GDC

Practical Quaternions – an easy guide to 3d rotations for non-mathematicians

Patrick Martin Developer Relations Engineer @ Google

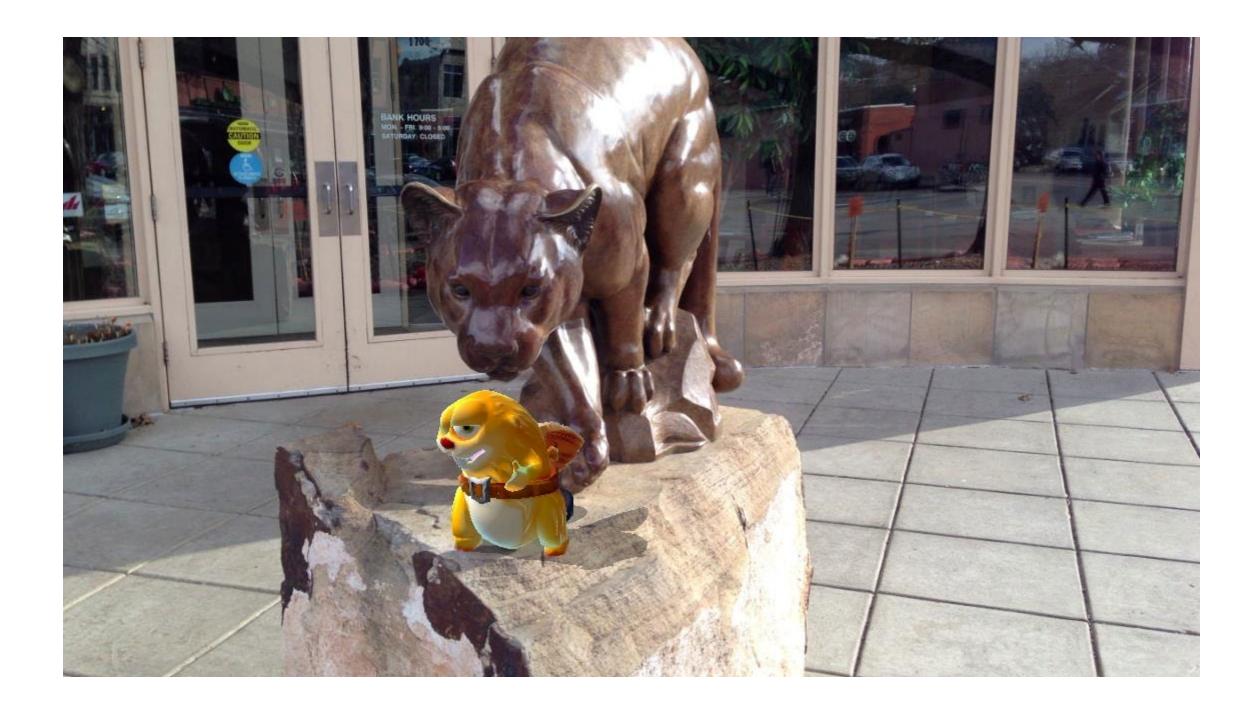
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Who am I?

 Mobile games at Venan Robotics and AR at Firebase Developer Advocate for Firebase and Android

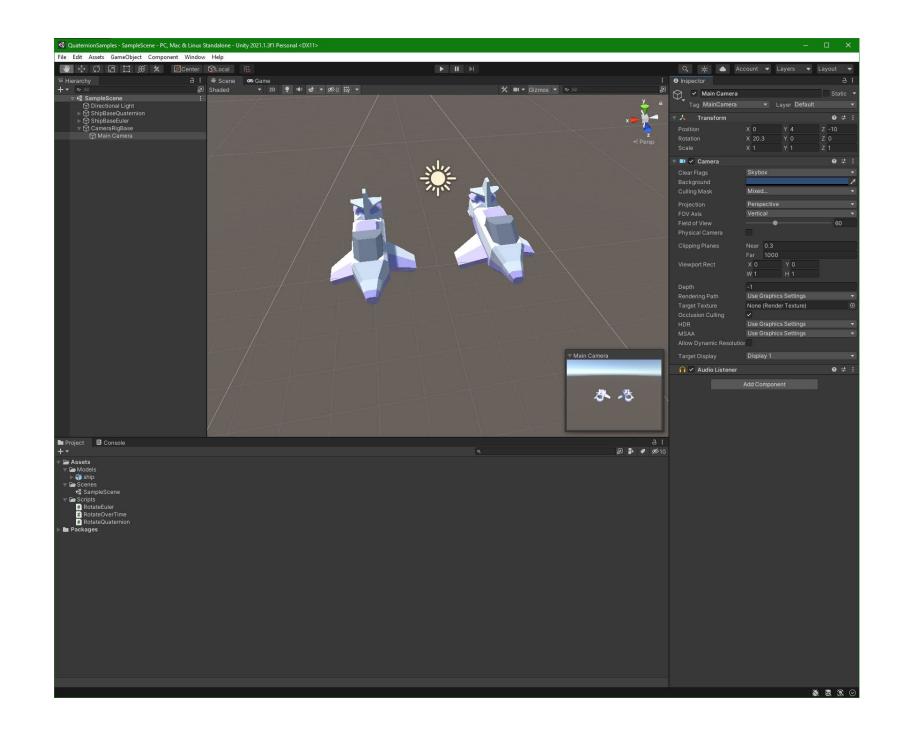








Demo





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```
public class RotateQuaternion : MonoBehaviour
    [SerializeField] private Vector3 _euler;
    [SerializeField] private float _interpolationTime = 1f;
   private Quaternion _sourceRotation;
   private Quaternion _targetRotation;
   void Start()
       _sourceRotation = transform.rotation;
       _targetRotation = Quaternion.Euler(_euler);
   void Update()
       float amount = (Time.timeSinceLevelLoad / _interpolationTime) % 2f;
       if (amount > 1)
           amount = 2f - amount;
       transform.localRotation = Quaternion.Slerp(_sourceRotation, _targetRotation, amount);
```



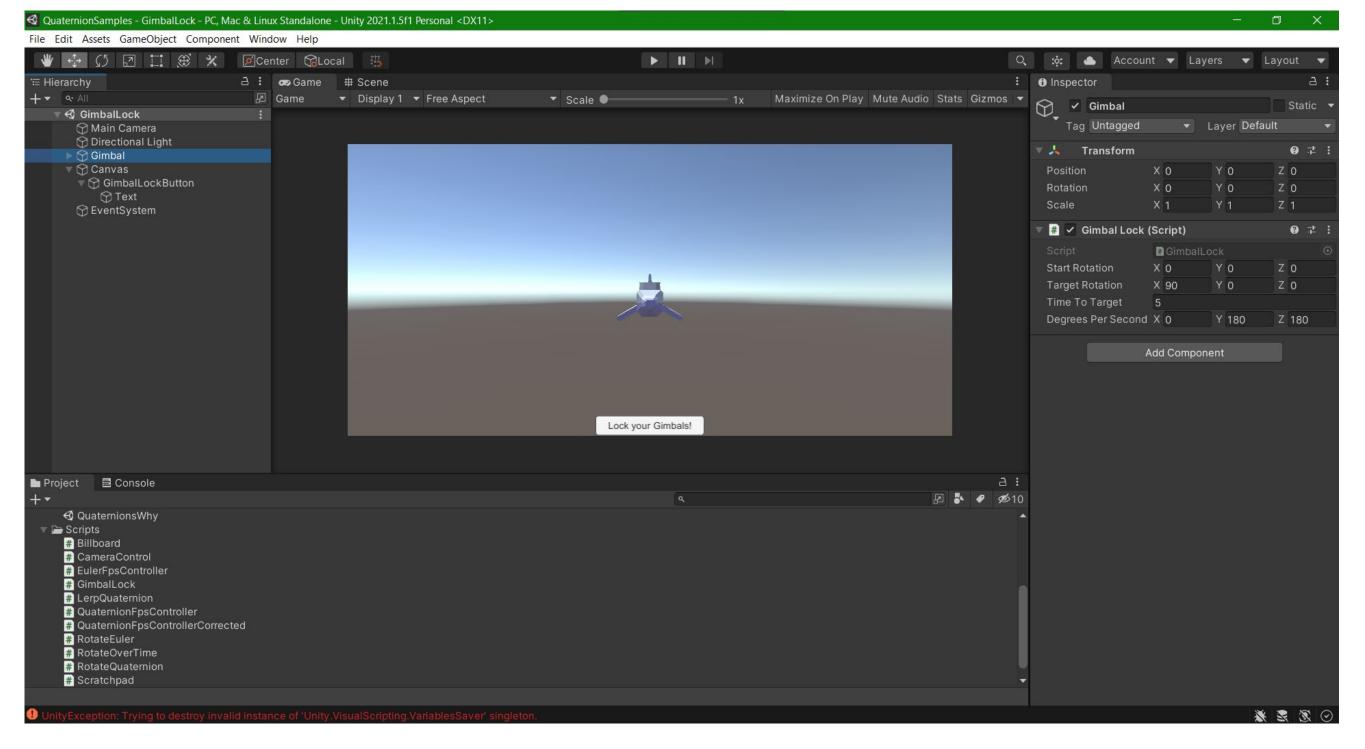




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Demo







7 simple rules for understanding quaternions

You won't believe number 4





The "imaginary component" is a scary way of saying "the axis of rotation".





For convenience, half of the rotation is in the real part and half is in the imaginary.





Multiplication is a fancy way of saying "apply a rotation"



"inverse" and "conjugate" are both fancy ways of saying negate the imaginary component.





Just like LERPing between vectors you SLERP between quaternions



If you go from a right handed coordinate system to a left, you're negating one of your imaginary components.

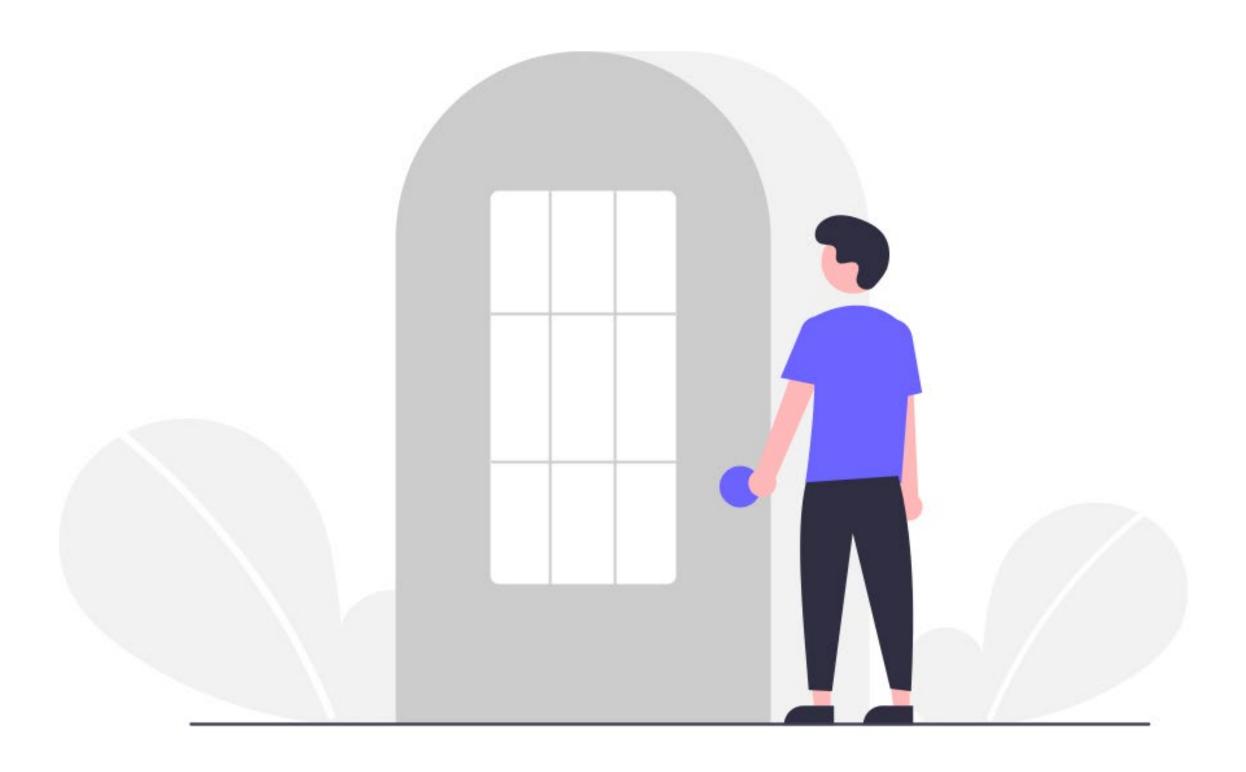




Trust the library.







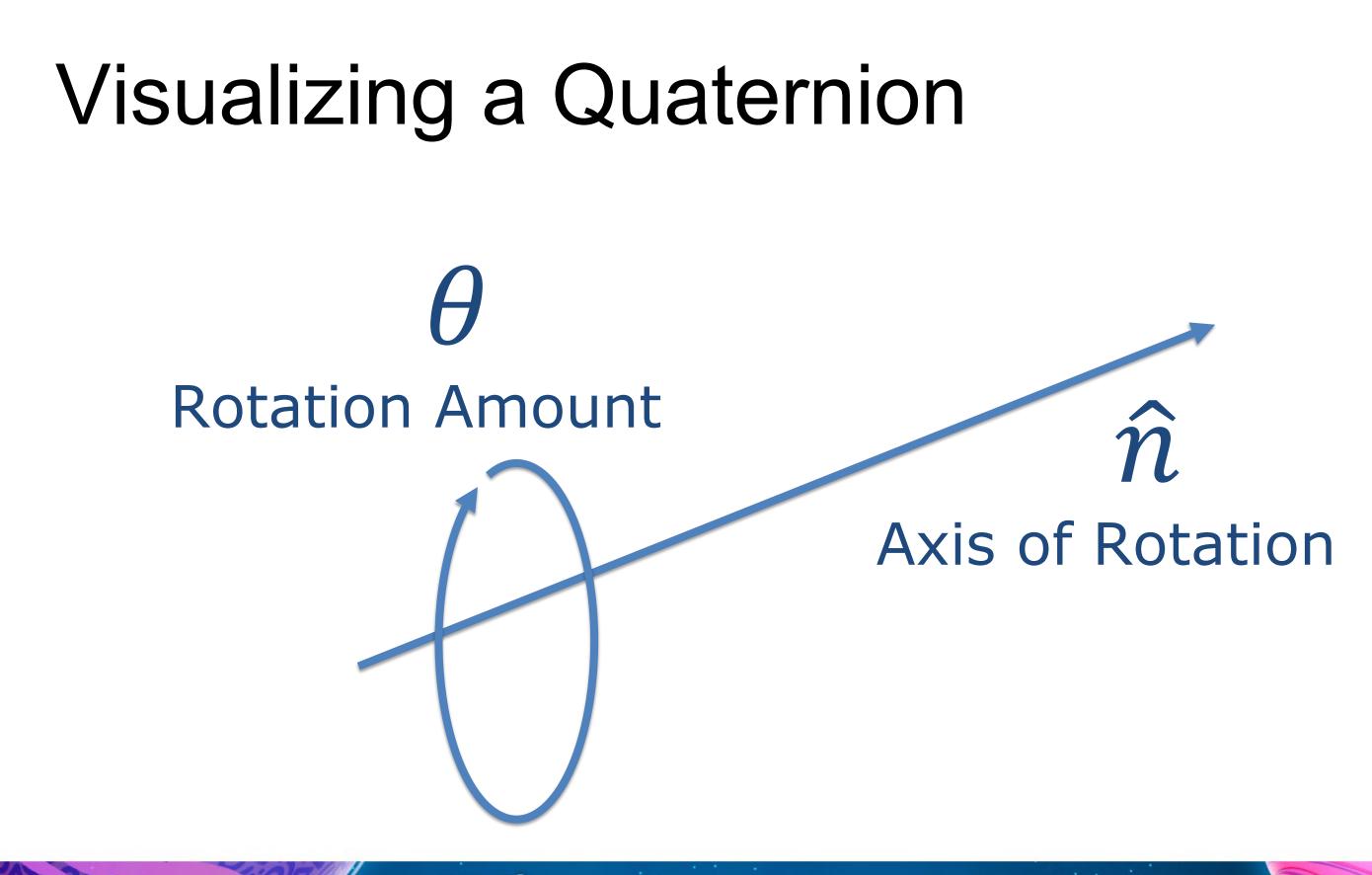
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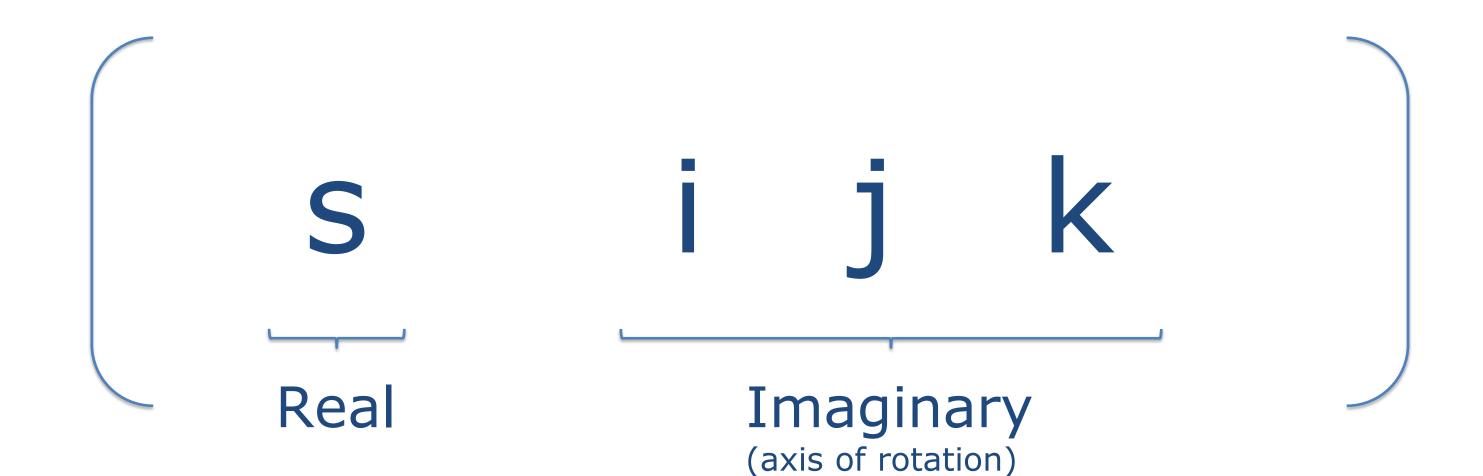
Visualizing a Quaternion

 "The imaginary part is the axis of rotation" • "Half the rotation is in the real part and half is in the imaginary"

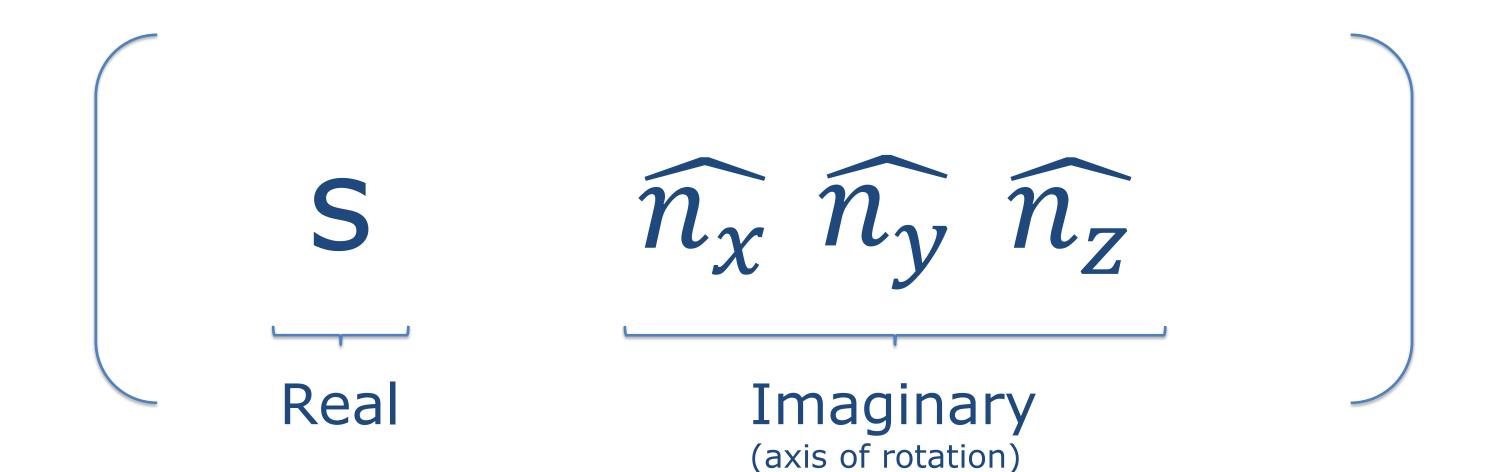










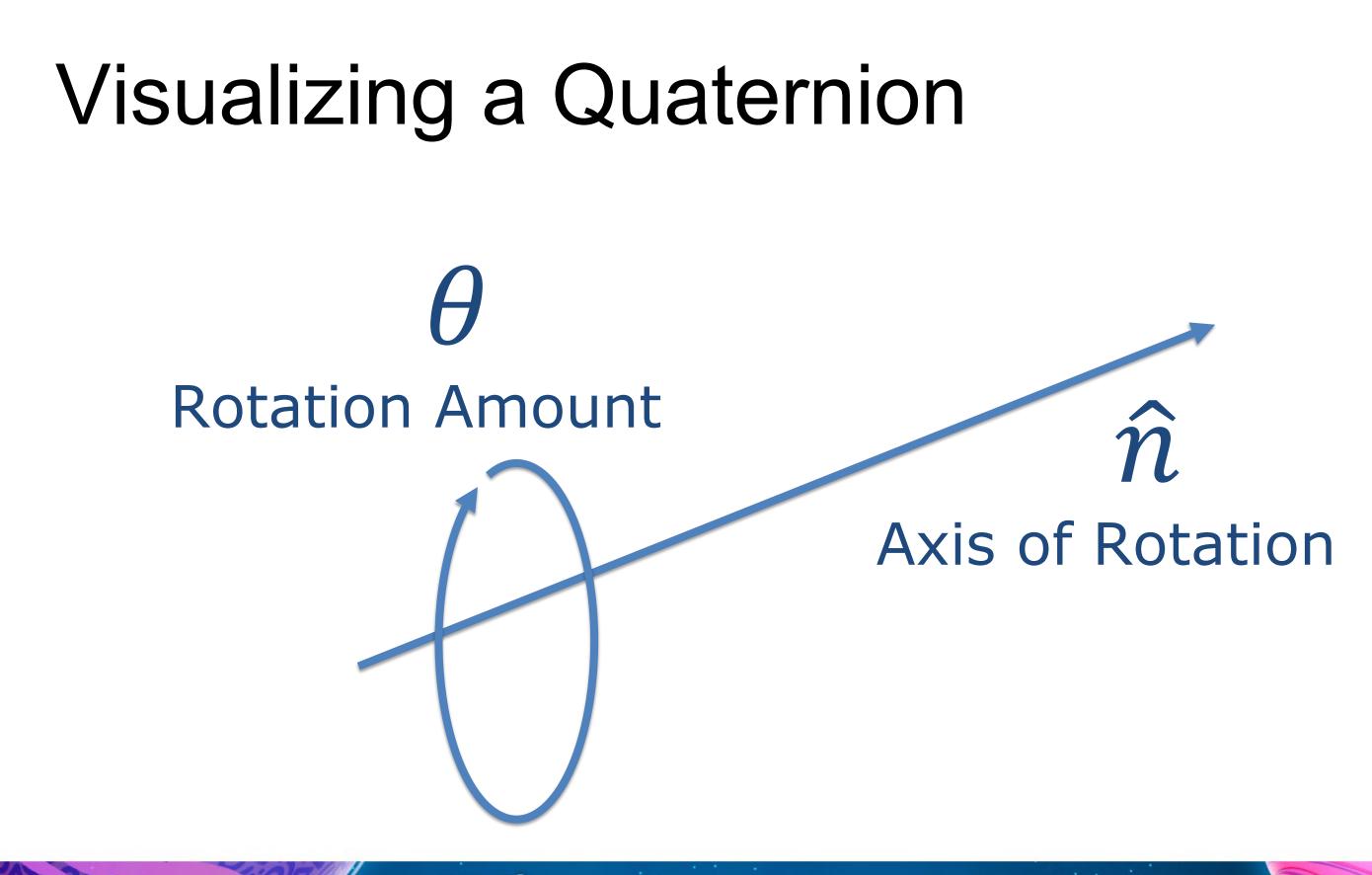










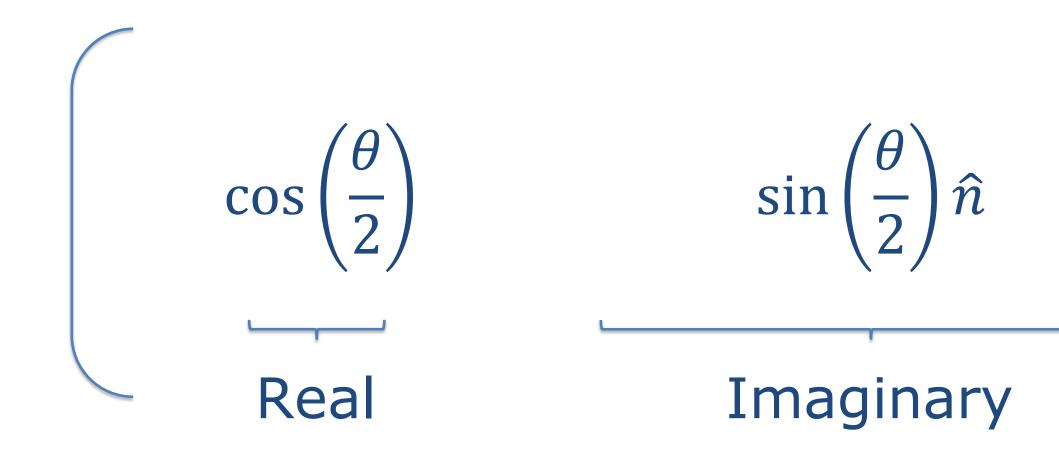




Visualizing a Quaternion

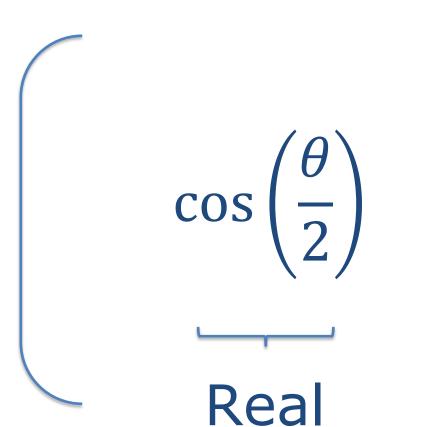
Н **Rotation Amount**

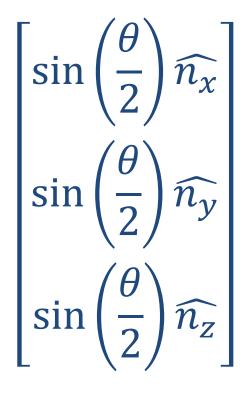












Imaginary

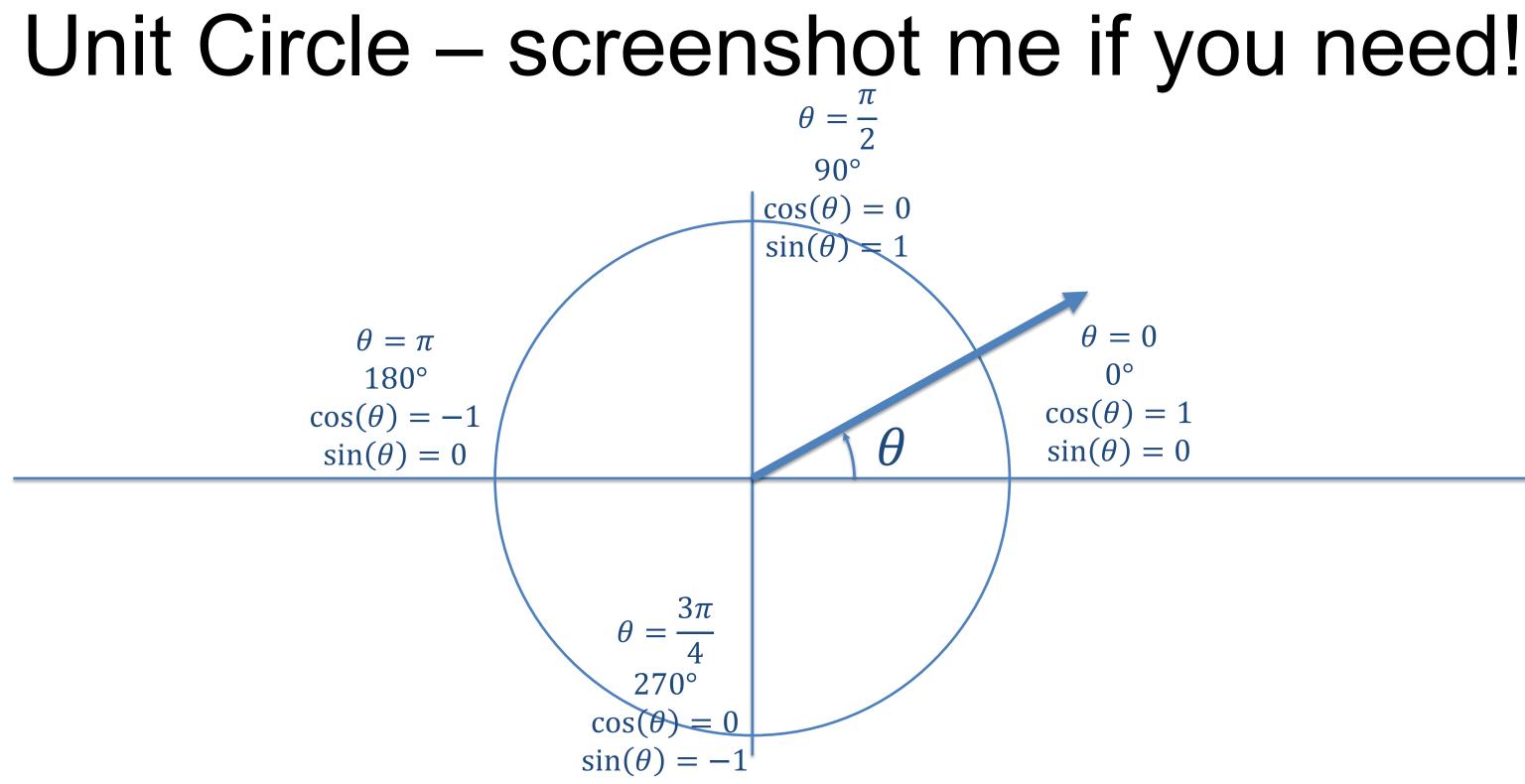




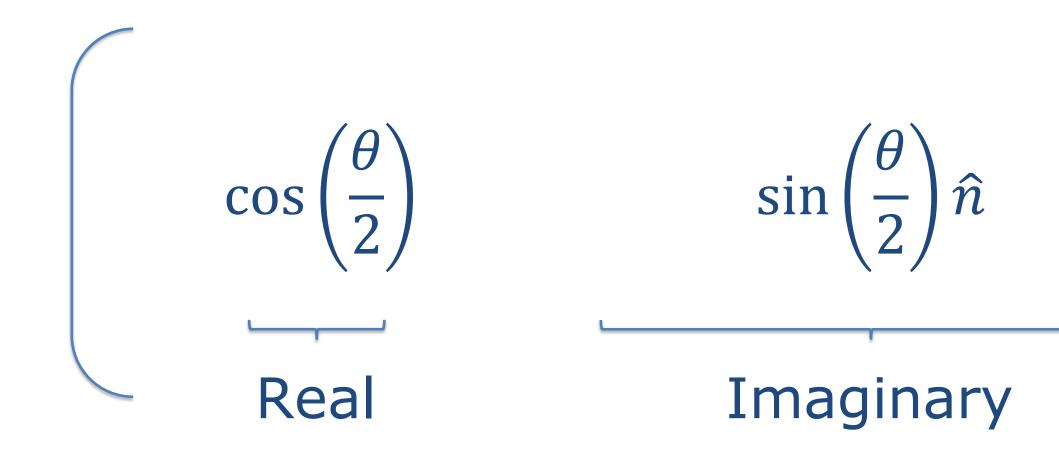
You lied, we're doing math!













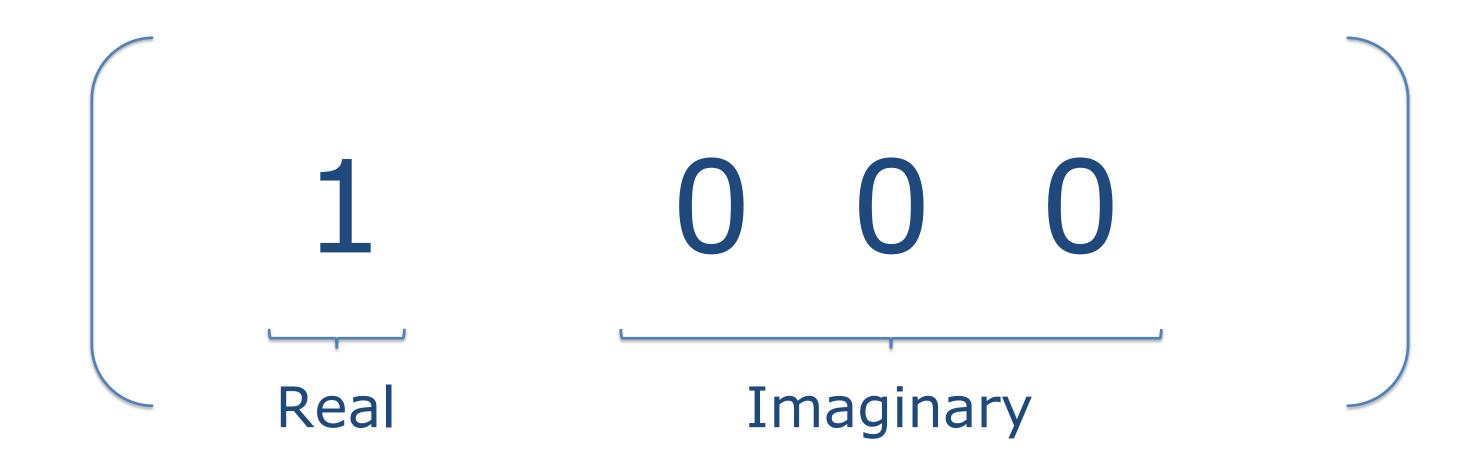


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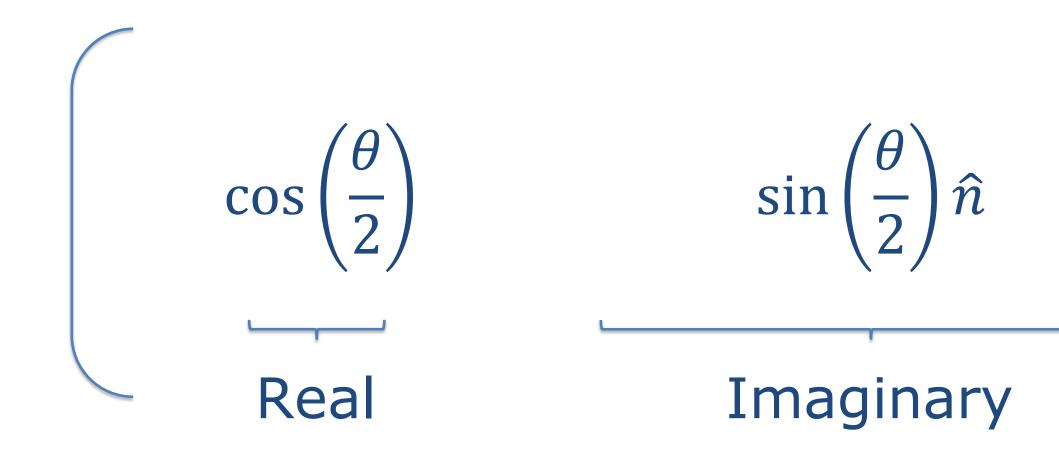
var identity = Quaternion.identity; var identityAngleAxis = Quaternion.AngleAxis(0, Vector3.up); Debug.Log(\$"Testing identity {identity} and {identityAngleAxis}");



Visualize a Quaternion







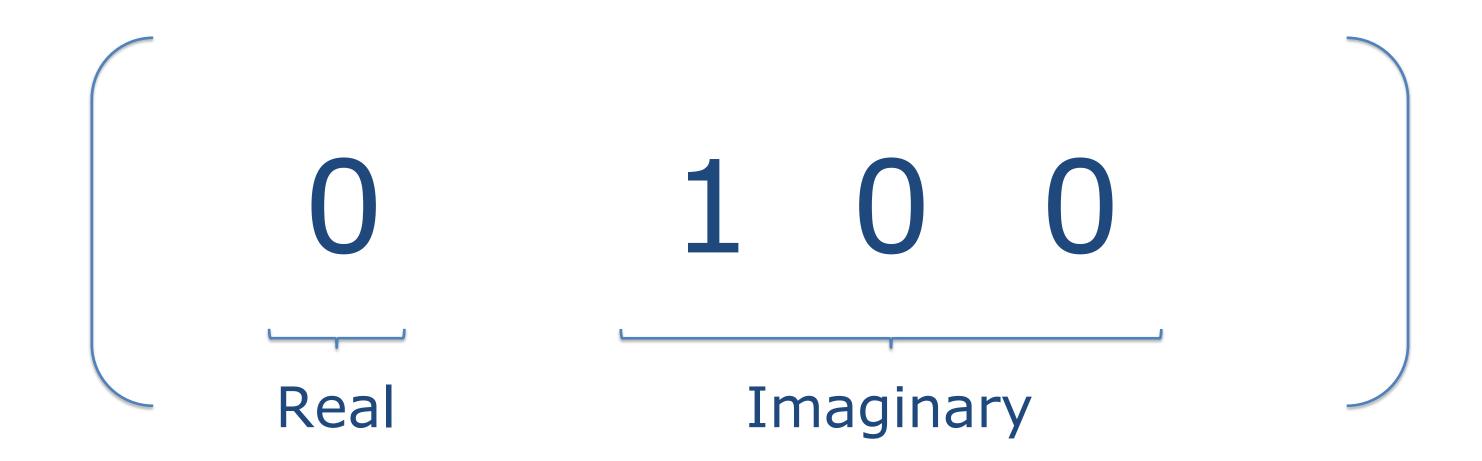




00 var pitch = Quaternion.AngleAxis(180, Vector3.right); Debug.Log(\$"Testing {pitch}");



Visualize a Quaternion







var yaw = Quaternion.AngleAxis(180, Vector3.up); Debug.Log(\$"Testing {yaw}");

var roll = Quaternion.AngleAxis(180, Vector3.forward); Debug.Log(\$"Testing {roll}");

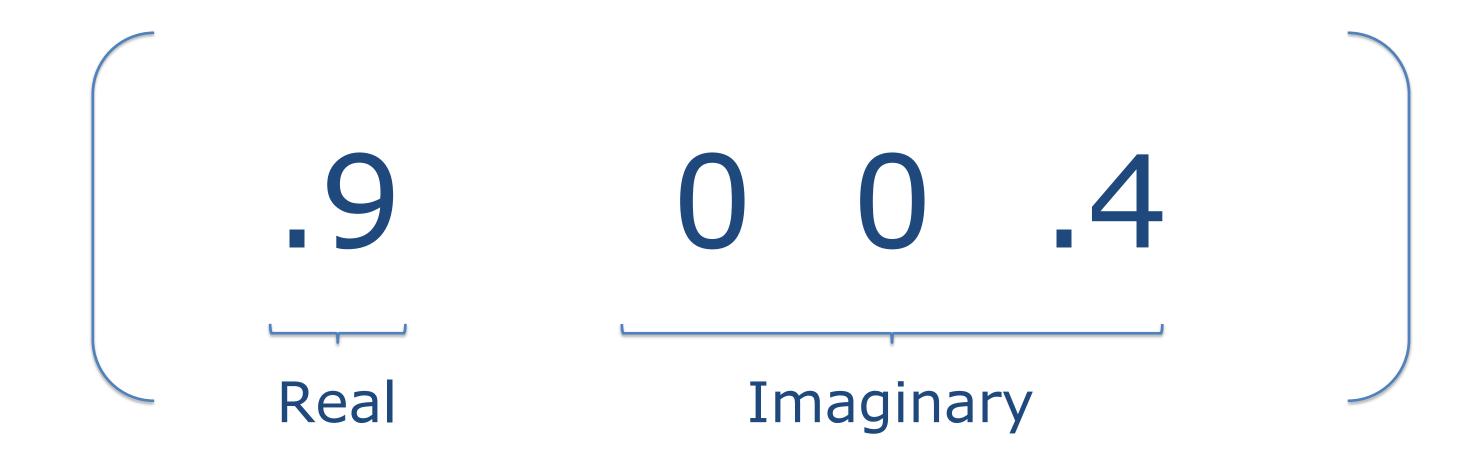


Console Project

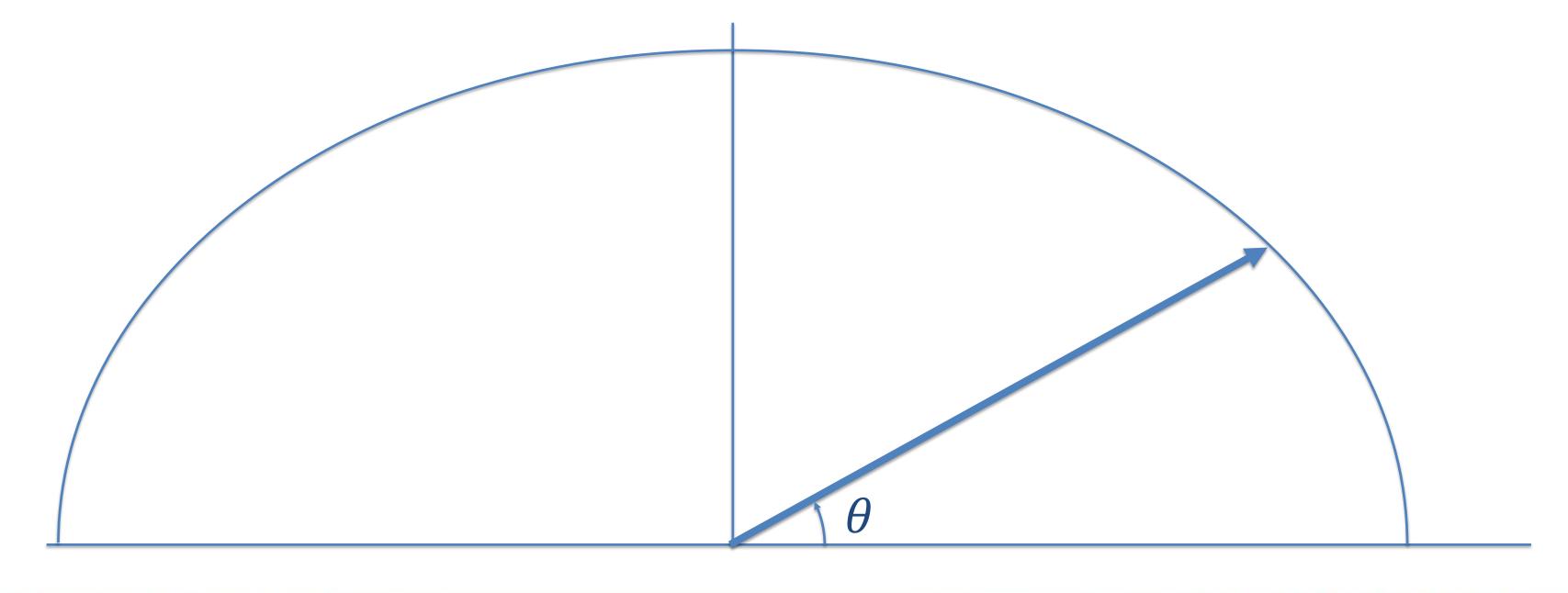
Clear
Collapse Error Pause Editor

- [12:56:20] Testing identity (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0) and (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0) UnityEngine.Debug:Log (object)
- [12:56:20] Testing (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0) UnityEngine.Debug:Log (object)
- [12:56:20] Testing (0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0) UnityEngine.Debug:Log (object)
 - [12:56:20] Testing (0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0) UnityEngine.Debug:Log (object)

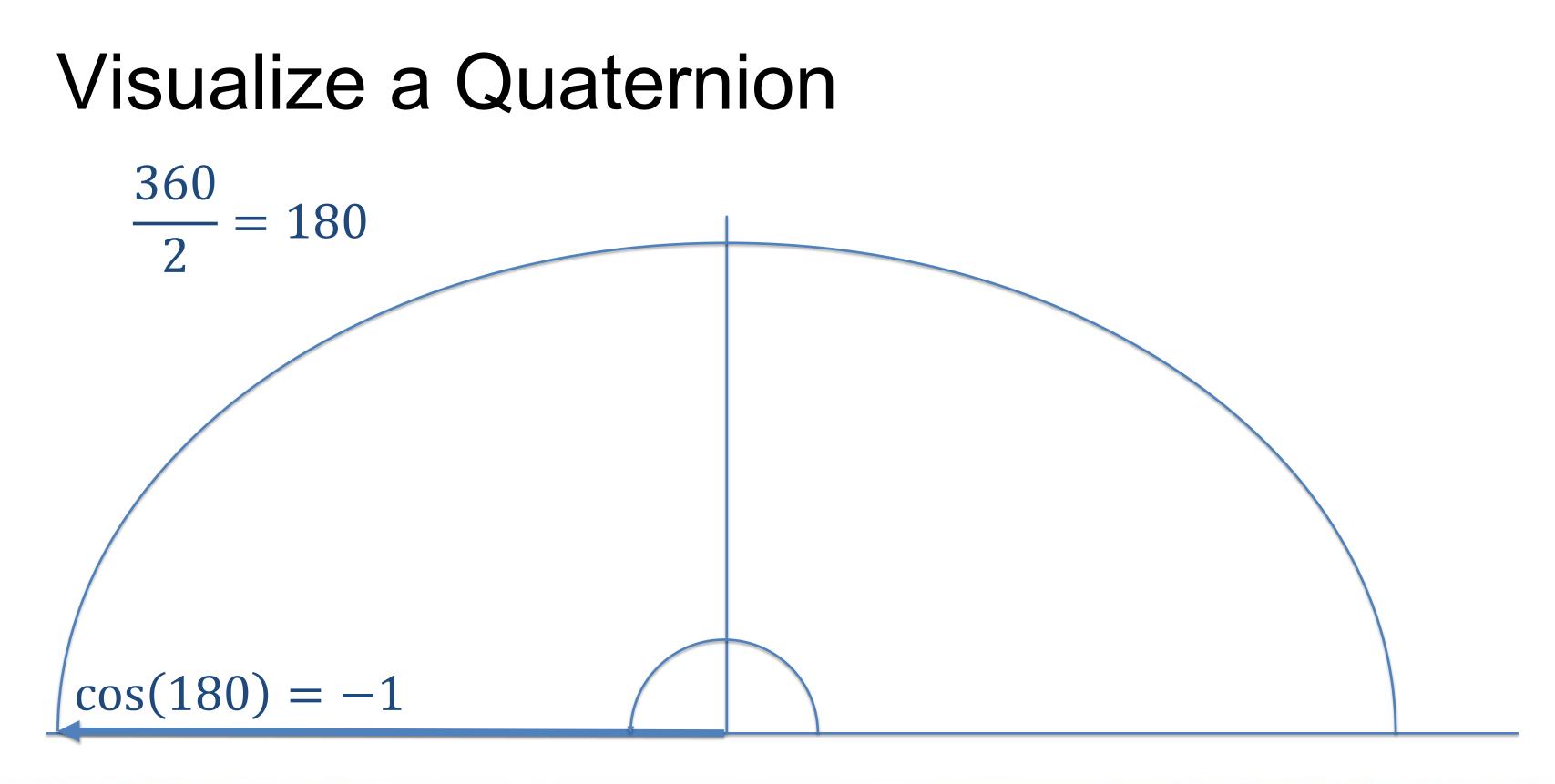
Visualize a Quaternion



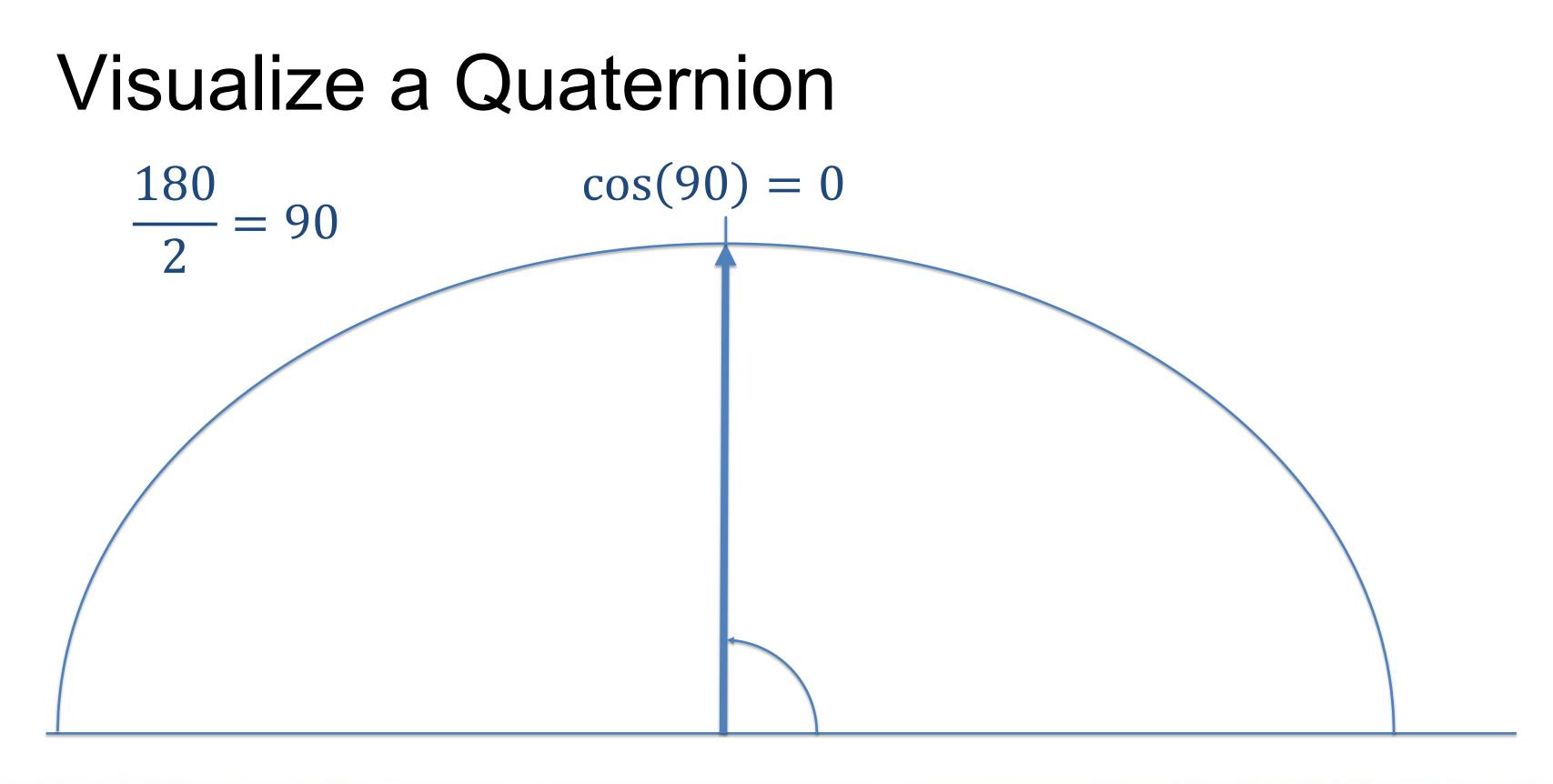




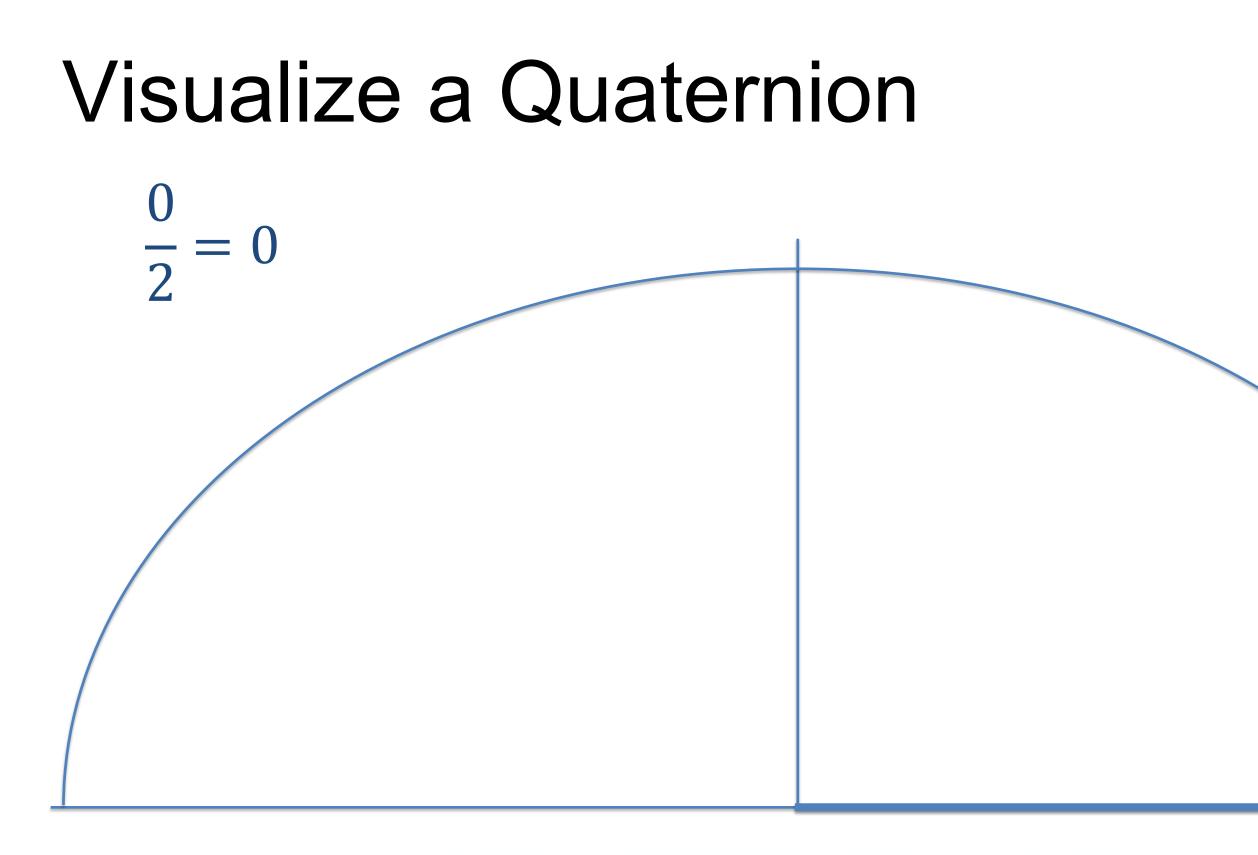






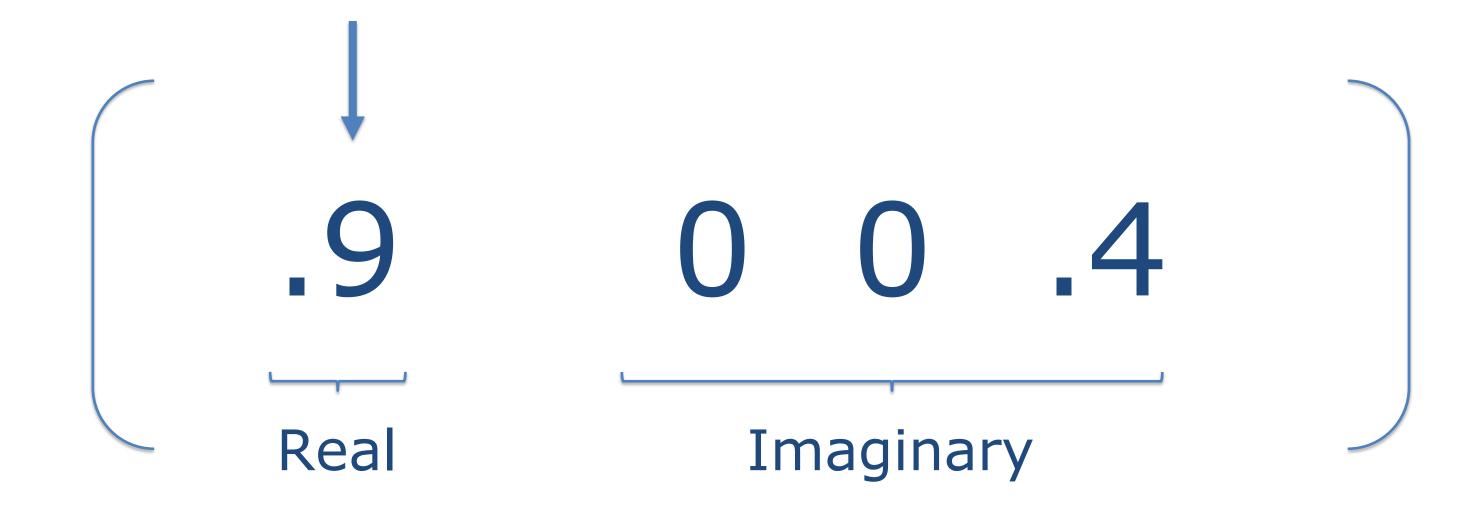




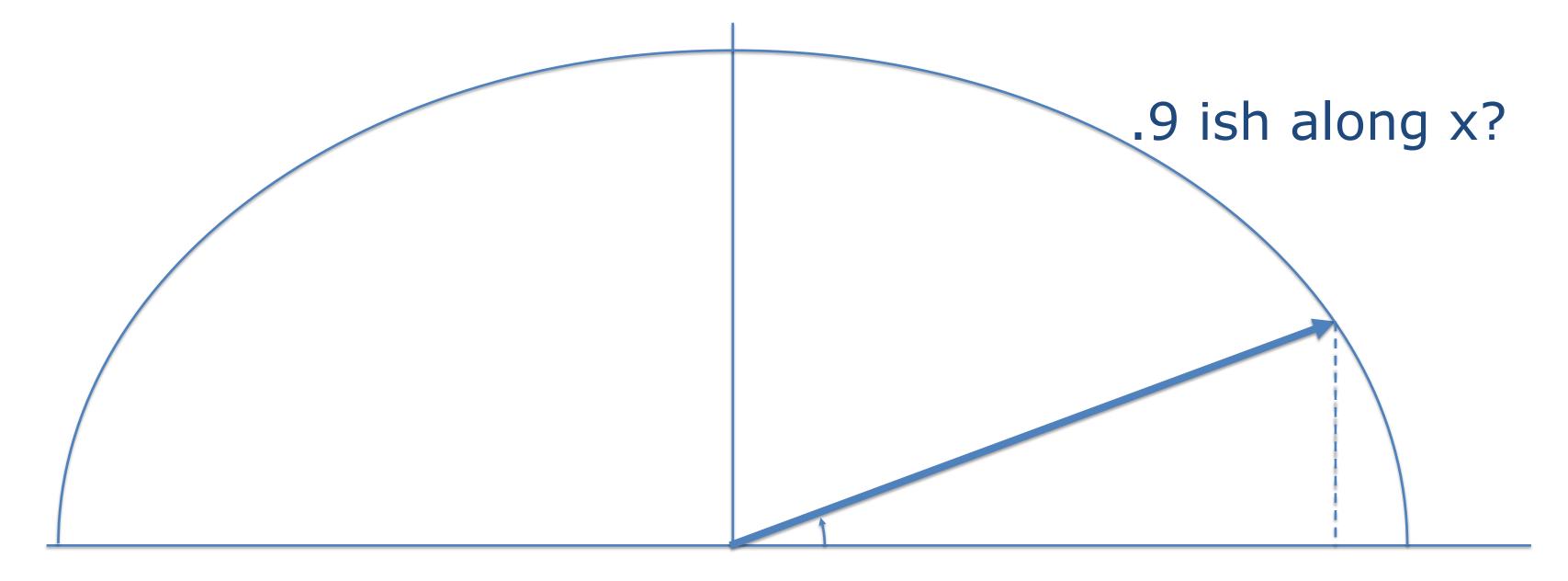


$\cos(0) = 1$

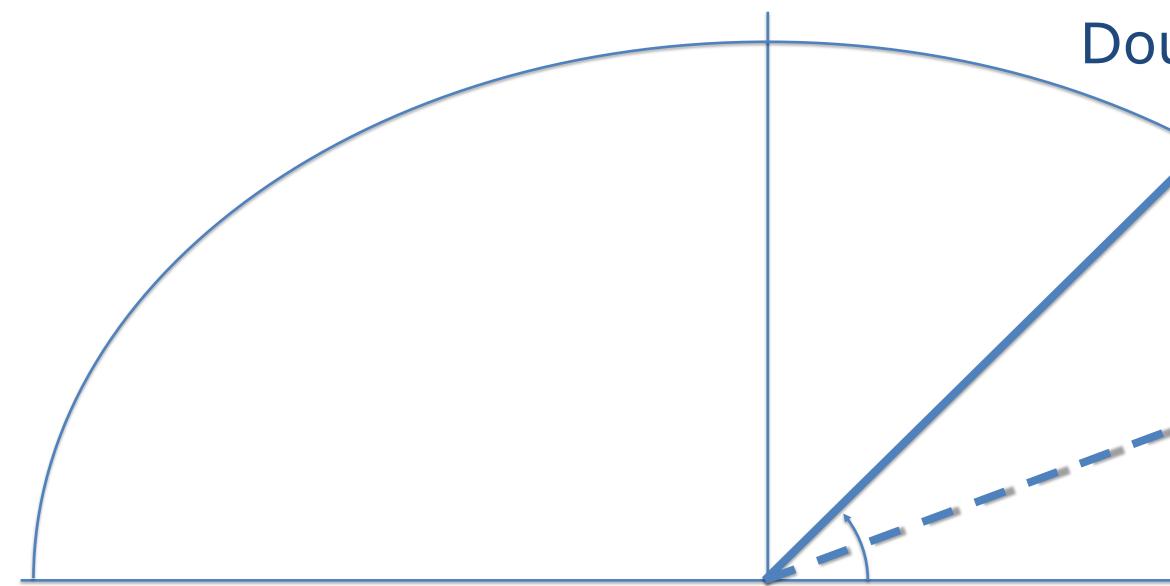








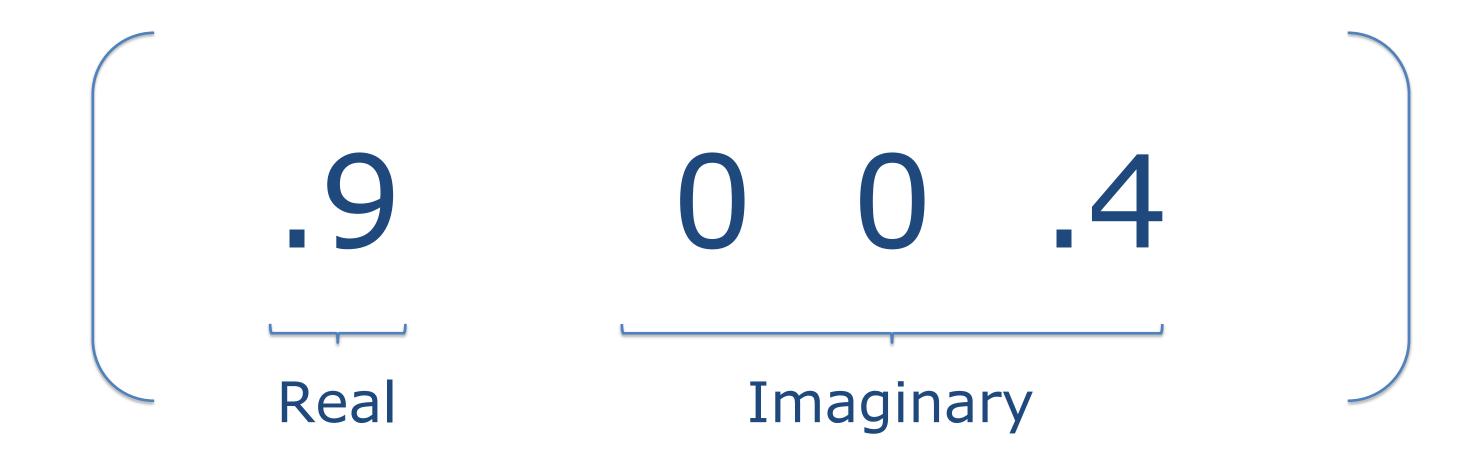




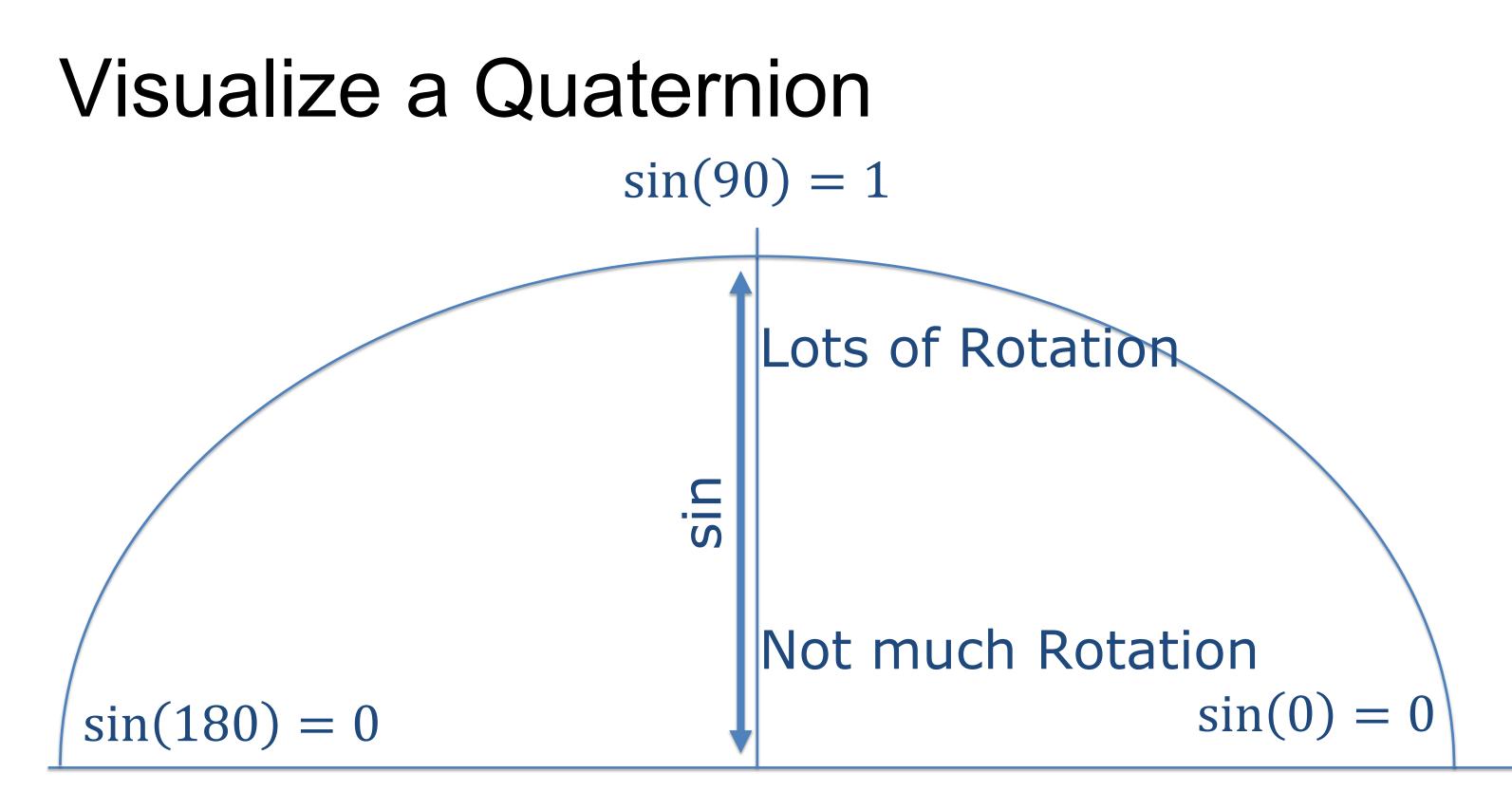
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Double-ish?

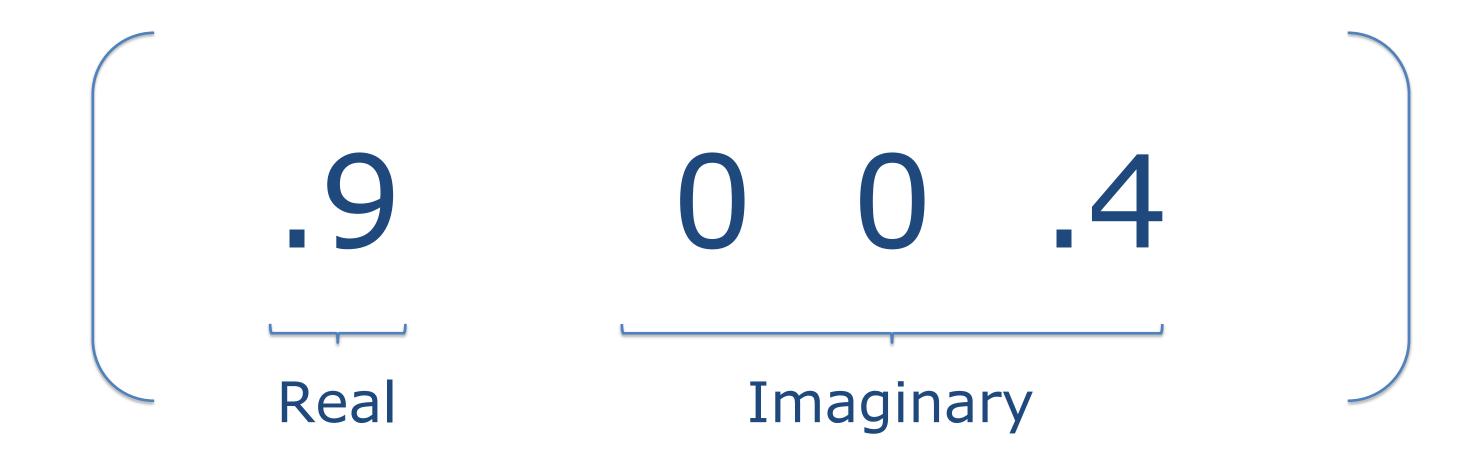














$\cos^{-1}(.9) \cdot 2 \approx 51^{\circ}$



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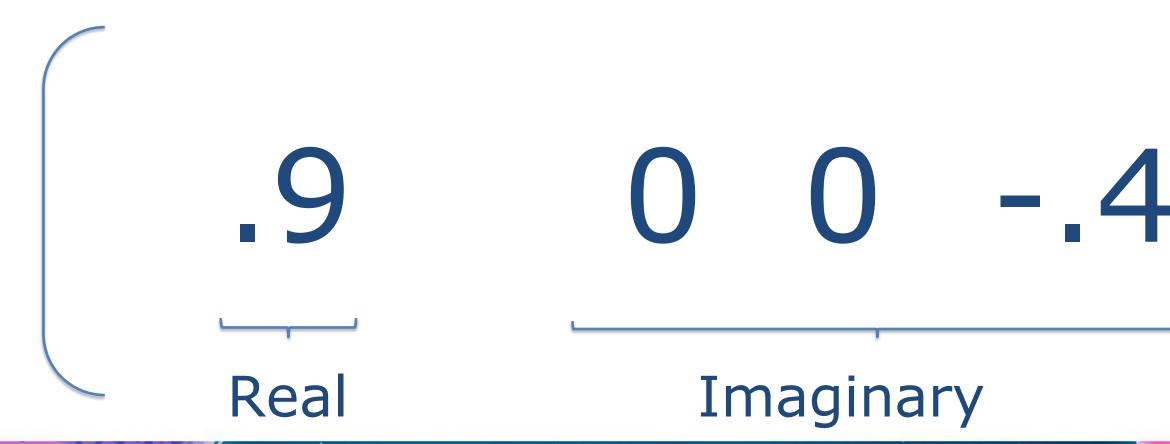
var randomRoll = Quaternion.AngleAxis(45, Vector3.forward); Debug.Log(\$"Random roll: {randomRoll}");





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var randomRollNegated = Quaternion.AngleAxis(-45, Vector3.forward); Debug.Log(\$"Random roll negated: {randomRollNegated}");









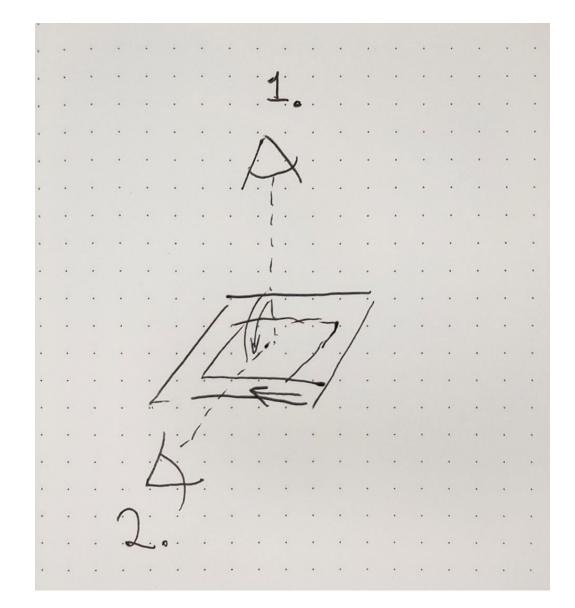






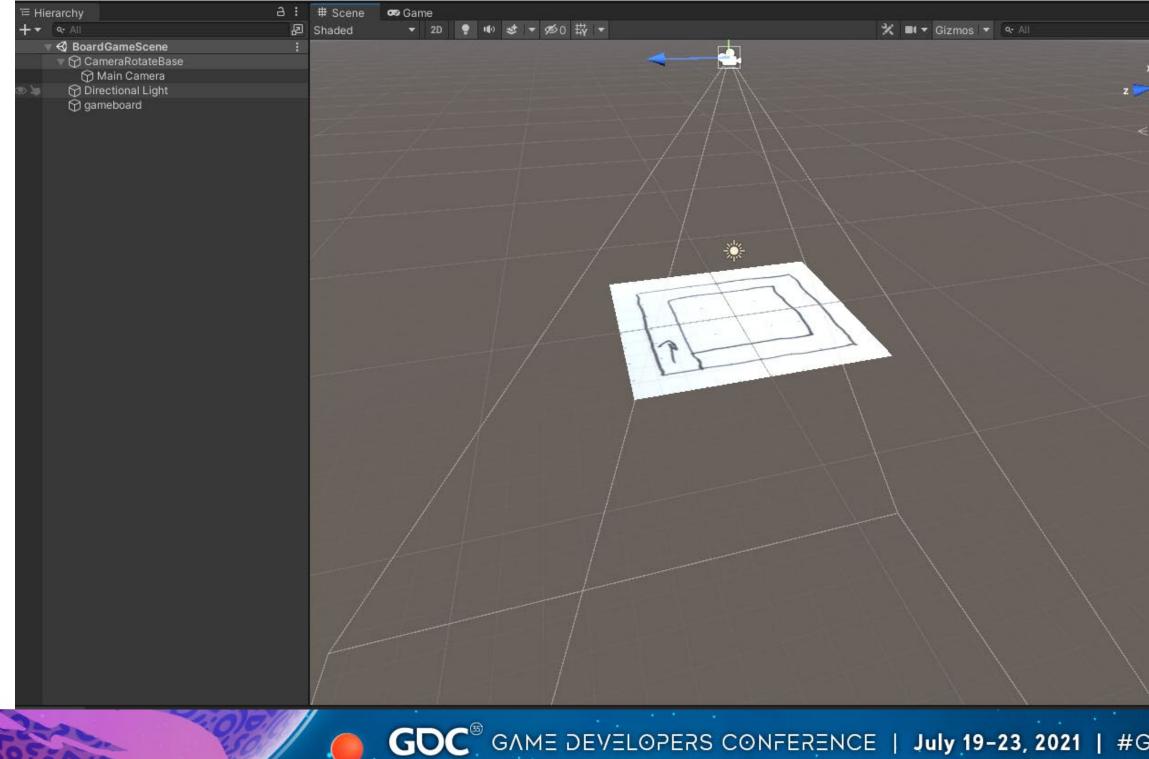


The board game problem





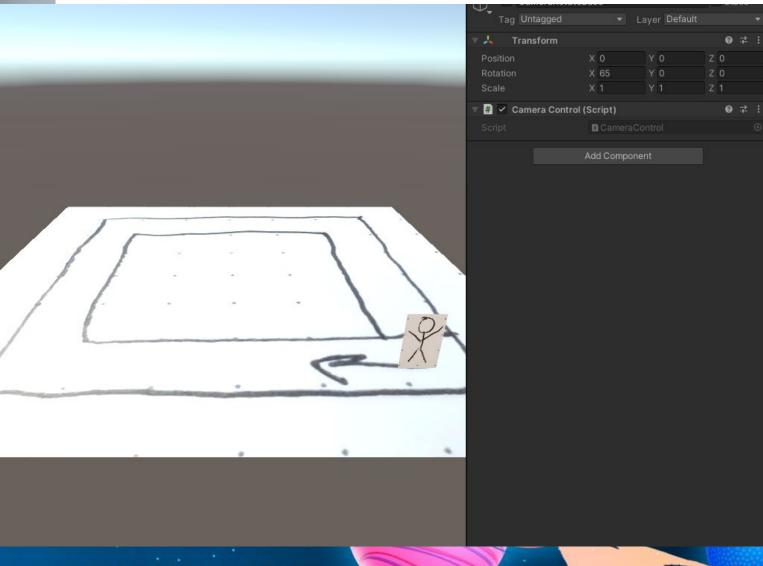
The board game problem

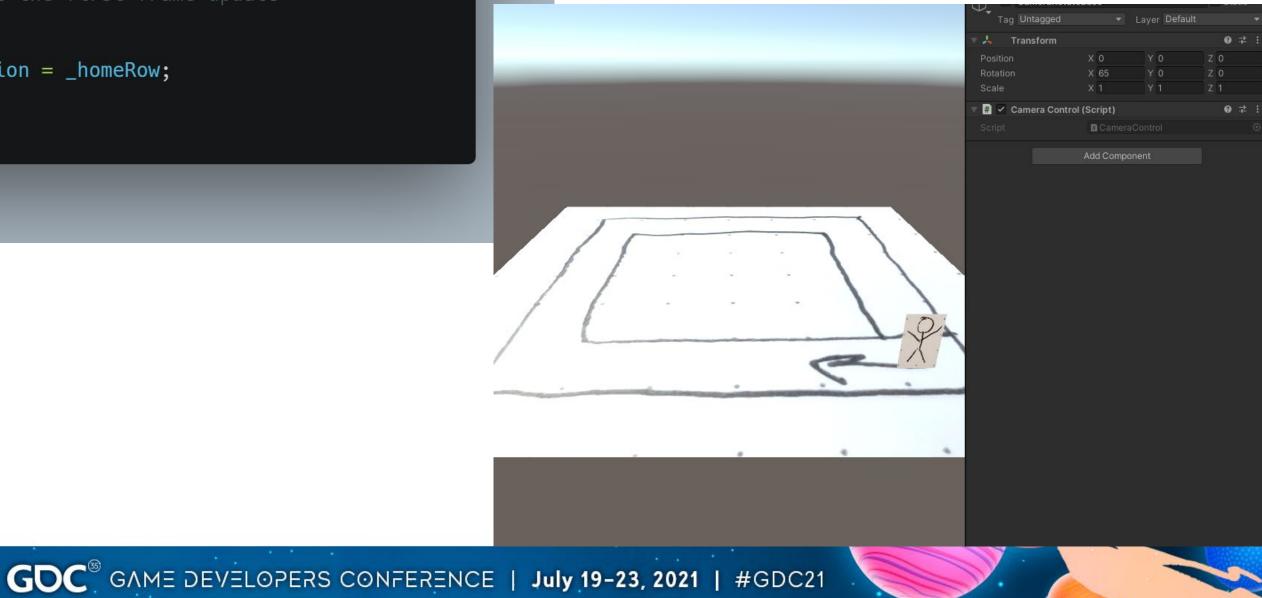


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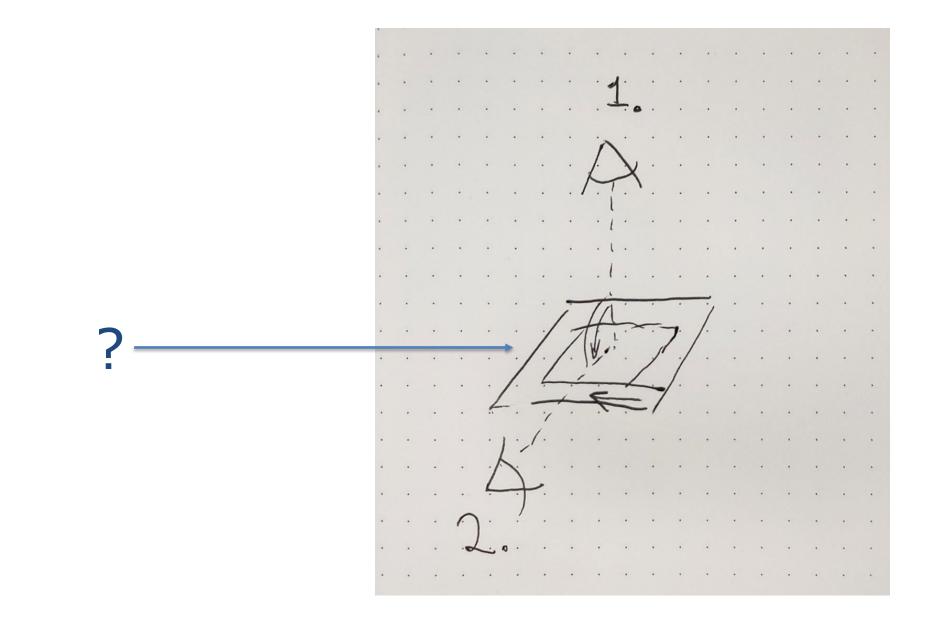
•••

```
using UnityEngine;
public class CameraControl : MonoBehaviour
{
    Quaternion _origin = Quaternion.identity;
    Quaternion _homeRow = Quaternion.AngleAxis(65, Vector3.right);
    void Start()
        transform.localRotation = _homeRow;
}
```



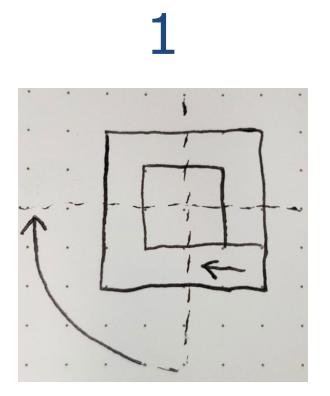


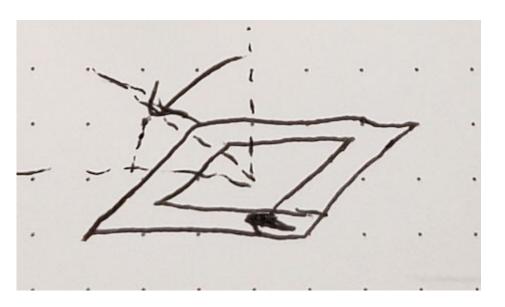
The board game problem





The board game problem





2



Multiplication is the same as "apply a rotation"





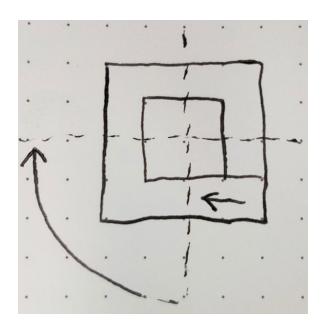
$$p = [p_s p_v]$$
$$q = [q_s q_v]$$
$$pq = (p_s q_s - p_v \cdot q_v) + (p_s q_v + q_s p_v + q_s p_v)$$

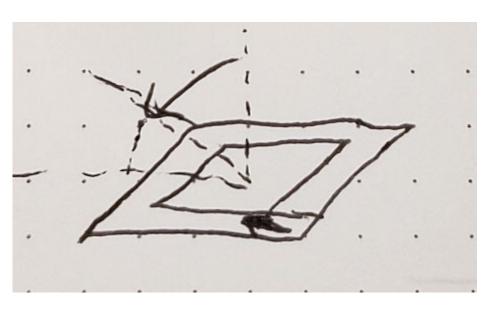
Source, Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaternion#Quaternions_and_the_space_geometry

$+ p_v \times q_v)$



 q_0





 q_1

$q' = q_1 q_0$



 Are you sure you know what you're doing? •Space is relative!

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•Look at the camera feed, this is a physical demo





•Unity is the opposite of this for unknown reasons.

A vector $q' = q_1 q_0 v q_0^{-1} q_1^{-1}$ A quaternion And its inverse





•Unity is the opposite of this for unknown reasons.

From the inside out $q' = q_1 q_0 v q_0^2 q_1^3 q_1^{-1}$

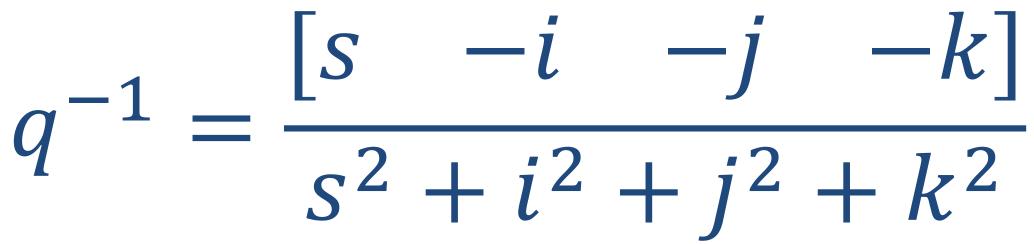




•The inverse just means negating the imaginary part.



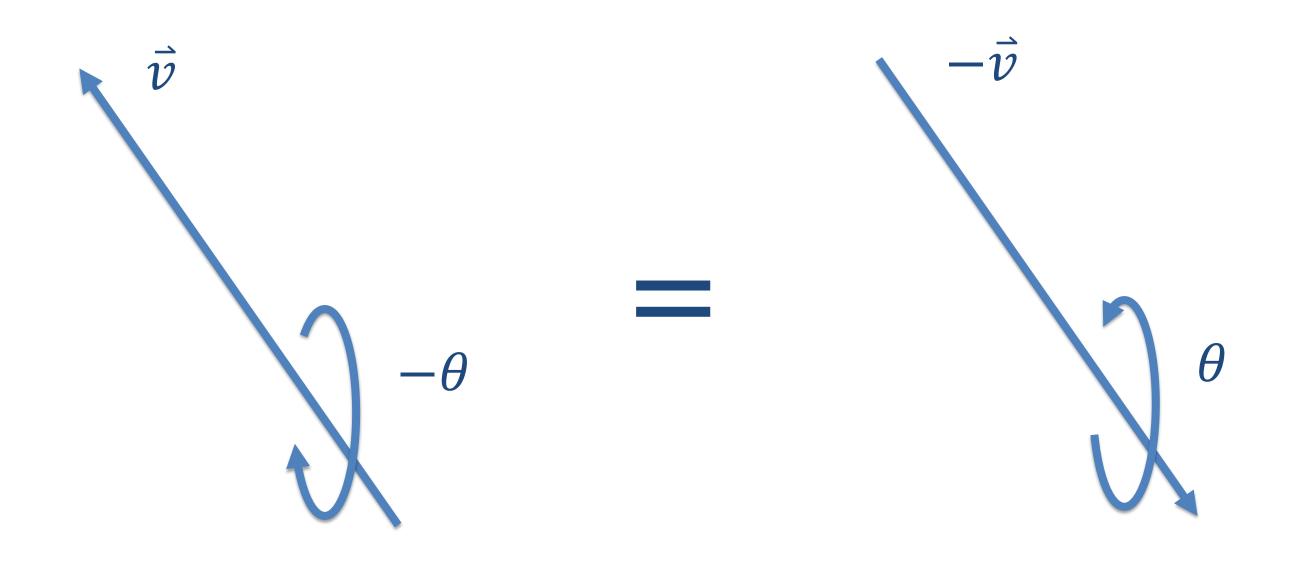






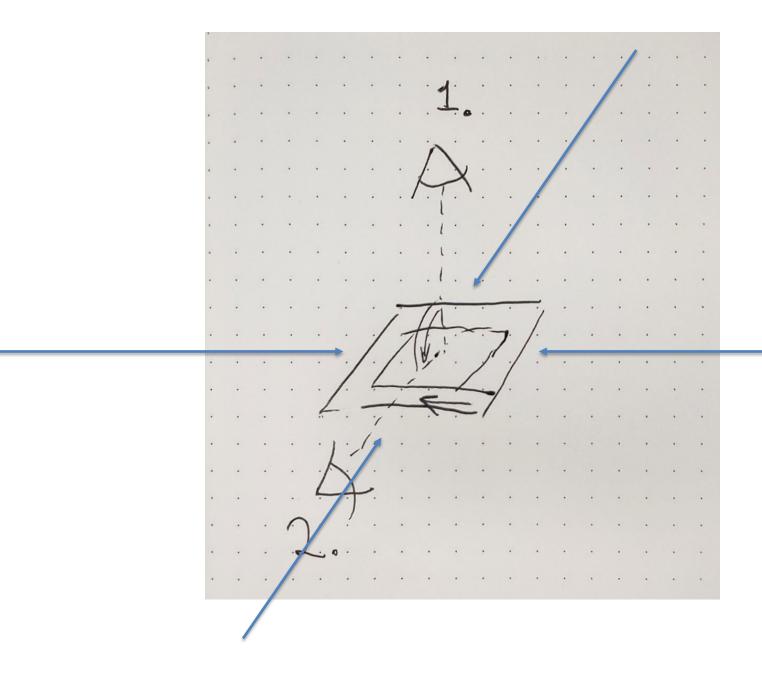
$q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s & -i & -j & -k \end{bmatrix}$ Conjugate = negate the imaginary part







The board game problem





The board game problem

•••

_origin = Quaternion.identity; _homeRow = Quaternion.AngleAxis(65, Vector3.right); _leftSide = Quaternion.AngleAxis(90, Vector3.up) * Quaternion.AngleAxis(65, Vector3.right); _backSide = Quaternion.AngleAxis(180, Vector3.up) * Quaternion.AngleAxis(65, Vector3.right); _rightSide = Quaternion.AngleAxis(270, Vector3.up) * Quaternion.AngleAxis(65, Vector3.right);

Remember that quaternion multiplication in Unity is backwards



Interpolating Quaternions

You LERP vectors and SLERP quaternions

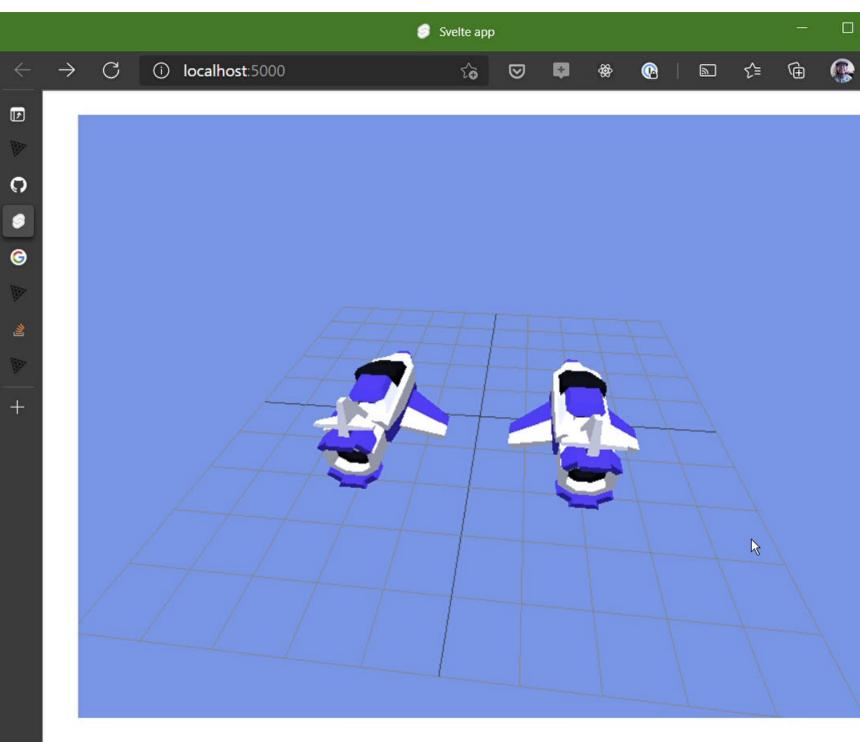


Interpolating Quaternions

$(1-t)q_0 + tq_1$



Demo







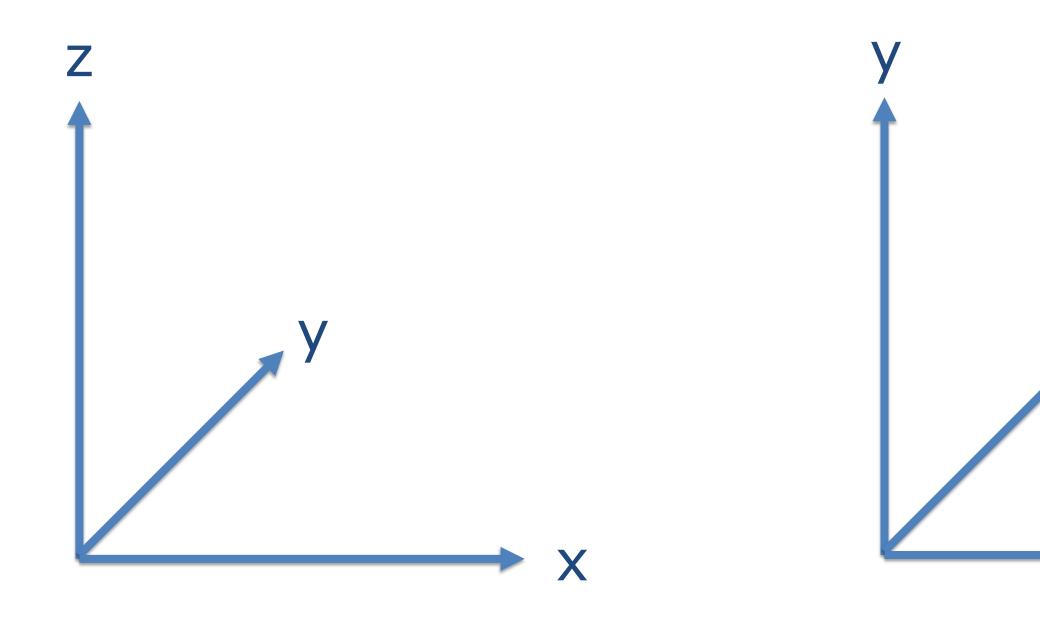


Interpolating Quaternions

$\sin((1-t)\theta)q_0 + \sin(t\theta)q_1$ $sin(\theta)$ $\cos(\theta) = q_0 \cdot q_1$



Coordinate Spaces



Right Handed

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X

Left Handed



Handedness

"If you go from a right handed coordinate system to a left, you're negating one of your imaginary components."



Handedness





Handedness





Implementation

"Trust the targeting computer."

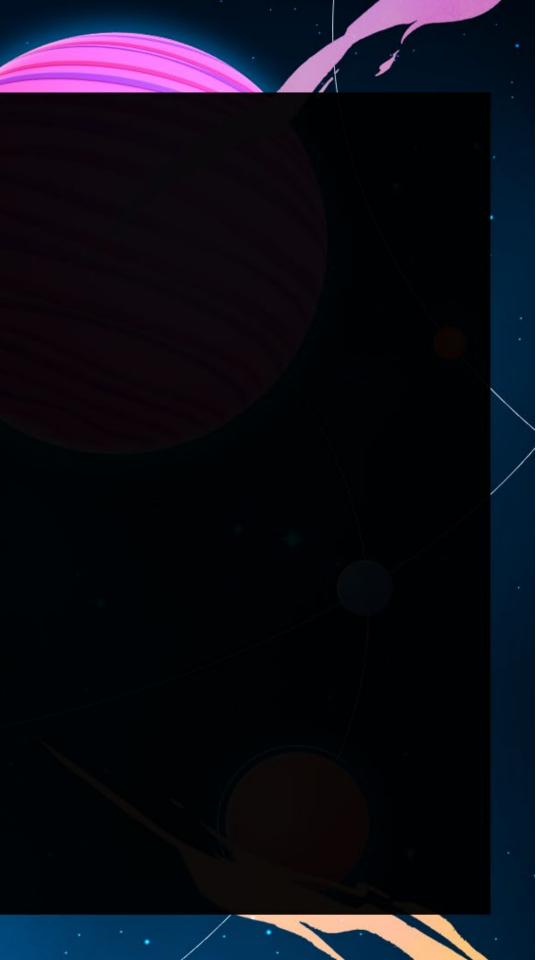


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Thank you!

Patrick Martin Follow me @pux0r3 on Twitter

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Practical Tips and Tricks



Remember to Renormalize

$$\|q\| = \sqrt{s^2 + i^2 + j^2 + k^2}$$
$$q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s}{\|q\|} & \frac{i}{\|q\|} & \frac{j}{\|q\|} & \frac{k}{\|q\|} \end{bmatrix}$$



Mouselook

•••

_rotation.y += Input.GetAxis("Mouse X") * _mouseSpeed; _rotation.x -= Input.GetAxis("Mouse Y") * _mouseSpeed;

transform.localRotation = Quaternion.Euler(_rotation);





Mouselook

.

// This will look really weird transform.localRotation = transform.localRotation * Quaternion.Euler(rotation);





Mouselook

. . .

transform.localRotation = Quaternion.AngleAxis(rotation.y, Vector3.up) * transform.localRotation

* Quaternion.AngleAxis(rotation.x, Vector3.right);







Fix Up Vector

00

var refRight = Vector3.Cross(transform.forward, Vector3.up); var targetUp = Vector3.Cross(refRight, transform.forward); var angle = Mathf.Atan2(Vector3.Dot(transform.up, targetUp), Vector3.Dot(transform.up, refRight)) - Mathf.PI / 2f; transform.localRotation = Quaternion.AngleAxis(angle * Mathf.Rad2Deg, transform.forward) * transform.localRotation;

