King Abdullah University of Science and Technology

KAUST

CS 247 – Scientific Visualization
Lecture 23: Vector / Flow Visualization, Pt. 2

Markus Hadwiger, KAUST

Reading Assignment #12 (until Apr 18)

Read (required):

- Data Visualization book
  - Chapter 6 (Vector Visualization)
    - Beginning (before 6.1)
    - Chapters 6.2, 6.3, 6.5
- More general vector field basics (the book is not very precise on the basics)

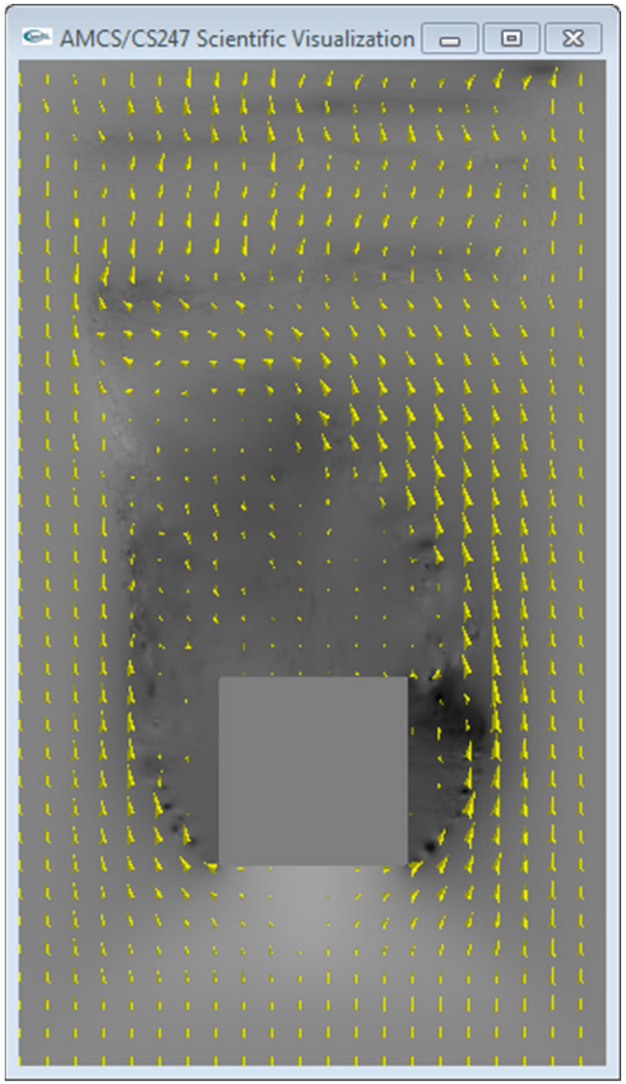
  `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_field`

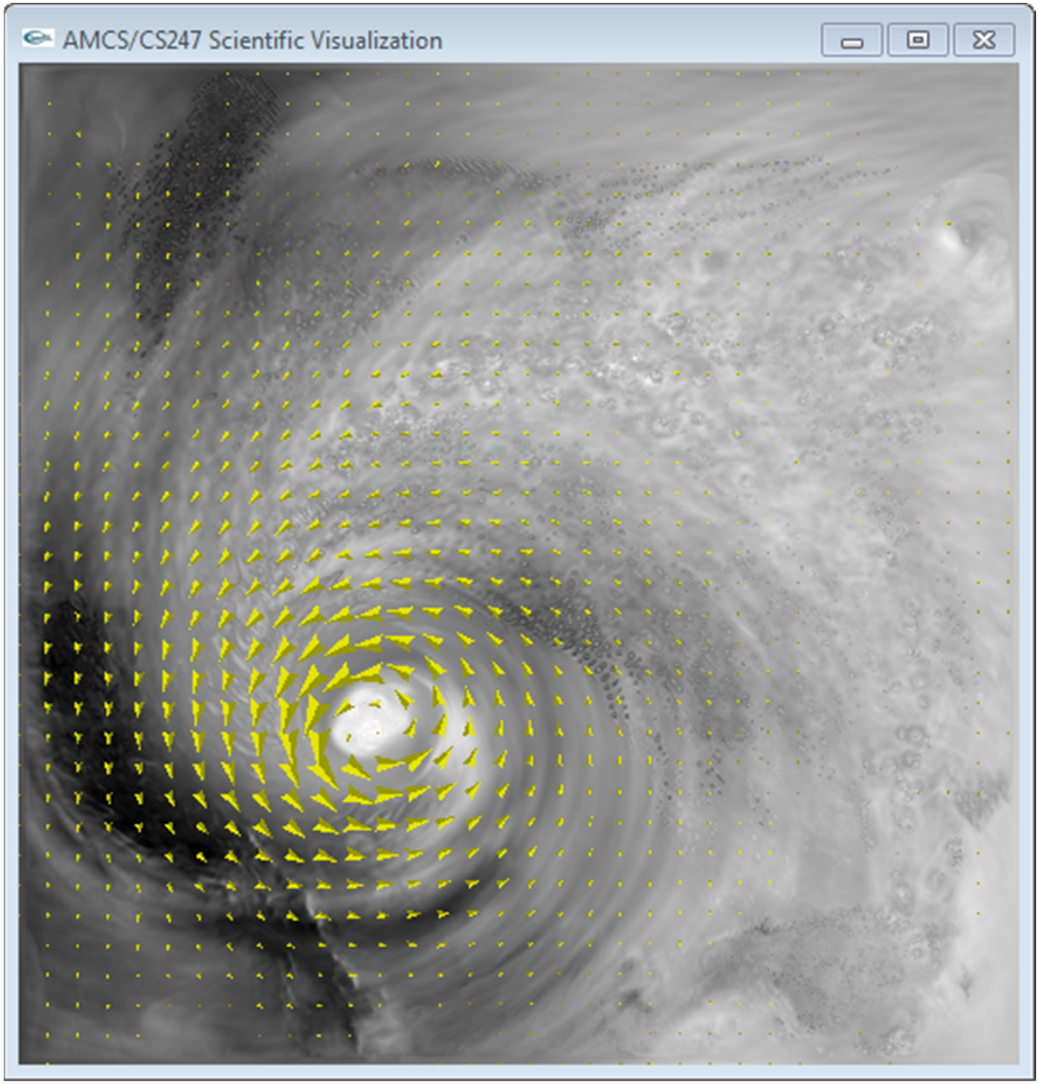
Read (optional):

- Paper:
  Bruno Jobard and Wilfrid Lefer
  Creating Evenly-Spaced Streamlines of Arbitrary Density,

  `http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.29.9498`

Programming Assignment #5: Flow Vis 1





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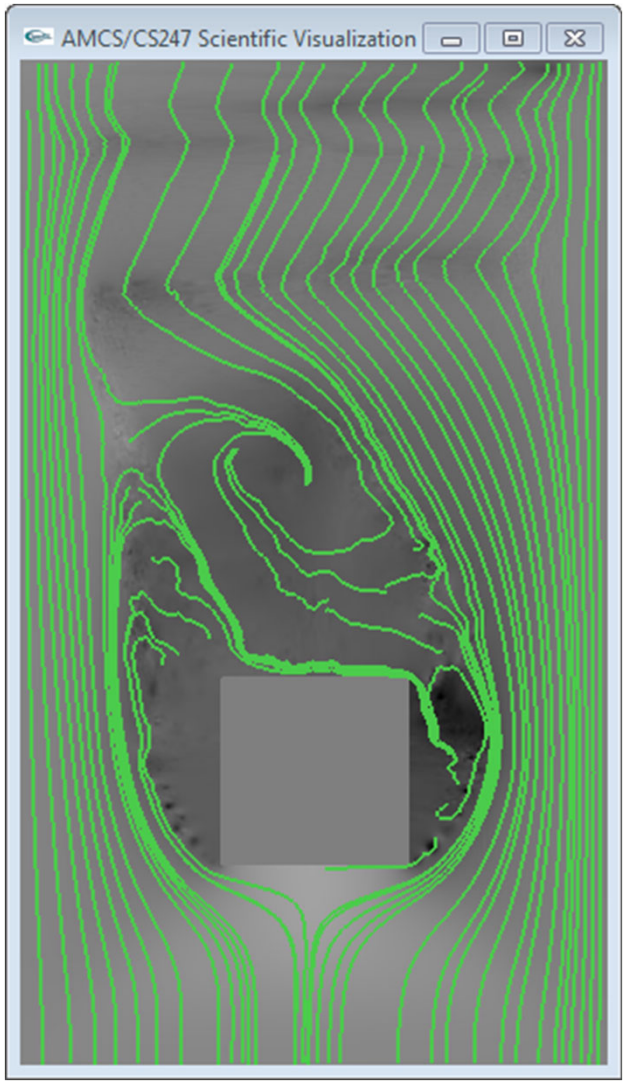

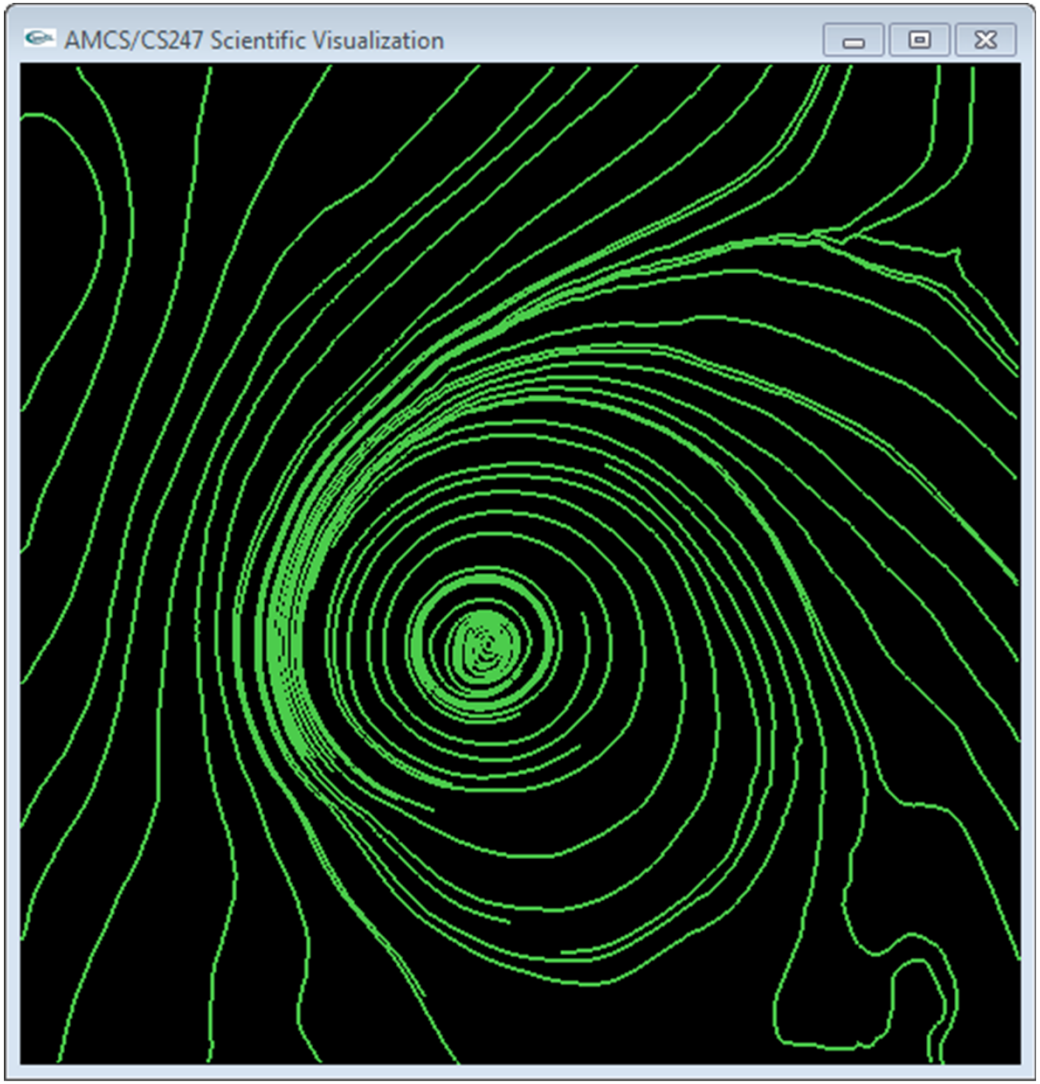

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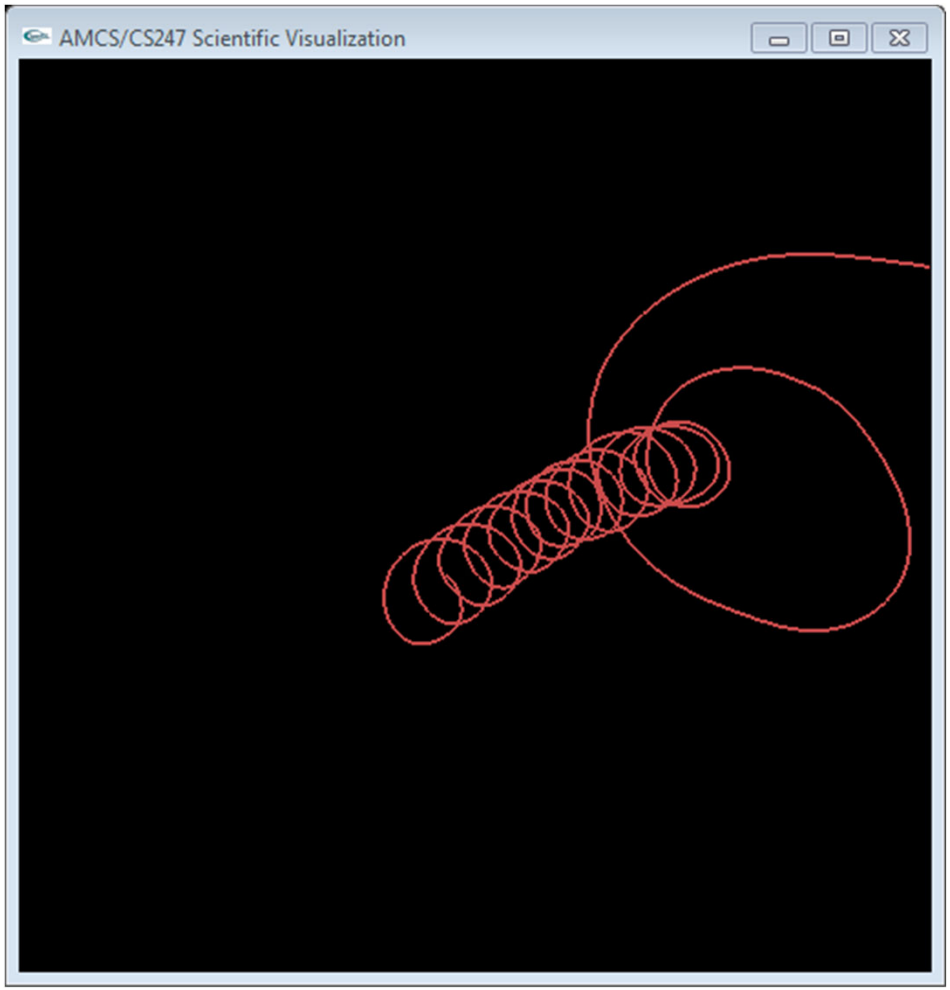
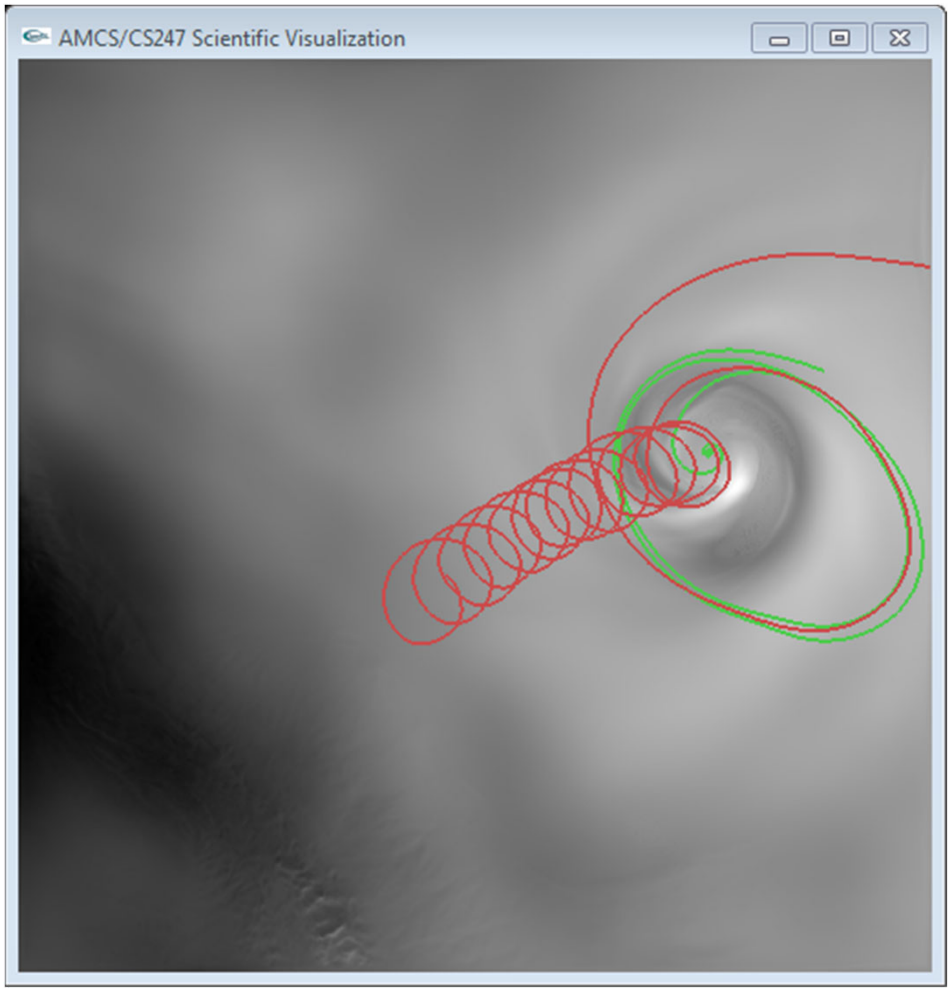




Online Demos and Info

Numerical ODE integration methods (Euler vs. Runge Kutta, etc.)

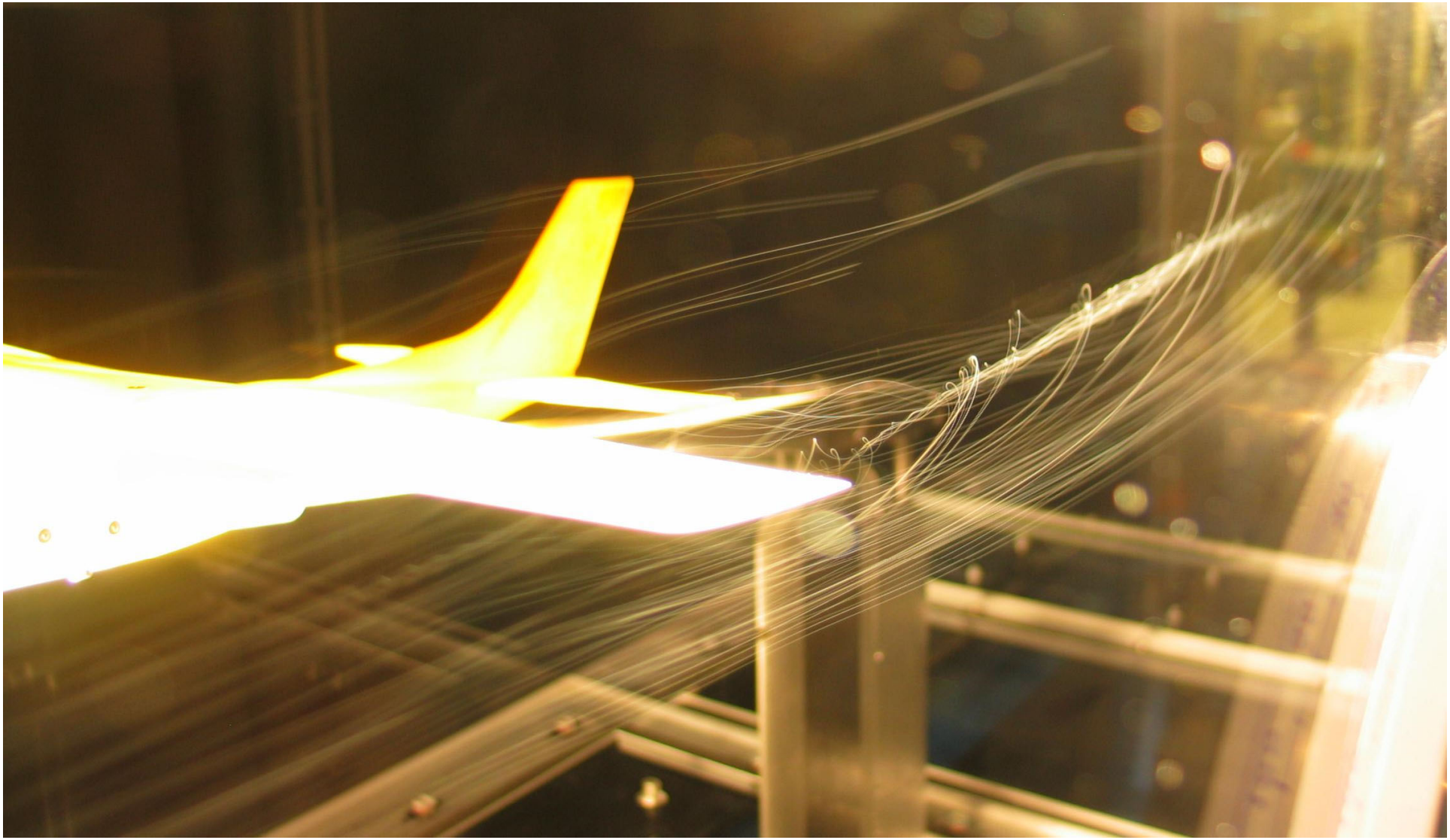
https://demonstrations.wolfram.com/NumericalMethodsForDifferentialEquations/

Flow visualization concepts

https://www3.nd.edu/~cwang11/flowvis.html

Vector Fields: Motivation

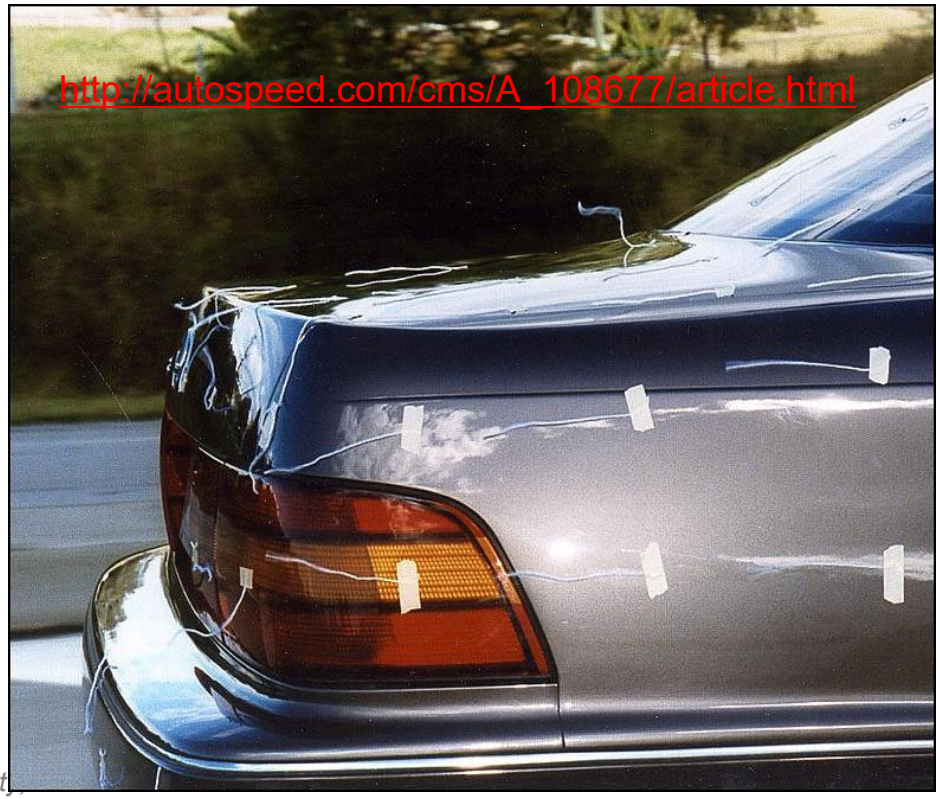
Smoke angel
A C-17 Globemaster III from the 14th Airlift Squadron, Charleston Air Force Base, S.C. flies off after releasing flares over the Atlantic Ocean near Charleston, S.C., during a training mission on Tuesday, May 16, 2006. The "smoke angel" is caused by the vortex from the engines.
(U.S. Air Force photo/Tech. Sgt. Russell E. Cooley IV)



A wind tunnel model of a Cessna 182 showing a wingtip vortex.
Tested in the RPI (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) Subsonic Wind Tunnel.
By Ben FrantzDale (2007).

http://autospeed.com/cms/A_108677/article.html

wool tufts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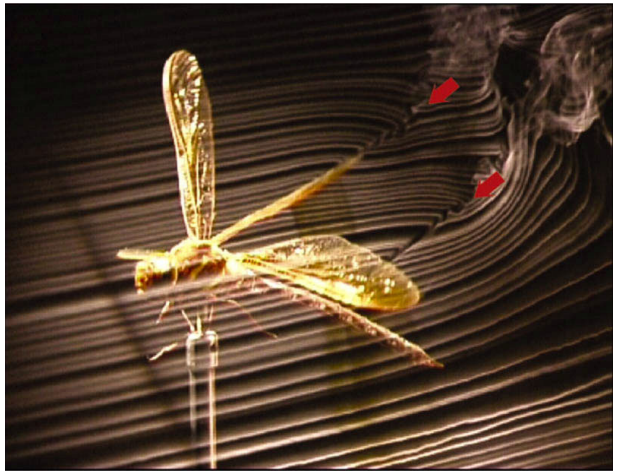
smoke injection

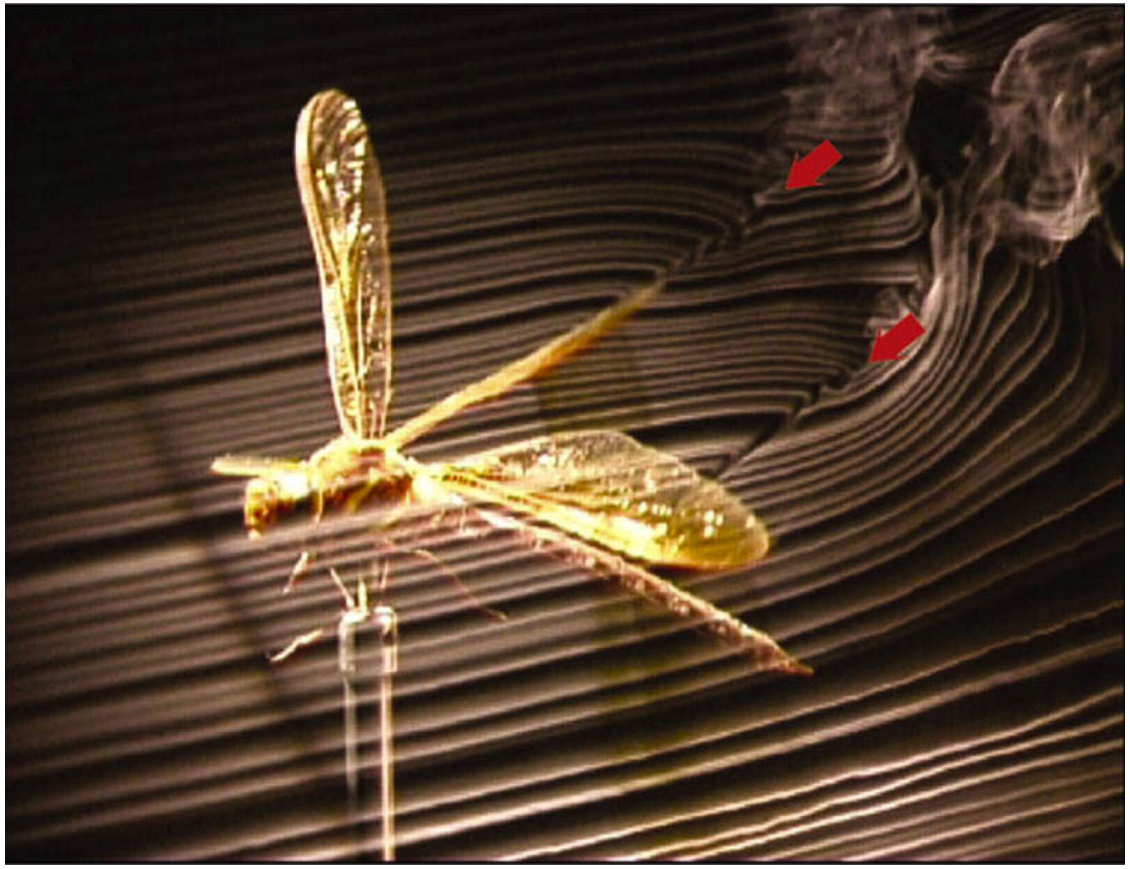
http://autospeed.com/cms/A_108677/article.html smoke nozzles



[NASA, J. Exp. Biol.]

http://autospeed.com/cms/A_108677/article.html smoke nozzles

Smoke injection

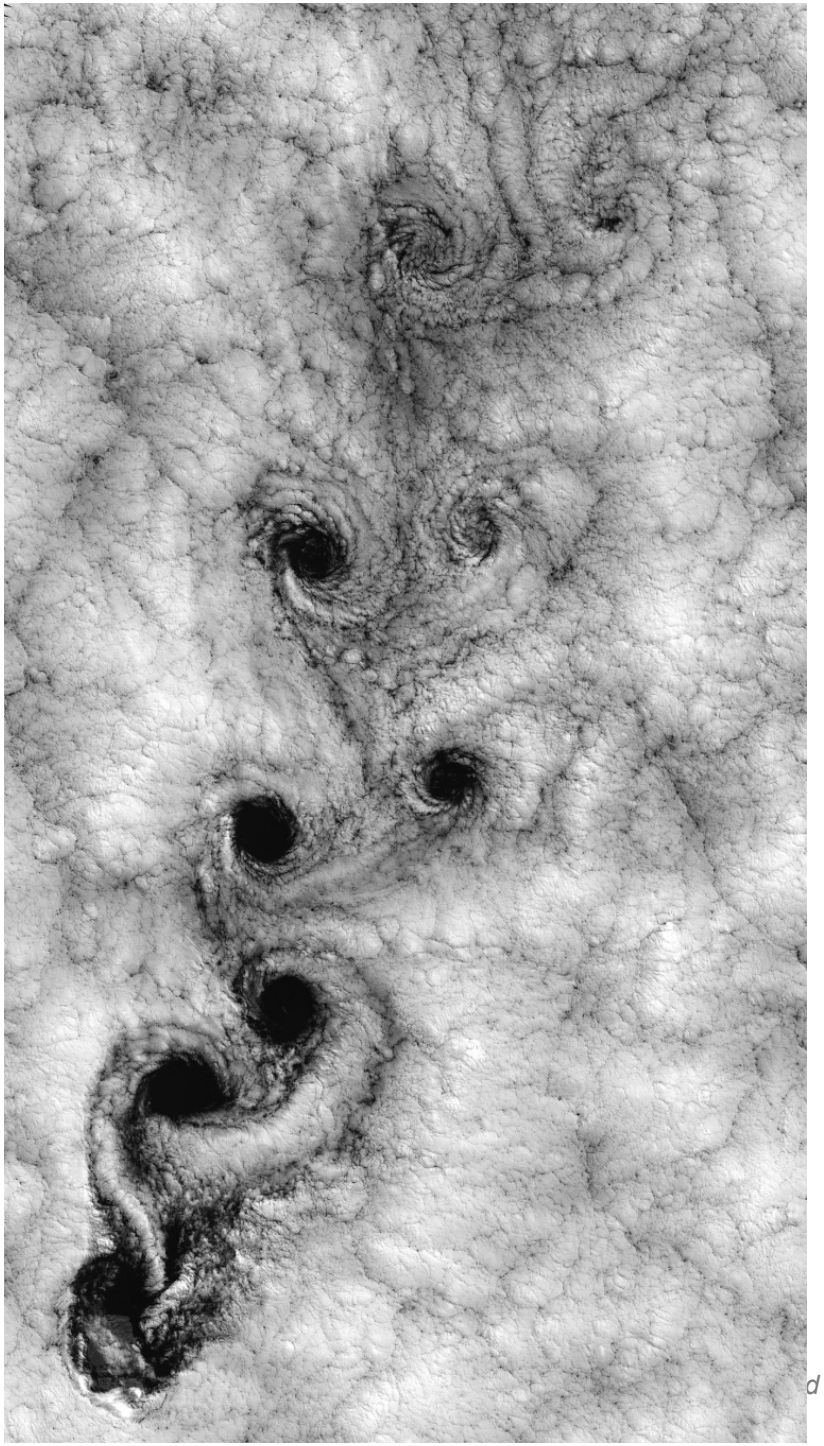


A. L. R. Thomas, G. K. Taylor, R. B. Srygley, R. L. Nudds, and R. J. Bomphrey. Dragonfly flight: free-flight and tethered flow visualizations reveal a diverse array of unsteady lift-generating mechanisms, controlled primarily via angle of attack. J Exp Biol, 207(24):4299–4323, 2004.

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bild:Airplane_vortex_edit.jpg

Smoke injection

http://www-me.ccny.cuny.edu/research/aerolab/facilities/images/wt2.jpg



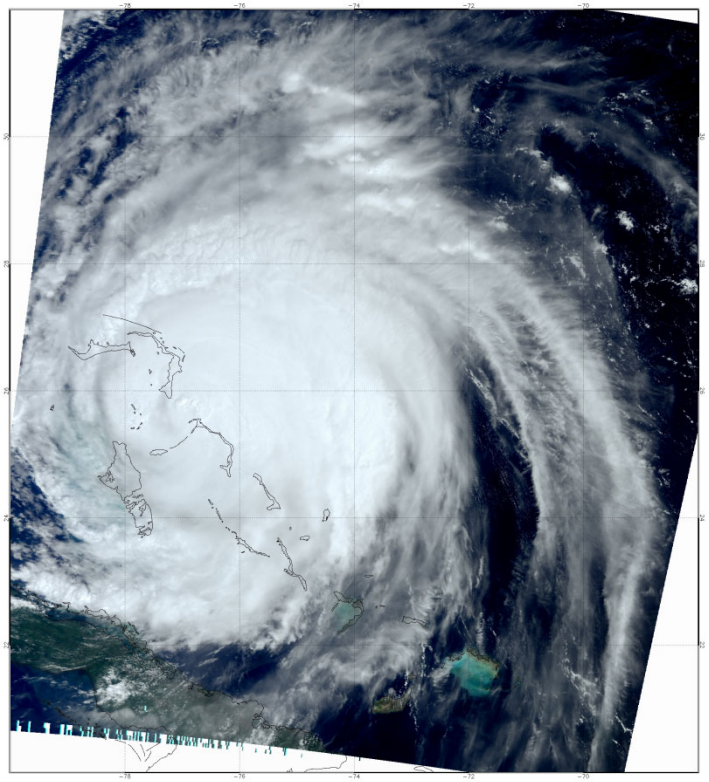
Clouds (satellite image)

Juan Fernandez Islands

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bild:Vortex-street-1.jpg

Clouds (satellite image)

http://daac.gsfc.nasa.gov/gallery/frances/

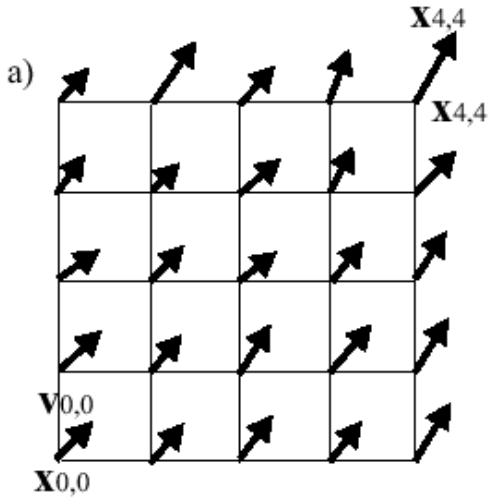


- **Vortex/ Vortex core lines**
  - There is no exact definition of vortices
  - capturing some swirling behavior

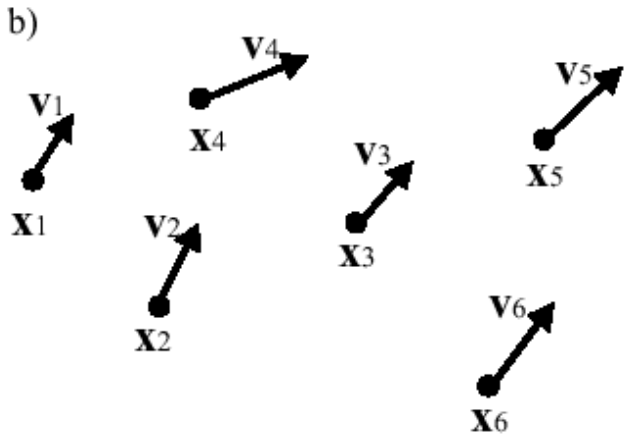
Vector Fields

Each vector is usually thought of as a velocity vector

- Example for actual velocity: fluid flow
- But also force fields, etc. (e.g., electrostatic field)



vectors given at grid points



vectors given at particle positions

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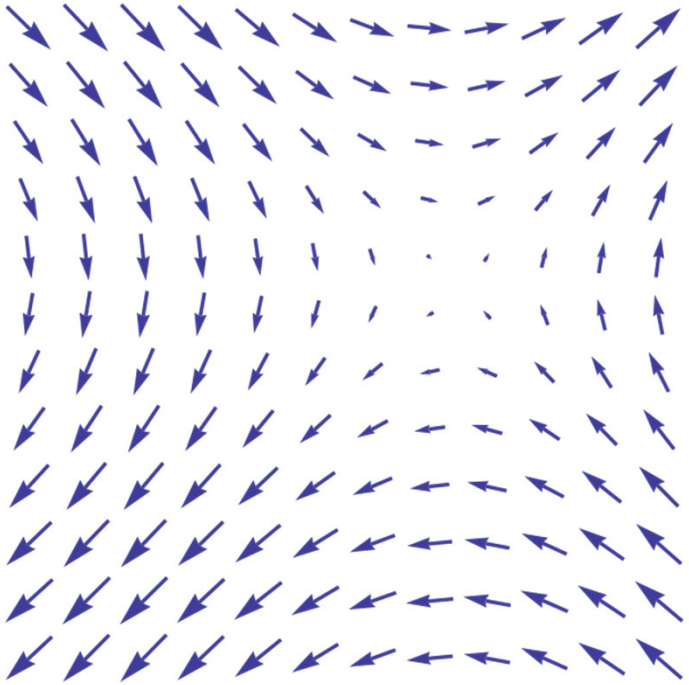
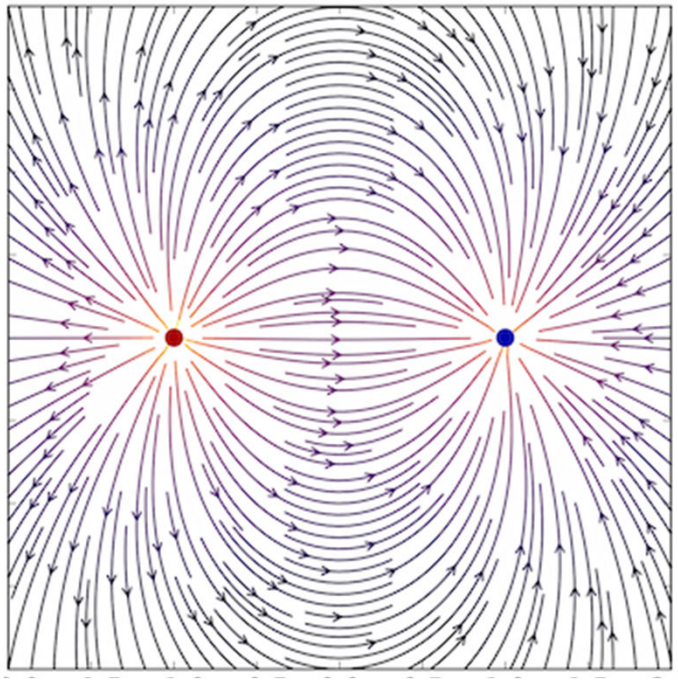
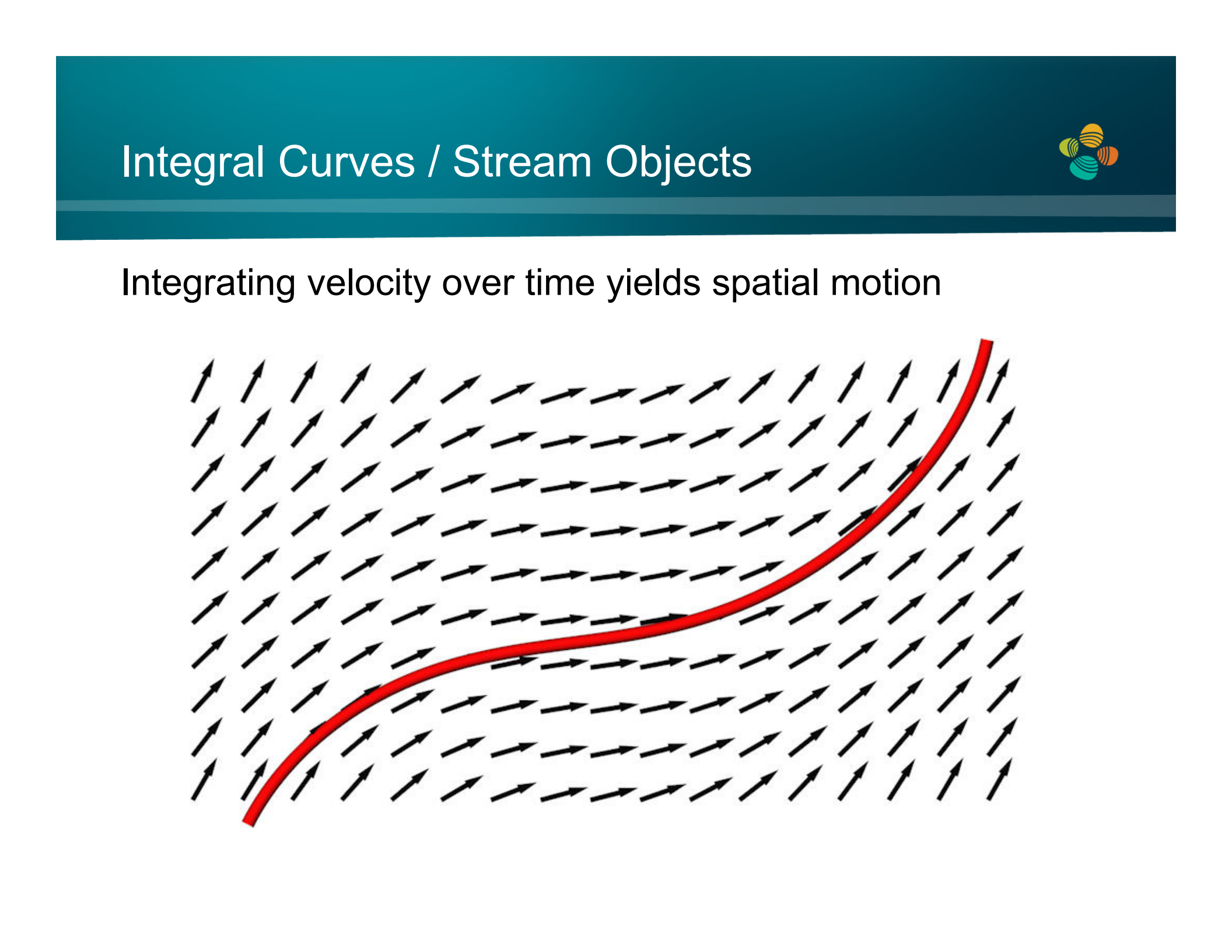




images from wikipedia

Integral Curves / Stream Objects



Integrating velocity over time yields spatial motion

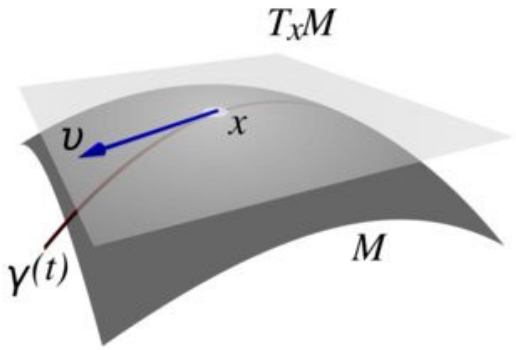
Vector Fields

Each vector is usually thought of as a velocity vector

- Example for actual velocity: fluid flow
- But also force fields, etc. (e.g., electrostatic field)

Each vector in a vector field lives in the **tangent space** of the manifold at that point:

Each vector is a **tangent vector**



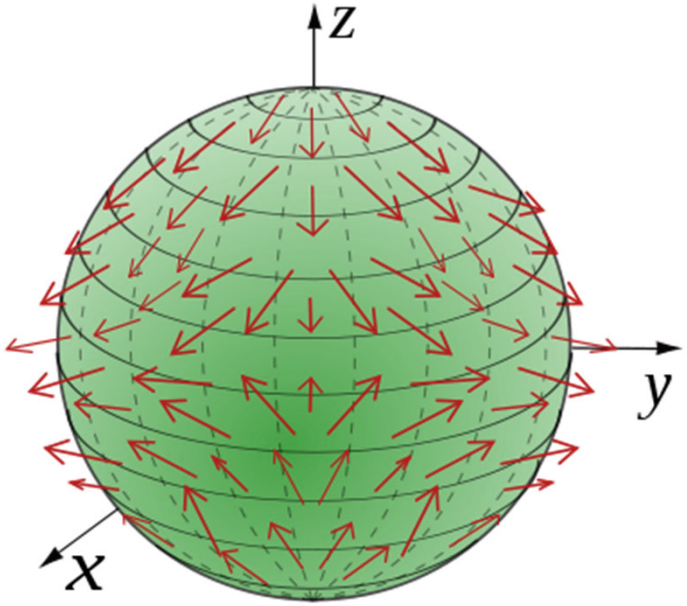


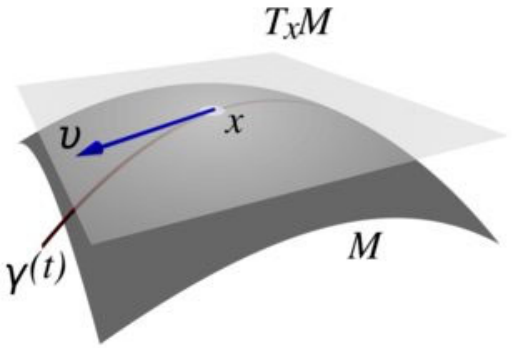
image from wikipedia

Vector Fields

Vector fields on general manifolds M (not just Euclidean space)

Tangent space at a point $x \in M$:

$$T_x M$$



Tangent bundle: Manifold of all tangent spaces over base manifold

$$\pi : TM \to M$$

Vector field: *Section* of tangent bundle

$$s : M \to TM,$$
$$x \mapsto s(x). \qquad \pi\big(s(x)\big) = x$$

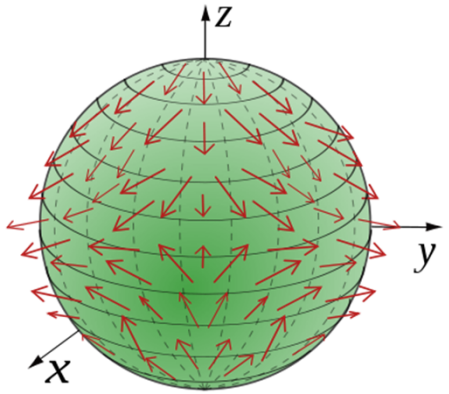


image from wikipedia

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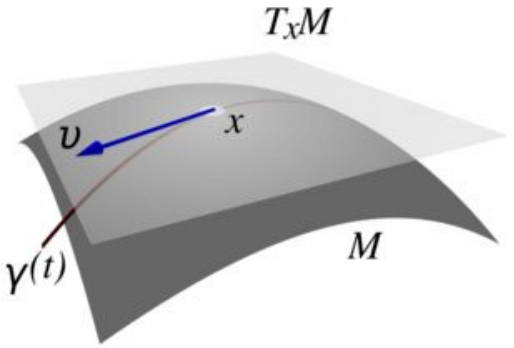

Tangent bundle: Manifold of all tangent spaces over base manifold

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Vector field: *Section* of tangent bundle

$$\mathbf{v} : M \to TM,$$
$$x \mapsto \mathbf{v}(x). \qquad \mathbf{v}(x) \in T_x M$$

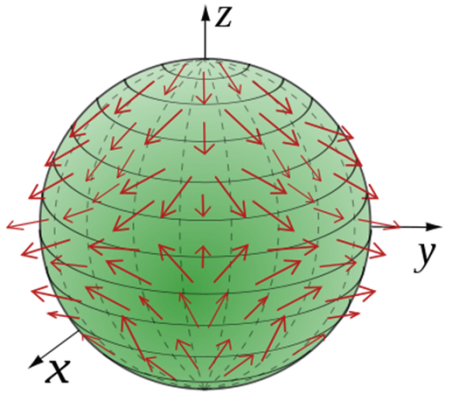

image from wikipedia

Interlude: Coordinate Charts

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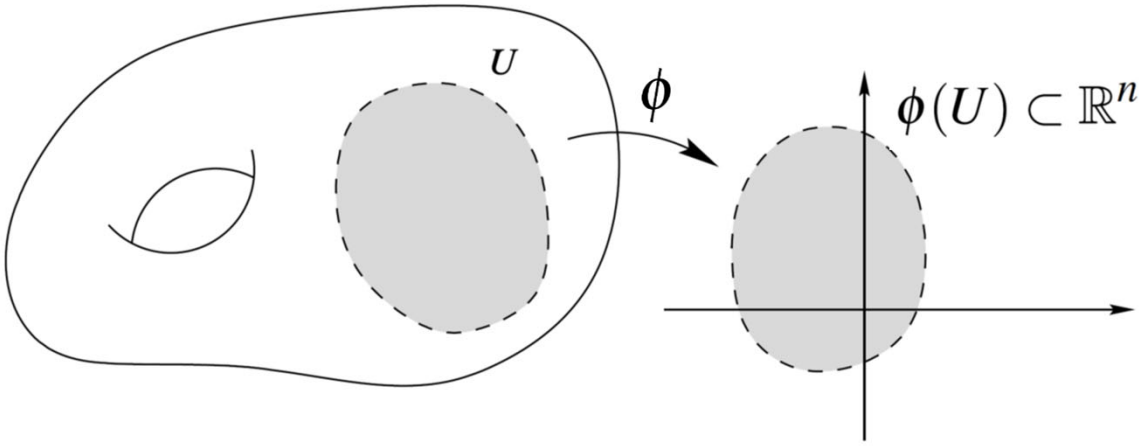
Coordinate chart

$$\phi : U \subset M \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$
$$x \mapsto (x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n).$$



Interlude: Coordinate Charts

Coordinate chart

$$\phi : U \subset M \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$
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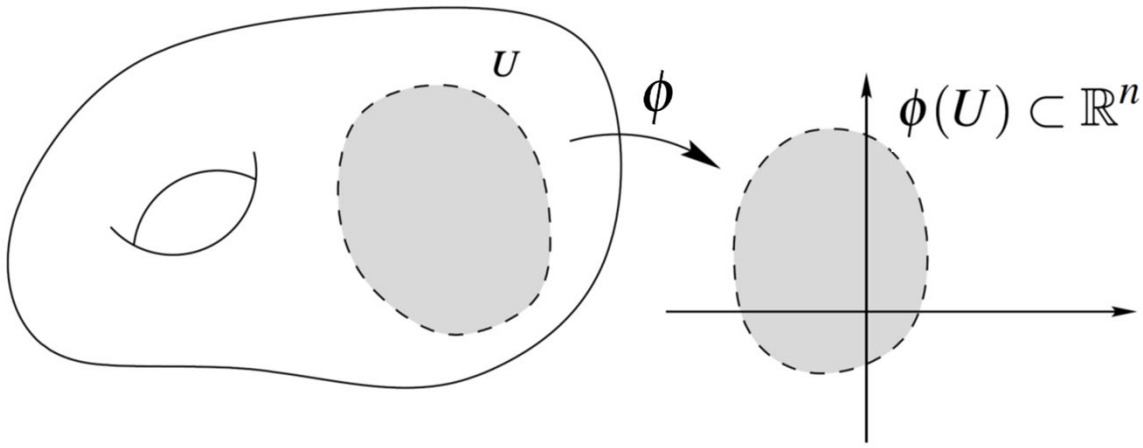
Coordinate functions

$$x^i : U \subset M \to \mathbb{R},$$
$$x \mapsto x^i(x).$$



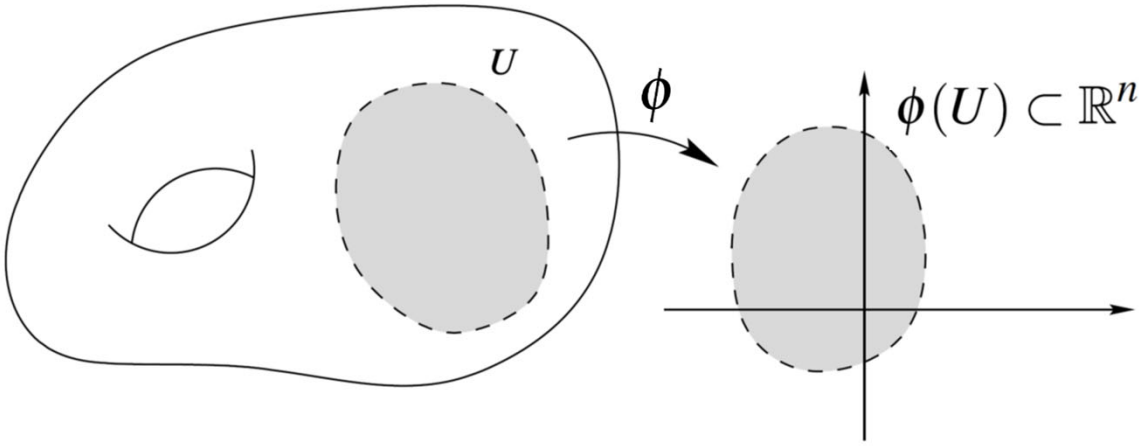
Interlude: Coordinate Charts

Coordinate charts

$$\phi_\alpha : U_\alpha \subset M \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$
$$x \mapsto (x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n).$$

Atlas

$$\{(U_\alpha, \phi_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in I}$$



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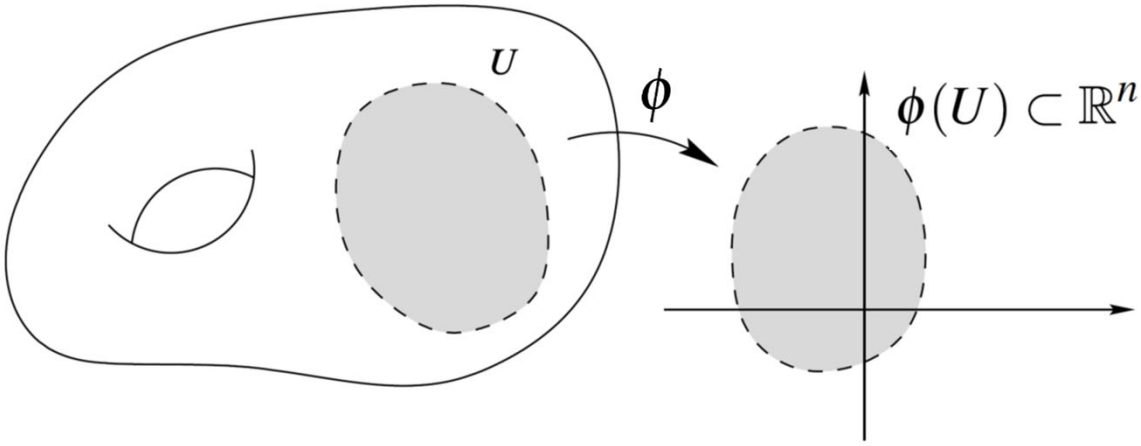

Vector Fields vs. Vectors in Components

Because Euclidean space is most common, often slightly sloppy notation

$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2,$$
$$(x,y) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}.$$

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$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3, \qquad (x,y,z) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2, \qquad (x,y) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u(x,y) \\ v(x,y) \end{pmatrix}.$$

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Vector Fields vs. Vectors in Components

$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} v^1 \\ v^2 \\ \vdots \\ v^n \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} v^1(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \\ v^2(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \\ \vdots \\ v^n(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Vector Fields vs. Vectors in Components

$$\mathbf{v}\colon U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$

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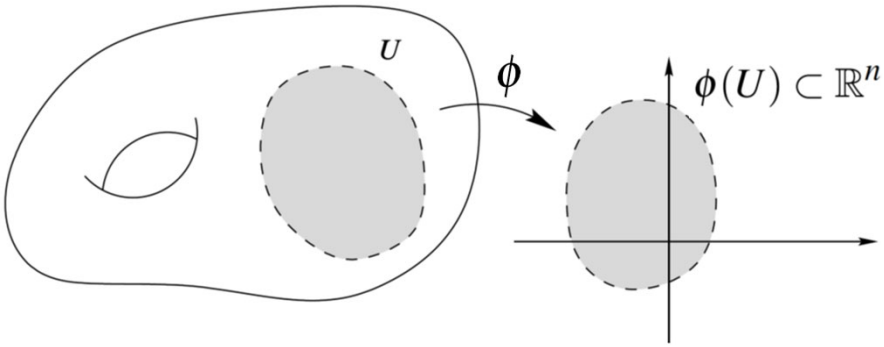

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$$\mathbf{v}\big|_U\colon \phi(U) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$(x^1, x^2, \ldots, x^n) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} v^1 \\ v^2 \\ \vdots \\ v^n \end{bmatrix}.$$

Vector Fields vs. Vectors in Components

Need basis vector fields

$$\mathbf{e}_i : U \subset M \to TM, \qquad x \mapsto \mathbf{e}_i(x) \qquad \{\mathbf{e}_i(x)\}_{i=1}^{n} \quad \text{basis for } T_xM$$

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$$\mathbf{v} : U \subset M \to TM,$$
$$x \mapsto v^1 \mathbf{e}_1 + v^2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \ldots + v^n \mathbf{e}_n.$$

$$\mathbf{v} : U \subset M \to TM,$$
$$x \mapsto v^1(x)\,\mathbf{e}_1(x) + v^2(x)\,\mathbf{e}_2(x) + \ldots + v^n(x)\,\mathbf{e}_n(x).$$

Vector Fields vs. Vectors in Components

Need basis vector fields

$$\mathbf{e}_i : U \subset M \to TM, \qquad x \mapsto \mathbf{e}_i(x) \qquad \{\mathbf{e}_i(x)\}_{i=1}^{n} \quad \text{basis for } T_x M$$

Coordinate basis:

$$\mathbf{e}_i := \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

$$\mathbf{v} : U \subset M \to TM,$$
$$x \mapsto v^1 \mathbf{e}_1 + v^2 \mathbf{e}_2 + \ldots + v^n \mathbf{e}_n.$$

$$\mathbf{v} : U \subset M \to TM,$$
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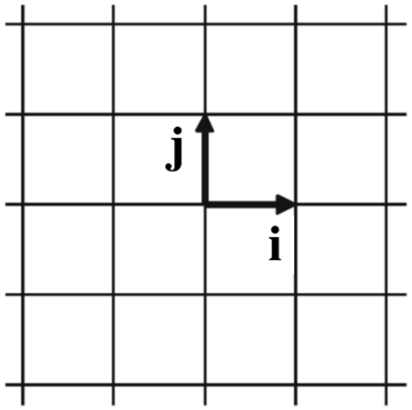
Examples of Coordinate Curves and Bases

Coordinate functions, coordinate curves, bases

- Coordinate functions are real-valued (“scalar”) functions on the domain
- On each coordinate curve, *one* coordinate changes, *all others stay constant*
- Basis: n linearly independent vectors at each point of domain

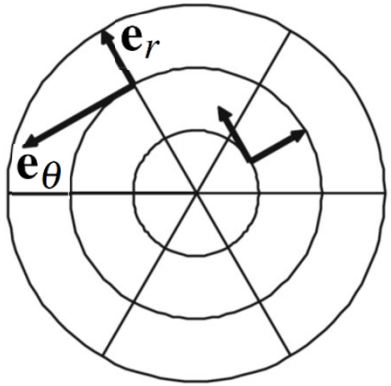
Cartesian coordinates

$$x^1 = x$$
$$x^2 = y$$
$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \mathbf{i}$$
$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \mathbf{j}$$



polar coordinates

$$x^1 = r$$
$$x^2 = \theta$$
$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \mathbf{e}_r$$
$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} = \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

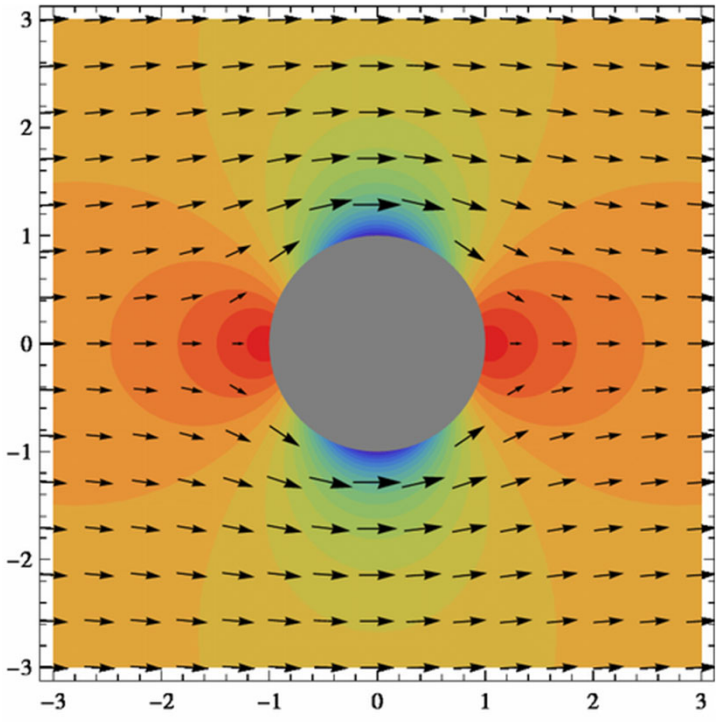


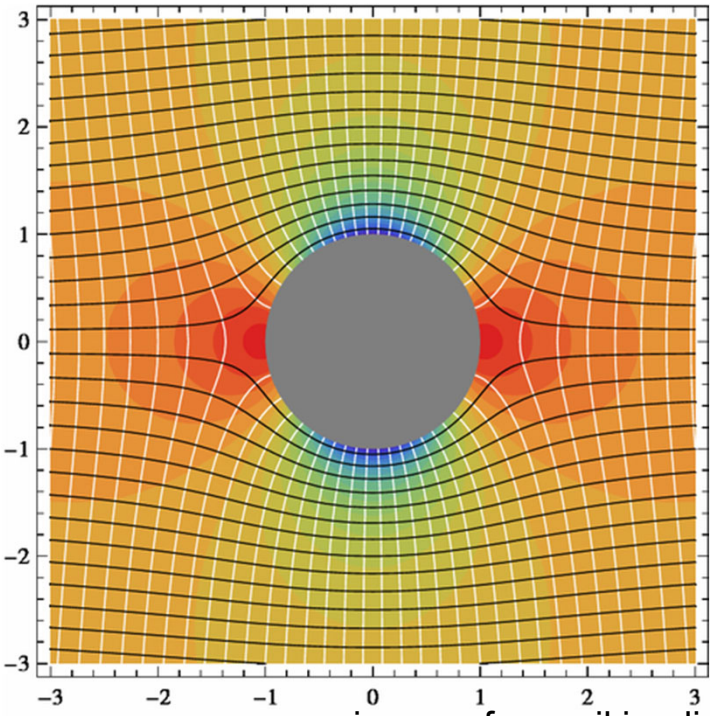
Flow Field Example (1)

Potential flow around a circular cylinder

`https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potential_flow_around_a_circular_cylinder`

Inviscid, incompressible flow that is irrotational (curl-free) and can be modeled as the gradient of a scalar function called the (scalar) velocity potential





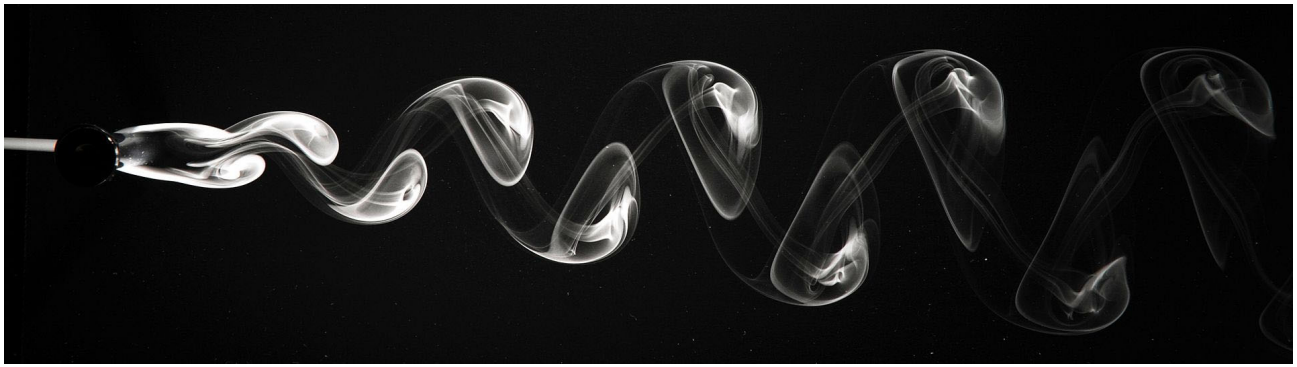
images from wikipedia

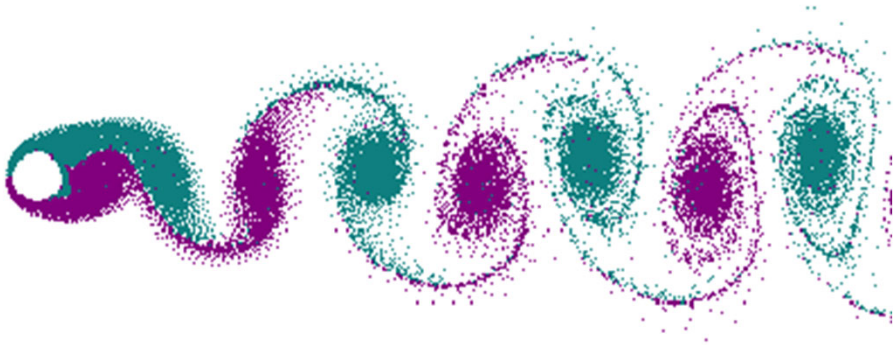
Flow Field Example (2)

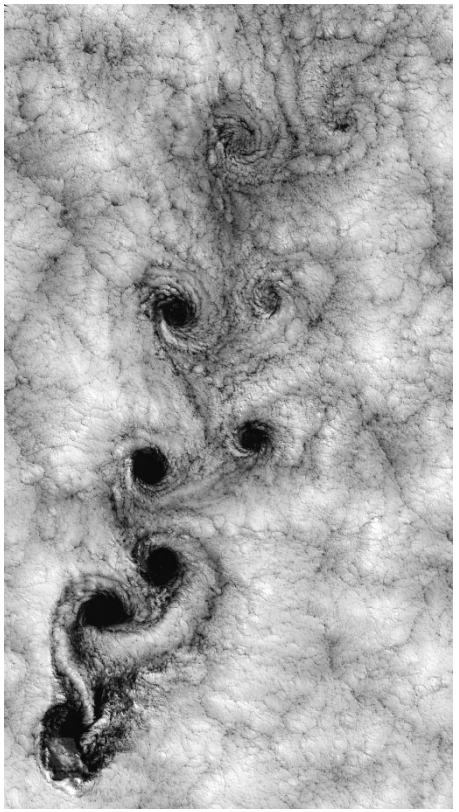
Depending on Reynolds number, turbulence will develop

Example: von Kármán vortex street: vortex shedding

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karman_vortex_street







images from wikipedia

Steady vs. Unsteady Flow

- Steady flow: time-independent
  - Flow itself is static over time: $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x})$ $\quad \mathbf{v}\colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n,\ x \mapsto \mathbf{v}(x).$
  - Example: laminar flows

- Unsteady flow: time-dependent
  - Flow itself changes over time: $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ $\quad \mathbf{v}\colon \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^n,\ x \mapsto \mathbf{v}(x, t).$
  - Example: turbulent flows

(here just for Euclidean domain; analogous on general manifolds)

Thank you.

Thanks for material

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