

# Texture Mapping

# There are limits to geometric modeling



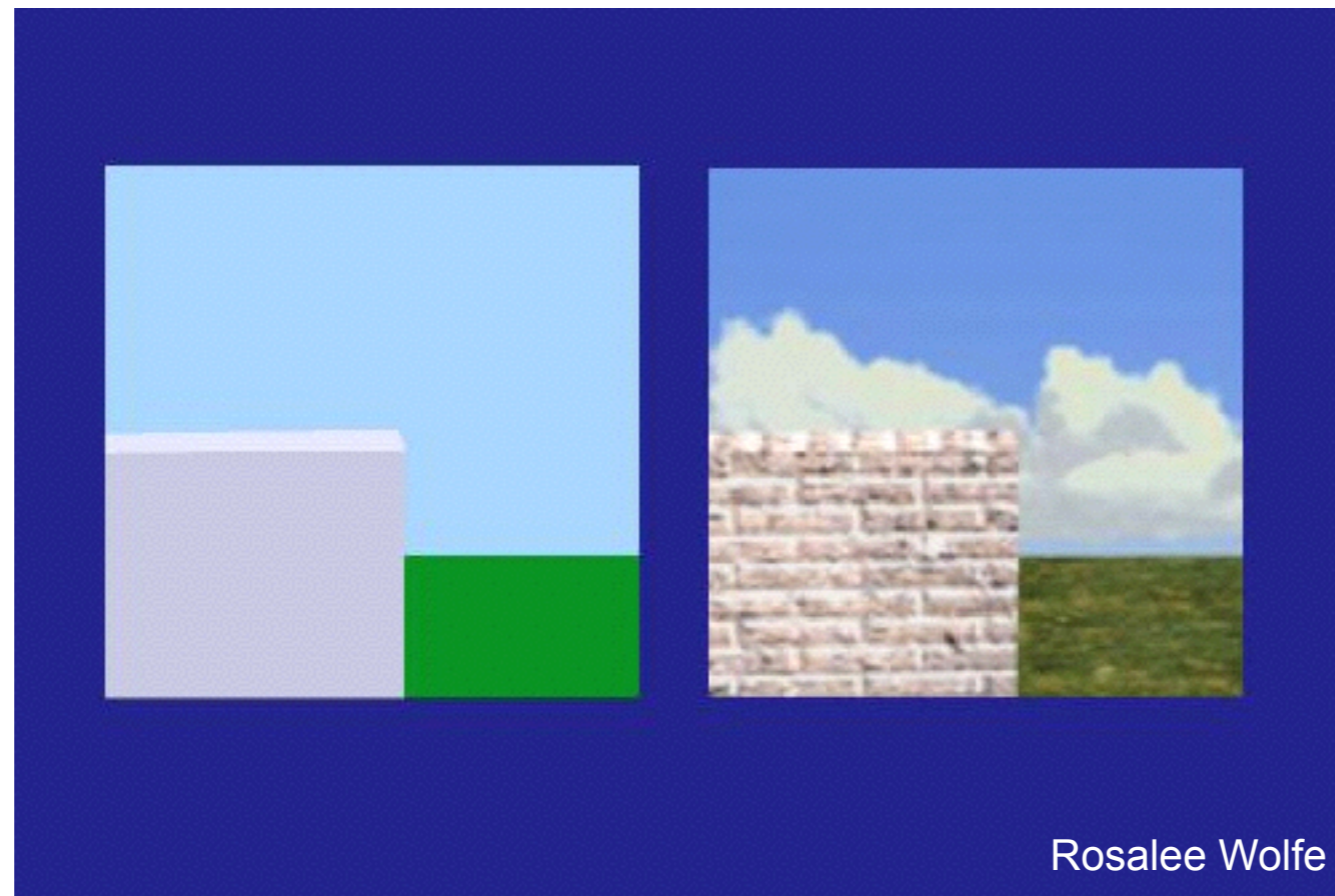
<http://www.beinteriordecorator.com>



National Geographic

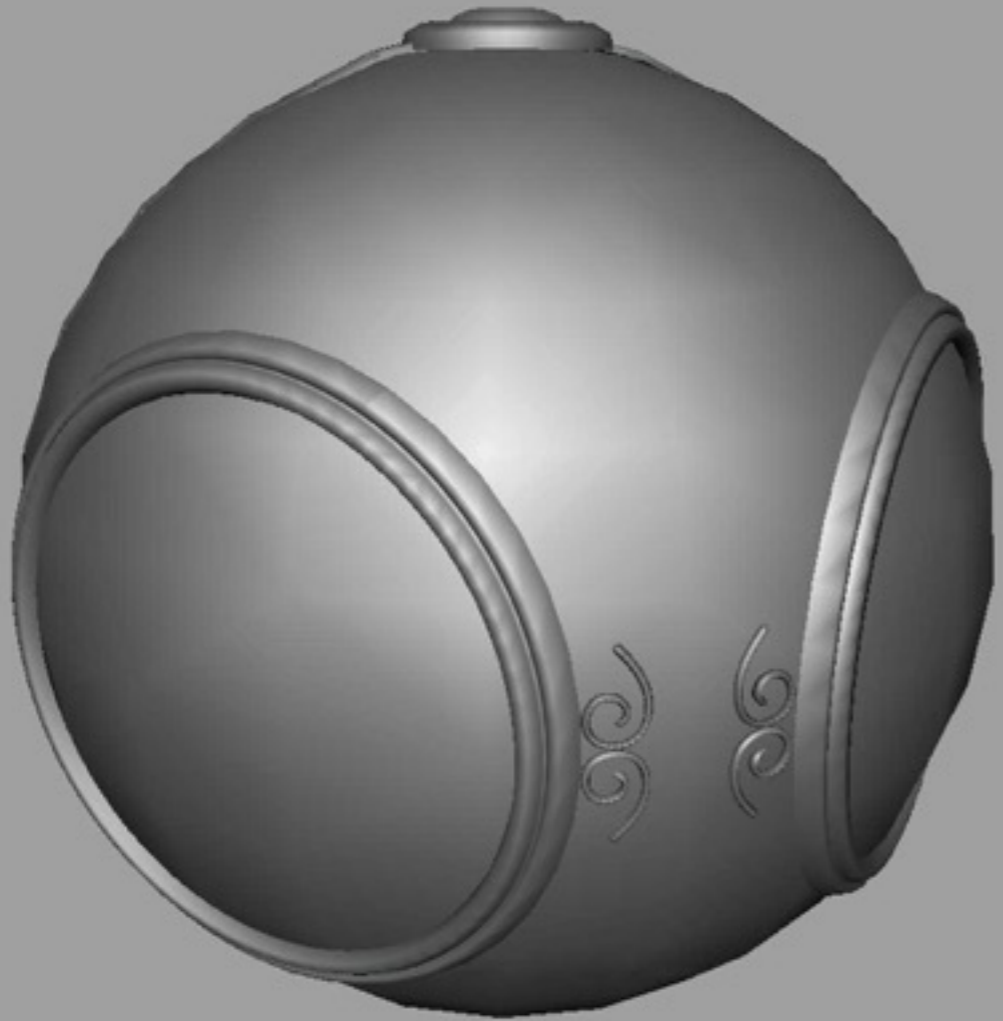
Although modern GPUs can render millions of triangles/sec, that's not enough sometimes...

# Use texture mapping to increase realism through detail

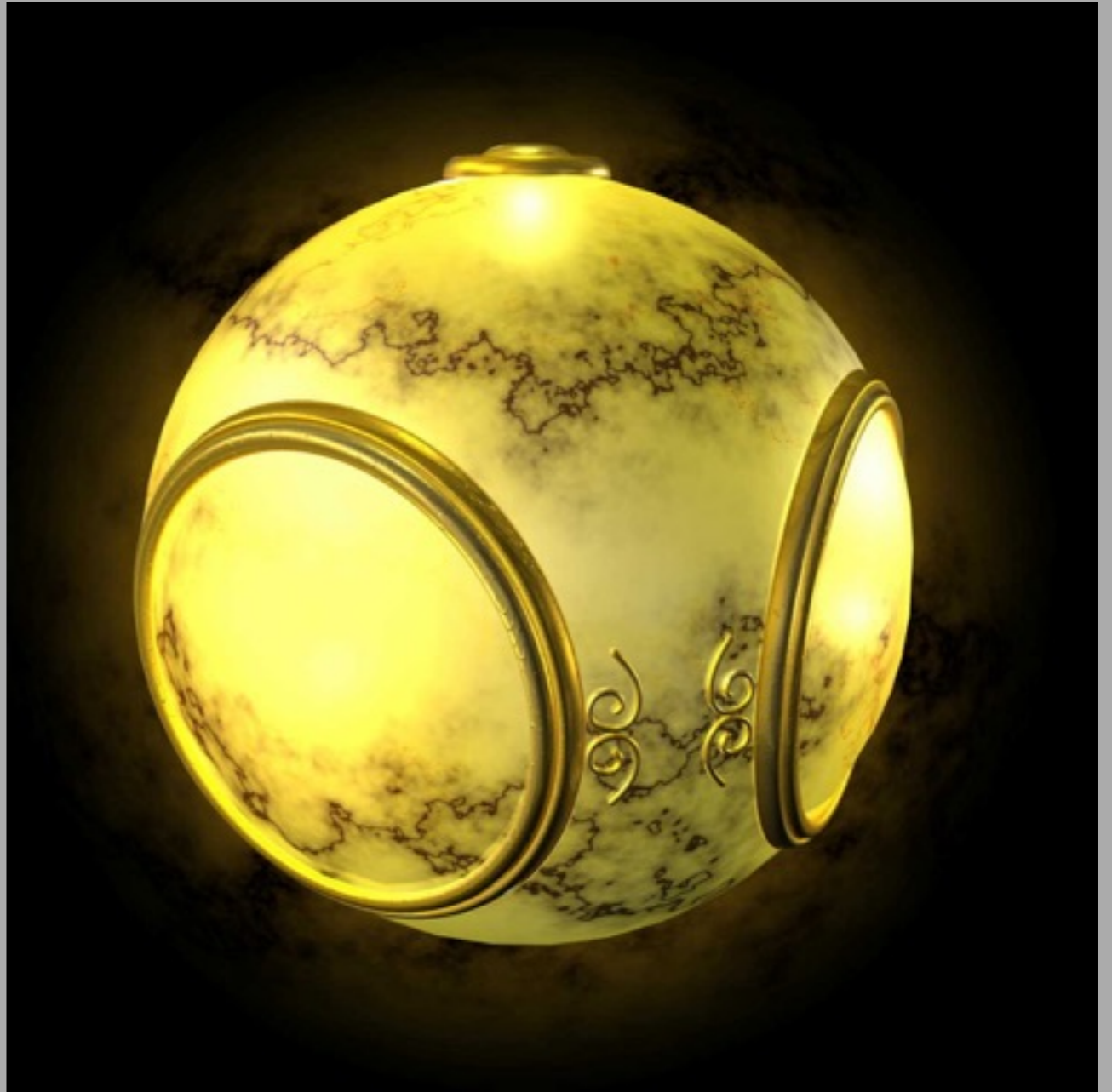


This image is just 8 polygons!

[Angel and Shreiner]



No texture

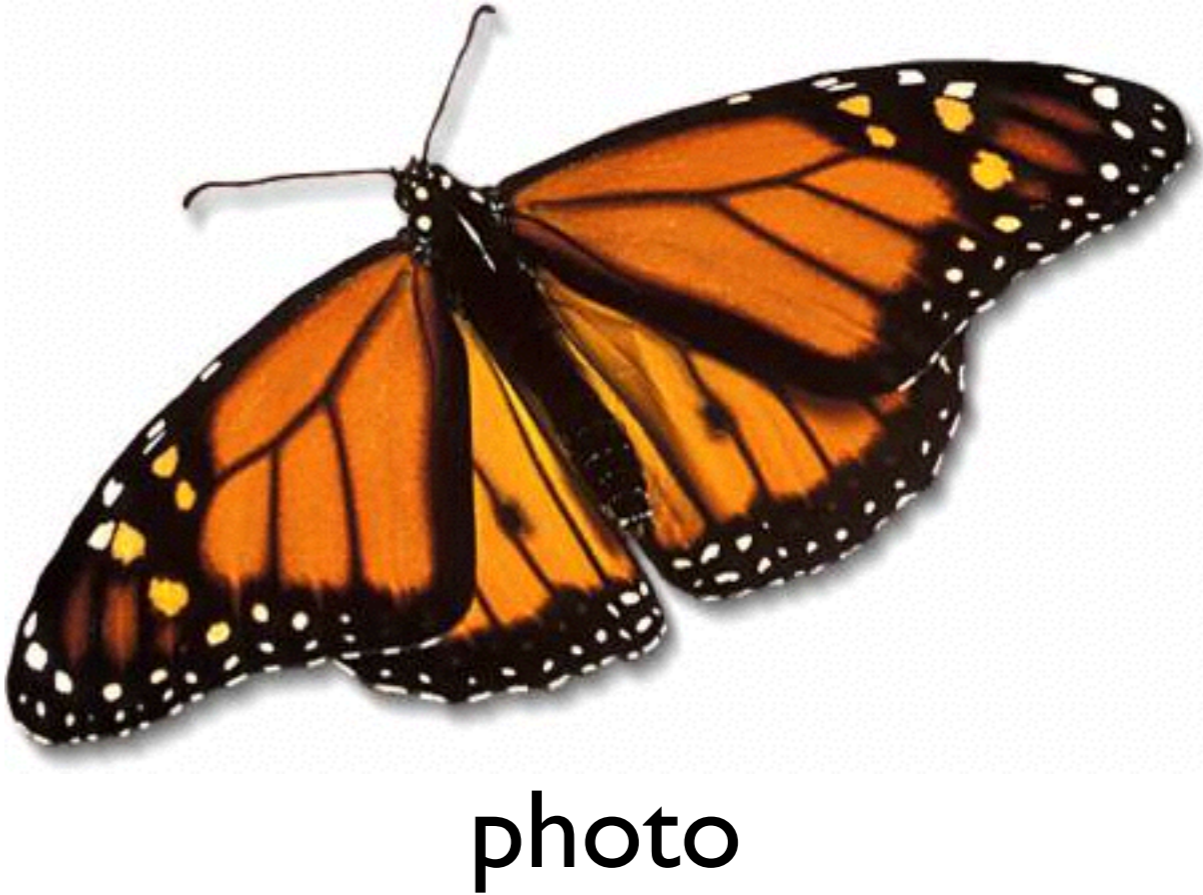
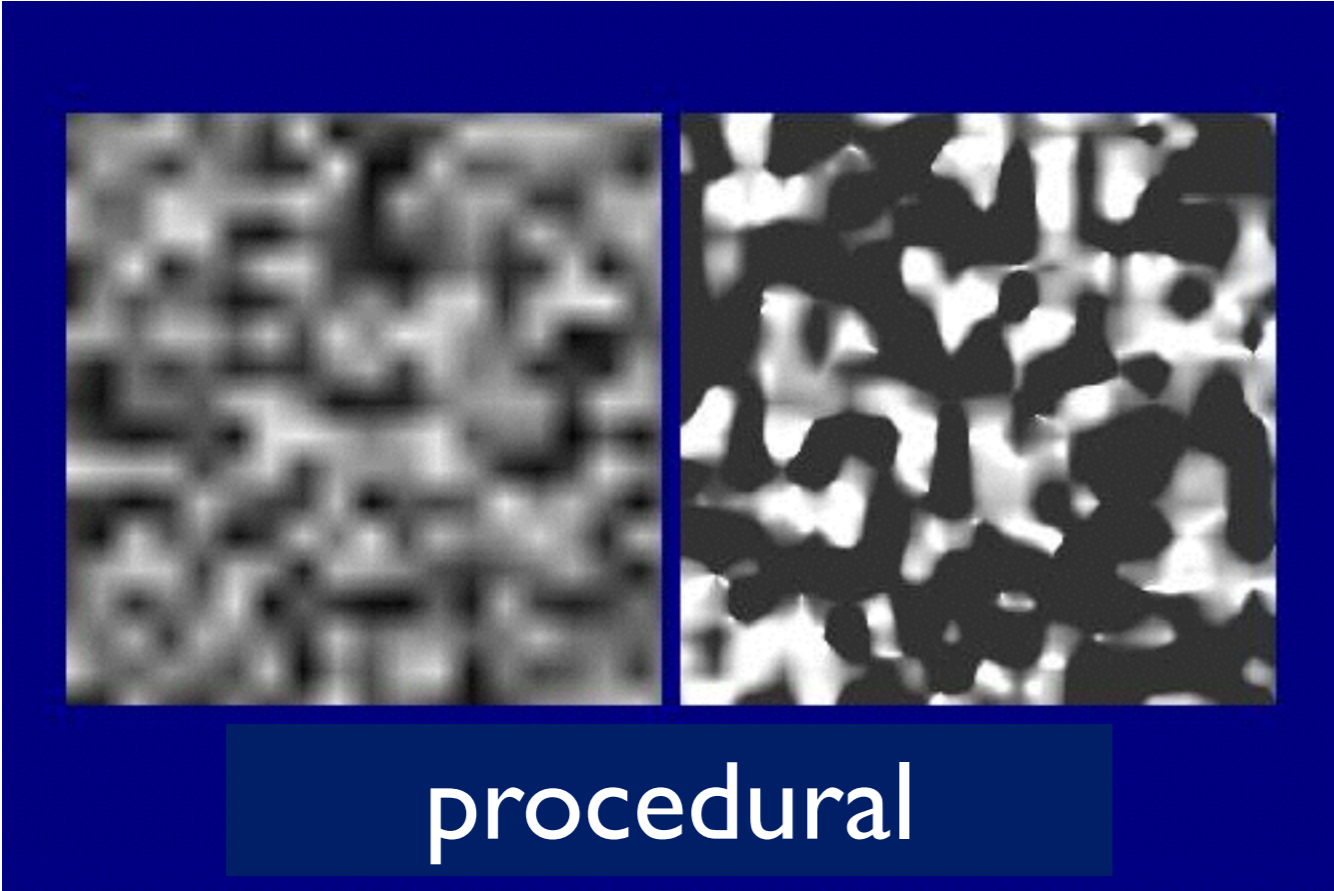
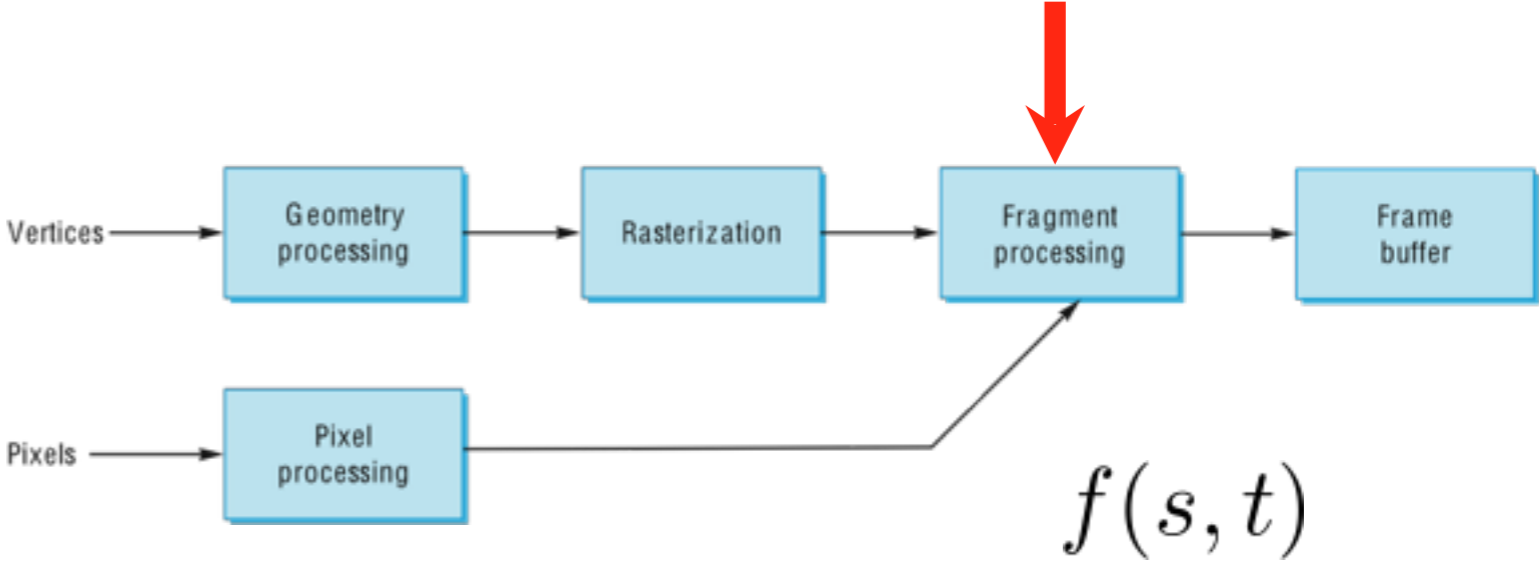


With texture



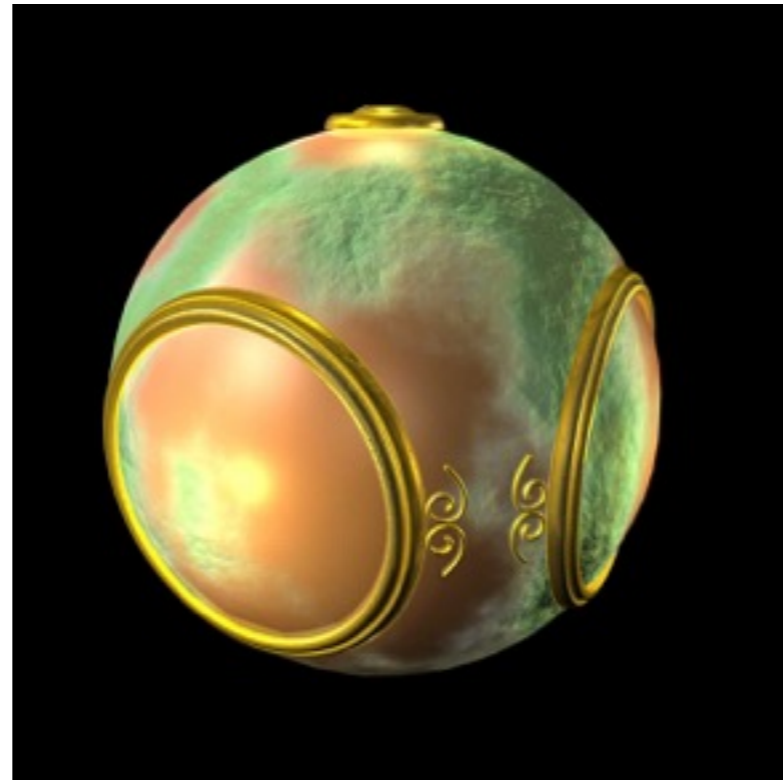
Pixar - Toy Story

# Store 2D images in buffers and lookup pixel reflectances

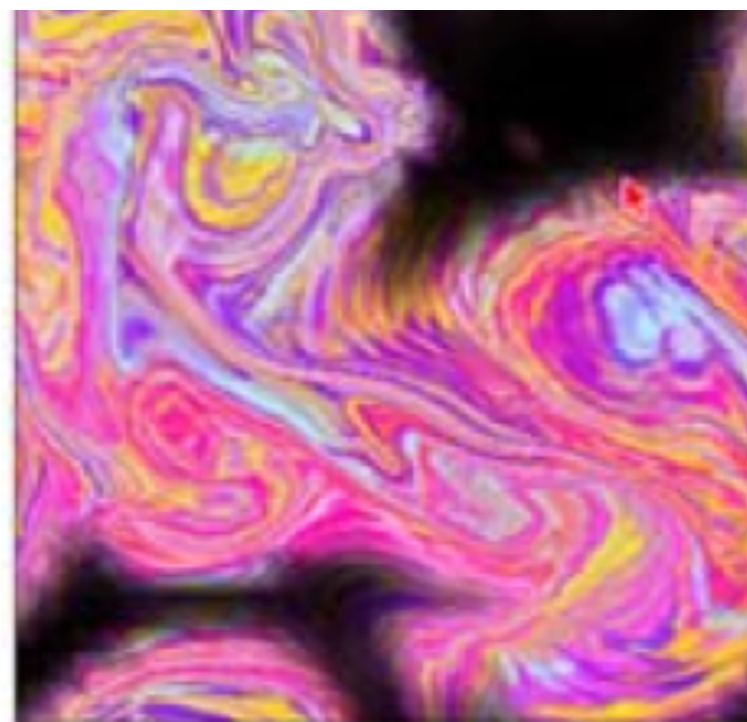


# Other uses of textures...

Light maps  
Shadow maps  
Environment  
maps  
Bump maps  
Opacity maps  
Animation

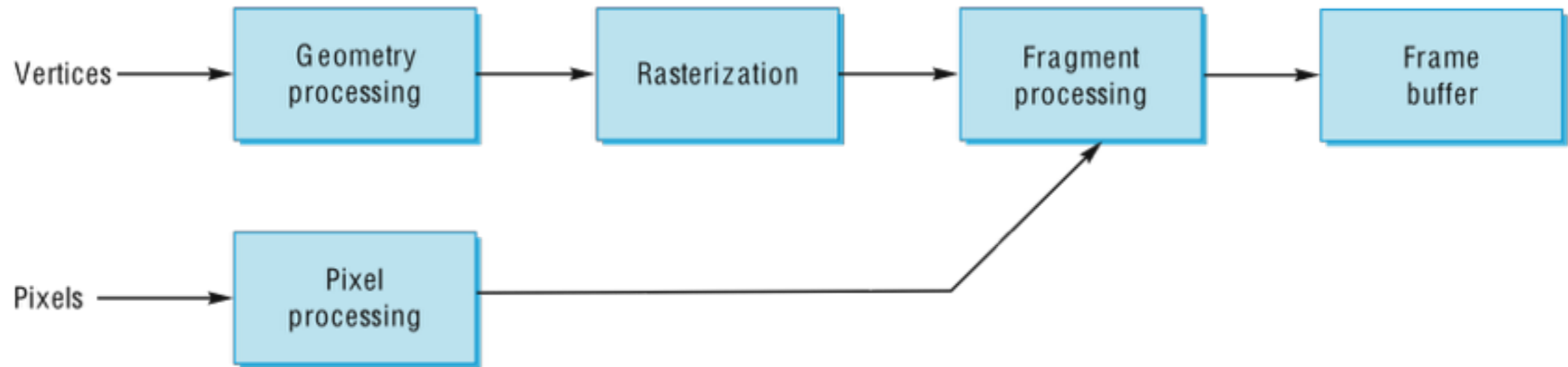


[Angel and Shreiner]



[Stam 99]

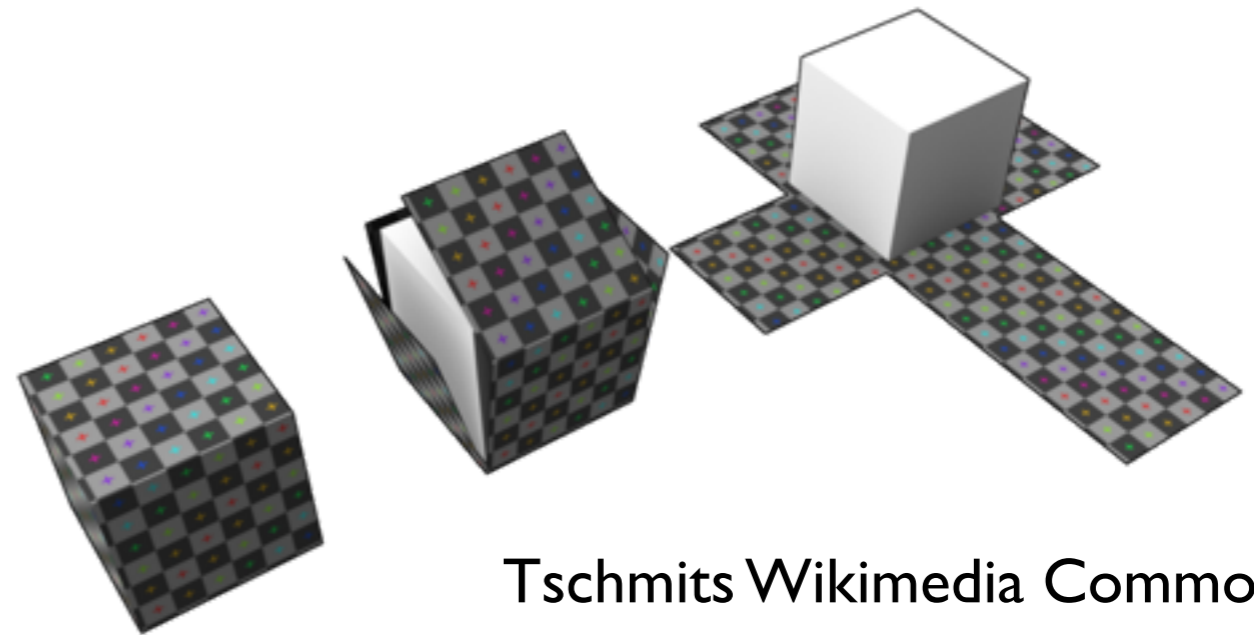
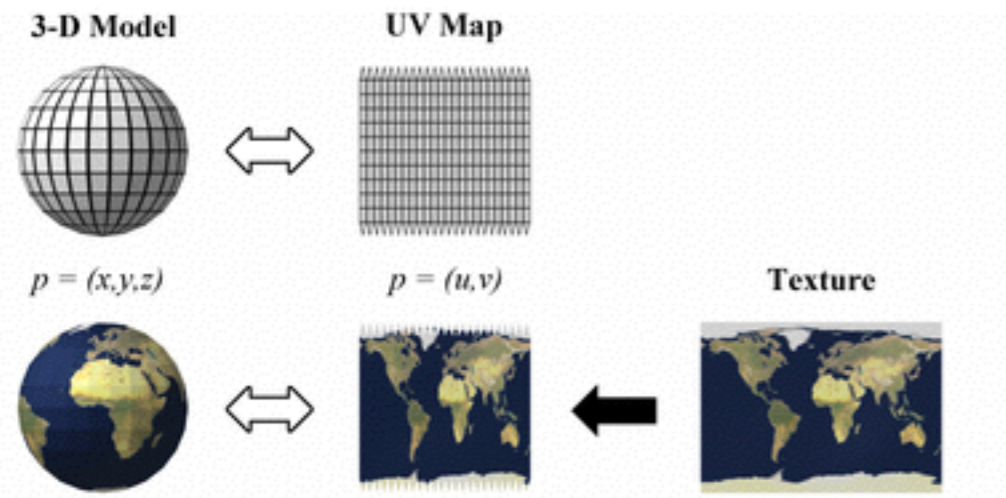
# Texture mapping in the OpenGL pipeline



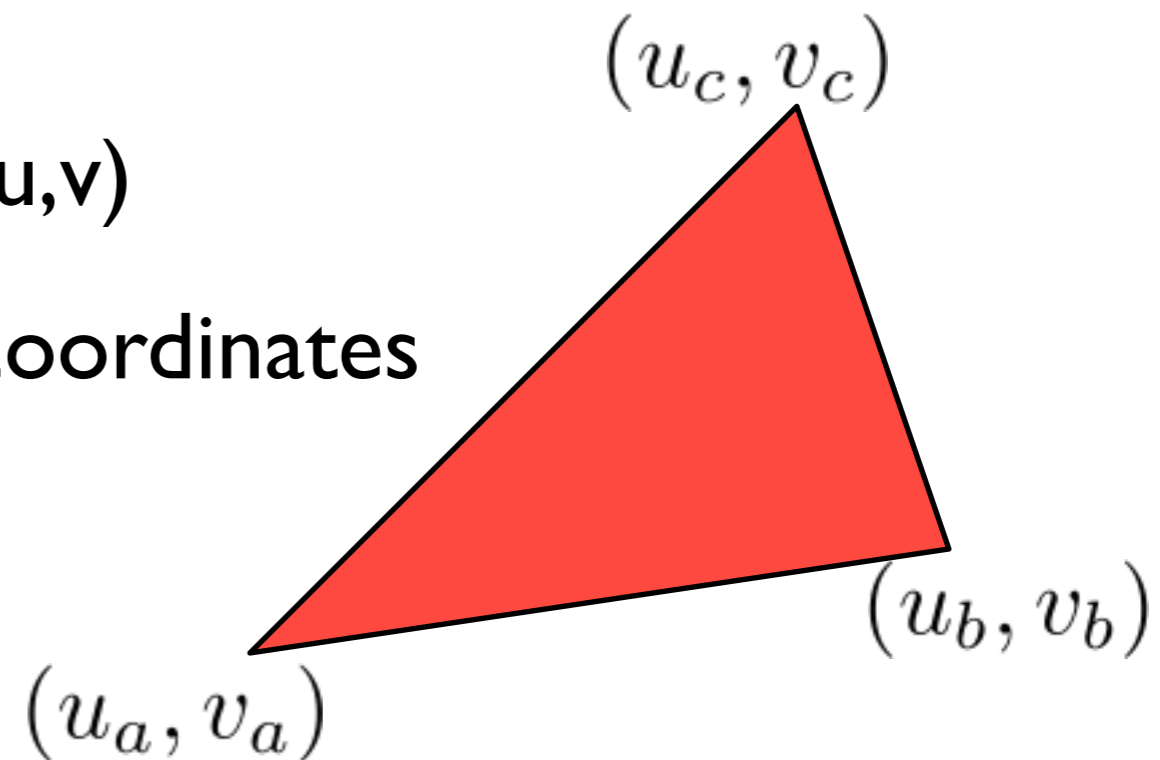
- Geometry and pixels have separate paths through pipeline
- meet in **fragment processing** - where textures are applied
- texture mapping applied at end of pipeline - efficient since relatively few polygons get past clipper

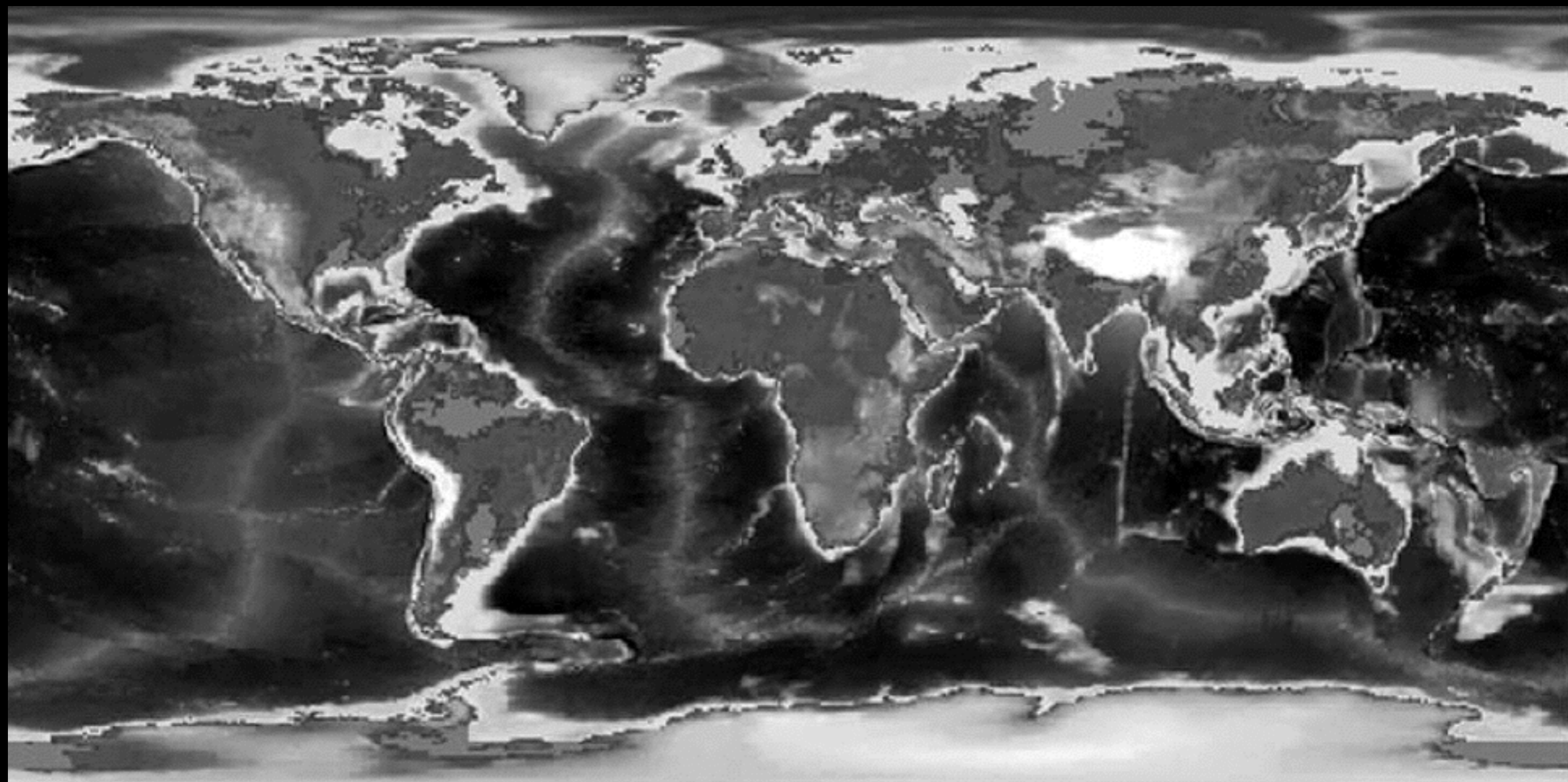
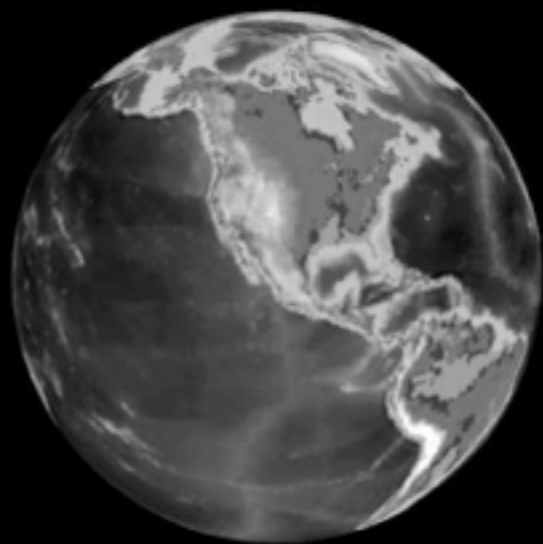


# uv Mapping

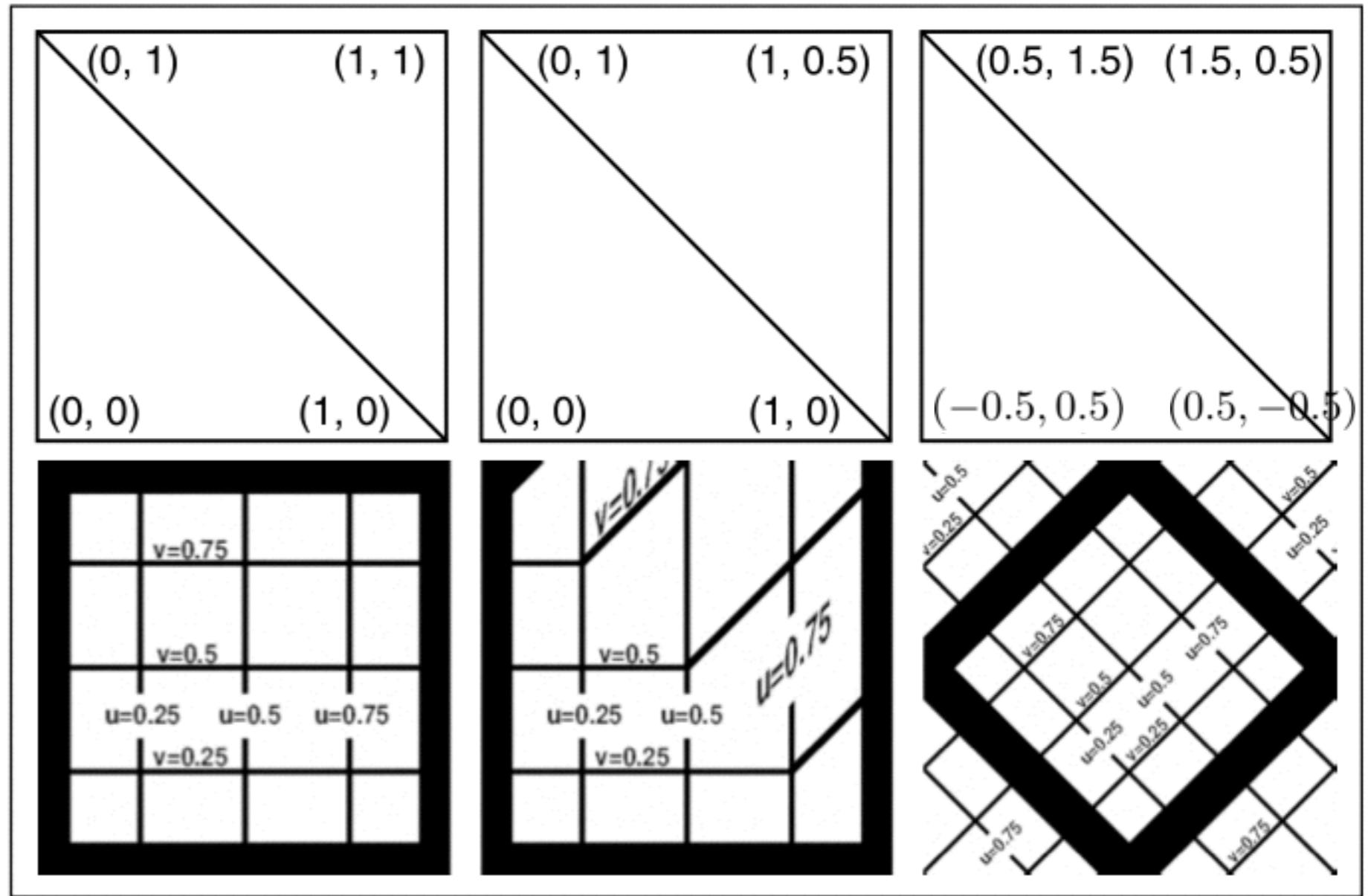
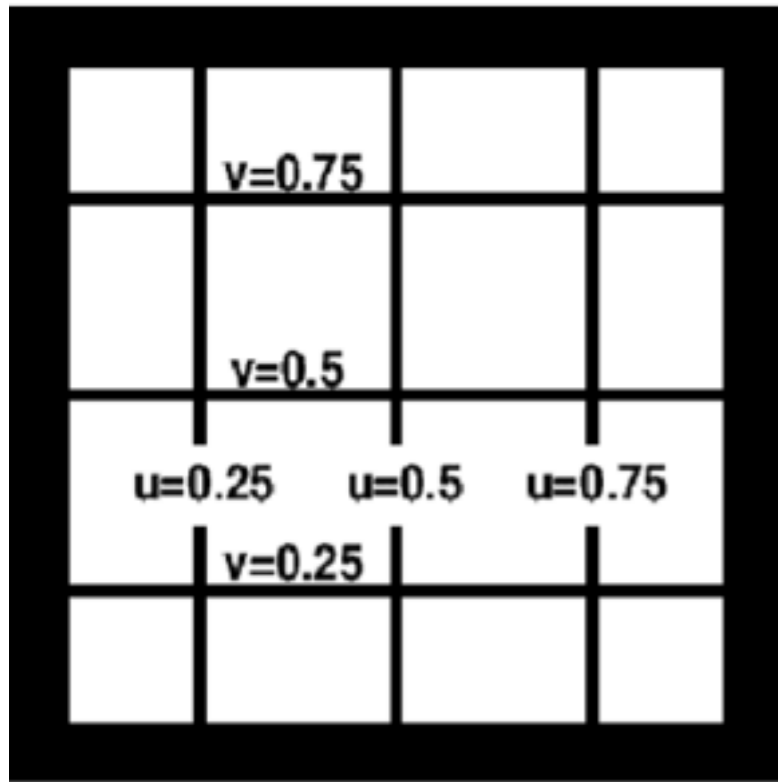


- 2D texture is parameterized by  $(u, v)$
- Assign polygon vertices texture coordinates
- Interpolate within polygon





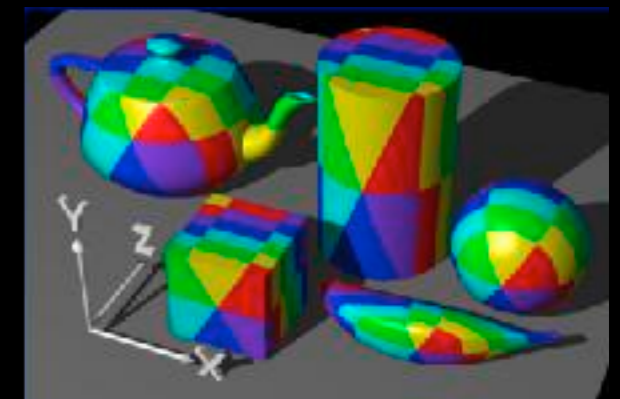
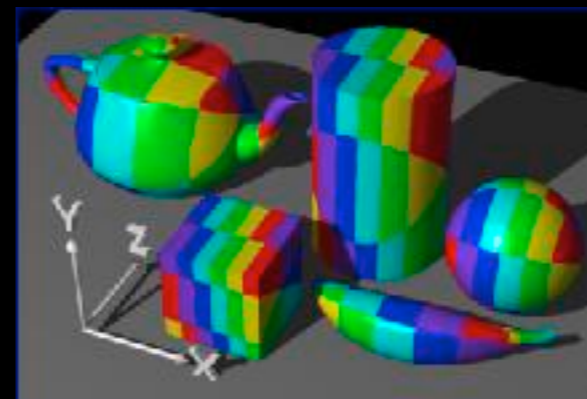
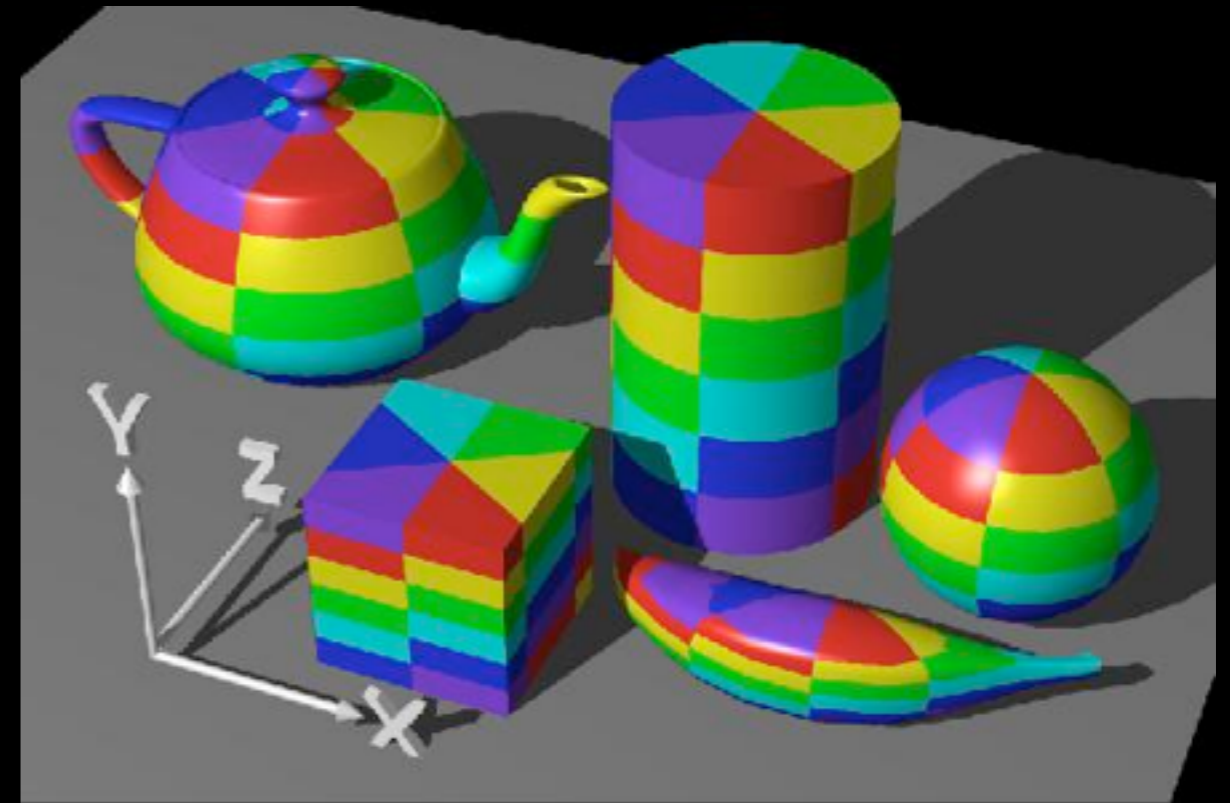
# Texture Calibration



# Cylindrical mapping

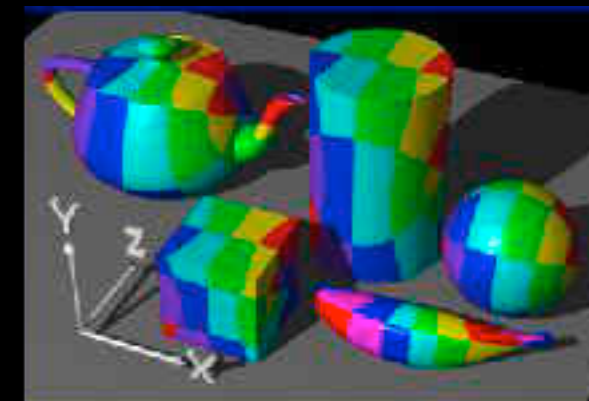
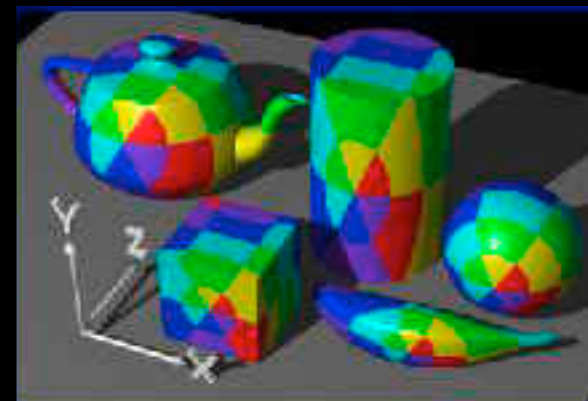
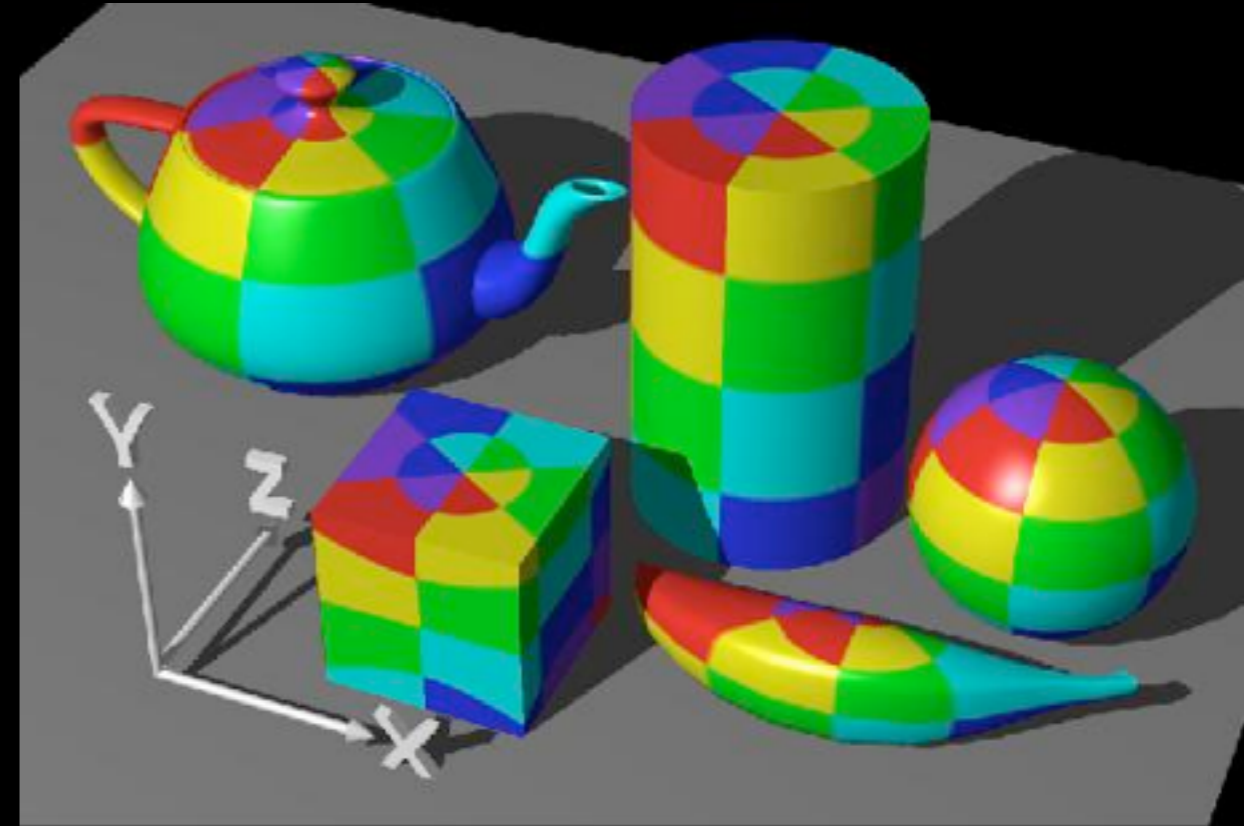
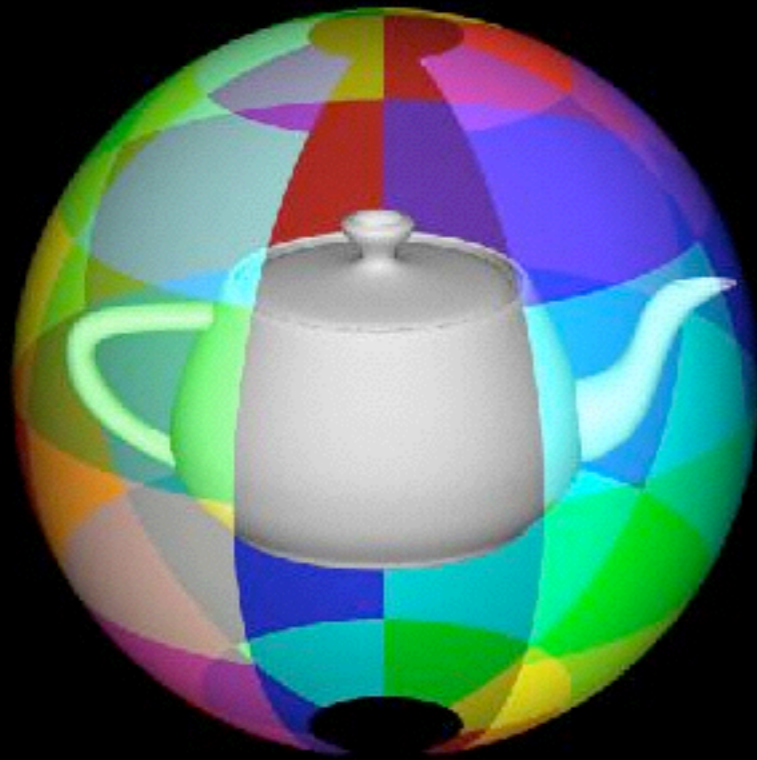
$$(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\text{theta}, h) \rightarrow (u,v)$$

[Rosalee Wolfe]



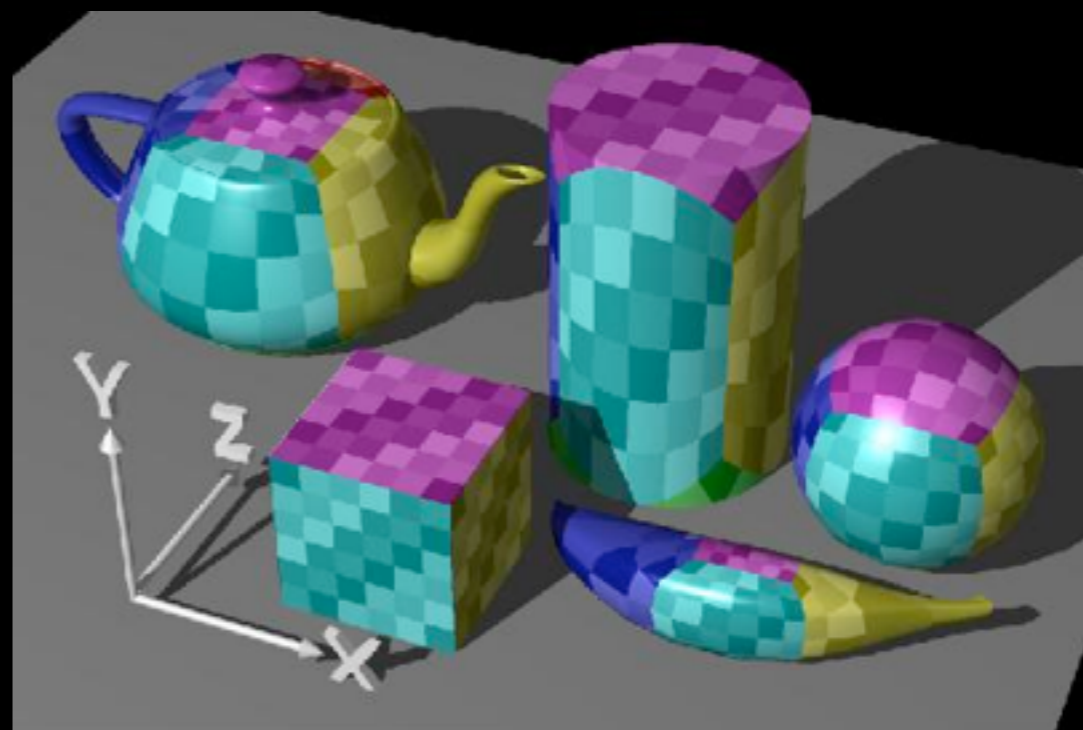
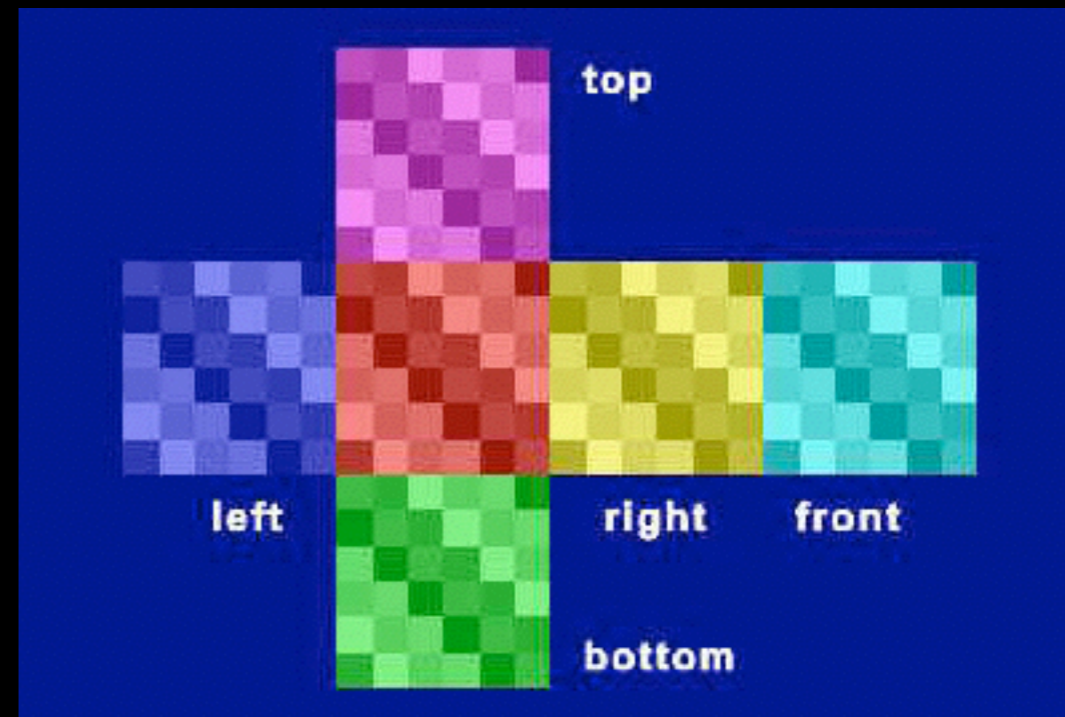
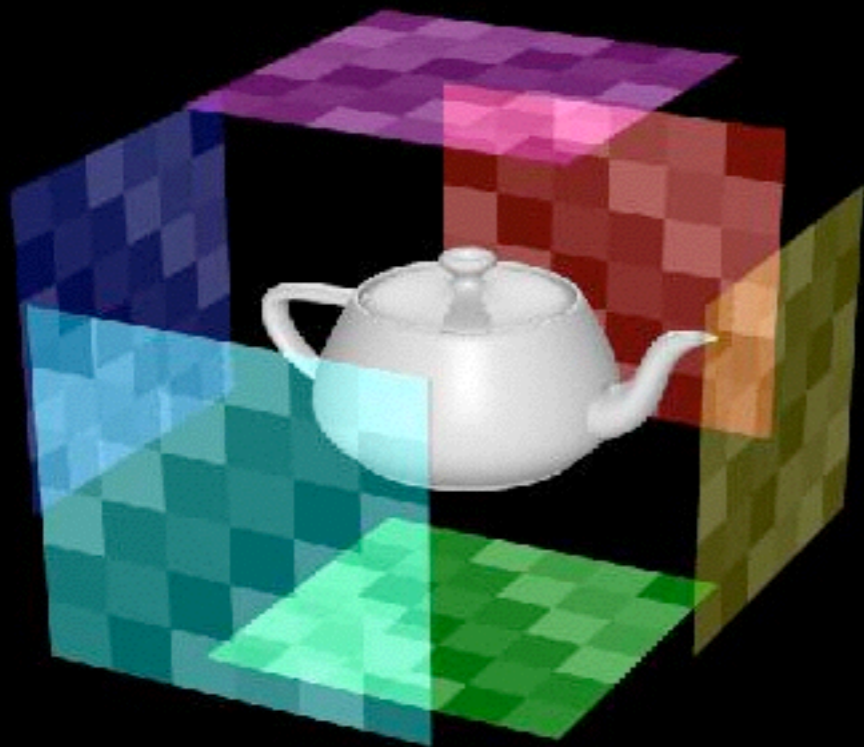
# Spherical Mapping

$(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\text{latitude}, \text{longitude})$   
 $\rightarrow (u,v)$

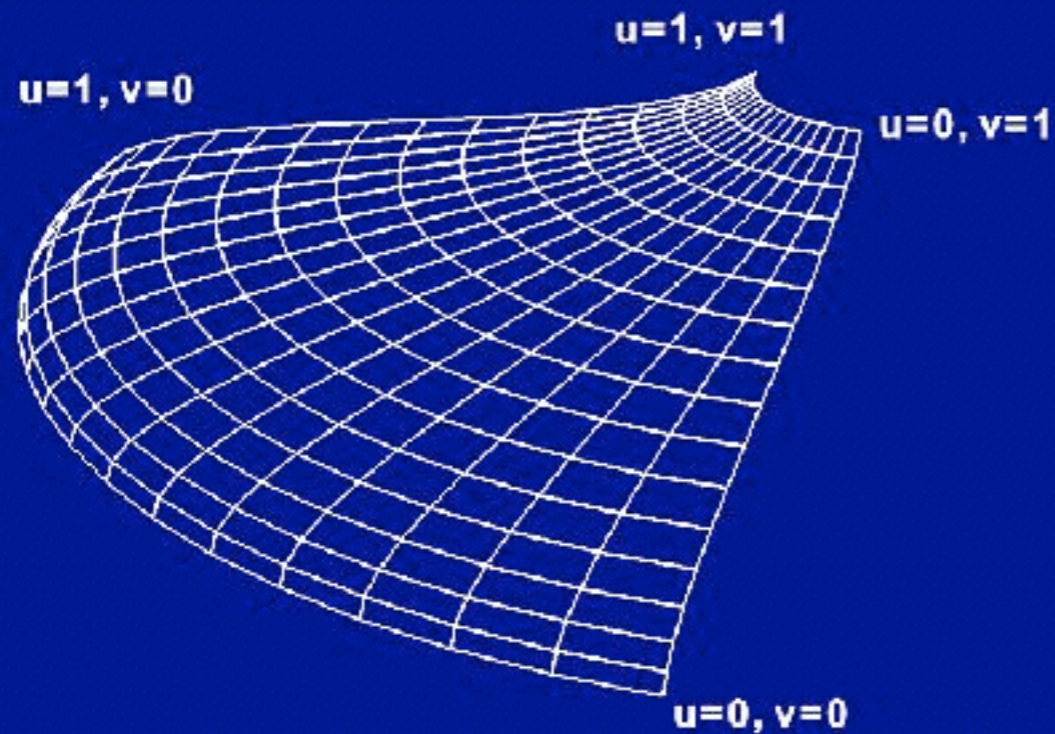


# Box Mapping

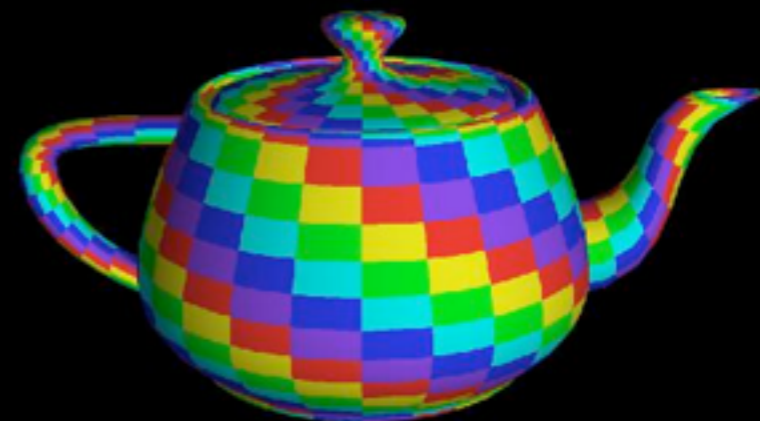
[Rosalee Wolfe]



# Parametric Surfaces



32 parametric patches



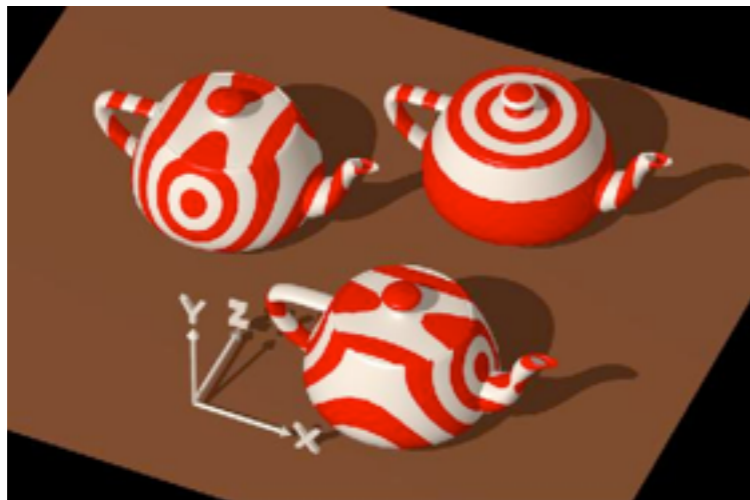
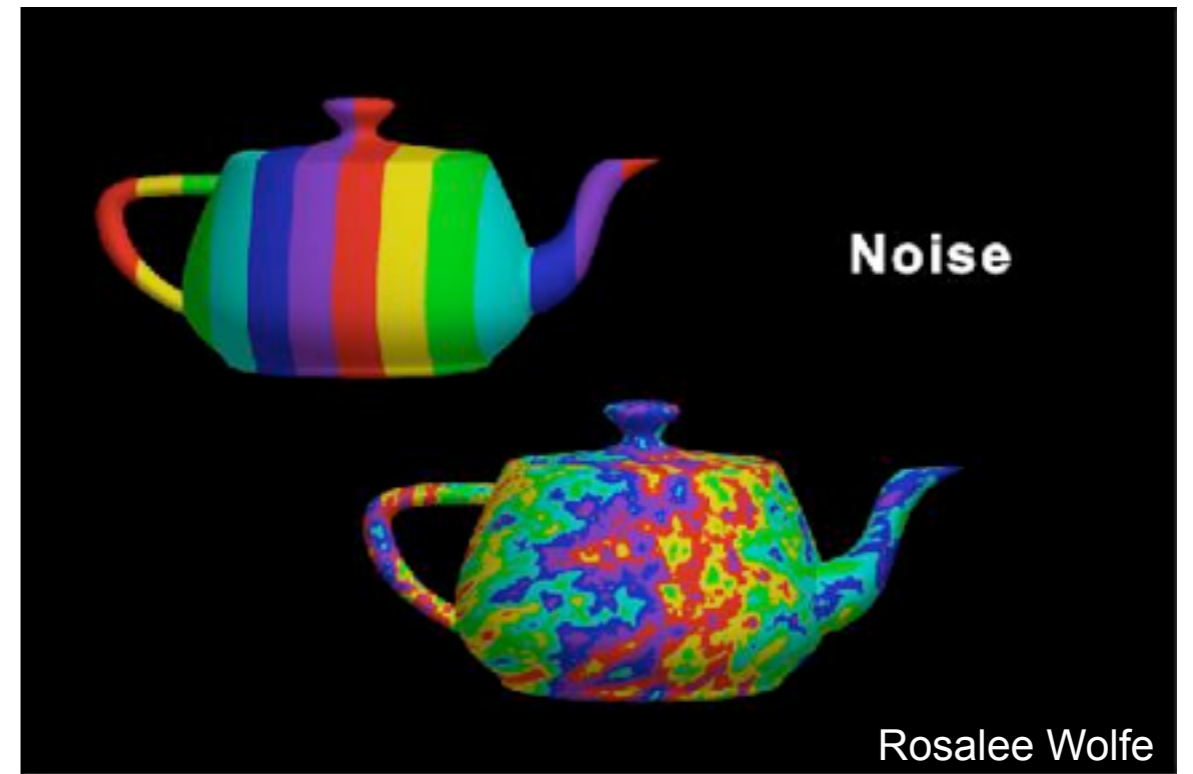
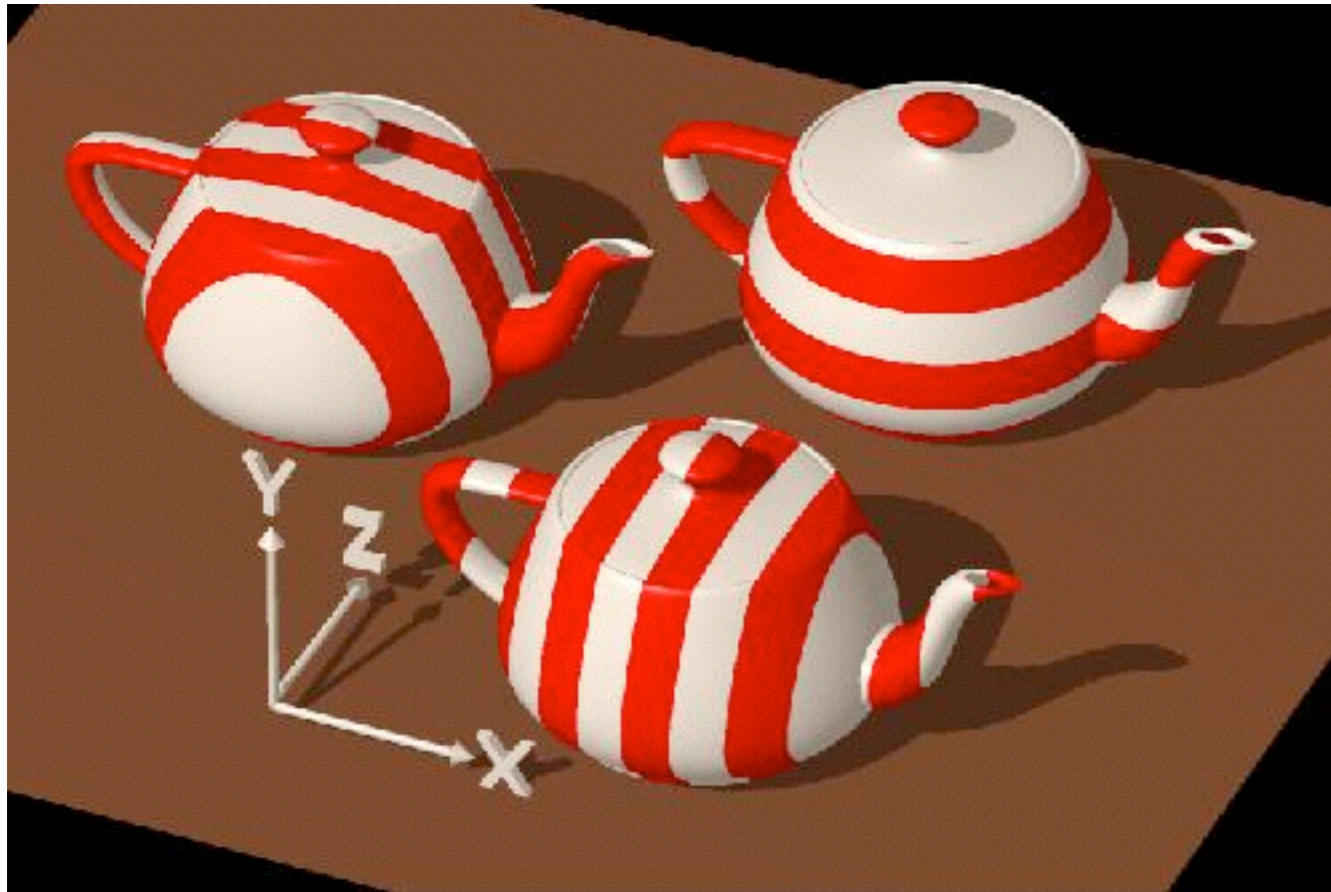
# 3D solid textures



can map object  $(x,y,z)$  directly to texture  $(u,v,w)$



# Procedural textures

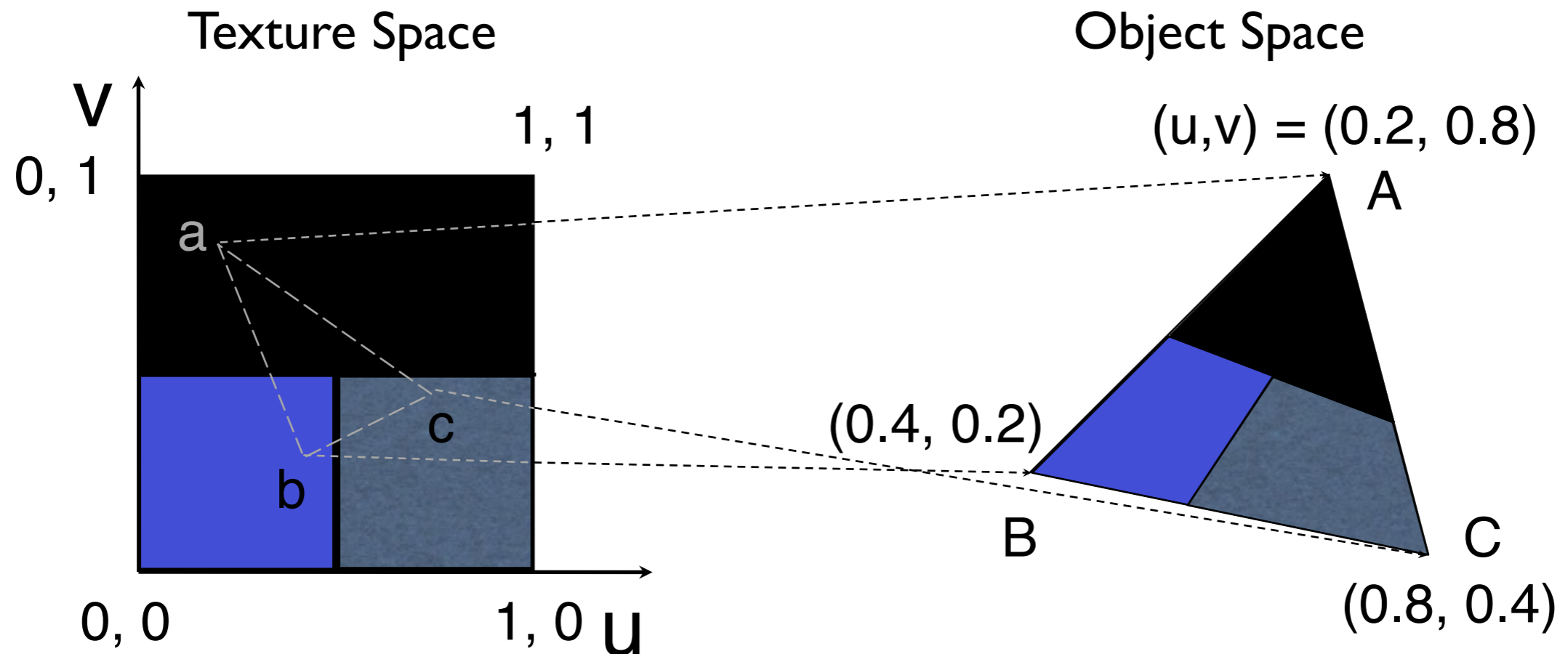


e.g., Perlin noise

# Triangles

# Texturing triangles

- Store  $(u,v)$  at each vertex
- interpolate inside triangles using barycentric coordinates



# Texturing triangles

- Store (u,v) at each vertex
- interpolate inside triangles using barycentric coordinates

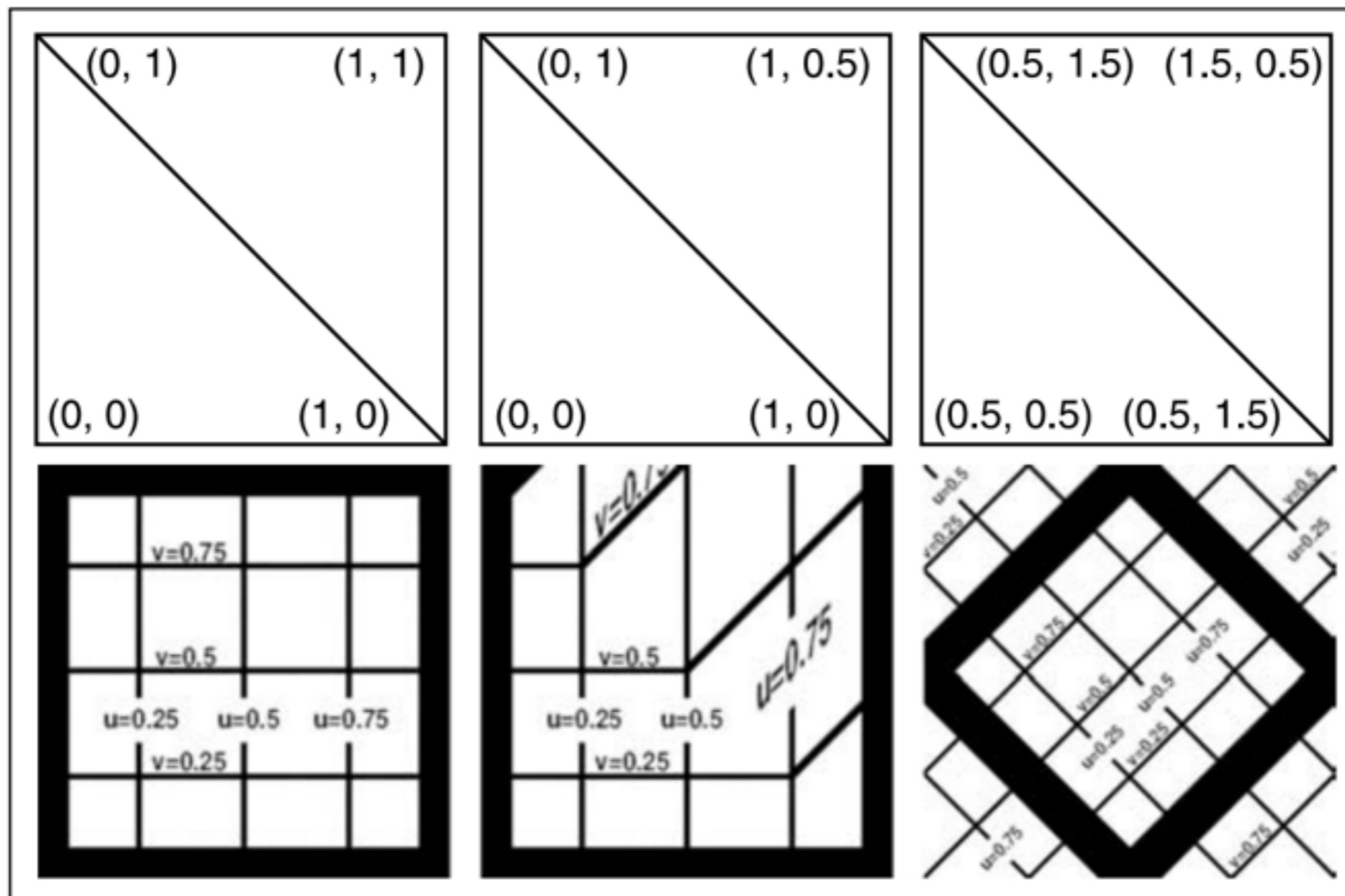
$$\mathbf{p}(\beta, \gamma) = \mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a}).$$

$$u(\beta, \gamma) = u_a + \beta(u_b - u_a) + \gamma(u_c - u_a),$$

$$v(\beta, \gamma) = v_a + \beta(v_b - v_a) + \gamma(v_c - v_a).$$

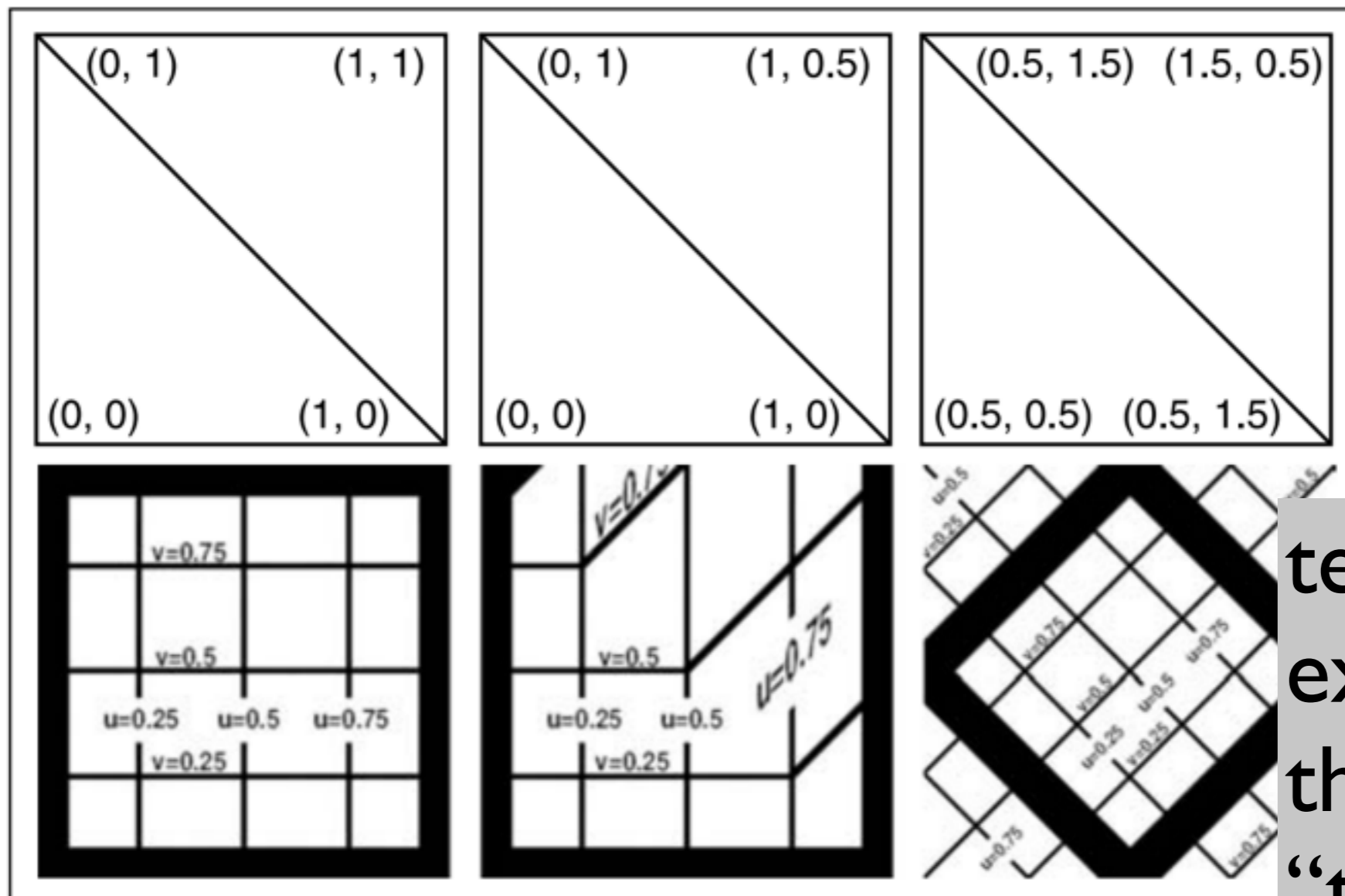
# Texturing triangles

Choice of  $(u,v)$  makes big difference



# Texturing triangles

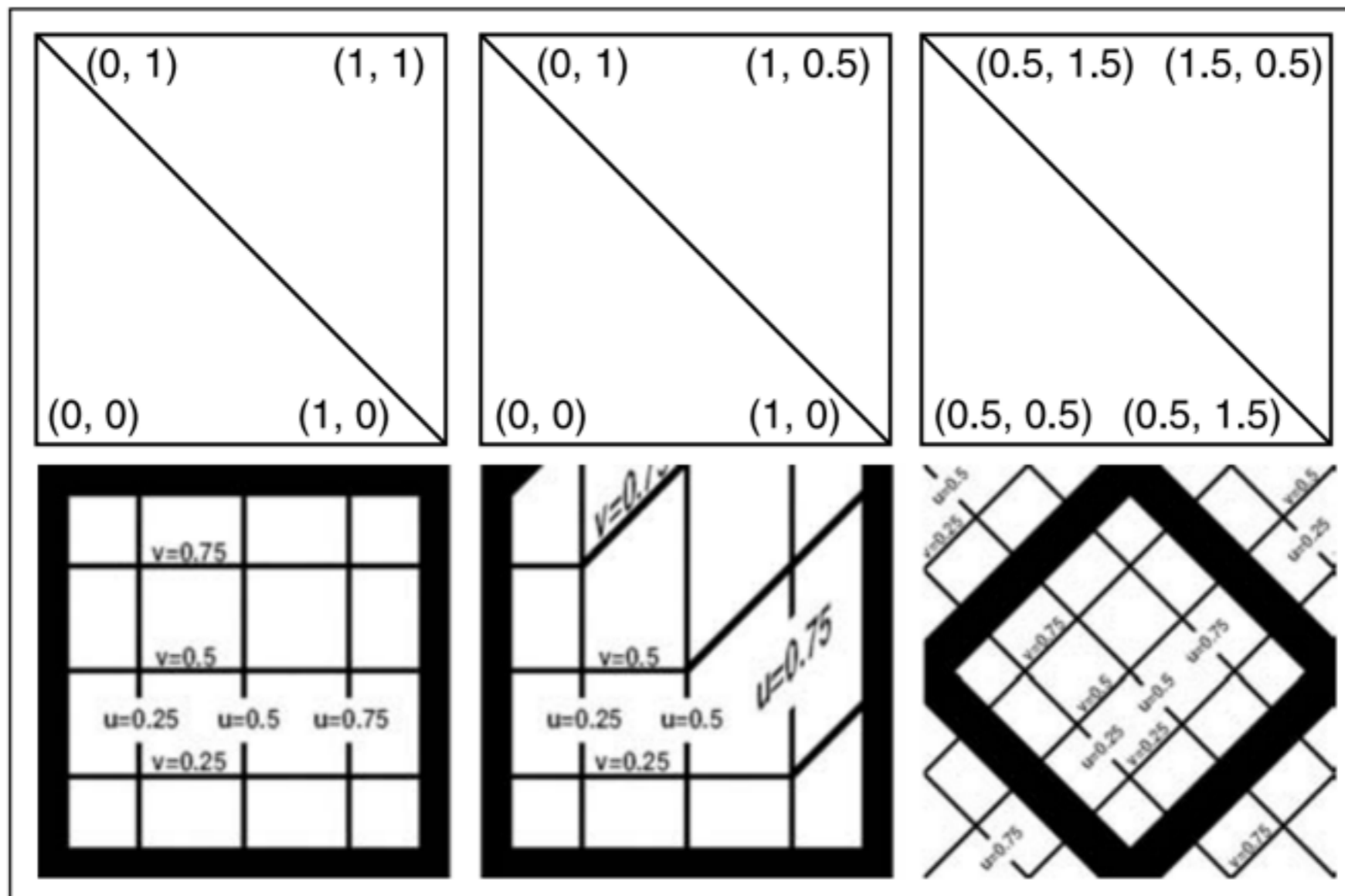
Choice of  $(u,v)$  makes big difference



texture  
extended  
through  
“tiling”

# Texturing triangles

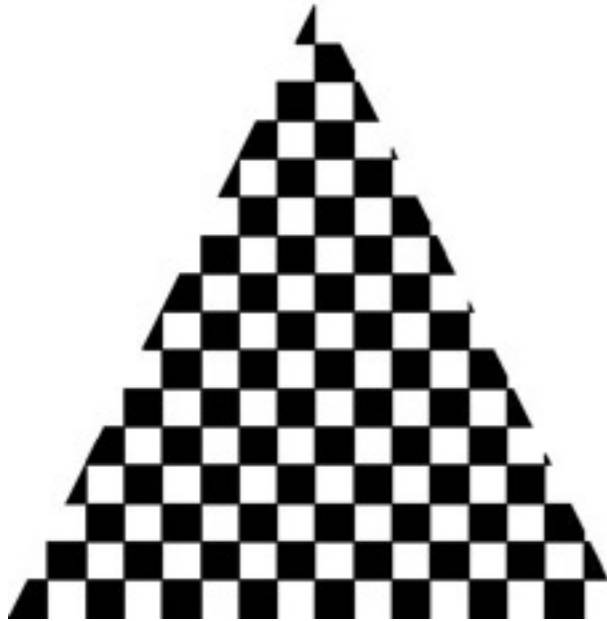
Choice of  $(u,v)$  makes big difference



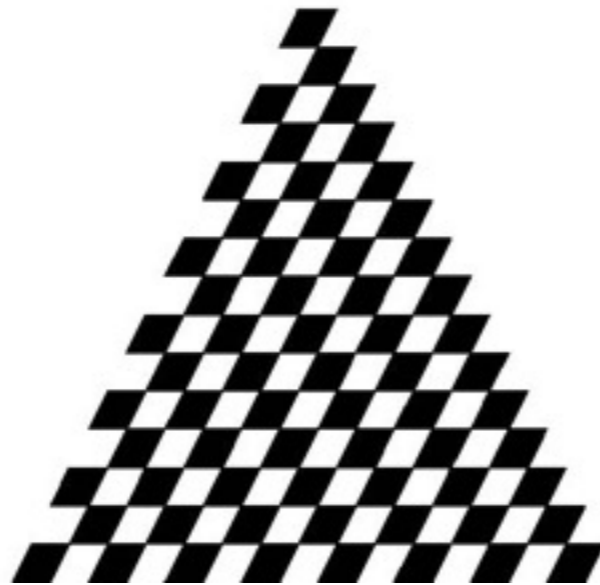
# Textures in OpenGL

```
glTexCoord* ()
```

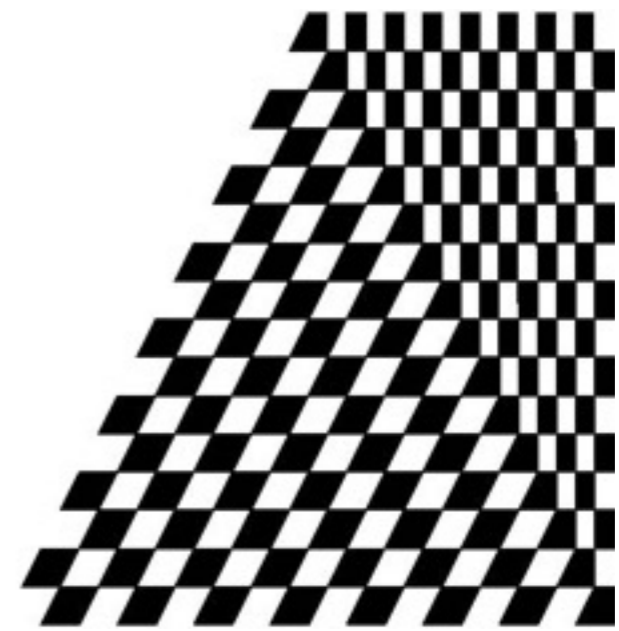
- Assign (u,v) to vertices
- OpenGL then uses interpolation for triangle interior



good selection  
of tex coordinates



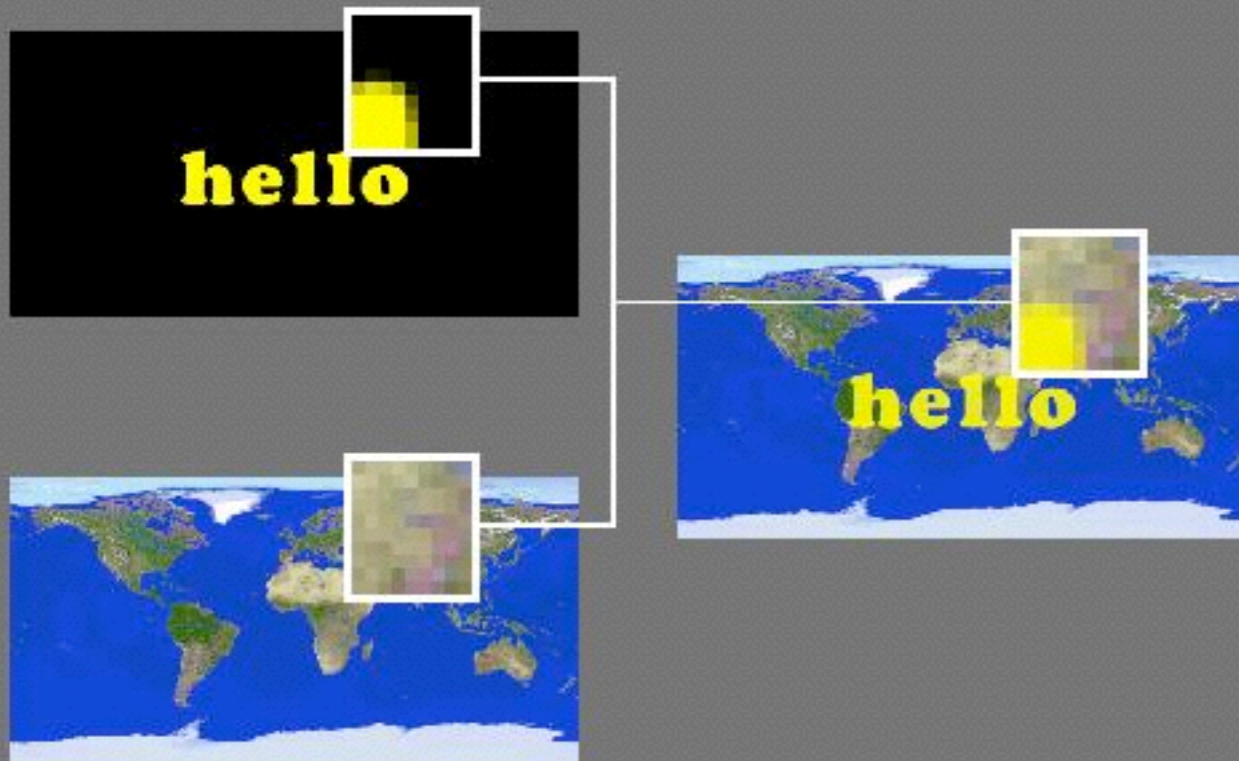
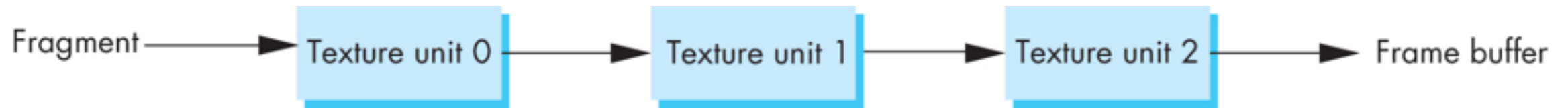
poor selection  
of tex coordinates



texture stretched  
over trapezoid  
showing effects of  
bilinear interpolation

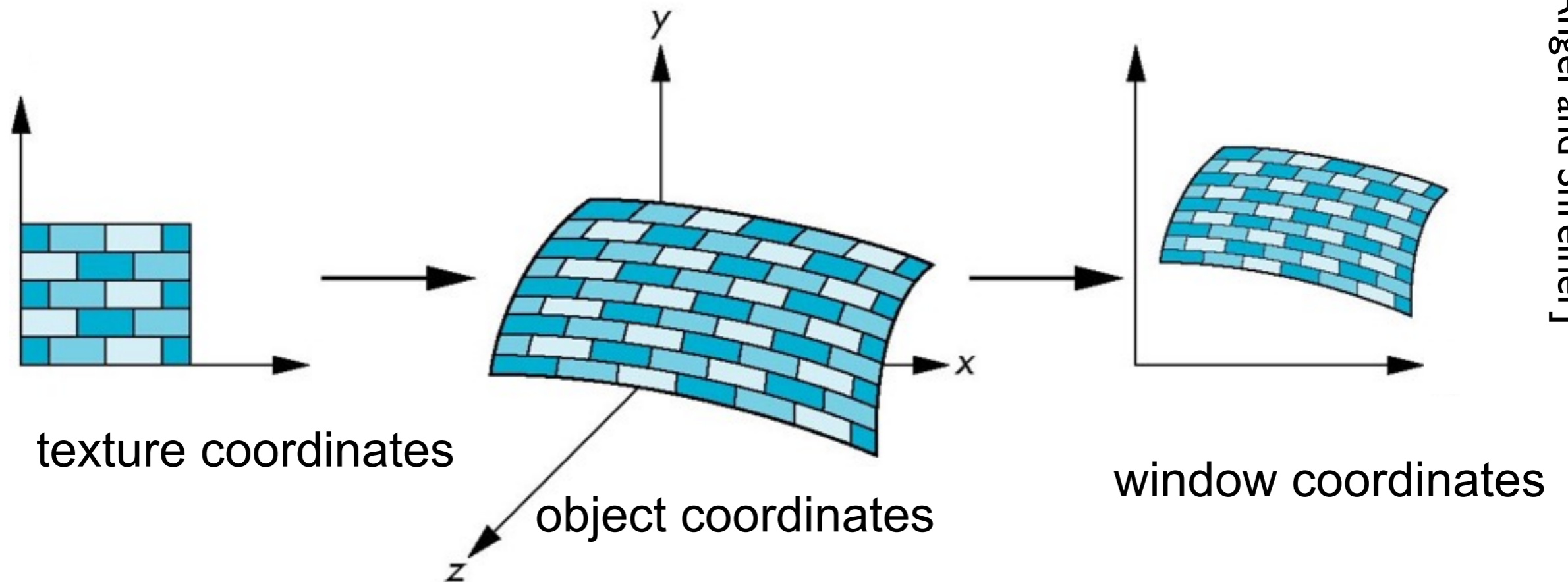
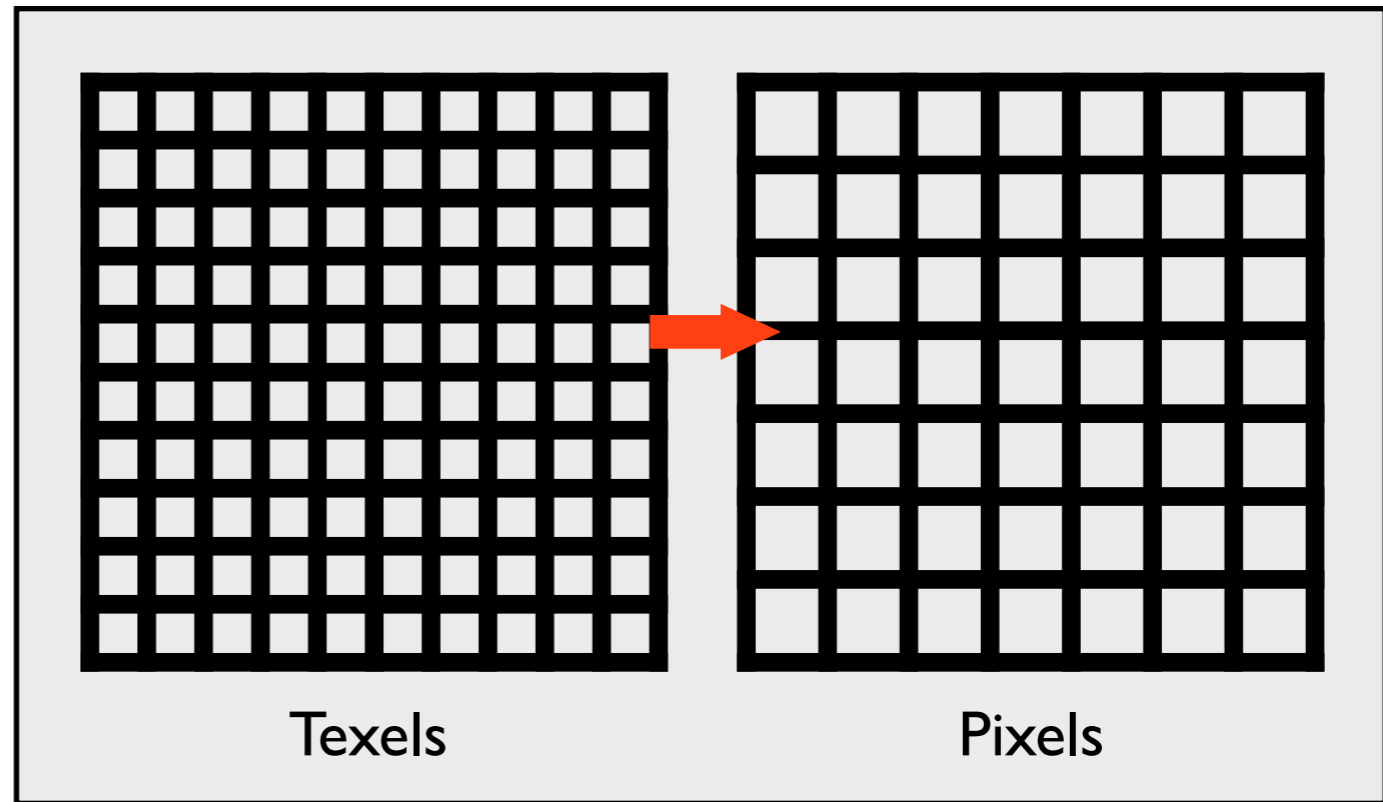


# Multitexturing



# Texture Sampling

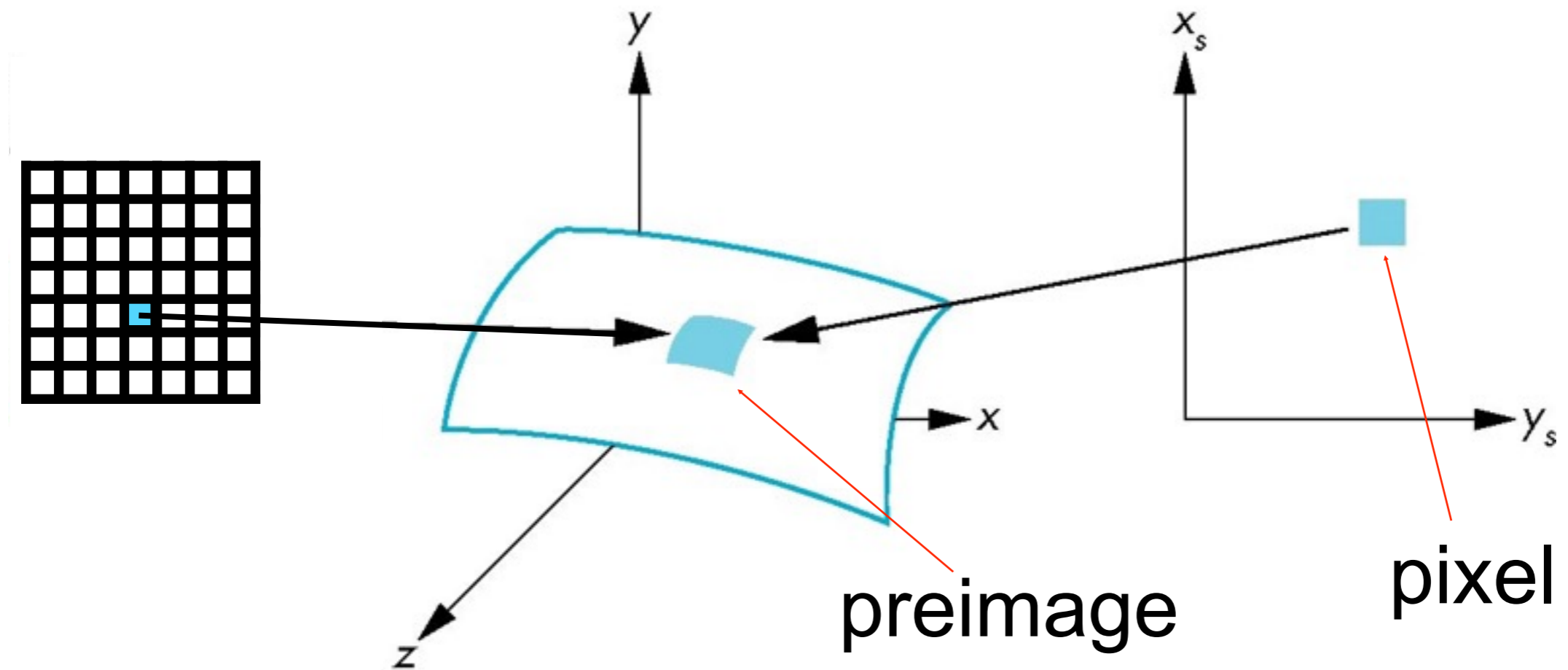
# Texture Mapping



[Angel and Shreiner]

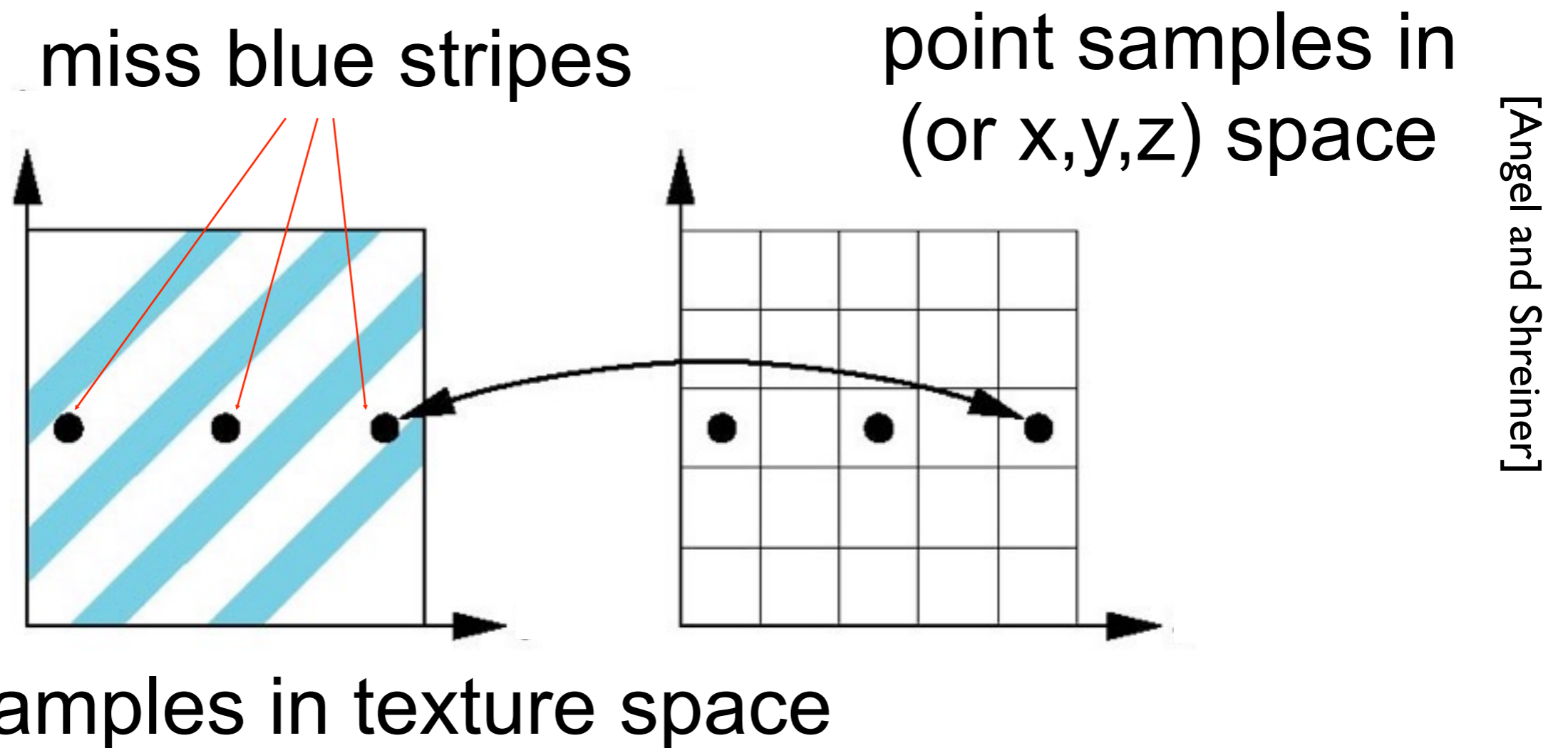
# Point Sampling

Map back to texture image and use the nearest texel

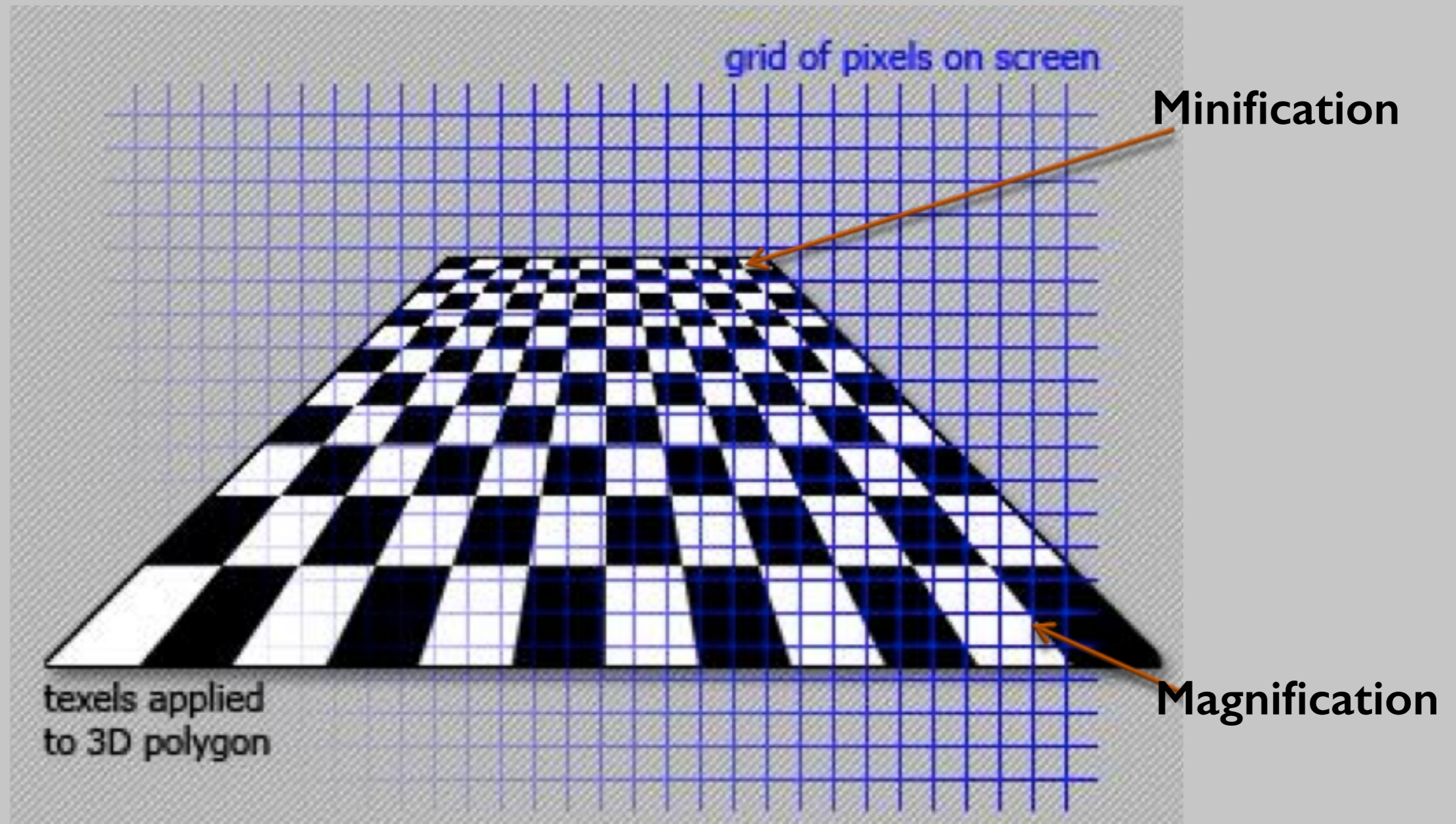


# Aliasing

**Point sampling** of the texture can lead to aliasing artifacts



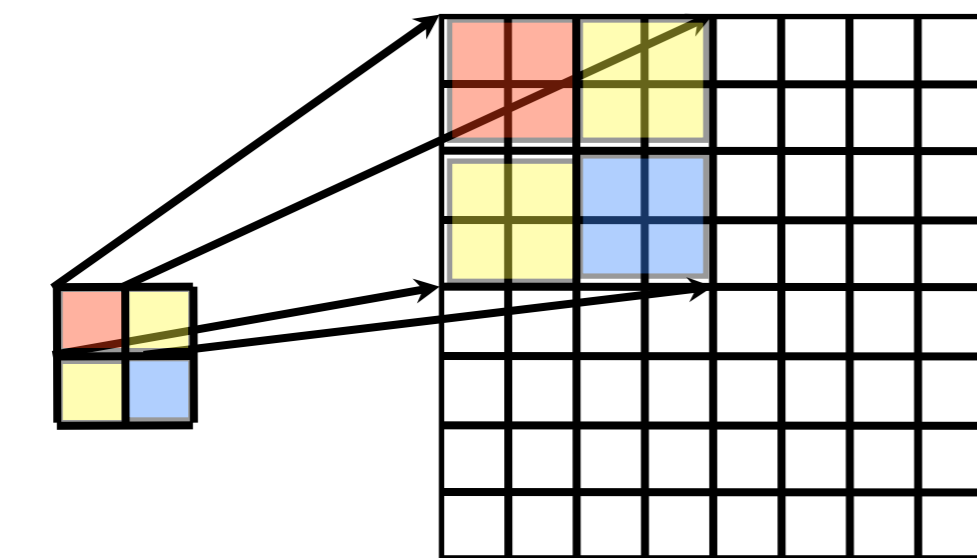
# Magnification and Minification



# Magnification and Minification

More than one texel can cover a pixel (*minification*) or more than one pixel can cover a texel (*magnification*)

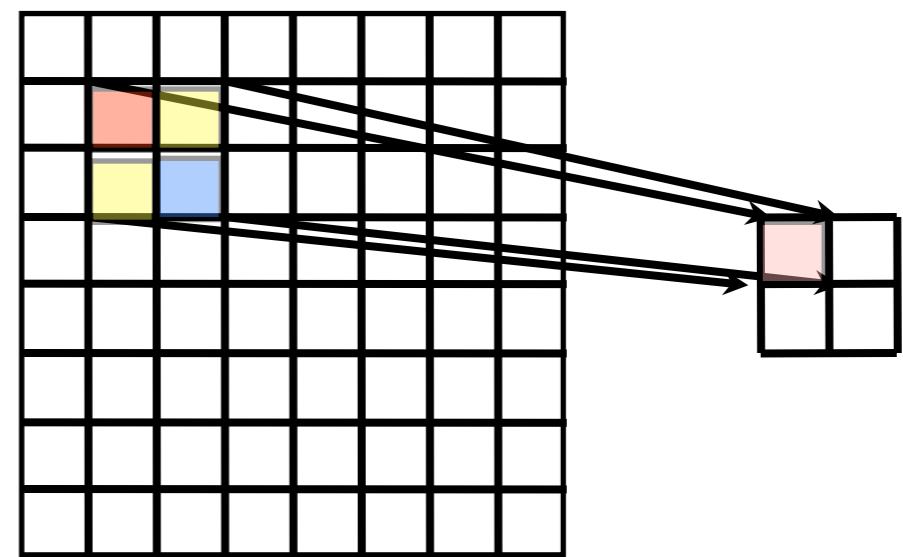
Can use point sampling (nearest texel) or linear filtering (2 x 2 filter) to obtain texture values



Texture

Pixels

**Magnification**

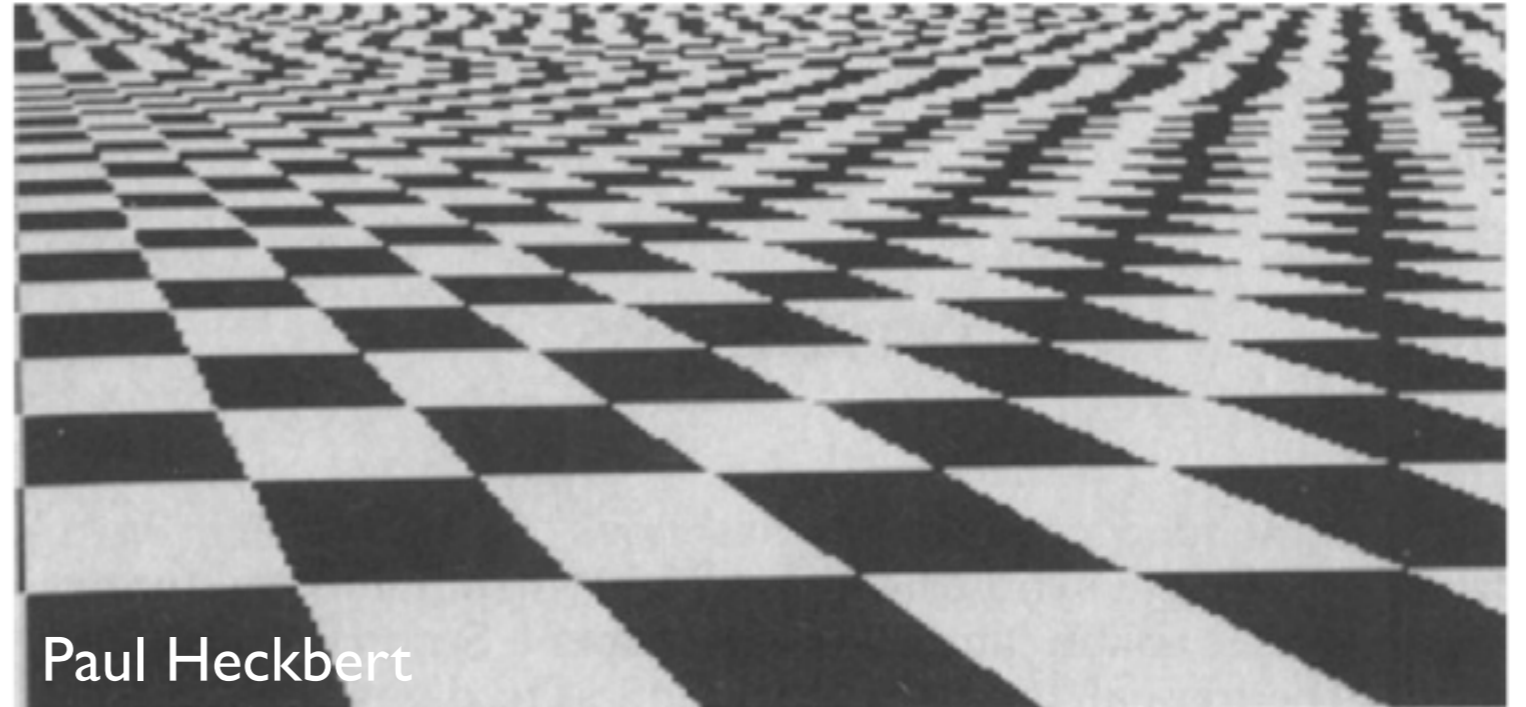
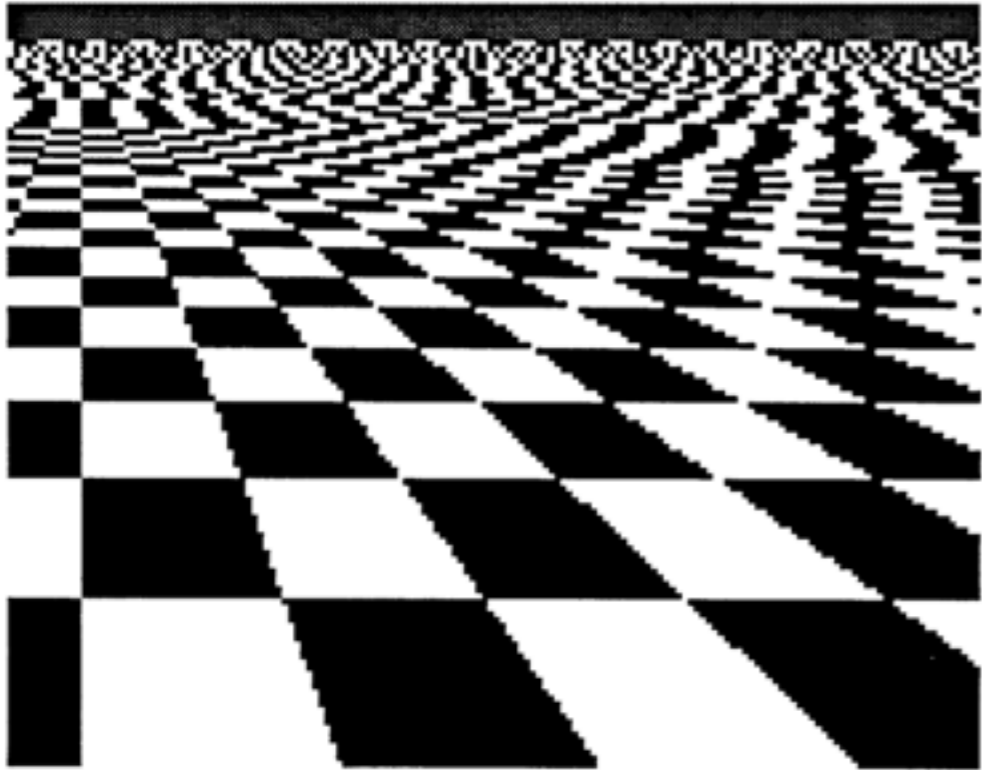


Texture

Pixels

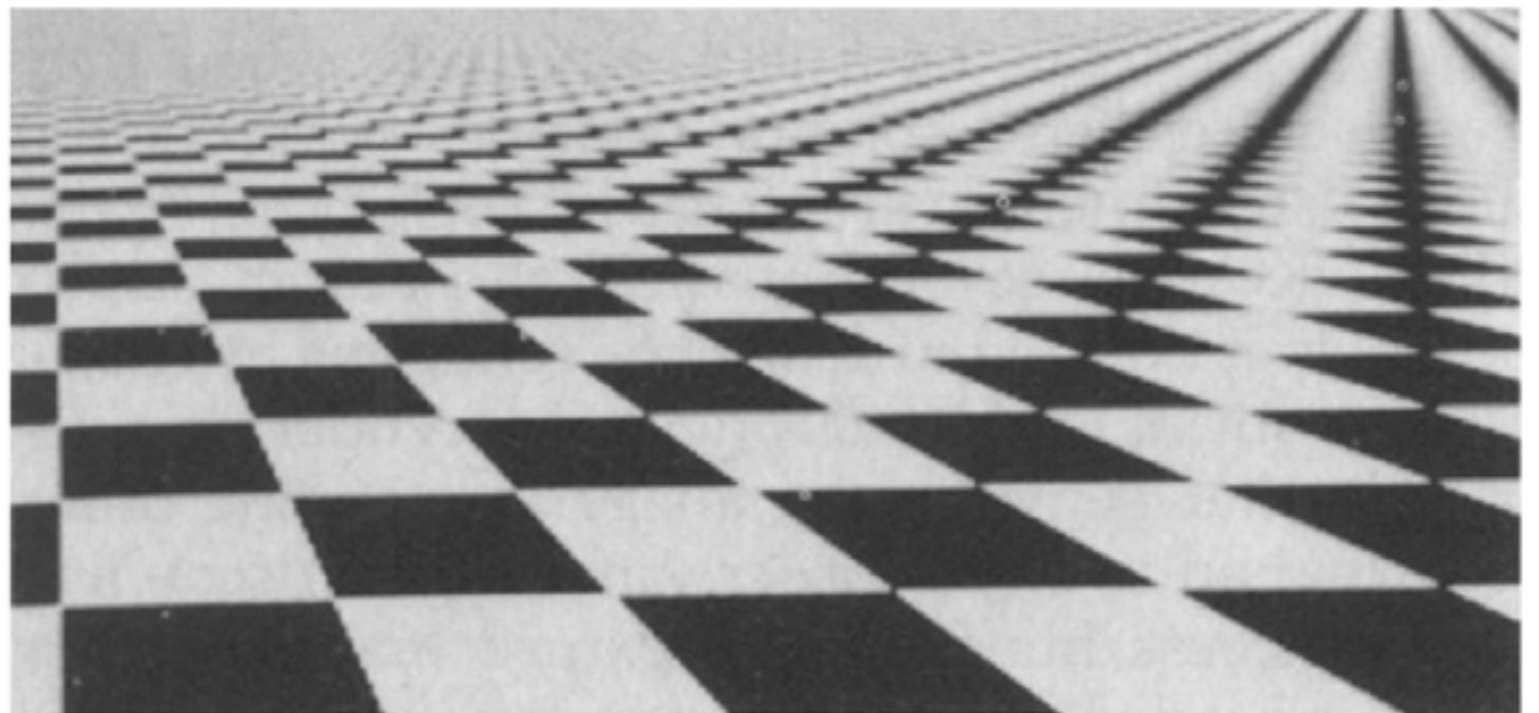
**Minification**

# Aliasing artifacts



Paul Heckbert

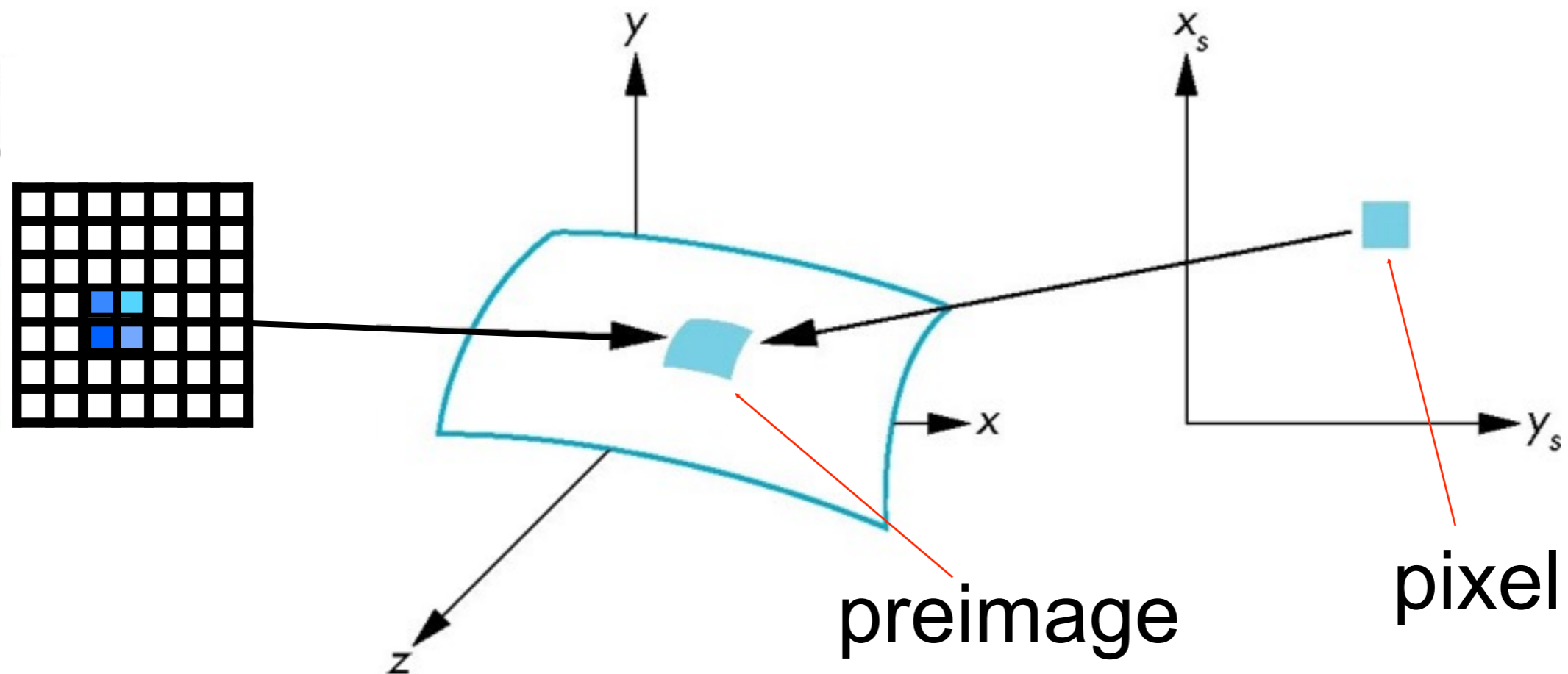
We apply **filtering** to  
reduce aliasing  
artifacts



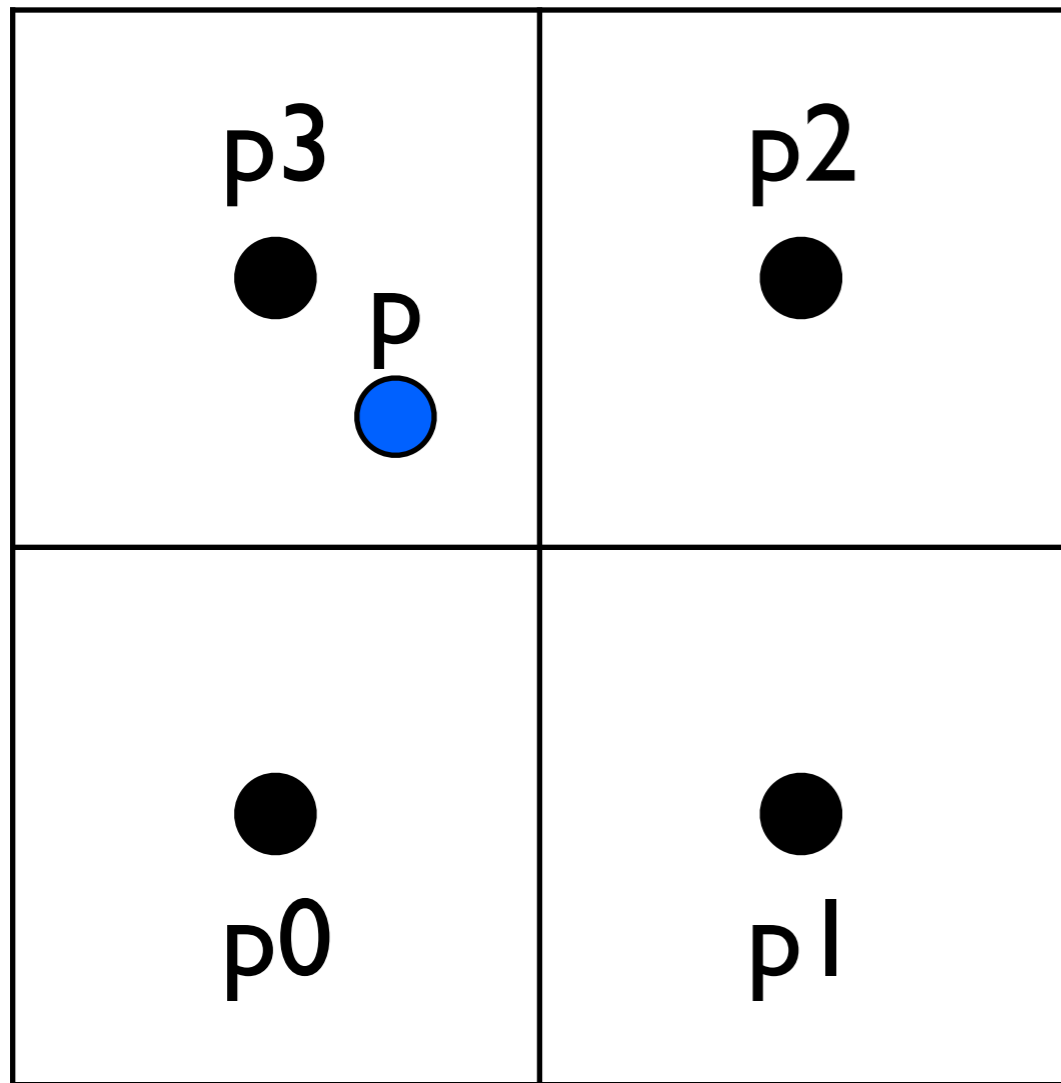


# Area Averaging

A better but slower option is to use **area averaging**



# Use bilinear filtering



$$p = ?$$



nearest  
neighbor



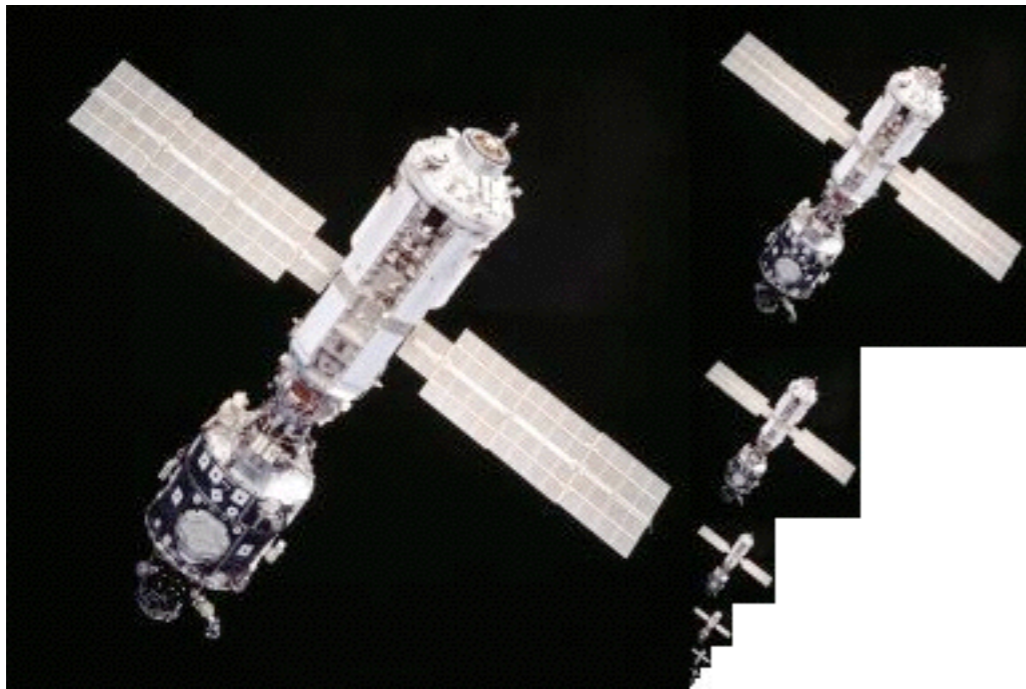
bilinear



Wikipedia  
bicubic

mitigate magnification artifacts

# Mipmapping



Togikun, Wikimedia Commons

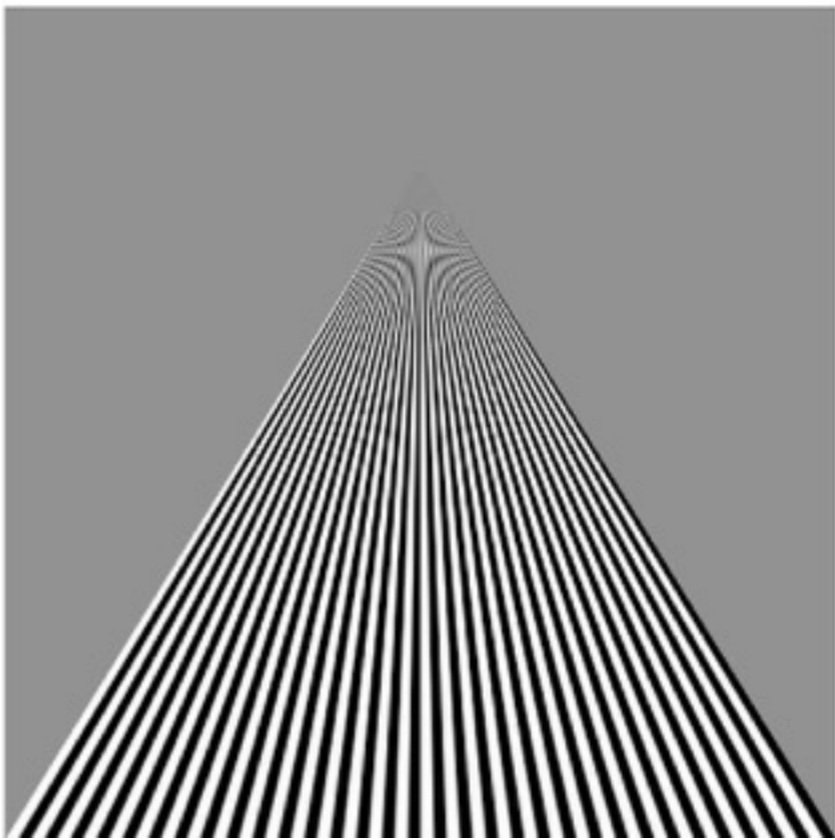
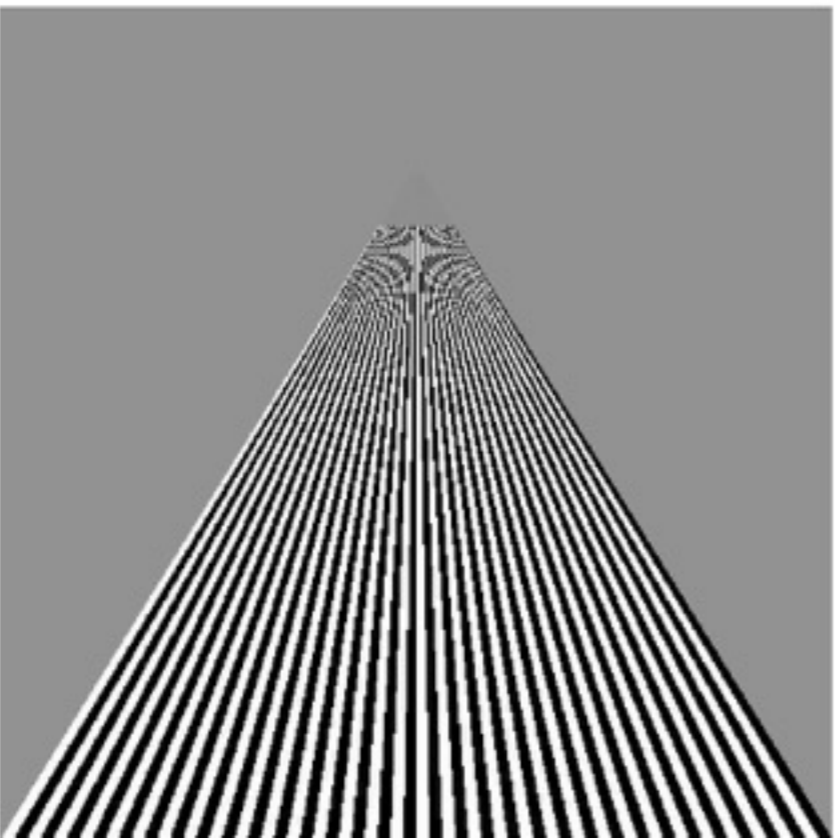
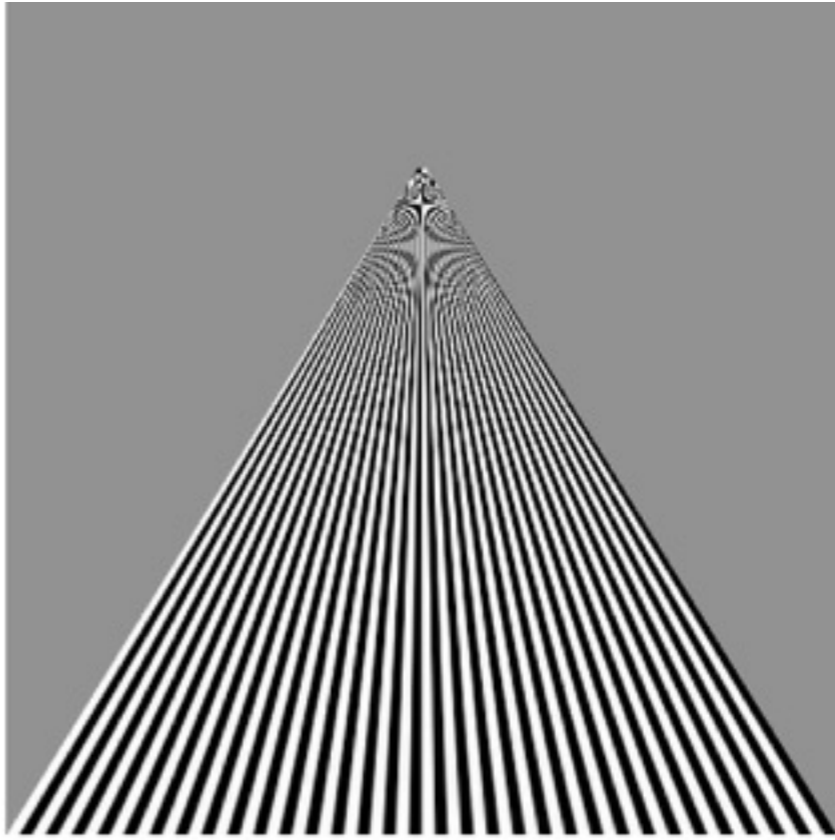
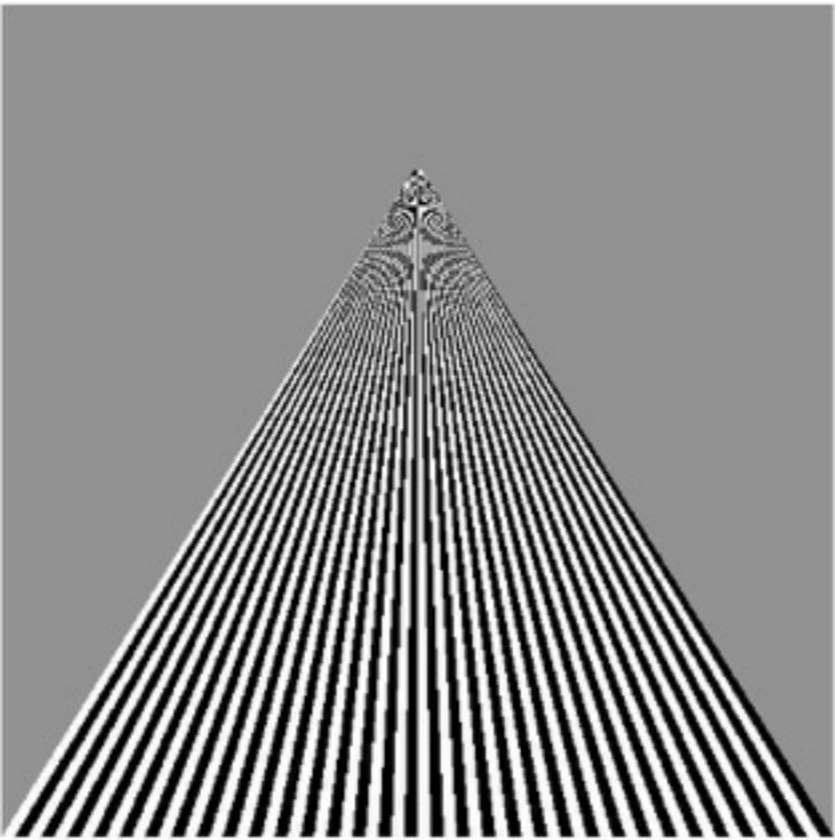
128x128, 64x64, 32x32, 16x16, 8x8, 4x4, 2x2, 1x1

Reduce minification artifacts

Prefilter the texture to obtain reduced resolutions

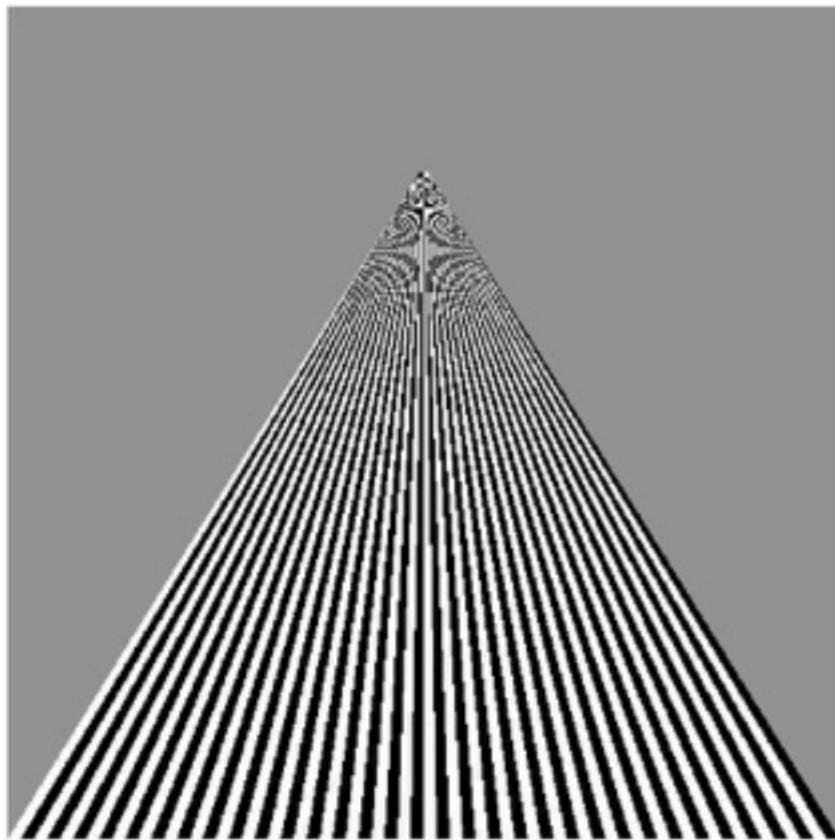
Requires 1/3 more space

Get a texture hierarchy indexed by level

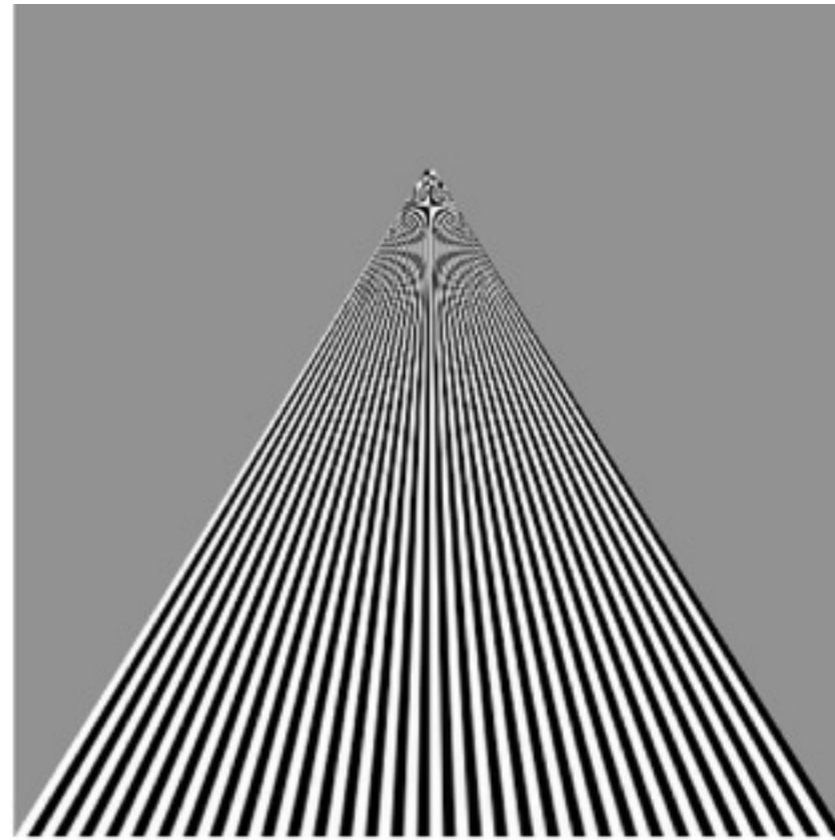


[Angel and Shreiner]

point  
sampling

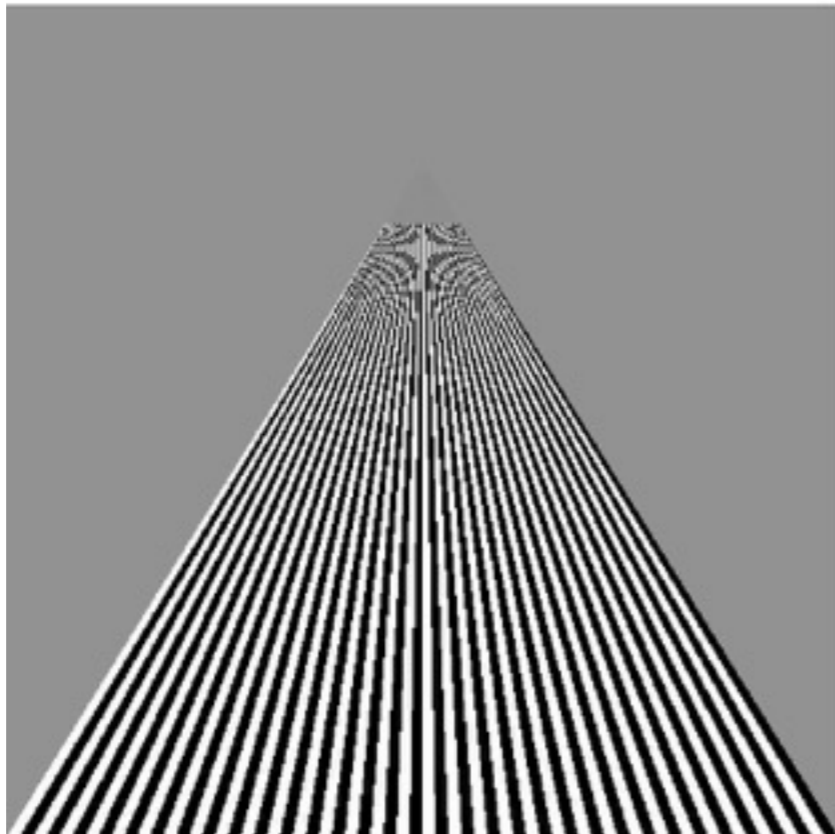


linear  
filtering

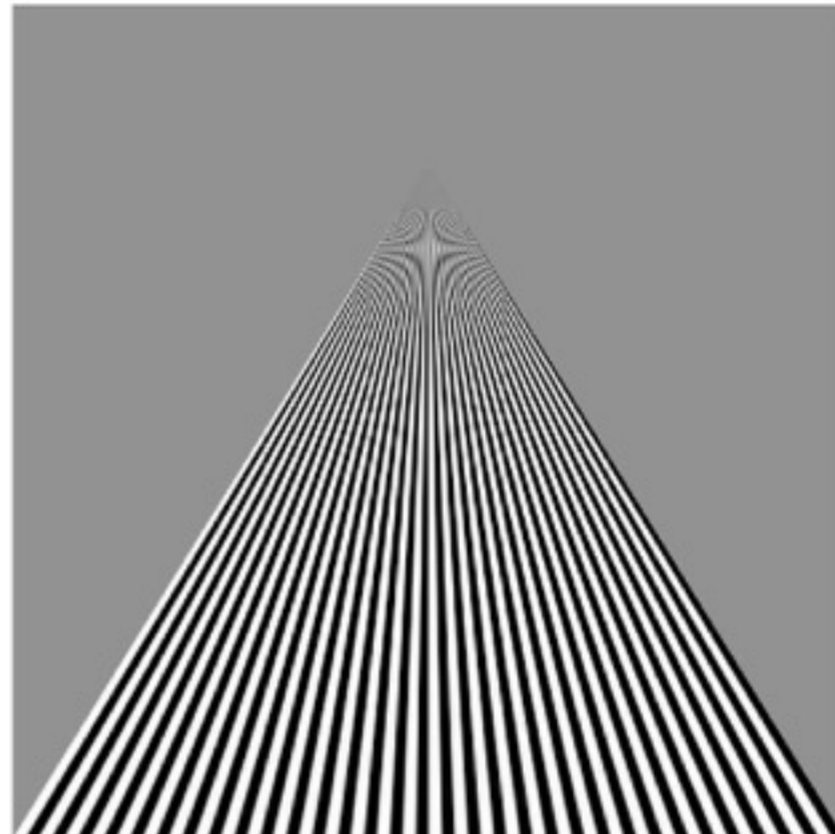


[Angel and Shreiner]

mipmapped  
point  
sampling



mipmapped  
linear  
filtering

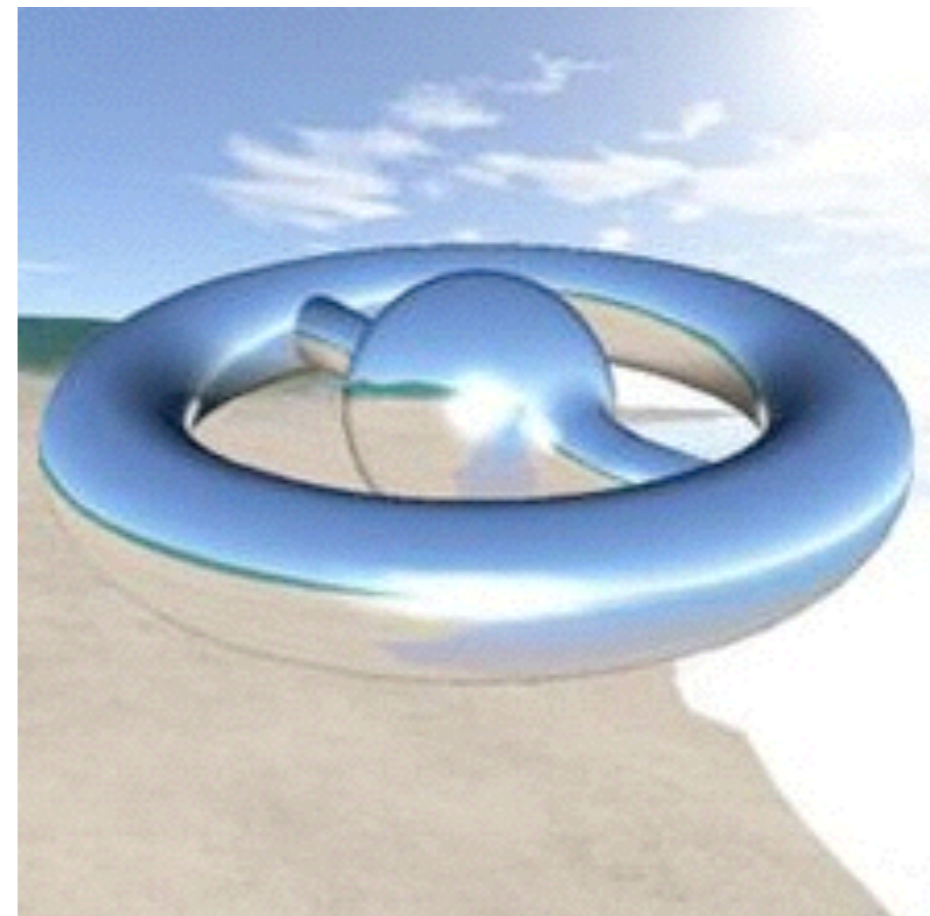
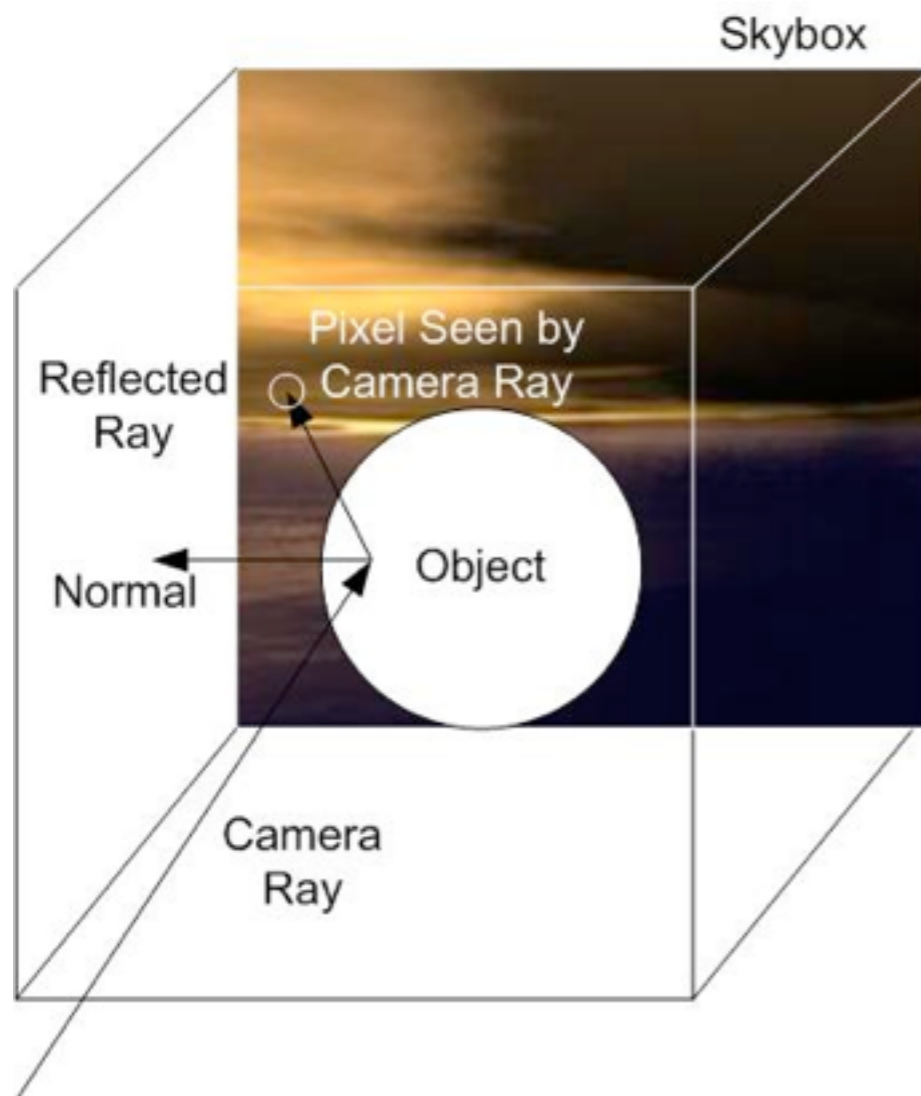


# Environment mapping



# Environment Mapping

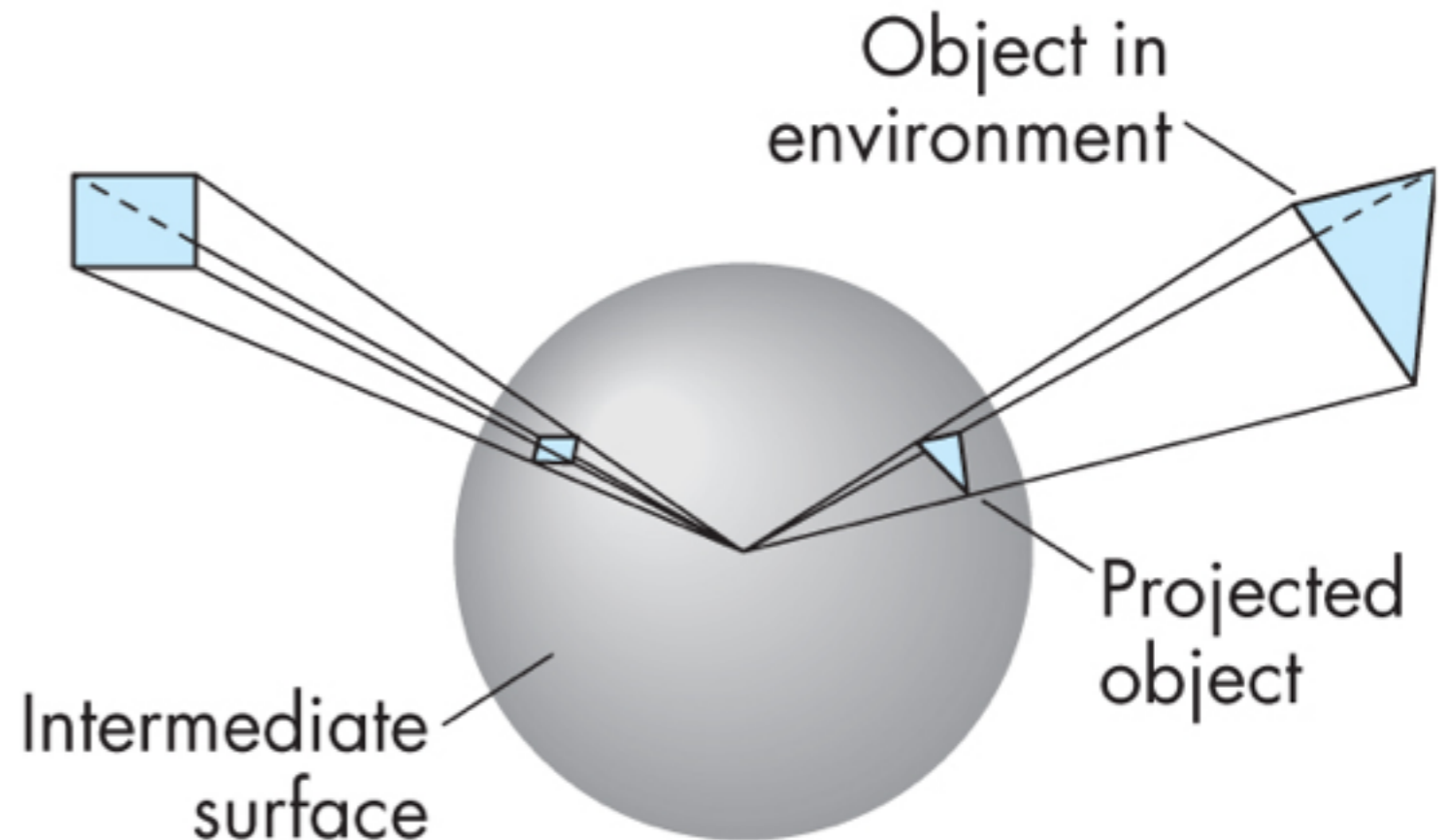
Use a texture for the distant environment  
simulate the effect of ray tracing more cheaply



Wikimedia Commons

# Sphere Mapping

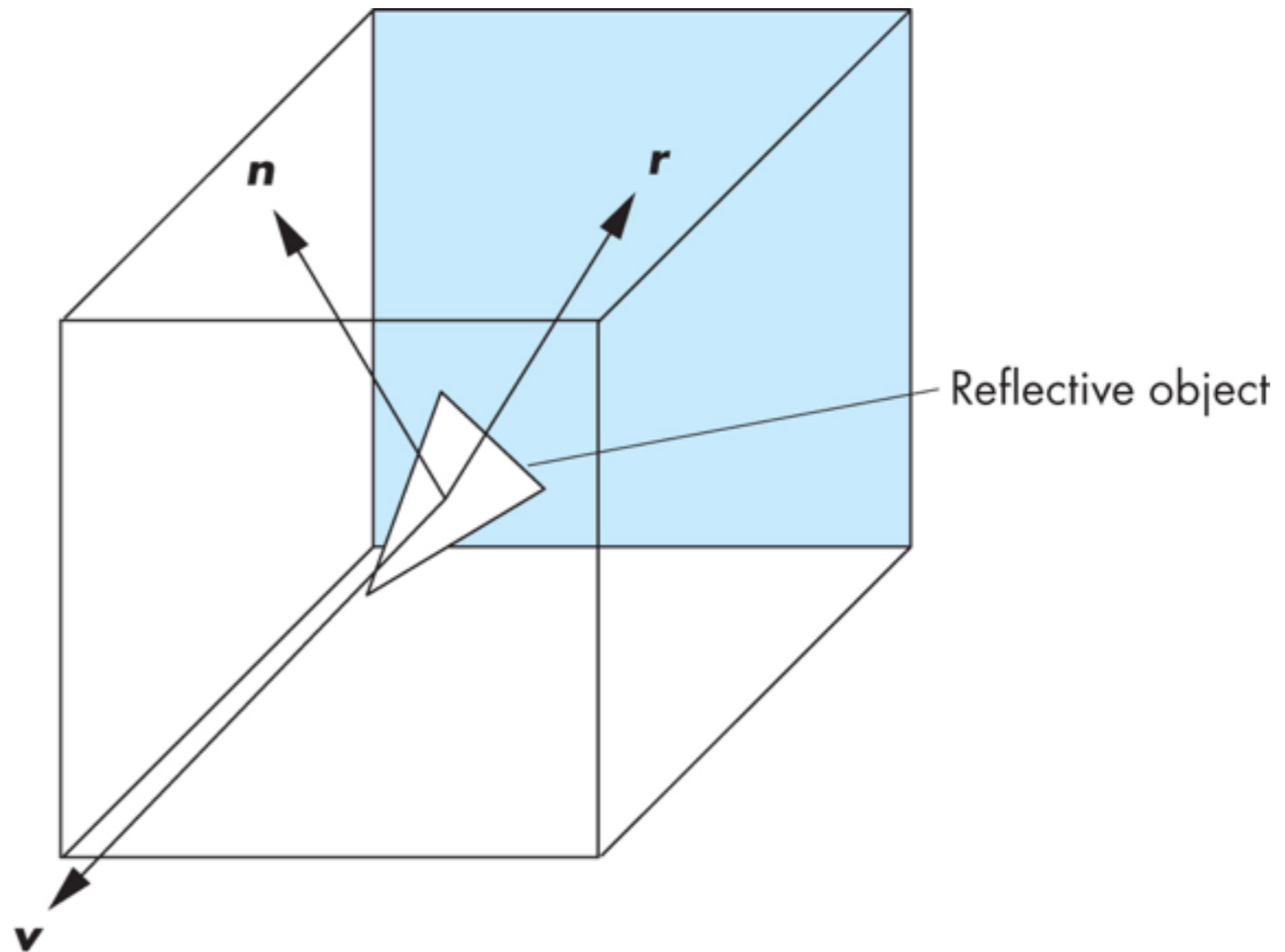
- Project objects in the environment onto sphere centered at eye
- unwrap and store as texture
- use reflection direction to lookup texture value





# Cube Mapping

- Compute six projections, one for each wall
- store as texture
- use reflection direction to lookup texture value



# Different environment maps



[www.reindelsoftware.com](http://www.reindelsoftware.com)



Blinn/Newell  
latitude mapping



OpenGL spherical  
mapping

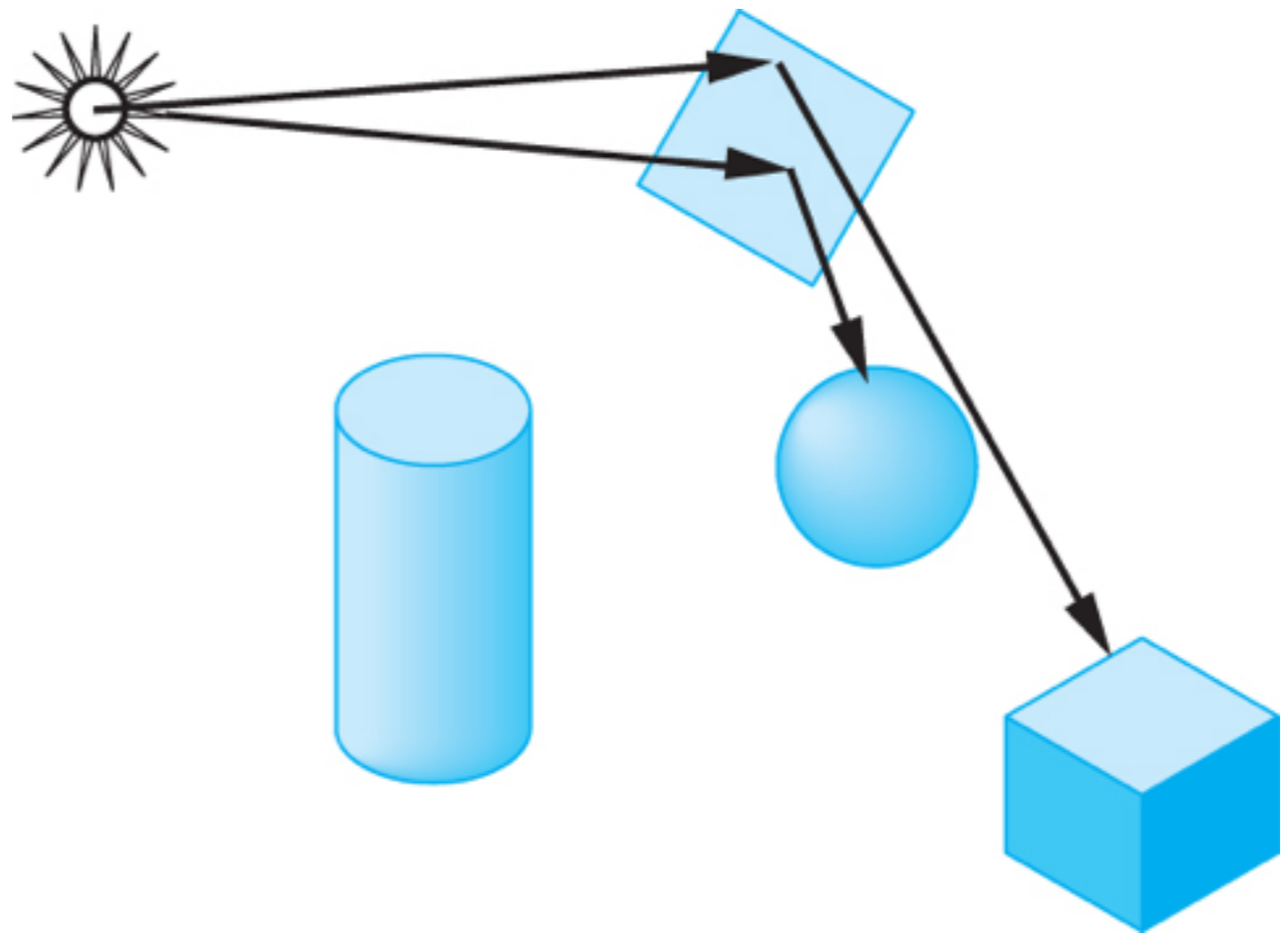


Cube mapping

# Environment Mapping

Create the effect of a mirror with two-pass rendering

1. First pass: render the scene from the perspective of the mirror
2. Second pass: render from original pov; use the first image as a texture for the mirror

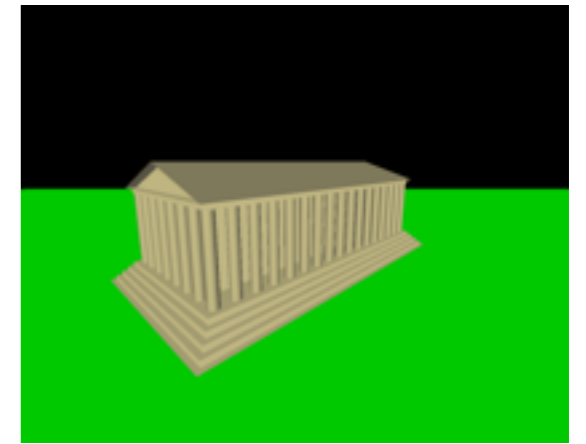
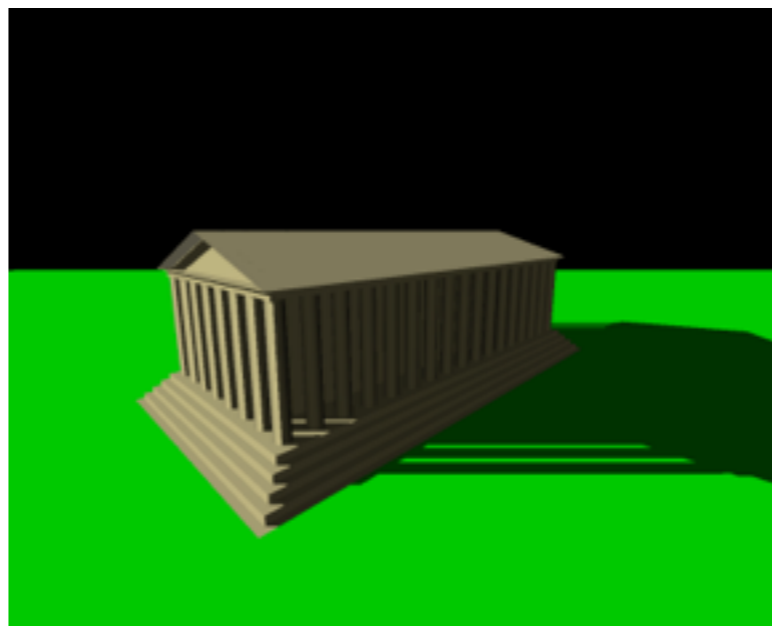
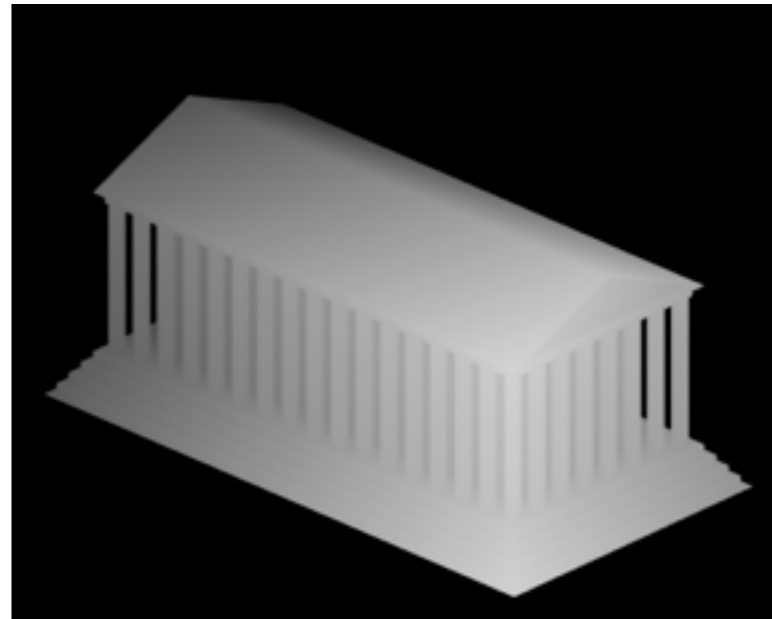


# Shadow Mapping

first pass from light's perspective

1. render scene from pov of light and store z-buffer in a texture

2. when rendering scene from desired pov, also render from light pov and test pixel against stored texture



Wikimedia Commons

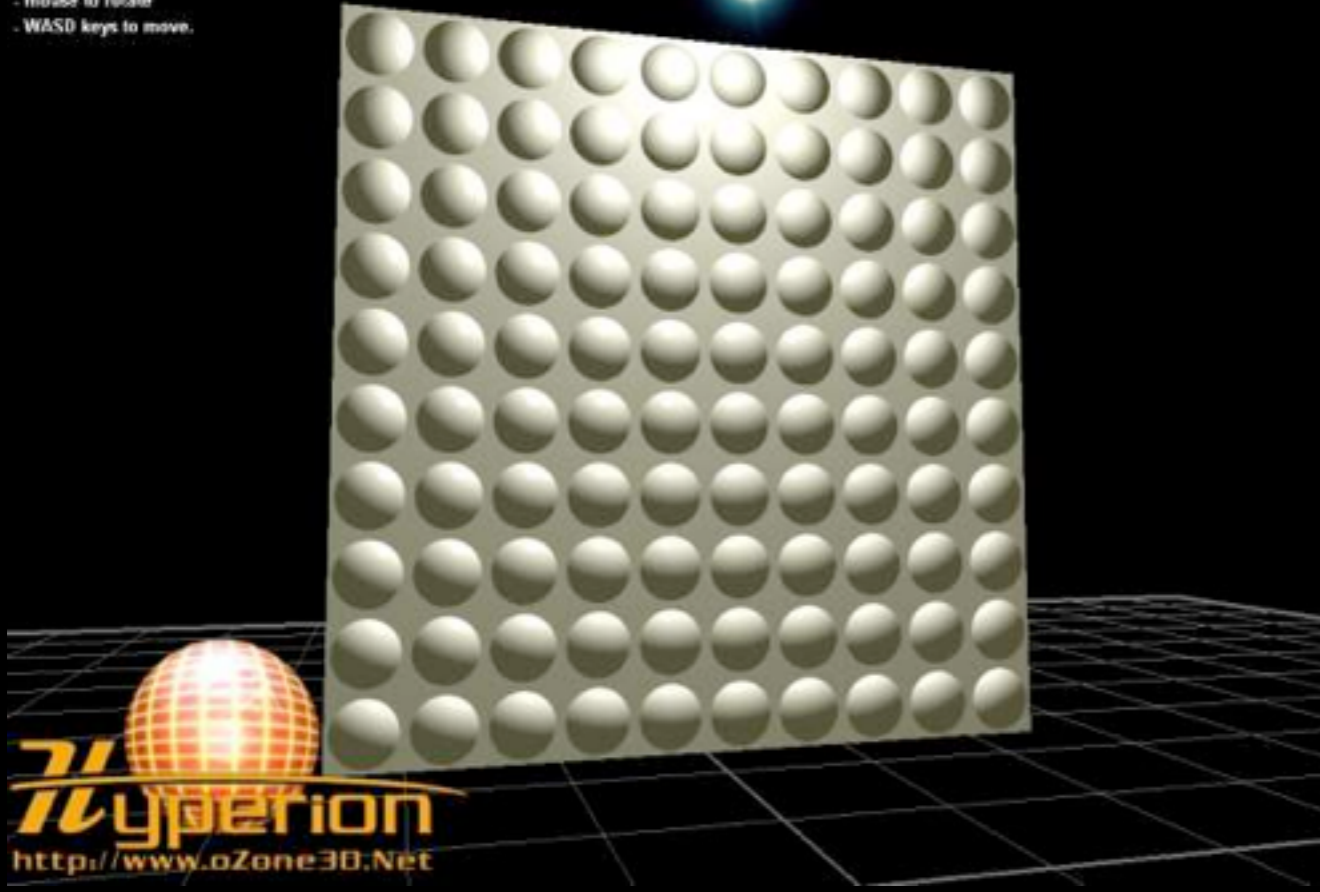
# Bump Mapping

perturb  
normal  
vectors

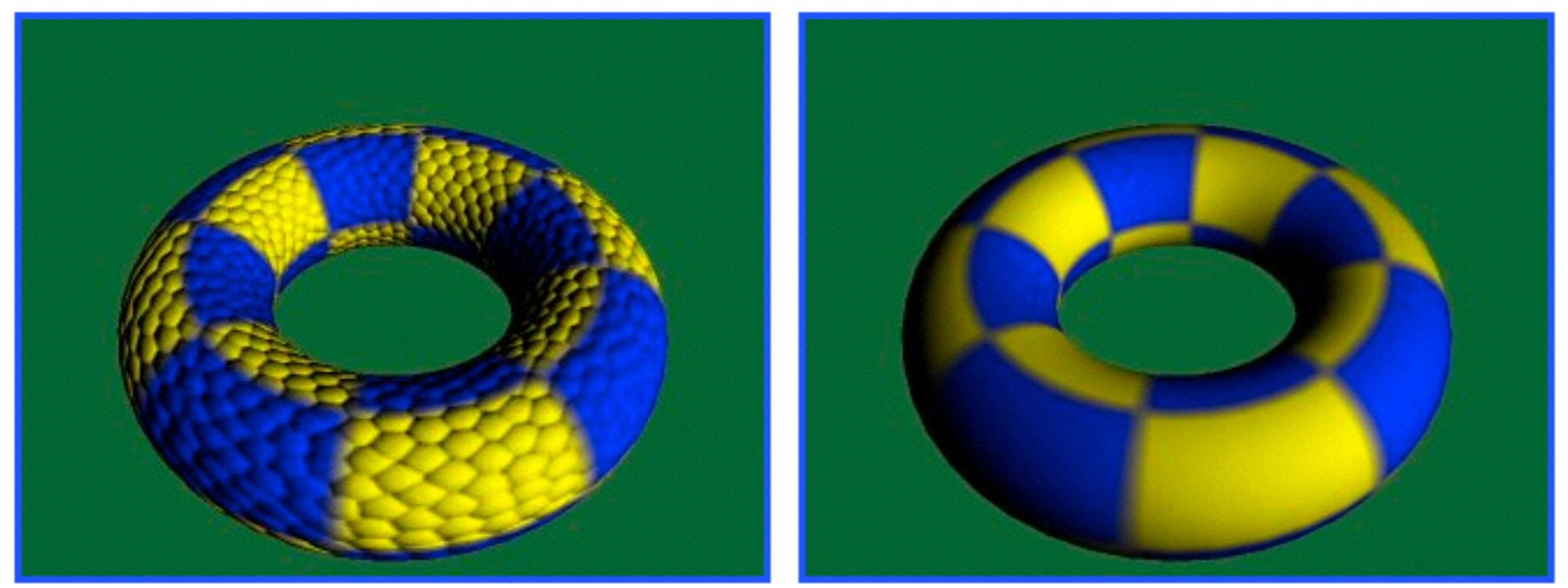
doesn't  
affect  
silhouette



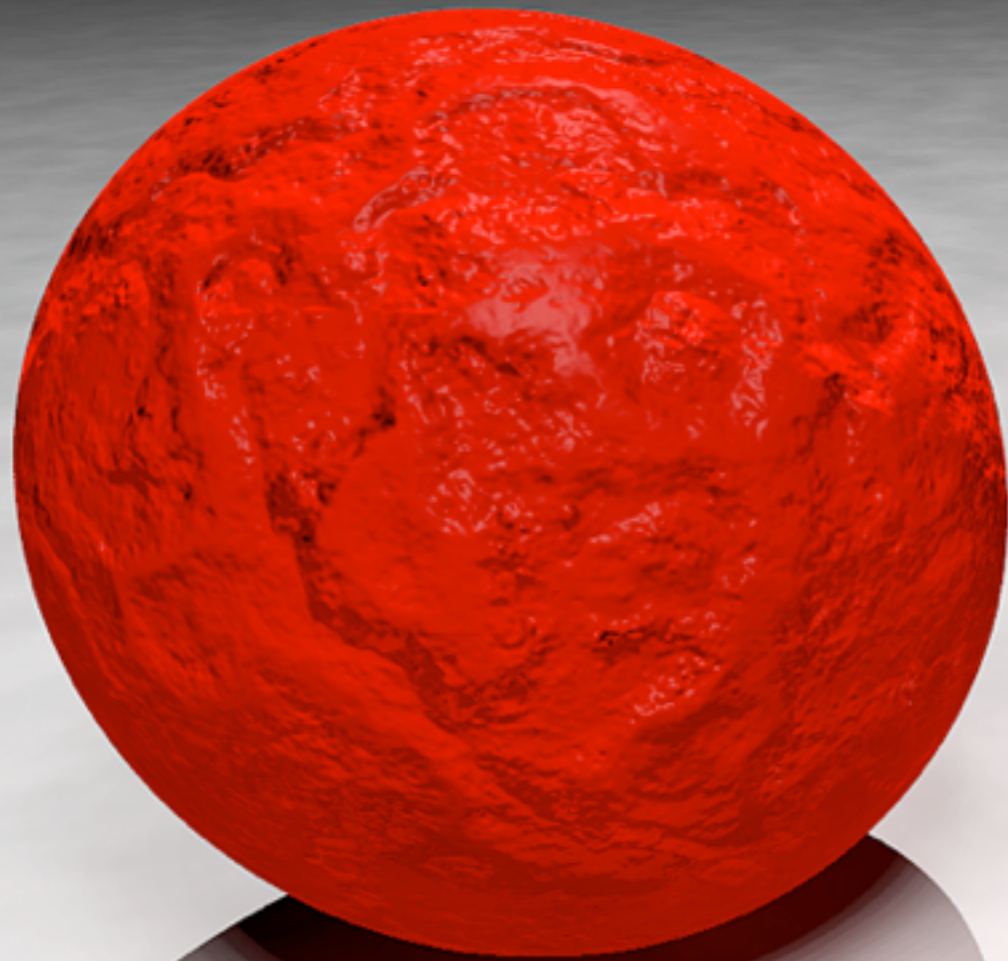
FPS = 74  
Bump Map Compression Demo  
Camera Control:  
- mouse to rotate  
- WASD keys to move.



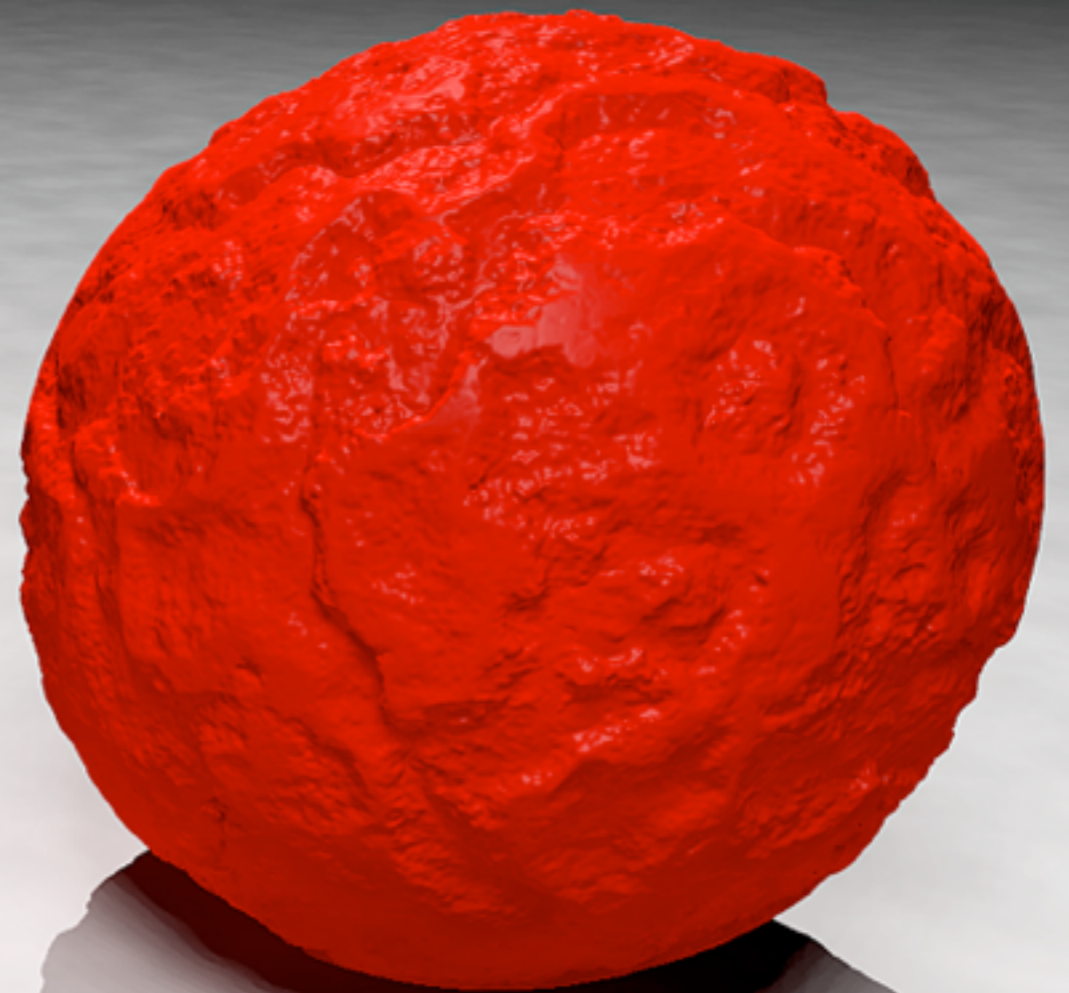
<http://www.lg.clanhost.cz>



<http://www.paulsprojects.net/tutorials/simplebump/simplebump.html>

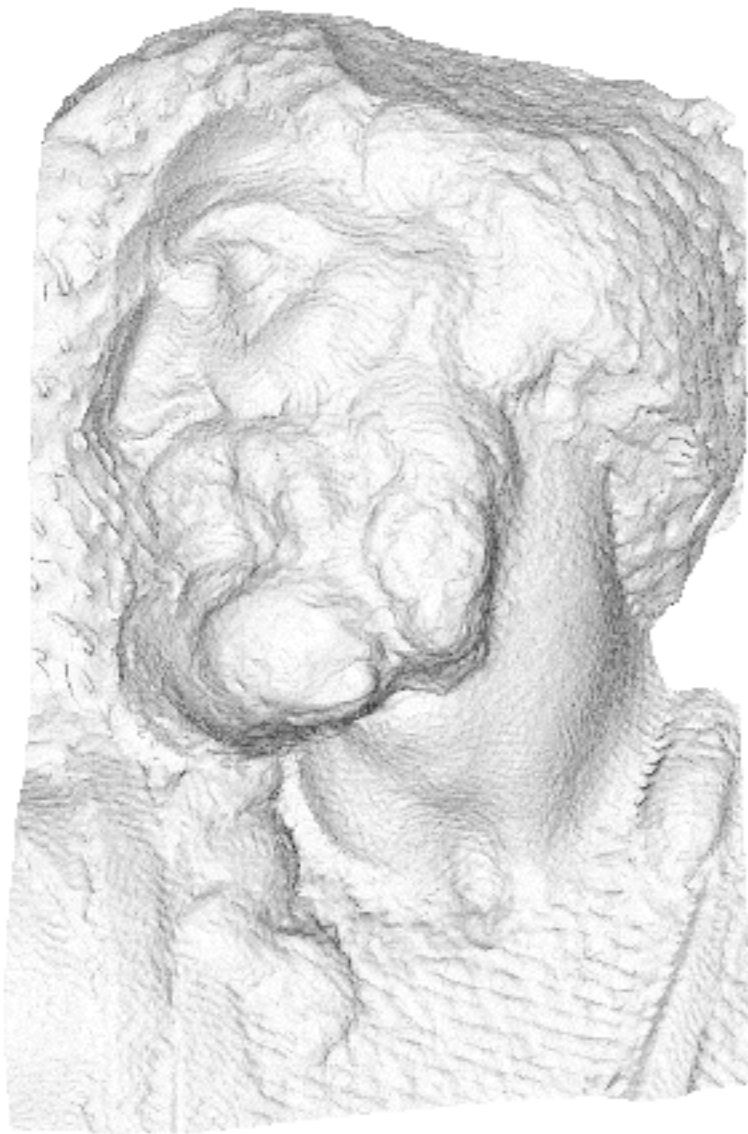


bump mapping

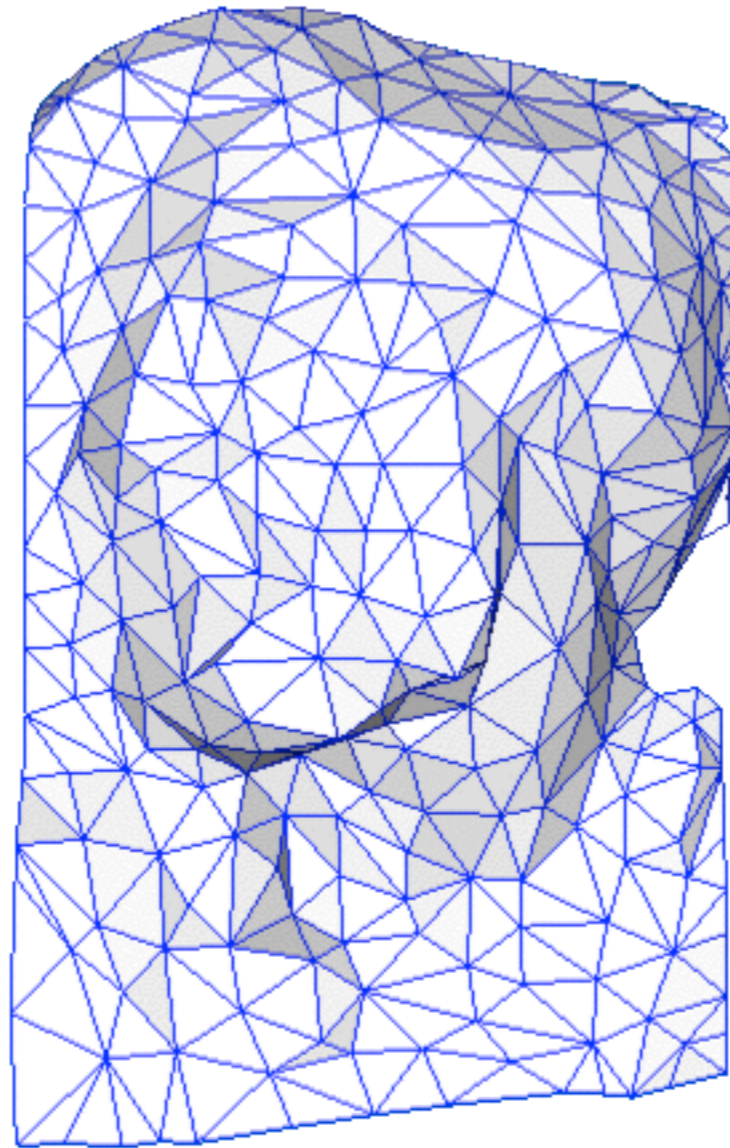


geometric detail

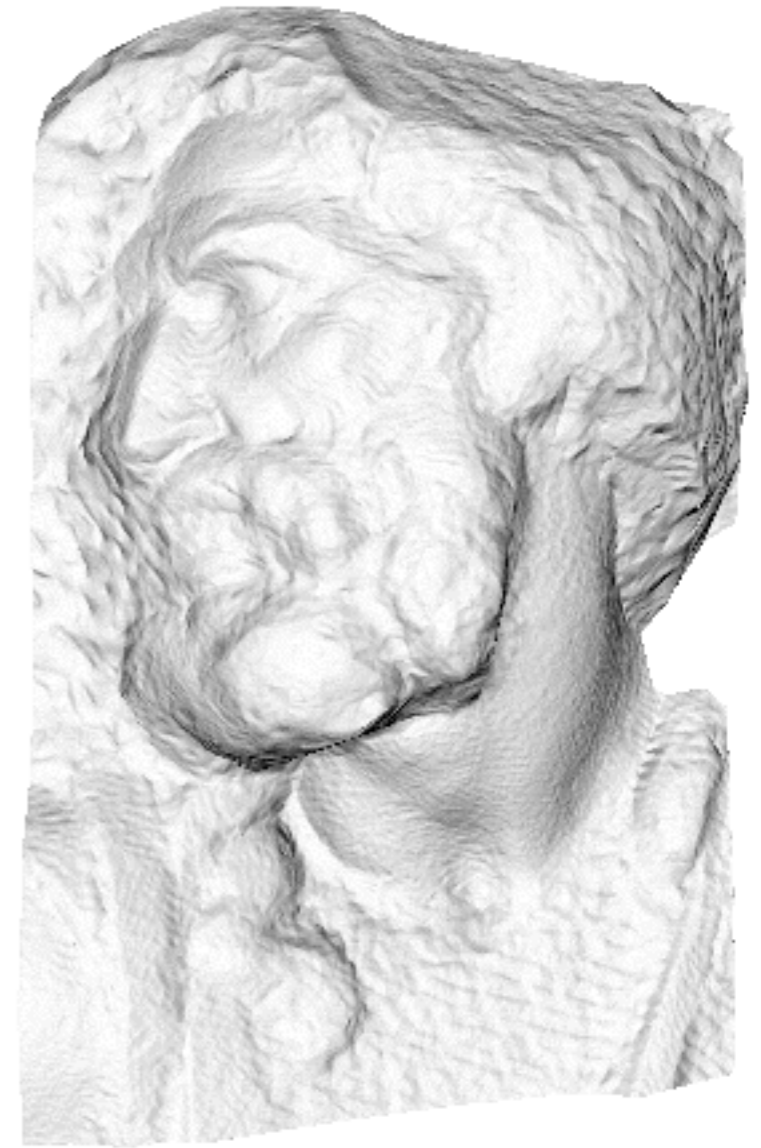
# Normal Mapping



original mesh  
4M triangles



simplified mesh  
500 triangles



simplified mesh  
and normal mapping  
500 triangles