
Subject: Re: 3D vector rotation to the Z axis
Posted by [penteado](#) on Tue, 14 Dec 2010 03:23:01 GMT
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On Dec 14, 1:11 am, MartyL <mlandsf...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I would like to rotate an arbitrary 3D vector to be aligned with the
> Z axis. I can translate and scale the vector but I can not find a
> formula to create the rotation matrix to perform the rotation. It
> sounds simple but I can't seem to find one.
> Thanks

Do you mean something like

```
IDL> t3d,identity(4),matrix=matrix,rotate=[45d0,0d0,0d0]
IDL> print,matrix
      1.00000000    0.00000000    0.00000000    0.00000000
      0.00000000    0.70710678   -0.70710678    0.00000000
      0.00000000    0.70710678    0.70710678    0.00000000
      0.00000000    0.00000000    0.00000000    1.00000000
```

Subject: Re: 3D vector rotation to the Z axis
Posted by [MartyL](#) on Tue, 14 Dec 2010 20:20:48 GMT
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On Dec 13, 7:23 pm, Paulo Penteado <pp.pente...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 14, 1:11 am, MartyL <mlandsf...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>> I would like to rotate an arbitrary 3D vector to be aligned with the
>> Z axis. I can translate and scale the vector but I can not find a
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> IDL> print,matrix
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> 0.00000000 0.70710678 -0.70710678 0.00000000
> 0.00000000 0.70710678 0.70710678 0.00000000
> 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000 1.00000000

Yes, I am trying to get the transformation matrix for an arbitrary 3D vector. So the problem is that I need to find the degrees which to rotate. If I have the vector:

```
pts = [[5.1,20.4,-12.2],[15.0,55.5,30.4]]
```

I can translate that to the origin

```
pts_trans = [[0.0, 0.0, 0.0],[9.9,35.1,42.6]]
```

and normalize it to a unit vector

```
pts_norm = [[0.0, 0.0, 0.0],[0.176,0.625,0.759]]
```

but then I need to determine the rotation angles to rotate it to [0.0, 0.0, 1.0] or the Z axis.

I have found this solution in another news group but it did not produce the correct results.

Let $V1 = [x1, y1, z1]$, $V2 = [x2, y2, z2]$. Assume $V1$ and $V2$ are already normalized.

$V3 = \text{normalize}(\text{cross}(V1, V2))$. (the normalization here is mandatory.)

$V4 = \text{cross}(V3, V1)$.

$$M1 = \begin{bmatrix} V1 \\ V4 \\ V3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\cos = \text{dot}(V2, V1)$, $\sin = \text{dot}(V2, V4)$

$$M2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos & \sin & 0 \\ -\sin & \cos & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The sought transformation matrix is just $M1^{-1} * M2 * M1$. This might well be a standard-text solution.

I used [0.176,0.625,0.759], from pts_norm, as $V1$ and [0.0, 0.0, 1.0], the Z axis, as $V2$.

My implementation is this:

```
v1 = [0.176,0.625,0.759D]
```

```
v2 = [0.0, 0.0, 1.0D]
```

```
v = CROSSP(v1, v2)
```

```
v3 = v/NORM(v)
```

```
v4 = CROSSP(v3, v1)
```

```
m1 = DBLARR(3,3)
m1[* ,0] = [v1]
m1[* ,1] = [v4]
m1[* ,2] = [v3]

rot_cos = TRANSPOSE(v1)#v2
rot_sin = TRANSPOSE(v2)#v4

m2 = DBLARR(3,3)
m2[* ,0] = [rot_cos, rot_sin, 0.0]
m2[* ,1] = [-rot_sin, rot_cos, 0.0]
m2[* ,2] = [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]

m = MATRIX_MULTIPLY(INVERT(m1), m2)
m4 = MATRIX_MULTIPLY(m, m1)

v1_trans = MATRIX_MULTIPLY(v1, m4)
print, v1_trans
```

IDL output is:

```
-0.0875152
0.933033
0.341724
```

which should have been:

```
0.0
0.0
1.0
```

I am wondering if I have the order of vectors and matrices wrong in
MATRIX_MULTIPLY.
Any help appreciated.

Subject: Re: 3D vector rotation to the Z axis
Posted by [David Fanning](#) on Tue, 14 Dec 2010 20:28:14 GMT
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MartyL writes:

> Any help appreciated.

I don't have any suggestions. You obviously know more
about this than I do. Just an observation. I know any
time I try to translate matrix operations out of a book
into IDL my head swells up to about three times its

normal size trying to keep columns and rows straight.

That said, using the # operator, rather than the ## operator always throws me back from discovering the solution at LEAST two days, sometimes more. :-(

Cheers,

David

--

David Fanning, Ph.D.

Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.

Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.dfanning.com/>

Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: 3D vector rotation to the Z axis
Posted by [James\[2\]](#) on Thu, 16 Dec 2010 19:48:18 GMT
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Do you have to use a rotation matrix? Quaternions (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaternion>) are more numerically stable, and there is an easy-to-use library by Craig Markwardt at <http://www.physics.wisc.edu/~craigm/idl/math.html>. I was just using them to draw some rotating polyhedra in IDL, and they work great! Your code would look like this:

```
;define the axis of rotation
rotaxis = crossp (input, [0,0,1])
```

```
;find the angle of rotation
rotangle = transpose(input) # [0,0,1]
```

```
;make the quaternion
q = qtcompose(rotaxis, rotangle)
```

```
;do it
rotated = qtvrot(input, q)
```

```
;there is even a routine to create a rotation matrix from the
quaternion:
rmatx = qtmat(q)
```

by the way, I like the # operator. It lets you treat 1D arrays as column vectors; then defining a matrix is just concatenating a group of column vectors across the second dimension. Matrix-by-vector

multiplication works like you expect.

- James

On Dec 14, 12:28 pm, David Fanning <n...@dfanning.com> wrote:

> MartyL writes:

>> Any help appreciated.

>

> I don't have any suggestions. You obviously know more

> about this than I do. Just an observation. I know any

> time I try to translate matrix operations out of a book

> into IDL my head swells up to about three times its

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>

> Cheers,

>

> David

>

> --

> David Fanning, Ph.D.

> Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.

> Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming:<http://www.dfanning.com/>

> Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: 3D vector rotation to the Z axis

Posted by [MartyL](#) on Tue, 04 Jan 2011 01:17:49 GMT

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On Dec 16 2010, 11:48 am, James <donje...@gmail.com> wrote:

> Do you have to use a rotation matrix? Quaternions ([http://](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaternion)

> en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quaternion) are more numerically stable, and

> there is an easy-to-use library by Craig Markwardt

> at <http://www.physics.wisc.edu/~craigm/idl/math.html>. I was just using

> them to draw some rotating polyhedra in IDL, and they work great!

> Your code would look like this:

>

> ;define the axis of rotation

> rotaxis = crossp (input, [0,0,1])

>

> ;find the angle of rotation

> rotangle = transpose(input) # [0,0,1]

>

```

> ;make the quaternion
> q = qtcompose(rotaxis, rotangle)
>
> ;do it
> rotated = qtvrot(input, q)
>
> ;there is even a routine to create a rotation matrix from the
> quaternion:
> rmatx = qtmat(q)
>
> by the way, I like the # operator. It lets you treat 1D arrays as
> column vectors; then defining a matrix is just concatenating a group
> of column vectors across the second dimension. Matrix-by-vector
> multiplication works like you expect.
>
> - James
>

```

James,

I do not need to use a rotation matrix per se, I just need to rotate the vectors to the Z axis.

I copied your code and made a quick test procedure and I am not getting the results I would expect. Here is the code I used:

PRO Rotate_to_Z_axis, input

```

    print, 'input = ', input
    ;define the axis of rotation
    rotaxis = crossp (input, [0,0,1])

    ;find the angle of rotation
    rotangle = transpose(input) # [0,0,1]

```

```

;make the quaternion
q = qtcompose(rotaxis, rotangle)

```

```

;do it
rotated = qtvrot(input, q)
print, 'rotated = ', rotated

```

end

I then input the following at the command prompt:

```
rotate_to_z_axis, [cos(!dior*30.0), sin(!dior*30.0), 0.0]
```

and the results are:

```
input =    0.866025    0.500000    0.000000
rotated =    0.866025    0.500000    0.000000
```

Shouldn't the rotated vector be [0,0,1] if it is being rotated to the Z axis? That is what I am trying to do at least.
