

Developing The Northlight Engine: Lessons Learned

Ville TimonenGraphics Programmer
Remedy Entertainment





Contents

- Northlight overview
- DX12 porting checklist
- Northlight & DX12
 - Resource transitions
 - Drawing
 - Threading
- Conclusion



Northlight

- Northlight is Remedy's in-house engine
- Origins in Alan Wake
- Now used in Quantum Break



Quantum Break, 3rd person cinematic action game, Out on Xbox One and Windows 10 on April 5th!

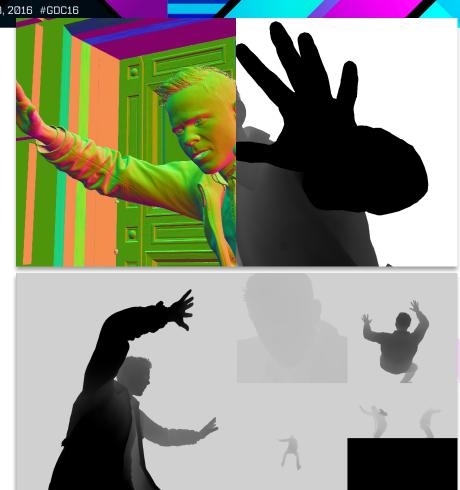


- 1. GBuffer, Velocity, Shadow passes (threaded)
- 2. Full-screen shadowing
- 3. Full-screen lighting
- 4. Primary, transparent passes (threaded)
- 5. Post-processing



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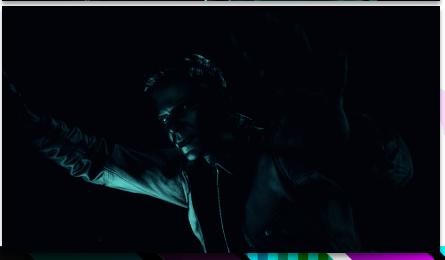


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DX12 checklist (decreasing order of headache)

- 1. Descriptor tables
- 2. Dynamic resources
- 3. Pipeline state objects
- 4. CommandLists/Allocators
- 5. Resource transitions
- 6. Staging resources

- 7.Small resources
- 8. Generate Mips
- 9. Null resources
- 10.Counted/Append buffers
- 11.Queries



- 1. Descriptor tables
- A table holds descriptors to all resources that any shader stage might use
- Each draw call needs a table, can be reused once the draw is done on the GPU



- 2. Dynamic resources
- No such thing in DX12
- Manage versioning/renaming/rotation yourself
- Write once (CPU), read once (GPU): upload heap ring buffer



- 3. Pipeline state objects (part 1/2)
- Creation is the problematic part
- Ideally output in export pipeline, load at game start
- We create them when we first encounter them
- CS PSOs can be generated at CS load
- ~500 unique graphics PSOs take ~200ms to generate



- 3. Pipeline state objects (part 2/2)
- Root signature (resource layout)
- Shader code
- Vertex shader input layout (not vertex/index buffers)
- Primitive type, blend, raster states, MSAA mode
- Render target and depth-stencil formats (not resources)



- 4. CommandLists/Allocators
- Immediate/deferred contexts in DX11
- Allocator owns the memory



5. Resource transitions

- Driver doesn't track usage anymore
- Have to manually transition to correct state before usage
 - Shader resource
 - Render/depth target
 - Copy source/destination
 - UAV
 - Present



- 6. Staging resources/UpdateSubresource
- No dynamic resources: heavier use of staging resources
- On-demand from ring buffer or persistent
- No UpdateSubresource
 - Can't rely on the emulated d3dx12.h version
- No staging textures, emulate via staging buffers



7. Small resources

- CreateCommittedResource allocates in 64kB pages
- Will not fly for small resources
 - Ideally suballocate all resources in defragged heaps
 - Or special-case small resources



8. Generate Mips

- No such thing in DX12
- Write e.g. a compute shader for it
 - We found manual implementations to outperform DX11
 - But need to handle many different cases (2D/3D/arrays/color spaces)



9. Null resources

- Can't just bind nullptr anymore
- Need to have null resources for 1D/2D/3D textures, buffers, UAV textures/buffers, CBVs, samplers
 - Might have to lift null binding higher up in your abstractions to know the type



10.Counted/Append buffers

- No such thing in DX12
- Have a separate count buffer that you atomic increment



11.Queries

- Yet another easy-to-forget aspect that needs attention
- Manage/rotate query heaps
- Consolidate resolves
- Read back in full heaps



DX11 to DX12

- You're the driver now
- Be mindful of memory usage & performance
- Focus optimizations on bottlenecks
- Think in separate CPU & GPU timelines



Northlight & DX12



Northlight & DX12

- DX12 alongside DX11 path
- Went XBox One first



Northlight & DX12 / ResourceBarriers



Northlight & DX12 / ResourceBarriers

- Do resource transitions automatically in main thread:
 - When binding RT
 - Setting resources in descriptor tables
 - Copying
- Other async render threads aren't allowed to transition
 - Manually make sure resources (mainly the RT) are in their correct state before executing the command list



Northlight & DX12 / ResourceBarriers

- Spamming them unnecessarily might kill your GPU perf
 - Depends on HW
- Use UAV barriers only when necessary, they force GPU to go idle in between dispatches (DX11 style)



Northlight & DX12 / Drawing



Northlight & DX12 / Drawing

- Traverse your draws, catch DX11-style Set* calls
- Keep track of previous values
- If PSO changed, mark it dirty
 - Hash at draw if dirty, fetch PSO from map
- Set Index/Vertex buffers, RT/DS and descriptor heaps only if changed
 - Sets are cheap on CPU but cause HW context rolls



Northlight & DX12 / Drawing

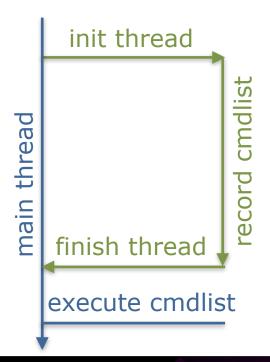
- PSOs are read-only, bind and forget
- Rotate into a free (GPU) descriptor table every draw call
- Reuse descriptor tables once the command list is executed on the GPU



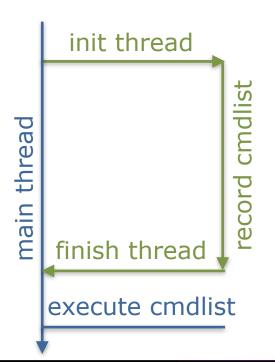


- No intermediate/deferred context separation
- Record command lists on any thread, submit from one



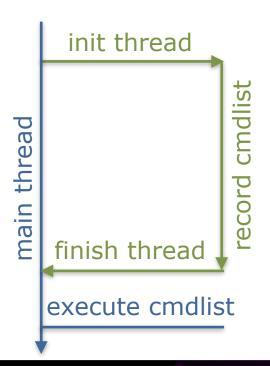






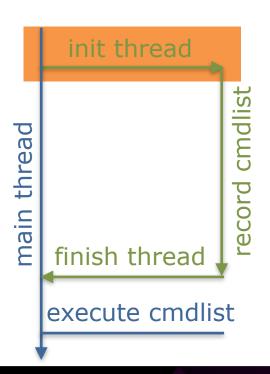
- Pool your:
 - Descriptor table managers: handles table rotation
 - Descriptor table manager GPU fences: lets you know when tables can be reused





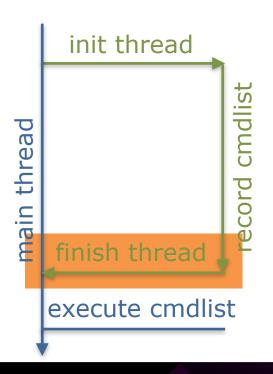
- Pool your:
 - Command lists: can reuse when GPU has finished executing
 - Command allocators: can be used for multiple command lists





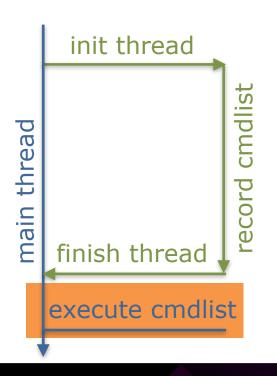
- Acquire:
 - Descriptor manager
 - Descriptor manager fence
 - Command allocator
 - Command list





- Release CPU reusable:
 - Descriptor manager
 - Descriptor manager fence
 - Command allocator
 - Command list





- Release GPU reusable:
 - Descriptor manager
 - Descriptor manager fence
 - Command allocator
 - Command list



Conclusion



Conclusion

- GPU perf: Do things right, match DX11
 - Not trivial on all architectures
 - Messing up GPU mem mgmt can be costly
- CPU perf: Easy to outperform DX11
 - But are you really API overhead bound?
 - Instancing, LODding, good culling: You're not swamping the driver with draws.



Thank you! Questions?



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