可视化7

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实验环境

```
python 3.9
```

vtk 9.0.20210612.dev0

python需第三方库: vtk, matplotlib.pyplot, numpy, nibabel, tqdm

文件说明

等值面渲染.py对应第一题 (1)

体渲染.py对应对应第一题 (2)

渲染去噪.py对应第二题

运行时需将image_lr.nii.gz文件置于python工作文件夹根目录

第一题

阅读了解VTK(VTK - The Visualization Toolkit, <u>www.vtk.org</u>) ,学习某个编程环境下调用VTK库进行可视化。调用可视化渲染引擎库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。请自己找一个体数据进行测试和结果展示或使用<u>image_lr.nii.gz</u>。

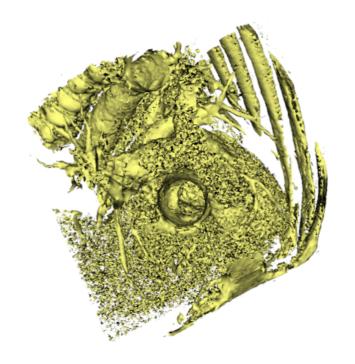
提交作业需要对使用数据进行说明,如果使用自己的数据,请一并提交源数据(或数据下载的网上链接)。

(1)

运行等值面渲染.py:

```
1 import vtk
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
    import numpy as np
   import nibabel as nib
4
 6 #使用nibabel读入图像数据img_data中
7
    img=nib.load('image_lr.nii.gz')
8
    img_data = img.get_fdata()
    dims = img.shape
9
10
    spacing = (img.header['pixdim'][1], img.header['pixdim'][2],
    img.header['pixdim'][3])
11
    #vtk的image data对象
12
13
    image = vtk.vtkImageData()
    image.SetDimensions(dims[0], dims[1], dims[2])
14
    image.SetSpacing(spacing[0], spacing[1], spacing[2])
15
```

```
16 image.SetOrigin(0,0,0)
17
    if vtk.VTK_MAJOR_VERSION<=5:</pre>
18
19
        image.SetNumberOfScalarComponents(1)
20
        image.SetScalarTypeToDouble()
    else:
21
22
        image.AllocateScalars(vtk.VTK_DOUBLE,1)
23
    #逐点输入3d数据
24
25
    for z in range(dims[2]):
26
       for y in range(dims[1]):
27
           for x in range(dims[0]):
28
                scalardata = img_data[x][y][z]
29
                image.SetScalarComponentFromDouble(x,y,z,0,scalardata)
30
    #使用Marching Cude算法进行面渲染
31
32
    Extractor = vtk.vtkMarchingCubes()
33
    Extractor.SetInputData(image)
34
35
    #设置等值面
    Extractor.SetValue(0, 100)
36
37
    #Extractor.SetValue(1, 200)
38
39 # 先建立三角条带对象
40 | stripper = vtk.vtkStripper()
    stripper.SetInputConnection(Extractor.GetOutputPort()) #连接三角片
41
    # 设置mapper, acter, renderer等
42
    mapper = vtk.vtkPolyDataMapper()
43
44
    mapper.SetInputConnection(stripper.GetOutputPort())
45
    mapper.ScalarVisibilityOff()
46
    actor = vtk.vtkActor()
47
    actor.SetMapper(mapper)
48
    actor.GetProperty().SetColor(1,1,0.5)
49 # actor.GetProperty().SetOpacity(0.9)
50
   # actor.GetProperty().SetAmbient(0.25)
51
    # actor.GetProperty().SetDiffuse(0.6)
52
    # actor.GetProperty().SetSpecular(1.0)
53
54 #生成交互式窗口
55
   ren = vtk.vtkRenderer()
56 ren.SetBackground(1,1,1)
57
    ren.AddActor(actor)
58
    renWin = vtk.vtkRenderWindow()
59 renWin.AddRenderer(ren)
60
    renWin.SetSize(500, 500)
    iren = vtk.vtkRenderWindowInteractor()
61
62
    iren.SetRenderWindow(renWin)
63 | iren.Initialize()
64 renWin.Render()
65
   iren.Start()
```

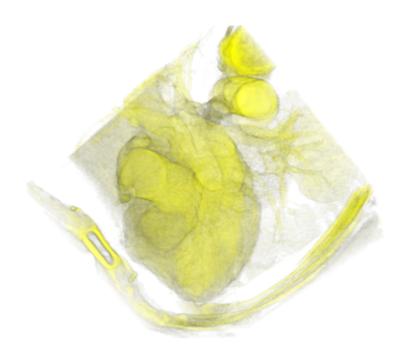


(2)

运行体渲染.py:

```
import nibabel as nib
    import vtk
 3
    import numpy as np
 5
    #数据读取和定义
    img = nib.load("image_lr.nii.gz")
6
 7
    img_data = img.get_fdata()
    dims = img.shape
8
    spacing = (img.header['pixdim'][1], img.header['pixdim'][2],
    img.header['pixdim'][3])
10
11
    #vtk的image对象声明
12
    image = vtk.vtkImageData()
    image.SetDimensions(dims[0], dims[1], dims[2])
13
    image.SetSpacing(spacing[0], spacing[1], spacing[2])
14
15
    image.SetOrigin(0,0,0)
16
17
    #逐点赋值
    image.AllocateScalars(vtk.VTK_DOUBLE, 1)
18
    for z in range(dims[2]):
19
20
        for y in range(dims[1]):
21
            for x in range(dims[0]):
22
                scalardata = img_data[x][y][z]
23
                image.SetScalarComponentFromDouble(x,y,z,0,scalardata)
24
25
    volumeProperty = vtk.vtkVolumeProperty()
26
27
    #-----设置传输函数参数,进行体渲染
28
    #创建将标量值转换为不透明度的映射
29
    compositeOpacity = vtk.vtkPiecewiseFunction()
30
    compositeOpacity.AddSegment(0, 0, 10, 0)
31
    compositeOpacity.AddSegment(10, 0.2, 120, 0.2)
    #compositeOpacity.AddSegment(120, 0.2, 128, 0.4)
32
```

```
33
    volumeProperty.SetScalarOpacity(compositeOpacity)
34
35
    # 上色
    colorFunction = vtk.vtkColorTransferFunction()
36
    colorFunction.AddRGBSegment(0, 0, 0, 0, 20, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2)
37
38
    #colorFunction.AddRGBSegment(10, 0.94, 0.9, 0.55, 120, 0.94, 0.9, 0.55)
39
    colorFunction.AddRGBSegment(20, 0.1, 0.1, 0, 128, 1, 1, 0)
    volumeProperty.SetColor(colorFunction)
40
41
42
    # 标量值+梯度模
    gradientTransferFunction=vtk.vtkPiecewiseFunction()
43
44
    gradientTransferFunction.AddPoint(0,0.0)
    gradientTransferFunction.AddSegment(100, 0.1, 1000, 0.3)
45
    volumeProperty.SetGradientOpacity(gradientTransferFunction)
46
47
48
    # 光学模拟
49
    volumeProperty.SetInterpolationTypeToLinear()
50
    volumeProperty.SetAmbient(1)
    volumeProperty.SetDiffuse(0.9) # 漫反射
51
52
    volumeProperty.SetSpecular(0.5) # 镜面反射
53
    volumeProperty.SetSpecularPower(10)
54
55
    # 光线投射量绘制
   volumeMapper = vtk.vtkFixedPointVolumeRayCastMapper()
56
57
    volumeMapper.SetInputData(image)
    volumeMapper.SetImageSampleDistance(5.0)
58
59
    # volume包含映射器和属性以及可用于定位体积
    volume = vtk.vtkVolume()
60
61
    volume.SetMapper(volumeMapper)
62
    volume.SetProperty(volumeProperty)
63
64
    65
    ren = vtk.vtkRenderer()
66 ren.SetBackground(1,1,1)
67
    ren.AddActor(volume)
68
   light=vtk.vtkLight()
69
    light.SetColor(0,1,1)
    ren.AddLight(light)
70
71
    renWin = vtk.vtkRenderWindow()
72
    renWin.AddRenderer(ren)
73
    renWin.SetSize(500, 500)
74
    iren = vtk.vtkRenderWindowInteractor()
75
   iren.SetRenderWindow(renWin)
76 | iren.Initialize()
77
    renWin.Render()
78 | iren.Start()
```



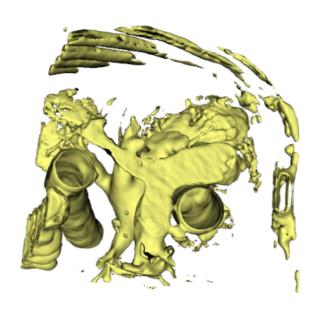
第二题

请设计一个方法消除心脏CT图像(<u>image lr.nii.gz</u>)等值面渲染结果中的碎片化的面单元,如下图所示。并用代码实现和展示结果。

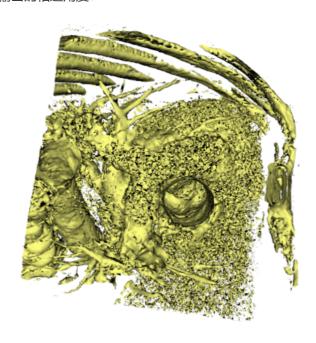
类似二维图片去噪,我考虑在等值面渲染过程中使用广义的均值算法进行平滑处理。

```
#-----使用类似2d平滑滤波的方式进行3d平滑
    #padding--零填充
    m=np.zeros(shape=(dims[0]+2,dims[1]+2,dims[2]+2))
    print('零填充进度')
 5
    for z in tqdm.tqdm(range(dims[2])):
6
        for y in range(dims[1]):
 7
            for x in range(dims[0]):
8
                m[x+1][y+1][z+1]=img_data[x][y][z]
9
    #平滑处理--均值法(3*3*3滑窗)
10
    print('平滑处理进度')
11
    for z in tqdm.tqdm(range(dims[2])):
12
        for y in range(dims[1]):
13
            for x in range(dims[0]):
                sumt=0
14
15
                for i in [-1,0,1]:
16
                    for j in [-1,0,1]:
17
                        for k in [-1,0,1]:
18
                           sumt = sumt + m[x+k+1][y+j+1][z+i+1]
19
                sumt=sumt/27
20
                scalardata=int(sumt)
21
                image. SetScalar Component From Double (x,y,z,0,scalar data) \\
```

运行渲染去噪.py, 结果如下 (经旋转调整):



对比第一题中等值面法输出的相近角度:



可以很明显地观察到碎片化的面单元基本被清除了, 说明基于广义平滑处理的算法可行。