## RYAN: Rendering Your Animation Nonlinearly projected

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## Ainear Perspective

Good approximation of human visual system Conceptually simple and predictable

- Aids depth perception
- Efficient graphics pipelines




## Nonlinear Rerspective

- Extend visual range
- Avoid disjoint images for complex scenes
- Artistic expression

Allow artists to explore, understand, and subsequently express complex 3D scenes

## Linear Perspective

Allow artists to explore, understand, and subsequently expresscomplex 3D scenes

## Nonlinear Projection

## Nonlinear Projection Goals

- Interactive and incremental
- Use of common animated camera
- Local linear perspective
- Continuous nonlinear projections
- Artistic control of composition, projection
- Coherent shading, shadows, lighting
- Handle complex scenes


## Related Work

- Image Processing (Max 83, Zoin a Barr 95, Seitz \& Dyer 96, Collomosse \& Hall 03 )
View-Dependent Deformation (Rademacher 99, Martin 00)
Multi-Perspective Panoramas (Wood et al. 97 , Rademacher \&
Bishop 98, Peleg et al. 00, Seitz \& Kim 02)
- Nonlinear Ray Tracing (Wyvill \& McNaughton 90 , Glassner 00, wêfrove 04)
- Multiprojection Rendering (Acrawela et al. 00, Classner 04, Yu 04)

Nonlinear Projection (singh 02)

## Our-Approach

- Combine linear perspective views (Singh 02)
- Extend weight computation from Singh 02
- New deformation approach for complex scenes and animated camera
- New constraint formulation with local control Shading from multiple points of view


## Workflow

- Animate the boss camera as a normal CG camera
- Incrementally add lackey cameras to locally manipulate perspective
Edit lackey weight functions
Add constraints and edit viewport transformations



## Defining projection weights



Positional


## Nonlinear Projection Model

$C, M$, and $V$ are the eye-space, perspective, and viewport matrices for a linear perspective camera.

- A point in the scene $P$ linearly projects to $\langle x, y>$ in the image at depth $z$ where, $\langle x, y, z>=P C M V$.


## Boss and Jackey cameras

Lackey cameras induce projection deformations to scene geometry as seen by the boss camera

## Deformation from a lackey camera

For $P^{\prime}$ to appear in boss camera $b$, as $P$ appears in lackey camera $i$ :


## Combining cameras

Given weight $w_{i}(P)$ for lackey camera $i$, point $P$ deforms to $P^{\prime}$ :

$$
P^{\prime}=P+P\left(w_{i P}\left(A_{i}-I\right)\right)
$$

## ...and for many lackey cameras

$$
P^{\prime}=P+\sum_{i=1}^{n} P\left(w_{i} P\left(A_{i}-I\right)\right)
$$



## Constraints



No Constraints

## Constraints

## Local control of composition



## Independent of projection



## Constraints

To see constraint frame $R_{f}$ in lackey as $R_{t}$ in boss camera :

## Con $=\left(\operatorname{Cartesianize}\left(R_{f} C_{i} M_{i} V_{i}\right)\right)^{-1}$ Cartesianize $\left(R_{t} C_{b} M_{b} V_{b}\right)$

...where Con is a constraint matrix such that

...in general Con is defined as an RBF interpolation of multiple constraints per scene object, per camera.



Boss camera shading Virtua camera shading
Blended shading


## Shadows

## grinim







## Conclusions

- Interactive nonlinear projection of complex scenes with animated camera
- Global and local composition and relative depth control
- Illumination and shading from multiple viewpoints


## Future Work

- Full unwrapping
- High level artist control
- Automatic camera specification



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