

Implementation of deferred snow deformation

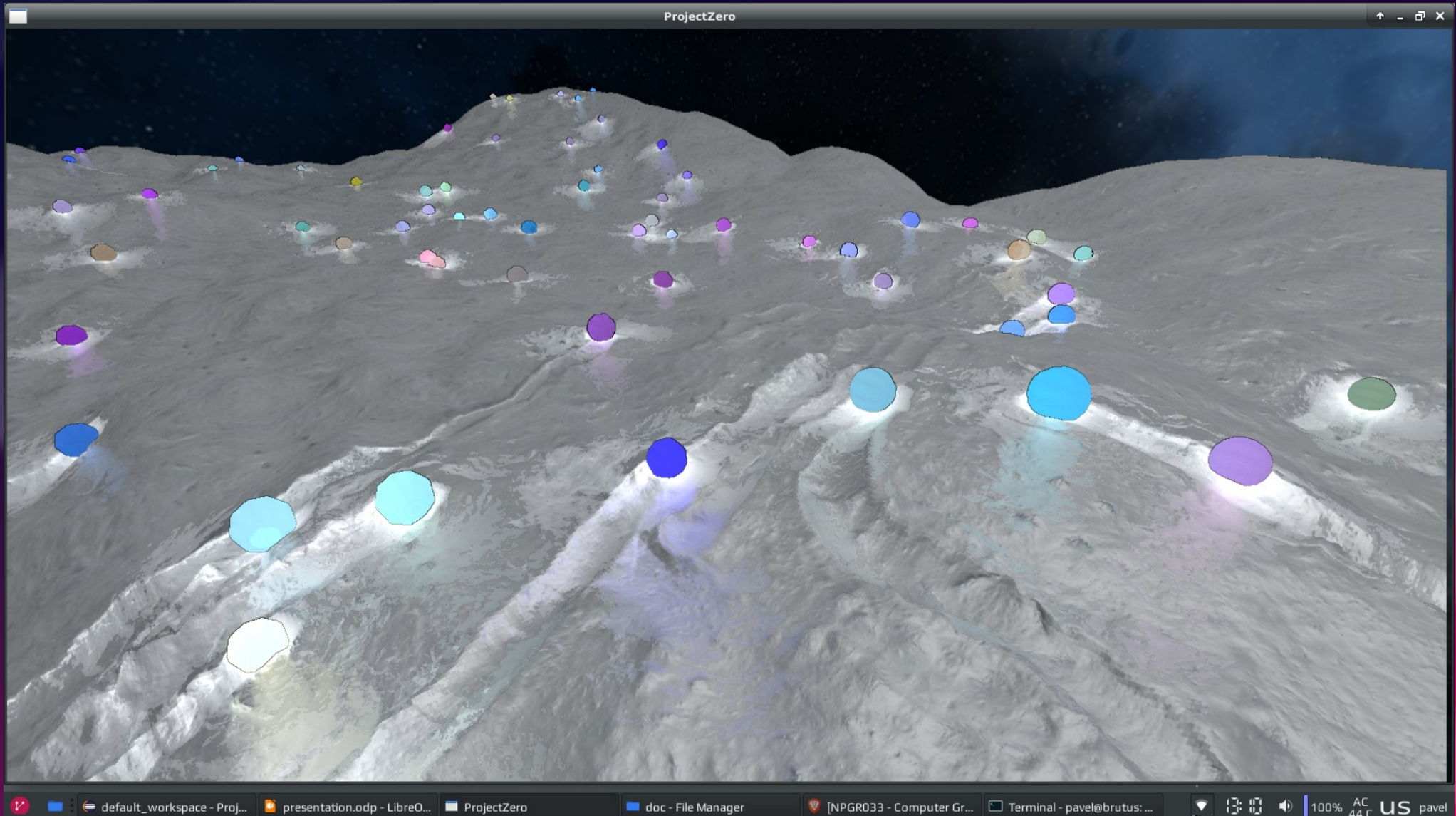
Based on the technique used in the Rise of the Tomb Raider

Why?

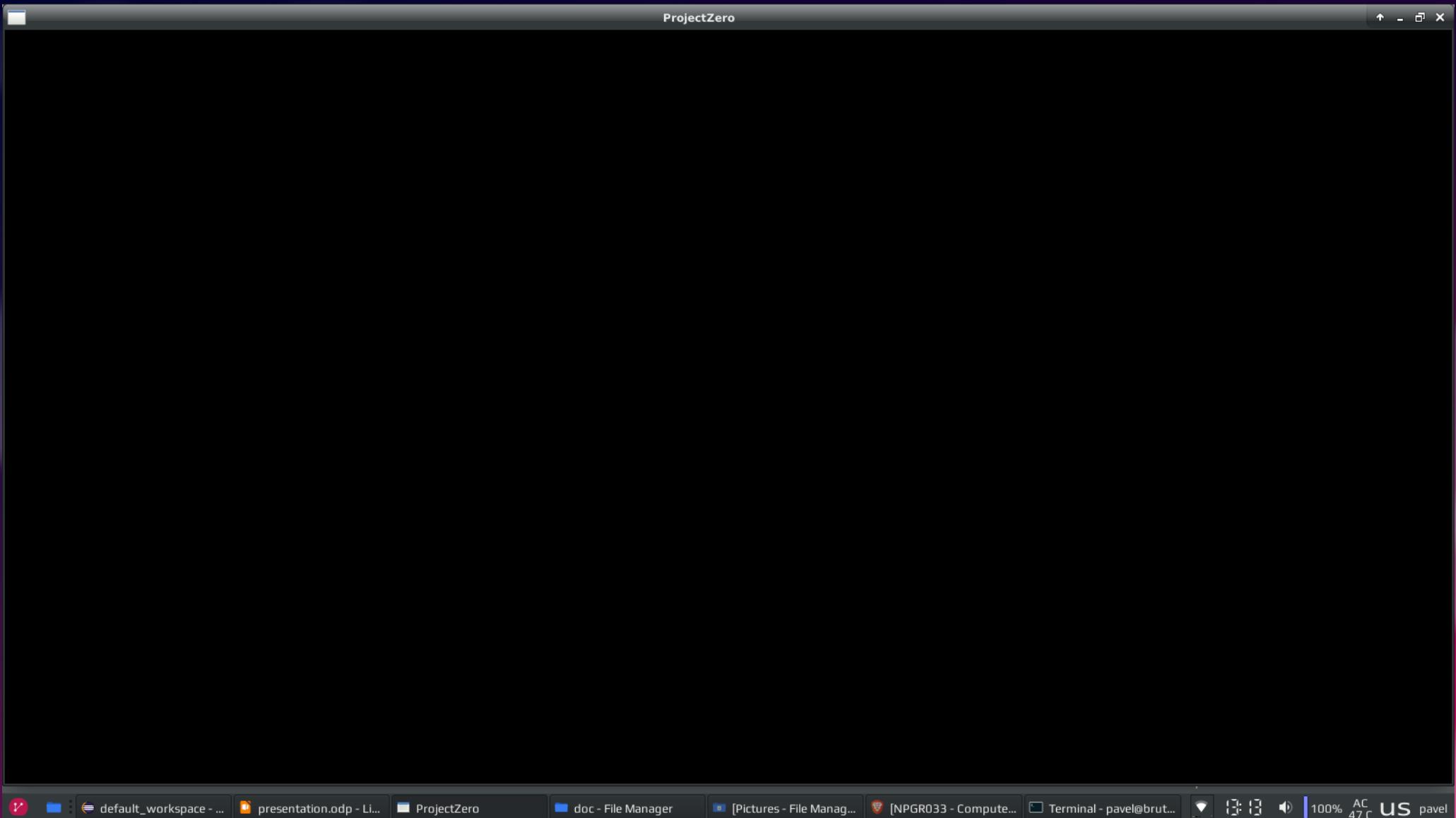
- Real-time game mechanic
- Compute shaders
- Mesh deformation
- Scalable complexity

SHOWCASE

How?



Where I started:



Before first render pass

- OpenGL initialization
- Error-checking methods!
- Camera implementation
- Image loading
- Architecture - namespaces

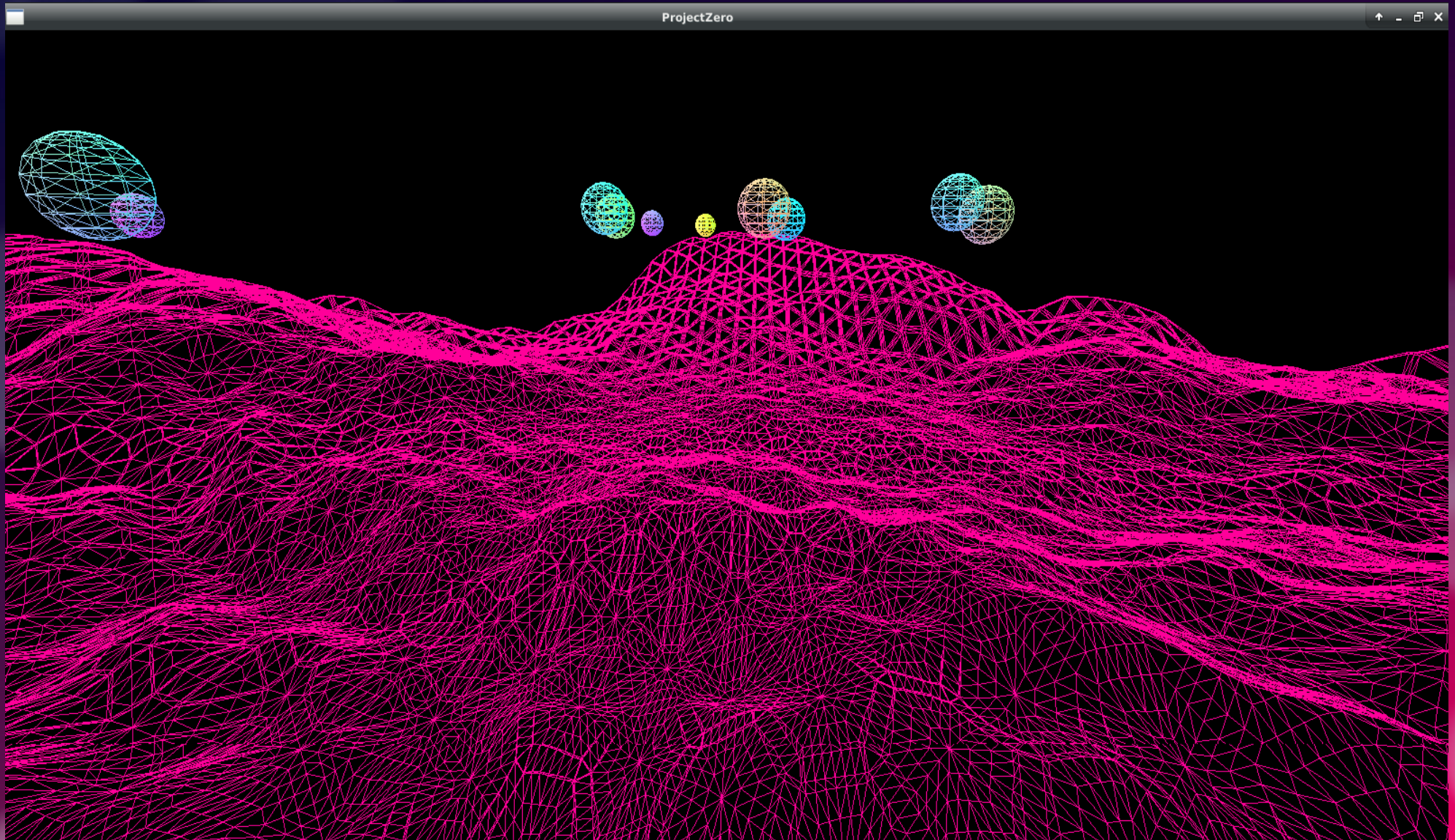
```
384
385 void setup() {
386     deffered_render::init();
387     config::defferedShading = true;
388     config::lightVolumes = true;
389     shaderProgram::createDefferedProgram();
390     shaderProgram::createTerrainProgram();
391     shaderProgram::createSpheresProgram();
392     shaderProgram::createSnowProgram(); //MUST BE AFTER TERRAIN
393     shaderProgram::createSkyboxProgram();
394     terrain::init();
395     spheres::init();
396     snow::init(); //MUST BE AFTER TERRAIN AND SPHERES
397     skybox::init();
398     checkGl();
399 }
400
401 }
402
403 int main() {
404     glfwContext::initGlfw();
405     rendering::lastTime = float(glfwGetTime());
406     rendering::currentTime = float(glfwGetTime());
407
408     rendering::setup();
409     fps::fps_start();
410     while (!glfwWindowShouldClose(glfwContext::window)) {
411         rendering::render();
412     }
413
414     glfwDestroyWindow(glfwContext::window);
415     glfwTerminate();
416     exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
417 }
418
```

Tip: check your camera angle units

Render passes

- Deformation and physics
- Snow filling
- Terrain
- Snow
- Spheres
- Lights
- Skybox

Terrain



Terrain

Options:

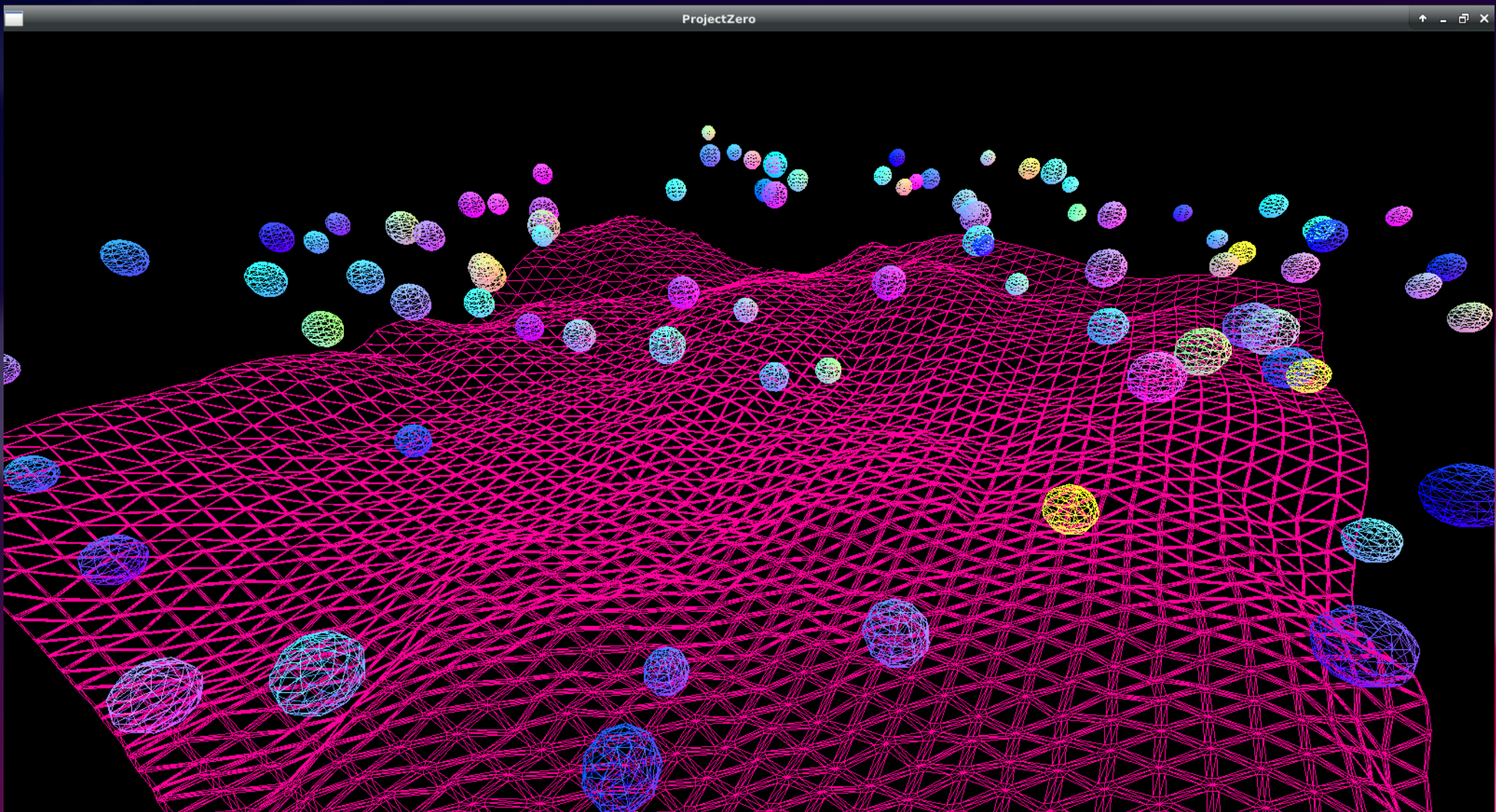
- Single dense mesh - demanding
- World chunks (with LOD) - complicated
- Single sparse mesh with tessellation

Height value:

- Generated from noise
- Heightmap

implemented sparse mesh with tessellation and heightmap

Spheres



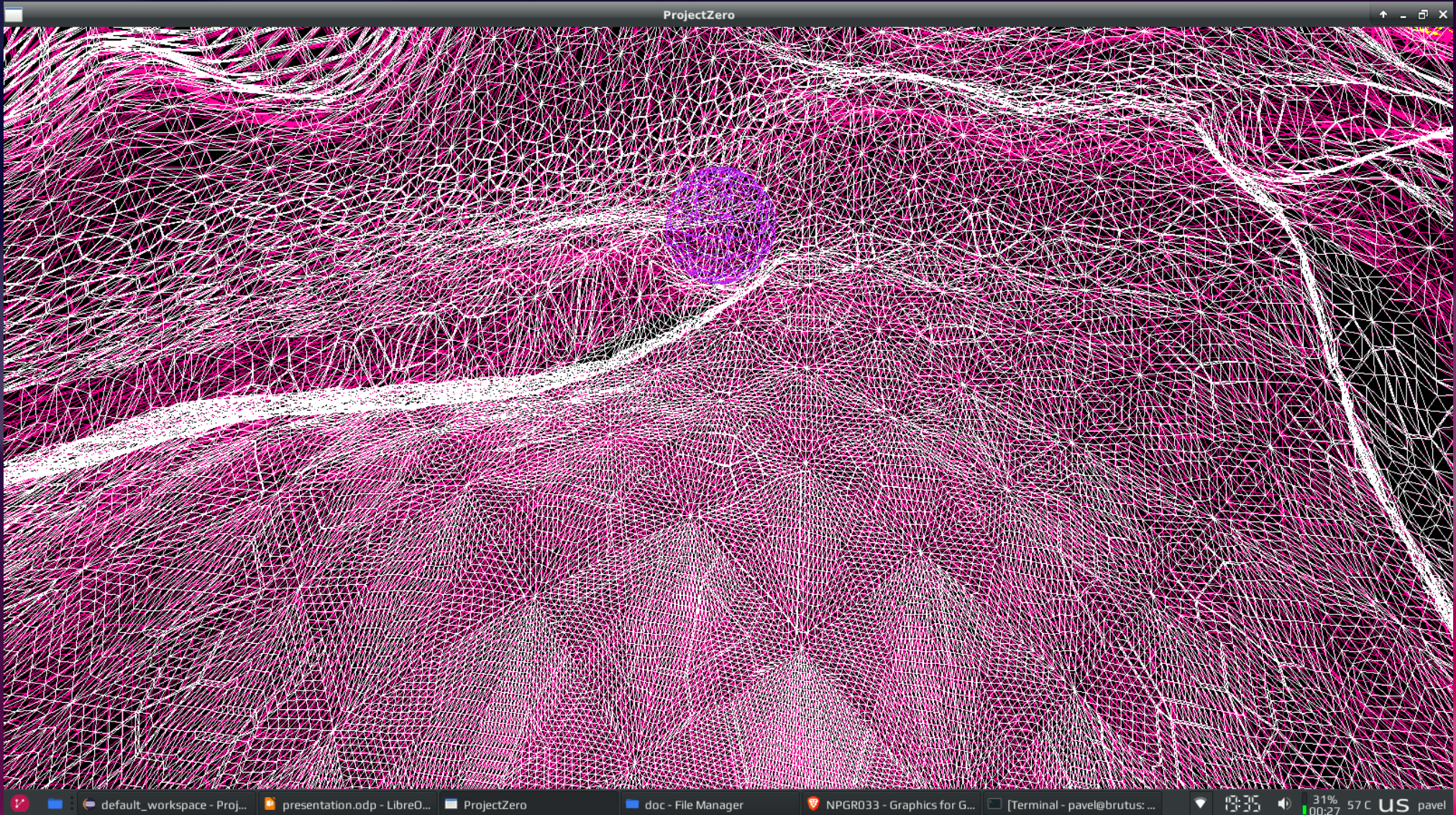
Spheres

- Why?
 - Easy to generate
 - No animation during movement
 - Later reused for light volumes
- Procedurally generated mesh
- Instanced draw
- Data stored in SSBO
- Each sphere is a light source

Deformation and physics

- Compute shader dispatch
- Deformation
 - Atomic writes around the sphere location
 - World to texture mapping
- Physics
 - Data in SSBO – speed, velocity, size(mass)
 - Correct implementation – clustering
 - “broken” implementation used
 - Update of sphere position according to heightmap

Snow



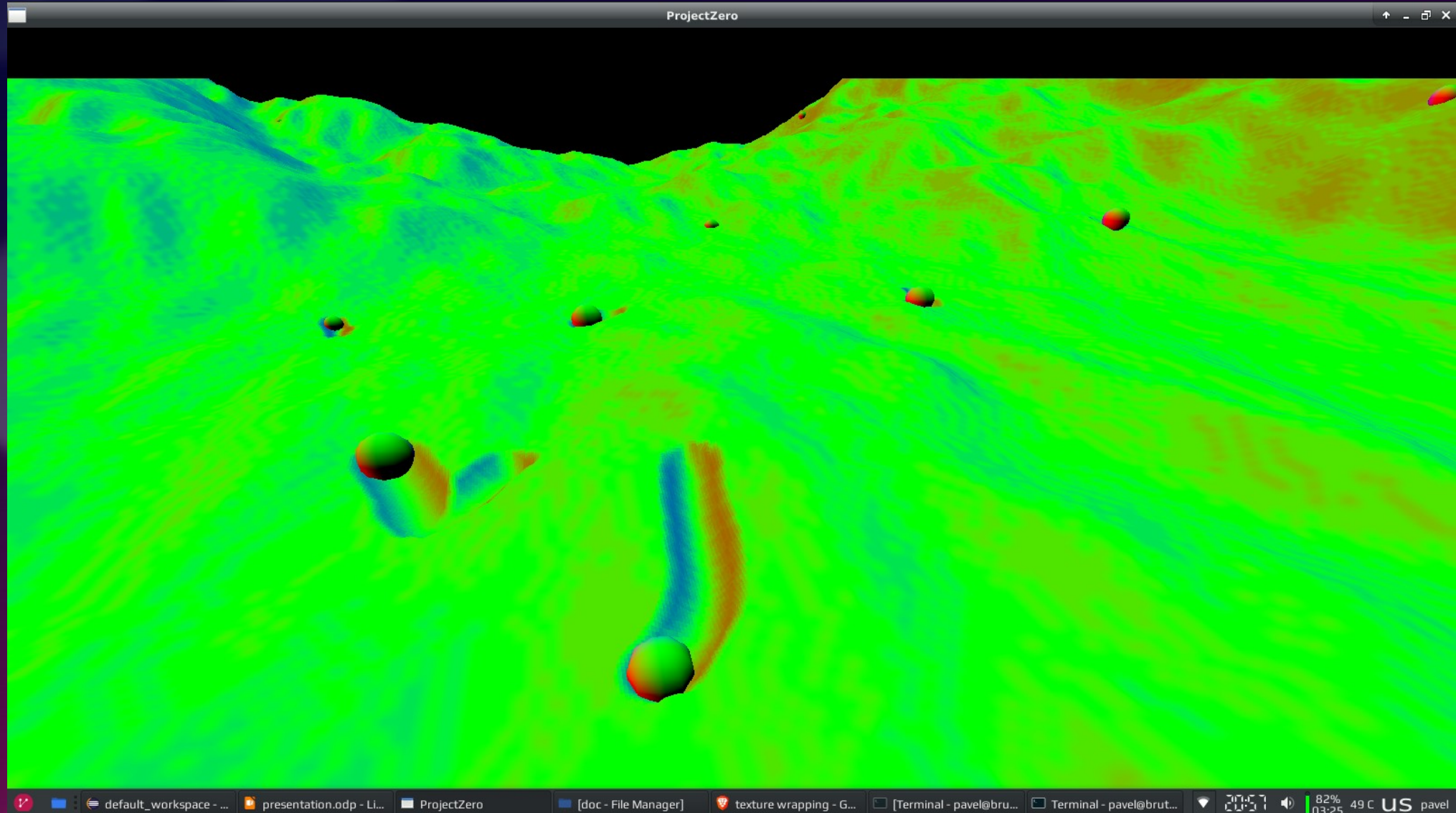
Snow

- Terrain lifted by certain amount
 - Inherited tessellation
- Integration of deformation texture
 - Texture to world mapping
 - Lowering deformed points
 - Computing the snow evaluation “at the edges”

Snow filling

- Compute shader dispatch
- Simple value addition for each pixel of deformation texture
- Except:
 - Map the camera position to the texture
 - Compute distance to this pixel as if it was in the middle
 - Create function that:
 - Has huge value at the most distant pixels from camera in the shifted space
 - Has almost zero value at the camera position

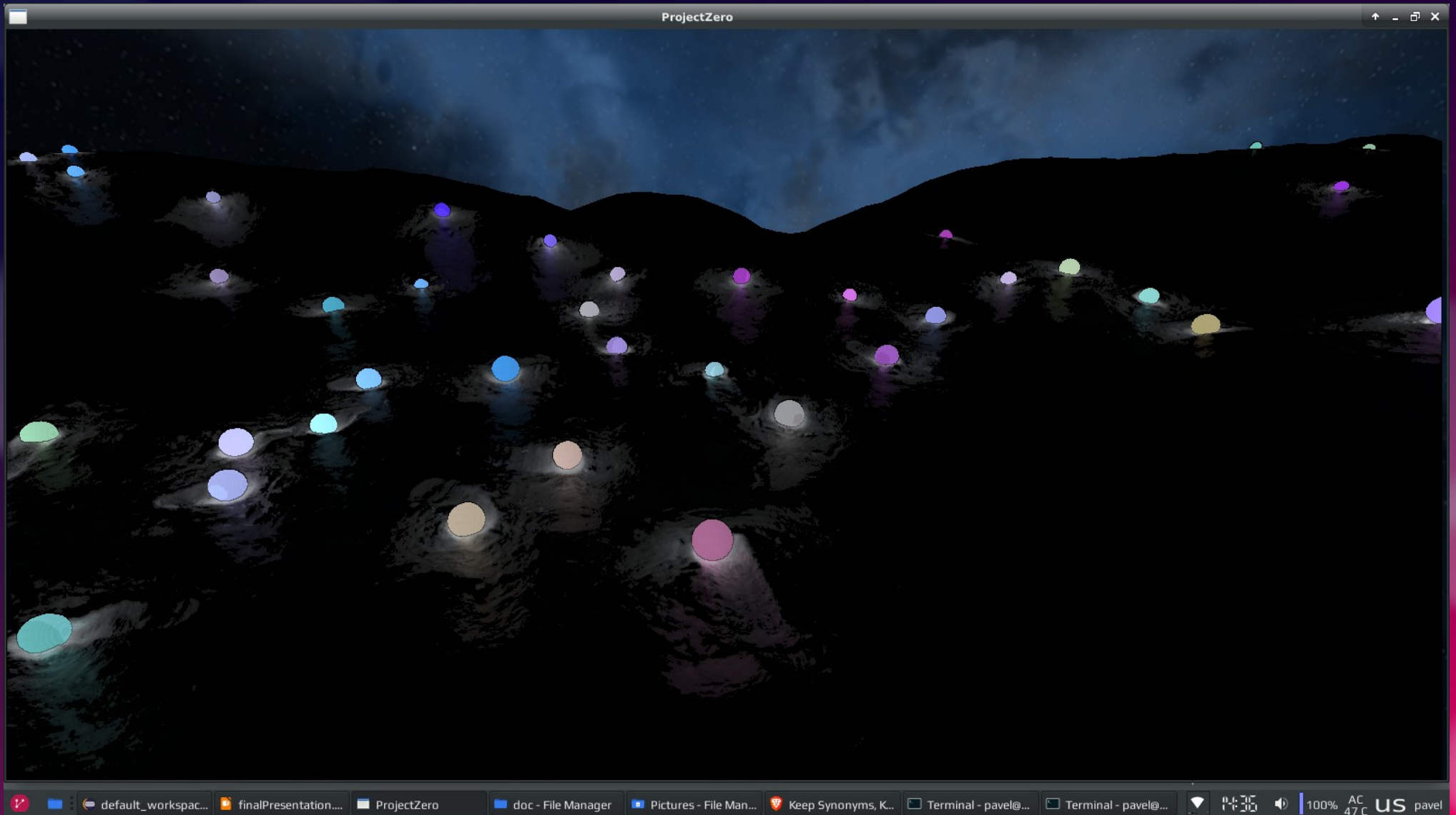
Deferred Pipeline



Deferred Pipeline

- G-Buffer:
 - Position
 - Normal
 - Color
- Changes in all fragment shaders
- Forward geometry pass kept for debug purposes
- Terrain and snow:
 - Computing normals from tangent and bitangent

Lights



Lights

- Each sphere is a light source
- Light volumes:
 - Each sphere is expanded to light volume
 - The size is computed from light attenuation equation

$$F_{light} = \frac{I}{K_c + K_l * d + K_q * d^2}$$

- Render setup:
 - The same geometry like in spheres render
 - Depth check and write off
 - Front-face culling enabled
 - Blending enabled with add_one_one function

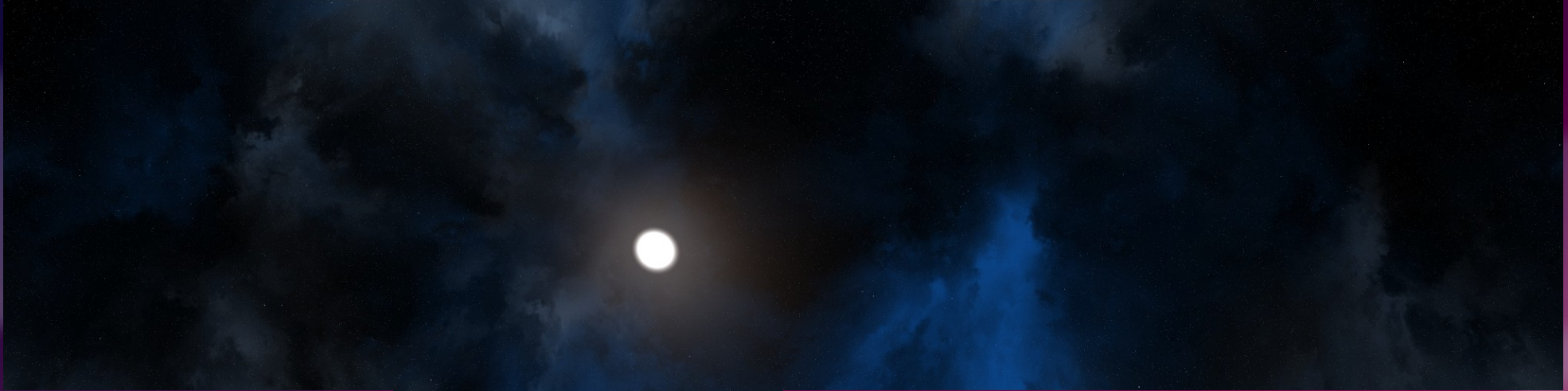
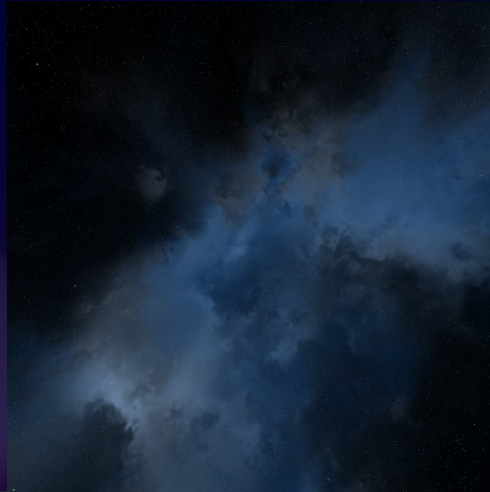
Lights

- In vertex shader expand the light volumes
- In fragment shader:
 - Compute screen space coordinates
 - Read data from G-Buffer
 - Compute Blinn-Phong shading
 - Do gamma correction
- Problems:
 - Large light volumes = demanding, low fps
 - Small light volumes = very dark scene (no ambient)
 - Gamma correction breaks the smooth attenuation
 - Spheres are unlit – their faces are oriented away

Lights - hacks

- Adding ambient light:
 - Another light volume centered on camera
 - Set constant attenuation
 - Switch off specular or set center above the scene
- Unlit spheres:
 - Set normals of spheres to $(0,0,0)$
 - In light pass, check for this, then set specular to 1
- Gamma correction:
 - Check for light intensity after correction and decrease

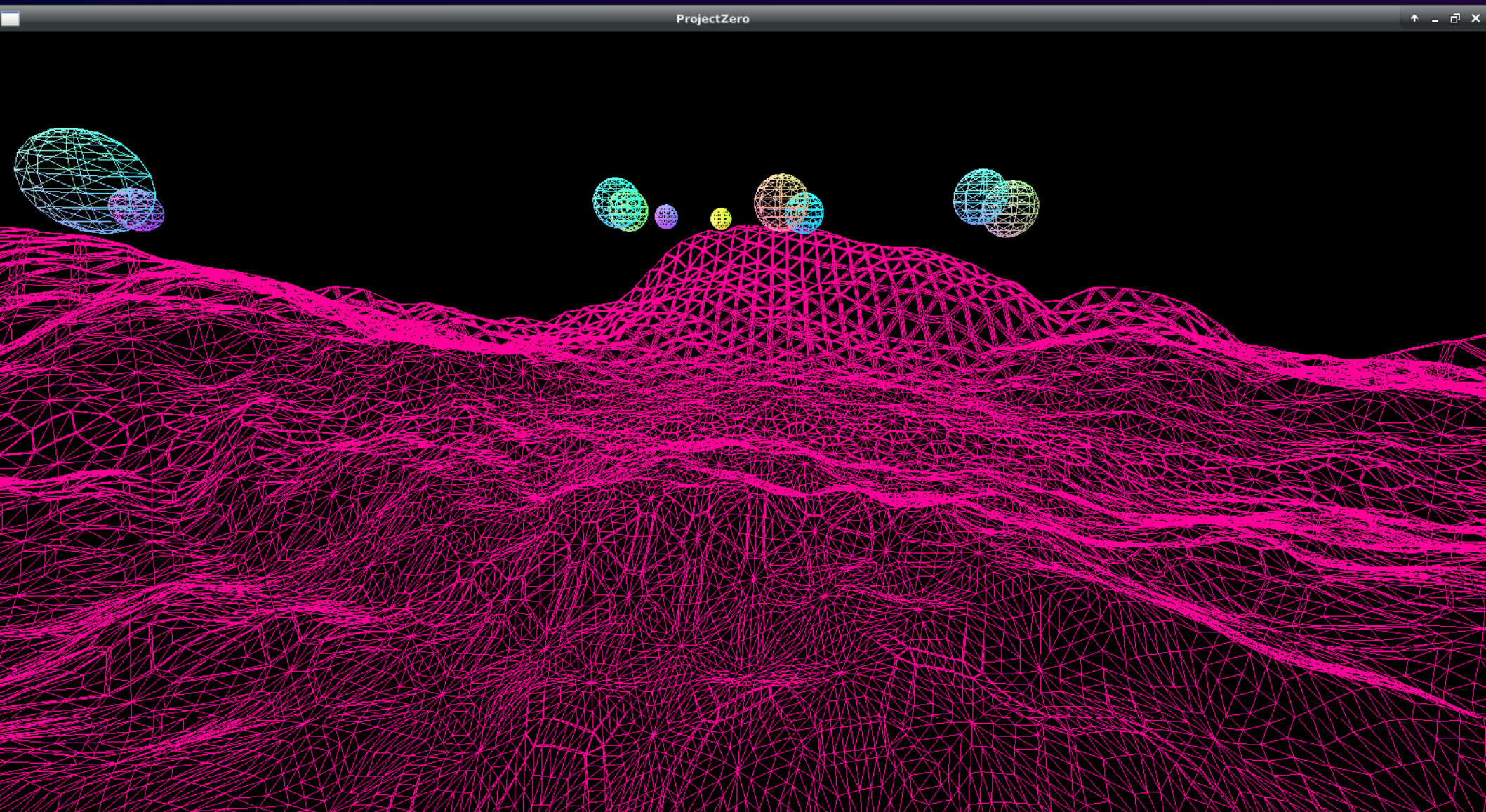
Skybox



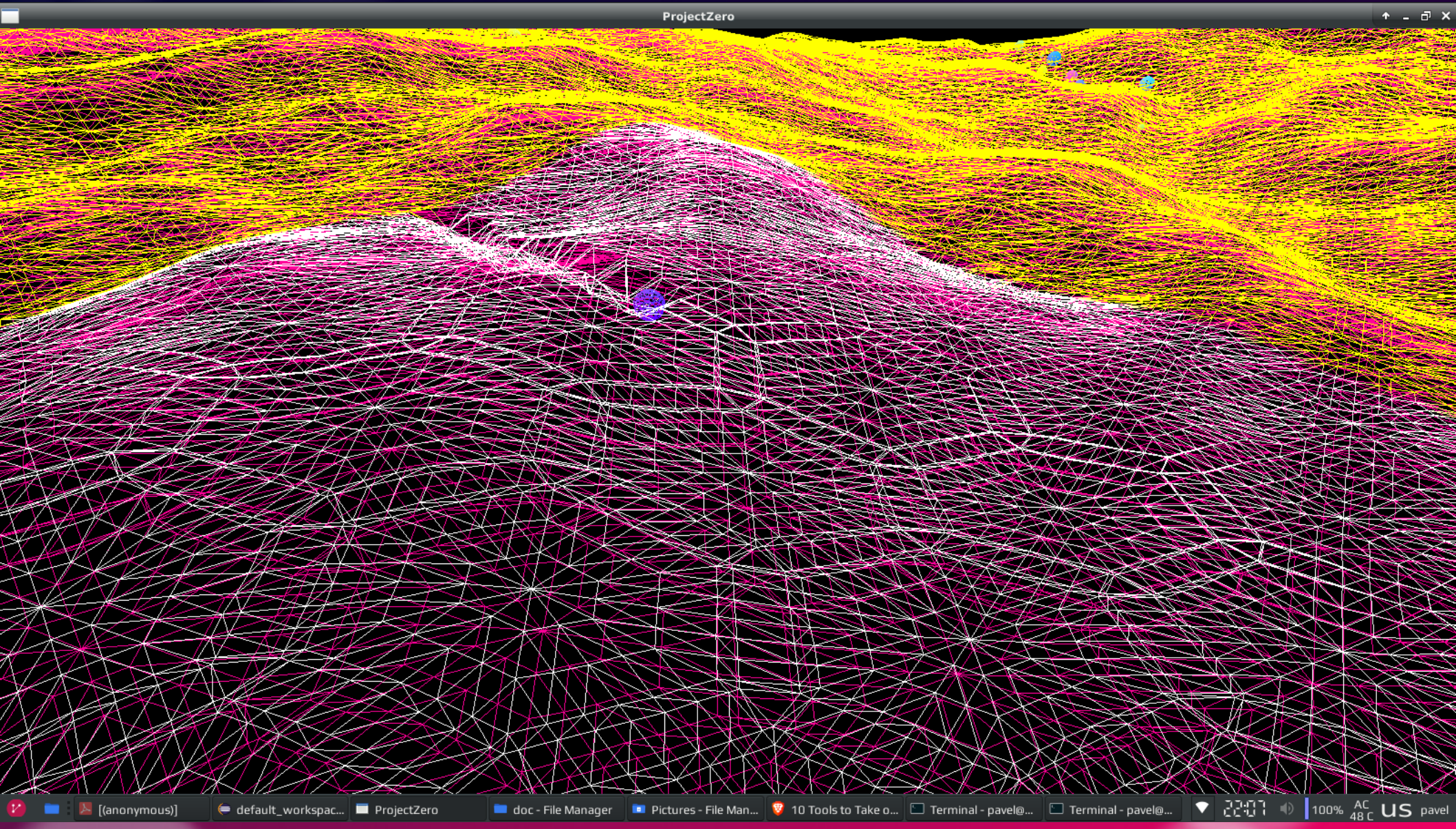
Skybox

- Texture sampled by direction
- Options:
 - Render first:
 - Depth must be 1.0
 - Propagated into g-color buffer
 - Render last:
 - Depth buffer is available
 - Check where depth = 1
 - Render sky, else discard fragment

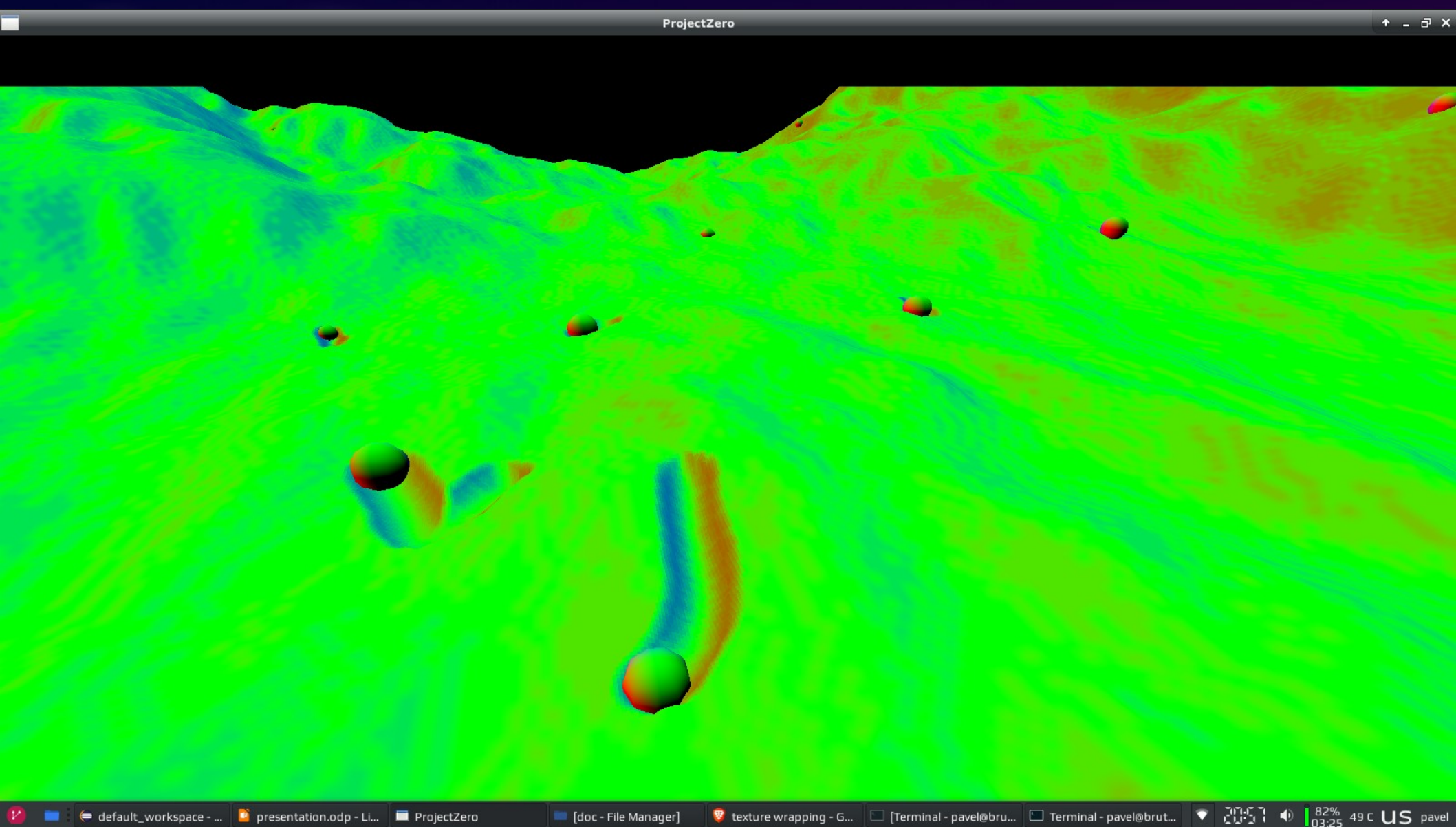
Progress samples



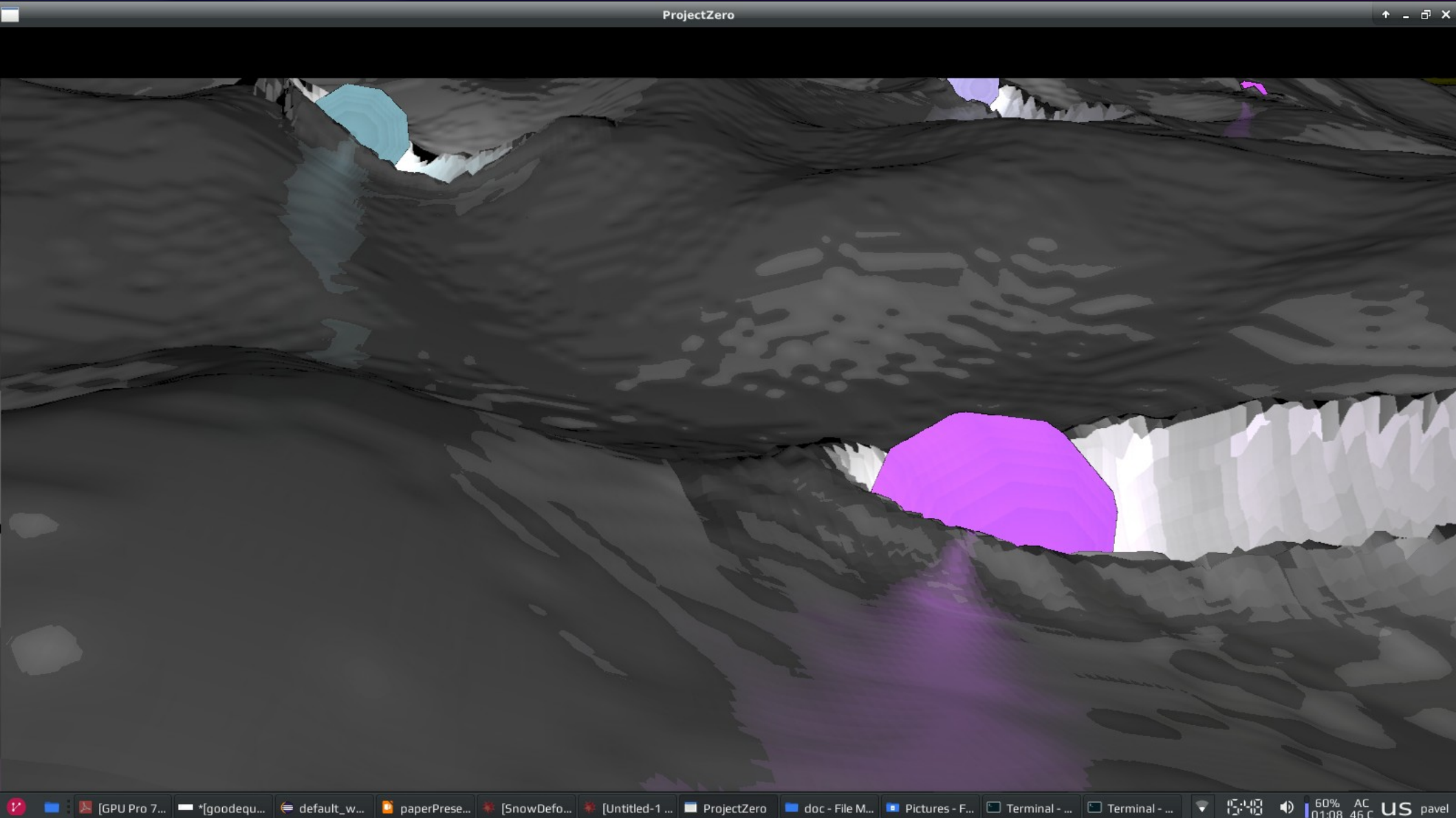
Progress samples



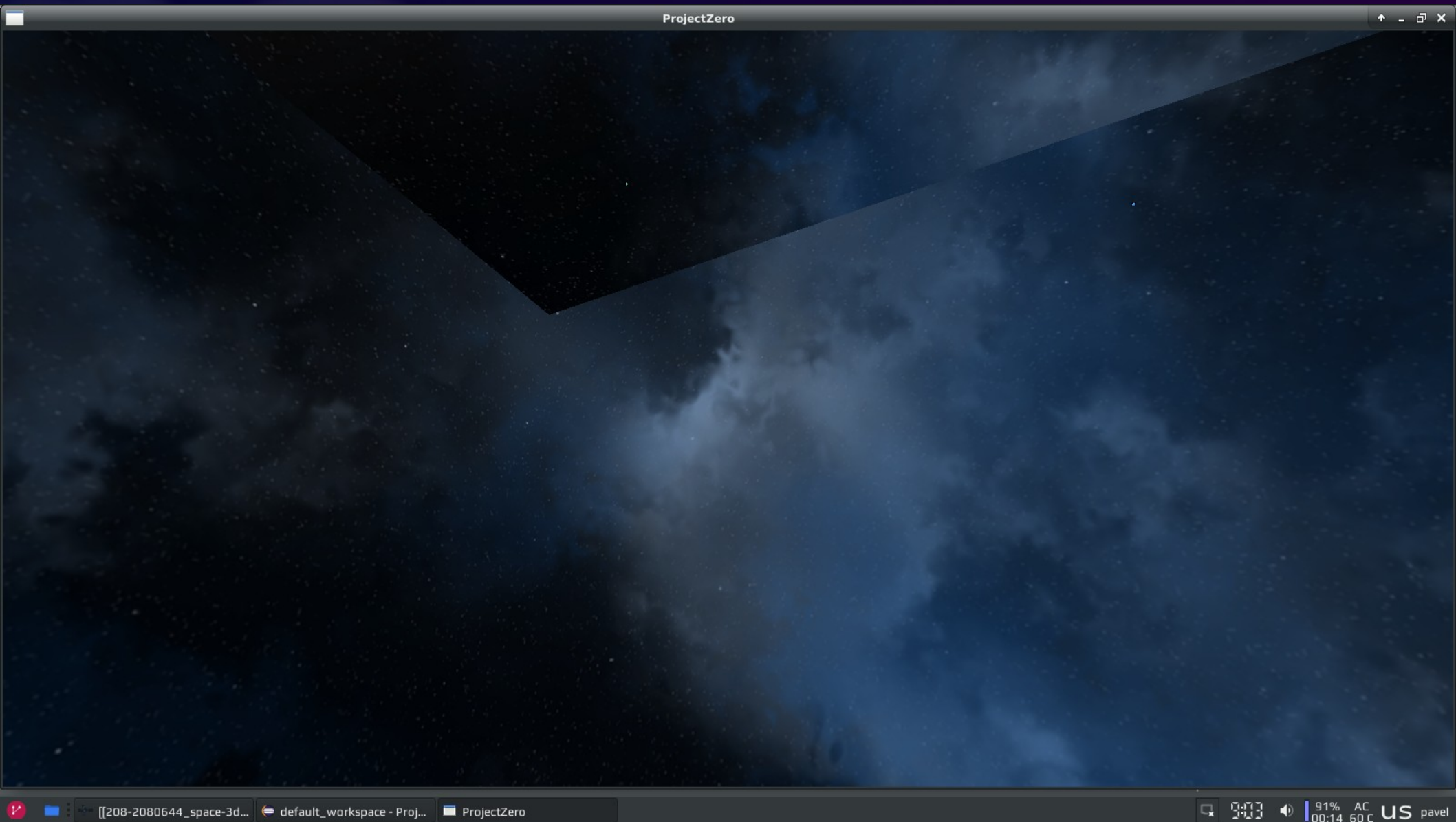
Progress samples



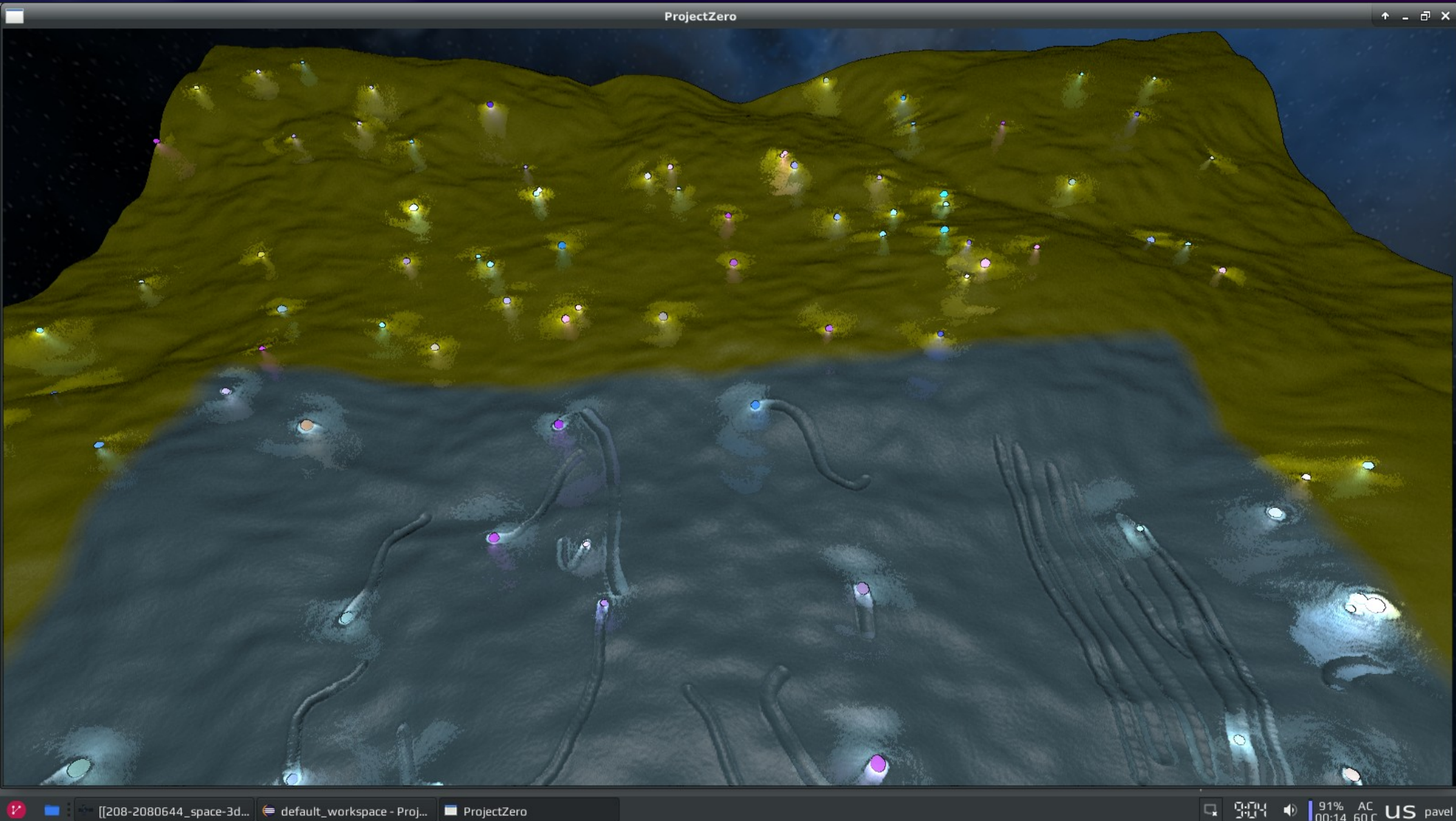
Progress samples



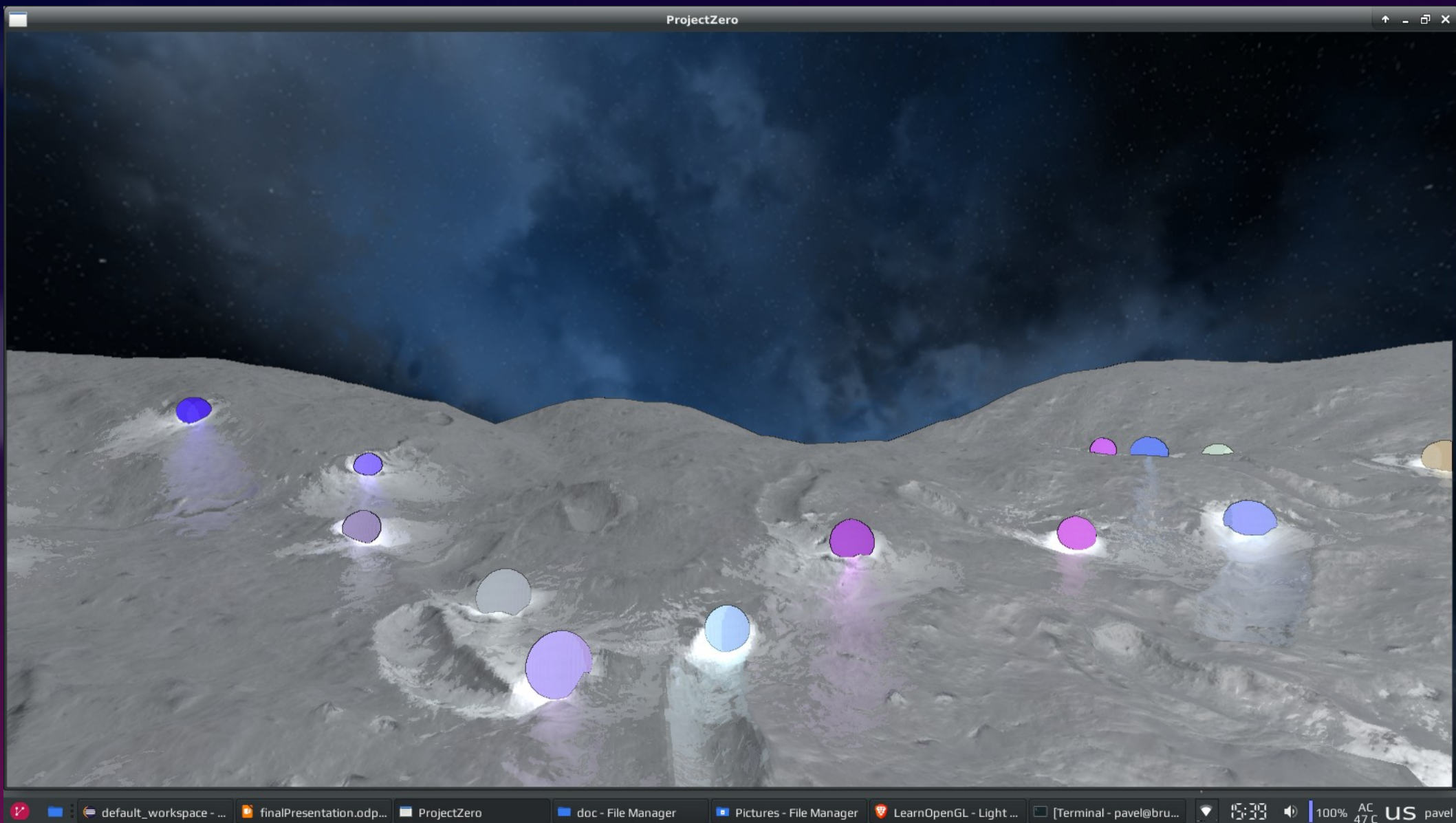
Progress samples



Progress samples



Result



Future TODO

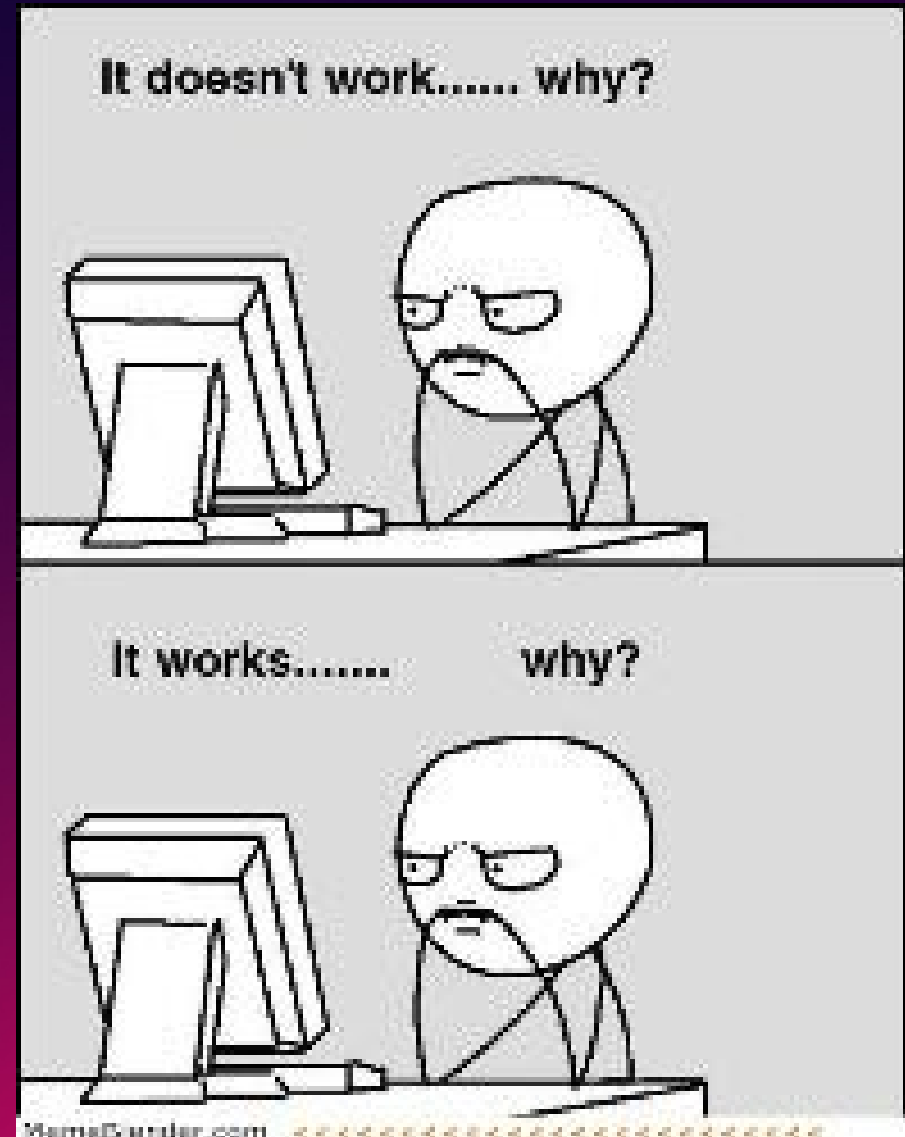
- Refactoring shaders – no copy-paste
- Add proper image loading
- Add material to the spheres
- Add spheres rotation
- Implement screen space ambient occlusion
- Add snowing
- Extend the terrain
- ...

Tips & Warnings

- Keep consistent units
- Plan unit size ahead when working with integers
- Don't use magic numbers in shaders
- Try to check every OpenGL call
- Use some GLSL preprocessor to avoid copypaste
- Use VBO
- To get texture write access, use `glBindImageTexture` and `image2D` instead of sampler
- In deferred renderer, create also specular buffer
- Keep geometry pass and G-Buffer passes usable, for debugging
- Structured SSBO – memory alignment!
- Don't initialize camera to direction (0,-1,0) or similar
- OpenGL clamps values when rendering to `GL_RGB` type texture

The wisdom of the day

- GPU programming is **HARD**
 - No print
 - No debugger
 - No stacktrace
 - Errorcode if you are lucky
 - No direct memory access
 - Memory alignment problems



Q&A Time

- Some stuff:
 - 7 draw calls/dispatches
 - 19 shaders
 - 10 texture units
 - 17 unique uniforms
 - 23 configuration variables
 - 28.5 average fps (over 2 minutes)
 - 52.9 max fps
 - 21.9 min fps
 - 40 commits