



# Alternative Rasterization

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David Sleeper  
[david.sleeper@gmail.com](mailto:david.sleeper@gmail.com)

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Past

- FFP (Fixed function Pipeline)
  - Based on a few functions able to do basic texturing and rendering of meshes
  - CPU mesh animation and skinning
- Shading (Programmable Pipeline \*kinda\*)
  - Vertex
    - Still fixed for input assembly
  - Pixel
    - Flexible but early forms had fairly limited resources, both in type and in numbers
- PBR (Physically based rendering)
- Deferred Renderers (variations of this in most modern games)
  - Draw info to offscreen render targets that you will later composite into something useful for final image
  - Common to draw diffuse, normal, specular and other information into these render targets

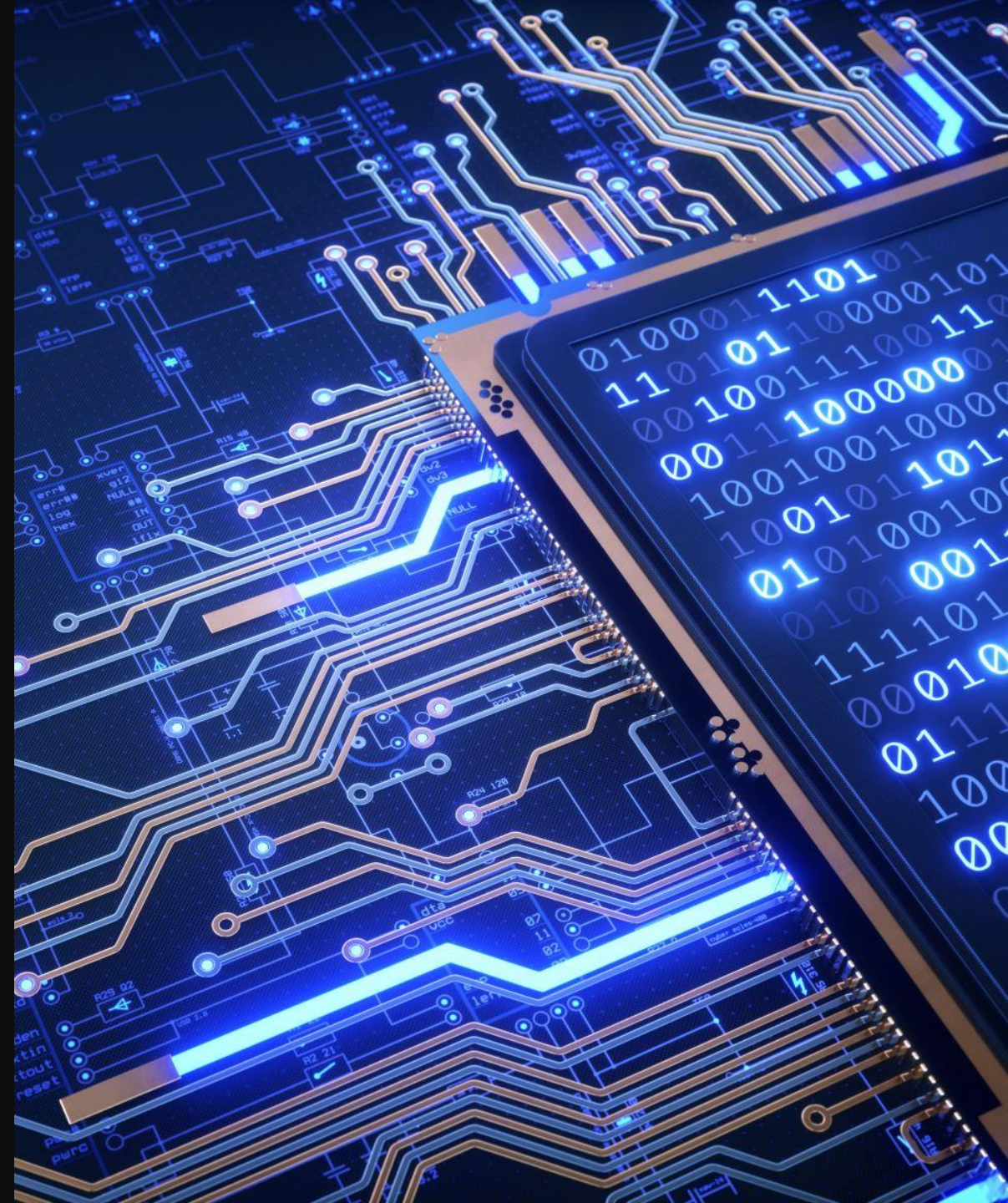
Driven by computer science rather than direct hardware updates



# Nanite and Compute Rasterization

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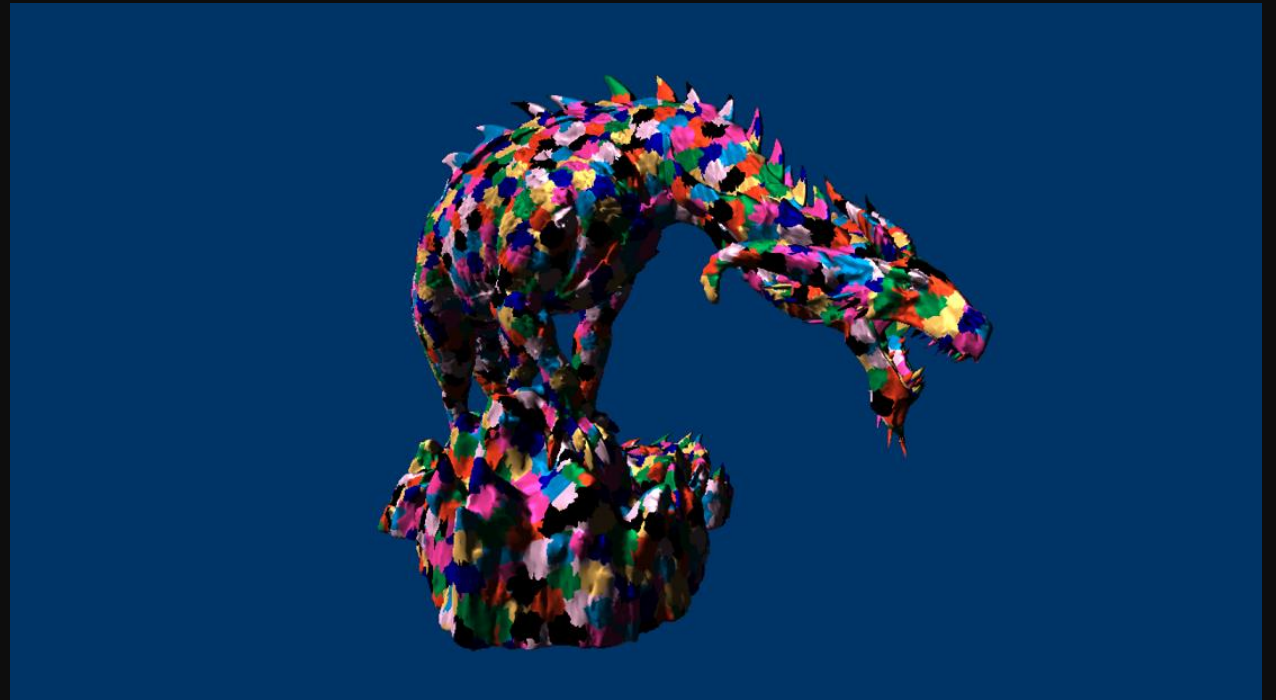
- Meshlets/clusters
  - DAG (Direct Acyclic Graph)
  - Compute/Software rasterizer
  - Link to UE5 engineer talk:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eviSykqSUUw>
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# Meshlet/Cluster

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- Smaller subsets of the original mesh of vertices/indices
  - Clusters and meshlets for mesh shading very similar as the idea is to replace the input assembler
  - Both approaches have a small and finite requirement about how many vertices and primitives you want grouped at time of draw
  - More shared edges the better! This naturally reduces vertex count.
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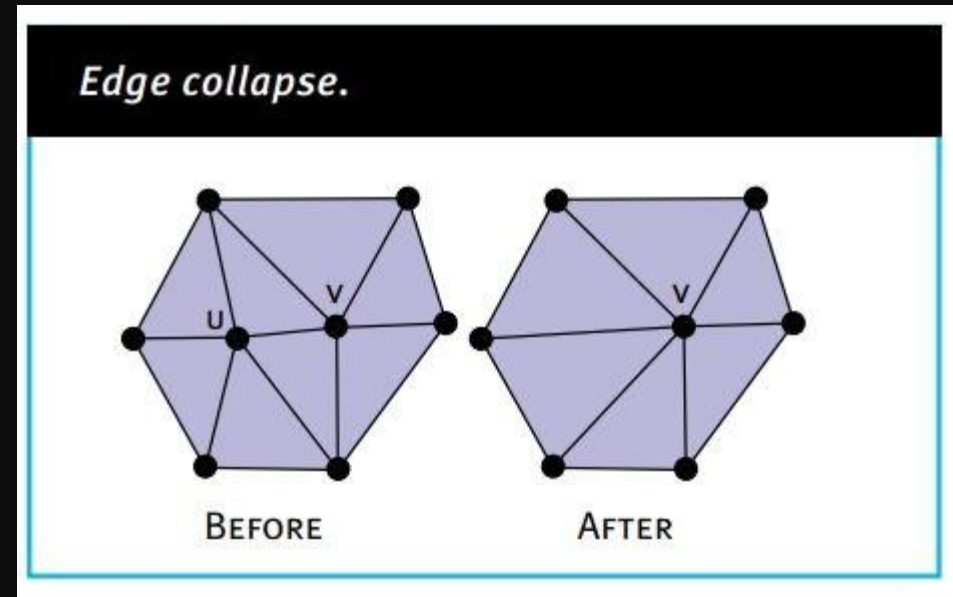
DX12 Mesh Shader Example:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/microsoft/directx-graphics-samples/d3d12-mesh-shader-samples-win32/>

# Mesh Simplification

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- Been around awhile--idea is to collapse edges based on a desired error algorithm
- Can factor in errors based on normal changes, triangle size, etc.
- Ultimate goal is to be able to specify a new target triangle count
- C++ link to a nice little github example: <https://github.com/sp4cerat/Fast-Quadric-Mesh-Simplification>



Source of image:

<https://github.com/andandandand/progressive-mesh-reduction-with-edge-collapse>

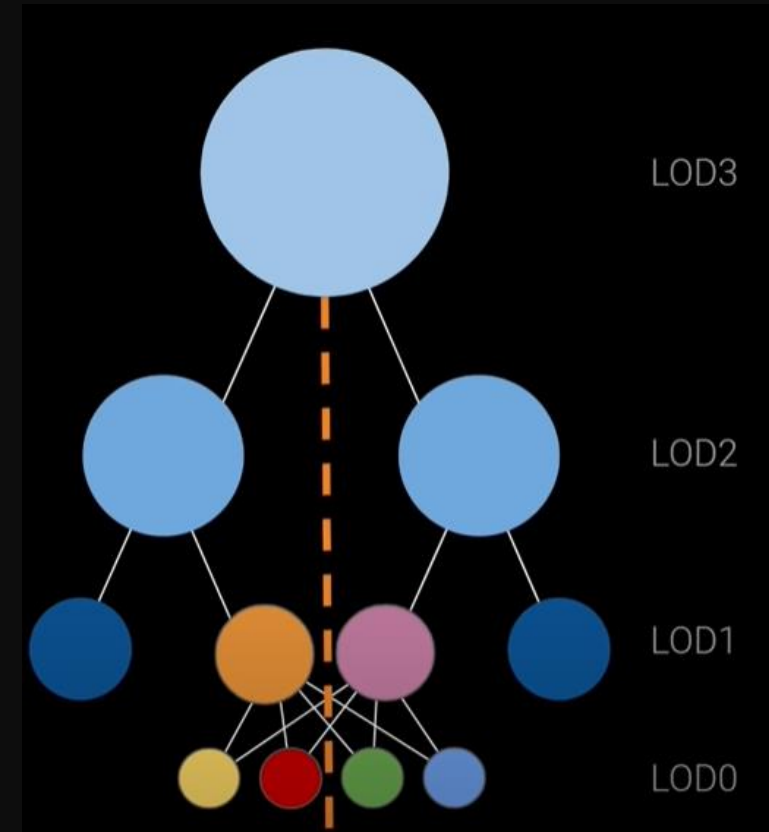
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# Directed Acyclic Graph

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- Not directly a LOD (level of detail) tree!
  - METIS – open-source graph partitioner  
<http://glaros.dtc.umn.edu/gkhome/metis/metis/overview>
  - Not a tree since child-sharing exists due to nature of locking and unlocking shared edges on mesh simplification
  - Ultimate goal is localized LODs within the mesh to minimize micro polys (sub pixel triangles)
  - Example:  
<https://youtu.be/q8OuP3SNQxM>
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Time link from Nanite Deep Dive:

<https://youtu.be/eviSykqSUUw?t=1031>

# Compute Rasterizer

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- Taking your clusters and drawing them directly into a render target/texture using a compute shader
  - Tend to be called software rasterization not to be confused with CPU rasterization
  - EX:  
<https://www.shadertoy.com/view/XdlGzn>
  - For Nanite they don't always do software rasterization if triangles are larger than a certain threshold (~35 minute mark in deep dive video)
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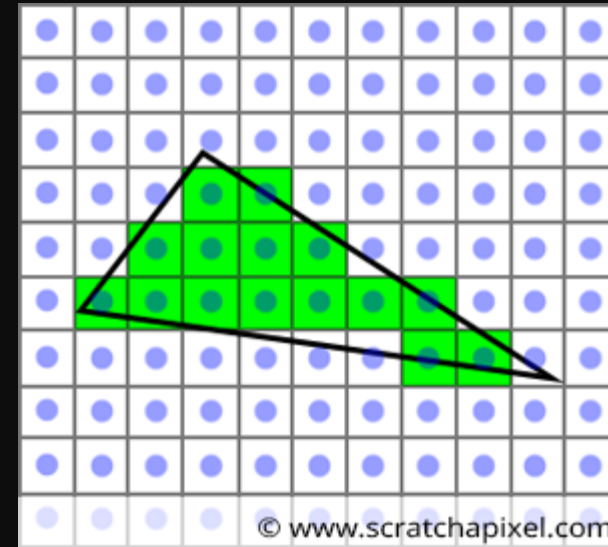


Image source:

<https://www.scratchapixel.com/lessons/3d-basic-rendering/rasterization-practical-implementation/rasterization-stage>

# Nanite Big Old Caveat

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- Assuming dense continuous mesh, doesn't really happen unless a photogrammetry mesh or artist planned it out carefully (goal of nanite LOD is to get it down to a single node at the end of simplifying)
  - Foliage and many common objects are traditionally NOT rendered or able to be setup as a continuous mesh
  - Photogrammetry meshes are just unwieldy in most 3d modelers
  - Epic bought Quixel, a photogrammetry company...
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# Splat, SDF, and Sony Dreams

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- Splat
  - Using either point rendering or custom rasterizer to draw little circle patterns or shapes at the point of pixel position of the scene
  - [https://github.com/sebastianlipponer/surface\\_splating](https://github.com/sebastianlipponer/surface_splating)
- SDF (signed distance function)
  - Uses a simple function per shape to return how far your point is from the surface
    - Tremendously simple...
    - Amazing results
    - Crazy slow in the naïve approach
  - Originated in the “demo” scene of graphics development
- Sony Dreams tech
  - Combination of both and some extra in between

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# Splat, SDF, and Sony Dreams Links

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- Shadertoy awesome resource for SDF
  - <https://www.shadertoy.com/view/Xds3zN>
- Claybook (available on Steam)
  - <https://store.steampowered.com/app/661920/Claybook/>
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xpf7Ua3UqOA>
- Sony Dreams
  - <https://www.playstation.com/en-us/games/dreams/>
  - [http://advances.realtimerendering.com/s2015/AlexEvans\\_SIGGRAPH-2015-sml.pdf](http://advances.realtimerendering.com/s2015/AlexEvans_SIGGRAPH-2015-sml.pdf)

# Ray Tracing

- Fairly rigid in design
- Add geometry to the proper 3d structures the driver/card are designed for
- Run groups of dispatched rays with specialized shader to receive those results
- Can be used directly for all rendering or partially for global illumination, ambient occlusion, or various scene effects
- <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/geforce/news/metro-exodus-pc-enhanced-edition-ray-tracing-dlss/>