

### Terrain Rendering using GPU-Based Geometry Clipmaps

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### **Terrain Rendering Challenges**

• Regular grid (image) of height values



- Concise storage → No paging hiccups
- Real-Time frame rates  $\rightarrow$  60 fps
- Visual continuity  $\rightarrow$  No temporal pops





### A Change of Focus

- Hoppe 1998 Highly irregular Connectivity
- Lindstrom 1996 -Semi-regular Connectivity
- Losasso & Hoppe
  2004 Totally
  regular Connectivity





# Geometry Clipmaps

- Terrain as mipmap pyramid
- LOD using nested grids







# **Terrain Compression**

• Store coarsest level + inter-level residuals

$$R_l = T_l - U(T_{l-1})$$

$$R_l = compress(R_l)$$



Reconstruction

$$T_l = U(T_{l-1}) + decompress(R)$$







# Why GPU?

- Much less CPU utilization
- Very little AGP/PCIe bus utilization
- Small system memory requirement
- Small video memory requirement
- Significant rendering speedup





## **GPU Implementation Overview**

- DirectX 9.0c support for Shader Model 3.0
- HLSL code available on book's CD
- Store data as textures (in video memory)
  - Elevation data 32-bit 1-channel texture
  - Residual data 32-bit 1-channel texture
  - Normal data 8-bit 4-channel texture
- Update parts of texture that change









# **Clipmap Update**

• Shift clipmap levels as user moves







### Upsample















### Add residuals



#### System Memory

Compressed residuals (350MB for US)



#### **ROI** decompression (CPU)





Residual Image in video memory





### Incremental update



Before update





#### Update region



After update



# Individual Clipmap Levels



Example: n=15, m=4





(2m+1)×2 interior trim

outer degenerate tri.

- MAR GDC 711 05
- See Section 2.3.2 in book

GDC



# **View-frustum culling**



- Culling done at block level on CPU
  - 2-3x speedup



# **Timing Results**

	Previous Implementation	Current Implementation
Upsampling	3 ms	1.3ms
Decompression	8 ms	8 ms
Normal Map Computation	11 ms	0.6 ms







# Performance

- Synthesized terrain
  - 130 frames/second (render-bound)
  - 120 frames/second during user motion
  - 60 million triangles per second
  - CPU utilization: ~0
  - AGP bus utilization: ~0
- Decompressed terrain
  - 87 frames/second during viewer motion
  - Decompression on CPU bottleneck









# Summary

- Lots of Real-World Applications
  - Games
  - Flight/driving Simulators
  - Virtual Environments
  - Networked Viewer
- Advantages of current framework
  - High compression ratios
  - Terrain synthesis
  - Collision detection within GPU







### Demo









### **Questions?**

- See GPU Gems 2, Chapter 2
- <u>http://developer.nvidia.com</u>
  The Source for GPU Programming
- arul@cs.utah.edu
- Slides available online





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