



# 中国游戏开发者大会

CHINA GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE

# Ocean simulation and rendering in War Thunder

Tim Tcheblov, NVIDIA

# War Thunder

## Ground and Air forces combat simulator

### Tank mode

- Shooter-like level of details
- Features/detail size of 2-3cm



# War Thunder

## Ground and Air forces combat simulator

Destroyed by tank,  
revenge with bomber!

- Air combat simulator level of details
- Realistic LOS, up to 160 km
- Features/detail size of several kilometers



# War Thunder

## Free To Play MMO

- Unlike premium games, people pay only if they like the game
- You should be running fast and look great on any client



# War Thunder

## Scalability is the key

- DX11, DX9, GL, GLES, PS4
- Windows, Linux, Mobile, Mac, Consoles
- Toasters to Titans



# War Thunder

## Permanent engine improvements

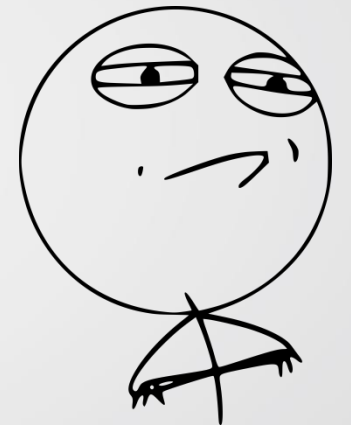
- New effects
- Performance tweaks
- Water tech lacked progress
- **We need new water tech!**



# War Thunder

## New water tech challenges

- Realistic look
- Explosions, wakes, shores, rivers and lakes
- High simulation and rendering performance
- Full-fledged citizen of in-game physics
- Scalable for each client's hardware capabilities



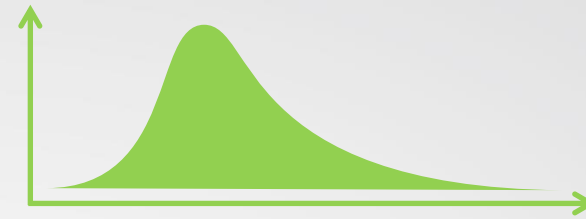
CHALLENGE ACCEPTED



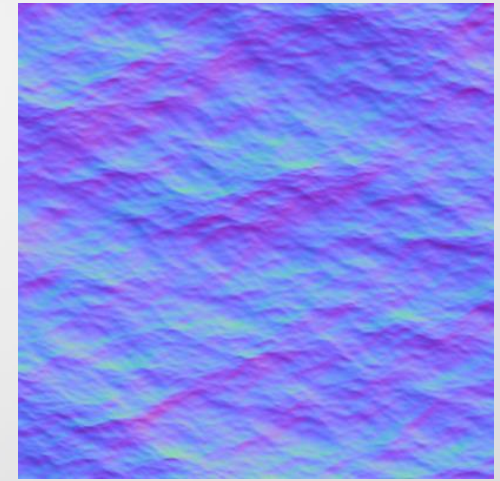
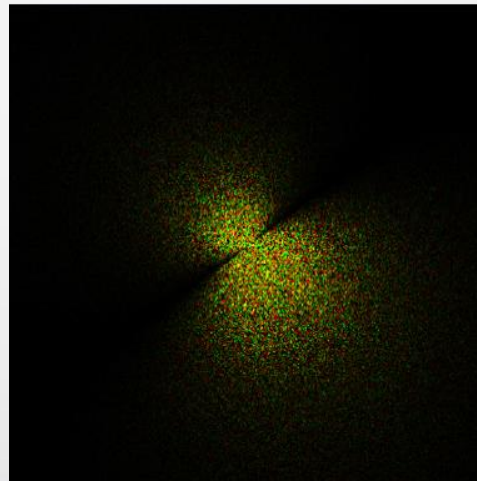
# Ocean simulation

## Classic approach

- Jerry Tessendorf's paper:  
Simulating Ocean Water
- Based on empirical data:  
Phillips spectrum
- Simulation in  
frequency domain,  
inverse FFT to spatial  
domain
- Texture as result  
 $R, G, B = Dx, Dy, Dz$



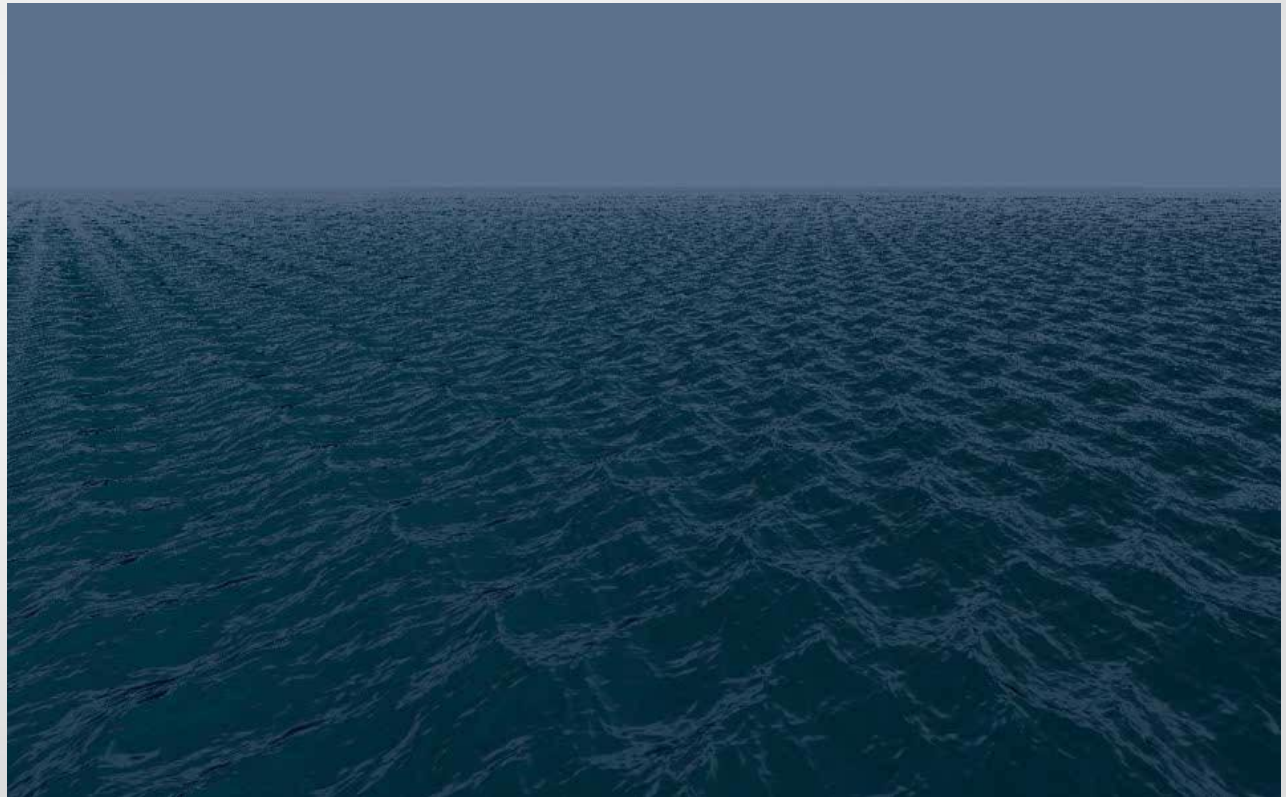
iFFT



# Ocean simulation

## Classic approach

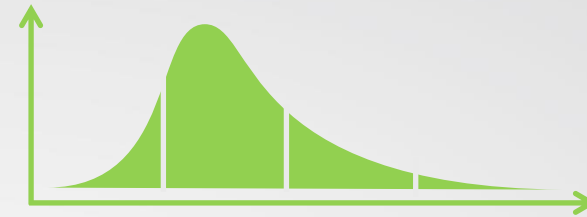
- Looks natural in close-up
- Suffers repeats at distance
- Can increase FFT size, but
- Large FFT sizes are expensive



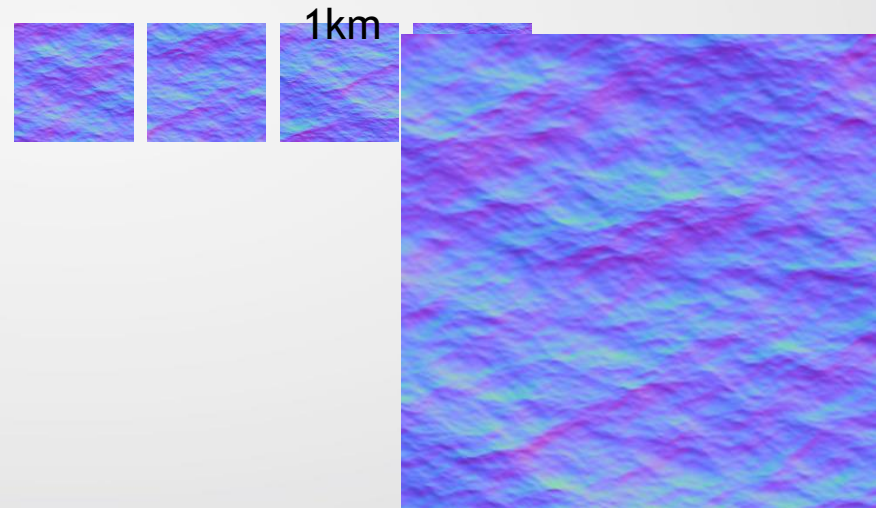
# Ocean simulation

## Cascades based approach

- Split spectrum to 4 cascades
- 4x Simulation in frequency domain, inverse FFT to spatial domain
- Set of textures as results
- Combine cascades to get results



iFFT



# Ocean simulation

## Cascades based approach

- High dynamic range of wavelengths
- More details in close-up
- Less repeats at distance



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Cascades based approach

- Fade out & exclude cascades at distance
- Less noise
- Less work on GPU



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Basic foam simulation

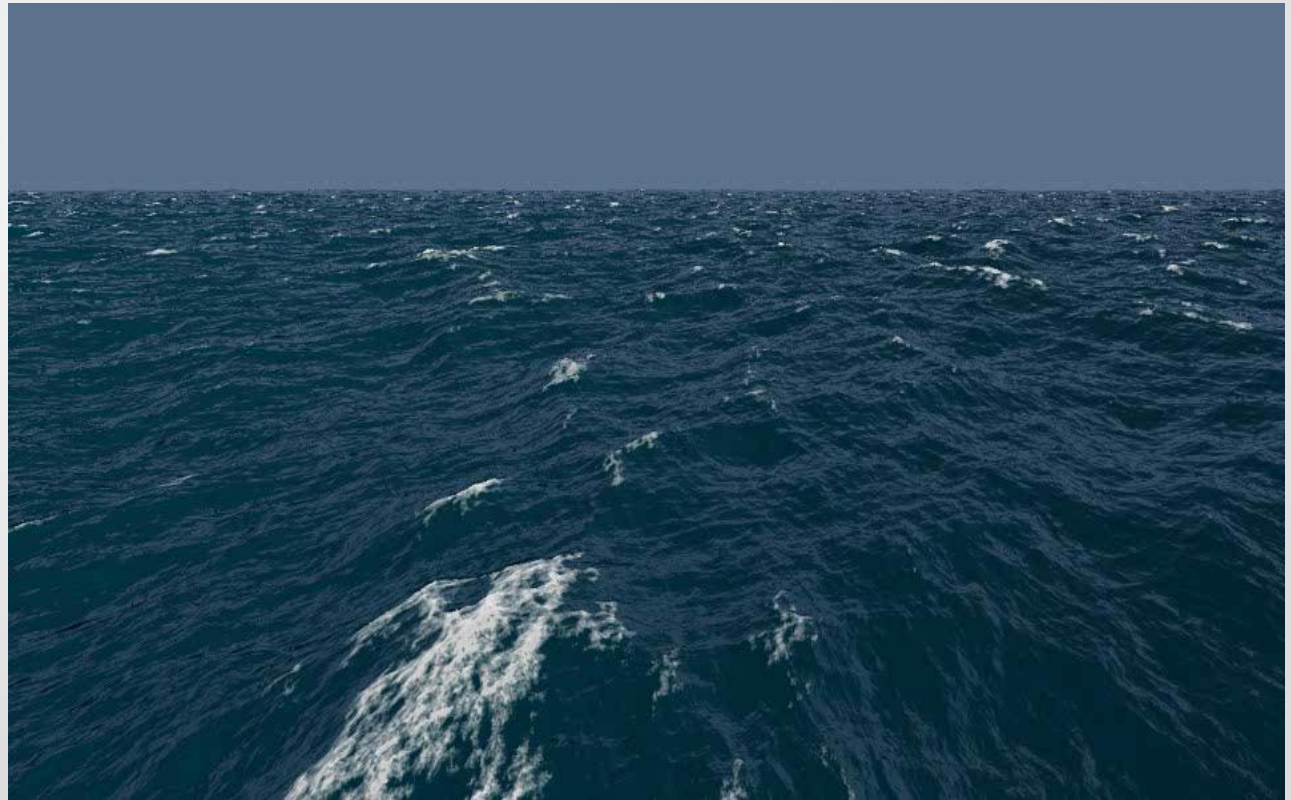
- Jerry Tessendorf proposal:  
use Jacobian of flat->displaced transform
- $J > 1$ : stretched  
 $J < 1$ : squeezed  
 $J < 0$ : **overlap**  
**Wave breaks!**
- We use  $J < M$   
 $M \sim 0.3 \dots 0.5$



# Ocean simulation

## Basic foam simulation

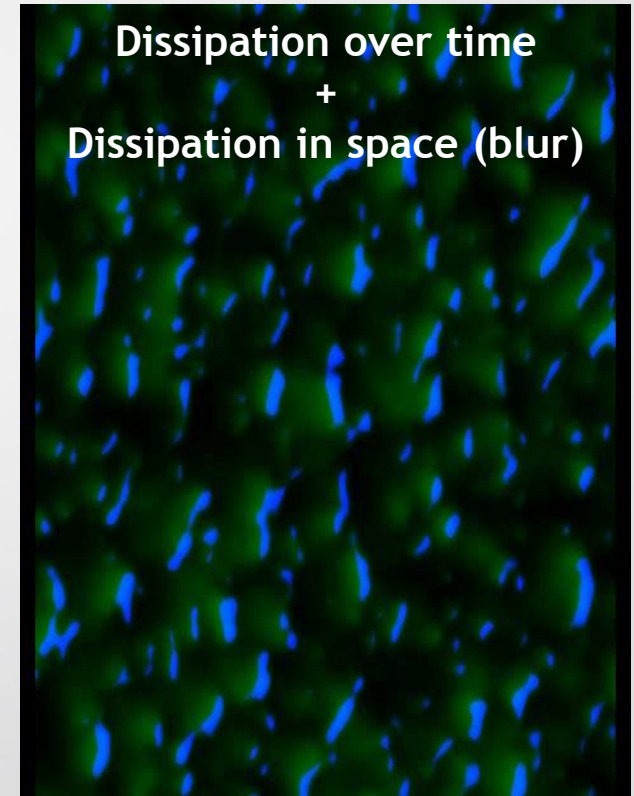
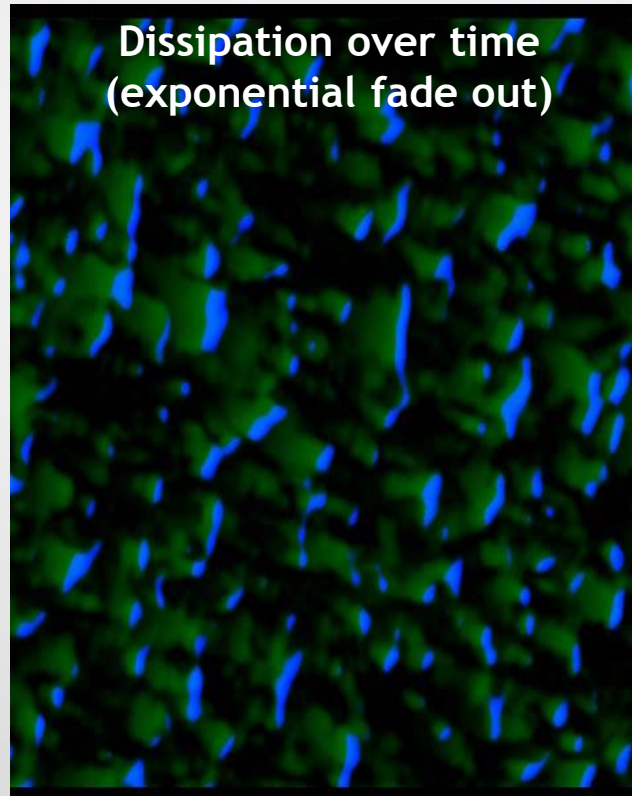
- Modulate foam textures by  $\text{saturate}(k^*(-J+M))$
- Breaking areas look better
- Foam disappears!



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Advanced foam simulation

- Breaking waves **inject** turbulent energy to cascades
- Energy **dissipates** over time and in space
- Simulate for each cascade using PS
- Combine results

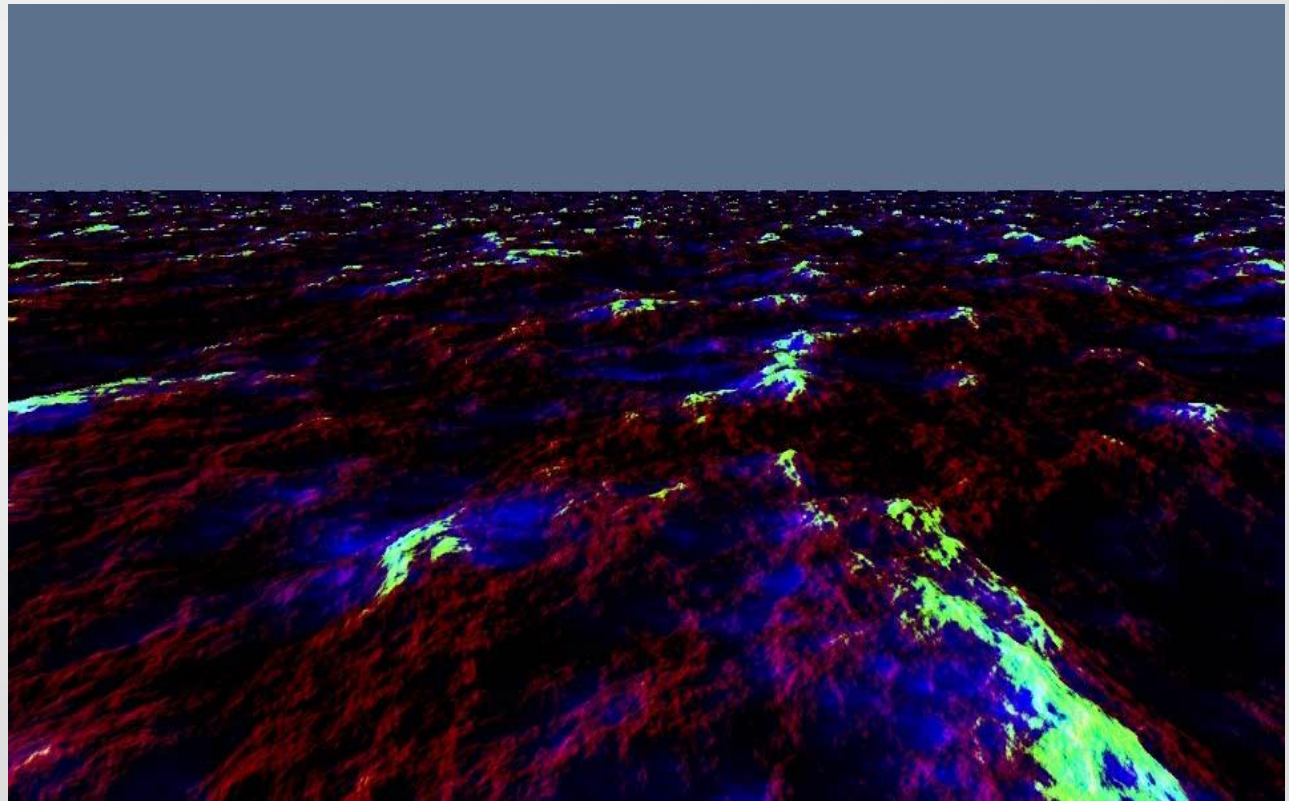




# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Advanced foam simulation

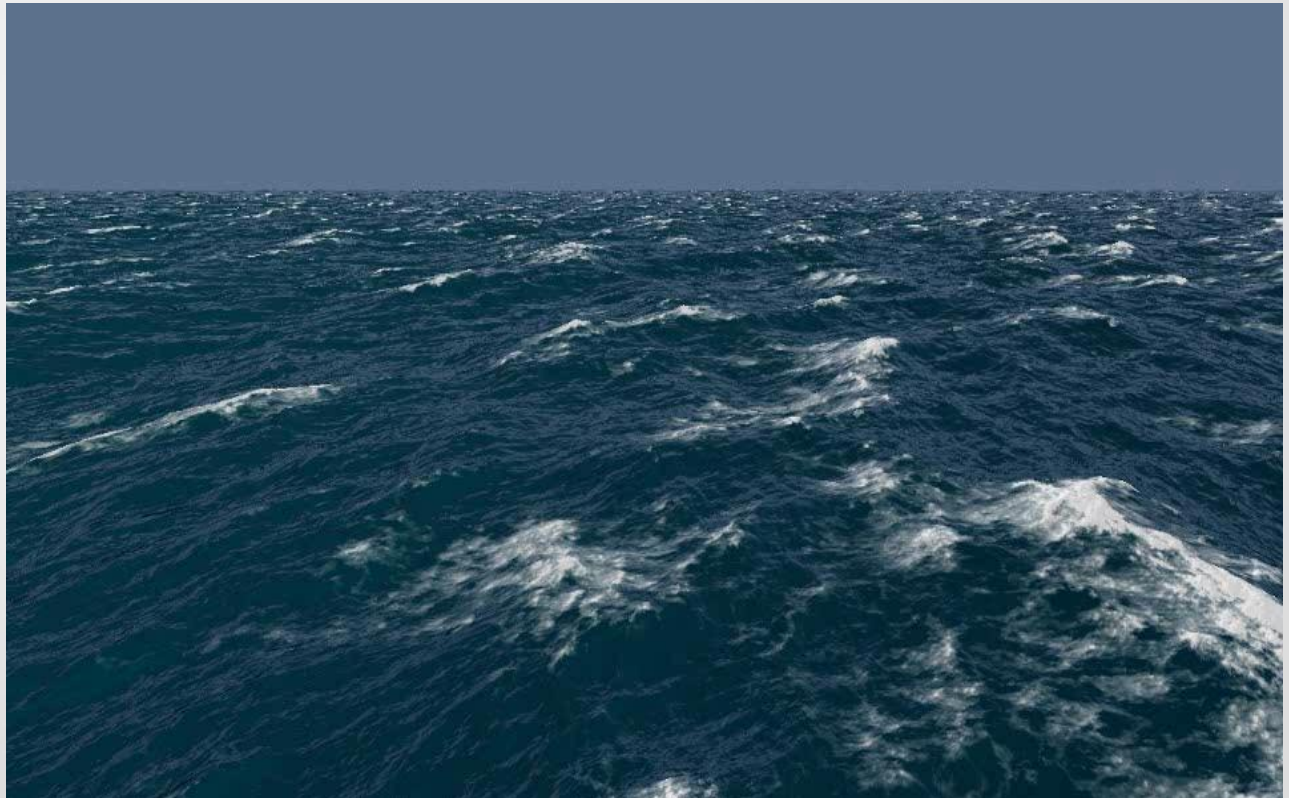
- Foam simulation results, color coded:
  - Breaking areas
  - Turbulent energy
  - Surface stretching
- **Stretching** is important for foam layer:
  - stretched - thinner
  - squeezed - thicker



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Advanced foam simulation & rendering

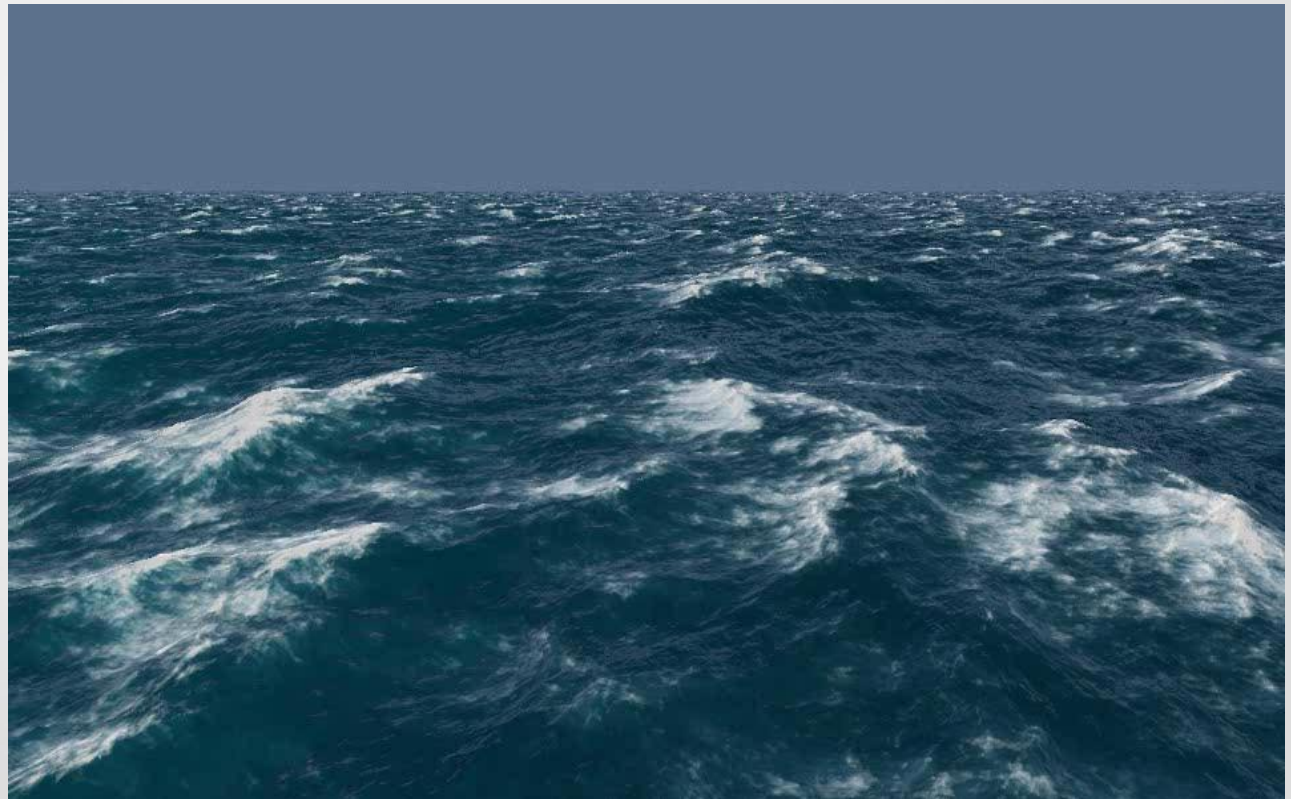
- Turbulent energy  
= foam intensity
- Modulate foam  
textures by energy  
and stretching
- Add dense foam on  
breaking areas



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Advanced foam simulation & rendering

- Turbulent energy  
= foam intensity
- ..and mixed-in  
bubbles!
- Add “milky”  
modulated by  
energy  
to refraction color

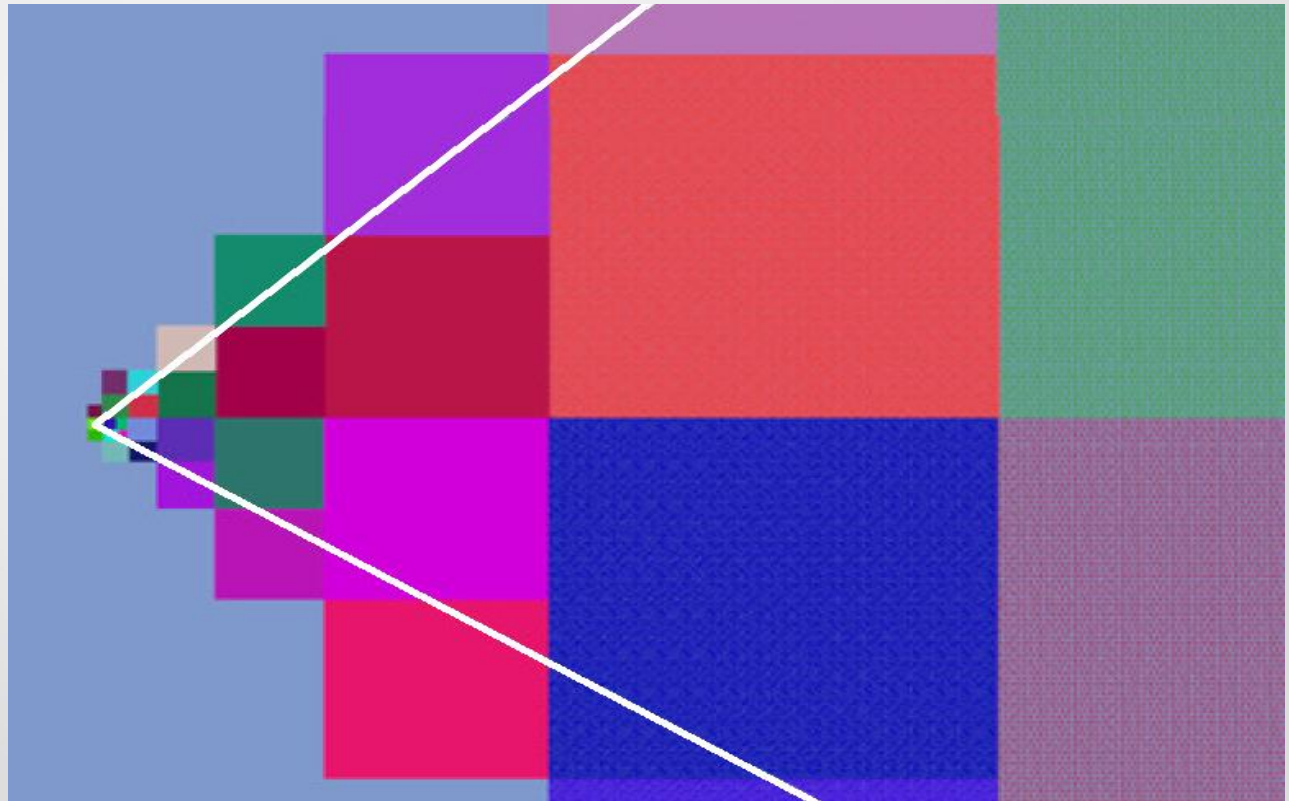


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Ocean surface geometry

Quadtree defined by  
view frustum

- Fast to build  
in runtime
- Each node is  
regular vertex grid  
+ edge stripes
- Precomputed  
IB/VB, indexed  
triangle lists

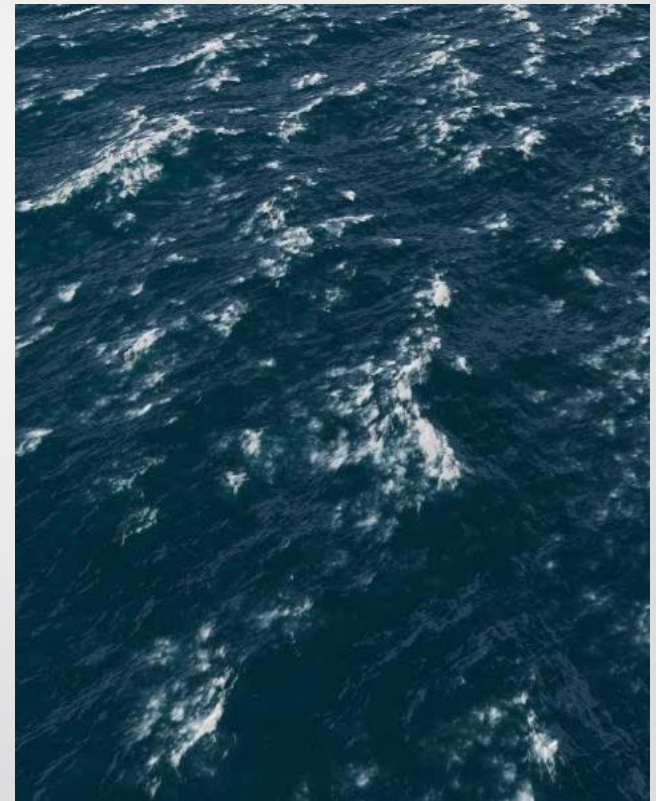
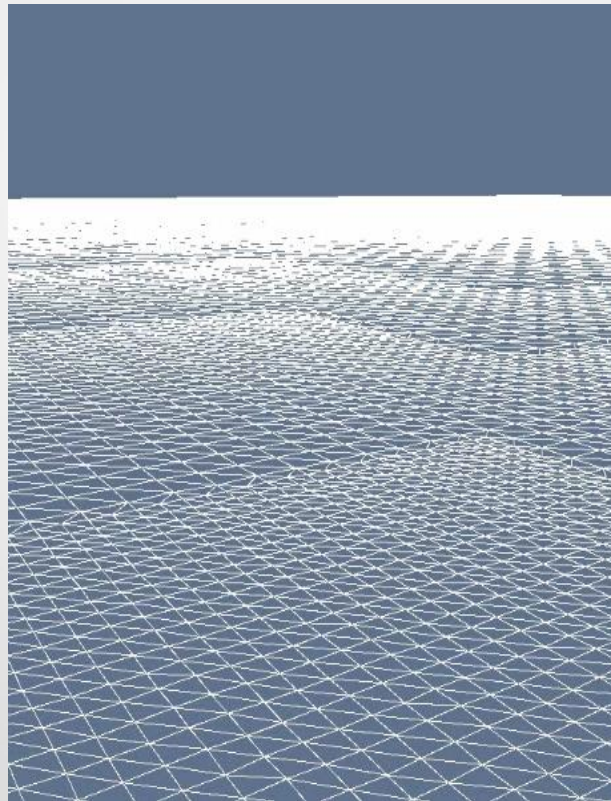


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Ocean surface geometry

Quadtree defined by  
view frustum

- Good LOD balance:  
dense in closeup  
coarse at distance
- **Suffers popping!**

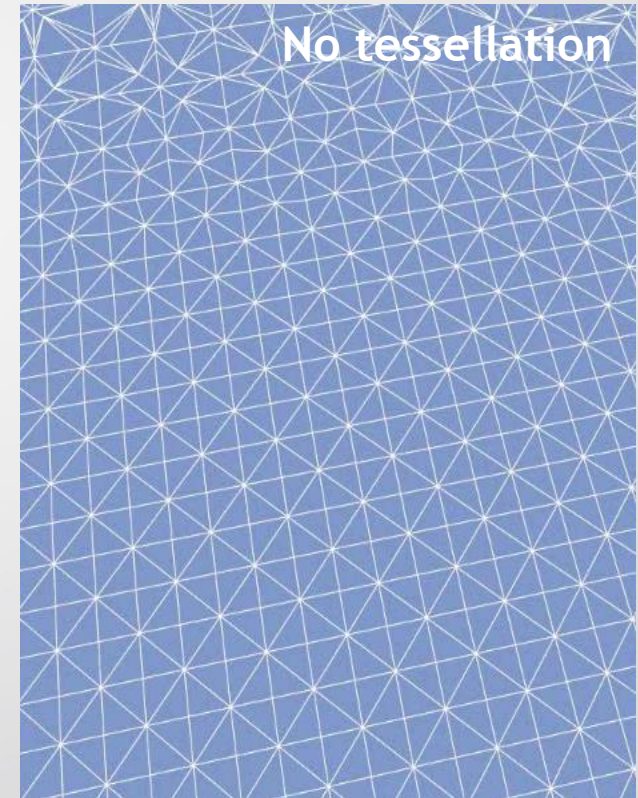


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Ocean surface geometry

### Geomorphing

- Smooth transitions between geometry LODs
- Done in VS
- Friendly to tessellation too!



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Ocean surface geometry

Geomorphing  
result:

- Adaptive LOD with smooth transitions
- Mesh density adjustable for any client



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Nature:

- Shore waves appear in shallow areas
- Mostly parallel to the shore
- Can use Distance field!



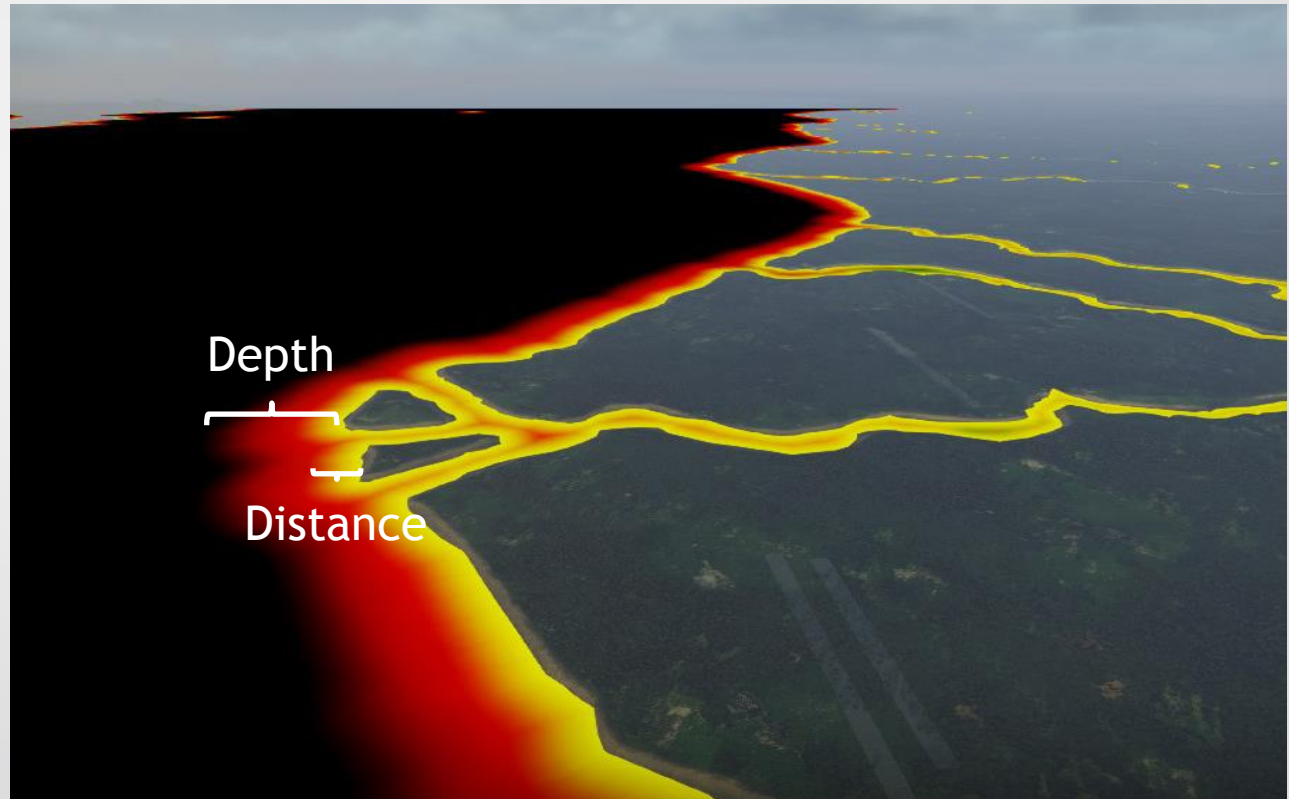


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Distance Field

- Distance to shore as phase for waves
- DF done on GPU on loading the location 4k\*4k for 65km\*65km world
- RGBA8 texture:  
R: Depth  
G: Distance to shore  
B,A: DF gradient



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Rivers and lakes:

- Terrain is obstacle for wind & ocean waves
- No shore waves
- No ocean waves



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Islands:

- Terrain is obstacle for wind & ocean waves
- Smaller shore waves
- Smaller ocean waves

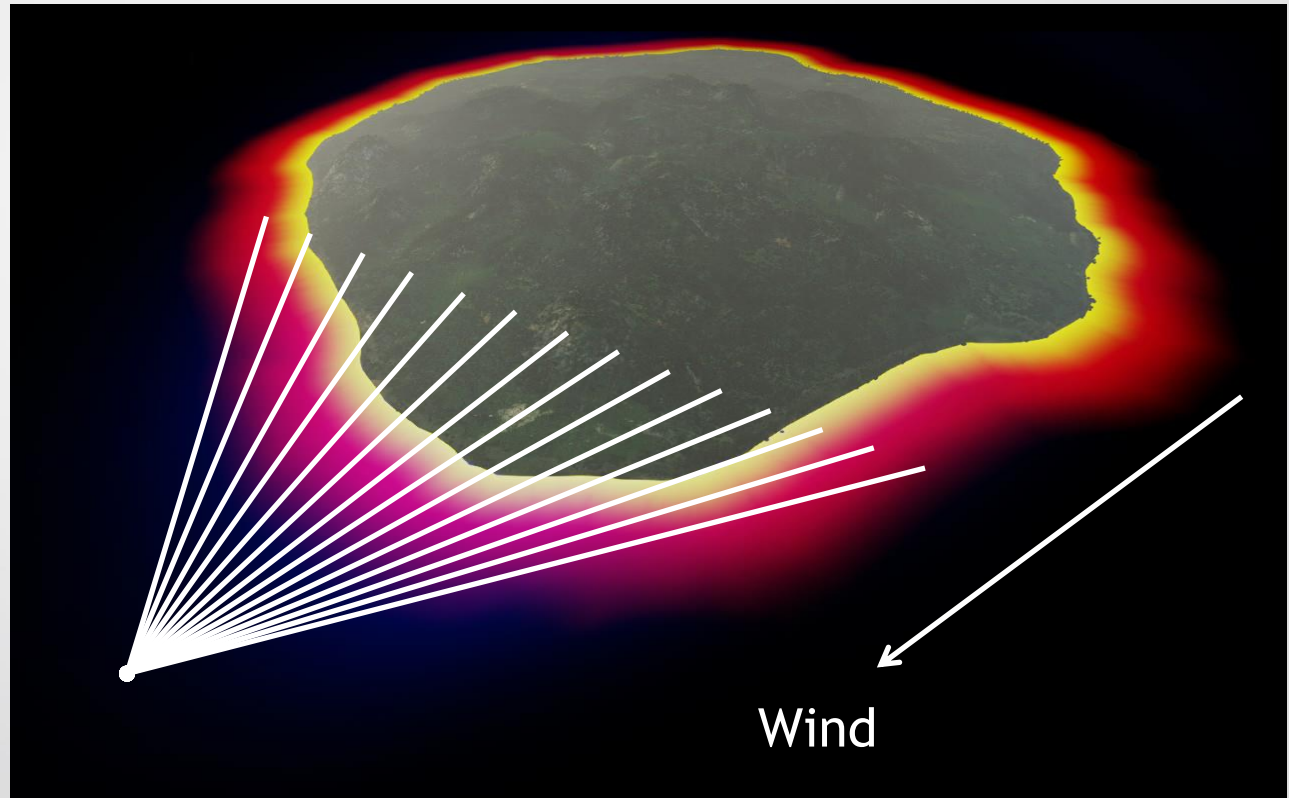


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

How much the terrain is obstacle for waves?

- Sample range of directions
- 1 (terrain)  
0 (water)
- Sum -> [0..1]
- Large texels -> blurred

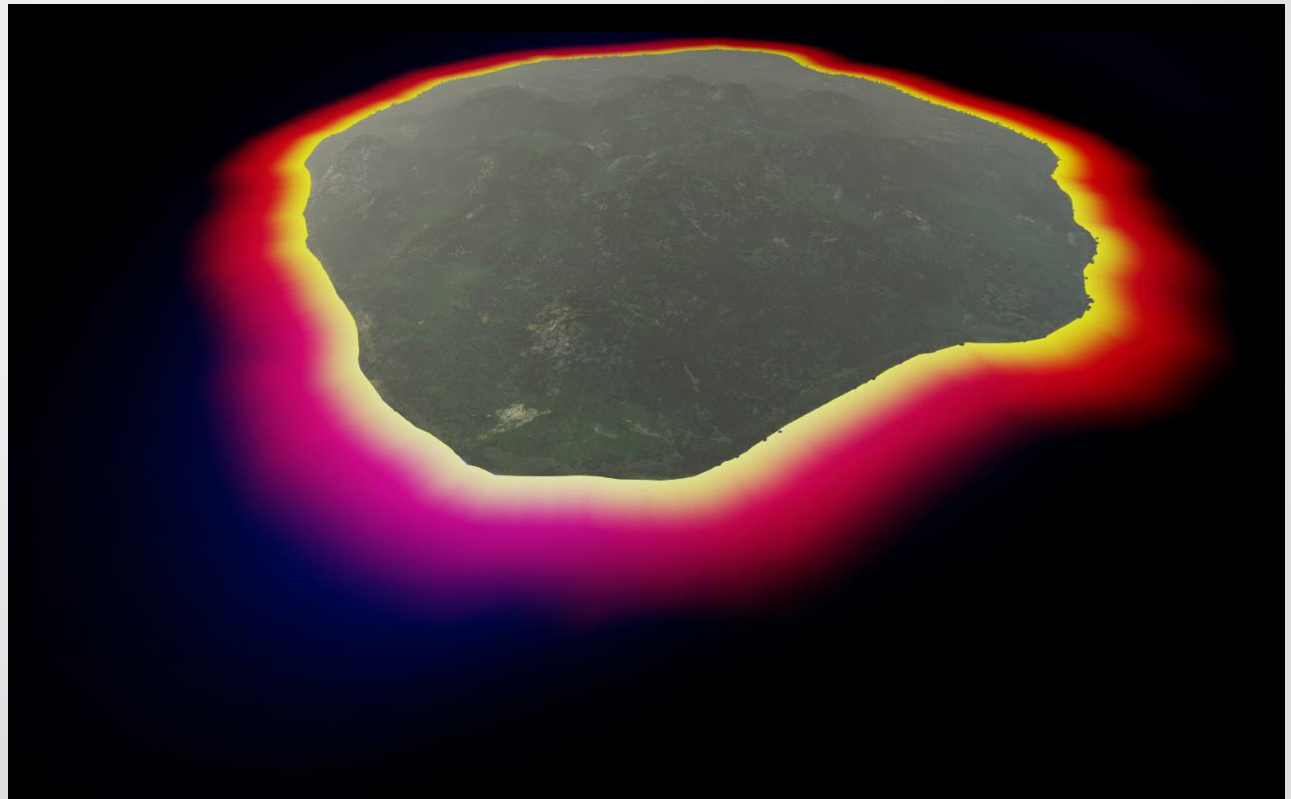


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Downwind texture

- A measure of “openness”
- Smaller ocean/shore waves
- No ocean/shore waves in rivers and lakes!
- Rivers and lakes get proper “openness” automatically

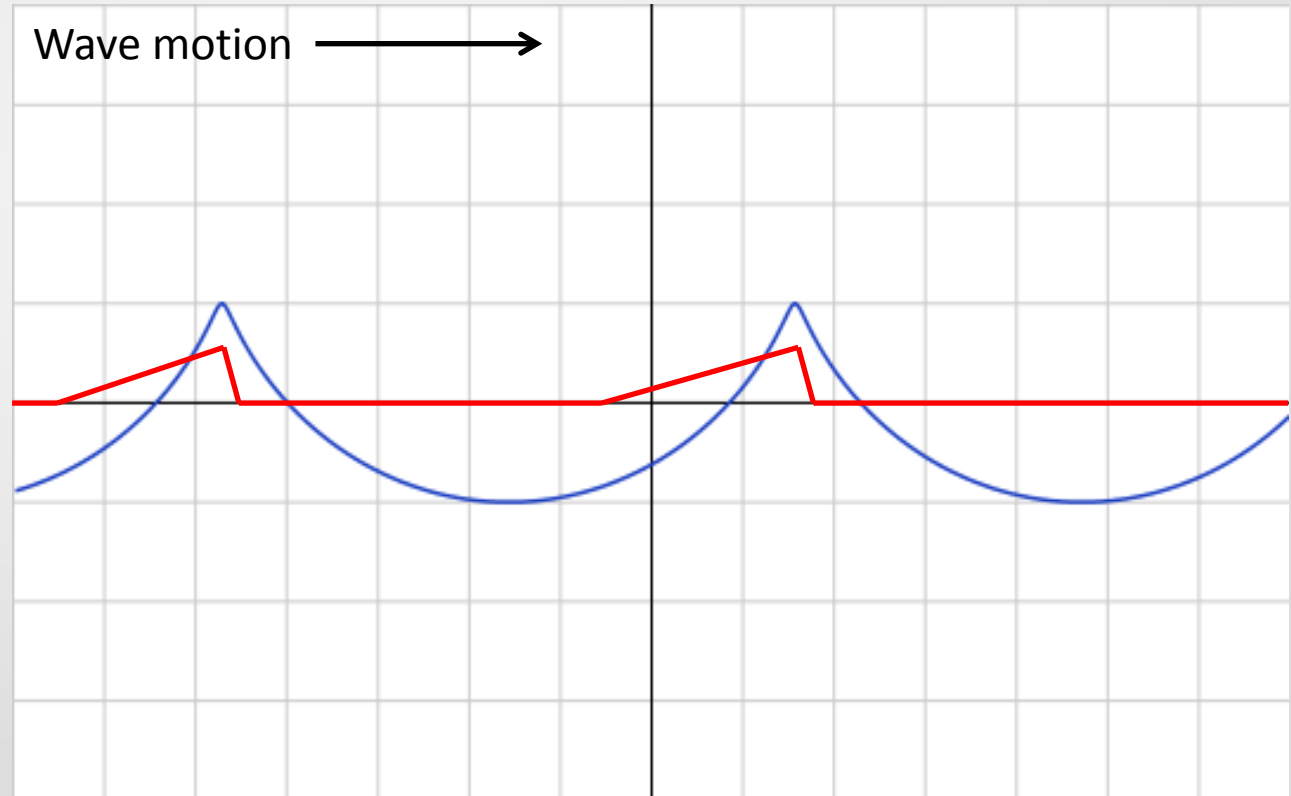


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Gerstner waves

- $A$  = Significant Wave Height
- $\omega$ , speed derived from  $A$
- Normals calculated analytically
- Sawtooth for **foam**

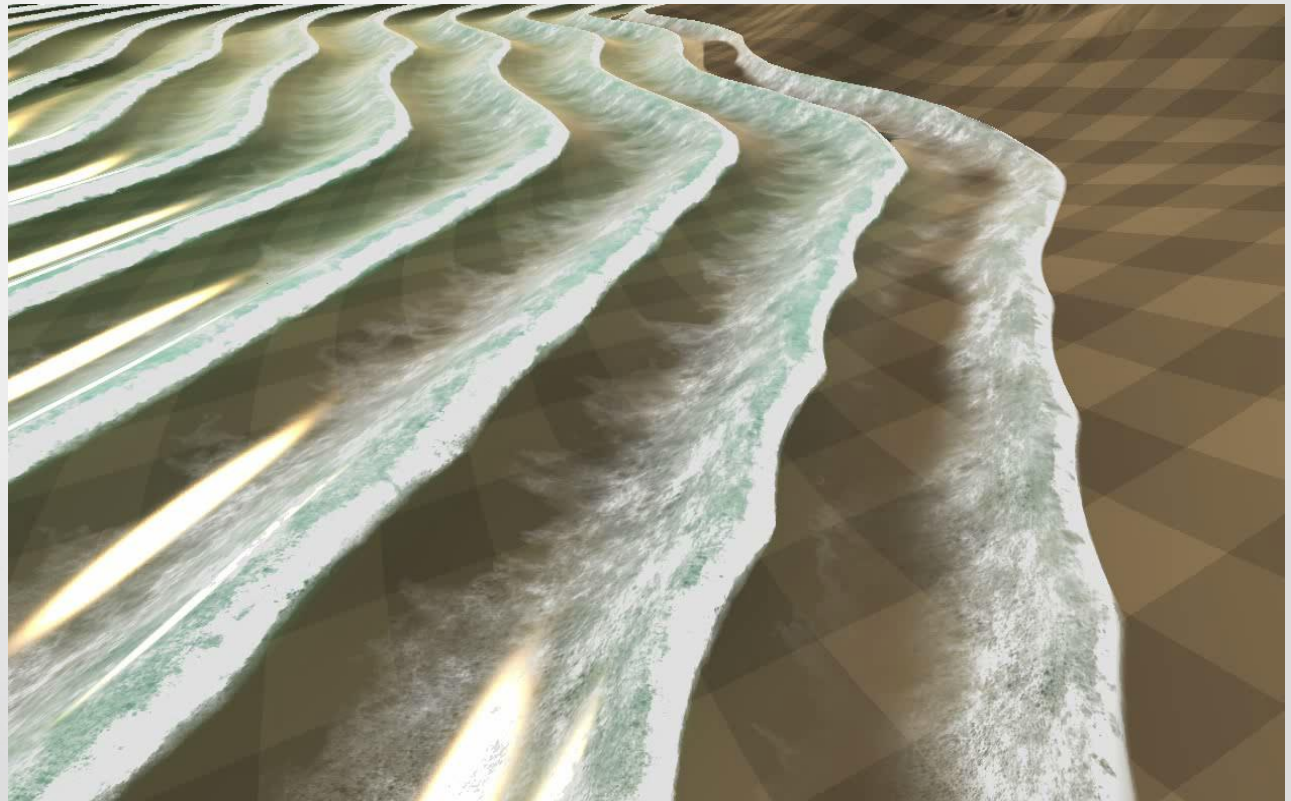


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Gerstner waves

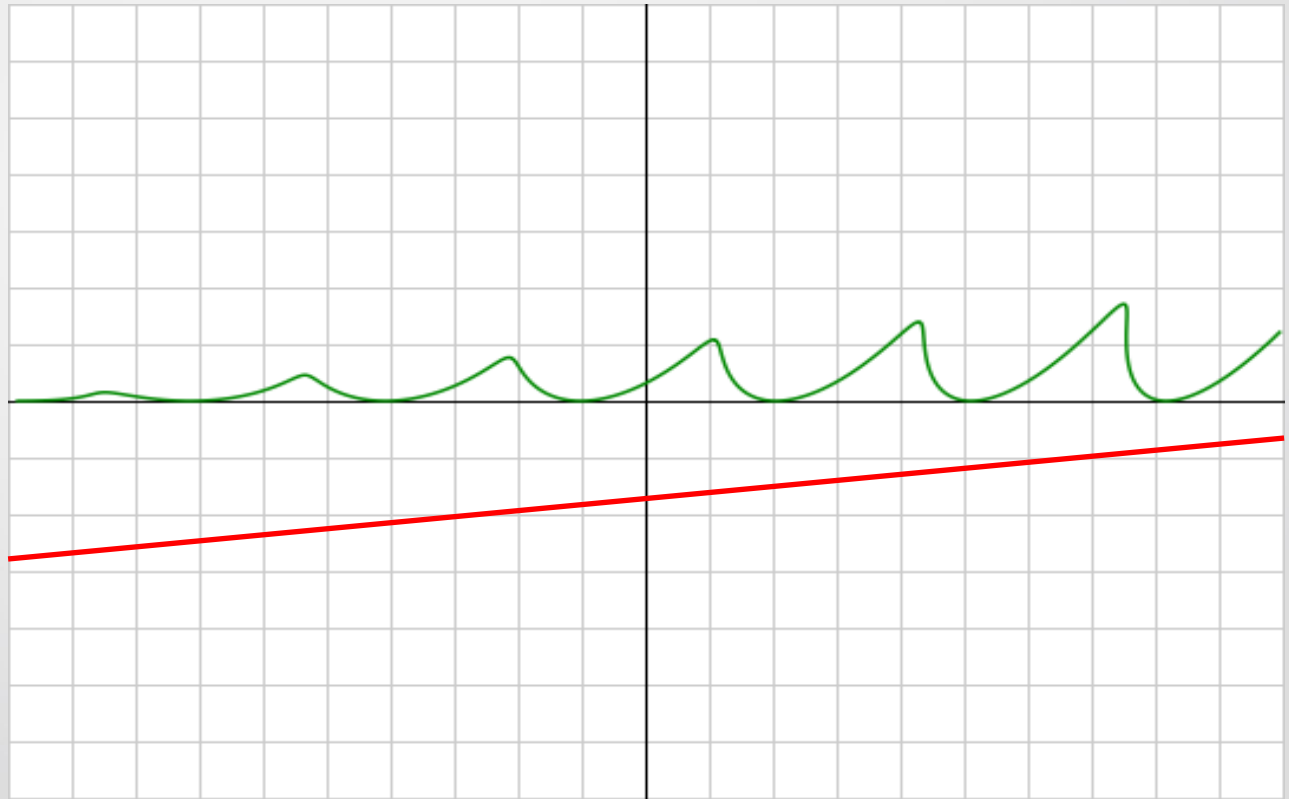
- $A$  = Significant Wave Height
- $\omega$ , speed derived from  $A$
- Normals calculated analytically
- Sawtooth for **foam**



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

- Scale shore waves according to depth
- Move wave tops forward
- **Seabed** drag

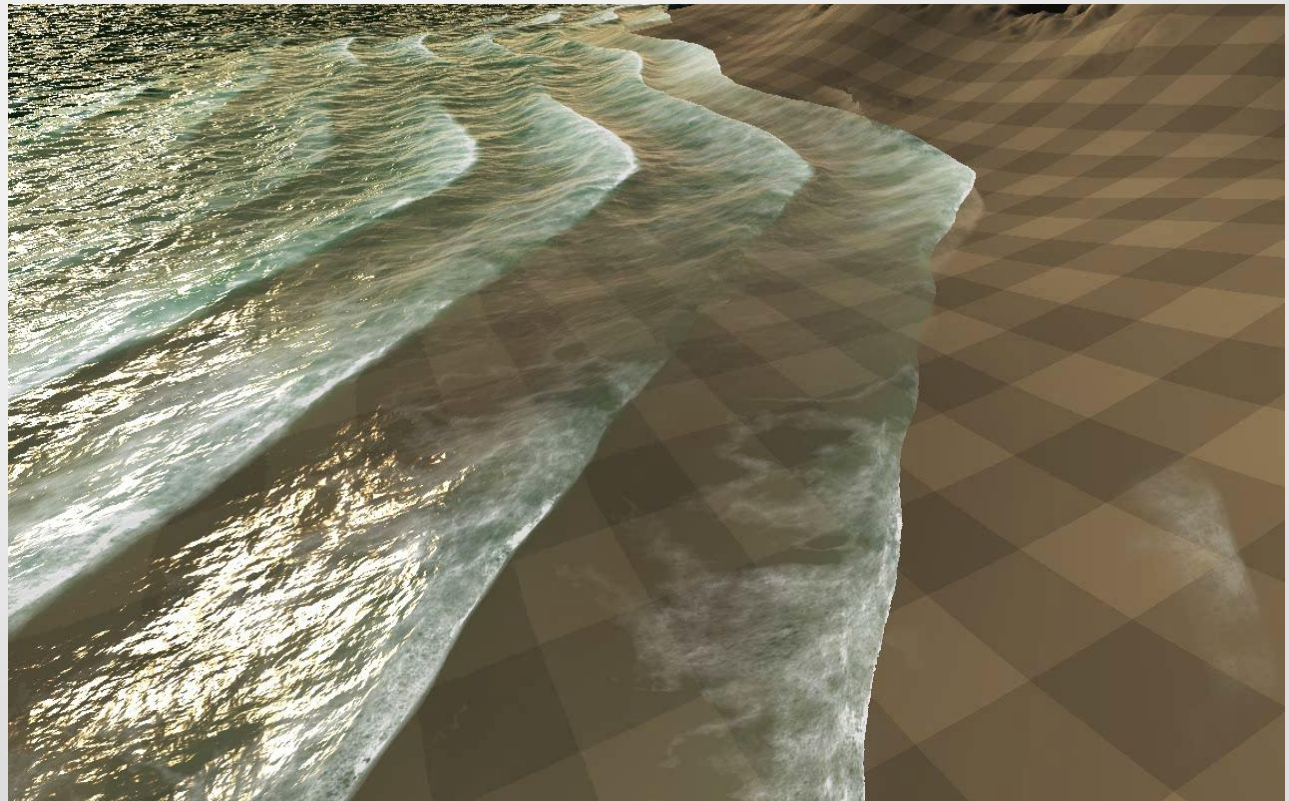




# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

- Scale shore waves according to depth
- Move wave tops forward
- **Seabed** drag
- Ocean -> Shore lerp for displacements and normals

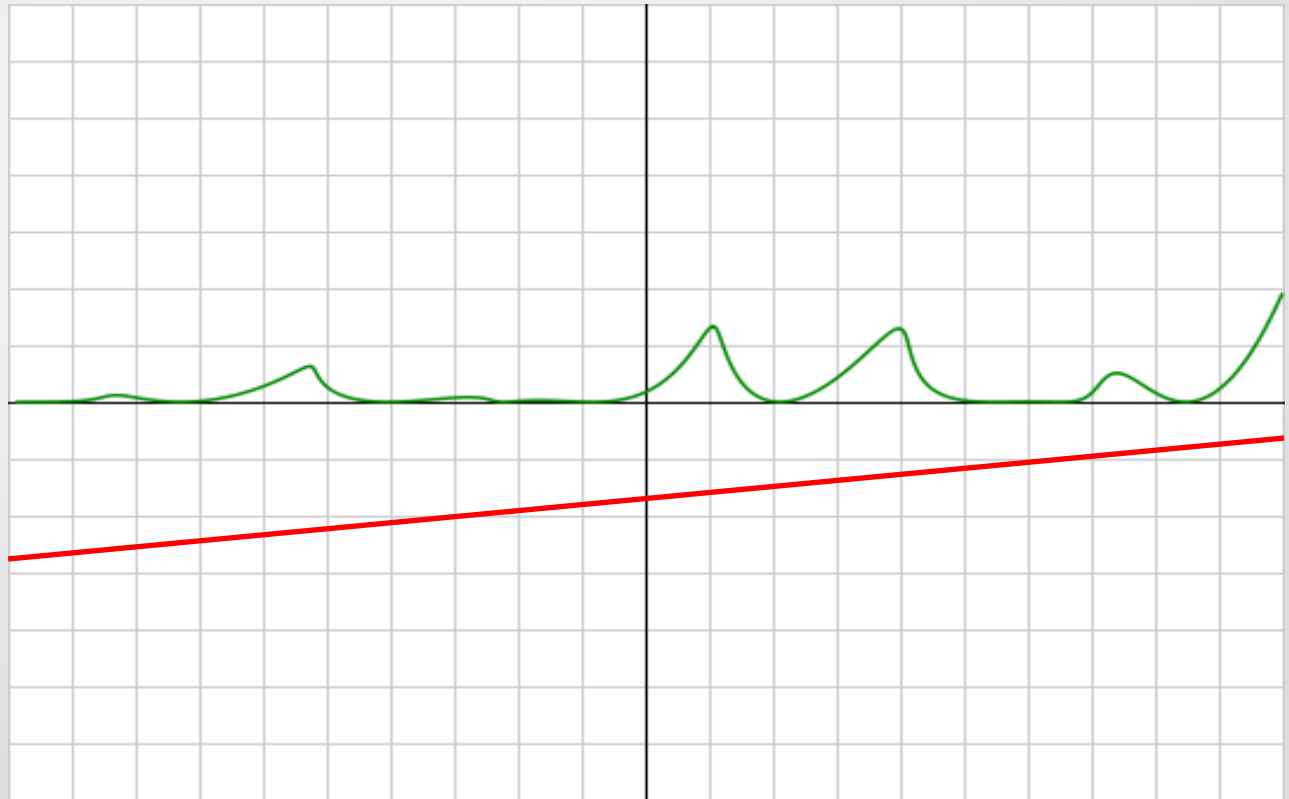


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Break regularity

- Add noise
- Apply group speed  
(phase speed / 2)

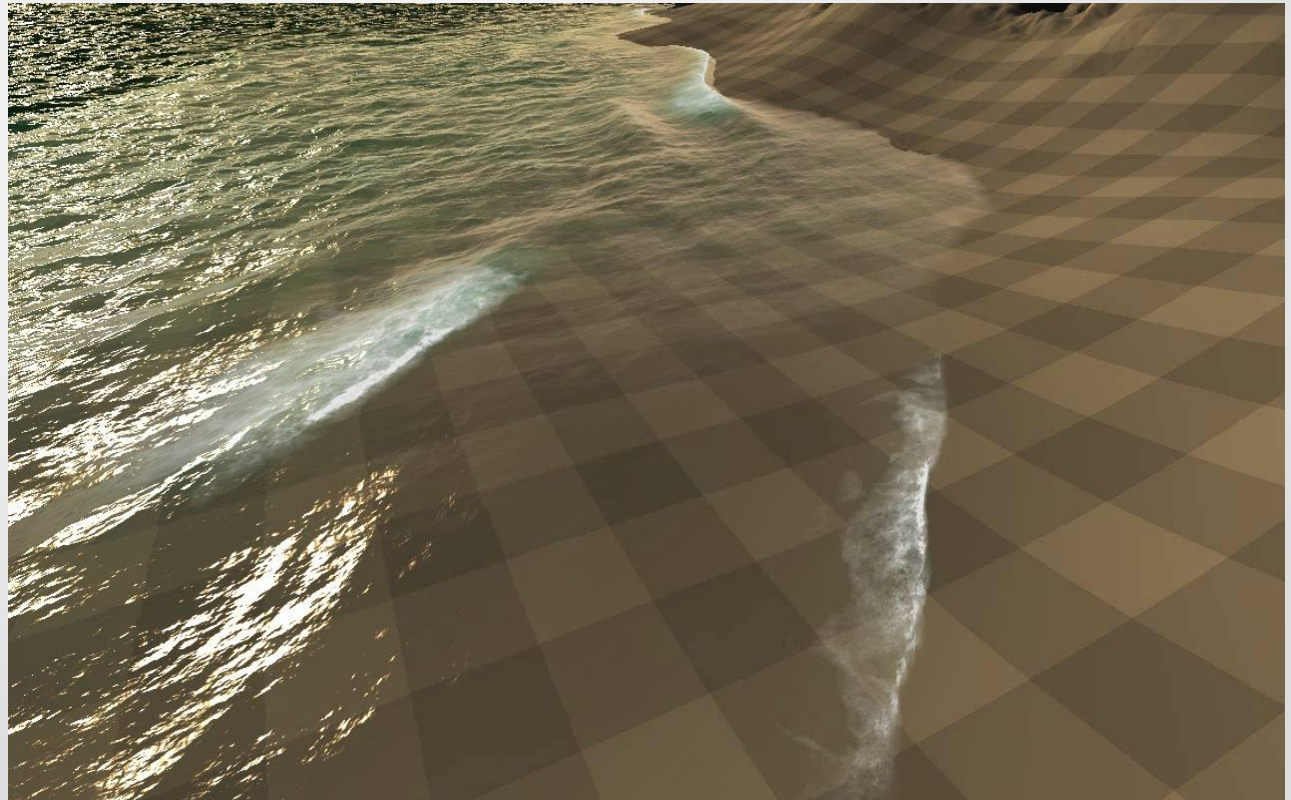


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Break regularity

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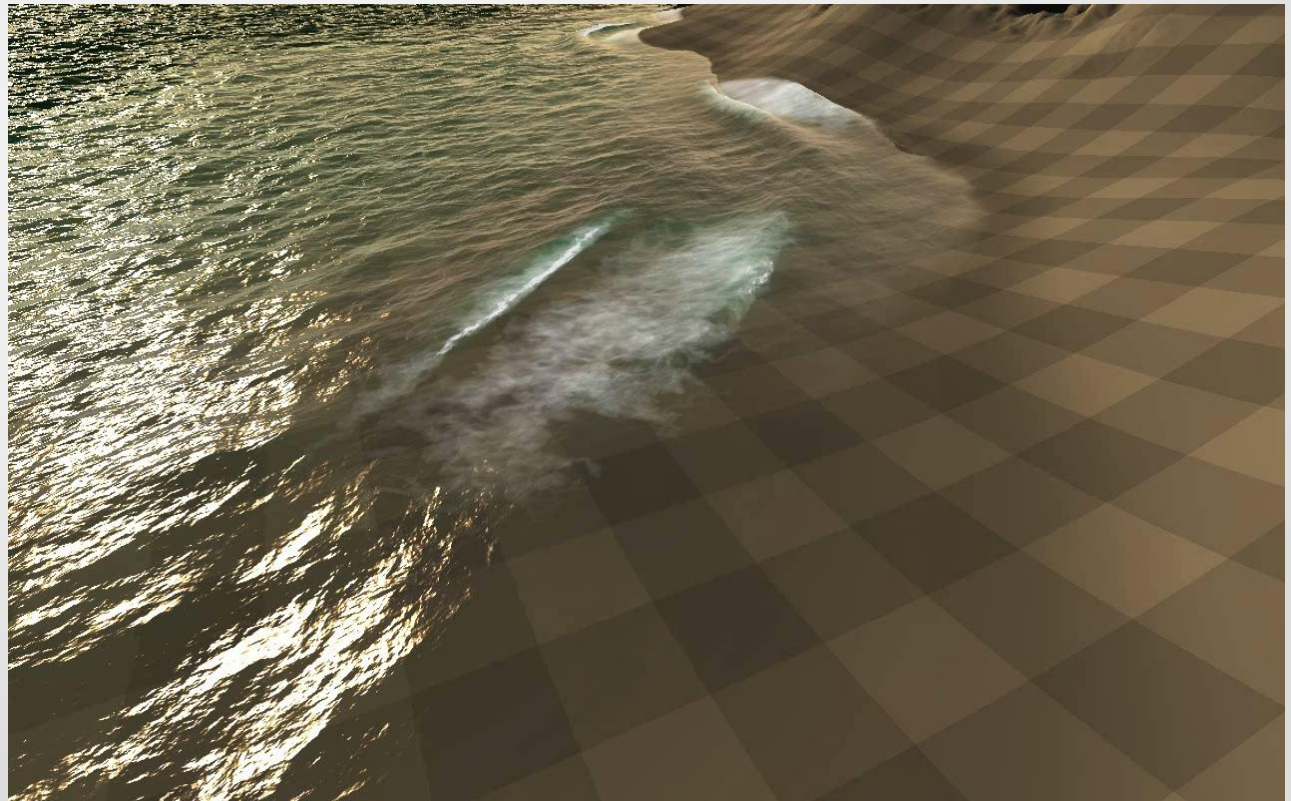


# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Shade terrain

- Sand becomes wet and reflective
- Water and foam roll back



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Shore interaction

### Distant view



# Ocean simulation & rendering

## Rendering performance

Performance <->  
IQ tweaks

	Close up	Mid range	At distance
Displacements and normals	All cascades	Some cascades	Largest cascade
Water geometry	Dense grid	Coarse grid	Flat quad
Refractions	Distorted	Simple	None
Reflections	Distorted	Blurred	Blurred
Shore interaction	Full	Full	Normals + Foam
Wakes & splashes	Full	Normals only	Normals only
Light scattering	Yes	Yes	No

# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Physical simulation challenges

- As fast as possible, High-End PCs down to toasters:
  - WaveWorks: CUDA, DC and CPU simulation
  - Gaijin: added simulation support for some other platforms
- Same physics for every player
  - Physics displacements vs Graphics displacements
- Interaction with the world
  - Displacement readbacks for vessels and hydroplanes

# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Simulation for in-game physics

- Simulation for physics runs on CPU
  - Ensure same physics for everybody
  - Server + each client
  - Fixed timestep, 48 ticks/second
- Simulation for graphics runs on CPU or GPU
  - Prefer GPU if possible
  - Client only
  - Variable timestep, each frame

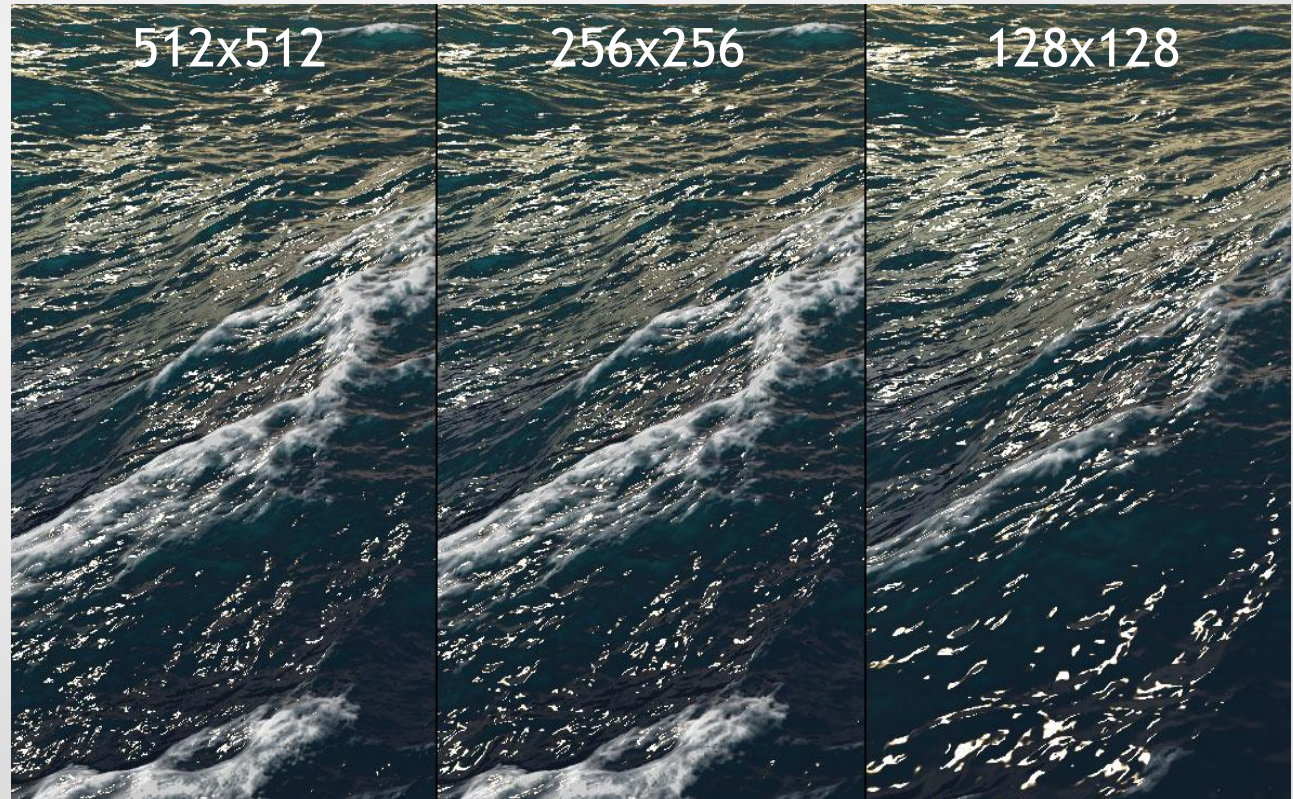


# Ocean simulation

## Simulation for in-game physics

Large FFT is expensive for CPU!

- Spectrum downsampling
- Physics: 128x128
- Graphics: 128x128 .. 512\*512
- Close enough!  
< 5 cm  
@ 3m amplitude



# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Simulation for in-game physics

- War Thunder is online game
- Client->Server lag is up to 500 msec
  - Up to 24 simulation steps to re-simulate on server in worst case
  - Normally 0 to 2 steps to re-simulate - up to 2x work
- Server->Client lag is up to 1500 msec
  - Up to 72 simulation steps to re-simulate on client in worst case
  - Normally 0 to 5 steps to re-simulate - up to 5x work
- **Too Expensive to re-simulate ocean surface!**

# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Simulation for in-game physics

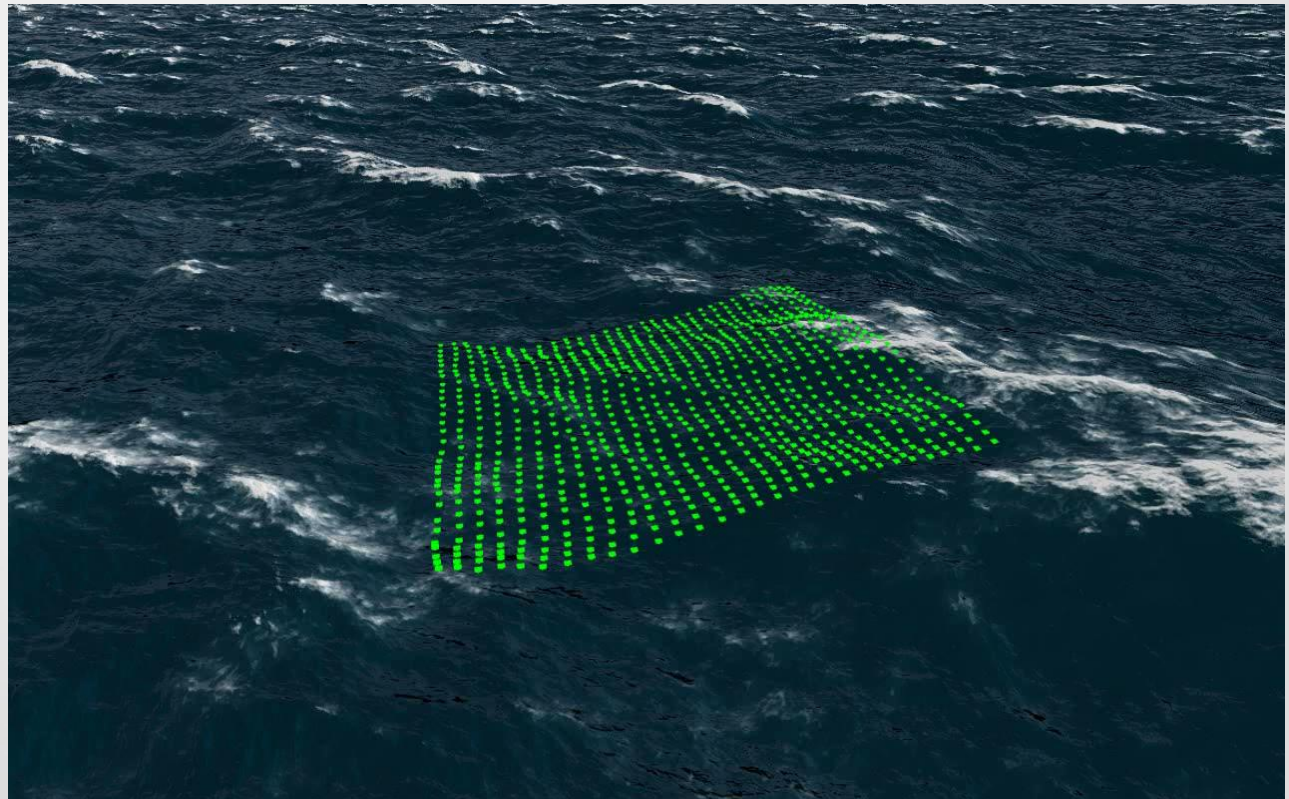
- Simulation cache
  - Simulate once, store, read when “past” results are needed
- Array of simulation results (2D arrays of displacement )
  - $N(\text{slices}) * 4(\text{cascades}) * 128 * 128(\text{FFT size}) * 3(\text{dx,dy,dz})$
  - ~ 800 kb per slice
- Max lag = 1.5 sec, 48 ticks/sec -> 72 slices -> ~57MB
  - Can exclude cascades with small waves
  - Can simulate for physics at half rate

# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Readbacks for in-game physics

### Readbacks for vessels and floating objects

- Sum displacements from all the cascades and return to the app
- Done on CPU
- Few readbacks + a bit of math = plausible vessel movement
- **Not for projectiles!**



# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Raycasts for in-game physics

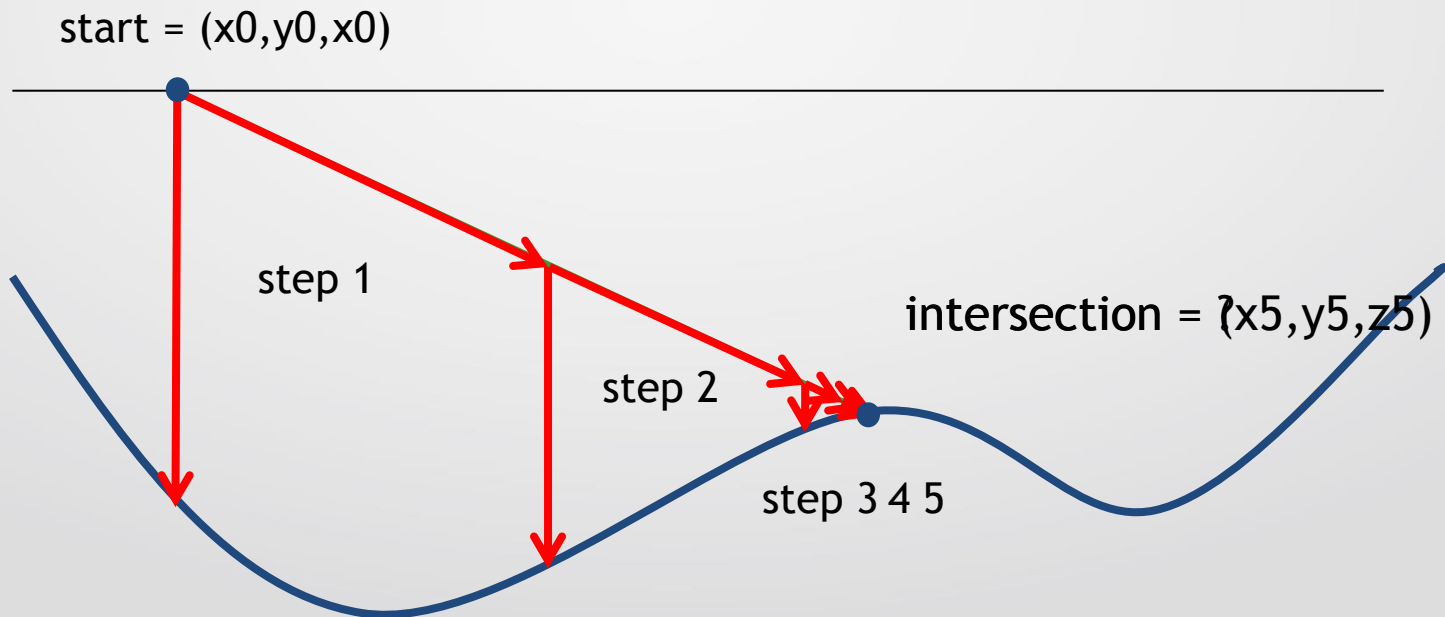
- Need ray/surface intersection tests for projectiles
- Raycasts for projectiles & water collisions
  - Require tracing through water volume
- Much more expensive than readbacks
  - Potentially infinite iterative process
    - Exit when refinement at current step  $<$  threshold (5 cm in sample)
    - Or # of steps is  $>$  predefined  $N$
- Each tracing step is also not a simple readback!

# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Raycasts for in-game physics

Tracing water volume

Position += direction \* (current\_Y - water\_Y)

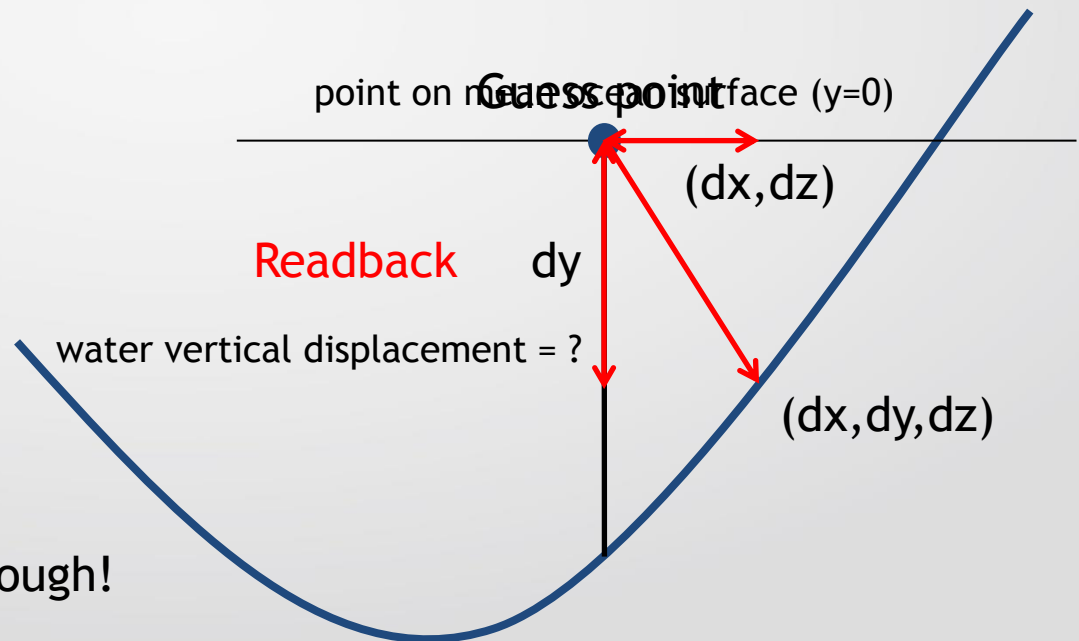


# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Raycasts for in-game physics

Assume that the displacements are locally linear

- Set “guess point”  $x, z$  to the sample point
- Read the displacements at “guess point” and move “guess point” back from sample point by the  $x, z$  displacements
- Repeat  $N$  times. 4 steps is enough!

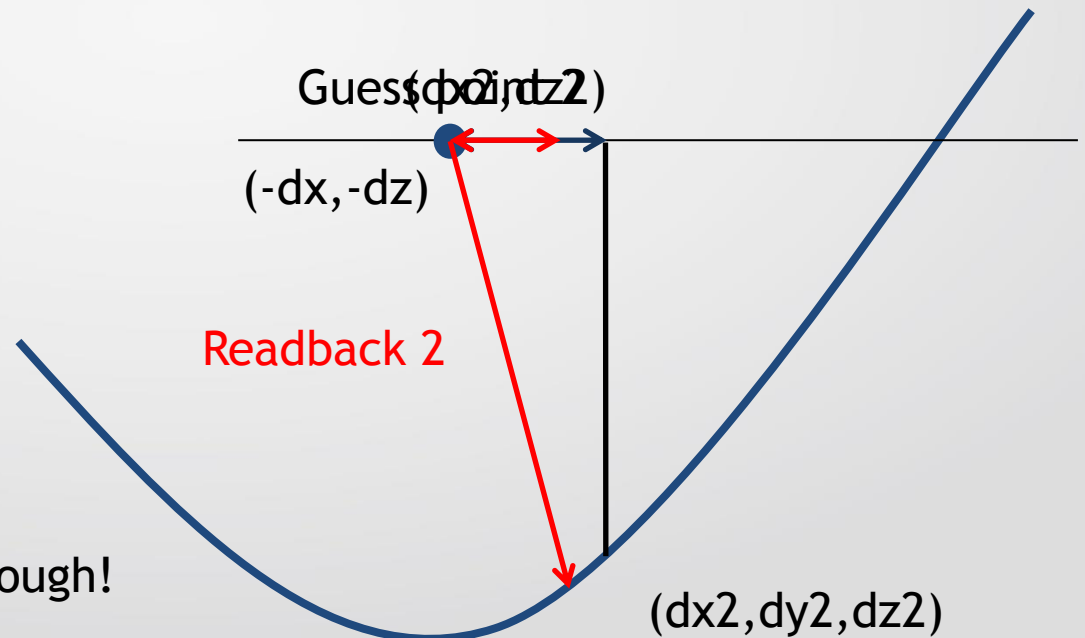


# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

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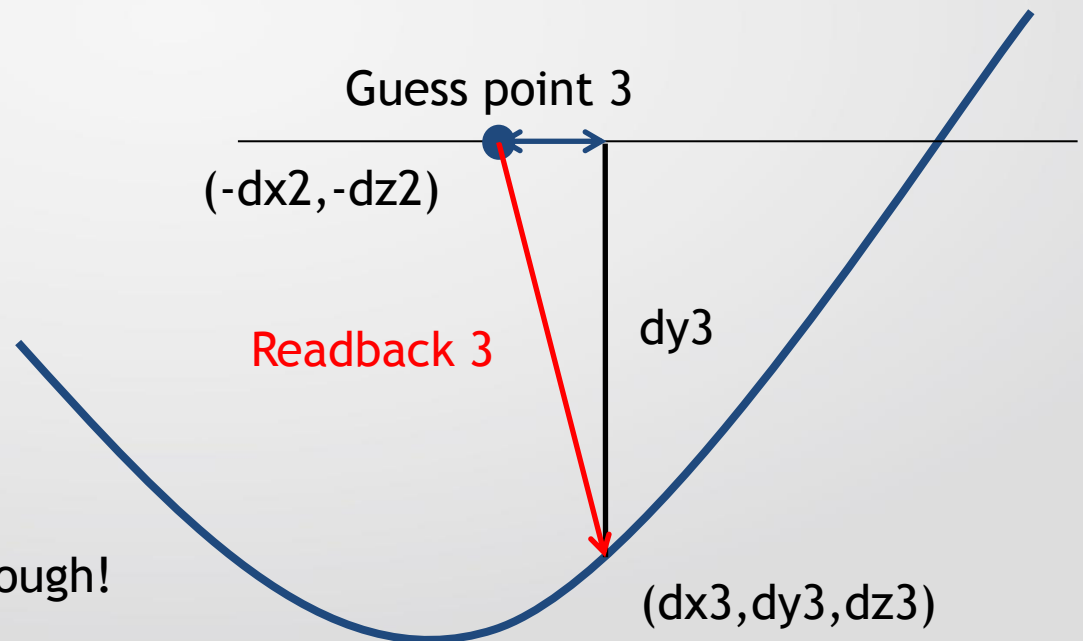


# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

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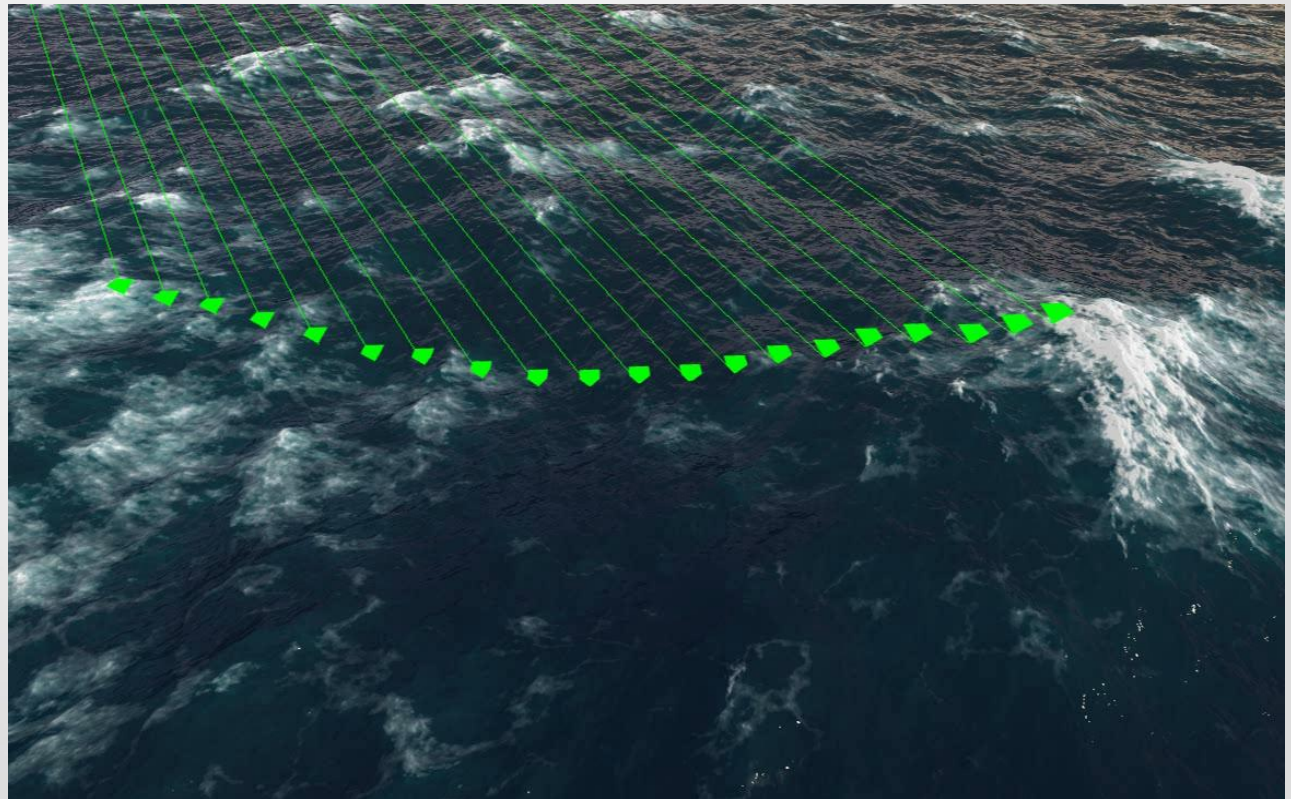


# Ocean simulation for in-game physics

## Raycasts for in-game physics

### Result

- Not cheap, but just a few of projectiles in flight need raycasts
- Up to ~2000 projectiles in flight at 48 simulation ticks / second



# Integrated in War Thunder

Not public yet

Demo & sample  
applications in  
WaveWorks distro



# Integrated in War Thunder

Not public yet

Demo & sample applications in WaveWorks distro:

- Ocean simulation
- Rendering
- Geomorphing
- Shore interaction
- Raycasts
- Readbacks



# Demo

D3D11 WaveWorks sample application

Android test application

# Thank you!

## Questions and answers

Tim Tcheblov, NVIDIA

 **CGDC** 2015 中国游戏开发者大会  
CHINA GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE

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# Simulation and rendering times

## Simulation:

**~0.5 msec on GTX770 (Middle range Kepler)**

**~5 msec on GK108 (Low-end mobile Fermi)**

## Rendering:

**~0.5 msec on GTX770**

**~2 msec on GK108**