

## Matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

- A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers.
- A general matrix will be represented by an upper-case italicised letter.
- The element on the  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column is denoted by  $a_{i,j}$ . Note that we start indexing at 1, whereas  $C$  indexes arrays from 0.

## Matrices - addition

- Given two matrices  $A$  and  $B$  if we want to add  $B$  to  $A$  (that is form  $A+B$ ) then if  $A$  is  $(n \times m)$ ,  $B$  must be  $(n \times m)$ , Otherwise,  $A+B$  is not defined.
- The addition produces a result,  $C = A+B$ , with elements:

$$C_{i,j} = A_{i,j} + B_{i,j}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+5 & 2+6 \\ 3+7 & 4+8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Matrices - Multiplication

- Given two matrices  $A$  and  $B$  if we want to multiply  $B$  by  $A$  (that is form  $AB$ ) then if  $A$  is  $(n \times m)$ ,  $B$  must be  $(m \times p)$ , i.e., the number of columns in  $A$  must be equal to the number of rows in  $B$ . Otherwise,  $AB$  is not defined.
- The multiplication produces a result,  $C = AB$ , with elements:

$$C_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

- (Basically we multiply the first row of  $A$  with the first column of  $B$  and put this in the  $c_{1,1}$  element of  $C$ . And so on...).

## Matrices - Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \times 6 + 6 \times 3 + 7 \times 2 = 44 \\ \boxed{2 \times 6} \quad \boxed{6 \times 3} \quad \boxed{7 \times 2} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \\ 9 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 44 & 76 \\ 55 & 95 \\ 66 & 96 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Undefined!} \\ 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 \quad 2 \neq 3$$

$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$  is allowed. Result is  $2 \times 4$  matrix

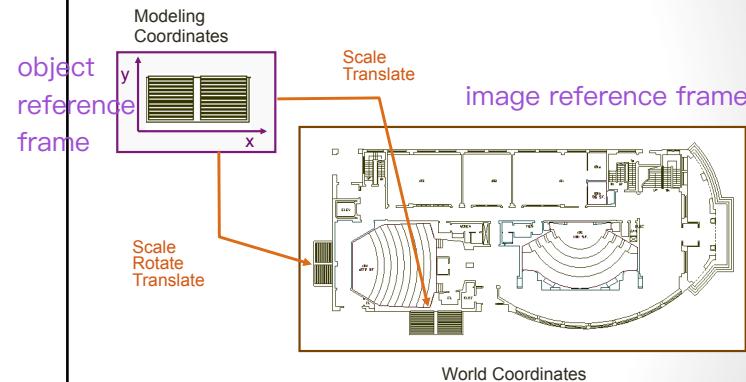
## Matrices - basics

- Unlike scalar multiplication,  $AB \neq BA$
- Matrix multiplication distributes over addition:  

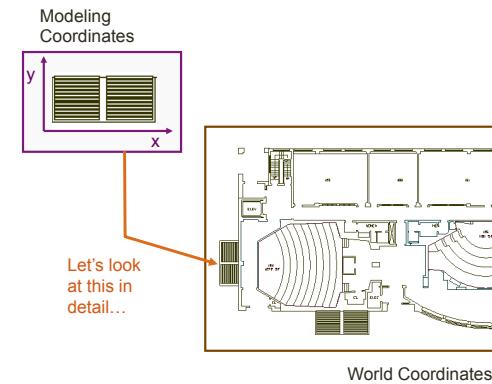
$$A(B+C) = AB + AC$$
- Identity matrix for multiplication is defined as  $I$ .
- The transpose of a matrix,  $A$ , is either denoted  $A^T$  or  $A'$  is obtained by swapping the rows and columns of  $A$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A' = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{1,3} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

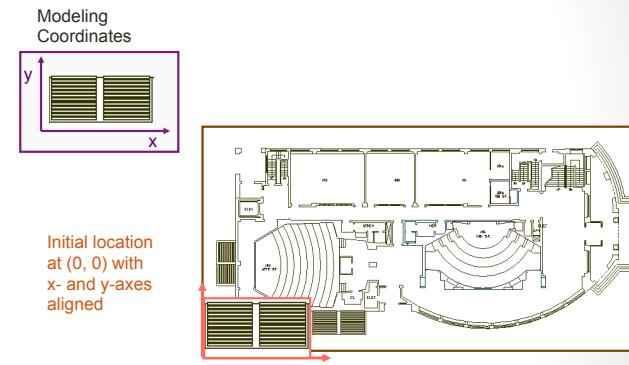
## 2D Modeling Transformations



## 2D Modeling Transformations

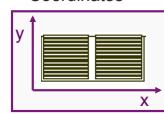


## 2D Modeling Transformations

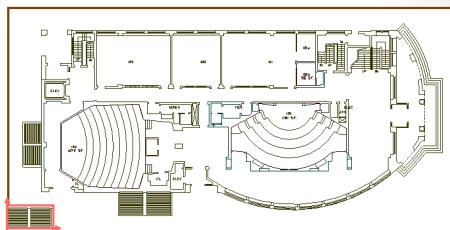


## 2D Modeling Transformations

Modeling  
Coordinates

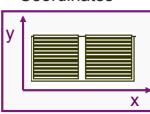


Scale .3, .3

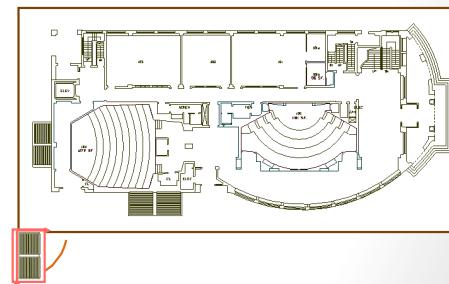


## 2D Modeling Transformations

Modeling  
Coordinates

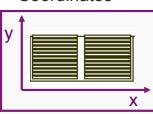


Scale .3, .3  
Rotate -90

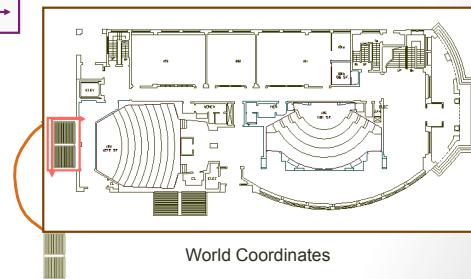


## 2D Modeling Transformations

Modeling  
Coordinates

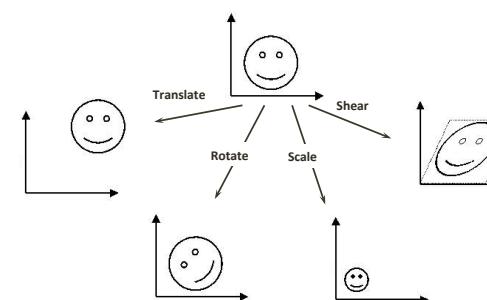


Scale .3, .3  
Rotate -90  
Translate 5, 3



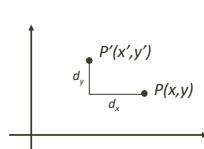
World Coordinates

## 2D Geometrical Transformations



## Translate Points

- We can translate points in the  $(x, y)$  plane to new positions by adding translation amounts to the coordinates of the points. For each point  $P(x, y)$  to be moved by  $d_x$  units parallel to the  $x$  axis and by  $d_y$  units parallel to the  $y$  axis, to the new point  $P'(x', y')$ . The translation has the following form:



$$x' = x + d_x$$

$$y' = y + d_y$$

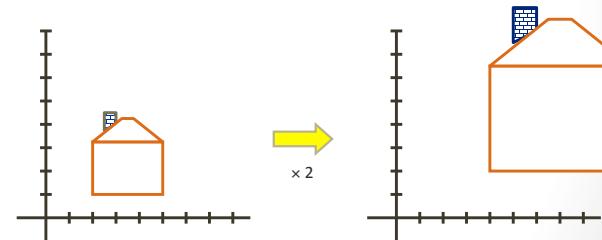
In matrix format:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{bmatrix}$$

If we define the translation matrix  $T = \begin{bmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{bmatrix}$  then we have  $P' = P + T$ .

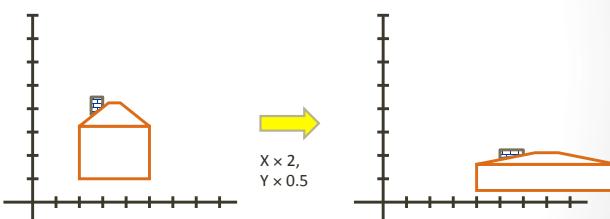
## scaling

- Scaling** a coordinate means multiplying each of its components by a scalar
- Uniform scaling** means this scalar is the same for all components:



## scaling

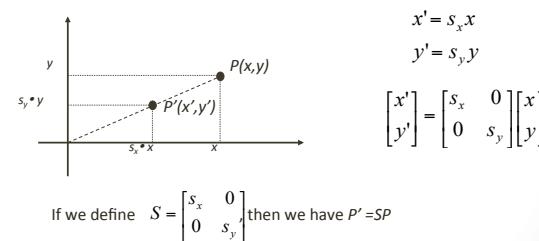
- Non-uniform scaling:** different scalars per component:



- How can we represent this in matrix form?

## Scale points

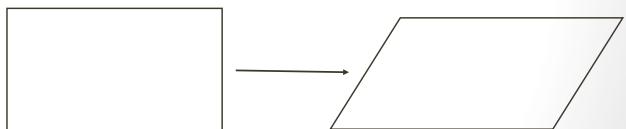
- Points can be scaled (stretched) by  $s_x$  along the  $x$  axis and by  $s_y$  along the  $y$  axis into the new points by the multiplications:
- We can specify how much bigger or smaller by means of a "scale factor"
- To double the size of an object we use a scale factor of 2, to half the size of an object we use a scale factor of 0.5



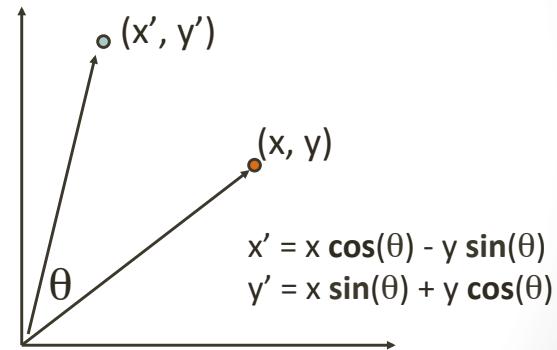
If we define  $S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix}$  then we have  $P' = SP$

## shearing

$$\text{Shear} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## 2-D Rotation

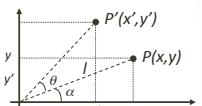


## 2-D Rotation

Points can be rotated through an angle  $\theta$  about the origin:

$$|OP'| = |OP| = l$$

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= |OP'| \cos(\alpha + \theta) = l \cos(\alpha + \theta) \\ &= l \cos \alpha \cos \theta - l \sin \alpha \sin \theta \\ &= x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y' &= |OP'| \sin(\alpha + \theta) = l \sin(\alpha + \theta) \\ &= l \cos \alpha \sin \theta + l \sin \alpha \cos \theta \\ &= x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\boxed{P' = RP}$

## review

- Translate:  $P' = P + T$
- Scale:  $P' = SP$
- Rotate:  $P' = RP$
  
- Spot the odd one out...
  - Multiplying versus adding matrix...
  - Ideally, all transformations would be the same..
    - easier to code
- Solution: Homogeneous Coordinates

## 2x2 Matrices

- What types of transformations can be represented with a 2x2 matrix?

2D Identity?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x \\ y' &= y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Scale around (0,0)?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= s_x * x \\ y' &= s_y * y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2x2 Matrices

- What types of transformations can be represented with a 2x2 matrix?

2D Rotate around (0,0)?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \cos \Theta * x - \sin \Theta * y \\ y' &= \sin \Theta * x + \cos \Theta * y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Theta & -\sin \Theta \\ \sin \Theta & \cos \Theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Shear?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + sh_x * y \\ y' &= sh_y * x + y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & sh_x \\ sh_y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2x2 Matrices

- What types of transformations can be represented with a 2x2 matrix?

2D Mirror about Y axis?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= -x \\ y' &= y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

2D Mirror over (0,0)?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= -x \\ y' &= -y \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2x2 Matrices

- What types of transformations can be represented with a 2x2 matrix?

2D Translation?

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x + t_x \\ y' &= y + t_y \end{aligned} \quad \text{NO!}$$

Only linear 2D transformations  
can be represented with a 2x2 matrix

## Linear Transformations

- Linear transformations are combinations of ...
  - Scale,
  - Rotation,
  - Shear, and
  - Mirror
- Properties of linear transformations:
  - Origin maps to origin
  - Lines map to lines
  - Parallel lines remain parallel
  - Ratios are preserved

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

## Homogeneous Coordinates

For a given 2D coordinates  $(x, y)$ , we introduce a third dimension:

$$[x, y, 1]$$

In general, a homogeneous coordinates for a 2D point has the form:

$$[x, y, W]$$

Two homogeneous coordinates  $[x, y, W]$  and  $[x', y', W']$  are said to be of the same (or equivalent) if

$$\begin{aligned} x &= kx' & \text{eg: } [2, 3, 6] = [4, 6, 12] \\ y &= ky' & \text{for some } k \neq 0 \\ W &= kW' & \text{where } k=2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore any  $[x, y, W]$  can be normalised by dividing each element by  $W$ :  
 $[x/W, y/W, 1]$

## Homogeneous Coordinates

- Homogeneous coordinates

- represent coordinates in 2 dimensions with a 3-vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{homogeneous coords}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Homogeneous coordinates seem unintuitive, but they make graphics operations much easier

## Homogeneous Coordinates

- Q: How can we represent translation as a 3x3 matrix?

$$x' = x + t_x$$

$$y' = y + t_y$$

## Homogeneous Coordinates

- Q: How can we represent translation as a 3x3 matrix?

$$x' = x + t_x$$

$$y' = y + t_y$$

- A: Using the rightmost column:

$$\text{Translation} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Translation

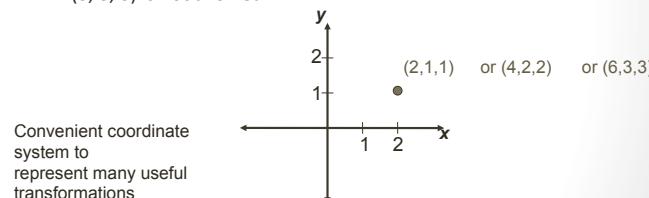
- Example of translation

**Homogeneous Coordinates**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + t_x \\ y + t_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Homogeneous Coordinates

- Add a 3rd coordinate to every 2D point
  - (x, y, w) represents a point at location (x/w, y/w)
  - (x, y, 0) represents a point at infinity
  - (0, 0, 0) is not allowed



## Basic 2D Transformations

- Basic 2D transformations as 3x3 matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Translate

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scale

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\Theta & -\sin\Theta & 0 \\ \sin\Theta & \cos\Theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotate

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & sh_x & 0 \\ sh_y & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Shear

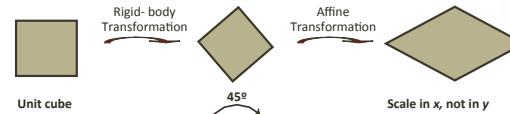
## Rigid-Body vs. Affine Transformations

- A transformation matrix of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & t_x \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- where the upper  $2 \times 2$  sub-matrix is orthogonal, preserves angles and lengths. Such transforms are called **rigid-body** transformations, because the body or object being transformed is not distorted in any way. An arbitrary sequence of rotation and translation matrices creates a matrix of this form.
- The product of an arbitrary sequence of rotation, translations, **and scale** matrices will cause an **affine** transformation, which have the property of preserving parallelism of lines, but not of lengths and angles.

## Rigid-Body vs. Affine Transformations



**Shear** transformation is also affine.



$$SH_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad SH_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Composition of 2D Transformations

### 1. Additivity of successive translations

We want to translate a point  $P$  to  $P'$  by  $T(d_{x1}, d_{y1})$  and then to  $P''$  by another  $T(d_{x2}, d_{y2})$

$$P'' = T(d_{x2}, d_{y2})P' = T(d_{x2}, d_{y2})(T(d_{x1}, d_{y1})P)$$

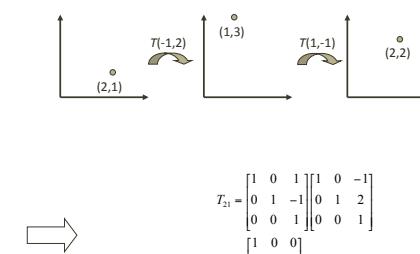
On the other hand, we can define  $T_{21}$  first, then apply  $T_{21}$  to  $P$ :

$$T_{21} = T(d_{x2}, d_{y2})T(d_{x1}, d_{y1}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & d_{x2} \\ 0 & 1 & d_{y2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & d_{x1} \\ 0 & 1 & d_{y1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & d_{x1} + d_{x2} \\ 0 & 1 & d_{y1} + d_{y2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$P'' = T_{21}P$$

## Examples of Composite 2D Transformations



$$T_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Composition of 2D Transformations

### 2. Multiplicativity of successive scalings

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= S(s_{x2}, s_{y2})[S(s_{x1}, s_{y1})P] \\ &= [S(s_{x2}, s_{y2})S(s_{x1}, s_{y1})]P \\ &= S_{21}P \end{aligned}$$

where  $S_{21} = S(s_{x2}, s_{y2})S(s_{x1}, s_{y1})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} s_{x2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{y2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{x1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{y1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} s_{x2} * s_{x1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{y2} * s_{y1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Composition of 2D Transformations

### 3. Additivity of successive rotations

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= R(\theta_2)[R(\theta_1)P] \\ &= [R(\theta_2)R(\theta_1)]P \\ &= R_{21}P \end{aligned}$$

where  $R_{21} = R(\theta_2)R(\theta_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_2 & -\sin\theta_2 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_2 & \cos\theta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_1 & -\sin\theta_1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1) & -\sin(\theta_2 + \theta_1) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta_2 + \theta_1) & \cos(\theta_2 + \theta_1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Composition of 2D Transformations

### 4. Different types of elementary transformations discussed above can be concatenated as well.

$$\begin{aligned} P' &= R(\theta)[T(d_x, d_y)P] \\ &= [R(\theta)T(d_x, d_y)]P \\ &= MP \end{aligned}$$

where  $M = R(\theta)T(d_x, d_y)$

## Order matters!

- As we said, the order for composition of 2D geometrical transformations matters, because, in general, matrix multiplication is not commutative. However, it is easy to show that, in the following four cases, commutativity holds:

- 1). Translation + Translation
- 2). Scaling + Scaling
- 3). Rotation + Rotation
- 4). Scaling (with  $s_x = s_y$ ) + Rotation

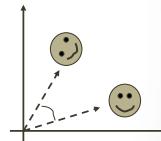
\* just to verify case 4: if  $s_x = s_y$ ,  $M_1 = M_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= S(s_x, s_y)R(\theta) & M_2 &= R(\theta)S(s_x, s_y) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} s_x * \cos\theta & -s_x * \sin\theta & 0 \\ s_y * \sin\theta & s_y * \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & &= \begin{bmatrix} s_x * \cos\theta & -s_y * \sin\theta & 0 \\ s_x * \sin\theta & s_y * \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Rotation Revisit

- The standard rotation matrix is used to rotate about the origin (0,0)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

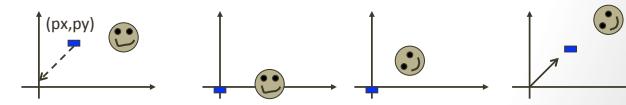


- What if I want to rotate about an arbitrary center?



## Arbitrary Rotation Center

- To rotate about an arbitrary point P (px,py) by θ:
  - Translate the object so that P will coincide with the origin: T(-px, -py)
  - Rotate the object: R(θ)
  - Translate the object back: T(px,py)



## Arbitrary Rotation Center

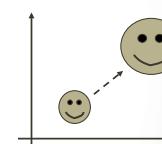
- Translate the object so that P will coincide with the origin: T(-px, -py)
  - Rotate the object: R(θ)
  - Translate the object back: T(px,py)
- Put in matrix form:  $T(px,py) R(\theta) T(-px, -py) * P$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & px \\ 0 & 1 & py \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -px \\ 0 & 1 & -py \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

## Scaling Revisit

- The standard scaling matrix will only anchor at (0,0)

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

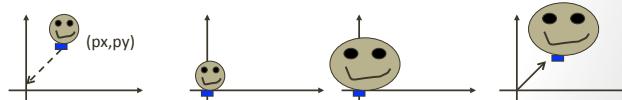


- What if I want to scale about an arbitrary pivot point?



## Arbitrary Scaling Pivot

- To scale about an arbitrary pivot point P (px,py):
  - Translate the object so that P will coincide with the origin:  $T(-px, -py)$
  - Scale the object:  $S(sx, sy)$
  - Translate the object back:  $T(px, py)$



## Composing Transformation

- Composing Transformation – the process of applying several transformation in succession to form one overall transformation
- If we apply transform a point P using M1 matrix first, and then transform using M2, and then M3, then we have:

$$(M3 \times (M2 \times (M1 \times P))) = M3 \times M2 \times M1 \times P$$

(pre-multiply)  $\downarrow$   
M

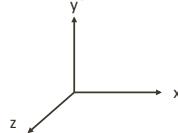
## In Conclusion

- Matrix multiplication is associative  
 $M3 \times M2 \times M1 = (M3 \times M2) \times M1 = M3 \times (M2 \times M1)$
- Transformation products may not be commutative  $A \times B \neq B \times A$
- Some cases where  $A \times B = B \times A$

A	B
translation	translation
scaling	scaling
rotation	rotation
uniform scaling	rotation
$(sx = sy)$	

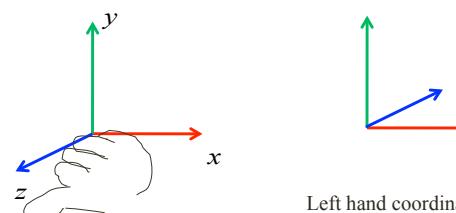
## Three-Dimensional Graphics

- A 3D point  $(x,y,z)$  – x, y, and Z coordinates
- We will still use column vectors to represent points
- Homogeneous coordinates of a 3D point  $(x,y,z,1)$
- Transformation will be performed using 4x4 matrix



## Right-handed Coordinate System

$$x \times y = z; \quad y \times z = x; \quad z \times x = y$$



Left hand coordinate system  
Not used in this class and  
Not in OpenGL

## Homogeneous coordinates

- Homogeneous coordinates (review)
  - 4x4 matrix used to represent translation, scaling, and rotation
  - a point in the space is represented as

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Treat all transformations the same so that they can be easily combined

## 3D Transformation

- Very similar to 2D transformation
- Translation transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
Homogenous coordinates

## 3D Transformation

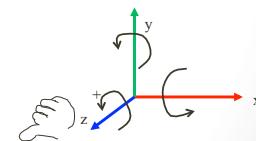
- Very similar to 2D transformation
- Scaling transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
Homogenous coordinates

## 3D Rotation

- 3D rotation is done around a rotation axis
- Fundamental rotations – rotate about x, y, or z axes
- Counter-clockwise rotation is referred to as positive rotation (when you look down negative axis)



## 3D Rotation

- Rotation about z – similar to 2D rotation

$$x' = x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha$$

$$y' = x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha$$

$$z' = z$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
Hand icon indicating rotation around z-axis

## 3D Rotation

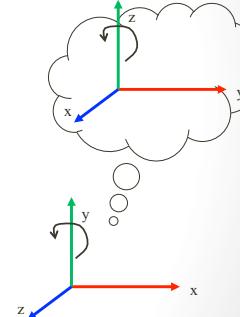
- Rotation about y: z → y, y → x, x → z

$$z' = z \cos \beta - x \sin \beta$$

$$x' = z \sin \beta + x \cos \beta$$

$$y' = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & 0 & \sin \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \beta & 0 & \cos \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## 3D Rotation

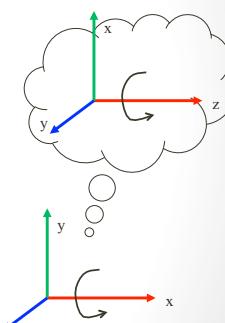
- Rotation about x ( $z \rightarrow x$ ,  $y \rightarrow z$ ,  $x \rightarrow y$ )

$$y' = y \cos \gamma - z \sin \gamma$$

$$z' = y \sin \gamma + z \cos \gamma$$

$$x' = x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \gamma & -\sin \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



## Rotation

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{X axis}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Y axis}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Z axis}$$

New points    rotation matrix    old points

## Euler Angles

- This means that we can represent an orientation with 3 numbers
- A sequence of rotations around principle axes is called an *Euler Angle Sequence*
- Assuming we limit ourselves to 3 rotations without successive rotations about the same axis, we could use any of the following 12 sequences:

XYZ	XZY	XYX	XZX
YXZ	YZX	YXY	YZY
ZXY	ZYX	ZXZ	ZYZ

## Euler Angles

- This gives us 12 redundant ways to store an orientation using Euler angles
- Different industries use different conventions for handling Euler angles (or no conventions)
- To use Euler angles, one must choose which of the 12 representations they want
- There may be some practical differences between them and the best sequence may depend on what exactly you are trying to accomplish

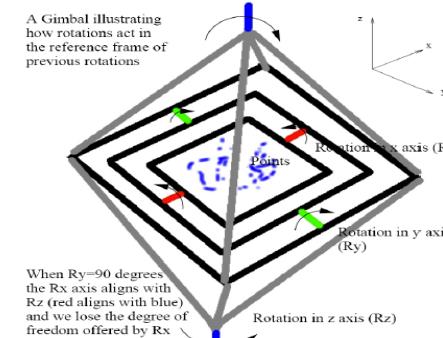
## Gimbal Lock

- A Gimbal is a hardware implementation of Euler angles used for mounting gyroscopes or expensive globes



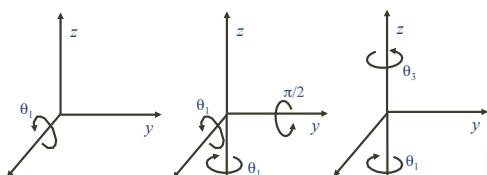
- Gimbal lock is a basic problem with representing 3D rotation using Euler angles

## Gimbal Lock



## Gimbal Lock

- A 90 degree rotation about the y axis essentially makes the first axis of rotation align with the third.



- Incremental changes in x,z produce the same results – you've lost a degree of freedom

## Arbitrary rotation axis

以黄线为轴, 旋转 $\alpha$ 度:  
step1 平移d  
step2 绕x旋转 $\theta$ 度  
step3 绕y旋转 $\phi$ 度  
step4 绕z旋转 $\alpha$ 度  
step5 绕y旋转 $-\phi$ 度  
step6 绕x旋转 $-\theta$ 度  
step7 平移-d

Step 1 - translate space so rotation axis passes through origin (assumed done in this figure)

Step 2 - roll around x axis to align with xz plane

Step 3 - rotate around y axis to align with z-axis

Step 4 - rotate required number of degrees about z axis

# Multimedia Systems

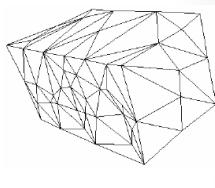
- 3D Multimedia

Dr. Yi-Zhe Song

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## Modelling and Rendering

- Modelling
  - **polygonal meshes**
  - splines and subdivision surfaces
  - volumetric representations
- Rendering
  - **lighting models**
  - global illumination
  - **image-based rendering**



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## Some definitions (reminder)

- **Modelling**
  - Representing **3D objects** (as 3D models)
- **Imaging**
  - Representing **2D images**
- **Rendering**
  - Constructing **2D images from 3D models**

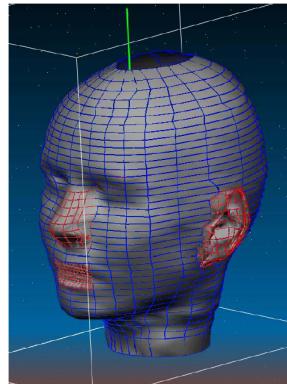
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## Today's agenda

- Model-based 3D (reminder)
- Camera model (reminder)
- Image-based rendering

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## Model-based 3D



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## Digitising devices



facial/object scanner



dental scanner

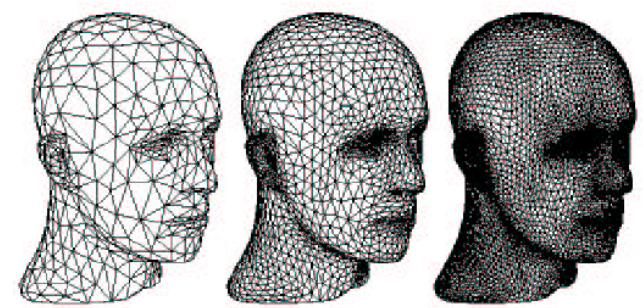
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## Digitising devices



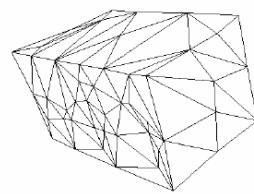
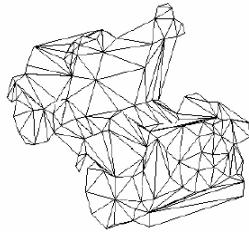
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## Wireframe model



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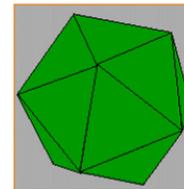
## Wireframe



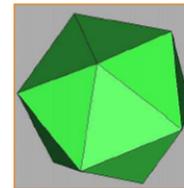
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## Illumination

- Direct illumination
  - emission at light source
  - scattering at surface
- Global illumination
  - shadows
  - inter-object reflections
  - refractions



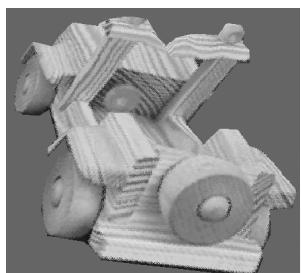
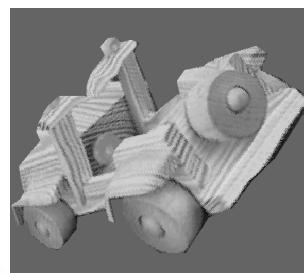
without  
illumination



with  
illumination

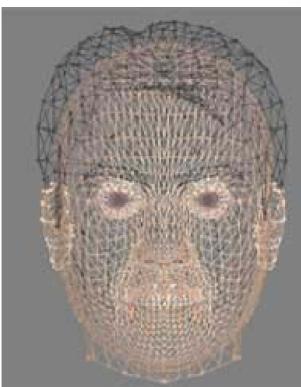
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## Rendering



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## Texture mapping



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## Applications

- 3D game software development
  - quickly and easily scan and digitise character models
- Inspection
  - quality assurance
  - production line surface measurement
- Medical, surgical & dental
  - orthopaedic
  - prosthetic
  - maxillofacial
- Industrial design
  - rapid prototyping
  - reverse engineering
- Very low bit-rate coding

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## Applications

- Animation and virtual reality
  - create 3D characters and environments for TV and movies
- Education
  - training, simulation, and digitising design models
- Architecture
  - design work at mock-up level
- Fashion and textiles
  - fitting clothes and determining dimensions
- Museums
  - 3D archiving
  - cataloguing
  - taking inventory of collections

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## Today's agenda

- Model-based 3D
- Camera model
- Image-based rendering (IBR)

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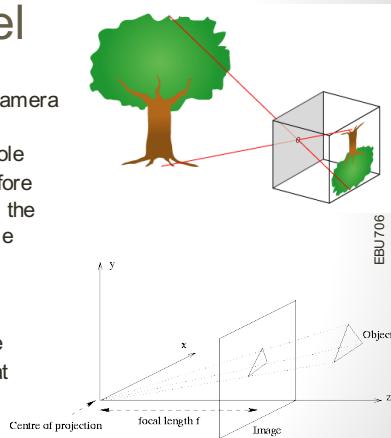
## Image formation

- Human vision:
  - The process of using light reflected from the surrounding world as a way of interpreting or understanding it
  - Understanding the 3D world from the 2D projection on the retina of the eye
- Computer vision:
  - Human vision can be modelled (to some extent) and implemented in a computer using cameras and image interpretation, e.g.
    - edge extraction
    - feature extraction
    - feature analysis
    - pattern recognition

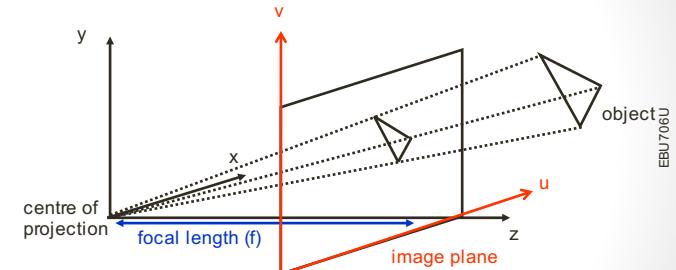
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## Camera model

- Pinhole camera model
  - simplest and ideal model of camera function
  - has an infinitesimally small hole through which light enters before forming an *inverted image* on the camera surface facing the hole
- Simplified model
  - The image plane is placed between the **focal point** of the camera and the **object**, so that the image is not inverted

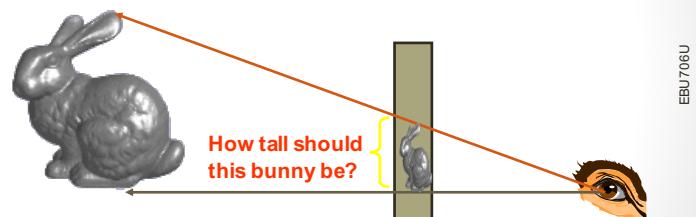


## Camera model



## Perspective projection

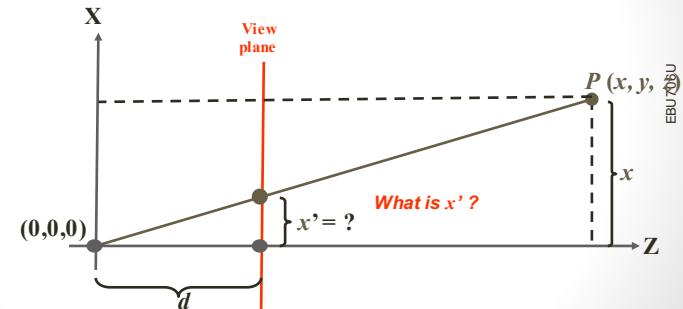
- 3-D graphics → think of the **screen** as a **2-D window** onto the 3-D world



## Perspective projection

- The geometry of the situation is that of **similar triangles**.

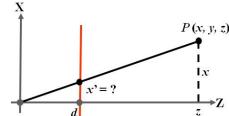
View from above



## Perspective projection

- Desired result for a point  $[x, y, z, 1]^T$  projected onto the view plane:

$$\frac{x'}{d} = \frac{x}{z} \quad \frac{y'}{d} = \frac{y}{z}$$



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$$x' = \frac{d \cdot x}{z} = \frac{x}{z/d} \quad y' = \frac{d \cdot y}{z} = \frac{y}{z/d} \quad z = d$$

What could a matrix look like to do this?

## Perspective projection matrix

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

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- in 3-D coordinates:

$$\left( \frac{x}{z/d}, \frac{y}{z/d}, d \right)$$

## Perspective geometry

- Perspective projection
  - projection of a 3D object onto a 2D surface by straight lines that pass through a single point
- If we denote the distance of the image plane to the centre of projection by  $d$ 
  - then the image coordinates  $(u, v)$  are related to the object coordinates  $(x, y, z)$  by
    - $u = dx/z$
    - $v = dy/z$

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## Today's agenda

- Model-based 3D
- Camera model
- Image-based rendering (IBR)

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## Image-based rendering

- An approach to rendering in which objects and environments are modelled using image data instead of geometric primitives ..
- Computer vision is mostly focused on detecting, grouping, and extracting features (edges, faces, etc.) present in a given picture and then trying to interpret them as three-dimensional clues.
- Image-based modelling and rendering use multiple two-dimensional images in order to generate directly novel two-dimensional images, skipping the manual modelling stage.

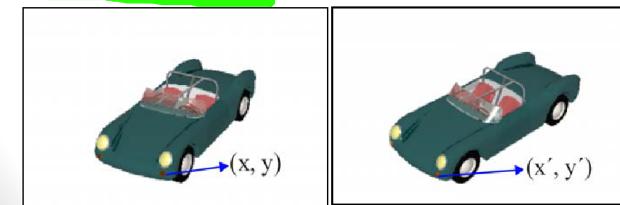
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## Correspondence problem

- To find the position of a pixel representing the same real world point projected into two slightly different image planes
- Once the correspondence problem has been solved, resulting in a set of image points which are in correspondence, other methods can be applied to this set to reconstruct the position, motion and/or rotation of the corresponding 3D points in the scene.

Disparity Vector :  $D = (d_1, d_2) = (x-x', y-y')$



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problem: cannot find correspondence between pixels located in a uniformly-coloured region

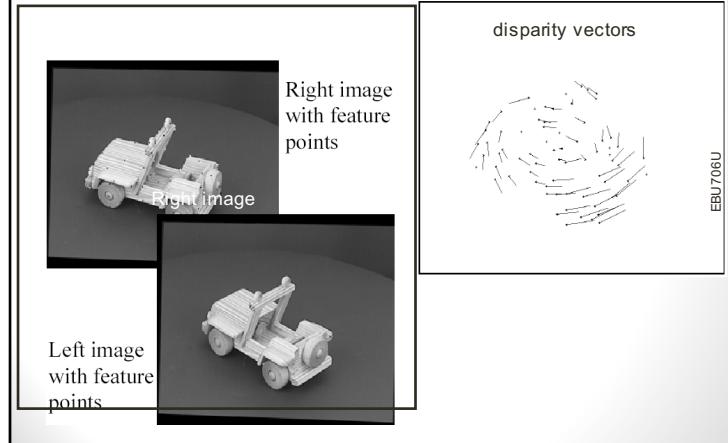
## Estimating correspondence

- using **feature points**
- or matching macro blocks



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## Disparity estimation: example



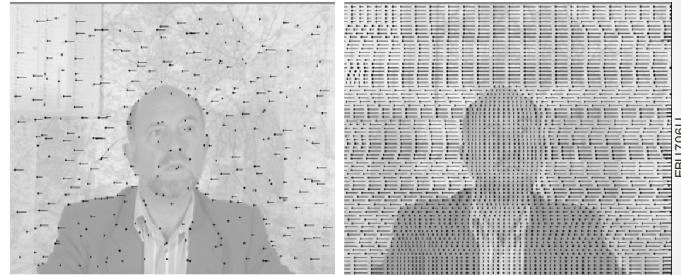
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## Image-based rendering (IBR)

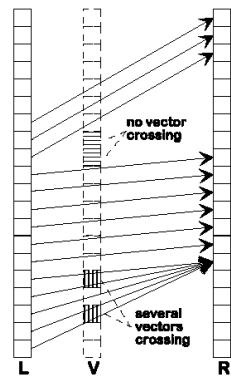
- IBR: simple approach
  - Solve the correspondence problem for *well selected image points*
  - Generate **dense disparity maps** by interpolation
  - Generate intermediate views by direct **interpolation** using disparity information

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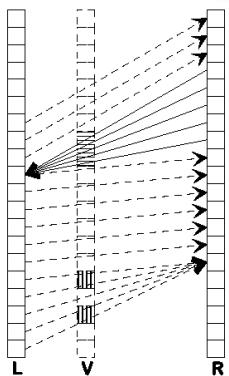
## Disparity estimation and interpolation



## Projection on intermediate image plane



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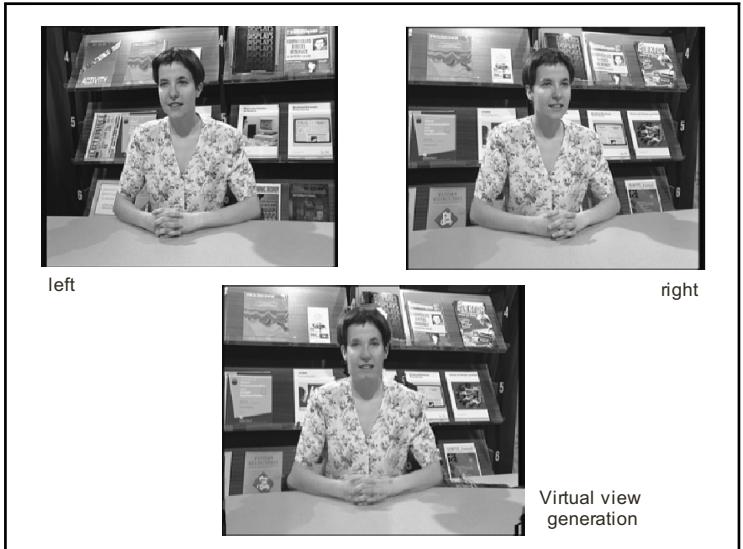


left



right

Sparse disparity field



## What did we learn today?

- Model-based 3D
- Camera model
- Image-based rendering (IBR)

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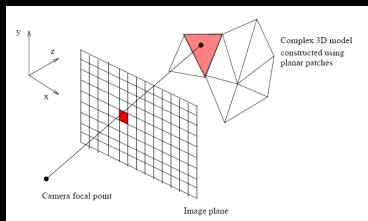
## Question

Explain the difference between geometry-based rendering and image-based rendering.

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## Image Formation

- In OpenGL we model using planar patches
  - Convex polygons – usually triangles



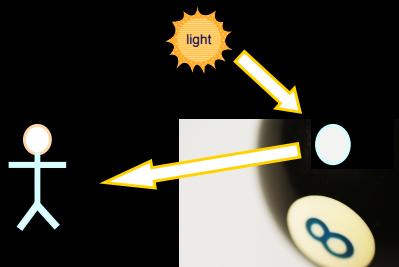
- What colour are the pixels in the rendered image?
  - Simple case – just the colour of the surface
  - Usual case – take lighting into account for shading

## Phong Illumination Model

- Emulating real-world lighting is complex
  - Full formulation is in Kajiya's lighting eqn. (Adv. Gfx)
  - A **fast** and usually **adequate** approximation is PIM
- PIM – Light consists of 3 additive components
  - Specular  $I_s$
  - Diffuse  $I_d$
  - Ambient  $I_a$
- Colour of pixel =  $I_s + I_d + I_a$ 
  - So we need to work out each of the 3 contributions to compute the colour of the pixel...

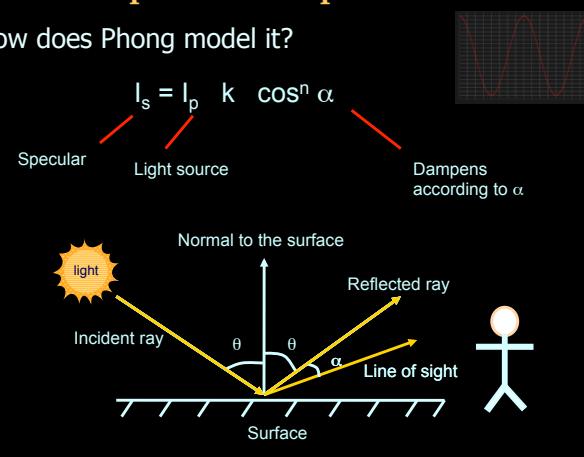
## Phong Illumination Model

- Specular component
  - Shiny
  - Varies according to viewpoint
  - Is the colour of the incident light



## Specular Component

- How does Phong model it?



## Diffuse Component

- Imagine model surface as 2 layers
  - Polish on the surface
  - Matte surface underneath

- The matte surface is green because it reflects the green parts of light
- The light reaching the diffuse layer (matte surface) is the light emitted from the light source *minus* the light reflected by the specular (polish) layer

## Diffuse Component

- How does Phong model it?
- Using Lambert's Law
  - The light reflected from a matte surface is uniformly scattered
  - The amount of light (intensity) is proportional to the angle between the surface normal and the light source

## Diffuse Component

- How does Phong model it?

$$I_d = (I_p - I_s) k \cos \theta$$

Specular  
Light reaching diffuse layer  
Normal to the surface  
Scattered rays  
Incident ray  
Line of sight (irrelevant to this model)  
Green surface

How much of this colour does surface reflect?  
Dampens according to  $\theta$   
[Lambert's Law = Lambertian reflection]

## Phong Illumination Model

- Compute pixels as specular + diffuse results in high contrast images that do not look real
- Environments have a certain amount of complex, scattered light that enters our eye too
  - This is **Global Illumination / ambient light**
  - We model this as a small constant amount of light which we add to all pixels as  $I_a$

$$\text{Final colour of pixel} = I_a + I_d + I_s$$

We compute the Phong calculation three times, for Red Green and Blue

## Phong Illumination Model

- To summarise visually...

Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong Reflection

Image © Wikimedia CCL

Final colour of pixel =  $I_a + I_d + I_s$

We compute the Phong calculation three times, for Red Green and Blue

## OpenGL Lighting

- OpenGL Implements the Phong Illumination Model
  - A slightly more general version
- To model a scene in OpenGL we specify...
  - In 3D space...
  - Light sources (up to 8)
    - Position
    - Colour of light
  - Objects using polygons
    - Position
    - Material – how reflect light

## OpenGL Objects

- Specifying Polygons and the materials they are made from
  - First we look at polygon position
  - Polygons must be planar and convex (triangles safe = always are)

```
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);
    glNormal3f(x, y, z); // you must manually specify the normals
    glVertex3f(1, 3, 2);
    glVertex3f(4, 5, 6);
    glVertex3f(3, 2, 3);
    } Models a triangular surface patch
    glNormal3f(x, y, z);
    glVertex3f(x, y, z);
    glVertex3f(x, y, z);
    glVertex3f(x, y, z);
    } Another patch
    etc
glEnd();
```

GL\_QUADS - Four glVertex3f calls per patch for the 4 corners

GL\_POLYGONS - Pass array of vertices to glVertexf

Models a triangular surface patch

Another patch

## OpenGL Objects

- The concept of a polygon's front side and back side
  - Depends on the **winding** of the vertices

Back

Clockwise

Front

Anti-Clockwise  
(Counter-Clockwise = CCW)

- You can change OpenGL's definition of front and back
  - Usually inadvisable as "everyone knows" convention Front = CCW

```
glFrontFace(GL_CCW); // default - front is anticlockwise
glFrontFace(GL_CW); // front is now clockwise
```

## OpenGL Objects



- Specifying Polygons and the materials they are made from
  - What are polygons made from? **Material** that reflects light

```
GLfloat spec[] = {1, 1, 1, 1};  
GLfloat diff[] = {0, 1, 0, 1};  
GLfloat amb[] = {0, 1, 0, 1}; } Green shiny material  
  
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_SPECULAR, spec);  
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_DIFFUSE, diff);  
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_AMBIENT, amb);  
  
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES);  
    glVertex3f(1,3,2);  
    etc  
} Models a patch in current material  
i.e. green and shiny  
  
glEnd();
```

- Wouldn't it be tedious if we needed to define a new material in this way, every time we changed colour in our model?

## OpenGL Objects

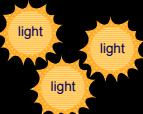


- Specifying colour Materials the easy way = **colour tracking**

```
GLfloat spec[] = {1, 1, 1, 1};  
glMaterialfv(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_SPECULAR, spec); } setup shiny material  
glMateriali(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_SHININESS, 96);  
  
glColorMaterial(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_AMBIENT_AND_DIFFUSE); } enable 'colour  
glEnable(GL_COLOR_MATERIAL); tracking' on diffuse  
glBegin(GL_TRIANGLES); and ambient  
    glColor3f(0,1,0); // Green components of material  
    glVertex3f(1,3,2); x3  
    glColor3f(1,0,0); // Red  
    glVertex3f(1,3,2); x3  
glEnd(); } Each time we change colour, the DIFFUSE  
And AMBIENT parts of the material get  
changed but SPECULAR parts stay as  
originally defined
```

- In OpenGL we almost always set up materials using colour tracking

## OpenGL Lighting

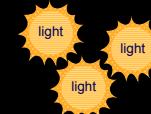


- Specifying Light Sources

- Inside the display callback i.e. run when drawing the graphics

```
GLfloat light_position[] = { x, y, z, 0.0 };  
  
GLfloat white[] = { 1, 1, 1, 1 };  
GLfloat red[] = { 1, 0, 0, 1 };  
GLfloat anycolour[] = { red, green, blue, 1 };  
  
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);  
  
glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);  
  
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, light_position);  
  
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, white);  
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, red);  
glLightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, white);
```

## OpenGL Lighting



- Specifying Light Sources

- First, set up the ambient light everywhere in the scene

```
GLfloat dim_white[] = { 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1 };  
GLfloat red[] = { 1, 0, 0, 1 };  
GLfloat anycolour[] = { red, green, blue, 1 };  
  
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);  
  
glLightModel(GL_LIGHT_MODEL_AMBIENT, dim_white);
```

- If you don't do this, the default behaviour of OpenGL is to introduce 20% intensity white light just as in the above code.

- Allows coders to see where their objects are before writing any detailed lighting code

## OpenGL Lighting



- Directional light sources
  - As described so far, lights are omni-directional
  - But we can create directed light sources (spotlights)

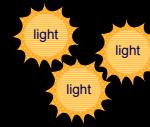
```
glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);

gllightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, light_position);

gllightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, white);
gllightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, red);
gllightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, white);

GLfloat light_dir[] = { x, y, z, 0.0 }; // unit vector
} make into
gllightfv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPOT_DIRECTION, light_dir); } spotlight
gllightf(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPOT_CUTOFF, 1000);
gllightf(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPOT_EXPONENT, 1.0);
...
...
```

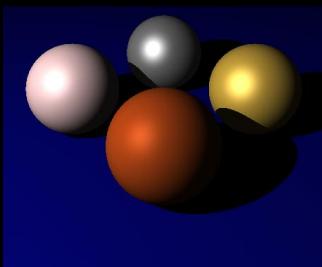
## OpenGL Lighting



- This is not the end of the lighting story!
  - But it is, for this course.
- In the Phong Model all lights are point sources
  - But in the world we have panels of light e.g. strip lighting
  - OpenGL has a fourth lighting component called GL\_EMISSIVE that lets you create glowing surfaces
  - But the Phong model still does not properly handle non-point sources; it does not handle reflected light between surfaces.
  - Radiosity rendering and the BDRF solve this – covered on the Advanced Gfx. Course



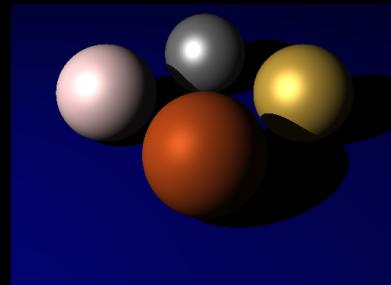
## Photo-Realism



*Created by David Derman – CISC 440*

1

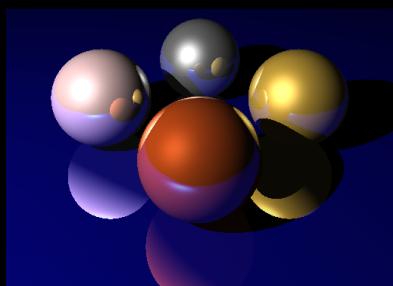
## Photo-Realism



*Created by David Derman – CISC 440*

2

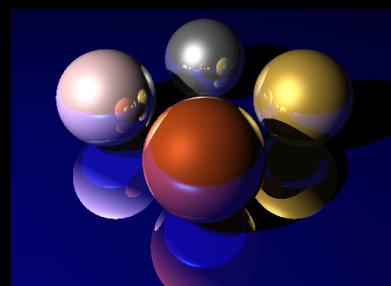
## Photo-Realism



*Created by David Derman – CISC 440*

3

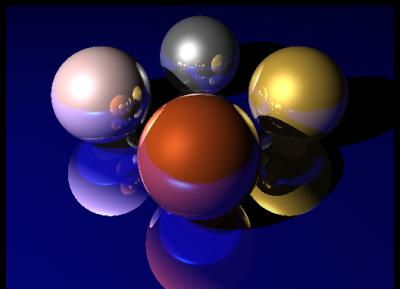
## Photo-Realism



*Created by David Derman – CISC 440*

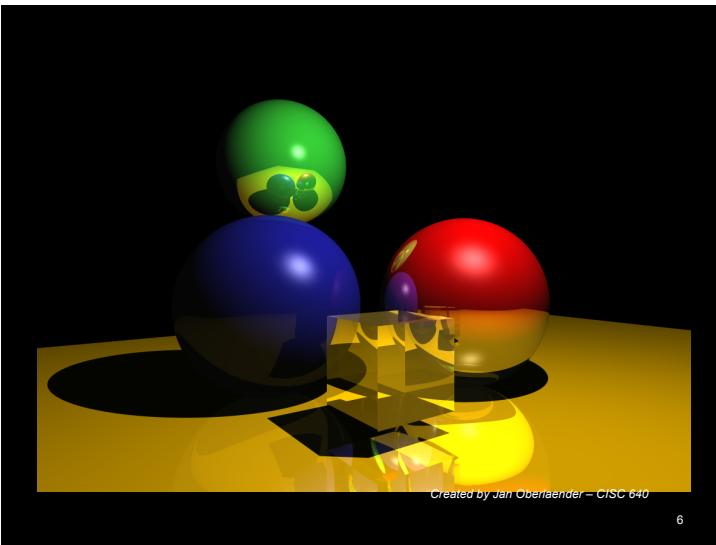
4

## Photo-Realism



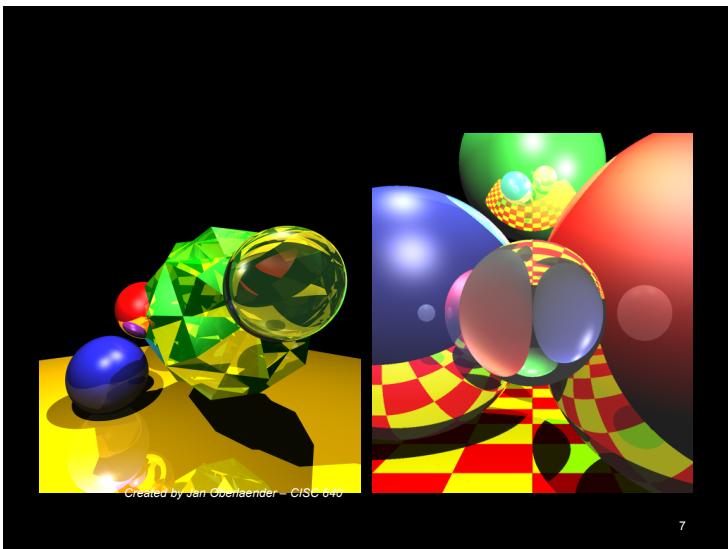
Created by David Derman – CISC 440

5



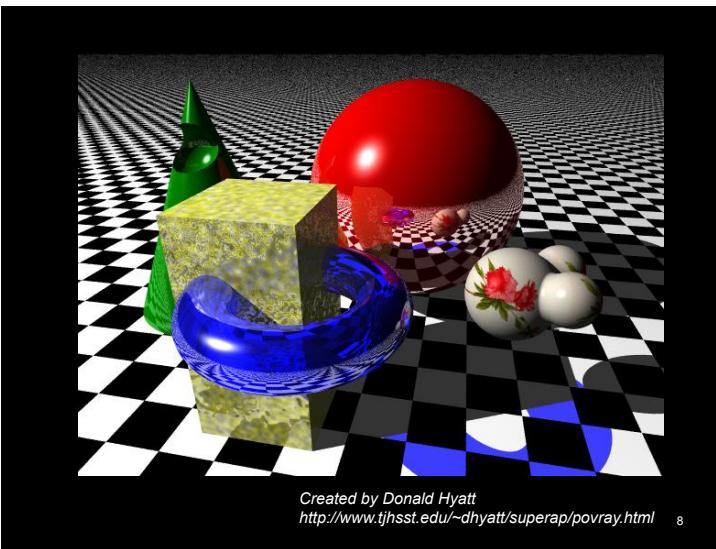
Created by Jan Oberlaender – CISC 640

6



Created by Jan Oberlaender – CISC 640

7



Created by Donald Hyatt  
<http://www.tjhsst.edu/~dhyatt/superap/povray.html>

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## Introduction - Light

- Three Ideas about light
  - Light rays travel in straight lines
  - Light rays do not interfere with each other if they cross
  - Light rays travel from light source to the eye, but the physics is invariant under path reversal (Helmholtz reciprocity)
    - P. Sen, et al., “Dual Photography”, SIGGRAPH 2005
      - Novel photographic technique to interchange the lights and cameras in a scene

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## Introduction - Ray tracing

- What is Ray Tracing?
  - Ray Tracing is a global illumination based rendering method for generating realistic images on the computer
- Originators
  - Appel 1968
  - Goldstein and Nagel
  - Whited 1979

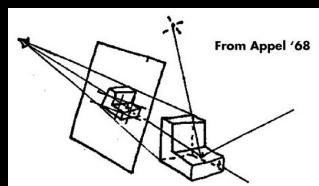
### History

Polygons	Appel '68
Quadratics, CSG	Goldstein and Nagel '71
Tori	Roth '82
Bicubic patches	Whitted '80, Kajiya '82
Superquadrics	Edwards and Barr '83
Algebraic surfaces	Hanrahan '82
Swept surfaces	Kajiya '83, van Wijk '84
Fractals	Kajiya '83
Height fields	Coquillart and Gangnet '84
Deformations	Barr '86

Courtesy of Pat Hanrahan, Computer Graphics: Image Synthesis Techniques

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## Introduction – Ray tracing

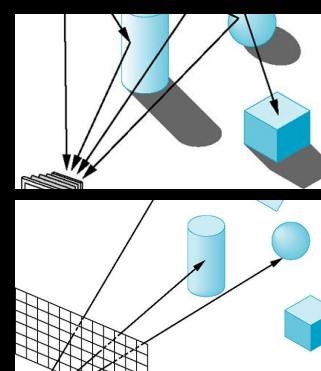


- Appel
  - Ray Casting
- Goldstein and Nagel
  - Scene Illumination
- Whited
  - Recursive ray tracing (reflection and refraction)
  - Forward and Backward Ray tracing

Courtesy of Pat Hanrahan, Computer Graphics: Image Synthesis Techniques

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## Introduction – Ray tracing

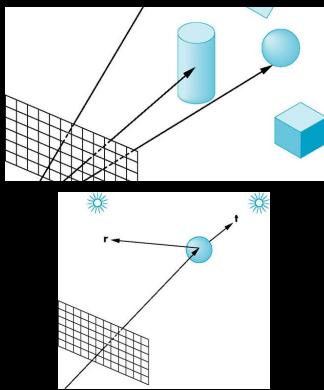


Courtesy: Angel

- Forward Ray tracing
  - Rays from light source bounce off objects before reaching the camera
  - Computational wastage
- Backward Ray tracing
  - Track only those rays that finally made it to the camera

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## Ray Casting



Courtesy: Angel

- Ray Casting
  - visible surfaces of objects are found by throwing (or casting) rays of light from the viewer into the scene
- Ray Tracing
  - Extension to Ray casting
  - Recursively cast rays from the points of intersection

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## Ray casting

- In ray casting, a ray of light is traced in a backwards direction.
  - We start from the eye or camera and trace the ray through a pixel in the image plane into the scene and determine what it intersects
  - The pixel is then set to the color values returned by the ray.
  - If the ray misses all objects, then that pixel is shaded the background color

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## Algorithm – Ray casting

```
objects and light sources in the scene  
camera  
    r = 0; r < nRows; r++)  
        nt c = 0; c < nCols; c++)  
  
    l the rc-th ray  
    d all intersections of the rc-th ray with objects in the scene  
    ntify the intersection that lies closest to, and in front of, the eye  
    mpute the "hit point" where the ray hits this object, and the normal vector at that point  
    d the color of the light returning to the eye along the ray from the point of intersection  
    ce the color in the rc-th pixel.
```

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## Ray tracing - overview

- Ray casting finds the visible surfaces of objects
- Ray tracing determines what each visible surface looks like
  - This extra curiosity is quite heavy on your processor
- But it allows you to create effects that are very difficult or even impossible to do using other methods.
  - Reflection
  - Transparency
  - Shadows

Courtesy: <http://www.geocities.com/jamisbuck/raytracing.html>

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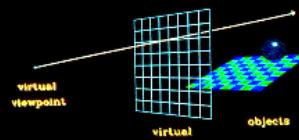
## Ray tracing - overview

- Ray tracing algorithm is a “finitely” recursive image rendering
- First stage: Like ray casting
  - Shoot a ray from the eye (Primary ray)
  - Determine all the objects that intersect the ray
  - Find the nearest of intersections
- Second stage:
  - Recurses by shooting more rays from the point of intersection (Secondary rays)
    - Find the objects that are reflected at that point
    - Find other objects that may be seen through the object at that point
    - Find out light sources that are directly visible from that point
- Repeat the second stage until required

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## Ray Tracing – example

- Sometimes a ray misses all objects

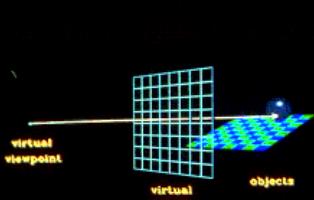


created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991

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## Ray Tracing – example

- Sometimes a ray hits an object

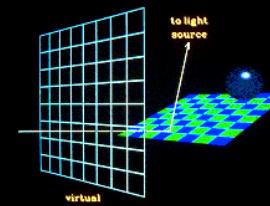


created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991

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## Ray Tracing – example

- Is the intersected point in shadow?
  - “Shadow Rays” to light source

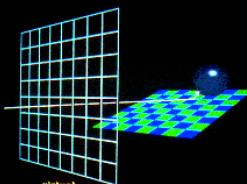


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## Ray Tracing – example

- Shadow rays intersect another object
  - First intersection point in shadow of the second object

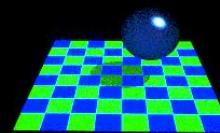


*created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991*

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## Ray Tracing – example

- Shadow rays intersect another object
  - First intersection point in shadow of the second object

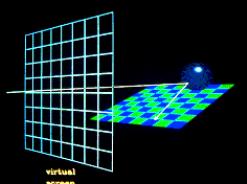


*created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991*

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## Ray Tracing - example

- Reflected ray generated at point of intersection
  - Tested with all the objects in the scene

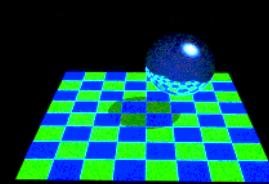


*created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991*

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## Ray Tracing - example

- Local illumination model applied at the point of intersection

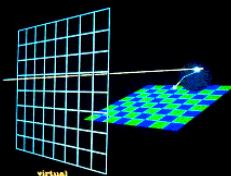


*created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991*

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## Ray Tracing – example

- Transparent object
  - Spawn a transmitted ray and test against all objects in the scene



*created by Michael Sweeny, et al for ACM SIGGRAPH Education slide set 1991*

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## Requirements for Ray tracing

- Compute 3D ray into the scene for each 2D image pixel
- Compute 3D intersection point of ray with nearest object in scene
  - Test each primitive in the scene for intersection
  - Find nearest intersection
- Recursively spawn rays from the point of intersection
  - Shadow Rays
  - Reflected rays
  - Transmitted rays
- Accumulate the color from each of the spawned rays at the point of intersection

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## Ray object intersection

- Equation of a ray  $r(t) = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{ct}$ 
  - “ $\mathbf{S}$ ” is the starting point and “ $\mathbf{c}$ ” is the direction of the ray
- Given a surface in implicit form  $F(x, y, z)$ 
  - plane:  $F(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz + d = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{x} + d$
  - sphere:  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$
  - cylinder:  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 \quad 0 < z < 1$
- All points on the surface satisfy  $F(x, y, z) = 0$
- Thus for ray  $r(t)$  to intersect the surface  $F(r(t)) = 0$
- The hit time can be got by solving  $F(\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{ct}_{hit}) = 0$

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## Ray plane intersection

- Equation of a ray  $r(t) = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{ct}$
- Equation of a plane  $F(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz + d = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{x} + d$ 
  - $\mathbf{n}$  is the normal to the plane and  $d$  is the distance of the plane from the origin
- Substituting and solving for  $t$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z)|_{r(t)} &= \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{x} + d|_{r(t)} = 0 \\ &= \mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{ct}) + d = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} + (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{c})t + d = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{-(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{S} + d)}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{c})}$$

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## Ray triangle intersection

- Tomas Möller and Ben Trumbore, “Fast, minimum storage ray-triangle intersection”, *Journal of graphics tools*, 2(1): 21-28, 1997
- Barycentric coordinates  

$$\mathbf{p} = (1-u-v)\mathbf{P}_0 + u\mathbf{P}_1 + v\mathbf{P}_2 \quad u, v \geq 0, u+v \leq 1$$
  - $\mathbf{p}$  is a point in a triangle with vertices  $\mathbf{P}_0, \mathbf{P}_1, \mathbf{P}_2$
- If  $r(t)$  belongs to both the line and triangle  

$$r(t) = S + ct = (1-u-v)\mathbf{P}_0 + u\mathbf{P}_1 + v\mathbf{P}_2$$
- Solve for  $(t, u, v)$ 
  - If  $(u, v)$  complies with the restriction, then ray  $r(t)$  intersects the triangle
  - Using  $t$  the intersection point can be easily computed

Courtesy of <http://www.lighthouse3d.com/opengl/math/index.php?raytrint> 29

## Ray triangle intersection

- R. J. Segura, F. R. Feito, “Algorithms to test Ray-triangle Intersection Comparative Study”, WSCG 2001

```
#define innerProduct(v,x,d)
    ((v[0]*x[0]) + (v[1]*x[1]) + 
     (v[2]*x[2]) + (v[3]*x[3]))
```

```
#define crossProduct(a,b,c)
    ((a[0] * (b[1] * (c[2] - (c[1] * (b[2]))) - 
               (a[1] * (b[2] * (c[0] - (c[1] * (b[0])))) + 
               (a[2] * (b[0] * (c[1] - (c[0] * (b[1])))))) + 
               (a[3] * (b[1] * (c[0] - (c[1] * (b[0])))) - 
               (a[1] * (b[0] * (c[2] - (c[1] * (b[2])))) + 
               (a[2] * (b[2] * (c[0] - (c[1] * (b[0]))))))
```

```
/* a = b - c */
#define vector(a,b,c) \
{a[0] = (b[0] - (c[0])); \
 a[1] = (b[1] - (c[1])); \
 a[2] = (b[2] - (c[2])); \
 a[3] = 0; }

int rayIntersectTriangle(float *p, float *q,
                        float *v0, float *v1, float *v2) {
    float e1[3],e2[3],h[3],s[3],q[3];
    float a,f,u,v;
    vector(e1,v1,v0);
    vector(e2,v2,v0);
    crossProduct(h,e1,e2);
    a = innerProduct(e1,h);
    if (a > -0.00001 && a < 0.00001)
        return(false);

    f = 1/a;
    vector(s,p,v0);
    u = f * (innerProduct(s,h));
    if (u < 0.0 || u > 1.0)
        return(false);

    crossProduct(q,s,e1);
    v = f * (innerProduct(q,h));
    if (v < 0.0 || v > 1.0)
        return(false);
}

return(true);
```

Courtesy of <http://www.lighthouse3d.com/opengl/math/index.php?raytrint> 30

## Ray tracing flow

```
Color3 Scene :: shade(Ray& r)
{
    // Get the first hit, and build hitInfo.h
    Shape* myObj = (Shape*)hitObject; //pointer to the hit object
    Color3 color.set(the emissive component);
    color.add(ambient contribution);
    get the normalized normal vector n at the hit point
    for(each light source)
        add the diffuse and specular components
    // now add the reflected and transmitted components

    if(r.recurseLevel == maxRecursionLevel)
        return color; // don't recurse further

    if(hit object is shiny enough)
    {
        get reflection direction
        build reflected ray refl
        refl.recurseLevel = r.recurseLevel + 1;
        color.add(shininess * shade(refl));
    }
    if(hit object is transparent enough)
    {
        get transmitted direction
        build transmitted ray trans
        trans.recurseLevel = r.recurseLevel + 1;
        color.add(transparency * shade(trans));
    }
}

```

Adapted from F.S. Hill and CISC 640/440, Fall 2005 31

## References

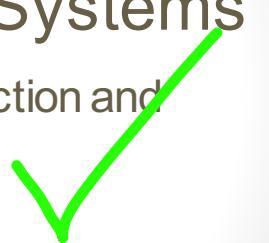
- Textbooks
  - F. S. Hill, “Computer Graphics Using OpenGL”
- Commonly used ray tracing program (completely free and available for most platforms)
  - <http://www.povray.org/>
- Interesting Links
  - Interactive Ray Tracer – Alyosha Efros
- Ray Tracing explained
  - <http://www.geocities.com/jamisbuck/raytracing.html>
  - <http://www.siggraph.org/education/materials/HyperGraph/raytrace/rtrace0.htm>

32

# Multimedia Systems

- Copyright protection and authentication

Dr. Yi-Zhe Song



EBU706U

## Today's agenda

- Digital Rights Management
- What is digital watermarking?
- Watermarking: properties

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## Digital Rights Management

- Digital Rights Management (DRM)
  - strategy used by publishers or copyright owners
    - to control access to and usage of digital data or hardware,
    - to implement restrictions associated with a specific instance of a digital work or device
- Copy protection
  - technologies that control or restrict the use and access of digital content on electronic devices with such technologies installed, acting as components of a DRM design

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## Properties of digital multimedia

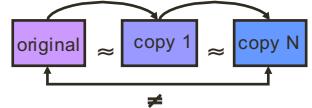
- Digital media files
  - may be stored, copied, and distributed easily, rapidly, and with no loss of fidelity
  - Can be manipulated and edited easily and inexpensively
- Advent of PC + Internet + file sharing tools
  - Have made unauthorized sharing of digital files possible and profitable
  - Digital piracy

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## Analogue and digital multimedia

### Analogue media

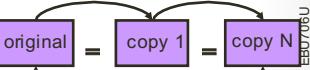
- photocopies
- audio cassettes
- photographs
- VHS videotapes



Built-in protection against copying and redistribution

### Digital media

- ASCII, postscript, PDF
- MP3 audio
- JPEG images
- DVDs, MPEG video



No inherent protection against copying and redistribution

Free distribution net: Internet

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## DRM

- Digital rights management
  - refer to the **protective schemes**
  - limited to digital media
    - because of their special characteristics (exact copy)
  - most commonly used by the entertainment industry
    - films
    - recording
  - use in other media as well
    - online **music stores** (Apple's iTunes Store)
    - certain **e-books** producers
  - **TV producers** have begun demanding implementation of DRM measures to control access to the content of their shows, e.g. in connection with the TiVo system (digital video recorder)

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## MPEG REL

- MPEG REL (MPEG 21)
  - REL = Rights Expression Language
  - **machine-readable** language that declares rights and permissions
  - XML-based language for expressing rights related to the use and distribution of **digital content** as well as access to **services**
- MPEG 21 specifies the syntax and semantics of a REL
- defines an “**authorisation model to specify whether the semantics of a set of Rights Expressions permit a given Principal to perform a given Right upon a given optional Resource during a given time interval based on a given authorization context and a given trust root**”

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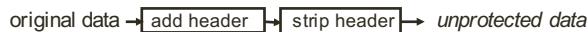
## MPEG REL

- MPEG REL
  - Simple and extensible data model for many of its key concepts and elements
  - includes four basic entities whose relationship between entities is defined by the MPEG REL assertion **grant**
  - a grant consists of the following elements
    - The **principal** to whom the grant is issued
    - The **right** that the grant specifies
    - The **resource** to which the right in the grant applies
    - The **condition** that must be met before the right can be exercised
  - A full rights expression is called a **license**
    - one or more grants and an issuer, which identifies the party who issued the license

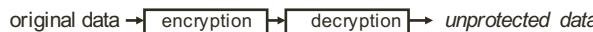
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## Traditional methods for data protection

Access-control headers → easily removed/altered



Encryption → decrypted data unprotected



Copy protection → susceptible to hacking



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## Today's agenda

- Digital Rights Management
- What is digital watermarking?
- Watermarking: properties

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## Digital watermarking

- Definition
  - The imperceptible, robust and secure communication of information by embedding it in an original digital document and retrieving it from the processed version of that document
- Note (what is an “attack” on watermarked data?)
  - Watermarked data is likely to be processed (e.g. compressed)
  - Attack: any processing that may impair watermark

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## What is the watermark?

Other definitions:

- The watermark is a signal
  - The watermarked image/video/song is the channel or carrier
  - Attacks are noise
- The watermark is the embedded information
  - It can be retrieved or
  - It can be detected or
  - It triggers a given action to protect, disable or uncover tampering

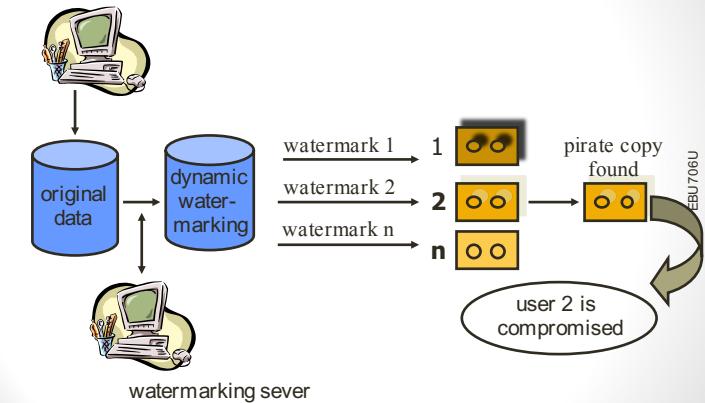
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## Watermark classification

- Robust watermarking
  - Embedding signatures for **ownership protection**
  - To carry **metadata**
  - To carry any **additional information** (e.g. steganography)
- Semi-Fragile watermarking
  - **Authentication** under adverse conditions (i.e. can resist to some processing on the data)
- Fragile watermarking
  - Conventional authentication (the watermark will break if any processing is attempted on the data)

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## Example: distribution from a library



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## Today's agenda

- Digital Rights Management
- What is digital watermarking?
- Watermarking: properties

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## General properties

- Imperceptibility
  - Watermarked data and original data should be **perceptually indistinguishable**
- Robustness (required for ownership protection)
  - embedded information should **remain** in the image/video/song even after any processing, transformation or attack
  - processing of the watermarked data cannot damage or destroy the embedded information without making the processed data useless
  - embedded information cannot be detected, read, and/or modified by unauthorized parties
  - **Kerckhoff's principle** should be satisfied

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## Kerckhoff's principle

- Kerckhoff's principle
  - "Security resides in the **secrecy of the key**, not in the secrecy of the algorithm"
  - Taken from cryptography: it is assumed that your opponent has complete knowledge of your strategy but lacks a secret key

Strategy = algorithm & implementation

Watermarking = strategy + secret key

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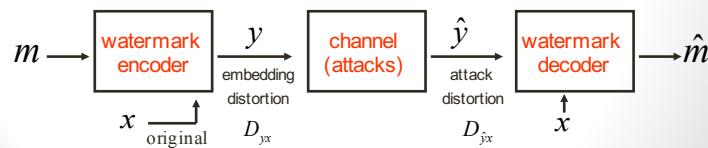
## Robust watermarking: goals

- To watermark the digital content (e.g., image, audio) **without degrading** its quality
  - by modifying LSB or low-order bits; blue channel
- To achieve **robustness** with respect to
  - Compression techniques
    - JPEG, JPEG2000, MPEG-2, MP3
  - Format conversions
    - changing the video frame rate
  - Geometric transformations
    - scaling, cropping an image
  - Fraudulent **attacks**
  - Reproduction
    - printing, photocopying, and scanning

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## Evaluating robustness

- Robustness
  - A watermark is **robust** if communication cannot be impaired without rendering the attacked data useless
  - Communication is impaired if the watermark is no longer reliably detectable/decodable
  - Attacked data becomes useless if after the attack strong distortions are perceived



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## Blind watermarking

- **Reception-with-original** watermarking
  - original data assists in watermarking decoding
- **Blind** watermarking → receiver attempts to decode the watermark information without knowledge of original data



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## What did we learn today?

- Digital Rights Management
- What is digital watermarking?
- Watermarking: properties

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## Questions

In digital watermarking technology:

- i) What are the two basic properties when copyright protection is targeted?
- ii) State Kerckhoff's principle and explain its use with watermarking.
- iii) What is the main difference between watermarking for copyright protection and watermarking for authentication?

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- iii) What is the main difference between watermarking for copyright protection and watermarking for authentication?

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- Copyright protection requires robust watermarking, so the watermark can be retrieved (unmodified) from the data even after processing and transformation.
- Authentication requires fragile or semi-fragile watermarks. Fragile watermarks can serve as proof of authenticity, since they will be damaged or fully destroyed by any transformation (fragile watermark) or specific transformations (semi-fragile watermarks) of the watermarked document.