The Limits of Geometric Modeling

- Although graphics cards can render over 100 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
   No Texture

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

1. Define texture position on geometry

2. Projection

3. Texture lookup

4. Patch texel

3D geometry

2D projection of 3D geometry

2D image
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 (data structure)
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

```c
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
  ```c
  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
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 mipmaping (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
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Step 3: Assign Object Corners to Texture Corners

- Each object corner \((x,y,z)\) \(\Rightarrow\) image corner \((s, t)\)
  - E.g. object \((200,348,100)\) \(\Rightarrow\) \(1,1\) 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

```c
points[i] = point3(2, 4, 6);
tex_coord[i] = point2(0.0, 1.0);
```
Step 3: Code for Assigning Texture Coordinates

```c
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
}
```

**points array**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**colors array**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>r</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color 1</td>
<td>Colors 2</td>
<td>Colors 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**tex_coord array**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tex0</td>
<td>Tex1</td>
<td>Tex2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Step 5: Passing Texture to Shader

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

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

offset += sizeof(points);
GLuint vTexCoord = glGetUniformLocation(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

```plaintext
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

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

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

- Output color of fragment
- Original color of object
- Lookup color of texCoord (s,t) in texture
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

  \[
  \text{glTexParameteri}( \text{GL\_TEXTURE\_2D}, \text{GL\_TEXTURE\_WRAP\_S}, \text{GL\_CLAMP} )
  \]
  \[
  \text{glTexParameteri}( \text{GL\_TEXTURE\_2D}, \text{GL\_TEXTURE\_WRAP\_T}, \text{GL\_REPEAT} )
  \]
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
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);
```

Or

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAX_FILTER)
```

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

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR)
```

Or

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAX_FILTER, GL_LINEAR)
```
Dealing with Aliasing

- Point sampling of texture can lead to aliasing errors

![Diagram showing point samples in texture space and miss blue stripes in u,v (or x,y,z) space]
Area Averaging

Better but slower option is *area averaging*
Other Stuff

- Wrapping texture onto curved surfaces. E.g. cylinder, can, etc
  \[ s = \frac{\theta - \theta_a}{\theta_b - \theta_a} \quad t = \frac{z - z_a}{z_b - z_a} \]

- Wrapping texture onto sphere
  \[ s = \frac{\theta - \theta_a}{\theta_b - \theta_a} \quad t = \frac{\phi - \phi_a}{\phi_b - \phi_a} \]

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

- UIUC CS 319, Advanced Computer Graphics Course
- David Luebke, CS 446, U. of Virginia, slides
- Chapter 1-6 of RT Rendering
- Hanspeter Pfister, CS 175 Introduction to Computer Graphics, Harvard Extension School, Fall 2010 slides
- Christian Miller, CS 354, Computer Graphics, U. of Texas, Austin slides, Fall 2011
- Ulf Assarsson, TDA361/DIT220 - Computer graphics 2011, Chalmers Institute of Tech, Sweden