

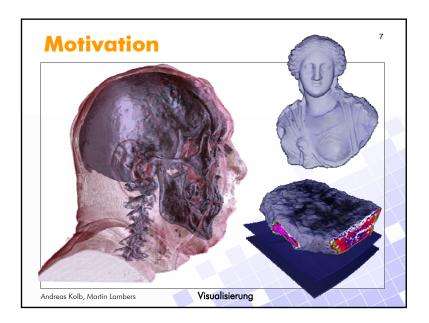
Einführung

Visualisierung von 3D Skalarfeldern

- bisher: Indirekte Volumenvisualisierung
 - Bestimme eine Oberfläche innerhalb des Skalarfeldes (z.B. Isofläche)
 - Stelle diese Fläche mittels traditionellen (Polygon-basierten) Rendering-Verfahren dar.
- Das Problem dabei:
 - Aufwändige Vorverarbeitung
 - Wie finde ich den richtigen Isowert?
 - Informationsverlust

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Visualisierung



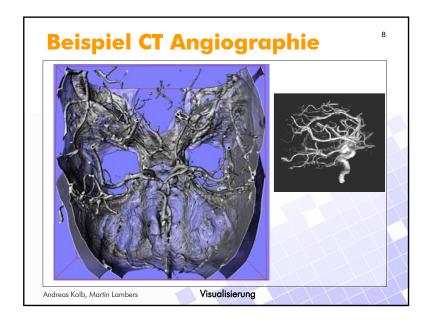
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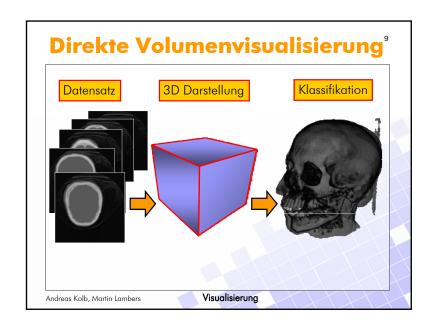
Direkte Volumenvisualisierung

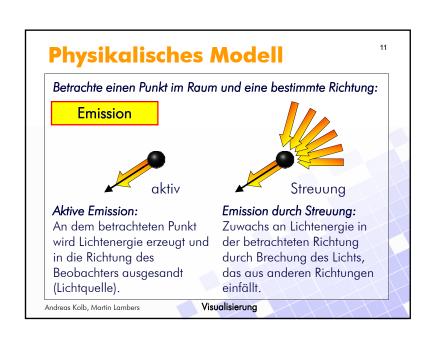
- Interpretiere das Skalarfeld als ein transparentes Medium.
- Betrachte das physikalische Model für die Lichtausbreitung in transparentem Medium.
 (Emission und Absorption von Licht, keine Streuung)
- Verwende diese physikalischen Gleichungen um Bilder zu erzeugen.
- **♥ Vorteil:** Nutze die gesamte Information
 - Transparenz und Semitransparenz
 - Unterscheide harte von weichen Übergängen bzw. Verläufen

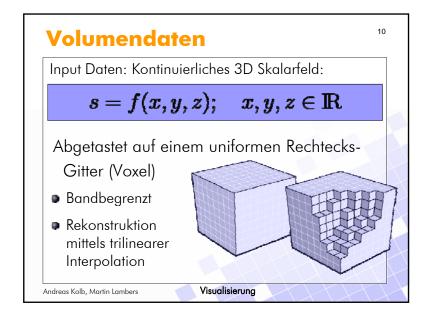
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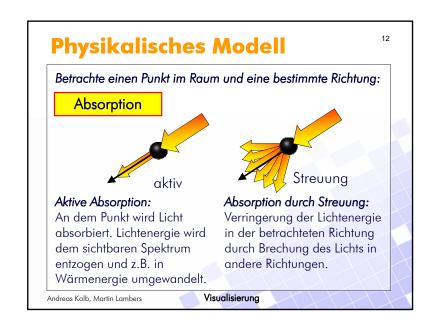
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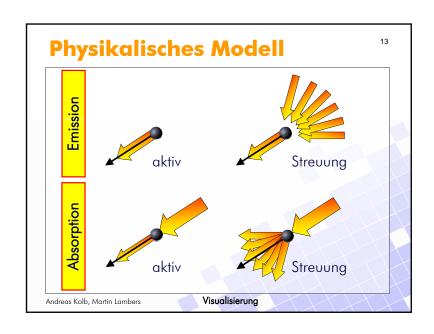


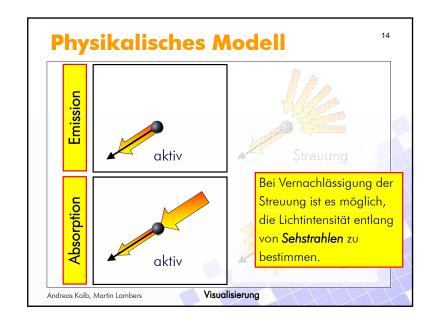


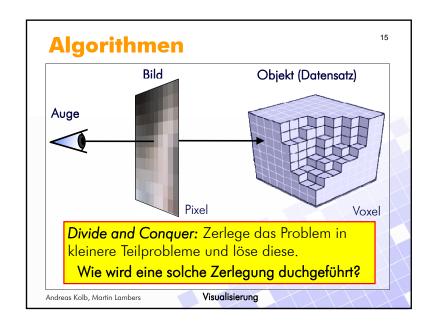


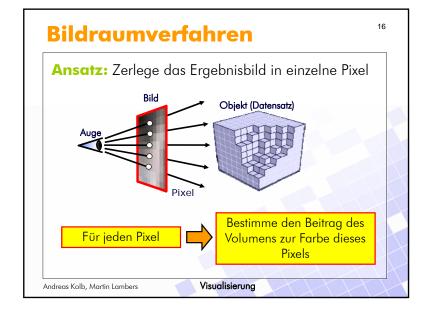


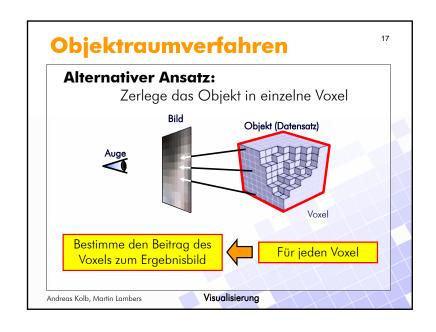


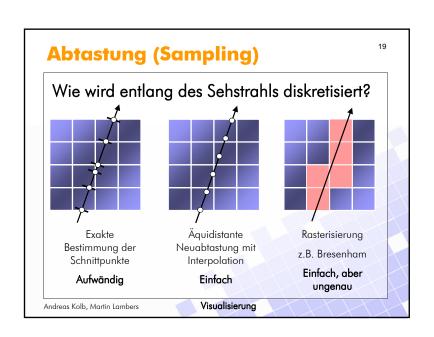


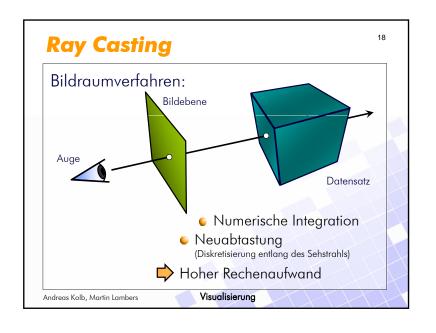


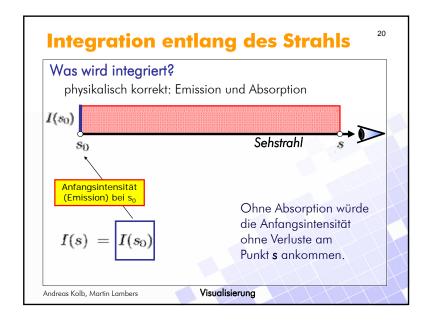


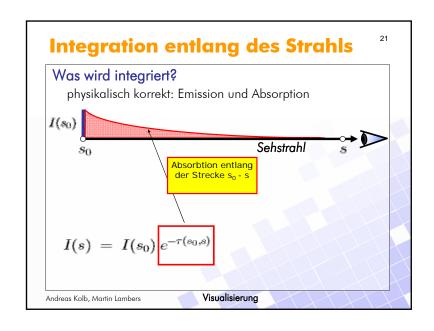


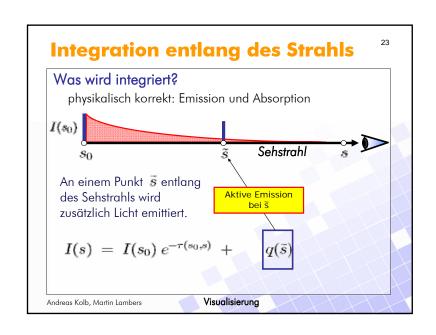


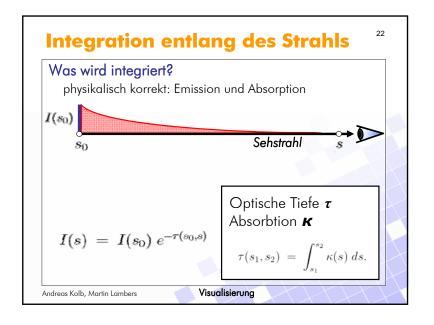


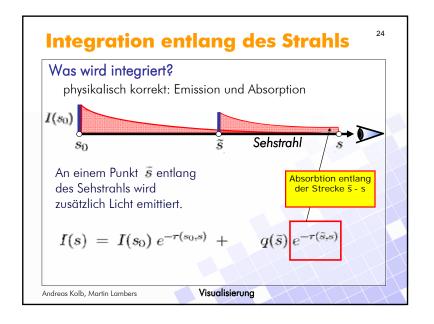


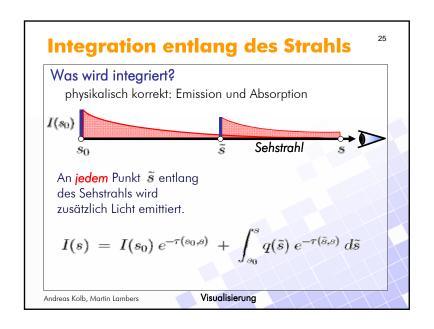


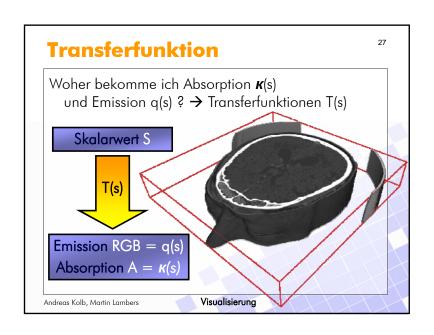


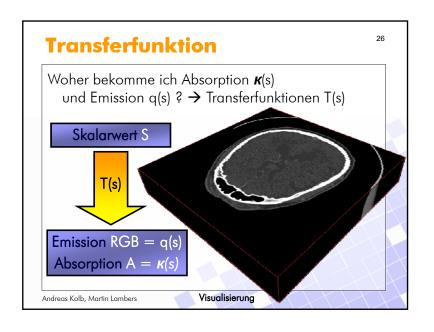


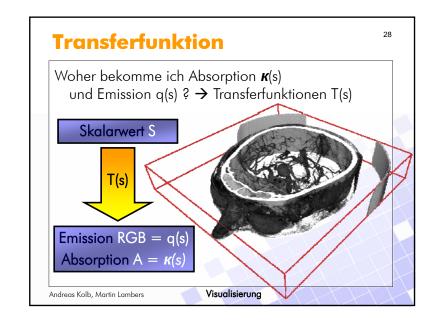


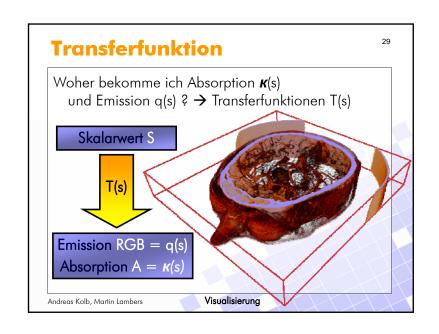


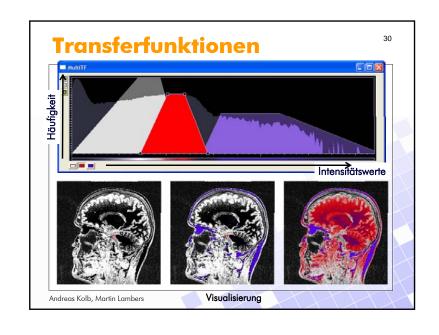


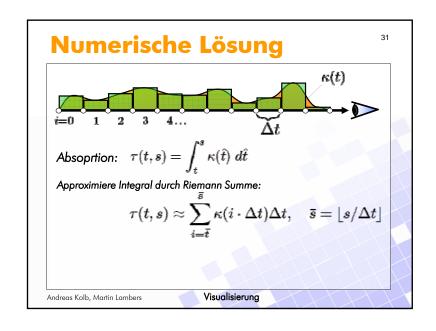


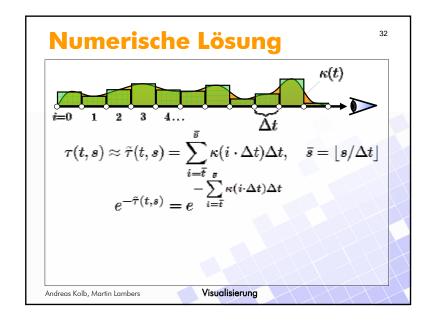


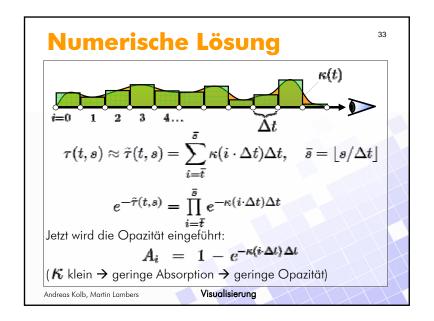


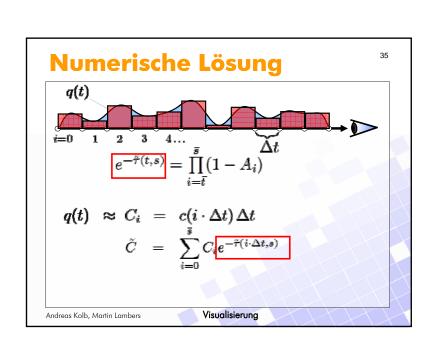


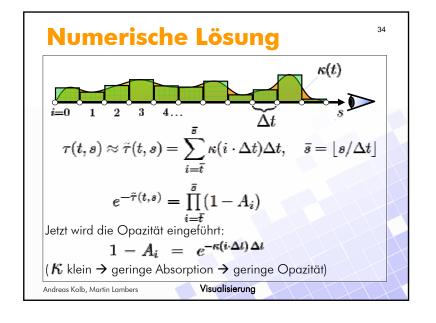


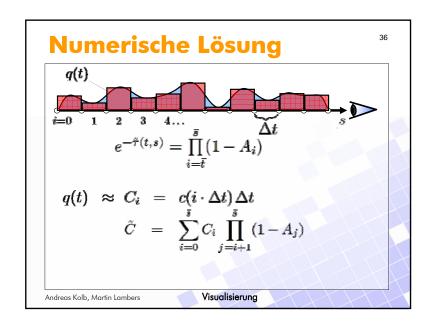


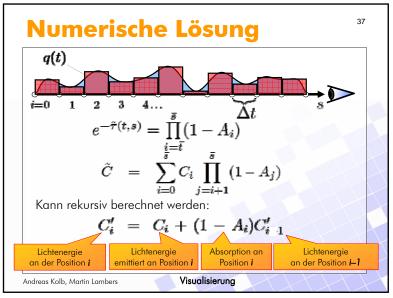


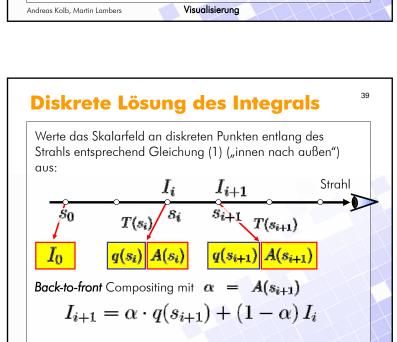






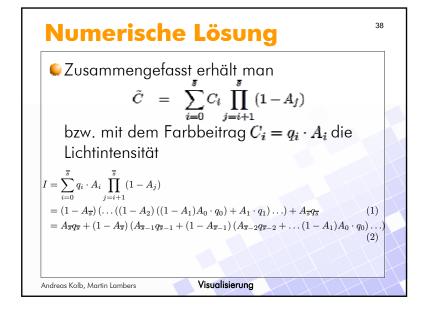


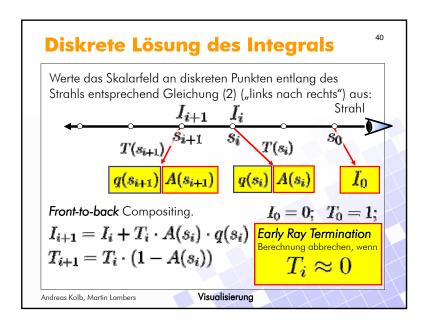


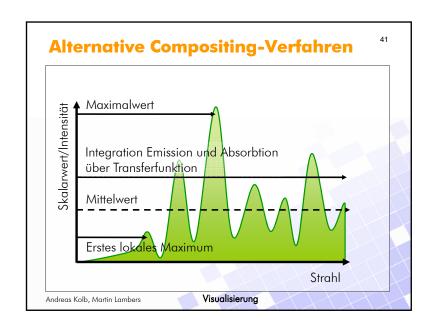


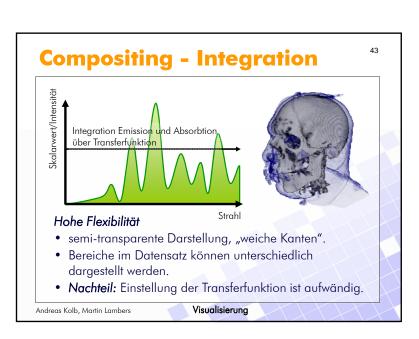
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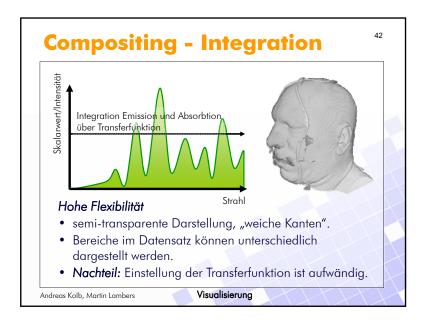
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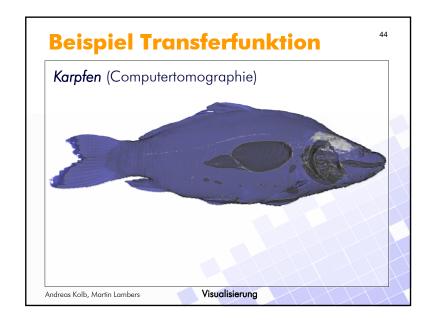


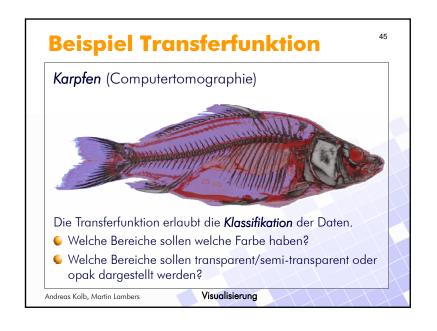


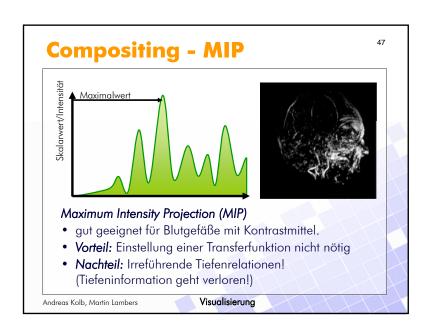


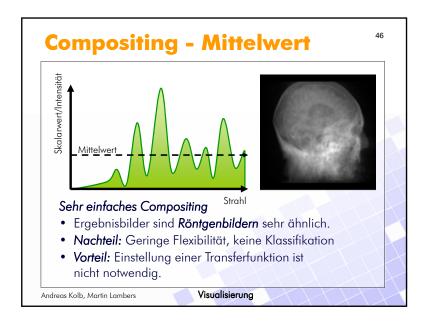


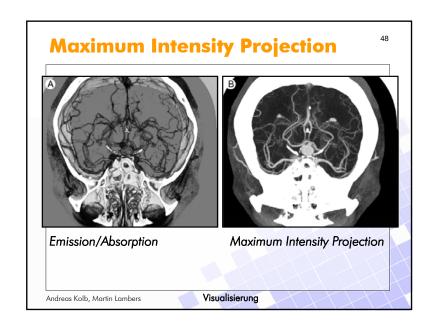












Zusammenfassung Ray-Casting

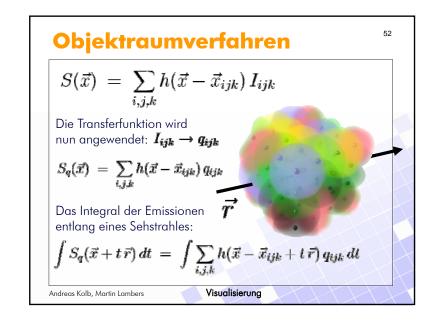
- Bildraumverfahren: Bestimme einen Strahl für jeden Pixel des Ergebnisbildes
 - Berechne die Farbe des Pixels mittels
 - Integration von Emission und Absorption
 - Maximum Intensity Projektion ODER
 - Summation der Skalarwerte
 - Diskretisiere entlang des Strahls
 - Exakte Bestimmung der Schnittpunkte
 - Resampling äquidistant ODER
 - Rasterisierung (z.B. 3D Bresenham)

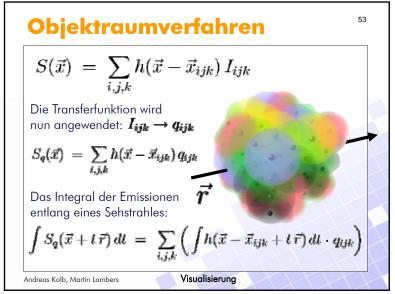
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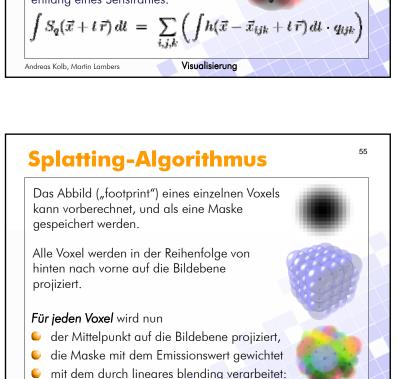
Visualisierung

Objektraumverfahren Jeder diskrete Datenpunkt im Volumen beeinflußt die optischen Eigenschaften des Raumes in einem bestimmten Bereich. Dieser Bereich wird durch seine charakteristische Funktion h(x,y,z) beschrieben. (z.B. durch eine Kugel) Das komplette Skalarfeldes läßt sich beschreiben als: $S(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i,j,k} h(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_{ijk}) I_{ijk}$ Andreas Kolb, Martin Lambers Visualisierung

50 **Literatur Ray-Casting** J. Foley, A. van Dam, S. Feiner, and J. Hughes. Computer Graphics, Principle And Practice. Addison-Wesley, 1993. J Kajiya and B. Von Herzen. Ray Tracing Volume Densities. in Proc. SIGGRAPH 1984 Paolo Sabella: A Rendering Algorithm for Visualizing 3D Scalar Fields. in Proc. SIGGRAPH 1988. Marc Levoy: Display of Surfaces form Volume Data. in IEEE Computer Graphics & Applications, 8(5):29-37, 1988. Visualisierung Andreas Kolb, Martin Lambers







 $RGB_{dest} = (1 - A_{src}) \cdot RGB_{dest} + A_{src} \cdot RGB_{src}$

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