

Introduction to Computer Graphics (CS360A)

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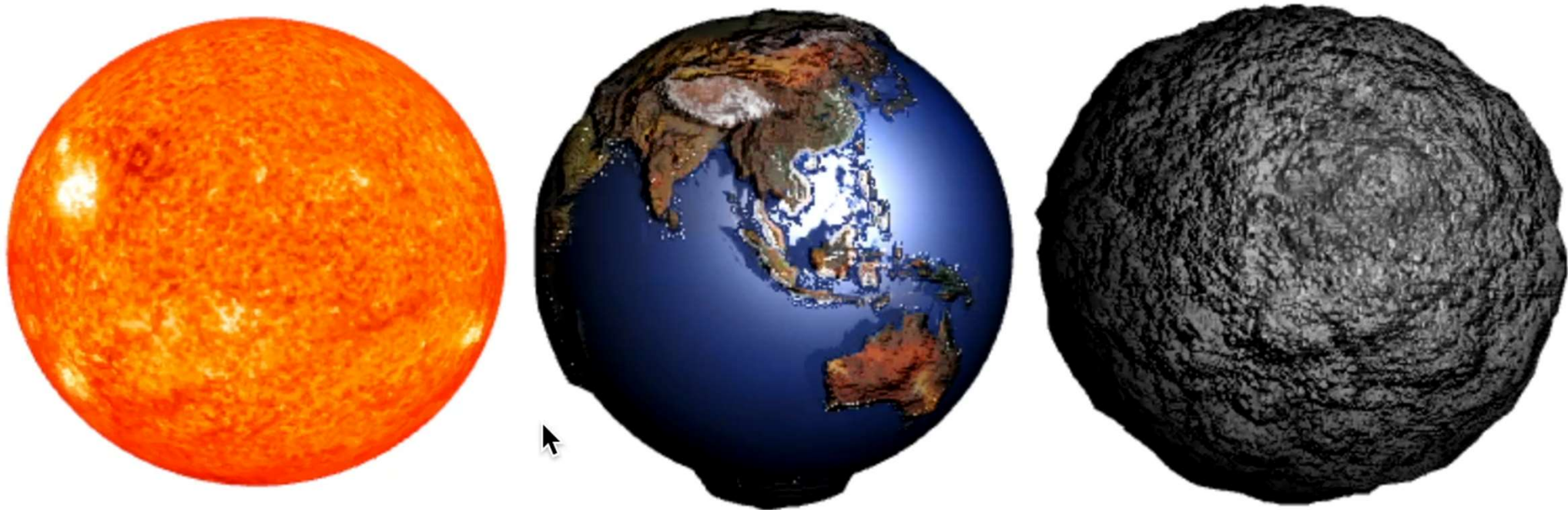
Acknowledgements

- A subset of the slides that I will present throughout the course are adapted/inspired by excellent courses on Computer Graphics offered by Prof. Han-Wei Shen, Prof. Wojciech Matusik, Prof. Frédo Durand, Prof. Abe Davis, and Prof. Cem Yuksel, Prof. Kai Lawonn

Topics for Quiz

- Transformations (2D, 3D, and Hierarchical) & Viewing
- Shading and Shading transformations
- Textures, FBO, Reflection, and Refraction modeling
- Everything from lecture 10 up to 16th October's lecture

Bump Mapping



Examples of Parallel Occlusion Mapping

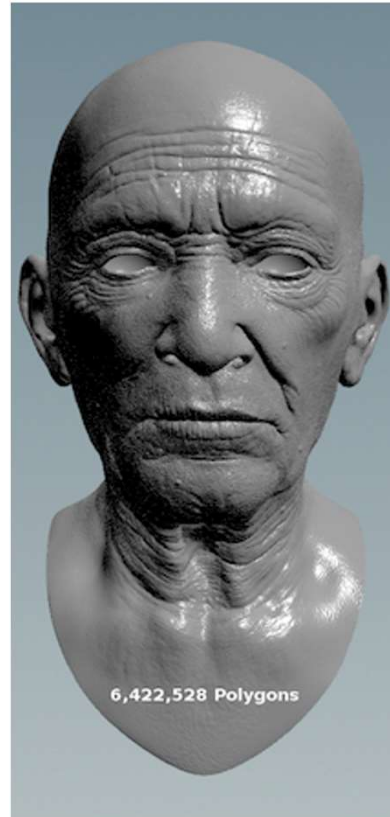
- The Elder Scrolls IV: Oblivion



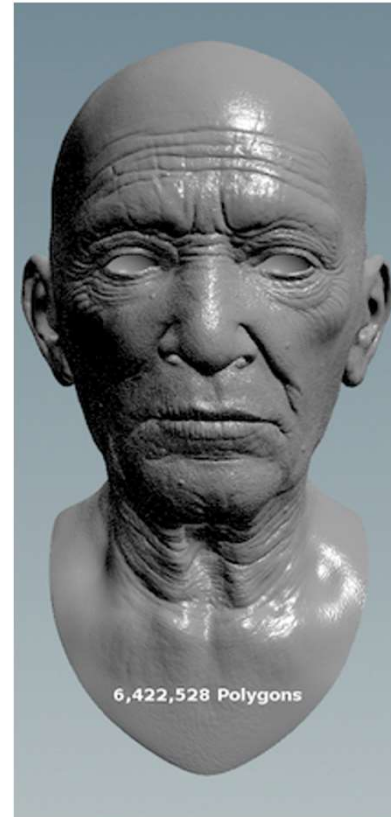
Bump Mapping: Simple Model, Complex View



Bump Mapping: Simple Model, Complex View



Bump Mapping: Simple Model, Complex View



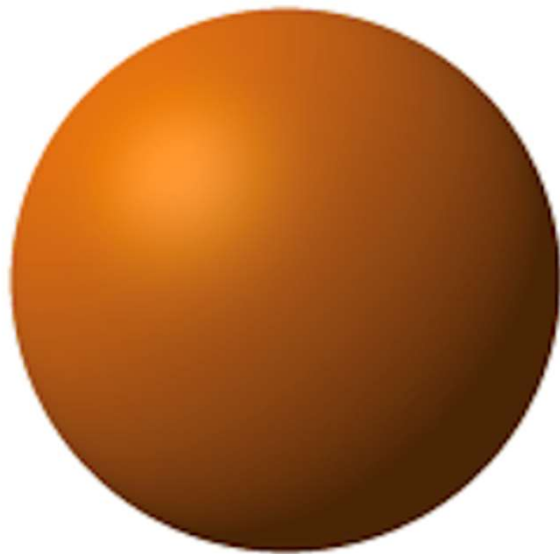
Bump Map

Bump Mapping: Simple Model, Complex View



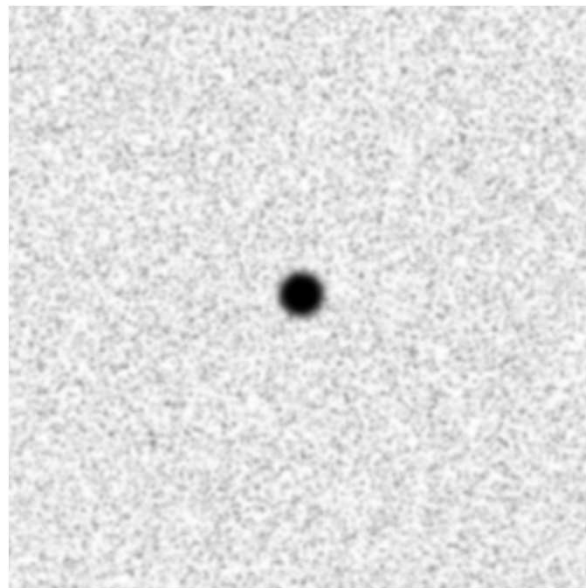
Bump Map

Bump Mapping



Object

+



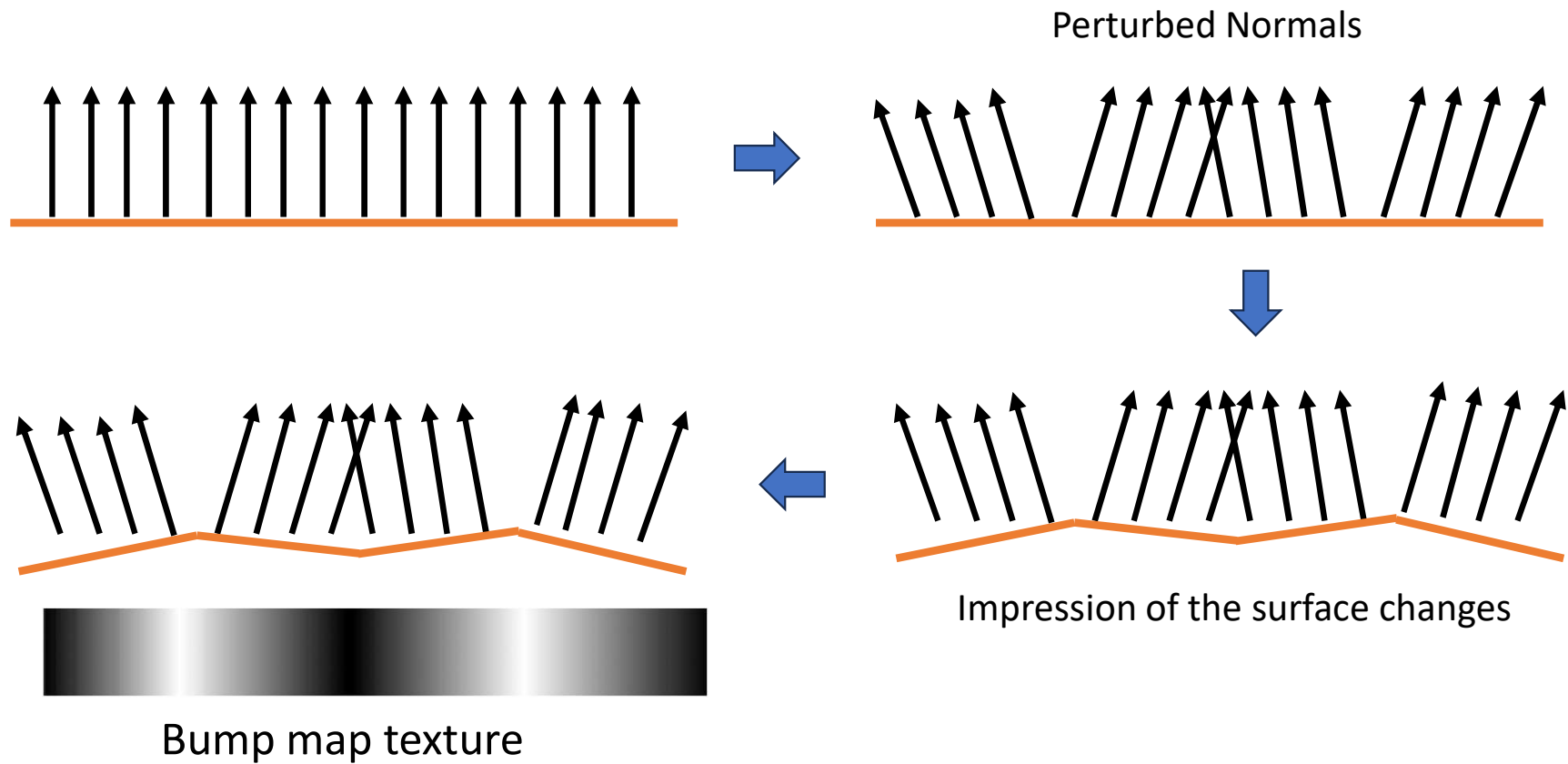
Bump Map Texture

=



Bump Mapped Sphere

Bump Mapping



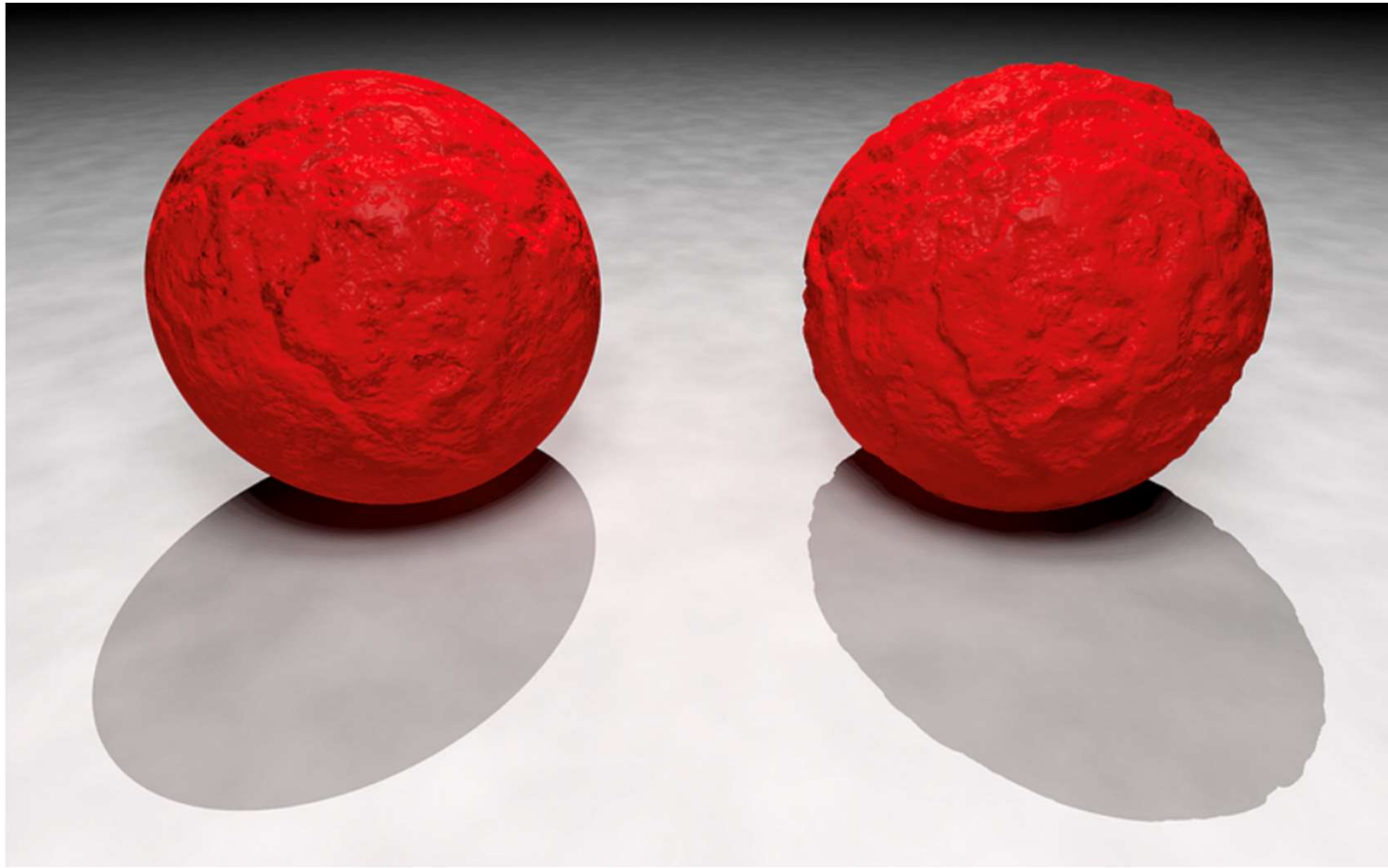
Bump Mapping



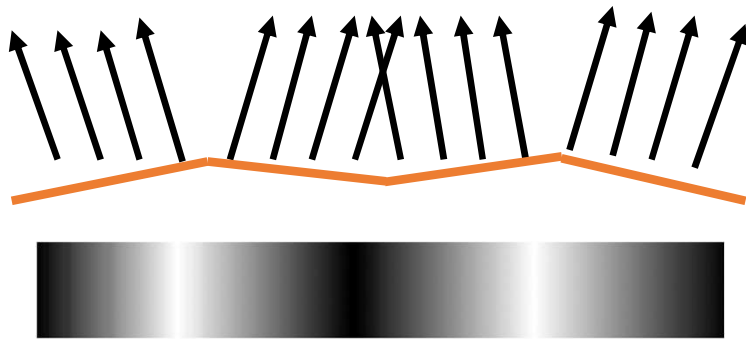
Bump Mapping



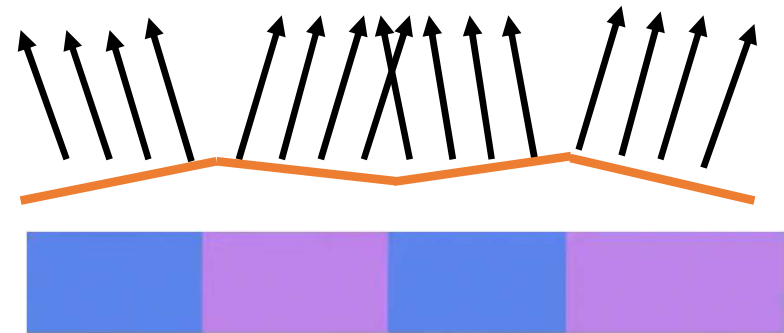
Bump Mapping Illusion



Bump Mapping → Normal Mapping



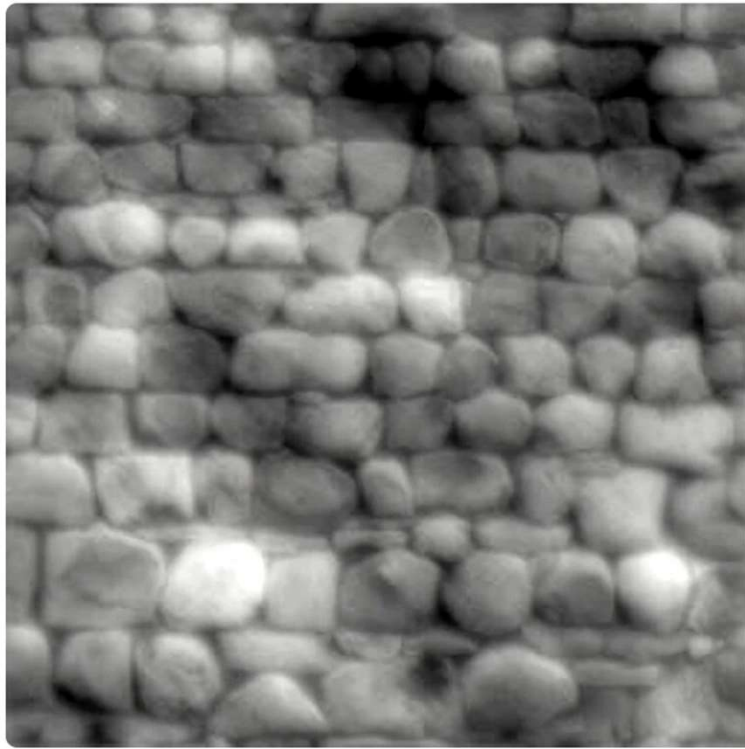
Bump map texture



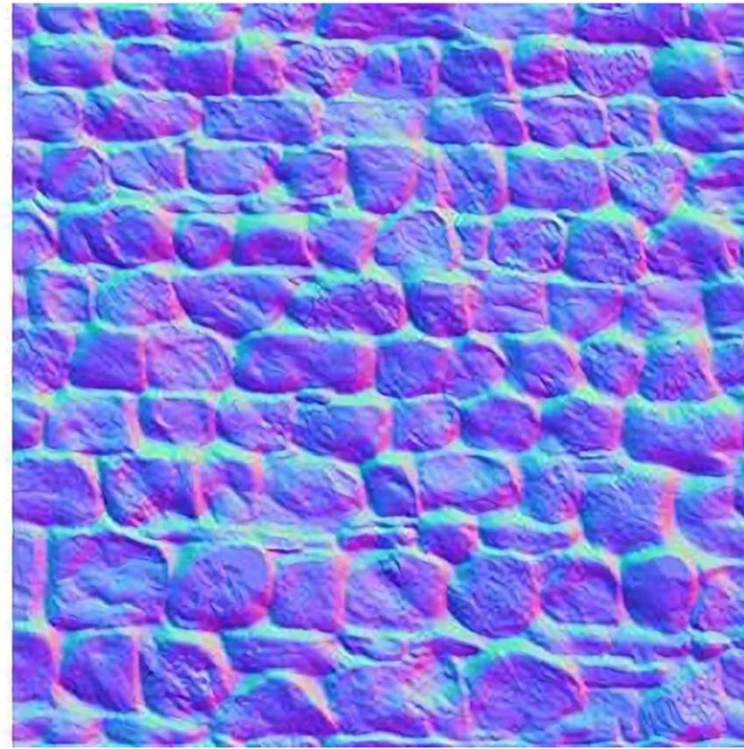
Normal map texture

- In normal map texture, colors represent the normal vectors
- Normal vectors are pre-computed and stored in images

Bump Mapping → Normal Mapping

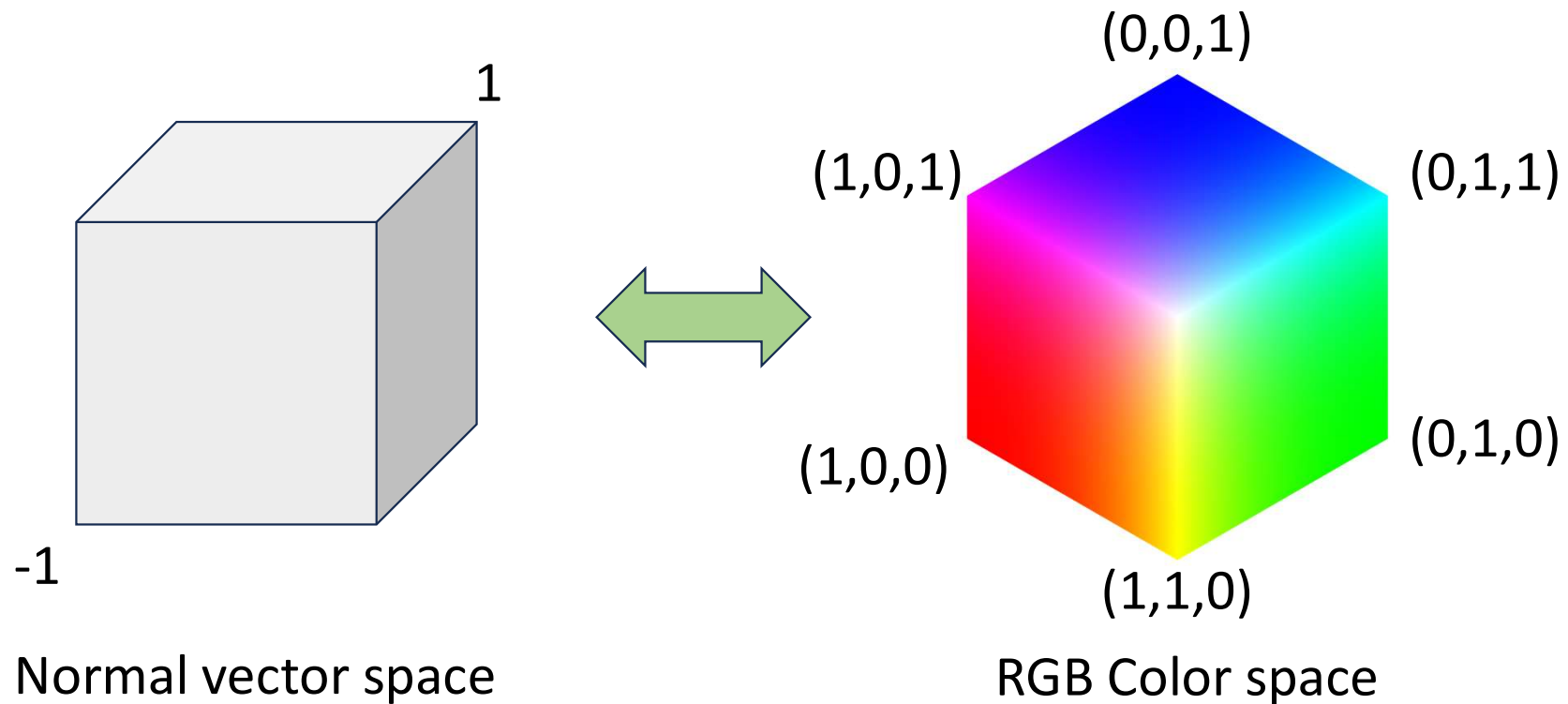


Bump Map Texture



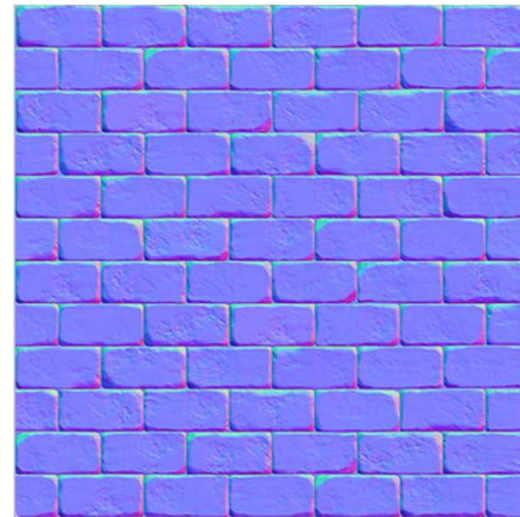
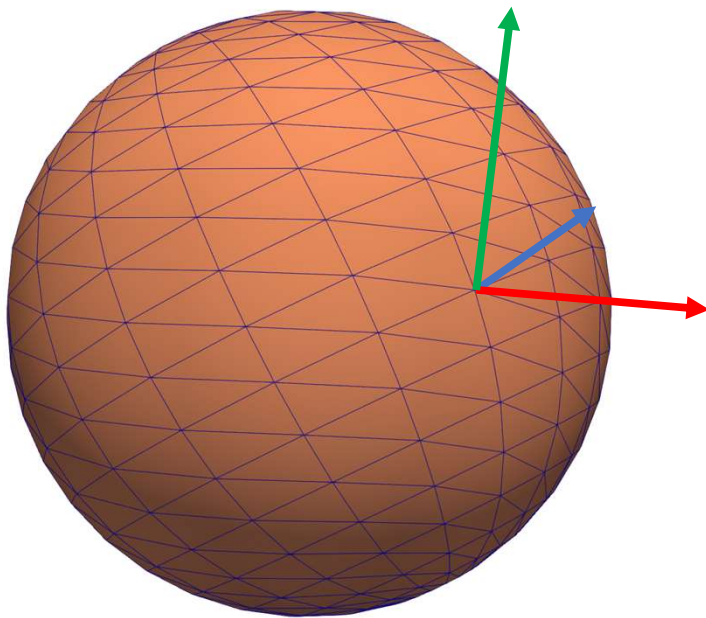
Normal Map Texture

How to Represent Normal Vectors as Colors?



Normal Mapping

- Normal map's coordinates are defined in the local space of the point on an object
 - This allows normal to be represented correctly during animation
 - These normal vectors roughly point towards positive Z-direction



Normal Map Texture

Normal Mapping: Tangent Space

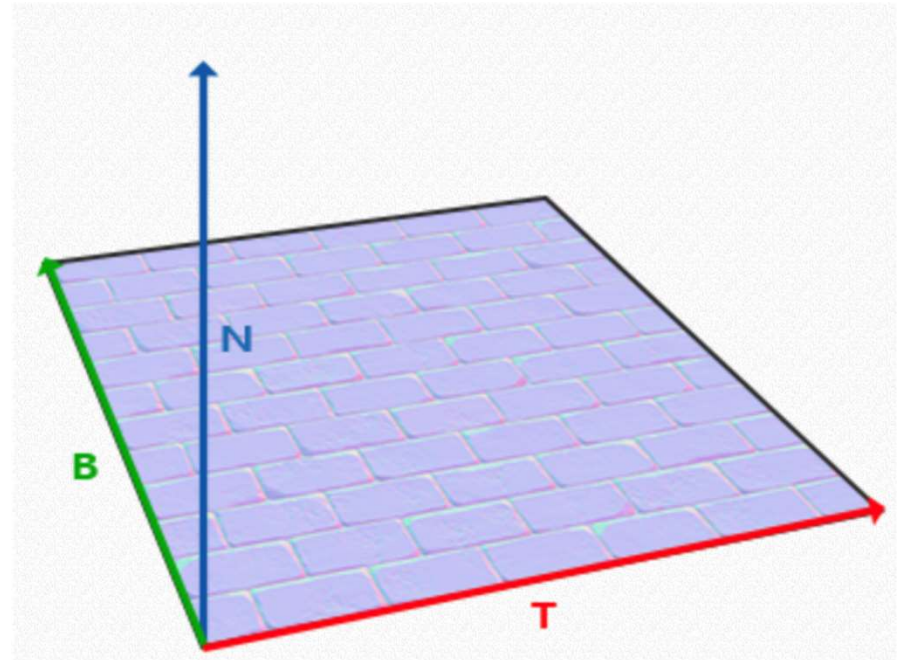
- Vectors in a normal map are expressed in tangent space
- Tangent space is local to the surface
 - Normal vectors are relative to the local reference frame
- Using specific transformation matrices, we can transform normal vectors from this local tangent space to world or other coordinate spaces

Normal Mapping: TBN Matrix

- TBN matrix: tangent, bitangent and normal matrix
- ‘Change-of-basis’ matrix that transforms tangent-space vector to different coordinate space needs three orthogonal vectors
 - Like forming camera transformation matrix
- In TBN matrix, the tangent space’s Z direction is aligned with the surface's normal direction

Normal Mapping: TBN Matrix

- Calculating the tangent and bitangent is not as straightforward as the normal vector
- Direction of tangent and bitangent vectors align with surface's texture coordinates
- Use this idea to calculate tangent and bitangent vectors



Tangent Space Normal Mapping

- How to use TBN Matrix?
- Use $\text{inverse}(\text{TBN})$ matrix to transform all the relevant vectors needed for shading to TBN space
 - Note: TBN matrix is orthogonal so $\text{inverse}(\text{TBN}) = (\text{TBN})^T$
- Finally, compute shading/illumination in TBN space

Implementation Details

- Assume per vertex tangent vectors are given
- Vertex Shader:

// Normal map: Construct TBN matrix

```
biTangent = cross(aTangent, aNormal);
```

```
vec3 t = normalize(mat3(uNMatrix) * aTangent);
```

```
vec3 b = normalize(mat3(uNMatrix) * biTangent);
```

```
fNormal=vec3(uNMatrix*vec4(aNormal,0.0));
```

```
mat3 TBN = inverse(mat3(t, b, fNormal));
```

```
tangentSpaceLightPos = TBN*vec3(lightPos);
```

```
tangentSpaceEyePos = TBN*eyePos;
```

```
tangentSpaceFragPos = vec3(uMMatrix * vec4(aPosition, 1.0)); // first go to  
world space
```

```
tangentSpaceFragPos = TBN*tangentSpaceFragPos;
```

Implementation Details

- Fragment Shader:

```
// for normal map
```

```
in vec3 tangentSpaceLightPos;
```

```
in vec3 tangentSpaceEyePos;
```

```
in vec3 tangentSpaceFragPos;
```

```
// normalmap in tangentspace using normalmaps
```

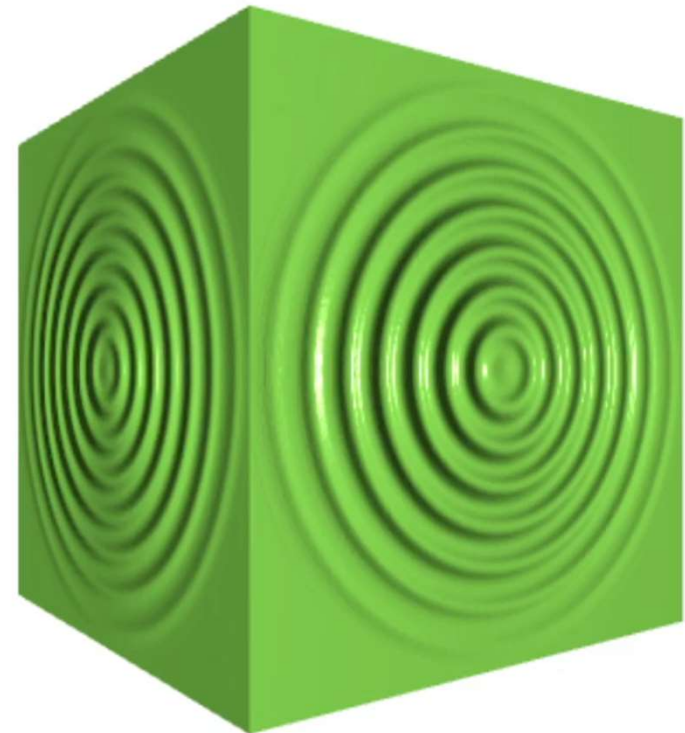
```
norm = normalize(texture(bumpTexture, texCoordinate).rgb * 2.0 - 1.0);
```

- Normals are converted from (0 to 1) range to (-1 to 1) range by multiplying by 2.0 and then subtracting 1.0

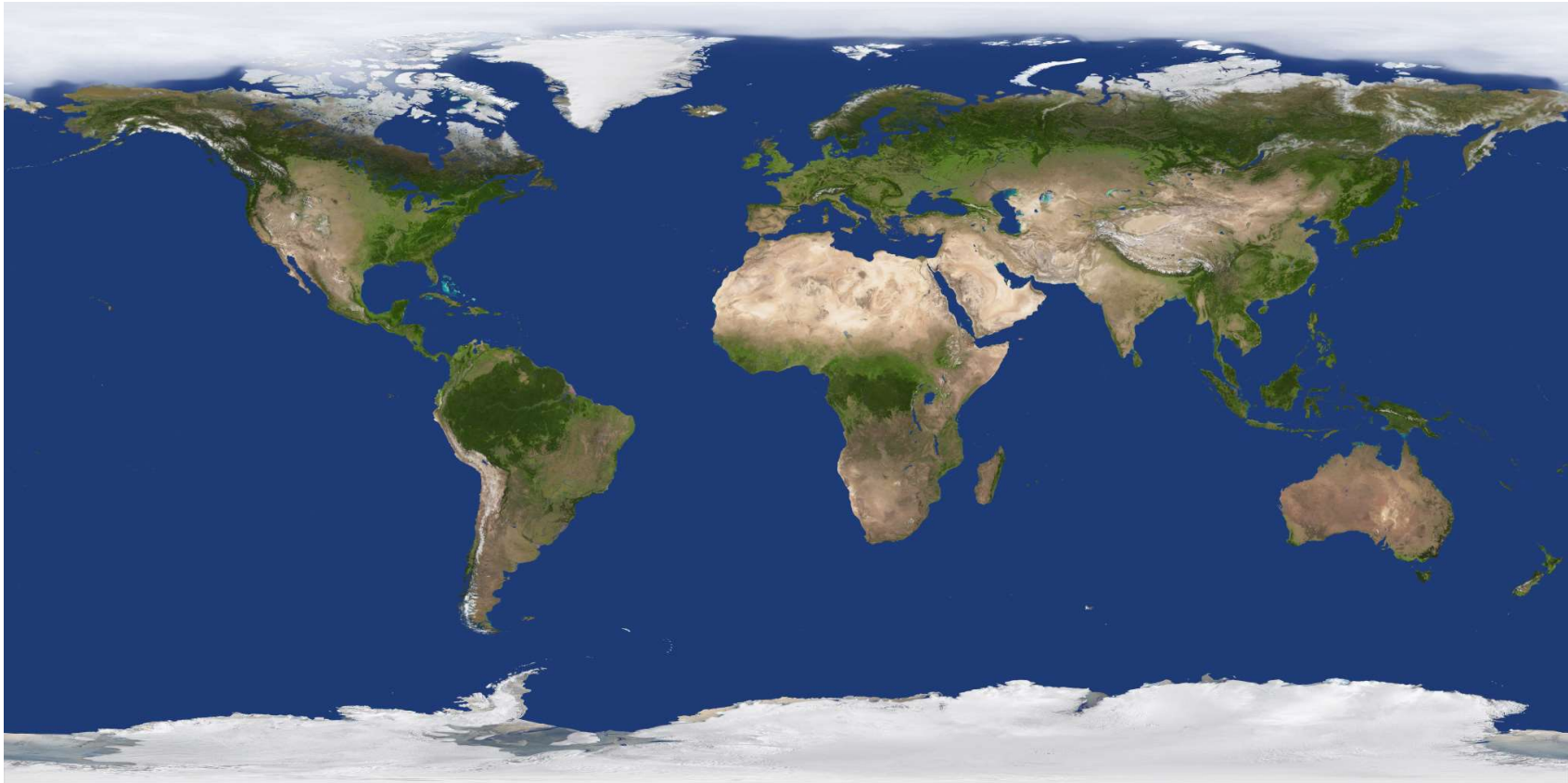
```
// compute the Phong shading now
```

```
.....
```

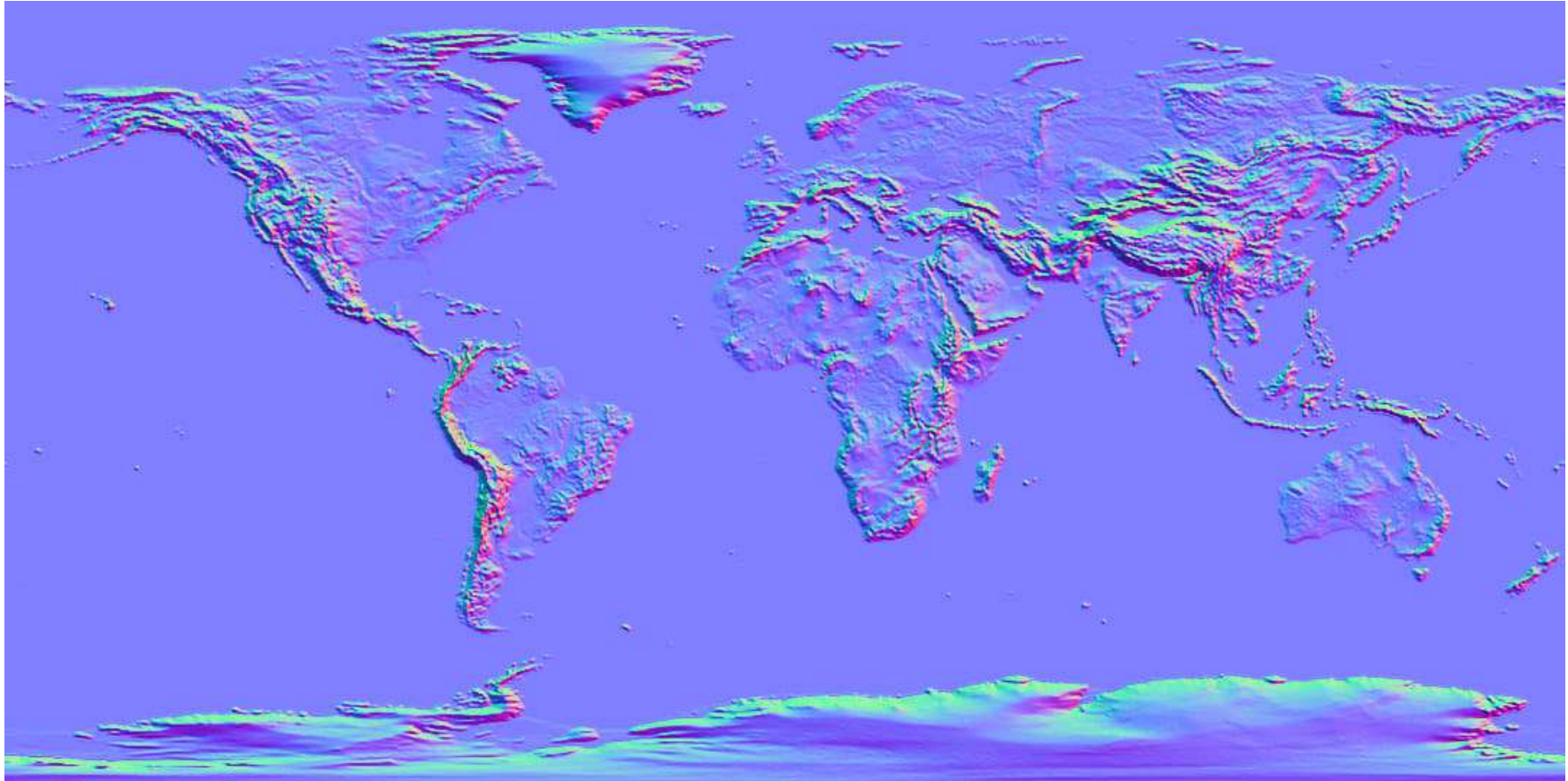
Normal Map on Cube



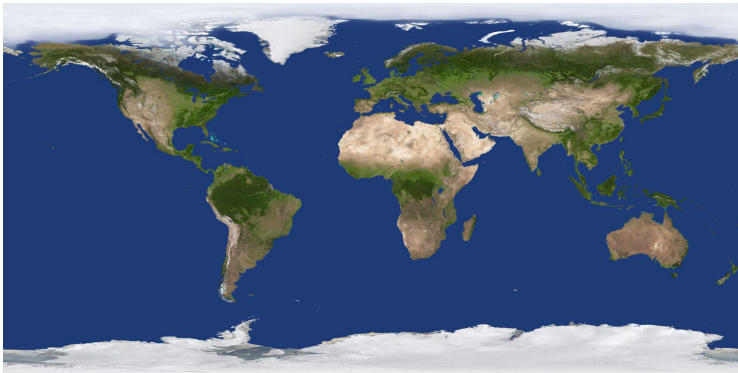
Normal Map on Sphere + Texture



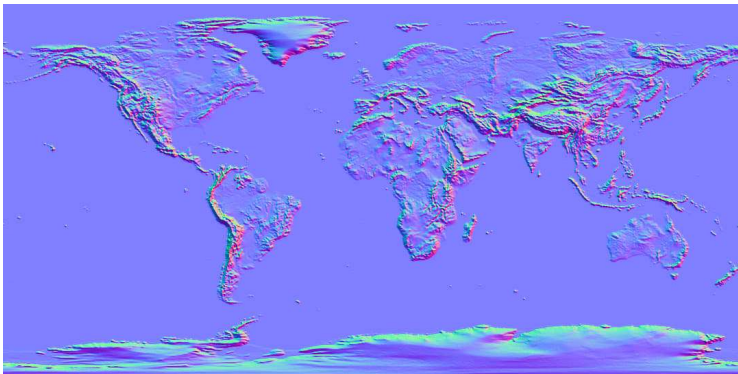
Normal Map on Sphere + Texture



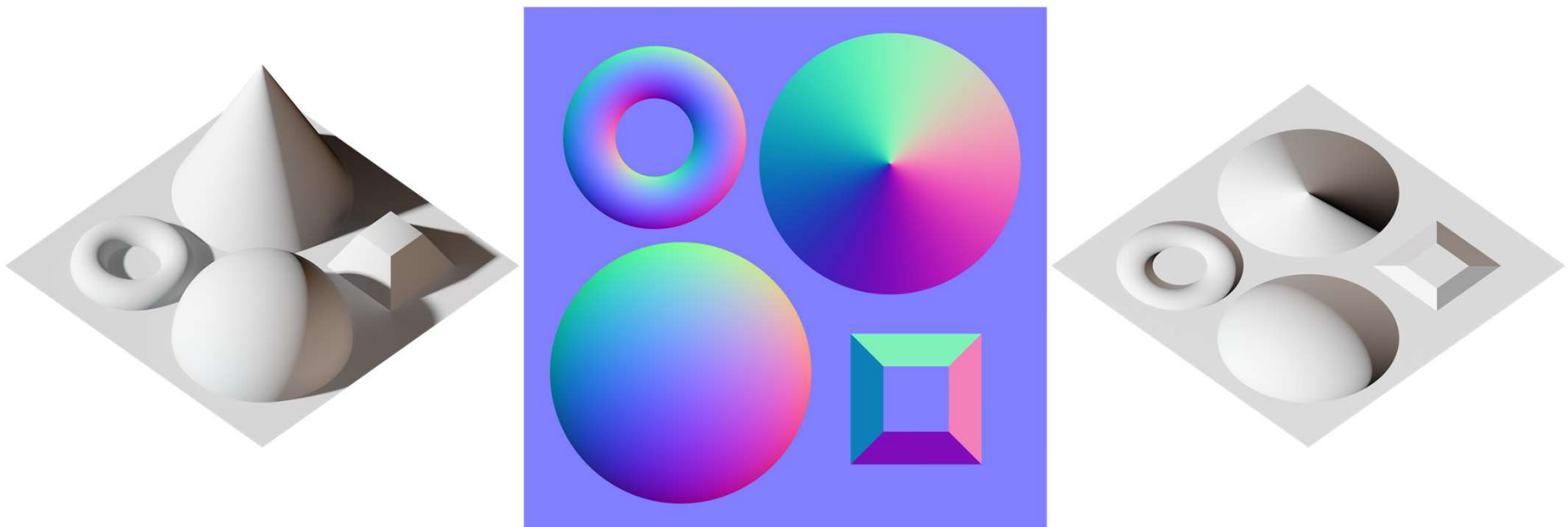
Normal Map on Sphere + Texture



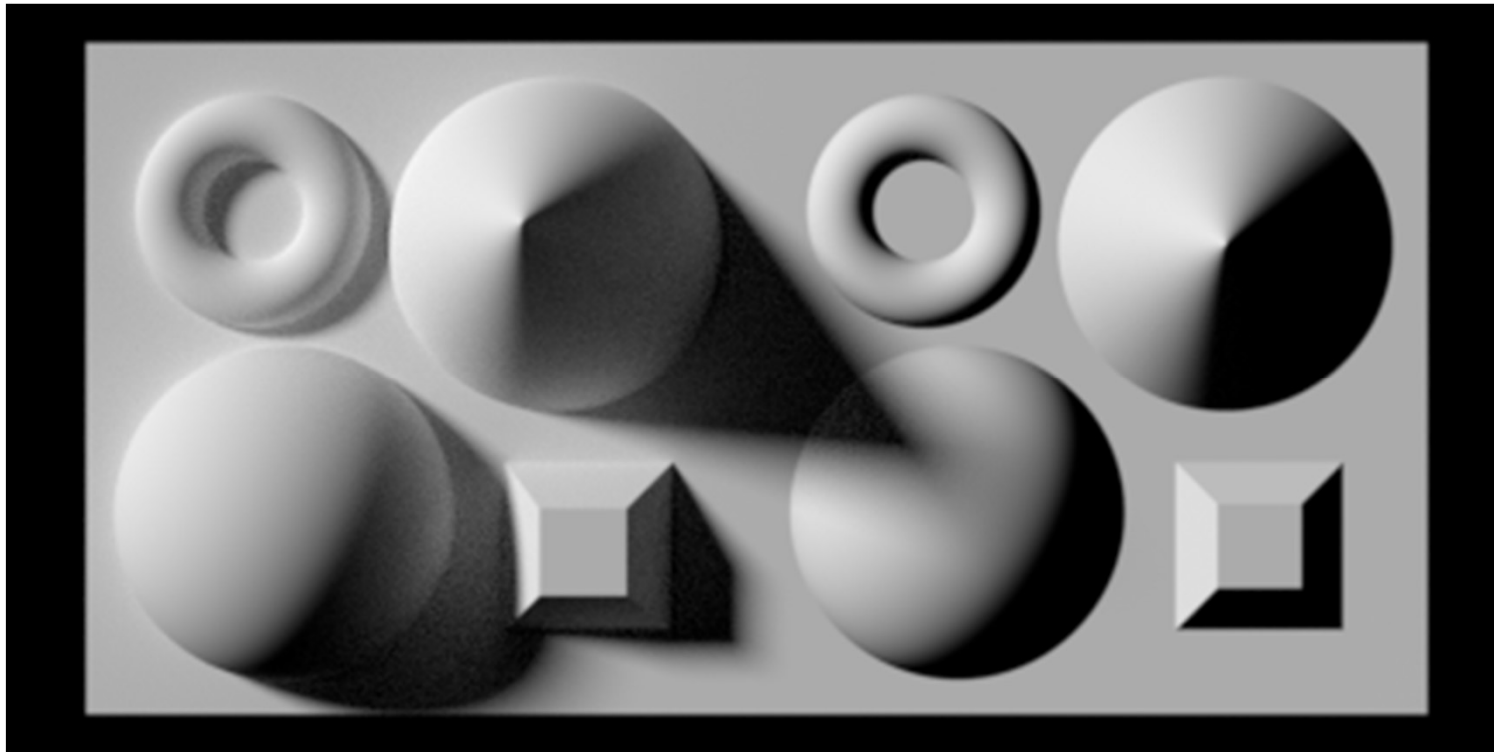
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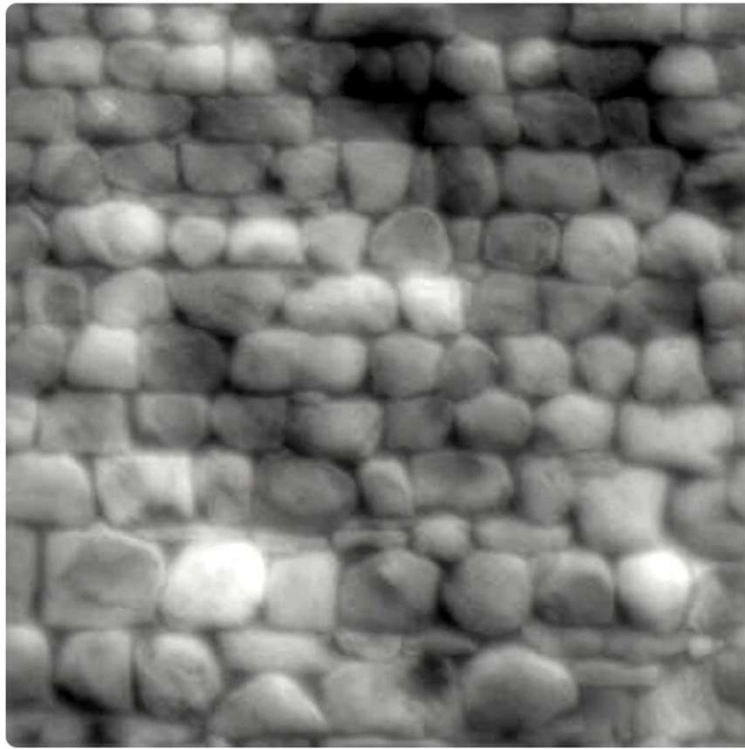
Normal Mapping



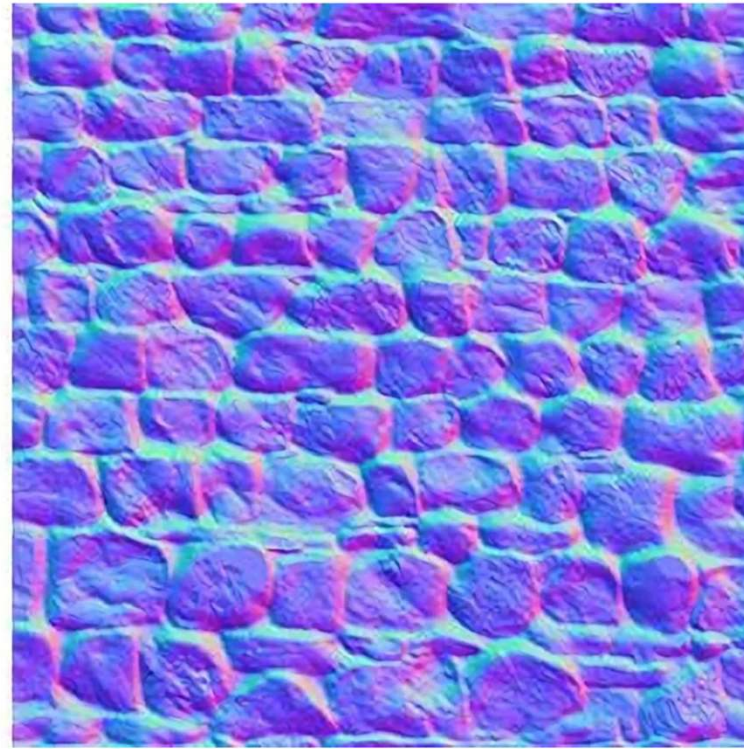
Normal Mapping



Bump Mapping vs. Normal Mapping

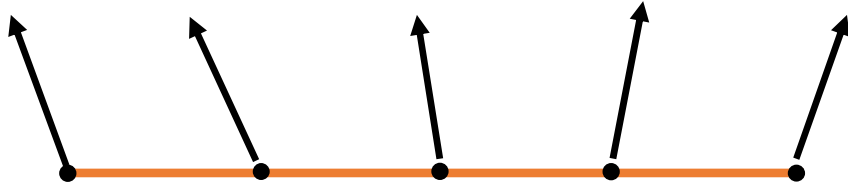


Bump Map Texture

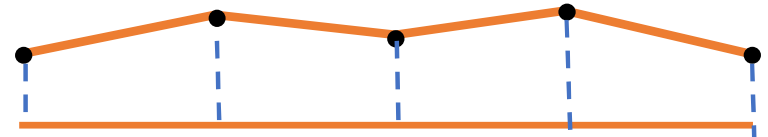


Normal Map Texture

Displacement Mapping



Normal Mapping
Normals are perturbed

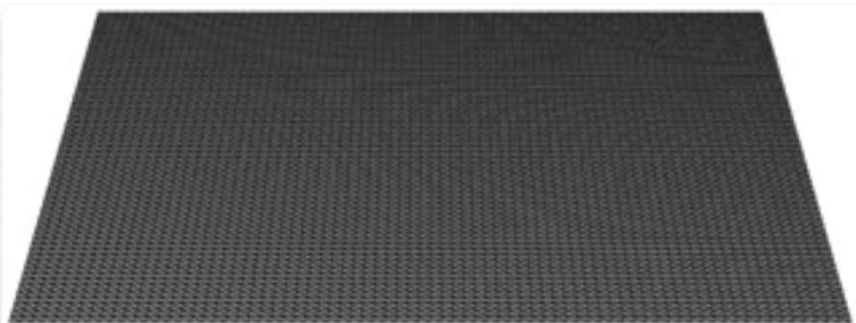


Displacement Mapping
Vertices are displaced



Displacement Texture Map

Displacement Mapping

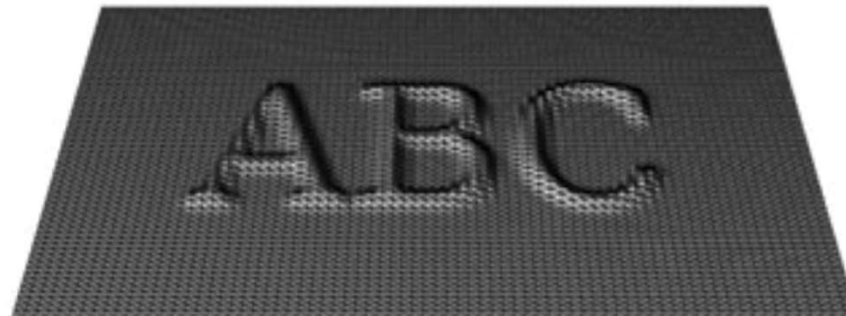


ORIGINAL MESH

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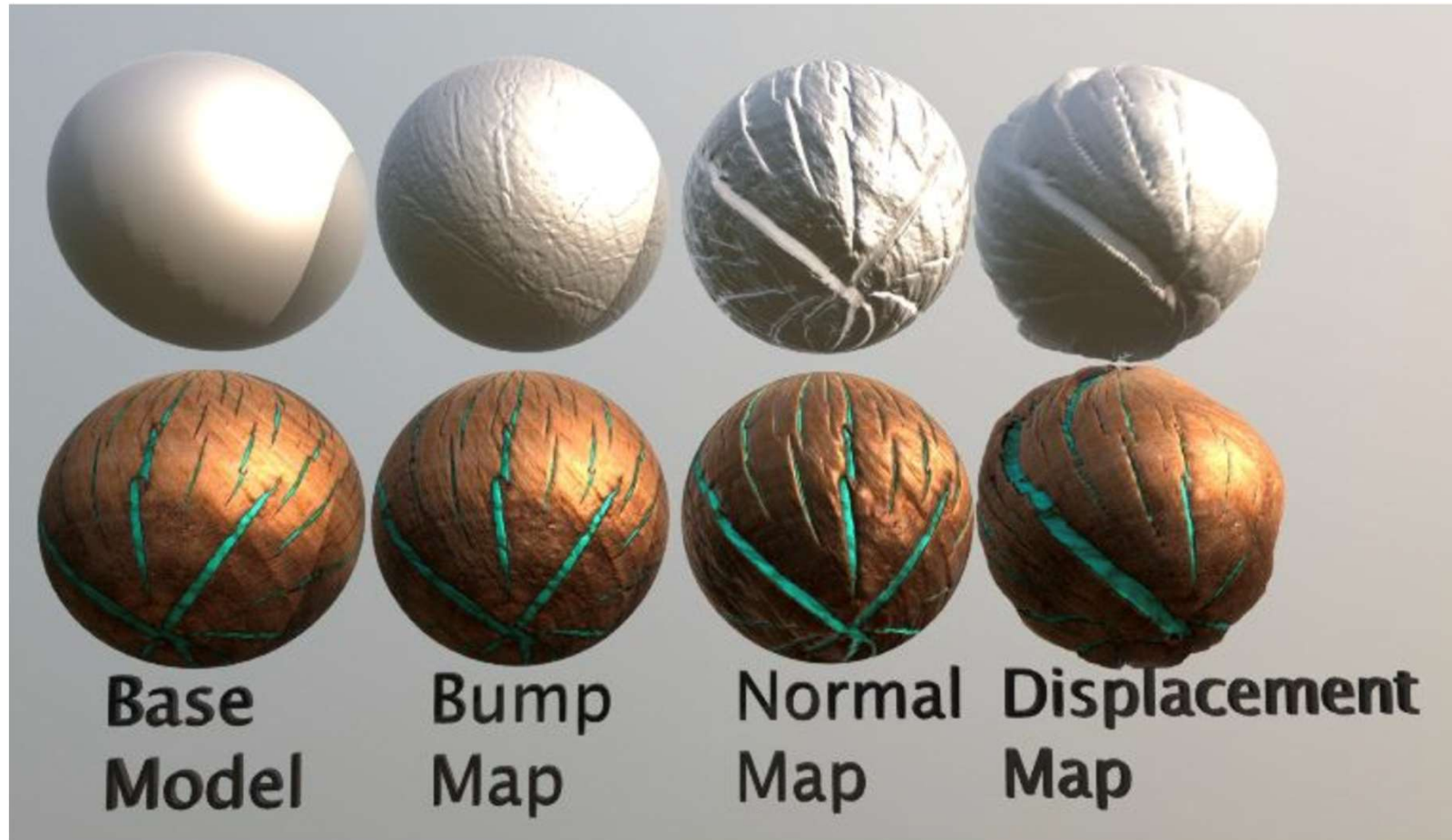


DISPLACEMENT MAP

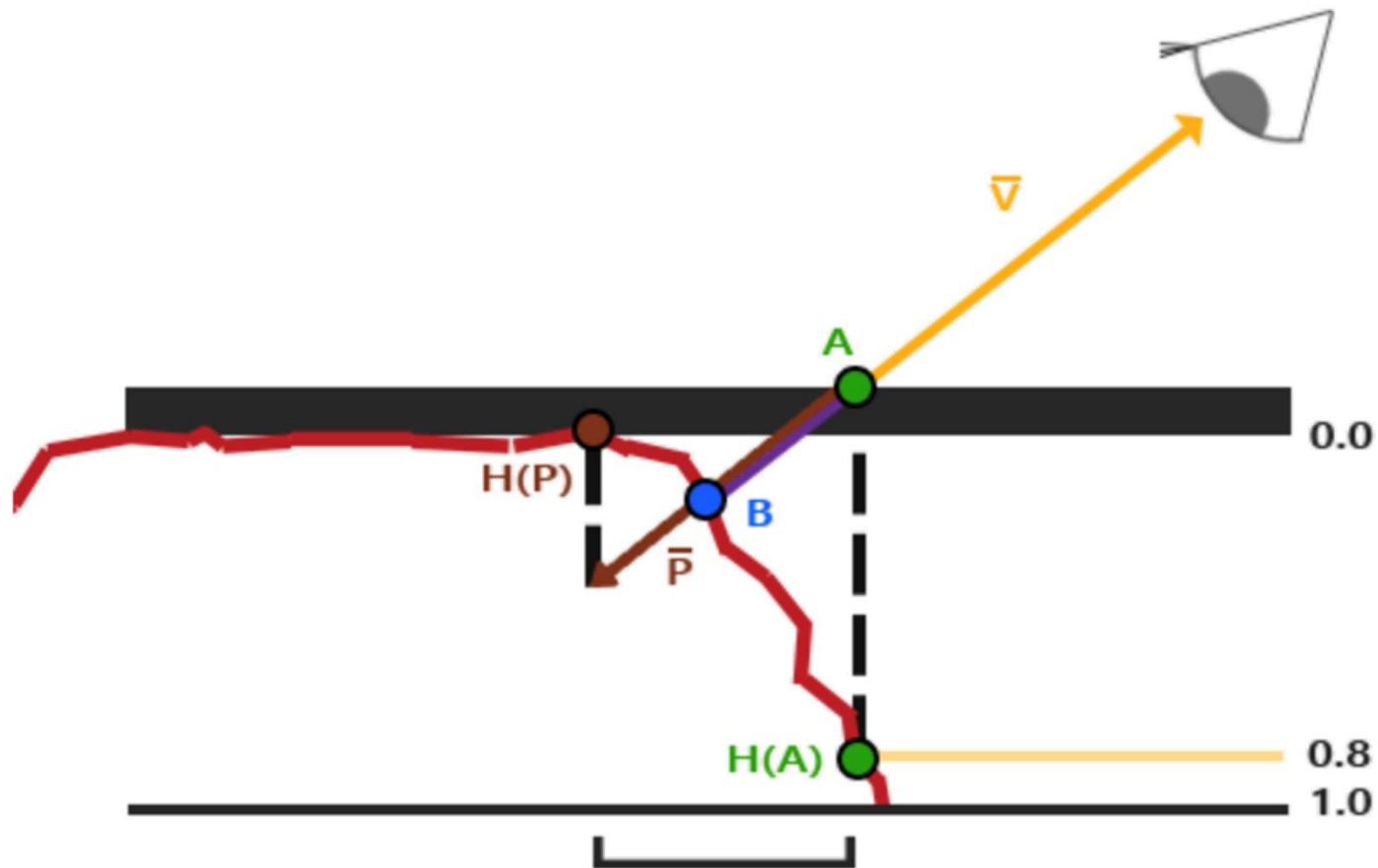


MESH WITH DISPLACEMENT

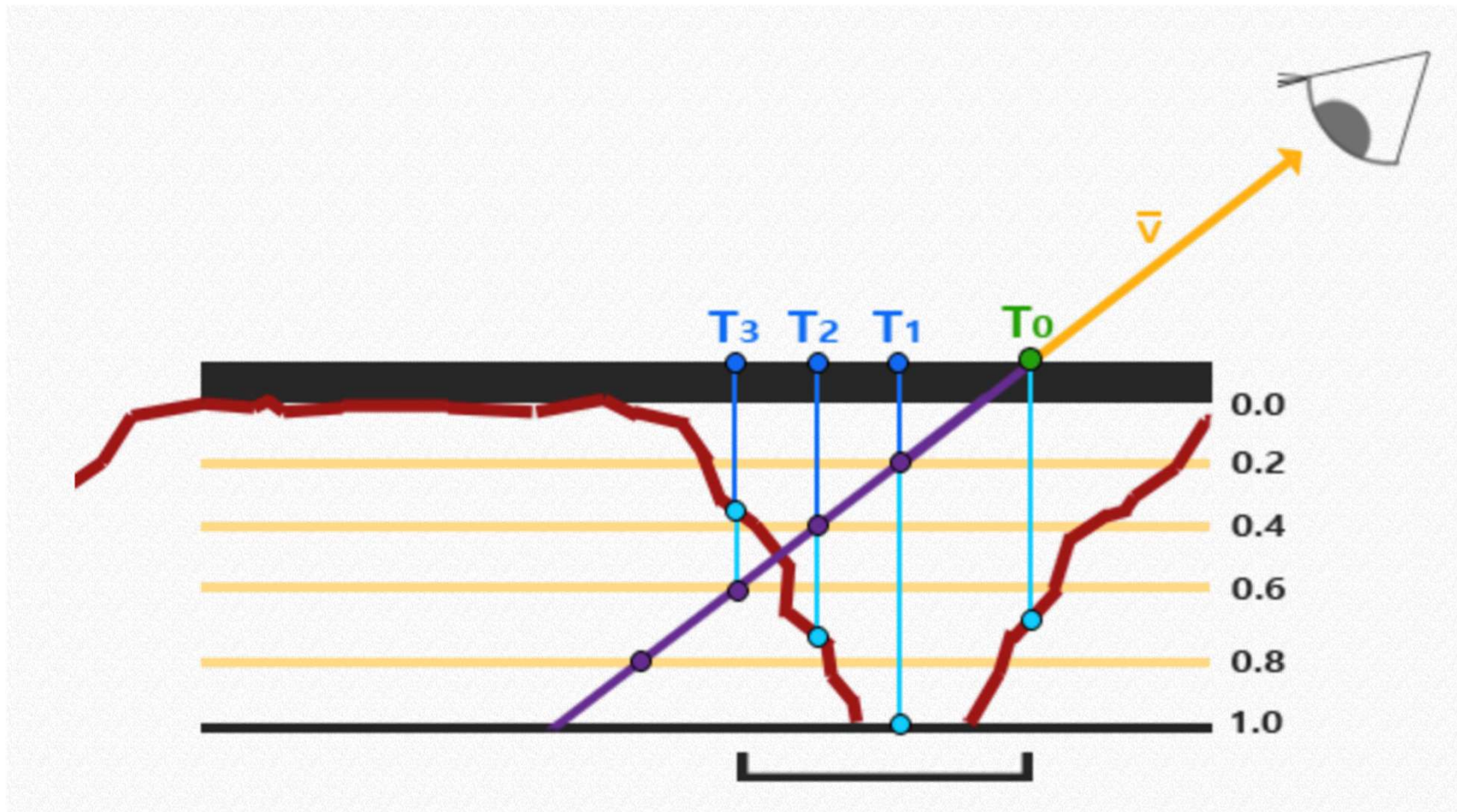
Displacement Mapping



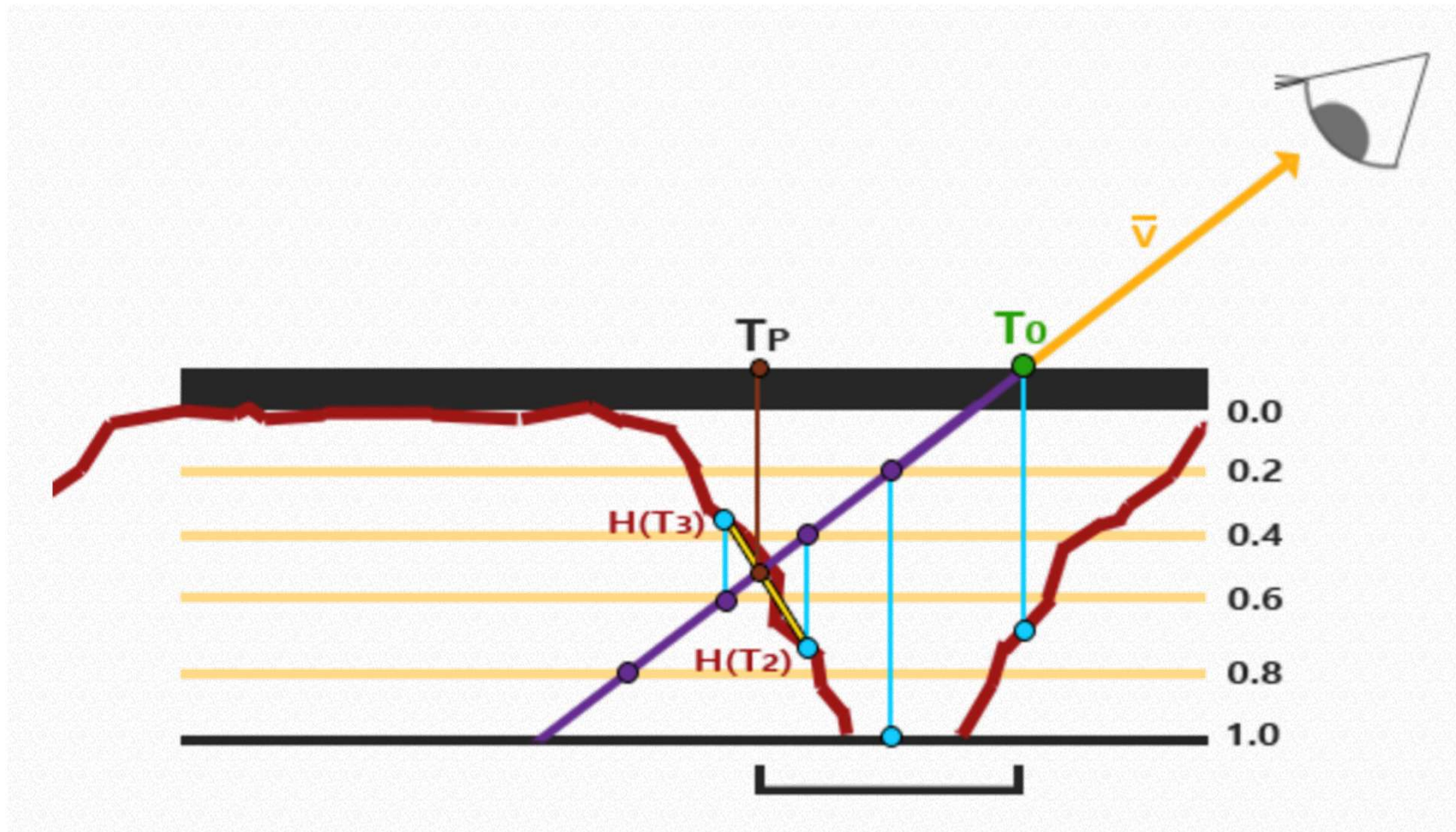
Parallax Mapping



Steep Parallax Mapping



Parallax Occlusion Mapping (POM)



Examples of POM

- Mass Effect



Examples of POM

- The Elder Scrolls IV: Oblivion



Examples of POM

- Crysis



Examples of POM

- S.T.A.L.K.E.R.



Various Types of Bump Mapping



Texture Mapped



Normal Mapped



Parallax Mapped



Steep Parallax Mapped