









# 科学计算可视化

#### 陶煜波

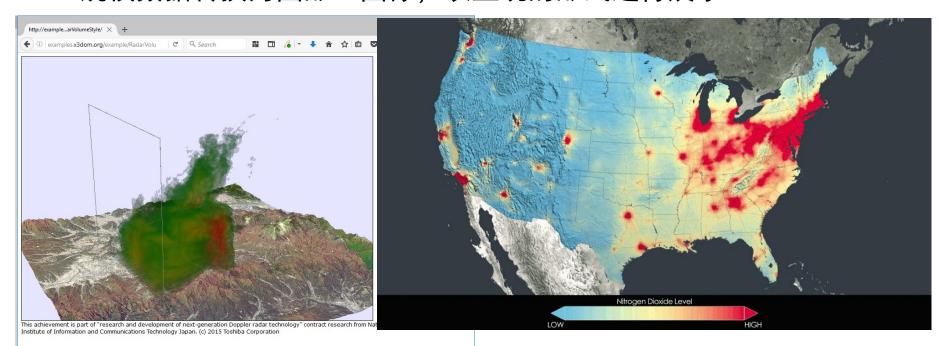
浙江大学 计算机科学与技术学院 计算机辅助设计与图形学国家重点实验室 www.cad.zju.edu.cn/home/ybtao



# 科学计算可视化 基础与概念

#### 科学计算可视化

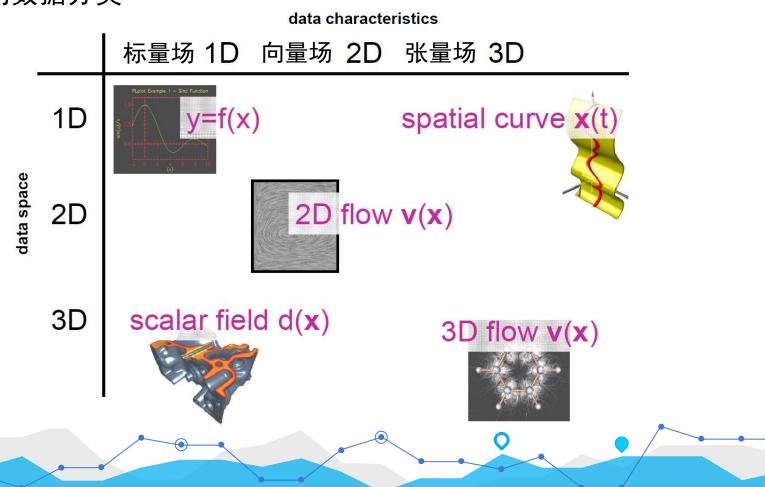
•运用计算机图形学的原理和方法,将科学与工程计算等产生的大规模数据转换为图形、图像,以直观的形式进行展示



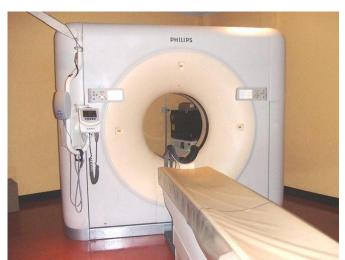
气象数据可视化 http://examples.x3dom.org/example/RadarVolumeStyle/ 2005-2011年美国二氧化氮污染

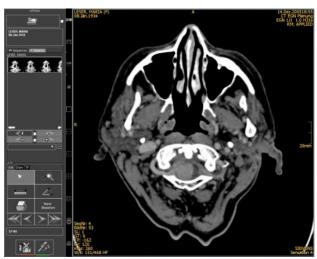
#### 科学计算可视化

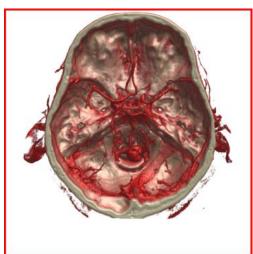
• 空间数据分类



• 医学: CT、MRI、PET、Ultrasound



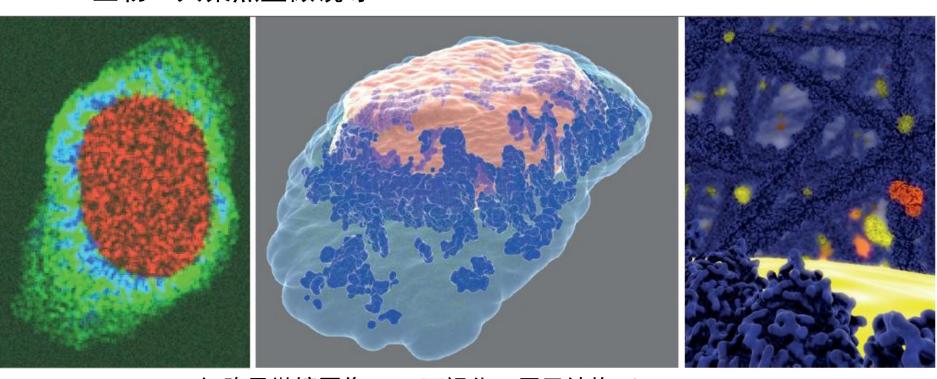




CT扫描设备、CT切片、3D脑血管可视化

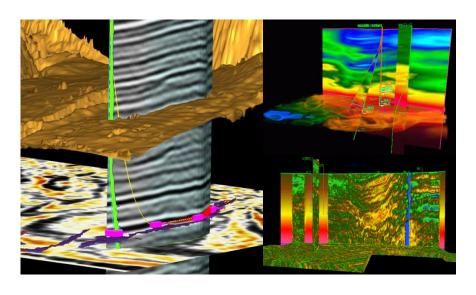


• 生物: 共聚焦显微镜等

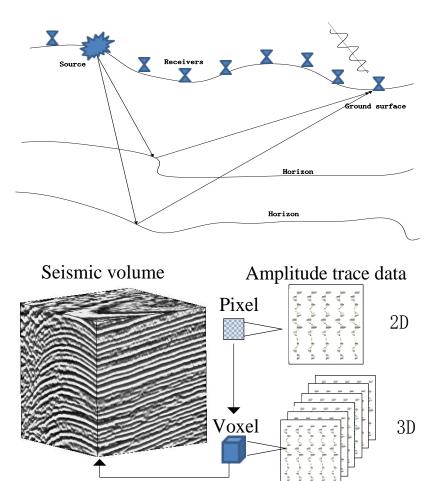


HeLa细胞显微镜图像、3D可视化、原子结构 [Ciechomski et al. 2013]

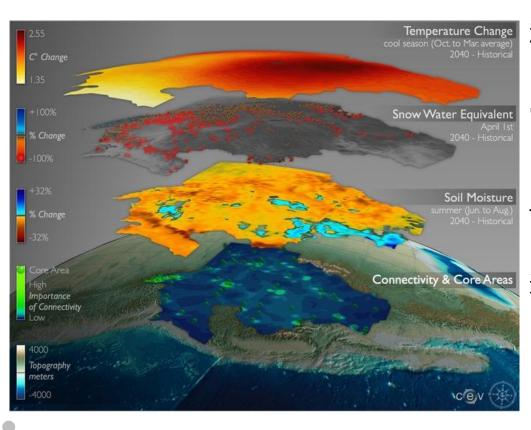
• 地质勘探



[Petrel软件]



气象

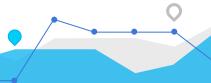


温度变化

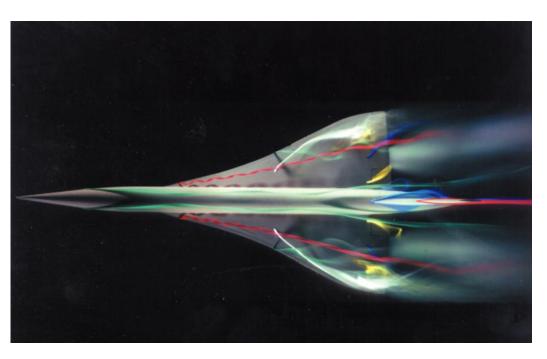
雪水当量

土壤水分

连通区域



• 科学计算与模拟仿真







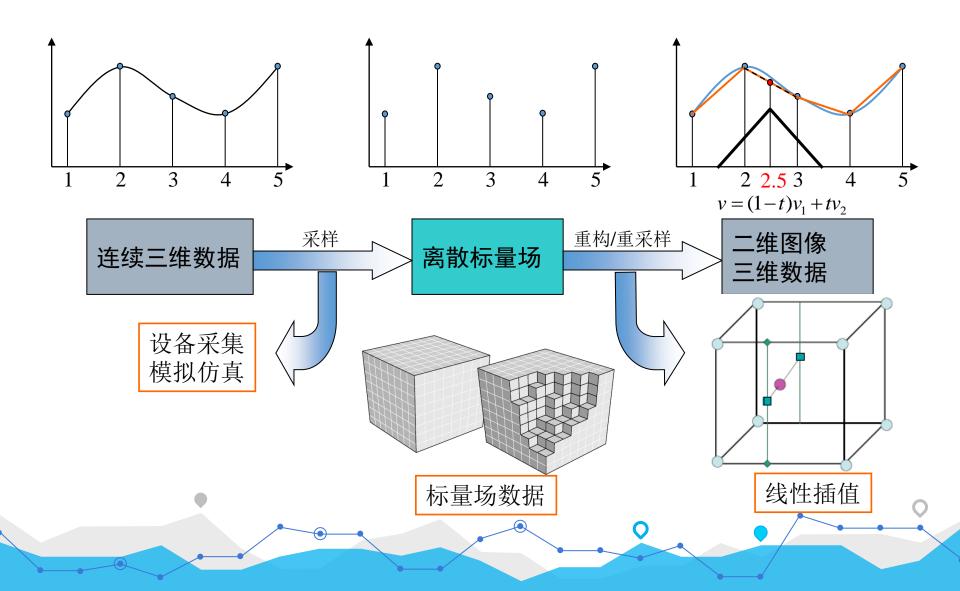


# 科学计算可视化

标量场数据可视化方法与实例

2

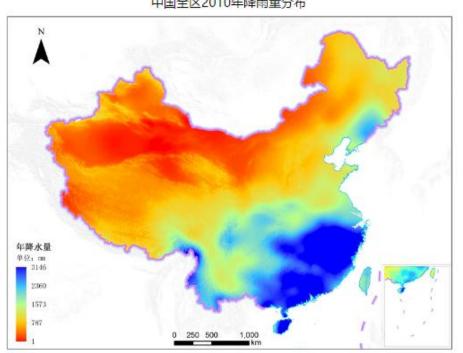
## 标量场数据

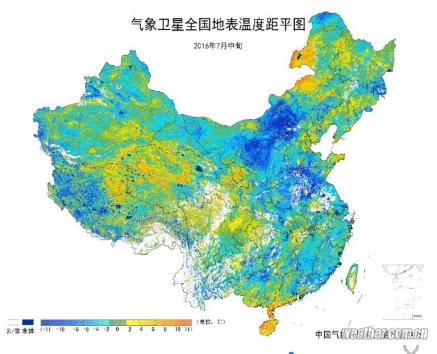


- 二维标量场可视化方法
  - 颜色映射
  - 高度图 (Heightmap)
  - 等值线 (isocontour)

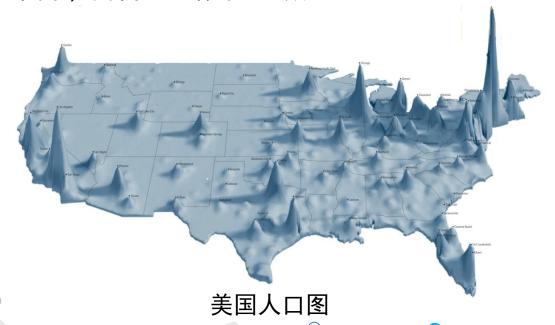
- 颜色映射
  - 用颜色编码数据 (连续或分段映射)

中国全区2010年降雨量分布

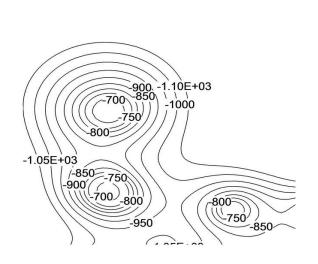


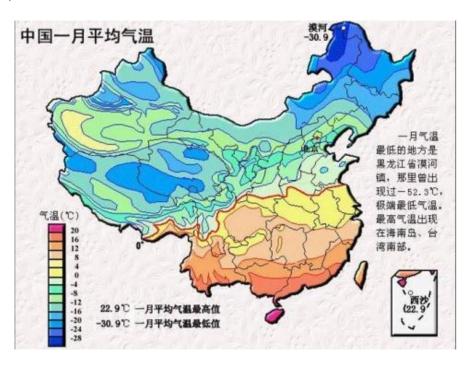


- 高度图 (Heightmap)
  - 用高度编码数据
- 实例
  - 美国人口图中,高度用于编码人口数量

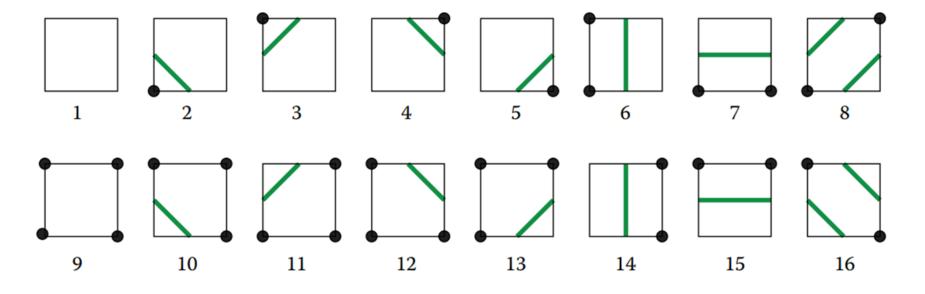


- 等值线 (isocontour)
  - 用曲线表示相同的数值,例如,等高线、等温线



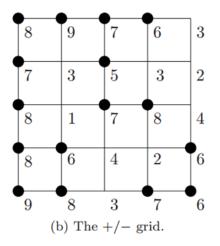


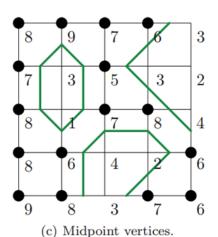
- 等值线举例
  - 实现方式

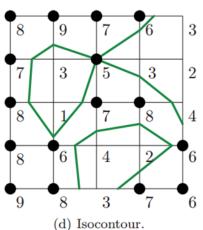




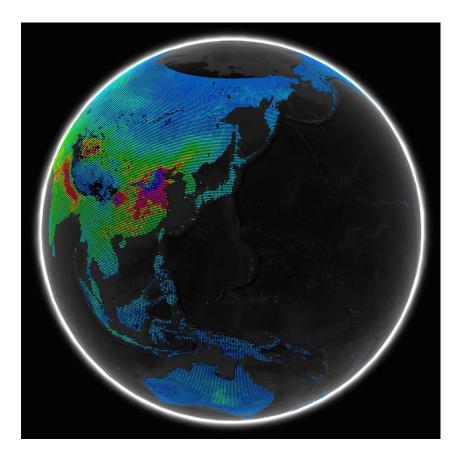
8	9	7	6	3
7	3	5	3	2
8	1	7	8	$\boxed{4}$
8	6	4	2	6
9	8	3	7	6
(a) Scalar grid.				





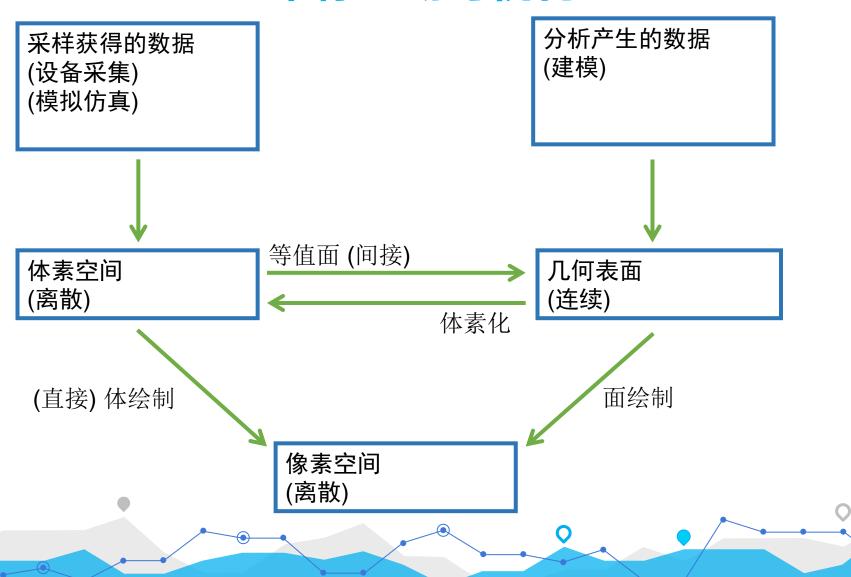


- 全球PM2.5分布可视化实例
- 数据下载
  - NASA网站下载2001-2010年数据
- 数据格式转换
  - · 利用地理信息系统(如QGIS)将 数据转换为纬度,经度,数值量级
- 数据可视化 颜色映射
  - 利用Google的WebGL-Globe工具
  - 采用Three.js绘制地球和颜色映射



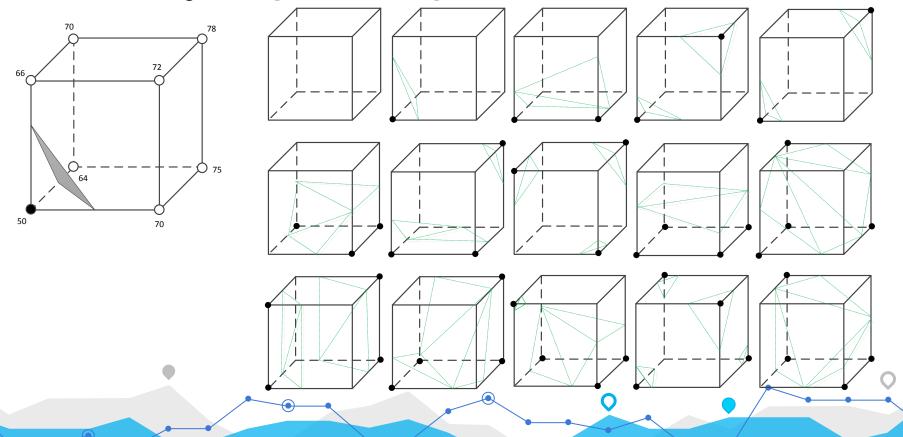
http://www.jianshu.com/p/494673f65d92

# 三维标量场可视化



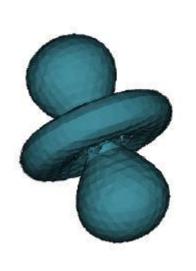
# 三维标量场可视化

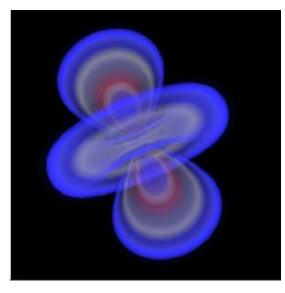
- 间接体绘制 将标量场转换为表面进行绘制
  - Marching cubes [Lorensen1987]

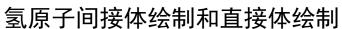


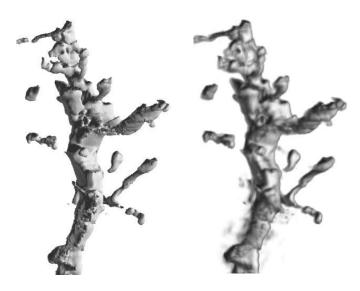
# 三维标量场可视化

- 直接体绘制 标量场的可视表达
  - Ray casting [Levoy1988]



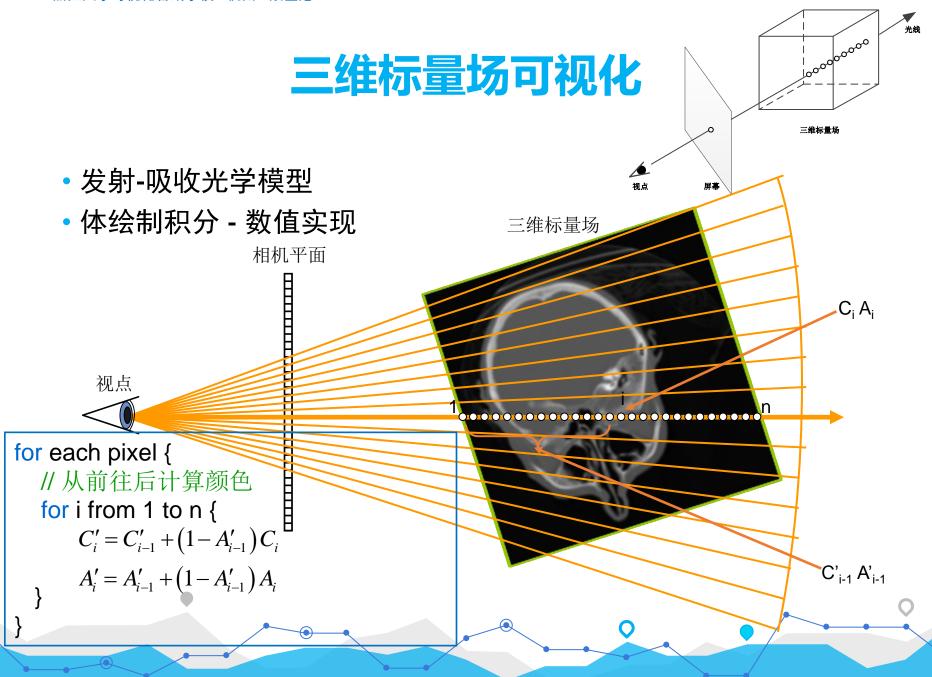




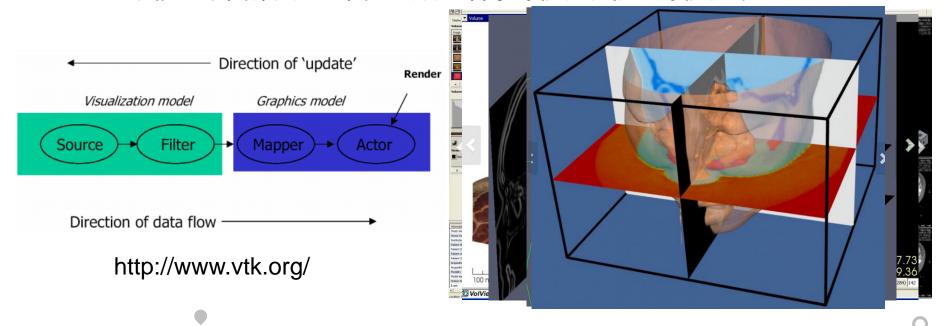


血管间接体绘制和直接体绘制



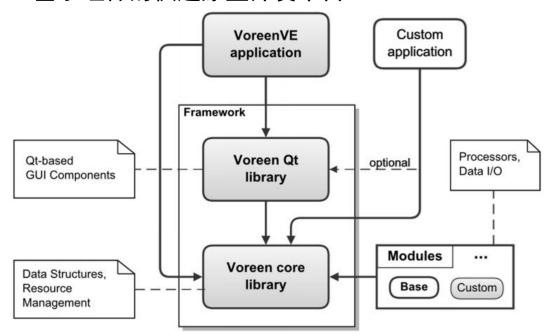


- VTK (Visualization Toolkit)
  - 开源、跨平台、可自由获取、支持并行处理的C++可视化类库,支持 Python、Java和Tcl等多种语言
  - 功能包括图像处理、图形绘制、科学可视化和信息可视化等

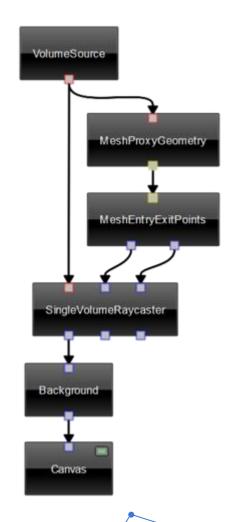


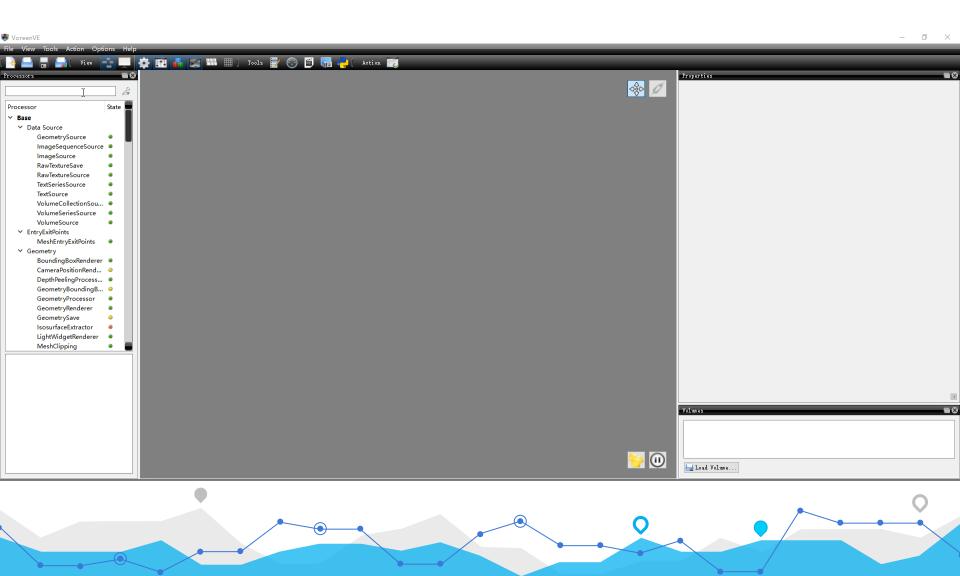
```
# geometry for sphere created
                                                                                                    Visualization Toolkit - OpenGL .
vtkSphereSource *sphere = vtkSphereSource::New();
sphere->SetRadius(1.0); sphere->SetThetaResolution(18); sphere->SetPhi...(18);
// map to graphics library
vtkPolyDataMapper *map = vtkPolyDataMapper::New();
map->SetInput(sphere->GetOutput());
// actor coordinates geometry, properties, transformation
vtkActor *aSphere = vtkActor::New();
aSphere->SetMapper(map);
                                         aSphere->GetProperty()->SetColor(0,0,1); //
     sphere color blue
// renderer and render window
vtkRenderer *ren1 = vtkRenderer::New();
// render window
vtkRenderWindow *renWin = vtkRenderWindow::New(); renWin->AddRenderer(ren1);
// interactor
                                                                                                  vtkConeSource
                                                                                                               The 'Visualisation pipeline'
                                                                                      Cone Source
                                                                                                               for this application
vtkRenderWindowInteractor *iren = vtkRenderWindowInteractor::New();
iren->SetRenderWindow(renWin);
                                                                                           Polygons
                                                                                                 vtkPolyDataMapper
ren1->AddActor(aSphere);
                                         // add the actor to the scene
                                                                                      Cone Mapper
renWin->Render():
                                         // render an image
iren->Start(); }
                                         // begin mouse interaction
                                                                                                       Renderer
                                                                                                                       RenderWindow
                                                                                         Actor
                                                                                                       vtkRenderer
                                                                                                                      vtkRenderWindow
                                                                                        vtkActor
```

- Voreen (volume rendering engine)
  - 开源体绘制引擎, 大量科学可视化组件模块
  - 基于组件的快速原型开发平台



http://www.uni-muenster.de/Voreen/







# 科学计算可视化

向量场数据可视化方法与实例

3

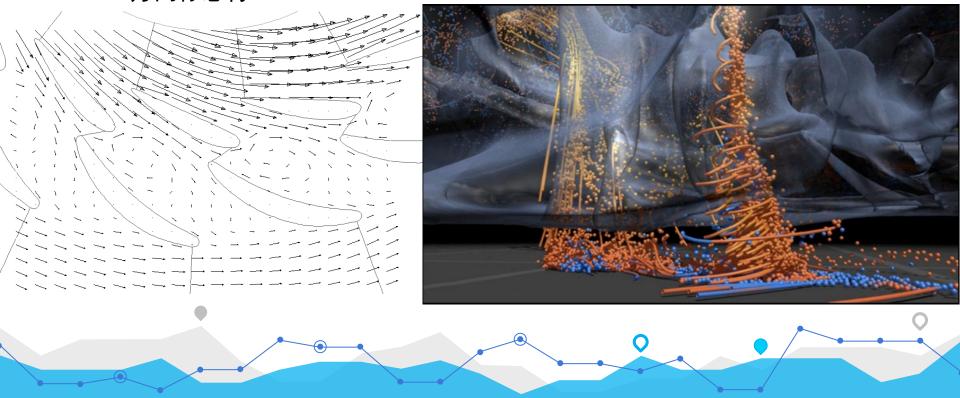
#### 向量场可视化

- 数据:向量方向、大小
- 可视化目标
  - 展示场的导向趋势信息
  - 表达场中的模式
- 向量场可视化方法
  - 图标法
  - 基于曲线/曲面的可视化
  - 基于纹理的可视化





- 图标法
  - 线条(hedge hogs)
  - 箭头
  - 方向标志符



• 基于曲线/曲面的可视化

流线(streamline), 迹线(pathline), 时间线(timeline),

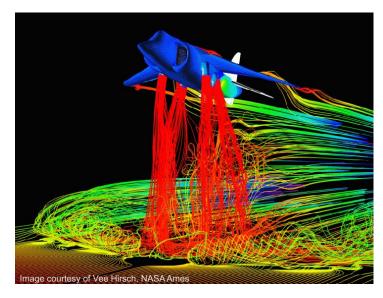
纹线 (streakline)

条带(ribbons)

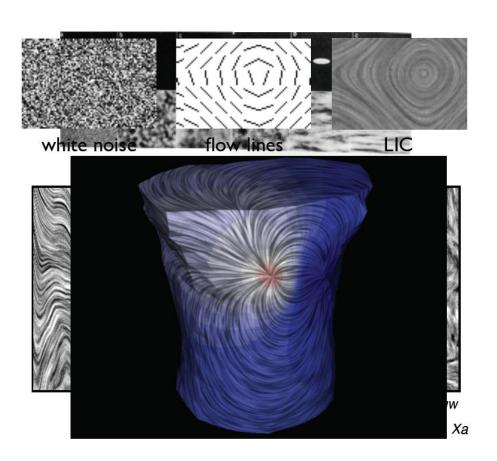
• 管道和气泡

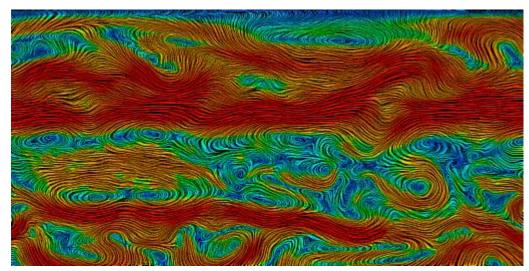
流面(stream surfaces)

流体(stream volumes)



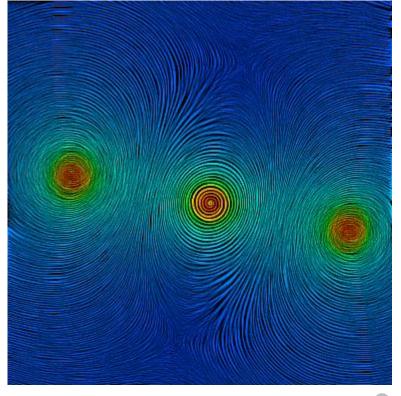
- 基于纹理的可视化
- 点噪音
  - 带有随机噪声的卷积模糊点
- 线卷积积分(line integral convolution, LIC)
  - 将白噪声与流畅进行卷积





#### **American Wind Field**

http://hint.fm/wind/gallery/mar-14.js.html





# 向量场可视化实例



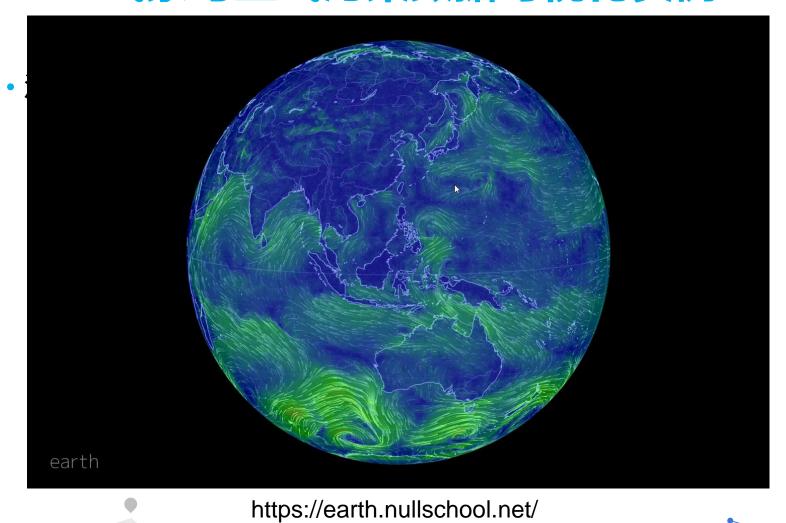
http://hint.fm/wind/

#### 向量场可视化实例

- 数据获取
  - National Digital Forecast Database,每小时预测地表风场数据
- 数据可视化 流线
  - 粒子沿着当前位置的风向运动
  - canvas中绘制粒子,通过age控制粒子亮度

```
MotionDisplay.prototype.moveThings = function(animator) {
    var speed = .01 * this.speedScale / animator.scale;
    for (var i = 0; i < this.particles.length; i++) {
        var p = this.particles[i];
        if (p.age > 0 && this.field.inBounds(p.x, p.y)) {
            var a = this.field.getValue(p.x, p.y);
            p.x += speed * a.x;
            p.y += speed * a.y;
            p.age--;
        } else {
            this.particles[i] = this.makeParticle(animator);
        }
}            http://hint.fm/wind/
```

# 气象与空气污染数据可视化实例



#### 总结 - 科学计算可视化方法

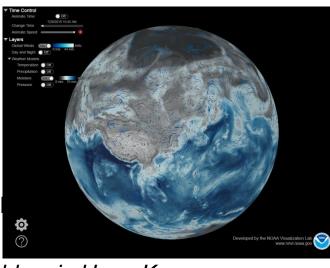
- 二维标量场可视化方法
  - 颜色映射
  - 高度图
  - 等值线
- 三维标量场可视化方法
  - 间接体绘制
  - 直接体绘制
- 向量场可视化方法
  - 图标法
  - 基于曲线/曲面的可视化
  - 基于纹理的可视化

#### 总结 - 科学计算可视化工具

- 科学计算可视化开发工具
  - OpenGL, WebGL (OpenGL ES)
  - VTK, three.js
  - Voreen
- 科学计算可视化软件
  - 生物医学可视化: VolView, 3D Slicer, Osirix, Amira
  - 气象可视化: GrADS, Vis5D
  - 可视交互编程: Voreen, OpenDX
  - 并行可视化: ParaView, VisIt

# 总结 – 气象与空气污染数据可视化

- 工具与软件
  - three.js, WebGL-Globe, GrADS, Vis5D
- 可视化案例
  - https://earth.nullschool.net/
  - http://www.nnvl.noaa.gov/weatherview/index.html
- 参考文献
  - Qu et al., Visual Analysis of The Air Pollution Problem in Hong Kong.
     TVCG 2007
  - Gu et al., TransGraph: Hierarchical Exploration of Transition Relationships
  - in Time-Varying Volumetric Data, TVCG 2011
  - Biswas et al., An Information-Aware Framework for Exploring Multivariate Data Sets. TVCG 2013
  - Liu et al., Association Analysis for Visual Exploration of Multivariate Scientific Data Sets. TVCG 2016



# 谢谢

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