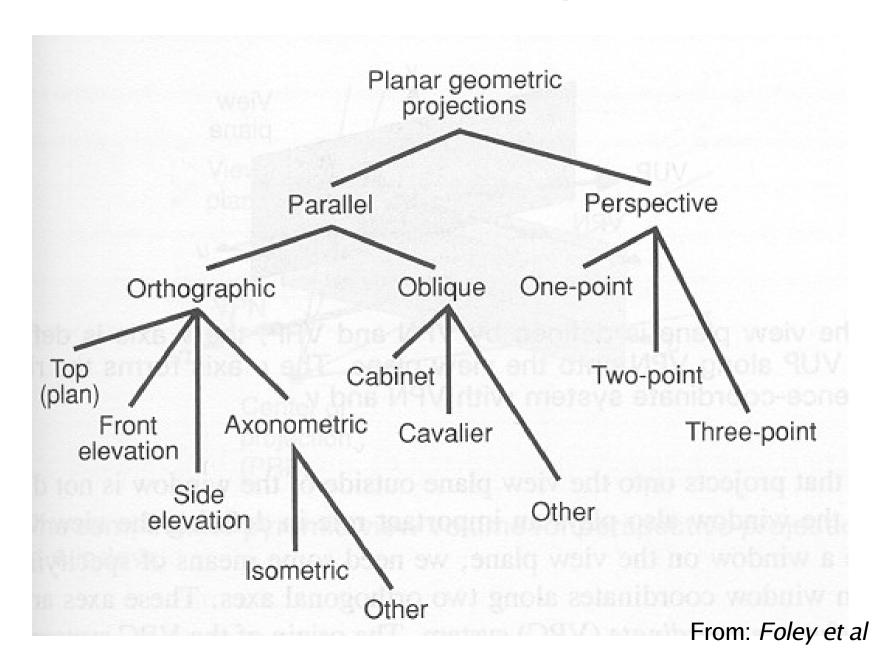
Drawing in 3D Projections

CSCI 4229/5229 Computer Graphics Summer 2008

Types of Projections

- Parallel Projections
 - Orthogonal, isometric, ...
 - Size does not diminish with distance
- Perspective
 - Realistic based on an observer's point of view
 - Nearer bigger, further smaller
 - One or more vanishing points

Taxonomy of Projections

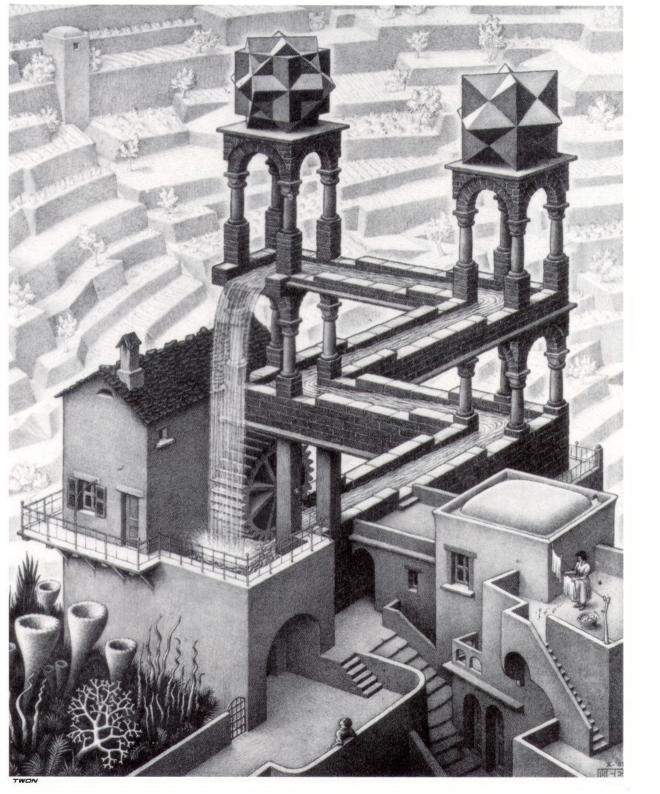


Egyptian Tomb Painting



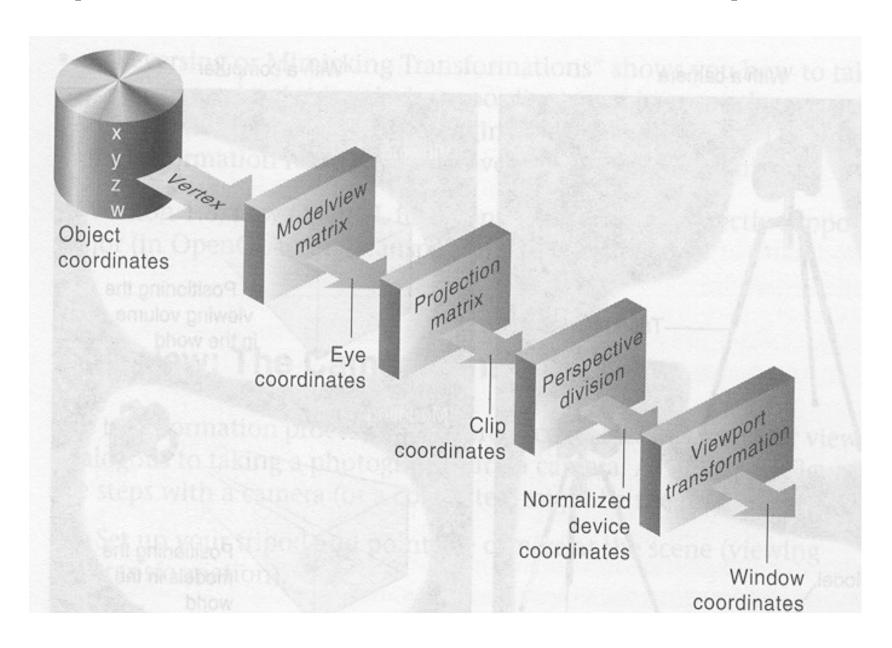
Annunciation Leonardo da Vinci (1472)





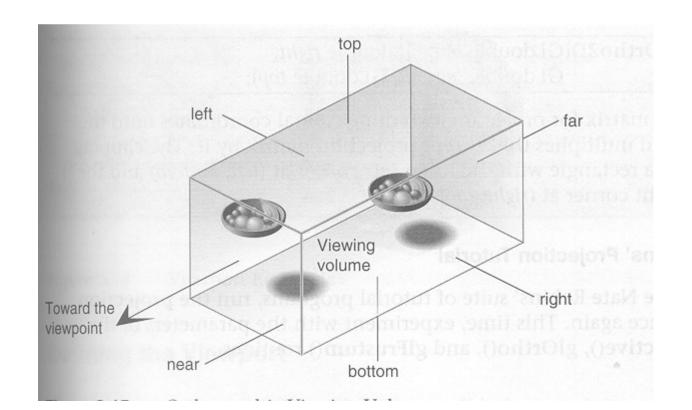
Waterfall M.C. Escher (1961)

OpenGL Transformation Pipeline



Parallel Projection

- Apply rotation matrix to map direction of projection to Z axis and up to Y axis
- Scale to canonical volume



From: OpenGL Red Book

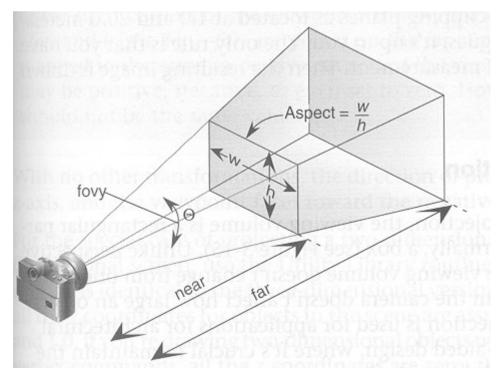
glOrtho(
$$x_{min}$$
, x_{max} , y_{min} , y_{max} , z_{min} , z_{max})

glOrtho Projection Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{x_{max}-x_{min}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{x_{max}+x_{min}}{x_{max}-x_{min}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{y_{max}-y_{min}} & 0 & -\frac{y_{max}+y_{min}}{z_{max}-x_{min}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-2}{z_{max}-z_{min}} & \frac{z_{max}+z_{min}}{z_{max}-z_{min}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perspective Transformation

- Apply rotation matrix to map eye position to center of scene to negative Z and up to Y axes
- Scale (x,y) inversely proportional to distance
- Scale to canonical volume



From: OpenGL Red Book

gluPerspective(fovy,aspect,Znear,Zfar)

- fovy is the angle in the up/down direction
- aspect is is the horizontal to vertical ratio
- Znear is the distance to the near clipping plane
 - Killer fact Znear > 0
- Zfar is the distance to the far clipping plane
 - Zfar > Znear
- Zfar-Znear determines Z resolution since the Z buffer has finite precision
 - log₂(Zfar/Znear) bits lost

gluPerspective(fovy,aspect,Znear,Zfar)

Let $\theta = \text{fovy/2}$

gluPerspective Projection Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cot \theta}{a s p e c t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cot \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{z_{far} + z_{near}}{z_{far} - z_{near}} & \frac{2z_{far} z_{near}}{z_{far} - z_{near}} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

gluLookAt(E_x , E_y , E_z , C_x , C_y , C_z , U_x , U_y , U_z)

- (E_x, E_y, E_z) is the eye position
- (C_x, C_y, C_z) is the position you look at
- (U_x, U_y, U_z) is the up direction
- C-E determines the distance in the Z direction
- The Z distance to each object (from E) determines the reduction in the (x,y) direction

gluLookAt(E_x, E_y, E_z , C_x, C_y, C_z , U_x, U_y, U_z)

Forward
$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{E}$$

Sideways $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{U}$
Up $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{F}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ w' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S_x & U_x & -F_x & 0 \\ S_y & U_y & -F_y & 0 \\ S_z & U_z & -F_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -E_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -E_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -E_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} S_x & U_x & -F_x & -E_x S_x - E_y U_x + E_z F_x \\ S_y & U_y & -F_y & -E_x S_y - E_y U_y + E_z F_y \\ S_z & U_z & -F_z & -E_x S_z - E_y U_z + E_z F_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

(F and U must be normalized)