

# CS 247 – Scientific Visualization

## Lecture 20: Volume Rendering, Pt. 7

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# Reading Assignment #11 (until Apr 11)

## Read (required):

- Real-Time Volume Graphics, Chapter 10  
(Transfer Functions Reloaded)
- Paper:

*Joe Kniss, Gordon Kindlmann, Charles Hansen,*

Multidimensional Transfer Functions for Interactive Volume Rendering,  
*IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Comp. Graph. (TVCG) 2002,*

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/1021579>

## Read (optional):

- Real-Time Volume Graphics, Chapter 14  
(Non-Photorealistic and Illustrative Techniques)

# More on Transfer Functions

# Classification – Transfer Functions



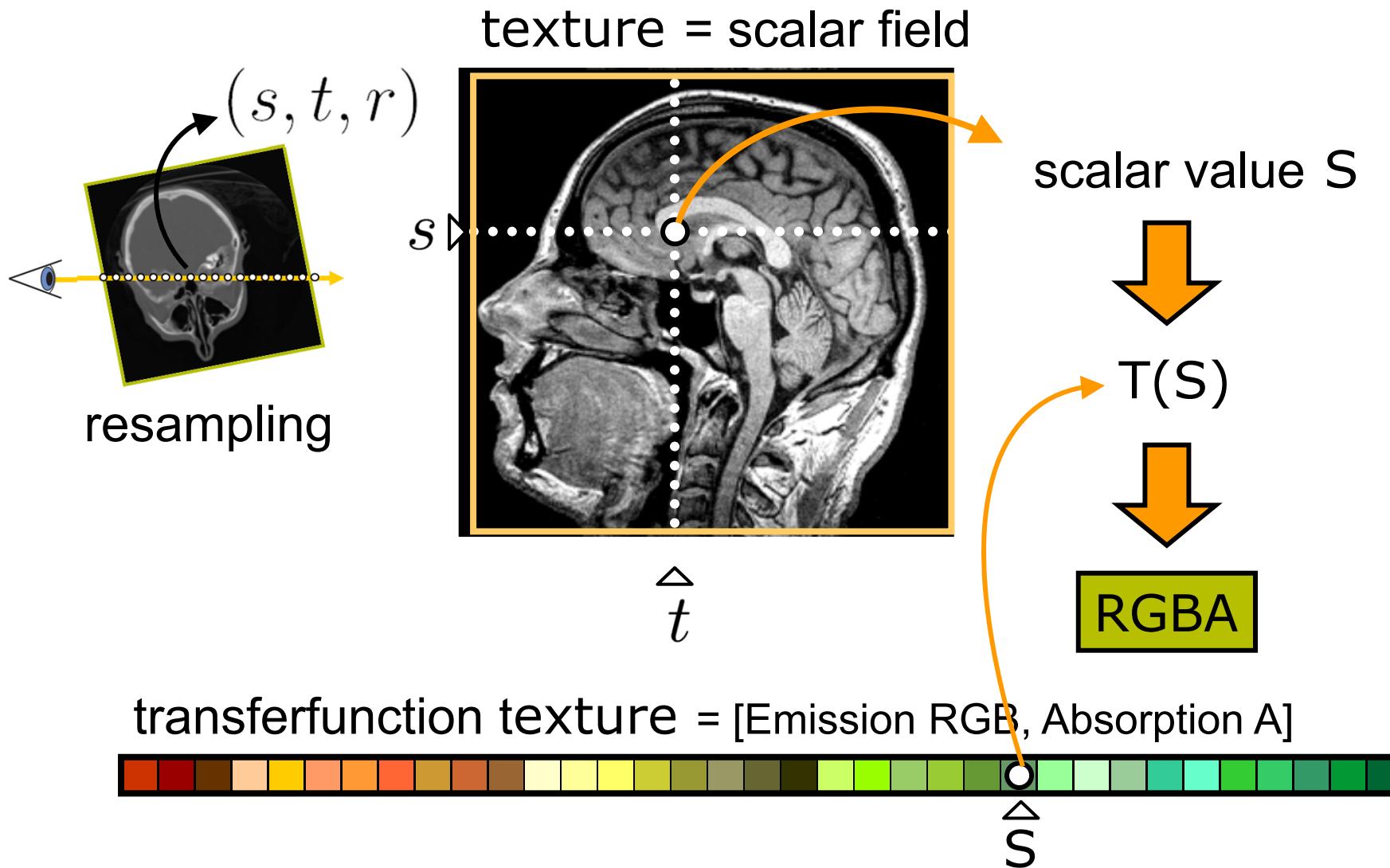
During Classification the user defines the “*look*“ of the data.

- Which parts are transparent?
- Which parts have what color?

The user defines a *transfer function*.



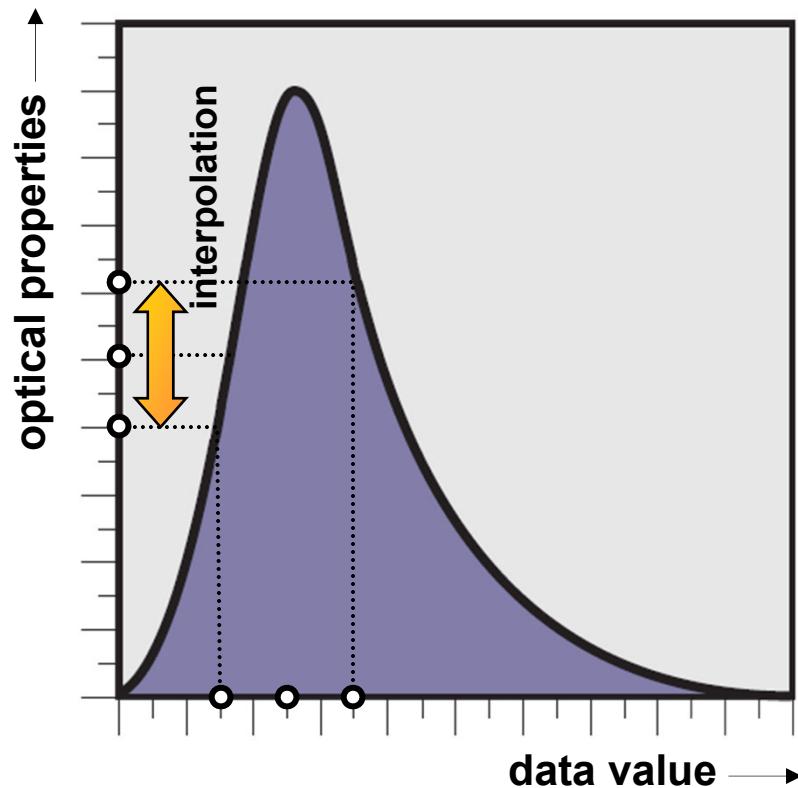
# 1D Transfer Functions



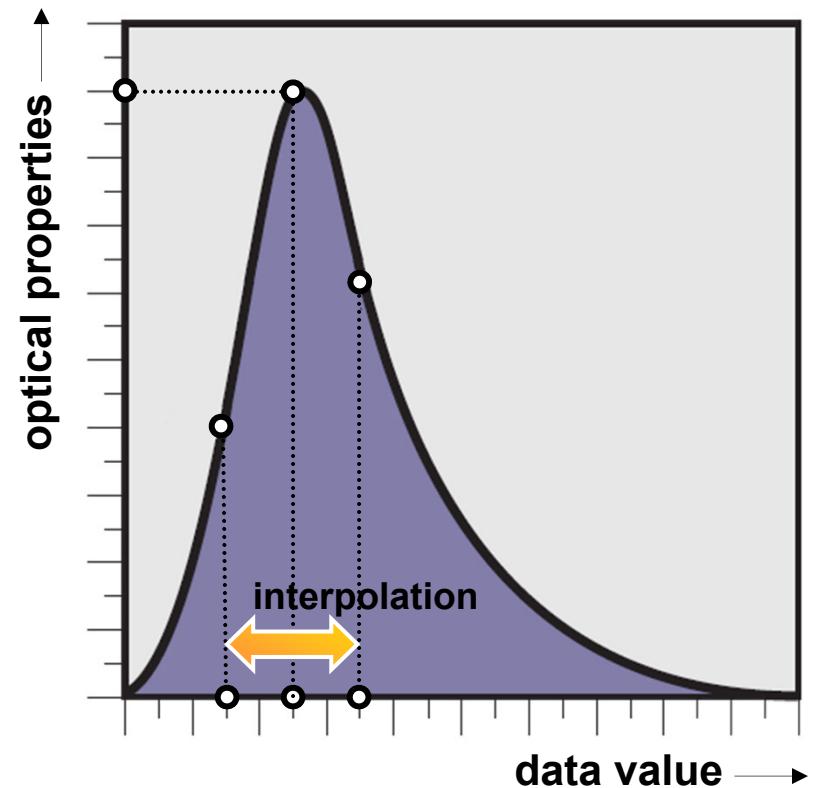
# Pre- vs Post-Interpolative Classification



**PRE-INTERPOLATIVE**



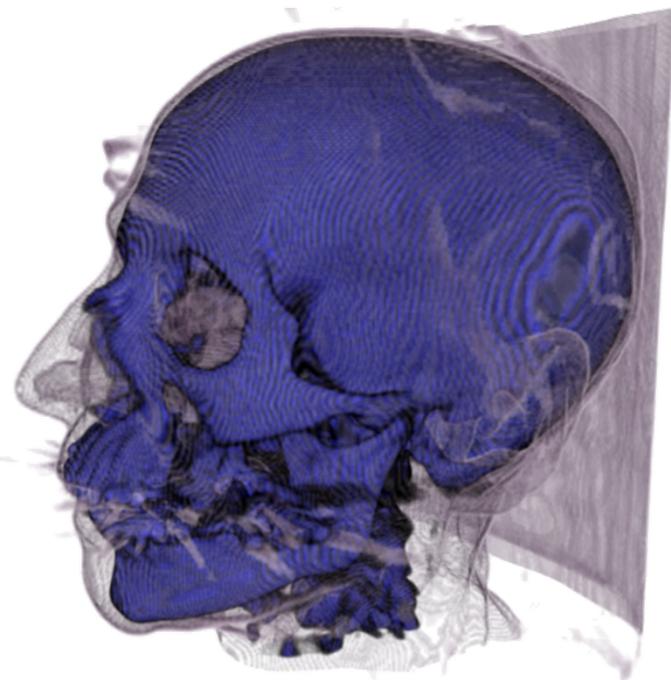
**POST-INTERPOLATIVE**



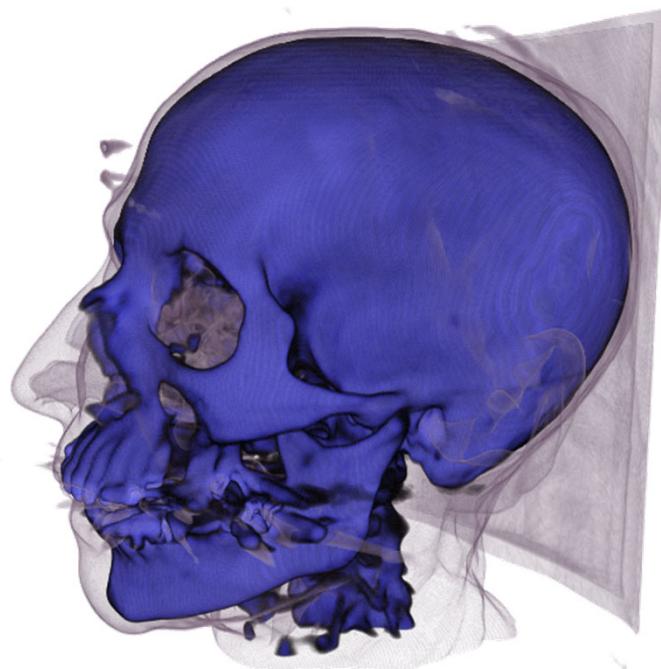
# Quality: Pre- vs. Post-Classification



Comparison of image quality



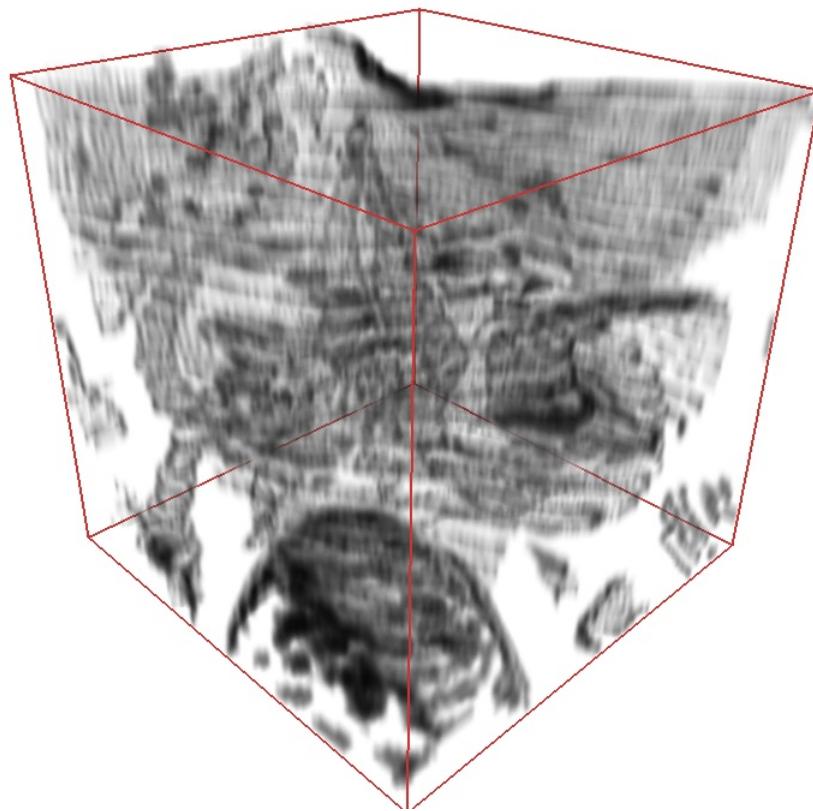
**Pre-Classification**



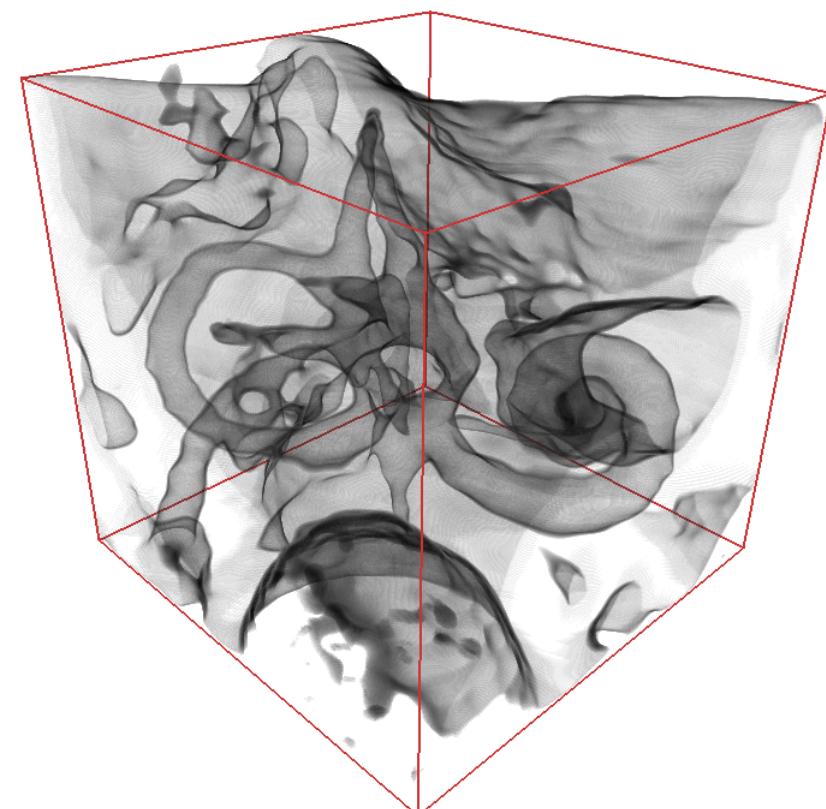
**Post-Classification**

same TF, same resolution, same sampling rate

# Quality: Pre- vs. Post-Classification



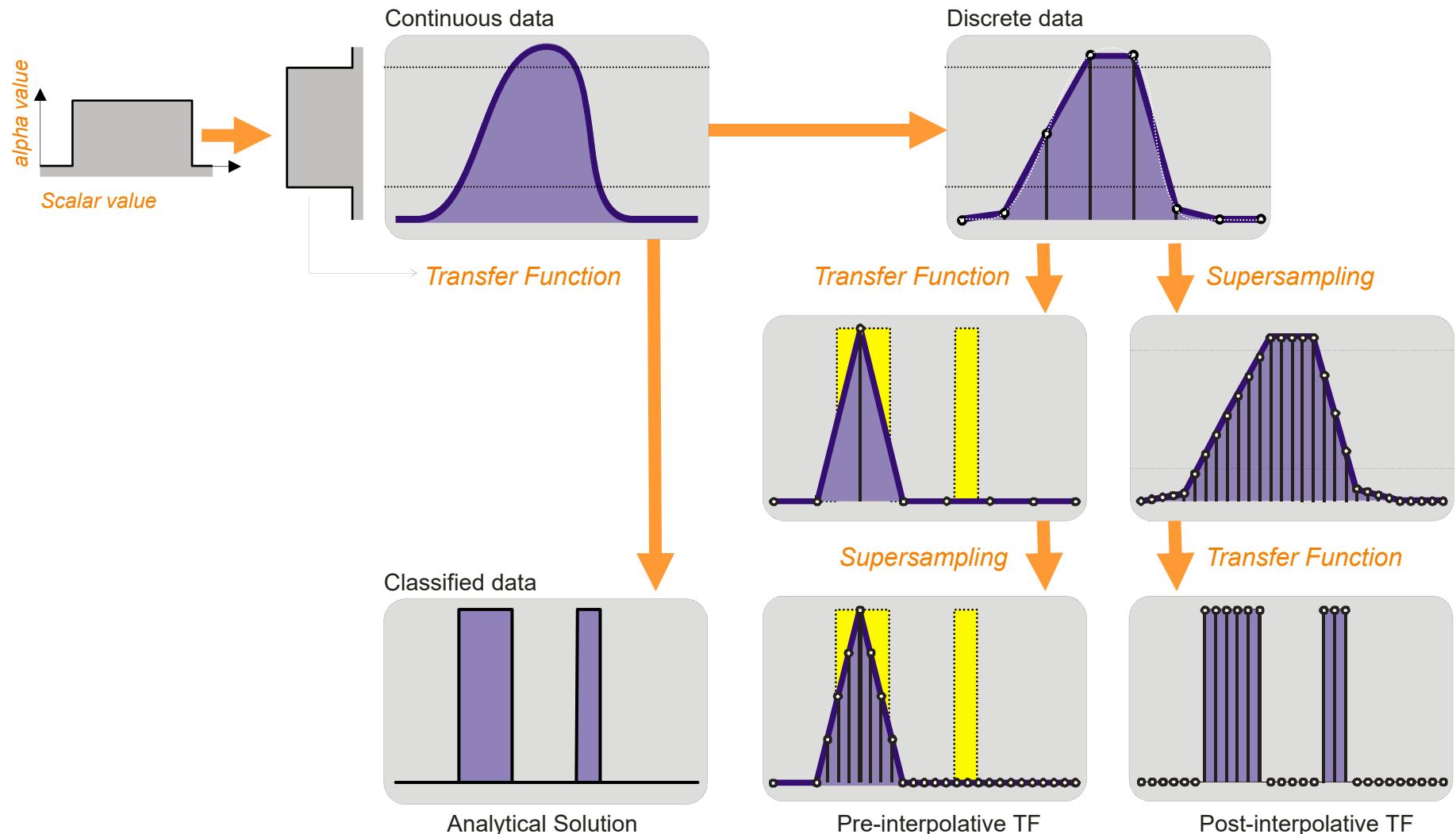
Pre-Classification



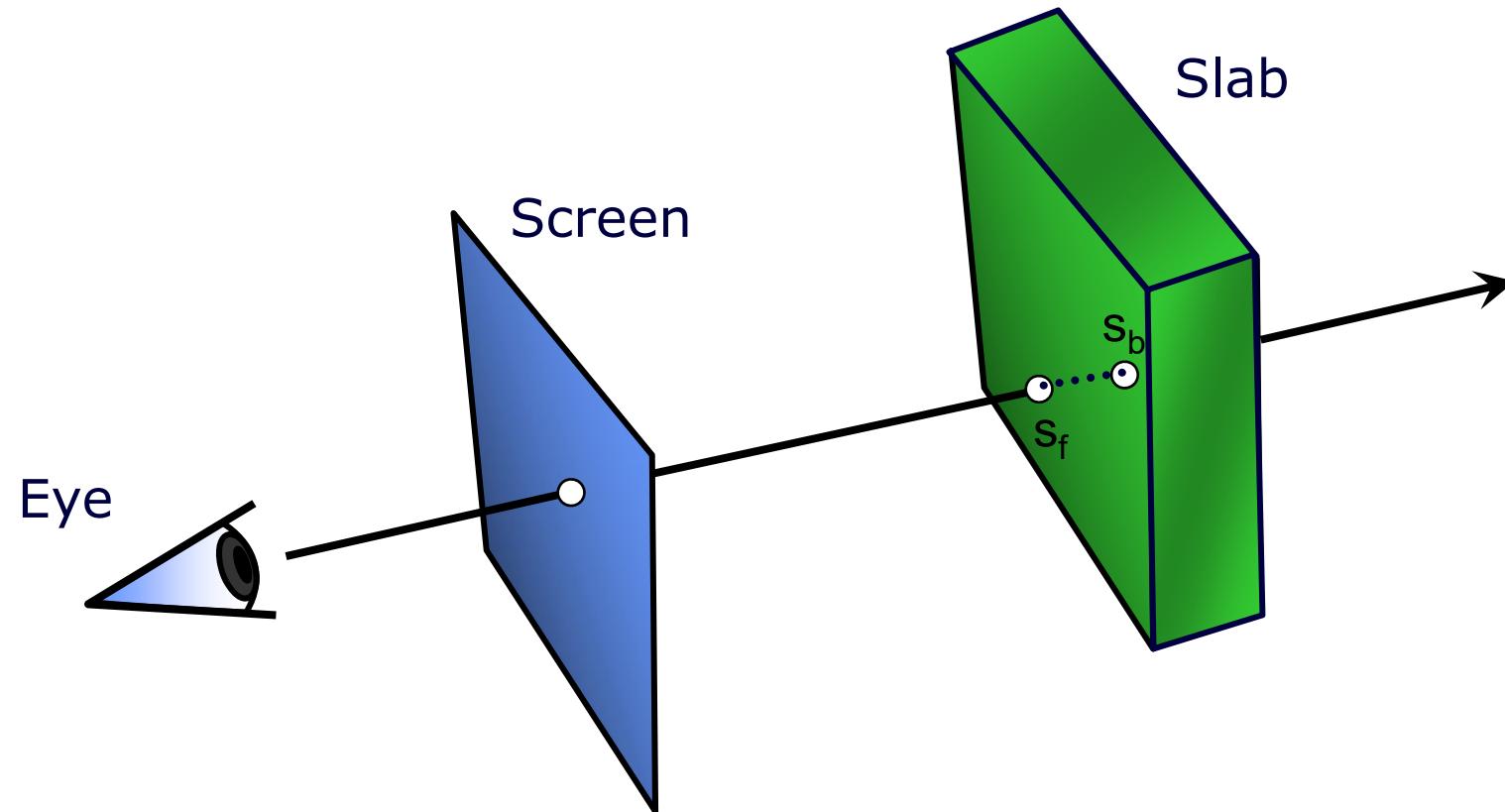
Post-Classification



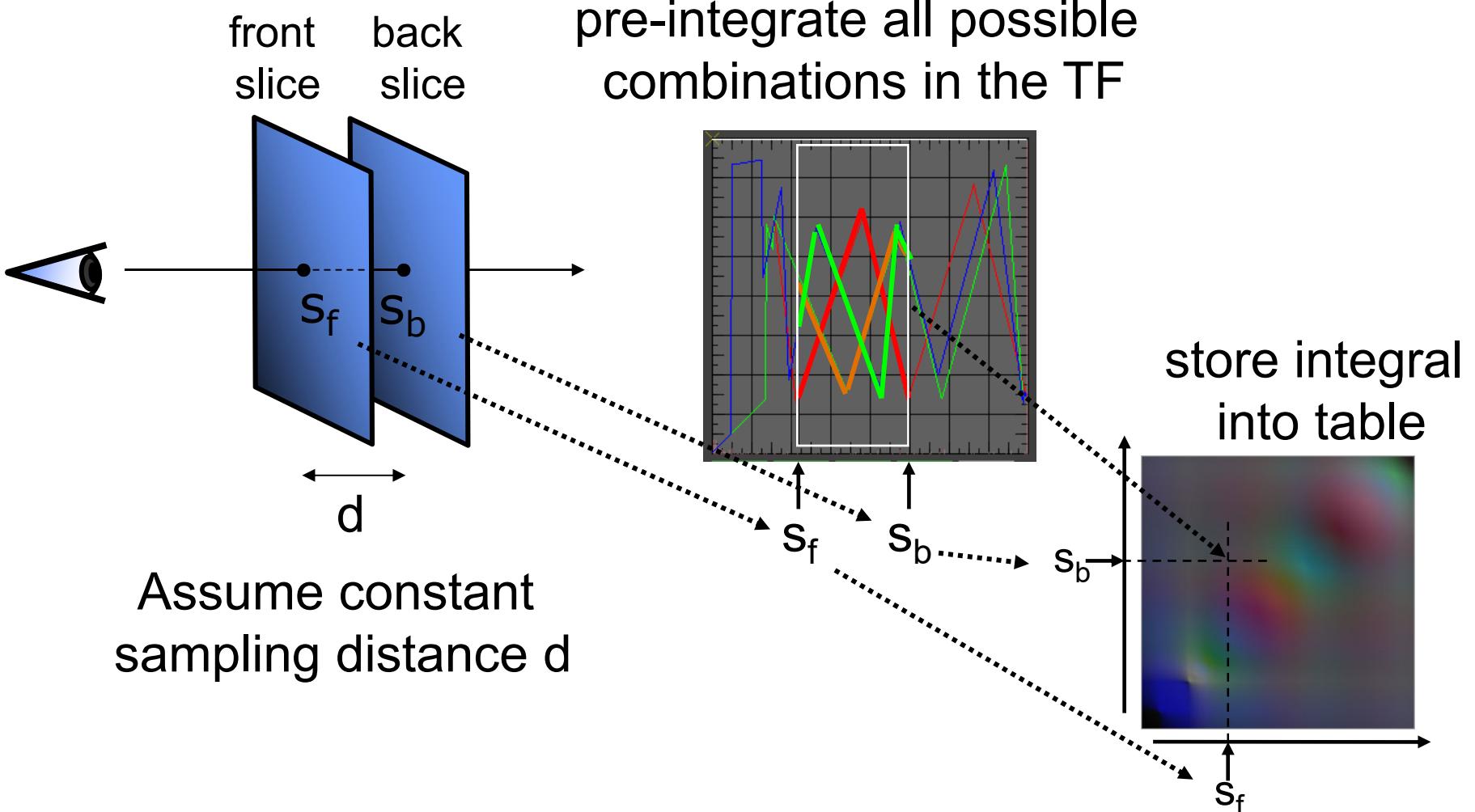
# Pre- vs Post-Classification



# Pre-Integrated Classification



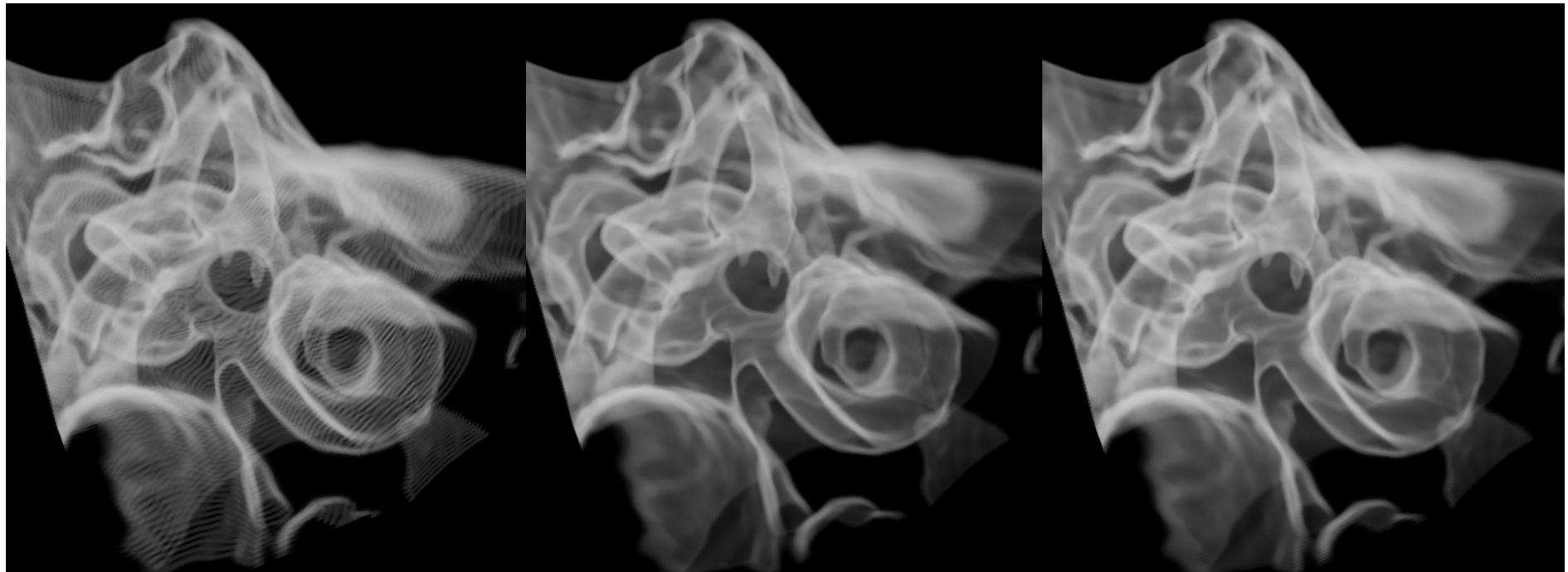
# Pre-Integrated Classification





# Pre-Integrated Classification

Quality comparison



128 Slices

284 Slices

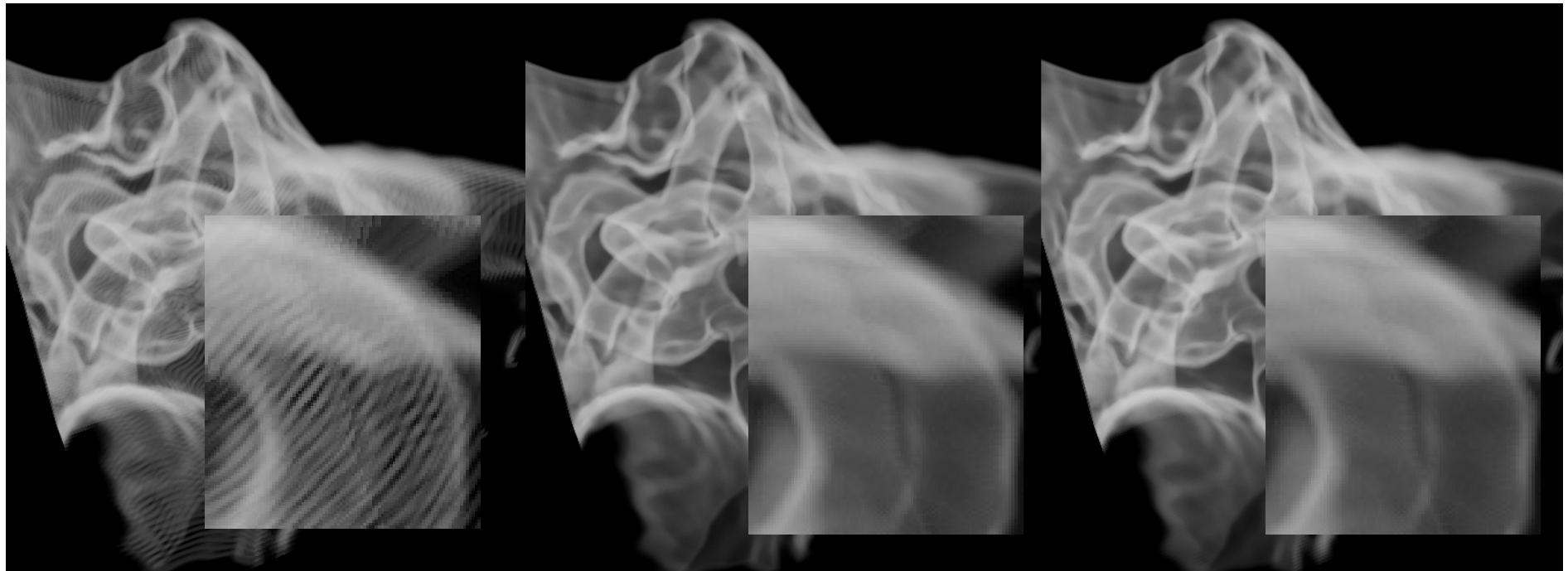
128 Slabs

© Weiskopf/Machiraju/Möller



# Pre-Integrated Classification

Quality comparison



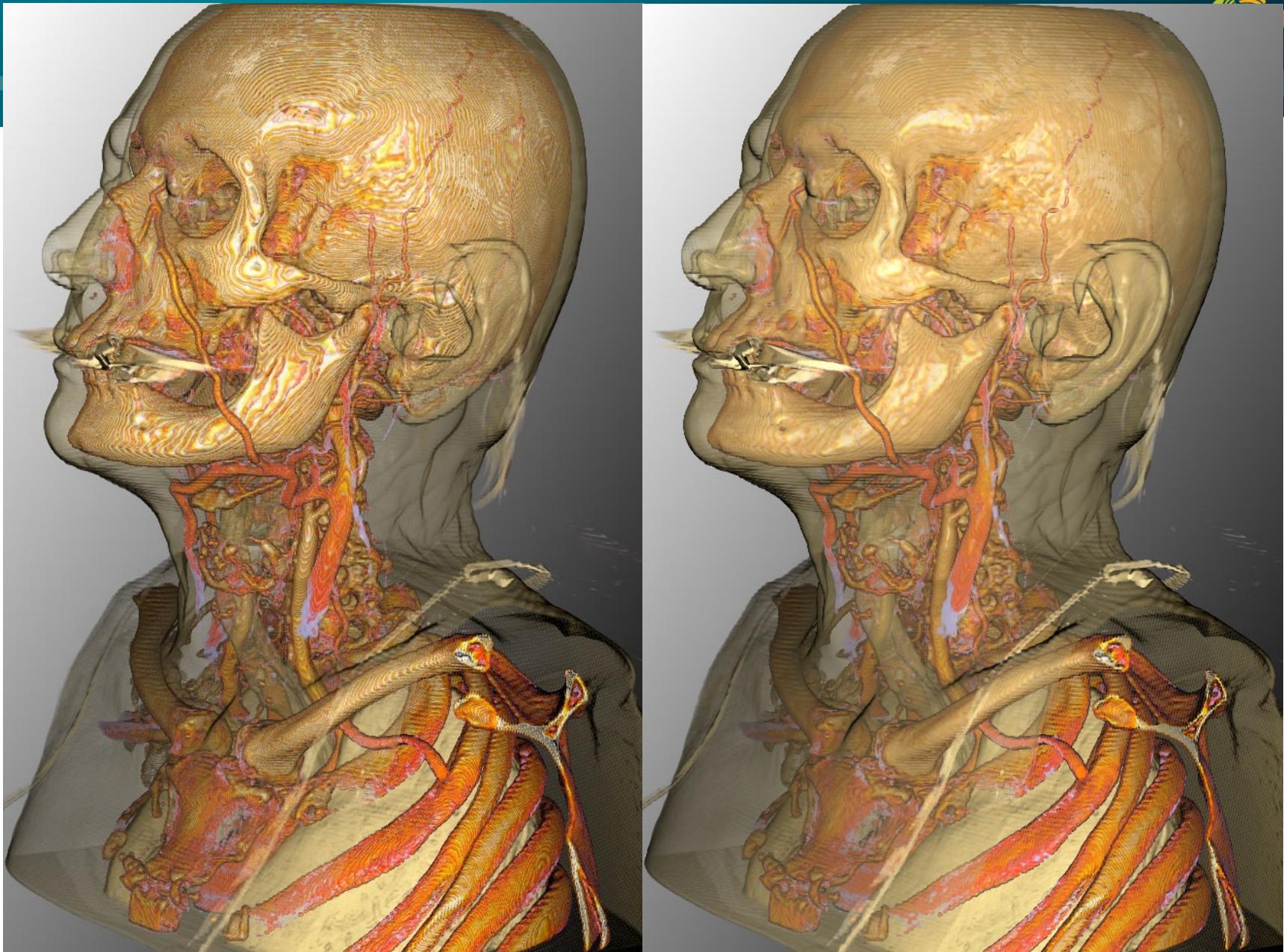
128 Slices

284 Slices

128 Slabs

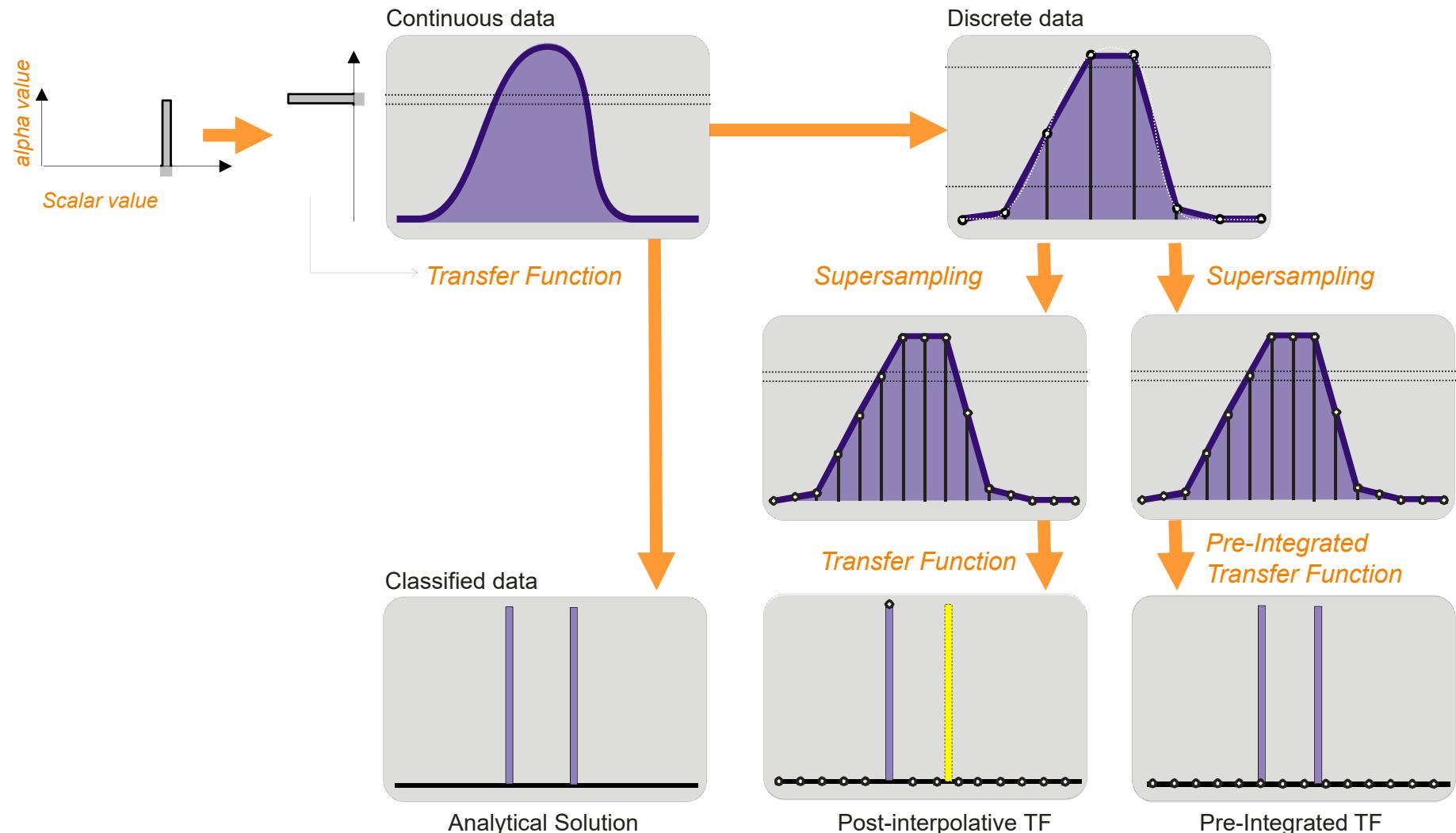
© Weiskopf/Machiraju/Möller

# Pre-Integrated Classification





# Post- vs. Pre-Integrated Classification





# 2D (or higher) Transfer Functions

Transfer function look-up with more than one attribute

- $T( \text{scalar value}, \dots \text{additional attributes} \dots )$

Additional attributes:

- Derivatives (most common: gradient magnitude)
- Segmentation information (integer label IDs)
- Curvature (of isosurface going through each point)
- Spatial position
- ...



# 2D (or higher) Transfer Functions

Derivatives indicate where material boundaries are located

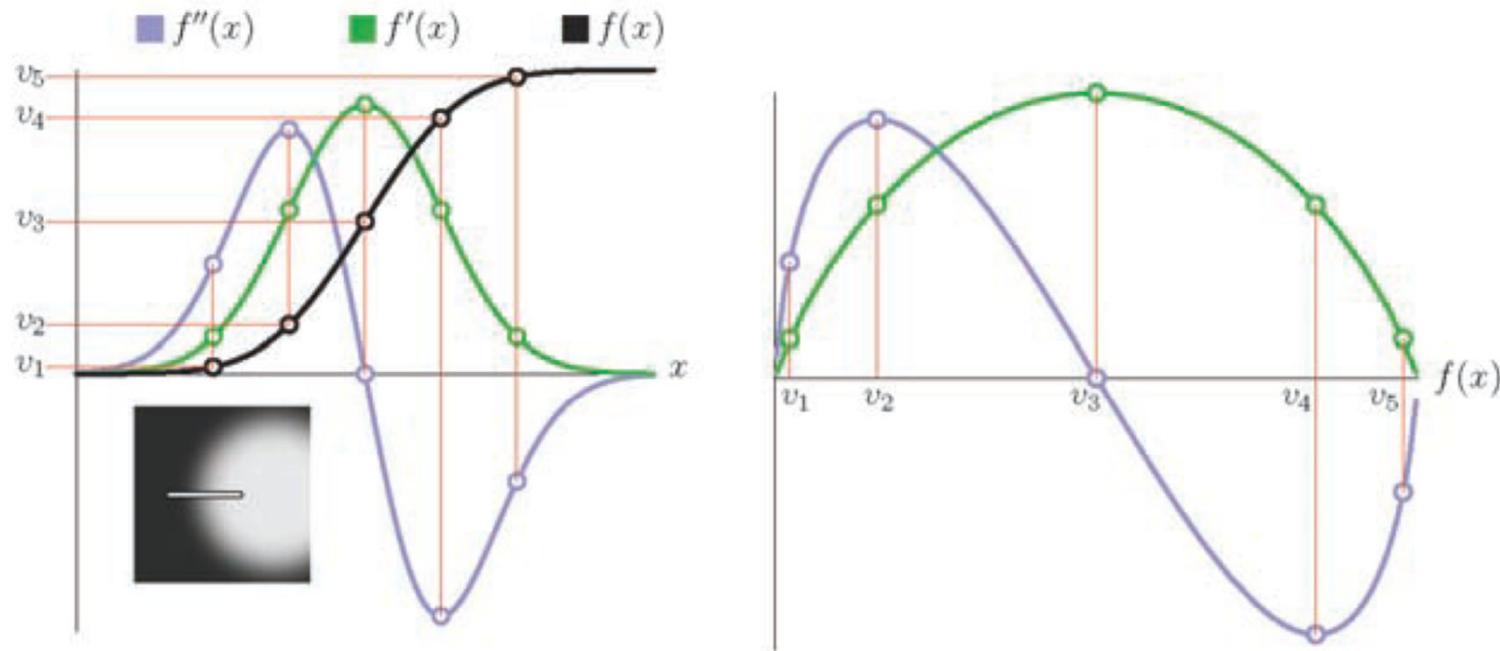


Figure 10.2. Relationships between  $f$ ,  $f'$ ,  $f''$  in an ideal boundary.

# 2D Transfer Functions

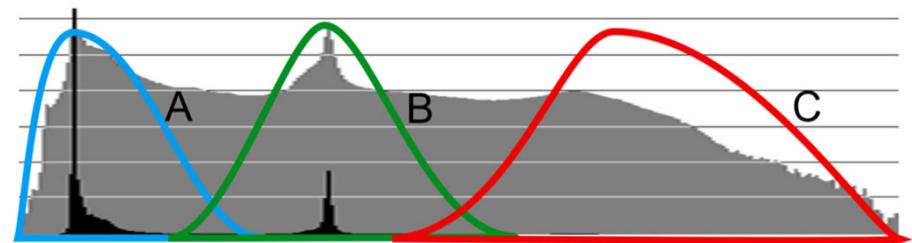


## 1D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: number of voxels

## 1D histogram



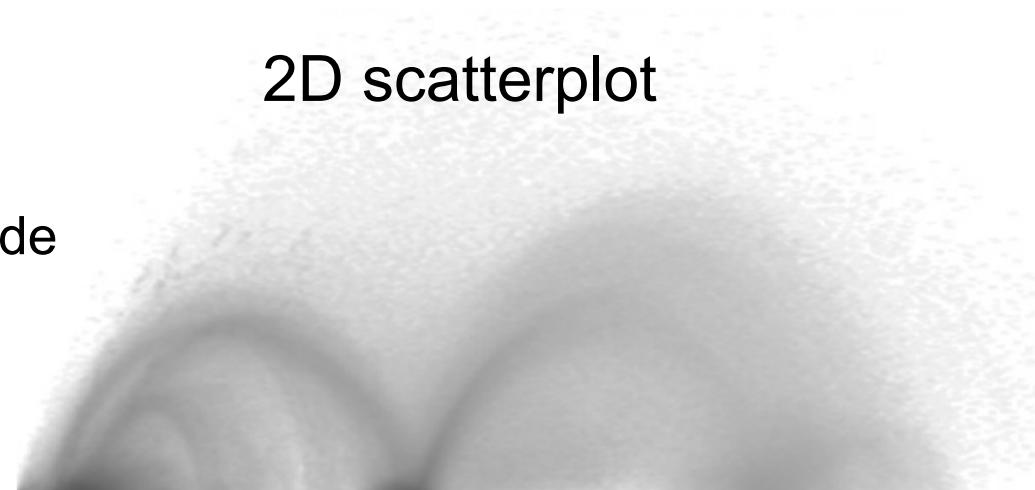
## 2D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: gradient magnitude

Brightness: number of voxels  
(here: darker means more)

## 2D scatterplot





# 2D Transfer Functions

1D transfer function

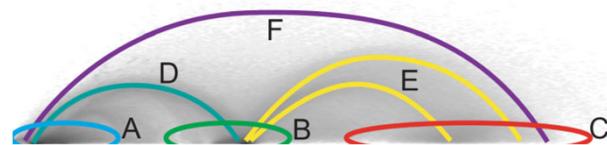
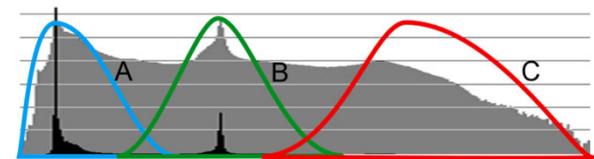
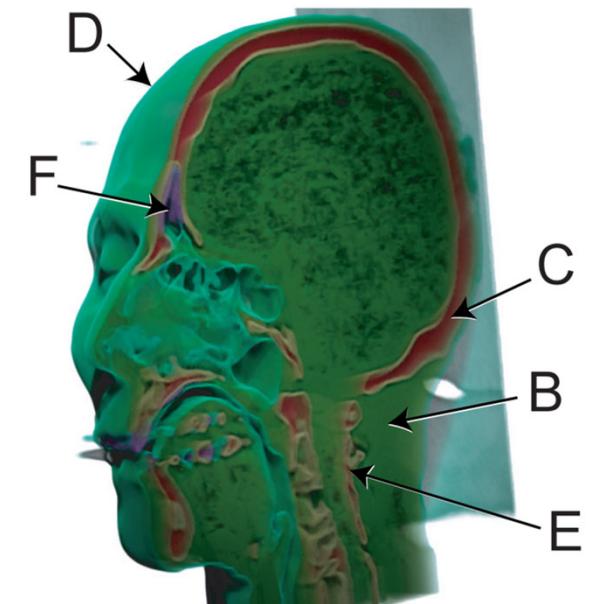
Horizontal axis: scalar value

Vertical axis: number of voxels

2D transfer function

Horizontal axis: scalar value

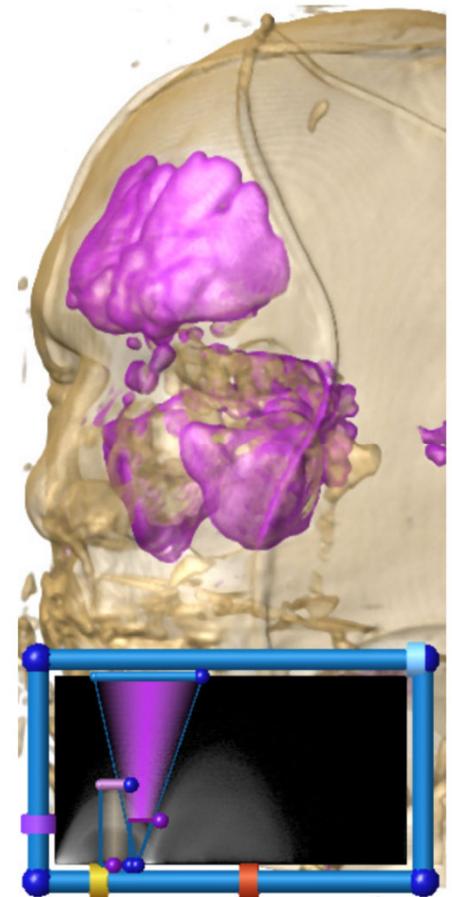
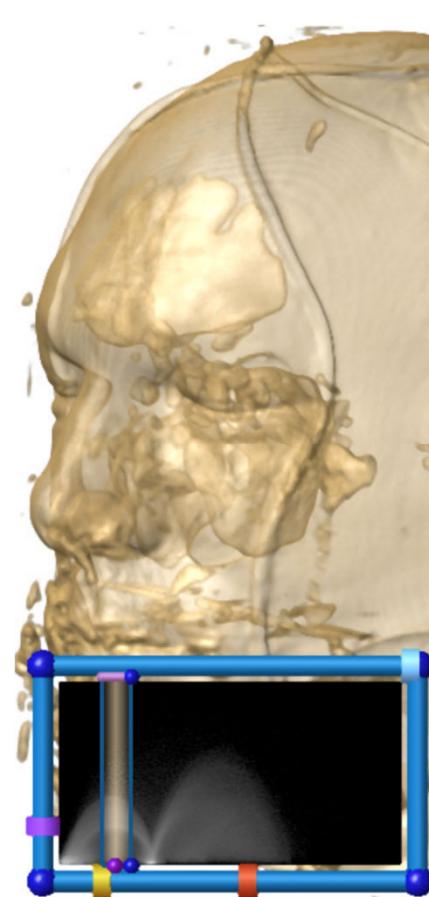
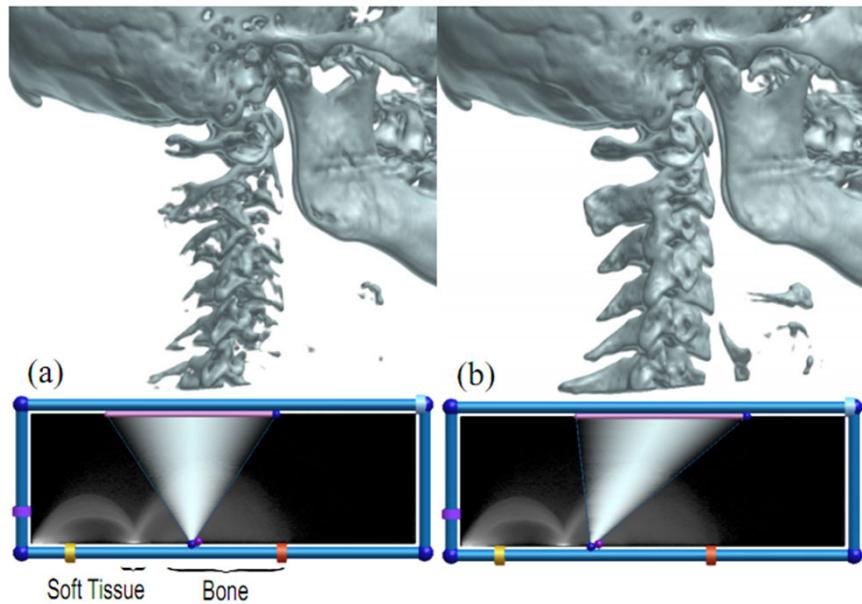
Vertical axis: gradient magnitude





# 2D Transfer Functions

## Comparisons



[Kniss et al. 2002]

# Thank you.

Thanks for material

- Helwig Hauser
- Eduard Gröller
- Daniel Weiskopf
- Torsten Möller
- Ronny Peikert
- Philipp Muigg
- Christof Rezk-Salama