

KAUST

CS 247 – Scientific Visualization Lecture 3: The Visualization Pipeline

Markus Hadwiger, KAUST

Reading Assignment #2 (until Feb 5)

Read (required):

- Data Visualization book, finish Chapter 2
- Data Visualization book, Chapter 3 until 3.5 (inclusive)
- Data Visualization book, Chapter 4 until 4.1 (inclusive)
- Continue familiarizing yourself with OpenGL if you do not know it !

Visualization – Background



• Visualization in general: quite old

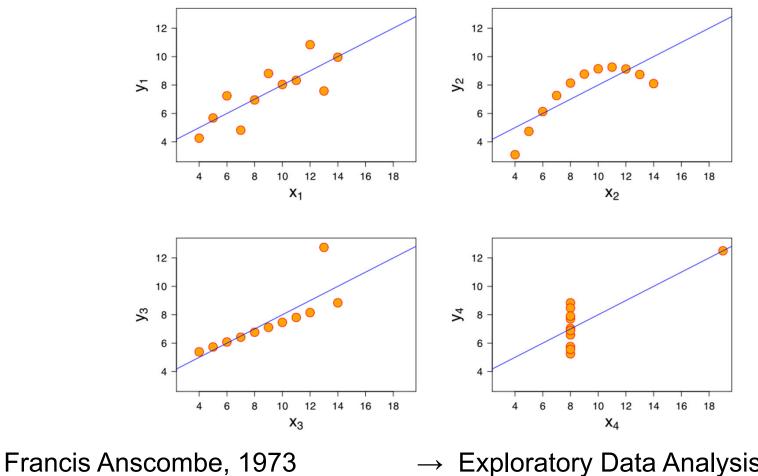
- Often an intuitive step: graphical illustration
- Data with ever increasing sizes ⇒ graphical approach necessary
- Simple approaches known from business graphics (Grapher, Excel, etc.)
- Visualization: scientific discipline since ~1987
- First dedicated conferences: 1990





Example: Anscombe's Quartet





→ Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), John Tukey, 1977

Markus Hadwiger, KAUST

Visualization – Three Types of Goals



Visualization, ...

- ... to explore
 - nothing is known,
 visualization used for data exploration
- ... to analyze
 - there are hypotheses,
 - visualization used for verification or falsification
- ... to present
 - "everything" known about the data,
 visualization used for communication of results

Visualization – Three Major Areas



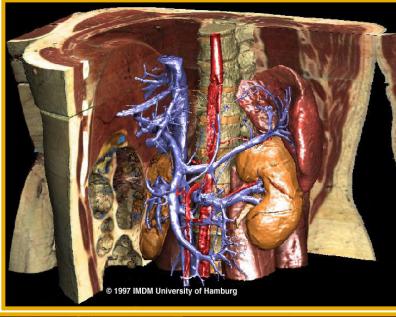
Four major areas		Inherent spatial reference
 Volume Visualization Flow 		Scientific Visualization
Visualization	J	3D
 Information Visualization 		nD
 Visual Analytics 		Usually no spatial reference

But these lines are becoming more and more blurred!



Medical data (CT, MR, DSA, PET, ...)

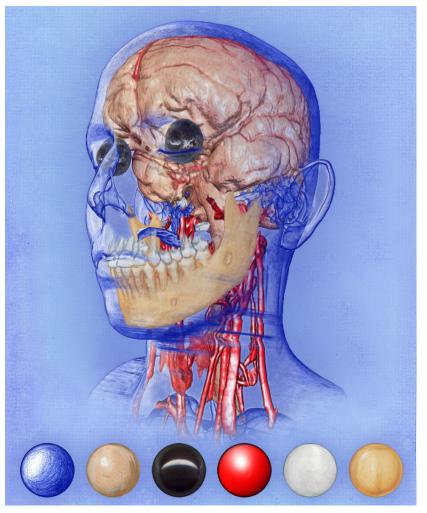


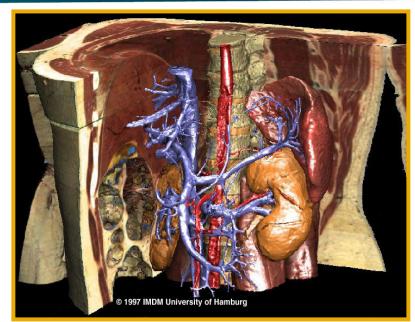






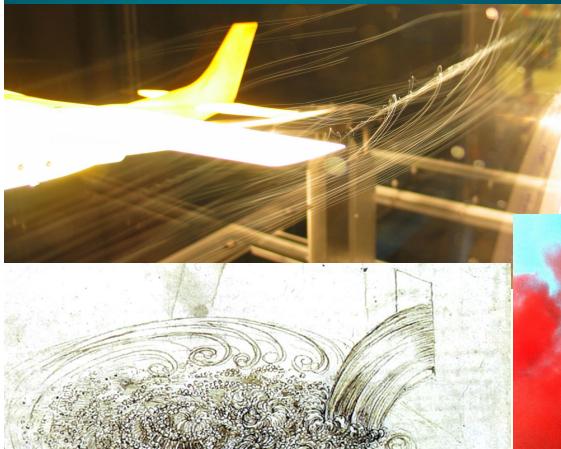
Medical data (CT, MR, DSA, PET, ...)







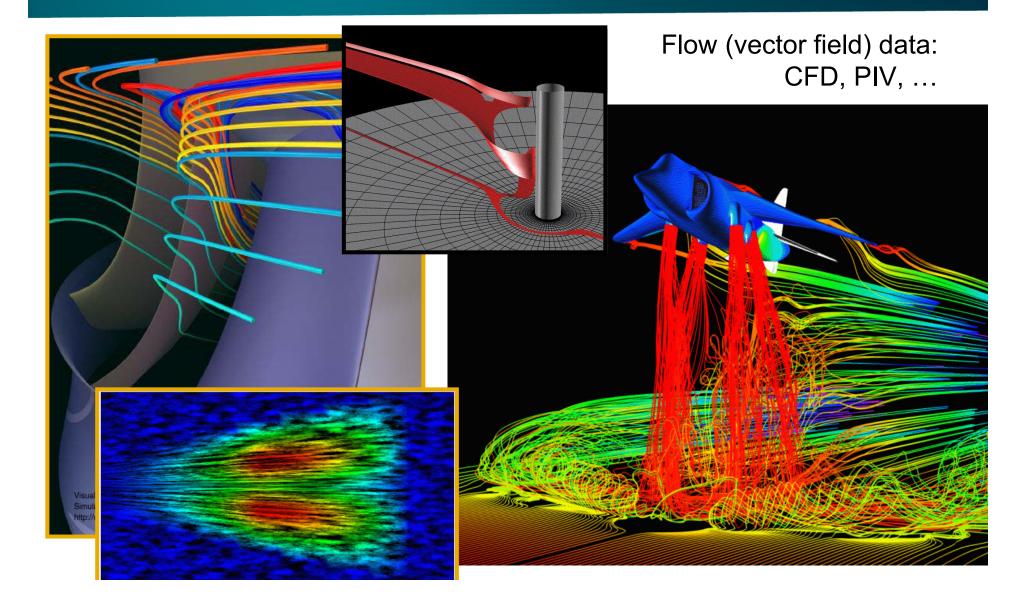




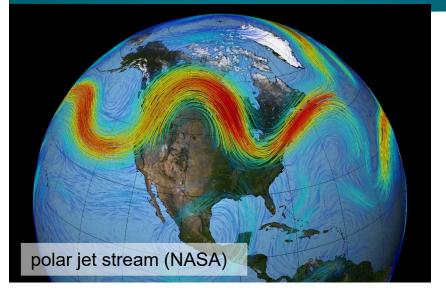
Flow (vector field) data: CFD, PIV, ...

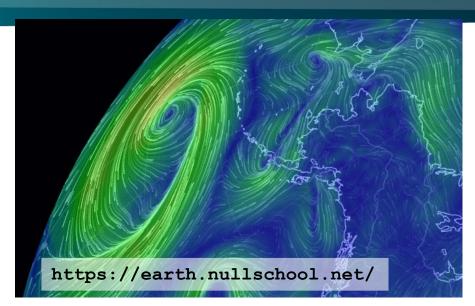


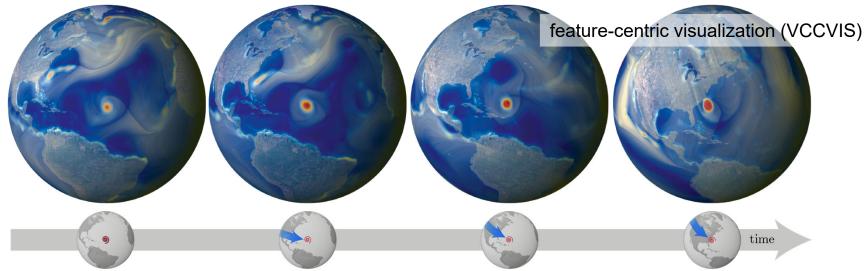












Data Graphics / Info Graphics / InfoVis

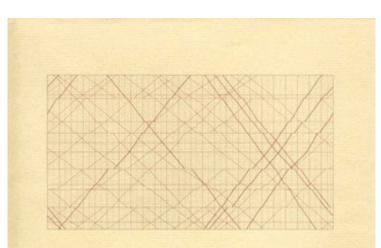


Famous book by Edward Tufte (first edition 1983; second edition 2001)

Selected great (and some bad) information visualizations

- William Playfair (1759-1823)
 - Bar chart, pie chart, ...
- Charles Joseph Minard (1781-1870)
 - Napoleon's Russia campaign, ...

• ...

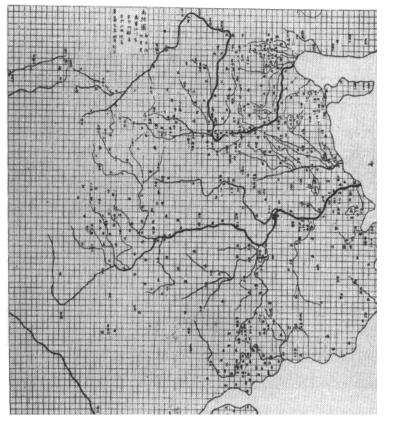


The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

EDWARD R. TUFTE

Travelling Routes of Yu the Great





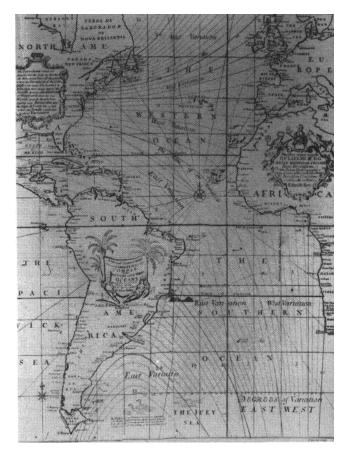
China, 1137

Geographical map using Cartesian coordinates

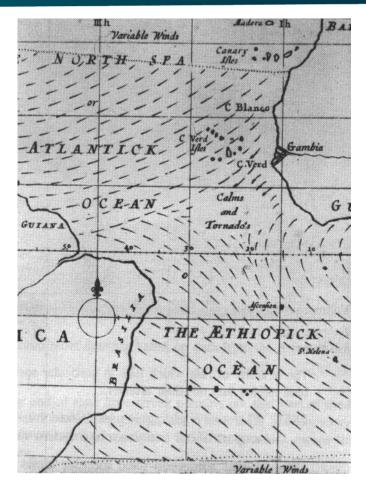
Grid with longitudinal and latitudinal lines

Cartography





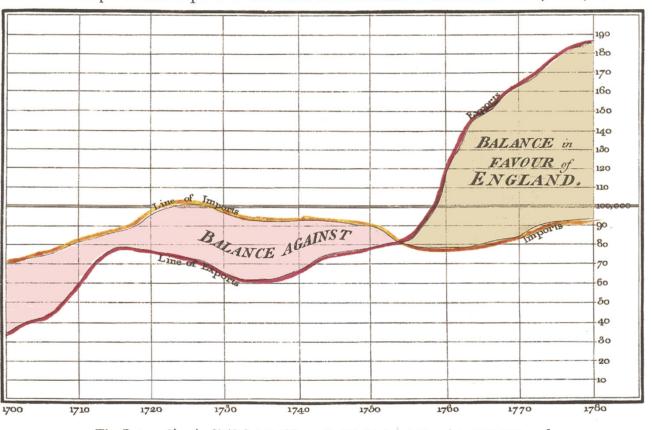
Isolines to visualize compass deviations



Wind flow visualization

Business Graphics



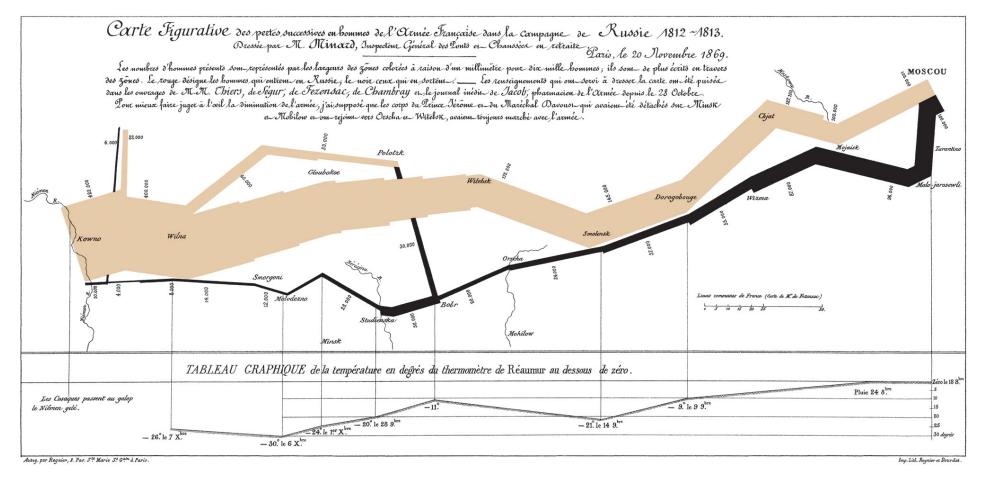


Exports and Imports to and from DENMARK & NORWAY from 1700 to 1780.

William Playfair, Scottish economist, Commercial and Political Atlas, 1785

The Bottom line is divided into Years, the Right hand line into L10,000 each. Published as the Act divide, 14 May 1766, by W. Playfair Neste sculpt 302, Strand, Lender.

Russia Military Campaign of Napoleon



Charles Joseph Minard, 1869

Cholera Epidemic in London



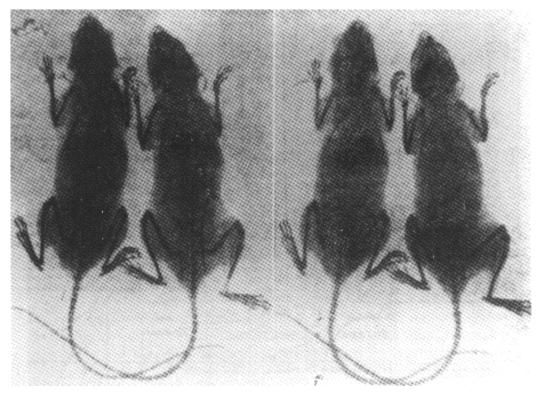
Dr. John Snow, 1854 Cartographic visualization Correlation between water supply and disease incidents detected



Visualization in Medicine



X-rays (Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, 1895)
Stereo X-ray images (1896)



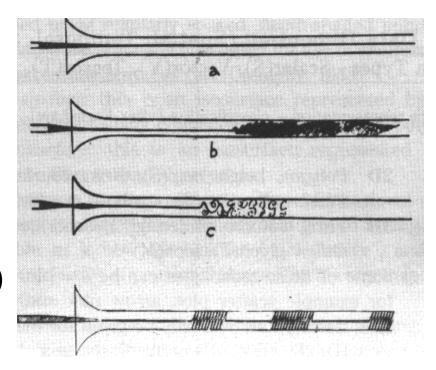
X-ray tomography

Experimental Flow Investigation



Fixation of tufts, ribbons on

- Aircraft in wind tunnels
- Ship hull in fluid tanks
- Introduction of smoke particles (in wind tunnel)
- Introduction of dye (in fluids)



Data Generation, Visualization, Interaction



Coupling between the three can vary considerably

- Data generation (data acquisition):
 - Measuring, simulation, modeling
 - Can take very long (measuring, simulation)
 - Can be very costly (simulation, modeling)
- Visualization (rest of visualization pipeline):
 - Data enhancement, visualization mapping, rendering
 - Depending on computer, implementation: fast or slow
- Interaction (user feedback):
 - How can the user intervene, vary parameters

Passive Visualization



All three steps separated:

- Off-line data generation
 - Measurements
 - Simulation
 - Modeling
- Off-line Visualization
 - Previously generated data are visualized
 - Result: video or images/animation

Passive Visualization

- Viewing of the visualization results

Interactive Visualization



Only data generation is separated:

- Off-line data generation
 - Measurements, Simulation, Modeling
- Interactive visualization
 - Previously generated data are available
 - Visualization program allows interactive visualization of the data
 - Possibilities: choice, variation, parameterization of the visualization technique
 - Nowadays widespread
 - Focus of this course!

Interactive Steering



All three steps coupled:

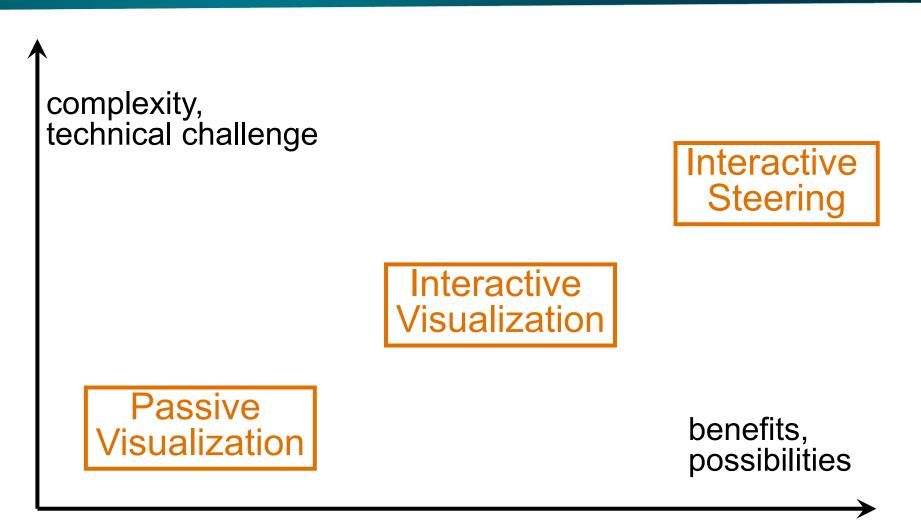
- Interactive steering
 - Simulation and/or modelling (measuring) generate data "on the fly"
 - Interactive visualization allows "real-time" insight into the data

 Extended possibilities: user can interfere with the simulation and/or the modeling, change the design, ...

- Often requires lots of effort, very costly

Visualization Scenarios

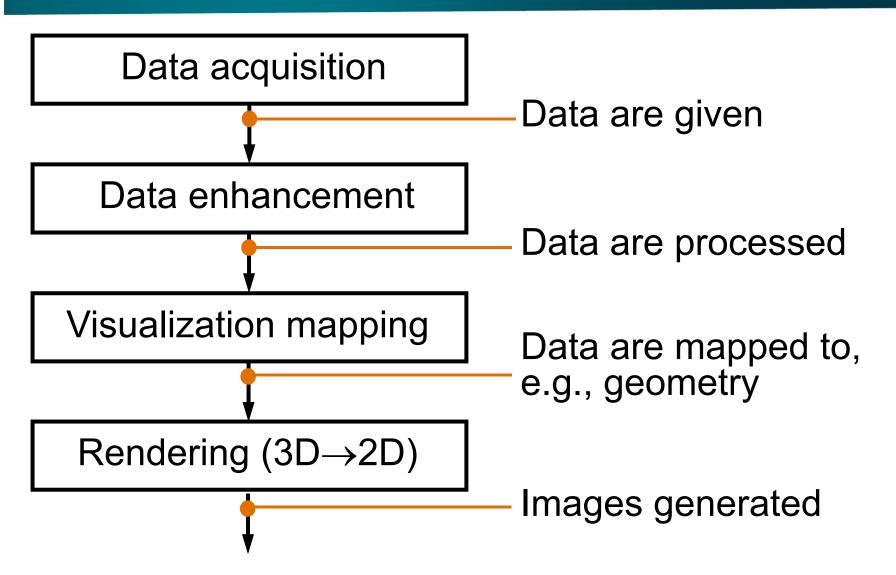




The Visualization Pipeline

The Visualization Pipeline – Overview



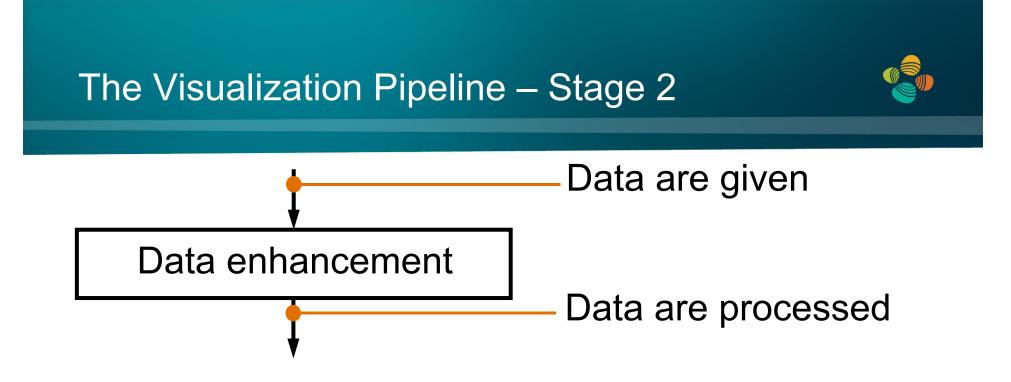


The Visualization Pipeline – Stage 1





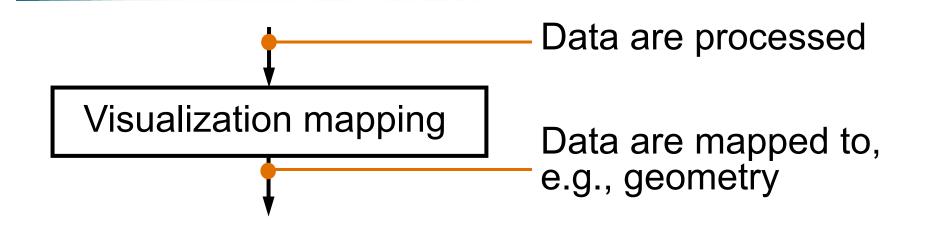
- Measurements, e.g., CT/MRI
- Simulation, e.g., flow simulation
- Modeling, e.g., game theory



- Filtering, e.g, smoothing (de-noising, ...)
- Resampling, e.g., on a different-resolution grid
- Data derivation, e.g., gradients, curvature
- Data interpolation, e.g., linear, cubic, ...

The Visualization Pipeline – Stage 3

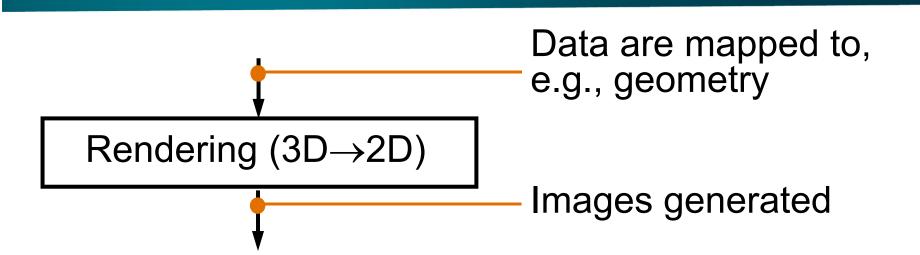




Make data "renderable"

- Iso-surface calculation
- Glyphs, icons determination
- Graph-layout calculation
- Voxel attributes: color, transparency, ...

The Visualization Pipeline – Stage 4



Rendering = image generation with computer graphics

- Visibility calculation
- Illumination
- Compositing (combine transparent objects, ...)
- Animation

Thank you.

Thanks for material

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