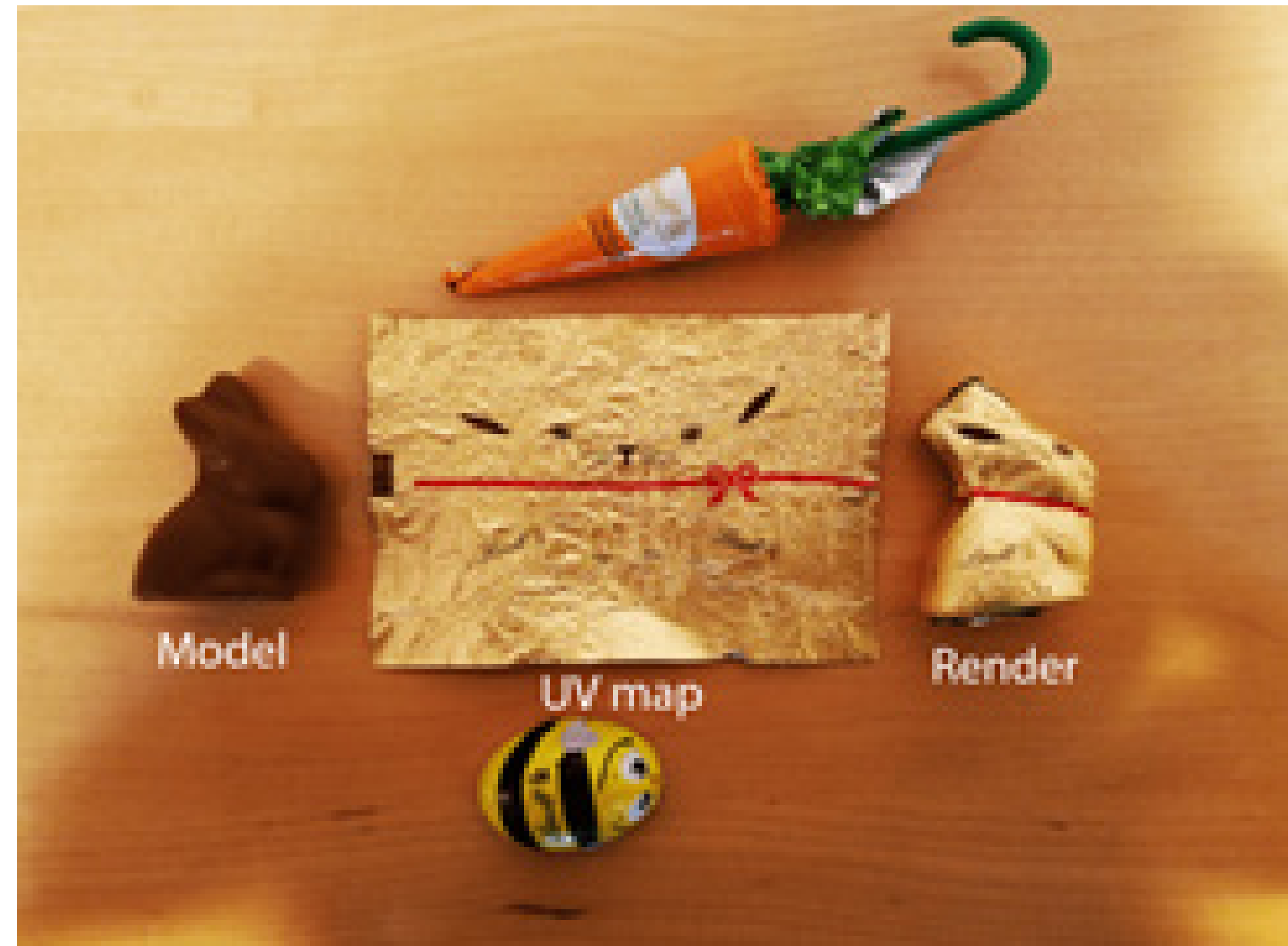


# TEXTURE AND UV MAPPING

*„HOW TO GUIDE“*

# Texture mapping

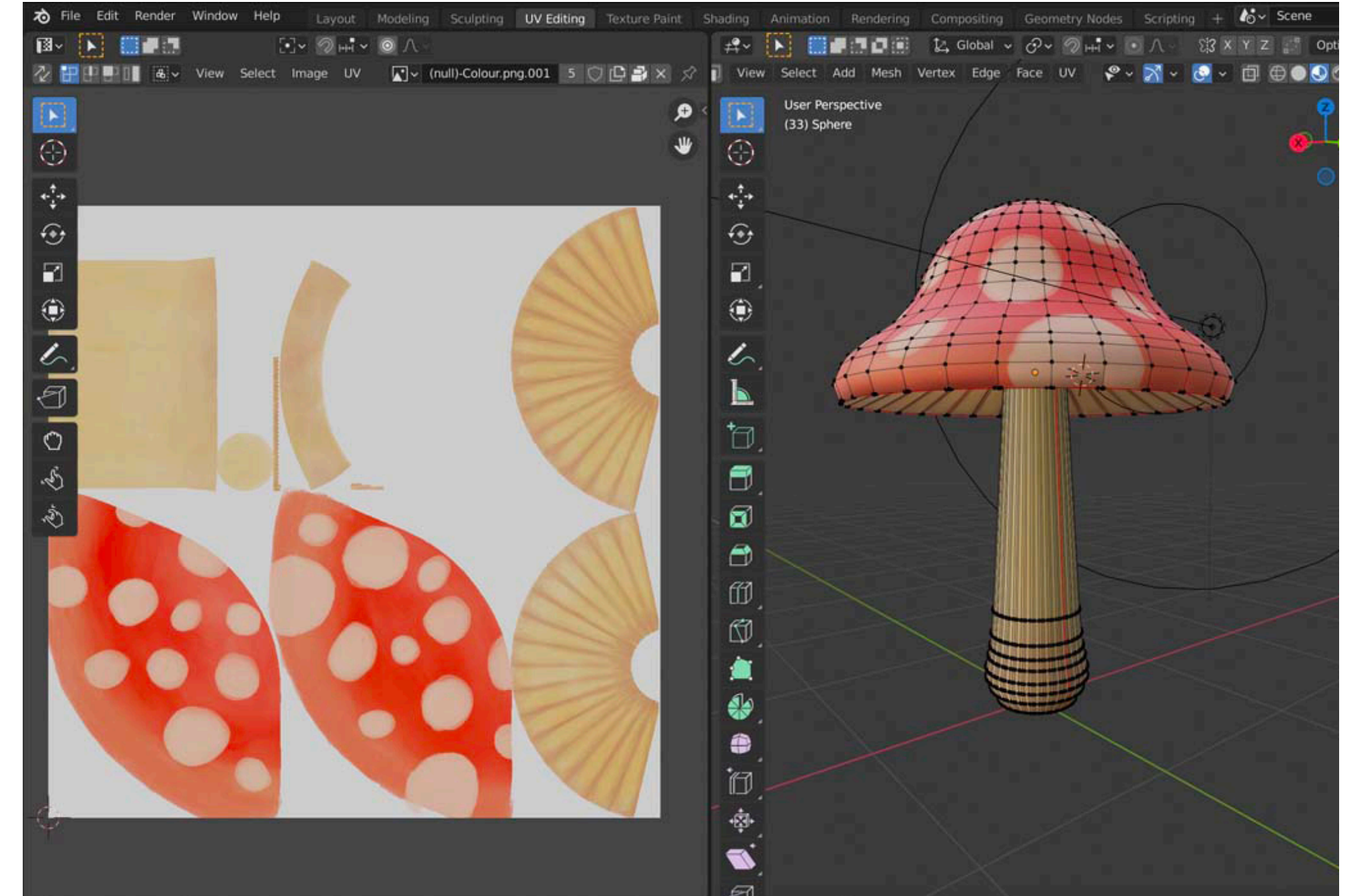
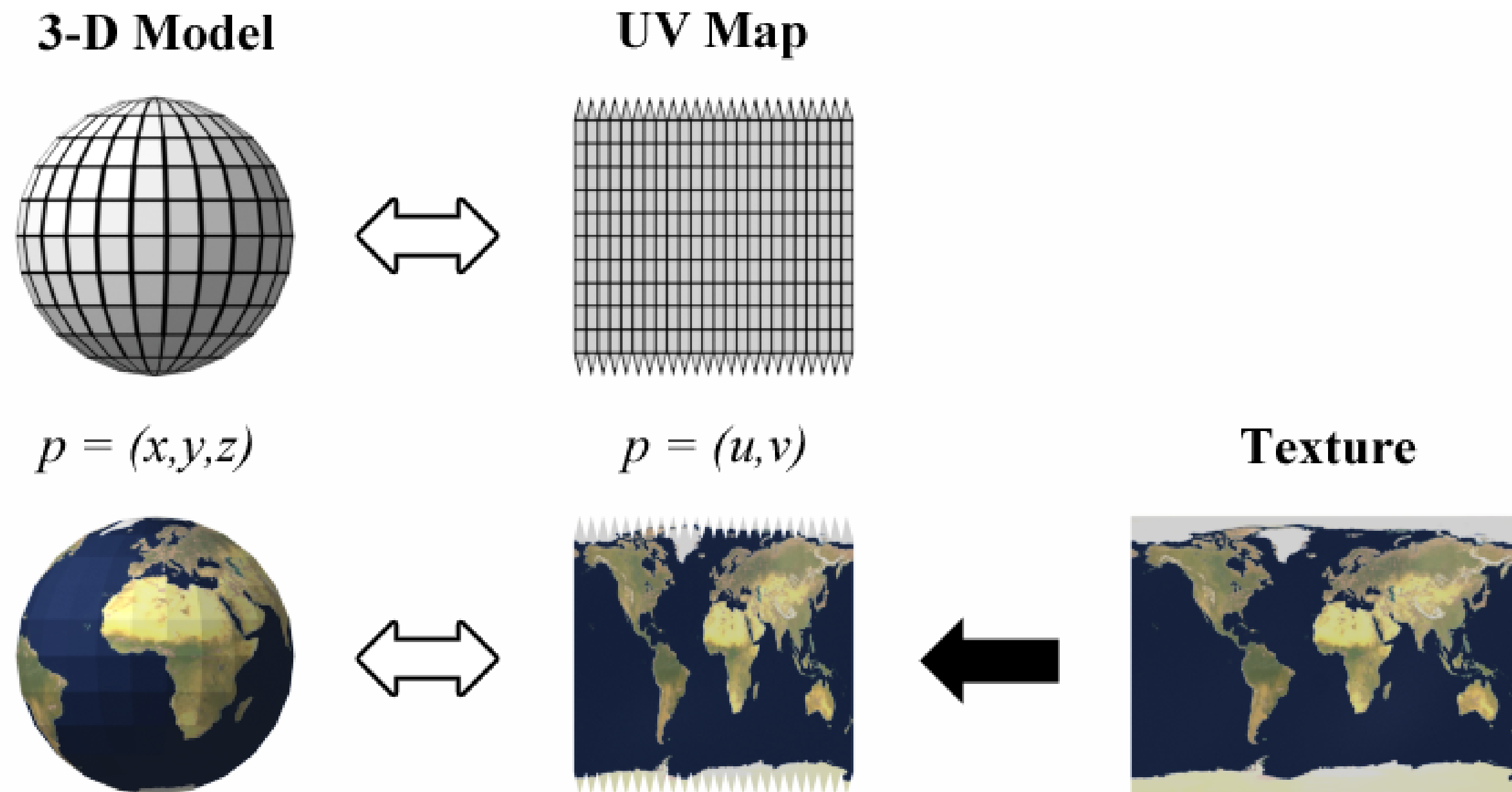
- 2D image/texture that is applied onto a 3D surface to add colour and detail.





# UV mapping

- projecting a 3D models surface onto a 2D plane
- defines how a 3D model will appear
- UV≠ultraviolet



# Process of UV mapping

1. Seams
2. unwrapping
3. UV layout
4. texture application

# Process of UV mapping

1. Seams
2. unwrapping
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## Seams

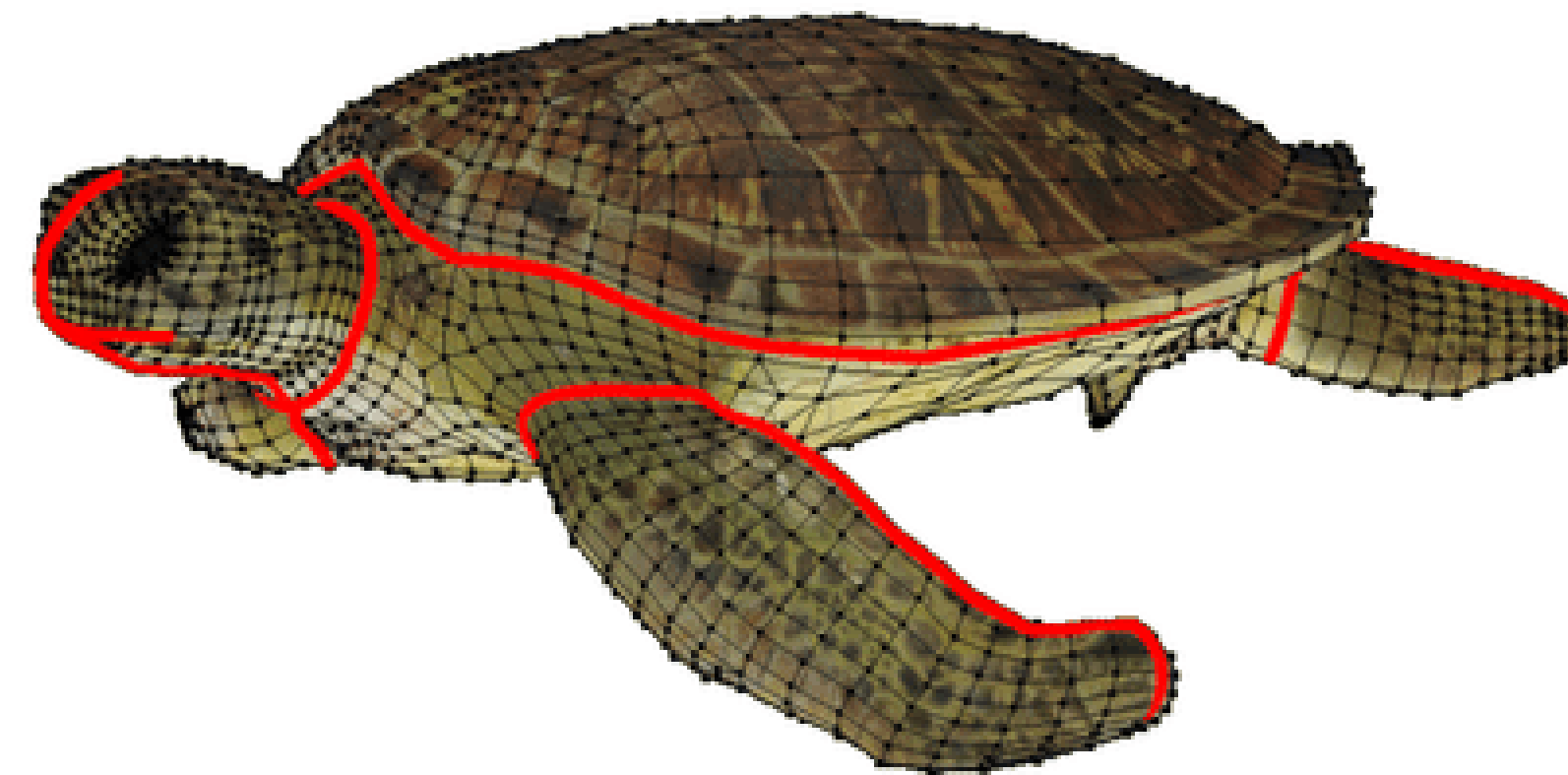
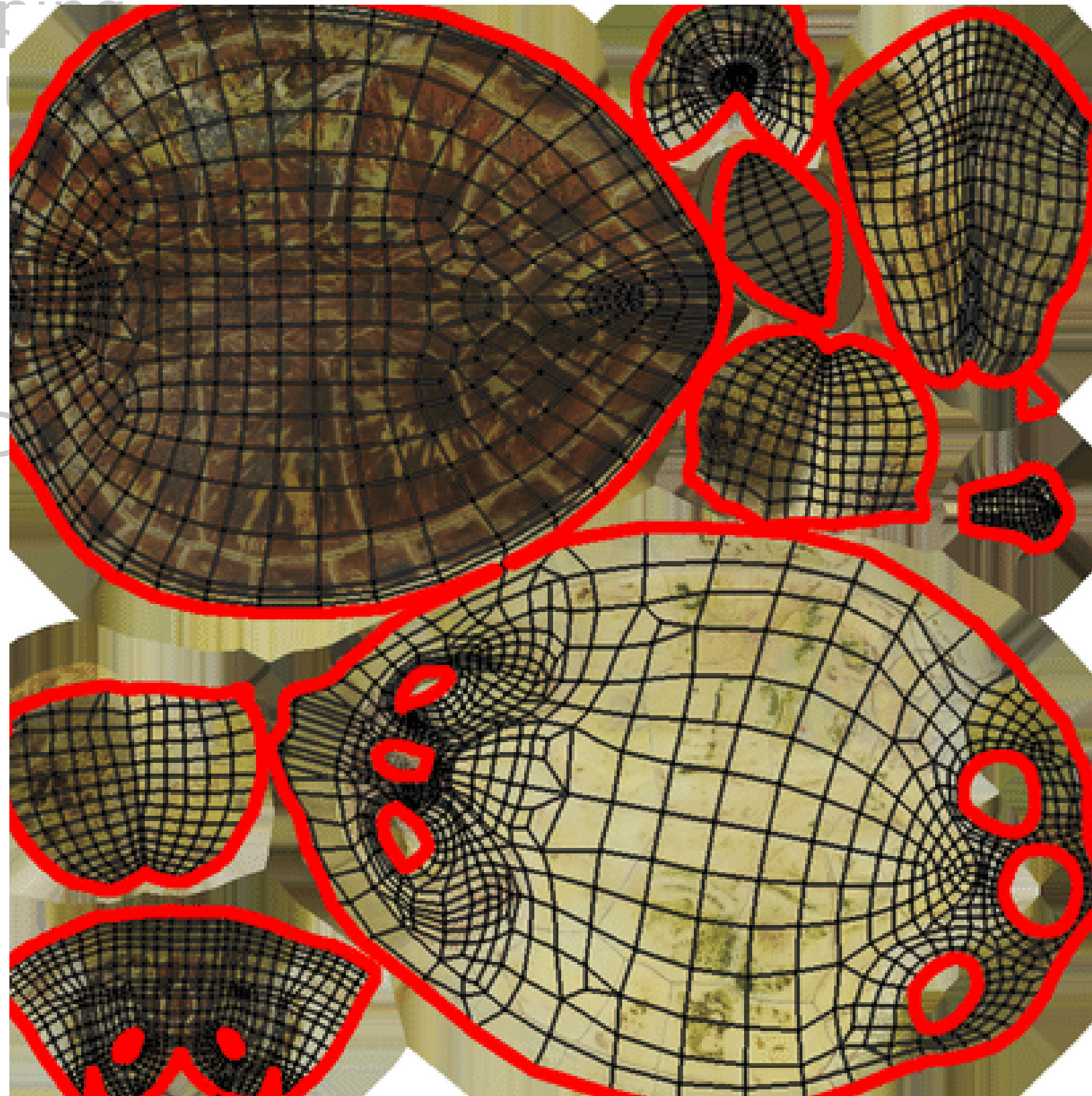
Cuts in 3D model to make a 2D surface

# Process of UV mapping

1. Seams
2. unwrapping
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4. texture

## Seams

Cuts in 3D



# Process of UV mapping

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2. unwrapping
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## Seams

Cuts in 3D model to make a 2D surface

## Unwrapping

Flattening of the 3D model into 2D

Types: Conformal, angle based, optimization based, follow active quads, seam based

# Process of UV mapping

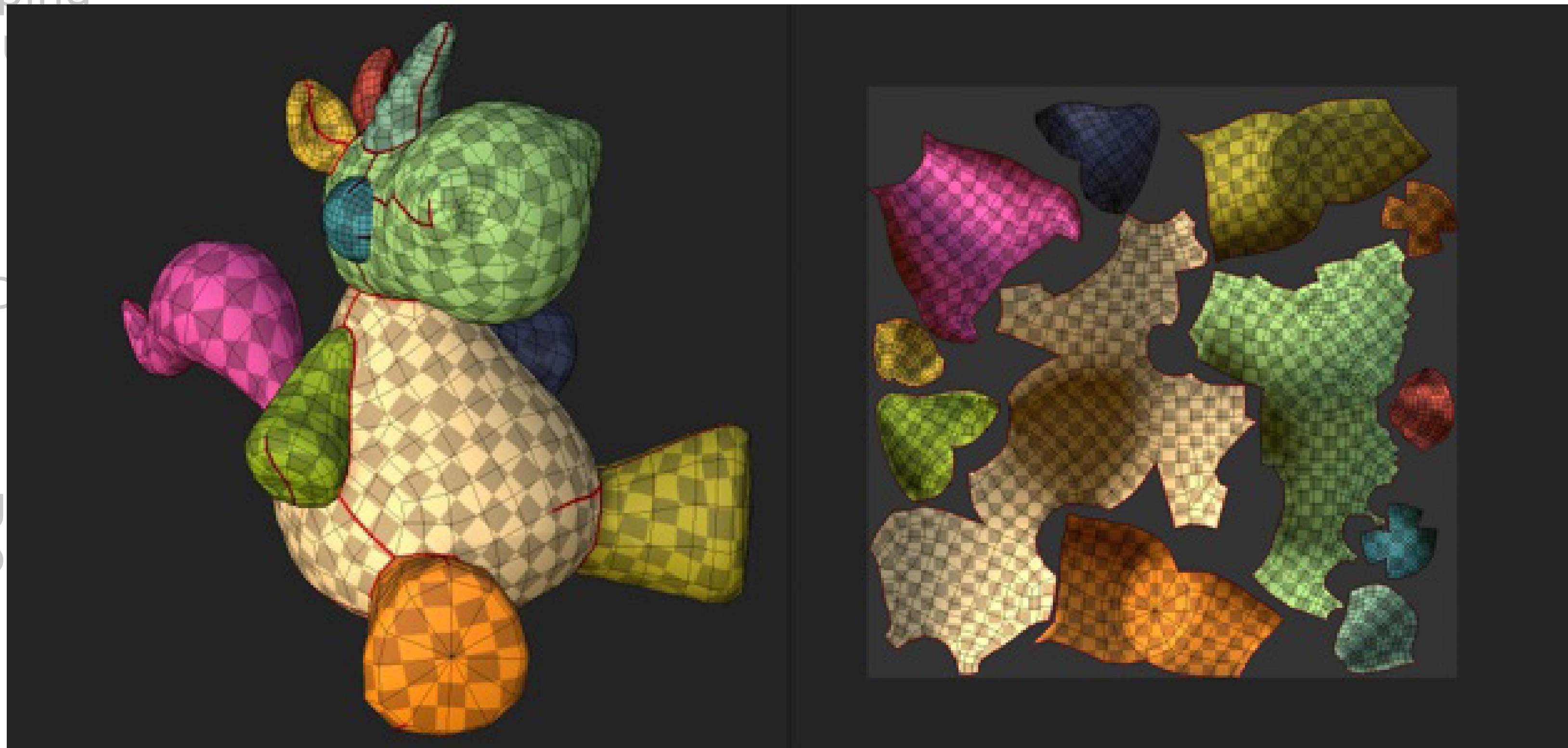
1. Seams
2. unwrapping
3. UV layout
4. texture

## Seams

Cuts in 3D

## Unwrap

Flattening  
Types: Co



based



# Process of UV mapping

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2. unwrapping
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## Seams

Cuts in 3D model to make a 2D surface

## Unwrapping

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## UV layout

A 2D plan of a 3D model

Uses UV axes

# Process of UV mapping

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2. unwrapping
3. UV layout
4. texture application

## Seams

Cuts in 3D model to

## Unwrapping

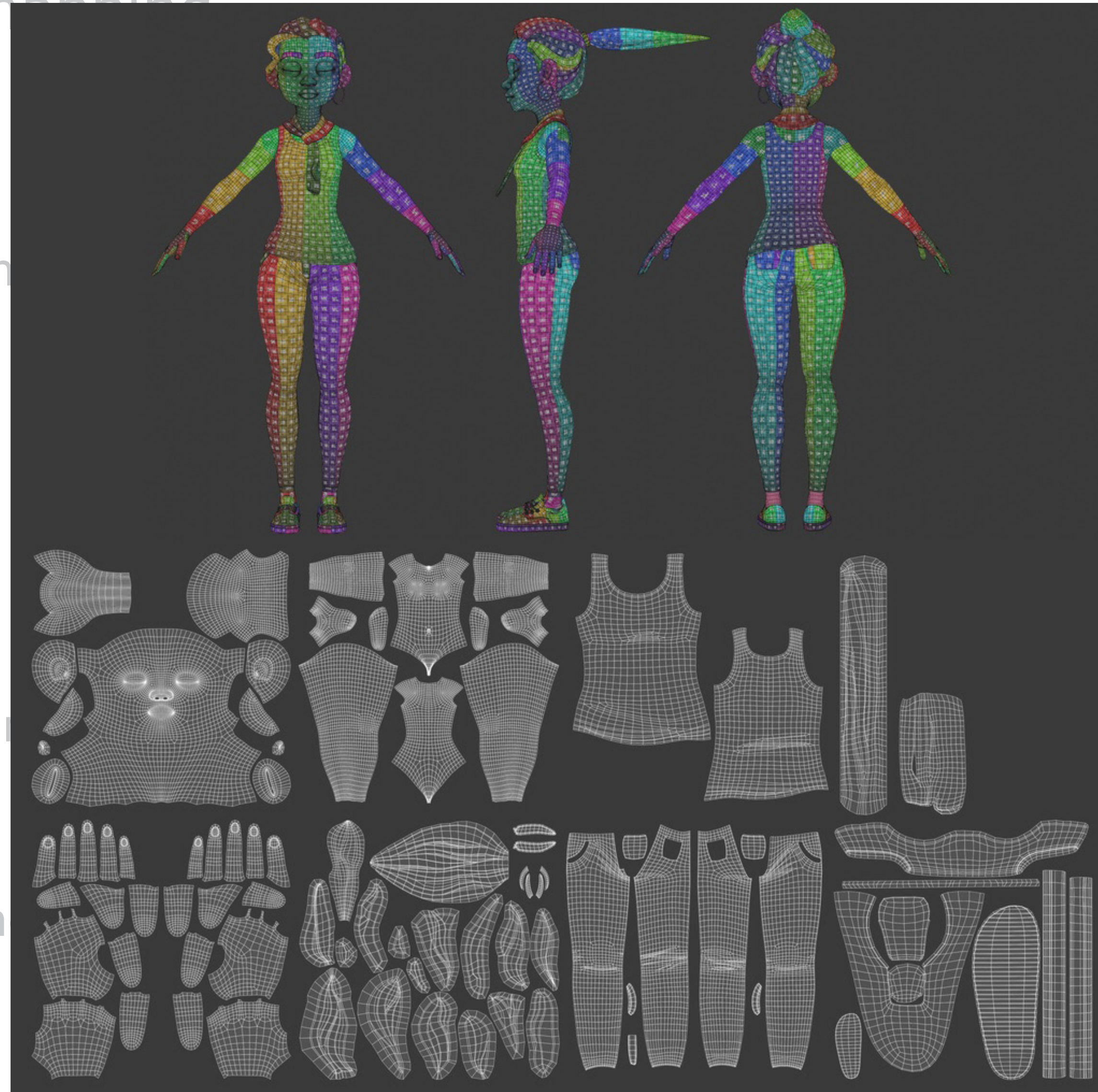
Flattening of the 3D

Types: Conformal, and

## UV layout

A 2D plan of a 3D m

Uses UV axes



ds, seam based



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Uses UV axes

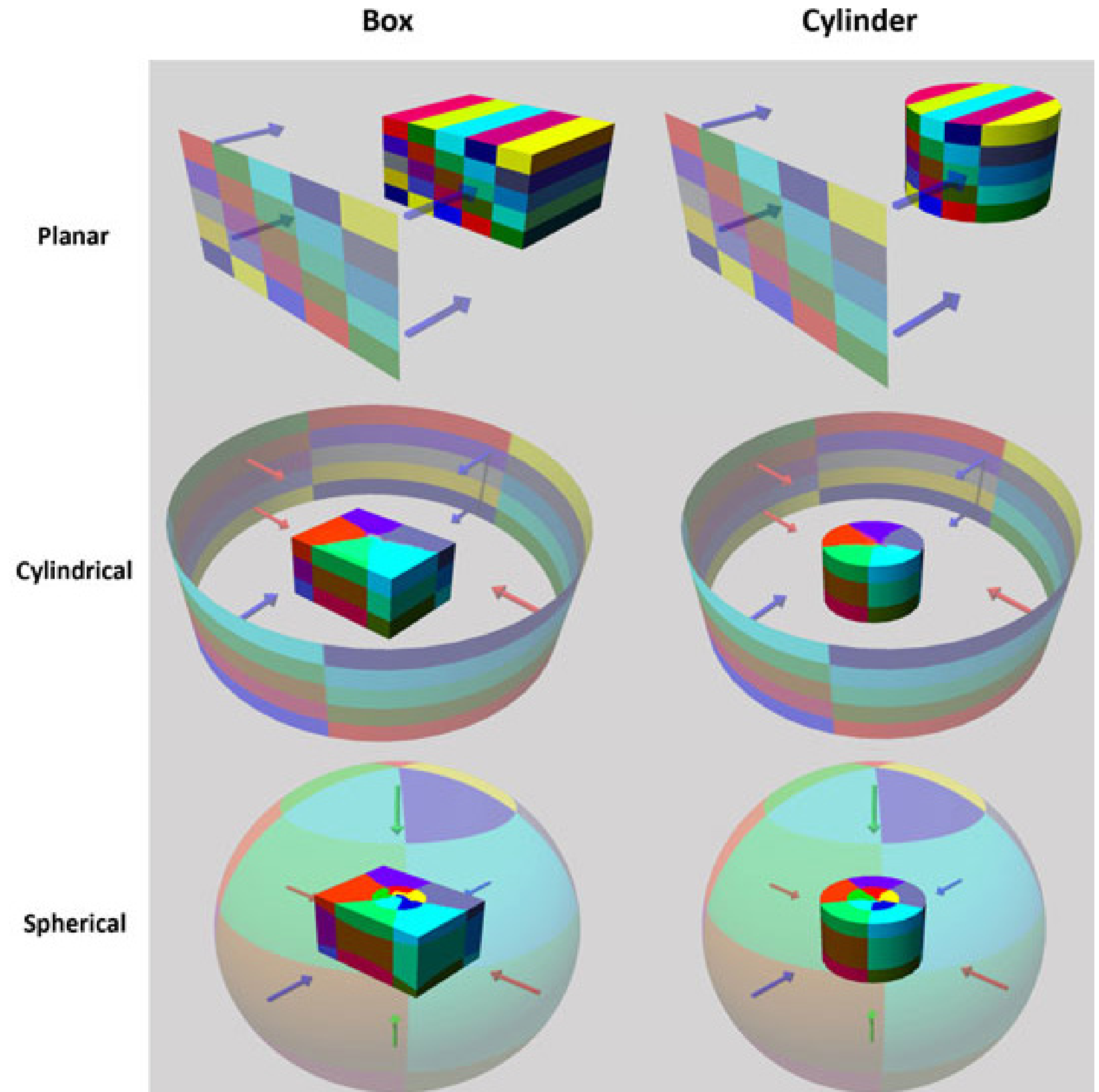
## Texture application

Linking UV coordinates with XY texture coordinates

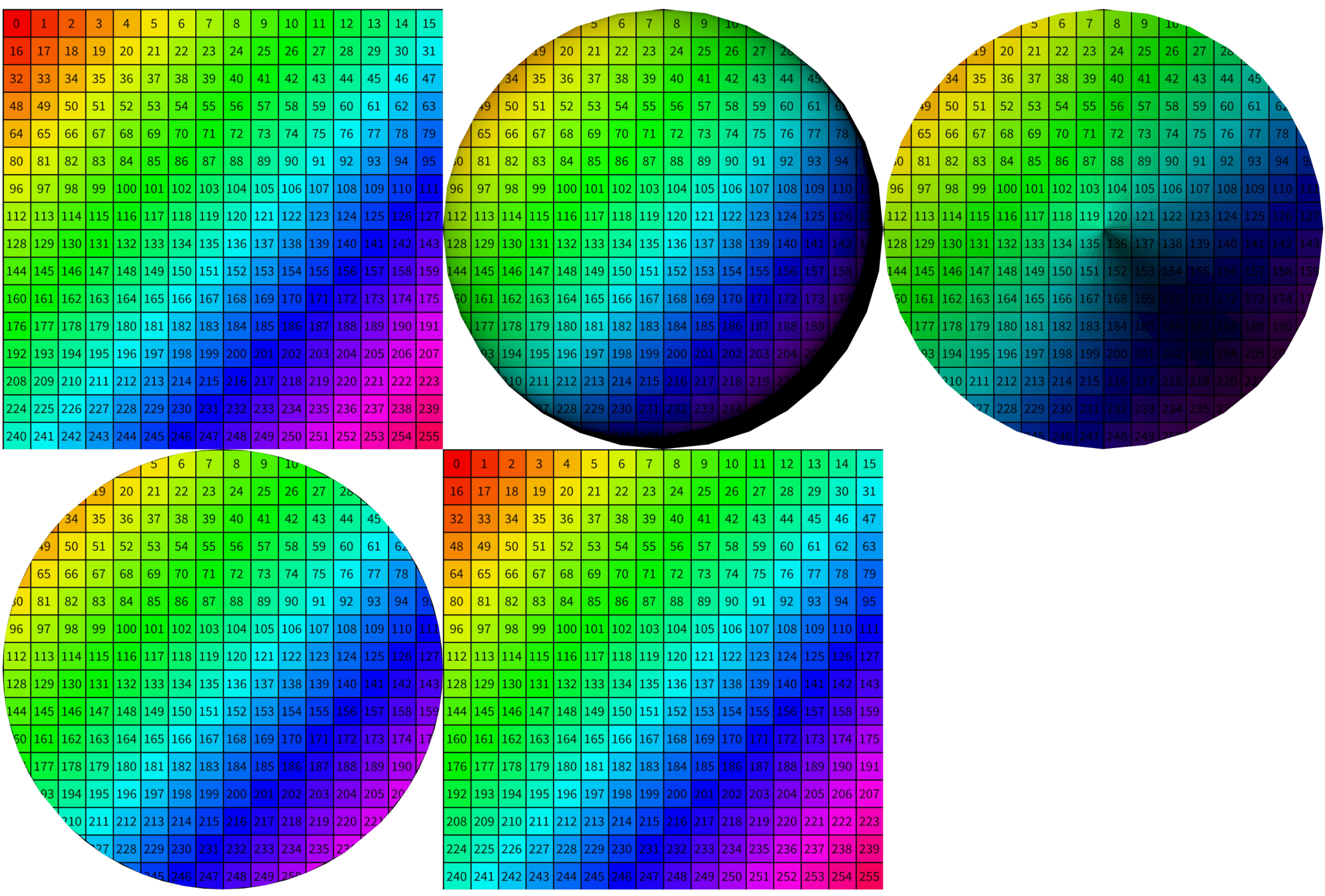
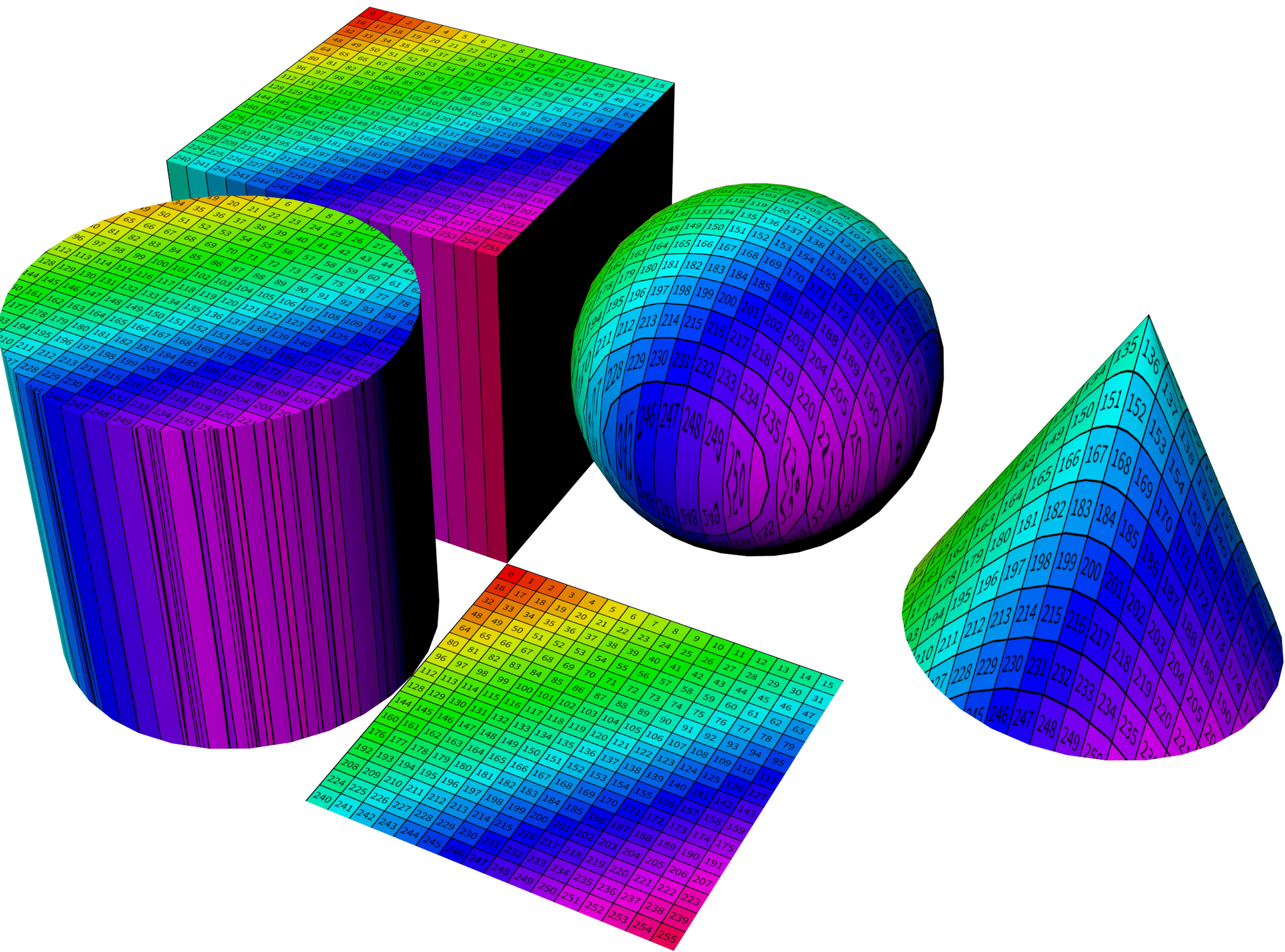
# Types of UV mapping

Based on the 3D object we differentiate four main types of mapping:

1. Planar
2. Box
3. Cylindrical
4. Spherical

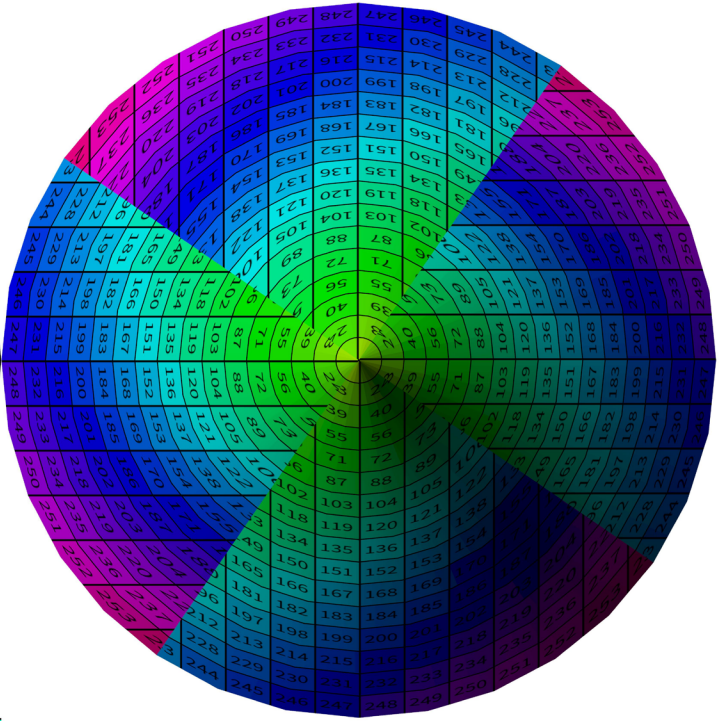
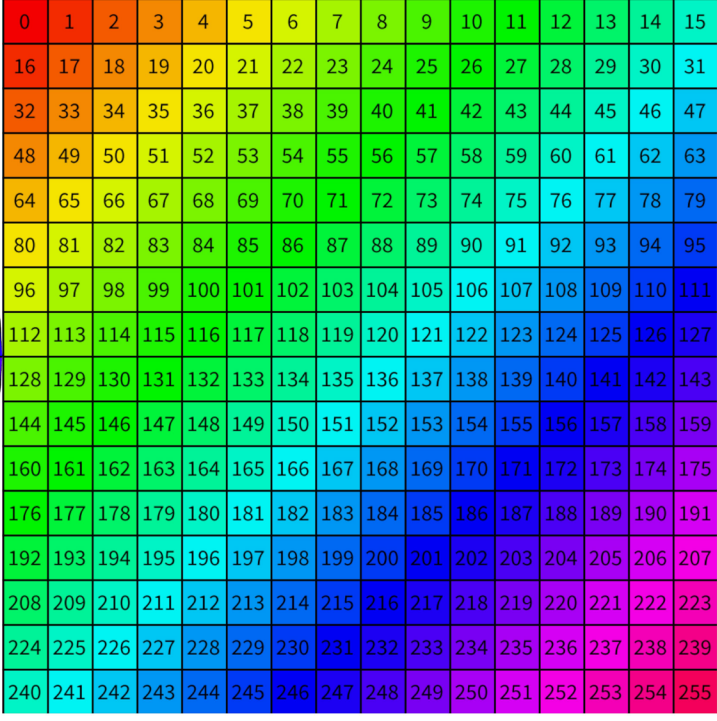
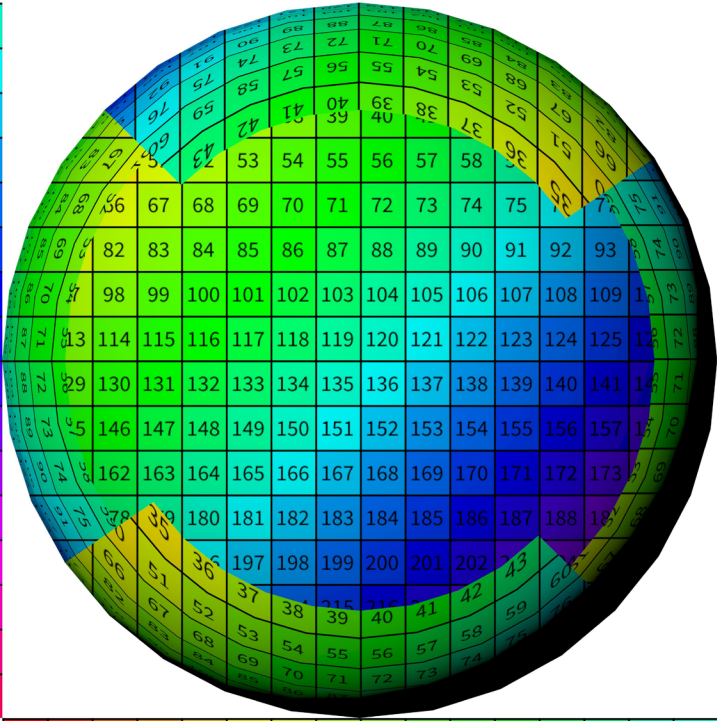
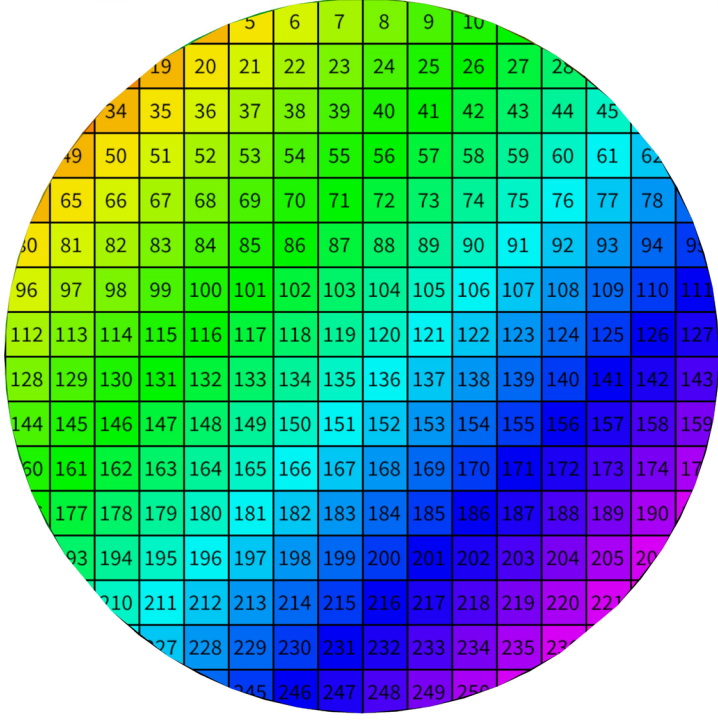
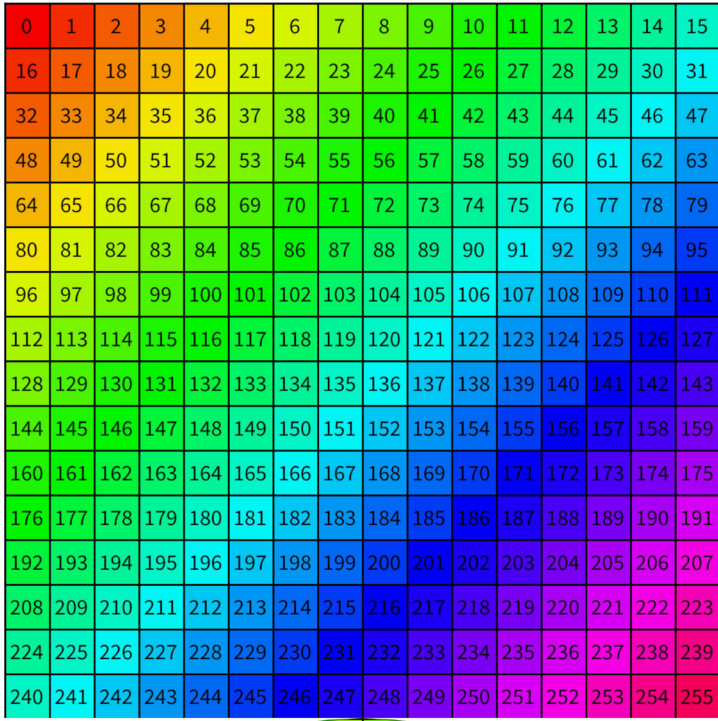
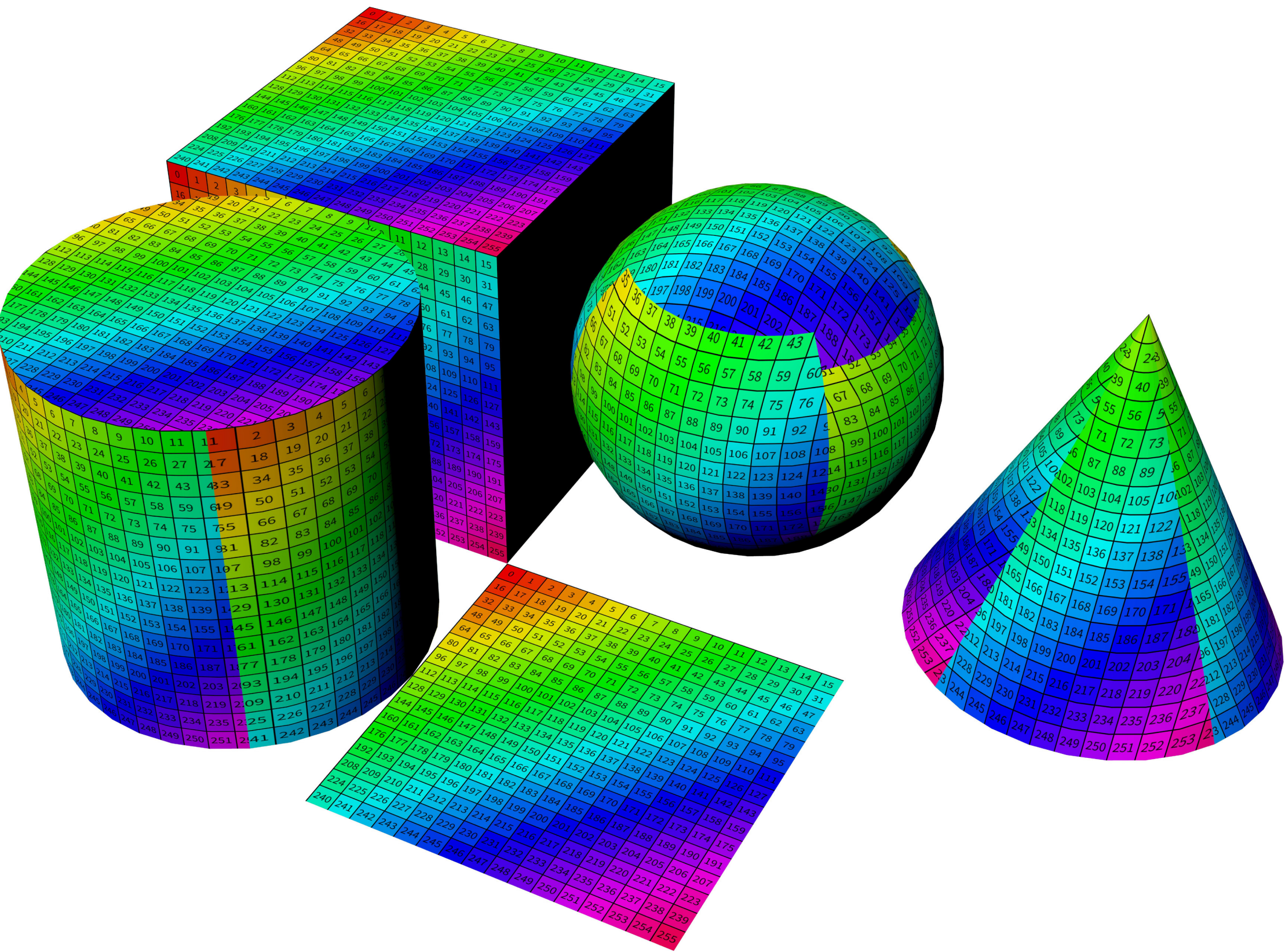






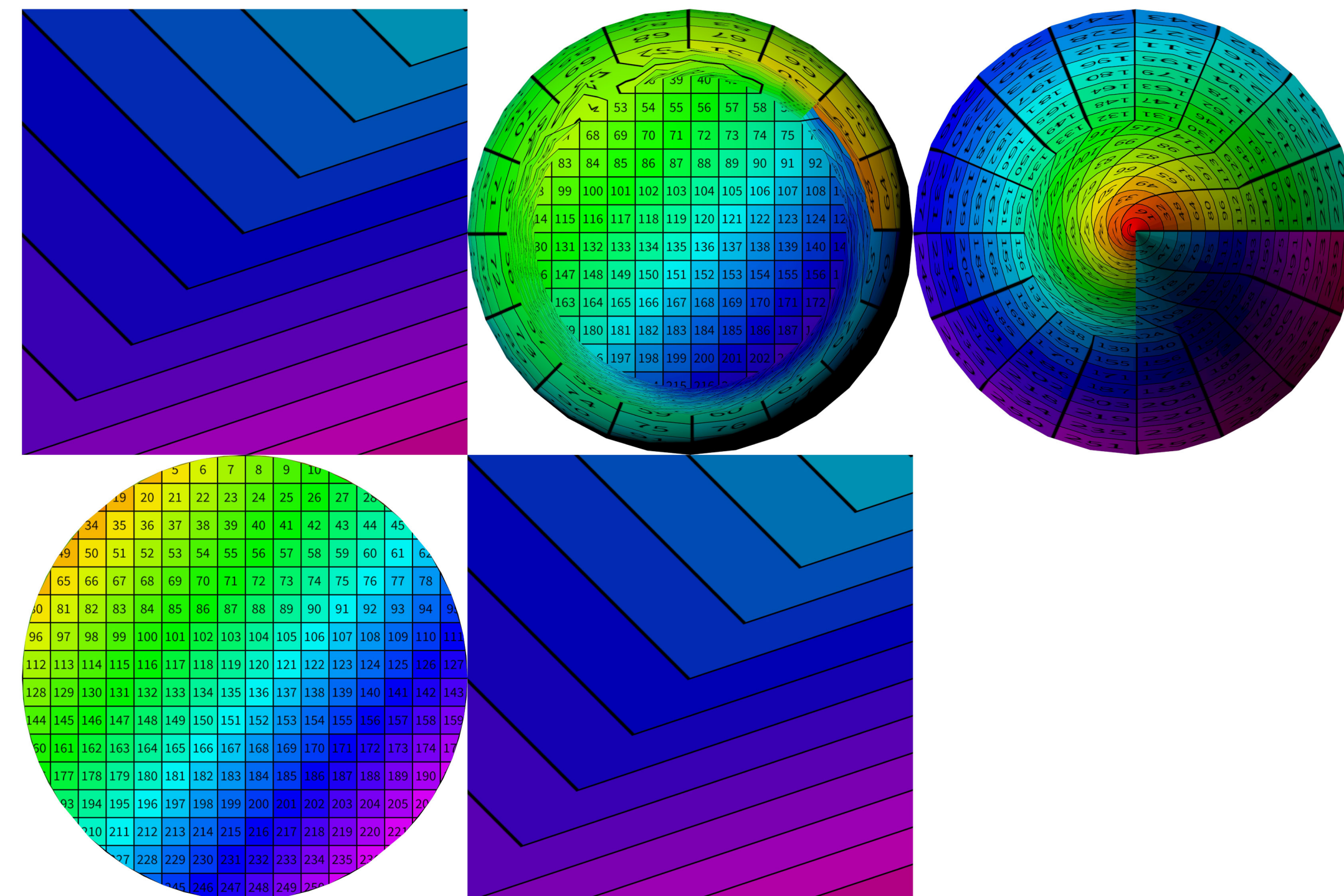
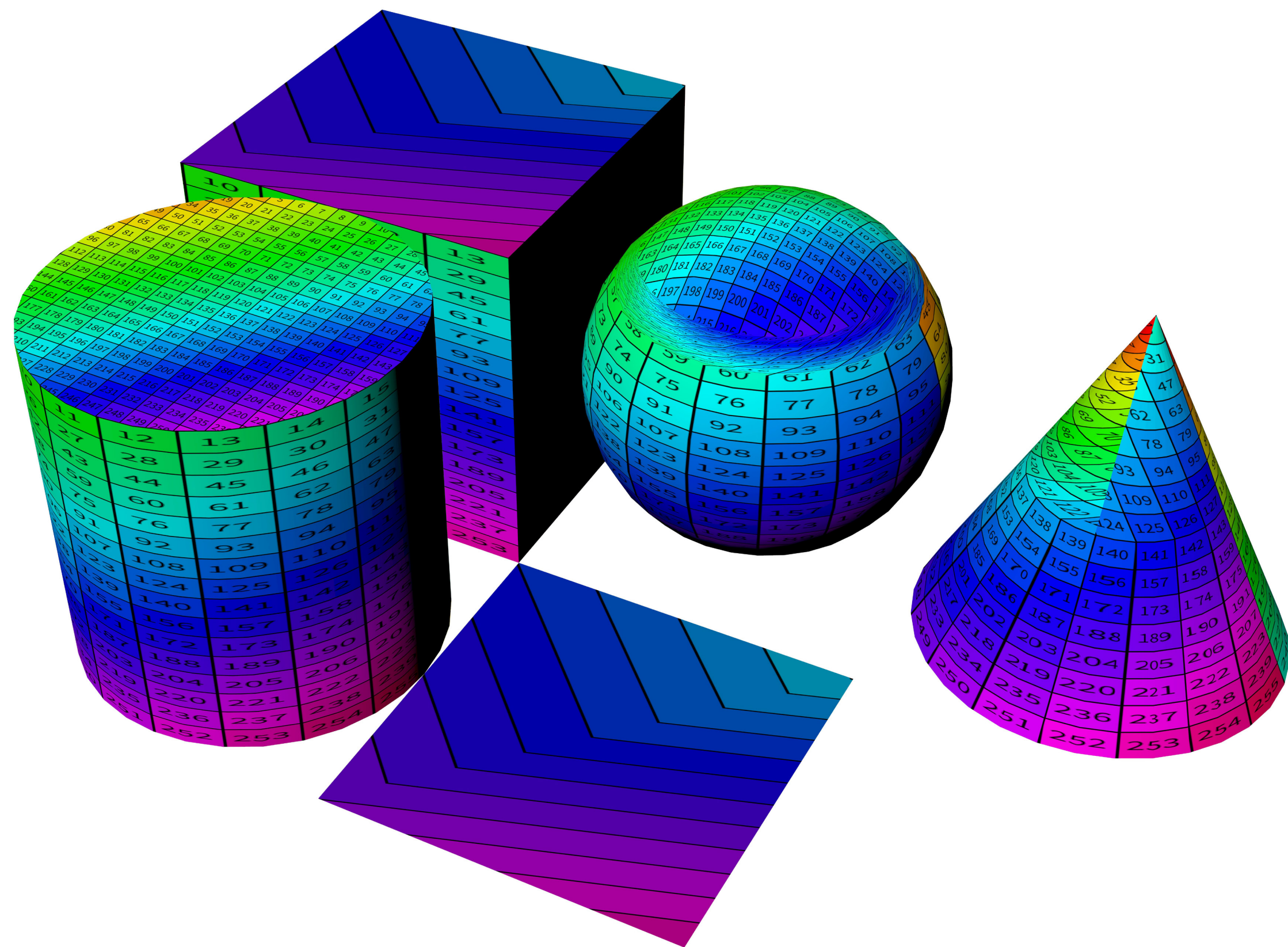
Planar mapping





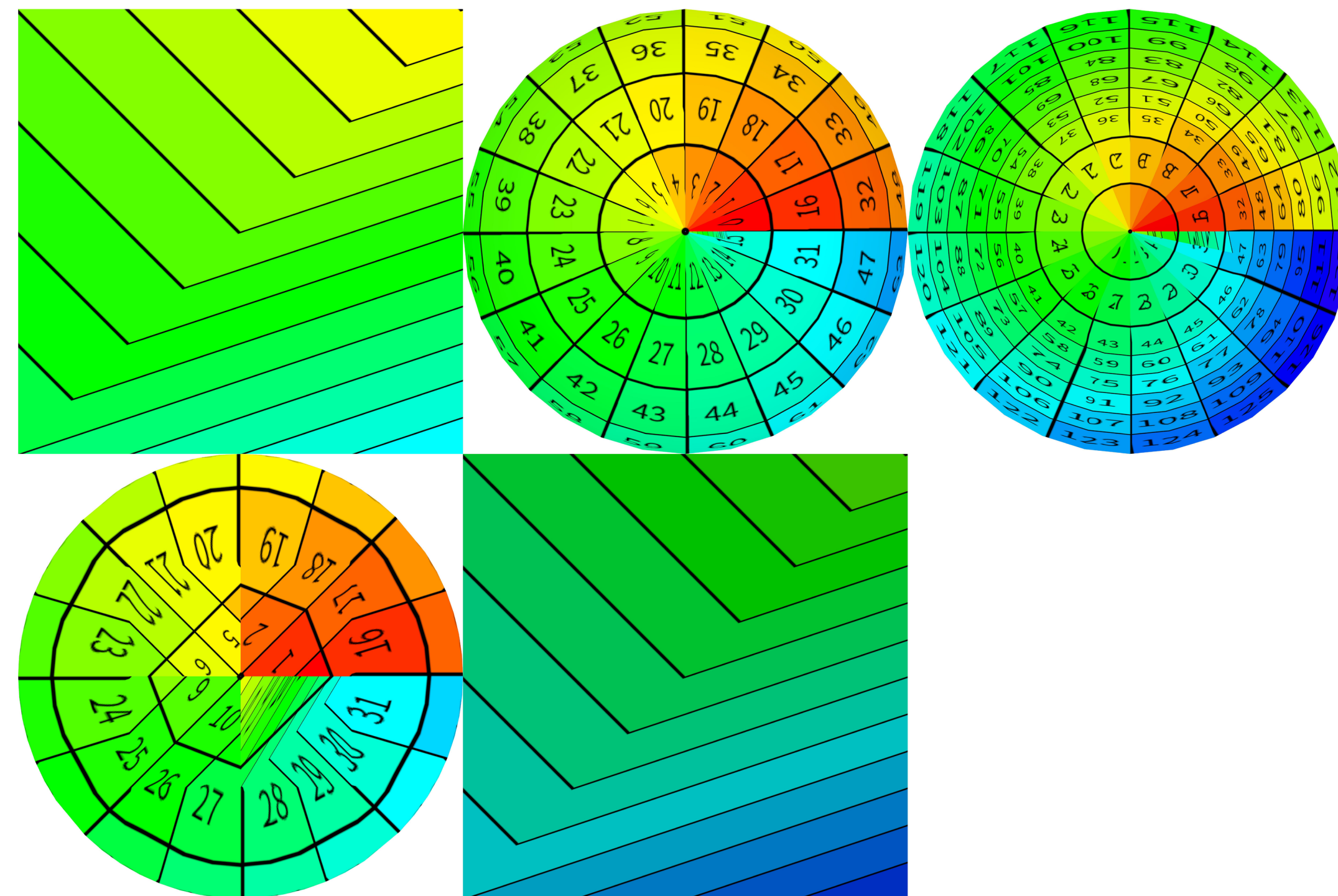
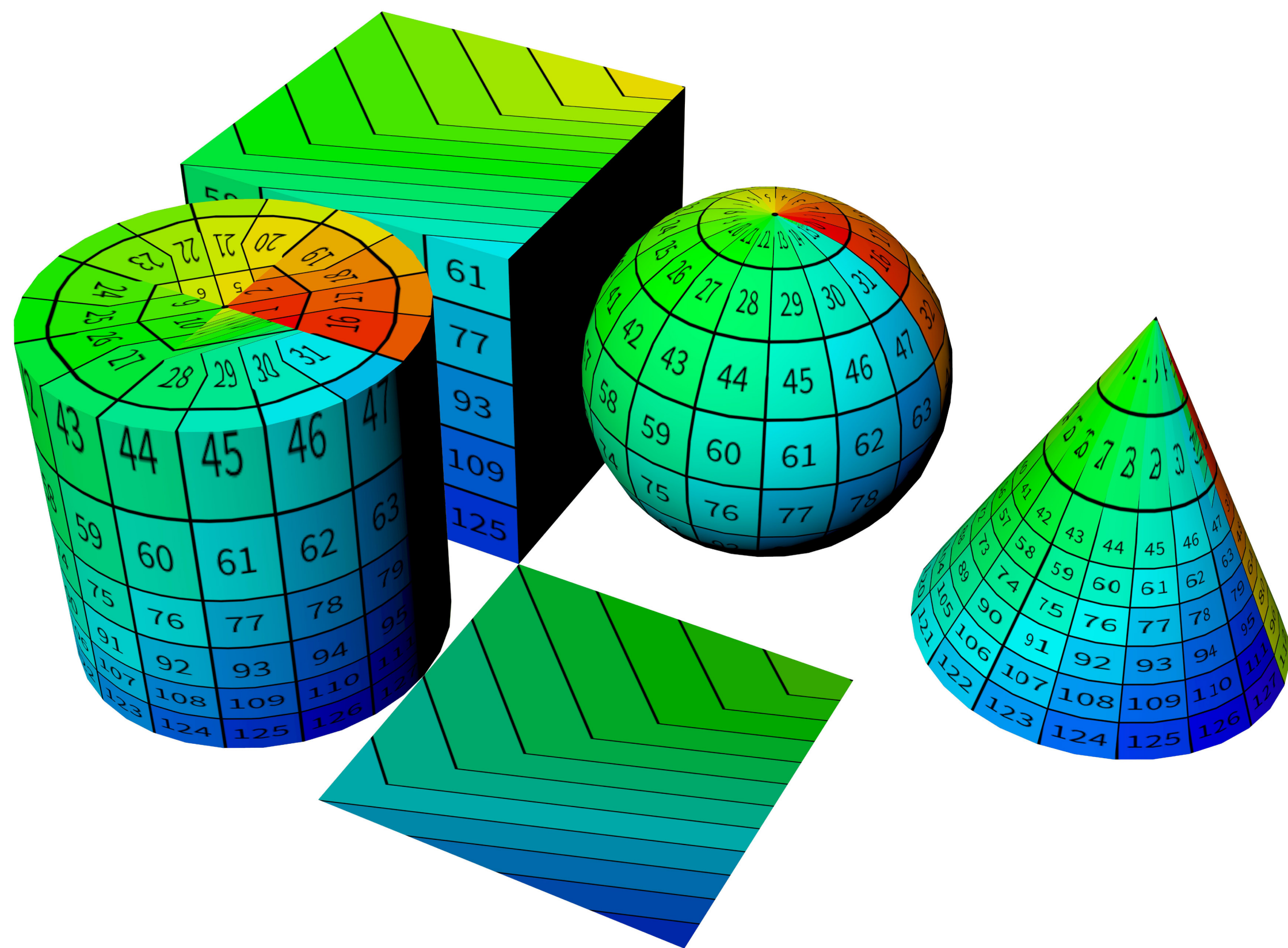
Box mapping



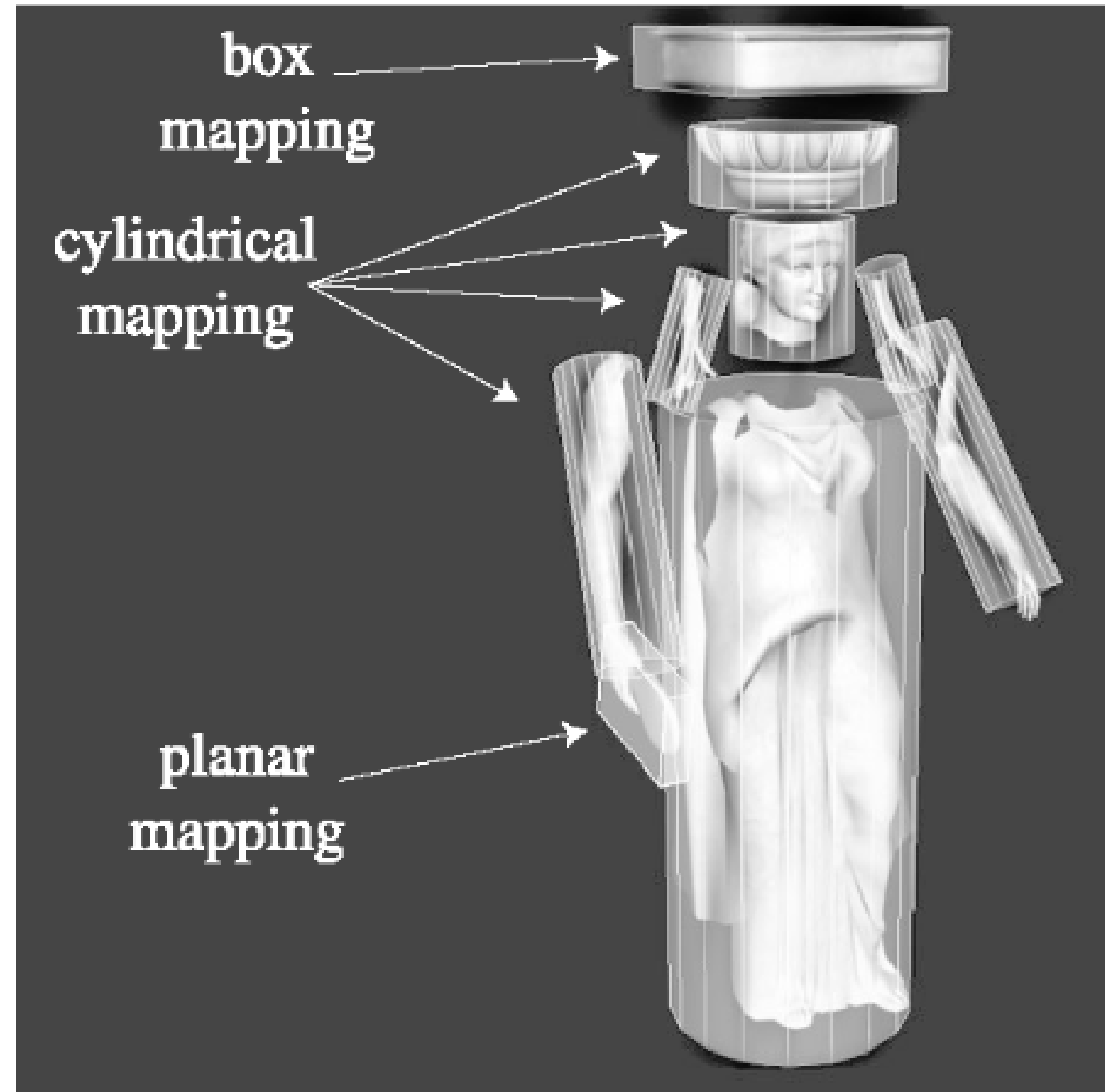


Cylinder mapping





Spherical mapping



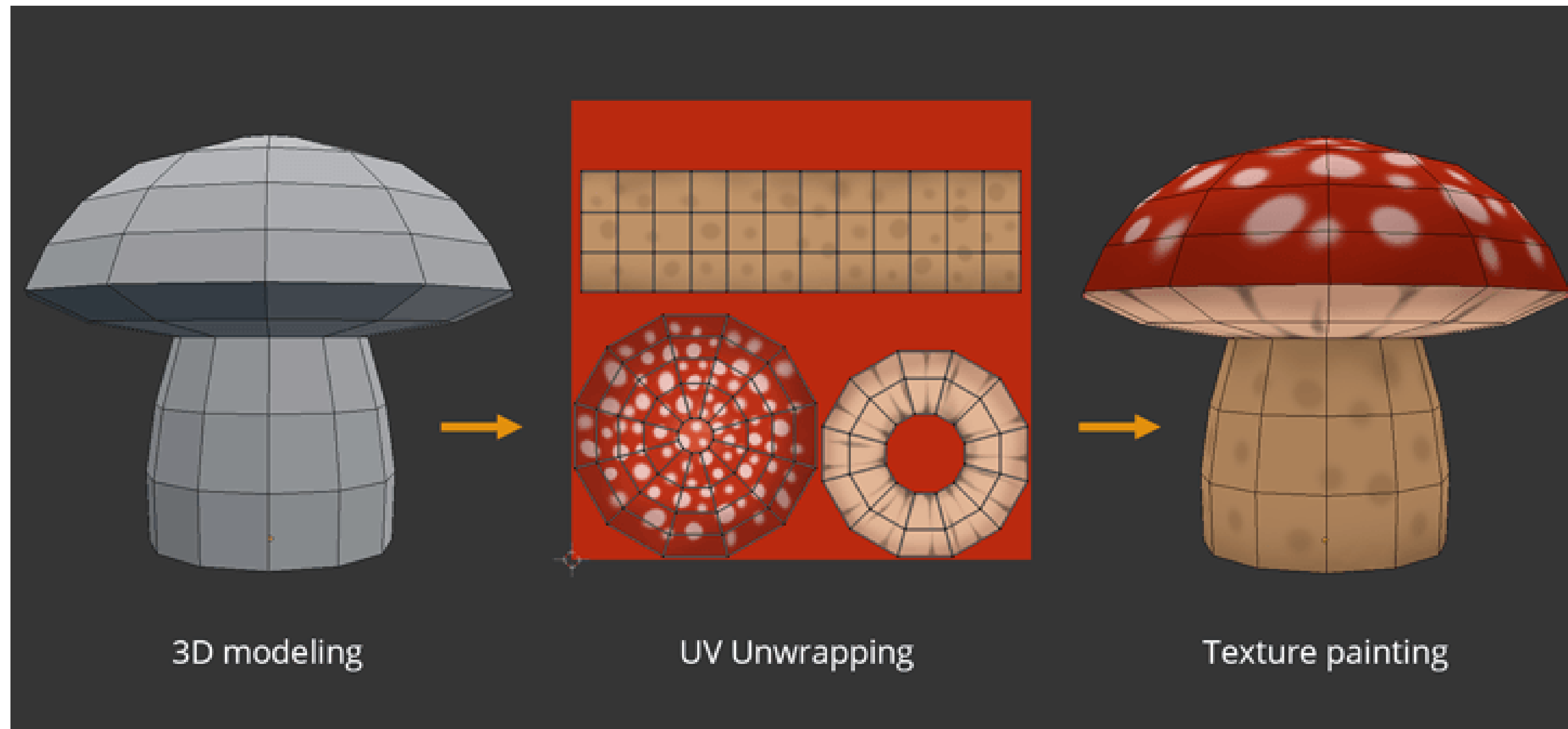
# Texture mapping

- Attributes:
  - Scale
  - Rotation
  - Origin



# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects



# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects

## PBR vs non-PBR

Physically based rendering - uses accurate lighting to achieve photorealistic textures

Non-Physically based rendering - uses artistic approximations and shaders (less consistent)

# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects

## PBR vs non-

Physically based  
photorealistic te

Non-Physically b  
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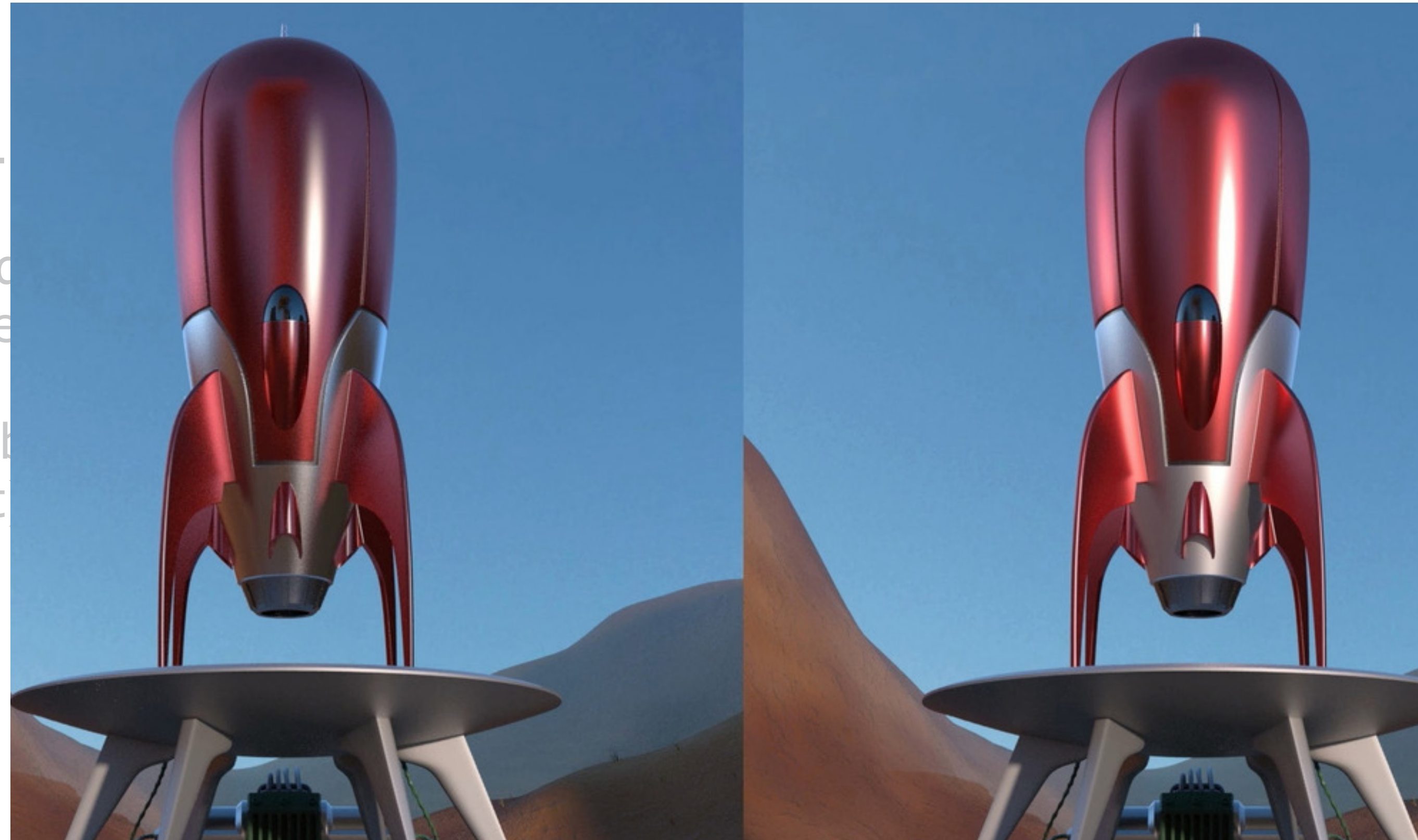
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# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects

## PBR vs non-PBR

Physically based rendering - uses accurate lighting to achieve photorealistic textures

Non-Physically based rendering - uses artistic approximations and shaders (less consistent)

## Metallic roughness workflow vs Specular glossiness

Metallic - material are defined by metalness and roughness (maps)

Specular - material are defined by specular and glossiness (maps)



# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects

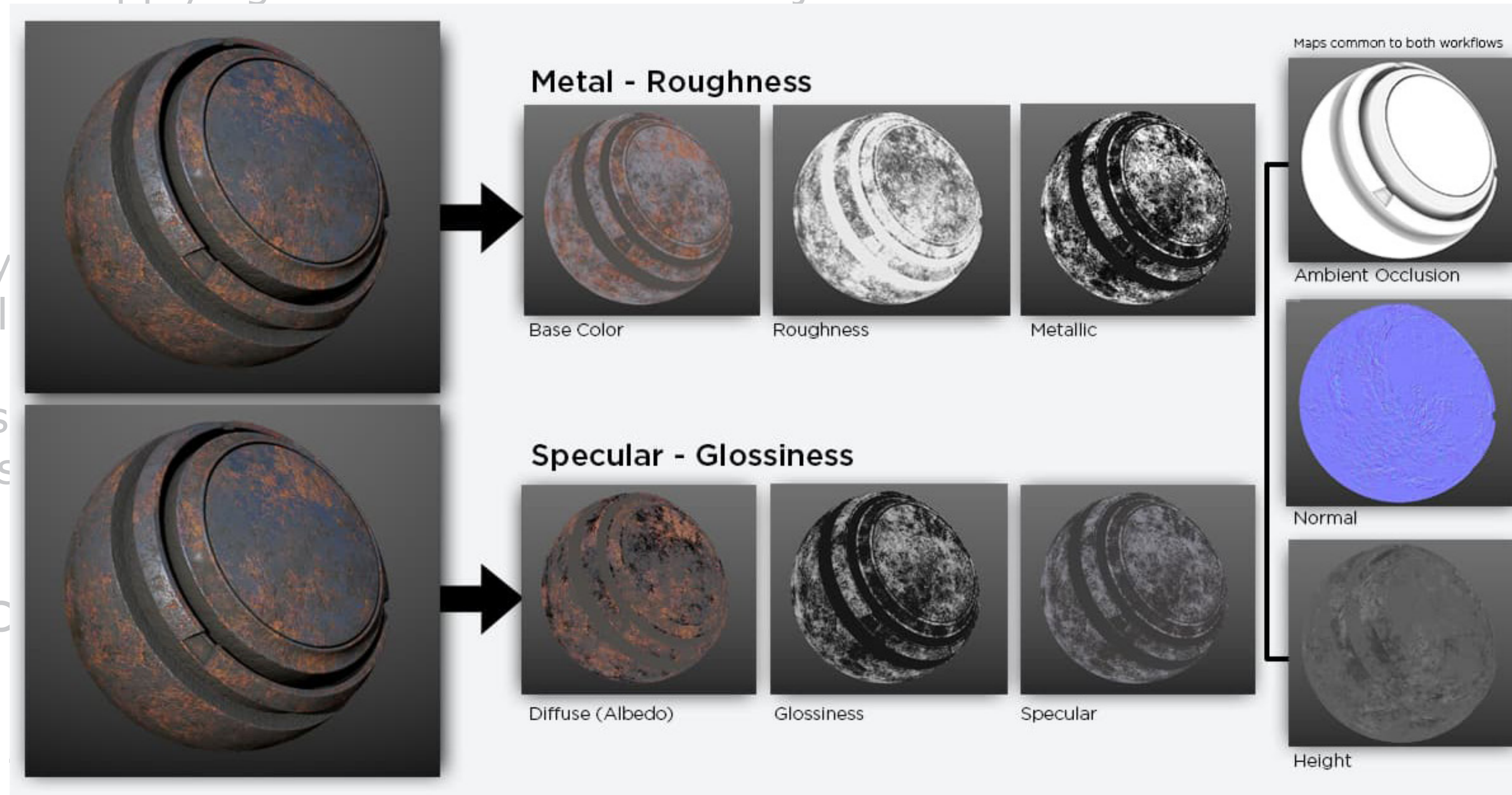
PBR vs

Physically  
photoreal

Non-Phys  
(less cons

Metallic

Metallic -  
Specular





# Texture mapping

= process of applying 2D textures onto 3D objects

PBR vs

Physically  
photoreal

Non-Phys  
(less cons

Metallic

Metallic -  
Specular





## Texture mapping - overview:

Albedo  
Ambient occlusion  
Normal  
Roughness  
Metalness  
Displacement  
Specular

Opacity  
Refraction  
Bump



# Texture mapping - overview:

## PBR

Albedo

Ambient occlusion

Normal

Roughness

Metalness

Displacement

Specular

## Non-PBR

Opacity

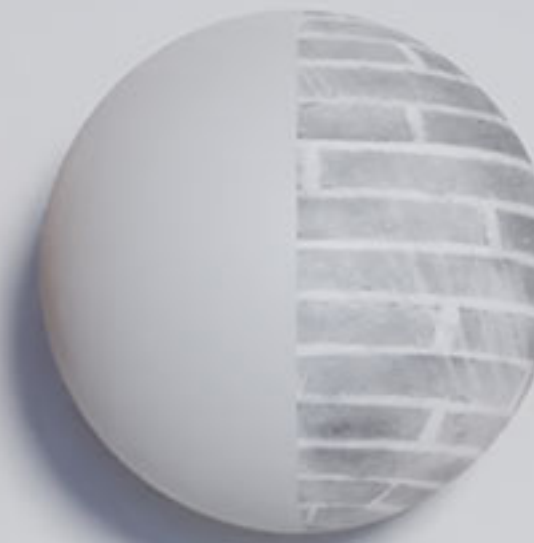
Refraction

Bump

# TEXTURE MAPS GUIDE



BASE COLOR



AMBIENT OCCLUSION



NORMAL



ROUGHNESS



METALNESS



HEIGHT



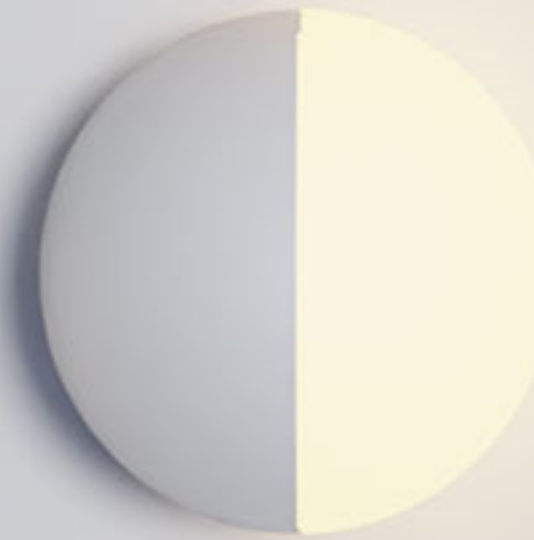
SPECULAR



OPACITY



REFRACTION



SELF-ILLUMINATION



BUMP



REFLECTION



# Albedo (Base)

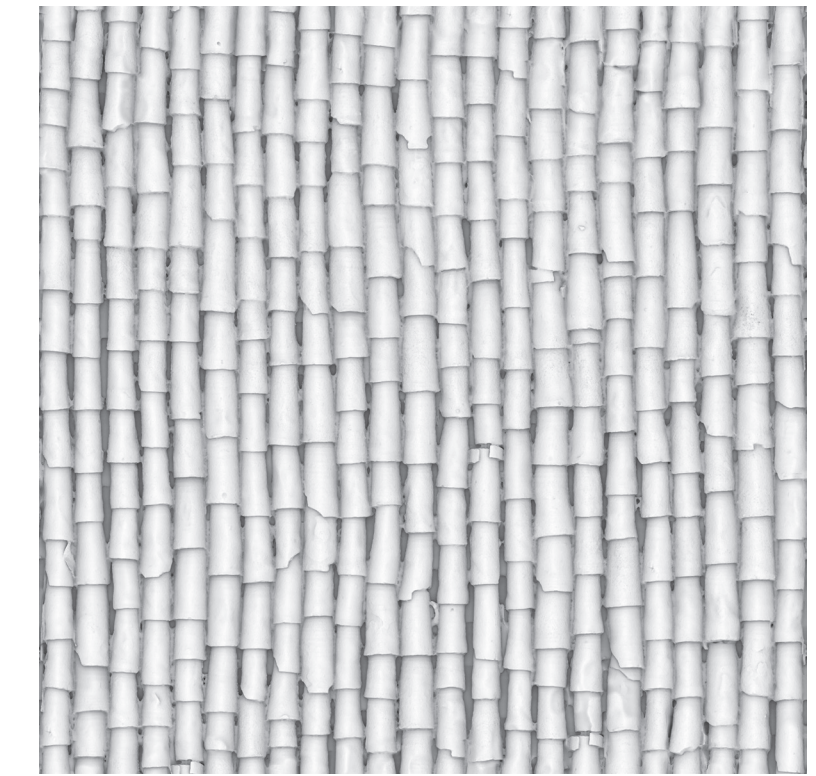
- PBR version of color texture
- can be called Base color or Diffuse
  - Diffuse is the non-PBR version
- map scale: RGB or black-and-white color map





# Ambient occlusion (AO)

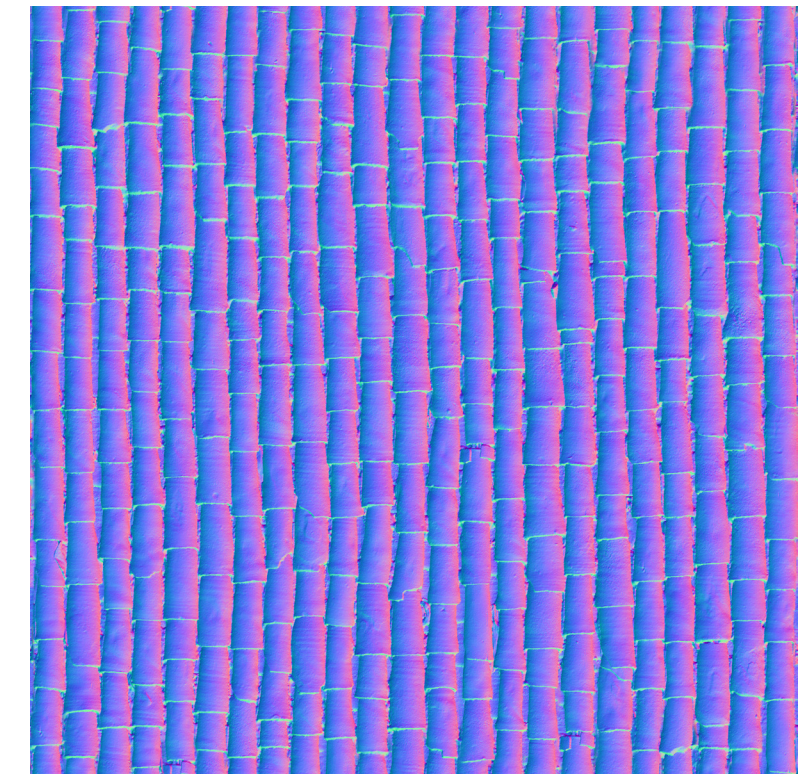
- PBR version of „shadow“ texture
- provides subtle details, that DO NOT change the geometry
- map scale: grayscale map
  - from 0 to 1





# Normal map

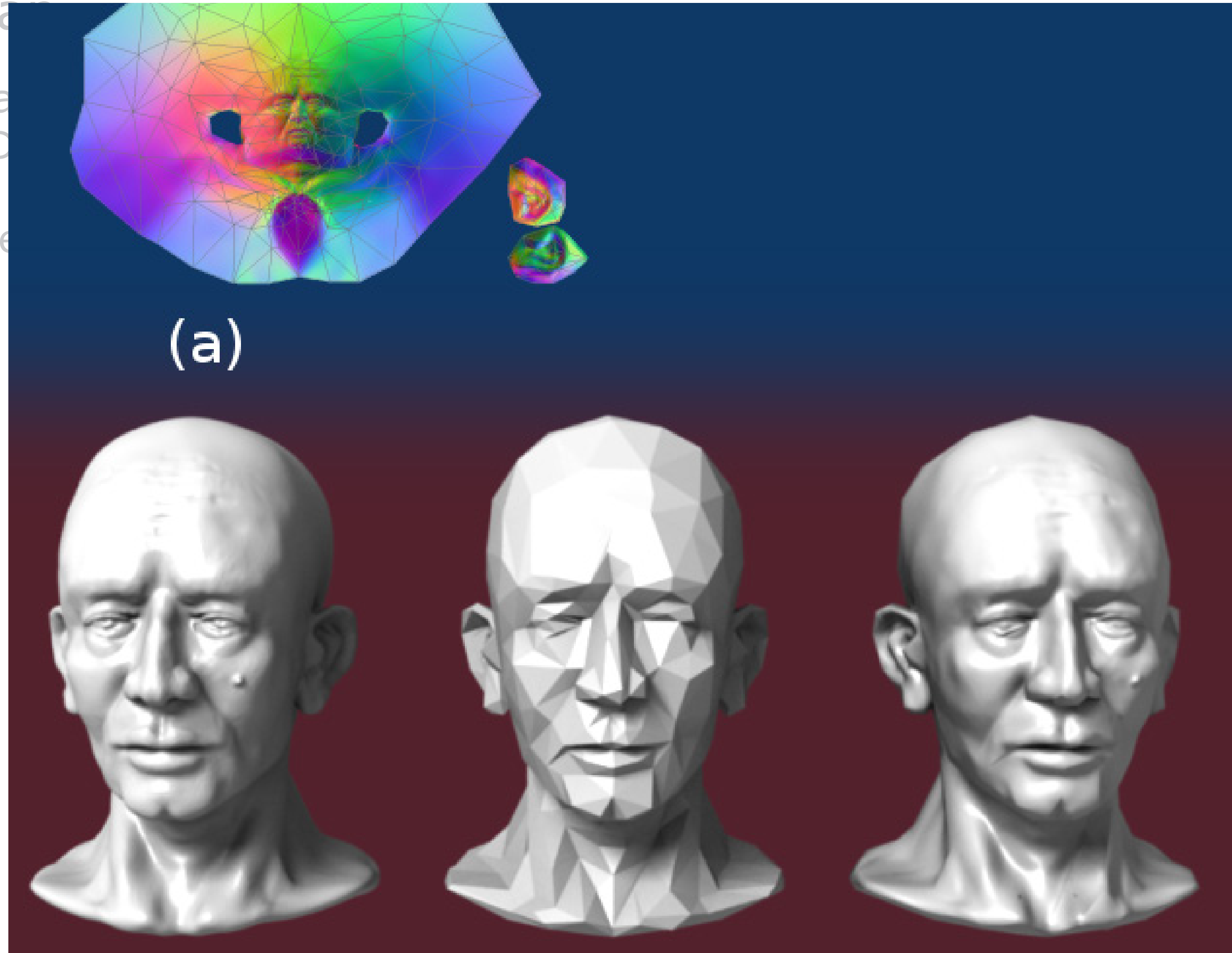
- uses calculation to fake dents and bumps
- captures 3D data in 2D texture, but DOES NOT change the geometry
- map scale: RGB map
  - RGB values translate to X,Y and Z values of each point on the mesh





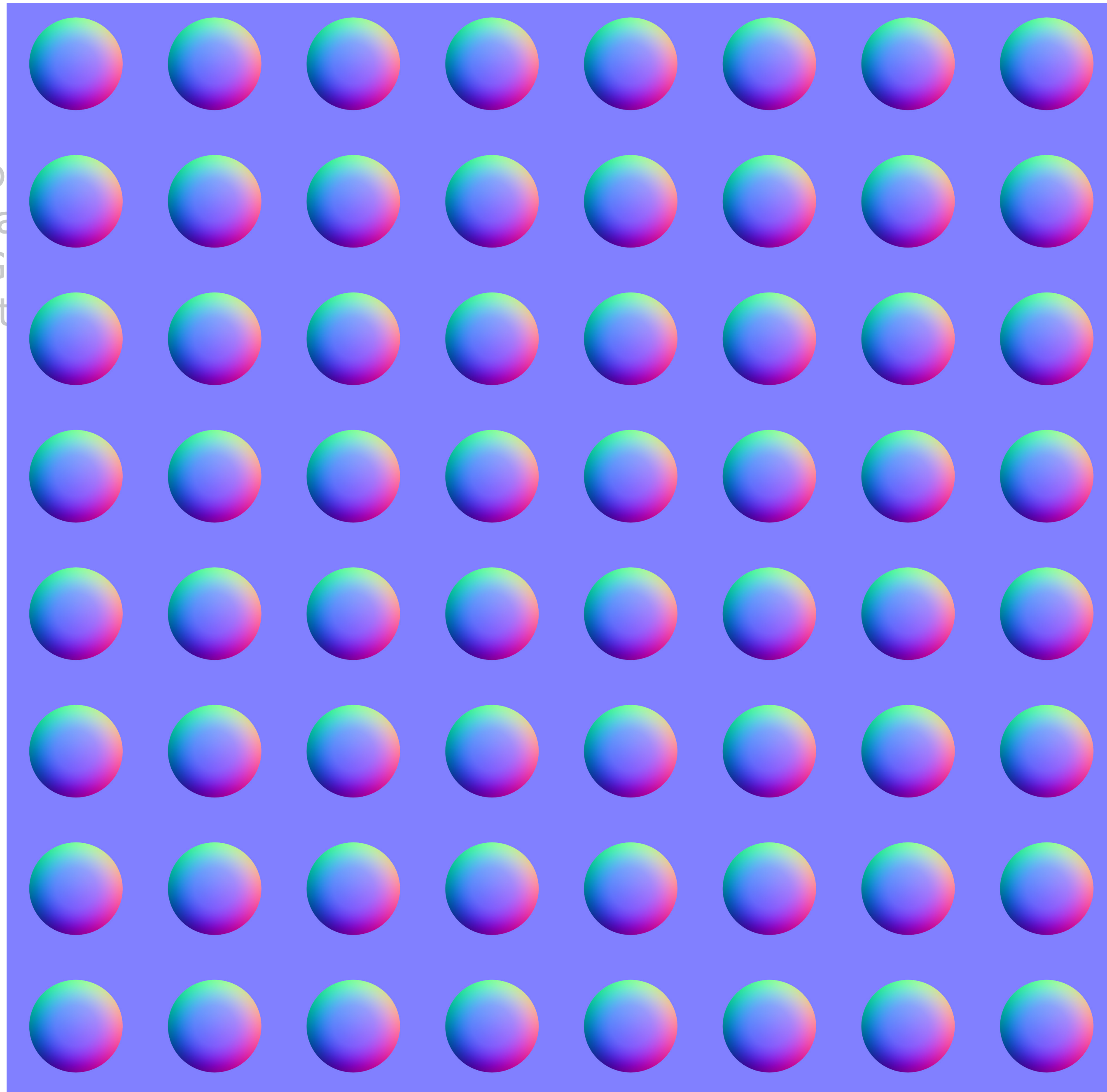
## Normal maps

- uses calculation
- captures 3D
- map scale:
  - RGB value



## Normal map

- uses calculation
- captures 3D data
- map scale: RGB
  - RGB values to





# Normal map

- uses calculation to fake dents and bumps
- captures 3D data in 2D texture, but DOES NOT change the geometry
- map scale:
  - RGB value





# Roughness map (Rough)

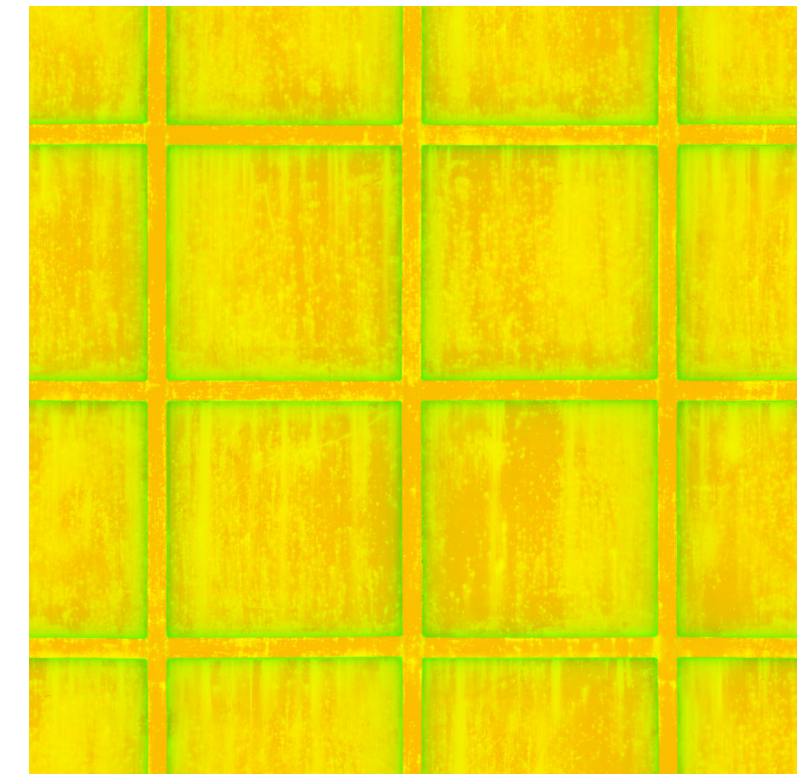
- determines the roughness of the model
- can be called Glossiness
- map scale: greyscale map
  - from 0 to 1





# Metalness

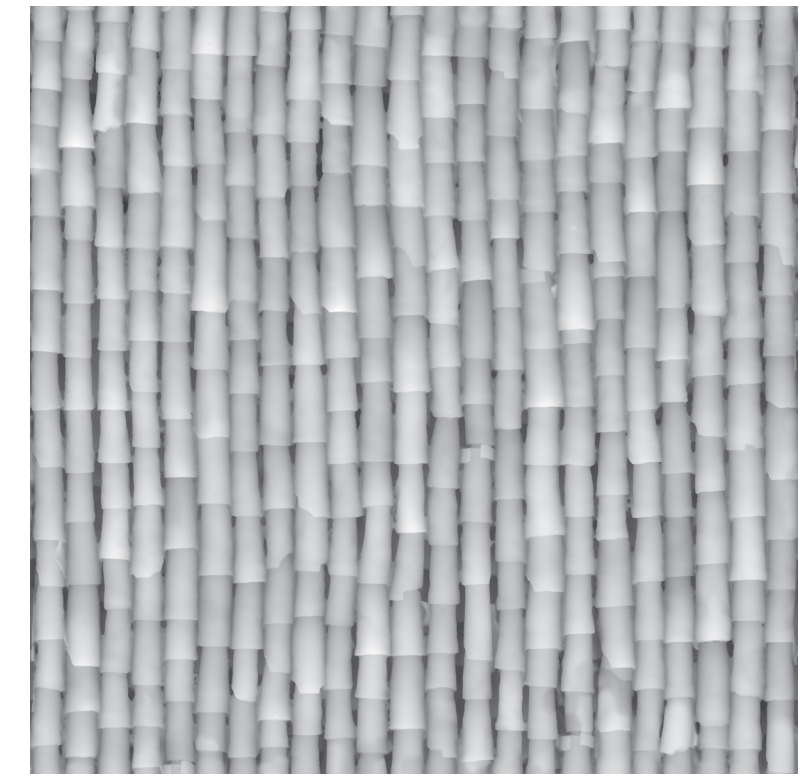
- determines how much a surface reflects its surroundings
- splits surface into metal and not metal (albedo)
- map scale: black-and-white map
  - from 0 to 1





# Displacement

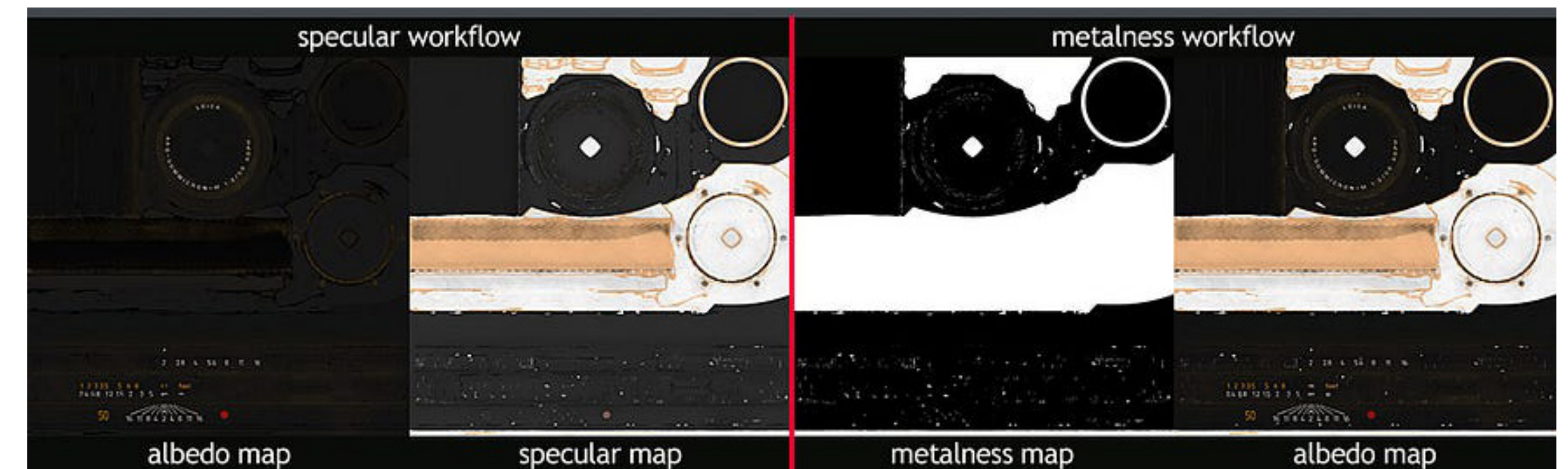
- best details under any lighting conditions
- can be called Height; DOES alter the geometry of the model
- map scale: greyscale map
  - from 0 to 1





# Specular

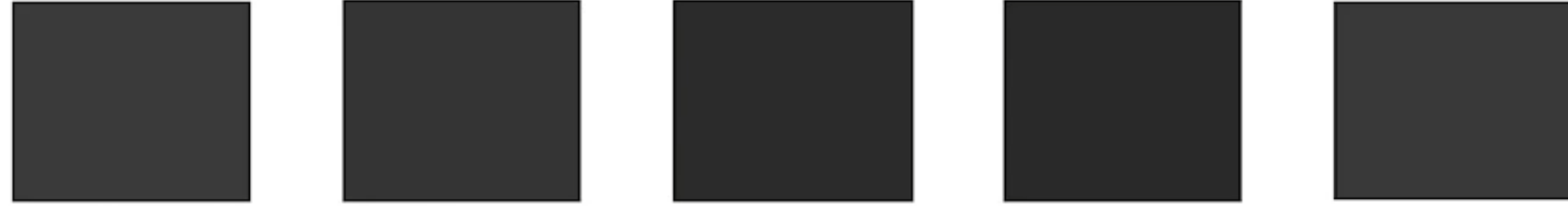
- defines reflectivity of metals and non-metals
- sRGB can determine the material (and its' reflectivity)
- dielectrics range from 40 to 75 sRGB, metal range from 180 to 255 sRGB
- map scale: RGB map





## Dielectric

Values in sRGB



**Plastic**

(59,59,59)

range 55 - 63

**Rusted Metal**

(52,52,52)

**Water**

(43,43,43)

**Ice**

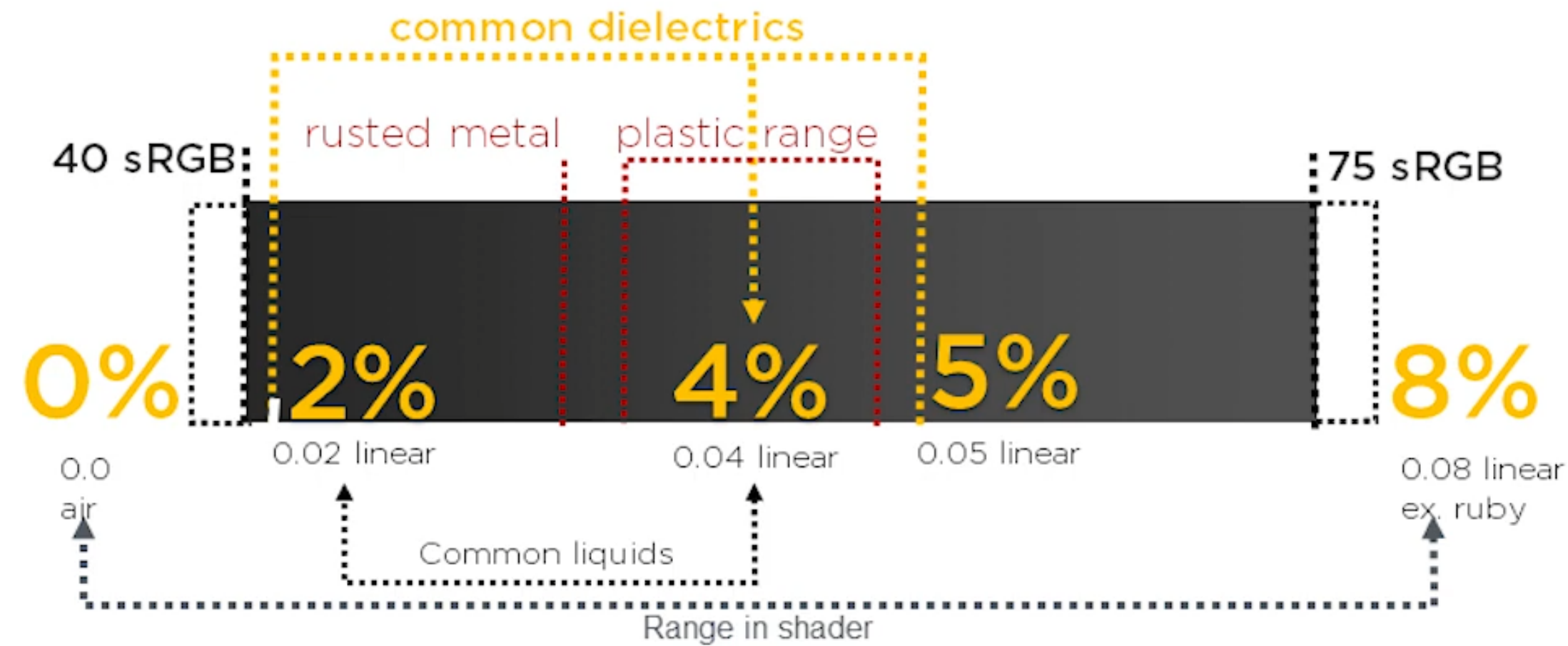
(41,41,41)

**Glass**

(57,57,57)

range 56 - 61

Common dielectric ranges don't drastically deviate in value



## Metal

Values in sRGB



**Gold**

(255,226,155)

**Silver**

(252,250,245)

**Aluminum**

(245,246,246)

**Iron**

(196,199,199)

**Copper**

(250,208,192)



**Titanium**

(193,186,177)



**Nickel**

(211,203,190)



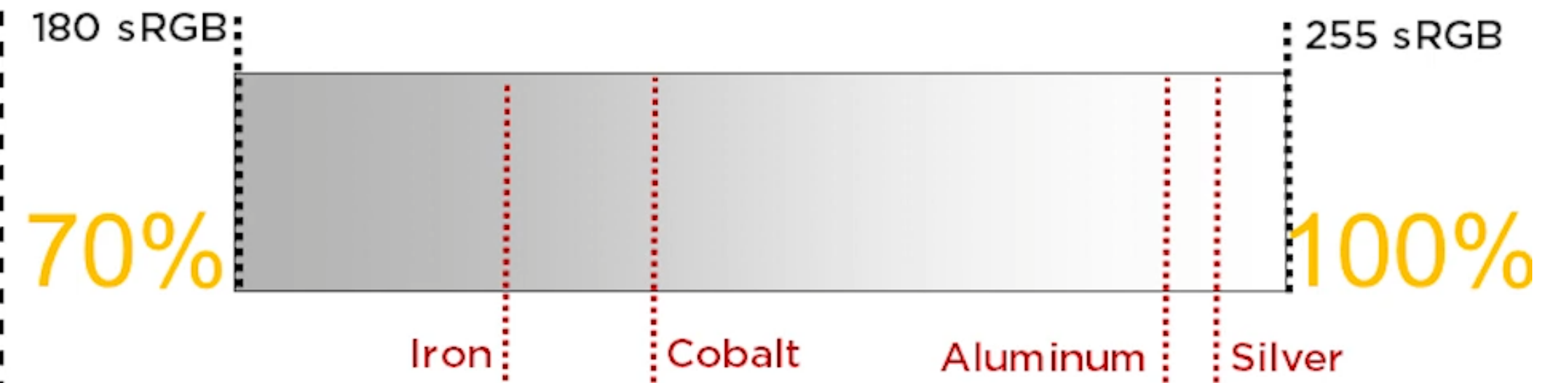
**Cobalt**

(211,210,207)



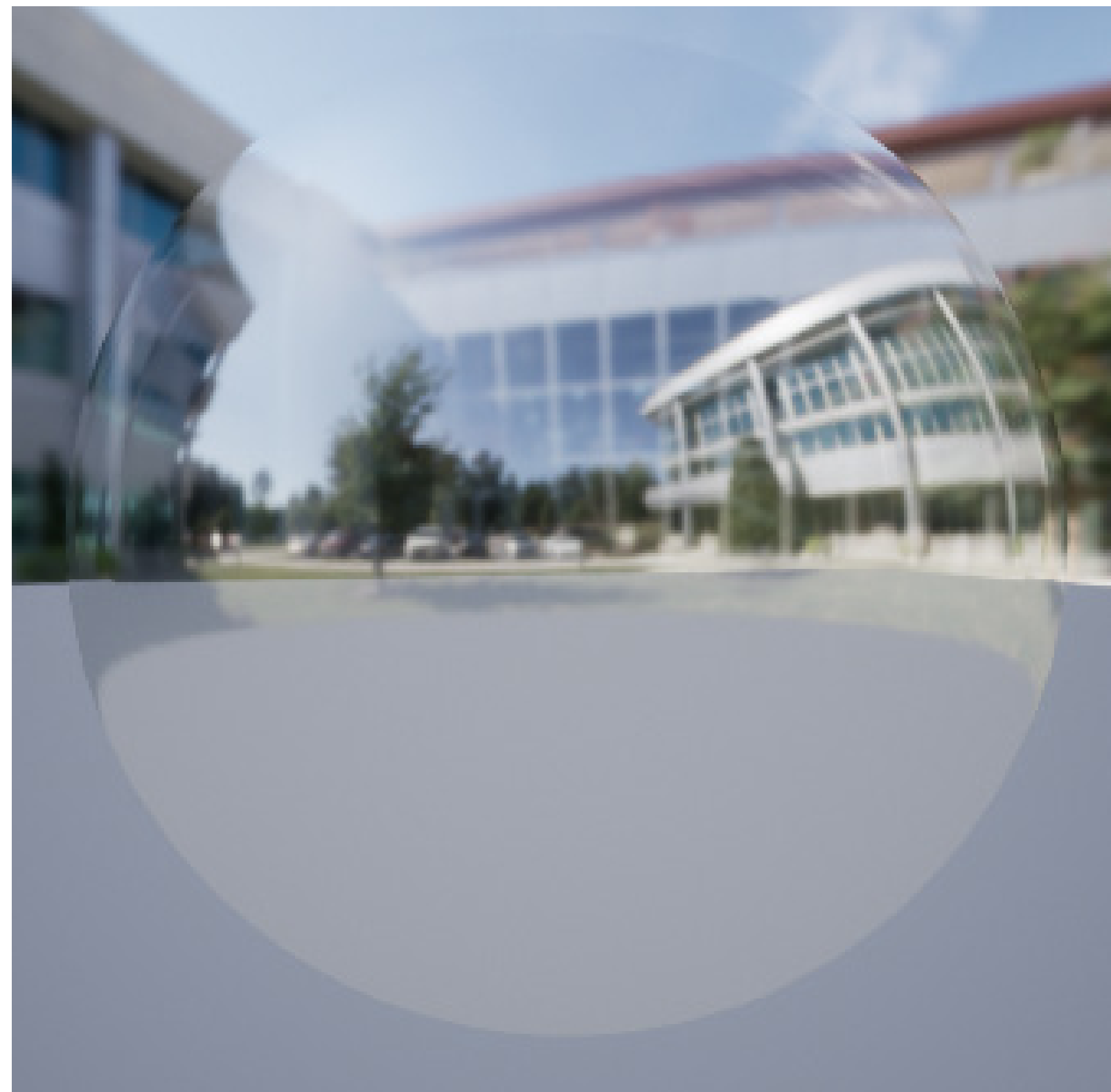
**Platinum**

(213,208,200)



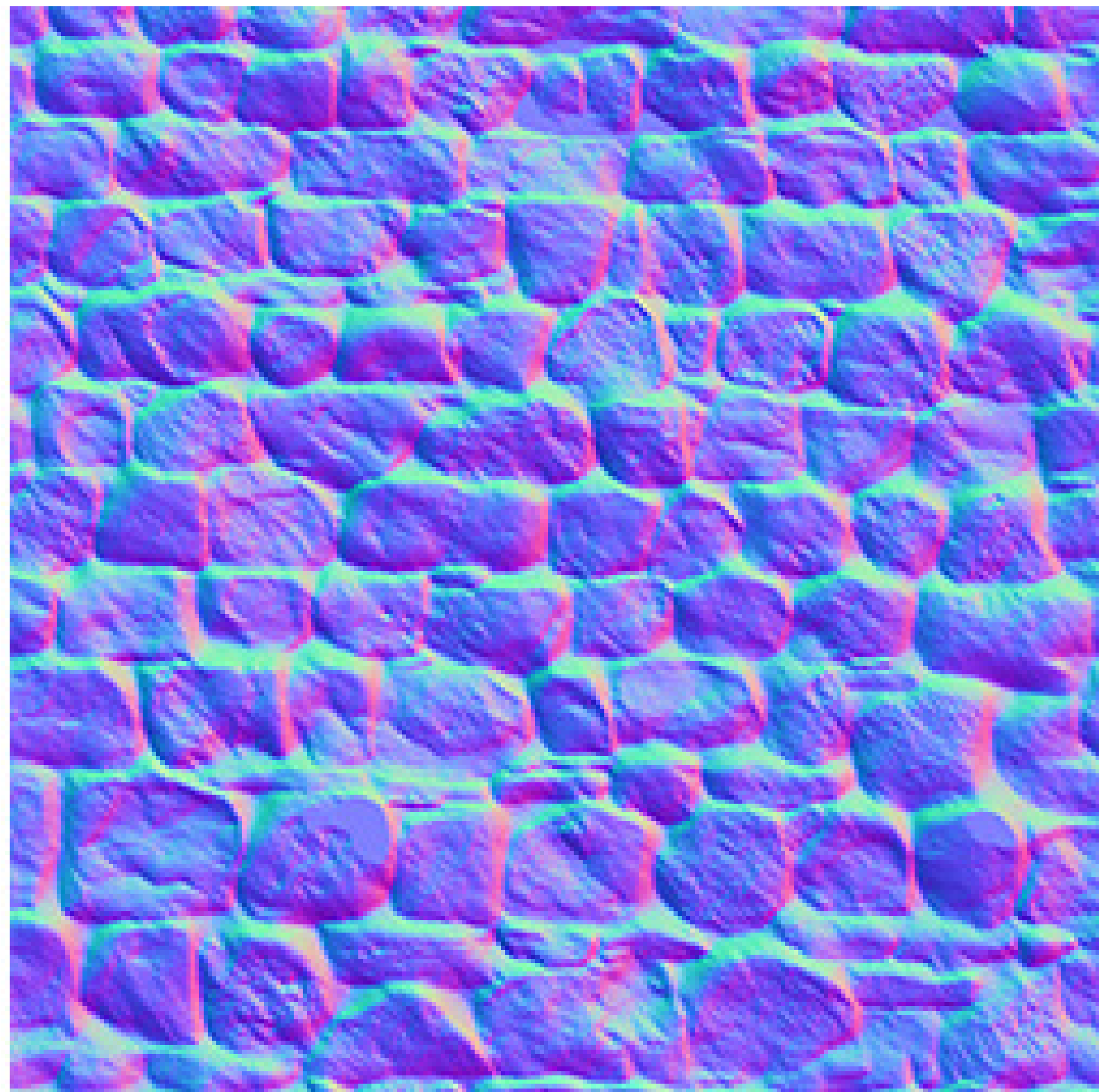
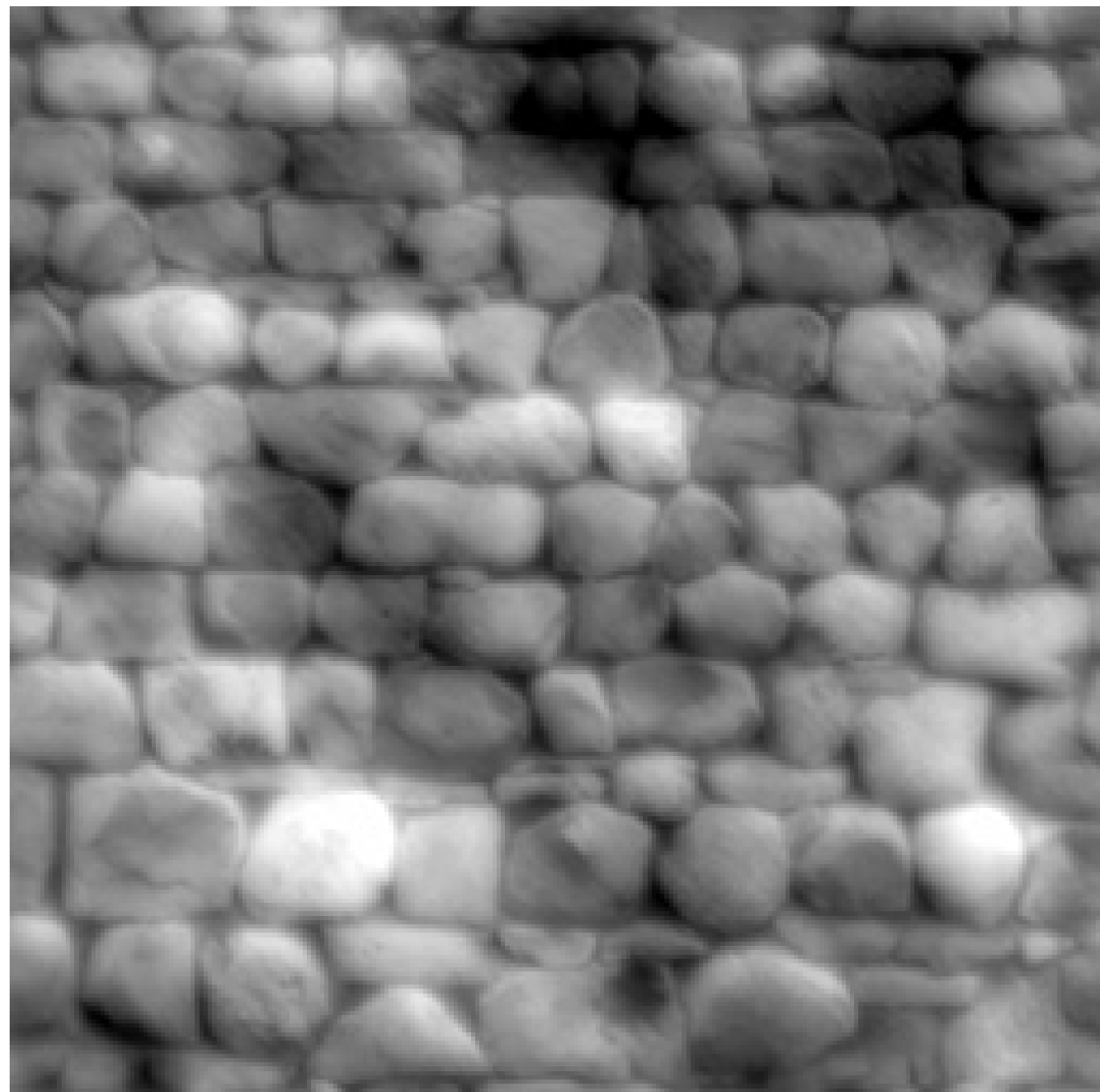
# Refraction

- used to describe how light changes directions in a medium
- usually used for light and water



# Bump

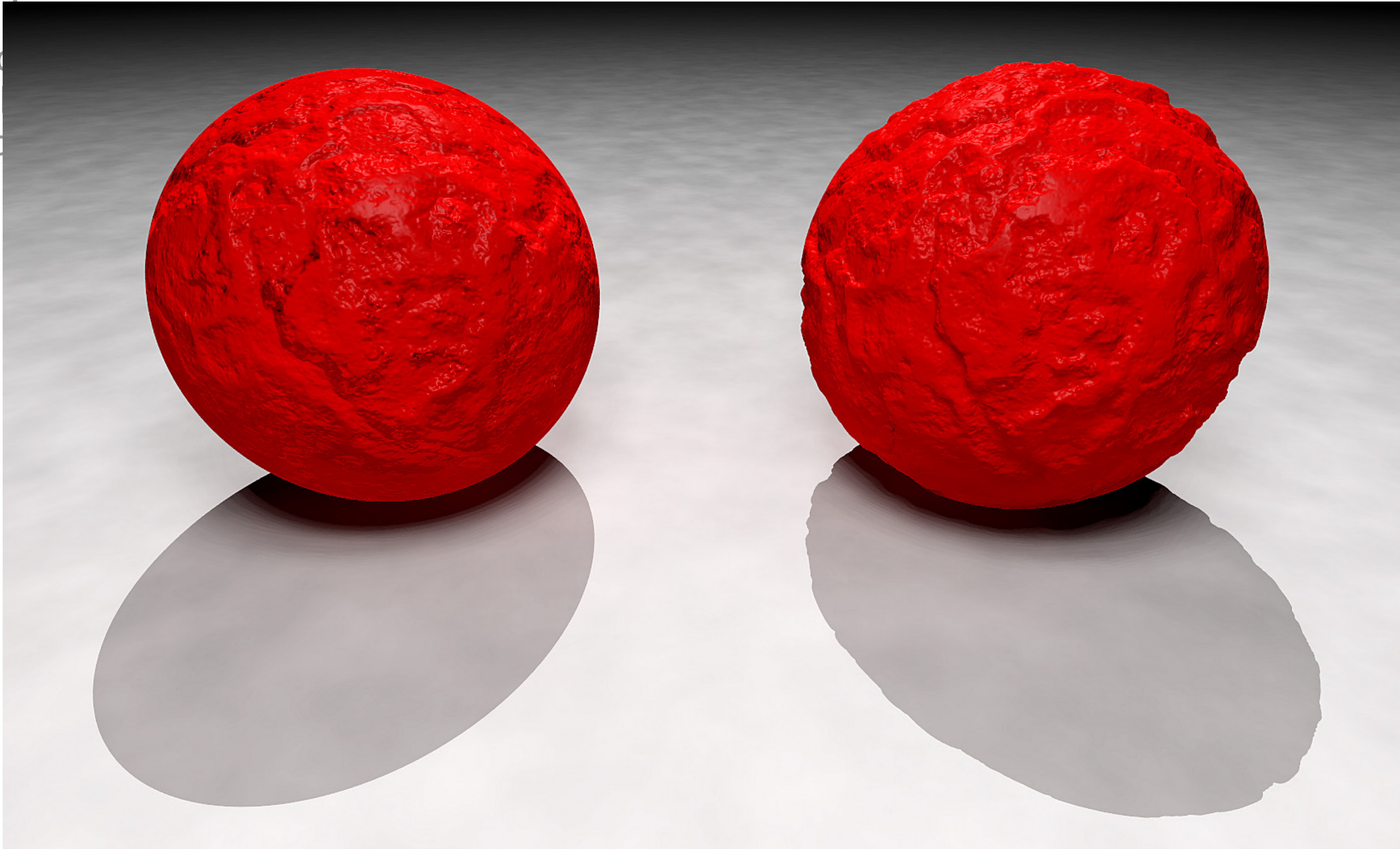
- used for faking texture on the surface
- works in up and down direction; DOES NOT alter the geometry of the model
- map scale: greyscale map





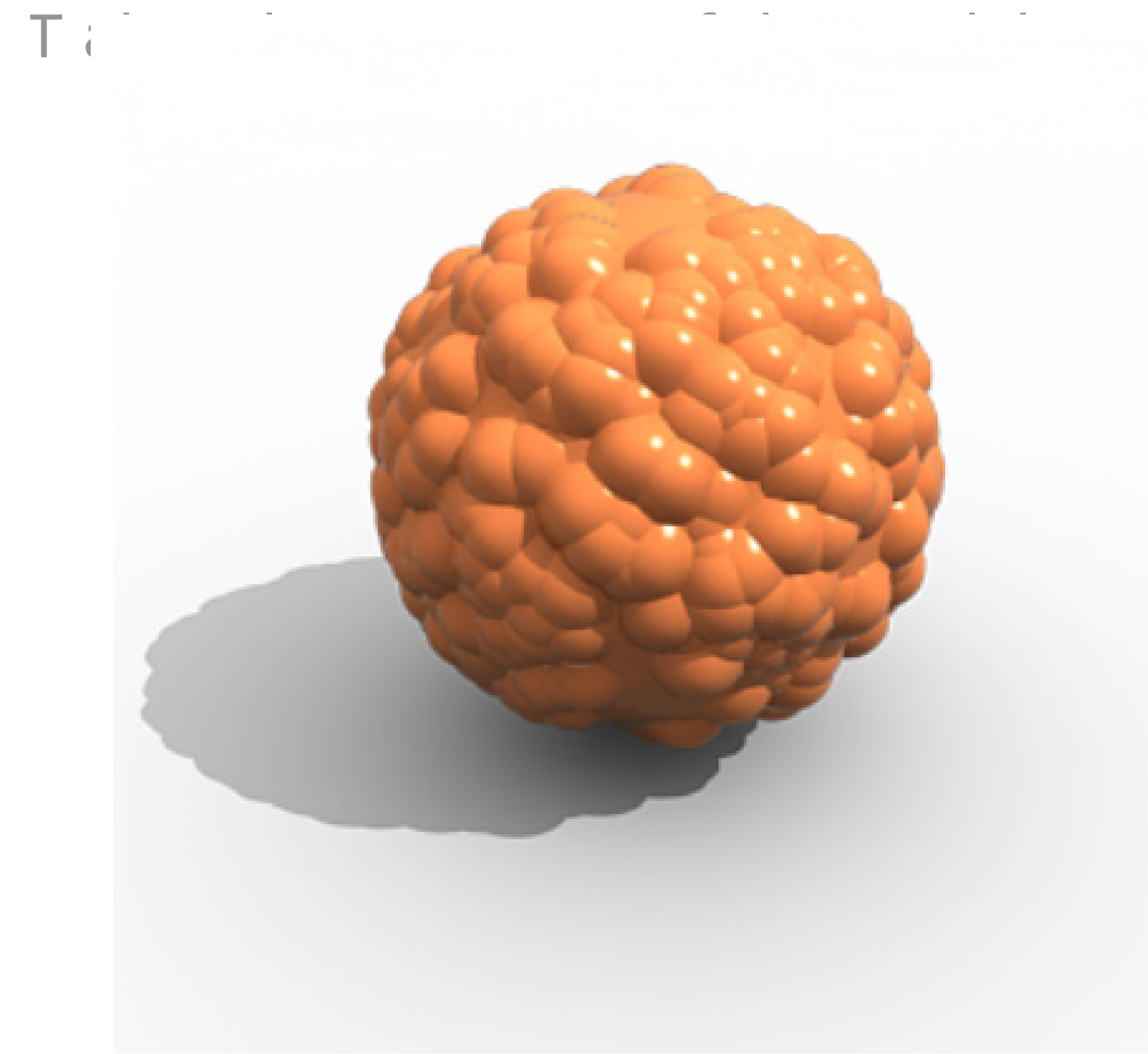
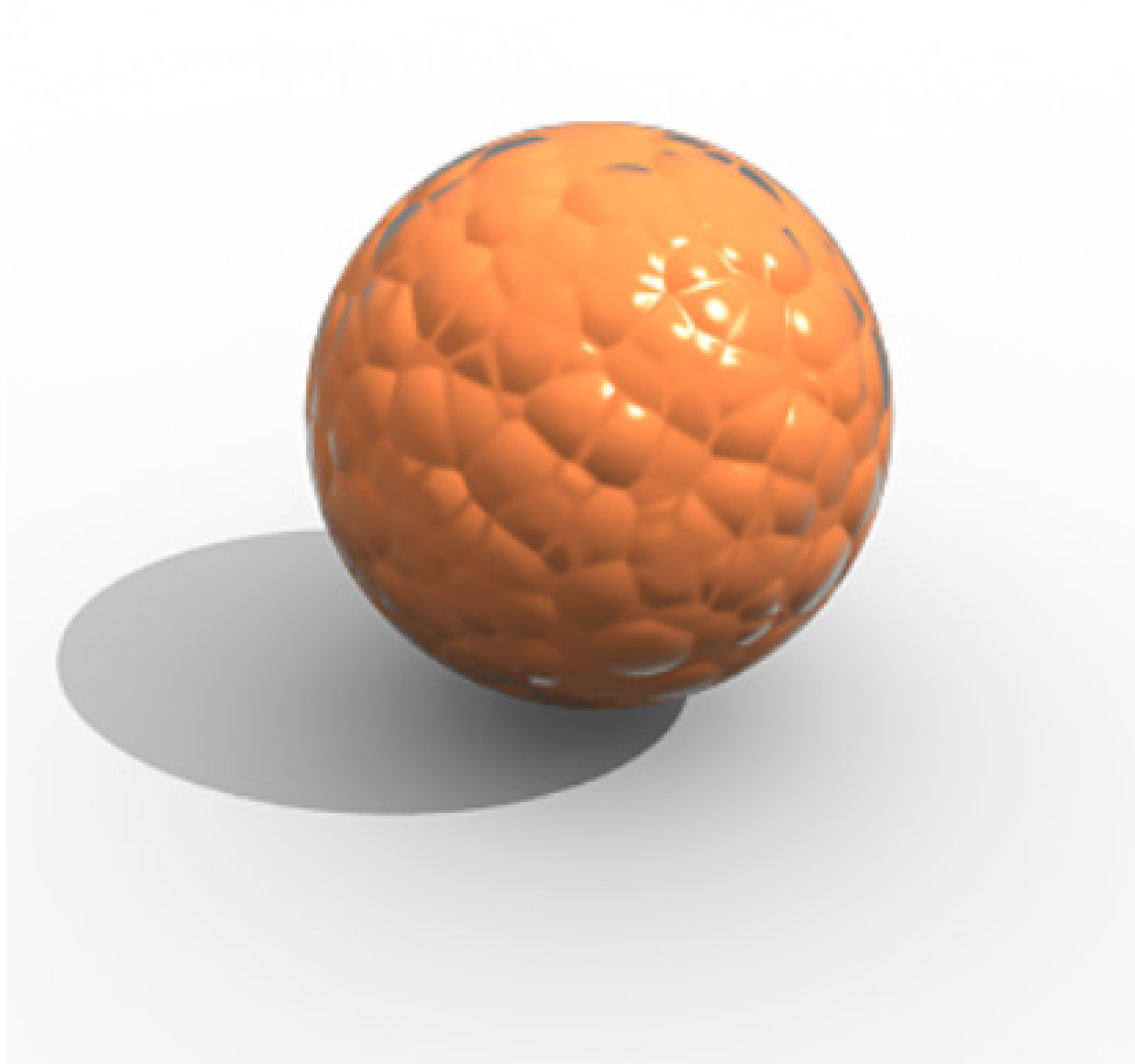
# Bump

- used
- wor
- map



# Bump

- used for faking texture on the surface
- work
- map





# Texturing for ARCHITECTS

*ei. best practises for modelling/rendering*



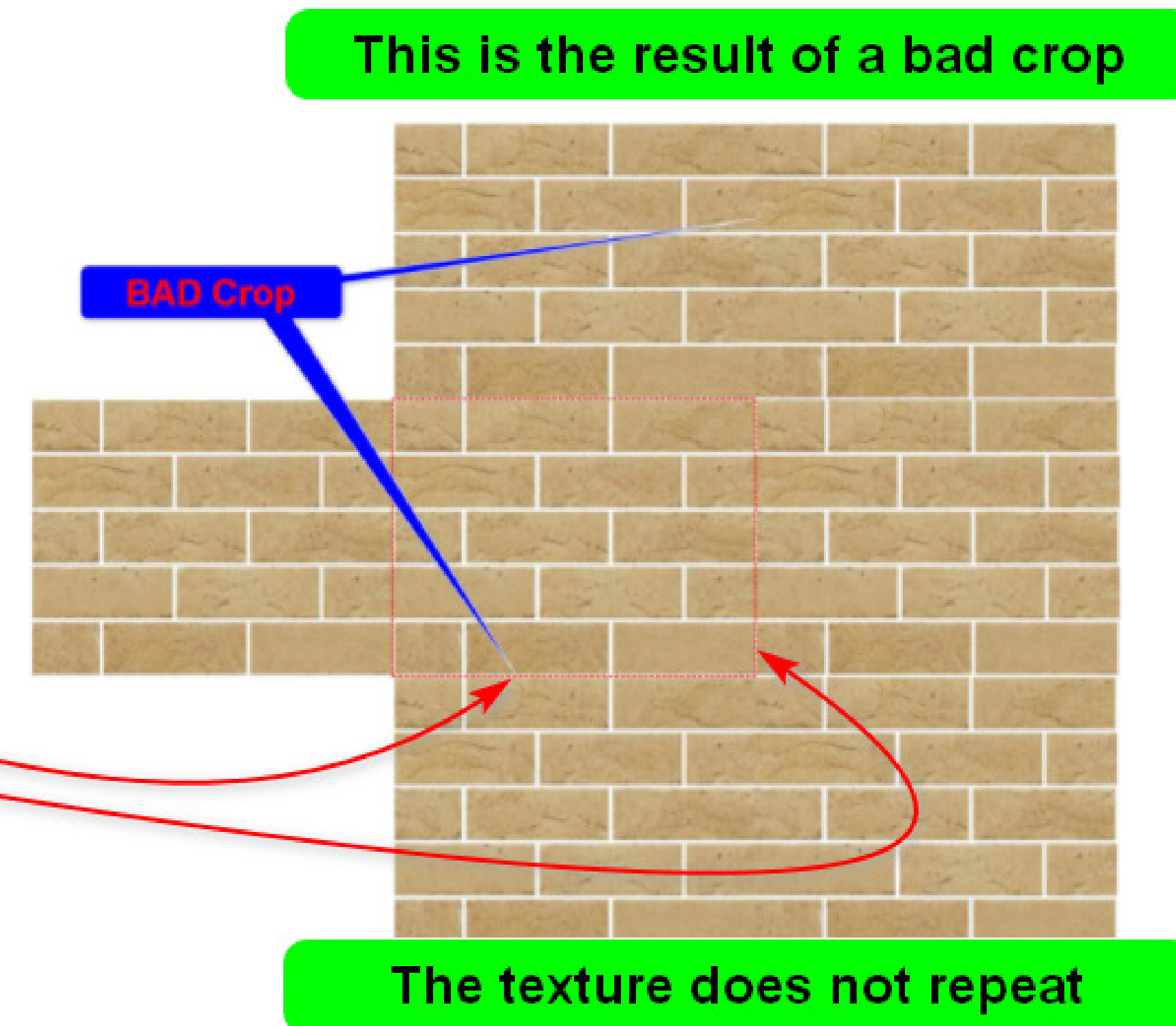
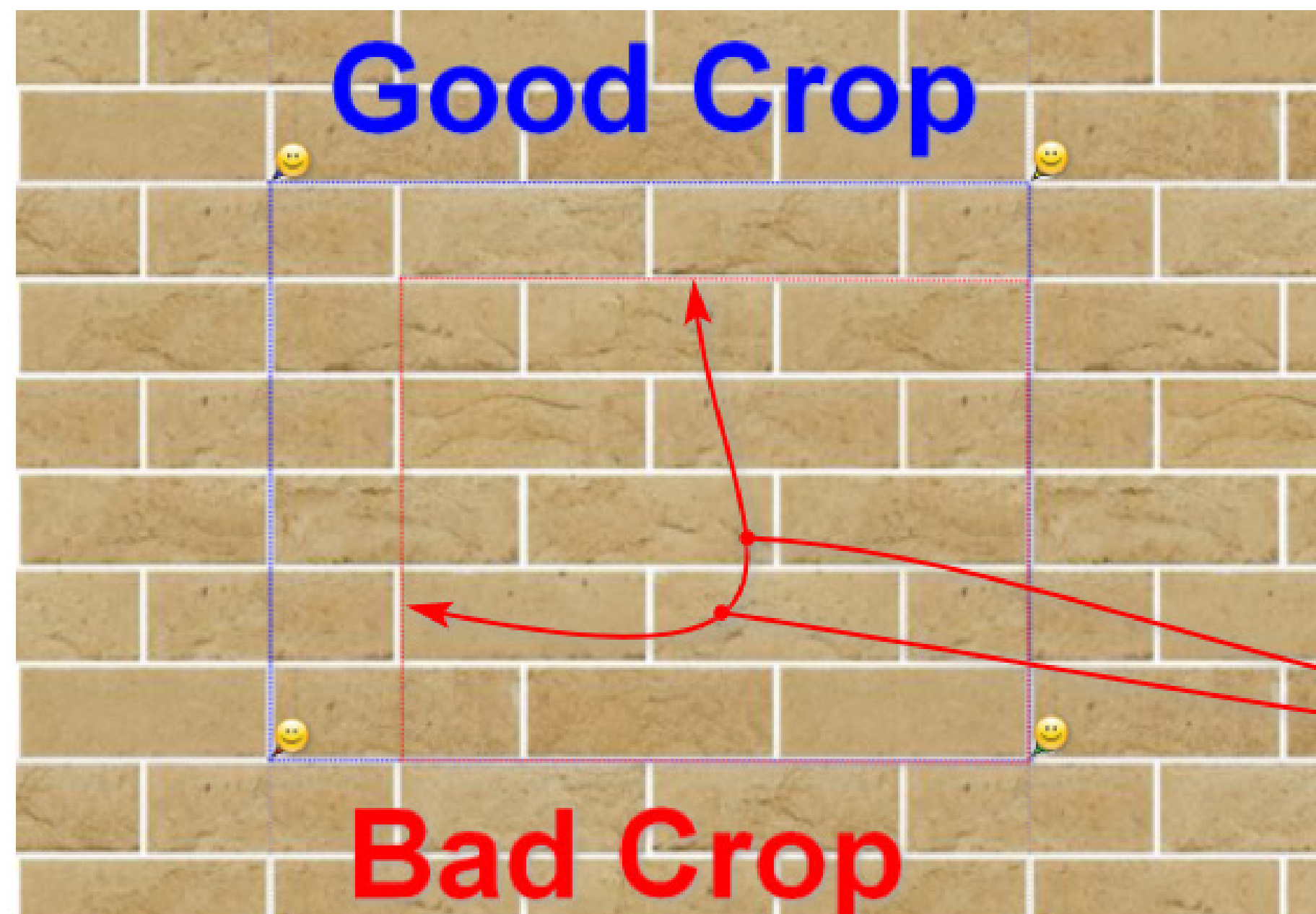
## Problem: **Seamless texture**



*Solution: Create / aquire seamless texture*

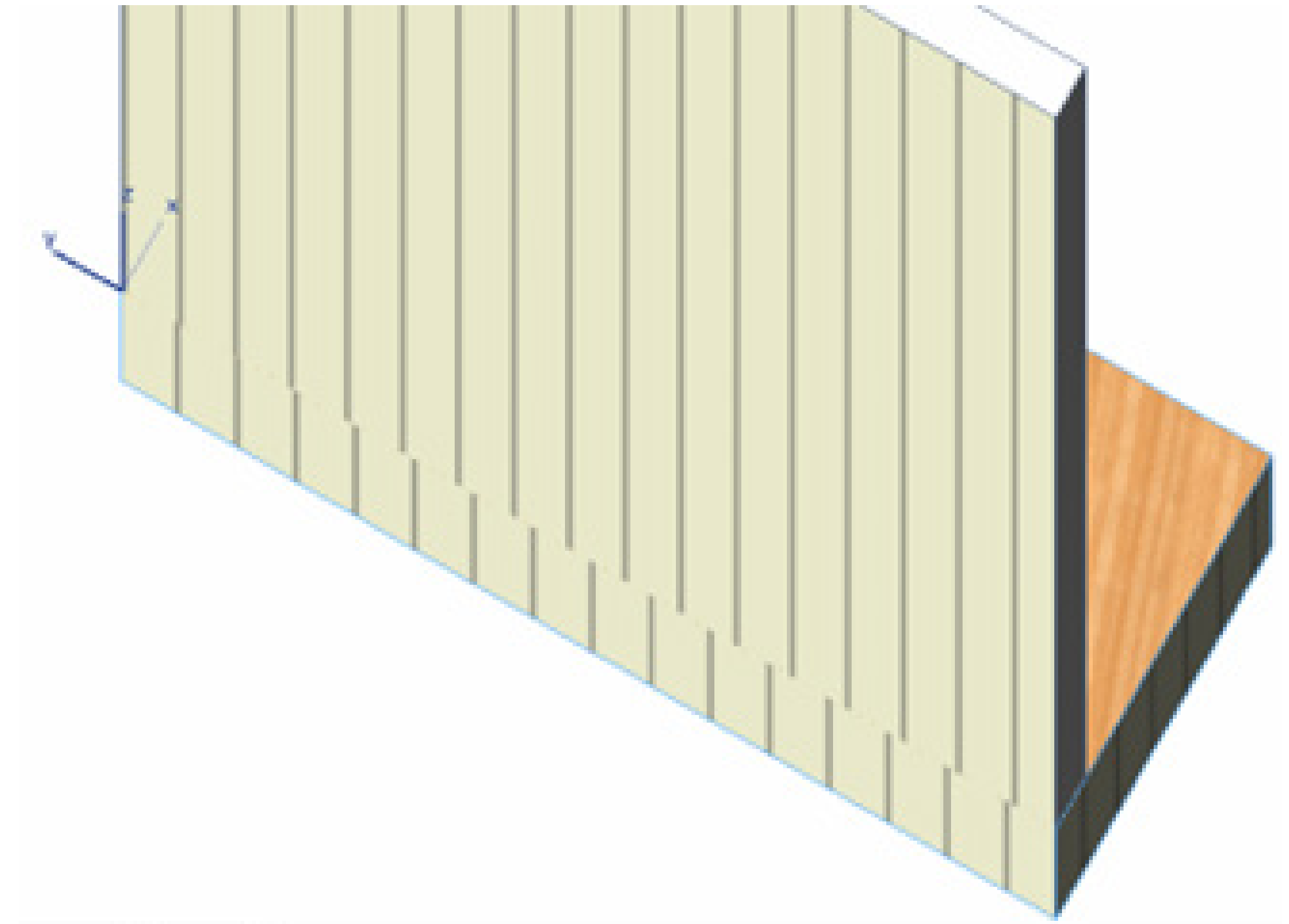
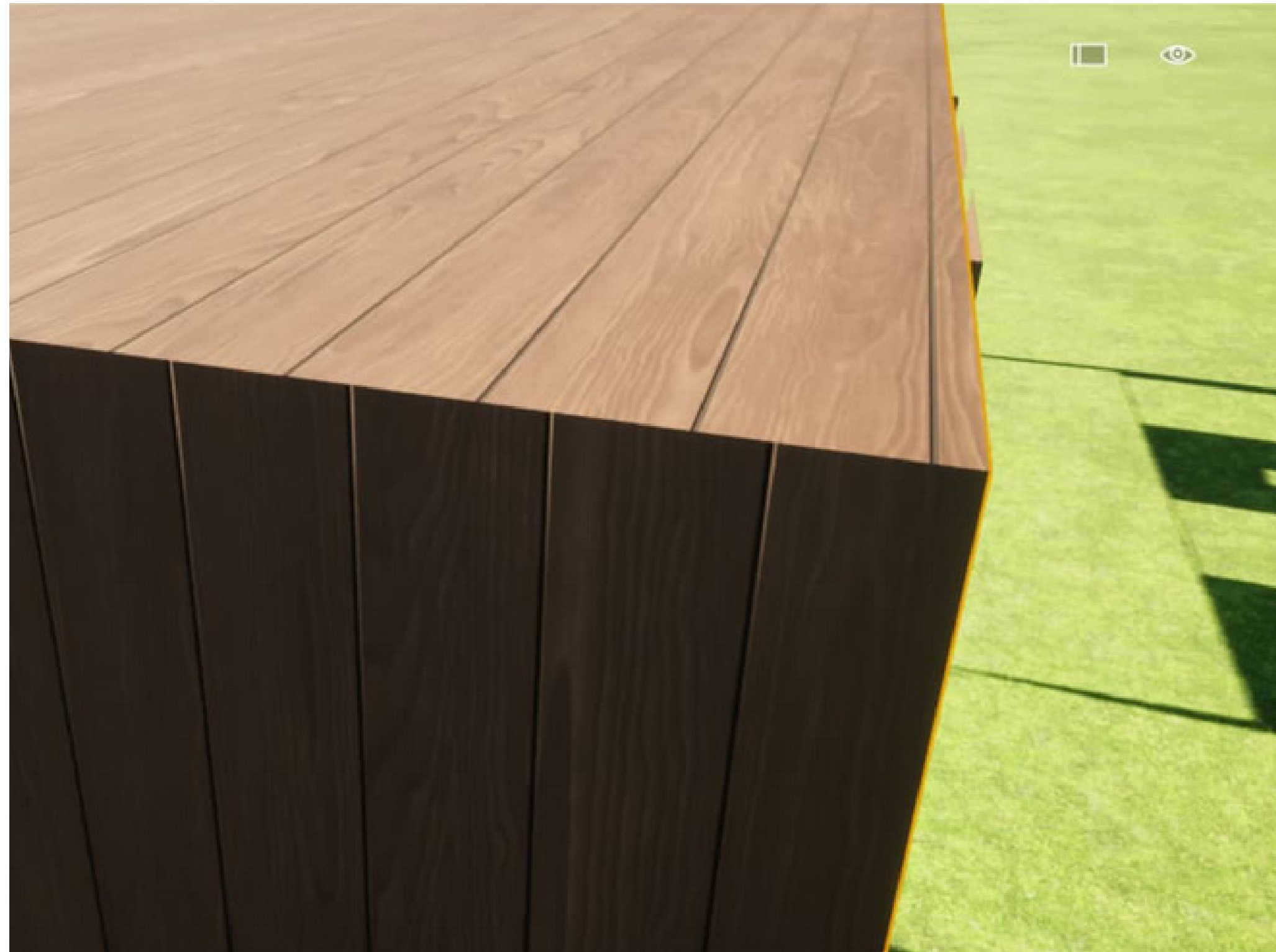


## Problem: **Visible texture connection**



*Solution: Cropping texture at correct breaks*

## Problem: **Texture misalignment**



*Solution: Adjusting UV rotation, scale, base point*

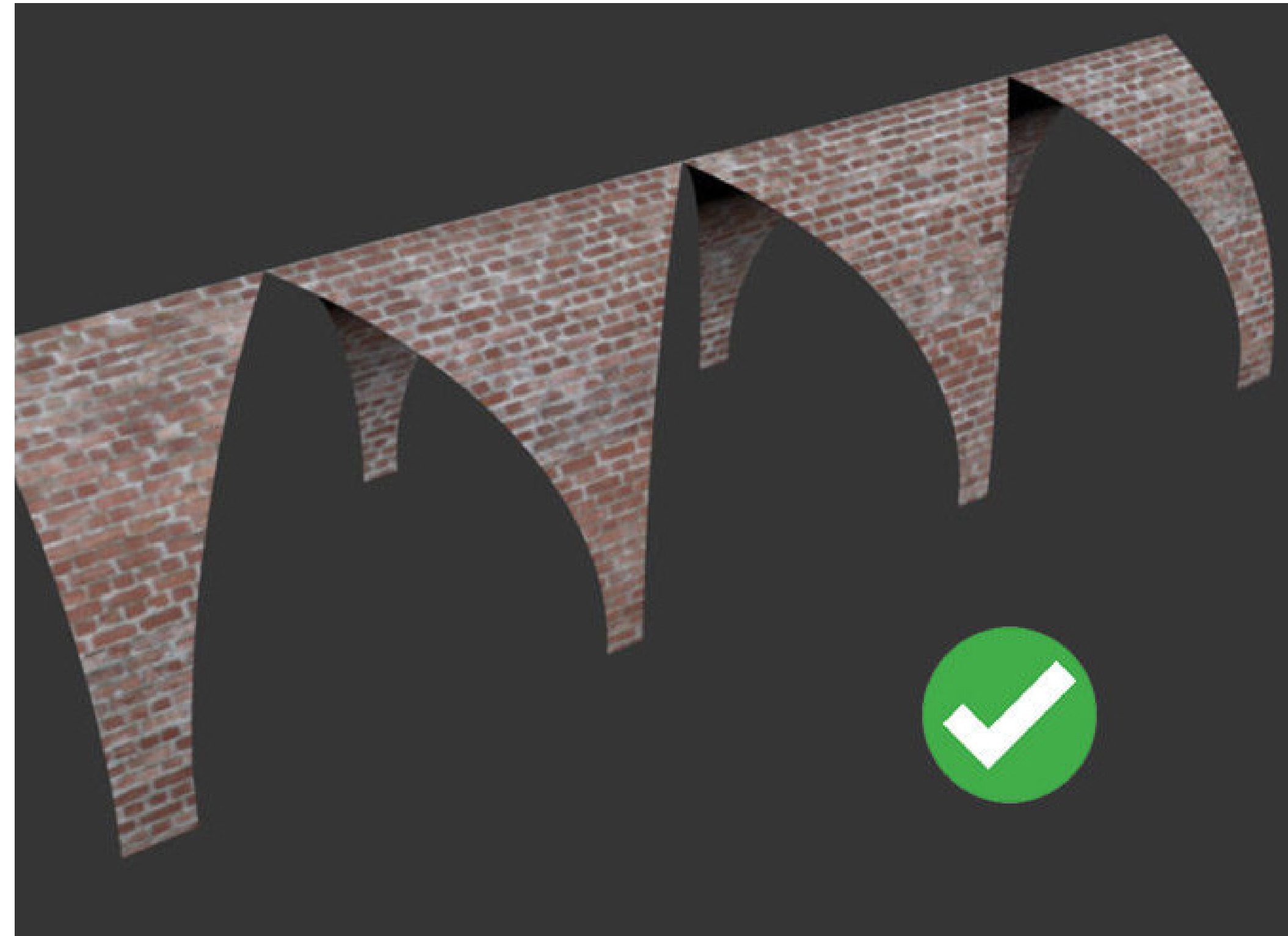
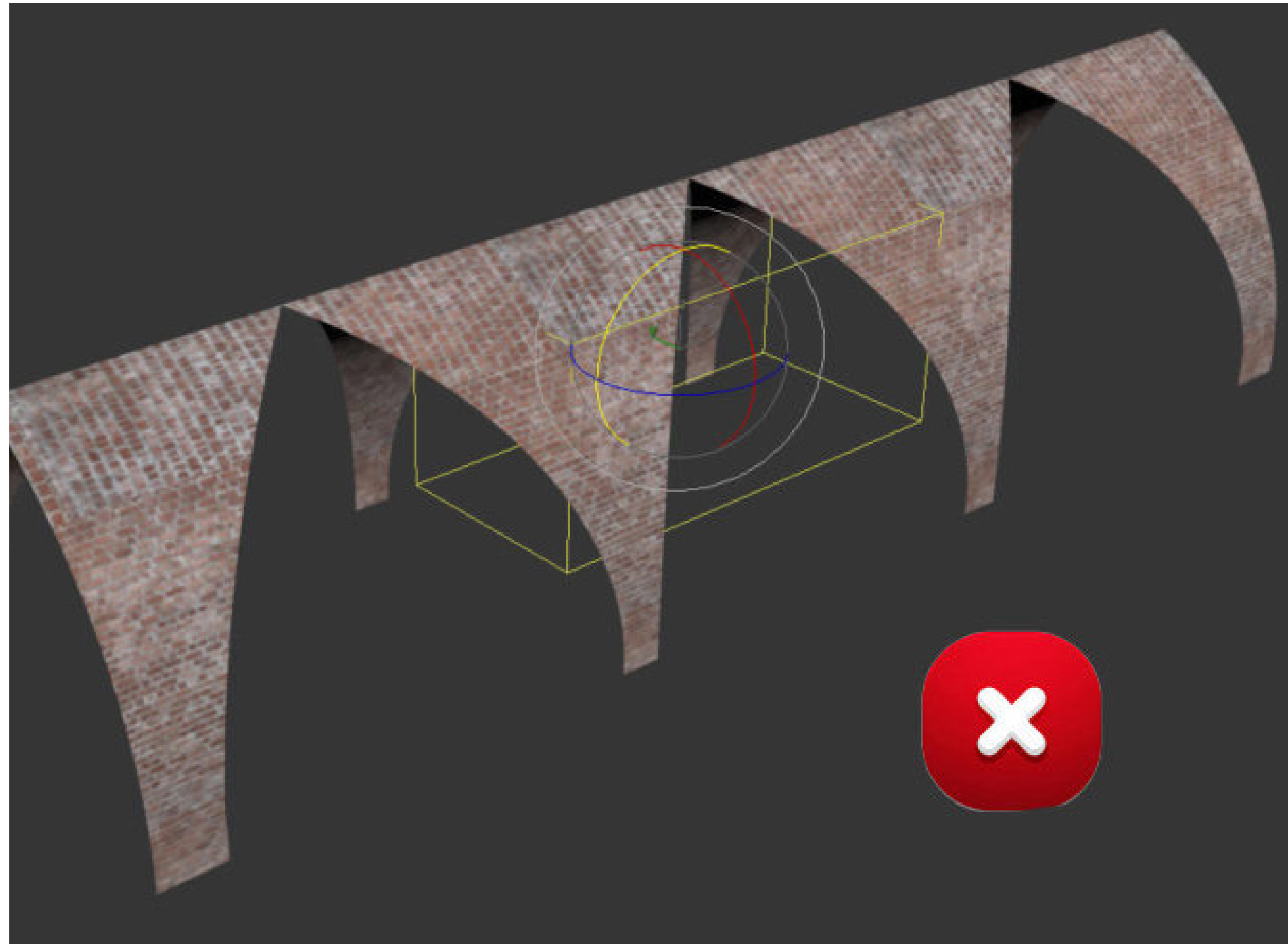


## Problem: **Wrong texture mapping**



*Solution: Switch to correct mapping*

## Problem: **Incorrect mapping of complex model**



*Solution: Unwrap and align on texture*



## Zdroje:

<https://3dstudio.co/3d-texture-mapping/#non-pbr-texture-maps>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeR-PPmBGVE&t=53s>

<https://3dstudio.co/uv-unwrapping-software/>

[https://saint-paul.fjfi.cvut.cz/base/sites/default/files/POGR/POGR2/11.mapovani\\_textur.pdf](https://saint-paul.fjfi.cvut.cz/base/sites/default/files/POGR/POGR2/11.mapovani_textur.pdf)

<https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/classes/wi18/cse167-a/lec9.pdf>