

CSCI 480 Computer Graphics
Lecture 6

Hierarchical Models

Projections and Shadows
Hierarchical Models
[Angel Ch 5.10, 10.1-10.6]

February 4, 2013
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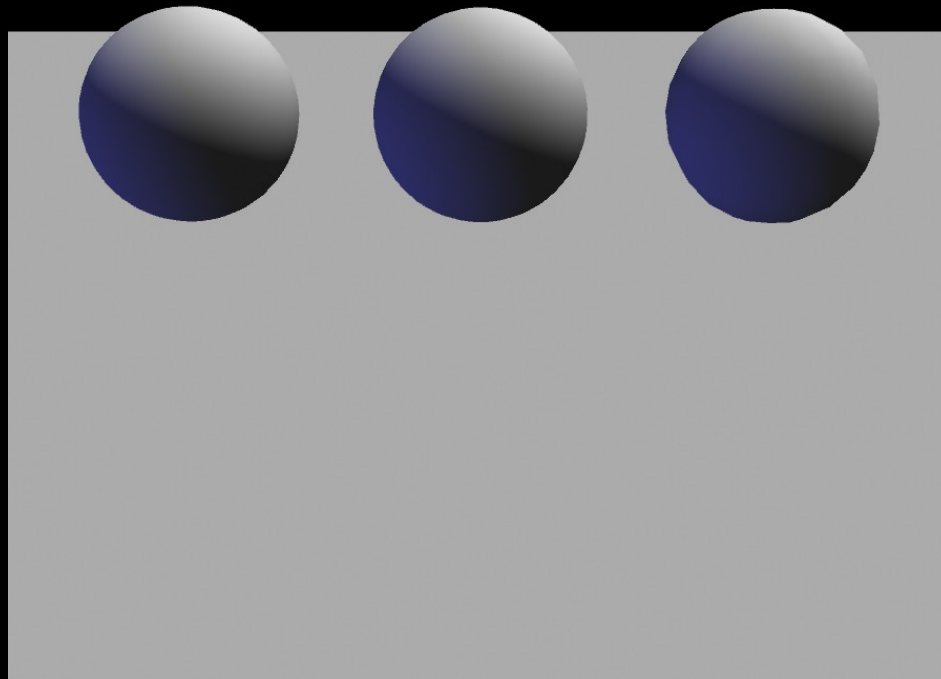
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<http://www-bcf.usc.edu/~jbarbic/cs480-s13/>

Roadmap

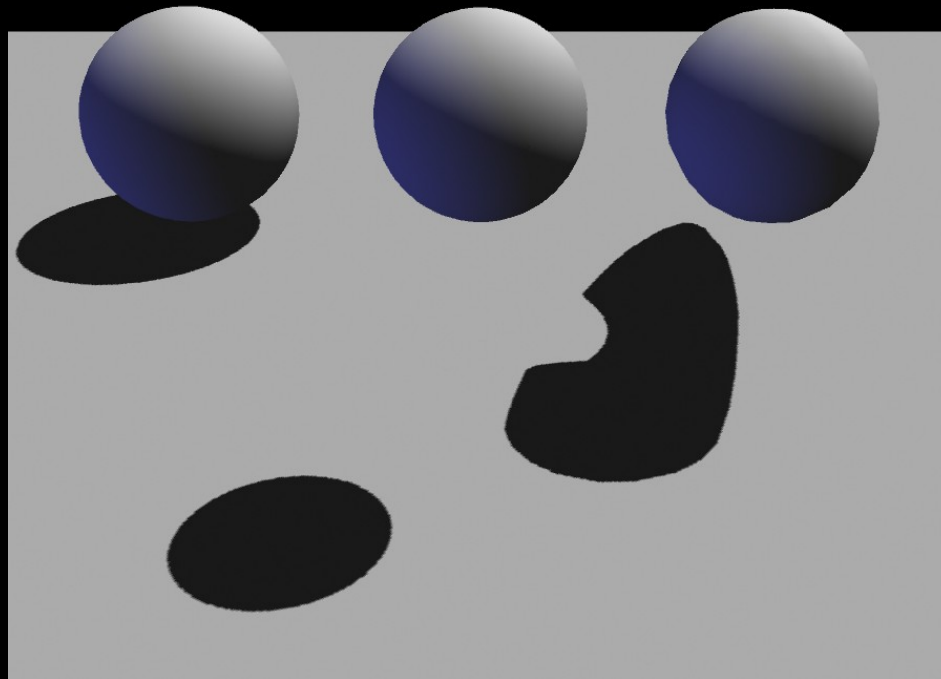
- Last lecture: Viewing and projection
- Today:
 - Shadows via projections
 - Hierarchical models
- Next: Polygonal Meshes, Curves and Surfaces
- Goal: background for Assignment 2 (next week)

Importance of shadows

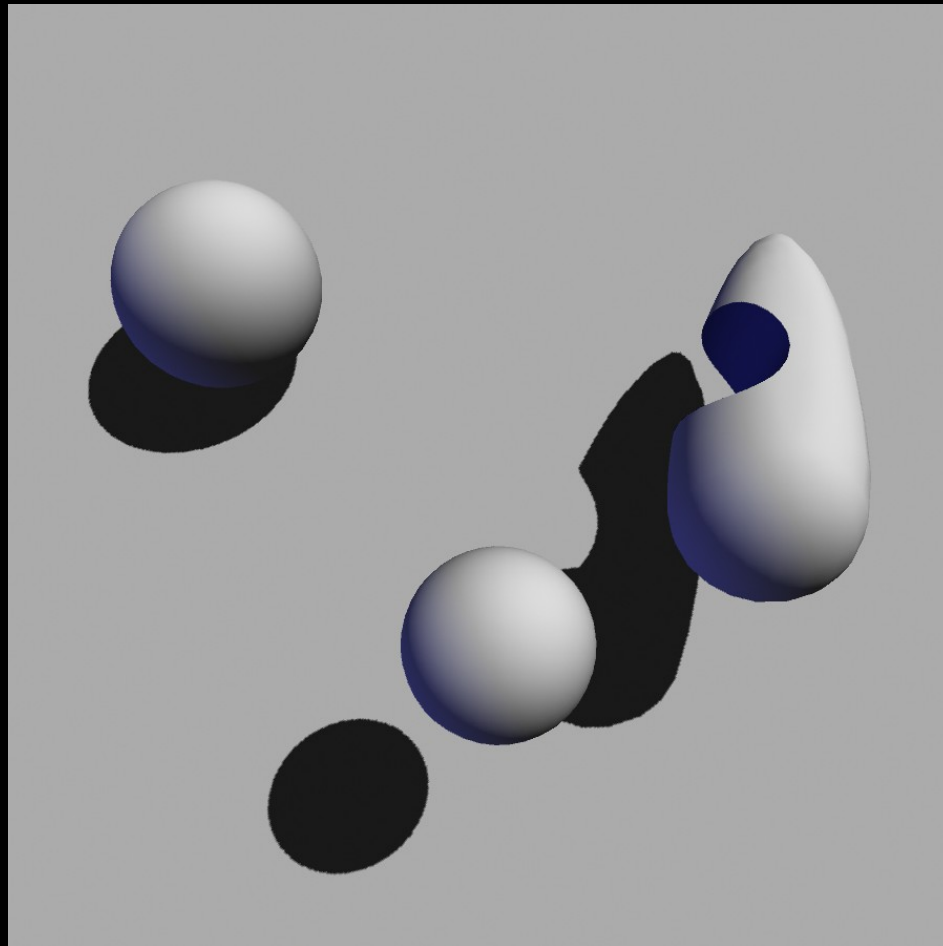


Source: UNC

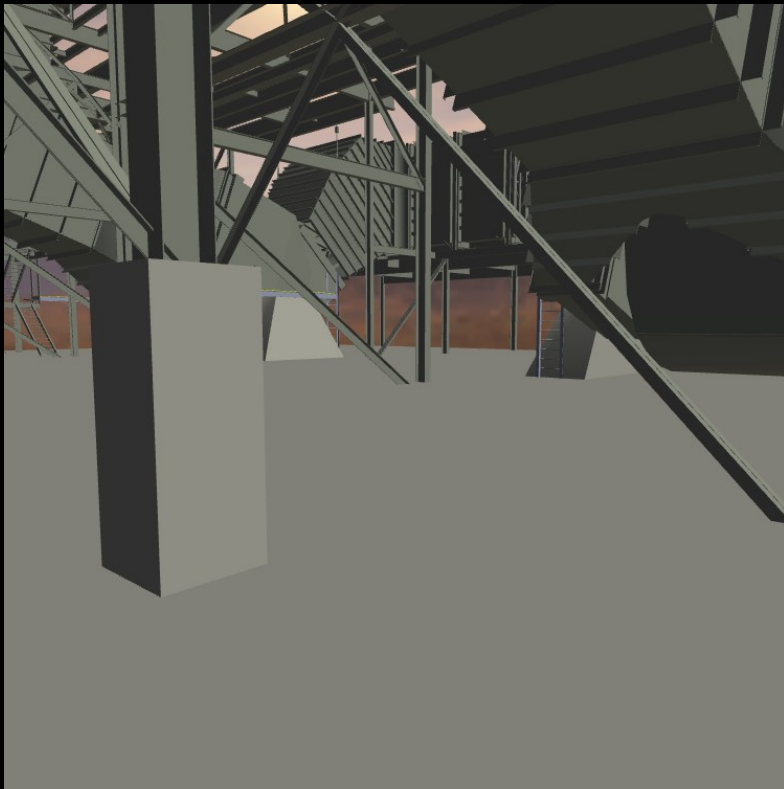
Importance of shadows



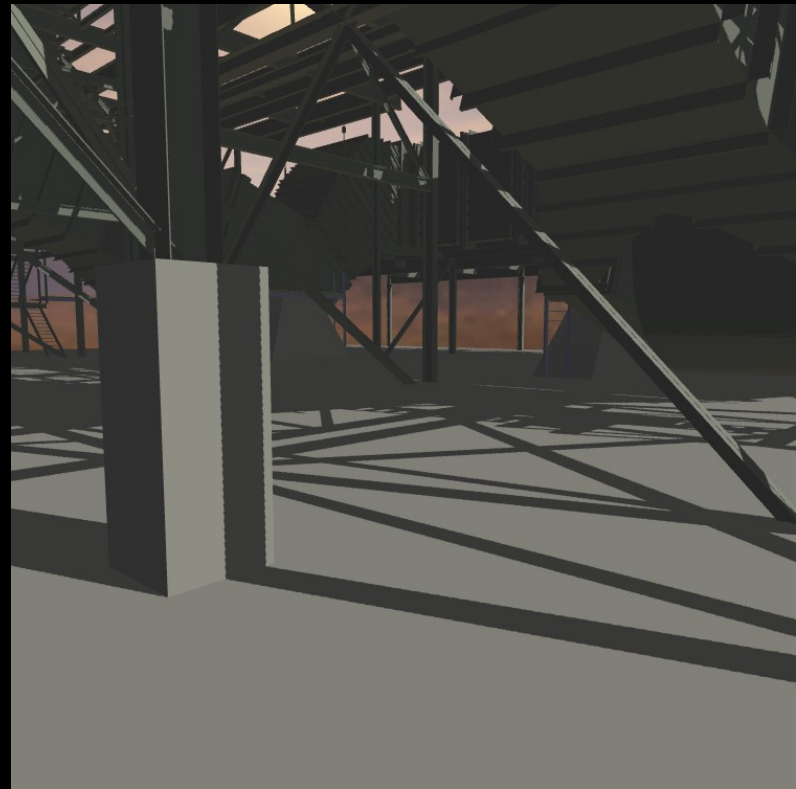
Importance of shadows



Importance of shadows



Without shadows



With shadows

Source: UNC

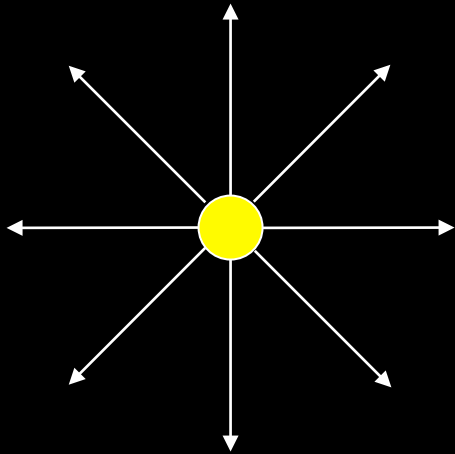
Doom III



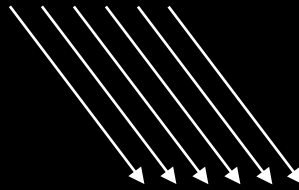
Source: Wikipedia

Reported to
spend 50% of
time rendering
shadows!

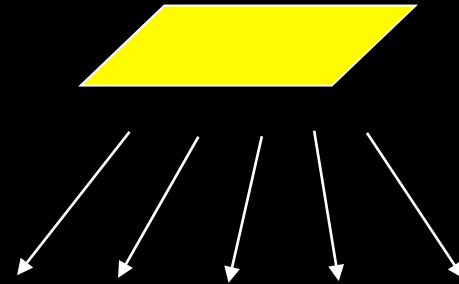
Light sources



point
light source



directional
light source

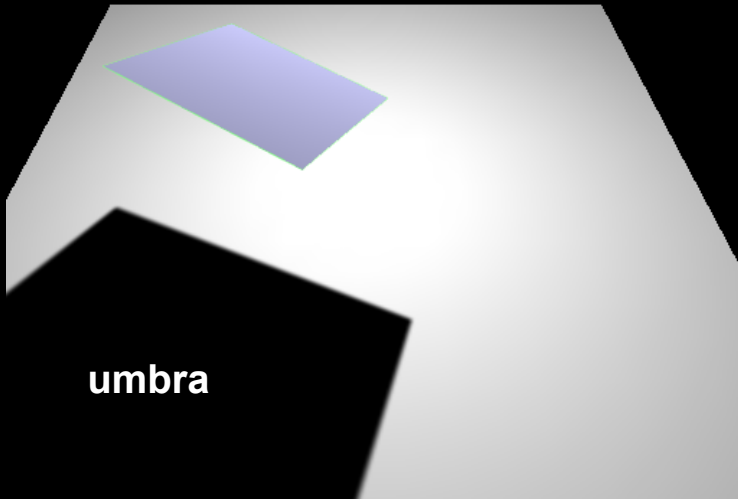


area
light source

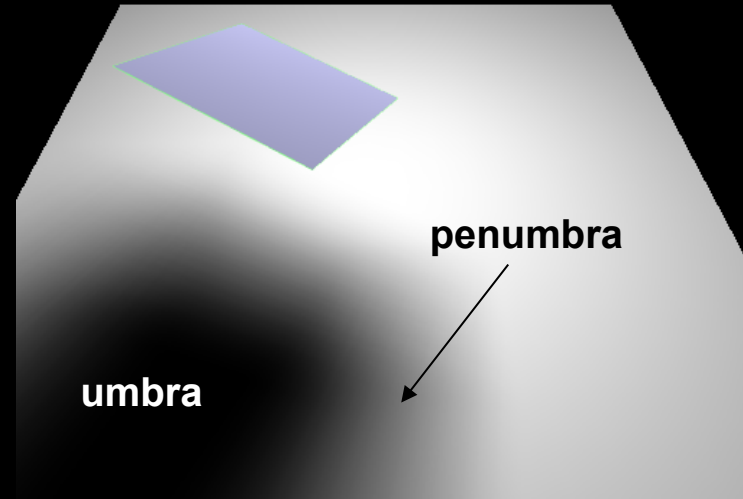
Hard and soft shadows

● ← point light

area light



Hard shadow



Soft shadow

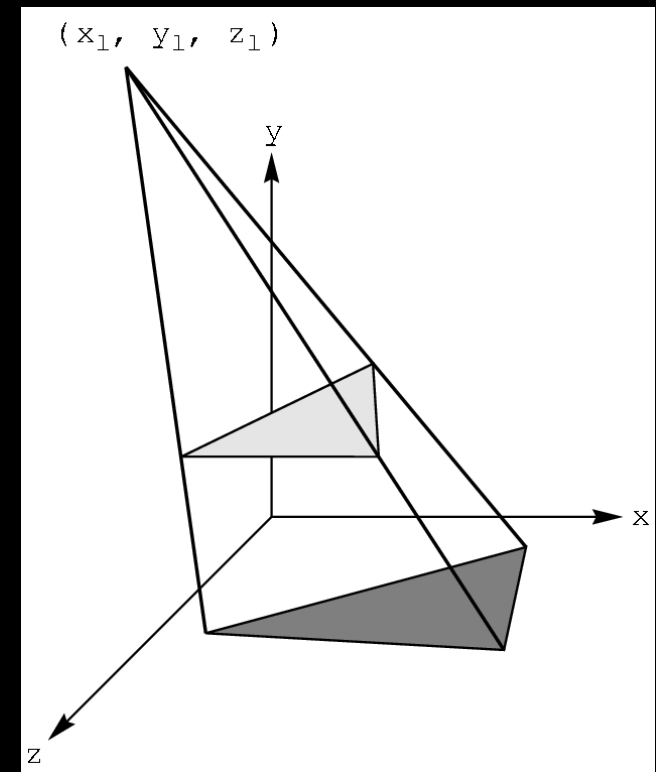
Source: UNC

Shadow Algorithms

- With visibility tests
 - Accurate yet expensive
 - Example: ray casting or ray tracing
 - Example: 2-pass z-buffer
[Foley, Ch. 16.4.4] [RTR 6.12]
- Without visibility tests (“fake” shadows)
 - Approximate and inexpensive
 - Using a model-view matrix “trick”

Shadows via Projection

- Assume light source at $[x_l \ y_l \ z_l]^T$
- Assume shadow on plane $y = 0$
- Viewing = shadow projection
 - Center of projection = light
 - Viewing plane = shadow plane
- View plane in front of object
- Shadow plane behind object



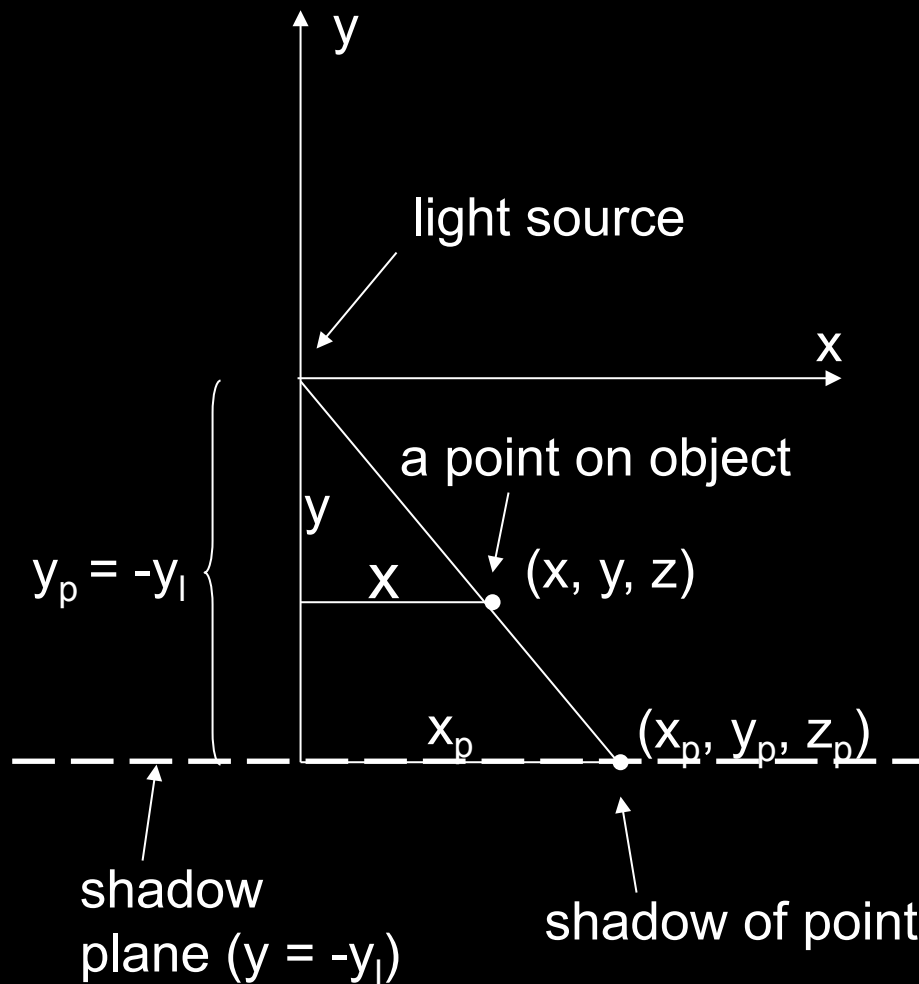
Shadow Projection Strategy

- Move light source to origin
- Apply appropriate projection matrix
- Move light source back
- Instance of general strategy: compose complex transformation from simpler ones!

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -x_l \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -y_l \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -z_l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Derive Equation

- Now, light source at origin



$$\frac{x_p}{y_p} = \frac{x}{y} \quad (\text{see picture})$$

$$y_p = -y_l \quad (\text{move light})$$

$$x_p = \frac{x}{y} y_p = -\frac{x}{y} y_l$$

$$z_p = \frac{z}{y} y_p = -\frac{z}{y} y_l$$

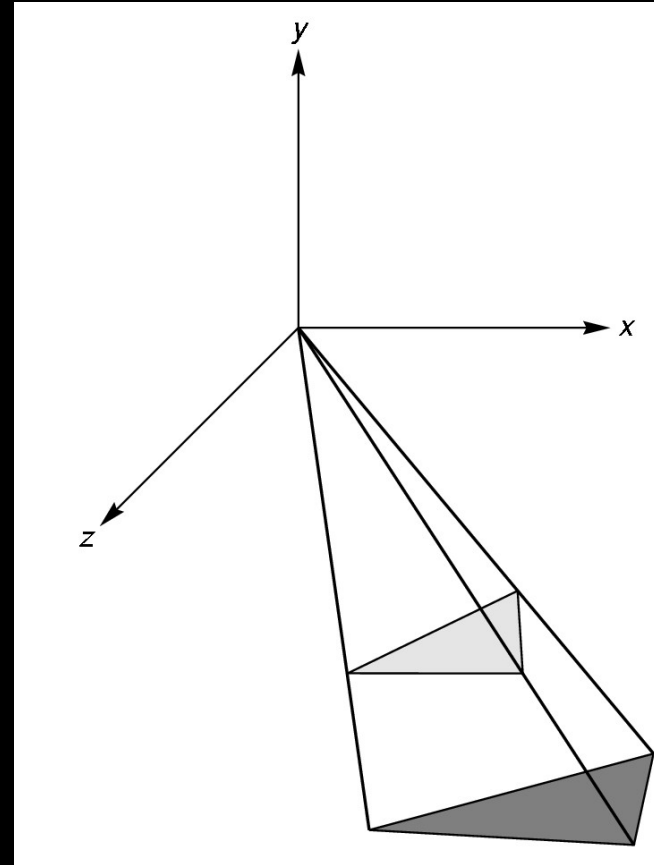
Light Source at Origin

- After translation, solve

$$M \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = w \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{xy_l}{y} \\ -y_l \\ -\frac{zy_l}{y} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- w can be chosen freely
- Use $w = -y/y_l$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ -\frac{y}{y_l} \end{bmatrix}$$



Shadow Projection Matrix

- Solution of previous equation

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{y_l} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Total shadow projection matrix

$$S = T^{-1}MT = \dots$$

Implementation

- Recall column-major form

```
GLfloat m[16] =  
{1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0,  
 0.0, 1.0, 0.0, -1.0 / yl,  
 0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0,  
 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0};
```

- yl is light source height
- Assume `drawPolygon()`; draws object

Saving State

- Assume xl, yl, zl hold light coordinates

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);  
drawPolygon(); /* draw normally */
```

```
glPushMatrix(); /* save current matrix */  
glTranslatef(xl, yl, zl); /* translate back */  
glMultMatrixf(m); /* project */  
glTranslatef(-xl, -yl, -zl); /* move light to origin */  
drawPolygon(); /* draw polygon again for shadow */  
glPopMatrix(); /* restore original transformation */  
...
```

The Matrix and Attribute Stacks

- Mechanism to save and restore state
 - `glPushMatrix();`
 - `glPopMatrix();`
- Apply to current matrix
- Can also save current attribute values
 - Examples: color, lighting
 - `glPushAttrib(GLbitfield mask);`
 - `glPopAttrib();`
 - Mask determines which attributes are saved

Drawing on a Surface

- Shimmering (“z-buffer fighting”) when drawing shadow on surface
- Due to limited precision of depth buffer
- Solution: slightly displace either the surface or the shadow

(`glPolygonOffset`
in OpenGL)



z-buffer
fighting



no z-buffer
fighting

Drawing on a Surface

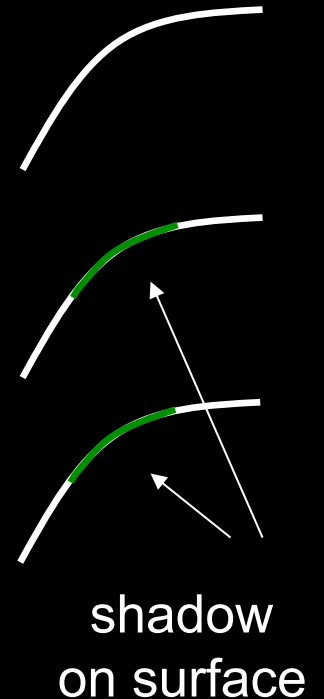
Or use general technique

1. Set depth buffer to read-only, draw surface
2. Set depth buffer to read-write, draw shadow
3. Set color buffer to read-only, draw surface again
4. Set color buffer to read-write

depth buffer



color buffer

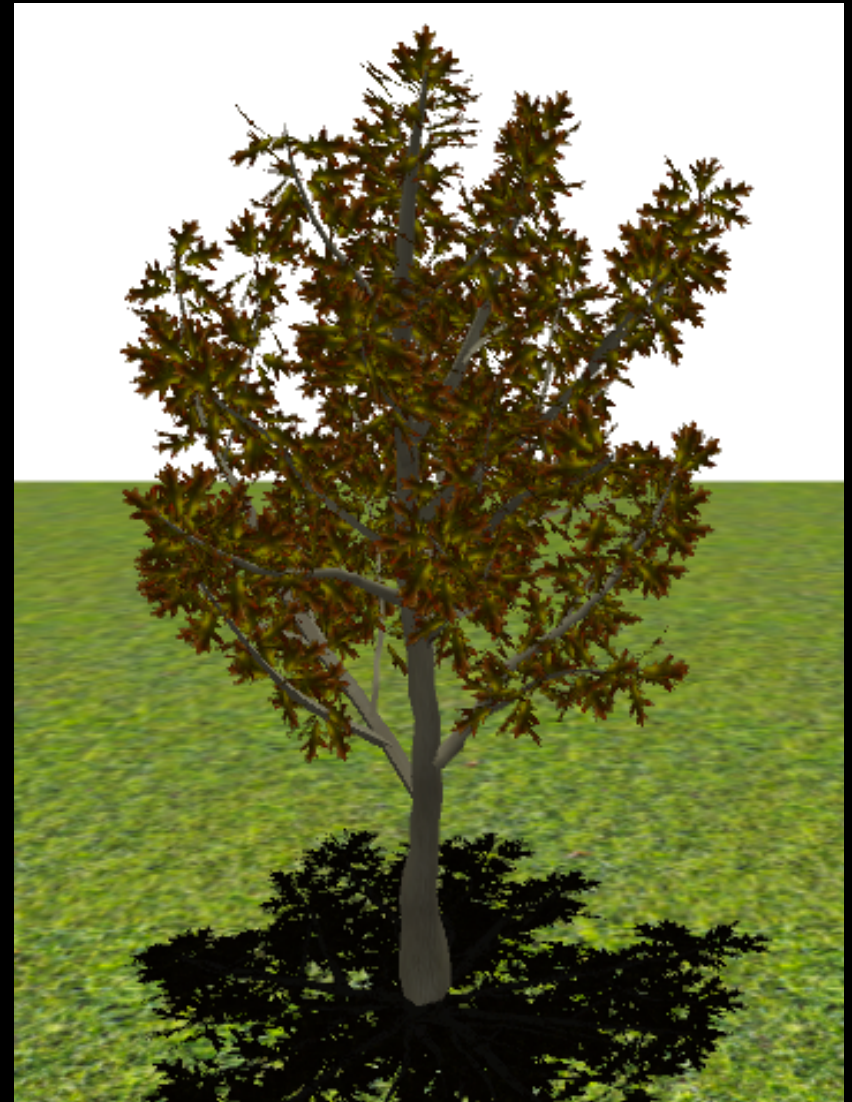


Outline

- Projections and Shadows
- **Hierarchical Models**

Hierarchical Models

- Many graphical objects are structured
- Exploit structure for
 - Efficient rendering
 - Example: tree leaves
 - Concise specification of model parameters
 - Example: joint angles
 - Physical realism
- Structure often naturally hierarchical



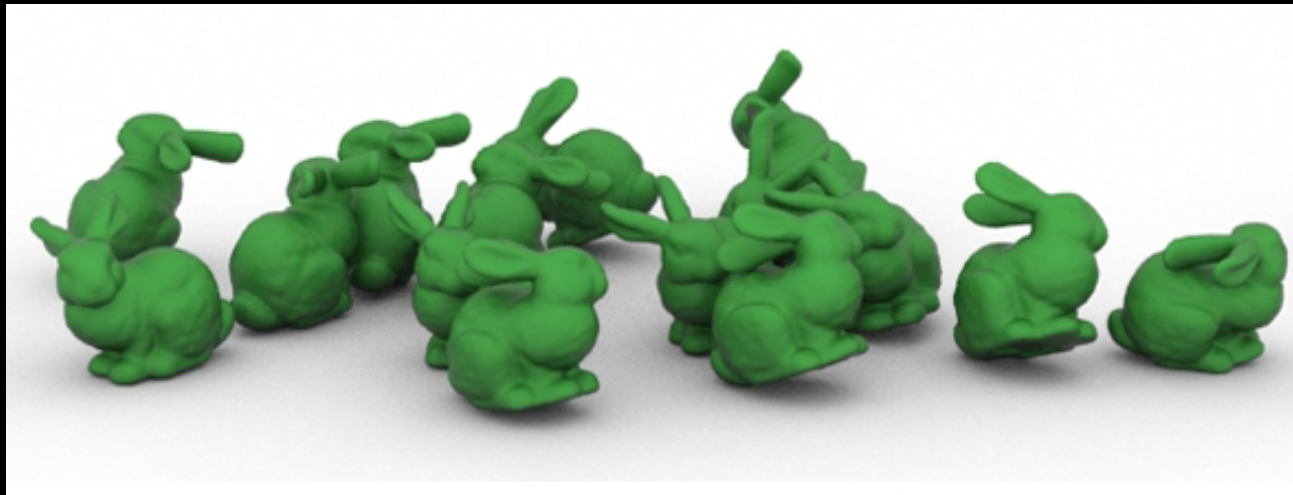
Instance Transformation

- Often we need several instances of an object
 - Wheels of a car
 - Arms or legs of a figure
 - Chess pieces



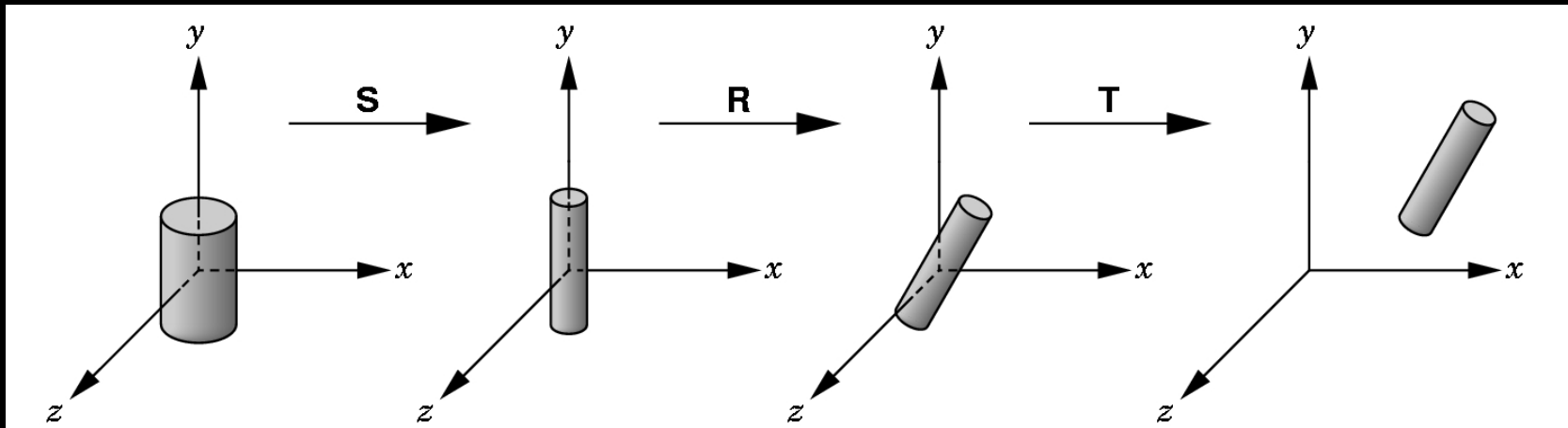
Instance Transformation

- Instances can be shared across space or time
- Write a function that renders the object in “standard” configuration
- Apply transformations to different instances
- Typical order: scaling, rotation, translation



Sample Instance Transformation

```
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);  
glLoadIdentity();  
glTranslatef(...);  
glRotatef(...);  
glScalef(...);  
gluCylinder(...);
```



Display Lists

- Sharing display commands
- Display lists are stored on the GPU
- May contain drawing commands and transfn.s.
- Initialization:

```
GLuint torus = glGenLists(1);  
glNewList(torus, GL_COMPILE);  
    Torus(8, 25);  
glEndList();
```

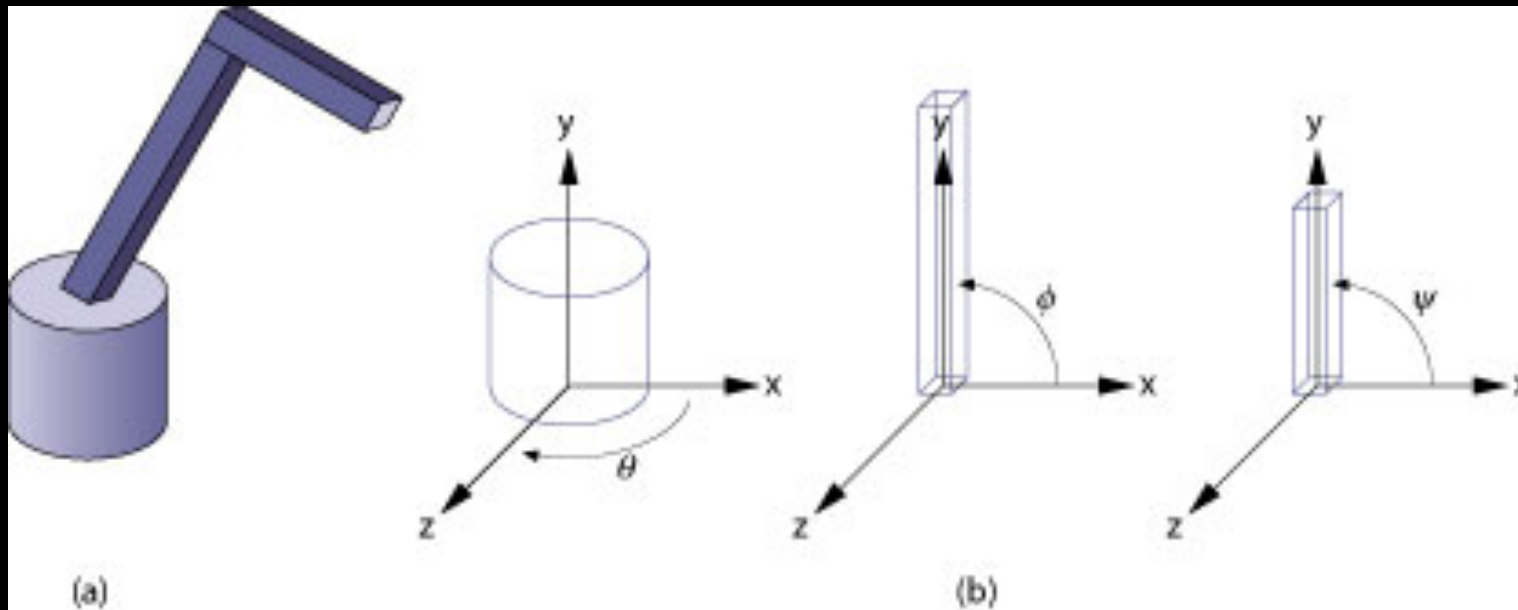
- Use: `glCallList(torus);`
- Can share both within each frame, and across different frames in time
- Can be hierarchical: a display list may call another

Display Lists Caveats

- Store only results of expressions, not the expressions themselves
- Display lists cannot be changed or updated
- Effect of executing display list depends on current transformations and attributes
- Some implementation-dependent nesting limit
- They are deprecated:
 - for complex usage, use Vertex Buffer Object OpenGL extension instead

Drawing a Compound Object

- Example: simple “robot arm”

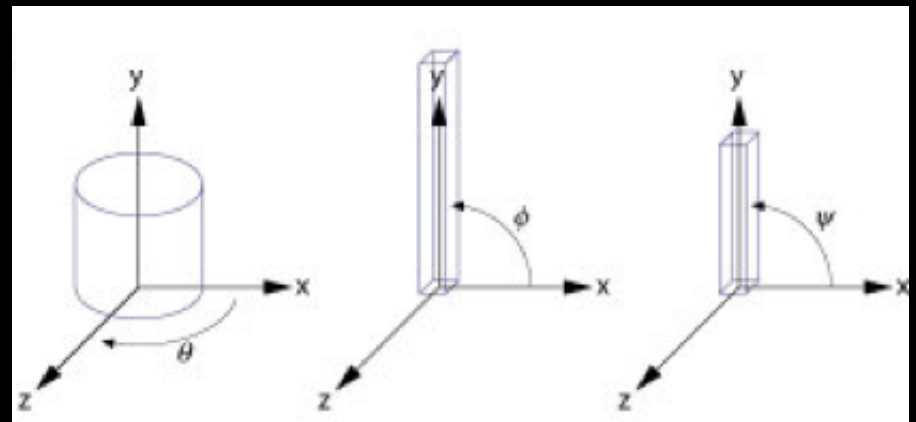


Base rotation θ , arm angle ϕ , joint angle ψ

Interleave Drawing & Transformation

- $h1$ = height of base, $h2$ = length of lower arm
void drawRobot(GLfloat theta, GLfloat phi, GLfloat psi)

```
{  
    glRotatef(theta, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);  
    drawBase();  
    glTranslatef(0.0, h1, 0.0);  
    glRotatef(phi, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);  
    drawLowerArm();  
    glTranslatef(0.0, h2, 0.0);  
    glRotatef(psi, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);  
    drawUpperArm();  
}
```



Assessment of Interleaving

- Compact
- Correct “by construction”
- Efficient
- Inefficient alternative:

```
glPushMatrix();      glPushMatrix();      ...etc...
glRotatef(theta, ...); glRotatef(theta, ...);
drawBase();          glTranslatef(...);
glPopMatrix();       glRotatef(phi, ...);
                    drawLowerArm();
                    glPopMatrix();
```

- Count number of transformations

Hierarchical Objects and Animation

- Drawing functions are time-invariant
`drawBase(); drawLowerArm(); drawUpperArm();`
- Can be easily stored in display list
- Change parameters of model with time
- Redraw when idle callback is invoked

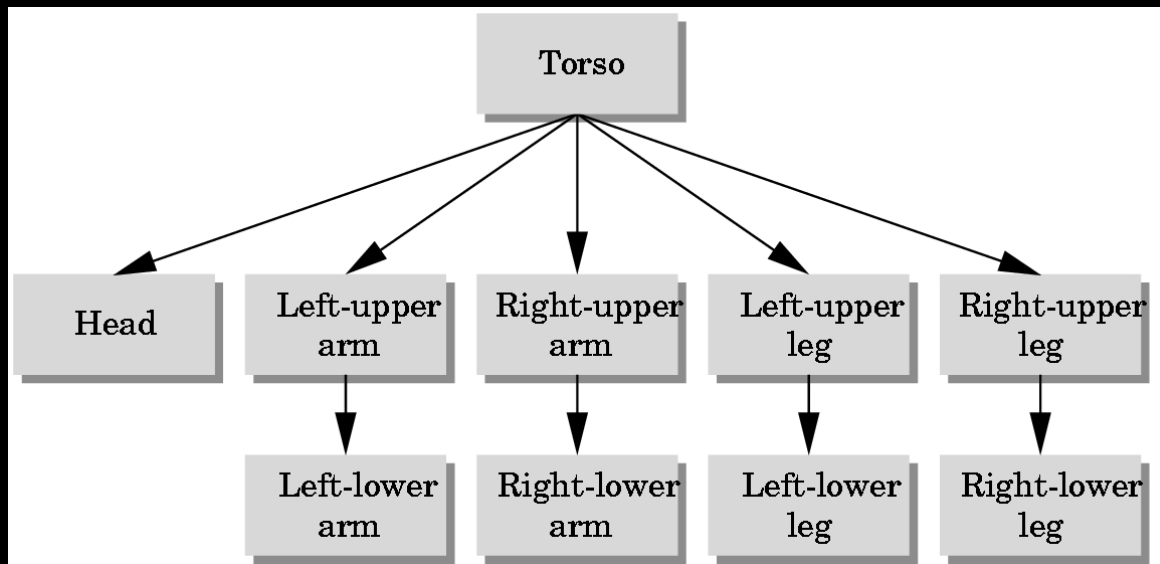
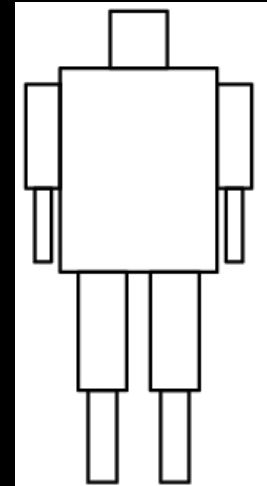
A Bug to Watch

```
GLfloat theta = 0.0; ...; /* update in idle callback */
GLfloat phi = 0.0; ...; /* update in idle callback */
GLuint arm = glGenLists(1);
/* in init function */
glNewList(arm, GL_COMPILE);
    glRotatef(theta, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    drawBase();
    ...
    drawUpperArm();
glEndList();
/* in display callback */
glCallList(arm);
```

What is wrong?

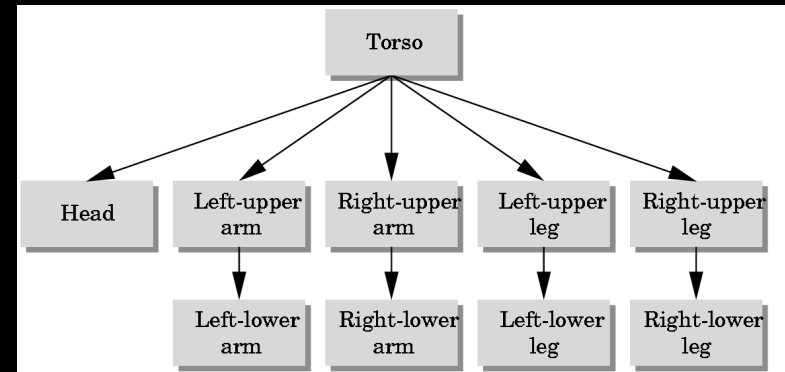
More Complex Objects

- Tree rather than linear structure
- Interleave along each branch
- Use push and pop to save state



Hierarchical Tree Traversal

- Order not necessarily fixed
- Example:



```
void drawFigure()
{
    glPushMatrix(); /* save */
    drawTorso();
    glTranslatef(...); /* move head */
    glRotatef(...); /* rotate head */
    drawHead();
    glPopMatrix(); /* restore */
```

```
glPushMatrix();
glTranslatef(...);
glRotatef(...);
drawLeftUpperArm();
glTranslatef(...)
glRotatef(...)
drawLeftLowerArm();
glPopMatrix();
... }
```

Using Tree Data Structures

- Can make tree form explicit in data structure

```
typedef struct treenode
{
    GLfloat m[16];
    void (*f) ( );
    struct treenode *sibling;
    struct treenode *child;
} treenode;
```

Initializing Tree Data Structure

- Initializing transformation matrix for node

```
treenode torso, head, ...;  
/* in init function */  
glLoadIdentity();  
glRotatef(...);  
glGetFloatv(GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX, torso.m);
```

- Initializing pointers

```
torso.f = drawTorso;  
torso.sibling = NULL;  
torso.child = &head;
```

Generic Traversal

- Recursive definition

```
void traverse (treenode *root)
{
    if (root == NULL) return;
    glPushMatrix();
    glMultMatrixf(root->m);
    root->f();
    if (root->child != NULL) traverse(root->child);
    glPopMatrix();
    if (root->sibling != NULL) traverse(root->sibling);
}
```

- C is really not the right language for this

Summary

- Projections and Shadows
- Hierarchical Models

Notes

- Wednesday – polygonal meshes, curves and surfaces
- Assignment 1 is due in one week