

Noise Input Parameters (Universal Reference)

A unified **.md reference file** for all types of gradient, value, simplex, and cellular noise.
Use this as a standard input specification across your .NET C# noise library.

Universal Noise Input Parameters

These parameters apply broadly to:

Perlin, Improved Perlin, Simplex, OpenSimplex, Value Noise, Worley (Cellular), and hybrid noises.

1. Core Sampling Parameters

`x`, `y` (float)

- Input coordinates to evaluate noise at.
- Can be fractional.
- Interpretation depends on scale and domain.

Example:

```
float value = Noise2D.Perlin(x, y);
```

2. `frequency` (float)

Controls the spatial scale of the noise. - Higher = more detail (smaller features) - Lower = smoother, larger structures

Default: `1.0f`

Formula effect:

```
noise(x, y, frequency) = baseNoise(x * frequency, y * frequency)
```

3. seed (int)

Determines the deterministic randomness of gradients/features. - Same seed = same results - Different seed = new noise pattern

Used internally to build: - Permutation table (Perlin/Simplex) - Feature point hashing (Worley)

Fractal (fBm) Parameters

Used for **Perlin/Simplex/OpenSimplex/Value** fractal sums.

4. octaves (int)

Number of layers of noise to sum. - More octaves = richer detail - Too many = slower performance

Typical: 4-8

5. persistence (float)

Controls amplitude decrease per octave.

Used in fBm:

```
amplitude *= persistence;
```

Common value: 0.4 - 0.6

6. lacunarity (float)

Controls frequency increase per octave.

Used in fBm:

```
frequency *= lacunarity;
```

Common value: 2.0



Interpolation Parameters (for Value & Hybrid Noise)

7. `interpolation` (enum)

Controls the smoothing function used.

Modes:

- `Linear` — fast, blocky
 - `Smoothstep` — cubic smoothing
 - `Quintic` — standard fade curve
-



Cellular (Worley) Parameters

Used only for **Worley/Cellular Noise** or hybrid blending.

8. `density` (float)

Feature points per cell. - Higher density = smaller cells

9. `distanceMetric` (enum)

Determines how distances are computed.

Options: - `Euclidean` - `Manhattan` - `Chebyshev`

10. `jitter` (float)

Adds randomness to feature point positions.

- `0.0` → grid-like cells
 - `1.0` → full jitter (organically shaped cells)
-



Domain Transform Parameters (Advanced)

Optional transform parameters commonly used in procedural generation.

11. `offsetX`, `offsetY`

Offsets applied **before sampling** to pan the noise.

12. `rotation` (float)

Angle (radians) to rotate the sampling domain. Used for motion effects, turbulence, and warping.

13. `warpStrength` (float)

Used for **domain warping** (dynamic distortion effects):

```
float dx = Noise(x * f1, y * f1) * warpStrength;  
float dy = Noise(x * f1, y * f1) * warpStrength;  
return Noise(x + dx, y + dy);
```



Output Formatting Parameters

14. `normalize` (bool)

When `true`, remaps output to `[0,1]`.

Formula:

```
(v + 1) * 0.5
```

15. `clamp` (bool)

Clamps final output to a range.

Math.Clamp(**value**, min, max)



Summary Table

Parameter	Type	Use	Applies To
<code>x, y</code>	float	Sample position	All noise types
<code>frequency</code>	float	Scale	All
<code>seed</code>	int	Deterministic randomness	All
<code>octaves</code>	int	Layers	Perlin, Simplex, Value
<code>persistence</code>	float	Amplitude decay	fBm
<code>lacunarity</code>	float	Frequency growth	fBm
<code>interpolation</code>	enum	Smoothing	Value + Hybrid
<code>density</code>	float	Feature points	Worley
<code>distanceMetric</code>	enum	Metric	Worley
<code>jitter</code>	float	Random feature offset	Worley
<code>offsetX/Y</code>	float	Position transform	All
<code>rotation</code>	float	Domain transform	All
<code>warpStrength</code>	float	Domain warping	All
<code>normalize</code>	bool	Map [-1,1] → [0,1]	All
<code>clamp</code>	bool	Range control	All



Example Unified C# Method Signature

```
public static float Noise(  
    float x,  
    float y,  
    int seed = 0,  
    float frequency = 1f,  
    int octaves = 4,  
    float persistence = 0.5f,  
    float lacunarity = 2f,
```

```
NoiseType type = NoiseType.Perlin,  
Interpolation interp = Interpolation.Quintic,  
float density = 1f,  
DistanceMetric metric = DistanceMetric.Euclidean,  
float jitter = 1f,  
bool normalize = false  
)
```

If you want, I can now create: - A **second .md file** listing *all formulas only*, or - A **third .md file** with *visual diagrams* (ASCII or image-ready), or - Full **C# code templates** for each noise type.

Just tell me what you want next!