

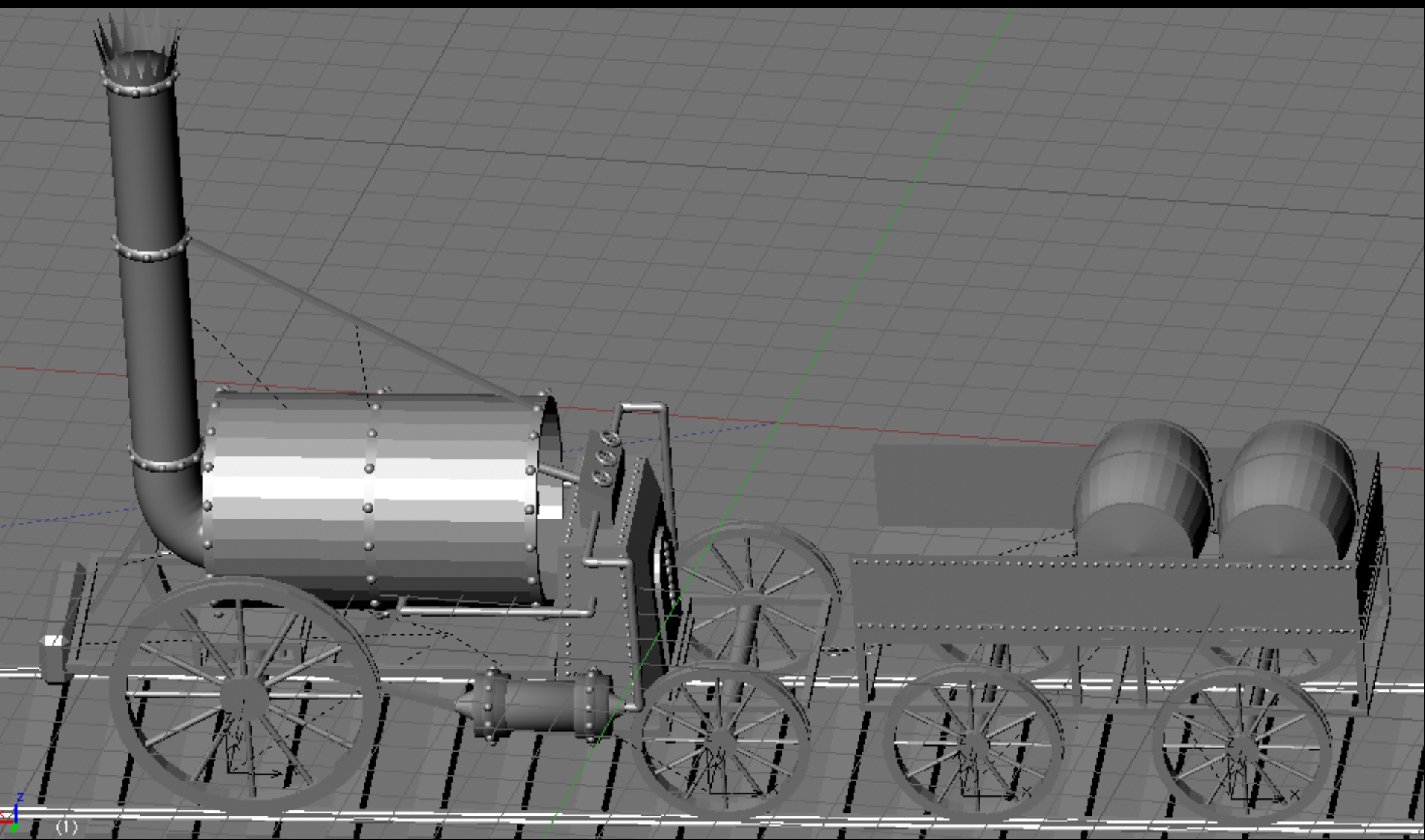
Computer Graphics (CS 4731)

Hierarchical Modeling

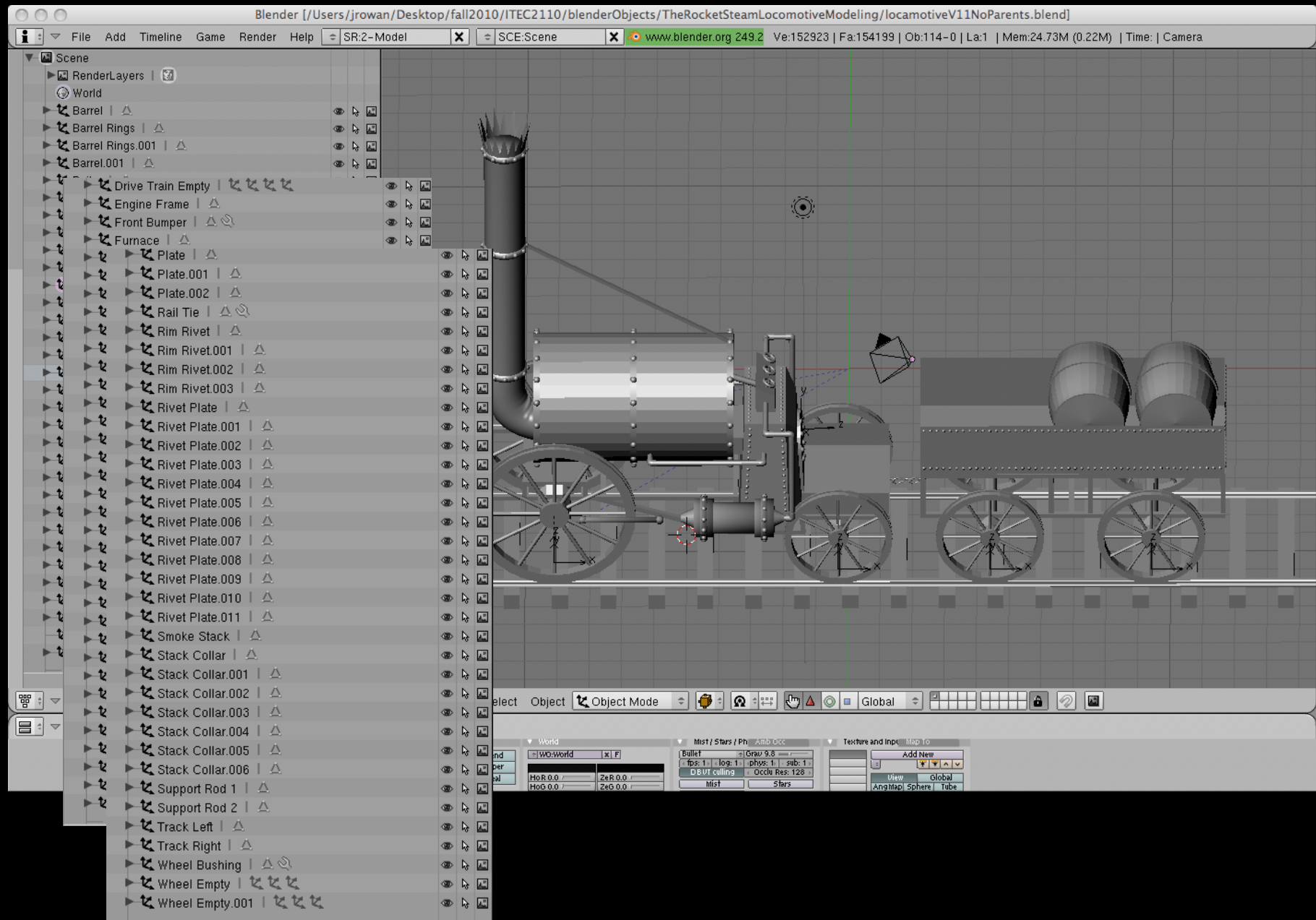
Joshua Cuneo

*Computer Science Dept.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI)*



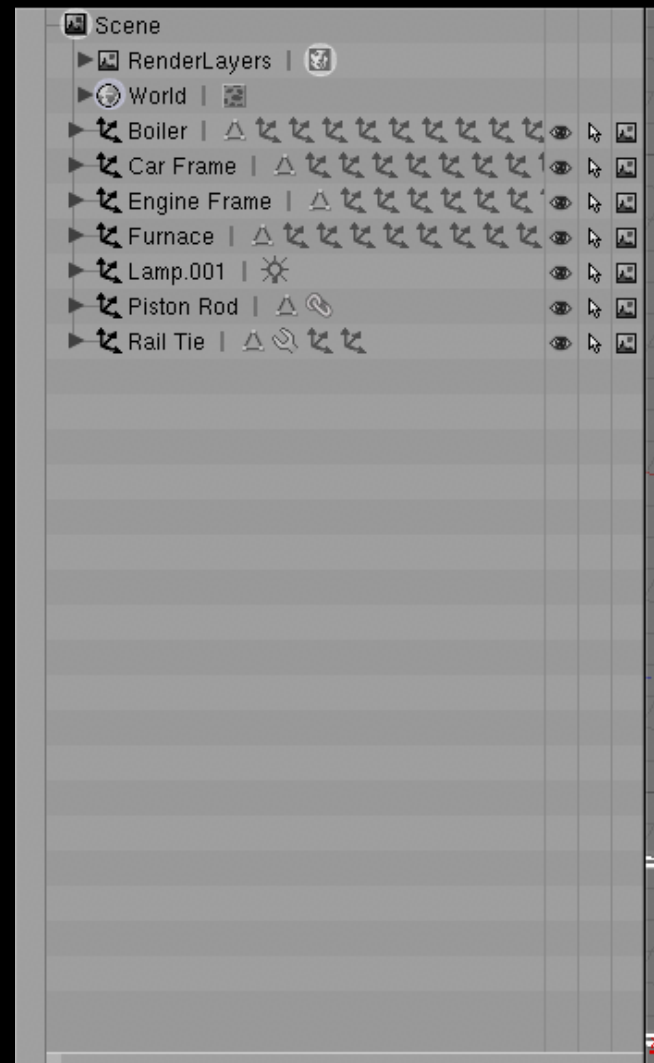


(1)





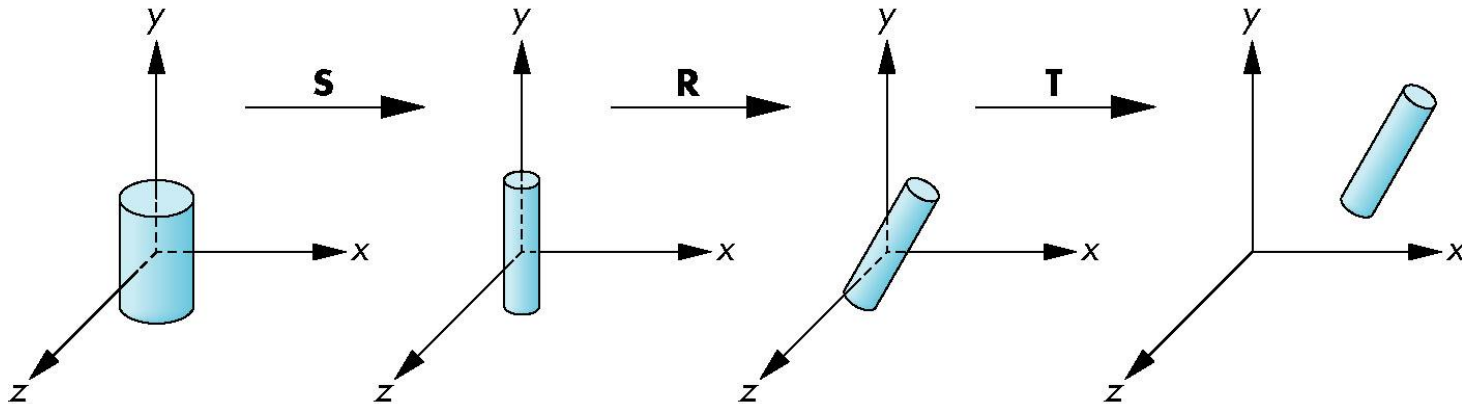




Current Transformation Approach



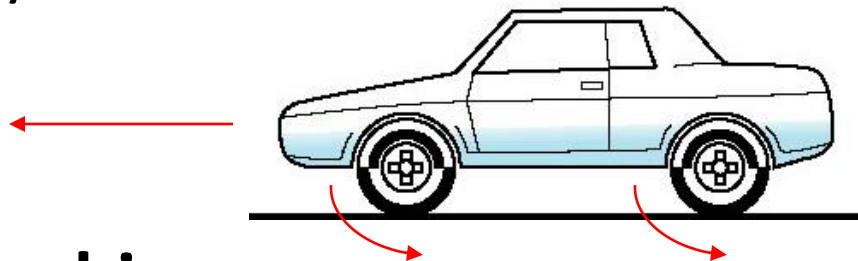
- Start with unique object
- Must scale, orient, position that object





Problem

- This approach does not show relationships between parts of model
- Consider model of car
 - Chassis (body) + 4 identical wheels
 - Two symbols

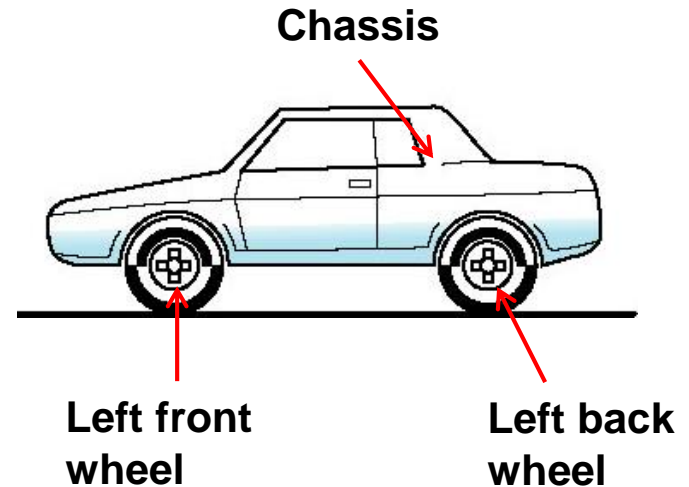


- **Relationships:**
 - Wheels connected to chassis
 - Chassis motion determined by rotational speed of wheels



Structure Program Using Function Calls?

```
car(speed)
{
    chassis()
    wheel(right_front);
    wheel(left_front);
    wheel(right_rear);
    wheel(left_rear);
}
```

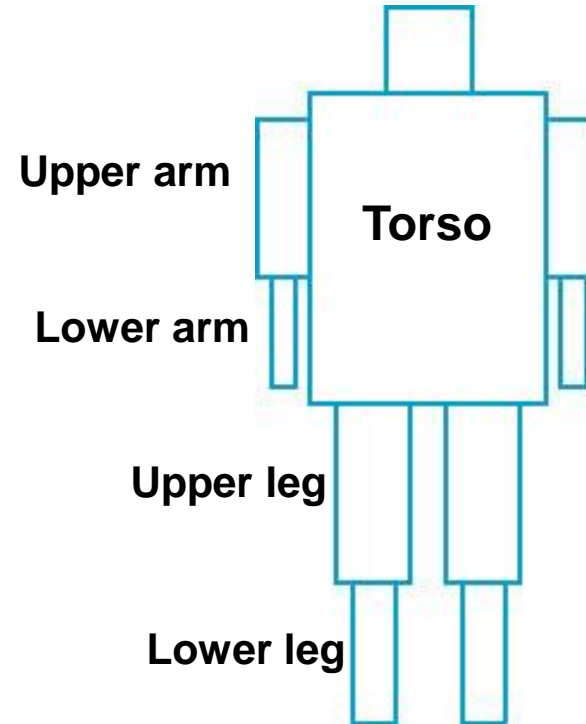


- Fails to show relationships between parts



Hierarchical Modeling

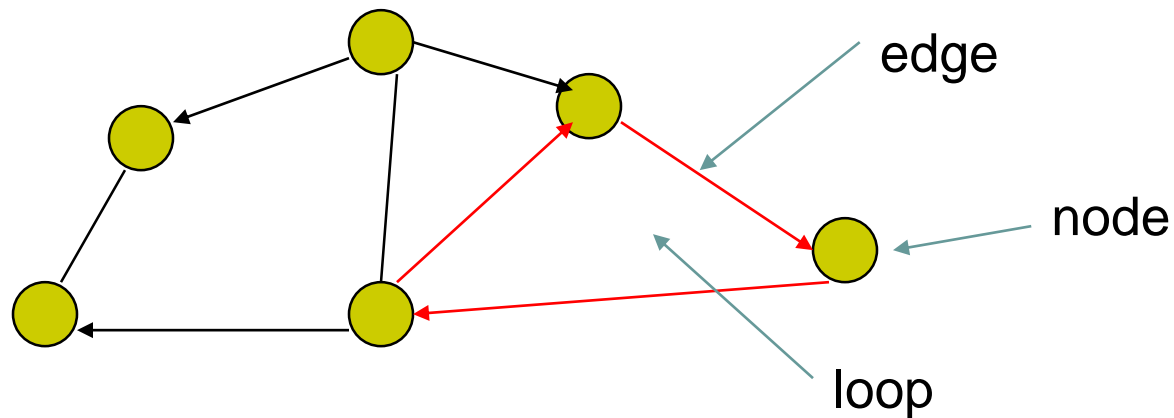
- For large objects with many parts, need to transform **groups** of objects
- Need better tools





Graphs

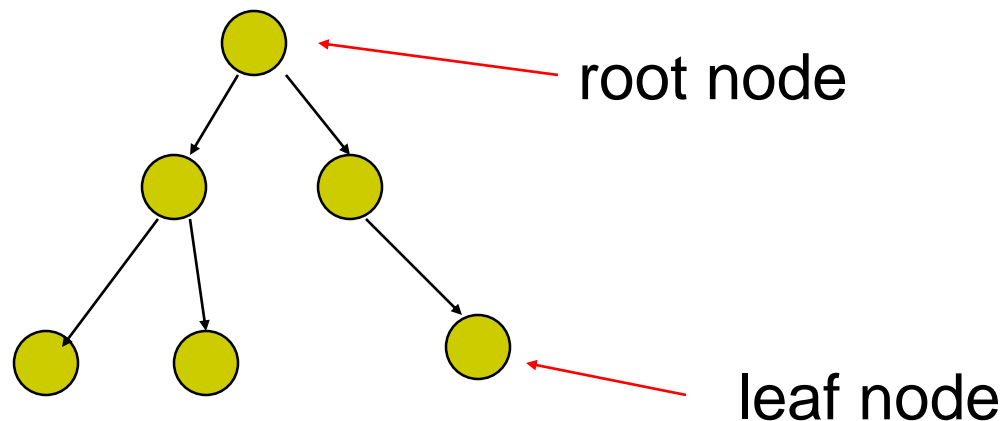
- Set of *nodes* + *edges (links)*
- **Edge** connects a pair of nodes
 - Directed or undirected
- **Cycle**: directed path that is a loop



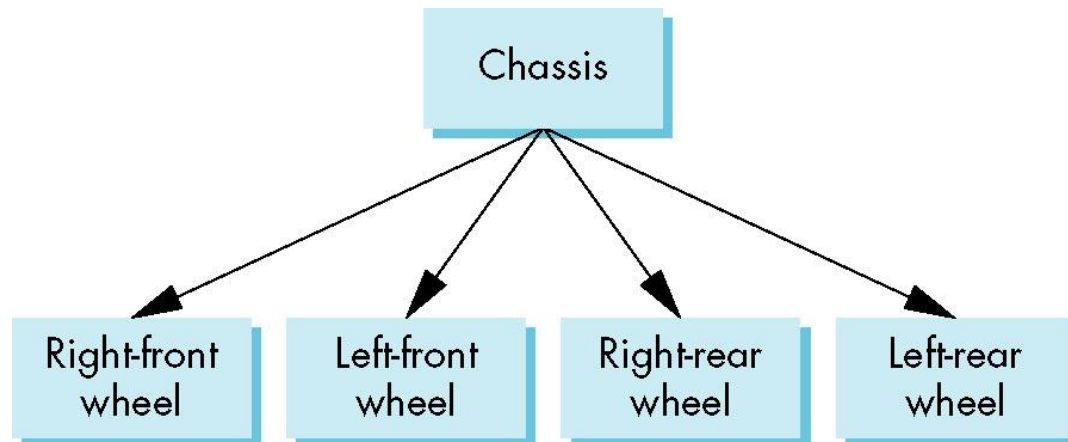
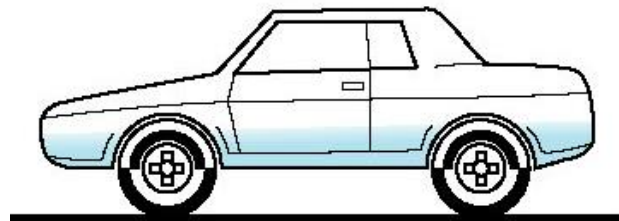


Tree

- Graph in which each node (except root) has exactly one parent node
 - A parent may have multiple children
 - Leaf node: no children



Tree Model of Car

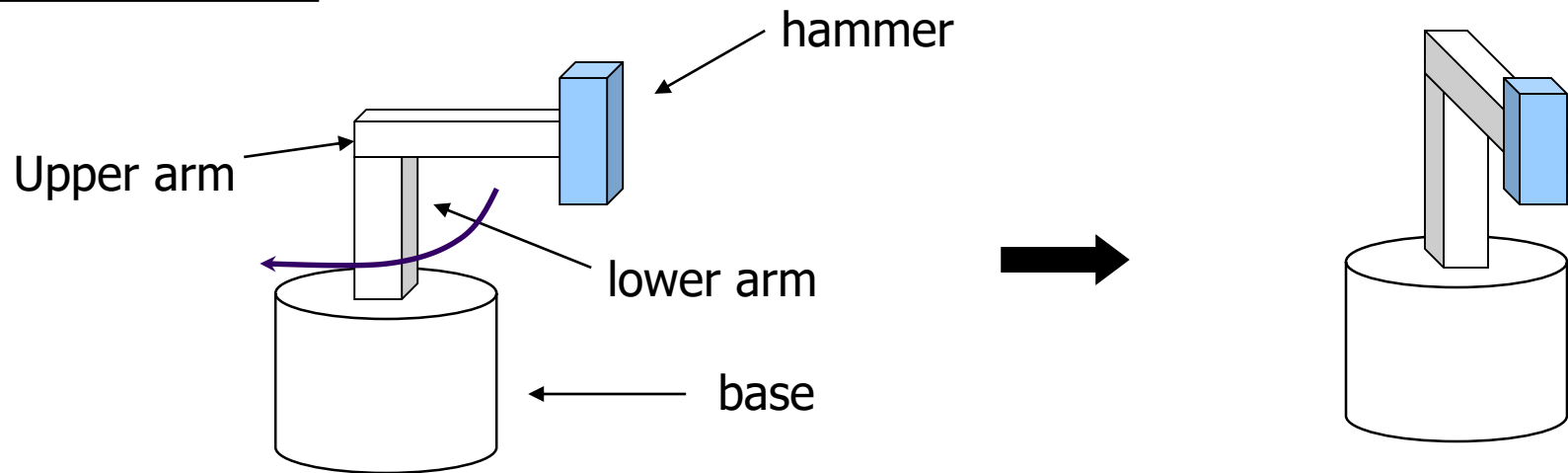




Hierarchical Transforms

- **Robot arm:** Many small **connected** parts
- Attributes (position, orientation, etc) depend on each other

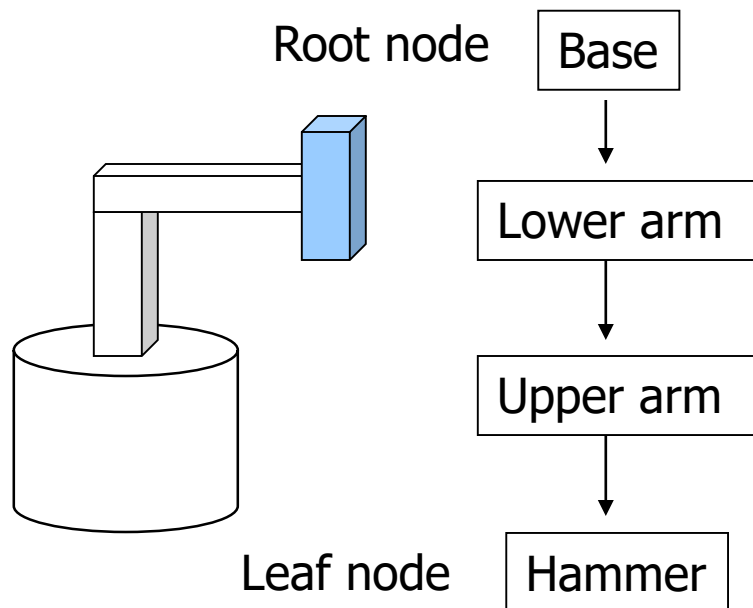
A ROBOT HAMMER!





Hierarchical Transforms

- Object dependency description using tree structure



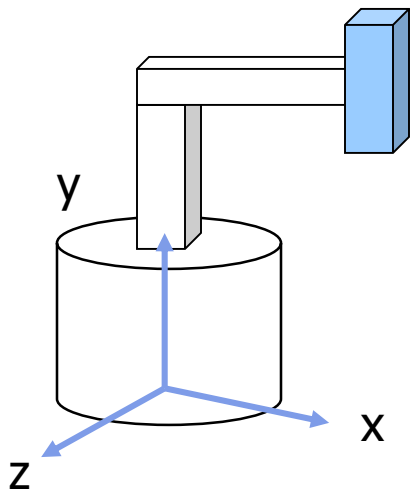
Object position and orientation can be affected by its parent, grand-parent, grand-grand-parent ... nodes

Hierarchical representation is known as a **Scene Graph**

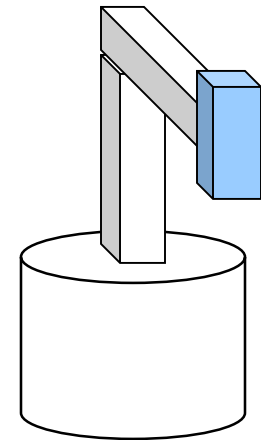
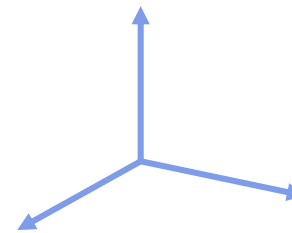


Transformations

- Two ways to specify transformations:
 - (1) Absolute transformation:** each part transformed independently (relative to origin)



Translate the base by (5,0,0);
Translate the lower arm by (5,0,0);
Translate the upper arm by (5,0,0);
...

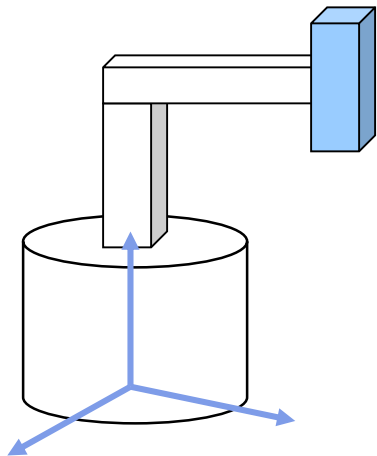




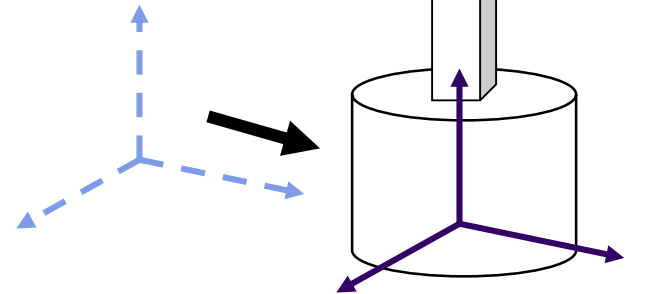
Relative Transformation

A better (and easier) way:

(2) **Relative transformation:** Specify transformation for each object relative to its parent



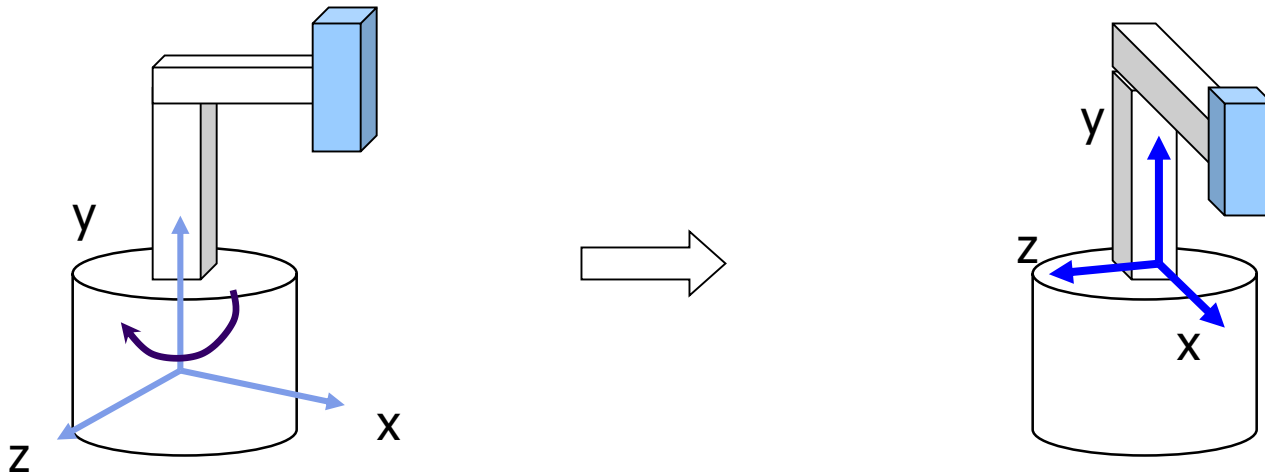
Step 1: Translate base and its child nodes by (5,0,0);



Relative Transformation



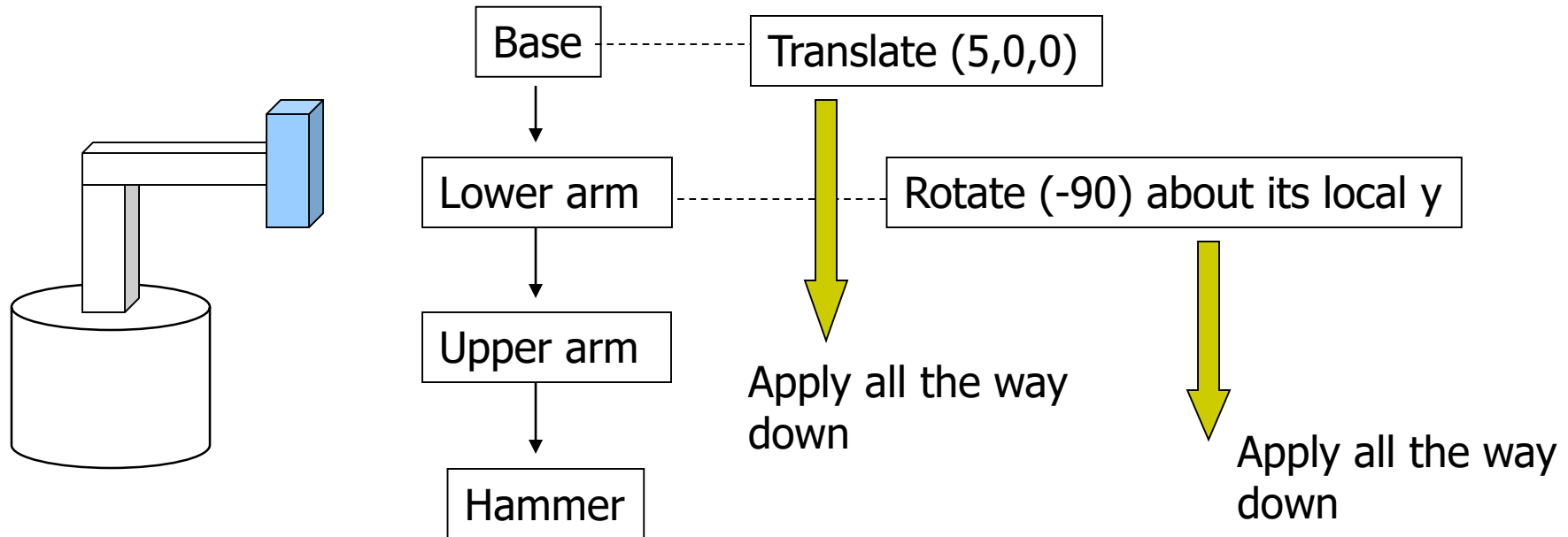
Step 2: Rotate the lower arm and all its descendants relative to the base's local y axis by -90 degree





Relative Transformation

- Relative transformation using scene graph





Hierarchical Modeling

- Previous CTM had 1 level
- **Hierarchical modeling:** extend CTM to stack with multiple levels using linked list
- Manipulate stack levels using 2 operations
 - pushMatrix
 - popMatrix

Current top
Of CTM stack \longrightarrow
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



PushMatrix

- **PushMatrix()**: Save current modelview matrix (CTM) in stack
- Positions 1 & 2 in linked list **are same** after PushMatrix

Before PushMatrix

Current top
Of CTM stack \longrightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



After PushMatrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\longleftarrow Current top
Of CTM stack

\downarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Saved copy of
matrix at CTM top



PushMatrix

- Further Rotate, Scale, Translate affect only top matrix
- E.g. `ctm = ctm * Translate (3,8,6)`

After PushMatrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

← Translate(3,8,6) applied
only to current top
Of CTM stack

↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

← Matrix in second position saved.
Unaffected by Translate(3,8,6)



PushMatrix

- Further Rotate, Scale, Translate affect only top matrix
- E.g. `ctm = ctm * Translate (3,8,6)`

After PushMatrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Translate(3,8,6) applied
only to current top
Of CTM stack



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Matrix in second position saved.
Unaffected by Translate(3,8,6)



PopMatrix

- **PopMatrix()**: Delete position 1 matrix, position 2 matrix becomes top

Before PopMatrix

Current top
Of CTM stack

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

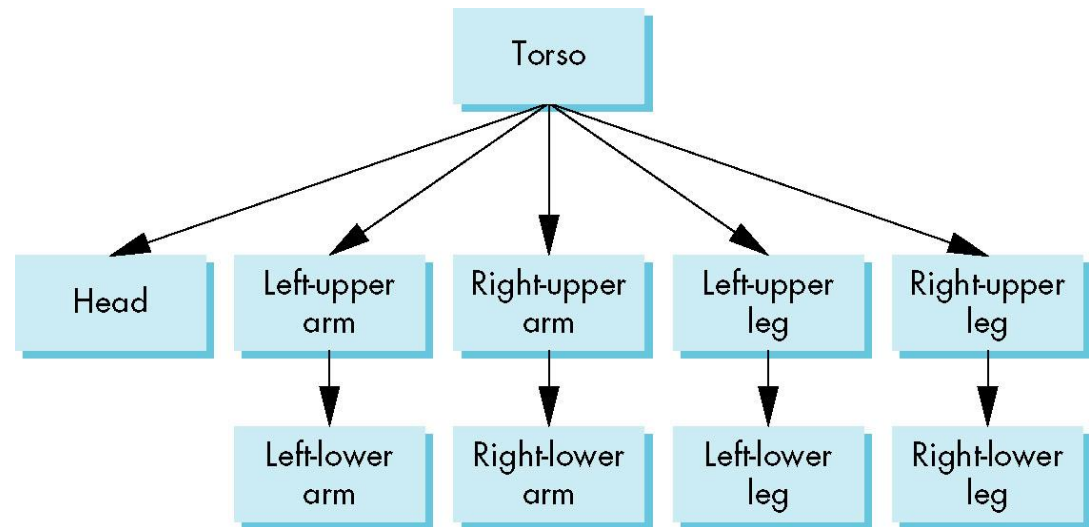
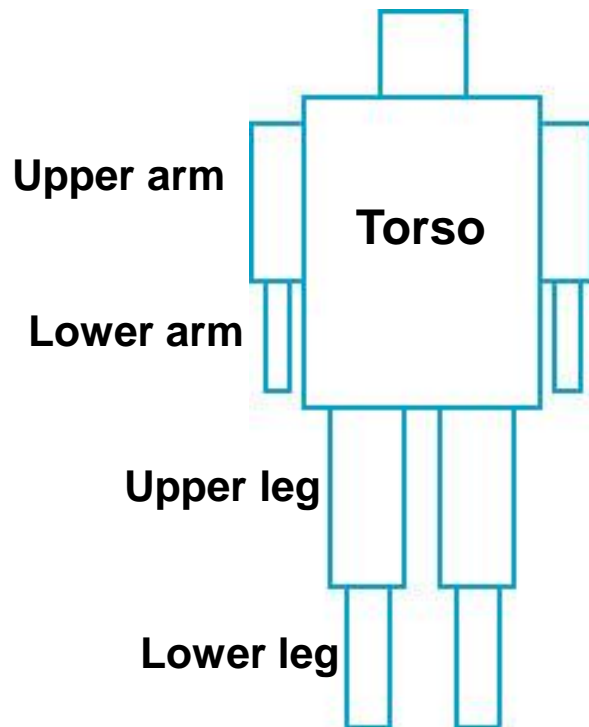
Delete this matrix

After PopMatrix

Current top
Of CTM stack

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

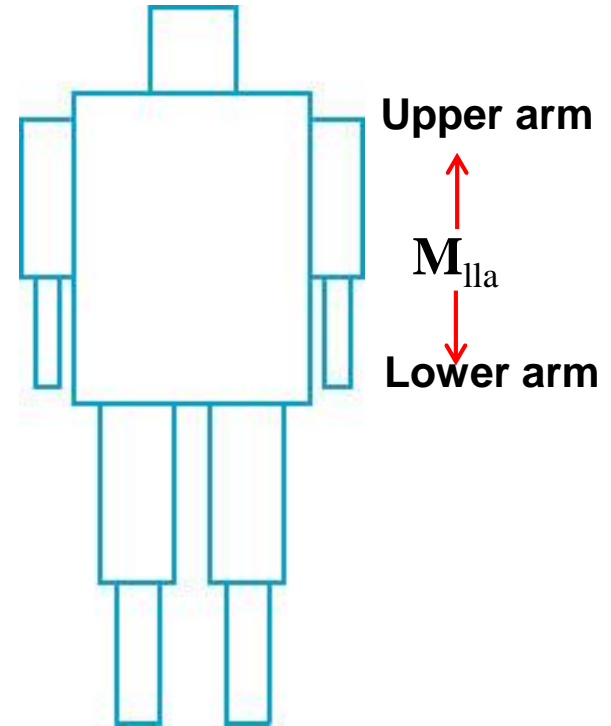
Humanoid Figure





Building the Model

- Draw each part as a function
 - `torso()`
 - `left_upper_arm()`, etc
- **Transform Matrices:** transform of node wrt its parent
 - M_{lla} positions left lower arm with respect to left upper arm
- Stack based traversal (push, pop)





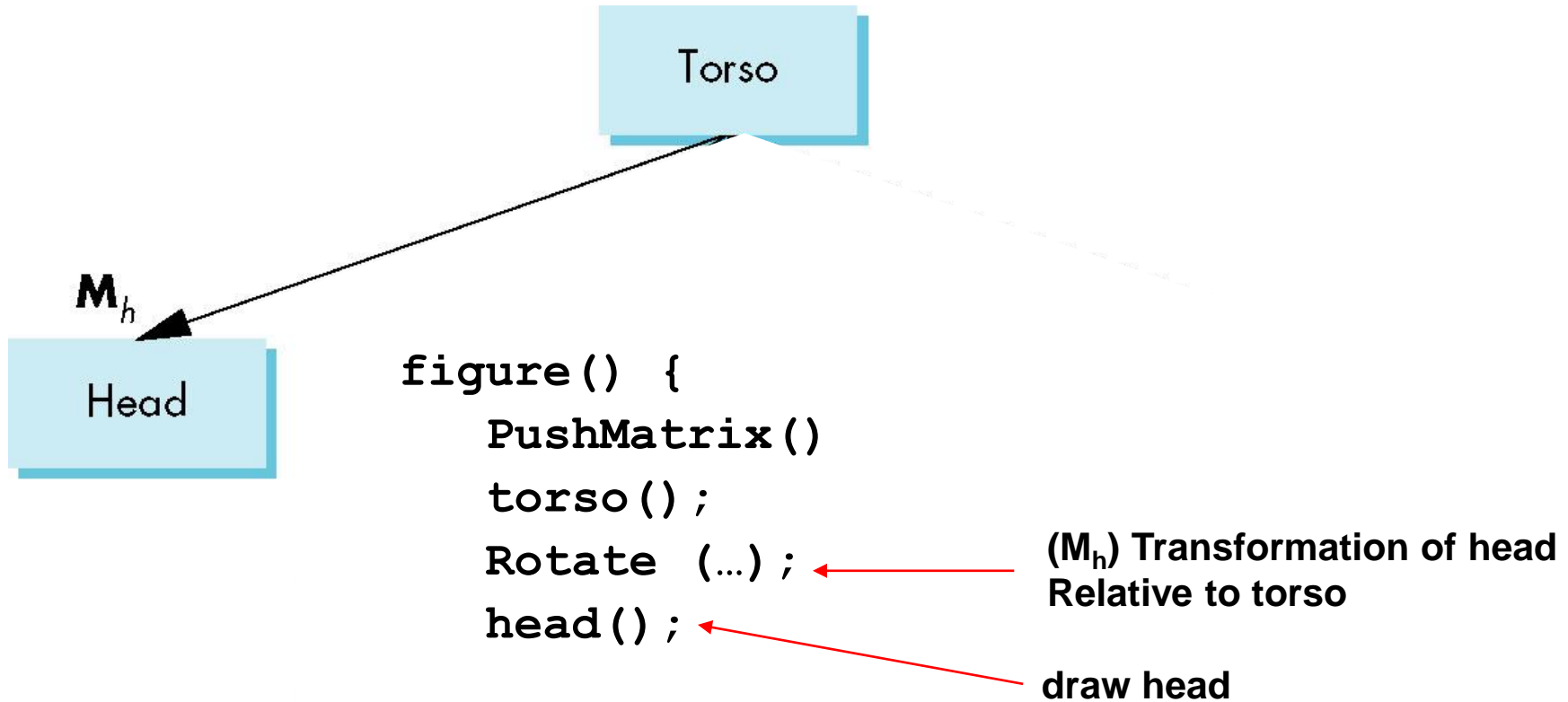
Draw Humanoid using Stack

Torso

```
figure() {  
    PushMatrix() ← save present model-view matrix  
    torso(); ← draw torso  
}
```

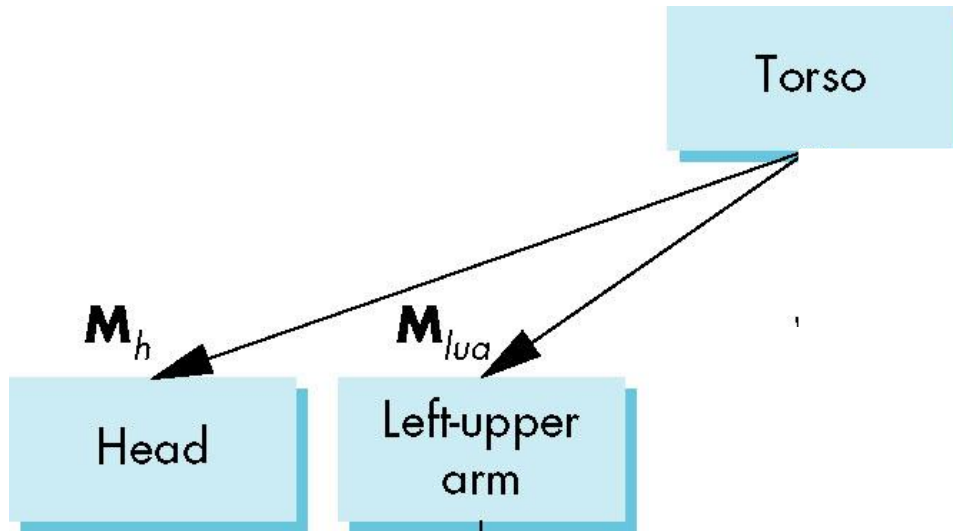


Draw Humanoid using Stack





Draw Humanoid using Stack



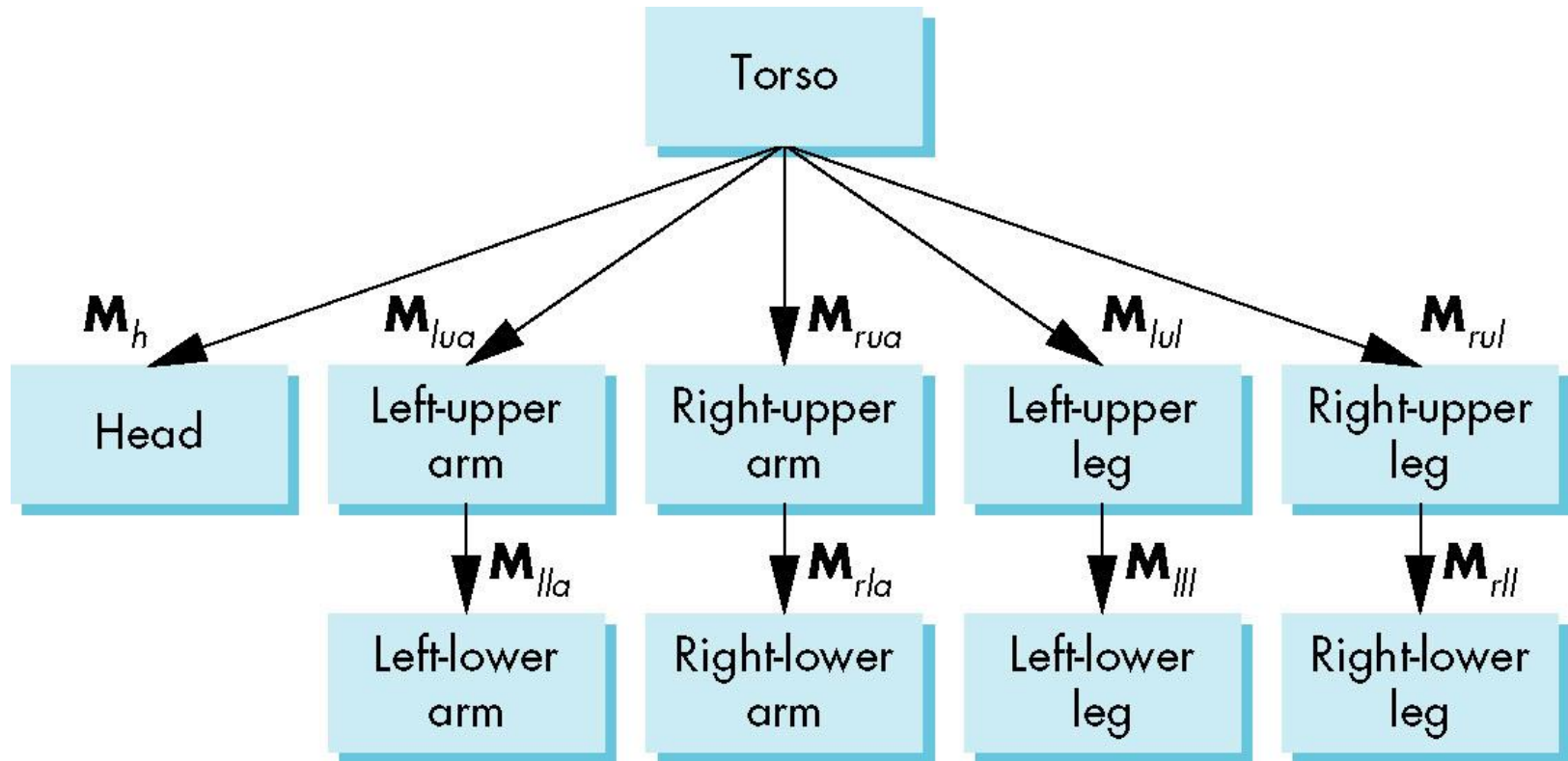
Go back to torso matrix,
and save it again

(M_{lua}) Transformation(s) of left
upper arm relative to torso

draw left-upper arm

```
PushMatrix();  
torso();  
Rotate (...);  
head();  
PopMatrix();  
PushMatrix();  
Translate (...);  
Rotate (...);  
left_upper_arm();  
.....  
// rest of code()
```

Complete Humanoid Tree with Matrices



Scene graph of Humanoid Robot