



## 实例2：矢量数据可视化

# 生成矢量数据

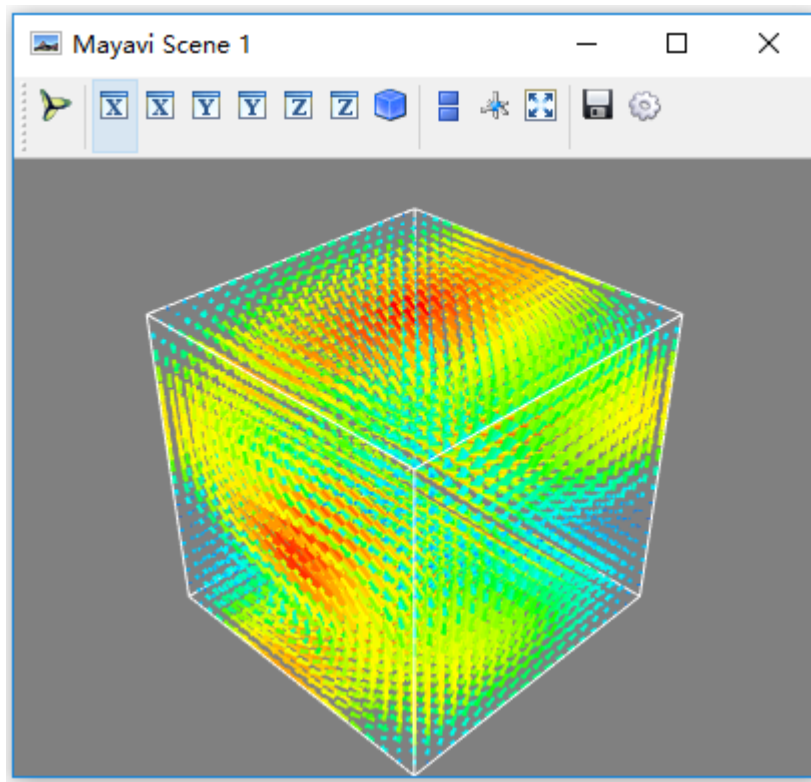
```
import numpy as np
x, y, z = np.mgrid[0:1:20j, 0:1:20j, 0:1:20j]

u = np.sin(np.pi*x) * np.cos(np.pi*z)
v = -2*np.sin(np.pi*y) * np.cos(2*np.pi*z)
w = np.cos(np.pi*x)*np.sin(np.pi*z) + np.cos(np.pi*y)*np.sin(2*np.pi*z)
```

# Quiver绘制

```
from mayavi import mlab  
mlab.quiver3d(u,v,w)  
mlab.outline()  
  
mlab.show()
```

# Quiver绘制



# Masking Vector采样

```
from mayavi import mlab
src = mlab.pipeline.vector_field(u, v, w)
mlab.pipeline.vectors(src, mask_points=10, scale_factor=2.0)

mlab.show()
```

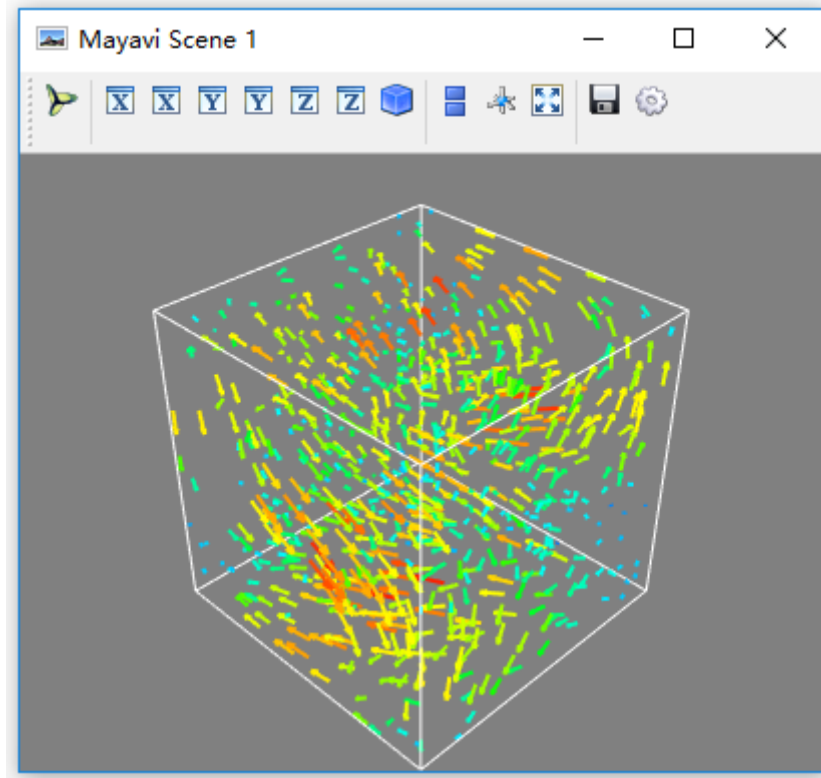
# Masking Vector采样

可尝试：

```
from mayavi import mlab
vectors = mlab.quiver3d(u,v,w)
vectors.glyph.mask_input_points = True
vectors.glyph.mask_points.on_ratio = 10
vectors.glyph.glyph.scale_factor = 2.0

#src = mlab.pipeline.vector_field(u, v, w)
#mlab.pipeline.vectors(src, mask_points=10, scale_factor=2.0)
#mlab.quiver3d(u,v,w)
mlab.outline()
mlab.show()
```

# Masking Vector采样



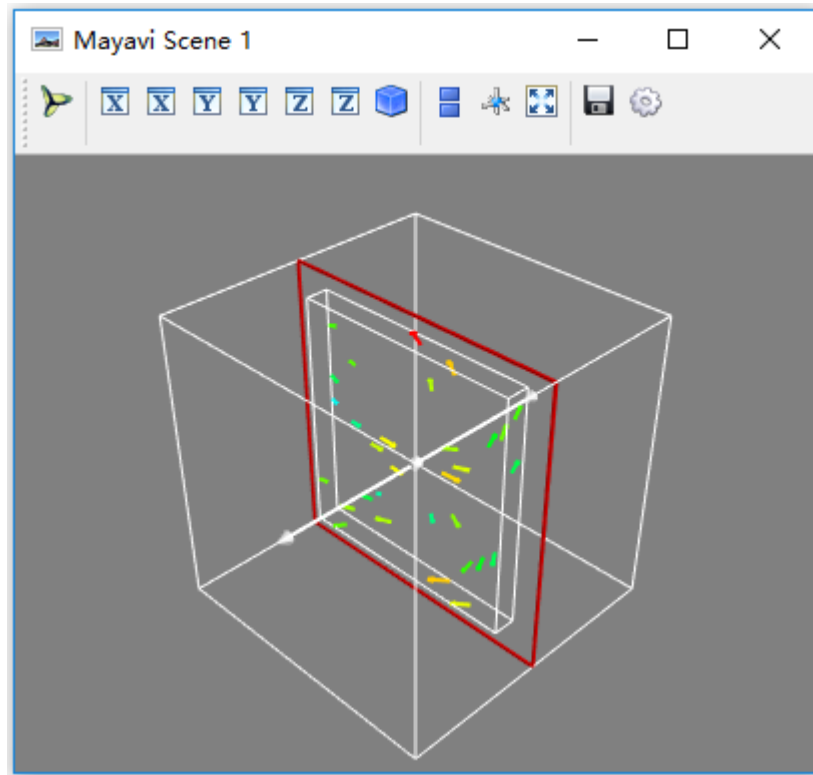
# Cut Plane切面

```
from mayavi import mlab
src = mlab.pipeline.vector_field(u, v, w)
mlab.pipeline.vector_cut_plane(src, mask_points=10, scale_factor=2)

mlab.show()
```



# Cut Plane切面

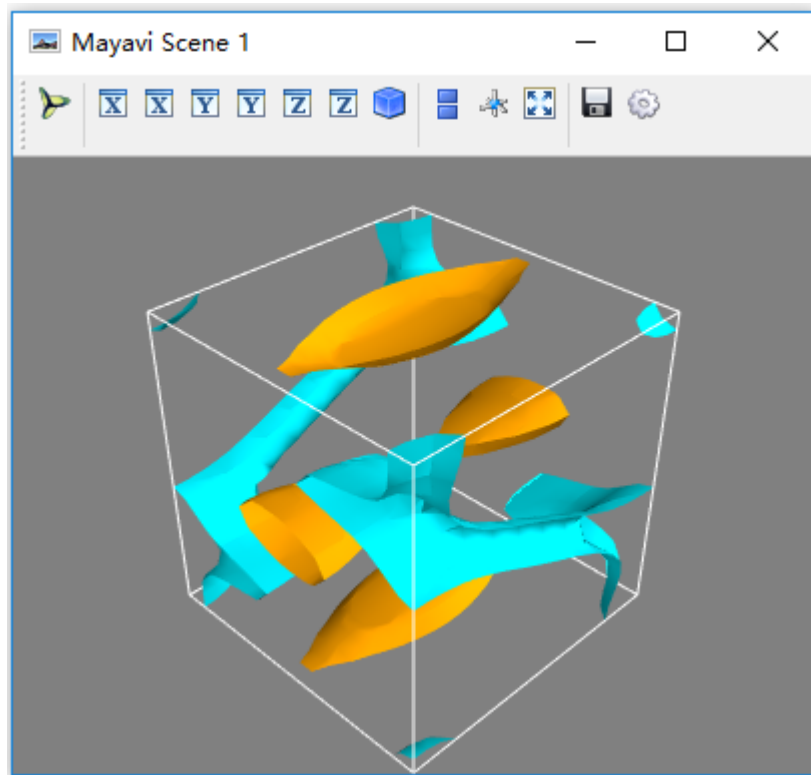


# 级数的等值面

```
from mayavi import mlab
src = mlab.pipeline.vector_field(u, v, w)
magnitude = mlab.pipeline.extract_vector_norm(src)
mlab.pipeline.iso_surface(magnitude, contours=[2.0, 0.5])
mlab.outline()

mlab.show()
```

# 级数的等值面



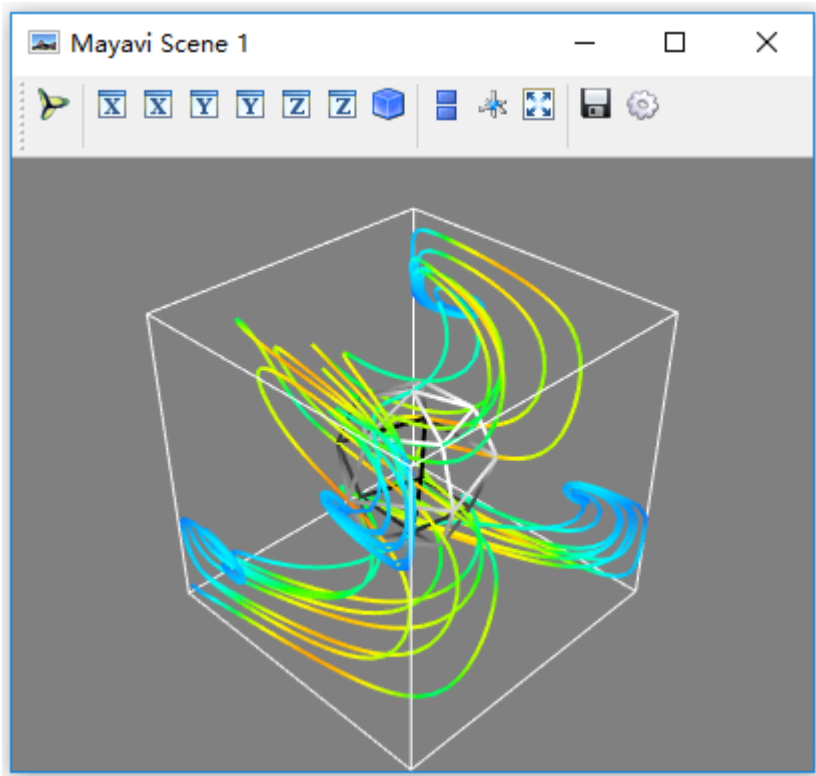
# Flow可视化

```
from mayavi import mlab
flow = mlab.flow(u, v, w, seed_scale=1,
                 seed_resolution=5,
                 integration_direction='both')

mlab.outline()

mlab.show()
```

# 级数的等值面



# 复合观测方法

[illegible]

# 符合观测方法

