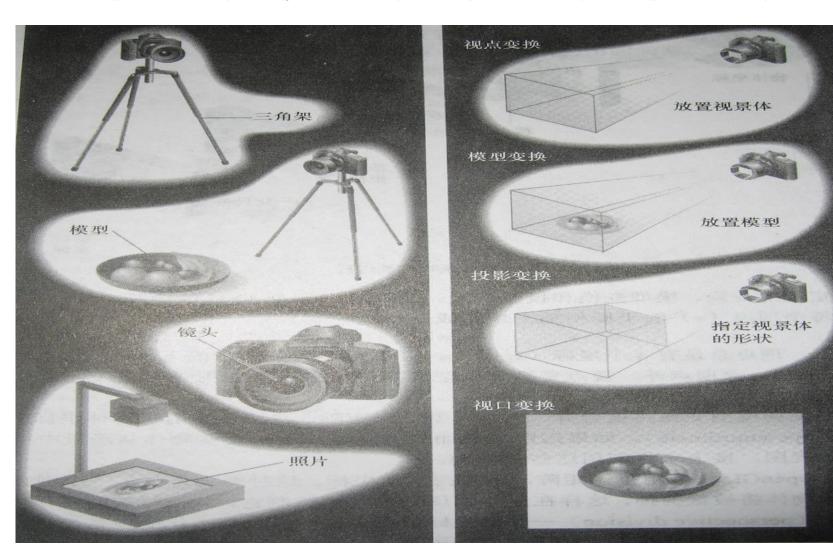
Outlines

- ■Viewing Pipeline
- Transformations in Viewing Pipeline
 - ModelView Transformation
 - Model Transformation建模变换
 - View Transformation视点/相机/眼变换

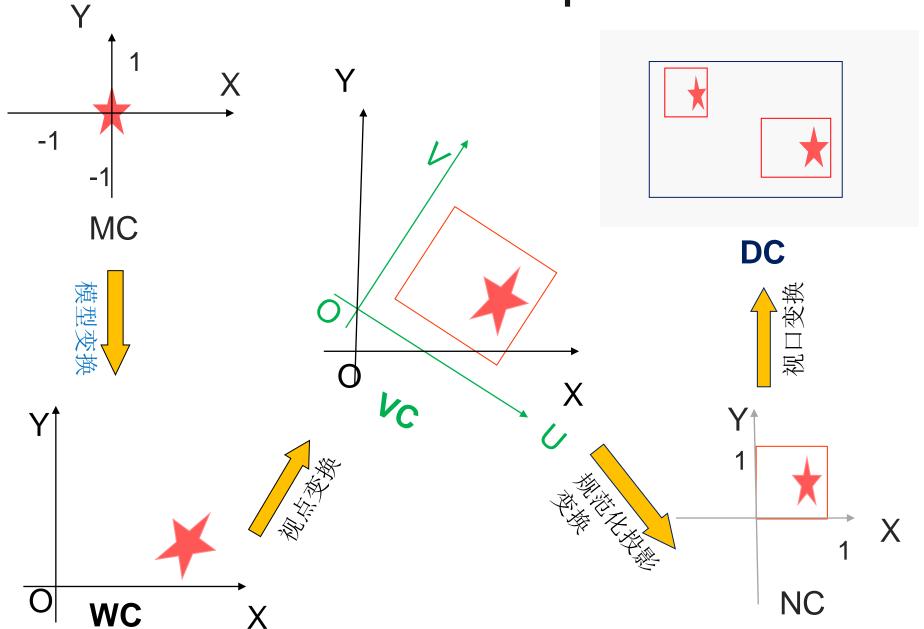
- Projection Transformation
- Viewport Transformation

类比相机成像过程中的四步变换

> 视点变换+模型变换->投影变换->视口变换



2D Example



Viewing Pipeline



■ 将物体建模坐标描述 ■ 转换到世界坐标场景下描述



- 将物体世界坐标场景描述
- ■转换为观察坐标系下描述



■将观察坐标裁剪窗口内场景并进行投 影变换并映射到规范化坐标下规范化 区域



■将规范化区域景物 ■映射到设备坐标系下视区内



- MC/OC 模型/对象坐标系
- ->Model模型变换
- WC世界坐标系
- ->Viewpoint视点变换(相机/眼/观察变换)
- VC观察坐标系
- 一>N-Projection规范化投影变换
- NC规范化坐标系
- ->Viewport视口变换(窗区视区变换)
- DC设备坐标系

5 type Coordinates

MC(Modeling Coordinates)

▶ 对象坐标: 依物体而建,单位用户自定,坐标取值范围是整个实数域。

WC(World Coordinates)

▶ 世界坐标:场景坐标,单位由用户自定,取值范围是整个实数域。

VC(View Coordinates):

> 观察坐标,单位与WC一致,取值范围是整个实数域

NC(Normalized Coordinates):

规范化坐标,一种虚拟的坐标系,作用是使坐标值去量纲化,使得图形软件包独立于输出设备

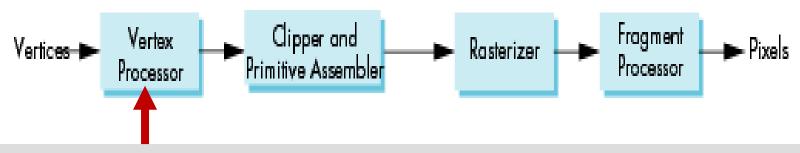
DC(Device Coordinates):

▶ 设备坐标,原点,轴单位等依具体设备的不同而不同.长度以光栅单位(两个象素之距)为单位.取值范围是整数的有限区域

4 Type Transformations

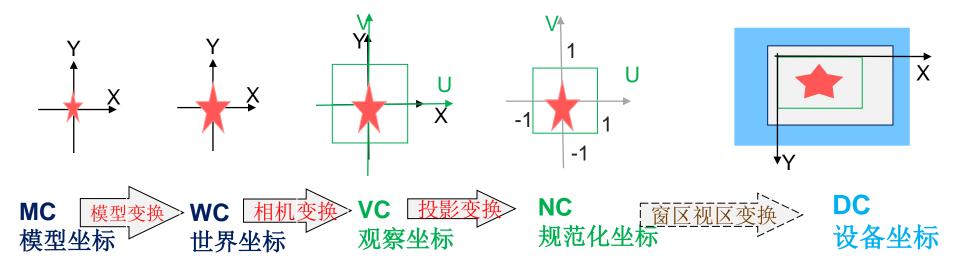
- 模型变换Model Transformation
 - ➤ MC转换到WC
- 视点变换Viewpoint Transformation
 - > 又称相机变换,WC转换到VC
- 投影变换Projection Transformation
 包含规范化变换和视见体变换等,VC转换为NDC
- 视口变换Viewport Transformation
 - ▶ 又称窗区视区变换,NDC转换为DC

1. Vertex Processing



- Much of the work in the pipeline is in converting object representations from one coordinate system to another
 - Object coordinates(OC/MC)
 - World coordinates(WC)
 - Camera (eye) coordinates(VC)
 - Screen coordinates (DC)
 - > Every change of coordinates is equivalent to a matrix transformation
 - Vertex processor also computes vertex colors

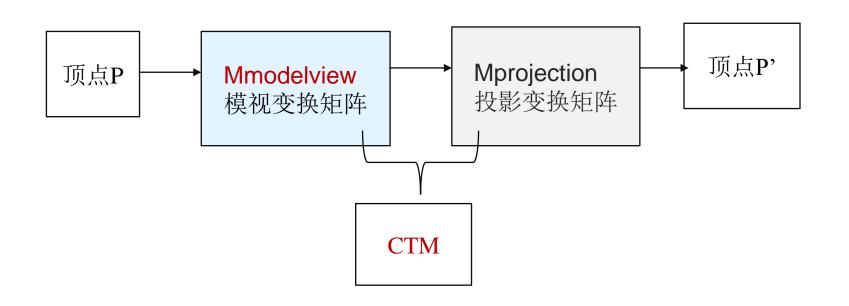
Viewing Pipeline



- ▶ 几何变换通常由顶点着色器完成,输出NC下的顶点坐标
 - ▶ 包含MVP三种变换: 模型变换M,视点变换V,投影变换P,
 - gl_position=P*V*M*position
 - ◆ 之前示例,是默认M,V,P为单位矩阵,或者说默认MC,WC,VC,NC重合而 直接在NC下定义顶点坐标,所以 gl_position=position

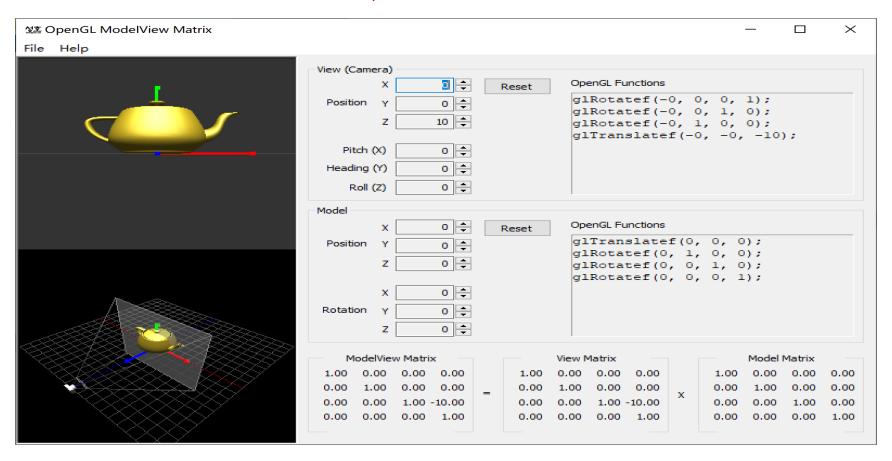
CTM当前变换矩阵

- Position'= CTM * Position
 - □Current Transformation Matrix(CTM: 当前变换矩阵)
 - □CTM=Mprojection * Mmodelview= P*V*M; (MVP:几何变换)
 - □当前变换矩阵分为模视变换和投影变换两个复合变换
 - □模视变换又进一步分为模型变换和视点变换这对偶变换



模视变换modelview

- CTM=MVP= P*V*M=P*(V*M);
- ModelView=V*M; //模视变换矩阵



Outlines

■Viewing Pipeline

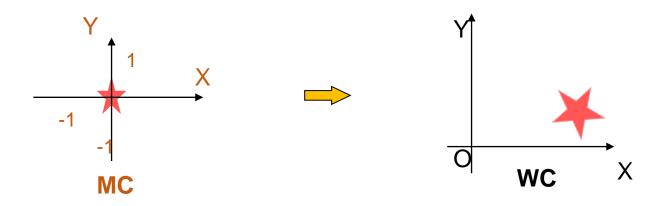
- Transformations in Viewing Pipeline
 - ModelView Transformation
 - Model Transformation建模变换
 - View Transformation视点变换/相机变换
 - Projection Transformation
 - Viewport Transformation

Model Transformation模型变换

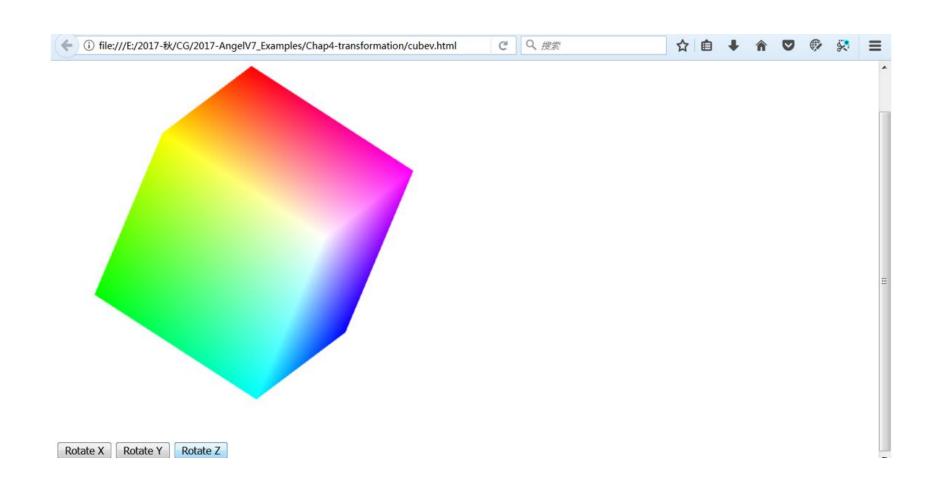
"摆放物体": MC to WC

从物体自身描述的坐标系OC/MC→对场景描述的世界坐标系WC.

- > 应该根据实际的情况推导出实际的模型变换矩阵!
- ▶一般是(但不是总是)先依对象坐标原点作旋转,缩放等标准变换,然后再将物体平移到场景中相应位置
 - General: P'=T*R*S*P



建模变换实例2: Cube / Cubev



Cube中的变换

任何绕固定点的旋转,都可以分解成三个绕坐标轴的 旋转,顺序可能不同,但是都可以分解实现

顶点位置: Position'=R*Position

 $R = R_X \text{ (thetaX)} \cdot R_Y \text{(thetaY)} \cdot R_Z \text{ (thetaZ)}$

■ 模型变换矩阵: R

Adding Buttons for Rotation

分别控制三个旋转方向

```
var xAxis = 0;
var yAxis = 1;
var zAxis = 2;
var axis = 0;
var theta = [ 0, 0, 0 ];
var thetaLoc:
document.getElementById( "xButton" ).onclick =
function () {axis = xAxis; };
document.getElementById( "yButton" ).onclick =
function () {axis = yAxis; };
document.getElementById( "zButton" ).onclick =
function () {axis = zAxis; };
```

Where apply transformation?

- 1. in application: compute new vertexs
- 2. in vertex shader: send ModelView matrix
- 3. in vertex shader: send angles

第一种方法

在JS中计算CTM,对图形进行变换生成新顶点,再发送给GPU显示处理。 当顶点数据量大时,IO负荷太大,不采纳。

第二种方法

在JS中计算CTM当前变换矩阵的16个数值并发送给GPU。

传送数据大大减少,着色器中只需要用当前模式变换矩阵计算新顶点。

第三种方法(cube采用方法)

在JS中计算三个方向的旋转角累积量的3个欧拉角数值,并发送给GPU。 传送的数据更少,着色器需要根据参数生成当前变换矩阵,再计算新顶

第三种方法非常适合现代GPU 因为矩阵中三角函数运算在GPU中是硬编码(计算时间几乎可以忽略不计)

方法1 JS中计算新顶点

- 第一种方法
 - ➤ 在JS中计算CTM,对图形进行变换生成新顶点再发送给GPU显示处理。 (原来的固定流水线法,数据传送量大,不采纳)

//JS中实现的参考伪代码:

```
modelviewMatrix = mat4();

modelviewMatrix = mult(modelviewMatrix, rotate(theta[xAxis]));

modelviewMatrix = mult(modelviewMatrix, rotate(theta[yAxis]));

modelviewMatrix = mult(modelviewMatrix, rotate(theta[zAxis]));

// CTM = modelviewMatrix = I * R_x R_y R_z

P = modelviewMatrix * P;

Render(P);
```

方法2: JS中计算矩阵并发送GPU

• 在JS中计算CTM当前变换矩阵(16个数值),并发送给GPU。

modelviewMatrix = mat4();//初始化未单位矩阵

```
Function render()
   gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT|gl.DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  theta[axis]+=2;
   modelviewMatrix=mult(modelviewMatrix ,rotate(theta[xAxis]));
   modelviewMatrix=mult(modelviewMatrix,rotate(theta[yAxis]));
   modelviewMatrix=mult(modelviewMatrix,rotate(theta[zAxis]));
  gl.uniformMatrix4fv(modeViewMatrixLoc,false,flatten(modelviewMatrix));
  gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLES,0,numVertices);
   requesetAnimFrame(render);
```

注: flatten把JS中基于行主顺的mat矩阵转换为列主序的Float32Array类型数据发送给vertex shader

方法2: 着色器中计算顶点

```
attribute vec4 vPosition;
attribute vec4 vColor;
varying vec4 fColor;
uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;
Void main()
    gl_Position = modelViewMatrix * vPosition
```

方法3:JS中计算连续旋转角度并发送GPU

• 在JS中计算三个方向的旋转角累积量数组(3个数值),并发送给shader。

```
function render(){
   gl.clear( gl.COLOR BUFFER BIT |gl.DEPTH BUFFER BIT);
   //当前旋转轴的旋转角度增加2, 其它轴的角度不变
   theta[axis] += 2.0;
   gl.uniform3fv(thetaLoc, theta);//发送角度向量
   gl.drawArrays( gl.TRIANGLES, 0, numVertices );
   requestAnimFrame( render );
```

方法3 Shader中计算旋转矩阵

■ 顶点着色器中根据输入的旋转角度计算旋转变换矩阵

```
attribute vec4 vPosition;
attribute vec4 vColor;
varying vec4 fColor;
uniform vec3 theta;
void main() {
// Compute the sines and cosines of theta for each of
// the three axes in one computation.
    vec3 angles = radians( theta ); //转换为弧度
    vec3 c = cos(angles);
    vec3 s = sin(angles);
```

方法3 Shader中计算旋转矩阵(cont.)

```
//Remeber: thse matrices are column-major
mat4 rx = mat4 (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,
       0.0, c.x, s.x, 0.0,
       0.0, -s.x, c.x, 0.0,
       0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
mat4 ry = mat4 (c.y, 0.0, -s.y, 0.0,
               0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0,
               s.y, 0.0, c.y, 0.0,
               0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
mat4 rz = mat4 (c.z, s.z, 0.0, 0.0,
              -s.z, c.z, 0.0, 0.0,
               0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0,
               0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
gl Position = rz * ry * rx * vPosition;
fColor = vColor:
```

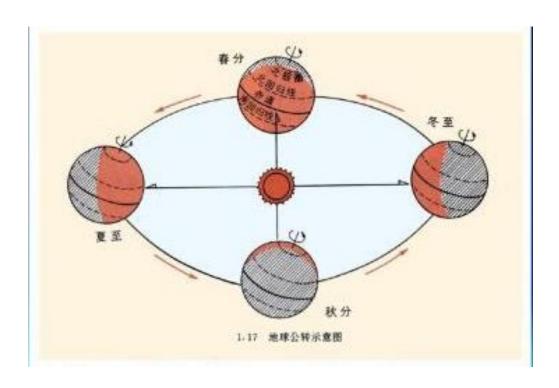
注意矩阵表示

列优先!

see cube.html

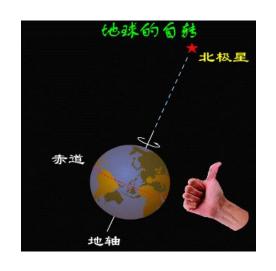
建模变换实例2: sunplanet

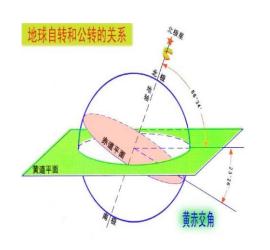
> 如模拟太阳地球,地球的模型变换

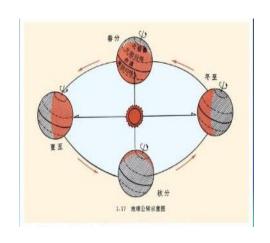


科普: 地球绕着太阳旋转?

https://tv.sohu.com/v/dXMvMTIzNDgxNzM5LzUyMDEwMzMzLnNodG1s.html





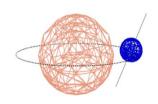


Earth'=T(公转) * Rz(-Phi) * Ry(自转) * S(缩放)* Earth

模型变换(复合变换)由以下4个标准变换得到:

- 1. MC下球体进行缩放到需要的地球尺寸: S
- 2. MC下地球绕地轴(y轴)逆时针自转:Ry
- 3. MC下地球地轴偏移即绕z轴顺时针旋转R(-phi) //(Phi = 23.26)
- 4. WC下地球平移到相应位置,实现绕太阳的公转T(r*cos(theta),rsin(theta))

参考WEBGL示例SunPlanet

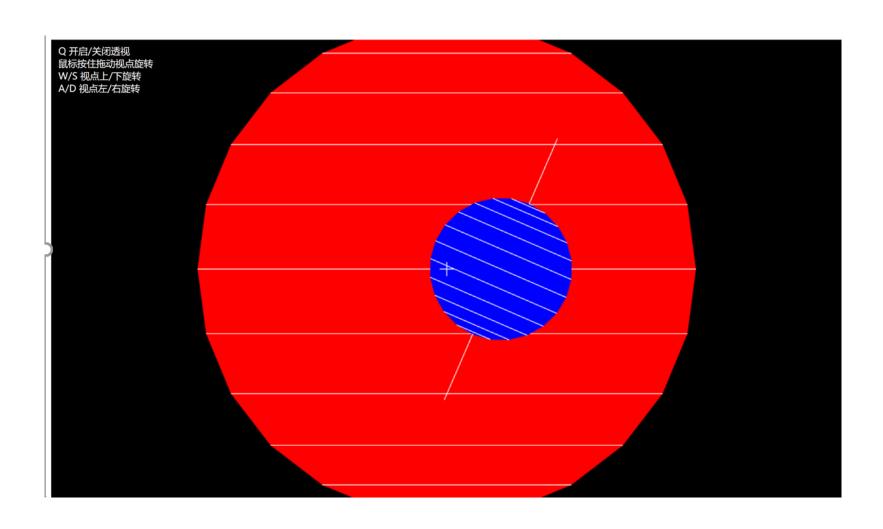


```
//如果颜色是灰色olorList['grey'] = vec4(0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.0);绘地心轴先需要偏转再平移到公转轨道上
//如果颜色是兰色colorList['blue'] = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.8, 1.0);绘制地球
//其它就是红太阳和黑色轨道,没有模型变换。
if (color[0] == 0.5) //绘制地心轴
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * ViewMatrix * rotateRevo * slideAxis_to * vPosition;

else if(color[2]== 0.8) //绘制地球
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * ViewMatrix * rotateRevo * slideAxis_to * rotateAuto * vPosition;

else //绘制太阳和轨道
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix * ViewMatrix* vPosition;
```

视点变换Webgl实例



MV. Js里提供了常用变换函数

■ 这些函数API可以帮助简化编程,也可自己实现

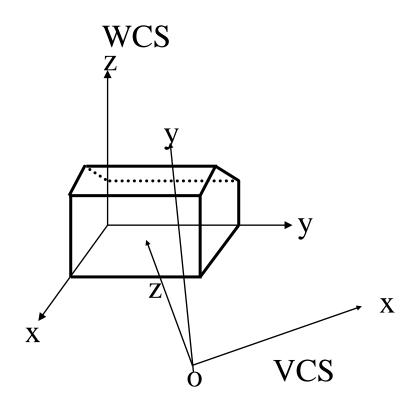
```
// Basic Transformation Matrix Generators 生成变换矩阵
// translate(x, y, z),scalem(x, y, z)
// rotate( angle, axis ),rotateX(theta),rotateY(theta) ,rotateZ(theta),
// transpose(m)转置
/*生成齐次坐标表示,平移矩阵*/
function translate (x, y, z)
/**生成绕任意轴旋转的变换矩阵*/
function rotate( angle, axis )
/*生成绕X轴, Y轴, Z轴旋转的的标准变化矩阵*/
/*********vc右手系!修改,原是c,s;-s,c 不对***********/
function rotateX(theta) {
/********vc右手系!修改,原是c,-s;s,c 不对***********/
function rotateY(theta) {
/*********vc右手系!修改,原是c,s;-s,c不对************/
function rotateZ(theta) {
/*齐次缩放矩阵:对角线三个分量进行缩放*/
function scalem (x, y, z)
/*判定是矩阵后, 求它的转置, ? result[i].push( m[j][i] );*/
function transpose( m )
```

Outlines

- ■Viewing Pipeline
- Composite Transformations in Viewing Pipeline
 - ModelView Transformation
 - Model Transformation建模变换
 - View Transformation视点/相机/眼/观察变换
 - Projection Transformation
 - Viewport Transformation

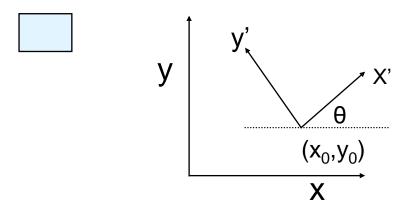
Viewpoint Transformation

视点变换:(WC→VC)



2D Viewpoint Trans.

 How to transform the representations of objects's locations from XYZ to X'Y'Z'



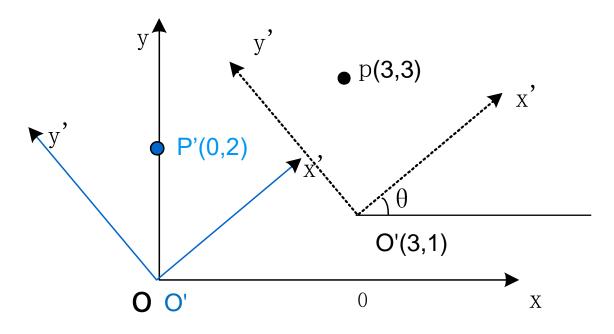
✓思路:将 X'O'Y'变换到与XOY重合

1.平移 (-x₀,-y₀)到(0,0): T(-x₀,-y₀)

2.旋转x'y'到xy: R(-θ)

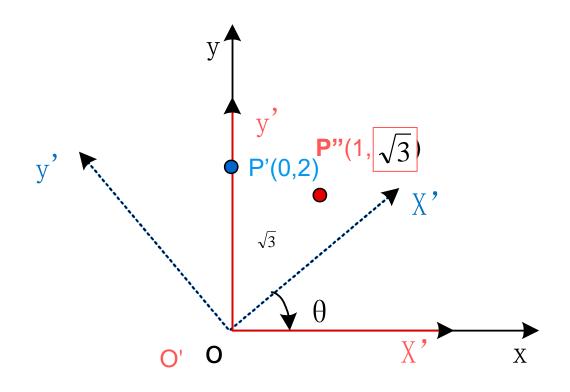
 $M=R(-\theta)T(-x_0,-y_0)$

2D viewpoint Trans. Example 1:



第1步:将x'y'坐标系的原点平移到xoy坐标系的原点

平移变换为T(Tx,Ty) 该例中Tx=-3, Ty=-1

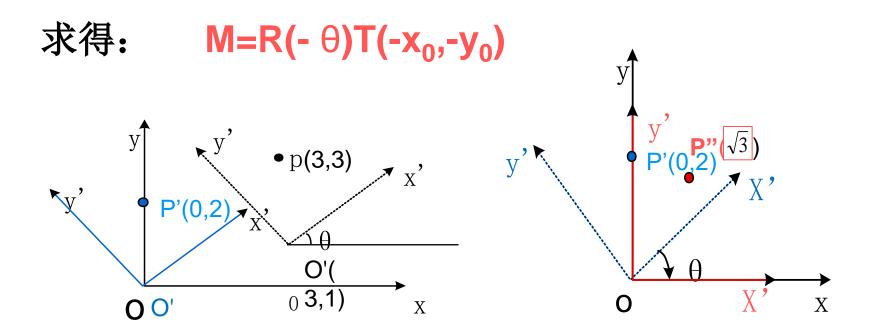


第二步: 将x'轴旋转到x轴上,旋转变换矩阵为R(-θ)

若角度=30度,则计算出来的坐标为(1, $\sqrt{3}$)

1.平移 (-x₀,-y₀)到(0,0): T(-x₀,-y₀)

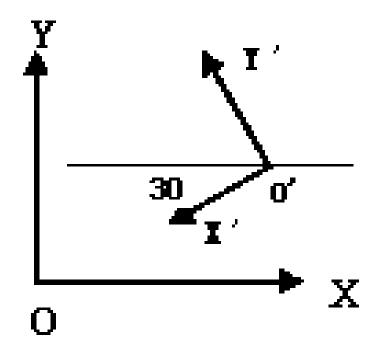
2.旋转x'y'到xy: R(-θ)



课堂练习1

在XOY平面坐标系中,过O'点确定的新坐标系X'O'Y'如图所示, O'的齐次坐标是(8, 4, 1)。

请写出列向量表示时的坐标变换矩阵?



Another Method

前面方法求旋转矩阵必须知道旋转角,不便。

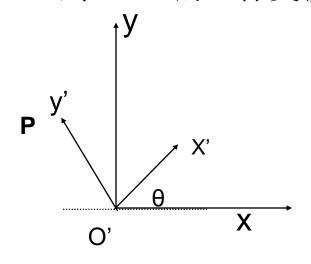
思考: 利用旋转矩阵的正交特性来构造旋转矩阵。

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \implies R = \begin{bmatrix} u_x, u_y \\ v_x, v_y \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ R中的每一行作为一个向量,则R的两行正好是单位正交向量组。u-v=0, |v|=1, |u|=1; R⁻¹=R^T
- 》 构造旋转变换矩阵关键: 求得正交基方向上单位 向量!!

2D Viewpoint Trans. Example2

- □已知 O'点(与O重合), O'Y'上P点,
- □ 求从XYZ到X'Y'Z'的坐标变换矩阵R



$$R = \begin{bmatrix} u_x, u_y \\ v_x, v_y \end{bmatrix}$$

1) 计算O'Y'单位向量v

 $v=(v_x,v_y)=((Xp-Xo)/r, (Yp-Yo)/r)$ 注: $r^2=(Xp-Xo)^2+(Yp-Yo)^2$

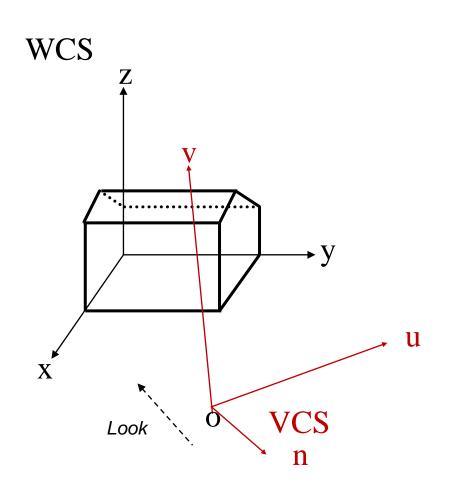
- 2) 计算O'X'上的单位向量u
- v绕原点顺时针转90度得到单位向量u, $u=(u_x,u_y)=(v_y,-v_x)$
- 3)将u,v的分量带入R矩阵

课堂练习2

 新旧坐标都是右手系坐标系统,新坐标系统是x'o'y', O'在XOY坐标系中坐标为(0,0), V是O'Y'轴上的 一向量, V=(3,4)。

请根据单位正交矩阵构造旋转矩阵的方法,求图形从xoy变换到x'o'y'的变换矩阵。

3D Viewpoint Trans.



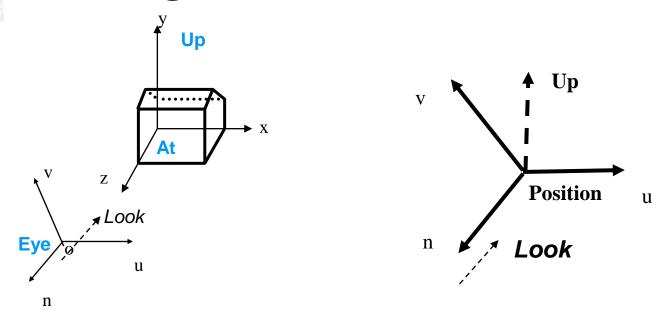
$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{wc} \rightarrow \mathbf{vc}} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

其中: R矩阵构造如下

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & 0 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & 0 \\ n_1 & n_2 & n_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 & 0 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & 0 \\ n_1 & n_2 & n_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & 0 \\ n_1 & n_2 & n_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ R:Finding u,v,n from *Position*, *Look and Up*



- N和观察方向Look向量反向(VC是右手坐标系)
 - \rightarrow n=N/|N|=(n₁,n₂,n₃) //N= Look =At-Eye
- u必须垂直于n和Up向量所在的平面
 - \triangleright $\mathbf{u}=(\mathbf{V}\times\mathbf{N})/|\mathbf{V}\times\mathbf{N}|=(\mathbf{u}_1,\mathbf{u}_2,\mathbf{u}_3)$ // $V=\mathbf{Up}$
- v是n和u叉乘得到的单位向量

$$\triangleright$$
 v=n \times u=(v₁,v₂,v₃)

$$n = \frac{-Look}{\|Look\|}$$

$$u = \frac{Up \times n}{\|Up \times n\|}$$

$$v = n \times u$$

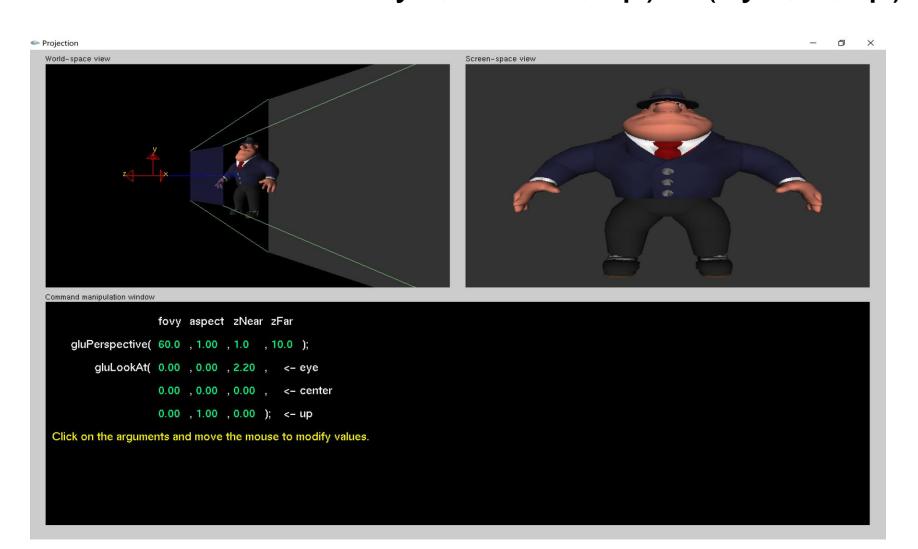
/common/MV.js实现了Lookat函数

■ LookAt函数生成"观察变换矩阵"

```
function lookAt ( eye, at, up )
   if ( !Array.isArray(eye) || eye.length != 3) {
      throw "lookAt(): first parameter [eye] must be an a vec3";
   if ( !Array.isArray(at) || at.length != 3) {
      throw "lookAt(): first parameter [at] must be an a vec3";
   }
   if ( !Array.isArray(up) || up.length != 3) {
      throw "lookAt(): first parameter [up] must be an a vec3";
   }
   if ( equal(eye, at) ) {
      return mat4();
   //下面的单位向量名字调整为(u,v,n), 原来ANGEL是(n,u,v),并且进行了调整
   var n = negate(normalize( subtract(at, eye) )); // view direction vector
   //result=R(u,v,n)*T(-eye)
   var result = mat4(
      vec4( u, -dot(u, eye) ),
      vec4 ( v, -dot(v, eye) ),
      vec4 ( n, -dot(n, eye) ),
      vec4()
   return result;
```

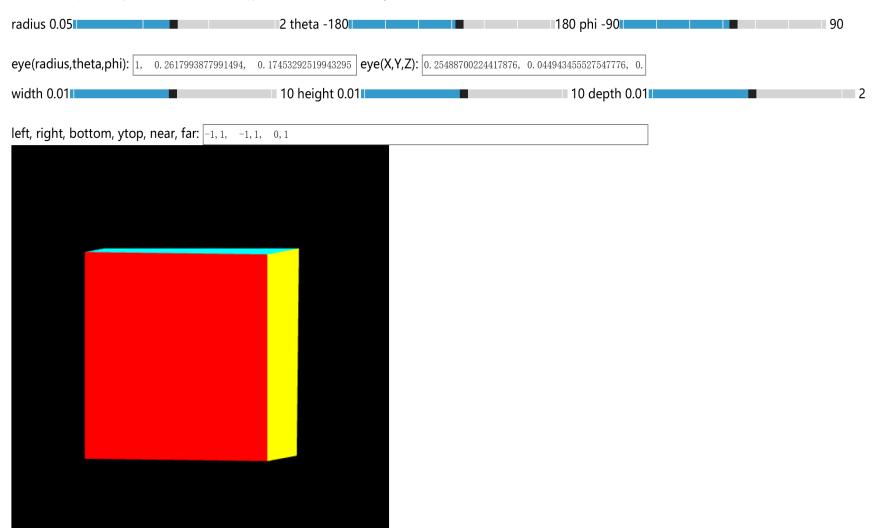
演示-观察变换

■ 常用三个参数 (Eye, Center, Up) 或(eye, at, up)

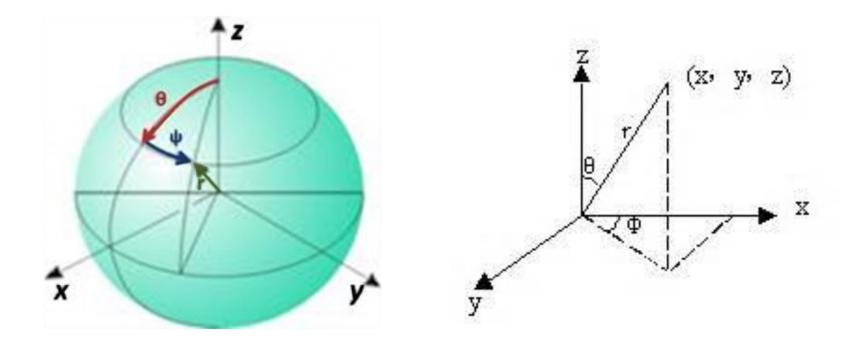


Ref2: Chap5 实例1改变视点位置

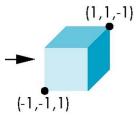
平行投影: 视点参数变化



相机位置eye(x,y,z)的定位



X=r*sin(theta)cos(phi) Y=r *sin(theta)sin(phi) Z=r *cos(theta)



Webgl viewing functions

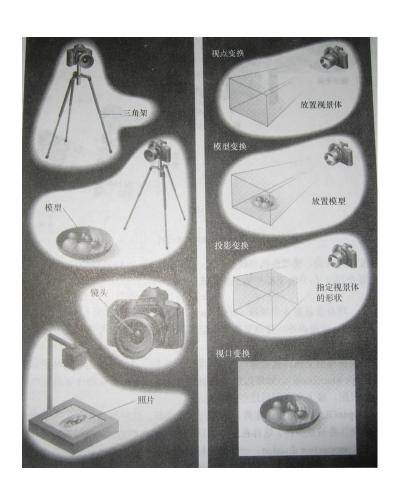
```
window.onload = function init() {
    .....
gl.viewport( 0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height );
    .....}
```

```
var render = function() {
    modelViewMatrix = lookAt(eye, at , up);
    projectionMatrix = ortho(left, right, bottom, ytop, near, far);
    // projectionMatrix = perspective(fovy, aspect, near, far);
    ....}
```

```
//vertex_shader
void main() {
    //输出的顶点坐标gl_Position,应该是裁剪坐标系下的坐标!
    gl_Position = projectionMatrix*modelViewMatrix*vPosition;
    fColor = vColor;
}
```

总结: 模视变换

ModelView Transformation



- ▶ 图形包常把模型变换和观察 变换合称为"模视变换"
 - ■模型变换Model Trans.:
 - > 摆放物体
 - ■视点变换View Trans.:
 - ▶摆放相机
- ▶ 几何变换复合矩阵记作MVP.
- ▶ 顺序: 一般先作模型变换M, 后作视点变换V, 最后作投影变换P:
- Position'= P*V*M * Position

ModelView演示

• 编程实现时,通常先作模型变换M,再作视点变换V

