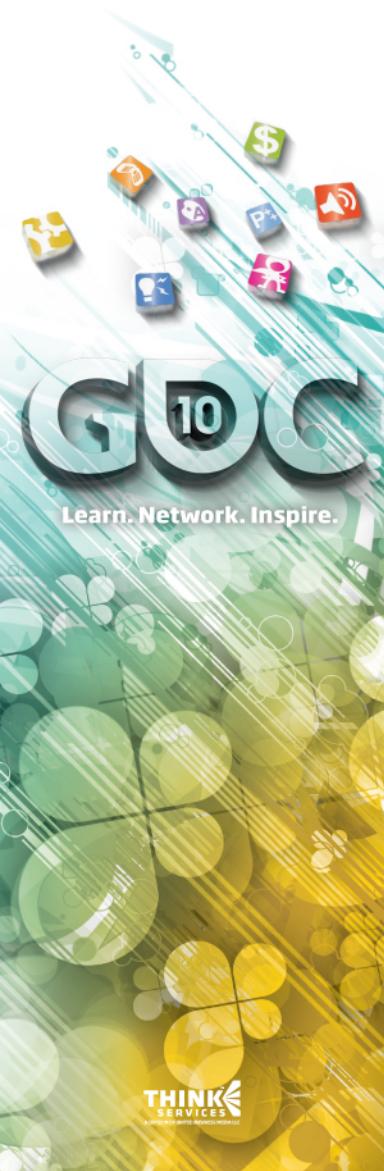




**Learn. Network. Inspire.**

**[www.GDConf.com](http://www.GDConf.com)**

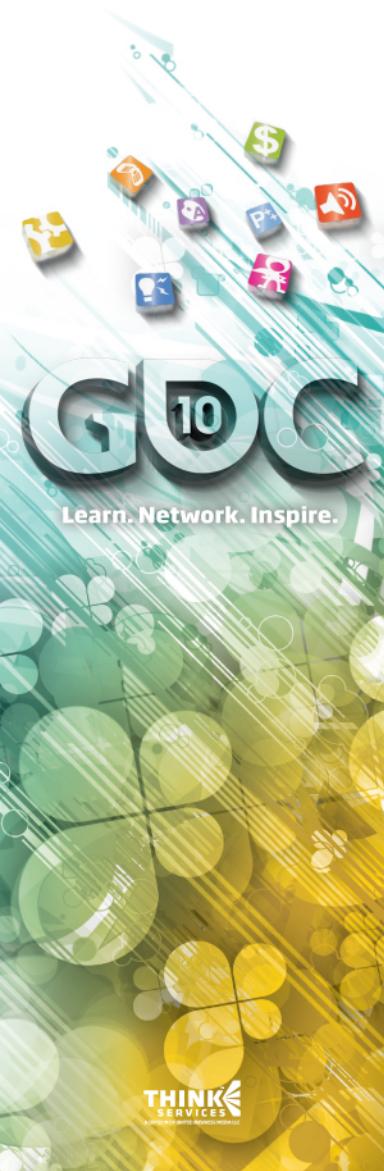


# DX11 Effects in Metro 2033: The Last Refuge

Oles Shishkovtsov, 4A Games

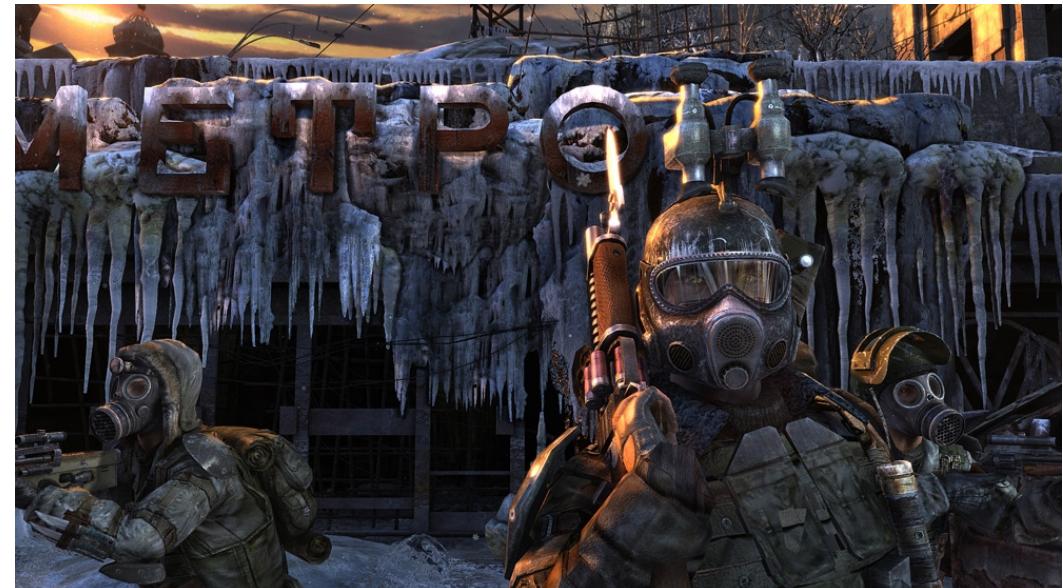
Ashu Rege, NVIDIA

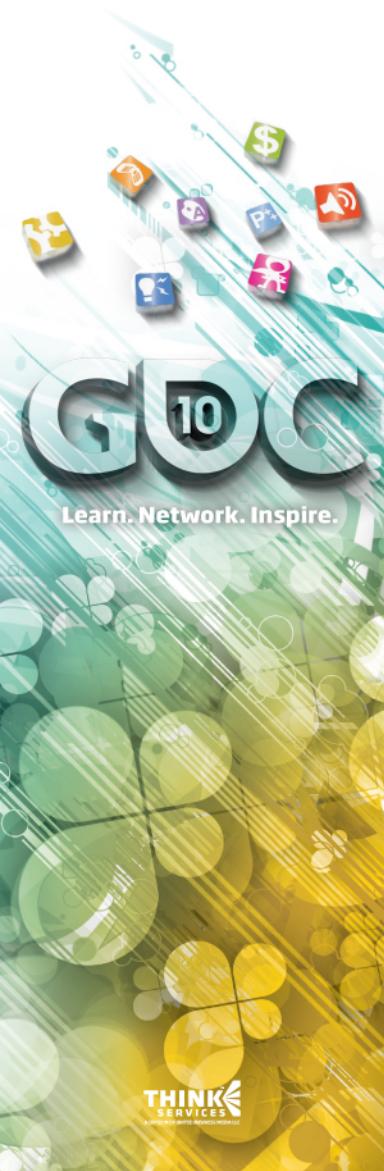
Nikolai Sakharnykh, NVIDIA



# Metro 2033: the game

- ➊ A combination of horror, survival, RPG and shooting
- ➋ Based on a novel by Dmitry Glukhovsky

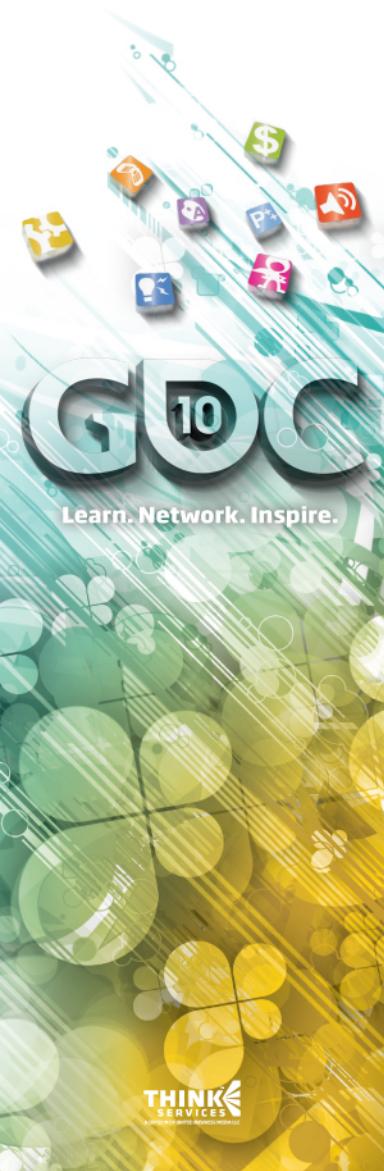




# Technology

- ➊ Developed by Oles Shishkovtsov  
Lead architect of the STALKER engine
- ➋ Metro engine is based on new tech
- ➌ Packs a lot of innovation

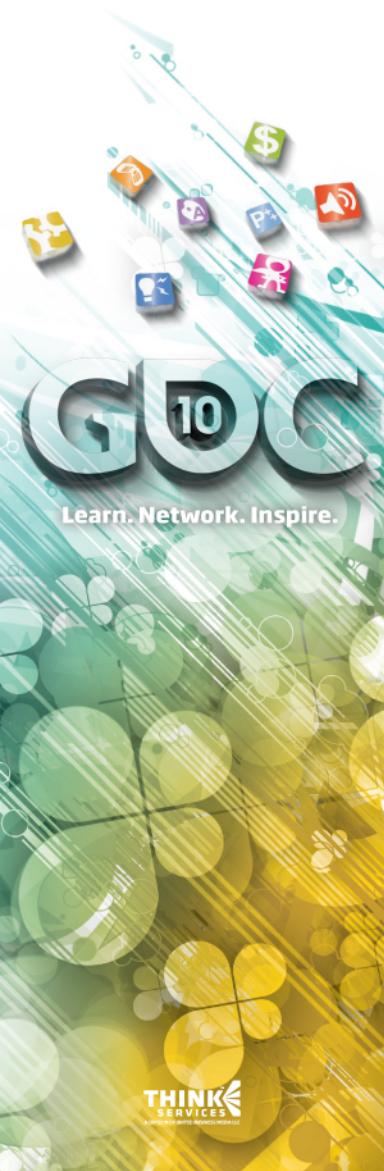
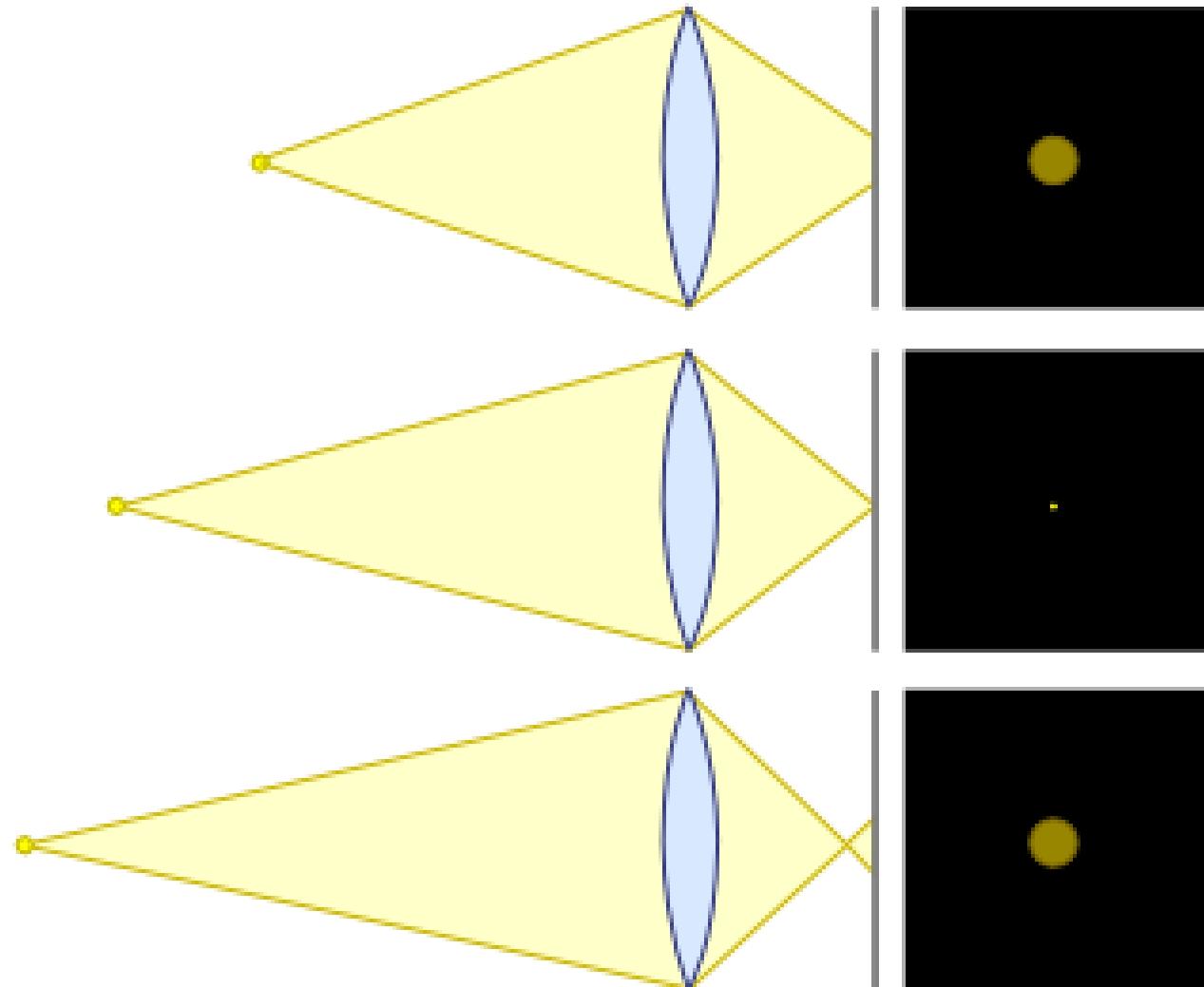
**Pervasive DX11 tessellation  
Advanced post processing using  
DX Compute**

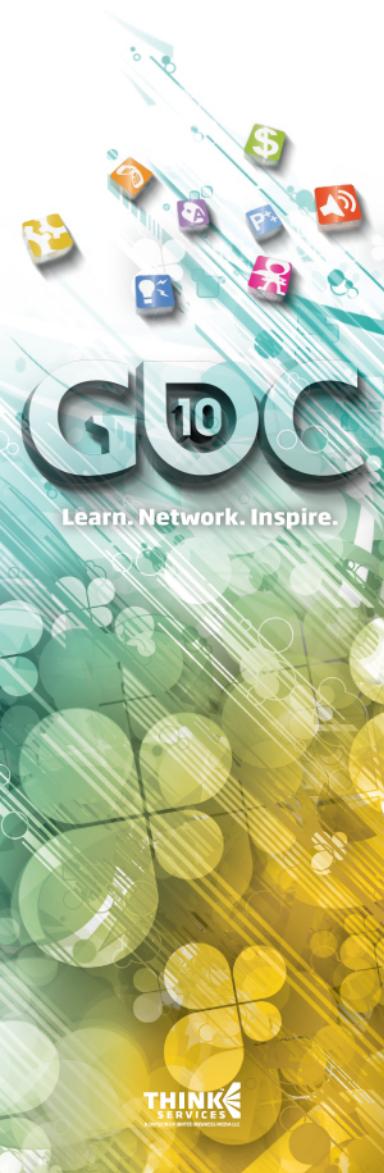


# Depth of field

- ➊ Common effect in games these days
- ➋ Typically post-processing image from a pin-hole camera
- ➌ **Key challenge:** Need to keep sharp in-focus objects and blurry backgrounds from bleeding into each other

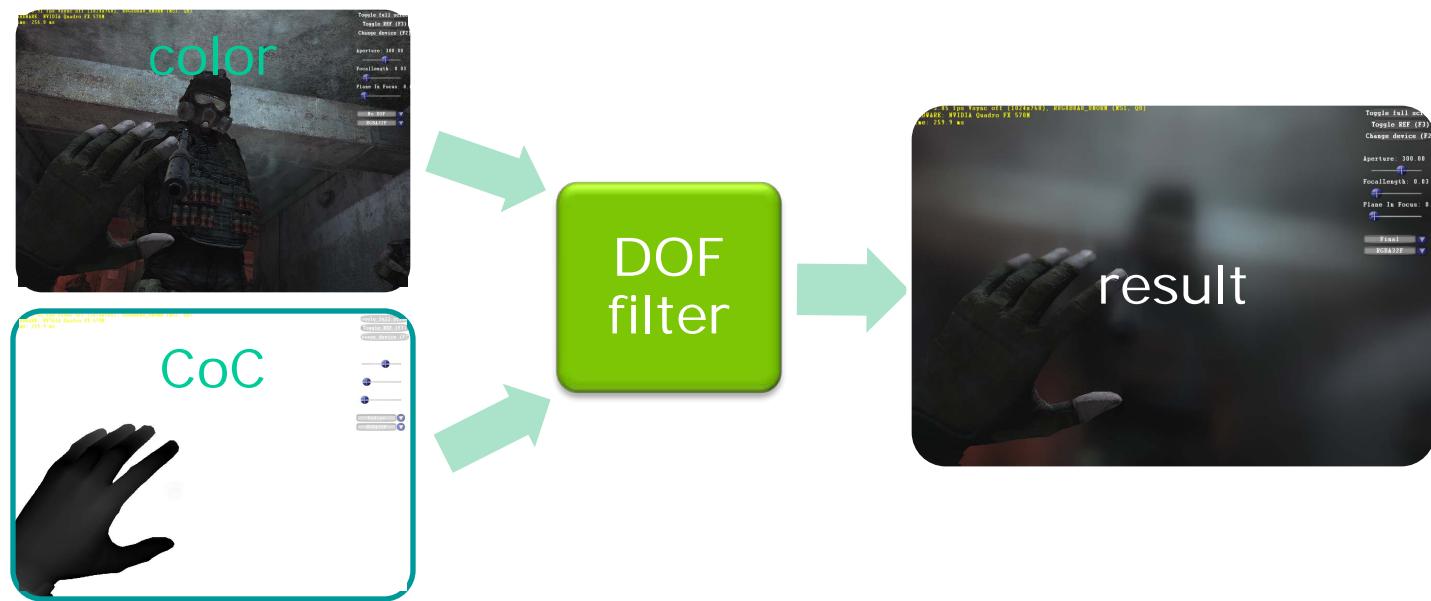
# Circle of Confusion (CoC)



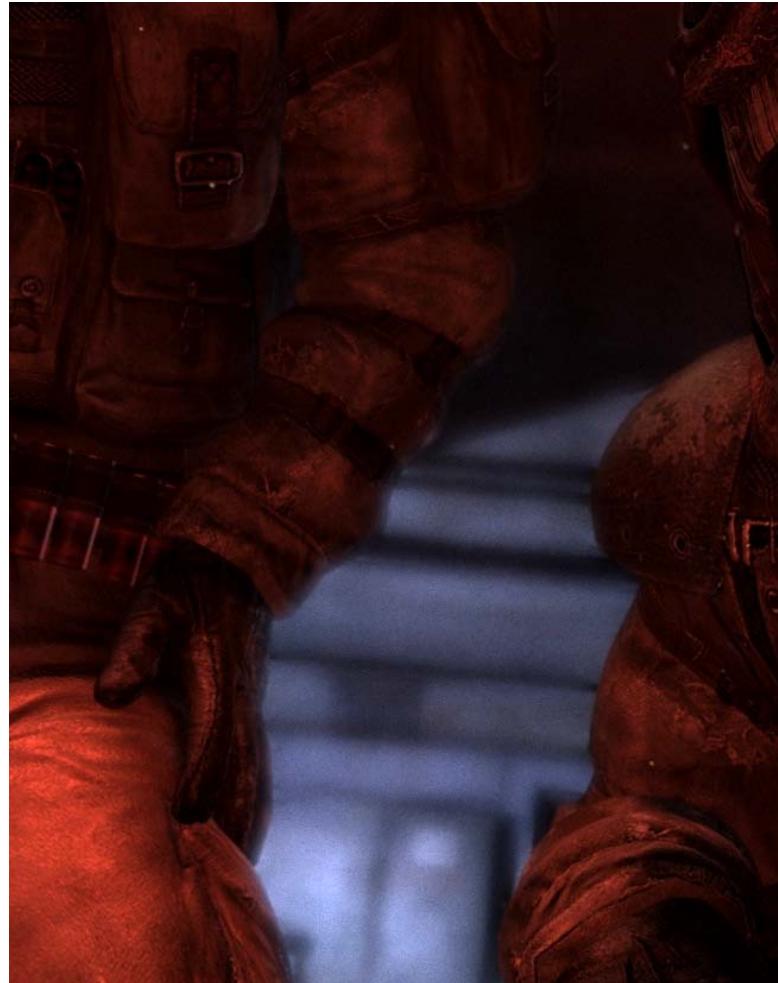
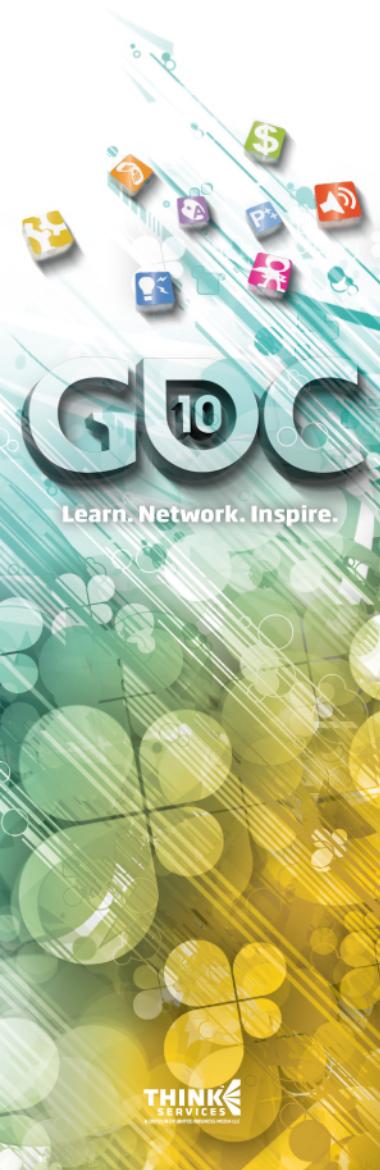


# Depth of field effect

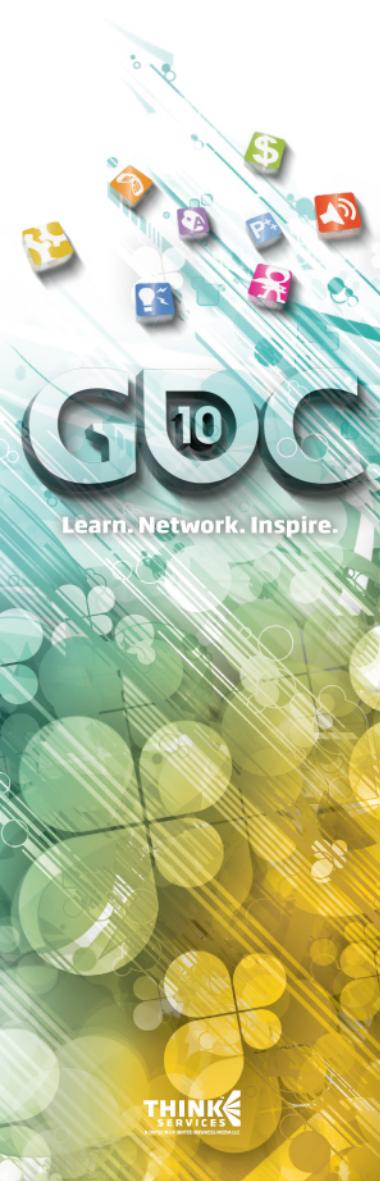
- Post-processing input color layer by using depth layer to calculate CoC (circle of confusion)



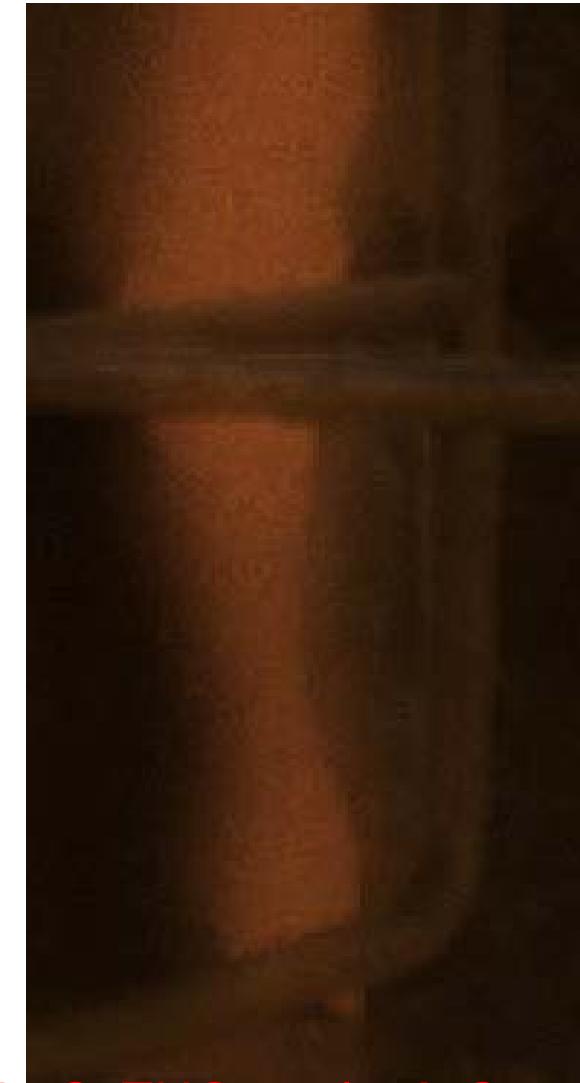
# Bleeding artifacts



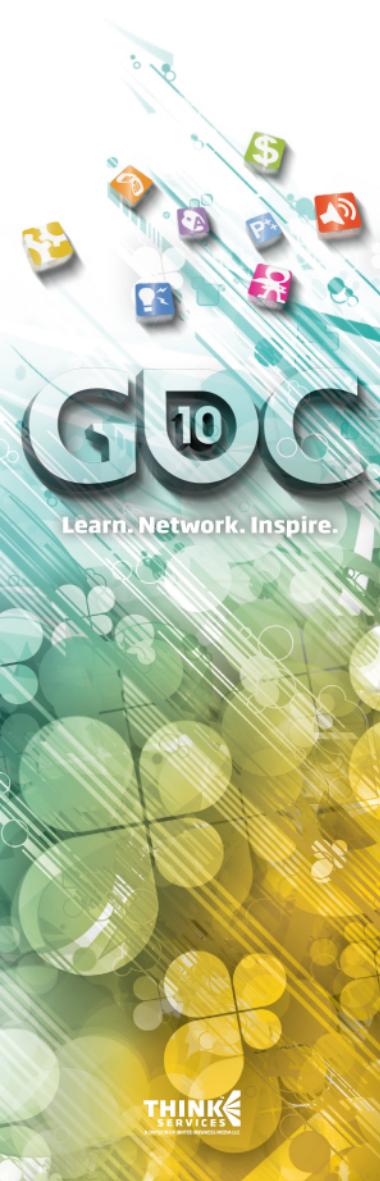
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Bleeding artifacts



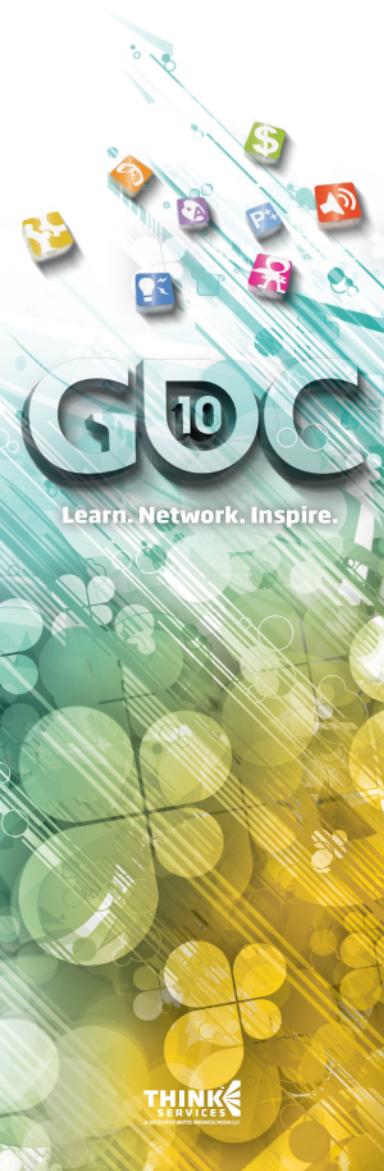
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Diffusion DOF in Metro



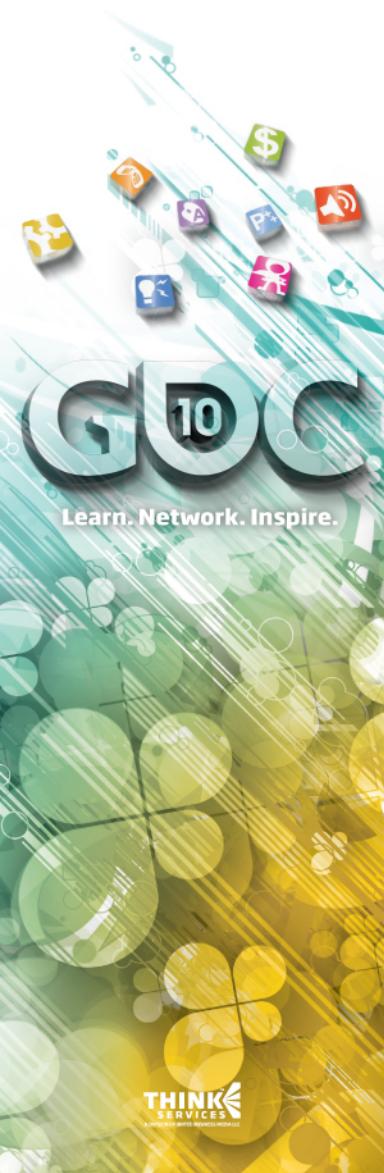
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Diffusion DOF in Metro



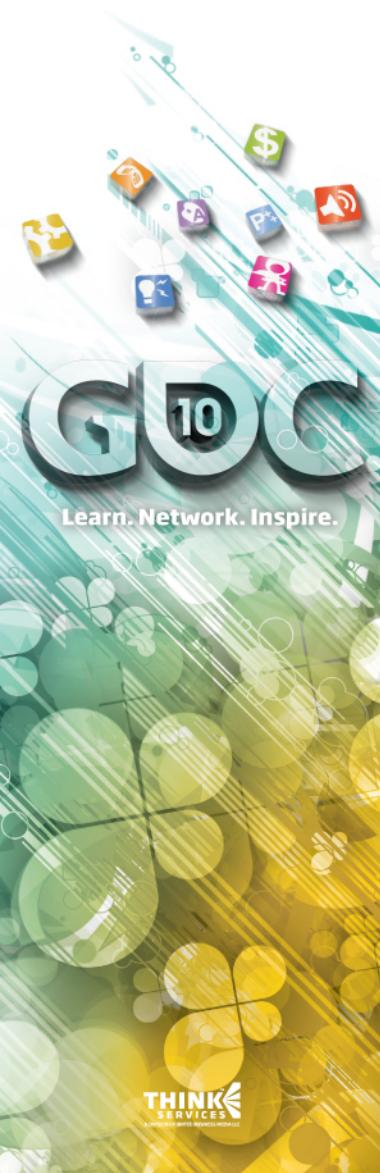
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Diffusion DOF in Metro

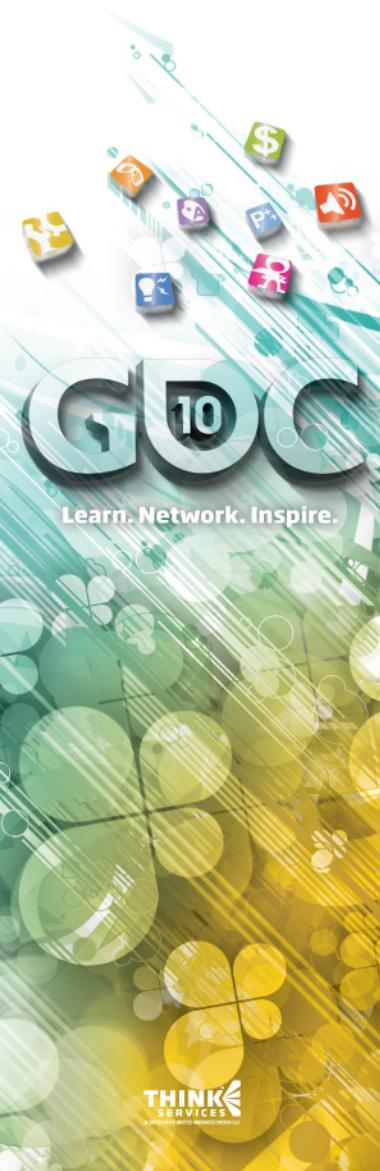


From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Diffusion-based DoF

- ➊ Main problem:  
Blur kernel size varies across screen
- ➋ Diffusion simulation:  
Convert CoC into varying heat conductivity and allow colors to *diffuse* as temperature series.  
Small CoC == lower diffusion
- ➌ See *Interactive DOF using Simulated Diffusion on a GPU*, Kass et al.



# Benefits

- ④ No color bleeding

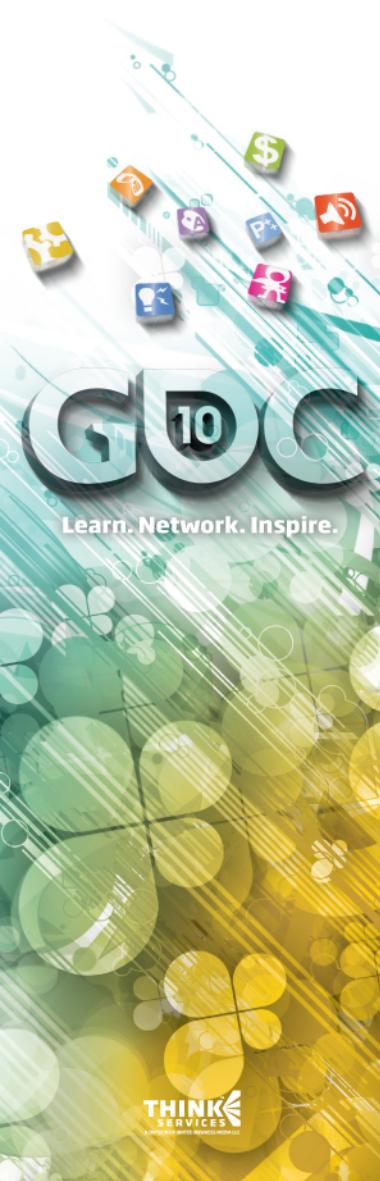


Traditional DOF

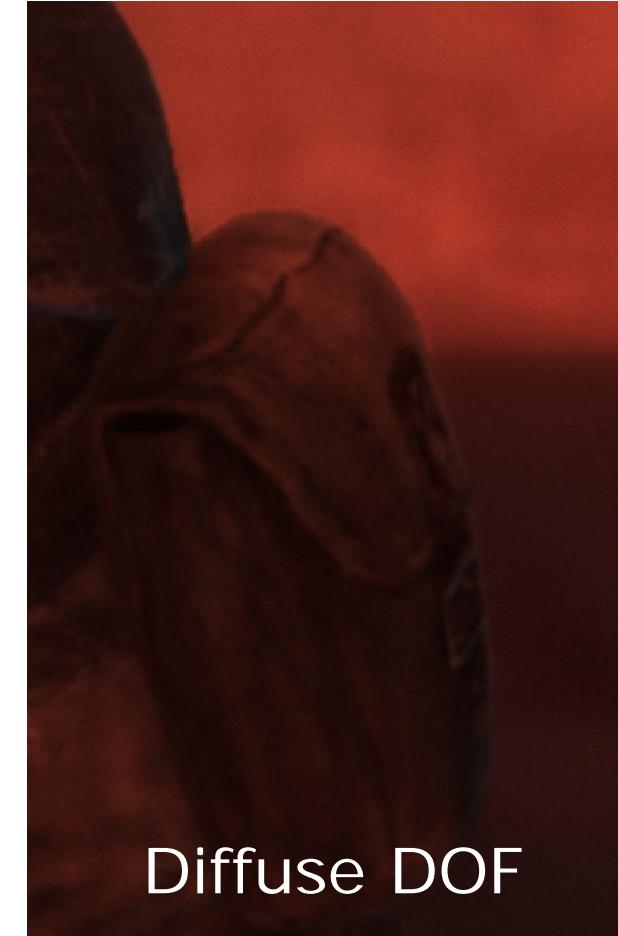
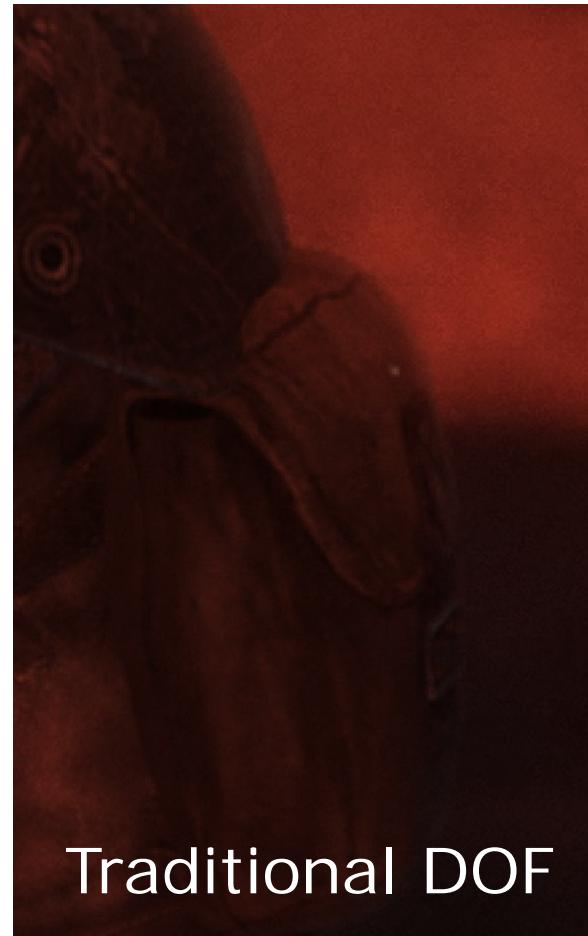


Diffuse DOF

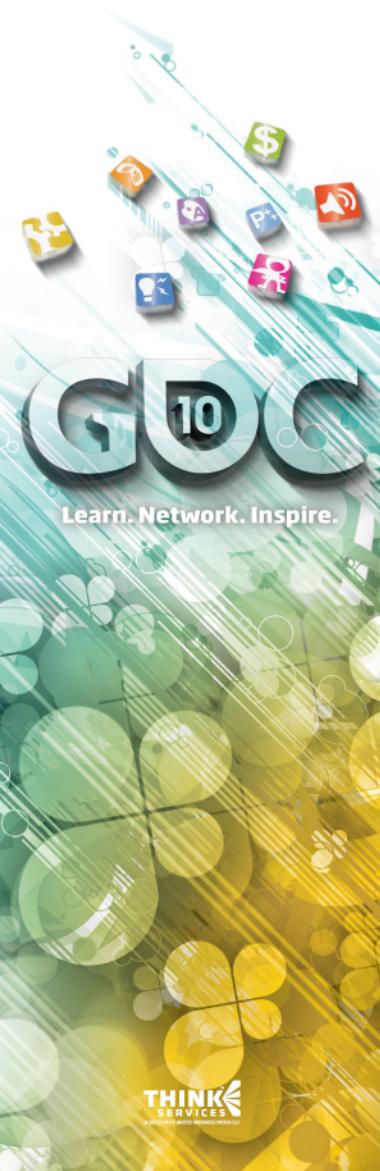
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Benefits – detail view



From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



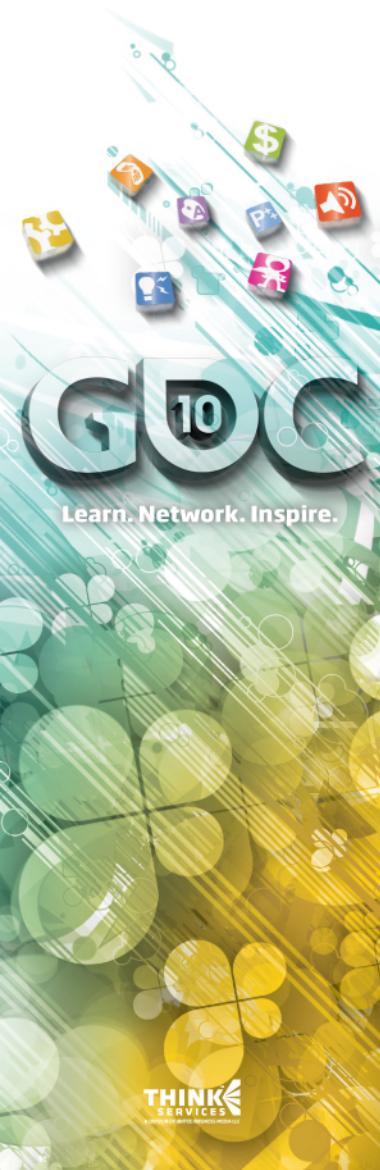
# Benefits

- Clear separation of sharp in-focus and blurred out-of-focus objects

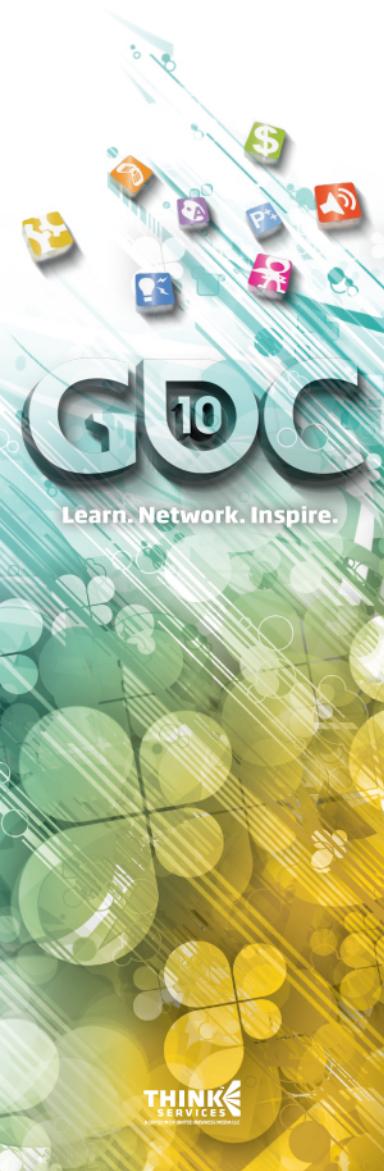


From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games

# Cinematic look



From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games



# Implementation

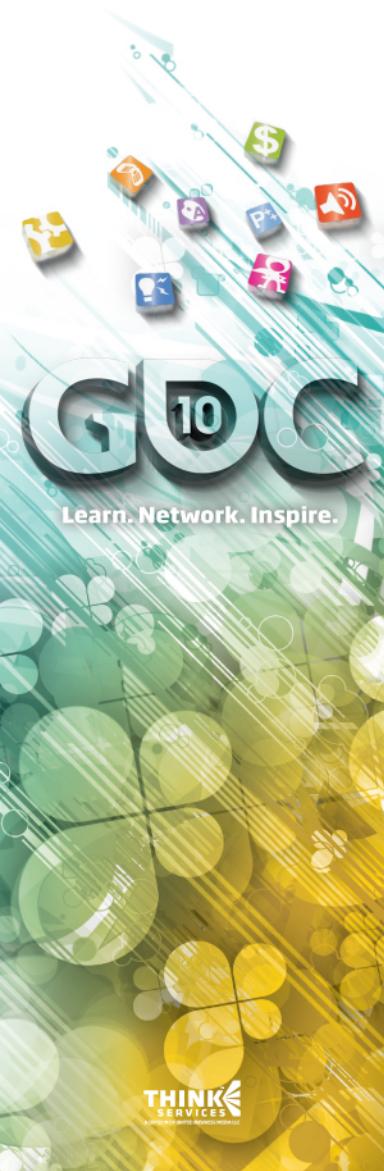
- ➊ We cast DOF problem in terms of differential equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\beta \cdot \nabla u)$$

$u(x, y)$  Image color

$\beta(x, y)$  Circle of confusion

- ➋ Using Alternate Direction Implicit (ADI) numerical method

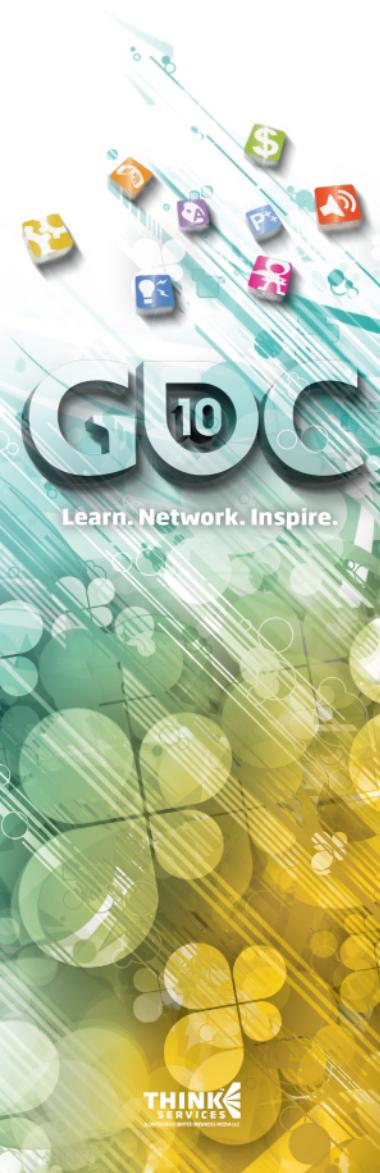


# Implementation

- ADI decomposes equation into X & Y directions

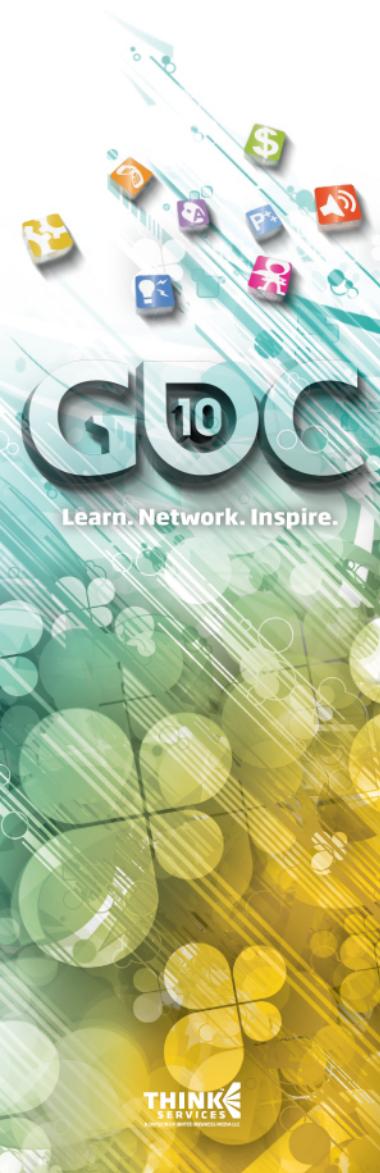


- Applies FD scheme which leads to a number of tri-diagonal systems



# Solving tridiagonal systems

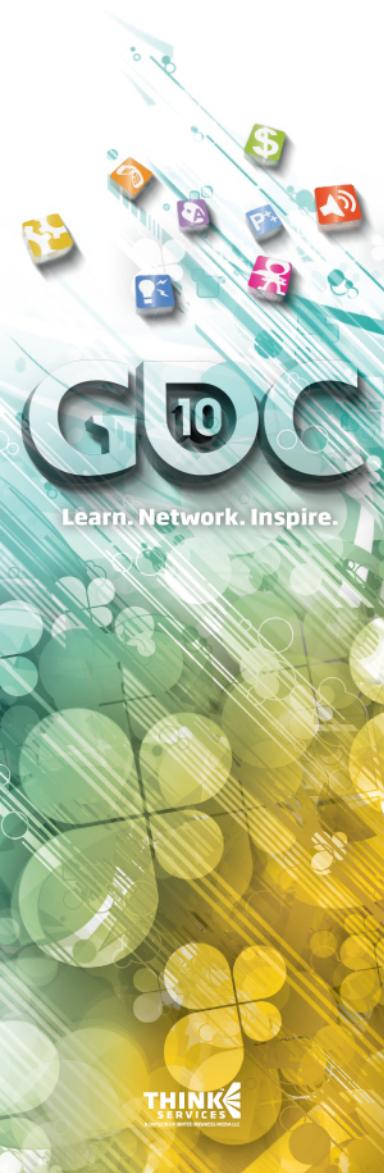
- ④ A number of methods exist:
  - Cyclic reduction (CR)
  - Parallel cyclic reduction (PCR)
  - Simplified Gauss elimination (Sweep)  
(see references for details)
  
- ④ We use a new hybrid approach
  - PCR + Sweep



# Solving tridiagonal systems (x direction)

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & \ddots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & c_{n-1} \\ 0 & & a_n & b_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

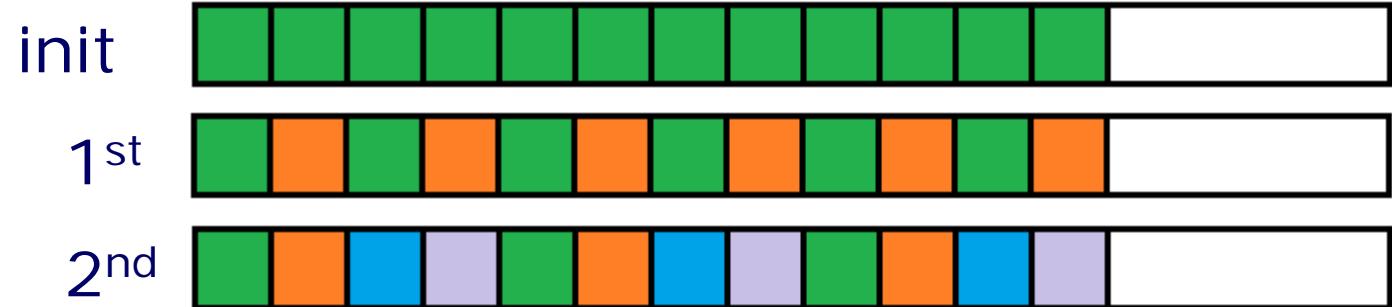
- ➊ Here  $x_i$  are the per-pixel colors
- ➋ Each system is of size == WIDTH
- ➌ And # of systems == HEIGHT
- ➍  $d_i$  are the initial conditions
- ➎ We want a GPU friendly version...



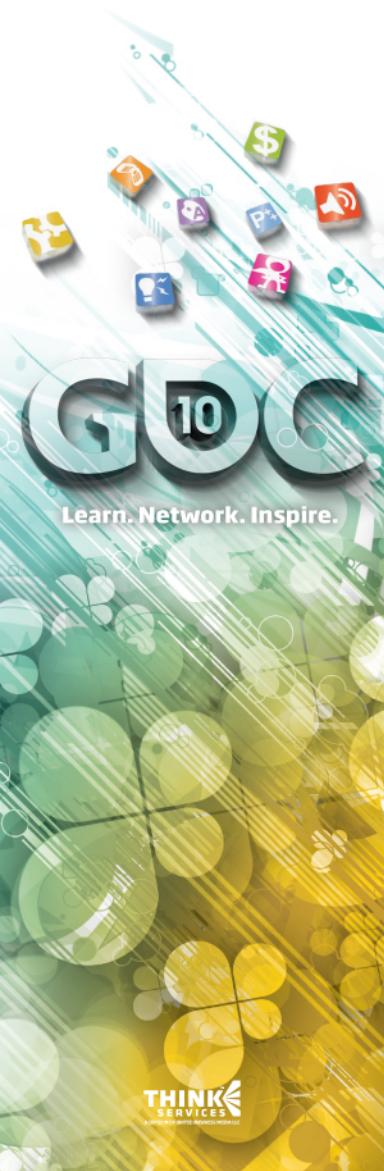
# Hybrid tridiagonal solver - PCR

- ⌚ Few steps of parallel cyclic reduction (PCR)

Implemented in *pixel shader*



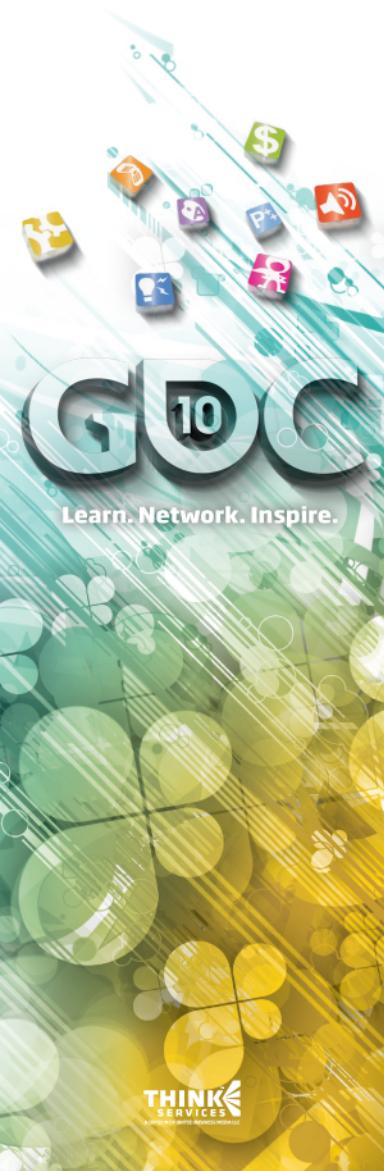
At each PCR step we double the number of systems and halve the size of each system → More parallel work to fill GPU.



# Hybrid tridiagonal solver

## - Sweep

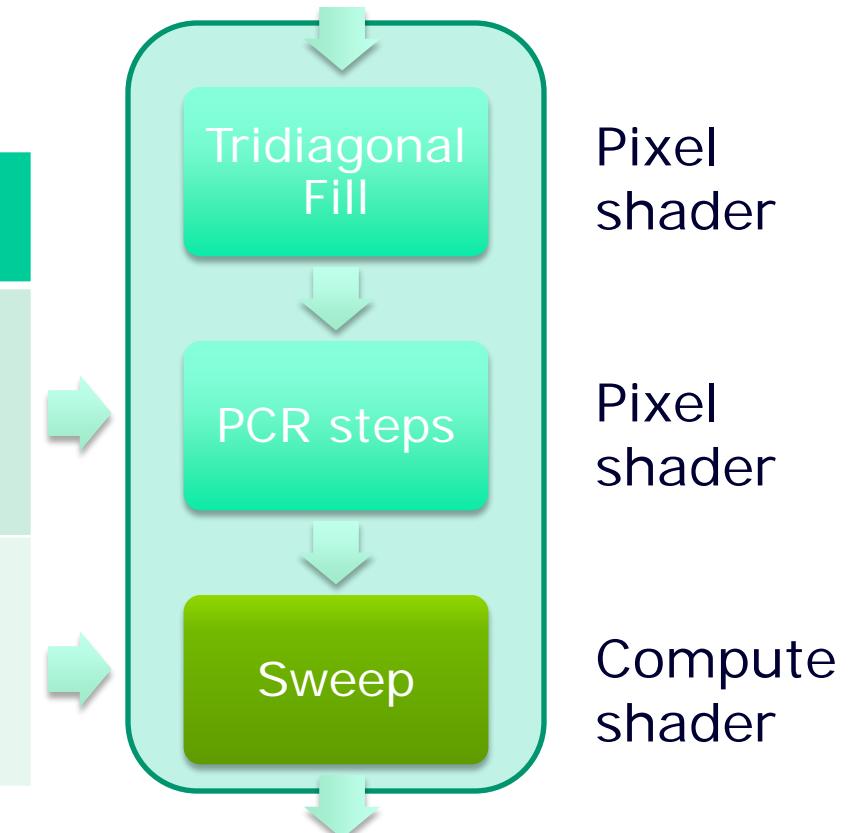
- ④ Finish with simplified Gauss elimination (Sweep)
  - Implemented in *compute shader*
- ④ Each thread solves one system
  - Forward elimination
  - Backward substitution
  - Complexity  $O(N)$

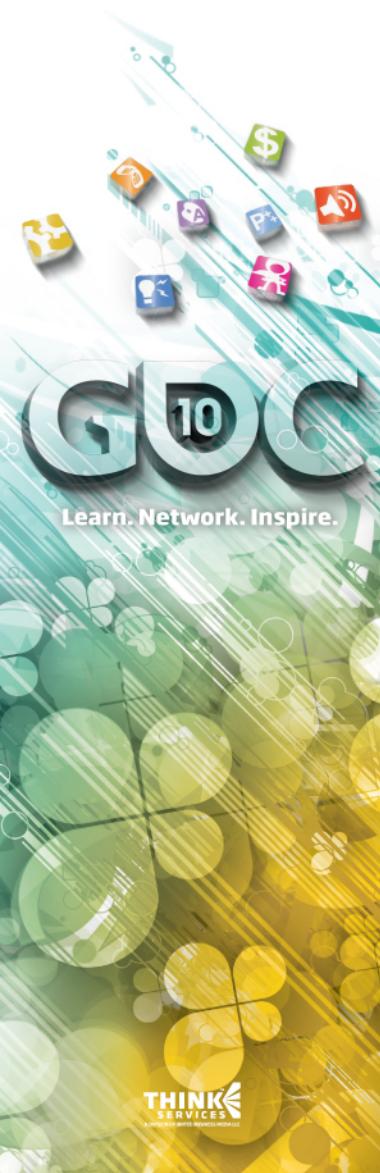


# Tridiagonal solver in DX11

PCR steps = 3

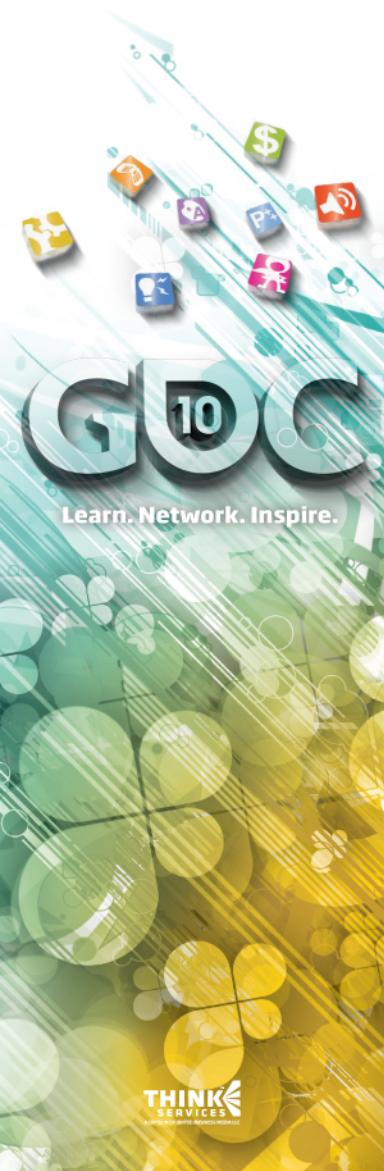
Num systems	System size
Height	Width
Height*8	Width/8





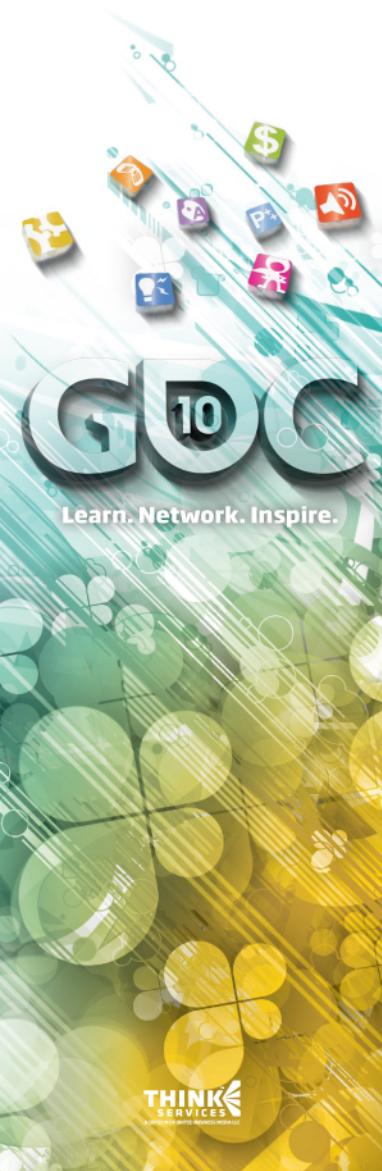
# References

- ➊ “Interactive depth of field using simulated diffusion on a GPU” Michael Kass, Aaron Lefohn, John Owens, Pixar Animation studios, Pixar technical memo #06-01
- ➋ “Tridiagonal solvers on the GPU and applications to fluid simulation” Nikolai Sakharnykh, GTC 2009
- ➌ “Fast tridiagonal solvers on the GPU” Yao Zhang, Jon Cohen, John D. Owens, PPoPP 2010

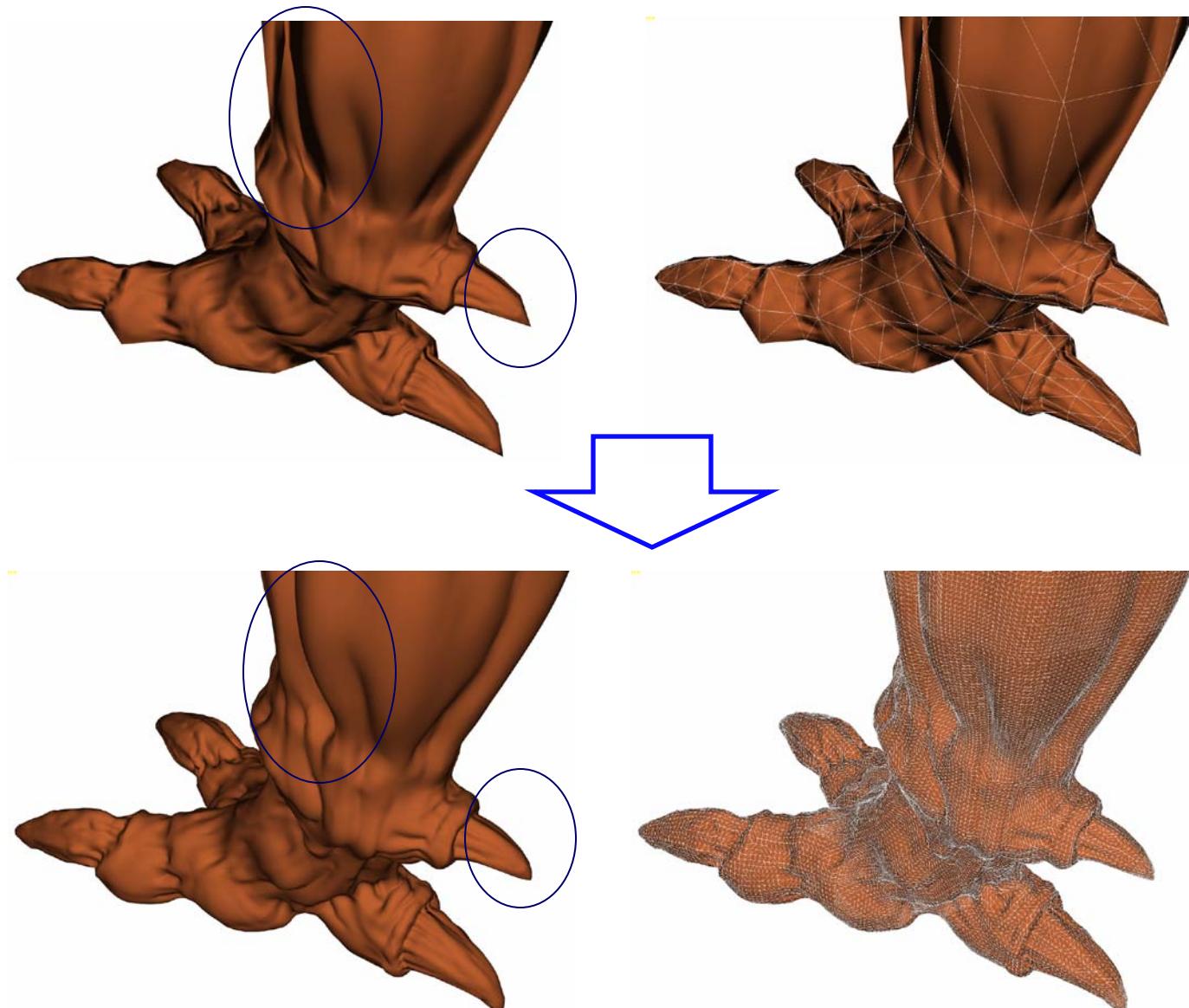


# Tessellation

- ➊ Enables film-level geometric detail in real-time rendering
- ➋ Automatic LOD without popping
- ➌ High quality meshes at low cost



# Bump Mapping Often not Sufficient



# Tessellated Monster in Metro 2033



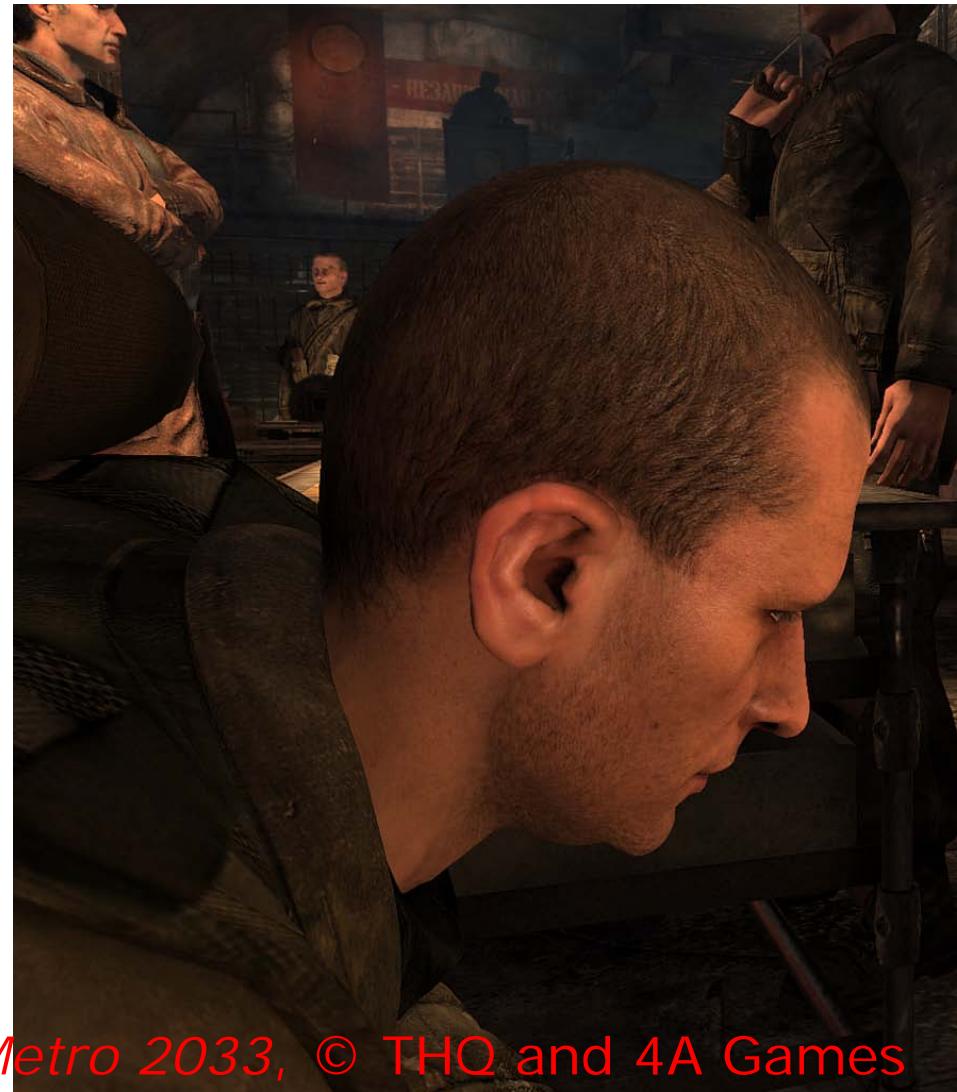
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games

# More Metro Monsters...



From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games

# ... and Characters



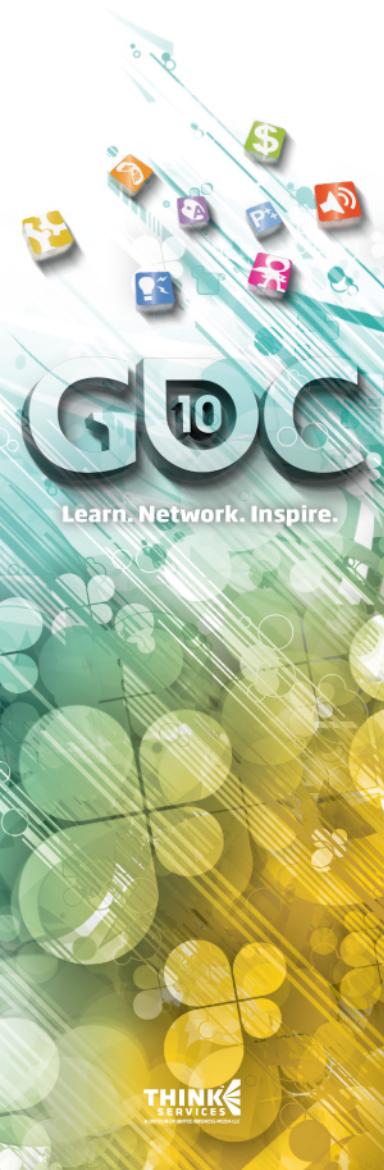
From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games

# ... more Characters

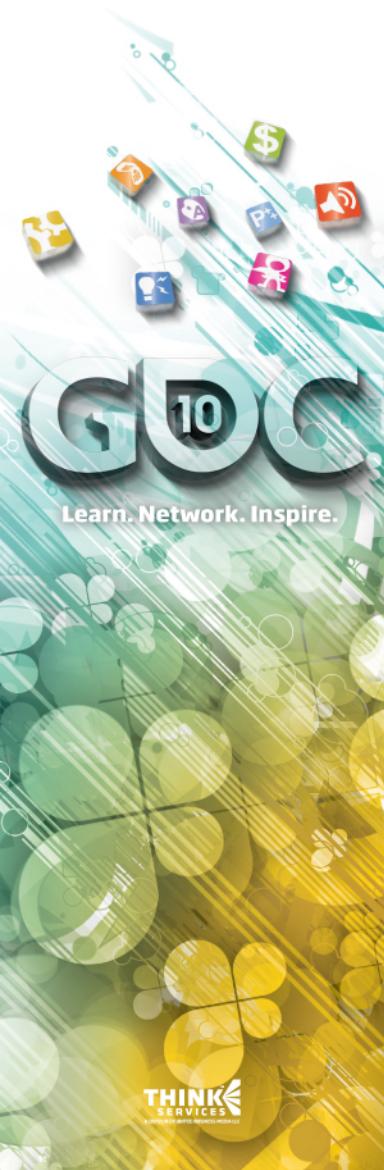


From *Metro 2033*, © THQ and 4A Games

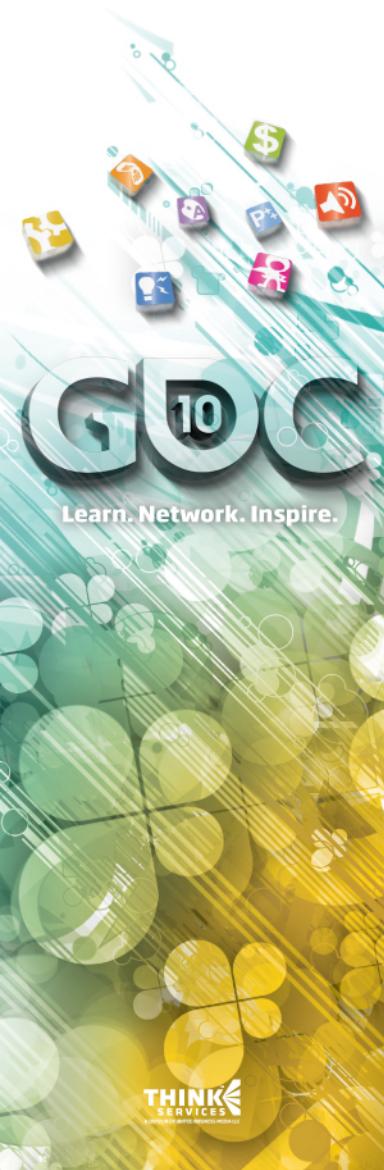
# Start with a Coarse Base Mesh



# HW-based Subdivision



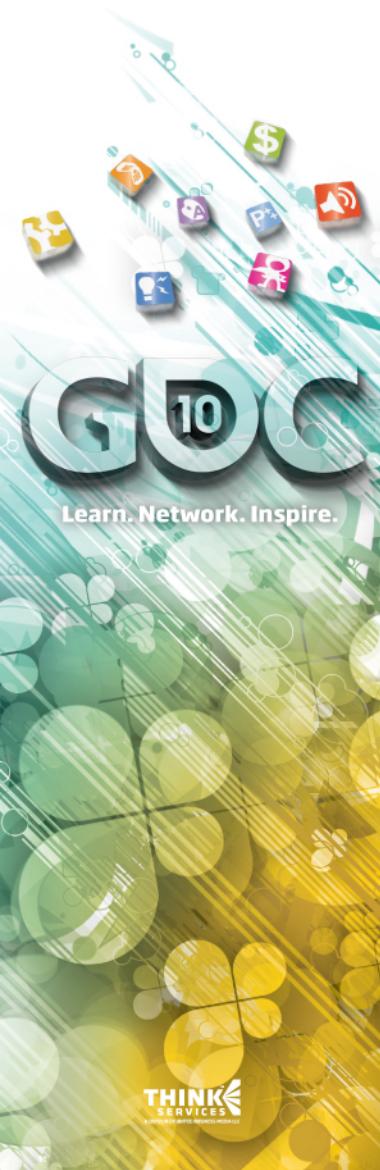
# Apply Displacement



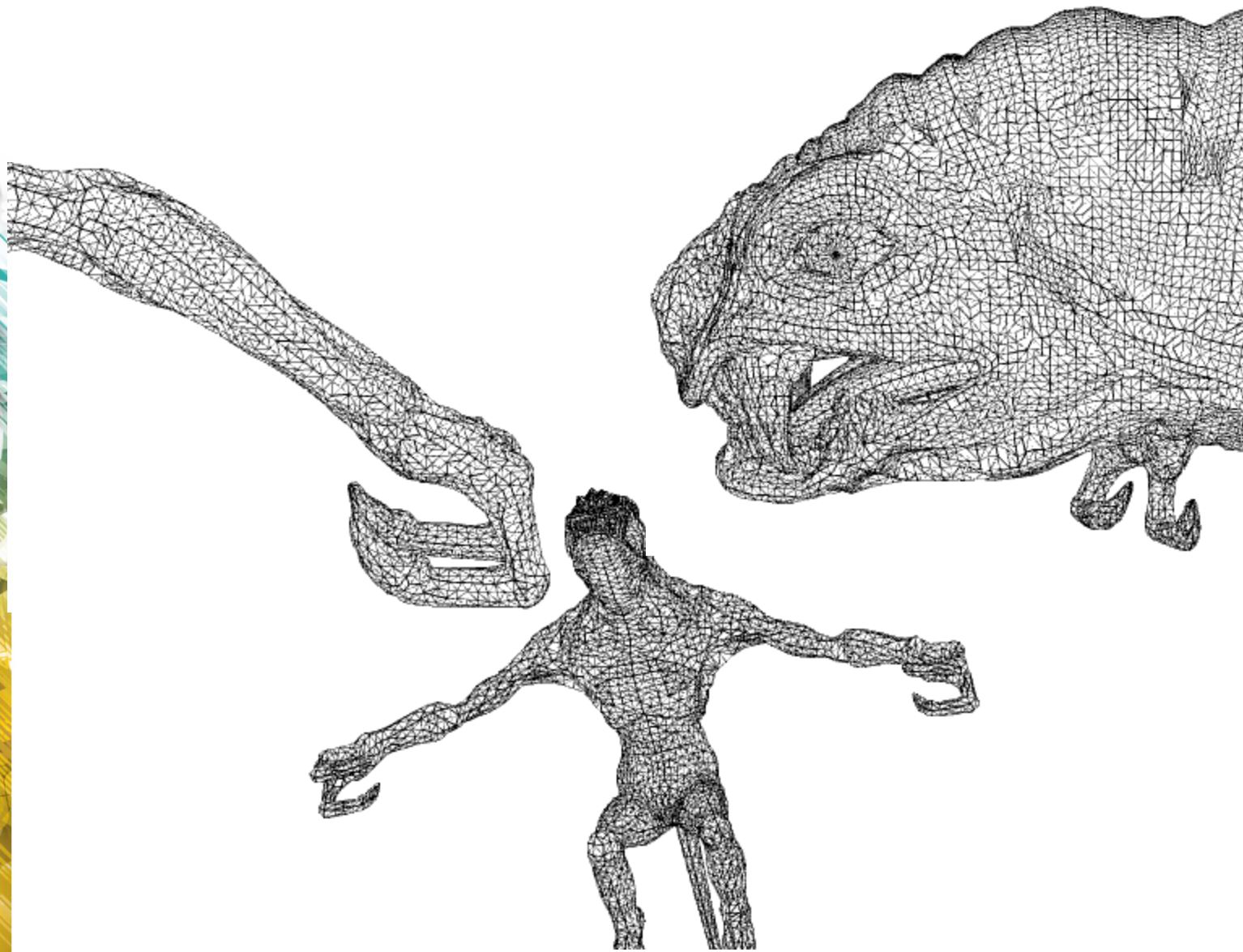
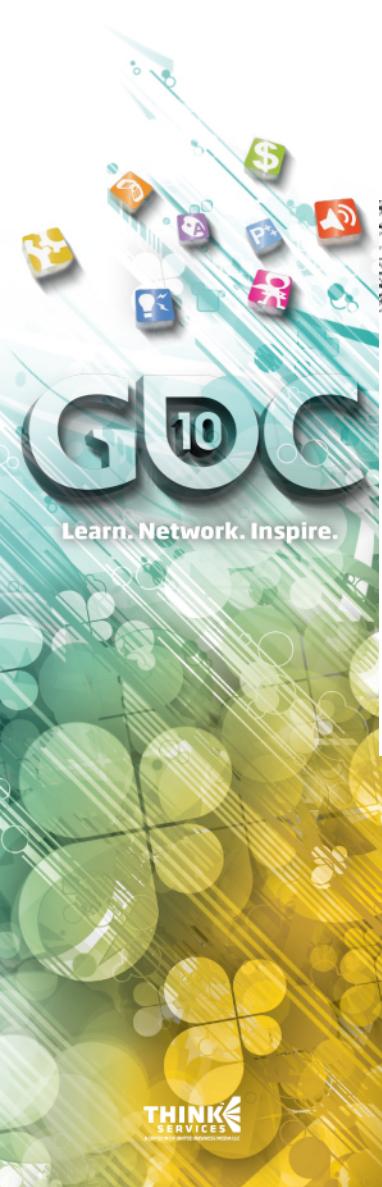
# LOD Computation

$$\text{TESS\_FACT} = \text{LEN} * \text{NP} * \text{Q} / \text{DIST}$$

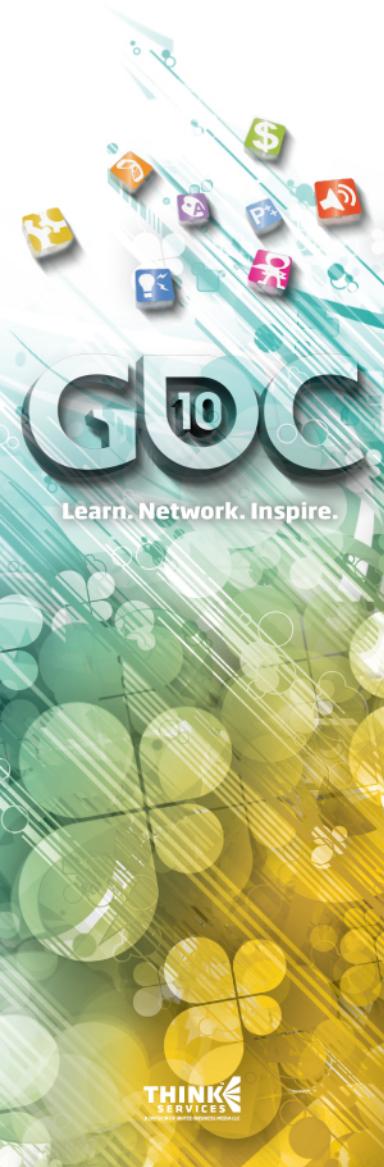
- ➊ Where LEN is edge length in world space
- ➋ NP is number of pixels on the screen
- ➌ Q is quality constant
- ➍ DIST is distance from observer to edge center



# Constant Triangle Size

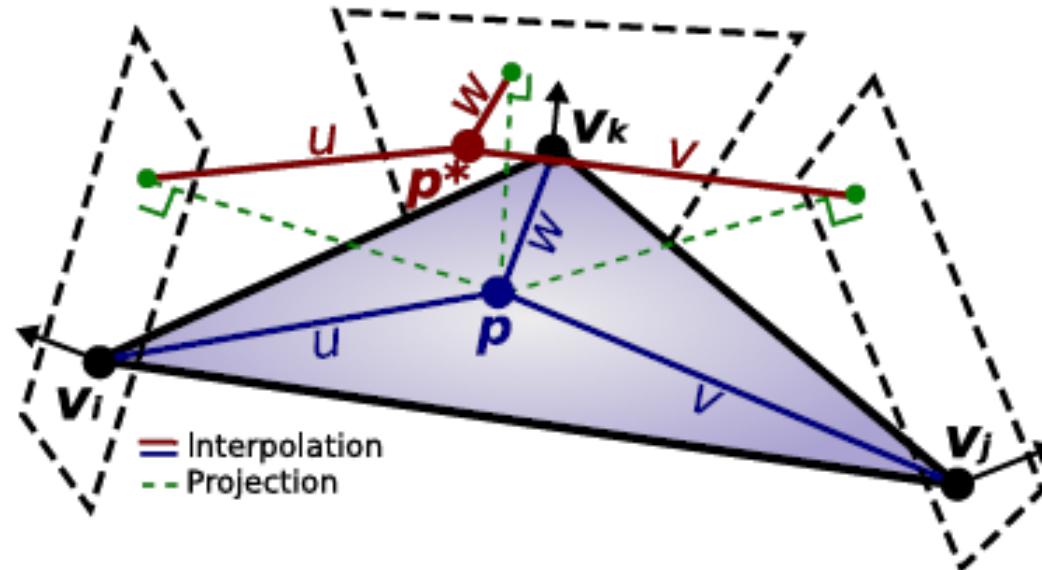
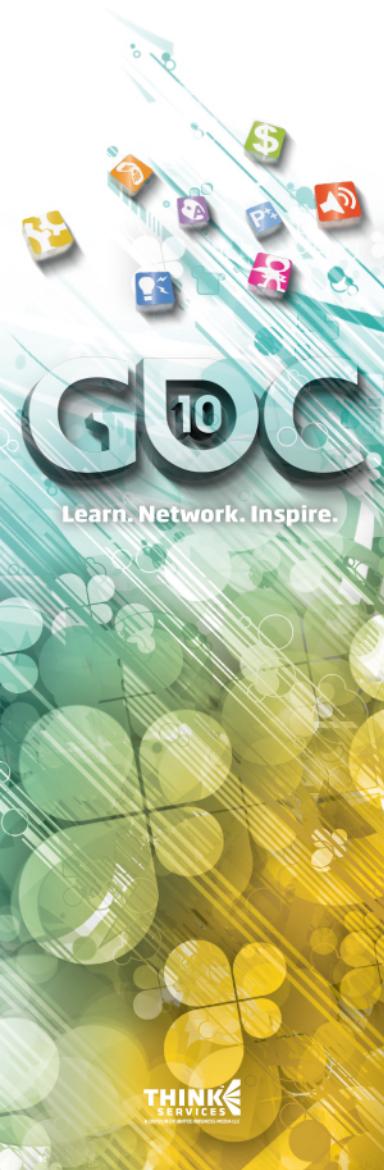


# Subdivision Schemes



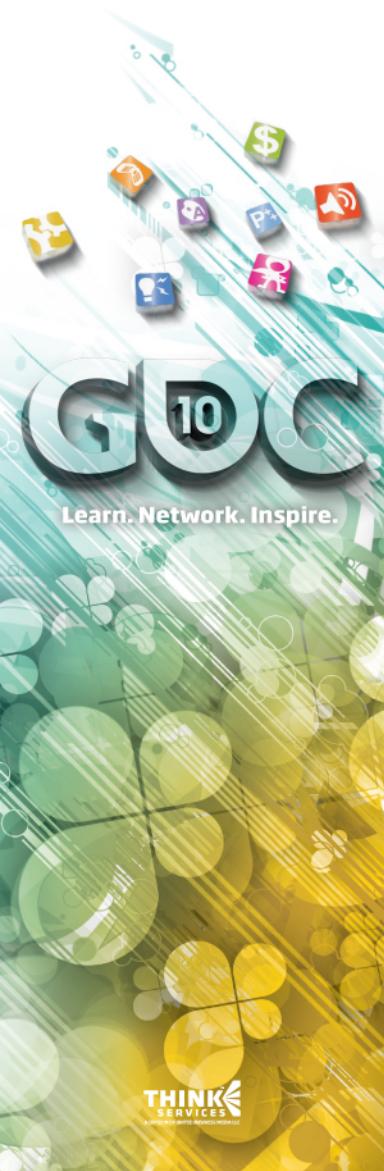
- ➊ Phong tessellation
- ➋ PN-triangles
- ➌ Approximate Catmull-Clark
- ➍ ...
- ➎ Metro uses Phong tessellation

# Phong Tessellation

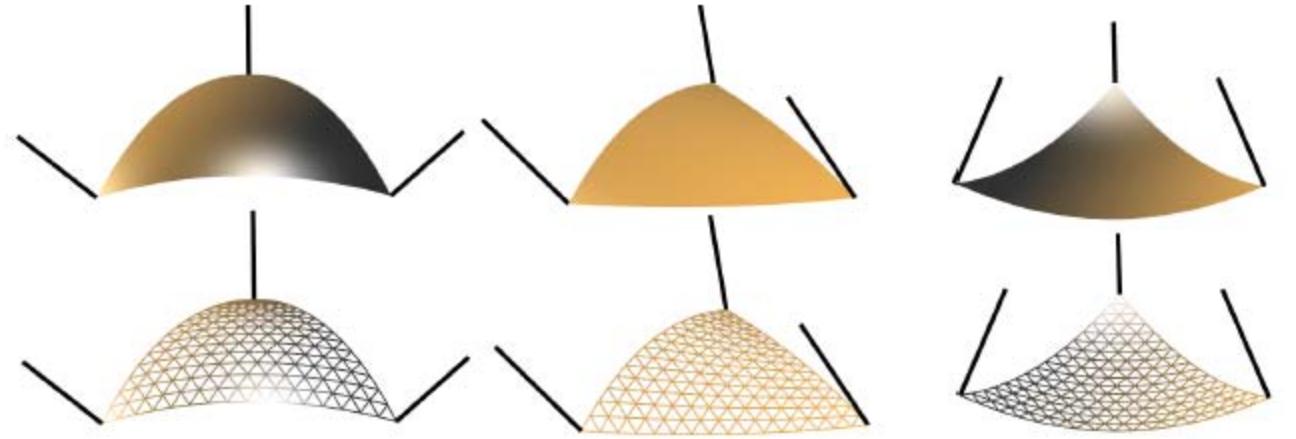


**Figure 3: Phong Tessellation principle. Instead of interpolating normals as in Phong Shading, we interpolate projection onto vertices tangent plane to define a curve geometry for each triangle.**

- From Boubekeur and Alexa, Siggraph Asia 2008



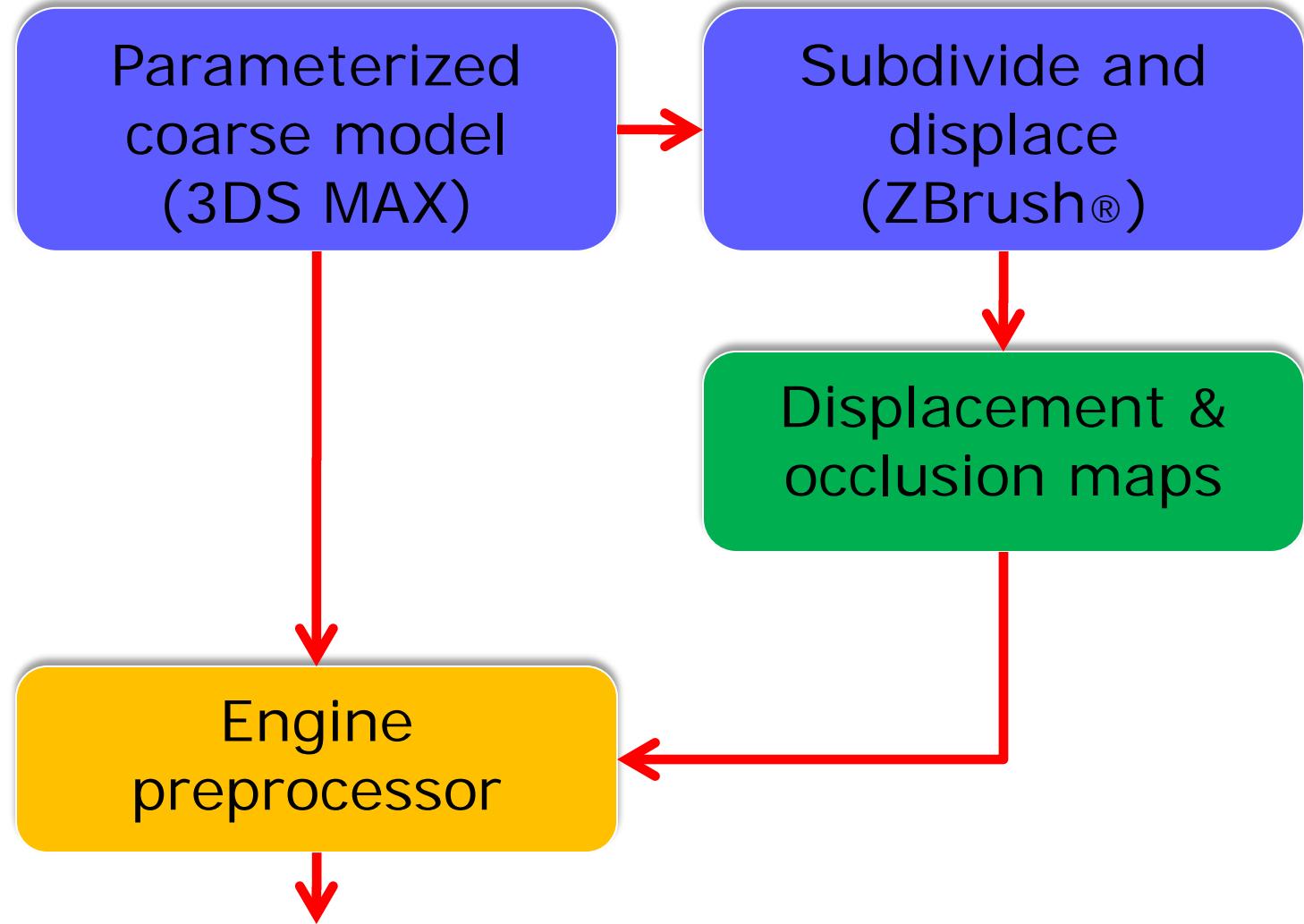
# Phong Tessellation



Boubekeur and Alexa, 2008

- ➊ Simple scheme
- ➋ Does not handle inflections well
- ➌ Acceptable if initial subdivision is rather dense

# Content Creation Pipeline

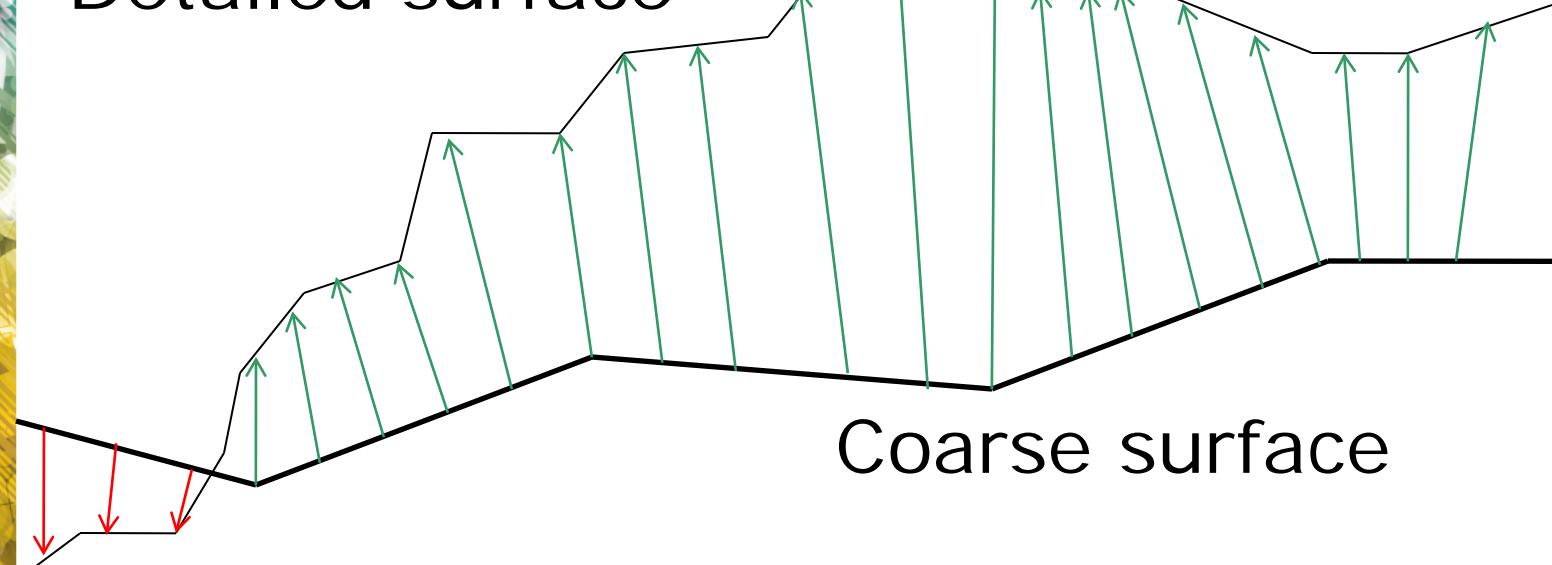


# Computing Displacement

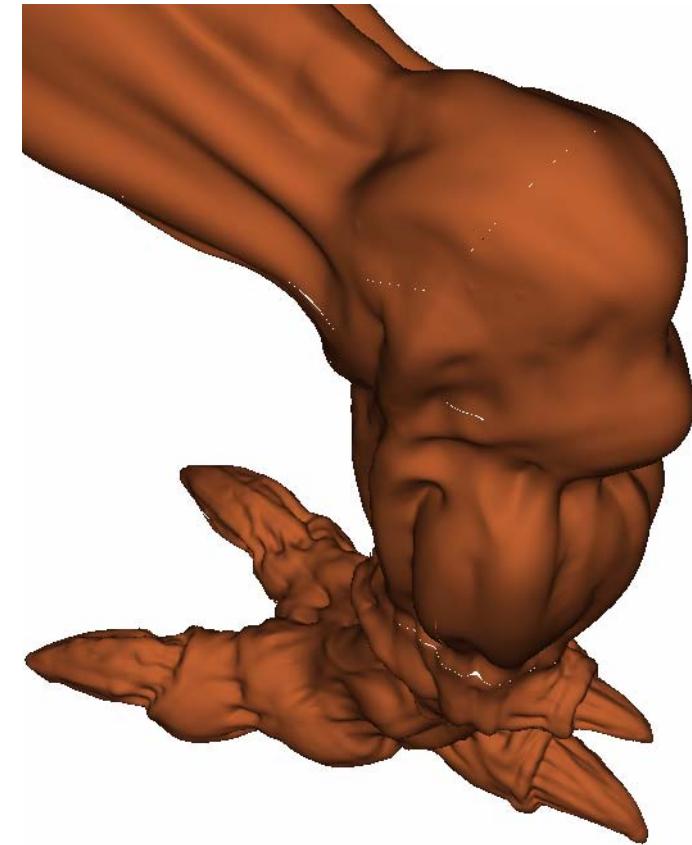
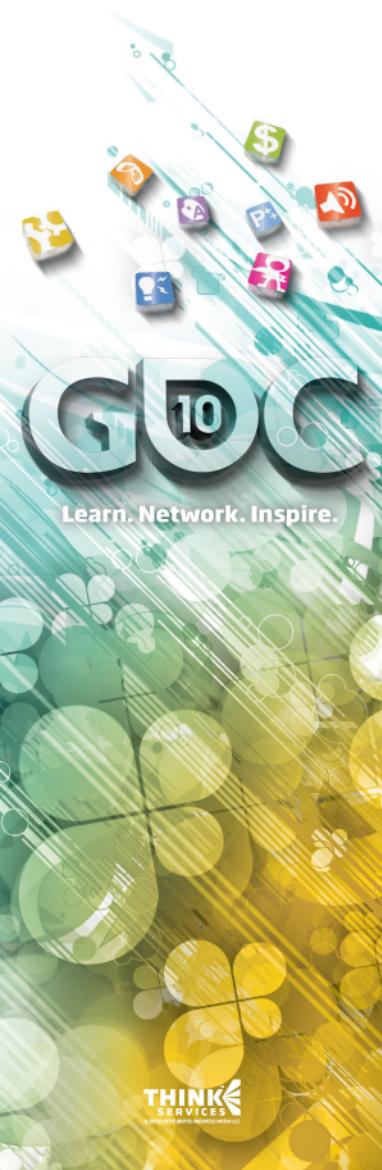
- Input: coarse and detailed model

Detailed surface

Coarse surface

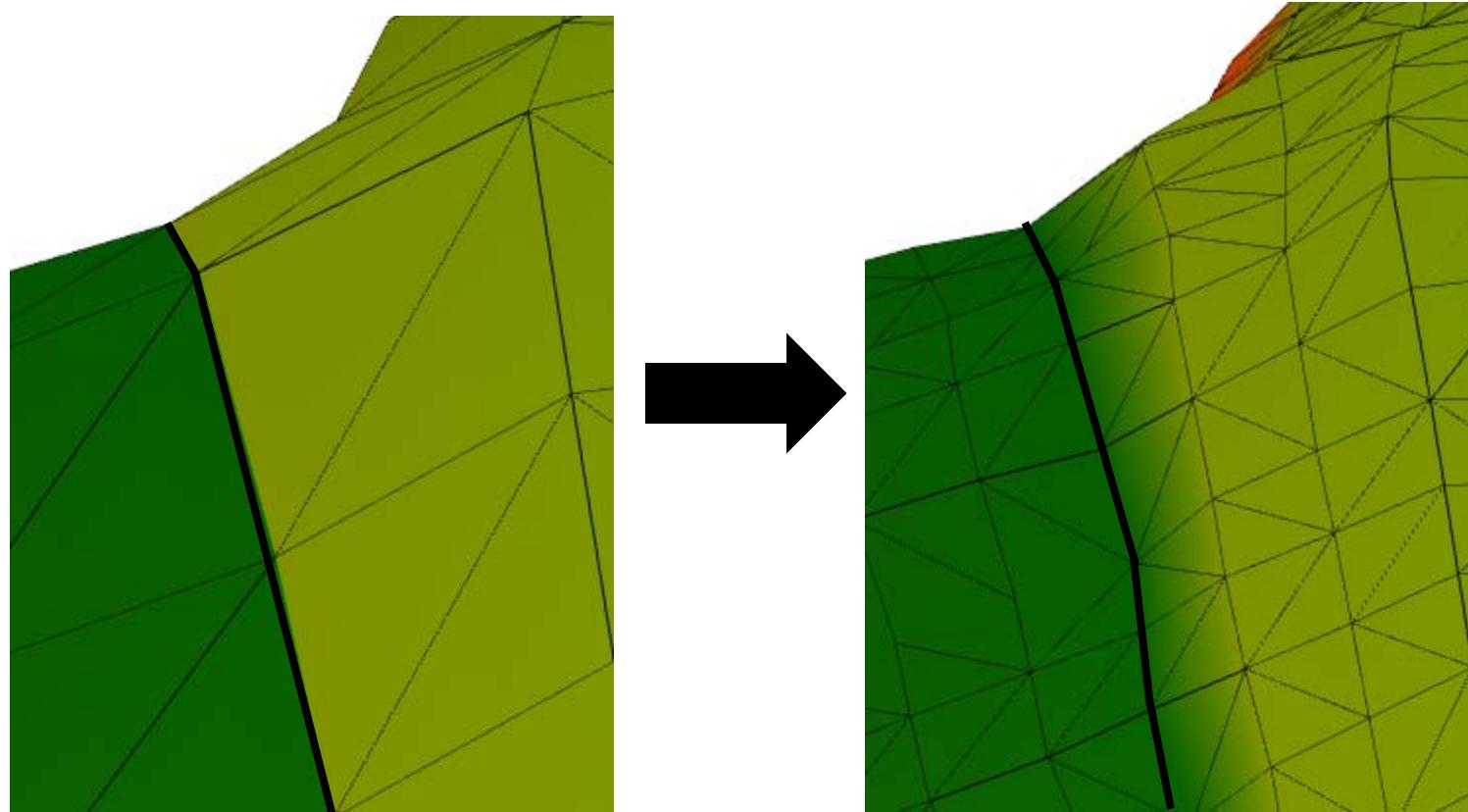


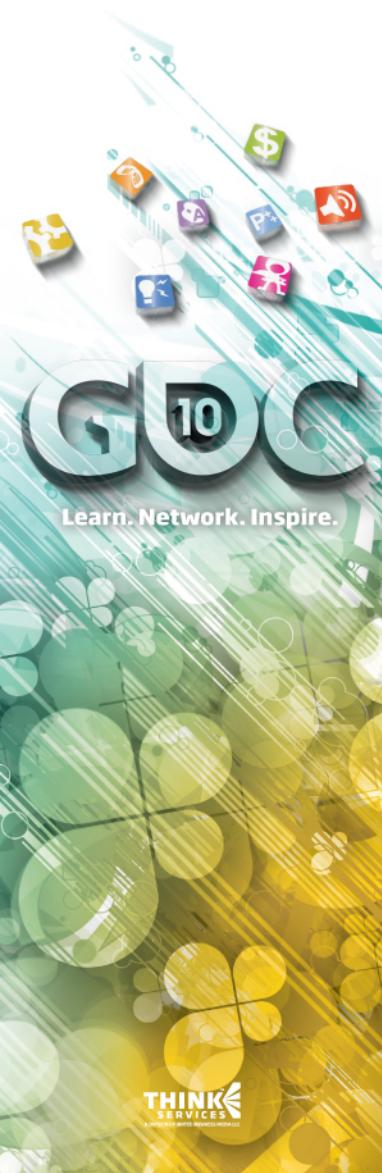
# Cracks: Discontinuity in Parametrization



# Cracks: Ownership-Based Solution

- Boundary triangles share the same texture coordinates data

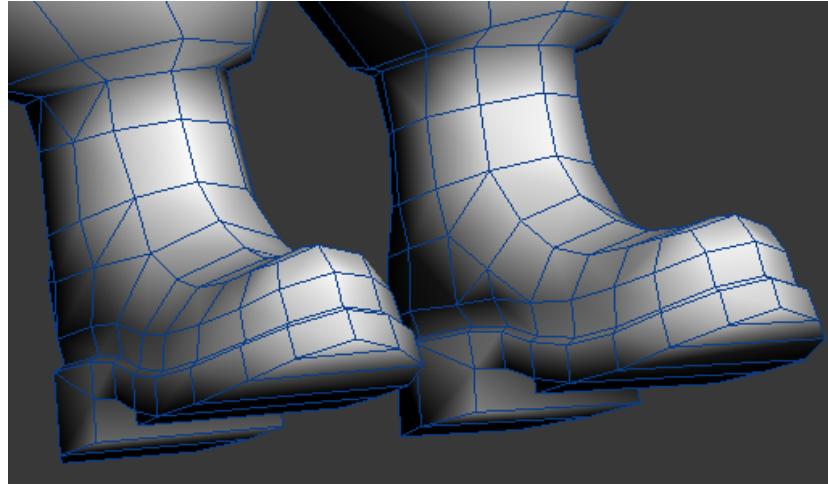
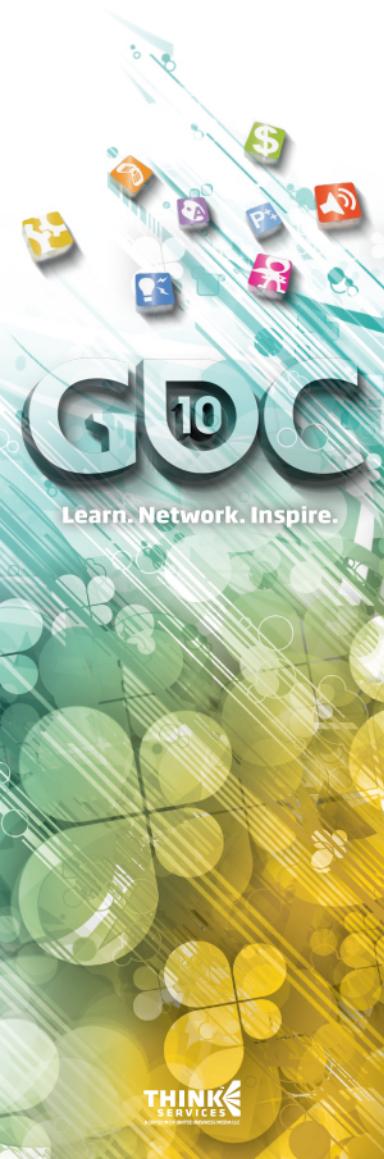




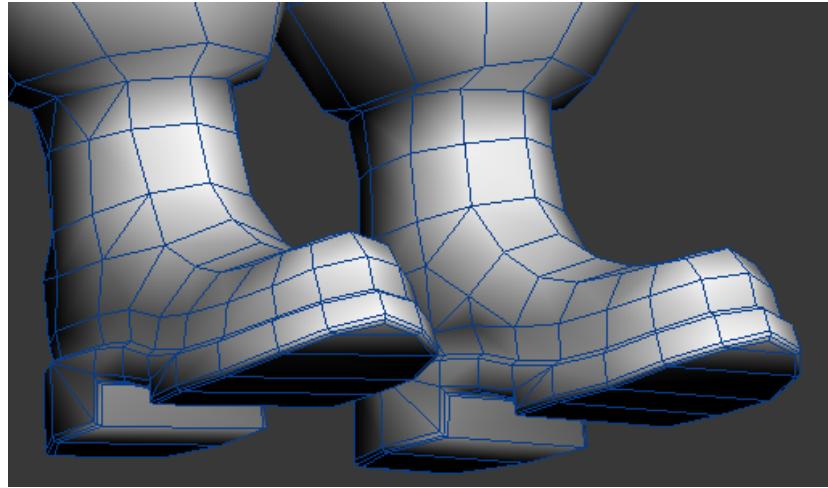
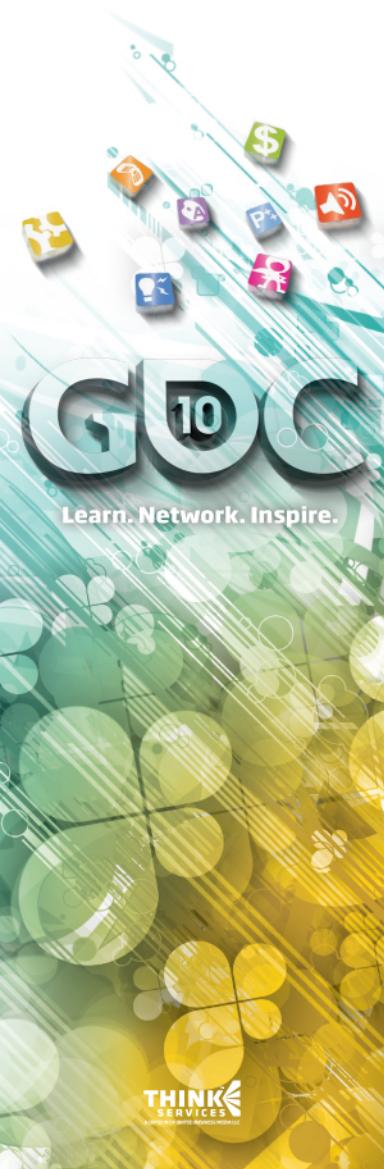
# Cracks: Ownership-Based Solution

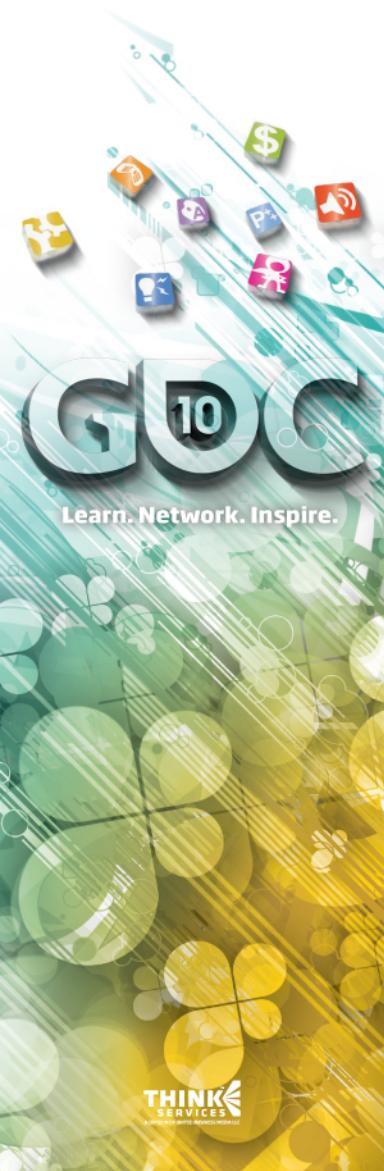
- ➊ Boundary primitives store extra set of texture coordinates
  - ➊ 1 normal texture coordinate
  - ➋ 2 extra coordinates per edge
  - ➌ 1 extra coordinate per corner
  - ➋ 12 coordinates per triangle patch
  - ➌ 16 coordinates per quad patch

# Artifacts on Hard Edges



# Transitional Polygons





# Conclusion: DX11 in *Metro 2033*

- ④ Tessellation enables a massive increase in geometric fidelity in game graphics
  - Even existing art assets can benefit
- ④ Compute shaders allow first ever implementation of *cinematic* quality post-processing