Report for 3D Runner Game in VR

一般包括用了什么技术、框架、主要工程模块的功能描述、达到的最终结果的简单表述等等。

基本介绍

本项目是一个基于Web3D的跑酷类VR游戏。在游戏中,玩家可以操纵小球进行左右移动,并躲避路上的障碍。由于采用了3D框架,玩家可以用鼠标调整视角。在实现过程中,主要采用了a-frame框架来完成3D场景的搭建。



框架介绍

A-Frame 是一个用来构建虚拟现实(VR)应用的网页开发框架。由WebVR的发起人Mozilla VR 团队所开发,是当下用来开发WebVR内容主流技术方案。WebVR是一个完全开源的项目,已成长为领先的VR社区。

A-Frame基于HTML,容易上手。但是A-Frame不仅仅是一个3D场景渲染引擎或者一个标记语言。其核心思想是基于Three.js来提供一个声明式、可扩展以及组件化的编程结构。

A-Frame支持主流VR头显如Vive, Rift, Daydream, GearVR, Cardboard, 甚至可被用于增强现实(AR)。 虽然A-Frame支持全谱,A-Frame的目标是定义具有位置跟踪和操控的完全身临其境和交互式VR体验, 超出基本的360° 内容呈现。

功能模块

● 3D场景搭建

本场景主要构成组件有天空、海洋、浮冰、冰面、障碍物与小球。由于海洋结构较为复杂,我们采用了内置开源代码的方式来实现海洋的结构与漂浮运动。除此之外,其余结构都由a-frame框架构成。

对于绝大多多数场景,我们都通过标签添加上了动态运动与光影效果。部分实现代码如下所示:

光源:

```
<!-- Lights! -->
<a-entity light="

type: directional;
castShadow: true;
intensity: 0.4;
color: #D0EAF9;"
position="5 3 1"></a-entity>
<a-light intensity="0.8" type="ambient" position="1 1 1" color="#B4C5EC"></a-light>
```

浮冰:

```
<lp-cone class="iceberg" segments-radial="5" segments-height="3" height="1" amplitude-variance="0.25"</pre>
 radius-top="0.15" radius-bottom="0.5" position="3 -0.1 -1.5">
 <a-animation attribute="rotation" from="-5 0 0" to="5 0 0" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate">
 </a-animation>
  <a-animation attribute="position" from="3 -0.2 -1.5" to="4 -0.2 -2.5" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate"</pre>
   dur="12000" easing="linear"></a-animation>
<lp-cone class="iceberg" segments-radial="7" segments-height="3" height="0.5" amplitude="0.12" radius-top="0.25"</pre>
 radius-bottom="0.35" position="-3 -0.1 -0.5">
  <a-animation attribute="rotation" from="0 0 -5" to="5 0 0" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate" dur="1500">
  </a-animation>
 <a-animation attribute="position" from="-4 -0.2 -0.5" to="-2 -0.5" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate"</pre>
   dur="15000" easing="linear"></a-animation>
</lp-cone>
<lp-cone class="iceberg" segments-radial="6" segments-height="2" height="0.5" amplitude="0.1" radius-top="0.25"</pre>
  radius-bottom="0.25" position="-5 -0.2 -3.5"
  <a-animation attribute="rotation" from="5 0 -5" to="5 0 0" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate" dur="800">
  <a-animation attribute="position" from="-3 -0.2 -3.5" to="-5 -0.2 -5.5" repeat="indefinite" direction="alternate"</pre>
   dur="15000" easing="linear"></a-animation>
```

障碍物:

```
<a-entity data-tree-position-index="1" id="template-tree-center" class="tree tree-center" shadow</pre>
 scale="0.3 0.3 0.3" position="0 0.6 0">
  <a-entity mixin="trunk" position="0 -0.5 0"></a-entity>
  <a-animation attribute="position" ease="linear" from="0 0.6 -7" to="0 0.6 1.5" dur="5000"></a-animation>
</a-entity>
<a-entity data-tree-position-index="0" id="template-tree-left" class="tree tree-left" shadow scale="0.3 0.3 0.3"</pre>
 position="-0.5 0.55 0">
  <a-entity mixin="foliage"></a-entity>
  <a-entity mixin="trunk" position="0 -0.5 0"></a-entity>
  <a-animation attribute="position" ease="linear" from="-0.5 0.55 -7" to="-0.5 0.55 1.5" dur="5000">
  </a-animation>
</a-entity>
<a-entity data-tree-position-index="2"
id="template-tree-right" class="tree" shadow scale="0.3 0.3 0.3"</pre>
  position="0.5 0.55 0">
  <a-entity mixin="foliage"></a-entity>
  <a-entity mixin="trunk" position="0 -0.5 0"></a-entity>
  <a-animation attribute="position" ease="linear" from="0.5 0.55 -7" to="0.5 0.55 1.5" dur="5000"></a-animation></ar>
```

• 小球控制模块

本模块负责控制小球的运动。我们可以通过a、d按键或者左右按键来控制小球的左右移动来躲避障碍物。同时,我们实现了在该游戏在手机端的适配。即通过手机旋转角度来判断左右移动。

```
function setupControls() {
 return mobileCheck() ? setupMobileControls() : setupDesktopControls();
function setupDesktopControls() {
 window.onkeydown = function (e) {
   startGame();
   switch (e.keyCode) {
     case 37: // left
     case 65: // a
       movePlayerTo(player_position_index - 1)
       break;
     case 39: // right
      case 68: // d
      movePlayerTo(player_position_index + 1)
     default:
       break;
   }
 }
function setupMobileControls() {
 AFRAME.registerComponent('lane-controls', {
   tick: function (time, timeDelta) {
     var rotation = this.el.object3D.rotation;
     if (rotation.y > 0.1) movePlayerTo(0);
     else if (rotation.y < -0.1) movePlayerTo(2);</pre>
     else movePlayerTo(1);
 })
```

```
function movePlayerTo(position_index) {
  if (position_index < 0) position_index = 0;
  if (position_index > 2) position_index = 2;
  player_position_index = position_index;

position = { x: 0, y: 0, z: 0 }
  if (player_position_index == 0) position.x = POSITION_X_LEFT;
  else if (player_position_index == 1) position.x = POSITION_X_CENTER;
  else position.x = POSITION_X_RIGHT;
  document.getElementById('player').setAttribute('position', position);
}
```

● 障碍物生成模块

我们通过设定三条赛道,并在赛道上随机生成障碍物的方式来完成地图的设计。这种设计方案可以确保每次运行都能生成不同的地图,提高可玩性。同时,设定障碍物由远及近运动,将玩家与摄像机固定,可以构造出玩家在向前运动的视觉效果。这样的方案可以减少计算量。

```
function addTreesRandomly(
   probTreeLeft = 0.5,
   probTreeCenter = 0.5,
   probTreeRight = 0.5,
   maxNumberTrees = 2
 } = {}) {
 var trees = [
   { probability: probTreeLeft, position_index: 0 },
   { probability: probTreeCenter, position_index: 1 },
   { probability: probTreeRight, position_index: 2 },
 shuffle(trees);
 var numberOfTreesAdded = 0;
 var position_indices = [];
 trees.forEach(function (tree) {
   if (Math.random() < tree.probability && numberOfTreesAdded < maxNumberTrees) {</pre>
     addTreeTo(tree.position_index);
     numberOfTreesAdded += 1;
     position_indices.push(tree.position_index);
 });
 if (mobileCheck()) {
   mirrorVR.notify('addTrees', position_indices);
 return numberOfTreesAdded;
function addTreesRandomlyLoop({ intervalLength = 500 } = {}) {
 treeTimer = setInterval(addTreesRandomly, intervalLength);
```

● 碰撞检测模块

当小球与障碍物碰撞时即游戏结束。我们通过检测如下条件: POSITION_Z_LINE_START < position.z && position.z < POSITION_Z_LINE_END && tree_position_index == player_position_index 来判断小球是否撞上了障碍物。即小球的z轴位置在和障碍物的z轴体积重合,且小球在该障碍物的赛道内,即可完成碰撞判断。相比传统的碰撞检测,这种方式的计算量更小,通过先验知识来降低了程序的运算量,提高响应速度。代码如下:

```
const POSITION_Z_OUT_OF_SIGHT = 1;
const POSITION_Z_LINE_START = 0.6;
const POSITION_Z_LINE_END = 0.7;
AFRAME.registerComponent('player', {
  tick: function () {
    document.querySelectorAll('.tree').forEach(function (tree) {
      position = tree.getAttribute('position');
     tree_position_index = tree.getAttribute('data-tree-position-index');
     tree_id = tree.getAttribute('id');
     if (position.z > POSITION_Z_OUT_OF_SIGHT) {
       removeTree(tree);
      if (!isGameRunning) return;
      if (POSITION_Z_LINE_START < position.z && position.z < POSITION_Z_LINE_END</pre>
       && tree_position_index == player_position_index) {
       gameOver();
      if (position.z > POSITION_Z_LINE_END && !countedTrees.has(tree_id)) {
       addScoreForTree(tree_id);
       updateScoreDisplay();
```

● 记分板模块

每越过一个障碍物,记分板就会加一分。当物体撞上障碍物后记分结束,显示Game Over

```
var score;
var countedTrees;
var gameOverScoreDisplay;
var scoreDisplay;
function setupScore() {
 score = 0;
 countedTrees = new Set();
 scoreDisplay = document.getElementById('score');
 gameOverScoreDisplay = document.getElementById('game-score');
function teardownScore() {
 scoreDisplay.setAttribute('value', '');
 gameOverScoreDisplay.setAttribute('value', score);
function addScoreForTree(tree_id) {
 score += 1;
 countedTrees.add(tree_id);
function updateScoreDisplay() {
 scoreDisplay.setAttribute('value', score);
 if (mobileCheck()) {
   mirrorVR.notify('score', score);
```