

A background image of a city in World of Warcraft, likely Stormwind, with a blue and purple color overlay. The scene shows a character standing on a stone walkway in front of large, ornate buildings.

For the Alliance! World of Warcraft and Intel Discuss an Optimized Azeroth

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Toxic Saurid









The background of the image shows a scene from a video game featuring ancient stone ruins. On the left and right, there are stone structures with built-in torches that are lit, casting a warm glow. In the center, a stone wall with a doorway is visible, with purple, ethereal energy or smoke rising from the wall and the doorway. The ground in the foreground is made of large, flat stone tiles with intricate geometric patterns. A small, leafy plant is growing in a planter on the right side of the foreground.

```
HRESULT hr;
ID3D12PipelineState* pso = nullptr;
if (FAILED(hr = m_device->CreateGraphicsPipelineState(&psoDesc, IID_PPV_ARGS(&pso))))
{
    FatalDeviceError(hr, "CreateGraphicsPipelineState failed");
}
```


What we've done with Direct X 12 (and Metal) so far



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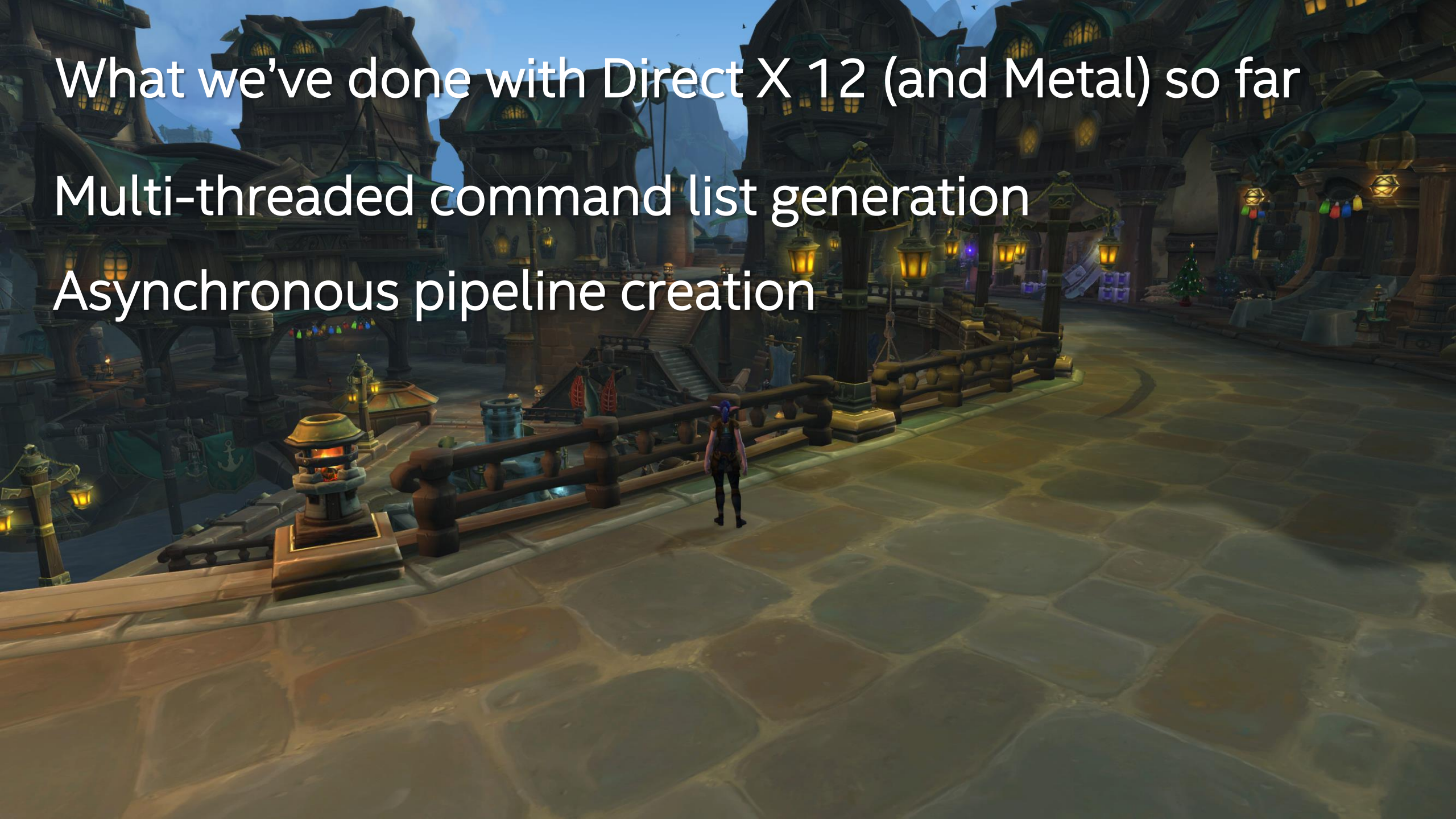
Multi-threaded command list generation



What we've done with Direct X 12 (and Metal) so far

Multi-threaded command list generation

Asynchronous pipeline creation

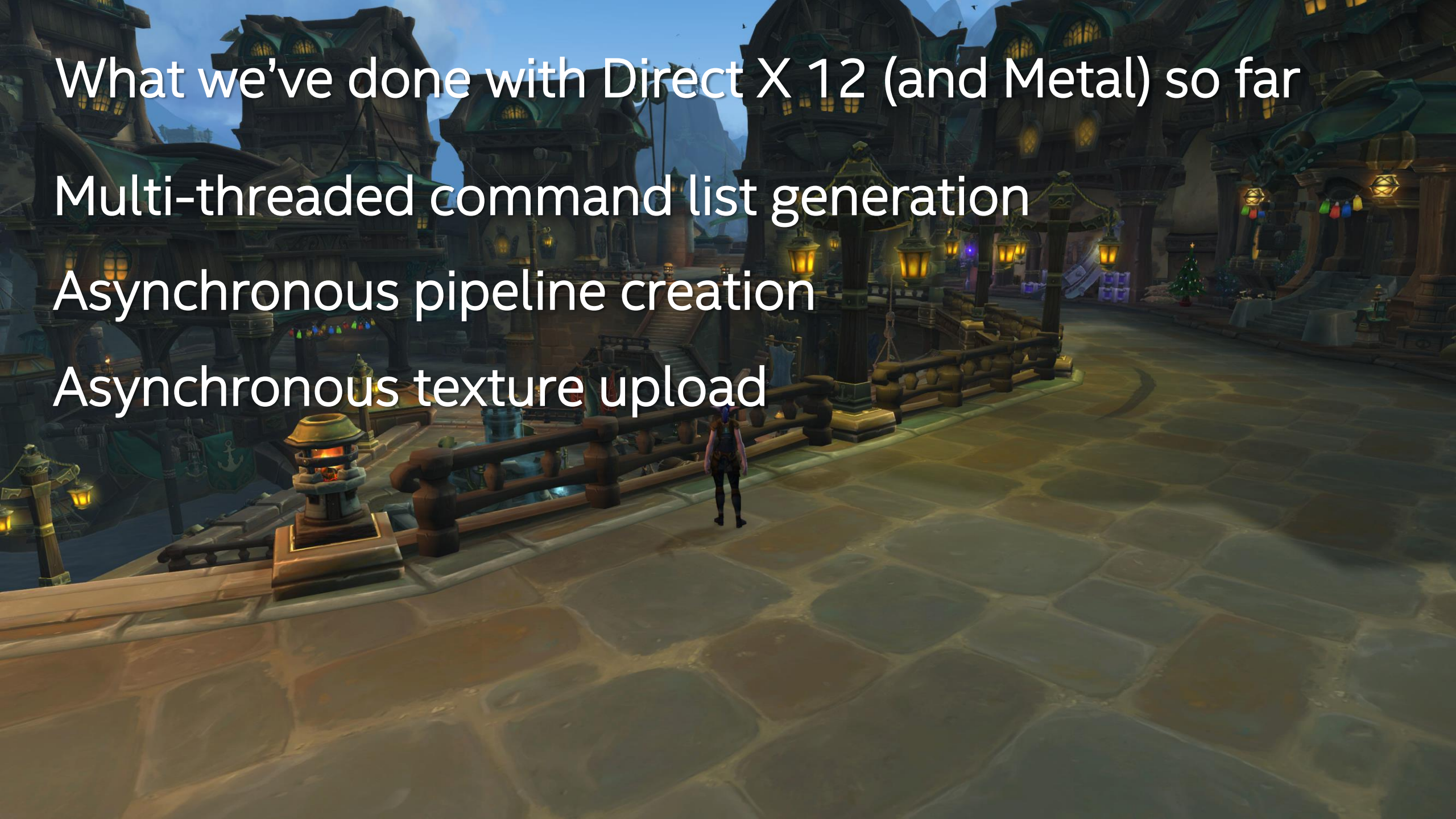


What we've done with Direct X 12 (and Metal) so far

Multi-threaded command list generation

Asynchronous pipeline creation

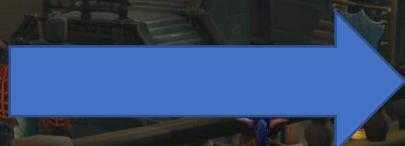
Asynchronous texture upload



50 FPS



50 FPS



80 FPS

Variable Rate Shading

What is Variable Rate Shading (VRS)?

A hardware feature to reduce pixel shader work.

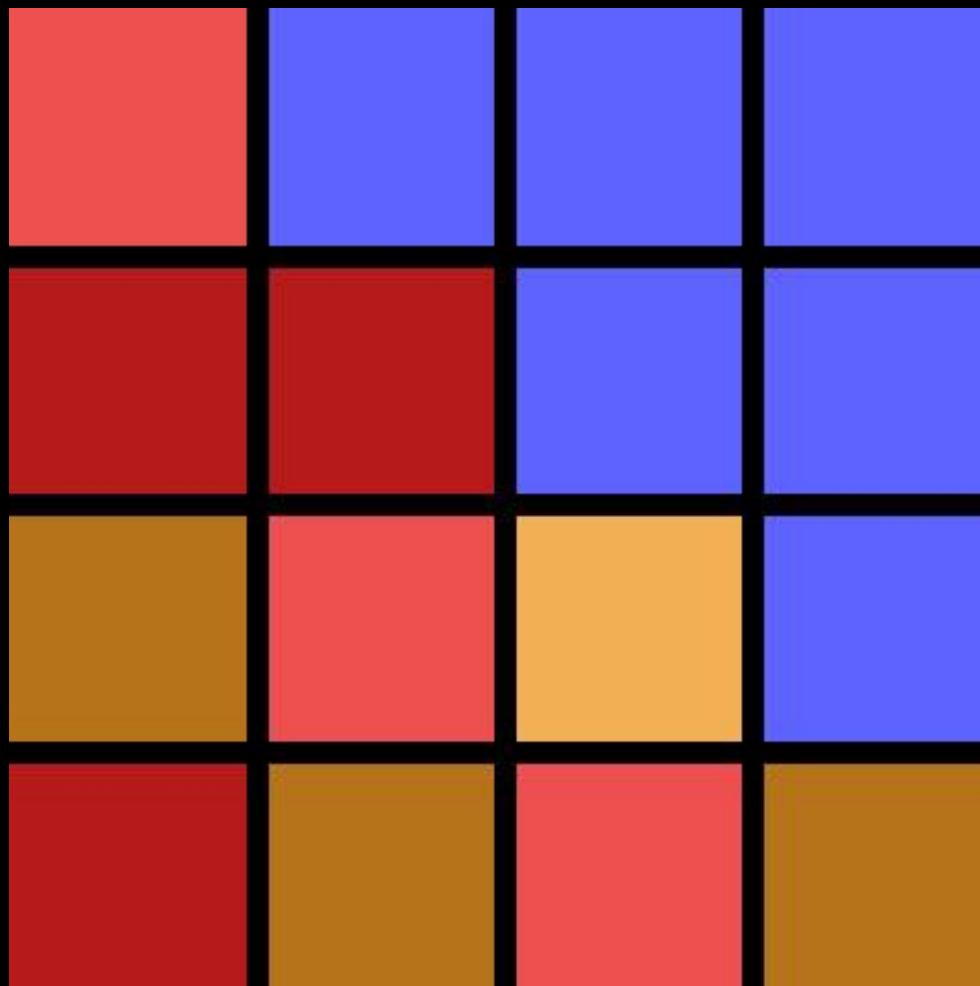
It works by doing pixel shader invocation over pixel groups rather than per pixel.

It can be thought as an extension to MSAA and like an LOD at shading rate

Controlling VRS

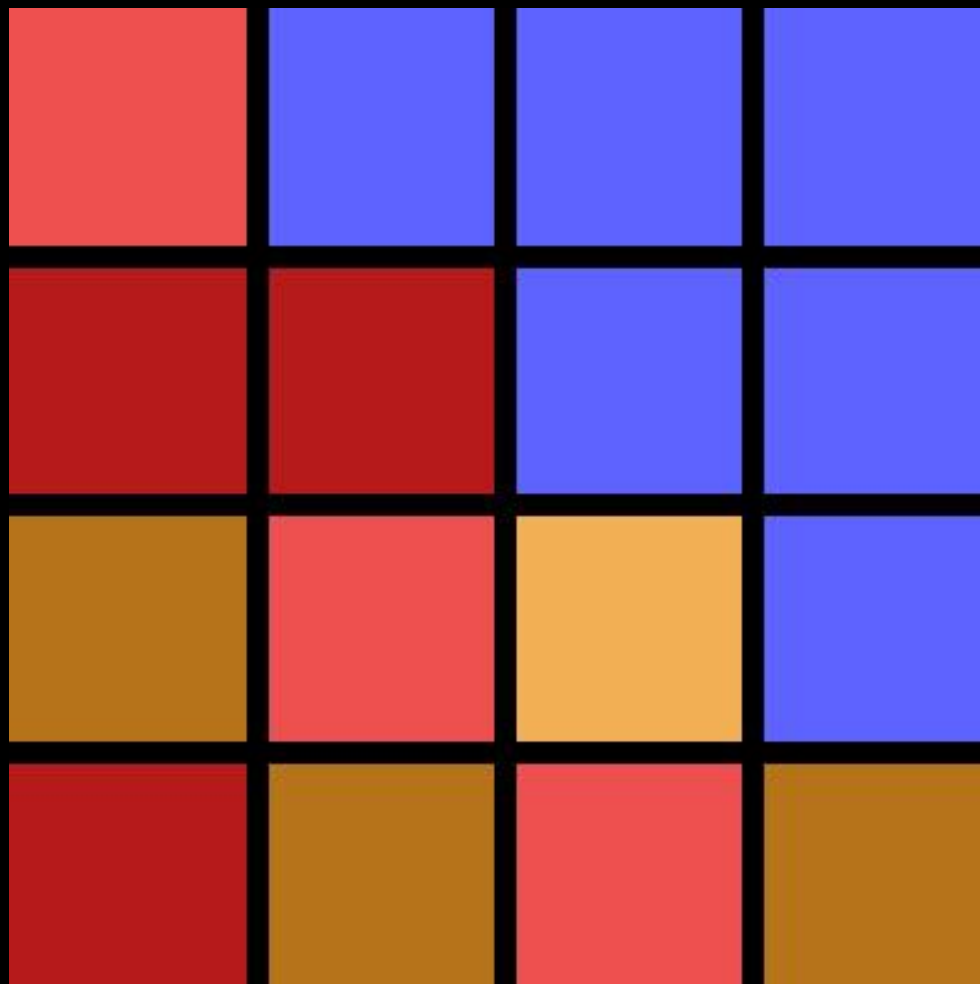
- Per draw call
- By screen space mask
- From vertex/geometry shader

This is an apple

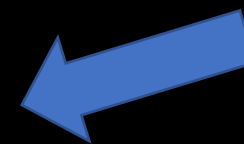


This is an apple

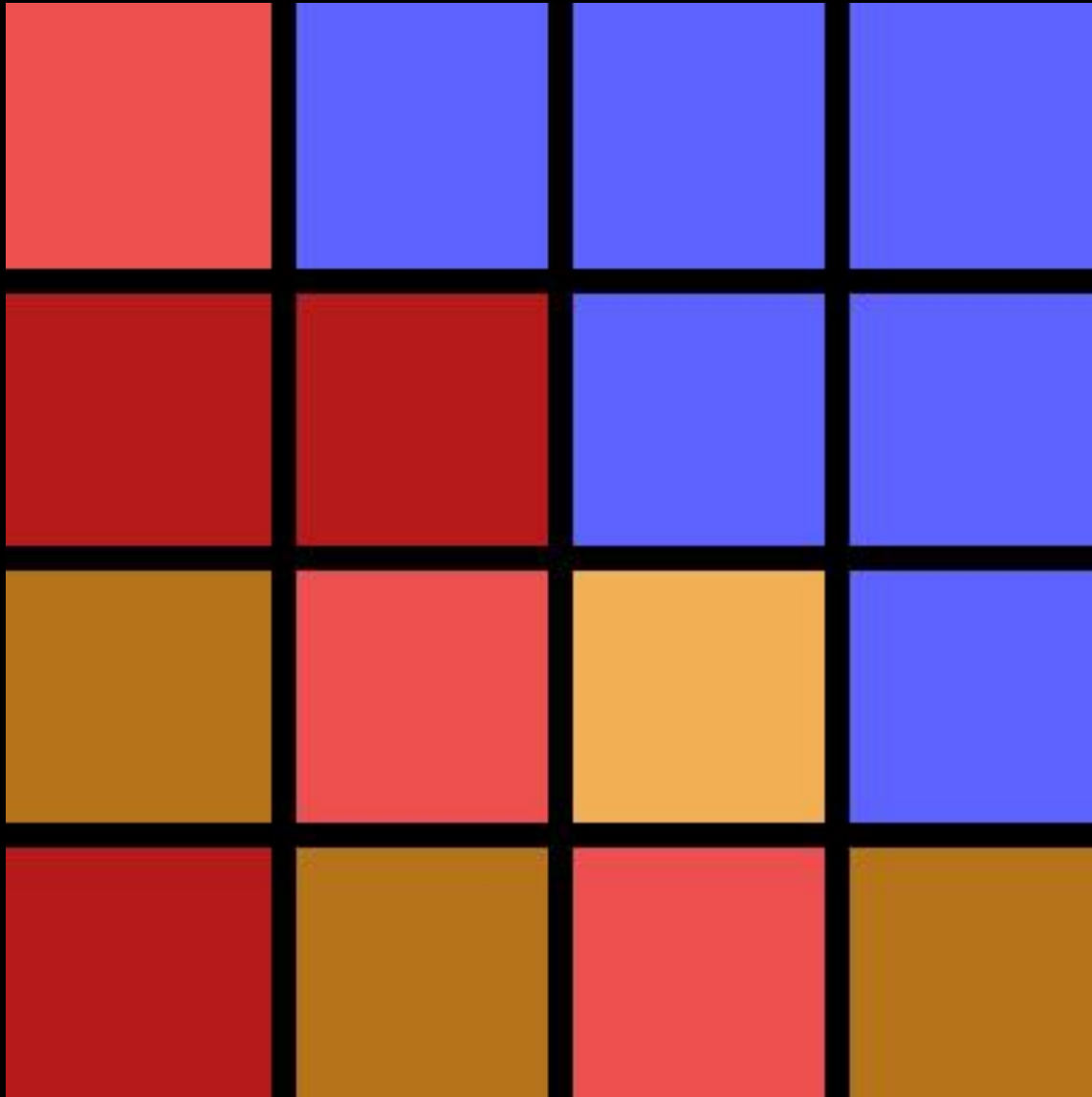
Apple



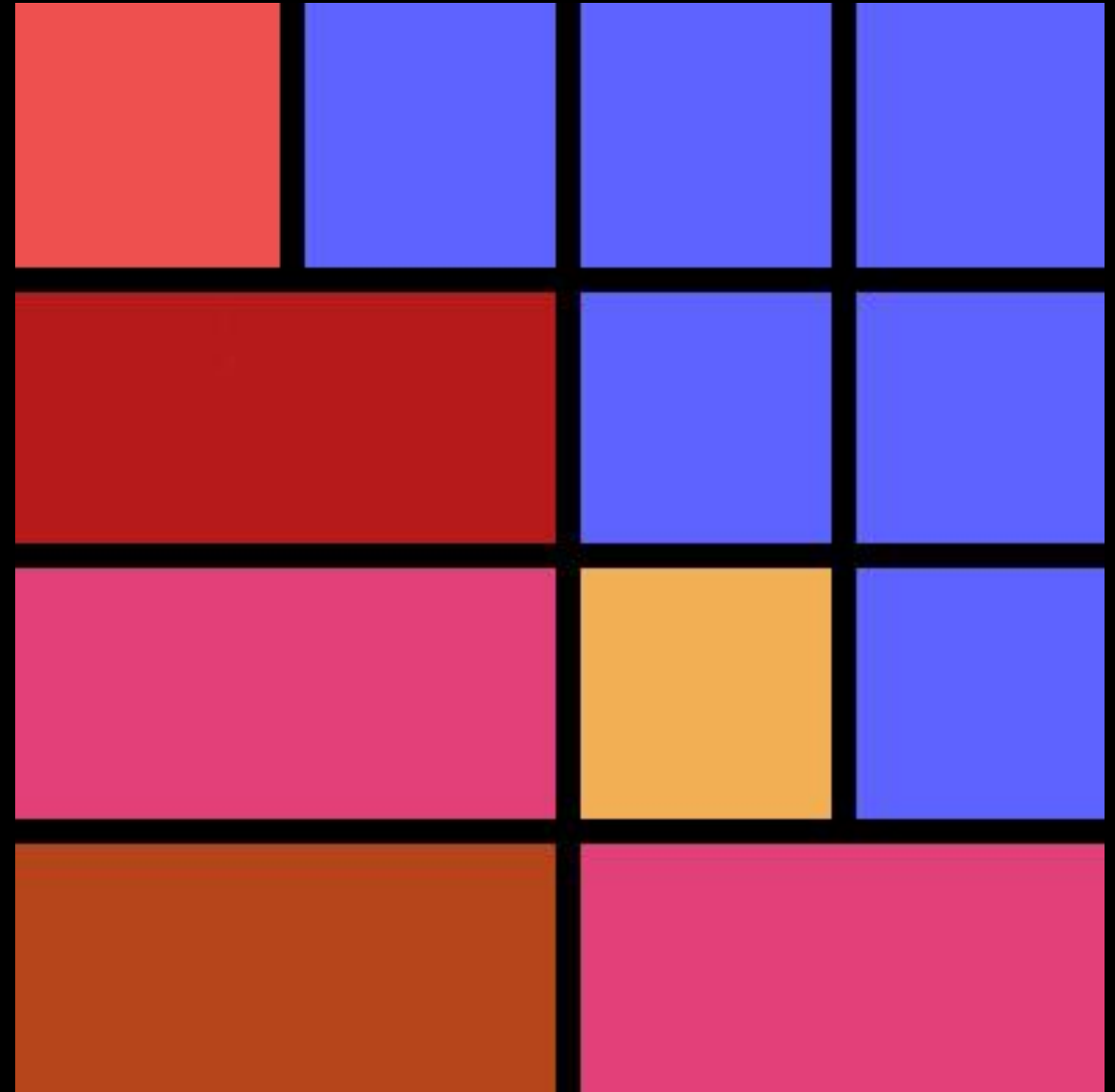
Sky



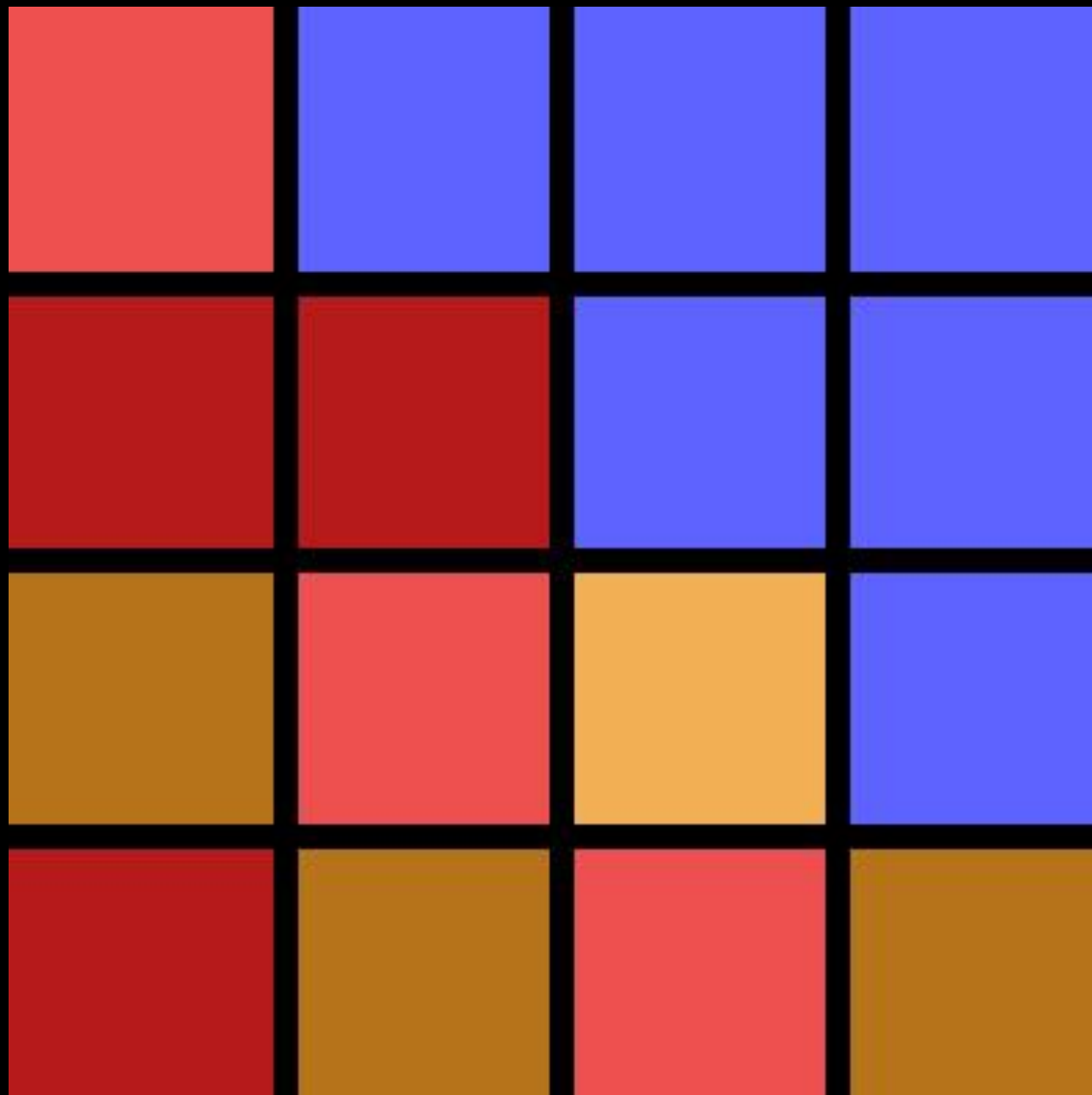
1x1 (normal pixel shading)



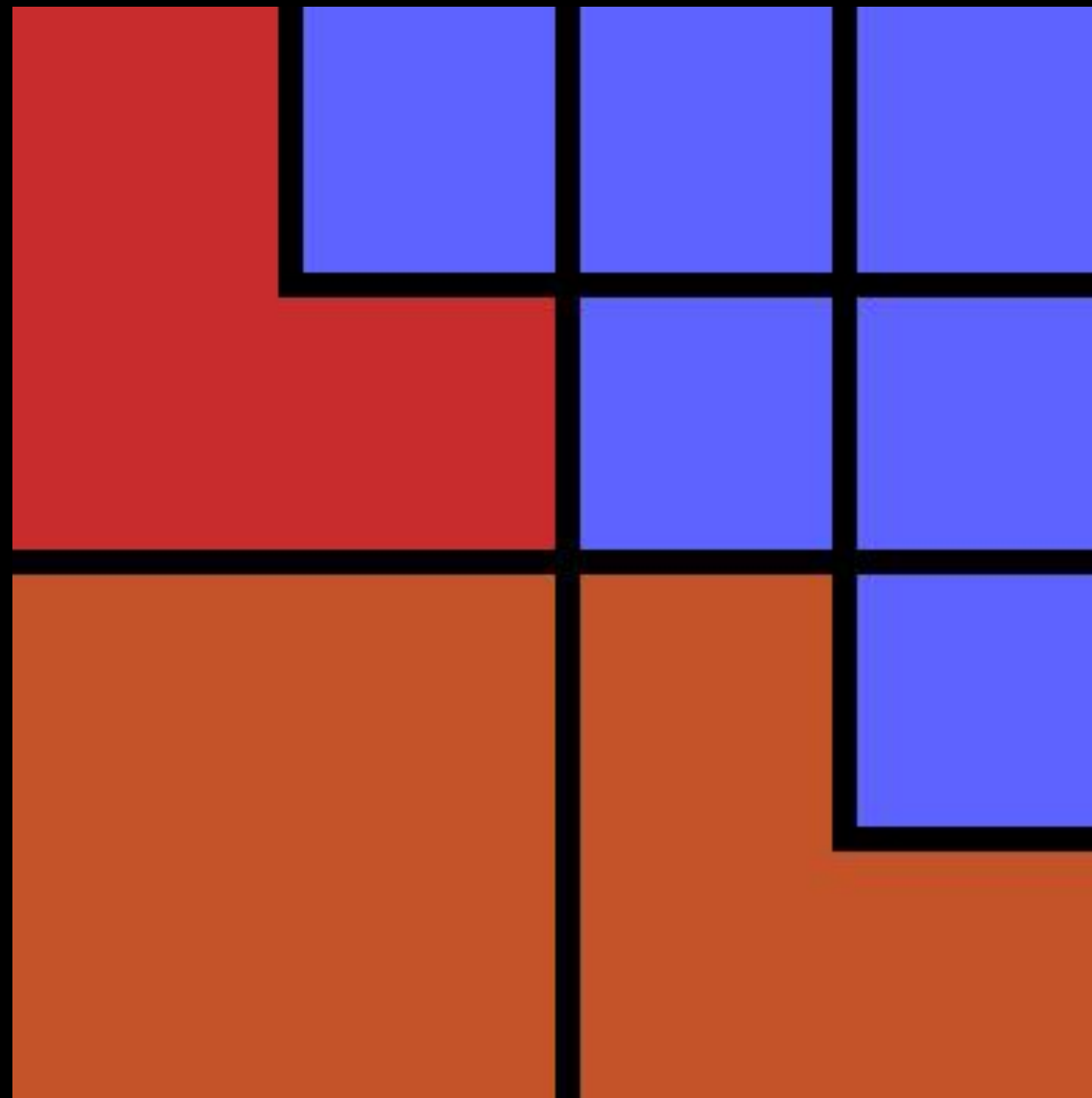
2x1 (variable rate shading)



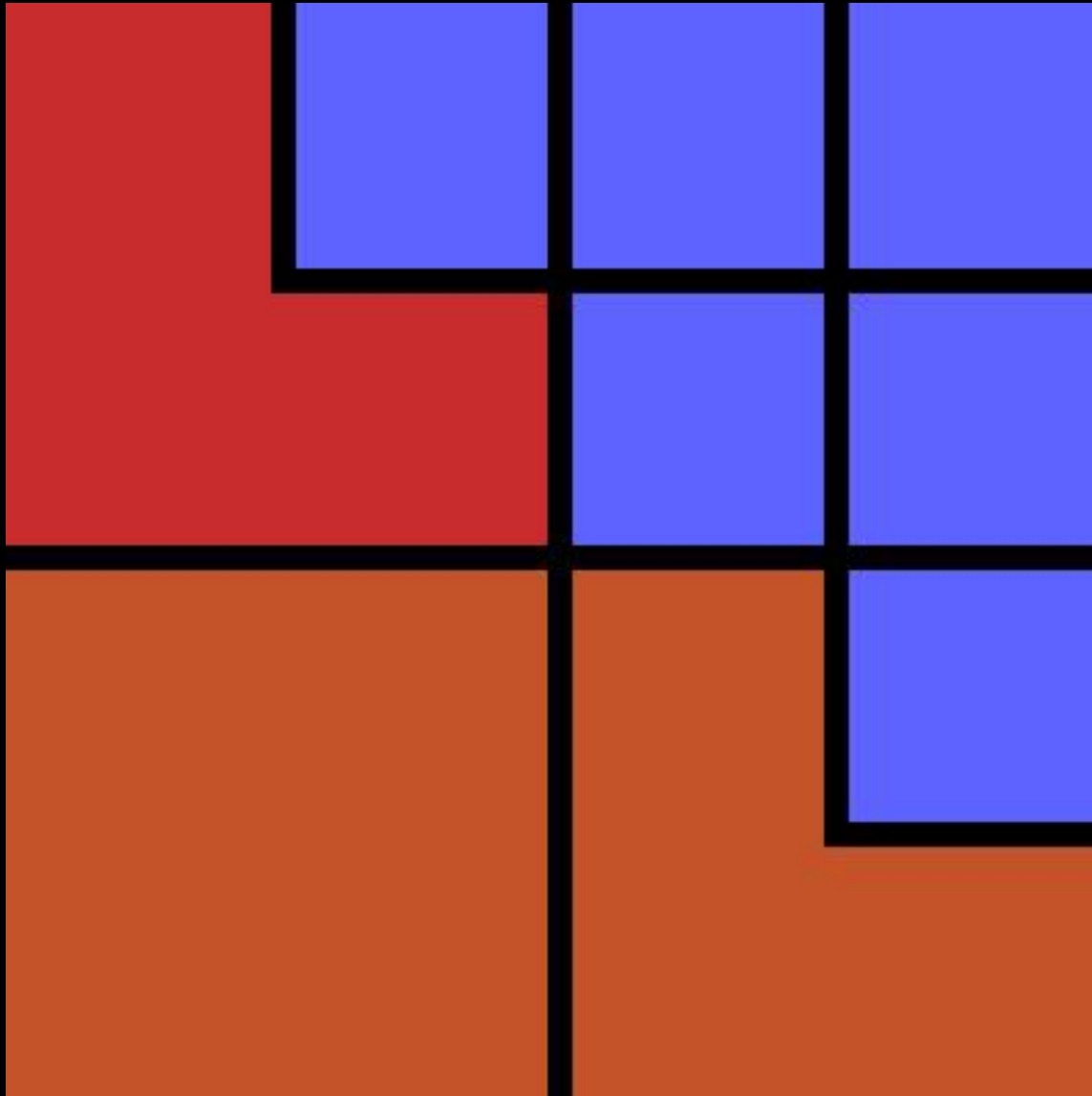
1x1 (normal pixel shading)



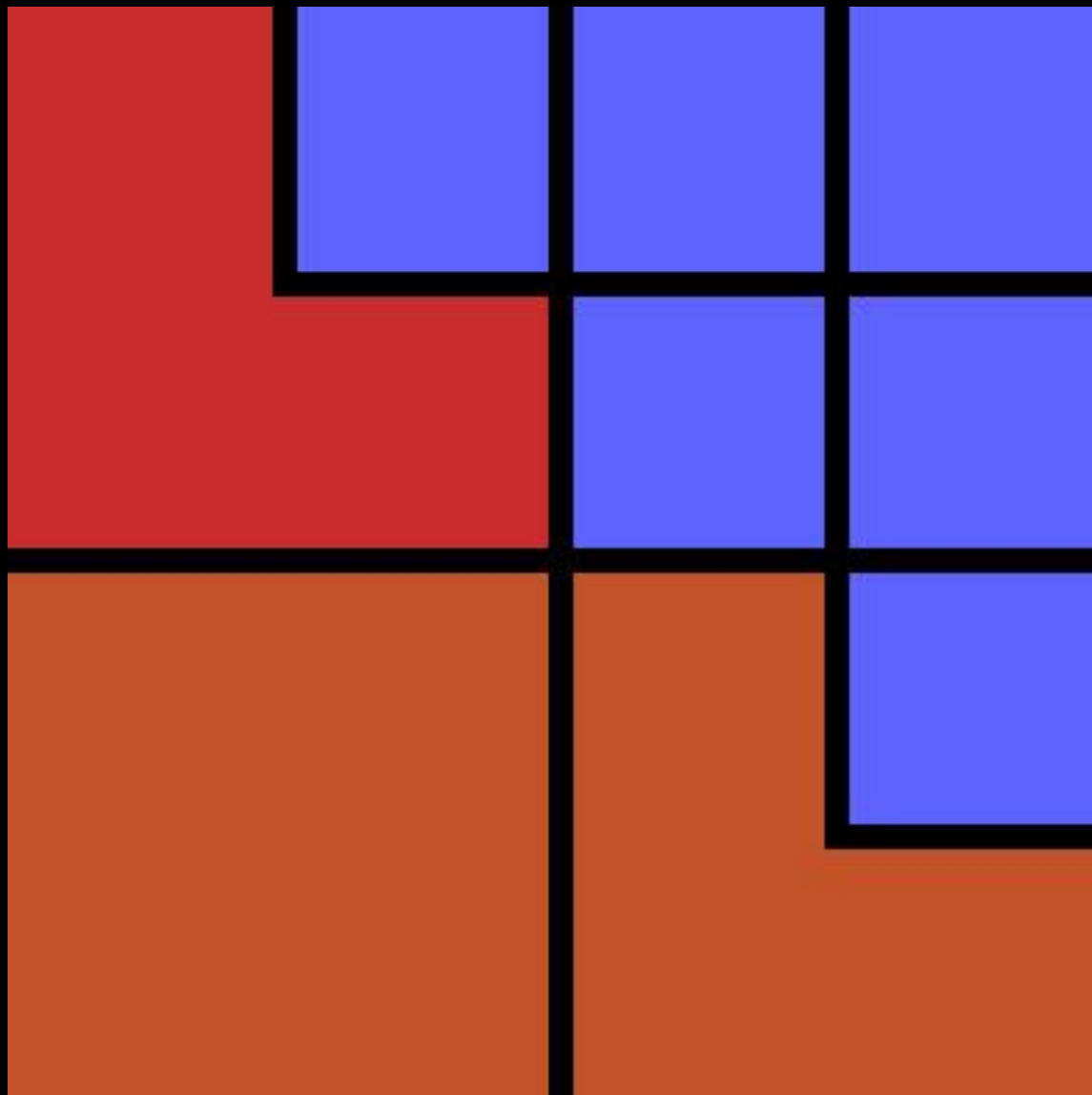
2x2 (variable rate shading)



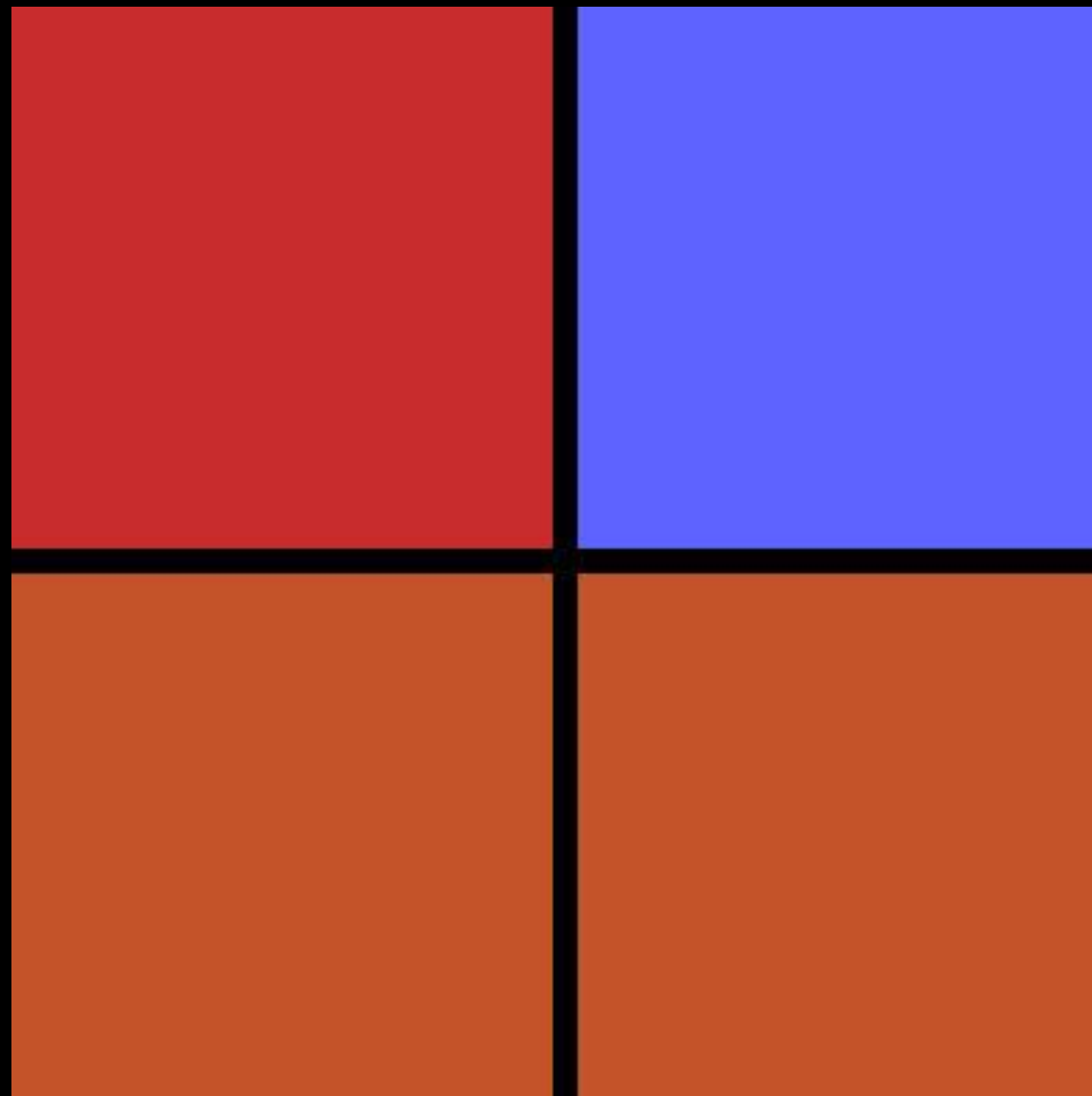
2x2 (variable rate shading)



2x2 (variable rate shading)

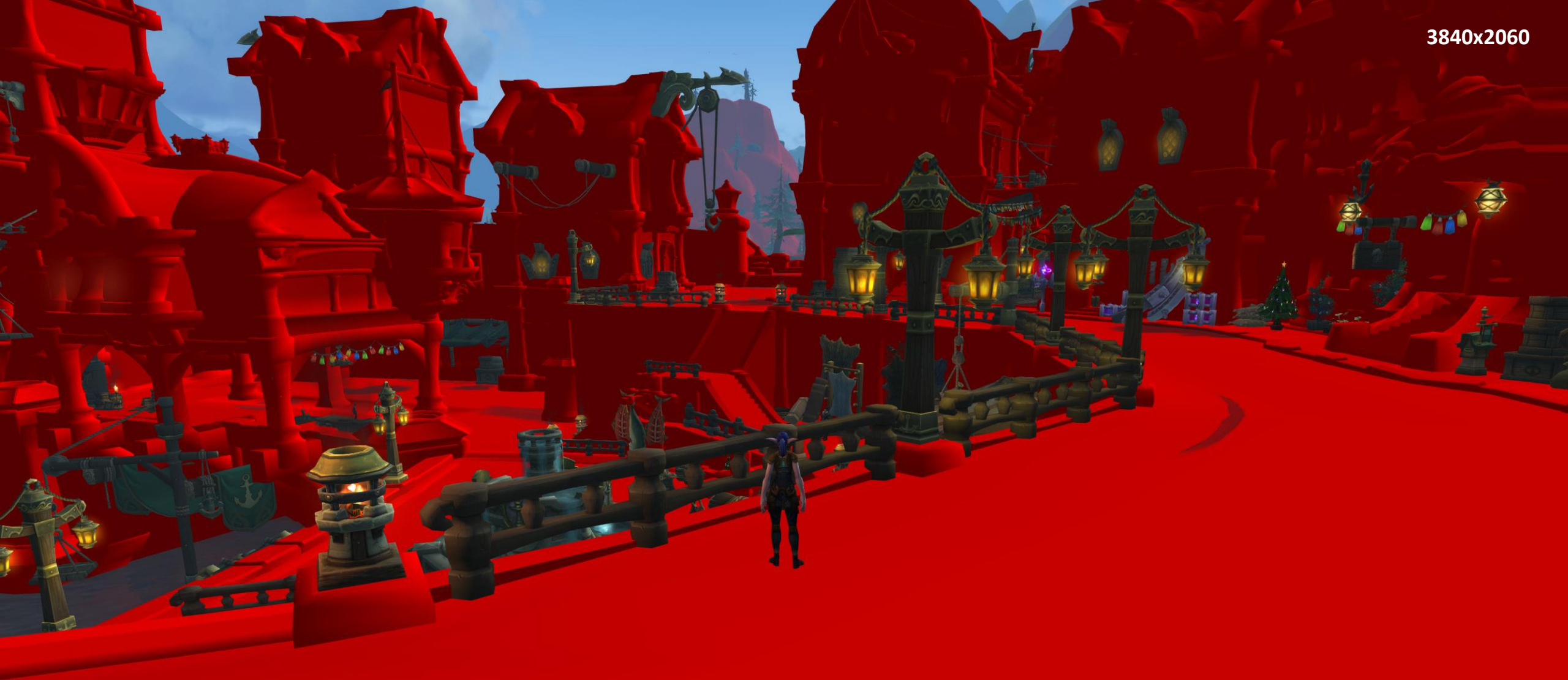


50% render scale





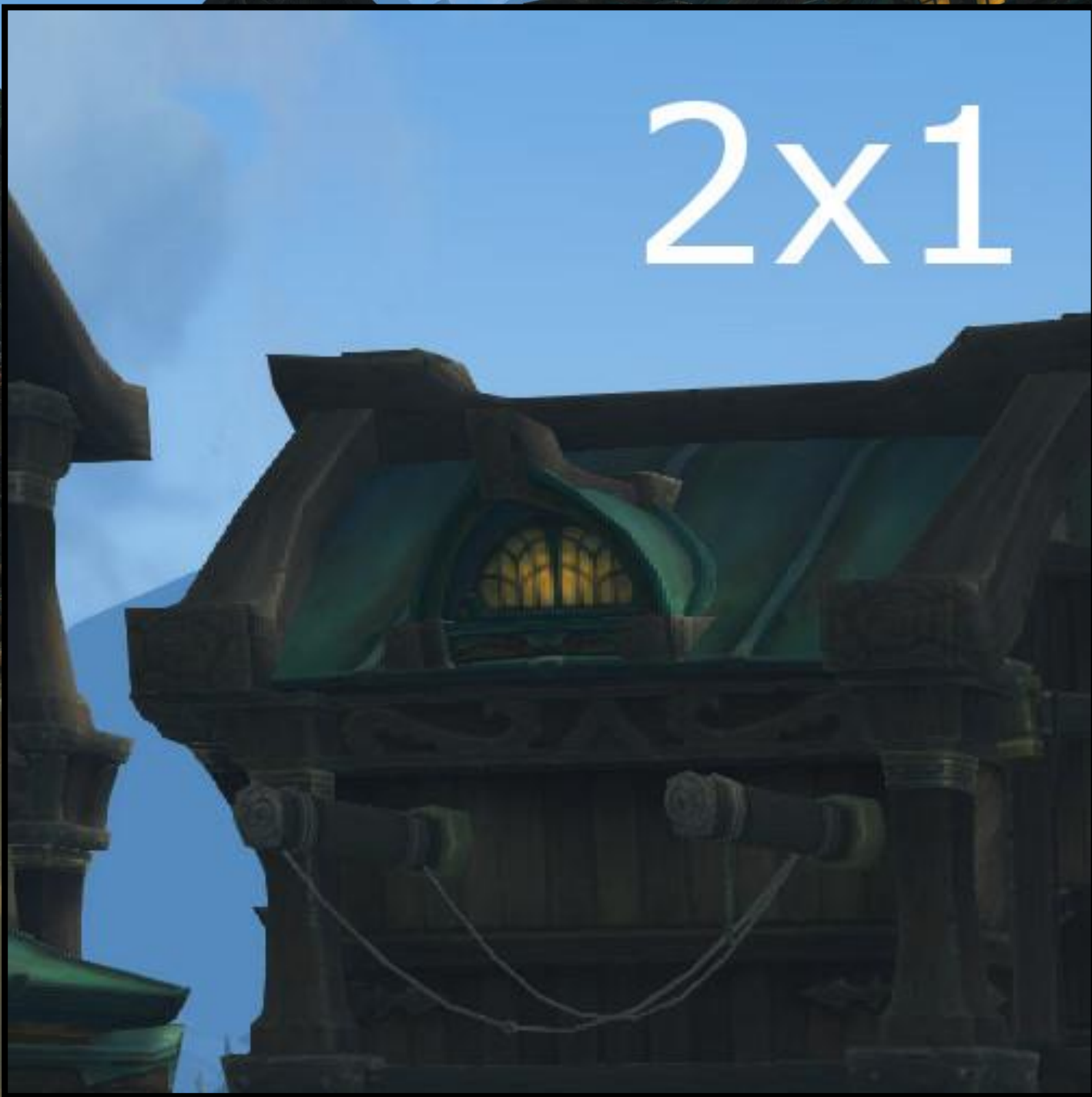
What should we VRS?

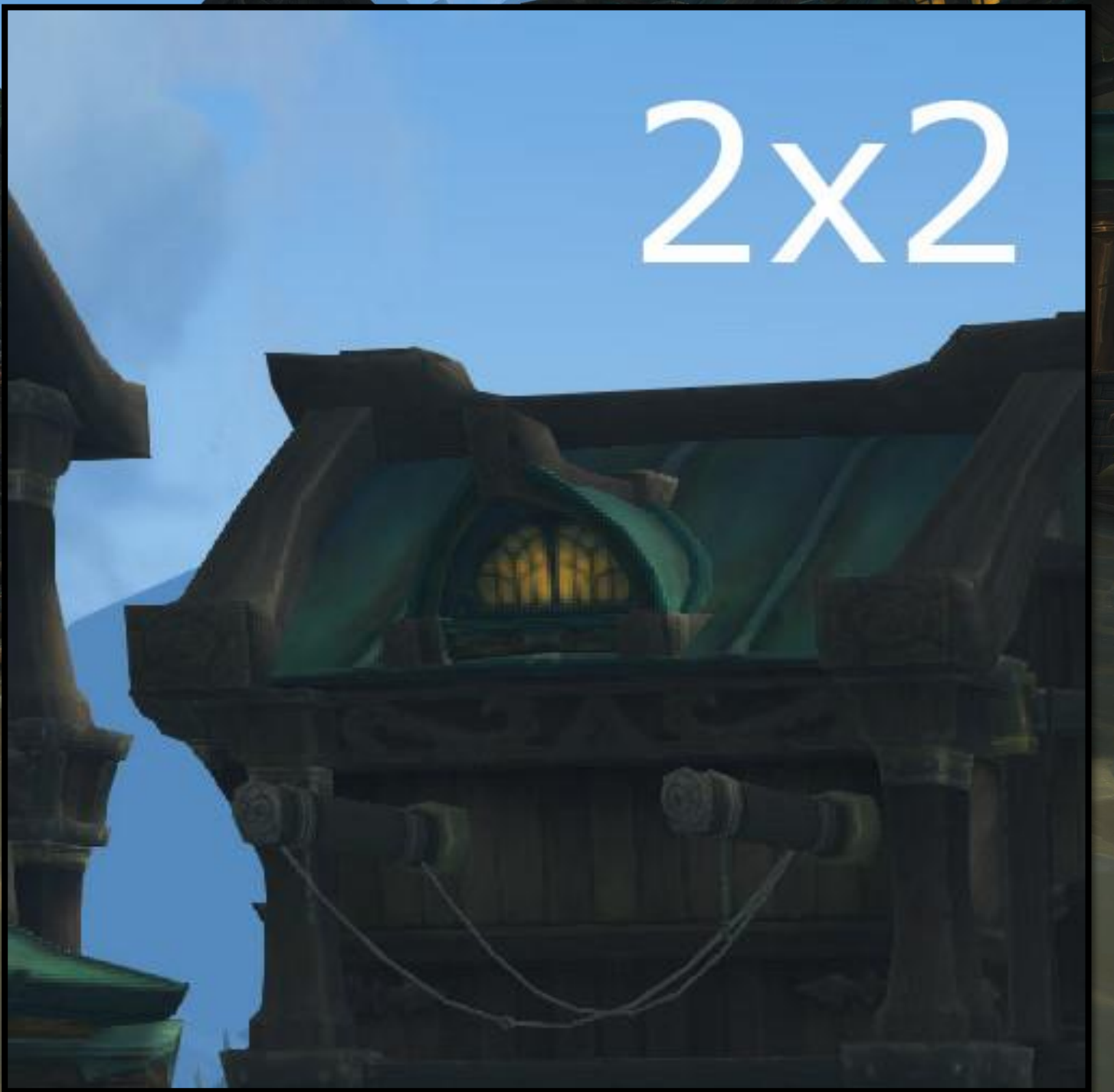


Everything in red is a good candidate









Silhouette stays the same

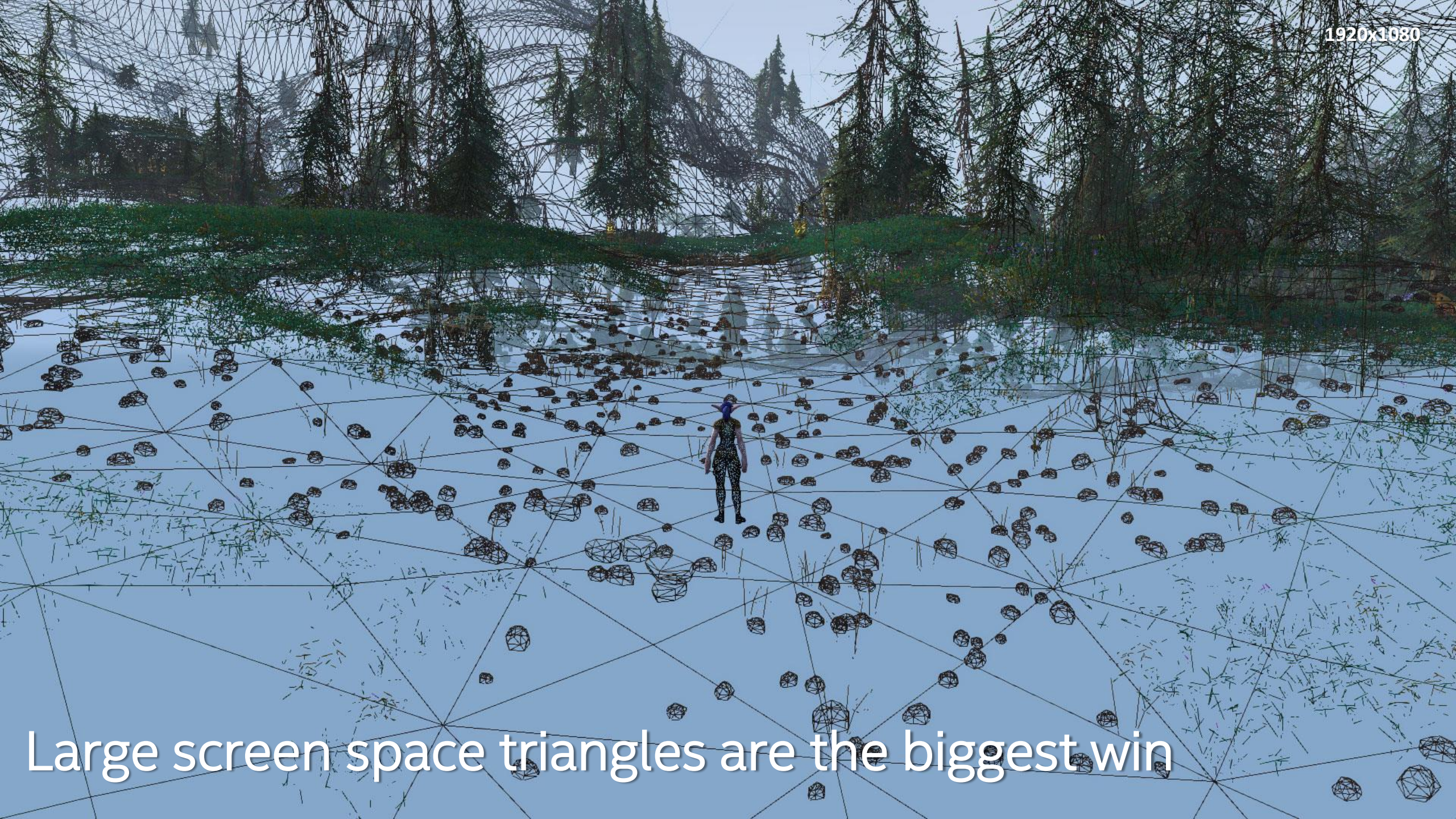
1x1

A close-up, 1x1 zoomed-in view of a building's facade. The image shows a dark, ornate structure with a green, arched window that is illuminated from within, casting a warm yellow glow. The building is set against a clear blue sky with some light clouds. The overall appearance is that of a high-quality digital rendering or a photograph of a well-maintained building.

2x2

A 2x2 zoomed-in view of the same building's facade. The image is a closer, more detailed view of the same scene as the 1x1 image, showing the intricate details of the building's architecture and the texture of the materials. The green, arched window remains the central focus, with its warm glow contrasting with the cool blue of the sky.



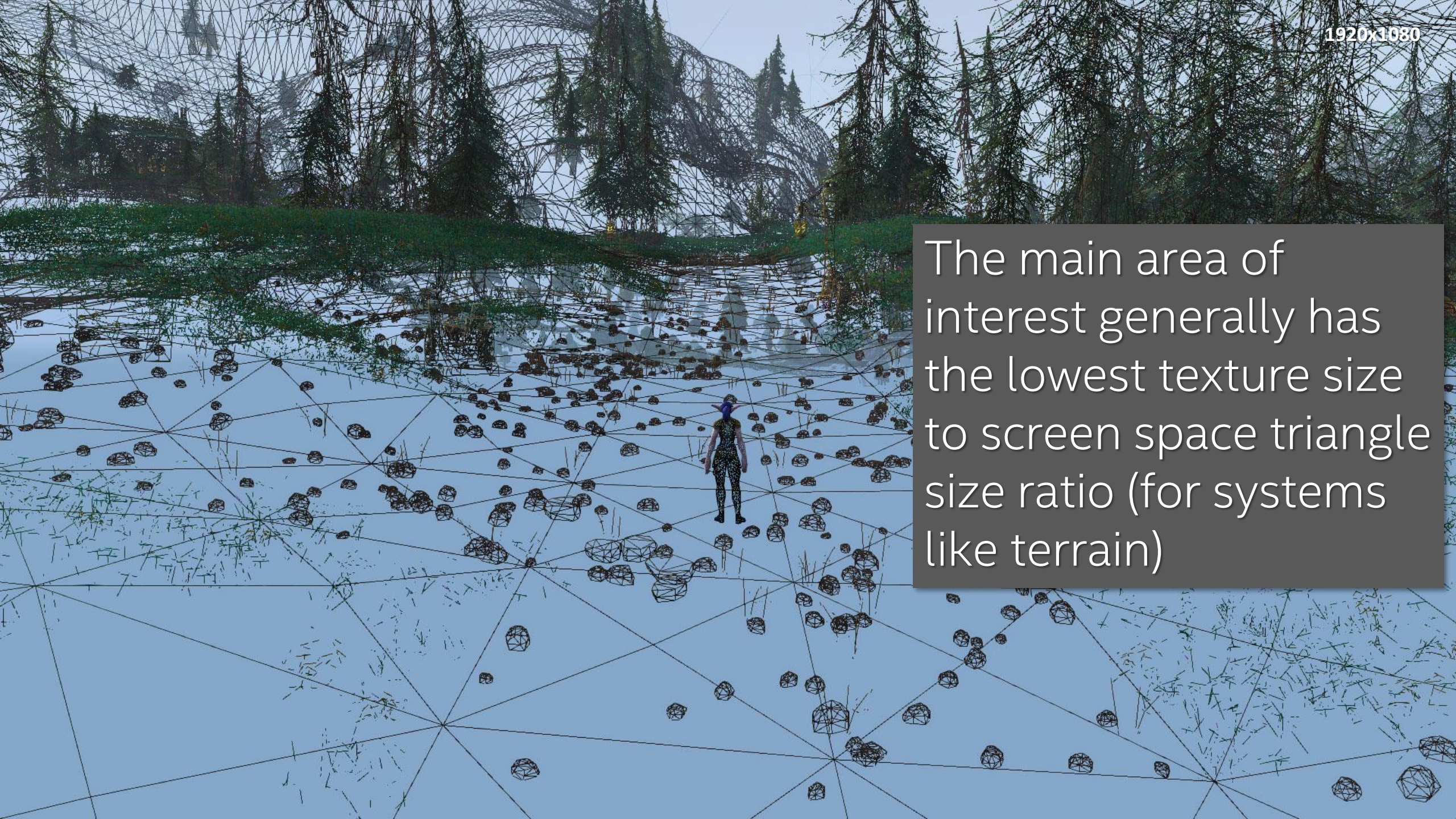


Large screen space triangles are the biggest win



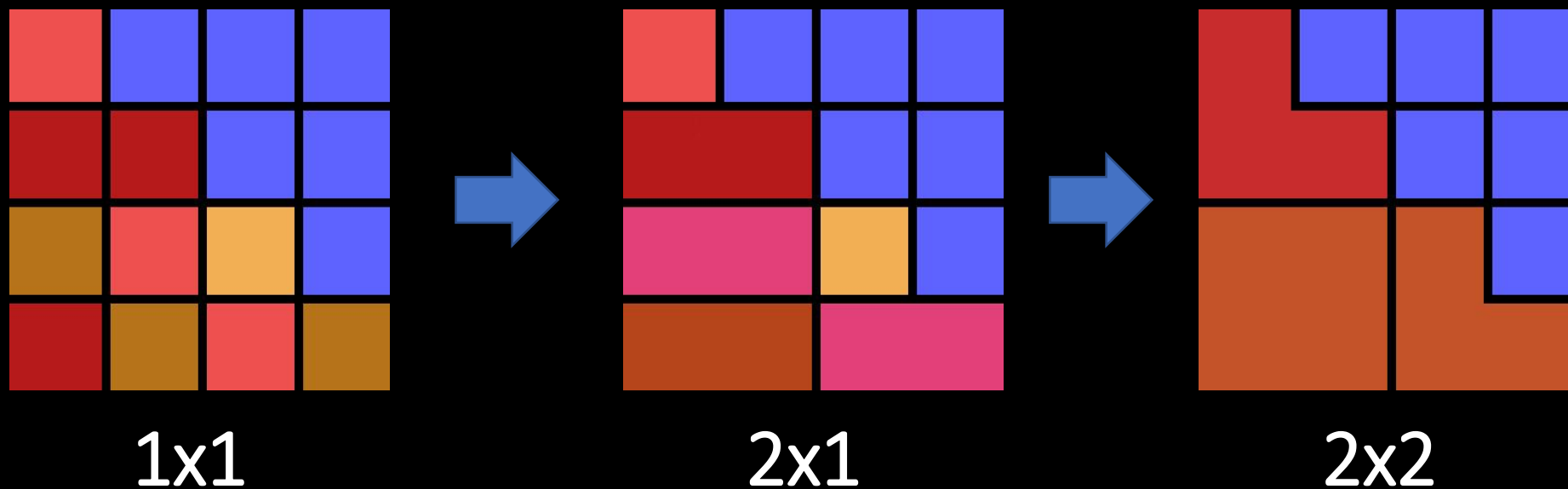






The main area of interest generally has the lowest texture size to screen space triangle size ratio (for systems like terrain)

VRS transitions can be fairly unnoticeable



1x1



2x1



2x2



2x1 makes a smoother transition by leveraging an assumed 16:9 like screen ratio

Best places to use VRS

Look for your heavy pixel shaders and cases where lower visual quality may not be perceptually noticeable

- Terrain
- Motion blur
- DOF
- Distant objects, etc.

Comparing VRS with Render Scale

VRS Pros:

- Preserves edges/silhouettes
 - Works well with edge based AA (such as CMAA)
- Control over which systems have VRS applied
 - Especially good for depth based text effects
- No upscale pass required

Comparing VRS with Render Scale

Render Scale Pros:

- Also reduces vertex and bandwidth costs
- Smooth range of intensity
 - e.g. all the values between 1920 to 3840

Limitations

- Minimal benefit if high triangle density relative screen space
- Using VRS on particle systems may look blocky



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Limitations



Performance on Icelake

Terrain in Elwynn Forrest example

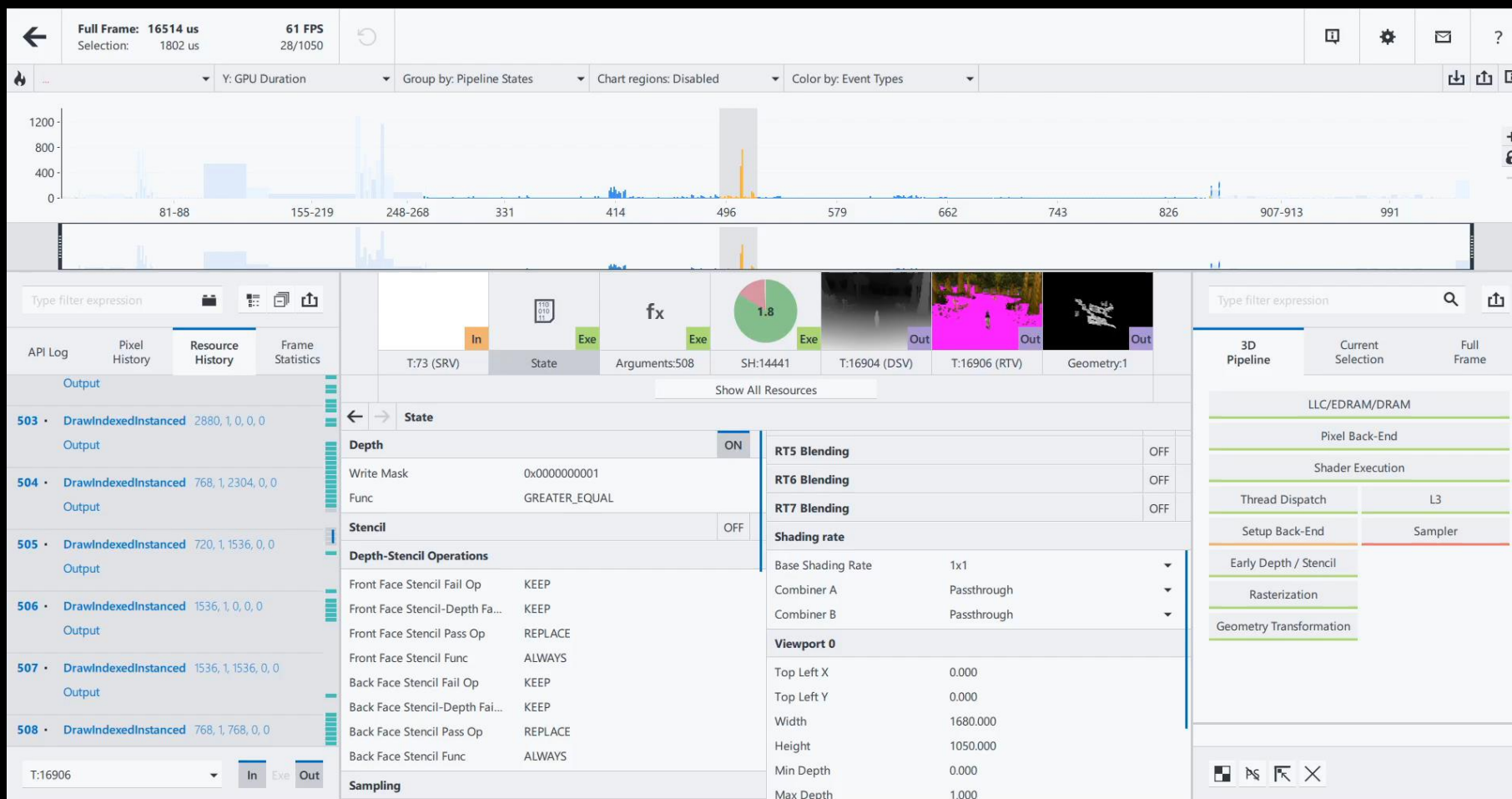
61FPS @ 1x1

68FPS @ 2x2

76FPS @ 4x4

When balancing visual quality, ~5-10% has been common

VRS in Intel's Graphics Performance Analyzer



Takeaways

- Per Draw call VRS is very easy to integrate (into a DX12 engine)
- Can be dynamically turned on, seamlessly
- Can reduce pixel shader cost with minimal reduction in quality

