

COMPUTER GRAPHICS

第九章 天空和背景

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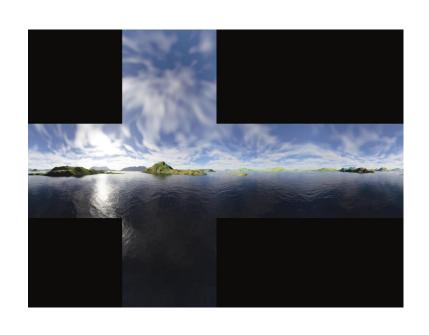
天空和背景

- □远处的大型物体,如云、群山或太阳
- □ 将这些对象作为单个模型添加到场景中可能会产生高到无法承 受的性能成本
- □ **天空盒**或**穹顶**技术用来生成逼真的地平线景观

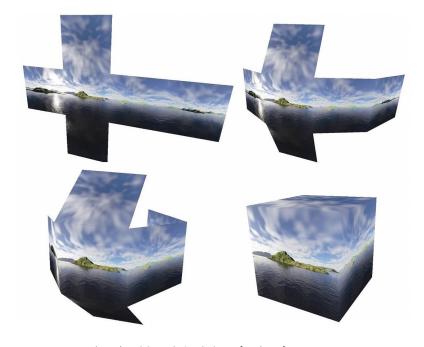


天空盒

- □ (1) 实例化一个立方体对象;
- □ (2) 将立方体的纹理设置为所需的环境;
- □ (3) 将立方体围绕相机放置。

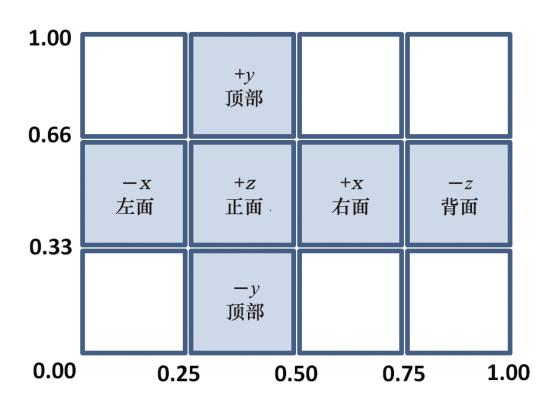


6面天空盒纹理立方体贴图



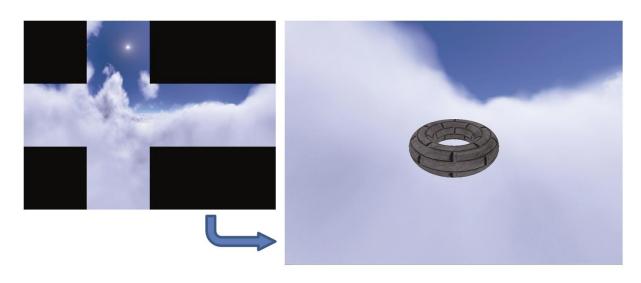
立方体贴图包裹相机

天空盒纹理坐标



如何让天空盒看起来"距离很远"?

- □禁用深度测试并先渲染天空盒
 - □通过在禁用深度测试的情况下先绘制天空盒,深度缓冲区的值仍将全设为1.0(即最远距离)。
 - □在渲染场景中的其他对象时重新启用深度测试
- □ 使天空盒随相机移动 (如果相机需要移动)。



从天空盒内部查看场景

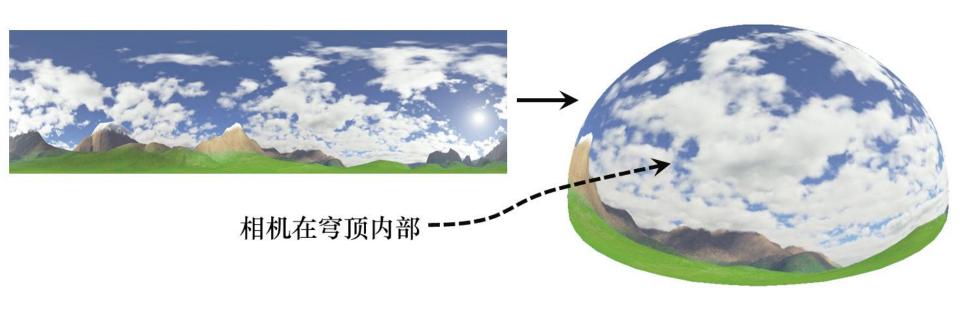
如何构建纹理立方体贴图?

- □避免在立方体面交汇点处的"接缝"
- □ 工具: Terragen、 Autodesk 3Ds Max、 Blender 和 Adobe Photoshop
- □一些网站提供现成的立方体贴图



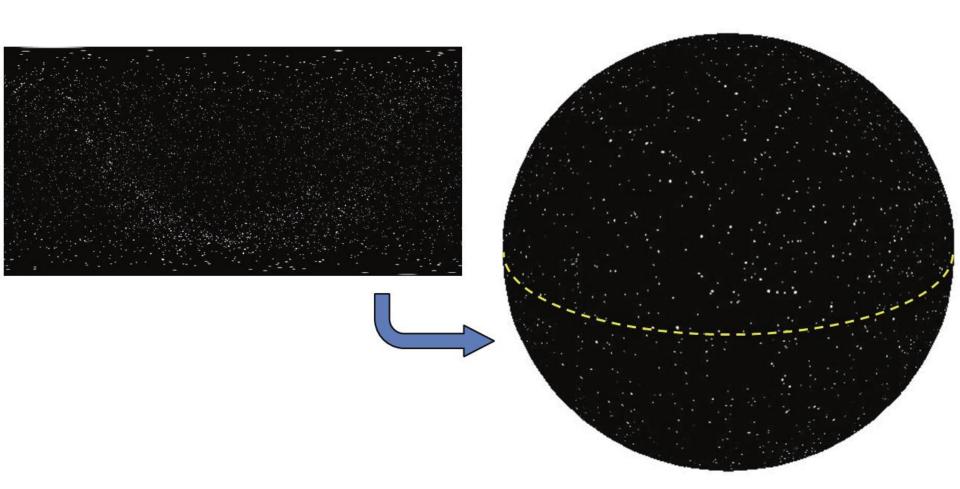
穹顶

- □使用带纹理的球体(或半球体)
- □不易受到畸变和接缝的影响(极点处的球形畸变)
- □球体或穹顶模型比立方体模型更复杂,穹顶有更多的顶点



穹顶

□使用球体的星空穹顶



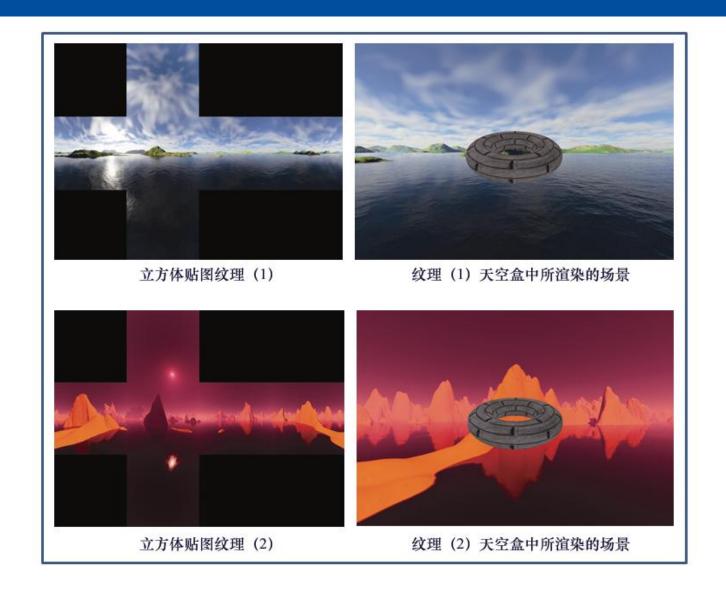
实现天空盒

```
void display(GLFWwindow* window, double currentTime) {
  // Draw the skybox first. The M matrix places the skybox at the camera location
  mMat = glm::translate(cameraX, cameraY, cameraZ);
  // activate the skybox texture
  glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
  glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, skyboxTexture);
  glEnable(GL CULL FACE);
  glFrontFace(GL CCW); // cube is CW, but we are viewing its interior
  glDisable(GL DEPTH TEST);
  glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 36); // draw skybox without depth testing
  glEnable(GL DEPTH TEST);
  // now draw desired scene objects as before
  glDrawElements(...); // as before for scene objects
                 (continued)
```

```
顶部
                                                                   0.66
void setupVertices(void) {
                                                                         -x
                                                                                      +_X
                                                                                      右面
                                                                        左面
                                                                               正面
  // cube vertices defined same as before
                                                                   0.33
  // cube texture coordinates for the skybox:
                                                                               顶部
   float cubeTextureCoord[72] = {
                                                                   0.00
                                                                           0.25
                                                                                  0.50
                                                                                         0.75
                                                                                               1.00
      1.00f, 0.66f, 1.00f, 0.33f, 0.75f, 0.33f,
                                                 // back face lower right triangle
      0.75f, 0.33f, 0.75f, 0.66f, 1.00f, 0.66f,
                                                  // back face upper left
      0.75f, 0.33f, 0.50f, 0.33f, 0.75f, 0.66f,
                                                 // right face lower right
                                                 // right face upper left
      0.50f, 0.33f, 0.50f, 0.66f, 0.75f, 0.66f,
      0.50f, 0.33f, 0.25f, 0.33f, 0.50f, 0.66f,
                                                 // front face lower right
      0.25f, 0.33f, 0.25f, 0.66f, 0.50f, 0.66f,
                                                 // front face upper left
      0.25f, 0.33f, 0.00f, 0.33f, 0.25f, 0.66f,
                                                 // left face lower right
      0.00f, 0.33f, 0.00f, 0.66f, 0.25f, 0.66f,
                                                 // left face upper left
                                                 // bottom face upper right
      0.25f, 0.33f, 0.50f, 0.33f, 0.50f, 0.00f,
      0.50f, 0.00f, 0.25f, 0.00f, 0.25f, 0.33f,
                                                 // bottom face lower left
      0.25f, 1.00f, 0.50f, 1.00f, 0.50f, 0.66f,
                                                 // top face upper right
      0.50f, 0.66f, 0.25f, 0.66f, 0.25f, 1.00f
                                                  // top face lower left
     };
  // set up buffers for cube and scene objects as usual
// modules for loading shaders, textures, etc. as before
```

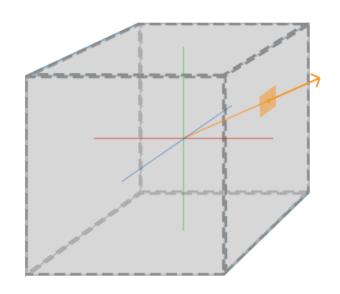
1.00

简单天空盒渲染结果



使用 OpenGL 立方体贴图

- □ 将多个纹理组合起来映射到一个单一纹理,它就是**立方体贴图** (Cube Map)
- □含6个2D纹理,这每个2D纹理是一个立方体(cube)的一个面,也就是说它是一个有贴图的立方体
- □使用方向向量对它们索引和采样
- □方向向量的大小无关紧要。一旦提供了方向,OpenGL就会获取 方向向量触碰到立方体表面上的相应的纹理像素(texel)



OpenGL Cube Maps

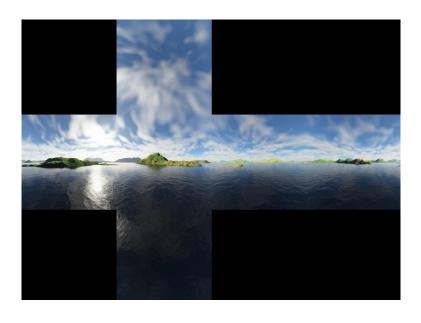
```
void init(GLFWwindow* window) {
  renderingProgramCubeMap = Utils::createShaderProgram("vertCShader.glsl",
                                                         "fragCShader.glsl");
  skyboxTexture = Utils::loadCubeMap("cubeMap");
  glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_SEAMLESS);
void display(GLFWwindow* window, double currentTime) {
  // draw cube map first, using its own rendering program
  glUseProgram(renderingProgramCubeMap);
  glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
  glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, skyboxTexture);
  glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
  glFrontFace(GL CCW);
  glDisable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
  glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 36);
  glEnable(GL_DEPTH_TEST);
  ... // draw remainder of the scene
                                               (continued)
```

```
GLuint Utils::loadCubeMap(const char *mapDir) {
  GLuint textureRef;
  // assumes the six file names are xp, xn, yp, yn, zp, and zn, and all are JPG format
  string xp = mapDir; xp = xp + "/xp.jpg";
  string xn = mapDir; xn = xn + "/xn.jpg";
  string yp = mapDir; yp = yp + "/yp.jpg";
  string yn = mapDir; yn = yn + "/yn.jpg";
  string zp = mapDir; zp = zp + "/zp.jpg";
  string zn = mapDir; zn = zn + "/zn.jpg";
  textureRef = SOIL_load_OGL_cubemap(
         xp.c_str(), xn.c_str(), yp.c_str(), yn.c_str(), zp.c_str(), zn.c_str(),
         SOIL LOAD AUTO, SOIL CREATE NEW ID, SOIL FLAG MIPMAPS);
  if (textureRef == 0) cout << "didnt find cube map image file" << endl;
  // to help reduce seams:
  gl.glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S,
                                                         GL CLAMP TO EDGE);
  gl.glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T,
                                                        GL CLAMP TO EDGE);
  gl.glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_R,
                                                         GL CLAMP TO EDGE);
  return textureID;
```

```
Vertex shader
```

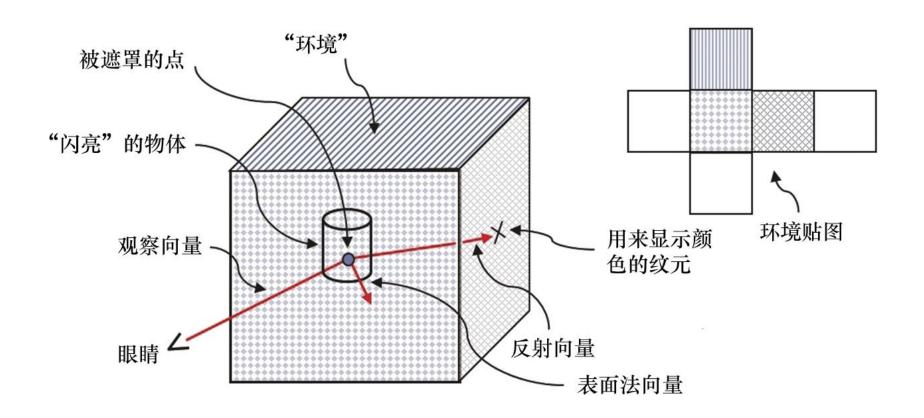
```
II (tc and position are vertex attributes as before)
layout (binding = 0) uniform samplerCube samp;
void main(void)
{ tc = position; // texture coordinates are simply the vertex coordinates
  mat4 vrot_matrix = mat4(mat3(v_matrix)); // removes translation from view matrix
  gl_Position = p_matrix * vrot_matrix * vec4(position, 1.0);
Fragment shader
layout (binding = 0) uniform samplerCube samp;
void main(void)
  fragColor = texture(samp,tc);
```

- □非常闪亮的物体反射出周围物体的镜像
- □ ADS 光照模型并没有提供模拟这种效果的方法





- □通过立方体贴图模拟反射表面
- □使用观察向量和法向量组合计算反射向量



- □在 init()函数中
 - □创建环面的法向量缓冲区
 - □不再需要环面的纹理坐标缓冲区。
- □ 在 display()函数中:
 - □创建用于变换法向量的矩阵
 - □激活环面法向量缓冲区
 - □激活纹理立方体贴图为环面的纹理
- □ 在顶点着色器中:
 - □将法向量和 norm_matrix 相乘
 - ■输出变换的顶点和法向量以备计算反射向量
- □在片段着色器中:
 - □以与第7章中相似的方式计算反射向量
 - □从纹理(现在是立方体贴图)检索输出颜色,使用反射向量而非纹理 坐标进行查找

```
void display(GLFWwindow* window, double currentTime ) {
  nLoc = glGetUniformLocation(renderingProgram, "norm_matrix");
  invTrMat = glm::transpose(glm::inverse(mvMat));
  glUniformMatrix4fv(nLoc, 1, GL_FALSE, glm::value_ptr(invTrMat));
  // we need to activate the torus normals buffer:
  glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbo[2]);
  glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 0, 0);
  glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
  // the torus texture is now the cube map
  glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
  glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, skyboxTexture);
  // drawing the torus is otherwise unchanged
  glClear(GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  glEnable(GL_CULL_FACE);
  glFrontFace(GL_CCW);
  glDepthFunc(GL_LEQUAL);
  glBindBuffer(GL_ELEMENT_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbo[3]);
  glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, numTorusIndices, GL_UNSIGNED_INT, 0);
```

```
Vertex shader
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
out vec3 varyingNormal;
out vec3 varyingVertPos;
layout (binding = 0) uniform samplerCube tex_map;
void main(void)
   varyingVertPos = (mv_matrix * vec4(position,1.0)).xyz;
   varyingNormal = (norm_matrix * vec4(normal,1.0)).xyz;
   gl_Position = proj_matrix * mv_matrix * vec4(position,1.0);
Fragment shader
in vec3 varyingNormal;
in vec3 varyingVertPos;
layout (binding = 0) uniform samplerCube tex_map;
void main(void)
   vec3 r = reflect(normalize(-varyingVertPos), normalize(varyingNormal));
   fragColor = texture(tex_map, r);
```

- □即使没有任何 ADS 光照,也能让人感觉光经物体反射出来
- □ 环面的左下方似乎有一个镜面高光,因为立方体贴图中太阳在 水中反射的倒影
- □ 局限性: 只能构建反射立方体贴图内容的对象。在场景中渲染的其他对象并不会出现在使用贴图模拟反射的对象中

