

KAUST

CS 247 – Scientific Visualization Lecture 18: Volume Rendering, Pt. 6

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Reading Assignment #10 (until Apr 5)

Read (required):

- Real-Time Volume Graphics, Chapter 10 (Transfer Functions Reloaded)
- Paper:

Joe Kniss, Gordon Kindlmann, Charles Hansen,

Multidimensional Transfer Functions for Interactive Volume Rendering, *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Comp. Graph. (TVCG) 2002,*

https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1021579

Read (optional):

Real-Time Volume Graphics, Chapter 14
 (Non-Photorealistic and Illustrative Techniques)

Quiz #2: Mar 31



Organization

- First 30 min of lecture
- No material (book, notes, ...) allowed

Content of questions

- Lectures (both actual lectures and slides)
- Reading assignments (except optional ones)
- Programming assignments (algorithms, methods)
- Solve short practical examples

Volume Shading

Local illumination vs. global illumination

- Gradient-based or gradient-less
- Shadows, (multiple) scattering, ...













Classification – Transfer Functions



During Classification the user defines the "look" of the data.

- Which parts are transparent?
- Which parts have what color?

The user defines a *transfer function*.









Pre-vs Post-Interpolative Classification



PRE-INTERPOLATIVE

POST-INTERPOLATIVE



Quality: Pre- vs. Post-Classification



Comparison of image quality





Pre-Classification

Post-Classification

same TF, same resolution, same sampling rate

Quality: Pre- vs. Post-Classification





Pre-Classification

Post-Classification

Pre-vs Post-Classification















Quality comparison



128 Slices

284 Slices

128 Slabs

© Weiskopf/Machiraju/Möller



Quality comparison



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Post-vs. Pre-Integrated Classification



2D (or higher) Transfer Functions



Transfer function look-up with more than one attribute

• T(scalar value, ... additional attributes ...)

Additional attributes:

- Derivatives (most common: gradient magnitude)
- Segmentation information (integer label IDs)
- Curvature (of isosurface going through each point)
- Spatial position
- ...

2D (or higher) Transfer Functions



Derivatives indicate where material boundaries are located



Figure 10.2. Relationships between f, f', f'' in an ideal boundary.



1D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: number of voxels

1D histogram



2D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: gradient magnitude

Brightness: number of voxels (here: darker means more)



[Kniss et al. 2002]



1D transfer function Horizontal axis: scalar value Vertical axis: number of voxels

2D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: gradient magnitude





Comparisons





[Kniss et al. 2002]

Rendering Segmented Volumes (1)



Per-voxel ID of object (tagged/labeled volume) Additional ID volume texture Filtering in fragment shader (tri-linear not applicable)

Rendering Segmented Volumes (2)



Focus and context Per-object transfer function Per-object rendering mode Per-object compositing



Per-Object Transfer Functions



Put all transfer functions in one global TF texture



```
tf_coords.x = tex3D( density_tex, sample_pos );
tf_coords.y = tex3D( objectid_tex, sample_pos );
classified_sample.rgba = tex2D( tf_tex, tf_coords );
```

1D transfer functions \rightarrow 2D texture 2D transfer functions \rightarrow 3D texture

Thank you.

Thanks for material

- Helwig Hauser
- Eduard Gröller
- Daniel Weiskopf
- Torsten Möller
- Ronny Peikert
- Philipp Muigg
- Christof Rezk-Salama