

# Lesson 6 – Procedural Textures

## PV227 – GPU Rendering

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

# Texture Coordinates

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

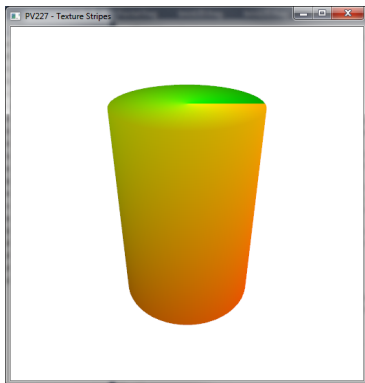


Figure: Visualization of texture coordinates

# Texture Stripes

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

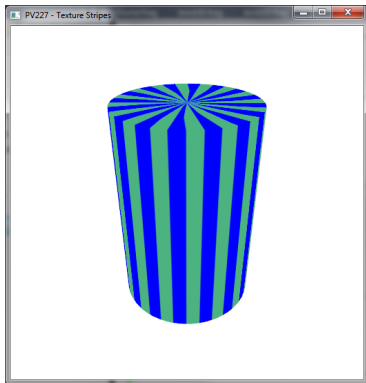


Figure: Stripe pattern

# Texture Stripes – Color Mixing

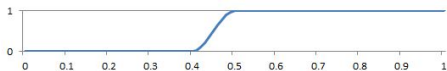
- mix the two colors based on the position inside range,
- smooth the transition.



Figure: Taken from [lighthouse3d.com](http://lighthouse3d.com)

# Texture Stripes – Smooth Interpolation

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



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



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

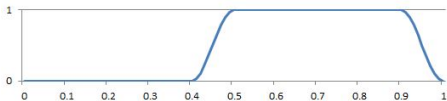


Figure: Taken from [lighthouse3d.com](http://lighthouse3d.com)

# Brick 2D

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

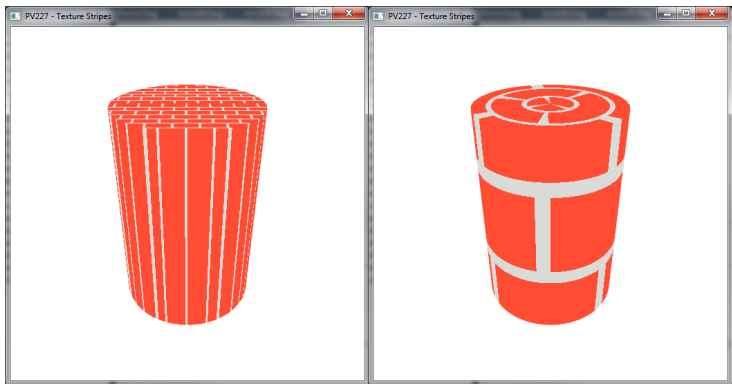


Figure: Brick pattern in 2D

# Brick 2D – Schematics

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

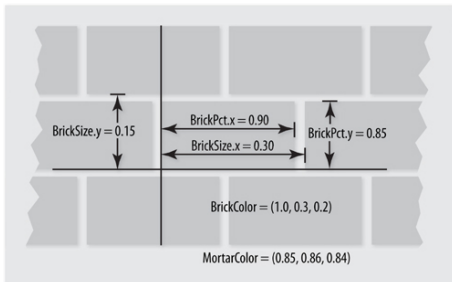


Figure: Taken from pearsoncmg.com



# Brick 2D – Offset

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

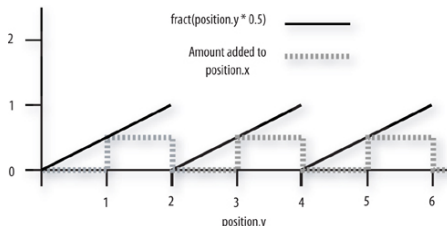


Figure: Taken from pearsoncmg.com

# Brick 3D

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

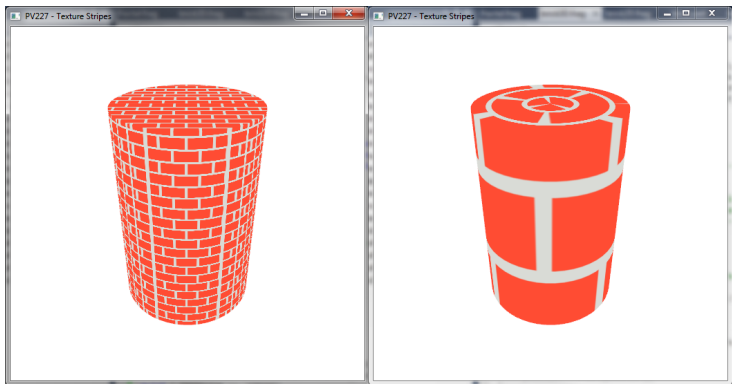


Figure: Brick pattern in 3D

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

# Fractals

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

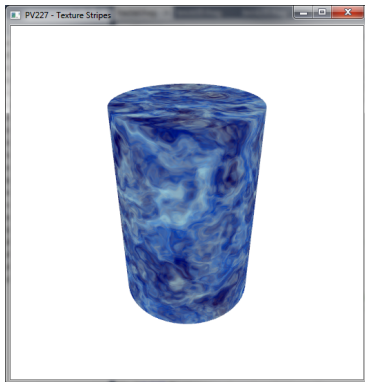


Figure: Fractal

# 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 *= 2.0f;
5     f += 0.2500f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.0f;
6     f += 0.1250f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.0f;
7     f += 0.0625f * cnoise(p); p *= 2.0f;
8     f /= 0.9375f;
9
10    return f;
11 }
```

# Fractional Brownian Motion – Iterations

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

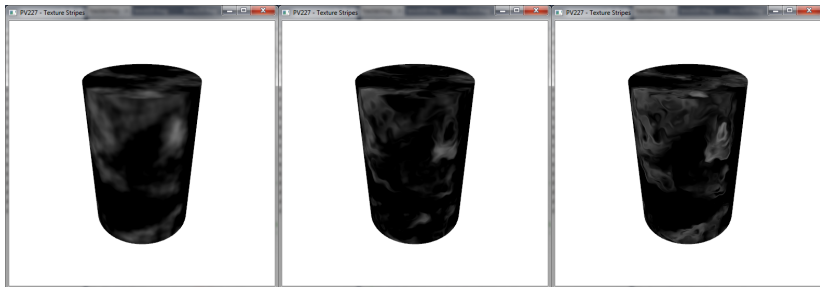


Figure: Increasingly detailed pattern

# Good-looking Fractals

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