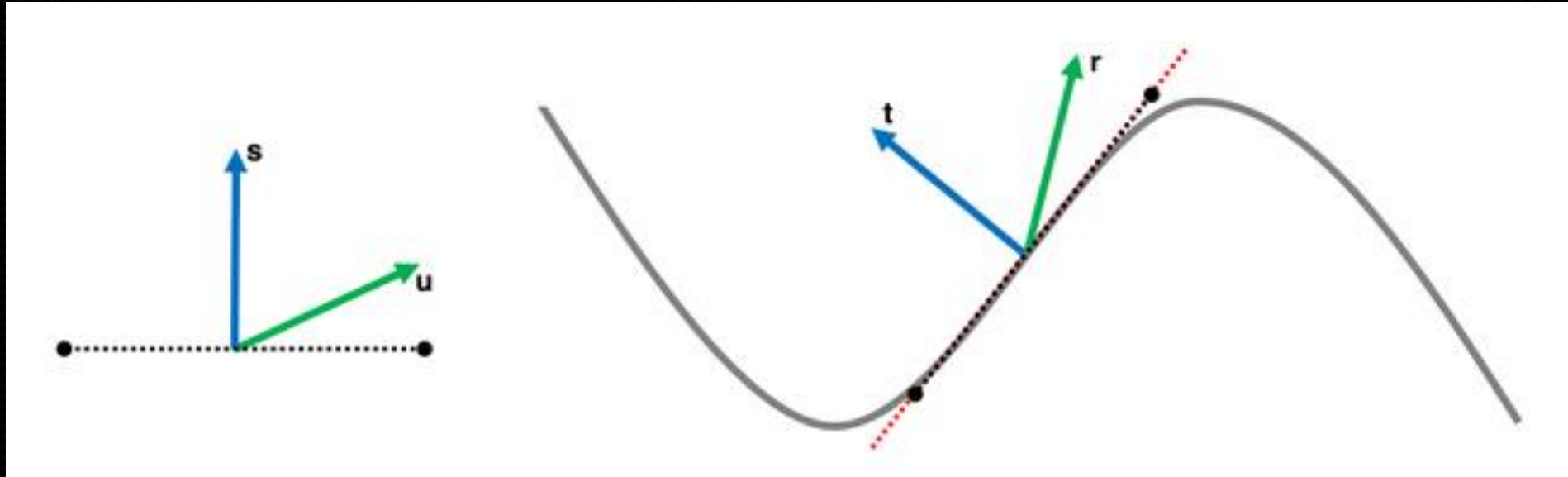
Stage 3 - Shading (3/)

➤ BLENDING MATERIAL STAGES

- For diffuse & spec, simple lerp
 - Also, tint diffuse with sky color in transition area to fake SSS
- For normals, blend using *Reoriented Normal Mapping*
[Barré-Brisebois & Hill 2012]
 - Normals are not colors.
 - You can't lerp/overlay between directions!
 - Used in game to:
 - Blend the snow detail normal and the macro “wave” snow normal
 - Add detail normal maps everywhere

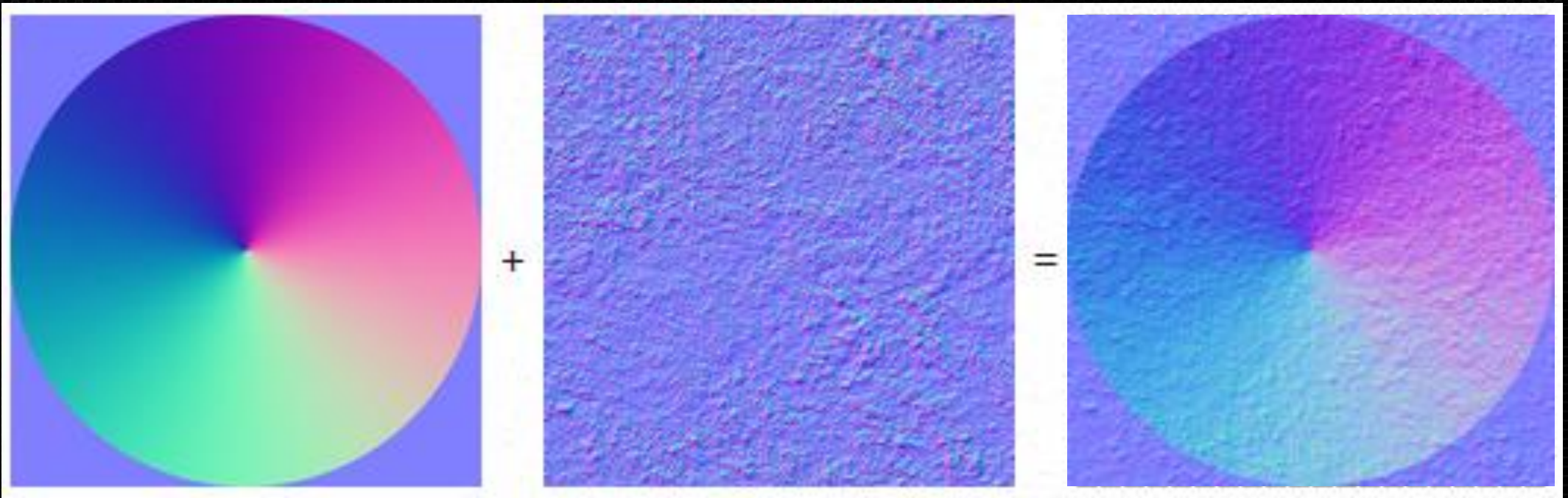
Stage 4 - Shading (4/)

REORIENTED NORMAL MAPPING

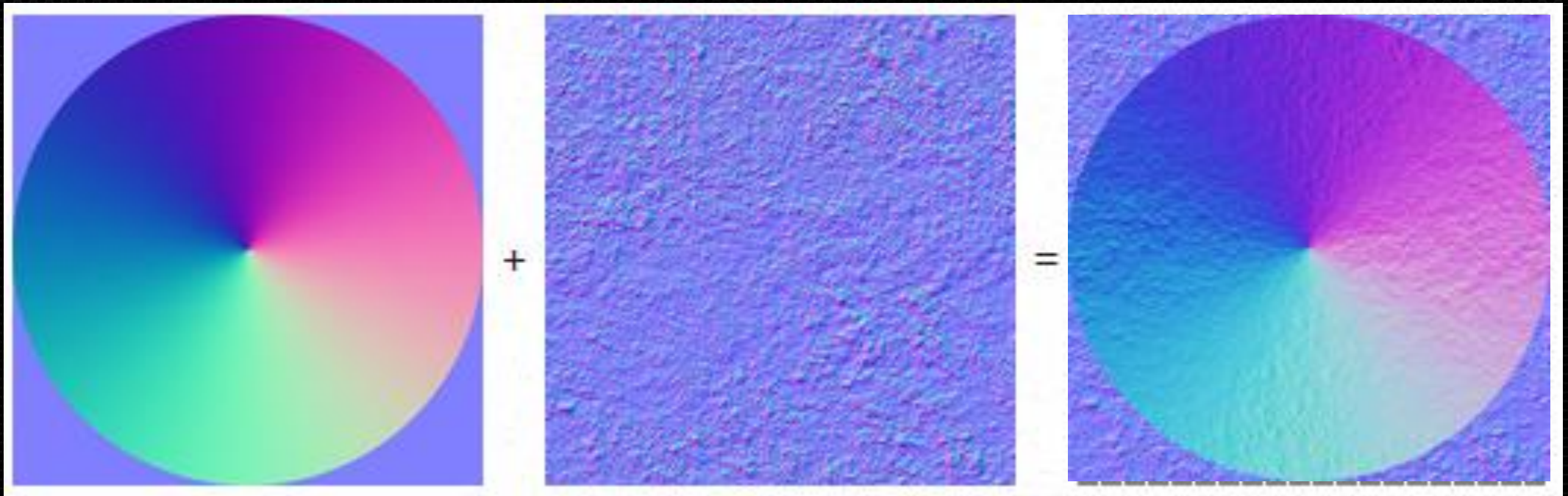


```
float3 t = tex2D(BaseNormal, uv) * float3(2, 2, 2) + float3(-1, -1, 0);  
float3 u = tex2D(DetailNormal, uv) * float3(-2, -2, 2) + float3(1, 1, -1);  
float3 r = t * dot(t, u) / t.z - u;
```

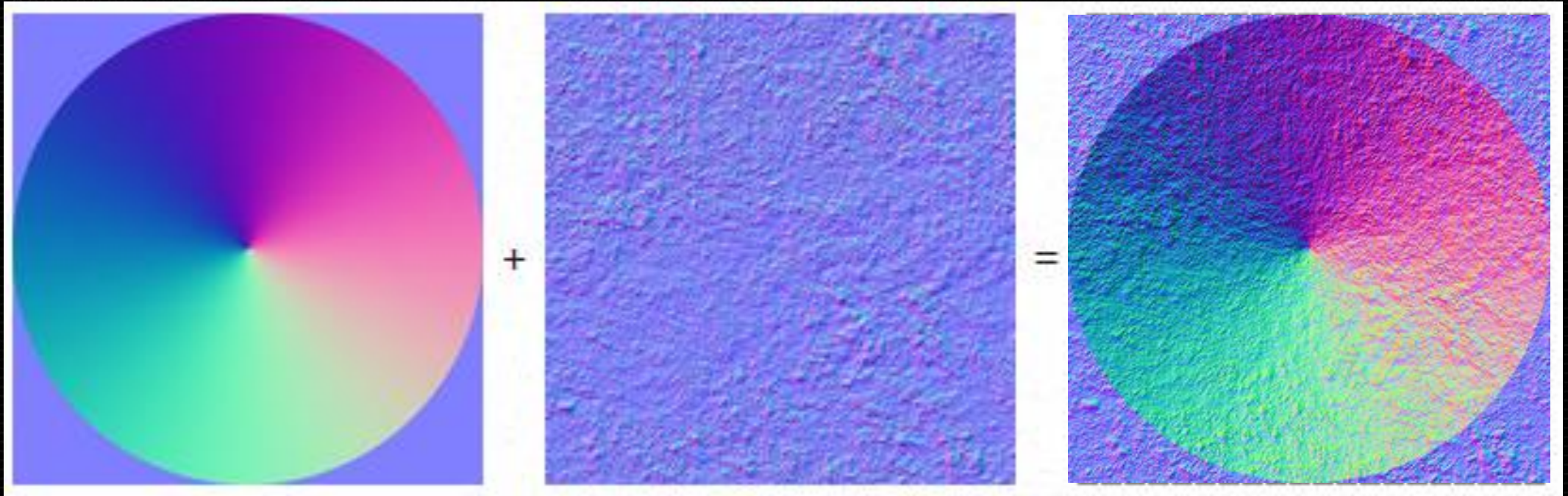

LINEAR INTERPOLATION



OVERLAY BLEND



REORIENTED NORMAL MAPPING



ADOBE, PLEASE ADD TO PHOTOSHOP!

[Barré-Brisebois & Hill 2012]

Add. Implementation Details

➤ SURFACE UV ALIGN WITH ORTHO FRUSTUM

- 0-1 range, simplifies heightmap-to-displacement

➤ SCALED WORLD-SPACE HEIGHTMAP RES.

- $\text{Min}(512, \frac{1}{4} * (\text{SurfaceX}, \text{SurfaceY}))$
- Tries to keep texels “square”
- Doesn’t need to be high-res, looks better in lower resolutions
- Must scale *Relief Mapping* parameters

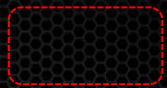
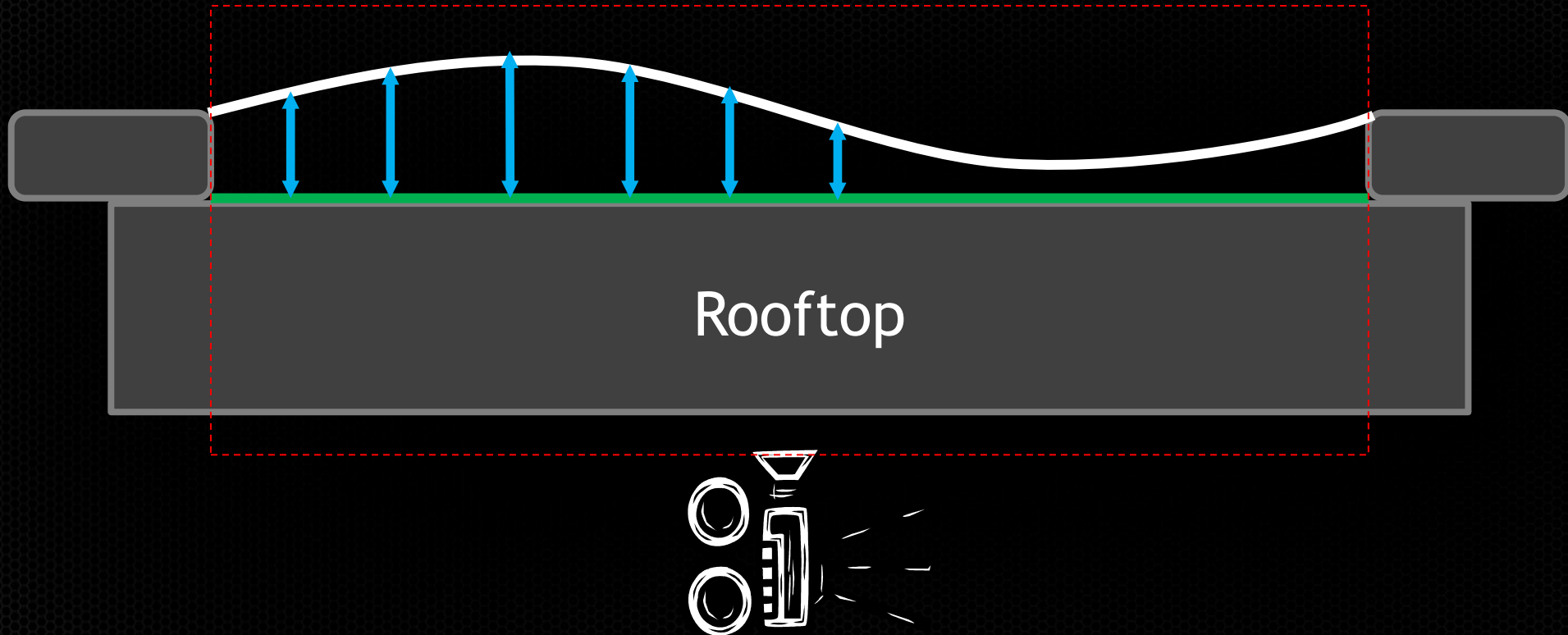
➤ SPLIT RENDER & TICK OF ACTIVE SURFACES

- Snow surface where Batman stands has priority
- We only render 2 surfaces/frame (tweakable, distance-based)

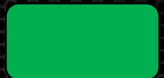
DirectX 11 With Tessellation (1/)

- DEVELOPED WITH OUR FRIENDS@NVIDIA (EVGENY MAKAROV)
- ACCURATE DISPLACEMENT BASED ON DEPTH
 - Capture the height field like a z-buffer
 - Two channels:
 - Minimum height field
 - Projected displacement
 - Allows for additive capture, smoother results and deformable snow banks! 😊
- TESSELLATED VERSION ADDS DETAILED DISPLACEMENT CALCULATED FROM THE NORMAL MAP
 - Macro deformation breaks surface uniformity

DirectX 11 With Tessellation (2/)



Orthogonal Capture Frustum



Minimum Height field



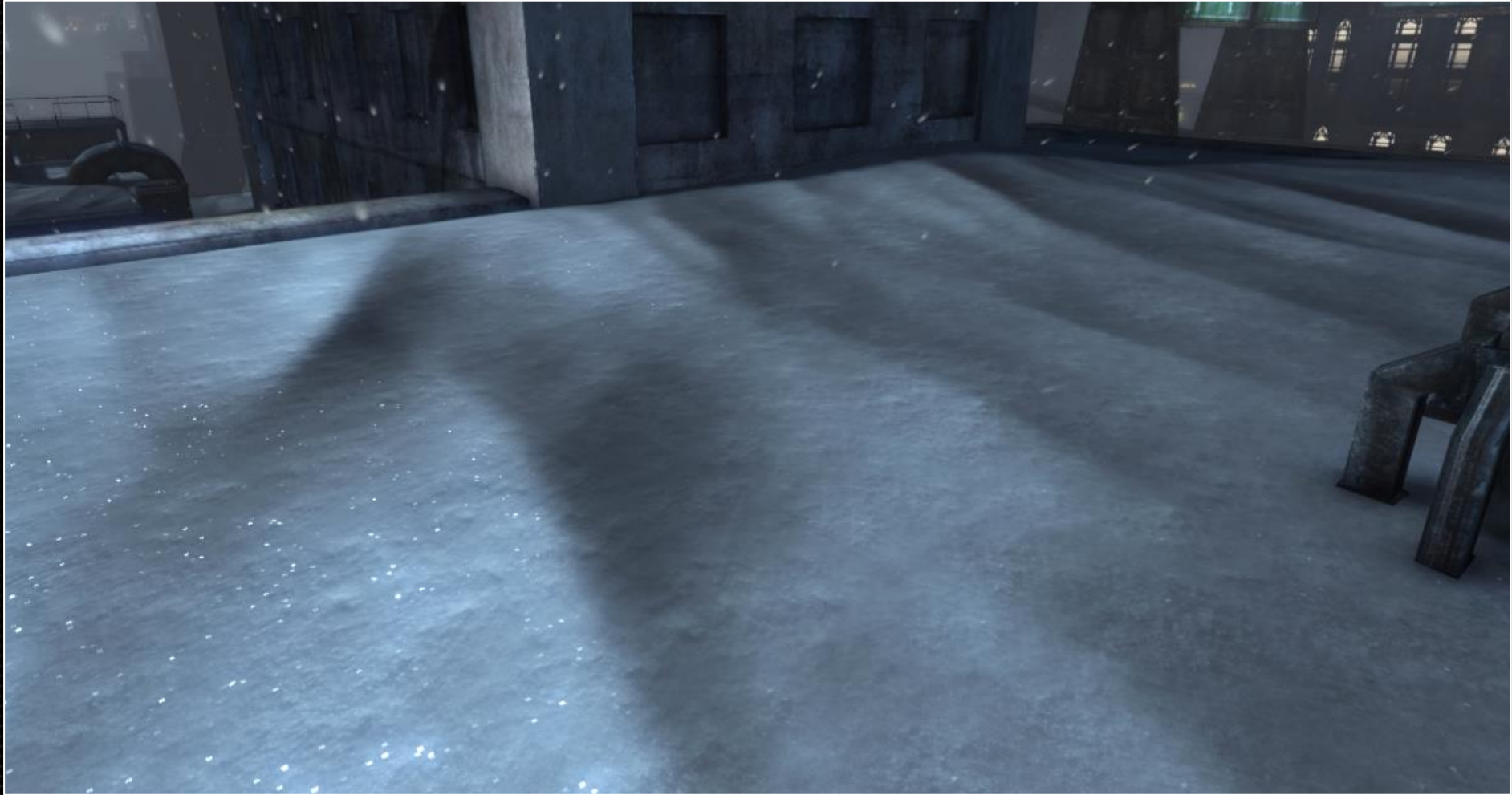
Projected Displacement



Final Surface (displaced)

[Barré-Brisebois 2014]

Without Tessellation (No Macro Deformation)



With Tessellation (Macro Deformation)



DirectX 11 With Tessellation (4/)

- RUNTIME DICING OF SNOW MESHES
- REAL GEOMETRY MEANS:
 - *Works with Dynamic Shadows*
 - Character shadows now follows the surface and shift with the deformation
 - Self shadowing & self-shading
 - *Works with dynamic ambient occlusion*
 - AO fills-in the trails



[Barré-Brisebois 2014]

Performance & Memory

➤ PERFORMANCE

- Heightmaps update < 1.0ms GPU on PS3/360

➤ MEMORY

- 2 MB (360 / PS3 / WiiU)
 - Since we're using low resolution heightmaps
 - This is flexible, but sufficient for our needs since we allocate/deallocate as the player flies in the world
- 2-4 MB (FP16 vs FP32 on PC)

Caveats / Issues ?

➤ RELIEF-MAPPED APPROACH

- Deformation looks great, but will never be as thick as tessellation. Replace with Parallax Occlusion Mapping?
- Derive parametric AO from the heightmap?

➤ TESSELLATED APPROACH

- When artists were working on content creation, displacement wasn't taken into account (pre-pass actors, open edges being visible, etc...)
- Some meshes couldn't use tessellation as there were parts of geometry right under the snow, not supposed to be visible

Future Endeavors...

- Save the heightmaps and reload them?
- Use this technique for other cases, such as sand, mud, etc...
- Improvements to slopes with the depth-based approach

PART 2

CHROMA SUBSAMPLING IMPROVEMENTS

Chroma Subsampling? (1/)

➤ ARKHAM ORIGINS' WORLD IS DOUBLE THE SIZE OF ARKHAM CITY

- More data, but same amount of storage...

➤ USE CHROMA SUBSAMPLING

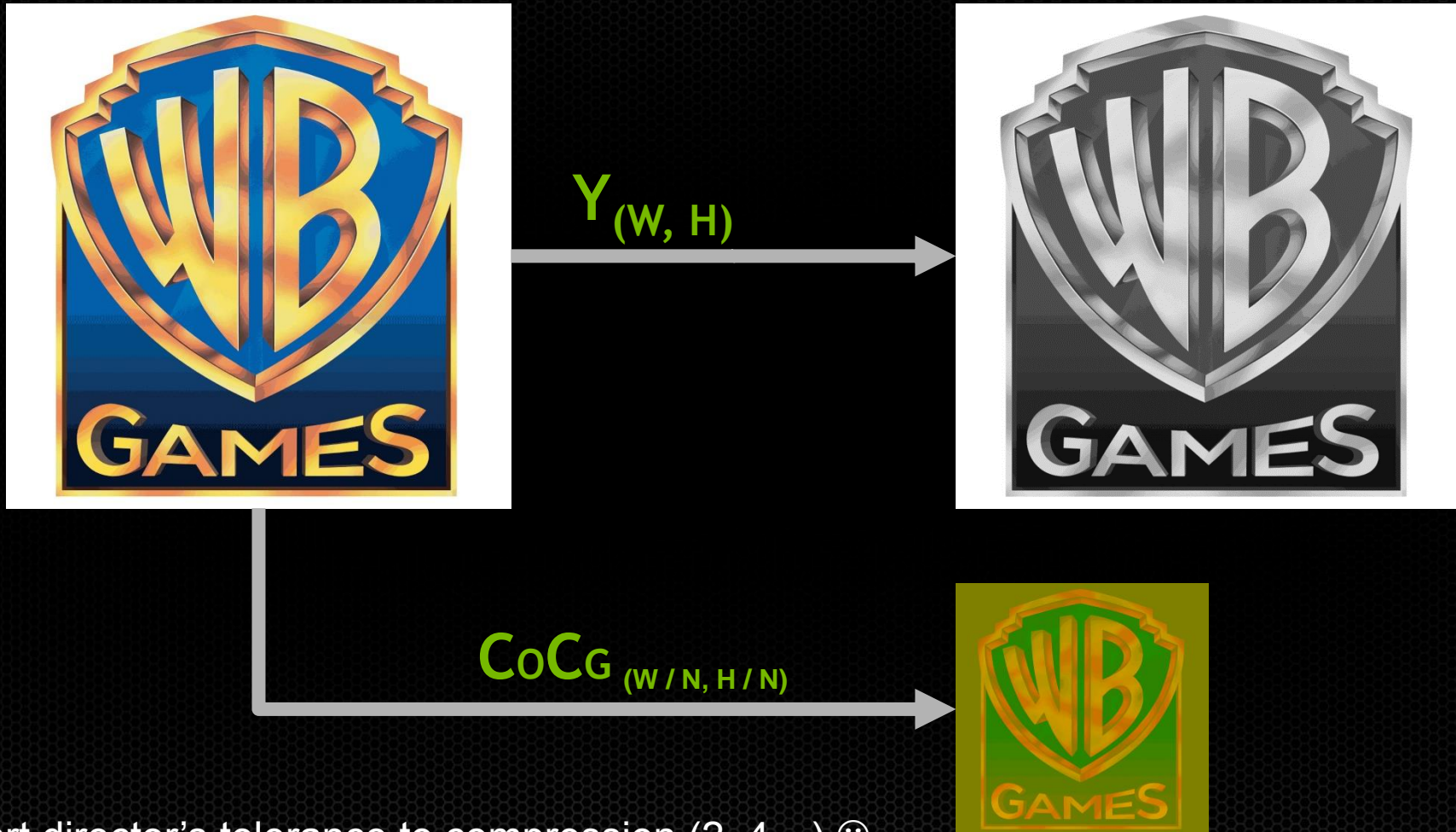
Chroma subsampling is the practice of encoding images by implementing less resolution for chroma information than for luma information, taking advantage of the human visual system's lower acuity for color differences than for luminance. ¹

➤ THIS IS NOT NEW...

- Broadcasting
- Oh, and in games too! [White and Penty 2009]

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chroma_subsampling

Chroma Subsampling? (2/)



$N \rightarrow$ Your art director's tolerance to compression (2, 4...) ☺

Chroma Subsampling? (3/)

➤ USED EXTENSIVELY ON LIGHTMAPS

- Unlike [White and Penty 2009], we used YCoCg
- Pack two luma textures together instead of 3
 - Blue channel pollution from DXT1 compression is too significant in our case when packing 3
 - Improve quality by setting B channel to 0 and/or set the DXT weights
 - (R=0.5, G=0.5, B=0)

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ C_o \\ C_g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & 1/2 & 1/4 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ -1/4 & 1/2 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ USED EXTENSIVELY ON LODS

- We have 2 (NEAR & FAR) levels of LODs, let's compress more!

➤ OVERALL BETTER COMPRESSION RESULTS OVER VANILLA DXT1 LIGHTMAPS & LODS

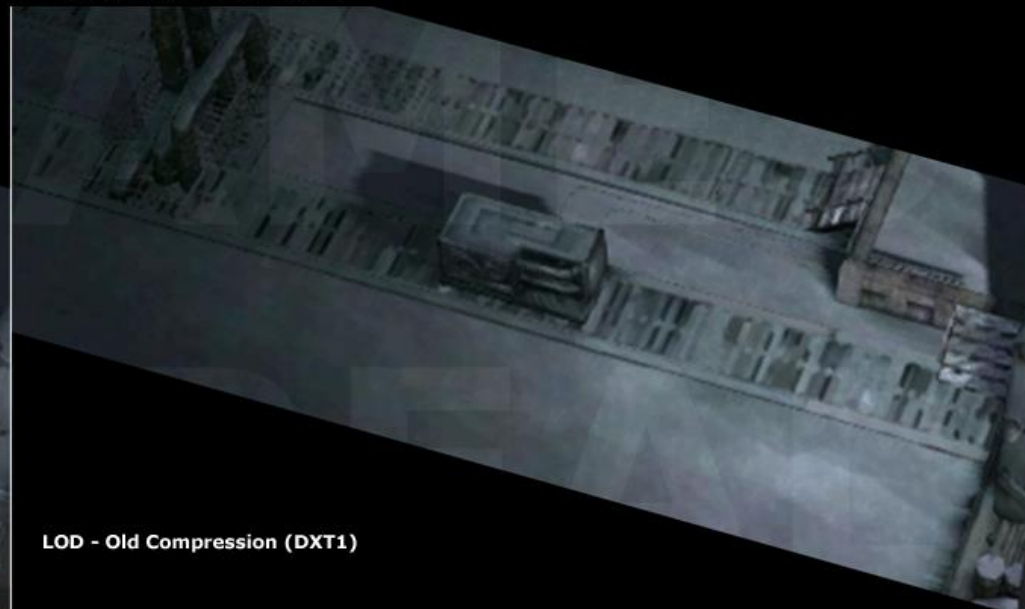
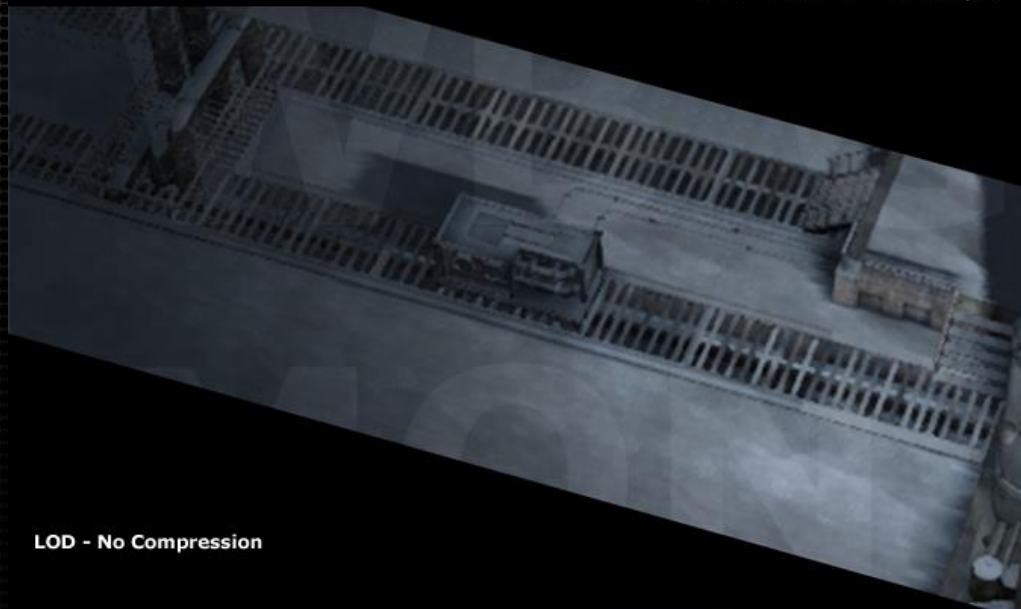


Image	DXT1	Chroma + DXT1
Mean absolute error	5.05	4.11
Max absolute error	164.00	134.00
Root mean squared error	11.19	8.92
Peak signal to noise ratio (dB)	27.15	29.11



Chroma Subsampling? (4/)

➤ CHROMA SUBSAMPLING CAN BE USED EXTENSIVELY...

- We started implementing chroma frame buffer compression
- Similar to [Mavridis & Papaioannou 2012]'s *The Compact YCoCg Frame Buffer*
- Didn't make it into the final game ☹️
- Nonetheless...

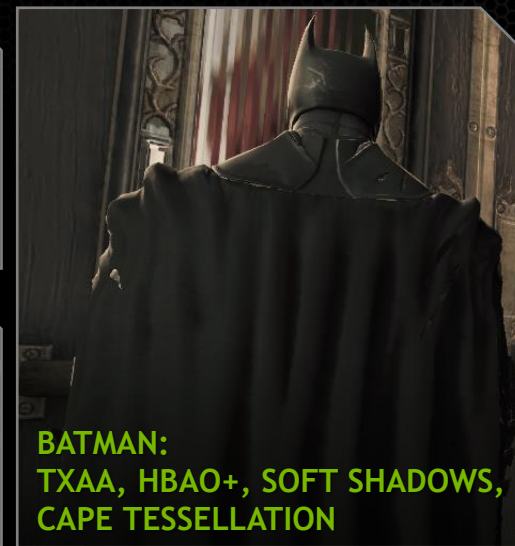
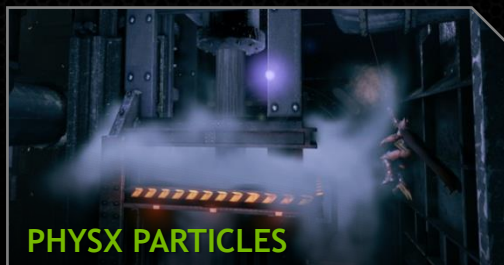
➤ WE SHOULD ALWAYS FIND MORE OPPORTUNITIES TO COMPRESS MORE, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT MAKES “VISUALLY SENSE”!

- Next time! 😊

PART 3

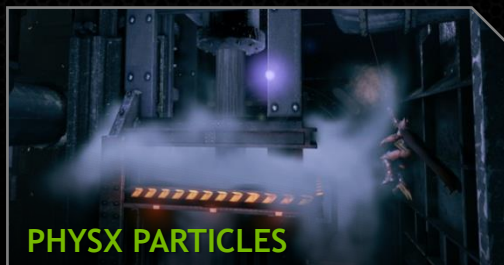
NVIDIA GAMEWORKS ENHANCEMENTS

BATMAN: ARKHAM ORIGINS FEATURED NVIDIA TECHNOLOGY



VIDEO

BATMAN: ARKHAM ORIGINS FEATURED NVIDIA TECHNOLOGY



HBAO+



HBAO+



HBAO+



DEPTH OF FIELD



TURBULENCE PARTICLES



PARTICLES



PARTICLES



PARTICLES



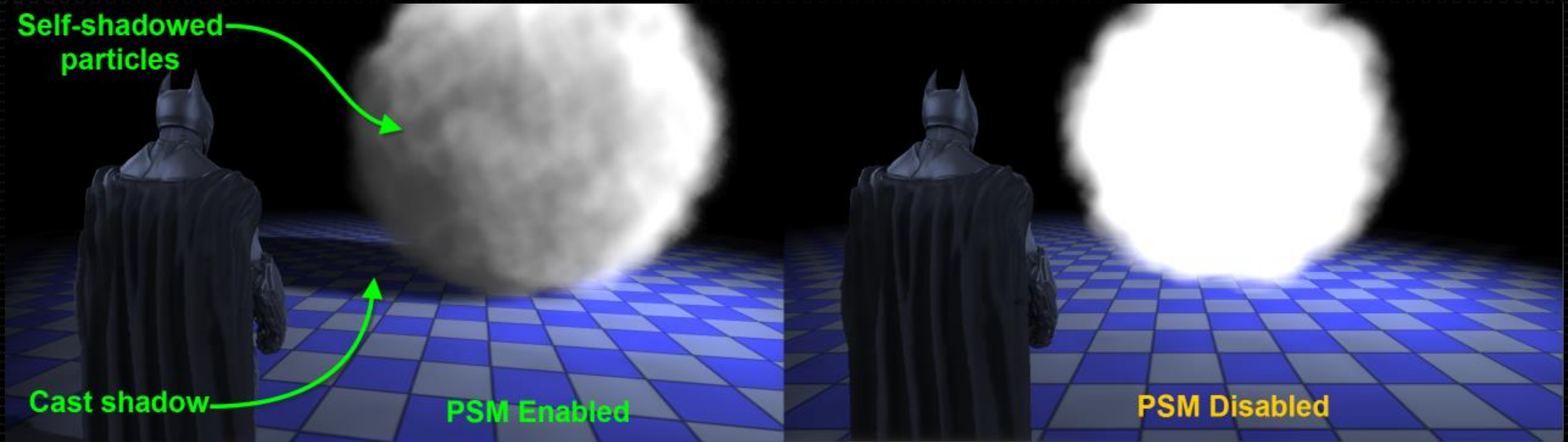
PARTICLES



PARTICLES



PARTICLE SHADOW MAPPING



CAPE TESSELLATION (1/)



CAPE TESSELLATION (2/)



4K

HD

4K

Summary

➤ A FAST AND LOW-MEMORY FOOTPRINT TECHNIQUE TO RENDER DEFORMABLE SNOW SURFACES

- Adds a really nice level of interaction between players and the world
- Depicts iconic & organic visuals of deformable snow
- A good tessellation case for your DX11 game using minimal editing and art tweaks

➤ CHROMA SUBSAMPLING FOR YOUR ART PIPELINE IS DEFINITELY A VENUE TO CONSIDER

➤ HOW WE USED NVIDIA'S GAMEWORKS TO ENHANCE THE VISUALS OF SNOW BEHIND BATMAN: ARKHAM ORIGINS

Thank You!

Érick Bilodeau
David Massicotte
Sébastien Turcotte
Jimmy Béliveau
Olivier Pomarez
Philippe Bernard
Ryan Lewis
Marc Bouchard
Jean-Noé Morissette
Pierric Gimmig
Patrick Dubuc

Reid Schneider
Maggy Larouche
Miguel Sainz
Evgeny Makarov
Jon Jansen
Louis Bavoil
Holger Gruen
Andrei Tatarinov
Andrew Burnes
Jon Greenberg
NVIDIA



Questions?

colin.barrebrisebois@wbgames.com / @ZigguratVertigo



We're Hiring! <http://www.wbgamesmontreal.com>

References (1/)

[Barré-Brisebois 2014]

Barré-Brisebois, Colin. “Deformable Snow Rendering in Batman: Arkham Origins“, Game Developers Conference, 2014.

[Barré-Brisebois & Hill 2012]

Barré-Brisebois, Colin and Hill, Stephen. "Blending in Detail - Reoriented Normal Mapping", 2012.
<http://bit.ly/Mf2UH0>

[Bavoil & Jansen 2013]

Bavoil, Louis and Jansen, Jon. “Particle Shadows & Cache-Efficient Post-Processing“, Game Developers Conference, 2013.

[Edwards 2013]

Edwards, John. "Sand Rendering in Journey", Advances in Real-Time Rendering, SIGGRAPH, 2012.

[Jansen & Bavoil 2011]

Jansen, Jon and Bavoil, Louis. “Fast rendering of opacity-mapped particles using DirectX 11 tessellation and mixed resolutions“, NVIDIA SDK, February 2011.

References (2/)

[Policarpo & Oliveira 2006]

Policarpo, Fabio and Oliveira, Manuel M. Rendering Surface Details in Games with Relief Mapping Using a Minimally Invasive Approach. In: Wolfgang Engel (ed.). SHADER X4: Lighting & Rendering. Charles River Media, Inc., Hingham, Massachusetts, 2006 (ISBN 1-58450-425-0), pp. 109-119.

[Mavridis & Papaioannou 2012]

Mavridis, Pavlos and Papaioannou, Georgios. "The Compact YCoCg Frame Buffer", Journal of Computer Graphics Techniques, 2012.

[St-Amour 2013]

St-Amour, Jean-François. "Rendering Assassin's Creed", Game Developers Conference, 2013.

[White & Penty 2009]

White, John and Penty, Colin. "Shooting in San Vanelona: The Visuals of Skate", Game Developers Conference, 2009.