



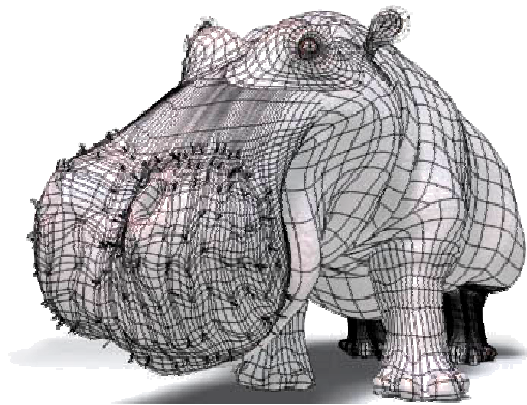
Texture Mapping



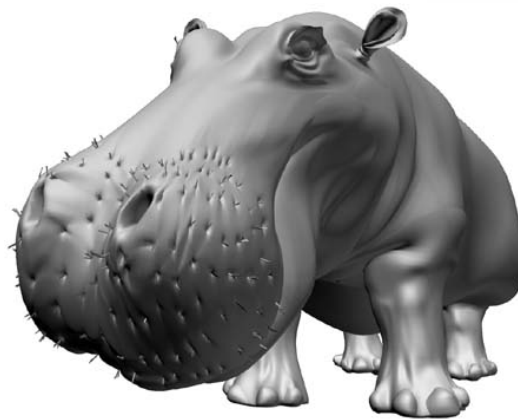


Motivation

Wireframe Model



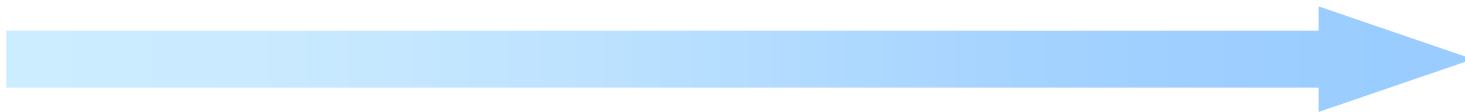
+ Lighting & Shading



+ Texture Mapping



<http://www.3drender.com/jbirn/productions.html>



towards more realism



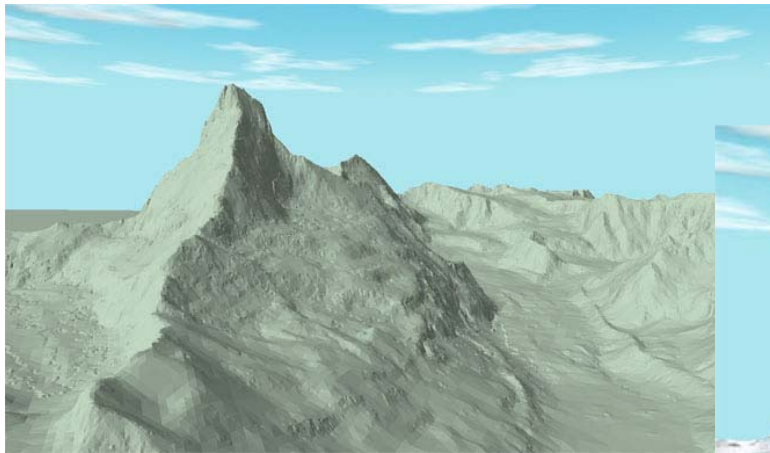
Idea

- Add **surface detail** without raising geometric complexity
- Textures can be **images** or procedures
- Textures can be **2D** or 3D





Examples – Image Textures



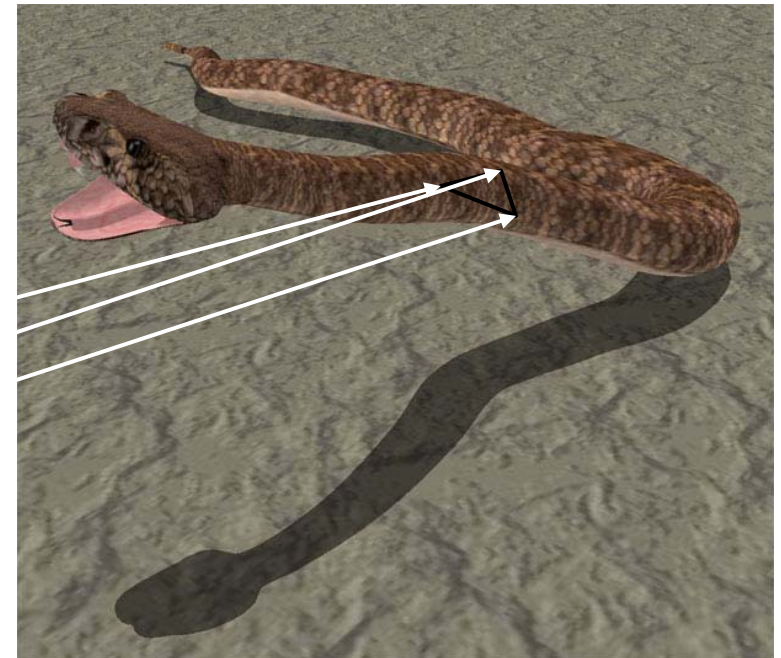
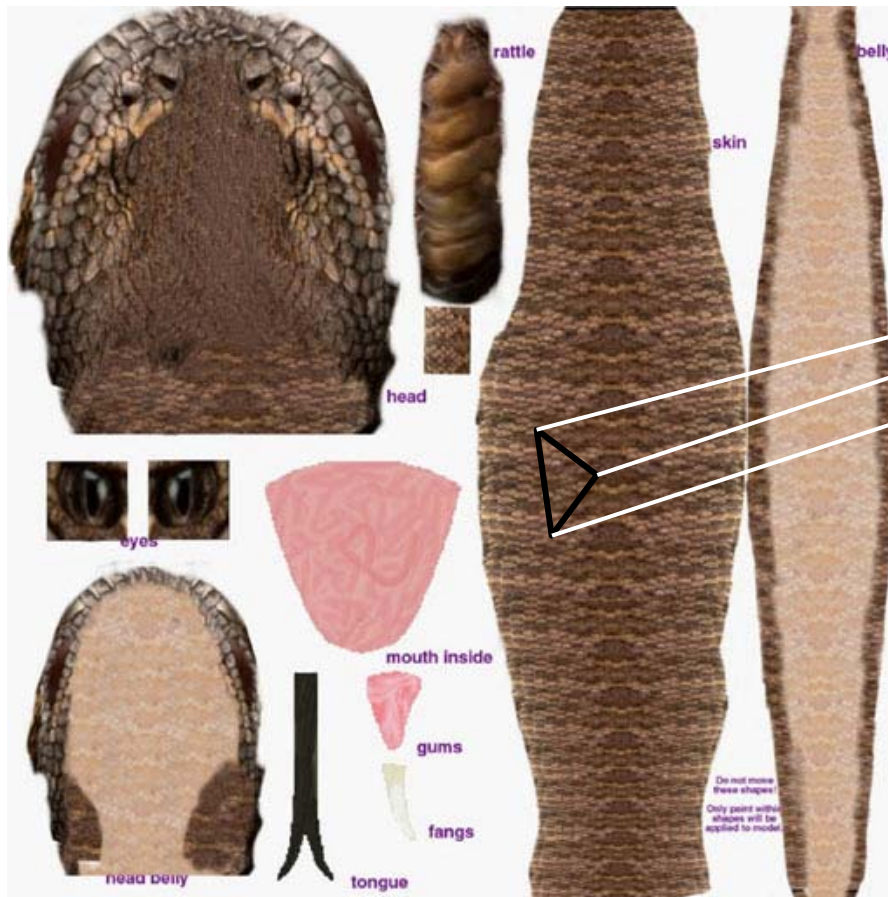
+



Flytastic II (www.endoxon.ch)



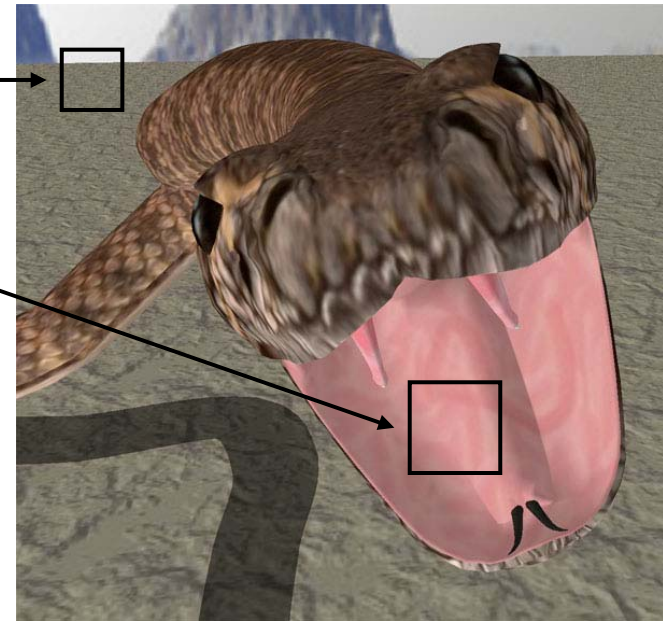
Examples – Image Textures





Issues

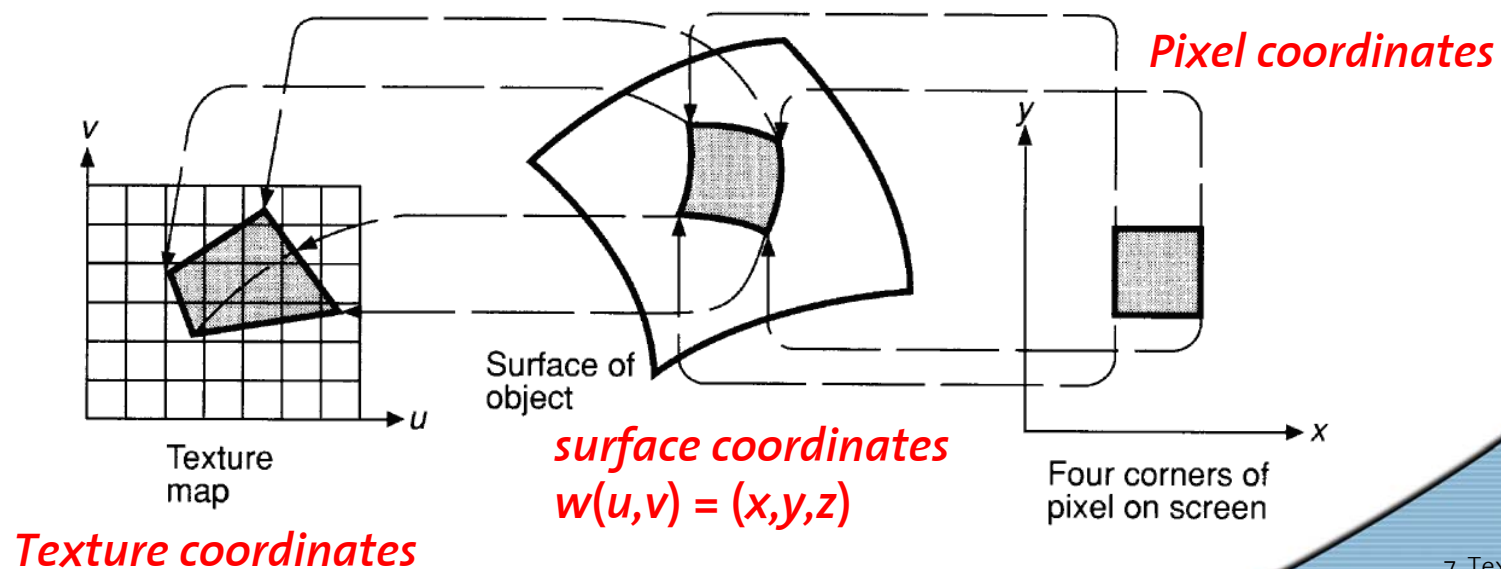
- Definition of texture coordinates
- Surface parameterization
- Anti aliasing
- Texture filtering
- Level-of-Detail
- Hardware acceleration





Concept of Texture Mapping

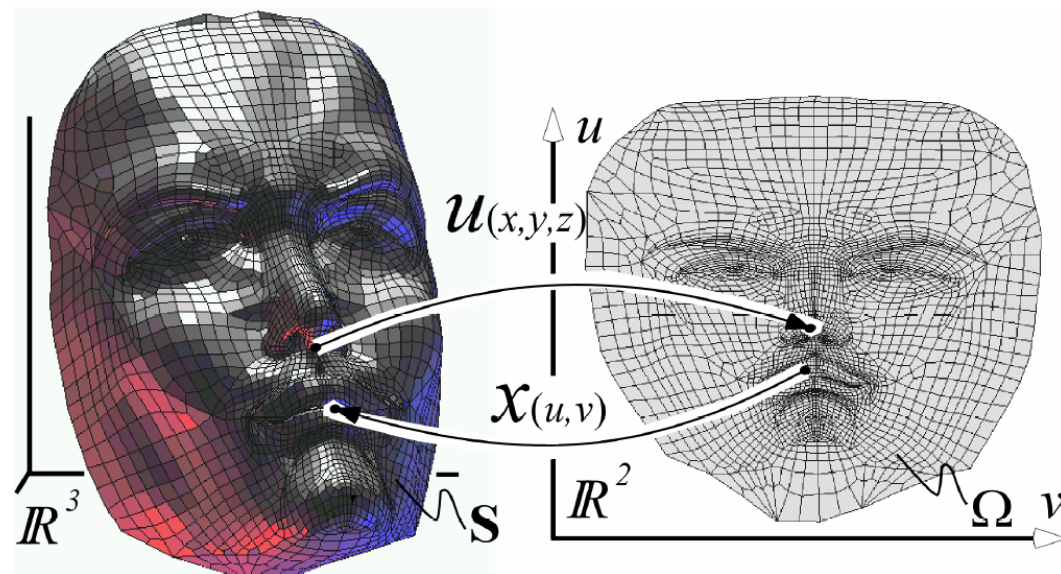
- Find mappings between different coordinate systems
- Invert transformation from texture coordinates to image pixel





Parameterization

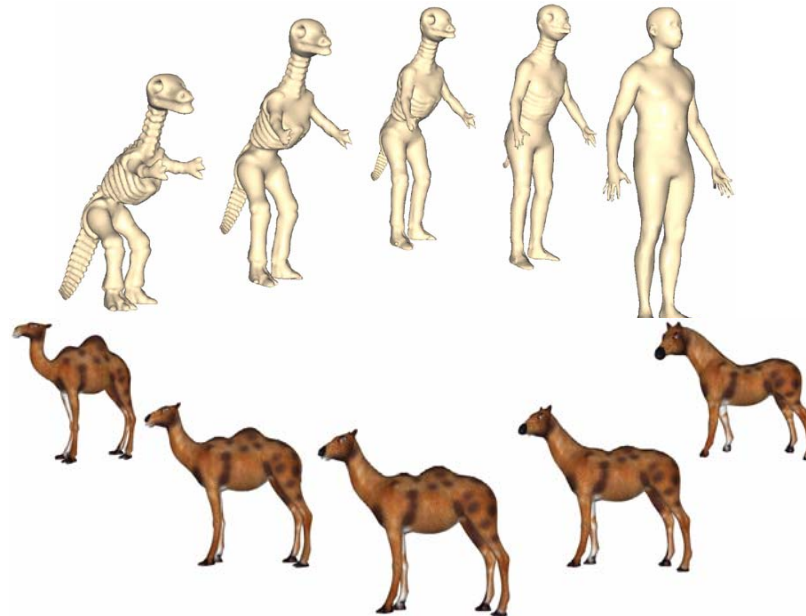
- Find a one-to-one mapping between given surface and 2D parameter domain





Parameterization

- Fundamental concept in graphics
- Many different applications
 - Morphing

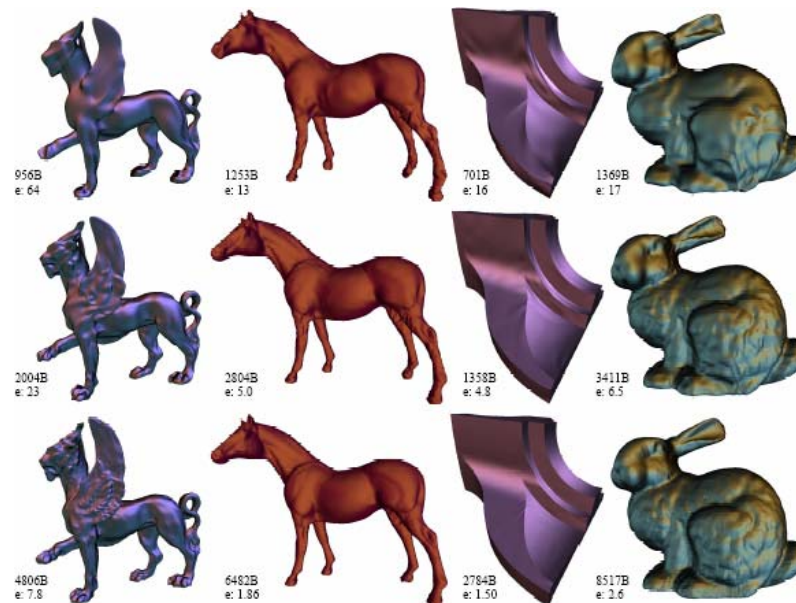


Kraevoy, Sheffer: *Cross-Parameterization and Compatible Remeshing of 3D Models*, SIGGRAPH, 2004



Parameterization

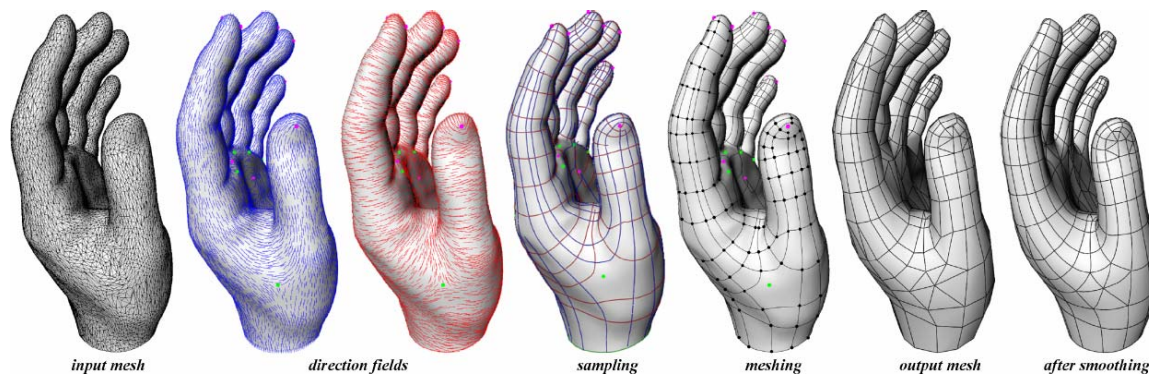
- Fundamental concept in graphics
- Many different applications
 - Morphing
 - Compression





Parameterization

- Fundamental concept in graphics
- Many different applications
 - Morphing
 - Compression
 - Remeshing





Parameterization

- Fundamental concept in graphics
- Many different applications
 - Morphing
 - Compression
 - Remeshing
 - Texture Mapping





Some History

- Cartography



orthographic



stereographic

↑
preserves angles
= conformal



Mercator



Lambert

↑
preserves area
= equiareal



Analytical 3D Surfaces

1. Key to texture mapping: **Parameterization**

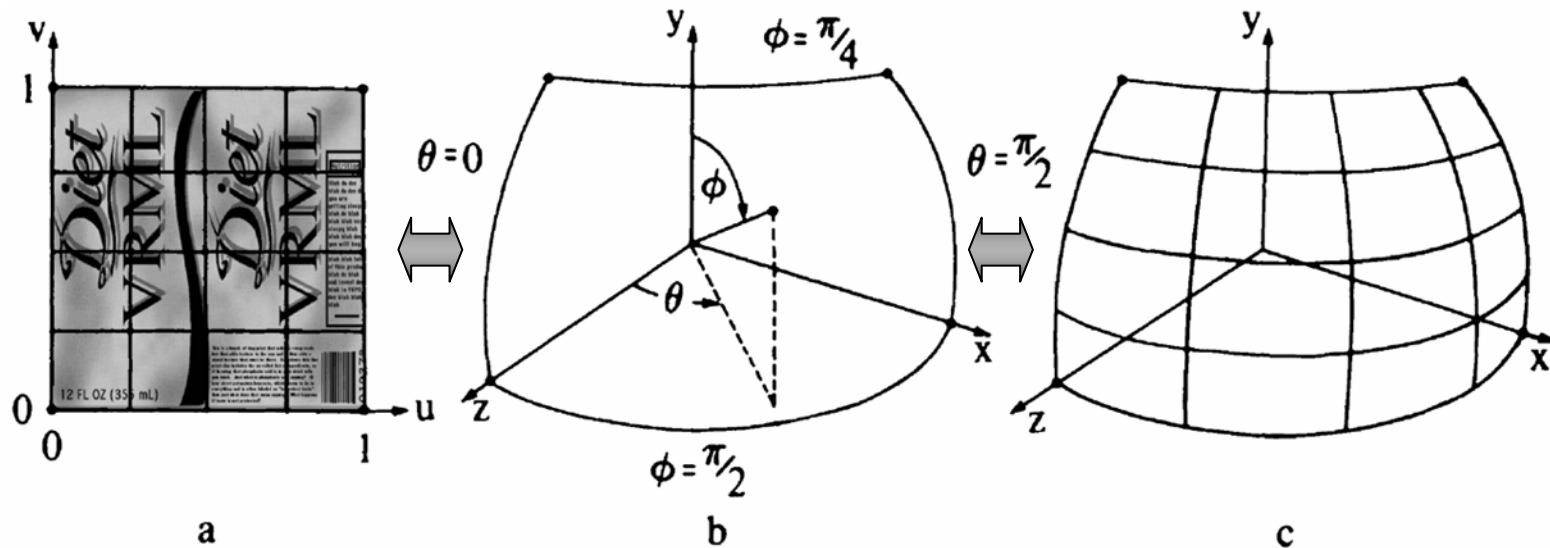
$$\begin{bmatrix} s \\ t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(s, t) \\ y(s, t) \\ z(s, t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{sphere:} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta \sin \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Map parameters to texture coordinates

$$\begin{bmatrix} s \\ t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u(s, t) \\ v(s, t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{inverse:} \quad \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} s(u, v) \\ t(u, v) \end{bmatrix}$$



Mapping a texture onto a sphere

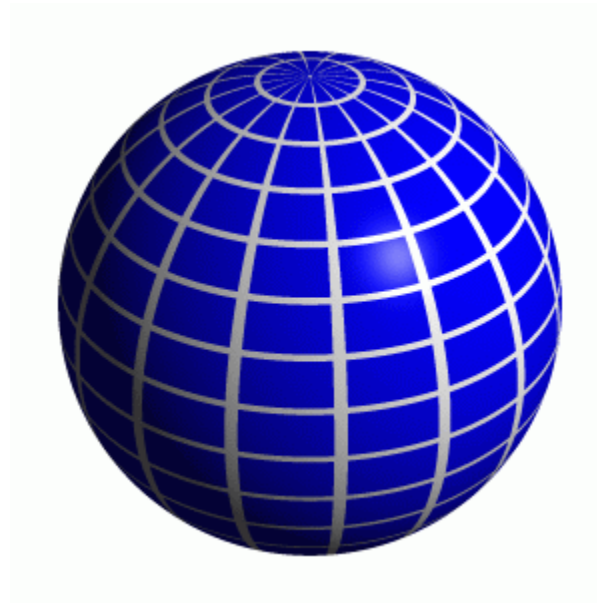
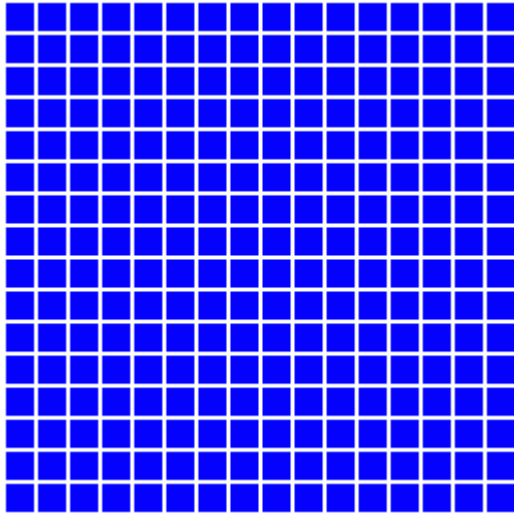


- Use linear map

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Au + B \\ Cv + D \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi/2 \cdot u \\ -\pi/4 \cdot v + \pi/2 \end{bmatrix}$$



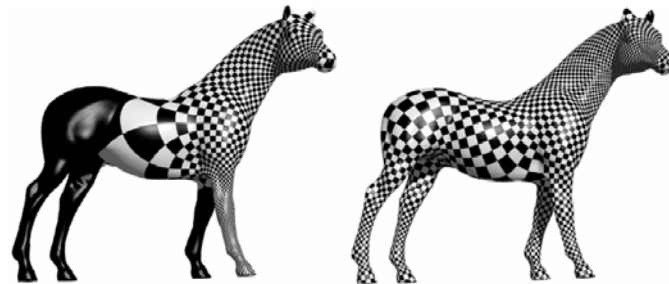
Example



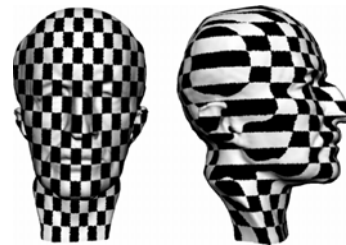


Desirable Properties

- Low distortion



- Bijective mapping

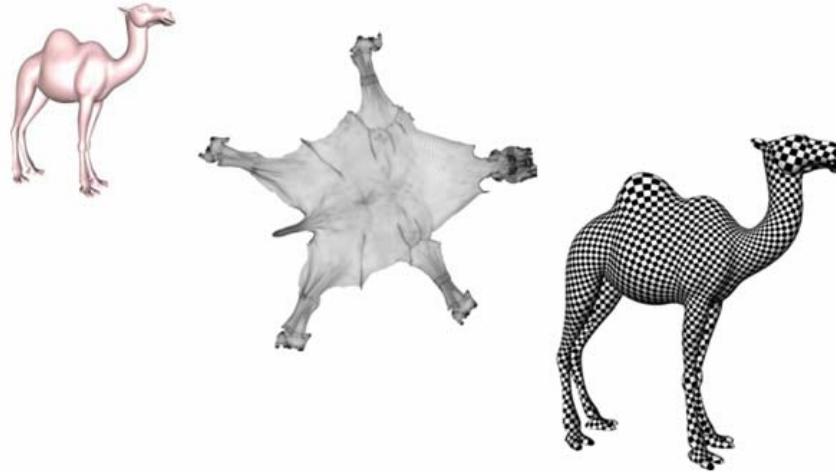


- Efficiently computable

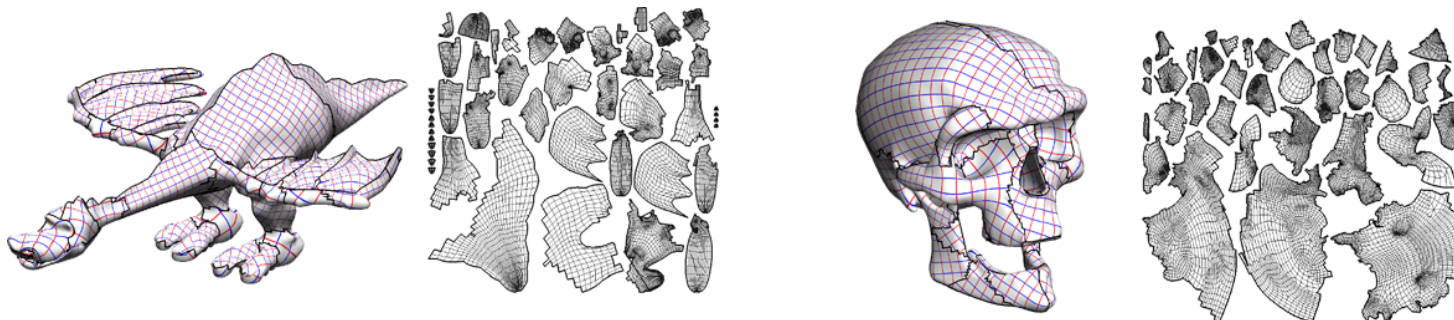


Additional Issues

- Finding cuts



- Texture Atlases

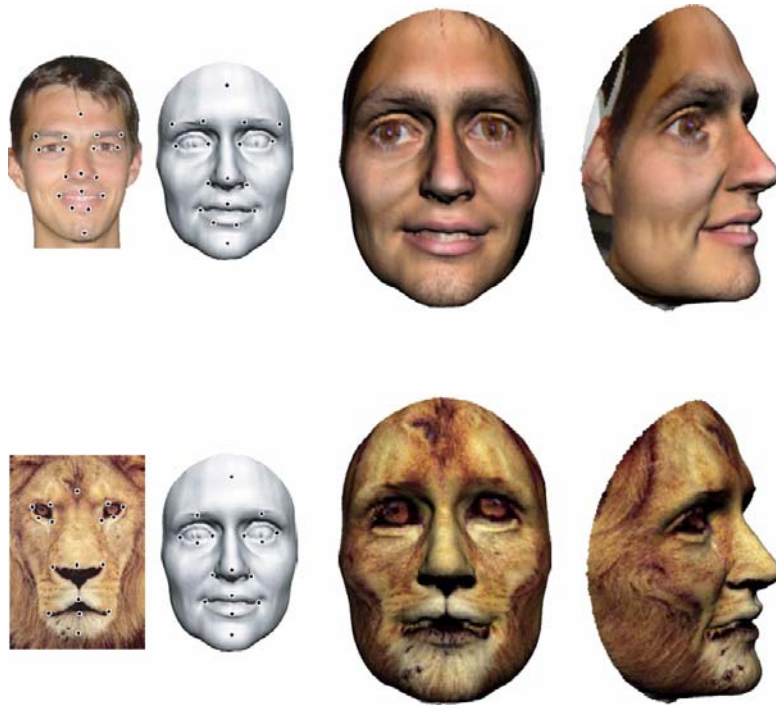


Levy, Petitjean, Ray, Maillot: *Least Squares Conformal Maps for Automatic Texture Atlas Generation*, SIGGRAPH, 2002



Additional Issues

- Constraint Texture Mapping

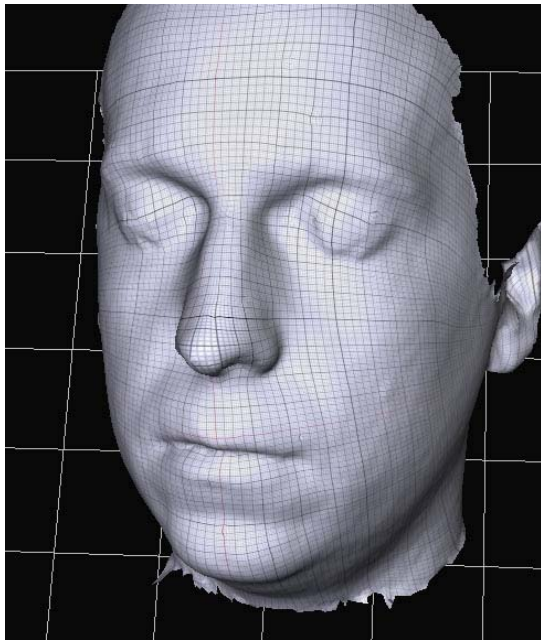


→ Demo

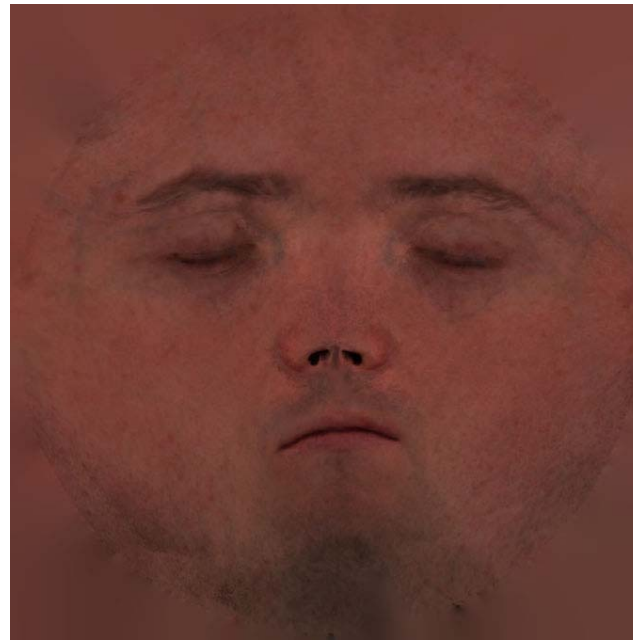


Texture Map

- Texture map corresponds to parameterization



stretched at nose tip



compressed at nose tip

Tim Weyrich
et. al.



Parametrized Triangle Mesh

OBJ Files:

```
v 0.131171 -0.113469 0.178314
v 0.130945 -0.114951 0.182474
v 0.130916 -0.115792 0.185402
...
vt 0.538446 0.4275
vt 0.550132 0.41427
vt 0.546491 0.427631
...
vn 0.609697 0.486474 0.625789
vn 0.799934 0.334347 0.498315
vn 0.942394 0.131824 0.307435
...
f 22/209/22 220/210/220 221/211/221
f 21/213/21 219/214/219 220/210/229
f 253/203/253 219/214/219 21/213/21
...
```

Vertex positions

Texture coordinates

Normals

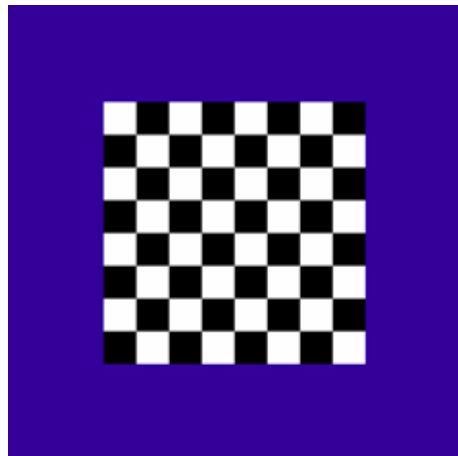
Faces (triangles)

coordNr / texNr / normalNr

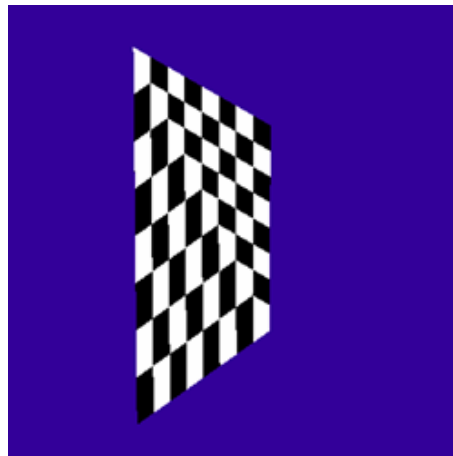


Rasterization

- From texture coordinates of **vertices** to texture coordinates of **pixels**
- Linear interpolation in screen-space (as in Gouraud shading):

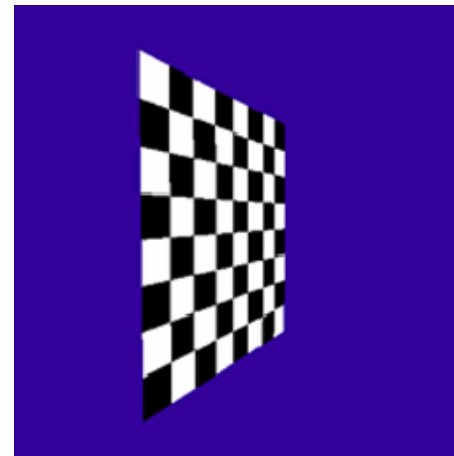


texture source



Images by Fredo Durand

what we get

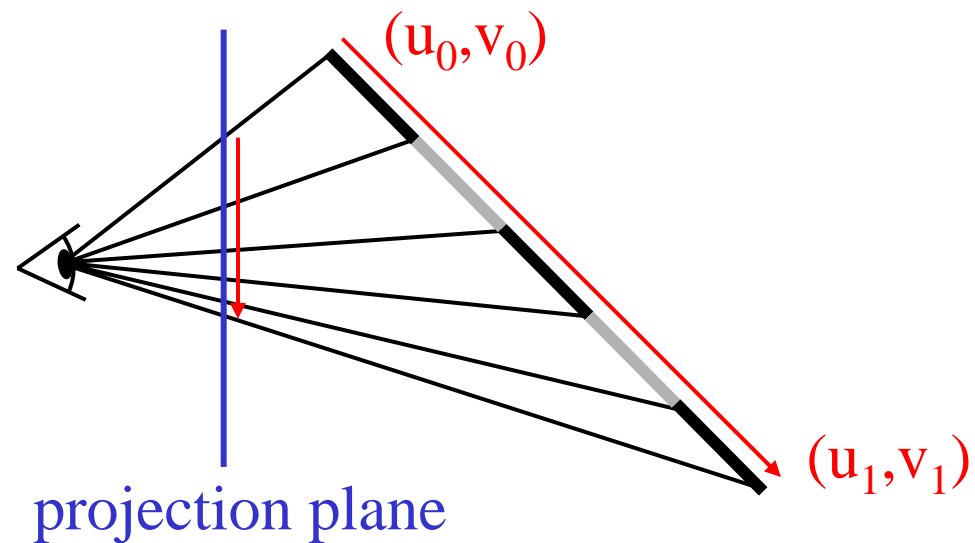


what we want



Perspective Interpolation

- Linear variation in world coordinates yields non-linear variation in screen coordinates:

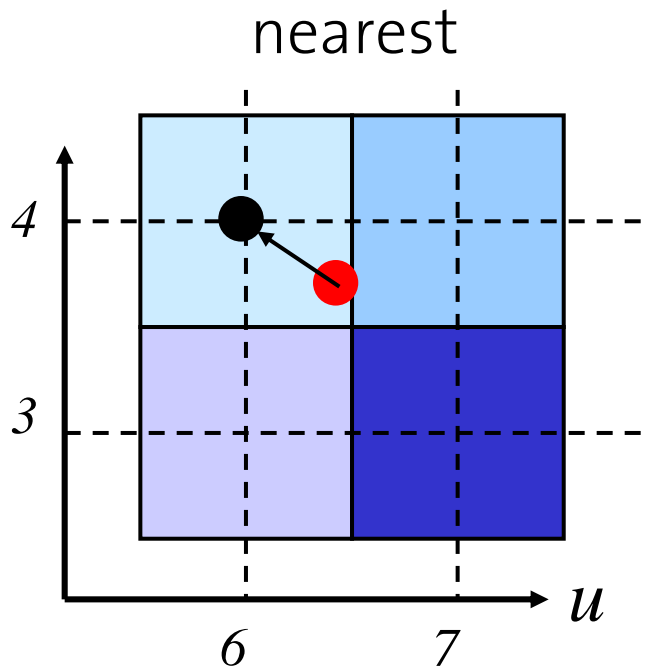


- Perspective interpolation implemented in today's graphics cards

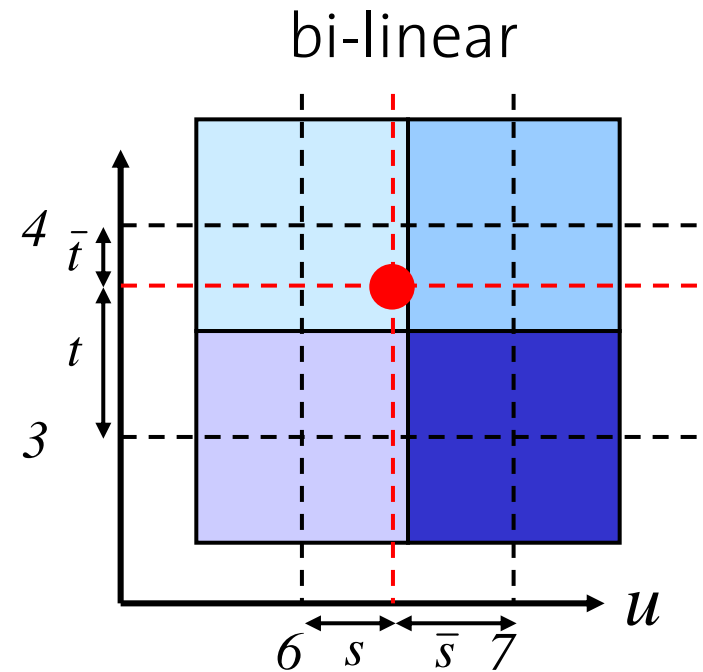


Texture Filtering

- (u, v) are real pixel coordinates, e.g. $(6.4, 3.7)$:



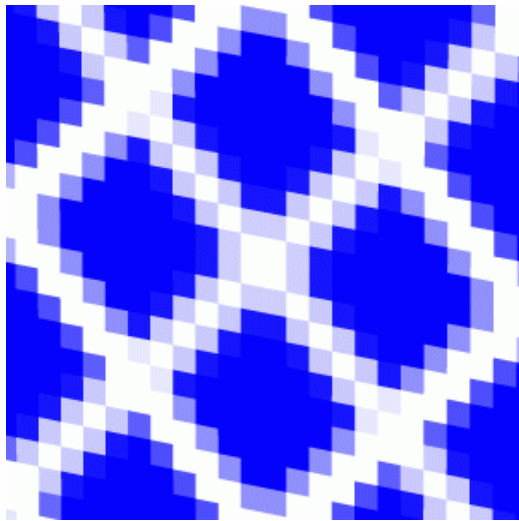
$$color = map[6,4]$$



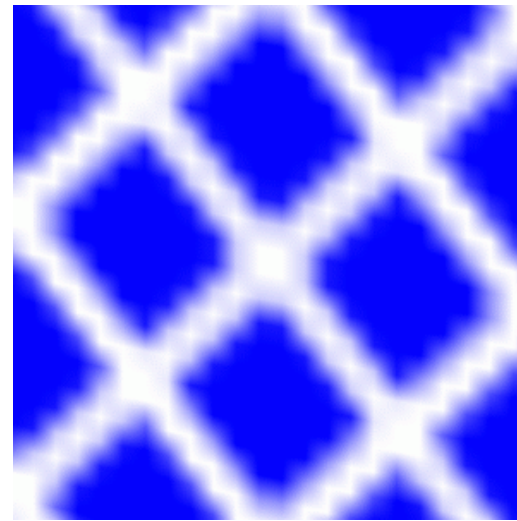
$$color = \bar{s} \cdot \bar{t} \cdot map[6,3] + s \cdot \bar{t} \cdot map[7,3] \\ + \bar{s} \cdot t \cdot map[6,4] + s \cdot t \cdot map[7,4]$$



Texture Filtering



nearest



bi-linear



Texture Mapping in OpenGL

```
loadImage(&texture_data);  
glGenTextures(1, &texId);  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, texId);  
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB,  
             w, h, 0, GL_RGB, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,  
             texture_data);  
...  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, texId);  
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
    glTexCoord2f(u0, v0); glVertex(x0, y0, z0);  
    glTexCoord2f(u1, v1); glVertex(x1, y1, z1);  
    glTexCoord2f(u2, v2); glVertex(x2, y2, z2);  
glEnd();
```

$$w = 2^n, h = 2^m$$

$$u, v \in [0 \dots 1]$$

→ Tutor