

# Computação Gráfica I

## (MAB122)

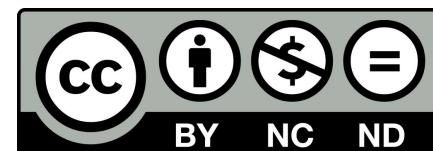
**João Vitor de Oliveira Silva** <sup>1</sup>

Textura

6 de Novembro



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO



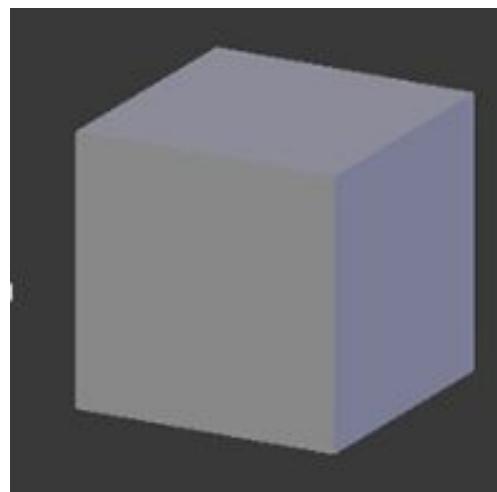
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<sup>1</sup>[jvos@dcc.ufrj.br](mailto:jvos@dcc.ufrj.br), [jvos@lncc.br](mailto:jvos@lncc.br)

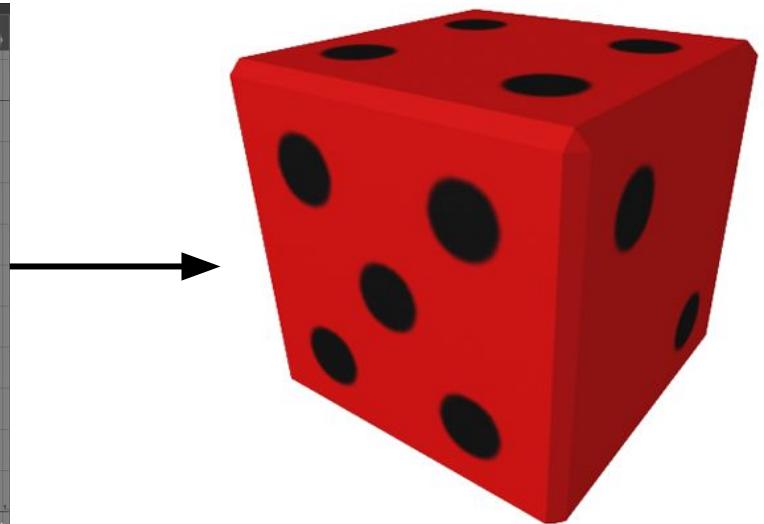
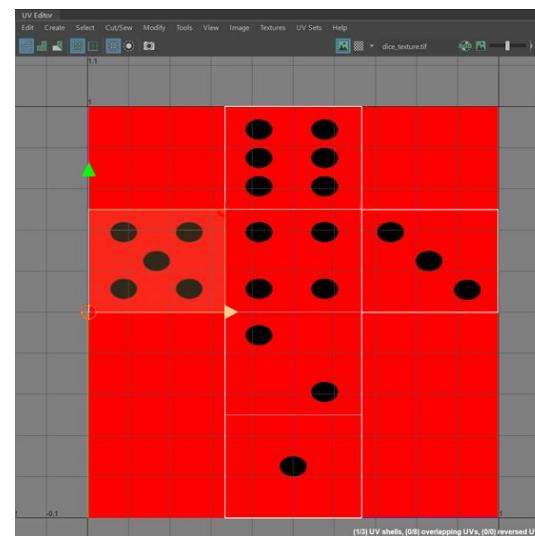
# Introdução



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Texture\\_mapping\\_demonstration\\_animation.gif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Texture_mapping_demonstration_animation.gif)



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<https://i.stack.imgur.com/wSwRe.png>

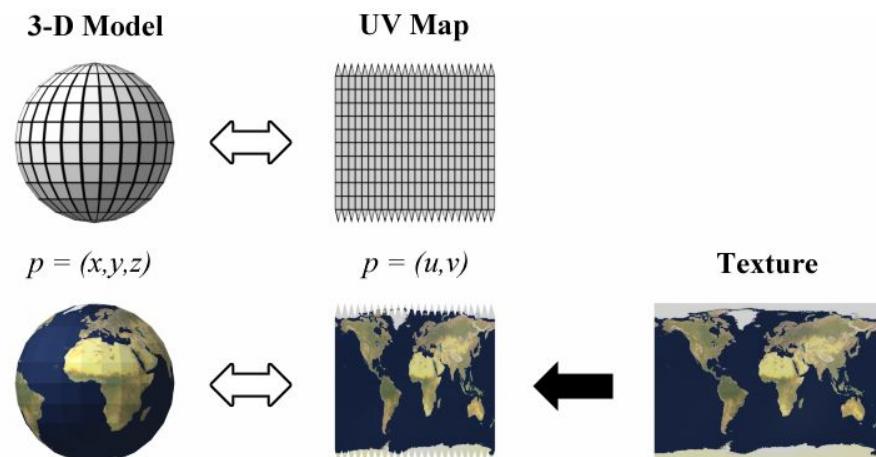
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# Textura

- Uma imagem em raster com canais  $[r, g, b, a]$
- Mapeamento de textura: cobrir objeto 3D com a imagem de textura, como se fosse um adesivo
- Um elemento de uma textura chama-se de *texel*



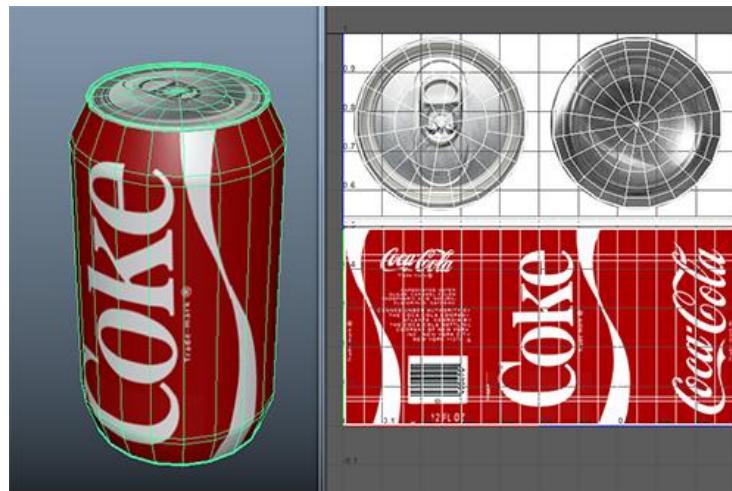
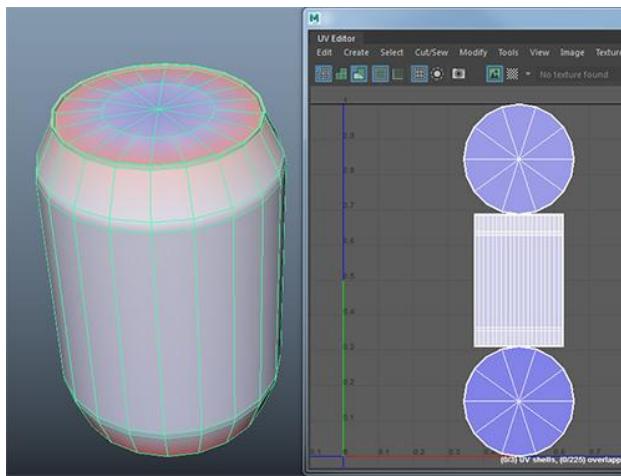
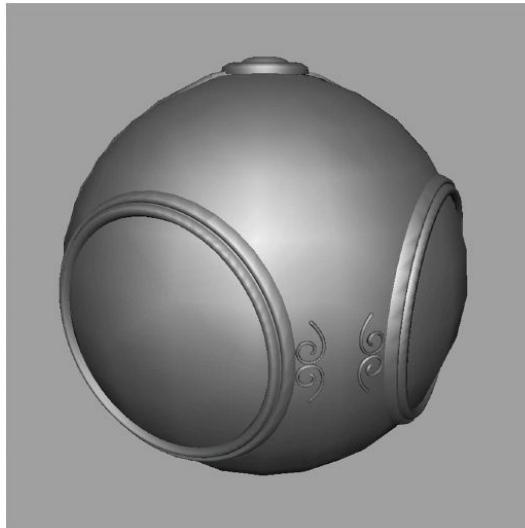
[https://pixar-community-production.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/resources/texture\\_library\\_128/220\\_contactsheets\\_002.jpg](https://pixar-community-production.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/resources/texture_library_128/220_contactsheets_002.jpg)



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/04/UVMapping.png>

# Textura: motivação

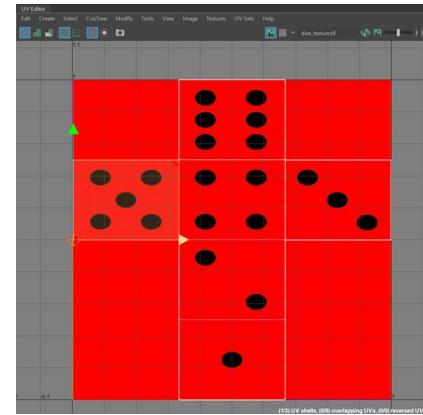
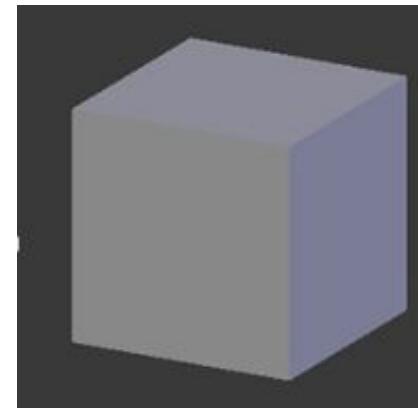
Possibilidade de descrever objetos geométricos realistas, sem a necessidade de modelar um objeto complexo todo vetorialmente



[https://documents.sessions.edu/eforms/courseware/coursedocuments/maya\\_i/lesson5.html](https://documents.sessions.edu/eforms/courseware/coursedocuments/maya_i/lesson5.html)

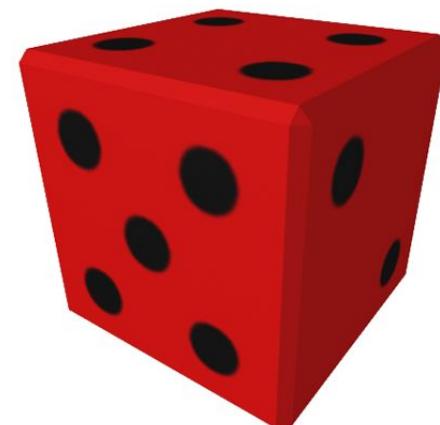
# Textura: aplicações

- ★ **Texture Mapping:** aplica um certo padrão sobre o seu objeto a partir de uma imagem



- ★ *Bump Mapping:* (ou mapa de altura) simula diferenças na altura ao longo da superfície, destacando imperfeições

- ★ *Environmental mapping:* também chamado de *reflection mapping*. Usa textura para representar reflexões na cena

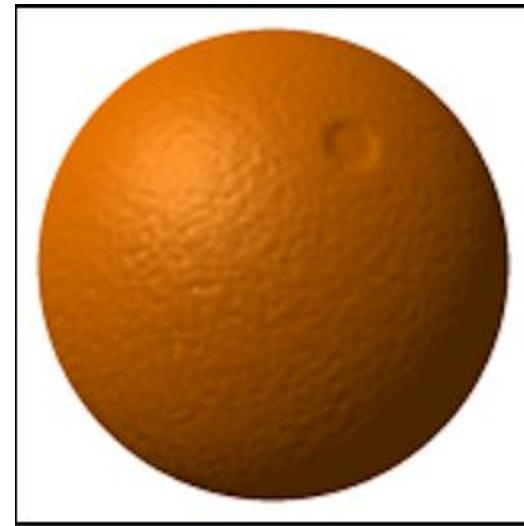
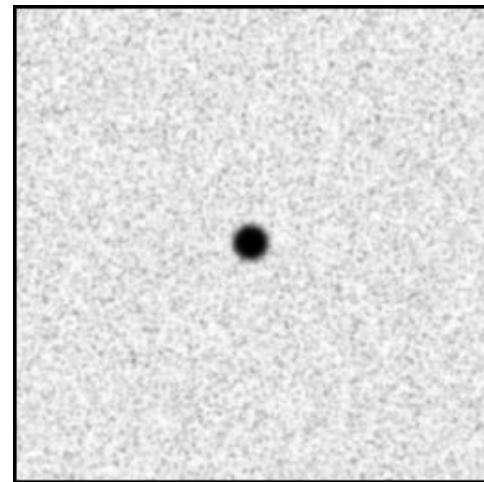
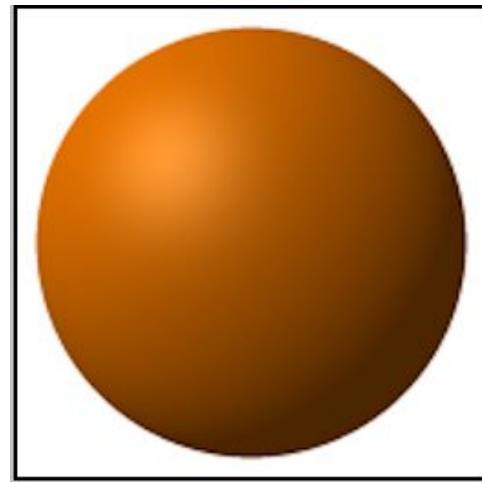


- ★ *Shadow mapping:* semelhante o anterior, mas para sombras

[http://users.design.ucla.edu/~cariesta/3DCourseNotes/assets/images/auto\\_generated\\_images/dice\\_done.png](http://users.design.ucla.edu/~cariesta/3DCourseNotes/assets/images/auto_generated_images/dice_done.png)

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<https://pt.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ficheiro:Bump-map-demo-full.png>

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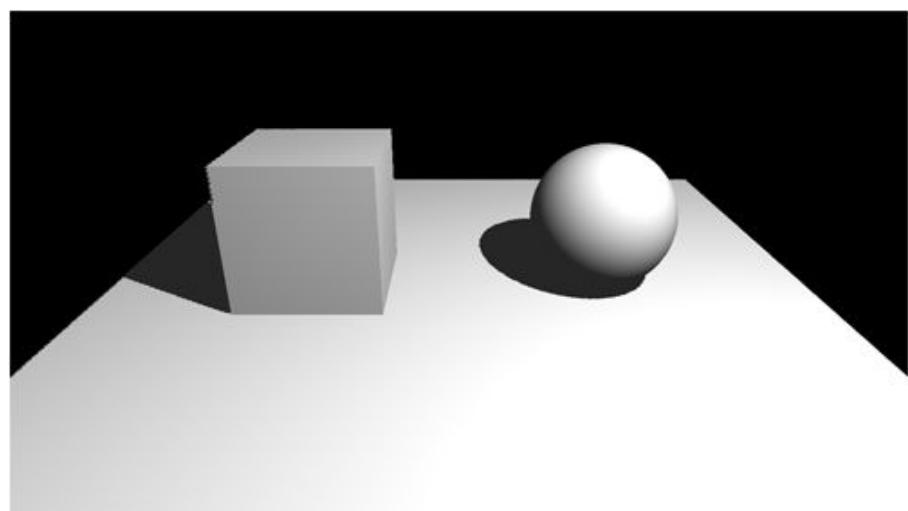
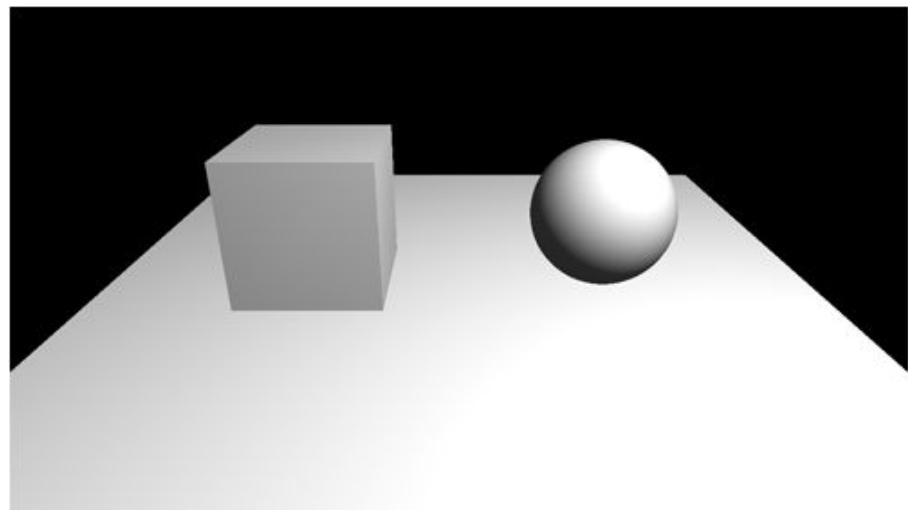


*reflection  
map* →



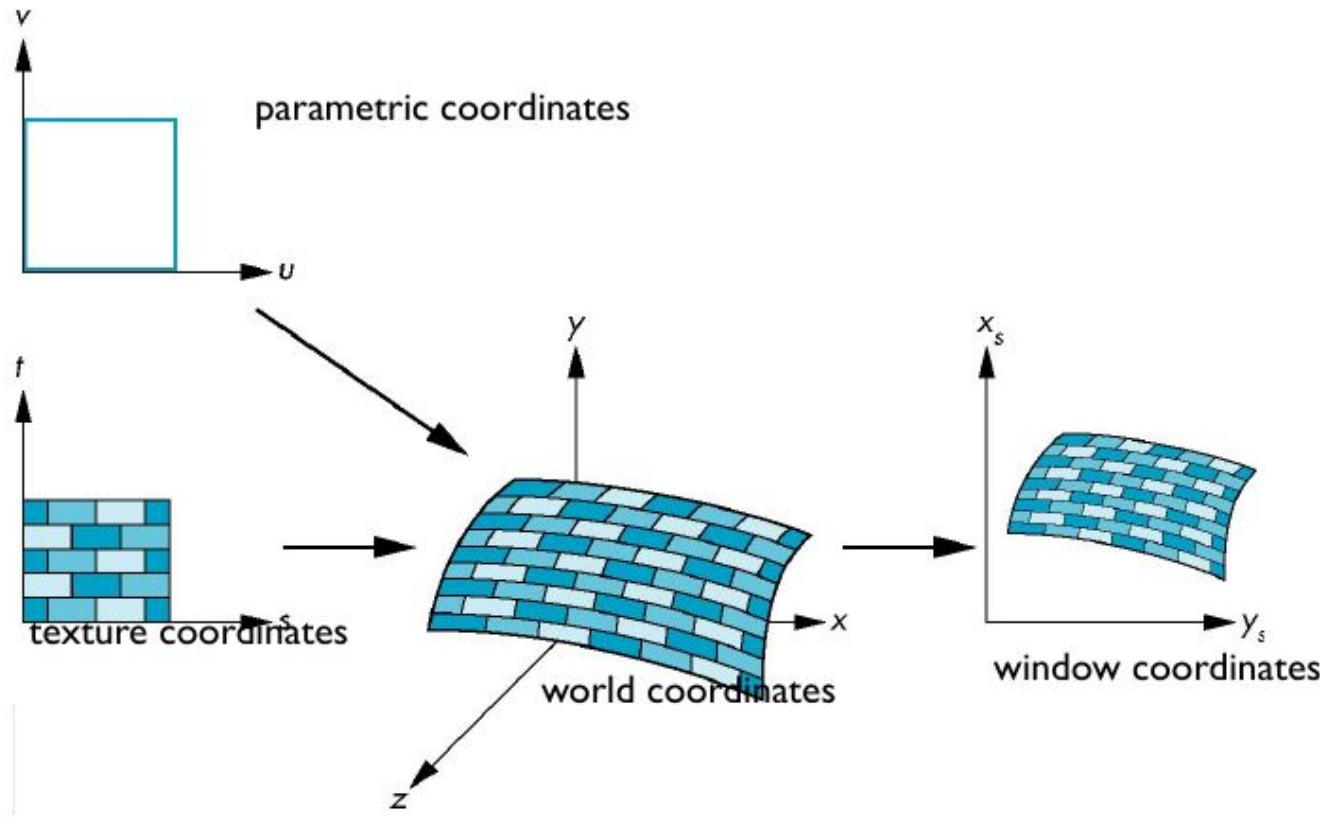
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<http://www.rastertek.com/dx11tut40.html>

# Mapeamento de textura: espaços de coordenadas



Coordenadas paramétricas:  $(u, v)$

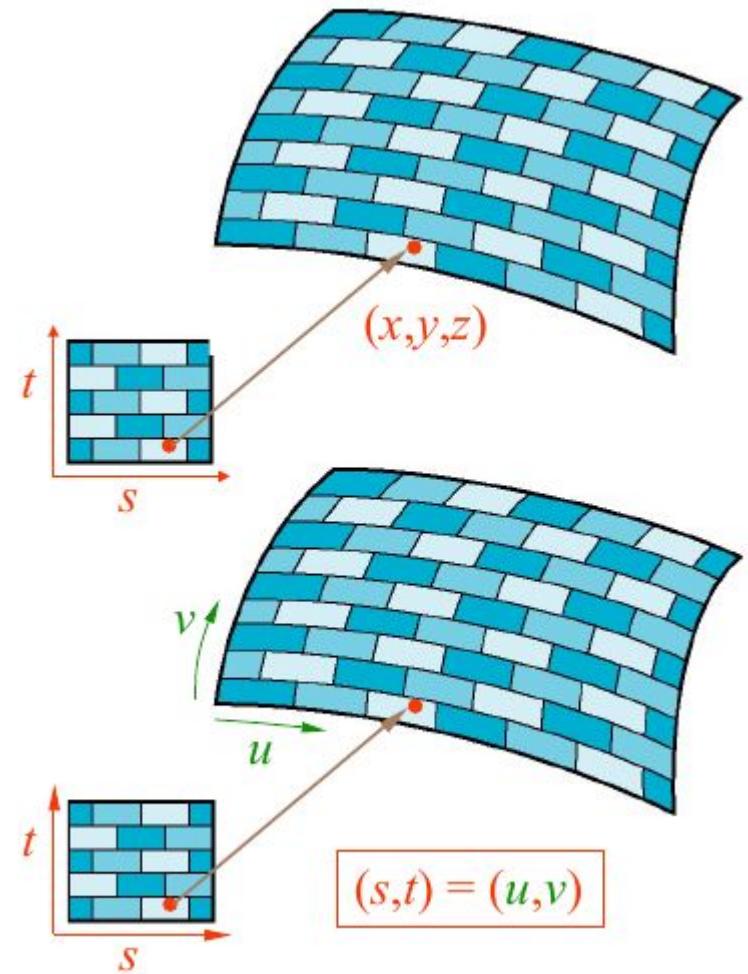
Coordenadas de textura:  $(s, t)$

Coordenadas do objeto:  $(x, y, z)$

Coordenadas de tela:  $(x_s, y_s)$

# Mapeamento de textura: considerações

Dada uma coordenada de textura  $(s, t)$ ,  
qual a coordenada no objeto  $(x, y, z)$   
correspondente?

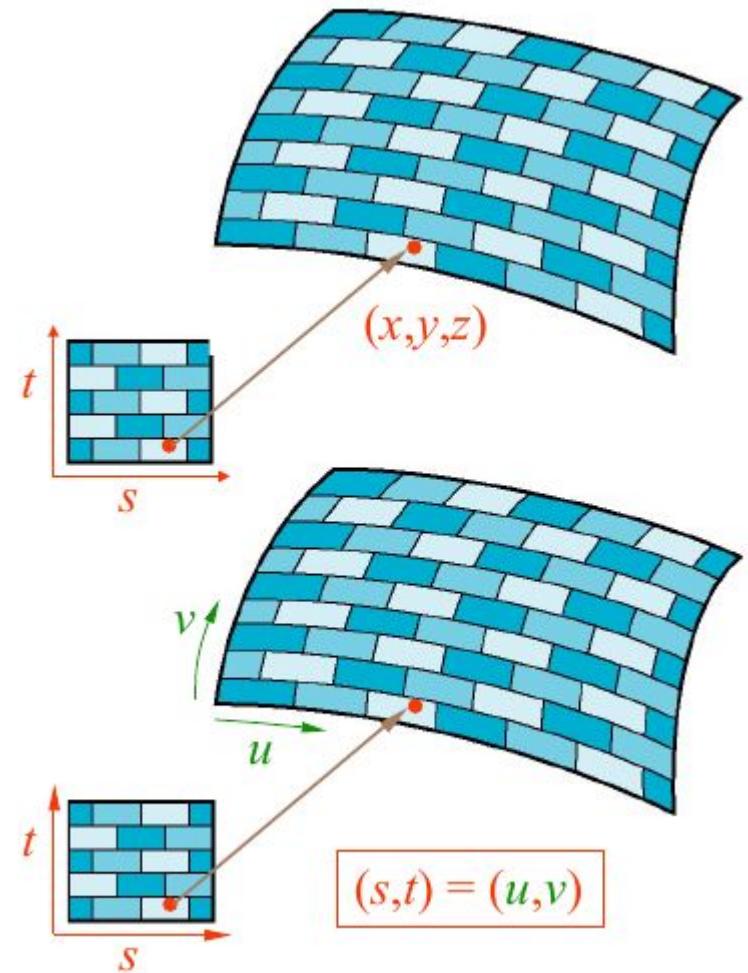


# Mapeamento de textura: considerações

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Superfície paramétrica:

$$\begin{cases} x = p_x(u, v) \\ y = p_y(u, v) \\ z = p_z(u, v) \\ u, v \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$$



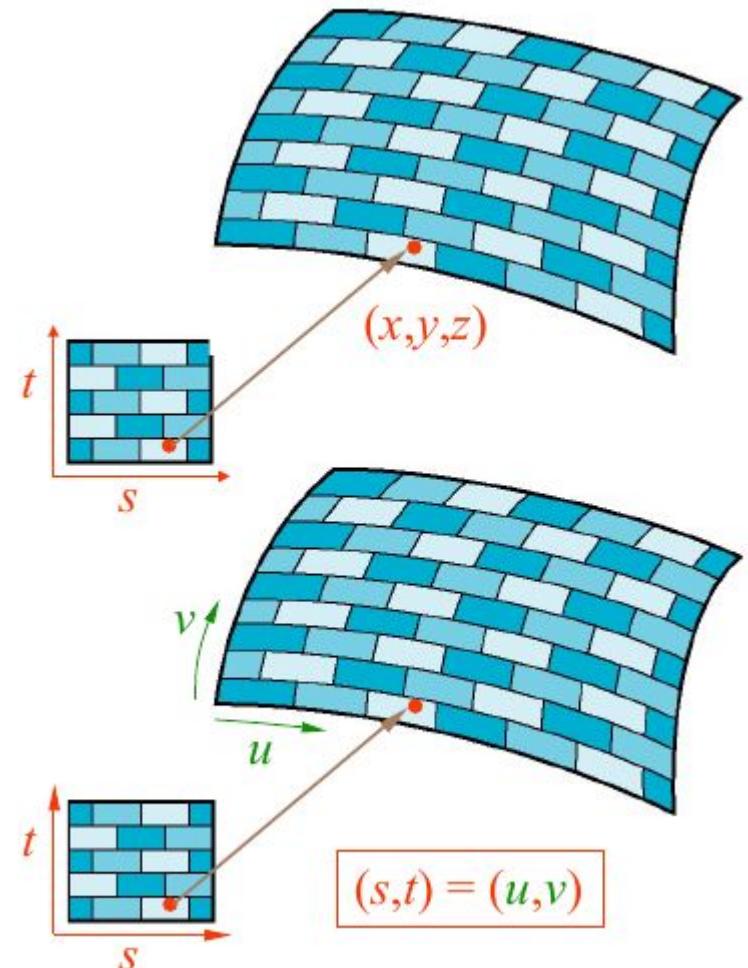
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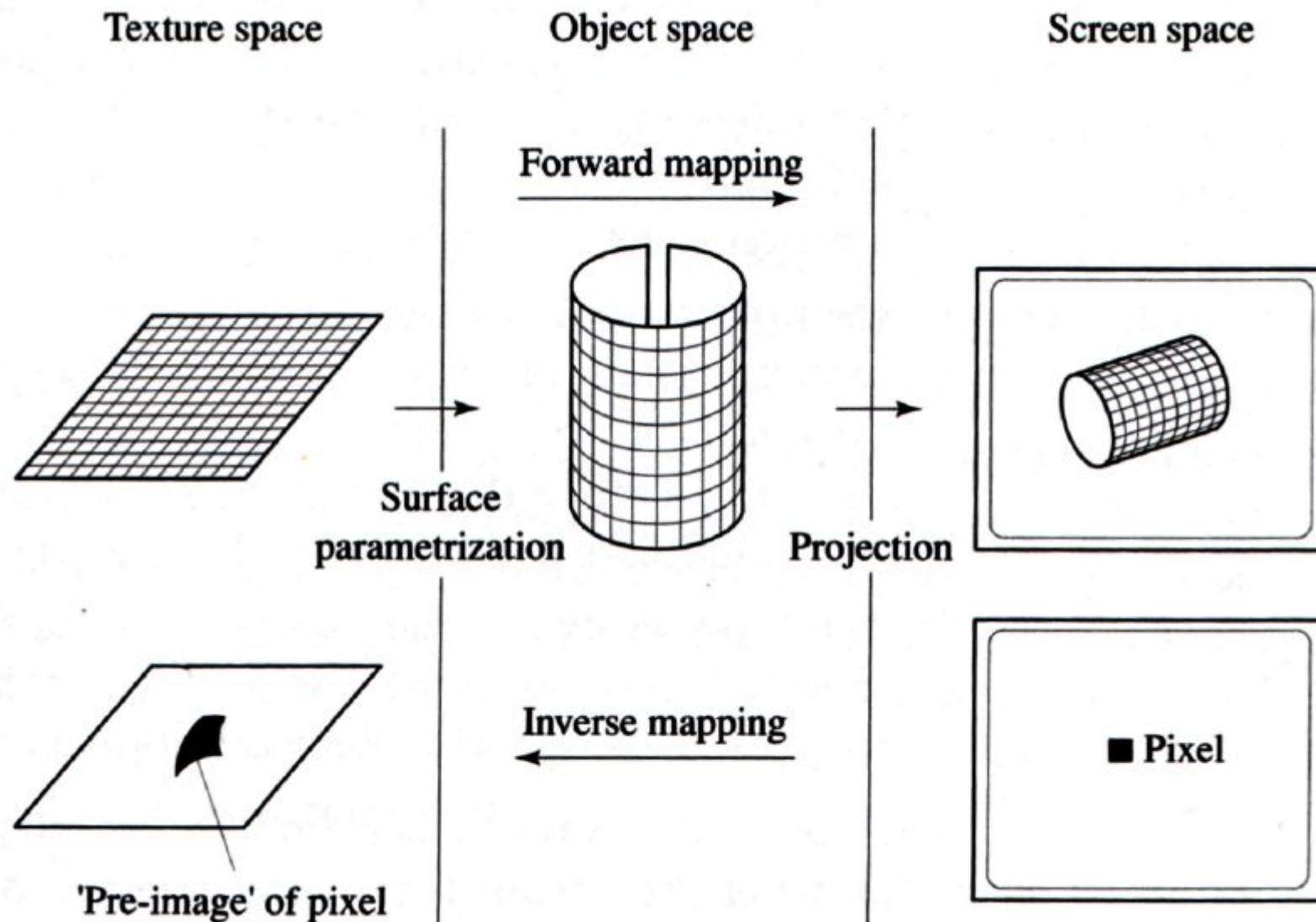
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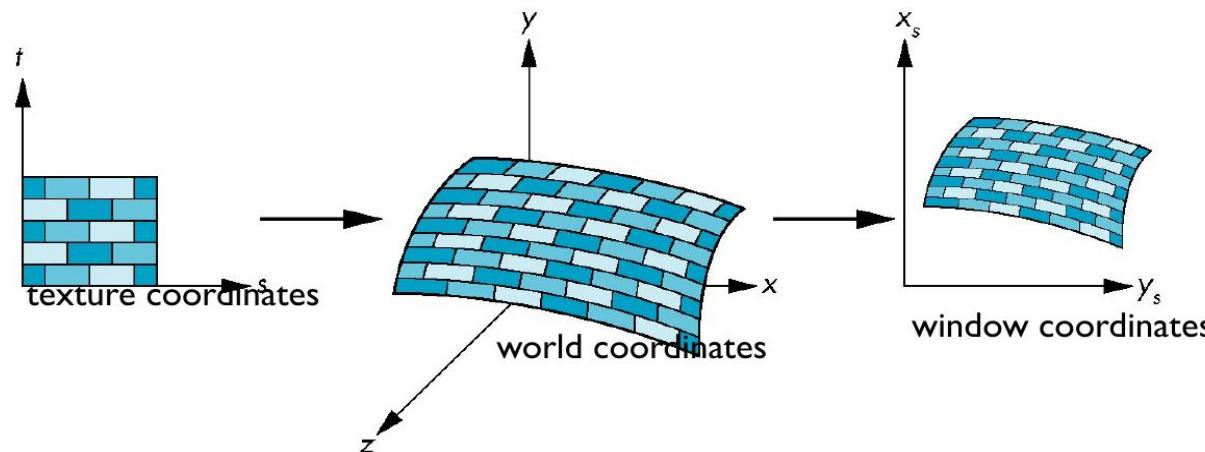
Uma possibilidade é usar  
 $(s, t) = (u, v)$



# Mapeamento de textura: duas estratégias

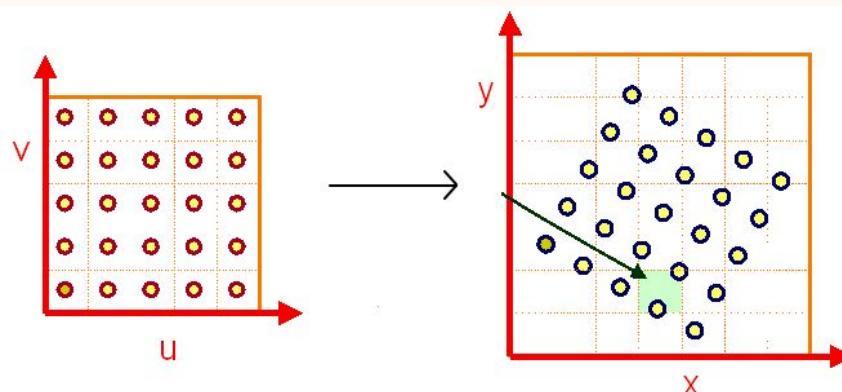


*Forward mapping* (mapeamento direto):  $(s, t) \rightarrow (x_s, y_s)$

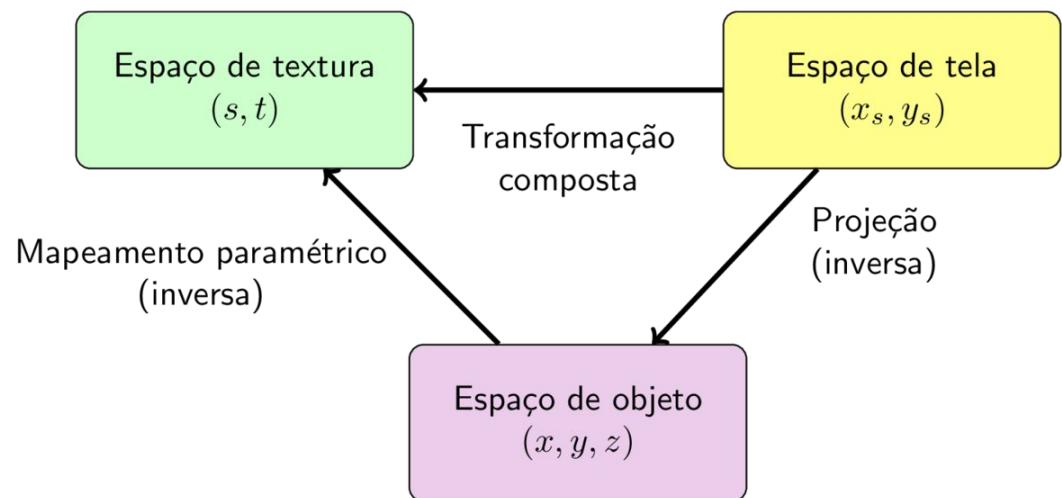
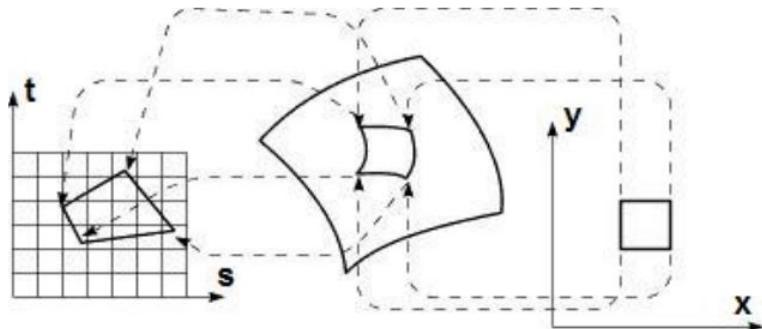


## Problemas

- 👎 Texturas desnecessárias são calculadas (nem toda cena é visível)
- 👎 Pode gerar buracos e sobreposições na imagem final renderizada, semelhante ao problema de *forward warping* em processamento de imagens



*Inverse mapping* (mapeamento inverso):  $(x_s, y_s) \rightarrow (s, t)$



## Vantagens

- 👍 Apenas texturas associadas aos fragmentos visíveis são calculadas (mais eficiente)
- 👍 Para cada coordenada  $(s, t)$  obtida, é possível obter o *texel* correspondente por *nearest neighbor* ou interpolação

# Exemplo: esfera

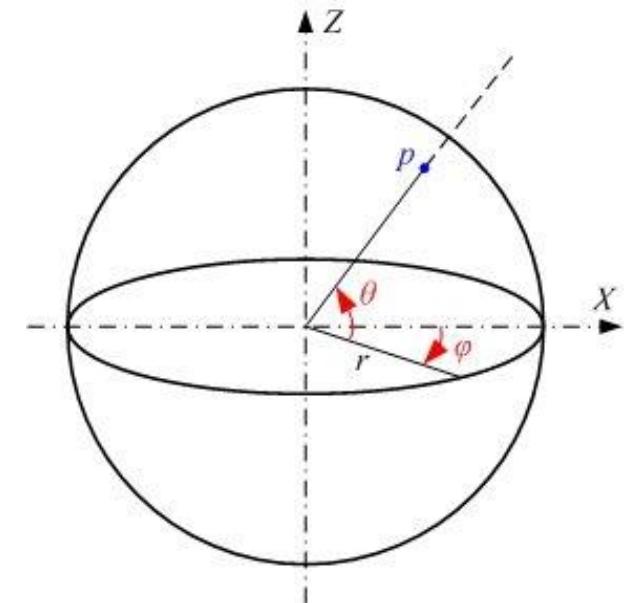
Forma paramétrica:

$$x = \rho \cos(u) \sin(v)$$

$$y = \rho \sin(u) \sin(v)$$

$$z = \rho \cos(v)$$

$$u \in [0, 2\pi], v \in [0, \pi]$$



[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pantelis\\_Poulakis/publication/228859507/figure/fig3/AS:669488408182790@1536629883097/FigB2-Surface-parametrization-of-a-sphere\\_W640.jpg](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pantelis_Poulakis/publication/228859507/figure/fig3/AS:669488408182790@1536629883097/FigB2-Surface-parametrization-of-a-sphere_W640.jpg)

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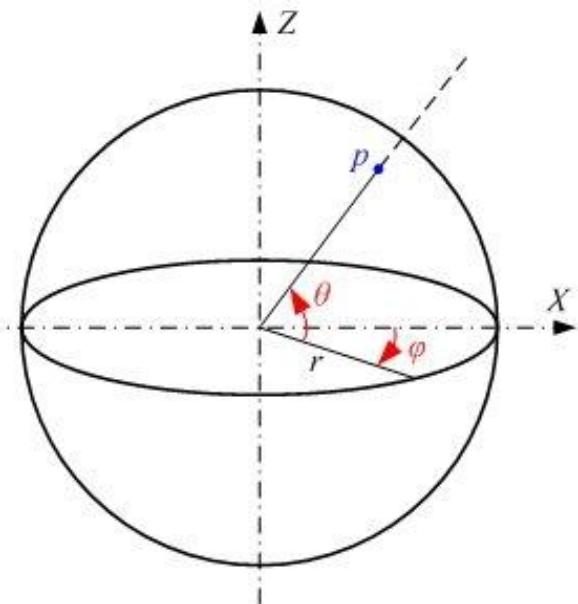
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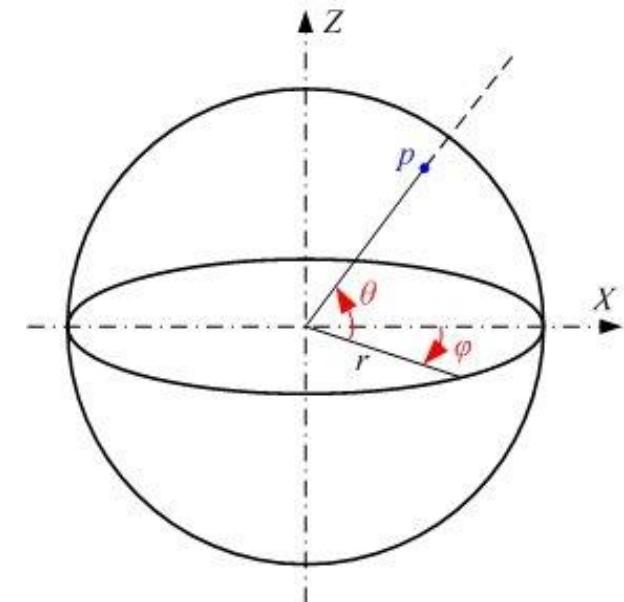
$$v = \arccos\left(\frac{z}{\rho}\right)$$

$$u = \text{atan2}(y, x)$$

# Exemplo: esfera

Forma paramétrica:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \rho \cos(u) \sin(v) \\y &= \rho \sin(u) \sin(v) \\z &= \rho \cos(v) \\u &\in [0, 2\pi], v \in [0, \pi]\end{aligned}$$



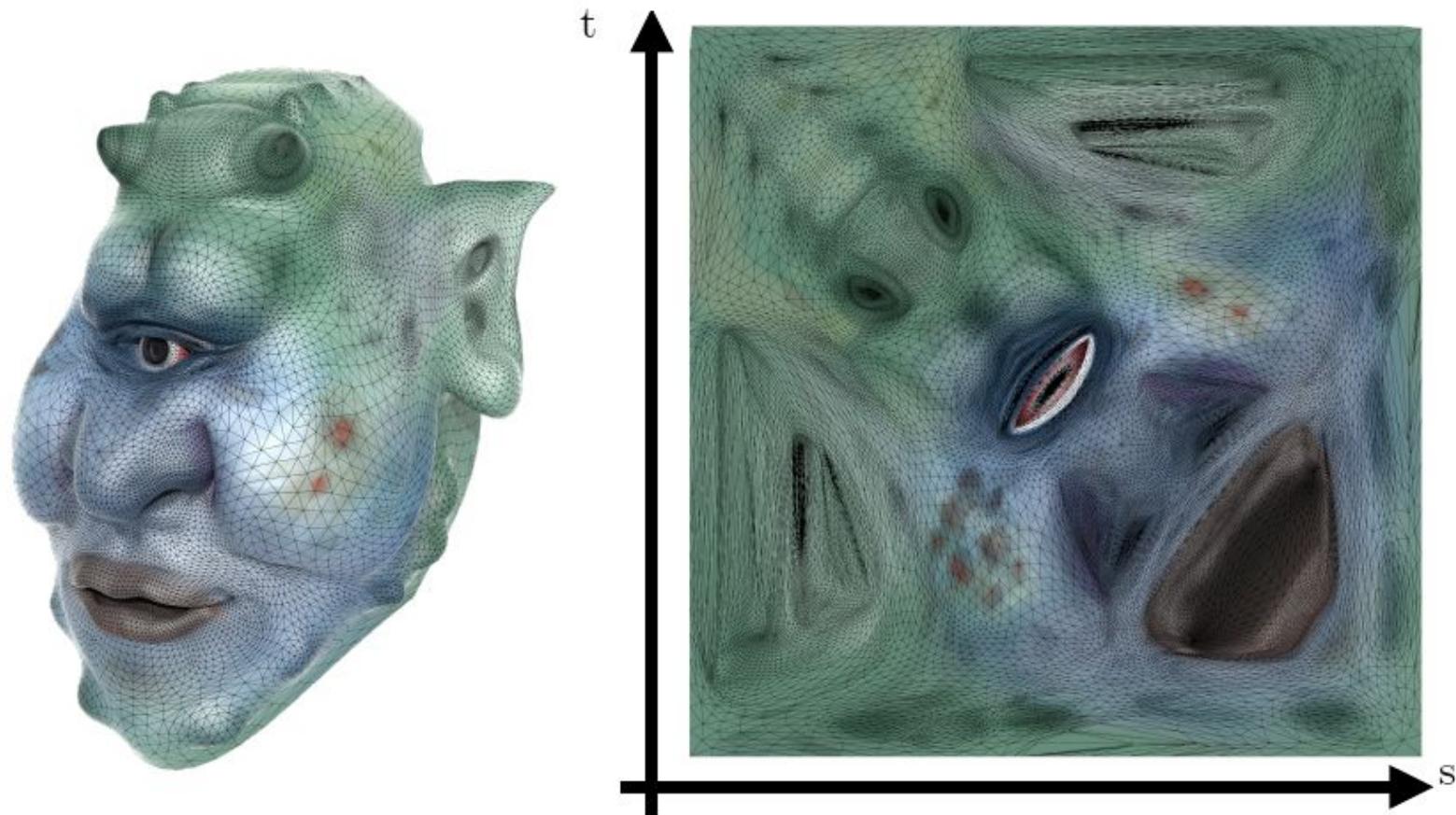
Mapeamento paramétrico inverso:

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$$\begin{aligned}v &= \arccos\left(\frac{z}{\rho}\right) \\u &= \text{atan2}(y, x)\end{aligned}$$

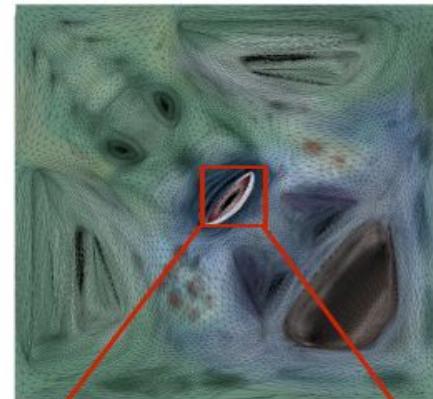
Por fim, fazemos  $(s, t) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}u, \frac{1}{\pi}v\right)$

# Mapeamento de textura em malha de triângulos

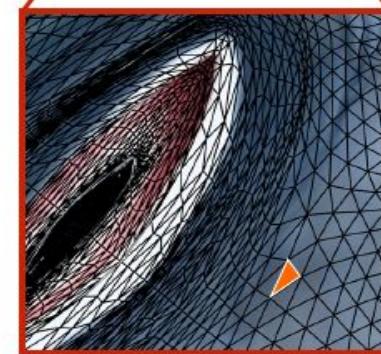


# Mapeamento de textura em malha de triângulos

- Para cada vértice  $V_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)$ , tem-se um coordenada de textura  $(s_i, t_i)$  associada



- No processo de rasterização, São usadas coordenadas baricêntricas em cada face para calcular  $(s, t)$  (com correção perspectiva)

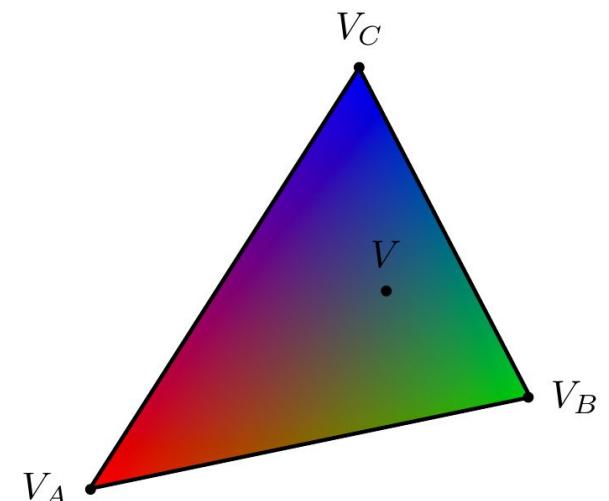


$$V = \lambda_A P(V_A) + \lambda_B P(V_B) + \lambda_C P(V_C) \rightarrow \text{calcular } \lambda's$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\lambda_A}{z_A} + \frac{\lambda_B}{z_B} + \frac{\lambda_C}{z_C} \rightarrow \text{calcular fator de correção}$$

$$s = \gamma \left( s_A \frac{\lambda_A}{z_A} + s_B \frac{\lambda_B}{z_B} + s_C \frac{\lambda_C}{z_C} \right)$$

$$t = \gamma \left( t_A \frac{\lambda_A}{z_A} + t_B \frac{\lambda_B}{z_B} + t_C \frac{\lambda_C}{z_C} \right)$$



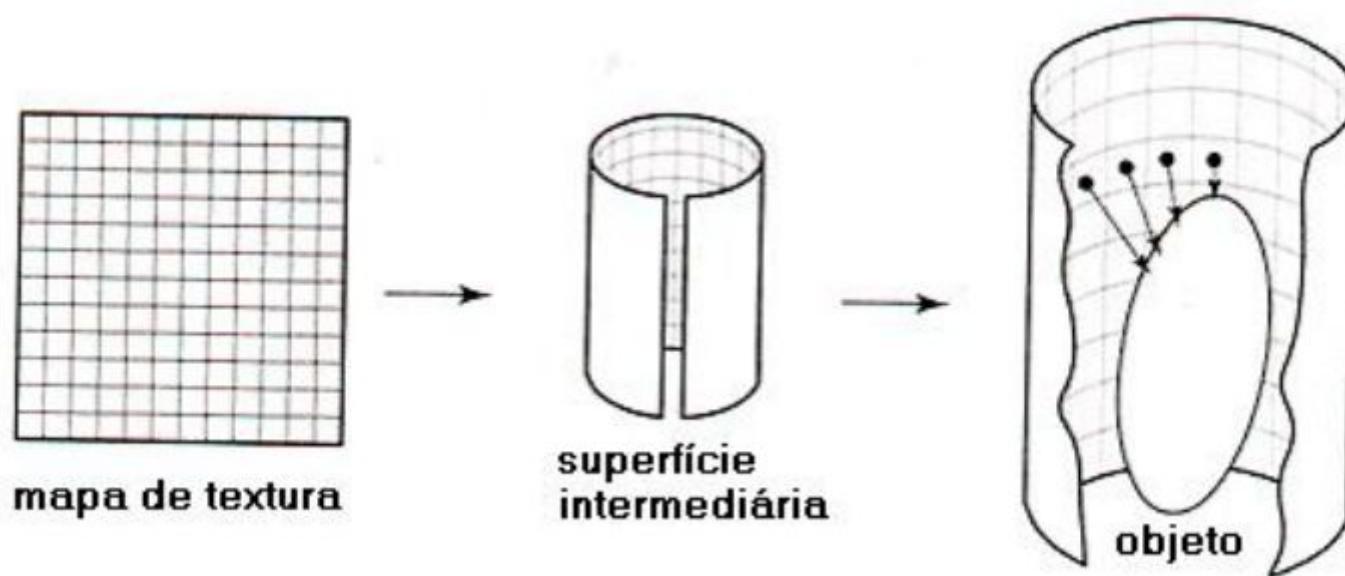
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Para objetos muito complexos, talvez seja muito complicado fazer o mapeamento de textura sobre a malha de triângulos diretamente

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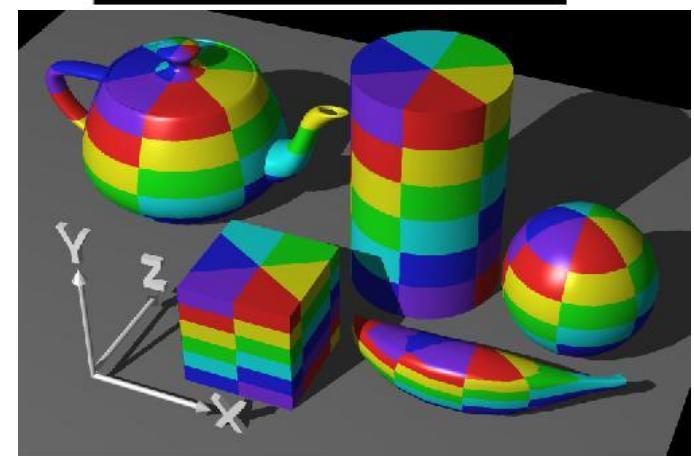
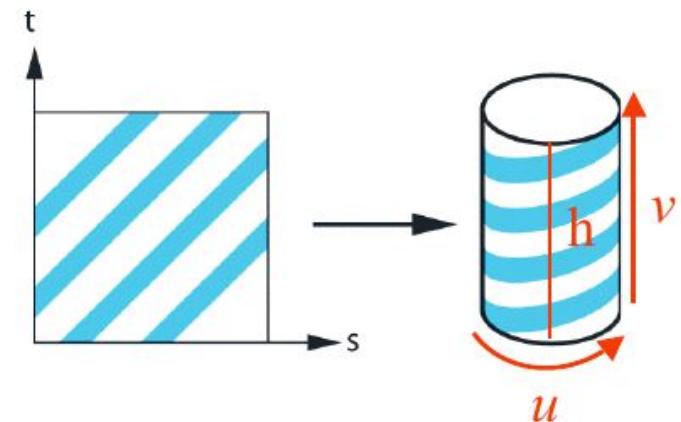
Possível fazer mapeamento em dois estágios:



# Mapeamento em dois estágios (cilindro)

Forma paramétrica do cilindro:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos(u) \\ y = v \\ z = r \sin(u) \\ u \in [0, 2\pi], v \in [0, h] \end{cases}$$

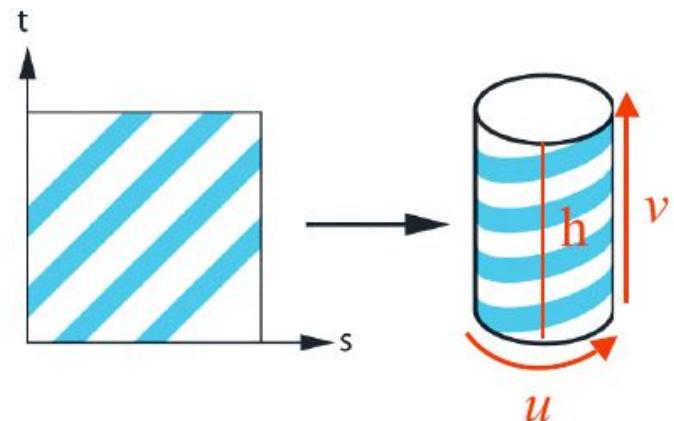


<https://education.siggraph.org/static/HyperGraph/mapping/surface0.htm>

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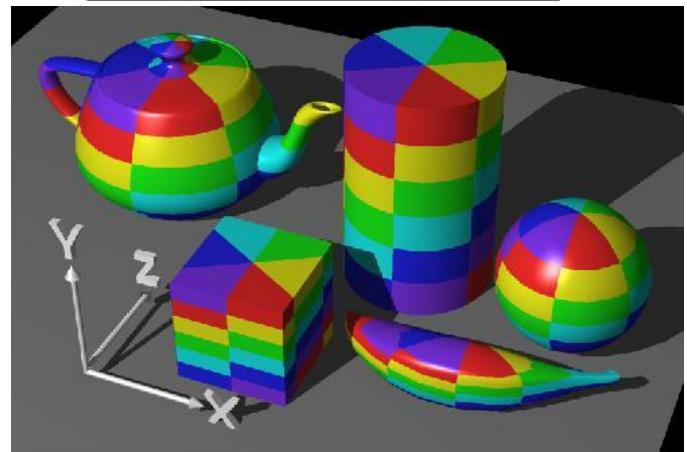
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Mapeamento paramétrico inverso:

$$\begin{cases} u = \text{atan2}(z, x) \\ v = y \end{cases}$$

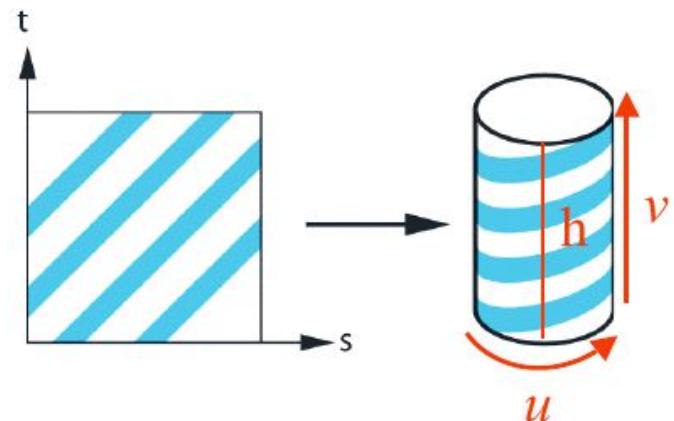


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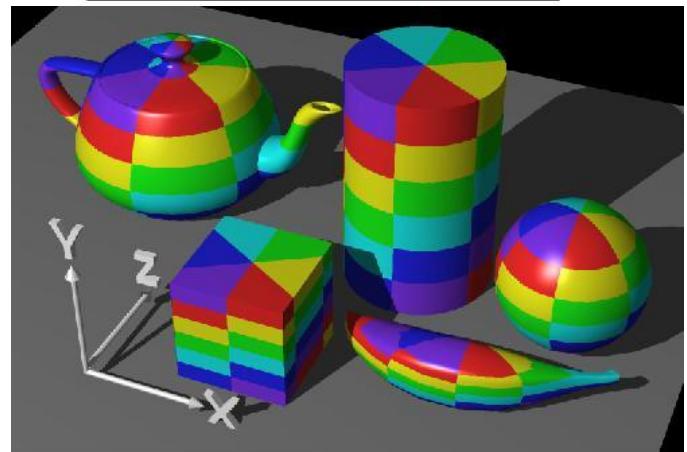
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Finalmente, obtemos a coordenada de textura:

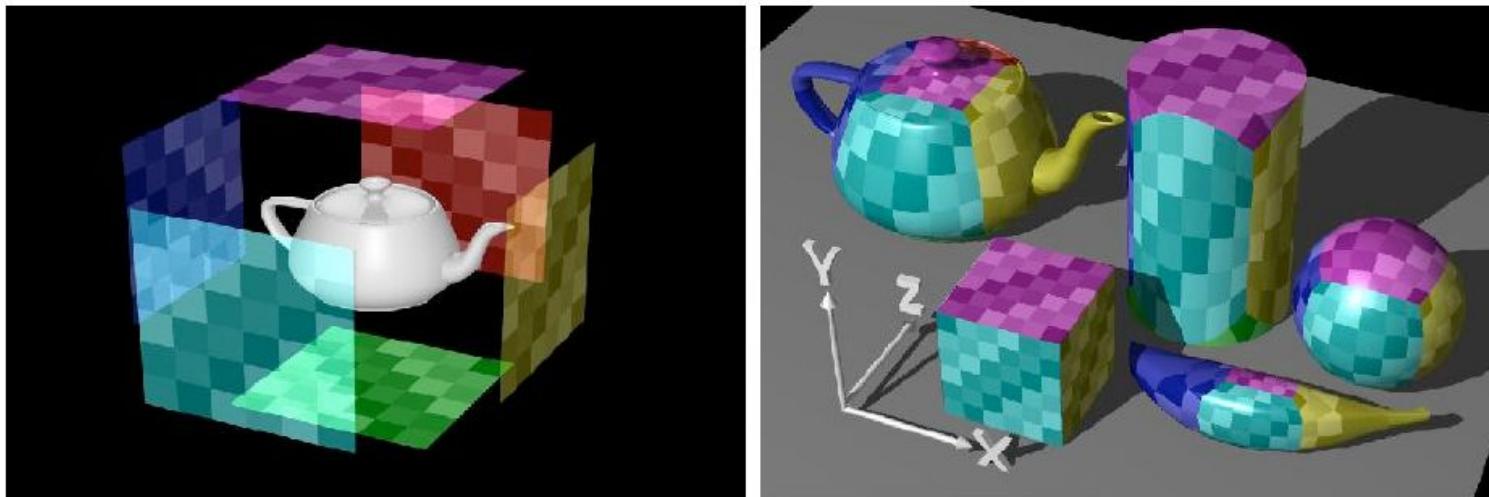
$$\begin{cases} s = \frac{1}{2\pi} u \\ t = \frac{1}{h} v \end{cases}$$

<https://education.siggraph.org/static/HyperGraph/mapping/surface0.htm>



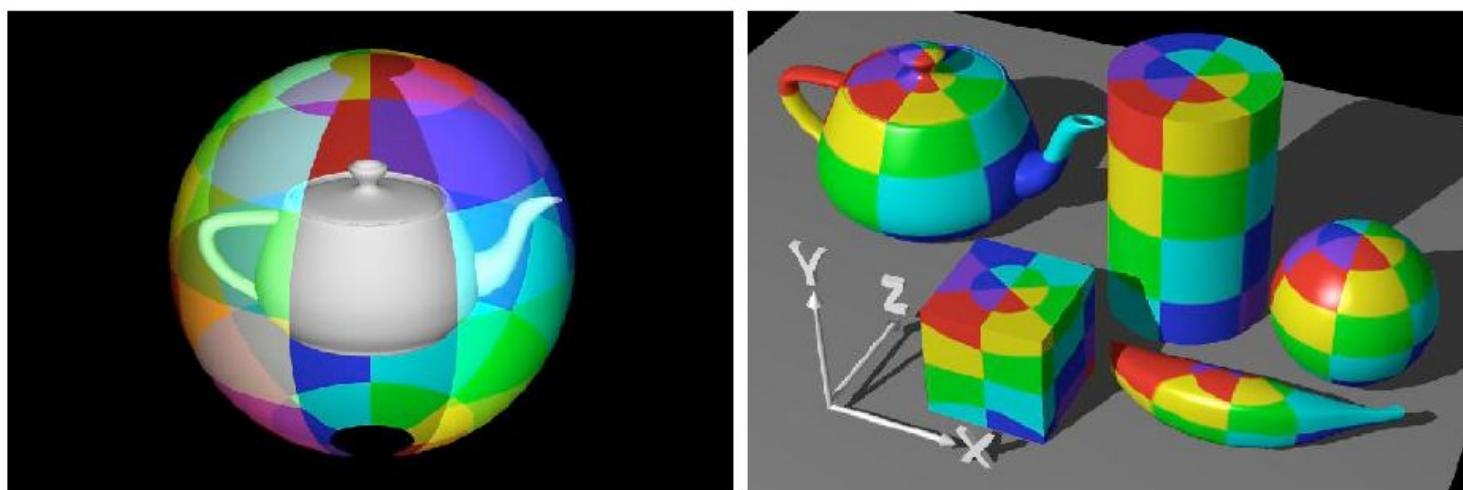
# Mapeamento em dois estágios: outros tipos

## Cube map projection



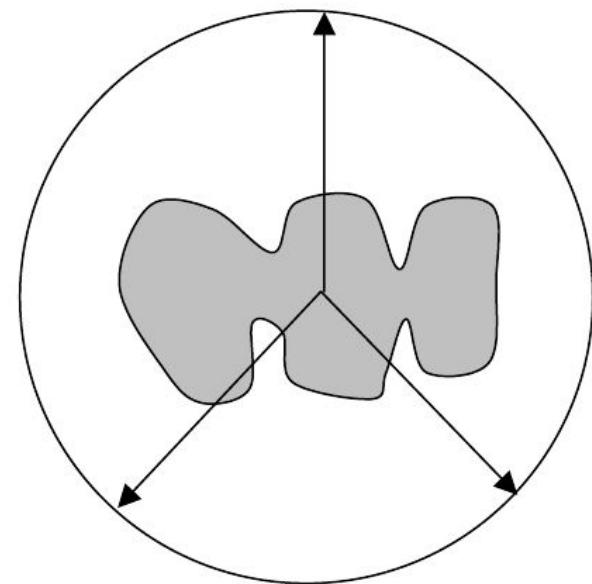
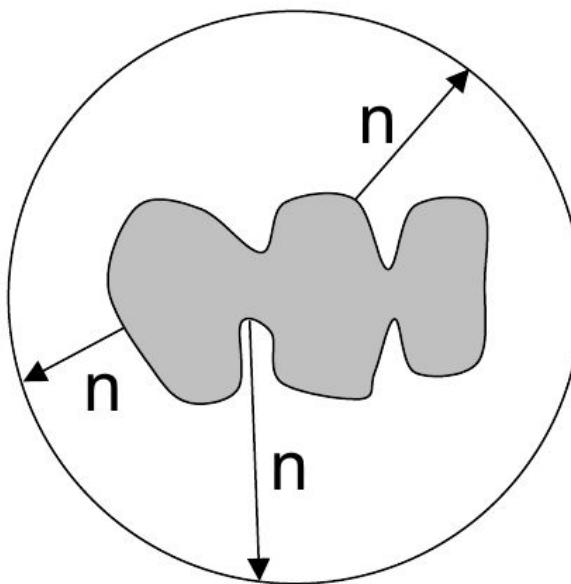
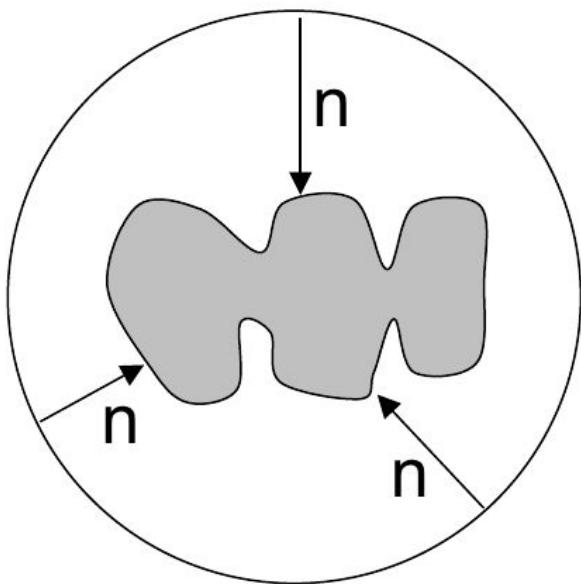
## Spherical projection

<https://education.siggraph.org/static/HyperGraph/mapping/surface0.htm>



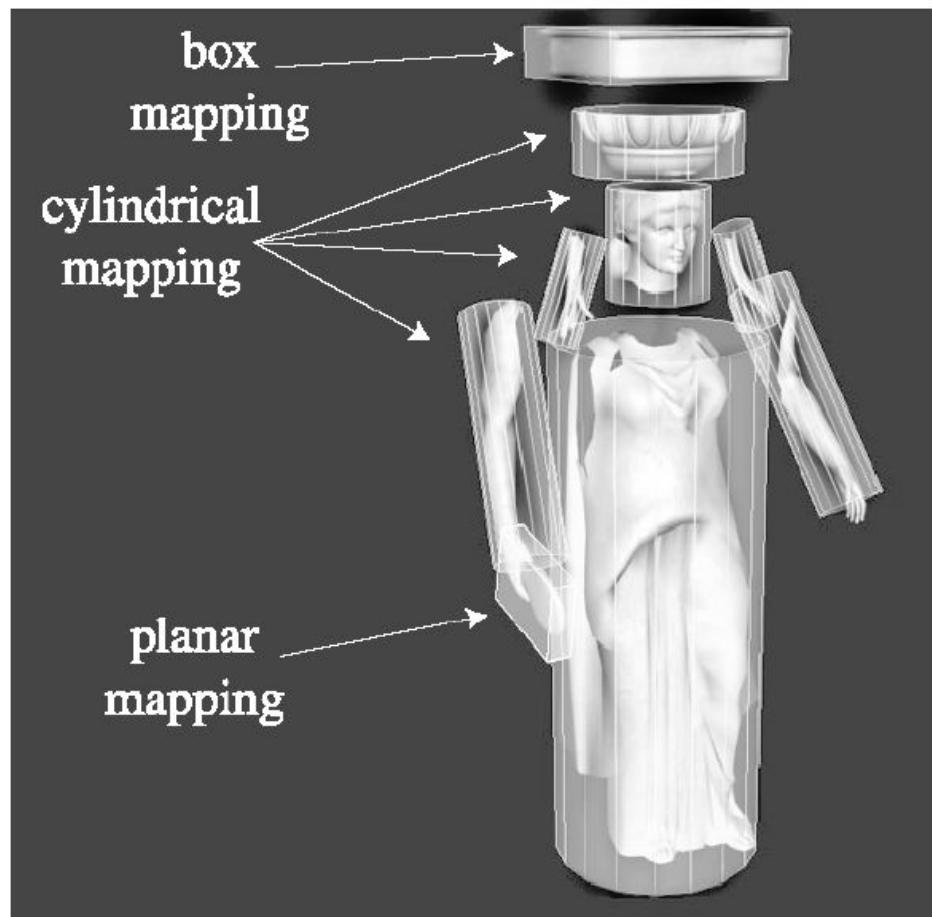
# Mapeamento em dois estágios

Superfície intermediária → superfície



# Mapeamento em dois estágios

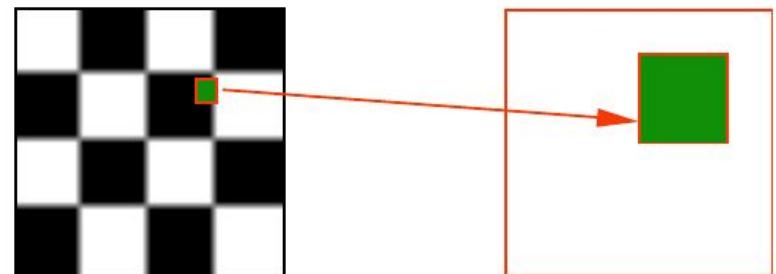
## Exemplo



[Tito Pagan]

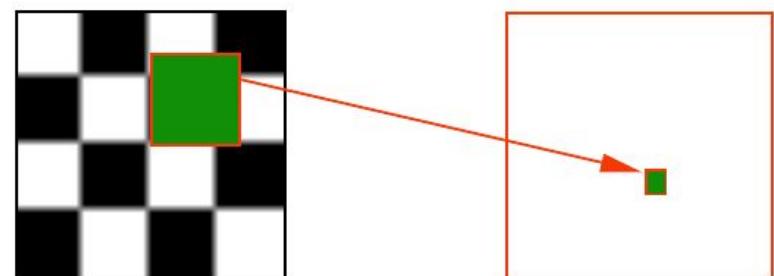
# Filtragem de textura

- Cada *pixel* é associado com uma região pequena da superfície e da textura



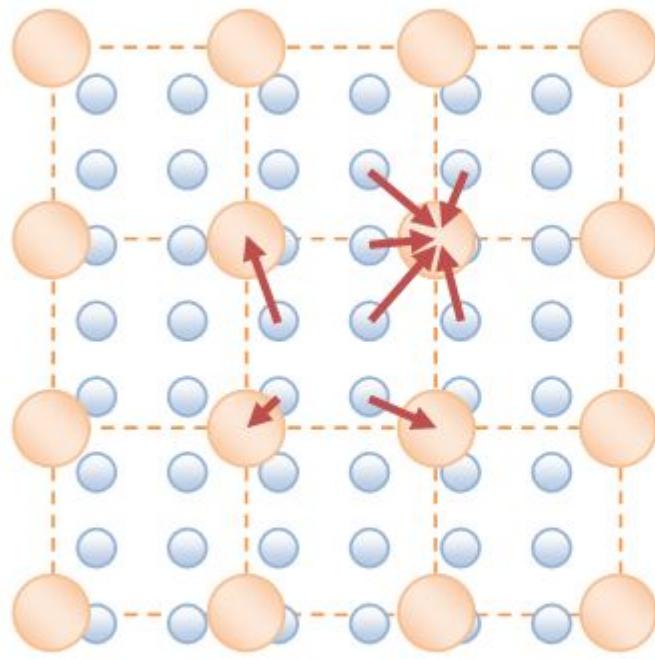
*Magnification*

- Há 3 possibilidades:
  1. Um *texel* para um *pixel* (raro)
  2. *Magnification*: um *texel* para muitos *pixels*
  3. *Minification*: muitos *texel* para um *pixel*

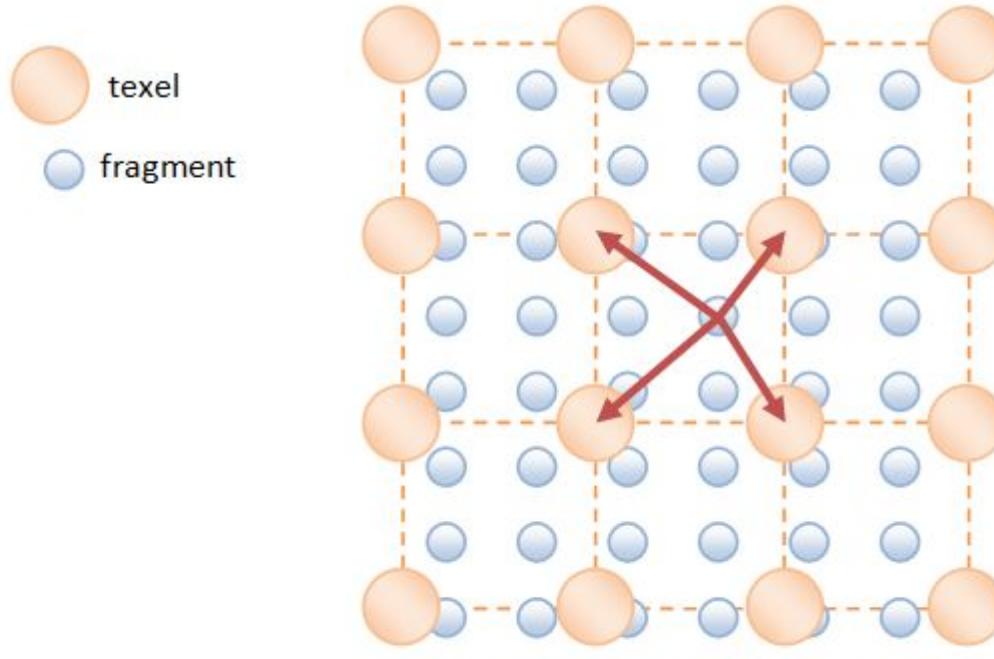


*Minification*

# Filtragem de textura: *Magnification*

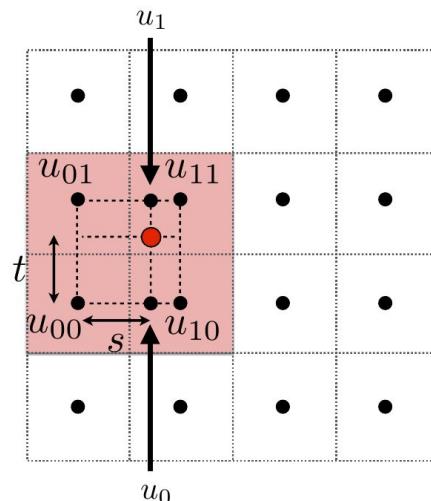


**Magnification – Nearest Point Sampling**



**Magnification – Bilinear Interpolation**

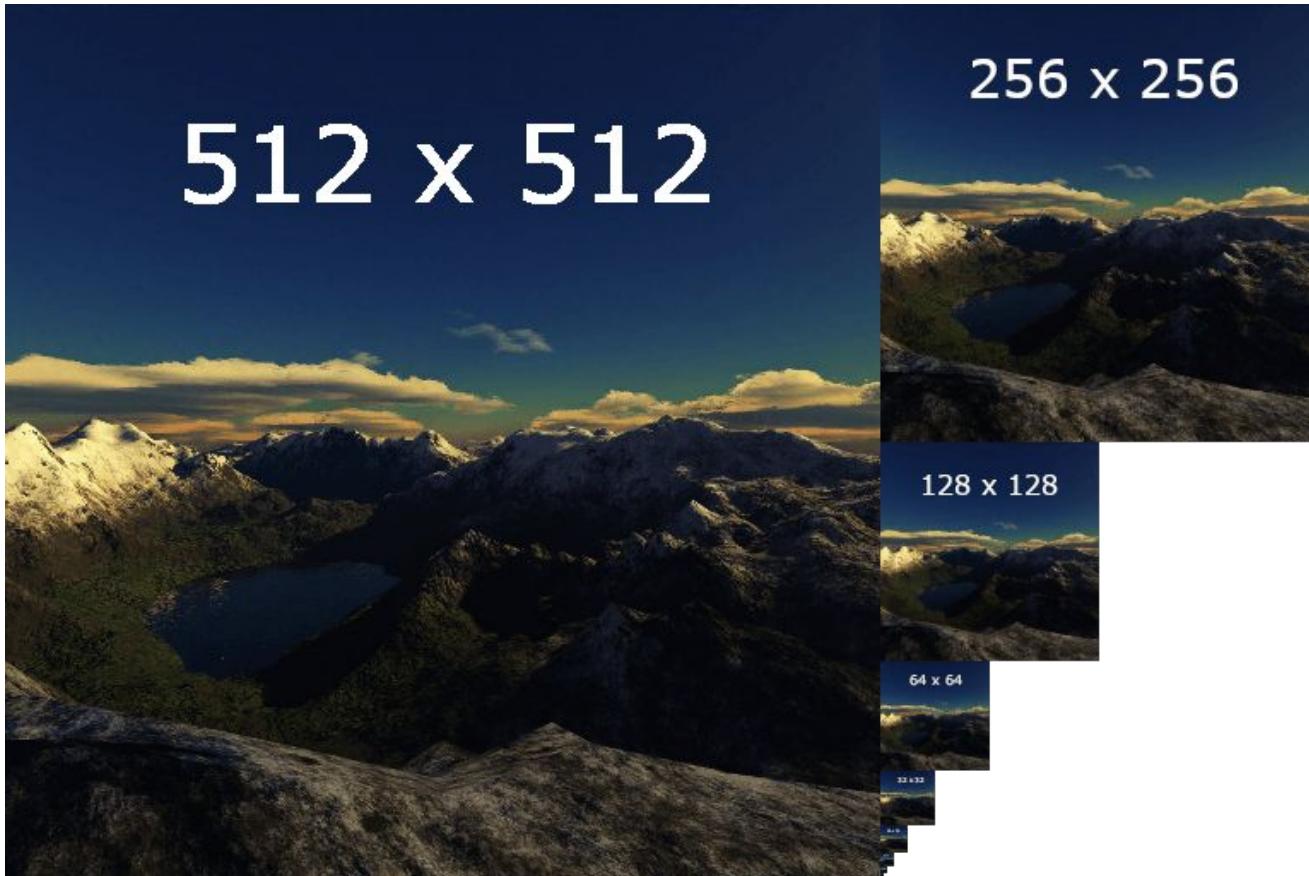
[https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/opengl/CG\\_BasicsTheory.html](https://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/opengl/CG_BasicsTheory.html)



$$\mathbf{u} = (\text{round}(s), \text{round}(t))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u}_0 &= \text{Lerp}(s, \mathbf{u}_{00}, \mathbf{u}_{10}) \\ \mathbf{u}_1 &= \text{Lerp}(s, \mathbf{u}_{01}, \mathbf{u}_{11}) \\ \mathbf{u} &= \text{Lerp}(t, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{u}_1)\end{aligned}$$

# Filtragem de textura: *Minification*



[https://mlhr8q6s8c91.i.optimole.com/VVLFqVU-fxiu5NwV/w:768/h:512/q:90/https://www.imaginationtech.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/example\\_mipmap\\_chain-1.png](https://mlhr8q6s8c91.i.optimole.com/VVLFqVU-fxiu5NwV/w:768/h:512/q:90/https://www.imaginationtech.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/example_mipmap_chain-1.png)

# Texture *wrapping*

O que fazer se não tivermos  $0 \leq s, t \leq 1$ ?



GL\_REPEAT



GL\_MIRRORED\_REPEAT



GL\_CLAMP\_TO\_EDGE



GL\_CLAMP\_TO\_BORDER

# Dúvidas?

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