

# Supplement to Lecture 19

## Environmental/Bump Maps



CS 354 Computer Graphics  
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Department of Computer Science

Notes and figures from *Ed Angel: Interactive Computer Graphics, 6<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2012* © Addison Wesley

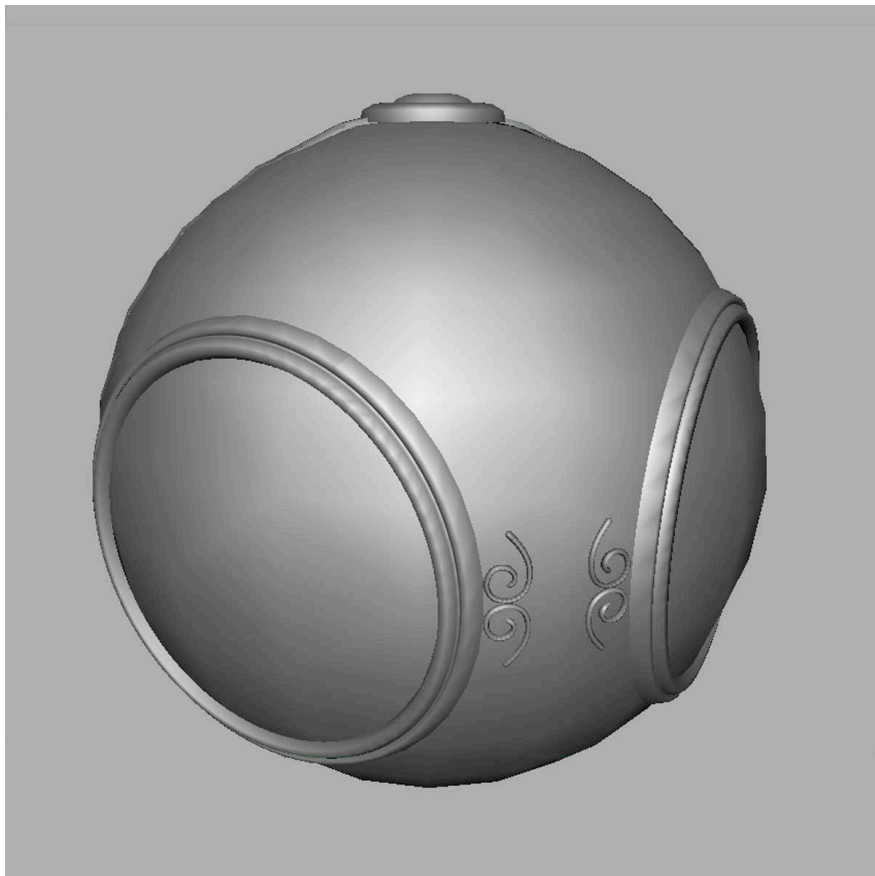
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# Environment Mapping

- Environmental mapping is way to create the appearance of highly reflective surfaces without ray tracing which requires global calculations
- Examples: The Abyss, Terminator 2
- Is a form of texture mapping
  - Supported by OpenGL and Cg



# Example

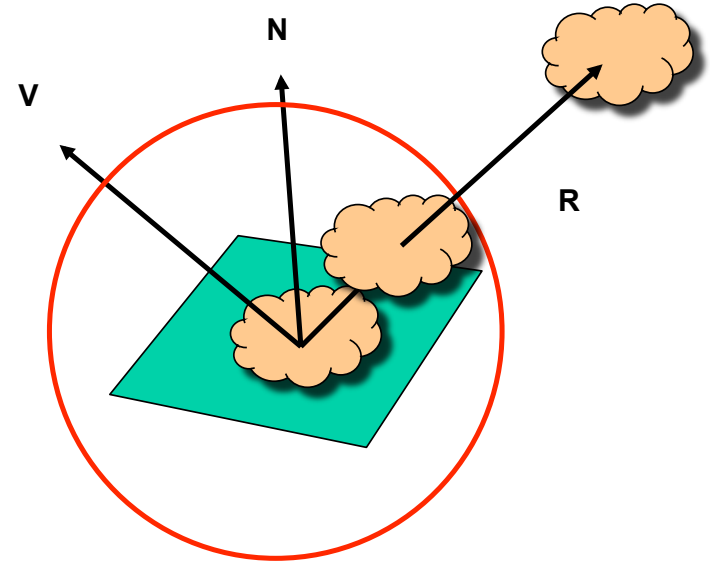
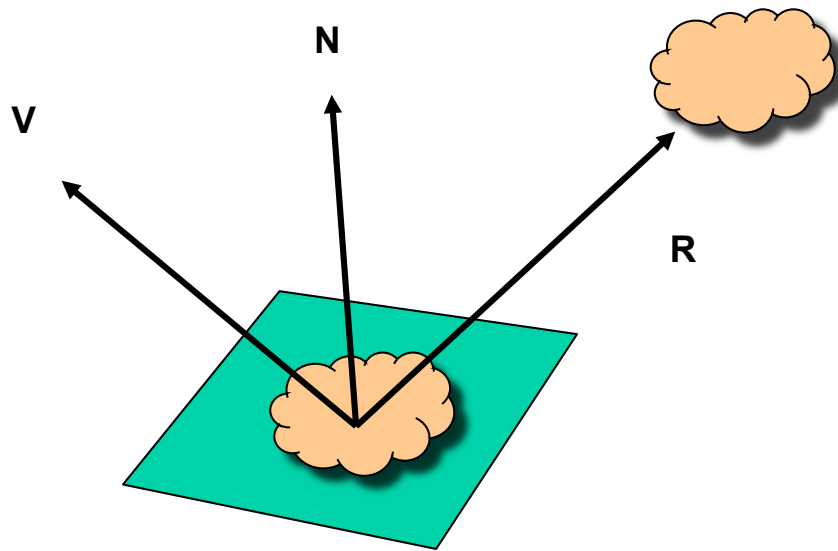


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# Reflecting the Environment



Mapping to a Sphere



# Hemisphere Map as a Texture

- If we map all objects to hemisphere, we cannot tell if they are on the sphere or anywhere else along the reflector
- Use the map on the sphere as a texture that can be mapped onto the object
- Can use other surfaces as the intermediate
  - Cube maps
  - Cylinder maps



# Issues with Sphere Maps

- Must assume environment is very far from object (equivalent to the difference between near and distant lights)
- Object cannot be concave (no self reflections possible)
- No reflections between objects
- Need a reflection map for each object
- Need a new map if viewer moves

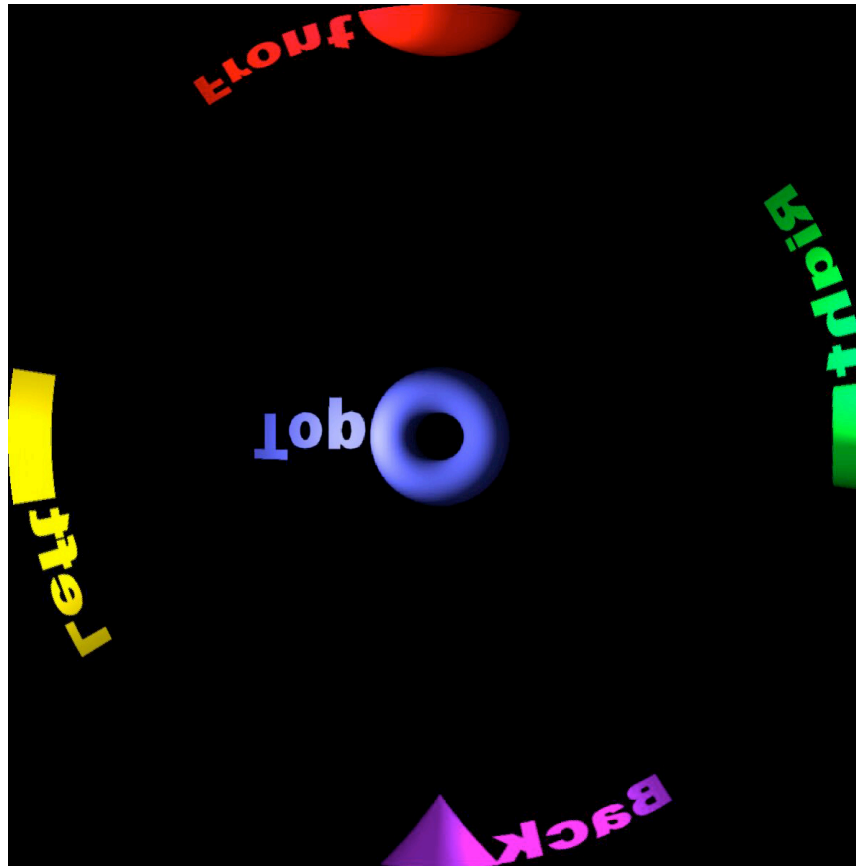


# OpenGL Implementation

- OpenGL supports spherical and cube maps
- First must form map
  - Use images from a real camera
  - Form images with OpenGL
- Texture map it to object

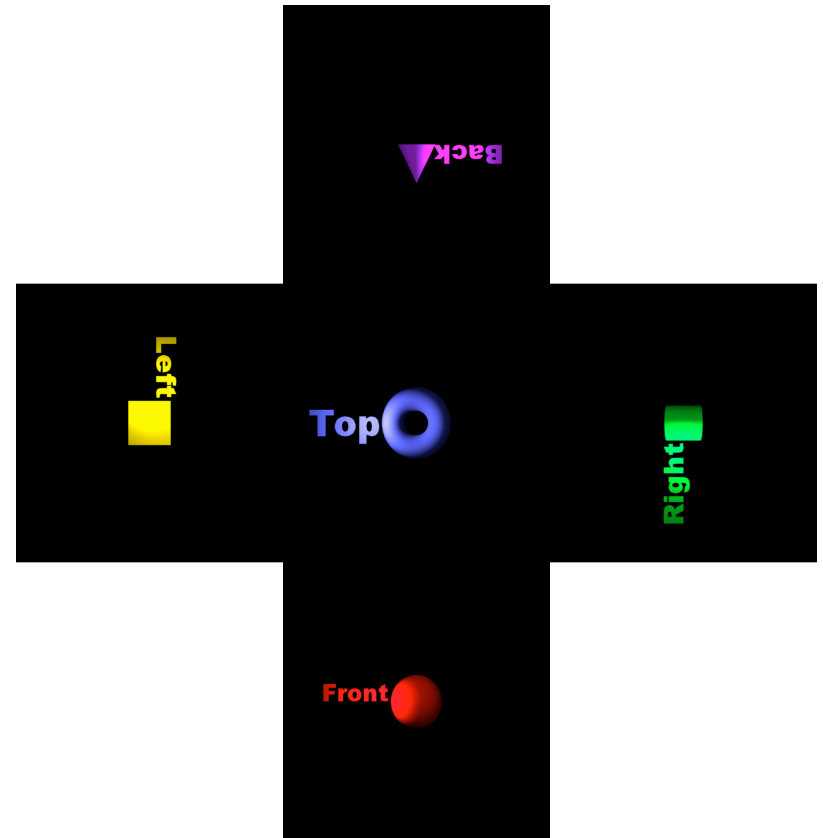
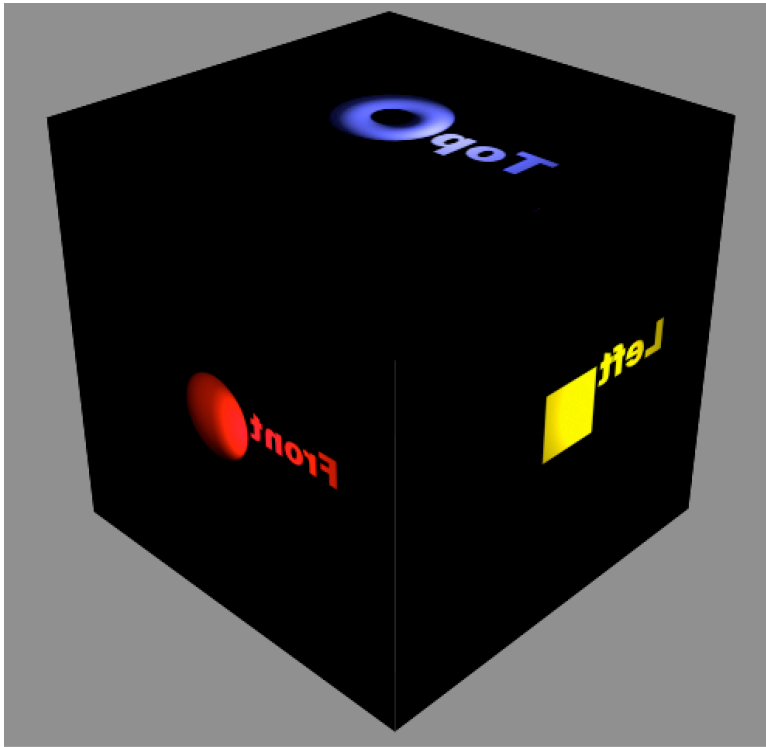


# Spherical Map





# Cube Map

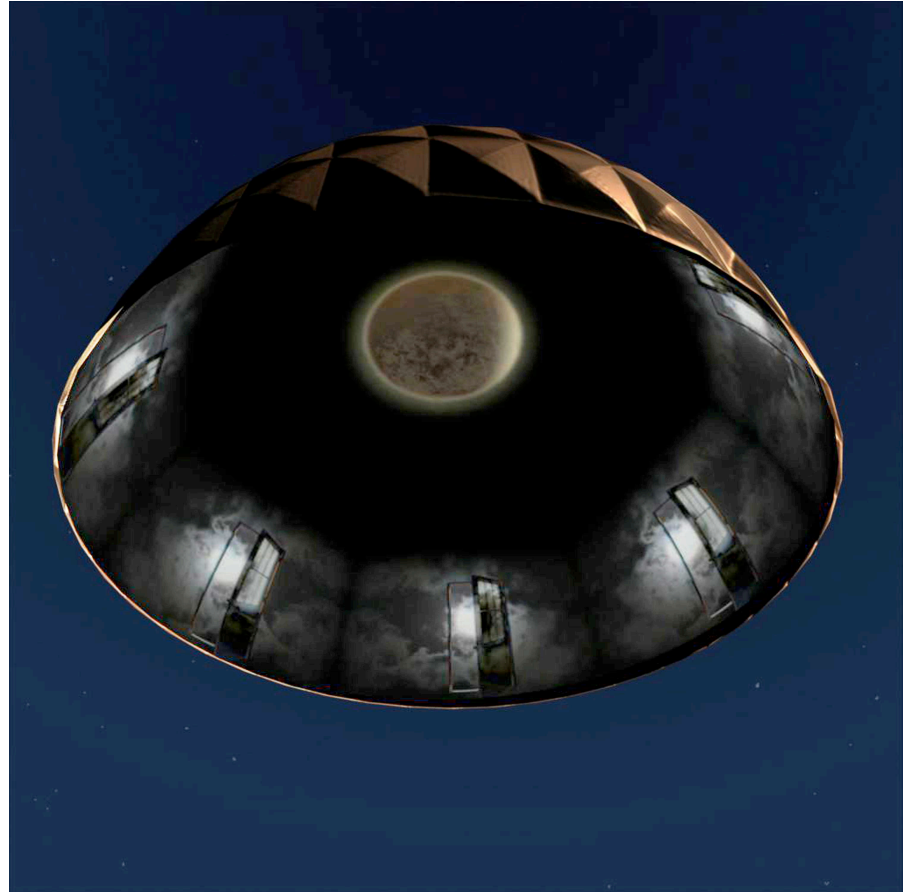
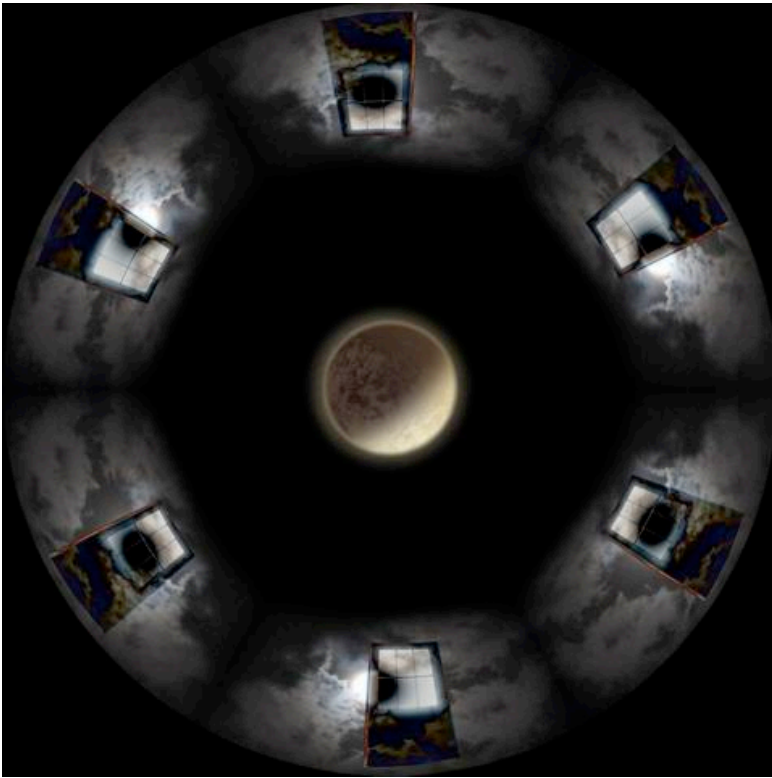


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# Hemisphere Map & Final Image



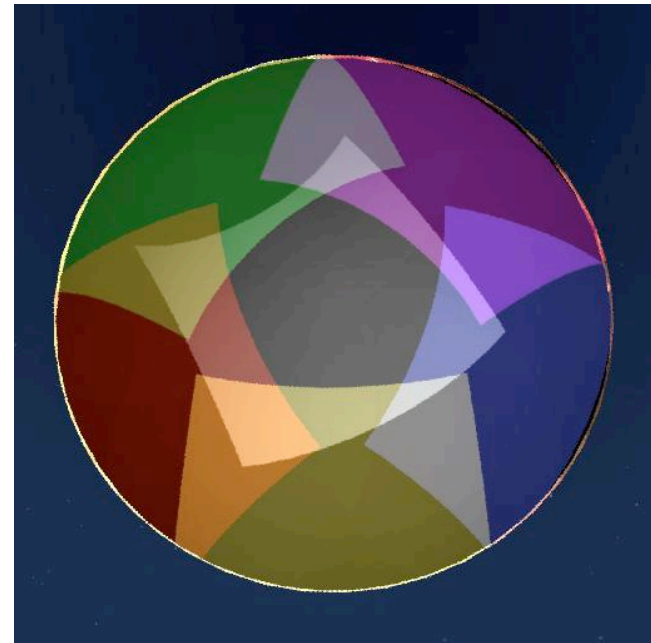
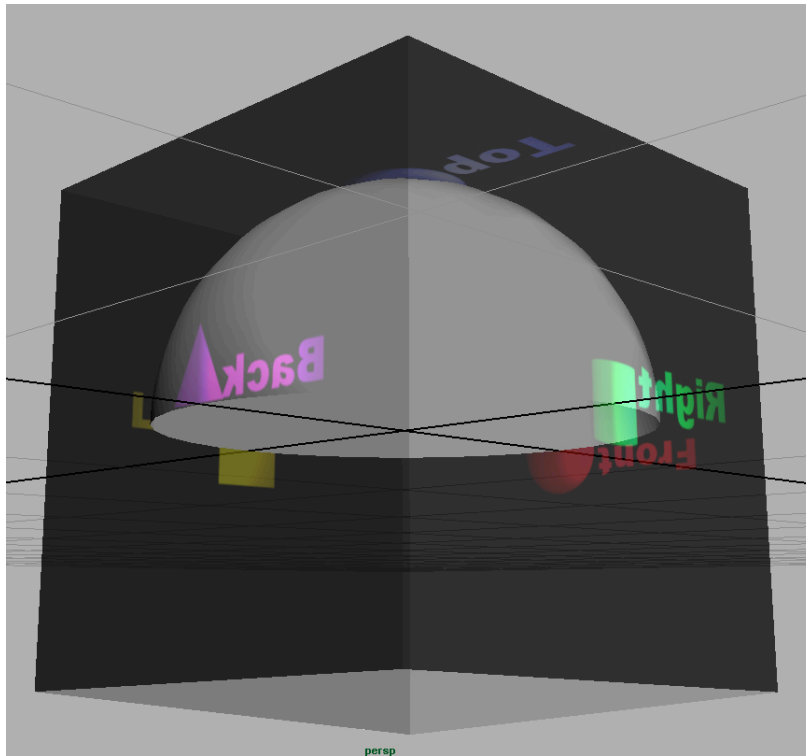
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# Cube/Slice Map & Final Image

- Dome Master sequence is sliced, feathered, and gamma corrected for 6 projector system

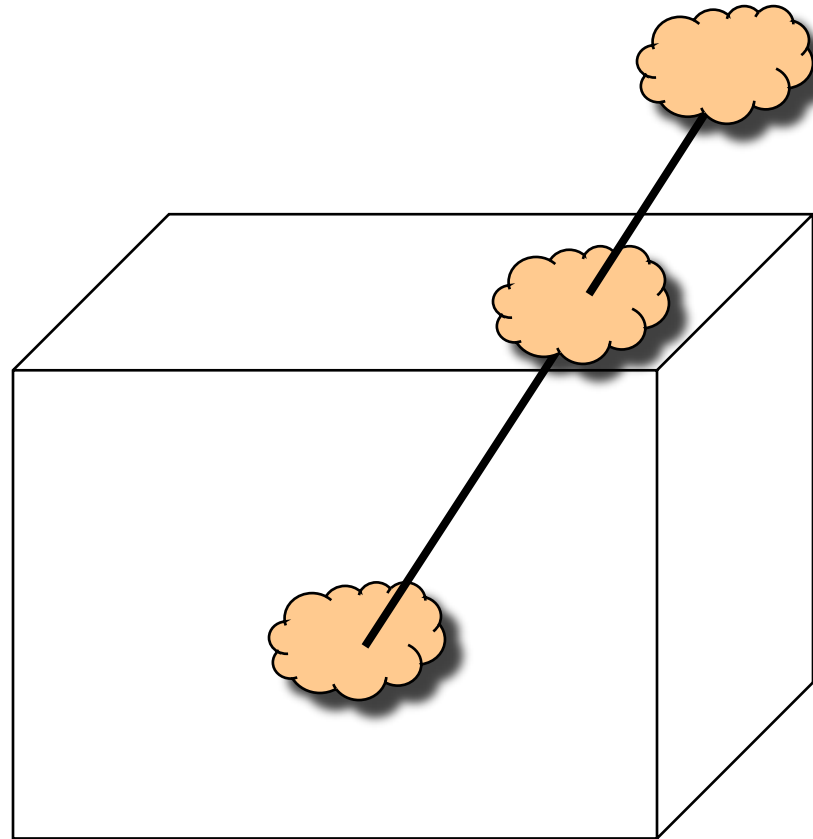


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# Cube Map



# Doing it in OpenGL

- `glTextureMap2D(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X, level, GL_RGBA, rows, columns, border, GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, image1)`
- Same for other five images
- Make one texture object out of the six images



# OpenGL cube map (contd)

- Parameters apply to all six images
- `glTexParameter(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP, GL_TEXTURE_MAP_WRAP_S, GL_REPEAT)`
- Same for `t` and `r`
- Note that texture coordinates are in 3D space (`s`, `t`, `r`)



# OpenGL Cube Map (contd)

- Usually use automatic texture coordinate generation via `glTexGen*()`
- `glTexGeni(GL_S, GL_TEXTURE_GEN_MODE, GL_REFLECTION_MAP);`
- `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_GEN, S);`
- Same for t and r
- `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP);`



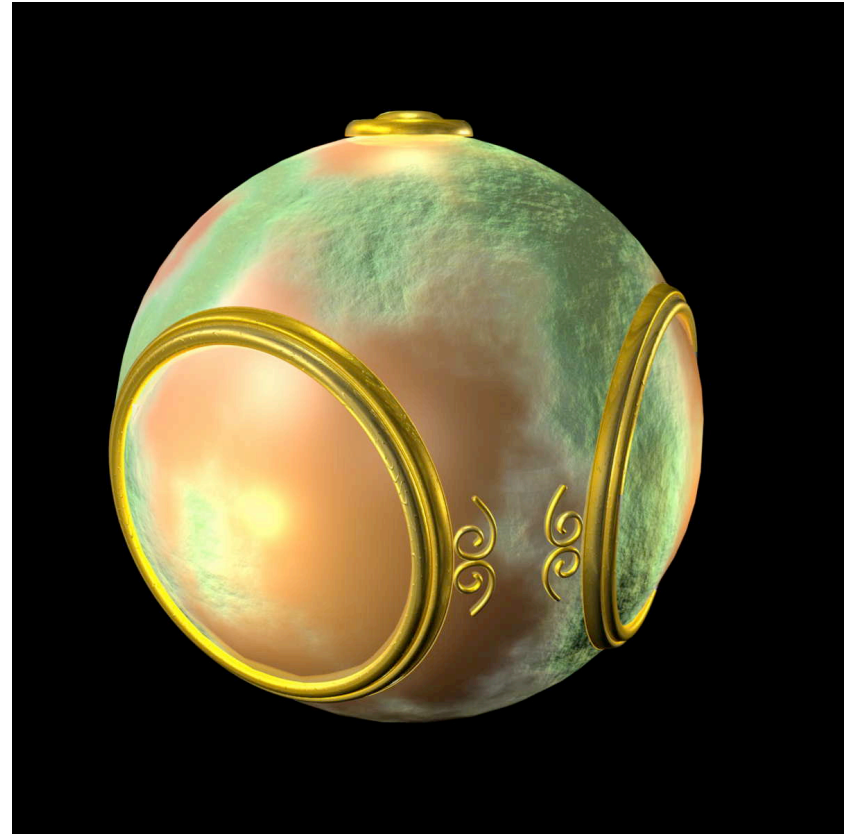
# Normal Mapping

- Similar to texture mapping from cube
- `glTexGeni(GL_S, GL_TEXTURE_GEN_MODE, GL_NORMAL_MAP);`
- Idea is that we can store normals as textures on cube
- Provides fast normal access
- Works even if textures are stored at low precision (8 bits/component)





# Bump Mapping



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