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# Bump Node

The *Bump* node generates a perturbed normal from a height texture, for bump mapping. The height value will be sampled at the shading point and two nearby points on the surface to determine the local direction of the normal.

## Inputs

### Strength

Strength of the bump mapping effect, interpolating between no bump mapping and full bump mapping.

### Distance

Multiplier for the height value to control the overall distance for bump mapping.

### Filter Width

Filter width in pixels, used to compute the bump mapping direction. For most textures the default value of 0.1 enables subpixel filtering for stable results. For stepwise textures a larger filter width can be used to get a bevel like effect on edges

### Height

Scalar value giving the height offset from the surface at the shading point; this is where you plug in textures.

### Normal

Standard normal input.

## Properties

### Invert

Invert the bump mapping, to displace into the surface instead of out.

## Outputs

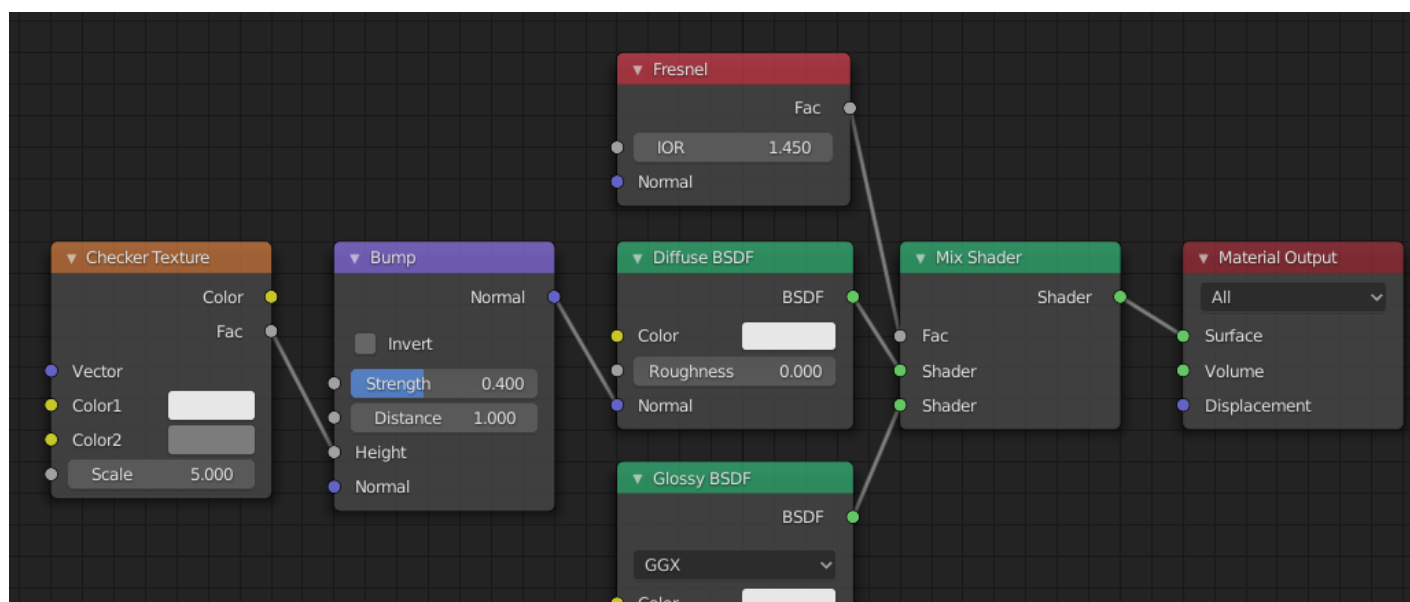
### Normal

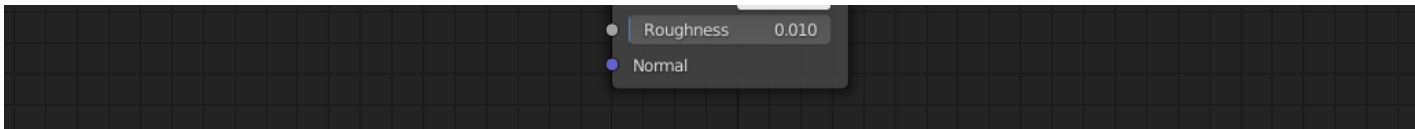
Standard normal output.

### Tip

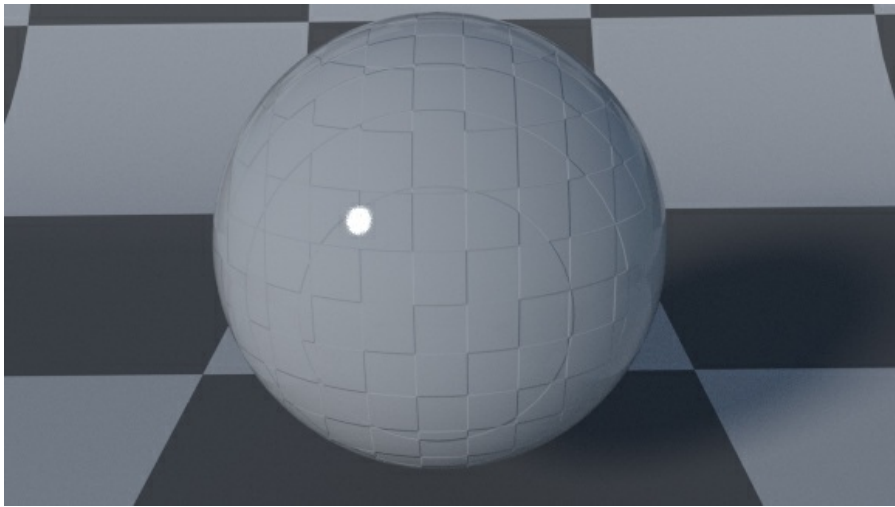
If the *Height* input is not connected, the node becomes a **no-op** that outputs its *Normal* input as is, or defaults to the geometry normal if not connected. Routing a node group input via a no-op Bump node before doing math effectively makes it default to normal.

## Examples





The above node setup will only bump the diffuse part of the shader, simulating a bumpy diffuse surface coated with a smooth glossy “glaze” layer.



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