Per-fragment Effects

Part II: Texture Based Animation

Basic Idea

- Each texel is associated with a fragment and the change of the texture coordinates associated with a fragment will change the colour value associated with the vertex
- By just altering the sampling texture coordinates, it is possible to animate certain dynamic behaviours of an object using a texture
 - Depending on the use of a texture, the animation can be:
 - Texture colour based
 - Texture coordinates based

Image Transformation

- An image can be transformed by transforming texture coordinates, either uniformly or locally.
 - Translation
 - Rotation
 - Scaling
 -

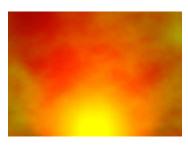




Example: Texture Based Fire Animation

- Use THREE textures respectively to specify:
 - Fire shape
 - Fire intensity
 - Noise
- Noise texture is used to alter fire shape and fire intensity







Example: Image Based Fire Animation

- —Specify Basic Fire Shape
- Introduce a timer float time;
- Specify the overall shape of the fire using a texture

```
vec4 shape = texture2D(fire_shape, tex);
```

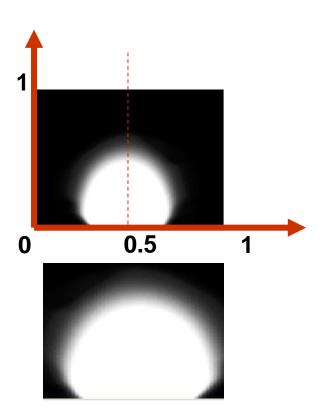


Example: Image Based Fire Animation

—Control Fire Shape

 Control the size of the fire shape by scaling the fire shape texture in the following way:

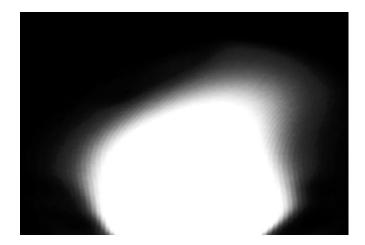
```
vec2 tex = TexCoord;
tex.y = 1.0 - tex.y;
tex.x = Scale.x*(TexCoord.x-0.5) + 0.5;
tex.y = Scale.y*tex.y;
```



Example: Image Based Fire Animation —Make Fire Shape Wavy

Perturb fire shape along x-axis and y-axis:

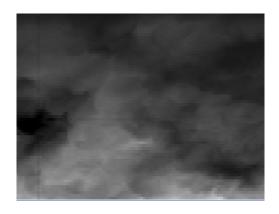
```
tex.x += 0.1*tex.y*sin( freq.x *(TexCoord.y + time));
tex.y += 0.1*tex.y*sin( freq.y *(TexCoord.x + time));
```



Example: Image Based Fire Animation —Add some noise

shooting the texel upward:

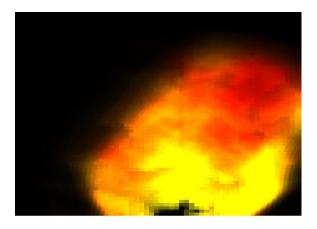
```
vec4 noise = texture2D(fire_noise, TexCoord+speed*time);
```





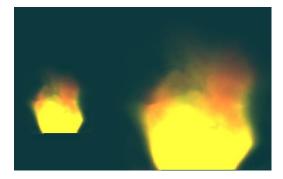
Example: Image Based Fire Animation

- —Control Fire Intensity
- Modify fire intensity using the noise and shape textures



Instancing

- Render fire into texture
- Mapping the rendered fire texture on to a quad texture
- Enable colour blending



Configure Render States

GL_BlendDestAlpha	
GL_BlendDestRGB	INV_SRC_ALPHA
GL_BlendEnable	TRUE
GL_BlendEquation	***
GL_BlendSourceAlpha	***
GL_BlendSourceRGB	SRC_COLOR
GL_ClearColor	***

Procedural Textures

Create a Canvas

- Vertex shader
 - Specify a quad of size [-1,1]x[-1, 1]

```
varying vec2 texCoord;

void main(void)
{
   gl_Position = vec4( gl_Vertex.xy, 0.0, 1.0 );
   gl_Position.xy = sign( gl_Position.xy );

   texCoord = gl_Position.xy;
}
```

- Fragment shader
 - Resize the square to a required canvas size

```
varying vec2 texCoord;
void main( void )
 vec2 xy = texCoord; //in [-1, 1]x[-1, 1]
 float reSize=10.0:
 xy *=reSize;
 float ImageValAtXY =xy.y - 5.0*sin(xy.x);
 float fTemp = 1.0-abs(ImageValAtXY / 0.5);
 gl FragColor = vec4( fTemp);;
```

Regard a Texture as Function Image(x,y)

```
Fragment shader
varying vec2 texCoord;
vec3 ImageColorAt( vec2 pixelXY)
```

```
Fragment shader
void main( void )
vec2 xy = texCoord;
 float reSize=10.0;
 xy *=reSize;
 vec3 color = ImageColorAt(xy);
 gl FragColor = vec4(color, 1.0);
```

Example 1: Mandelbrot Fractal

- For each point P(x,y) on the plane, define a complex number
 C= x+y i
- Let $Z_0=(0, 0)$, then a sequence of complex numbers $Z_1, Z_2, ...$ can be generated in the following way:

$$Z_{n+1} = (Z_n)^2 + C$$

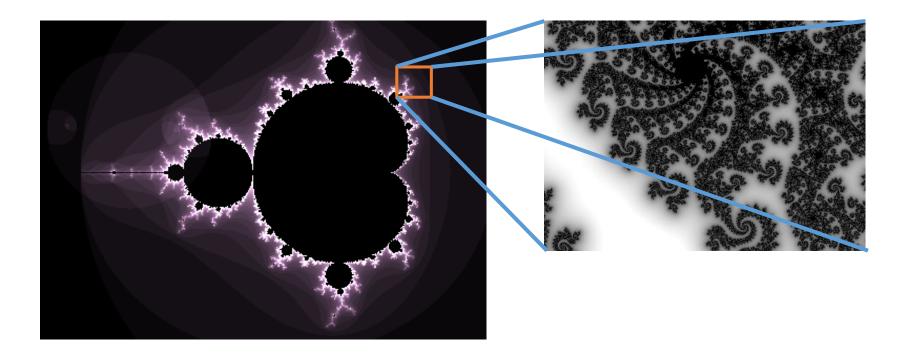
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Example 1: Mandelbrot Fractal

- Can also be described using transformations:
 - For each point (x,y) in the plane
 - set vector **C**=(x,y)
 - Starting from vector $P_0 = (0,0)$
 - For n>0, find vector \mathbf{P}_{n+1} in the following way:
 - Rotate P_n about the origin by an angle formed between P_n and the x-axis
 - Then Scale P_n by : $|P_n|$
 - Finally translate P_n by vector C

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Example 1: Mandelbrot Fractal



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Questions?