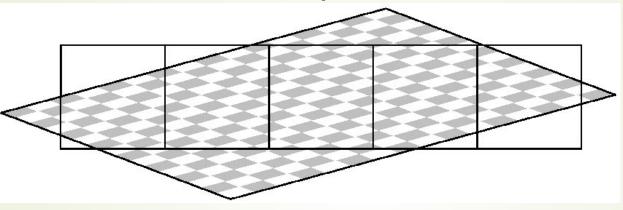
CS451 Texturing 2

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Texture minification What does a pixel "see"?



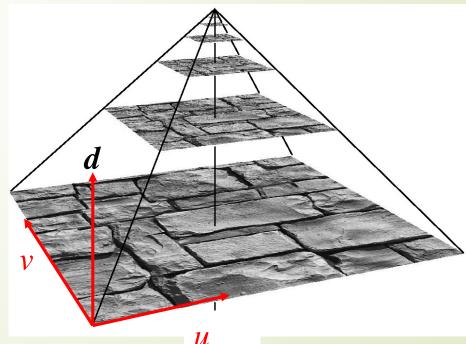
- Several texels can be covered by a single pixel
 - Nearest neighbor (using the center of the pixel)
 - Bilinear interportation (again, using the center of the pixel)
 - Compute an average of all enclosed texels
 - Works better but can be slow

Mipmapping

- Image pyramid
- Half width and height when going upwards
- Average over 4 "parent texels" to form "child texel"
- Depending on amount of minification, determine which image to

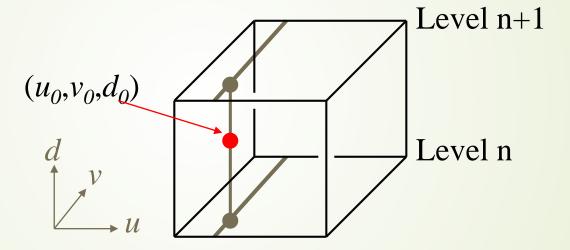
fetch from

- Compute d first, gives two images
 - Bilinear interpolation in each



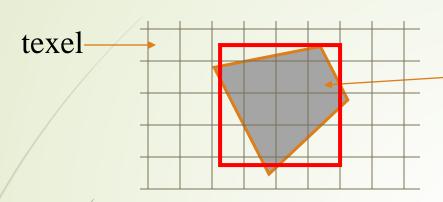
Mipmapping

- Interpolate between those bilinear values
 - Gives trilinear interpolation



- Constant time filtering: 8 texel accesses
- How to compute d?

Computing d for Mipmapping



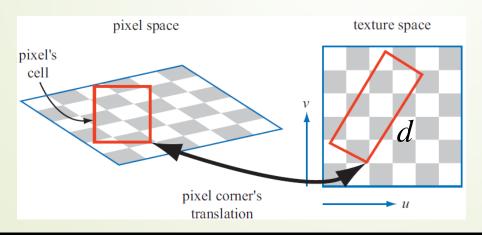
pixel projected to texture space

A = approximative area of quadrilateral

$$b = \sqrt{A}$$

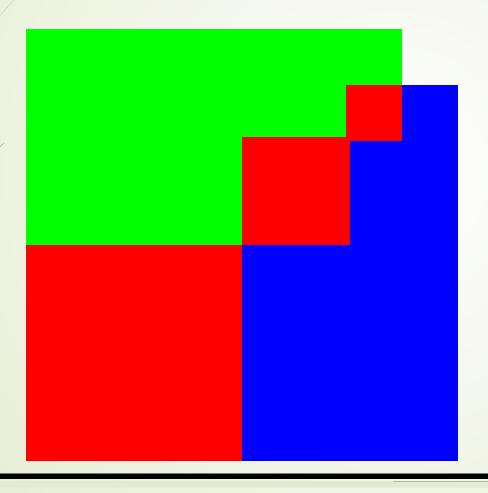
$$d = \log_2 b$$

Or use the length of the longer side the the projected quadrilateral



Mipmapping: Memory requirements

Not twice the number of bytes...!



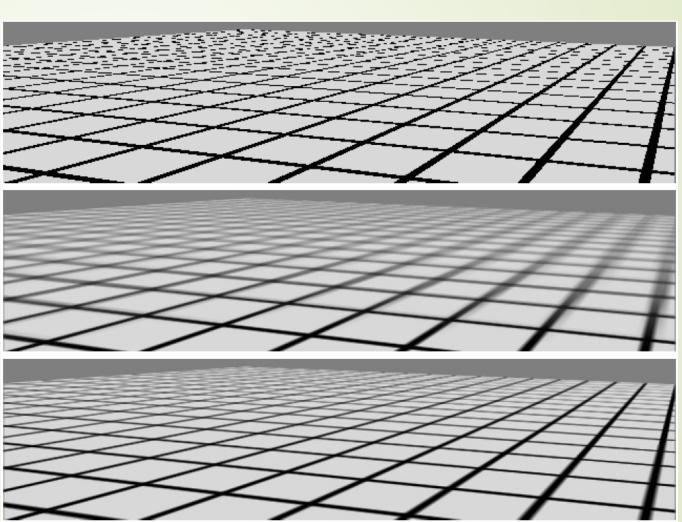
Rather 33% more –
 not that much

Mipmap Gives Overblur!

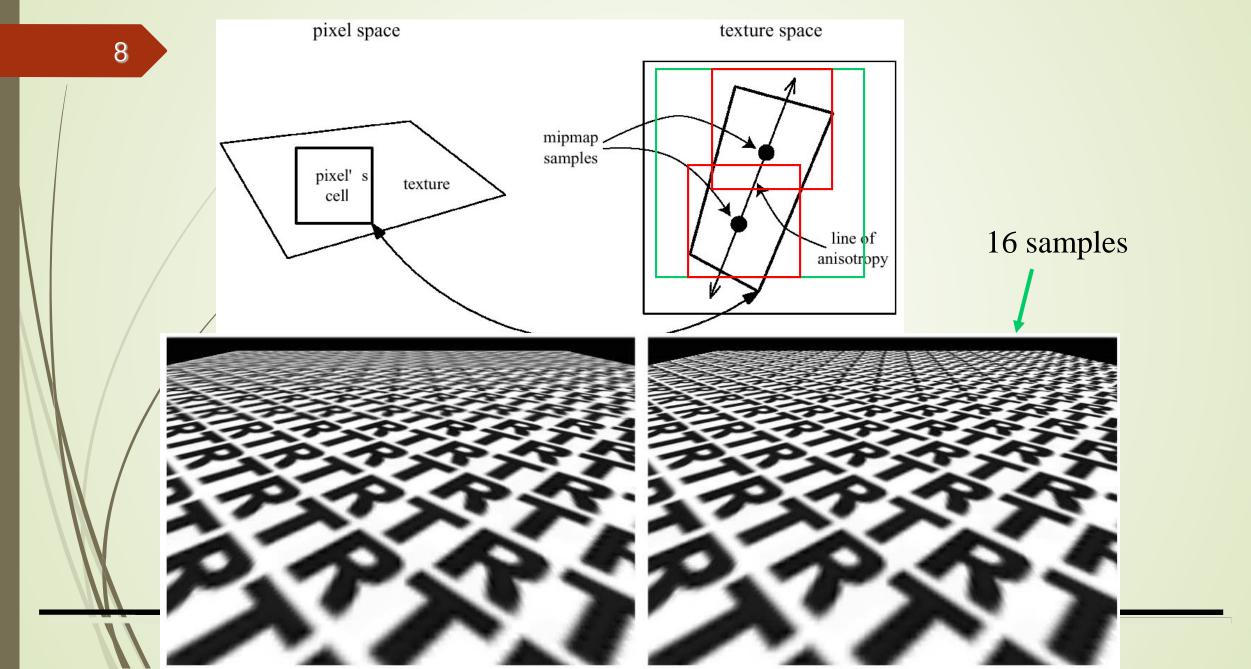
Nearest neighbor

Mipmap

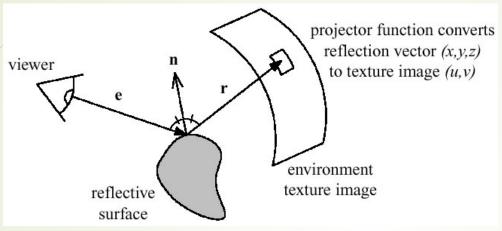
Mipmap with better precomputation



Anisotropic Texture Filtering

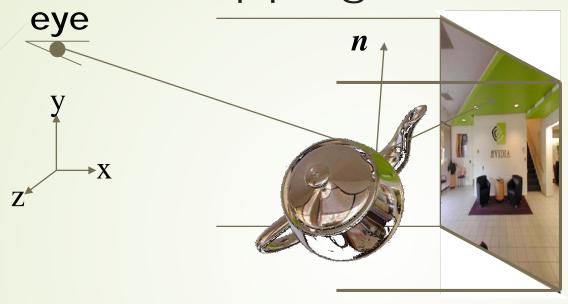


Environment mapping



- Assumes the environment is infinitely far away
- Sphere mapping treated in other course
 - Or see book
- Cube mapping is the norm nowadays
 - Advantages: no singularities as in sphere map
 - Much less distortion
 - Gives better result
 - Not dependent on a view position

Cube mapping





- Simple math: compute reflection vector, r
- Largest abs-value of component, determines which cube face.
 - Example: r=(5,-1,2) gives POS_X face
- **Divide r** by 5 gives (u,v)=(-1/5,2/5)
- If your hardware has this feature, then it does all the work