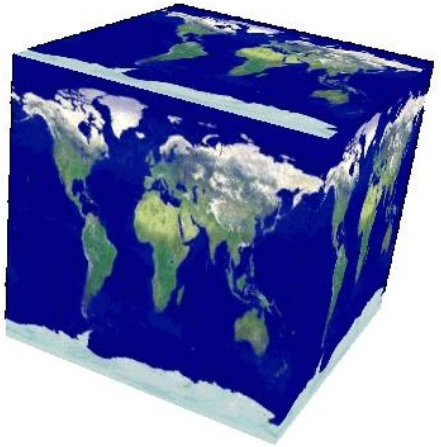
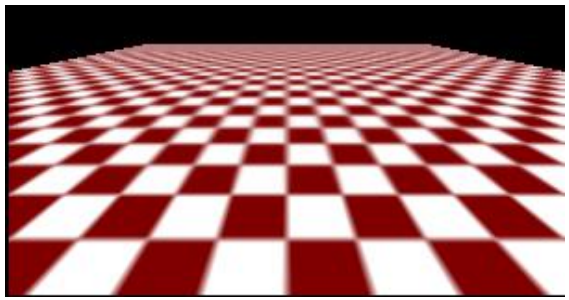
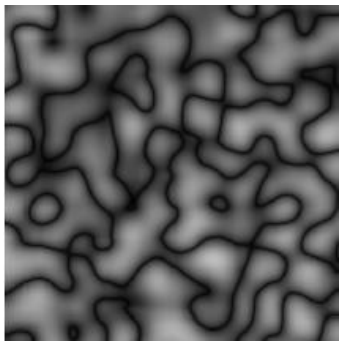
Texture Mapping



- A way of adding surface details
- Two ways can achieve the goal:
  - Surface detail polygons: create extra polygons to model object details
    - Add scene complexity and thus slow down the graphics rendering speed
    - Some fine features are hard to model!
  - ✓ Map a texture to the surface (a more popular approach)

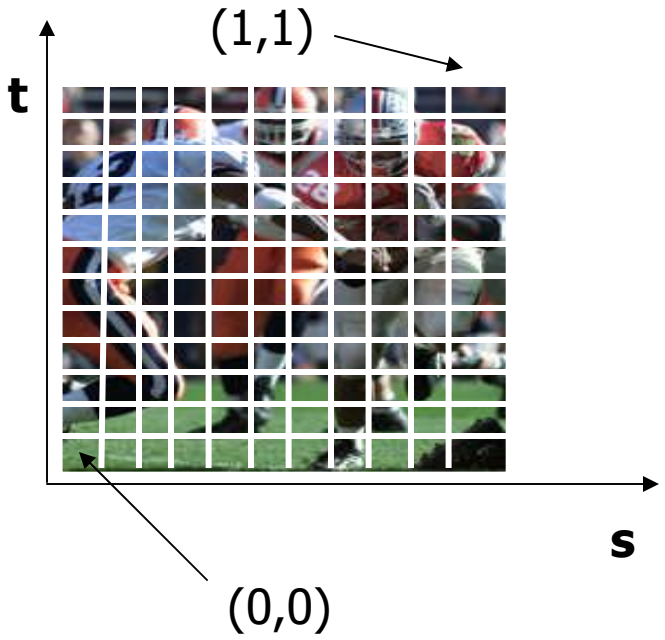




Complexity of images does
Not affect the complexity
Of geometry processing
(transformation, clipping…)

Texture Representation

- ✓ Bitmap (pixel map) textures (supported by OpenGL)
- Procedural textures (used in advanced rendering programs)



Bitmap texture:

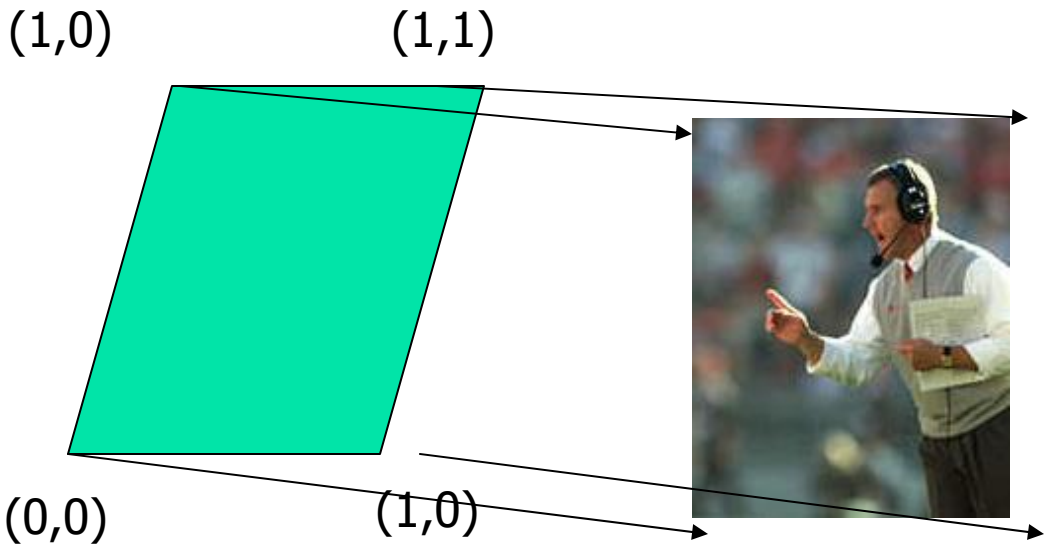
- A 2D image - represented by 2D array texture[height][width]
- Each pixel (or called **texel**) by a unique pair texture coordinate (s, t)
- The s and t are usually normalized to a [0,1] range
- For any given (s,t) in the normalized range, there is a unique image value (i.e., a unique [red, green, blue] set)

Map textures to surfaces

- Establish mapping from texture to surfaces (polygons):

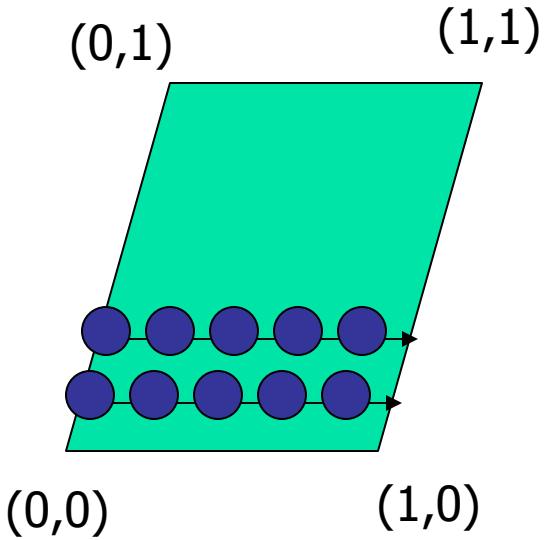
  - Application program needs to specify texture coordinates for each corner of the polygon

The polygon can be in an arbitrary size



Map textures to surfaces

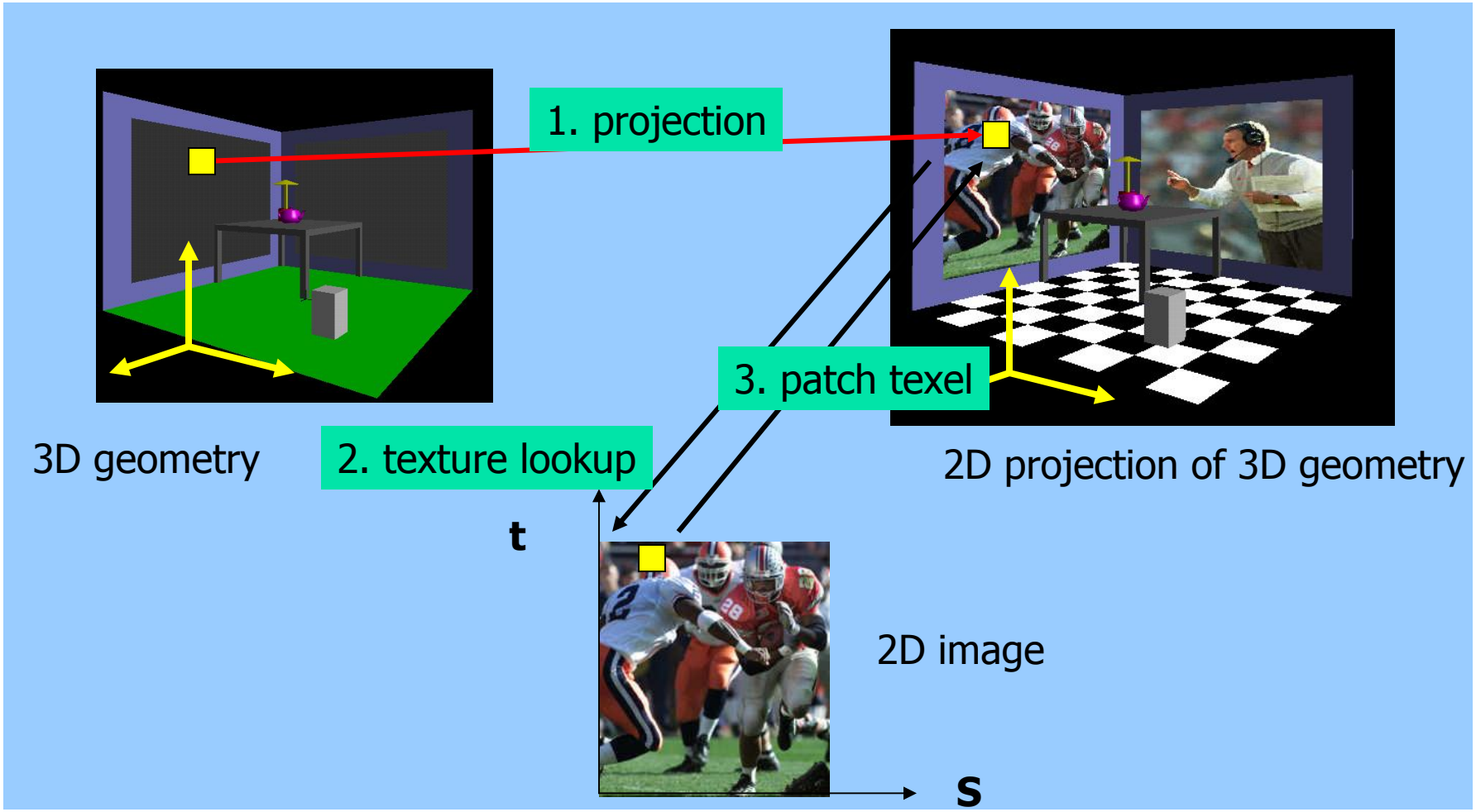
- Texture mapping is performed in rasterization (backward mapping)



- For each pixel that is to be painted, its texture coordinates (s, t) are determined (interpolated) based on the corners' texture coordinates (why not just interpolate the color?)

- The interpolated texture coordinates are then used to perform texture lookup

Texture Mapping



Texture Value Lookup

- For the given texture coordinates (s,t), we can find a unique image value from the texture map