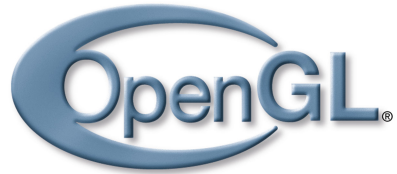


Computação Gráfica

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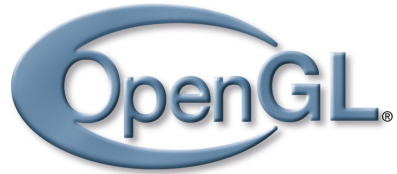
Assunto: Câmera



Introdução

Etapas do processo

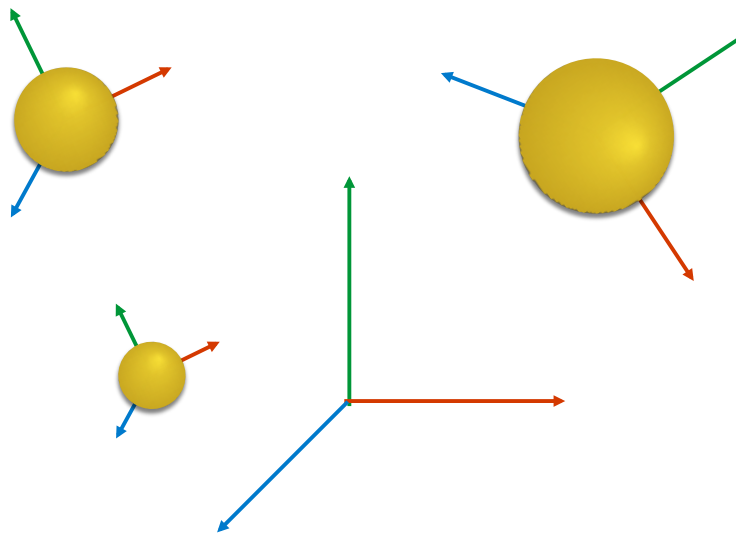
Vimos nas aulas passadas como usar transformações afins para **transladar**, **escalar** e **rotacionar** objetos 3D.

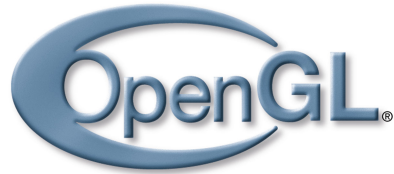


Introdução

Etapas do processo

Vimos nas aulas passadas como usar transformações afins para **transladar**, **escalar** e **rotacionar** objetos 3D.

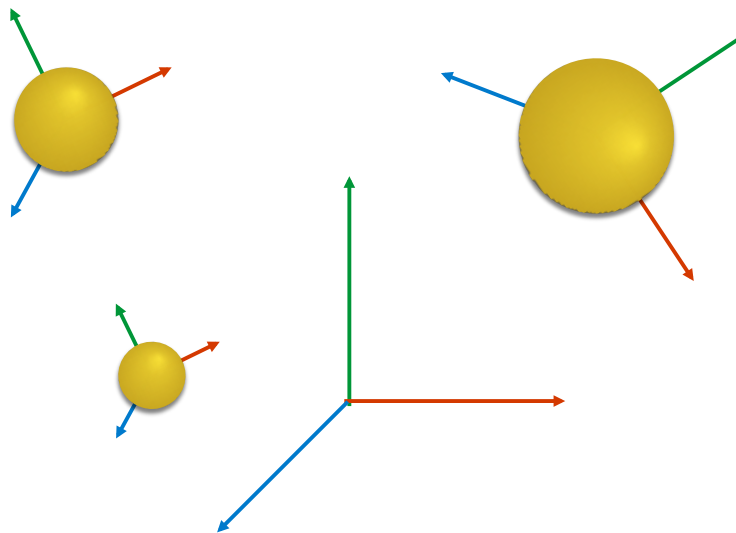




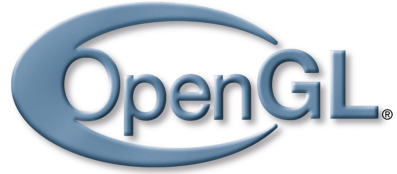
Introdução

Etapas do processo

Vimos nas aulas passadas como usar transformações afins para **transladar**, **escalar** e **rotacionar** objetos 3D.



Na pratica, alteramos o modelo do sistema de **coordenadas do objeto** para o sistema de **coordenadas do mundo**.

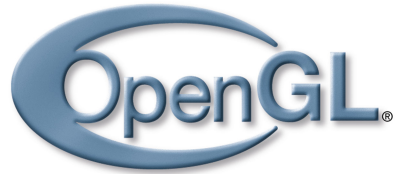


Introdução

Etapas do processo

Estas transformações não são suficientes!

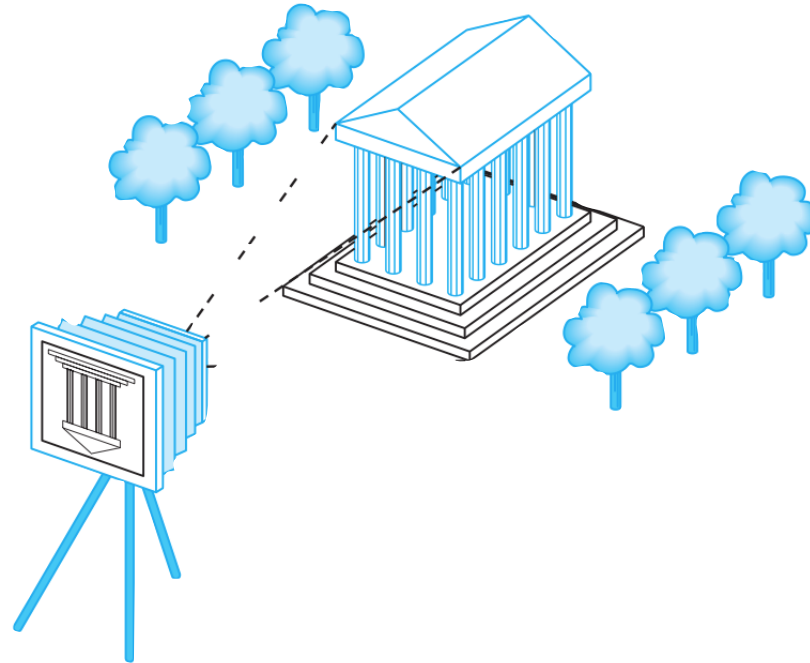
Ainda precisamos considerar:
Ponto de vista, tipo de projeção, tela ...

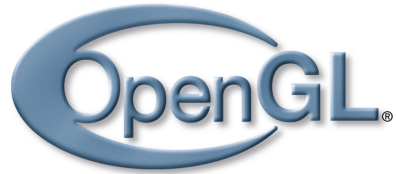


Introdução

Etapas do processo

Vamos estudar um modelo de **câmera**.

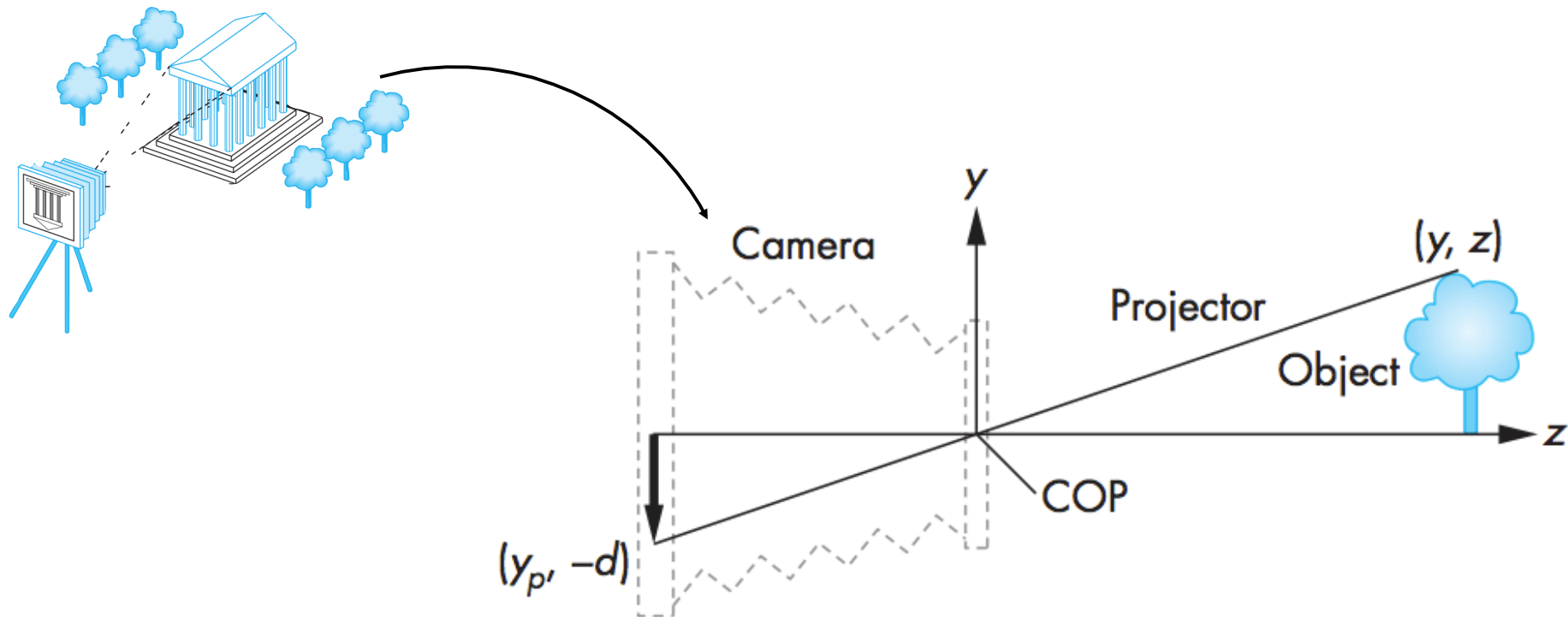


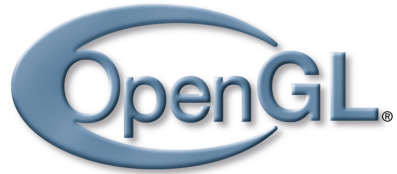


Câmera

Pinhole

A imagem é formada no **plano de projeção** e o **centro de projeção** fica entre o objeto e o plano.

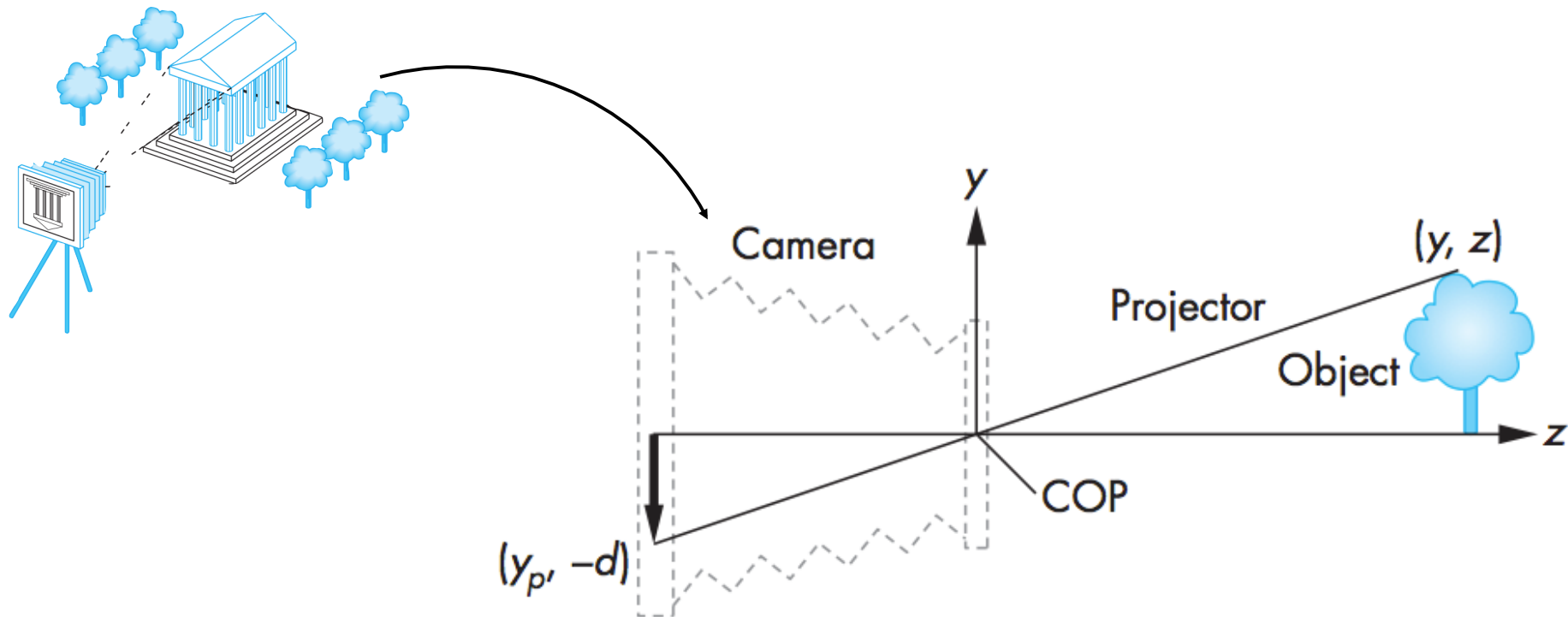


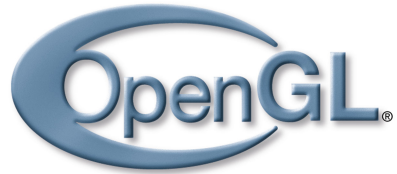


Câmera

Pinhole

Como adaptar esta idéia para definir um modelo de câmera virtual ?

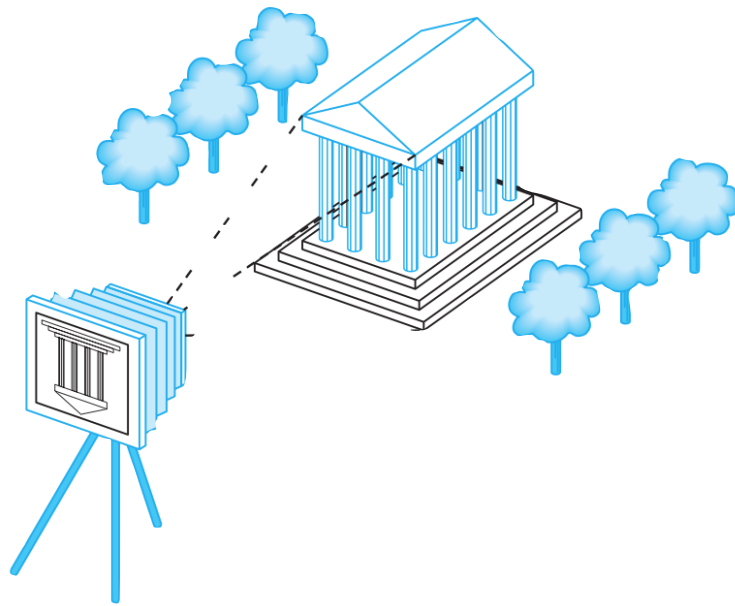




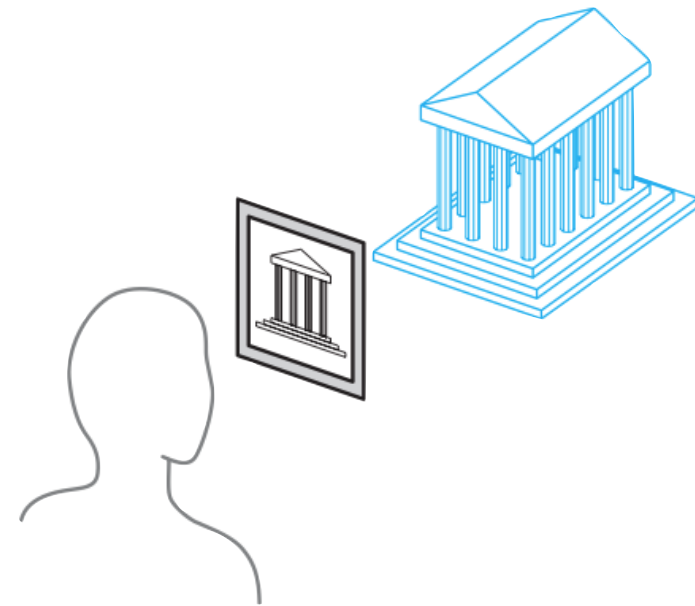
Câmera

Pinhole Vs Virtual

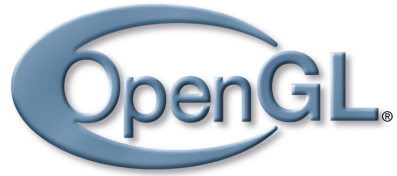
Como adaptar esta idéia para definir um modelo de câmera virtual ?



câmera **pinhole**



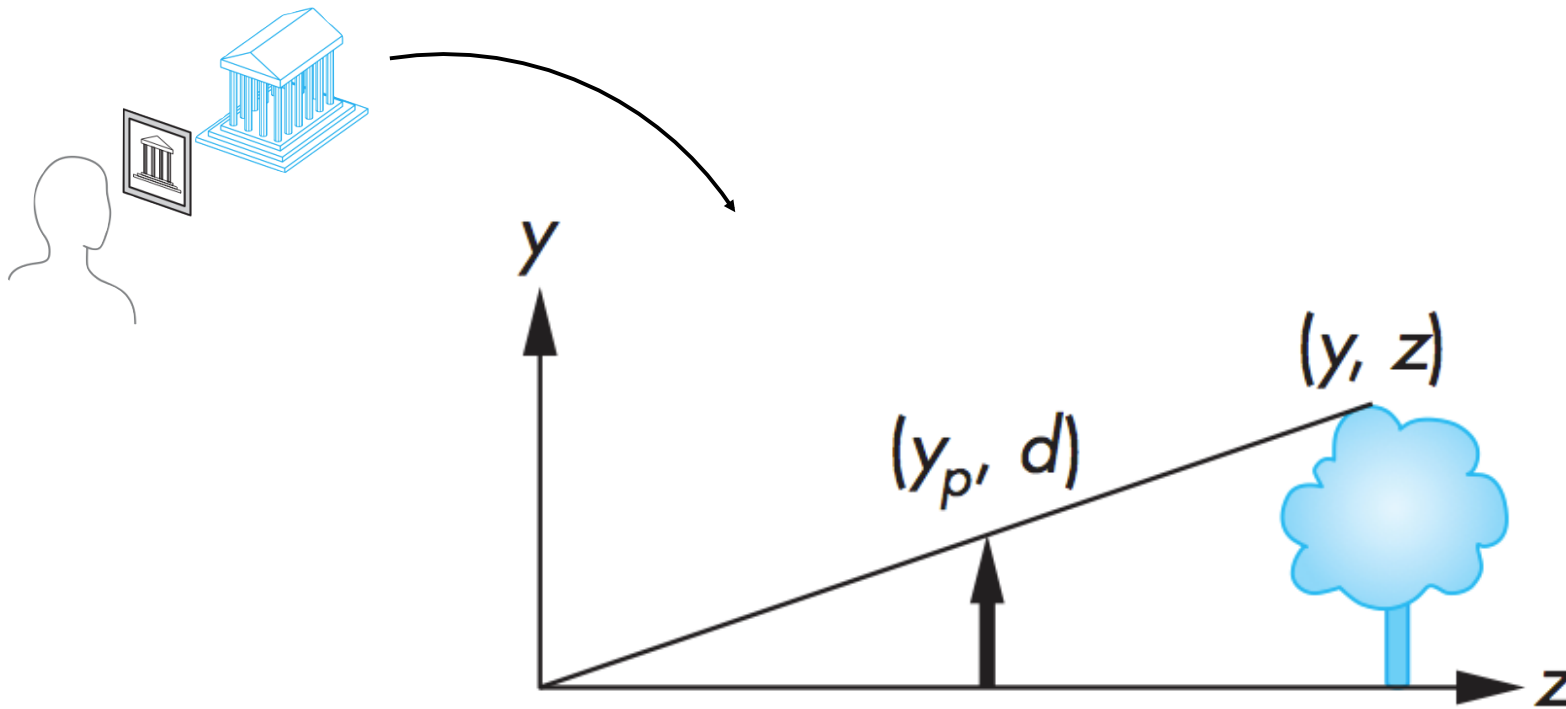
câmera **virtual**

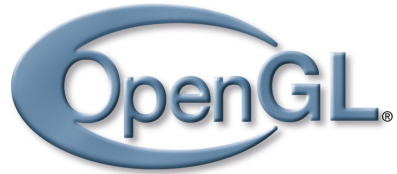


Câmera

Virtual

Movemos o plano de projeção!

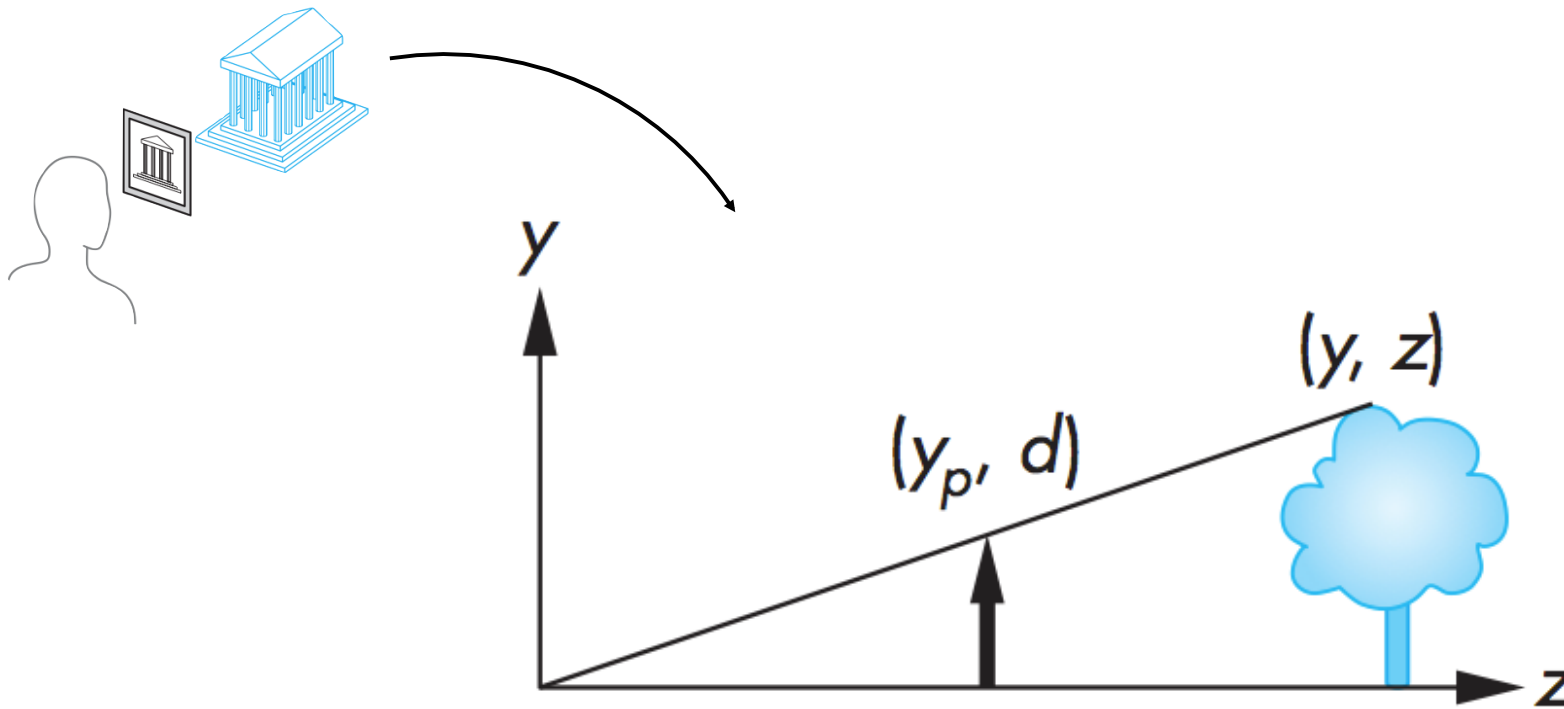


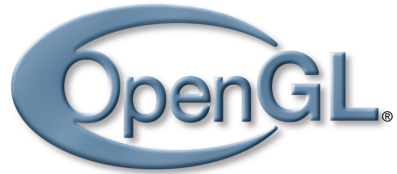


Câmera

Virtual

Como representar este modelo **matematicamente**?

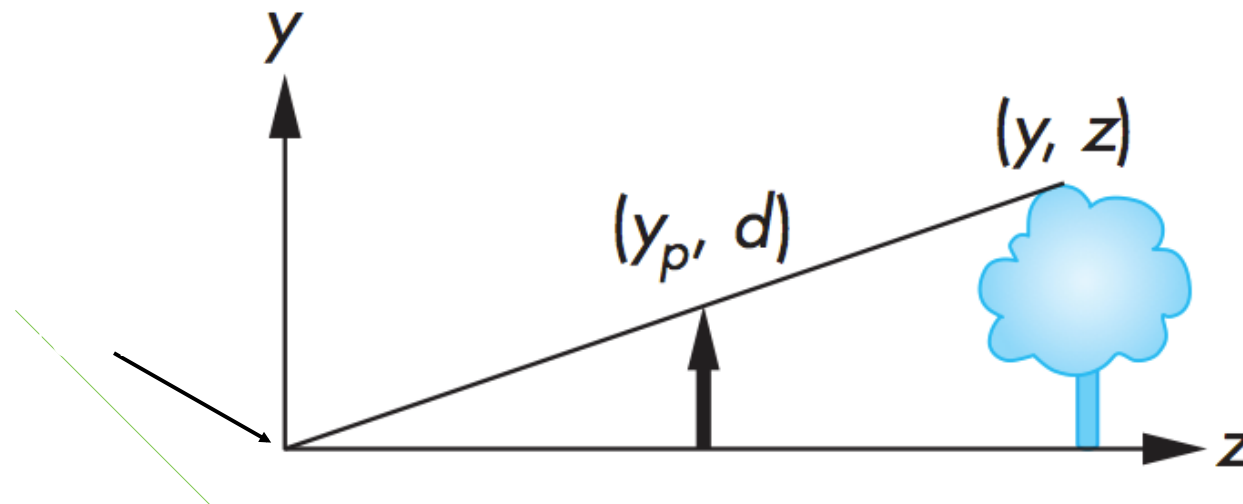


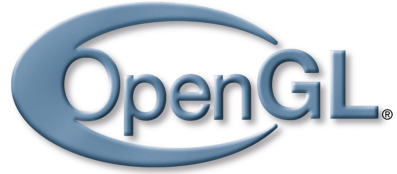


Câmera

Virtual

O posicionamento da câmera é feito através de transformações geométricas que fazem da câmera a origem do sistema de coordenadas...

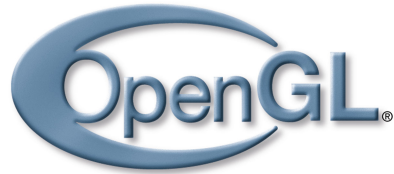




Câmera

Virtual

Quando concatenada com as transformações geométricas vistas anteriormente, dá origem a matriz **Model-View**.

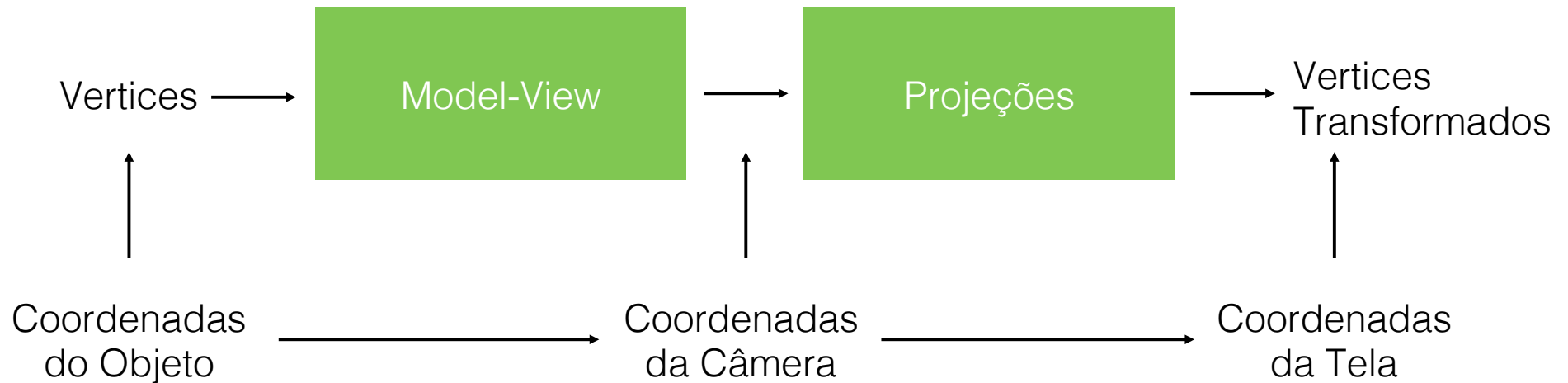


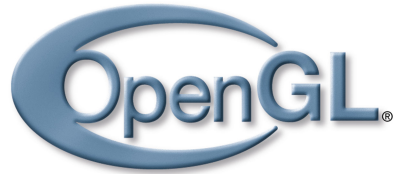
Câmera

Sistemas de coordenadas

Quando concatenada com as transformações geométricas vistas anteriormente, dá origem a matriz **Model-View**.

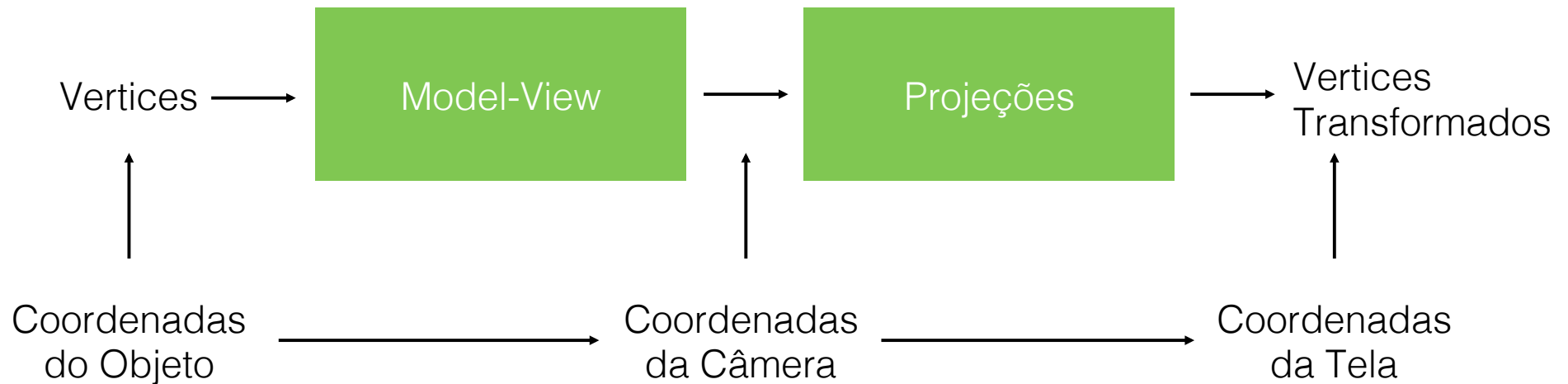
O **pipeline de transformações** é composto por:



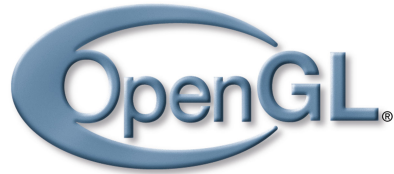


Câmera

Sistemas de coordenadas

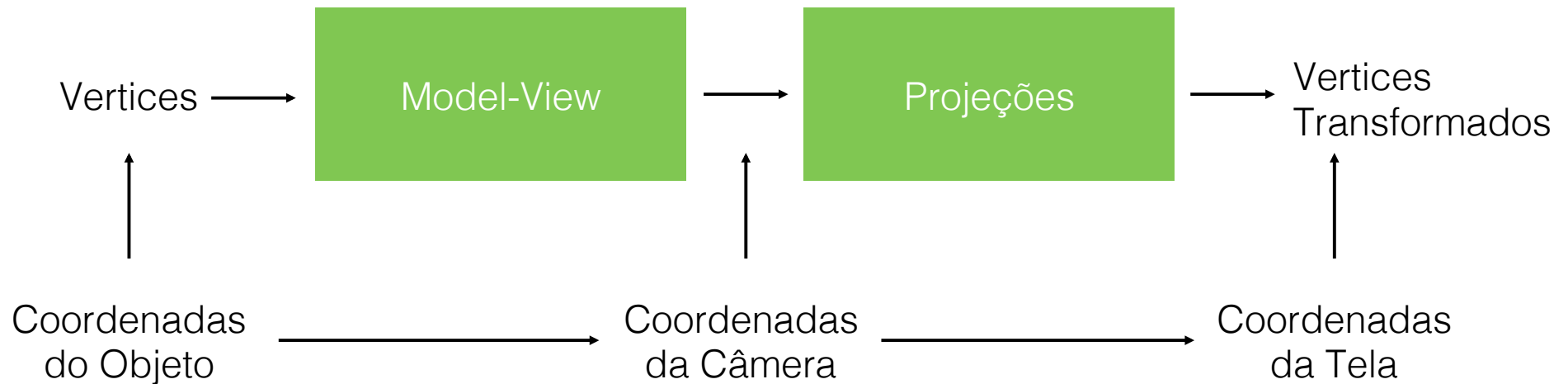


Na prática, **raramente** trabalhamos nas coordenadas do mundo. Os sistemas de coordenadas mais importantes são os sistemas do **objeto** e da **câmera**.

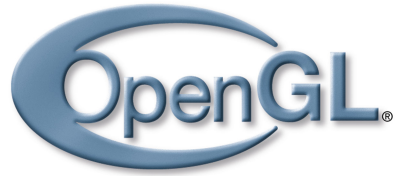


Câmera

Sistemas de coordenadas

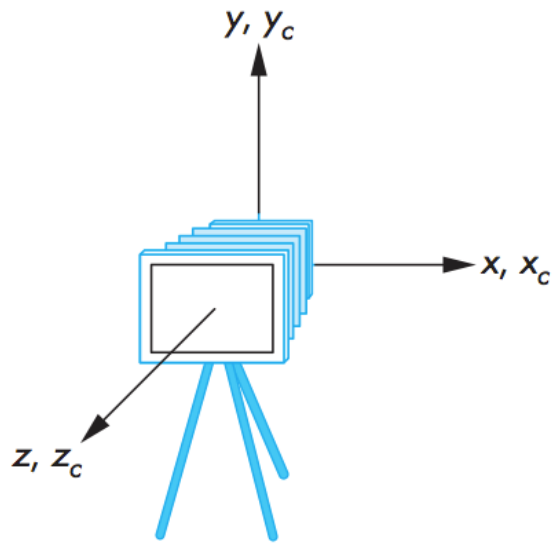


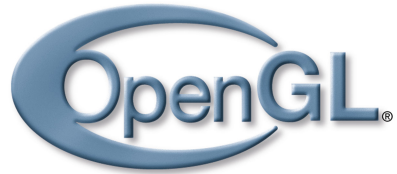
Vamos definir a matriz Model-View a partir de **parâmetros** que definem a câmera.



Câmera

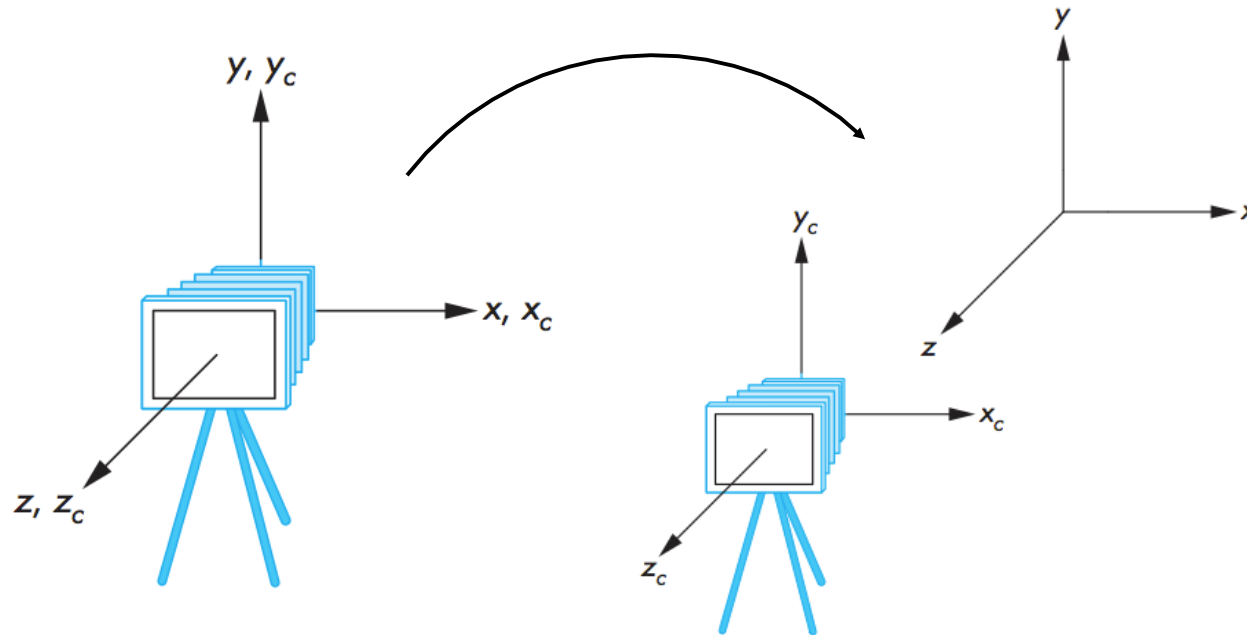
Parâmetros



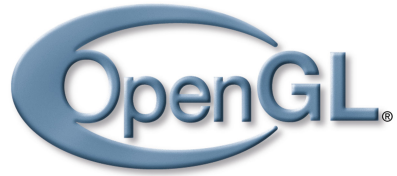


Câmera

Parâmetros

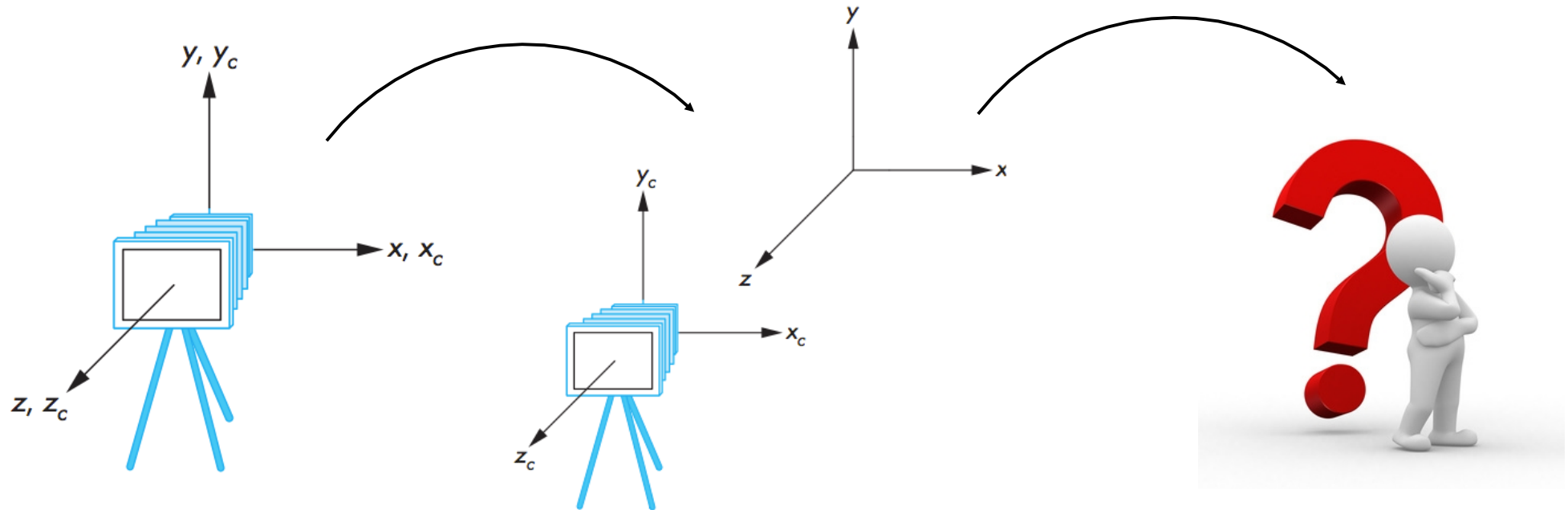


Posição da câmera
(óbvio ;) ...)

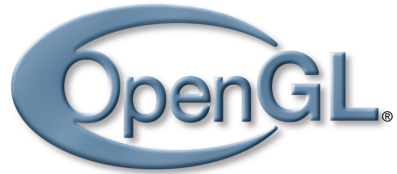


Câmera

Parâmetros

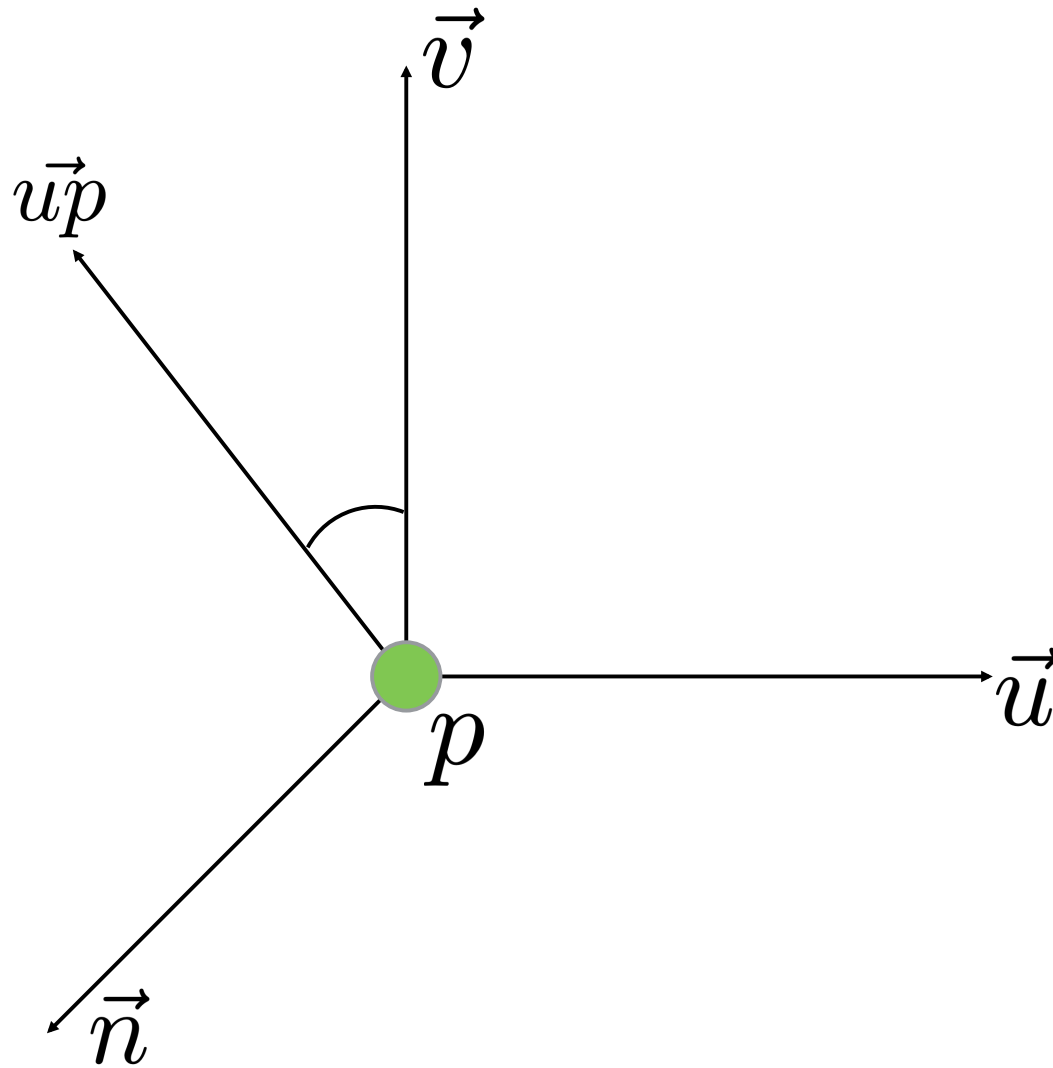


Quais os outros parâmetros?

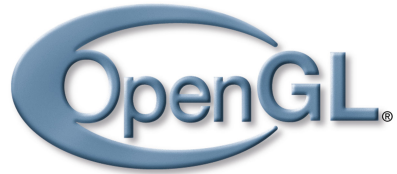


Câmera

Parâmetros

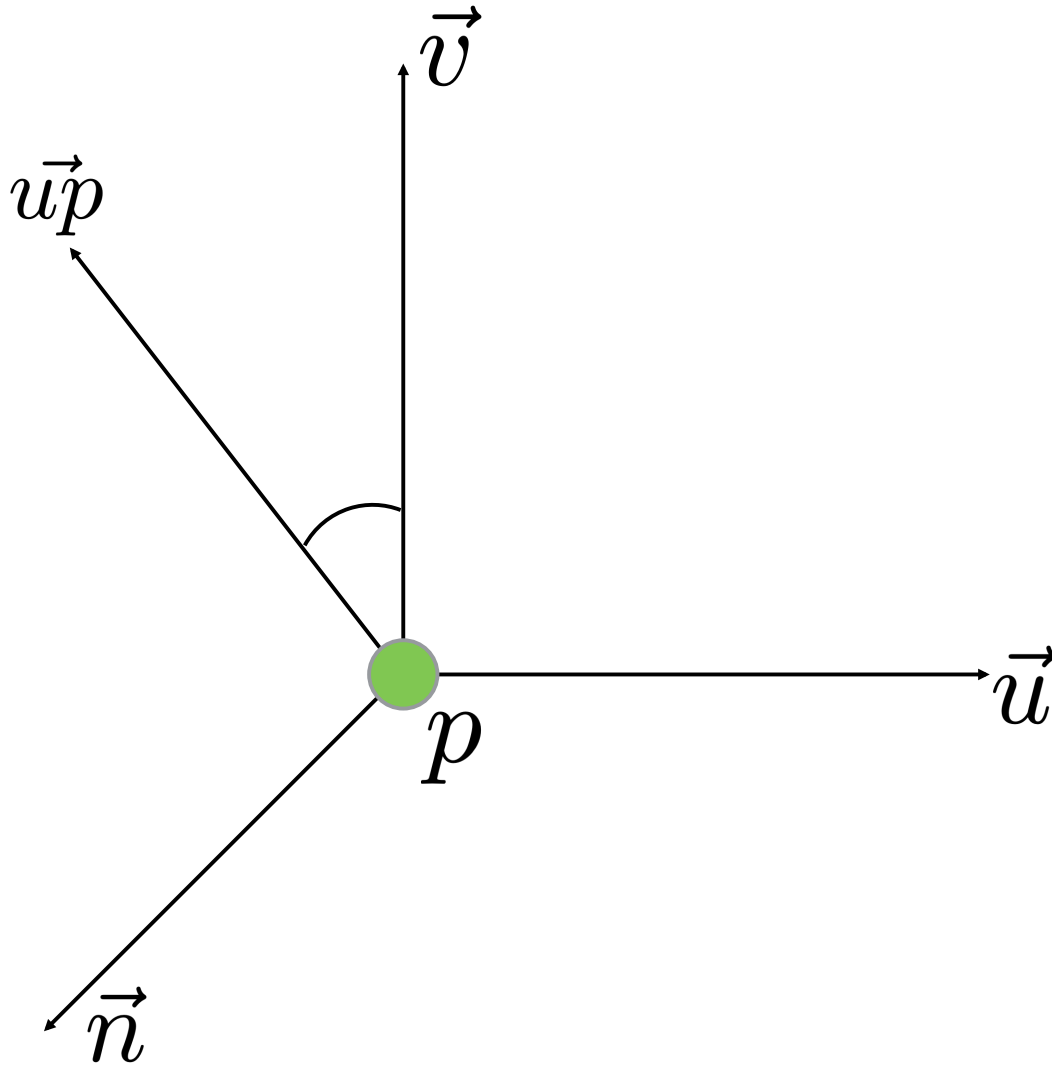
 p

Posição da Câmera



Câmera

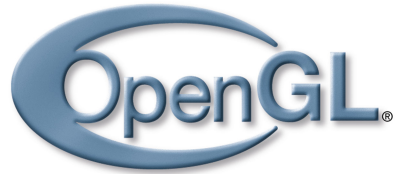
Parâmetros

 p

Posição da Câmera

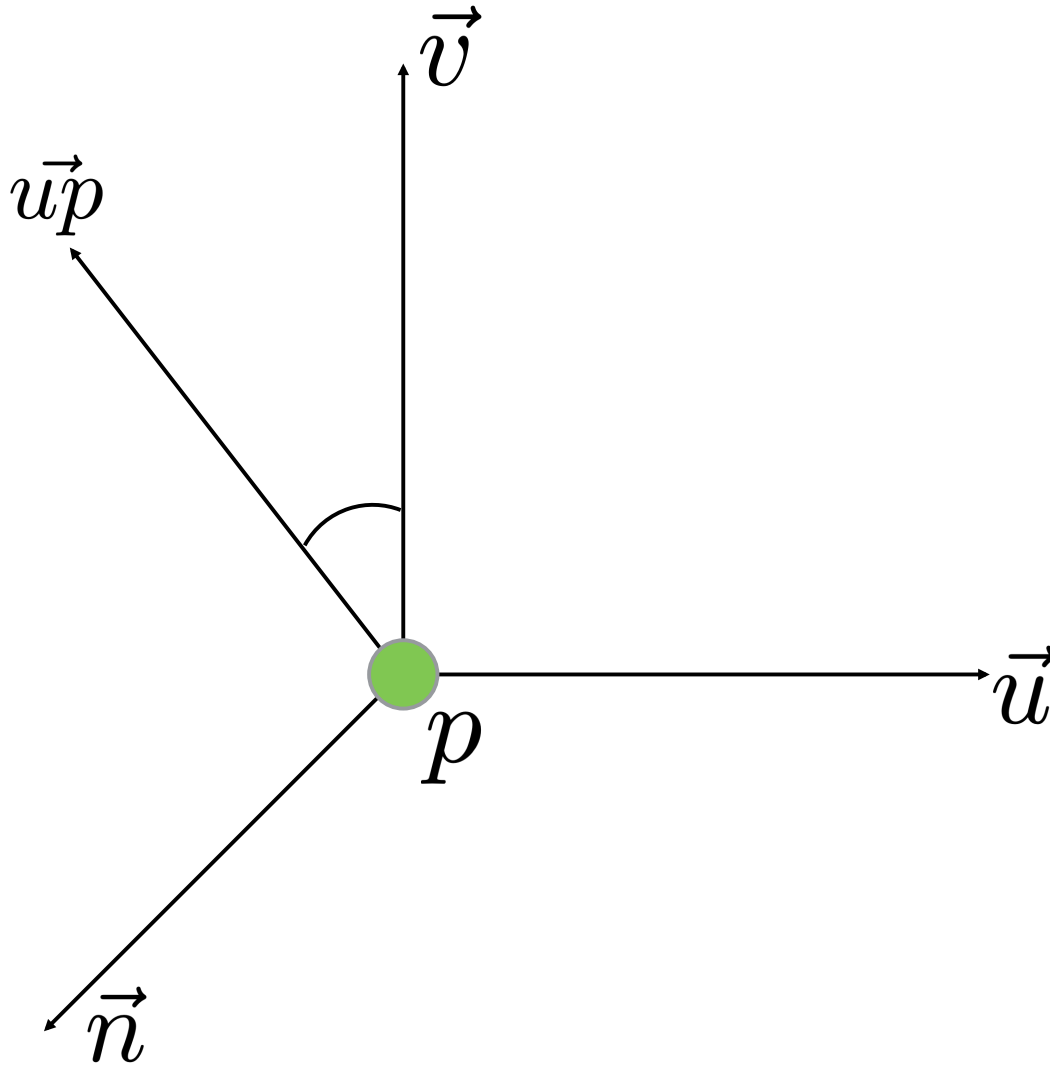
 \vec{n}

Direção normal ao plano de projeção



Câmera

Parâmetros

 p

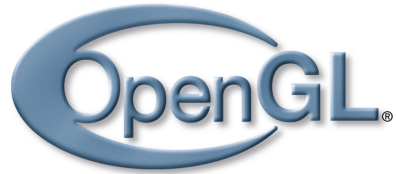
Posição da Câmera

 \vec{n}

Direção normal ao plano de projeção

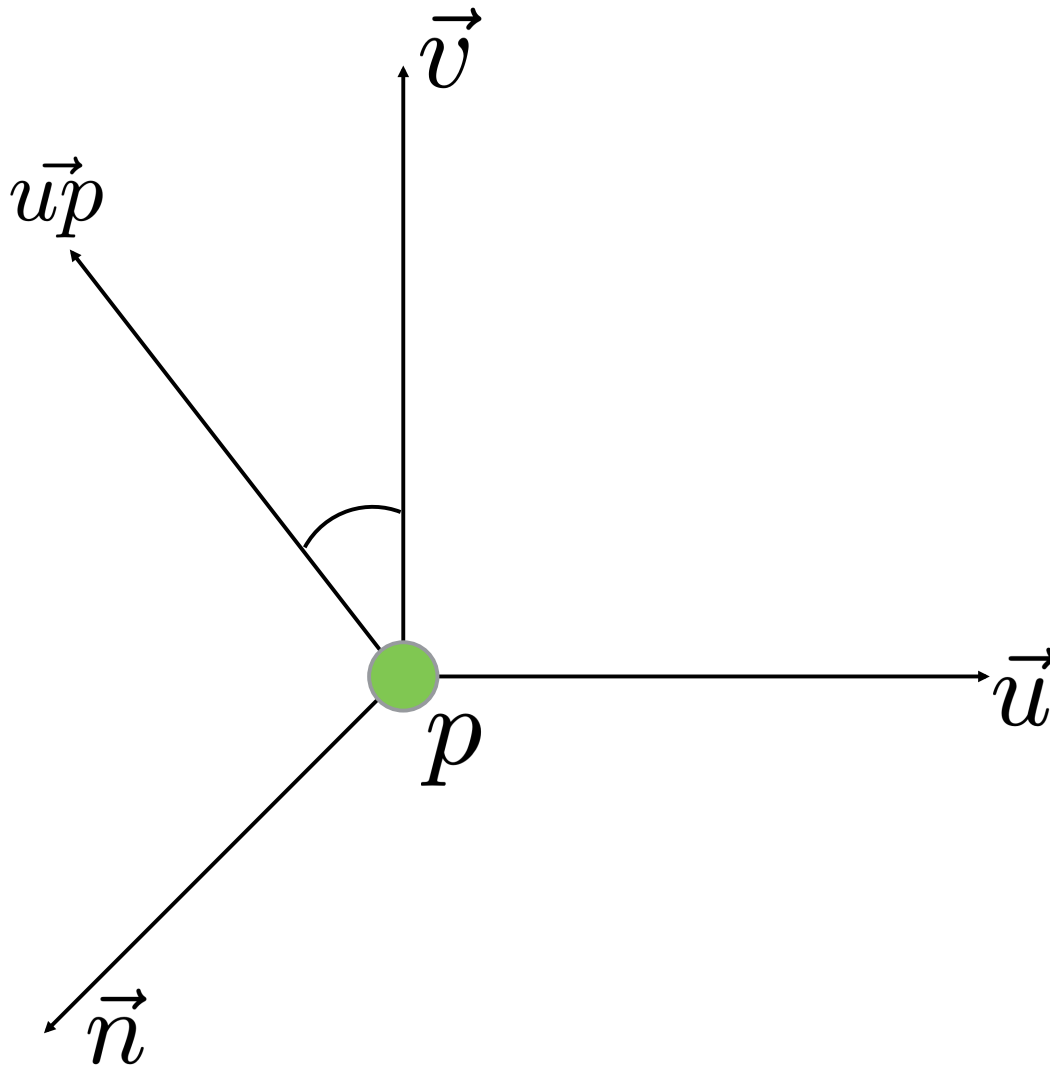
 \vec{u}

Orientação da câmera



Câmera

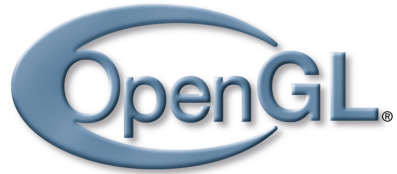
Parâmetros


 \vec{v}

Vetor **ortogonal** a n .

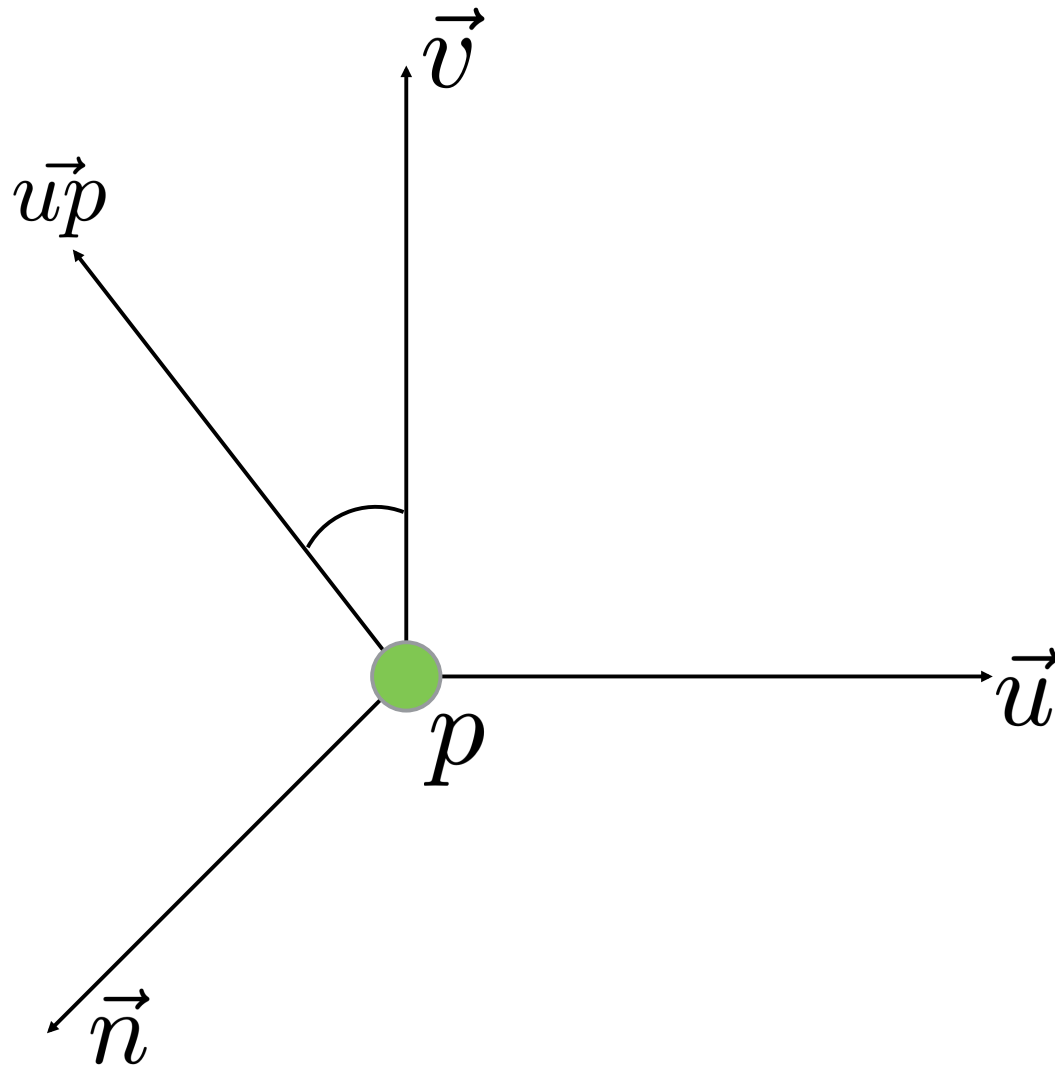
$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{up} - \frac{\vec{up} \cdot \vec{n}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}}$$



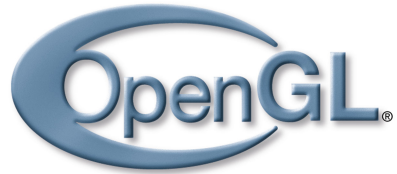
Câmera

Parâmetros

 \vec{u}

Vetor **ortogonal** a n e v .

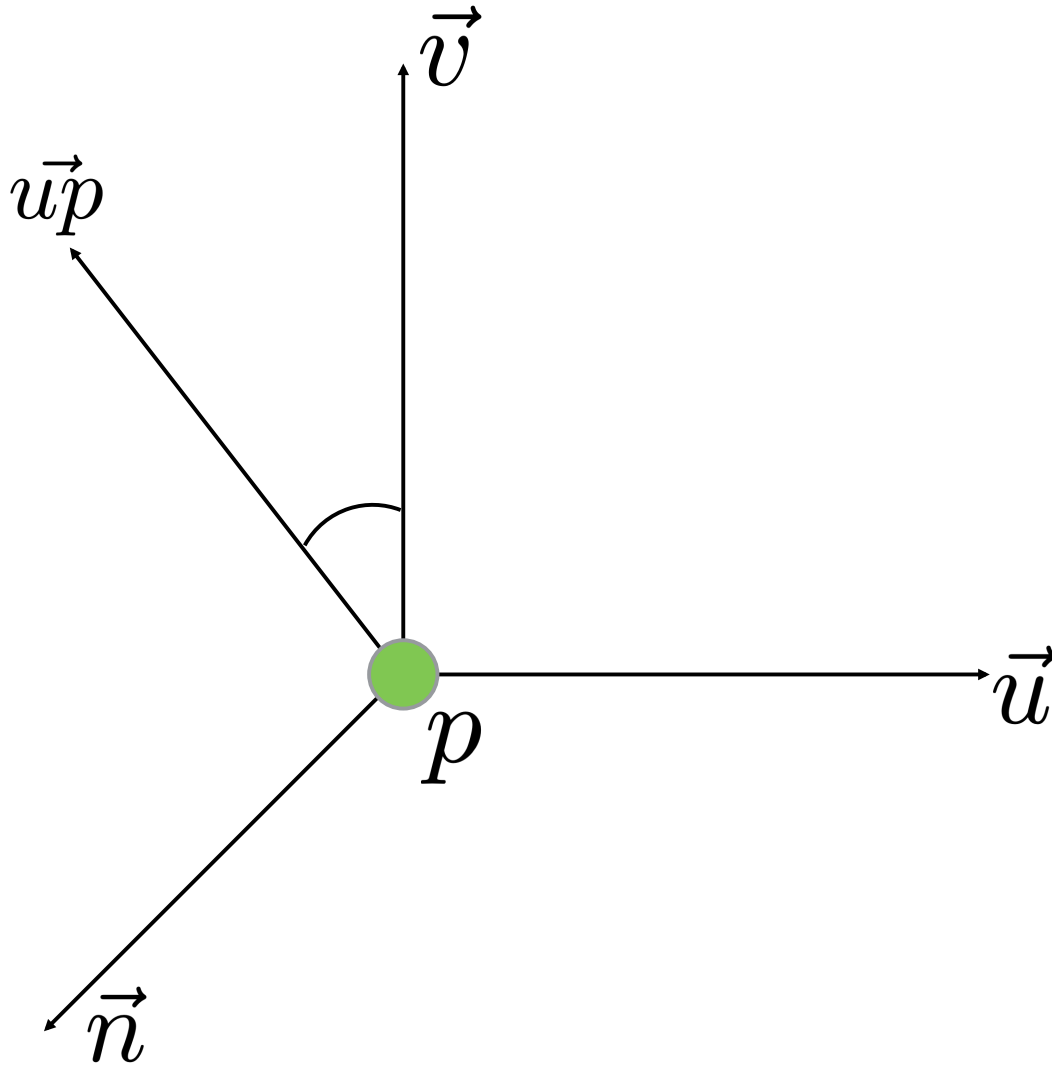
$$\vec{u} = \vec{v} \times \vec{n}$$

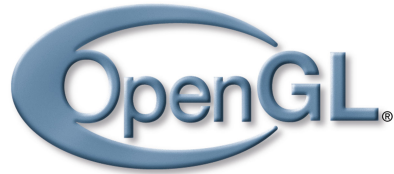


Câmera

Parâmetros

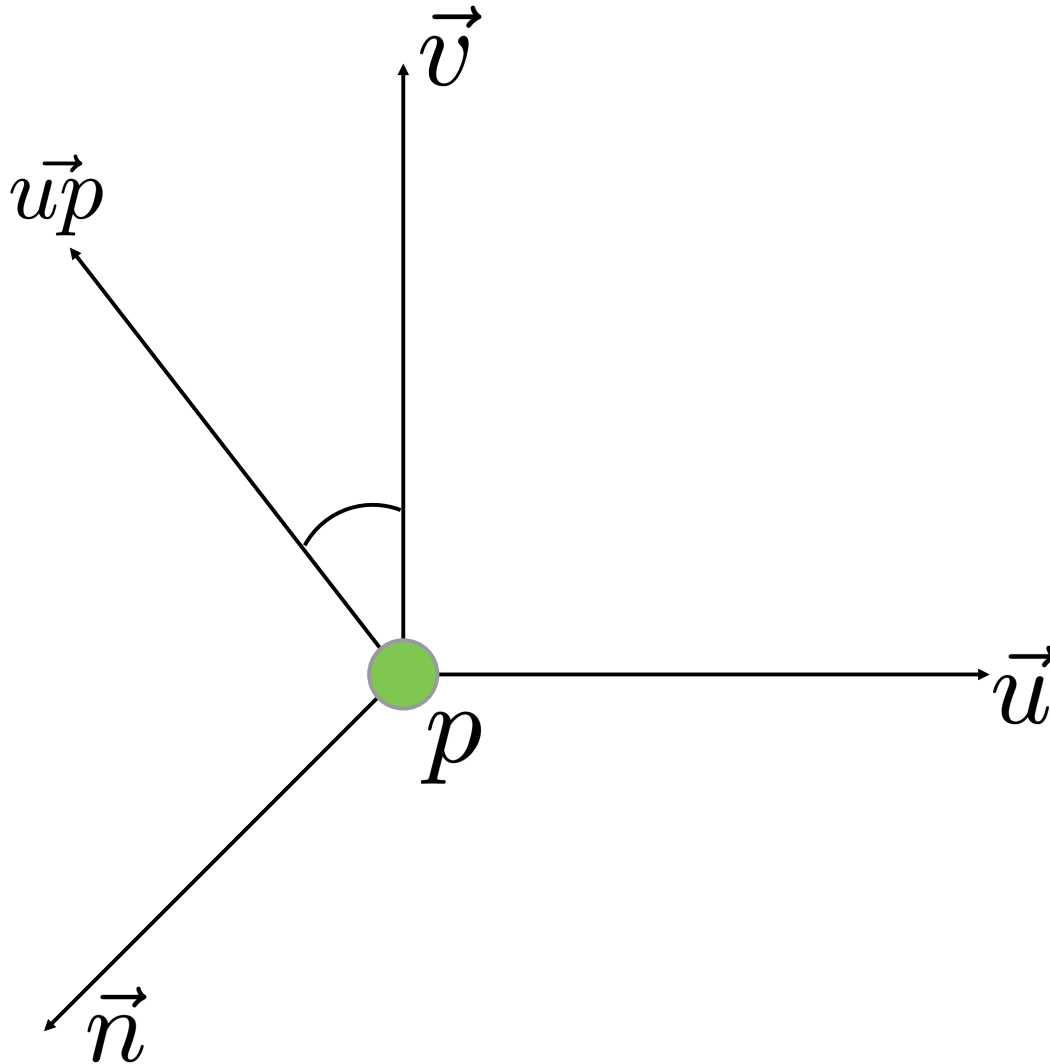
Na prática, u , v e n devem ser **normalizados**





Câmera

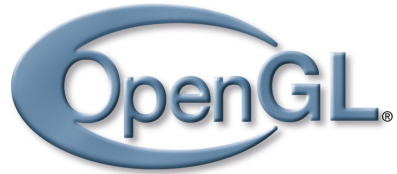
Parâmetros



Na prática, u , v e n devem ser **normalizados**

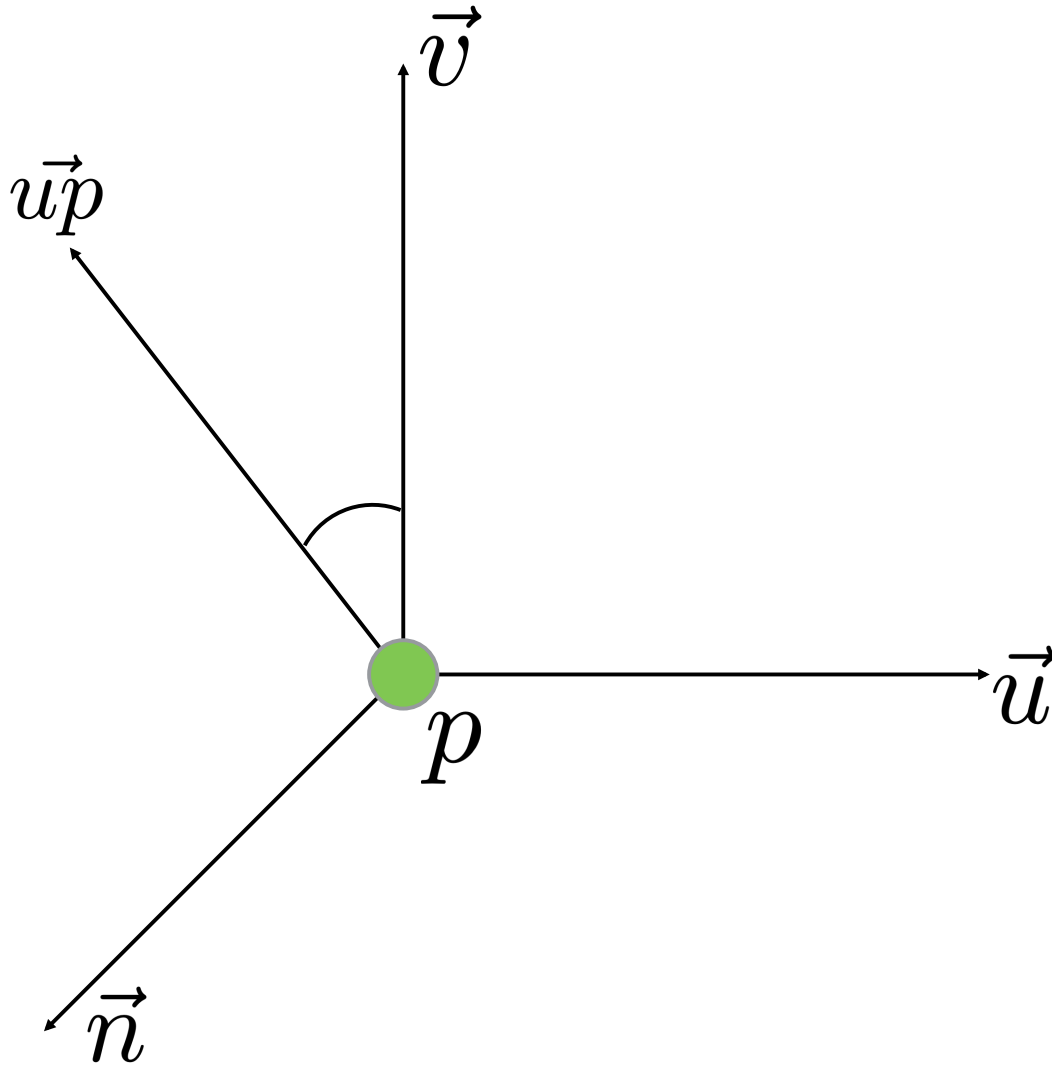
Os vetores normalizados formam uma **matriz de rotação**

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} u'_x & v'_x & n'_x & 0 \\ u'_y & v'_y & n'_y & 0 \\ u'_z & v'_z & n'_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Câmera

Parâmetros

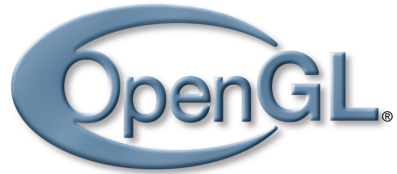


Denote:

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^T$$

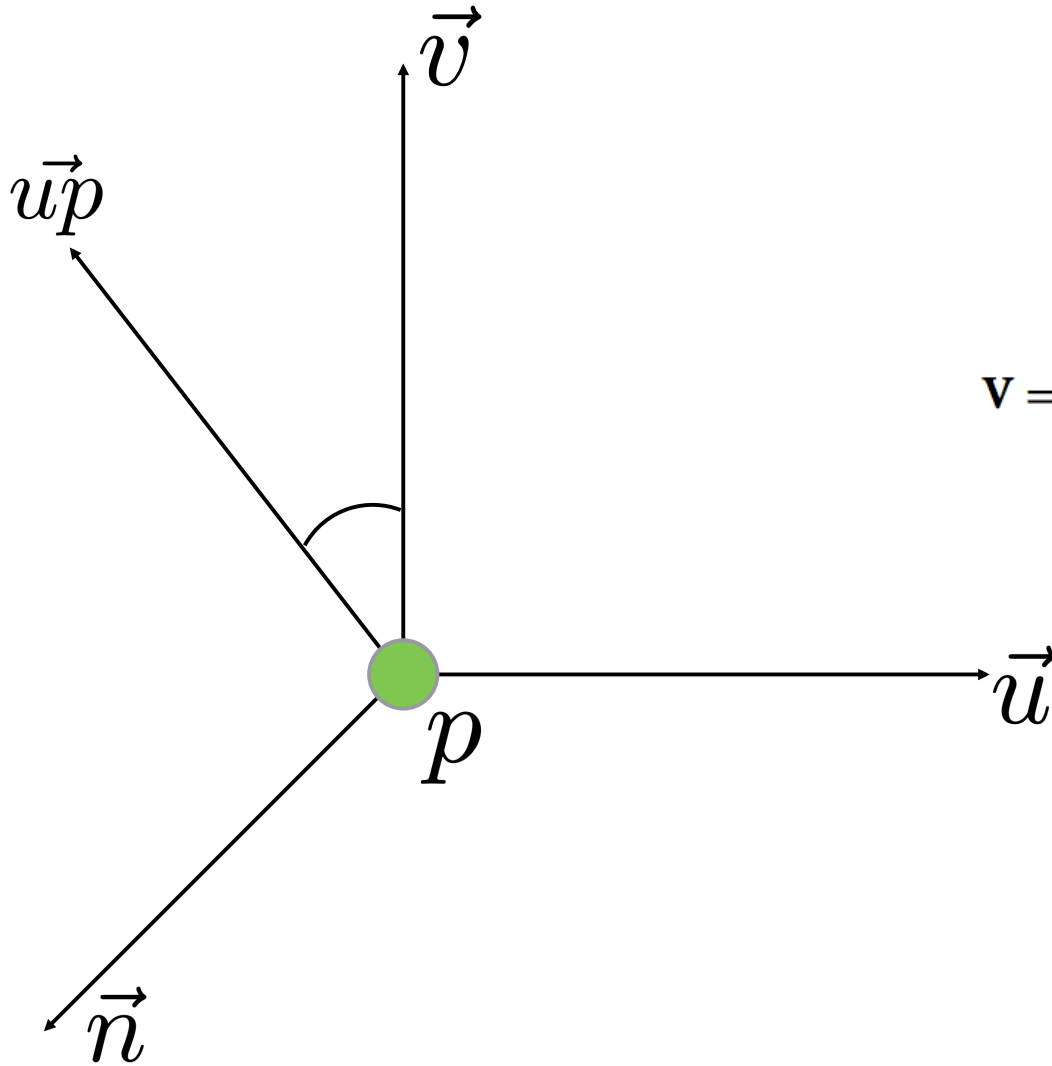
E ainda,

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



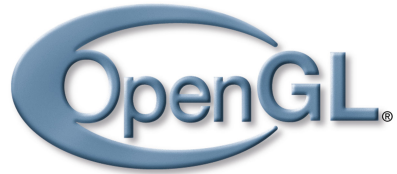
Câmera

Parâmetros



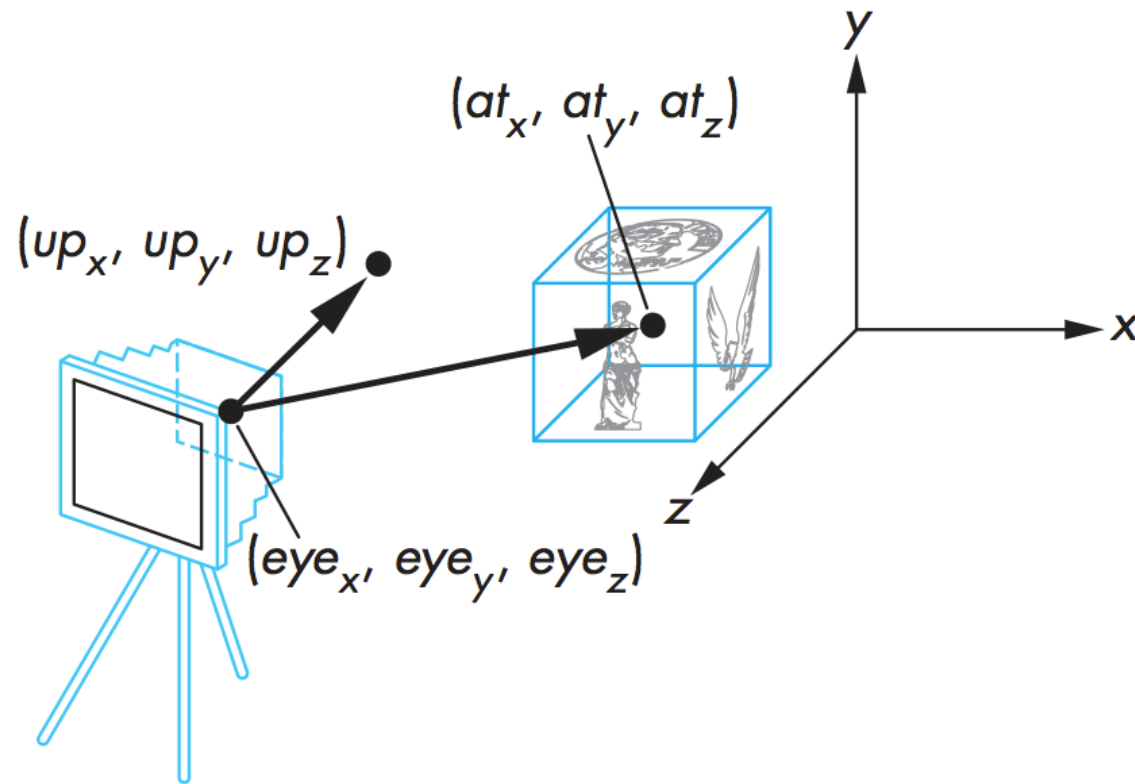
Por fim:

$$V = RT = \begin{bmatrix} u'_x & u'_y & u'_z & -xu'_x - yu'_y - zu'_z \\ v'_x & v'_y & v'_z & -xv'_x - yv'_y - zv'_z \\ n'_x & n'_y & n'_z & -xn'_x - yn'_y - zn'_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

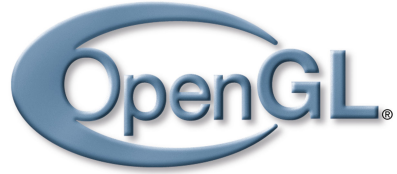


Câmera

Parâmetros



Matrix4f lookAt(vector4f eye, vector4f at, vector4f up)



Câmera

Exemplo

Código fonte!

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Assunto: Câmera