

# CSI 30 : Computer Graphics

Lecture 10: Texture Mapping (cont.)

Tamar Shinar

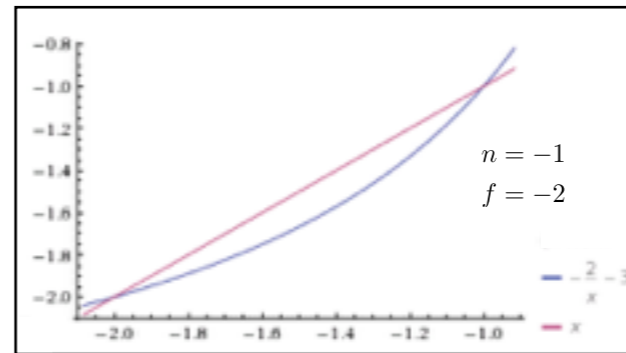
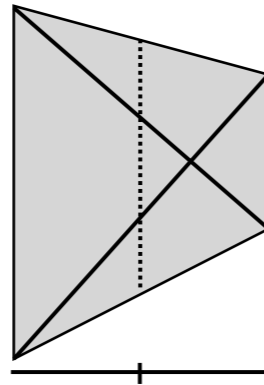
Computer Science & Engineering

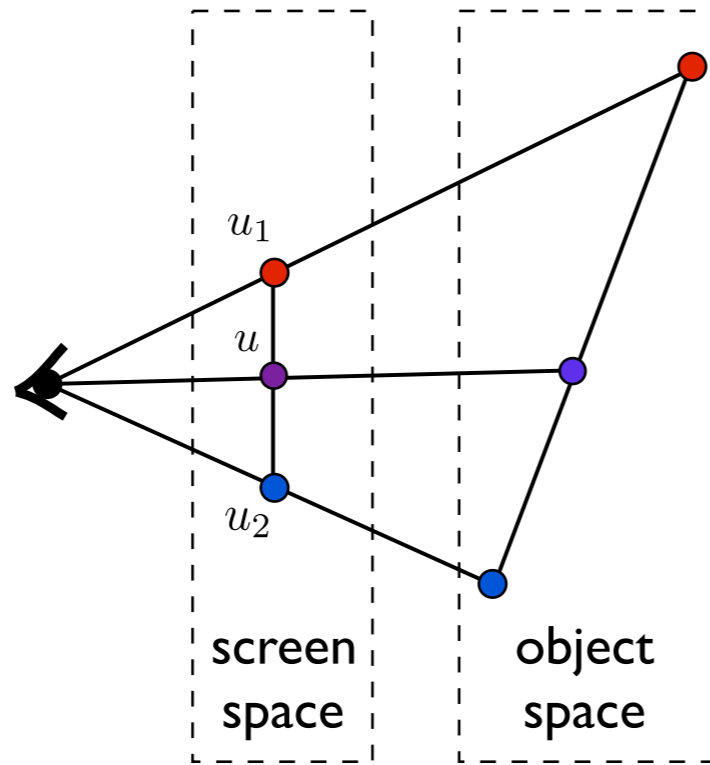
UC Riverside

# Perspective correct interpolation

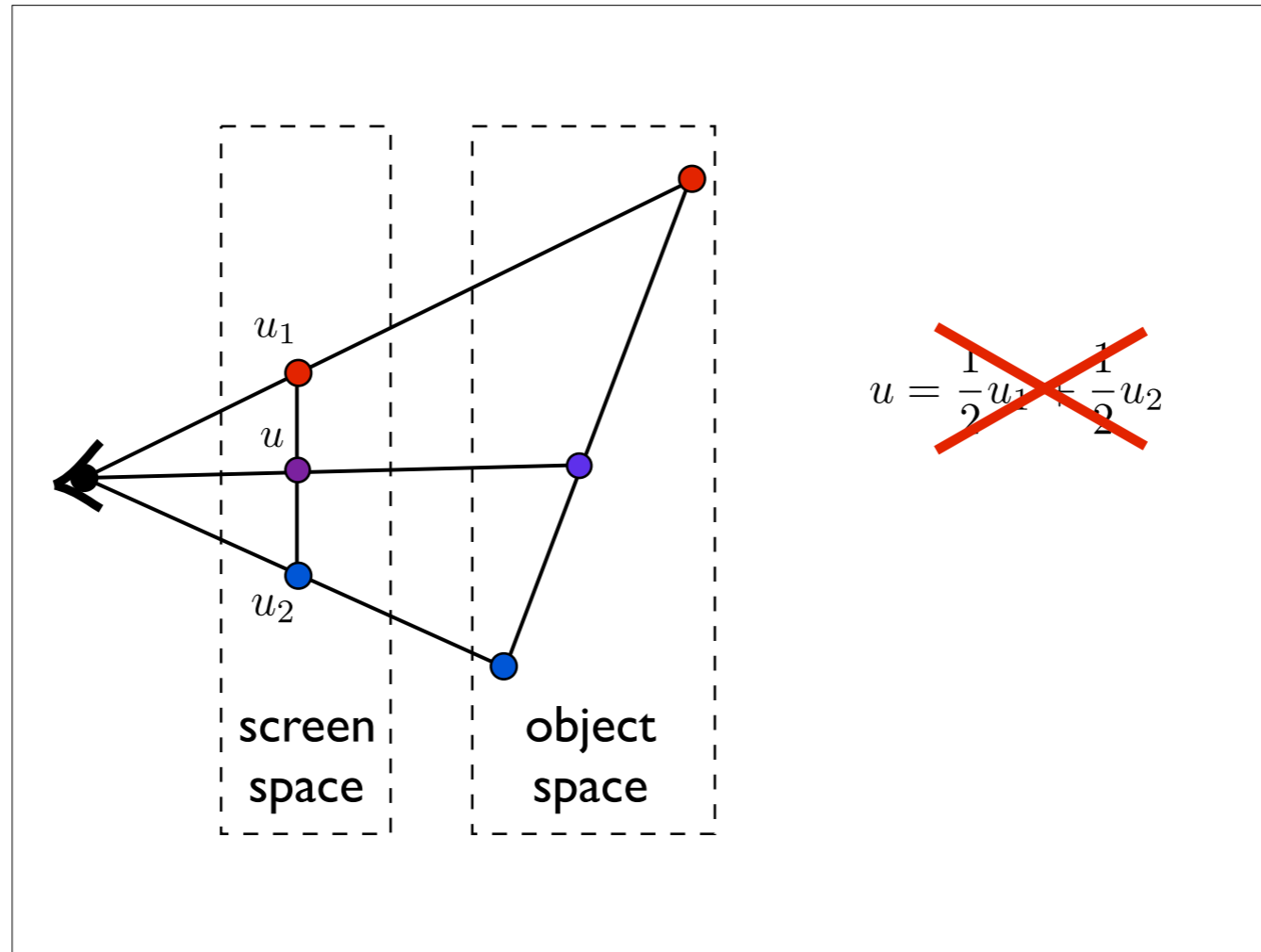
# Perspective correct interpolation

- In assignment 1, we found barycentric coordinates in 2D screen space
- but not the correct object space barycentric coords
- these coordinates were okay for z-buffer test

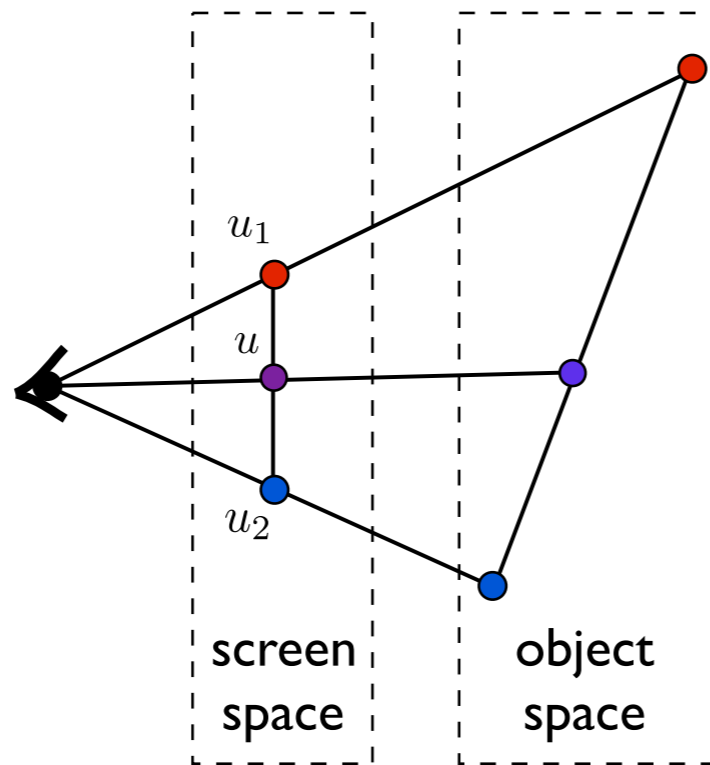




$$u = \frac{1}{2}u_1 + \frac{1}{2}u_2$$

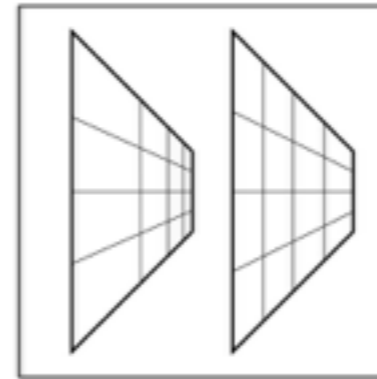


Issue: to shade a fragment which is part of a textured triangle we need the barycentric coordinates of the fragment. These will be the weights for the weighted average of the vertex texture coordinates. However, after a perspective transformation, the relative distances inside the triangle have been distorted due to foreshortening. I need to get my weights based on object or world space coordinates.



Interpolation  
with screen  
space weights  
is incorrect

~~$$u = \frac{1}{2}u_1 + \frac{1}{2}u_2$$~~

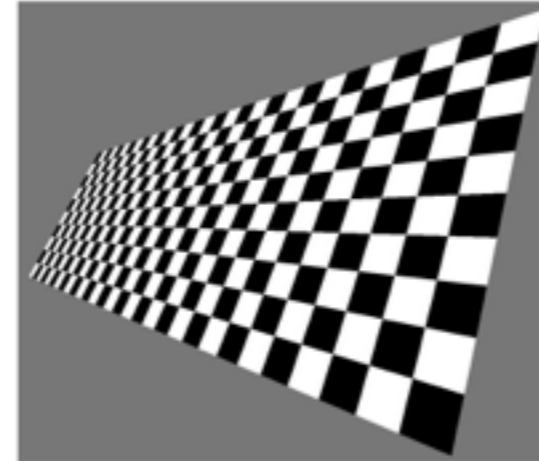
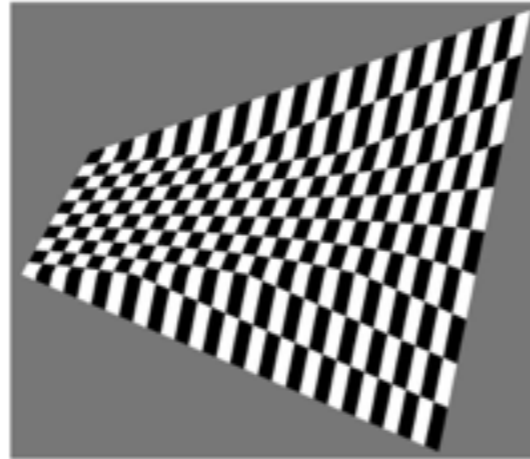


correct

distorted

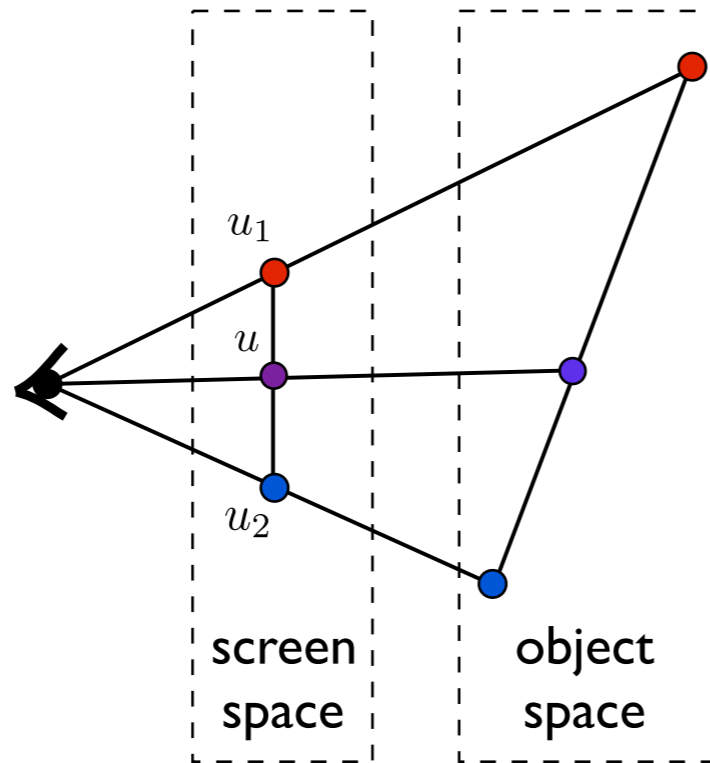
# Perspective correct interpolation

Using screen space weights looks wrong for textures



[Heckbert and Morton, 1990]

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texture\\_mapping#Perspective\\_correctness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texture_mapping#Perspective_correctness)

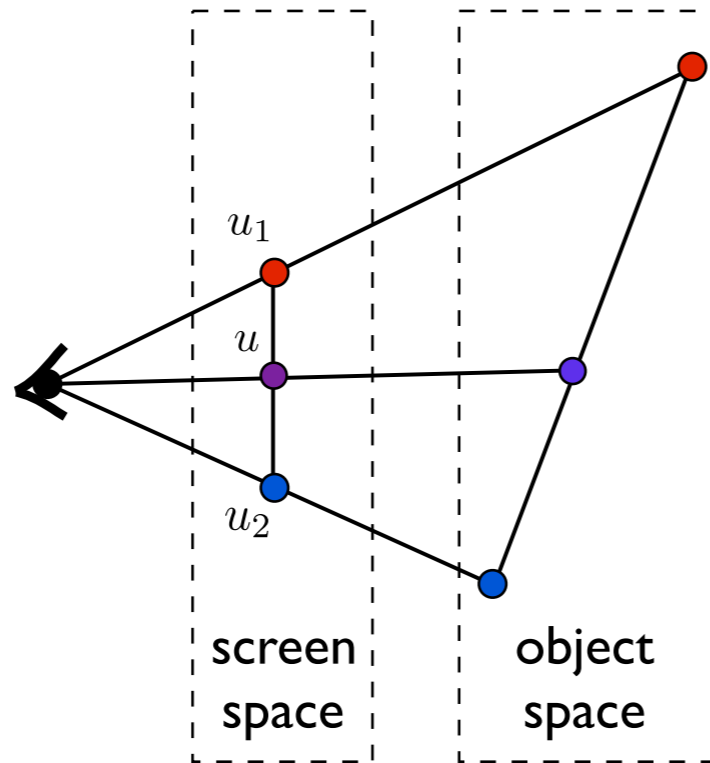


~~$$u = \frac{1}{2}u_1 + \frac{1}{2}u_2$$~~

Do we need to  
transform back to  
object space?

$$\mathbf{v}_{sc} = M_{vp}M_{pers}M_{cam}\mathbf{v}$$





~~$$u = \frac{1}{2}u_1 + \frac{1}{2}u_2$$~~

Do we need to transform back to object space?

**NO!**

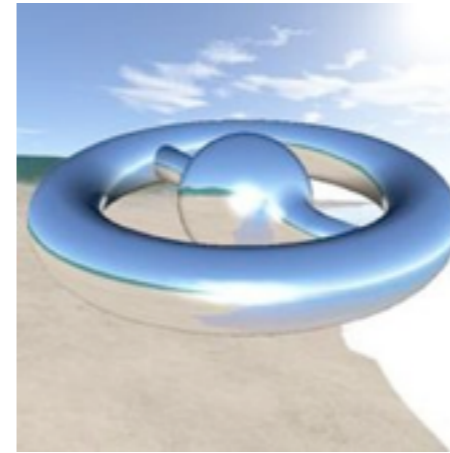
<whiteboard>

# Environment mapping



# Environment Mapping

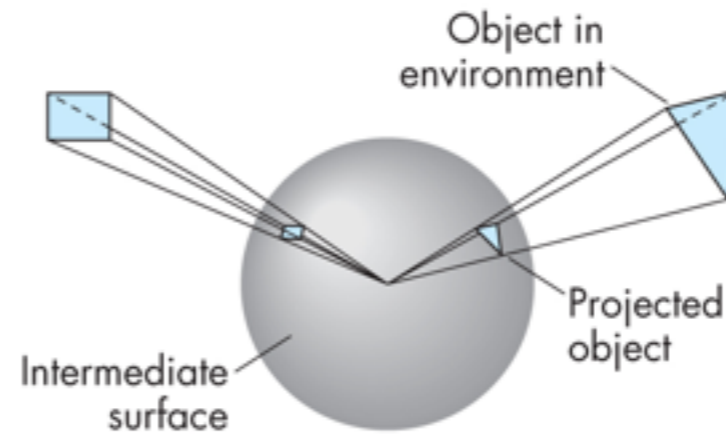
Use a texture for the distant environment  
simulate the effect of ray tracing more cheaply



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

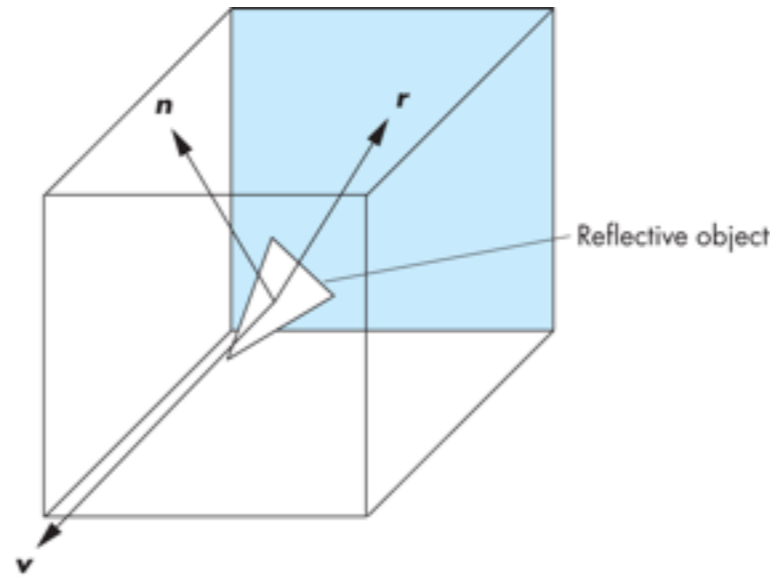


How is environment mapping different from ray tracing?

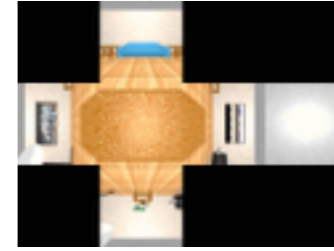
- typically only the direction of the reflection vector is used to look up the texture value- this doesn't reproduce the true intersection of the reflected ray and the object it hits
- Note: realism of environment map degrades as model is displaced from where the textures were generated

# 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

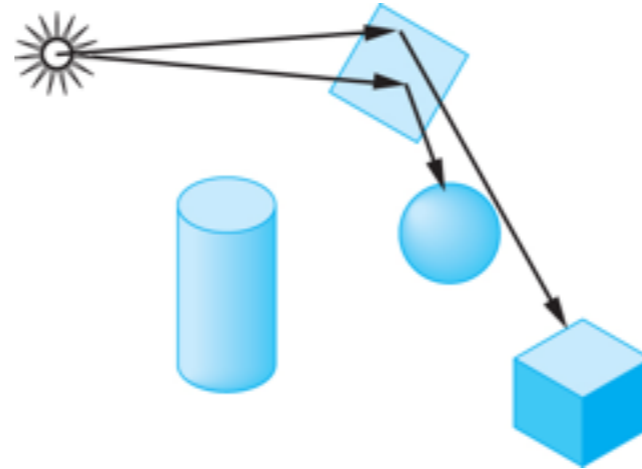
OpenGL spherical  
mapping

Cube mapping

# Environment Mapping

Create the effect of a mirror with two-pass rendering

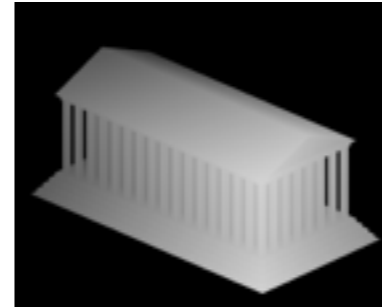
1. First pass: render the scene from the perspective of the mirror
2. Second pass: render from original pov; use the first image as a texture for the mirror



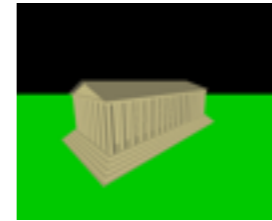
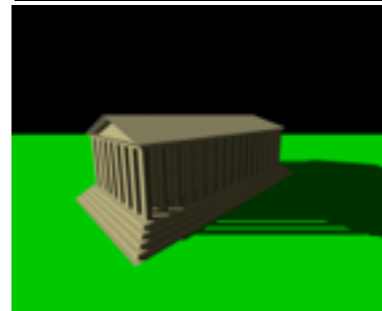
# Shadow Mapping

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



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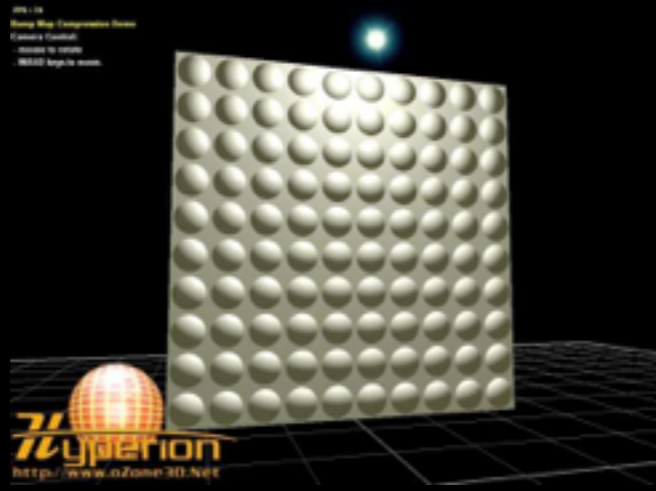
# Bump Mapping

perturb  
normal  
vectors

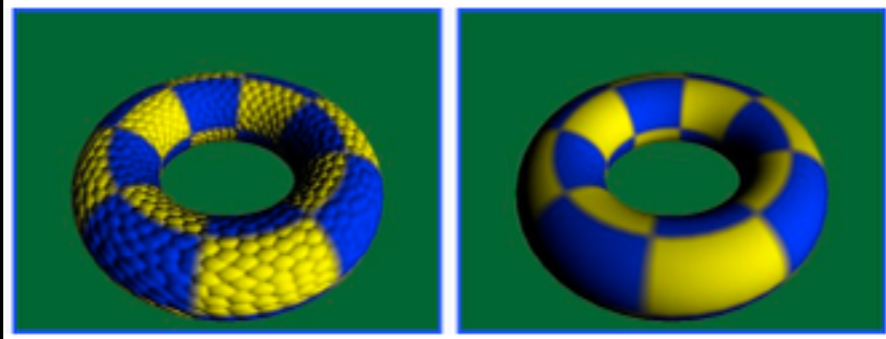
doesn't  
affect  
silhouette



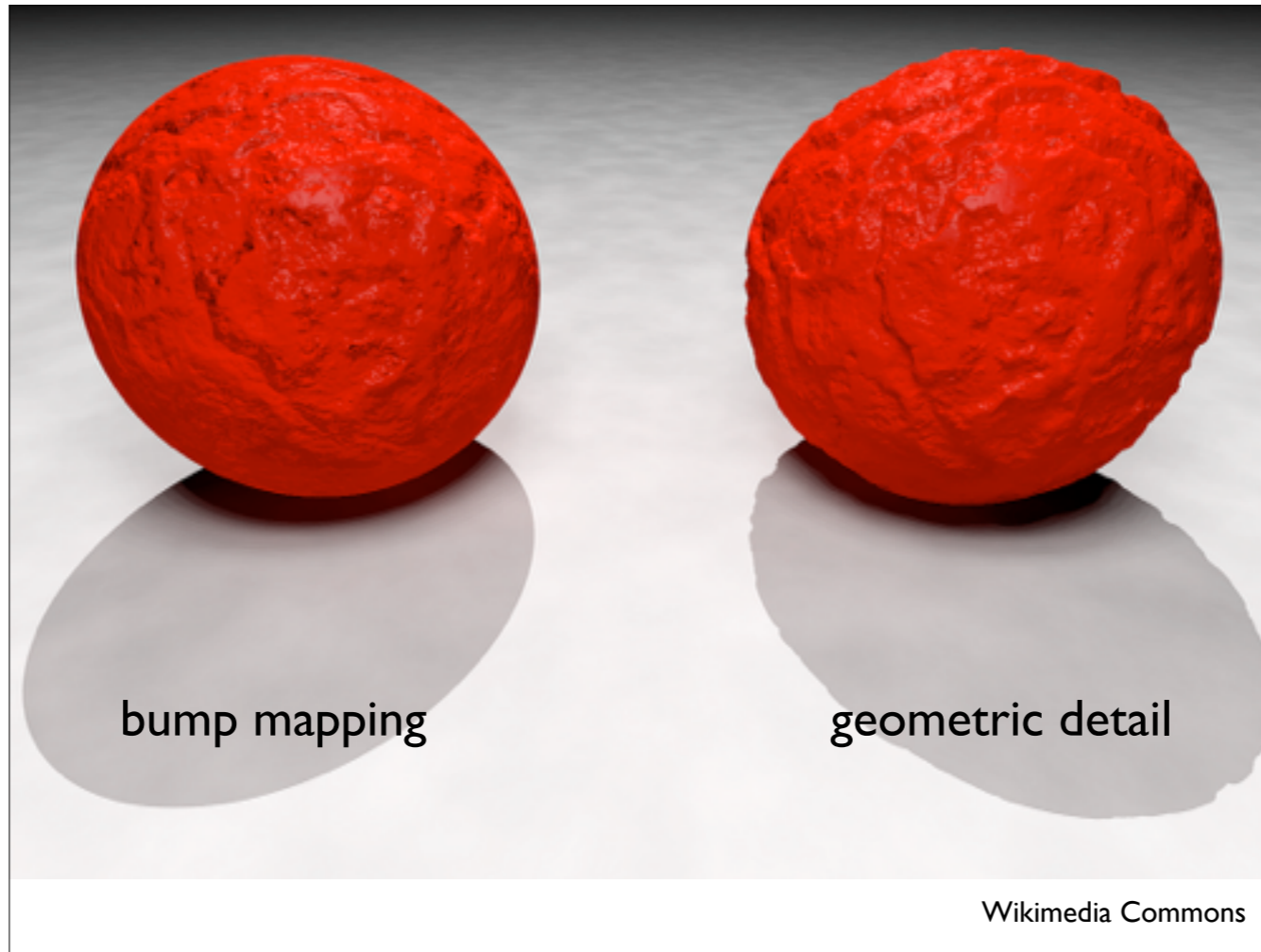
[DirectXTutorial.com]



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



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



bump mapping

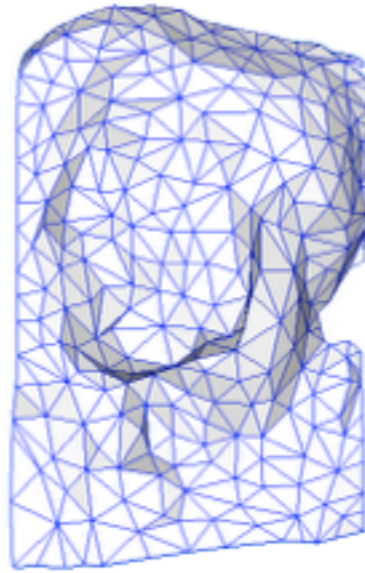
geometric detail

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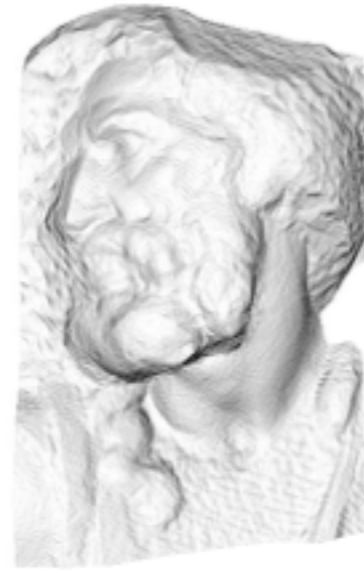
# Normal Mapping



original mesh  
4M triangles



simplified mesh  
500 triangles



simplified mesh  
and normal mapping  
500 triangles

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