

CS 354

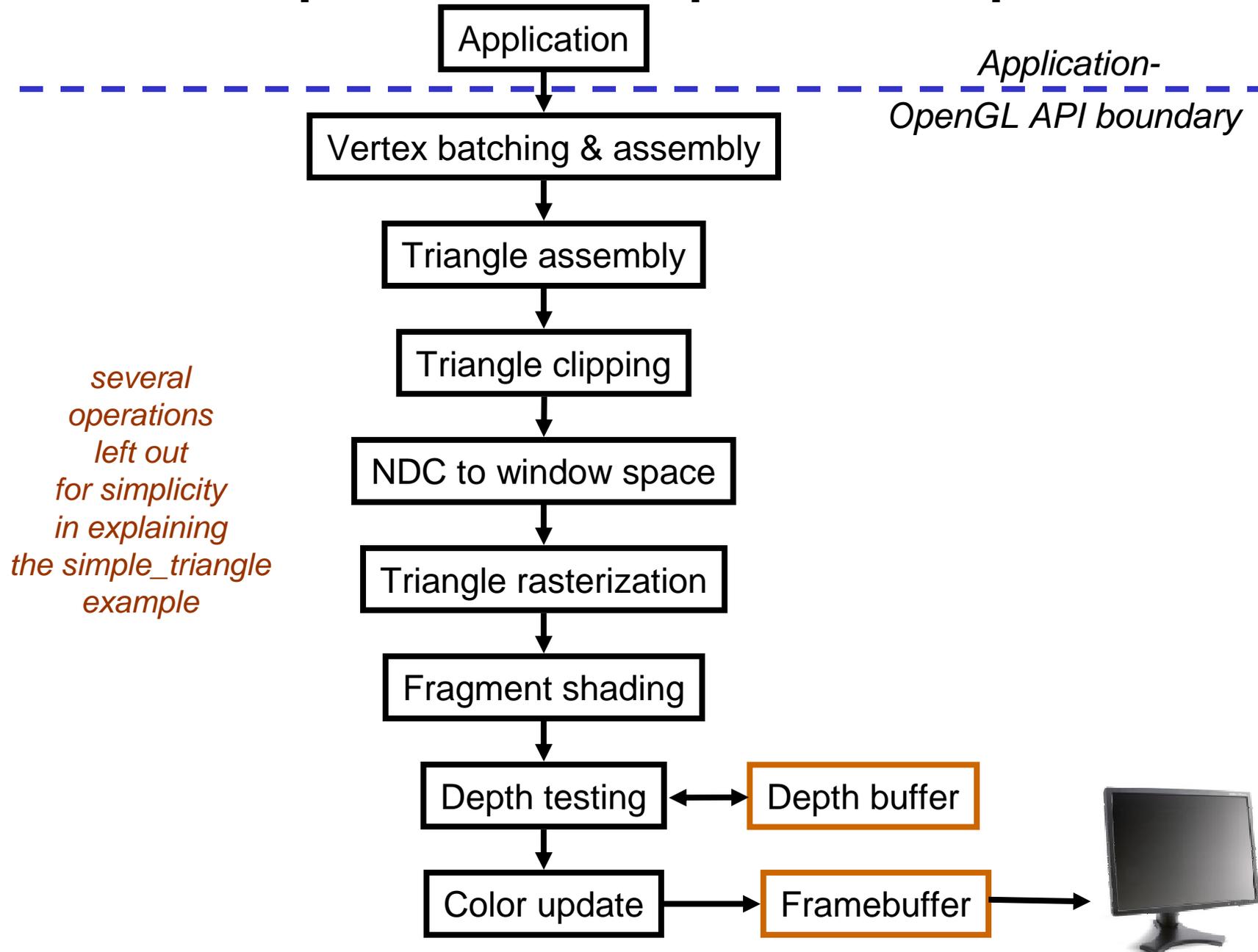
Transformation, Clipping, and Culling

Mark Kilgard

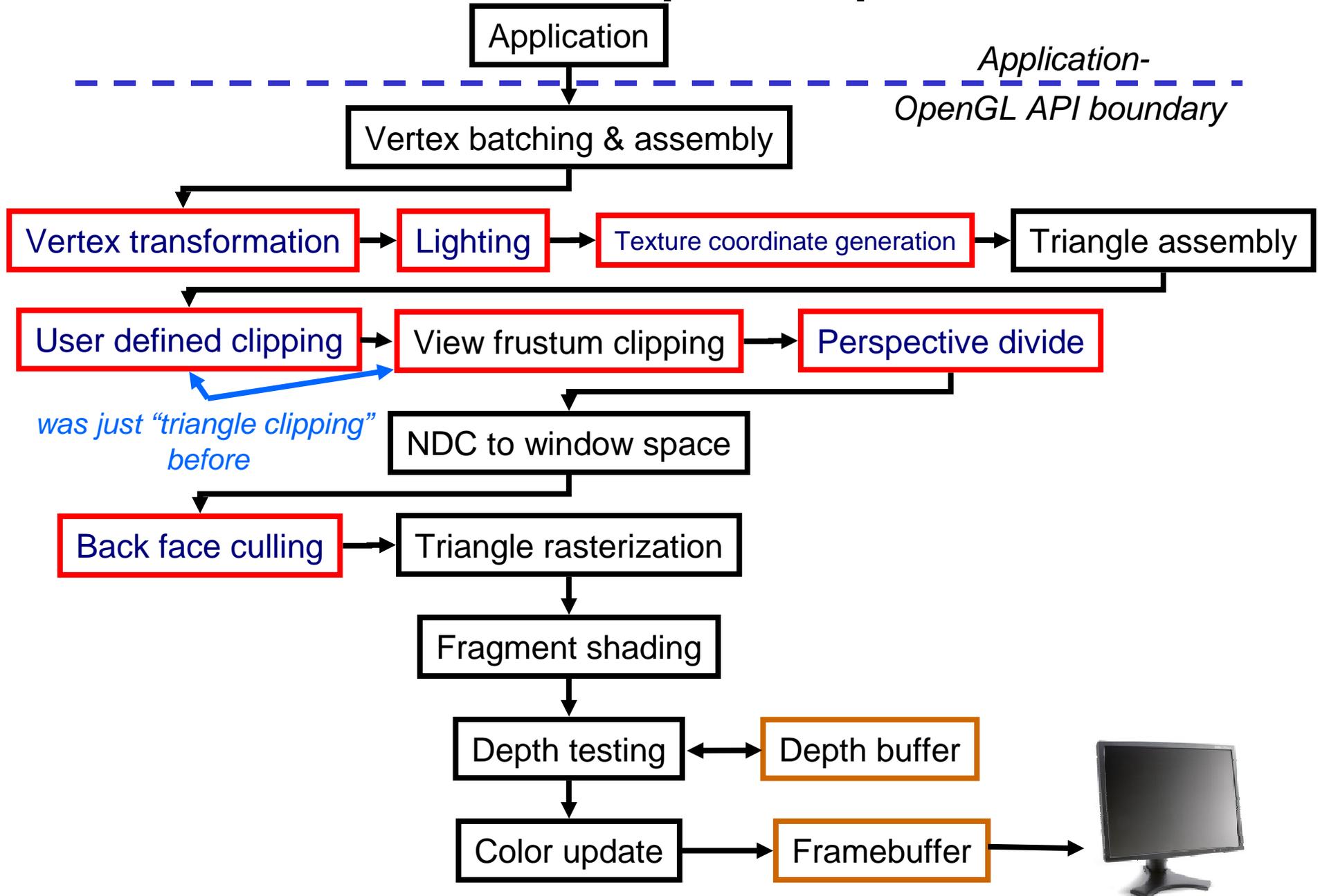
University of Texas

January 31, 2012

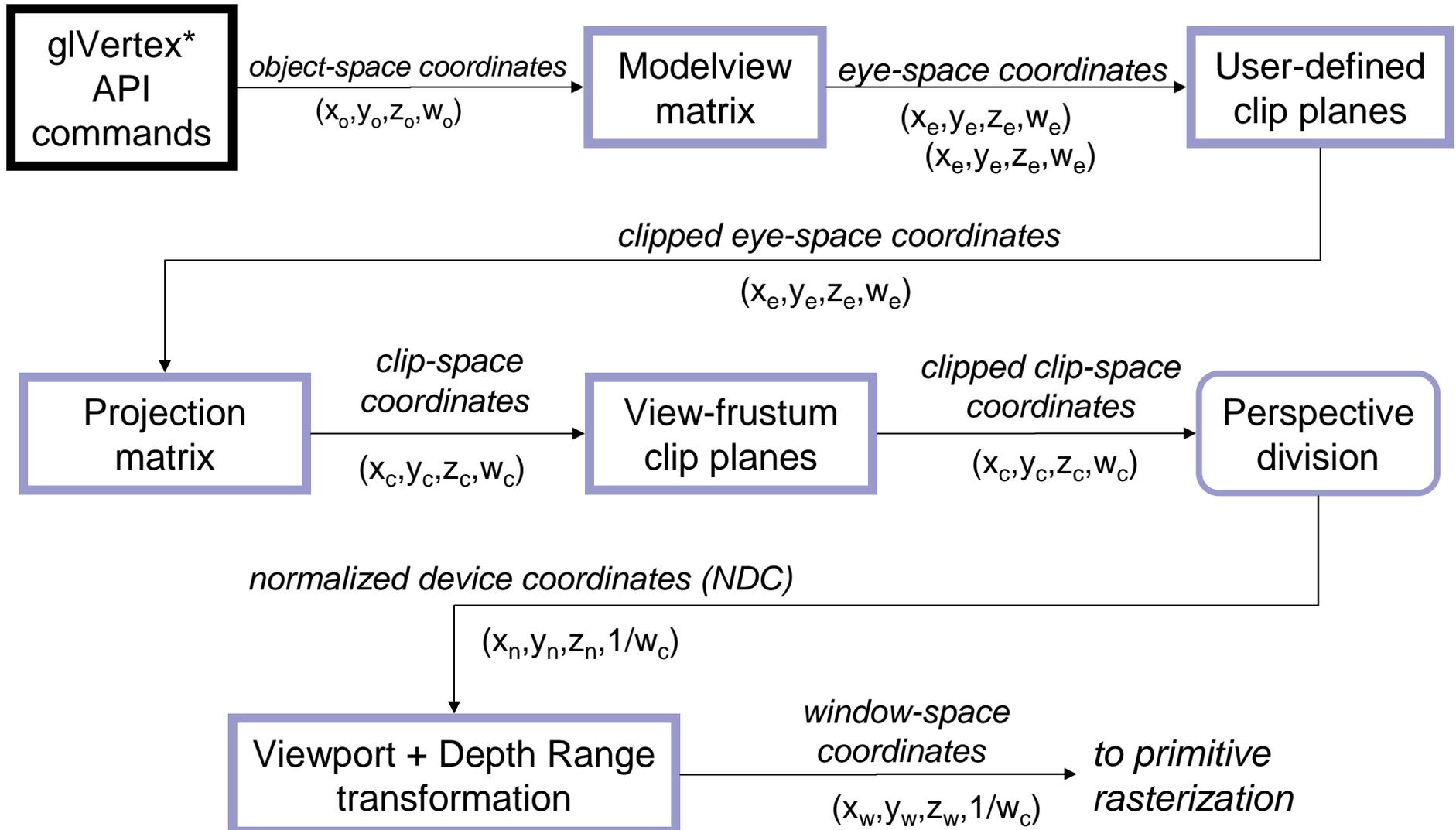
A Simplified Graphics Pipeline



A few more steps expanded



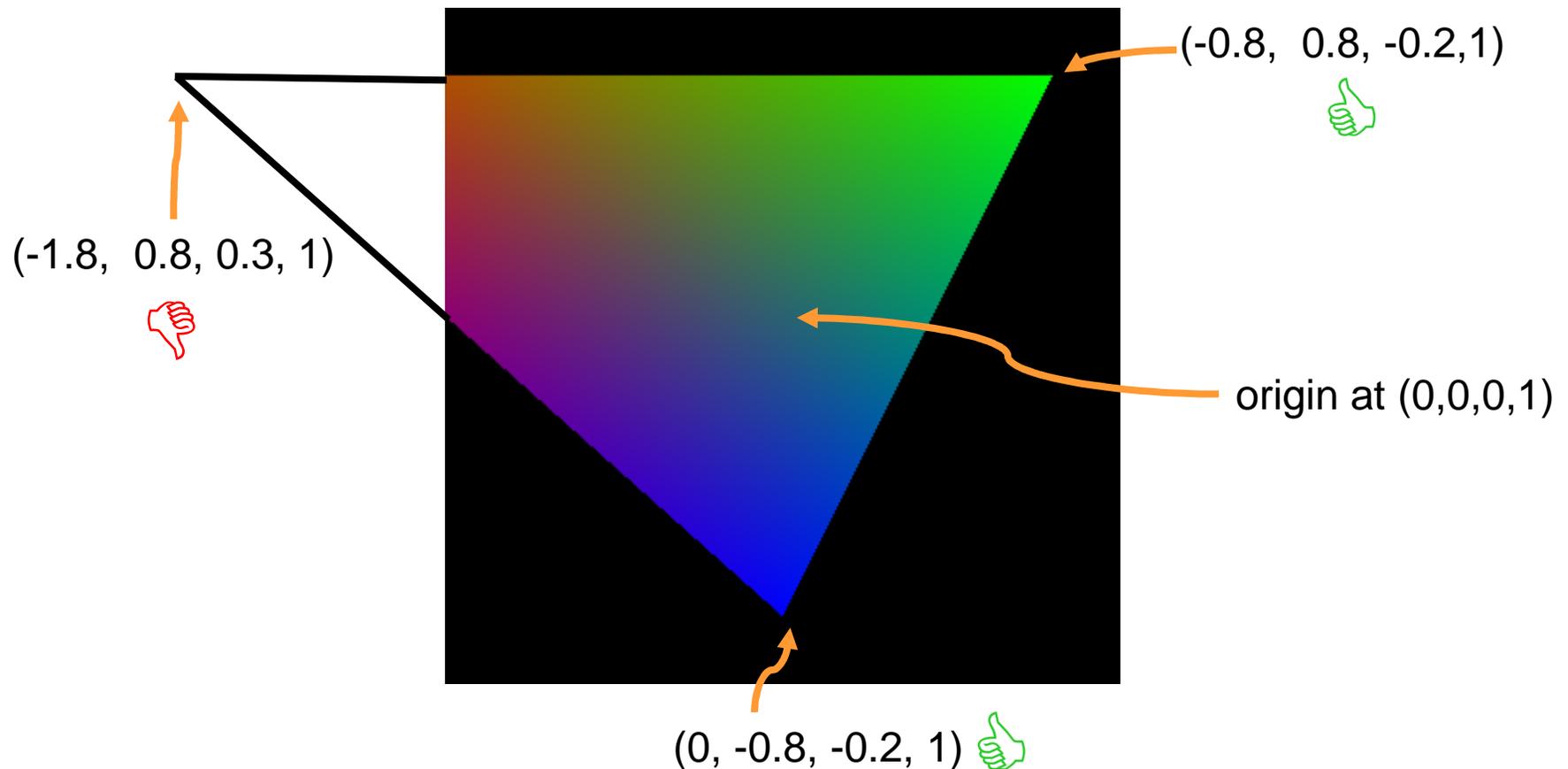
Conceptual Vertex Transformation



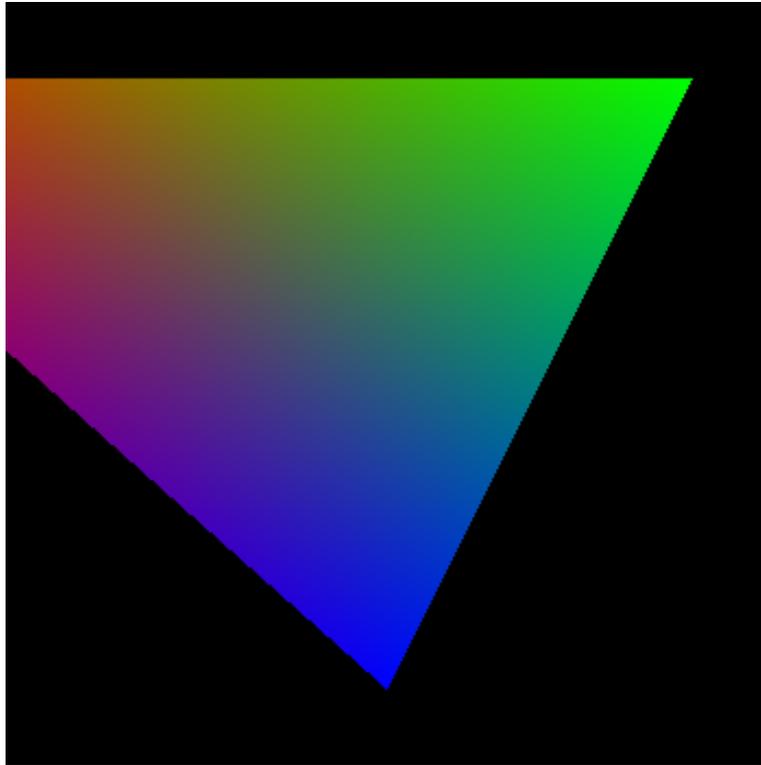
View Frustum Clipping

Generalizes Cleanly

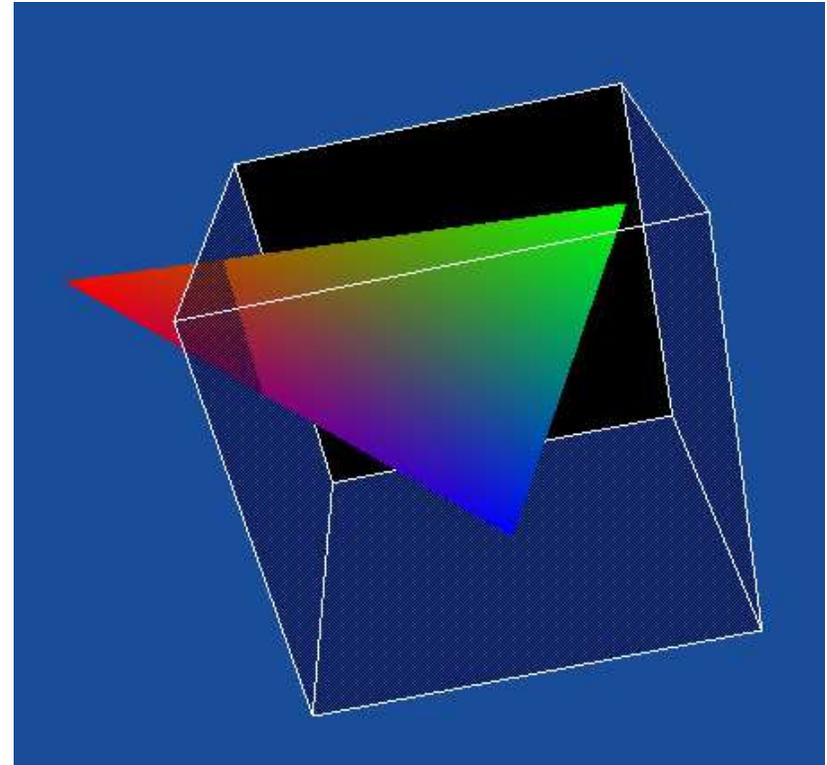
- Recall moving left vertex so it's $X = -1.8$
 - Result is a clipped triangle



Clipped Triangle Visualized



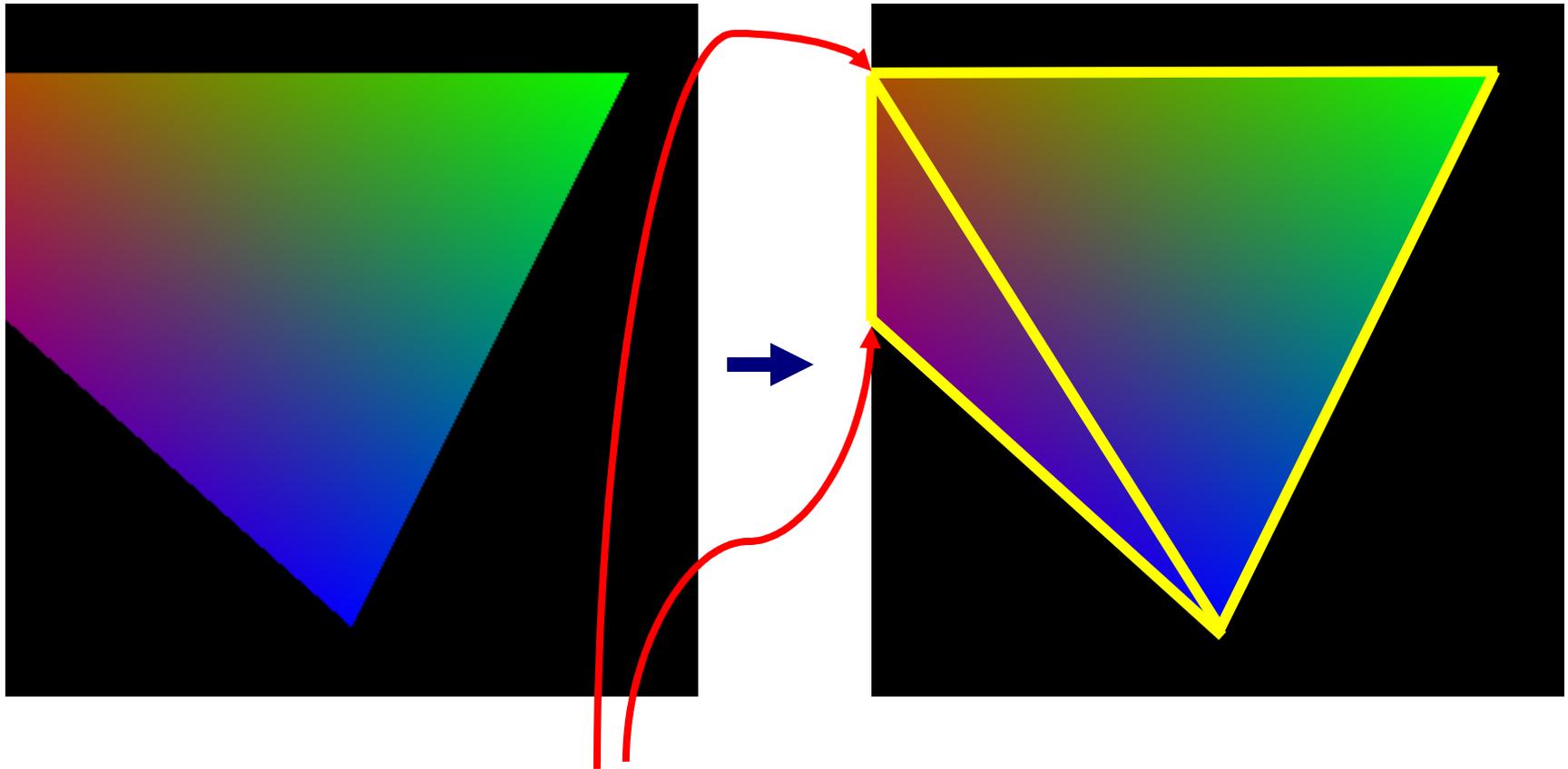
Clipped and Rasterized Normally



Visualization of NDC space

*Notice triangle is “poking out” of the cube;
this is the reason that should be clipped*

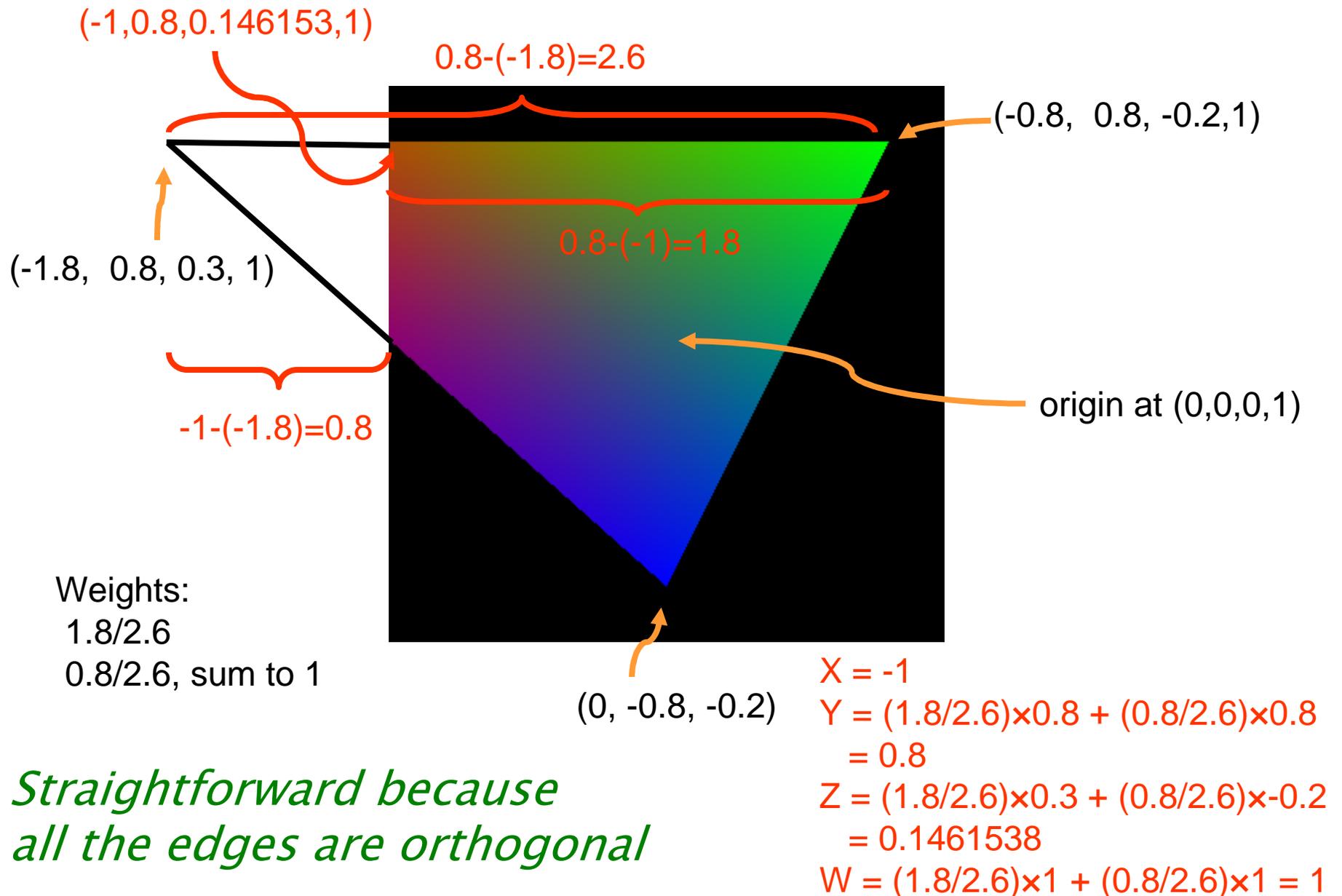
Break Clipped Triangle into Two Triangles



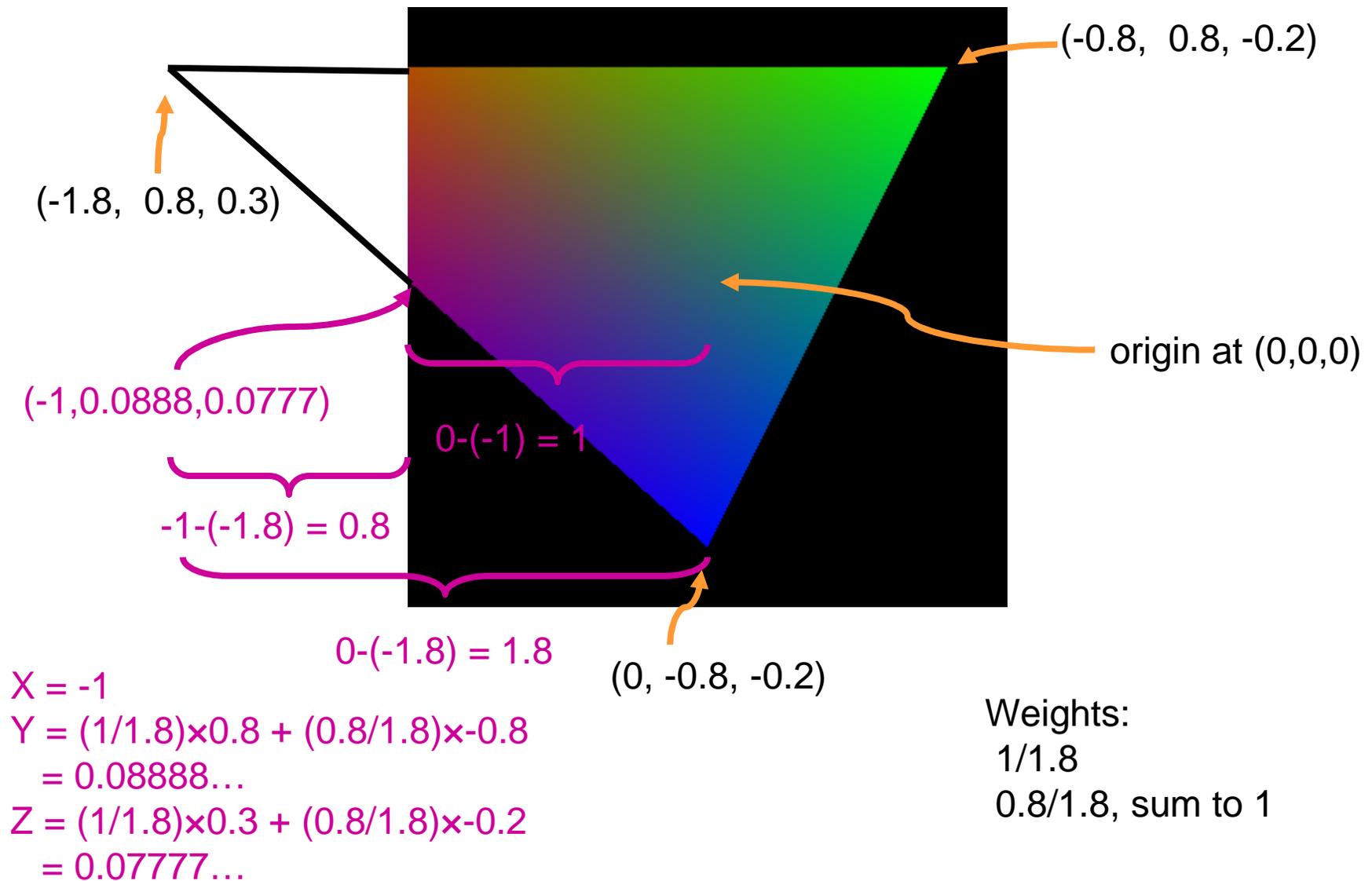
But how do we find these “new” vertices?

*The edge clipping the triangle is the line at $X = -1$
so we know $X = -1$ at these points—but what about Y ?*

Use Ratios to Interpolate Clipped Positions



Use Ratios to Interpolate Clipped Positions



Generalize to Non-1 W

- Affine clipping plane in example
 - $-1 \leq x_c$
- Generalizes to
 - $1 x_c + 0 y_c + 0 z_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
 - Looks like a plane equation
 - $A x_c + B y_c + C z_c + D w_c \geq 0$
 - with coefficients A, B, C, and D

View Frustum Plane Equations

- All six view frustum planes can be described by simple projective plane equations

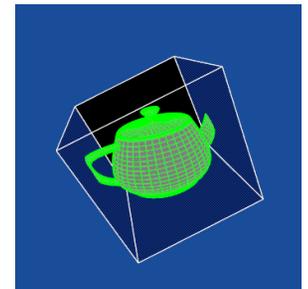
Name	A	B	C	D	Plane equation
Left	1	0	0	1	$1 x_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
Right	-1	0	0	1	$-1 x_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
Bottom	0	1	0	1	$1 y_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
Top	0	-1	0	1	$-1 y_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
Near	0	0	1	1	$1 z_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$
Top	0	0	-1	1	$-1 z_c + 1 w_c \geq 0$

Projective Clipping

- Each vertex computes its clip distance w.r.t. a plane
 - Plug vertex's (x,y,z,w) into $Ax+By+Cz+Dw \geq 0$ plane equation... provides a clip distance
- For two vertexes forming a triangle edge
 - Both negative? Discard the edge
 - Both positive? Accept the edge (no clipping)
 - One negative, one positive
 - Clipping is needed
 - Compute t as $s / (s + p)$ where s and p are clip distances
 - s is the "inside" distance; p is the "outside" distance
 - Weight all per-vertex attributes based on t
 - Makes new "clipped" vertex on the clip plane
 - Generate 1 triangle if 1 of 3 vertices is inside; if 2 inside, generate 2 triangles
- Repeat process (recursively) for all clip planes
 - Only slightly more complicated than prior clipping algorithm

Readily Extends to User-defined Clip Planes

- In addition to the six view frustum planes of clip space...
 - OpenGL supports user-defined clip planes
 - Allows slicing into geometry
- Operate in eye space instead of clip space
 - Enabled with `glEnable(GL_CLIP_PLANE0+num)`
 - Plane equation set by `glClipPlane`
 - Clip planes are transformed current modelview projection matrix
 - Plane equation is $Ax_e + By_e + Cz_e + Wz_e \geq 0$
 - Instead of using (x_c, y_c, z_c, w_c) as view frustum planes do



(Clip) Plane Transformation

- Vertex positions (and direction vectors) are transformed like column vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ w_e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} MV_0 & MV_4 & MV_8 & MV_{12} \\ MV_1 & MV_5 & MV_9 & MV_{13} \\ MV_2 & MV_6 & MV_{10} & MV_{14} \\ MV_3 & MV_7 & MV_{11} & MV_{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_o \\ y_o \\ z_o \\ w_o \end{bmatrix}$$

glVertex4f parameters

- Plane equations are transformed like row vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_e \\ y_e \\ z_e \\ w_e \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{clip} & y_{clip} & z_{clip} & w_{clip} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} MV_0 & MV_4 & MV_8 & MV_{12} \\ MV_1 & MV_5 & MV_9 & MV_{13} \\ MV_2 & MV_6 & MV_{10} & MV_{14} \\ MV_3 & MV_7 & MV_{11} & MV_{15} \end{bmatrix}$$

glClipPlane parameters

Conceptual Vertex Transformation

