King Abdullah University of Science and Technology KAUST

CS 380 - GPU and GPGPU Programming
Lecture 16: GPU Texturing, Pt. 3

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Reading Assignment #10 (until Nov 8)

Read (required):

- **Brook for GPUs: Stream Computing on Graphics Hardware**
  Ian Buck et al., SIGGRAPH 2004

`http://graphics.stanford.edu/papers/brookgpu/`

Read (optional):

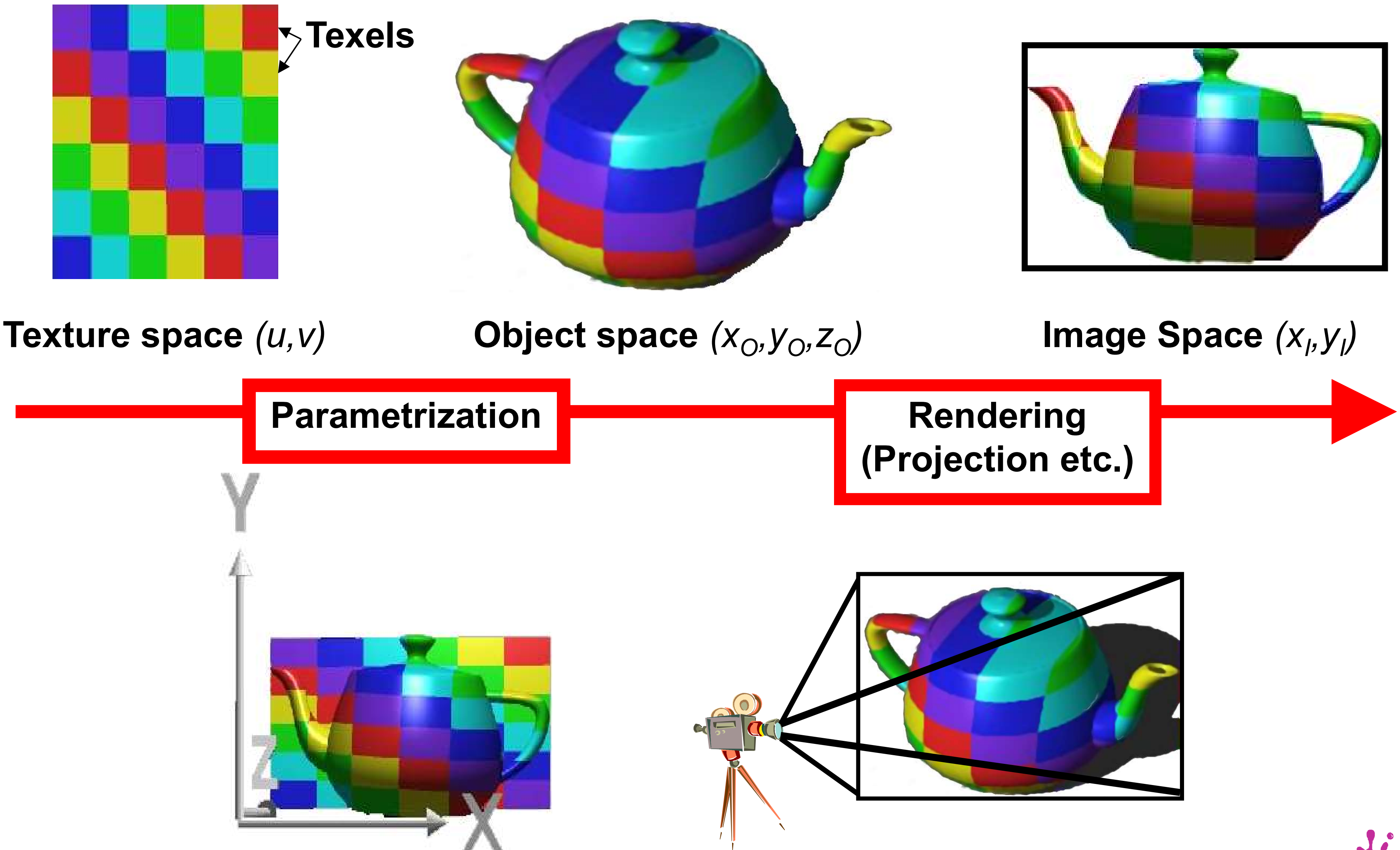
- **The Imagine Stream Processor**
  Ujval Kapasi et al.; IEEE ICCD 2002

`http://cva.stanford.edu/publications/2002/imagine-overview-iccd/`

- **Merrimac: Supercomputing with Streams**
  Bill Dally et al.; SC 2003

`https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1048935.1050187`

Texturing: General Approach



Interpolation Type + Purpose #1:

Interpolation of Texture Coordinates

(Linear / Rational-Linear Interpolation)

Texture Mapping

2D (3D) Texture Space

↓ Texture Transformation

2D Object Parameters

↓ Parameterization

3D Object Space

↓ Model Transformation

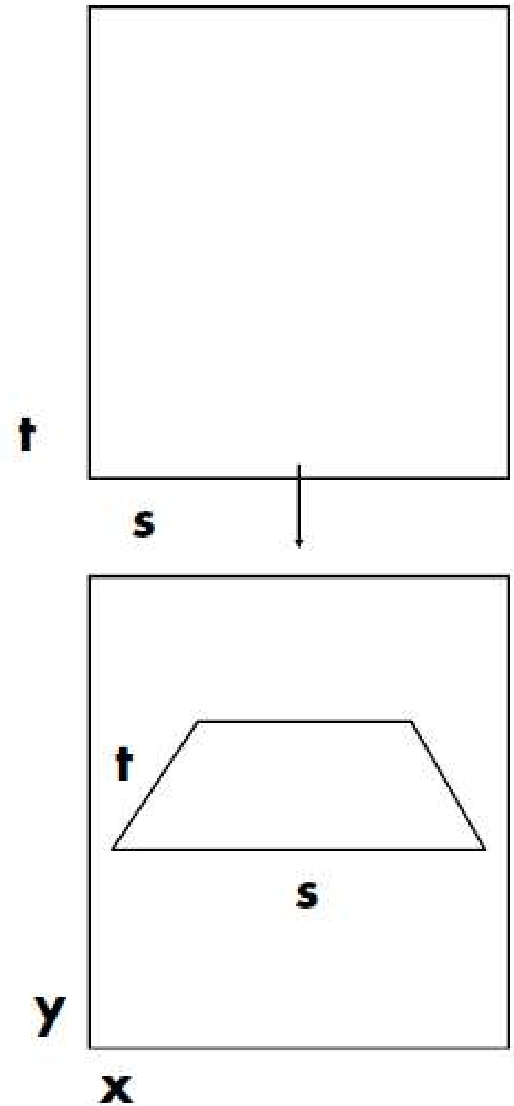
3D World Space

↓ Viewing Transformation

3D Camera Space

↓ Projection

2D Image Space



Kurt Akeley, Pat Hanrahan

Perspective-Correct Interpolation Recipe

$$r_i(x, y) = \frac{r_i(x, y)/w(x, y)}{1/w(x, y)}$$

(1) Associate a record containing the n parameters of interest $(r_1, r_2, \cdots, r_n)$ with each vertex of the polygon.

(2) For each vertex, transform object space coordinates to homogeneous screen space using 4×4 object to screen matrix, yielding the values (xw, yw, zw, w).

(3) Clip the polygon against plane equations for each of the six sides of the viewing frustum, linearly interpolating all the parameters when new vertices are created.

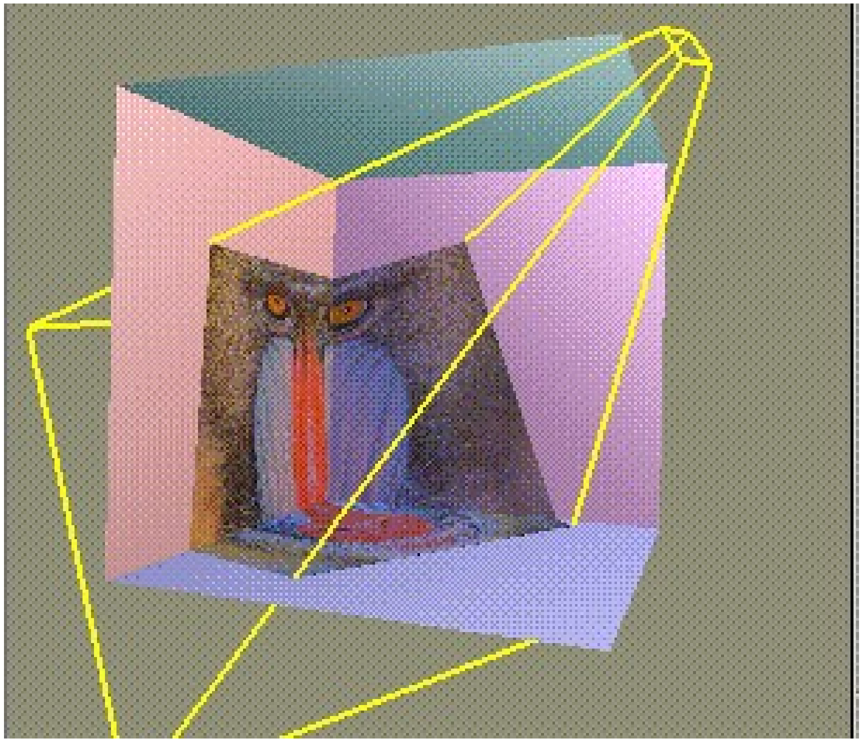
(4) At each vertex, divide the homogeneous screen coordinates, the parameters r_i, and the number 1 by w to construct the variable list $(x, y, z, s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_{n+1})$, where $s_i = r_i/w$ for $i \leq n$, $s_{n+1} = 1/w$.

(5) Scan convert in screen space by linear interpolation of all parameters, at each pixel computing $r_i = s_i/s_{n+1}$ for each of the n parameters; use these values for shading.

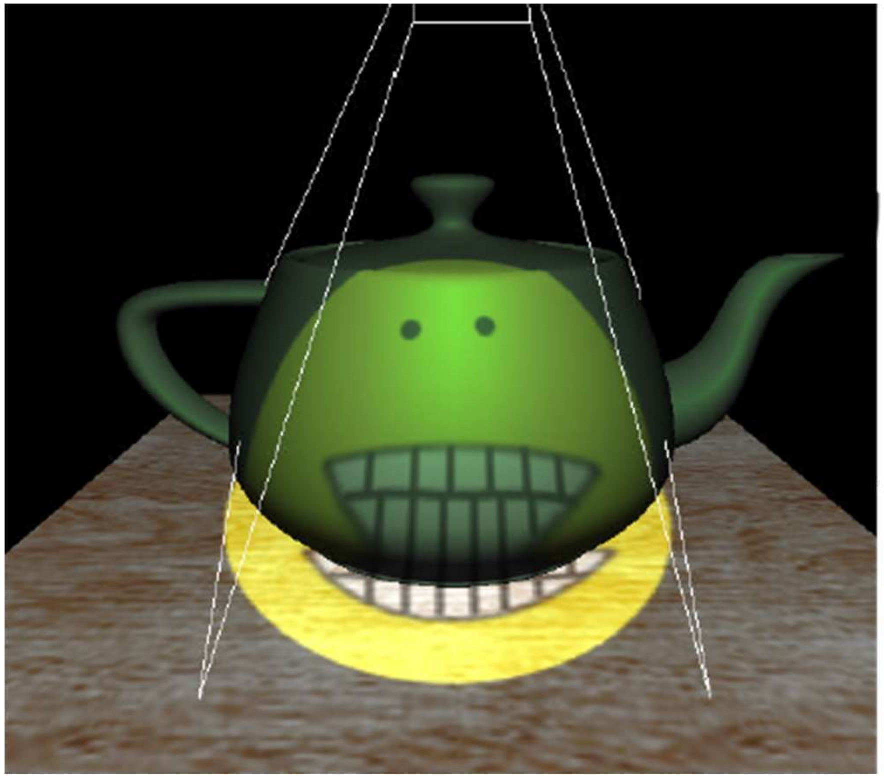
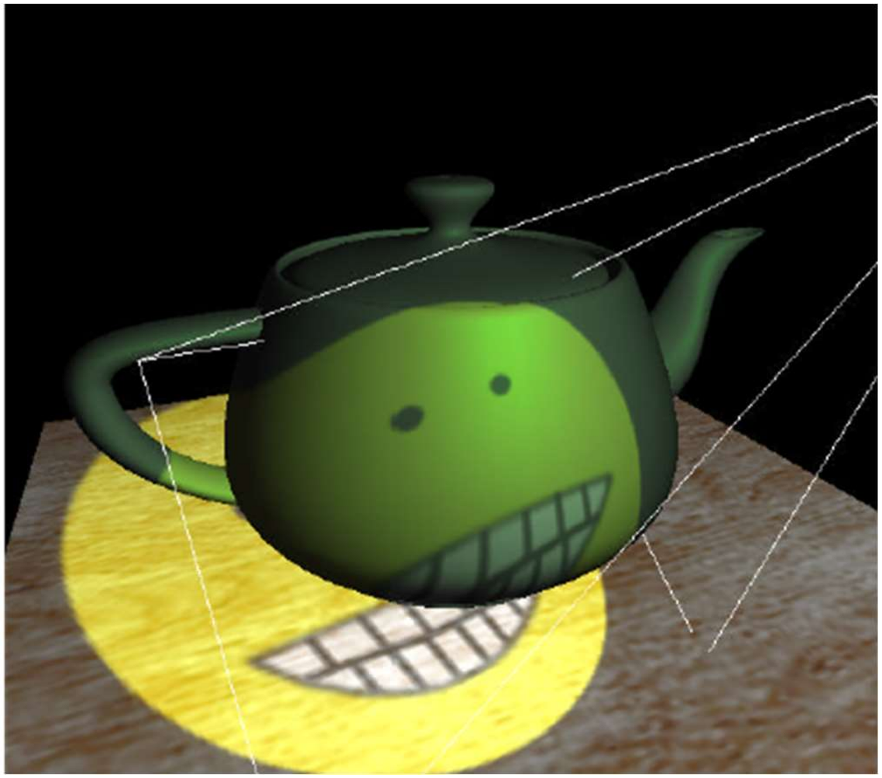
Heckbert and Moreton

Projective Texture Mapping

- Want to simulate a beamer
  - … or a flashlight, or a slide projector
- Precursor to shadows
- Interesting mathematics: 2 perspective projections involved!
- Easy to program!



Projective Texture Mapping

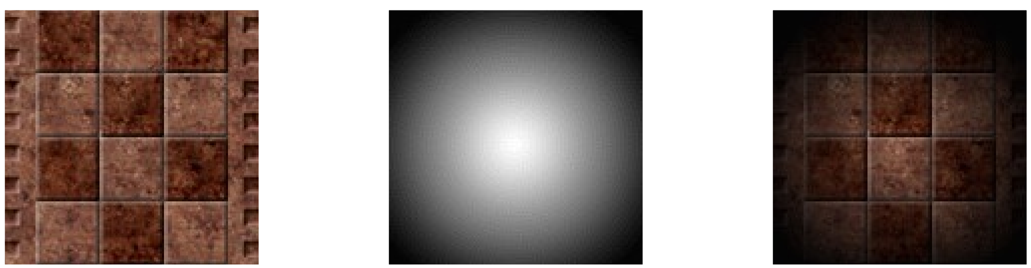
Projective Shadows in Doom 3

Projective Texturing

- What about homogeneous texture coords?
- Need to do perspective divide also for projector!
  - (s, t, q) → (s/q, t/q) for every fragment
- How does OpenGL do that?
  - Needs to be perspective correct as well!
  - Trick: interpolate (s/w, t/w, r/w, q/w)
  - (s/w) / (q/w) = s/q etc. at every fragment
- Remember: s,t,r,q are equivalent to x,y,z,w in projector space! → r/q = projector depth!

Multitexturing

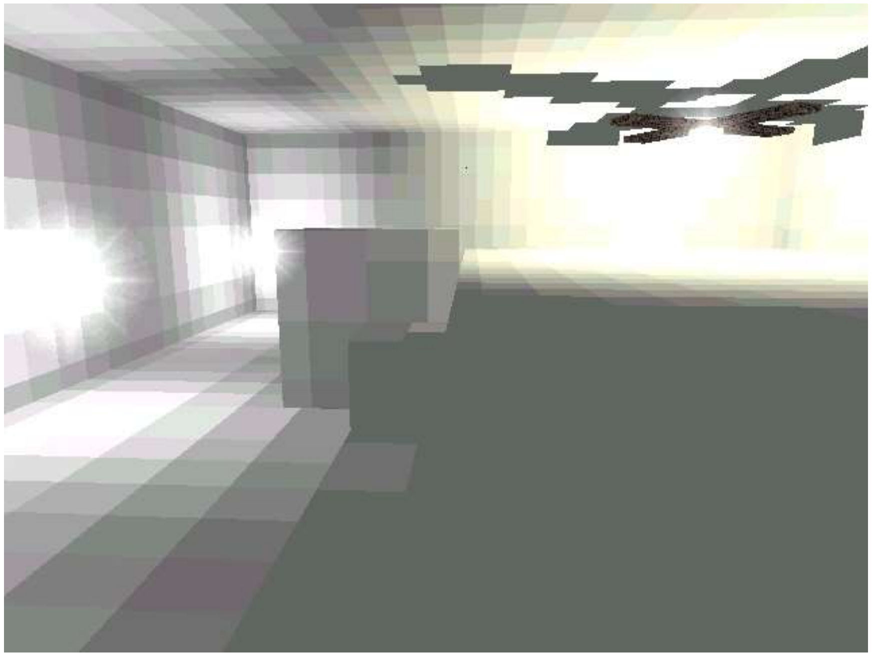
- Apply multiple textures in one pass
- *Integral* part of programmable shading
  - e.g. diffuse texture map + gloss map
  - e.g. diffuse texture map + light map
- Performance issues
  - How many textures are free?
  - How many are available



Example: Light Mapping

- Used in virtually every commercial game
- Precalculate diffuse lighting on static objects
  - Only low resolution necessary
  - Diffuse lighting is view independent!
- Advantages:
  - No runtime lighting necessary
    - VERY fast!
  - Can take global effects (shadows, color bleeds) into account

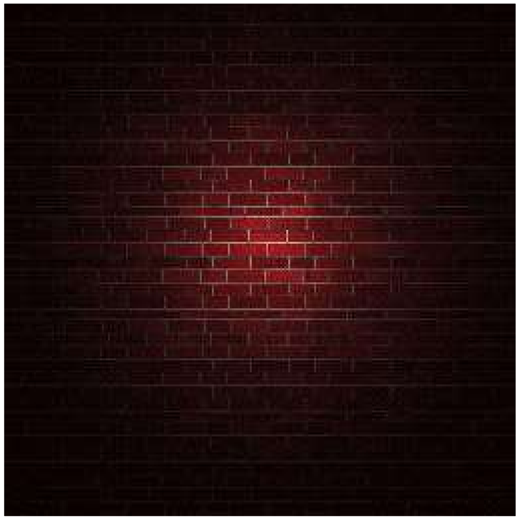
Light Mapping



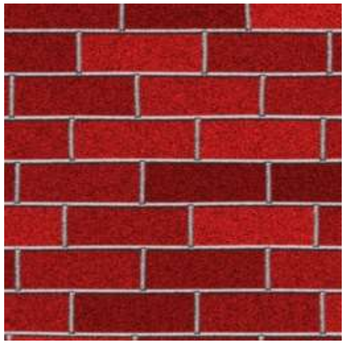
Original LM texels

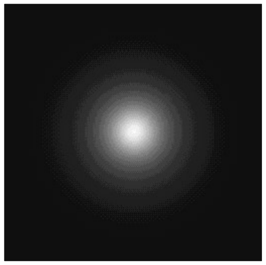
Bilinear Filtering

- Why premultiplication is bad…



Full Size Texture
(with Lightmap)





Tiled Surface Texture
plus Lightmap

→ use tileable surface textures and low resolution lightmaps

Light Mapping

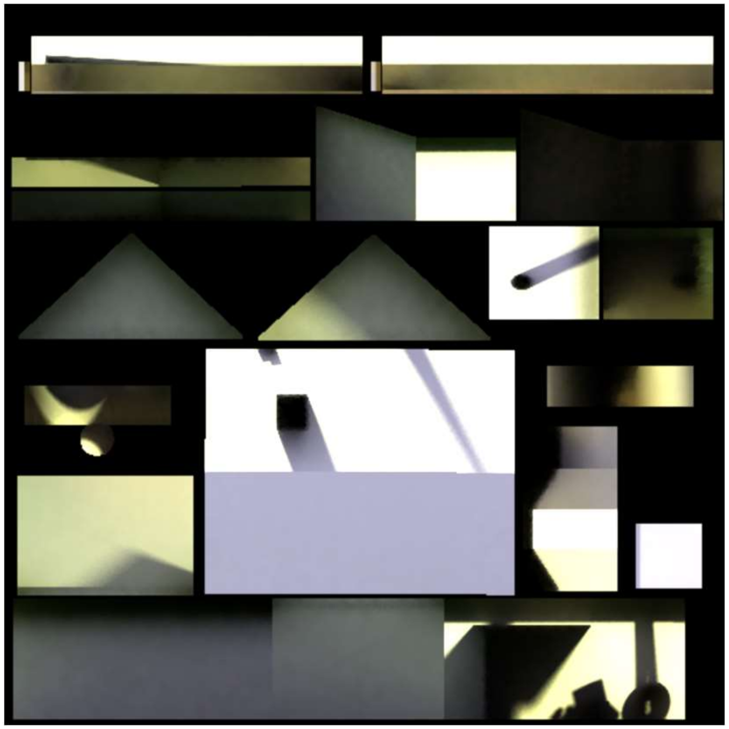
Original scene

Light-mapped

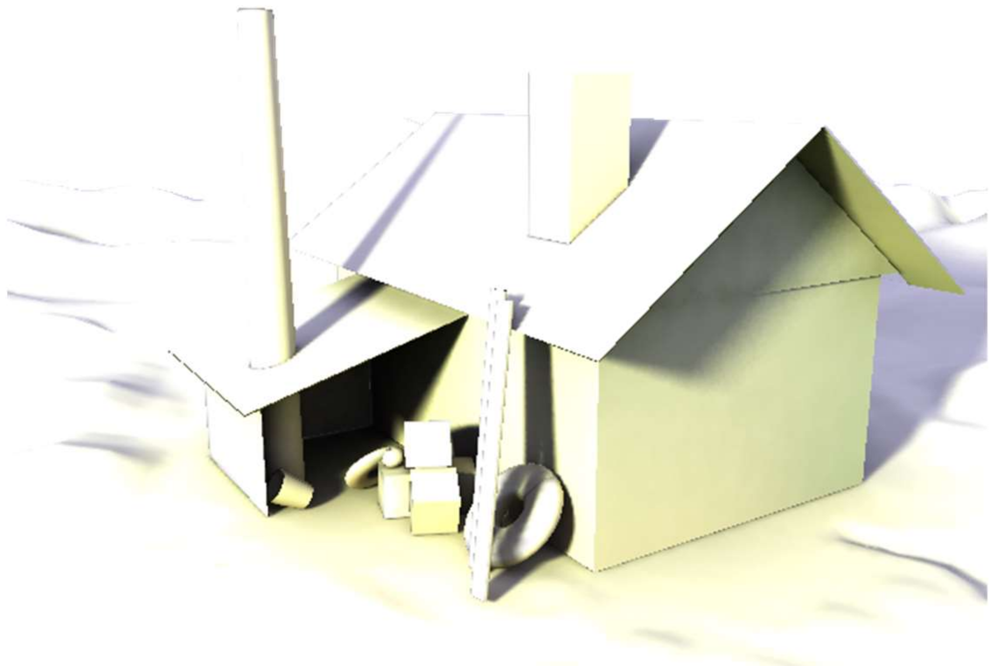
Example: Light Mapping

- Precomputation based on non-realtime methods
  - Radiosity
  - Ray tracing
    - Monte Carlo Integration
    - Path tracing
    - Photon mapping

Light Mapping

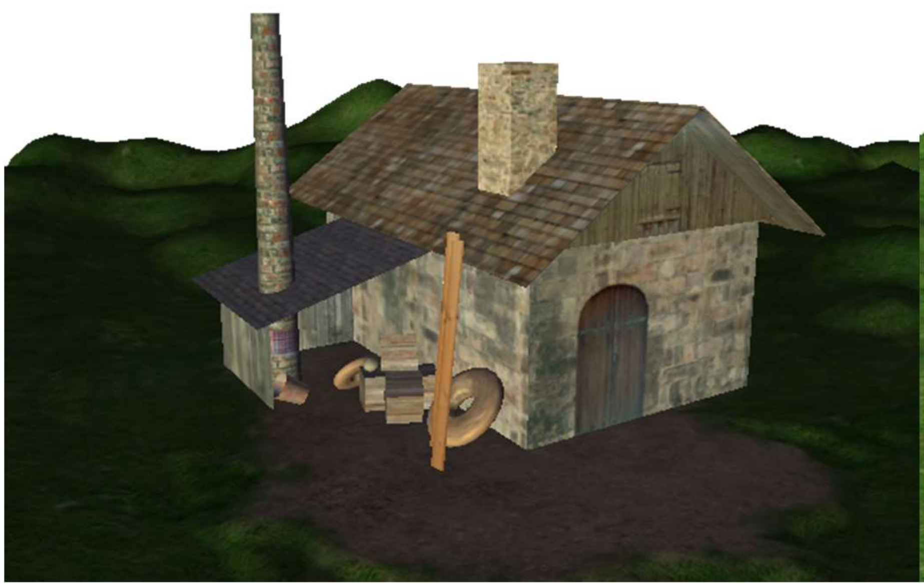


Lightmap



mapped

Light Mapping



Original scene

Light-mapped

Interpolation Type + Purpose #2:

Interpolation of Samples in Texture Space

(Multi-Linear Interpolation)

Types of Textures

- Spatial layout
  - Cartesian grids: 1D, 2D, 3D, 2D_ARRAY, …
  - Cube maps, …
- Formats (too many), e.g. OpenGL
  - GL_LUMINANCE16_ALPHA16
  - GL_RGB8, GL_RGBA8, …: integer texture formats
  - GL_RGB16F, GL_RGBA32F, …: float texture formats
  - compressed formats, high dynamic range formats, …
- External (CPU) format vs. internal (GPU) format
  - OpenGL driver converts from external to internal

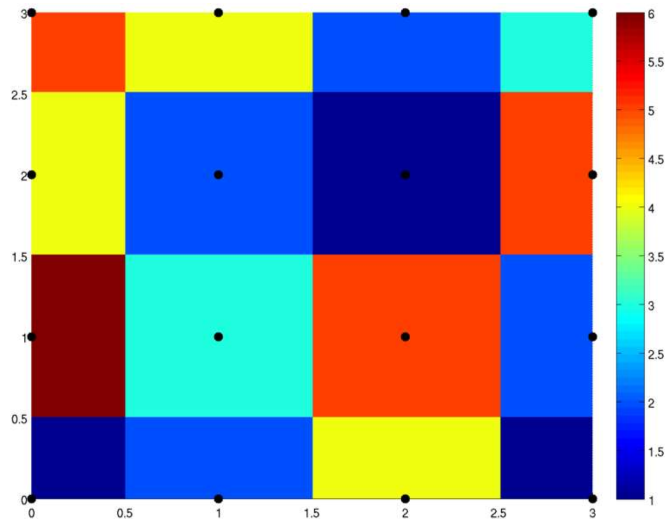
Magnification (Bi-linear Filtering Example)

Original image

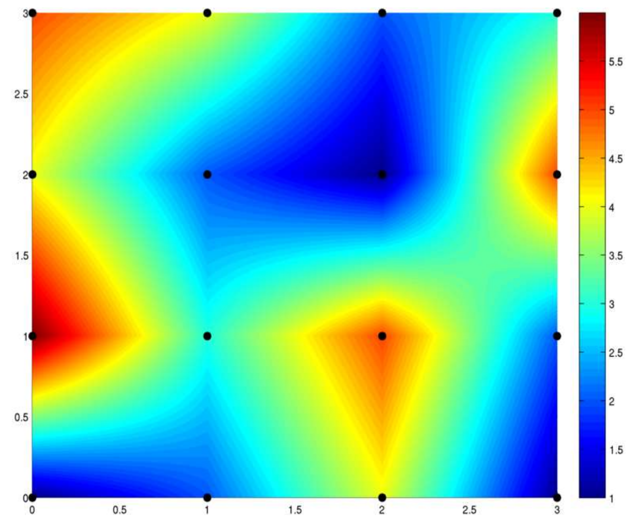
Nearest neighbor

Bi-linear filtering

Nearest-Neighbor vs. Bi-Linear Interpolation

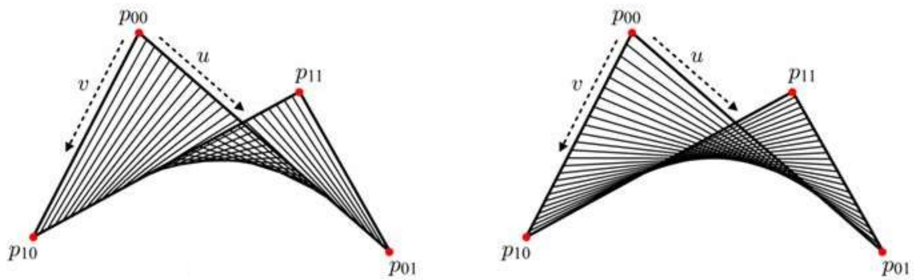


nearest-neighbor



bi-linear

wikipedia

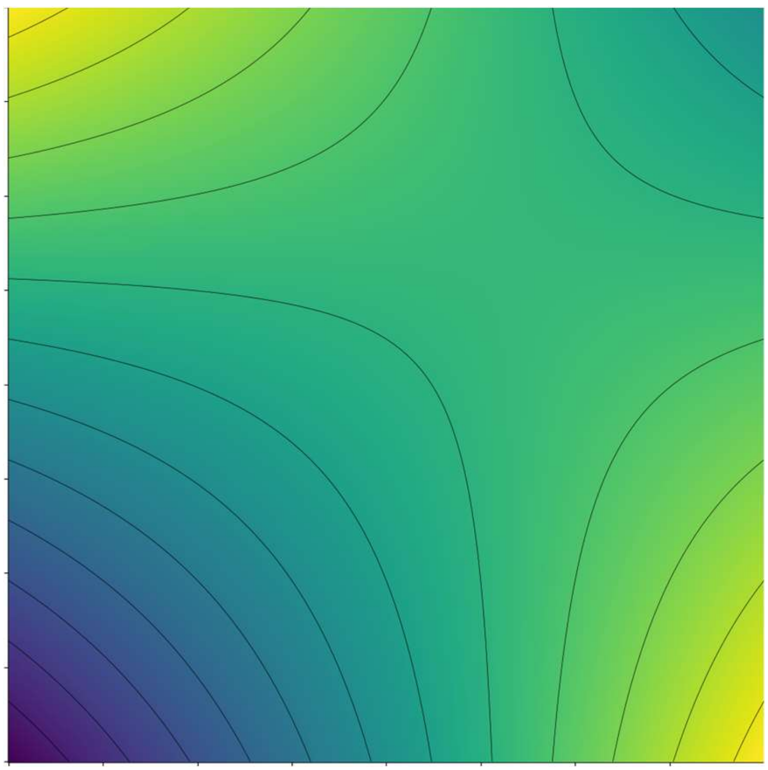


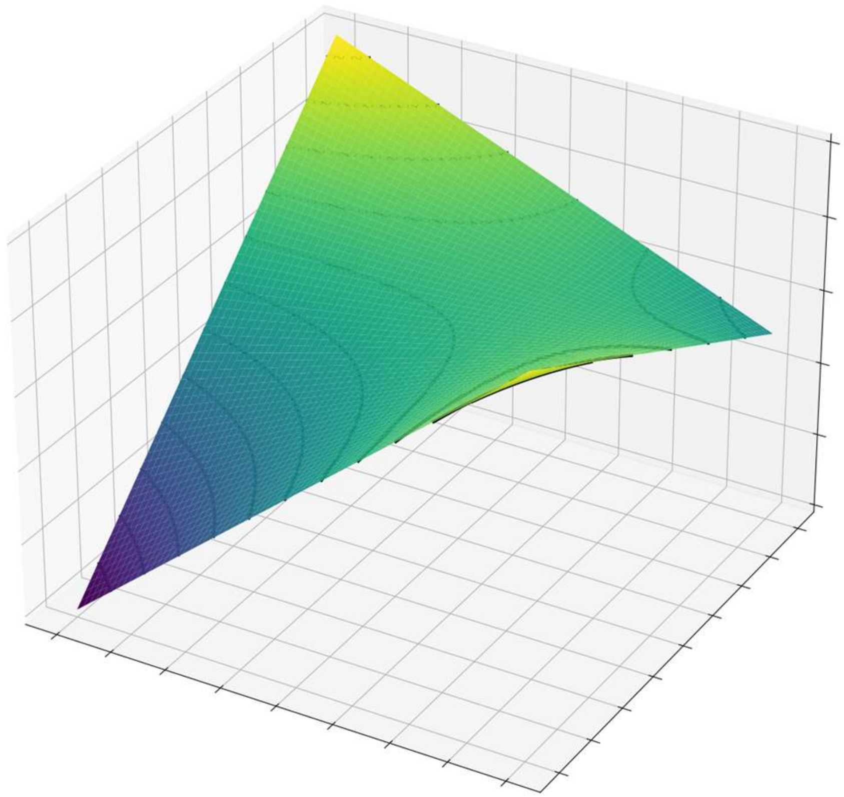
Bilinear patch (courtesy J. Han)

Bi-Linear Interpolation

Consider area between 2x2 adjacent samples (e.g., pixel centers)

Example #2: 1 at top-left and bottom-right, 0 at bottom-left, 0.5 at top-right





Bi-Linear Interpolation

Consider area between 2x2 adjacent samples (e.g., pixel centers):

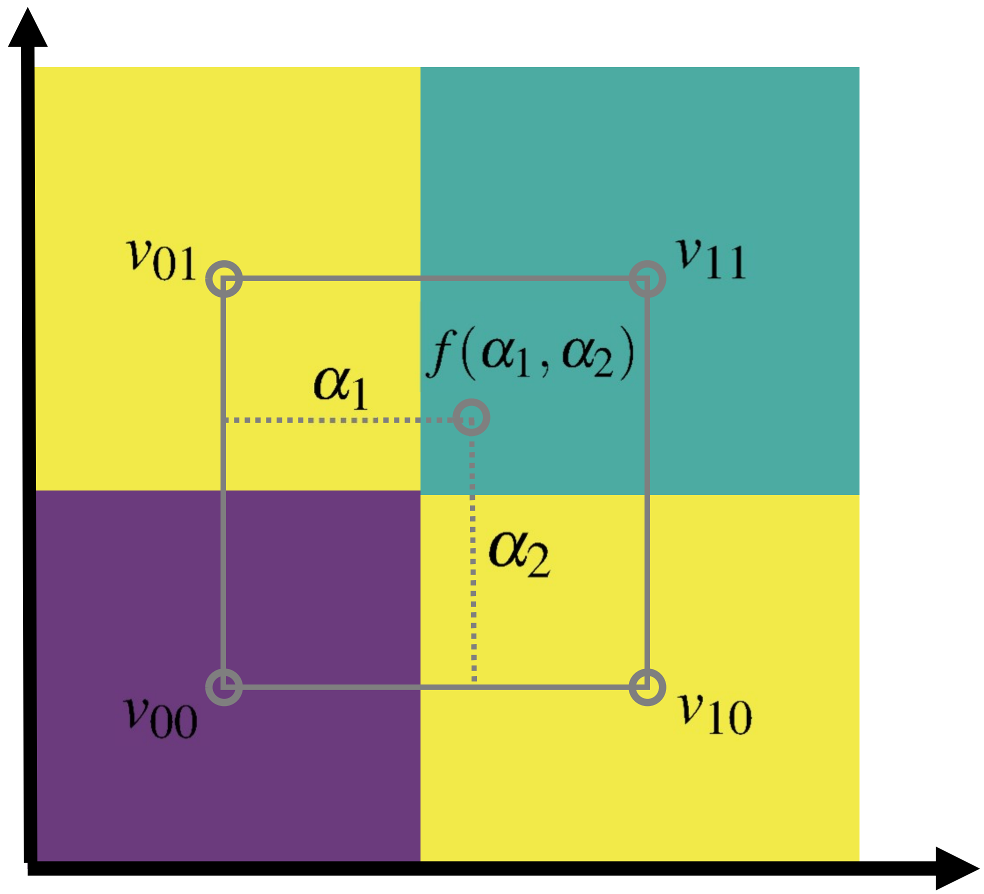
Given any (fractional) position

$$\alpha_1 := x_1 - \lfloor x_1 \rfloor \qquad \alpha_1 \in [0.0, 1.0)$$
$$\alpha_2 := x_2 - \lfloor x_2 \rfloor \qquad \alpha_2 \in [0.0, 1.0)$$

and 2x2 sample values

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{01} & v_{11} \\ v_{00} & v_{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute: $f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$



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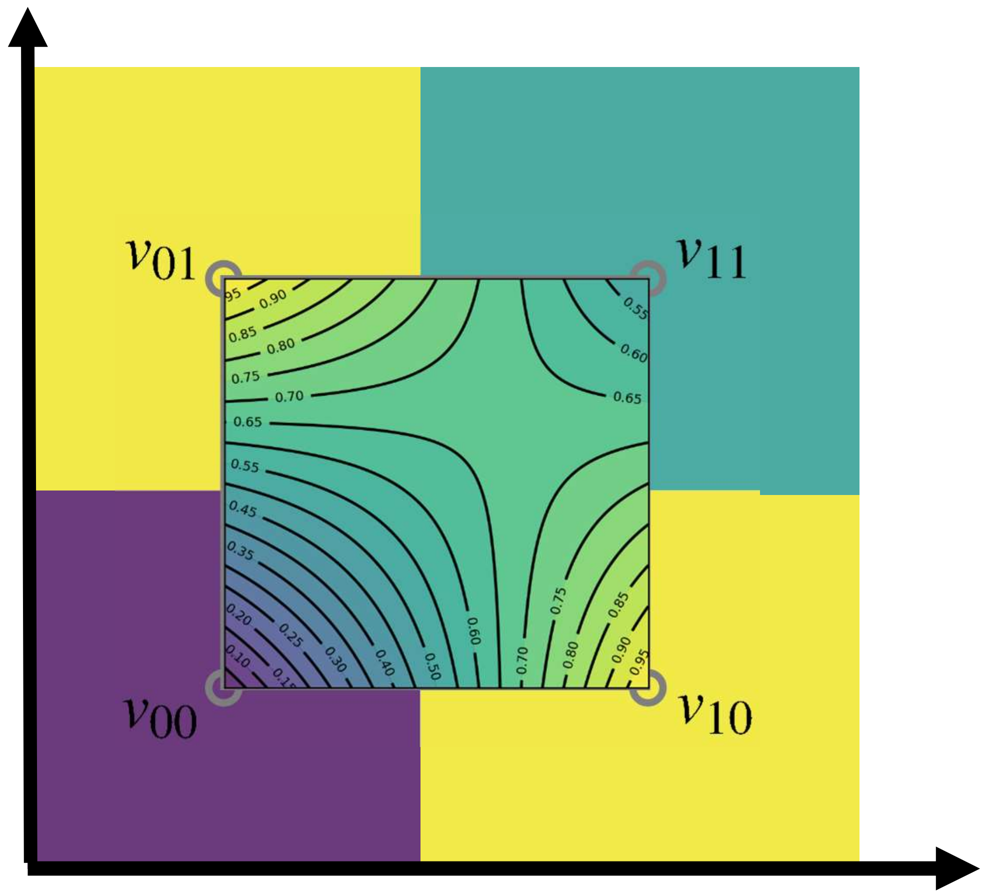

Bi-Linear Interpolation

Weights in 2x2 format:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ (1-\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1) & \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1)\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \\ (1-\alpha_1)(1-\alpha_2) & \alpha_1(1-\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Interpolate function at (fractional) position (α_1, α_2) :

$$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 & (1-\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{01} & v_{11} \\ v_{00} & v_{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1) \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bi-Linear Interpolation

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$$= \begin{bmatrix}\alpha_2 & (1-\alpha_2)\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1)v_{01} + \alpha_1 v_{11} \\ (1-\alpha_1)v_{00} + \alpha_1 v_{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}\alpha_2 v_{01} + (1-\alpha_2)v_{00} & \alpha_2 v_{11} + (1-\alpha_2)v_{10}\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1) \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bi-Linear Interpolation

Interpolate function at (fractional) position (α_1, α_2) :

$$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 & (1-\alpha_2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{01} & v_{11} \\ v_{00} & v_{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\alpha_1) \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\alpha_1)(1-\alpha_2)v_{00} + \alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)v_{10} + (1-\alpha_1)\alpha_2 v_{01} + \alpha_1\alpha_2 v_{11}$$

$$= v_{00} + \alpha_1(v_{10} - v_{00}) + \alpha_2(v_{01} - v_{00}) + \alpha_1\alpha_2(v_{00} + v_{11} - v_{10} - v_{01})$$

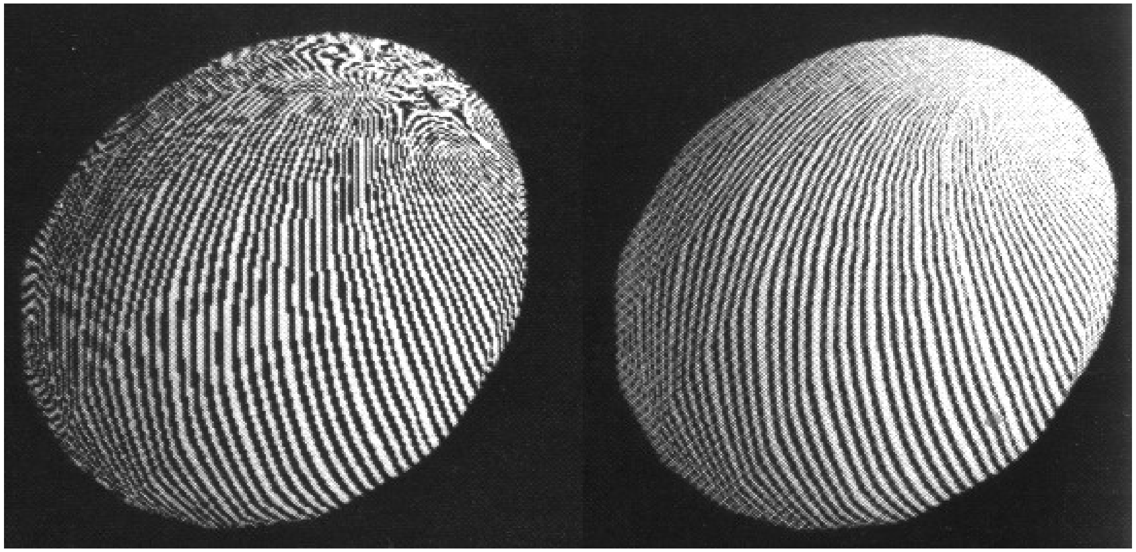
REALLY IMPORTANT:

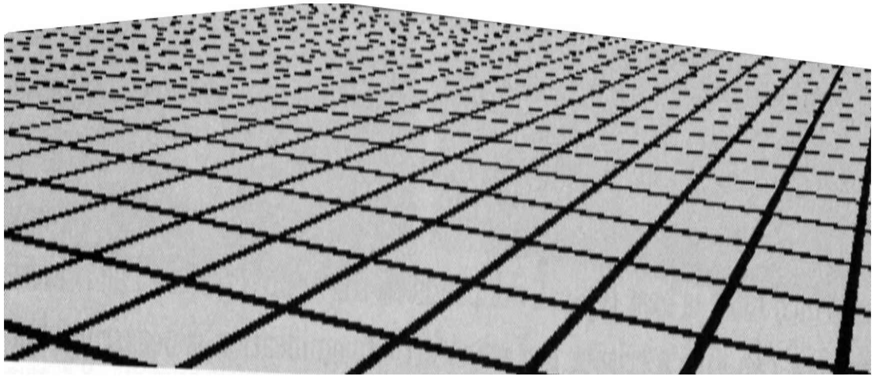
this is a different thing (for a different purpose) than the linear (or, in perspective, rational-linear) interpolation of texture coordinates!!

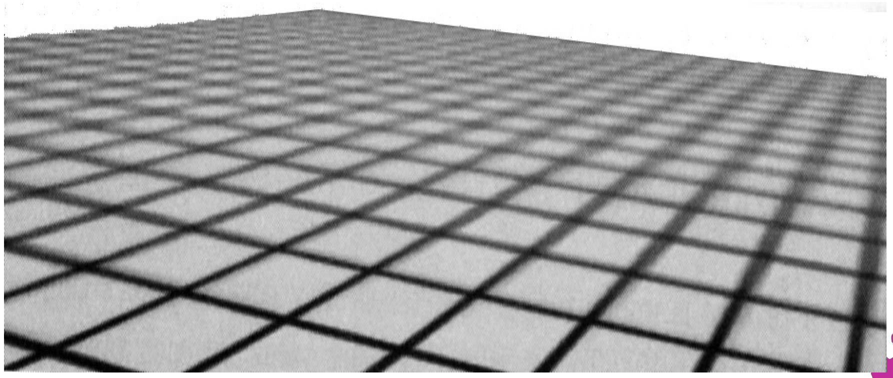
Texture Minification

Texture Aliasing: Minification

- Problem: One pixel in image space covers many texels

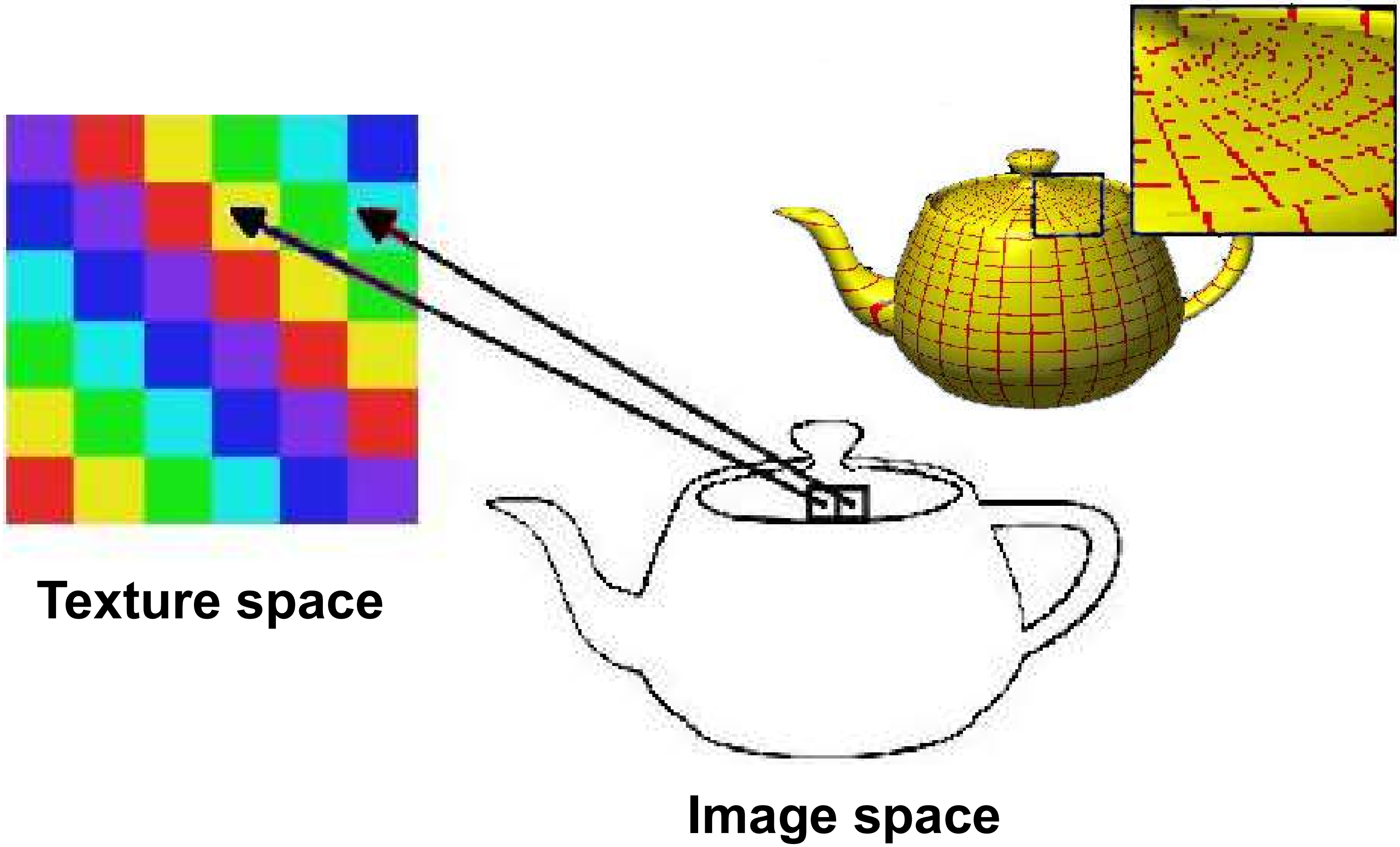






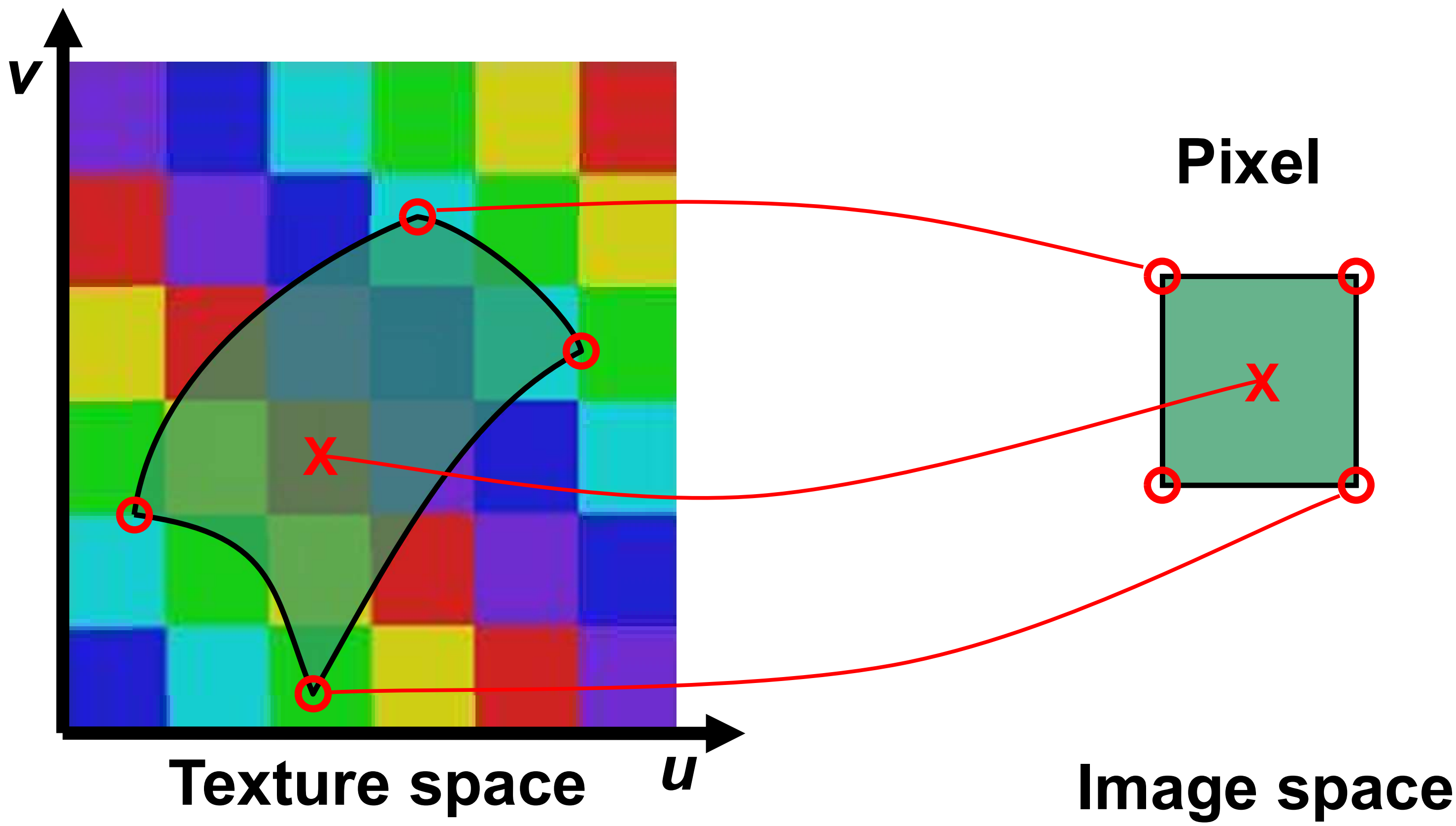
Texture Aliasing: Minification

- Caused by *undersampling*: texture information is lost



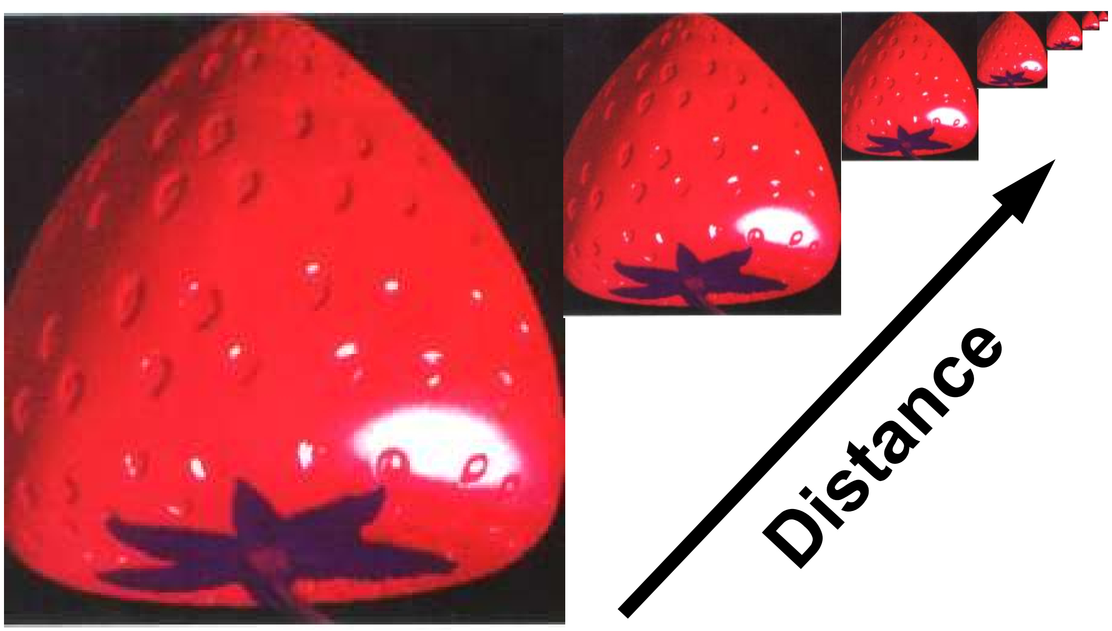
Texture Anti-Aliasing: Minification

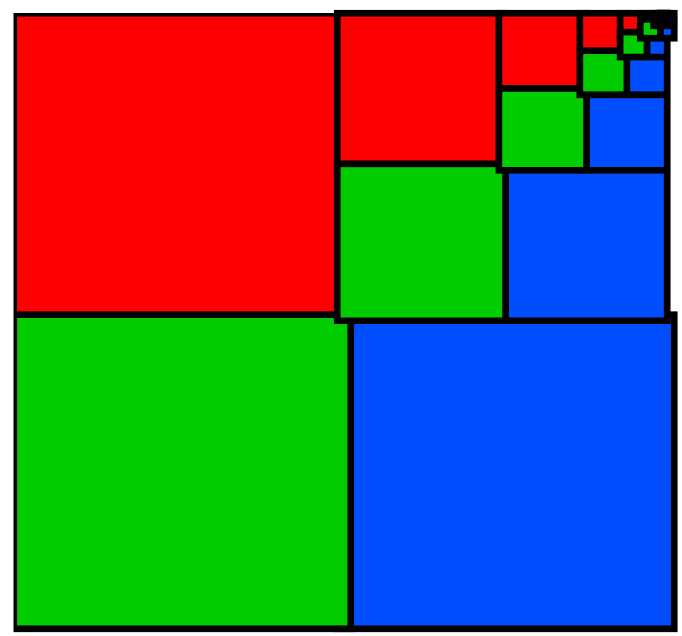
- A good pixel value is the weighted mean of the pixel area projected into texture space



Texture Anti-Aliasing: MIP Mapping

- MIP Mapping ("Multum In Parvo")
  - Texture size is reduced by factors of 2 (*downsampling* = "many things in a small place")
  - Simple (4 pixel average) and memory efficient
  - Last image is only ONE texel





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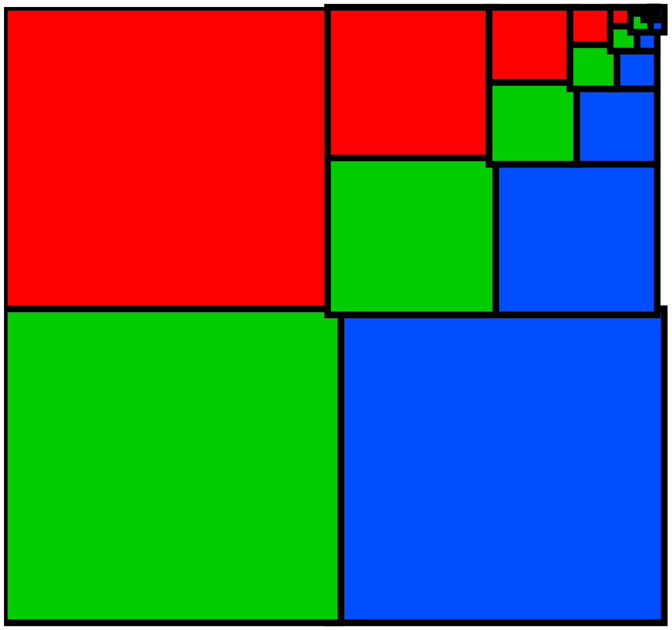


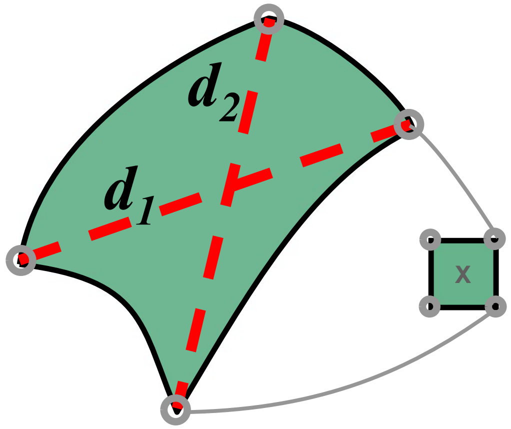
geometric series:

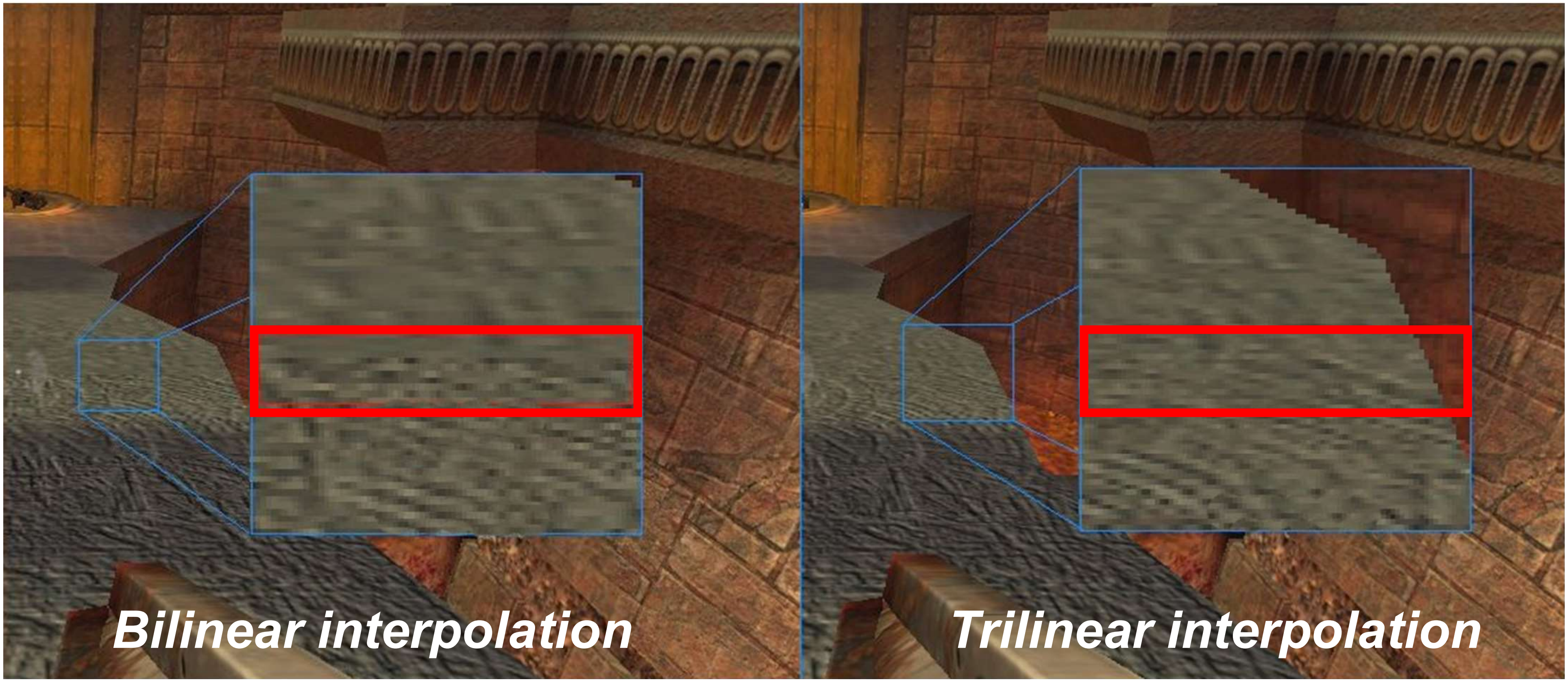
$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \cdots + ar^{n-1} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} ar^k = a\left(\frac{1-r^n}{1-r}\right)$$

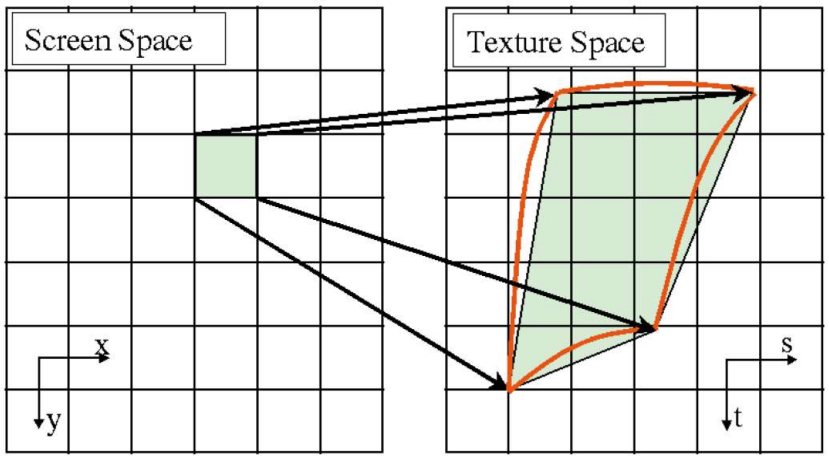
Texture Anti-Aliasing: MIP Mapping

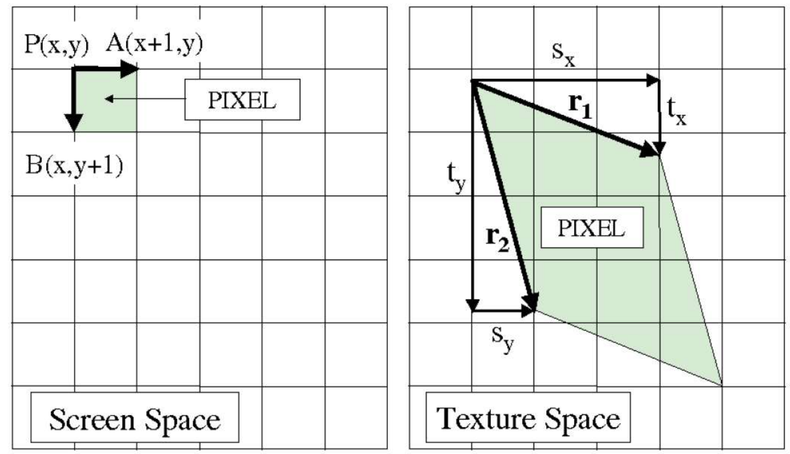
- MIP Mapping Algorithm
- $D := ld(max(d_1,d_2))$
- T_0 := value from texture $D_0 = trunc\ (D)$ "Mip Map level"
  - Use *bilinear interpolation*





MIP-Map Level Computation





- Use the partial derivatives of texture coordinates with respect to screen space coordinates
- This is the Jacobian matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial u/\partial x & \partial u/\partial y \\ \partial v/\partial x & \partial v/\partial y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & s_y \\ t_x & t_y \end{pmatrix}$$

- Area of parallelogram is the absolute value of the Jacobian determinant (the *Jacobian*)

MIP-Map Level Computation (OpenGL)

- OpenGL 4.6 core specification, pp. 251-264

(3D tex coords!)

$$\lambda_{base}(x, y) = \log_2[\rho(x, y)]$$

$$\rho = \max\left\{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2}, \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2}\right\}$$

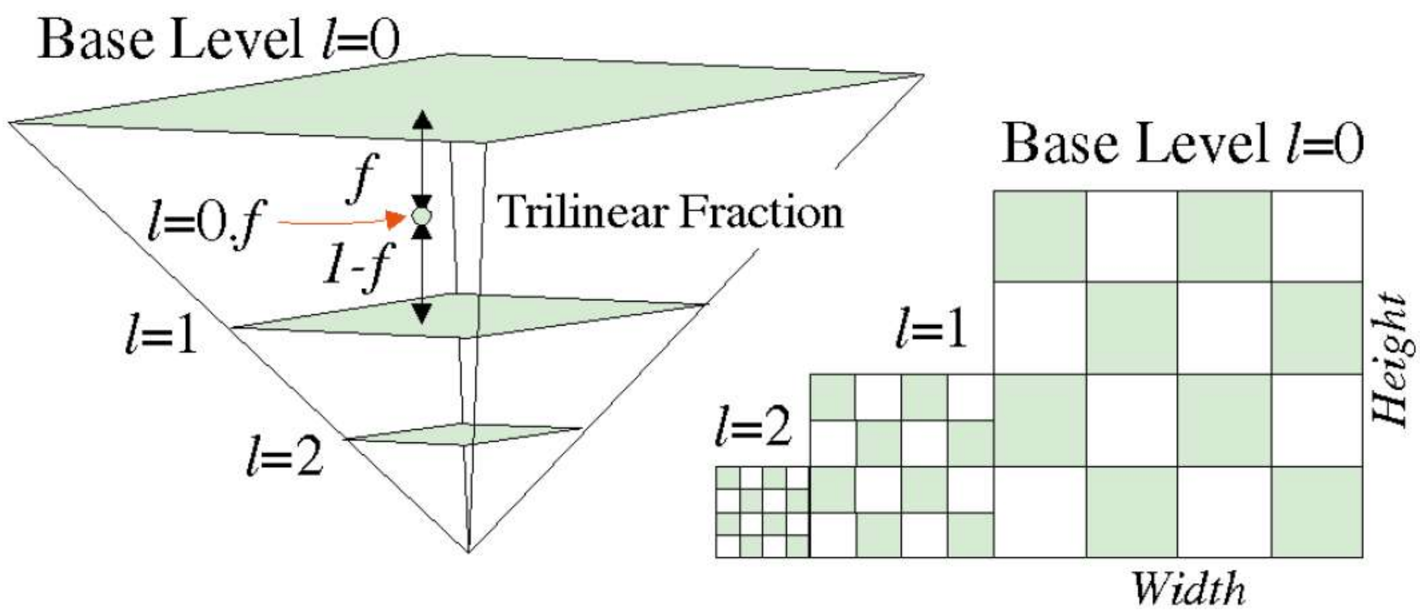
Does not use area of parallelogram but greater hypotenuse [Heckbert, 1983]

- Approximation without square-roots

$$m_u = \max\left\{\left|\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|, \left|\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right|\right\} \quad m_v = \max\left\{\left|\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right|, \left|\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right|\right\} \quad m_w = \max\left\{\left|\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right|, \left|\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right|\right\}$$

$$\max\{m_u, m_v, m_w\} \leq f(x, y) \leq m_u + m_v + m_w$$

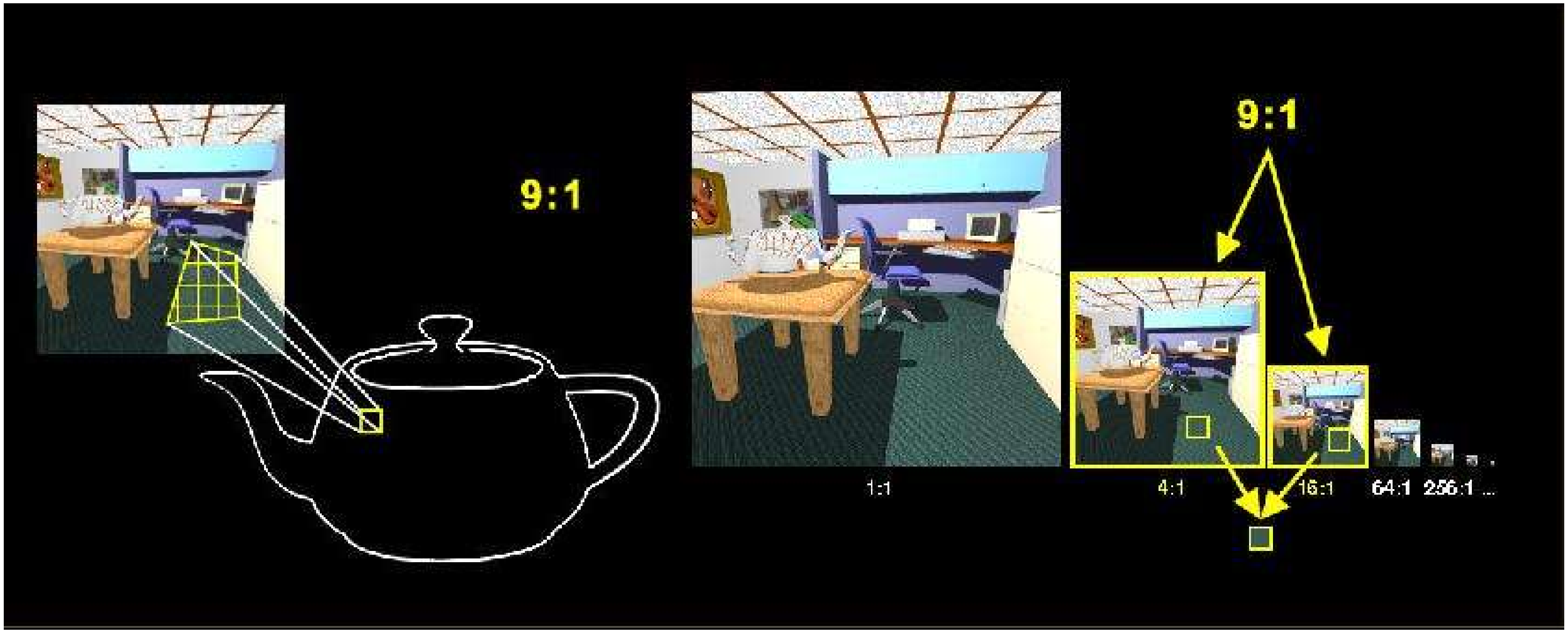
MIP-Map Level Interpolation



- Level of detail value is fractional!
- Use fractional part to blend (lin.) between two adjacent mipmap levels

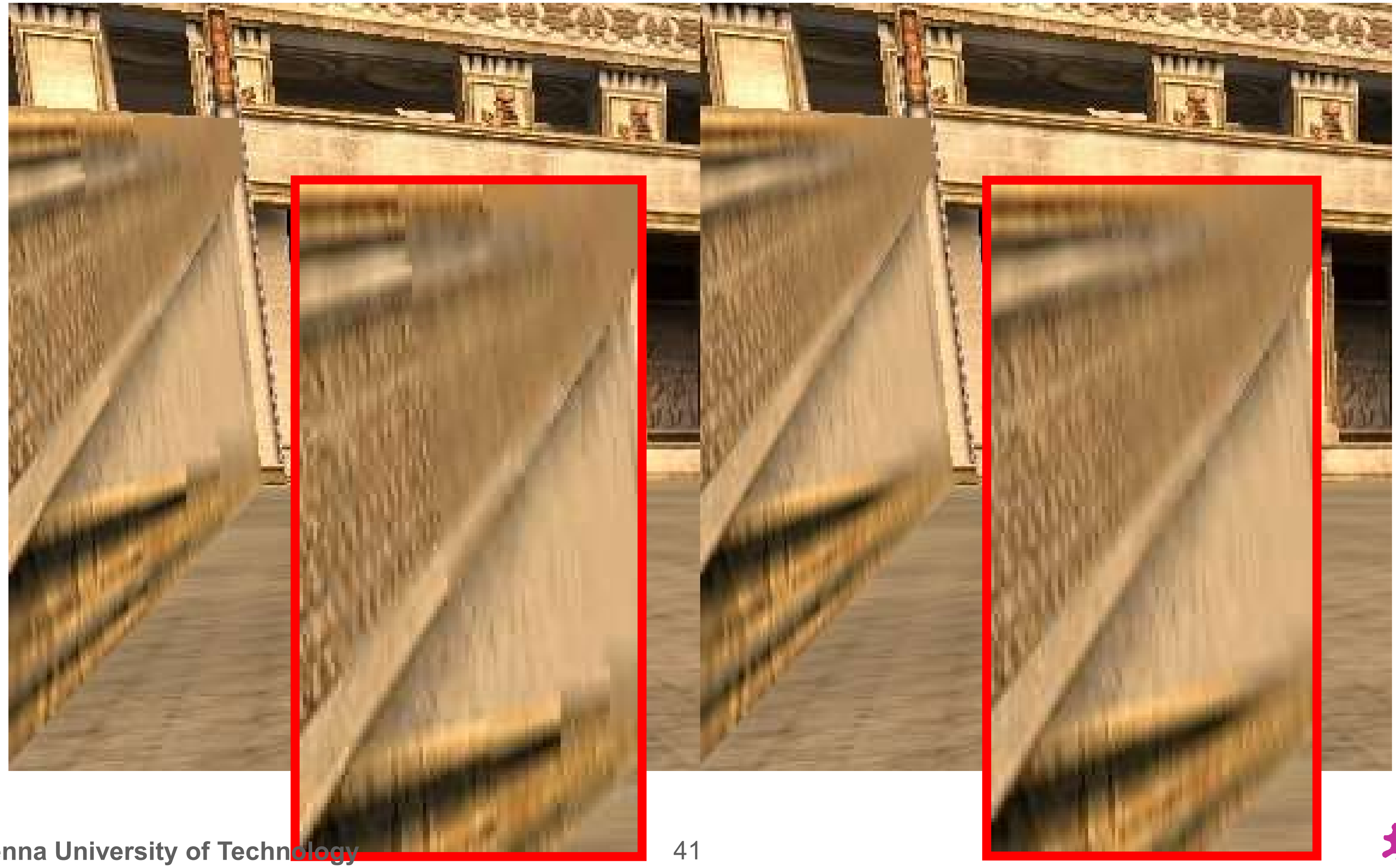
Texture Anti-Aliasing: MIP Mapping

- Trilinear interpolation:
  - T_1 := value from texture $D_1 = D_0+1$ (bilin.interpolation)
  - Pixel value $:= (D_1–D)\cdot T_0 + (D–D_0)\cdot T_1$
    - Linear interpolation between successive MIP Maps
  - Avoids "Mip banding" (but doubles texture lookups)



Texture Anti-Aliasing: MIP Mapping

- Other example for bilinear vs. trilinear filtering



Thank you.