



Oregon State University

Project #4: Cube Mapping Reflective and Refractive Surfaces

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1 Description

1.1 Set up

GLSL and glman are used to create a reflective and refractive display of a **bump-mapped** 3D object with cube-mapping in the project #4.

1.2 Program Description

Six images such as KEC or NVIDIA for cube map are required to build the background wall, and a vase is used as a 3D object. For reflective and refractive display, *uMix* is used to show the effect of blending the reflective and refractive versions of the scene. *uEta* is an uniform variable to represent an index of refraction. Given the function *PerturbNormal3()* implement the bump-mapping on the 3D object.

In the fragment shader, *vNormal* and *vEyeDir*, vector from the eye position to the point, are assigned to variable *Normal* and *Eye* respectively:

```
vec3 Normal = vNormal;  
vec3 Eye = vEyeDir;
```

For *reflectVector* and *reflectColor*, we use *reflect* and *texture* functions:

```
vec3 reflectVector = reflect( vEyeDir, Normal );  
vec3 reflectColor = texture( uReflectUnit, reflectVector ).rgb;
```

Unlike the *reflect* vector, *refract* vector needs one more parameter *uEta*, an index of refraction, and *refract* function can be used to show the direction of the *refract* vector:

```
vec3 refractVector = refract( vEyeDir, Normal, uEta )
```

After that, *gl_FragColor* mix the color of *reflectColor* and *refractColor*. So, it would be:

```
vec3 color = mix( refractColor, reflectColor, uMix);  
color = mix( color, WHITE, uWhiteMix);  
gl_FragColor = vec4( color, 1. );
```

1.3 URL

Video Link(bitly): <https://bit.ly/4aTBDwQ>

Video Link(original):

<https://oregonstate.zoom.us/rec/share/L8HTgWMJbYLHLr--EnL32CRw4oytwyFega1HUHHsPMQMHqGm-nz4vG-oVmfdTu7f7SueLYNwkM6?startTime=1739039908000>

1.4 Test Result

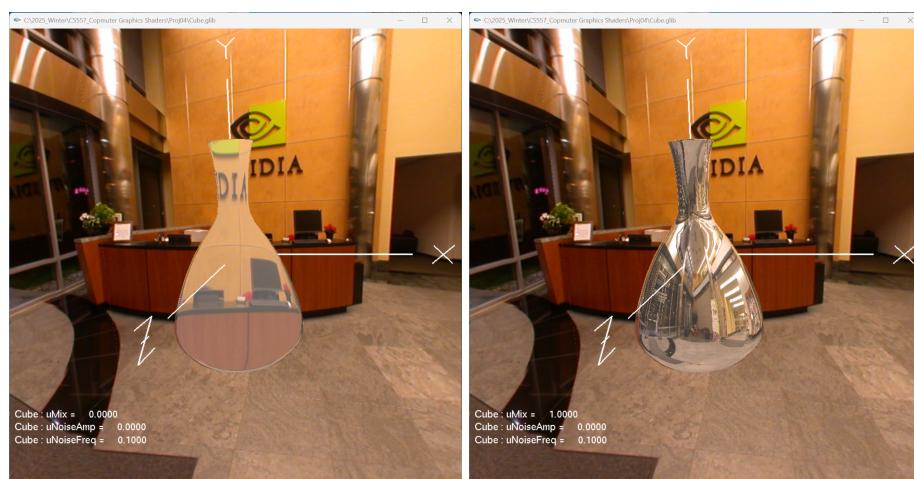


Figure 1: Refract(left) and Reflect(right)



Figure 2: Bump-maps