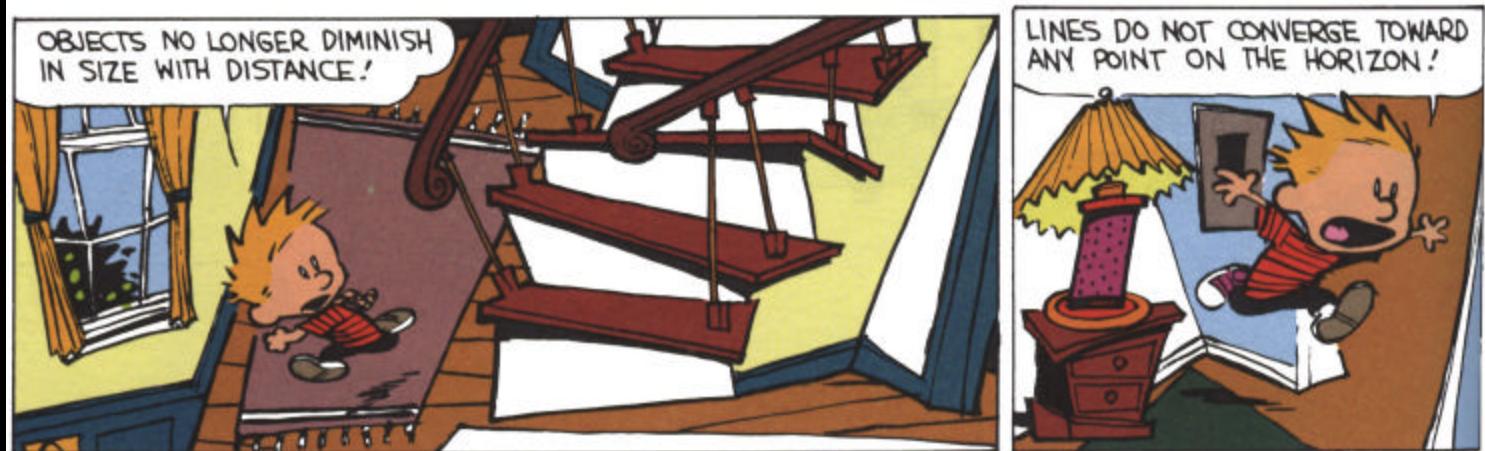


The Art and Science of Depiction

Linear Perspective

Fredo Durand
MIT- Lab for Computer Science



Assignments for Monday 30.

- Solso *Cognition and the Visual Arts*
 - Chapter 8 & 9
- Final project
 - Firm subject

Plan of the next sessions

- Drawing and projection
- Denotation
- Tone & color

Plan

- Intro to perspective
- History of Renaissance perspective
 - Early attempts
 - Brunelleschi
 - Alberti
 - De la Francesca
 - Leonardo
 - Dürer
- Gadgets
- Distortion issues

Perspective

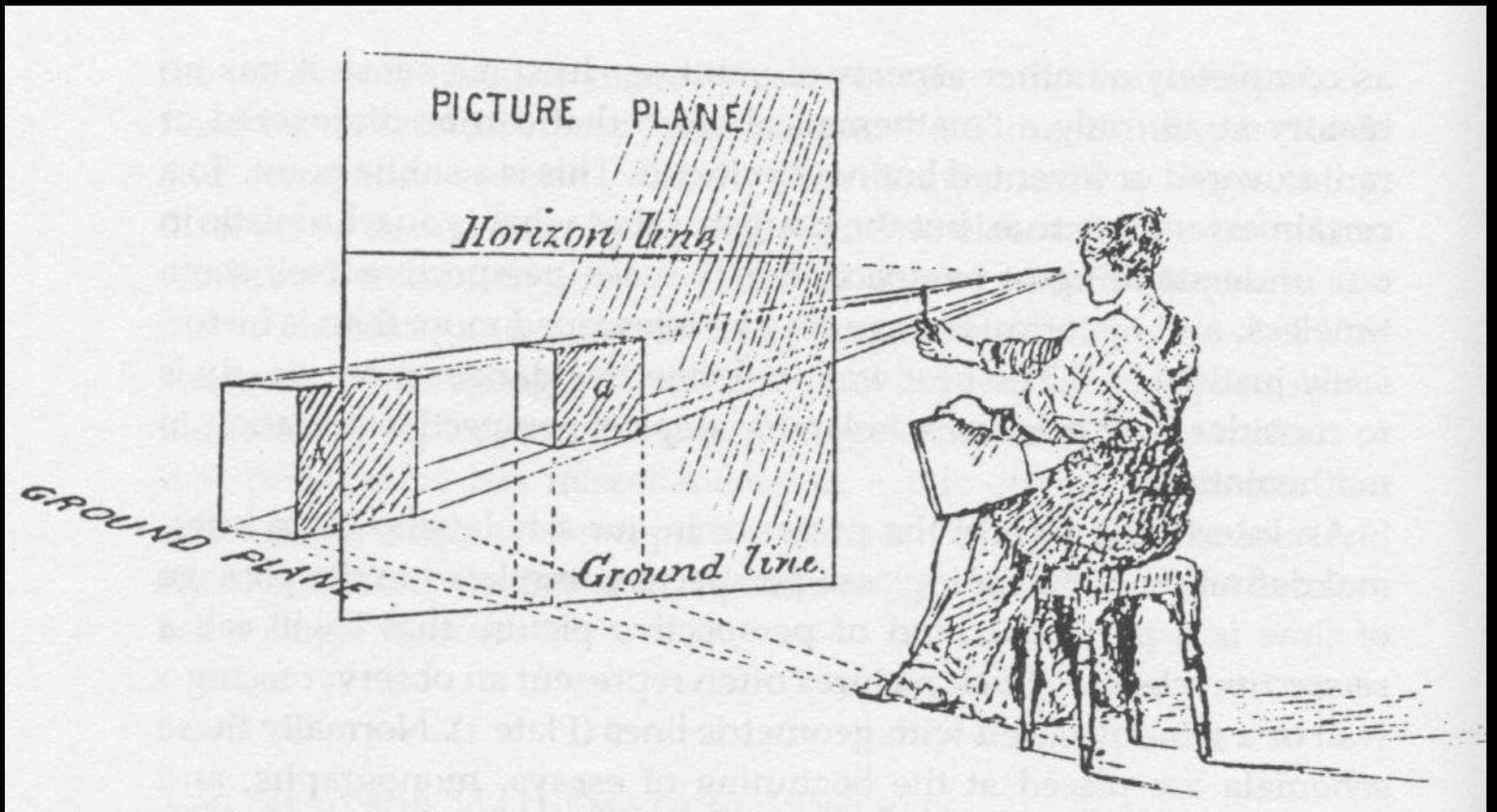
- Does linear perspective “occur” in nature
 - E.g. we “experience” foreshortening
- Perspective or perspectives?

Pictorial depth cues

- Occlusion
- Size
- Position relative to the horizon
- Convergence of parallels, linear perspective
- Shading, shadow
- Texture gradient
- Aerial perspective

Introduction to Perspective

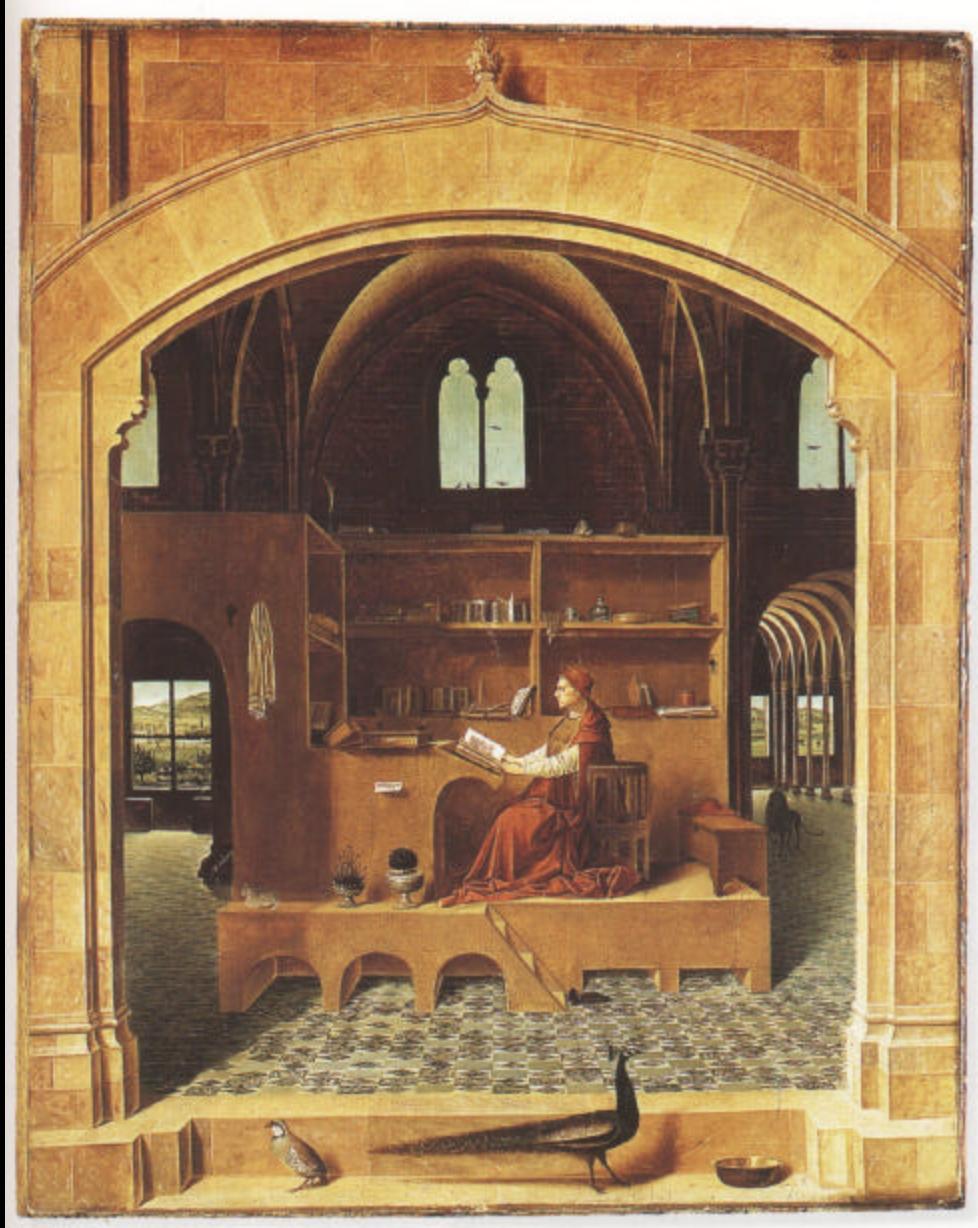
- Importance of the single viewpoint



Linear Perspective

- Image as a window
- *St Jerome In His Study*

Antonello da
Messina 1475

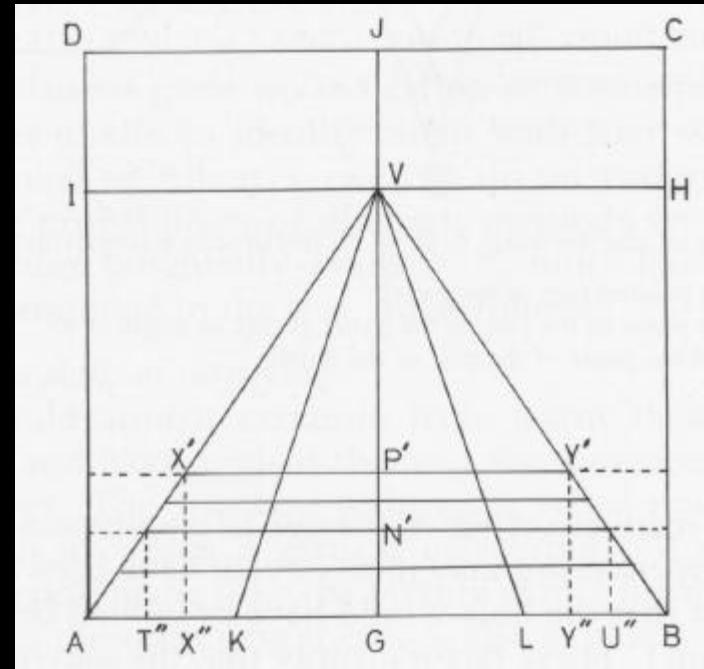
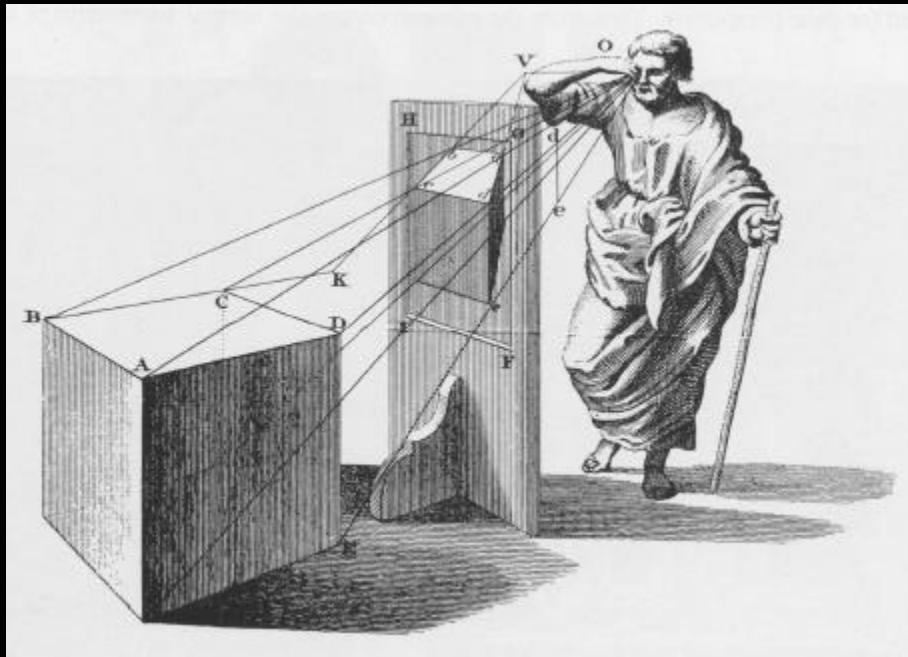


Some accompanying concepts

- Viewpoint
- Foreshortening
- Vanishing point
- Very linked to architectural spaces

Primary/secondary geometry

- Primary geometry
 - Description in 3D object-space
- Secondary geometry
 - Description in 2D image-space



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Early attempts

- St John the Baptist Retiring to the Desert
Giovanni di Paolo 1454



Early attempts

- Giotto, 1297-1299



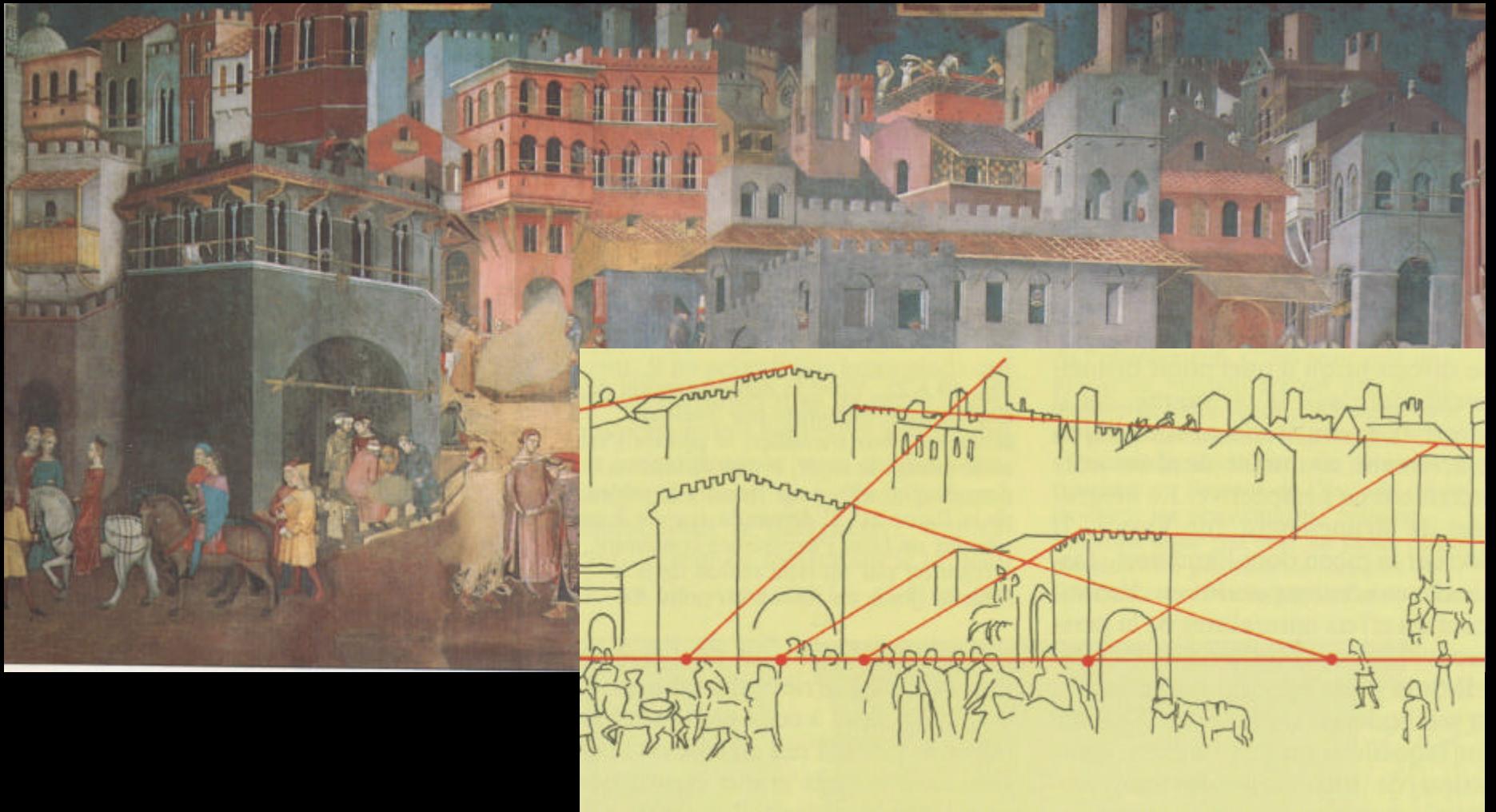
Early attempts

- Lorenzetti 1337-1340



Early attempts

- Lorenzetti 1337-1340



Giotto's rules

- Lines and planes above eye level incline downwards when they move away
- Below eye level upwards when they move away
- Lines to the left incline inwards to the right

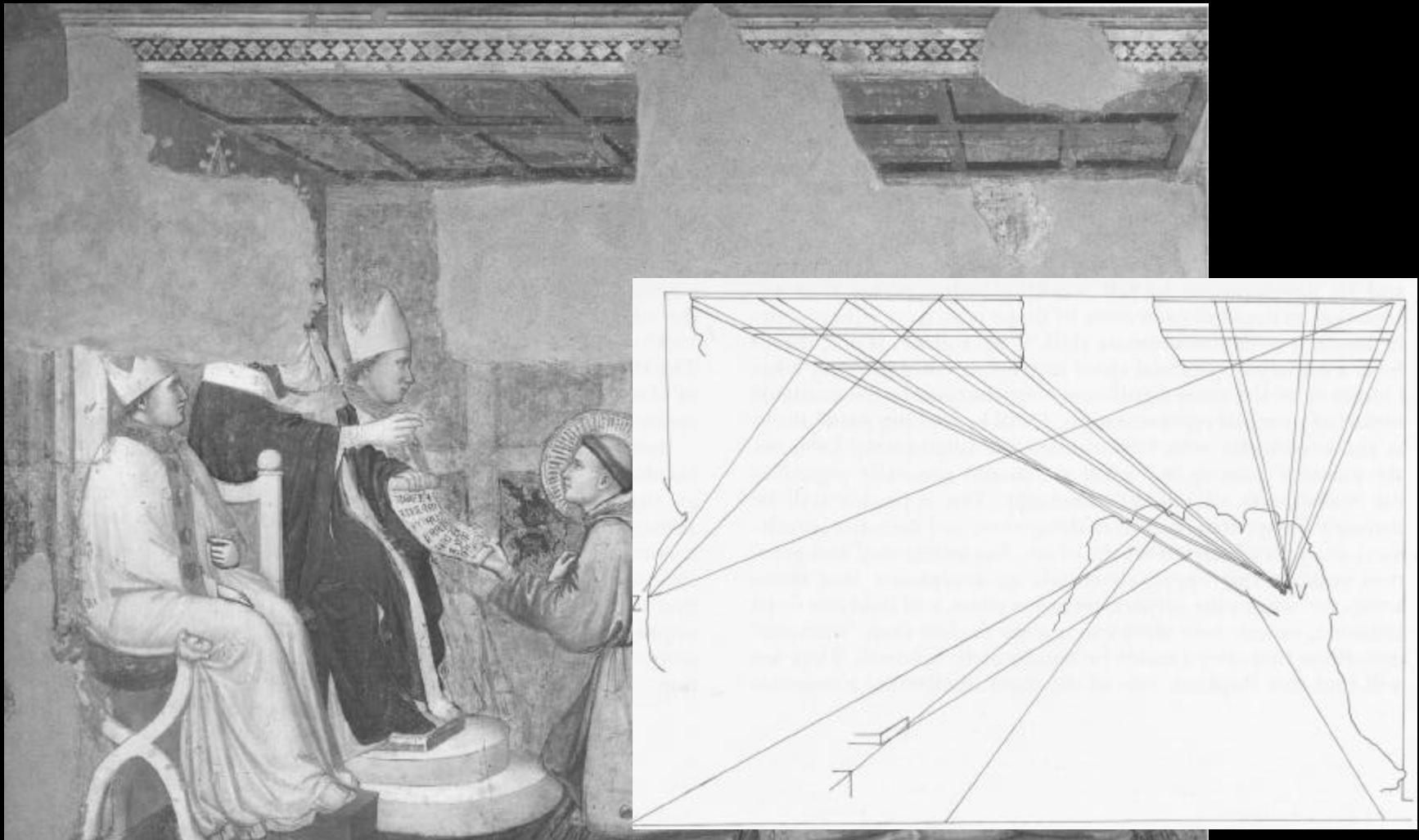
Giotto

- Confirmation of the Rule of St Francis 1325



Giotto

- Confirmation of the Rule of St Francis 1325



Early attempts

- Pietro Lorenzetti,
*Birth of the
Virgin*
1342



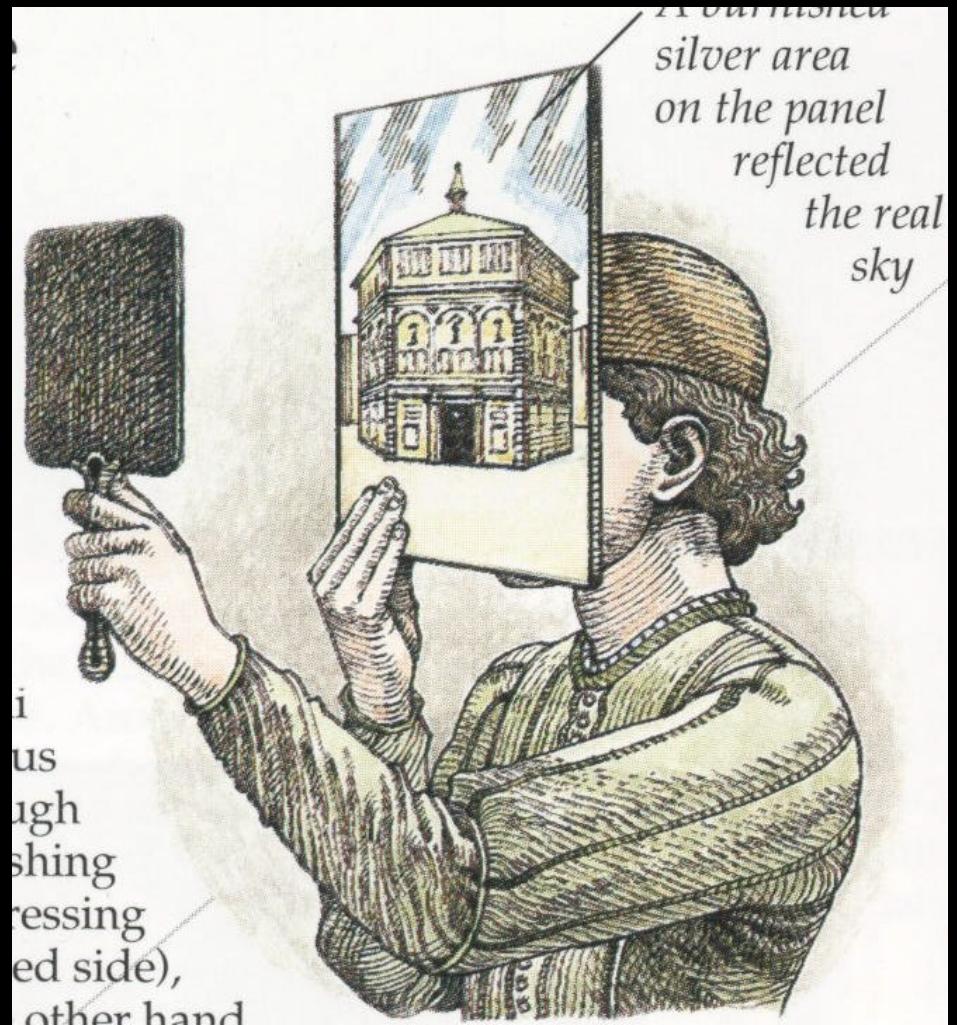
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Brunelleschi's experiments, 1413

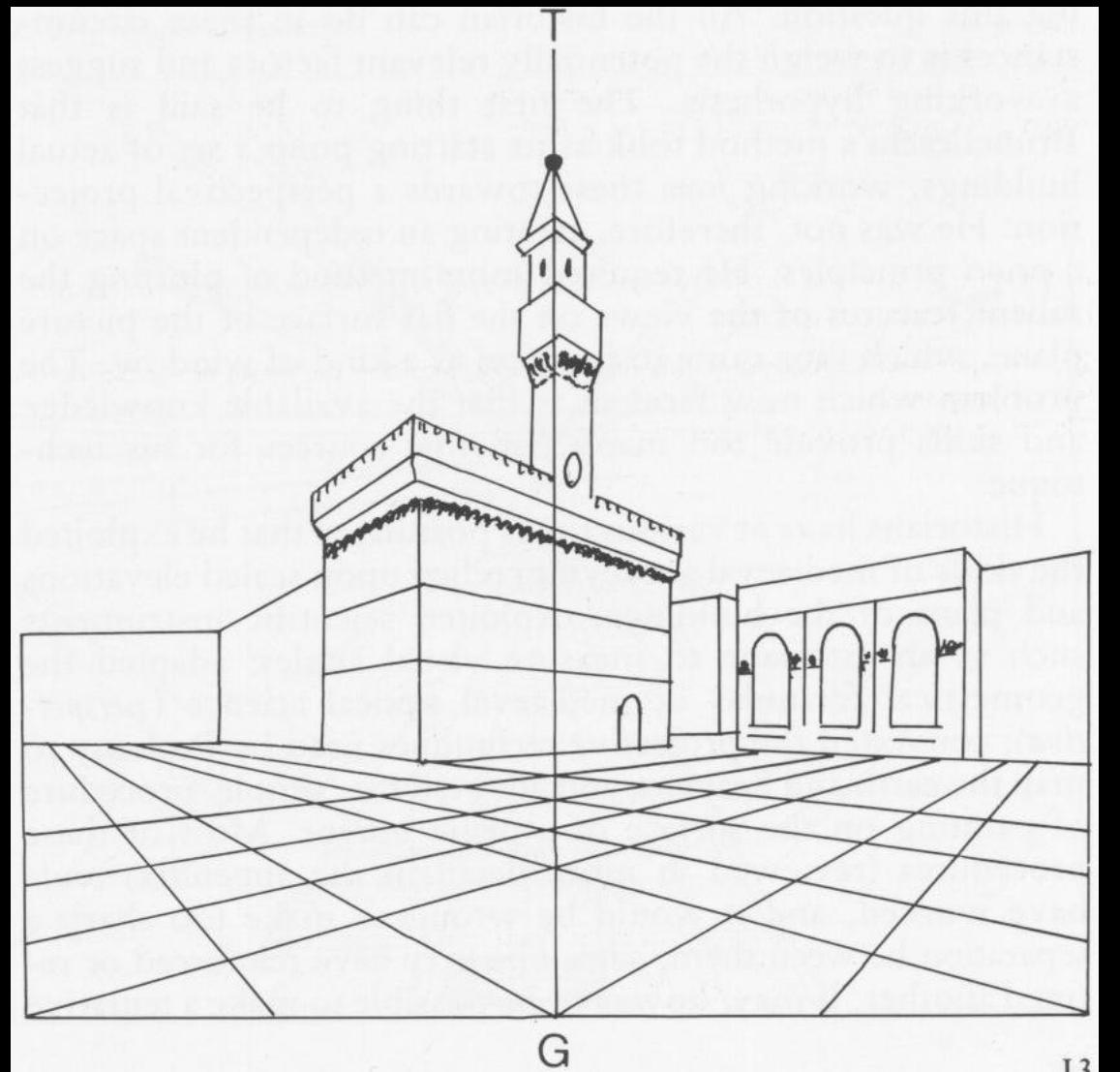
- Existing buildings
- Measurement, surveying
- Single viewpoint
- First scientific mimesis

Brunelleschi's experiment, 1413



Brunelleschi's second experiment

- Cut out
- Note that this is 2-point perspective

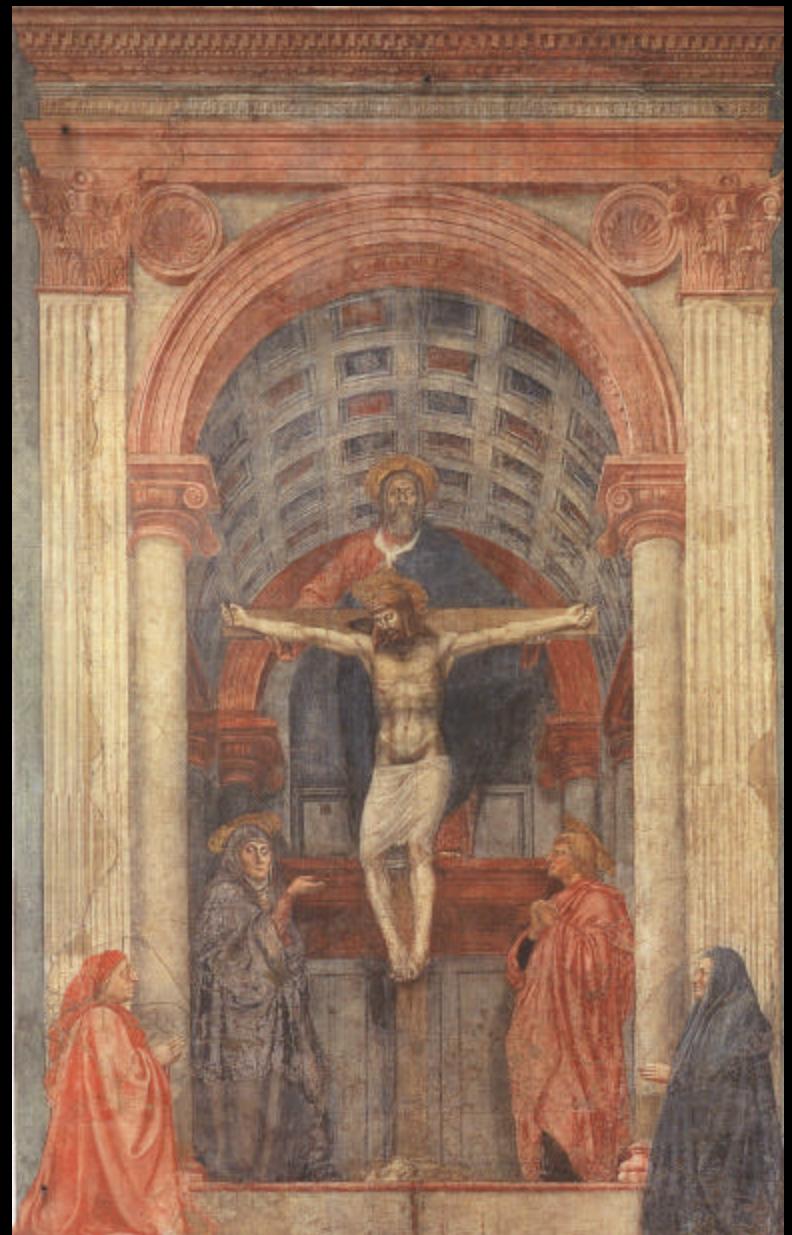


Limitations

- Existing buildings
- Requires measurement

Masaccio, The Trinity, 1427

- The oldest perspective painting
- Probably measurement
- Maybe helped by Brunelleschi



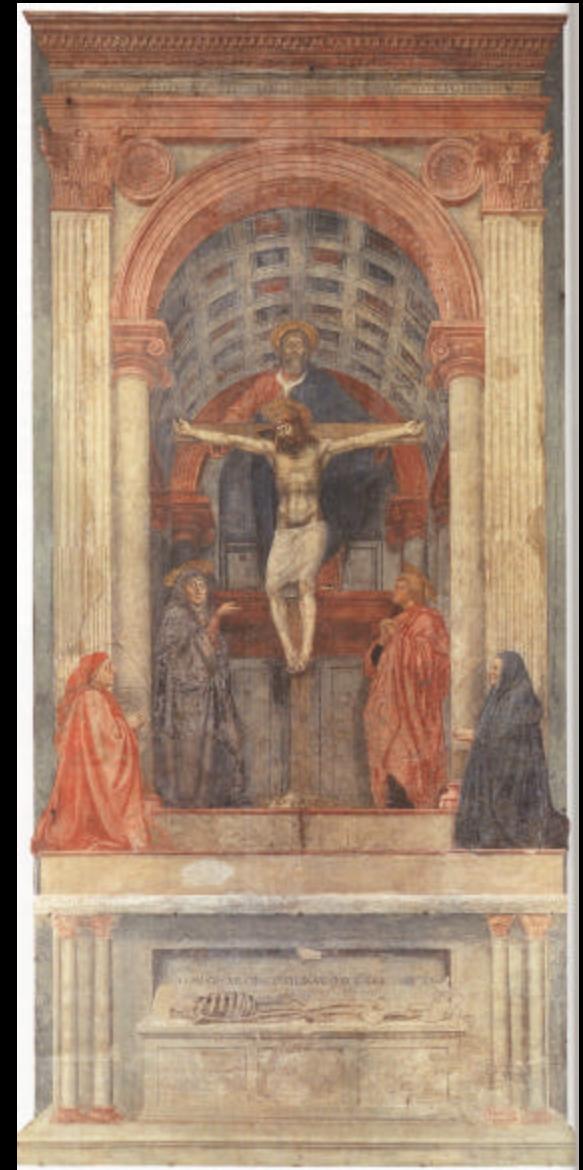
Perspective

Masaccio, The Trinity, 1427

- The oldest perspective painting
- Santa Maria Novella (Florence)

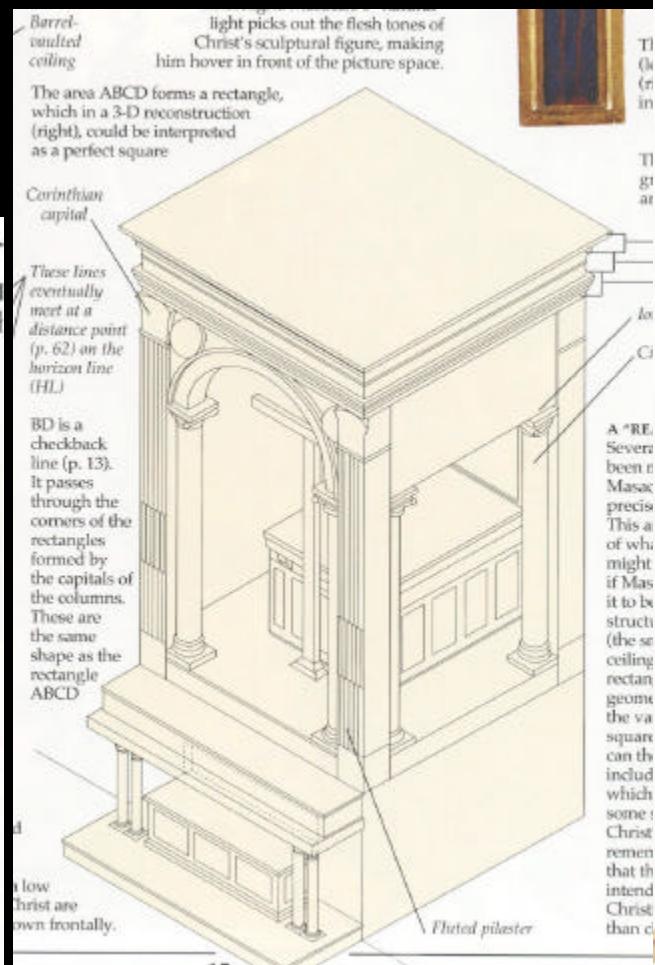
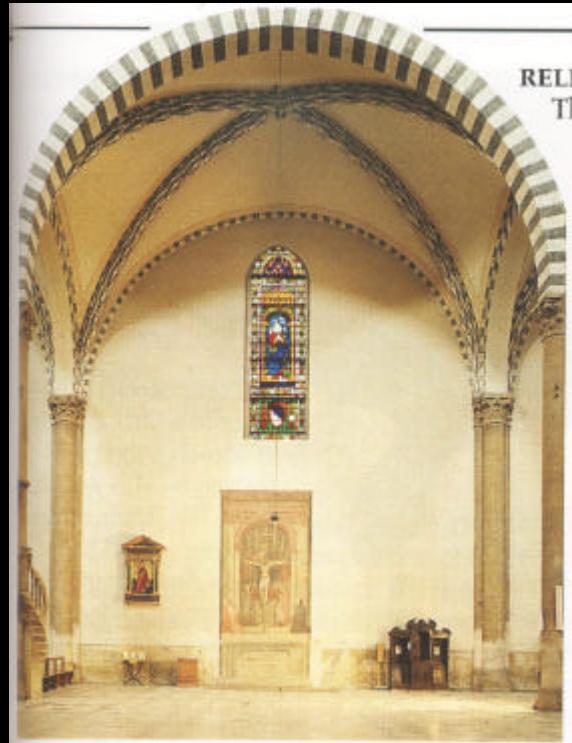


Perspective



Masaccio, *The Trinity*, 1427

- The oldest perspective painting

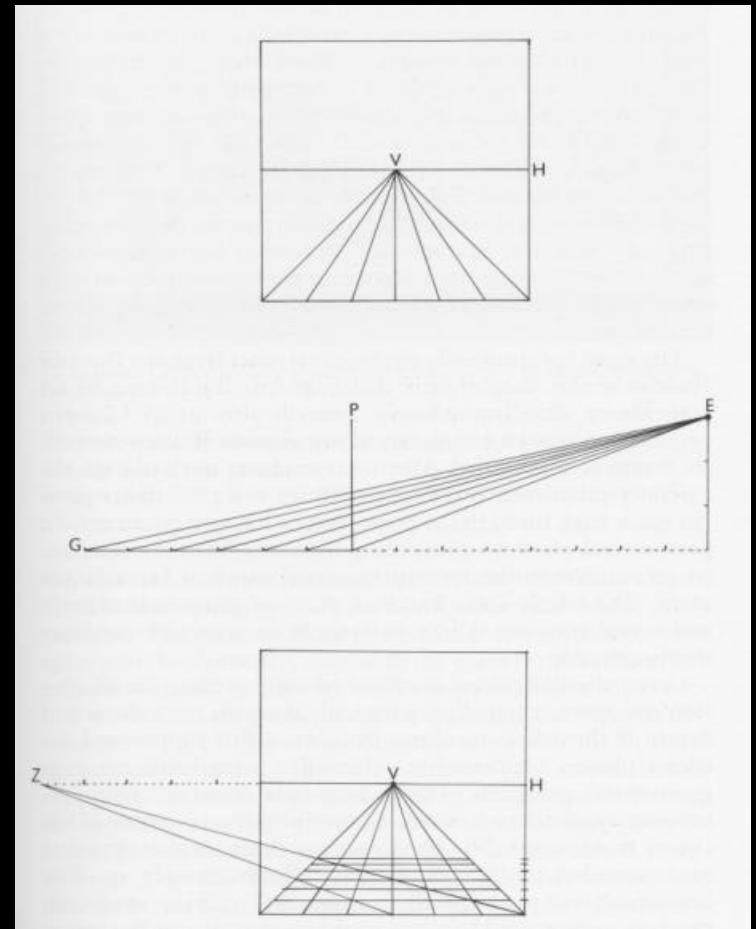


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Leon Battista Alberti, On Painting

- 1435
- Intersections of pyramids with image surface
- Proportional triangles
- Use side view for foreshortening
- Check with diagonal
- Use pavement as reference
- Center = prince of rays



Leon Battista Alberti, On Painting

- Paolo Uccello, *The Selling of the Host*, 1468



Legitimate construction

- Carlo Criveli
Annunciation 1486



Perspective

Plan

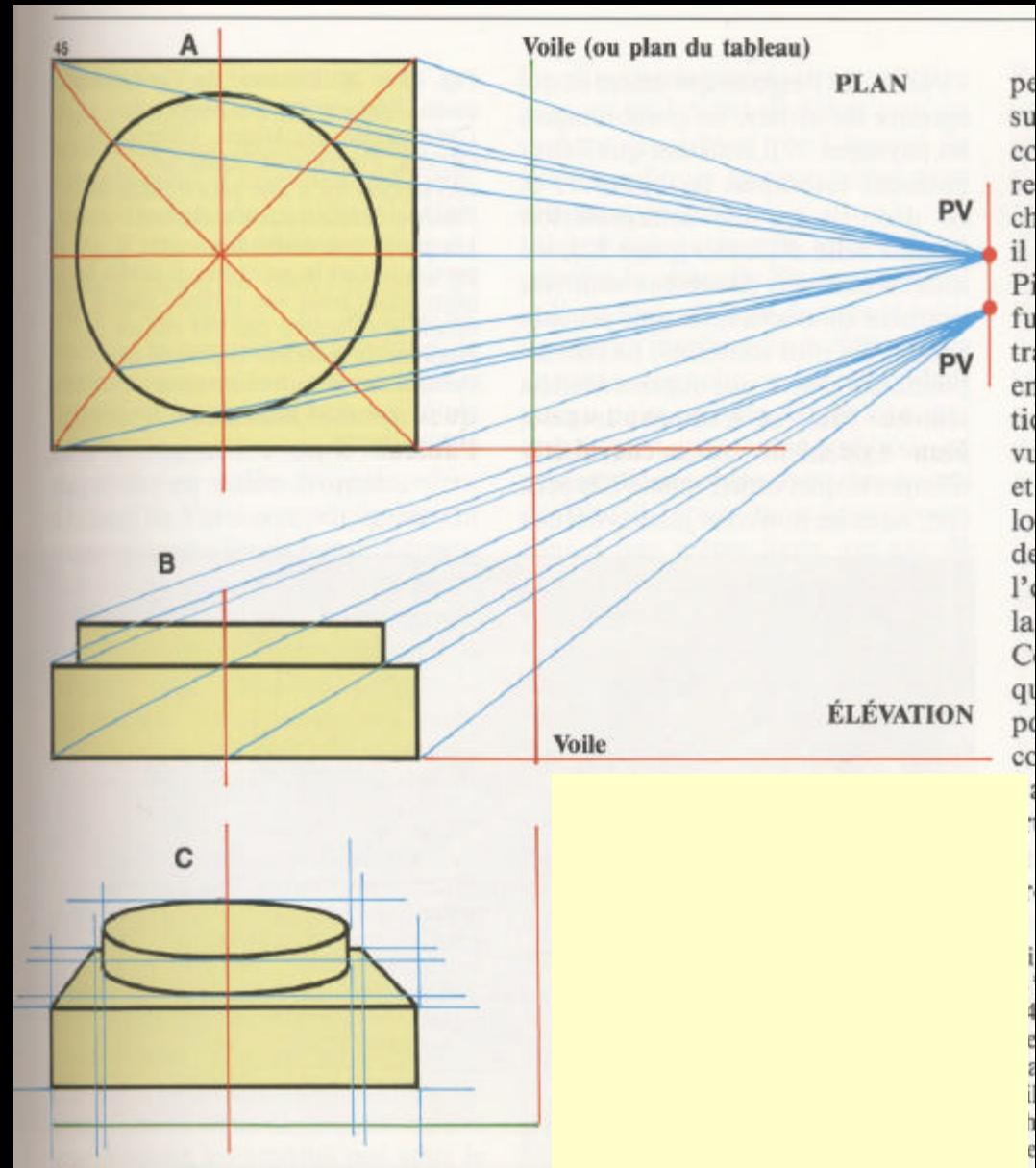
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Piero de la Francesca

- *De Prospectiva Pingendi*, 1474
(On the perspective of painting)
- Ratios of distance and size
- Use plan and elevation view

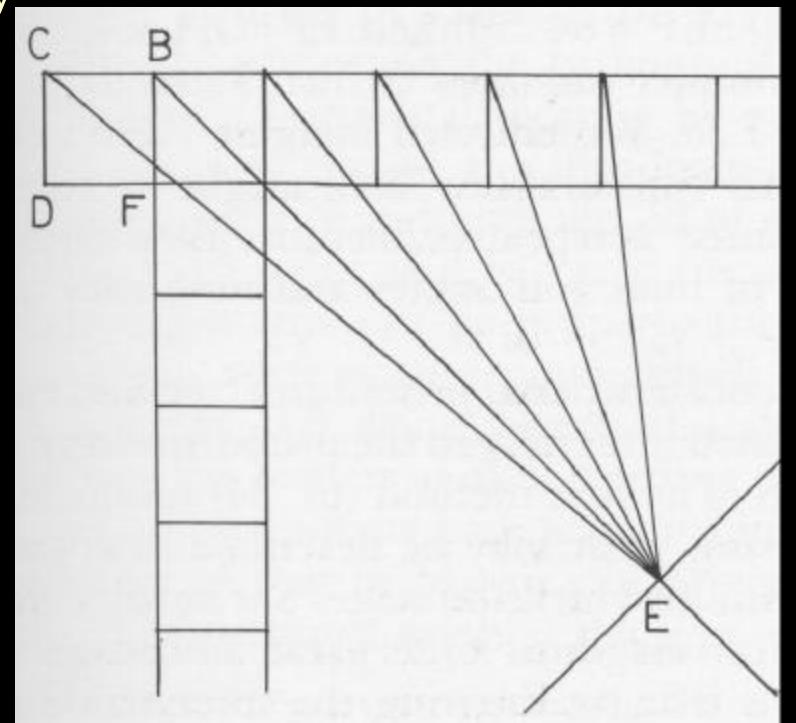
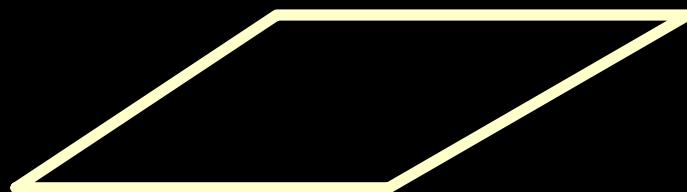
Piero de la Francesca

- Use plan and elevation view



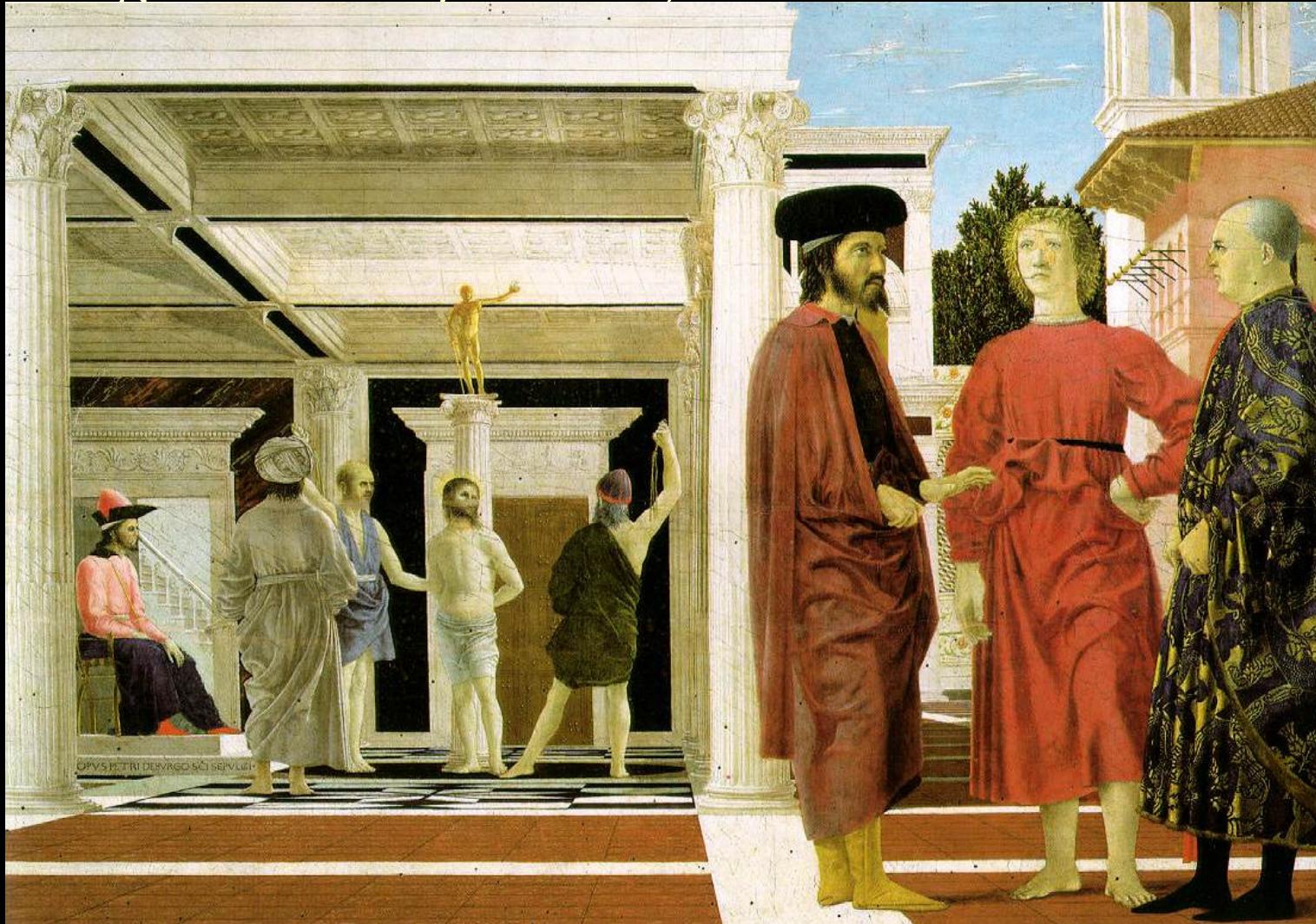
Piero de la Francesca

- *De Prospectiva Pingendi*, 1474
(On the perspective of painting)
- Ratios of distance and size
- Use plan and elevation view
- Deformation of square
 - Angle of view less than 90°



Piero de la Francesca

- *Flagellation of Christ, 1460*



Piero de la Francesca

- Invention of the true cross 1452-59
- “wrong perspective on the left



Piero de la Francesca

- Invention of the true cross 1452-59
- “wrong perspective on the left



Perspective

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Leonardo & perspective

- Techniques of artists' perspective in theory and practice
- Geometry of visual rays
- Devices and instruments
- Optics and the eye
- Curiosities of vision (e.g. anamorphosis)
- Apparent contradictions

Leonardo

- *Last Supper*, 1497



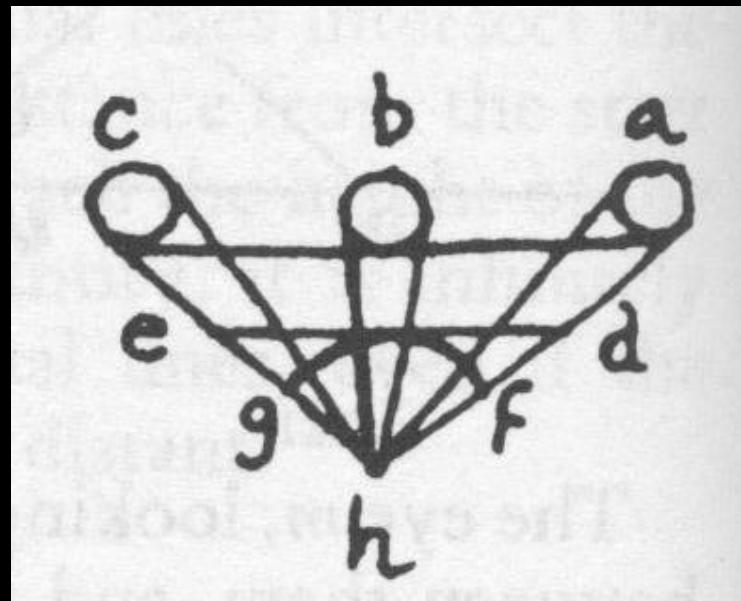
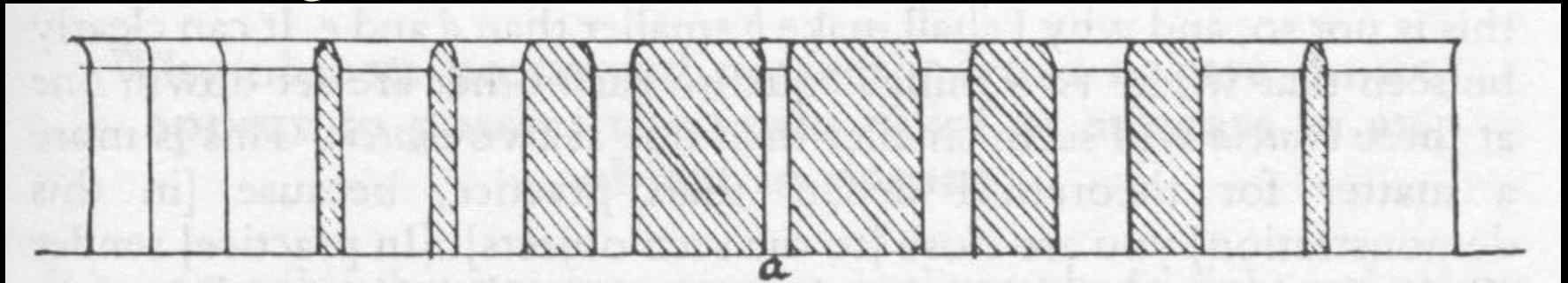
Leonardo

- *Last Supper, 1497*



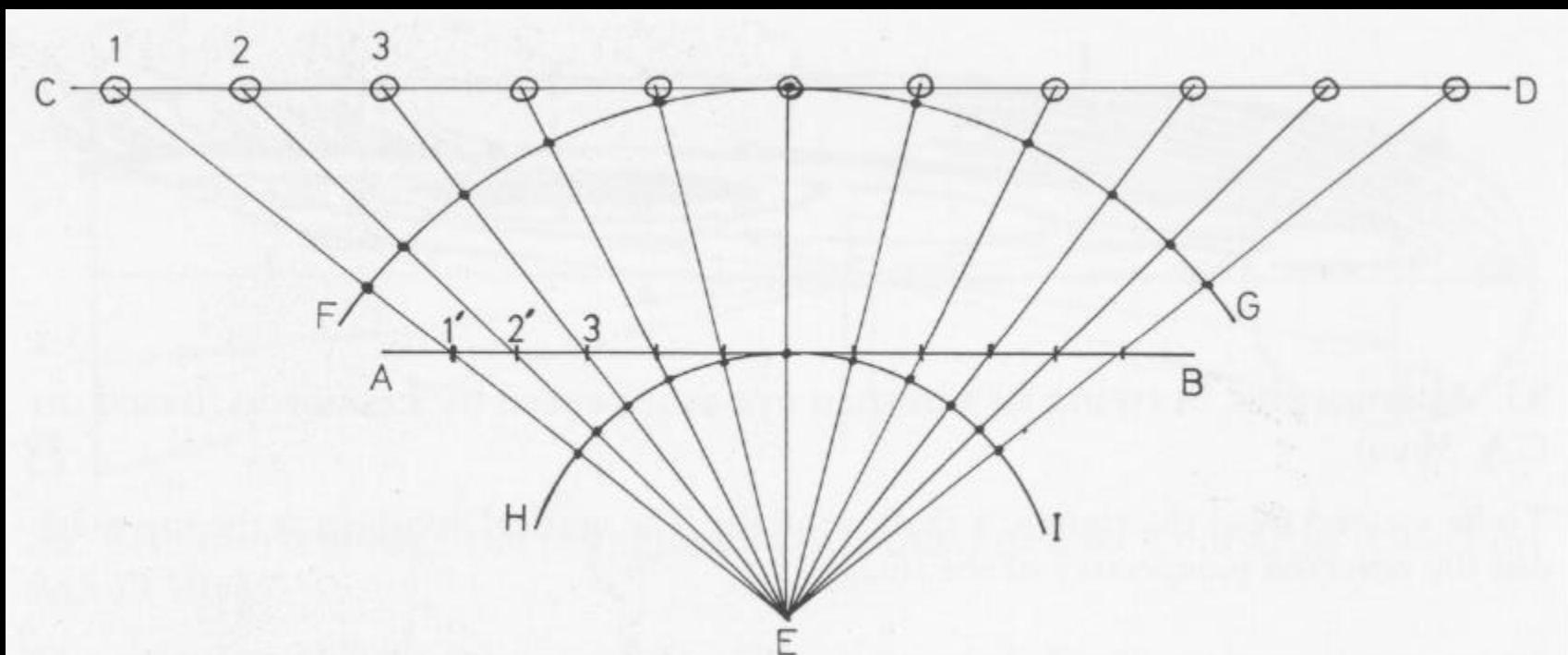
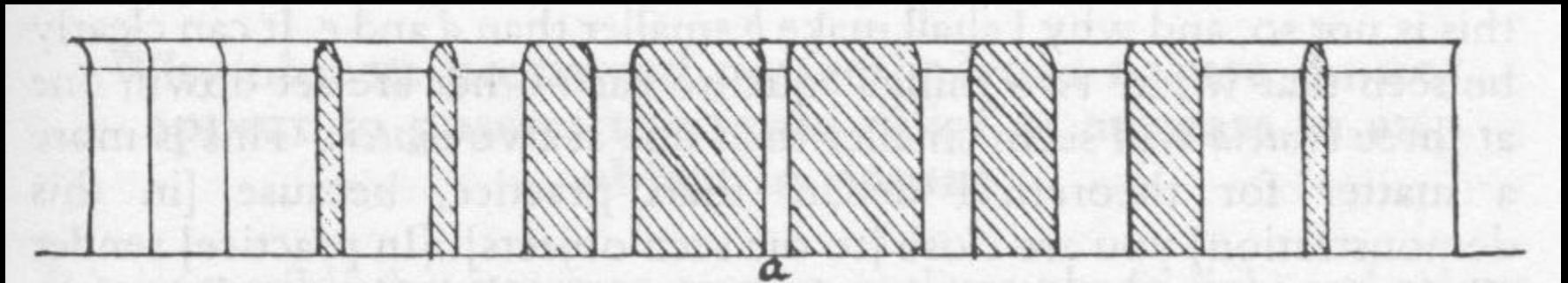
Leonardo & contradictions

- Wide angle vision



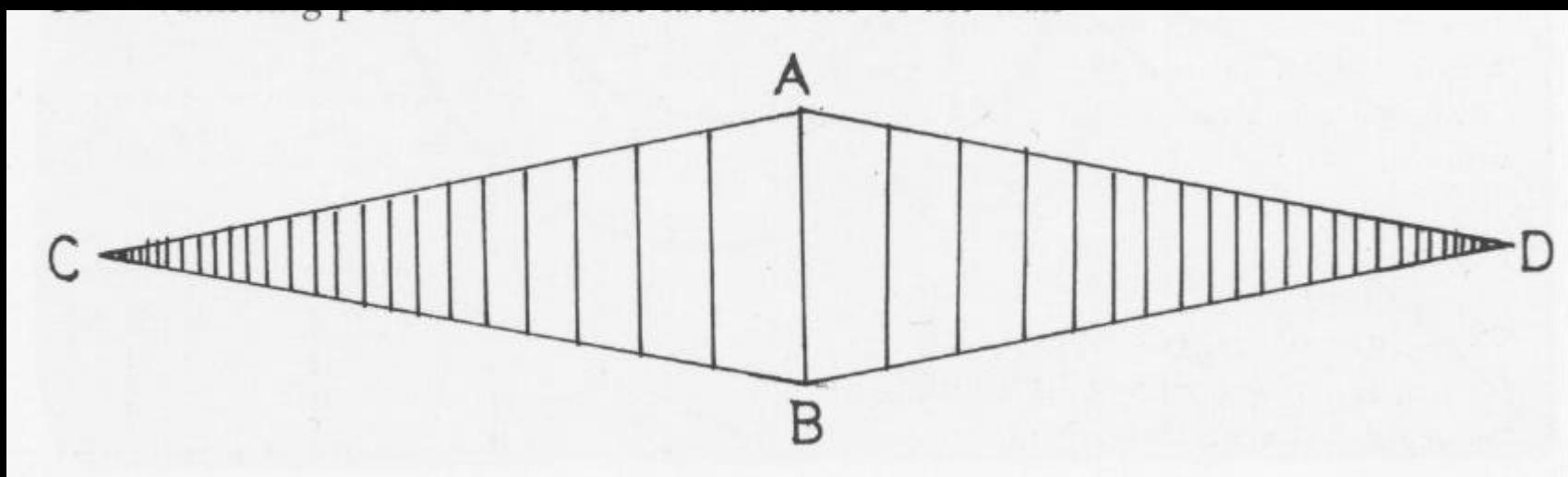
Leonardo & contradictions

- Wide angle vision



Leonardo & contradictions

- Wide angle vision
- Lateral recession

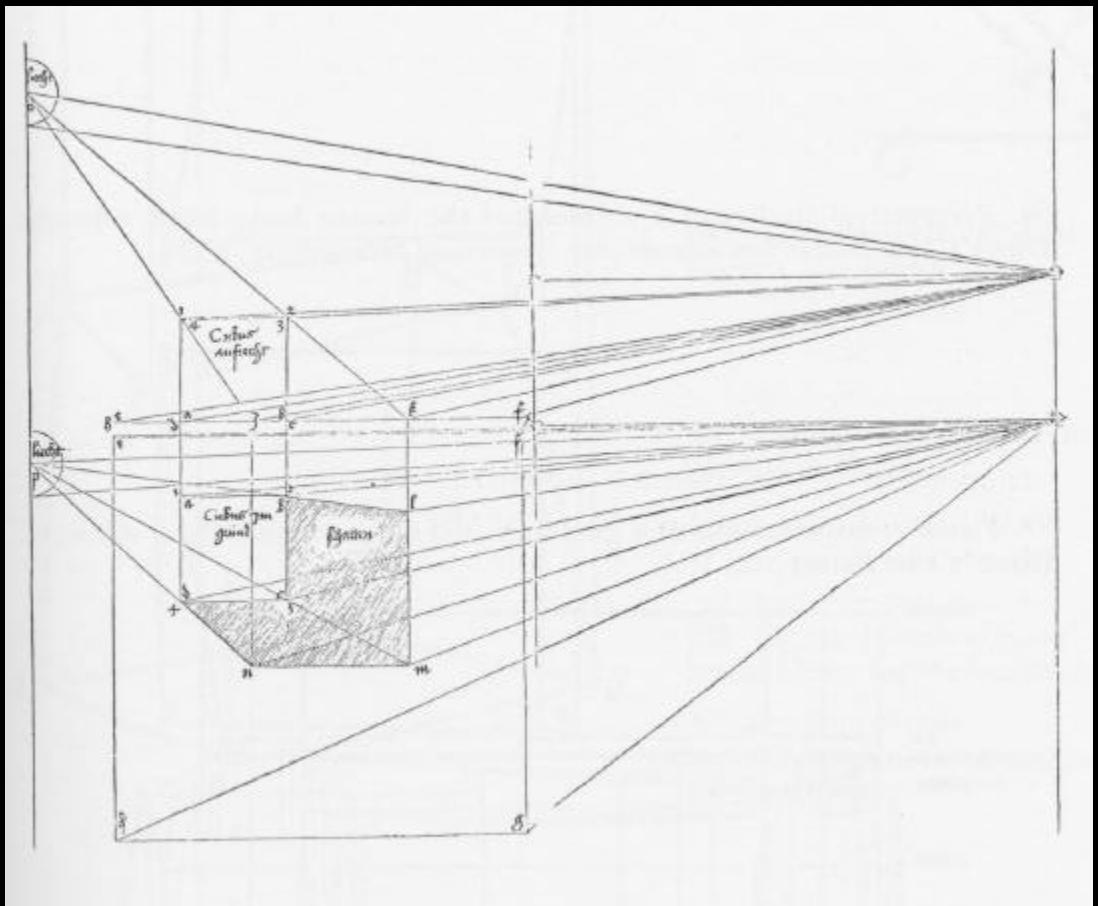


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Dürer

- Traveled to Italy
- Mainly influenced by de la Francesca
- *Instruction in Measurement with Compass and Ruler in Lines, Planes and Solid Bodies, 1525*



Dürer

- *St Jerome in his Study* 1514
- Very off-center
- Note the verticals



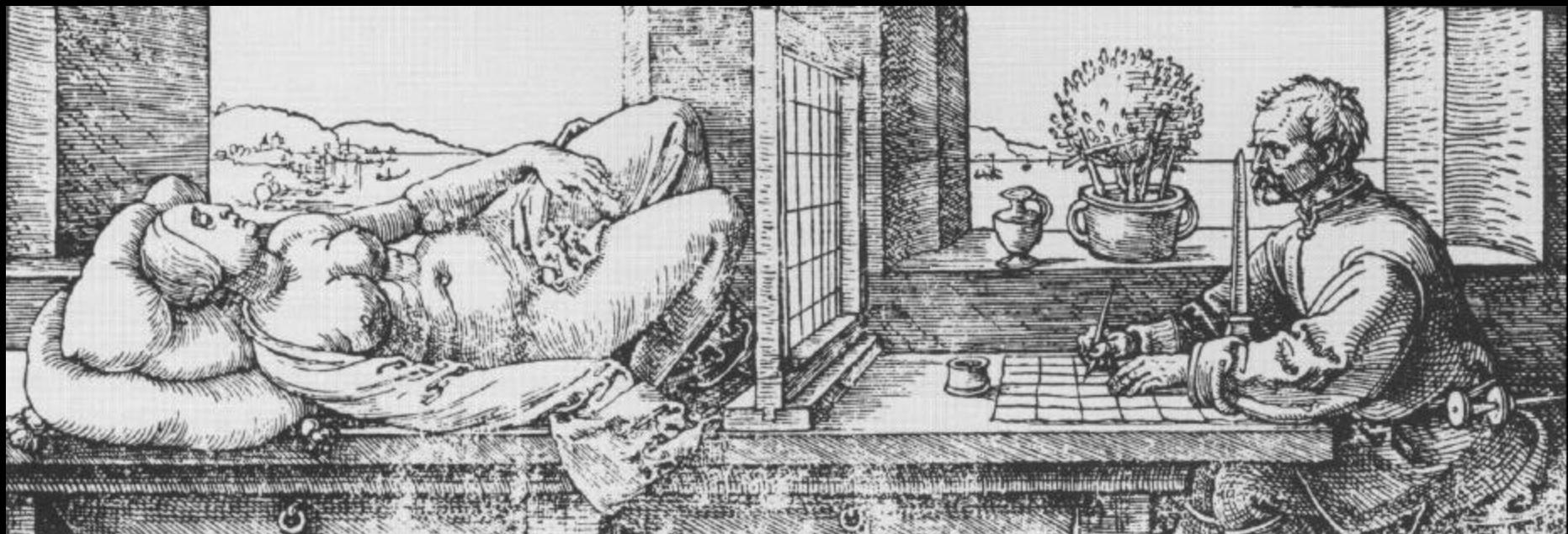
Dürer

- The artist's glass



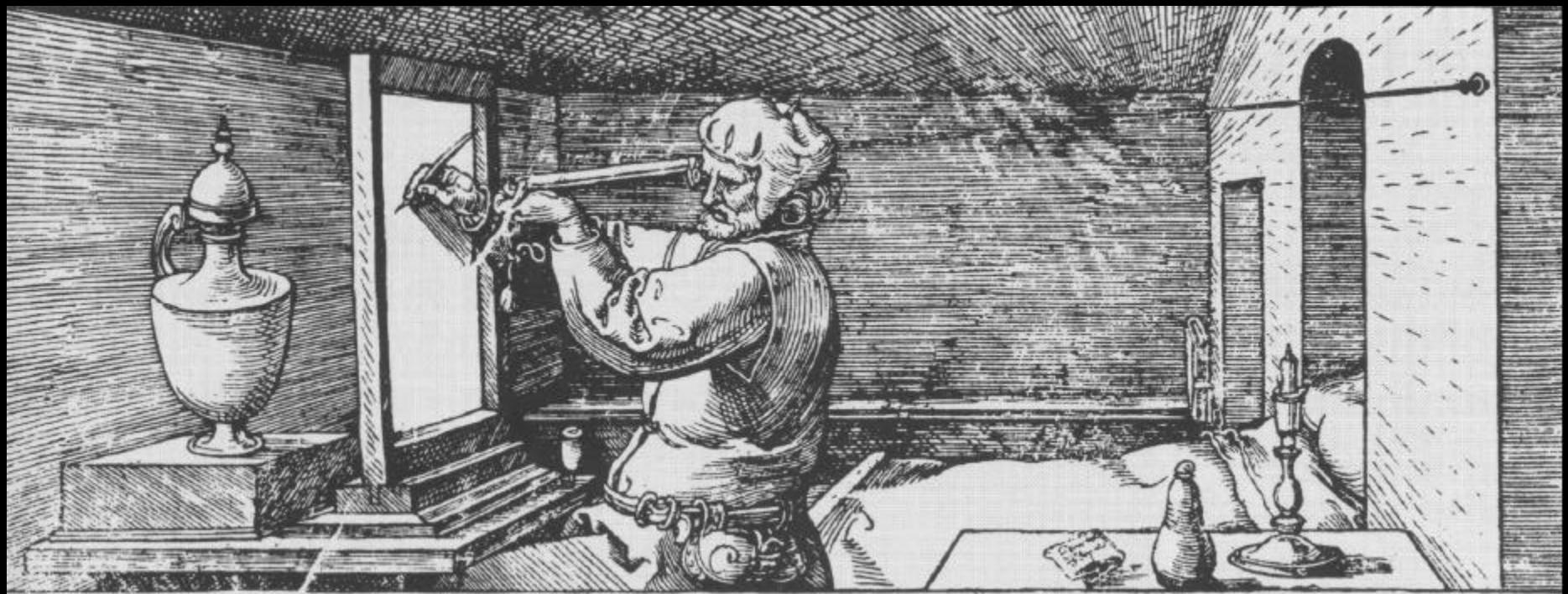
Dürer

- The draftsman's net



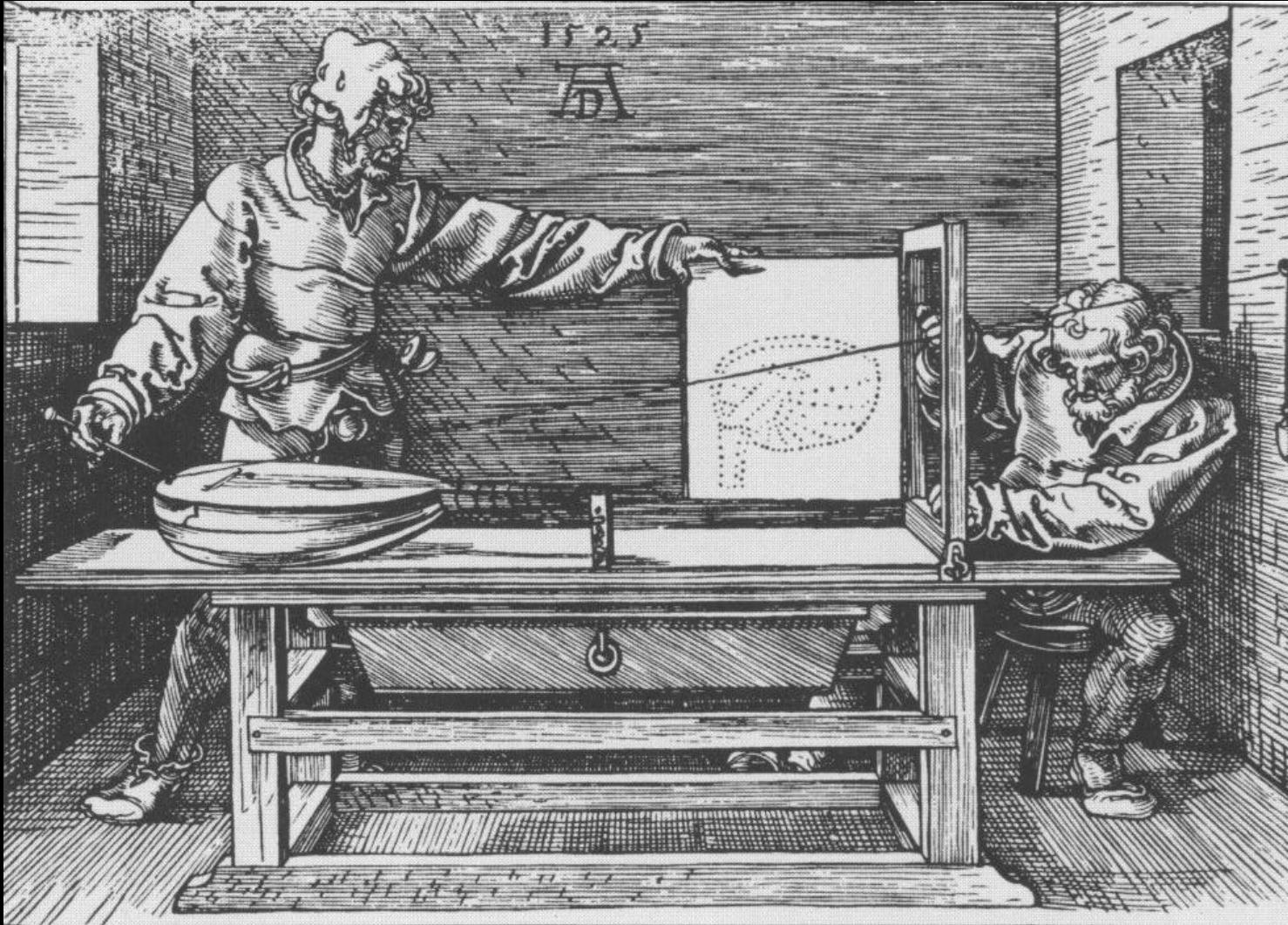
Dürer

- Jacob de Keyser's invention



Dürer

- Dürer's device



Conclusions about Renaissance

- Different techniques, refinement
- Measurement
- Mainly central perspective
- No notion of infinity, no vanishing point
- Spiritual notion of mathematical harmony

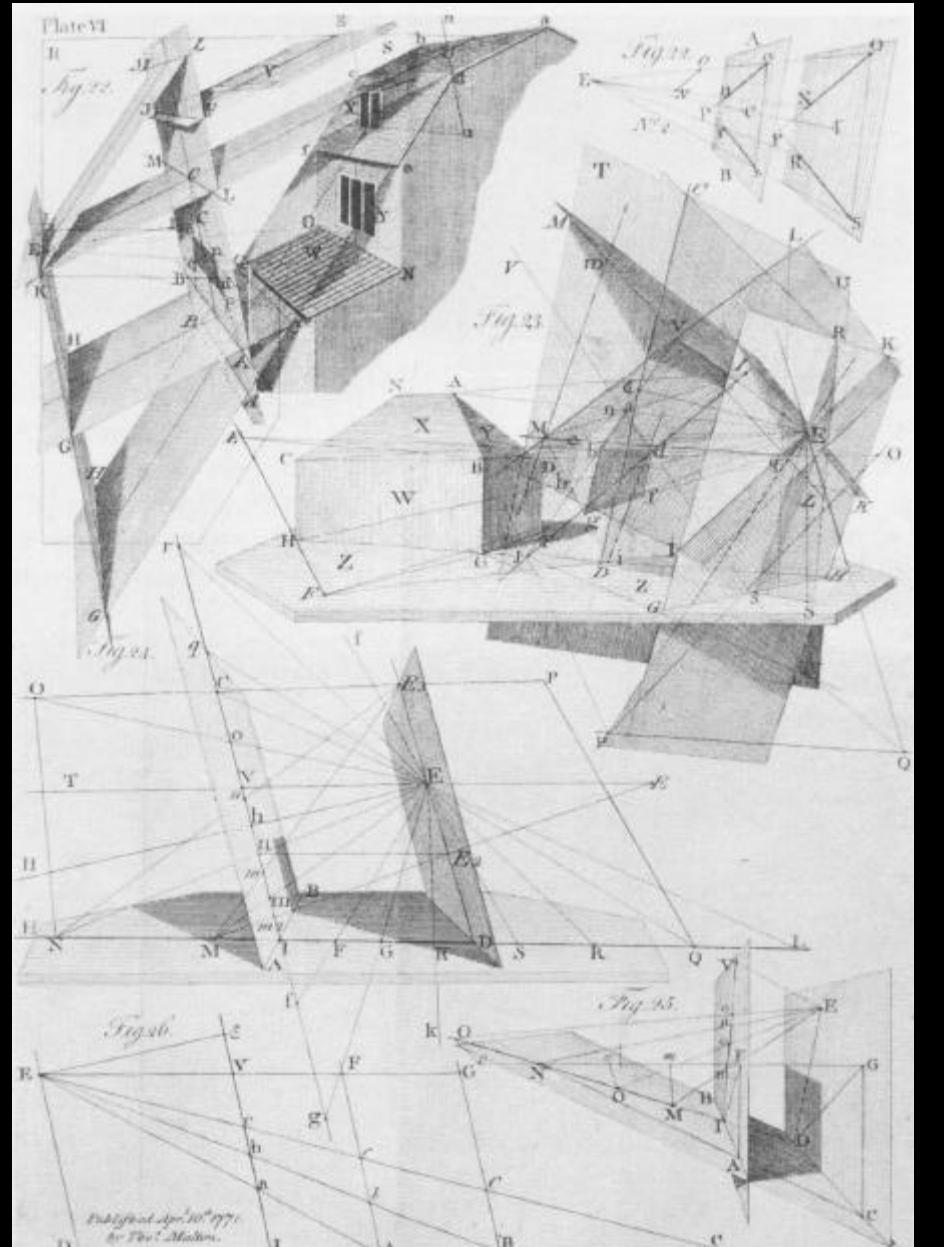
After Renaissance

- 17th
 - Vanishing point
 - Abstraction
 - Desargues, Descartes
- Flourished until 19th
- 20th century
 - Come-back for computer graphics and computer vision

After Renaissance

- Thomas Malton
A Complete Treatise on Perspective, 1779

Perspective

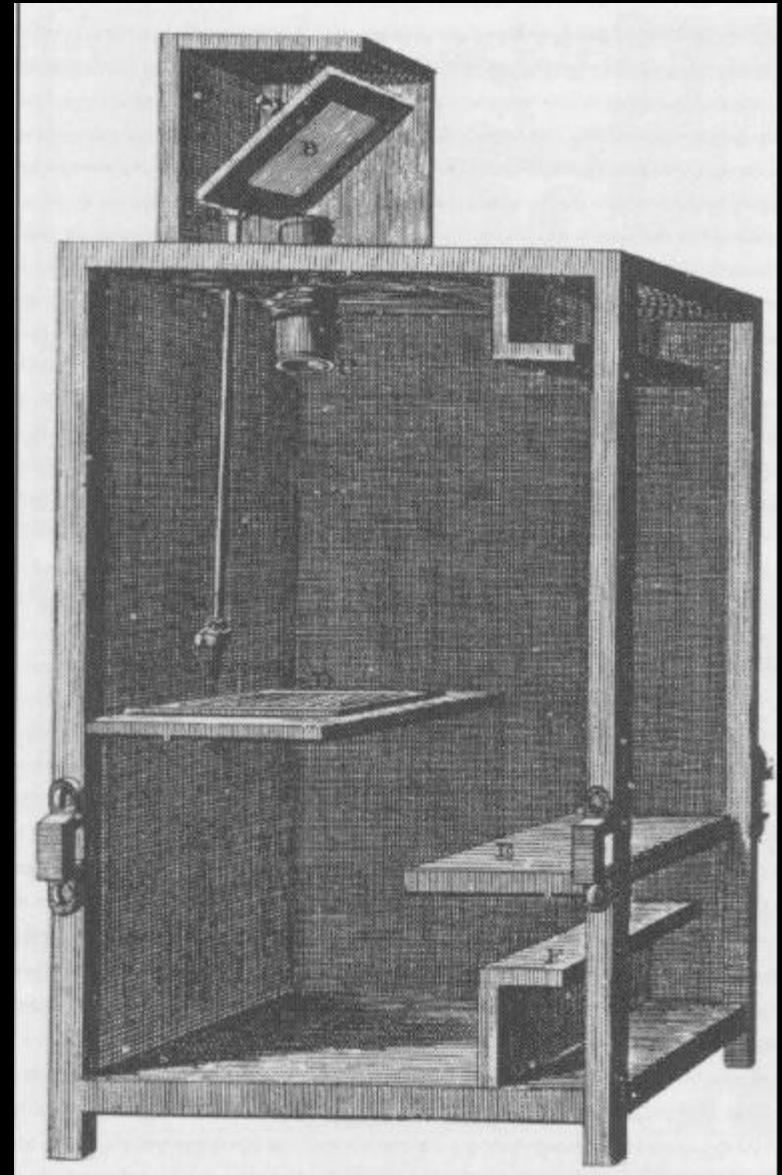


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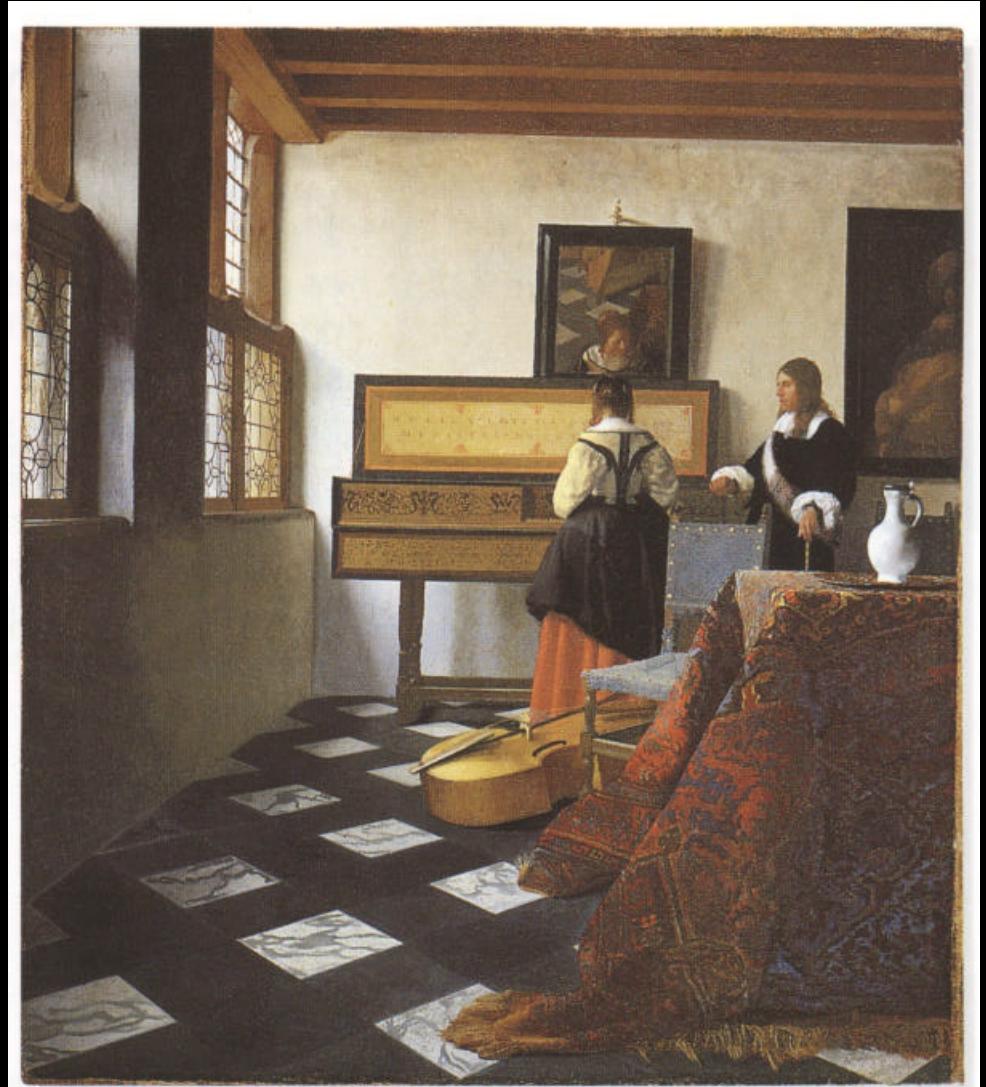
Gadgets

- Camera obscura



Vermeer 1660

- Camera obscura



Gadgets

- Baldassare Lanci's universal instrument for surveying and perspective 1557



Instrument for Surveying and Perspective" dates from 1557. As a perspective aid, it was used in a horizontal position, with an upright cylindrical drawing surface attached around half its rim. The artist looked through the sight arm, moving it around as he took in the scene. The drawing pin moved with the sight arm, allowing the key points of the design to be pricked out on the inside of the drawing surface.

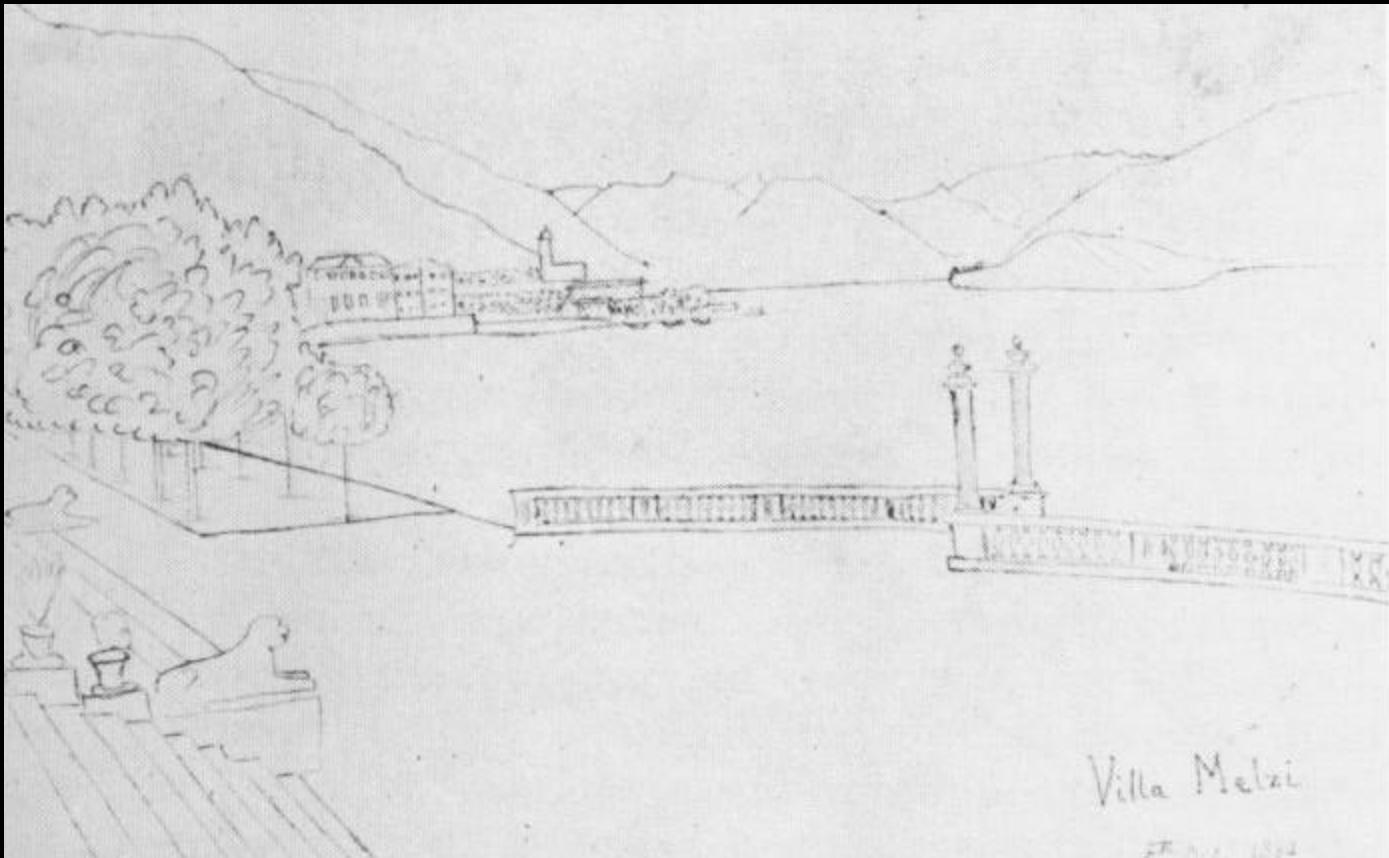


Part of the surface engraving shows the instrument in use



Gadgets

- Camera Lucida
- E.g. Talbot



Perspective

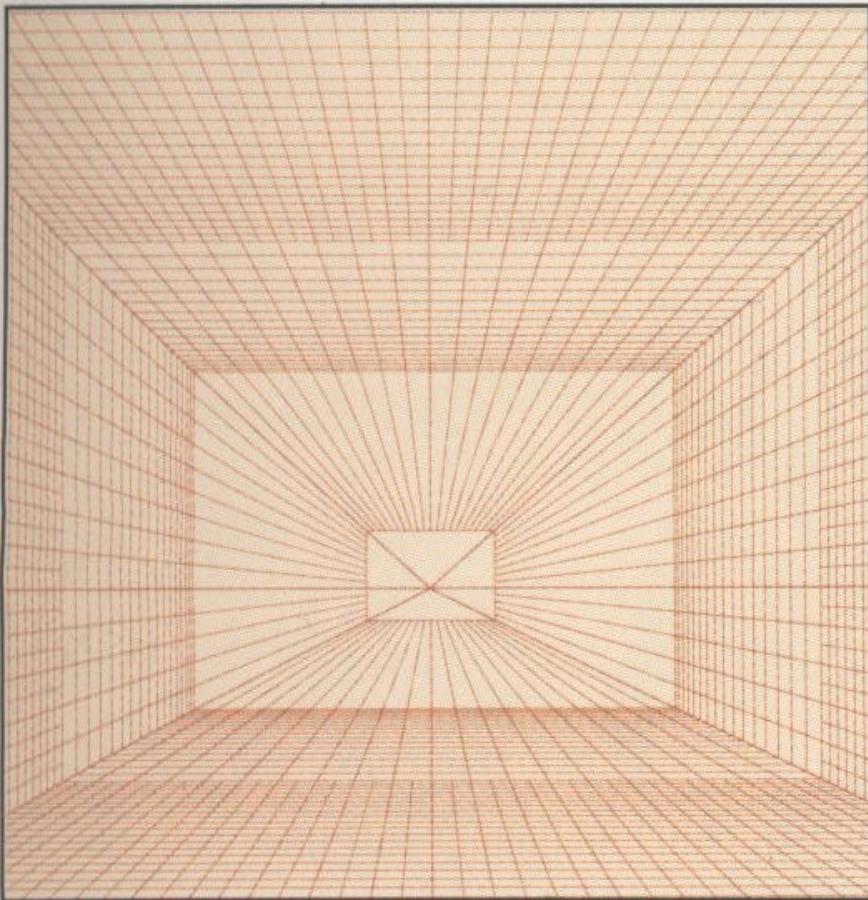


THE CAMERA LUCIDA left
W.H. Wollaston's Camera Lucida,
patented in 1806, was a precise aid to
perspective drawing. Closing one eye
and looking down and over the edge
of a four-sided prism, the artist could
see the object in front of the apparatus,
as well as the "three-dimensional"
image of the object projected onto
the drawing paper below.

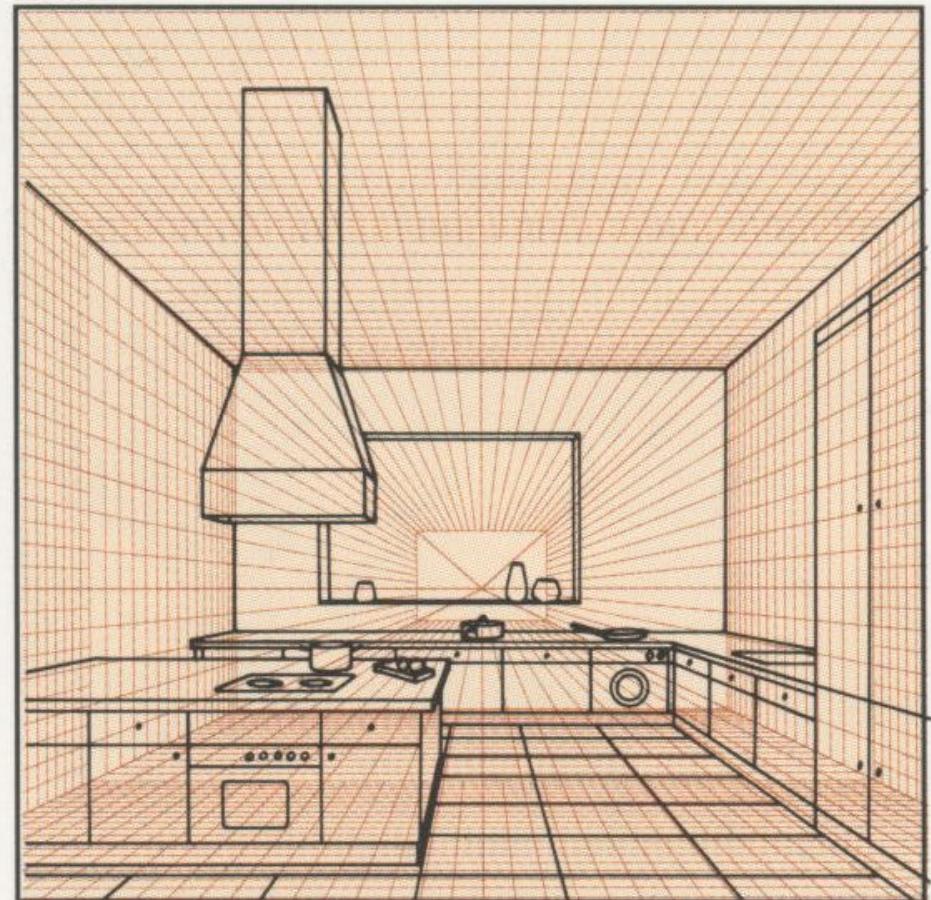
Eyepiece - this can
be adjusted so that
the viewer can
focus the image

Perspective grids

42



43

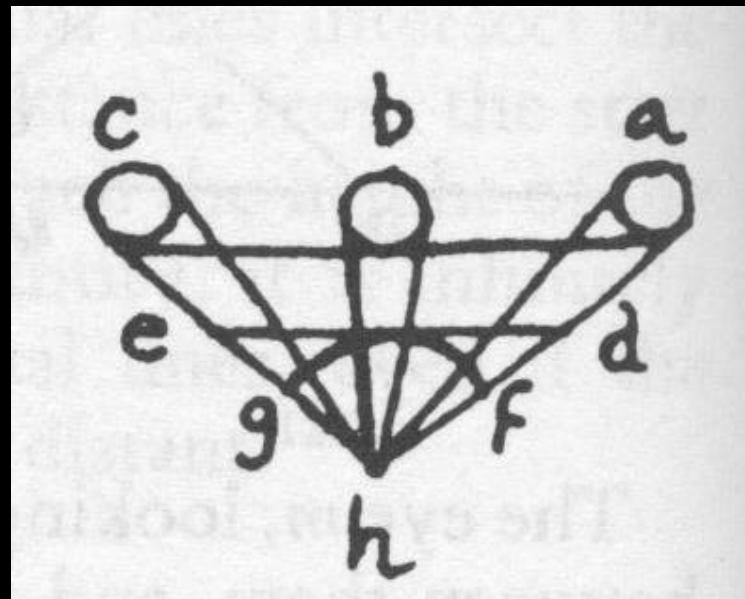
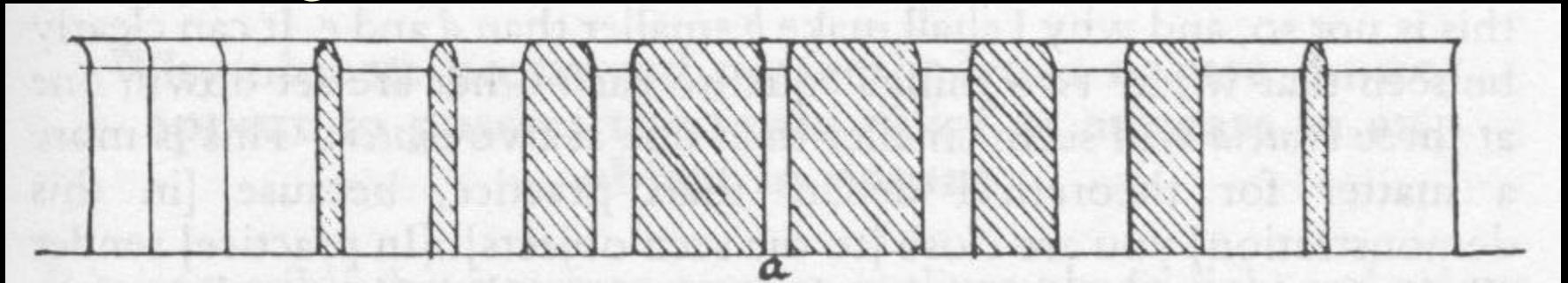


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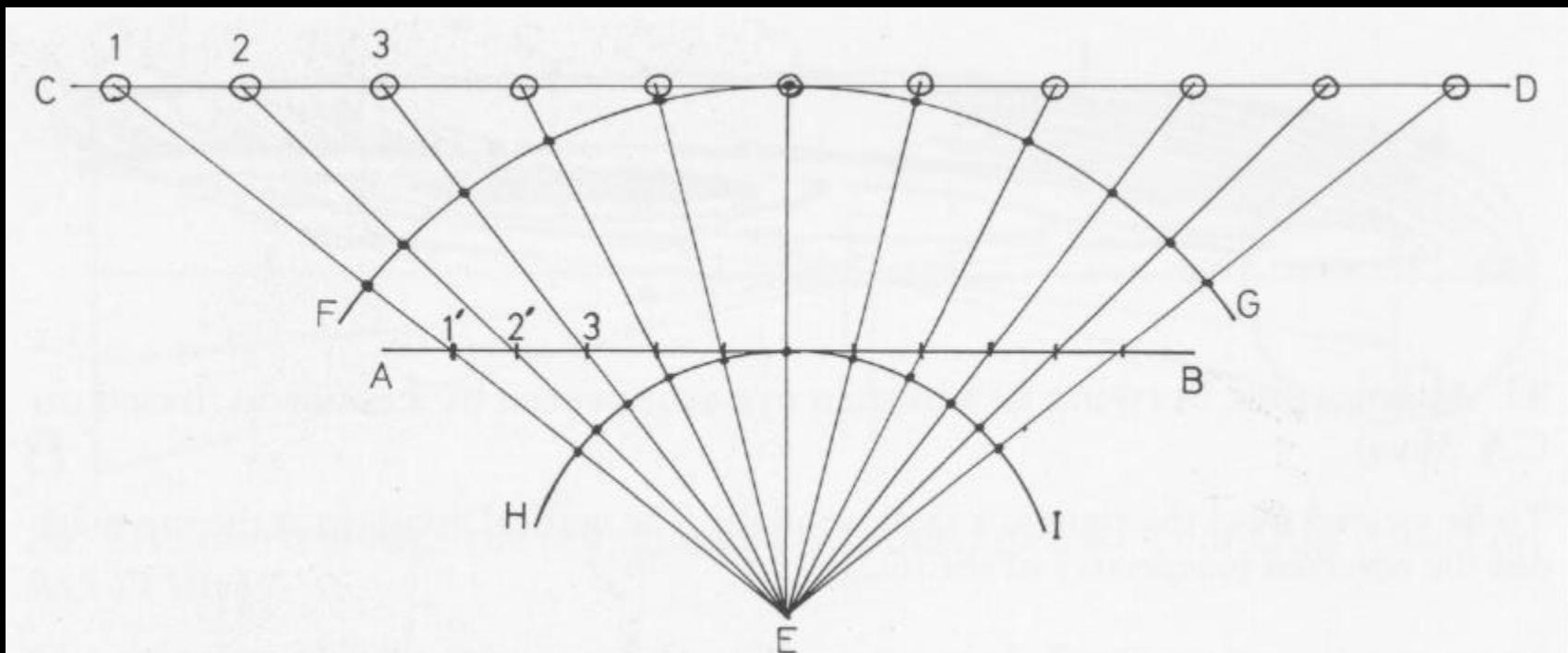
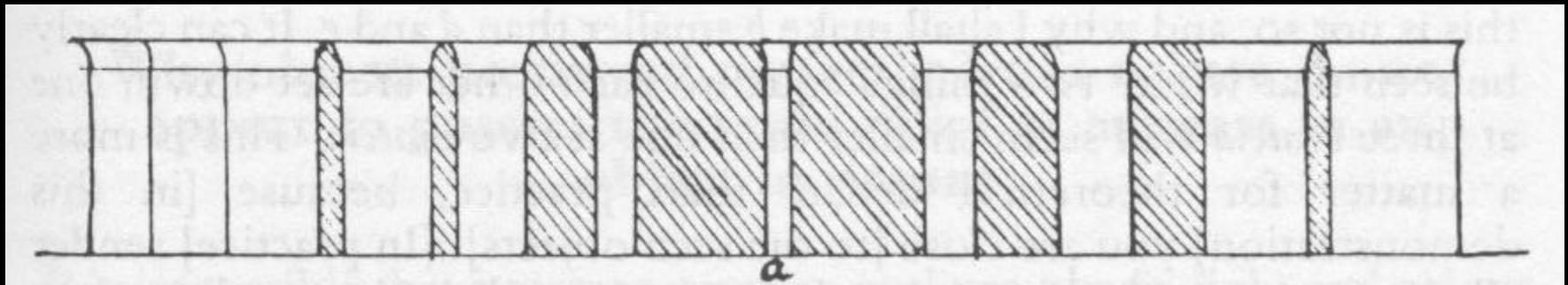
Leonardo & contradictions

- Wide angle vision



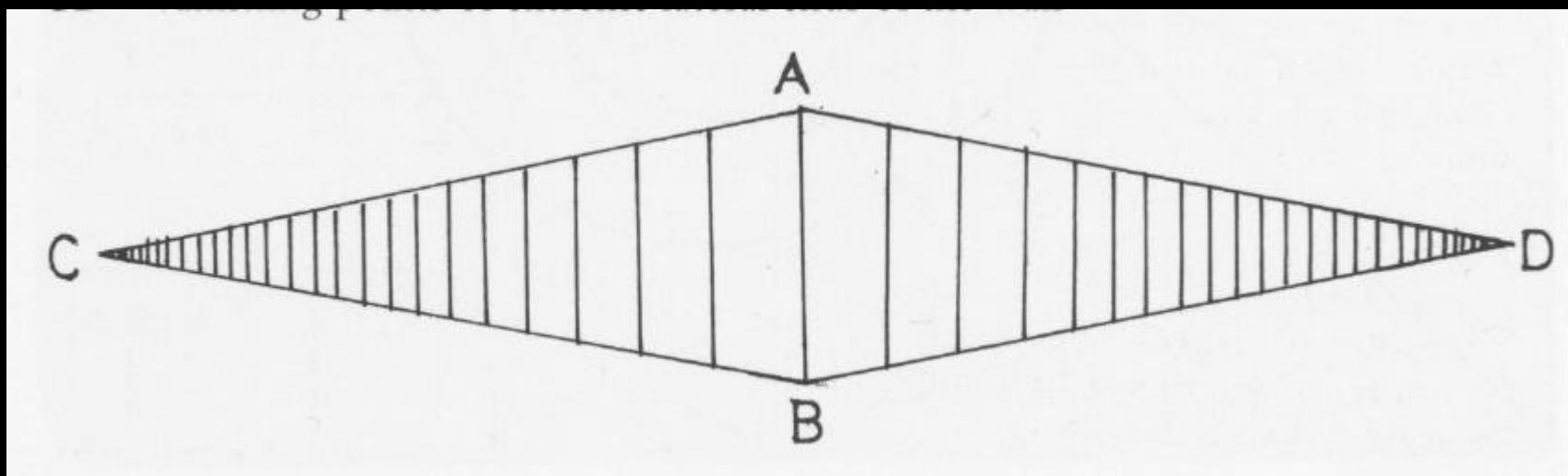
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Perspective distortion

- The sphere is projected as an ellipse



Perspective distortion

- The sphere is projected as an ellipse

