

Recortes

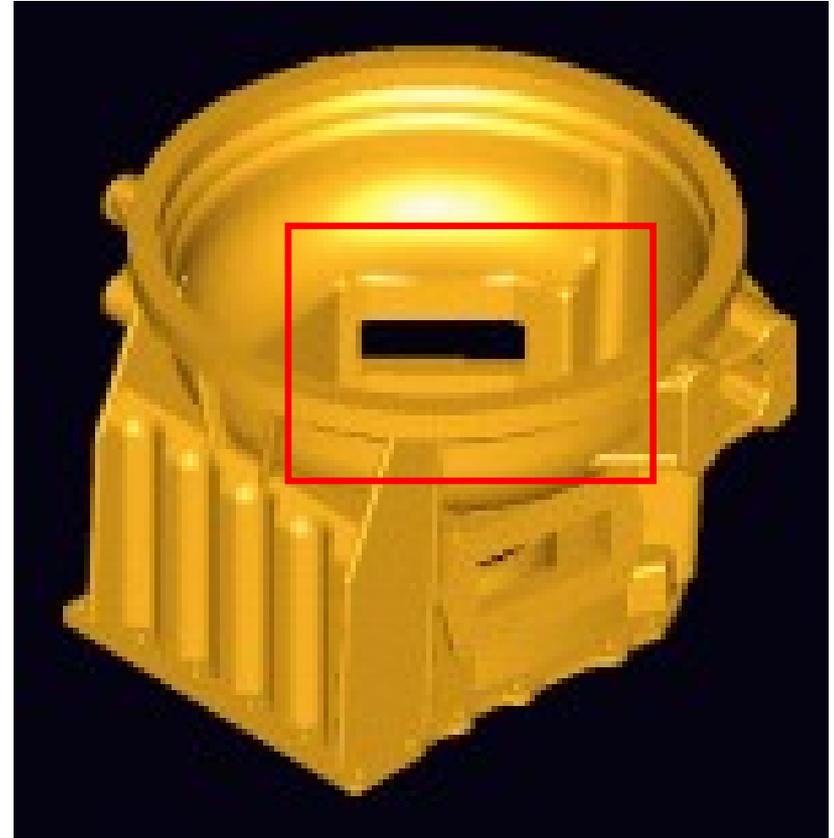
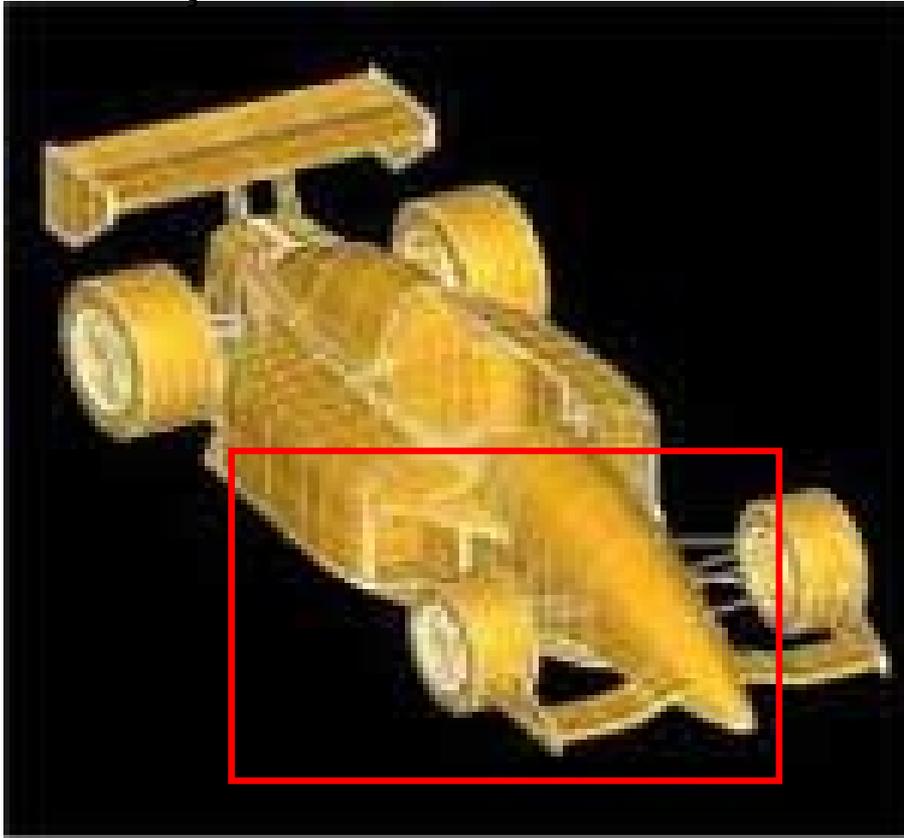
IA725 – Primeiro Semestre de 2016

PE - 22

Profa. Ting

Recorte (*Clipping*)

Determinar os pontos contidos no volume de visão/janela de exibição.

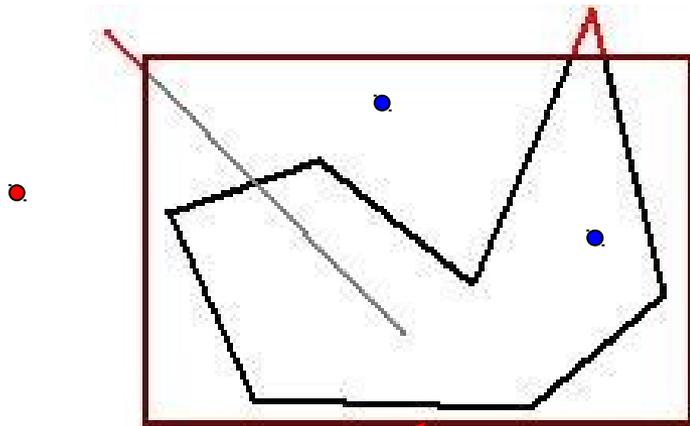


Recorte (*Clipping*)

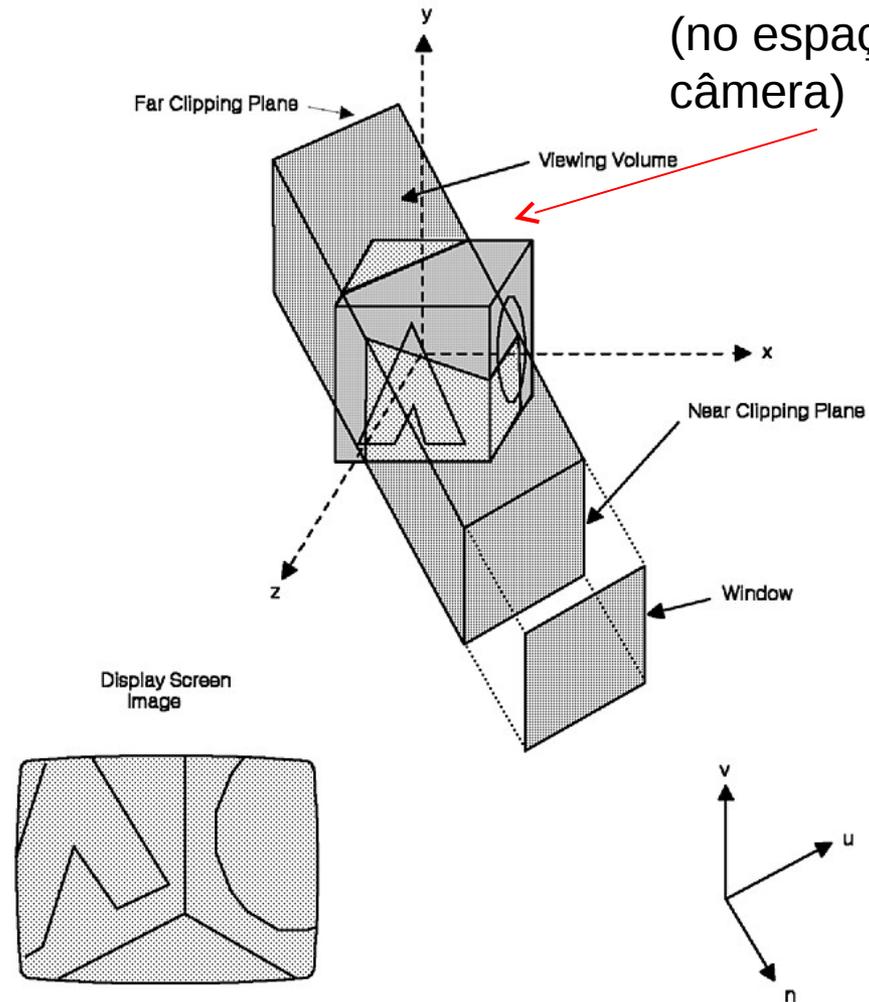
Partição em dois subespaços: interior e exterior.

PART 2: CHANGE THE SIZE OF THE WINDOW FOR ZOOM EFFECT

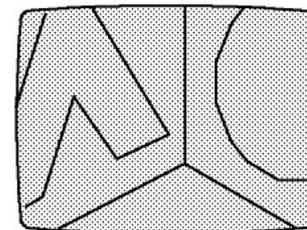
Volume de recorte (no espaço da câmera)



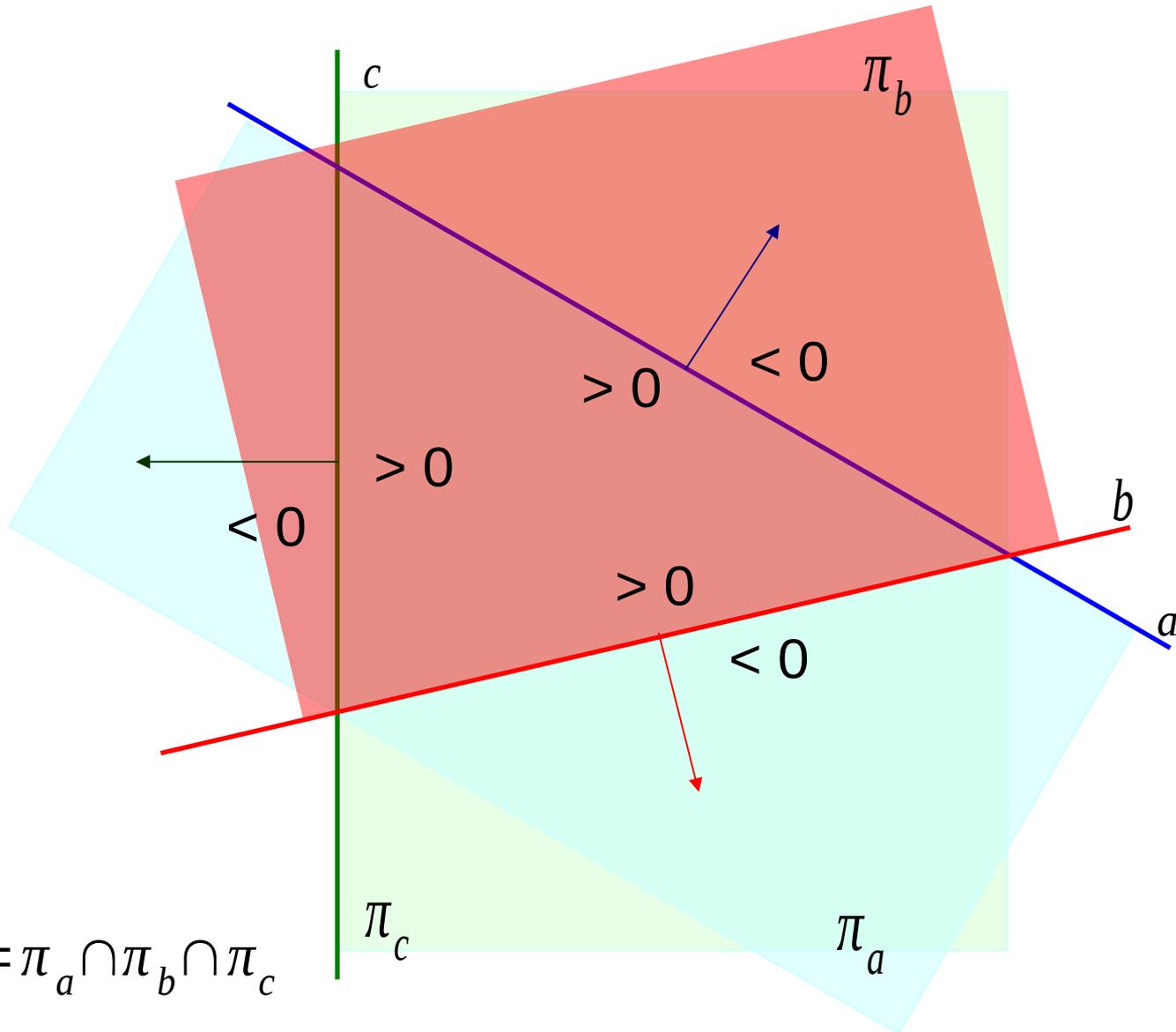
Caixa de recorte (no espaço de imagem)



Display Screen Image



Caixa Recortante

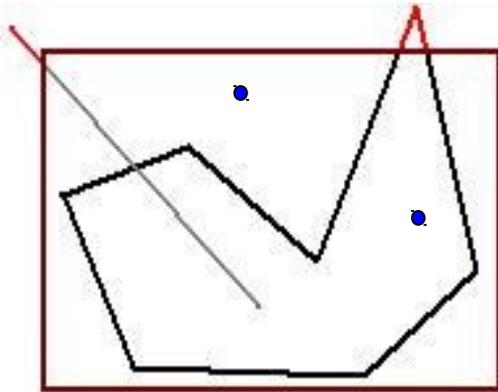


$$\text{Triângulo} = \pi_a \cap \pi_b \cap \pi_c$$

Recorte

Caixa recortante **convexa**

Pontos: verificar se estão na **interseção** dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da caixa



Sequência de Segmentos (Polilinhas): identificar os pontos dos segmentos que estão na **interseção** dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da caixa

Polígonos: identificar os pontos do polígono que estão na **interseção** dos semi-planos definidos pelas retas suporte dos lados da caixa

“Algebrizar” Problema

Interseção \longrightarrow Solução de Sistemas de Equações

Pontos: satisfazer equações dos semi-planos

$$n_{x,i}x + n_{y,i}y + d \leq 0$$

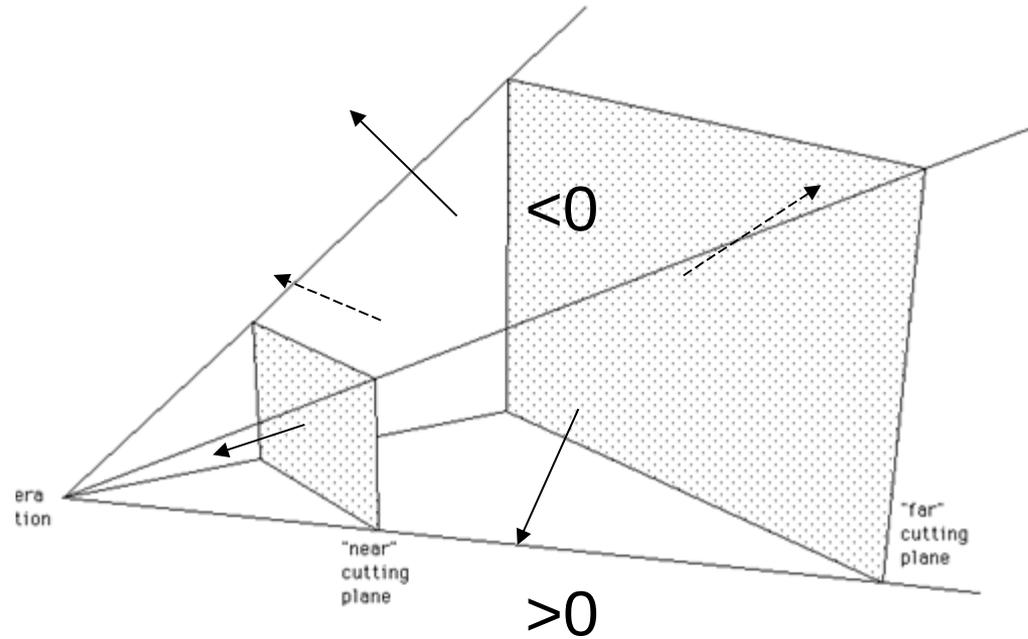
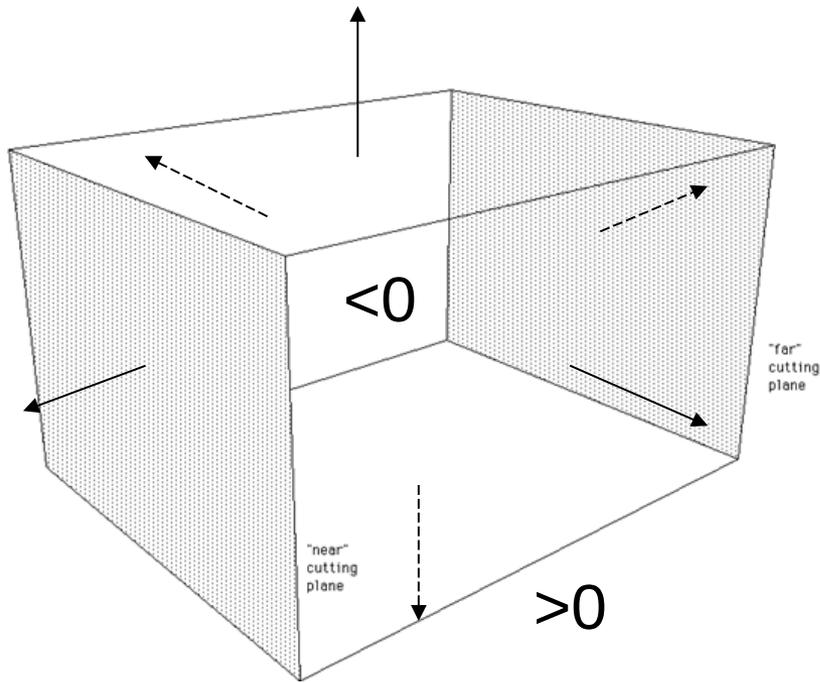
Polilinhas: reduzir o problema à partição de cada segmento $P(t)$ da polilinha em sub-segmentos e identificar os sub-segmentos no interior da caixa

$$P(t) = P_1 + t(P_2 - P_1)$$

$$n_{x,i}x + n_{y,i}y + d \leq 0$$

Polígonos: reduzir o problema à partição de cada segmento da polilinha em sub-segmentos e conectar os sub-segmentos para formar regiões de recorte.

Volume Recortante



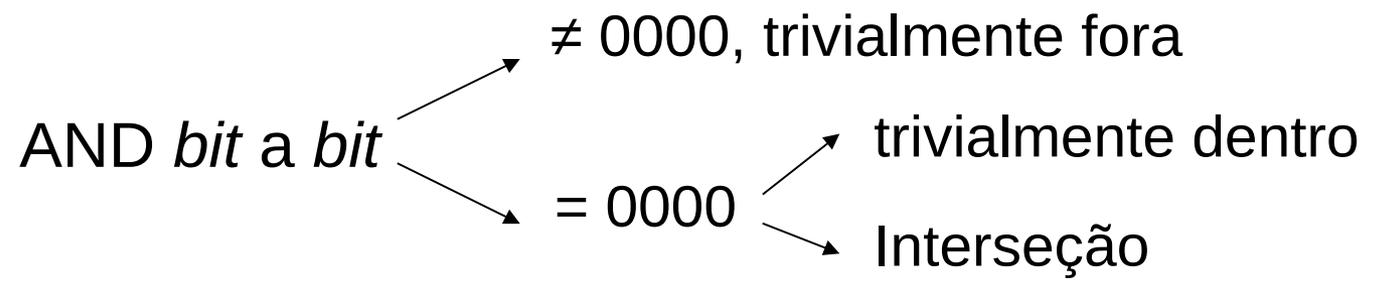
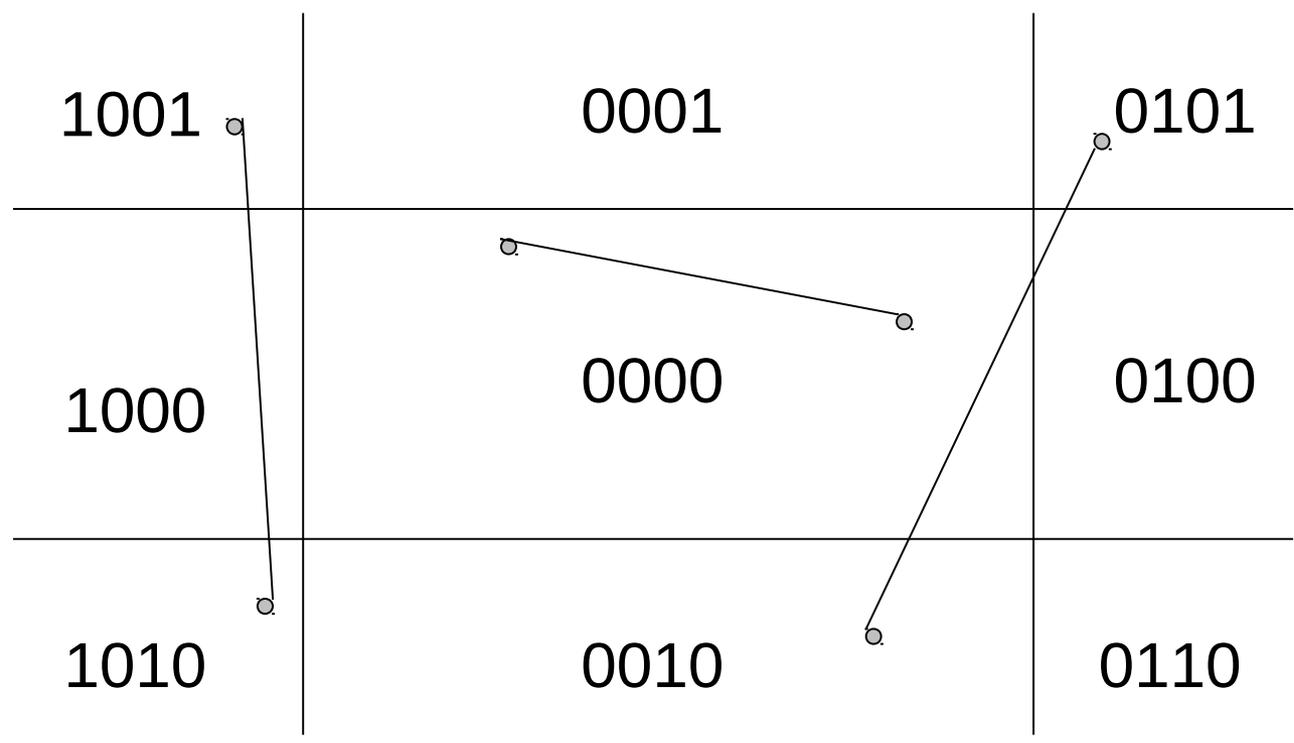
No lugar de retas-suporte, temos planos-suporte

$$n_{x,i}x + n_{y,i}y + n_{z,i}z + d = 0$$

Recorte em 2D

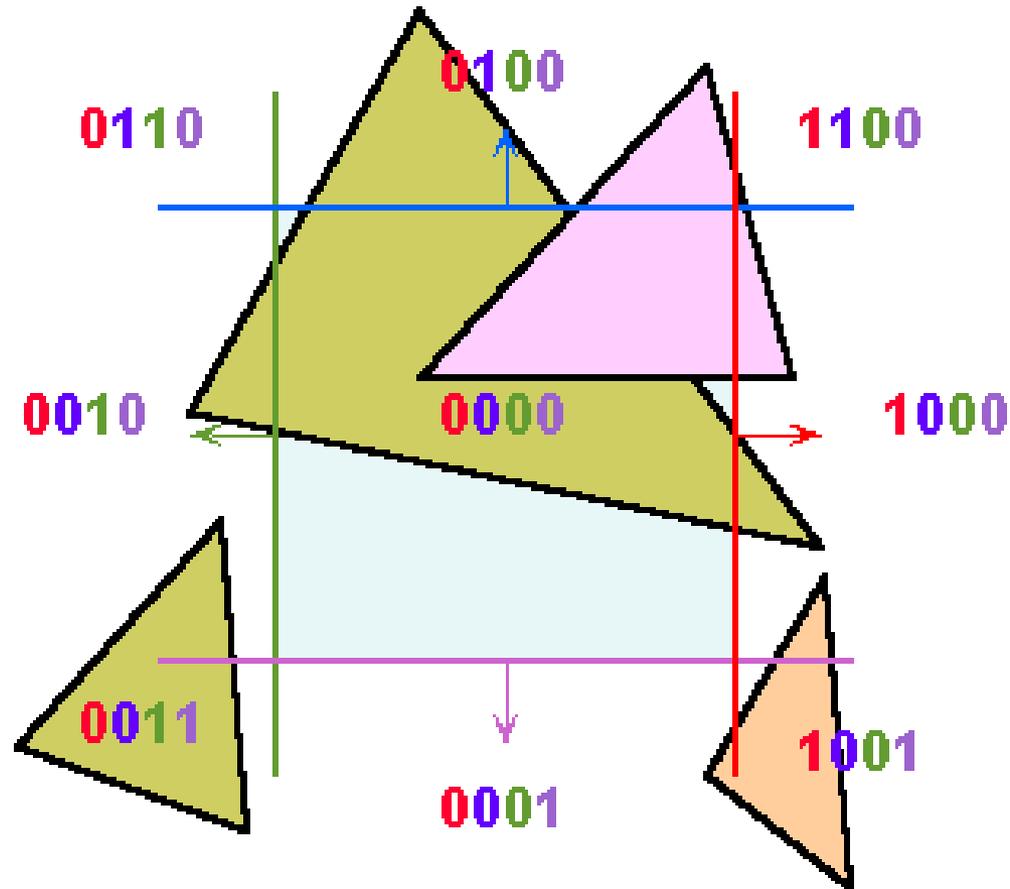
Algoritmo de *Cohen-Sutherland*

Caixa de recorte retangular alinhada com os eixos



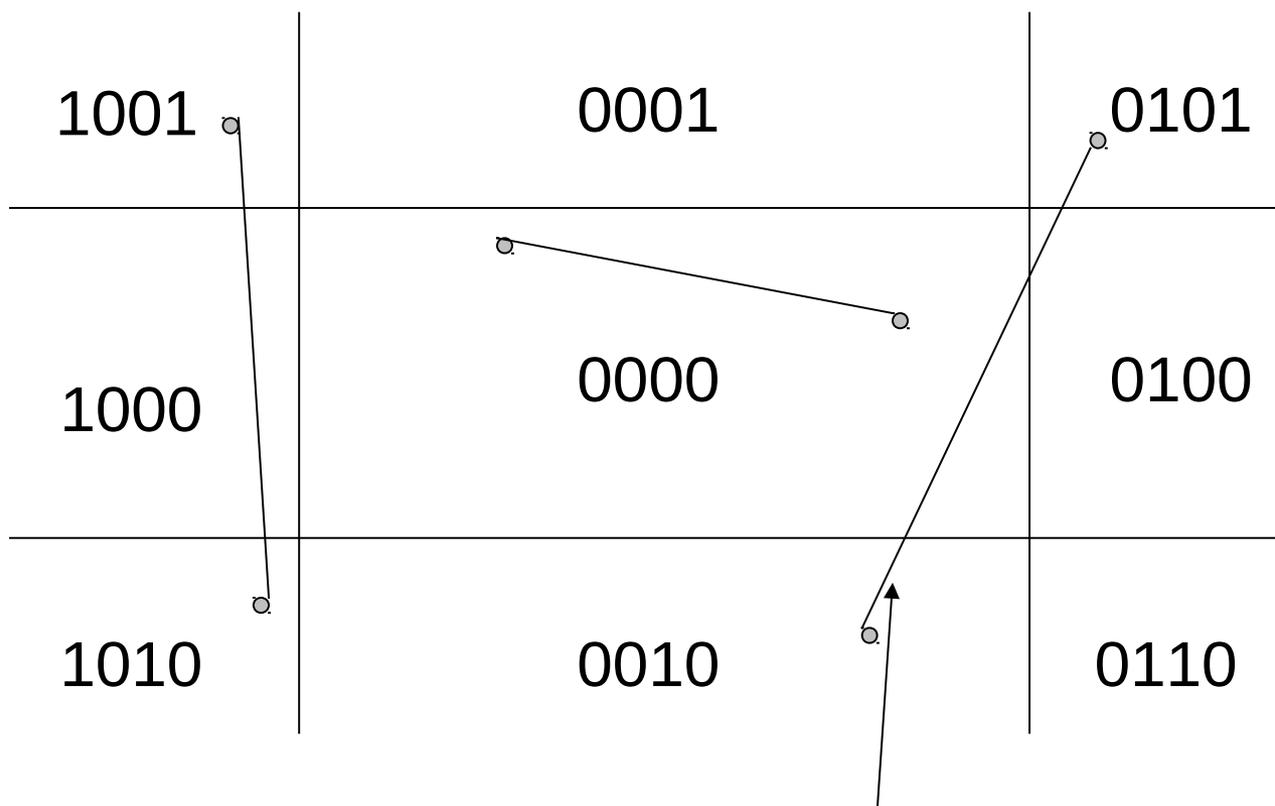
Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de *Cohen-Sutherland*



Recorte em 2D

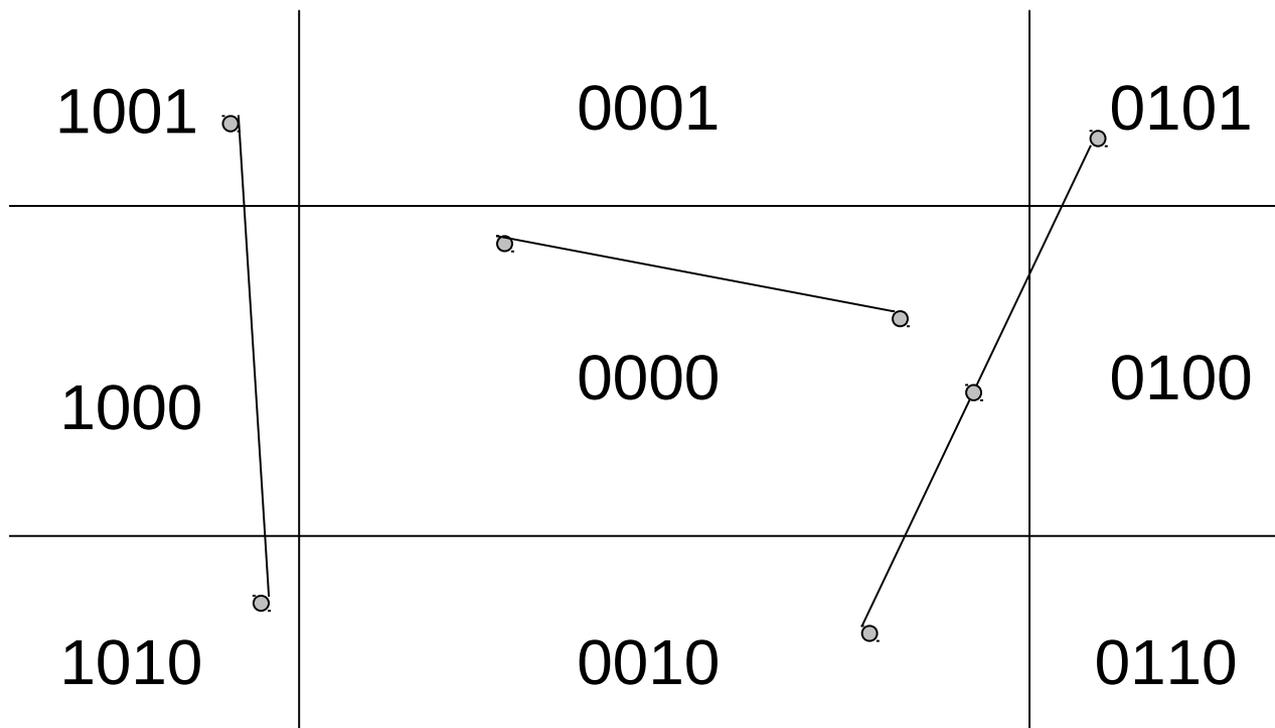
Algoritmo de Ponto Médio



Caso não trivial → Caso trivial

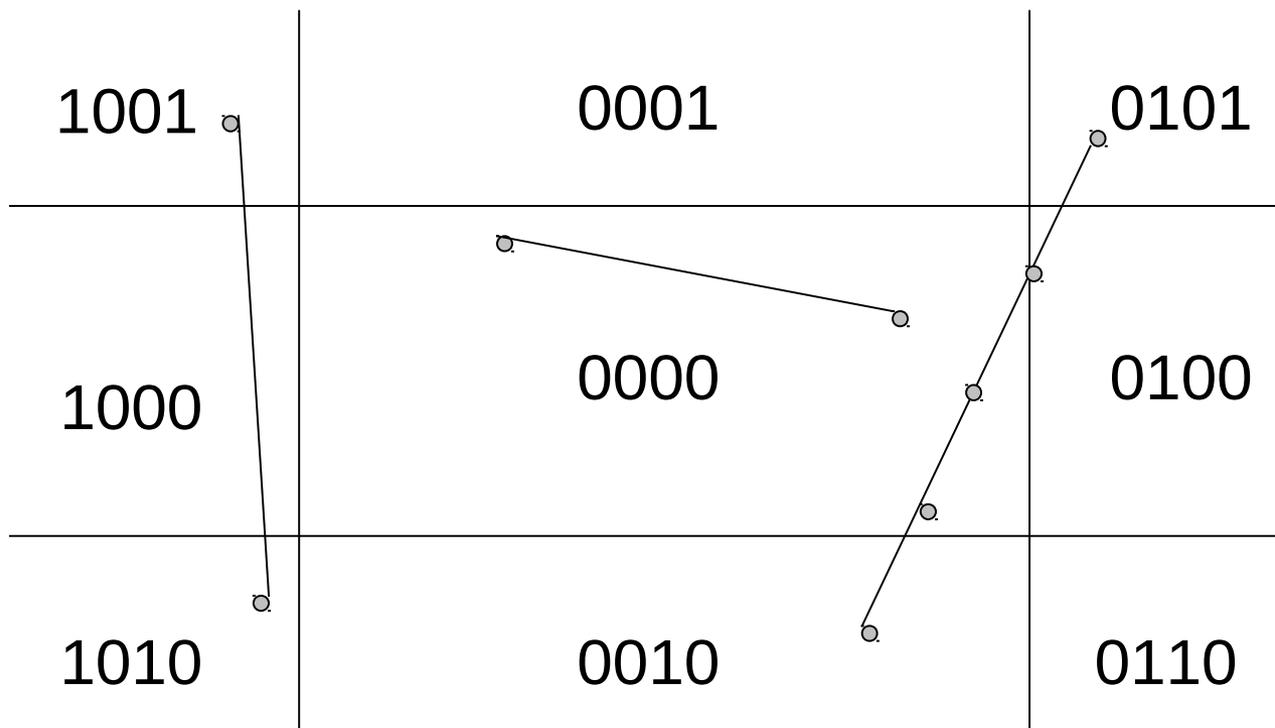
Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de Ponto Médio



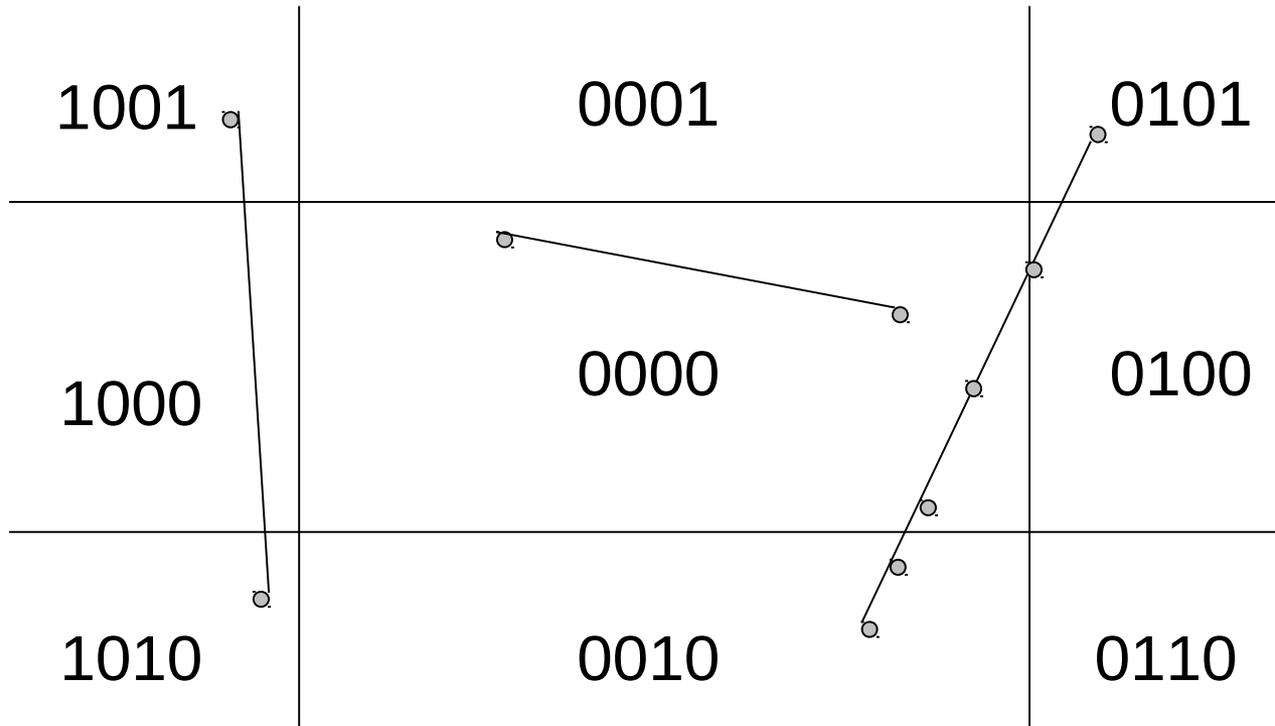
Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de Ponto Médio



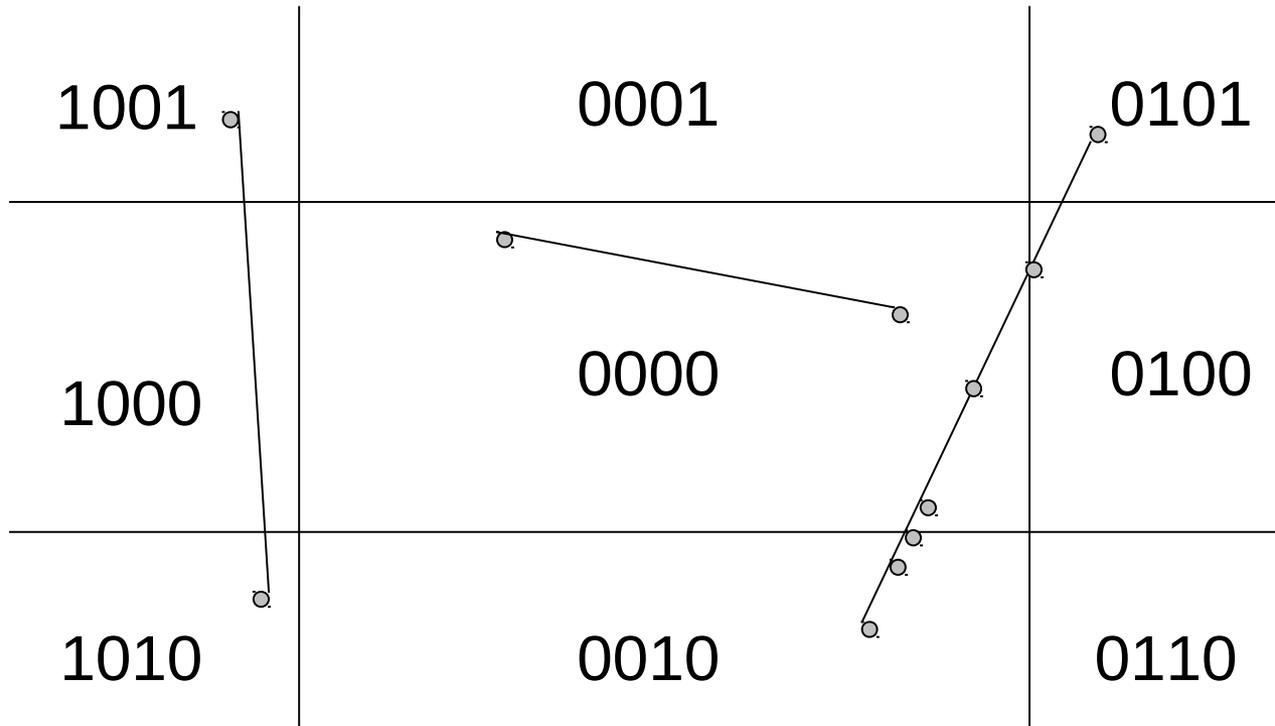
Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de Ponto Médio



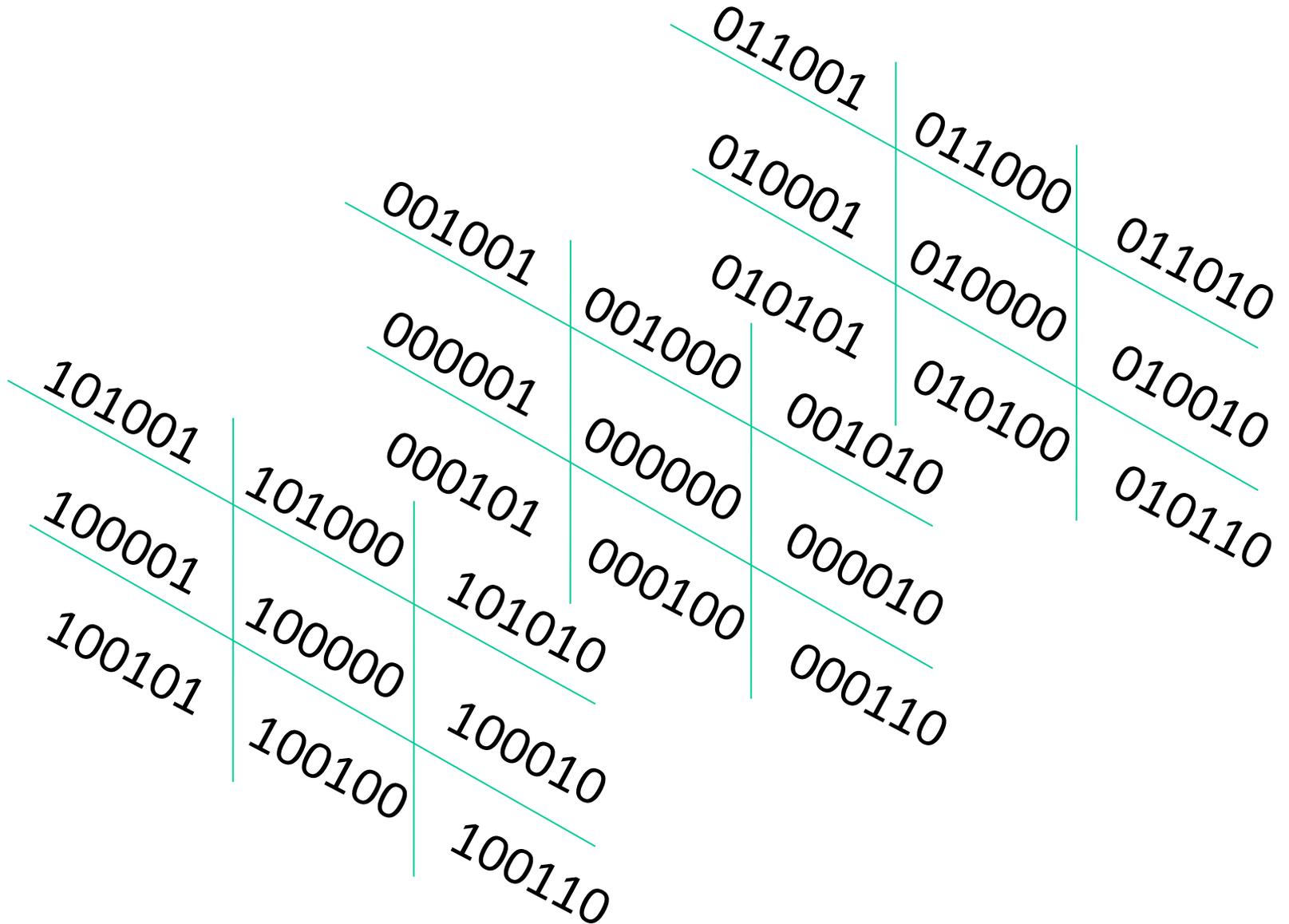
Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de Ponto Médio



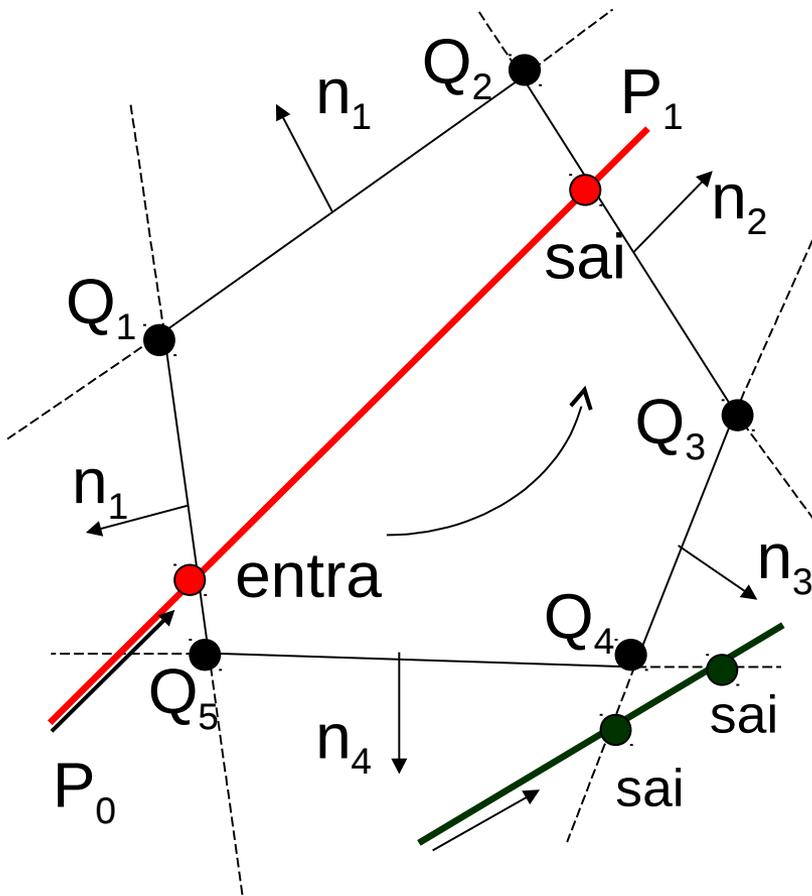
Recorte em 3D

Algoritmo de Cohen-Sutherland



Recorte (*Clipping*)

Algoritmo de *Cyrus-Becker* Caixa recortante convexa



Determinar e ordenar os pontos de interseção:

$$t = \frac{N_i (P_0 - Q_i)}{-N_i (P_1 - P_0)}$$

Somente intercepta em 2 pontos:

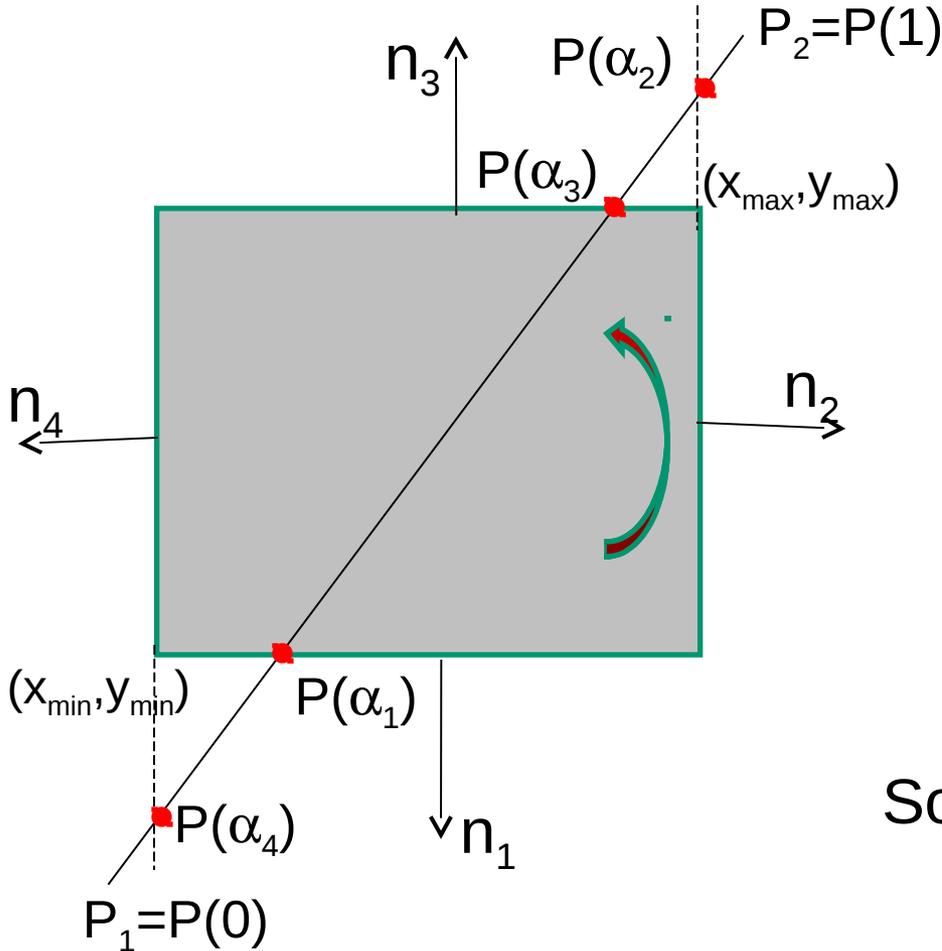
- entra $((P_1 - P_0) \cdot n_i < 0)$
- sai $((P_1 - P_0) \cdot n_i > 0)$

Somente na ordem (entra,sai)

Recorte em 2D

Algoritmo de *Liang-Barsky*

Caixa recortante retangular



$$P(\alpha) = (1-\alpha) P_1 + \alpha P_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(\alpha) \\ y(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = (1-\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = (y_{\min} - y_1) / (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (x_{\max} - x_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\alpha_3 = (y_{\max} - y_1) / (y_2 - y_1)$$

$$\alpha_4 = (x_{\min} - x_1) / (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in [0, 1]$$

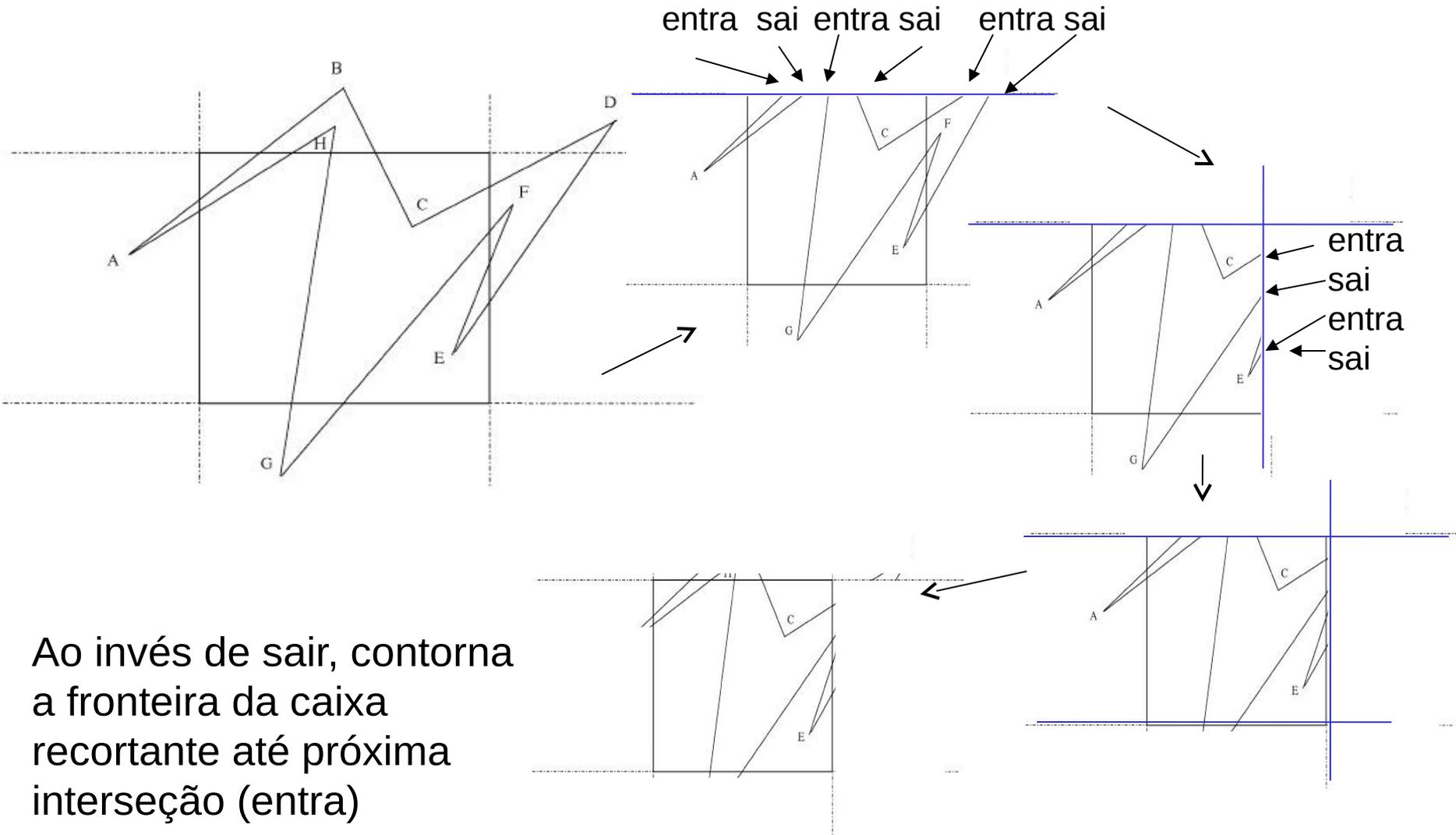
Somente na ordem (entra, sai)

➤ entra $((P_2 - P_1) \cdot n_i < 0)$

➤ sai $((P_2 - P_1) \cdot n_i > 0)$

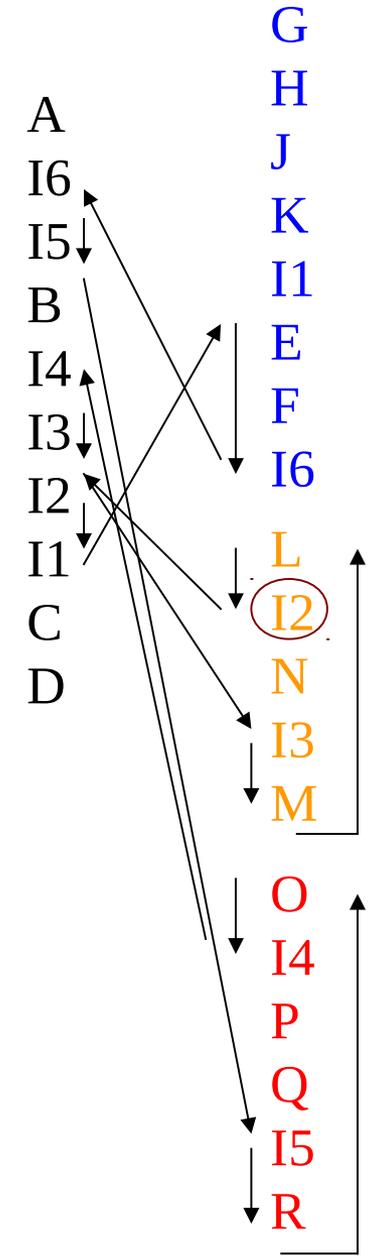
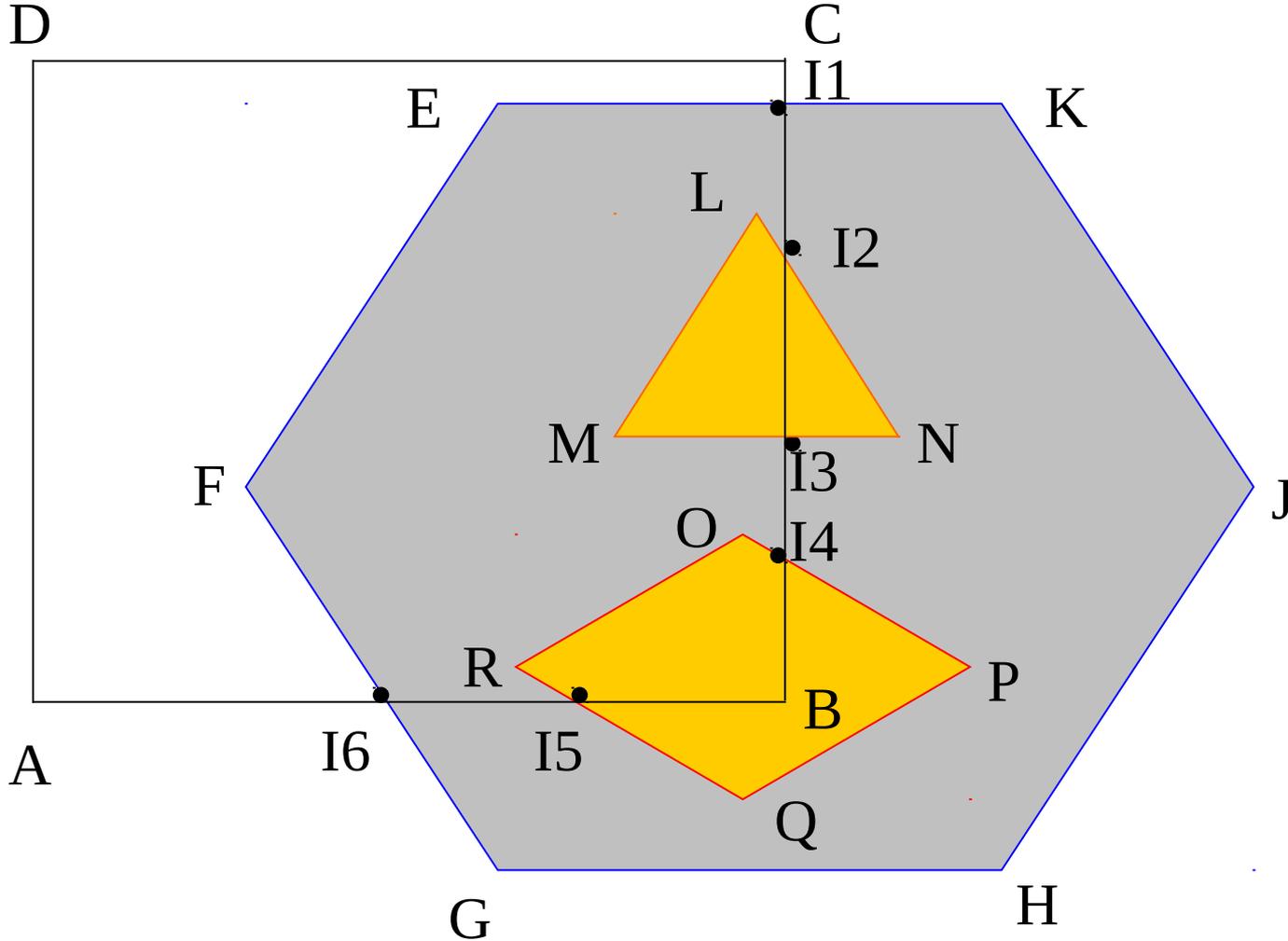
Recorte de Áreas em 2D

Algoritmo de *Sutherland-Hodgman*

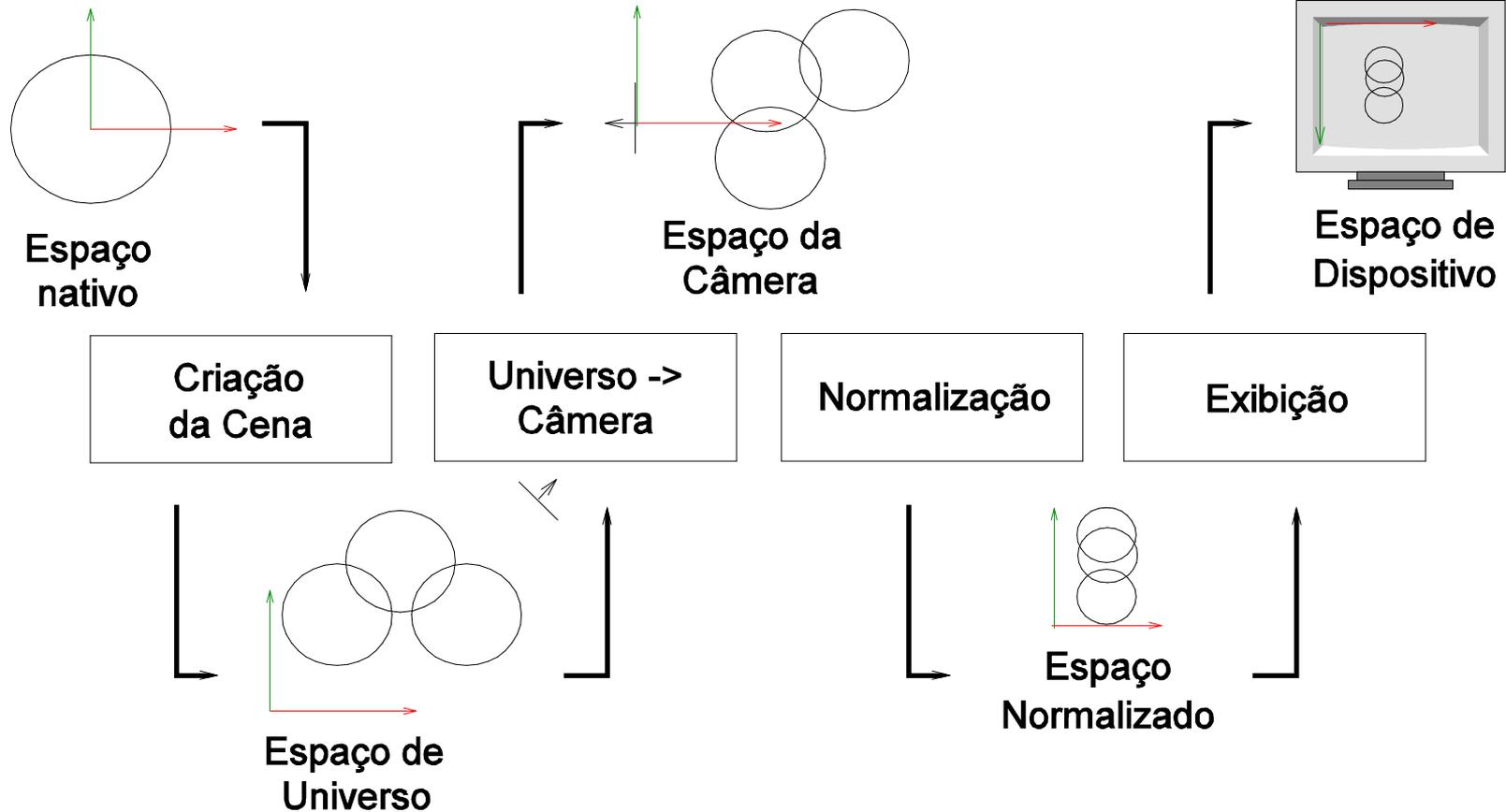


Espaço de Exibição

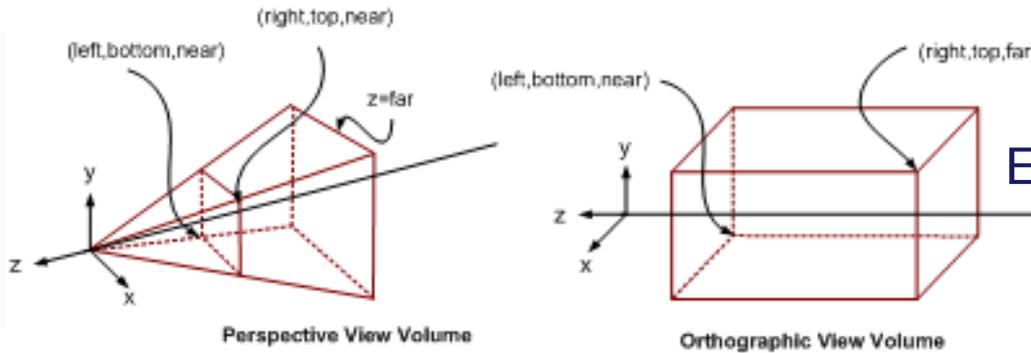
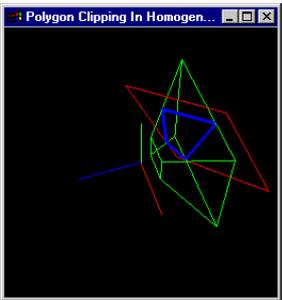
Algoritmo de *Weiler-Atherton*



Espaço de Recorte

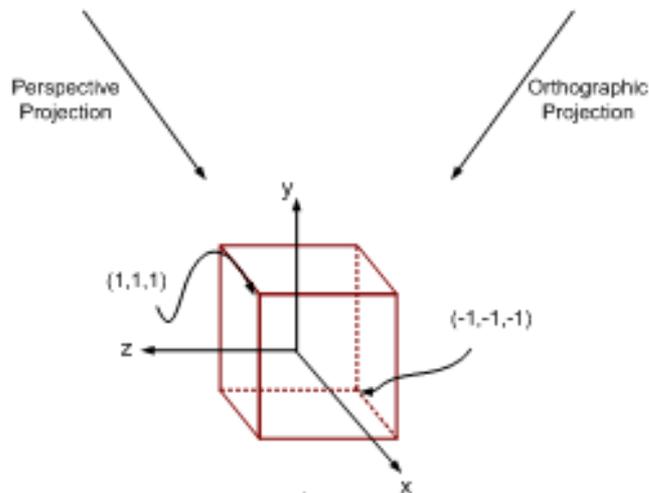
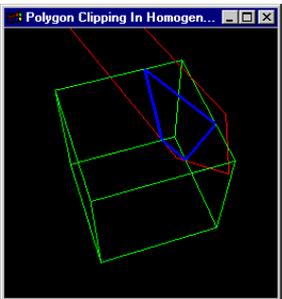


Em qual espaço?



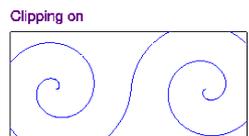
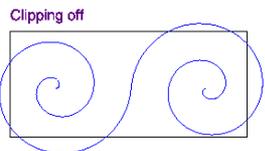
Espaço da Câmera (VRC)

Espaço 4D: antes da divisão pela coordenada homogênea w

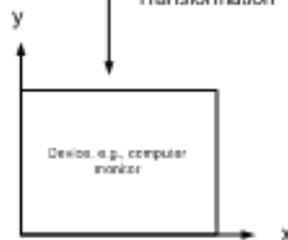


Espaço 3D Normalizado (NDC): após a divisão pela coordenada homogênea w

Clipping

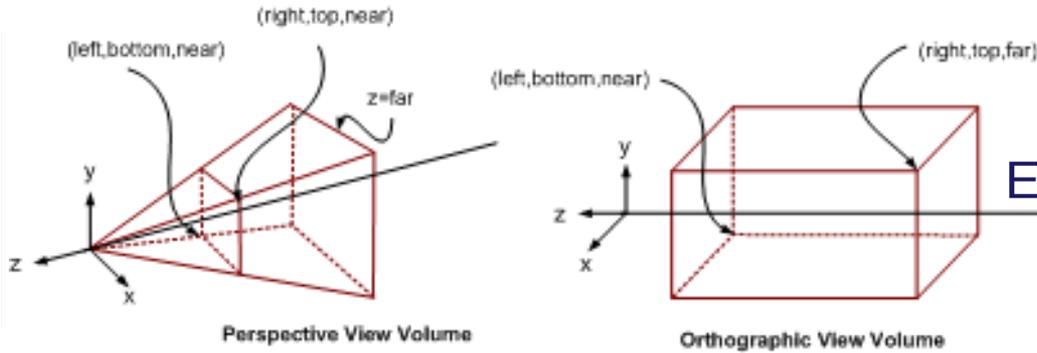
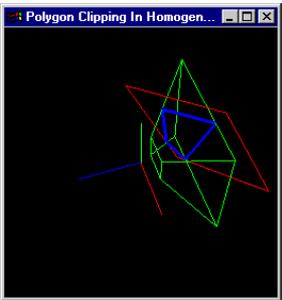


Viewport Transformation



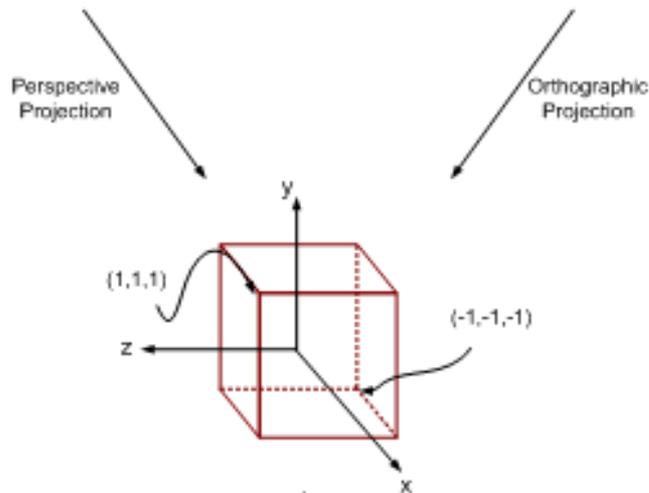
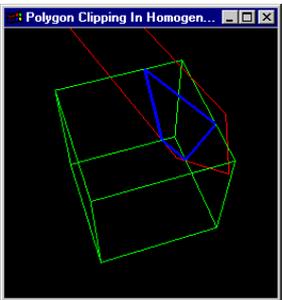
Espaço de Dispositivo 2D (DC)

Em qual espaço?



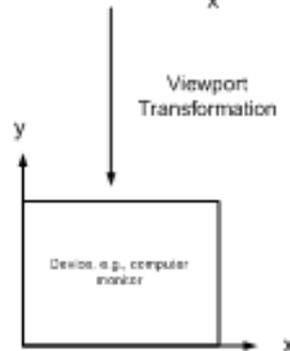
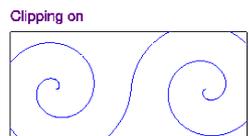
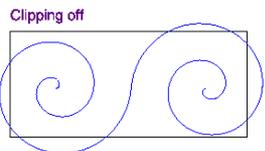
Espaço da Câmera (VRC)

Espaço 4D: antes da divisão pela coordenada homogênea w



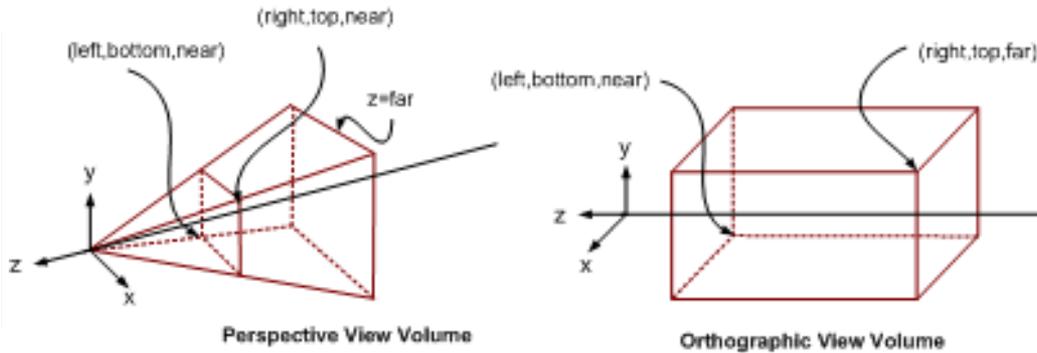
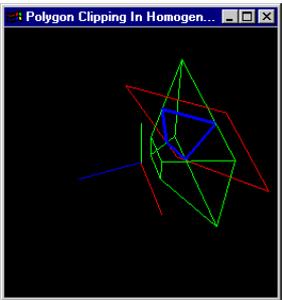
Espaço 3D Normalizado (NDC): após a divisão pela coordenada homogênea w

Clipping



Espaço de Dispositivo 2D (DC)

Em qual espaço?

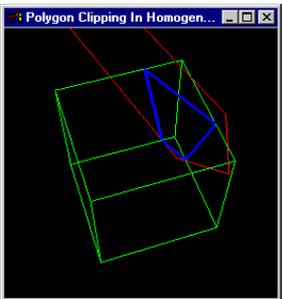


Espaço da Câmera (VRC)

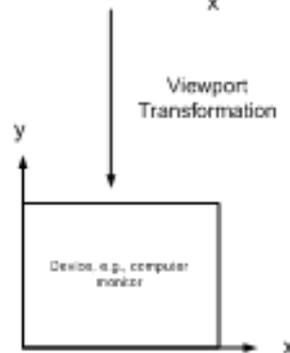
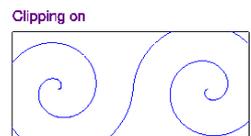
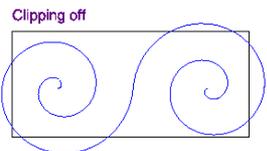


Espaço 4D: antes da divisão pela coordenada homogênea w

Espaço 3D Normalizado (NDC): após a divisão pela coordenada homogênea w



Clipping



Espaço de Dispositivo 2D (DC)

Recorte em 3D (w=1)

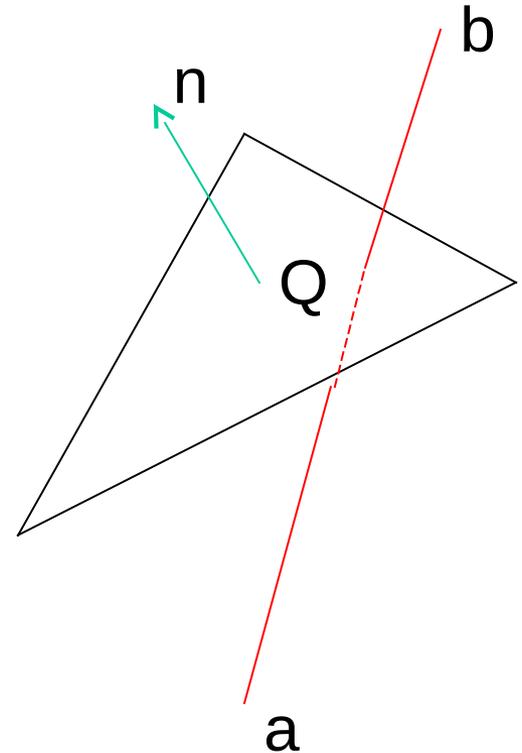
Interseção segmento-plano

$$P(t) = a + t (b-a)$$

$$f(P(t)) = n (P(t) - Q) = 0$$

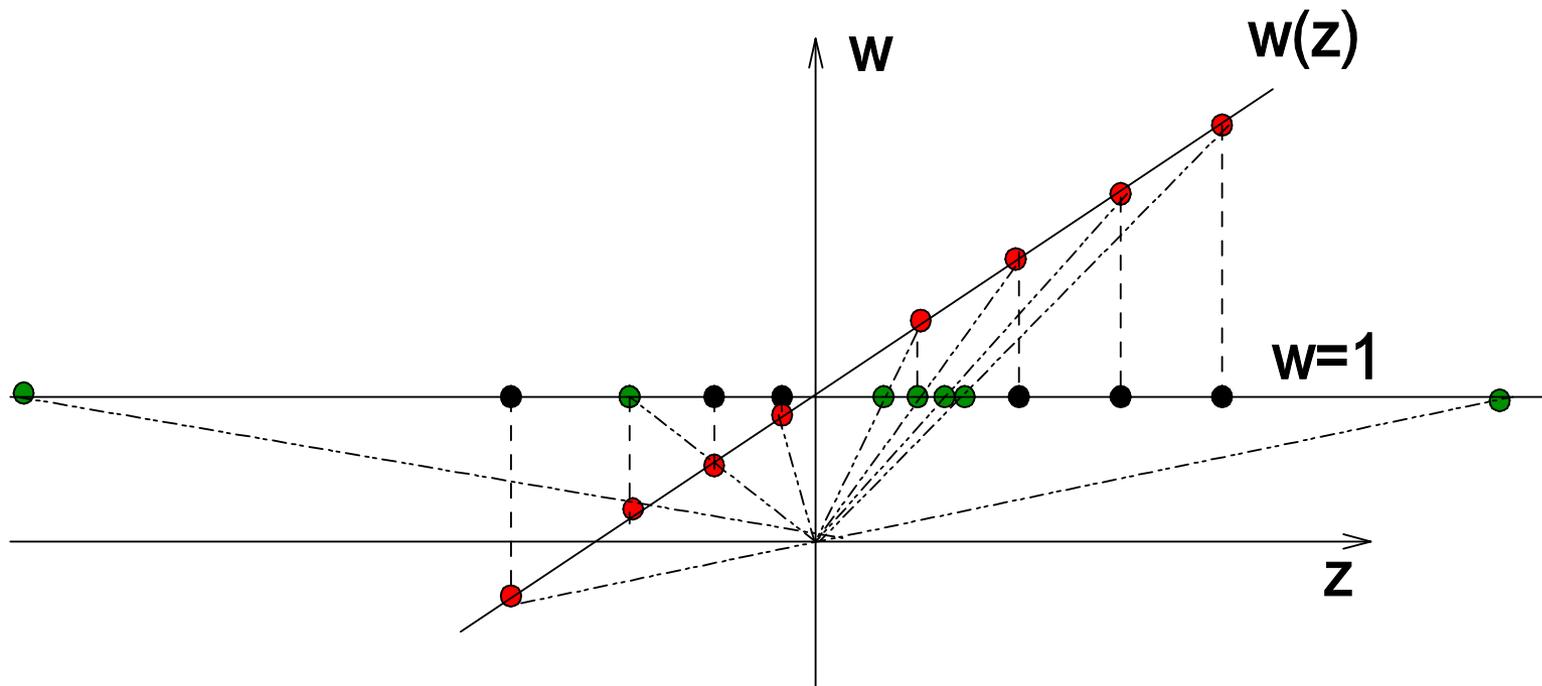
$$n ((a + t (b-a) - Q) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{n (a - Q)}{n (a-b)}$$



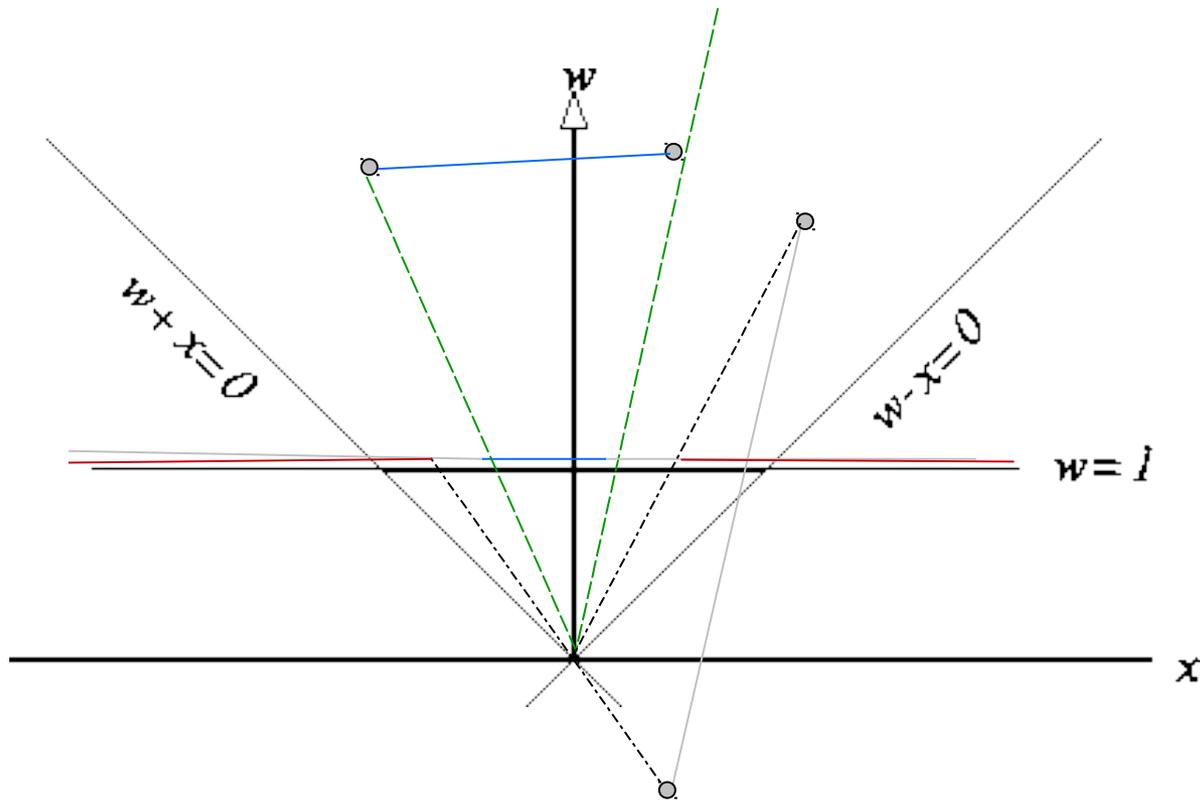
Projeções Perspectivas

Interpretação geométrica



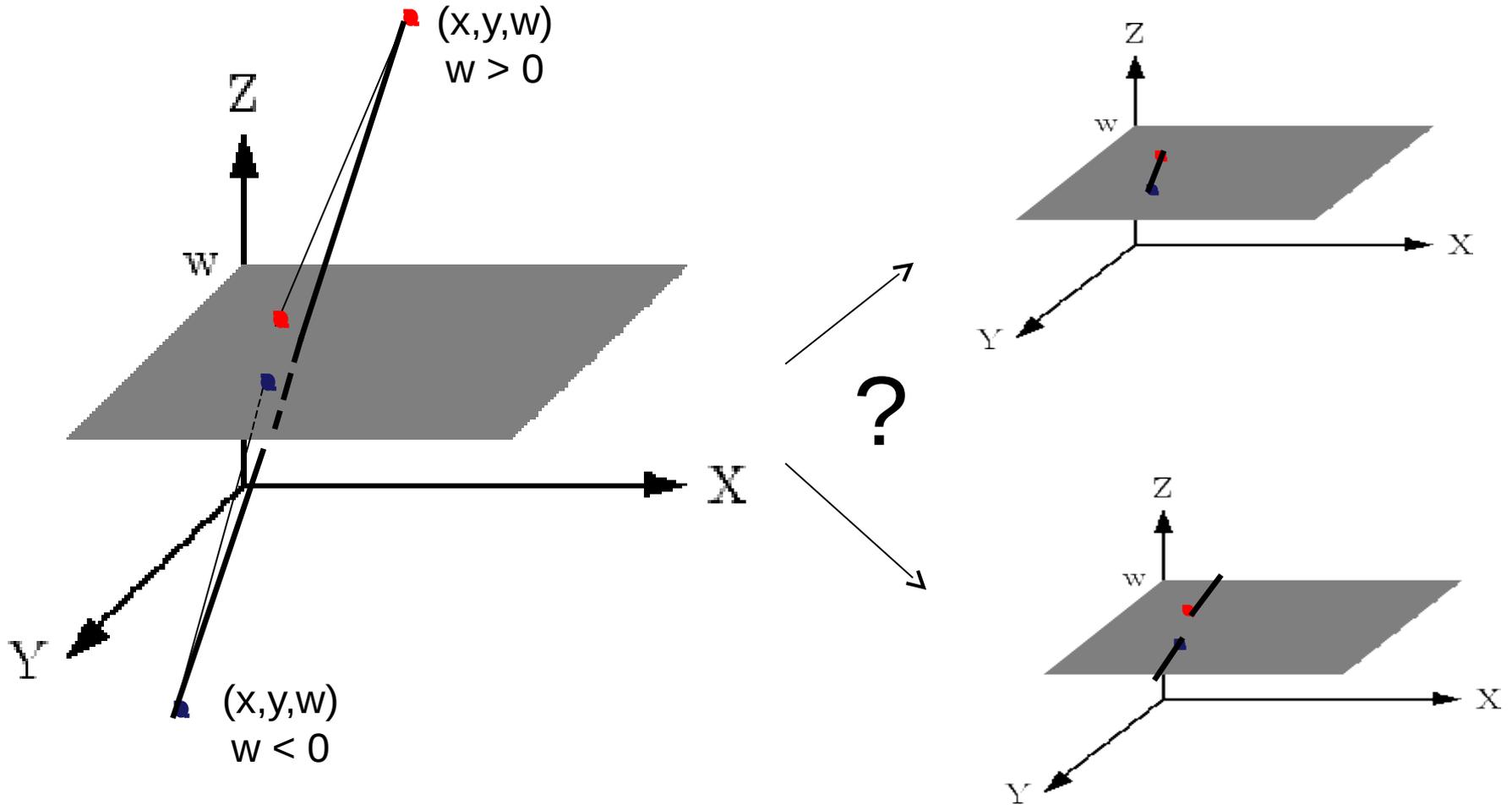
Recorte em 4D ($w \neq 1$)

Recorte de um segmento pode resultar em 2 sub-segmentos!



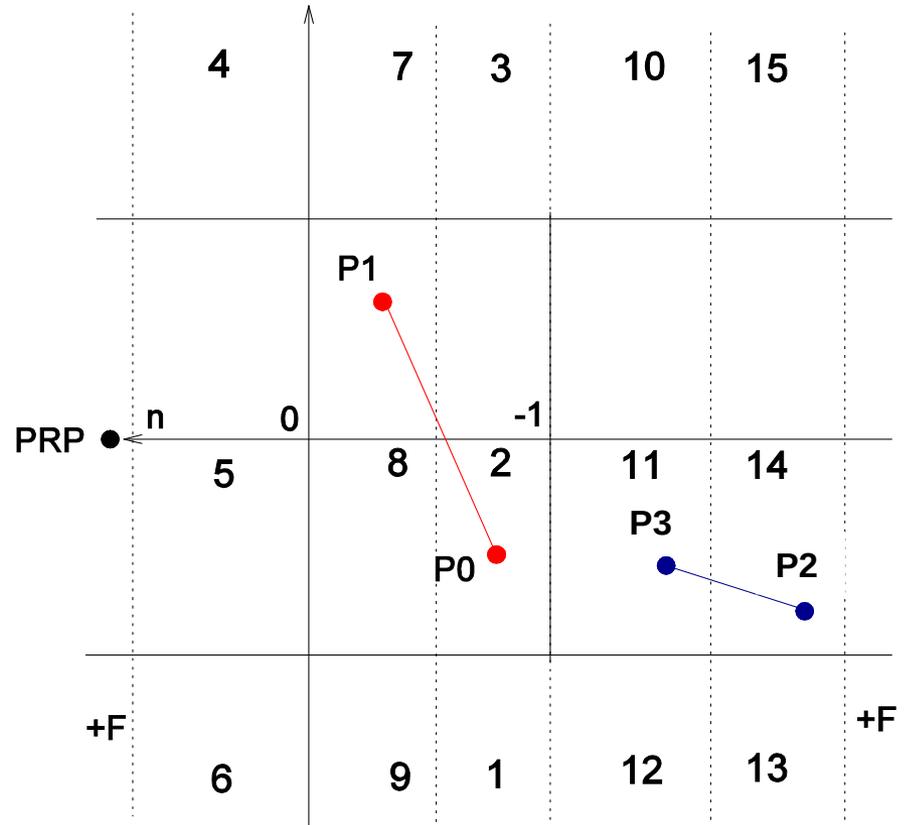
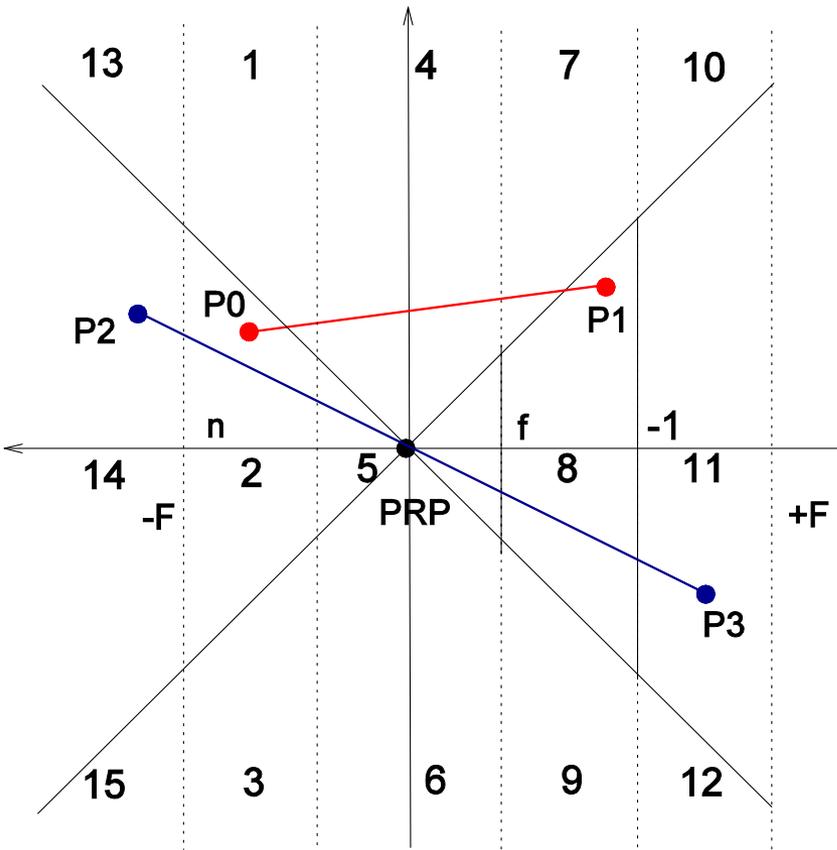
Recorte em 4D ($w \neq 1$)

Após a divisão por w ?



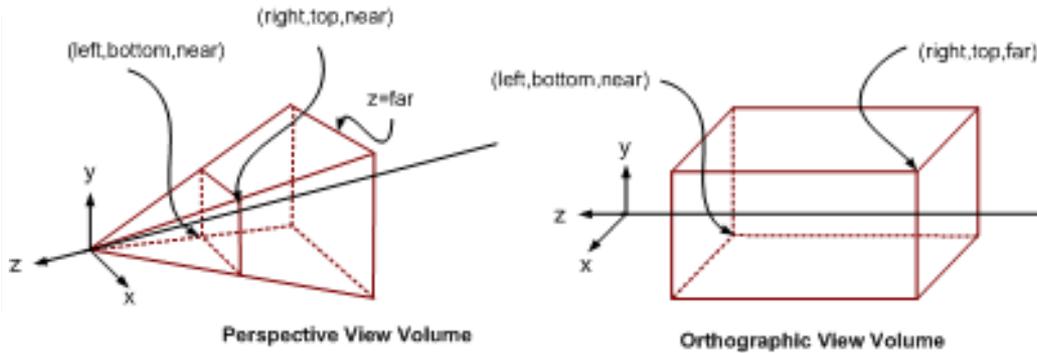
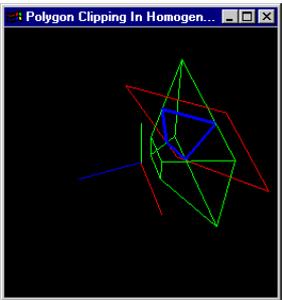
Recorte em 4D

Após a divisão por w



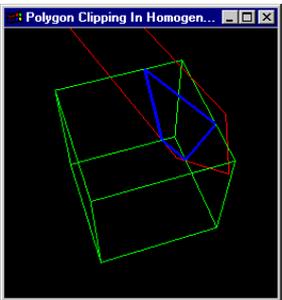
Em qual espaço?

$$w \leq 0$$

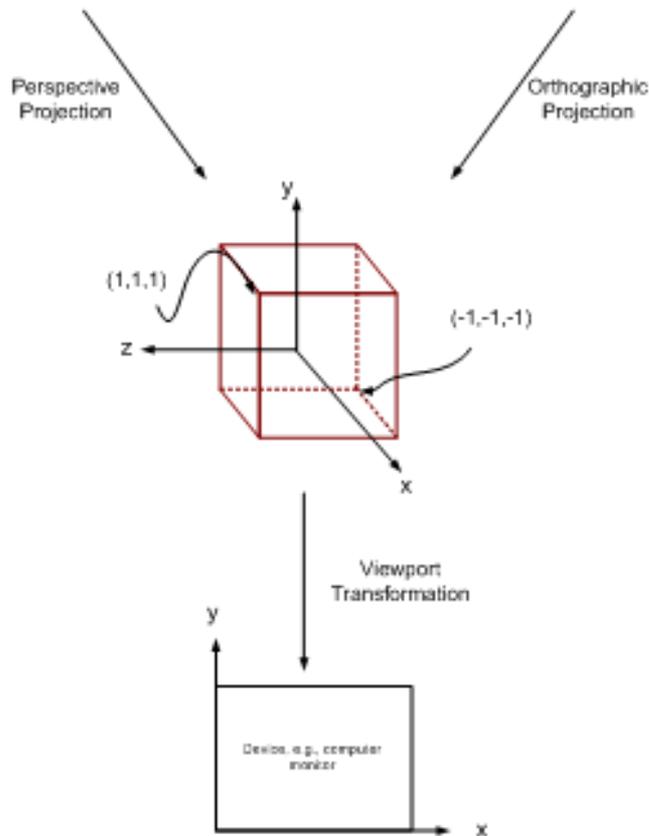
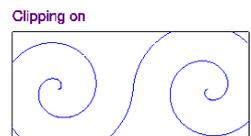
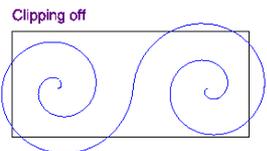


Espaço da Câmera

Espaço 4D: antes da divisão pela coordenada homogênea w



Clipping

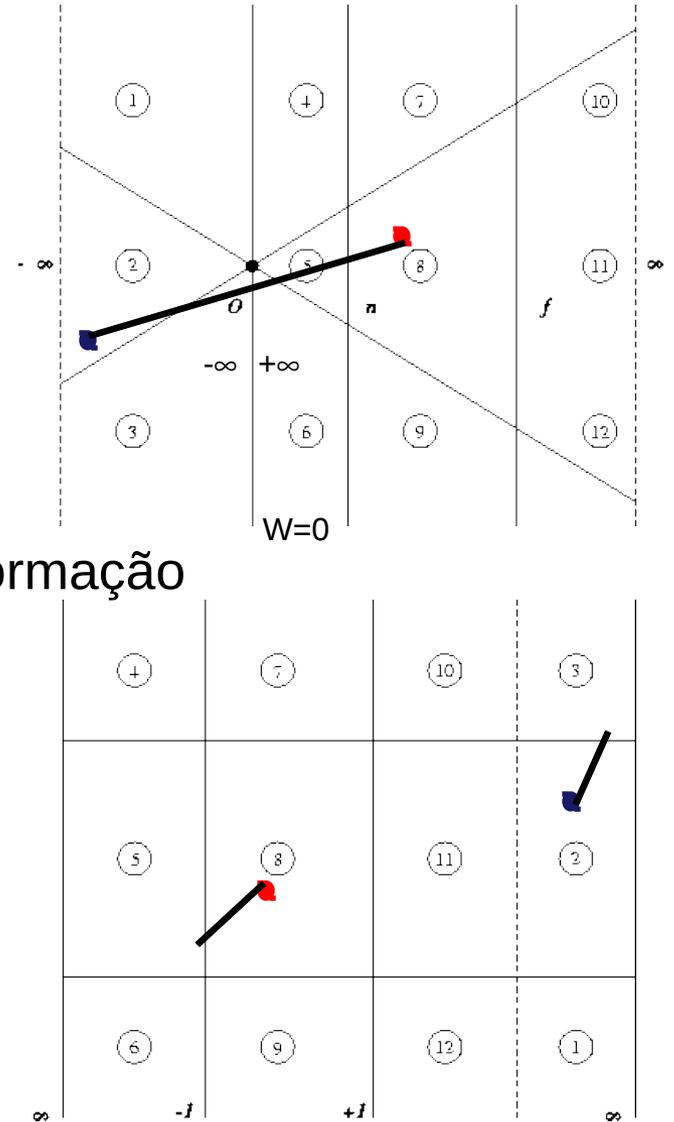
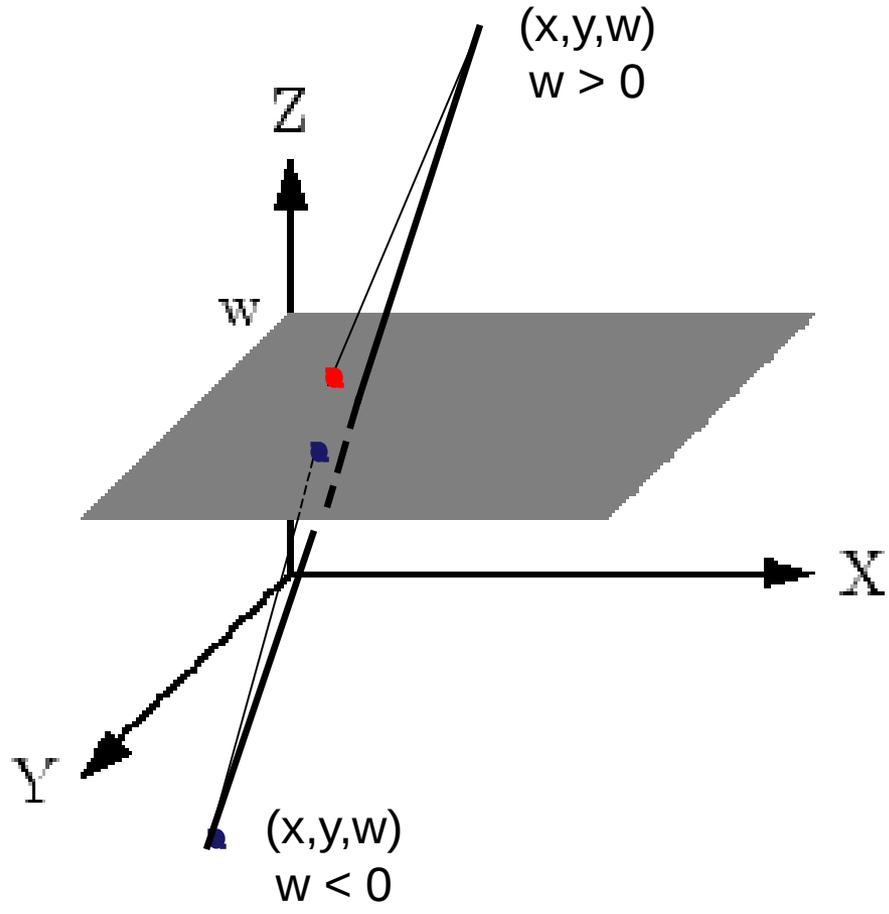


Espaço 3D Canônico: após a divisão pela coordenada homogênea w

Espaço de Exibição

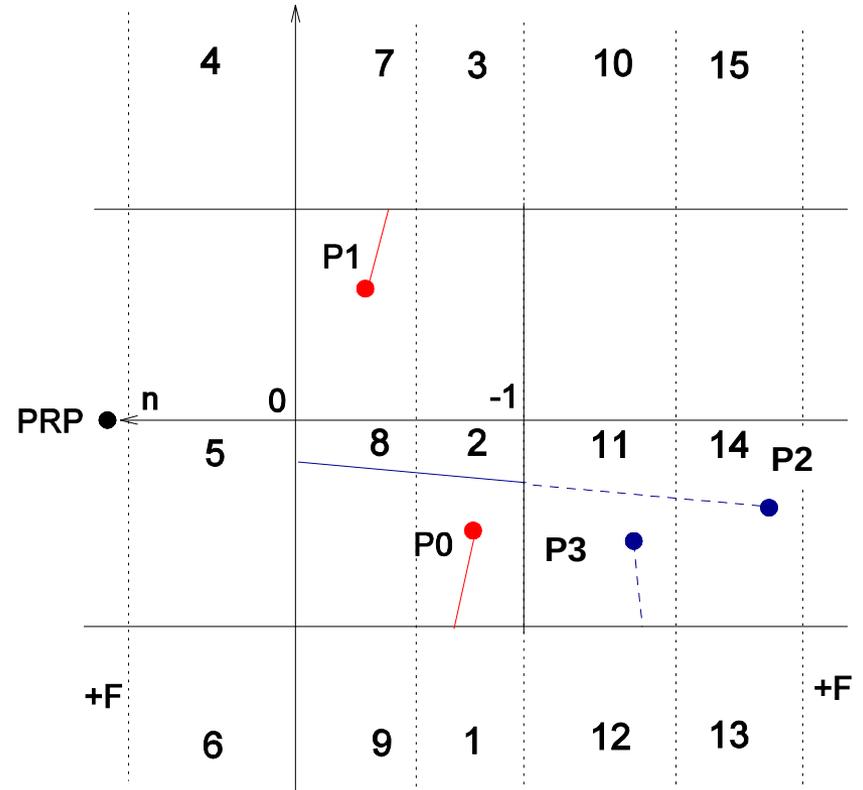
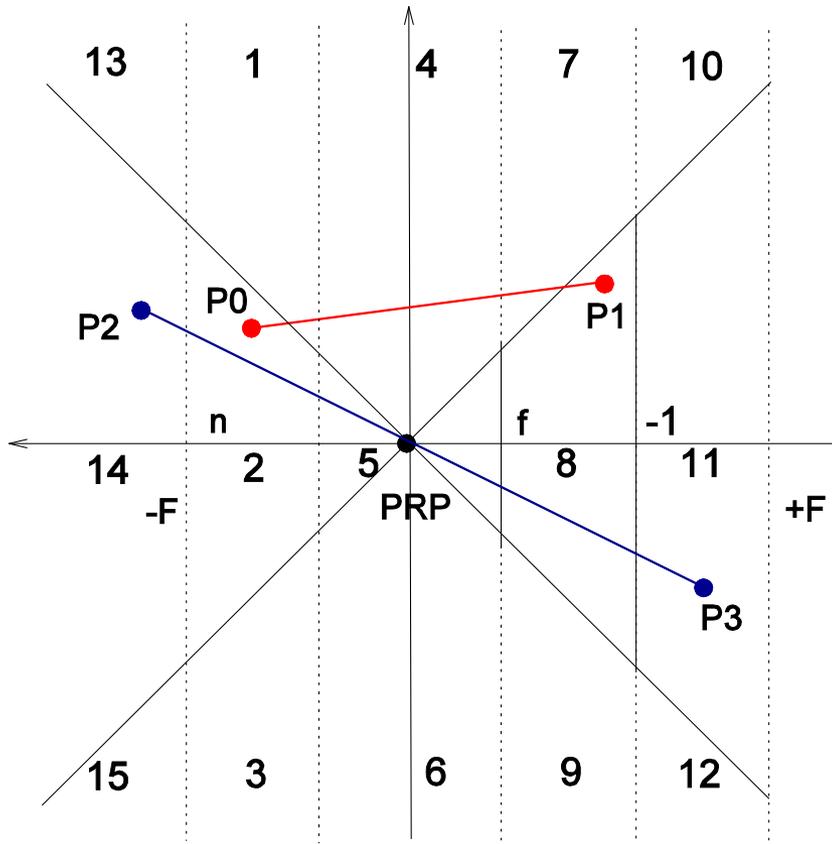
Recorte em 4D

Antes da divisão por w



Recorte em 4D

Antes da divisão por w



Recorte em 4D

$$-1 \leq \frac{\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}}{\bar{w}} \leq +1$$

$$-w \leq x, y, z \leq w$$

Dado: $P(t) = a + t(b-a)$

Interseção com $x=-w$:

$$w_a + t(w_b - w_a) = -(x_a + t(x_b - x_a))$$

$$t = \frac{w_a + x_a}{(w_a + x_a) - (w_b + x_b)}$$

Analogamente, com

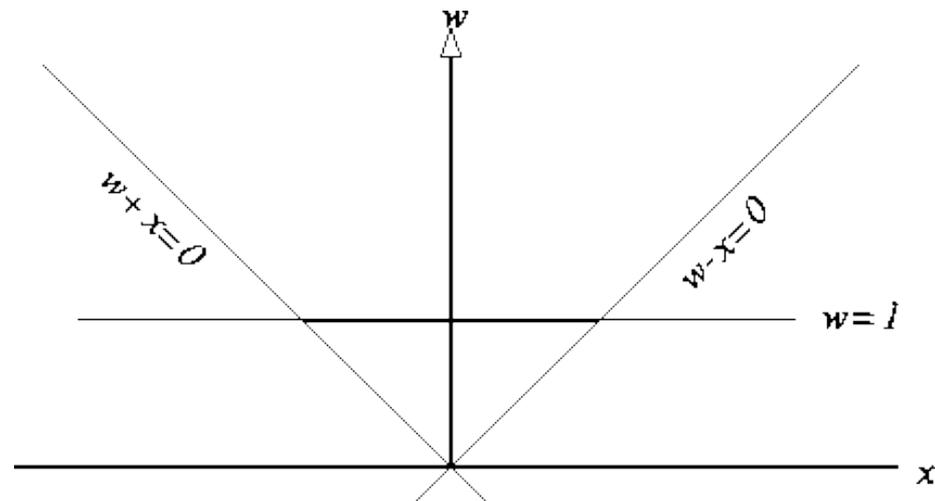
$x=w, y=-w, y=w, z=-w,$

$z=w$

Possibilidades:

(entra, sai)

(sai, entra)



Fluxo de Projeção

Espaço de Recorte para $w \neq 1$

