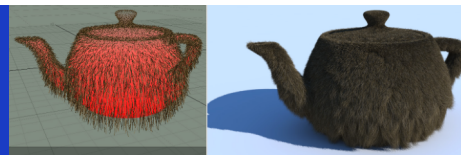


# The History of Fur Texture Technology

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## ABSTRACT/HISTORY

### Maps & Models: Building Blocks

#### For Procedural Textures:

The main goal for researching fur technology was to learn the different techniques that were utilized over the years that carved the path for creating 'realistic' fur for animations such as *Toy Story* (1995).

After conducting much research in books as well as online there was a discovery of the very first maps (Displacement/Bump) and models (Diffuse) which were the beginning building blocks for procedural textures during the late 70's & 80's.

The research also led to the discovery of Pixar becoming the industry's innovative leading company that researched and developed soft wares which helped to generate 'realistic' looking fur and over the years Pixar's improvements are displayed in each of the *Toy Stories* as well as in *Monster's Inc.* which was the film that firstly introduced the "onscreen representation of fur".

Fig 1. *Monster's Inc.* (2001). Fig 2. *Toy Story* (1999).



## METHOD

During the duration of my research many online resources as well as a couple of books were utilized to gather all the necessary information to learn more in depth about fur texture technology as well as the array of soft wares and techniques that were developed in order to ensure 'realism'. I also revisited these films to help compare and contrast how the aesthetics of fur have changed and what changes were made to enhance the look and the overall quality of the fur textures.

For instance, *Toy Story* barely had any characters with fur except for one treasure troll with frizzy hair and although the quality was decent and believable, the 'realism' still needed some work. The hair on Andy for instance was smoothly textured with barely any "randomization" of length and variations but in *Toy Story 3* his hair "length randomization" and "density" became more distinct. His hair even revealed random "clumping". These are prime examples of how Pixar progressed in developing their technology to better their overall aesthetic of fur.

Fig. 3 *Toy Story*(1995).



Fig. 4 *Toy Story 3* (2010).



## RESULTS

During the conclusion of the research I learned some valuable information regarding the various soft wares that certain companies such as Pixar (1985) utilize in order to generate sufficient and realistic fur/hair. I also learned the history of when the first procedural maps and models were first developed in the late 70's as well as how Pixar was the first company to develop *Renderman* in 1989. "*Renderman* is a technology that helps to create 'realistic' 3D cg images. It also helps with shading a surface such as wood or marble. The mid-late 80's is when procedural techniques such as wood, marble or stone were beginning to become popular." "The very first Bump Map was first developed by Blinn in 1978. Bump maps helped to create a surface texture/"bumps" without having to change the geometry. In 1984, Cooke introduced the first Displacement Map. They use light and dark surface area details that are raised or sunk, which helps to render out a more complex and realistic image. "

## CONCLUSION

### The Future of Texturing: Ptex

There is no doubt that the future of texturing fur is only going to continue to enhance aesthetically with the help of future development of computer soft wares such as Ptex (developed by Disney). "It is a new texture mapping method where it does not require UV Mapping." Ultimately it is a timesaver. As of now only Disney and Pixar are using it. The use and development of these fur texture technologies above have proven to improve the quality and aesthetics in fur/hair in a short amount of time.

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