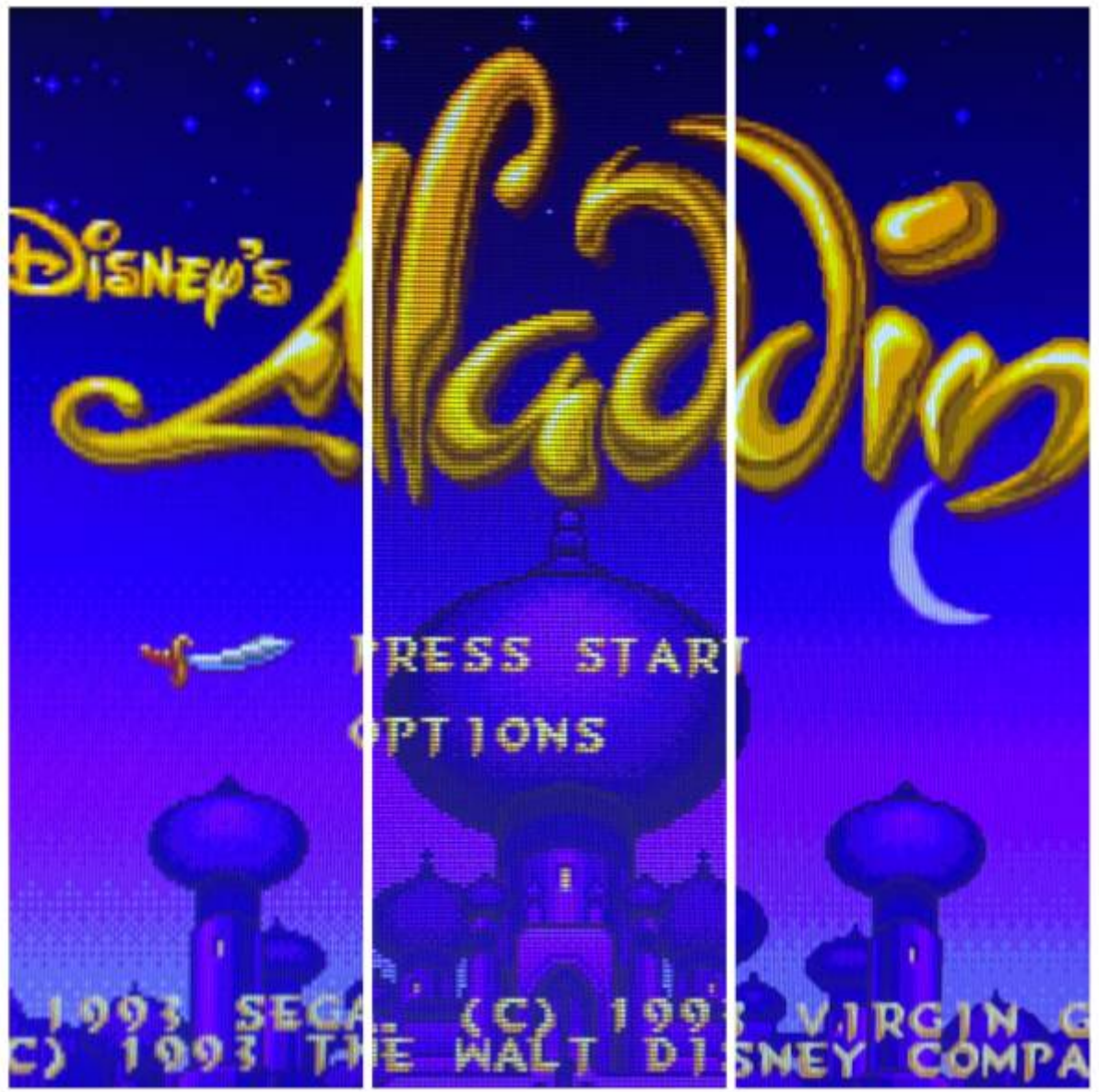

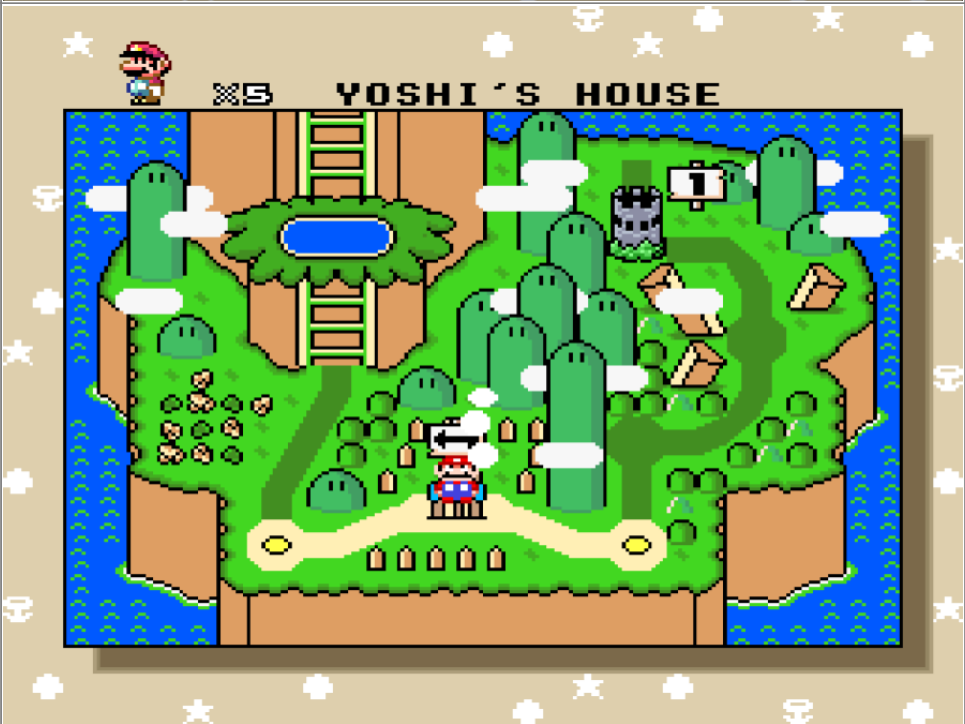




# Shader Sets



This option allows you to apply shader sets (a.k.a. video filters) that can make your game look like it did back in the 80s and 90s. Here is a screenshot where you can see the rendering effects provided by a few shader sets on a SEGA Megadrive game (from left to right: none / scanlines / enhanced).





There are several built-in shader sets available by default:


Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<b>None (with 'smooth games')</b>	<p>No shaders, no scanlines, with bilinear filtering blur (smooth games). This is how Batocera is configured out of the box. Provides Game Boy colorization. You can select Game Boy colorization through its own menu, but beware, mixing colorization and shaders rarely provides good results.</p>	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World. The scene shows Yoshi riding a Yoshi egg on a path through a lush green landscape with a blue pond, a ladder, and various structures. The image is rendered with smooth filtering, resulting in a soft, blurred appearance.
<b>None (without 'smooth games')</b>	<p>No shaders, no scanlines, without bilinear filtering blur. This uses nearest-neighbor upscaling to fill the screen. Since most retro games ran at 480p, and 480 is not a factor of 1080, some pixel rows/columns will be "thicker" than others. Provides Game Boy colorization out of the box. You can select Game Boy colorization through its own menu, but beware, mixing colorization and shaders rarely provides good results.</p>	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World, identical to the one above but rendered with nearest-neighbor upscaling. This results in a more pixelated and sharper appearance, with some visible artifacts like thicker lines and a more jagged look.

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<p><b>Curvature</b> (Batocera 5.24+)</p>	<p>Provides scanlines and a simulated screen curve, like good old CRT screens. For handheld consoles with LCD screens, no curvature is applied as the screens were flat. This shader set provides a "zfast" filter.</p>	
<p><b>Enhanced</b> (Batocera 5.23+)</p>	<p>Adds blurring and upscaling to provide a smoother output, more in line with what you expect from a video game nowadays.</p>	

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<b>Flatten-glow</b> (Batocera 5.25+)	For CRT-based systems, it make the lights "glow", this effect is particularly cool for Vectrex and old arcade games with a black background... but it might make you feel tipsy when used on colorful games! For handheld LCD systems, it "flattens" the screen so that the foreground and background melt together, like when you were playing those non-backlit screens.	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World. The scene is rendered with a 'Flatten-glow' effect, where the lighting is soft and diffused, and the colors appear slightly washed out and blended together. The title 'YOSHI'S HOUSE' is visible at the top. The background is a light beige with scattered white stars.
<b>Retro</b> (Batocera 5.23+)	A.k.a. "big pixel" mode, that adds a retro vibe to the output. Think of the indie games you could find on Steam by dozens in 2019, egregiously using the 8-bit effect. This particular preview doesn't show a difference as SMW is already pixelated, but try it on a modern system like PS2 or GameCube!	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World. The scene is rendered with a 'Retro' effect, which increases the pixel size and adds a more pronounced 8-bit aesthetic. The title 'YOSHI'S HOUSE' is visible at the top. The background is a light beige with scattered white stars.

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<b>Scanlines</b> ( <i>Batocera 5.23+</i> )	The most realistic, for a 80s/90s look and feel. Most Batocera users have a LCD screen, not a CRT, so this mode enables scanlines to simulate the effects you get out of a big old TV set (but no curvature on the image). On handheld consoles, with LCD screens, you have no "scanlines" as the technology is fundamentally different. So this set utilizes a "grid" effect for old-style LCD rendering when you play a handheld game.	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World. The scene shows Yoshi riding a Yoshi in a village with green hills, a blue pond, and a castle. The image is rendered with a scanlines effect, showing horizontal lines across the entire scene. The background is a greyish-brown with white stars and a small Mario icon in the top left corner.
<b>Zfast</b> ( <i>Batocera 5.25+</i> )	An implementation of the zfast algorithm, with a variant for CRT screens (lighter scanlines, kind of a honeycomb effect) and one with no scanline for handheld LCD systems. Lighter on resources than the other shaders.	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World, identical to the one above. However, the scanlines effect is significantly lighter and less pronounced, appearing as a subtle honeycomb pattern. The background and Mario icon are the same as in the previous image.

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<b>sharp-bilinear-simple</b> (Batocera v32+)	A sharper and more neutral bilinear filter. This was made the default shader since v32.	 A screenshot of the Yoshi's House level from Super Mario World. The scene is rendered with a sharp-bilinear-simple shader, showing clear, crisp edges and a clean, pixelated aesthetic. The level features a central green island with a blue pond, a yellow path, and several green Yoshi-like structures. A red Yoshi is visible at the top left, and a Yoshi is riding Yoshi at the bottom center. The background is a light brown sky with white stars and clouds. The text 'YOSHI'S HOUSE' is displayed at the top center of the level.

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<p data-bbox="113 884 343 936"><b>Mega-Bezel (Batocera v32+)</b></p>	<p data-bbox="343 152 512 474">The infamous MegaBezel pack! Make it appear as though you're playing inside of an old CRT set, with dynamic reflections on the bezel and all! An optional pack available from the content downloader.</p> <p data-bbox="343 474 512 1167"><b>Very heavy on resources, only usable on high-spec x86_64 desktops.</b> In order to use this set you must: 1. Download the MegaBezel pack from the Content Downloader. 2. Set your graphics API to GLCore or Vulkan in the <b>GAME SETTINGS</b>. 3. Set the <b>GAME ASPECT RATIO</b> to "Full". 4. Set <b>ALLOW ROTATION</b> to "OFF". More details can be found in <a href="#">the release forum post</a>.</p> <p data-bbox="343 1167 512 1662">There's a bug currently that causes certain systems (wii, gamecube, gba, ds, supergrafx, pcengine, pcenginecd, gamegear, ngpc, etc.) to flip the MegaBezel shaders upside-down. To work around this, go into the shader's settings, turn on the vertical flip setting and save that as a core preset.</p>	

Shader set	Description	Preview (click for full view)
<p><b>Koko-AIO Immersive Duimon Bezels</b> (Batocera v38+)</p>	<p>Really great CRT shader with reflective screen borders and immersive lighting on the whole bezel. Includes the well known Duimon bezels as well. Currently the shaderset covers consoles up to PS2/GC, well known handhelds and Arcades. This shaderset is not as resource hungry as you may think and runs at full speed even on an <b>Intel N100</b> CPU. Download this shaderset as an optional pack available from the content downloader. In order to use this set you must: 1. Download the Koko-AIO pack from the Content Downloader. 2. Set your graphics API to GLCore or Vulkan in the <b>GAME SETTINGS</b>. 3. Set the <b>GAME ASPECT RATIO</b> to "Full". 4. Set <b>DECORATION SETS</b> to "NONE". A detailed setup guide and many additional information about this shaderset can be found <a href="#">HERE</a>.</p>	

You can also select **none** to use no shader at all - it's the cheapest option performance-wise.



These shaders only work in libretro cores and a few select standalones. Most standalones (such as Cemu, RPCS3, Dolphin, etc.) aren't compatible with these shaders. This won't change in the future.

## What if I want to use RetroArch's other built-in shaders?

You can set your own shader presets per system or per game, overriding the Batocera shader set

selection. In order to do so, you can edit the `/userdata/system/batocera.conf` file and add the relative path (without extension) to the desired shader to the appropriate `<system>-renderer.shader` key. For example:

```
snescpp-renderer.shader=vhs/ntsc-vcr
mame-renderer.shader=crt/crt-pi-curvature
nes["Xexyz (USA).zip"]-renderer.shader=vhs/ntsc-vcr
```

**Don't include the filename extension**, just the name of the shader preset, without the `.glslp` or `.slangp` extension.

All shader presets available on your Batocera system are available in `/usr/share/batocera/shaders/` and its subfolders.

## But I want to use my own shaders which I downloaded from the internet!

What if you want to add your own shaders, that are not distributed with RetroArch? Create the folder `/userdata/shaders/` and add them in there. They will be accessible from `batocera.conf` from this point forward too.

Oh, and I know that you want to use `vhs/ntsc-vcr` everywhere now, right? 🤔



There is a bug where only the common-shader sets can be used. List is available at <https://github.com/libretro/common-shaders> (Batocera uses whatever was available at the last stable release).

This does not apply to custom shader **sets** you create, only the `.shader` key in `batocera.conf`.

It's still also possible to [use RetroArch to select your shader manually](#).

## What if I want to create my own shader set?

If you're sick and tired of Batocera's limitations with config-created shaders, or just think selecting it from the menu is nicer, it is possible to add a new set altogether.

Create the folder `/userdata/shaders/configs` if it doesn't already exist.



You can see the current list of shader sets Batocera uses at <https://github.com/batocera-linux/batocera.linux/tree/master/package/batocera/emulators/retroarch/shaders/batocera-shaders/configs>


These are good examples showing you the capabilities of shader sets!

Create a new folder and name it what you would like your new set to be called.

Inside of this folder, create a new text file named `rendering-defaults.yml` (`rendering-defaults-low-gpu.yml` if using a weak SBC like RPi0) and open it. In it, paste the following:

[rendering-defaults.yml](#)

```
## SHARP-BILINEAR-SIMPLE
default:
  # shader affects retroarch shaders
  shader: interpolation/sharp-bilinear-simple
  # scanline affect fba2x
  scanline: false
```

And then simply alter the `interpolation/sharp-bilinear-simple` to whichever shader is desired (a list of available shaders can be found in RetroArch's **Quick Menu** (`[H0TKEY] + `)). In Batocera, update your game list to refresh your options, and give your shader set a test.

For example, the final folder structure might look like this:

```
/userdata/shaders/
├── configs/
│   ├── curvature/
│   │   ├── rendering-defaults-low-gpu.yml
│   │   └── rendering-defaults.yml
│   └── my-own-custom-shader/
│       └── rendering-defaults.yml
├── custom-shader-my-preset-relies-on.slang
└── custom-preset-my-shader-set-relies-on.slangp
```

When done, update your game list (or reboot) to see the new custom shader sets in the menu.



If wanting to create a shader set that incorporates custom shaders not already included in Batocera, refer to [the downloaded shaders section above](#). Any shaders found in `/userdata/shaders` will be treated as if though they were included in the built-in set.

More complex (for instance, system-specific shaders, video smoothing, colorization, etc.) options are possible inside of shader sets.



The current list of shader sets Batocera uses can be found at <https://github.com/batocera-linux/batocera.linux/tree/master/package/batocera/emulators/retroarch/shaders/batocera-shaders/configs>

These are good examples showing you the capabilities of shader sets!



This can be used to override the default shader set behavior if the same name is used.

I upgraded my Raspberry Pi3 or Pi4 to Batocera 32 and my performance is poor

If you use the curvature or scanlines shaders sets, they have been changed on Batocera **v32** because the rendering wasn't good on many resolutions others than 1920×1080 (if you had a 4K TV, or a small screen like the OGA, OGS and clones, there were many artifacts). This has since been fixed in Batocera **v34** and higher. If you must stay on **v32** and want to get back to the shaders that were available in earlier versions of Batocera, you can edit the `batocera.conf` configuration file, and for each emulator you want to set the shaders for, you can add a line like:

For the previous curvature shaders:

```
mame-renderer.shader=crt/fakeLottes
```

For the previous scanlines shaders:

```
mame-renderer.shader=crt/crt-pi
```

If you want to fine-tune the selection, you can check all the shaders available in `/usr/share/batocera/shaders/` (and in particular in `/usr/share/batocera/shaders/crt/` for shaders relative to scanlines and curvature).

## More technical information about shaders

Shaders are little snippets of code that simulate the effect on the video layer. They are depending on the video backend you are using. Up to Batocera **v30**, only OpenGL was supporting shaders. Starting with Batocera **v31**, you can use OpenGL or Vulkan and get shaders. The difference is:

- **OpenGL** shader preset files are `.glslp`, video transformation code are `.glsl` files
- **Vulkan** shader preset files are `.slangp`, video transformation code are `.slang` files

What you need to load in the `batocera.conf` file above is a `.glslp` or `.slangp` file, which is kind of a “playlist” of unitary video transformation files, defining what needs to be applied in order to render the effect expected.

As you can see [above](#), you don't need to specify the extension. Batocera will apply it automatically based on the video backend you are using.

Also, these shaders can only be applied to Libretro cores. Standalone emulators have to either provide their own shader in the advanced system options or something else.

## Add your own shaders

First, gather the shaders/filters (\*.glsl and \*.slang files **without** the p at the end) it depends on and copy them into a new /usr/share/batocera/shaders/shaders subfolder [on the Batocera machine itself](#). Then copy the shader presets (\*.glslp/\*.slangp files **with** the p at the end) from the directory its in (for example, /vhs) to usr/share/batocera/shaders. Your file paths should look like so:

```
/usr/share/batocera/shaders/  
├── shaders/  
│   └── filter-needed-by-preset.slang  
└── shader-preset.slangp
```

RetroArch will now cycle through these shader presets in addition to the base ones it already has. If you wanted to completely customize the cycle rotation to your liking, you could remove the other shader presets that are already there. Doing this will not interfere with the shader sets that are available within EmulationStation.

Run batocera-save-overlay to keep the changes after rebooting. Keep in mind this will have to be done every time you update Batocera.

## I hate shader sets! I just want to use RetroArch's Quick Menu to configure everything!

You can still use RetroArch's individual shader settings by setting your shader set to "None". Batocera will then leave your shader settings untouched. 😎

From: <https://www.wiki.batocera.org/> - **Batocera.linux - Wiki**

Permanent link: [https://www.wiki.batocera.org/emulationstation:shaders\\_set](https://www.wiki.batocera.org/emulationstation:shaders_set)

Last update: **2026/05/23 01:54**

