

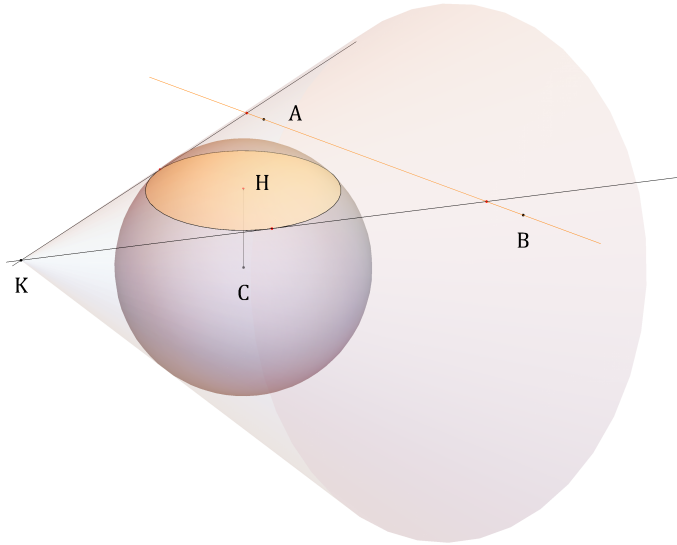
# Hiding Computations in Projection

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This document describes the computations that are performed by the method `VisibleSegments` of class `Perspective` to determine the parts of a segment that are hidden by a sphere when seen from a pinhole camera.

Figure 1 illustrates an example of the problem. The points drawn in black define the problem:  $A$  and  $B$  are the extremities of the segment;  $C$  is the centre of the sphere;  $R$  is the radius of the sphere; and  $K$  is the location of the camera. The points drawn in red will be computed as part of the resolution. Of particular interest is the plane  $KAB$ , in which we will do much of the analysis below. The figure shows the circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the sphere, as well as  $H$ , the center of that circle and the projection of  $C$  on  $KAB$ .



**Figure 1.** A 3-dimensional example. In this case, the only segment visible from  $K$  is the part of  $AB$  between  $B$  and the red point immediately to its left.

## Camera inside the sphere

We start our analysis by eliminating a case that would cause anomalies in the analysis below. If

$$\overrightarrow{KC} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC} < R^2$$

then the camera is inside the sphere and the segment is hidden irrespective of its position.

### Sphere and segment in distinct half-spaces

Consider the plane containing K and orthogonal to KC; it separates the entire space into two half-spaces. If the segment AB is entirely within the half-space that does not contain C then the segment is not hidden (remember that K is not inside the sphere). This is the case if the following inequalities are both true:

$$\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC} < 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC} < 0.$$

### Projection of C on KAB

For simplicity we will do the rest of our analysis in the plane KAB and we will often use  $(\overrightarrow{KA}, \overrightarrow{KB})$  as a basis of that plane. Let H be the orthogonal projection of C on KAB, and define  $\alpha, \beta$  to be its coordinates in  $(\overrightarrow{KA}, \overrightarrow{KB})$

$$\overrightarrow{KH} = \alpha \overrightarrow{KA} + \beta \overrightarrow{KB}.$$

Note that  $\overrightarrow{KH} = \overrightarrow{KC} + \overrightarrow{CH}$ . By definition,  $\overrightarrow{CH}$  is orthogonal to both  $\overrightarrow{KA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{KB}$ :

$$\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH} = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH} = 0.$$

Decomposing  $\overrightarrow{CH}$  we obtain:

$$\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} = \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}$$

$$\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} = \overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}.$$

Expanding  $\overrightarrow{KH}$  on the basis  $(\overrightarrow{KA}, \overrightarrow{KB})$  gives a linear system of two equations with two unknowns:

$$\alpha \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KA} + \beta \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB} = \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}$$

$$\alpha \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB} + \beta \overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB} = \overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}.$$

The determinant of this system is

$$D = (\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KA})(\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB}) - (\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB})^2,$$

which is non-zero if and only if  $A \neq B$ . The solutions are thus:

$$\alpha = \frac{(\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB})(\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}) - (\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB})(\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC})}{D}$$

$$\beta = \frac{(\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KA})(\overrightarrow{KB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC}) - (\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KB})(\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KC})}{D}.$$

Once  $\overrightarrow{KH}$  is determined we can compute  $\overrightarrow{CH} = \overrightarrow{KH} - \overrightarrow{KC}$ . If  $\overrightarrow{CH} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH} \geq R^2$ , the sphere is either tangent to the plane KAB or doesn't intersect it. In these cases, there is no hiding.

If the sphere intersects KAB, then the intersection is a circle whose radius we denote by  $r$  in the rest of this analysis. The radius is such that  $r^2 = R^2 - \overrightarrow{CH} \cdot \overrightarrow{CH}$ .

### An optimization where the circle is outside of the wedge KAB

A useful optimization at this stage is to determine if the circle intersects the wedge KAB. If it does not, then there is no hiding and the segment AB is entirely visible. This can happen because the circle is away from the wedge on the side of KA or because it is away from the wedge on the side of KB. Figure 2 illustrates the latter case: note that the circle must not intersect KB, so the distance between H and KB must be at least  $r$ ; the figure shows the case where the circle is tangent to KB at N, which is the one that interests us in this section.

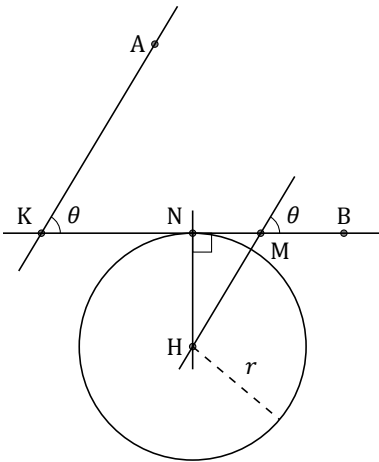


Figure 2. Circle outside of the wedge KAB.

Figure 3. Construction of P.

This equation always has two solutions because the sphere intersects KAB. Having determined  $\overrightarrow{PH}$ , we can find Q. Q is on the line AB, thus

$$\overrightarrow{AQ} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB},$$

which can be written

$$\overrightarrow{KQ} - \overrightarrow{KA} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB}.$$

Noting that  $\overrightarrow{KQ}$  is orthogonal to  $\overrightarrow{PH}$  we have

$$-\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PH} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PH}, \text{ or, } \lambda = -\frac{\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PH}}{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PH}}.$$

Having determined the values of  $\lambda$  we need to find out where Q is located with respect to the segment  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . Let S be the intersection of AB with the line orthogonal to KH at K. We locate S on AB as follows

$$\overrightarrow{KS} = \overrightarrow{KA} + \sigma \overrightarrow{AB}.$$

Noting that  $\overrightarrow{KS} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} = 0$  we obtain

$$\sigma = -\frac{\overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH}}{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH}}$$

Now let T be the intersection of AB with the line orthogonal to KH at P. We locate T on AB similarly

$$\overrightarrow{KT} = \overrightarrow{KA} + \tau \overrightarrow{AB}.$$

We have

$$\overrightarrow{PT} = \overrightarrow{KA} + \tau \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{KH} + \overrightarrow{PH}$$

Noting that  $\overrightarrow{PT} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} = 0$  we obtain

$$\tau = \frac{\overrightarrow{KH} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} - \overrightarrow{PH} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH} - \overrightarrow{KA} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH}}{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{KH}}$$

We can now determine if  $\lambda$  is an “interesting” intersection, i.e., one that intersects the cone behind the sphere when seen from the camera. First, assume that A and B are in the same order as S and T on AB. Then we have  $\sigma \leq \tau$  and the intersection is farther than T (as seen from the camera) if and only if  $\tau < \lambda$ . Conversely, if A and B are in the reverse order as S and T on AB we have  $\tau \leq \sigma$  and the intersection is farther than T if and only if  $\lambda < \tau$ .

There is another special case to handle: if the line AB is in “hyperbolic” position, i.e. intersects both halves of the cone, then one value of  $\lambda$  is smaller than  $\sigma$  and one value is greater than  $\sigma$ . Exactly one of the values of  $\lambda$  will be retained by the preceding analysis, and we need to add an extra  $\lambda$  equal to an infinity with the sign of  $\tau - \sigma$  to account for the fact that all the points farther than T are hidden by the cone.

To complete the analysis we need to compute the intersection Q of the sphere (not the cone) with the line AB. Q is on the sphere, thus

$$\overrightarrow{CQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{CQ} = R^2.$$

It is also on the line AB thus

$$\overrightarrow{KQ} = \overrightarrow{KA} + \mu \overrightarrow{AB}.$$

We have

$$\overrightarrow{CQ} = \overrightarrow{KQ} - \overrightarrow{KC} = \overrightarrow{KA} + \mu \overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{KC} = \overrightarrow{CA} + \mu \overrightarrow{AB},$$

and therefore

$$R^2 = (\overrightarrow{CA} + \mu \overrightarrow{AB})^2,$$

meaning that  $\mu$  is a solution of

$$\mu \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + 2\mu \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} - R^2 = 0.$$

Depending on the location of the segment with respect to the sphere, there can be 0, 1, or 2 intersections.

If we take the union of the values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  and order them, it is straightforward to find the visible segments. Remember that  $0 < \lambda, \mu < 1$  for points that are in the segment AB.

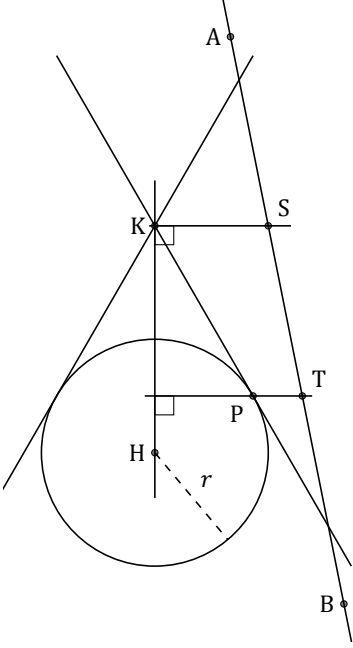


Figure 4. Definition of S and T.

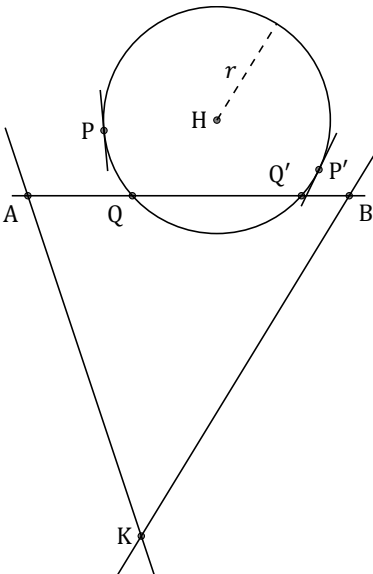


Figure 5. Intersection with the sphere.