CS535: Assignment #1 – Camera Models

Out: September 1, 2016
Back/Due: September 13, 2016

Objective:
This objective of this assignment is to obtain a good understanding of 3D camera models, basic 3D transformations, and some geometric computations. You have one week and I recommend you start immediately. You will write a program that implements a Generalized Linear Camera (GLC) Model and will demonstrate a subset of the possible camera models it can imitate. You program will make use of OpenGL but most of the work will be vector math and geometric computations.

Specifics:
(0) (5%) Object. Load a simple object. You may use the .OBJ loader to load a simple plane or cube object. You may choose a more complex object but you will have to do ray-object intersections – see next section. Define a background color as well. Minimal requirement is loading a rectangular object of two triangles and each triangle being a different color. Also define a solid background color (not equal to the triangle colors).

(1) (20%) Ray-object intersection. If you choose your object to be a relatively flat (e.g., planar) object composed of triangles, then your intersection test just needs to be ray-triangle intersection. If your object is not flat then you might need to intersect the all triangles with the ray and pick the closest intersection to the camera or implement some other front to back sorting mechanism. As the minimal requirement, you will have to support loading a flat object composed of triangles, thus “ray-triangle intersection”.

(2) (30%) GLC Definition. This means a structure with a two plane parameterization of three rays. You are basically implementing equation 1 from the GLC paper (see reference below). Place the first plane at z=0 and the second plane at z=1. To define a GLC you then need to specify the 3 rays. Given those rays and the aforementioned planes you have defined a camera model.

(3) (30%) GLC Rendering. To render using the GLC, place an imaginary image plane at z=1 at some chosen pixel resolution (e.g., 256x256 or 512x512). Then, compute the ray corresponding to each pixel and intersect it with the object (e.g., use your ray-triangle intersection). This will result in a pixel color (either of the object or of the background color). Assemble all pixels into an image like structure and draw-to-screen as a texture (e.g., a window size textured quadrilateral). Example of image to texture to screen will be sent to class.

(4) (15%) GUI. As a minimal requirement,
   a. enable using the GUI to rotate/translate the object (or the two planes defined the GLC). This way you can experiment and see the difference between different GLC rays,
   b. enable the user to select from one of the three below camera models:
      i. pinhole/perspective camera model,
      ii. orthographic camera model, or
      iii. another camera model of your choosing – please give it a reasonable name and a brief explanation in the code of what it is; it should produce some
sensible projection. You may choose one of the other models from the GLC paper.

(5) (Up to 10%) As extra credit:
   a. you can support more elaborate objects,
   b. you can implement some form of shading and illumination of your choosing, and
   c. you can extend the GUI so that GLC rays and/or planes can be defined on the fly.


Grading:
Your program will be tested against the aforementioned functionality and your code will be inspected. NOTE: you must turn-in a precompiled executable of your program!

If you implement the extra credit, please ensure instructions are given on how to use it --- put such in the GUI or have clear instructions printout – do not assume we will read your code and decipher how to use your extra credit.