

# Exploring the Transmission Behaviour of Overwatch: The Source of Lag

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## LAG IN COMPETITIVE VIDEO GAMES

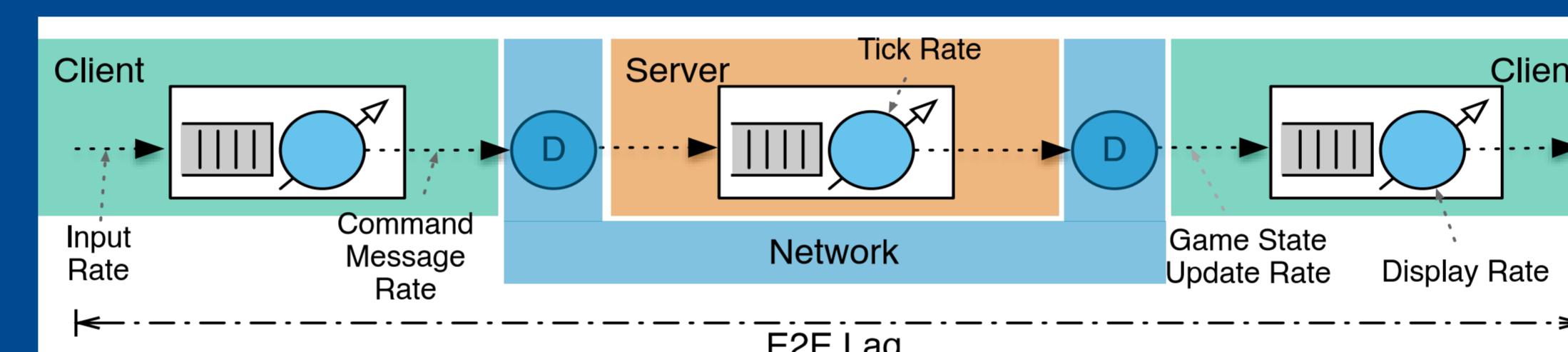
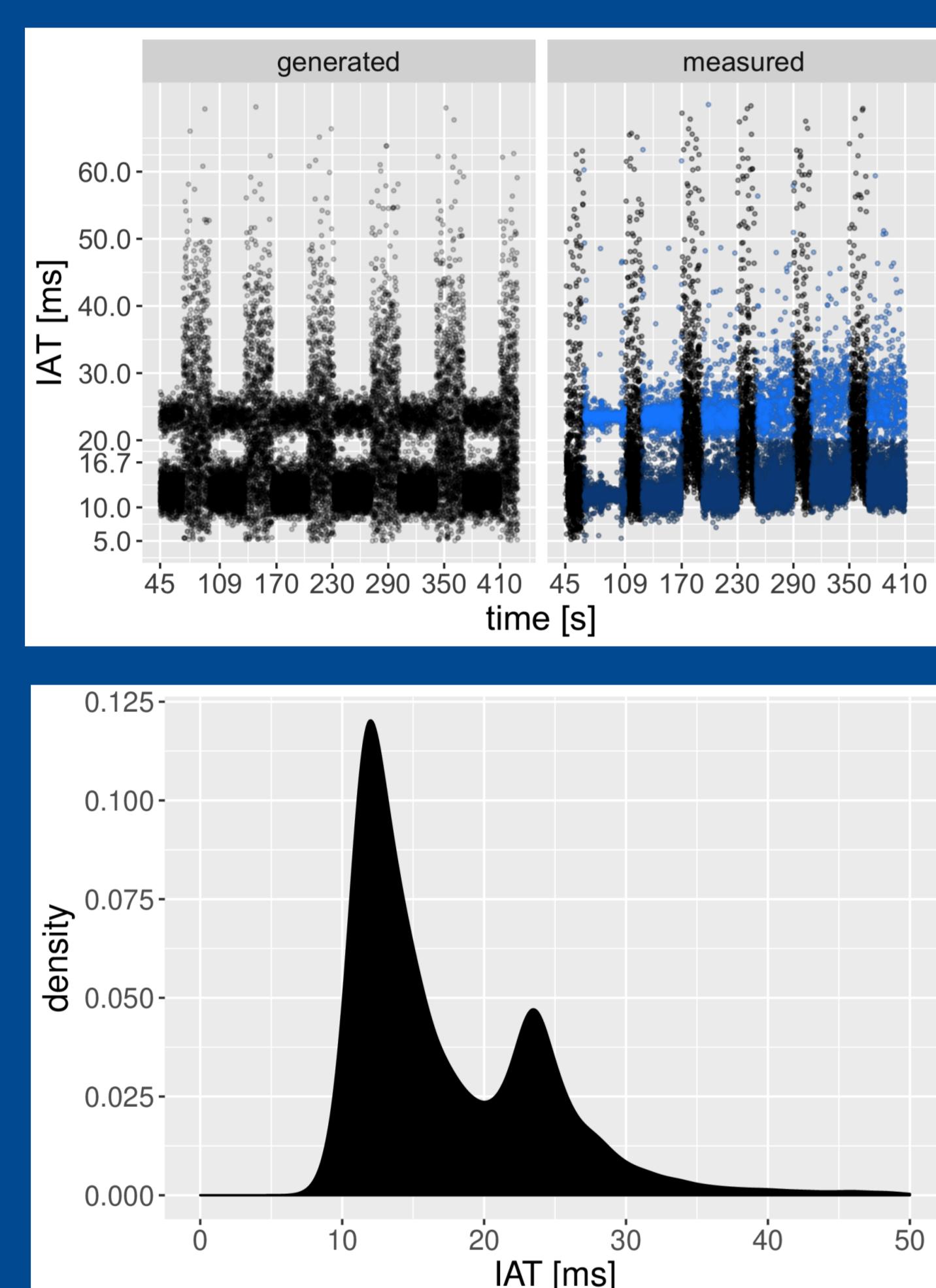


- ...and leads to
- **Desynchronised** behavior of clients
- Players getting hit even if they are seemingly behind an obstacle (and vice versa)
- Diminished **player experience**

**bonus challenge:** resource-constrained client computers that struggle to maintain a stable framerate

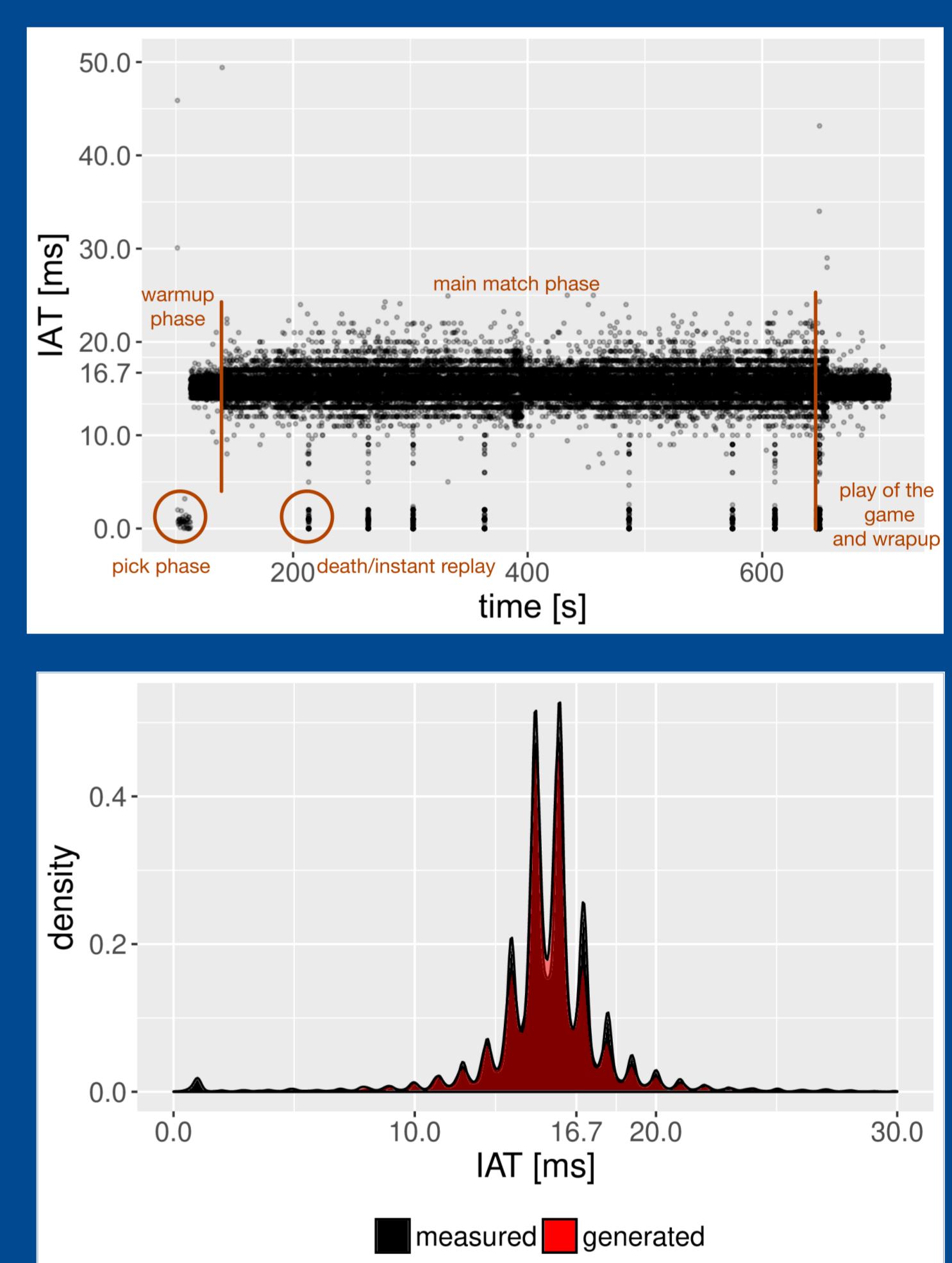
## LAG MODELS

### CLIENT TO SERVER COMMUNICATION



- Can describe all components leading to lag
- But modern games and engines offer **too many variables**
- Games are black boxes, public information not necessarily correct
- In-depth analysis of individual games and per-game parametrisation required
- Conducted investigation for **Overwatch**

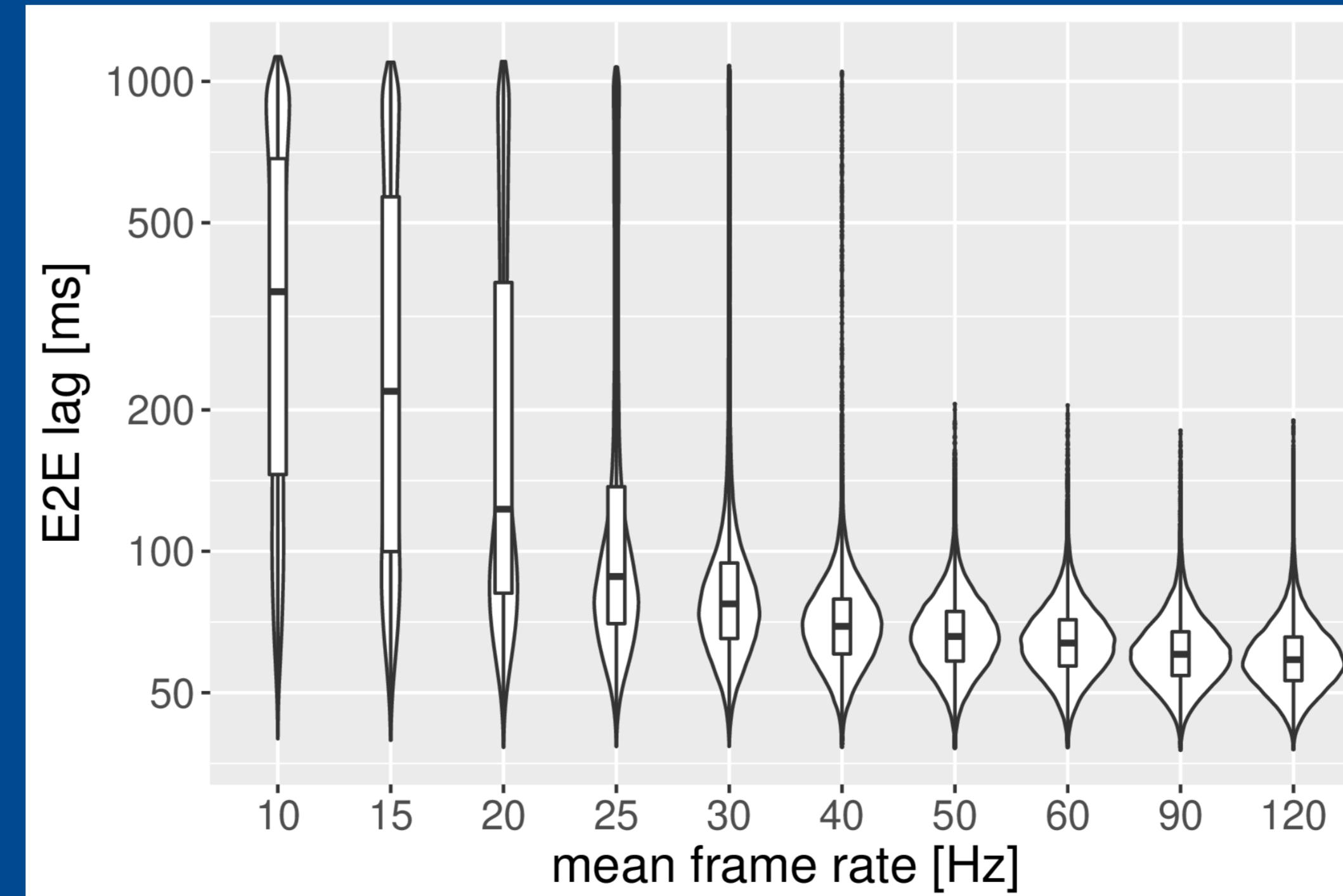
### SERVER TO CLIENT COMMUNICATION



## ADJUSTED LAG SIMULATION

### OVERWATCH MODELLING

- **Command Messages:** fit with two gamma distributed phases and an additional normal component
- **Update messages:** fit with a sine-modulated Cauchy distribution
- **User input:** Exponential distribution derived from recorded input
- **Network:** constant RTT (34ms) reflecting today's regional game hosting
- **Framerate:** Mean as a parameter with narrow normal distribution emulating resource-constrained computers



### THE RESULTS

- Overwatch's server's tick rate may be advertised as 60Hz, but communication does not entirely reflect it
- Role of network for lag rather small
- **50 Hz** and up required to achieve reasonably low, stable lag (or 60 Hz, considering even frames and no screen tearing)
- Does not consider **lag compensation** mechanics that can conceal lag and predict the outcome
- Future work in directly monitoring **game engine** behavior



Find the paper, evaluation and simulation at <https://github.com/fmetzger/overwatch-lag-model>