# Blotch3D

# Quick start for Windows

On your development machine …

1. Get the installer for the latest release of the MonoGame SDK for Visual Studio from <http://www.monogame.net/downloads/> and run it with the default settings. (Do NOT get the current development version nor a NuGet package.)
2. Download the Blotch3D repository zip from the GitHub page and unzip it.
3. Open the Visual Studio solution file (Blotch3D.sln) and build and run the example projects.
4. Use IntelliSense and see “Blotch3DManual.pdf” for the reference documentation.
5. See [Creating a new project](#_Creating_a_new) for details on creating projects, adding Blotch3D to an existing project, or building for another platform.
6. To deliver an app, just deliver the contents of your project’s output folder.

# Features

Blotch3D is a C# library that vastly simplifies many of the tasks in developing real-time 3D applications and games.

Bare-bones examples are provided that show how with just a few lines of code you can…

* Load standard 3D model file types as “sprites”, and display and move thousands of them in 3D at high frame rates.
* Programmatically create a wide variety of sprite shapes.
* Create sprites by defining individual polygons.
* Load textures from standard image files, including textures with an alpha channel (i.e. with translucent pixels).
* Set a sprite’s material, texture, and lighting response.
* Show 2D and in-world text in any font, size, color, etc. at any 2D or 3D position, and make text follow a sprite in 2D or 3D.
* Attach sprites to other sprites to create ‘sprite trees’ as large as you want. Child sprite orientation, position, scale, etc. are relative to the parent sprite, and can be changed dynamically (i.e. the sprite trees are real-time dynamic scene graphs.)
* Override all steps in the drawing of each sprite.
* Easily give the user control over all aspects of the camera (zoom, pan, truck, dolly, rotate, etc.).
* Easily control all aspects of the camera programmatically.
* Create billboard sprites.
* Show a video as a 2D or 3D texture on a sprite (See <http://rbwhitaker.wikidot.com/video-playback> for details).
* Connect sprites to the camera to implement HUD models and text.
* Connect the camera to a sprite to implement ‘cockpit view’.
* Implement GUI controls in the 3D window as dynamic 2D text or image rectangles, and with transparent pixels.
* Implement a skybox sprite.
* Get a list of sprites touching a ray (within a sprite radius), to implement weapons fire, etc.
* Get a list of sprites under the mouse position (within a sprite radius), to implement mouse selection, tooltips, pop-up menus, etc.
* Implement levels-of-detail.
* Implement mipmaps.
* Implement height fields (a surface with a height that maps from an image).
* Implement 3D graphs (a surface with a height that follows an equation or an array of height values).
* Dynamically transform a texture on a surface.
* Use with WPF and WinForms, on Microsoft Windows.
* Access and override many window features and functions using the provided WinForms Form object of the window (Microsoft Windows only, and see the description before using).
* Detect sprite radius collisions.
* Implement fog.
* Create particle systems
* Define ambient lighting and up to three point-light sources.
* Several shaders are provided to support texture transforms, alpha textures with lighting, etc.
* Easily write your own custom shaders using the provided shader code as a template.
* All other MonoGame features remain available.
* Build for many platforms. Currently supports all Microsoft Windows platforms, iOS, Android, MacOS, Linux, PS4, PSVita, Xbox One, and Switch.

Blotch3D sits on top of MonoGame, and all MonoGame’s features are still available. MonoGame is a widely used 3D library for C#. It is free, fast, cross platform, actively developed by a large community, and used in many professional games. There is a plethora of MonoGame documentation, tutorials, examples, and discussions on line.

Reference documentation of Blotch3D (classes, methods, fields, properties, etc.) is available through Visual Studio IntelliSense, and in “Blotch3DManual.pdf”. Note: To support Doxygen documentation generator, links in the IntelliSense comments are preceded with ‘#’.

See MonoGame.net for the official MonoGame documentation. When searching on-line for other MonoGame documentation and discussions, be sure to note the MonoGame version being discussed. Documentation of earlier versions may not be compatible with the latest.

MonoGame fully implements Microsoft’s (no longer supported) XNA 4 engine, but for multiple platforms. Documentation of earlier versions of XNA (versions 2 and 3) will often not be correct. For conversion of XNA 3 to XNA 4 see [http://www.nelsonhurst.com/xna-3-1-to-xna-4-0-cheatsheet/.](http://www.nelsonhurst.com/xna-3-1-to-xna-4-0-cheatsheet/)

Note that to support all the platforms, certain limitations were necessary. Currently you can only have one 3D window. Also, there is no official cross-platform way to specify an existing window to use as the 3D window—MonoGame must create it. See below for details and work-arounds.

The provided Visual Studio solution file contains both the Blotch3D library project with source, and the example projects.

“BlotchExample01\_Basic” is a bare-bones Blotch3D application, where Example.cs contains the example code. Other example projects also contain an Example.cs, which is similar to the one from the basic example but with a few additions to it to demonstrate a certain feature. In fact, you can do a diff between the basic Example.cs files and another example’s source file to see what extra code must be added to implement the features it demonstrates.

# Creating a new project

To develop with Blotch3D, you must first install the MonoGame SDK as described in the [Quick start for Windows](#_Quick_start_for) section.

The easiest way to create a new project that uses MonoGame + Blotch3D is to copy an existing example project (like the basic example) and rename it.

To add MonoGame + Blotch3D to an existing project, add a reference to the appropriate MonoGame binary (typically in “\Program Files (x86)\MSBuild\MonoGame\v3.0\...”). Also add a reference to, or the source of, Blotch3D.

To create a project for another platform besides Microsoft Windows: First you will need to install any Visual Studio add-ons, etc. for the desired platform. For example, for Android you’d need the Xamarin for Android add-on. Then create a project for that platform and add the Blotch3D library source to it. Then create your project for that platform and add a reference to that Blotch3D project. For some platforms you may need to do some online research to properly create projects.

To distribute a program for Microsoft Windows, deliver everything in your project’s output folder. Other platforms may require different delivery methods.

# Development overview

See the examples, starting with the basic example.

You define a 3D window by deriving a class from BlWindow3D and overriding at least the FrameDraw method. Open the window by instantiating that class and calling its “Run” method *from the same thread*. The Run method then calls the methods you’ve overridden, when appropriate, and does not return until the window has closed.

All code that accesses the 3D hardware must be in overridden methods. This is because 3D subsystems (OpenGL, DirectX, etc.) generally require that a single thread access all 3D hardware resources for a given 3D window. There are certain platform-specific exceptions to this rule, but we don’t use them. This rule also applies to any code structure (like Parallel, etc.) that may internally use other threads, as well. Also, since sometimes it’s hard to know exactly what 3D operations really do hit the 3D hardware, its best to assume all of them do, like creation and use of all Blotch3D and MonoGame objects.

You can put all your 3D code in the one overridden method called “FrameDraw”, if you like, but there are a couple of other overridable methods provided for your convenience. There is a Setup method that is called once at the beginning and a FrameProc method that is called every frame. The FrameDraw method is also called each frame, but only when there is enough CPU available. You are welcome to put whatever you like in any of those three methods, except that actual drawing code (code that causes things to appear in the window) must be in the FrameDraw method.

For apps that may suffer from severe CPU exhaustion (at least for the 3D thread), it might be best to put all your periodic 3D code in FrameDraw and not bother with FrameProc. In this way your code will be called less often under high-CPU loads. Of course, then your periodic code should handle being called at a variable rate.

You can also specify a delegate to the BlSprite constructor. The delegate will also be executed every frame. The effect is the same as putting the code in FrameProc, but it better encapsulates sprite-specific code.

A single-threaded application would have all its code in the overridden methods or delegates. If you are developing a multithreaded program, then you would probably want to reserve the 3D thread (the overrides) only for tasks that access 3D hardware resources. When other threads do need to create, change, or destroy 3D hardware resources or otherwise do something in a thread-safe way with the 3D thread, they can pass a delegate to the 3D thread with BlWindow3D.EnqueueCommand or BlWindow3D.EnqueueCommandBlocking, which will be executed within one frame time.

You can use a variety of methods to draw things in FrameDraw. Sprites are drawn with the BlSprite.Draw method. When you draw a sprite, all its subsprites are also drawn. So, oftentimes you may want to have a “Top” sprite that holds other sprites, and call the Draw method of the Top sprite to cause the other sprites to be drawn. There are also methods to draw text and textures in 2D (just draw them after all 3D objects have been drawn so they aren’t overwritten by them). You can also draw things using the lower-level MonoGame methods. For example, it is faster to draw multiple 2D textures and text using MonoGame’s SpriteBatch class.

The easiest way to set the camera position and orientation is to periodically call to Graphics.DoDefaultGui(). Typically, this is done in the FrameProc method, but could be done in the FrameDraw method as well. If you want other ways to control the camera, then see the various Graphics.AdjustCamera… methods, the Graphics.SetCameraToSprite method, and the View, Eye, and LookAt fields.

BlWindow3D derives from MonoGame’s “Game” class, so you can also override other Game class overridable methods. Just be sure to call the base method from within a Game class overridden method. On Microsoft Windows, you can also better control the window and add window event handlers with the associated Windows ‘Forms’ object, BlWindow3D.WindowForm.

Because multiple windows are not conducive to some of the supported platforms, MonoGame, and thus Blotch3D, do not support more than one 3D window. You can *create* multiple 3D windows, but MonoGame does not handle them correctly (input sometimes goes to the wrong window and in certain situations will crash). If you want to be able to “close” and “re-open” a window, you can just hide and show the same window. You can, of course, create any number of non-3D windows you like.

Officially, MonoGame must create the 3D window, and does not allow you to specify an existing window to use as the 3D window. There are some platform-specific ways to do it described online, but note that they may not work in later MonoGame releases.

To properly make the MonoGame window be a child window of an existing GUI, you need to explicitly size, position, and convey Z order to the 3D window so that it is overlaid over the child window. The BlWindow3D.WindowForm field will be useful for this (Microsoft Windows only).

By default, lighting, background color, and sprite coloring are set so that it is most probable you will see them. These may need to be changed after you’ve verified sprites are properly created and positioned.

All MonoGame features remain available and accessible when using Blotch3D. For examples:

* The Models and VertexBuffers that you can add to BlSprite.LODs are MonoGame objects.
* The BlWindow3D class derives from the MonoGame “Game” class. The Setup, FrameProc, and FrameDraw methods are called by certain overridden Game methods.
* The BlGraphicsDeviceManager class derives from MonoGame’s “GraphicsDeviceManager” class.
* You are welcome to draw MonoGame objects along with Blotch3D objects.
* All other MonoGame features are available, like audio, etc.

Remember that most Blotch3D and MonoGame objects must be Disposed when you are done with them and you are not otherwise terminating the program.

See the examples, reference documentation (doc/Blotch3DManual.pdf), and IntelliSense for more information.

# Making and using 3D models

You can use the BlGeometry class to make a variety of objects programmatically. See the examples and that class for more information. A few primitive models are also included with Blotch3D. They can be used as is done in the examples if the Blotch3D project is included in your solution.

You can also convert standard 3D model files, fonts, etc. to “XNB” files for use by your MonoGame project. The MonoGame “pipeline manager” is used to make this conversion.

The Blotch3D project is already set up with the pipeline manager to convert the several primitive models to XNB files when Blotch3D is built. You can double-click “Content.mgcb” in the Blotch3D project to add more standard files and resources and to convert to XNB outside of the build process. You can also copy an XNB file to a project’s output folder, where the program can load it.

When you create a new MonoGame project with the wizard, it sets up a “Content.mgcb” file in the new project that manages your content and runs the MonoGame pipeline manager as needed or when you double-click “Content.mgcb” to add more content.

That’s fine for projects created with the project wizard. But it is a pain to add this feature to existing non-MonoGame projects, and certainly not necessary.

Since typically such standard file types need to be converted to XNB files only once, one can consider it a separate manual step that should be done immediately after creating/choosing the standard resource during development. For example, after creating a 3D model with a 3D modeler, run it through the pipeline manager to create your XNB file, such as the one available from the Blotch3D project. Then add that XNB file to your project and set its project properties so it is copied to the output folder for loading at run time. See <http://www.monogame.net/documentation/?page=MGCB> for more information.

To create a new model file, use the Blender 3D modeler. You can also instruct Blender to include texture (UV) mapping by using one of the countless tutorials online, like <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xTzJIaKQFY> or <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Blender_3D:_Noob_to_Pro/UV_Map_Basics> .

# Particles

Particle systems in Blotch3D are implemented by specifying BlSprite.FrameProc delegates. So, particles systems are completely configurable. For example, you can implement nonlinear or abrupt changes in the particle’s life, or make particle tree structures. See the Particle example.

# Custom effects

Blotch3D provides several custom shaders that are the same as the default MonoGame BasicEffect, but they provide added features. Examples are provided that demonstrate how to use them.

The custom shader source and the compiled shader files for DirectX and OpenGL are in the Blotch3D Content/Effects folder. See below for compiling for different platforms. To use a custom shader, first copy the compiled shader file (mgfxo file) to your program’s output folder—you might add a link to it in your project and set its properties so it is copied to the output folder.

When your program runs, it specifies that file name in the BlBasicEffect constructor (or you can manage the bytes from the file, yourself, and pass the bytes to the constructor). Then when the sprite is drawn, the effect must be specified by the sprite’s SetEffect delegate.

Each effect also typically has certain parameters that must be specified that control the feature(s) provided by the effect. These are set with the BlBasicEffect.Parameters[].SetValue method. They can be set at any time.

For example, the BlBasicEffectAlphaTest effect is used like this:

// Create a BlBasicEffect and specify the shader file (you can also specify ‘BlBasicEffectAlphaTestOGL.mgfxo’ if you are on an OpenGL platform)

MyBlBasicEffectAlphaTest = new BlBasicEffect(Graphics.GraphicsDevice, “BlBasicEffectAlphaTest.mgfxo”);

// Now specify the alpha threshold below which pixels are not drawn.

// This can be done at any time, including from within the below delegate

MyBlBasicEffectAlphaTest.Parameters["AlphaTestThreshold"].SetValue(.3f);

// Specify a SetEffect delegate that sets the custom effect for the sprite

MyTranslucentSprite.SetEffect = (s,effect) =>

{

// Setup the standard BasicEffect texture and lighting parameters

s.SetupBasicEffect(MyBlBasicEffectAlphaTest);

return MyBlBasicEffectAlphaTest;

};

The shader source code (HLSL) for each BlBasicEffect shader is just a copy of the original MonoGame BasicEffect shader code, but with a few lines added. To compile the shaders (for example, because the target platform uses something other than DirectX or OpenGL), edit the “make\_effects.bat” file in the Blotch3D source folder to change the Profile arguments to each call of 2MGFX in that file. Then be sure to add the path to 2MGFX.exe to the ‘path’ environment variable. Typically, the path is something like “\Program Files (x86)\MSBuild\MonoGame\v3.0\Tools”. Then run the make\_effects.bat file.

You can create your own shader files that are based on BlBasicEffect and compile and load it as shown above. Just be sure it is based on the original HLSL code for BasicEffect or one of the provided custom shaders.

Documentation for individual custom shaders follow.

# Translucency with the BlBasicEffectAlphaTest shader

Each pixel of a texture has a red, a green, a blue intensity value. Some textures also have an “alpha” value for each pixel, to indicate how translucent the pixel should be. Specifically, the alpha value indicates how much of any coloration behind that pixel (farther from the viewer) should show through the pixel. Alpha values of 1 indicate the texture pixel is opaque and no coloration from farther values should show through. Values of zero indicate the pixel is completely transparent.

Translucent textures drawn using the 2D Blotch3D drawing methods (BlGraphicsDeviceManager#DrawText, BlGraphicsDeviceManager#DrawTexture, and BlGuiControl) or any MonoGame 2D drawing methods (for example, by use of MonoGame’s SpriteBatch class) will always correctly show the things behind them according to the pixel’s alpha channel as long as they are called after all other 3D things are drawn.

But translucent textures applied to a 3D sprite may require special handling.

If you simply apply the translucent texture to a sprite as if it’s just like any other texture, you will not see through the translucent pixels when they happen to be chronologically drawn *before* anything farther away, because drawing a surface also updates the depth buffer (see Depth Buffer in the glossary). Since the depth buffer records the nearer pixel, it prevents further pixels from being drawn afterward. For some translucent textures the artifacts can be negligible, or your particular application may avoid the artifacts entirely because of camera constraints, sprite position constraints, and drawing order. In those cases, you don’t need any other special code. We do this in the “full” example because the draw order of the translucent sprites and their positions are such that the artifacts aren’t visible. (Note: subsprites are drawn in the order of their names.)

One way to mitigate most of these artifacts is by using alpha testing. Alpha testing is the process of completely neglecting to draw transparent texture pixels, and thus neglecting to update the depth buffer at that window pixel. Most typical textures with an alpha channel use an alpha value of only zero or one (or close to them), indicating absence or presence of visible pixels. Alpha testing works well with textures like that. For alpha values specifically intended to show partial translucency (alpha values nearer to 0.5), it doesn’t work well. In those cases, you can either live with the artifacts, or beyond that at a minimum you will have to control translucent sprite drawing order (draw all opaque sprites normally, and then draw translucent sprites far to near), which will take care of all artifacts except those that occur when sprites intersect or two surfaces of a single sprite occupy the same screen pixel. For some scenes it might be worth it to draw translucent sprites without updating the depth buffer at all (do a "Graphics.GraphicsDevice.DepthStencilState = Graphics.DepthStencilStateDisabled” in the BlSprite.PreDraw delegate, and set it back to DepthStencilStateEnabled in the BlSprite.DrawCleanup delegate). These are only partial solutions to the alpha problem and still may exhibit various artifacts. You can look online for more advanced solutions.

The default MonoGame “Effect” used to draw models (the “BasicEffect” effect) uses a pixel shader that does not do alpha testing. MonoGame does provide a separate “AlphaTestEffect” effect that supports alpha test. But AlphaTestEffect is *not* based on BasicEffect (and therefore must be handled differently in code), and does not support directional lights, as are supported in BasicEffect. So, don’t bother with AlphaTestEffect unless you don’t care about the directional lights (i.e. you are using only emission lighting). (If you do want to use AlphaTestEffect, see online for details.)

For these reasons Blotch3D includes a custom shader file called BlBasicEffectAlphaTest (to be held in code as a BlBasicEffect object) that provides everything that MonoGame’s BasicEffect provides, but also provides alpha testing. Set its “AlphaTestThreshold” to specify what alpha value merits drawing the pixel. See the [Custom effects](#_Custom_effects) section and the SpriteAlphaTexture example for details.

# Dynamically creating an alpha channel with the BlBasicEffectClipColor shader

Blotch3D includes a BlBasicEffectClipColor shader (“BlBasicEffectClipColor.mgfxo” and “BlBasicEffectClipColorOGL.mgfxo” for OpenGL), which “creates” its own alpha channel from a specified texture color. Use it with non-translucent textures for which you want some translucency. Use it like BlBasicEffectAlphaTest but instead of setting the AlphaTestThreshold variable, set the ClipColor and ClipColorTolerance variables. ClipColor is the texture color that should indicate transparency (a Vector3 or Vector4), and ClipColorTolerance is a float that indicates how close to ClipColor (0 to .999) the texture color must be to cause transparency (specifically, it’s a threshold of the square of the difference between pixel color and ClipColor). BlBasicEffectClipColor is especially useful for videos that neglected to include an alpha channel.

See the [Custom effects](#_Custom_effects) section for details on using a custom effect.

# Transforming textures with the BlBasicEffectAlphaTestXformTex shader

The BlBasicEffectAlphaTestXformTex shader (“BlBasicEffectAlphaTestXformTex.mgfxo” and “BlBasicEffectAlphaTestXformTexOGL.mgfxo” for OpenGL) does the same thing as BlBasicEffectAlphaTest, but adds a feature that lets you transform the texture on the surface of the sprite.

Parameters are AlphaTestThreshold (same as used by the BlBasicEffectAlphaTest shader), TextureTranslate (a Vector2 that translates the texture), and TextureTransform (a 2x2 matrix that transforms the texture, specified as a Vector4 because there is no 2x2 matrix in MonoGame).

See the TextureTransform example and the [Custom effects](#_Custom_effects) section for details.

(Note: To make room for the required extra arithmetic operations, the code from the original BasicEffect for pixel lighting [an advanced form of bump mapping] has been removed from this shader.)

# Setting and dynamically changing a sprite’s scale, orientation, and position

Each sprite has a “Matrix” member that defines its orientation, scale, position, etc. relative to its parent sprite, or to an unmodified coordinate system if there is no parent. There are many static and instance methods of the Matrix class that let you easily set and change the scaling, position, rotation, etc. of a matrix.

When you change anything about a sprite’s matrix, you also change it for the child sprites, if any. That is, subsprites reside in the parent sprite’s coordinate system. For example, if a child sprite’s matrix scales it by 3, and its parent sprite’s matrix scales by 4, then the child sprite will be scaled by 12 in world space. Likewise, rotation, shear, and position are inherited, as well.

There are also static and instance Matrix methods and operator overloads to “multiply” matrices to form a single matrix which combines the effects of multiple matrices. For example, a rotate matrix and a scale matrix can be multiplied to form a single rotate-scale matrix. But mind the multiplication order because matrix multiplication is not commutative. See below for details, but novices can simply try the operation one way (like A times B) and if it doesn’t work the way you wanted, do it the other way (B times A).

For a good introduction without the math, see <http://rbwhitaker.wikidot.com/monogame-basic-matrices>.

The following [Matrix internals](#_Matrix_internals) section should be studied only when you need a deeper knowledge.

# Matrix internals

Here we’ll introduce the internals of 2D matrices. 3D matrices simply have one more dimension.

Let’s imagine a model that has one vertex at (4,1) and another vertex at (3,3). (This is a very simple model comprised of only two vertices!)

You can move the model by moving each of those vertices by the same amount, and without regard to where each is relative to the origin. To do that, just add an offset vector to each vertex. For example, we could add the vector (2,1) to each of those original vertices, which would result in final model vertices of (6,2) and (5,4). In that case we have *translated* (moved) the model.

Matrices certainly support translation. But first let’s talk about moving a vertex *relative to its current position from the origin,* because that’s what gives matrices the power to also shear, rotate, and scale a model about the origin. This is because those operations affect each vertex differently depending on its relationship to the origin.

If we want to scale (stretch) the X relative to the origin, we can multiply the X of each vertex by 2.

For example,

X’ = 2X (where X is the initial value, and X’ is the final value)

… which, when applied to each vertex, would change the above vertices from (4,1) and (3,3) to (8,1) and (6,3).

We might want to define how to change each X according to the original X value of each vertex *and also according to the original Y value*, like this:

X’ = aX + bY

For example, if a=0 and b=1, then this would set the new X of each vertex to its original Y value.

Finally, we might also want to define how to create a new Y for each vertex according to its original X and original Y. So, the equations for both the new X and new Y are:

X’ = aX + bY

Y’ = cX + dY

(Remember, the idea is to apply this to every vertex.)

By convention we might write the four matrix constants (a, b, c, and d) in a 2x2 matrix, like this:

a b

c d

This should all be very easy to understand.

But why are we even talking about it? Because now we can define the elements of a matrix that, if applied to each vertex of a model, define any type of *transform* in the position and orientation of that model.

For example, if we apply the following matrix to each of the model’s vertices:

1 0

0 1

…then the vertices are unchanged, because…

X’ = 1X + 0Y

Y’ = 0X + 1Y

…sets X’ to X and Y’ to Y.

This matrix is called the *identity* matrix because the output (X’,Y’) is the same as the input (X,Y).

We can create matrices that scale, shear, and even rotate points. To make a model three times as large (relative to the origin), use the matrix:

3 0

0 3

To scale only X by 3 (stretch a model in the X direction about the origin), then use the matrix:

3 0

0 1

The following matrix flips (mirrors) the model vertically about the origin:

1 0

0 -1

Below is a matrix to rotate a model counterclockwise by 90 degrees about the origin:

0 -1

1 0

Here is a matrix that rotates a model counterclockwise by 45 degrees about the origin:

0.707 -0.707

0.707 0. 707

Note that ‘0.707’ is the sine of 45 degrees, or cosine of 45 degrees.

A matrix can be created to rotate any amount about any axis.

(The Matrix class provides functions that make it easy to create a rotation matrix from a rotation axis and angle, or pitch and yaw and roll, or something called a quaternion, since otherwise we’d have to call sine and cosine functions, ourselves, to create the matrix elements.)

Since we often also want to translate (move) points *without* regard to their current distances from the origin as we did at the beginning of this section, we add more numbers to the matrix just for that purpose. And since many mathematical operations on matrices work only if the matrix has the same number of rows as columns, we add more elements simply to make the rows and columns the same size. And since Blotch3D/MonoGame works in 3-space, we add even more numbers to handle the Z dimension. So, the final matrix size in 3D graphics is 4x4.

Specifically:

X’ = aX + bY + cZ + d

Y’ = eX + fY + gZ + h

Z’ = iX + jY + kZ + l

W = mX + nY + oZ + p

(Consider the W as unused, for now.)

Notice that the d, h, and l are the translation vector.

Rather than using the above 16 letters (‘a’ through ‘p’) for the matrix elements, the Matrix class in MonoGame uses the following field names:

M11 M12 M13 M14

M21 M22 M23 M24

M31 M32 M33 M34

M41 M42 M43 M44

Besides the ability to multiply entire matrices (as mentioned at the beginning of this section), you can also divide (i.e. multiply by a matrix inverse) matrices to, for example, solve for a matrix that was used in a previous matrix multiply, or otherwise isolate one operation from another. Welcome to linear algebra! The Matrix class provides matrix multiply, inversion, etc. methods. If you are interested in how the individual matrix elements are processed to perform matrix arithmetic, please look it up online.

As was previously mentioned, each sprite has a matrix describing how that sprite and its children are transformed from the parent sprite’s coordinate system. Specifically, Blotch3D does a matrix-multiply of the parent’s matrix with the child’s matrix to create the final (“absolute”) matrix used to draw that child, and that matrix is also used as the parent matrix for the subsprites of that child.

# A Short Glossary of 3D Graphics Terms

Polygon

A visible surface described by a set of vertices that define its corners. A triangle is a polygon with three vertices, a quad is a polygon with four. One side of a polygon is a "face".

Vertex

A point in space. Typically, a point at which the line segments of a polygon meet. That is, a corner of a polygon. A corner of a model. Most visible models are described as a set of vertices. Each vertex can have a color, texture coordinate, and normal. Pixels across the face of a polygon are (typically) interpolated from the vertex color, texture, and normal values.

Ambient lighting

A 3D scene has one ambient light setting. The intensity of ambient lighting on the surface of a polygon is unrelated to the orientation of the polygon or the camera.

Diffuse lighting

Directional or point source lighting. You can have multiple directional or point light sources. Its intensity depends on the orientation of the polygon relative to the light.

Texture

A 2D image applied to the surface of a model. For this to work, each vertex of the model must have a texture coordinate associated with it, which is an X,Y coordinate of the 2D bitmap image that should be aligned with that vertex. Pixels across the surface of a polygon are interpolated from the texture coordinates specified for each vertex. To discriminate a texture’s (X,Y) coordinate from a vertex’s 3D (X, Y, Z) coordinate, texture (X,Y) is more often called the texture’s (U,V) coordinate.

Normal

In mathematics, the word "normal" means a vector that is perpendicular to a surface. In 3D graphics, "normal" means a vector that indicates from what direction light will cause a surface to be brightest. Normally they would mean the same thing. However, by defining a normal at some angle other than perpendicular, you can somewhat cause the illusion that a surface lies at a different angle. Each vertex of a polygon has a normal vector associated with it and the brightness across the surface of a polygon is interpolated from the normals of its vertices. So, a single flat polygon can have a gradient of brightness across it giving the illusion of curvature. In this way a model composed of fewer polygons can still be made to look quite smooth.

X-axis

The axis that extends right from the origin in an untransformed coordinate system.

Y-axis

The axis that extends forward from the origin in an untransformed coordinate system.

Z-axis

The axis that extends up from the origin in an untransformed coordinate system.

Origin

The center of a coordinate system. The point in the coordinate system that is, by definition, at (0,0,0).

Translation

Movement. The placing of something at a different location from its original location.

Rotation

The circular movement of each vertex of a model about the same axis.

Scale

A change in the width, height, and/or depth of a model.

Shear (skew)

A pulling of one side of a model in one direction, and the opposite side in the opposite direction, without rotation, such that the model is distorted rather than rotated. A parallelogram is a rectangle that has experienced shear. If you apply another shear along an orthogonal axis of the first shear, you rotate the model.

Yaw

Rotation about the Y-axis

Pitch

Rotation about the X-axis, after any Yaw has been applied.

Roll

Rotation about the Z-axis, after any Pitch has been applied.

Euler angles

The yaw, pitch, and roll of a model, applied in that order.

Matrix

An array of numbers that can describe a difference, or transform, in one coordinate system from another. Each sprite has a matrix that defines its location, rotation, scale, shear etc. within the coordinate system of its parent sprite, or within an untransformed coordinate system if there is no parent. See [Dynamically changing a sprite’s orientation and position](#_Dynamically_changing_a).

Frame

In this document, 'frame' is analogous to a movie frame. A moving 3D scene is created by drawing successive frames.

Depth buffer

3D systems typically keep track of the depth of the polygon surface (if any) at each 2D window pixel so that they know to draw the nearer pixel over the farther pixel in the 2D display. The depth buffer is an array with one element per 2D window pixel, where each element is (typically) a 32-bit floating point value indicating the last drawn nearest (to the camera) depth of that point. In that way pixels that are farther away need not be drawn. NearClip defines the nearest distance kept track of, and FarClip defines the farthest (objects outside that range are not drawn). If the range is too great, then limited floating point resolution in the 32-bit distance value will cause artifacts. See the troubleshooting question about depth. You can disable the depth testing for special cases. See BlGraphicsDeviceManager.NearClip, BlGraphicsDeviceManager.FarClip. and search the web for MonoGame depth information.

Near clipping plane (NearClip)

The distance from the camera at which a depth buffer element is equal to zero. Nearer surfaces are not drawn.

Far clipping plane (FarClip)

The distance from the camera at which a depth buffer element is equal to the maximum possible floating-point value. Farther surfaces are not drawn.

Model space

The untransformed three-dimensional space that models are initially created/defined in. Typically, a model is centered on the origin of its model space.

World space

The three-dimensional space that you see through the two-dimensional view of the screen. A model is transformed from model space to world space by its final matrix (that is, the matrix we get *after* a sprite’s matrix is multiplied by its parent sprite matrices, if any).

View space

The two-dimensional space of the window on the screen. Objects in world space are transformed by the view matrix and projection matrix to produce the contents of the window. You don’t have to understand the view and projection matrices, though, because there are higher-level functions that control them—like Zoom, aspect ratio, and camera position and orientation functions.

# Troubleshooting

Q: When I set a billboard attribute of a flat sprite (like a plane), I can no longer see it.

A: Perhaps the billboard orientation is such that you are looking at the plane from the side or back. Try setting a rotation in the sprite’s matrix (and make sure it doesn’t just rotate it on the axis intersecting your eye point).

Q: When I’m inside a sprite, I can’t see it.

A: By default, Blotch3D draws only the outside of a sprite. Try putting a "Graphics.GraphicsDevice.RasterizerState = RasterizerState.CullClockwise” (or set it to CullNone to see both the inside and outside) in the BlSprite.PreDraw delegate, and set it back to CullCounterClockwise in the BlSprite.DrawCleanup delegate.

Q: I set a sprite’s matrix so that one of the dimensions has a scale of zero, but then the sprite, or parts of it, become black.

A: A sprite’s matrix also affects its normals. By setting a dimension’s scale to zero, you may have caused some of the normals to be zeroed-out or made invalid. Try setting the scale to a very small number, rather than zero.

Q: When I am zoomed-in a large amount, sprite and camera movement jumps as the sprite or camera move.

A: You are experiencing floating point precision errors in the positioning algorithms. About all you can do is “fake” being that zoomed in by, instead, moving the camera forward temporarily. Or simply don’t allow zoom to go to that extreme.

Q: Sometimes I see slightly farther polygons and parts of polygons of sprites appear in front of nearer ones, and it varies as the camera or sprite moves.

A: The floating-point precision limitation of the depth buffer can cause this. Disable or set limits on auto-clipping in one or both of NearClip and FarClip, and otherwise try increasing your near clip and/or decreasing your far clip so the depth buffer doesn’t have to cover so much dynamic range.

Q: I have a sprite that I want always to be visible, but I think its invisible because its outside the depth buffer, but I don’t want to change the clipping planes just for that sprite (NearClip and FarClip).

A: Try disabling the depth buffer just for that sprite with a "Graphics.GraphicsDevice.DepthStencilState = Graphics.DepthStencilStateDisabled” in the BlSprite.PreDraw delegate, and set it back to DepthStencilStateEnabled in the BlSprite.DrawCleanup delegate.

Q: I’m moving or rotating a sprite regularly over many frames by multiplying its matrix with a matrix that represents the change per frame, but after a while the sprite gets distorted or drifts from its predicted position, location, rotation, etc.

A: When you multiply two matrices, you introduce a very slight floating-point inaccuracy in the resulting matrix because floating-point values have a limited number of bits. Normally the inaccuracy is too small to matter. But if you repeatedly do it to the same matrix, it will eventually become noticeable. Try changing your math so that a new matrix is created from scratch each frame, or at least created every several hundred frames. For example, let’s say you want to slightly rotate a sprite every frame by the same amount. You can either create a new rotation matrix from scratch every frame from a simple float scalar angle value you are regularly incrementing, or you can multiply the existing matrix by a persistent rotation matrix you created initially. The former method is more precise, but the latter is less CPU intensive because creating a rotation matrix from a floating-point angle value requires that transcendental functions be called, but multiplying matrices does not. A good compromise is to use a combination of both, if possible. Specifically, multiply by a rotation matrix most of the time, but on occasion recreate the sprite’s matrix directly from the scalar angle value.

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