Computer Graphics (CS 543)
Lecture 8b: Texturing

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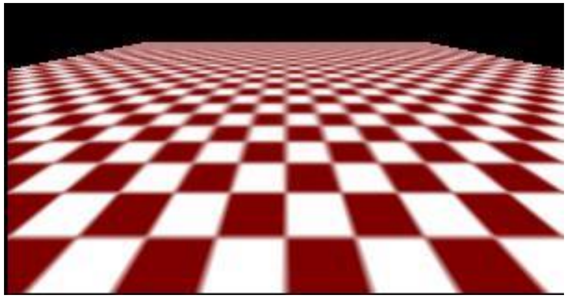
The Limits of Geometric Modeling

- Although graphics cards can render over 10 million polygons per second
- Many phenomena even more detailed
  - Clouds
  - Grass
  - Terrain
  - Skin
- **Images:** Computationally inexpensive way to add details



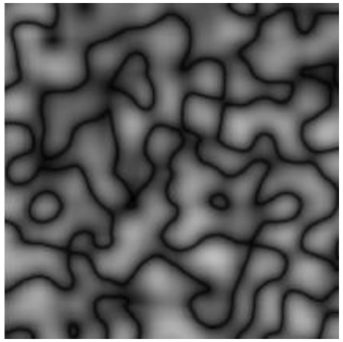
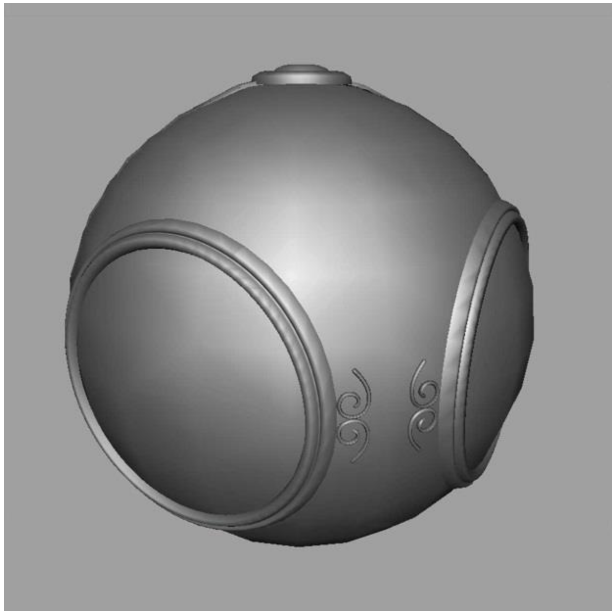


Image complexity does not affect the complexity of geometry processing (transformation, clipping…)

Textures in Games

- Mostly made of textures except foreground characters that require interaction
- Even details on foreground texture (e.g. clothes) is texture

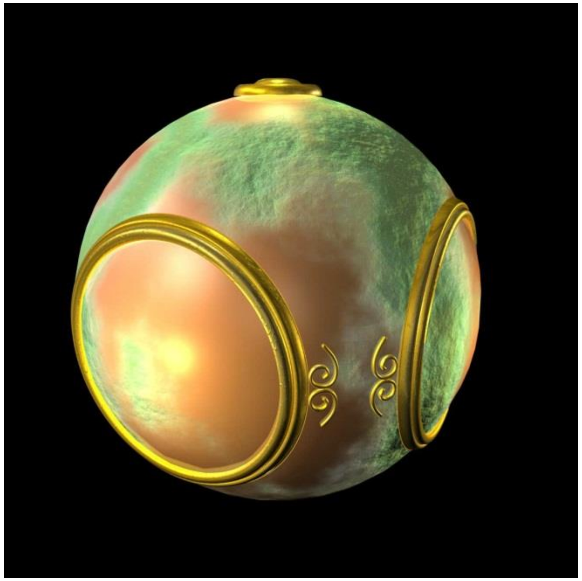
Types of Texturing



1. geometric model

2. texture mapped
Paste image (marble)
onto polygon

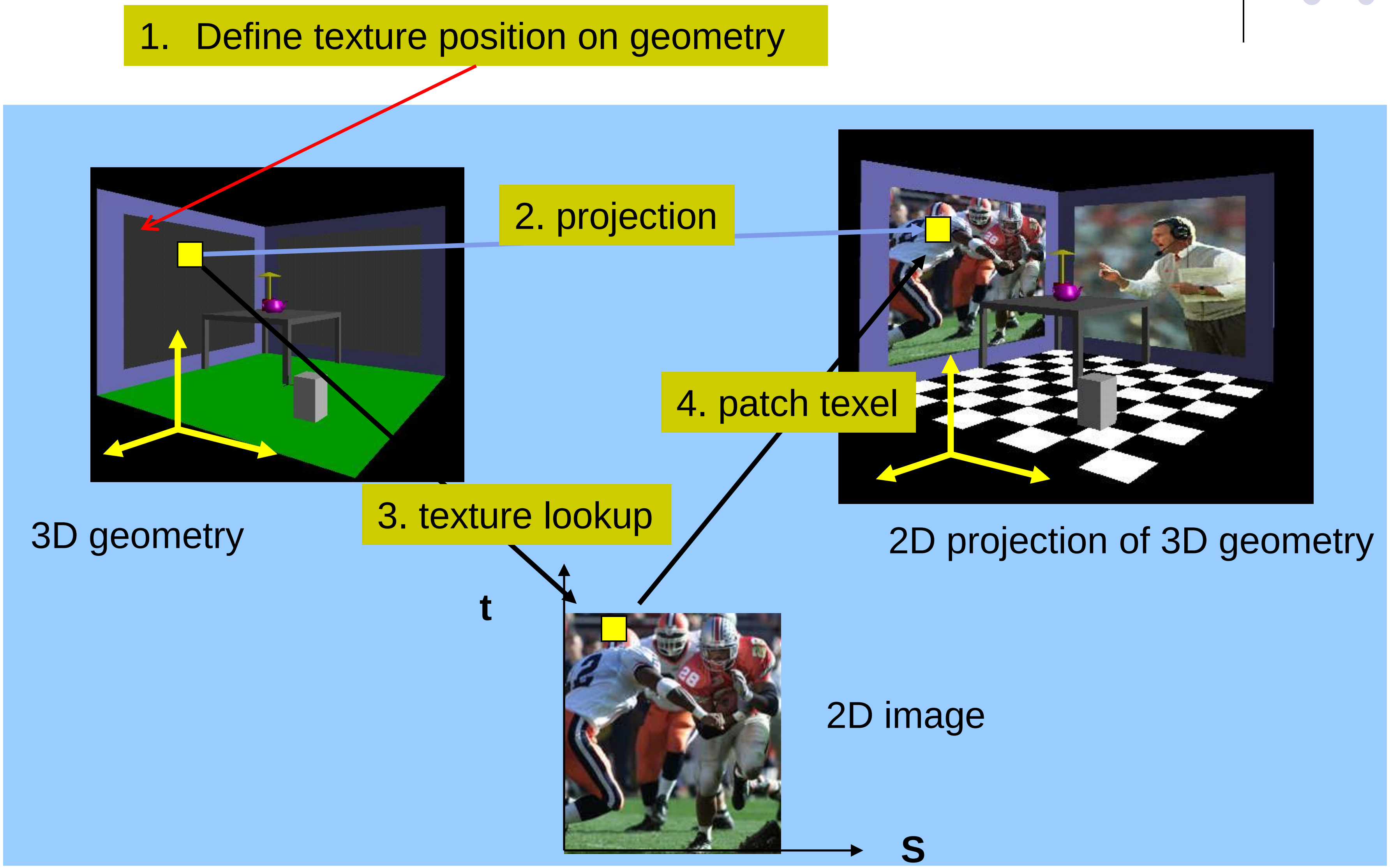
Types of Texturing



3. Bump mapping
Simulate surface roughness (dimples)

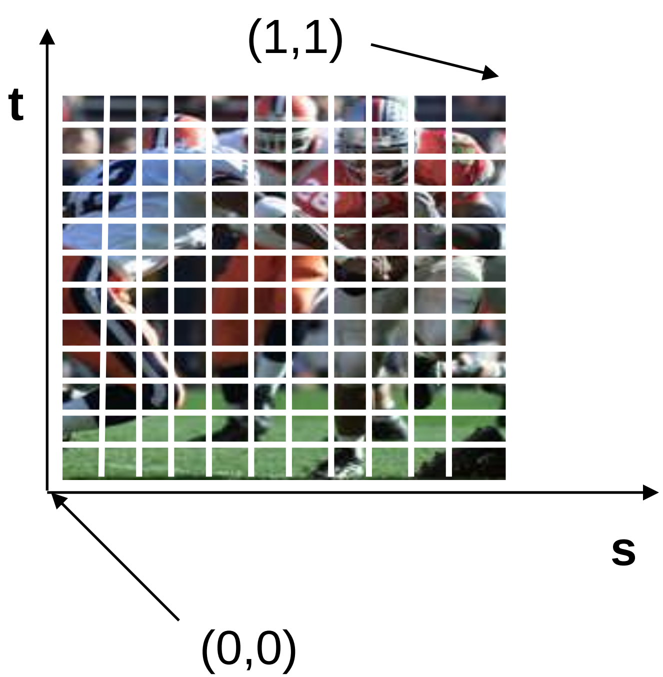
4. Environment mapping
Picture of sky/environment over object

Texture Mapping



Texture Representation

- ✓ **Bitmap (pixel map) textures:** images (jpg, bmp, etc) loaded
- **Procedural textures:** E.g. fractal picture generated in OpenGL program
- Textures applied in shaders



Bitmap texture:

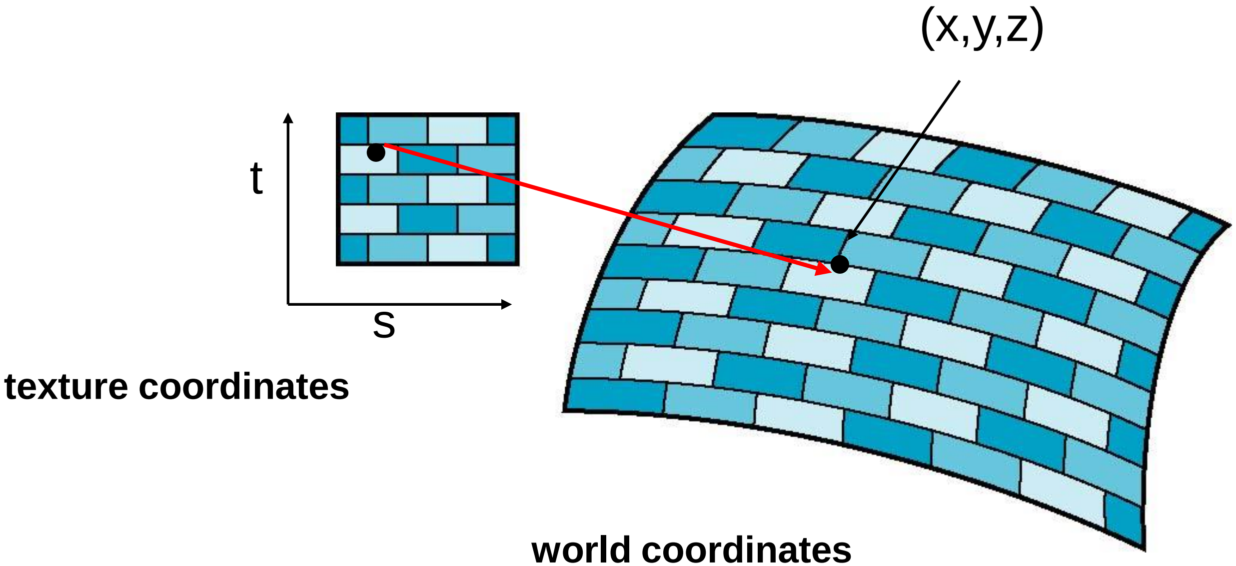
- 2D image - 2D array **texture[height][width]**
- Each element (or **texel**) has coordinate (s, t)
- s and t normalized to [0,1] range
- Any (s,t) => [red, green, blue] color

Texture Mapping

- Map? Each (x,y,z) point on object, has corresponding (s, t) point in texture

$$s = s(x,y,z)$$

$$t = t(x,y,z)$$



6 Main Steps to Apply Texture

1. Create texture object
2. Specify the texture
    - Read or generate image
    - assign to texture (hardware) unit
    - enable texturing (turn on)
3. Assign texture (corners) to Object corners
4. Specify texture parameters
    - wrapping, filtering
5. Pass textures to shaders
6. Apply textures in shaders

Step 1: Create Texture Object

- OpenGL has **texture objects** (multiple objects possible)
  - 1 object stores 1 texture image + texture parameters
- First set up texture object

```
GLuint mytex[1];
glGenTextures(1, mytex);                // Get texture identifier
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, mytex[0]); // Form new texture object
```

- Subsequent texture functions use this object
- Another call to `glBindTexture` with new name starts new texture object

Step 2: Specifying a Texture Image

- Define picture to paste onto geometry
- Define texture image as array of ***texels*** in CPU memory

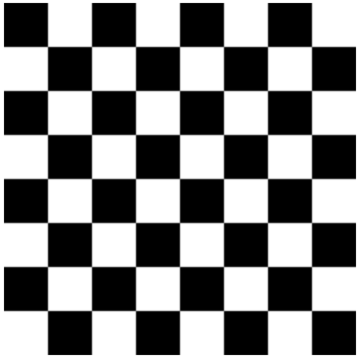
```
Glubyte my_texels[512][512][3];
```

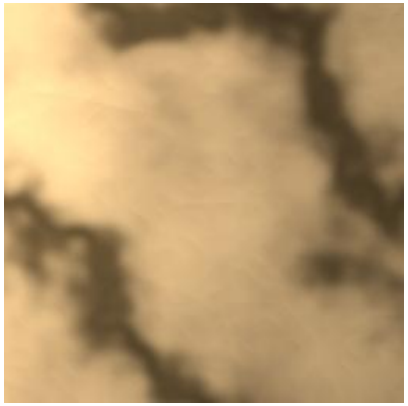
- Read in scanned images (jpeg, png, bmp, etc files)
  - If uncompressed (e.g bitmap): read from disk
  - If compressed (e.g. jpeg), use third party libraries (e.g. Qt, devil) to uncompress + load

bmp, jpeg, png, etc

Step 2: Specifying a Texture Image

- Procedural texture: generate pattern in application code





- Enable texture mapping
  - `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_2D)`
  - OpenGL supports 1-4 dimensional texture maps

Specify Image as a Texture

Tell OpenGL: this image is a texture!!

```
glTexImage2D( target, level, components,
     w, h, border, format, type, texels );
```

- `target:` type of texture, e.g. `GL_TEXTURE_2D`
- `level:` used for mipmapping (0: highest resolution. More later)
- `components:` elements per texel
- `w, h:` width and height of `texels` in pixels
- `border:` used for smoothing (discussed later)
- `format,type:` describe texels
- `texels:` pointer to texel array

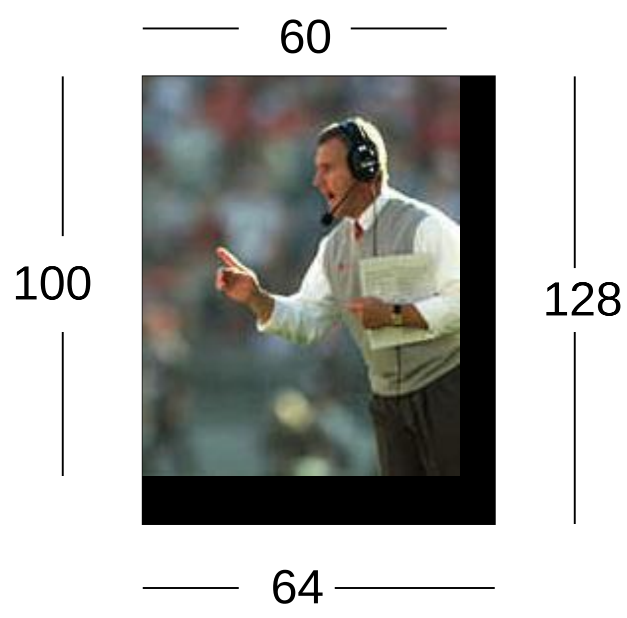
Example:

```
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, 3, 512, 512, 0, GL_RGB,
  GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, my_texels);
```

Fix texture size

- OpenGL textures must be power of 2
- If texture dimensions not power of 2, either

1) Pad zeros   2) Scale the Image



6 Main Steps. Where are we?

1. Create texture object
2. Specify the texture
   - Read or generate image
   - assign to texture (hardware) unit
   - enable texturing (turn on)
3. Assign texture (corners) to Object corners
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   - wrapping, filtering
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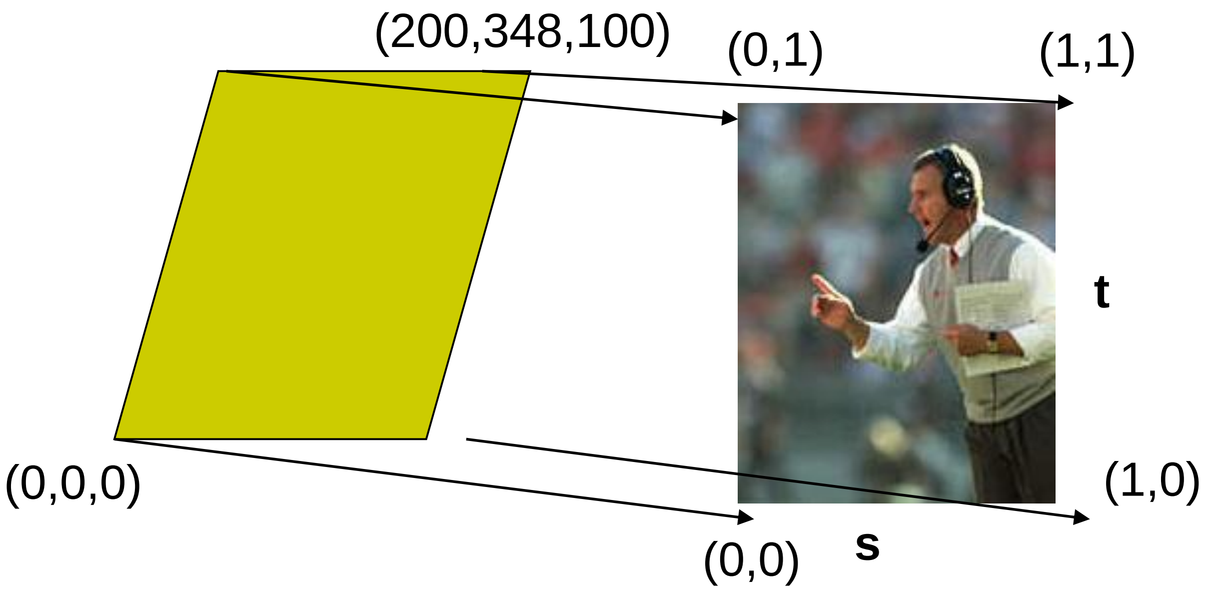
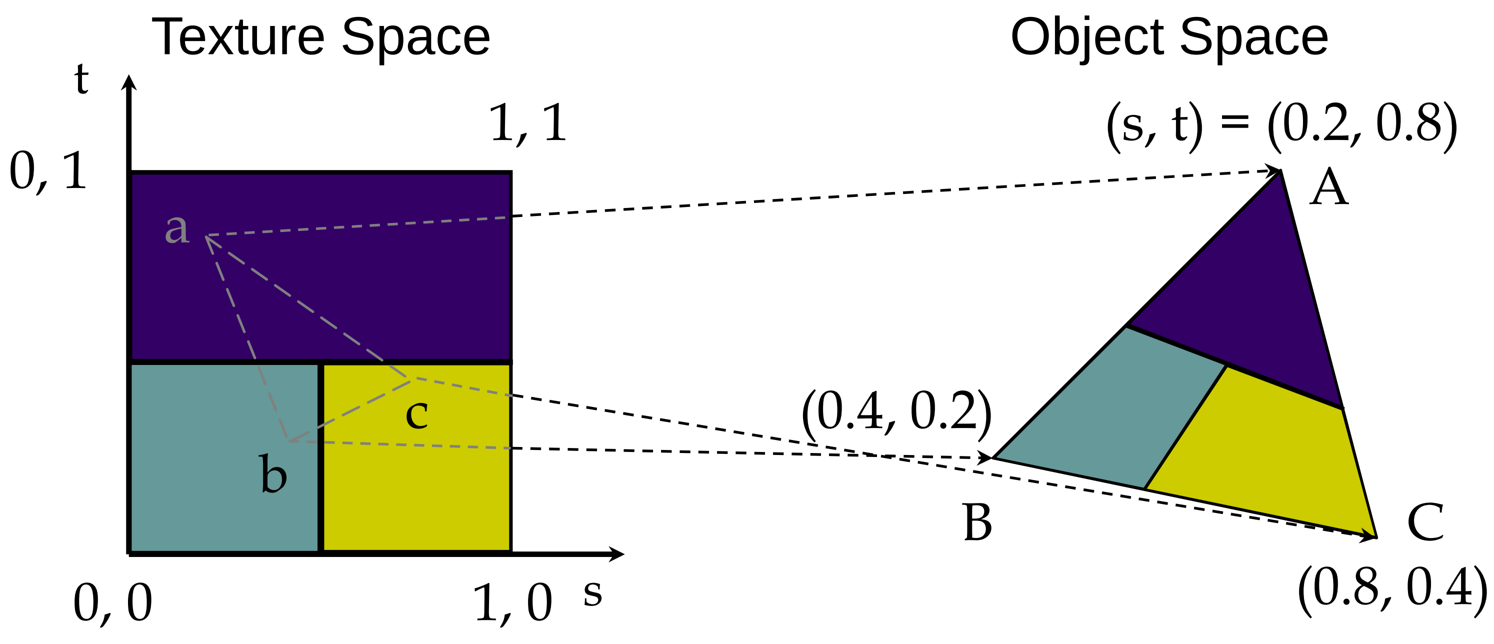
Step 3: Assign Object Corners to Texture Corners

- Each object corner (x,y,z) => image corner (s, t)
  - E.g. object (200,348,100) => (1,1) in image
- Programmer establishes this mapping



Step 3: Assigning Texture Coordinates

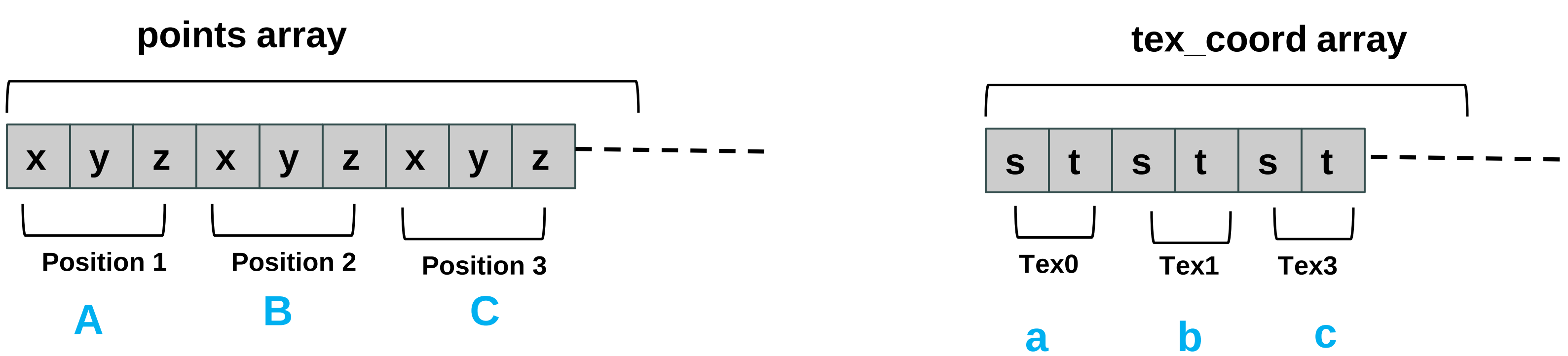
- After specifying corners, interior (s,t) ranges also mapped
- Example? Corners mapped below, abc subrange also mapped



Step 3: Code for Assigning Texture Coordinates

- **Example:** Map a picture to a quad
- For each quad corner (vertex), specify
  - Vertex (x,y,z),
  - Corresponding corner of texture (s, t)
- May generate array of vertices + array of texture coordinates

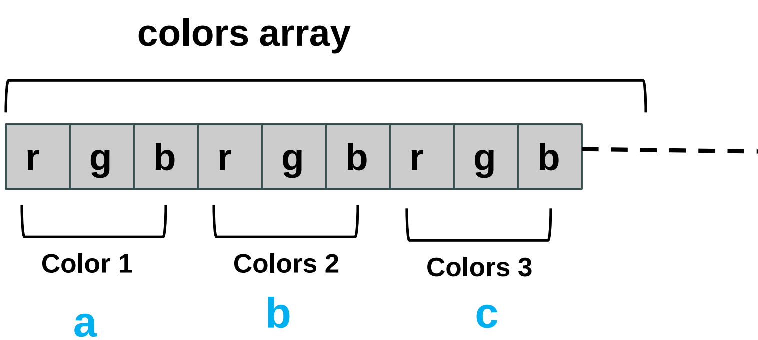
```
points[i] = point3(2,4,6);
tex_coord[i] = point2(0.0, 1.0);
```

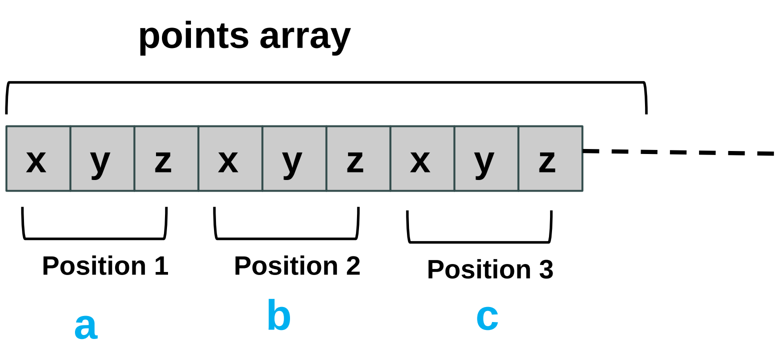


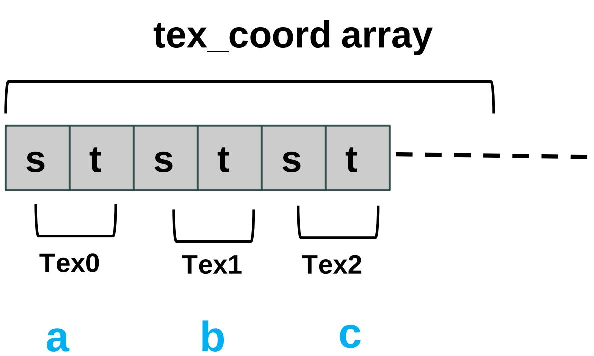
Step 3: Code for Assigning Texture Coordinates

```
void quad( int a, int b, int c, int d )
{
    quad_colors[Index] = colors[a];        // specify vertex color
    points[Index] = vertices[a];           // specify vertex position
    tex_coords[Index] = vec2( 0.0, 0.0 );  //specify corresponding texture corner
    index++;
   quad_colors[Index] = colors[b];
    points[Index] = vertices[b];
    tex_coords[Index] = vec2( 0.0, 1.0 );
    Index++;

// other vertices
}
```







Step 5: Passing Texture to Shader

- Pass vertex, texture coordinate data as vertex array
- Set texture unit

Variable names in shader

```
offset = 0;
GLuint vPosition = glGetAttribLocation( program, "vPosition" );
glEnableVertexAttribArray( vPosition );
glVertexAttribPointer( vPosition, 4, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE,
   0,BUFFER_OFFSET(offset) );

offset += sizeof(points);
GLuint vTexCoord = glGetAttribLocation( program, "vTexCoord" );
glEnableVertexAttribArray( vTexCoord );
glVertexAttribPointer( vTexCoord, 2,GL_FLOAT,
    GL_FALSE, 0, BUFFER_OFFSET(offset) );

// Set the value of the fragment shader texture sampler variable
//   ("texture") to the appropriate texture unit.

glUniform1i( glGetUniformLocation(program, "texture"), 0 );
```

Step 6: Apply Texture in Shader (Vertex Shader)

- Vertex shader receives data, output texture coordinates to fragment shader

```
in vec4 vPosition; //vertex position in object coordinates
in vec4 vColor;  //vertex color from application
in vec2 vTexCoord; //texture coordinate from application

out vec4 color; //output color to be interpolated
out vec2 texCoord; //output tex coordinate to be interpolated


   texCoord = vTexCoord
   color = vColor
   gl_Position = modelview * projection * vPosition
```

Step 6: Apply Texture in Shader (Fragment Shader)

- Textures applied in fragment shader
- Samplers return a texture color from a texture object

```
in vec4 color;  //color from rasterizer
in vec2 texCoord; //texure coordinate from rasterizer
uniform sampler2D texture; //texture object from application

void main()  {
    gl_FragColor = color * texture2D( texture, texCoord );
}
```

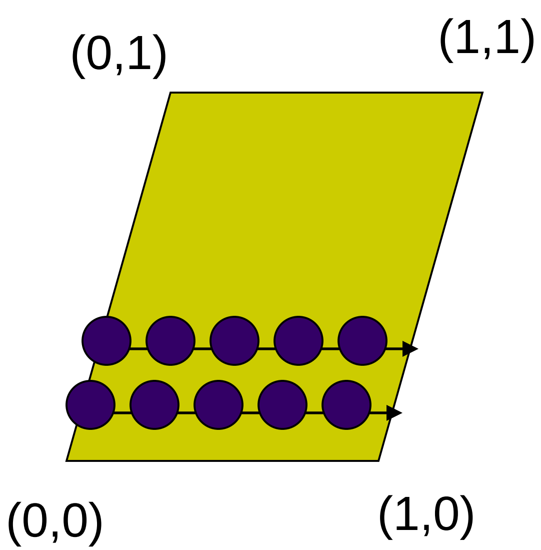
Output color Of fragment → gl_FragColor

Original color of object → color

Lookup color of texCoord (s,t) in texture → texture2D(texture, texCoord)

Map textures to surfaces

- Texture mapping is performed in rasterization

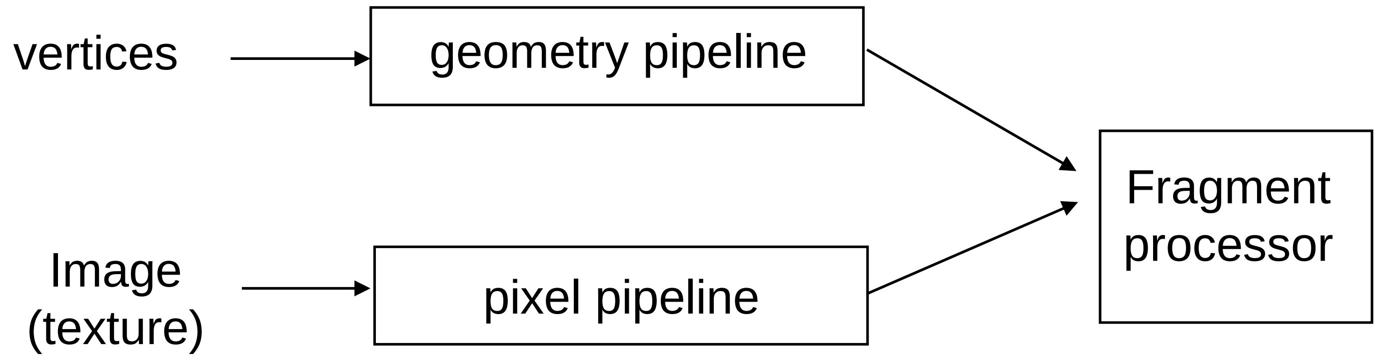


- For each pixel, its texture coordinates (s, t) interpolated based on corners' texture coordinates (why not just interpolate the color?)

- The interpolated texture (s,t) coordinates are then used to perform texture lookup

Texture Mapping and the OpenGL Pipeline

- Images and geometry flow through separate pipelines that join during fragment processing
  - Object geometry: geometry pipeline
  - Image: pixel pipeline
  - “complex” textures do not affect geometric complexity



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still haven't talked about setting texture parameters

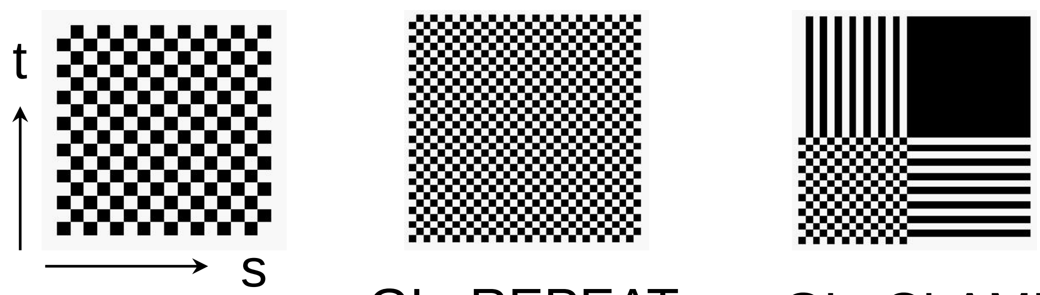
Step 4: Specify Texture Parameters

- Texture parameters control how texture is applied
  - **Wrapping parameters** used if s,t outside (0,1) range

    Clamping: if s,t > 1 use 1,   if s,t <0 use 0

    Wrapping: use s,t modulo 1

```
glTexParameteri( GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP )
glTexParameteri( GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_REPEAT )
```

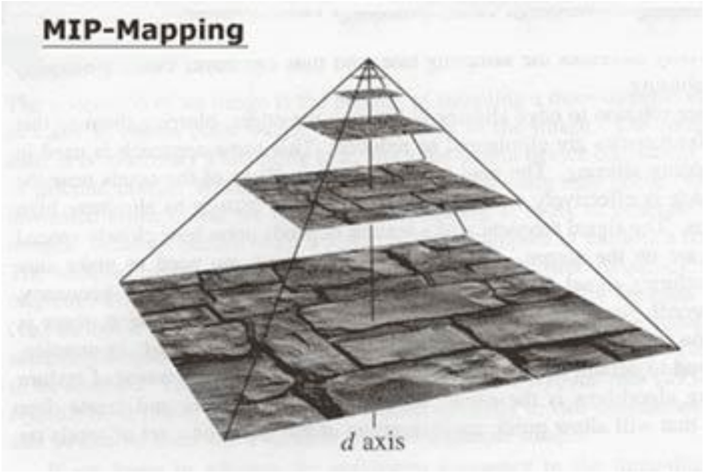


texture   GL_REPEAT   GL_CLAMP

Step 4: Specify Texture Parameters
Mipmapped Textures

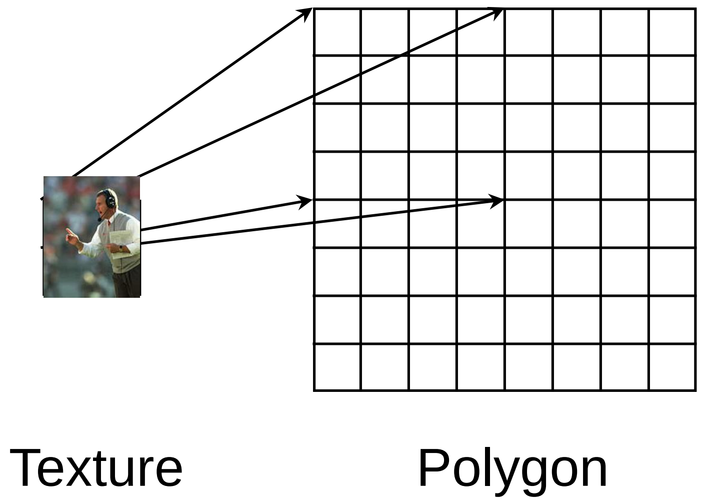
- Mipmapping pre-generates prefiltered (averaged) texture maps of decreasing resolutions
- Declare mipmap level during texture definition

```
glTexImage2D( GL_TEXTURE_*D, level, … )
```

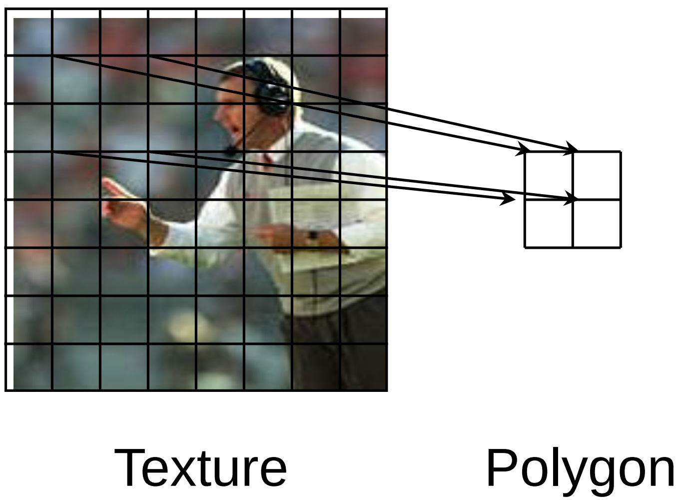


Magnification and Minification

Magnification: Stretch small texture to fill many pixels
Minification: Shrink large texture to fit few pixels



Magnification

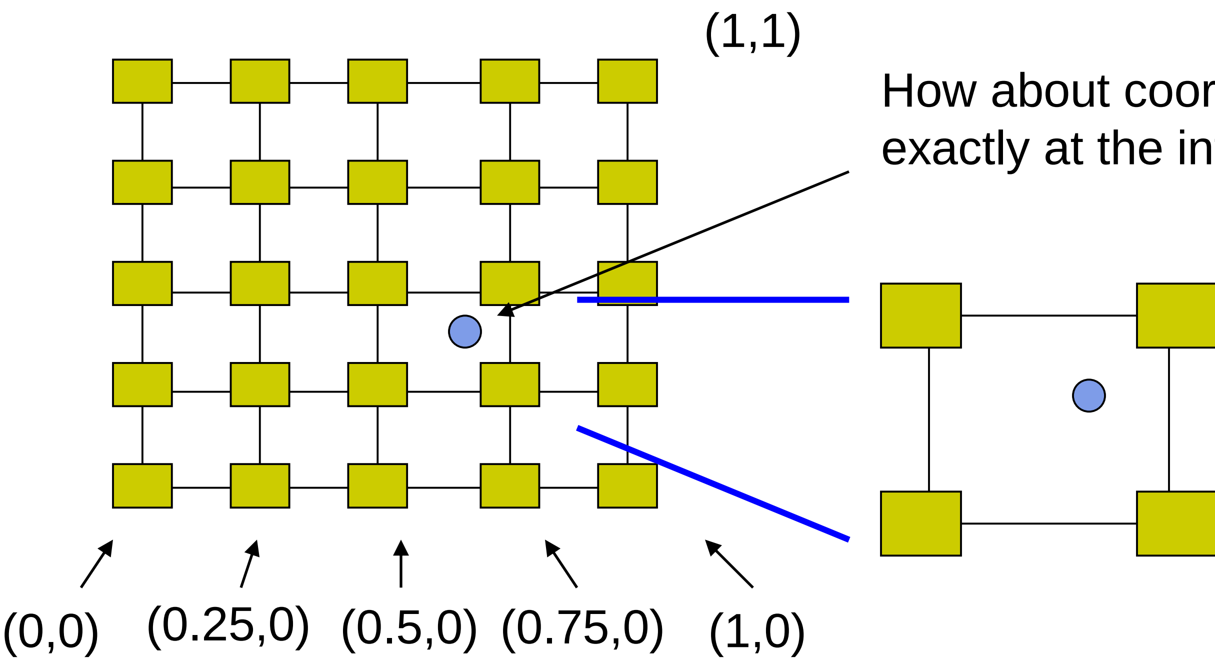


Minification

Step 4: Specify Texture Parameters

Texture Value Lookup

How about coordinates that are not exactly at the intersection (pixel) positions?



A) Nearest neighbor
B) Linear Interpolation
C) Other filters

Example: Texture Magnification

- 48 x 48 image projected (stretched) onto 320 x 320 pixels

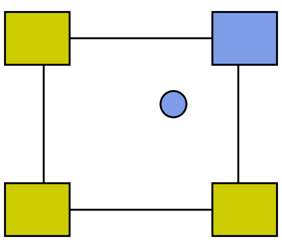
Nearest neighbor filter

Bilinear filter (avg 4 nearest texels)

Cubic filter (weighted avg. 5 nearest texels)

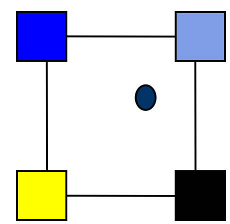
Texture mapping parameters

1) Nearest Neighbor (lower image quality)



glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);

2) Linear interpolate the neighbors (better quality, slower)

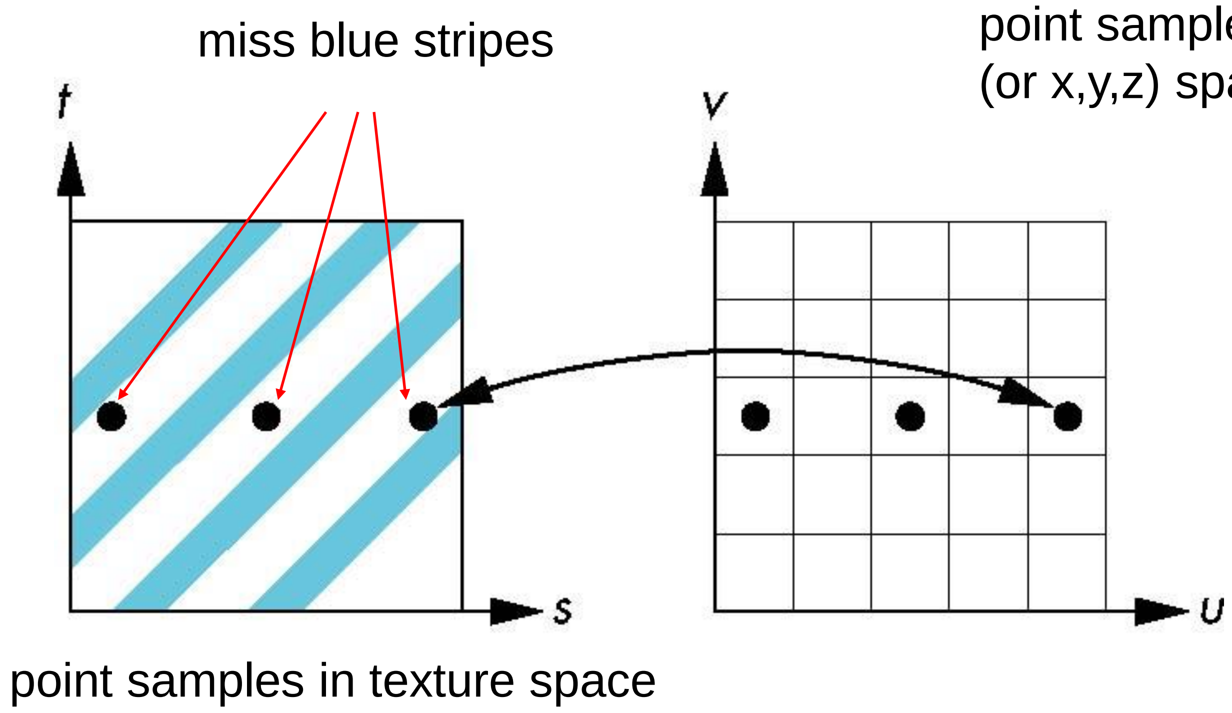


glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR)

Or GL_TEXTURE_MAX_FILTER

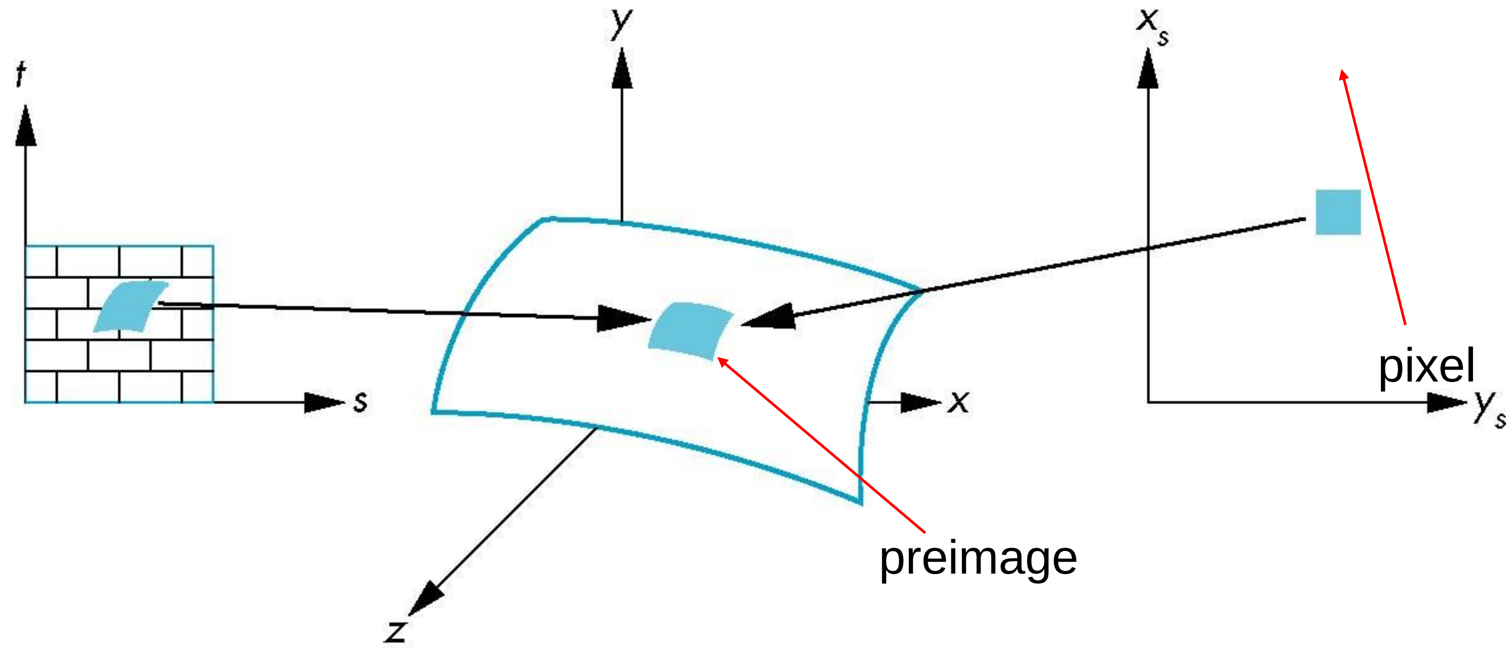
Dealing with Aliasing

- Point sampling of texture can lead to aliasing errors



Area Averaging

Better but slower option is ***area averaging***



Other Stuff

- Wrapping texture onto curved surfaces. E.g. cylinder, can, etc

$$s = \frac{\theta - \theta_a}{\theta_b - \theta_a} \qquad t = \frac{z - z_a}{z_b - z_a}$$

- Wrapping texture onto sphere

$$s = \frac{\theta - \theta_a}{\theta_b - \theta_a} \qquad t = \frac{\phi - \phi_a}{\phi_b - \phi_a}$$

- Bump mapping: perturb surface normal by a quantity proportional to texture

References

- Angel and Shreiner, Interactive Computer Graphics, 6th edition
- Hill and Kelley, Computer Graphics using OpenGL, 3rd edition
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- Hanspeter Pfister, CS 175 Introduction to Computer Graphics, Harvard Extension School, Fall 2010 slides
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- Ulf Assarsson, TDA361/DIT220 - Computer graphics 2011, Chalmers Instititute of Tech, Sweden