

Environment mapping





Environment Mapping

- Why?
 - Realistic (specular) reflections
 - Background (skybox)
 - Illumination (IBL)
- Where is it used?
 - Games
 - Movies

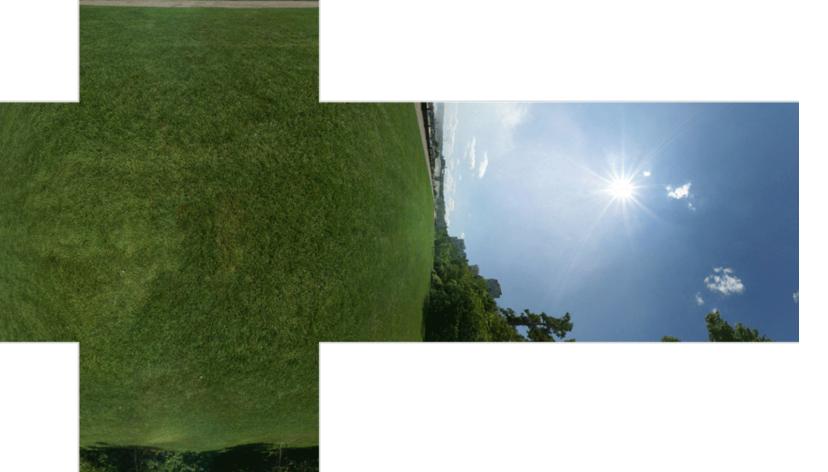


How to capture the environment?











Cube Map

The Cube Map Texture

The Cube Map Texture

```
glGenTextures(1, &cubeTexture);
glBindTexture(GL TEXTURE CUBE MAP, cubeTexture);
std::string faces[6] = { "right.jpg", "left.jpg","top.jpg","bottom.jpg", "front.jpg",
                         "back.jpg" };
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
  unsigned char* image = load_image(faces[i].c_str(), &width, &height);
  if (image) {
    glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X + i, 0, GL_RGB, width, height, 0,
                 GL RGB, GL UNSIGNED BYTE, image);
 } else {
    std::cout << "Cubemap texture failed to load at path: " << faces[i] << std::endl;</pre>
```

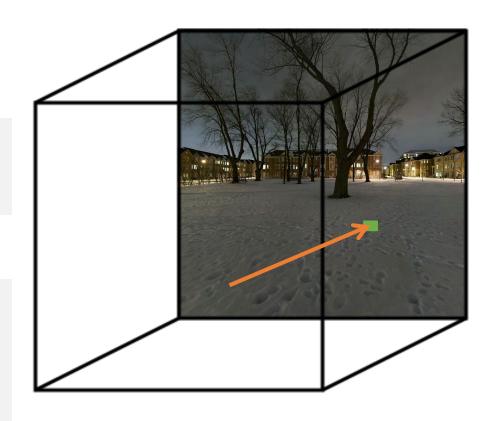
Cube Map

- Texture Lookup is 3D

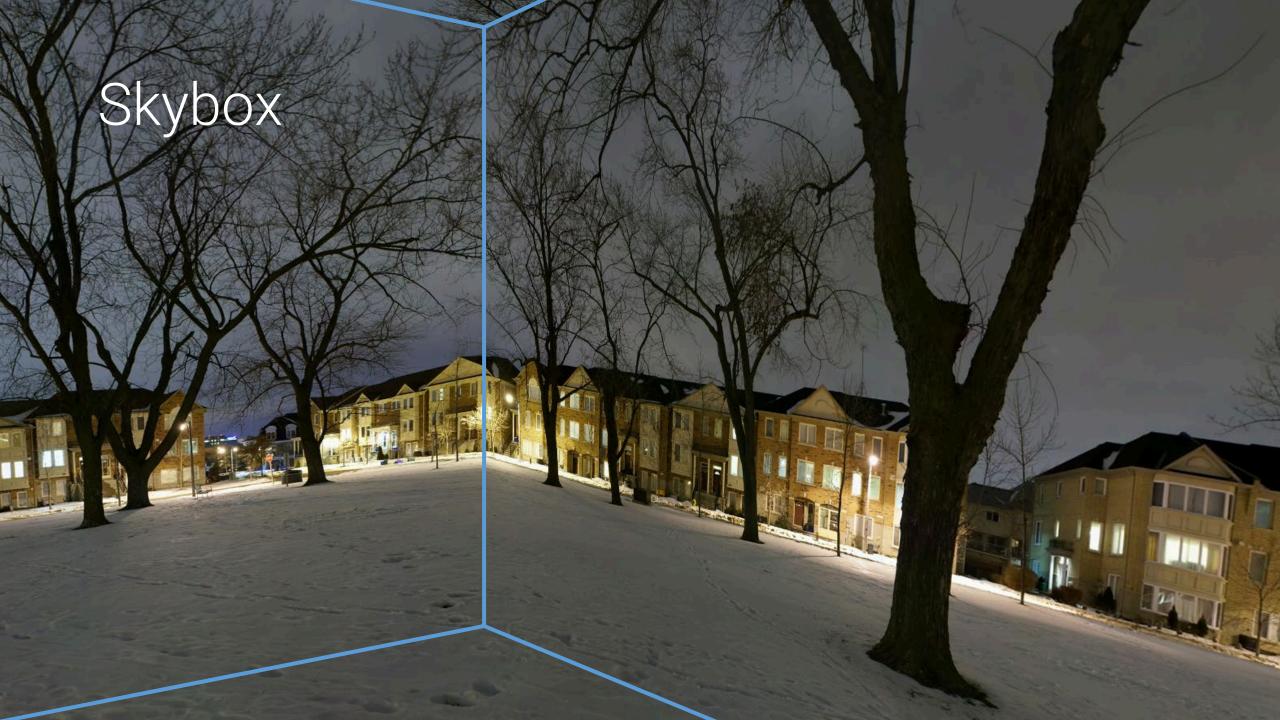
 (x,y,z) instead of 2D (u,v).
- OpenGL code:

GLSL code:

```
in vec3 texCoords;
uniform samplerCube skyboxTex;
void main() {
    color = texture(skyboxTex, texCoords);
}
```



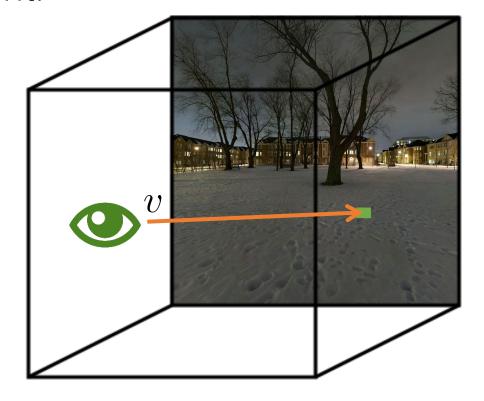




Skybox

- Viewer in the center of environment.
- Box is background (e.g. <u>sky</u>, clouds, ...).
- A cube for rendering.

Needs: view, projection matrix
 Note: no model matrix!



The Vertex Shader

```
in vec3 aPos;
uniform mat4 projection;
uniform mat4 view;
out vec3 WorldPos;
void main()
   WorldPos = aPos;
   mat4 rotView = mat4(mat3(view));
   vec4 clipPos = projection * rotView * vec4(WorldPos, 1.0);
   gl_Position = clipPos.xyww;
```

The Vertex Shader

skybox.vert

```
in vec3 aPos;
uniform mat4 projection;
uniform mat4 view;
out vec3 WorldPos;

void main()
{
    WorldPos = aPos;

mat4 rotView = mat4(mat3(view));
```

Removes the translation from the view matrix. We assume the viewer is always at the center of the box.

The Vertex Shader

skybox.vert

```
in vec3 aPos;
uniform mat4 projection;
uniform mat4 view;
out vec3 WorldPos;
void main()
   WorldPos = aPos;
   mat4 rotView = mat4(mat3(view));
   vec4 clipPos = projection * rotView * vec4(WorldPos, 1.0);
   gl_Position = clipPos.xyww;
```

The skybox is overdrawn by all other objects (1 in the depthbuffer). Note: adjust the depth test to \leq instead of <

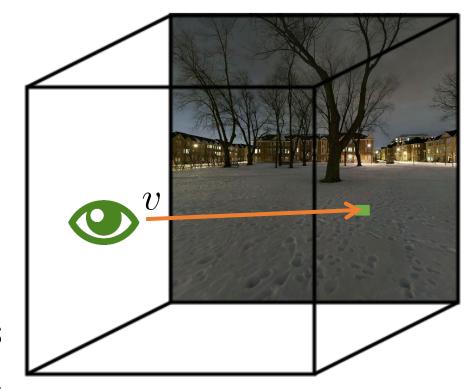
The Fragment Shader

skybox.frag

```
out vec4 FragColor;
in vec3 WorldPos;
uniform samplerCube skybox;

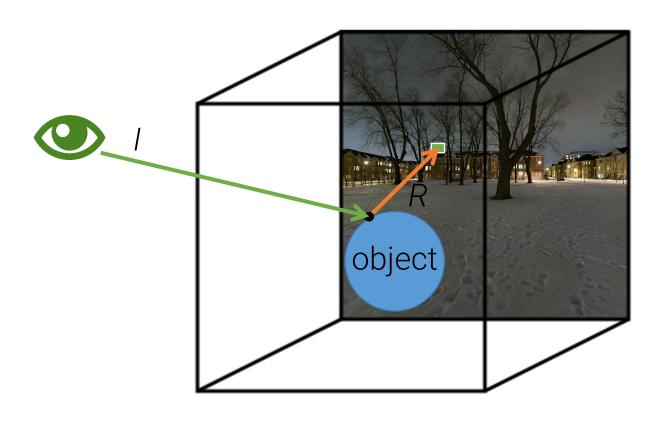
void main()
{
    FragColor = texture(skybox, WorldPos);
}
```

We use the non-transformed cube vertices to access the cubemap texels (3D lookup). Remember: viewer is at origin (0,0,0).





Cube Environment Mapping





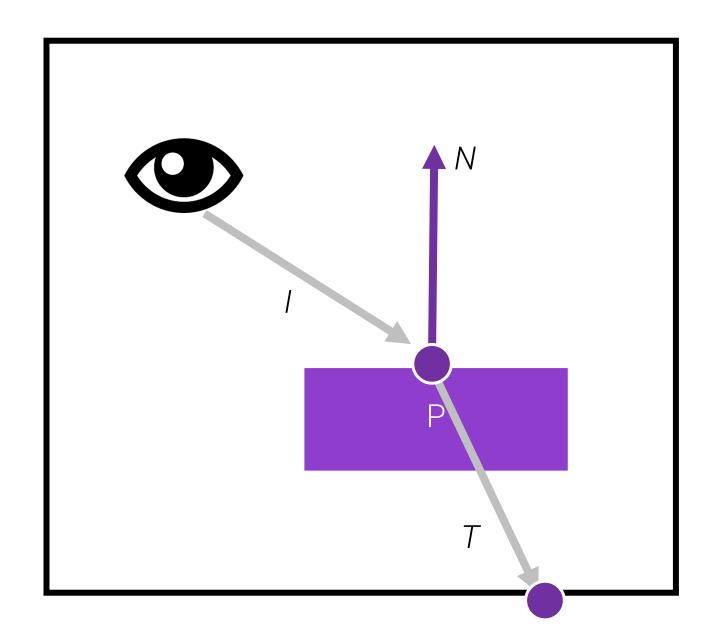


Refraction

When light passes through a boundary between two materials of different density (air, water, etc.) the light's direction changes



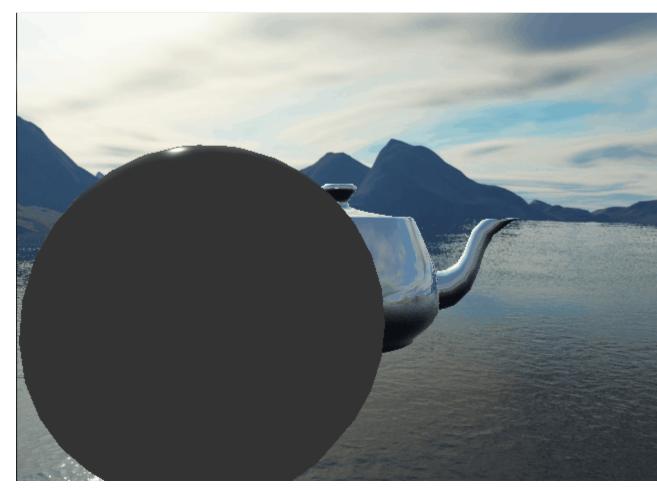
Computing Refraction Vector





Dynamic Cube Maps

- Faces of a cube map are only six views of a scene.
- So we can generate them dynamically, too.
- Effect: reflections show scene objects (not only background).



https://khongton.github.io/Dynamic-Cubemaps/

Other Formats

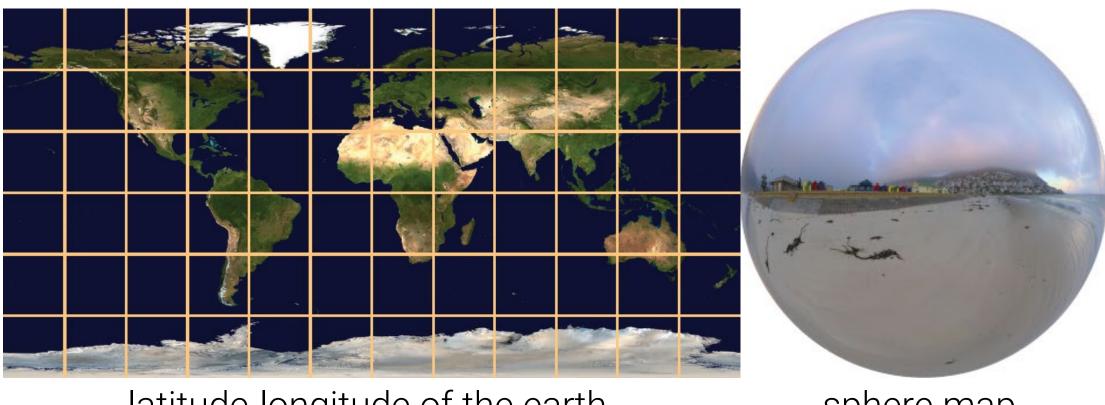


latitude-longitude format



sphere map

Other Formats



latitude-longitude of the earth

sphere map

Other Formats - Conversion

 Formats can be converted, but might lead to losses in resolution.

 lat-lon maps have problems at the top and bottom. (we'll use them too)

 sphere maps loose information at sphere edges (behind sphere)



