

PV227 GPU programming

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Textures

- procedural textures,
 - stripes,
 - bricks,
 - “random” (fractal).



Texture coordinates

- usually model specific,
- red \rightarrow .s,
- green \rightarrow .t.

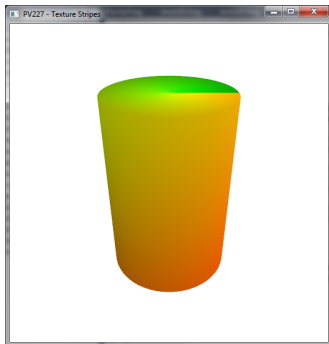


Figure: Visualization of texture coordinates

Texture stripes

- interleave two colors in regular pattern,
- divide the $[0,1]$ s-coordinate into multiple $[0,1]$ ranges.

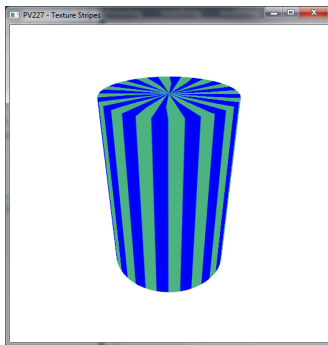


Figure: Stripe pattern

Texture stripes

- mix the two colors based on the position inside range,
- smooth the transition.

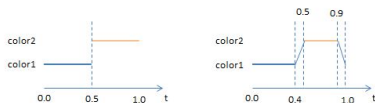
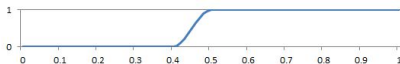


Figure: Taken from lighthouse3d.com

Texture stripes

- $f = \text{smoothstep}(0.4f, 0.5f, x);$



- $f = \text{smoothstep}(0.9f, 1.0f, x);$



- $f = \text{smoothstep}(0.4f, 0.5f, x) - \text{smoothstep}(0.9f, 1.0f, x);$

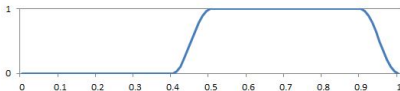


Figure: Taken from lighthouse3d.com

Brick 2D

- generating brick pattern in 2D,
- local space position or texture coordinate.

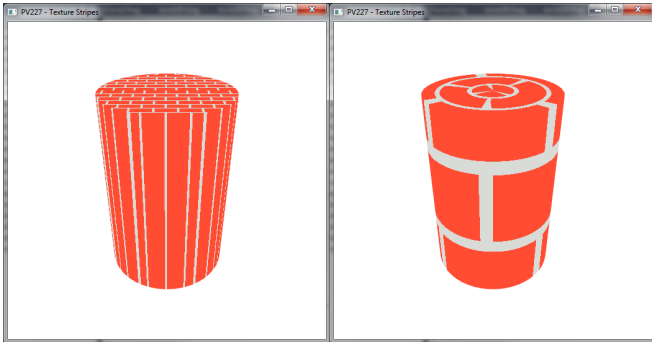


Figure: Brick pattern in 2D

Brick 2D

- uniforms define the brick pattern,
- choose between the colors based on position relative to **BrickPct**.

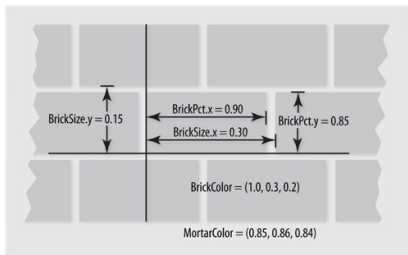


Figure: Taken from pearsoncmg.com



Brick 2D

- transform 3D space coordinates into 2D brick coordinates,
- compute the zigzag brick offset.

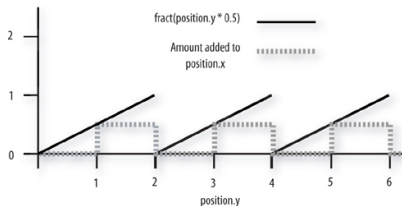


Figure: Taken from pearsoncmg.com

Brick 3D

- generate brick pattern in 3D,
- local space position or texture coordinate.

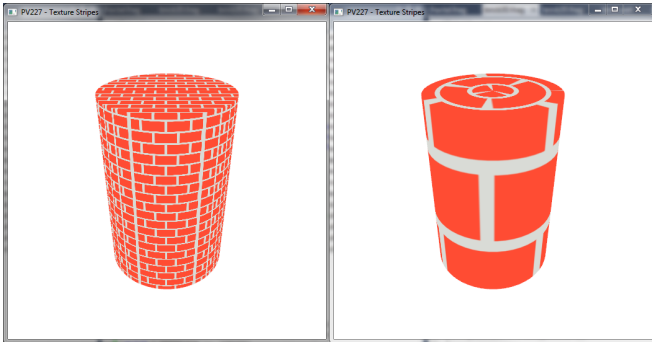


Figure: Brick pattern in 3D

Brick 3D

- same algorithm,
- zigzag brick offset needs logical XOR: $A \oplus B$.



Fractals

- repeating the same pattern over and over,
- often starts from random values.

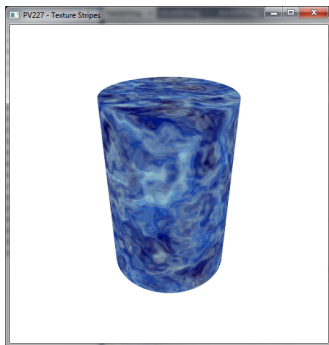


Figure: Fractal

Fractional Brownian motion

- sum of a repeated pattern,
- half the amplitude, twice the frequency.

```
1 float fbm(vec3 p)
2 {
3     float f = 0.f;
4     f += 0.5000f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.02f;
5     f += 0.2500f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.03f;
6     f += 0.1250f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.01f;
7     f += 0.0625f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.04f;
8     f /= 0.9375f;
9
10    return f;
11 }
```

Fractional Brownian motion

- $fp = \text{vec3}(\text{fbm}(p));$
- $ffp = \text{vec3}(\text{fbm}(p + fp));$
- $fff p = \text{vec3}(\text{fbm}(p + ffp));$

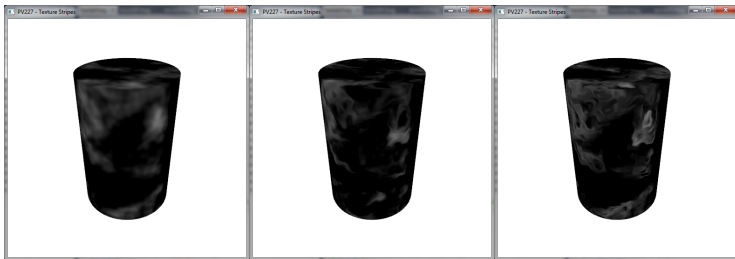


Figure: Increasingly detailed pattern

Fractals

- combination of fixed constants and fbms,
- coefficients for mixing colors,
- look into the source code.

