

From ACM SIGGRAPH 2013 Animation Festival Program

# COMPUTER GRAPHICS

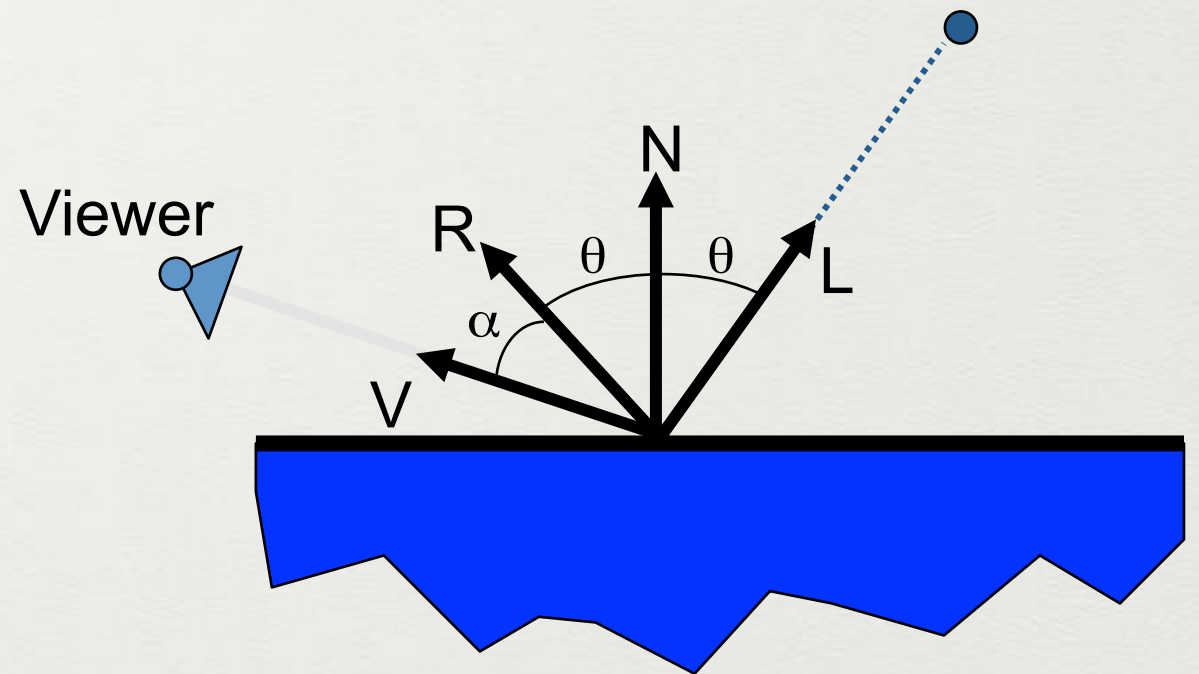
Class 22 - Texturing



# Recap

$$I = k_{ambient}I + \sum_{i=1}^{light\#} (k_{diffuse}I(n \cdot l) + k_{specular}I(v \cdot r)^{n_{shiny}})$$

- Phong Lighting Model
  - Ambient Reflection
  - Diffuse Reflection
  - Specular Reflection
- Light Source Model
- Point lights vs. Area lights



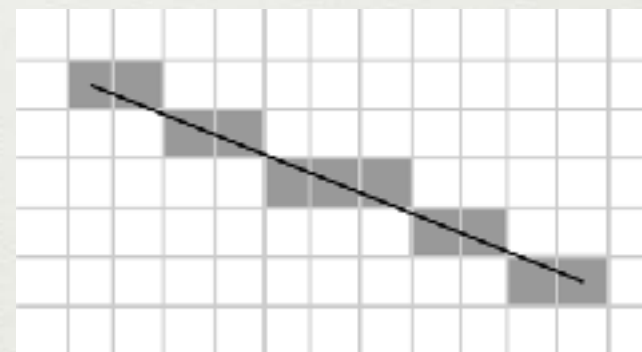
# Review

## Lighting Model Computation - Flat Shading



● ● Points in  $(x,y,z)$   
World  $\rightarrow$  View  $\rightarrow$  Projected  $\rightarrow$   
Normalized

● — ● A Line  
Backface Culling



Z-Buffer/Z-Test

Write to the Frame Buffer

# Lighting Model Computation



● ● Points in  $(x,y,z)$   
World  $\rightarrow$  View  $\rightarrow$  Projected  $\rightarrow$  Normalized

● — ● A Line  
Backface Culling



Colors  
Normal vectors

Z-Buffer/Z-Test

Write to the Frame Buffer



# Introduction

- To give a color on a surface
  - Material
    - Colors for ambient/diffuse/specular reflection
    - Why?
  - Interpolation based coloring

# Introduction

- How to represent complex color?





# Introduction

- What to be represented?
- Complex color distribution - not possible to interpolate
- Illumination effects





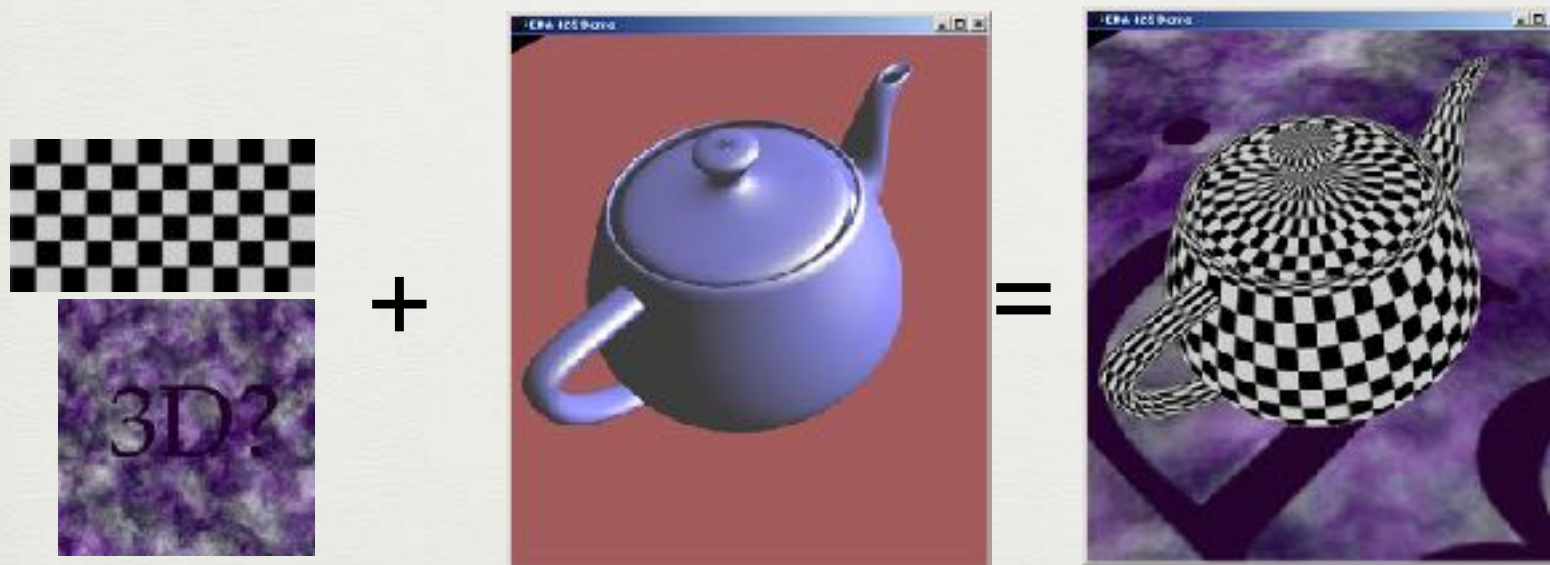
# Introduction

- Represent complex color distribution
- Glueing approach: Texture mapping



# Texture Mapping

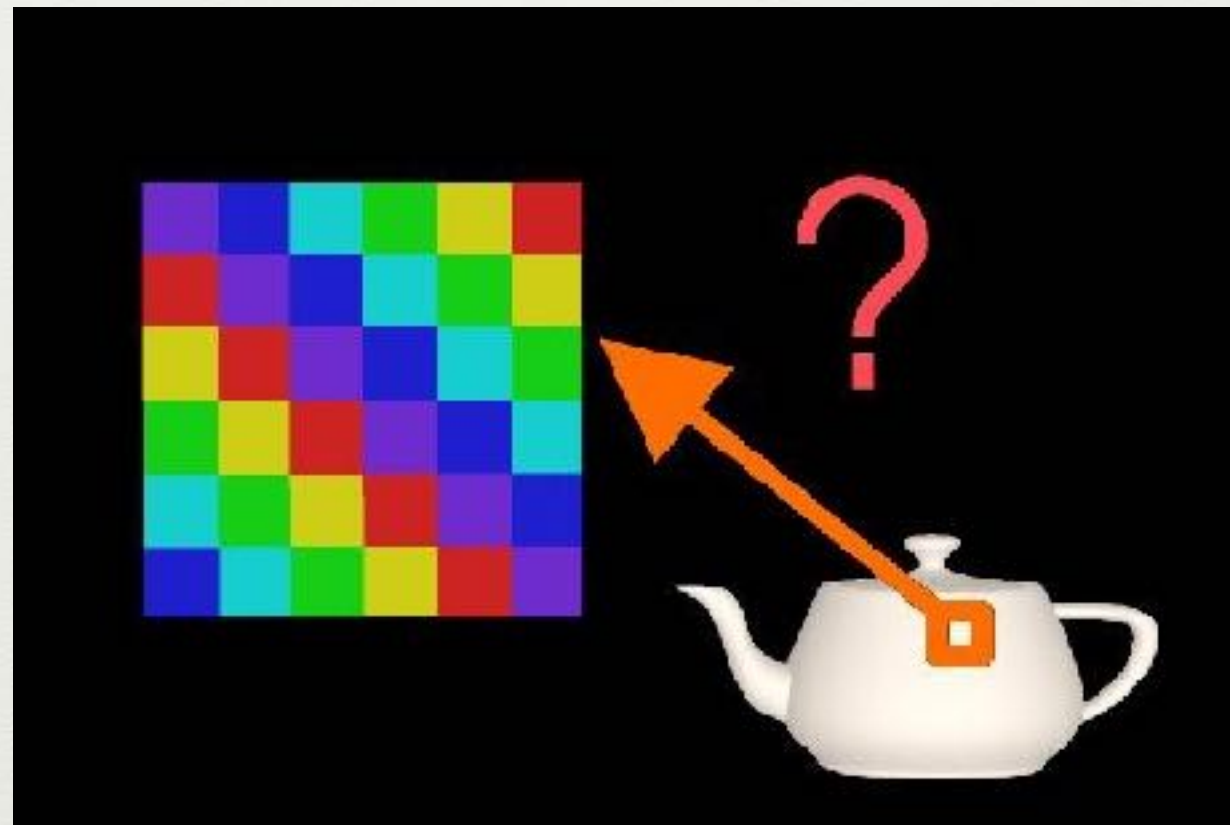
- Glueing process of an image to a surface





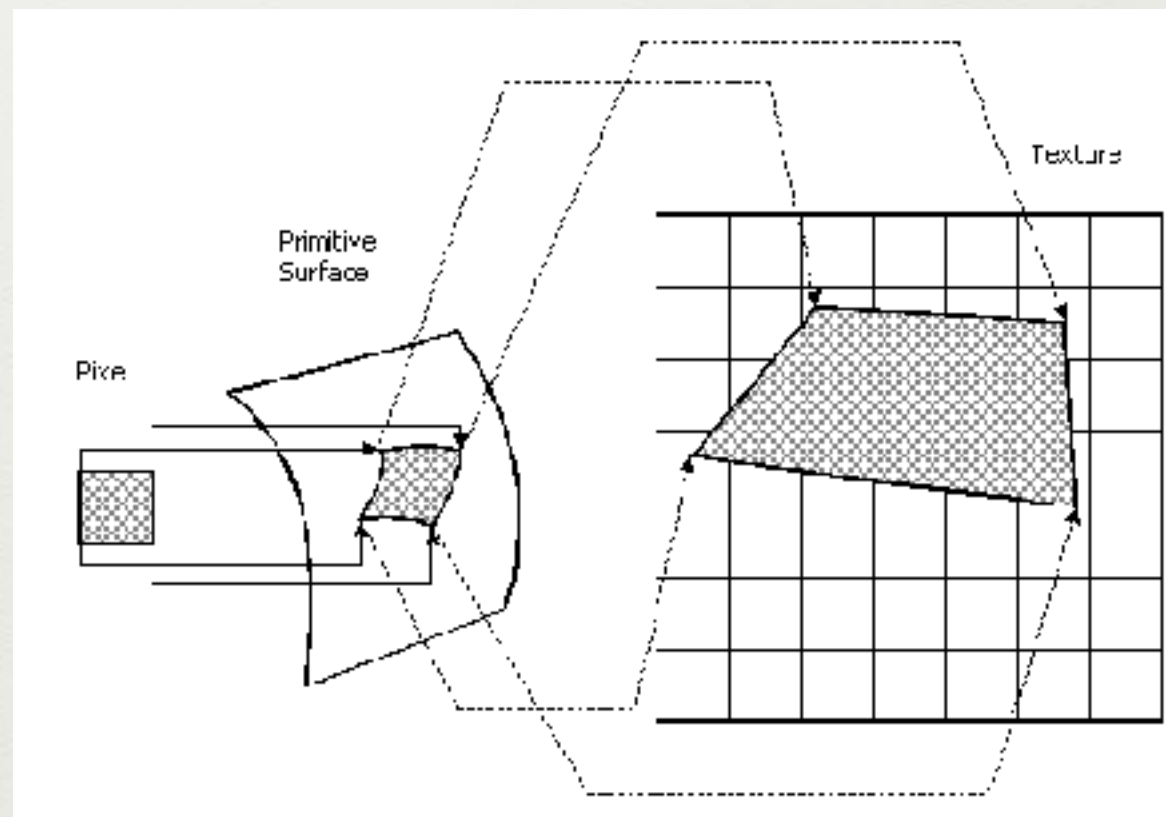
# Texture

- An image to be glued
- Defines color distribution on a surface



# Texture Map

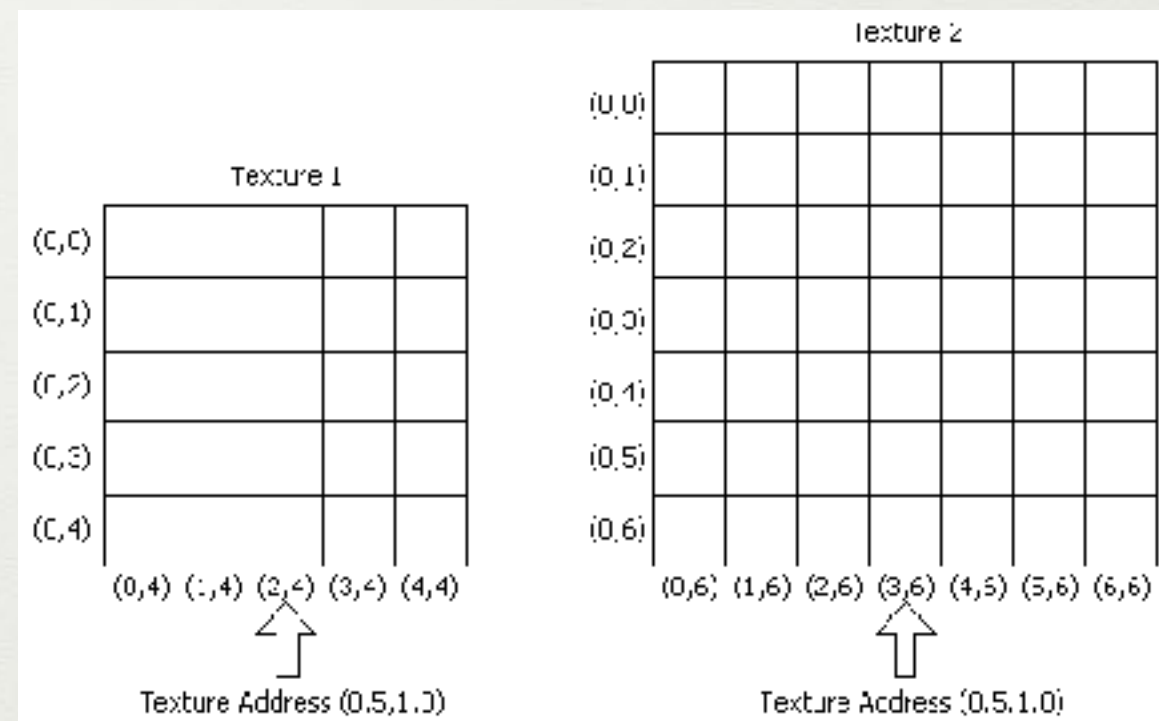
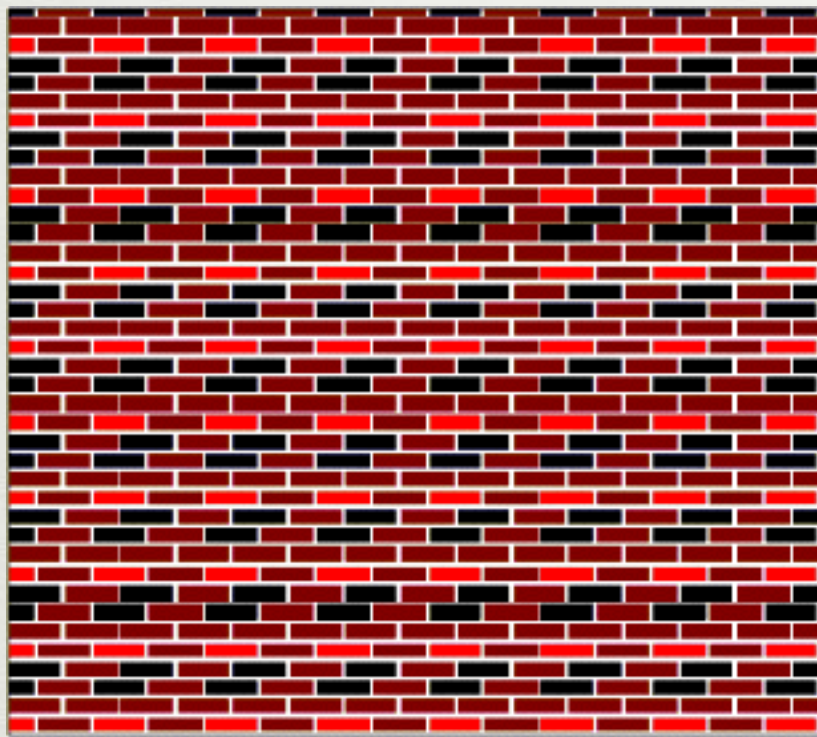
- Definition of ‘mapping’ from texture space to surface
- To decide a color of the pixel from the texture
- What to know?



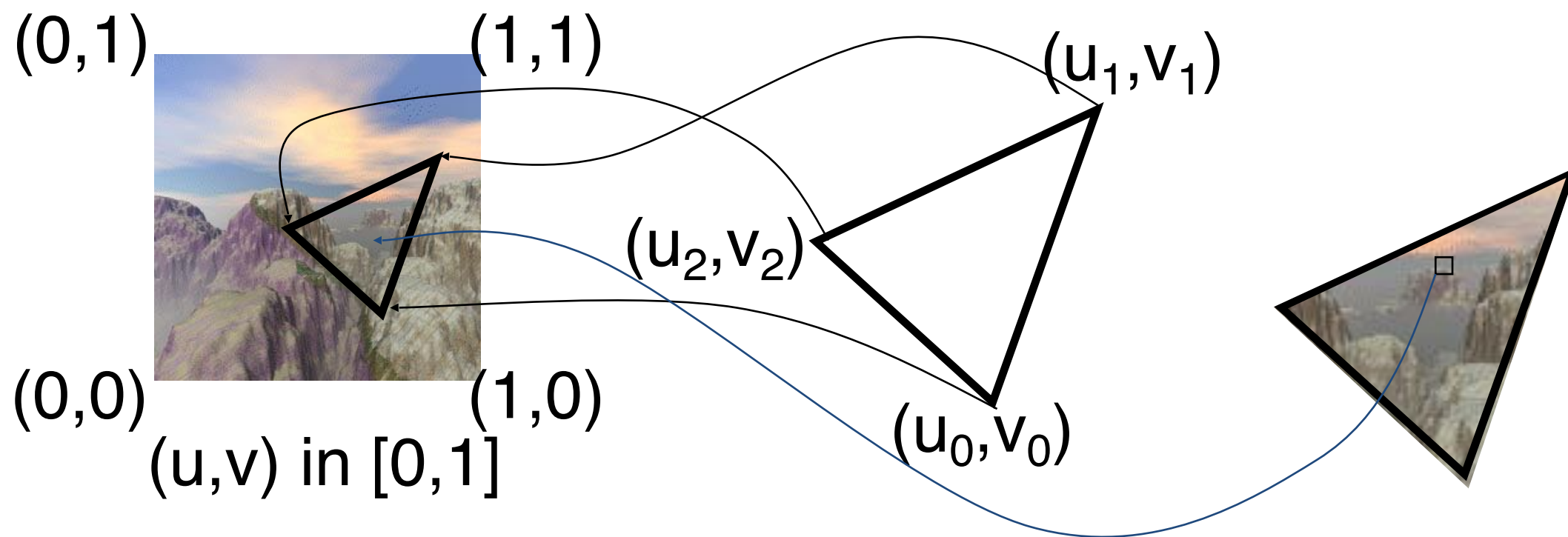


# Texture Coordinate

- $[0,1] \times [0,1]$  texture space



- Texture Mapping





# Summary

- Texture Mapping
  - Texture Image + Mapping Info.
  - Texture Coordinate:  $(u,v)$  Coordinate
- Pixel and Texel

# ISSUES IN TEXTURE MAPPING



# 1. Addressing

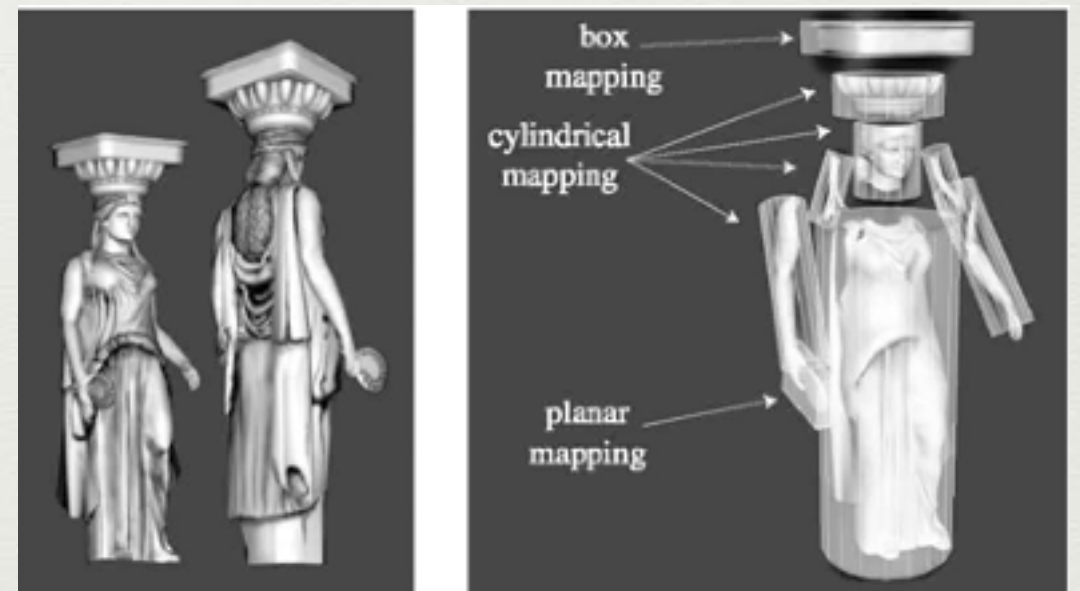
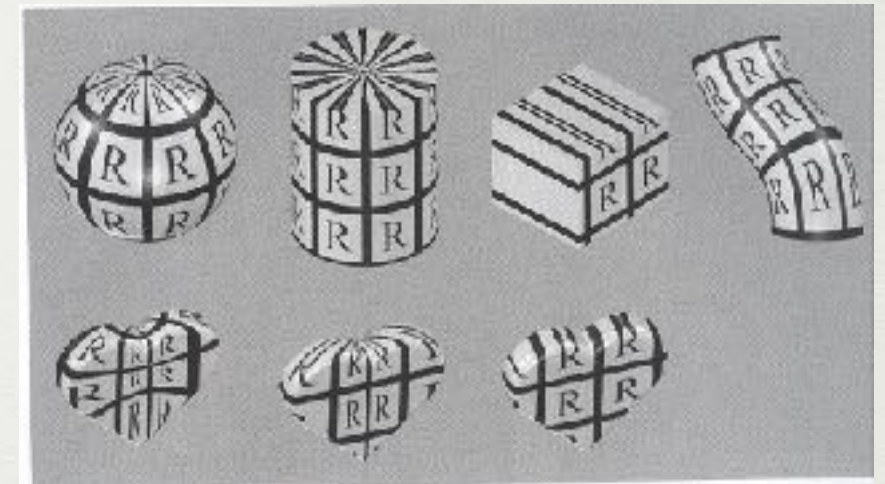
- What if  $(u,v) > 1.0$  or  $< 0.0$ ?



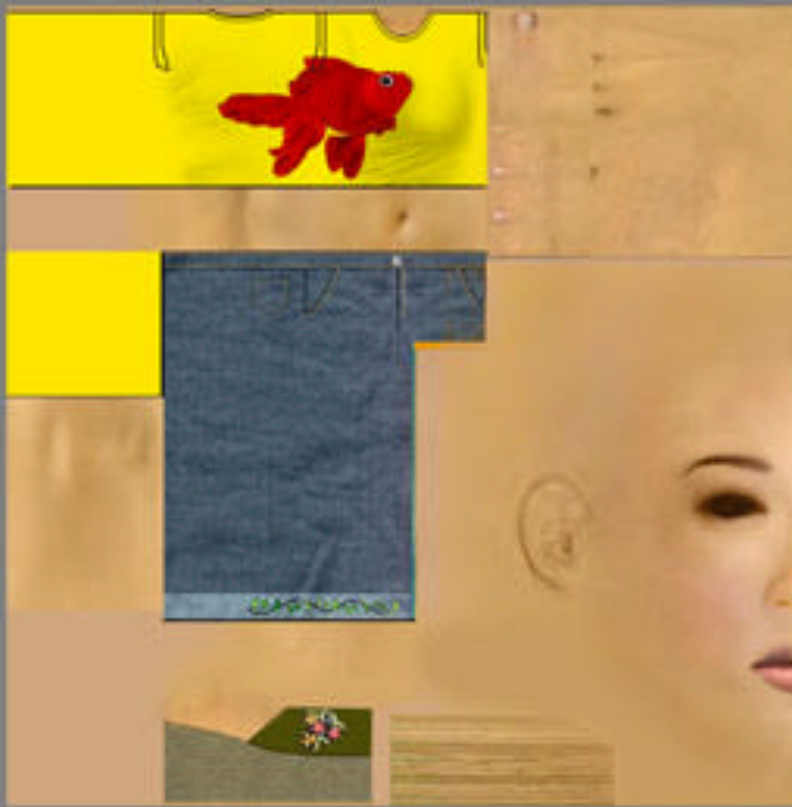
- Repeat, mirror, clamp, border
  - Repeat:  $1.3 \rightarrow 0.3$
  - Mirror:  $1.3 \rightarrow 0.7$
  - Clamp:  $1.3 \rightarrow 1.0$
  - Border?

## 2. Coordinate Generation

- Explicit method
- Projection method
  - Spherical
  - Cylindrical
  - Planar
  - ...







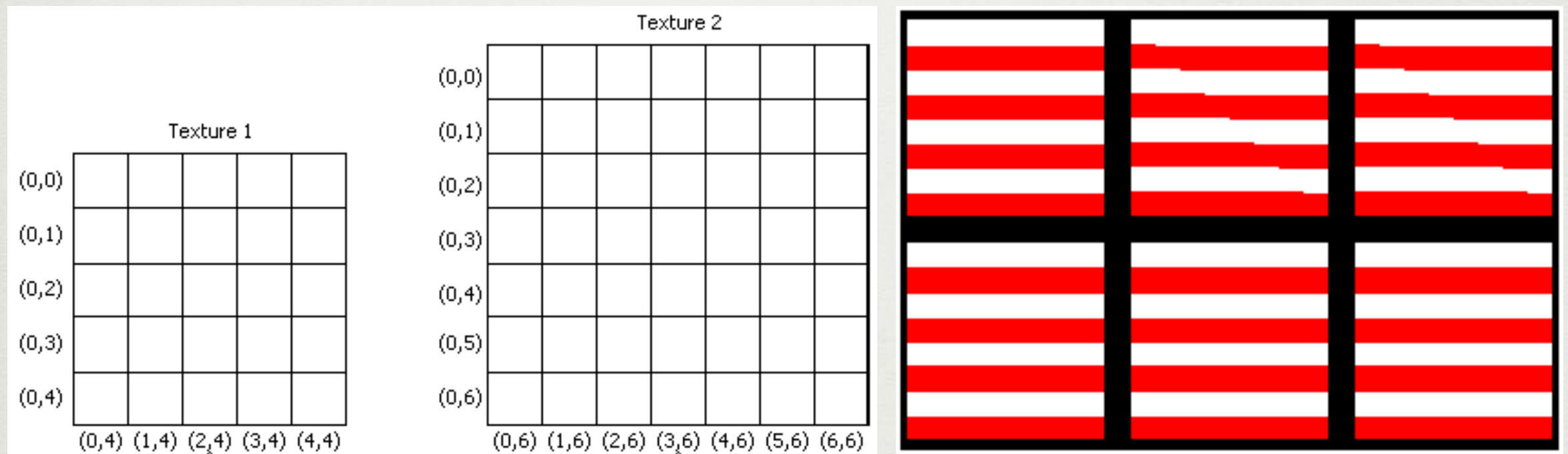
# 3. Texture Filtering

- Ambiguity in Texture Mapping
  - One ‘texel’ can be mapped onto
    - Part of one pixel
    - Many pixels
  - How to determine which color the pixel will have?



# Texture Filtering

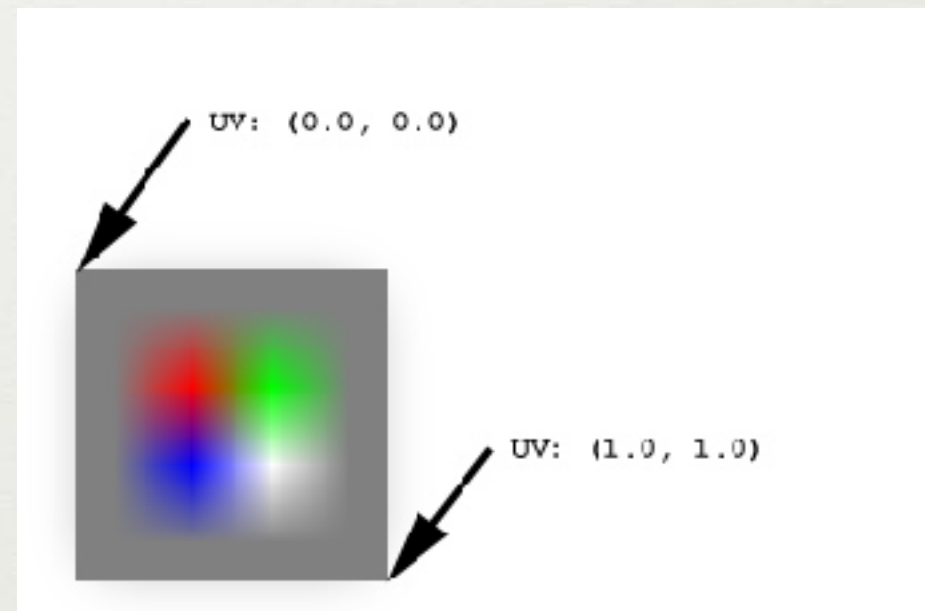
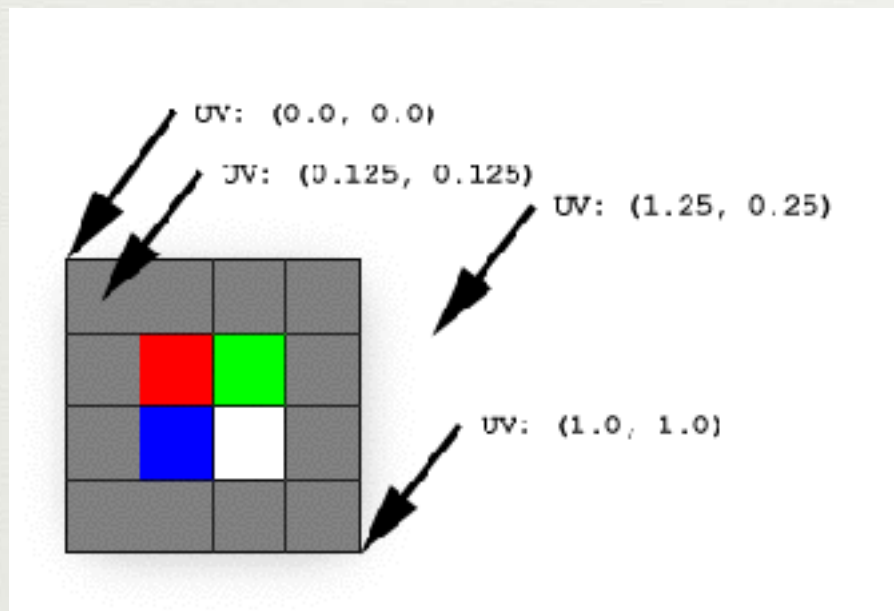
- Nearest Neighbor Method
  - Fill the pixel with a color of nearest texel point



- Issues on 'staring effect'

# Linear Filtering

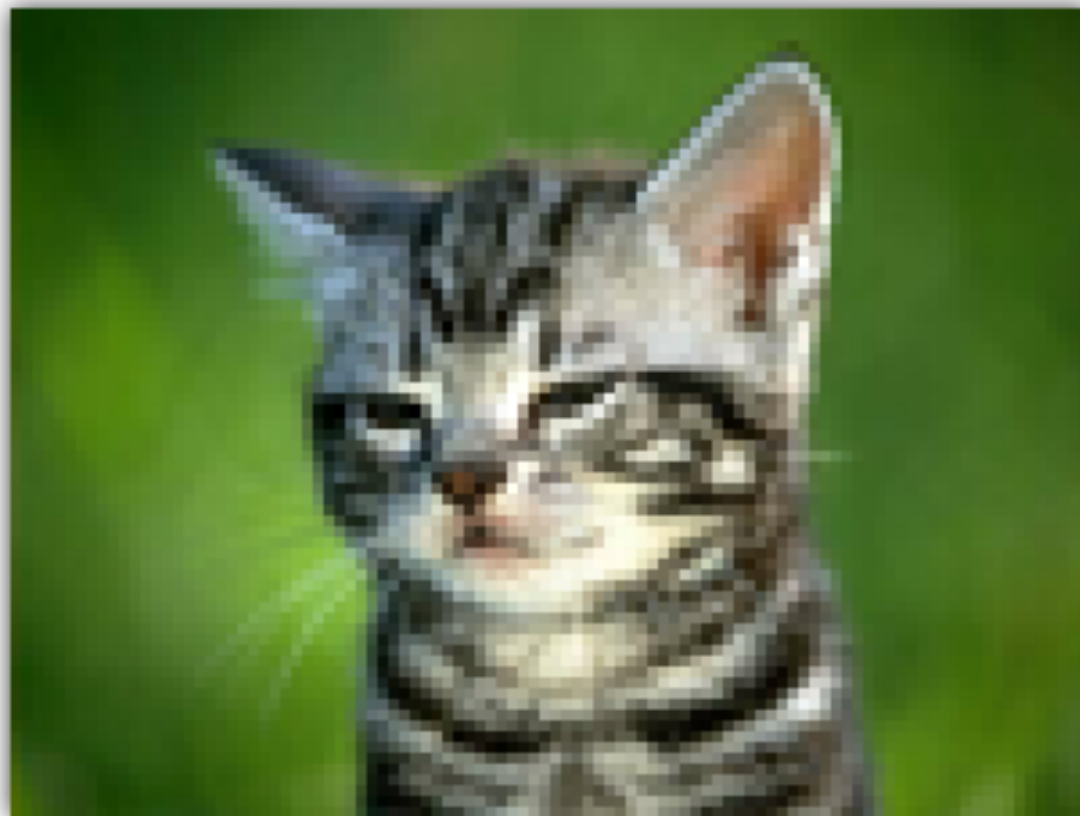
- Sample all neighboring texels
- Calculate linear combination of colors





# Linear Filtering

- Good when a texel is mapped onto many pixels



GL\_NEAREST



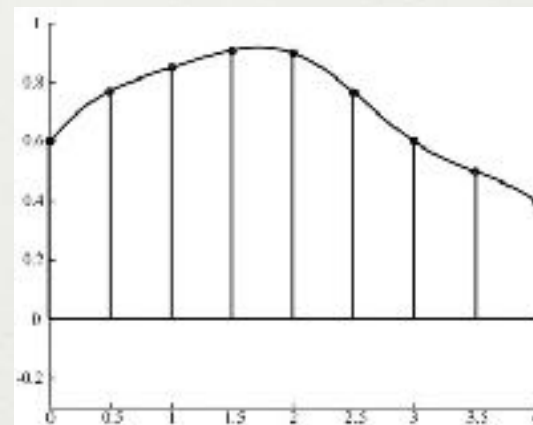
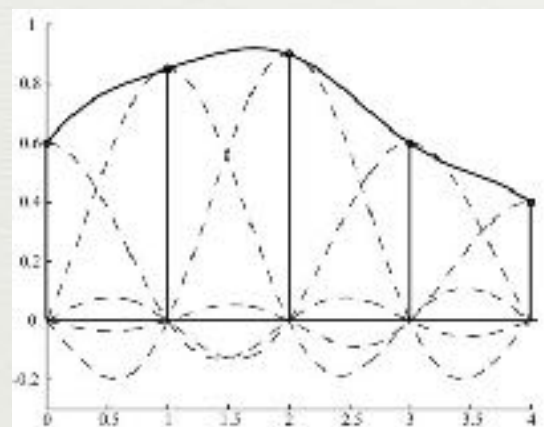
GL\_LINEAR

# REAL EXAMPLES



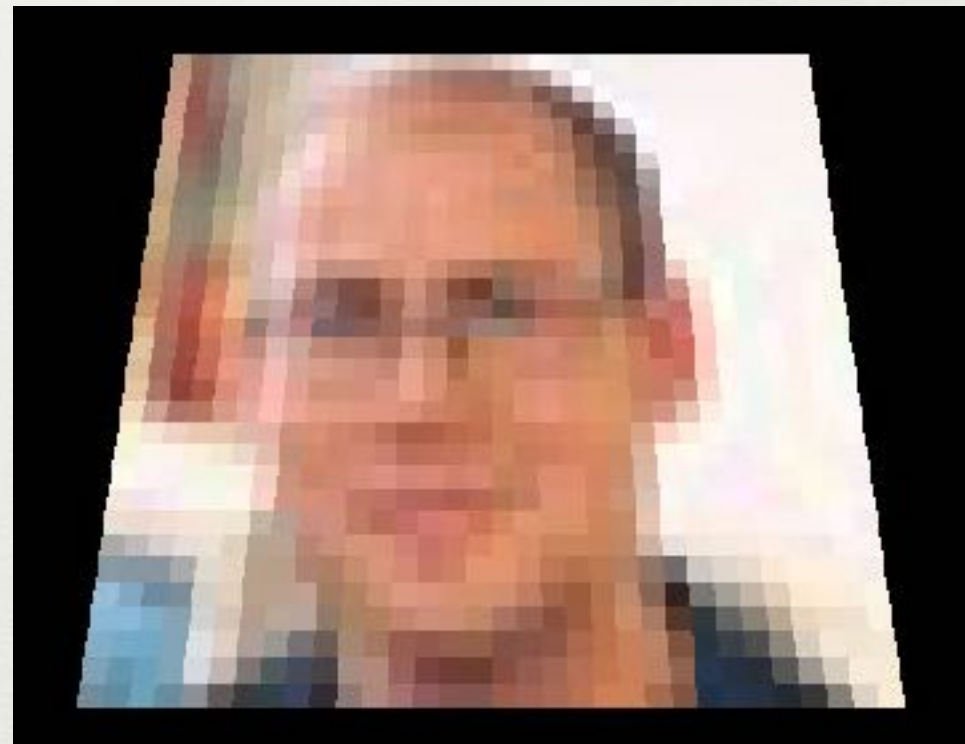
# Texture Magnification

- When a texel is mapped onto many pixels
- We need to approximate internal curves on color



# Texture Magnification

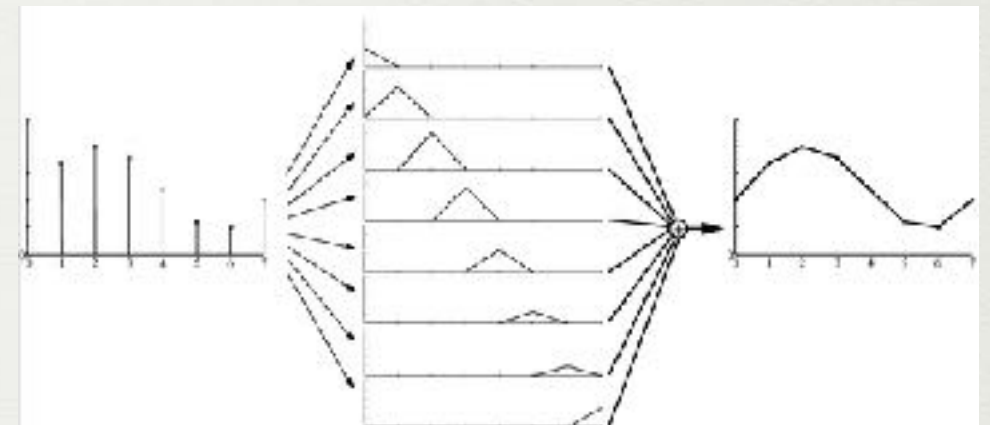
- Texture coordinates  $(p_u, p_v)$  in  $[0, 1]$
- Texture images size:  $n \times m$  texels
- Nearest neighbor would access:  
(  $\text{floor}(n \cdot p_u)$ ,  $\text{floor}(m \cdot p_v)$  )
- Gives poor image quality



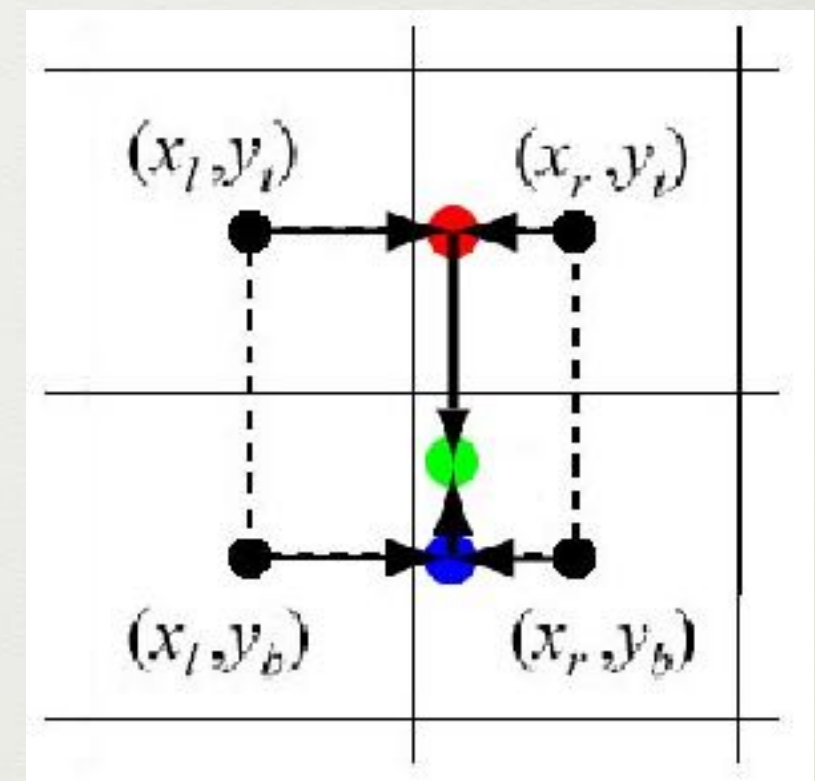
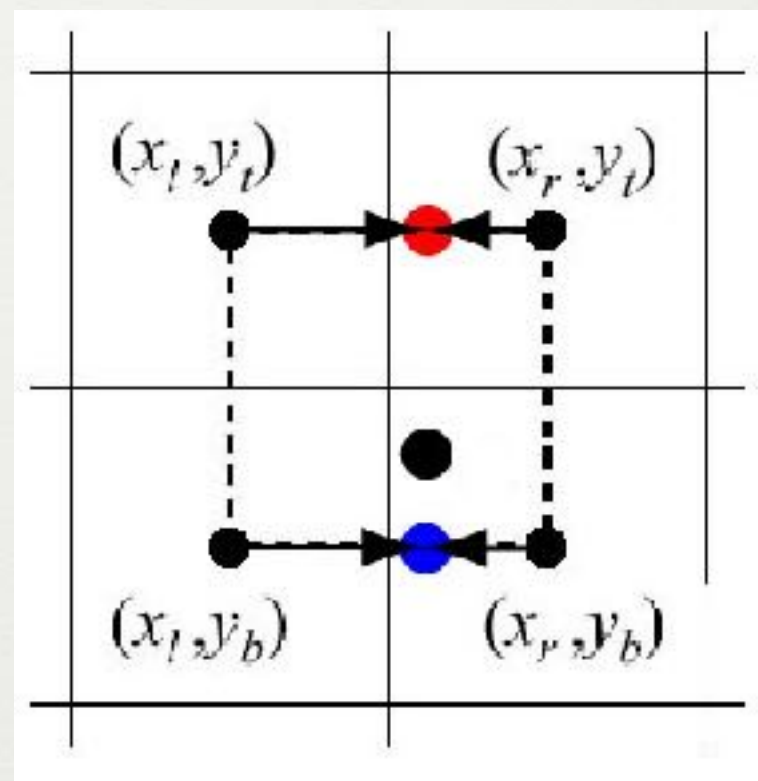
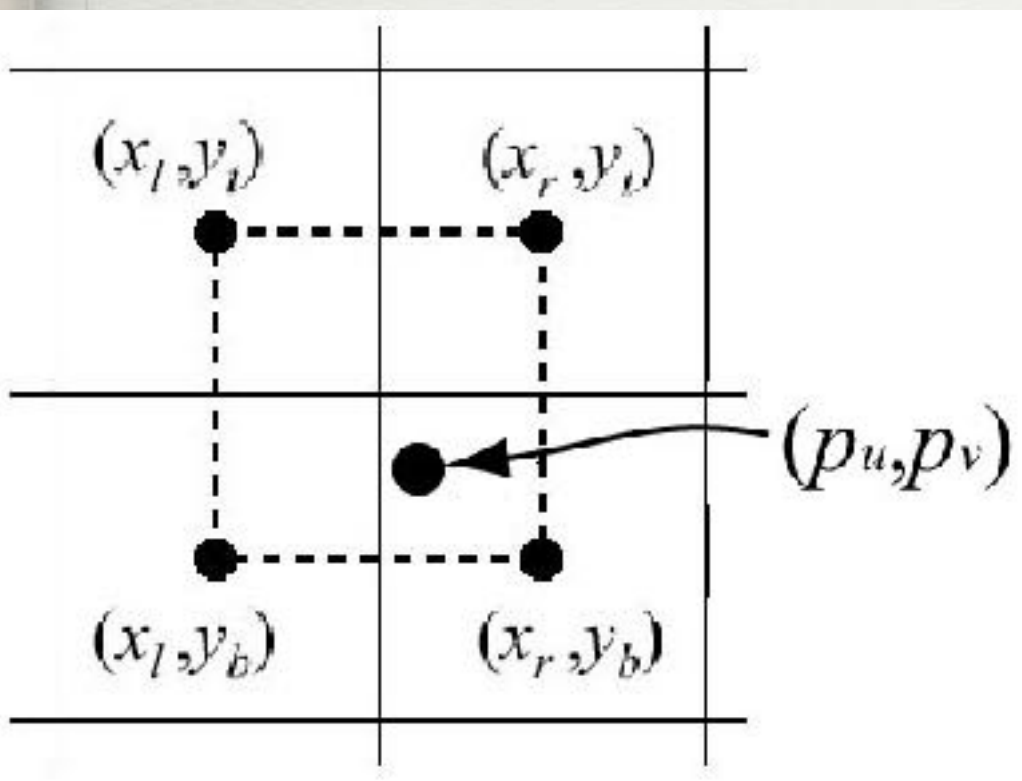


# Texture Magnification

- Use of linear filter
- Equation?
- In 1D?
- How about in 2D?



# Bilinear Interpolation





# Bilinear Interpolation

- $\mathbf{t}(u,v)$  accesses the texture map
- $\mathbf{b}(u,v)$  filtered texel

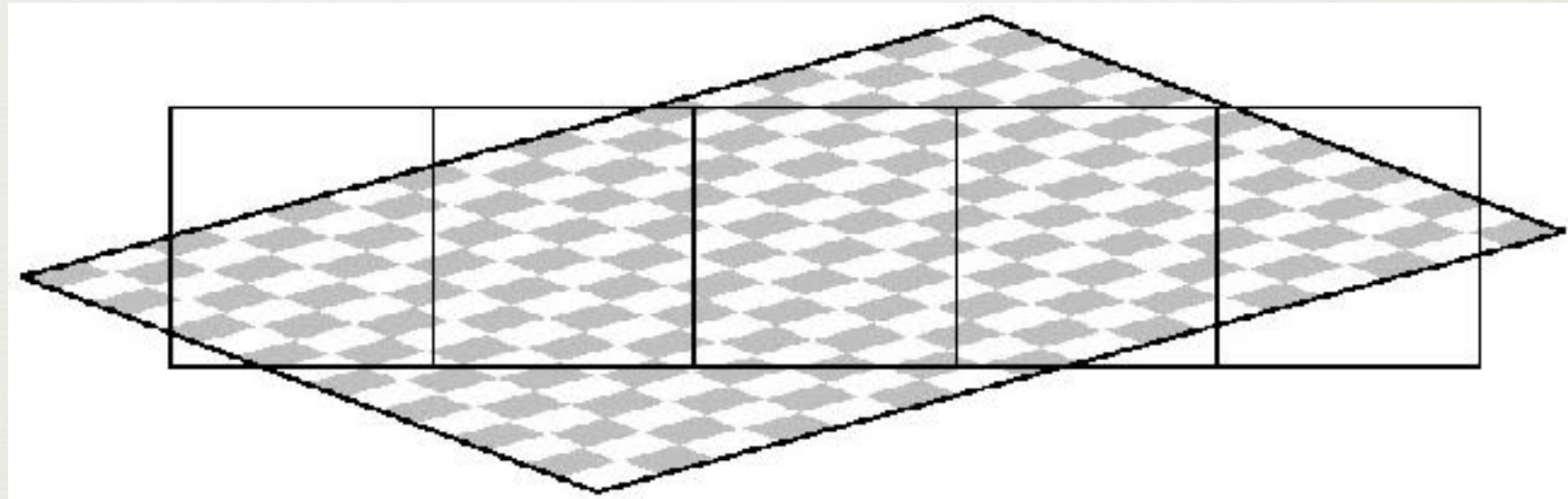
$$(u', v') = (p_u - \lfloor p_u \rfloor, p_v - \lfloor p_v \rfloor).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}(p_u, p_v) = & (1 - u')(1 - v')\mathbf{t}(x_l, y_b) + u'(1 - v')\mathbf{t}(x_r, y_b) \\ & + (1 - u')v'\mathbf{t}(x_l, y_t) + u'v'\mathbf{t}(x_r, y_t). \end{aligned}$$

- HW5
  - Devise bilinear interpolation method and check the equation is in the same form with above
  - Due 20/Nov.

# Texture Minification

- What does a pixel 'see'?



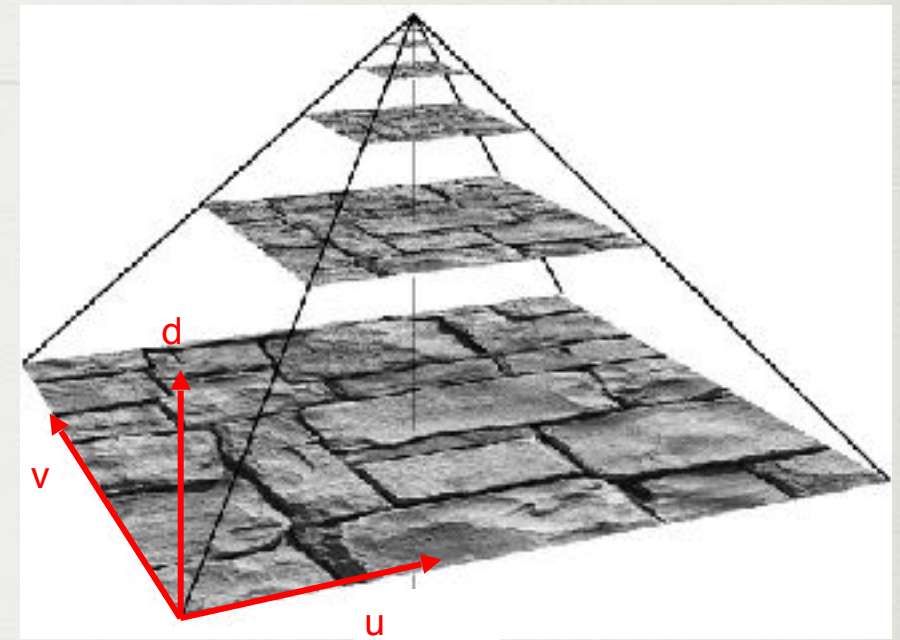
- Getting average of all texels for a pixel?
  - How?
  - Too complex!



# Texture Minification

- Averaging is too complex
- How about pre-generate average colors?
  - Pre-generate average colors
  - Use averaged colors instead of original ones
- Mipmaps

# Mipmapping

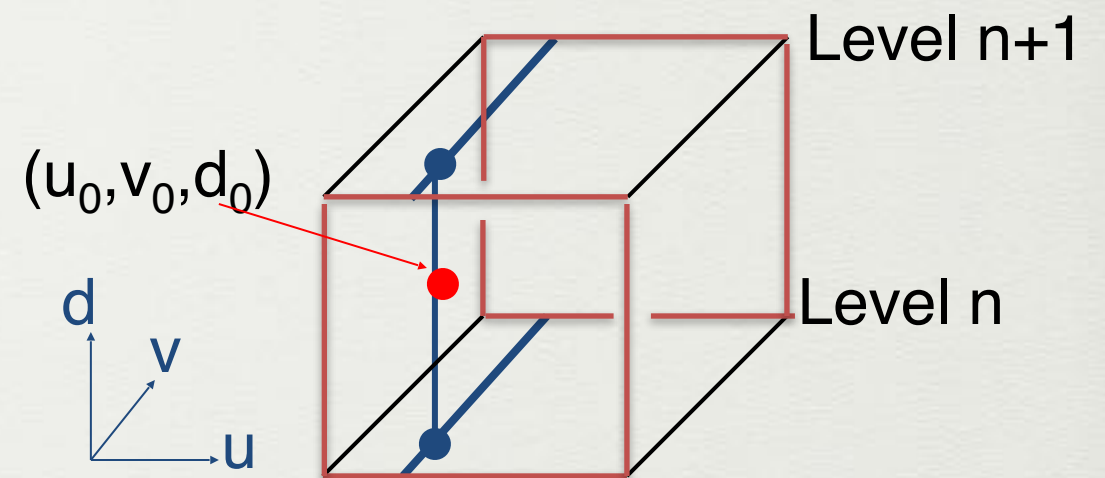


- Image pyramid
- Construction
  - Averaging over 4 children texels to form one parent texel
- Usage
  - Compute d first
  - Compute colors from two neighboring images



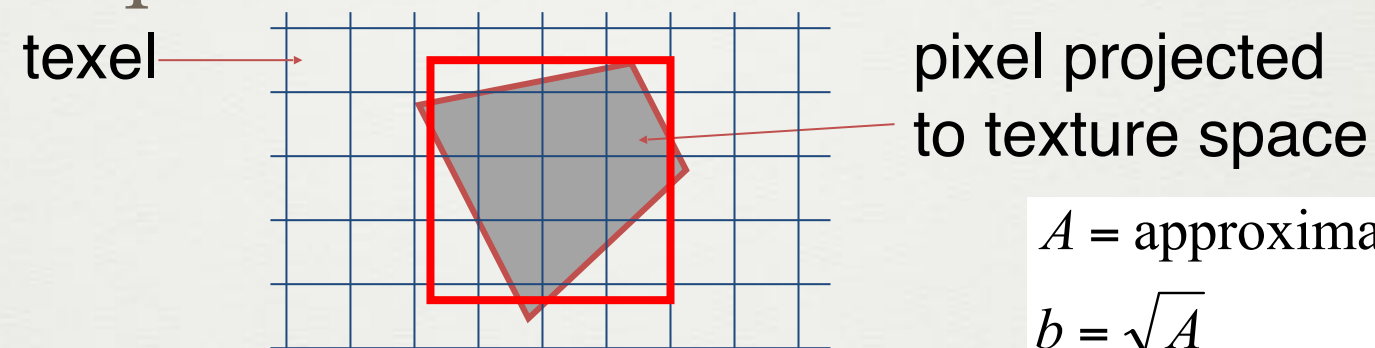
# Mipmapping

- Compute colors
- Nearest neighbor
- Linear filtering
  - Trilinear interpolation
- Combination of both?



# Mipmapping

- How to compute d?



$A$  = approximative area of quadrilateral

$$b = \sqrt{A}$$

$$d = \log_2 b$$

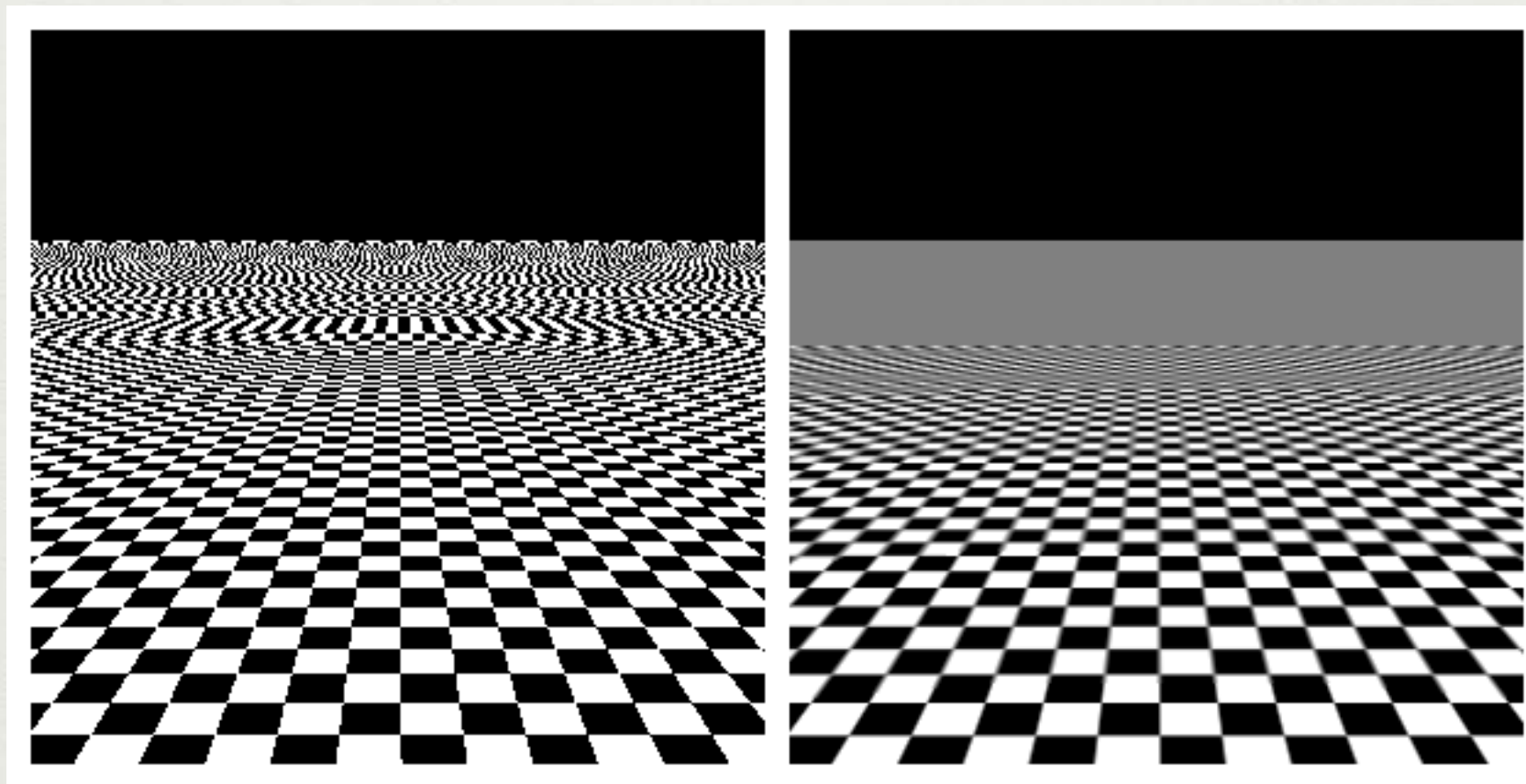
- Approximate quad with square





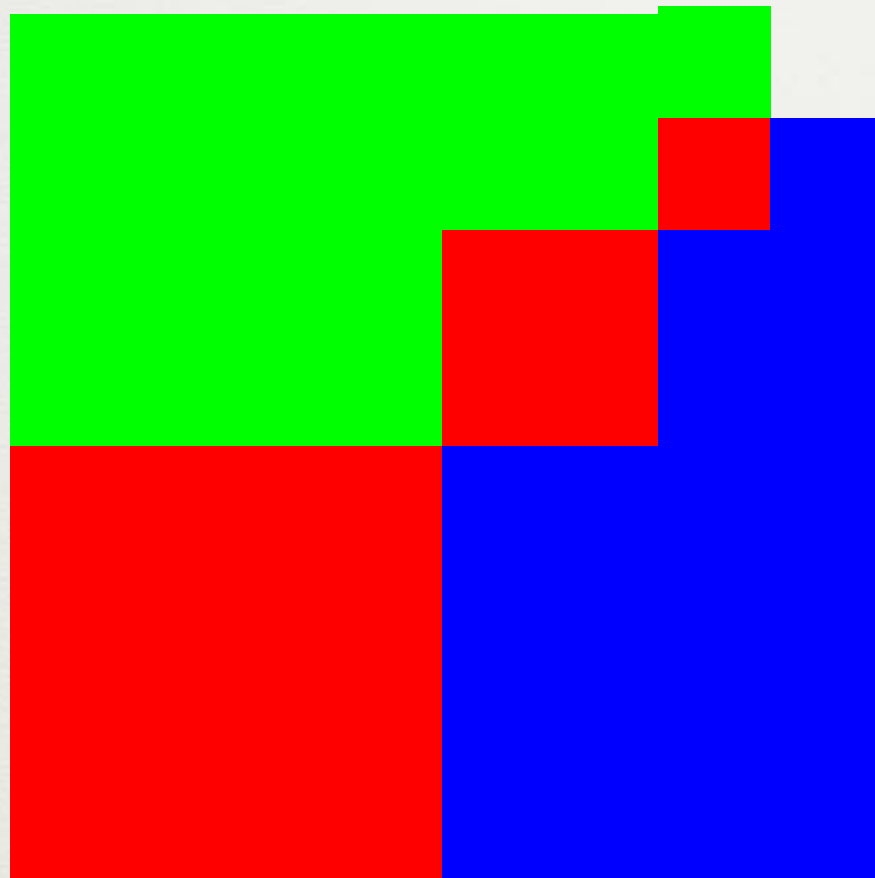
# Mipmapping

- Mipmapping usually gives over blur



# Mipmapping

- How about the memory requirements?



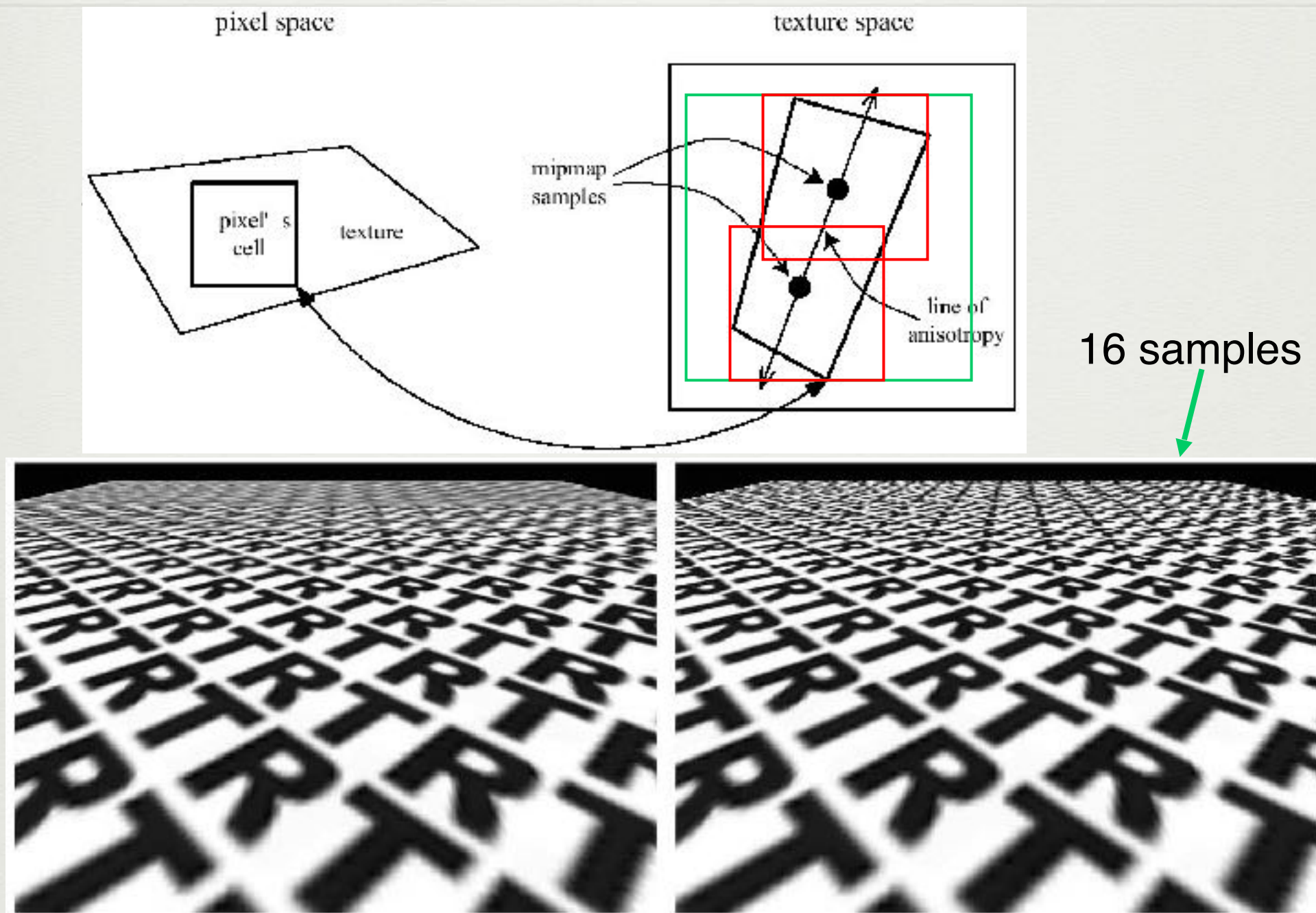
- No more than 33% more



# Mipmapping

- Why over-blur happens?
  - Approximating long pixels into a square
- Can we reduce the effect?
- How?

# Anisotropic Texture Filtering







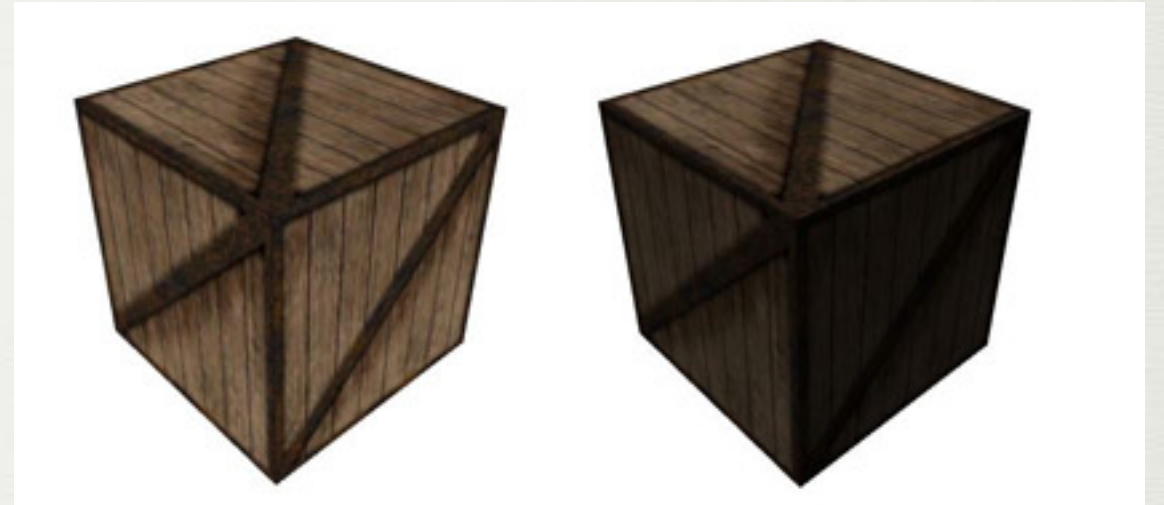
# Applying Texture

- Color Computation
  - Illumination Color
  - Texture Color
  - Do we need to combine? Why?



# Applying Texture

- Modulate and Replace



- Modulate: Multiply texture color with Lighting
- Replace: Use only texture color

# Applying Texture

- Other operations
  - Add, sub, ...



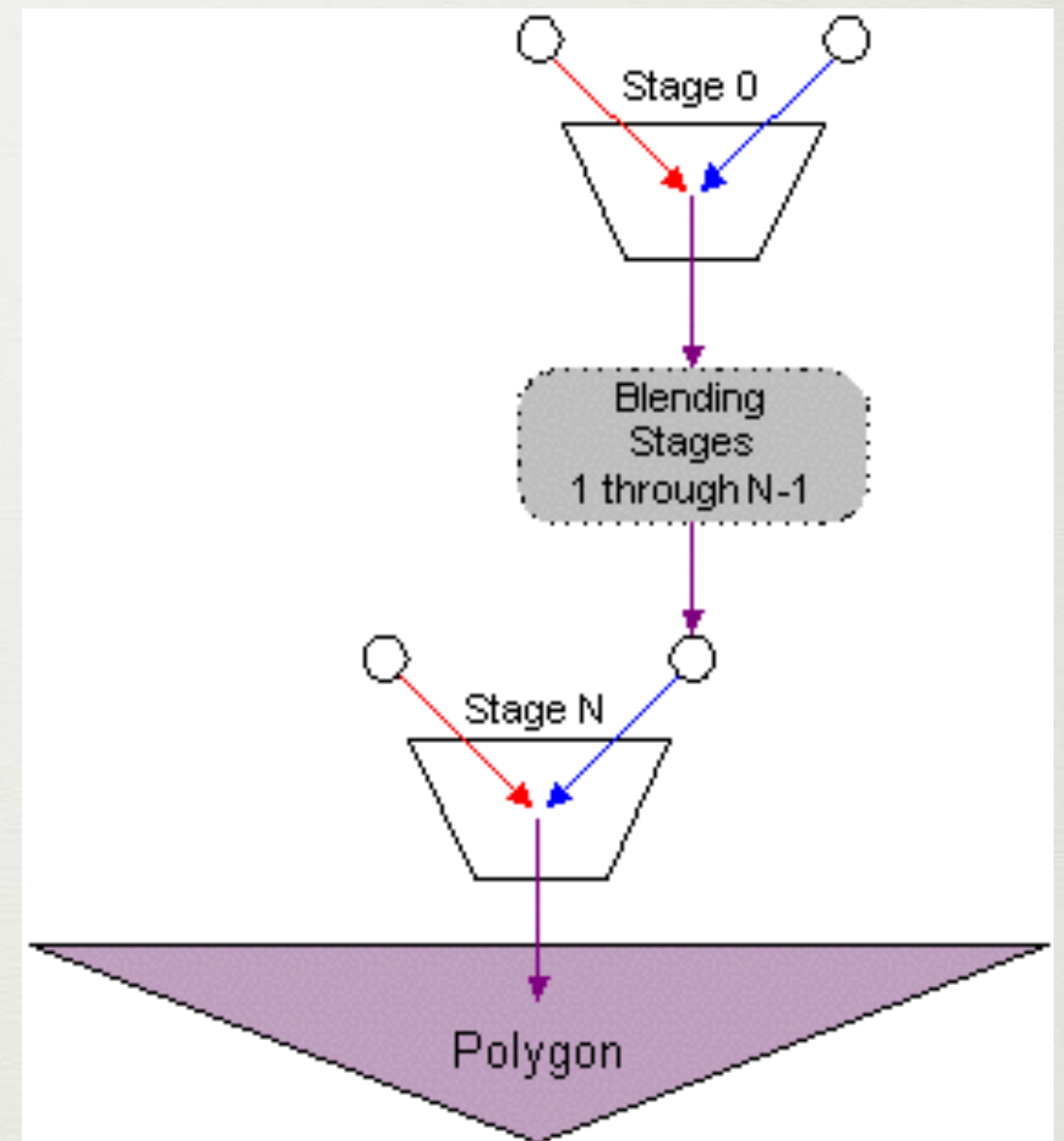
# Multi-texture

- Blending
  - Texture with Lighting
  - Texture and Texture

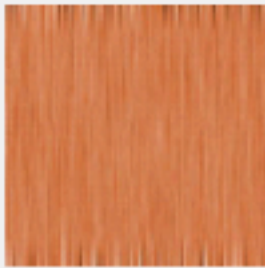

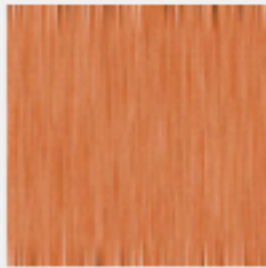


# Multi-Texture


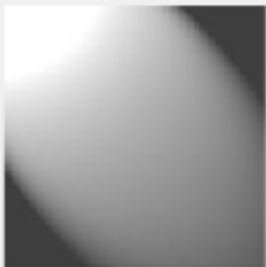
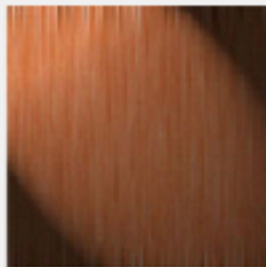
- How?



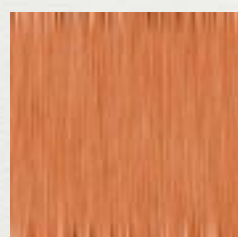


	x		=	
whatever	times	one	equals	whatever

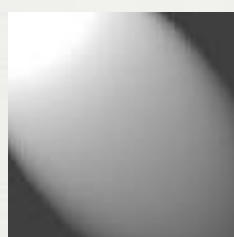
	x		=	
whatever	times	zero	equals	zero

	x		=	
texture map	times	light map	equals	shadows

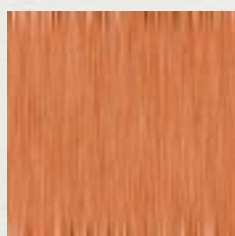
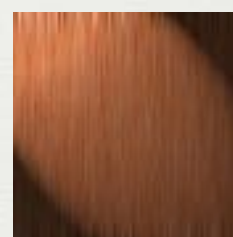
- 텍스트를 입력하세요.



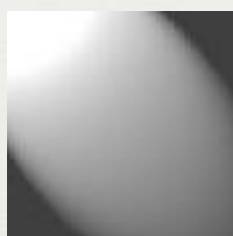
x



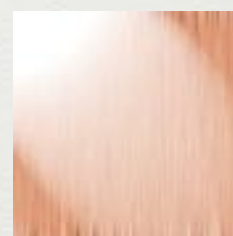
=



+



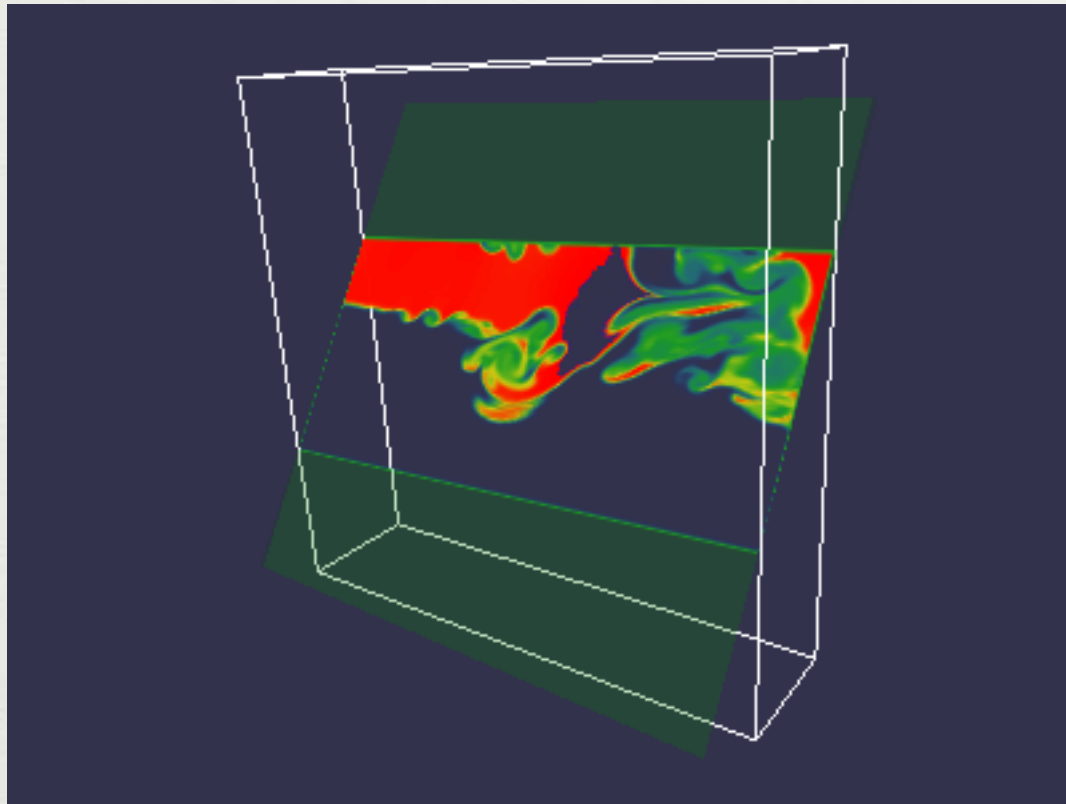
=





# Other Texture

- 3D Texture



# Summary

- Texture Mapping
  - Texture Image and Coordinate
  - Texture Addressing
  - Texture Filtering
  - Texture Operation
  - Multi-texture