

2IV35 Visualization Set 2

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1 Volume Rendering

1.1 Tri-linear interpolation

To make sure we can also get data from between points we want to do some interpolation on the data. So I use the following function to get a value on point (x, y, z) in a field F with the value $F[i][j][k]$ for the integer values i, j and k by calculating the value val with:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= x - \lfloor x \rfloor \\
 \beta &= y - \lfloor y \rfloor \\
 \gamma &= z - \lfloor z \rfloor \\
 val &= (1 - \alpha) * (1 - \beta) * (1 - \gamma) * F[\lfloor x \rfloor][\lfloor y \rfloor][\lfloor z \rfloor] \\
 &\quad + \alpha * (1 - \beta) * (1 - \gamma) * F[\lceil x \rceil][\lfloor y \rfloor][\lfloor z \rfloor] \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha) * \beta * (1 - \gamma) * F[\lfloor x \rfloor][\lceil y \rceil][\lfloor z \rfloor] \\
 &\quad + \alpha * \beta * (1 - \gamma) * F[\lceil x \rceil][\lceil y \rceil][\lfloor z \rfloor] \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha) * (1 - \beta) * \gamma * F[\lfloor x \rfloor][\lfloor y \rfloor][\lceil z \rceil] \\
 &\quad + \alpha * (1 - \beta) * \gamma * F[\lceil x \rceil][\lfloor y \rfloor][\lceil z \rceil] \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha) * \beta * \gamma * F[\lfloor x \rfloor][\lceil y \rceil][\lceil z \rceil] \\
 &\quad + \alpha * \beta * \gamma * F[\lceil x \rceil][\lceil y \rceil][\lceil z \rceil]
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Gaining speed

I implemented two ways to speed up my program a bit, one is by making a low and a high resolution maximum intensity projection(MIP), in the low resolution (in my program just called MIP) we start at one and take steps of two in calculating pixel colour, while making pixels $(x, y), (x - 1, y), (x, y - 1)$ and $(x - 1, y - 1)$ all that color. I also added the possibility to manually adjust the number of samples. Results of tests on the backpack dataset can be found in this table, the numbers represent the rendering time in ms:

samples	hi	low
223	11904	2933
22	1280	372

2 Maximum intensity projection

In maximum intensity projection (MIP) we traverse through the data and project at the point where that ray hits the screen the maximum of the samples on that ray. After implementing maximum intensity projection I opened all of the data sets with it to see the results.

2.1 Backpack

This worked fine, it was easy to see there was something like a bullet, a drug needle, a Swiss army knife and a spray can in the backpack, so this is suitable for an airport, because we can pick out the backs worth examining. Without hovering around its less clear but a picture is included in Figure 1.

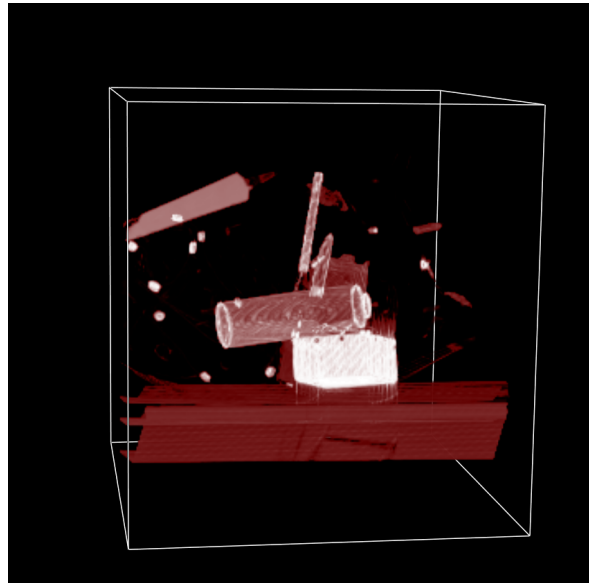


Figure 1: Resulting picture for backpack with MIP

2.2 Bonsai

This worked ok, we could see there was a tree. A picture is included in Figure 2.

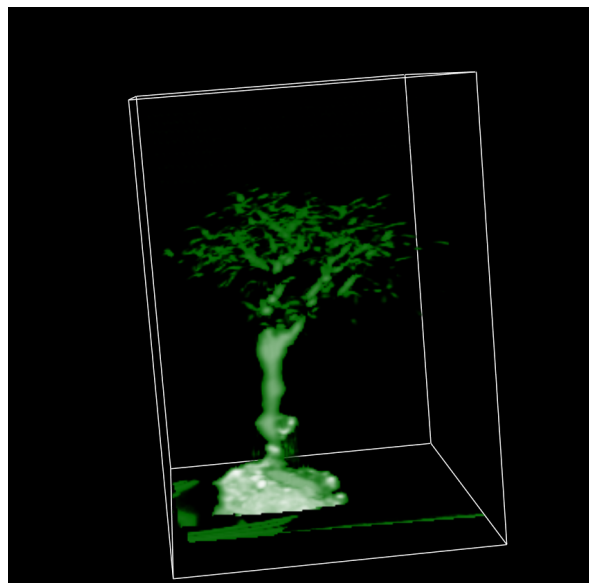


Figure 2: Resulting picture for Bonsai with MIP

2.3 Carp

This worked fantastic, we could see all the bones in the carp. A picture of the tail is included in Figure 3, the side is in Figure 4.

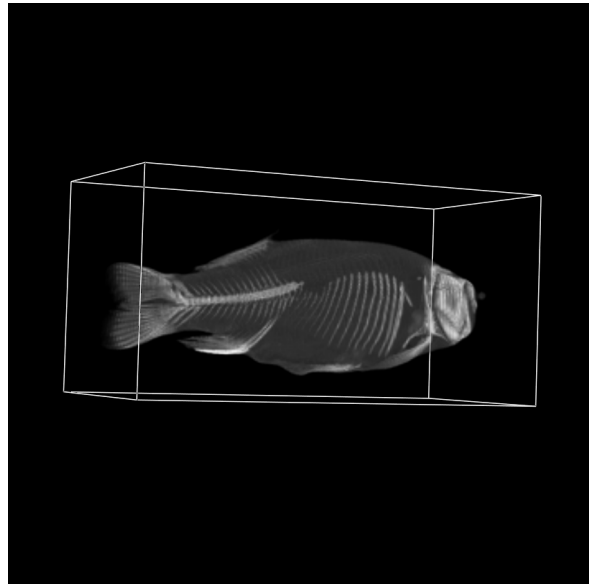


Figure 3: Resulting picture for tail of the carp with MIP

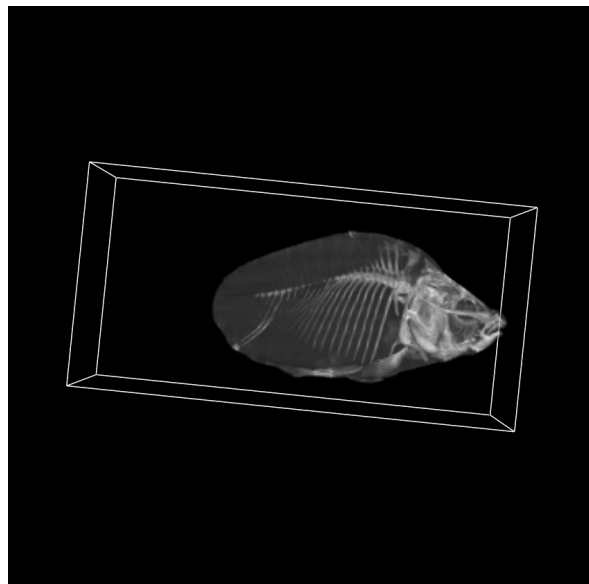


Figure 4: Resulting picture for side of the carp with MIP

2.4 Orange

This worked also good, I even was able to give the peel an orange color, while giving the inside a bleu color. A picture is included in Figure 5.

2.5 Pig

In this example I was able so show the coins in yellow and the pig in pink, also the hole is visible. A picture is included in Figure 6.

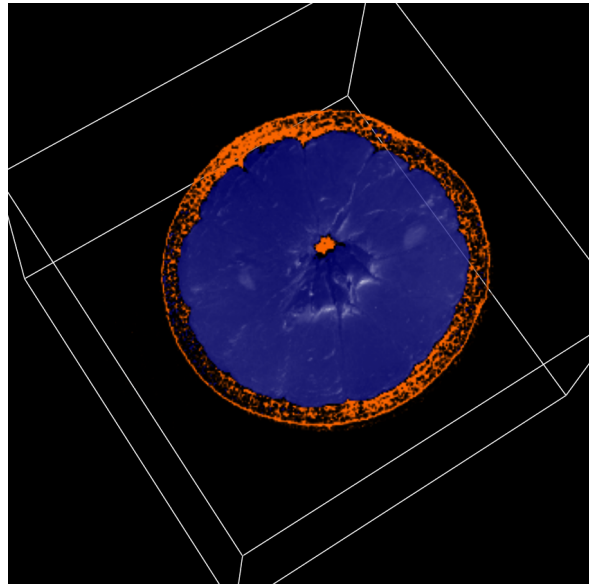


Figure 5: Resulting picture for orange with MIP

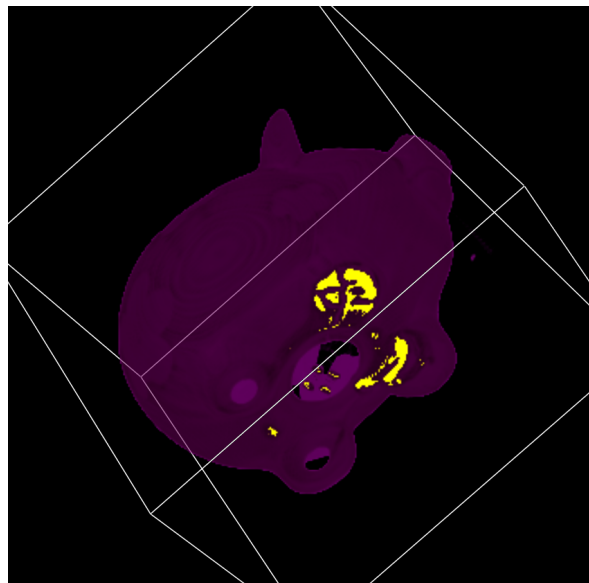


Figure 6: Resulting picture for pig with MIP

2.6 Human

Again a clear picture of a skeleton. A picture is included in Figure 7.

2.7 Tomato

Since the tomato was not that nice on picture because its quite homogeneous and quite similar to the orange I decided to not include a picture for this.



Figure 7: Resulting picture for human with MIP

2.8 Tooth

The tooth was also shown nice. A picture is included in Figure 8.

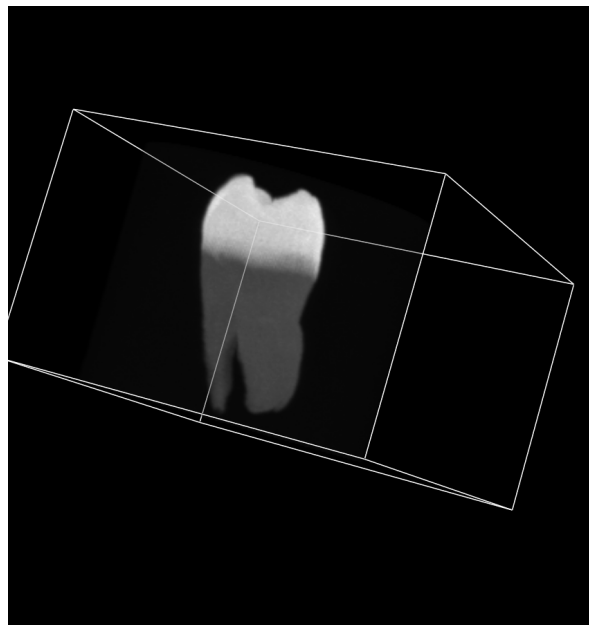


Figure 8: Resulting picture for tooth with MIP

3 Transfer function

In the transfer function I made at every sample i the color C_i is calculated, but there is also added a bit of the color C_{i-1} behind it. This is done with the function $C_i = C(i) + (1 - \tau)C_{i-1}$.

3.1 Carp

Because its more difficult to find the correct colours I only included one picture in Figure 9. It is nice to see the difference between the different tissues, we can see the green skin, the yellow brains, the red muscles and the grey bones.

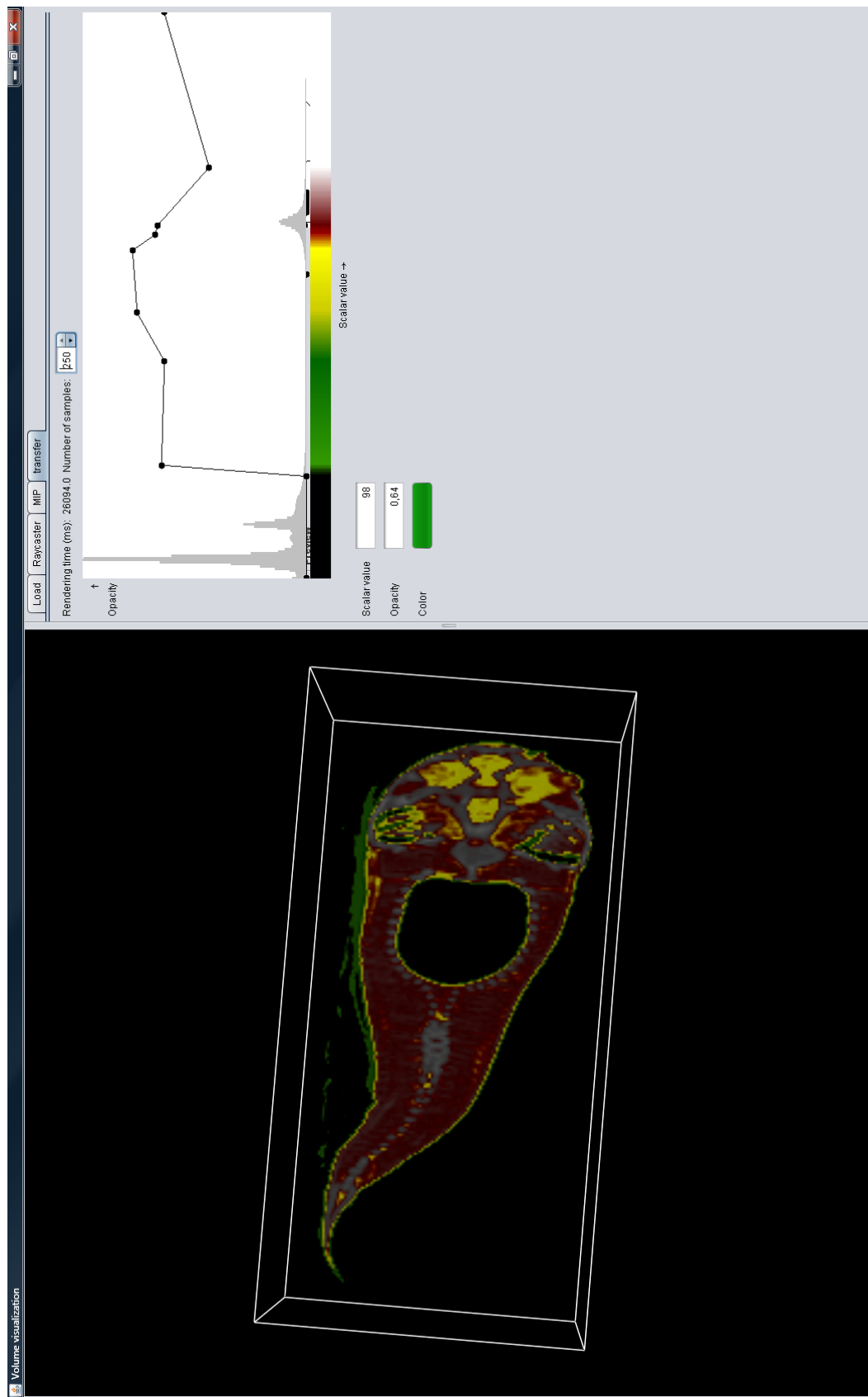


Figure 9: Resulting picture for the carp with transfer function