

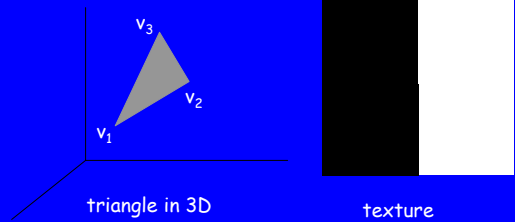
# Texture Mapping & OpenGL



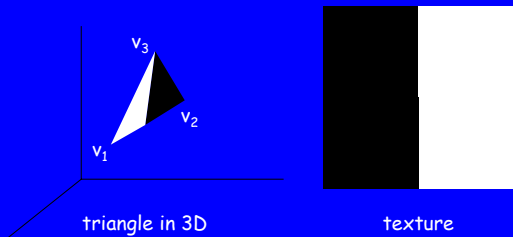
## Textures

- Textures are cool
- Except sometimes when they're not
- Why that happens & what to do
- Other cool things to do with textures

We want to "glue" the image onto the triangle.



We want to "glue" the image onto the triangle.

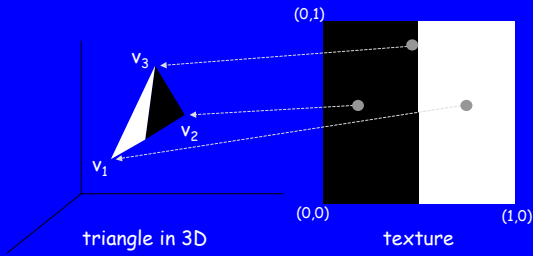


## texture demo

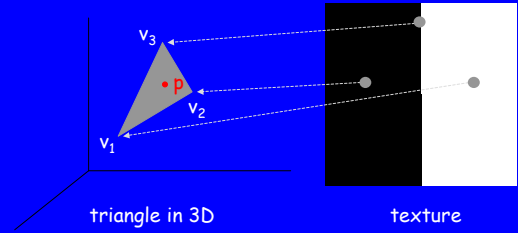


### How should the texture be situated?

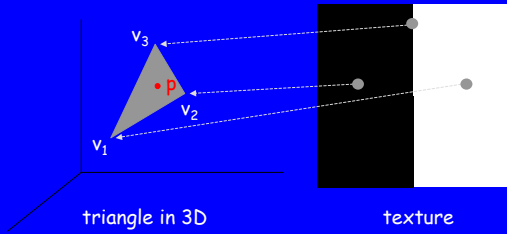
Texture coordinates



Texture Mapping Algorithm takes texture coordinates, geometric coordinates, and a point p



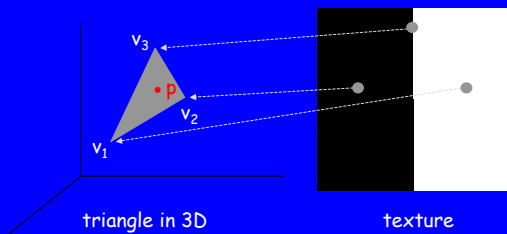
Texture Mapping Algorithm answers this question:  
"What color is point p on the texture mapped triangle?"



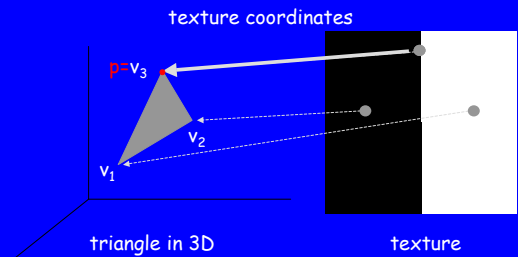
### Algorithm

1. Find the texture coordinates for p.
2. Find the color of the texture at the texture coordinates for p.

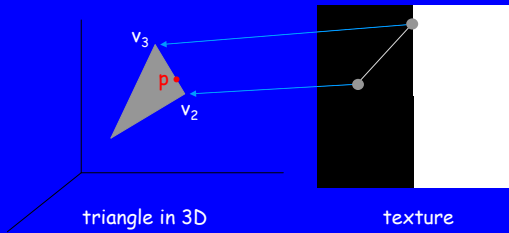
1. Find the texture coordinates for p.



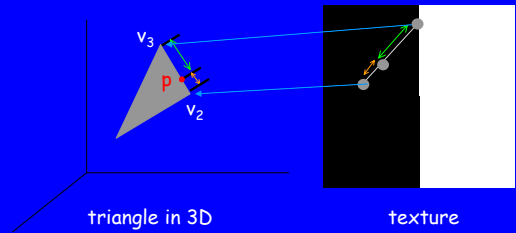
If p is a vertex the answer is easy.



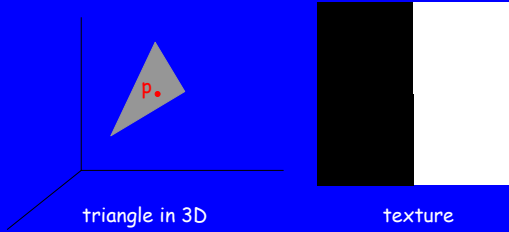
Suppose  $p$  lies on an edge ...



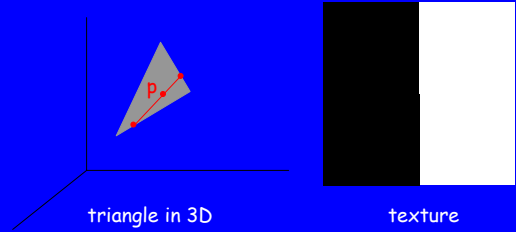
interpolate based on endpoints of edge



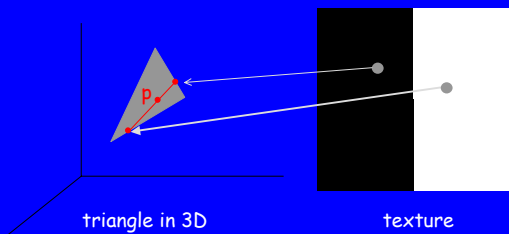
Suppose  $p$  is an interior point.



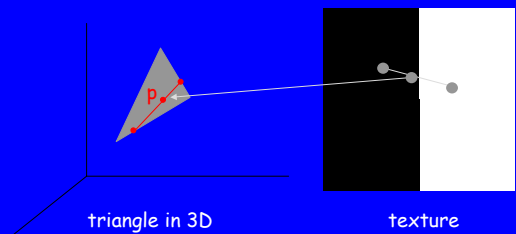
Draw a line through  $p$  and find its intersection points with the triangle edges.



Compute the texture coordinates of the intersection points.

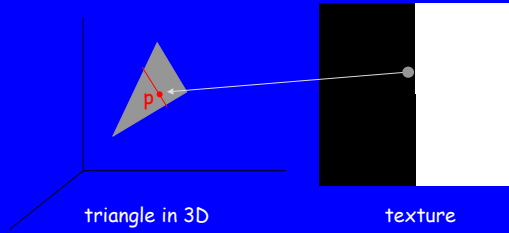


Interpolate along the line to find the texture coordinates of  $p$ .

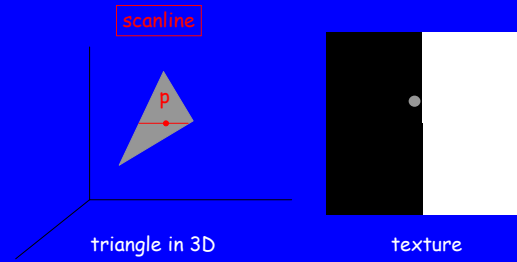


### What if we had chosen a different line?

Doesn't matter ... we'd end up with the same texture coordinates

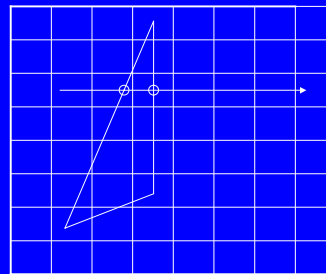


### pipeline: what line should we choose?



where are we? 3D or 2D?

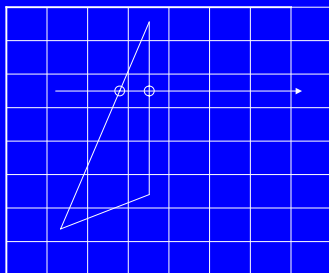
### scan line algorithm



for each scan line

1. find edge/scan line intersection points
2. order by x-coordinate
3. use odd-even test to turn on pixels

### scan line algorithm



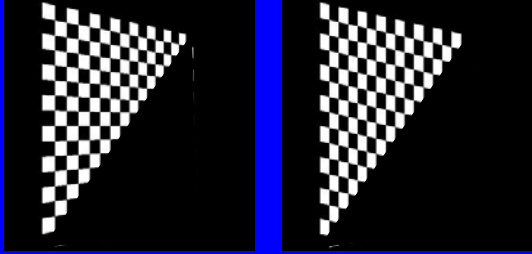
2b

for each scan line

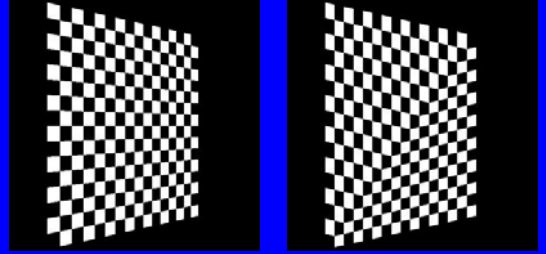
1. find edge/scan line intersection points
2. order by x-coordinate
3. use odd-even test to turn on pixels
4. interpolate to compute color/texture

### perspective demo

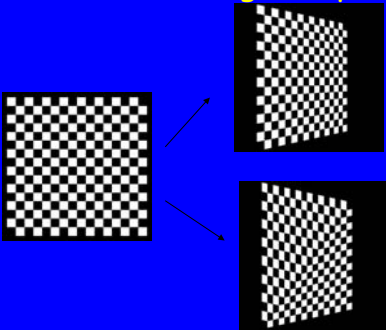
correct vs. incorrect



correct vs. incorrect



distortion is angle-dependent



interpolate in **3D** or 2D?

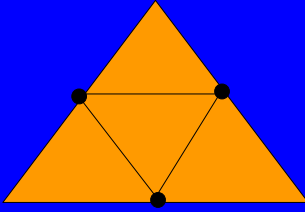


in the pipeline: hyperbolic interpolation

SO OPENGL TAKES CARE OF THIS FOR US ...RIGHT?

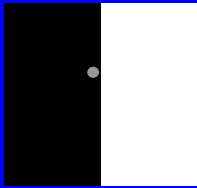
so what can you do?

increase polygon count

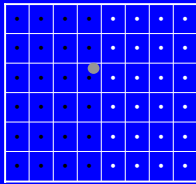


## Algorithm

1. Find the texture coordinates for p.
2. Find the color of the texture at the texture coordinates for p.



continuous image



discrete image

resample

## Algorithm

- Find the texture coordinates for p.
- Find the color of the texture at the texture coordinates for p.

Ta Da!

## beyond triangles

- OpenGL typically converts general polygons into triangle fans or triangle strips.

## blending

Texel color = pixel color  
= ambient response  
= diffuse response

etc.

## opengl howto: woo ch 9

- create a texture object
- specify resampling method, etc.
- specify the texture
- enable texture mapping
- draw scene supplying texture coordinates for each vertex

## opengl howto: woo ch 9

- create a texture object

```
unsigned int hTexture;  
glGenTextures(1, &hTexture);  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, hTexture);
```

## opengl howto: woo ch 9

- specify resampling method, etc.

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);  
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_MAX_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
```

## opengl howto: woo ch 9

- specify the texture
  - read texture
  - height and width must be a power of 2

```
glTexImage2D(..., image)
```

## opengl howto: woo ch 9

- enable texture mapping
- draw scene

```
glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_2D);  
glTexEnvf(GL_TEXTURE_ENV, GL_TEXTURE_ENV_MODE, GL_REPLACE);  
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
glTexCoord2f(0, 0);  
glVertex3f(0, 0, 0);  
glTexCoord2f(1, 0);  
glVertex3f(10, 0, 0);  
glTexCoord2f(.5, 1);  
glVertex3f(5, 5, 0);  
glEnd();
```

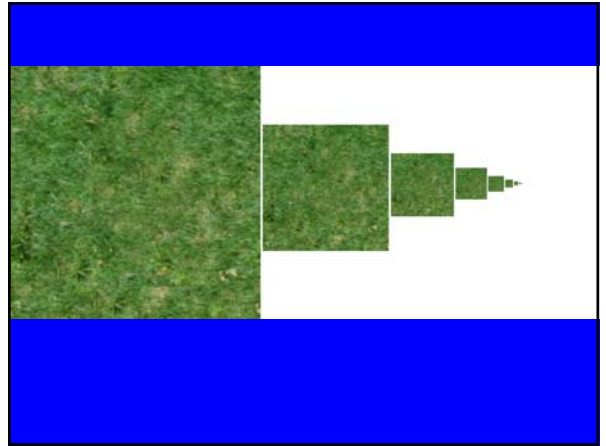
## interpolation demo

- OpenGL supports nearest and bilinear interpolation
- can choose different interpolation method for minification and magnification of textures

## ideal interpolation

neighborhood size increases with distance  
from the viewer

mipmapping

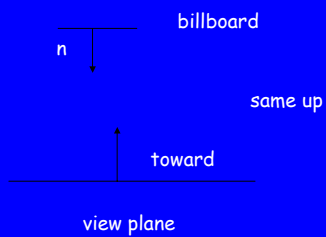


## billboarding

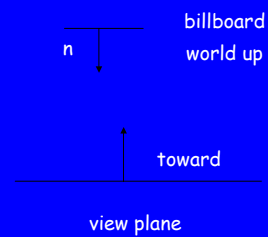
use picture  
of complicated  
object instead of complicated geometry



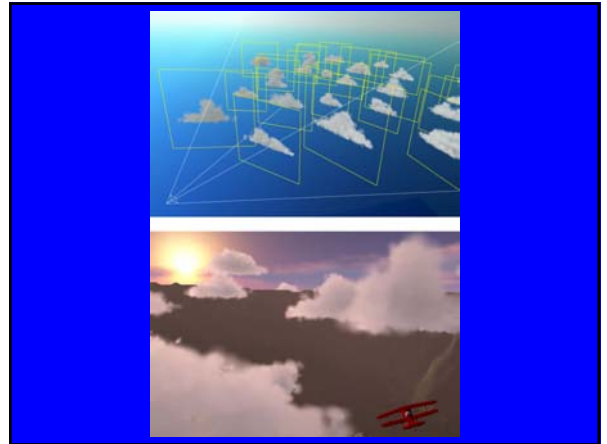
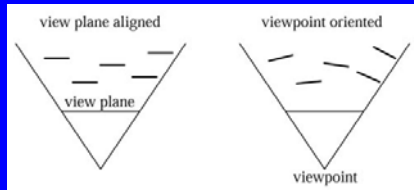
## screen aligned billboard



## world oriented billboard



## viewplane vs. viewpoint aligned



## exercise

determine the rotation transforms for each of these billboarding techniques

LAB TONIGHT: Implement