Textures

Introduction to Computer Graphics

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Overview

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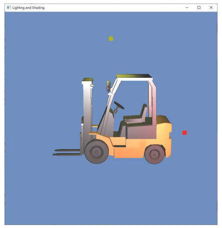
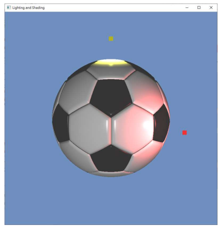
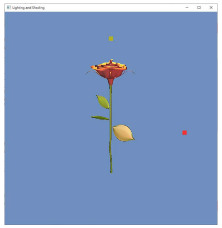
Why Do We Need Textures

- So far, we have described object colors using their reflectance functions
  - Subdivide an object into several parts, each has its reflectance properties (e.g., different diffuse and specular colors)

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Why Do We Need Textures (cont.)

- Consider the following cases
  - Do we need (or can we) to finely subdivide the object?


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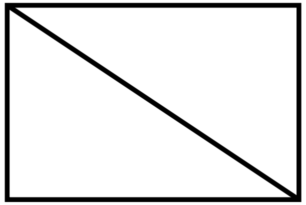
Textures

- Can be used to represent **spatially-varying** data
- Can **decouple** materials from the geometry



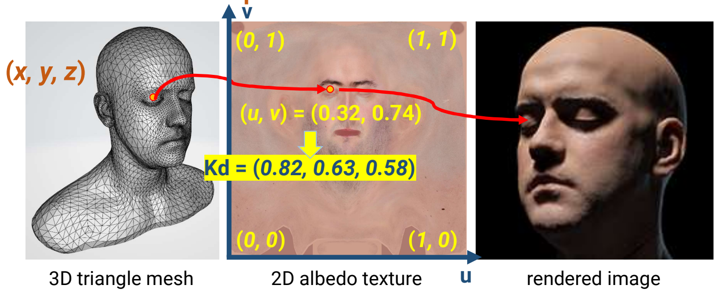
Geometry: two triangles
Material: Kd(1, 1, 1)

2D image texture

= **complex appearance**

Texture Coordinate

- A coordinate to look up the texture
- The way to map a point on an **arbitrary 3D surface** to a pixel (texel) on an **image** texture
  - Need **surface parameterization**



Texture Coordinate (cont.)

- A coordinate to look up the texture
- The way to map a point on an **arbitrary 3D surface** to a pixel (texel) on an **image** texture
  - Need **surface parameterization**
  - Usually produced by 3D artists

Types of Textures

- **2D image texture (most common)**
  - Material data (surface albedo, specularness, roughness)
  - Geometry data (surface bump, normals, height)
  - Lighting data (lightmap, ambient occlusion map)
- **3D volume texture**
  - Spatial data (participating media, collision detection)
- **Cubemap**
  - Spherical data (skybox, reflection probe)

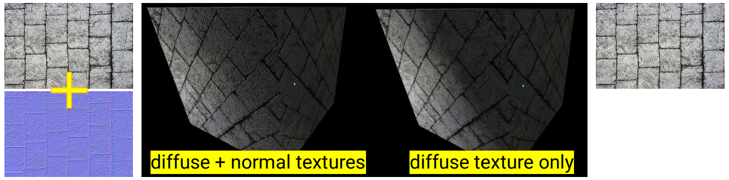
Textures (cont.)

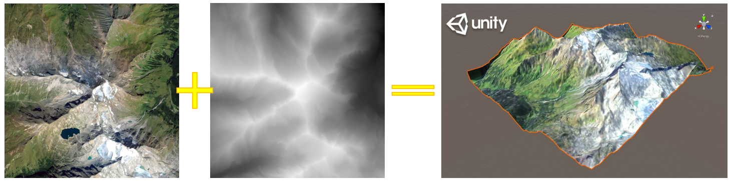
- 2D image texture for spatially-varying material

diffuse coefficient (Kd)

Types of Textures (cont.)

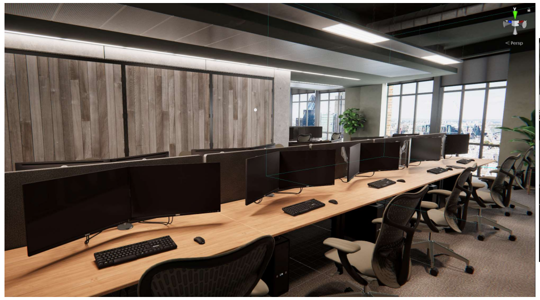
- 2D image texture for spatially-geometry data



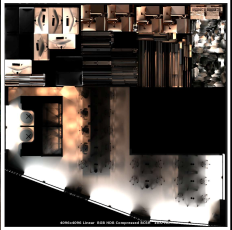


Types of Textures (cont.)

- 2D image texture for precomputed lighting data



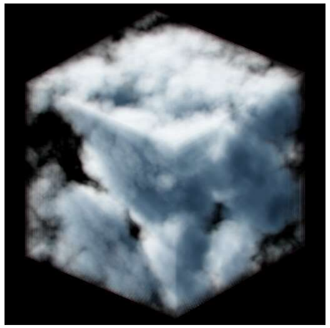
real-time rendered result

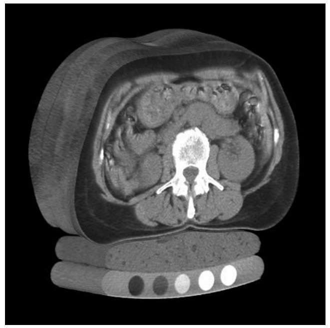


precomputed lightmaps

Types of Textures (cont.)

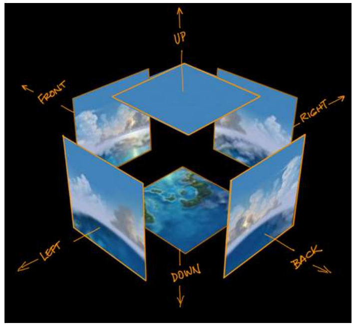
- 3D volume texture
  - Lookup by a 3D texture coordinate (u, v, s)

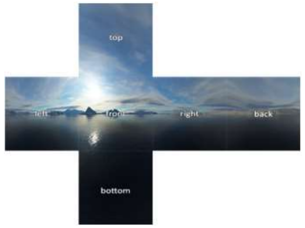




Types of Textures (cont.)

- Cubemap





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Texture Data in Wavefront OBJ File

- TexCube.obj

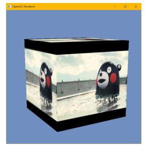
```
TexCube.obj - 記事本
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 格式(O) 檢視(V) 說明
# Blender v2.76 (sub 0) OBJ File: ''
# www.blender.org
mtllib TexCube.mtl
v 1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000
v 1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000
v -1.000000 -1.000000 1.000000
v -1.000000 -1.000000 -1.000000
v 1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000
v 1.000000 1.000000 1.000001
v -1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
v -1.000000 1.000000 -1.000000
vt 0.0 0.0
vt 0.0 1.0
vt 1.0 0.0
vt 1.0 1.0
vn 0.000000 -1.000000 0.000000
vn 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000
vn 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000
vn -0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
vn -1.000000 -0.000000 -0.000000
vn 0.000000 0.000000 -1.000000
```

vertex texture coordinate declaration

f P/T/N P/T/N P/T/N

```
usemtl cubeMtl
f 8/2/2 7/1/2 6/3/2
f 5/4/2 8/2/2 6/3/2
f 2/4/1 3/2/1 4/1/1
f 1/3/1 2/4/1 4/1/1
f 2/3/4 6/4/4 3/1/4
f 6/4/4 7/2/4 3/1/4
f 5/4/3 6/2/3 2/1/3
f 1/3/3 5/4/3 2/1/3
f 3/3/5 7/4/5 8/2/5
f 4/1/5 3/3/5 8/2/5
f 5/2/6 1/1/6 8/4/6
f 1/1/6 4/3/6 8/4/6
```

face data
(adjacency, submesh)



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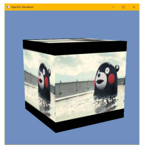
Texture Data in Wavefront OBJ File (cont.)

```
usemtl cubeMtl
f 8/2/2 7/1/2 6/3/2
f 5/4/2 8/2/2 6/3/2
f 2/4/1 3/2/1 4/1/1
f 1/3/1 2/4/1 4/1/1
f 2/3/4 6/4/4 3/1/4
f 6/4/4 7/2/4 3/1/4
f 5/4/3 6/2/3 2/1/3
f 1/3/3 5/4/3 2/1/3
f 3/3/5 7/4/5 8/2/5
f 4/1/5 3/3/5 8/2/5
f 5/2/6 1/1/6 8/4/6
f 1/1/6 4/3/6 8/4/6
```

```
TexCube.mtl - 記事本
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 格式(O) 檢視
newmtl cubeMtl
  Ns 30.0000
  Ka 0.2 0.2 0.2
  Kd 1 1 1
  Ks 1 1 1
  map_Kd kumamon.jpg
```

kumamon.jpg



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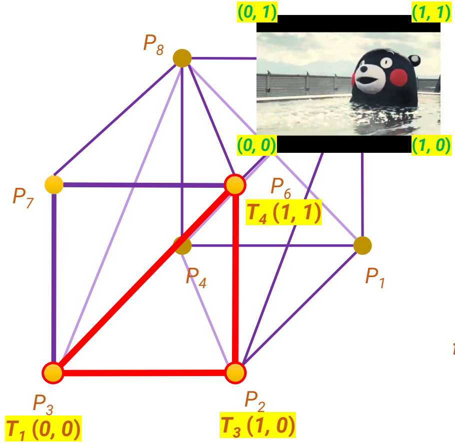
Interpret the Texture Data




```
vt 0.0 0.0
vt 0.0 1.0
vt 1.0 0.0
vt 1.0 1.0
```

```
usemtl cubeMtl
f 8/2/2 7/1/2 6/3/2
f 5/4/2 8/2/2 6/3/2
f 2/4/1 3/2/1 4/1/1
f 1/3/1 2/4/1 4/1/1
f 2/3/4 6/4/4 3/1/4
f 6/4/4 7/2/4 3/1/4
f 5/4/3 6/2/3 2/1/3
f 1/3/3 5/4/3 2/1/3
f 3/3/5 7/4/5 8/2/5
f 4/1/5 3/3/5 8/2/5
f 5/2/6 1/1/6 8/4/6
f 1/1/6 4/3/6 8/4/6
```

vertex1 vertex2 vertex3
f P/T/N P/T/N P/T/N

P: index of vertex position
T: index of texture coordinate
N: index of vertex normal

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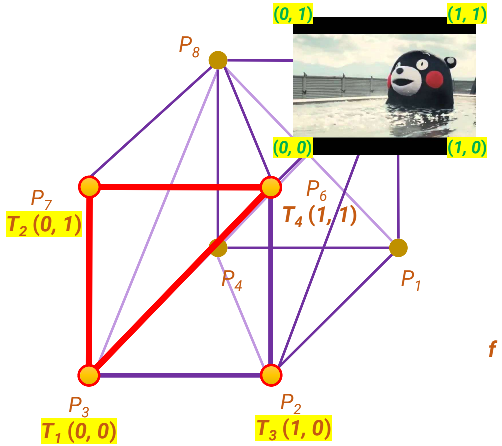
Interpret the Texture Data (cont.)

```
vt 0.0 0.0
vt 0.0 1.0
vt 1.0 0.0
vt 1.0 1.0
```




```
usemtl cubeMtl
f 8/2/2 7/1/2 6/3/2
f 5/4/2 8/2/2 6/3/2
f 2/4/1 3/2/1 4/1/1
f 1/3/1 2/4/1 4/1/1
f 2/3/4 6/4/4 3/1/4
f 6/4/4 7/2/4 3/1/4
f 5/4/3 6/2/3 2/1/3
f 1/3/3 5/4/3 2/1/3
f 3/3/5 7/4/5 8/2/5
f 4/1/5 3/3/5 8/2/5
f 5/2/6 1/1/6 8/4/6
f 1/1/6 4/3/6 8/4/6
```

vertex1 vertex2 vertex3

f P/T/N P/T/N P/T/N

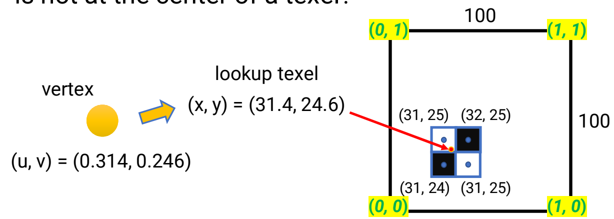
P: index of vertex position

T: index of texture coordinate

N: index of vertex normal

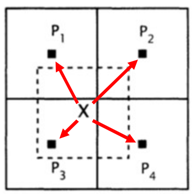
Texture Filtering

- Like an image, the content in a 2D texture is **discretely** represented by texels
- The texture coordinates can be **continuous** (especially after interpolation by the rasterization)
- How to determine the texture value if the lookup point is not at the center of a texel?



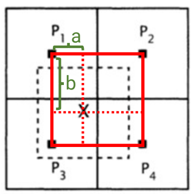
Texture Filtering (cont.)

- Strategies
  - **Nearest neighbor**
  - **Bilinear interpolation**



nearest neighbor

P_3 is closest
Use P_3's pixel value

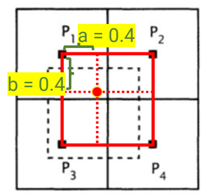


bilinear interpolation

$(1-a)(1-b)P_1 + (a)(1-b)P_2 + (1-a)(b)P_3 + (a)(b)P_4$

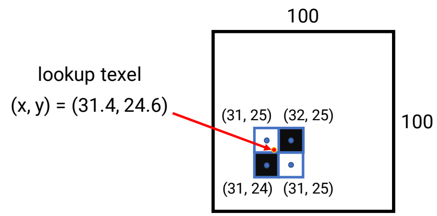
Texture Filtering (cont.)

- Example



bilinear interpolation

$(1-a)(1-b)P_1 + (a)(1-b)P_2 + (1-a)(b)P_3 + (a)(b)P_4$



nearest neighbor: use color of (31,25)

bilinear: compute

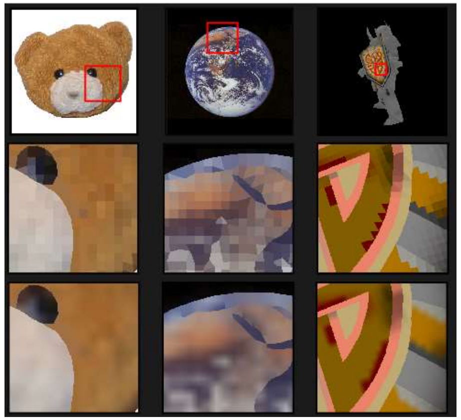
$(1-a)(1-b)P_1 + (a)(1-b)P_2 + (1-a)(b)P_3 + (a)(b)P_4$

0.36 0.24 0.24 0.16

Texture Filtering (cont.)

nearest neighbor

bilinear interpolation



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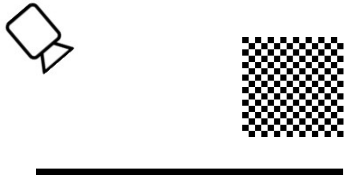
Problems with Texture Mapping

- Consider the following plane with a check-board pattern texture



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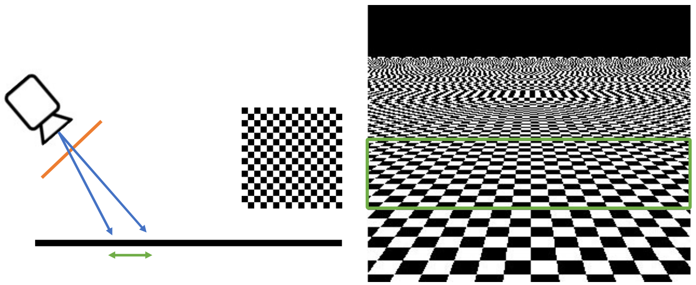
Texture Aliasing (cont.)

- Example
  - For the **green** area, one pixel covers a surface that is roughly one texel in the texture



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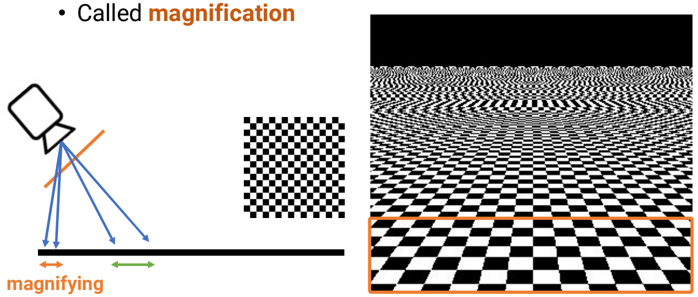
Texture Aliasing (cont.)

- Example
  - For the **orange** area, one pixel covers a surface that is **smaller** than one texel in the texture
  - Called **magnification**



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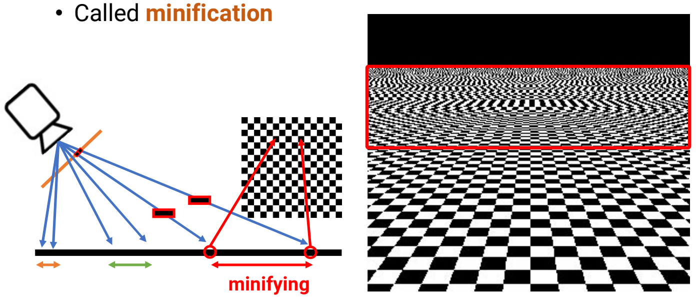
Texture Aliasing (cont.)

- Example
  - For the **red** area, one pixel covers a surface that is **larger** than one texel in the texture
  - Called **minification**

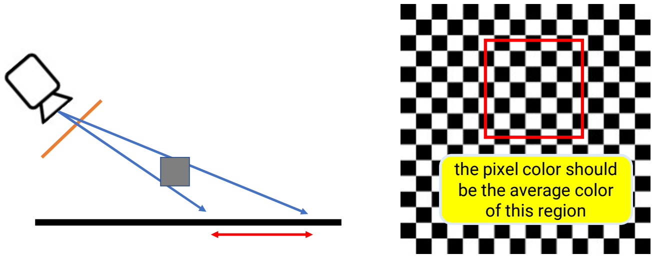


Texture Aliasing (cont.)

- Example
  - For the **red** area, one pixel covers a surface that is **larger** than one texel in the texture
  - Called **minification**
  - Might produce **flickering** for distant objects

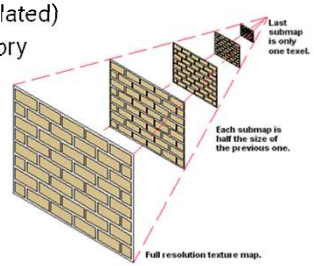
Mipmap

- To avoid aliasing, we should determine the regions a pixel covers (footprint) and average all the texture values inside the regions
- Time-consuming to do this in the run time!

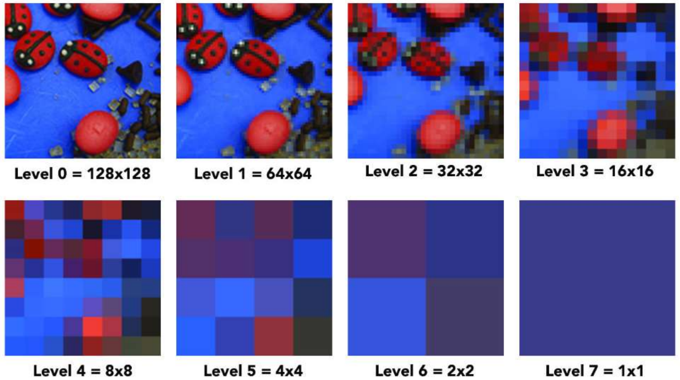


Mipmap (cont.)

- Mipmap provides a clever way to solve this problem
- **Pre-process**
  - Build a **hierarchical representation** of the texture image
  - Each level has a half resolution of its previous level (generated by linearly interpolated)
  - Take at most **1/3** more memory



Mipmap (cont.)



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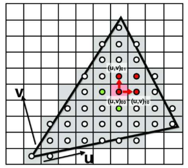
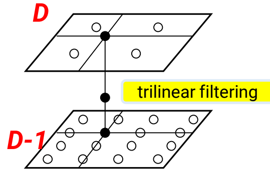
Mipmap (cont.)

- **Run-time lookup**
  - Use **screen-space texture coordinate** to estimate its footprint in the texture space
  - Choose two level ***D*** and ***D+1*** based on the footprint
  - *trilinear*
    - Perform linear interpolation at level ***D*** to obtain a value V_D
    - Perform linear interpolation at level ***D+1*** to obtain V_{D+1}
    - Perform linear interpolation between V_D and V_{D+1}





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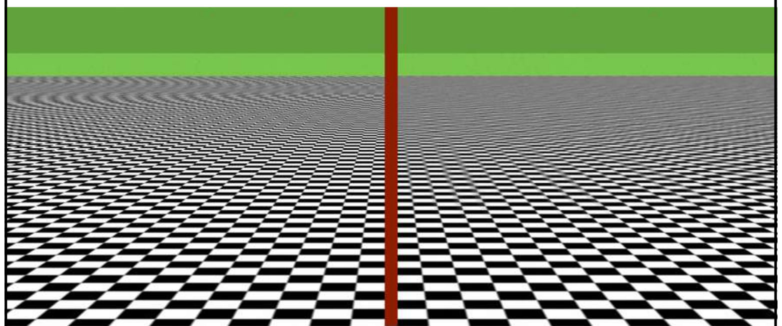
Mipmap (cont.)



without mipmap　　　with mipmap

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Mipmap (cont.)

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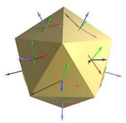
Applications

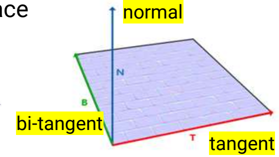
Normal Mapping

- Improve geometry details without adding vertices and triangles
  - Reduce the time of geometry processing
  - Only increase shading cost
  - Can also shorten the efforts of producing assets

Normal Mapping (cont.)

- Encode normal as texture color
  - (nx, ny, nz) = normalize(2 * TexColorRGB – 1)
  - The normal is defined in ***TBN*** space



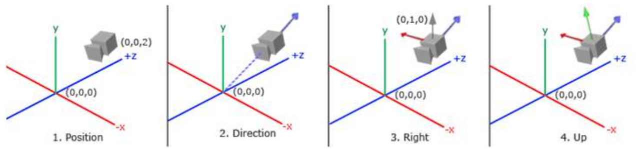


- During rendering, use shading normal instead of geometry normal

Normal Mapping (cont.)

- Recap: build camera matrix with viewing direction, right vector, and up vector

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{right vector} \\ \text{up vector} \\ \text{viewing vector} \\ \\ \end{array} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{R_x \quad R_y \quad R_z} & 0 \\ \boxed{U_x \quad U_y \quad U_z} & 0 \\ \boxed{D_x \quad D_y \quad D_z} & 0 \\ 0 \quad\;\; 0 \quad\;\; 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{rotation matrix}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -P_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -P_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -P_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{translation matrix}}$$



Normal Mapping (cont.)

- Implementation
  - Calculate vertex tangent and bitangent as new vertex attributes
    - Calculate **per-face tangent** and **bi-tangent** and obtain **per-vertex tangent** and **bi-tangent** by averaging the face tangents of all adjacent faces
  - In the shader, build a ***TBN*** matrix and use it to transform the geometry normal

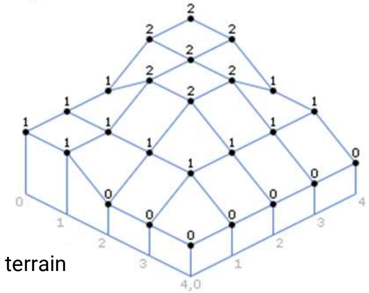
$$\begin{array}{r l} \text{tangent vector} & \\ \text{bi-tangent vector} & \\ \text{normal vector} & \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} T_x & T_y & T_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ N_x & N_y & N_z \end{bmatrix}$$

Height Map

- Use a scalar texture to represent the **vertex displacement** along the surface normal of a **base mesh**
- Widely used for **terrain** design

	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	1	1	2	2
1	1	1	2	2	2
2	0	1	2	2	1
3	0	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	0

heightmap

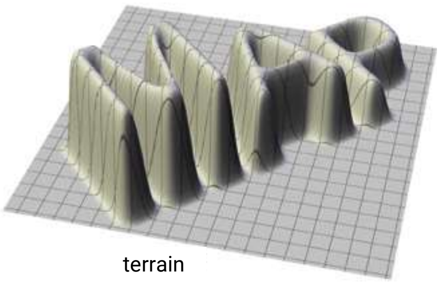


terrain

Height Map (cont.)

- Use a scalar texture to represent the **vertex displacement** along the surface normal of a **base mesh**
- Widely used for **terrain** design

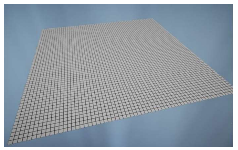
heightmap



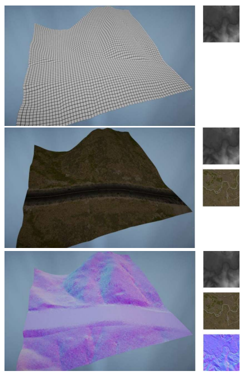
terrain

Height Map (cont.)

- Usually combined with an albedo texture and a normal map for shading



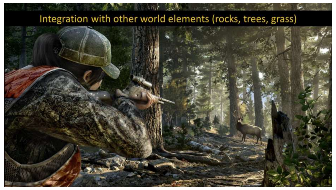
base mesh



rendered terrain

Height Map (cont.)

- Terrain management in ***FarCry 5***



Height Map (cont.)

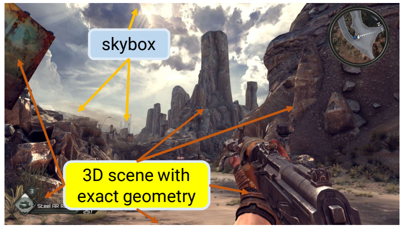
- Implementation
  - For each vertex in the base mesh, lookup the **height map** to displace the vertex (in the Vertex Shader)

    *new vertex position = original vertex position + normal * height*

  - For each fragment, lookup the **normal map** for the detailed shading normal and the **albedo texture** for the material property (in the Fragment Shader)

Skybox

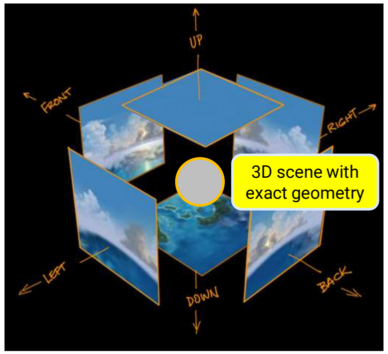
- Use a texture-mapped simple proxy geometry to represent far-away objects

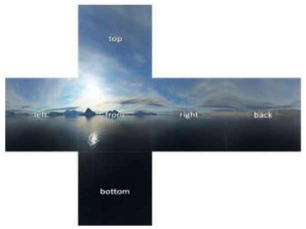


- Two approaches
  - Cube + **cube map** texture
  - Sphere + **longitude-latitude** image

Skybox (cont.)

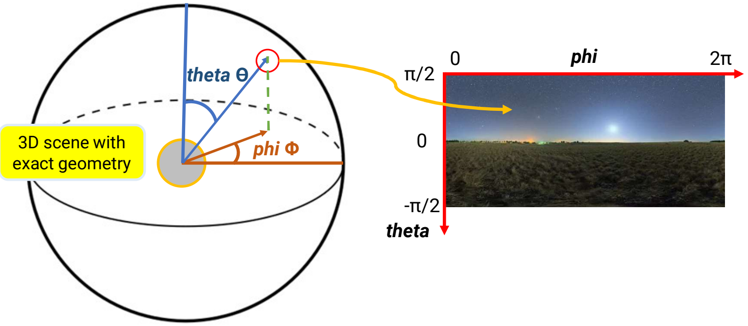
- Cube + **cube map** texture
  - Centered at world-space origin, with a significant long extent





Skybox (cont.)

- Sphere + **longitude-latitude** image
  - Centered at world-space origin, with a significant large radius



Reflection of the Skybox

- When rendering the scene, compute a reflected direction based on the viewing direction
- Use the reflected direction to lookup the skybox texture and obtain the reflected contribution
- Add the reflected contribution to the surface color

Reflection (cont.)

Ray Traced **Environment Map**

Reflection of Other Scene Objects

- Place the camera at the world-space origin
- Render the scene into a cube map or longitude-latitude image and save it as a texture ***E***
- Render the scene again, this time
  - At each specular surface point, compute a reflected direction based on the viewing direction
  - Use the reflected direction as the texture coordinate to lookup ***E*** to obtain the reflected color

Any Questions?