Package ‘qsplines’

October 13, 2022

Type Package

Title Quaternions Splines

Version 1.0.0

Description Provides routines to create some quaternions splines:
Barry-Goldman algorithm, De Casteljau algorithm, and Kochanek-Bartels
algorithm. The implementations are based on the Python library
'splines'. Quaternions splines allow to construct spherical curves.
References: Barry and Goldman <doi:10.1145/54852.378511>,
Kochanek and Bartels <doi:10.1145/800031.808575>.

License GPL-3

URL https://github.com/stla/qsplines

BugReports https://github.com/stla/qsplines/issues

LinkingTo Rcpp, BH

Depends onion

Imports shiny, utils, Rcpp

Suggests rgl

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NeedsCompilation yes

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Repository CRAN

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R topics documented:

`BarryGoldman` *Barry-Goldman quaternions spline*

Description

Constructs a spline of unit quaternions by the Barry-Goldman method.

Usage

```
BarryGoldman(keyRotors, keyTimes = NULL, n_intertimes, times)
```

Arguments

`keyRotors`	a vector of unit quaternions (rotors) to be interpolated; it is automatically appended with the first one to have a closed spline
`keyTimes`	the times corresponding to the key rotors; must be an increasing vector of length `length(keyRotors)+1`; if `NULL`, it is set to `c(1, 2, ..., length(keyRotors)+1)`
`n_intertimes`	a positive integer used to linearly interpolate the times given in `keyTimes` in order that there are `n_intertimes - 1` between two key times (so one gets the key times if `n_intertimes = 1`); if this argument is given, then it has precedence over `times`
`times`	the interpolating times, they must lie within the range of `keyTimes`; ignored if `n_intertimes` is given

Value

A vector of unit quaternions with the same length as `times`.

Note

The function does not check whether the quaternions given in `keyRotors` are unit quaternions.

Examples

```
library(qsplines)
# Using a Barry-Goldman quaternions spline to construct
#   a spherical curve interpolating some key points on
#   the sphere of radius 5.

# helper function: spherical to Cartesian coordinates
sph2cart <- function(rho, theta, phi){
```

```
  return(c(
    rho * cos(theta) * sin(phi),
    rho * sin(theta) * sin(phi),
    rho * cos(phi)
  ))
}

# construction of the key points on the sphere
keyPoints <- matrix(nrow = 0L, ncol = 3L)
theta_ <- seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = 9L)[-1L]
phi <- 1
for(theta in theta_){
  keyPoints <- rbind(keyPoints, sph2cart(5, theta, phi))
  phi = pi - phi
}
n_keyPoints <- nrow(keyPoints)

# construction of the key rotors; the first key rotor is the
#   identity quaternion and rotor i sends the first key point
#   to the key point i
keyRotors <- quaternion(length.out = n_keyPoints)
rotor <- keyRotors[1L] <- H1
for(i in seq_len(n_keyPoints - 1L)){
  keyRotors[i+1L] <- rotor <-
    quaternionFromTo(
      keyPoints[i, ]/5, keyPoints[i+1L, ]/5
    ) * rotor
}

# Barry-Goldman quaternions spline
rotors <- BarryGoldman(keyRotors, n_intertimes = 10L)

# construction of the interpolating points on the sphere
points <- matrix(nrow = 0L, ncol = 3L)
keyPoint1 <- rbind(keyPoints[1L, ])
for(i in seq_along(rotors)){
  points <- rbind(points, rotate(keyPoint1, rotors[i]))
}

# visualize the result with the 'rgl' package
library(rgl)
spheres3d(0, 0, 0, radius = 5, color = "lightgreen")
spheres3d(points, radius = 0.2, color = "midnightblue")
spheres3d(keyPoints, radius = 0.25, color = "red")
```

DeCasteljau *Spline using the De Casteljau algorithm*

Description

Constructs a quaternions spline using the De Casteljau algorithm.

Usage

```
DeCasteljau(
  segments,
  keyTimes = NULL,
  n_intertimes,
  times,
  constantSpeed = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`segments`	a list of vectors of unit quaternions; each segment must contain at least two quaternions
`keyTimes`	the times corresponding to the segment boundaries, an increasing vector of length `length(segments)+1`; if `NULL`, it is set to `1, 2, ..., length(segments)+1`
`n_intertimes`	a positive integer used to linearly interpolate the times given in `keyTimes` in order that there are `n_intertimes - 1` between two key times (so one gets the key times if `n_intertimes = 1`); this parameter must be given if `constantSpeed=TRUE` and if it is given when `constantSpeed=FALSE`, then it has precedence over `times`
`times`	the interpolating times, they must lie within the range of `keyTimes`; ignored if `constantSpeed=TRUE` or if `n_intertimes` is given
`constantSpeed`	Boolean, whether to re-parameterize the spline to have constant speed; in this case, `"times"` is ignored and a function is returned, with an attribute `"times"`, the vector of new times corresponding to the key rotors

Value

A vector of quaternions whose length is the number of interpolating times.

Note

This algorithm is rather for internal purpose. It serves for example as a base for the Konachek-Bartels algorithm.

`interpolateTimes` *Interpolate a vector of times*

Description

Linearly interpolate an increasing vector of times. This is useful to deal with the quaternions splines.

Usage

```
interpolateTimes(times, n, last = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`times`	increasing vector of times
`n`	integer, controls the number of interpolations: there will be `n-1` time values between two consecutive original times
`last`	Boolean, whether to include or exclude the last element

Value

A vector, a refinement of the `times` vector.

Examples

```
library(qsplines)
interpolateTimes(1:4, n = 3)
interpolateTimes(c(1, 2, 4), n = 3)
```

`KochanekBartels` *Kochanek-Bartels quaternions spline*

Description

Constructs a quaternions spline by the Kochanek-Bartels algorithm.

Usage

```
KochanekBartels(
  keyRotors,
  keyTimes = NULL,
  tcb = c(0, 0, 0),
  times,
  n_intertimes,
  endcondition = "natural",
  constantSpeed = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`keyRotors`	a vector of unit quaternions (rotors) to be interpolated
`keyTimes`	the times corresponding to the key rotors; must be an increasing vector of the same length a `keyRotors` if `endcondition = "natural"` or of length one more than number of key rotors if `endcondition = "closed"`
`tcb`	a vector of three numbers respectively corresponding to tension, continuity and bias
`times`	the times of interpolation; each time must lie within the range of the key times; this parameter can be missing if `keyTimes` is `NULL` and `n_intertimes` is not missing, and it is ignored if `constantSpeed=TRUE`

n_intertimes — if given, this argument has precedence over times; keyTimes can be NULL and times is constructed by linearly interpolating the key times such that there are n_intertimes - 1 between two key times (so the times are the key times if n_intertimes = 1)

endcondition — start/end conditions, can be "closed" or "natural"

constantSpeed — Boolean, whether to re-parameterize the spline to have constant speed; in this case, "times" is ignored and you must set the interpolating times with the help of n_intertimes

Value

A vector of quaternions having the same length as the times vector.

Note

The algorithm with constant speed is very slow.

Examples

```
library(qsplines)
# Using a Kochanek-Bartels quaternions spline to construct
#   a spherical curve interpolating some key points on the
#     sphere of radius 5

# helper function: spherical to Cartesian coordinates
sph2cart <- function(rho, theta, phi){
  return(c(
    rho * cos(theta) * sin(phi),
    rho * sin(theta) * sin(phi),
    rho * cos(phi)
  ))
}

# construction of the key points on the sphere
keyPoints <- matrix(nrow = 0L, ncol = 3L)
theta_ <- seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = 9L)[-1L]
phi <- 1.3
for(theta in theta_){
  keyPoints <- rbind(keyPoints, sph2cart(5, theta, phi))
  phi = pi - phi
}
n_keyPoints <- nrow(keyPoints)

# construction of the key rotors; the first key rotor
#   is the identity quaternion and rotor i sends the
#     key point i-1 to the key point i
keyRotors <- quaternion(length.out = n_keyPoints)
rotor <- keyRotors[1L] <- H1
for(i in seq_len(n_keyPoints - 1L)){
  keyRotors[i+1L] <- rotor <-
    quaternionFromTo(
```

```
    keyPoints[i, ]/5, keyPoints[i+1L, ]/5
  ) * rotor
}

# Kochanek-Bartels quaternions spline
rotors <- KochanekBartels(
  keyRotors, n_intertimes = 25L,
  endcondition = "closed", tcb = c(-1, 5, 0)
)

# construction of the interpolating points on the sphere
points <- matrix(nrow = 0L, ncol = 3L)
keyPoint1 <- rbind(keyPoints[1L, ])
for(i in seq_along(rotors)){
  points <- rbind(points, rotate(keyPoint1, rotors[i]))
}

# visualize the result with the 'rgl' package
library(rgl)
spheres3d(0, 0, 0, radius = 5, color = "lightgreen")
spheres3d(points, radius = 0.2, color = "midnightblue")
spheres3d(keyPoints, radius = 0.25, color = "red")
```

`quaternionFromTo` *Quaternion between two vectors*

Description

Get a unit quaternion whose corresponding rotation sends `u` to `v`; the vectors `u` and `v` must be normalized.

Usage

```
quaternionFromTo(u, v)
```

Arguments

`u, v`	two unit 3D vectors

Value

A unit quaternion whose corresponding rotation transforms `u` to `v`.

Examples

```
library(qsplines)
u <- c(1, 1, 1) / sqrt(3)
v <- c(1, 0, 0)
q <- quaternionFromTo(u, v)
rotate(rbind(u), q) # this should be v
```

`shinyKBS` *Shiny demonstration of Kochanek-Bartels spline*

Description

Run a Shiny app which demonstrates the Kochanek-Bartels spline.

Usage

```
shinyKBS()
```

Value

No value returned.

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