Hierarchical Modeling

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Symbols and instances

Most graphics APIs support a few geometric primitives:
- spheres
- cubes
- cylinders

These symbols are instanced using an instance transformation.

Q: What is the matrix for the instance transformation above?

3D Example: A robot arm

Let's build a robot arm out of a cylinder and two cuboids, with the following 3 degrees of freedom:
- Base rotates about its vertical axis by $\theta$
- Upper arm rotates in its $xy$-plane by $\phi$
- Lower arm rotates in its $xy$-plane by $\psi$

(Note that the angles are set to zero in the figures on the right; i.e., the parts are shown in their “default” positions.)

Suppose we have transformations $R_x(\cdot), R_y(\cdot), R_z(\cdot), T(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$.

Q: What matrix do we use to transform the base?
Q: What matrix product for the upper arm?
Q: What matrix product for the lower arm?

Reading

Optional:
- Angel, sections 8.1 – 8.6, 8.8

Further reading:
- OpenGL Programming Guide, chapter 3
**3D Example: A robot arm**

An alternative interpretation is that we are taking the original coordinate frames...

...and translating and rotating them into place:

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**Robot arm implementation**

The robot arm can be displayed by keeping a global matrix and computing it at each step:

Matrix $M$, $M_{model}$, $M_{view}$;

```
main()
{
    . . .
    $M_{view} =$ compute_view_transform();
    robot_arm();
    . . .
}
```

```
robot_arm()
{
    $M_{model} =$ $R_y(\theta)$;
    $M =$ $M_{view} * M_{model}$;
    base();
    $M_{model} =$ $R_y(\theta)*T(0,h1,0)*R_z(\phi)$;
    $M =$ $M_{view} * M_{model}$;
    upper_arm();
    $M_{model} =$ $R_y(\theta)*T(0,h1,0)*R_z(\phi)*T(0,h2,0)*R_z(\psi)$;
    $M =$ $M_{view} * M_{model}$;
    lower_arm();
}
```

Do the matrix computations seem wasteful?

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**From parts to model to viewer**

```
robot_arm()
{
    $M_{modelview} =$ compute_view_transform();
    . . .
    $M_{modelview} =$ $R_y(\theta)$;
    robot_arm();
    . . .
}
```

```
robot_arm()
{
    $M_{modelview} =$ $R_y(\theta)$;
    base();
    $M_{modelview} =$ $T(0,h1,0)*R_z(\phi)$;
    upper_arm();
    $M_{modelview} =$ $T(0,h2,0)*R_z(\psi)$;
    lower_arm();
}
```

Robot arm implementation, better

Instead of recalculating the global matrix each time, we can just update it *in place* by concatenating matrices on the right:
Hierarchical modeling

Hierarchical models can be composed of instances using trees or DAGs:

- edges contain geometric transformations
- nodes contain geometry (and possibly drawing attributes)

We will use trees for hierarchical models.

How might we draw the tree for the robot arm?

A complex example: human figure

Q: What's the most sensible way to traverse this tree?

Using canonical primitives

Consider building the robot arm again, but this time the building blocks are canonical primitives like a unit cylinder and a unit cube.

What additional transformations are needed?

What does the hierarchy look like now?

Animation

The above examples are called articulated models:
- rigid parts
- connected by joints

They can be animated by specifying the joint angles (or other display parameters) as functions of time.
**Key-frame animation**

The most common method for character animation in production is **key-frame animation**.

- Each joint specified at various **key frames** (not necessarily the same as other joints)
- System does interpolation or **in-betweening**

Doing this well requires:

- A way of smoothly interpolating key frames: **splines**
- A good interactive system
- A lot of skill on the part of the animator

![Key-frame animation diagram](image)

**Scene graphs**

The idea of hierarchical modeling can be extended to an entire scene, encompassing:

- many different objects
- lights
- camera position

This is called a **scene tree** or **scene graph**.

![Scene graph diagram](image)

**Summary**

Here's what you should take home from this lecture:

- All the **boldfaced terms**.
- How primitives can be instanced and composed to create hierarchical models using geometric transforms.
- How the notion of a model tree or DAG can be extended to entire scenes.
- How OpenGL transformations can be used in hierarchical modeling.
- How keyframe animation works.