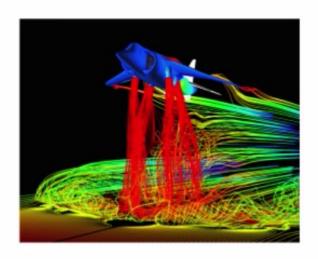
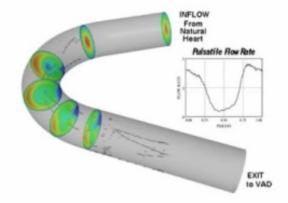
#### **Vector Field Visualization**

Overview

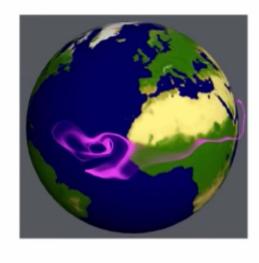
#### Vector Visualization Application



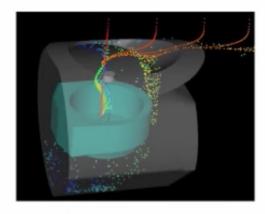
Computational Fluid Dynamics



**Medical Applications** 



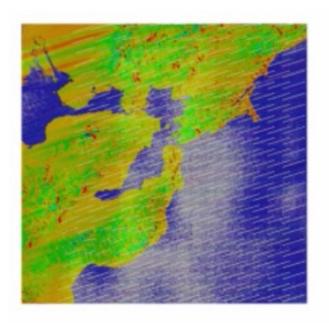
Climate Modeling

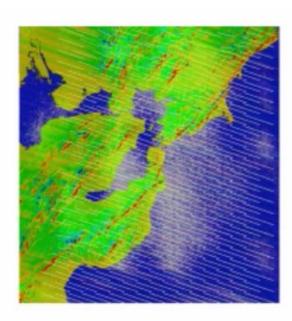


Astronomy

#### Vector Visualization Visualization

- Vector field: F(u) = v
  - u: position in the domain (x,y) in 2D (x,y,z) in 3D
  - v: the vector (u,v) or (u,v,w) at u
- Vector are often defined at discrete point at attributes at different time step





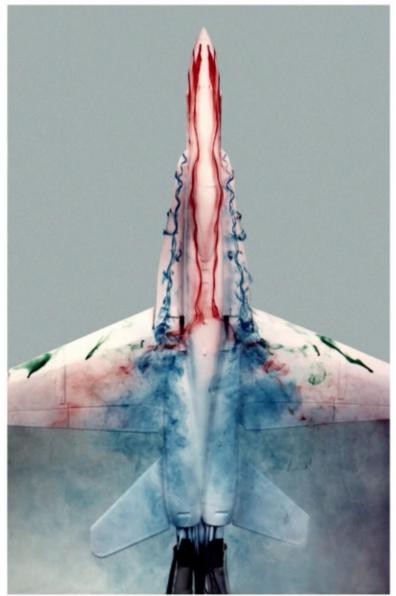


#### S09-01

# Methods for Experimental Flow Visualization - Adding Foreign Material

- Streakline: dye injected from a fixed position. By injecting the dye for a period of time, a line of dye in the fluid is visible
- Timeline: a row of small particles (hydrogen bubbles) release at right angle to flow. The motion of the particle show the fluid behavior
- Pathlines: small particles (magnesium powder in liquid; oil drops in gas) are added to the fluid.
   Velocity is measured by photographing the motion of the particles with a known exposure time

### **Experimental Flow Visualization**







F-18 HARV smoke and tuft flow visualization.
Angle of Attack = 30 deg. NASA photo.





NASA Dryden Flight Research Center Photo Collection http://www.dfrc.nasa.gov/gallery/photo/index.html NASA Photo: ECN-33298-03 Date: 1985

#### **Experimental Flow Visualization**



Smoke and laser lighting sheet (NASA Langley, FS-2001-04-64-LaRC)

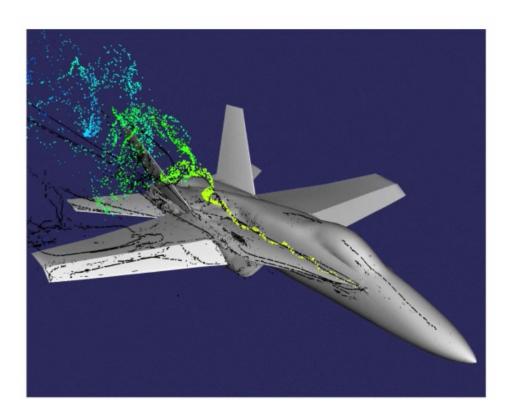


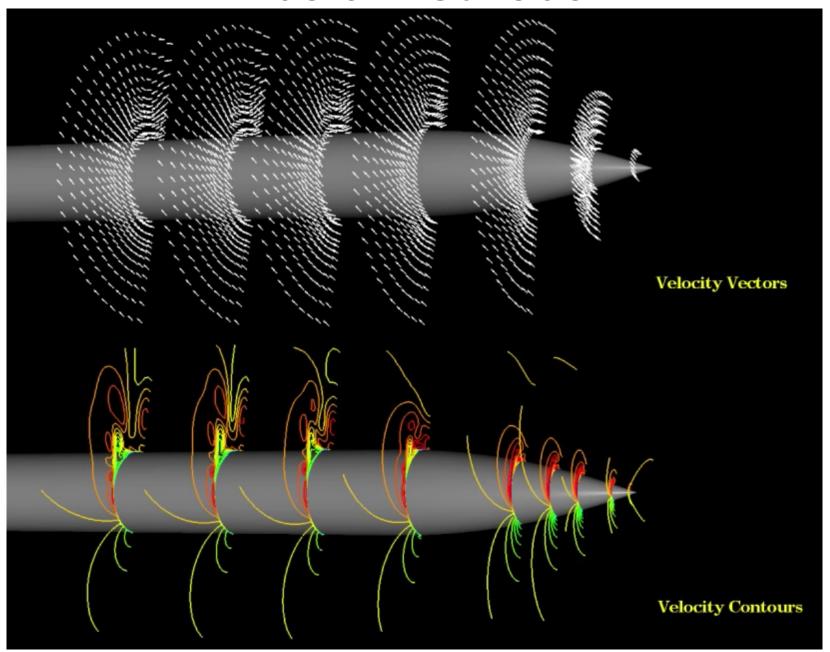
Oil flow visualization (NASA Dryden, IS-97/08-DFRC-02)

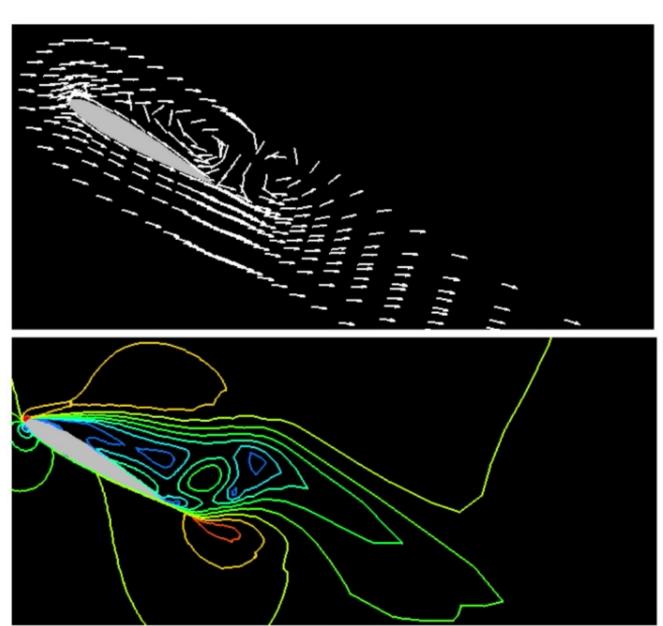
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GMg536L4PU

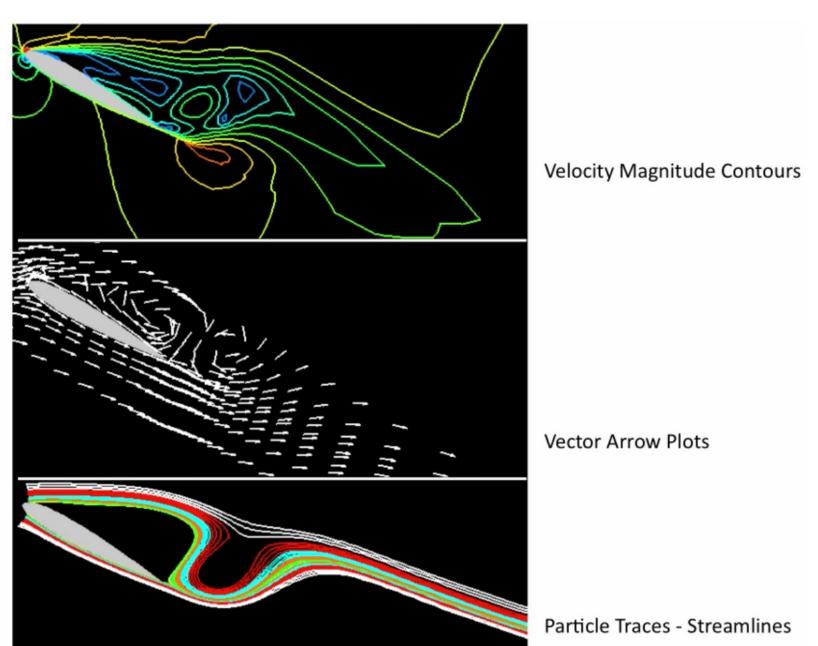
#### Numerical Flow Visualization

Though numerical flow visualization is not able to totally replicate the results from experimental flow visualization, it has been widely accepted as an effective mean to obtain accurate representation of the CFD flow solutions

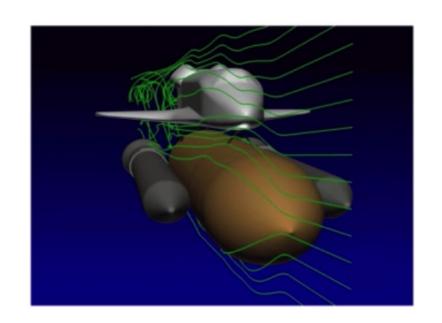


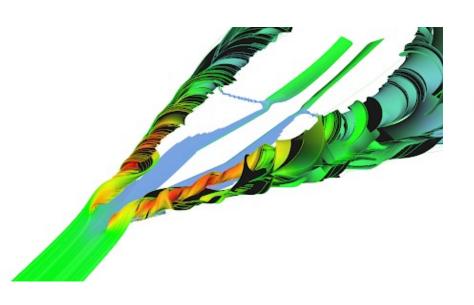


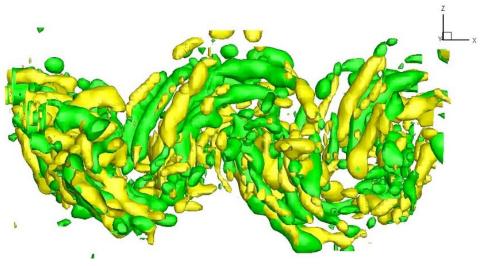




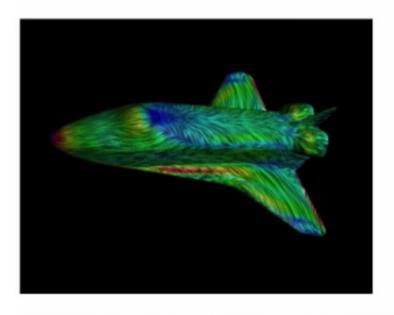
- Geometry-based methods: Render primitives from particle trajectories
  - 1D: streamlines, pathlines, streaklines
  - 2D: stream surface
  - 3D: flow volume

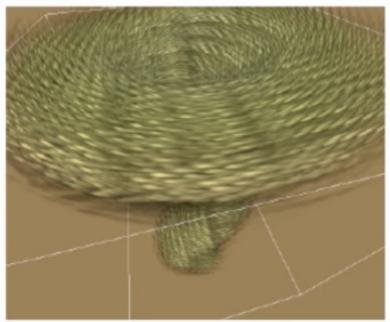




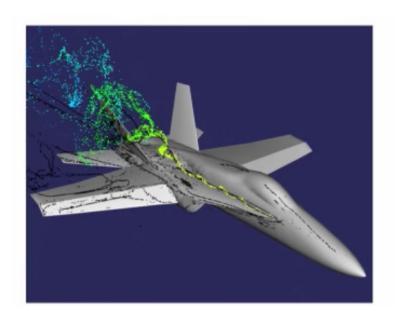


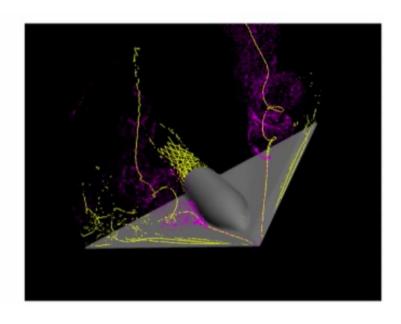
- Texture-based methods: create texture patterns following flow directions
  - Line Integral Convolution
  - Texture splates





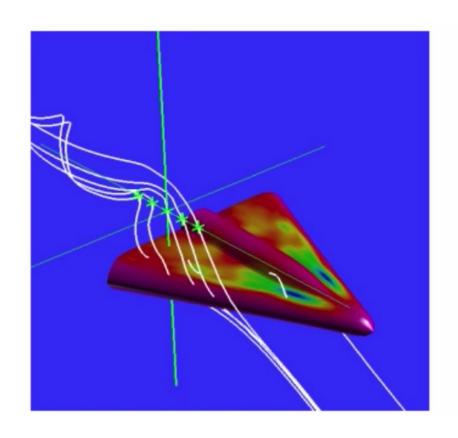
- Topological-based methods: Extract feature based on flow topology
  - Critical points
  - Vortex cores
  - Skin-friction lines

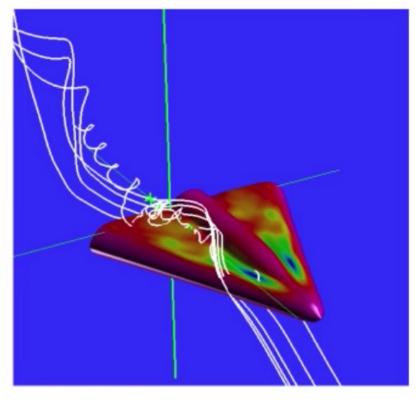




#### Particle Tracing

 Visualizing the flow directions by releasing particles and calculating a series of particle positions based on the vector field







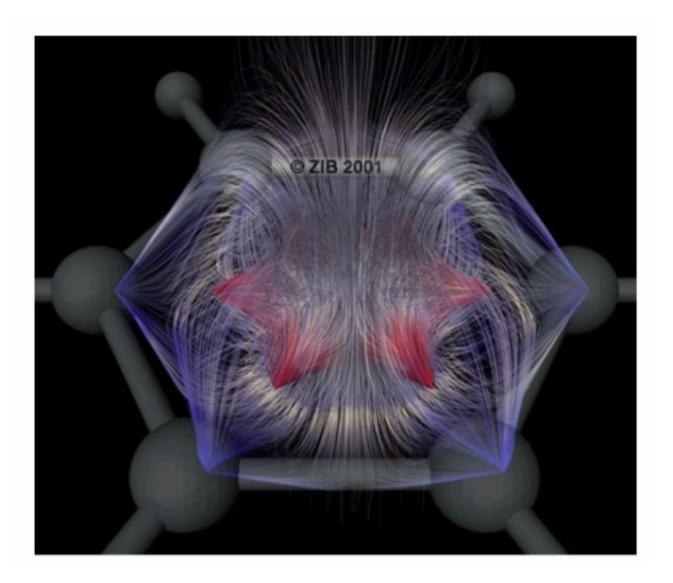
#### S09-02

#### Particle Tracing Challenge

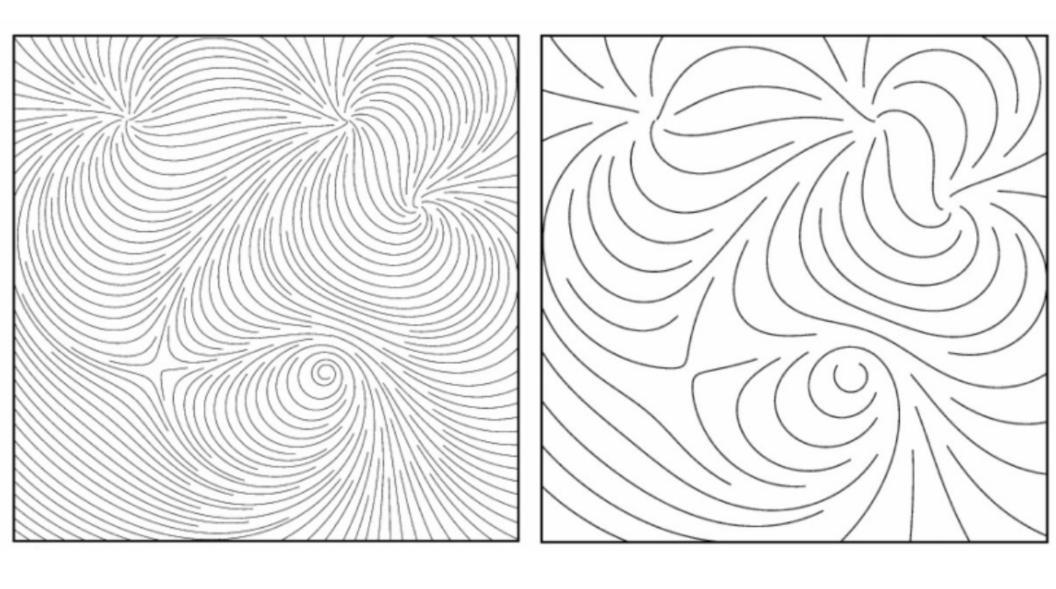
- Displaying streamlines is a local technique because you can only visualize the flow directions initiated from one or a few particles
- You need to know where to drop the particle seeds
- When the number of streamline is increased, the scene become cluttered
- Streamline computation is not cheap
- It is much more difficult to predict the data access pattern

### Particle Tracing Tracing

• Illumination certainly helps



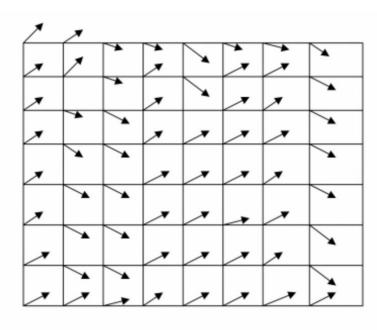
#### Seed Placement



### **Vector Glyphs**

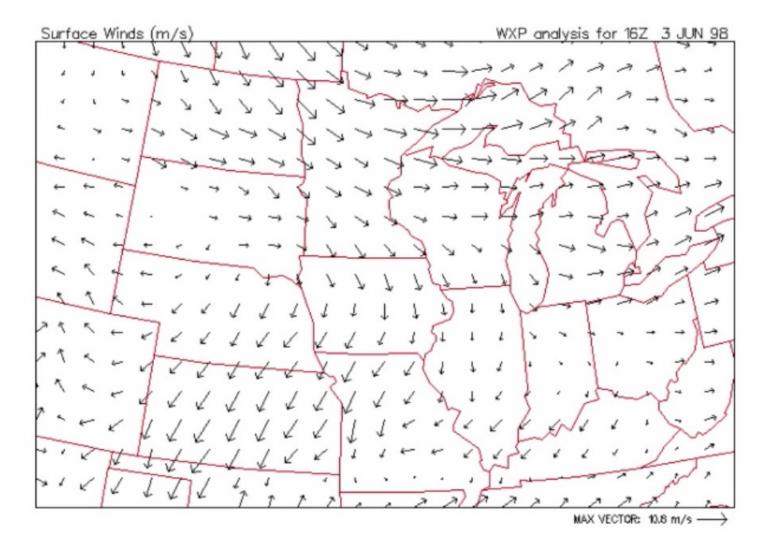
- Display the entire flow field in a single picture
- Minimal user intervention
- Example: Hedgehogs (global arrow plots)



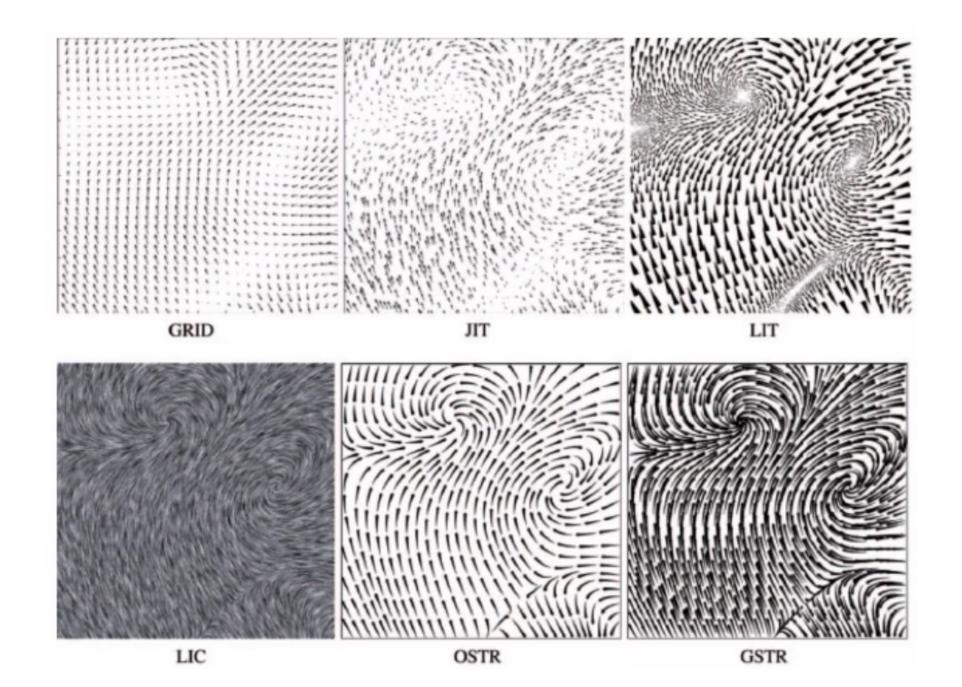


### **Vector Glyphs**

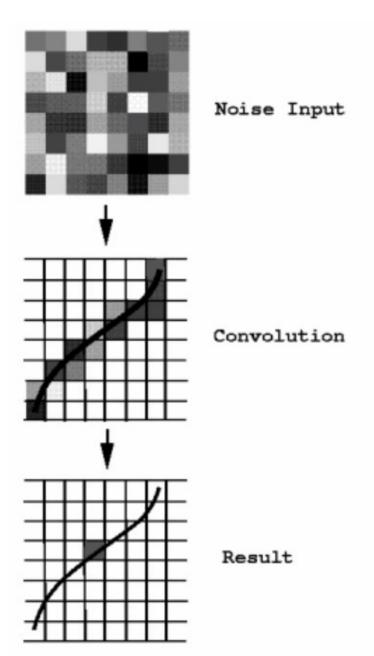
- Display the entire flow field in a single picture
- Minimal user intervention

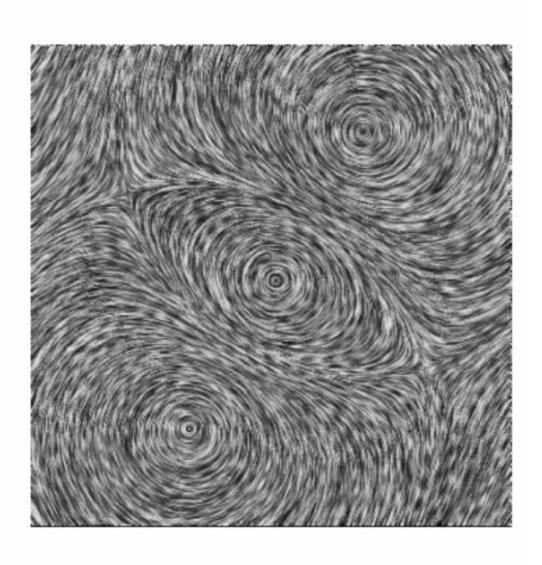


## **Vector Glyphs**

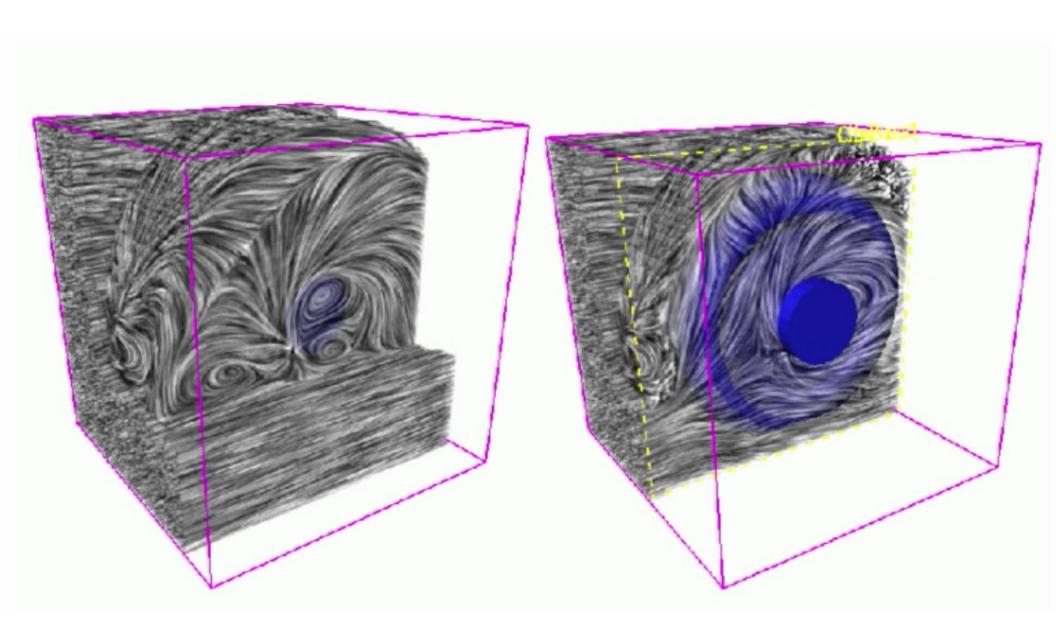


### Line Integral Convolution (LIC)

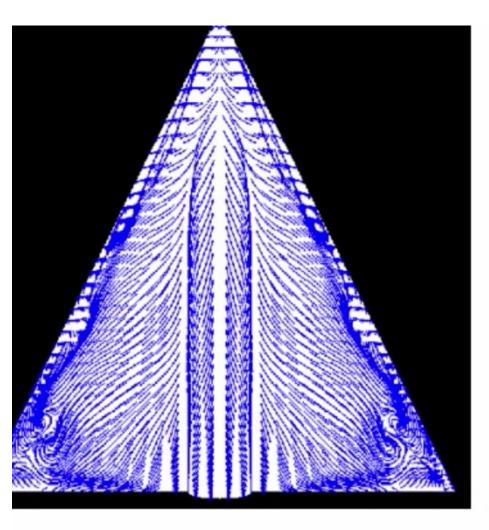


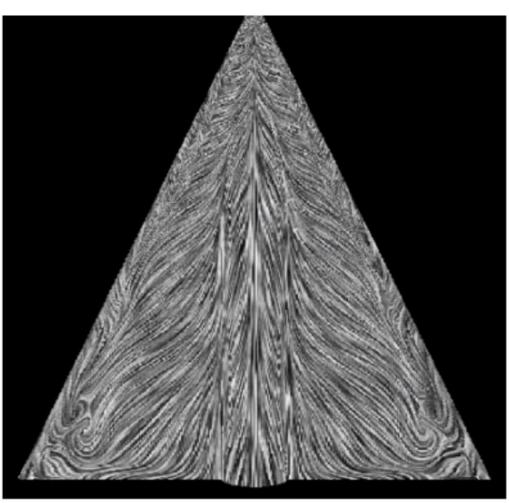


### 3D LIC



## Comparison (Streamlines and LIC)





## Animation Helps!

https://www.windy.com/

