

5CM507 Graphics

Lecture 08 More Texture Maps

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Last Week



Texture Mapping

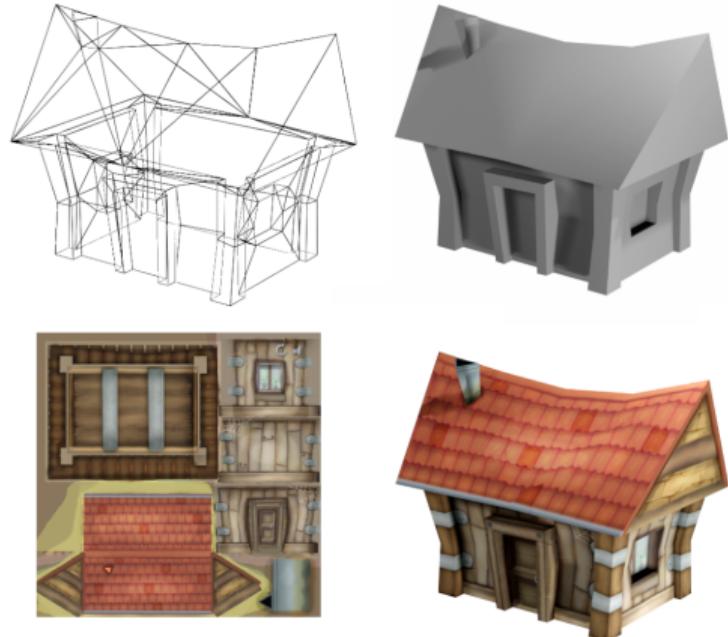
- ▶ Texture coordinates
- ▶ Sampling
- ▶ Mip-mapping

Contents

Texture : Image-based details imposed on polygon models

The most common texture map: colour/diffuse/albedo

- ▶ Normal Pertubations
 - ▶ Normal mapping
 - ▶ Bump Mapping
- ▶ Cube map
 - ▶ Skybox
 - ▶ Environment Mapping
- ▶ Physically-based Rendering Maps

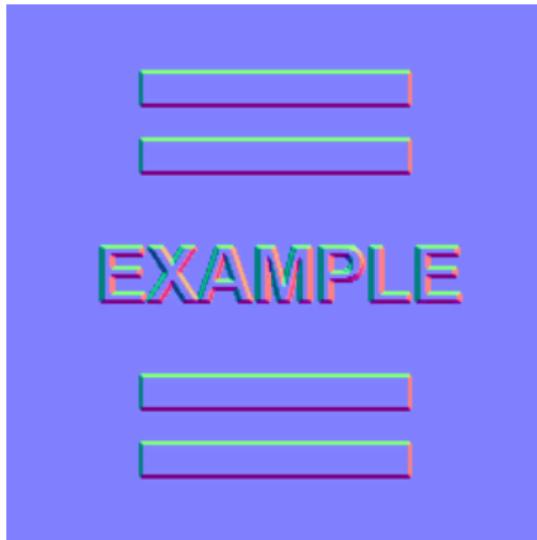


Normal Pertubations

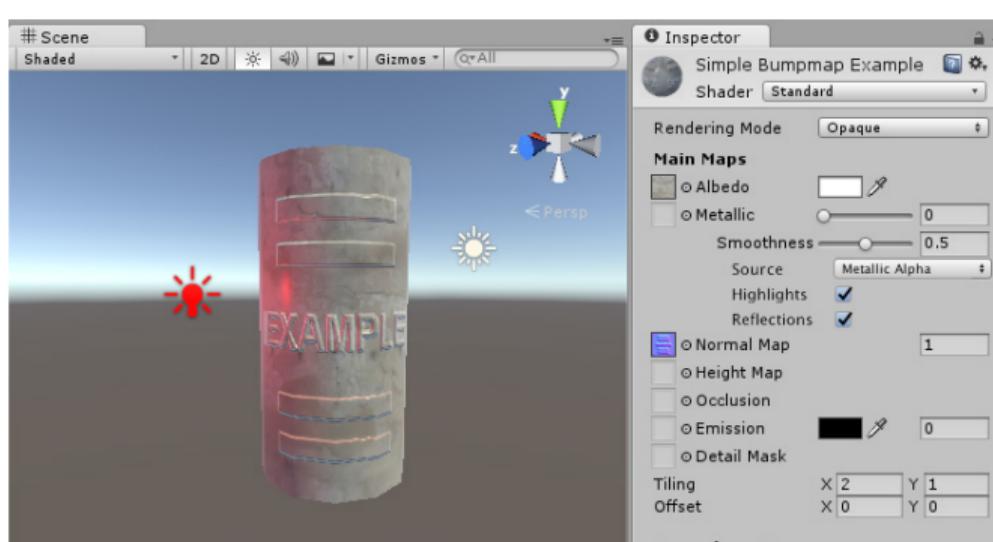
Normal Mapping



Uses an RGB texture to describe detailed surface normals. Each pixel in the texture is a normal vector, $\vec{n} = (r_x, g_y, b_z)$ relative to its low-res target mesh surface.



An example normal map

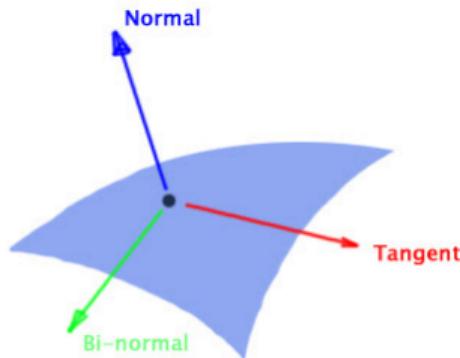


A Unity Example

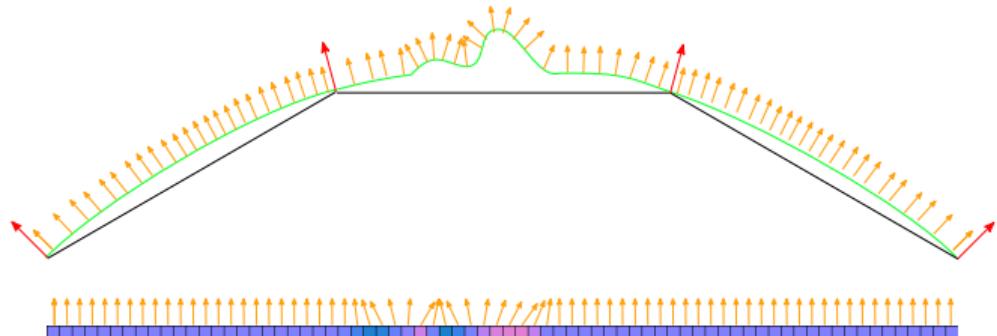
Normal Mapping

Need to find a reference frame for the normals specified in the normal map.

- ▶ Texture normal defined in the tangent space
 - ▶ Z: Normal, X: Tangent (texture u), Y: Bitangent(binormal) (texture v)
 - ▶ Major Axes TBN : (defined in) body space \rightarrow world space



The tangent space



Applying normals to a mesh

Normal Mapping Calculation

- ▶ Vectors needed for Lighting
 - ▶ Detailed surface normal
 - ▶ Light direction: LightPos - FragPos
 - ▶ View direction: ViewPos - FragPos
- ▶ Method 1: Texture normal : Tangent \rightarrow World, for each fragment
- ▶ Method 2: LightPos, ViewPos, FragPos : World \rightarrow Tangent, for each vertex
- ▶ Tangent \iff World Frame
 - ▶ TBN matrix: Tangent \rightarrow World
 - ▶ Inverse (transpose) of TBN : World \rightarrow Tangent

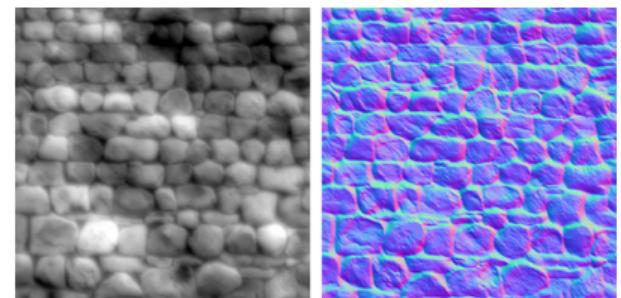
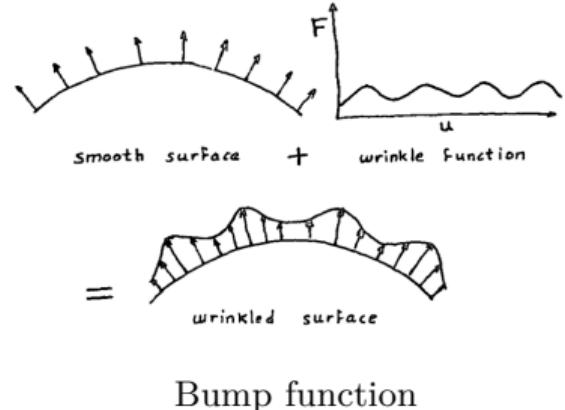
$$\mathbf{TBN} = \begin{pmatrix} T_x & B_x & N_x \\ T_y & B_y & N_y \\ T_z & B_z & N_z \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{TBN}^{-1} = \mathbf{TBN}^T = \begin{pmatrix} T_x & T_y & T_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ N_x & N_y & N_z \end{pmatrix}$$

Bump Mapping

Older technique, proposed by James Blinn in 1978

- ▶ Give offset height only
- ▶ Less flexible
- ▶ Use texture gradient(slope) to indirectly change normals
- ▶ Artists may use terms interchangeably
- ▶ Can be converted to normal map

Math: [https://www.pbr-book.org/3ed-2018/
Materials/Bump_Mapping](https://www.pbr-book.org/3ed-2018/Materials/Bump_Mapping)

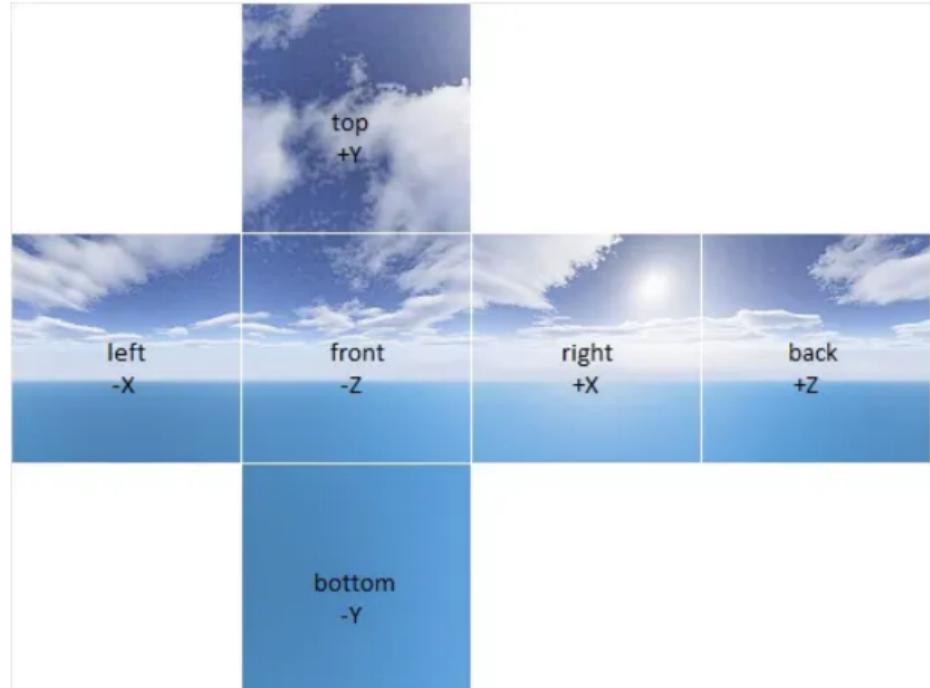
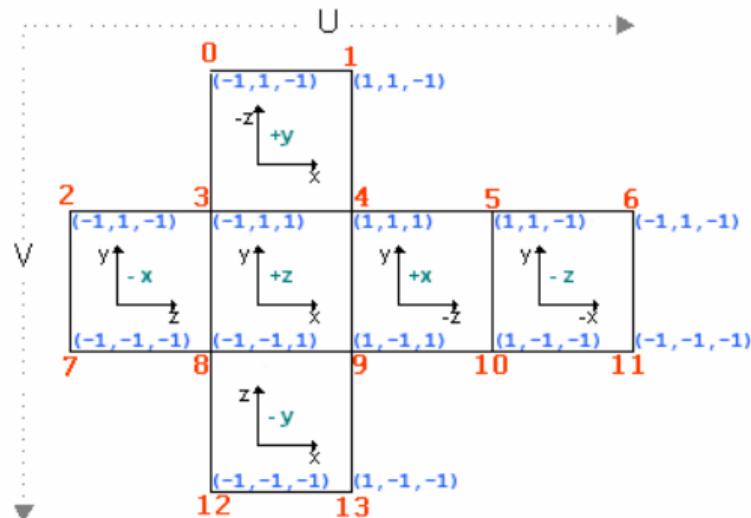


Bump map vs Normal map

Cube Maps

Cube Maps

- ▶ Six 2D texture images for a box
- ▶ Supported by OpenGL and D3D
- ▶ 3D Texture coordinates: usually the vertex location



Skybox with OpenGL Cube Map

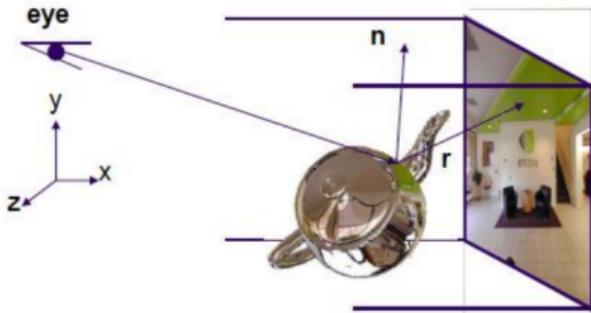
- ▶ OpenGL
 - ▶ Draw a cube
 - ▶ Use the unit cube vertex position as texture coordinates
- ▶ Shader
 - ▶ Directly use texture colour
 - ▶ No lighting or normals needed

```
unsigned int textureID;
 glGenTextures(1, &textureID);
 glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, textureID);

 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[0]);
 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_X, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[1]);
 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Y, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[2]);
 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Y, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[3]);
 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Z, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[4]);
 glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Z, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, images[5]);
```

Environment Mapping with Cube Maps

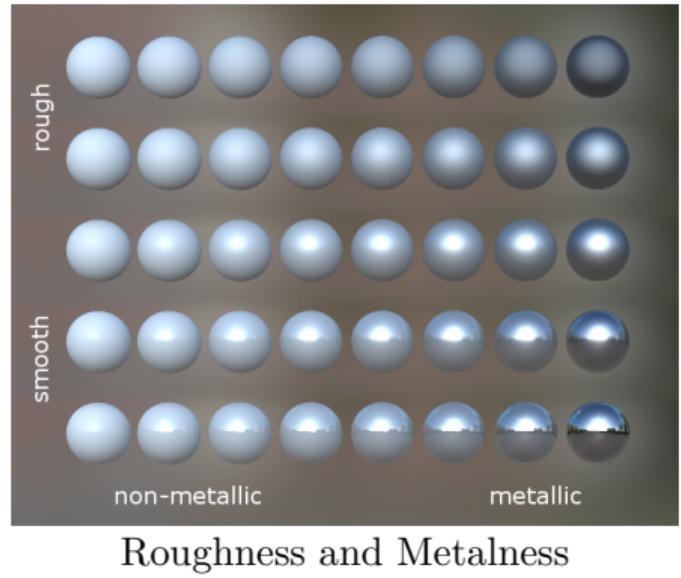
- ▶ Compute the reflection vector
 $r = I - 2.0 * N * \text{dot}(N, I)$
- ▶ Assume the object/fragment at origin
- ▶ Use r as the cube map texture coordinate



Physically-based Rendering Texture Maps

PBR Maps

- ▶ Parameters in Physically Based Rendering
- ▶ Examples
 - ▶ Albedo (Colour), Normal
 - ▶ Roughness
 - ▶ Metalness
 - ▶ Specular
 - ▶ Height
 - ▶ Opacity
 - ▶ Ambient occlusion (AO)
 - ▶ Refraction
 - ▶ Self-illumination (Emission)
 - ▶ Subsurface scattering
 - ▶ ...



<https://conceptartempire.com/texture-maps/>

Ambient Occlusion (AO) Map

- ▶ Ambient occlusion : self shadows independent of light sources
- ▶ Achieve realistic high resolution shadow detail on lower resolution models



Original model



With ambient occlusion



Extracted ambient occlusion map

Maps Used to Create Realistic Skins



Maps used to create realistic skins : an example

Summary



- ▶ Normal Mapping
- ▶ Cube Maps
- ▶ PBR Maps

Questions?