

**Visualization**

**and**

**Nonphotorealistic**

**Rendering**

**Adrien Treuille**

**Carnegie Mellon University**

# Project 4 Competition

Top 4 Artifacts get an iPod Touch!  
Artifact can be movie/image/anything else...  
(decided by vote of TAs + Graphics Lab)



Thank you AMD...





# Outline

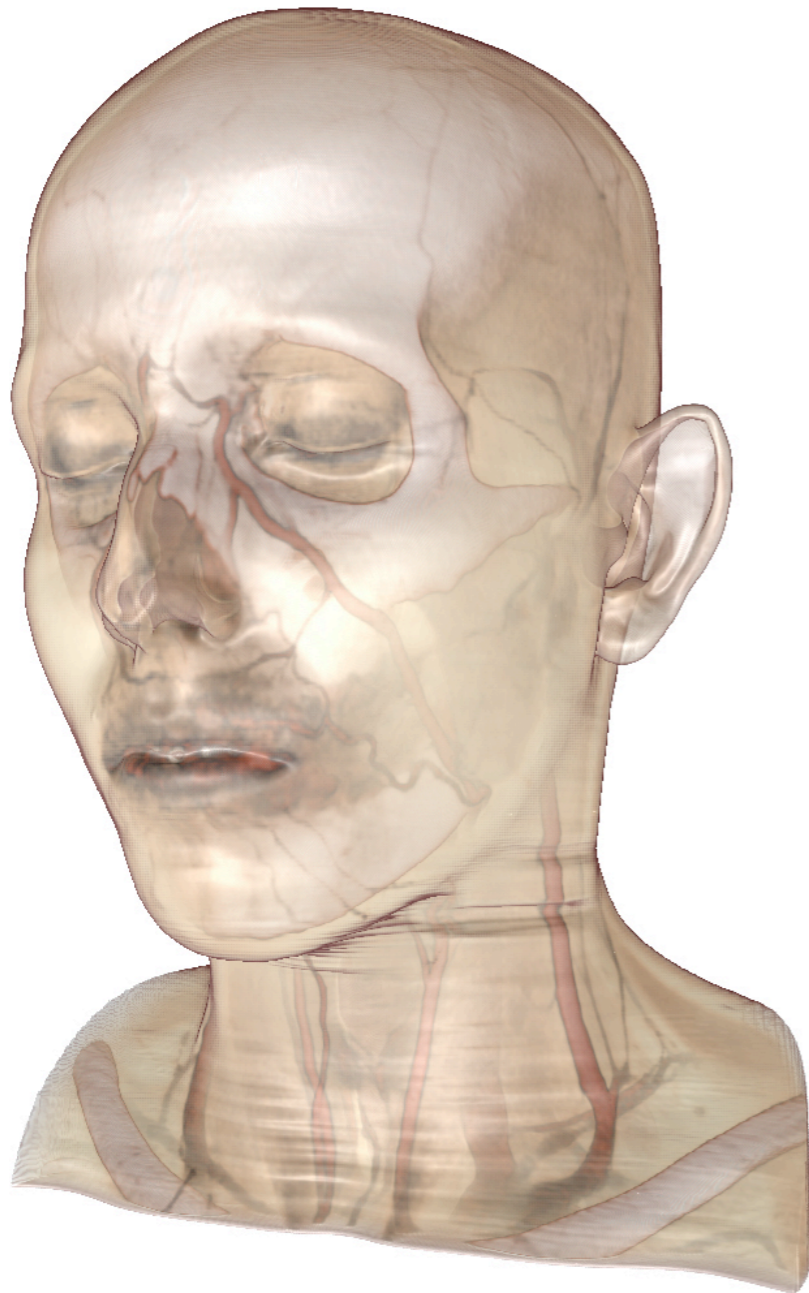
- **Visualization**
- **Non-photorealistic Rendering**
- **Cutaway Illustration**
- **Contour Drawing**
- **Good photographs.**
- **Map Drawing**
- **Painting**



# Outline

- **Visualization**
- Non-photorealistic Rendering
- Cutaway Illustration
- Contour Drawing
- Good photographs.
- Map Drawing
- Painting

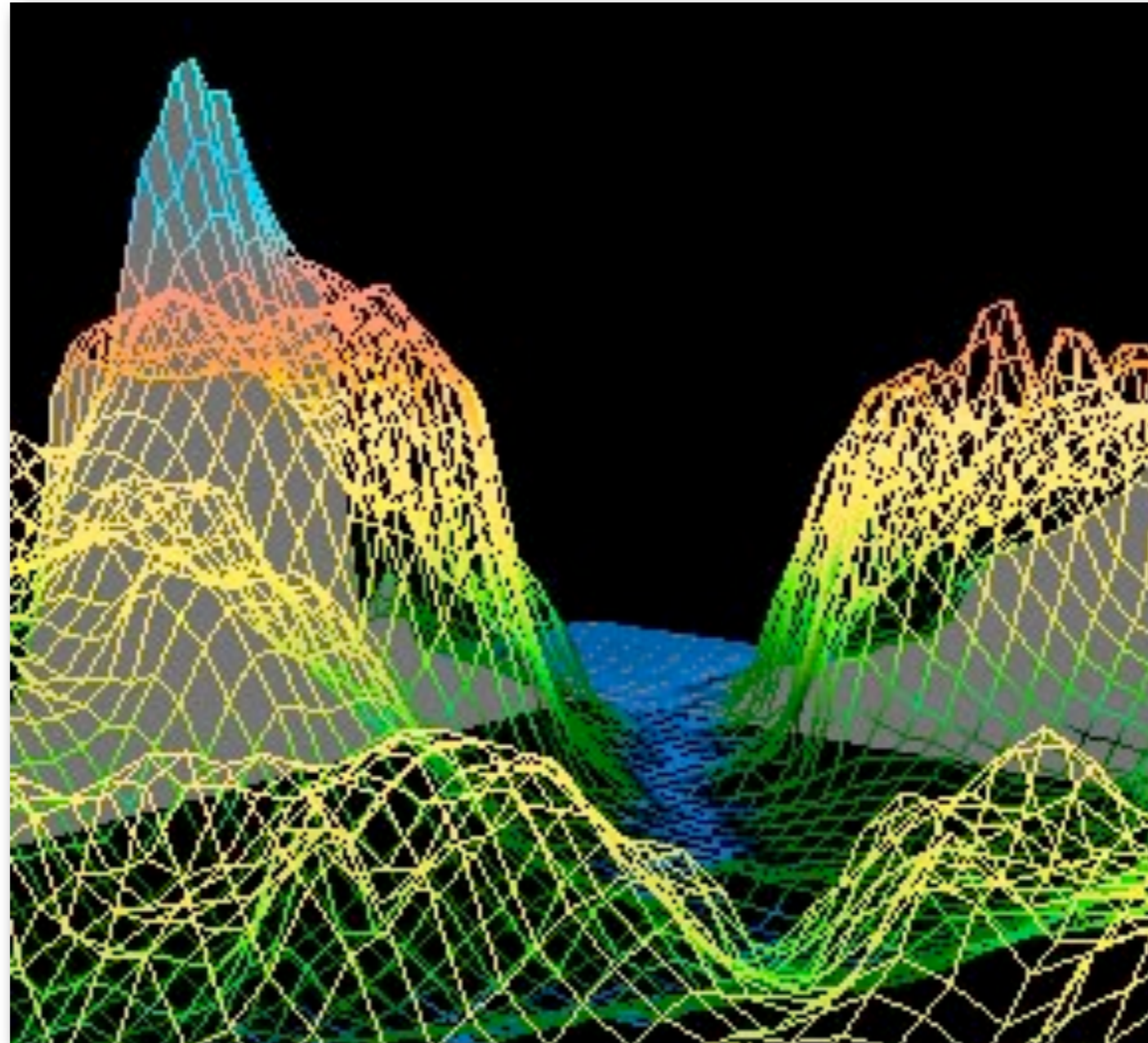
# Visualization



<http://medvis.vrvis.at/fileadmin/hvr/images/headlarge.jpg>

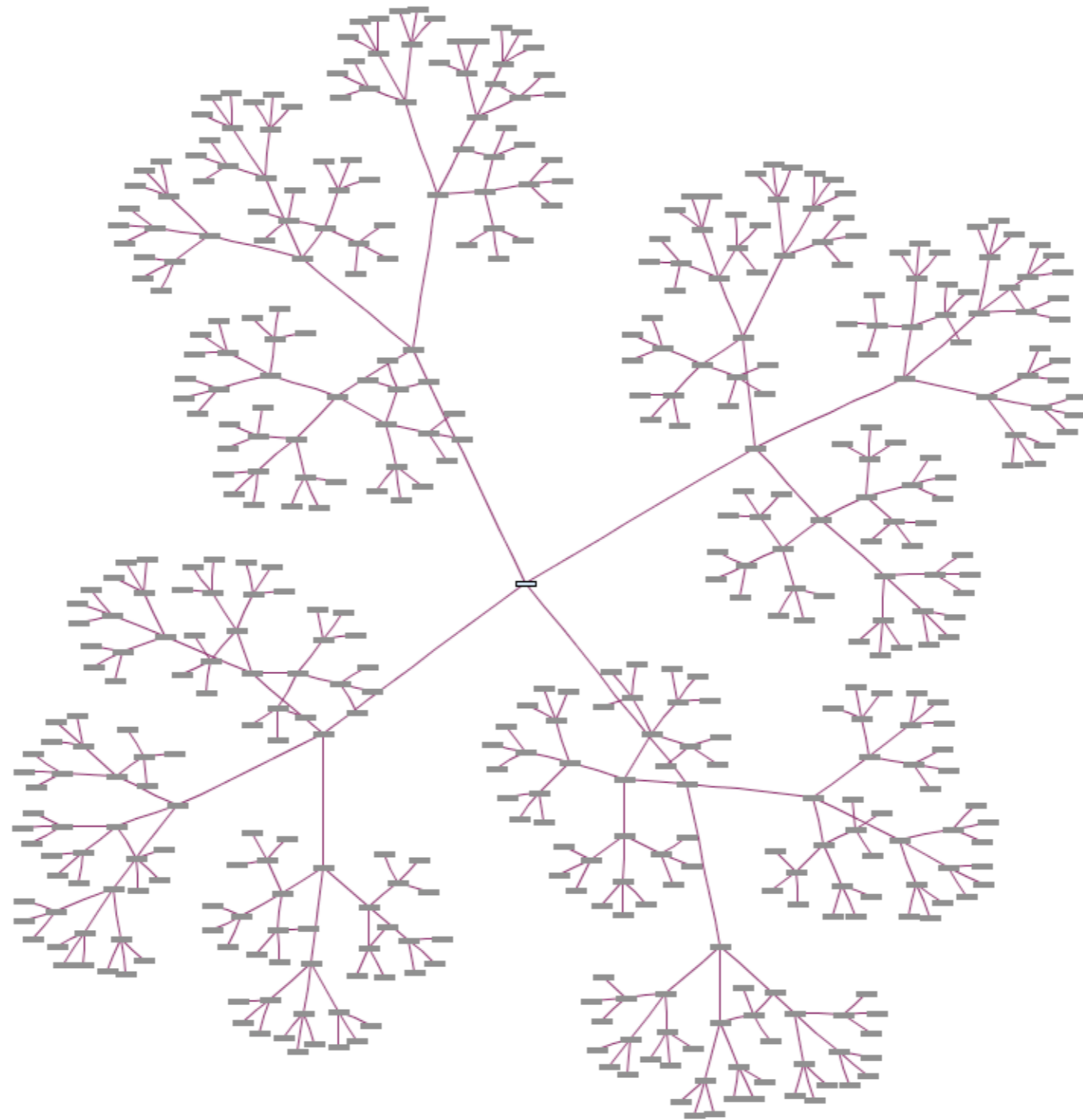
- **Goal: Use computer graphics to understand data.**
- **For virtual every data type there is a corresponding visualization.**
- **The importance of graphics!**

# Numerical Data

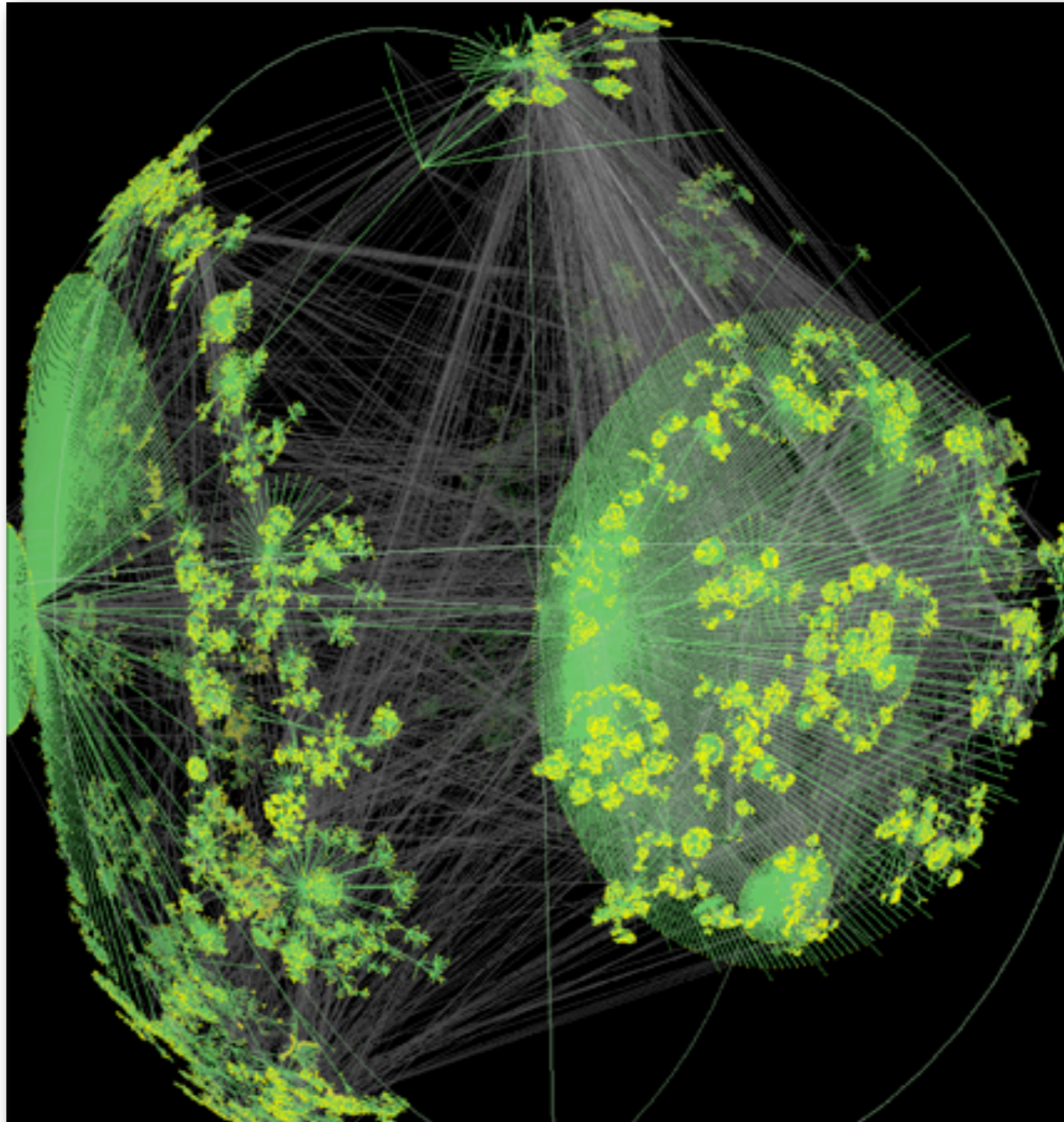


[http://www.manifold.net/news/fly\\_through.jpg](http://www.manifold.net/news/fly_through.jpg)

# Graphs

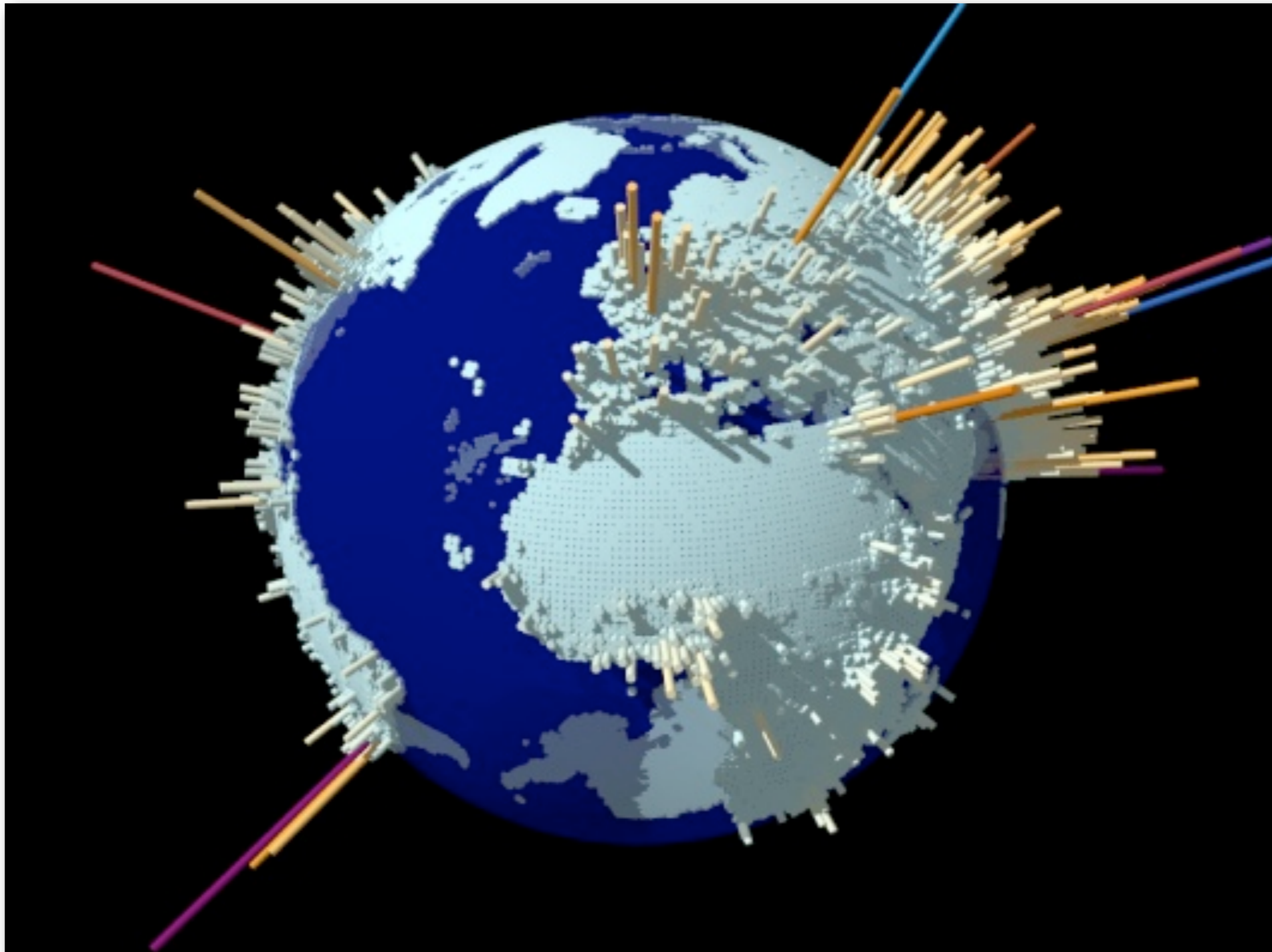


# Graphs





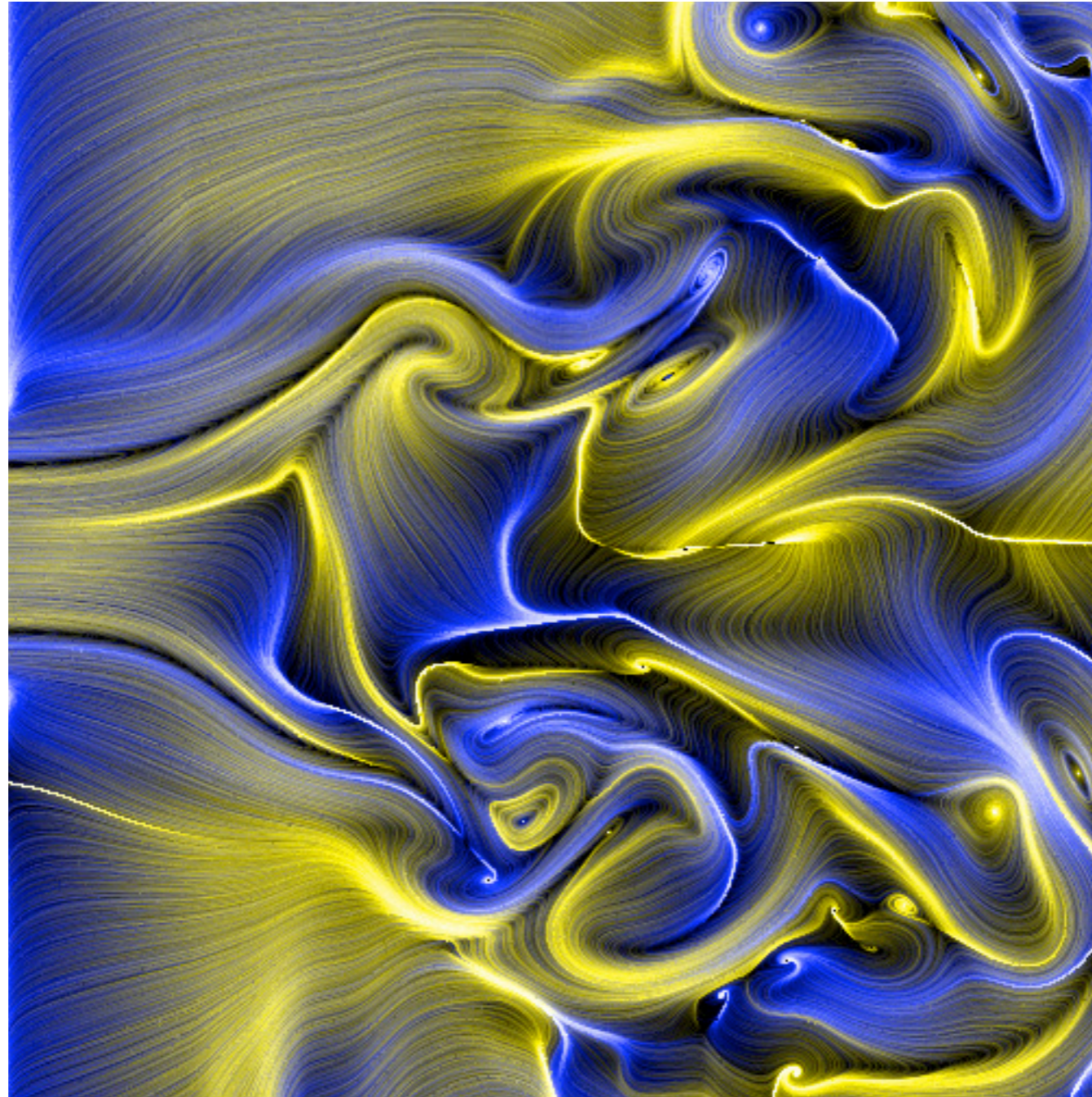
# Geographic Data



[http://flowingdata.com/wp-content/plugins/yet-another-photoblog/cache/g\\_econ.6zhzwniskpgcwwgs00okoco4s.7dm68098log04ocskgcsckco4.th.jpeg](http://flowingdata.com/wp-content/plugins/yet-another-photoblog/cache/g_econ.6zhzwniskpgcwwgs00okoco4s.7dm68098log04ocskgcsckco4.th.jpeg)



# Flow Visualization



# 3D Volume Data





# Example

The BiImage PowerApp

NCRR Center for Bioelectric Field  
Modeling, Simulation, and Visualization

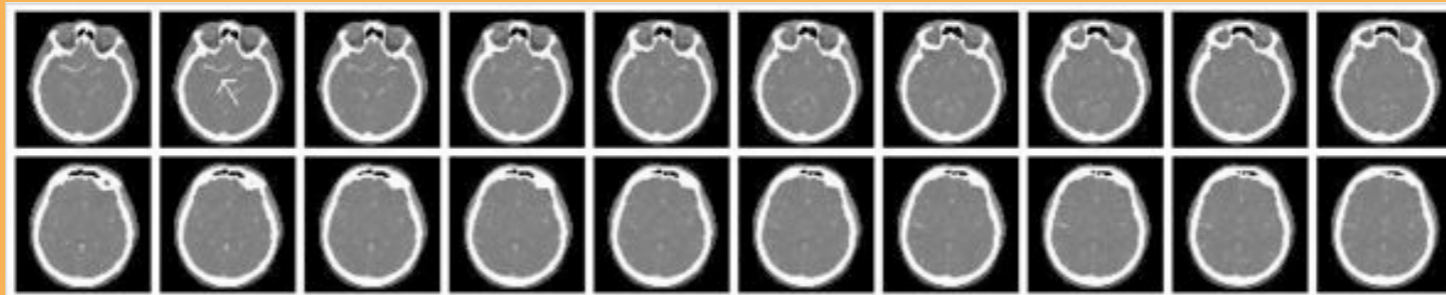
Scientific Computing and  
Imaging (SCI) Institute

University of Utah  
©2005

# Volume Rendering

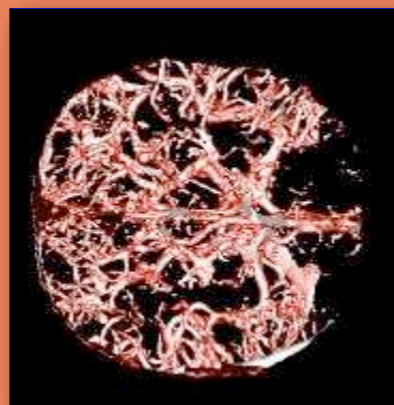
- Visualize Large dataset for scientific / medical application.
- Generally do not start with a 3D model.

INPUT

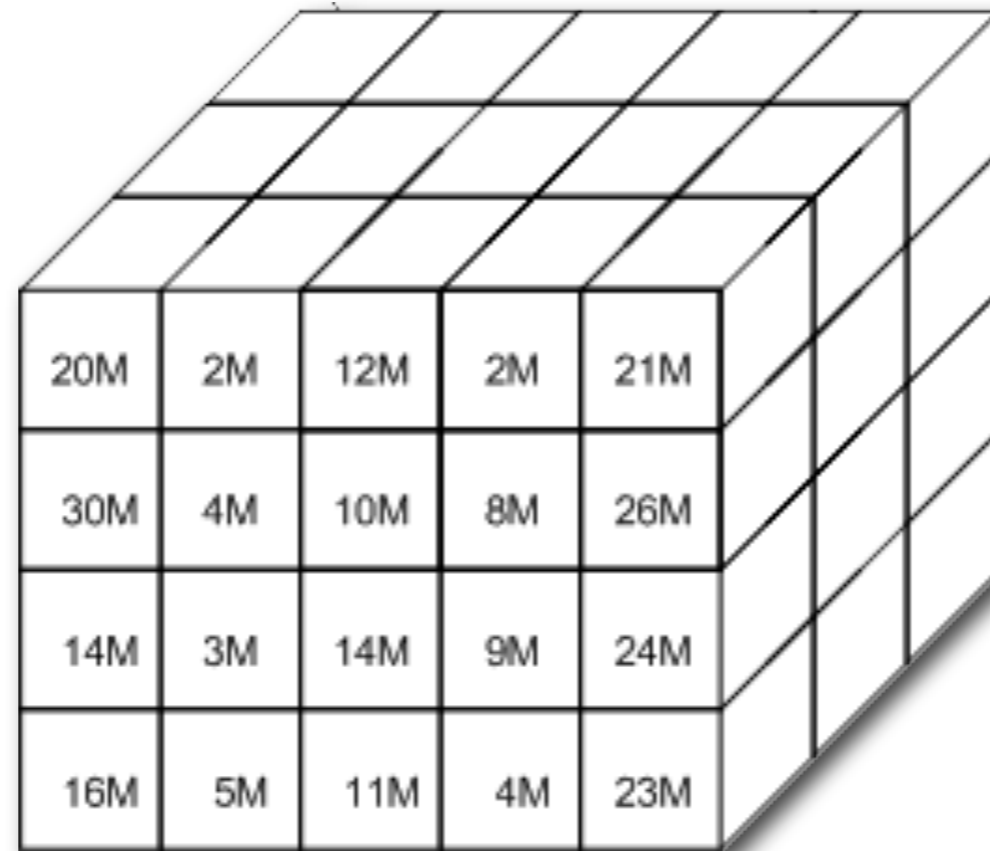


CT Scan - White means higher radiodensity.

OUTPUT



# Data Format

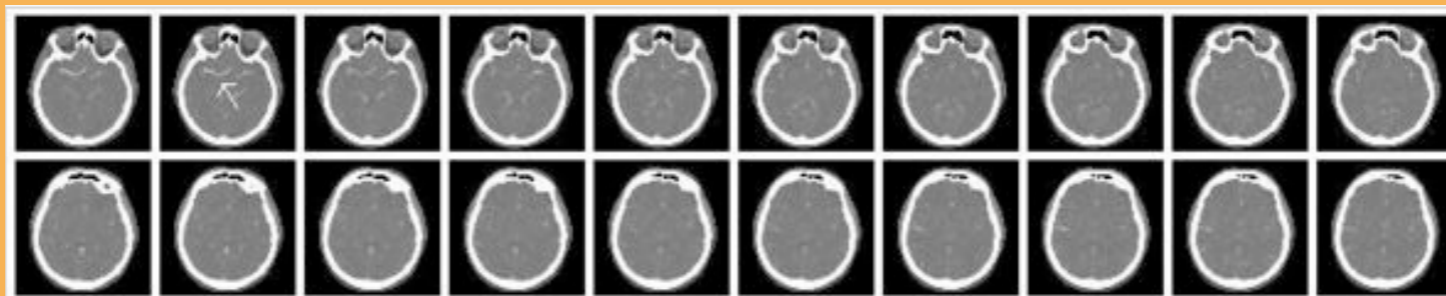


20M	2M	12M	2M	21M
30M	4M	10M	8M	26M
14M	3M	14M	9M	24M
16M	5M	11M	4M	23M

- A cube of density values.

# Large Datasets

INPUT



CT Scan - White means higher radiodensity.

OUTPUT



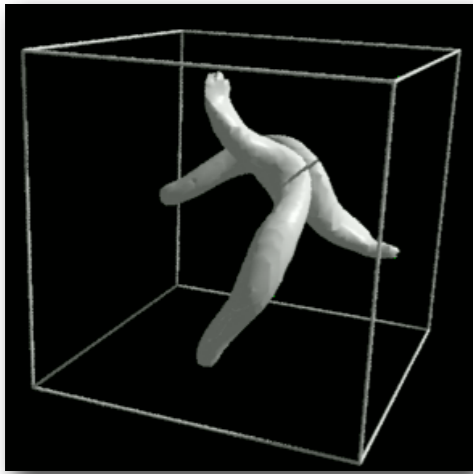
- CT or MRI:

- e.g.  $512 \times 512 \times 200 \approx 50\text{MB}$

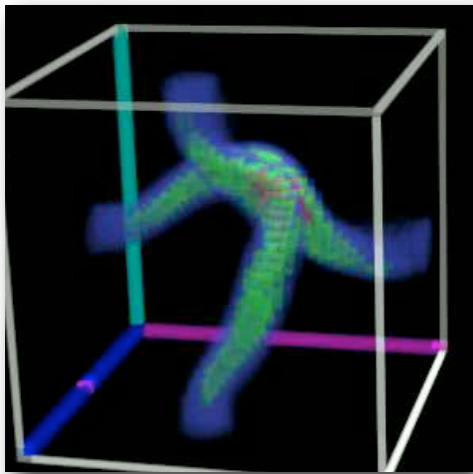
- Visible Human:

- $512 \times 512 \times 1734 \approx 433\text{MB}$

# Two Options



- **Surface Rendering**

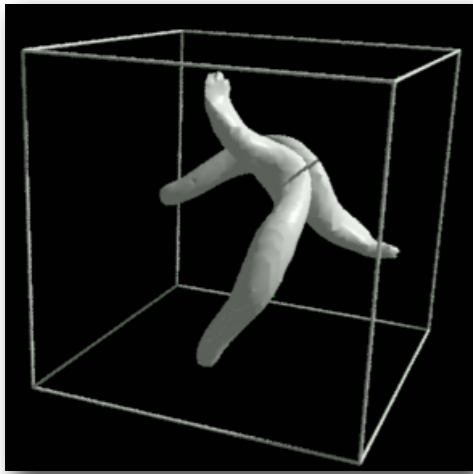


- **Volume Rendering**

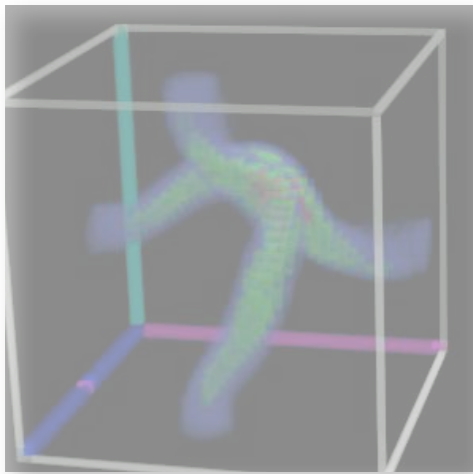




# Two Options

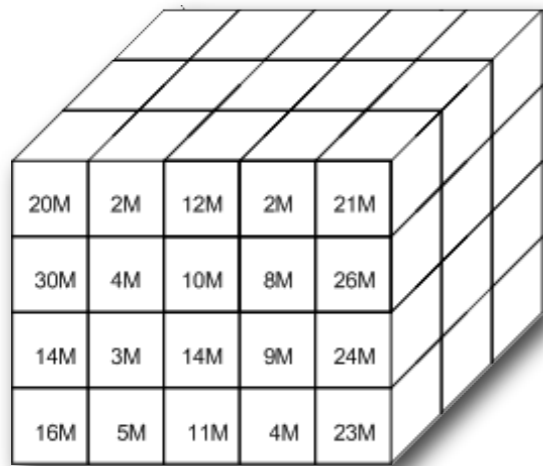


- **Surface Rendering**



- **Volume Rendering**

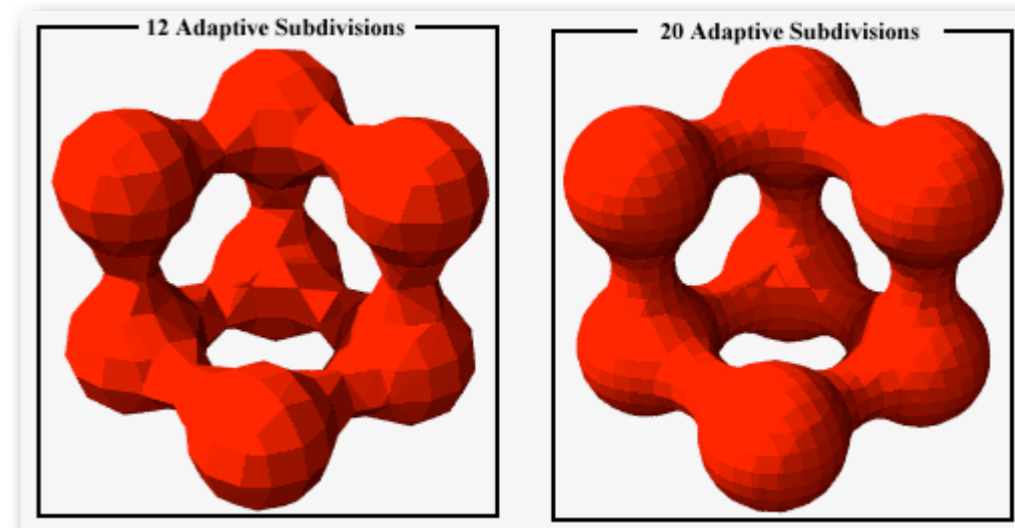
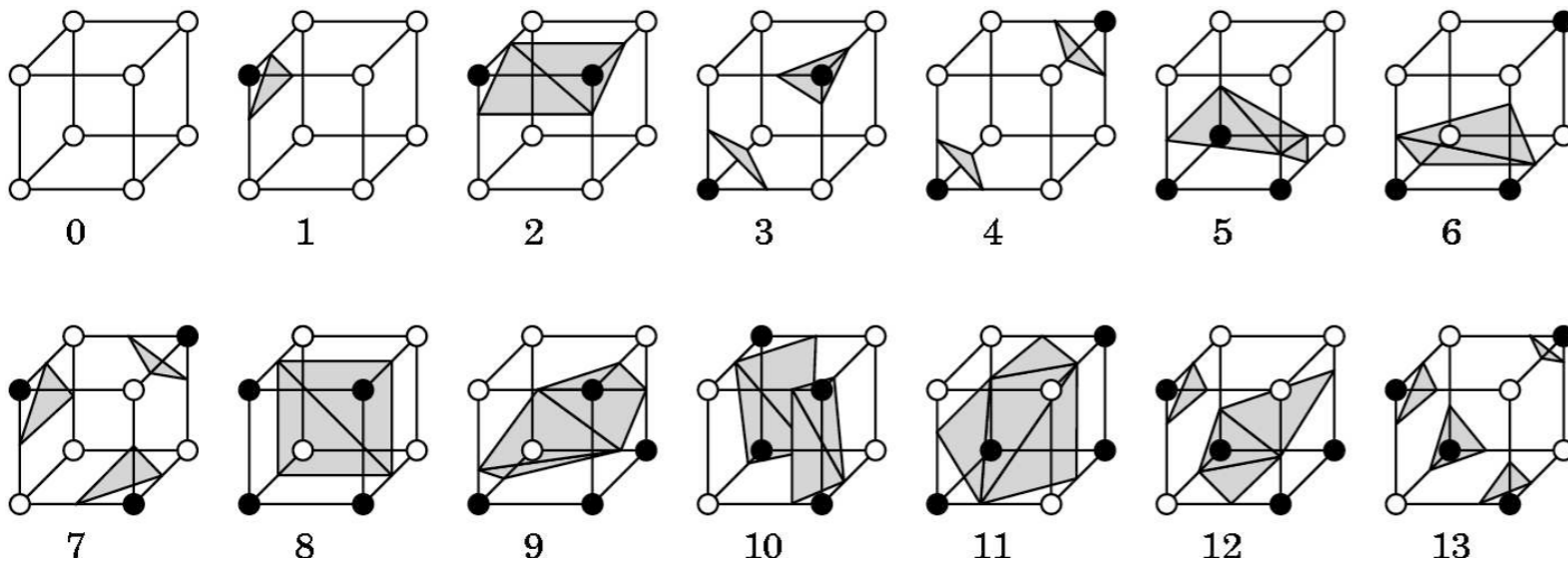
# Surface Rendering



20M	2M	12M	2M	21M
30M	4M	10M	8M	26M
14M	3M	14M	9M	24M
16M	5M	11M	4M	23M

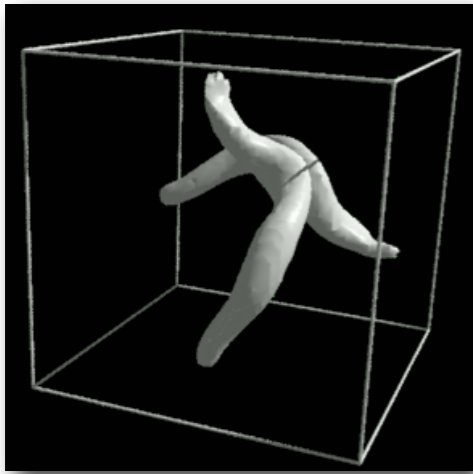
- **Threshold volume data.**

- **Then run our favorite algorithm...**
- **Hint: rhymes with "starching dudes"**

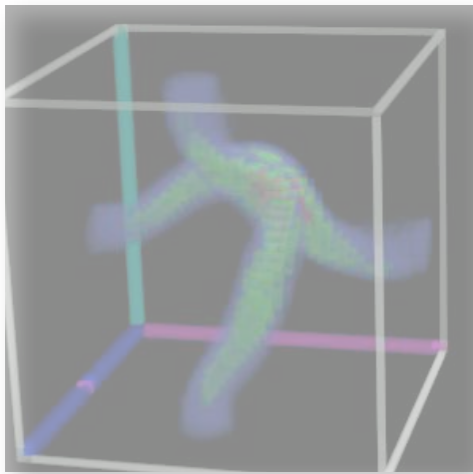




# Two Options



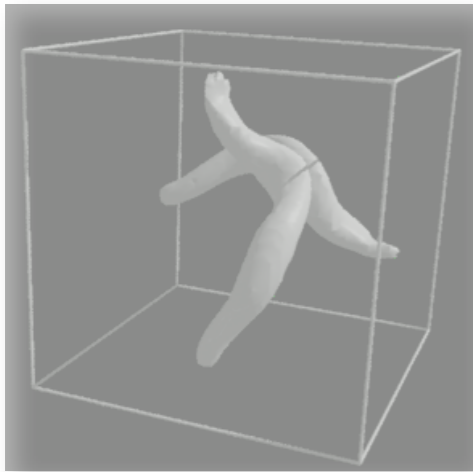
- **Surface Rendering**



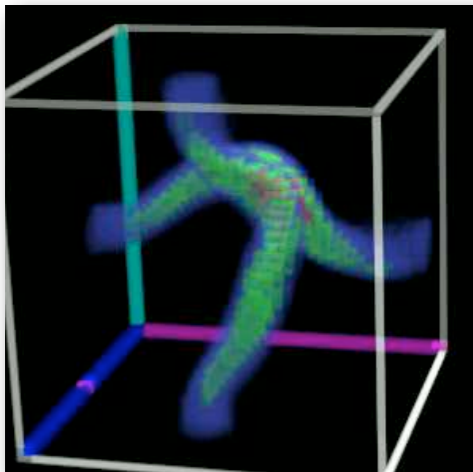
- **Volume Rendering**



# Two Options



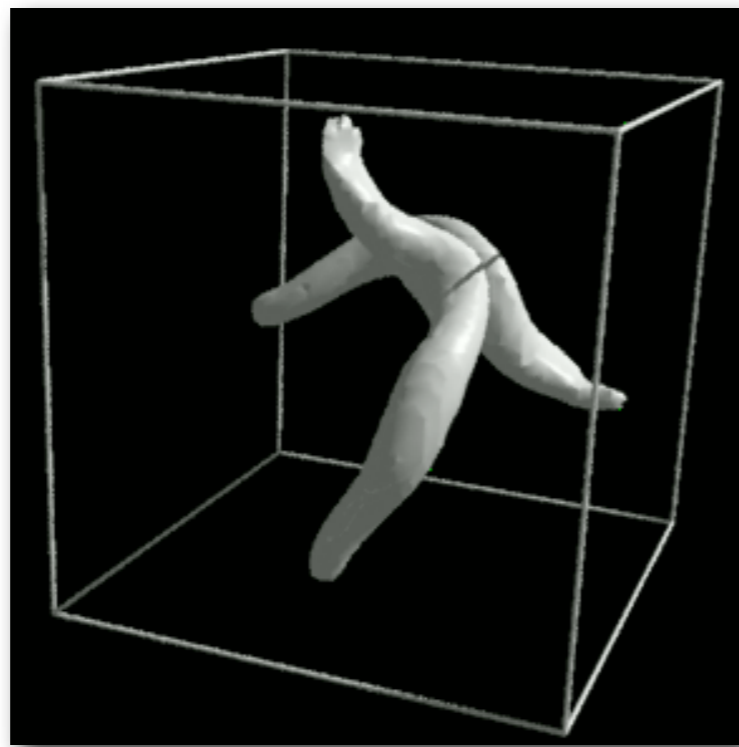
● Surface Rendering



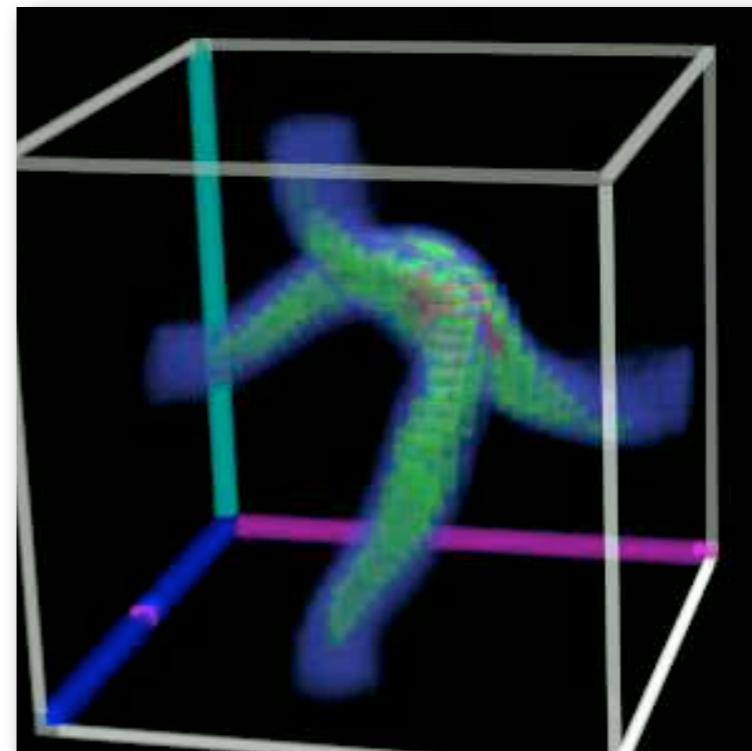
● Volume Rendering

# Volume Rendering

- Some data better visualized as a volume, not a surface.
- **Idea:** Use voxels and transparency.



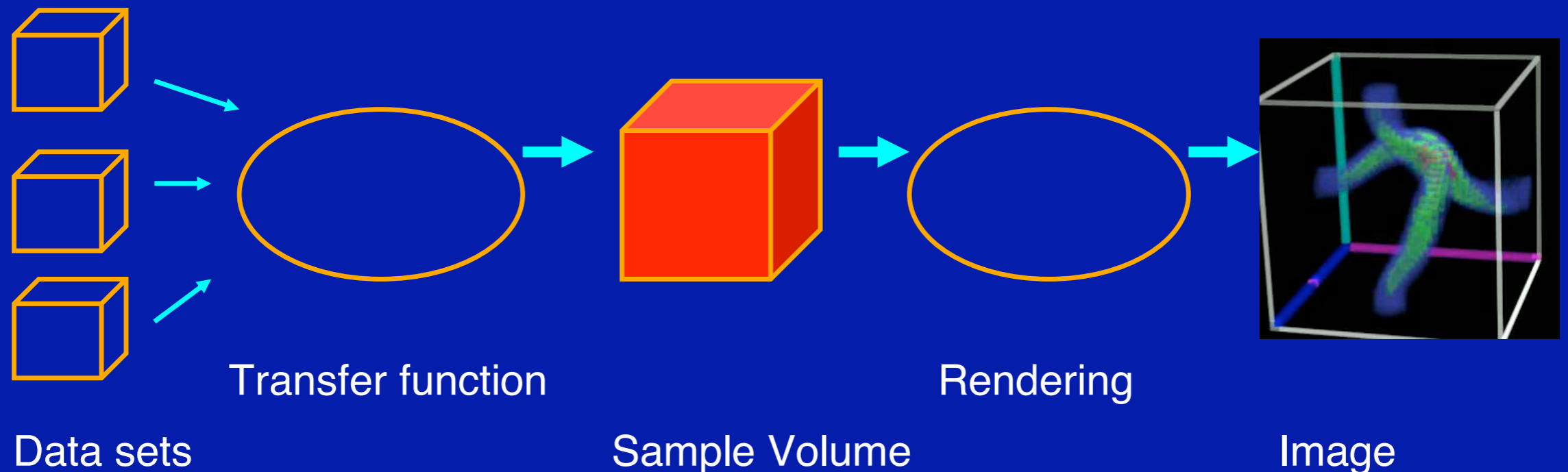
Raytraced  
Isosurface



Volume  
Rendering

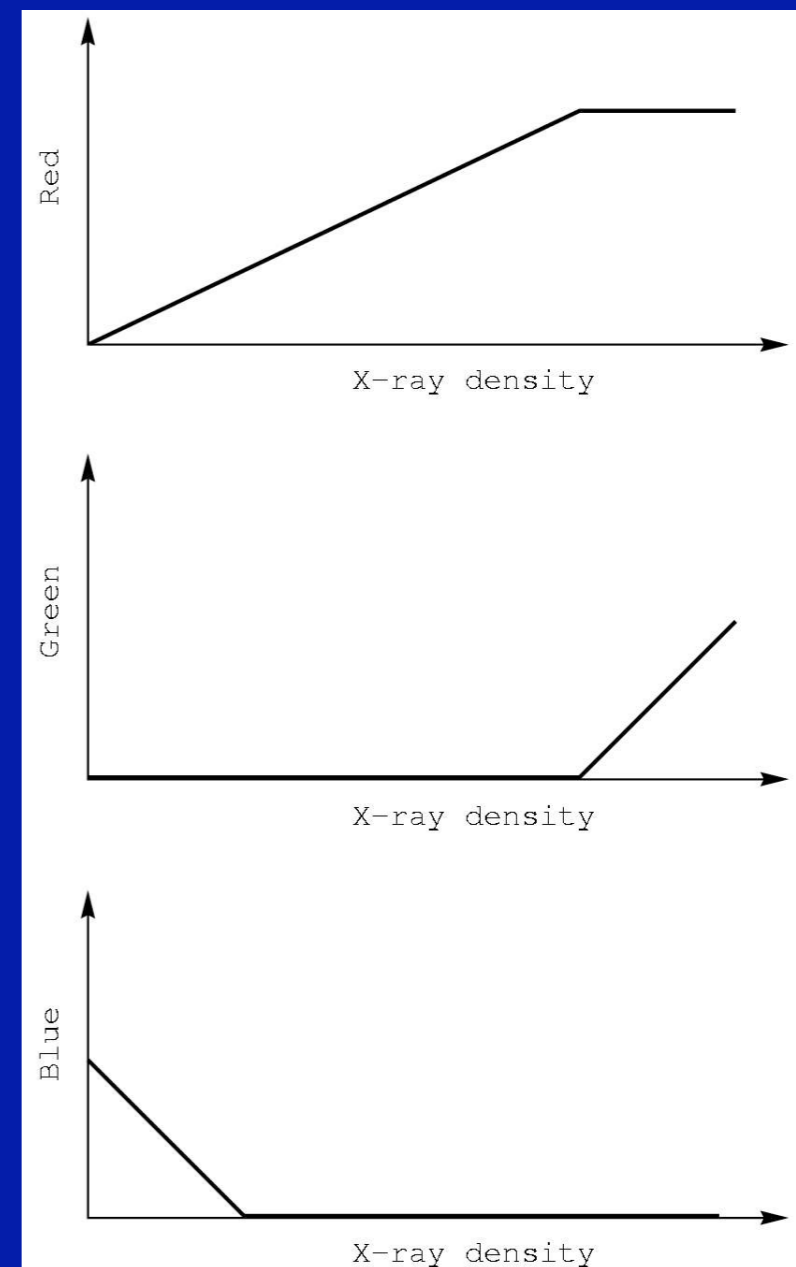
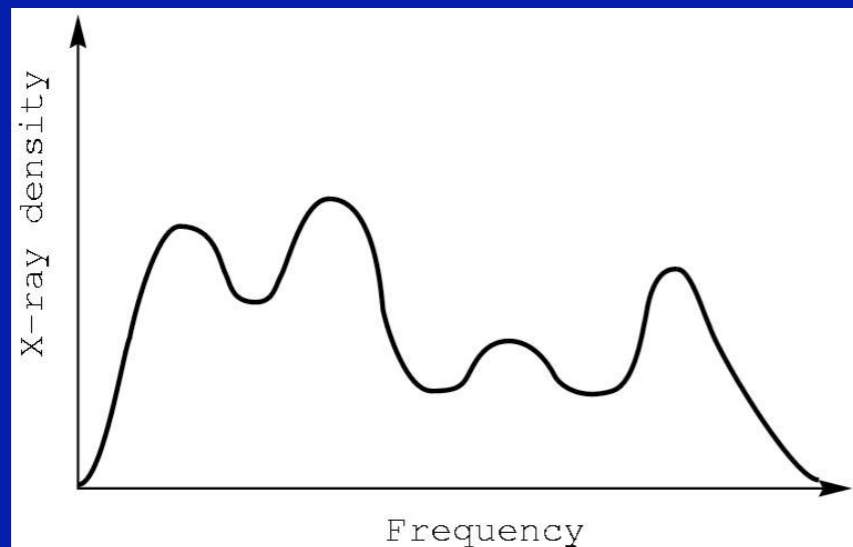
# Volume Rendering Pipeline

- Data volumes come in all types: tissue density (CT), wind speed, pressure, temperature, value of implicit function.
- Data volumes are used as input to a transfer function, which produces a sample volume of colors and opacities as output.
  - Typical might be a 256x256x64 CT scan
- That volume is rendered to produce a final image.

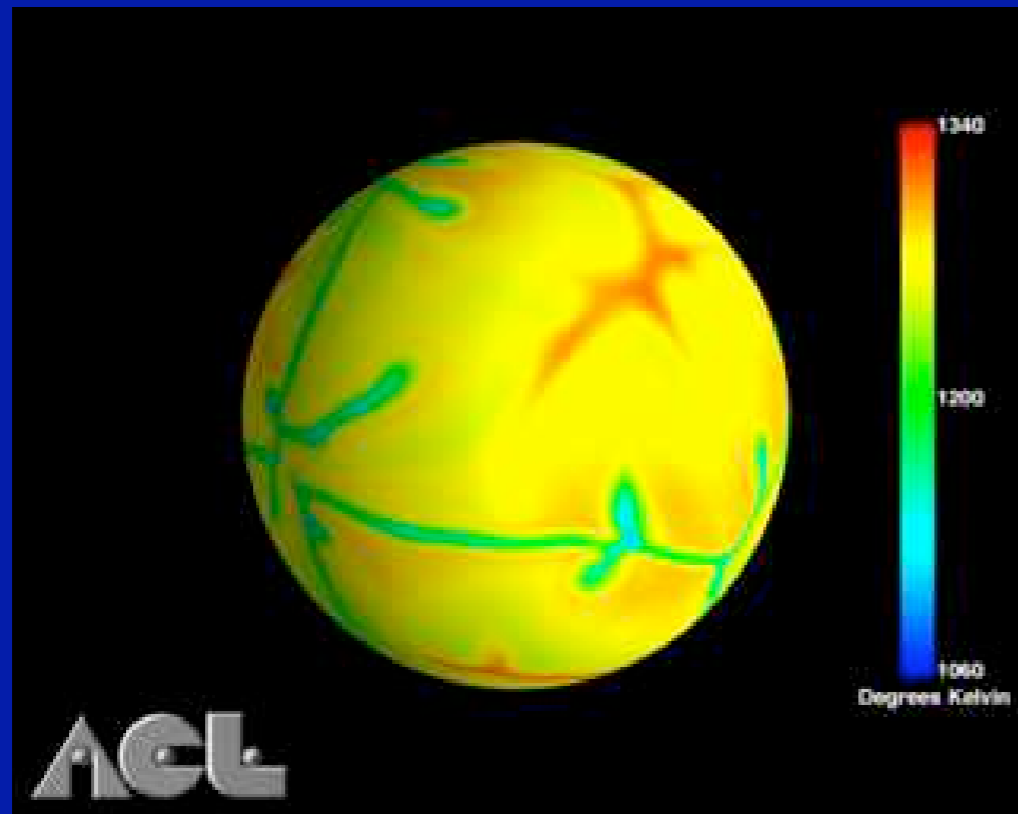


# Transfer Functions

- Transform scalar data values to RGBA values
- Apply to every voxel in volume
- Highly application dependent
- Start from data **histogram**

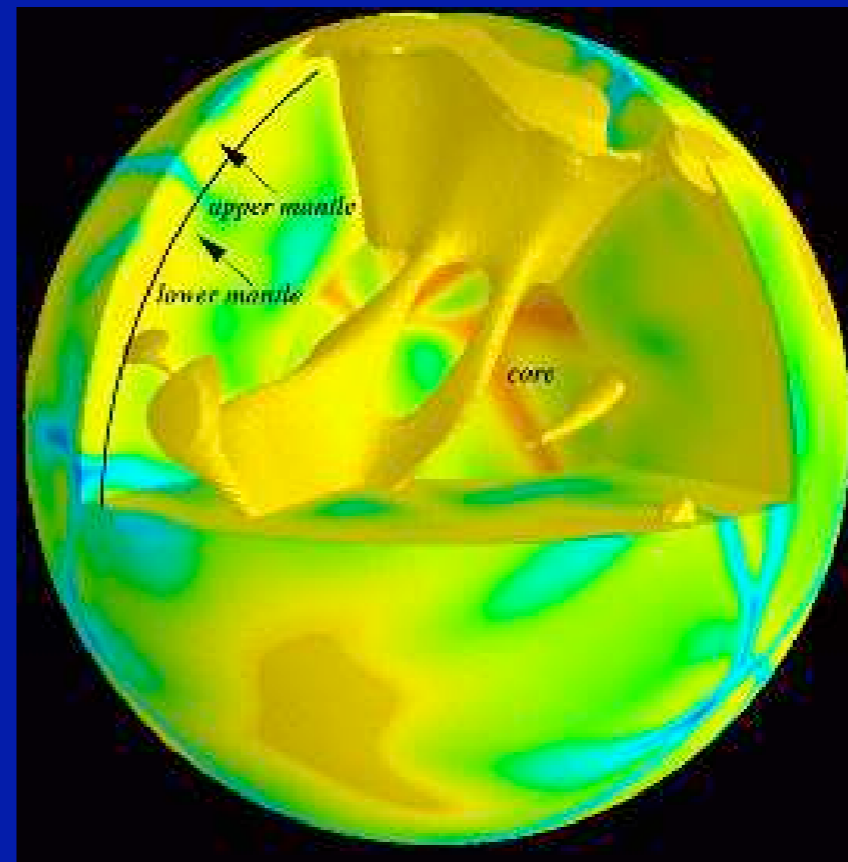


# Transfer Function Example



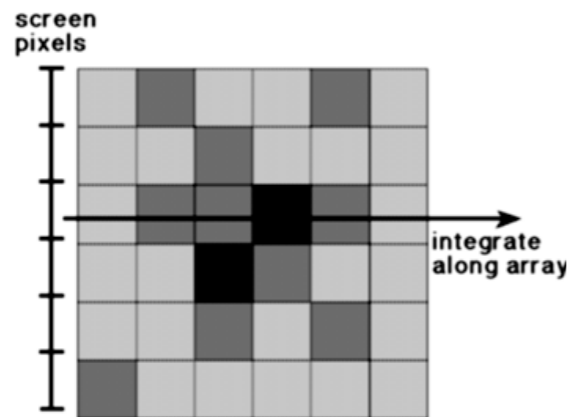
Scientific Computing and Imaging (SCI)  
University of Utah

## Mantle Convection

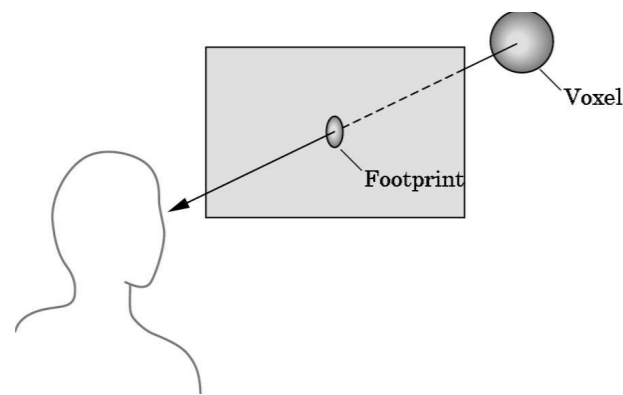




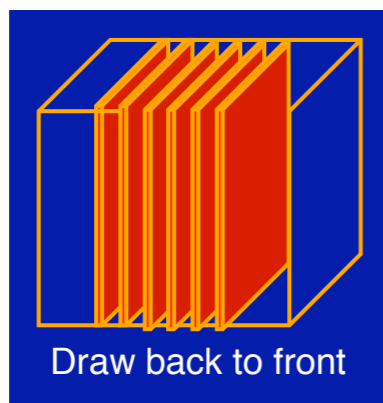
# Three Options



● Ray Casting

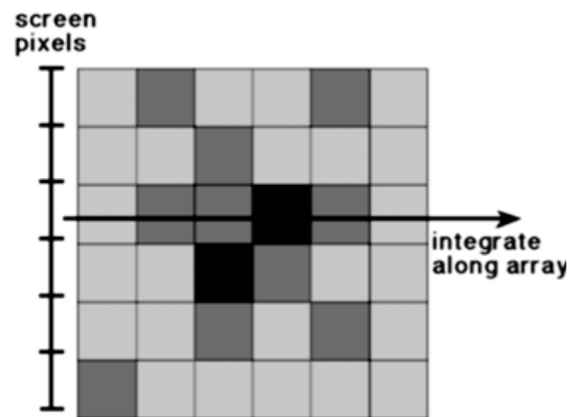


● Splatting

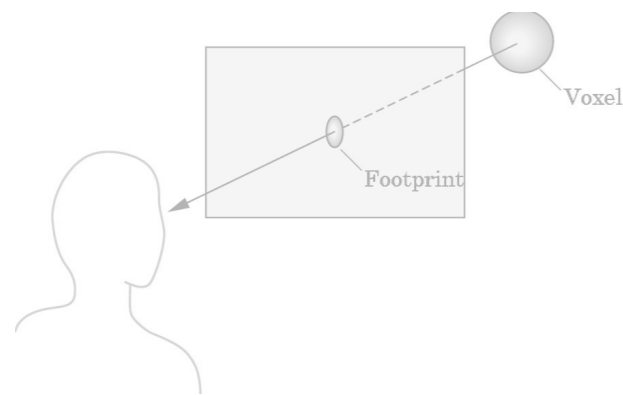


● 3D Textures

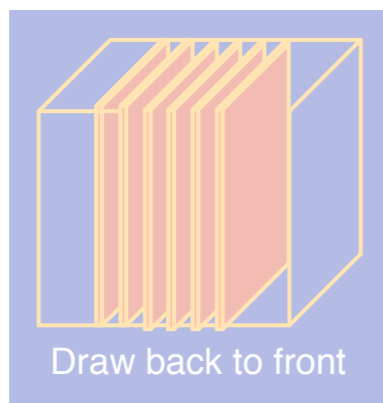
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



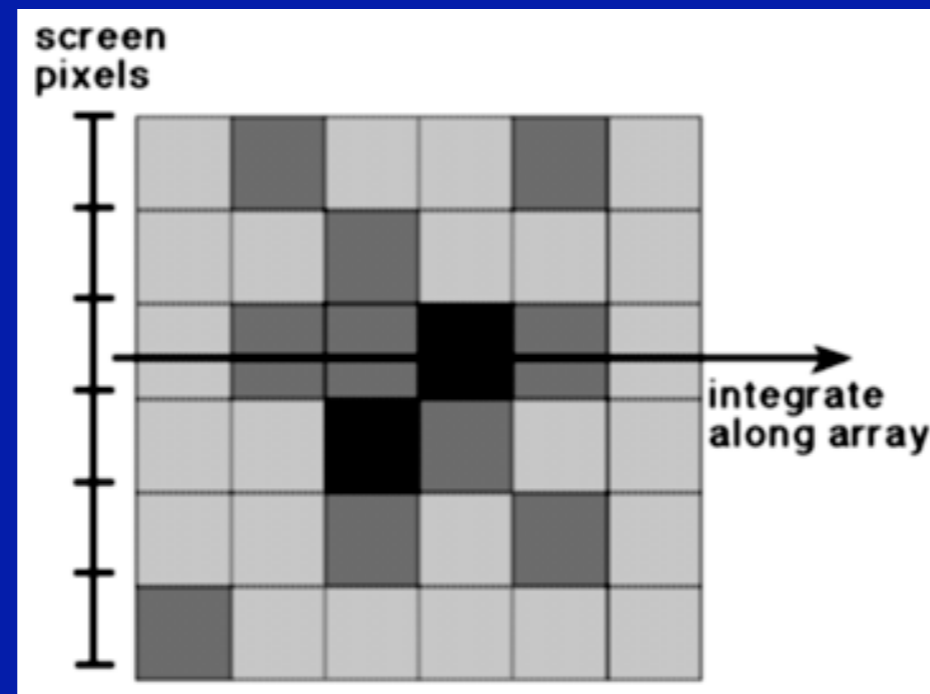
● Splatting



● 3D Textures

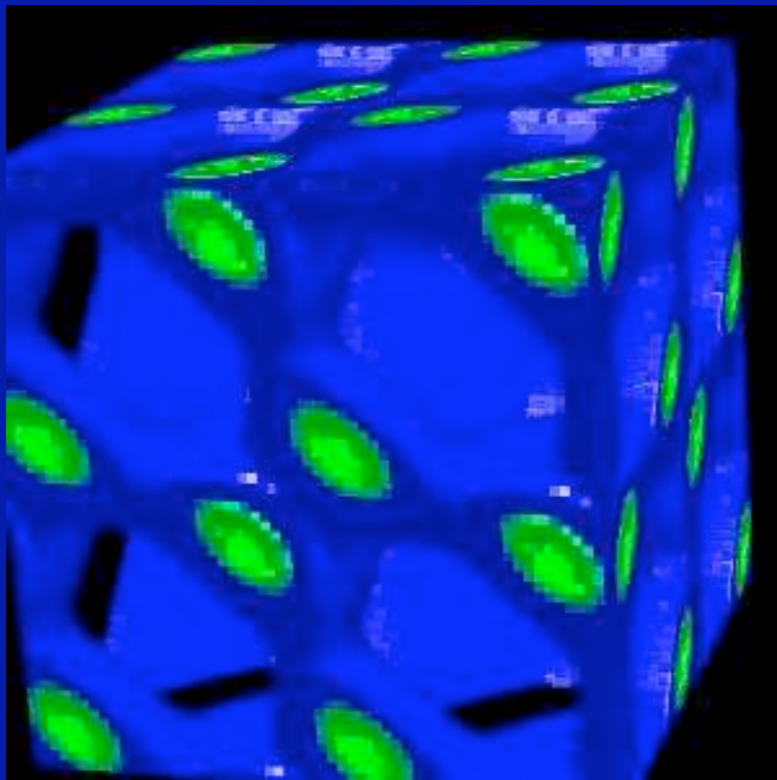
# Volume Ray Casting

- Ray Casting
  - Integrate color and opacity along the ray
  - Simplest scheme just takes equal steps along ray, sampling opacity and color
  - Grids make it easy to find the next cell



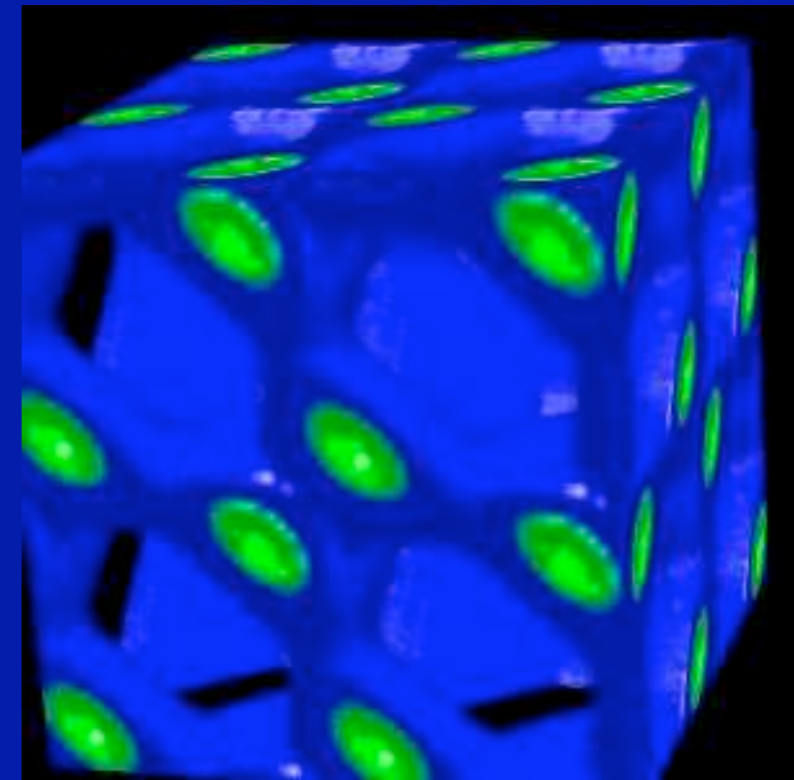
# Trilinear Interpolation

- Interpolate to compute RGBA away from grid
- Nearest neighbor yields blocky images
- Use **trilinear interpolation**
- 3D generalization of bilinear interpolation

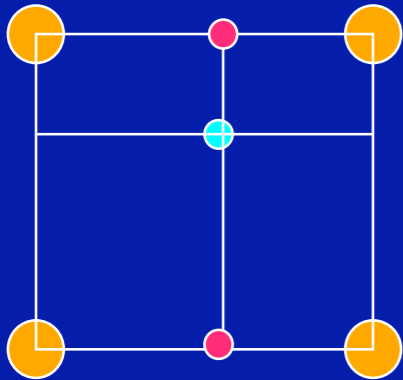


Nearest  
neighbor

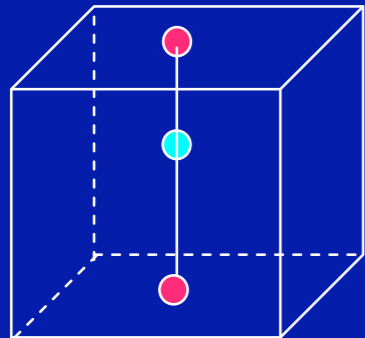
Trilinear  
interpolation



# Trilinear Interpolation

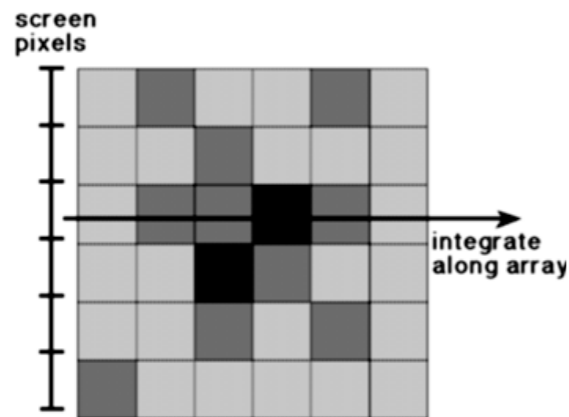


Bilinear interpolation

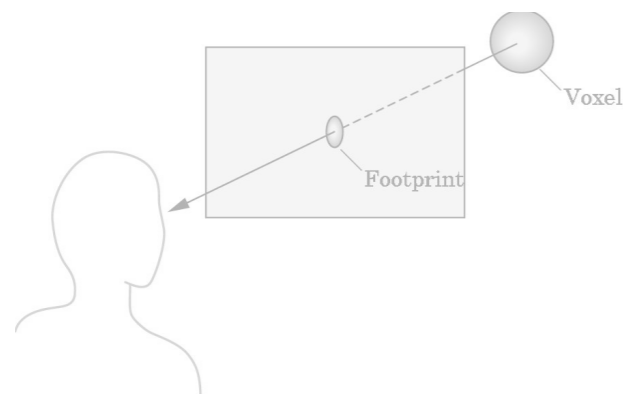


Trilinear interpolation

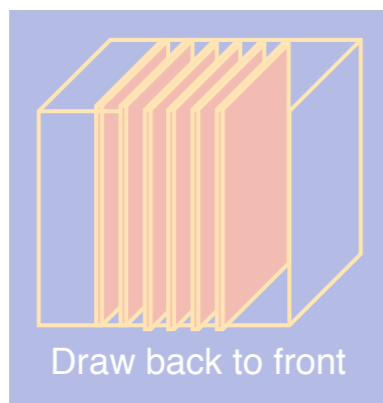
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



● Splatting

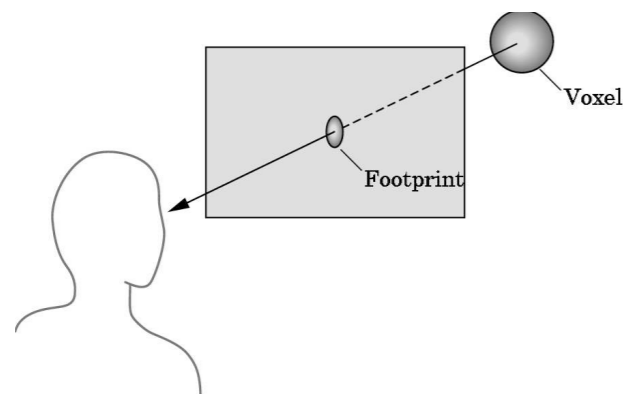


● 3D Textures

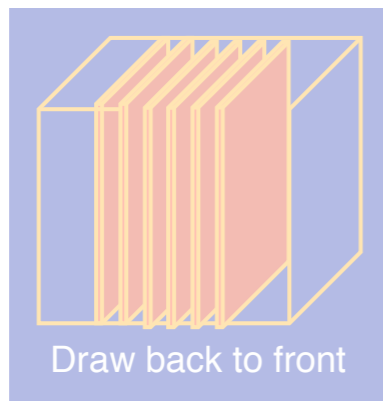
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



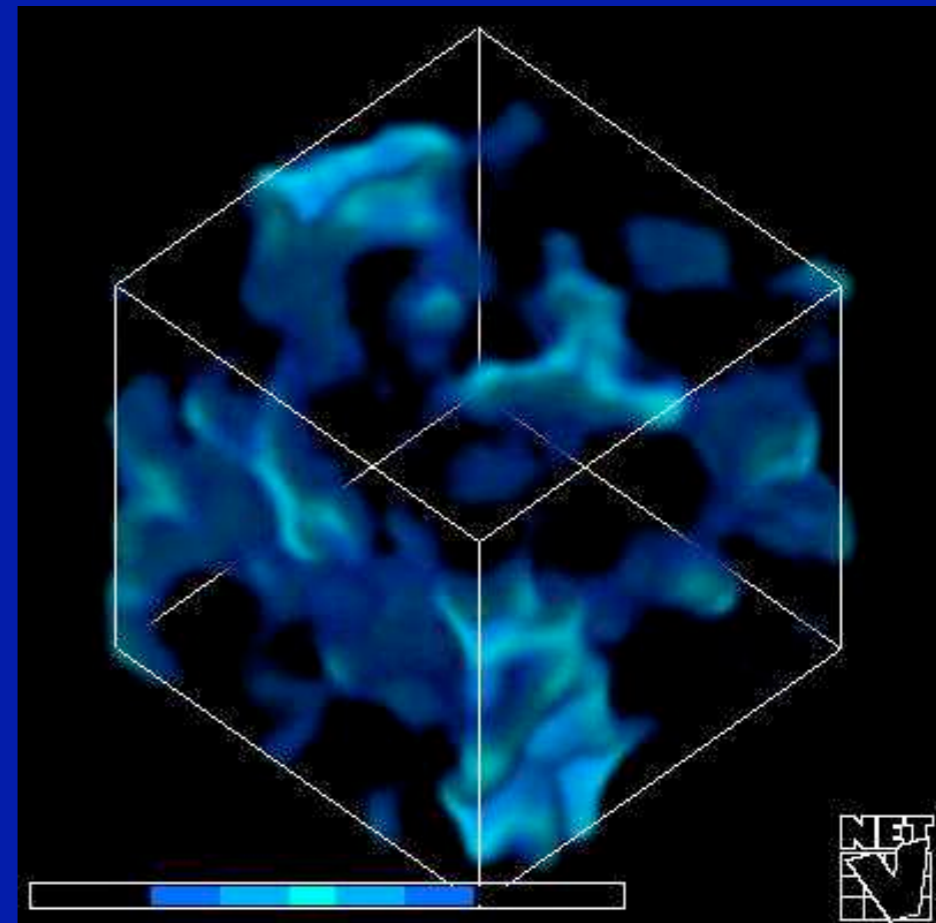
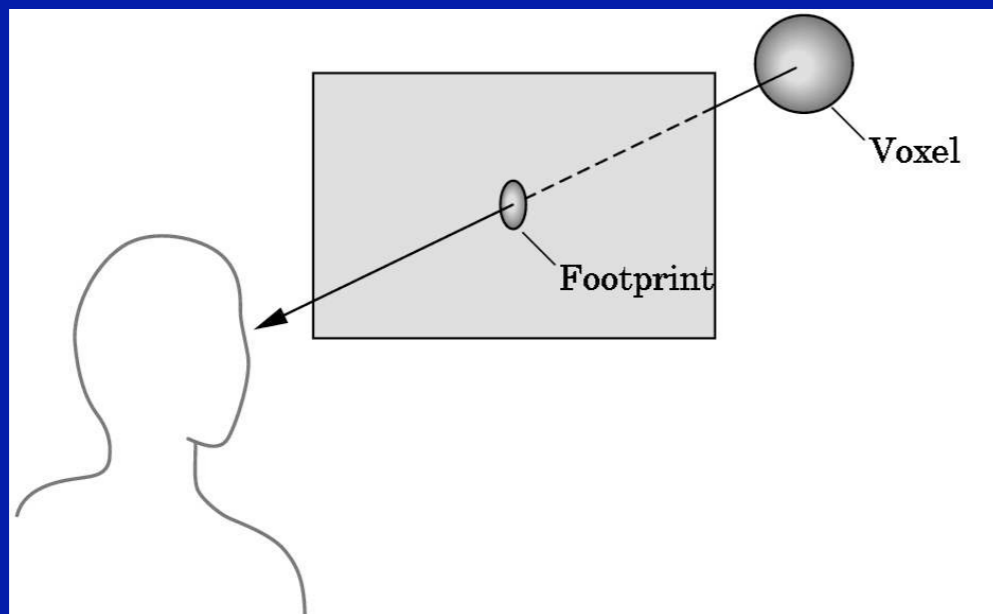
● Splatting



● 3D Textures

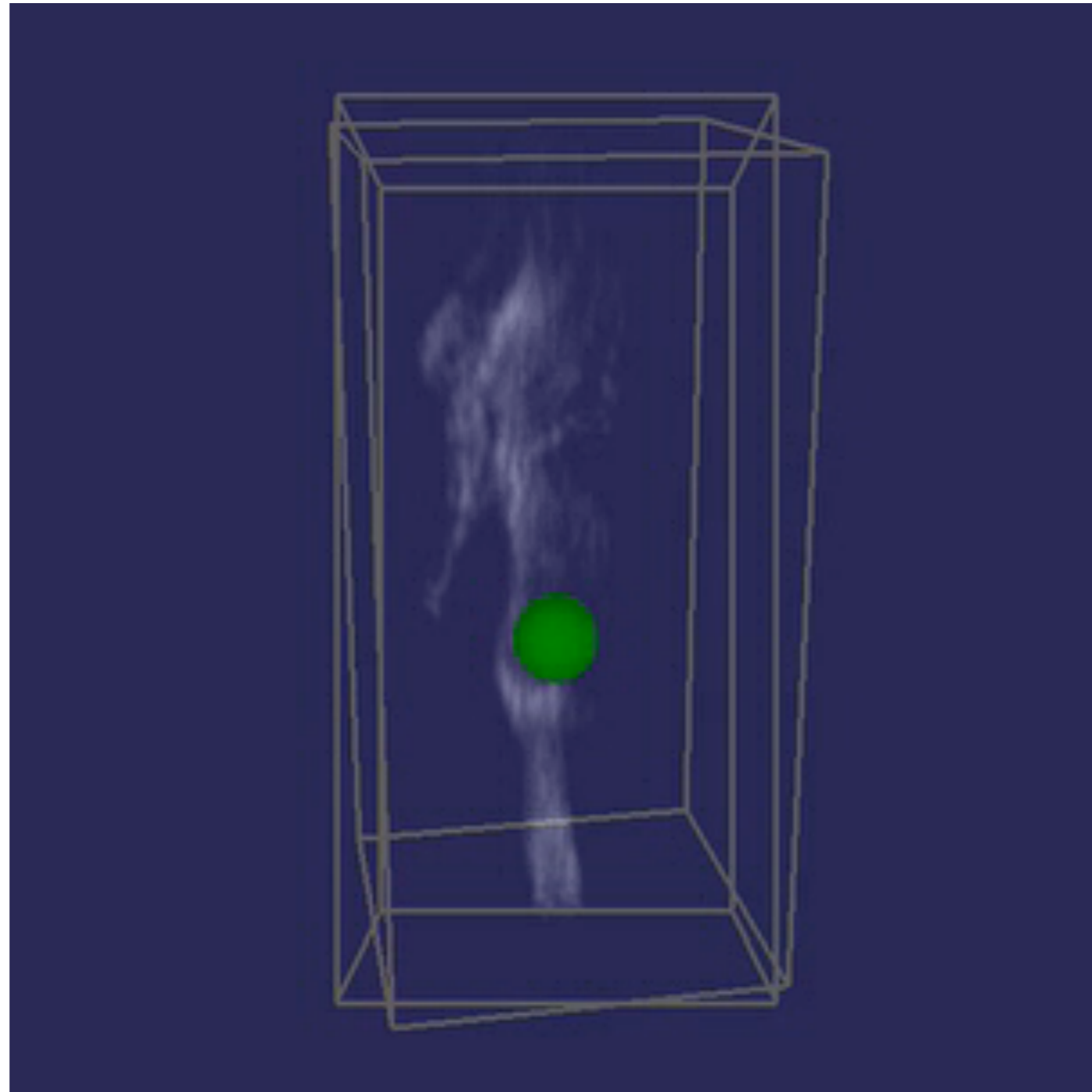
# Splatting

- Alternative to ray tracing
- Assign shape to each voxel (e.g., sphere or Gaussian)
- Project onto image plane (**splat**)
- Draw voxels back-to-front
- Composite (a-blend)





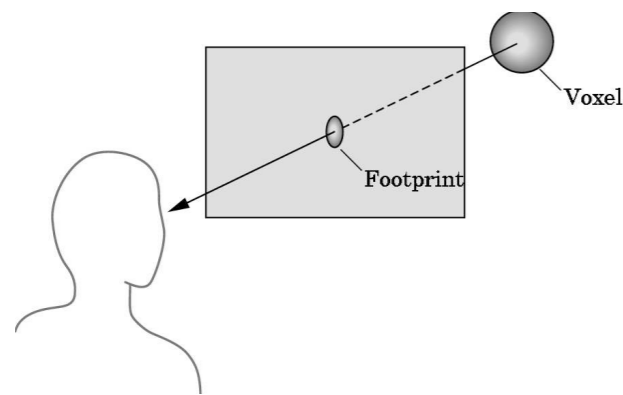
# Example



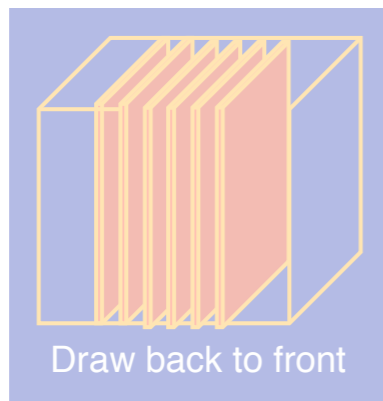
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



● Splatting

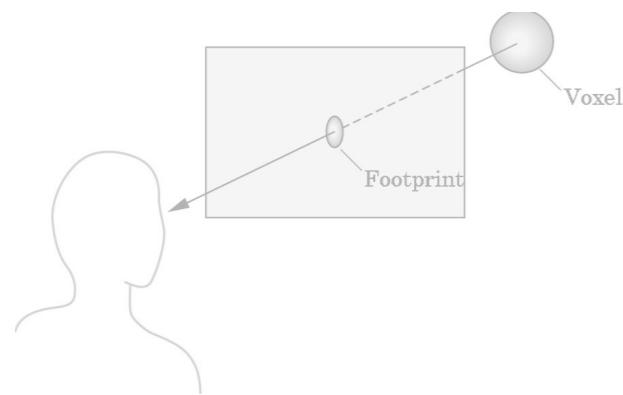


● 3D Textures

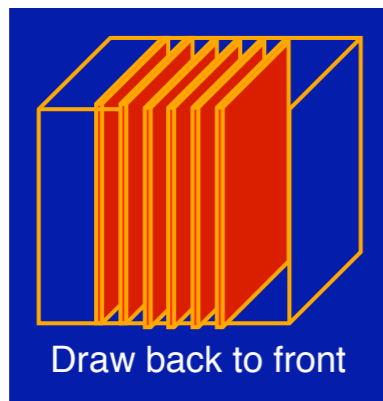
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



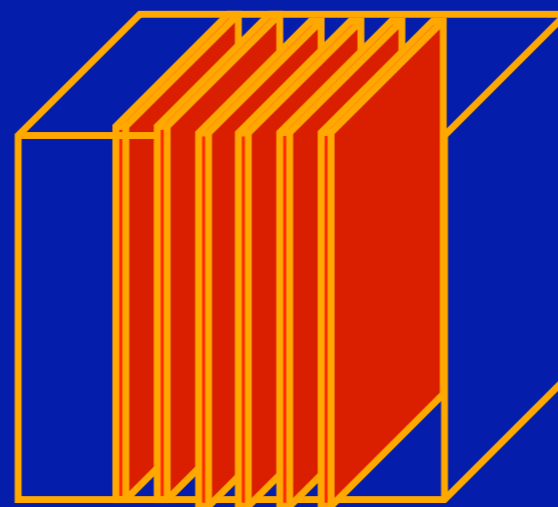
● Splatting



● 3D Textures

# 3D Textures

- Alternative to ray tracing, splatting
- Build a 3D texture (including opacity)
- Draw a stack of polygons, back-to-front
- Efficient if supported in graphics hardware
- Few polygons, much texture memory



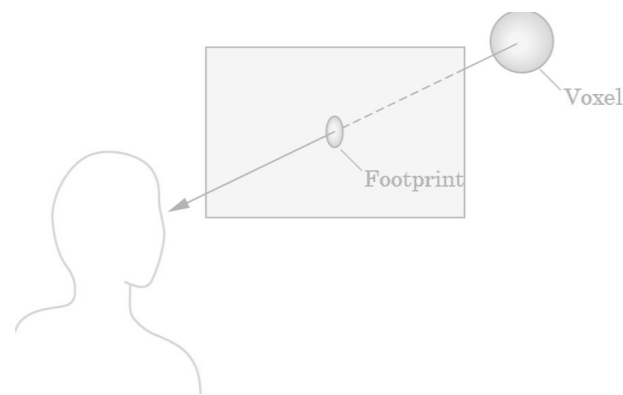
3D RGBA texture

Draw back to front

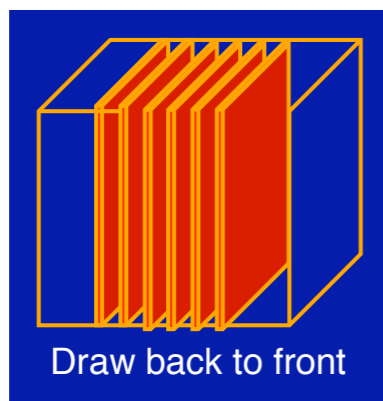
# Three Options



● Ray Casting

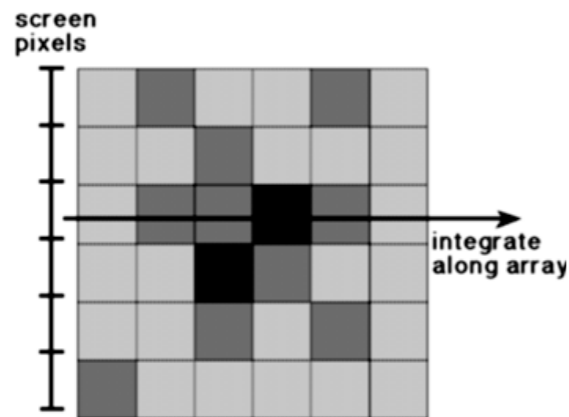


● Splatting

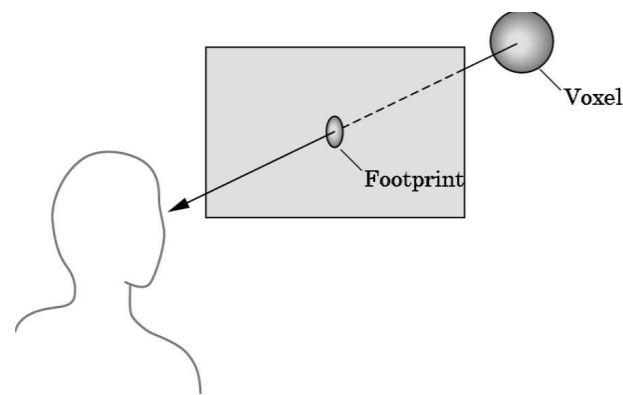


● 3D Textures

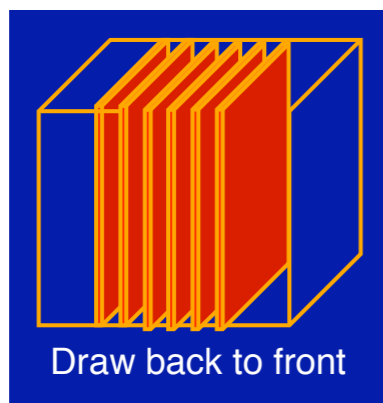
# Three Options



● Ray Casting



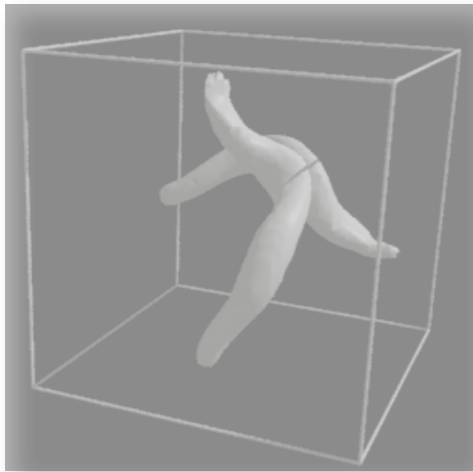
● Splatting



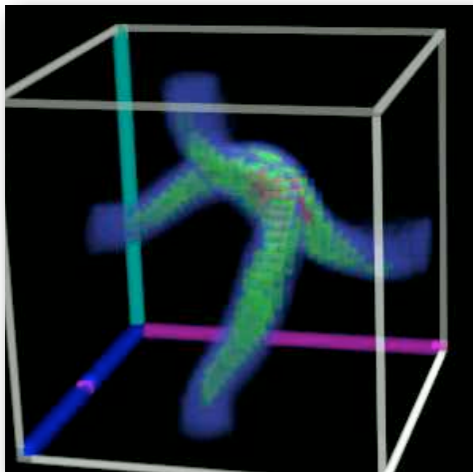
● 3D Textures



# Two Options

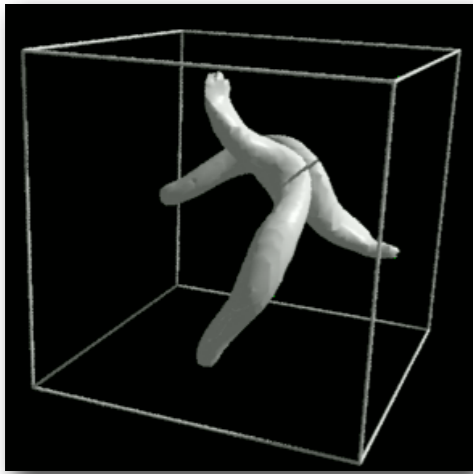


● Surface Rendering

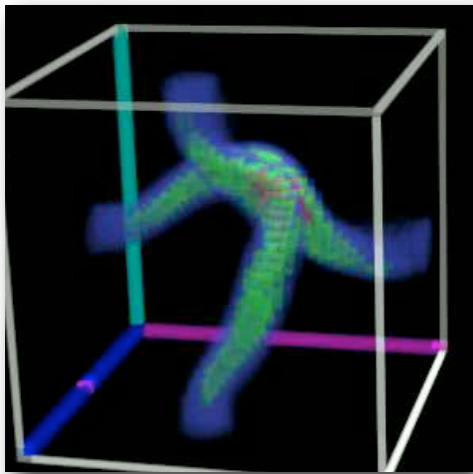


● Volume Rendering

# Two Options



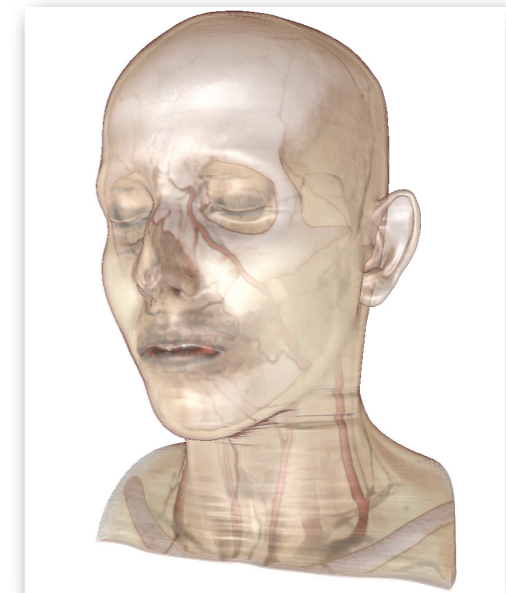
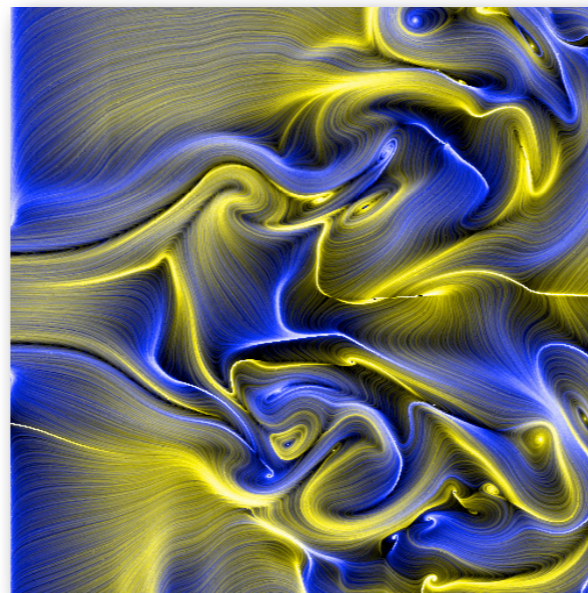
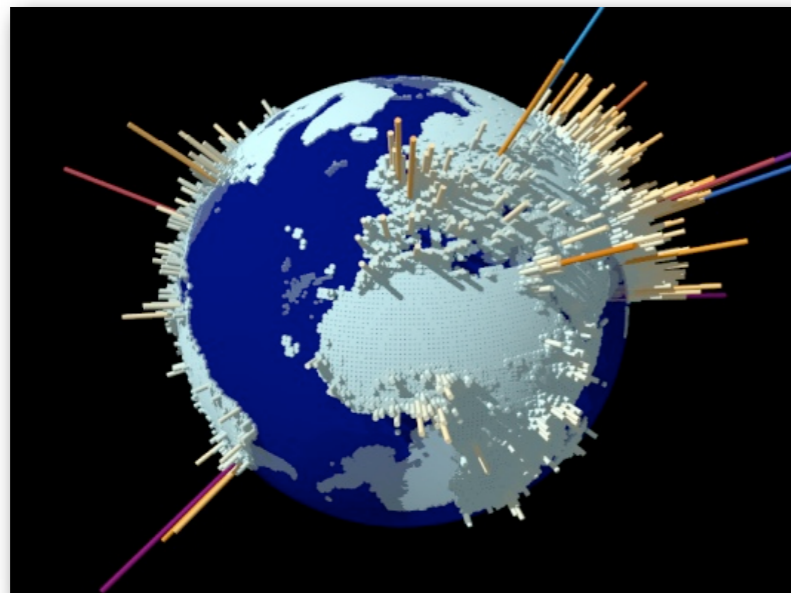
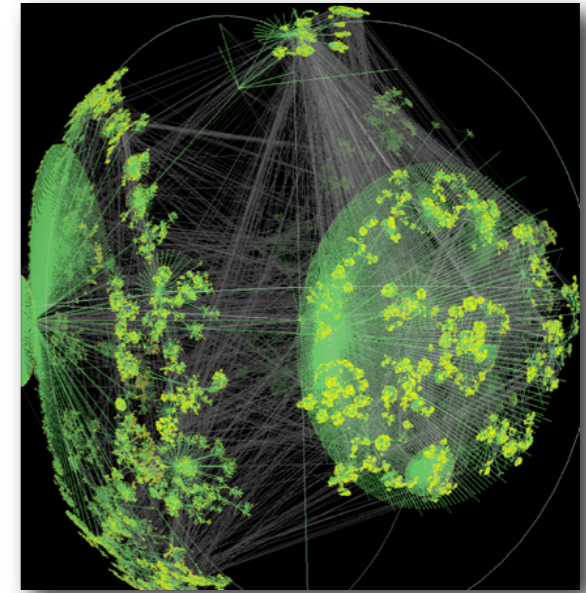
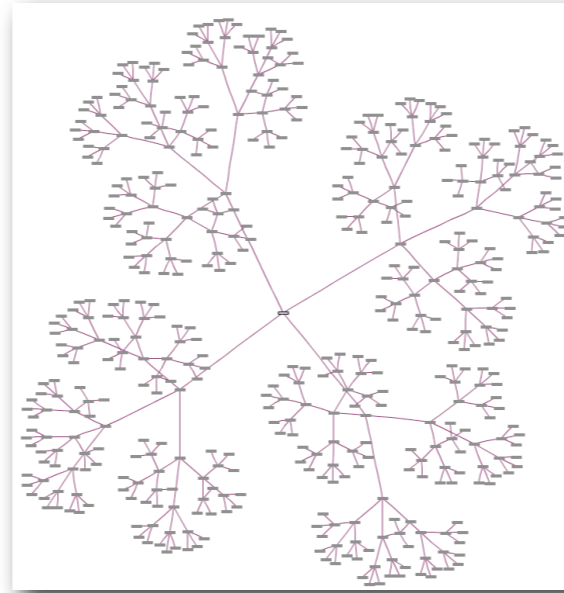
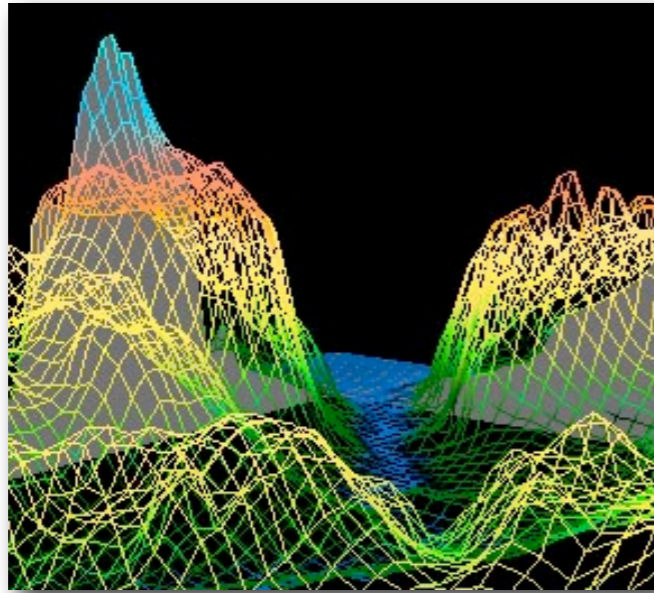
- **Surface Rendering**



- **Volume Rendering**



# Visualization





# Outline

- Visualization
- **Non-photorealistic Rendering**
- Cutaway Illustration
- Contour Drawing
- Good photographs.
- Map Drawing
- Painting

# Basic Idea

- Which best conveys “reality?”

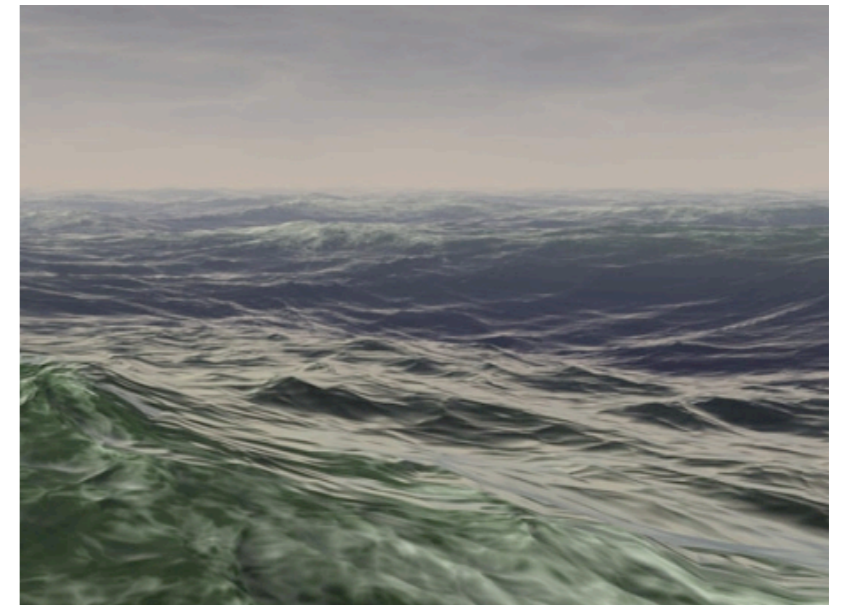


**Photograph.**



**Painting.**

A Rough Sea at a Jetty, 1650.  
Jacob van Ruysdael.



**Computer Graphics**

Duncan Brinsmead

# Reality



A Rough Sea at a Jetty, 1650. - Jacob van Ruysdael.

- **This instance in time never happened!**
- **Perhaps a better match of "subjective reality."**
- **Better illustration of "what was going on."**

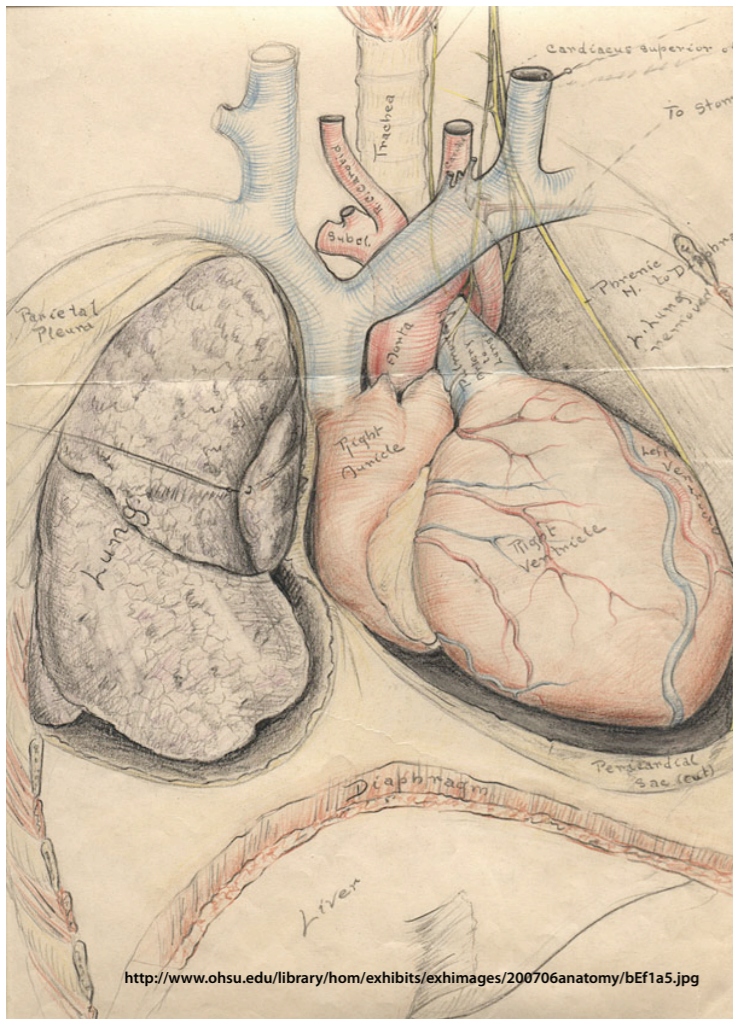
# NPR



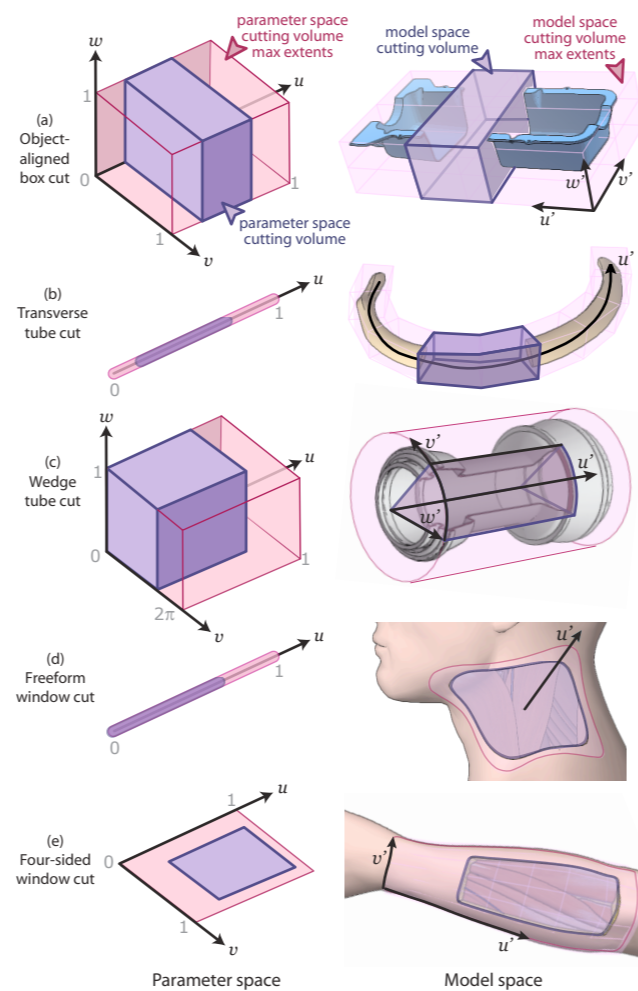
- Perhaps we can do better graphics...
- By doing non-photorealistic graphics!
- Illustration of "subjective reality."
- Illustration of "what was going on."

# NPR Pipeline

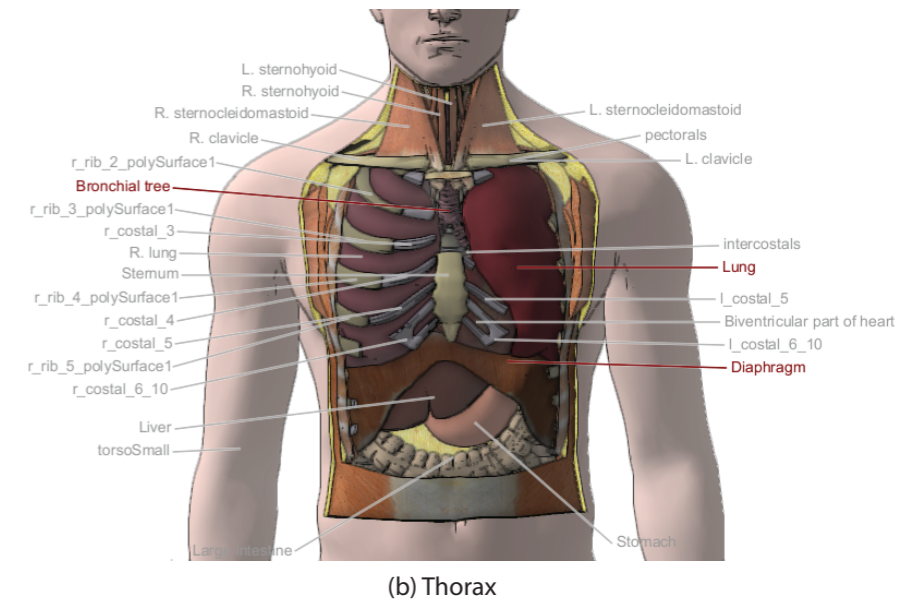
- NPR Research often follows this pipeline...



(1) Study Existing Rendering or Illustration Technique



(2) Extract General Aesthetic Rules



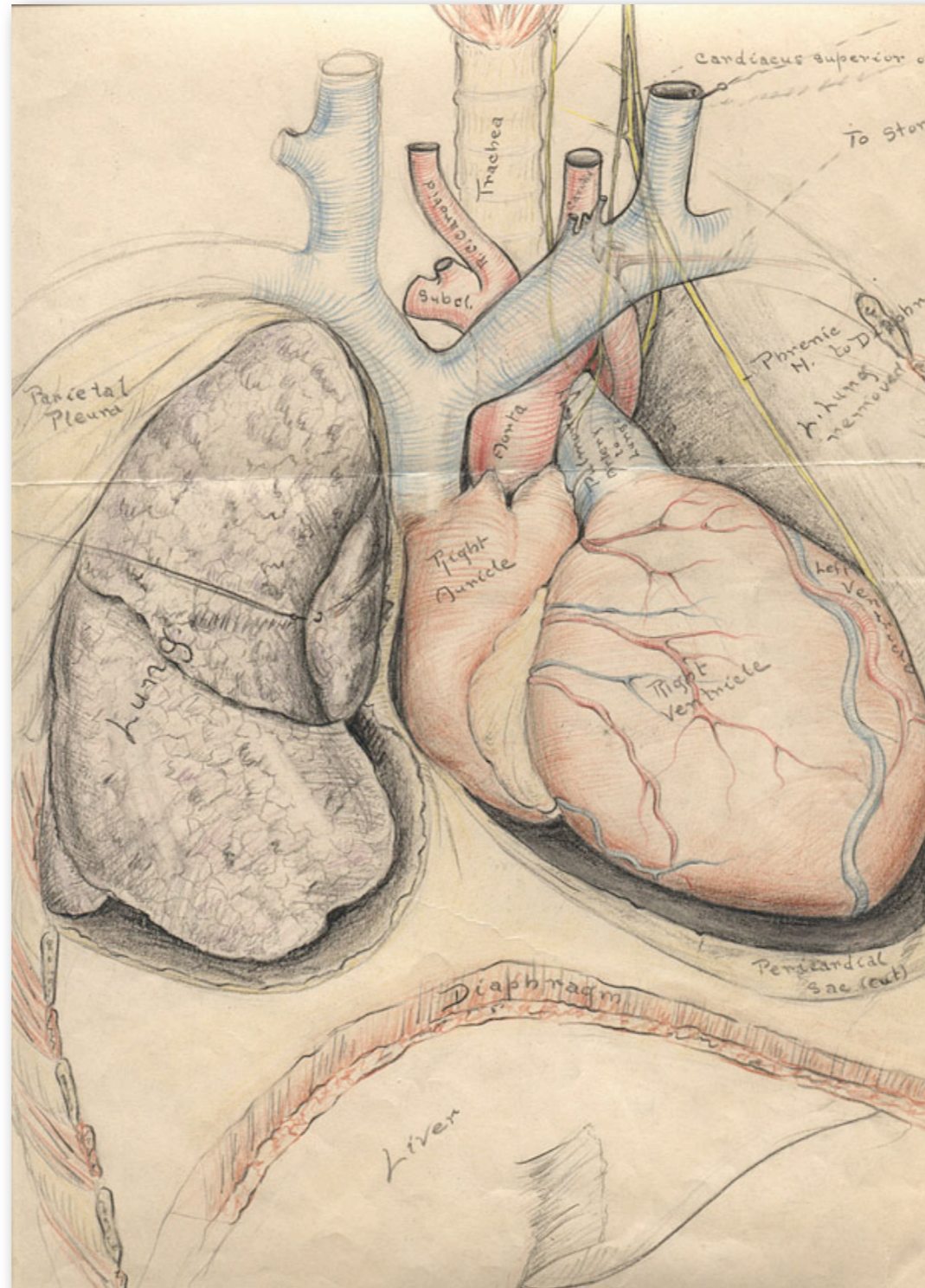
(3) "Algorithmicize" These Rules



# Outline

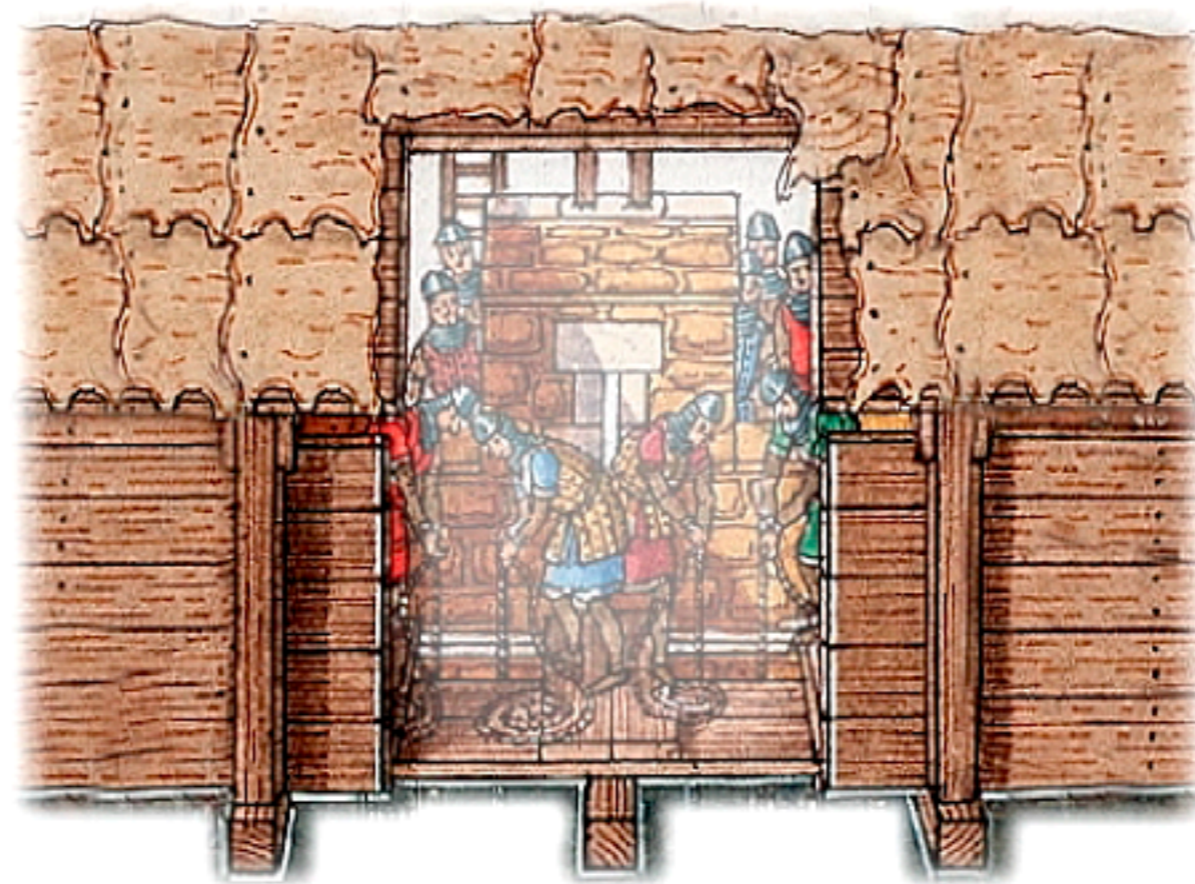
- Visualization
- Non-photorealistic Rendering
- **Cutaway Illustration**
- Contour Drawing
- Good photographs.
- Map Drawing
- Painting

# Goal

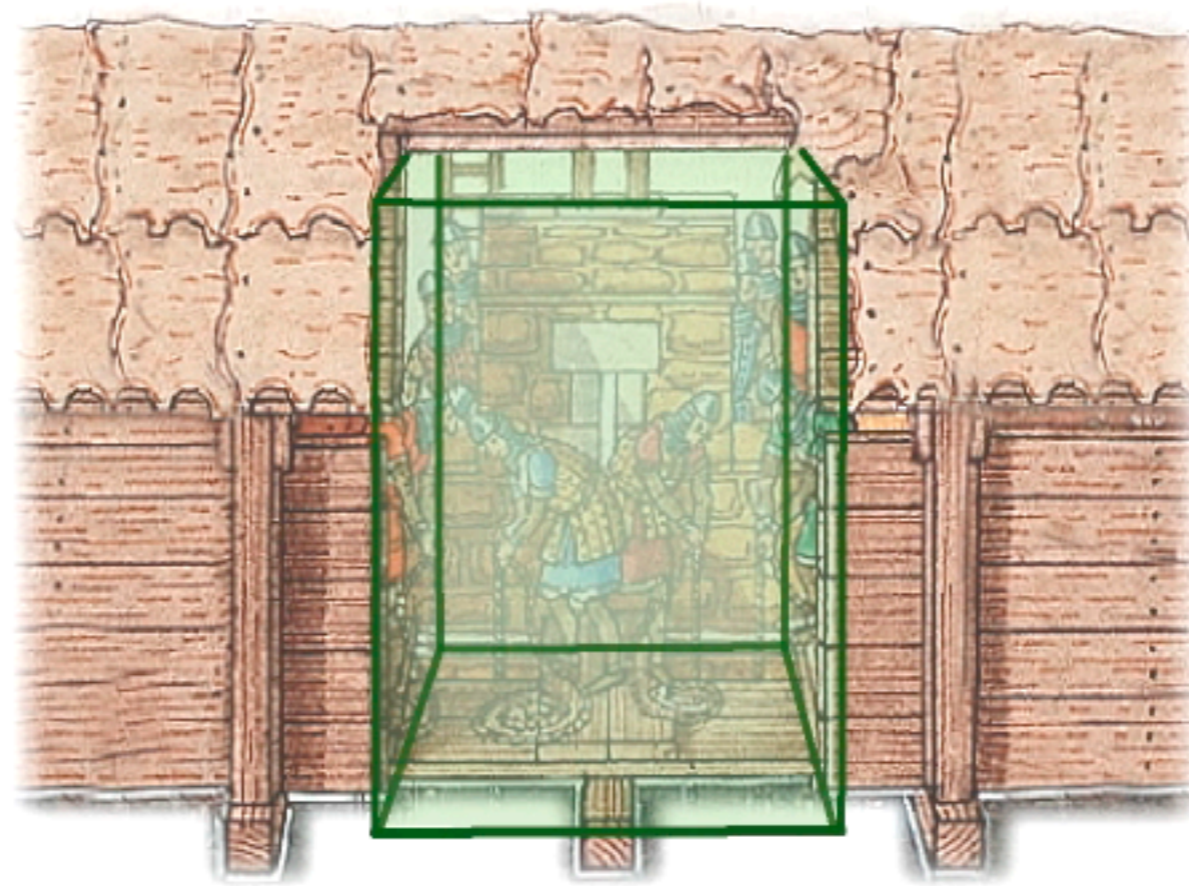




# Box Cut



# Box Cut



Object-aligned box cut

# Window Cut

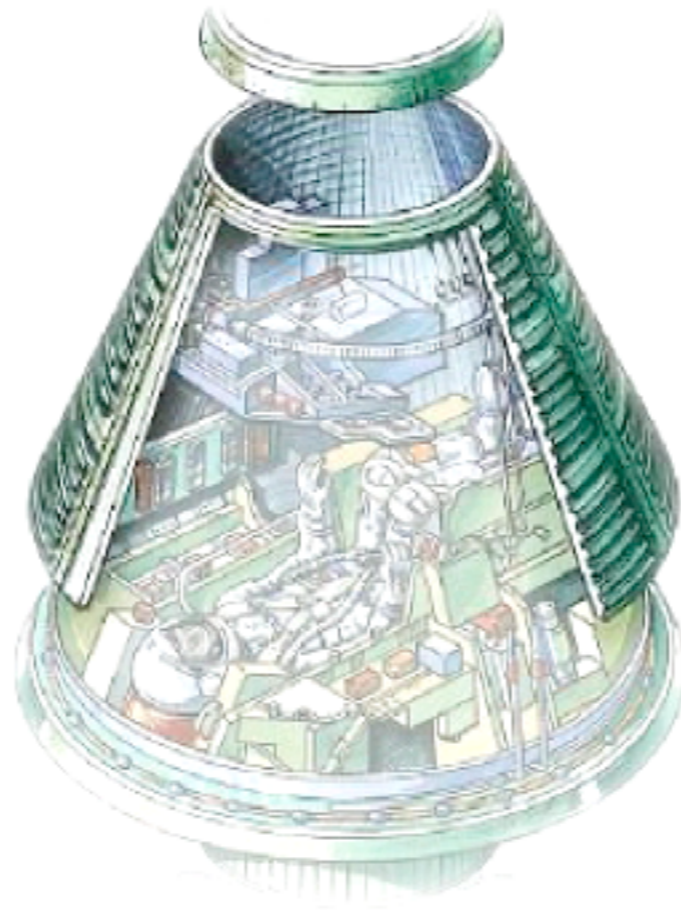


# Window Cut

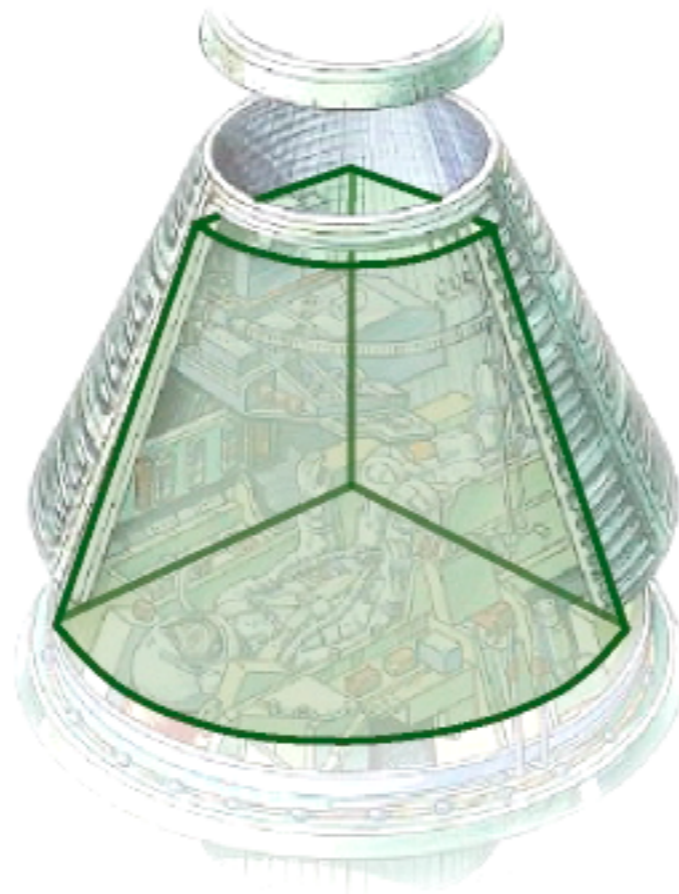


Window cut

# Wedge Cut



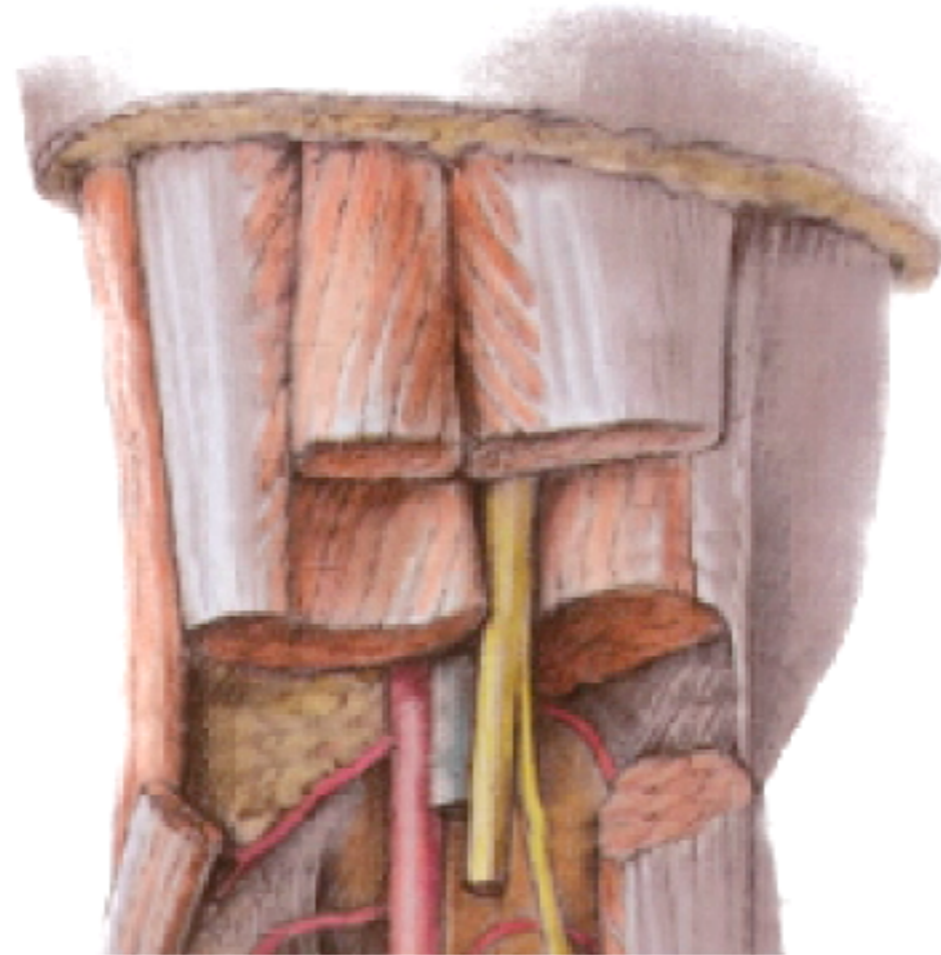
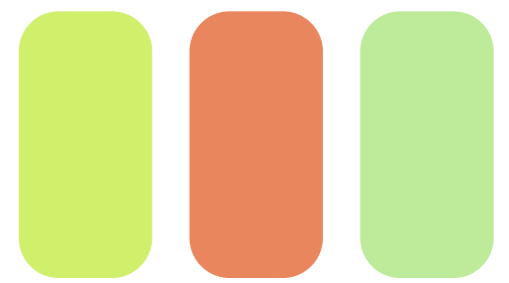
# Wedge Cut



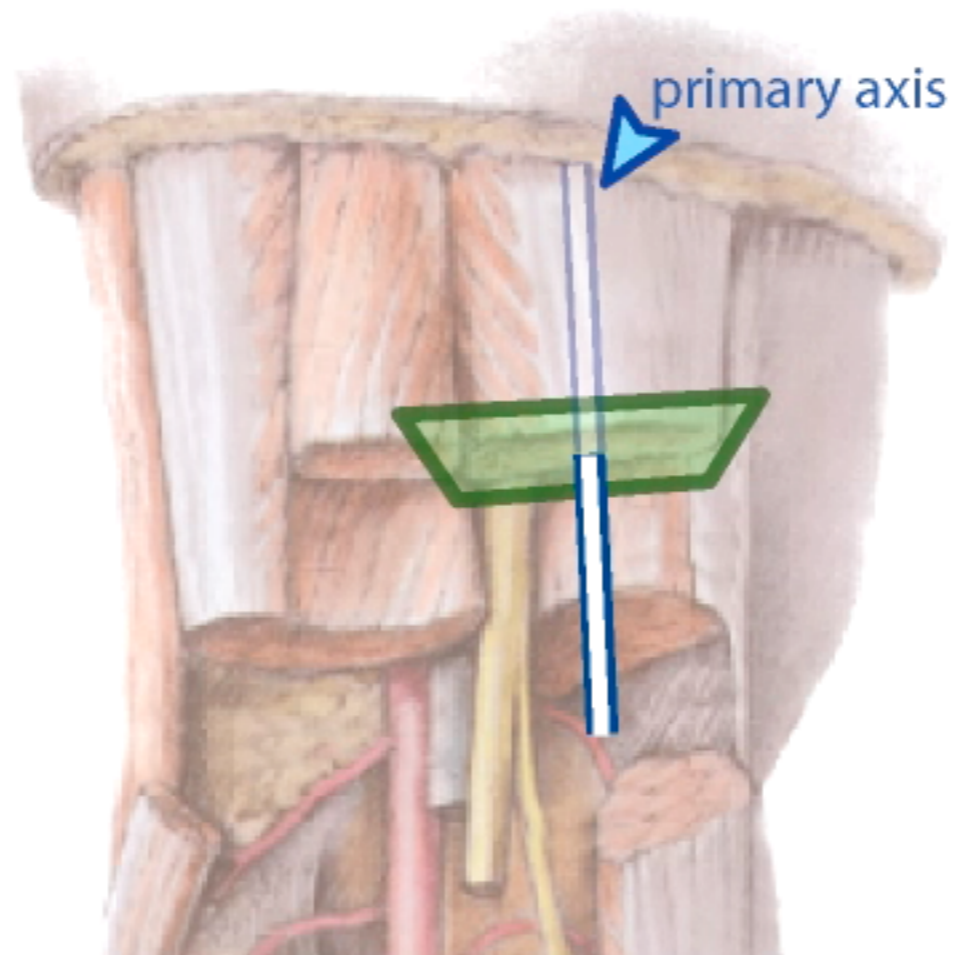
Wedge cut



# Transverse Tube Cut



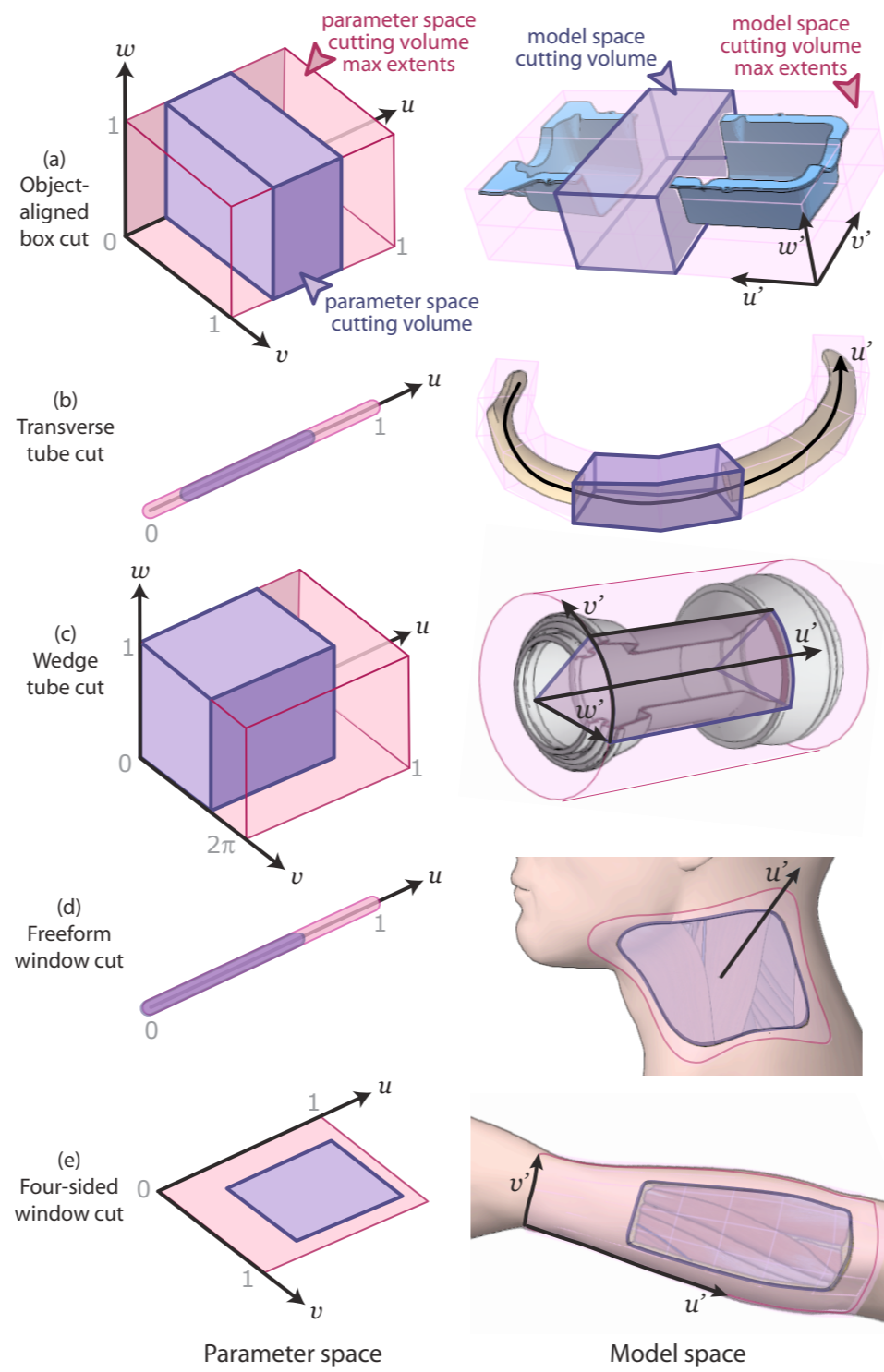
# Transverse Tube Cut

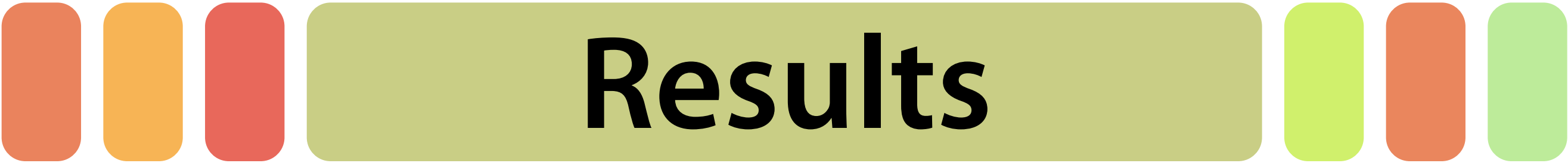


Transverse tube cut



# Cut Taxonomy





# Results

## Interactive Cutaway Illustrations of Complex 3D Models

Wilmot Li<sup>1</sup> Lincoln Ritter<sup>1</sup>

Maneesh Agrawala<sup>2</sup> Brian Curless<sup>1</sup> David Salesin<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Washington   <sup>2</sup>University of California, Berkeley   <sup>3</sup>Adobe Systems



# Outline

- Visualization
- Non-photorealistic Rendering
- Cutaway Illustration
- **Contour Drawing**
- Good photographs.
- Map Drawing
- Painting

# Goal



# Contours



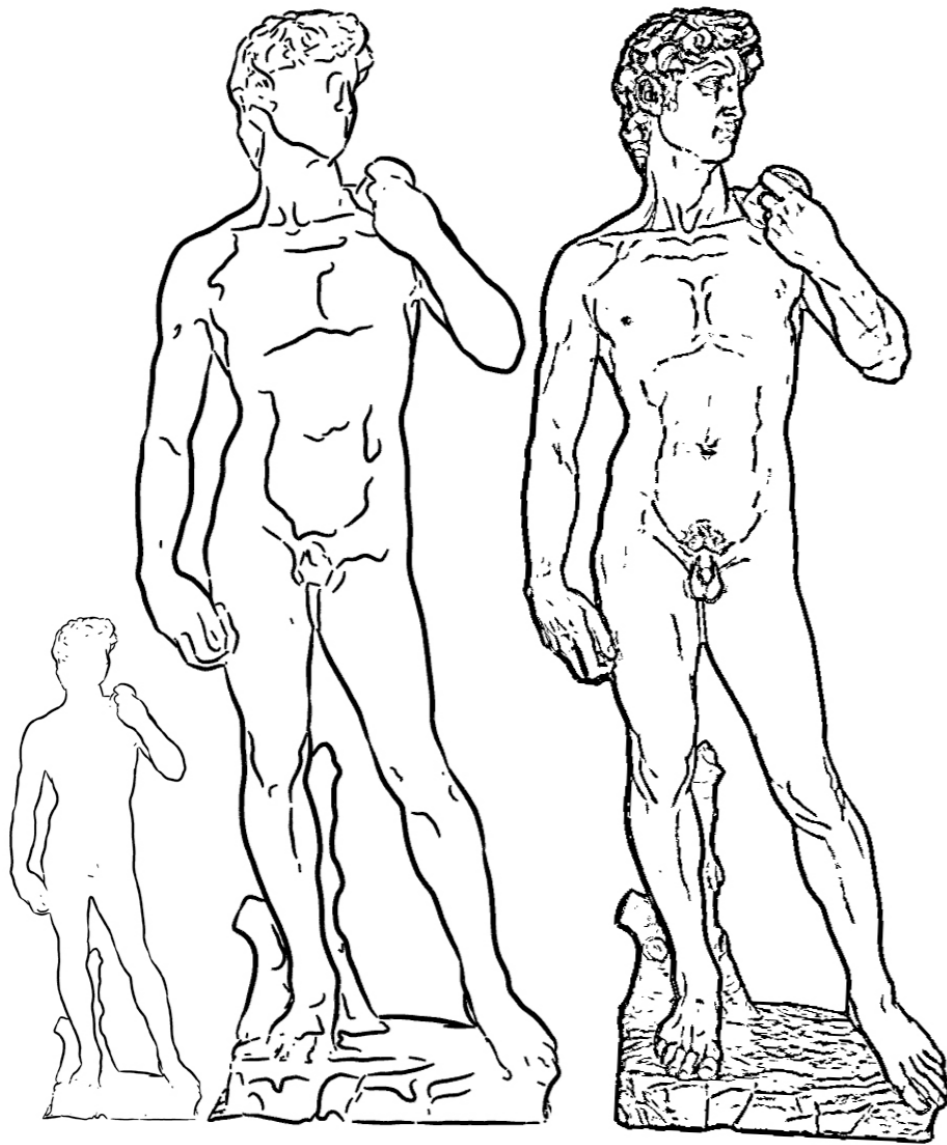
$$\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{p}) = 0$$

# Suggestive Contours



$$\mathbf{min} \quad \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{p})$$

# Examples



**Suggestive Contours for Conveying Shape**

Doug DeCarlo<sup>1</sup>

Adam Finkelstein<sup>2</sup>

Szymon Rusinkiewicz<sup>2</sup>

Anthony Santella<sup>1</sup>



# Outline

- Visualization
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- **Good photographs.**
- Map Drawing
- Painting



# Goal



# Problem



# Idea



# Example

## Interactive Digital Photomontage

Aseem Agarwala, Mira Dontcheva  
Maneesh Agrawala, Steven Drucker, Alex Colburn  
Brian Curless, David Salesin, Michael Cohen

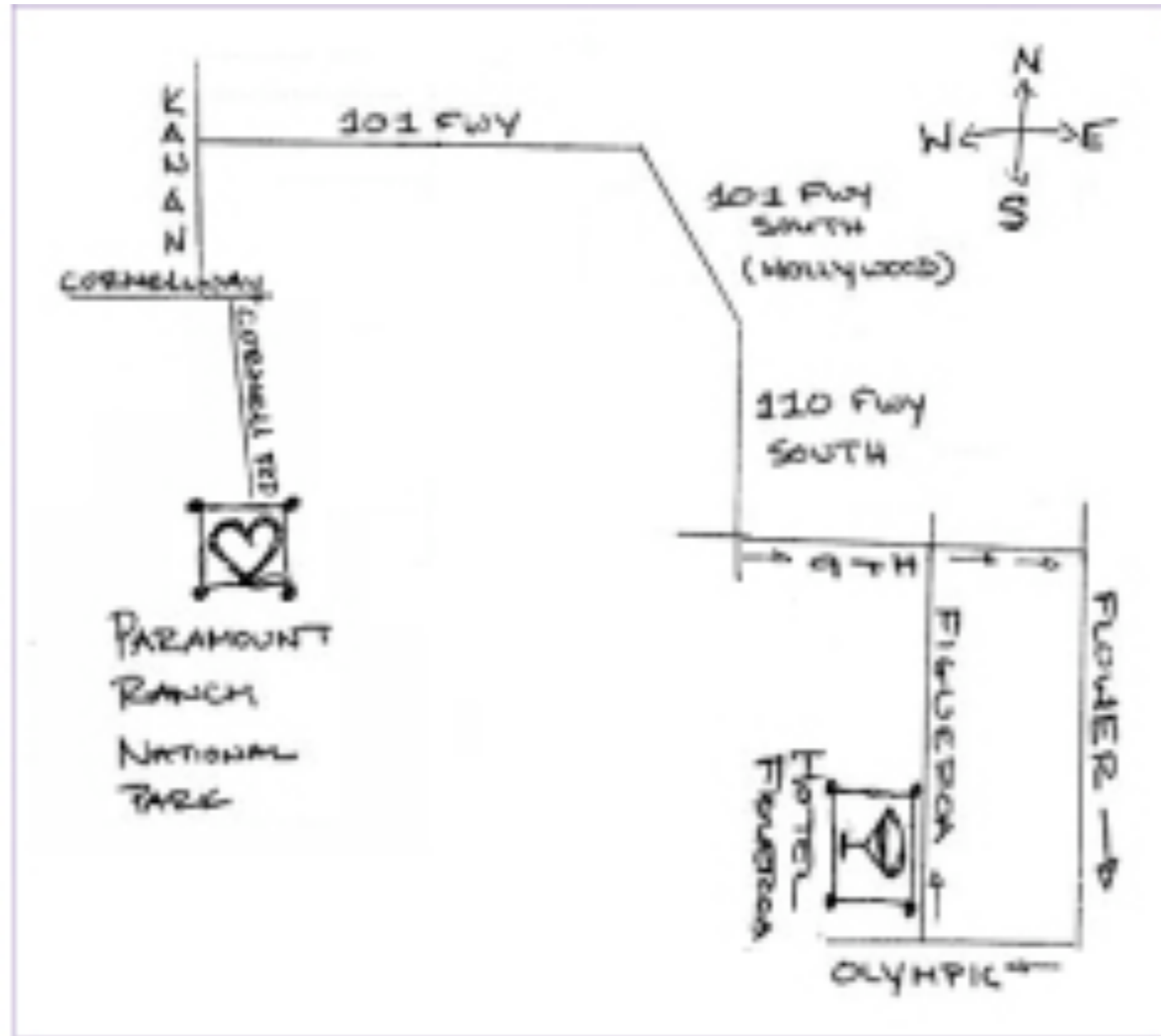




# Outline

- Visualization
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- Good photographs.
- **Map Drawing**
- Painting

# Goal



# Reality





# Map Blast



# Algorithm

original route	length	angle	shape
<b>(a) false intersections</b>			
<b>(b) missing intersections</b>			
	N/A		
<b>(c) inconsistent turn direction</b>			
			N/A
<b>(d) overall route shape</b>			



# Outline

- Visualization
- Non-photorealistic Rendering
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- Contour Drawing
- Good photographs.
- Map Drawing
- **Painting**

# Goal



A photograph



An abstracted painting



A low detail painting (no interaction)



A high detail painting (no interaction)



# Example



**Impressionist**



# Next Class

- **Exam Review!**