

Filtering Approaches for Real-Time Anti-Aliasing



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Anti-Aliasing Methods in CryENGINE 3

Tiago Sousa
R&D Principal Graphics Engineer
Crytek

tiago@crytek.com



CryENGINE 3 AA Requirements

- Orthogonal and general solutions
 - No per-platform AA solution
- Play nice with HDR/Deferred techniques
- Sub-pixel accuracy is important for us
 - Schimering was the biggest offender on Crysis 1 and 2 levels
 - Crysis had imensivly aliased assets: alpha tested/tiny sub-pixel details
 - HDR makes it even worse, big range of lighting contrast/color variation
- Low memory footprint
- Cost less than 2 ms on low end GPUs
 - Every ms counts for consoles



MSAA Troubles for this HW Generation

- Memory requirements
 - 2x, 4x, etc
- Multiplatform + Non conventional rendering [Sousa 2011]
 - 0 support on PS3 for FP16 (for alpha blending passes)
 - 10 MB EDRAM on x360 + Tiling + Resolves cost overhead
 - Alpha testing AA, requires ATOC
- Tone mapping should be performed per sub-sample
 - Else noticeable wrong results on high contrast regions
 - Too expensive for older platforms

Multitude of workarounds and added complexity

Each platform with its own solution, workarounds and optimizations

Performance cost

For current Gen, situation doesn't look promising...

Minimal G-Buffer

RGBA8 World Space BF Normals + Glossiness

Readback Z24S8 Depth + Stencil for tagging interior areas

Deferred lighting buffers

Xbox 360: 2x RGB10F resolved to RGB10A2 for performance/memory

PS3: 2x RGBA8 encoded in RGBK

PC: 2x FP16

Scene buffer

X360: RGB10F resolved to FP16 for performance

PS3: RGBA8 encoded in RGBK for opaque, FP16 for transparents

PC: FP16

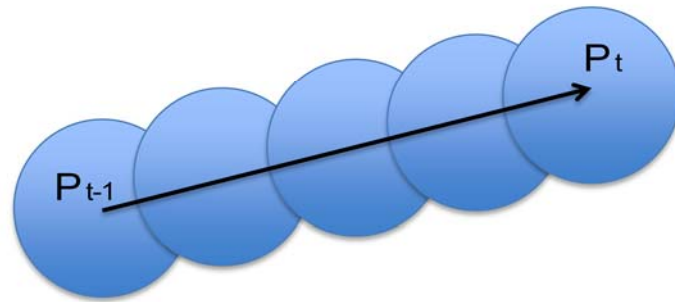
X360: 28 MB; PS3: 31.5MB; PC: 49 MB at 720p, 110 MB at 1080p and so on.

The Quest for AA Alternatives



Temporal Anti-Aliasing (aka Motion Blur)

- Directional blur along screen space velocity vector [Green 2003]
 - Delta from prev/cur screen space position, per-pixel or per vertex
 - Image space motion blur
- Main benefit: Less noticeable aliasing during movement



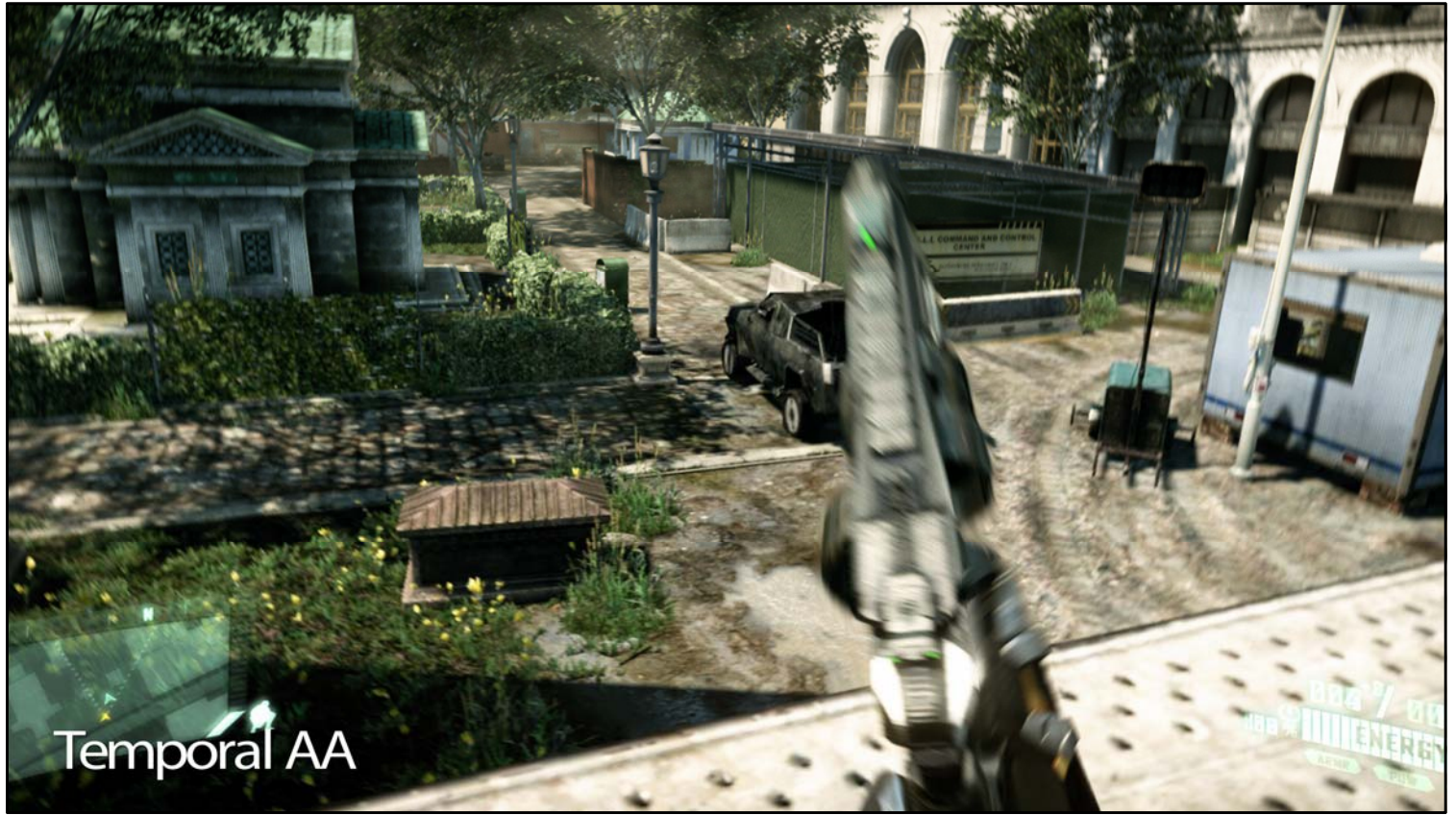
Increasingly popularity since Crysis 1 and KZ2

Aproximated as directional blur along screen space velocity vector

Delta from prev/cur screen space position, per-pixel or per vertex

Added bonus: Great cinematic look

User for all platforms





A-Buffer SSAA [Haeberli90]

- Add sub-pixel jitter to camera frustum
- Brute force: Render scene multiple times
 - N sub samples \Leftrightarrow N scene renders
- Robust and best quality
 - Also more uses besides SSAA (TSSAA/DOF/Soft-Shadows)
- Base concept used for our techniques
- Problem: Cannot afford render scene multiple times (yet)
 - Great for reference/marketing quality shots though

Alternatively, the usual approach of rendering higher resolution and downscale

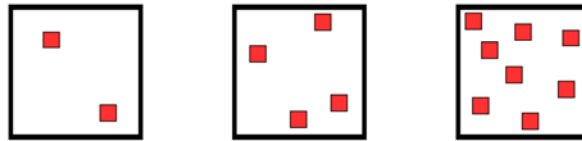






Distribute A-Buffer SSAA Overframes

- Running at 60 fps ?
 - Add sub-pixel jitter to camera frustum every frame
 - Store previous/current frame and linear blend them
 - Light-speed 2x SSAA: ~0.5 ms on current consoles
 - 2 frames \Leftrightarrow 2x SSAA, 4 frames \Leftrightarrow 4x SSAA, etc



- But... not many reach 60 fps on consoles
 - Lower fps results in extremely noticeable image ghosting

Used in few older 60 fps games (DMC4?) , but who was first?

And even at 60 fps, still noticeable ghosting



Strafing is the worst case, we'll use it for images



Minimizing Artifacts

- Improving blending: Reprojection
 - Velocity vector fetches from previous frame sub-sample target
 - Exactly same as in TAA (but single tap)
- Deformable geometry slightly more expensive to handle
 - Output pixel velocity into a render target
 - Could not afford for vegetation
- Problem: Disoccluded regions ghosting





Minimizing Artifacts (2)

- Disable blending if $||V|| > 0$?
 - Very rare the case when player not moving
 - And we still want AA during camera movement
- Weighting using color/edge tagging ?
 - Sub-pixel/hi frequency detail results in noticeable schimering
- Reprojection range clamping
 - Pixel weight proportional to reprojection limit
 - Eg: $fBlendW = \text{satrate}(1 - (fVLen / fVMaxLen))$
 - Coarse Depth stored in sub-sample buffer alpha channel
 - Mask out if $fVLen > fMaxVThreshold$ and $fCurrD > fPrevD$

Disable accumulation if $||V|| > 0$?

Very rare the case when player not moving

And we still want AA during camera movement

Weighting using color ?

Sub-pixel/hi frequency detail results in noticeable schimering

Reprojection range clamping ? (used for Crysis 2)

Pixel weight proportional to reprojection limit

Eg: $fBlendW = \text{satrate}(1 - (fVLen / fVMaxLen))$

Coarse Depth stored in sub-sample buffer alpha channel

Mask out if $fVLen > fMaxVThreshold$ and $fCurrD > fPrevD$

8 bit insufficient to cover large range, limited to nearby



Minimizing Artifacts (3)

- Store $||V||$ in sub-sample buffer alpha channel
 - Weight: $\text{abs}(f\text{PrevLenV} - f\text{CurrLenV}) / fV\text{MaxLen}$







Example Code

```
float fDepth = GetLinearDepth(sDepth, tcBase.xy );
float3 vPosWS = WorldViewPos.xyz + IN.vCam.xyz * fDepth;

float4 vPrevPos = mul(mViewProjPrev, float4(vPosWS, 1.0 ));
vPrevPos /= vPrevPos.w;

float2 vVelocity = vPrevPos.xy - tcBase.xy;
half4 cObjVelocityParams = tex2D(sObjVelocity, tcBase.xy) ;
half2 vObjVelocity = DecodeMotionVector( cObjVelocityParams );

vVelocity = cObjVelocityParams.w? vObjVelocity : vVelocity;
float fVLenSq = dot(vVelocity.xy, vVelocity.xy) + 1e-6f;
vVelocity /= fVLenSq;

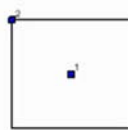
half4 cCurr = tex2D(sCurrFrame, tcBase.xy)
half4 cPrev = tex2D(sPrevFrame, tcBase.xy + vVelocity * min(fVLenSq, fVMaxLen) );

half fBlendW = 0.5 - 0.5 * saturate(fVLenSq / fVMaxLen );
fBlendW *= saturate(1 - (abs(cCurr.a - cPrev.a) * fVWeightScale ));

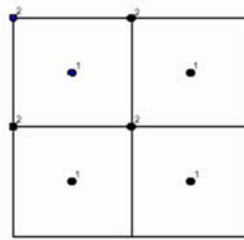
OUT.Color = lerp(cCurr, cPrev, fBlendW);
```

2x Quincunx SSAA

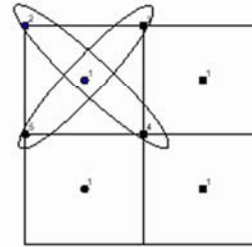
- Improving quality with 2 sub-samples
 - Bilinear fetch to one of sub-samples
 - "Aproximate" 4x SSAA



1 Pixel
2x Sample Pattern



4 Pixels
2x Sample Pattern



Quincunx Sample Pattern

2x Quincunx SSAA





Distributed A-Buffer SSAA: Caveats

- Not temporally stable
 - No AA on disoccluded regions
 - Input signal changes (color/lighting), no robust solution yet
- Alpha blending problematic
 - Without OIT, only possible to handle correctly for first hit
 - Additional overhead
- Multi-GPU
 - Additional frame latency to address
 - For Crysis 2, we switched to Nvidia's FXAA when in MGPU
 - Schimering was again, biggest complain from MGPU users

Future Work

- SSAA combo with post processed AA
 - Maybe similarly to DLAA: horizontal/vertical edges, blend taps
 - This means at least 4 additional taps
 - AA on disoccluded regions







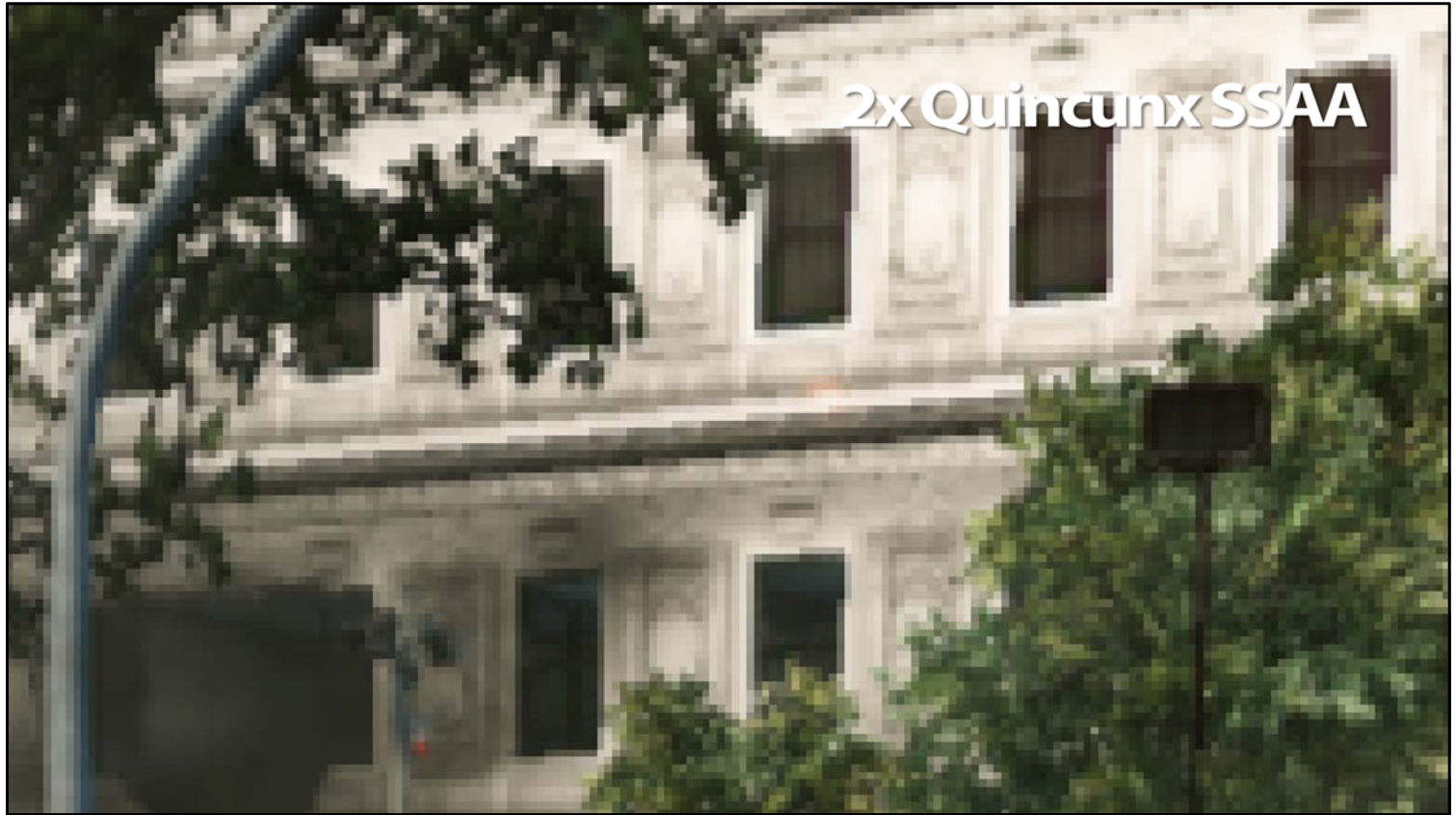


















Distributed A-Buffer SSAA: Current Results

Far from perfect, but:

- Orthogonal
- Sub-pixel accuracy
 - Shader anti-aliasing bonus
- 2x Quincunx SSAA: 1 ms for consoles
 - 0.2 ms at 1080p on pc's
 - 2x SSAA + edge AA: 1.7 ms
 - 4x SSAA + edge AA: 2.2 ms
 - 3 MB additional memory footprint

Missing pretty pictures



Acknowledgements

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- Jorge Jimenez, Diego Guitierrez, Naty Hoffman
- And to the entire Crytek team



Further Readings

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Siggraph'96 Course , Blythe, D et al “Programming with OpenGL: Advanced Rendering”, 1996

Green, S “Stupid OpenGL Shader Tricks”, 2003

Sousa, T. “Crysis Next Gen Effects”, 2008

Swoboda, M “Deferred Rendering in FrameRanger”, 2009

Yang, G et al “Amortized Super Sampling”, 2010

Binks, D. “Dynamic Resolution Rendering”, 2011

Sousa, T., Kasyan, N. and Schulz, N. “Secrets of the CryENGINE 3 Technology”, 2011



Questions ?

tiago@crytek.com

twitter: crytek_tiago

Bonus: Marketing Screenshots



If time allows



Bonus: Marketing Screenshots

- Always some trickery
 - On CryENGINE 2 rendered multiple tiles at big resolutions and downsampled to get SSAA
- On CryENGINE 3 distributed SSAA with many samples
 - Random sub-pixel jitter
 - Almost perfect SSAA
 - All Crysis 2 marketing shots used this variation