

Cross-platform ubiquitous volume rendering using programmable shaders in VTK for scientific and medical visualization

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Abstract

The Visualization Toolkit (VTK) is a popular cross-platform, open source toolkit for scientific and medical data visualization, processing and analysis. It supports a wide variety of data formats, algorithms and rendering techniques for both polygonal and volumetric data. In particular VTK's volume rendering module has long provided a comprehensive set of features such as plane clipping, color and opacity transfer functions, lighting and other controls needed for visualization. However, due to VTK's legacy OpenGL backend and its reliance on a deprecated API, the system did not take advantage of the latest improvements in graphics hardware and the flexibility of a programmable pipeline. Additionally, this dependence on an antiquated pipeline posed restrictions when running on emerging computing platforms thereby limited its overall applicability. In response to these limitations, the VTK community developed a new and improved volume rendering module, which not only produced a modern GPU-based implementation, but augmented capabilities with new features such as fast volume clipping, gradient magnitude based opacity modulation, render to texture and hardware-based volume picking.

Keywords: Visualization Toolkit, Data analysis, Volume rendering, Scientific Visualization,

1. Introduction

VTK is an open source cross-platform software system used for scientific data processing, analysis, and visualization. It was originally developed to supplement a textbook on object oriented computer graphics programming [Schroeder et al., 2006; Geveci and Schroeder, 2012]. Since its inception, VTK has a long history of volume rendering and, unfortunately, that history was evident in the large collection of classes used to render volumes. While these methods were state-of-the-art at the time they were implemented, given VTK's 20+ year history, many of these methods are now obsolete. Recently, there has been a major effort [Hanwell et al., 2015] undertaken to re-write VTK's rendering backend originally based on a legacy, now-deprecated OpenGL API to one based on a modern programmable pipeline OpenGL API [Shreiner et al., 2013]. This new rendering subsystem was designed to support the latest technological advances in the graphics hardware industry. Consequently one of the objectives of the

work was to consolidate the number of volume mappers to two: one supporting accelerated rendering using the Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) and a second, parallel implementation on the Central Processing Unit (CPU). In addition, a `vtkSmartVolumeMapper` class was added to assist application developers provide automatic run-time selection of the appropriate volume rendering techniques based on system configuration.

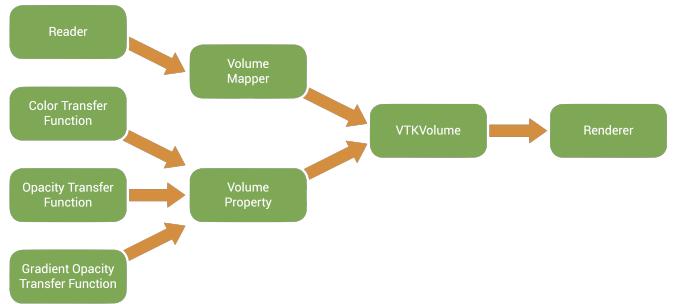


Figure 1: VTK pipeline for volume rendering which is similar to VTK polygonal rendering with differences such as transfer functions are defined on the property object.

Thus a primary objective of this OpenGL modernization effort, and the subject of this article, was to create a cross-platform, multi-functional, high-performance volume renderer supporting both serial and parallel execution modes

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capable of supporting such complex applications as Paraview [Ahrens et al., 2005; Ayachit, 2015] or 3D Slicer Fedorov et al. [2012]. In addition our effort addressed the following key requirements:

- Enable ubiquitous, cross-platform, high-performance support for volume rendering across all major operating systems and computing environments (desktop, VR, mobile).
- Ensure that the new volume visualization subsystem provides support for VTK-based pipeline and data-flow networks, thereby providing a flexible system addressing a wide variety of scientific and medical data visualization use-cases.
- Provide a variety of useful features at interactive frame rates such as clipping, cropping, gradient opacity, mixed geometry-volume translucent rendering, and on-demand shader composition.

To achieve this, we created a replacement for the OpenGL fixed pipeline based `vtkGPUVolumeRay-CastMapper`. The new mapper, which shares the same name but uses a modern OpenGL programmable pipeline, can be used via `vtkSmartVolumeMapper` or instantiated directly. Availability of the new mapper with the new OpenGL-VTK implementation improves the management of textures in the mapper and benefits both forms of rendering (geometry and volume) by sharing common code between them. While volume ray-casting itself is a well-known technique, developing a volume renderer that works with variety of data formats and types, supports many essential features for medical and scientific computing, works across all major computing platforms, and performs well at interactive frame rates with very large datasets was a challenging task that required an in-depth knowledge of the data, graphics pipeline, VTK framework, and user requirements. In the next section, we describe the technical details behind the effort to produce the resulting modern, cross-platform volume renderer delivered to the open source VTK community.

2. Background

Volume visualization provides a two-dimensional view of three-dimensional uniformly sampled data by sampling and projecting the data onto a 2D projection plane. While many techniques exist for volume rendering such as marching cubes [Lorensen and Cline, 1987], image splatting [Westover, 1990], texture slicing [Rezk-Salama et al., 2000; Engel et al., 2001] and ray casting [Hsu, 1993; Ma, 1995; Ma and Crockett, 1997; Heng and Gu, 2005], ray casting has become pervasive on modern graphics hardware. Ray casting techniques provides a higher quality of rendering and various options to optimize the rendering performance such as early ray termination and space leaping [Yagel and Shi, 1993].

While ray casting is a well-known technique and various implementations exist, providing high-quality volume visualization for datasets of adequate resolution, supporting a variety of spacing and formats, with or without intermixed geometry rendering, on multiple platforms (desktop, Cave, Head Mounted Displays (HMD)) and across operating systems (Apple, Linux, Window), at interactive speeds is still a challenge.

Few open source software systems exist for volume visualization, such as Voreen [Meyer-Spradow et al., 2009] which initiated at Department of Computer Science at the University of Münster, Germany in 2004. It provides features such as isosurface rendering, maximum intensity projection (MIP) [Wallis et al., 1989], support for 1D and 2D transfer functions, and support for different illumination models (Phong, tone, ambient occlusion). Both Voreen and VTK use data-flow networks. However, Voreen is a volume visualization library whereas VTK is a scientific visualization library and provides better support for geometry and gridded datasets. While Voreen provides a rapid prototyping environment, VTK volume visualization aims for production quality, performance, and ubiquity. Additionally, Voreen only supports high-end desktop devices whereas VTK supports multiple platforms natively, bridging the gap between academic research and practical application.

Another example of an open source volume rendering software system is ImageVis3D [CIBC, 2016], developed by the researchers at the University of Utah. ImageVis3D is an application as opposed to a library and provides support for large volume data, desktop as well as mobile devices, MIP, 1D and 2D transfer functions amongst many others. It does not support Virtual Reality environments and the flexibility of data-flow networks. Other data type specific volume rendering libraries such as Voxx [Clendenon et al., 2002] and ClearVolume [Royer et al., 2015] provide visualization of biological and light-sheet microscopy. PyMOL [Schrödinger, LLC, 2015] provides volume visualization capabilities for molecular datasets only. Finally, hardware architecture specific volume visualization libraries such as OSPRay [Wald et al., 2017] and NVIDIA® Optix™ [Parker et al., 2010] provide fast large volume data visualization capabilities on Intel CPU and Nvidia GPU's but lack support for non-native hardware.

Many volume rendering APIs exist apart from Voreen and ImageVis3D. However, except for Voreen, advanced volume visualization research performed by the industry and academic communities are not publicly available. By providing an open source volume rendering engine that supports multiple platforms natively, we hope to bridge the gap between academic research and industrial applications in the field of volume visualization.

3. Implementation Details

The new `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper` uses a ray casting technique [Engel et al., 2006] for volume rendering which is state-of-the-art on modern graphics platforms. At a high level it is similar to the previous version of this class, with a different OpenGL implementation reflecting recent advances in graphics systems. One of the main reason we chose to use ray casting due to the flexibility of this technique, which supports the many features of the previous software ray cast mapper but with the acceleration of the GPU. Ray casting is an image-order rendering technique, with one or more rays cast through the volume per image pixel. VTK is inherently an object-order rendering system, where the GPU renders all graphical primitives (points, lines, triangles, etc.) represented by instances of `vtkProp` in a scene using one or more rendering passes (with multiple passes needed to support advanced features such as depth peeling for transparency).

The image-order rendering process for `vtkVolume` is initiated when the front-facing polygons of the volumes bounding box are rendered with a custom fragment program. This fragment program is used to cast a ray through the volume at each pixel, with the fragment location indicating the starting location for that ray. The volume and all the various rendering parameters are transferred to the GPU through the use of textures (3D for the volume, 1D for the various transfer functions) and uniform variables. Steps are taken along the ray until the ray exits the volume, and the resulting computed color and opacity are blended into the current pixel value. Note that volumes are rendered subsequent to rendering opaque geometry to allow the ray casting process to terminate at the depth value stored in the depth buffer for that pixel (and, hence, correctly intermix with opaque geometry).

In addition to providing supported features of the old mapper, the new mapper adds new capabilities such as GPU-based clipping, gradient opacity, and volume picking amongst many others. In the next few sections, we will cover each of these features in detail.

3.1. Single Pass



Figure 2: Front and back faces are rendered for start and end position of the ray.

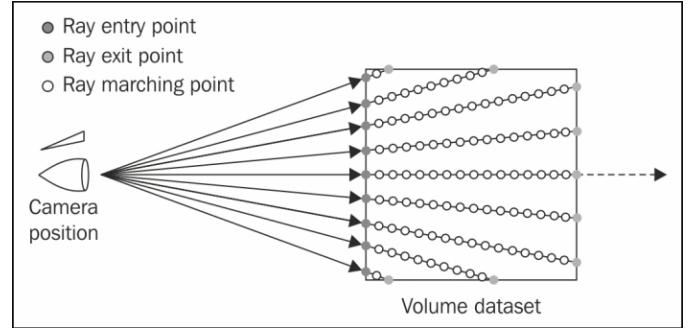


Figure 3: Implementing volume rendering using single-pass GPU ray casting.

In a ray-casting algorithm, the entry and the exit point into the volume is needed to determine when to stop ray stepping process. To determine the entry and the exit point, one approach is to render the geometry of the volume bounding box of the volume twice. In the first pass, the front face of the geometry is rendered and in the second pass the backface is rendered as shown in Figure 2. Using the interpolated vertex position and texture lookup, the start and end positions can be computed. Instead of this, in `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper`, entry and exit points are computed based on the fact that the texture extents of the volume are within $\text{vec3}(1.0)$, $\text{vec3}(-1.0)$ range (as shown in Figure 3). The code below shows the fragment shader pseudo code that determines whether or not to stop ray stepping through the volume.

```
bool stop = any(greaterThan(g_dataPos,
                            ip_texMax)) ||
           any(lessThan(g_dataPos,
                        ip_texMin));
```

Listing 1: Ray stop determination

The advantage of such approach is that it requires one less pass and is faster than other approaches since there is no texture generation or lookup required to determine the termination of the ray.

3.2. Dynamic Shader Generation

As mentioned, in the new `vtkOpenGLGPUVolumeRayCastMapper` all the operations are performed on the GPU. The advantage of this approach is more streamlined code that is easier to maintain and debug. This approach also provides an opportunity to rework how to support different features without having too many branches in the shader code or having to send all the options to the shader because that would have been detrimental to the performance. In this improved `vtkOpenGLGPUVolumeRayCastMapper`, the shader is dynamically composed by the mapper. For this to work, we have introduced tags in a vertex or fragment shader which are then replaced by the `vtkShaderComposer` depending on the options enabled or

chosen by the application code. For instance, the skeleton fragment shader defines tags as shown in [Listing 2](#).

```
//VTK::Base::Dec
//VTK::Termination::Dec
```

Listing 2: Fragment shader tags

At runtime the `//VTK::Base::Dec` tag is replaced by shader code shown in [Listing 3](#)

```
// Volume dataset
uniform sampler3D in_volume;
uniform int in_noOfComponents;
uniform int in_independentComponents;

uniform sampler2D in_noiseSampler;
#ifndef GLES
uniform sampler2D in_depthSampler;
#endif

// Camera position
uniform vec3 in_cameraPos;

// view and model matrices
uniform mat4 in_volumeMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_inverseVolumeMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_projectionMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_inverseProjectionMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_modelViewMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_inverseModelViewMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_textureDatasetMatrix;
uniform mat4 in_inverseTextureDatasetMatrix;
varying mat4 ip_inverseTextureDataAdjusted;
uniform vec3 in_texMin;
uniform vec3 in_texMax;
uniform mat4 in_textureToEye;

// Ray step size
uniform vec3 in_cellStep;
uniform vec2 in_scalarsRange[4];
uniform vec3 in_cellSpacing;

// Sample distance
uniform float in_sampleDistance;

// Scales
uniform vec3 in_cellScale;
uniform vec2 in_windowLowerLeftCorner;
uniform vec2 in_inverseOriginalWindowSize;
uniform vec2 in_inverseWindowSize;
uniform vec3 in_textureExtentsMax;
uniform vec3 in_textureExtentsMin;

// Material and lighting
uniform vec3 in_diffuse[4];
uniform vec3 in_ambient[4];
uniform vec3 in_specular[4];
uniform float in_shininess[4];

// Others
uniform bool in_cellFlag;
uniform bool in_useJittering;
vec3 g_rayJitter = vec3(0.0);
uniform bool in_clampDepthToBackface;

uniform vec2 in_averageIPRange;
```

Listing 3: Base declaration fragment code

To define a structure, we have chosen a strategy that separates the tags in the following four categories:

- 1. Declaration (::Dec)** The tags belonging to this group are meant to declare variables or function outside the main execution of the shader code. The variables defined are uniform, varying, and user-defined global variables. The functions defined are typically

perform operations that are repetitive in nature such as computing color of a fragment.

- 2. Initialization (::Init)** The tags belonging to this group are meant to initialize variables inside the main execution function of the shader but before the ray-casting loop in the fragment shader. An example of such code includes computation of ray initial position and direction of traversal.
- 3. Implementation (::Impl)** The tags belonging to this group are the variables or functions or the combination of both that perform the actual operation of clipping, cropping, shading, etc. on one, two, or four component volume data. The implementation code uses local and global variables and is optimized for performance reasons as it is executed as long as the ray is traversing inside the volume and didn't run into a termination condition which is checked every time.
- 4. Exit (::Exit)** The tags belonging to this group perform final computation such as the final color of the fragment. These tags are placed outside the ray-casting loop and typically contain numeric assignments.

3.3. Lighting / Shading

The old mapper supported only one light (due to limitations in OpenGL at the time the class was written). Similarly the `vtkFixedPointVolumeRayCastMapper` supports multiple lights, but only with an approximate lighting model, since gradients are precomputed and quantized, and shading is performed for each potential gradient direction regardless of fragment location. However the new mapper accurately implements the VTK lighting model to produce high quality images for publication. To support this, depending on the light type (point, directional, and positional), the lighting parameters are sent to the shader which then performs the per pixel lighting calculations. The number of lights is limited to six mostly for performance reasons as the interactive frame rate goes down significantly with each light added to the scene. The Phong shading lighting model is used for volume rendering lighting. Phong lighting requires normals which must be computed for each fragment. The normal calculation is done by first computing the gradient and then scaling the gradient by the spacing between the cells. The gradient is computed by reading the scalar values from the neighboring cells using the offset vector that stores the step size based on the bounds of the volume.

3.4. Volume Picking

Picking, in the context of volume rendering, is the action of resolving the set of voxels a user has clicked on with the pointer. This provides the user with means to interact with the objects in a 3D scene. VTK legacy volume mappers support picking through an instance external to the mapper itself called `vtkVolumePicker`. This class casts a ray into the volume and returns the point where the ray

intersects an isosurface of a user specified opacity. This technique has certain limitations given that the picking class does not have enough information to correctly account for clipping, transfer functions and other parameters defining how the mapper actually renders, thus reducing its reliability on the actual objects being picked.

Now VTK supports hardware-accelerated picking of geometric data through the class `vtkHardwareSelector`, which uses a multiple-render-pass approach in order to resolve the various objects in a scene (actors or props in VTK parlance) and their corresponding primitives. Each pass renders separately a different selection abstraction (processes, actors, composite blocks and primitives), painting with a different color each of the various components in the scene. The images rendered by each pass are downloaded from the GPU and subsequently analyzed in the class thereby resolving the correspondence of each pixel to its particular actor, primitive, etc.

The inherent flexibility of the revamped shader implementation of this mapper permits a seamless integration with `vtkHardwareSelector`'s interface by rendering the appropriate colors for each of its passes, hence granting consistency in the object selection regardless of whether it is geometric or volumetric data. Providing selection support directly within the fragment shader ensures high selection accuracy even in situations where a volume intermixes with geometry in seemingly cumbersome ways or other advanced features (e.g. clipping) are enabled (what you see is what you pick). Given the readily available picking styles supported by `vtkHardwareSelector` (e.g. `vtkAreaPicker`), it is possible to make a selection of a specific set of visible voxels.

3.5. Volume Texture Streaming

A common limitation of volume rendering is that the 3D volume data does not always fit into the graphics memory of a system. This limitation has become increasingly important to address as the new mapper provides support for mobile architectures. A relatively simple method when dealing with a large volume is the volume streaming approach also commonly known as bricking [Engel et al., 2006] in which the volume is split into several blocks so that a single sub-block (brick) fits completely into GPU memory. Each sub-block is stored in main memory and streamed into GPU memory for a rendering pass one at a time (in a back-to-front manner for correct composition). The sub-blocks are rendered using the standard shader programs and alpha-blended with each other by OpenGL. Streaming the volume as separate texture bricks certainly imposes a performance trade-off but acts as a graphics memory expansion scheme for devices that are not able to render a large volume otherwise.

3.6. Dual Depth-Peeling

VTK has long supported the use of depth-peeling for order-independent rendering of translucent geometry.

Since translucent fragments must be blended in a specific order to obtain the correct pixel color, techniques like depth-peeling are necessary for correctly shading a complex scene.

In a multipass depth-peeling rendering, ‘slices’ of fragments are pulled from the scene in depth order; the nearest fragments per pixel are collected in the first pass, and then the fragments just behind those are written in the next pass. After each pass, the current set of fragments is blended into an accumulation buffer, ultimately producing a correctly colored scene in which all fragments are blended from front-to-back.

The standard depth-peeling algorithm, which collects a single layer of fragments per geometry pass in front-to-back order, was recently updated to use a “dual depth-peeling” technique [Bavoil and Myers, 2008], in which two layers of fragments are peeled in a single geometry pass: One layer from the front and a second from the back. These are blended into two separate accumulation buffers and eventually the front and back peels will meet towards the middle of the geometry. This allows depth-peeling to be carried out in roughly half as many geometry passes.

An interesting detail of the new depth-peeling implementation is that there are four depth values available per-pixel during a typical peeling pass. Two depth values each are associated with the front and back peels; these are the depth of the currently peeled fragment, and the depth of the next fragment that will be peeled. These depth values can be reinterpreted as two sets of “inner” and “outer” boundaries for a view-ray traversing a volume.

By adapting the volume mapper’s fragment shader to use these depth values for computing two “slices” of a volume, we are able to integrate volume rendering into our depth-peeling pass. This enables volumetric data to be mixed with translucent geometry while efficiently yielding a correctly colored result [Figure 4](#).

3.7. Render to Texture

Typically, the mapper uses a single pass rendering approach in which the 3D volume data is rendered on screen i.e. the default framebuffer that comprises of a color and a depth buffer. In games and other graphics applications, a multi-pass rendering approach called “Render to Texture” is used to support advanced visual rendering techniques such as deferred shading, texture baking, post processing, etc. This technique uses the rendered output from one pass to modify/enhance the output of another rendering passes.

When the `RenderTargetImage` flag is enabled, the volume mapper switches rendering to an OpenGL FrameBuffer-Object (FBO) and allows the user to obtain the rendered pixel data via simple image retrieval calls. The mapper provides methods to grab color and depth information either as individual textures or as VTK’s image data structure - `vtkImageData`. The color data is simply the pixel representation of the rendered volume whereas depth data

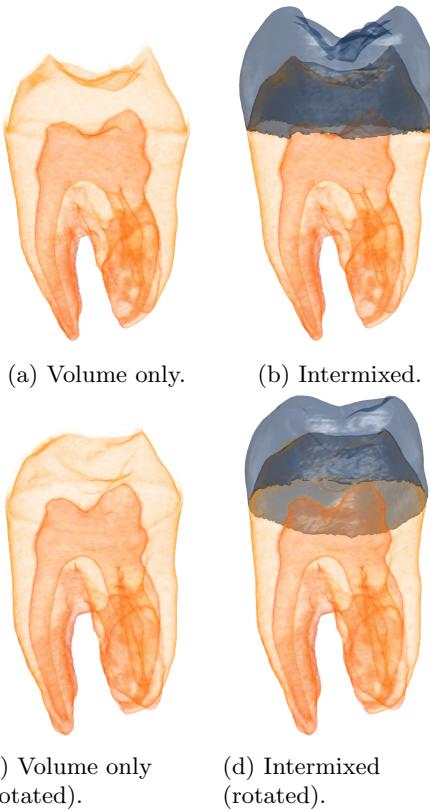


Figure 4: Industrial CT scan of a human tooth [Pfister, H. et al., 2001]. The dentin and pulp of the tooth are rendered as a volume (a) while an iso-contour of the enamel is rendered as translucent polygonal geometry (b). (c) and (d) show a different viewpoint (object rotated on the horizontal axis) from which it is easier to observe the correct ordering of the rendered entities.

consists of a grayscale image depicting how deep each voxel is in the scene. When an application enables render to texture mode, a framebuffer object is created, the vertex and fragment shader are generated, color and depth buffers are cleared, and the color is set to white with a value of zero alpha. The value of zero alpha is used so that applications can safely ignore the transparent pixels and the color buffer is set to white color because white represents the maximum depth, that is the depth of the far plane. In the render to texture pass, the fragment shader writes to color and depth target and to write the depth information it uses the depth of first non-transparent voxel.

3.8. Mobile Support

The decision to use OpenGL 3 or higher enabled volume rendering to support mobile devices (iOS and Android devices) since OpenGL ES 3.0 supports 3D textures. However OpenGL ES does not support all of the texture format types, therefore, new texture formats are added with compile time switches to enable or disable them depending on whether the platform is desktop or mobile. One such example is capturing of depth buffer since that is not yet supported on the mobile platform. Furthermore, as interactions on mobile devices require touch interactions, the

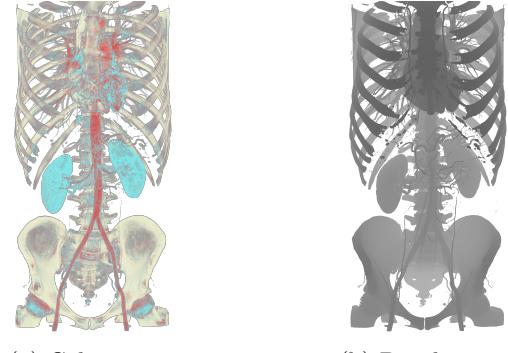


Figure 5: Render to texture

new rendering system added support for multiple touch events such as using two fingers to translate, rotate, and zoom the camera. With minor feature-set exceptions, the new volume mapper works on mobile devices enabling developers to build sophisticated applications for the scientific community.

3.9. Stochastic Jittering

Because ray-casting effectively samples a discrete signal (voxel values along the ray trajectory), the distance between sampling points heavily influences how accurately the volume data is represented. Due to well established limitations described by the sampling theorem, low sampling rates may result in aliasing effects often referred to as wood-grain artifacts as shown in Figure 6a in the context of volume rendering [Engel et al., 2006]. Reducing the distance between samples neutralizes these artifacts but takes an important toll on performance.

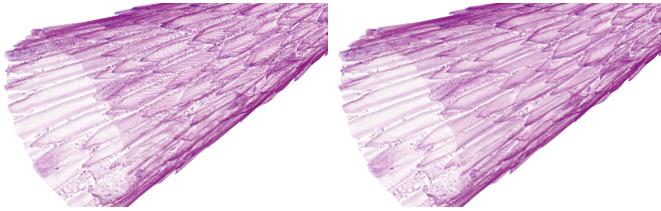
The mapper supports stochastic jittering, which is an alternative technique to counteract wood-grain artifacts by adding a random offset to the rays in the viewing direction thereby breaking the coherence between neighboring fragments which causes the aliased patterns become less apparent as shown in Figure 6b. Jittering is implemented by creating a random noise texture (using `vtkPerlinNoise`) and applying the offset to the ray’s starting point, thus has a much lower performance penalty than reducing the sampling distance.

3.10. Clipping

A set of infinite planes can be defined to clip the volume to reveal inner detail, as shown in Figure 4. The visibility of each sample along the ray is determined by computing the sample’s distance to each plane and testing for it being in front or behind.

The current implementation iterates through each of the planes before entering the ray marching loop in order to early-discard rays which fall in any of the following criteria:

1. Entering the volume on the clipped side and exiting before ever intersecting the plane (the ray only traverses clipped space).



(a) Wood-grain artifacts. (b) Jittering enabled.

Figure 6: Cactus sample scanned at Beamline 8.3.2, Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. A coarse ray-sampling distance causes wood-grain artifacts to appear (a). Same data and sampling distance with stochastic jittering enabled to mitigate the artifacts (b).

2. Intersecting overlapping geometry before the plane (z-buffer compositing).

3.11. Cropping

Cropping refers to the 27 regions defined by pairs of planes along each volume coordinate axis and can be independently turned on (visible) or off (invisible) to produce a variety of different cropping effects, as shown in [Figure 7](#). Cropping is implemented by determining the cropping region of each sample location along the ray and including only those samples that fall within a visible region.

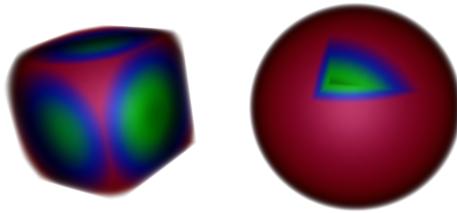


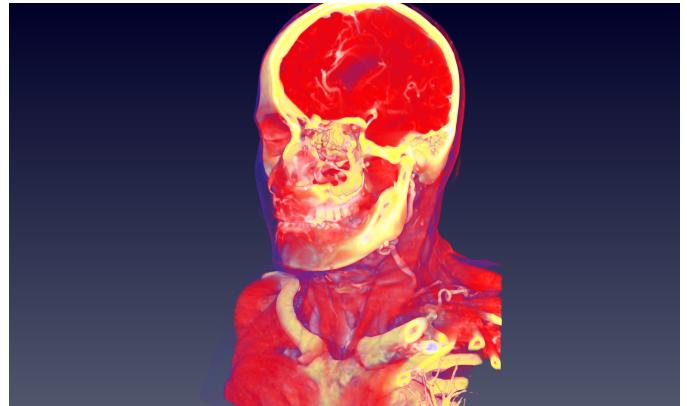
Figure 7: A sphere is cropped using two different configurations of cropping regions.

3.12. Broad Support of Data Types

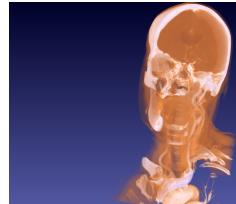
The mapper supports most signed and unsigned data types such as short, int, float and double as well as the two most common data abstractions in VTK, cell and point data. Bias and scale factors are pre-computed and passed into the fragment shader to normalize the data values for correct look-up table mapping.

3.13. Blending Modes

The mapper supports composite blending, minimum intensity projection, maximum intensity projection, additive intensity and average intensity blending. These blending modes are useful for the variety of use case found in medical computing. The most common one which is also the default is the composite blending mode. See [Figure 9](#) for an example of the different blend modes on the same data.



(a) Clipping using an oblique clipping plane



(b) Without shading



(c) With shading

Figure 8: Clipping planes with `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper`

3.14. Masking

Both binary and label masks are supported. With binary masks, the value in the masking volume indicates visibility of the voxel in the data volume. When a label map is in use, the value in the label map is used to select different rendering parameters for that sample. See [Figure 5](#) for an example of label data masks.

3.15. Opacity Modulated by Gradient Magnitude

While the `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper` supports direct accumulation of color and opacity values along the ray, it also allows for modulating the opacity accumulation calculation based on relative values of each voxel in the dataset. Prior efforts [[Marchesin et al., 2010](#)] have demonstrated the usefulness of such a technique for feature enhancement in the rendered image. A transfer function mapping the magnitude of the gradient to an opacity modulation value can be used to essentially perform edge detection (de-emphasize homogenous regions) during rendering. See [Figure 10](#) for an example of rendering with and without the use of a gradient opacity transfer function.

3.16. Optimizations and Edge-Cases

The new `vtkOpenGLGPUVolumeRayCastMapper` is more than just a ray cast mapper implementation. It is designed to work on multiple platforms and developed to perform volume rendering at interactive frame rates. To achieve interactive frame rates and to handle edge cases, we have implemented following optimizations in the new mapper.

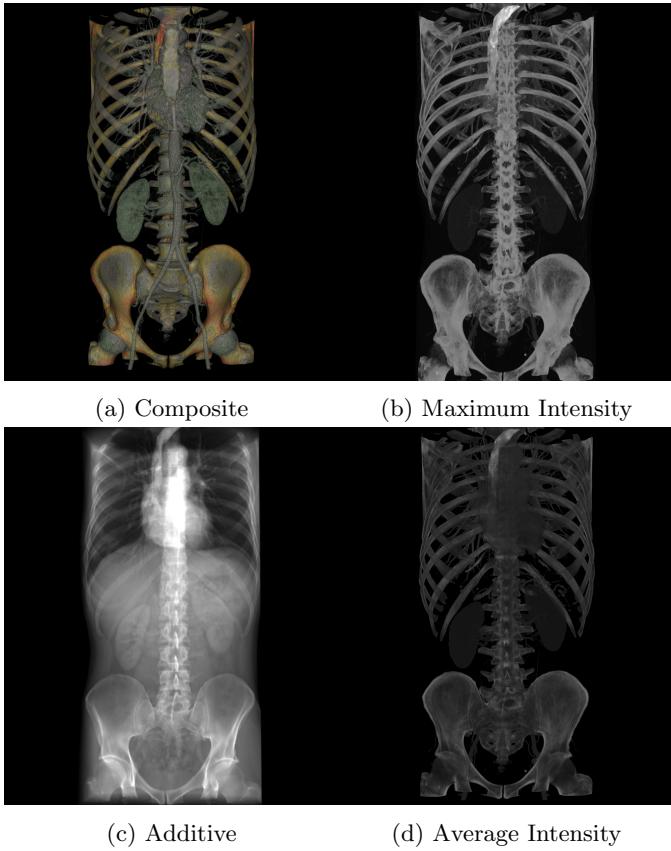
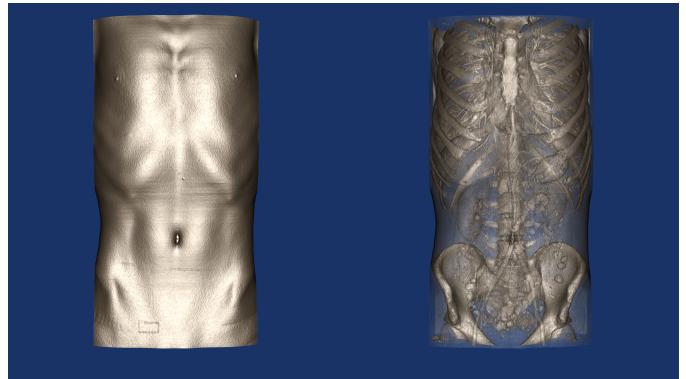


Figure 9: Blend modes supported by `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper`

- *Clipping plane optimization* In VTK a user can place multiple planes at desired angles to clip the volume. This technique is essential for many medical use-cases. Since only one side of clip planes needs to be traversed, performing any sort of ray cast on the clipped side is wasteful. Hence a simple optimization is to move the starting point of the ray on the plane by projecting the ray onto the plane in the view direction.
 - *Camera Inside the Bounding Box* Rendering with camera views within the volume is handled by clipping the proxy geometry with the camera near plane (using `vtkClipConvexPolyData`), thus ensuring that all bounding box fragments fall within range. Plane-Axis-Aligned-Bounding-Box intersection is used to determine whether geometry clipping is necessary.
 - *Support for Double and Long Long Data Type* The current OpenGL API does not support 64-bit data types. In order to be able to render volumes of these types, the mapper loads the data array slice by slice casting the data values to floating-point. This, despite the obvious precision loss, is provided to the user as a convenience feature.



(a) Without gradient opacity function (b) With gradient opacity function

Figure 10: Gradient magnitude based opacity modulation

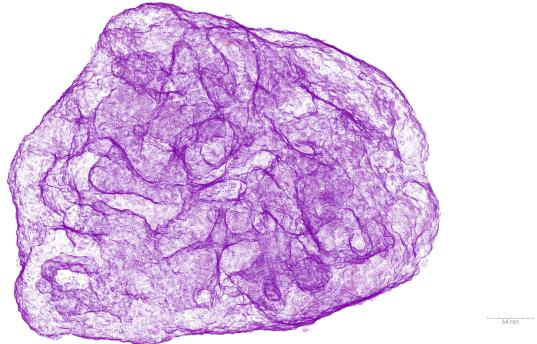


Figure 11: Platinum-Copper (PtCu) nanoparticle [Scott et al., 2012; Miao et al., 2016] with gradient opacity modulation enabled

4. Performance benchmarks

As part of the modernization effort, we obtained several performance metrics from sample systems with differing specifications of hardware graphics; ranging from on-board graphic cards to dedicated GPUs. The code used to benchmark is located within the VTK code repository under `Utilities/Benchmarks/`. The test runs for a specified number of iterations with each iteration increasing data size. For each iteration, the test creates a mock dataset using the `vtkRTAnalyticSource` and renders it for 80 frames, rotating the dataset each frame and recording the time taken to render to screen. Each test was run twice on each system; once with and once without gradient computations required by shading. The results of the benchmark are shown in [Figure 15](#). As observed, surface shaded rendering degrades performance but the mapper maintains interactive frame rates even for large datasets.

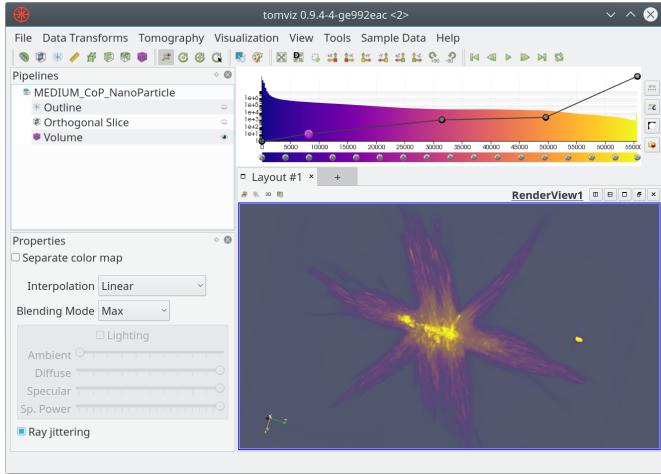


Figure 12: Tomviz [Hanwell et al., 2014] rendering a Cobalt-Phosphorous (Co_2P) nanoparticle [Levin et al., 2016]

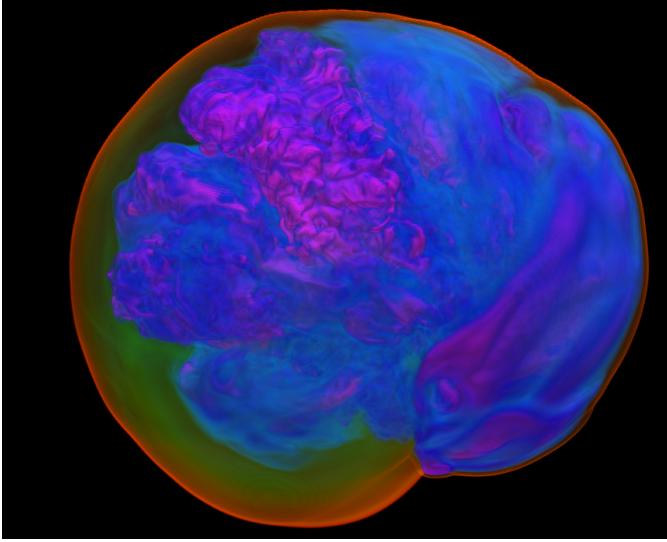


Figure 13: Rendering a single timestep output of the supernova modeling simulation [Blondin and Mezzacappa, 2007]

5. Application Areas

5.1. Domains

5.2. Devices and Environments

6. Future Work

As a result of this work, we have developed a replacement class for `vtkGPURayCastMapper` that is more widely supported, faster, more easily extensible, and supports majority of the features of the old class. In the near future, our goal is to ensure that this mapper works as promised by integrating it into existing VTK applications such as ParaView and 3D Slicer. Once this integration and proofing process is complete, we plan on adding additional, advanced features as described in the following.

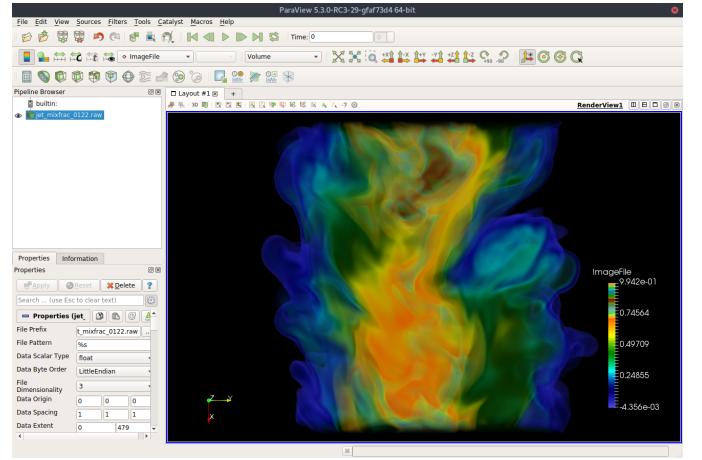


Figure 14: ParaView [Ahrens et al., 2005; Ayachit, 2015; Ayachit et al., 2015] rendering a single time step of a simulation of temporally-evolving plane jet flames [Hiroshi Akiba et al., 2007]

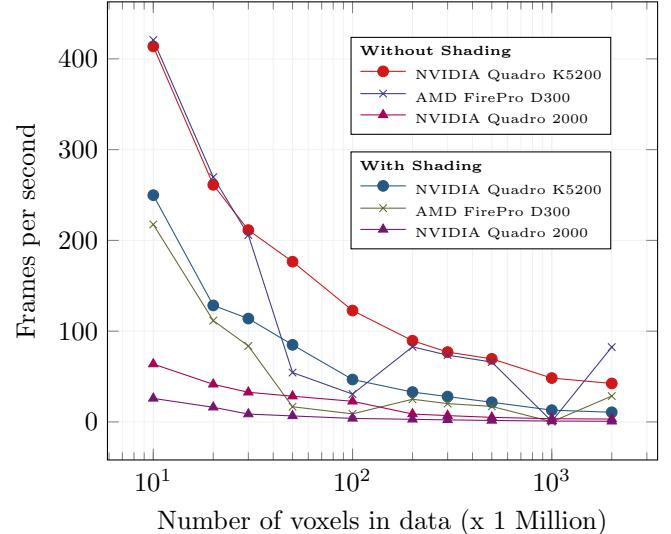


Figure 15: Results of the benchmarking tests performed on three different graphics cards using the `vtkGPUVolumeRayCastMapper` with and without shading (gradient computations)

6.1. 2D Transfer Functions

Currently, volume rendering in VTK uses three independent 1D transfer functions to map scalar value to color, scalar value to opacity and gradient magnitude to opacity. Increasing the number of parameters in a transfer function can improve discrimination between structures in the volume data given that the combined parametric information allows to disambiguate areas that fall within a given range of those parameters simultaneously. Enhanced structure discrimination is beneficial in medical image visualization where distinct tissues are approximately constant in value and values transition smoothly from one tissue to the next. There is ongoing work to support 2D transfer functions combining scalar value and gradient magnitude (the scalar field variable and its first derivative) under the the DOE Office of Science contract DE-SC0011385 grant.

6.2. Overlapping Volumes

It is currently possible to render overlapping volumes by taking advantage of the up to four independent components supported by the mapper (each component representing a different volume). The limitation of this approach is that each of the overlapping volumes are required to be sampled in the same grid, hence all of the volumes are required to share the same dimensions. Nonetheless, in order to extend the mapper to support overlapping volumes sampled in grids with different dimensions, rays can be cast through proxy geometry bounding the N overlapping volumes to be rendered and separately sampling and compositing their fetched texture values in the fragment shader.

6.3. Improved Rendering of Labeled Data

Currently, VTK supports binary masks and only a couple of specific representations of label mapping. We know that our community needs more extensive label mapping functionality—especially for medical datasets. Labeled data requires careful attention to the interpolation method used for various parameters. (Users may wish to use linear interpolation for the scalar value to look up opacity, but select the nearest label to look up the color.) We plan to solicit feedback from the VTK community to understand the sources of labeled data and the application requirements for visualization of such data. We then hope to implement more comprehensive labeled data volume rendering for both the CPU and GPU mappers.

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