

CSE 167:  
Introduction to Computer Graphics  
Lecture #18: Bump Mapping

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# Announcements

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- ▶ No discussion on Monday
  - ▶ But TA and tutor hours in computer labs as usual
- ▶ Instructor's office hour as usual Tuesday 1-2pm
- ▶ Blog entry #3 due next Wednesday night
- ▶ Final project due Thursday at 3pm:
  - ▶ Upload your source code to Canvas (one person per team)
  - ▶ Link your video to the Youtube playlist
  - ▶ Video screening in CSE conference room 1242
  - ▶ Project grading in basement labs in two shifts:
    - ▶ 4-5pm and 5-6pm
    - ▶ Shift assignments to be announced on Monday
- ▶ Final project grades to be posted on Canvas next Friday afternoon

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# Bump Mapping with Normal Maps

# Bump Mapping

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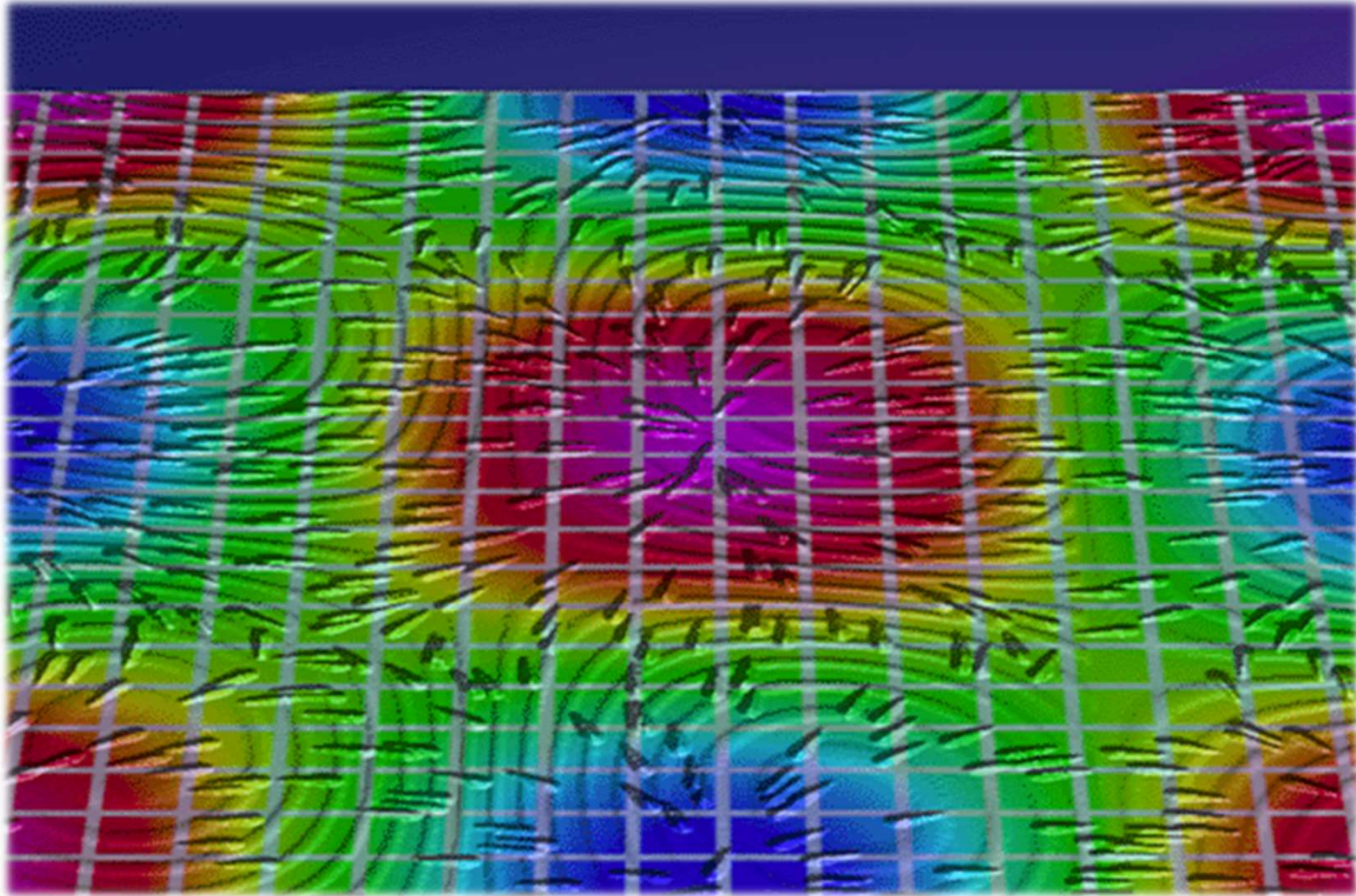
- ▶ Many textures are the result of small perturbations in the surface geometry
- ▶ Modeling these changes would result in an explosion in the number of geometric primitives.
- ▶ Bump mapping attempts to alter the lighting across a polygon to provide the illusion of texture.

[This chapter includes slides by Roger Crawfis]



# Bump Mapping Example

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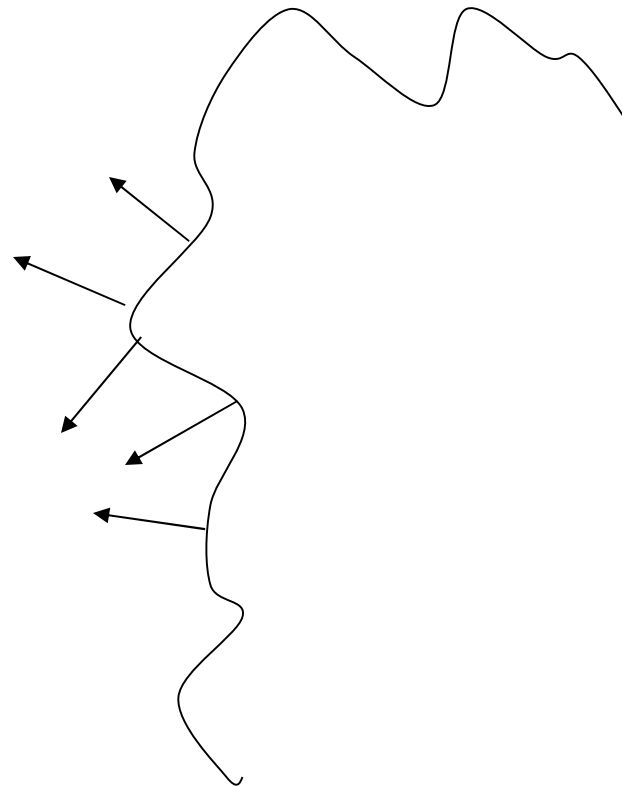
Crawfis 1991



# Surface Shading

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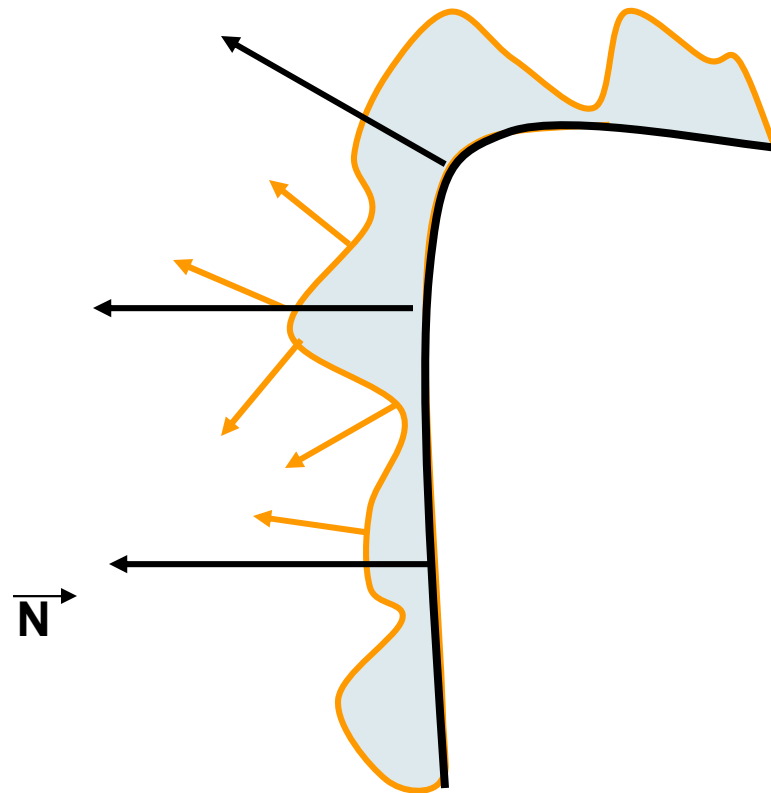
- ▶ Consider the lighting for a modeled surface.



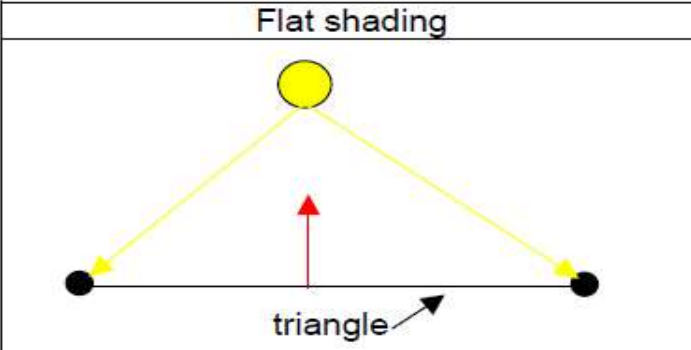
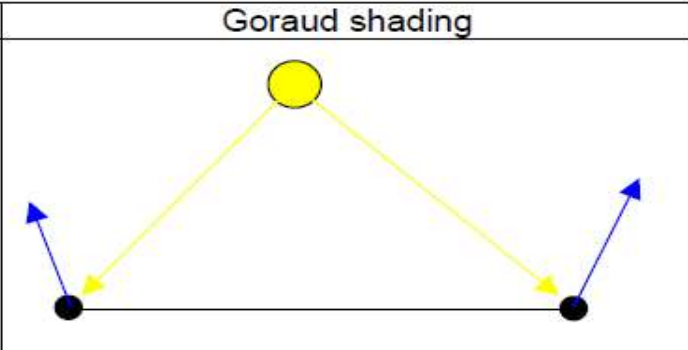
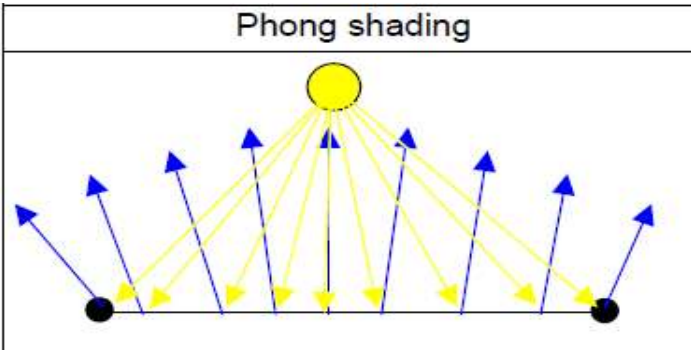
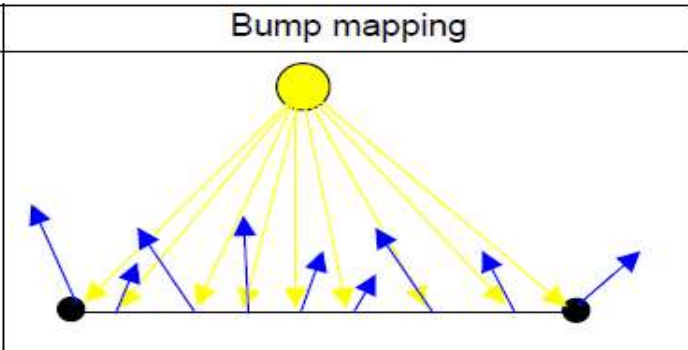
# Surface Shading

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- ▶ We can model this as deviations from some base surface.
- ▶ The question is then how these deviations change the lighting.



# Bump Mapping

<p>Flat shading</p>  <p>Only the first normal of the triangle is used to compute lighting in the entire triangle.</p>	<p>Gouraud shading</p>  <p>The light intensity is computed at each vertex and interpolated across the surface.</p>
<p>Phong shading</p>  <p>Normals are interpolated across the surface, and the light is computed at each fragment.</p>	<p>Bump mapping</p>  <p>Normals are stored in a bumpmap texture, and used instead of Phong normals.</p>





# Bump Mapping with Normal Maps



Just texture mapped



Texture and normal maps

Notice: The geometry is unchanged. There's the same number of vertices and triangles. This effect is entirely from the normal map.



# Normal Maps



Diffuse Color Texture Map



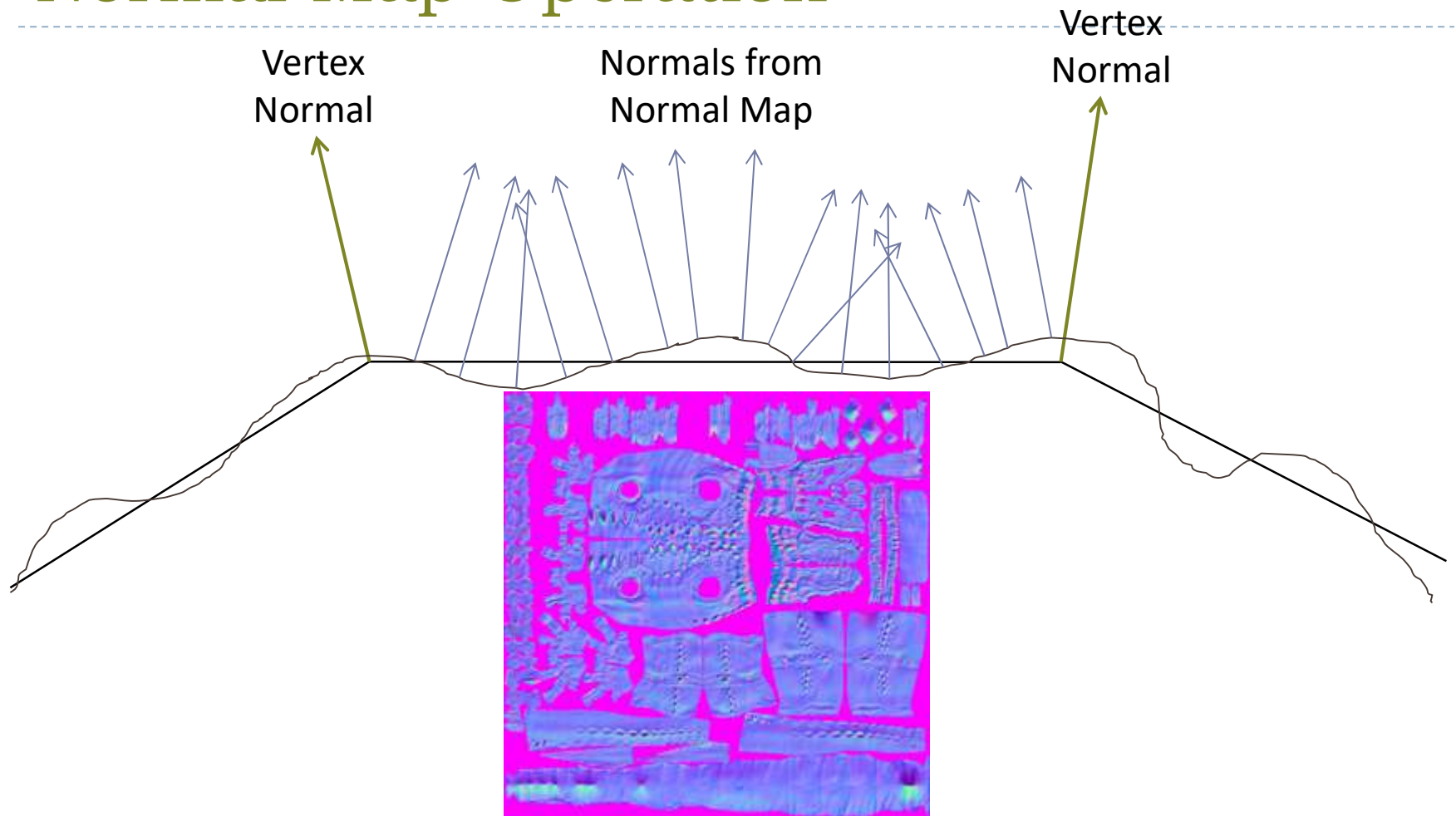
Normal Map

Each pixel represents a normal vector relative to the surface at that point. -1 to 1 range is mapped to 0 to 1 for the texture so normals become colors.

→ Inverse of Normal Coloring



# Normal Map Operation



For each pixel, determine the normal from a texture image. Use that to compute the color.



# What's Missing?

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- ▶ There are no bumps on the silhouette of a bump or normal-mapped object

→ Displacement Mapping can model that



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# Wrapping it up

# Computer Graphics and Related Courses in CSE Department

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- ▶ CSE 167: Computer Graphics (Fall and Winter)
- ▶ CSE 163: Advanced Computer Graphics (Spring?)
- ▶ CSE 168: Computer Graphics II: Rendering (Ramamoorthi in Spring)
- ▶ CSE 169: Computer Animation (Spring?)
- ▶ CSE 190: Virtual Reality Technologies (Schulze in Spring)
- ▶ CSE 165: 3D User Interfaces (Schulze, not in 2020)
- ▶ CSE 152: Intro to Computer Vision (Fall and Winter)
- ▶ CSE 166: Image Processing (when?)
- ▶ CSE 170: Interaction Design (Klemmer in Winter)

# Computer Graphics: State of The Art

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- ▶ ACM SIGGRAPH Los Angeles 2019 Technical Papers Preview (3'16)

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EhDr3Rs5fTU>

- ▶ GDC 2019 Unity Features Reel (3'13)

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DCq0cndrYDQ>

- ▶ SIGGRAPH 2019 Computer Animation Festival: Electronic Theater (1'32)

- ▶ [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UoosuGaBsbs&list=PL7wOdnrlw7uKyART\\_MfPL6Ur4BHdYcNW6&index=2](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UoosuGaBsbs&list=PL7wOdnrlw7uKyART_MfPL6Ur4BHdYcNW6&index=2)

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Good luck with your final projects!