### **Getting off the NavMesh**

Navigating in Fully 3D Environments

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www.warframe.com



### **Overview**

- Define the problem space
- 3D Local Avoidance
- 3D Path Planning
- Results, tips and hints



### What is Warframe

- Free to play
- Online co-op
- Space Ninjas
- Procedural Levels



### **Problem Space**

- Full 3D flight
- Open Space
- Scattered chunks of complex debris
- Procedurally Generated Levels

#### Avoidance

- Velocity Obstacles work well in 2D
- Can be extended to 3D

Kythera.ai

Star Citizen's Flight Simulation and Combat AI <a href="http://aigamedev.com/broadcasts/session-star-citizen/">http://aigamedev.com/broadcasts/session-star-citizen/</a>

Paper:

Navigating Multiple Simple-Airplanes in 3D Workspace by Jamie Snape and Dinesh Manocha



# **3D ORCA**



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 $v_r$ 



# **3D ORCA**



# **3D ORCA**



- ORCA assume instant velocity changes
- Real vehicles have momentum and inertia
- Additional constraints for maximum attainable ΔV
- Increase time horizon to find obstacles earlier

# More than spheres

Rectangle Velocity Obstacle Box Velocity Obstacle

### **3D Path Planning**



- Multiple Layers of NavMesh
- Connections between layers
- Suitable for constrained environments
- How many layers for 2Km cube?

### **3D Path Planning**



2 Km

- Regular 3D Grids
- Too memory intensive
- 2Km cube at 1m resolution uses 8 Gb!

• Need a compact, adaptive, volumetric representation

#### **Sparse Voxel Octree**



- Common Rendering Structure
- Compact
- Neighbour connectivity
- Morton Code Order helps memory access patterns and streaming

#### **Sparse Voxel Octree**

- Construct from bottom up
- Low res rasterization to determine Morton codes for required leafs nodes
- Block allocate all memory
- Fill out parent-child ptrs on way up
- Fill out neighbour ptrs on way down
- Rasterize the final detail leaf nodes
- Detail leafs are 4x4x4 voxel grids packed into 64 bits

Paper:

Fast Parallel Surface and Solid Voxelization on GPUs by Michael Schwarz and Hans-Peter Seidel



2D analog of SVO architecture

- +x neighbor node
- -x neighbor node
- First child node
- → Parent node
- 01 Morton index
- 2 Sample index

#### Sample SVO build stats







Simple Test 32 x 32 x 32 8 collision polygons 32,768 regular grid nodes 3 octree layers 56 oct nodes, 32 lead nodes 2,104 pathfind nodes 2,944 bytes

Complex Test 128 x 160 x 96 40,435 collision polygons 1,966,080 regular grid nodes 6 octree layers 5,680 oct nodes, 4,224 leaf nodes 276,016 pathfind nodes 306,432 bytes Typical Level 1024 x 1024 x 1024 481,417 collision polygons 1,073,741,824 regular grid nodes! 8 octree layers 43,648 oct nodes 30,800 leaf nodes 2,014,848 pathfind nodes 2,398,960 bytes















# A\* on SVOs









# Top Tip!

Always set up debug visualization of all the stages of your algorithm!



### Leap Ahead and Catch Up





# Greedy A\*



# Node Size Compensation







cost \*= (1.0f - size \* comp)

















A\* Node Centers Straight Line Distance 32,916 iterations 50 path steps

#### A\* Face Centers Manhattan Distance 10,692 iterations 57 path steps

Greedy A\* Face Centers Manhattan Distance 3,378 iterations 58 path steps



Greedy A\* Face Centers Manhattan Distance Size Compensation 2,425 iterations 49 path steps



Greedy A\* Node Centers Straight Line Distance Size Compensation 1625 iterations 59 path steps



Greedy A\* Node Centers Straight Line Distance Size Compensation Unit Node Cost



213 iterations!42 path steps

# Doughnut of Doom!





## **Future Optimizations**

- JPA\* style jump points
- O<sup>3</sup> searching for jump points may not be quicker than optimized A\* search
- Hierarchical Search
- Possible memory bloat to store passable flags between each face of SVO nodes



#### Thank You!

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NINJAS PLAY FREE AT

