## **Environment Mapping**





## Overview

#### • Introduction

- Environment map construction
  - sphere mapping
  - cube mapping, ...
- Environment mapping applications
  - distant geometry
  - reflections
  - bump mapping

## Introduction

- Environment map
  - an image with a large FOV: panorama
  - a collection of rays that pass through one point
  - it could cover all possible view directions
  - several types, according to how the rays sample the solid angle
- Applications
  - distant geometry
  - fast (approximate) reflections
  - bump mapping

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# Acquisition using camera





## Acquisition using camera





## Sphere mapping

- More expensive math for construction and lookup
- Non-uniform sampling
- Can be acquired with one photo but
  - camera visible in the map
  - light probe does not float in mid air



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- Environment map stores distant geometry as seen from the center of the scene (EM)
  - clouds, mountains, moon, stars, sun etc.
- Instead of clearing the frame buffer, set it to the appropriate part of the environment
  - look up each desired ray in the env. map as if the environment map was taken from the current position of the camera (D)
  - assumption valid because distance to environment much greater than distance from center of scene (EM) to current position (D)





- for each triangle
  - for each visible inside pixel
    - » compute normal (n)
    - » compute eye vector (e)
    - » compute reflected ray (r)
    - » look it up in the env. map (r)







