

# 2D Vector Field Visualization

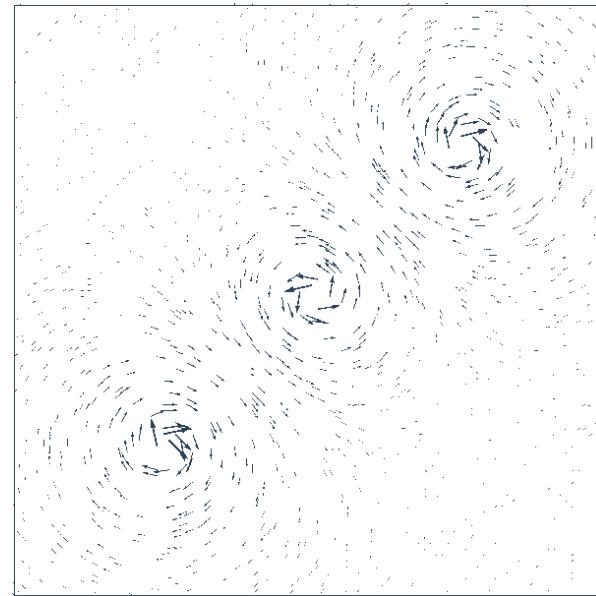
Thanks to Prof. Hansen for integration  
slides

# Vectors

- Directional information
- Wind, mechanical forces (earthquakes)
- **Flows**
- Harder: more than one pixel per vector
- Clutter

# Glyphs

- Place symbols over vector field
  - Regularly spaced
  - Randomly spaced
  - Scale
- Watch out for clutter
- (demo: vector\_vis.vt: basic, masking)

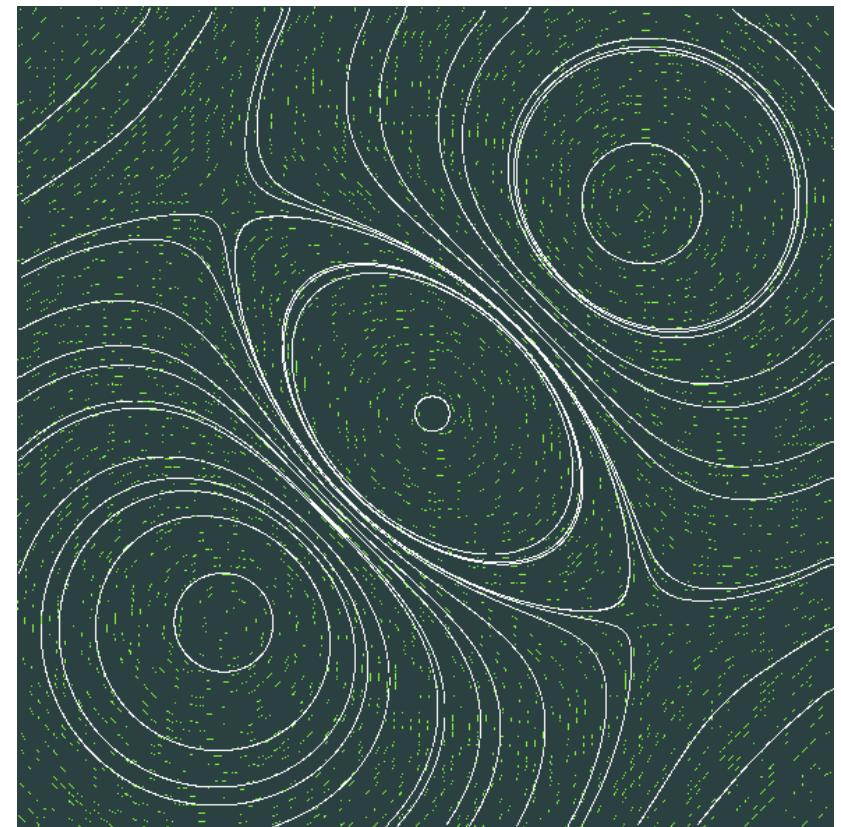


# Div, grad, curl and all that

- We've seen grad
- For 2D vector fields, div and curl are scalars
- Use that for additional info
  - “Layers” in the visualization

# Streamlines

- Lines that are everywhere tangent to the vector field
  - $f(0) = x_0, \dot{f}(x) = u(x)$
- That's a diff. eq.
- Solving for  $f(x)$  is an **initial value problem**
- (demo: `vector_vis.py, streamlines`)



# Streamlines are cool

- Streamlines give us a lot of information about the field
  - Partition flow
  - Help portray divergence

# Computing Streamlines

- Approximate curve by sequence of line segments
- Naive: compute each segment by jumping in the direction of current vector
  - This is the **Euler integrator, and it is bad**
- Can we do better?

# Euler vs. Runge-Kutta

- Euler: accurate if streamlines are lines
  - But error accumulation is typically catastrophic (Why?)
- Runge-Kutta: accurate on higher-order streamlines
  - Family of schemes

# Euler's Method

- ◆ Let Stock =  $X$
- ◆ Let flow =  $f(t, X)$   
[function of time, Stock]
- ◆ Compute  $X(t)$  from  $X(t-dt)$  and time.
  - $\Delta X = dt * f(t-dt, X(t-dt))$
  - $X(t) = X(t-dt) + \Delta X$

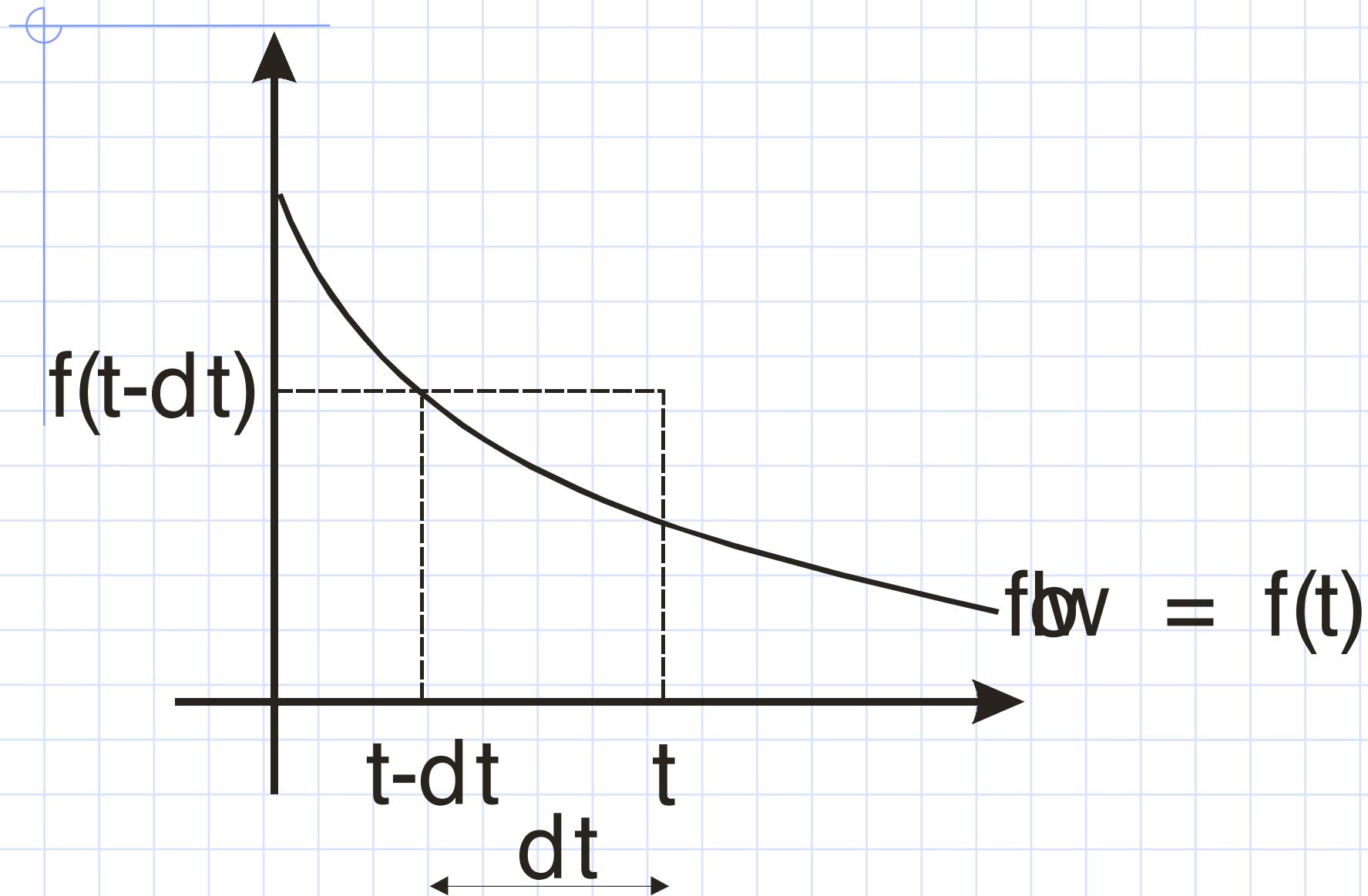
# Euler's Method

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



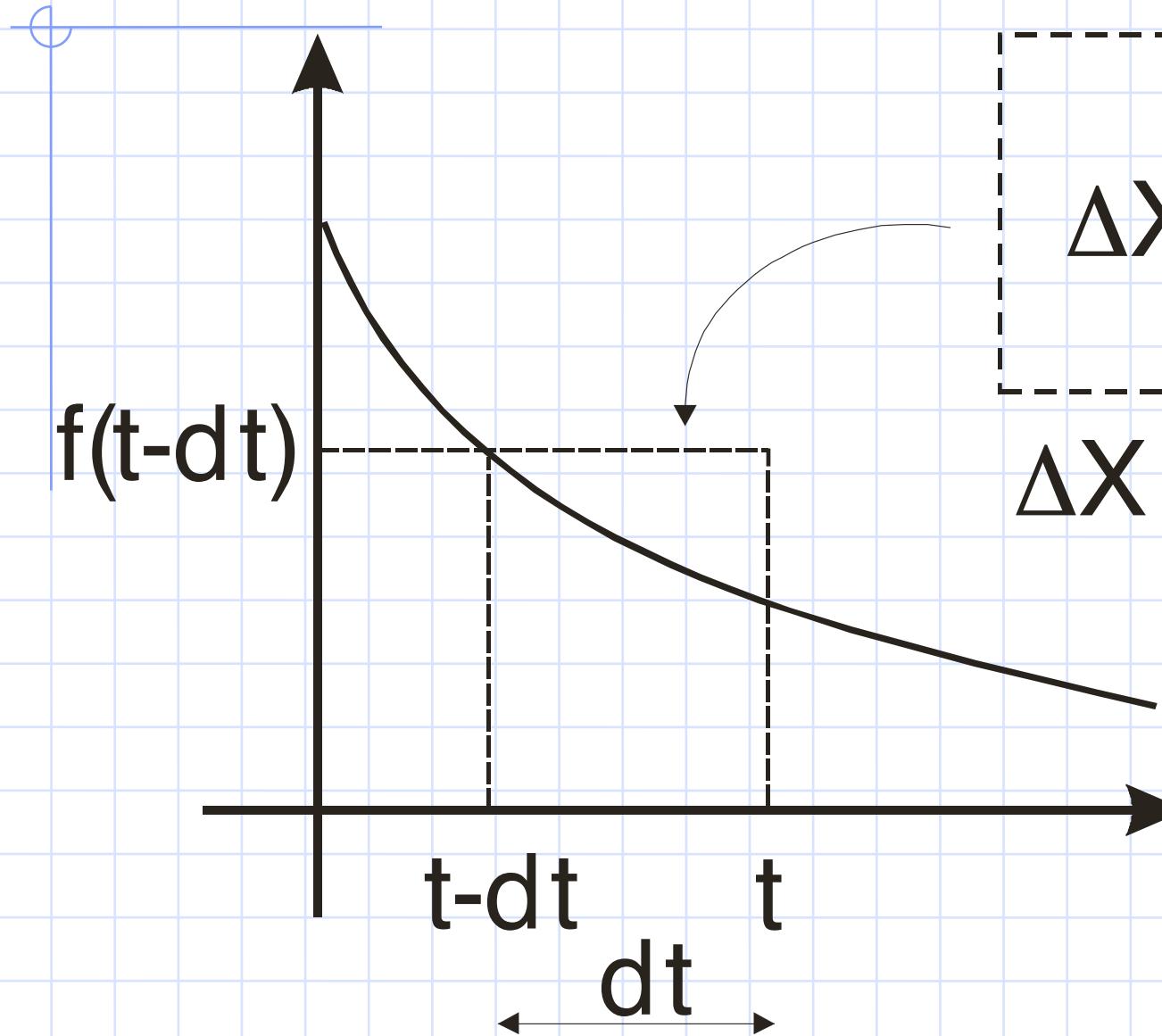
# Euler's Method

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



# Euler's Method

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



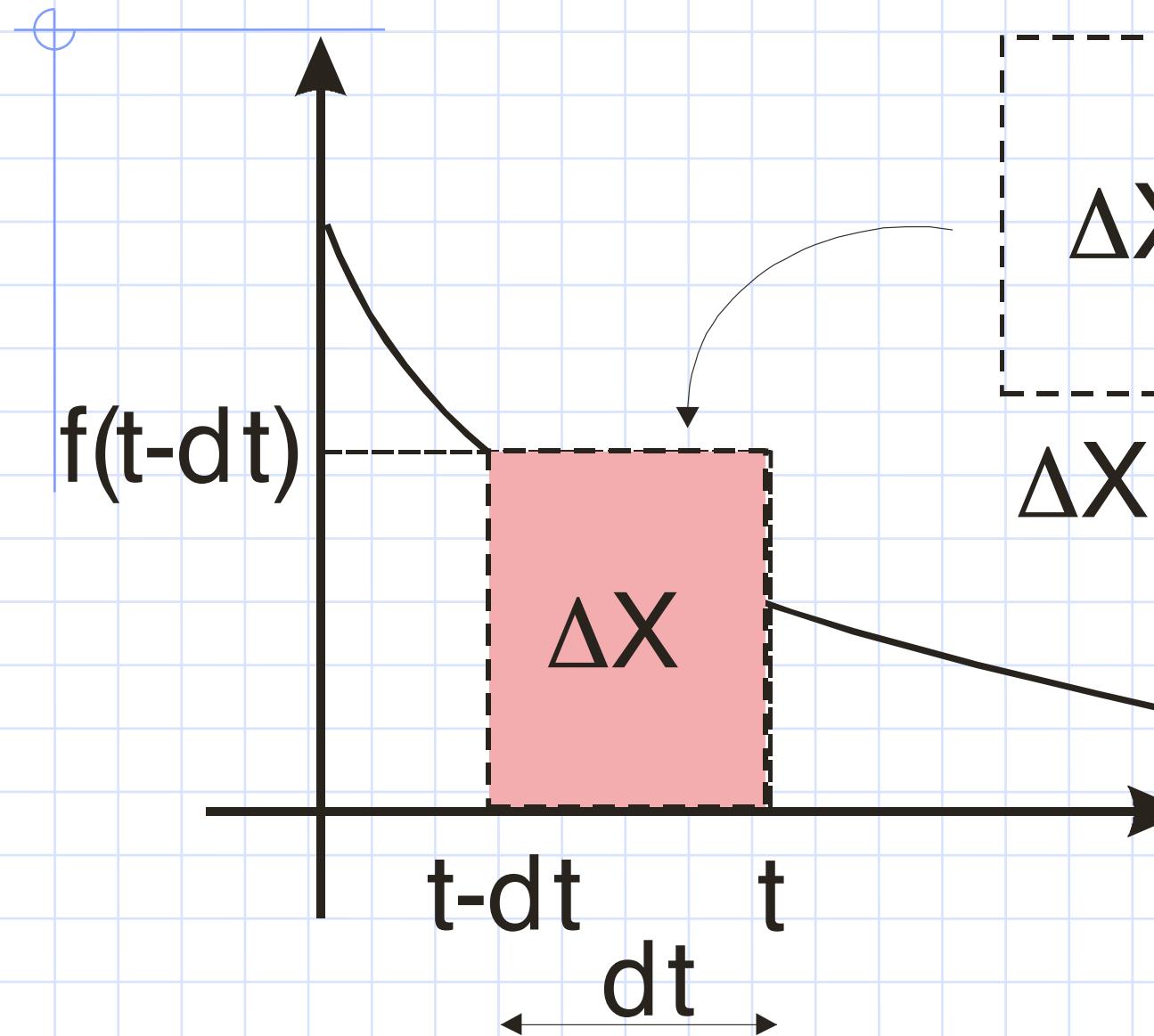
$$\Delta X$$

$$\Delta X = dt * f(t-dt)$$

$$\text{flow} = f(t)$$

# Euler's Method

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .

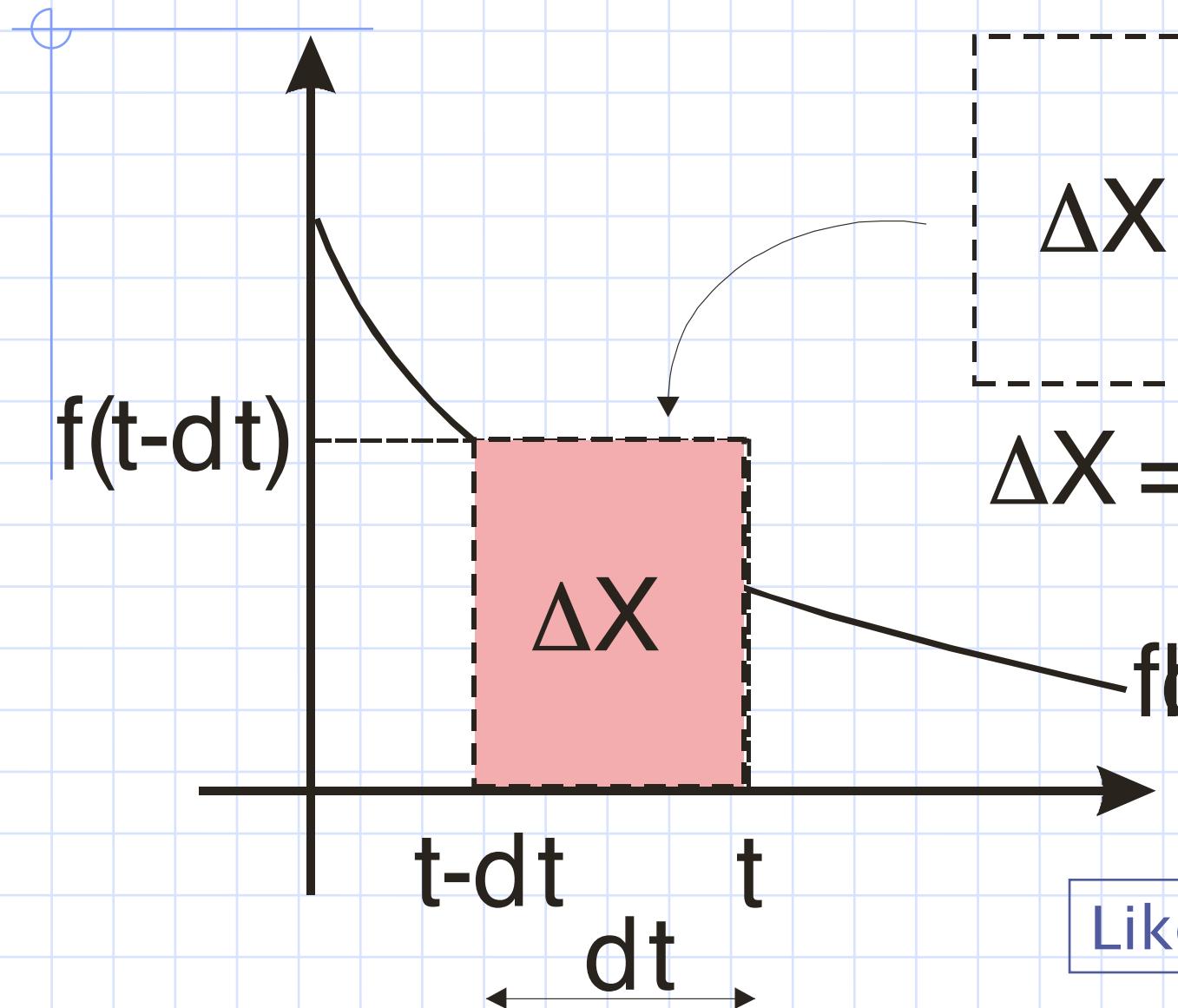


$$\Delta X = dt * f(t-dt)$$

$$\text{flow} = f(t)$$

# Euler's Method

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



$$\Delta X = dt * f(t-dt)$$

$$\text{flow} = f(t)$$

Like Riemann sum.

# Euler Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

# Euler Integration Error

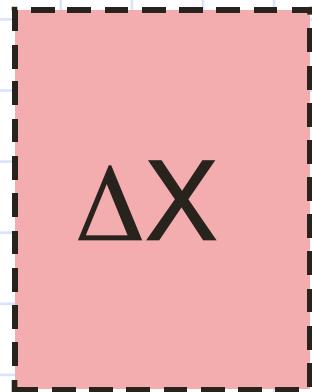
◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =

# Euler Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =



# Euler Integration Error

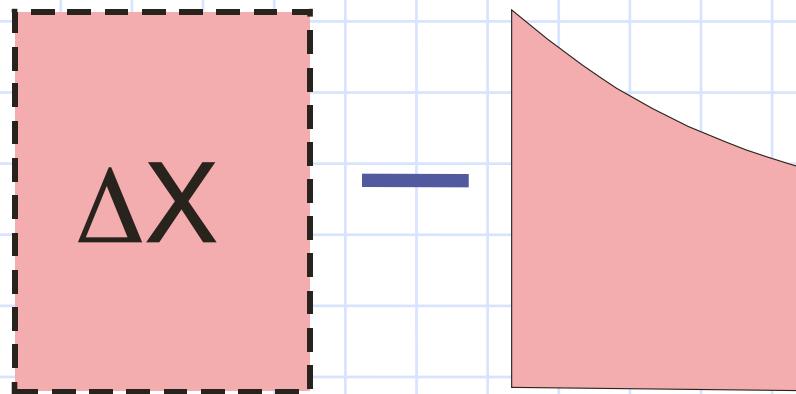
◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =  $\Delta X$  –

# Euler Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =



# Runge-Kutta 2

◆ Let Stock =  $X$ , flow =  $f(t, X)$

◆ Estimates for stock updates:

$$\text{F1} = dt * f(t-dt, X(t-dt))$$

$$\text{F2} = dt * f(t, X(t-dt) + \text{F1})$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{F1} + \text{F2})$$

$$X(t) = X(t-dt) + \Delta X$$

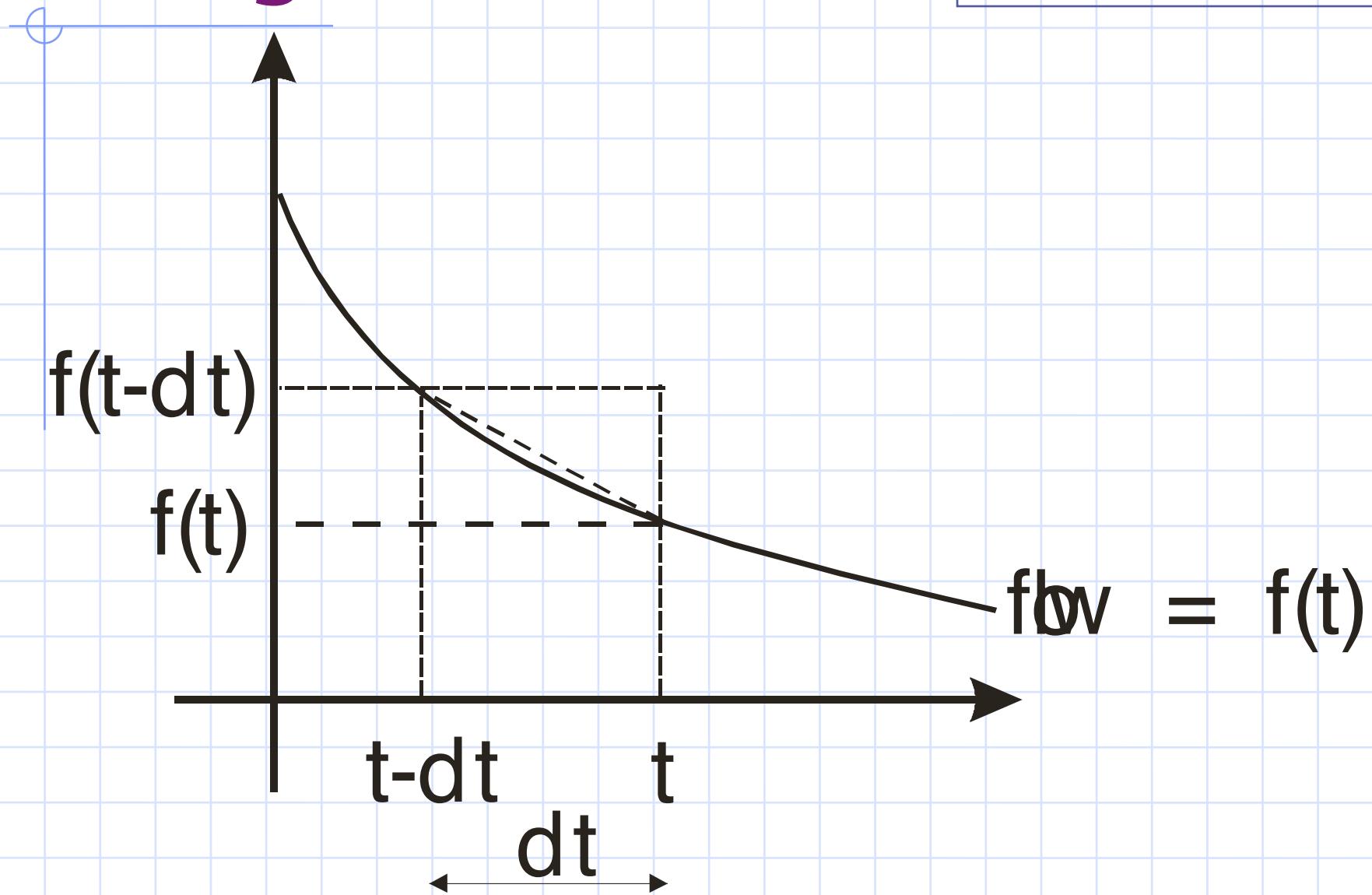
# Runge-Kutta 2

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



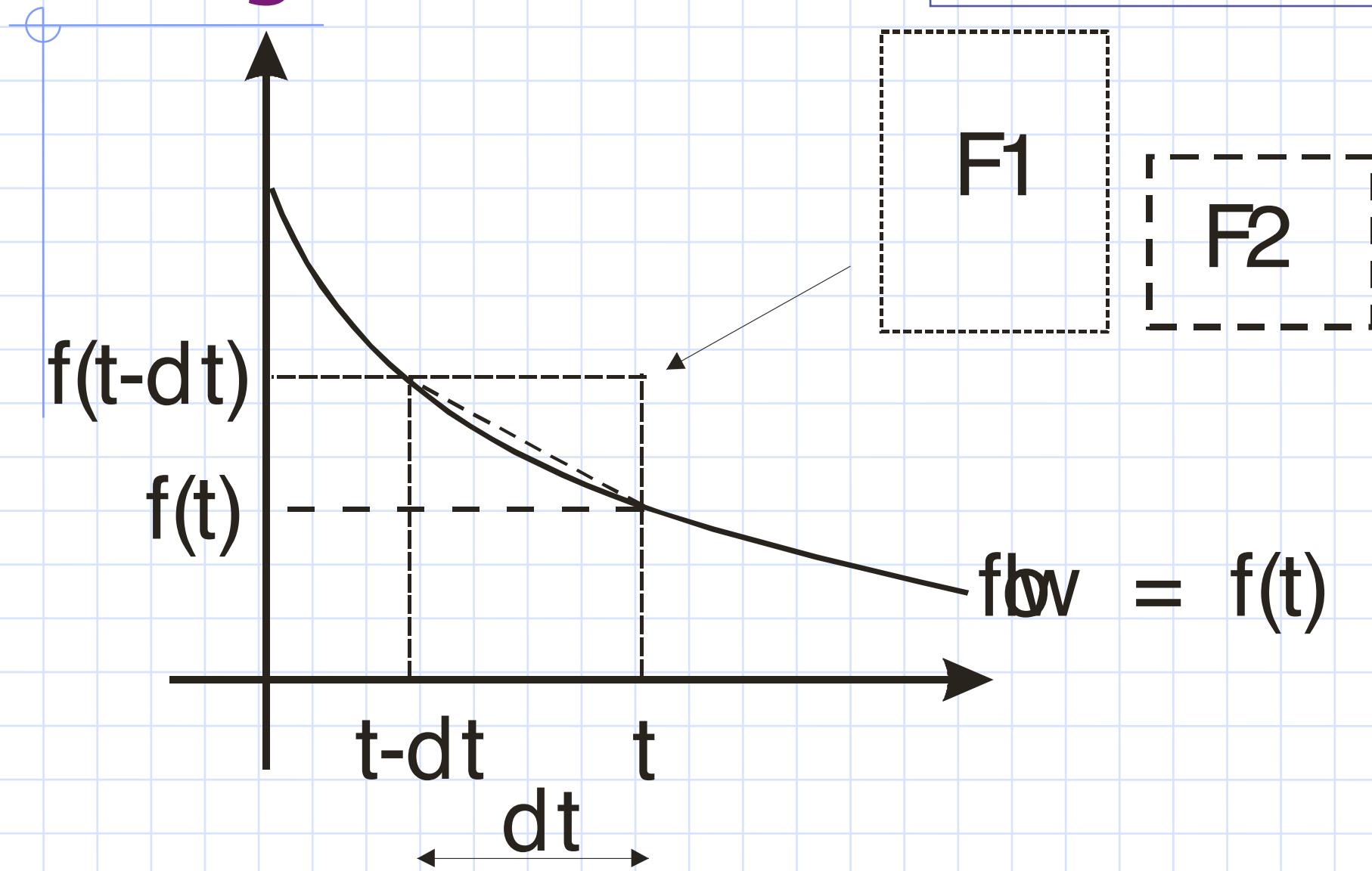
# Runge-Kutta 2

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



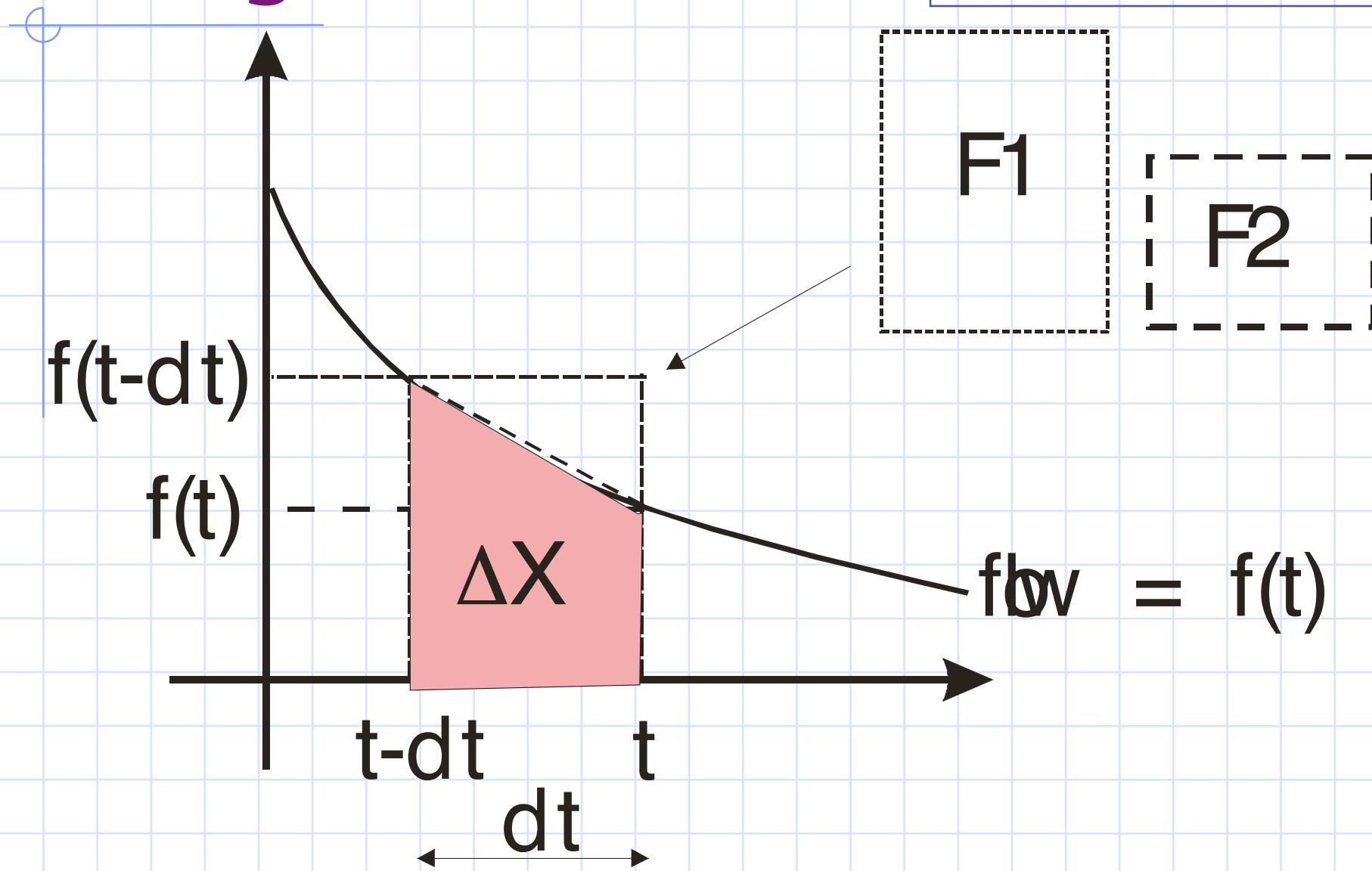
# Runge-Kutta 2

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



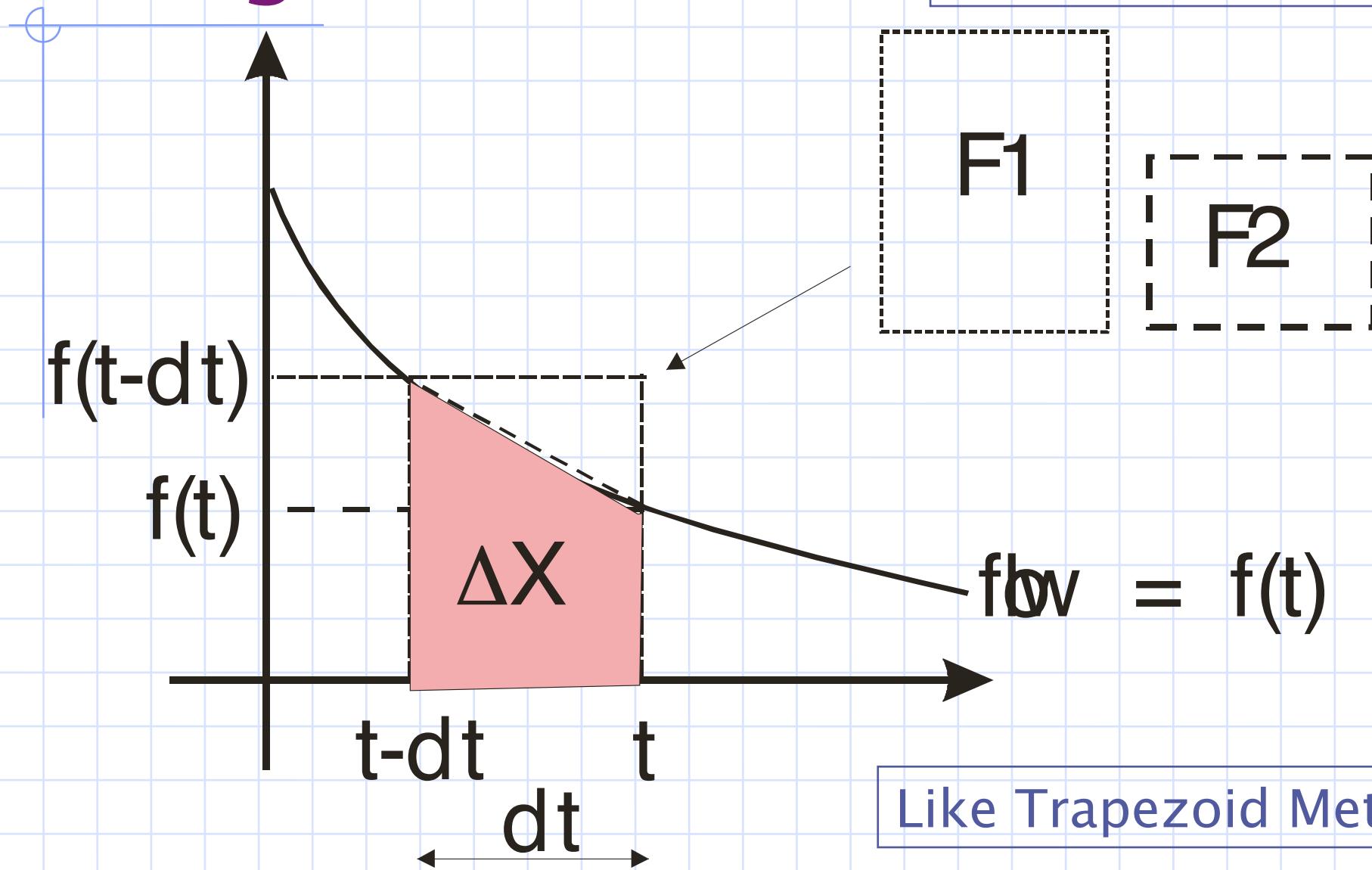
# Runge-Kutta 2

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



# Runge-Kutta 2

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



Like Trapezoid Method.

# RK2 Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

# RK2 Integration Error

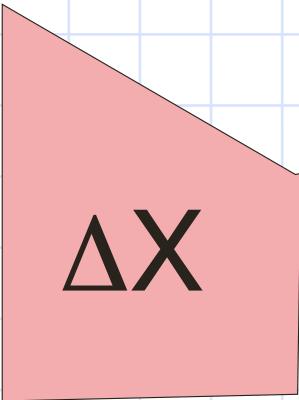
◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =

# RK2 Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

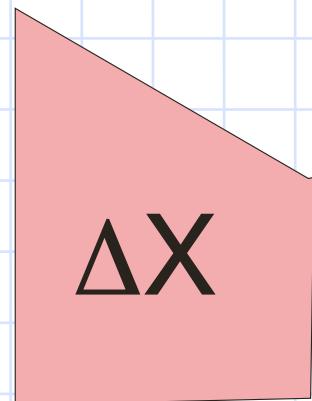
Error =

 $\Delta X$

# RK2 Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =  $\Delta X$  –



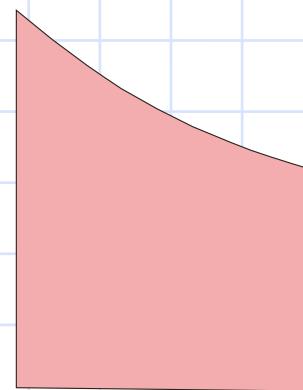
# RK2 Integration Error

◆ Error =  $\Delta X$  – area under flow curve

Error =

$\Delta X$

–



# Runge-Kutta 4

- ◆ Let Stock =  $X$ , flow =  $f(t, X)$
- ◆ Estimates for stock updates:

- n  $F1 = dt * f(t-dt, X(t-dt))$
- n  $F2 = dt * f(t-\frac{1}{2}dt, X(t-dt) + \frac{1}{2}*F1)$
- n  $F3 = dt * f(t-\frac{1}{2}dt, X(t-dt) + \frac{1}{2}*F2)$
- n  $F4 = dt * f(t, X(t-dt) + F3)$

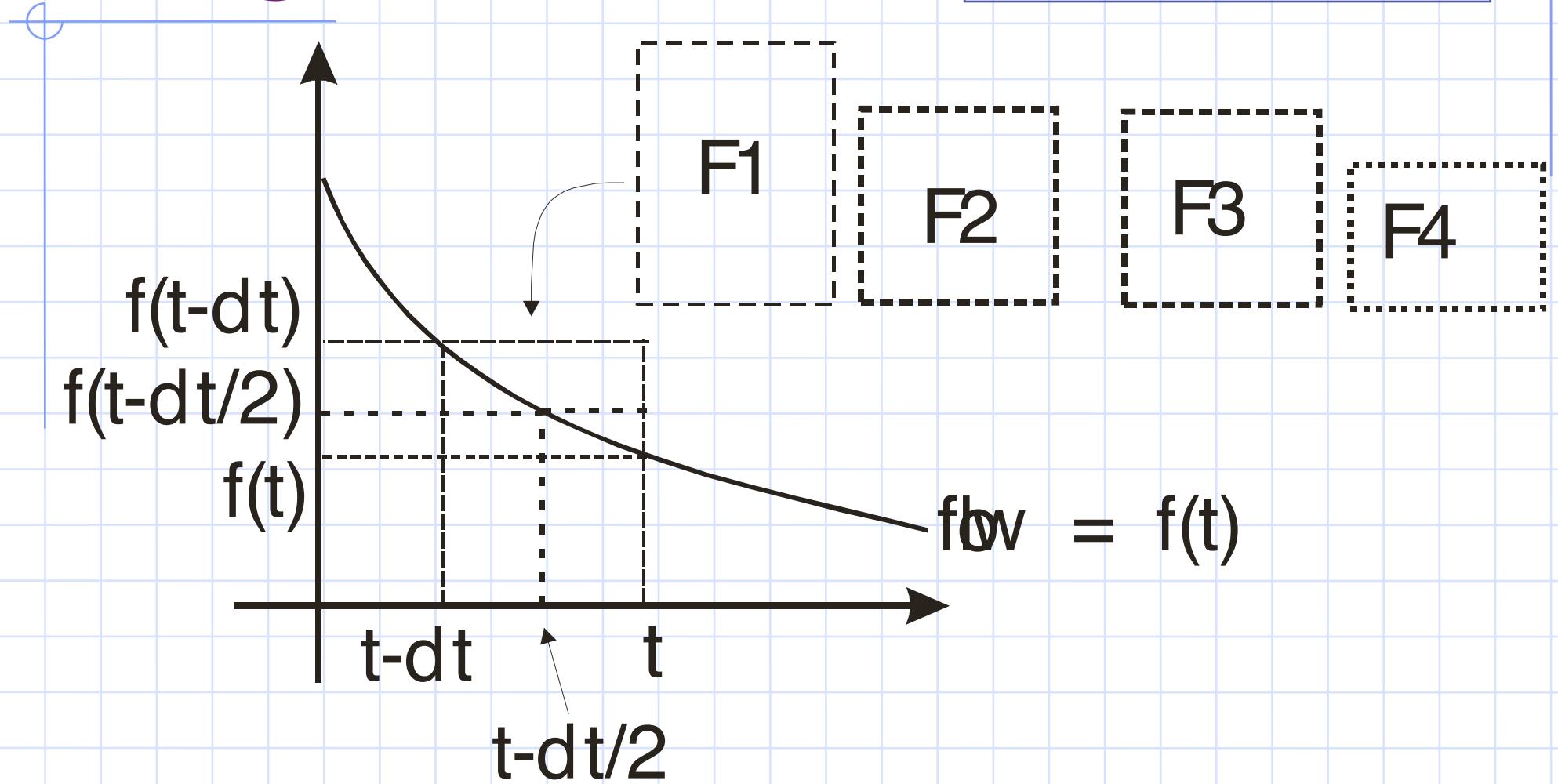
- ◆  $\Delta X = 1/6 * (F1+2*F2+2*F3+F4)$
- ◆  $X(t) = X(t-dt) + \Delta X$

# Runge-Kutta 4

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .

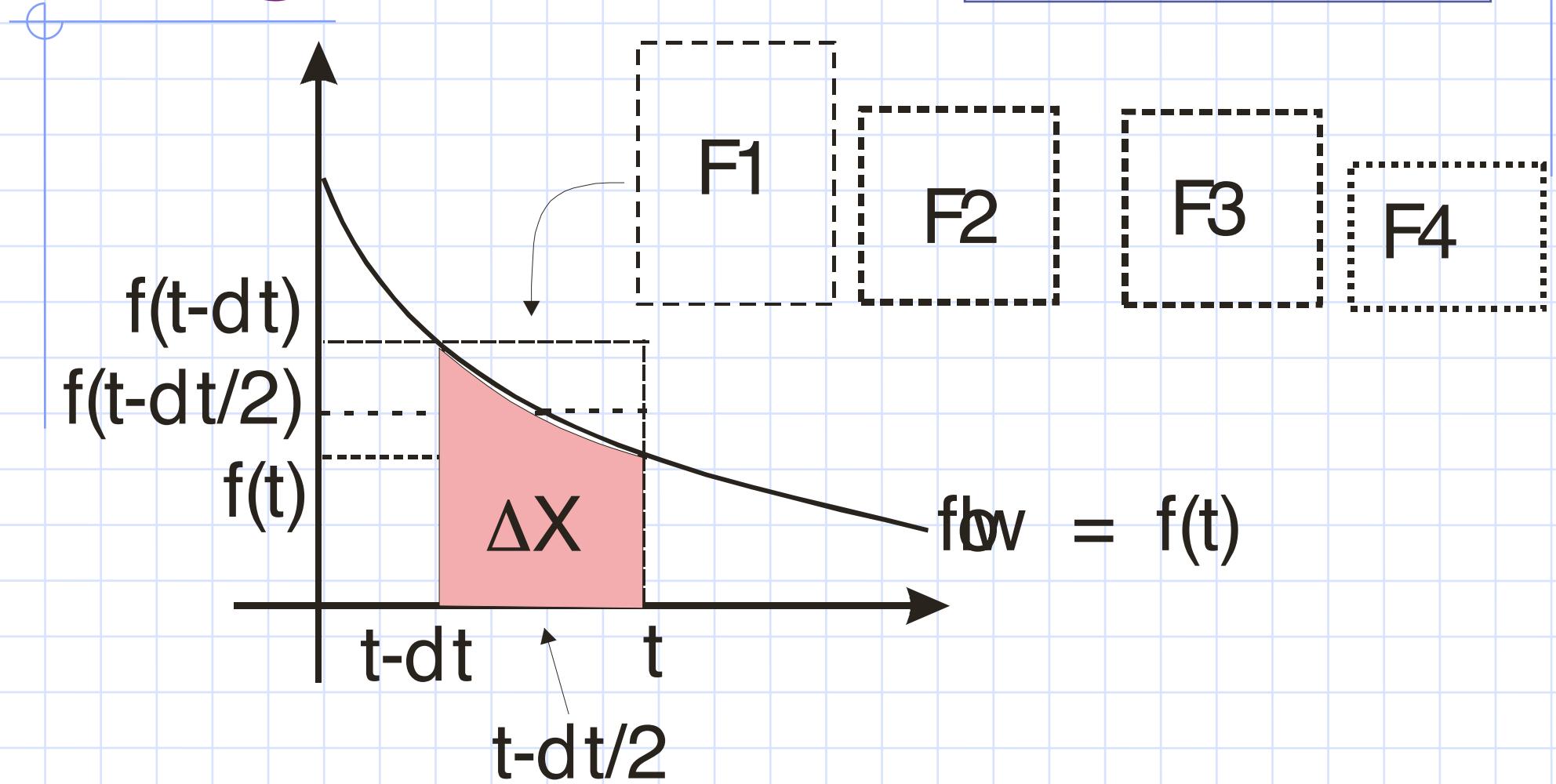
# Runge-Kutta 4

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



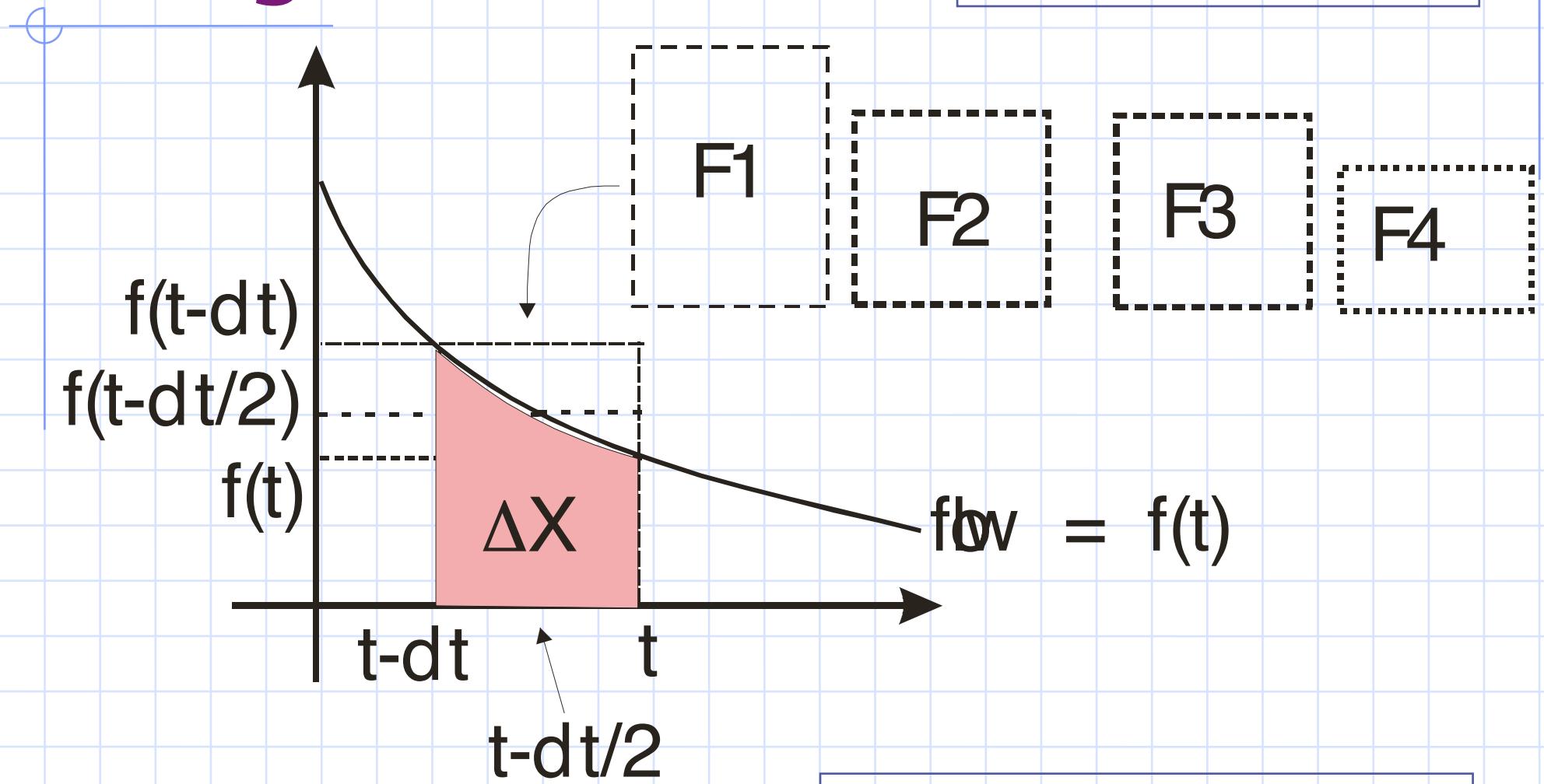
# Runge-Kutta 4

Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



# Runge-Kutta 4

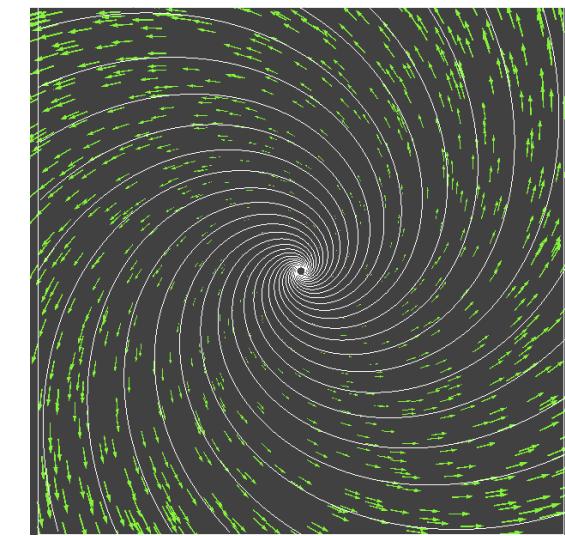
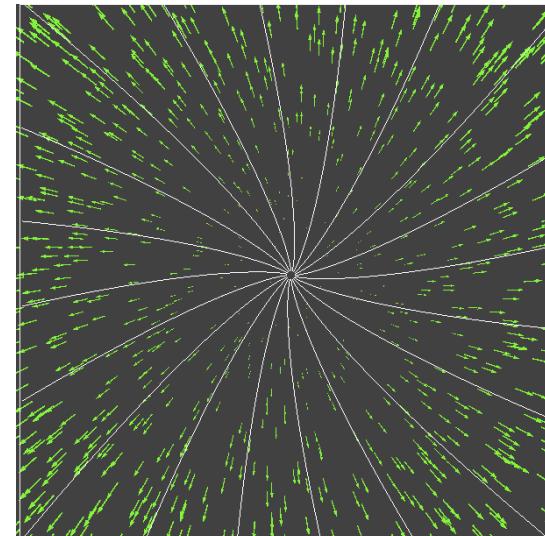
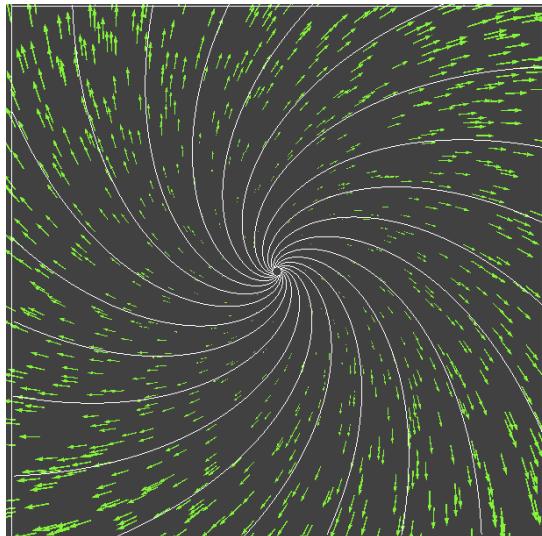
Assume flow =  $f(t)$ .



Like Simpson's Method.

# Steady vs. unsteady

- Flows change with time
- For every timestep, a different vector

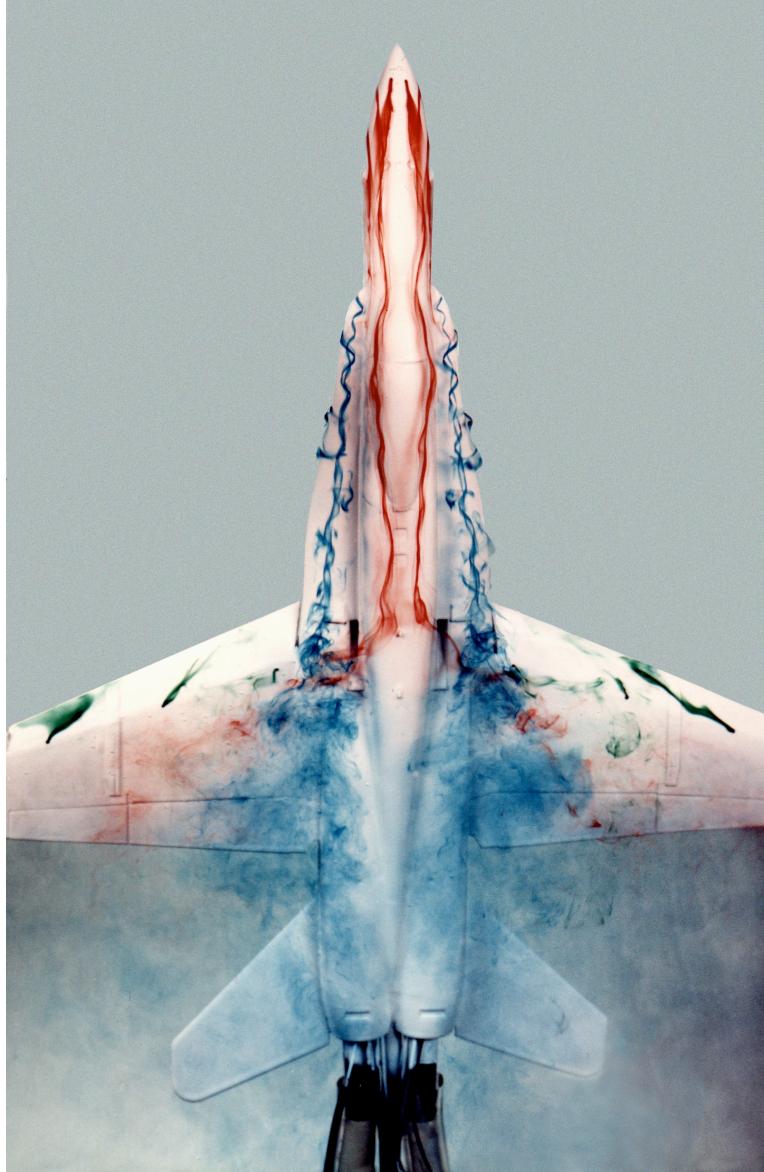


- But, what about streamlines, then?

# Pathlines and Streaklines

- Pathlines: look at a single speck of dust as it moves through field
  - demo
- Streaklines: plume of smoke
  - No VTK support for these :(

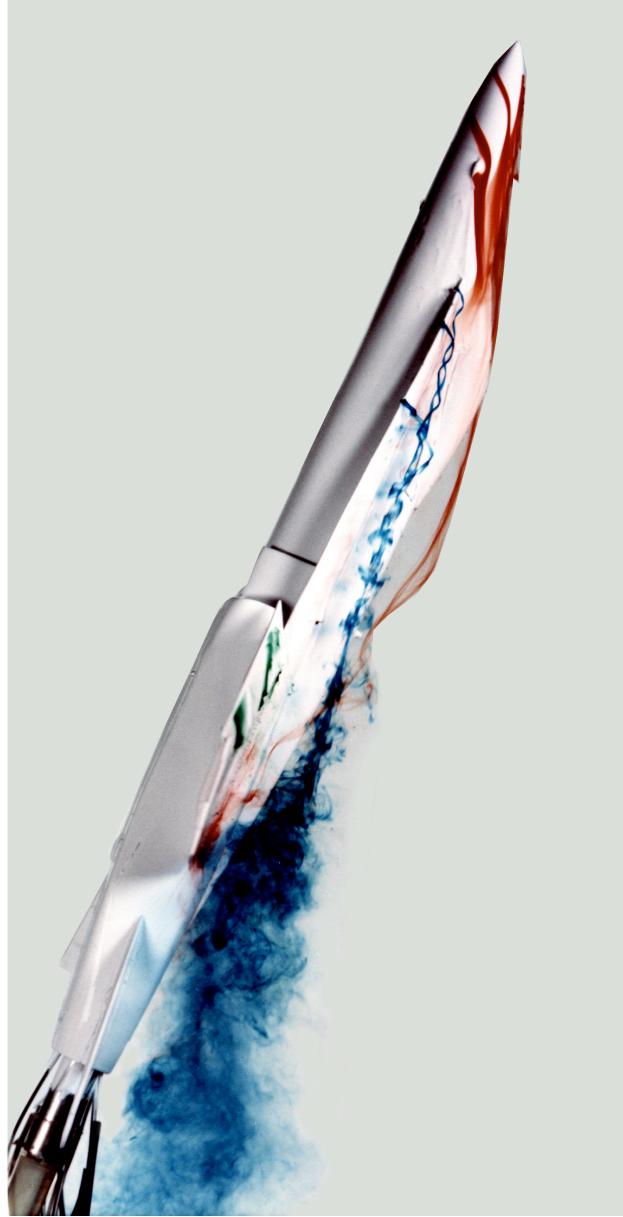
# Streaklines in real life



NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection  
<http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/gallery/photo/index.html>  
NASA Photo: ECN-33298-03 Date: 1985



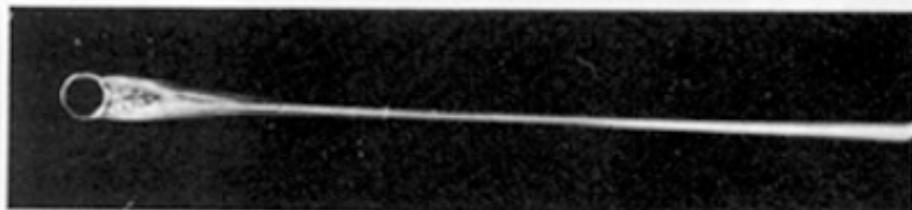
1/48-scale model of an F-18 aircraft in Flow Visualization Facility (FVF)



Dryden Flight Research Center ECN 33298-47 Photographed 1985  
F-18 water tunnel test in Flow Visualization Facility NASA/Dryden



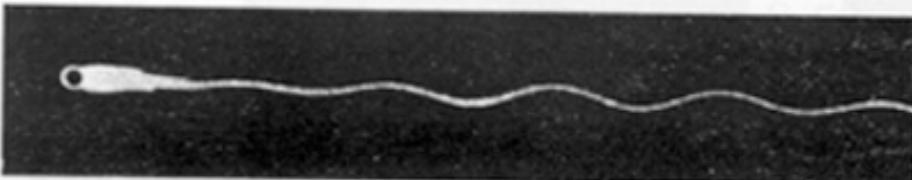
# Streaklines in real life



$R = 32$



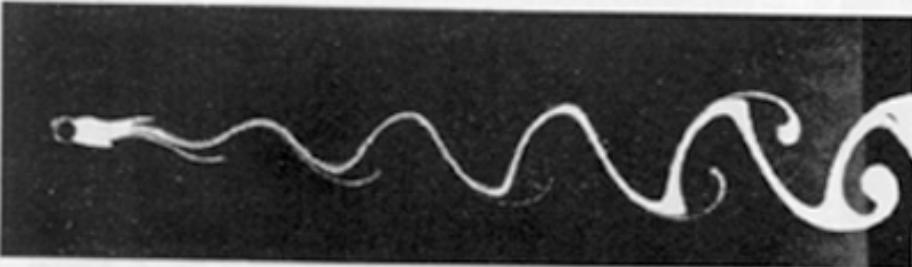
$R = 73$



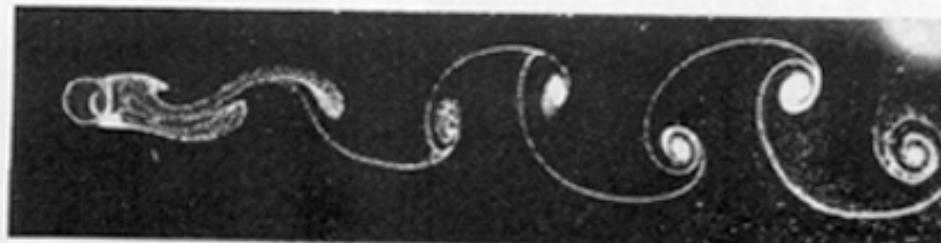
$R = 55$



$R = 102$



$R = 65$



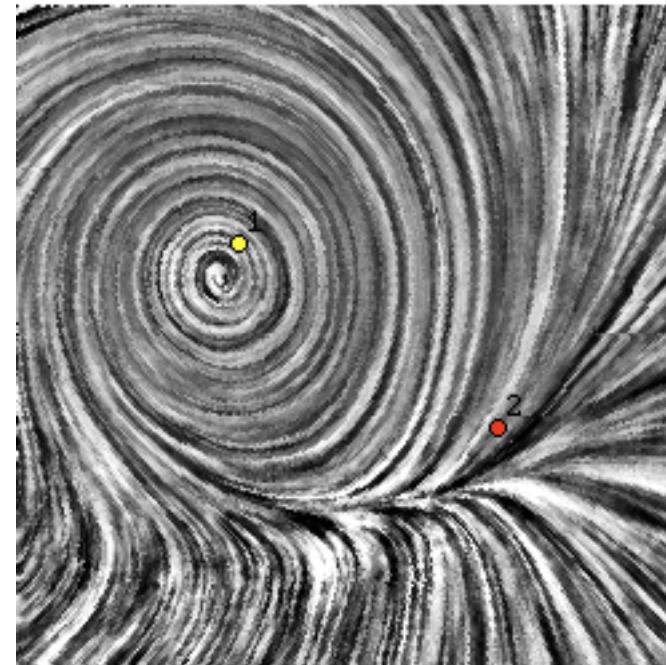
$R = 161$

# Pathlines and Streaklines

- Streaklines still never cross one another  
(why?)
- But pathlines, in general, do

# Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea: Integrate noise along streamlines
- demo: [http://www.javaview.de/demo/  
PaLIC.html](http://www.javaview.de/demo/PaLIC.html)



# IBFV

- LIC gives direction, but not magnitude
- IBFV: “animated LIC, kind of”
- <http://www.win.tue.nl/~vanwijk/ibfv/>