CS-184: Computer Graphics

Lecture #8: Projection

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Today

- Windowing and Viewing Transformations
  - Windows and viewports
  - Orthographic projection
  - Perspective projection

Screen Space

- Monitor has some number of pixels
  - **e.g. 1024 x 768**
- Some sub-region used for given program
  - You call it a window
  - Let's call it a viewport instead

$[1024, 768]$ $[1024, 768]$

$[690, 705]$

$[60, 350]$

$[0, 0]$ $[0, 0]$

Screen Space

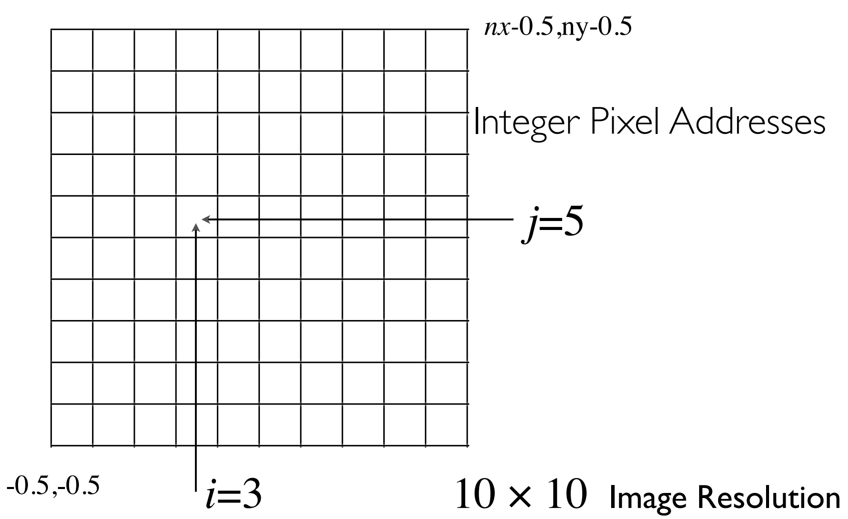
- May not really be a "screen"
  - Image file
  - Printer
  - Other
- Little pixel details
- Sometimes odd
  - Upside down
  - Hexagonal

From Shirley textbook.

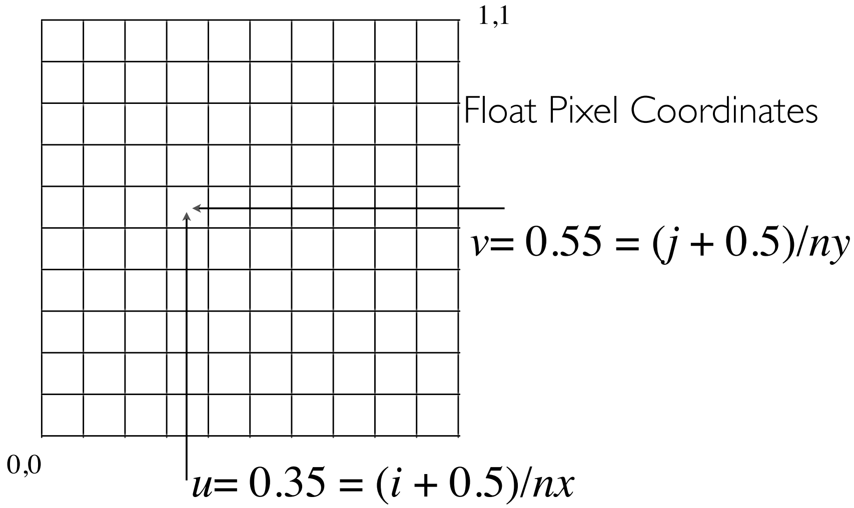
Screen Space

- Viewport is somewhere on screen
  - You probably don't care where
  - Window System likely manages this detail
  - Sometimes you care exactly where
- Viewport has a size in pixels
  - Sometimes you care (images, text, ***etc.***)
  - Sometimes you don't (using high-level library)

Screen Space

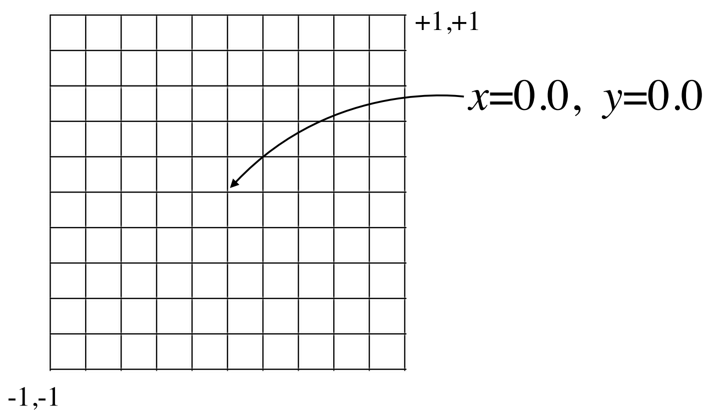


Screen Space



Canonical View Space

- Canonical view region
  - 2D: [-1,-1] to [+1,+1]



From Shirley textbook.

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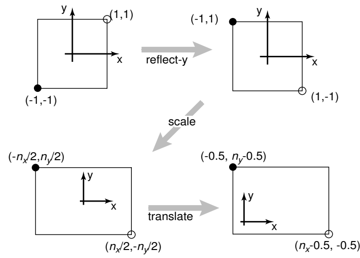

From Shirley textbook.
(Image coordinates are up-side-down.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} i \\ j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{n_x}{2} & 0 & \frac{n_x-1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{n_y}{2} & \frac{n_y-1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Remove minus for right-side-up

Canonical View Space

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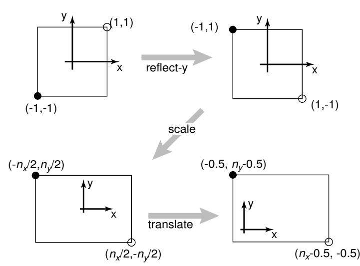
  - 2D: [-1,-1] to [+1,+1]



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$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{n_x}{2} & 0 & \frac{n_x-1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{n_y}{2} & \frac{n_y-1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

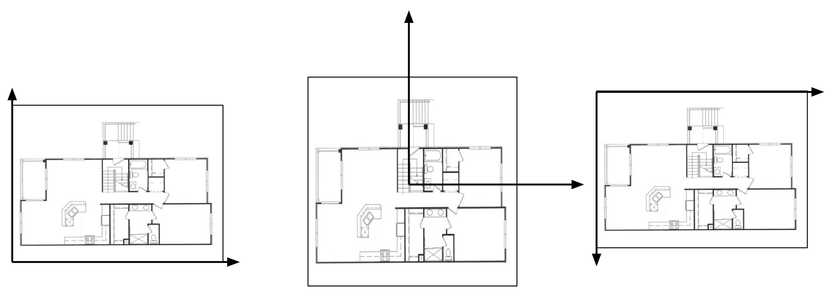
Remove minus for right-side-up

Canonical View Space

- Canonical view region
  - 2D: [-1,-1] to [+1,+1]
- Define arbitrary ***window*** and define objects
- Transform window to canonical region
- Do other things (we'll see clipping latter)
- Transform canonical to screen space
- Draw it.

From Shirley textbook.

Canonical View Space



World Coordinates (Meters) | Canonical | Screen Space (Pixels)

Note distortion issues...

Projection

- Process of going from 3D to 2D
- Studies throughout history (*e.g.* painters)
- Different types of projection
  - Linear
    - Orthographic
    - Perspective
  - Nonlinear

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Many special cases in books just one of these two...

Projection

- Process of going from 3D to 2D
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    - Orthographic
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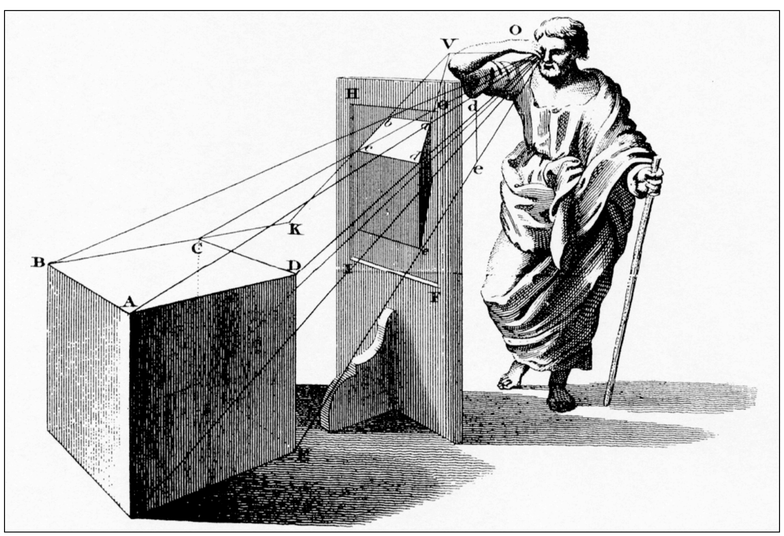
Many special cases in books just one of these two...

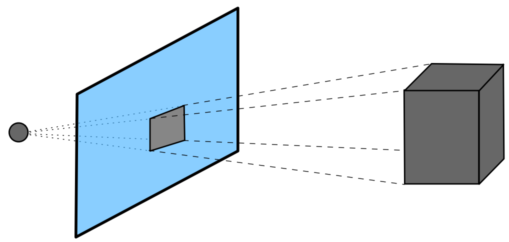
Orthographic is special case of perspective...

Perspective Projections



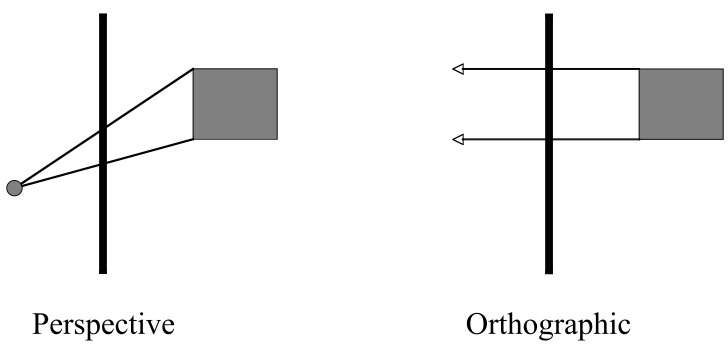
Linear Projection

- Projection onto a planar surface
- Projection directions either
  - Converge to a point
  - Are parallel (converge at infinity)

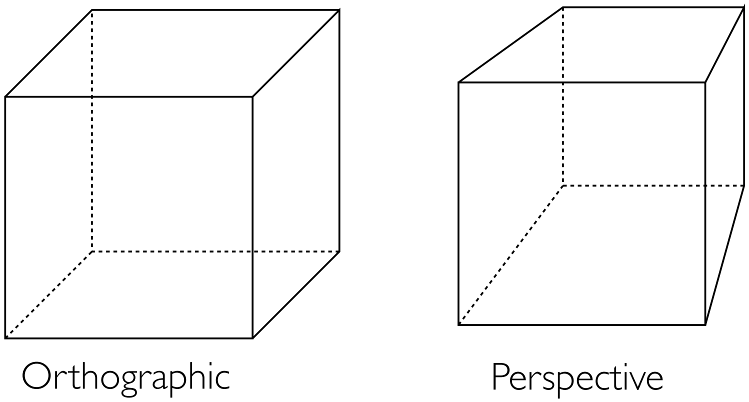


Linear Projection

- A 2D view



Linear Projection



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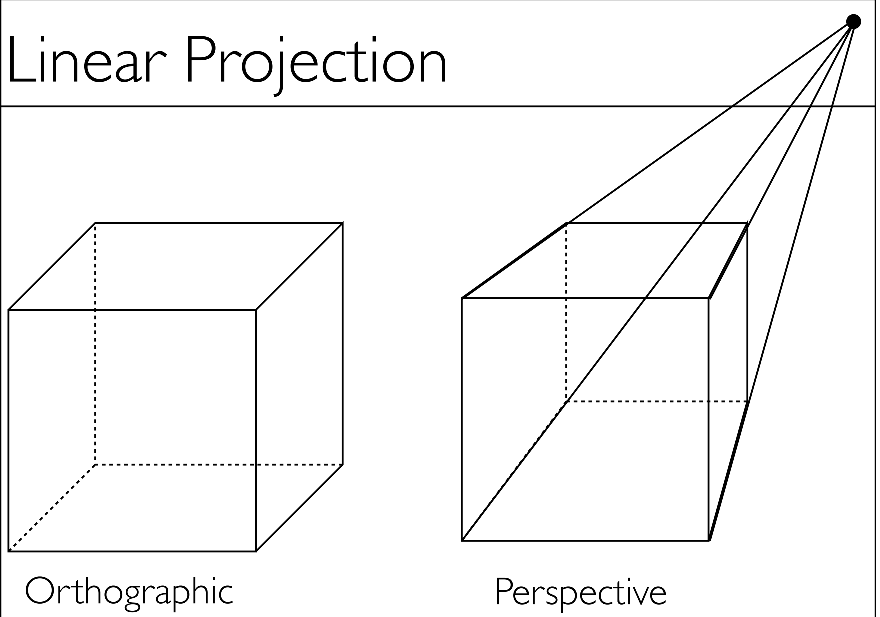

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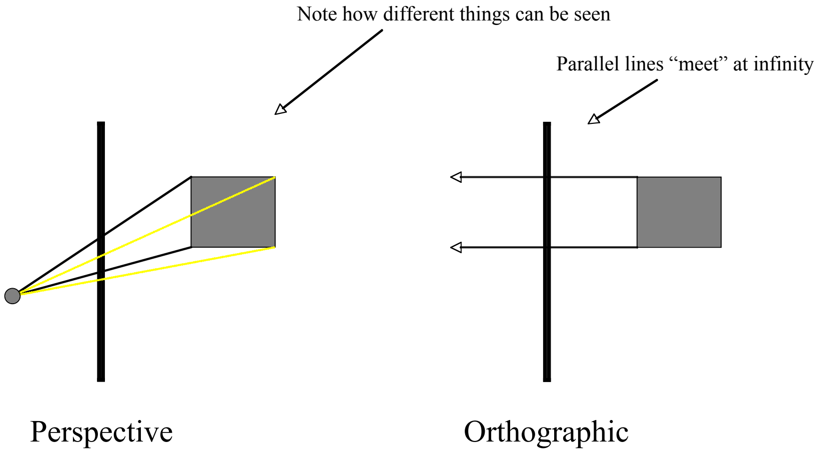
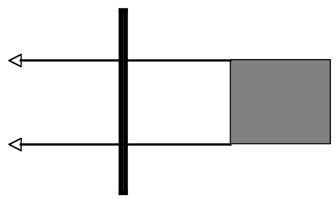
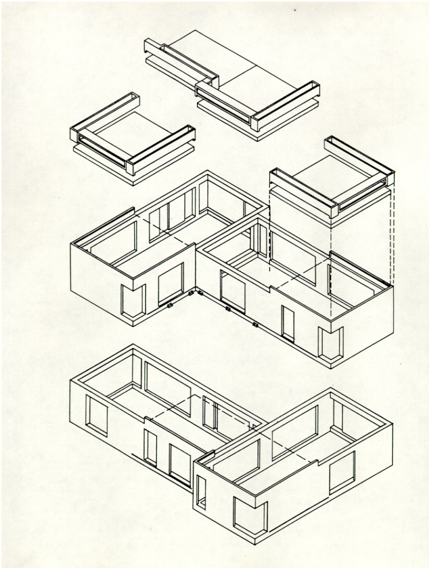


Orthographic Projection

- No foreshortening
- Parallel lines stay parallel
- Poor depth cues

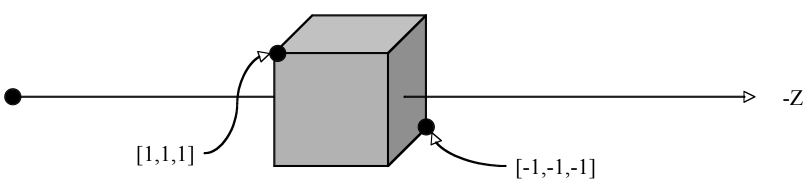


Orthographic Projection



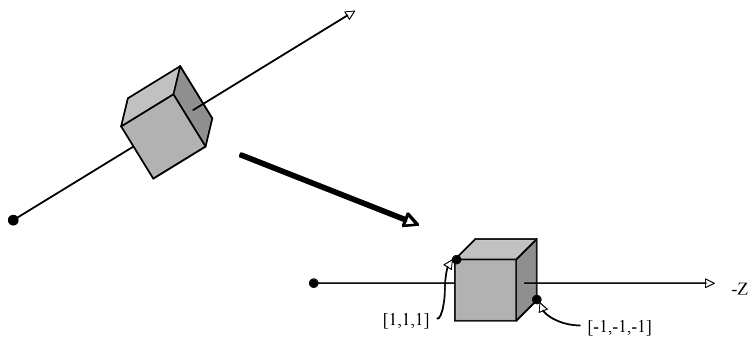
Canonical View Space

- Canonical view region
  - 3D: [-1,-1,-1] to [+1,+1,+1]
- Assume looking down -*Z* axis
  - Recall that "Z is in your face"

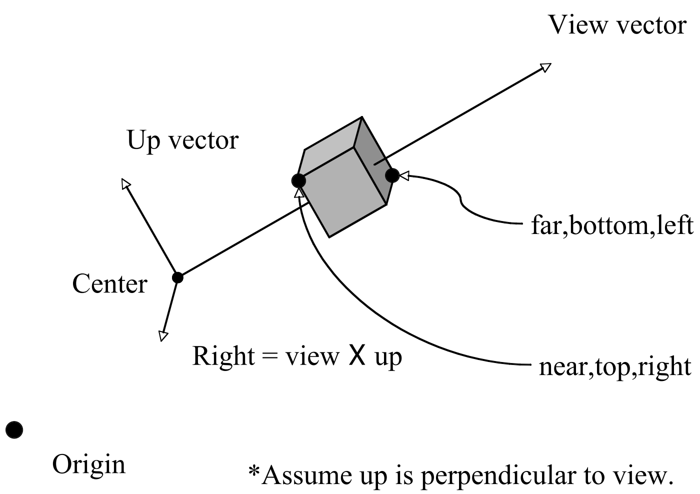


Orthographic Projection

• Convert arbitrary view volume to canonical

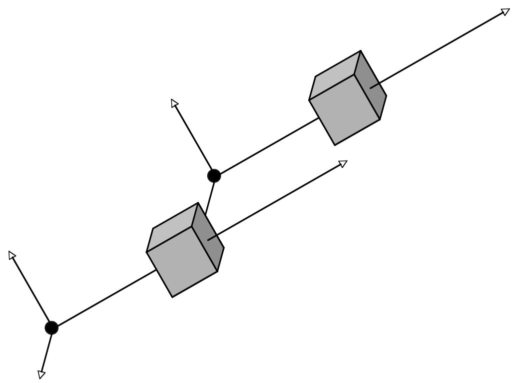


Orthographic Projection



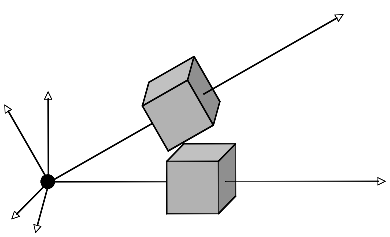
Orthographic Projection

- Step 1: translate center to origin



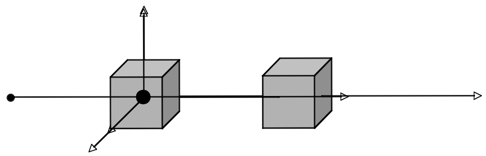
Orthographic Projection

- Step 1: translate center to origin
- Step 2: rotate ***view*** to **-Z** and ***up*** to **+Y**



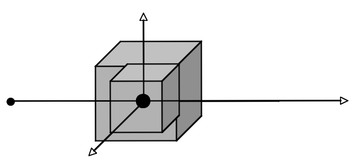
Orthographic Projection

- Step 1: translate center to origin
- Step 2: rotate *view* to **-Z** and *up* to **+Y**
- Step 3: center view volume



Orthographic Projection

- Step 1: translate center to origin
- Step 2: rotate *view* to **-Z** and *up* to **+Y**
- Step 3: center view volume
- Step 4: scale to canonical size



Orthographic Projection

- Step 1: translate center to origin
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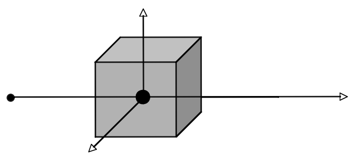
$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_1$$



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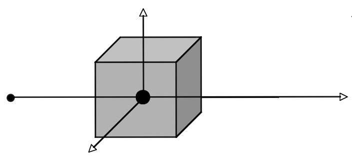
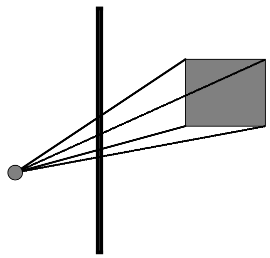
$$\mathbf{M} = \underline{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{T}_2} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{T}_1}$$
$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_o \cdot \mathbf{M}_v$$



Perspective Projection

- Foreshortening: further objects appear smaller
- Some parallel line stay parallel, most don't
- Lines still look like lines
- **Z ordering preserved (where we care)**



Perspective Projection

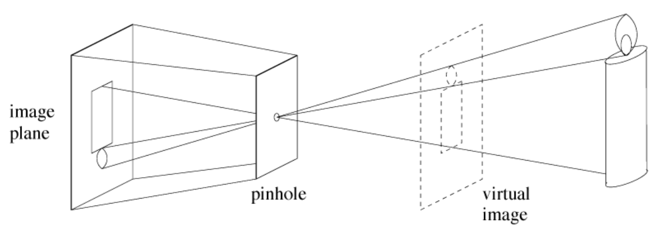


Image from D. Forsyth

Pinhole ***a.k.a*** center of projection

Perspective Projection

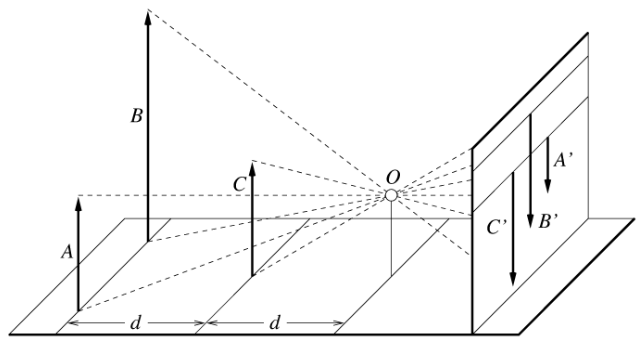
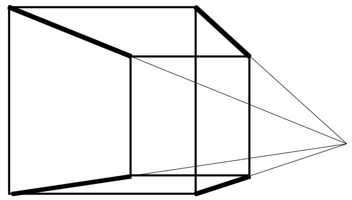


Image from D. Forsyth

Foreshortening: distant objects appear smaller

Perspective Projection

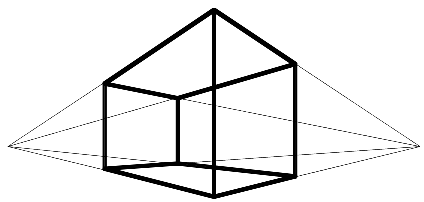
- Vanishing points
  - Depend on the scene
  - Not intrinsic to camera



"One point perspective"

Perspective Projection

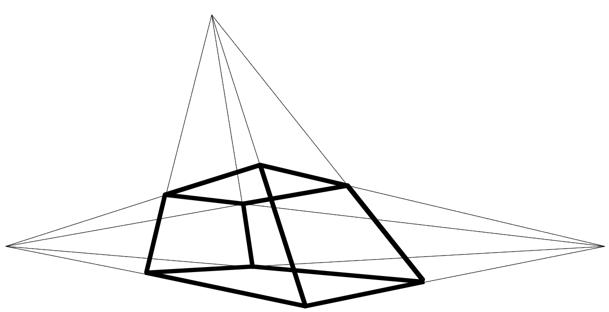
- Vanishing points
  - Depend on the scene
  - Nor intrinsic to camera



"Two point perspective"

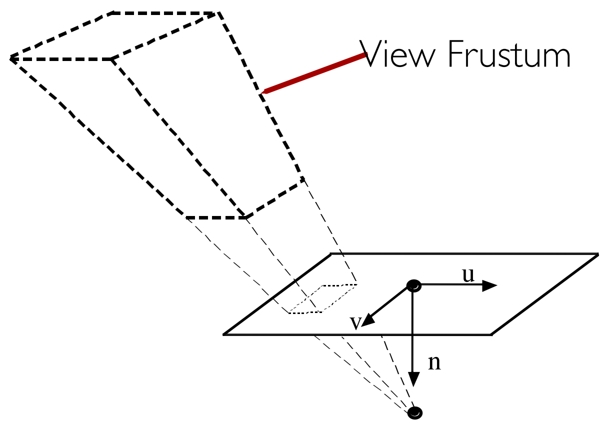
Perspective Projection

- Vanishing points
  - Depend on the scene
  - Not intrinsic to camera

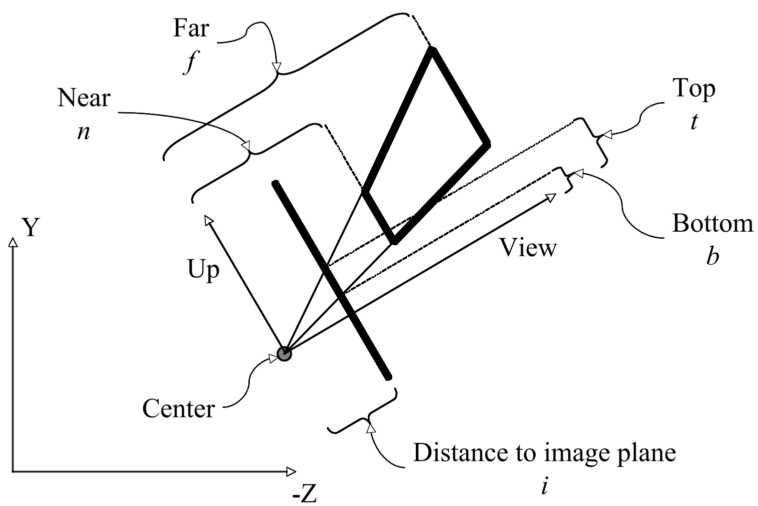


"Three point perspective"

Perspective Projection

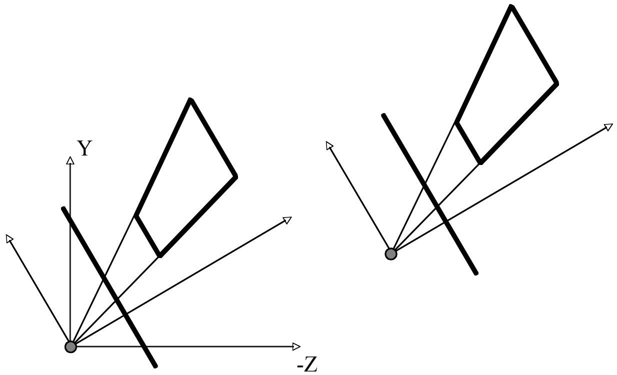


Perspective Projection



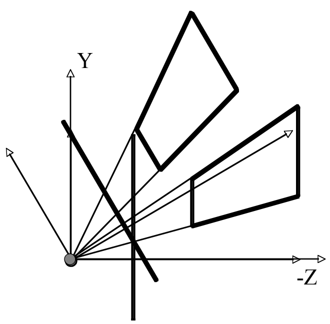
Perspective Projection

- Step 1: Translate ***center*** to origin



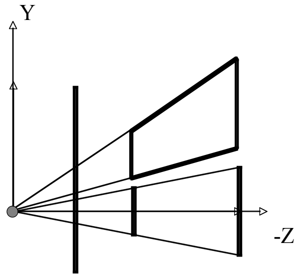
Perspective Projection

- Step 1: Translate ***center*** to origin
- Step 2: Rotate ***view*** to **-Z**, ***up*** to **+Y**



Perspective Projection

- Step 1: Translate ***center*** to origin
- Step 2: Rotate ***view*** to **-Z**, ***up*** to **+Y**
- Step 3: Shear center-line to **-Z** axis



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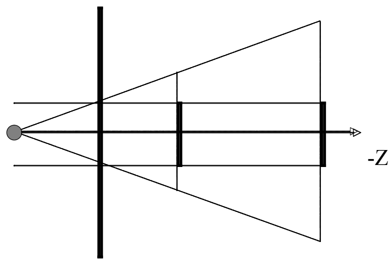
- Step 4: Perspective



Perspective Projection

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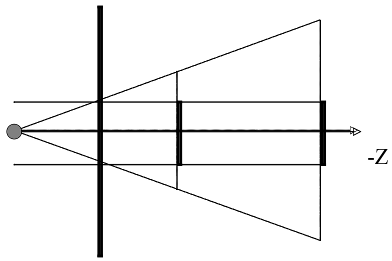
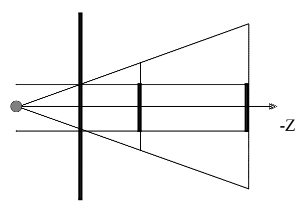
- Step 3: Shear center-line to **-Z** axis
- Step 4: Perspective

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{i+f}{i} & f \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



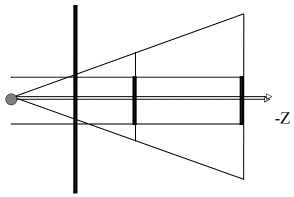
Perspective Projection

- Step 4: Perspective
  - Points at $z=-i$ stay at $z=-i$
  - Points at $z=-f$ stay at $z=-f$
  - Points at $z=0$ goto $z=\pm\infty$
  - Points at $z=-\infty$ goto $z=-(i+f)$
  - x **and** y **values divided by** $-z/i$
  - Straight lines stay straight
  - Depth ordering preserved in $[-i,-f]$
  - Movement along lines distorted



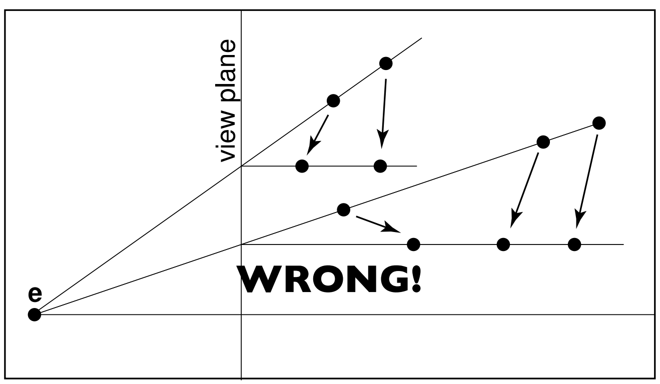
Perspective Projection

- Step 4: Perspective
  - Points at z=-i stay at z=-i
  - Points at z=-f stay at z=-f
  - Points at z=0 goto z=±∞
  - Points at z=-∞ goto z=-(i+f)
  - **x and y values divided by $-z/i$**
  - Straight lines stay straight
  - Depth ordering preserved in [-i,-f]
  - Movement along lines distorted



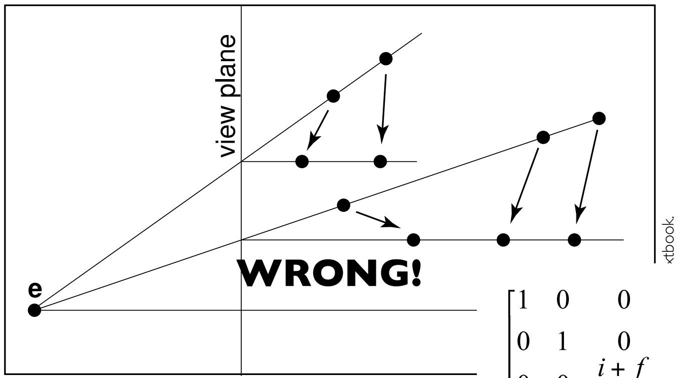
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{i+f}{i} & f \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Perspective Projection



From Shirley textbook.

Perspective Projection



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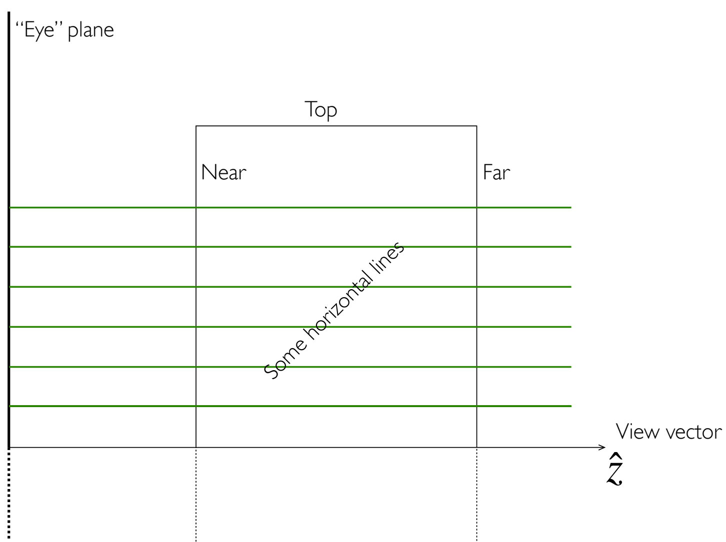
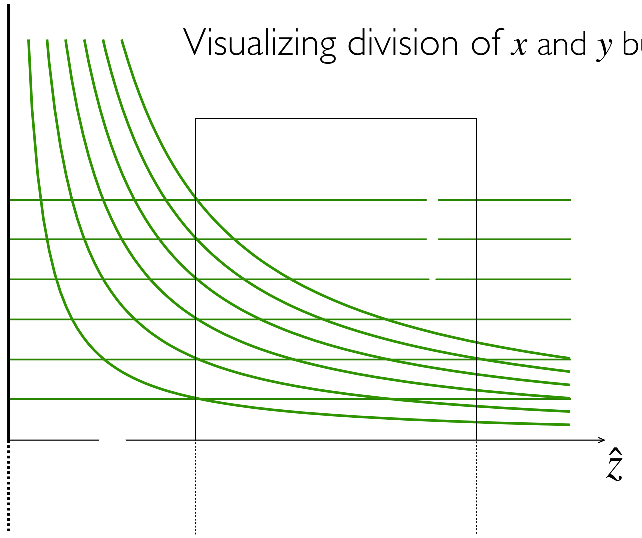
Perspective Projection



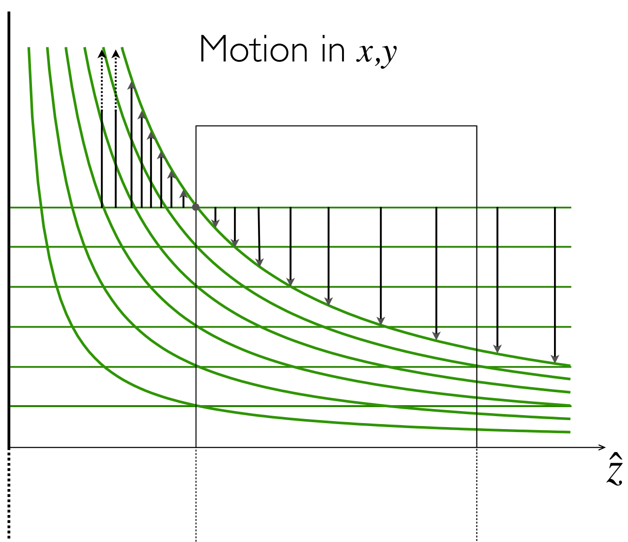
Perspective Projection

Visualizing division of x and y but not z



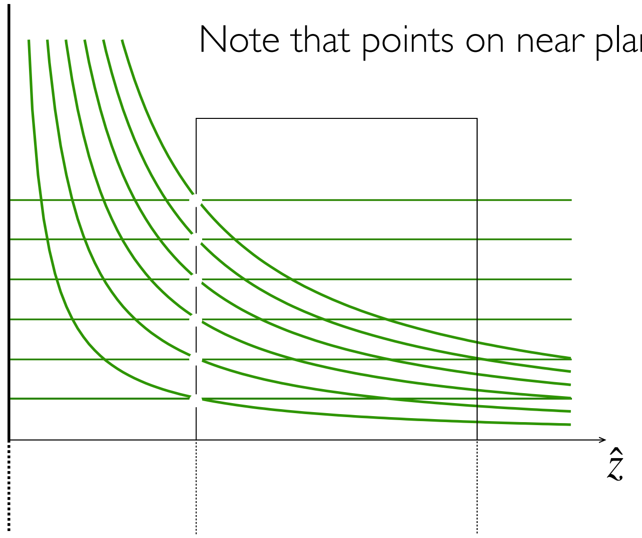
Perspective Projection

Motion in x,y



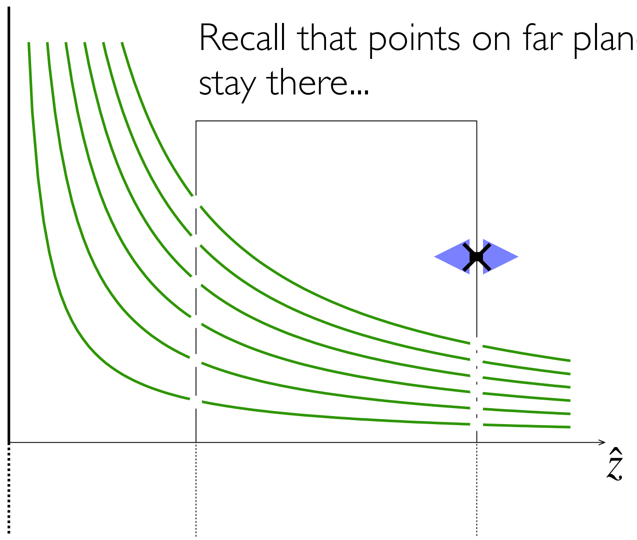
Perspective Projection

Note that points on near plane fixed

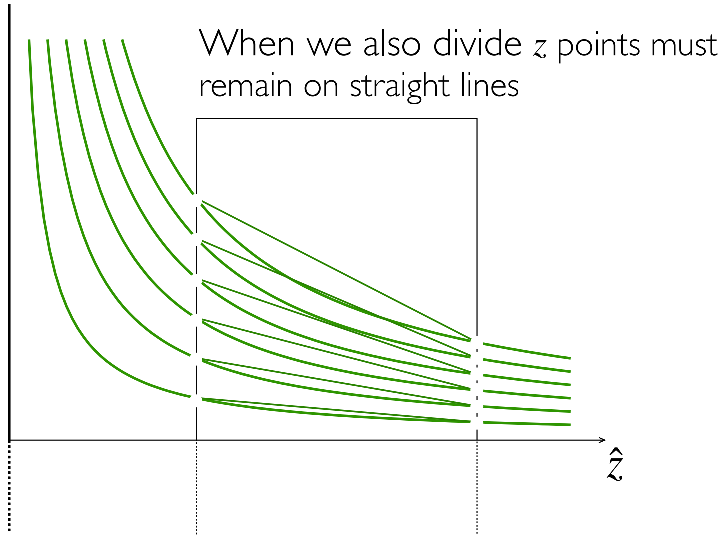


Perspective Projection

Recall that points on far plane will stay there...



Perspective Projection



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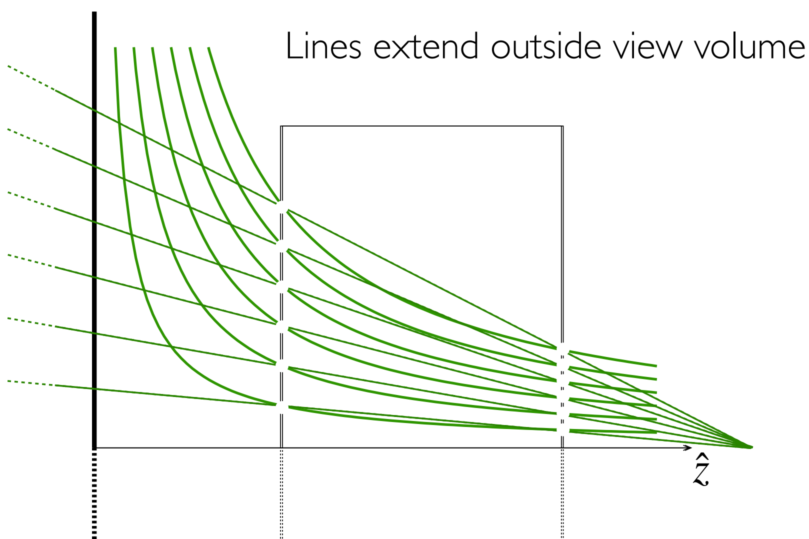

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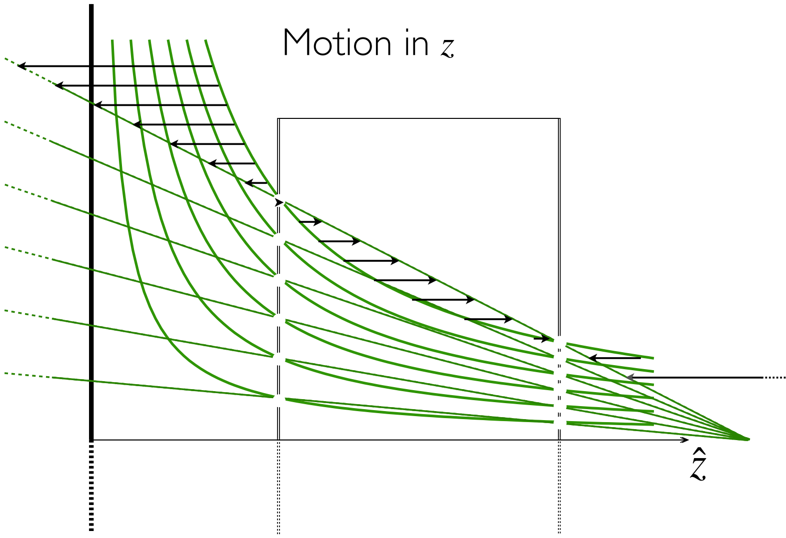

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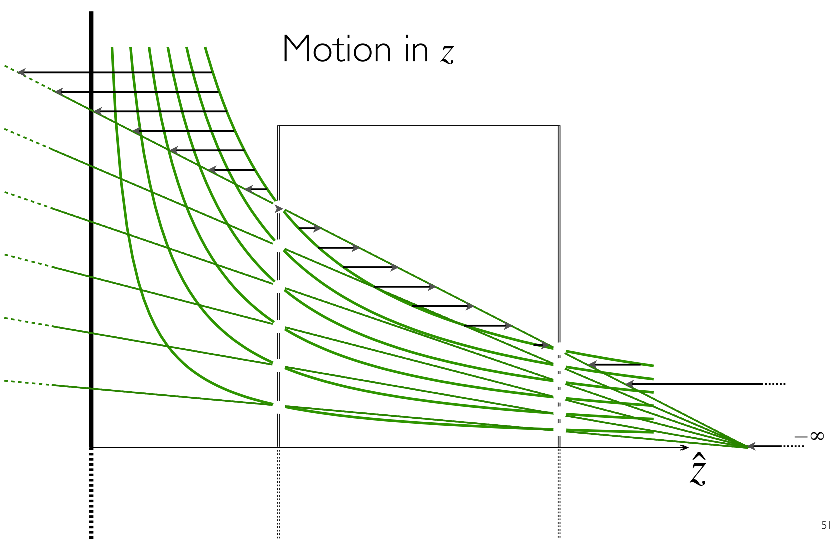
Perspective Projection



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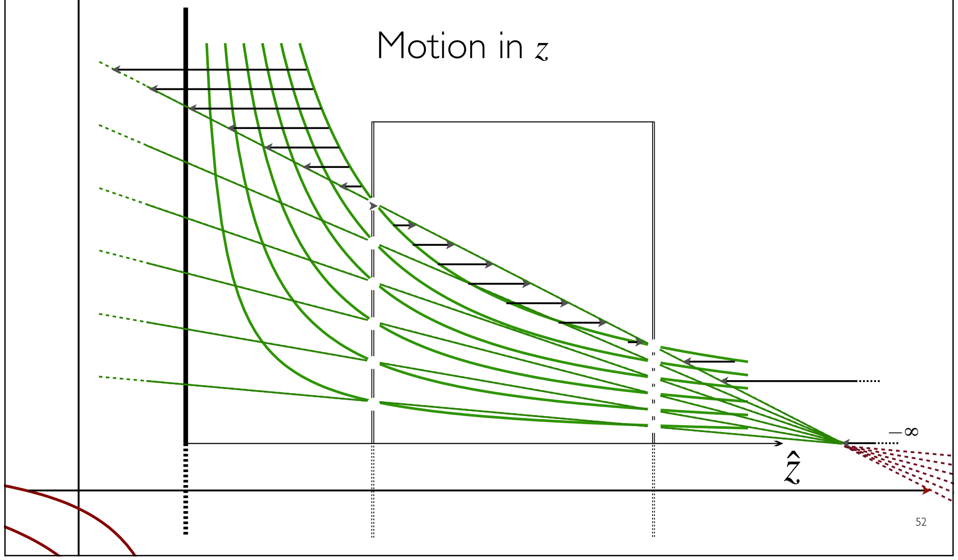
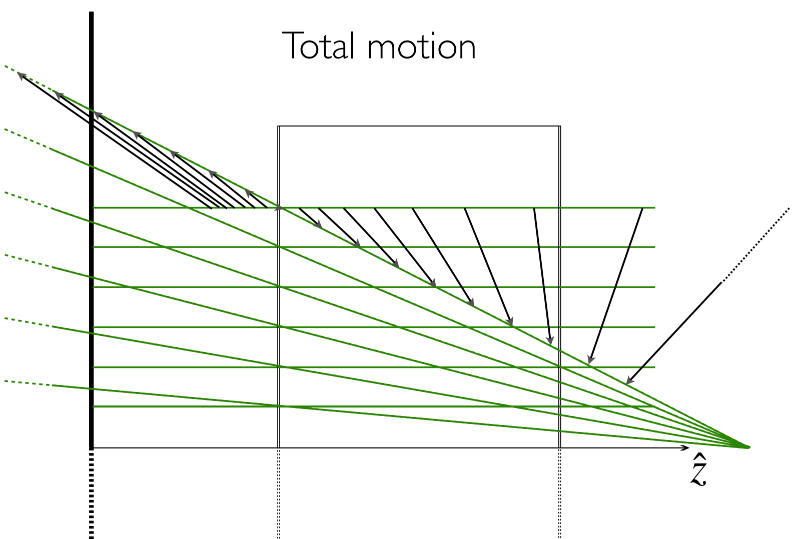
Perspective Projection

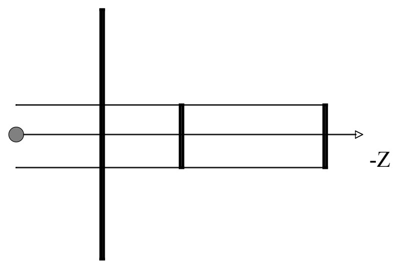


Perspective Projection



Perspective Projection

- Step 1: Translate ***center*** to orange
- Step 2: Rotate ***view*** to **-Z**, ***up*** to **+Y**
- Step 3: Shear center-line to **-Z** axis
- Step 4: Perspective
- Step 5: center view volume
- Step 6: scale to canonical size



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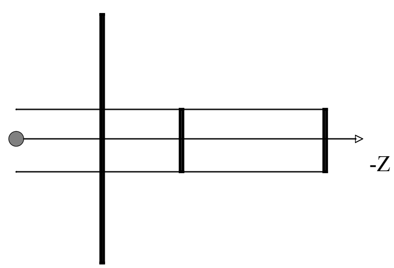
- Step 2: Rotate ***view*** to **-Z**, ***up*** to **+Y**
- Step 3: Shear center-line to **-Z** axis
- Step 4: Perspective
- Step 5: center view volume
- Step 6: scale to canonical size

Steps 1–2: $\} \mathbf{M}_v$

Steps 3–4: $\} \mathbf{M}_p$

Steps 5–6: $\} \mathbf{M}_o$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_o \cdot \mathbf{M}_p \cdot \mathbf{M}_v$$



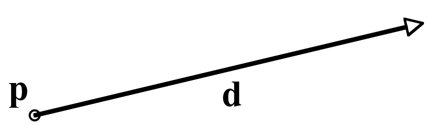
Perspective Projection

- There are other ways to set up the projection matrix
  - View plane at z=0 zero
  - Looking down another axis
  - ***etc...***
- Functionally equivalent

Vanishing Points

- Consider a ray:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p} + t\,\mathbf{d}$$



Vanishing Points

- Ignore **Z** part of matrix
- **X and Y will give location in image plane**
- Assume image plane at z=-i

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & \text{whatever} & & \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_x \\ I_y \\ I_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

Vanishing Points

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_x \\ I_y \\ I_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_x / I_w \\ I_y / I_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x/z \\ -y/z \end{bmatrix}$$

Vanishing Points

- Assume

$$d_z = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_x / I_w \\ I_y / I_w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x/z \\ -y/z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dfrac{p_x + td_x}{-p_z + t} \\ \dfrac{p_y + td_y}{-p_z + t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{t \to \pm\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{bmatrix}$$

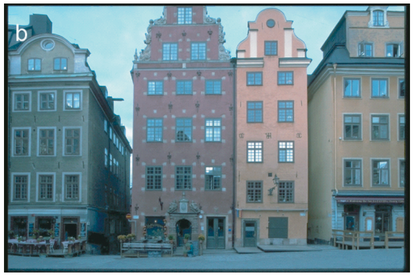
Vanishing Points

$$\lim_{t \to \pm\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{bmatrix}$$

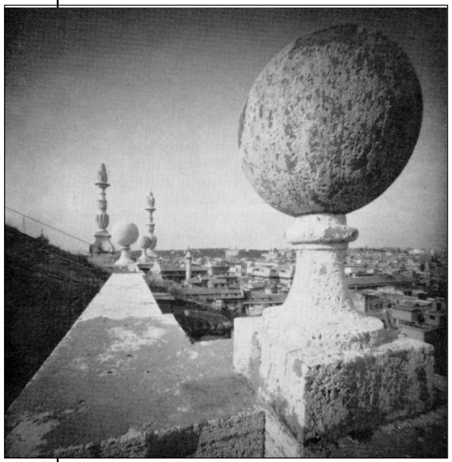
- All lines in direction **d** converge to same point in the image plane -- the vanishing point
- Every point in plane is a v.p. for some set of lines
- Lines parallel to image plane ($d_z = 0$) vanish at infinity

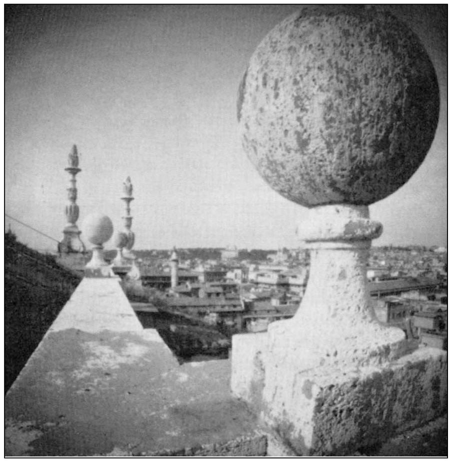
What's a horizon?

Perspective Tricks



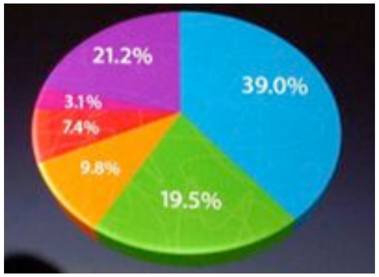
Right Looks Wrong (Sometimes)

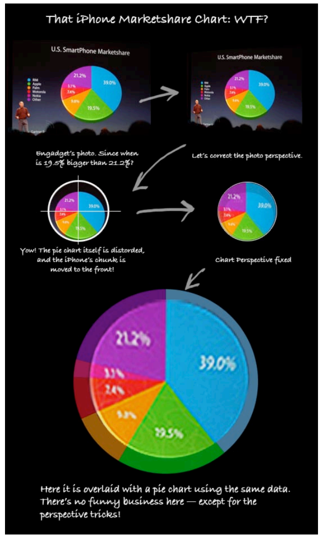




From *Correction of Geometric Perceptual Distortions in Pictures*, Zorin and Barr SIGGRAPH 1995

Right Looks Wrong (Sometimes)





From WIRED Magazine

Strangeness

The Ambassadors
by Hans Holbein the Younger

Strangeness

The Ambassadors
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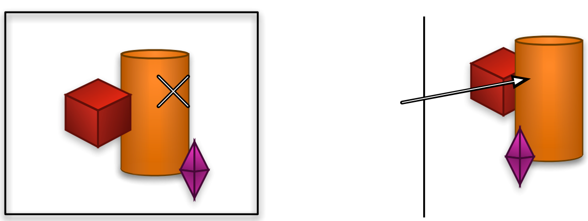
Ray Picking

- Pick object by picking point on screen



- Compute ray from pixel coordinates.

Ray Picking

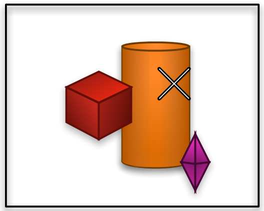
- Transform from World to Screen is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_x \\ I_y \\ I_z \\ I_w \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} W_x \\ W_y \\ W_z \\ W_w \end{bmatrix}$$

- Inverse:

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_x \\ W_y \\ W_z \\ W_w \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I_x \\ I_y \\ I_z \\ I_w \end{bmatrix}$$

- What **Z** value?



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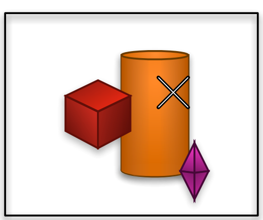
Ray Picking

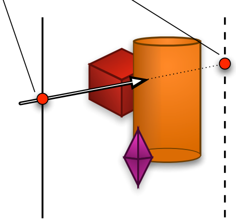
- Recall that:
  - Points at z=-i stay at z=-i
  - Points at z=-f stay at z=-f

Depends on screen details, YMMV
General idea should translate...

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p} + t\,\mathbf{d}$$
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{a}_w + t(\mathbf{b}_w - \mathbf{a}_w)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_s = [s_x, s_y, -i]$$
$$\mathbf{b}_s = [s_x, s_y, -f]$$





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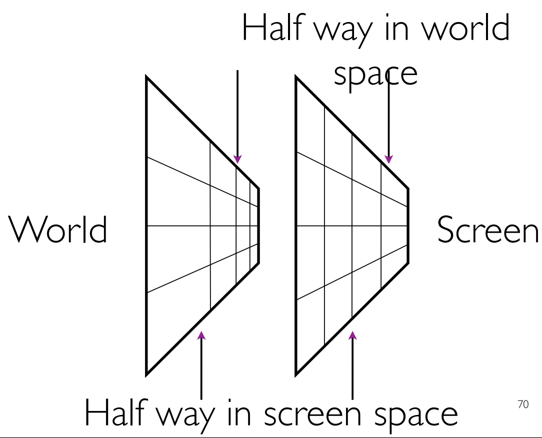
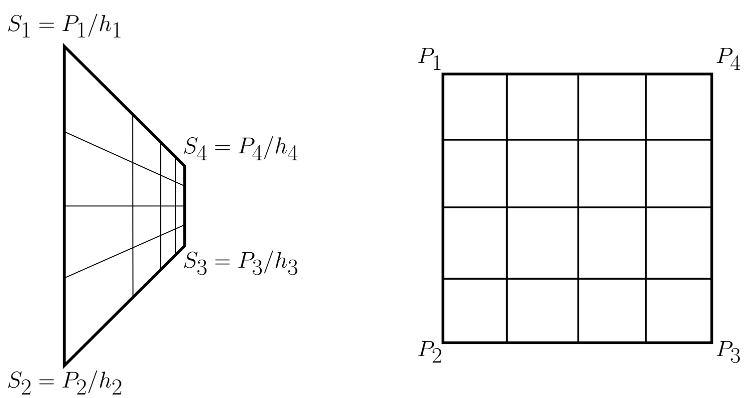
Depth Distortion

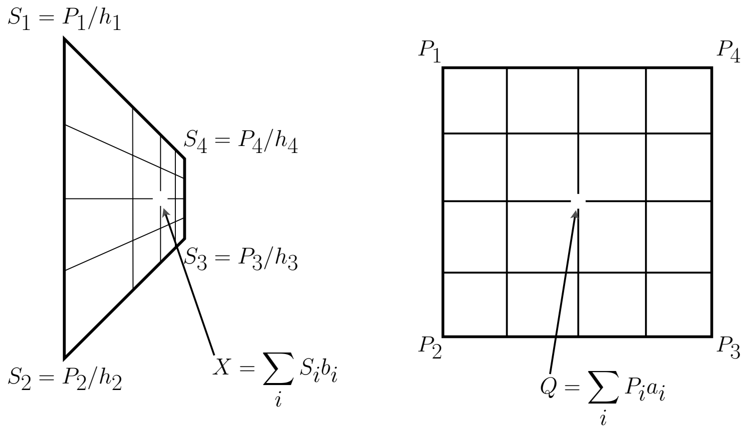
- Recall depth distortion from perspective
  - Interpolating in screen space different than in world
  - Ok, for shading (mostly)
  - Bad for texture



Depth Distortion

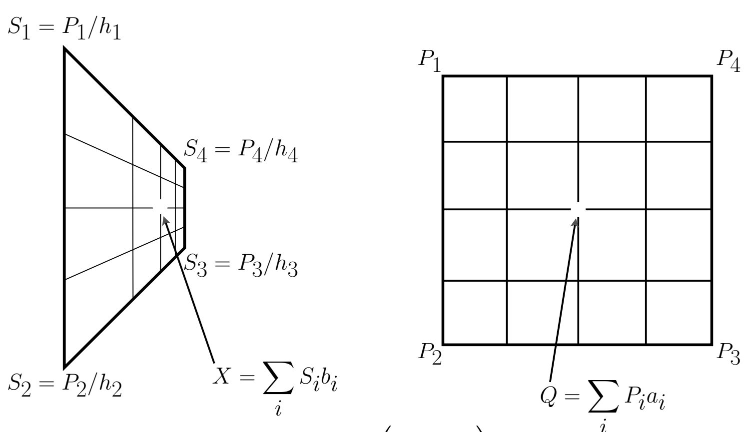


Depth Distortion



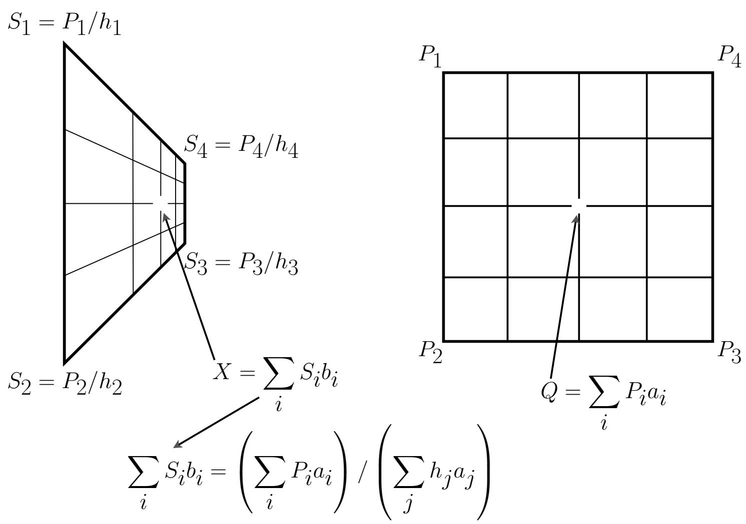
We know the S_i, P_i, and b_i, but not the a_i.

Depth Distortion

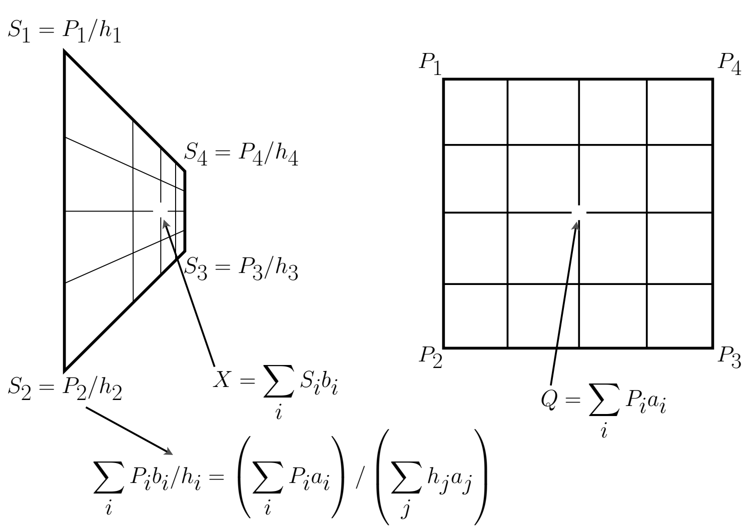


$$X = Q/h = \left(\sum_i P_i a_i\right) / \left(\sum_j h_j a_j\right)$$

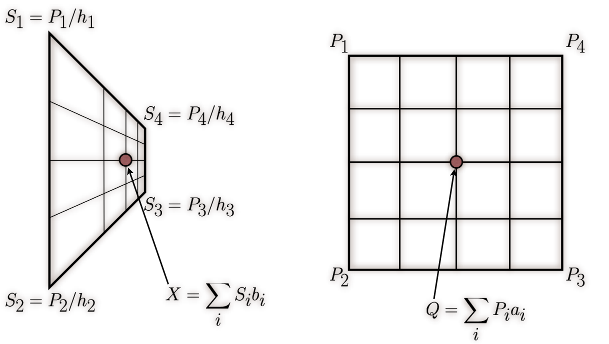
Depth Distortion



Depth Distortion



Depth Distortion

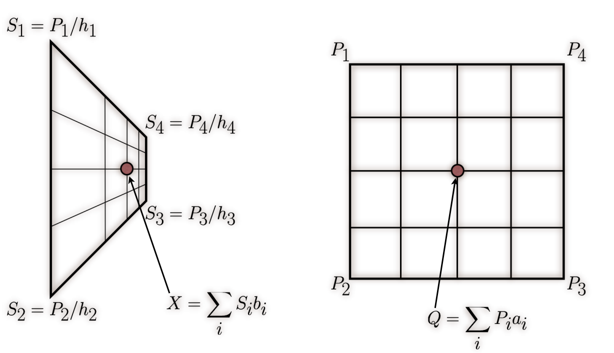


$$\sum_i P_i b_i / h_i = \left(\sum_i P_i a_i \right) / \left(\sum_j h_j a_j \right)$$

Independent of given vertex locations.

$$b_i / h_i = a_i / \left(\sum_j h_j a_j \right) \quad \forall i$$

Depth Distortion

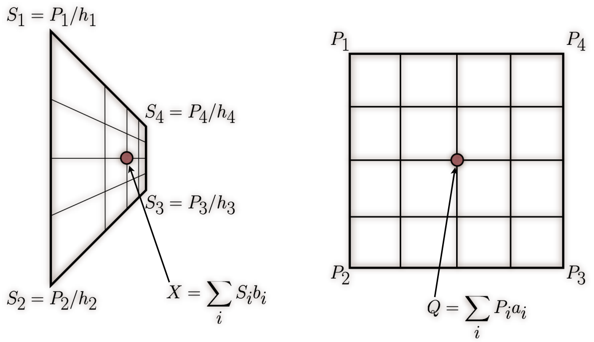


$$b_i / h_i = a_i / \left(\sum_j h_j a_j \right) \quad \forall i$$

Linear equations in the a_i.

$$\left(\sum_j h_j a_j \right) b_i / h_i - a_i = 0 \quad \forall i$$

Depth Distortion



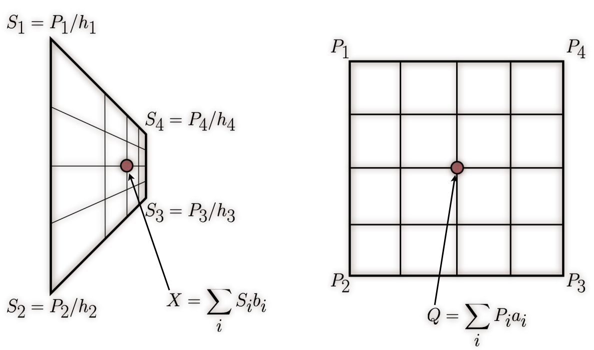
Linear equations in the a_i .

$$\left(\sum_j h_j a_j\right) b_i/h_i - a_i = 0 \quad \forall i$$

Not invertible so add some extra constraints.

$$\sum_i a_i = \sum_i b_i = 1$$

Depth Distortion



For a line: $a_1 = h_2 b_i/(b_1 h_2 + h_1 b_2)$

For a triangle: $a_1 = h_2 h_3 b_1/(h_2 h_3 b_1 + h_1 h_3 b_2 + h_1 h_2 b_3)$

Obvious Permutations for other coefficients.