
intel
GAME DEVELOPERS
CONFERENCE
CREATING A SCALABLE AND DESTRUCTIBLE WORLD IN HITMAN* 2
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Introduction

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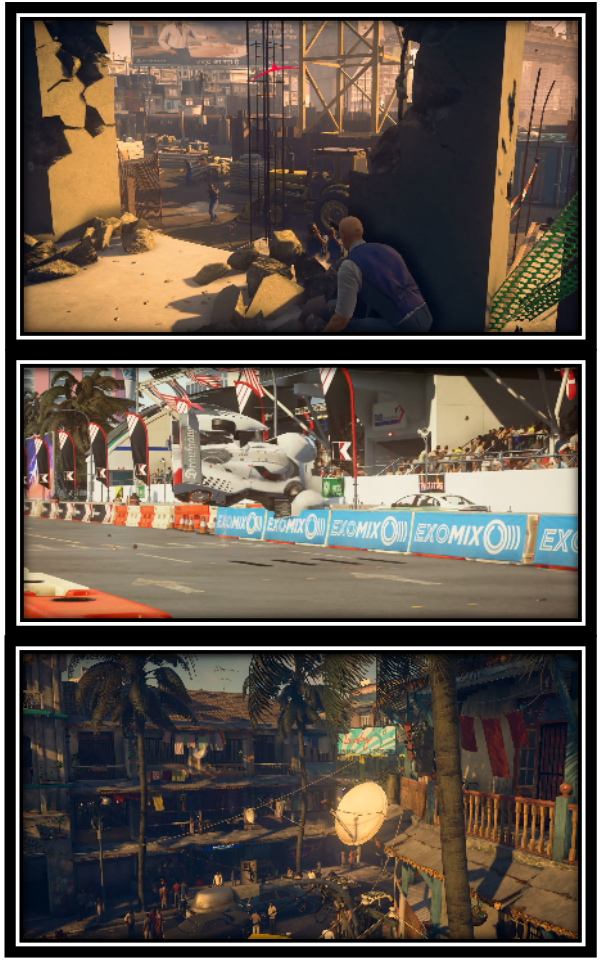
Agenda

- Part 1: Introduction
- Part 2: Creating Realism
  - Crowd System
  - Rendering
  - Audio
- Part 3: Why Destruction?
- Part 4: The Destruction Runtime
- Part 5: The Content Pipeline
- Part 7: Conclusion/Q&A



INTRODUCTION

Why are we here

The World of Hitman

- **Third-person stealth video game**
- **Unique varied levels, cities to jungles**
- **Why was HITMAN a good fit for CPU work?**

- **HITMAN was already well threaded**
- **Newer processors provided more cores**

Game design objectives:

- Create larger living levels
  - Picture in Picture
  - More complex environments
  - Larger draw distances
- Make the crowd an integral part of the experience
- More opportunity to interact with the world:-

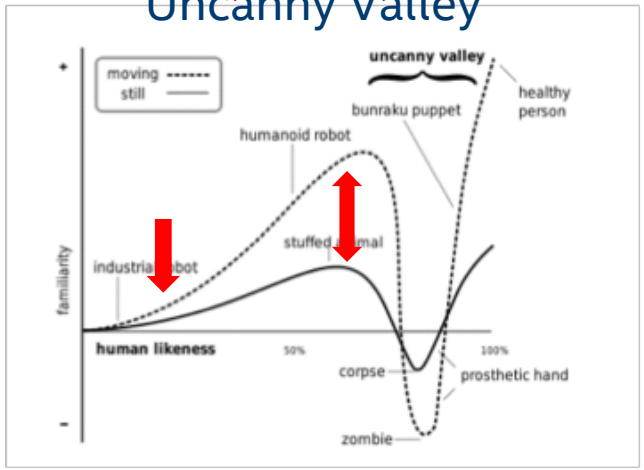
  “Make the world your weapon”

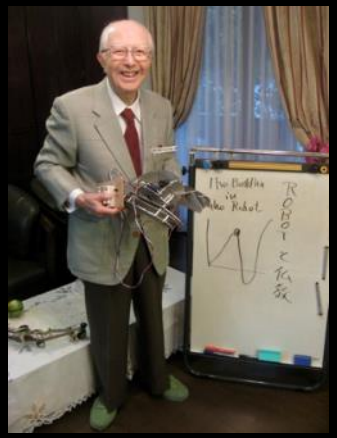
Scale on CPU
Rendering
AI/ Animation
Physics

”It’s not an eSport. It’s a sandbox. You’re supposed to have fun with it.”:
Christian Elverdam

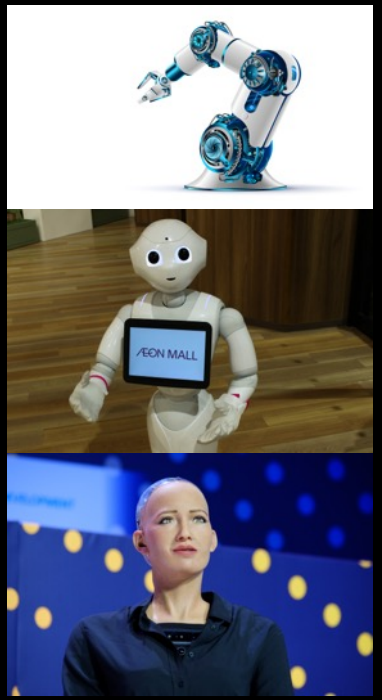
Realism is more than just Pixel Quality

Uncanny Valley



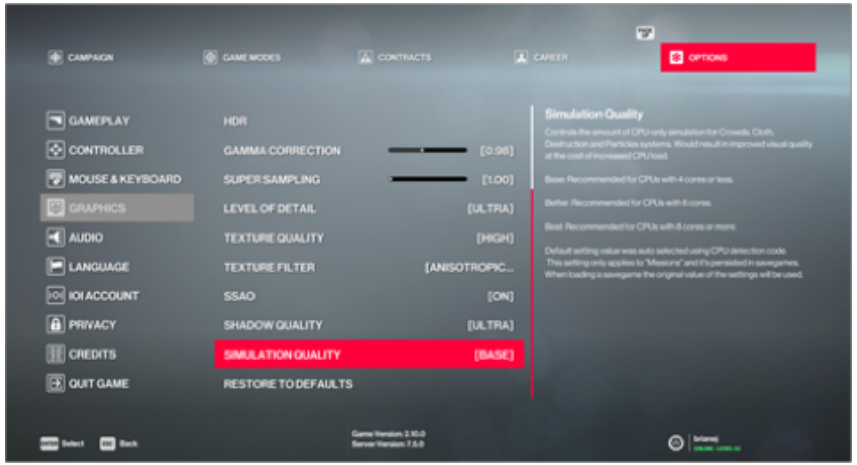


Masahiro Mori



The common unsettling feeling people experience when androids closely resemble humans but are not quite convincingly realistic

Realism is more than just Pixel Quality



In gaming the Uncanny Valley includes the whole world:
The better it looks, the more important your interaction with it

Miami

Default Simulation Settings Best Simulation Settings

CREATING REALISM

How individual systems were scaled

Evolving role of the Crowd in Hitman

Hitman: Absolution

- 1200 Characters per zone:
  - 500 max onscreen
- AI limited to per Zone

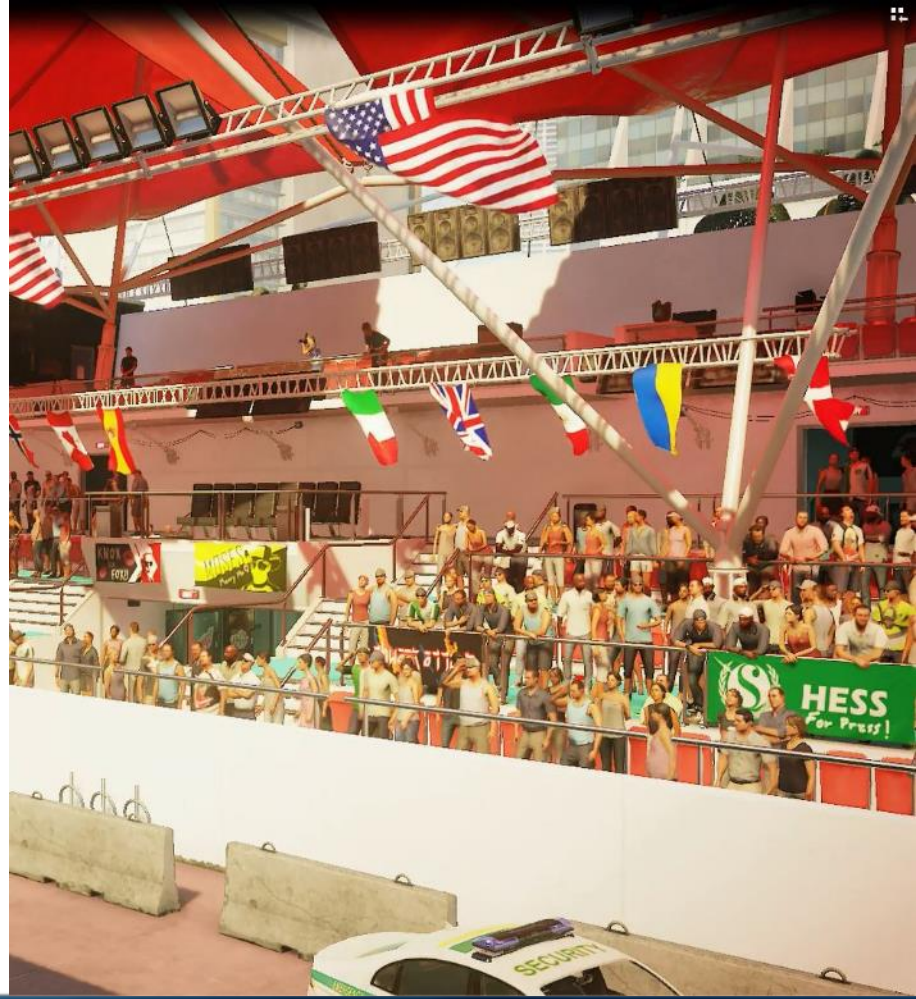
HITMAN Season 2

- 1700 (Default) Characters per level:
  - 700 Max onscreen
- Hitman can hide in the crowd
- AI simulation even when off screen

Crowd is CPU intensive

4 Core Micro Profiler capture

- Heavily parallelized
- Mix of systems executed in job system;
  - AI Simulation: Done every frame
  - Animation: Asynchronous:
    - Time sliced over multiple frames



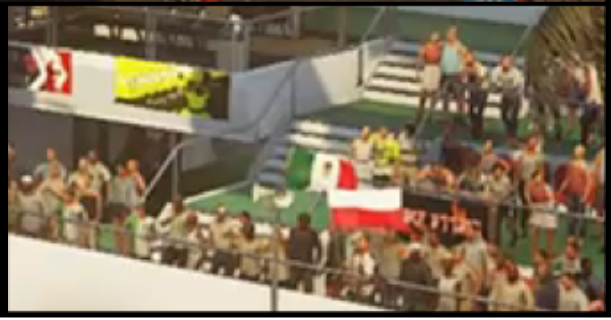
Crowd Scaling

8 Core Micro Profiler capture

- Characters animating further into the scene
- Higher quality animations
- Reduction in time slicing

Crowd vs NPC

- Possession system, On-demand upgrade crowd agent to full NPC AI
- Allocates small pool of invisible NPCs
- Supports advanced gameplay mechanics
  - Interaction with Agent 47
  - Allows for scripted crowd acts
    - Talk on phone, smoke, sit on bench
    - Couples holding hands
    - Wave flags
- Spawns randomly near player
- Larger pool == more unique animations



NPC Pool Size	
Default build	Pool Size
Default build	30
6 cores	60
8 cores	90

Crowds: Improving Realism

- Per level crowd limits affect level design in none game play areas.

	Default build	6 cores	8 cores
Total amount of Crowd:	1797		
Max visible Crowd	700		
Level Of Detail 1	Distance: 7.0 Count: 25		
Level Of Detail 2	Distance: 15.0 Count: 75		
Level Of Detail 3	Distance: 22.0 Count: 300		

Base

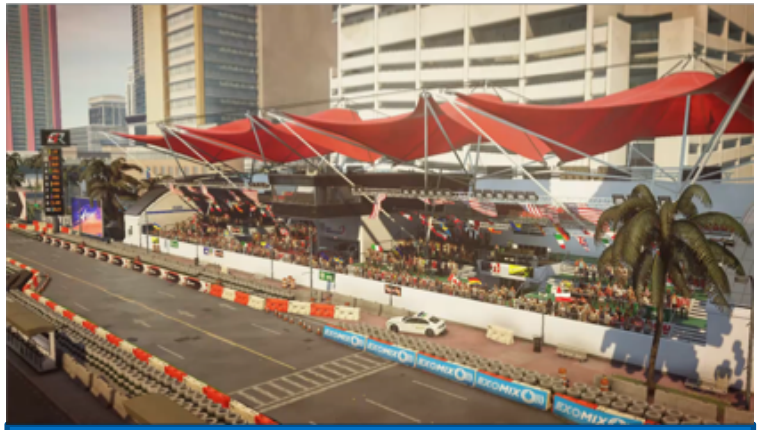
Crowds: Improving Realism

- Per level crowd limits affect level design in none game play areas.

	Default build	6 cores	8 cores
Total amount of Crowd:	1797	2923	2923
Max visible Crowd	700	1000	1400
Level Of Detail 1	Distance: 7.0 Count: 25	Distance: 10.0 Count: 50	Distance: 15.0 Count: 100
Level Of Detail 2	Distance: 15.0 Count: 75	Distance: 20.0 Count: 120	Distance: 25.0 Count: 200
Level Of Detail 3	Distance: 22.0 Count: 300	Distance: 25.0 Count: 400	Distance: 30.0 Count: 500

- Higher limits allow crowd usage in other none game play areas.
- Crowds still interact with the events

Base

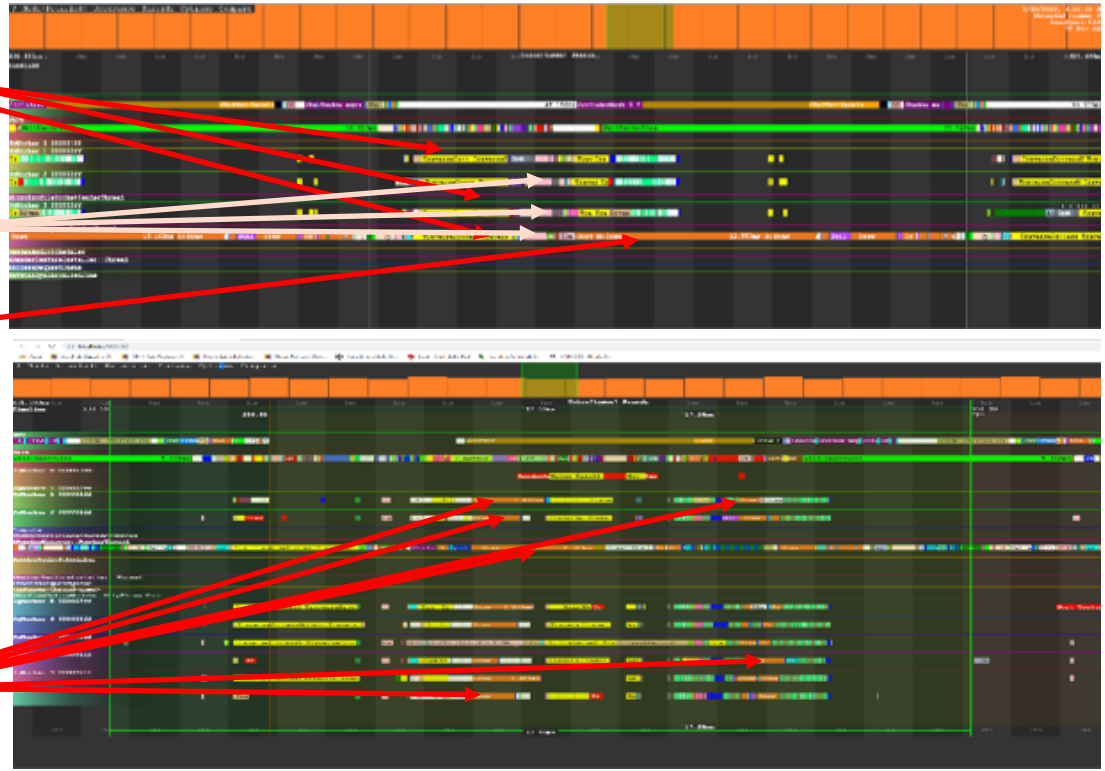


Better/Best

Rendering Multi-threading

General DX11 Threading

- Scene traversal multi-threaded.
- Software visibility culling runs across up to 5 threads.
- Highest CPU load on Render submission thread.



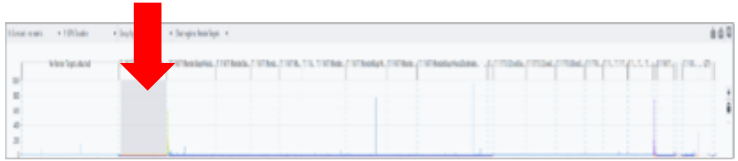
DX12 Improvements

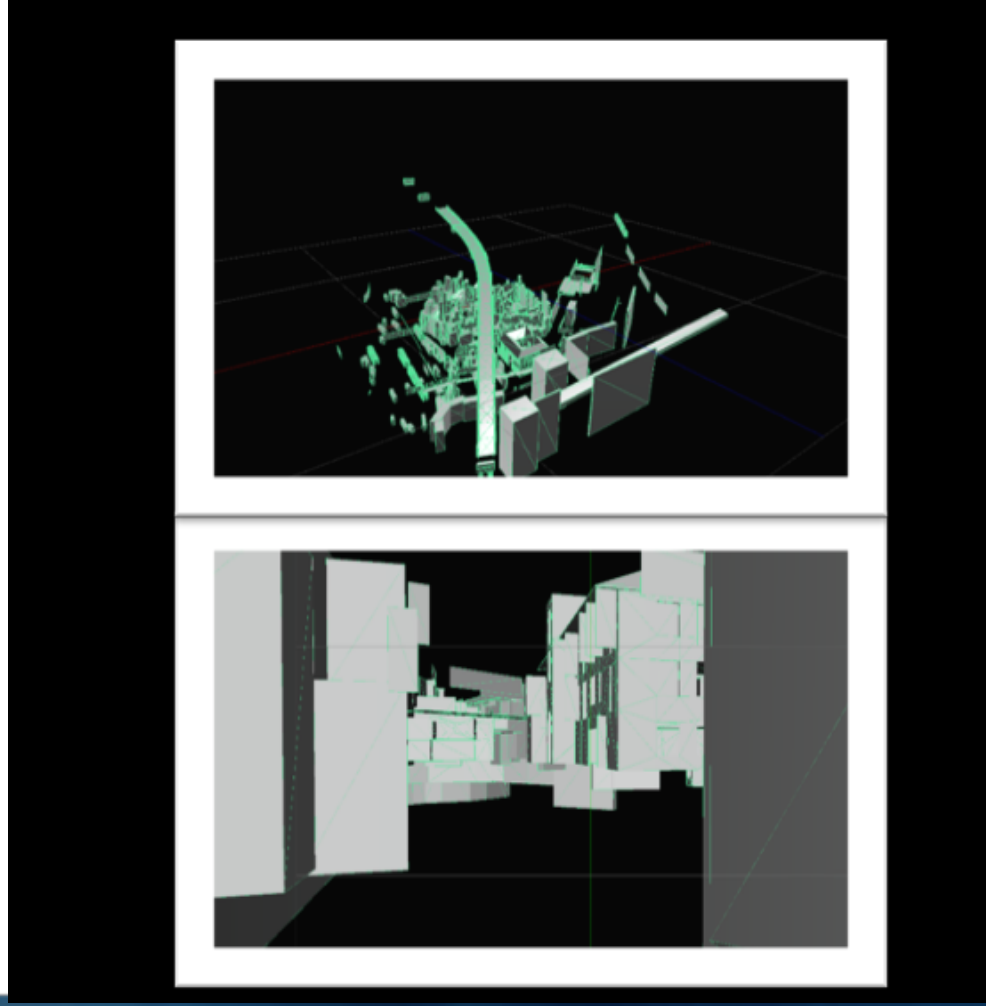
- Commandlist Generation split across worker threads shown as “DRAW”
- 30+ “DRAW”’s Per frame, submission on Render Thread

Software Occlusion

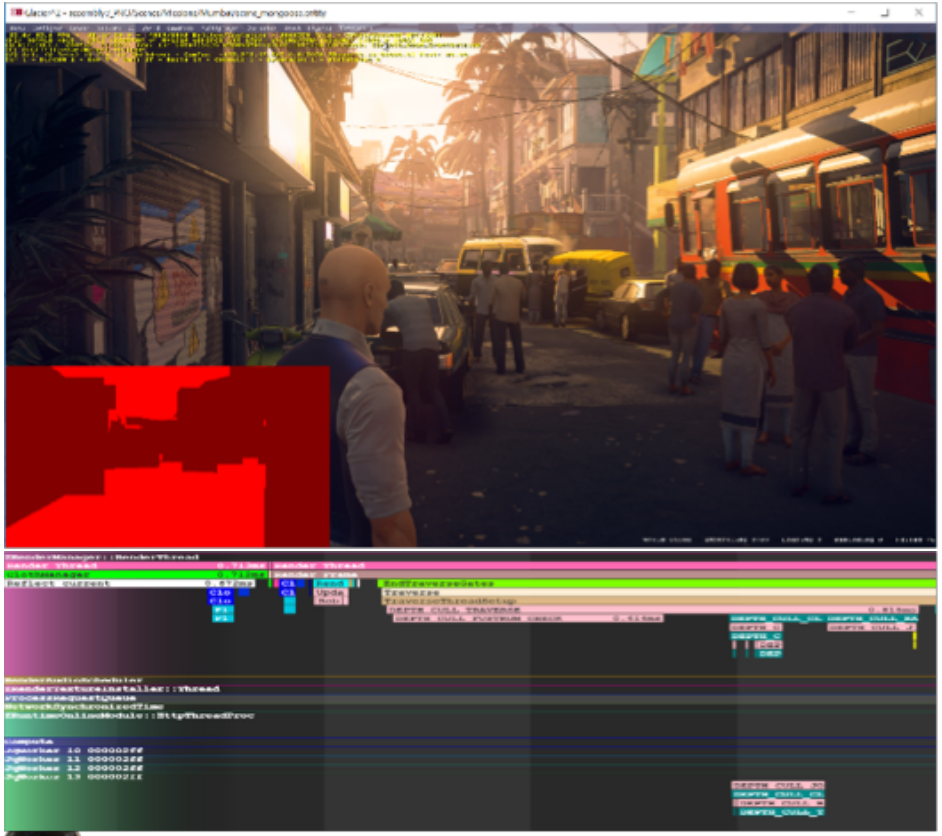
- Based on Intel Software Occlusion Culling (https://github.com/GameTechDev/OcclusionCulling)
- Optimisations taken from MSOC https://github.com/GameTechDev/MaskedOcclusionCulling
- Used for Main scene and shadow cascades.

- Used as simplified Depth pre-pass
- 5% of total draw calls in the scene
- 15K out of 3,000K+ vertices





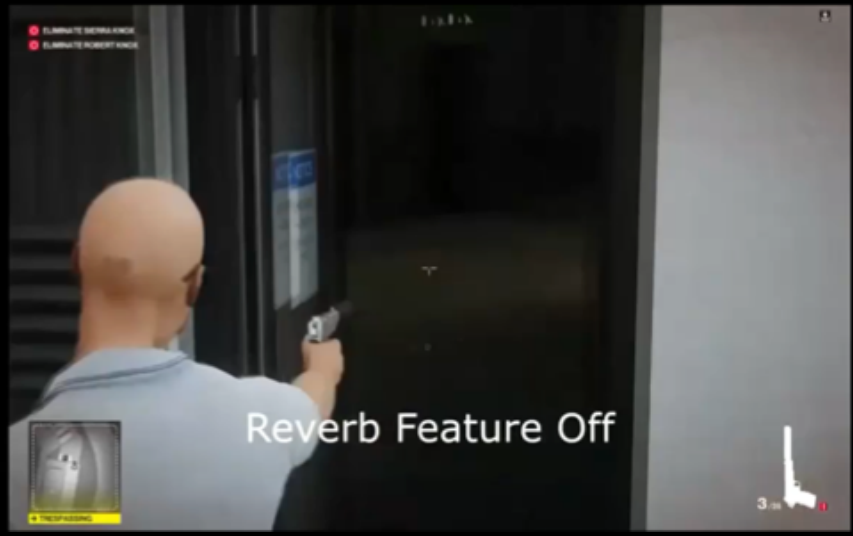
Occlusion Performance



	Mumbai	
	No Depth Culling	Culling
Occluders	210	
Tests	21642	
Draws/Instances	5540/12840	4870/8900
Occlusion cost CPU Time@3Ghz	0ms	0.815ms
VS Invocations	4.54M	3.44M
PS Invocations	20.6M	19.2M
MS/Frame	11.9	10.7

Audio: Simulation Quality

- Wwise multi-core audio enables audio tasks to execute as part of the job system.
- BASE:
  - Reverb is based the listener position.
  - Crossfade with reverb from adjoining room when approaching doors, windows etc..
- BETTER and BEST
  - Each playing audio emitter uses reverb of the room that it is located in.
  - Increase active reverb busses.
- For BEST
  - Use higher-quality reverb presets:



DEFINING DESTRUCTION

What is it and why do we need it?

First… A Demo!

Why destroy things?

- So much fun!
- Environment interaction improves player immersion
- More interesting opportunities for ‘accidents’
- More iconic destructive moments

What we need

- Very specific destruction patterns
- Animated destructible objects
- Scalable destruction
- Support existing assets

Dynamic vs Pre-Defined

Dynamic

- Simple cases are scalable (glass etc.)
- Need lots of tooling for complex cases
- Harder to scale at runtime
- Lots of edge cases to deal with when dynamically slicing assets

Pre-Defined

- Not quite as realistic
- Easier to scale at runtime
- No need to worry about complex edge cases when slicing assets
- Content creators have full power over how objects break

SIMULATING DESTRUCTION

The destruction runtime

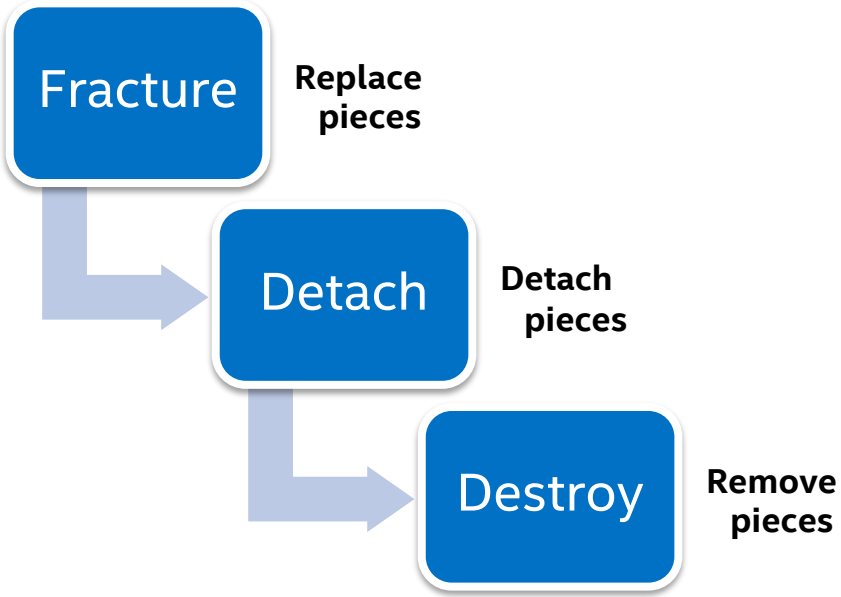
Types of destruction

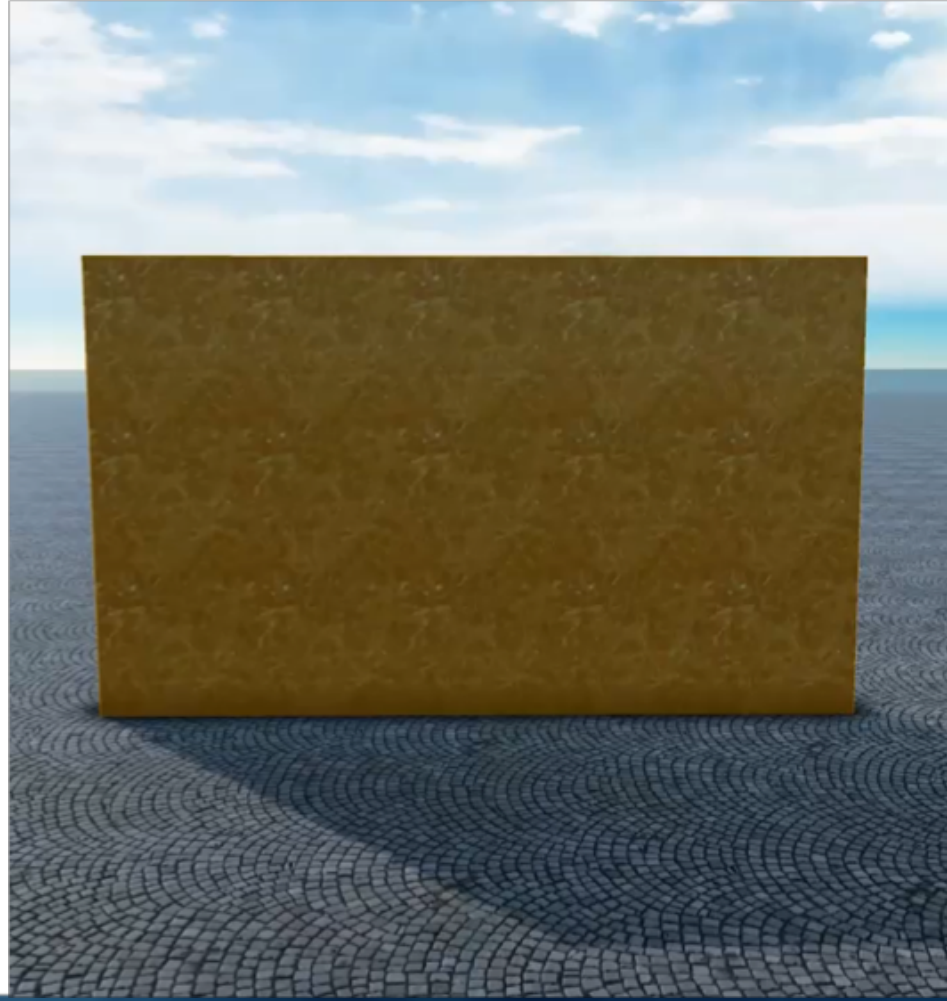
- Gameplay Effecting
  - Affects gameplay in a big way
  - Usually affects AI
  - May need to persist in the world between saves
- Cosmetic
  - Doesn't effect gameplay in a big way
  - Has no major affect on AI
  - Does not usually need to be saved

Some Definitions

- **Destruction System**
  - Manages destruction of a single asset
- **Destructible Object**
  - A simulated physics object owned by a destruction system
- **Destructible Piece**
  - A single piece of a destructible object
  - Objects can be made of more than one piece

Destruction Phases

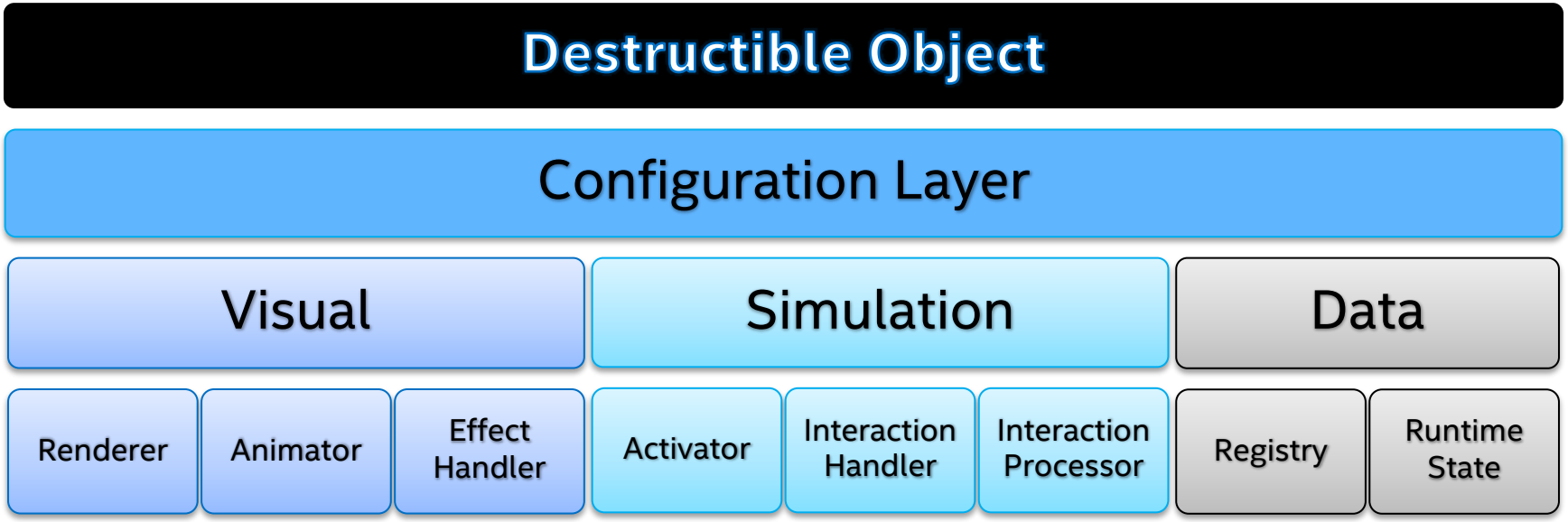




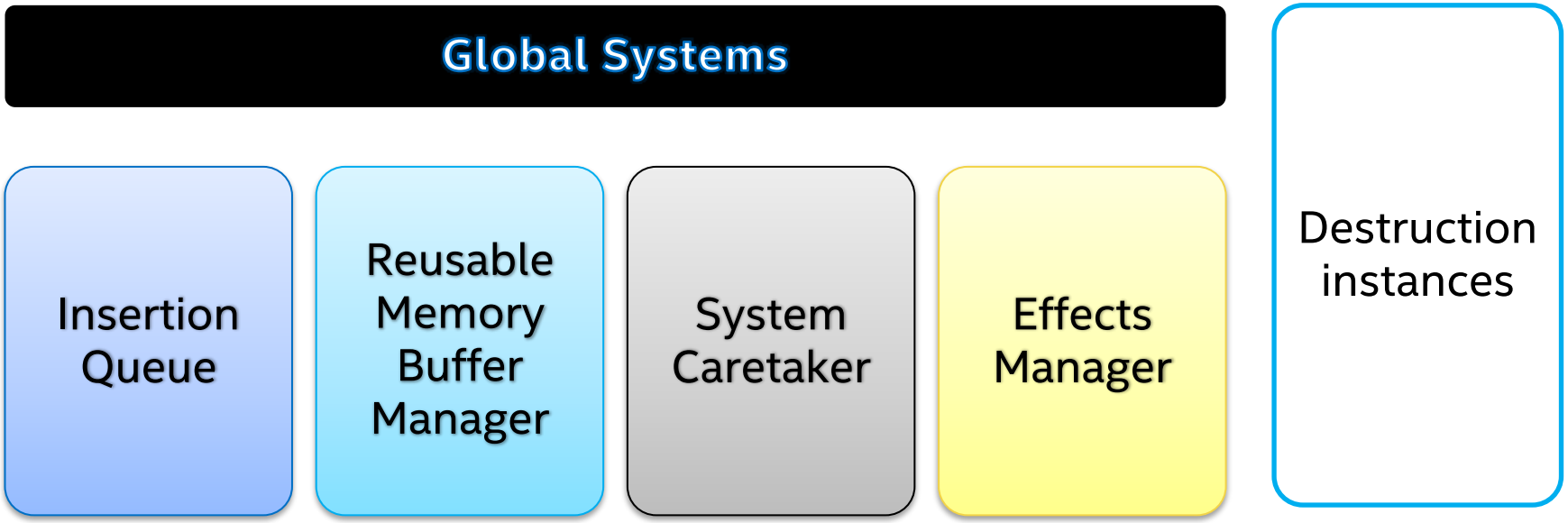
Destruction Runtime

- Two classes of system
  - Instanced sub systems
  - Global systems
- Runs alongside our physics engine as a ‘plugin’
- Highly configurable

Instance Specific Systems



Global Systems



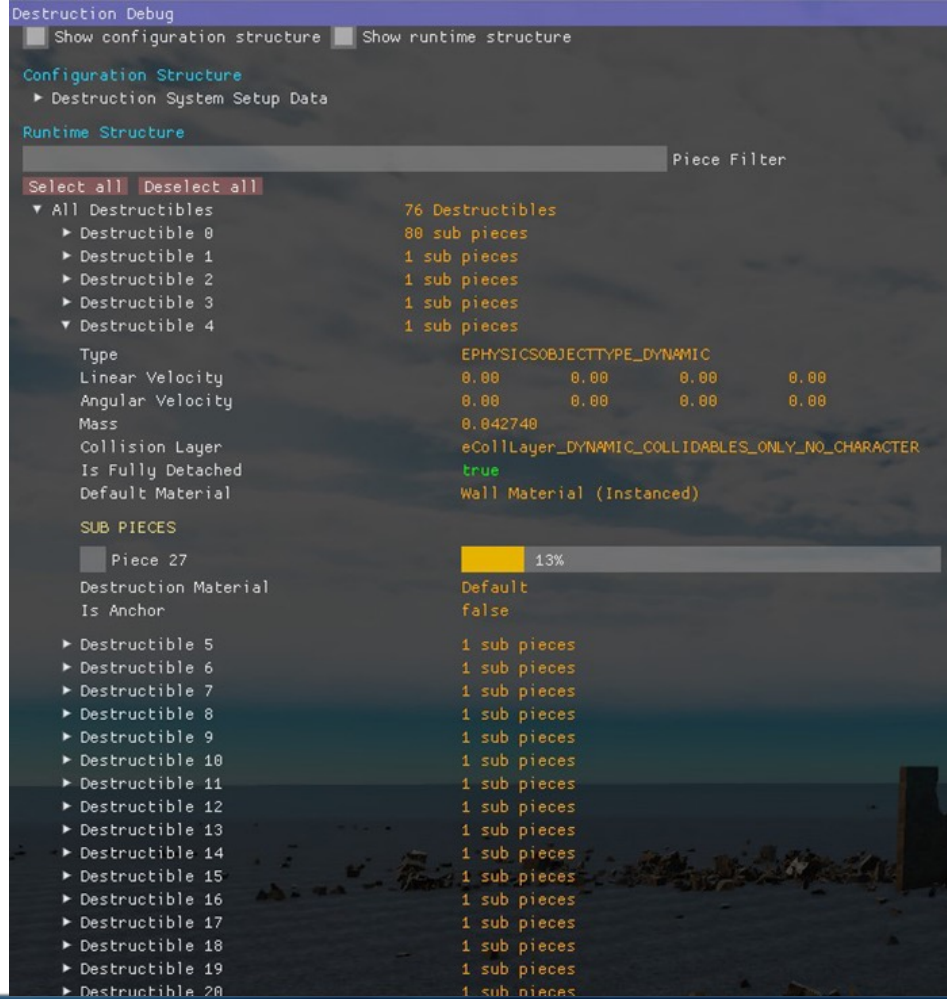
Instance Runtime

Storing the Data

Storing the Data

The Registry

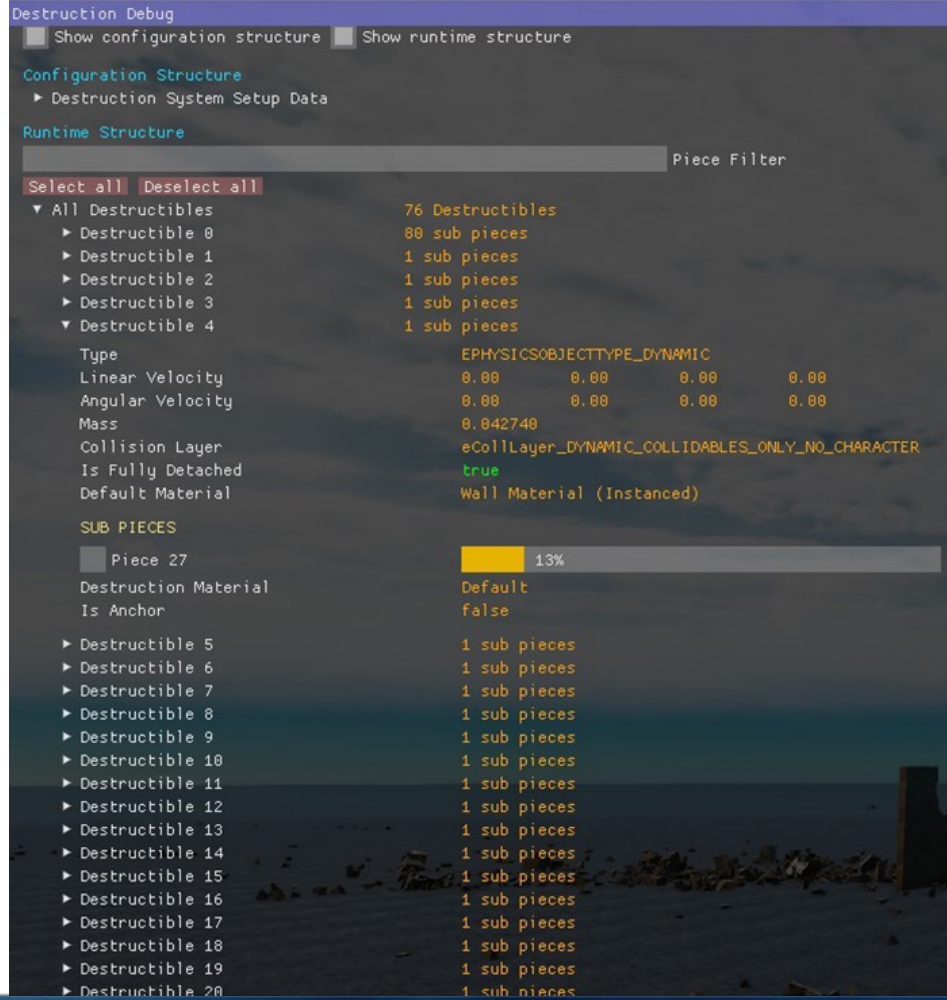
- Stores references to all active physics objects for this destruction system
- Maintains a link between the physics object and its configuration data
  - Piece Connections
  - Materials
  - Strength



Storing the Data

The Runtime State

- Stores all changes to the static configuration data
- This includes
  - Damage applied to each piece
  - Active connections for each piece
- High level system state change flags
  - Has been fractured, detached or destroyed
  - Contains anchors etc.

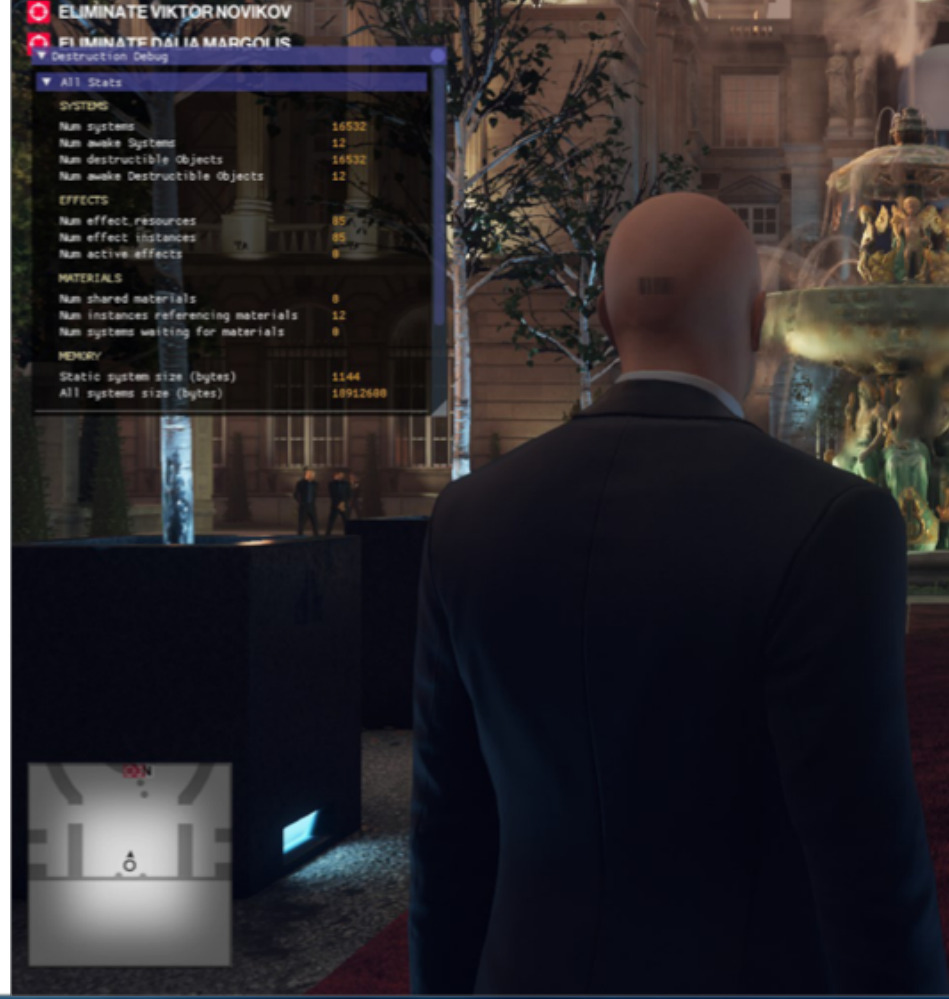


Instance Runtime

Controlling Simulation

The Activator

- Controls when a system should be marked as ‘active’ or ‘inactive’
- Causes the animator to run and synchronise positions
- Means that interactions will be processed
- Allows gameplay systems to hook into when a destructible system is being interacted with
- Provides feedback to the debug systems for displaying stats



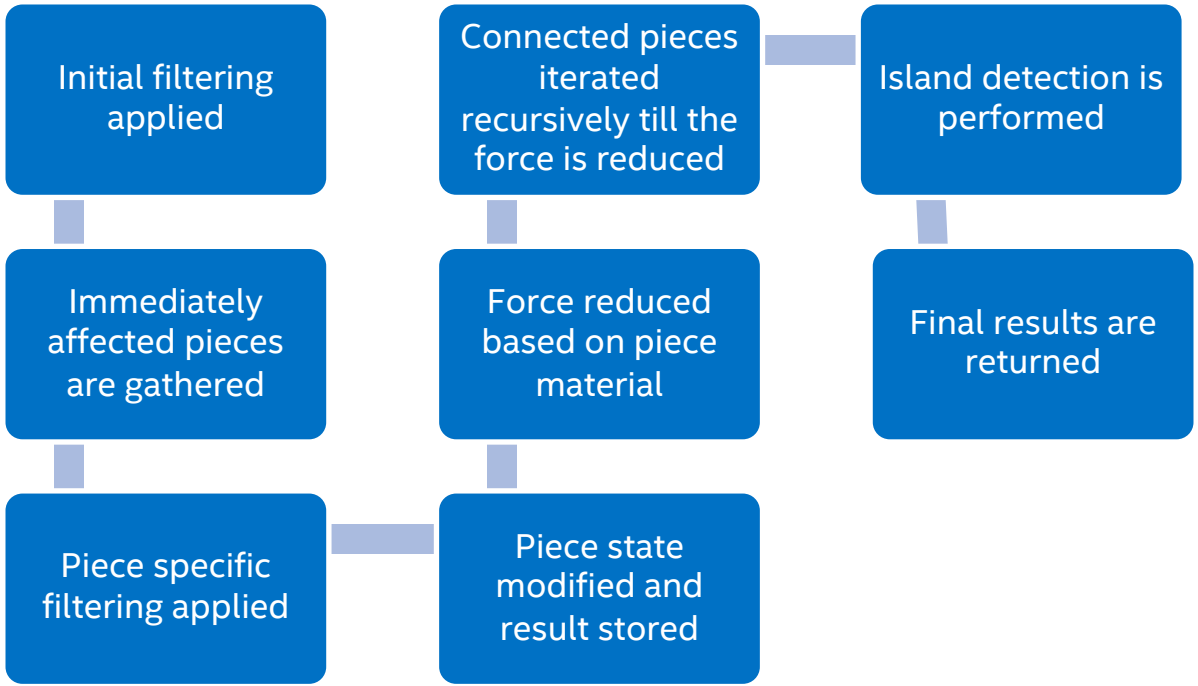
The Interaction Handler

- Hooks into external game systems to listen for destructible events
  - Shots
  - Explosions
  - Collisions
  - Out of world
- Unifies external events into a common destruction force structure
- Passes destruction forces to the interaction processor

The Interaction Processor

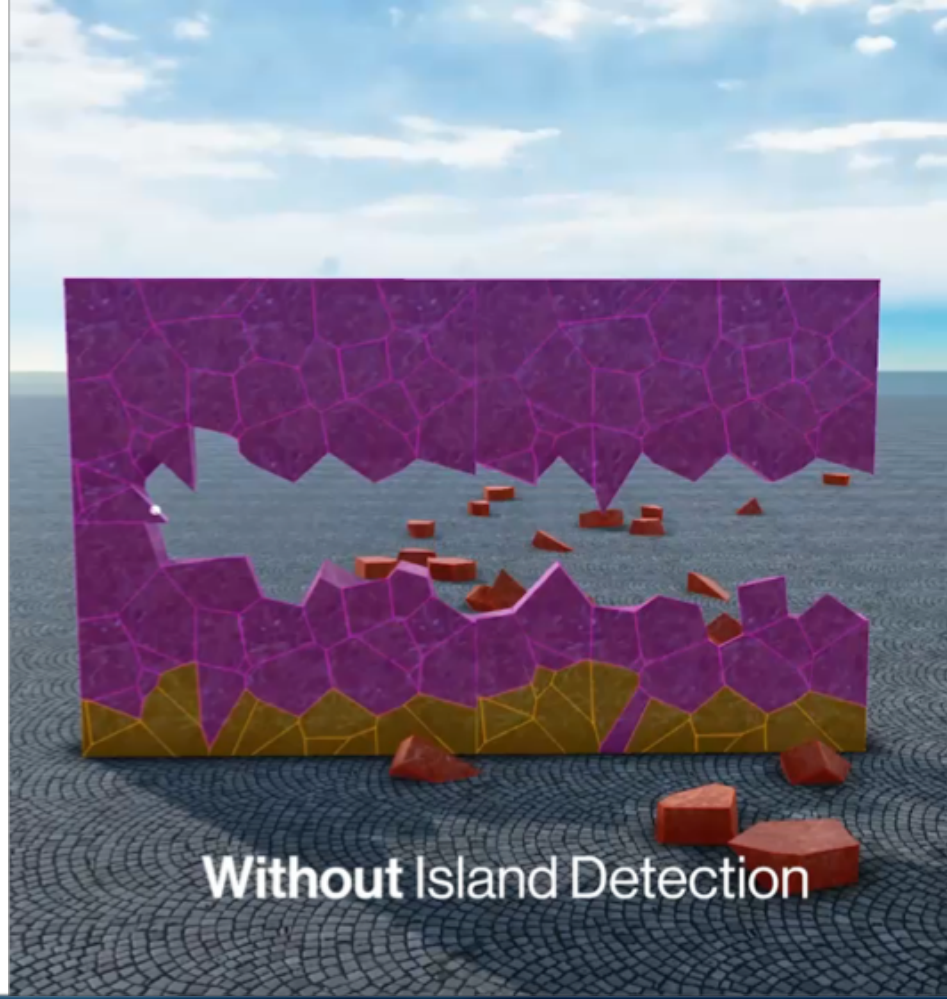
- Stores a queue of pending interactions and processes them each frame
- Propagates damage through the system for each interaction using a damage propagator
- Applies world state changes based on the propagation results (fracturing, detaching and destroying)
- Passes all system results out for a frame to the effect processor

The Damage Propagator



Island Detection

- When connecting pieces are detached, other pieces need to fall
- Island detection is run when a piece or set of pieces is detached from a system
- Any ‘islands’ are then detached from the system



Island Detection

- Get island candidates
- For each island candidate
  - Assign a group id to the candidate and mark as visited
  - Assign the same group id to each unvisited connection and mark as visited
  - Do the same for each connection
- Find all unique group ids and detach each of the smallest groups

Global Systems

Modifying The World

The Insertion Queue

- Controls asynchronous creation and insertion of physics objects in to the scene
- Allows throttling and discarding of requests under heavy loads
- Provides callbacks to the destruction system instances when their requests have been dealt with

The Effects Manager

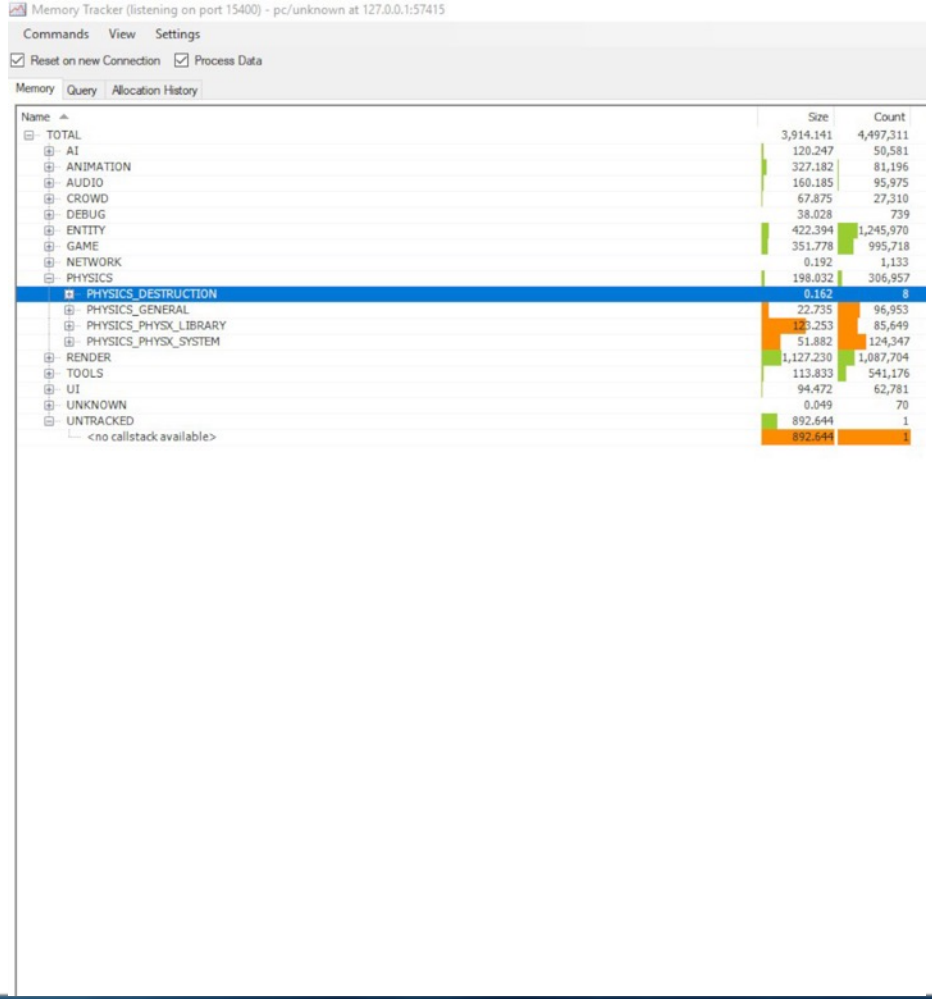
- Responds to requests for showing an effect from a system effect handler
- Responds to four different events
  - Collided
  - Fractured
  - Detached
  - Destroyed
- Pools effect resource instances to allow them to be reused
- Controls the synchronisation of active effect positions

Global Systems

Managing Resources

The Reusable Memory Buffer Manager

- Provides thread safe access to reusable memory buffers
- Massively reduces the overhead of runtime memory allocations during destruction processing



The System Caretaker

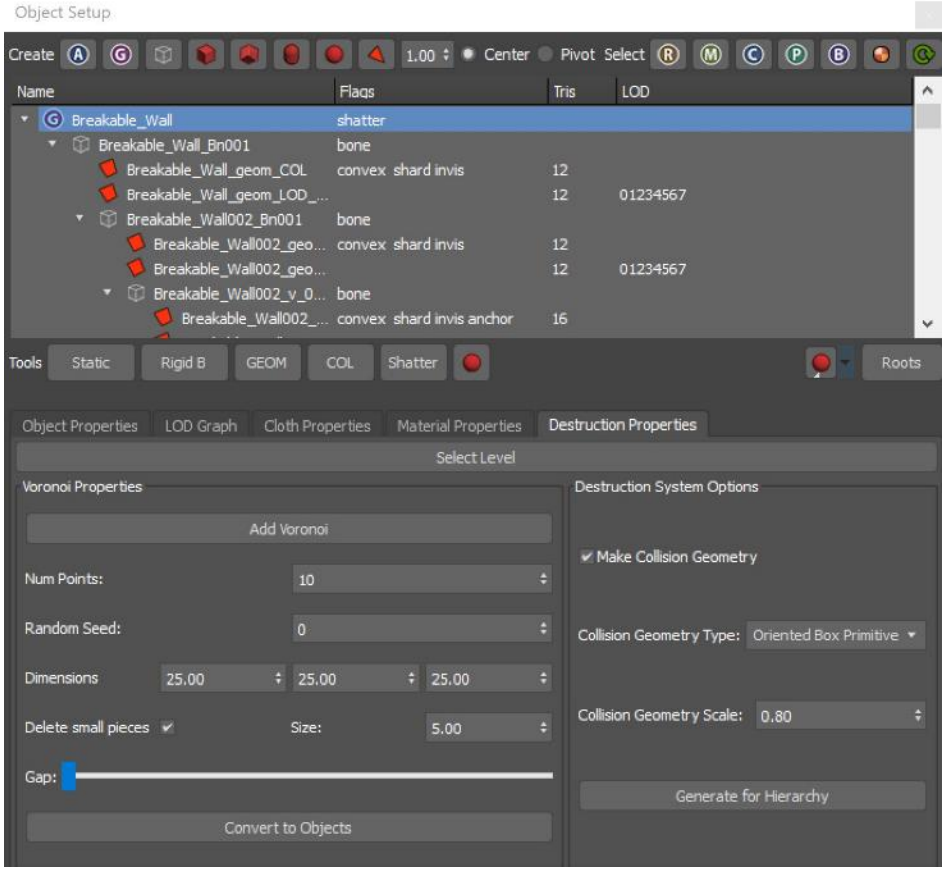
- Periodically performs the following tasks
  - Removes objects from the scene that meet the required criteria
  - Deallocates runtime memory that objects no longer need
  - Reduces particle effect pools based on a heuristic that estimates current particle effect requirements in the level

DESIGNING DESTRUCTION

How to make something destructible?

Content Authoring

- Content is created in 3DS Max
- Voronoi partitions are used to split assets
- Physics shapes are automatically generated from the geometry
- The object hierarchy is used to define the fracture levels

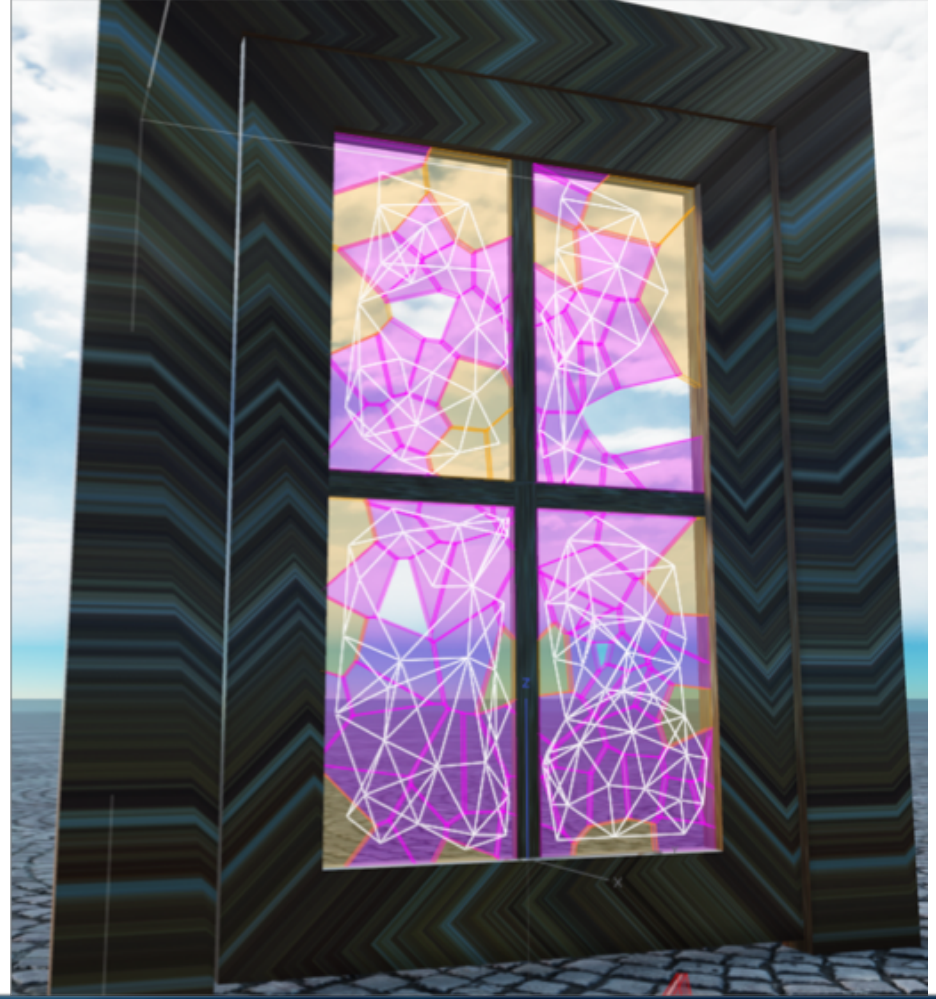


Destruction materials

- A material controls the response to destructible forces
- Response is configured in two parts
  - **Strength**
    - How resistant to damage is an object
  - **Shock absorption**
    - How much force is absorbed by an object
- Different pieces can have different materials

Connections

- Connections are used to connect two or more pieces together
- Connections are automatically generated between touching geometry
- Attributes can be used to disable connection generation



Anchor Pieces

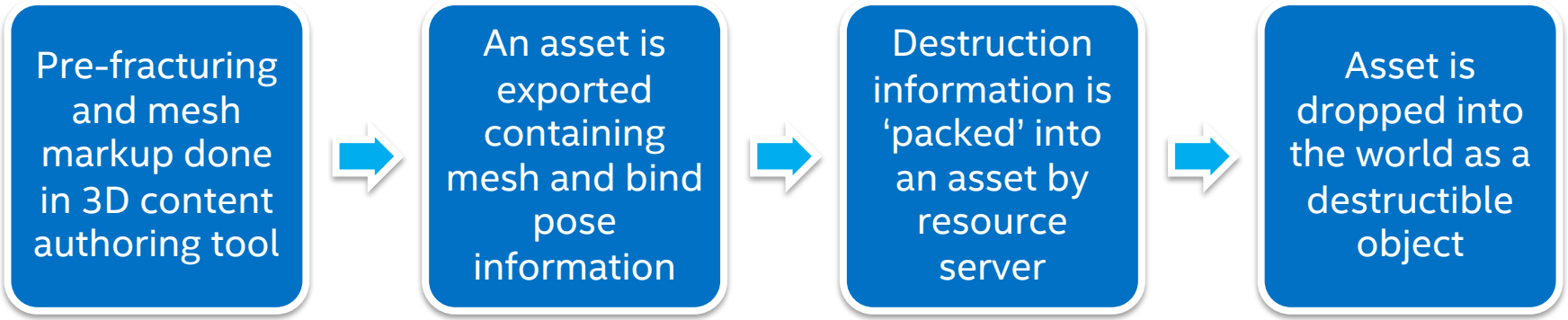
- Pieces connected directly or indirectly will match the transform of the main system when it is animated
- Used to control kinematic objects and objects with constraints

Piece Attributes

Attributes that control behaviour

- **Remain** : Pieces with this attribute will not be removed from the world or destroyed
- **Orphaned** : Pieces with this attribute will never allow connections to be generated to other pieces

The Destruction Content Pipeline



Conclusion

- Realism is about more than pixel quality
- Scale simulation quality as CPU power increases
  - Consider gameplay implications
  - Expand Sandbox without effecting core gameplay mechanics
  - Add more diversity to scene through physics and animation LOD's
- Environment interaction improves player immersion
  - More interesting opportunities for 'accidents'
  - Consider gameplay implications again ☺
- Utilize DX12 and advanced culling system to support ever expanding content sets
- Audio adds to immersion, look at multi-threaded solutions

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