

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Visualization

2IV35

Volume rendering

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Introduction

In this report we will describe some implementation details of the volume rendering application. We will show the advantages and disadvantages of some rendering techniques at the hand of images. In section 1, we will give some details about rendering in a lower resolution to speed up interacting with the application.

In section 2, we will .

In section 3, we will .

In section 4, we will .

Finally in section 5, we will give a short conclusion about how we choose to visualize the data.

1 Speeding up interaction

Since most visualization techniques are quite slow, interacting with the visualization becomes laggy and difficult. To speed up these interaction we render the image while interacting in a lower resolution. We implemented the rendering to render the image in three different resolutions. These resolutions are $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original resolution. At last we render the image at full resolution. This enables the user to interact with the image and see some result in low detail. For example when rotating the users sees the image in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the resolution. When he stops rotating the image is rendered at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the resolution this image is well enough for the user to determine if this is the view he liked. After the calculation is completed the image is rendered at full resolution. Normally calculating in three resolutions introduces extra overhead but since intermediate results are stored little overhead is introduced. Also the calculation of the pixels is done multi threaded this means that the user can interact with the visualization while pixels are been calculated. While interacting while pixels are calculated the pixel queue is cleared and filled with the pixels of the new visualization.

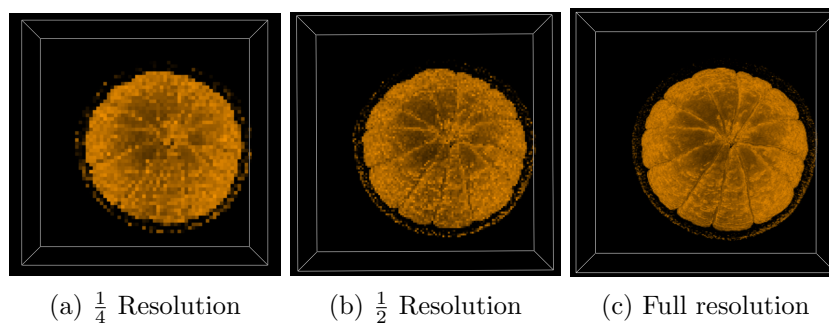


Figure 1: Pie Charts

2 Compositing

3 MIP

In scientific visualization, a maximum intensity projection (MIP) is a volume rendering method for 3D data. It consists of projecting the voxel with the highest attenuation value on every view throughout the volume onto a 2D image.

This method tends to display bone and contrast materialfilled structures preferentially, and other lower-attenuation structures are not well visualized. The primary clinical application of MIP is to improve the detection of pulmonary nodules and assess their profusion. MIP also helps characterize the distribution of small nodules. In addition, MIP sections of variable thickness are excellent for assessing the size and location of vessels, including the pulmonary arteries and veins 1.