

Computer Graphics

CSE 167 [Win 17], Lecture 5: Viewing

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<http://viscomp.ucsd.edu/classes/cse167/wi17>

To Do

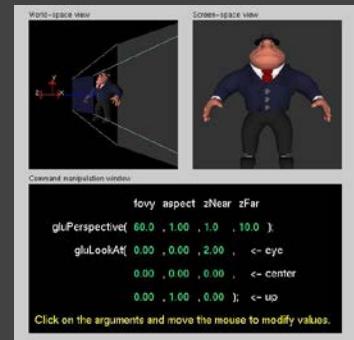
- Questions/concerns about assignment 1?
- Remember it is due Jan 30. Ask me or TAs re problems

Motivation

- We have seen transforms (between coord systems)
- But all that is in 3D
- We still need to make a 2D picture
- Project 3D to 2D. How do we do this?
- This lecture is about viewing transformations

Demo (Projection Tutorial)

- Nate Robbins OpenGL tutors
- Projection tutorial
- Download others



What we've seen so far

- Transforms (translation, rotation, scale) as 4x4 homogeneous matrices
- Last row always 0 0 0 1. Last w component always 1
- For viewing (perspective), we will use that last row and w component no longer 1 (must divide by it)

Outline

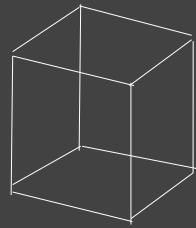
- *Orthographic projection (simpler)*
- Perspective projection, basic idea
- Derivation of gluPerspective (handout: glFrustum)
- Brief discussion of nonlinear mapping in z

Projections

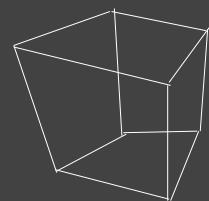
- To lower dimensional space (here 3D \rightarrow 2D)
- Preserve straight lines
- Trivial example: Drop one coordinate (Orthographic)

Orthographic Projection

- Characteristic: Parallel lines remain parallel
- Useful for technical drawings etc.



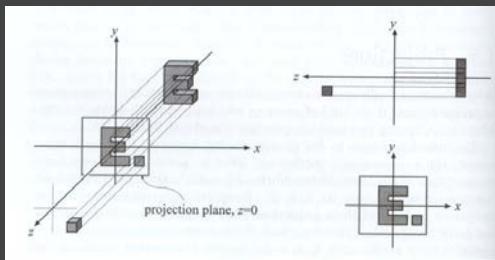
Orthographic



Perspective

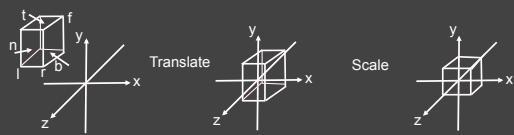
Example

- Simply project onto xy plane, drop z coordinate



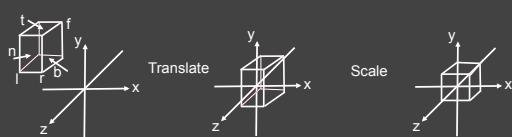
In general

- We have a cuboid that we want to map to the normalized or square cube from $[-1, +1]$ in all axes
- We have parameters of cuboid (l, r, t, b, n, f)



Orthographic Matrix

- First center cuboid by translating
- Then scale into unit cube

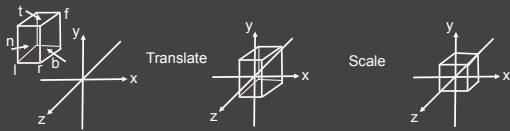


Transformation Matrix

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Scale} & \text{Translation (centering)} \\ \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{f-n} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{l+r}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{f+n}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Caveats

- Looking down $-z$, f and n are negative ($n > f$)
- OpenGL convention: positive n, f , negate internally



Final Result

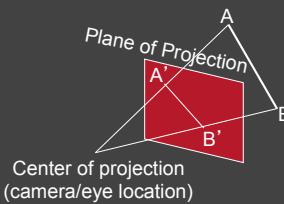
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{f-n} & -\frac{f+n}{f-n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad glOrtho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{f-n} & -\frac{f+n}{f-n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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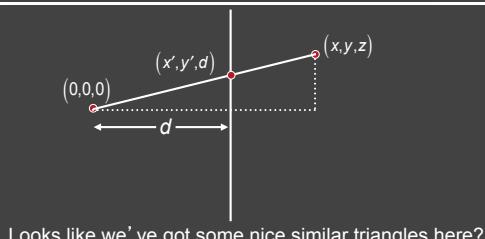
Perspective Projection

- Most common computer graphics, art, visual system
- Further objects are smaller (size, inverse distance)
- Parallel lines not parallel; converge to single point



Slides inspired by Greg Humphreys

Overhead View of Our Screen



$$\frac{x}{z} = \frac{x'}{d} \Rightarrow x' = \frac{d \cdot x}{z} \quad \frac{y}{z} = \frac{y'}{d} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{d \cdot y}{z}$$

In Matrices

- Note negation of z coord (focal plane $-d$)
- (Only) last row affected (no longer $0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1$)
- w coord will no longer = 1. Must divide at end

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{d} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Verify

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{d} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = ? \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ -\frac{z}{d} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d \cdot x}{z} \\ -\frac{d \cdot y}{z} \\ -d \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

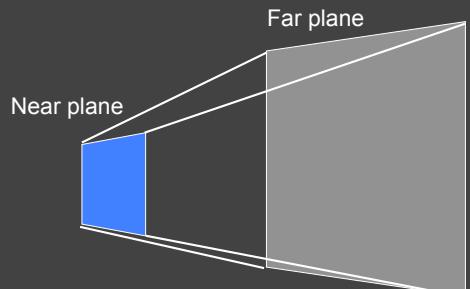
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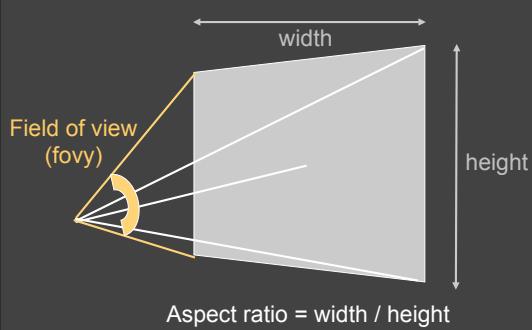
Remember projection tutorial



Viewing Frustum



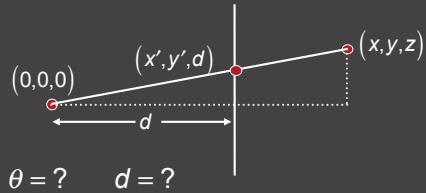
Screen (Projection Plane)



gluPerspective

- gluPerspective(fovy, aspect, zNear > 0, zFar > 0)
- Fovy, aspect control fov in x, y directions
- zNear, zFar control viewing frustum

Overhead View of Our Screen



$$\theta = \frac{\text{fovy}}{2} \quad d = \cot \theta$$

In Matrices

Simplest form:

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\text{aspect}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{d} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Aspect ratio taken into account
- Homogeneous, simpler to multiply through by d
- Must map z vals based on near, far planes (not yet)

In Matrices

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\text{aspect}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{d} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{\text{aspect}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A & B \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- A and B selected to map n and f to -1 , $+1$ respectively

Z mapping derivation

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = ? \quad \begin{pmatrix} Az + B \\ -z \end{pmatrix} = -A - \frac{B}{z}$$

- Simultaneous equations?

$$\begin{aligned} -A + \frac{B}{n} &= -1 & A &= -\frac{f+n}{f-n} \\ -A + \frac{B}{f} &= +1 & B &= -\frac{2fn}{f-n} \end{aligned}$$

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Mapping of Z is nonlinear

$$\begin{pmatrix} Az + B \\ -z \end{pmatrix} = -A - \frac{B}{z}$$

- Many mappings proposed: all have nonlinearities
- Advantage: handles range of depths (10cm – 100m)
- Disadvantage: depth resolution not uniform
- More close to near plane, less further away
- Common mistake: set near = 0, far = infinity. Don't do this. Can't set near = 0; lose depth resolution.
- We discuss this more in review session

