

Decalicious User Manual

Three Eyed Games November 20, 2016
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Changelog

1.0 – November 20, 2016

- First release

1.1 – December 10, 2016

- Instanced drawing of all decals
- Added HighQualityBlending option
- Split shader in Deferred / Unlit

1.2 – December 16, 2016

- 0 Byte Garbage Collector Allocations
- Fixed broken normal blending
- Added 'Mask Normals?' option

1.3 – December 27, 2016

- Limit decals to specific surfaces
- Added 'Angle Limit'
- Performance improvements

1.3.1 – January 14, 2017

- Added 'Use Instancing?' option to renderer
- Added fallback in case GPU does not support instancing
- Restored compatibility with Unity 5.4

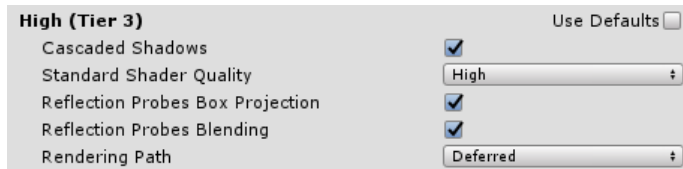
Introduction

Thank you for choosing Decalicious, the powerful solution to all your deferred decal needs! This manual will guide you through the initial steps of creating your first decal and provides information on the options that Decalicious exposes.

The package you downloaded from the Unity AssetStore includes an example scene that features some interesting uses of deferred decals. Exploring those examples can point you in new directions when working with the system.

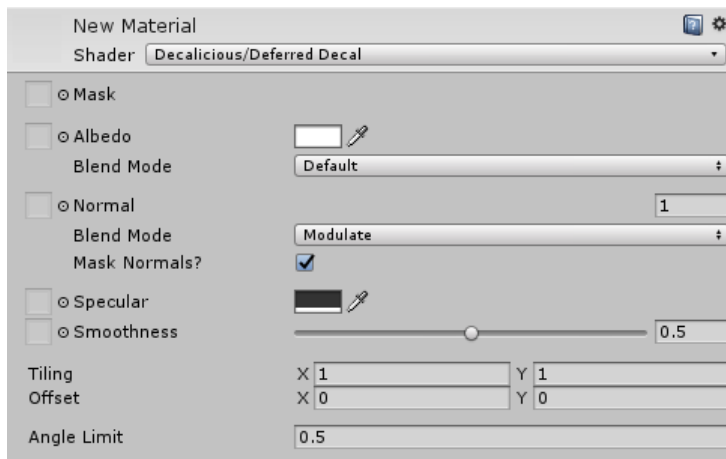
If you run into trouble, have suggestions or want to show off with one of your particularly sexy decal creations, feel free to contact the e-mail address above. Have fun with Decalicious!

Prerequisites



Deferred decals, as the name suggests, require deferred rendering and do not work in a forward rendering scenario. To enable deferred rendering on an individual camera, use the 'Rendering Path' option directly on the Camera component. You can also set this option in the Editor by going to Edit > Project Settings > Graphics, unchecking 'Use Default' for a specific tier and setting the 'Rendering Path' to 'Deferred'.

The 'Deferred Decal' Material




Deferred decals influence the G-Buffer (i.e. albedo, normals, specular and smoothness) and receive full lighting and reflections. Use the Unity debug views in the scene view to look at the individual buffers. Decalicious uses special shaders that you will find under 'Decalicious'. To create a deferred decal, assign the 'Deferred Decal' shader to a material.

Mask: Greyscale textures that controls influence of the whole decal. White means full opacity, black means that no decal is drawn.

Albedo: Texture and / or color that the decal will draw to the albedo buffer. The color can be a high-dynamic range value to emulate emissive materials. Use the alpha value to control the influence of the albedo. The corresponding **Blend Mode** allows you to not just overwrite, but modify the subsurface in a different way. Current options are Default, Additive and Multiply.

Normal: Normal map that is drawn to the normal buffer. The corresponding **Blend Mode** allows you to choose how the normals are applied. Current options are Modulate and Overwrite.

Mask Normals?: If you uncheck this, the normal map will be applied to the whole surface (within the bounds of the decal), independent of the mask texture. In Modulate normal blend mode, use upright normals in the normal map (RGB 0.5, 0.5, 1.0 ) to not affect the underlying surface.

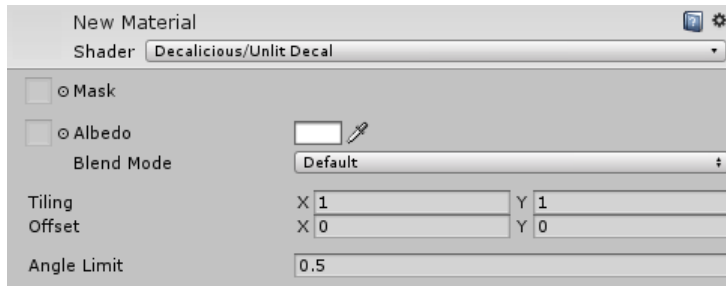
Specular: Texture and / or color that the decal will draw to the specular buffer. For non-metals, keep the default value. For metals, set Albedo to black and choose a color for specular. Use the alpha value to control influence of both the specular and the smoothness.

Smoothness: Greyscale texture and / or value that the decal will draw to the smoothness buffer. Use the alpha value of specular to control influence.

Tiling / Offset: Control the UVs of the decal.

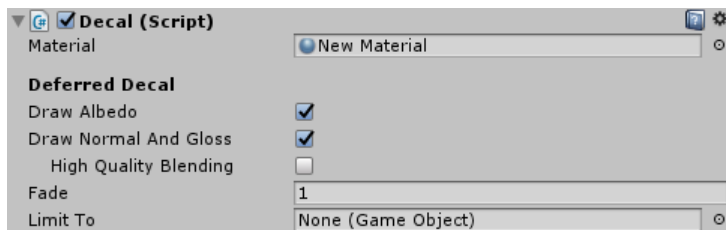
Angle Limit: Sets the acceptable difference between the decal normal and the underlying surface normal. The decal is not drawn where the difference is bigger. The expected value is the *cosine* of the angle. Default value is 60° ($\cos(60\text{deg}) = 0.5$).

The 'Unlit Decal' Material



In addition to deferred decals, Decalicious also supports unlit decals. *Unlit decals* are applied to the screen after all opaque objects are drawn and don't receive lighting. The shader 'Unlit Decal' is a stripped-down version of the 'Deferred Decal' shader and should be used for world-UI elements, markers and special effects.

The 'Decal' Component



In order to put a Decal in the World, create an empty GameObject, add the 'Decal' component and the material you created previously. The decal will be drawn onto every surface in the displayed bounding box, so align your decal with the surface of choice (Decalicious decals use positive Y as facing direction) and scale Y to the minimal suitable value.

Material: Select a material with the 'Decalicious/Deferred Decal' or 'Decalicious/Unlit Decal' shader here.

Draw Albedo / Normals And Gloss: Only for deferred decals, since unlit decals only draw color. Deferred decals are drawn in two passes. Each pass comes with a performance overhead, so you can toggle them per decal.

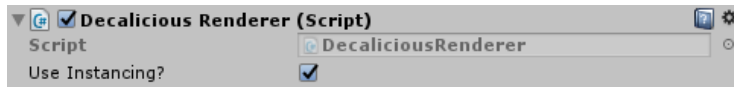
High Quality Blending: When disabled, blending of normals and specular/gloss between overlapping decals is not handled well. Enabling this will lead to proper blending at a considerable performance cost. Use it for a few selected, artist-placed decals. Don't use it for bullet holes, footprints or everything that is spammed massively. Please note that albedo is properly blended in any case, so the imperfect normal and specular/gloss blending might not be noticeable.

Fade: Use this property to control the influence of the decal, where 1 is default and 0 means that the decal won't have any influence at all. Values greater than 1 will exaggerate your decal, which can lead to interesting effects. The value is driven per component, rather than per material, to fade out individual decals without affecting others (e.g. footprints, bullet holes etc.).

Removing decals using Unity's Destroy function can mess up the render order, which leads to artifacts with overlapping decals. Instead, try setting the Fade value to 0. Decals with Fade ≤ 0 will not be drawn and produce very little overhead.

Limit To: Set a Game Object to limit the drawing of this decal to the Game Object's surfaces. This works by drawing all MeshRenderers found in the GameObject (recursively, i.e. including children) to a special buffer which is then used for clipping the decal in screen space.

The Decalicious Renderer

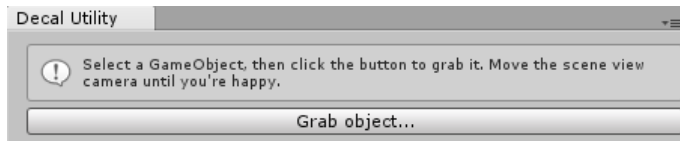


This component is automatically added to every active camera in the scene and takes care of actually rendering both deferred and unlit decals.

Use Instancing?: Instanced rendering groups decals with the same material together to render them in one batch, increasing performance. If the graphics adapter used to render the camera does not support instancing, this feature is automatically disabled.

Instanced decals require Unity 5.5 or newer. Consider updating your Unity version if performance is bad.

The Decalicious Utility



Decalicious includes a little helper utility that allows you to easily position decals in the Editor. You will find it under 'Window/Decalicious Utility'. Simply select a GameObject in the scene view, click the [Grab object...] button and move the camera until you are happy with the position of the decal. Click [I'm happy] and adjust the decal's rotation around local Y as desired.