



Transformation Hierarchies

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Course News



Assignment 1

- Due January 31

Homework 2

- Exercise problems for perspective
- Discussed in labs next week

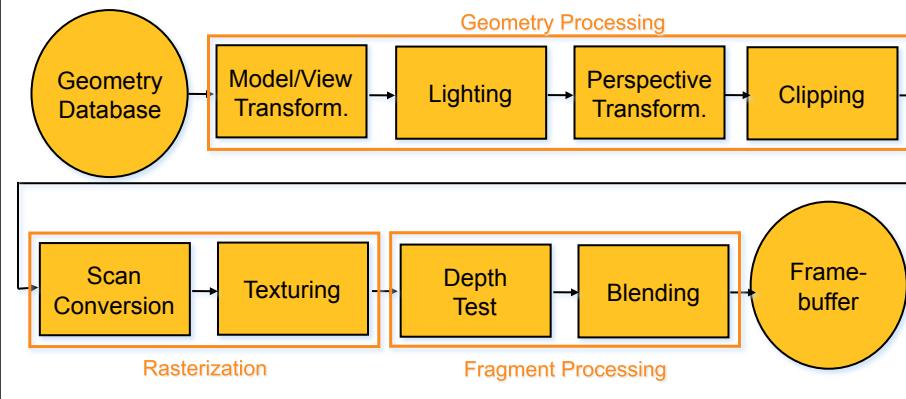
Reading

- Chapter 7 (new book) or 6 (old book)

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The Rendering Pipeline



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Rendering Geometry in OpenGL

Example:

```
glBegin( GL_TRIANGLES );
    glColor3f( 1.0, 0.0, 0.0 );
    glVertex3f( 1.0, 0.0, 0.0 );
    glColor3f( 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );
    glVertex3f( 0.0, 1.0, 0.0 );
    glVertex3f( 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 );
glEnd();
```



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Recap: Rendering Geometry in OpenGL



Additional attributes

- glColor3f: RGB color value (0...1 per component)
- glNormal3f: normal vector
- glTexCoord2f: texture coordinate (explained later)

OpenGL is state machine:

- Every vertex gets color, normal etc. that corresponds to last specified value

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Recap: Interpreting Composite OpenGL Transformations



Example for earlier lectures:

- Rotation around arbitrary center
- In OpenGL:

```
// initialization of matrix  
glMatrixMode( GL_MODELVIEW );  
glLoadIdentity();  
  
glTranslatef( 4, 3 );  
glRotatef( 30, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );  
glTranslatef( -4, -3 );  
  
glBegin( GL_TRIANGLES );  
// specify object geometry...
```

Top-to-bottom:
transf. of
coordinate frame

Bottom-to-top:
transf. of
object

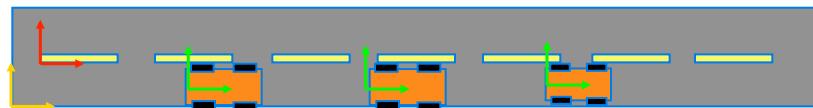
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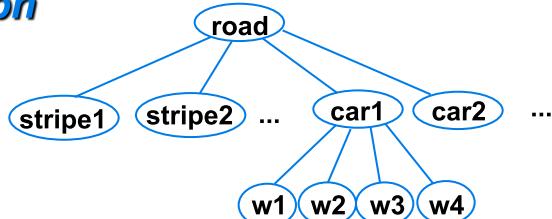
Transformation Hierarchies

Scene may have a hierarchy of coordinate systems

- Stores matrix at each level with incremental transform from parent's coordinate system



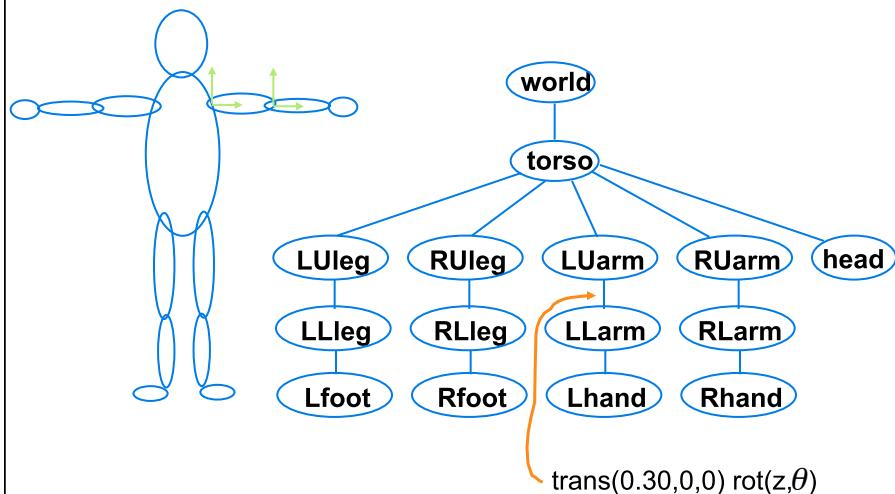
Scene graph



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Transformation Hierarchy Example

1

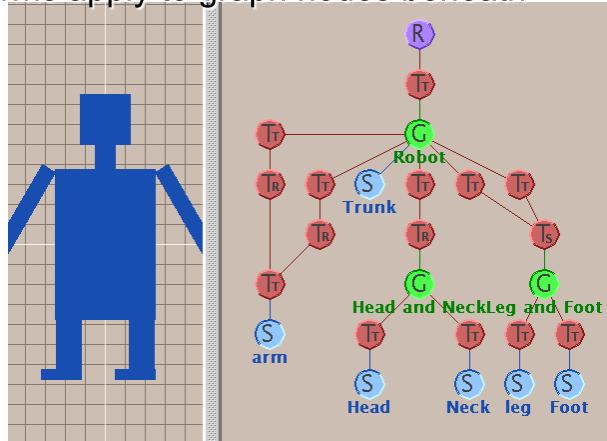


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Transformation Hierarchies

- Hierarchies don't fall apart when changed
- transforms apply to graph nodes beneath

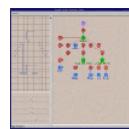


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Brown Applets

[http://www.cs.brown.edu/exploratories/
freeSoftware/catalogs/scenegraphs.html](http://www.cs.brown.edu/exploratories/freeSoftware/catalogs/scenegraphs.html)



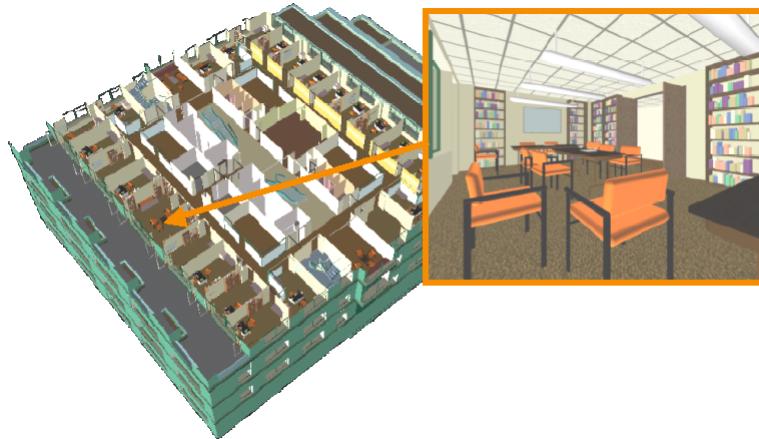
- Have a look later

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Transformation Hierarchy Example 2

- Draw same 3D data with different transformations: instancing



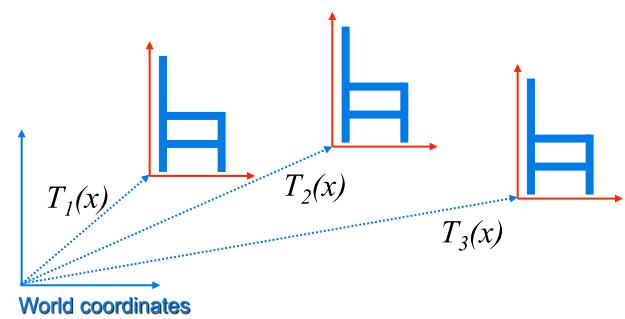
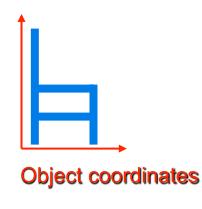
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Matrix Stacks

Challenge of avoiding unnecessary computation

- Using inverse to return to origin
- Computing incremental $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$



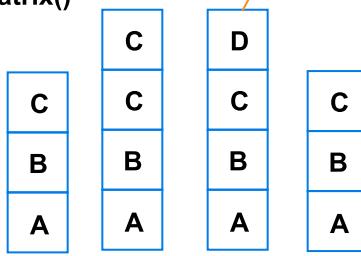
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Matrix Stacks

glPushMatrix()

glPopMatrix()



D = C scale(2,2,2) trans(1,0,0)

DrawSquare()

glPushMatrix()

glScale3f(2,2,2)

glTranslate3f(1,0,0)

DrawSquare()

glPopMatrix()

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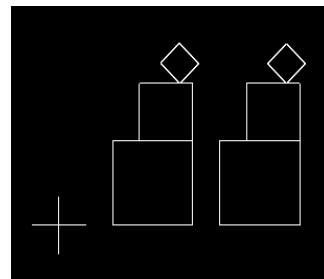
Modularization



Drawing a scaled square

- Push/pop ensures no coord system change

```
void drawBlock(float k) {  
    glPushMatrix();  
  
    glScalef(k,k,k);  
    glBegin(GL_LINE_LOOP);  
    glVertex3f(0,0,0);  
    glVertex3f(1,0,0);  
    glVertex3f(1,1,0);  
    glVertex3f(0,1,0);  
    glEnd();  
  
    glPopMatrix();  
}
```



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Matrix Stacks

Advantages

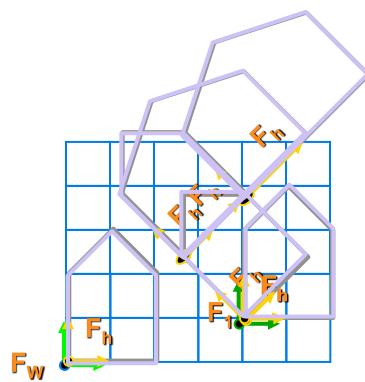
- No need to compute inverse matrices all the time
- Modularize changes to pipeline state
- Avoids incremental changes to coordinate systems
 - *Accumulation of numerical errors*

Practical issues

- In graphics hardware, depth of matrix stacks is limited
 - *(typically 16 for model/view and about 4 for projective matrix)*

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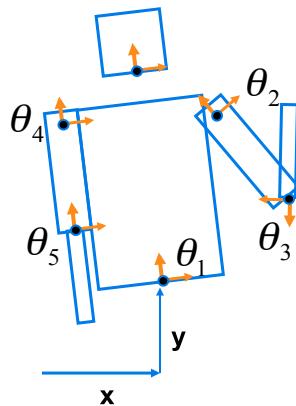
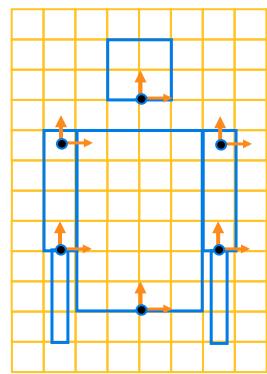
Transformation Hierarchy Example 3



```
glLoadIdentity();
glTranslatef(4,1,0);
glPushMatrix();
glRotatef(45,0,0,1);
glTranslatef(0,2,0);
glScalef(2,1,1);
glTranslate(1,0,0);
glPopMatrix();
```

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Transformation Hierarchy Example 4



```
glTranslate3f(x,y,0);
glRotatef(theta_1,0,0,1);
DrawBody();
glPushMatrix();
glTranslate3f(0,7,0);
DrawHead();
glPopMatrix();
glPushMatrix();
glTranslate(2.5,5.5,0);
glRotatef(theta_2,0,0,1);
DrawUArm();
glTranslate(0,-3.5,0);
glRotatef(theta_3,0,0,1);
DrawLArm();
glPopMatrix();
... (draw other arm)
```

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Hierarchical Modeling



Advantages

- Define object once, instantiate multiple copies
- Transformation parameters often good control knobs
- Maintain structural constraints if well-designed

Limitations

- Expressivity: not always the best controls
- Can't do closed kinematic chains
 - Keep hand on hip

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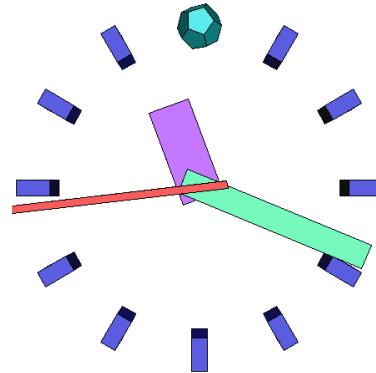


Single Parameter: simple

Parameters as functions of other params

- Clock: control all hands with seconds s

$m = s/60, h=m/60,$
 $\theta_s = (2 \pi s) / 60,$
 $\theta_m = (2 \pi m) / 60,$
 $\theta_h = (2 \pi h) / 60$



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Single Parameter: complex

Mechanisms not easily expressible with affine transforms



<http://www.flying-pig.co.uk>

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Representing Complex Geometry

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Display Lists



Concept:

- If multiple copies of an object are required, it can be compiled into a display list:

```
glNewList( listId, GL_COMPILE );
    glBegin( ... );
    ... // geometry goes here
    glEndList();
// render two copies of geometry offset by 1 in z-direction:
    glCallList( listId );
    glTranslatef( 0.0, 0.0, 1.0 );
    glCallList( listId );
```

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Display Lists

Advantages:

- More efficient than individual function calls for every vertex/attribute
- Can be cached on the graphics board (bandwidth!)
- Display lists exist across multiple frames
 - *Represent static objects in an interactive application*

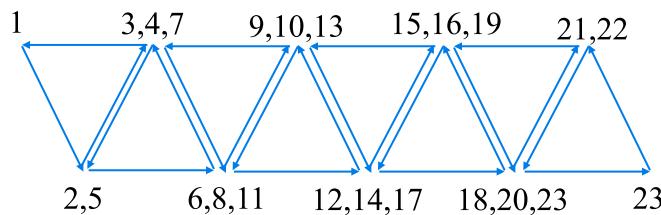
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Shared Vertices

Triangle Meshes

- Multiple triangles share vertices
- If individual triangles are sent to graphics board, every vertex is sent and transformed multiple times!
 - *Computational expense*
 - *Bandwidth*



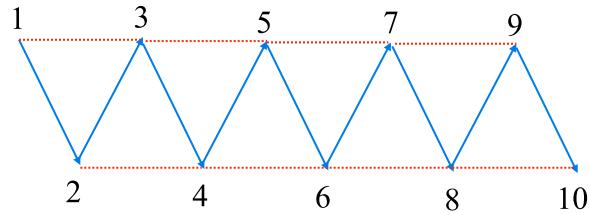
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Triangle Strips

Idea:

- Encode neighboring triangles that share vertices
- Use an encoding that requires only a constant-sized part of the whole geometry to determine a single triangle
- N triangles need $n+2$ vertices



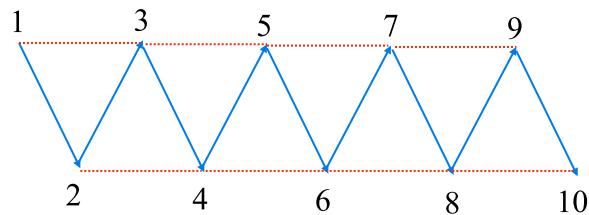
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Triangle Strips

Orientation:

- Strip starts with a counter-clockwise triangle
- Then alternates between clockwise and counter-clockwise



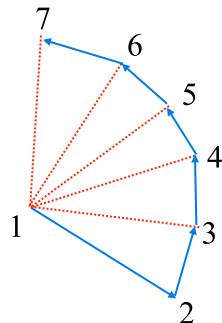
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Triangle Fans

Similar concept:

- All triangles share one center vertex
- All other vertices are specified in CCW order



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Triangle Strips and Fans

Transformations:

- $n+2$ for n triangles
- Only requires 3 vertices to be stored according to simple access scheme
- Ideal for pipeline (local knowledge)

Generation

- E.g. from directed edge data structure
- Optimize for longest strips/fans



Stripification by Dana Sharon

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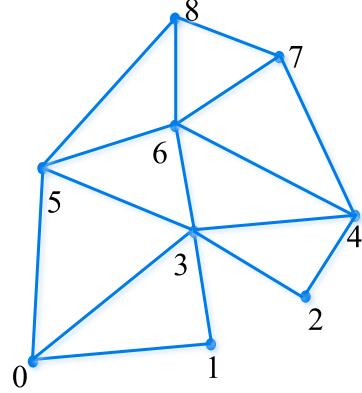


Vertex Arrays

Concept:

- Store array of vertex data for meshes with arbitrary connectivity (topology)

```
GLfloat *points[3*nvertices];
GLfloat *colors[3*nvertices];
GLint *tris[numtris]=
{0,1,3, 3,2,4, ...};
glVertexPointer( ..., points );
glColorPointer( ...,colors );
glDrawElements(
    GL_TRIANGLES,...,tris );
```



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Vertex Arrays



Benefits:

- Ideally, vertex array fits into memory on GPU
- Then all vertices are transformed exactly once

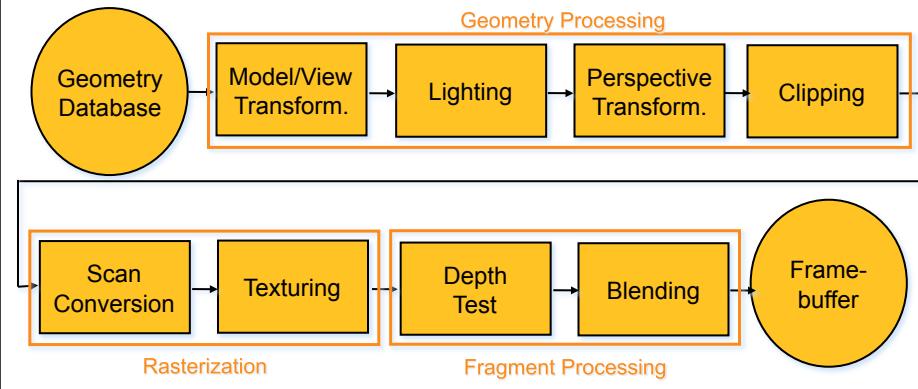
In practice:

- Graphics memory may not be sufficient to hold model
- Then either:
 - Cache only parts of the vertex array on board (may lead to cache trashing!)
 - Transform everything in software and just send results for individual triangles (bandwidth problem: multiple transfers of same vertex!)

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The Rendering Pipeline



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Coming Up:

This Week:

- Perspective projection

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