数据可视化 HW7

钟诚 16307110259

June 10, 2020

1 阅读了解 VTK (VTK - The Visualization Toolkit, www.vtk.org), 学习某个编程环境下调用 VTK 库进行可视化.

通过 VTK 官网,我学习了 VTK 在 Python 上的应用,图片渲染一般遵循以下几个步骤,source->filter(MC 算法)->mapper->actor->render->renderwindow->interactor 代码实现如下:

2 调用可视化渲染引擎库 (如 VTK), 实现三维体数据完整的渲染过程 (如光照模型, 颜色设置等)。需要实现的渲染过程包括: (1) 等值面渲染, (2) 体渲染。

2.1 等值面渲染

通过 MatchingCube 算法,我们可以对体数据进行等值面渲染,因为在第三题中,也要用到相应的 nii 数据进行碎片化面单元的清除,所以在第二题中我也使用了这个体数据,渲染代码如下:

```
def isosurfaceRendering():
   # source->filter(MC算法)->mapper->actor->render->renderwindow->interactor
   # 提取出nii.gz其中的数据,并作为Inputdata
   img1 = nib.load('./nii_image/image_lr.nii.gz')
   img1_data = img1.get_data()
   dims = img1.shape
   spacing = (img1.header['pixdim'][1], img1.header['pixdim'][2],
       img1.header['pixdim'][3])
   image = vtk.vtkImageData()
   image.SetDimensions( dims[0], dims[1], dims[2])
   image.SetOrigin(0,0,0)
   if vtk.VTK_MAJOR_VERSION <= 5:</pre>
      image.SetNumberOfScalarComponents(1)
      image.SetScalarTypeToDouble()
      image.AllocateScalars(vtk.VTK_DOUBLE, 1)
   for z in range(dims[2]):
      for y in range(dims[1]):
          for x in range(dims[0]):
             scalardata = img1_data[x][y][z]
             image.SetScalarComponentFromDouble(x, y, z, 0, scalardata)
```

#利用封装好的MC算法抽取等值面,对应filter

```
Extractor = vtk.vtkMarchingCubes()
Extractor.SetInputData(image)
Extractor.SetValue(0, 150)
# 平滑操作
smoother = vtk.vtkSmoothPolyDataFilter()
smoother.SetInputConnection(Extractor.GetOutputPort())
smoother.SetNumberOfIterations(500)
# 剔除旧的或废除的数据单元,提高绘制速度,对应filter
Stripper = vtk.vtkStripper()
Stripper.SetInputConnection(Extractor.GetOutputPort())
#Stripper.SetInputConnection(smoother.GetOutputPort())
# 建立映射, 对应mapper
mapper = vtk.vtkPolyDataMapper()
mapper.SetInputConnection(Stripper.GetOutputPort())
# 建立角色以及属性的设置,对应actor
actor = vtk.vtkActor()
actor.SetMapper(mapper)
# 角色的颜色设置
actor.GetProperty().SetDiffuseColor(1, 1, 0)
actor.GetProperty().SetOpacity(0.8)
actor.GetProperty().SetAmbient(0.25)
actor.GetProperty().SetDiffuse(0.6)
actor.GetProperty().SetSpecular(1.0)
# 设置颜色
mapper.ScalarVisibilityOff()
# 定义舞台,也就是渲染器,对应render
renderer = vtk.vtkRenderer()
renderer.SetBackground(1, 1, 1)
renderer.AddActor(actor)
# 定义整个剧院(应用窗口), 对应renderwindow
rewin = vtk.vtkRenderWindow()
# 将舞台添加到剧院中
rewin.AddRenderer(renderer)
rewin.SetSize(250, 250)
interactor = vtk.vtkRenderWindowInteractor()
interactor.SetRenderWindow(rewin)
interactor.Initialize()
rewin.Render()
interactor.Start()
```

实验效果如下:

等值面渲染的某一个截图如下所示,通过运行作业中相应代码,你可以获得完整的三维图像:



Figure 1: 等值面渲染

2.2 体渲染

与等值面渲染不同的是,体渲染需要我们通过分段函数定义基于像素强度的颜色、不透明度和阴影部分,从而在视觉上对体数据进行重建,代码实现如下:

```
def volumeRender():
   # Create the standard renderer, render window
   # and interactor.
   ren1 = vtk.vtkRenderer()
   renWin = vtk.vtkRenderWindow()
   renWin.AddRenderer(ren1)
   iren = vtk.vtkRenderWindowInteractor()
   iren.SetRenderWindow(renWin)
   # Create the reader for the data.
   reader = vtk.vtkStructuredPointsReader()
   reader.SetFileName('./ironProt.vtk')
   # Create transfer mapping scalar value to opacity.
   volumeOpacity = vtk.vtkPiecewiseFunction()
   volumeOpacity.AddPoint(50, 0)
   volumeOpacity.AddPoint(150, 0.4)
   volumeOpacity.AddPoint(200, 0.7)
   volumeOpacity.AddPoint(255, 1)
   # Create transfer mapping scalar value to color.
   volumeColor = vtk.vtkColorTransferFunction()
   volumeColor.AddRGBPoint(0.0, 25.0, 25.0, 25.0)
   volumeColor.AddRGBPoint(64.0, 100.0, 100.0, 100.0)
   volumeColor.AddRGBPoint(128.0, 150.0, 150.0, 150.0)
```

```
volumeColor.AddRGBPoint(192.0, 200.0, 200.0, 200.0)
# The property describes how the data will look like.
volumeProperty = vtk.vtkVolumeProperty()
volumeProperty.SetColor(volumeColor)
volumeProperty.SetScalarOpacity(volumeOpacity)
volumeProperty.ShadeOn()
volumeProperty.SetInterpolationTypeToLinear()
# render the data.
volumeMapper = vtk.vtkFixedPointVolumeRayCastMapper()
volumeMapper.SetInputConnection(reader.GetOutputPort())
# The volume holds the mapper and the property and
# can be used to position/orient the volume.
volume = vtk.vtkVolume()
volume.SetMapper(volumeMapper)
volume.SetProperty(volumeProperty)
colors = vtk.vtkNamedColors()
# render the data
ren1.AddVolume(volume)
# set the background
ren1.SetBackground(colors.GetColor3d("White"))
ren1.GetActiveCamera().Azimuth(0)
ren1.GetActiveCamera().Elevation(15)
ren1.ResetCameraClippingRange()
ren1.ResetCamera()
renWin.SetSize(600, 600)
renWin.Render()
iren.Start()
```

同样的,这里将会展示渲染结果的某个截面数据,你可以通过运行代码看到完整的渲染结果。

3. 请设计一个方法消除等值面渲染结果中的碎片化的面单元,如下图所示,并 使用数据进行测试并且展示可视化结果

在 vtk 中,可以使用 vtk.vtkSmoothPolyDataFilter() 对数据进行平滑并消除等值面渲染结果中的碎片化面单元,对此,我们需要加入这个类并对等值面渲染代码中的接口做一些更改,如下所示:

```
#利用封装好的MC算法抽取等值面,对应filter
Extractor = vtk.vtkMarchingCubes()
Extractor.SetInputData(image)
Extractor.SetValue(0, 150)
# 平滑操作
smoother = vtk.vtkSmoothPolyDataFilter()
smoother.SetInputConnection(Extractor.GetOutputPort())
smoother.SetNumberOfIterations(500)
```

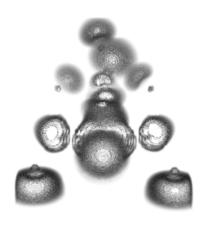


Figure 2: 体渲染

剔除旧的或废除的数据单元,提高绘制速度,对应filter Stripper = vtk.vtkStripper() #Stripper.SetInputConnection(Extractor.GetOutputPort())

Stripper.SetInputConnection(smoother.GetOutputPort())

建立映射, 对应mapper

mapper = vtk.vtkPolyDataMapper()

mapper.SetInputConnection(Stripper.GetOutputPort())

渲染结果对比如下,可见碎片化的面单元已被去除:

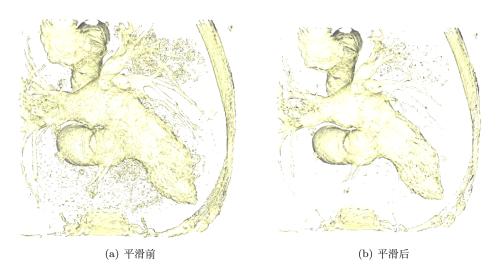


Figure 3: 平滑前后图像的变化