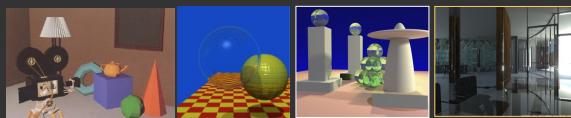


## Computer Graphics II: Rendering

CSE 168[Spr 25], Lecture 14: Environment, Texture Maps  
Ravi Ramamoorthi

<http://viscomp.ucsd.edu/classes/cse168/sp25>



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## To Do

- Start working on final projects (initial results and proposal due in < 2 weeks). Ask me if problems
- Adding HDR/Envmaps (this lecture) may be one component of the final project
- Will briefly also talk about texture mapping

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## Reflection Maps



Blinn and Newell, 1976

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## Environment Maps



Miller and Hoffman, 1984

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## Using Environment for Reflection Map

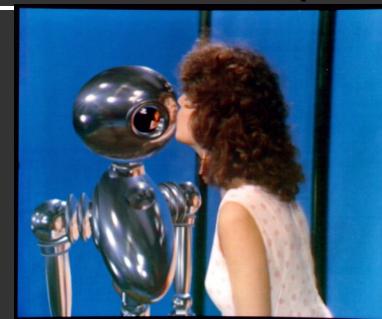
- Simplest: Mirror reflections (refraction)
  - Start with a simple ray tracer
  - Reflected ray traced to environment (is emission/color)
  - Color += reflectivity \* Color of reflected ray
  - Directly use envmap if miss geometry, otherwise recurse
  - (As opposed to zeroing reflections if miss geometry)



- Easy to do in ray tracer. For path tracer, if reflected ray is sampled (BRDF has mirror component)

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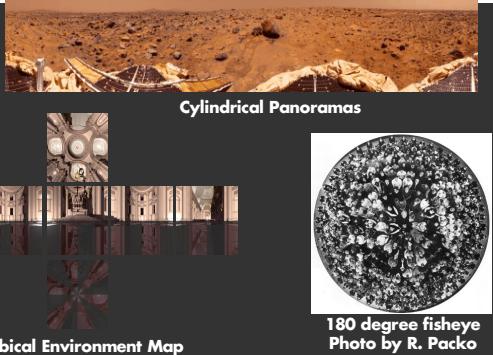
## Environment Maps



Interface, Chou and Williams (ca. 1985)

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## Environment Maps



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## Reflection Maps in the Movies

- From history, pauldebevec.com/ReflectionMapping
- First movie, Flight of the Navigator 1986



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## Environment Map Representations

- Simplest lat-long spherical coords ( $\theta, \varphi$ )
  - Convert direction to spherical coords, direct lookup



- Cubemaps popular (6 faces of cube)
  - Take biggest (abs) of  $(x, y, z)$
  - Divide/renorm by it to get coords
  - E.g. if  $+z$ , use  $x/z, y/z, z=+1$
  - Cubemap coord to vec: normalize
  - Easy convert bet cube, latlong



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## High Dynamic Range

- Ratio of brightest to darkest environment regions can be a million to 1. High Dynamic Range HDR
- Acquiring (floating point) HDR envmaps is good
- Tonemap as needed for display (large topic)
- Accurate HDR values needed for accuracy
  - When considering diffuse/specular BRDFs
  - Tonemap mirror reflections, viewing environment
  - Photograph a mirror ball with HDR or use many HDR envmaps found online
  - See Debevec 97, 98 for discussion of HDR
  - (HDR Imaging images from Wikipedia)

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## Environment Maps Generally

- Mirror reflections good but not general
- Can we render all effects with envmap?
- Simple idea, envmap on large sphere around scene
  - When path leaves scene, it hits envmap
  - Consider emission (radiance) from given envmap pixel
  - Significant noise/aliasing for high-frequency HDR envmaps (e.g. you may almost always miss the sun)
- Challenge is we effectively have millions of lights
  - Need to importance sample the environment map
  - Effectively extend next-event estimation to envmaps
  - Or identify bright lights (Debevec 98,99 asked undergraduates to trace this out manually!)

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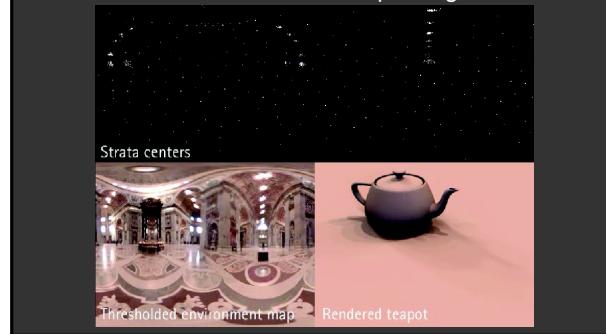
## HDR Environment Illumination



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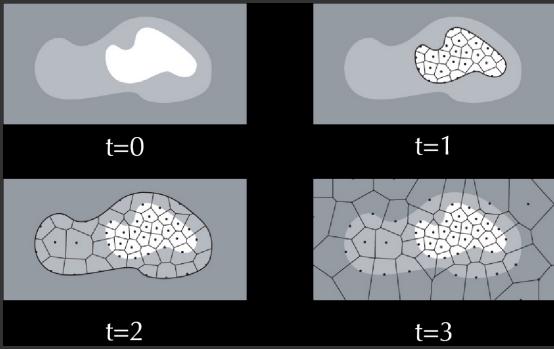
## Structured Importance Sampling

- Goal: Reduce environment to point lights



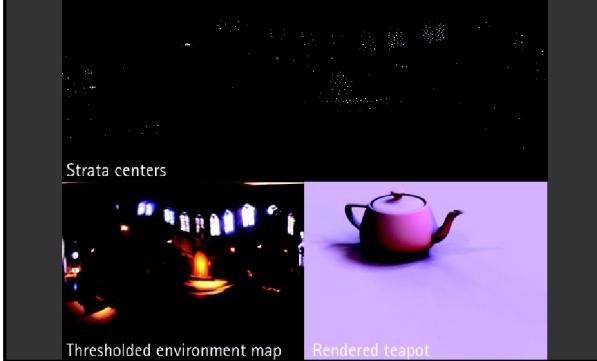
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## Hierarchical Stratification



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## Structured Importance Sampling



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## Lat-Long Importance Sampling

- Simple alternative (PBRT book)
- Multidimensional importance sampling  $\theta, \varphi$ 
  - Generate a numerical 1D CDF along  $\varphi$  integrating over all  $\theta$
  - For each  $\varphi$  generate a numerical CDF over  $\theta$
  - Essentially creates axis-aligned (lat-long) cells
  - Compatible with any sampling scheme (stratified)
  - I implemented this at Pixar (circa 2011)
  - Done properly, PDF (almost) cancels lighting (can work out on board). Many subtleties involved, MIS
- Other Simplifications
  - Integrate lighting in strata to create point lights
  - Jitter only for visibility (if at all)

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## Sampling General 2D Distributions

- Treat Lighting as general 2D distribution
  - Doing this for 1 color channel, take avg for probs
 
$$\iint L(\theta, \varphi) \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = \iint L(u, v) du dv \quad u = \cos \theta = z, v = \varphi$$
- Normalize to convert to probability to sample from
  - Note that probability distribution also enables MIS
 
$$p(u, v) = \frac{L(u, v)}{|L|} \quad |L| = \iint L(u, v) du dv$$
  - For direct lighting, illumination cancels out (careful re color)
 
$$p(u, v) = \frac{\iint L(u, v) V(u, v) f(u, v; \omega_o) \max(0, n \cdot \omega_i(u, v)) du dv}{\iint L(u, v) du dv} = |L| \langle V(u, v) f(u, v; \omega_o) \max(0, n \cdot \omega_i(u, v)) \rangle$$

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## How to Sample 2D Distribution

- Form (numerical) 1D CDFs  $p(v) = \int p(u, v) du \quad p(u | v) = \frac{p(u, v)}{p(v)}$
- Generate 2 random numbers in standard way
  - Use numerical 1D CDF inversion to find  $v$ , then  $u$
  - Works with any sampling scheme (stratified etc.)
- Note that I've done everything in integrals, but you will need to discretely sum, dividing by resolution (and consider factors of  $\pi$  for environment maps)
 
$$|L| = \frac{4\pi}{n_u n_v} \sum_u \sum_v L(u, v) \quad p(v) = \frac{2}{n_u} \sum_u p(u, v)$$
- Or look up SIS paper, code (Agarwal et al. 03)

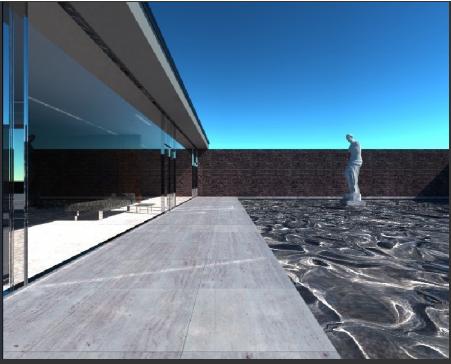
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## From UCB class many years ago



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## Mies House: Swimming Pool



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## Texture Mapping

- Important topic: nearly all objects textured
  - Wood grain, faces, bricks and so on
  - Adds visual detail to scenes
- Meant as a fun and practically useful lecture



With surface texture

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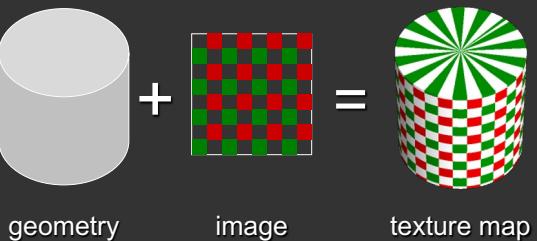
## Adding Visual Detail

- Basic idea: use images instead of more polygons to represent fine scale color variation



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## Parameterization

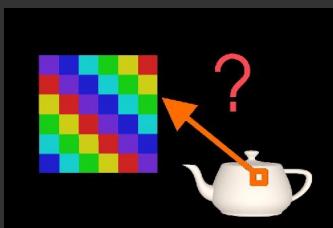


- Q: How do we decide *where* on the geometry each color from the image should go?

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## How to map object to texture?

- To each vertex (x,y,z in object coordinates), must associate 2D texture coordinates (s,t)
- So texture fits “nicely” over object



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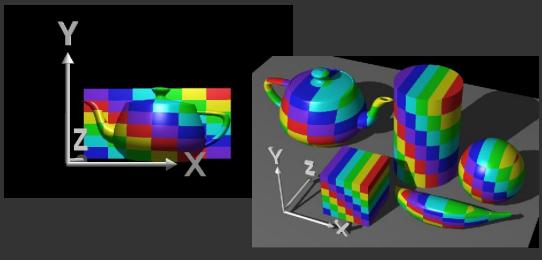
## Option: it's the artist's problem



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## Planar mapping

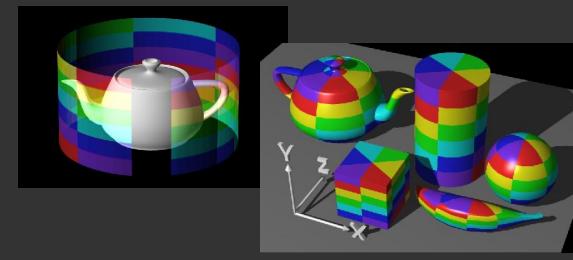
- Like projections, drop z coord  $(s,t) = (x,y)$
- Problems: what happens near  $z = 0$ ?



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## Cylindrical Mapping

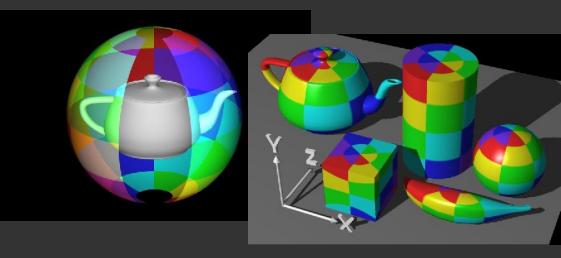
- Cylinder:  $r, \theta, z$  with  $(s,t) = (\theta/(2\pi), z)$ 
  - Note seams when wrapping around ( $\theta = 0$  or  $2\pi$ )



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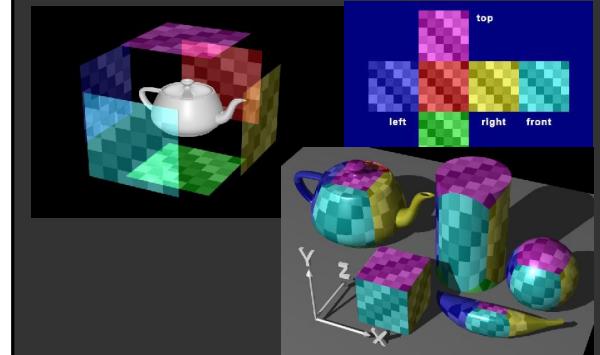
## Spherical Mapping

- Convert to spherical coordinates: use latitude/long.
  - Singularities at north and south poles



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## Cube Mapping



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## Cube Mapping



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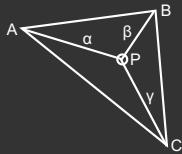
## Interpolating Texture Coordinates

- Texture Coordinates at Vertices of Triangle
- How to compute coordinate at intersection?
- Use barycentric coordinates from triangle test
- Same weights to combine texture coordinates
- Then use texture coordinates to look up texture

Textures can also be procedural (use a formula)

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## Ray inside Triangle



$$P = \alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C$$

$$\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \gamma \geq 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$$

$$P - A = \beta(B - A) + \gamma(C - A)$$

$$0 \leq \beta \leq 1, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$$

$$\beta + \gamma \leq 1$$

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## Texture Map Filtering

- Naive texture mapping aliases badly
- Look familiar?
 

```
int uval = (int) (u * denom + 0.5f);
int vval = (int) (v * denom + 0.5f);
int pix = texture.getPixel(uval, vval);
```
- Actually, each pixel maps to a region in texture
  - $|PIX| < |TEX|$ 
    - Easy: interpolate (bilinear) between texel values
  - $|PIX| > |TEX|$ 
    - Hard: average the contribution from multiple texels
  - $|PIX| \sim |TEX|$ 
    - Still need interpolation!

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## Mip Maps

- Keep textures prefiltered at multiple resolutions
  - For each pixel, linearly interpolate between two closest levels (e.g. trilinear filtering)
  - Fast, easy for hardware
- Why “Mip” maps?



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## MIP-map Example

- No filtering:



- MIP-map texturing:



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## Texture Mapping Applications

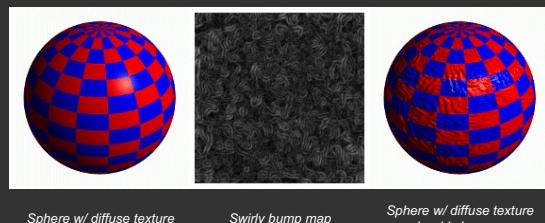
- Modulation, light maps
- Bump mapping
- Displacement mapping
- Illumination or Environment Mapping
- Procedural texturing
- And many more

In physically-based rendering, texture doesn't give color directly, rather controls some attribute (like diffuse/specular BRDF coefficient, roughness etc.)

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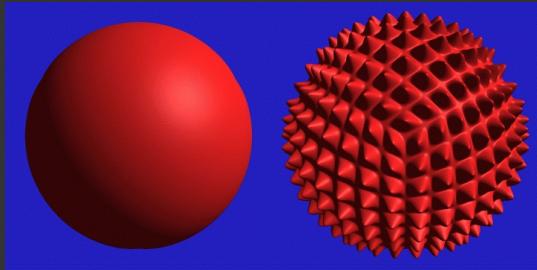
## Bump Mapping

- Texture = change in surface normal!



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## Displacement Mapping



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## Environment Maps



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## Solid textures

Texture values indexed by 3D location (x,y,z)

- Expensive storage, or
- Compute on the fly, e.g. Perlin noise →



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