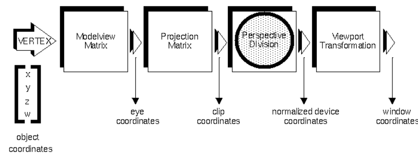
Perspective transformations, transformation pipeline

Transformation pipeline



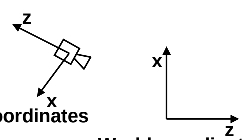
Modelview: model (position objects) + view (position the camera)

Projection: map viewing volume to a standard cube

Perspective divisiion: project 3D to 2D

Viewport: map the square [-1,1]x[-1,1]
in normalized device coordinates to the screen

Coordinate systems



Eye coordinates

World coordinates

World coordinates - fixed initial coord system; everything is defined with respect to it

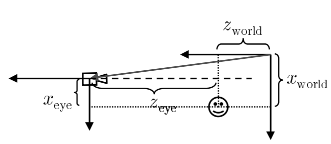
Eye coordinates - coordinate system attached to the camera; in this system camera looks down negative Z-axis

Positioning the camera

- **Modeling transformation: reshape the object, orient the object, position the object with respect to the world coordinate system**
- **Viewing transformation: transform world coordinates to eye coordinates**
- **Viewing transformation is the *inverse* of the camera positioning transformation**
- **Viewing transformation should be rigid: rotation + translation**
- **Steps to get the right transform: first, orient the camera correctly, then translate it**

Positioning the camera

Viewing transformation is the *inverse* of the camera positioning transformation:



Camera positioning: translate by (t_x, t_z)

Viewing transformation (world to eye):

$$x_{\mathrm{eye}} = x_{\mathrm{world}} - t_z$$

$$z_{\mathrm{eye}} = x_{\mathrm{world}} - t_x$$

Look-at positioning

Need to specify two transforms: rotation and translation.

- **translation is easy**
- **natural rotation: define implicitly using a point at which we want to look and a vector indicating the vertical in the image (*up vector*)**

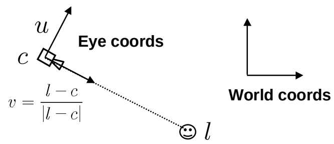
can easily convert the eye point to the direction vector of the camera axis; can assume

up vector perpendicular to view vector

Note: up vector and view vector are coordinate vectors of the eye coord system!

Look-at positioning

Problem: given two pairs of perpendicular unit vectors, find the transformation mapping the first pair into the second



Look-at positioning

Determine rotation first,
looking how coord vectors change:

$$R\begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\-1\end{bmatrix} = v \qquad R\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} = v\times u \qquad R\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\0\end{bmatrix} = u$$

$$R\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&1\end{bmatrix} = R = [v\times\ u\ u\ \ -v]$$

Look-at positioning

Recall the matrix for translation:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix}1&0&0&c_x\\0&1&0&c_y\\0&0&1&c_z\\0&0&0&1\end{bmatrix}$$

Now we have the camera positioning matrix, TR

To get the viewing transform, invert: $(TR)^{-1} = R^{-1}T^{-1}$

For rotation the inverse is the transpose!

$$R^{-1} = [v\times u\ u\ \ -v]^T = \begin{bmatrix}(v\times u)^T\\u^T\\-v^T\end{bmatrix}$$

Look-at viewing transformation

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}1&0&0&-c_x\\0&1&0&-c_y\\0&0&1&-c_z\\0&0&0&1\end{bmatrix} = [e_x\ e_y\ e_z\ \ -c]$$

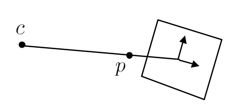
$$\boxed{V = R^{-1}T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}(v\times u)^T & -(v\times u, c)\\u^T & -(u,c)\\-v^T & (v,c)\\ [0,0,0] & 1\end{bmatrix}}$$

Positioning the camera in OpenGL

- **imagine that the camera is an object and write a sequence of rotations and translations positioning it**
- **change each transformation in the sequence to the opposite**
- **reverse the sequence**
- **Camera positioning is done in the code *before* modeling transformations**
- **OpenGL does not distinguish between viewing and modeling transformation and joins them into the modelview matrix**

Space to plane projection

$$\mathrm{Proj}(p) = c + \frac{d(p-c)}{(v, p-c)}$$

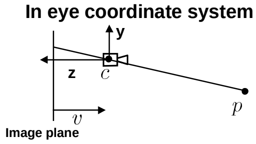


Need to get image plane coordinates;
image plane coordinates = (x,y) of eye coordinates;
so, do all operations in the eye coord. system

Space to plane projection

In eye coordinate system

$c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$



$$\mathrm{Proj}(p) = \begin{bmatrix} -p_x/p_z \\ -p_y/p_z \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathrm{Proj}(p) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Visibility

Objects that are closer to the camera oclude the objects that are further away

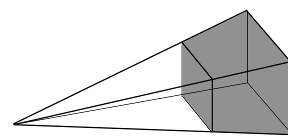
- All objects are made of planar polygons
- A polygon typically projects 1 to 1
- idea: project polygons in turn ; for each pixel, record distance
- when writing pixels write only if its distance to camera is less then the recorded one

Z-buffering idea

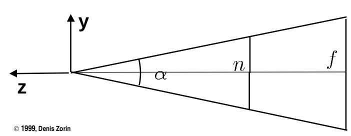
- *Problem:* need to compare distances for each projected point
- *Solution:* convert all points to a coordinate system in which (x,y) are image plane coords and the distance to the image plane increases when the z coordinate increases
- In OpenGL, this is done by the projection matrix

Viewing frustum

Volume in space that will be visible in the image



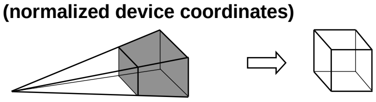
r is the aspect ratio of the image width/height



Projection transformation

Maps the viewing frustum into a standard cube extending from -1 to 1 in each coordinate

(normalized device coordinates)



3 steps:

change the matrix of projection to keep z:
result is a parallelepiped
translate:
parallelepiped centered at 0
scale in all directions:
cube of of size 2 centered at 0

Projection transformation

change $\mathrm{Proj}(p) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ so that we keep z:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \\ -p_z \end{bmatrix}$$

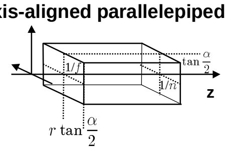
the homogeneous result corresponds to $\begin{bmatrix} p_x/p_z \\ p_y/p_z \\ -1/p_z \end{bmatrix}$

the last component increases monotonically with z!

Projection transformation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

maps the frustum to an axis-aligned parallelepiped



already centered in (x,y), center in z-direction and scale:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{f}+\frac{1}{n}\right) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{\left(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{f}\right)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projection transformation

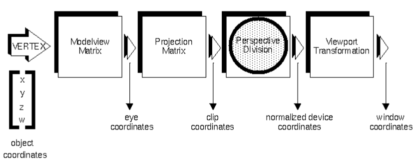
Combined matrix, mapping frustum to a cube:

$$P = ST \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{f+n}{n-f} & 2\frac{fn}{n-f} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

To get normalized image plane coordinates (valid range [-1,1] both) , just drop z in the result and convert from homogeneous to regular.

To get pixel coordinates, translate by 1, and scale x and y (Viewport transformation)

Transformation pipeline



Modelview: model (position objects) + view (position the camera)

Projection: map viewing volume to a standard cube

Perspective divisiion: project 3D to 2D

Viewport: map the square [-1,1]x[-1,1]
in normalized device coordinates to the screen