

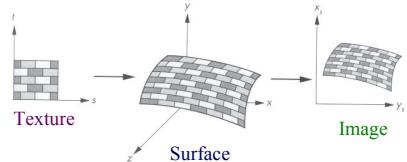


# Texture Mapping

Adam Finkelstein  
Princeton University  
COS 426, Spring 2003

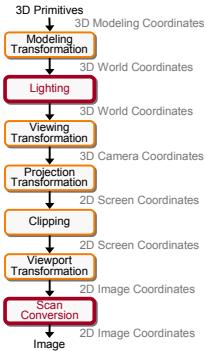
## Textures

- Describe color variation in interior of 3D polygon
  - When scan converting a polygon, vary pixel colors according to values fetched from a texture



Angel Figure 9.3

## 3D Rendering Pipeline (for direct illumination)



Texture mapping

## Surface Textures

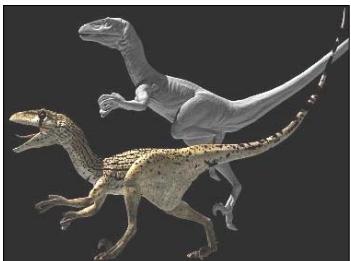
- Add visual detail to surfaces of 3D objects



Polygonal model

## Surface Textures

- Add visual detail to surfaces of 3D objects

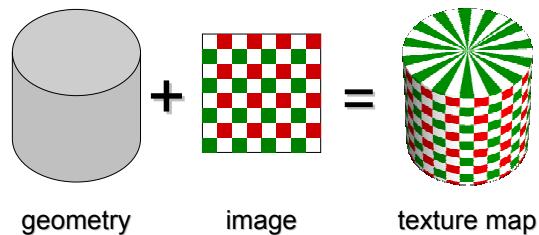


[Daren Horley]

## Overview

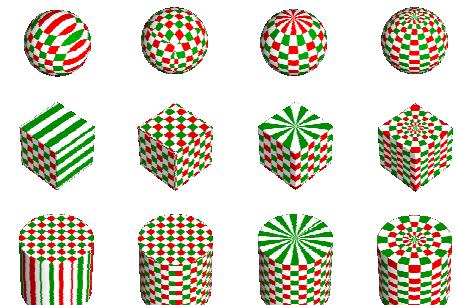
- Texture mapping methods
  - Parameterization
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

## Parameterization



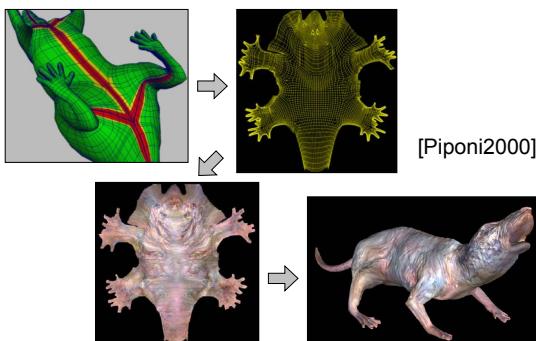
- Q: How do we decide *where* on the geometry each color from the image should go?

## Option: Varieties of projections

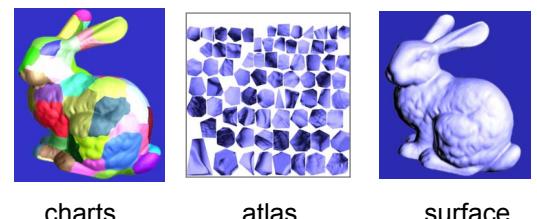


[Paul Bourke]

## Option: unfold the surface



## Option: make an atlas



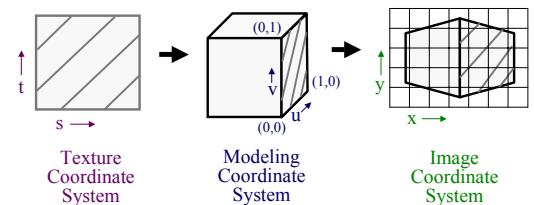
[Sander2001]

## Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Parameterization
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Volume textures
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

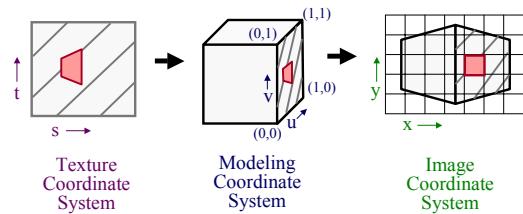
## Texture Mapping

- Steps:
  - Define texture
  - Specify mapping from texture to surface
  - Lookup texture values during scan conversion



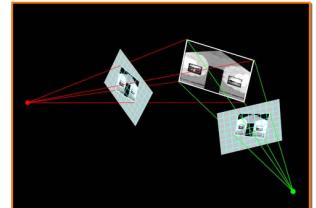
## Texture Mapping

- When scan convert, map from ...
  - image coordinate system ( $x, y$ ) to
  - modeling coordinate system ( $u, v$ ) to
  - texture image ( $t, s$ )



## Texture Mapping

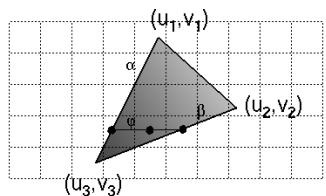
- Texture mapping is a 2D projective transformation
  - texture coordinate system:  $(t, s)$
  - image coordinate system  $(x, y)$



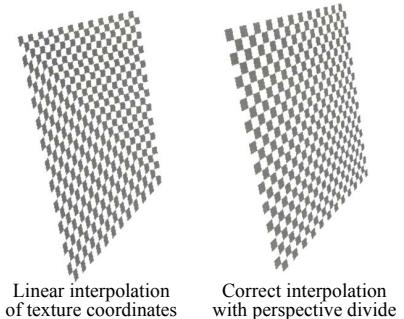
Allison Klein, Princeton

## Texture Mapping

- Scan conversion
  - Interpolate texture coordinates down/across scan lines
  - Distortion due to bilinear interpolation approximation
    - Cut polygons into smaller ones, or
    - Perspective divide at each pixel



## Texture Mapping



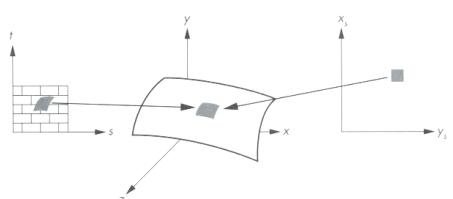
Hill Figure 8.42

## Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Parameterization
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

## Texture Filtering

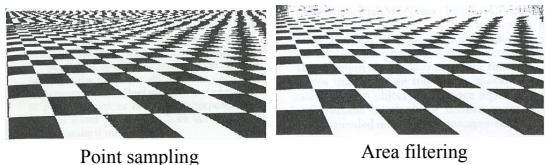
- Must sample texture to determine color at each pixel in image



Angel Figure 9.4

## Texture Filtering

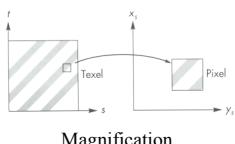
- Aliasing is a problem



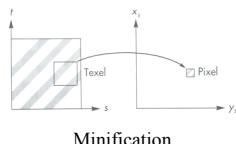
Angel Figure 9.5

## Texture Filtering

- Size of filter depends on projective warp
  - Can prefiltering images
    - Mip maps
    - Summed area tables



Magnification

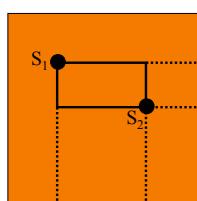


Minification

Angel Figure 9.14

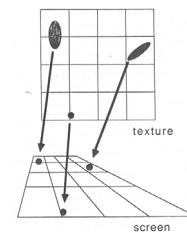
## Summed-area tables

- At each texel keep sum of all values down & right
  - To compute sum of all values within a rectangle, simply subtract two entries
  - Better ability to capture very oblique projections
  - But, cannot store values in a single byte



## Texture Filtering

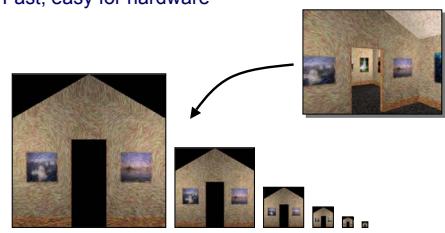
- Ideally, use elliptically shaped convolution filters



In practice, use rectangles

## Mip Maps

- Keep textures prefiltered at multiple resolutions
  - For each pixel, linearly interpolate between two closest levels (e.g., trilinear filtering)
  - Fast, easy for hardware

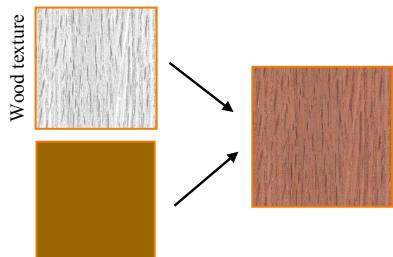


## Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Parameterization
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

## Modulation textures

Map texture values to scale factor



$$I = T(s, t)(I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D(N \bullet L) + K_S(V \bullet R)^n) S_L I_L + K_T I_T + K_S I_S)$$



## Illumination Mapping

Map texture values to surface material parameter

- $K_A$
- $K_D$
- $K_S$
- $K_T$
- $n$

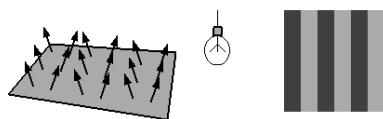


$$K_T = T(s, t)$$

$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D(N \bullet L) + K_S(V \bullet R)^n) S_L I_L + K_T I_T + K_S I_S$$

## Bump Mapping

Texture values perturb surface normals



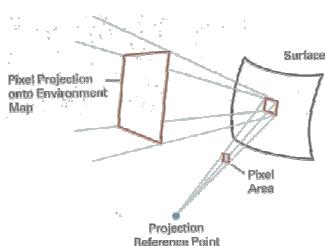
## Bump Mapping



H&B Figure 14.100

## Environment Mapping

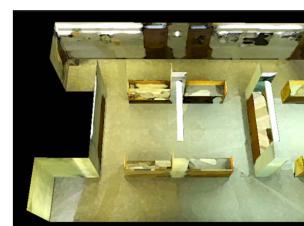
Texture values are reflected off surface patch



H&B Figure 14.93

## Image-Based Rendering

Map photographic textures to provide details for coarsely detailed polygonal model



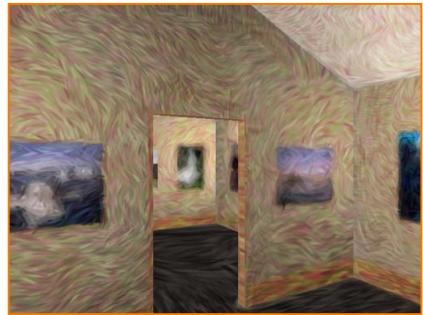
## Solid textures

Texture values indexed by 3D location (x,y,z)

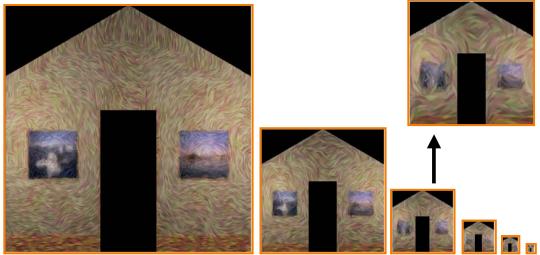
- Expensive storage, or
- Compute on the fly, e.g. Perlin noise →



## Nonphotorealistic Rendering



## Art-Maps



## Summary

- Texture mapping methods
  - Parameterization
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Volume textures
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

