

Photogrammetry and Star Wars Battlefront

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Using photos for measurements and, in our case, modelling/texturing.

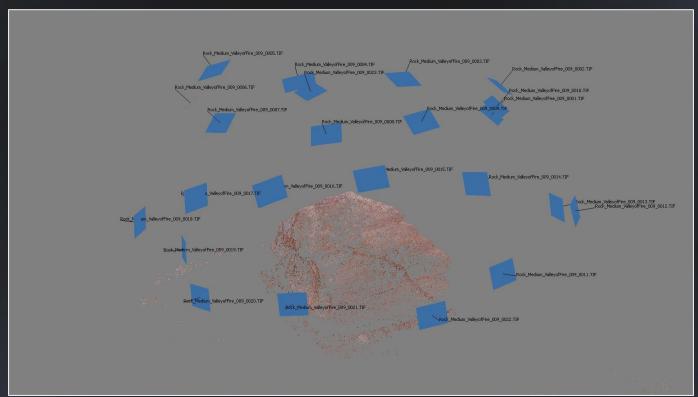






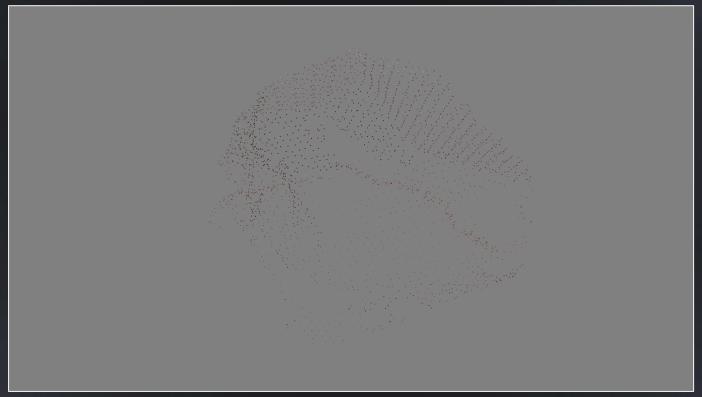


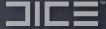




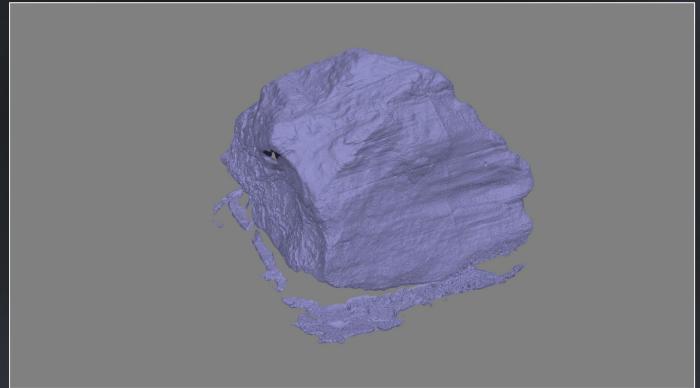


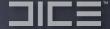




















The End.



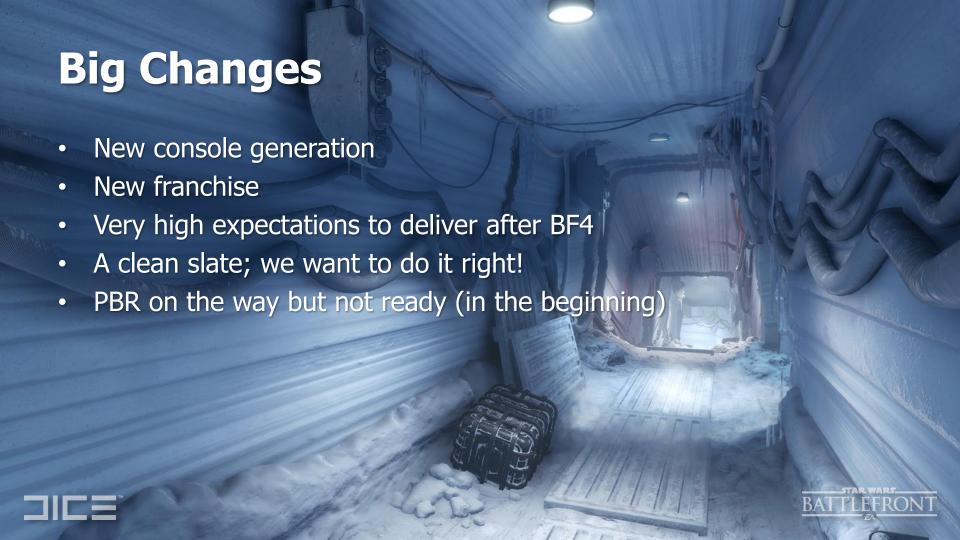




- The beginning: research and development
- Scanning plans and goals
- Capturing the planets
- Mentality and workflows
- Game assets in a "photogrammetry world"
- Terrain
- Level Construction Kits
- Key learnings and takeaways



BATTLEFRONT





Dev Structure

- 3 month development cycles
- Content development until the end
- Need for 2 week buffer discovered
- Approval lock
- Stabilization

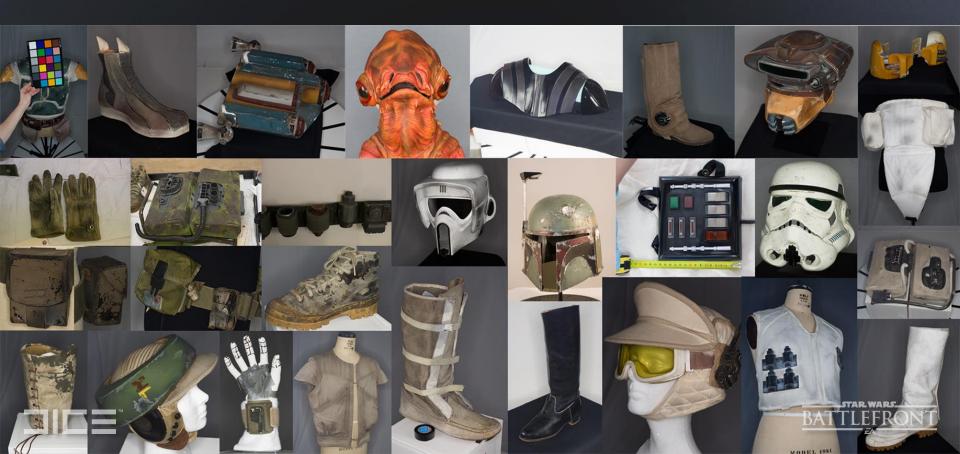




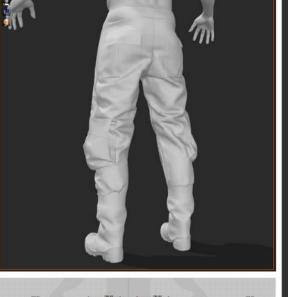
The beginning

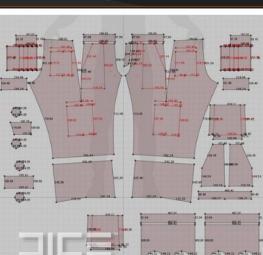


Into Star Wars: Battlefront







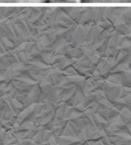




























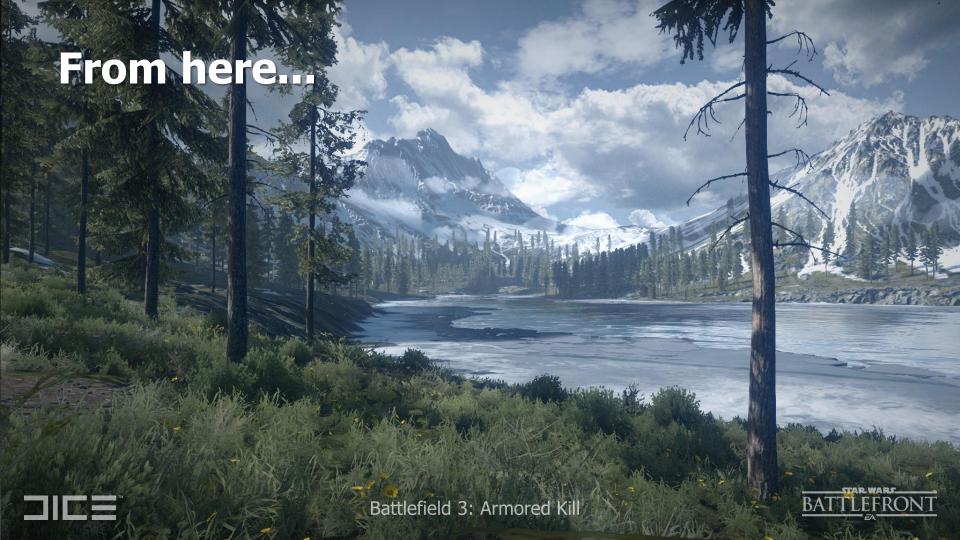




Scan everything!..?

- Bridge the gap between scanned characters and their surroundings.
- Make the best looking Star Wars game ever! ..at 60fps
- We have so little time...









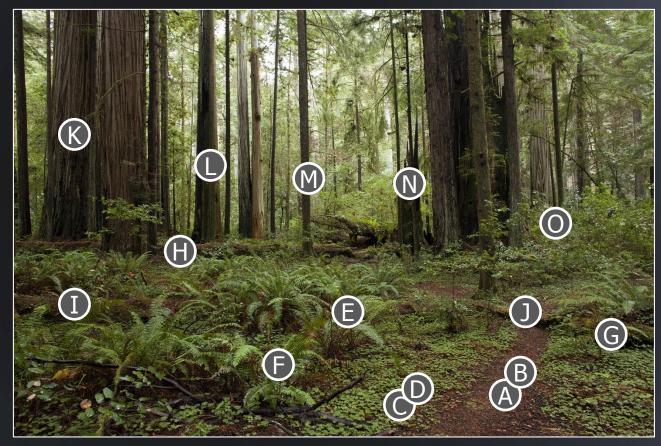


- Simple kit (24mm lens, Canon 6D, tripod, color chart, etc)
- Ideal weather conditions
- On-location breakdown
- Thinking in terms of usable pieces
- Aware of Frostbite strengths/weaknesses
- Focus on quality over quantity of captures





- A. Dirt ground
- B. Leaves and twigs
- C. Clover ground
- D. Clover leaves
- E. Fern large
- F. Fern medium
- G. Fern small
- H. Log large
- I. Log medium
- J. Log small
- K. Tree large
- L. Tree medium
- M. Tree small
- N. Tree stump
- O. Vegetation







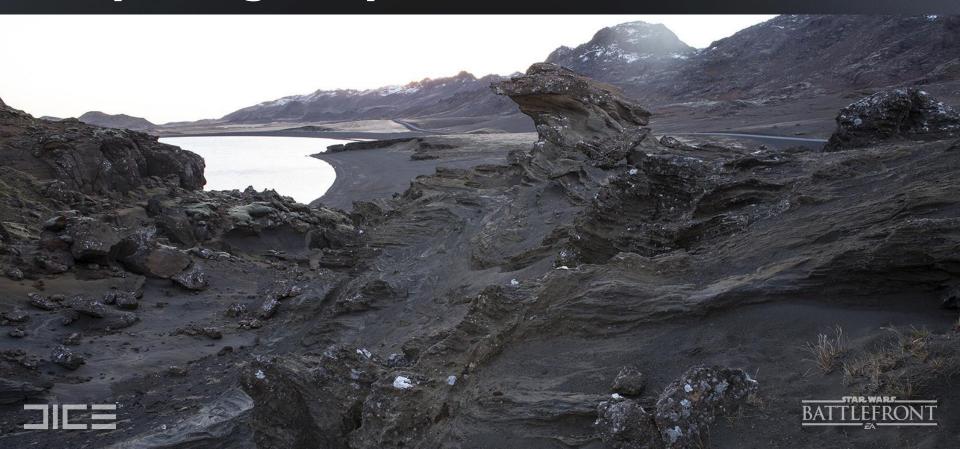
Best practices

- Overlap!!
- Covering all angles to reduce cleanup.
- Avoid cast shadow ambient light is easily removed later in the process.
- Most reliable results occurred when full asset was visible in most photos.
- Avoid objects with too intricate details.
- Be sure that all capture methods are consistent and clean.
- Prepare yourself and equipment for various conditions weather can make the process sloppy and destroy consistent results.





Capturing the planets



























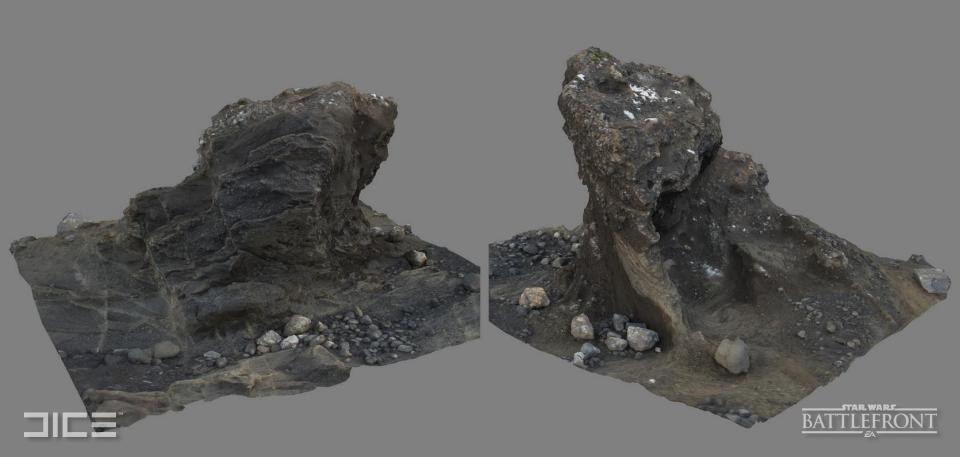














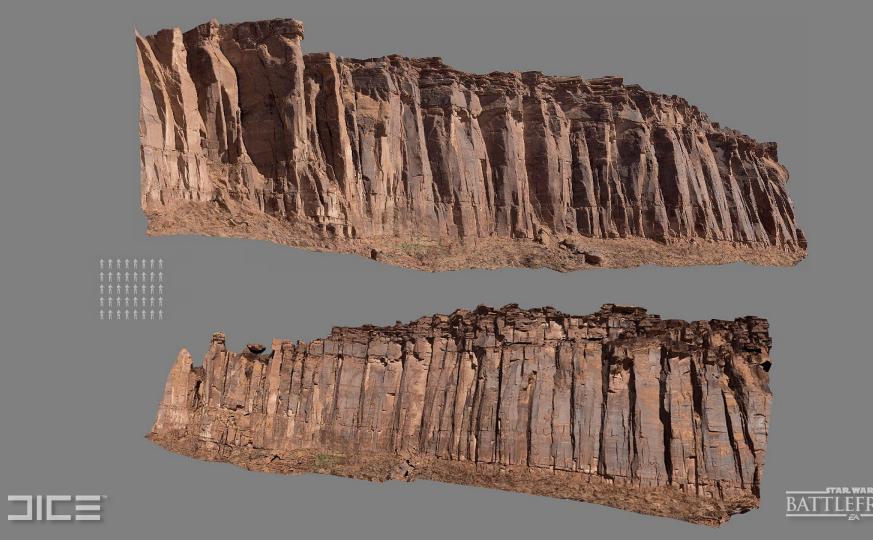




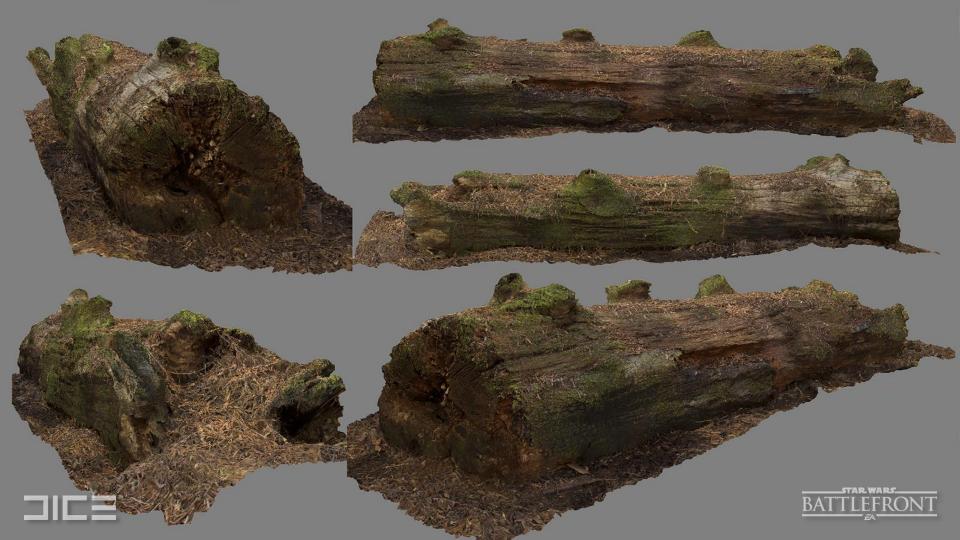


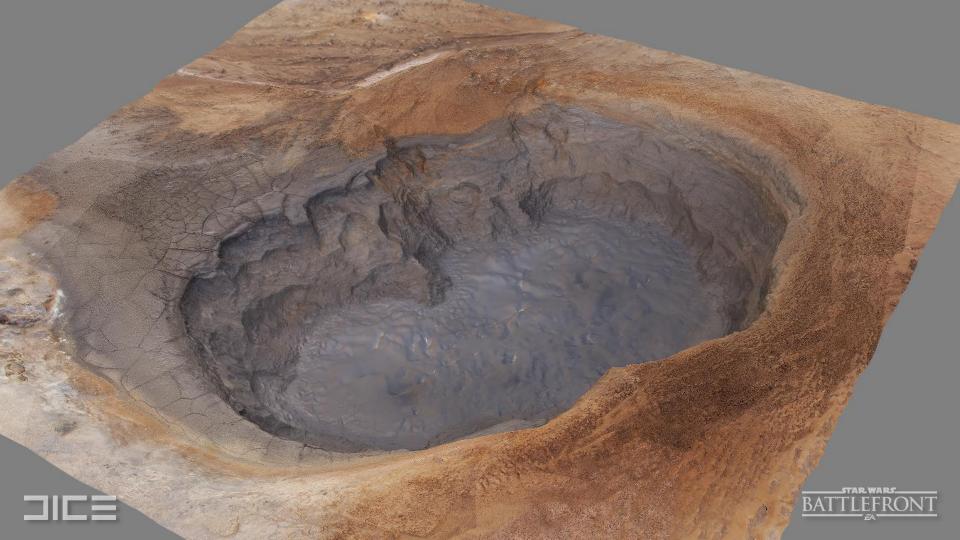










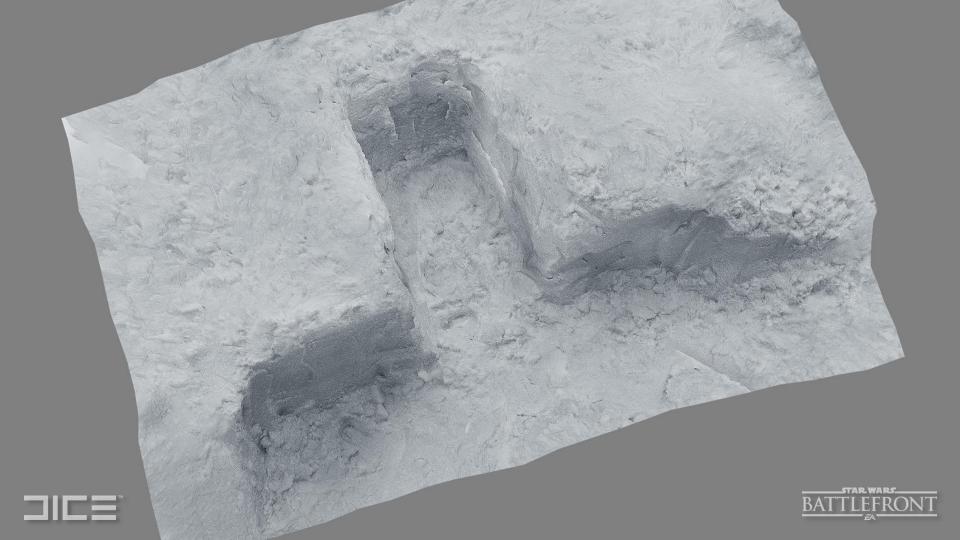






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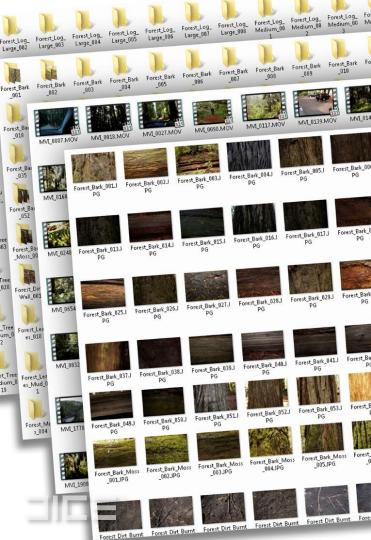


Successful location scanning

- A small and manageable group with light equipment is ideal.
- Structured and focused on location.
- Absolutely key to connect and understand how to recreate real locations.







Managing the data

- Over 100,000 photos to manually sort
- Over 2000 assets to manually review
- Over 14 hours of video to categorize
- Less than ideal storage solution
- A lot of room for improvement here!





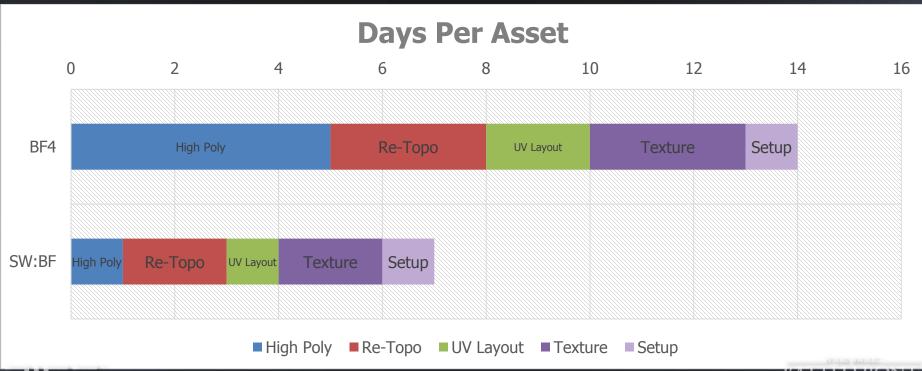
Workflow

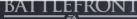
Now we have the data, so let's go.



How long does an asset take?

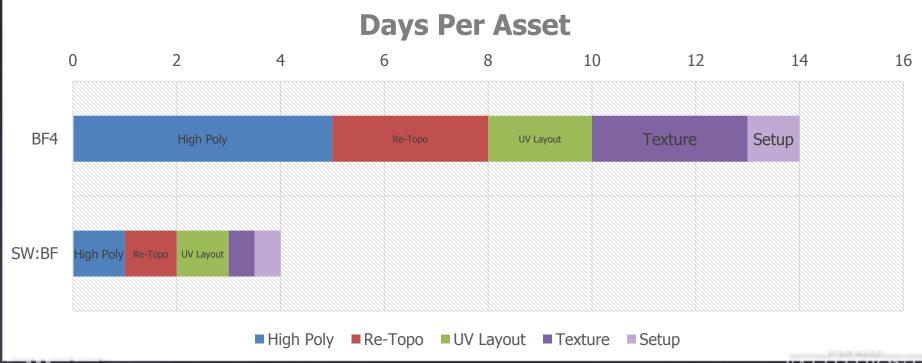
Is Photogrammetry a savings? (Straw Poll)

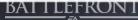




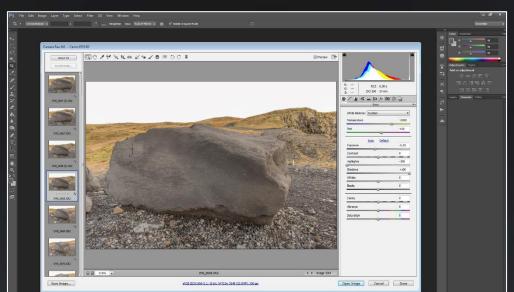
How long does an asset take?

With Automation





- Remove vignette, keep lens distortion.
- Batch calibration to color chart.
- This entire step should be automated!

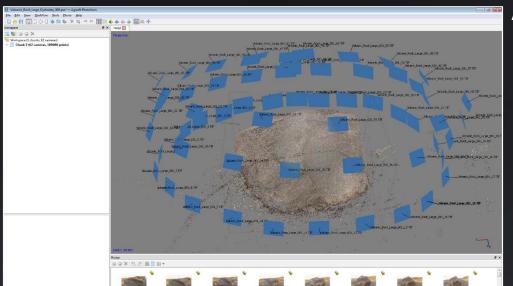


PS Camera RAW





- Most assets need to be masked very time consuming if not automatic.
- Baking at High gave most useable and manageable results for Objects.
- Baking at Ultra gave best results for Terrain files are huge though.

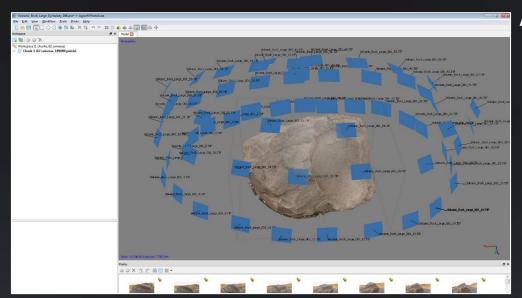


Agisoft PhotoScan





- Mosaic rather than Average blend gives much sharper results.
- Shredded UVs take to Zbrush and reproject, or bake high res.

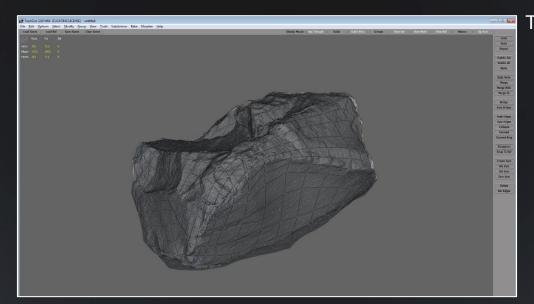


Agisoft PhotoScan





- Some assets completely automated in MeshLab.
- Some needed fine tuning in Topogun ok if very limited asset library.

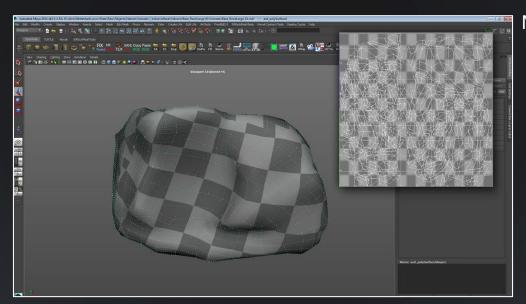


Topogun / MeshLab





- Detail textures applied later means UVs demand very little stretching.
- UV direction important for consistent detail texture alignment, sometimes may need a second UV just for detail tiling.

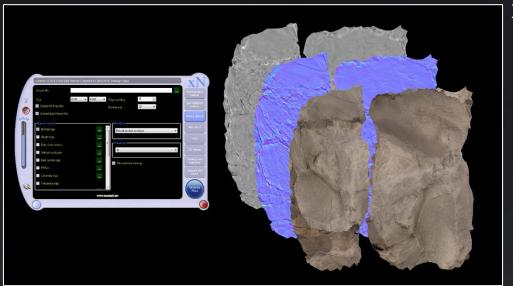


Maya / UVLayout





• Color, Tangent Normals, Object Normals, Heightmap, AO, Cavity.

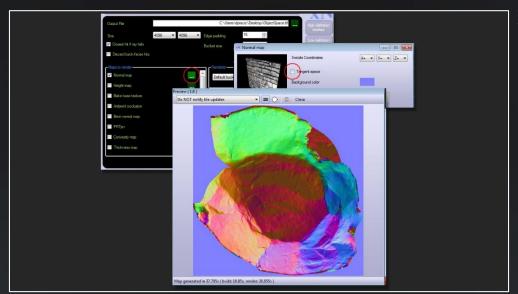


XNormal





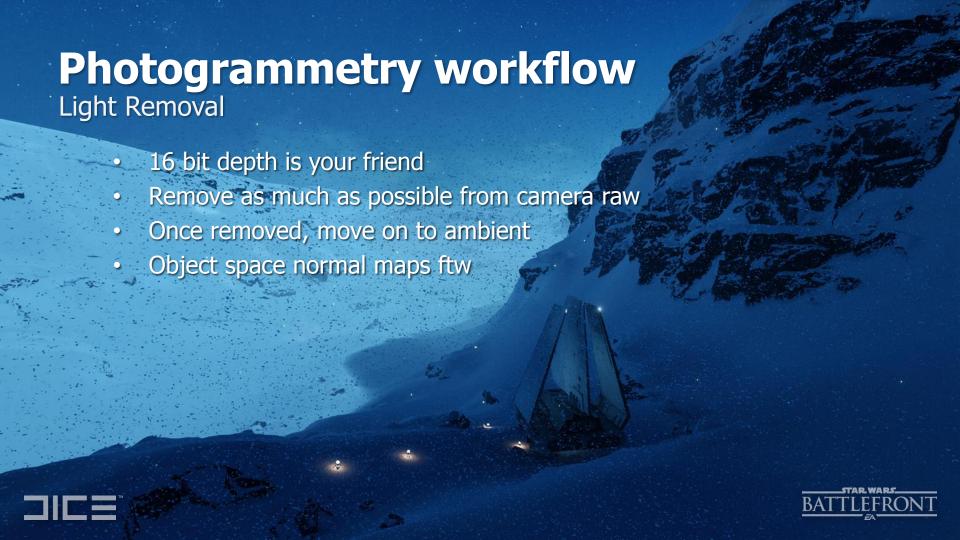
- Object Space Normals used as a mask to remove ambient lighting.
- AO or cavity map for fine tune lighting removal.



XNormal

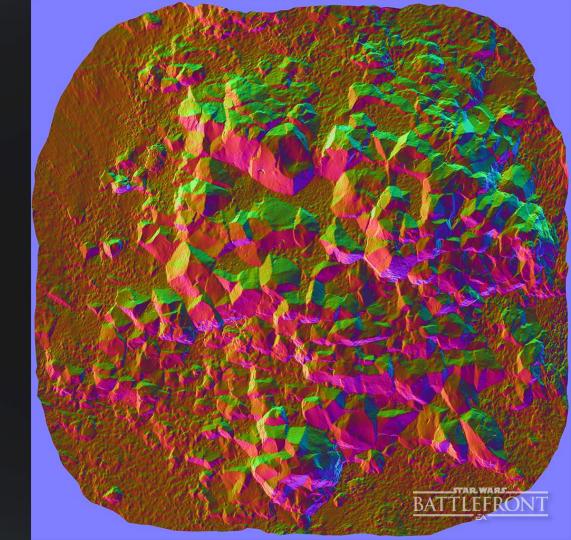






Light Removal Object Normal

- In this example, shadows are not so distinct
- Generate an object normal map
- This gives distinct colors for the different object normals





Light Removal Object Normal

 Using Black & White mask in Photoshop you can pull out different "directions"





Workflow

Now we have the base "source" data...



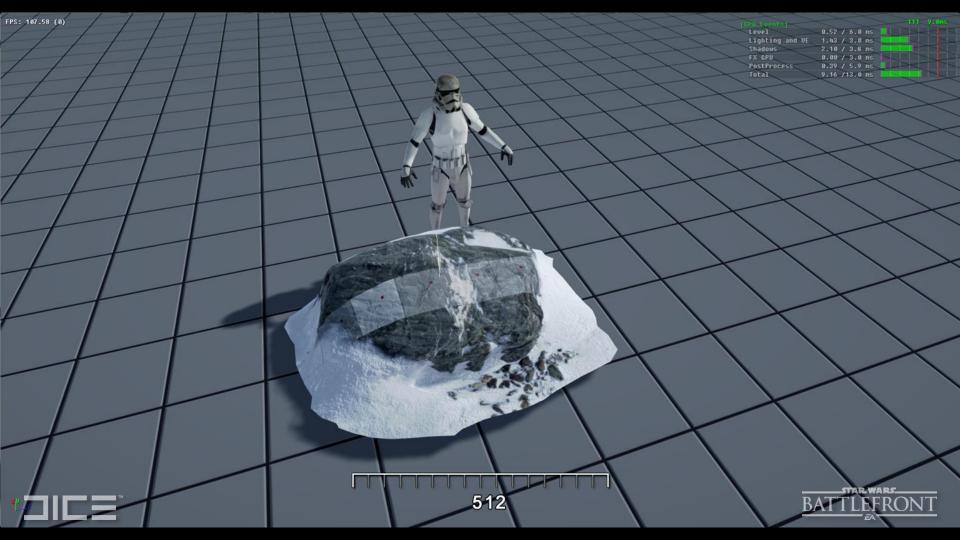




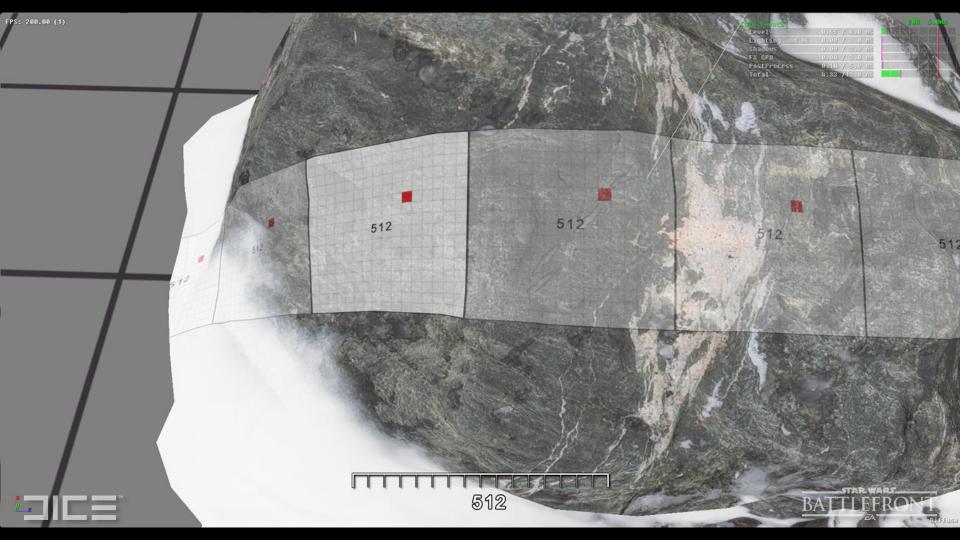
Texel Density

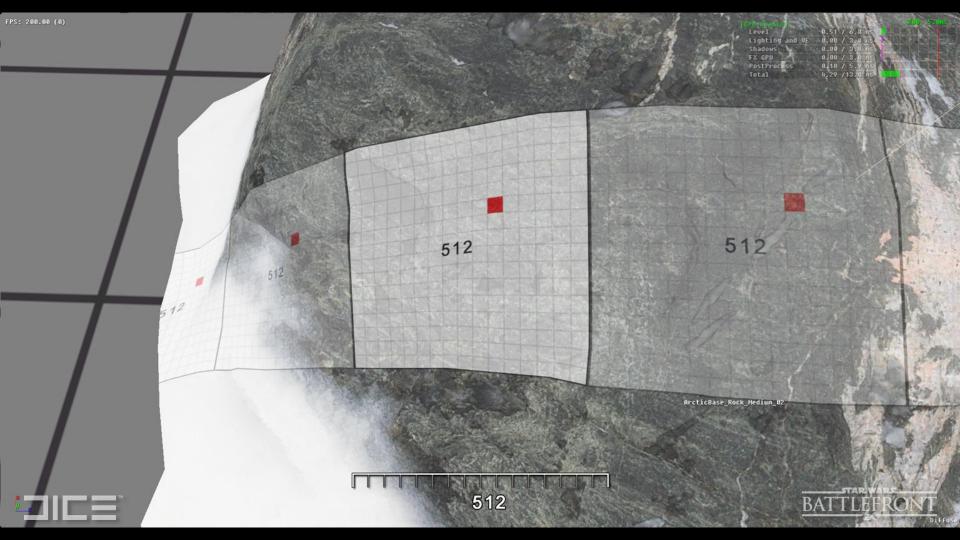
- Graphical representation of a pixel
- An initial pitfall for us
- The following screenshots are 1080p
- Illustrates texture pixel (texel) to screen pixel ratio

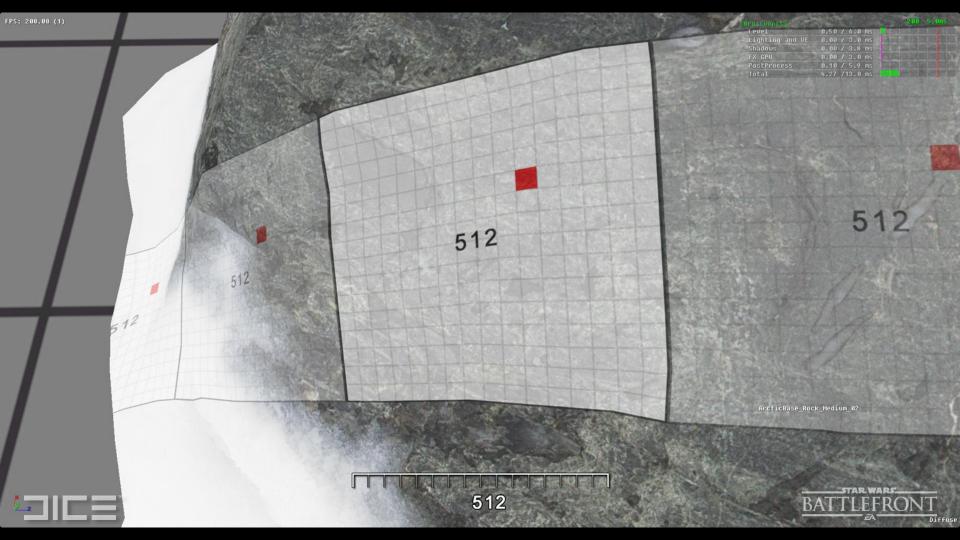


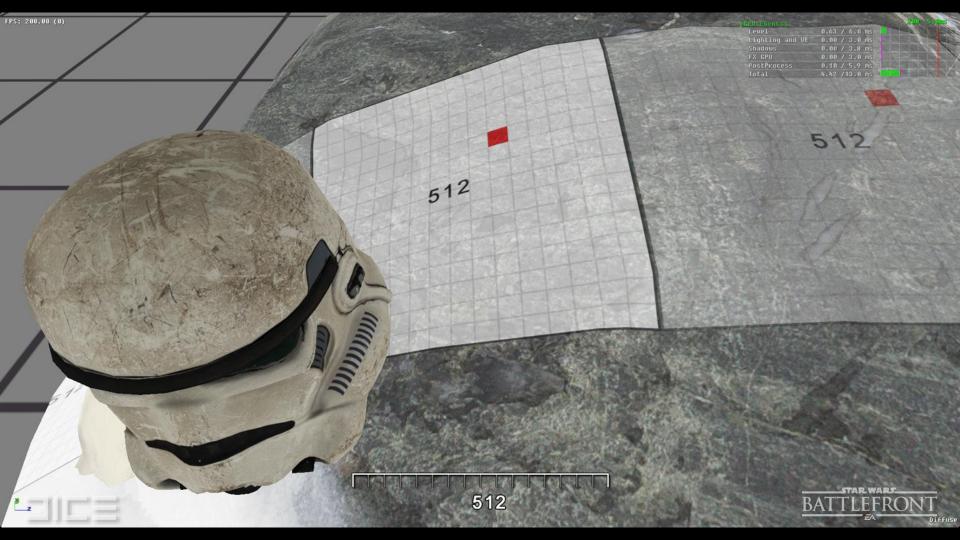


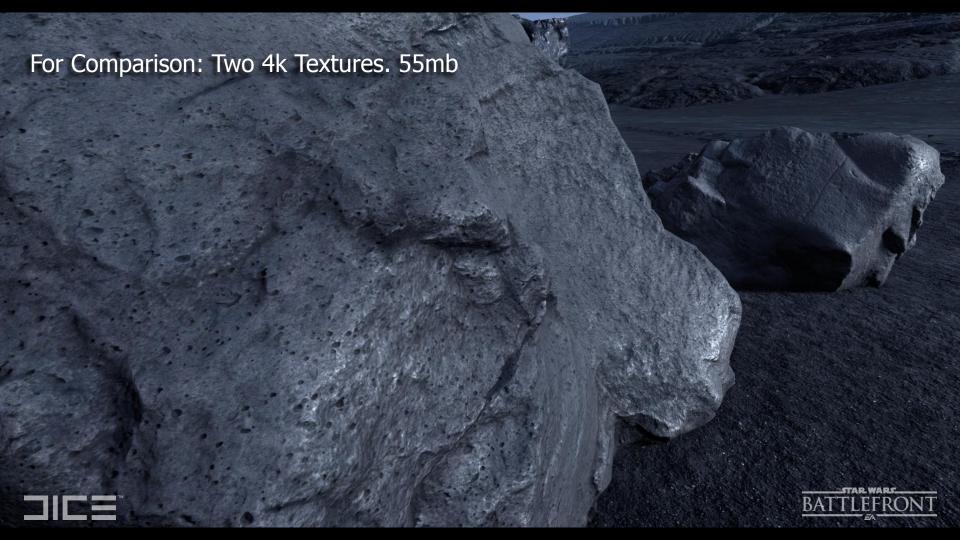


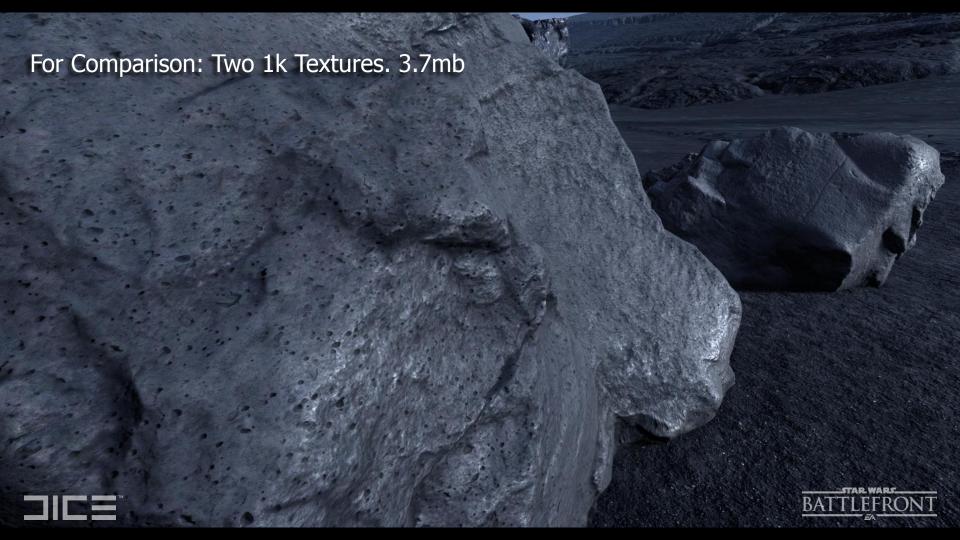












Texel Density

Takeaways

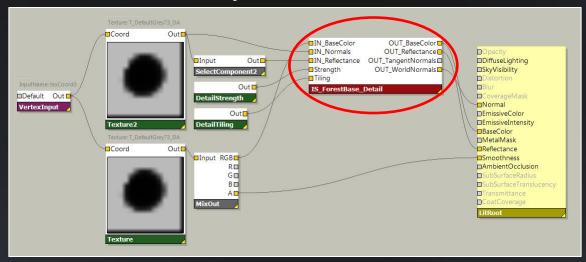
- You'd be surprised what you can get away with
- Detail maps are our friends
- Large textures have a very big streaming overhead
- We have an 800mb texture pool on Gen4
- One 8k texture is almost 90mb

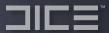




- The photoscanned asset as a base is generally quite low res.
- All environmental assets use a consistent preset shader.
- Planet-specific Texture Array instance shaders add the detail on top.

Object Preset Shader

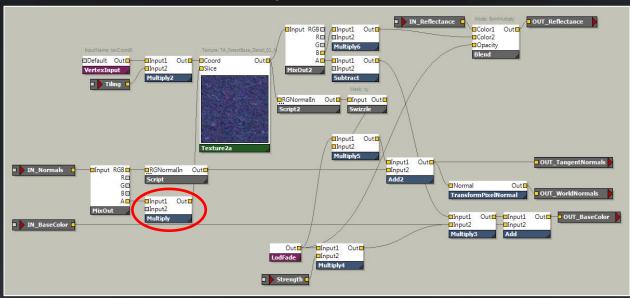






 This texture array instance shader is set up for normal, reflectance, and color.

Texture Array Instance Shader



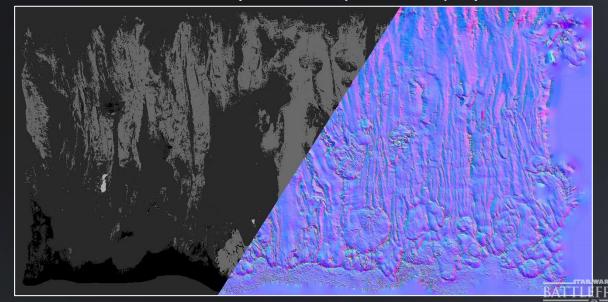




- Brightness is painted in 5 even steps (as there are 5 detail textures).
- The order of these layers must correspond to the order in the Array.

Tree Normals (Texture Array mask in Alpha)

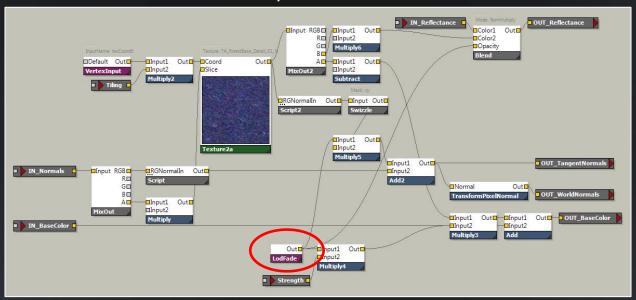
Brightness %	<u>Detail</u>
0	Leaves
25	Bark
50	Burnt Bark
75	Rock
100	Moss





- Detail textures are fading away towards the end of LOD0 with 'LodFade'.
- LOD1 has a new simplified shader without detail textures.

Texture Array Instance Shader

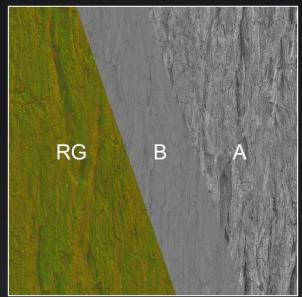






- Like most texture assets in Battlefront, we heavily pack into channels.
- The detail texture uses <u>RG</u> for normals, <u>B</u> for Reflectance, <u>A</u> for Color.

Detail Texture within the Texture Array









- Unique PhotoScan base is surface blurred, while keeping important details.
- Drastically reduces texture memory.







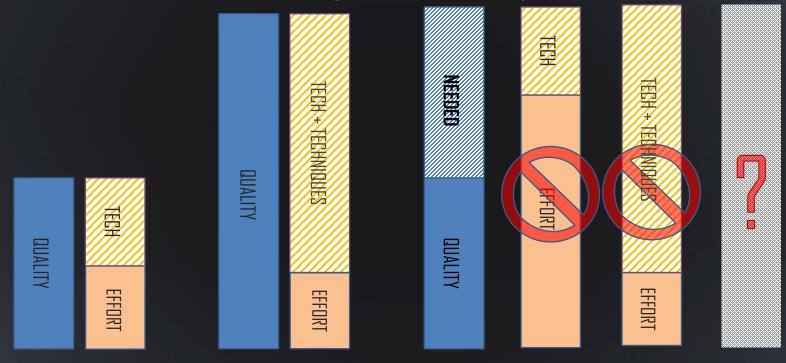
- Texture Array tiling detail on top fill in the details without overpowering the base.
- Drastically increases texture resolution.

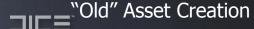




Photoscan vs. Everything Else

How do we ensure all assets fit together consistently?









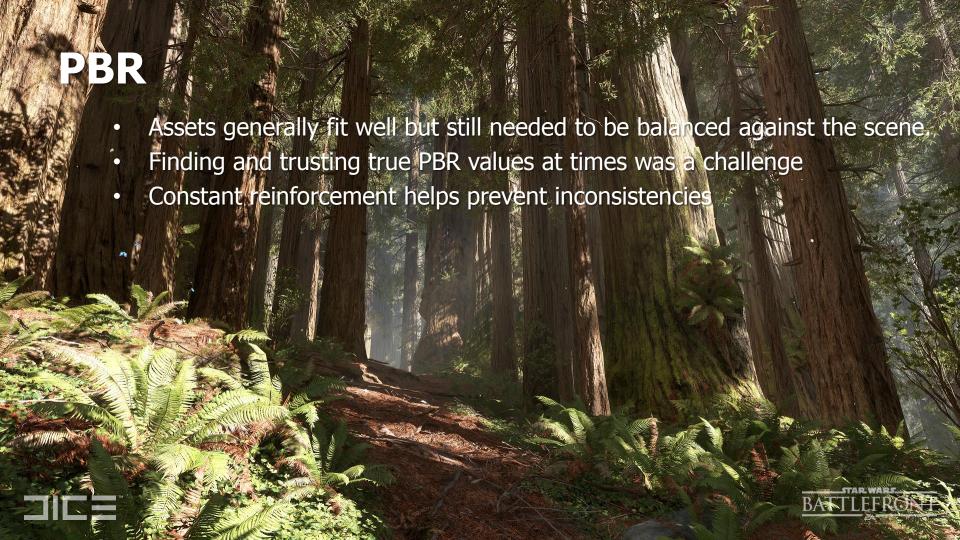


PBR Quick Thoughts

- Helps us bridge that gap
- Lessons from Criterion, Guerilla Games, Dontnod etc
- Trying to get everyone to switch together can backfire.
- Some people will adapt instantly. Let them lead!
- For PBR, there isn't really a middle road.

















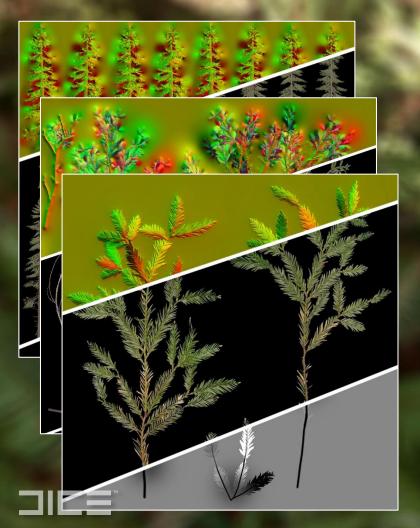










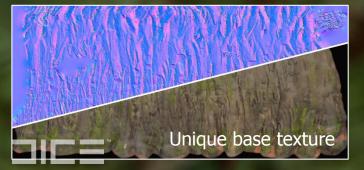


Vegetation

- All vegetation share the same textures
- There are textures created separately for close up, mid, and far distances.
- There is a lot of texture packing within vegetation assets to reduce complexity of shaders.
- MipMaps tweaked for visual control.
- Normals created by broadly modelling around leaves and branches Maya.



Tiling trunk texture

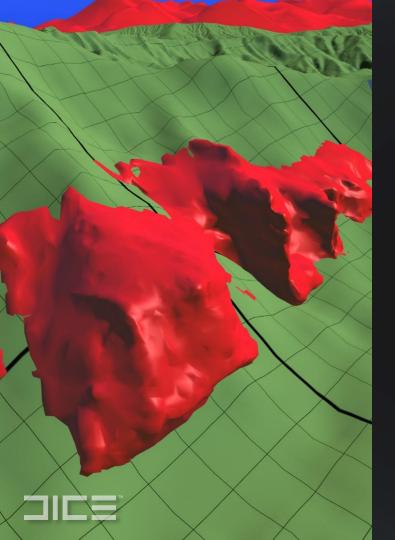


Vegetation

- Unique PhotoScanned base blends to tiling texture that extends upwards.
- Tree base is generally evenly tessellated for best displacement results.







Terrain/asset blending

- A lot of work put in to reduce the visible disconnect between assets and terrain.
- Most assets have terrain radiosity projected on to them.
- Texture Arrays world projected and details match.
- Terrain color and normals applied to most assets.

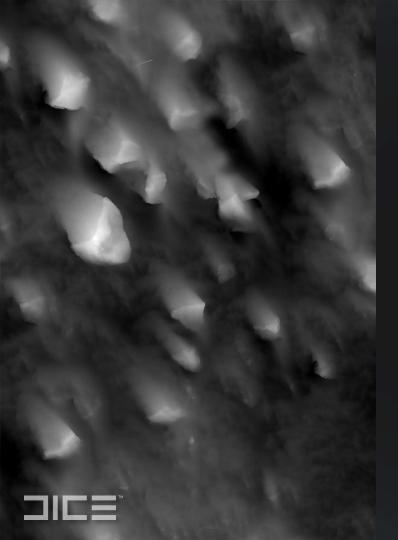




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Mesh Displacement

- Great quality boost for close up detail.
- Object displacement stopped at ~7 meters.
- An ongoing balance between quality and performance.







Tessellation

Heightfield Displacement

- Ability to define displacement shape (via mask)
- One of our "Must Have" features
- Critical for ATAT footprints
- Terrain Decal Component
- Combined with detail displacement shader
- (More on this a little later)





Tessellation and Photogrammetry

Heightfield Displacement

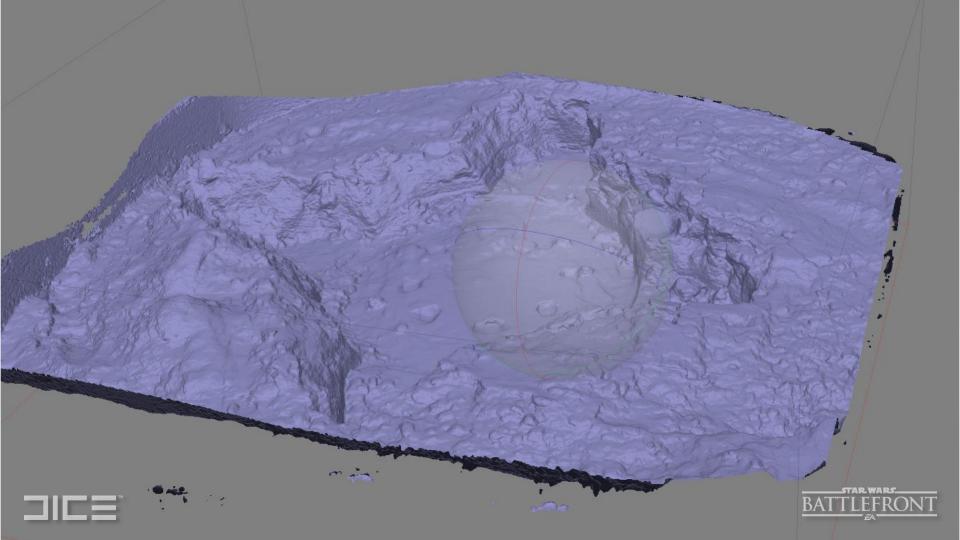
- Quality vs. Speed ratio is extremely high
- Feel free to get creative

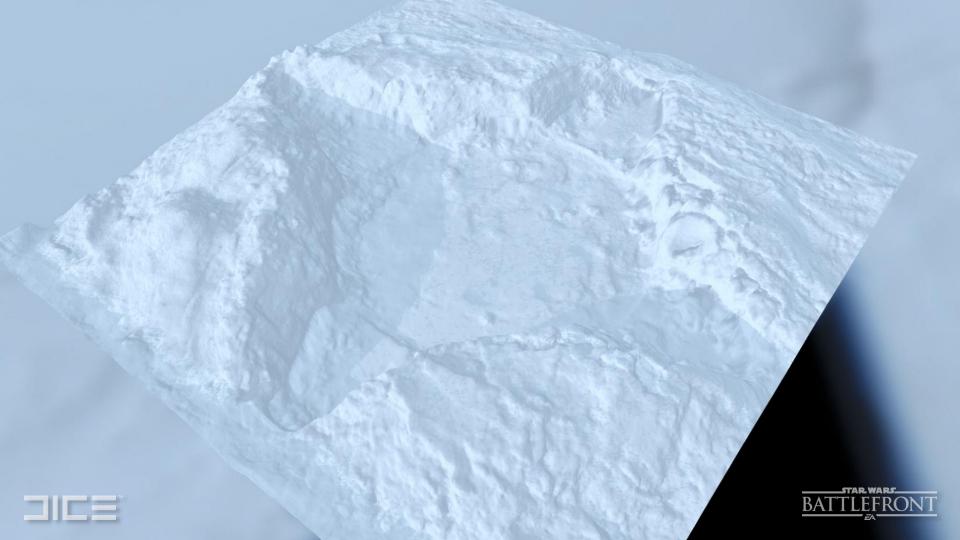
















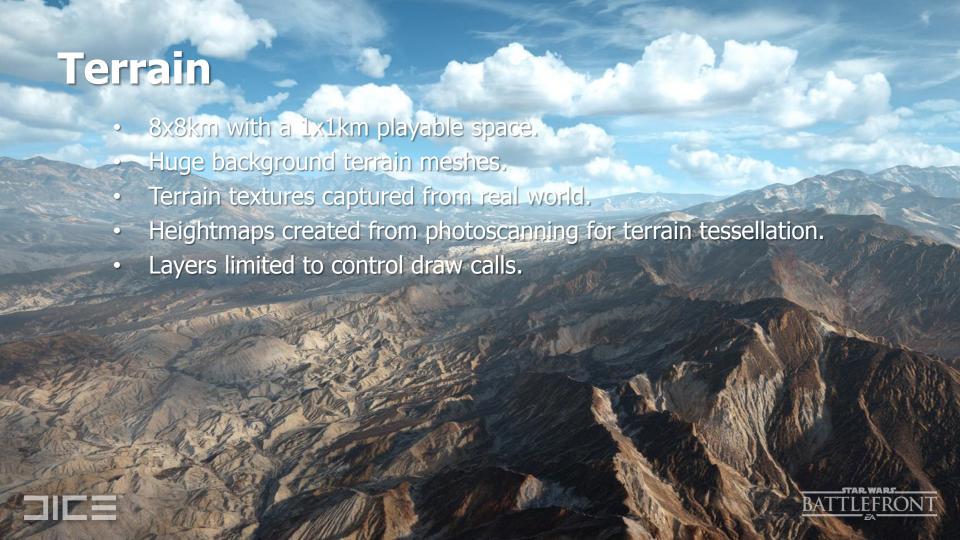


Terrain

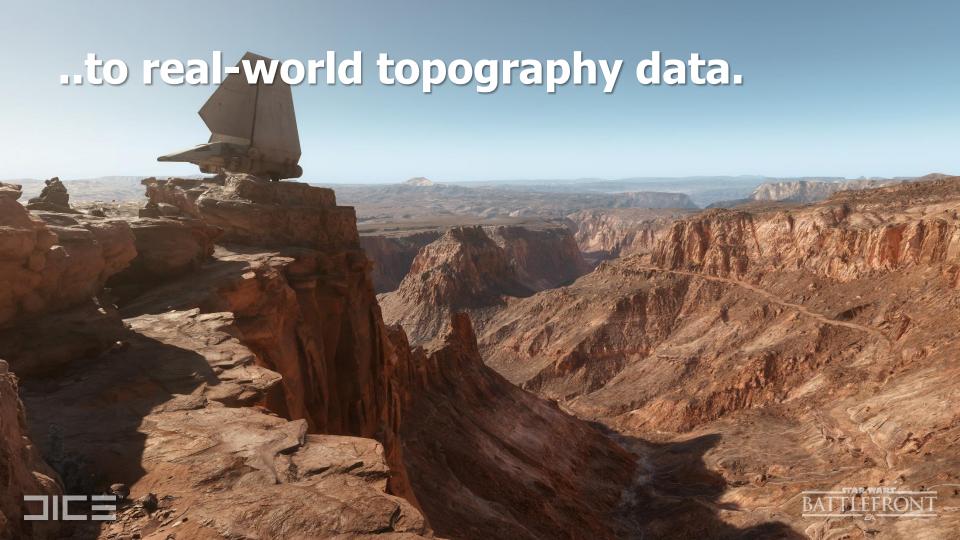
Final big chunk of our "photogrammetry" puzzle.



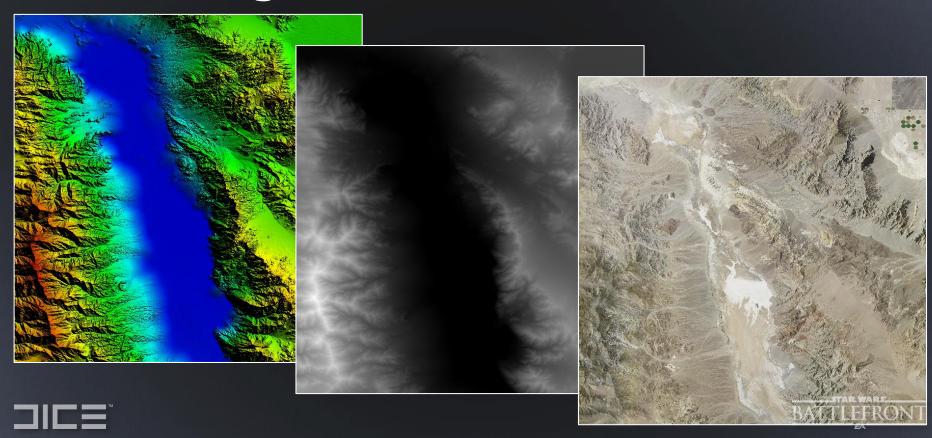




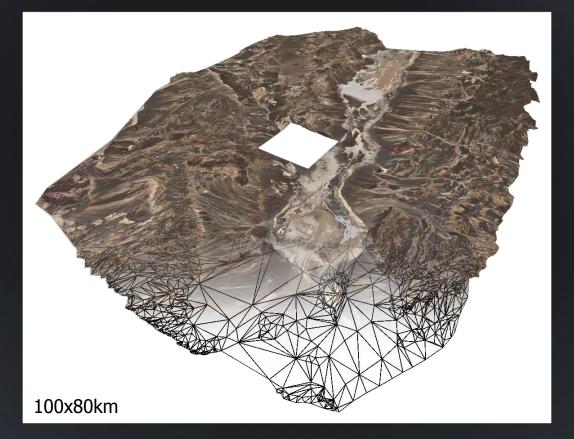




Processing the data

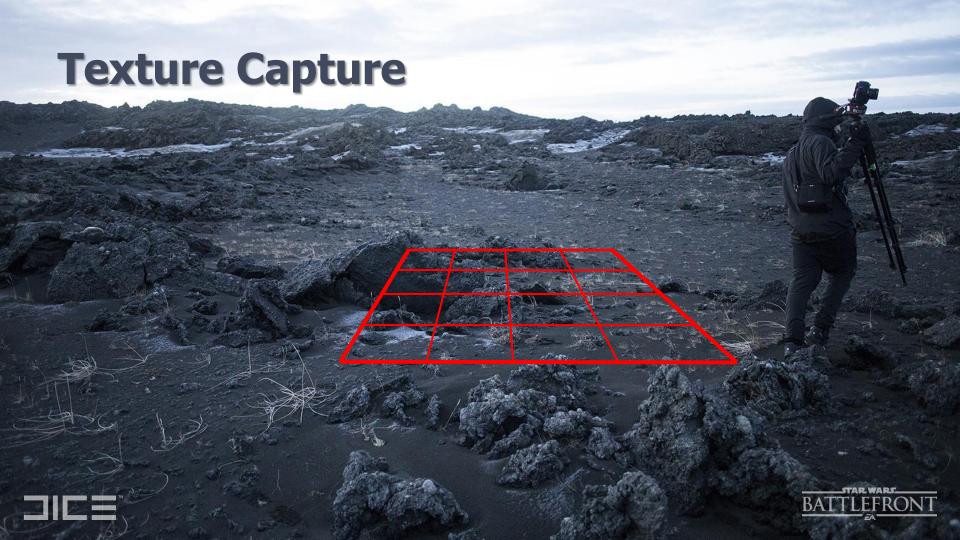


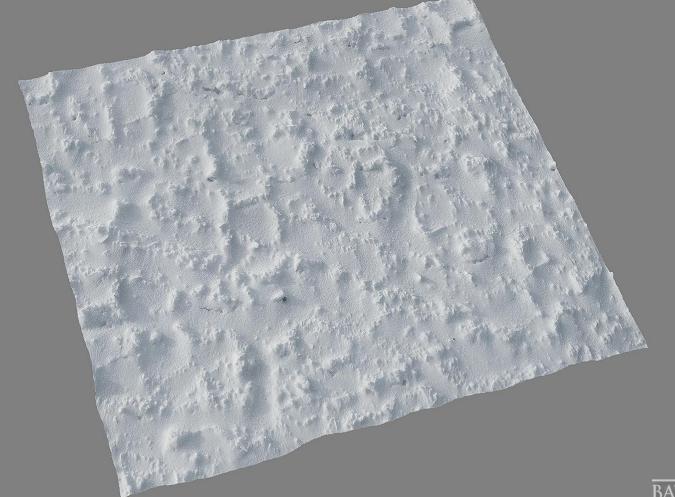
Processing the data





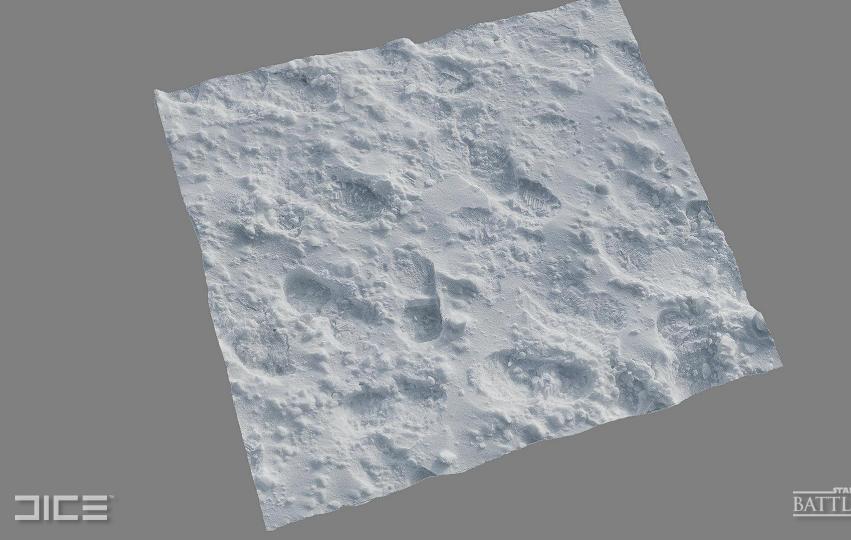


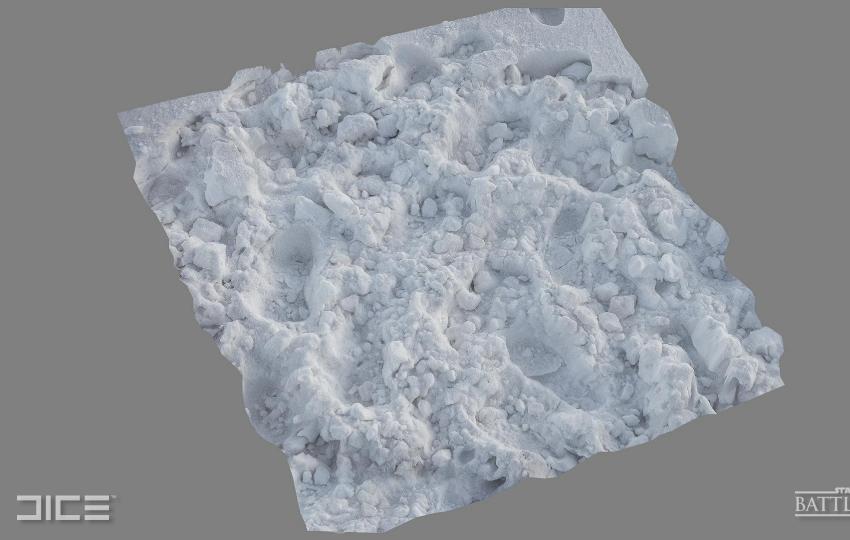


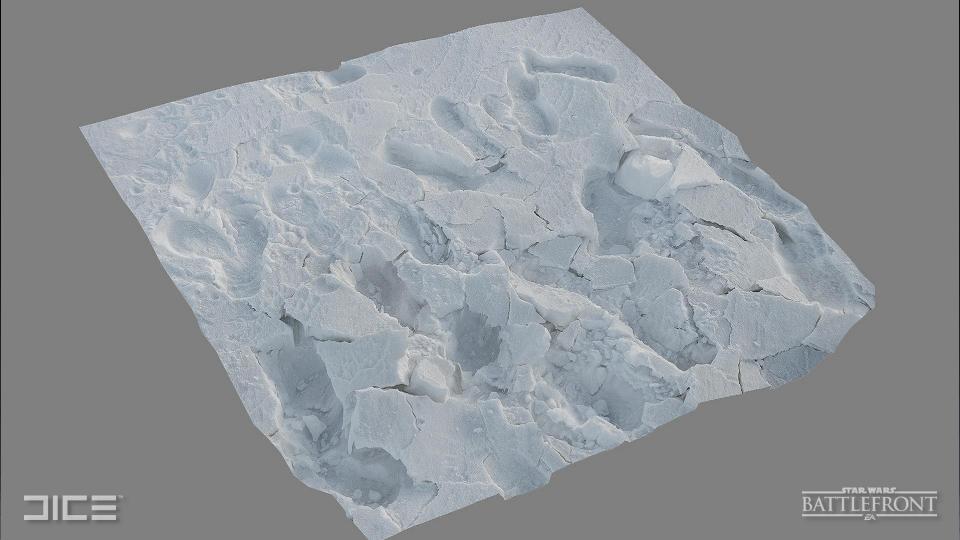














Terrain Tessellation

- Great quality boost for close up detail on terrain
- Major upgrade for us. Can never go back!
- Terrain displacement stopped at ~15 meters.









Best practices - Terrain

- We aimed for 3x3 meter patches
- 5x5 photo grid ensures enough overlap
- Capture only 1 defined element at a time
- Low ISO and high F-Stop for sharp image
- Avoid noisy surfaces such as grass





Level Construction Kits

- Content and documentation packages.
- Provides fast level iteration.
- Shifts focus to building levels rather than content during Production.
- Allows us to more quickly understand performance and keep track of it.





Level Construction Kits

- 8x8km highly detailed terrain.
- Ready to paint terrain materials.
- Easily accessible limited library of content.
- Lighting presets based on the films.



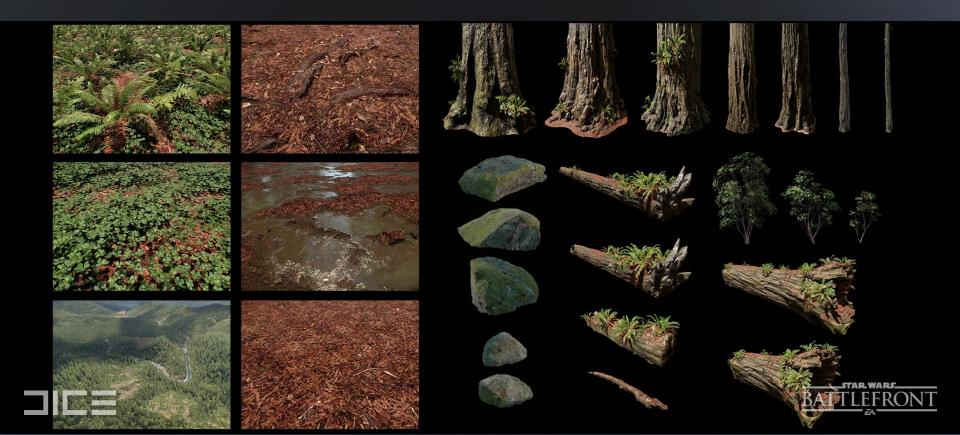






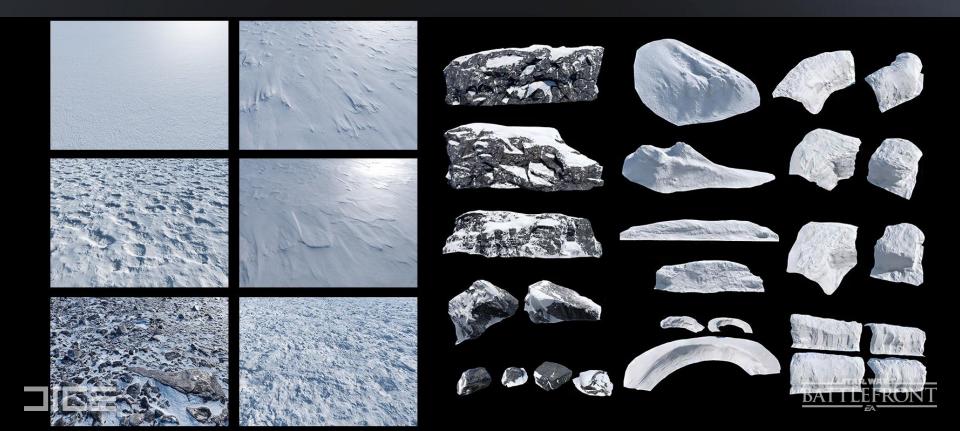


Endor



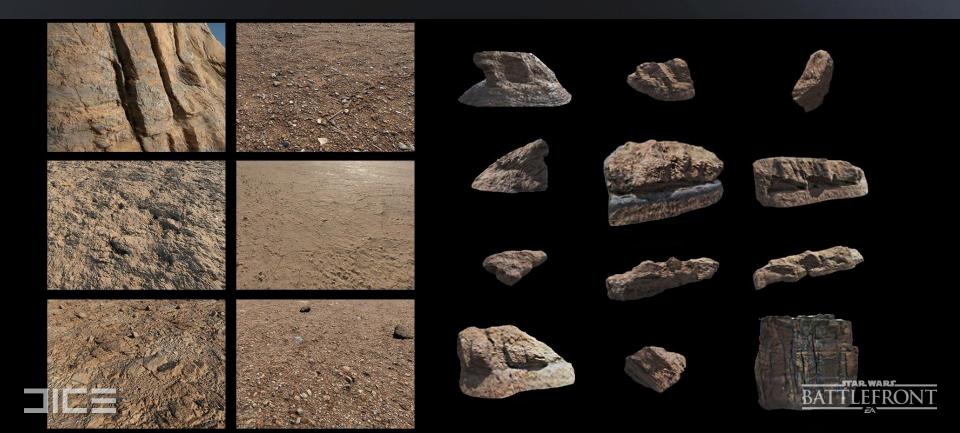


Hoth





Tatooine





Sullust

































Key learnings and takeaways

- Solid processes and workflows in place before Production was a big win.
- Well planned and structured Photogrammetry trips results in clean and manageable assets.
- Photogrammetry is not a silver bullet it was only one part of achieving the final results in game.
- Consistency is key when working with scanned assets it was crucial to have artists own and be responsible for their locations/planets.
- Working towards PBR was an ongoing process to success.
- Much of our creative process was incredibly repetitive, much of which can and should be automated.
- There was way too much manual labor, with levels being built by brute force without the help of workflow-improving tools.



Special Thanks

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 - Tim McLeod Environment Artist
 - Simon Barsky Environment Artist
 - Darko Pracic Environment Artist
- Daniel Cambrand Environment Artist
 - Oscar Carlen Senior Lighting Artist
- Madina Chionidi Character Artist
- Björn Arvidsson Character Artist
 - Robert Kihl Rendering Engineer



BATTLEFRONT



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