

Volume visualization

Iso-Surface Extraction and Marching Cubes



Marching Cubes

Iso-Surfaces: Generation and Presentation

Surface Rendering

Terminology

Isosurface: “surface made from the level set of a 3D scalar function”

Isovalue: “The scalar value used to generate an isosurface.” The VTK

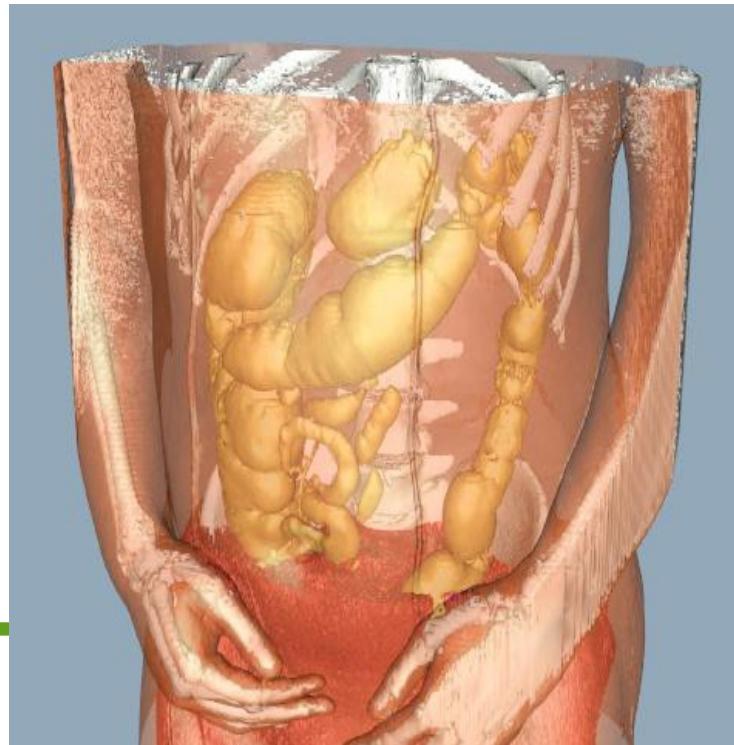
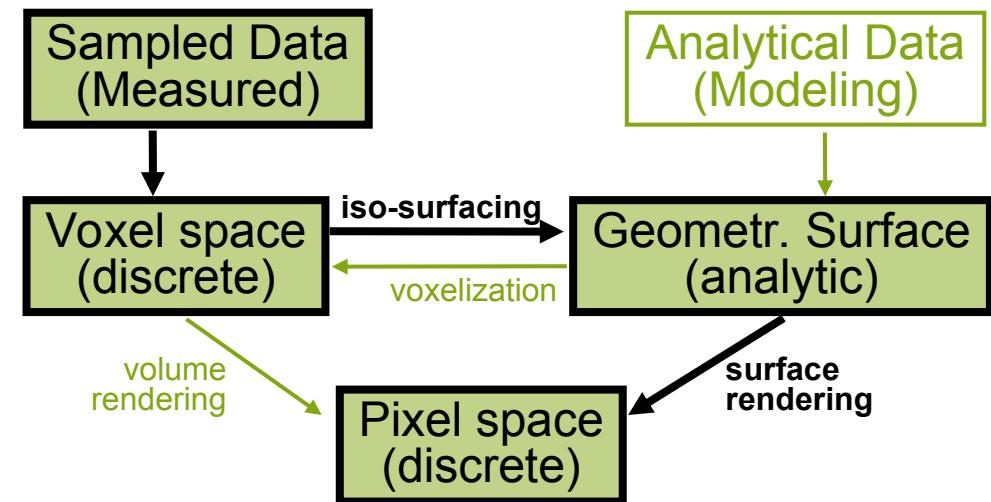
About Surface rendering:

- indirect volume visualization technique
- isosurfaces are computed from 3D volume data

Conceptual VolVis Framework

Example:

- CT measurement
- iso-stack computation
- iso-surface computation (marching cubes)
- Surface rendering (OpenGL)

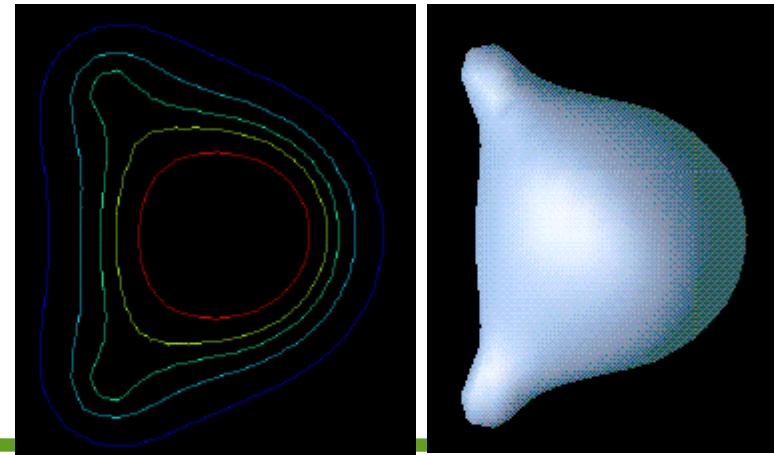
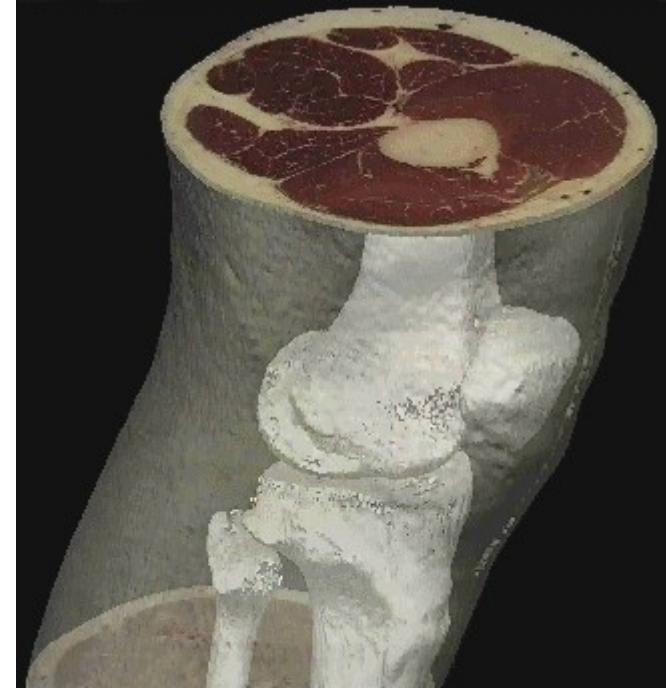


Iso-Surfaces

Indirect representation

Characteristics:

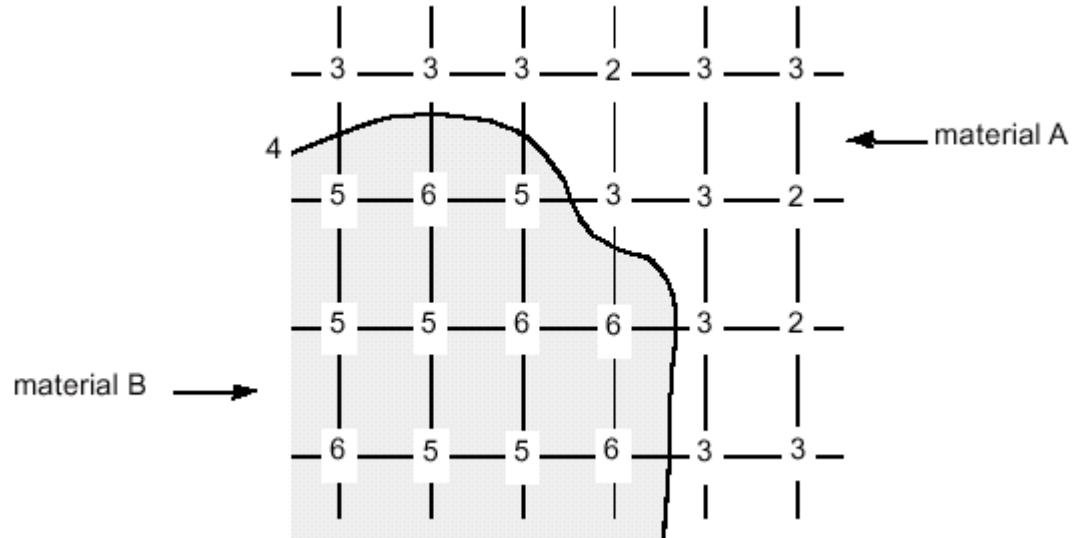
- Meaningful isovalue,
- Isovalue separates substances
- Interest in boundary regions
- Very selective (binary choice/filter)
- Uses traditional hardware
- Shading gives a 3D impression



Planar Data and Iso-Contours

Iso-Contours:

- isovalue f_0
- Separate values $> f_0$ from values $\leq f_0$
- Can be approximated from given samples
- Form/Position depends on reconstruction (interpolation)





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B_xk71YopsA

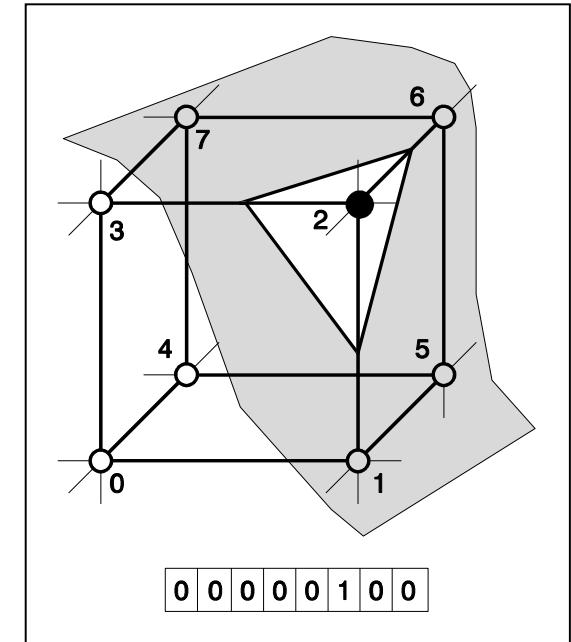
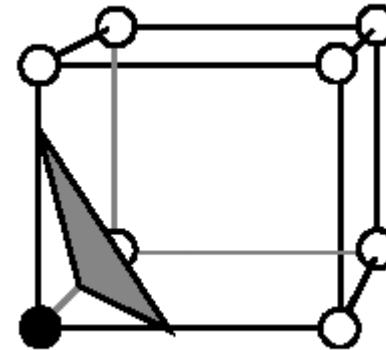
Approximating the Iso-Surface

Approach:

- Iso-surface cuts
volume = each cell is searched

Idea:

- Divide the Iso-Surface into a per-volume cell representation
- Use triangles



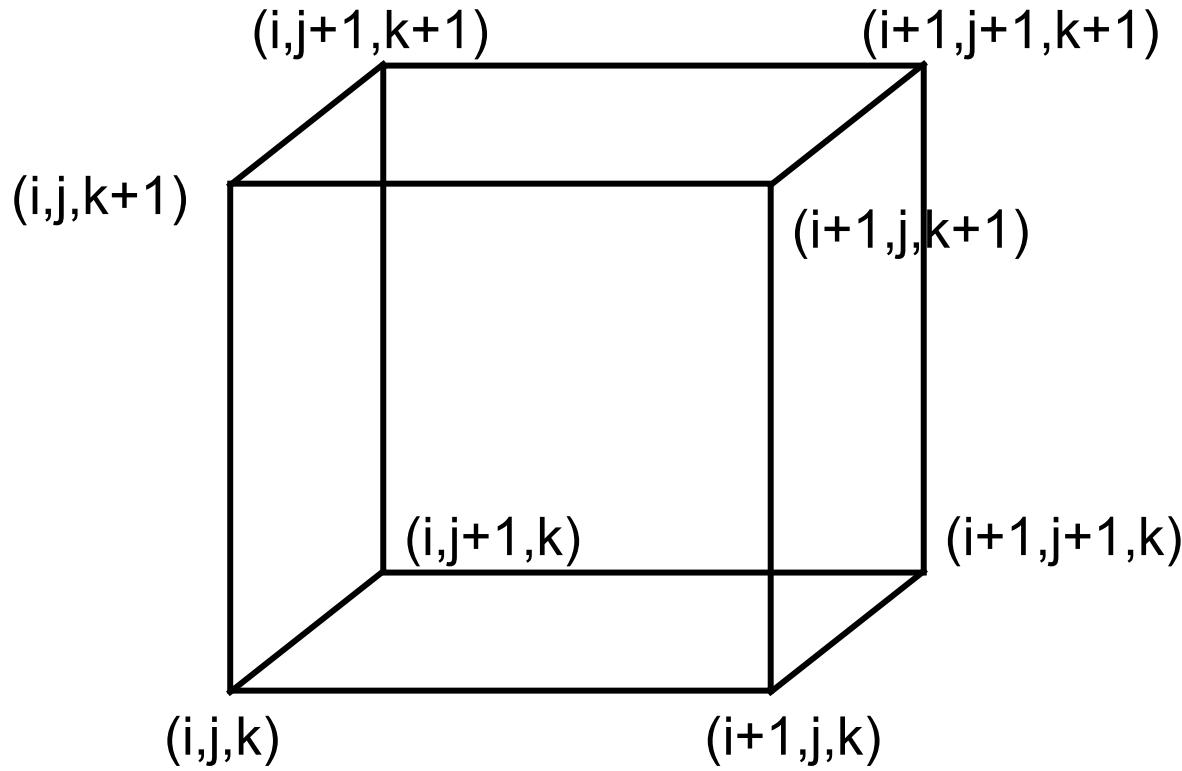
Marching Cubes - Overview

Overview of MC algorithm

- Cell consists of 4(8) pixel (voxel) values:
 $(i+[01], j+[01], k+[01])$
1. Examine a cell
 2. Classify each vertex as inside or outside
 3. Build an index
 4. Get edge list from $\text{table}[index]$
 5. Interpolate the edge location
 6. Compute gradients
 7. Consider ambiguous cases
 8. Go to next cell

Marching Cubes – Step 1

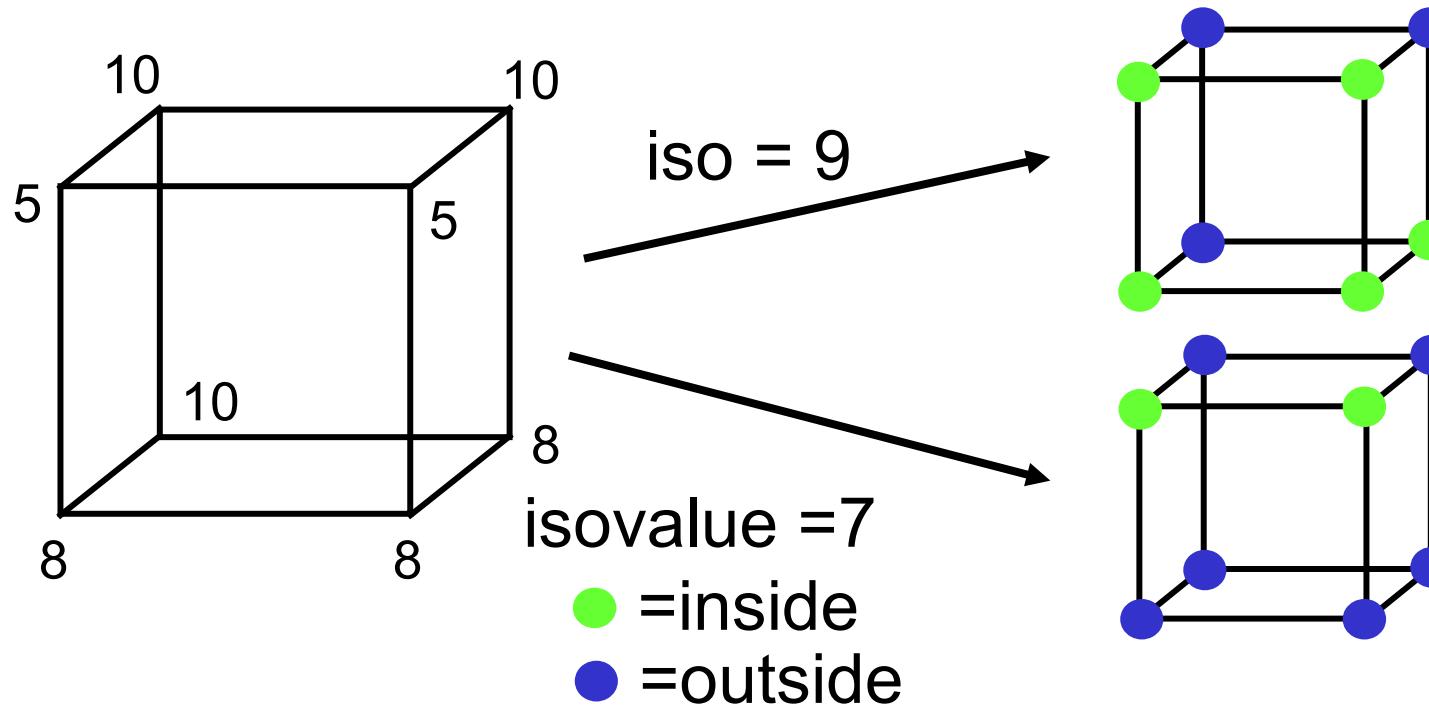
Step 1: Consider a cell defined by eight data values



Marching Cubes – Step 2

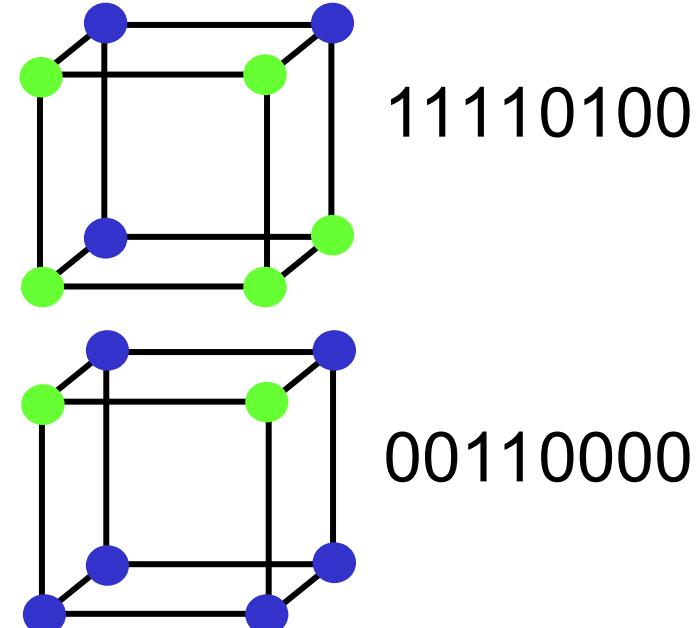
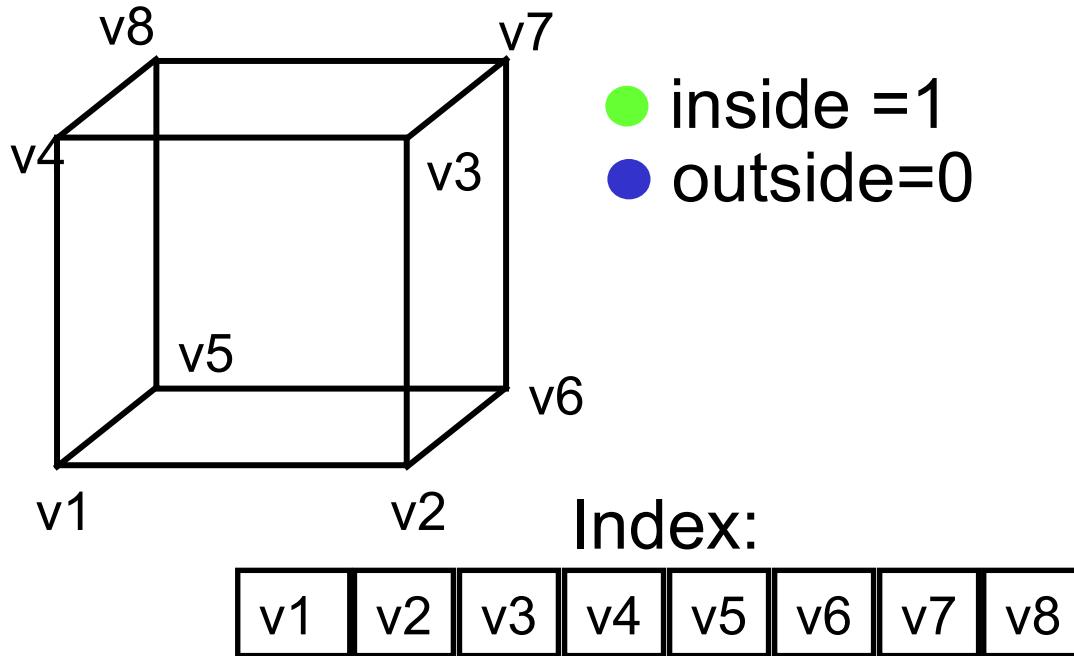
Step 2: Classify each voxel according to whether it lies:

- Outside the surface ($\text{value} > \text{isosurface value}$)
- Inside the surface ($\text{value} \leq \text{isosurface value}$)



Marching Cubes Step 3

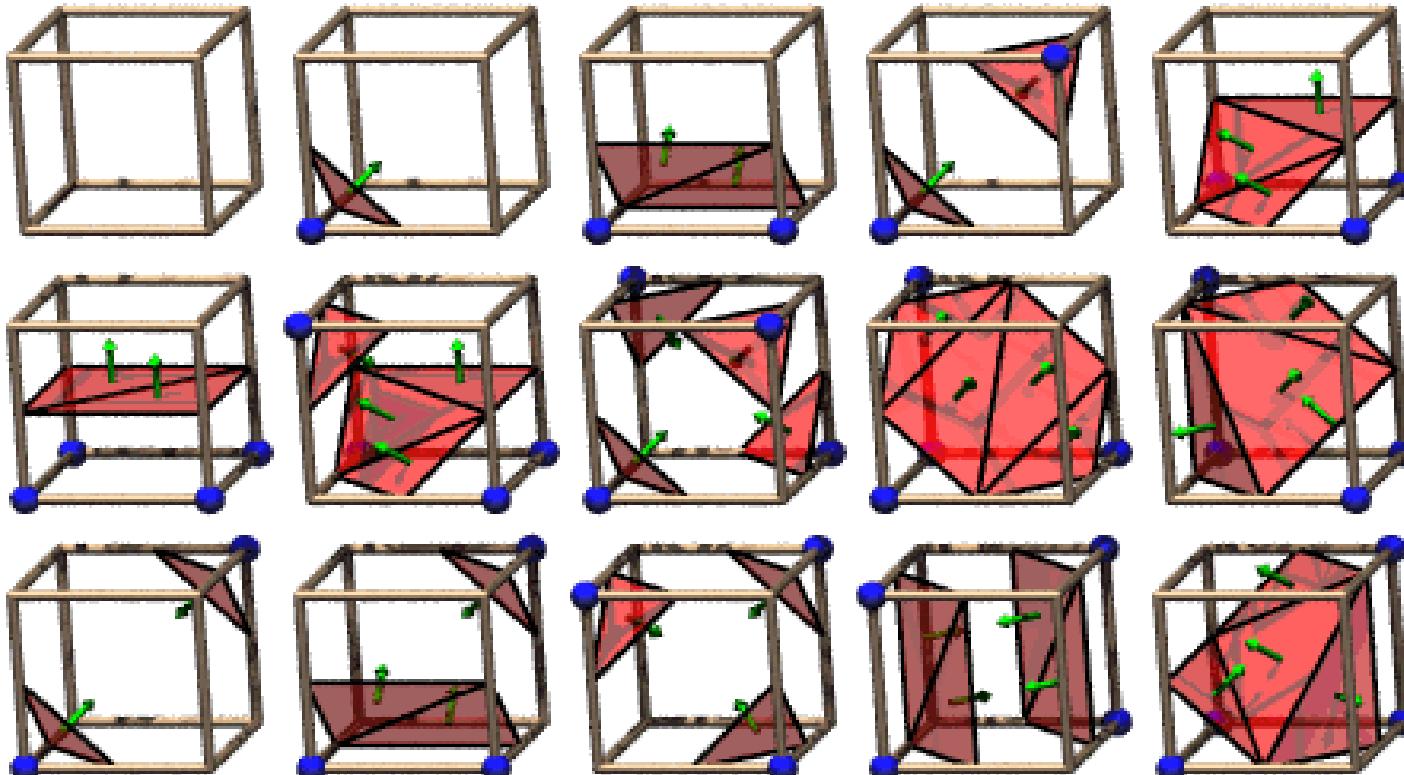
Step 3: Use the binary labeling of each voxel vertex to create an index



Marching Cubes – Step 4

Step 4: For a given index, access an array storing a list of edges

All 256 cases can be derived from $1+14=15$ base cases due to symmetries



The 15 Cube Combinations

Marching Cubes – Step 4 continued

Step 4 *cont.*: Get edge list from lookup (case) table

- Example for

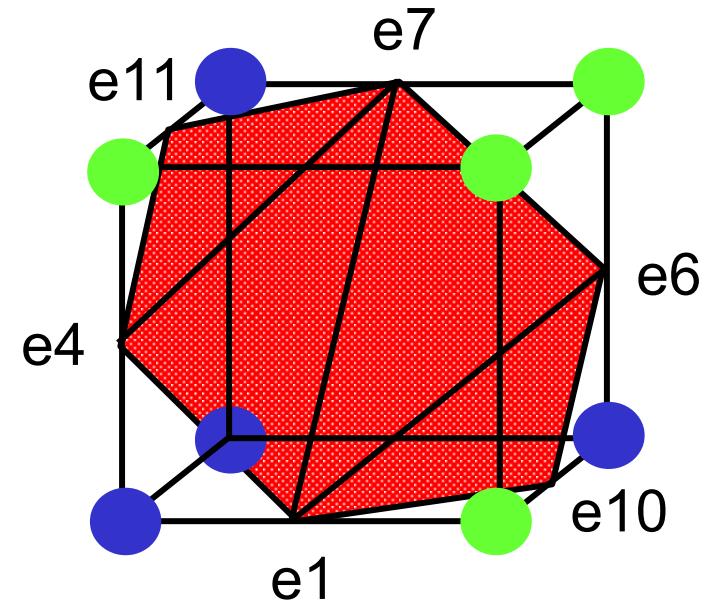
Index = 10110001

triangle 1 = e4,e7,e11

triangle 2 = e1, e7, e4

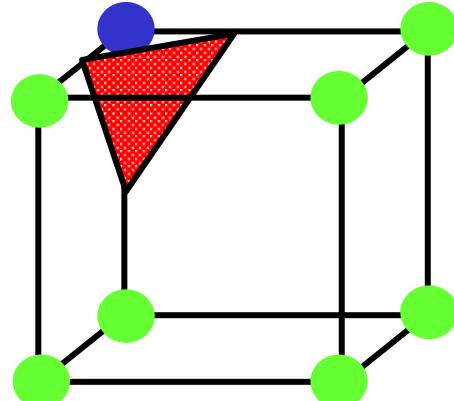
triangle 3 = e1, e6, e7

triangle 4 = e1, e10, e6



Marching Cubes – Step 5

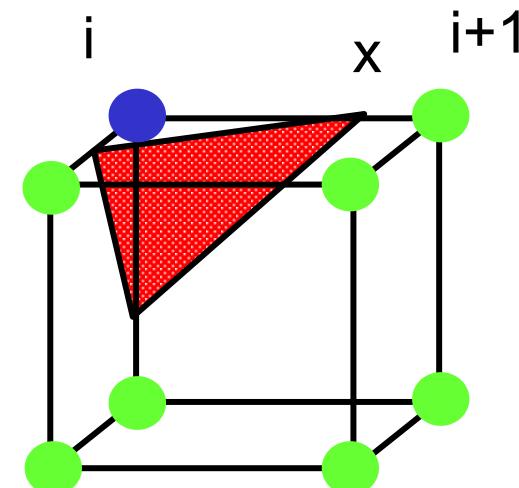
Step 5: For each triangle edge, find the vertex location along the edge using linear interpolation of the voxel values



T=5

● =10
● =0

$$x = i + \left(\frac{T - v[i]}{v[i+1] - v[i]} \right)$$

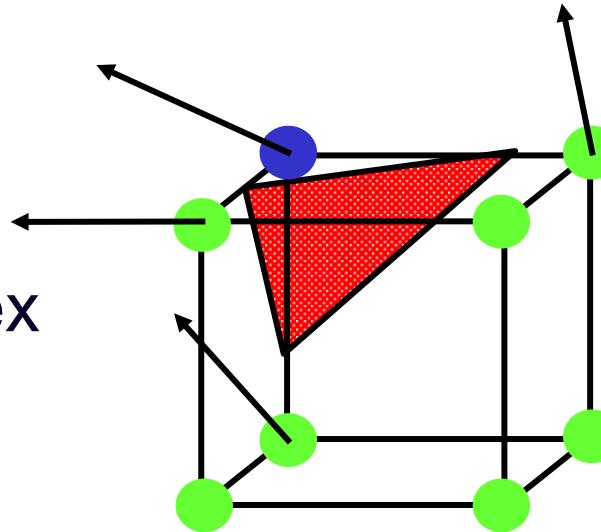


T=8

Marching Cubes – Step 6

Step 6: Calculate the normal at each cube vertex (central differences)

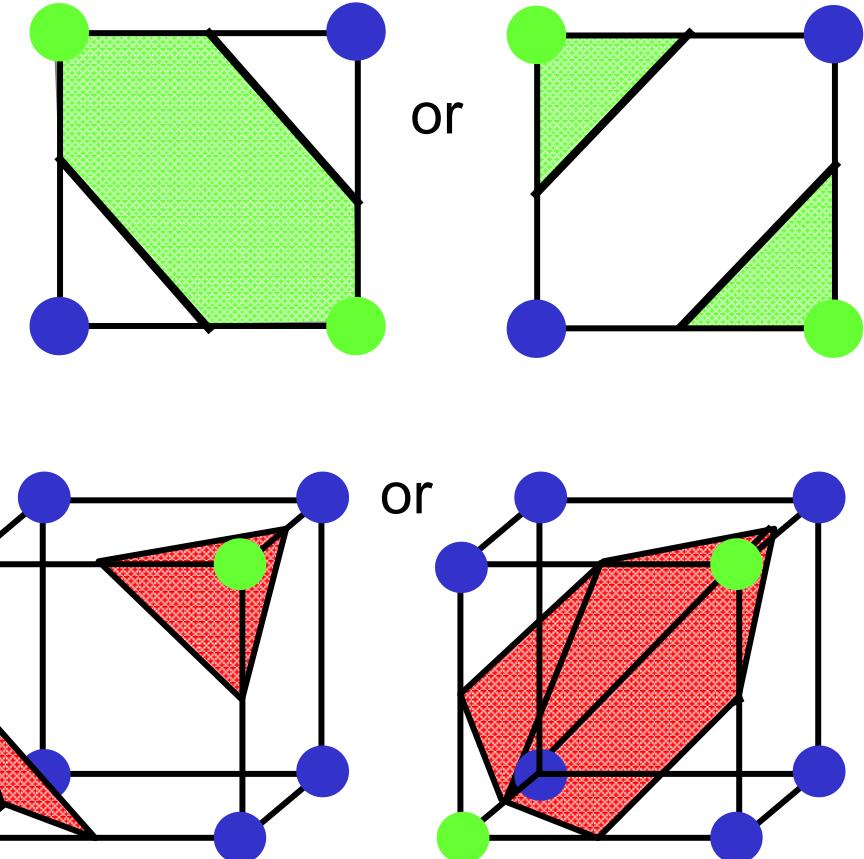
- $G_x = V_{x+1,y,z} - V_{x-1,y,z}$
 $G_y = V_{x,y+1,z} - V_{x,y-1,z}$
 $G_z = V_{x,y,z+1} - V_{x,y,z-1}$
- Use linear interpolation to compute the polygon vertex normal (of the isosurface)



Marching Cubes – Step 7

Step 7: Consider ambiguous cases

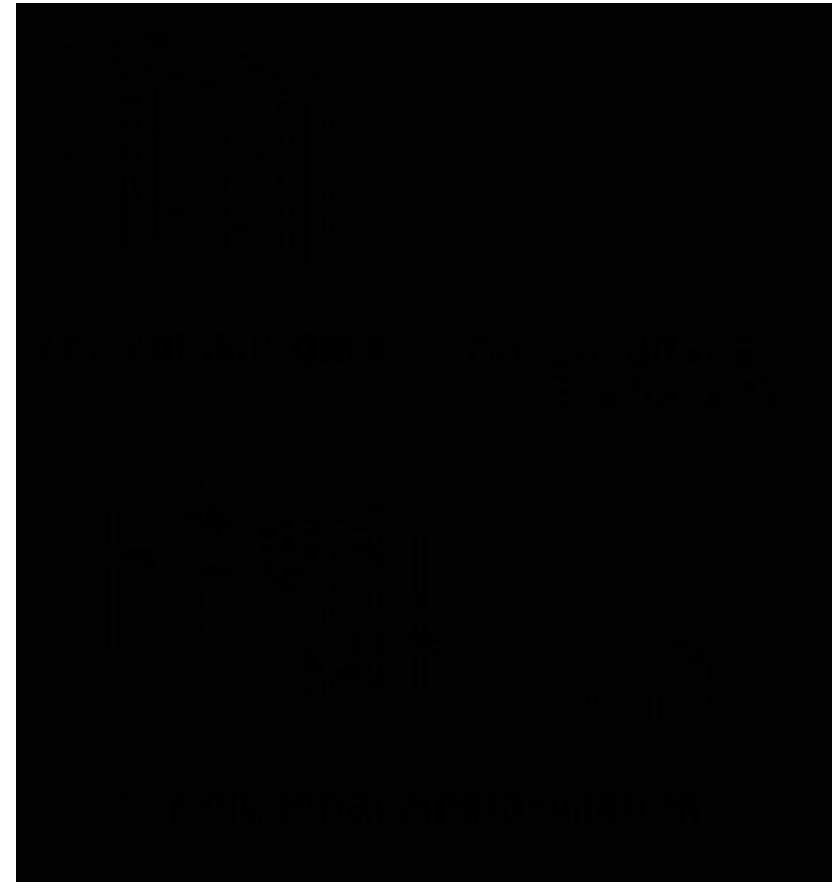
- Adjacent vertices: different states
- Diagonal vertices: same state
- Resolution: choose one case (the right one)



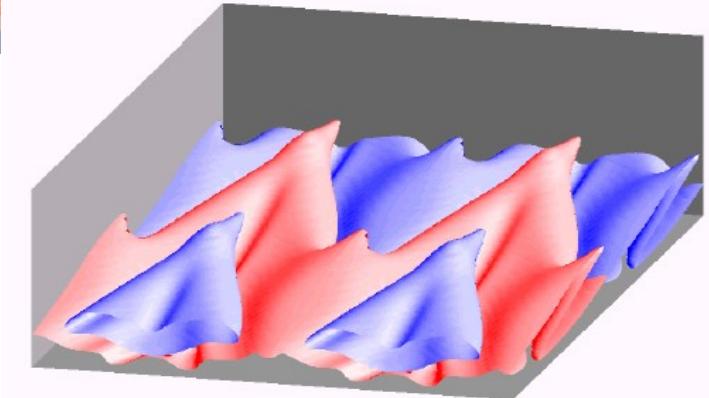
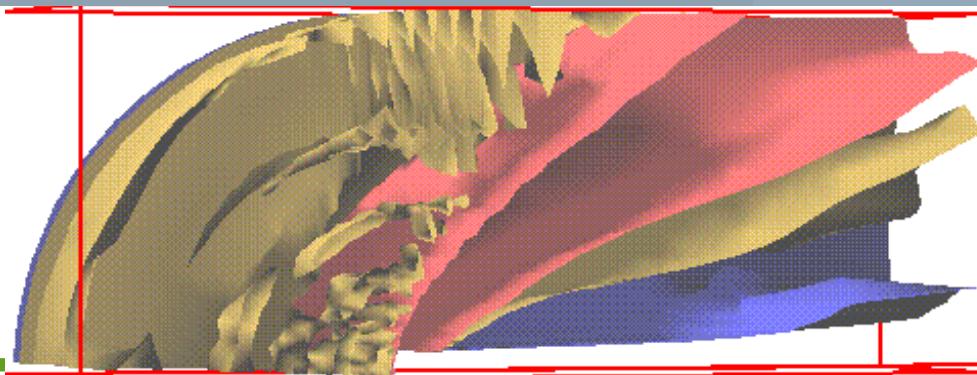
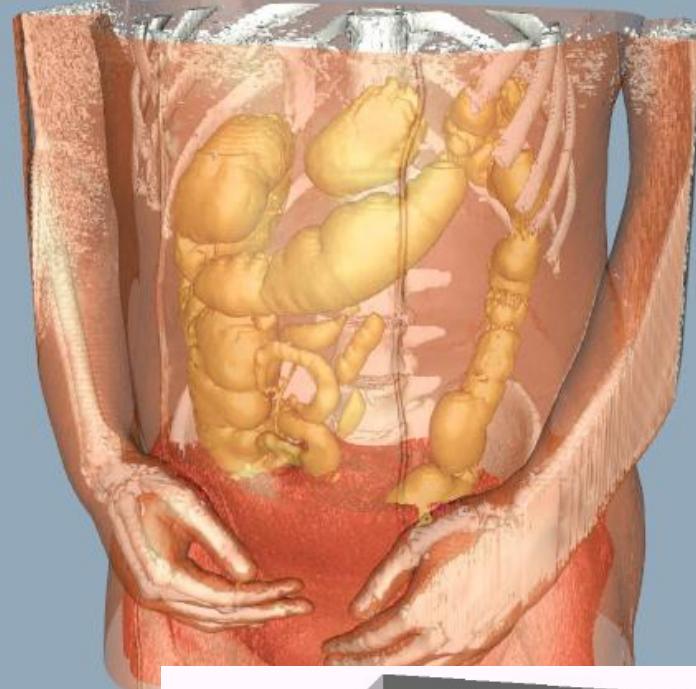
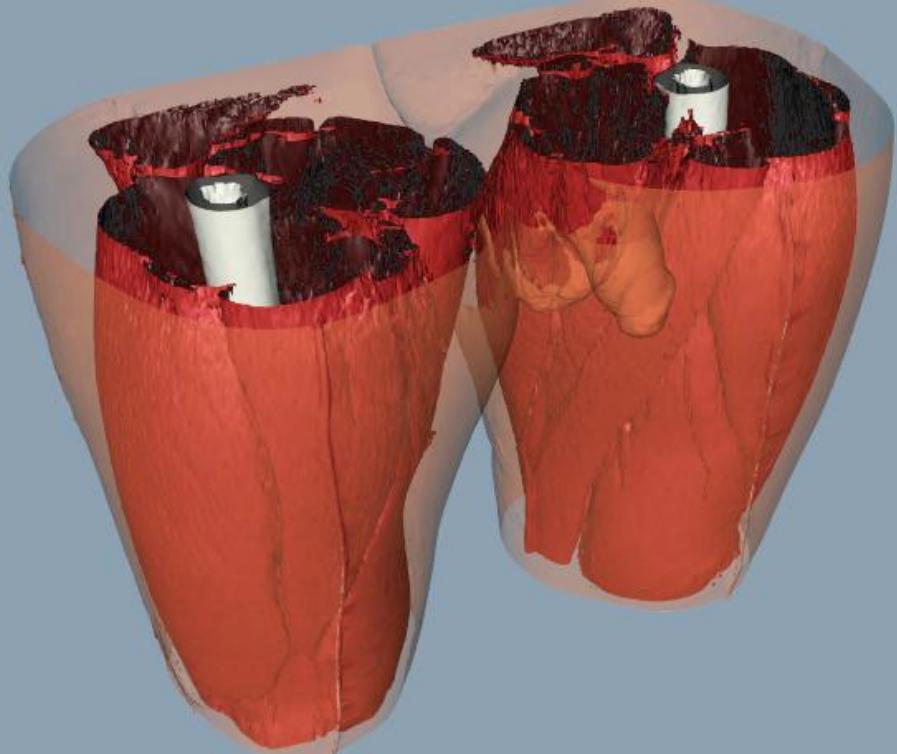
Marching Cubes - Summary

Summary

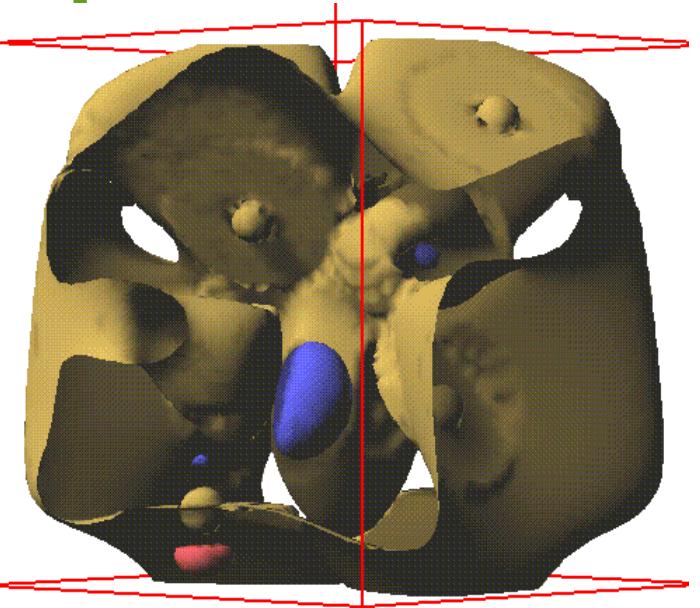
- 256 Cases
- Reduce to 15 cases by symmetry
- Ambiguity in certain cases
- Causes holes if arbitrary choices are made
- Up to 5 triangles per cube



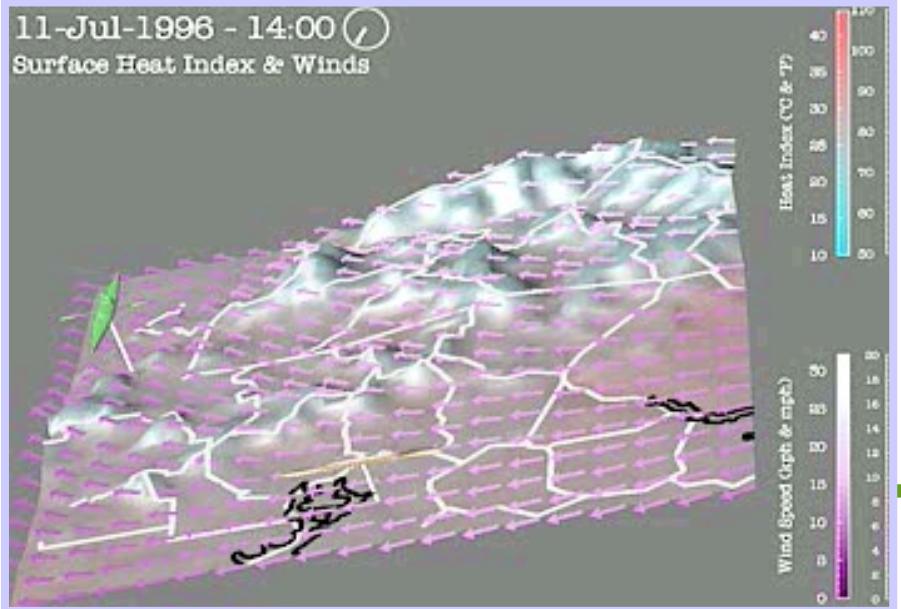
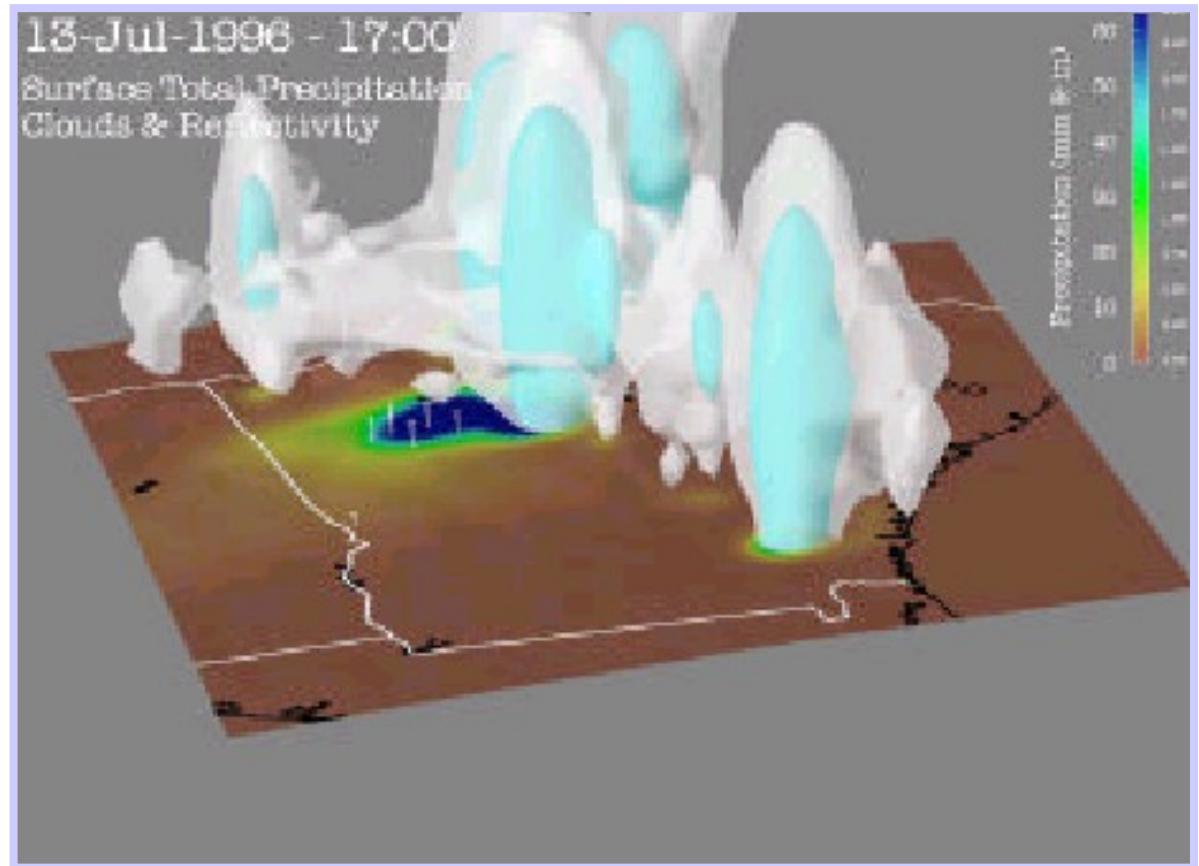
More Examples



More Examples



11-Jul-1996 - 14:00
Surface Heat Index & Winds



Literature

Paper (more details):

- W. Lorensen & H. Cline: “**Marching Cubes: A High Resolution 3D Surface Construction Algorithm**” in *Proceedings of ACM SIGGRAPH '87 = Computer Graphics*, Vol. 21, No. 24, July 1987

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