# 计算机学院实验报告

 实验题目: 实验六: Assignment3
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#### 实验目的:

1. 实现Blinn-Phong 模型计算Fragment Color.

- 2. 在实现Blinn-Phong的基础上,实现Texture Shading Fragment Shader.
- 3. 在实现Blinn-Phong 的基础上,实现Bump mapping.
- 4. 在实现Bump mapping 的基础上,实现displacement mapping.

#### 实验环境介绍:

操作系统: Window10

编译器环境: MinGW, VSCode

OpenGL 环境: freeglut

Opencv2 Eigen3

#### 解决问题的主要思路:

1. 在phong\_fragment\_shader()函数中,需要计算环境光颜色ambient,漫反射光颜色diffuse,镜面反射光颜色specular后,将三者加到物体本身的颜色中,作为呈现出来的颜色Fragment Color

具体来说,可以使用如下公式来计算ambient, diffuse 和 specular的颜色

- (1) ambient = ka \* ambientLightColor
- (2) diffuse = kd \* lightColor \* max(dot(normal, lightDirection),
  0.0)
- (3) specular = ks \* specularColor \* pow(max(dot(viewDirection, reflect(-lightDirection, normal)), 0.0), specularExponent) 其中, ka, kd, ks 分别表示环境光反射系数,漫反射反射系数,镜面反射系数, ambientLightColor 表示环境光的颜色, lightColor 表示光源的颜色, normal 表示表面法线, lightDirection 表示光源的方向, viewDirection表示视线方向, specularColor表示镜面反射的颜色, specularExponent表示镜面反射的指数。
- 2. 在texture\_fragment\_shader()中,需要首先textur.png中模型对应的颜色填充到texture\_color,映射关系在加载模型时已经设置在tex\_coords中,再将漫反射系数kd设置为texture\_color,然后用phong\_fragment\_shader中的方法计算光照影响,得到最终的Fragment Color
- 3. 在bump\_fragment\_shader()中,根据注释内容实现代码,对表面法线

#### normal 进行修改,实现模拟凹凸表面细节的技术

```
// TODO: Implement bump mapping here
// Let n = normal = (x, y, z)
// Vector t =
(x*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z),sqrt(x*x+z*z),z*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z))
// Vector b = n cross product t
// Matrix TBN = [t b n]
// dU = kh * kn * (h(u+1/w,v)-h(u,v))
// dV = kh * kn * (h(u,v+1/h)-h(u,v))
// Vector ln = (-dU, -dV, 1)
// Normal n = normalize(TBN * ln)
```

4. 在displacement\_fragment\_shader()中,相较于bump\_fragment\_shader() 多了一步对物体顶点point重新计算的步骤

```
// Position p = p + kn * n * h(u,v)
```

这可以看做是对于物体表面顶点的位移,实际对物体形状进行改变,从而模拟凹凸细节,而在bump mapping只是调整表面法线来模拟凹凸效果,并没有对物体形状进行实际改变

#### 实验步骤:

1. 在 phong\_fragment\_shader()函数中,修改要求实现的内容,计算得出ambient,diffuse, specular后,再计算出最终的 Fragment Color.

```
for (auto& light : lights)
    // TODO: For each light source in the code, calculate what the *ambient*, *diffuse*, and *specular*
    // components are. Then, accumulate that result on the *result_color* object.
    Vector3f ambient(0,0,0);
    Vector3f diffsue(0,0,0);
    Vector3f specular(0,0,0);
    Vector3f light_dir = (light.position -point).normalized();
    Vector3f view_dir = (eye_pos - point).normalized();
    Vector3f h = (view_dir + light_dir).normalized();
    float rr = ( light.position -point).squaredNorm();
    for (size_t i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        ambient[i] = amb light intensity[i] * ka[i];
        diffsue[i] = kd[i] * (light.intensity[i]/rr) * std::max(0.0f,normal.dot(light_dir));
specular[i] = ks[i] * (light.intensity[i]/rr) * std::pow(std::max(0.0f,normal.dot(h)),p);
    result_color += ambient;
    result_color += diffsue;
    result_color += specular;
```

2. 修改函数texture\_fragment\_shader() in main.cpp: 在实现Blinn-Phong的基础上,将纹理颜色视为公式中的kd,实现Texture Shading Fragment Shader。

首先获取模型对应的材质颜色 texture\_color 映射关系在加载模型时已经设置在 tex coords 中

```
if (payload.texture)
{
    // TODO: Get the texture value at the texture coordinates of the current fragment
    return_color = payload.texture->getColor(payload.tex_coords.x(),payload.tex_coords.y());
}
Eigen::Vector3f texture_color;
texture_color << return_color.x(), return_color.y(), return_color.z();

然后将漫反射系数 kd 设置为 texture_color

Eigen::Vector3f kd = texture_color / 255.f;

计算光照对 Fragment Color 的部分与 phong_fragment_shader 函数中的完全
相同
```

3. 修改函数bump\_fragment\_shader() in main.cpp: 在实现Blinn-Phong 的基础上,仔细阅读该函数中的注释,实现 Bump mapping. 依据注释中的内容,重新计算 normal 的值,实现凹凸贴图

```
// TODO: Implement bump mapping here
   // Let n = normal = (x, y, z)
   // Vector t =
(x*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z), sqrt(x*x+z*z), z*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z))
   // Vector b = n cross product t
   // Matrix TBN = [t b n]
   // dU = kh * kn * (h(u+1/w,v)-h(u,v))
   // dV = kh * kn * (h(u,v+1/h)-h(u,v))
   // Vector ln = (-dU, -dV, 1)
   // Normal n = normalize(TBN * ln)
   Vector3f n = normal;
   float x = normal.x();
   float y = normal.y();
   float z = normal.z();
   Vector3f t(x*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z),sqrt(x*x+z*z),z*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z));
   Vector3f b = n.cross(t);
   Matrix3f TBN;
   TBN.col(0) = t.normalized();
   TBN.col(1) = b.normalized();
   TBN.col(2) = n.normalized();
   int w = payload.texture->width;
   int h = payload.texture->height;
   float u = payload.tex_coords.x();
   float v = payload.tex_coords.y();
```

```
float dU = kh * kn * (height(u+1.0/w,v,payload)-
height(u,v,payload));
float dV = kh * kn * (height(u,v+1.0/h,payload)-
height(u,v,payload));

Vector3f ln(-dU,-dV,1);
normal = (TBN * ln).normalized();
```

4. 修改函数displacement\_fragment\_shader() in main.cpp: 在实现Bump mapping 的基础上,实现 displacement mapping. 依据注释中的内容,写出代码,对normal重新赋值,与bump\_fragment\_shader()函数中的内容整体相同,只是多了一步对物体的顶点坐标point重新赋值的操作,可认为该算法对于模型的凹凸进行了实际修改

```
// TODO: Implement displacement mapping here
    // Let n = normal = (x, y, z)
    // Vector t =
(x*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z), sqrt(x*x+z*z), z*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z))
    // Vector b = n cross product t
    // Matrix TBN = [t b n]
    // dU = kh * kn * (h(u+1/w,v)-h(u,v))
    // dV = kh * kn * (h(u,v+1/h)-h(u,v))
    // Vector ln = (-dU, -dV, 1)
    // Position p = p + kn * n * h(u,v)
    // Normal n = normalize(TBN * ln)
    Vector3f n = normal;
    float x = normal.x();
    float y = normal.y();
    float z = normal.z();
    Vector3f t(x*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z), sqrt(x*x+z*z), z*y/sqrt(x*x+z*z));
    Vector3f b = n.cross(t);
    Matrix3f TBN;
    TBN.col(0) = t.normalized();
    TBN.col(1) = b.normalized();
    TBN.col(2) = n.normalized();
    int w = payload.texture->width;
    int h = payload.texture->height;
    float u = payload.tex_coords.x();
    float v = payload.tex_coords.y();
```

```
float dU = kh * kn * (height(u+1.0/w,v,payload)-
height(u,v,payload));
  float dV = kh * kn * (height(u,v+1.0/h,payload)-
height(u,v,payload));

  Vector3f ln(-dU,-dV,1);
  point = point + kn * n * height(u,v,payload);

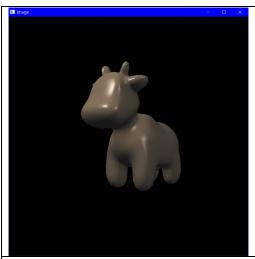
  normal = (TBN * ln).normalized();
```

5. 经过测试,发现呈现的图片中模型是头朝后的,与指导书里的预期结果并不相符,尝试对计算投影矩阵的 get\_projection\_matrix 函数进行修改



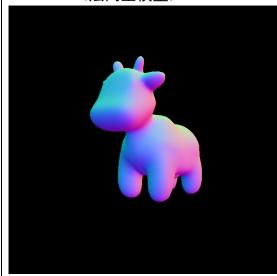
## 修改后的代码如下,对两处的符号进行修改,修改部分原内容见注释

```
Eigen::Matrix4f get_projection_matrix(float eye_fov, float aspect_ratio, float zNear, float zFar)
    // TODO: Use the same projection matrix from the previous assignments
    Eigen::Matrix4f projection = Eigen::Matrix4f::Identity();
    Matrix4f squish;
    squish << zNear, 0, 0, 0,
       0, zNear, 0, 0,
       0, 0, zNear + zFar, (-1.0 * zNear * zFar),
0, 0, 1, 0; // 0, 0, -1, 0
    projection = squish * projection;
    Matrix4f ortho_translate, ortho_scale;
    double halfEyeRadian = eye_fov * MY_PI / 2 / 180.0;
    double top = -zNear * tan(halfEyeRadian); // zNear * tan(halfEyeRadian)
    double bottom = -top;
    double right = top * aspect_ratio;
    double left = -right;
    ortho_translate << 1, 0, 0, -(right + left) / 2,
       0, 1, 0, -(top + bottom) / 2,
       0, 0, 1, -(zNear + zFar) / 2,
       0, 0, 0, 1;
    ortho_scale << 2 / (right - left), 0, 0, 0,
       0, 2 / (top - bottom), 0, 0,
        0, 0, 2 / (zNear - zFar), 0,
        0, 0, 0, 1;
    projection = ortho_scale * ortho_translate * projection;
    return projection;
```



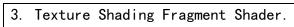
实验结果展示及分析:

1. normal(法向量模型)



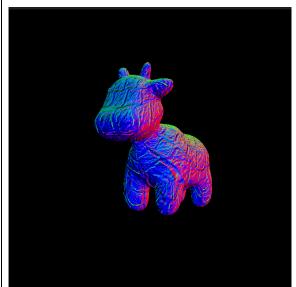
2. phong 模型







4. Bump mapping.



5. displacement mapping.



### 实验中存在的问题及解决:

1. 在编译时, 出现以下错误

C:\Users\Sunstrider\Desktop\opengl\Assignment3\Code\rasterizer.hpp:106:14: error: 'optional' in namespace 'std' does not name a template type std::optional<Texture> texture;

这是因为 optional 是在 C++17 中才出现的关键字,而编译时使用 C++11 版本,在编译时添加-std=c++17 参数即可

2. 生成图片时,发现模型并不是预期的那样朝前,而是头朝后,该怎么修改? 这是因为获取投影矩阵的函数 get\_projection\_matrix()并没有如预期的指导书中的结果那样计算投影矩阵,对其进行一些修改后可以实现实验指导书中的预期结果,以下是进行修改的内容,注释部分为原来的代码

```
// squish << zNear, 0, 0, 0,
// 0, zNear, 0, 0,
// 0, 0, zNear + zFar, (-1.0 * zNear * zFar),
// 0, 0, -1, 0;
squish << zNear, 0, 0,
0, zNear, 0, 0,
0, zNear, + zFar, (-1.0 * zNear * zFar),
0, 0, 1, 0;

// double top = zNear * tan(halfEyeRadian);
double top = -zNear * tan(halfEyeRadian);</pre>
```