

Transformações Projetivas

Hughes et al. Caps. 12 e 13

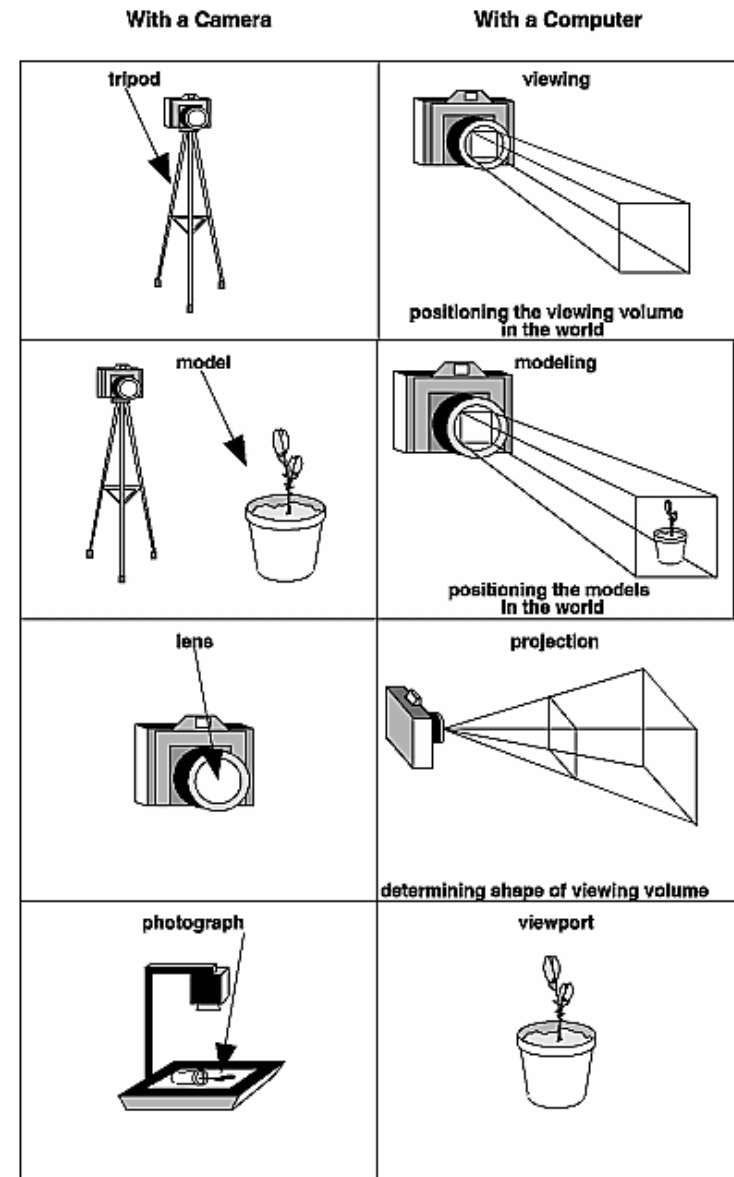
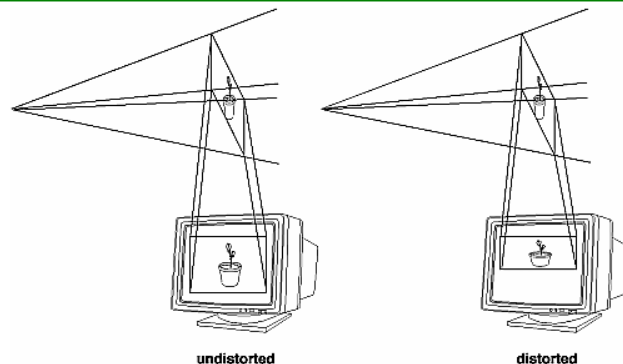
IA725 – Primeiro Semestre de 2016

PE - 22

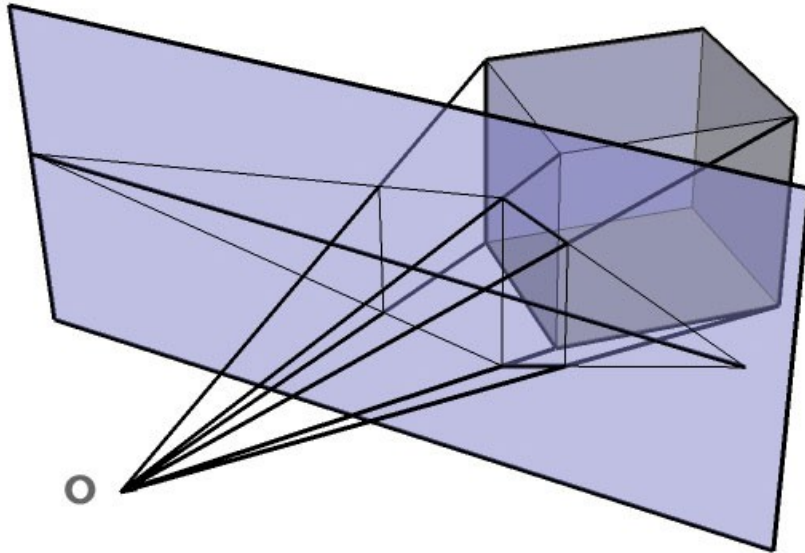
Profa. Ting

Transformações Geométricas

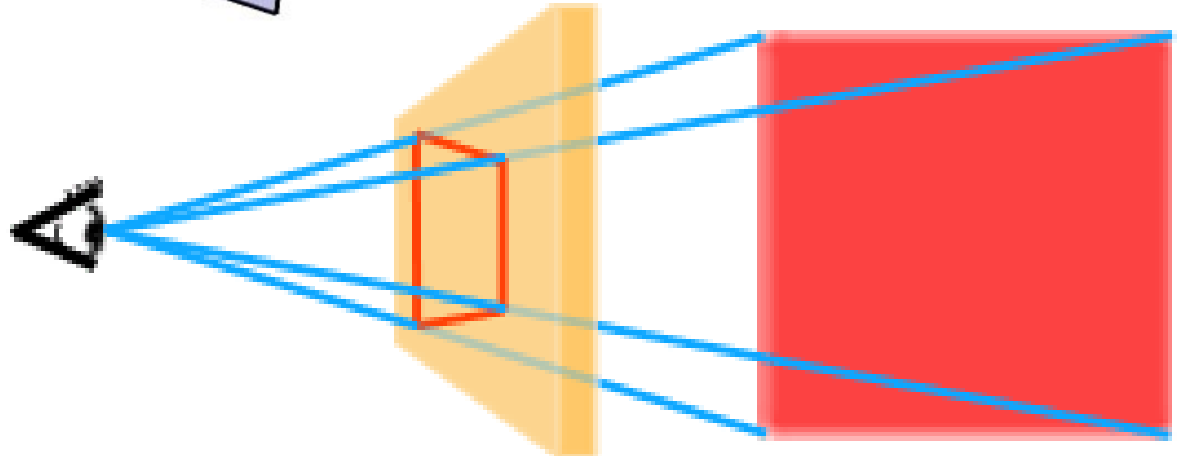
- Posicionar os blocos constituintes de uma cena
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos
- Projetar a cena sobre o plano de imagem
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos
- Enquadrar a cena na janela de exibição
 - Alterar as coordenadas dos pontos



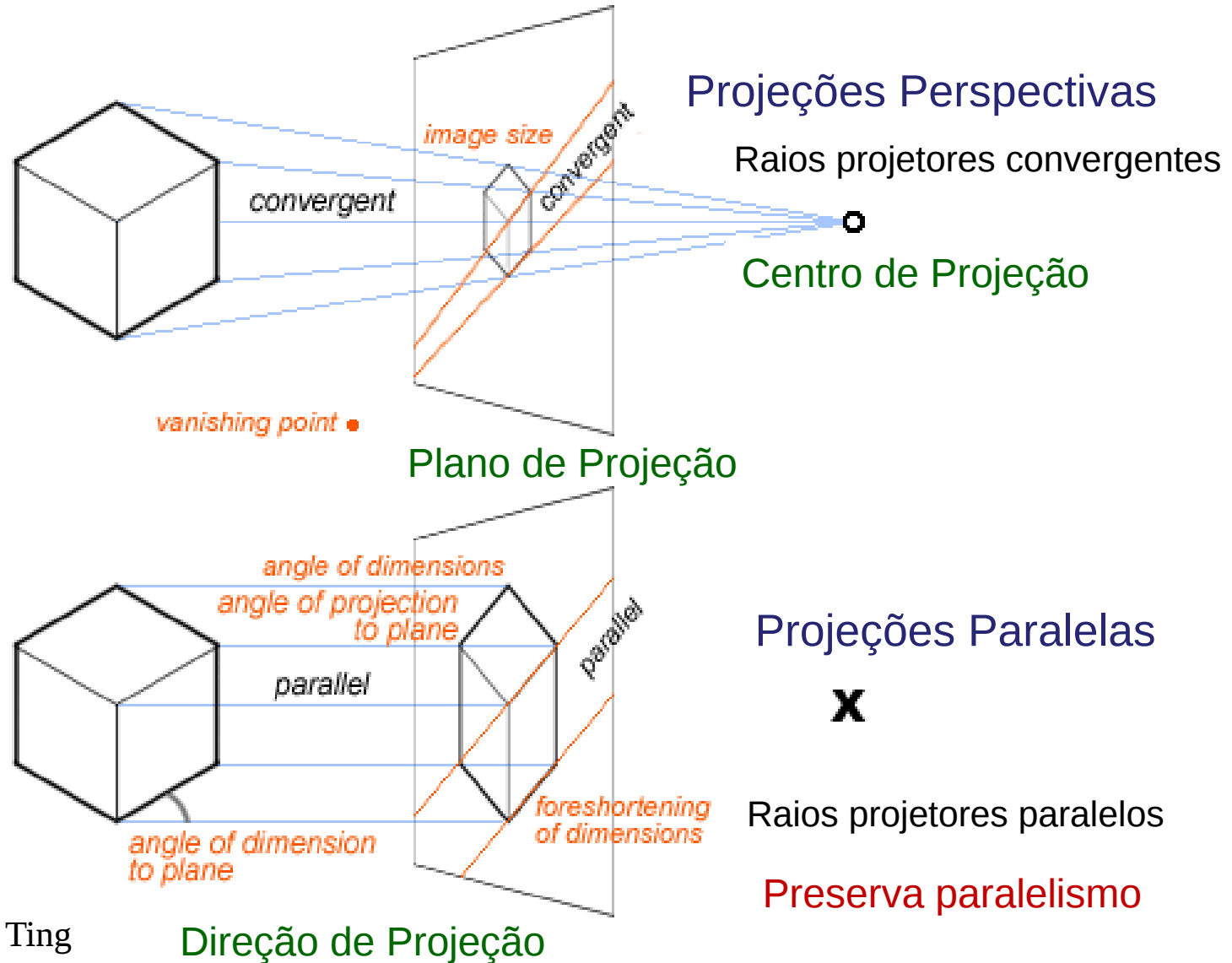
Transformações Projetivas



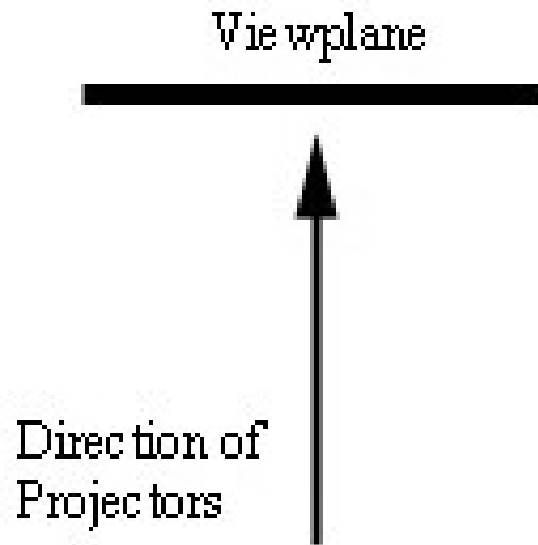
Projetar modelos geométricos 3D numa imagem 2D, exibível em dispositivos de saída 2D, a fim de produzir imagens sintéticas.



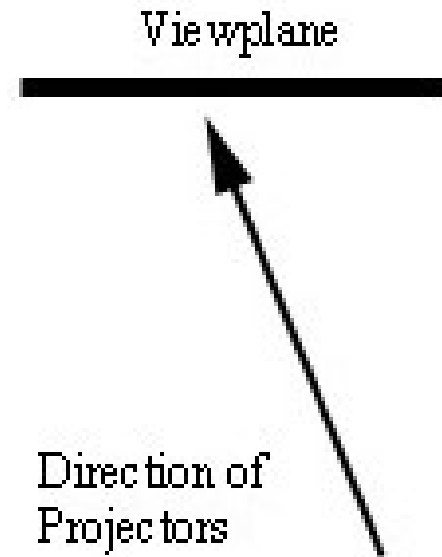
Uma Visão Clássica



Projeções Paralelas



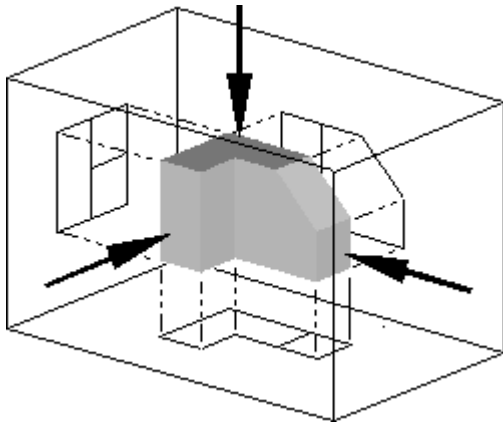
Ortográficas/Axonométricas



Oblíquas

Projeções Ortográficas

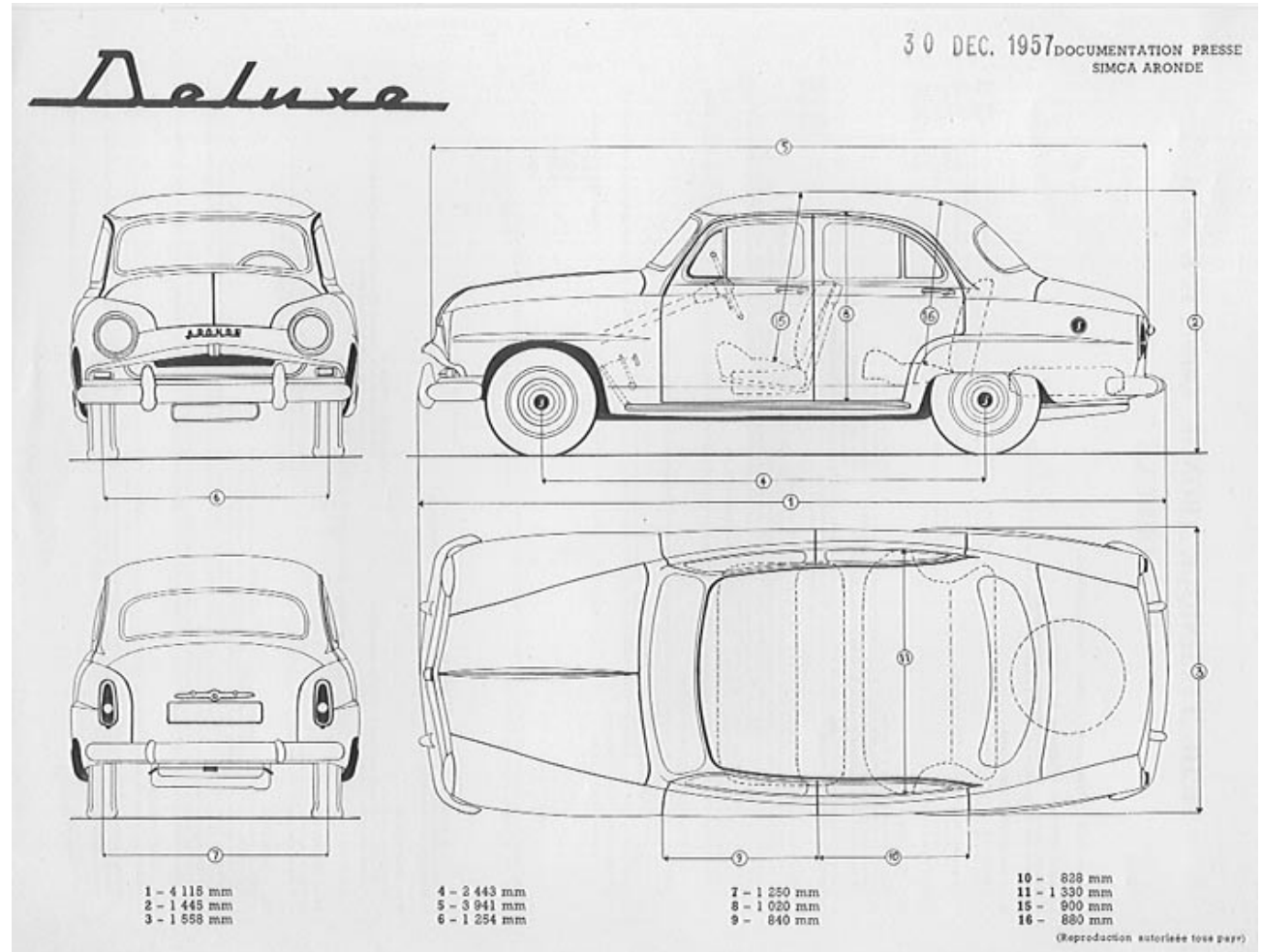
Desenhos técnicos: preserva a relação das medidas



$$f_x = 1$$

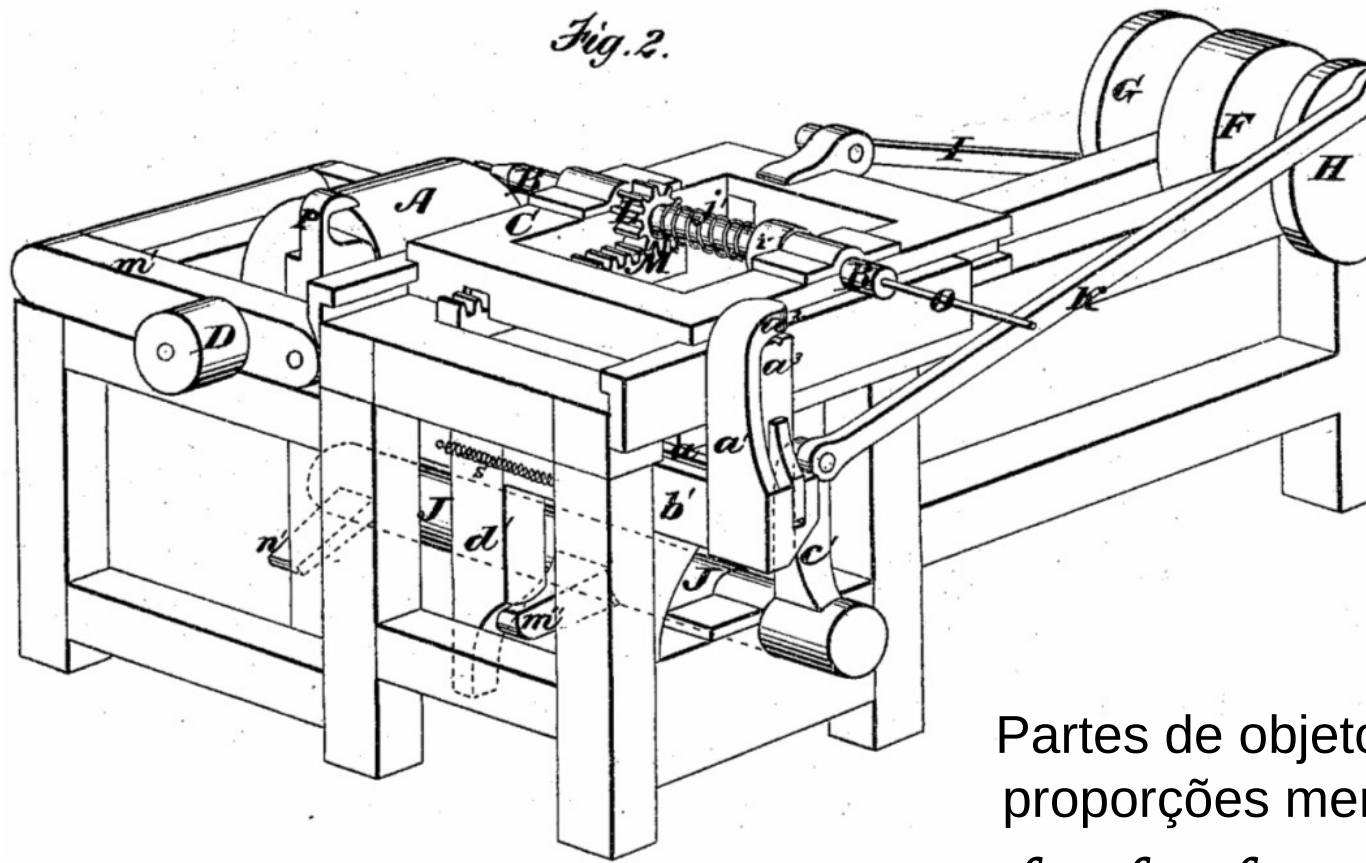
$$f_y = 1$$

$$f_z = 1$$



Projeções Axonométricas

Escorços: provêm melhor percepção de profundidade

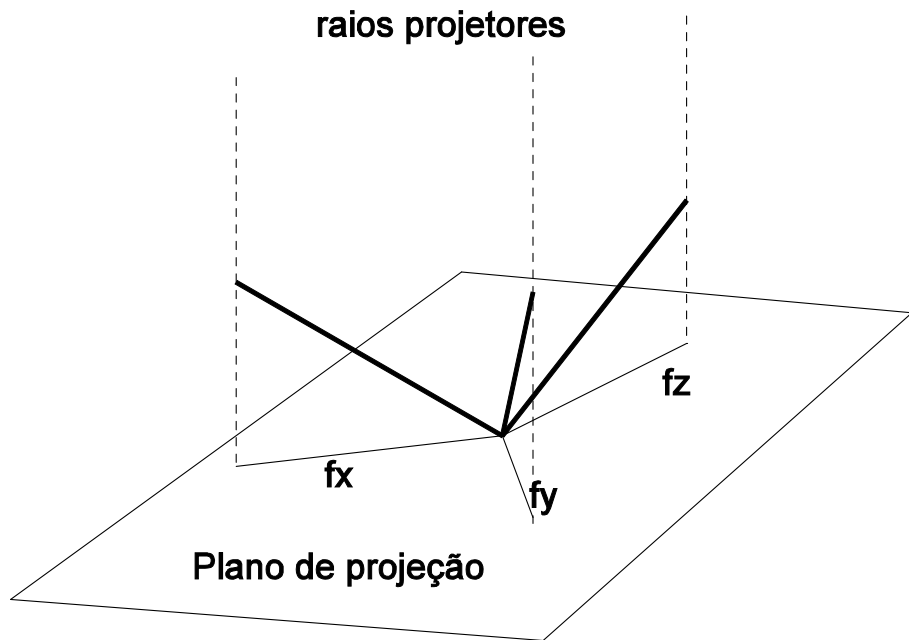


Partes de objetos em proporções menores

$$f_x, f_y, f_z \leq 1.0$$

Projeções Axonométricas

fator de redução < 1.0



Projeção no plano $z=0$

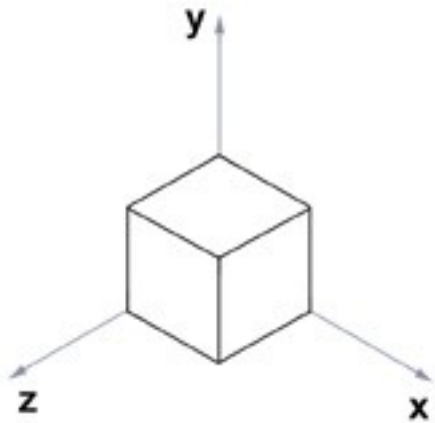
$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_x & y_x & z_x \\ x_x & y_x & z_x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_x = \sqrt{x_x^2 + y_x^2}$$

$$f_y = \sqrt{x_y^2 + y_y^2}$$

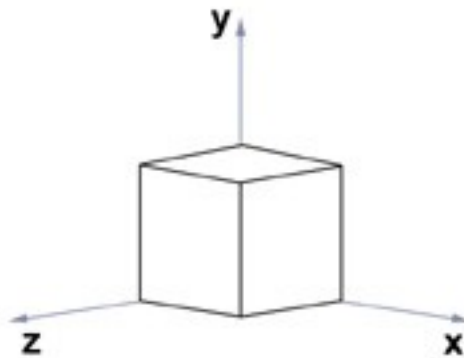
$$f_z = \sqrt{x_z^2 + y_z^2}$$

Projeções Axonométricas



Isométricas

$$f_x = f_y = f_z$$

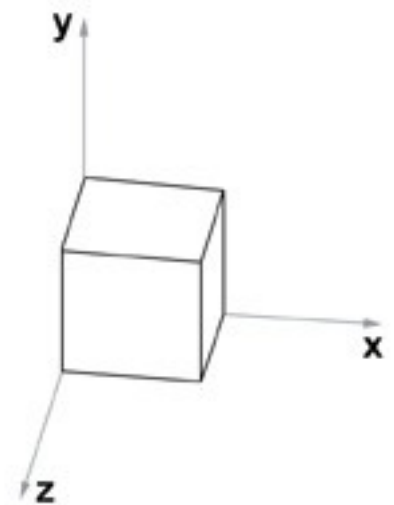


Dimétricas

$$f_x = f_y$$

$$f_x = f_z$$

$$f_z = f_y$$



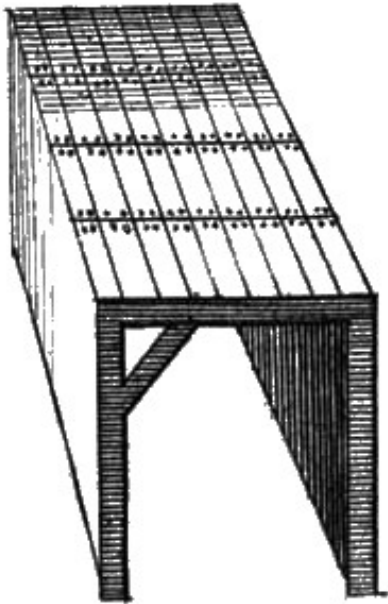
Trimétricas

$$f_x \neq f_y \neq f_z$$

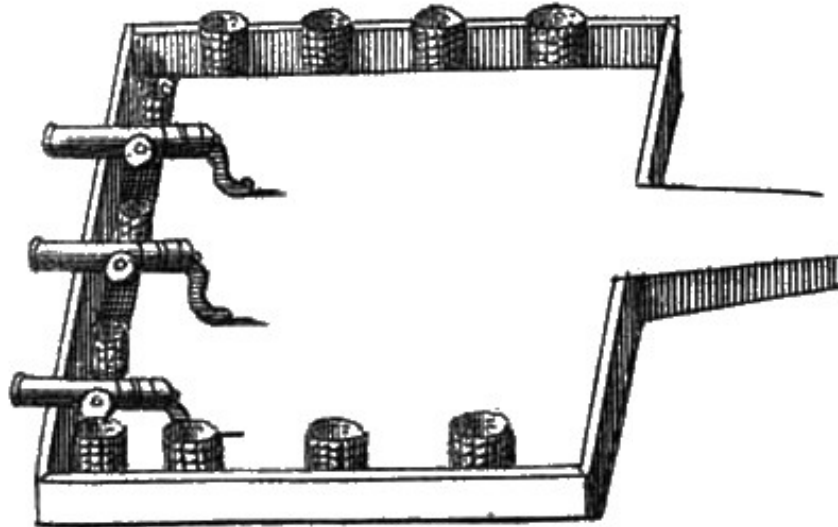
Projeções Oblíquas Cavalier

“Vista Aérea”: ângulo 45°

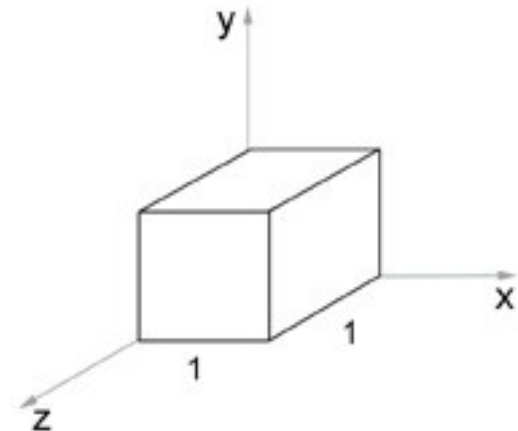
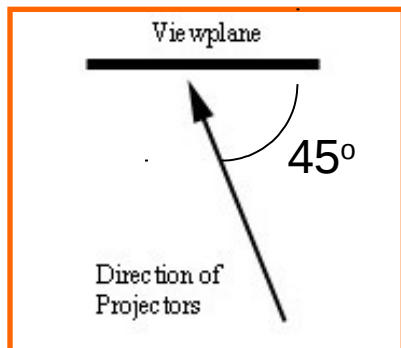
Gallery



Battery

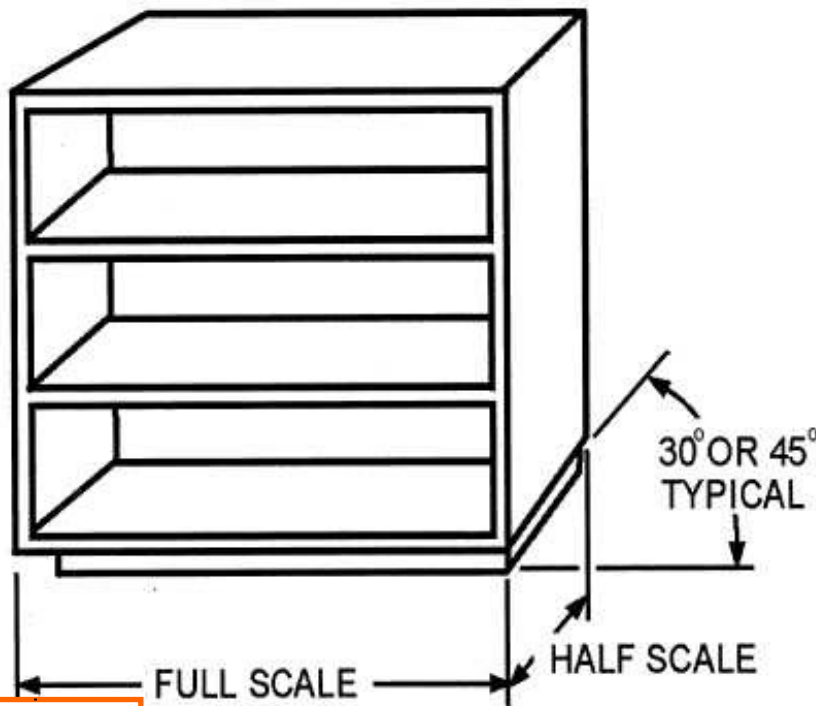


$$f_z = 1$$

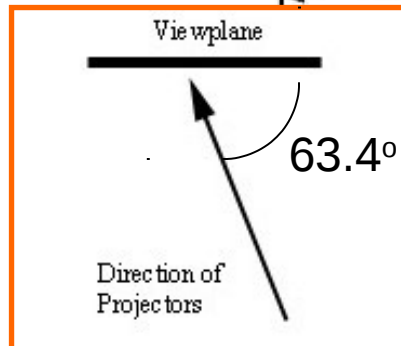


Projeções Oblíquas Cabinet

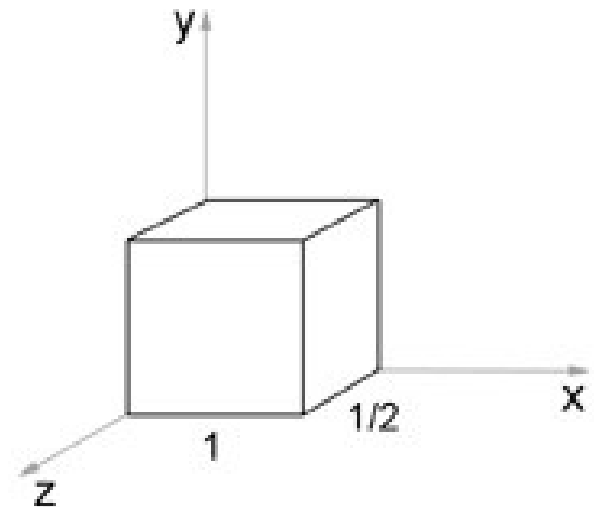
Vista “oblíqua” de estantes: ângulo 63.4°



DMV2Ch06f06

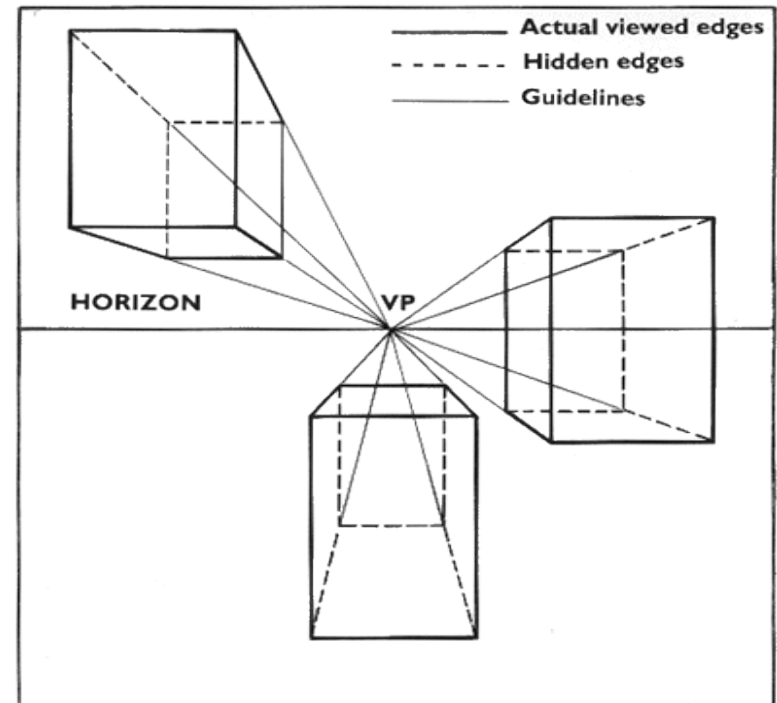


$$f_z = \frac{1}{2}$$



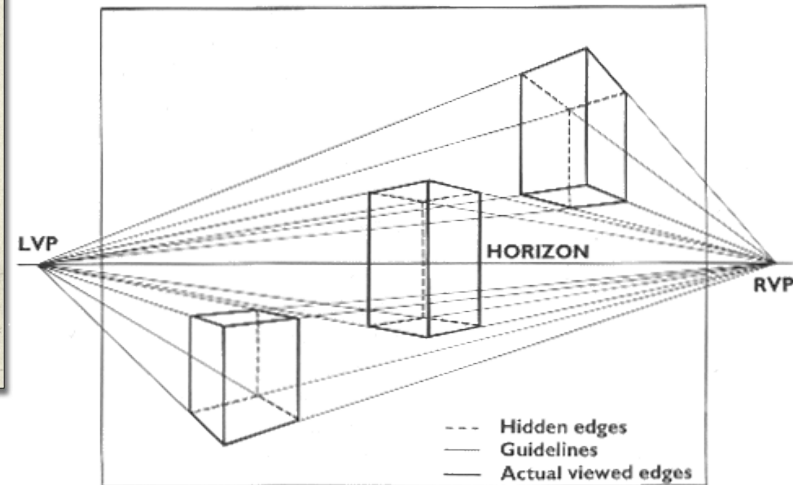
Projeções Perspectivas

Um ponto de fuga



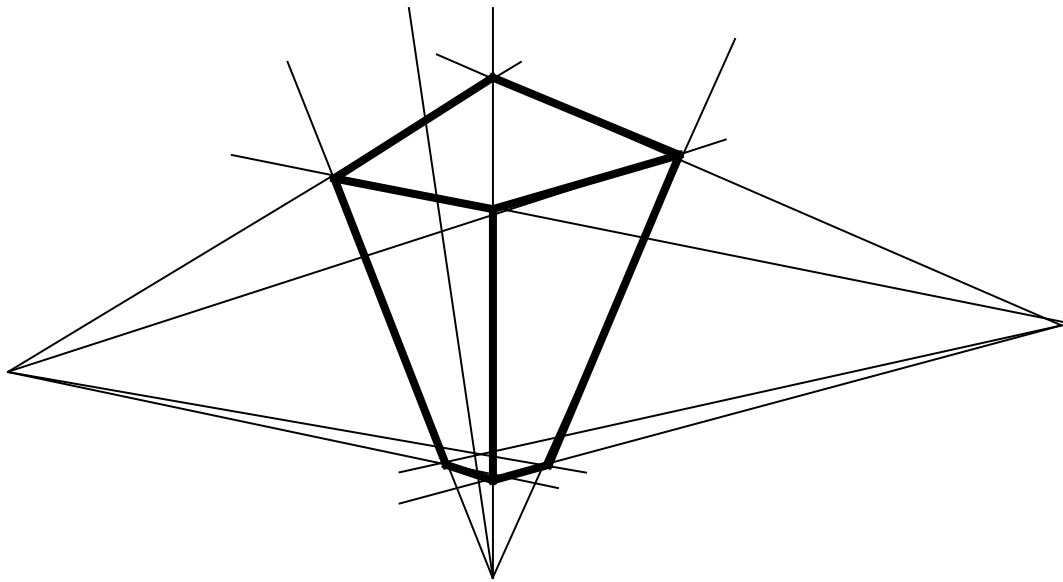
Projeções Perspectivas

Dois pontos de fuga

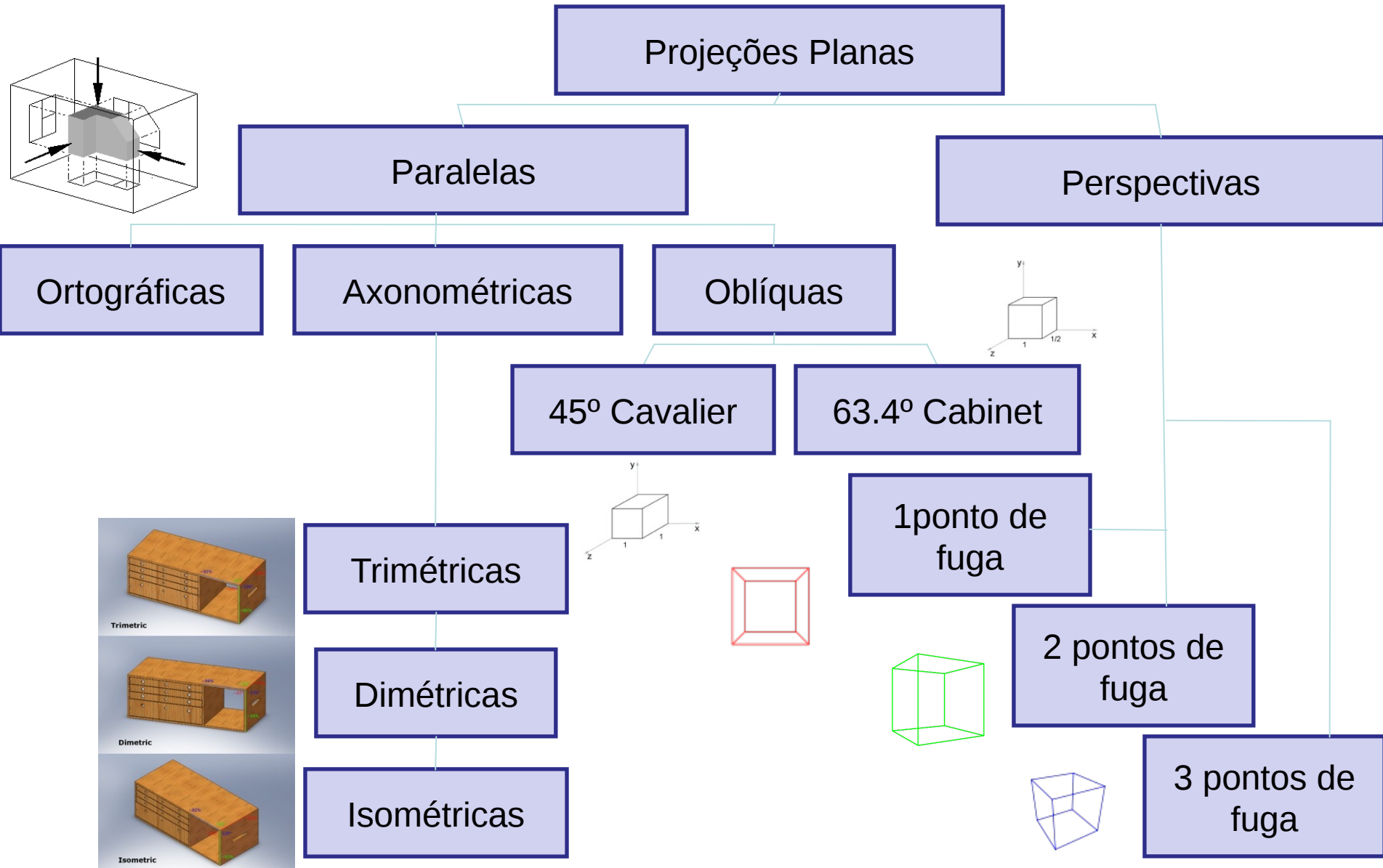


Projeções Perspectivas

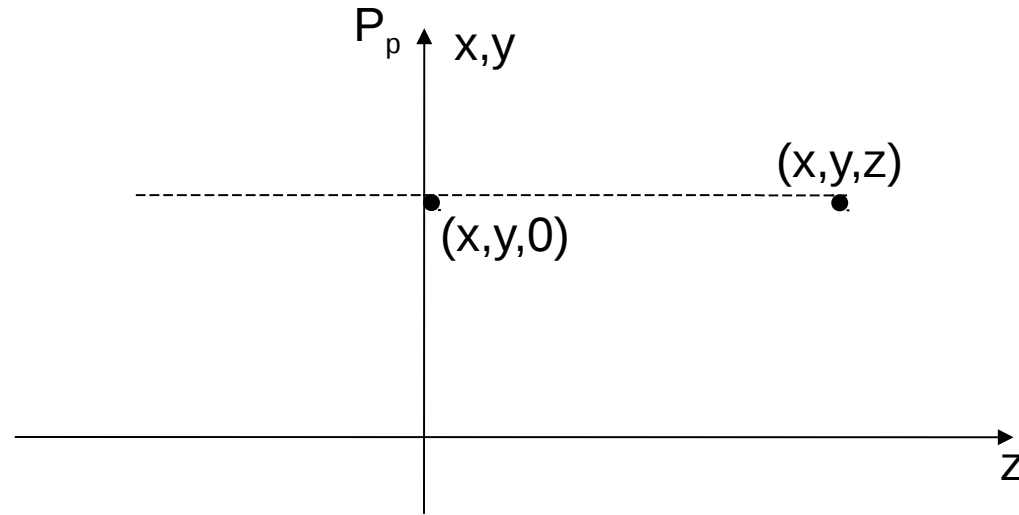
Três pontos de fuga



Uma Visão Clássica

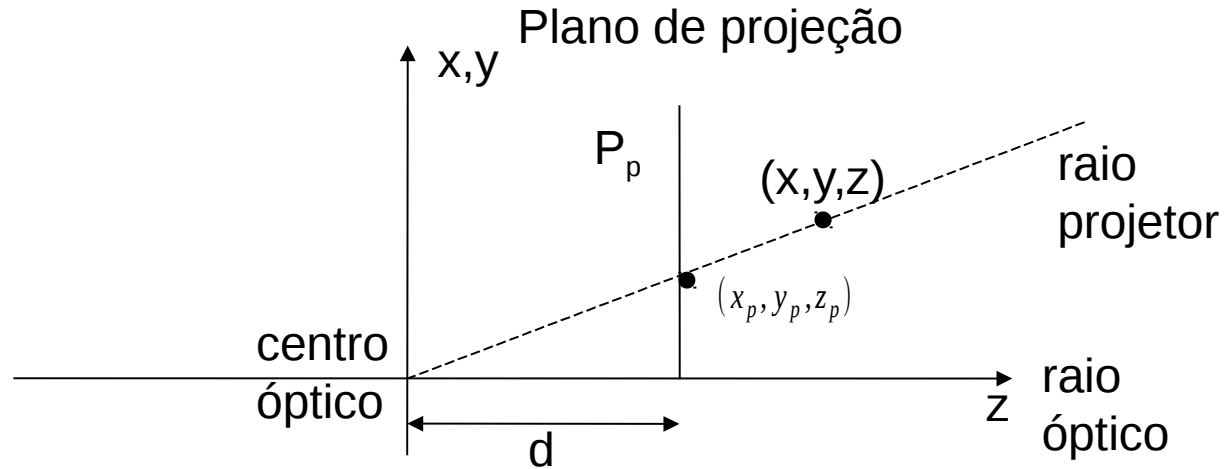


“Algebrização”



$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

“Algebrização”



$$x_p = \frac{xd}{z}$$

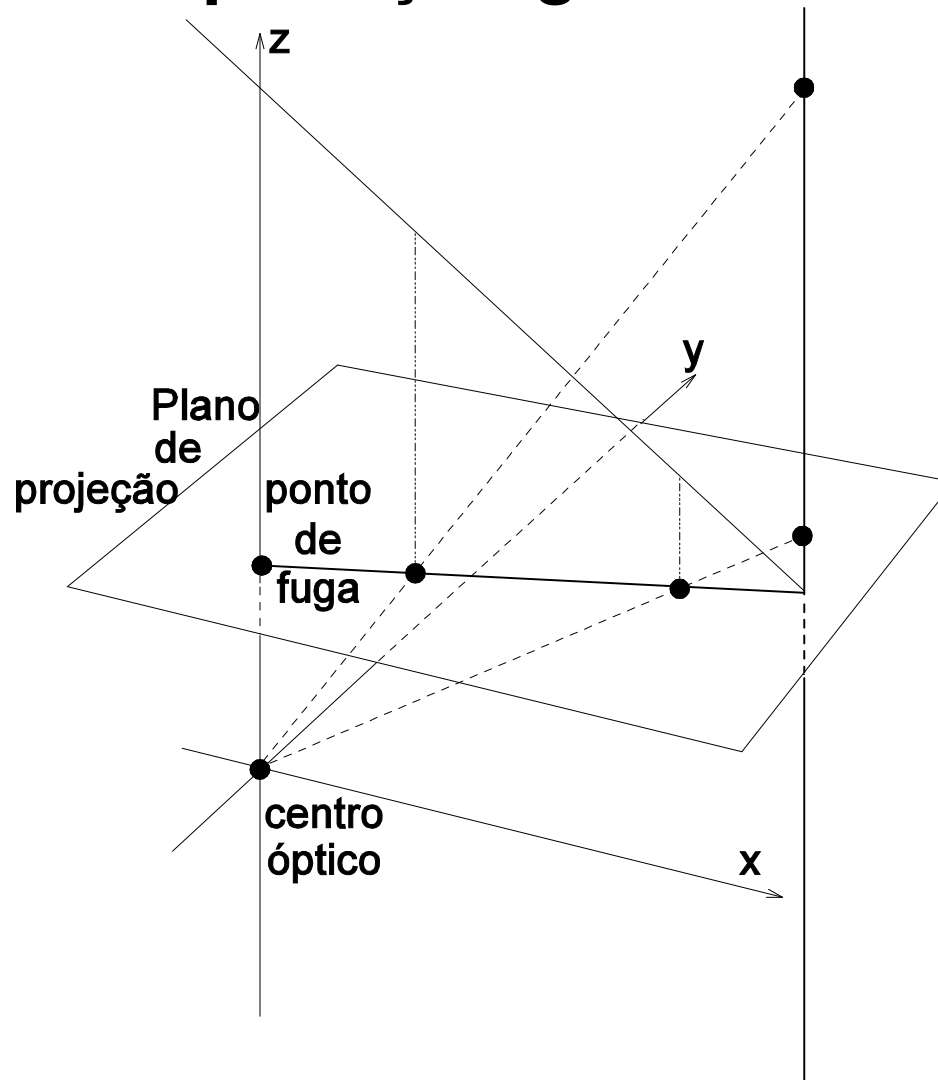
$$y_p = \frac{yd}{z}$$

$$z_p = \frac{zd}{z} = d$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ \frac{z}{d} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{d} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

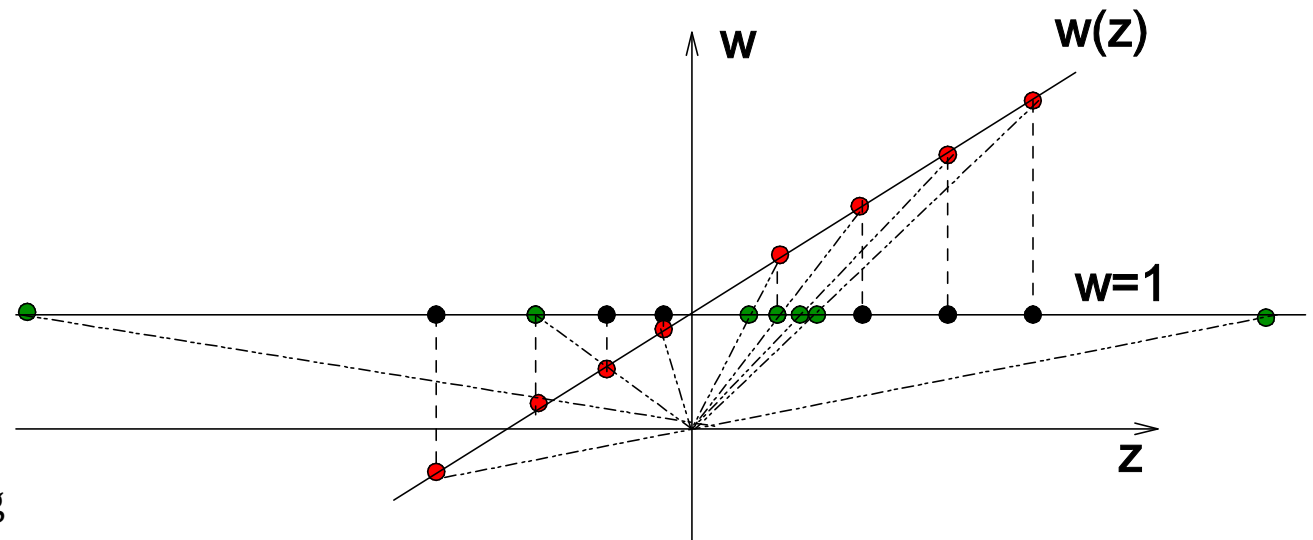
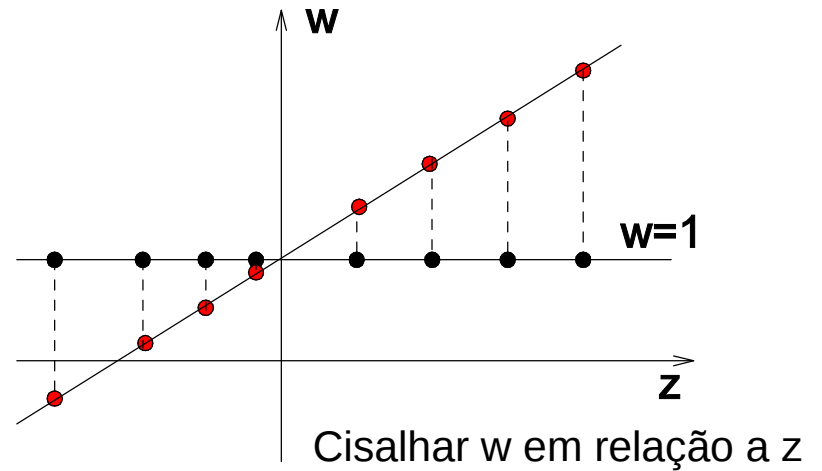
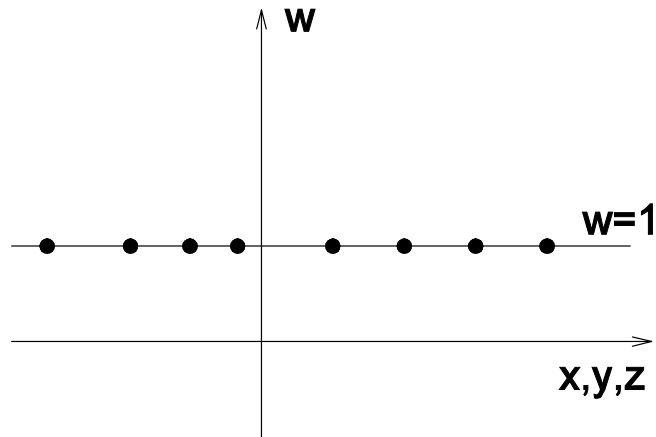
Projeções Perspectivas

Interpretação geométrica



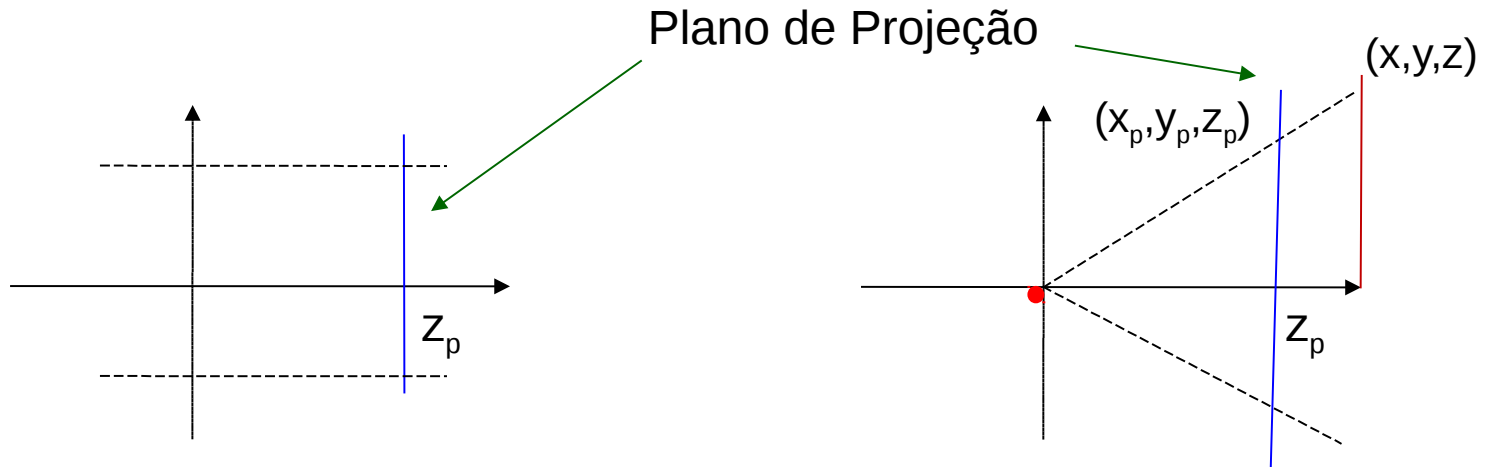
Projeções Perspectivas

Interpretação geométrica



Projeções

Casos Triviais



Paralela

Basta substituir a coordenada z de cada ponto por z_p

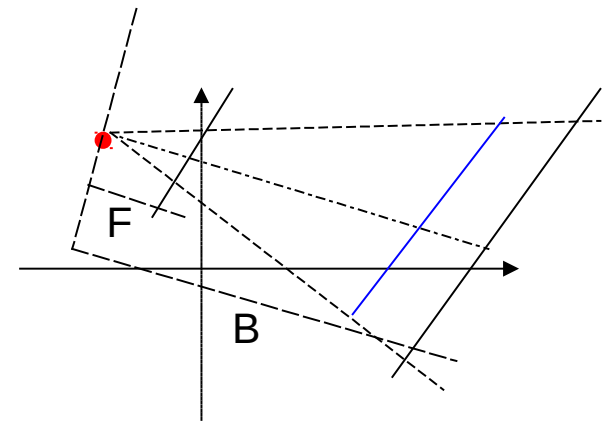
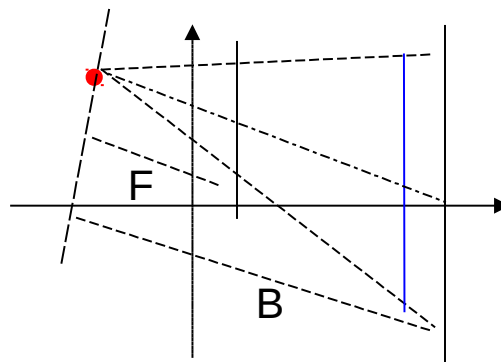
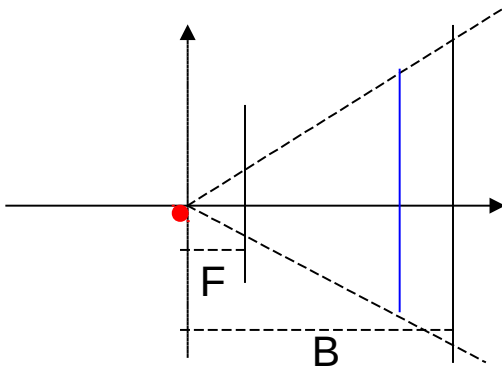
Perspectiva

Coordenadas x , x_p , y e y_p coincidem com as “alturas” dos triângulos e as coordenadas z com as “bases” dos triângulos. Problema se reduz a obter relação entre estas coordenadas pela semelhança de triângulos

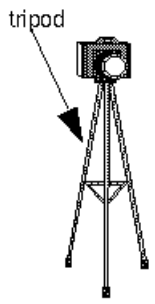
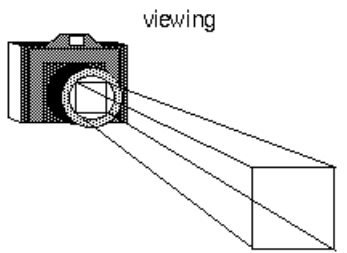
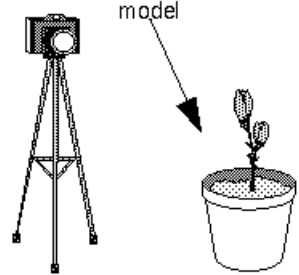
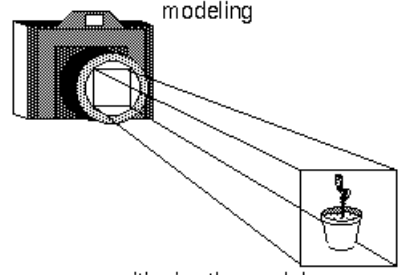
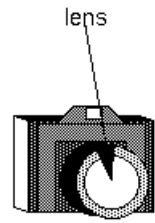
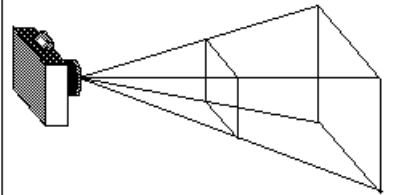
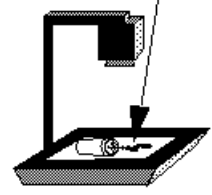
Projeções

Diversidade de Casos

- Plano de projeção tem o vetor normal na direção do eixo z e o centro de projeção sobre o eixo z.
- Plano de projeção tem o vetor normal na direção do eixo z e o centro de projeção arbitrariamente posicionado.
- Tanto o plano quanto o centro são arbitrariamente posicionados no espaço.



Paradigma: dividir para conquistar

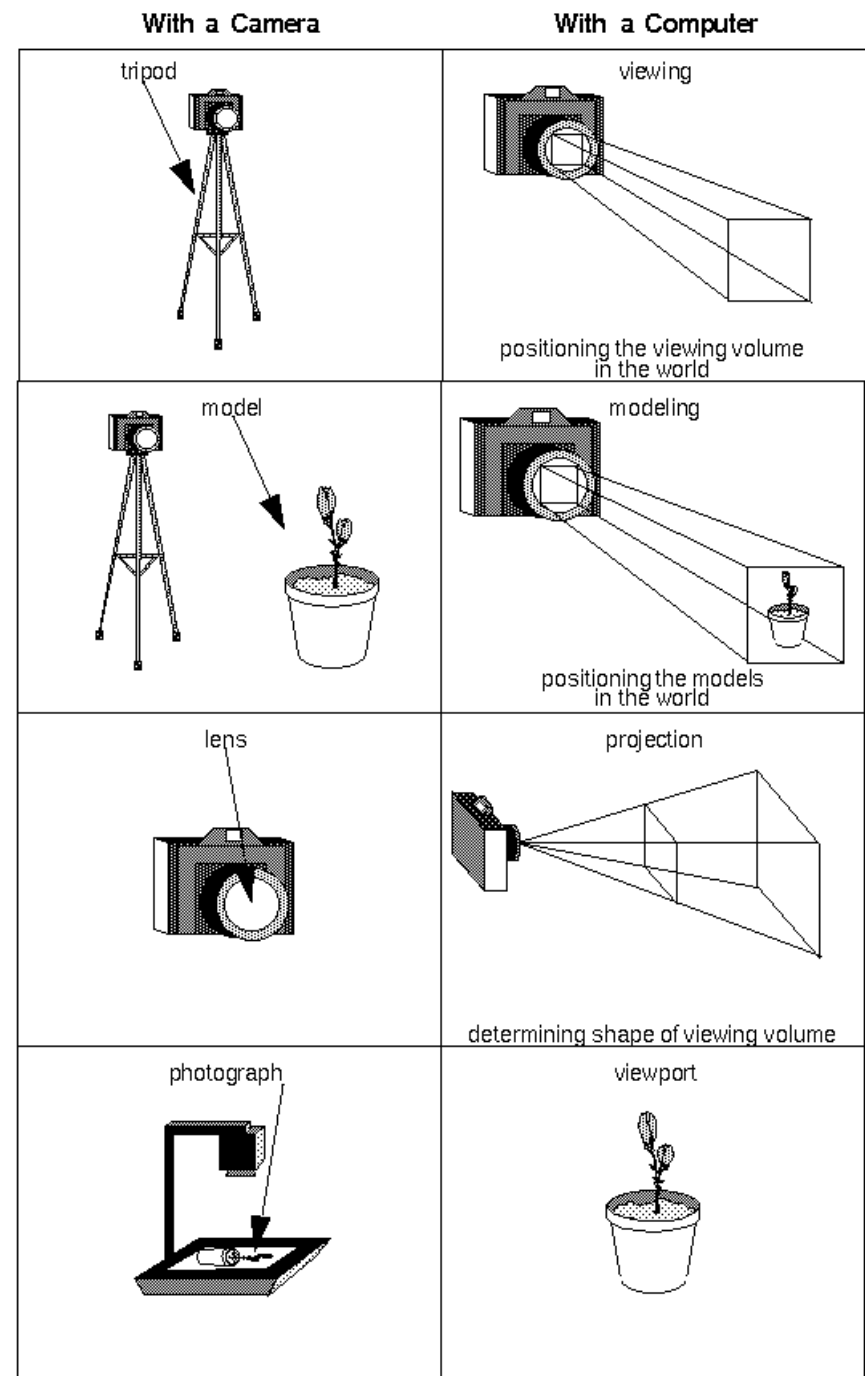
With a Camera	With a Computer
 tripod	 viewing positioning the viewing volume in the world
 model	 modeling positioning the models in the world
 lens	 projection determining shape of viewing volume
 photograph	 viewport

Distintos Espaços

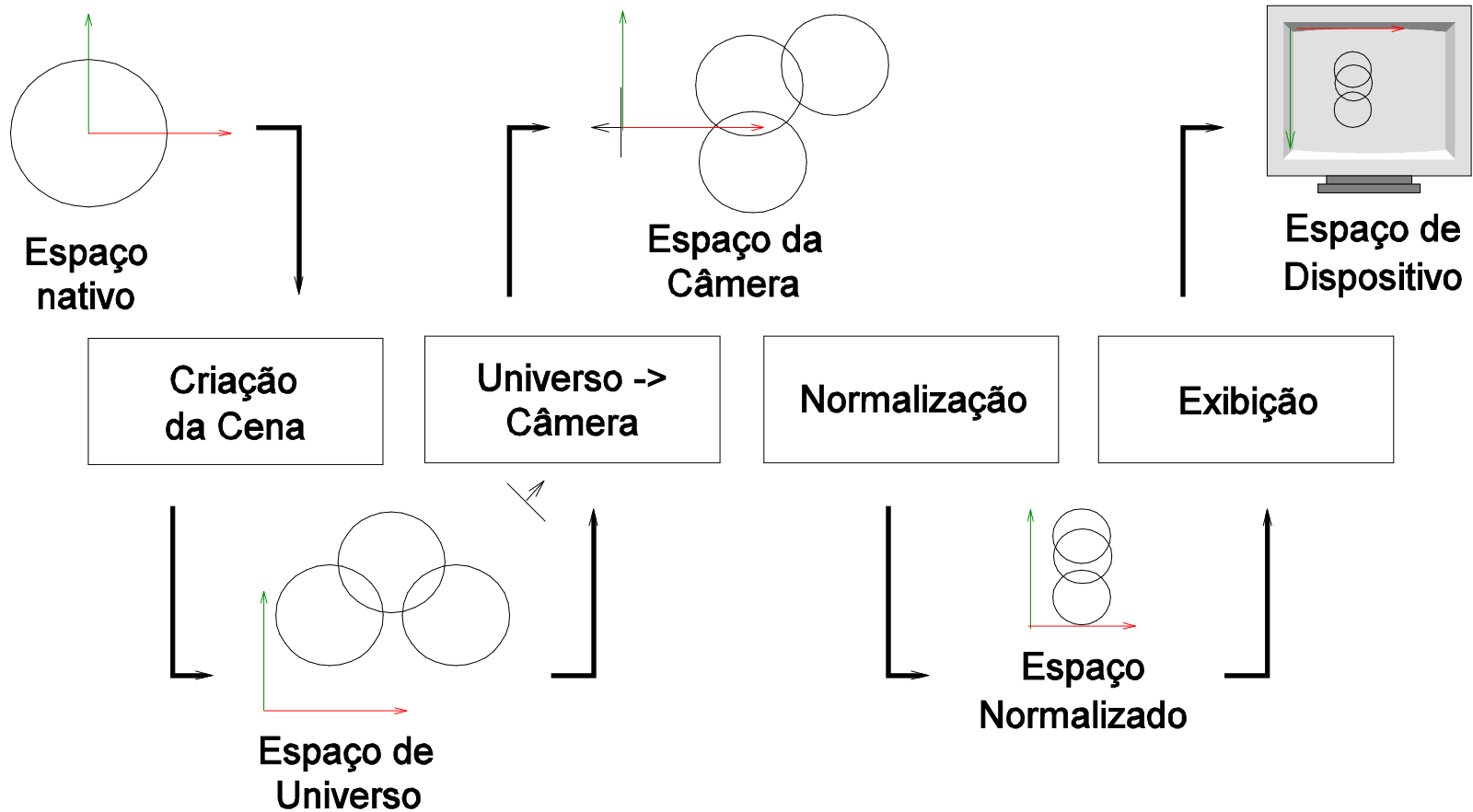
Referencial da Câmera
VRC

Referencial Normalizado
NDC

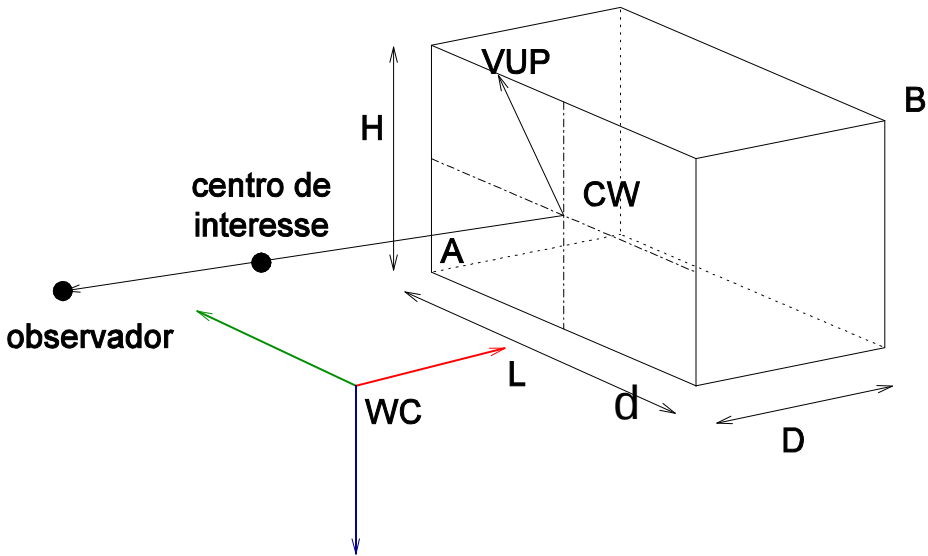
Referencial da Janela
DC



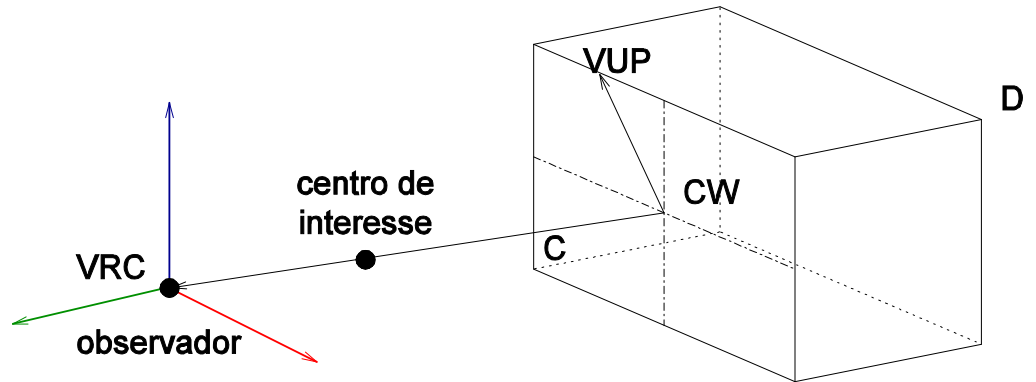
Fluxo de Projeção



Modelo de Câmera 1

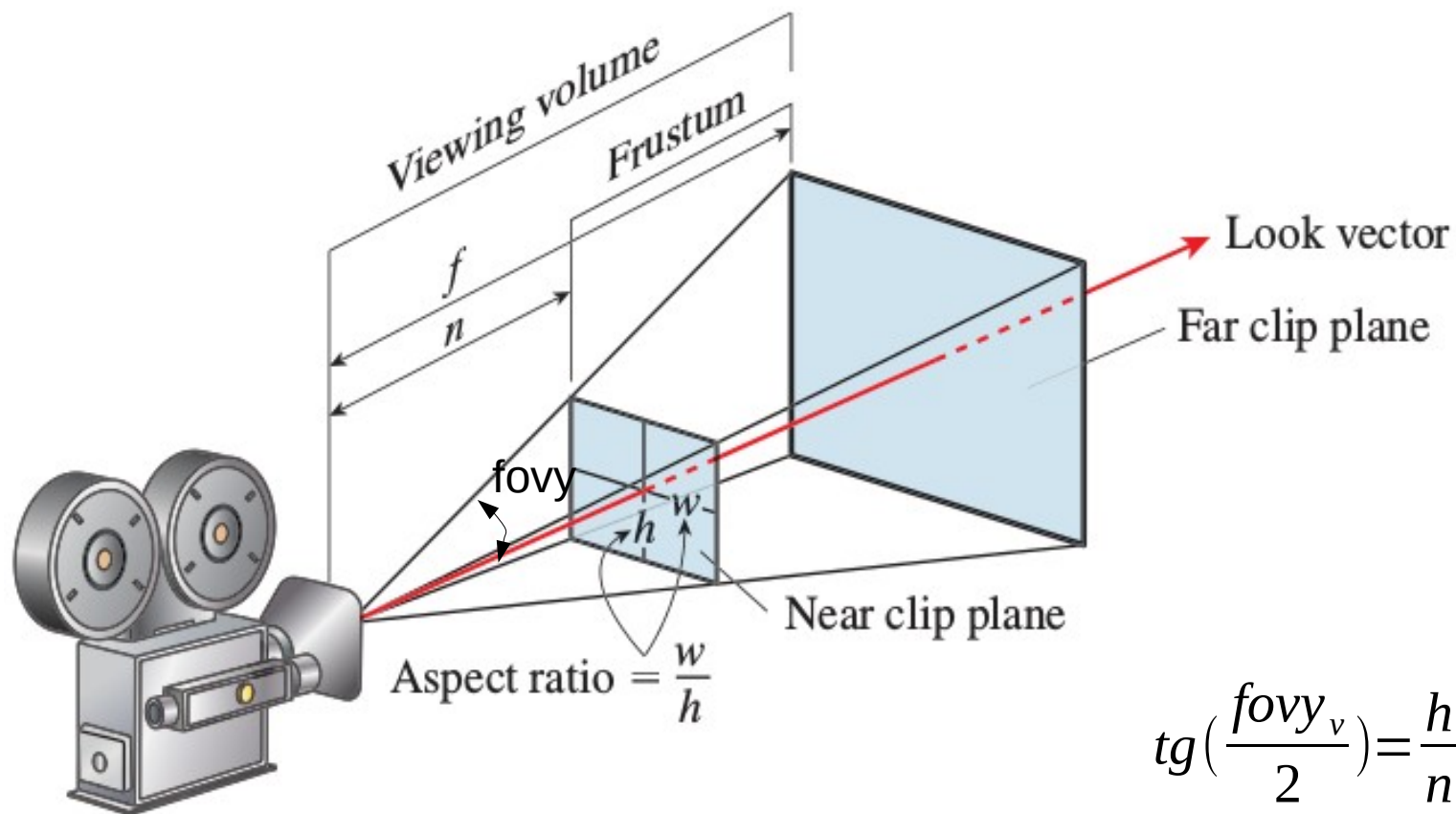


Centrado no observador



Eixo óptico coincidente com o vetor normal
do plano de projeção

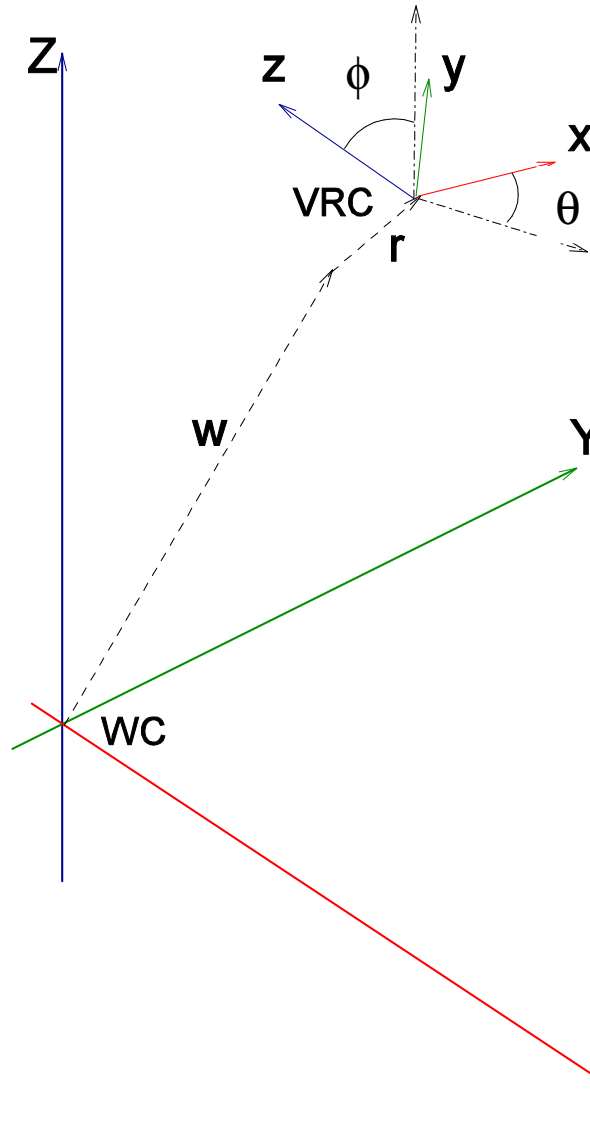
Modelo de Câmera 1



$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{fovy_v}{2}\right) = \frac{h}{n}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{fovy_h}{2}\right) = \frac{w}{n}$$

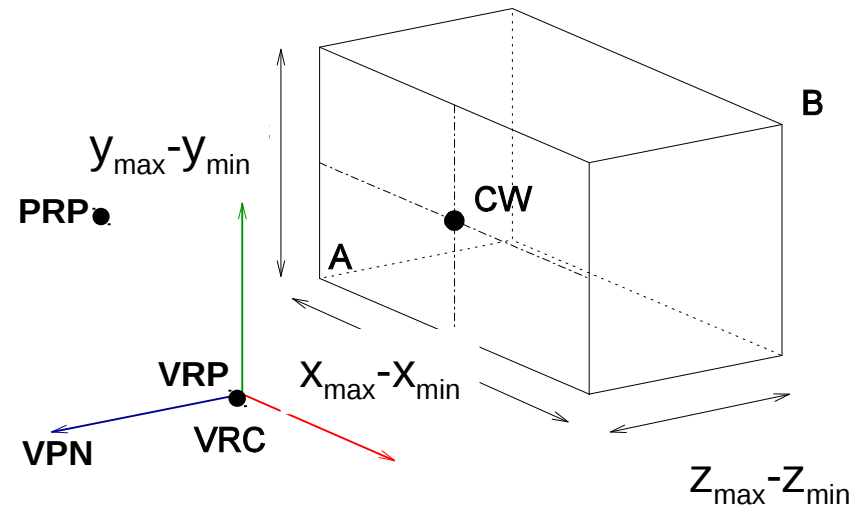
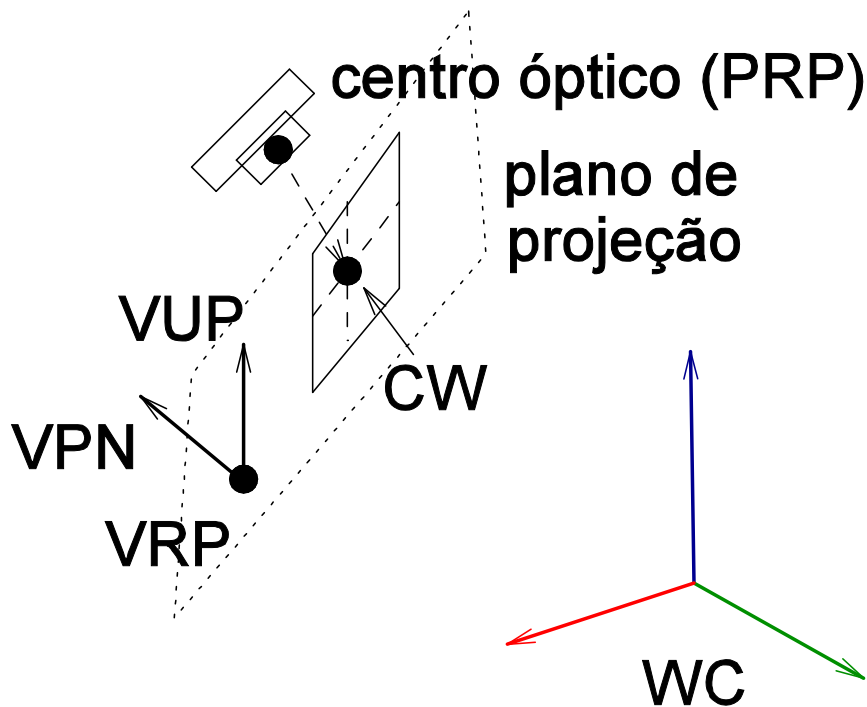
Modelo de Câmera 2



Centrado na câmera

W: posição da câmera
 θ : ângulo em relação a $(1,0,0,0)$
 ϕ : ângulo em relação a $(0,0,1,0)$
 r : deslocamento do plano em relação à base da câmera
 d : distância focal da lente

Modelo de Câmera 3

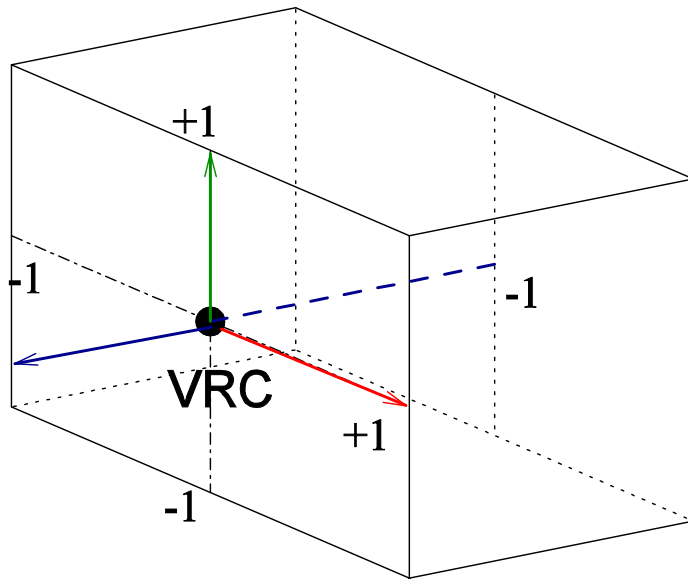


Centrado no plano de projeção

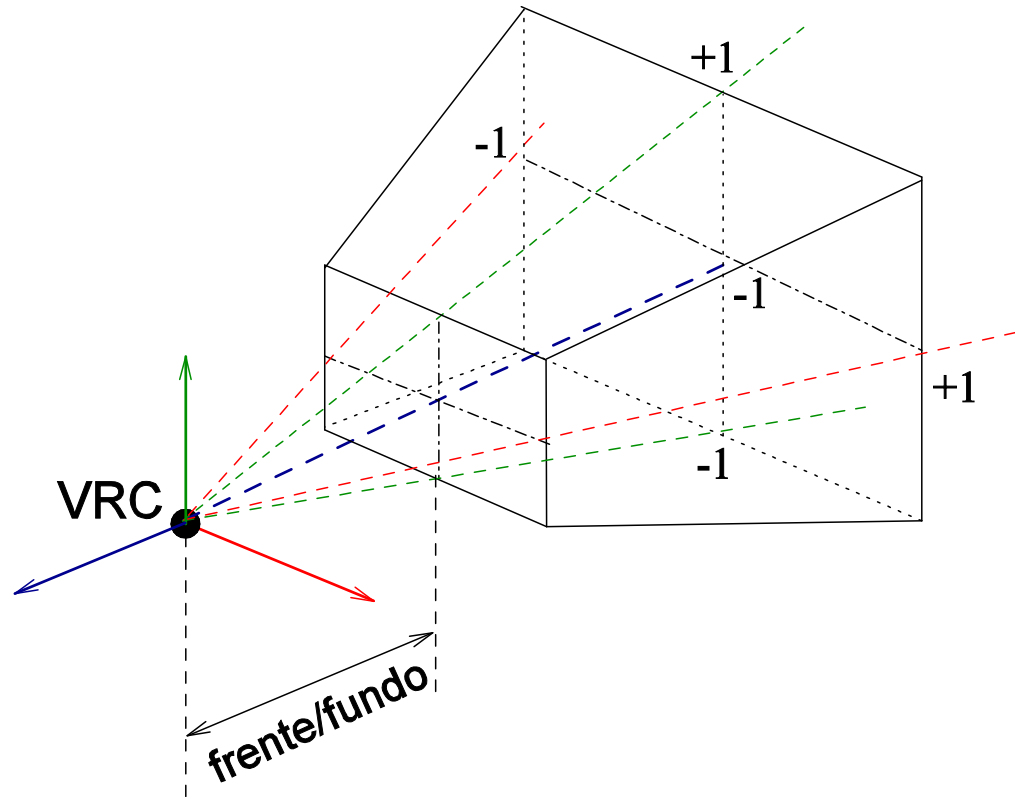
$$A = (x_{\min}, y_{\min}, z_{\min})$$

$$B = (x_{\max}, y_{\max}, z_{\max})$$

Modelo de Espaço Normalizado



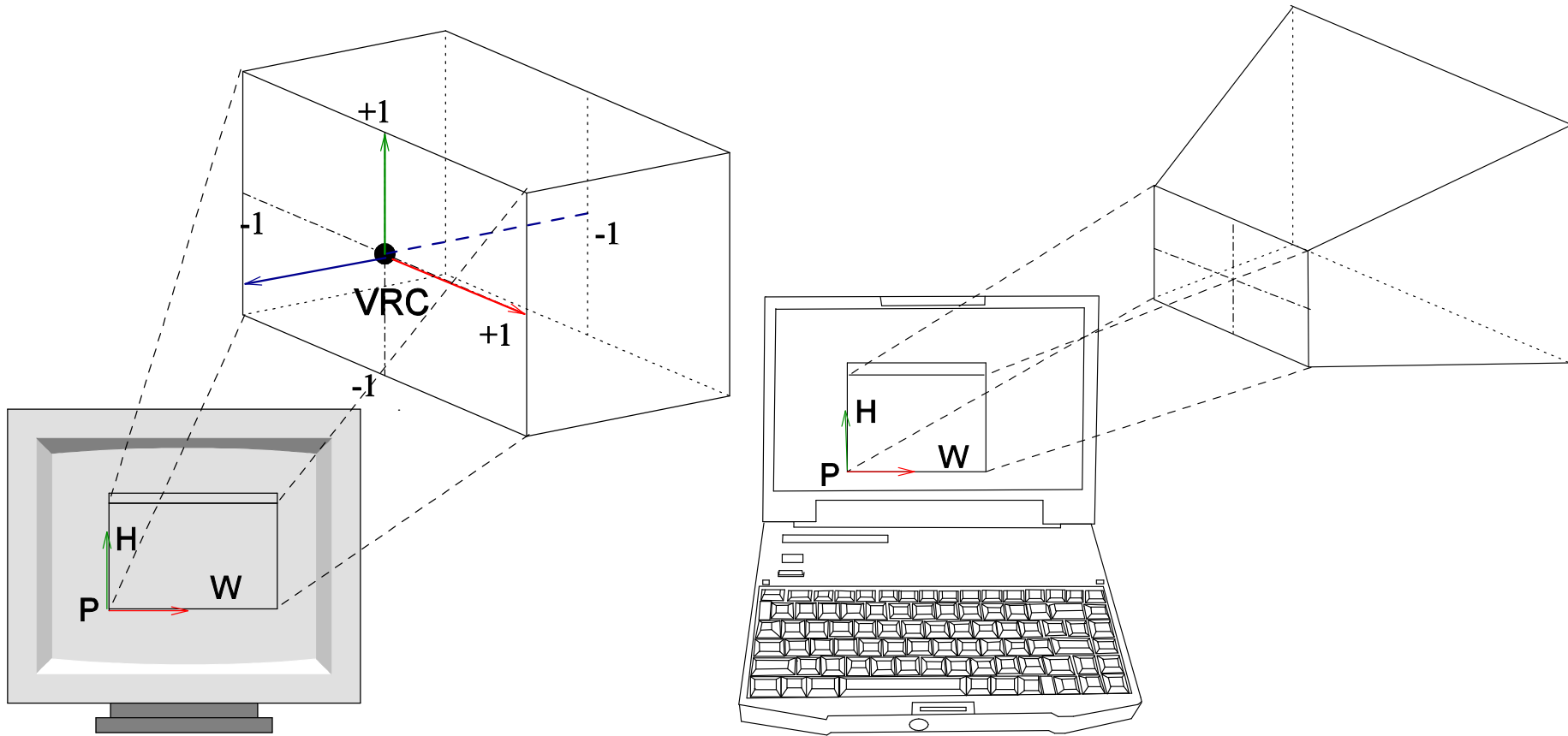
Paralelo



Perspectivo

Modelo de Dispositivo

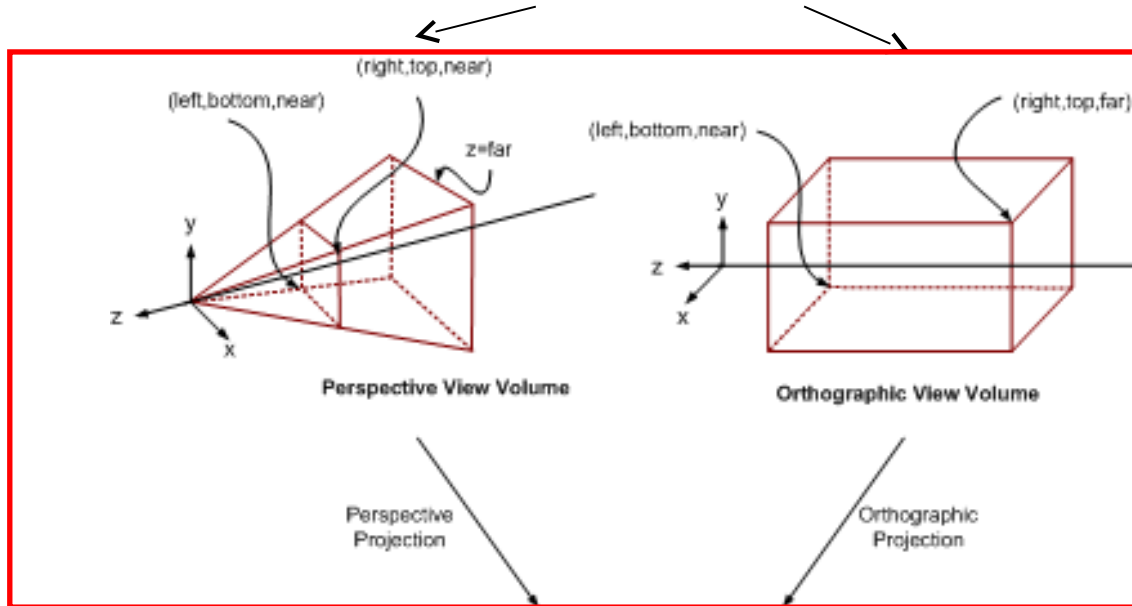
Viewport



Universe (WC)

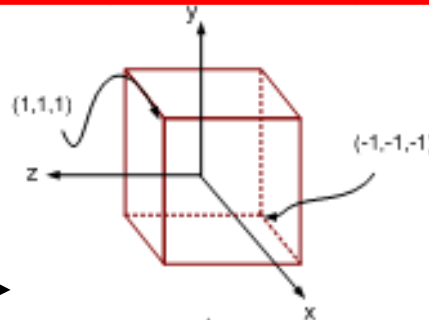
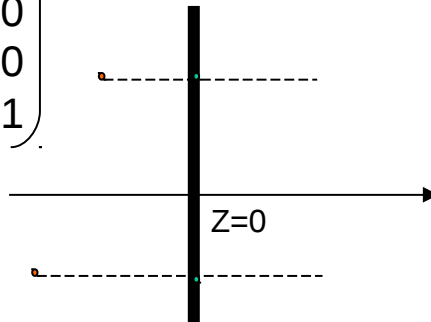
Espaço é deformado para ficar "reto"

Câmera → Normalizado



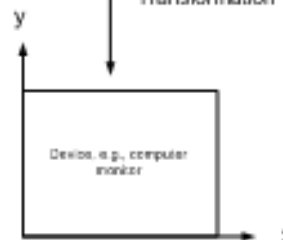
Espaço da Câmera "Reto" (VRC)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Espaço Normalizado

Viewport Transformation



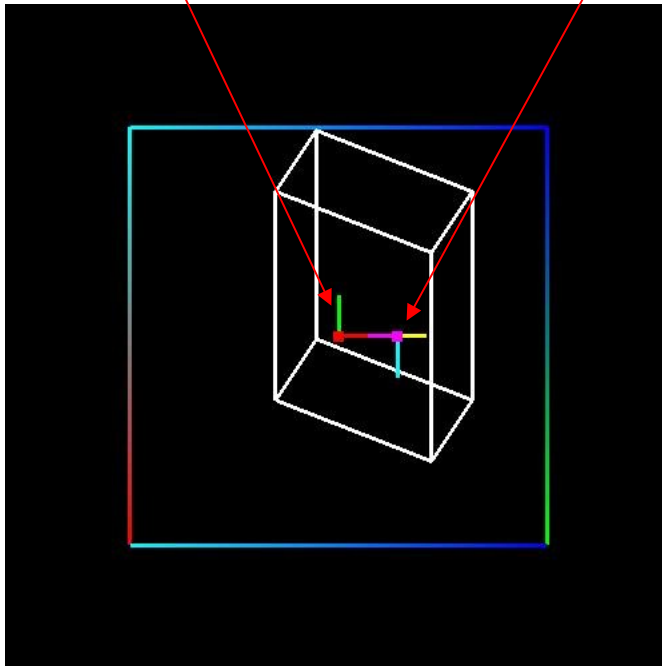
Espaço da Janela (Viewport)

Projeção Passo a Passo

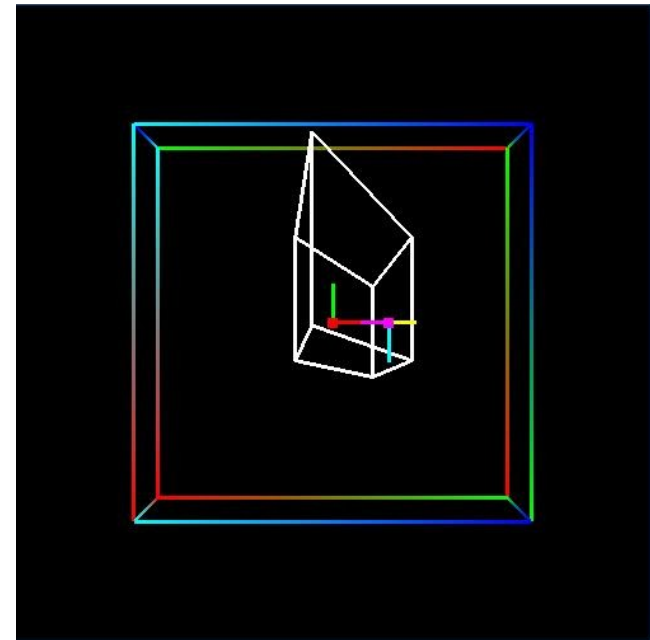
A partir de um cubo, como chegar à sua projeção

Referencial VRC

Referencial WC



Paralela



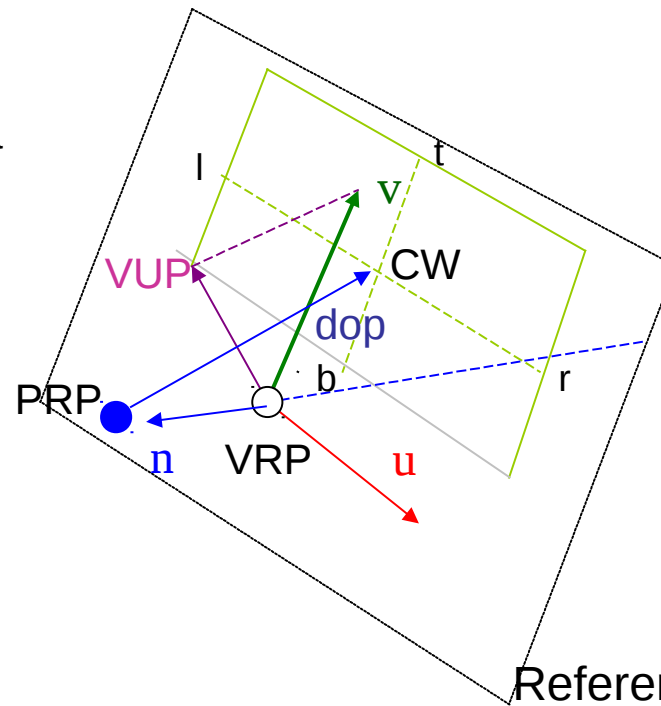
Perspectiva

WC $\rightarrow$ VRC

Especificação de VRC

VUP (up): view up vector
 VRP: view reference point
 VPN (n): view plane normal
 PRP: eye
 CW (r,l,t,b): centro da janela
 dop: CW-PRP (direção de projeção)
 profundidade do volume: (F,B) em relação à
 câmera

$$P' = B_{WC} B_{VRC}^{-1} P$$



Referência
Canônica:

(1,0,0)

(0,1,0)

(0,0,1)

Referencial da Câmera:

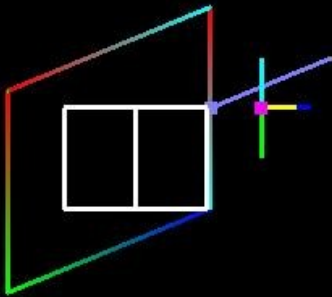
$$u = \text{VUP} \times n / |\text{VUP} \times n|$$

$$n \times u$$

$$n = \text{VPN} / |\text{VPN}|$$

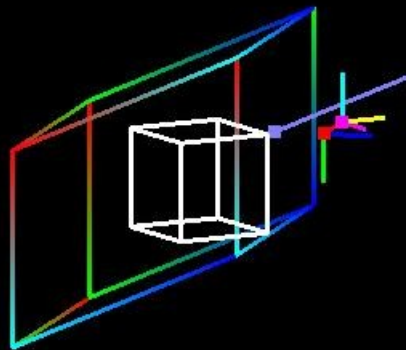
Referencial VRC em WC

Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica

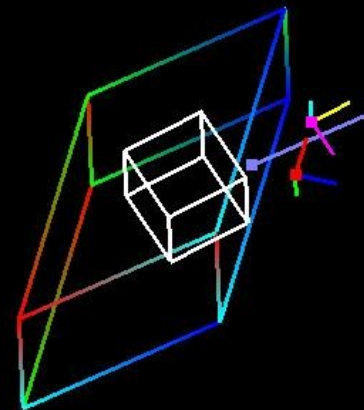


Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)

Observe que o volume de visão é um paralelepípedo inclinado

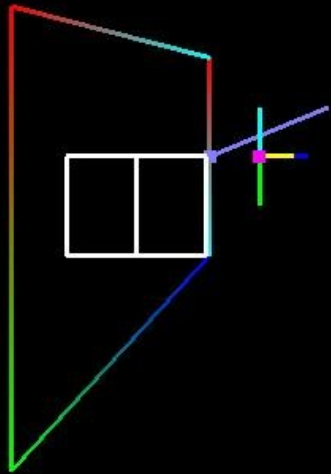


Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC são distintos



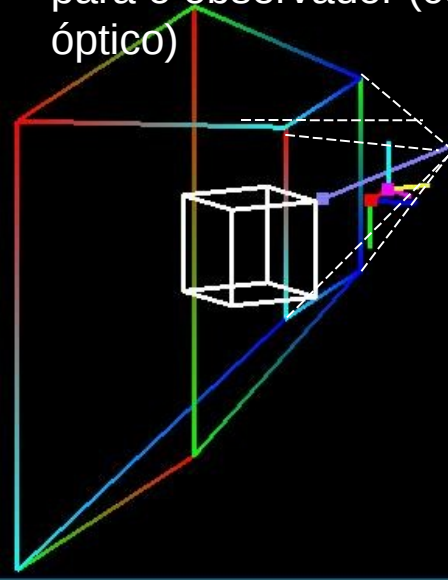
Referencial VRC em WC

Observe que o referencial WC é a base canônica

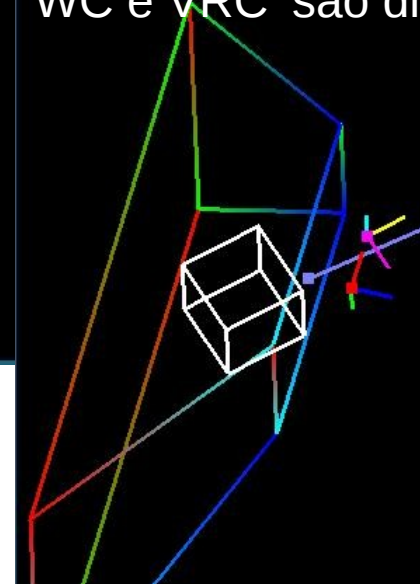


Projeção Perspectiva
(Várias Vistas)

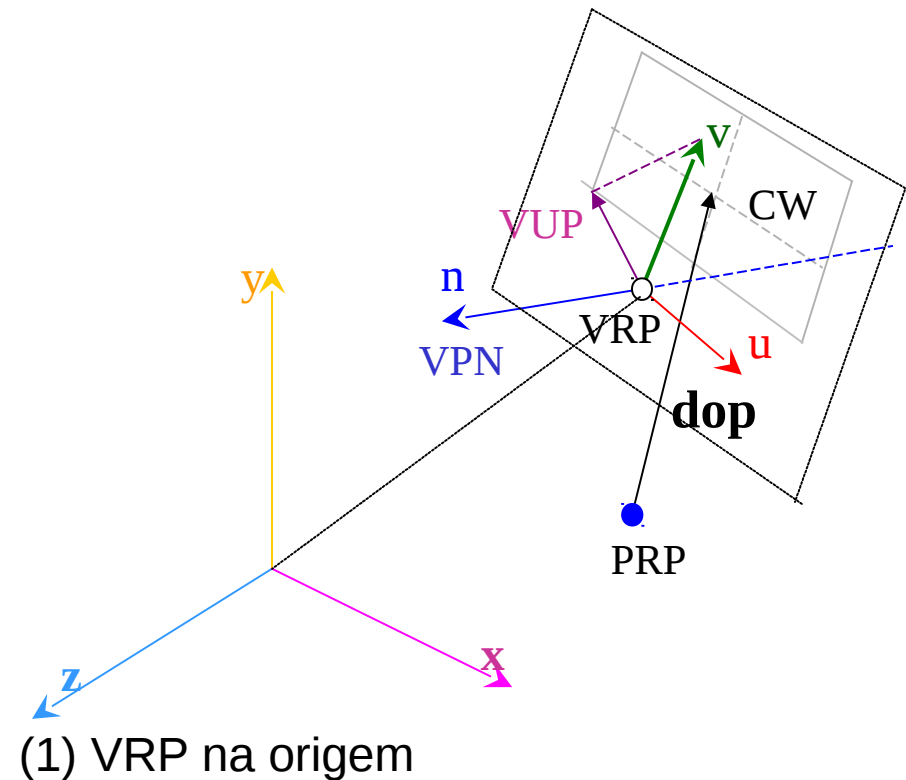
Observe que o volume de visão é agora um trapezóide com as arestas convergindo para o observador (centro óptico)



Observe que os referenciais WC e VRC 'são distintos



WC $\rightarrow$ VRC



$$Tr = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -VRP_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -VRP_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -VRP_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) $(\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{n})$ em vetores base ortonormais

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{VPN}}{|\vec{VPN}|}$$

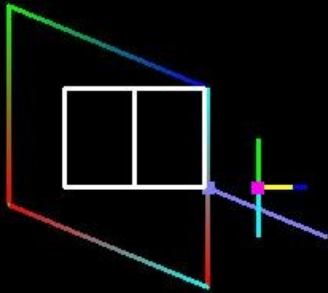
$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{VUP} \times \vec{n}}{|\vec{VUP} \times \vec{n}|}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{n} \times \vec{u}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z & 0 \\ v_x & v_y & v_z & 0 \\ n_x & n_y & n_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

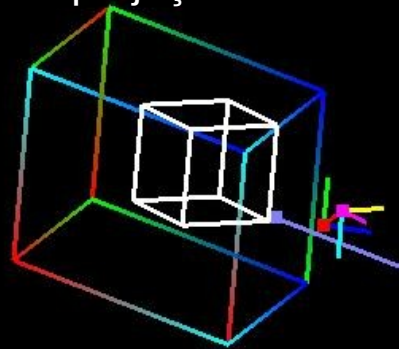
VRC

Projeção Paralela (Várias Vistas)

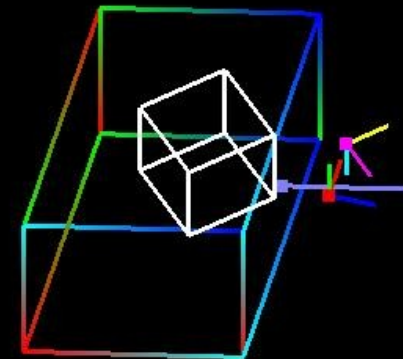


Observe que VRC passou a ser a base canônica

Observe que a origem de VRC está sobre o plano de projeção

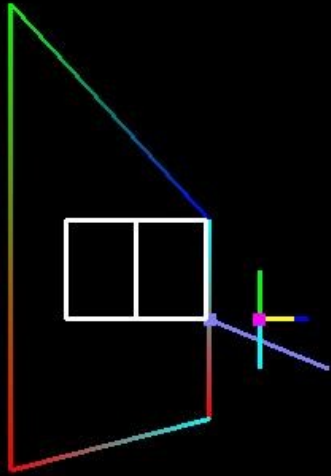


Observe que a posição relativa entre os referenciais WC e VRC manteve

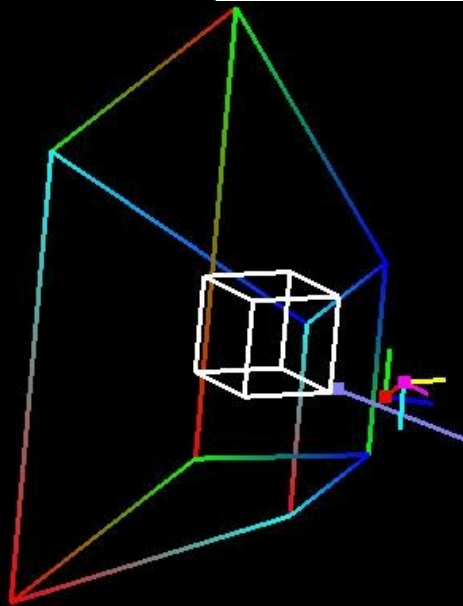


VRC

Projeção Perspectiva (Várias Vistas)



Observe que o referencial VRC passou a ser base canônica.



Observe que a origem do VRC está sobre o plano de projeção



Observe que a posição relativa entre os referenciais WC e VRC manteve

PRP na origem de VRC

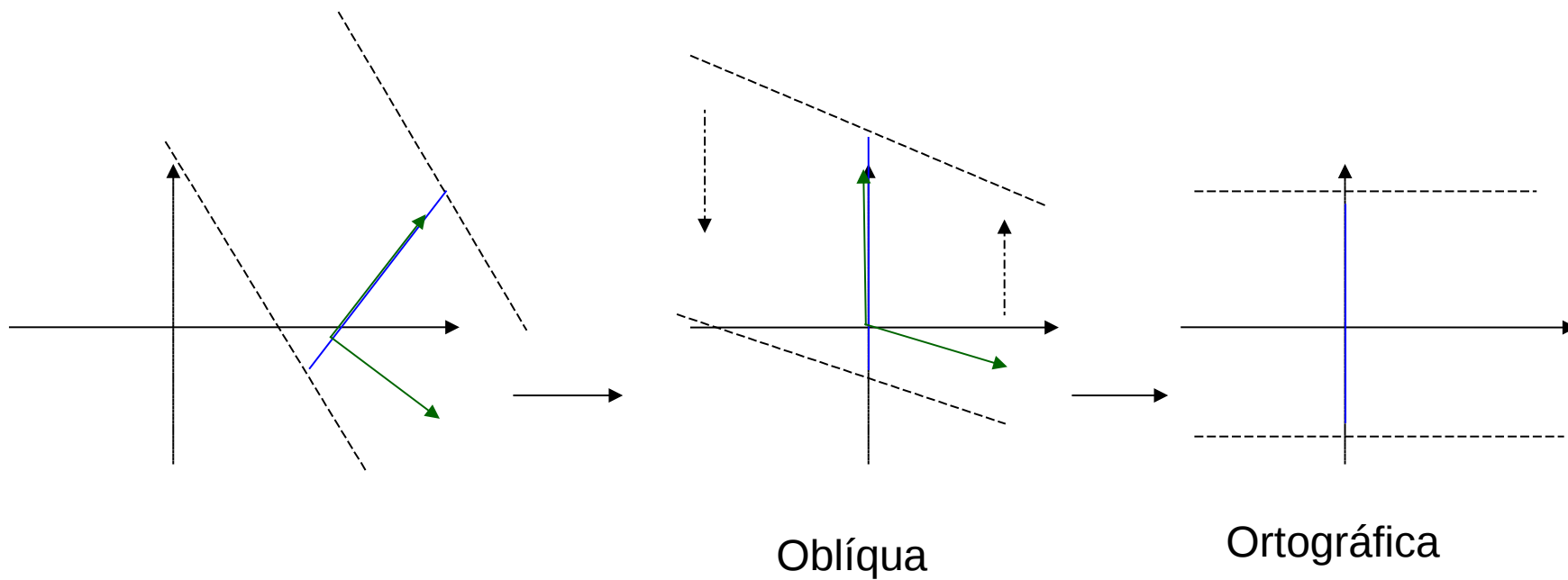
Na **projeção paralela** o observador está no infinito (raios projetores paralelos), mas na **projeção perspectiva**, o observador/centro óptico (PRP) está localizado em um ponto finito do espaço. Este ponto deve coincidir com a origem para reduzirmos o nosso problema ao do caso trivial.

$$\text{PRP}' = R \quad \text{Tr} \quad \text{PRP}$$

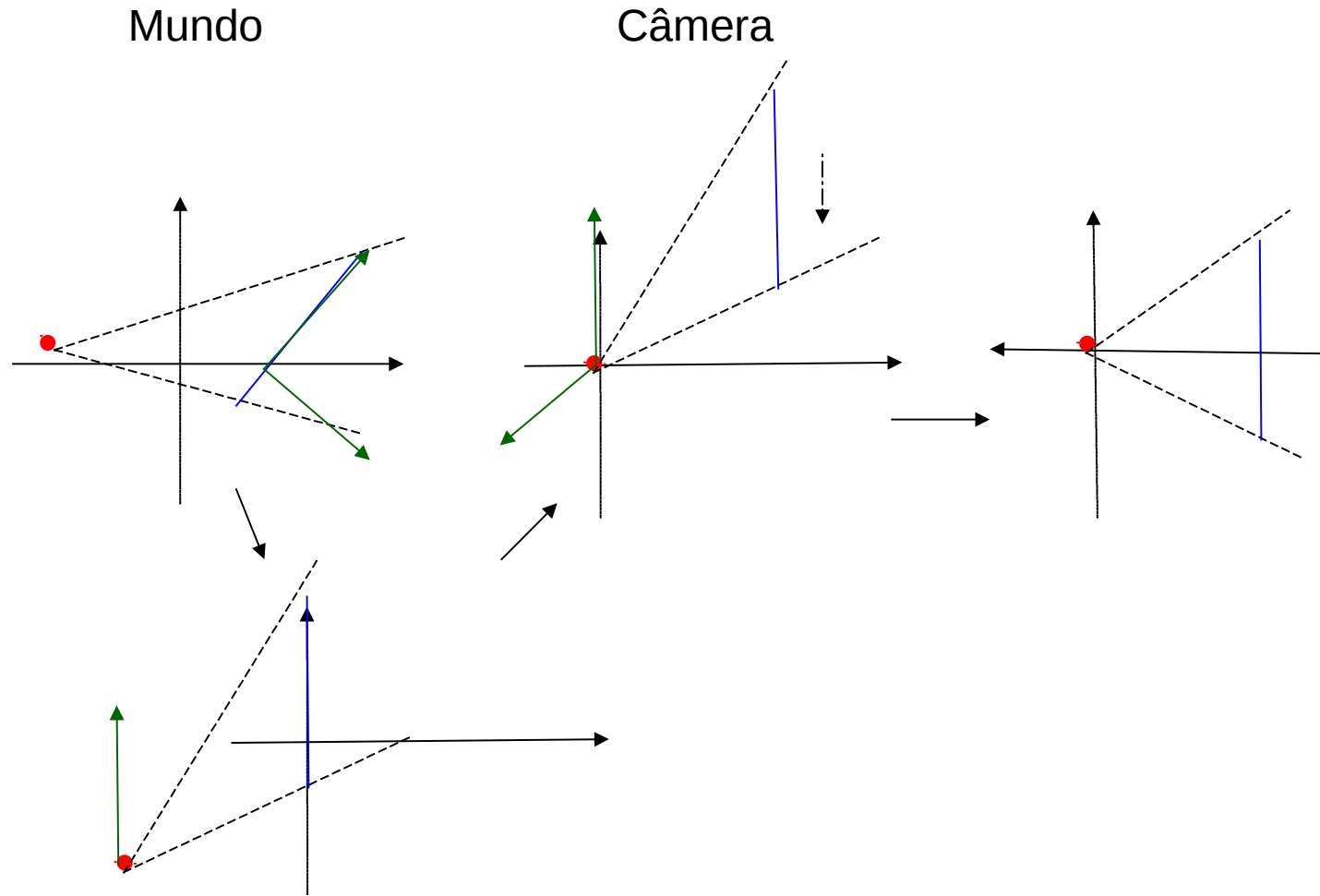
$$\text{Tr}_{\text{PRP}'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\text{PRP}'_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\text{PRP}'_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\text{PRP}'_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Deformação do Volume Paralelo

Cisalhamento

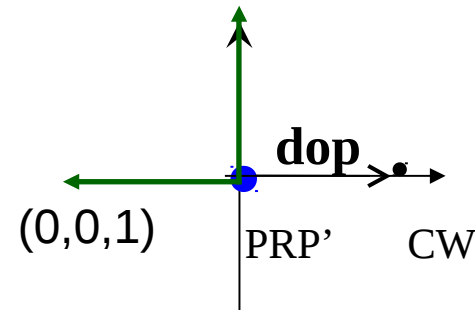
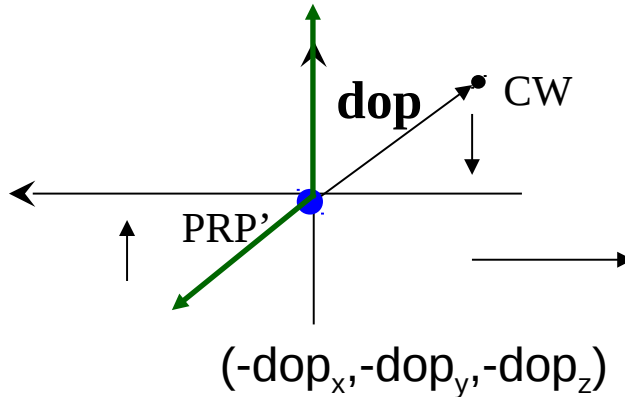
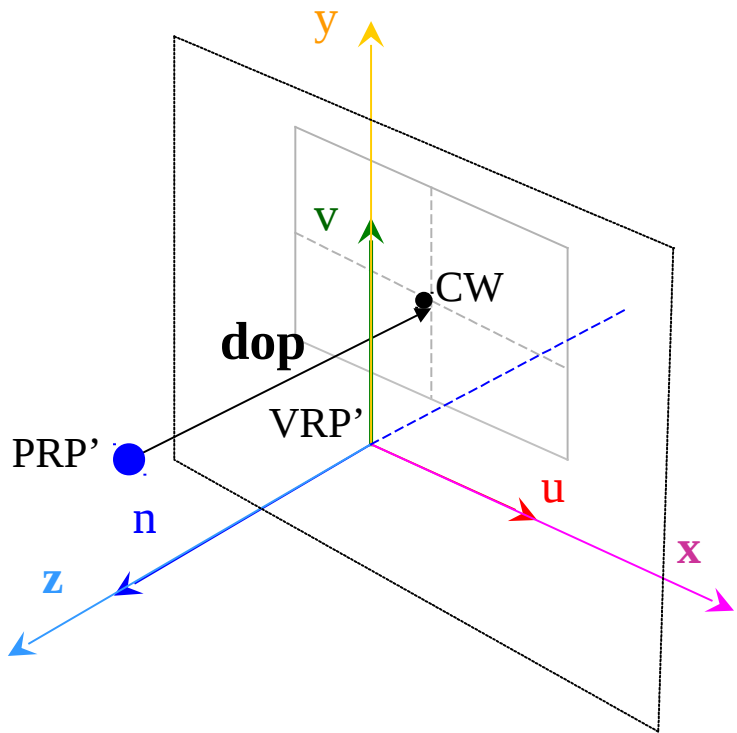


Deformação do Volume Perspectivo



Deformação do Volume

Cisalhamento



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -dop_x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -dop_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -dop_z & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -dop_z & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

VRP': view reference point in VRC

PRP': projection reference point in VRC

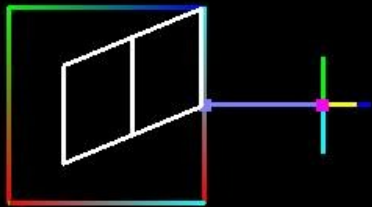
dop: direction of projection

CW: center of window

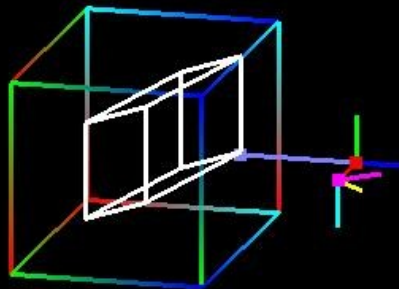
$$SH = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -(dop_x/dop_z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -(dop_y/dop_z) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

VRC Cisalhado

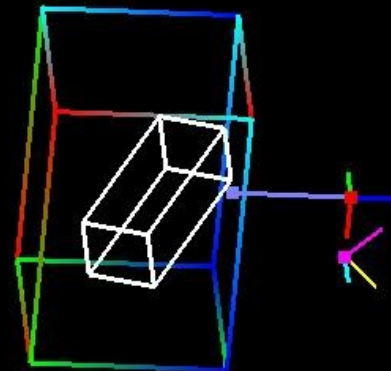
Projeção Paralela
(Várias Vistas)



Observe que dop está na
mesma direção do eixo z do
VRC



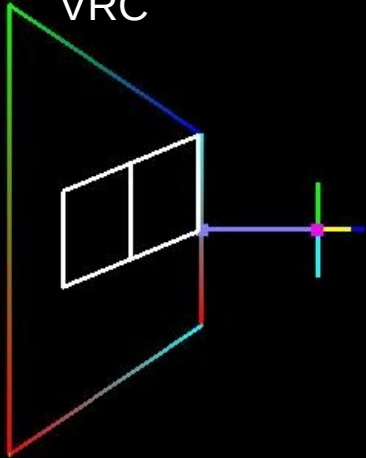
Observe que a posição relativa
entre os referenciais é mantida



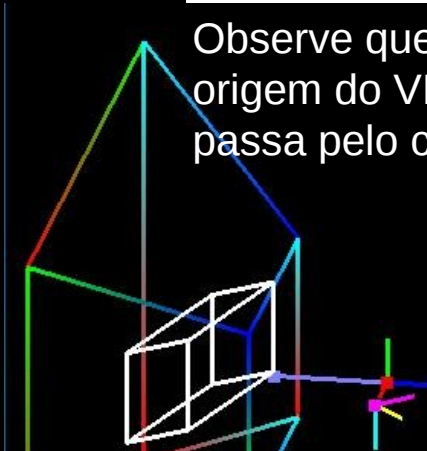
VRC Cisalhado

Projeção Perspectiva
(Várias Vistas)

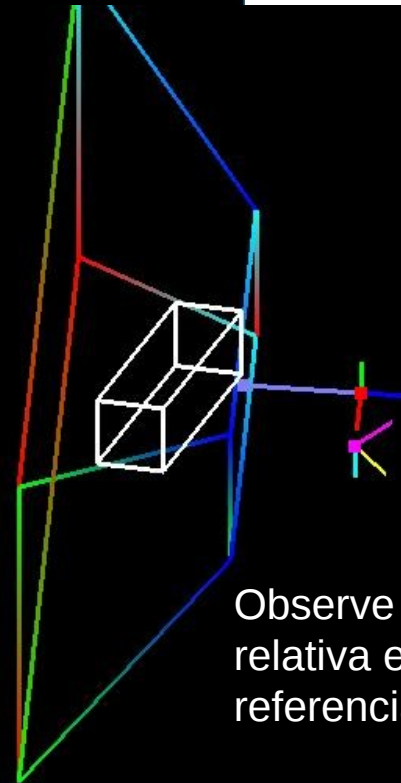
Observe que dop está na
mesma direção do eixo z do
VRC



Observe que PRP está na
origem do VRC e que o eixo z
passa pelo centro da janela

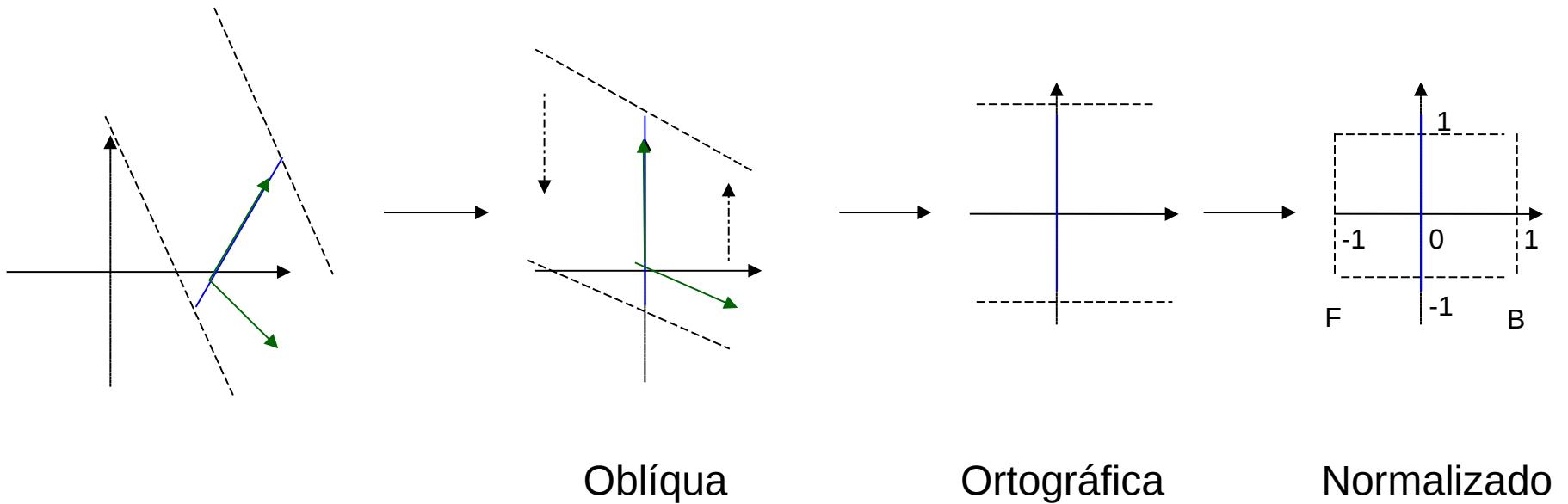


Observe que a posição
relativa entre os
referenciais é mantida



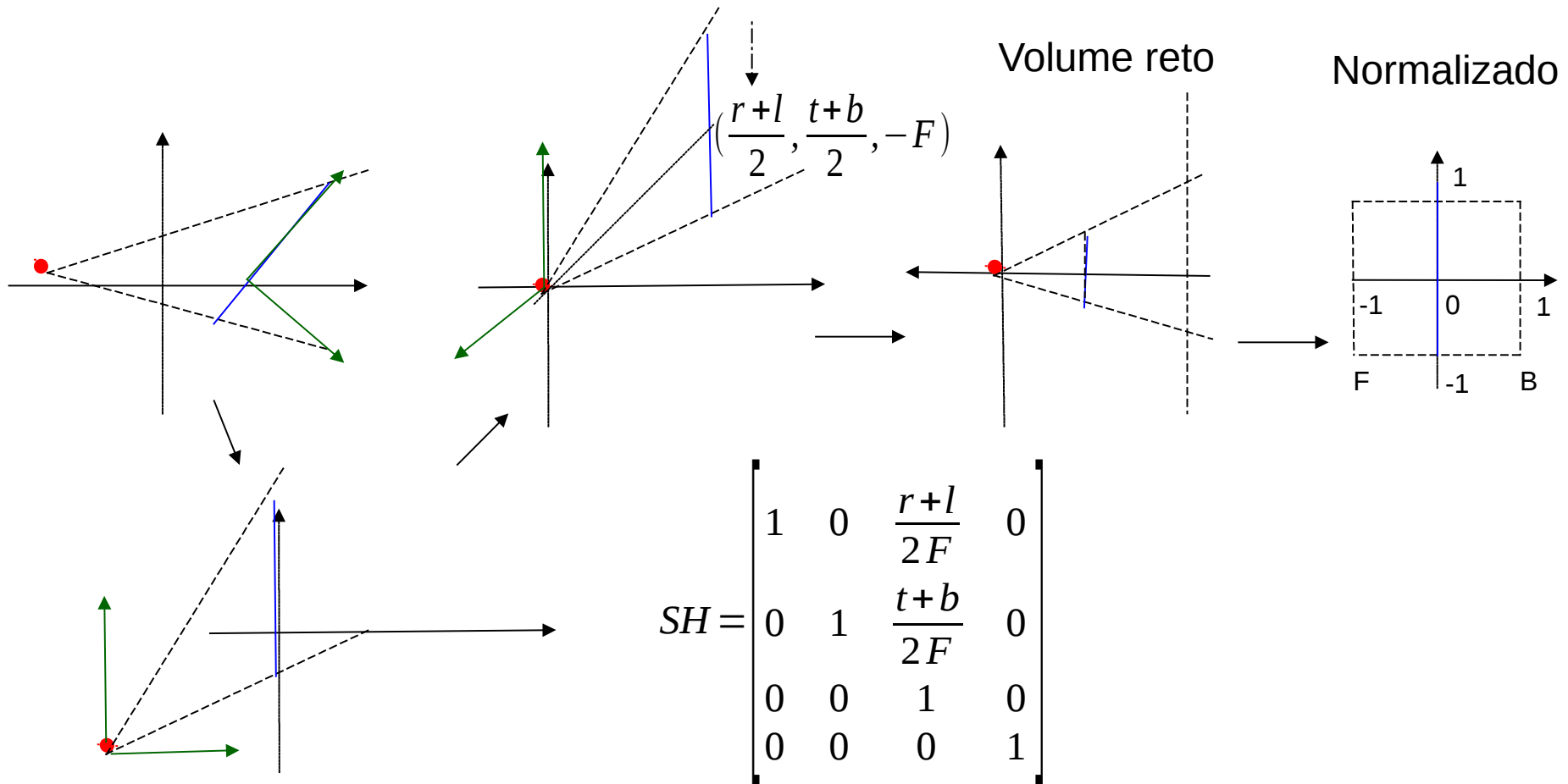
VRC $\rightarrow$ NDC

Projeção Paralela

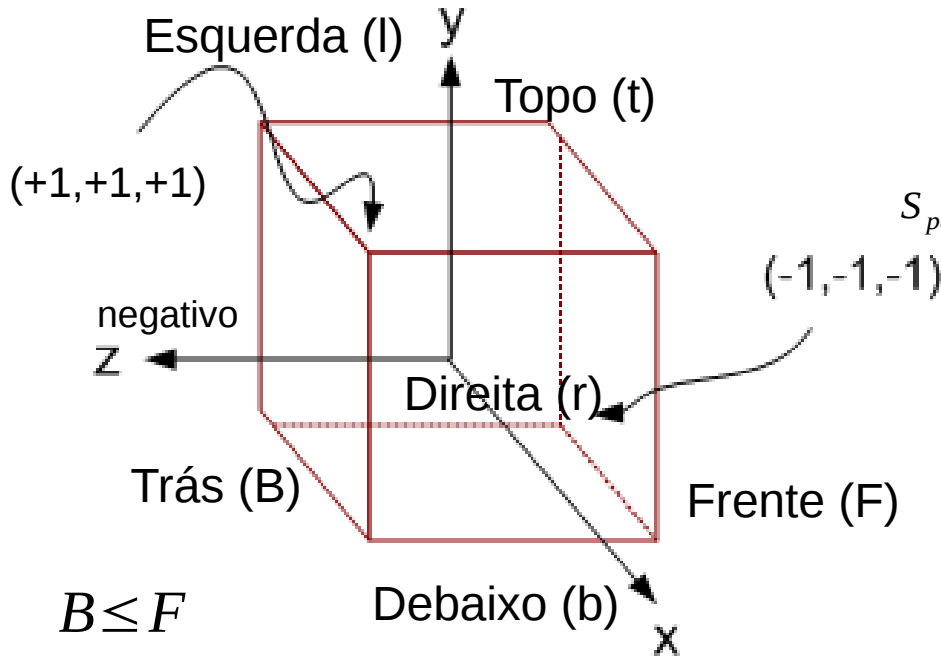


VRC → NDC

Projeção Perspectiva



VRC → NDC (Paralelo)



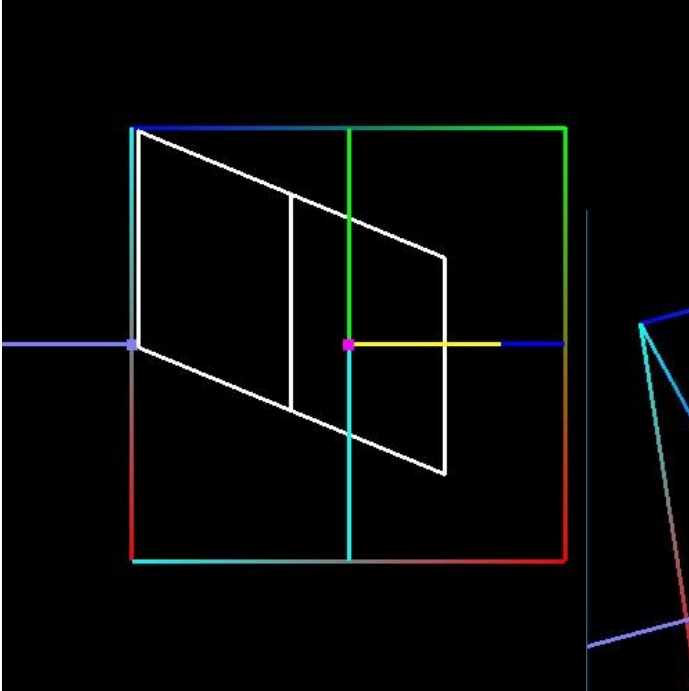
$$S_{par} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{B-F} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{(r+l)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{(t+b)}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{(B+F)}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{r+l}{2} & \frac{r+l}{2} & r & r \\ \frac{t+b}{2} & \frac{t+b}{2} & t & -b \\ F & B & F & B \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

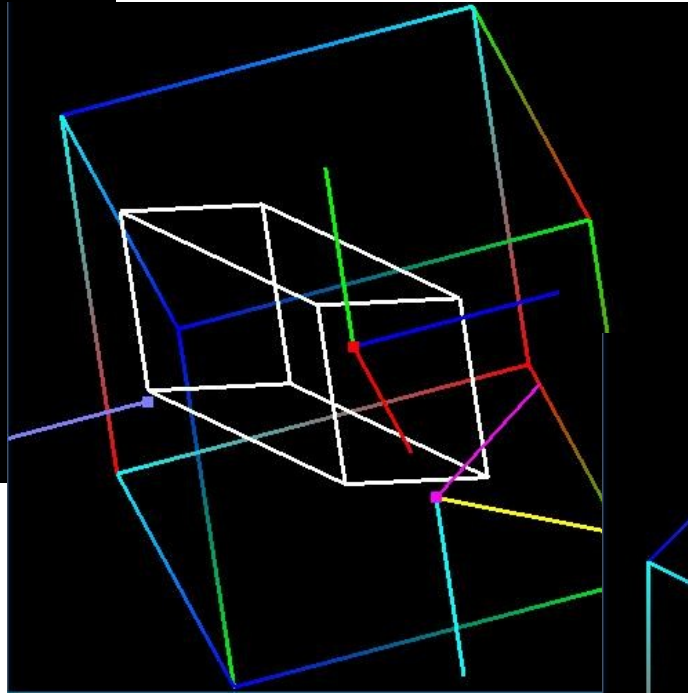
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{B-F} & -\frac{B+F}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

NDC

Projeção Paralela (Várias Vistas)

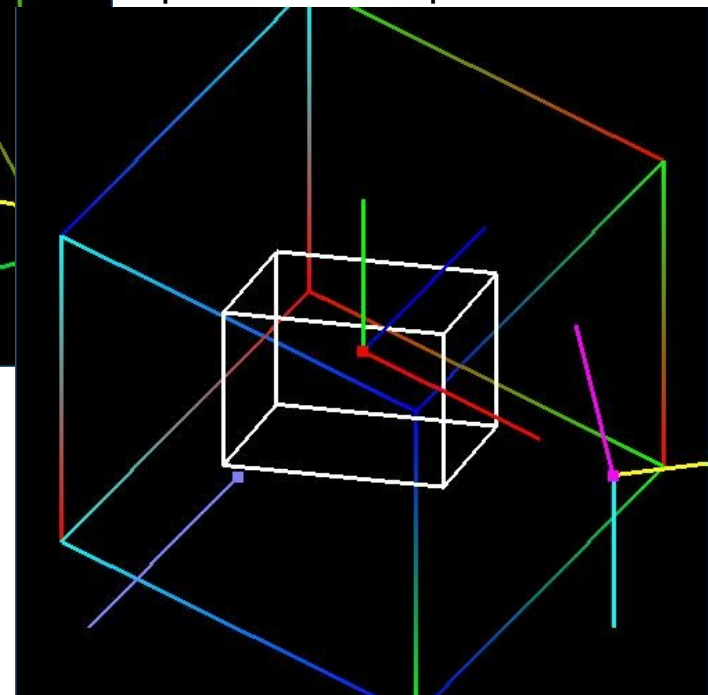


Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial

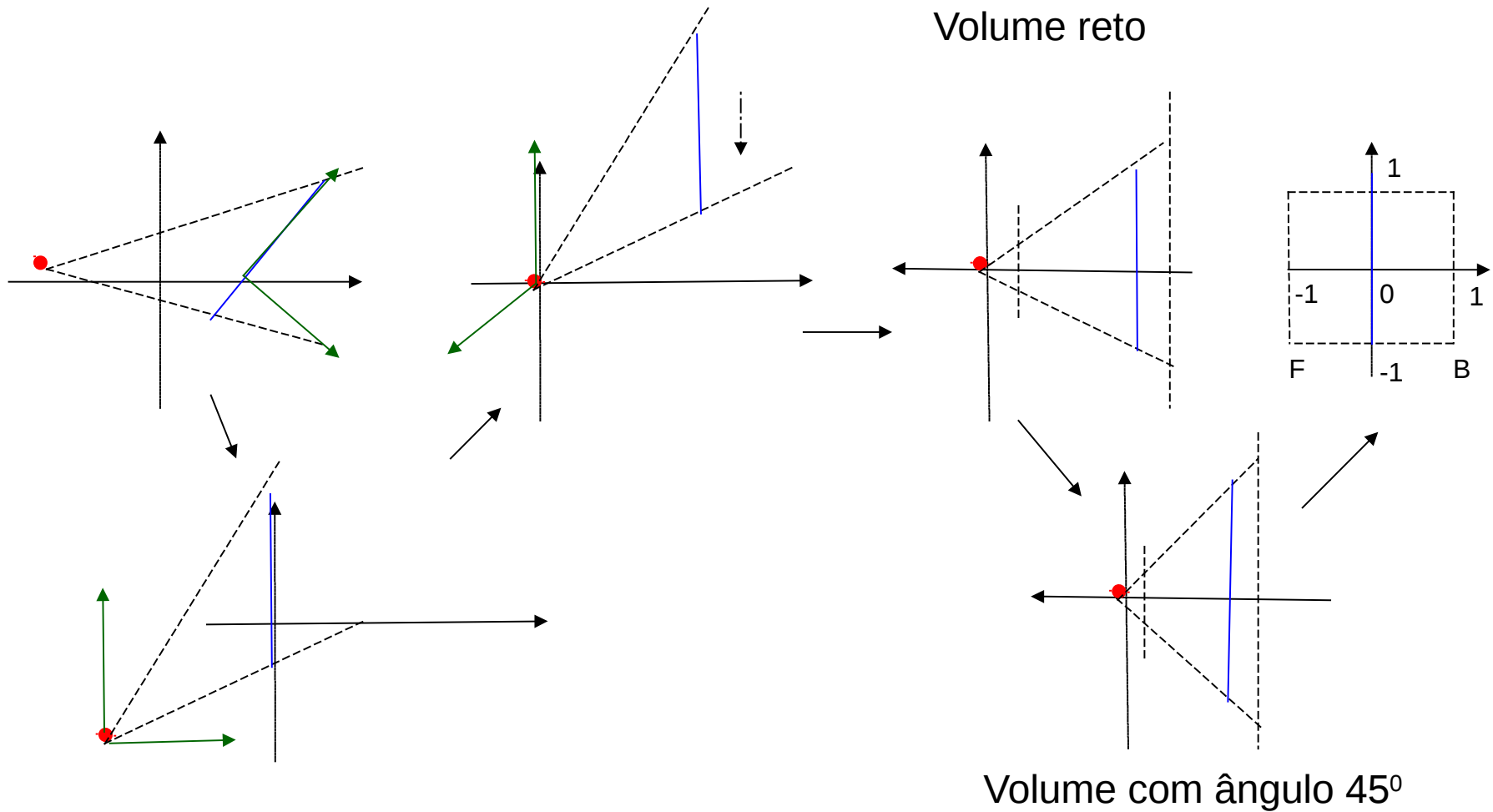


Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC

Observe que o volume de visão tem as arestas paralelas à dop

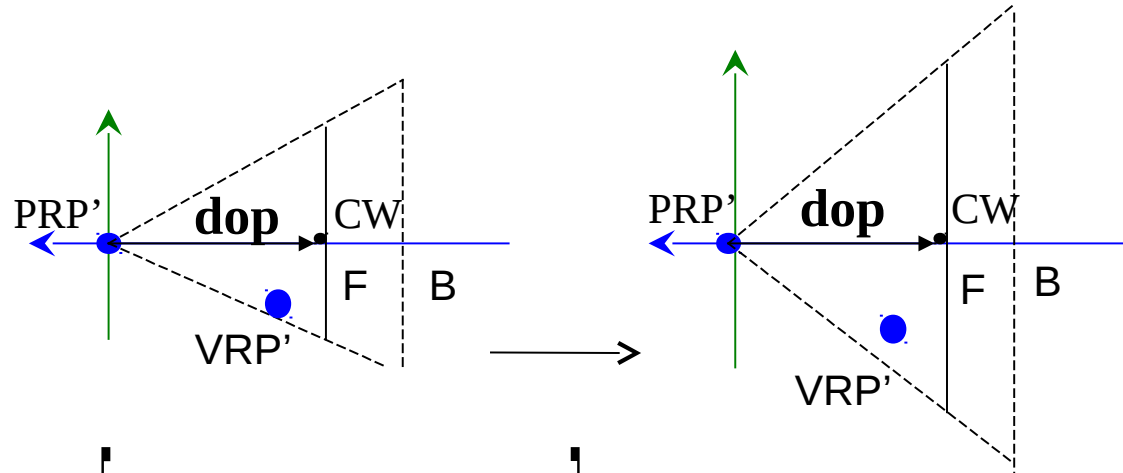
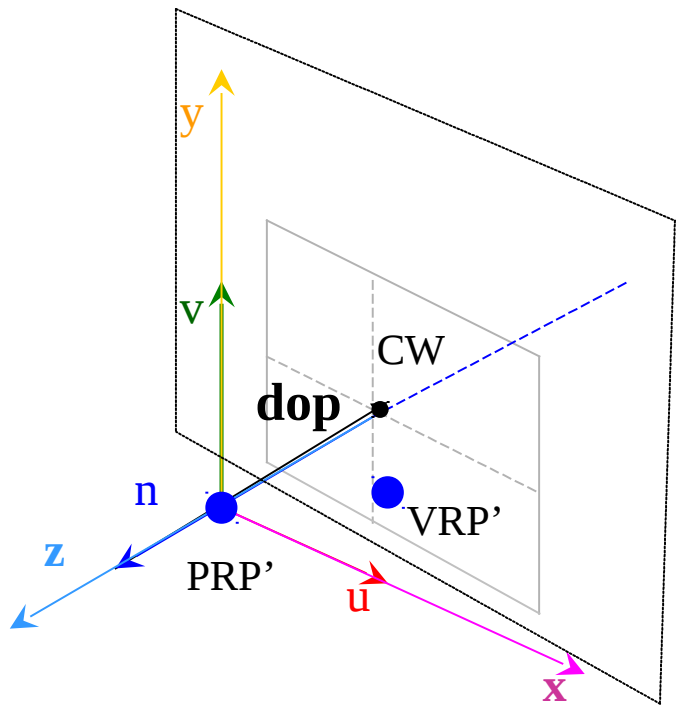


VRC $\rightarrow$ Volume em $45^\circ \rightarrow$ NDC (Perspectivo)



VRC → Volume em 45°

(l,r,b,t,F,B)



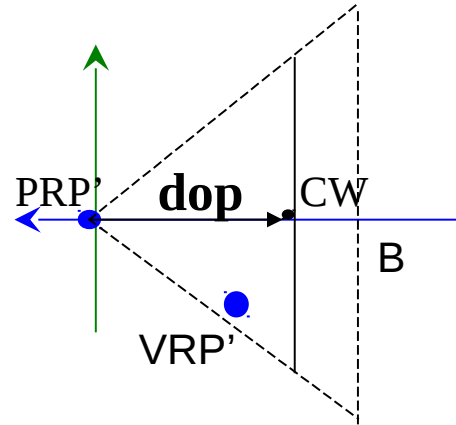
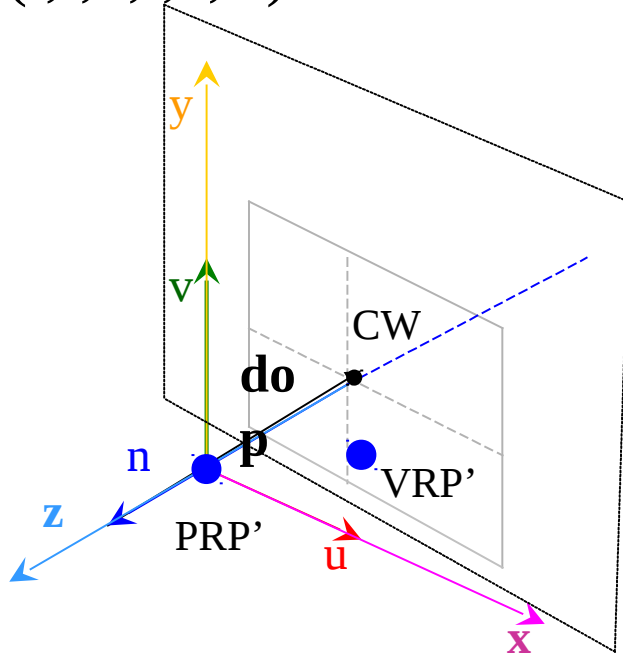
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{r-l}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{t-b}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -F & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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

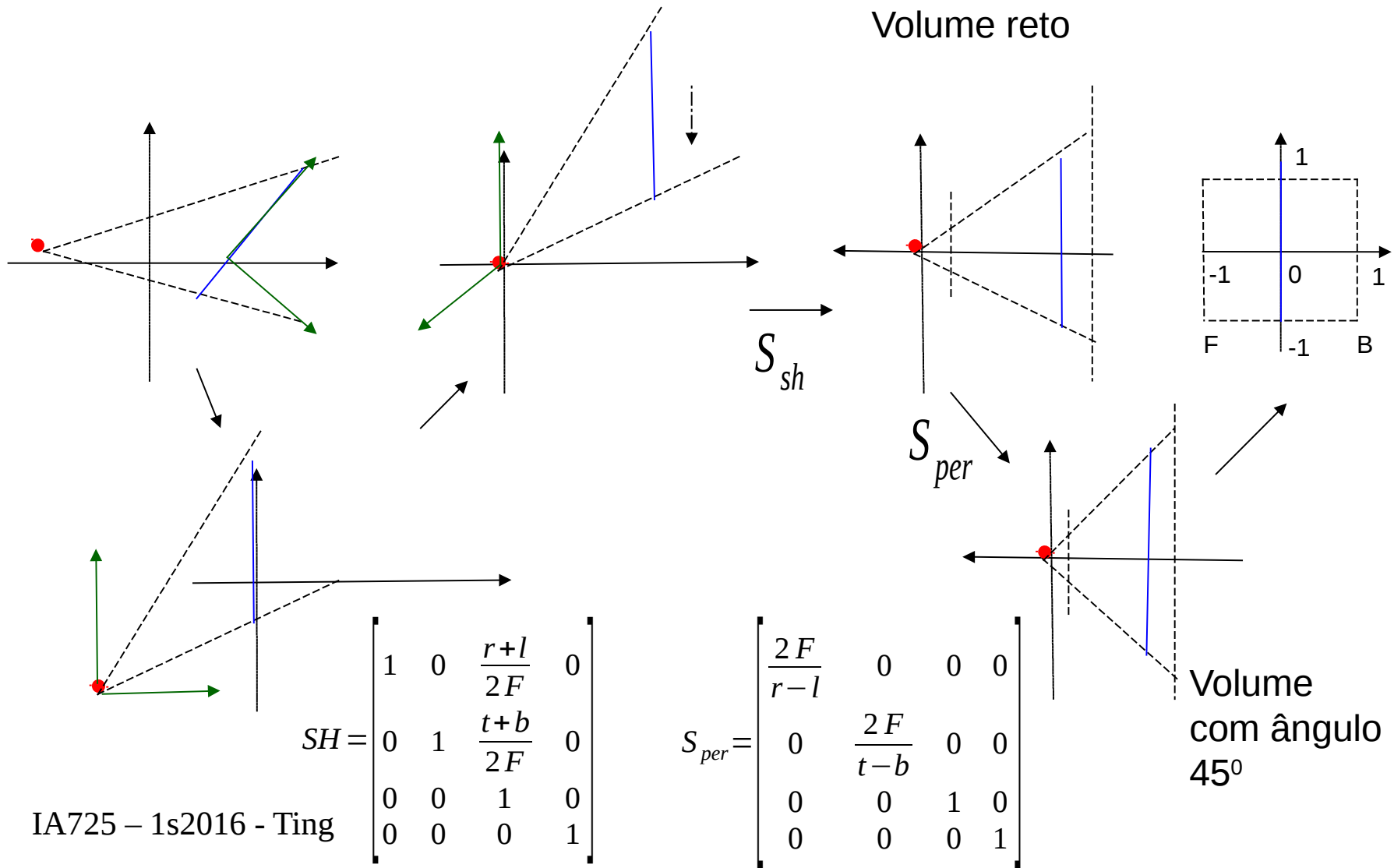
VRC → Volume em 45°

(l,r,b,t,F,B)



$$S_{per} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2F}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2F}{t-b} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

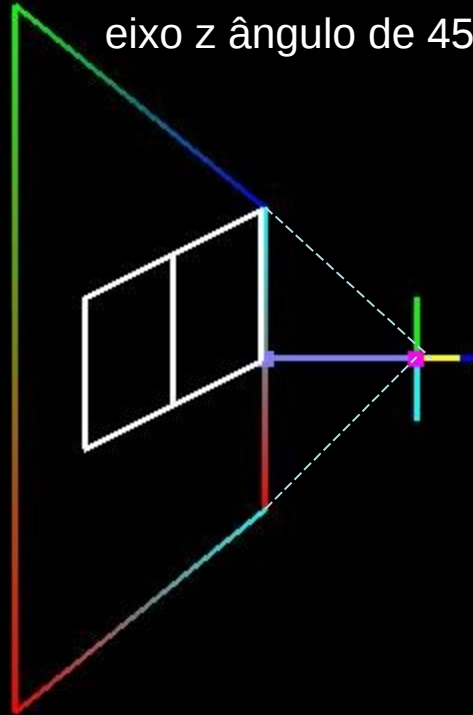
VRC → Volume em 45° → NDC (Perspectivo)



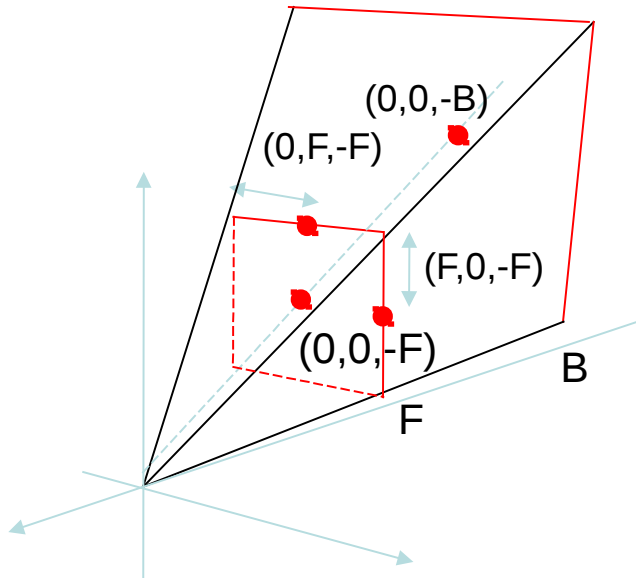
Volume em 45°

Projeção Perspectiva

Observe que as arestas do volume de visão formam com o eixo z ângulo de 45°

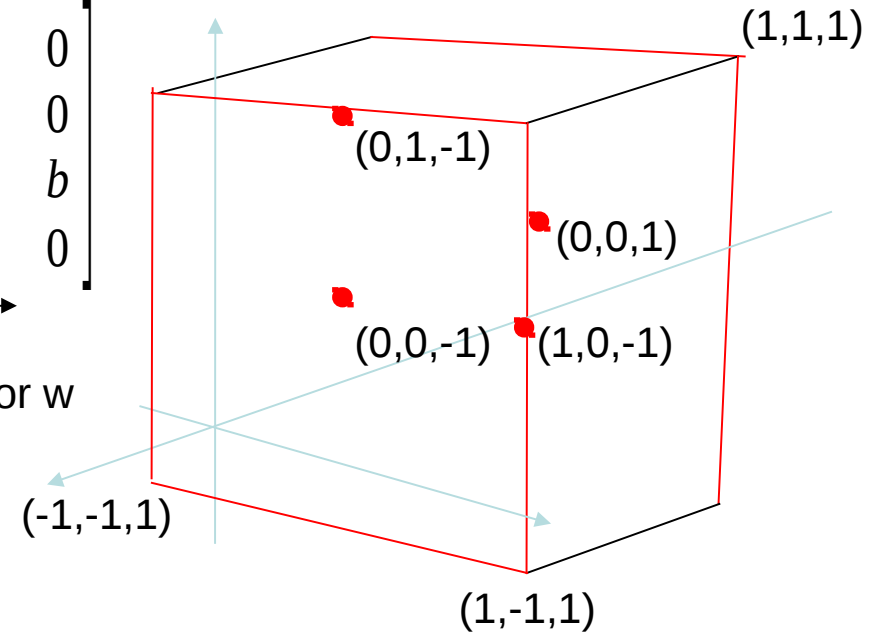


Volume em 45° → NDC



$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

+
divisão por w



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

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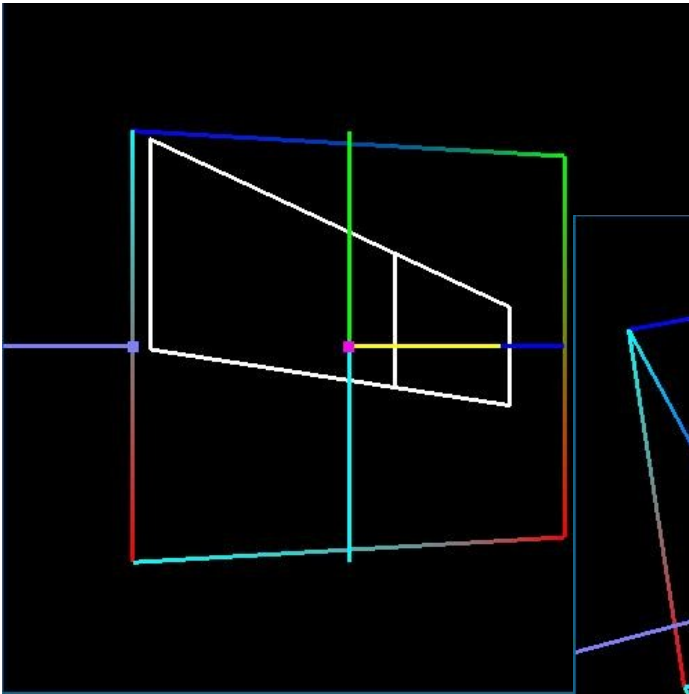
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-(B+F)}{B-F} & \frac{-2BF}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

+
divisão por w

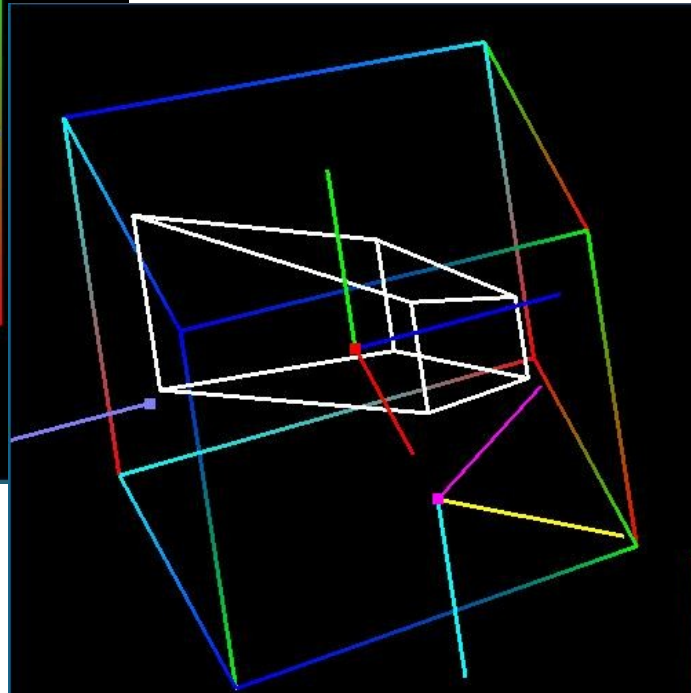
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Normalizado

Projeção Perspectivas (Várias Vistas)

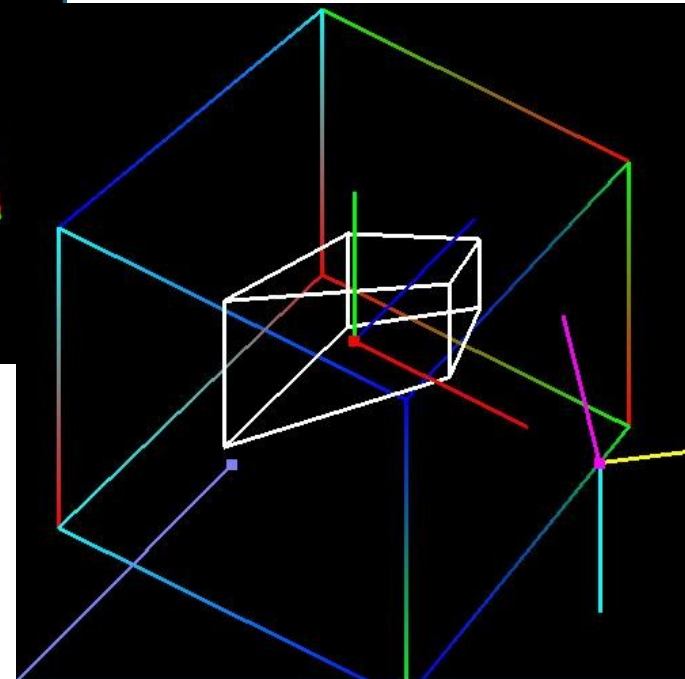


Observe que a relação do volume com o referencial



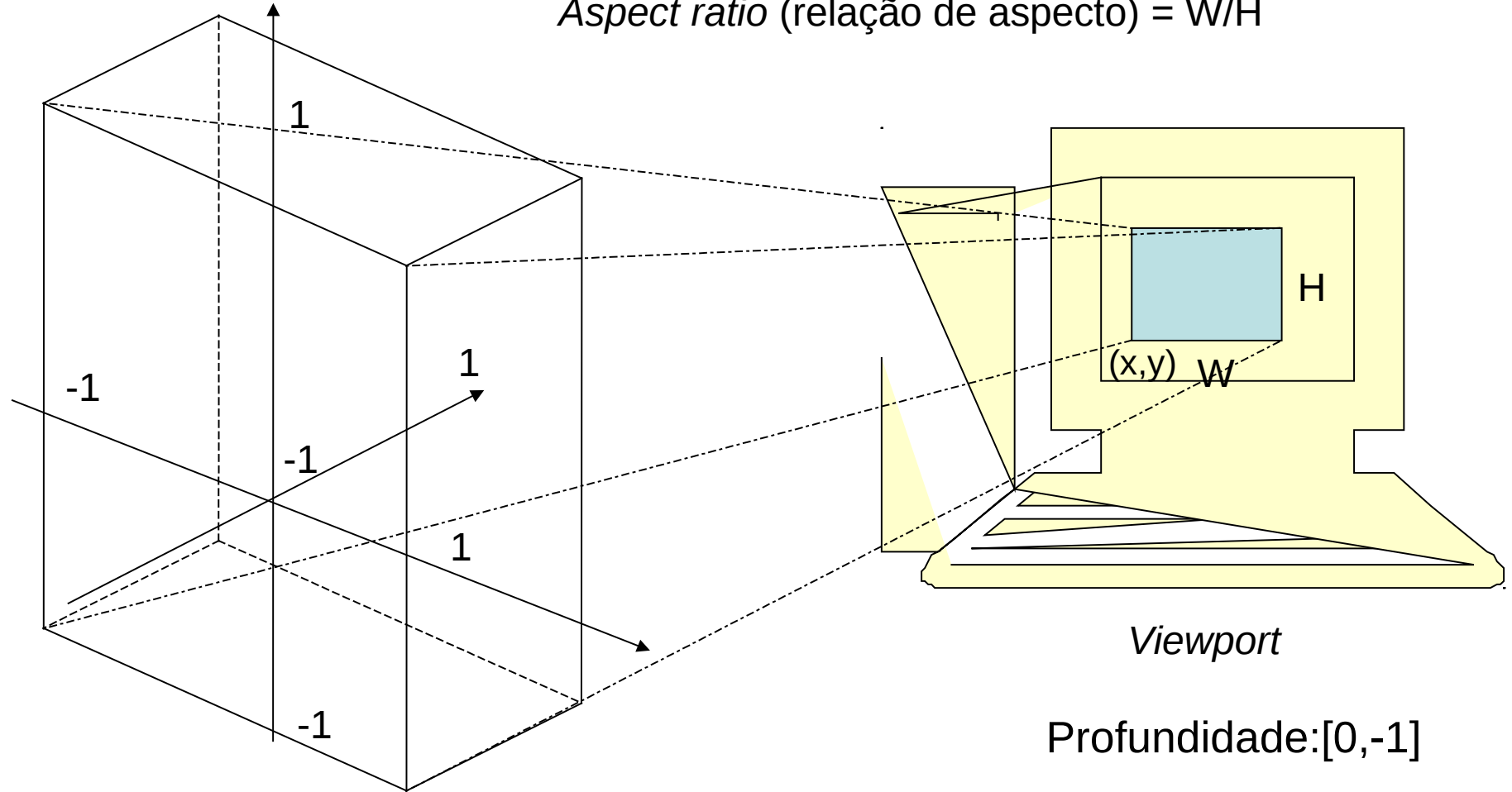
Observe que o volume de visão ficou um cubo centrado na origem do referencial VRC e o cubo dentro do volume ficou distorcido

Observe que PRP foi para “infinito”

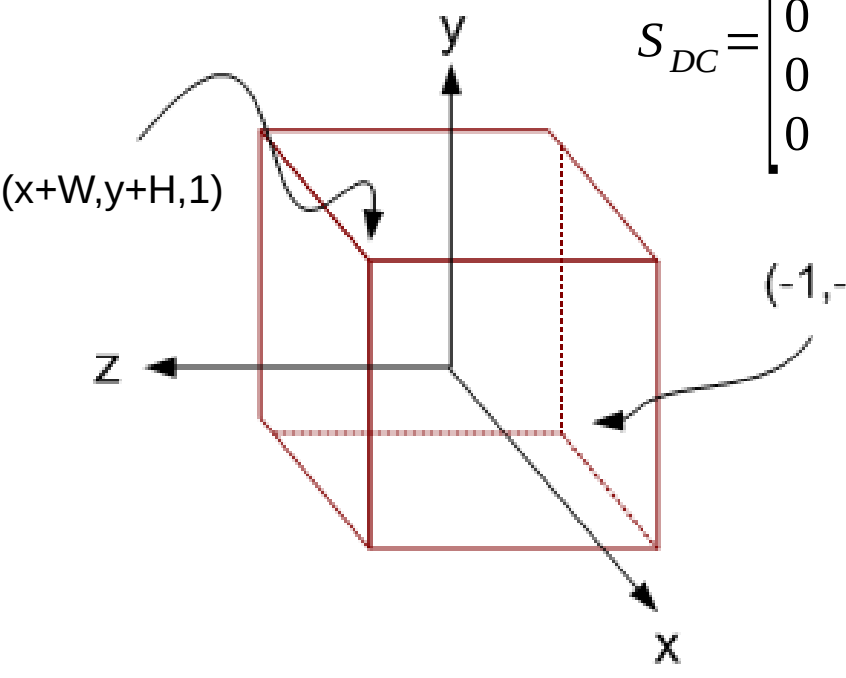


NDC $\rightarrow$ DC

Aspect ratio (relação de aspecto) = W/H



DC



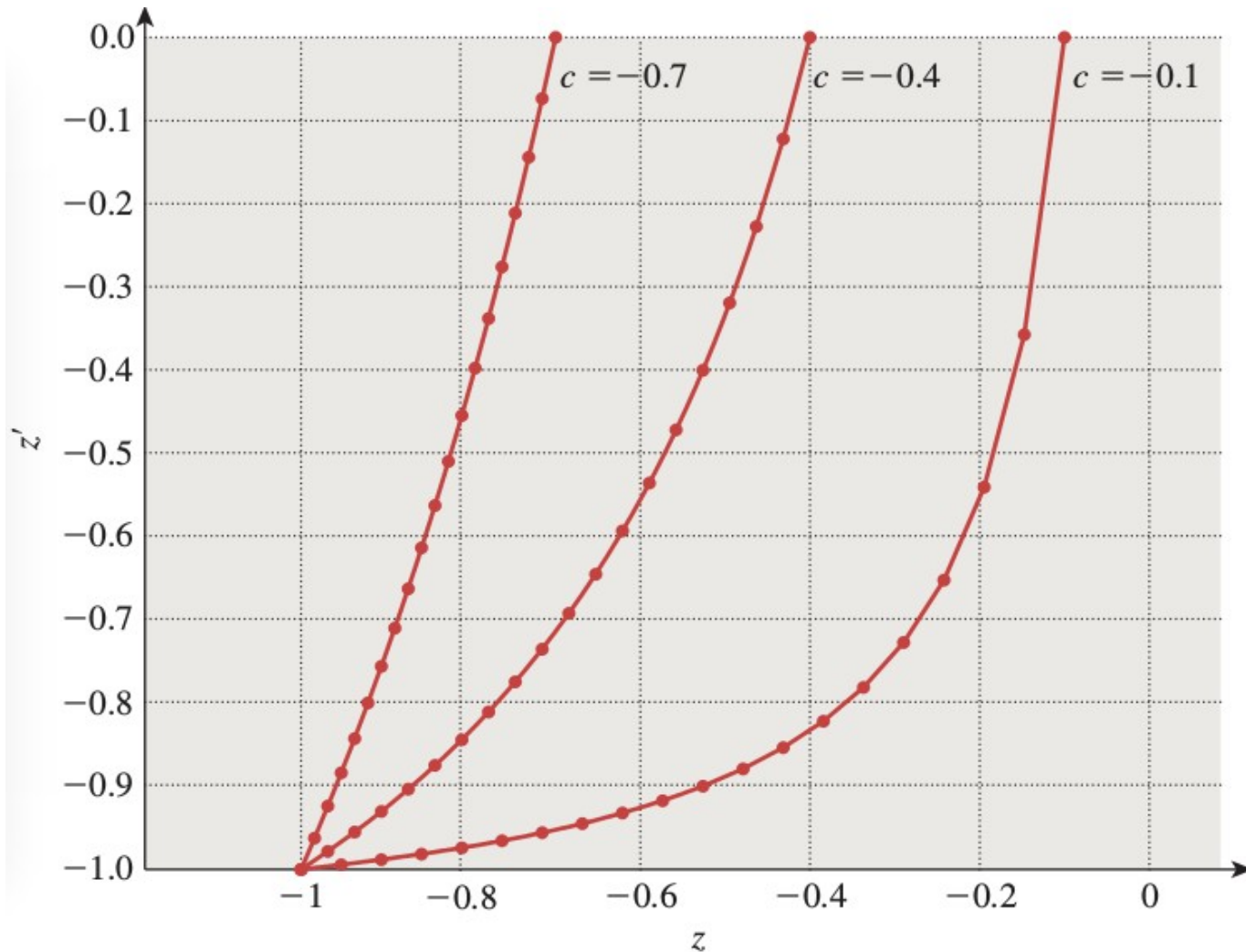
$$S_{DC} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{W}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{H}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{W}{2} & 0 & 0 & x + \frac{W}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{H}{2} & 0 & y + \frac{H}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x & x+W & x+\frac{W}{2} & x \\ y & y+H & y & y \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

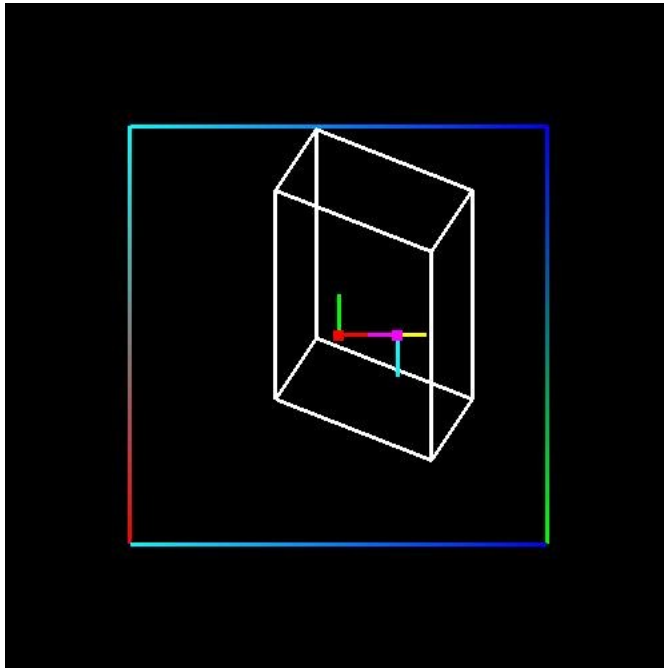
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Projeção Perspectiva e valores z

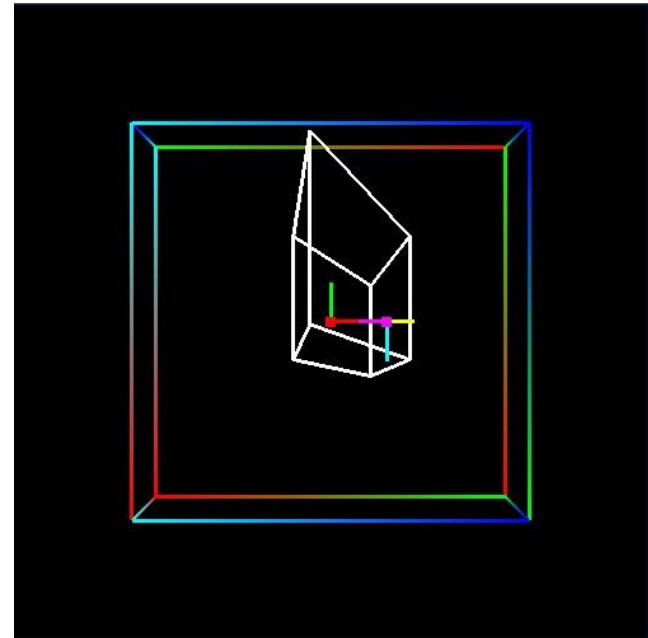


$$c = \frac{-F}{B}$$

Projeções Paralelas em DC



Paralela



Perspectiva

Matriz de Transformação

- Projeção Paralela $P_{par} = S_{DC} \cdot S_{par} \cdot SH \cdot R \cdot Tr$
- Projeção Perspectiva $P_{per} = S_{DC} \cdot M \cdot S_{per} \cdot SH \cdot R \cdot Tr$

Transformações lineares

Translação

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & t_y \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & t_z \\ p_x & p_y & p_z & s \end{bmatrix}$$

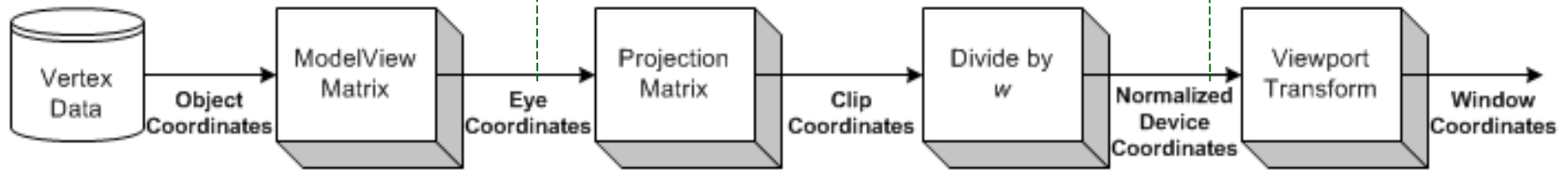
Perspectivo

Número de **pontos de fuga**:
número de elementos p da
última linha diferentes de zero

OpenGL

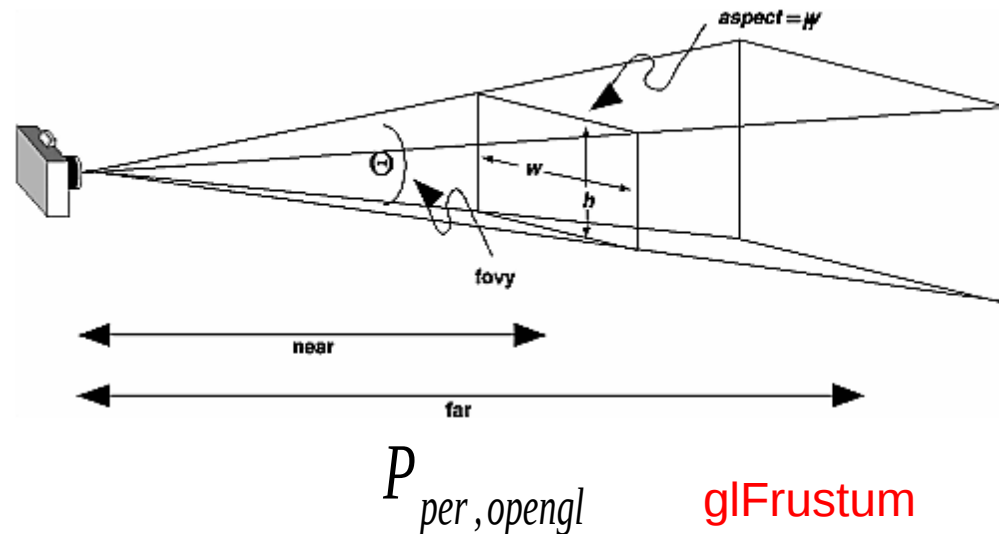
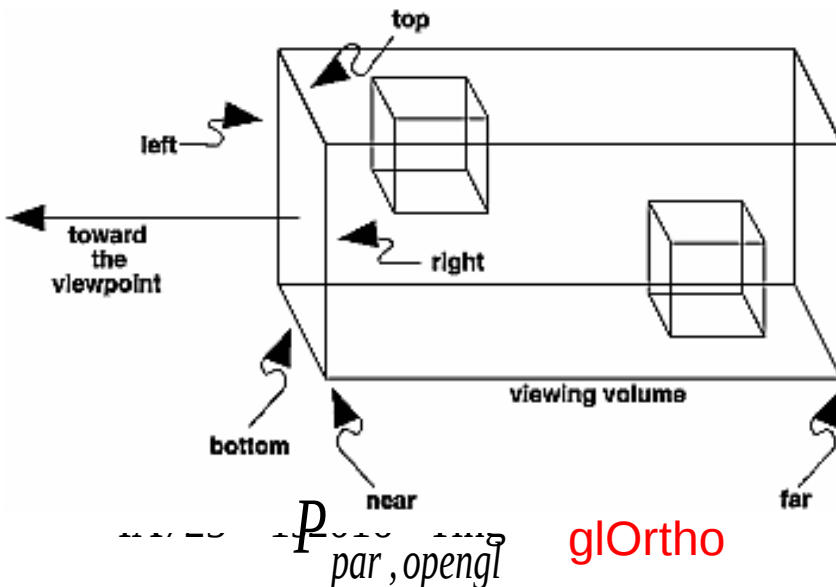
glMatrixMode

GL_MODELVIEW GL_PROJECTION $\begin{cases} P_{par,opengl} = S_{par} \\ P_{per,opengl} = M \cdot S_{per} \cdot SH \end{cases}$



$R.T_r$ gluLookAt

glViewport



OpenGL

$$P_{par,opengl} = S_{par} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{r+l}{r-l} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{t-b} & 0 & -\frac{t+b}{t-b} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{B-F} & -\frac{B+F}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{per,opengl} = M \cdot S_{per} \cdot SH = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2F}{r-l} & 0 & \frac{r+l}{r-l} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2F}{t-b} & \frac{t+b}{t-b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{B+F}{B-F} & -\frac{2FB}{B-F} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

OpenGL: 2 Pontos de Fuga

```
glGetDoublev(GL_PROJECTION_MATRIX, projection);
```

```
0.667  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000 -1.500 -2.500
0.000  0.000 -1.000  0.000
```

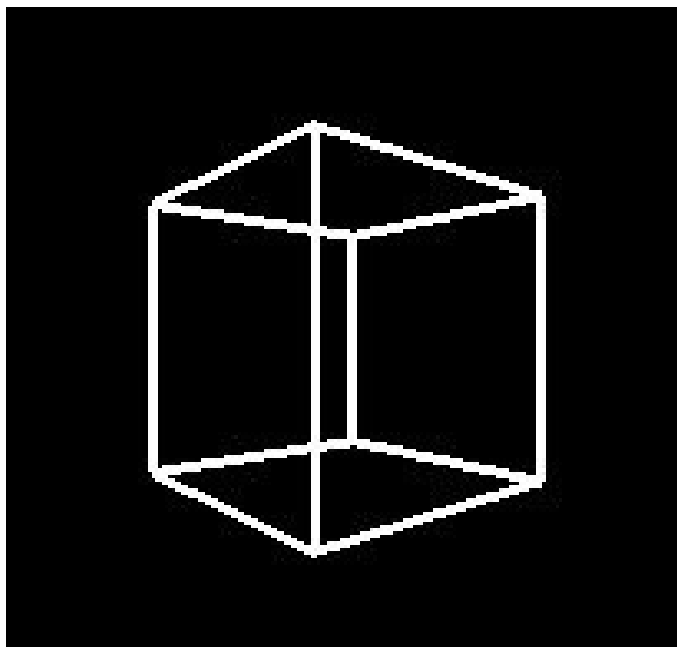
```
glGetDoublev(GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX, modelview);
```

```
-0.643  0.000 -0.766  0.000
0.000  1.000  0.000  0.000
0.766  0.000 -0.643 -2.000
0.000  0.000  0.000  1.000
```

```
projection* modelview =
```

```
-0.429  0.000 -0.511  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
-1.149  0.000  0.964  0.500
-0.766  0.000  0.643  2.000
```

2 pontos de fuga



OpenGL: 3 Pontos de Fuga

```
glGetDoublev(GL_PROJECTION_MATRIX, projection);
```

```
0.667  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.667  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000 -1.500 -2.500
0.000  0.000 -1.000  0.000
```

```
glGetDoublev(GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX, modelview);
```

```
0.762 -0.030  0.647  0.000
0.510  0.643 -0.571  0.000
-0.399  0.765  0.506 -2.000
0.000  0.000  0.000  1.000
```

```
projection* modelview =
```

```
0.508 -0.020  0.431  0.000
0.340  0.429 -0.381  0.000
0.598 -1.147 -0.759  0.500
0.399 -0.765 -0.506  2.000
```

3 pontos de fuga

