

# CS 130 : Computer Graphics

Texture Mapping

Tamar Shinar

Computer Science & Engineering

UC Riverside

# There are limits to geometric modeling



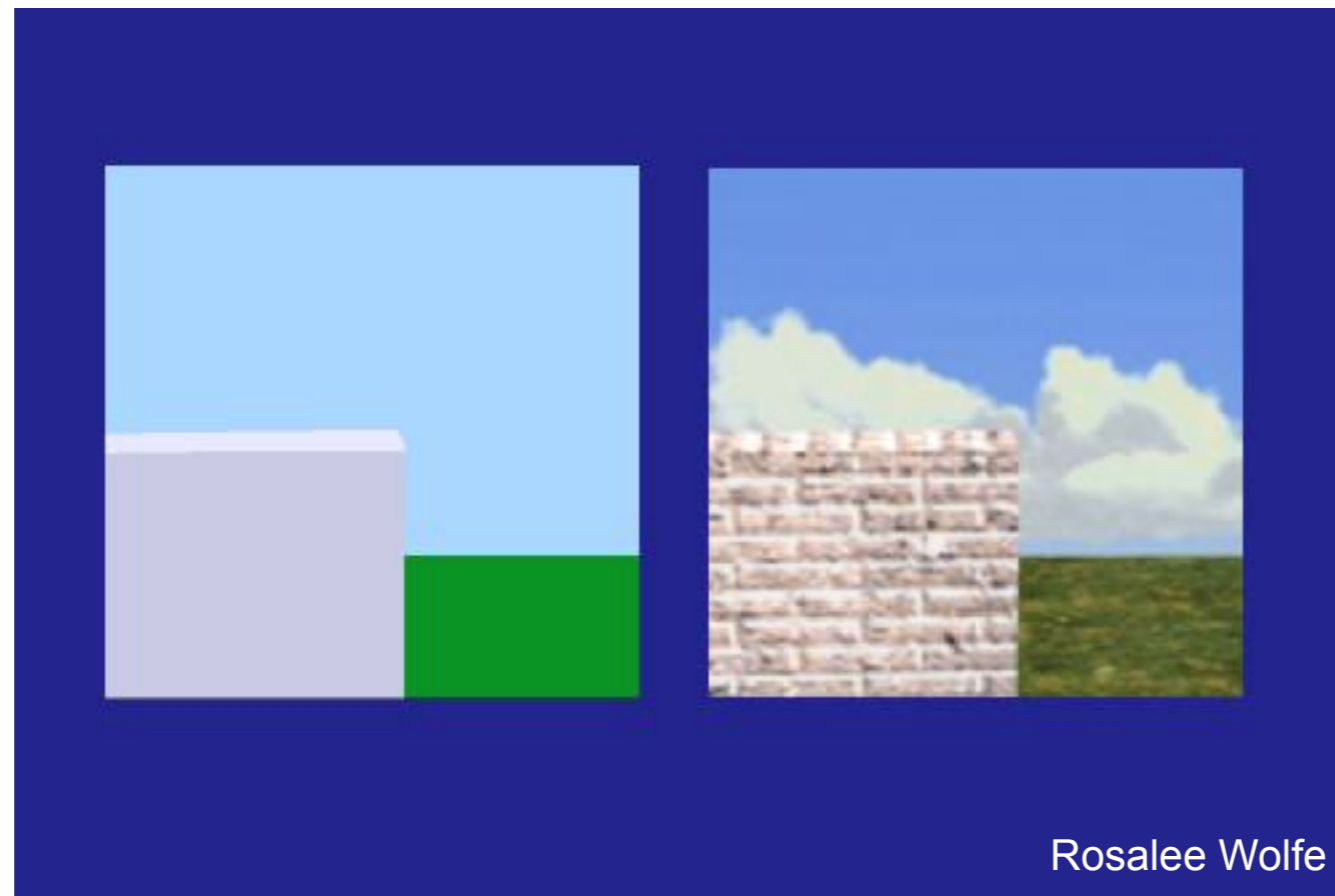
<http://www.beinteriordecorator.com>



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

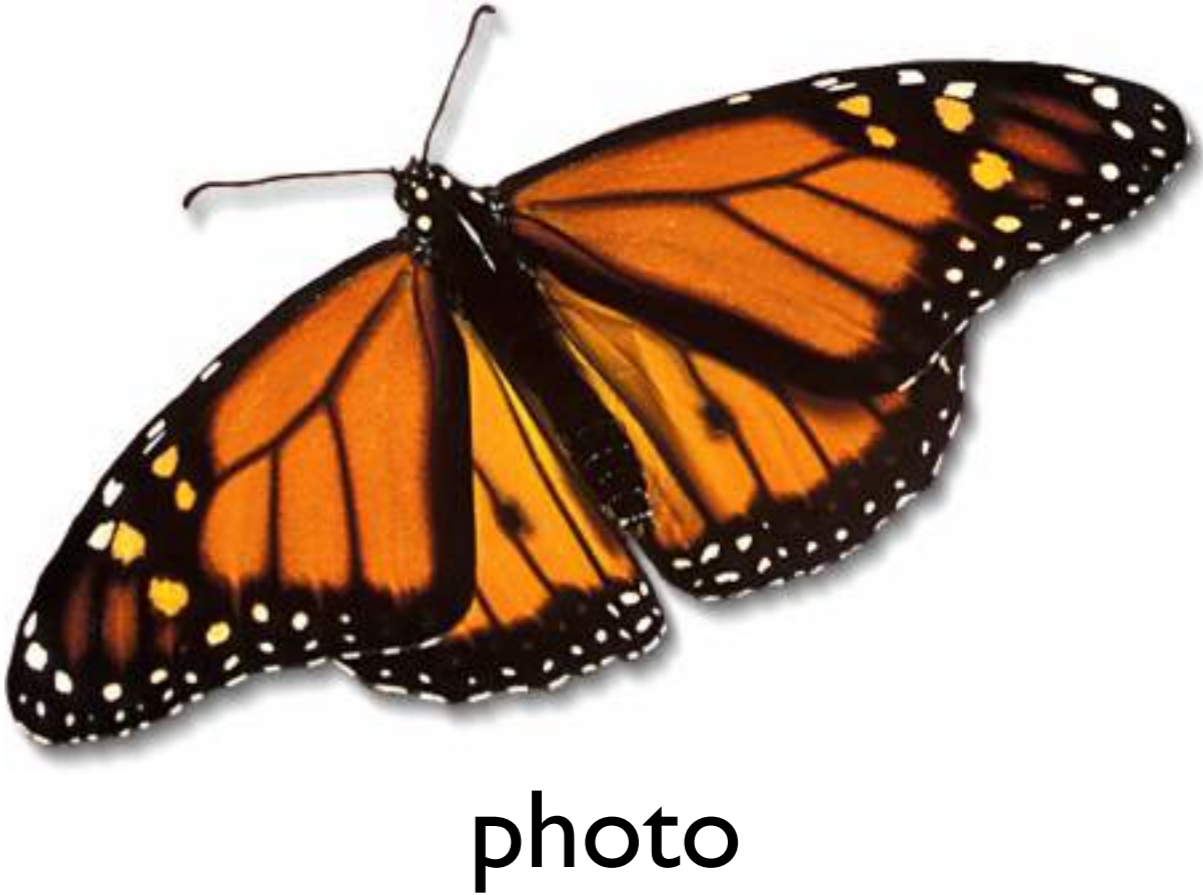
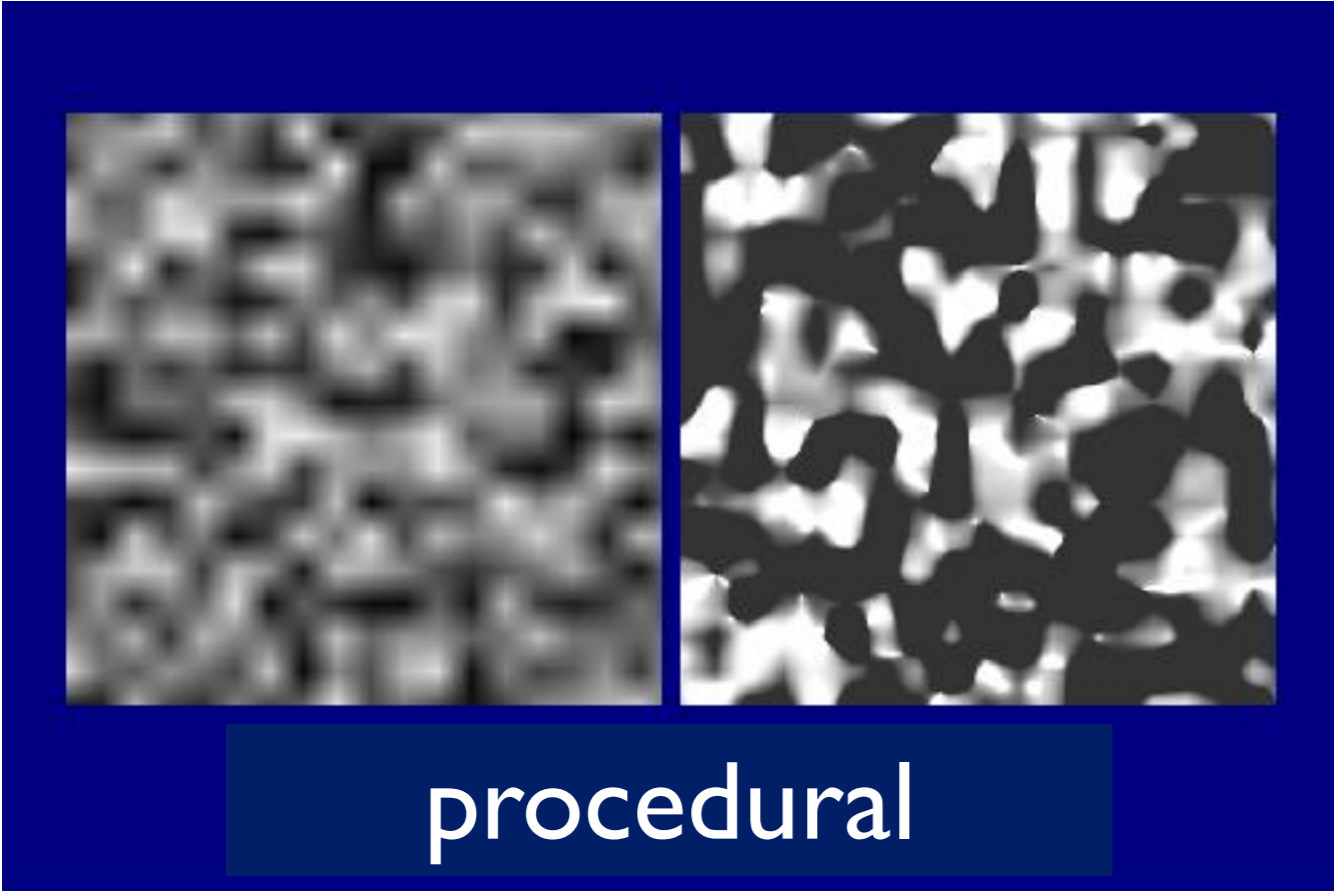
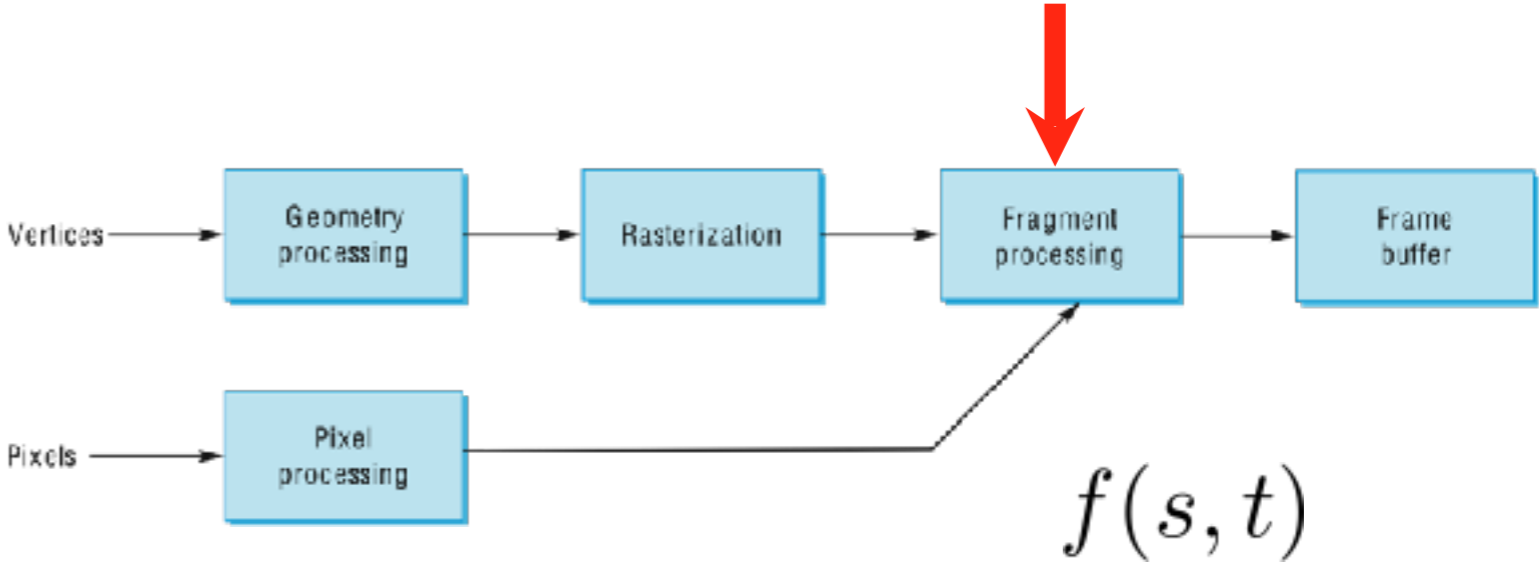




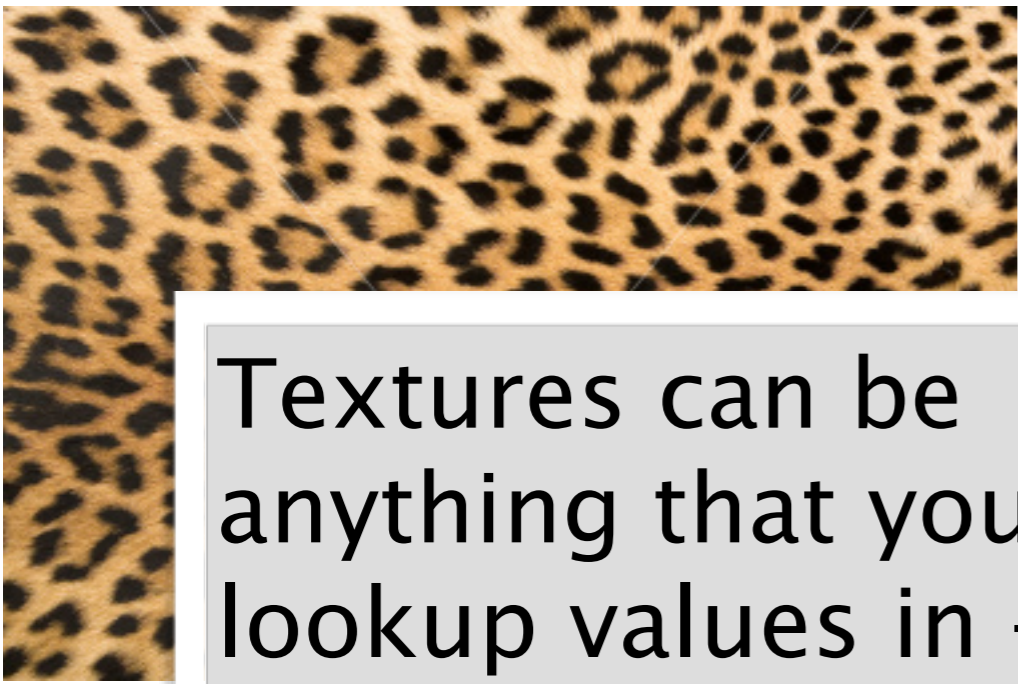
Pixar - Toy Story



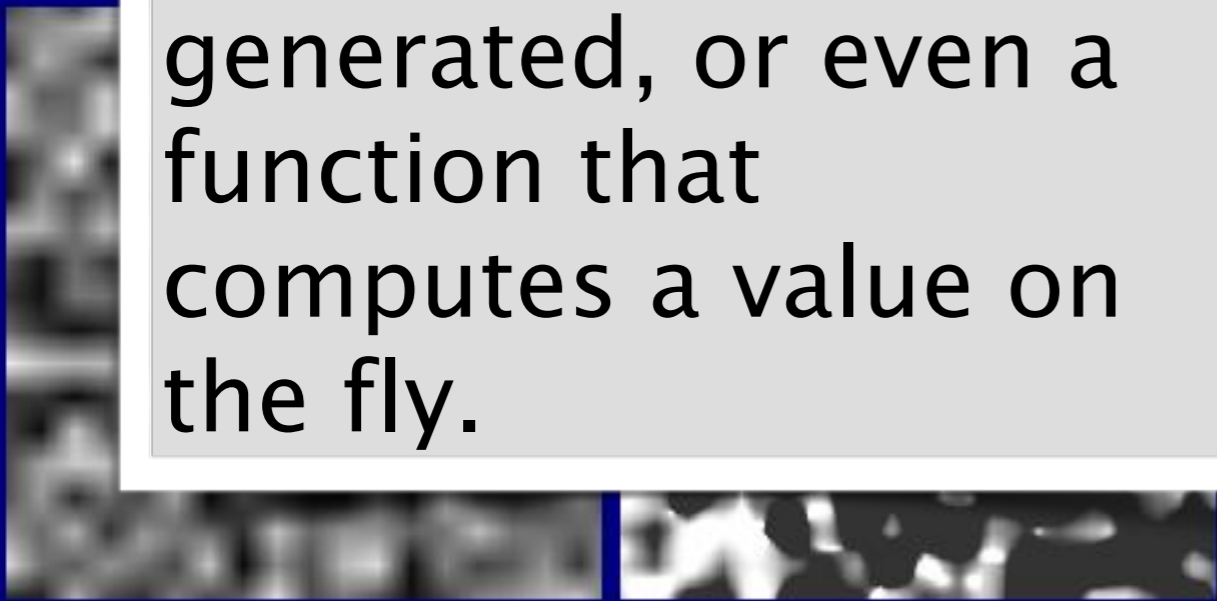
# Store 2D images in buffers and lookup pixel reflectances



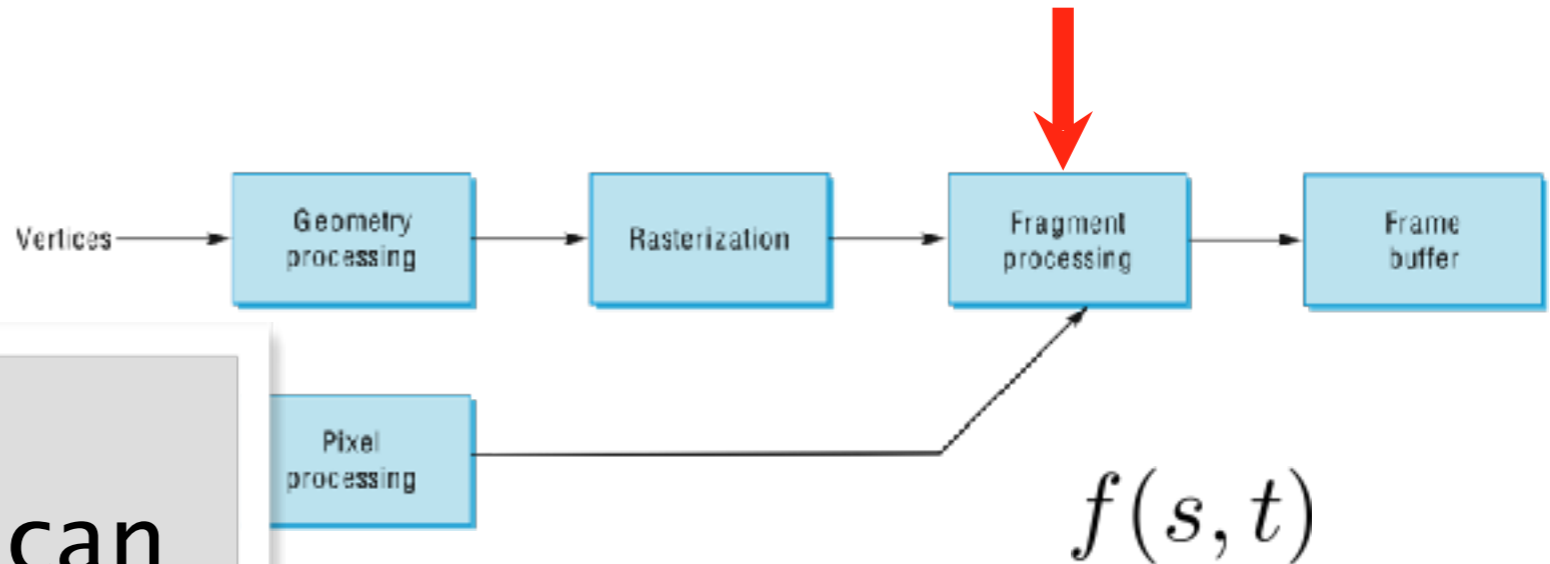
# Store 2D images in buffers and lookup pixel reflectances



Textures can be anything that you can lookup values in — photo, procedurally generated, or even a function that computes a value on the fly.



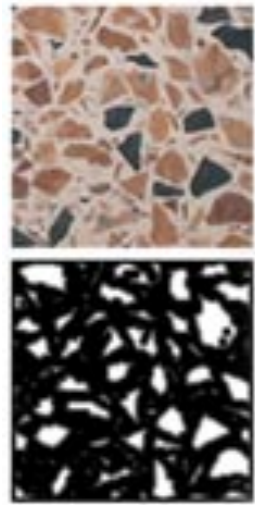
procedural



photo

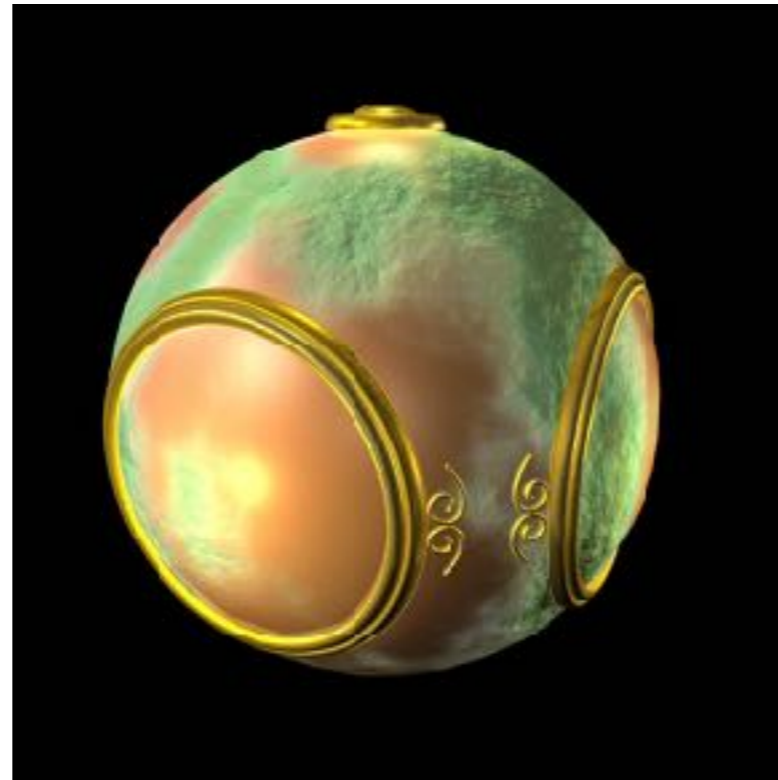


# 3D solid textures

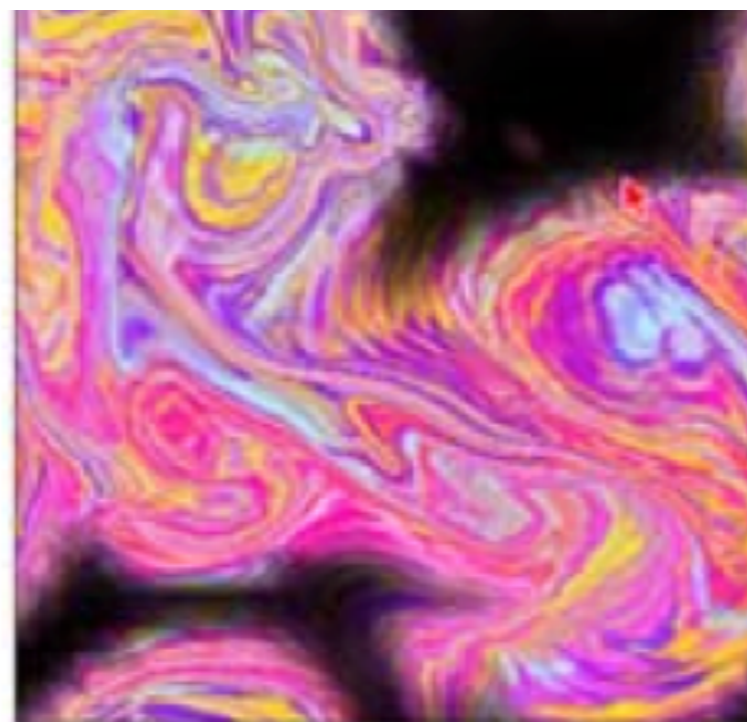


# Other uses of textures...

Light maps  
Shadow maps  
Environment  
maps  
Bump maps  
Opacity maps  
Animation

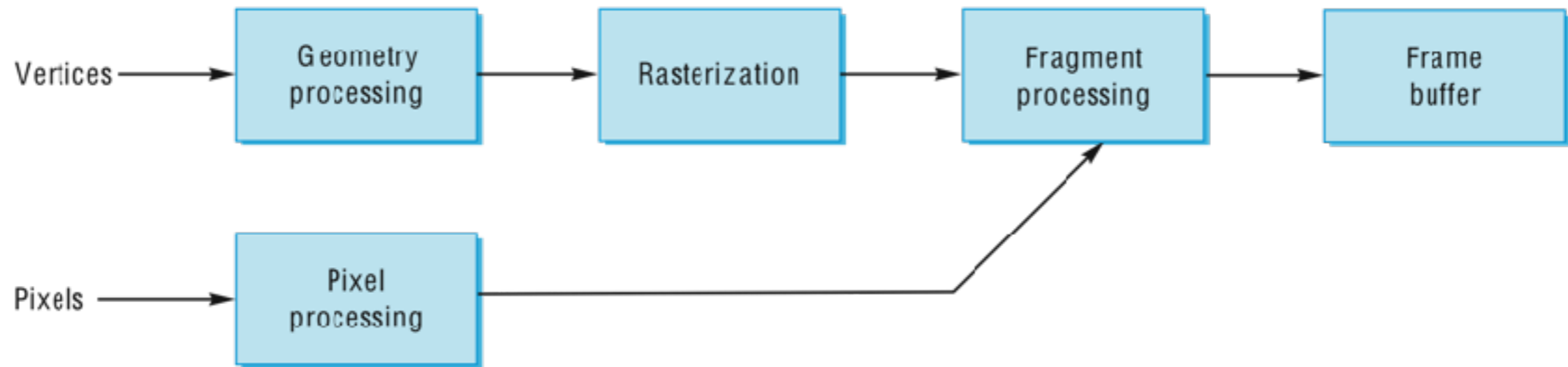


[Angel and Shreiner]



[Stam 99]

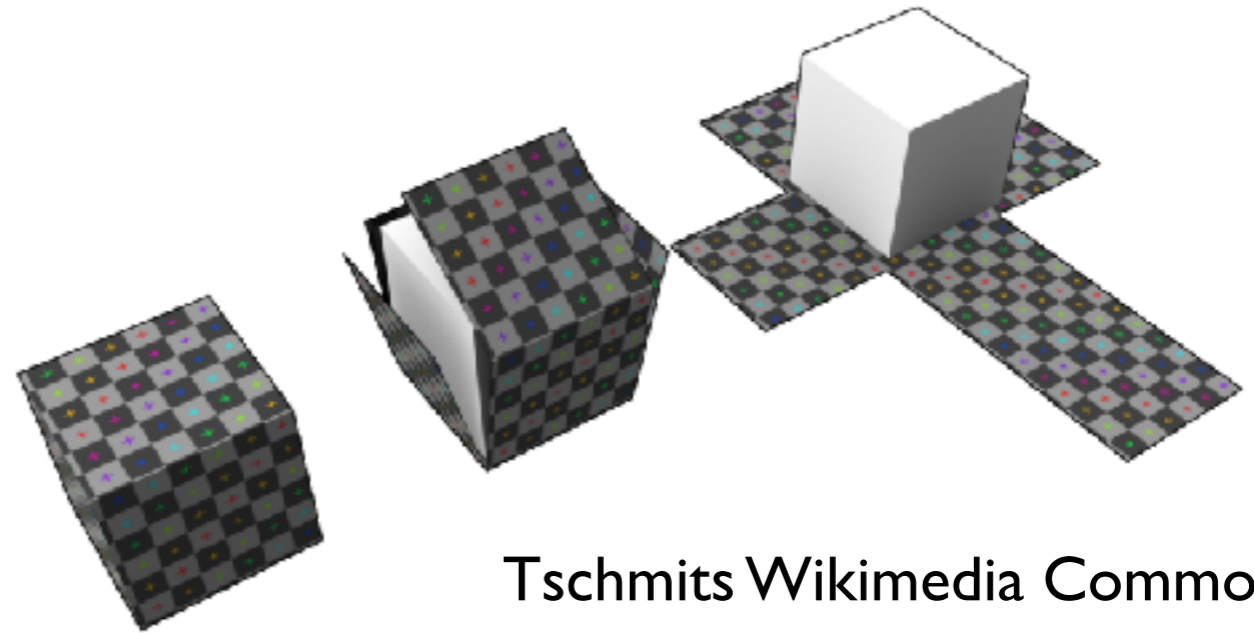
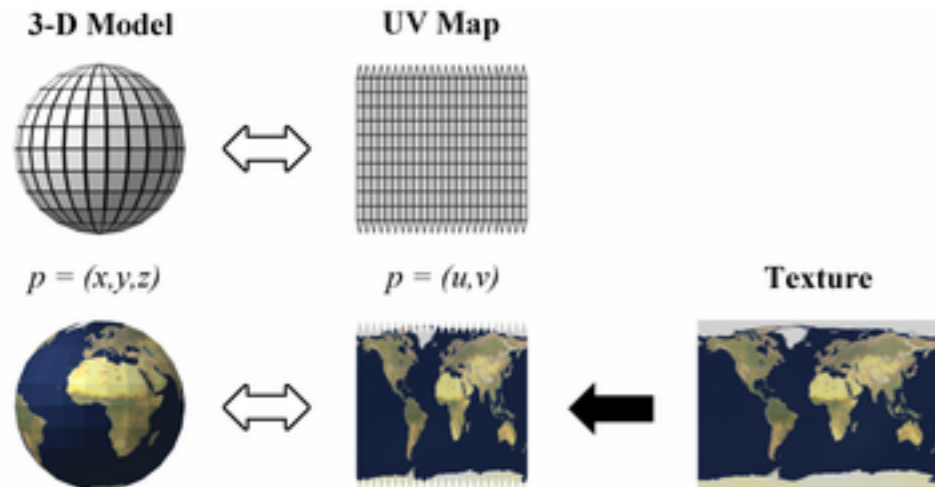
# Texture mapping in the OpenGL pipeline



- 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

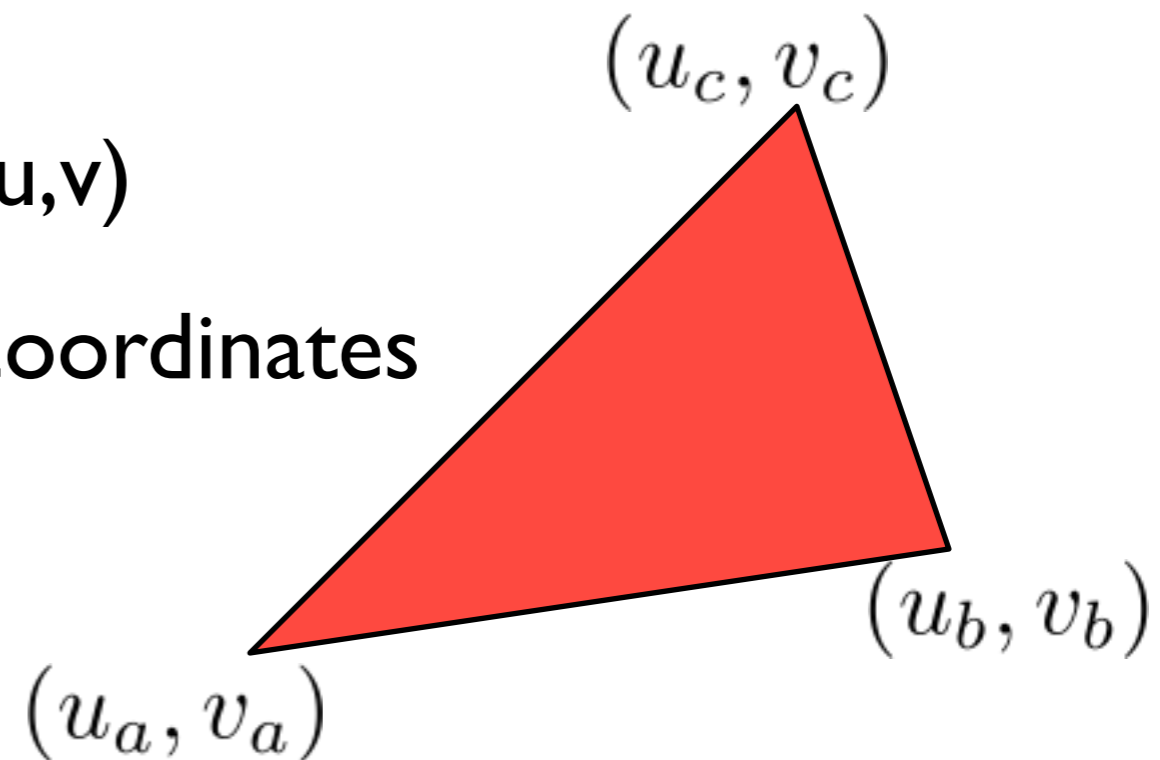


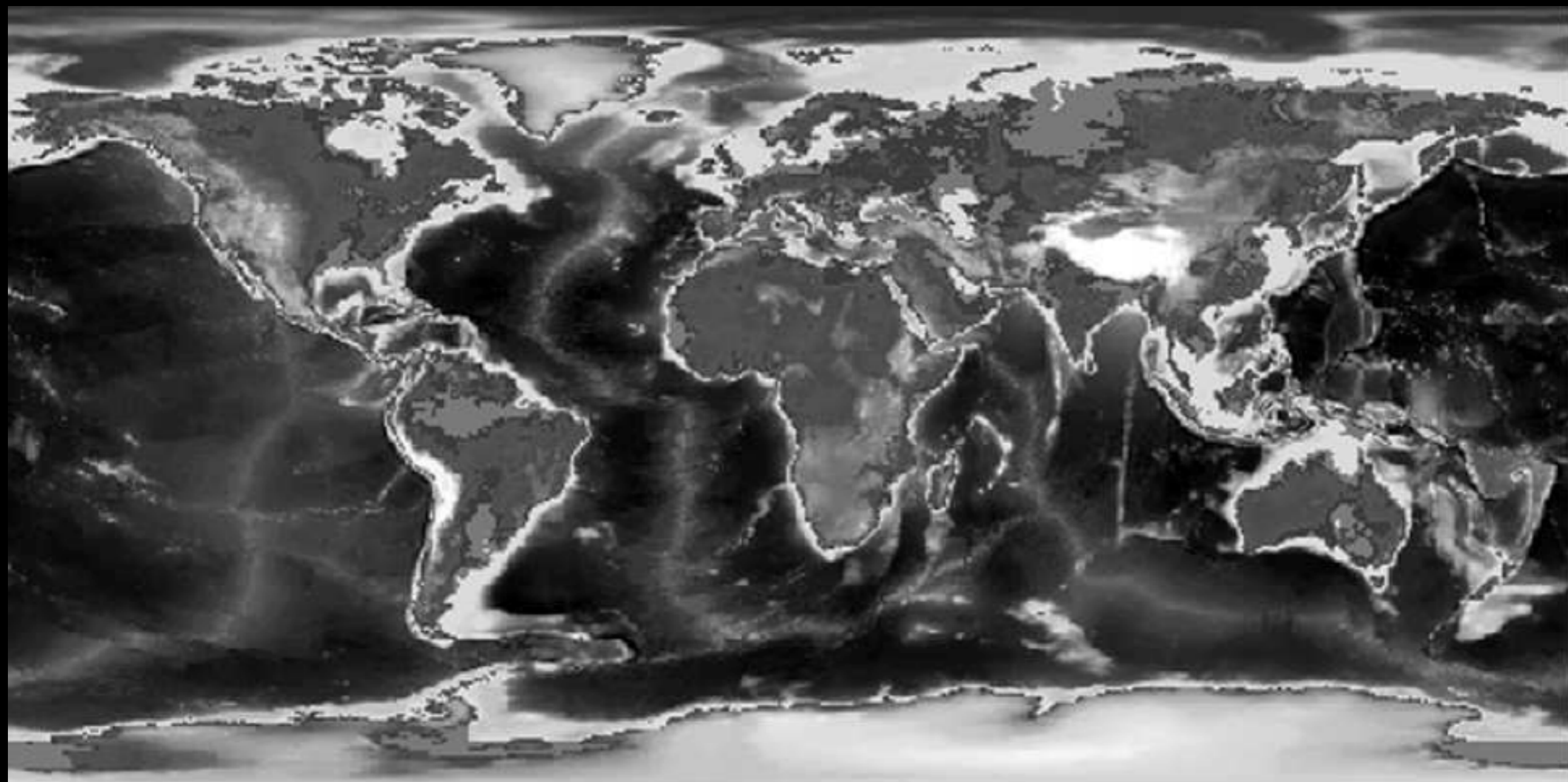
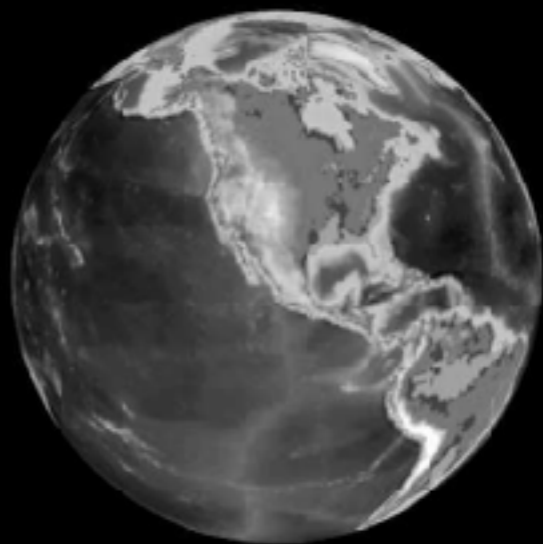
# uv Mapping



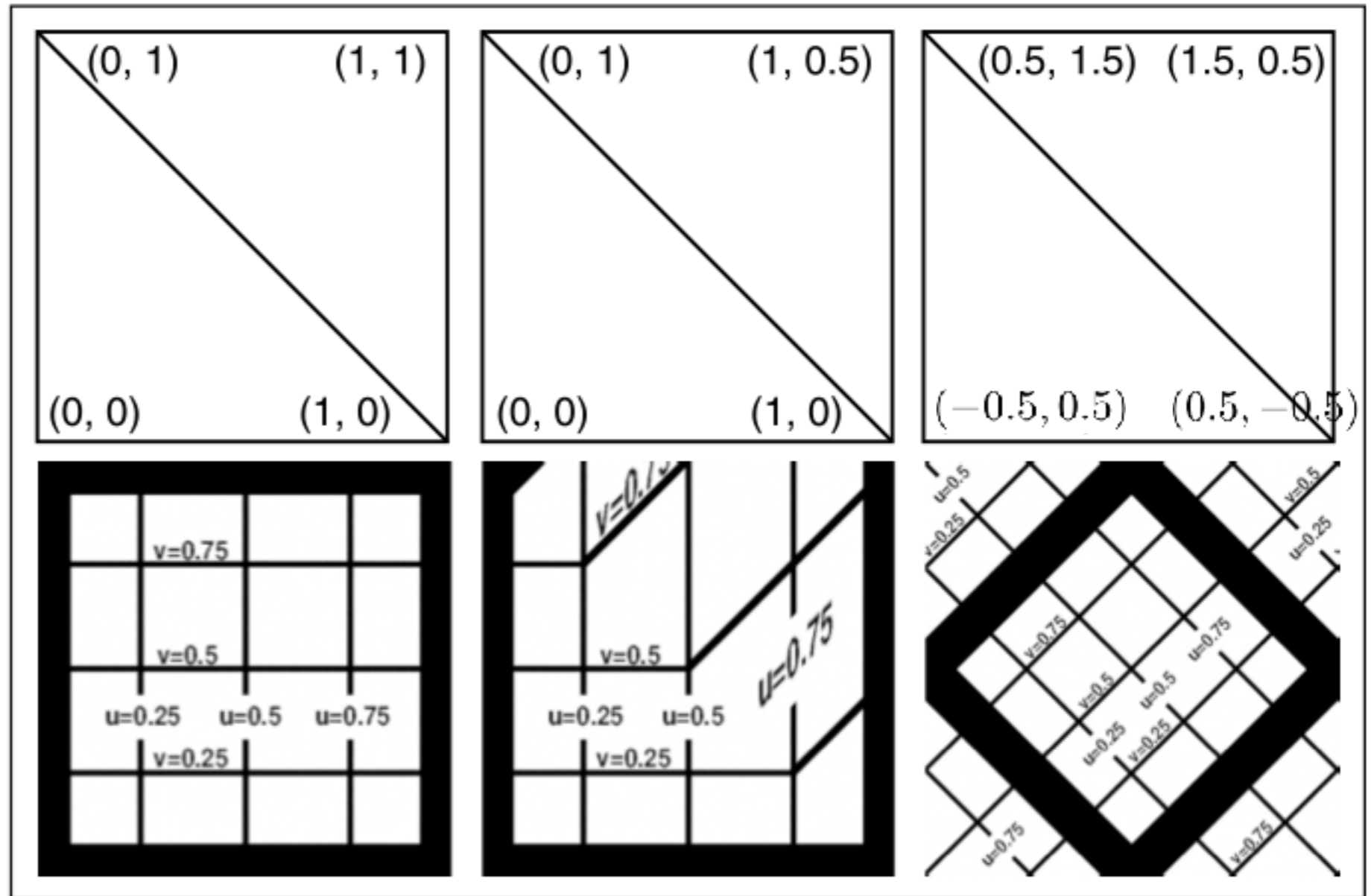
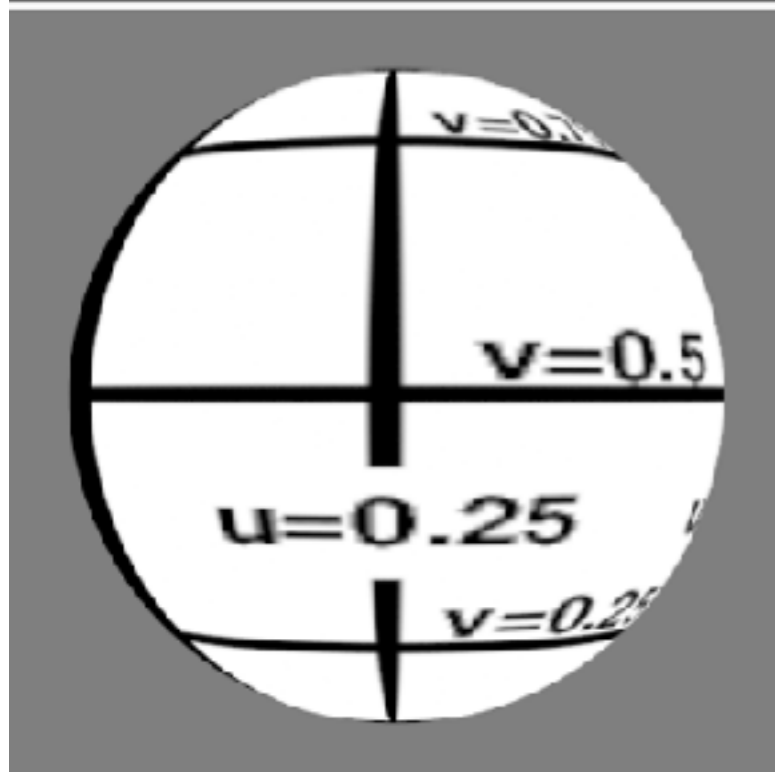
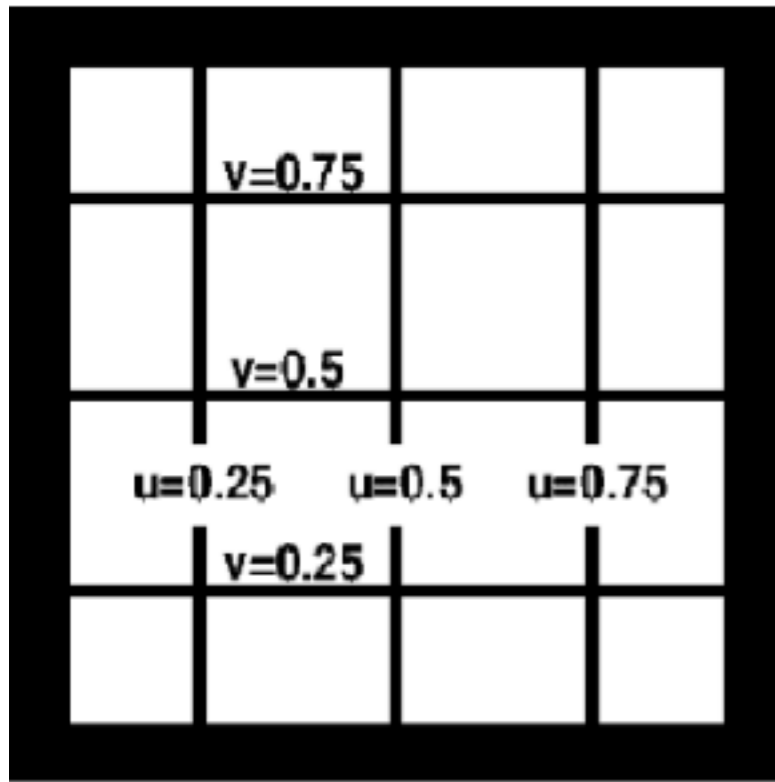
Tschmits Wikimedia Commons

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





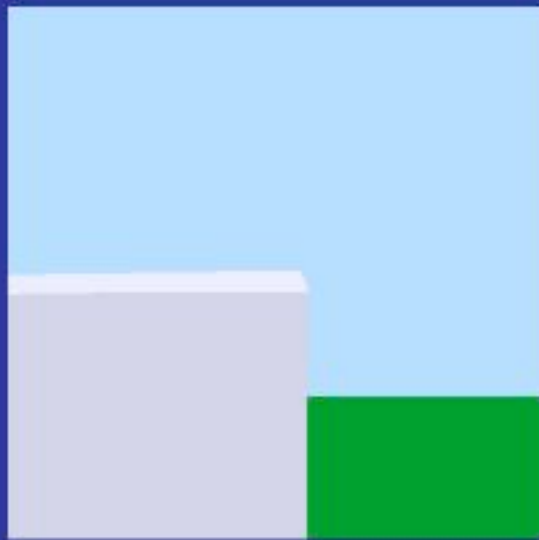
# Texture Calibration





# The major issues in texture mapping...

- What should the actual mapping be?

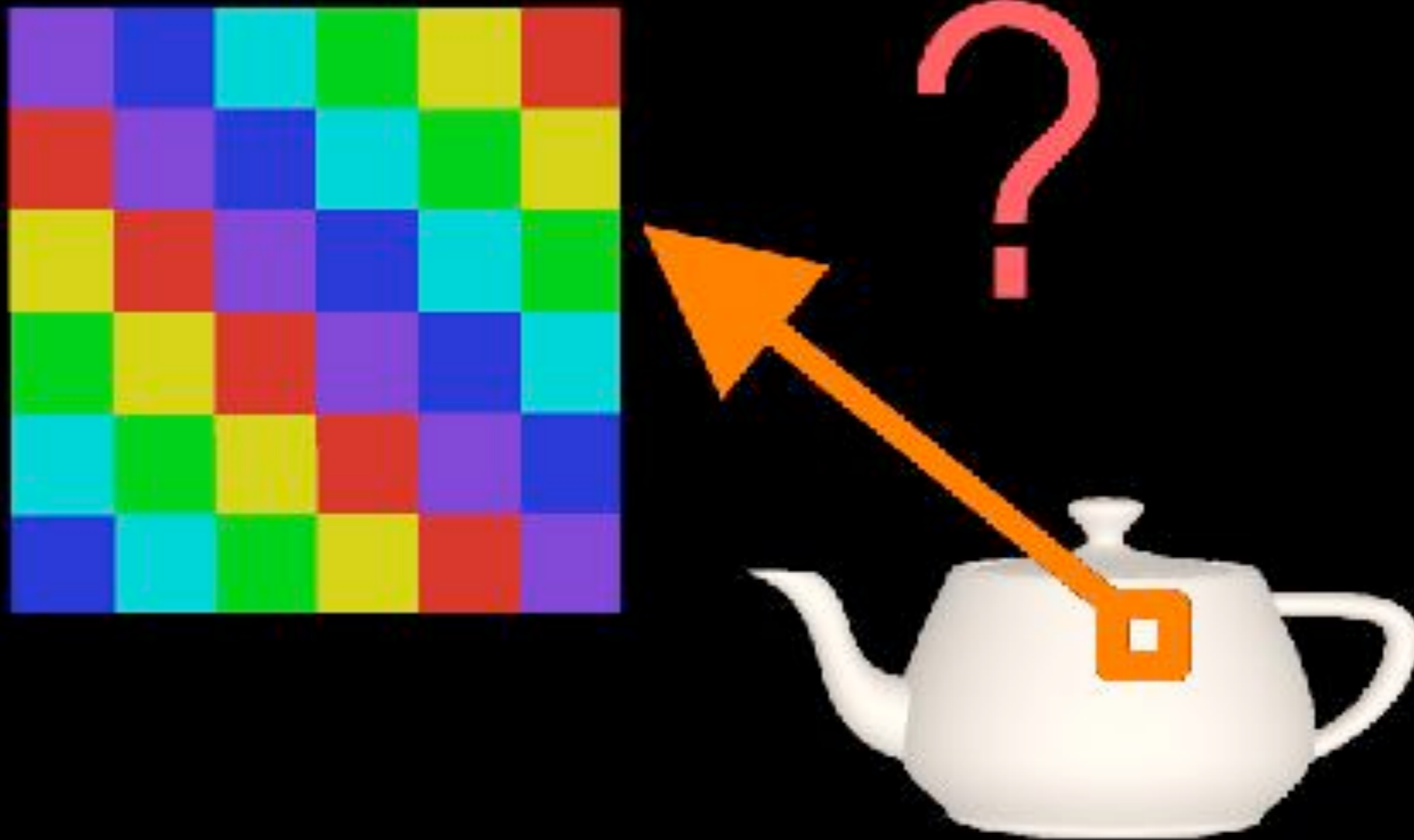


[Rosalee Wolfe]

easy: flat surface

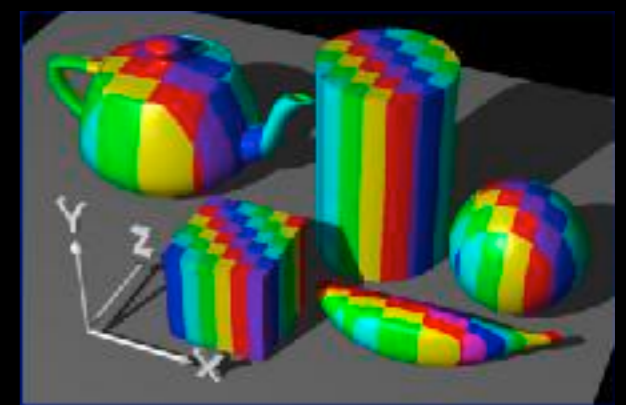
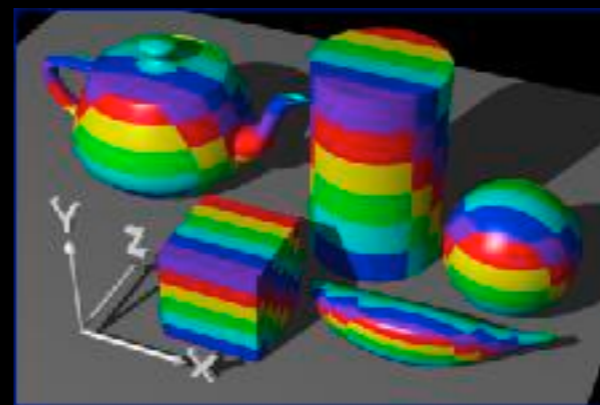
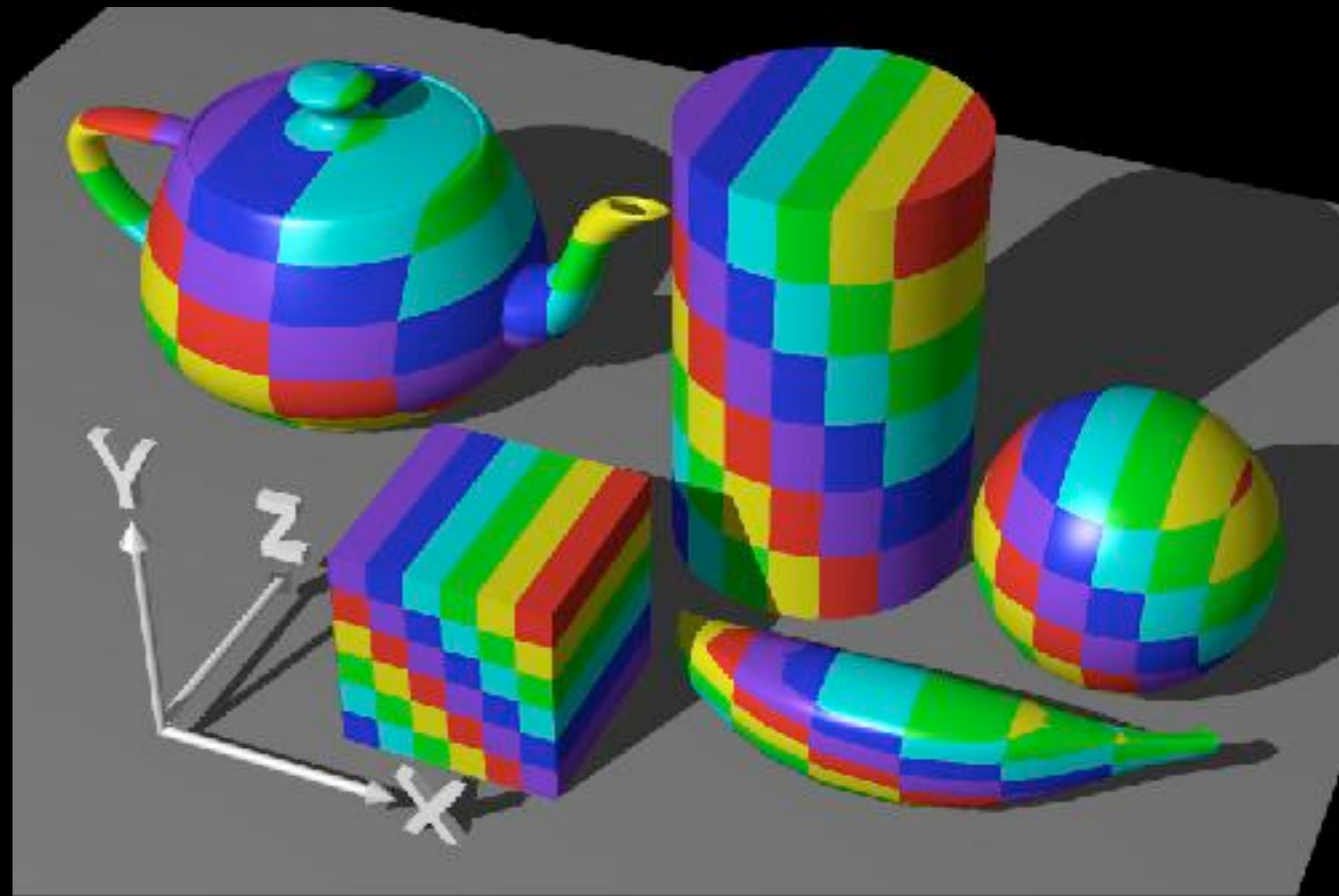
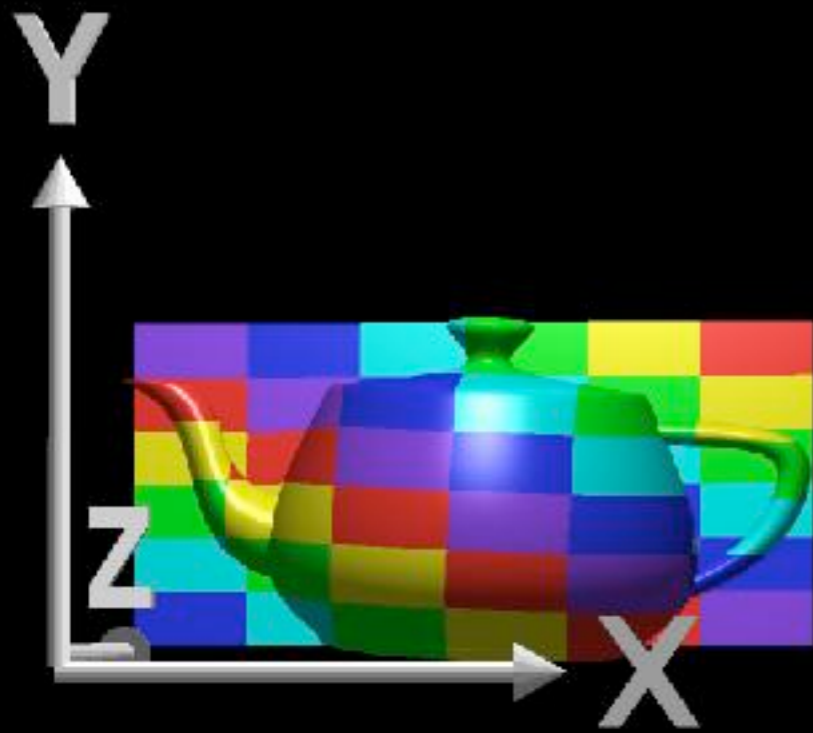
harder: curved surface

Given a point on the object  $(x, y, z)$ , what point  $(u, v)$  in the texture we use?



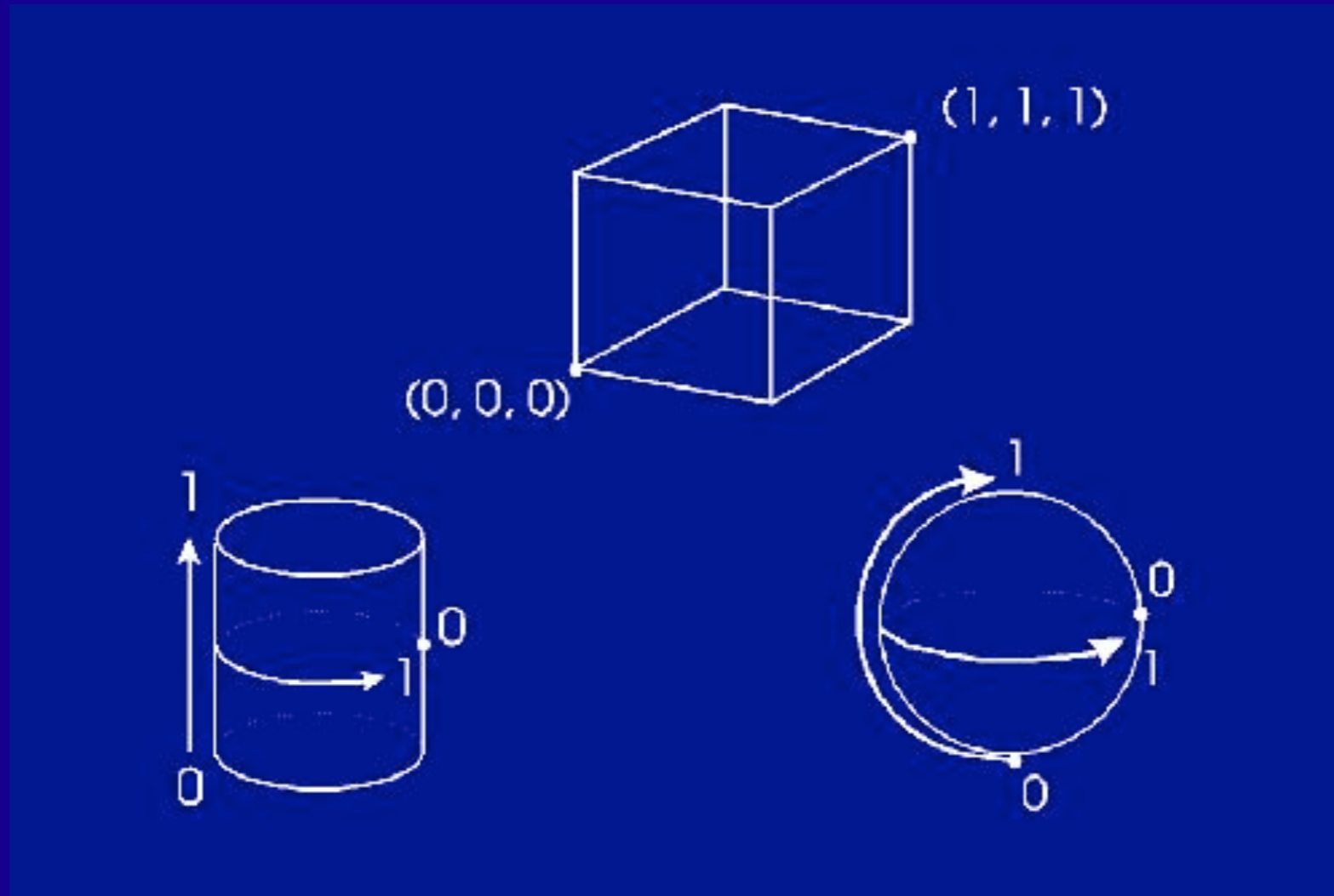
# Example: planar mapping

[Rosalee Wolfe]



# Intermediate surfaces

First map the texture to a simpler, intermediate surface

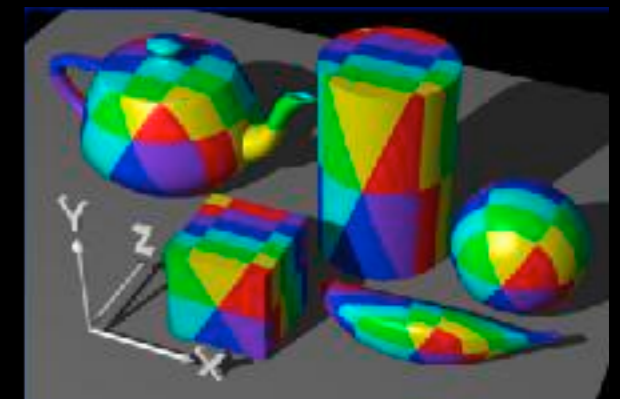
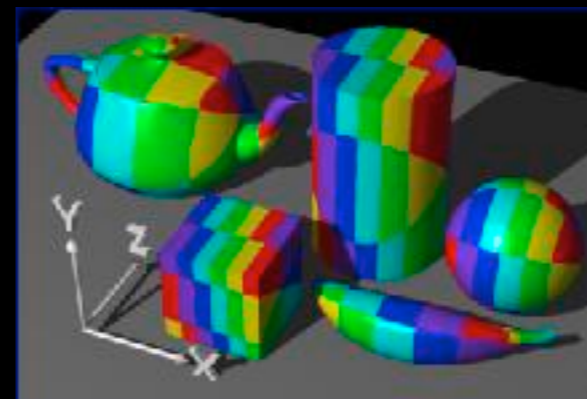
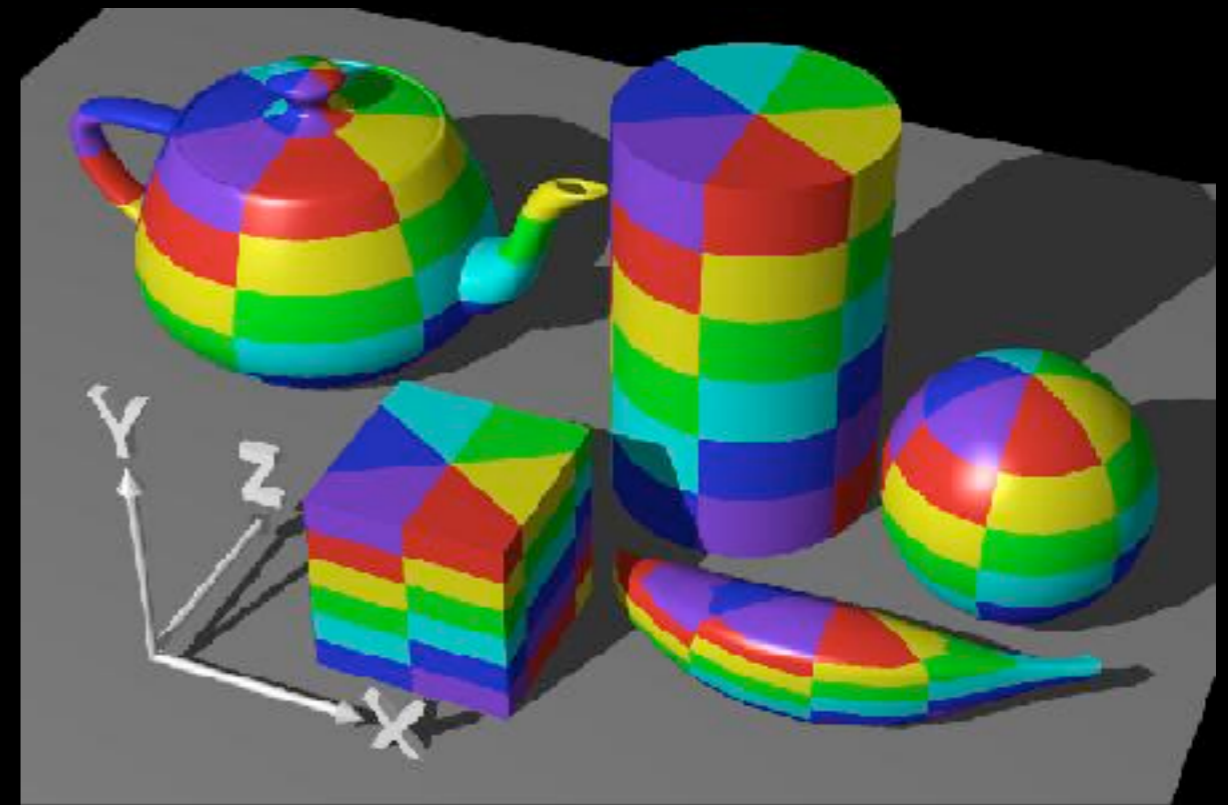




# Cylindrical mapping

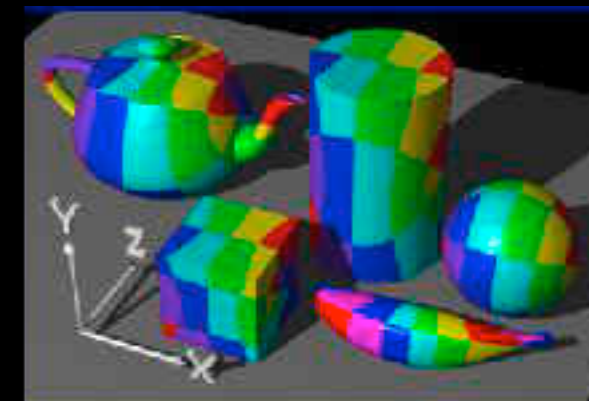
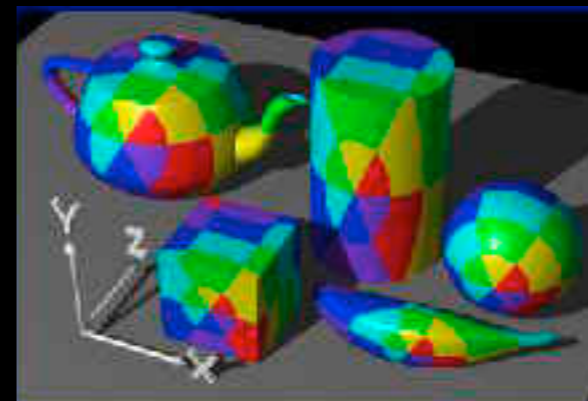
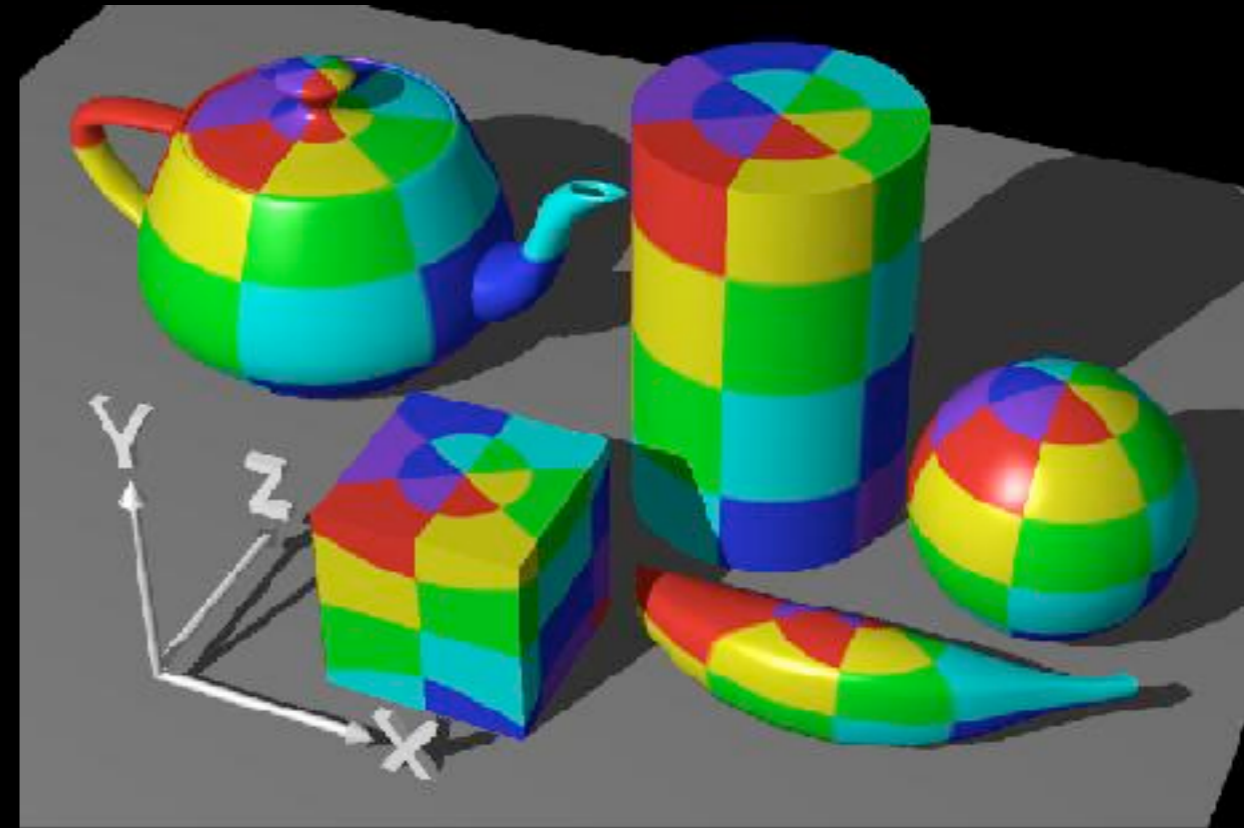
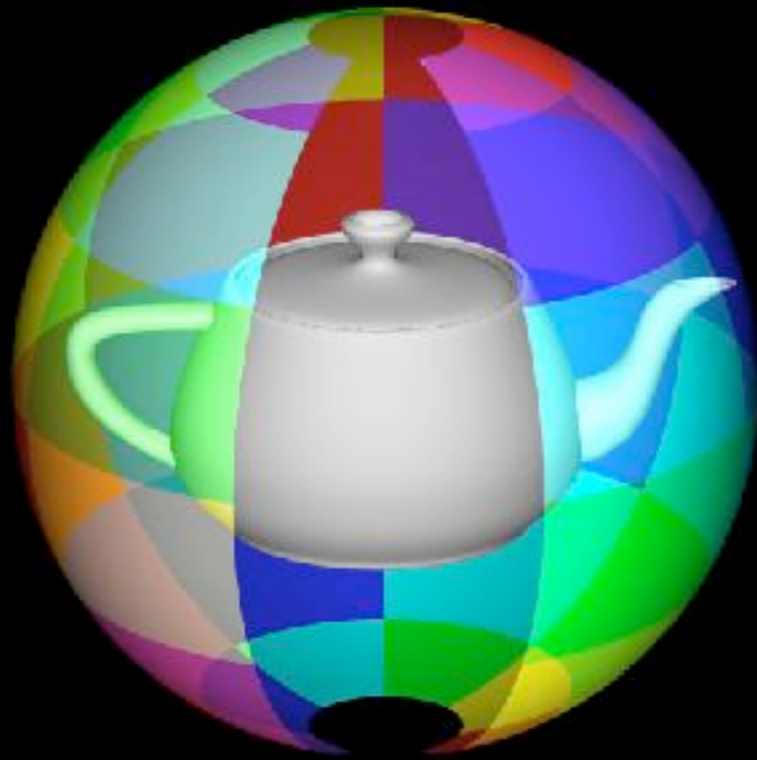
$$(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\text{theta}, h) \rightarrow (u,v)$$

[Rosalee Wolfe]



# Spherical Mapping

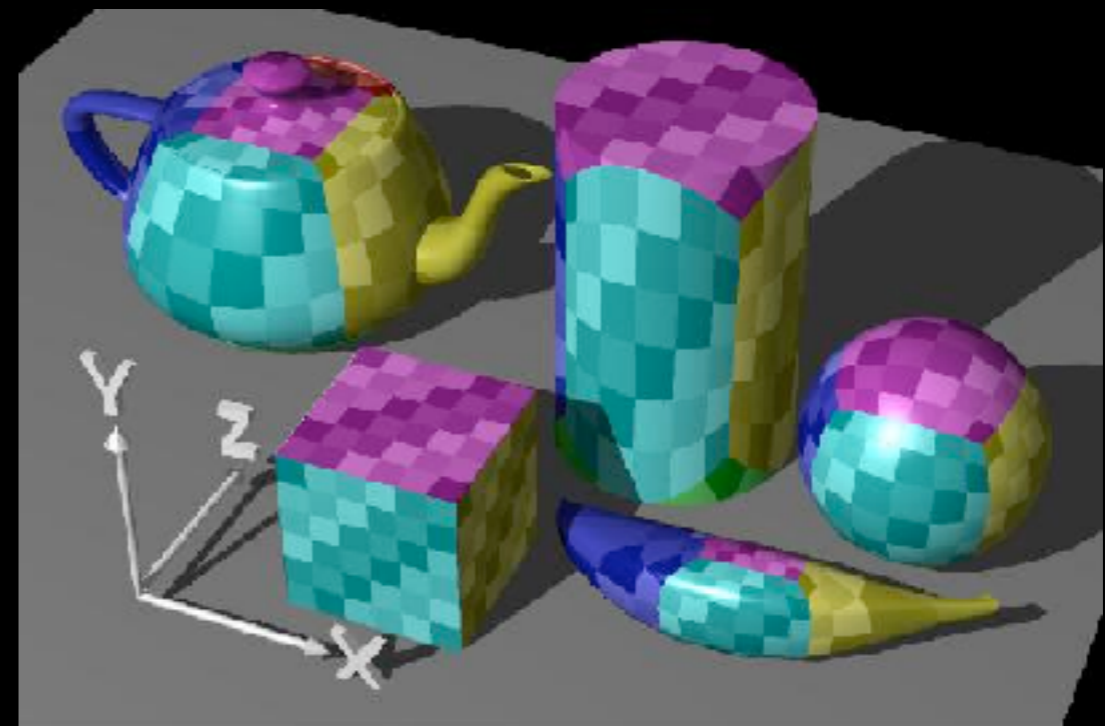
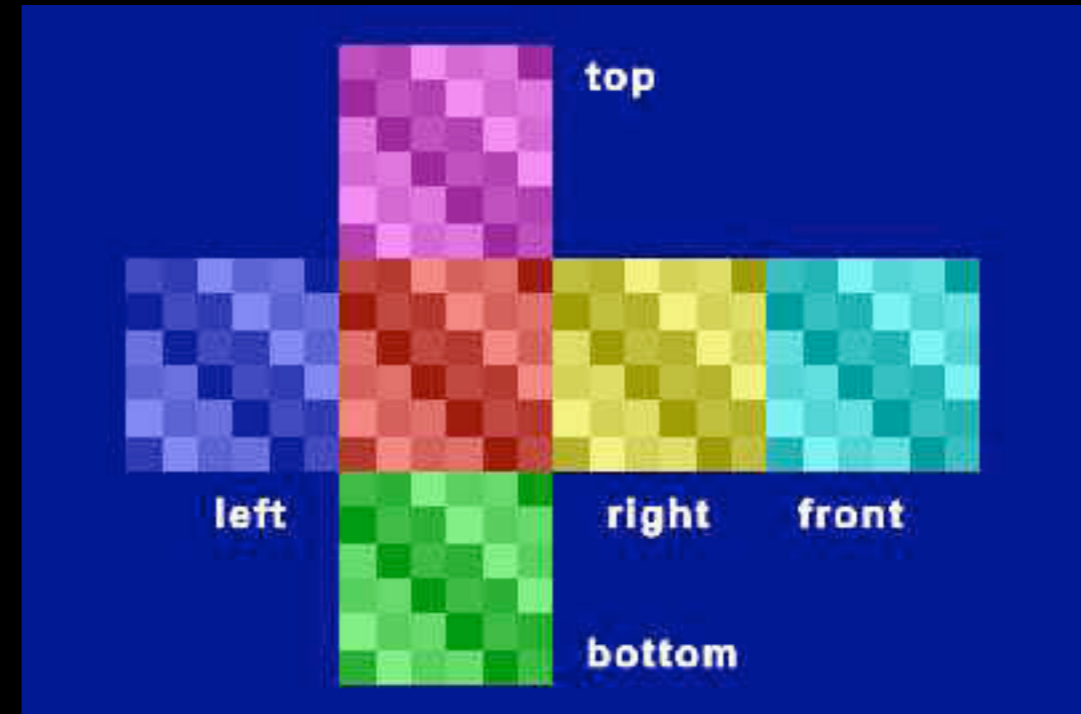
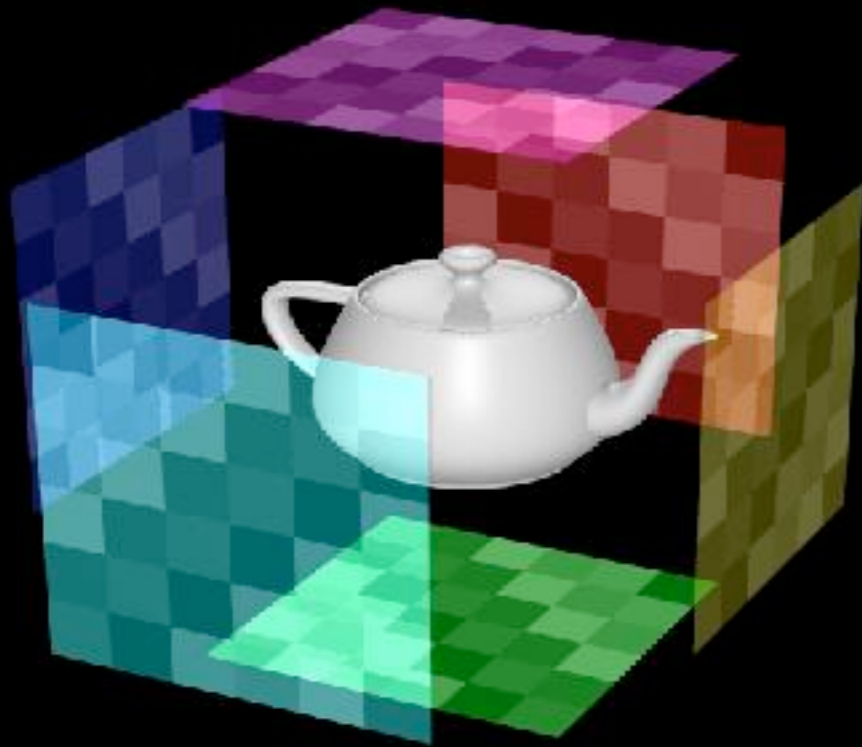
$(x,y,z) \rightarrow (\text{latitude}, \text{longitude})$   
 $\rightarrow (u,v)$





# Box Mapping

[Rosalee Wolfe]





# How do we map between intermediate and actual objects?



**position**



**surface normal**



**from centroid**



**reflection**

# How do we map between intermediate and actual objects?

[Rosalee Wolfe]



position



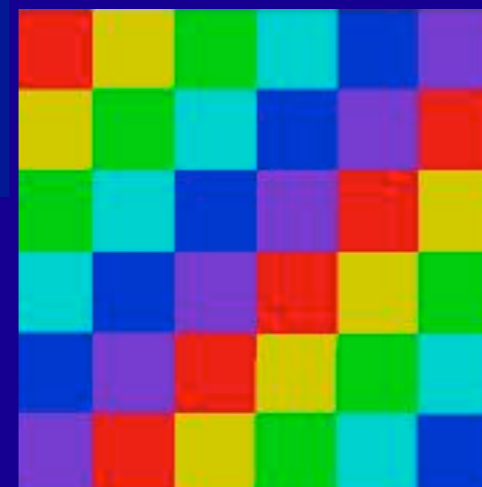
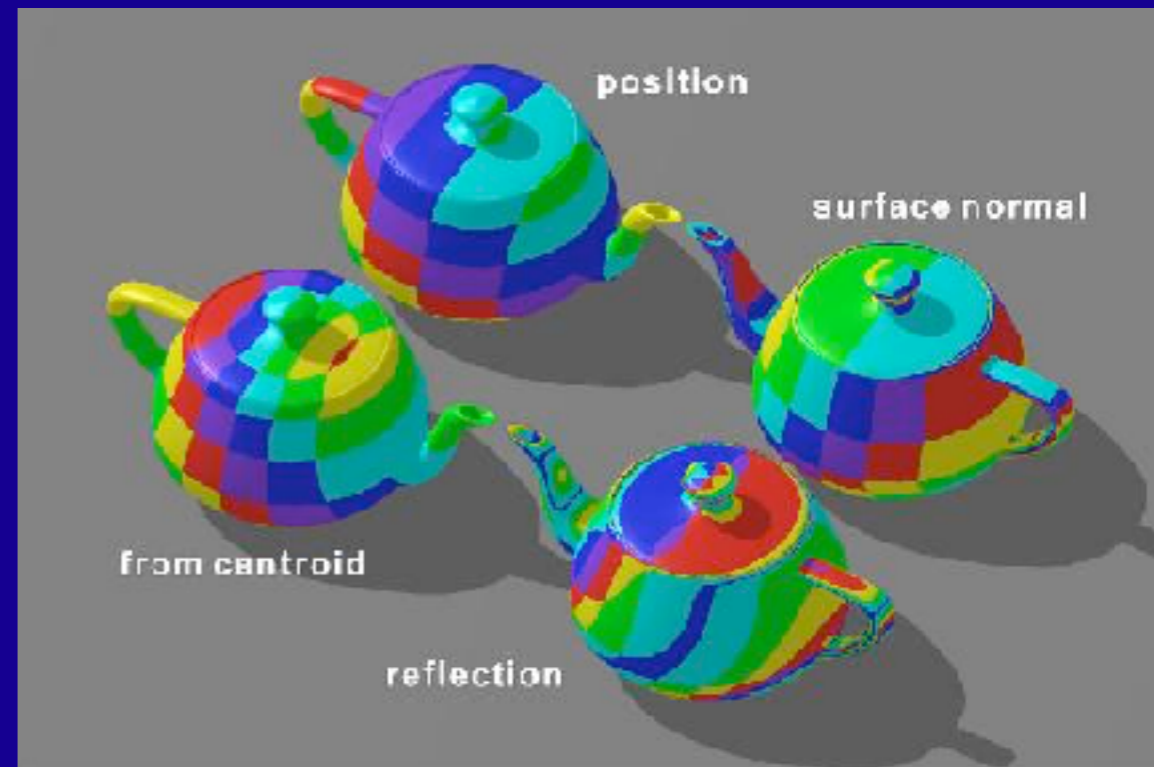
surface normal



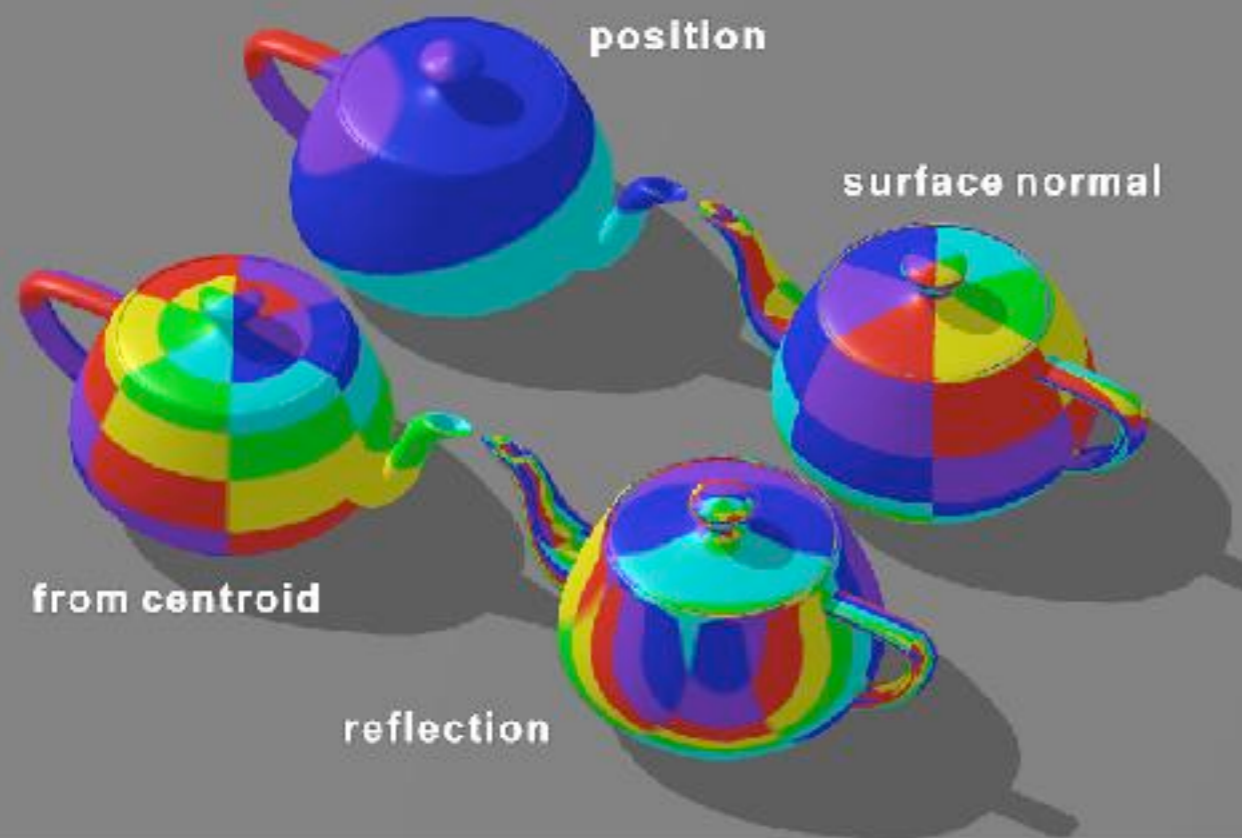
from centroid



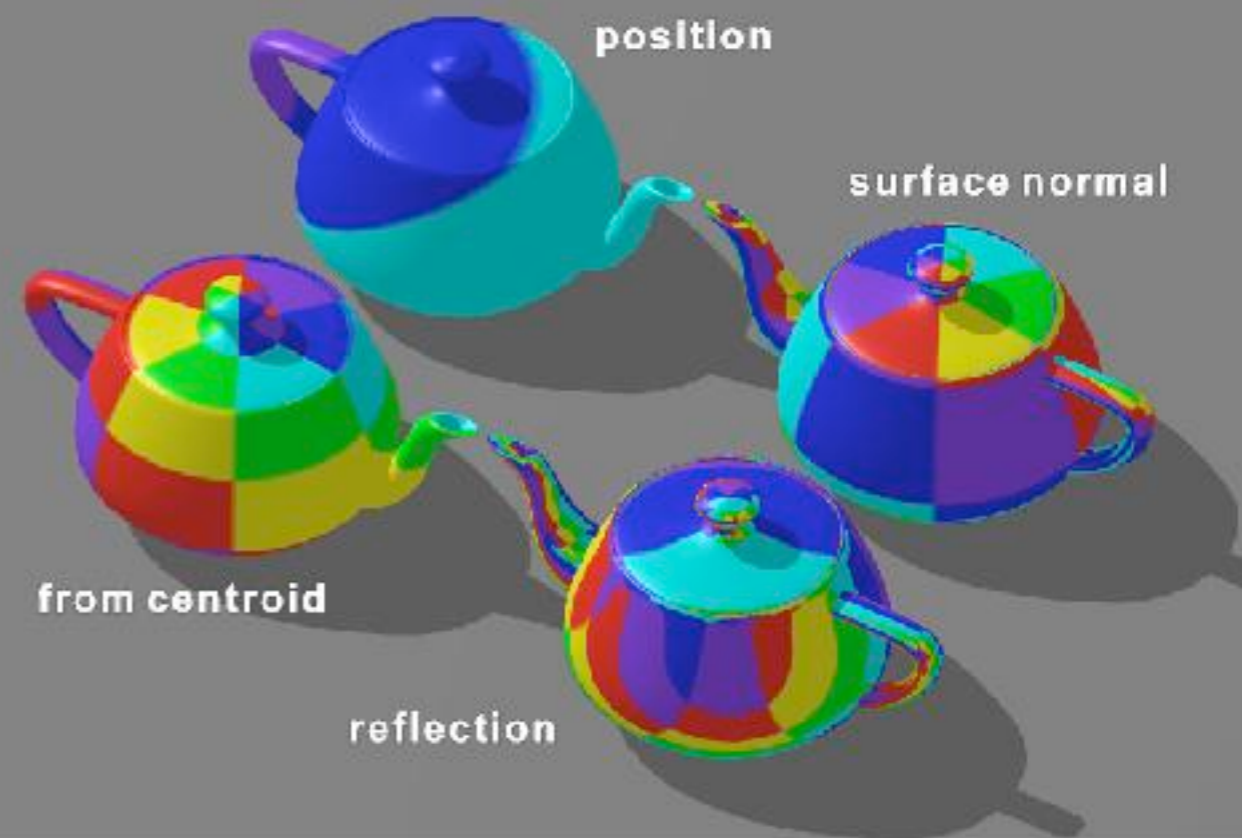
reflection



What intermediate shape was used here?



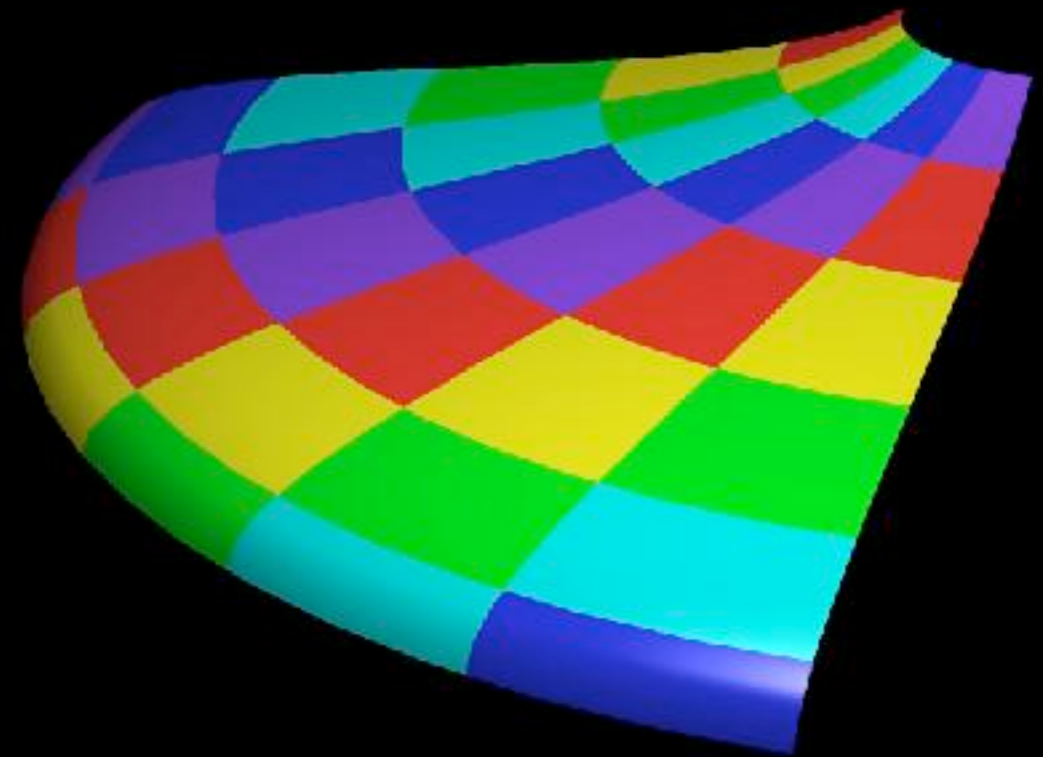
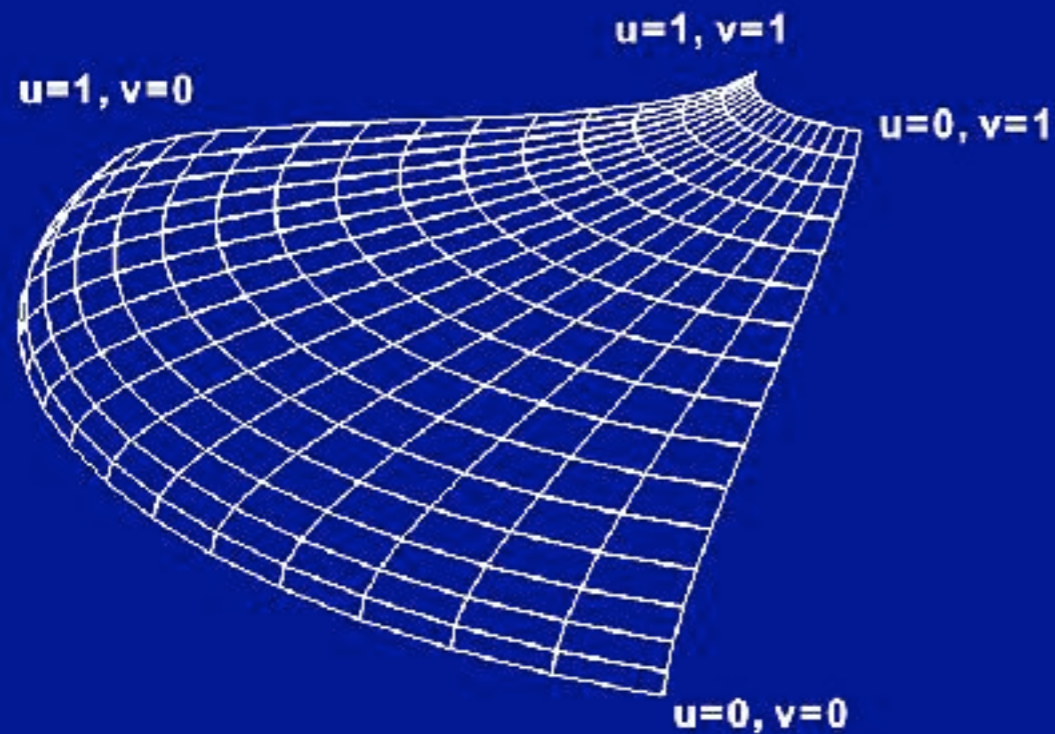
Cylindrical



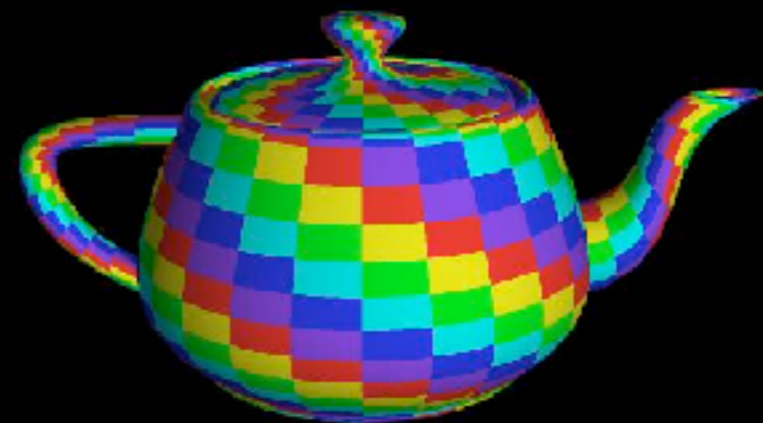
Spherical



# Parametric Surfaces



32 parametric patches



# 3D solid textures

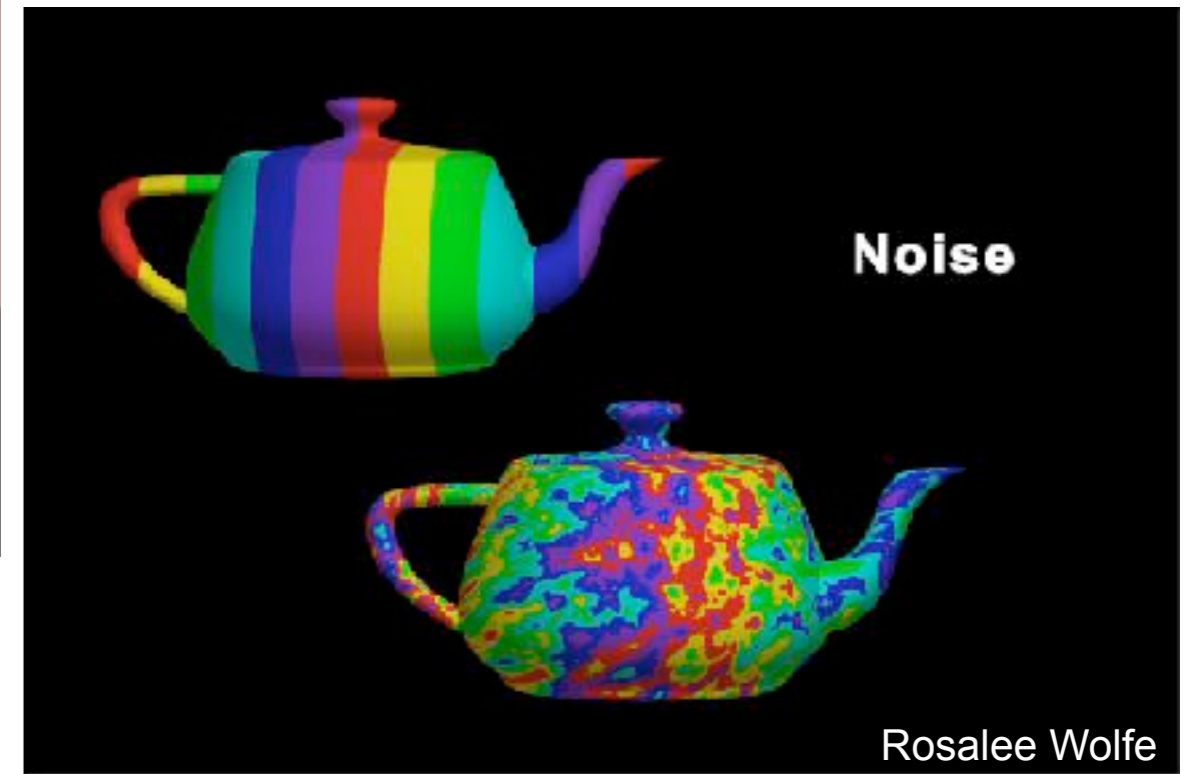
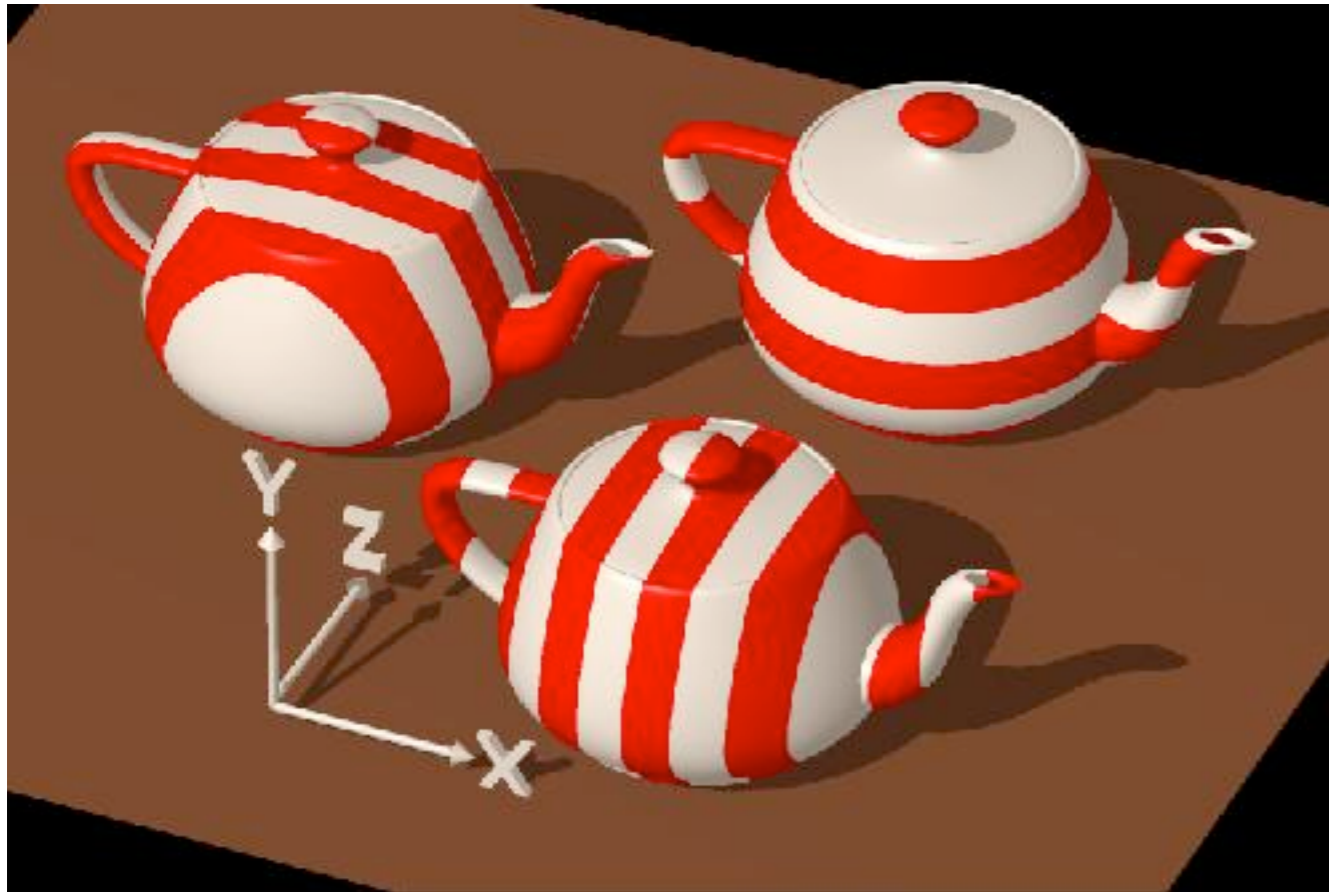


[Dong et al., 2008]

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



# Procedural textures

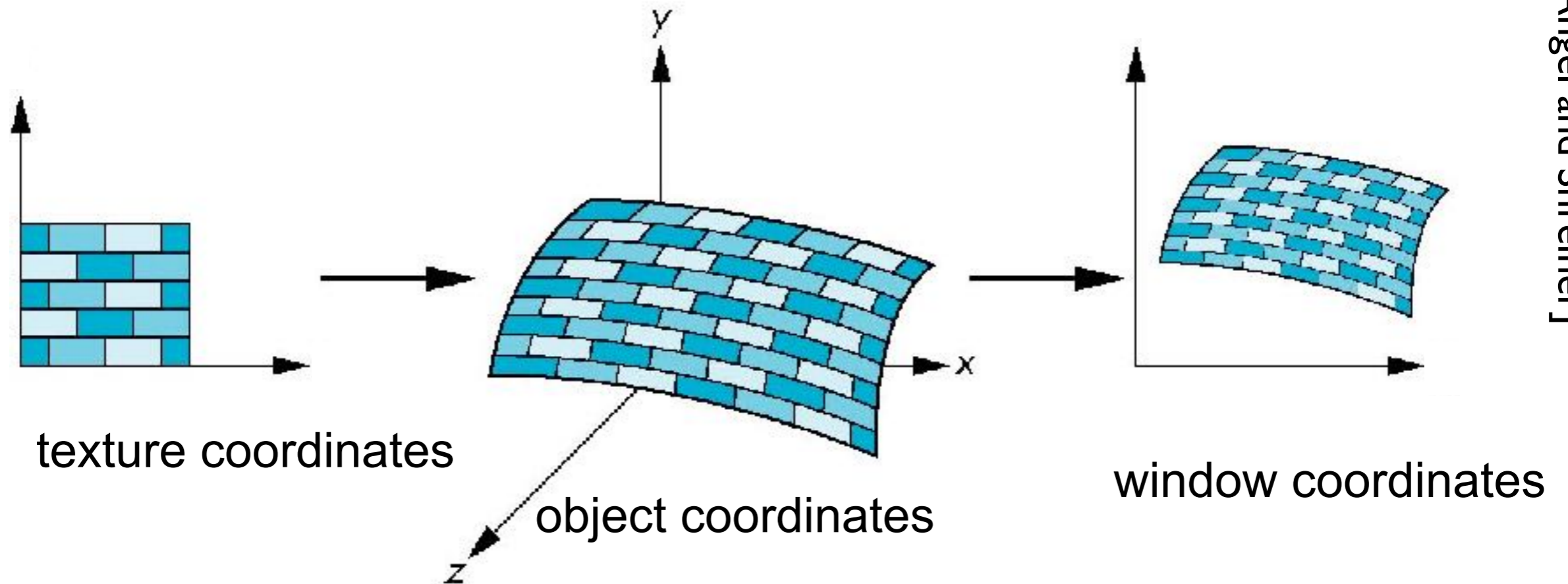
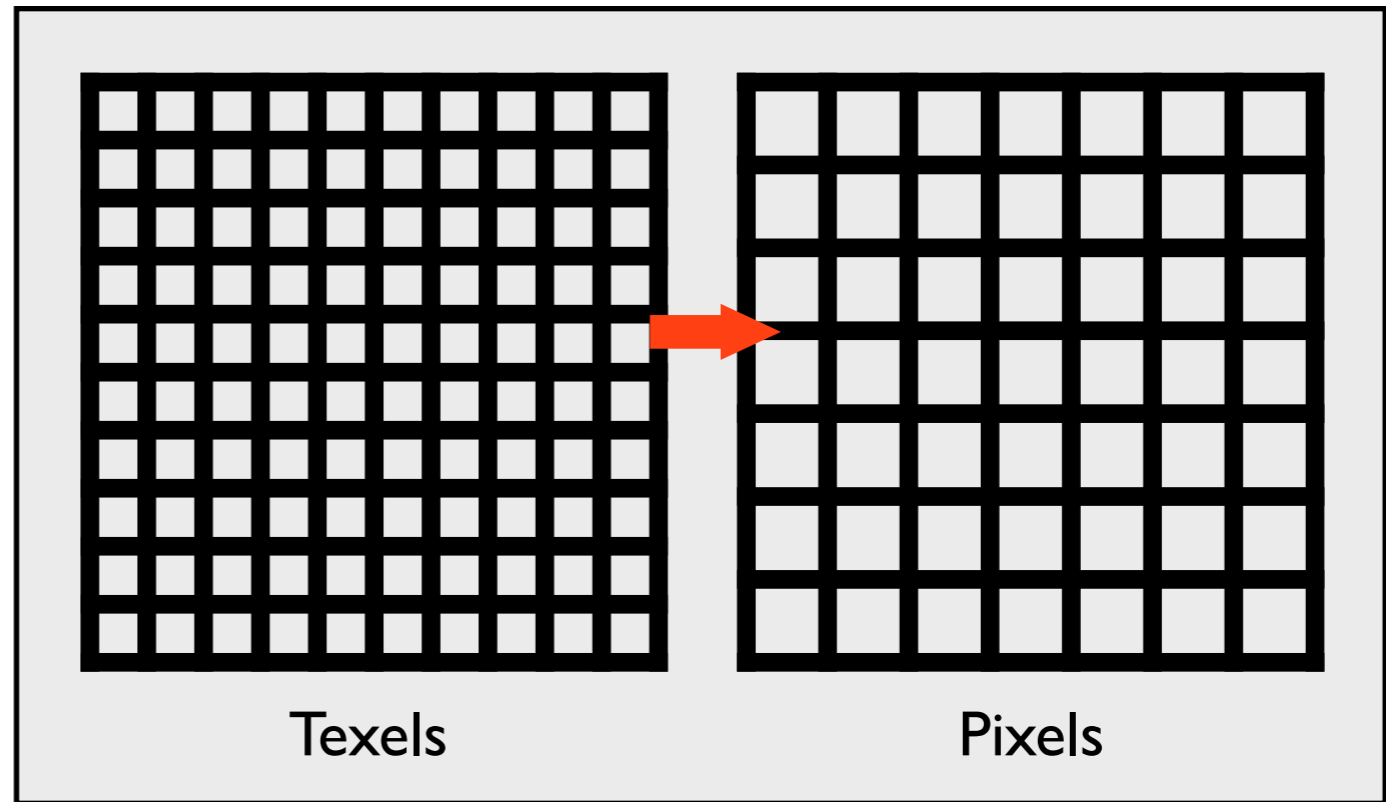


e.g., Perlin noise



# Texture Sampling

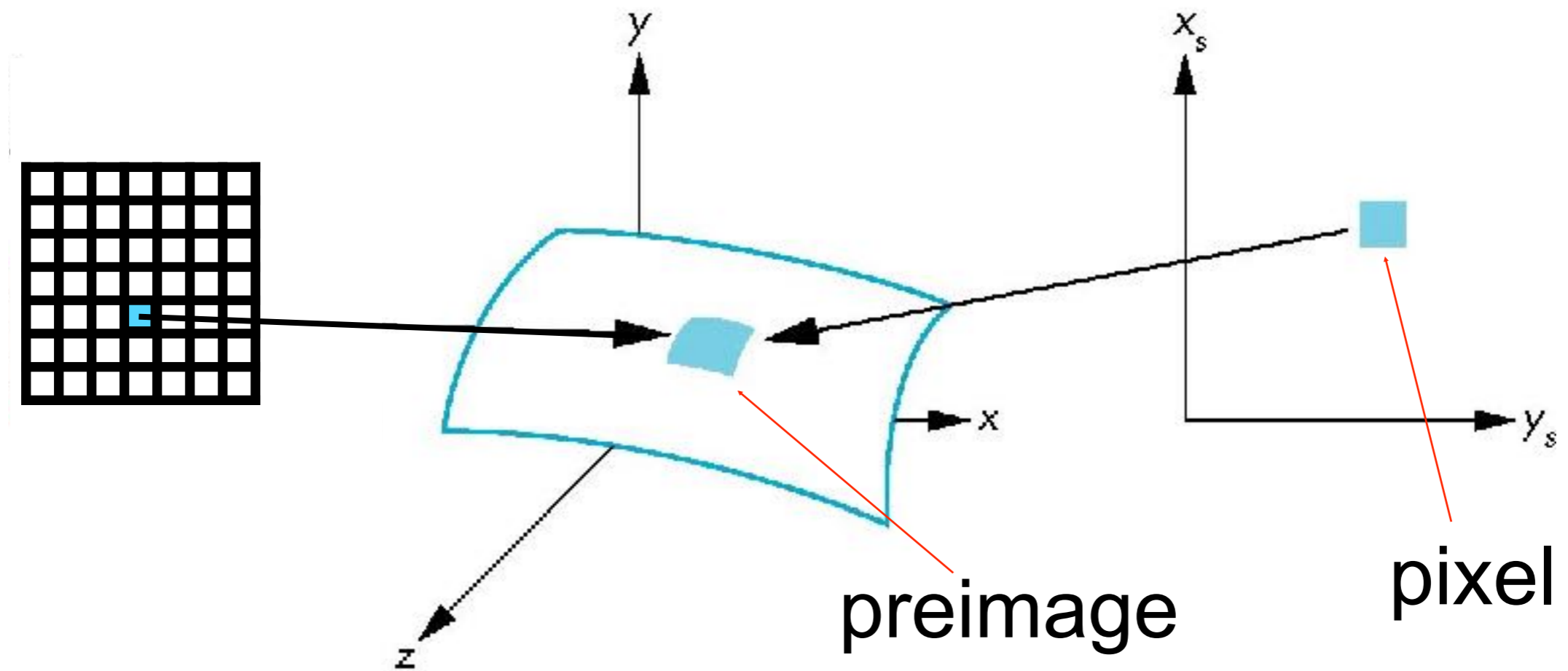
# Texture Mapping



[Angel and Shreiner]

# Point Sampling

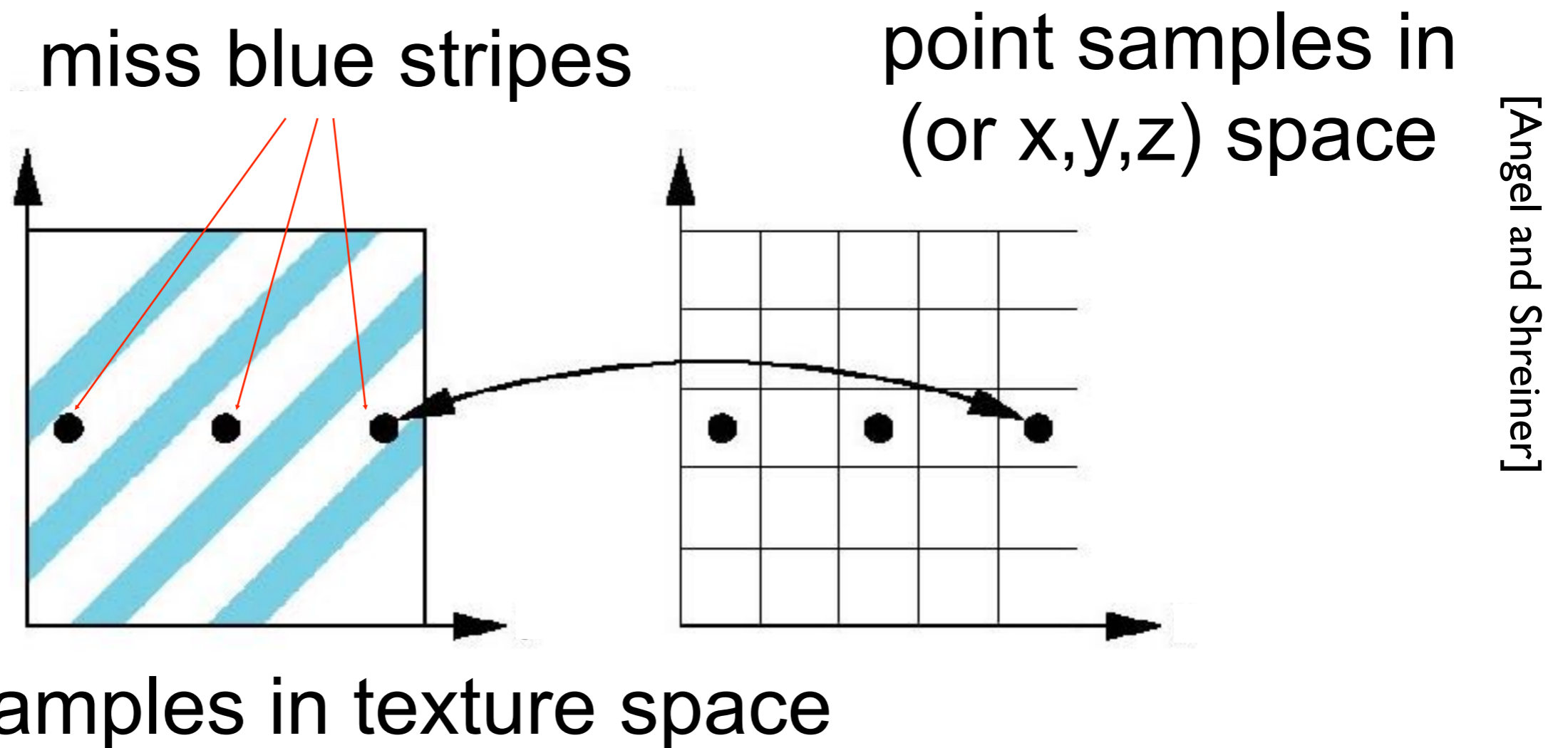
Map back to texture image and use the **nearest texel**



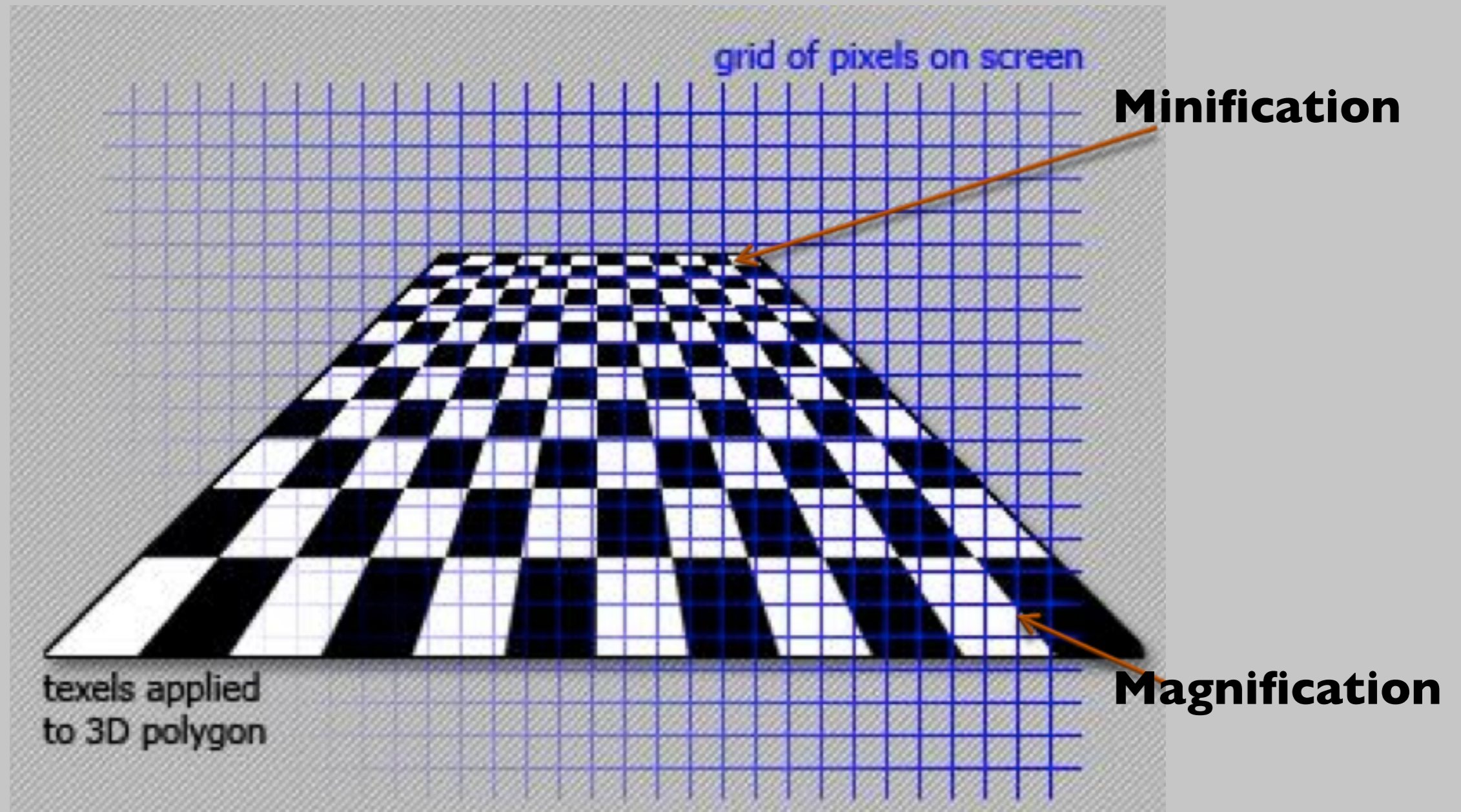


# Aliasing

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



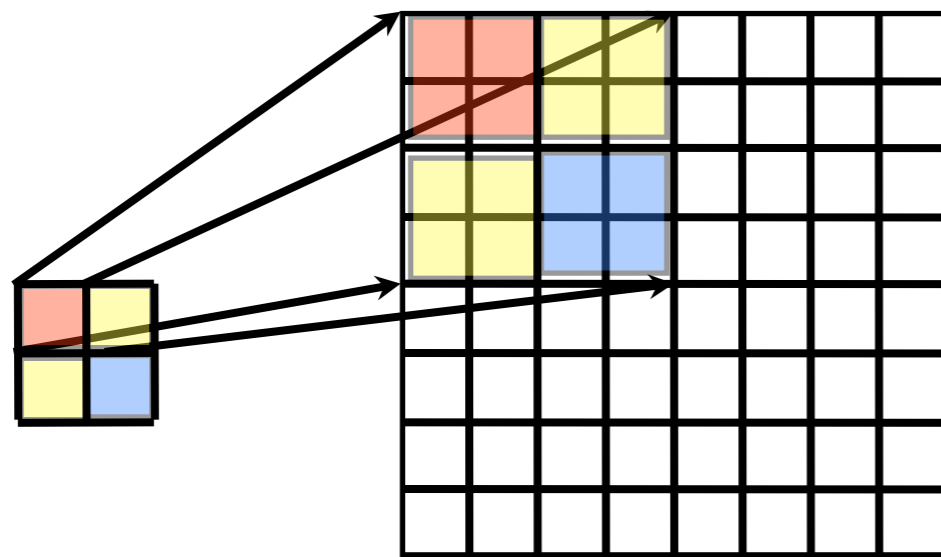
# Magnification and Minification



# Magnification and Minification

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

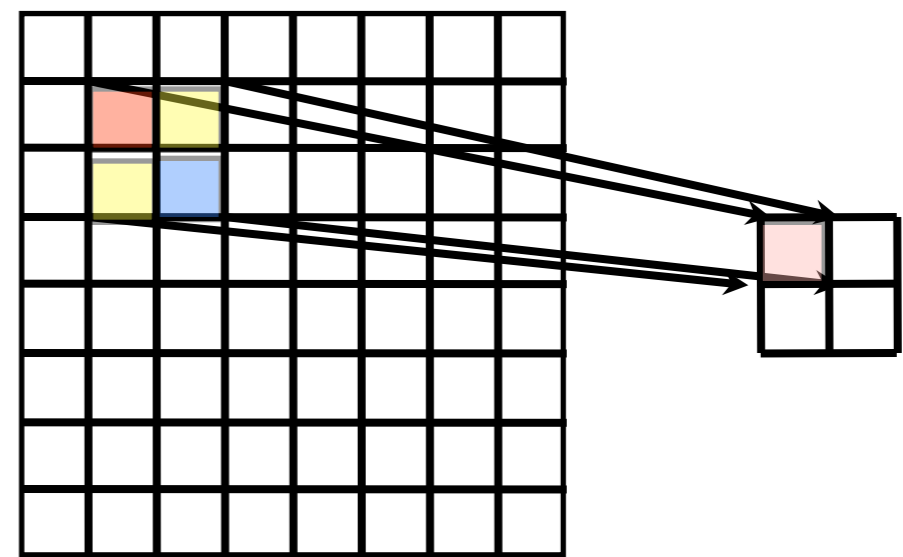
Can use point sampling (nearest texel) or linear filtering (2 x 2 filter) to obtain texture values



Texture

Pixels

**Magnification**



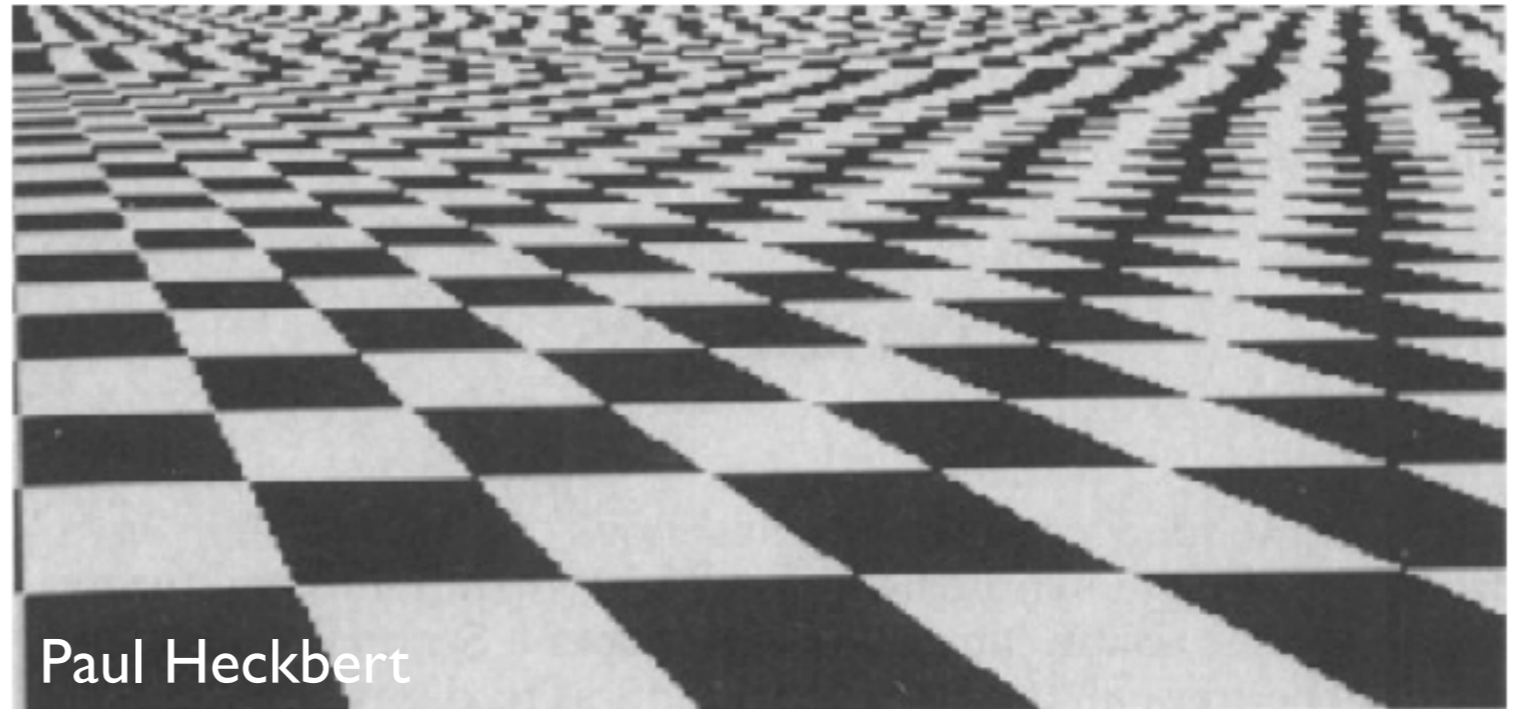
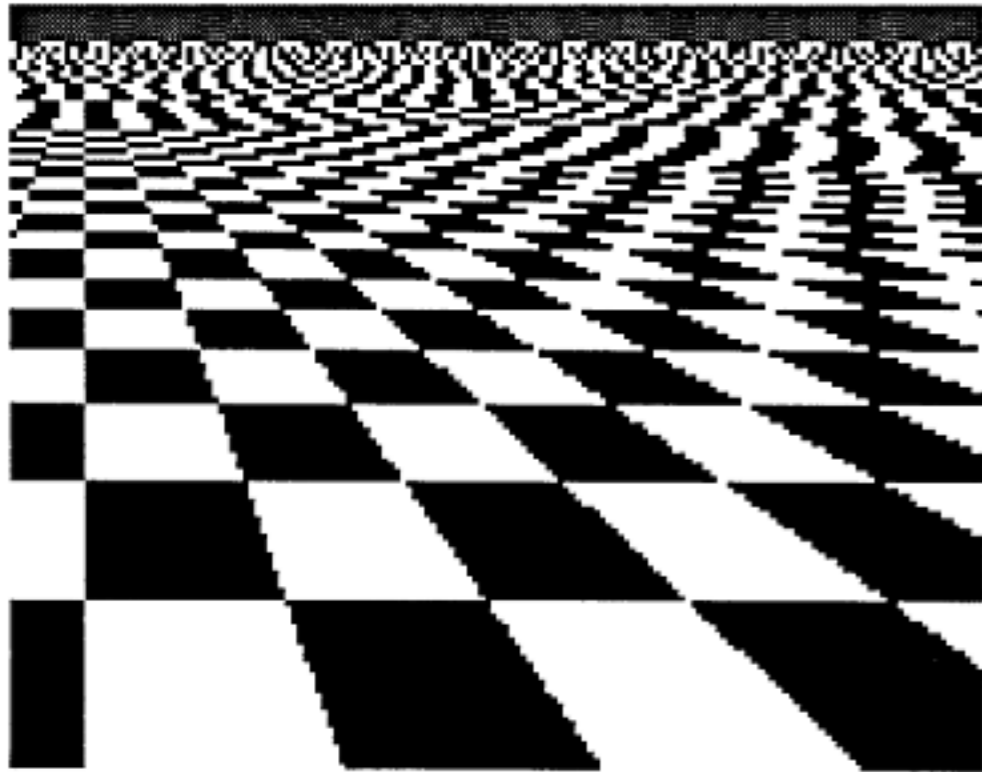
Texture

Pixels

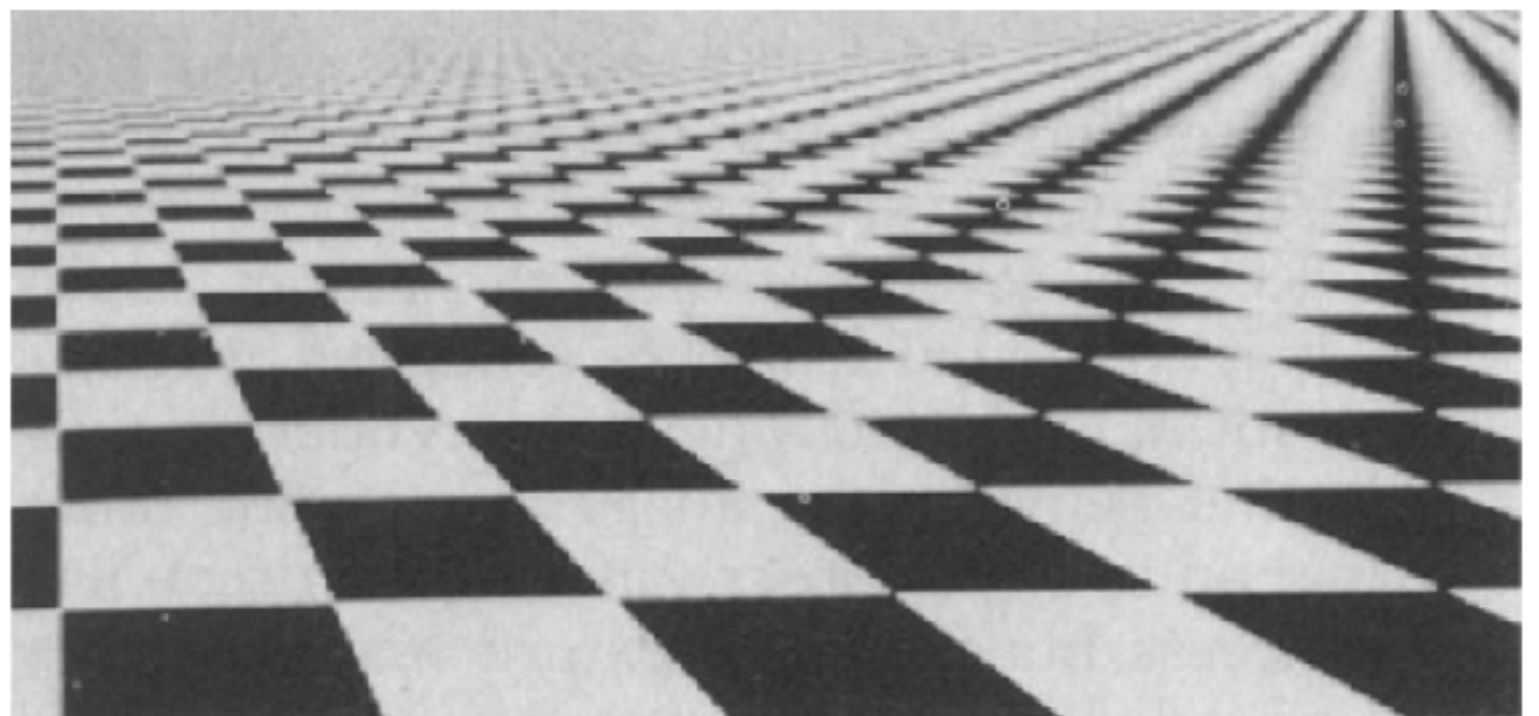
**Minification**



# Aliasing artifacts

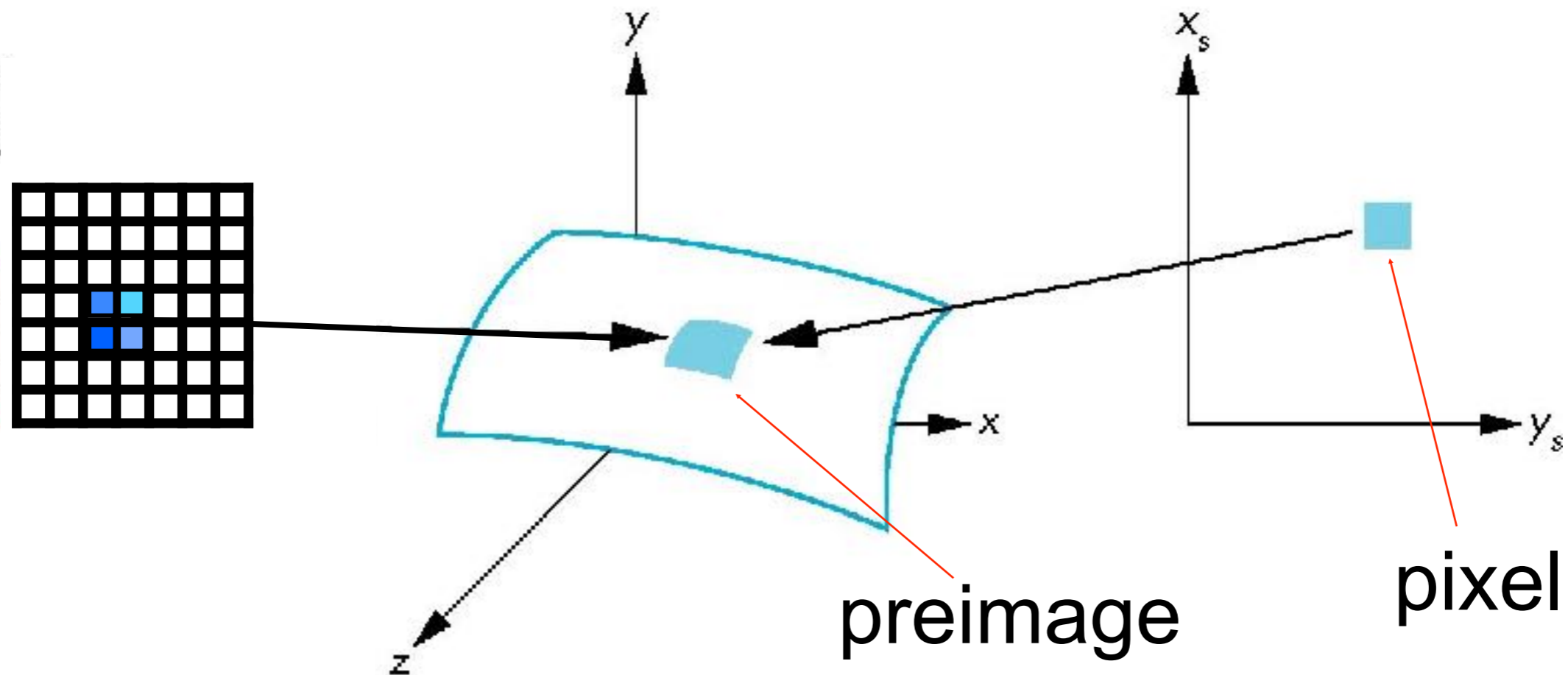


We apply **filtering**  
to reduce aliasing  
artifacts

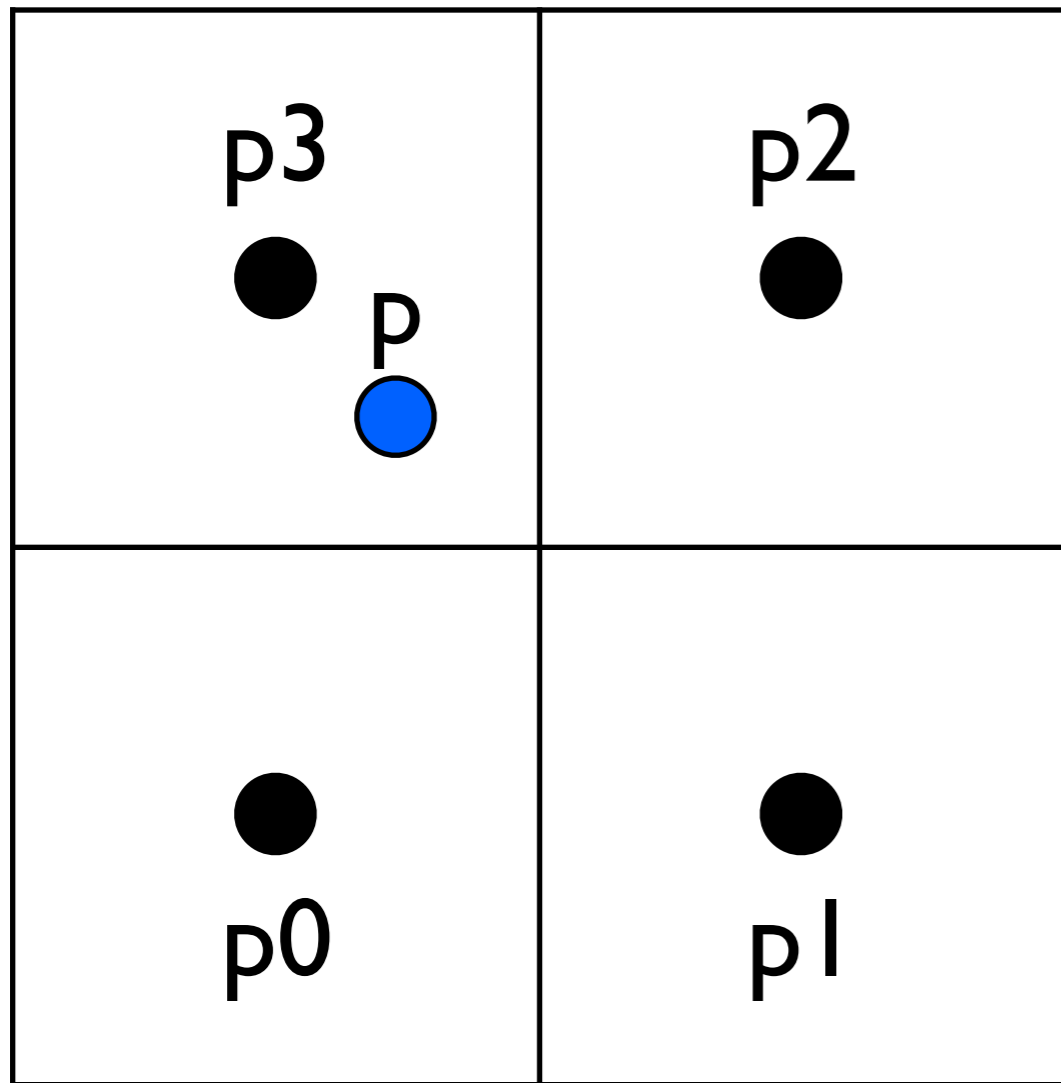


# Area Averaging

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



# Use bilinear filtering



$$p = ?$$



**nearest  
neighbor**



**bilinear**

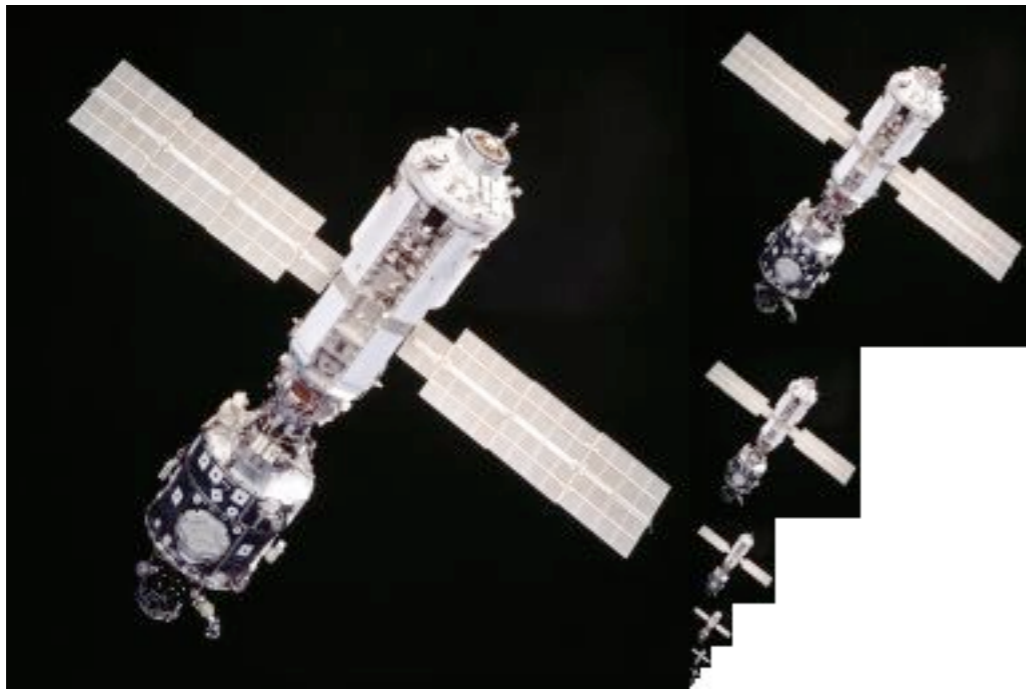


Wikipedia  
**bicubic**

mitigate magnification artifacts



# Mipmapping



Togikun, Wikimedia Commons

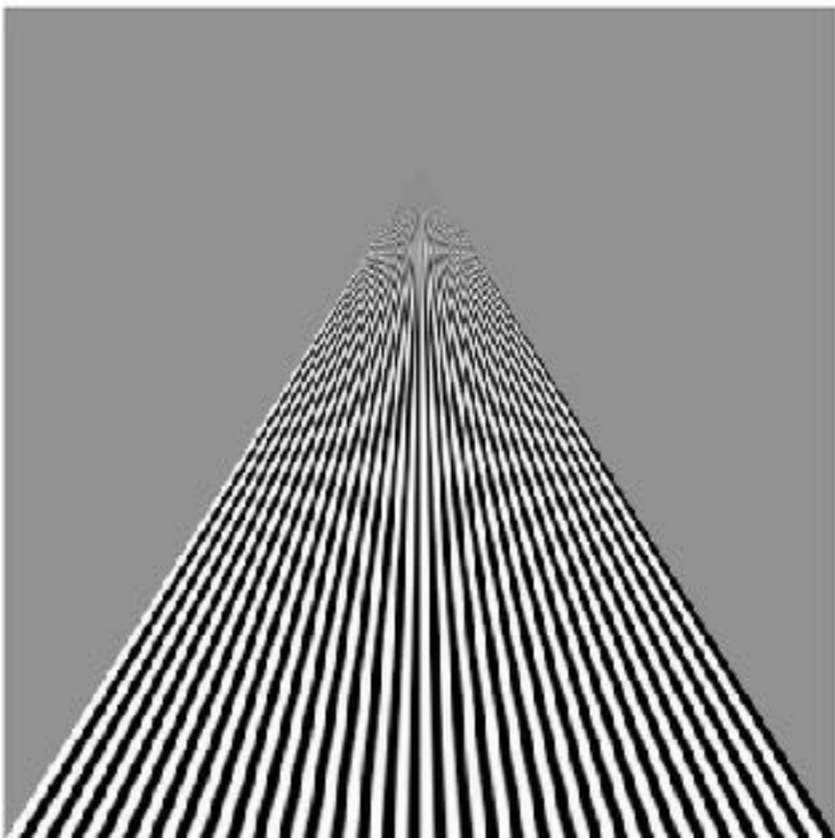
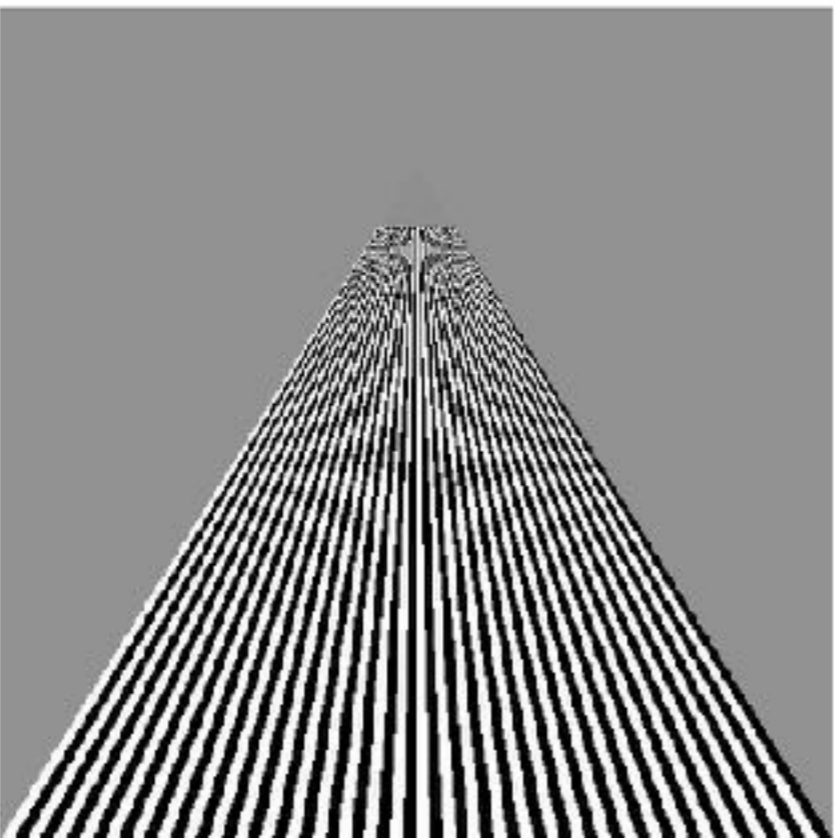
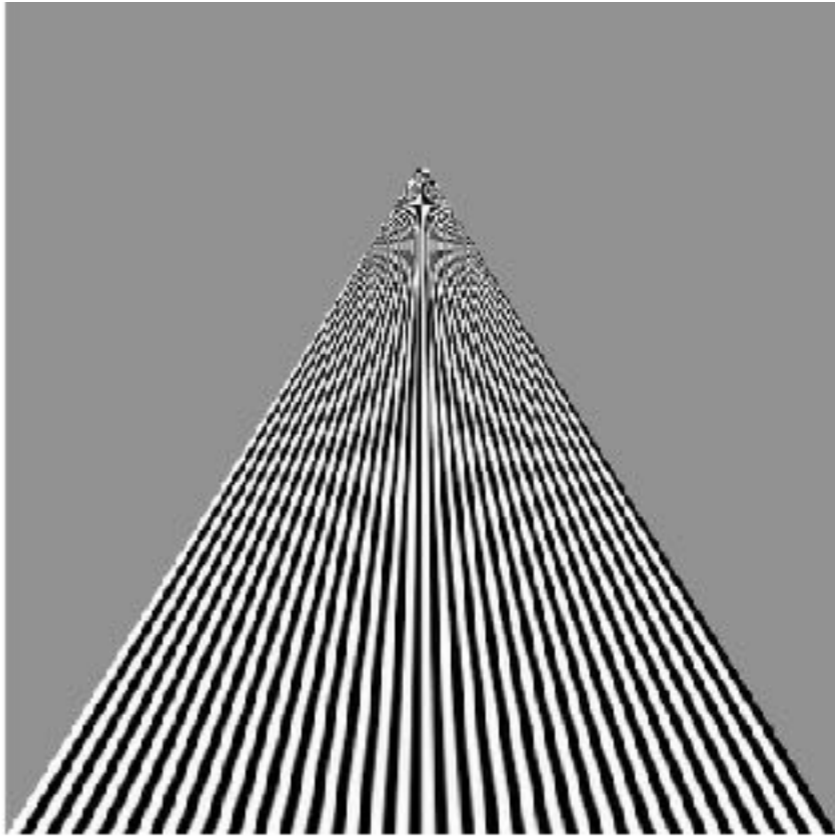
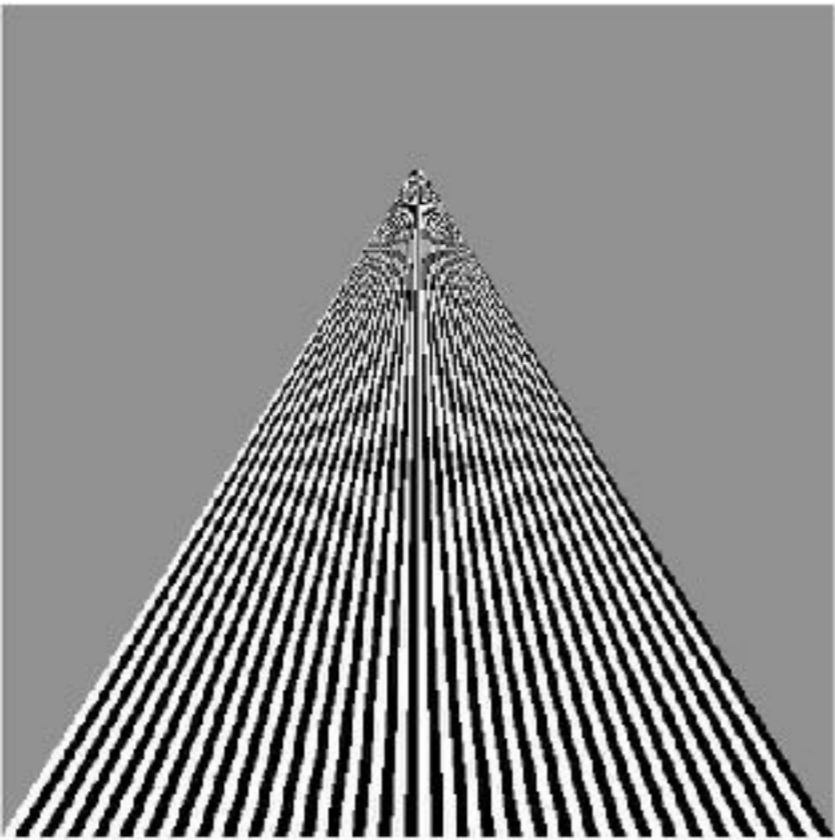
128x128, 64x64, 32x32, 16x16, 8x8, 4x4, 2x2, 1x1

Reduce minification artifacts

Prefilter the texture to obtain reduced resolutions

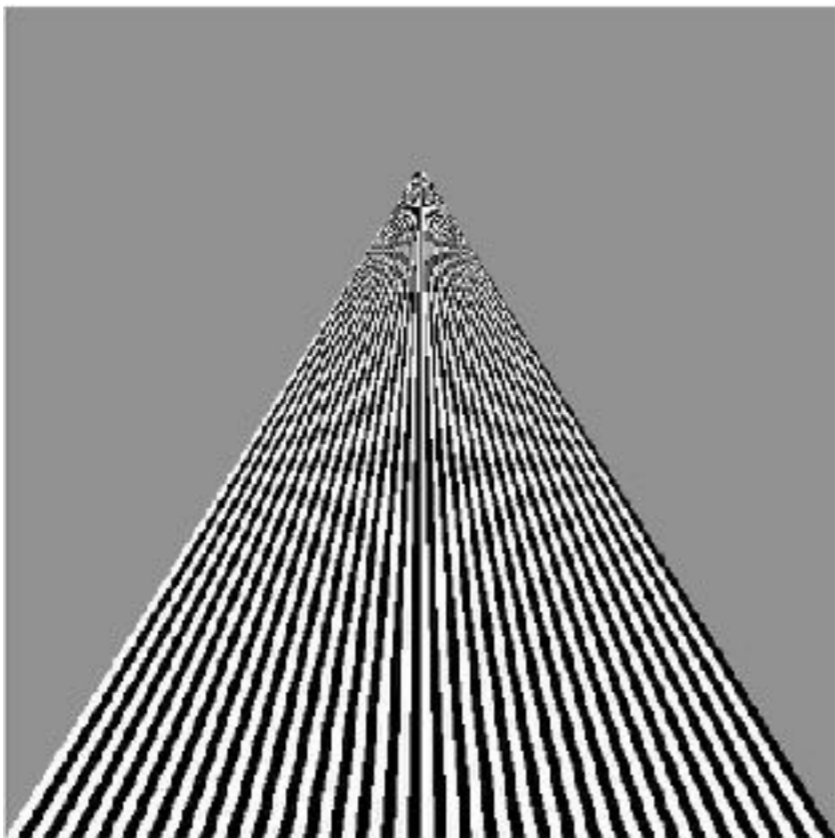
Requires 1/3 more space

Get a texture hierarchy indexed by level

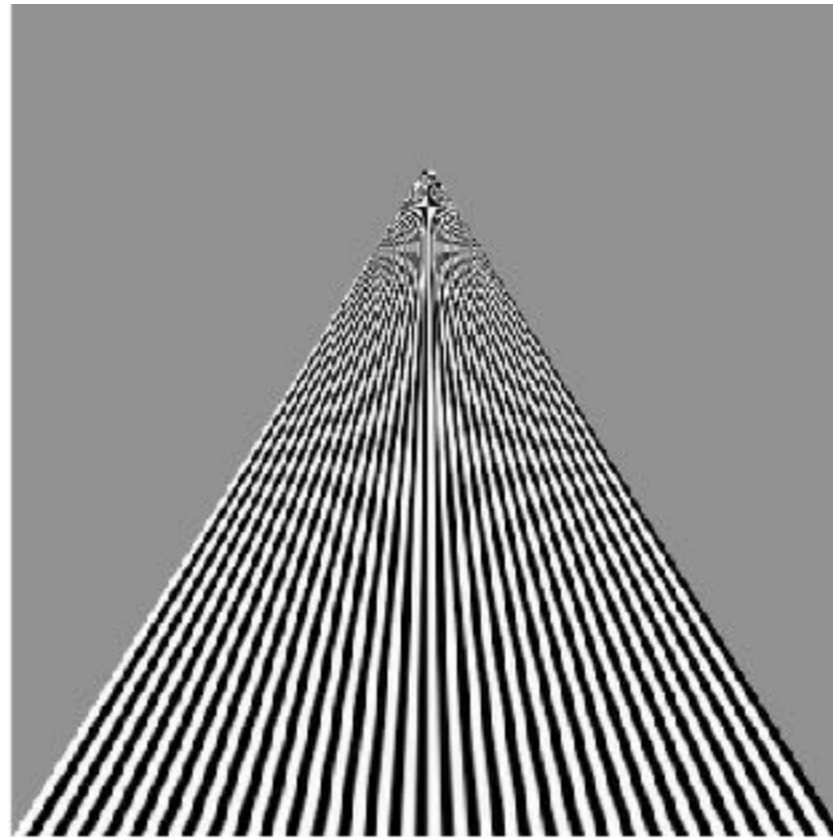


[Angel and Shreiner]

point  
sampling

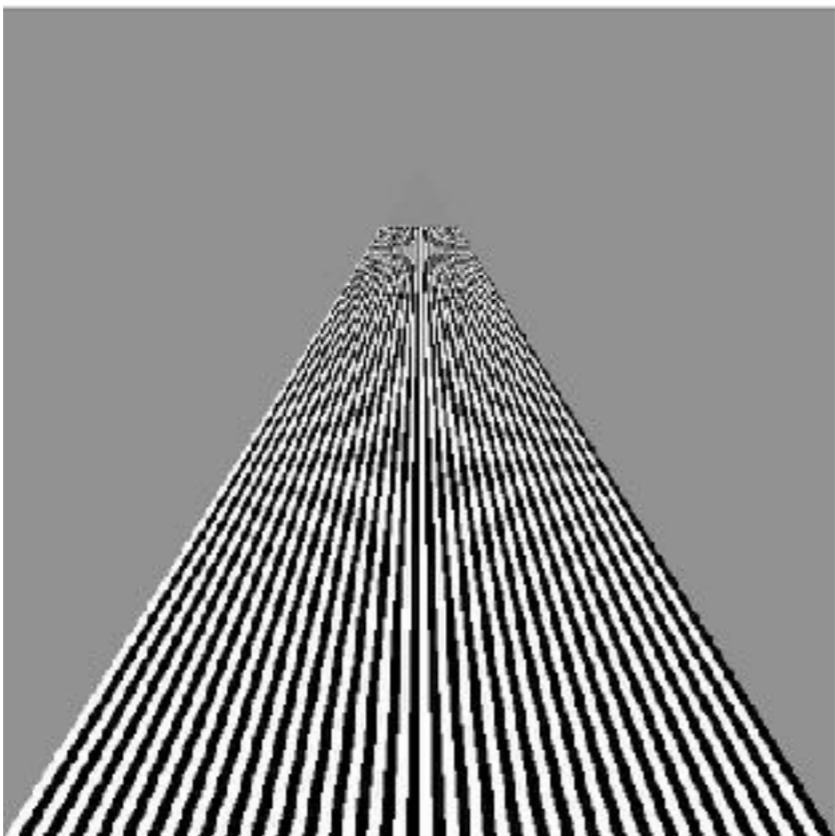


linear  
filtering

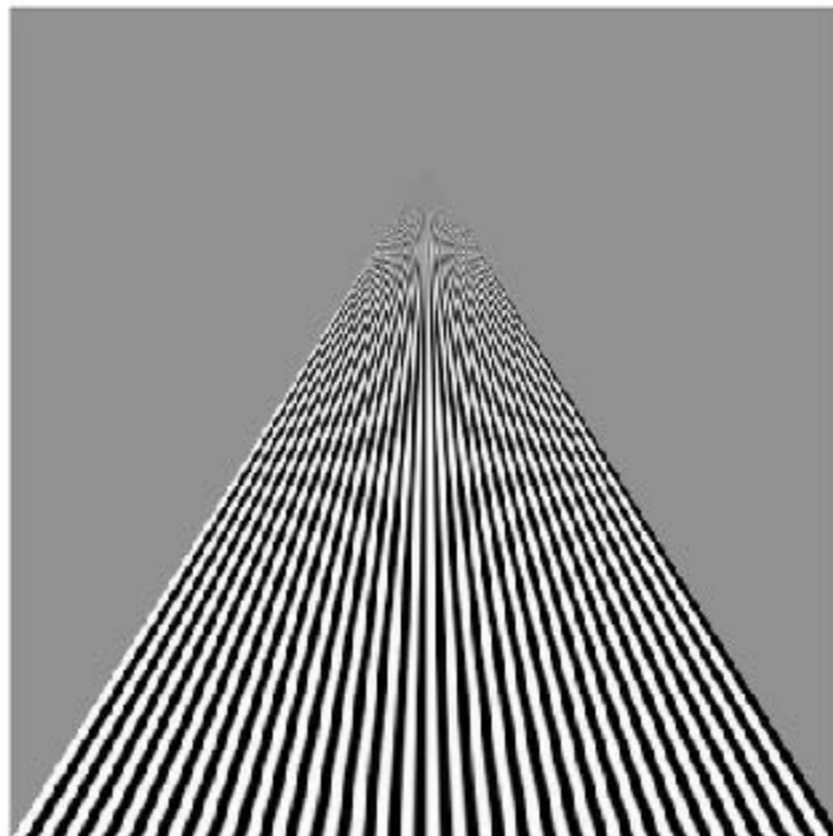


[Angel and Shreiner]

mipmapped  
point  
sampling



mipmapped  
linear  
filtering



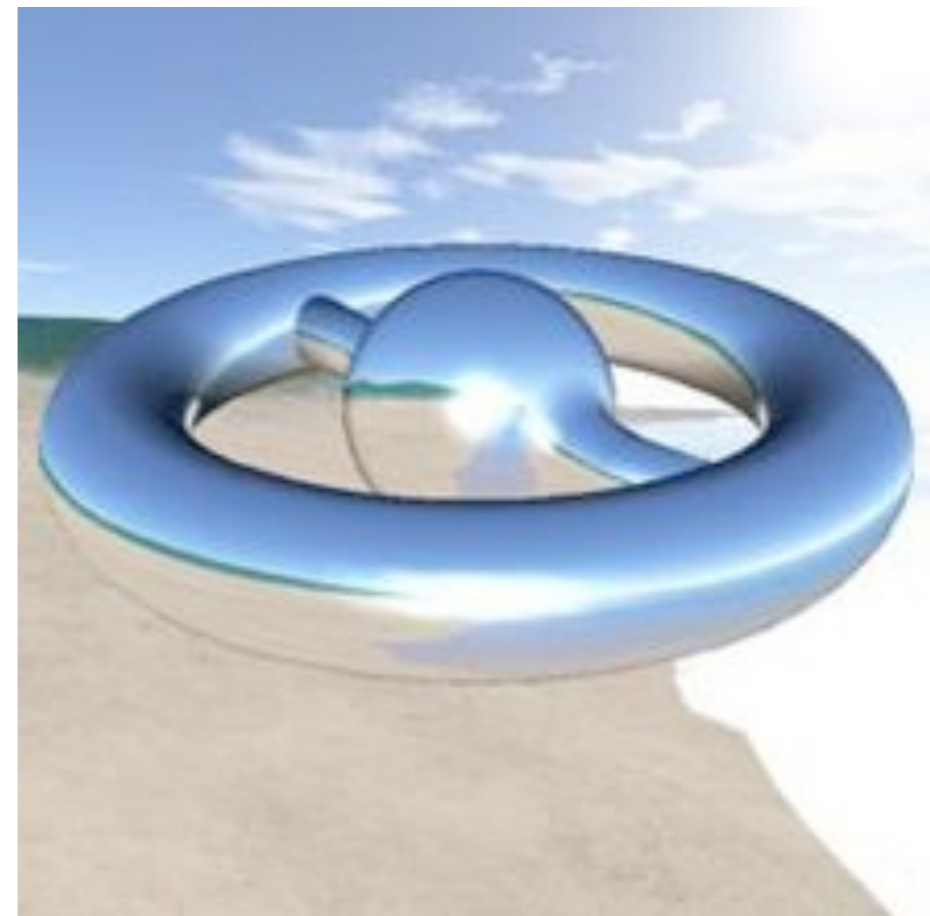
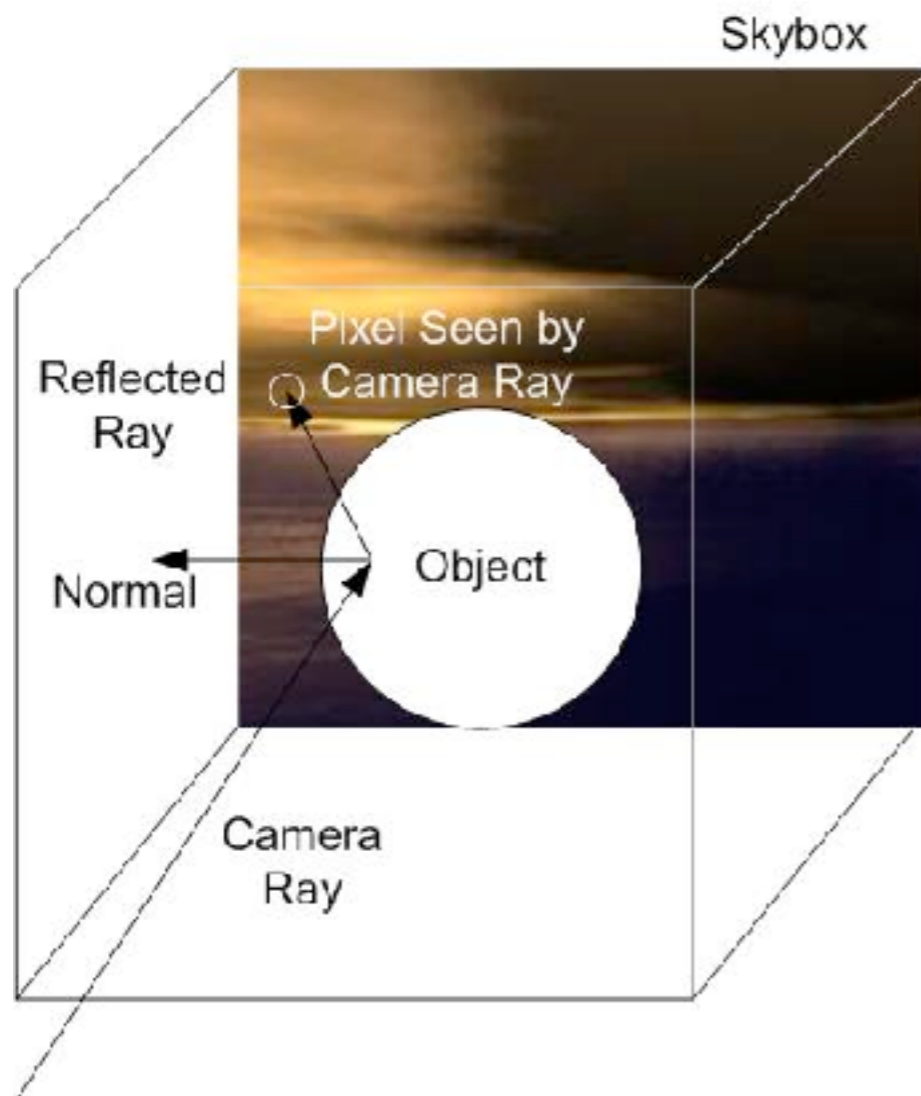


# Environment mapping



# Environment Mapping

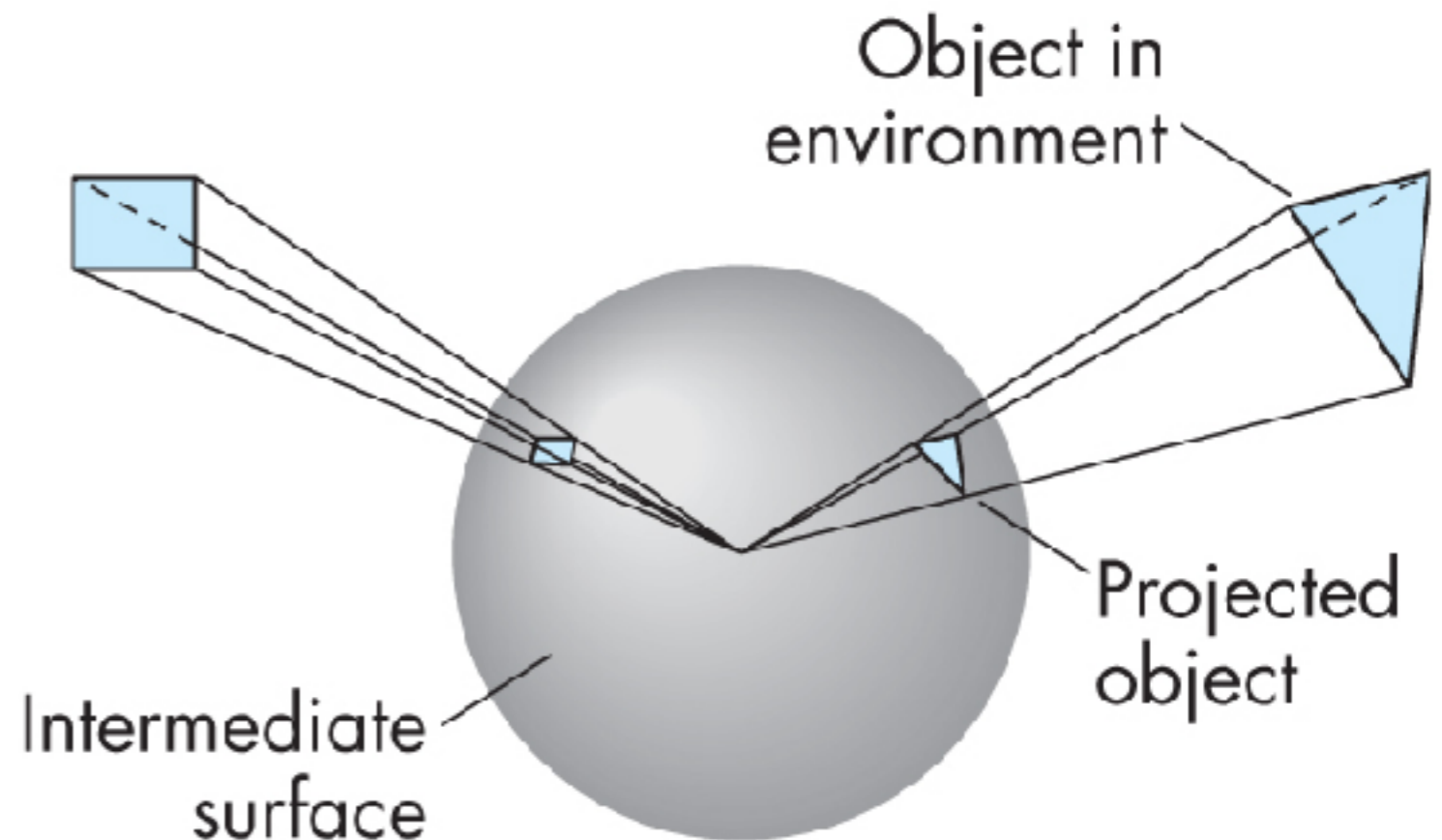
Use a texture for the distant environment  
simulate the effect of ray tracing more cheaply



Wikimedia Commons

# Sphere Mapping

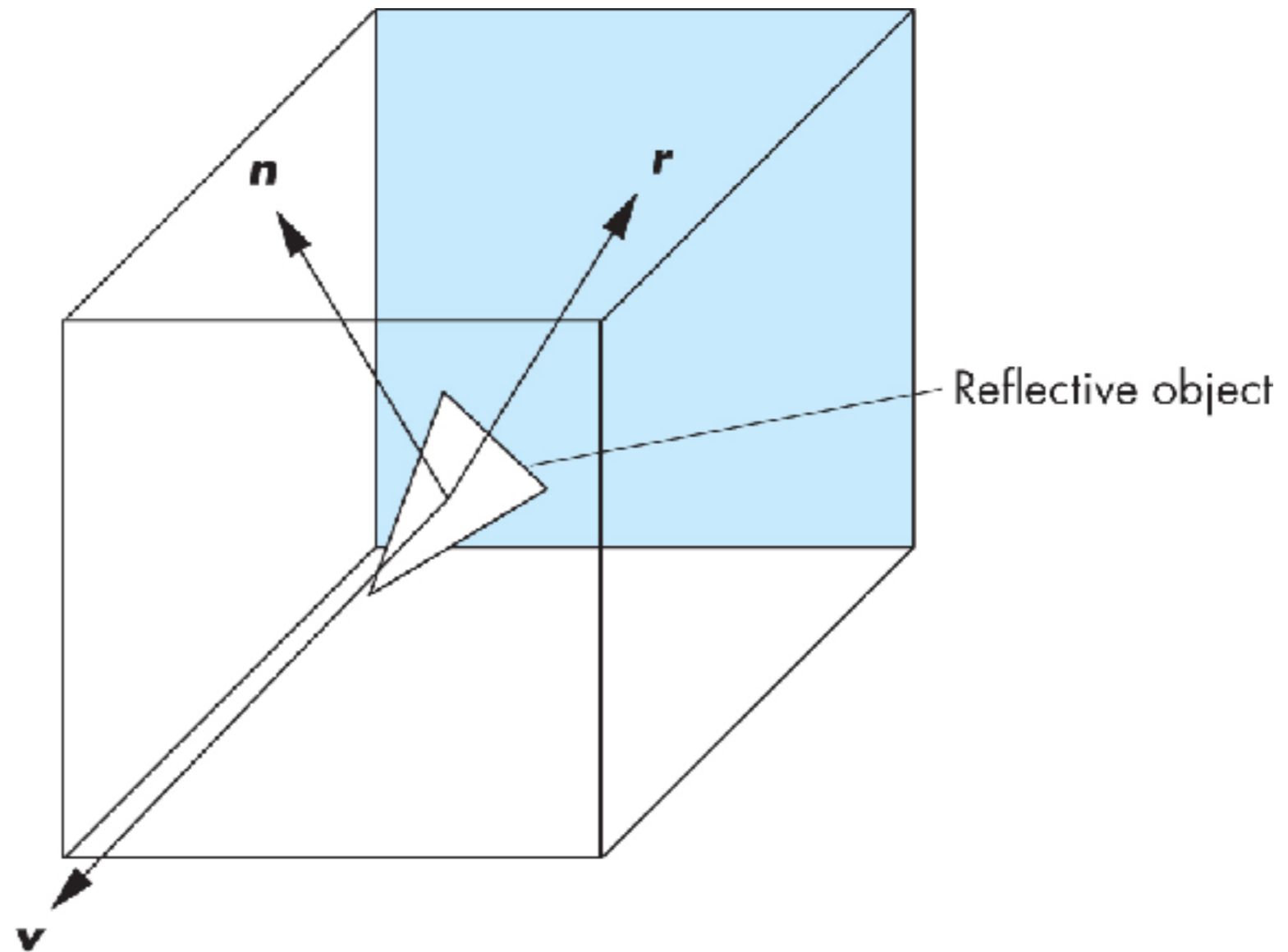
- Project objects in the environment onto sphere centered at eye
- unwrap and store as texture
- use reflection direction to lookup texture value



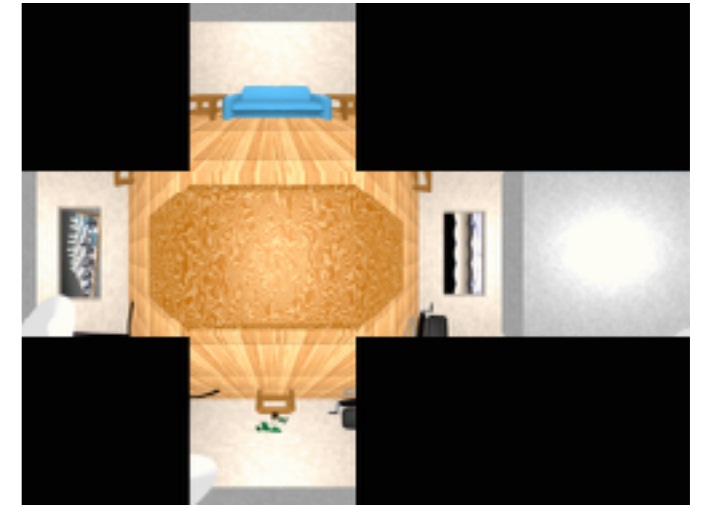


# Cube Mapping

- 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

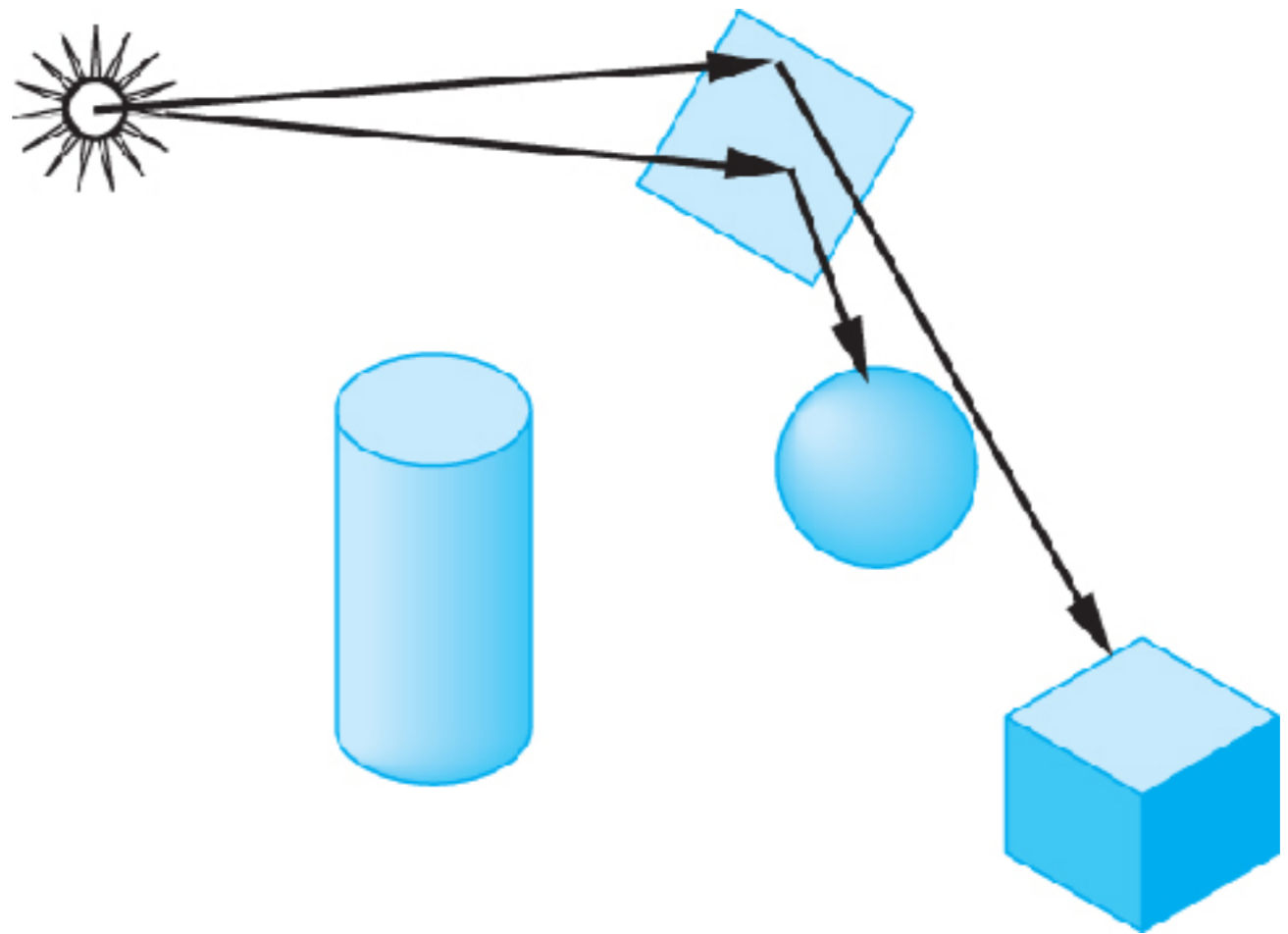


Cube mapping

# 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

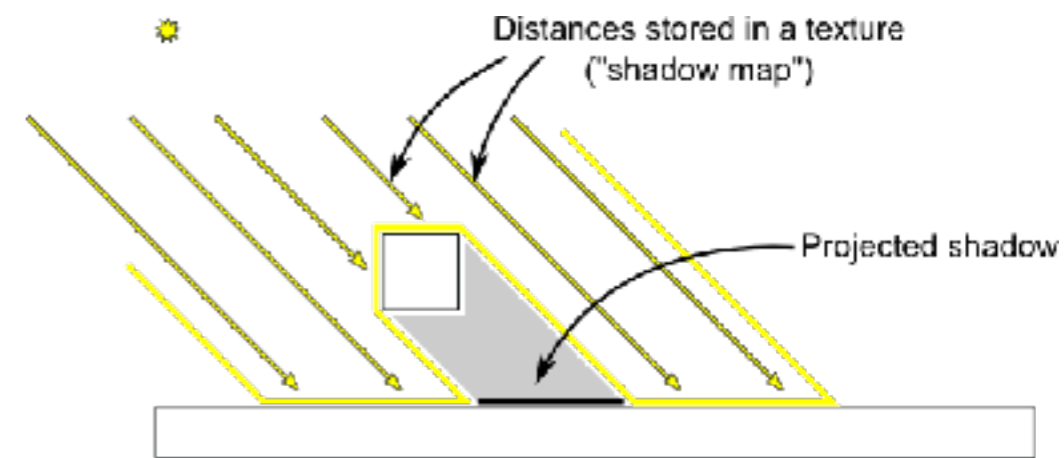
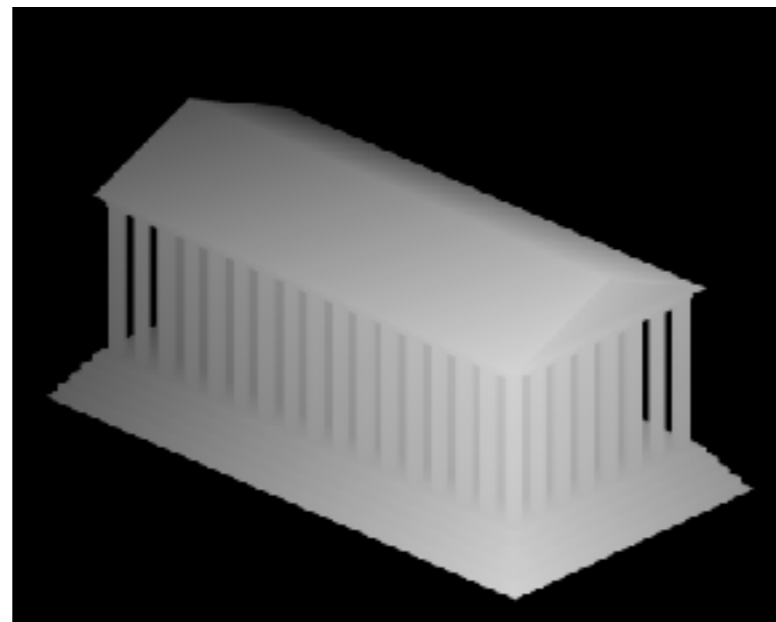




# Shadow Mapping

2 passes:

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



<http://www.opengl-tutorial.org/intermediate-tutorials/tutorial-16-shadow-mapping/>

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



Wikimedia Commons

# Bump Mapping

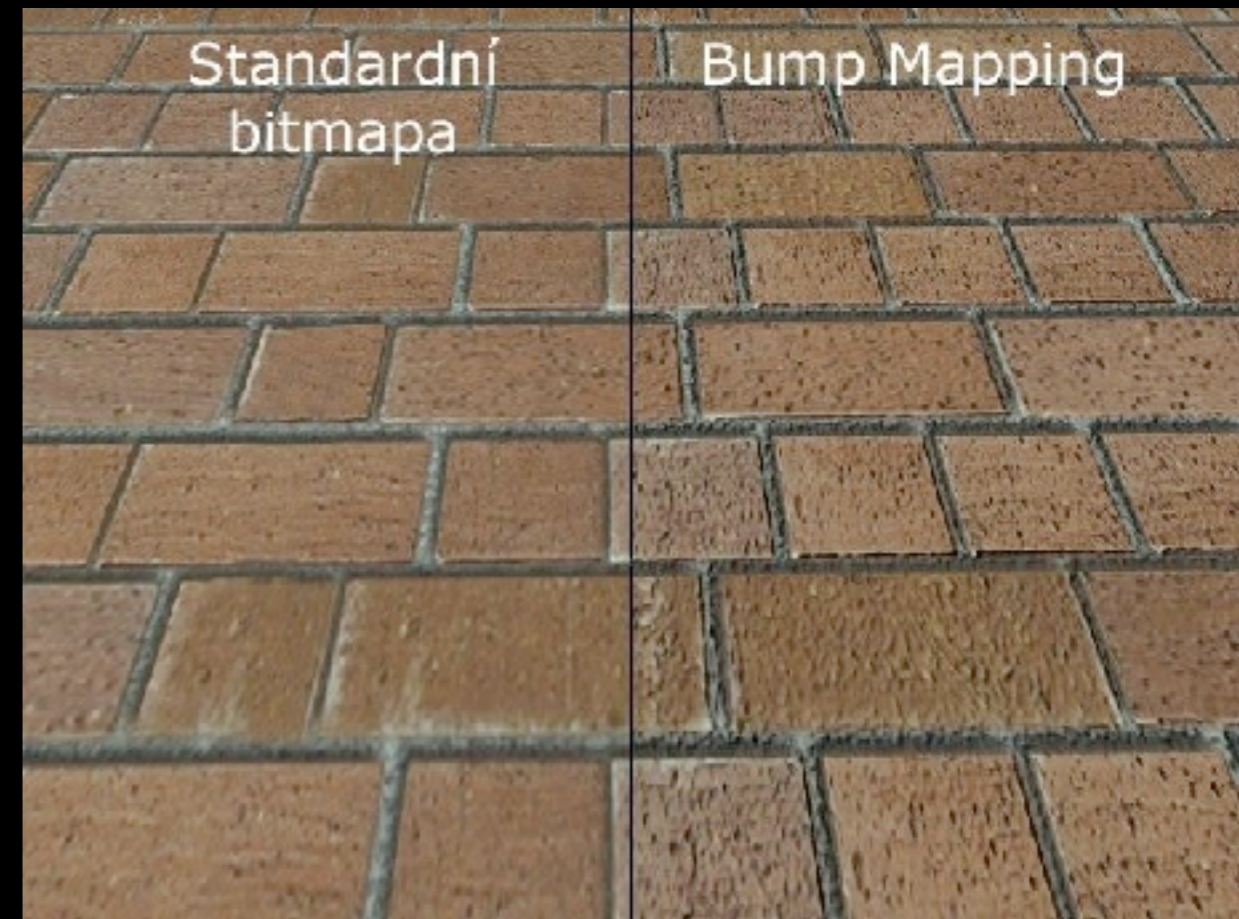
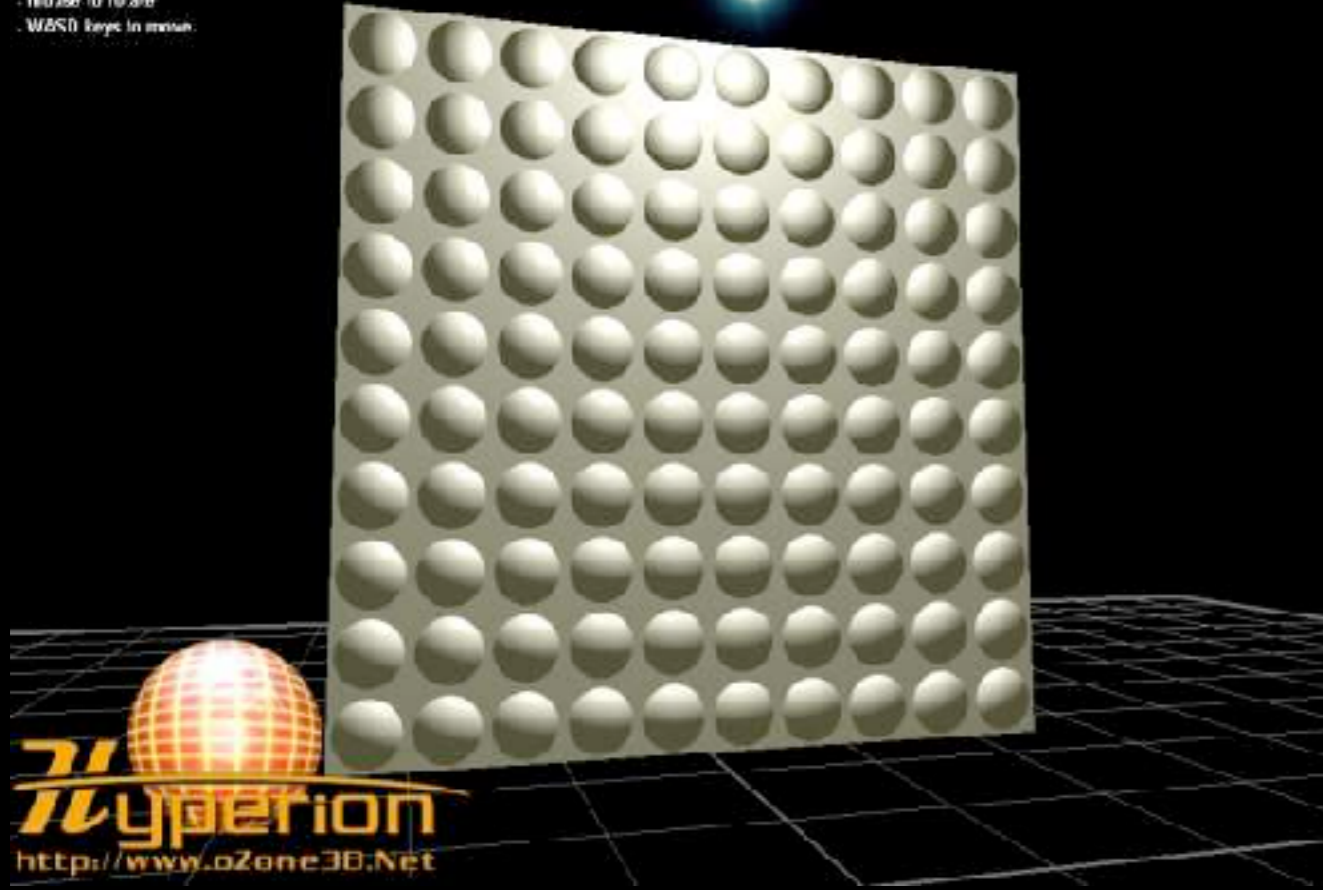
perturb  
normal  
vectors

doesn't  
affect  
silhouette

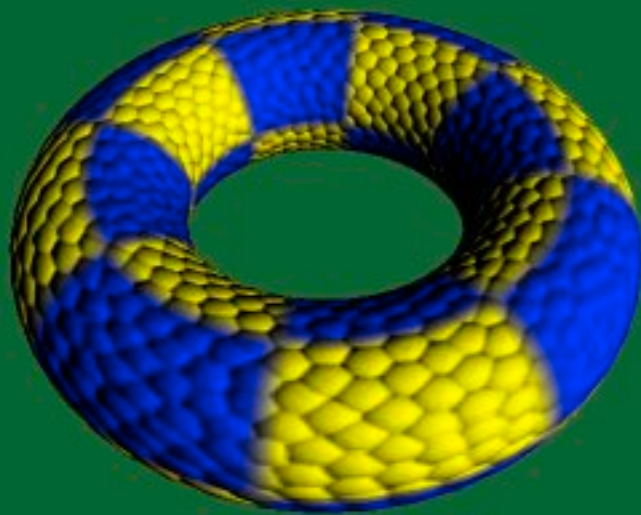




FPS = 74  
Bump Map Compression Demo  
Camera Control:  
- 100.000 to 10.000  
- WASD Keys to move

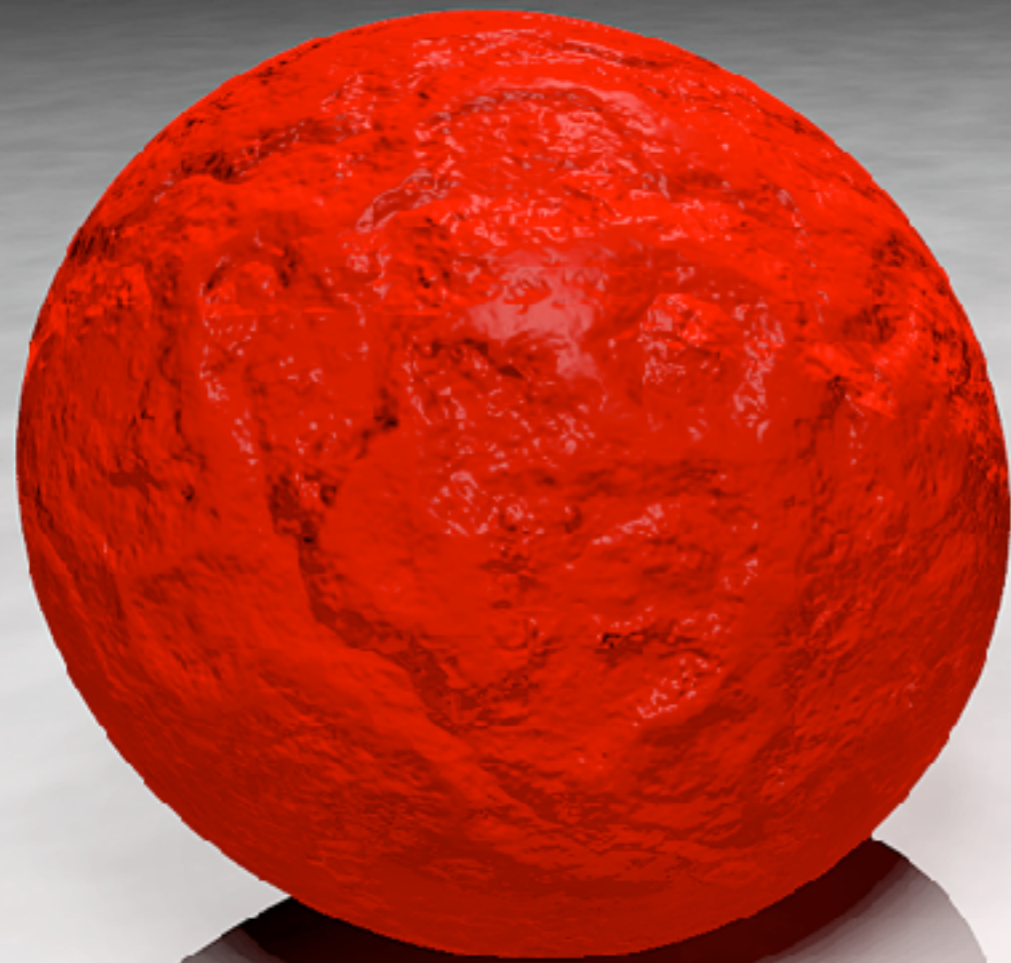


<http://www.lg.clanhost.cz>

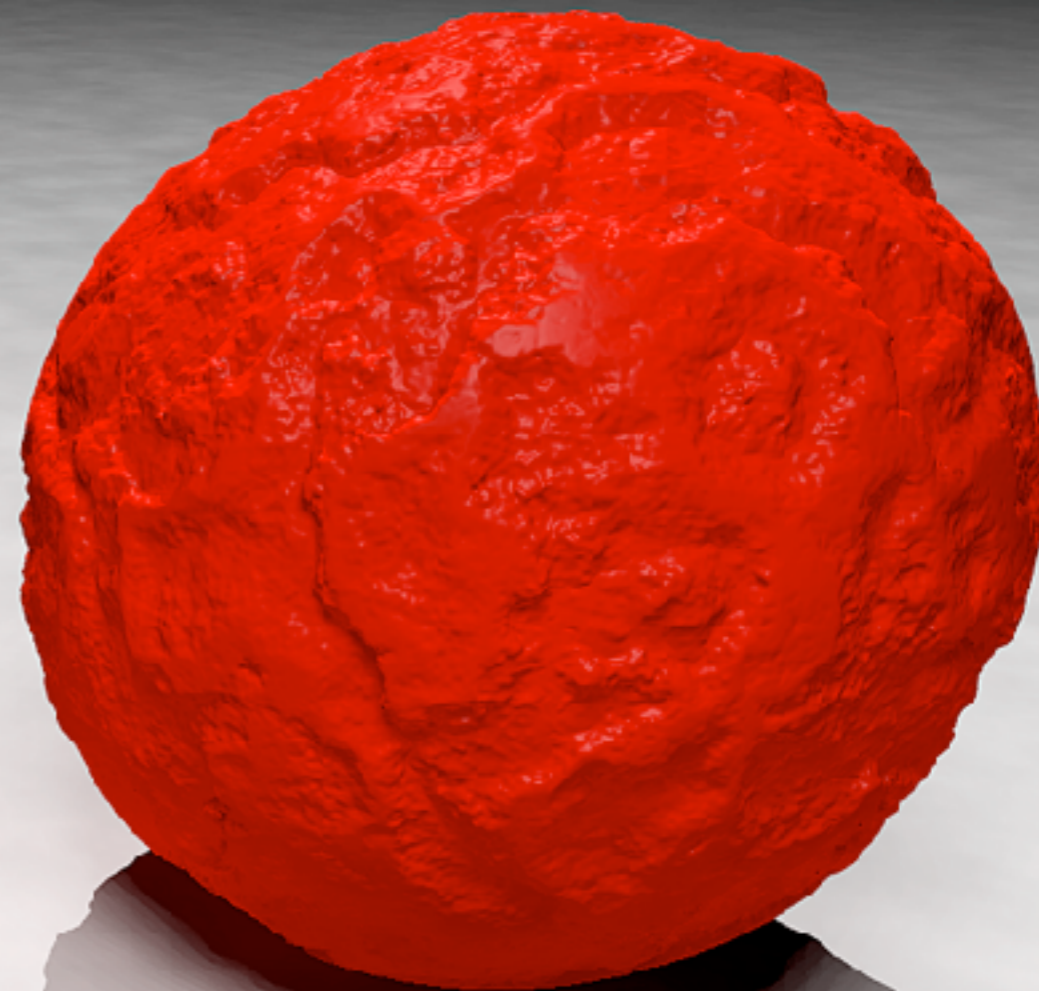


<http://www.paulsprojects.net/tutorials/simplebump/simplebump.html>





bump mapping



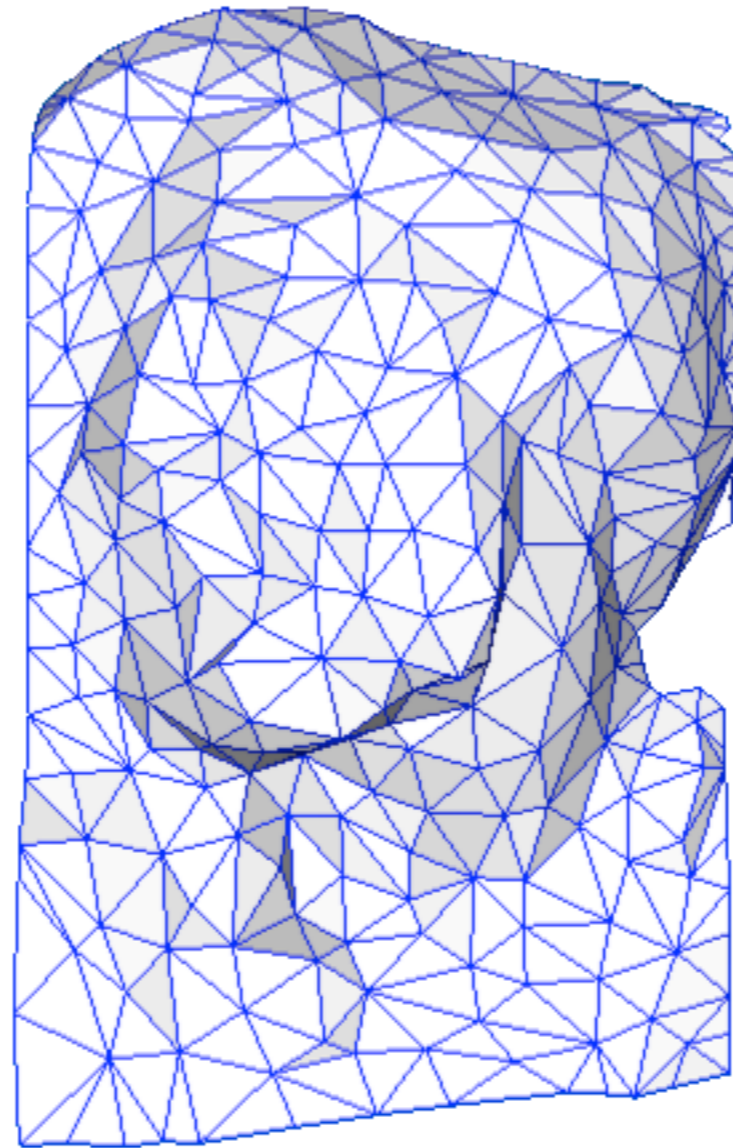
geometric detail



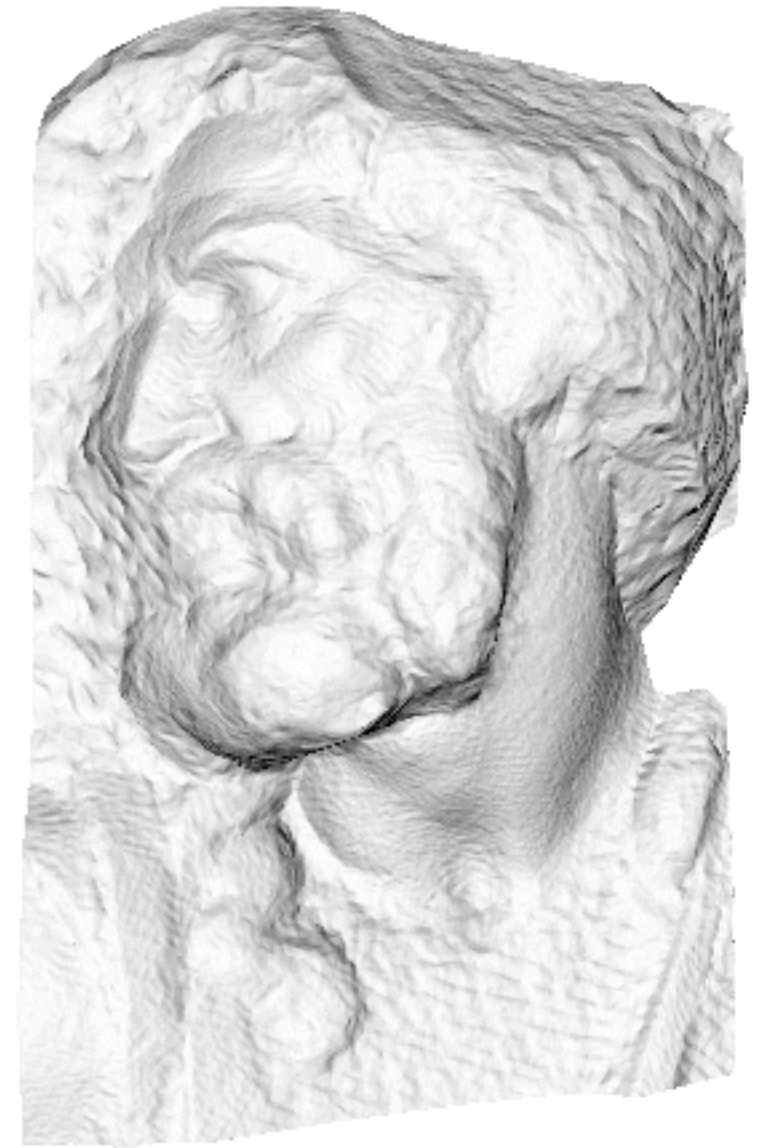
# Normal Mapping



original mesh  
4M triangles



simplified mesh  
500 triangles



simplified mesh  
and normal mapping  
500 triangles

# Normal Mapping



Example of a normal map (center) with the scene it was calculated from (left) and the result when applied to a flat surface (right).