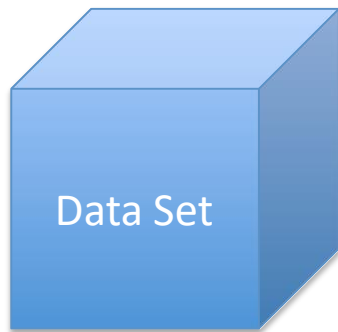


Direct Volume Rendering

Transfer Function Design

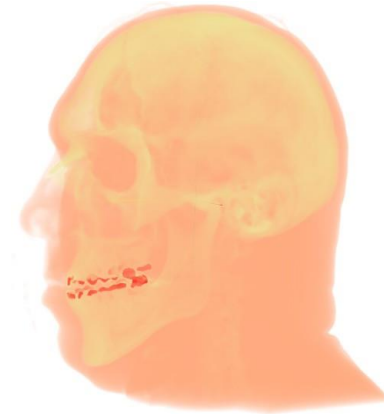
Transfer Function

- Map a data sample to color and opacity



$$f_{color}(s) = (r, g, b)$$

$$f_{opacity}(s) = \alpha$$



- The sample could be
 - A single value (scalar)
 - Multiple values (scalar, gradient magnitude, etc)

Transfer Function in Rendering Equation

$$I(D) = I_0 \times e^{-\int_0^D \tau(t) dt} + \int_0^D g(s) e^{-\int_s^D \tau(t) dt} ds$$

$$I_0 \prod_{i=1}^{i=n} (1 - \alpha_i) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (g_i \times \prod_{j=i+1}^n (1 - \alpha_j))$$

Opacity Color in (R,G,B)



Transfer Function in Back-to-Front Compositing

The initial pixel color = Black

Back-to-Front compositing:
use 'under' operator

$C = C1$ 'under' background

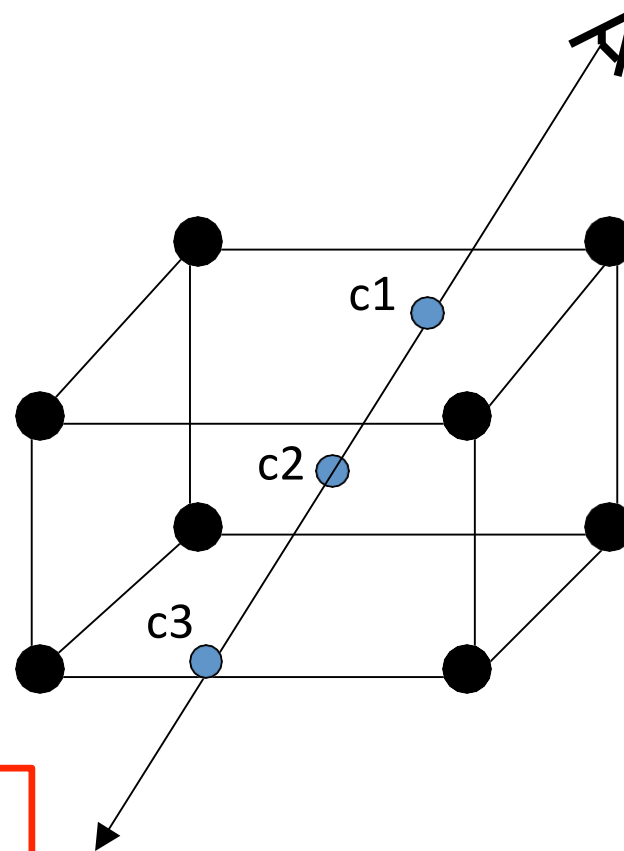
$C = C2$ 'under' C

$C = C3$ 'under' C

...

$$C_{out} = C_{in} * (1 - \alpha(x)) + C(x) * \alpha(x)$$

(this is the alpha blending formula)



Transfer Function in Front-to-Back Compositing

Front-to-Back compositing:
use 'over' operator

$C = \text{background 'over' } C1$

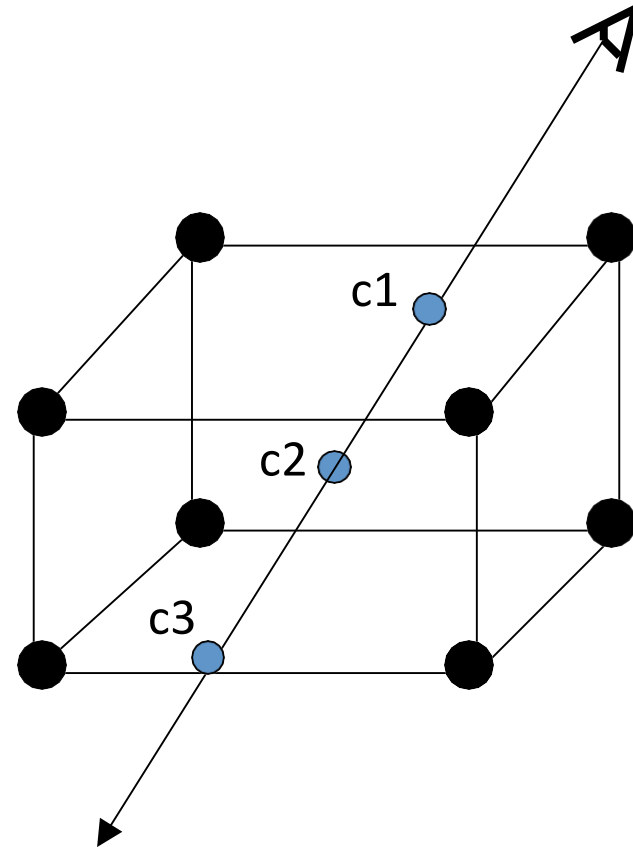
$C = C \text{ 'over' } C2$

$C = C \text{ 'over' } C3$

...

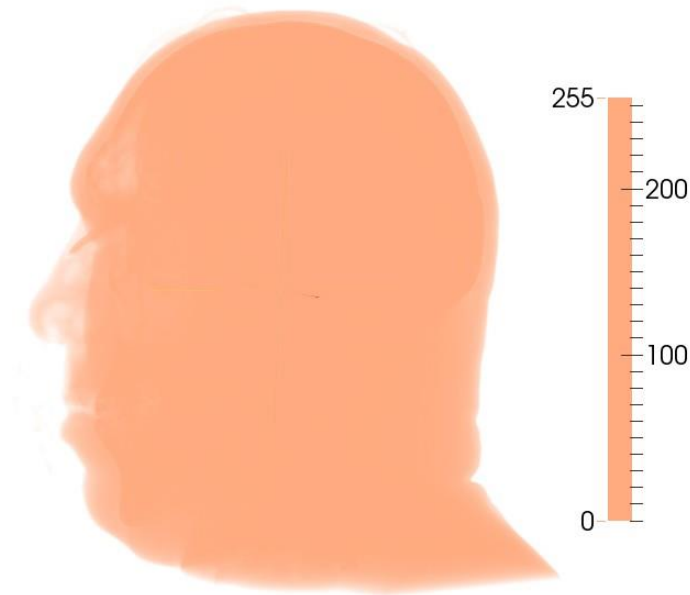
$$C_{\text{out}} = C_{\text{in}} + C(x) * (1 - \alpha_{\text{in}});$$

$$\alpha_{\text{out}} = \alpha_{\text{in}} + \alpha(x) * (1 - \alpha_{\text{in}})$$

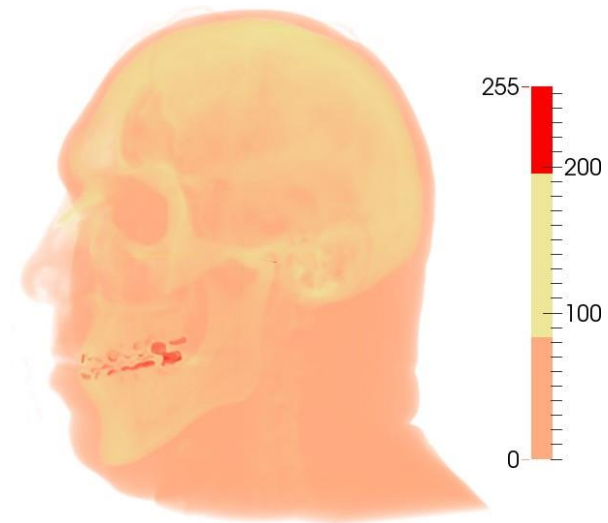


Color in Transfer Function

- Color
 - Distinguish different materials



- All Materials uses same color
- See no features



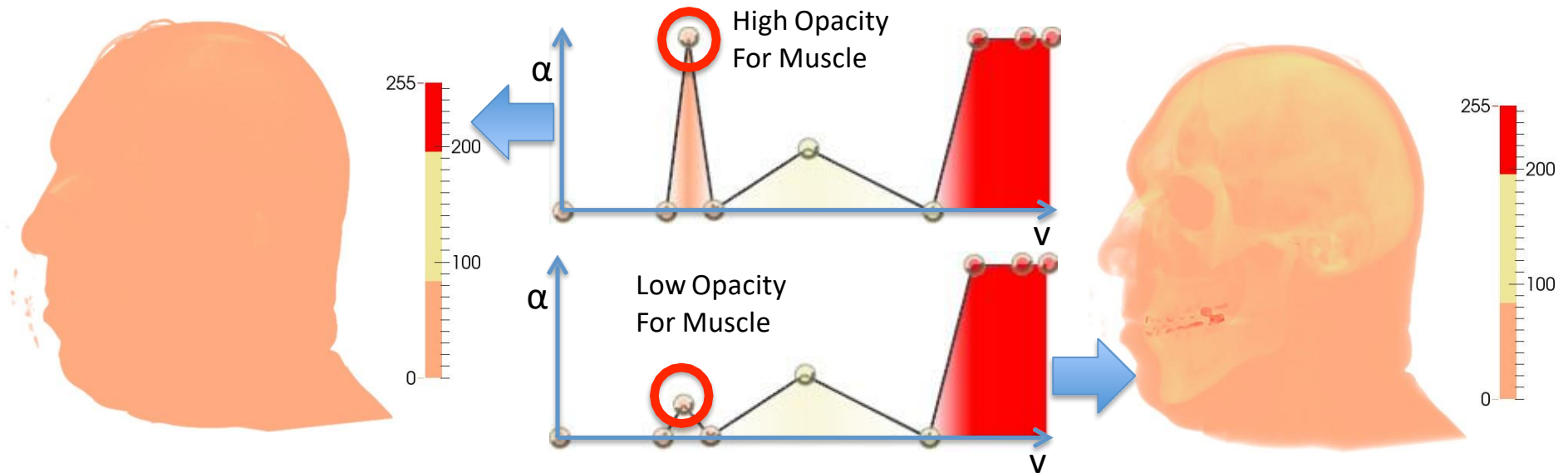
- Muscle: orange
- Bone: yellow
- Tooth: red



S08-01

Opacity in Transfer Function

- Opacity
 - Opacity (transparency) of each sample
 - That multiple materials is shown in the rendered image provides more context



- Material inside the muscle is occluded
- See no features

- Make the muscle transparent
- See the bone and tooth

Transfer Function Design

- Goal
 - Using transfer function to emphasize salient structures and de-emphasize other

Transfer Function Design

- Goal
 - Using transfer function to emphasize salient structures and de-emphasize other
- Challenges
 - Without knowing the data how to design a good transfer function?

Transfer Function Design

- Goal
 - Using transfer function to emphasize salient structures and de-emphasize other
- Challenges
 - Without knowing the data how to design a good transfer function?
 - A small difference in the transfer function could produce very different images

Transfer Function Design

- Goal
 - Using transfer function to emphasize salient structures and de-emphasize other
- Challenges
 - Without knowing the data how to design a good transfer function?
 - A small difference in the transfer function could produce very different images
 - Some features are not easy to show without a lot of tweaking

Transfer Function Design

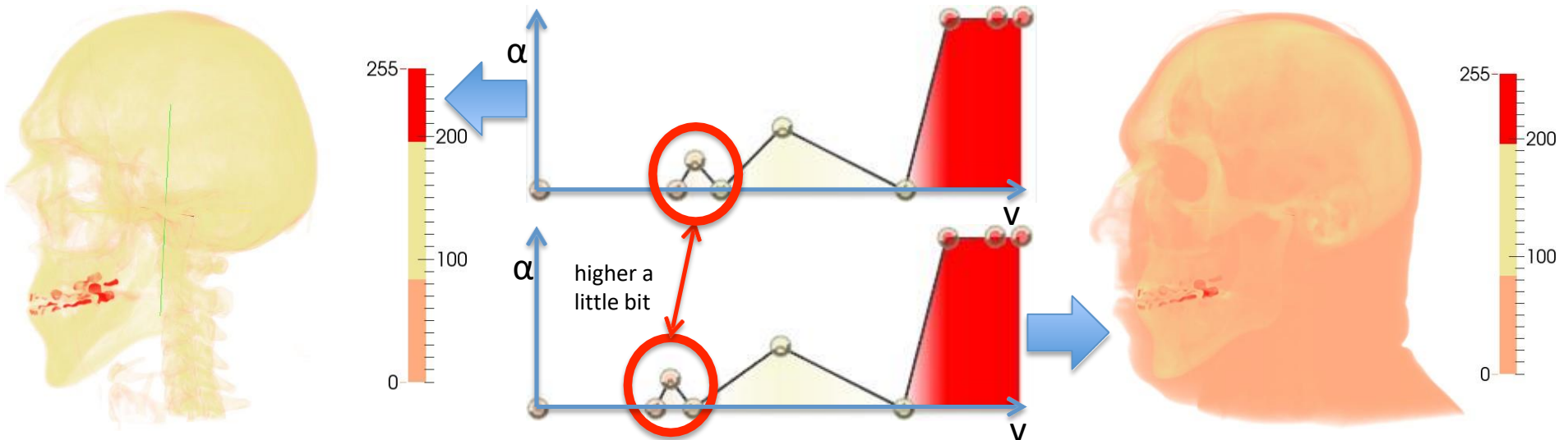
- Goal
 - Using transfer function to emphasize salient structures and de-emphasize other
- Challenges
 - Without knowing the data how to design a good transfer function?
 - A small difference in the transfer function could produce very different images
 - Some features are not easy to show without a lot of tweaking

Need algorithms and strategies to assist users to find the desired transfer function in a huge transfer function search space

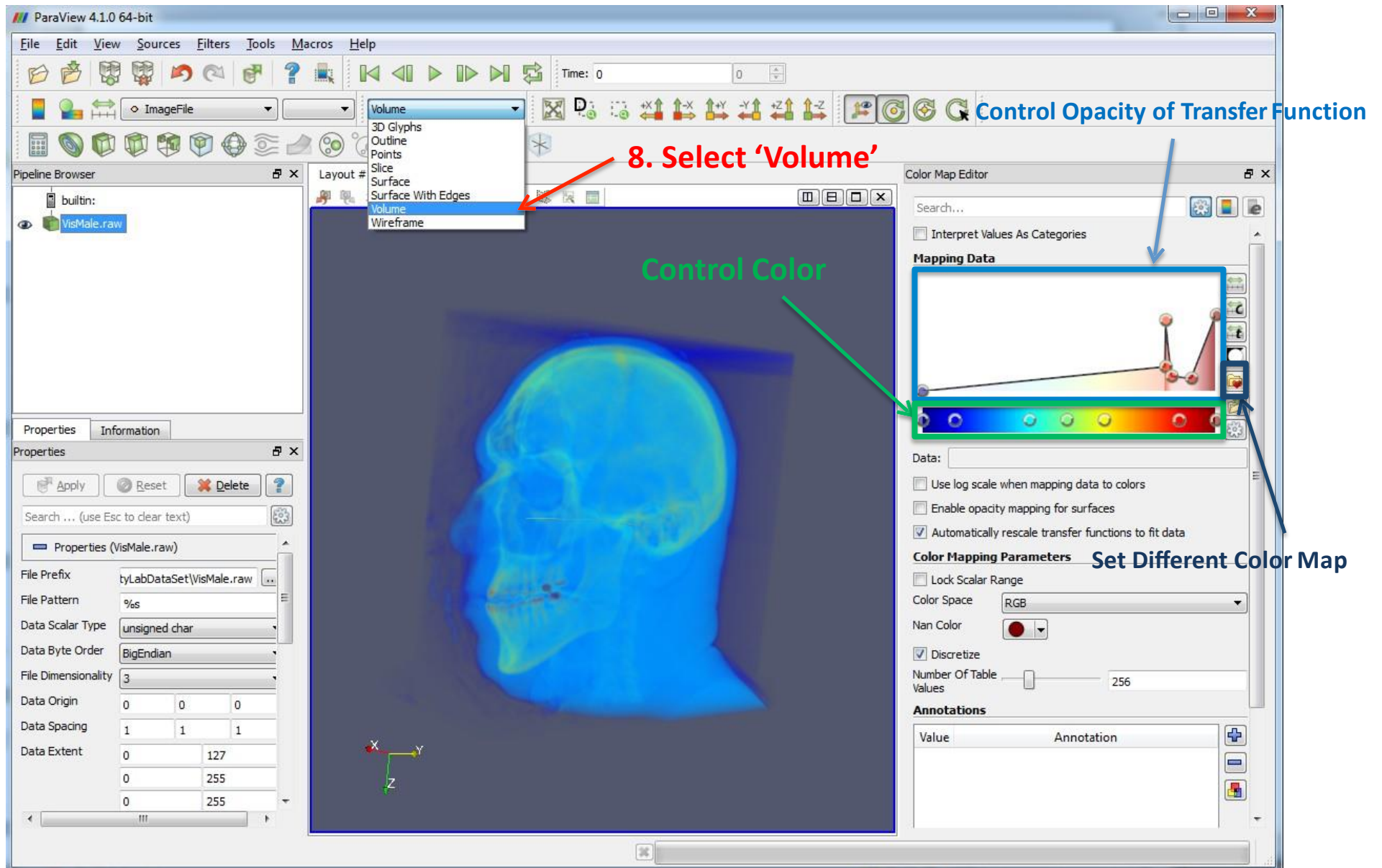
Trial and Error

- Manually control the color and opacity of each scalar value using graphical user interface (GUI)
 - Very tedious work and inefficient
 - Small transfer function change can produce very different images

It could be difficult to get a good image without enough prior knowledge

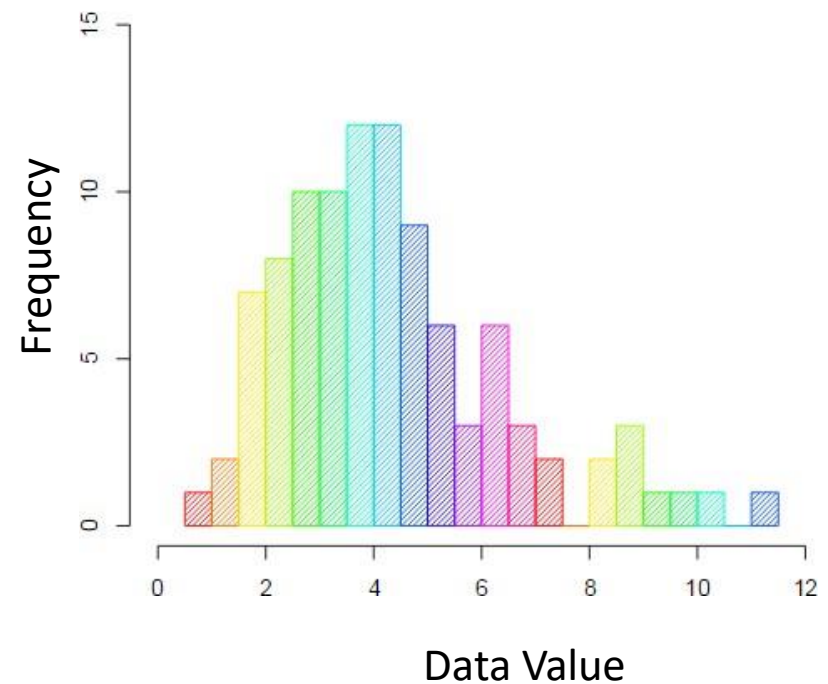


Paraview



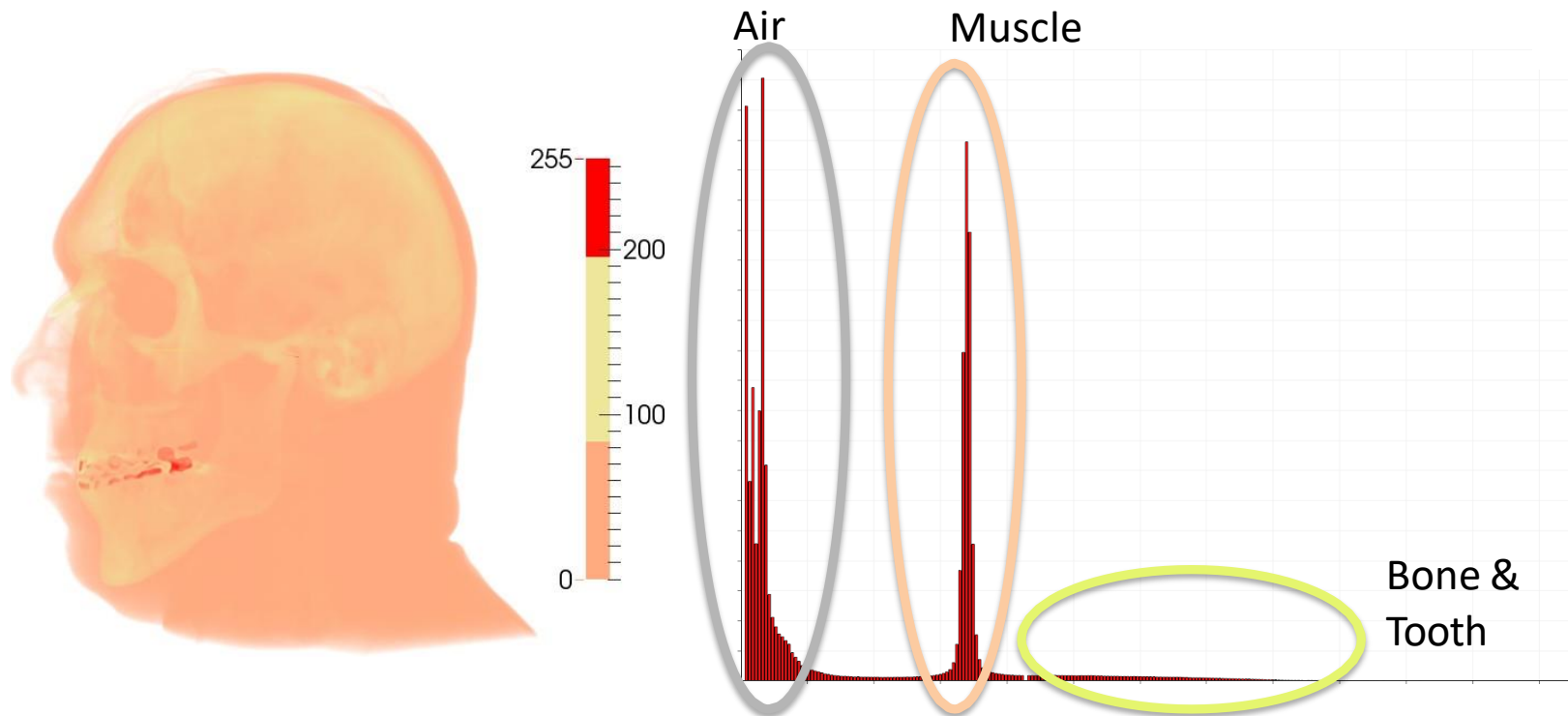
Histogram Assisted Transfer Function Design

- Histogram
 - Divide the data range into finite intervals(bins)
 - Frequency of a bin is the number of samples whose values are in the interval



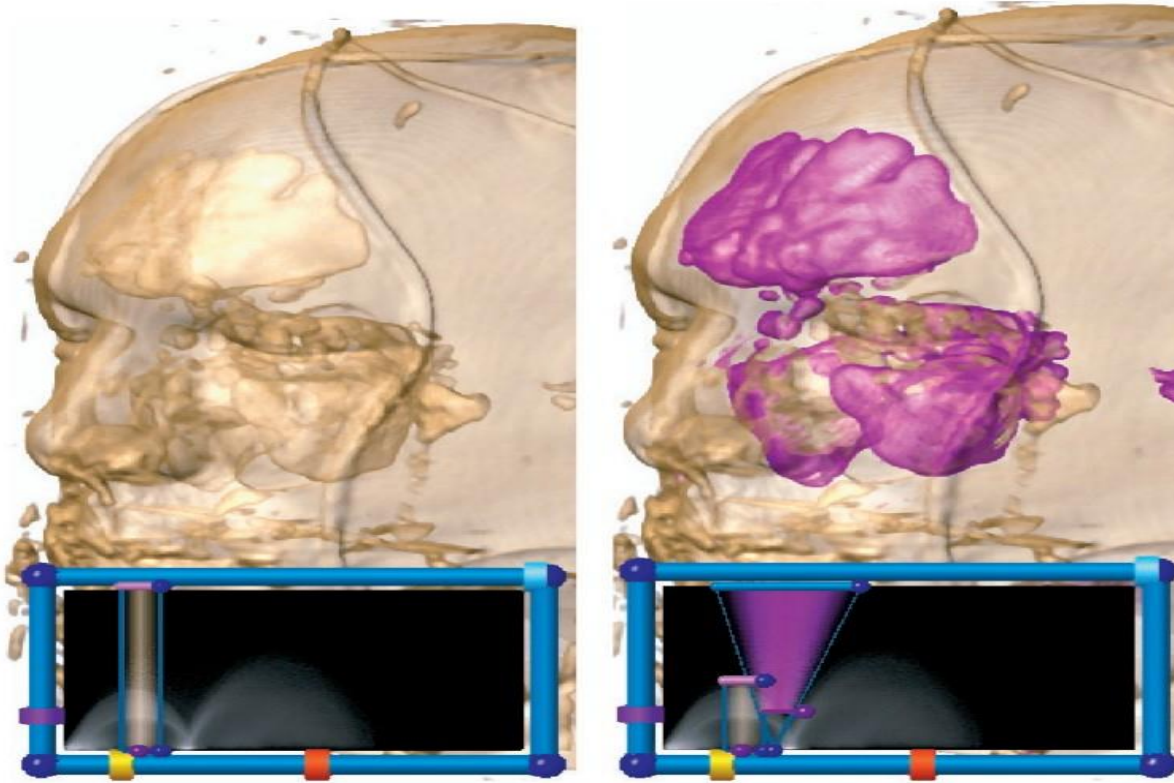
Histogram Assisted Transfer Function Design

- Different features in the data set sometimes have values in different scalar ranges
- If this is the case, value clusters can be seen from the histogram
- Different value clusters can be assigned with different colors and opacities



Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions

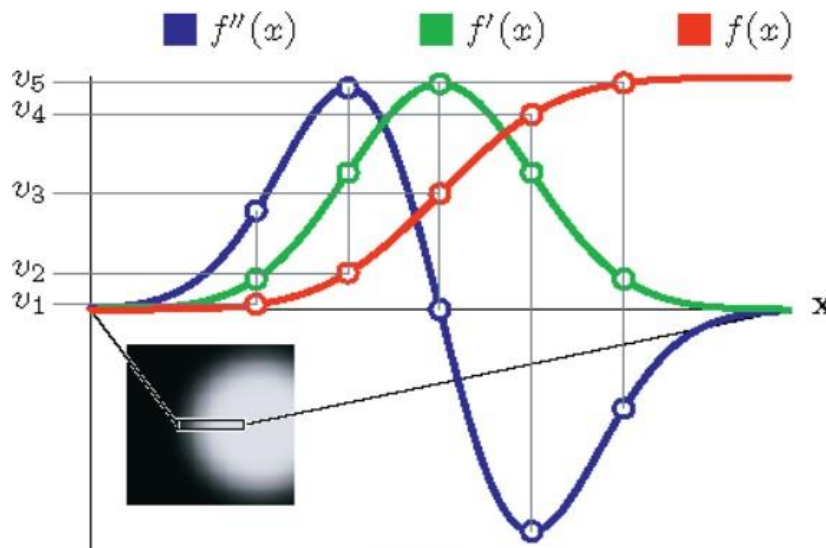
- Certain features cannot be captured by 1D histograms
 - boundary between two materials
 - Ex: emphasize the boundary between sinuses and tissue



***Interactive Volume Rendering Using Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions and Direct Manipulation Widgets.**
Joe Kniss. Gordon Kindlmann. Charles Hansen. 2001

Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions

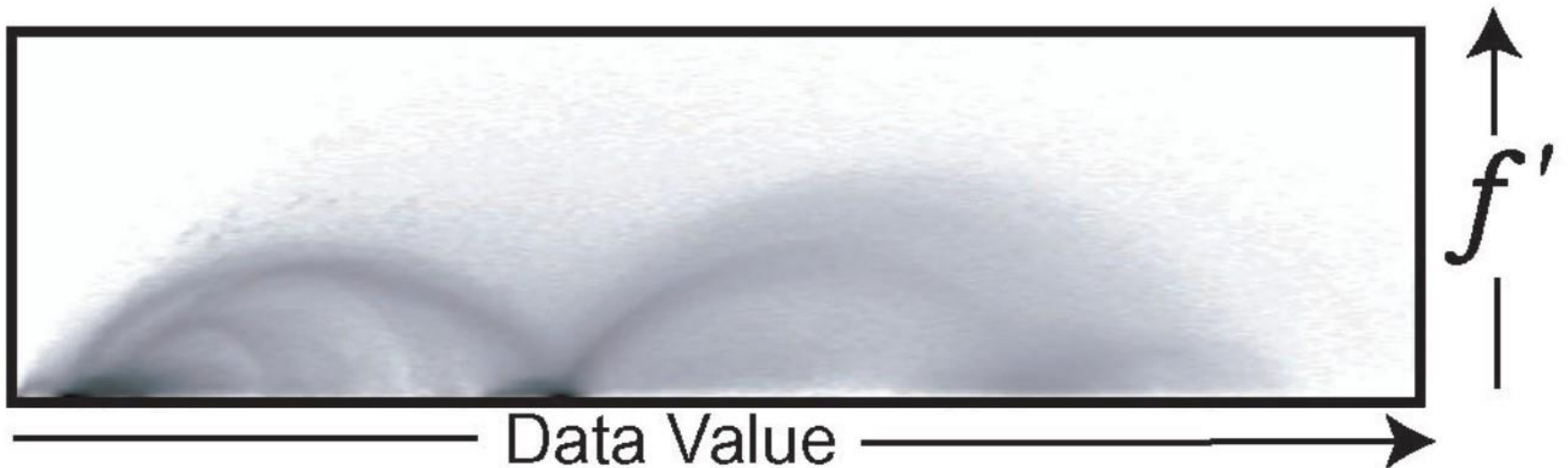
- How to detect/capture the boundaries
 - Values: step function
 - Gradients: local maximum
 - 2nd derivatives: zero crossing
- 1st derivative of the raw data at a point



*Interactive Volume Rendering Using Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions and Direct Manipulation Widgets.
Joe Kniss. Gordon Kindlmann. Charles Hansen. 2001

Multi-Dimension Transfer Function Design

- 2D Histogram
 - X-axis – data value
 - Y-axis – gradient
 - Color intensity – frequency of the histogram (darker means more here)



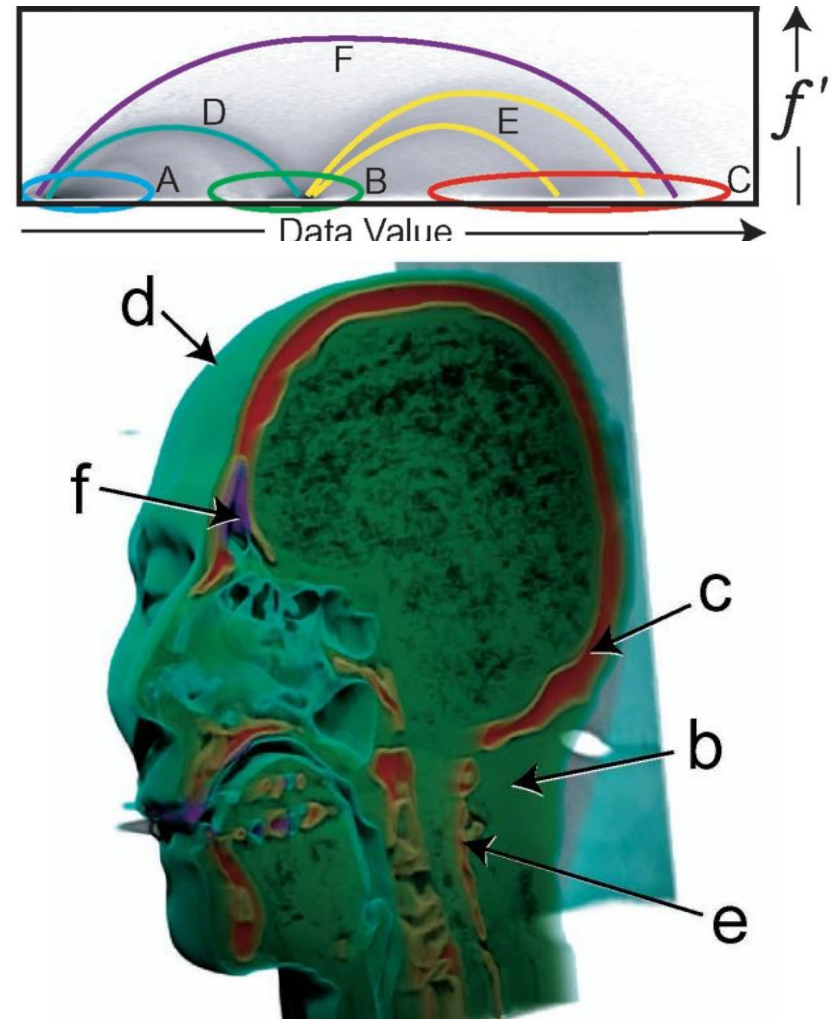
***Interactive Volume Rendering Using Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions and Direct Manipulation Widgets.**
Joe Kniss. Gordon Kindlmann. Charles Hansen. 2001



S08-02

Multi-Dimensional Transfer Functions

- 1D histogram can capture homogeneous region only
 - A : air
 - B : tissue
 - C : bone
- 2D histogram can capture
 - D : air and tissue boundary
 - E : tissue and bone boundary
 - F : air and bone boundary



References

- Marc Levoy, Display of Surface from Volume Data, IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, Vol. 8, No. 3, May, 1988, pp. 29-37
- G. Kindlemann and J.W. Durkin, Semi-automatic Generation of Transfer Functions for Direct Volume Rendering, Proc. of IEEE Symposium on Volume Visualization, pp. 79-86, 1998
- J. Kinss, G. Kindlemann, C. Hansen, Multidimensional Transfer Function for Interactive Volume Rendering, IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 270-285, 2002