Project 4

CS 557 - COMPUTER GRAPHICS SHADERS

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Project Number: 4

Project Name: Cube Mapping Reflective and Refractive Bump-mapped Surfaces

Video Link: **https://media.oregonstate.edu/media/t/1_v4cfci1r**

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- **What you did and explaining why it worked this way**

There are four steps I worked for this project.

The first step is geometry model construction (the displace mapping). This step is finished in the vertex shader, which means for each vertex, I get the new coordinate of Z axis direction by recalculating the equation: z = K * (Y0-y) * sin(2.*PI*x/P) according to the original coordinates of X axis and Y axis.

The second step is calculating the normal of the displacement surface. This step is finished in the both vertex shader. Normal means the vector that is perpendicular to any vectors on the surface. By considering 2D surface only has 2 degree of freedom, vectors in X axis and Y axis is enough for normal vector's calculation. The theory of the normal calculation is calculating cross product on each vertex, which means after gotten tangent value from both x and y direction we can get the normal vector in X axis direction.

The third step is Bump-Mapping. This step is finished in the both fragment shader. In the project, I used the 3D noise to recalculate the normal of original 3D surface normal by using normal rotation matrix. The result of the rotation is the new normal that can show the effect that surface is based on the "eroded geometry". The reason that I used the quotation mark is that the erosion effect is not because of real shape deformation but only the changed surface normal.

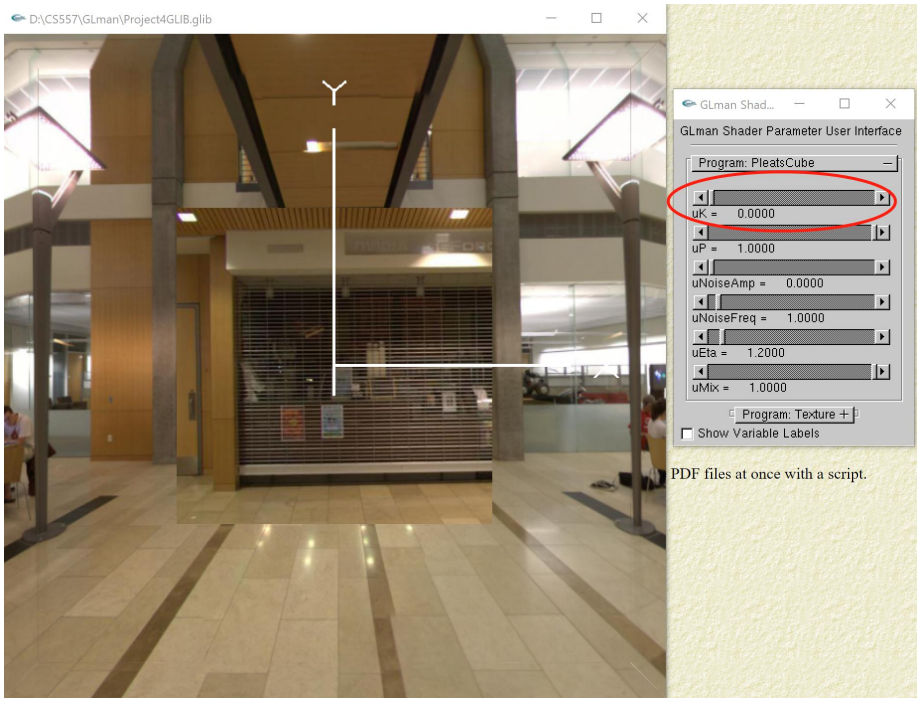
The final step is implementation of Reflective and Refractive affections of Cube Mapping. This step is finished in the both fragment shader. After get the vector subdivision result of eyes looking vector and surface normal vector. We can use uEta to control whether we need refraction. The final result is the mixed result of Reflective and Refractive affections.

- **Side-by-side images showing different values for the input parameters**

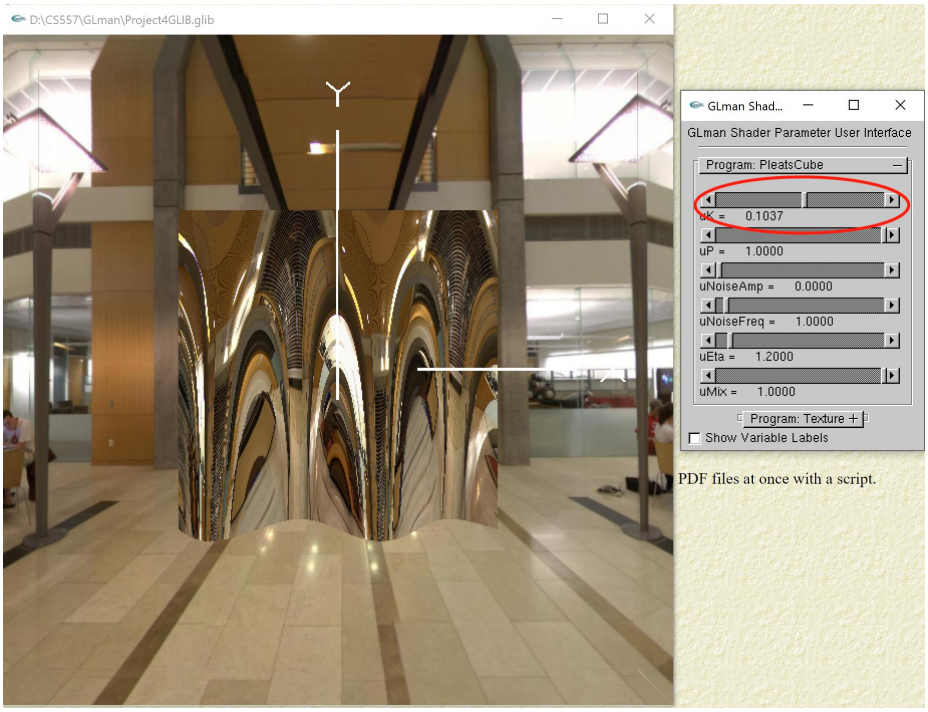
There are several major input uniform parameters used in the project. They are: uK, uP, uNoiseAmp, uNoiseFreq, uEta, and uMix.

uK is the parameter control the amplitude of ripple:

When uK = 0.0:

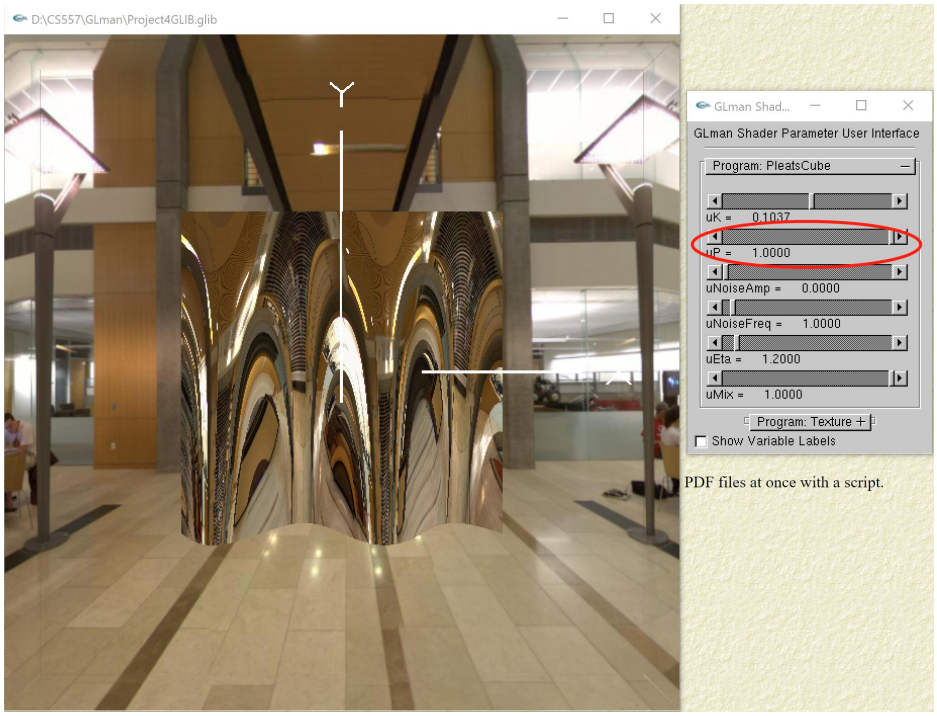


When uK > 0.0:

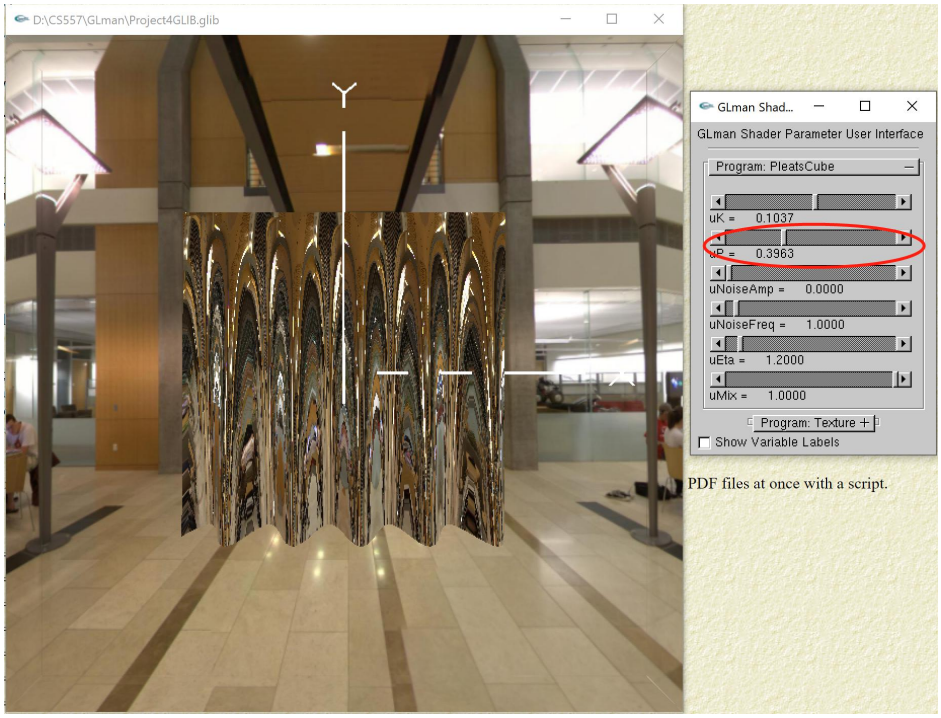


uP is the parameter control the frequency of ripple:

When uP = 1.0:

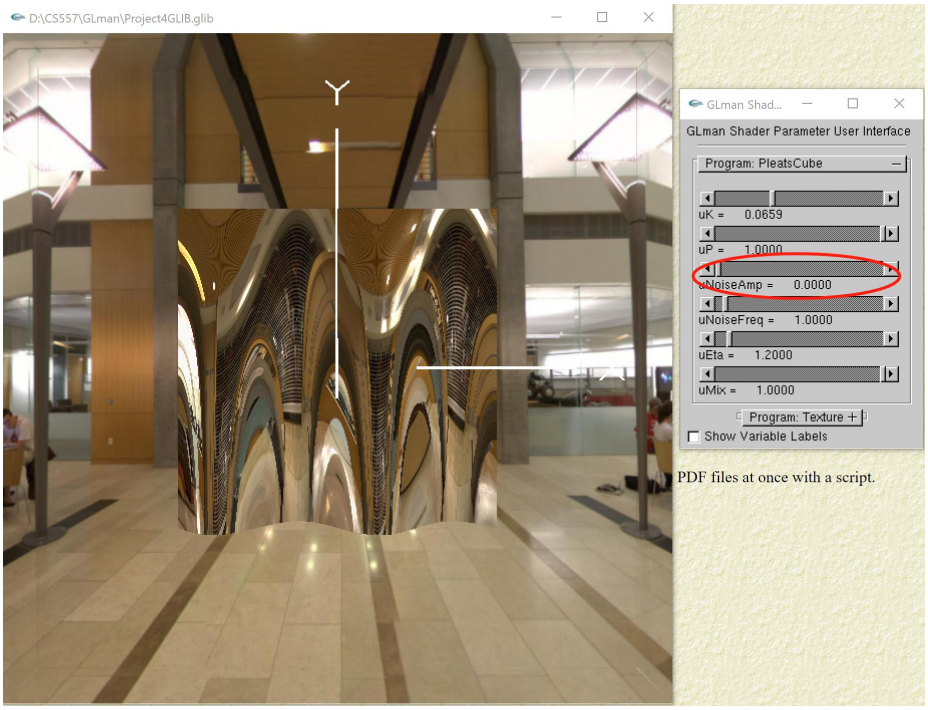


When uP < 1.0:

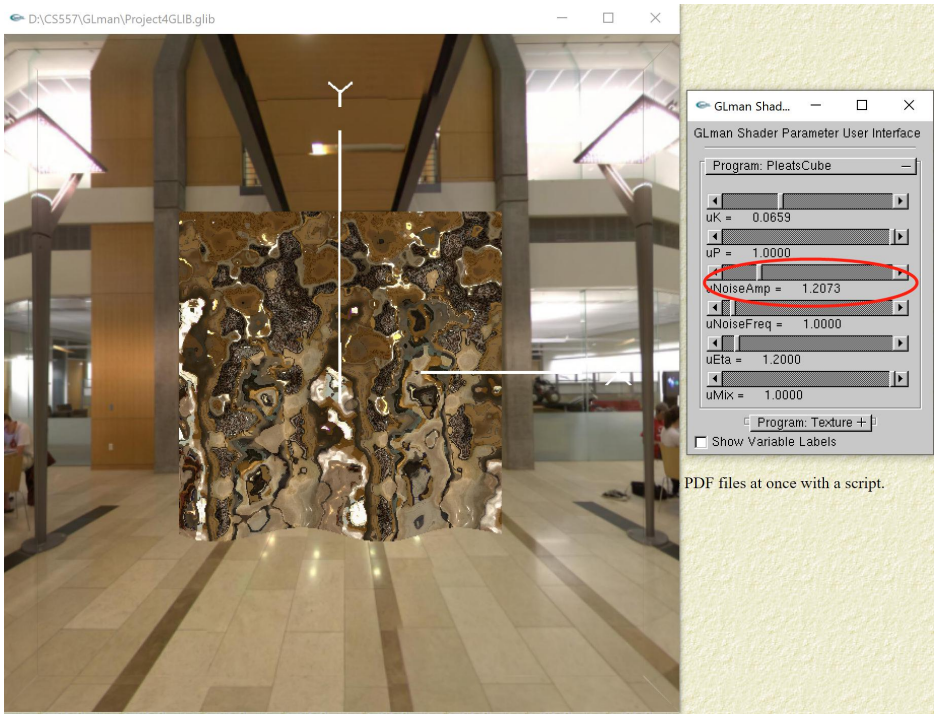


uNoiseAmp is the parameter control the degree of noise Bump-Mapping:

When uNoiseAmp = 0.0:

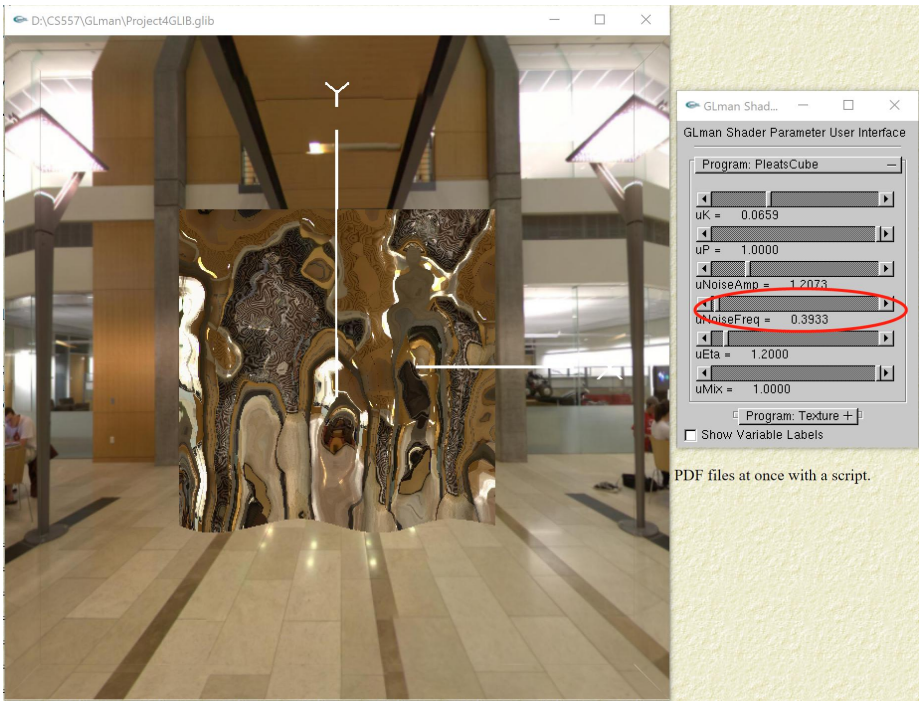


When uNoiseAmp > 0.0:

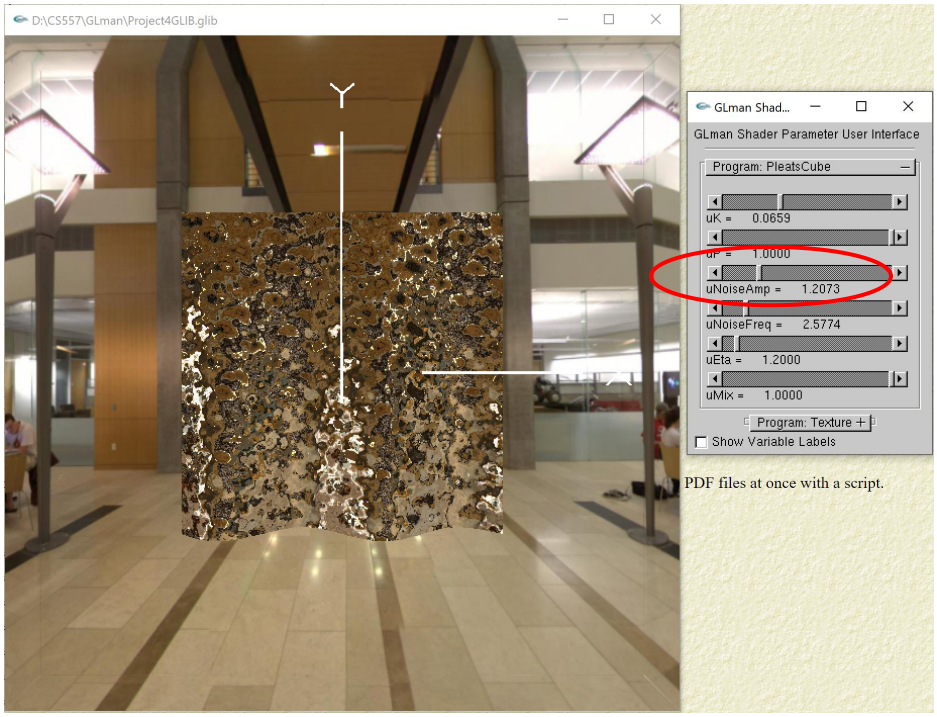


uNoiseFreq is the parameter control the frequency of noise Bump-Mapping:

When uNoiseFreq near 0.0:

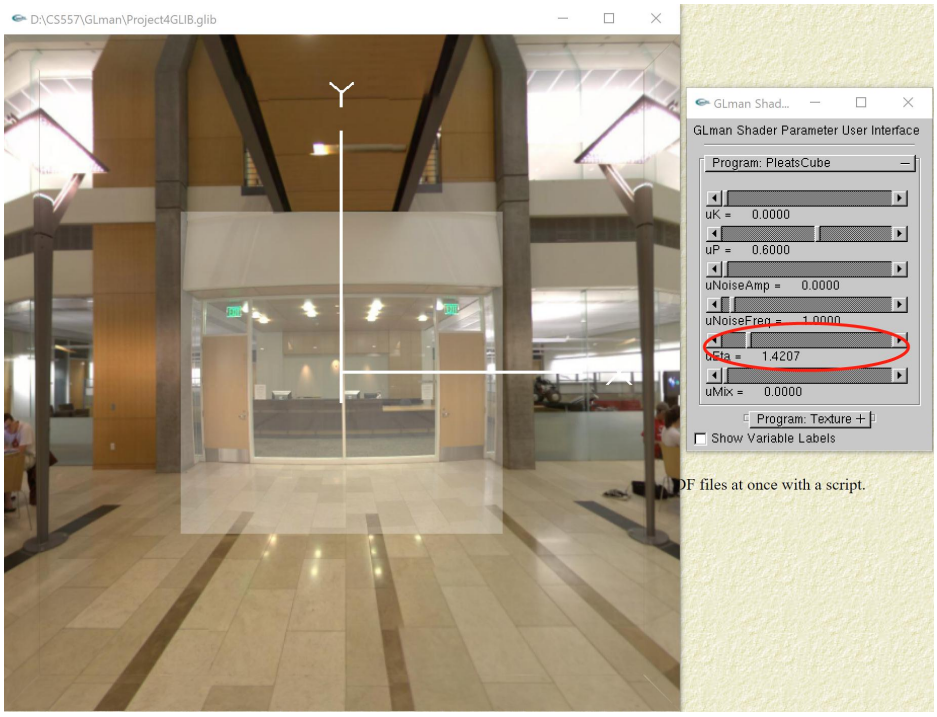


When uNoiseFreq farther larger than 0.0:

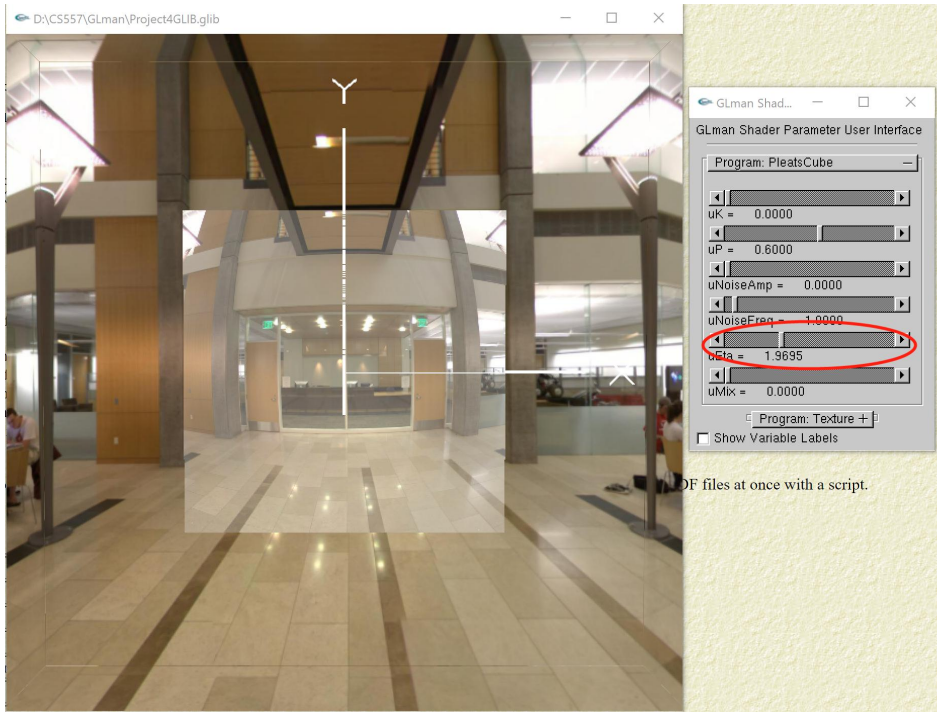


uEta is how much the refraction you want:

When uEta near 1, it will be looks like pass the air:

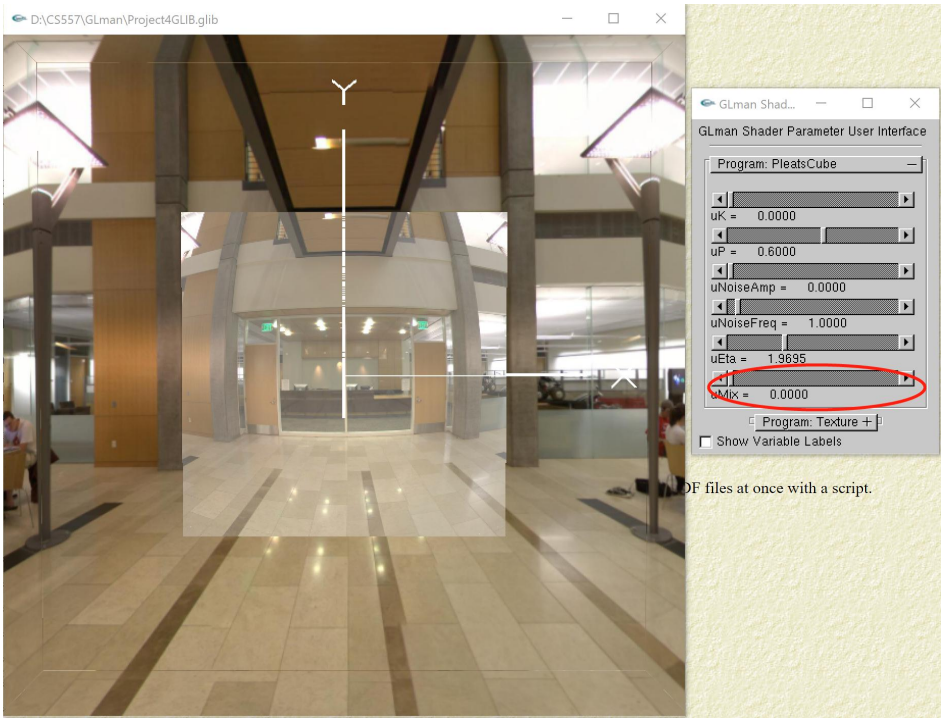


When uEta >> 1, it will show passing some material dense than air:

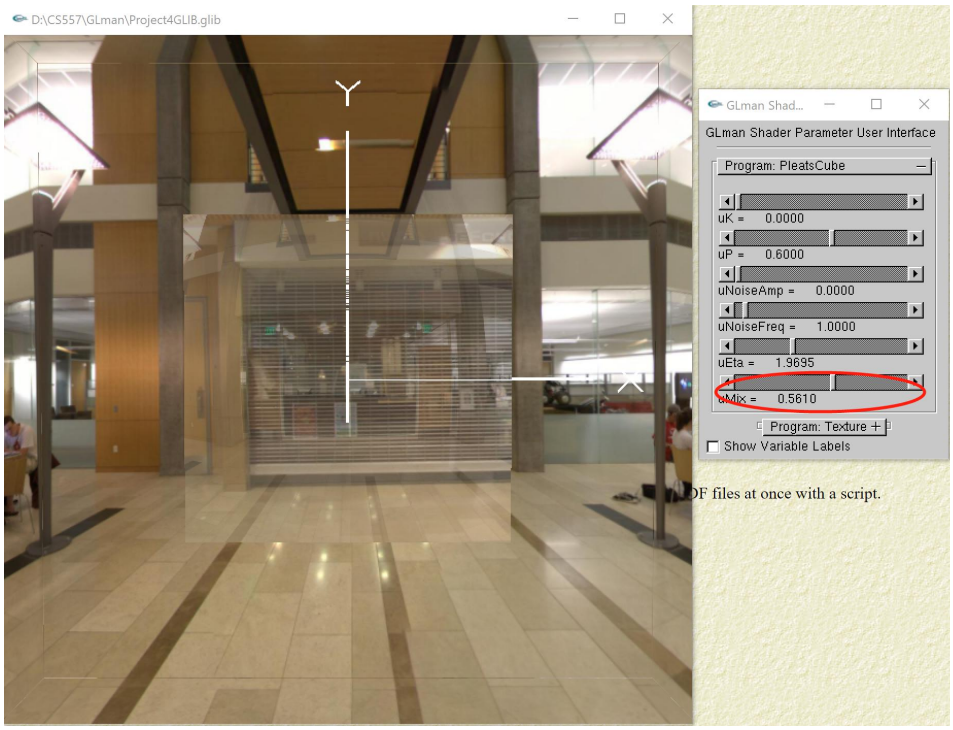


uMix shows how much the combination of refraction and reflection you want:

When uMix = 0, there is only refraction:



When uMix > 0, the square will have some reflection affection:



When uMix = 1, the square will have total reflection affection: