

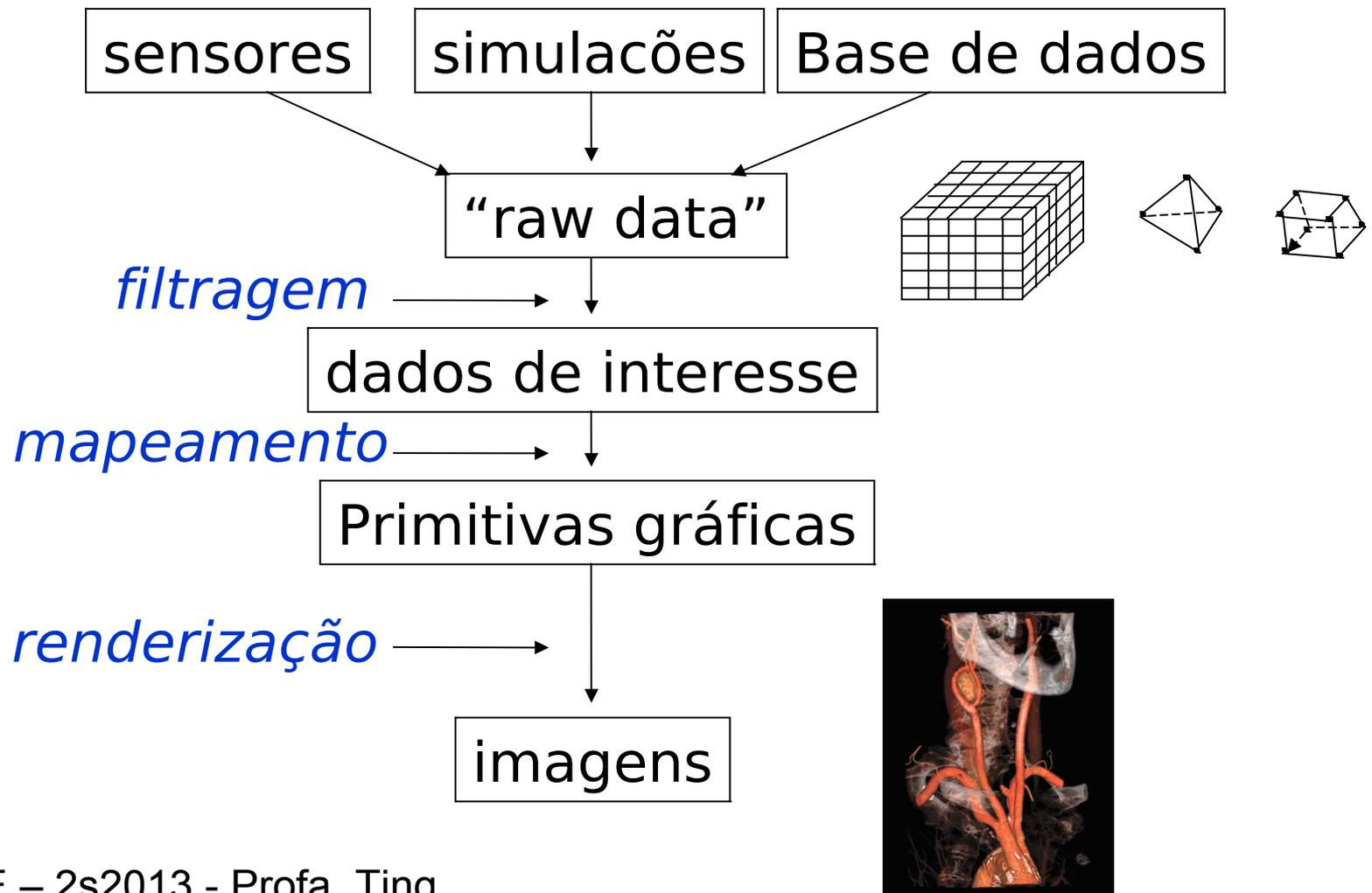
IA369E

Tópicos em Engenharia de Computação VI
Segundo Semestre de 2013

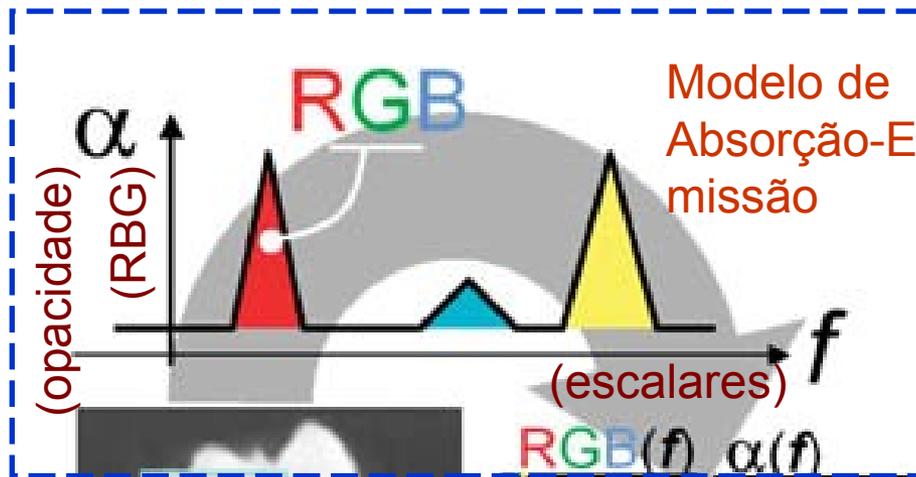
Funções de Transferência

Profa. Ting

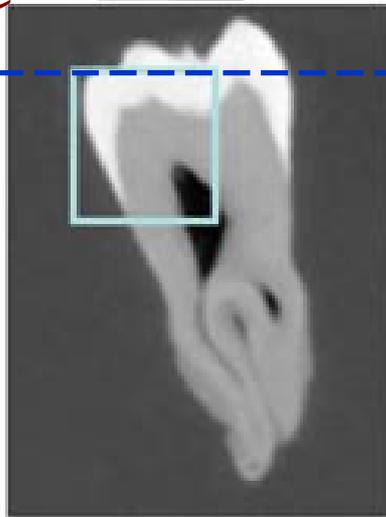
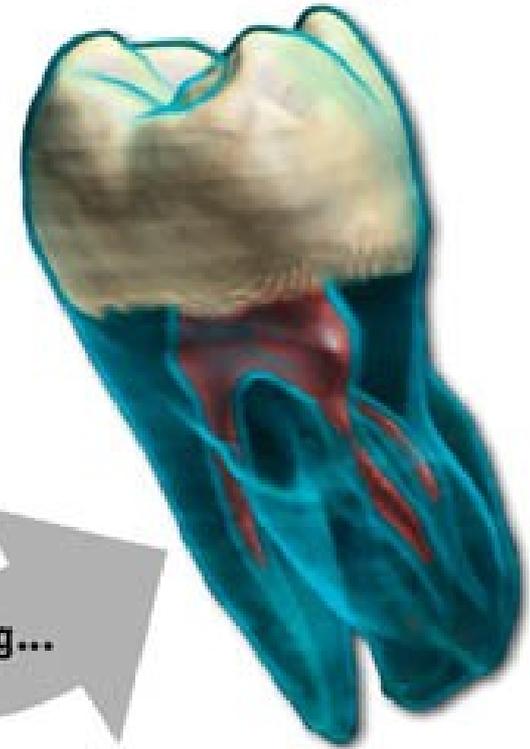
Fluxo de Visualização



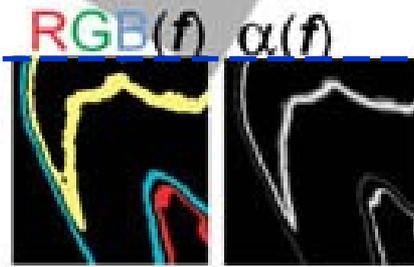
Renderização Direta



Map Data Value f to Color and Opacity

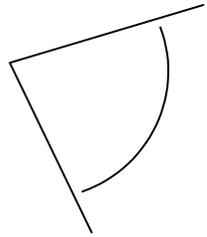


dados/amostras

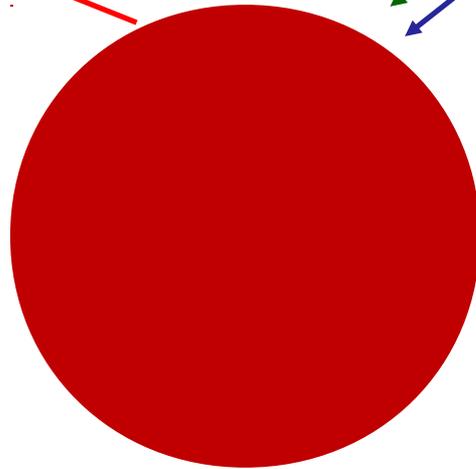
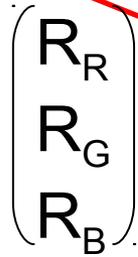
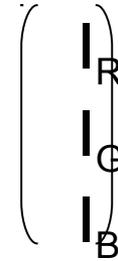


Shading, Compositing...

Renderização via Modelos de Iluminação



Coeficiente de absorção
Coeficiente de emissão
Coeficiente de reflexão
Coeficiente de refração

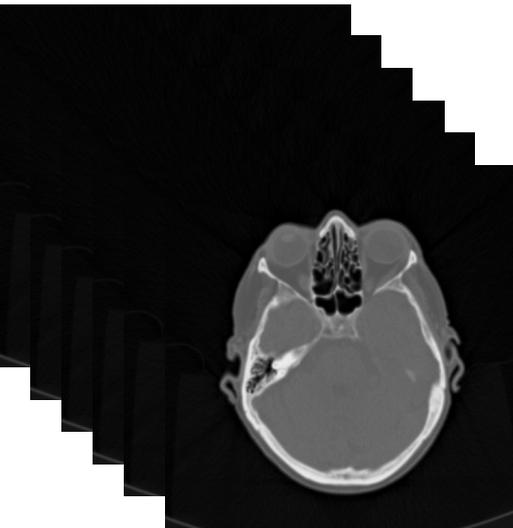


Propriedade óptica do material???

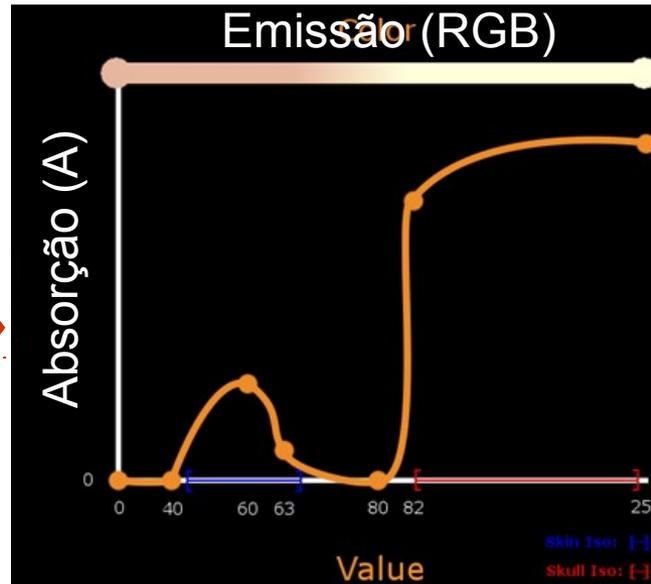
Função de Transferência

<http://graphicsrunner.blogspot.com/2009/01/volume-rendering-102-transfer-functions.html>

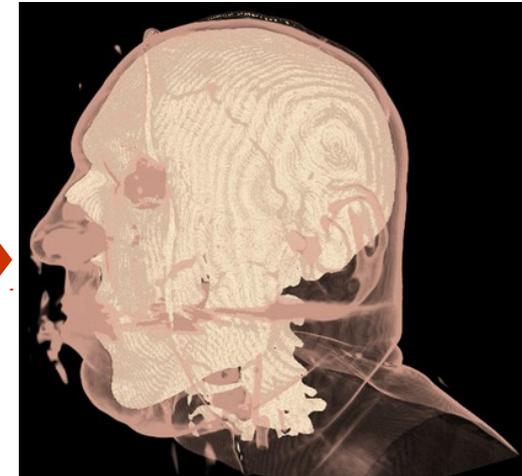
Características Ópticas



Dados de interesse



Valores (escalares) dos dados

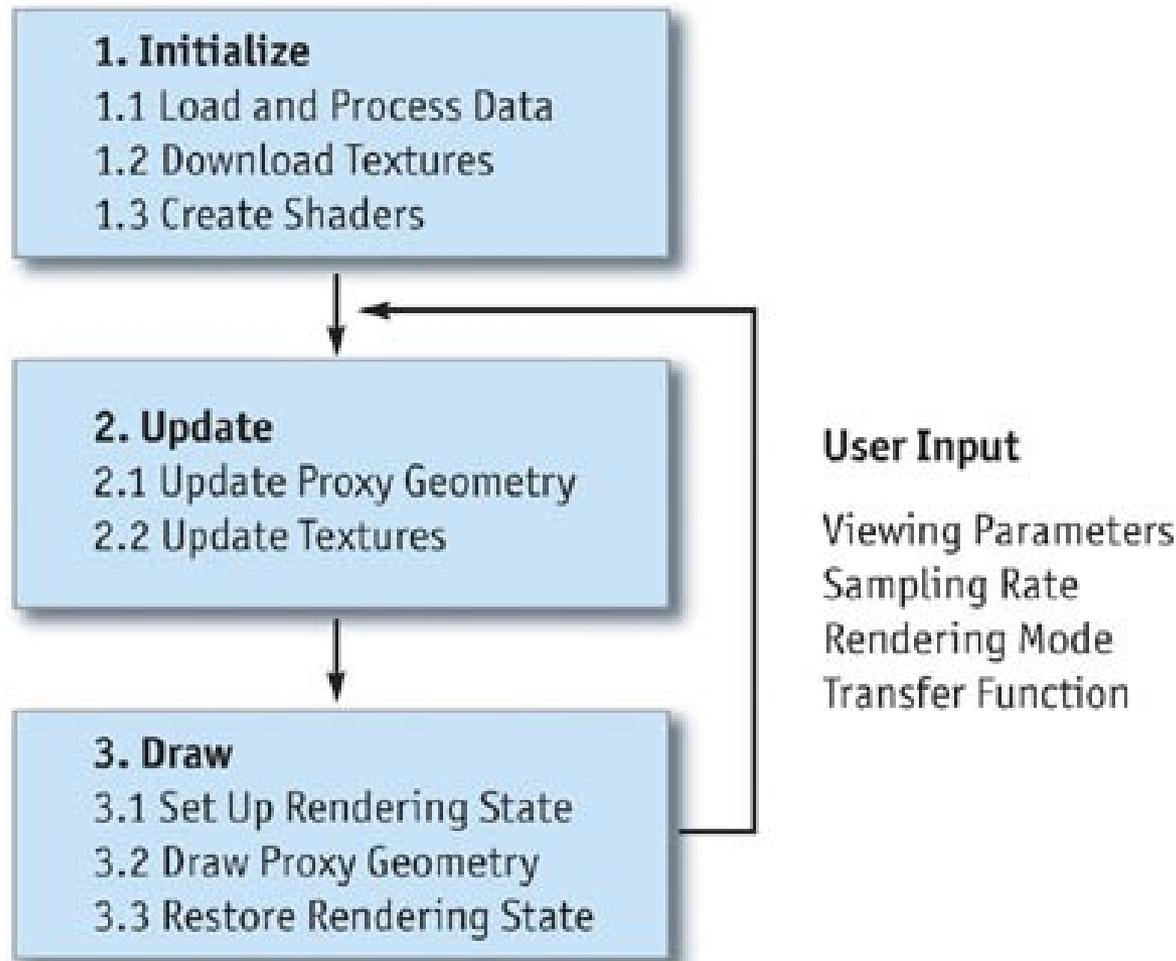


Valor escalar → reflectância, translucência, emissividade

Mapa de Cores
(*look-up table*)

Desejável: Distinguir variações abruptas; exibir as transições entre regiões de forma suave e permitir modificações em tempo real.

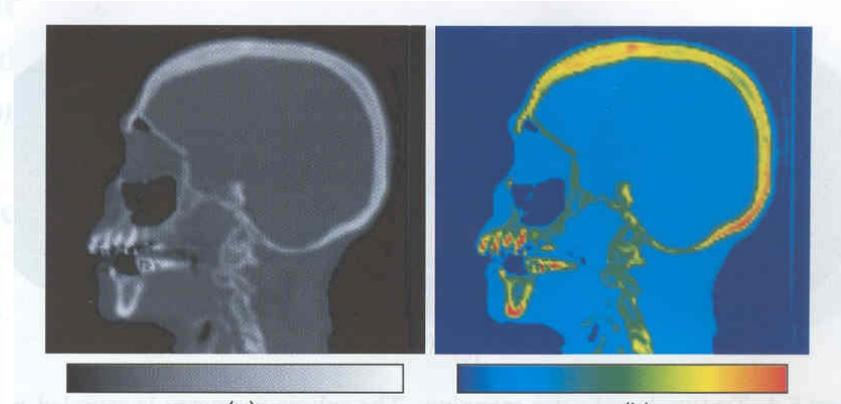
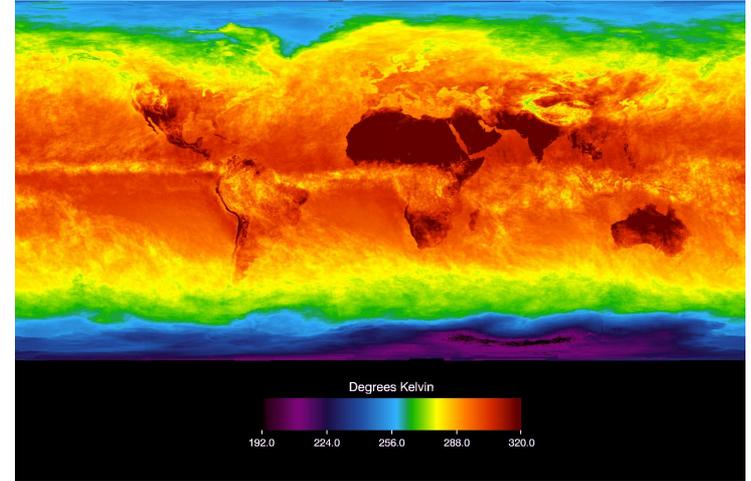
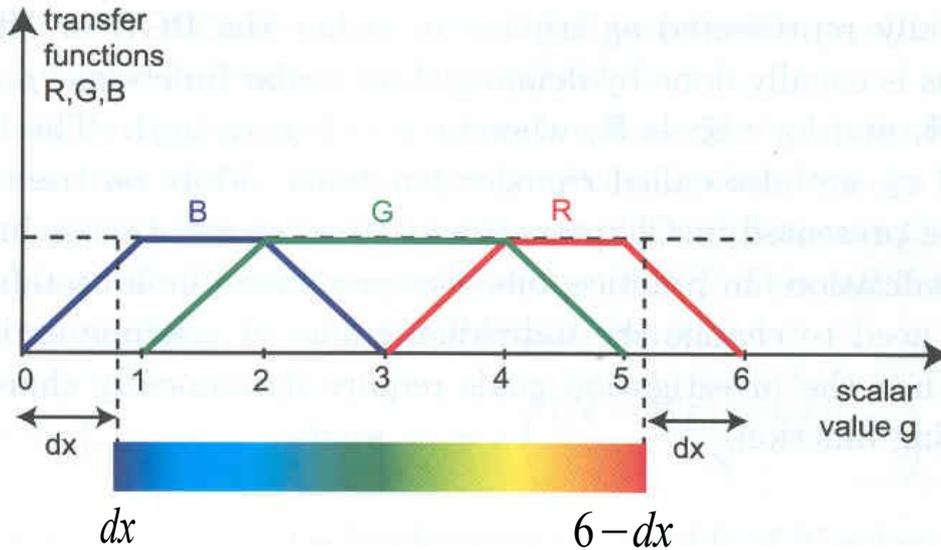
Renderização com uso de FT



Classificação

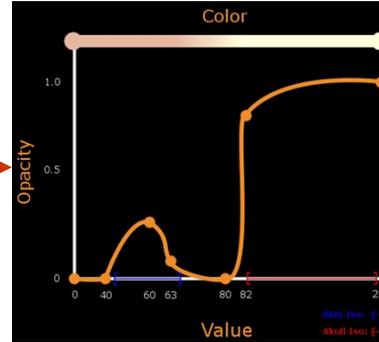
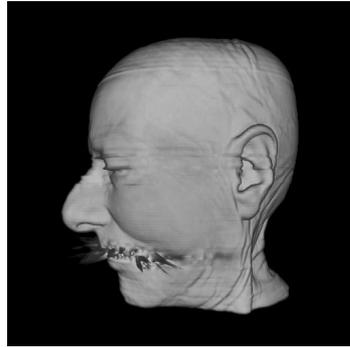
Associação a cada voxel propriedades ópticas ou geométricas, conforme a classe a qual ele pertence.

Valores escalares \rightarrow (R,G,B)



Ordem de Classificação

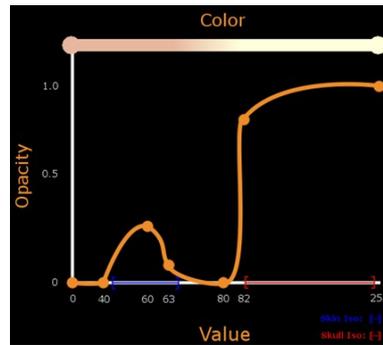
Interpolação dos valores escalares



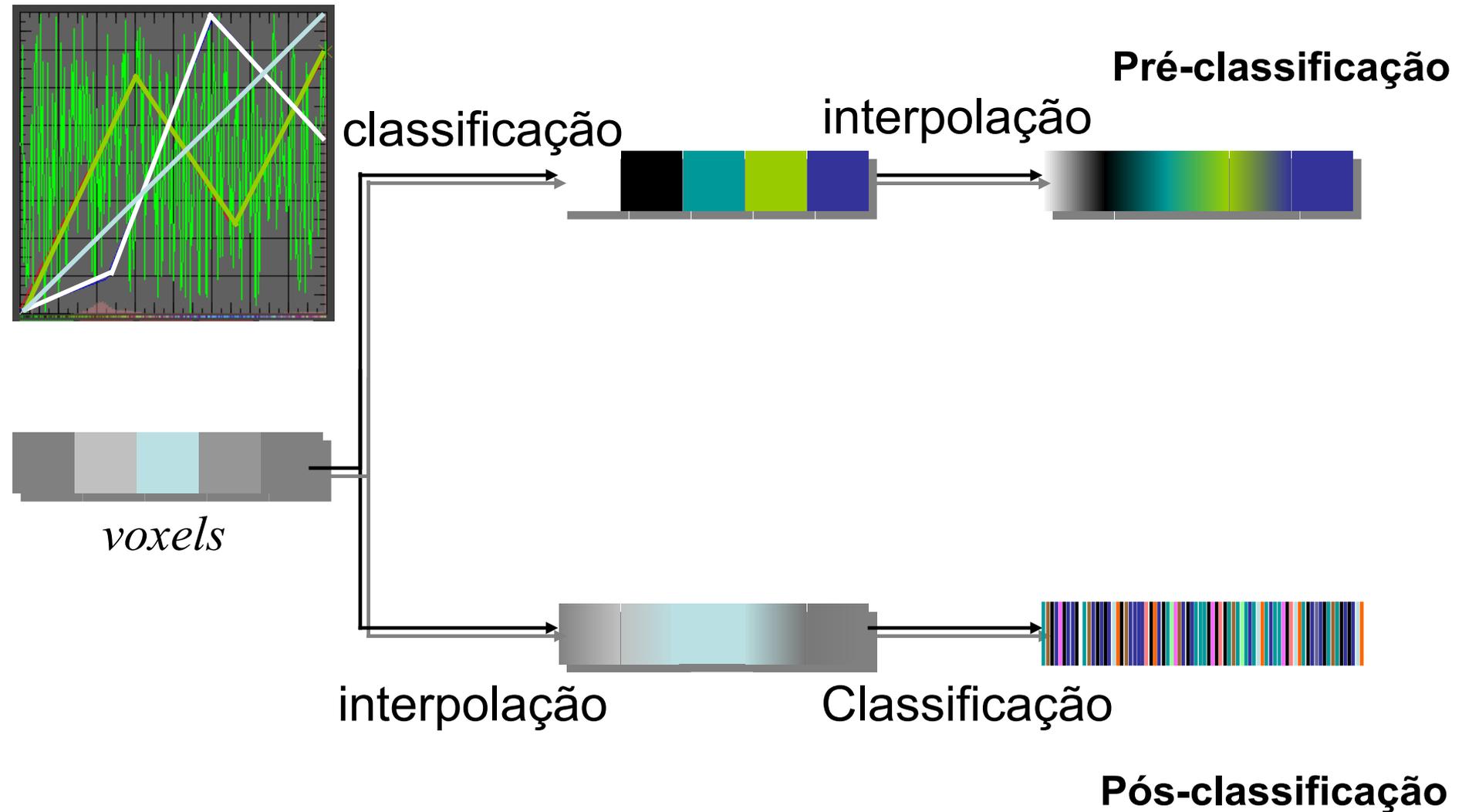
Interpolação das propriedades ópticas

Pós-interpolativa/Pós-classificação

Pré-interpolativa/Pré-classificação

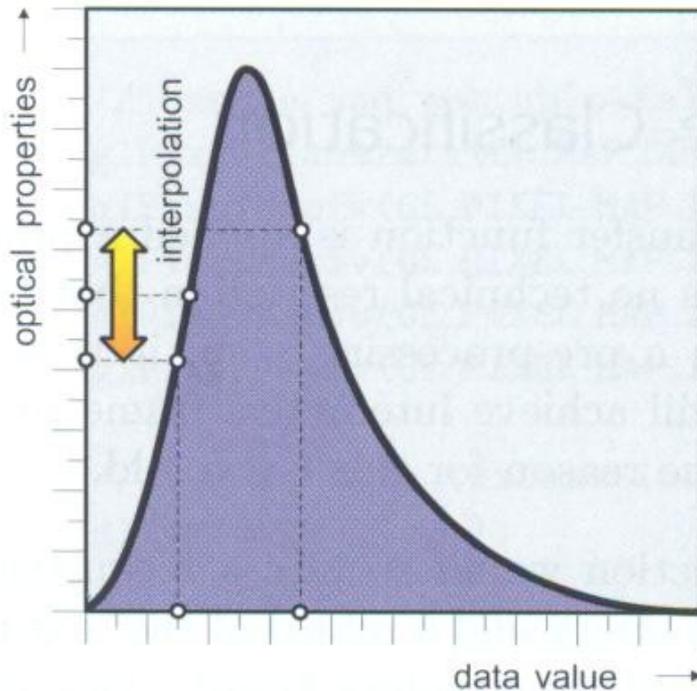


Classificação e Interpolação



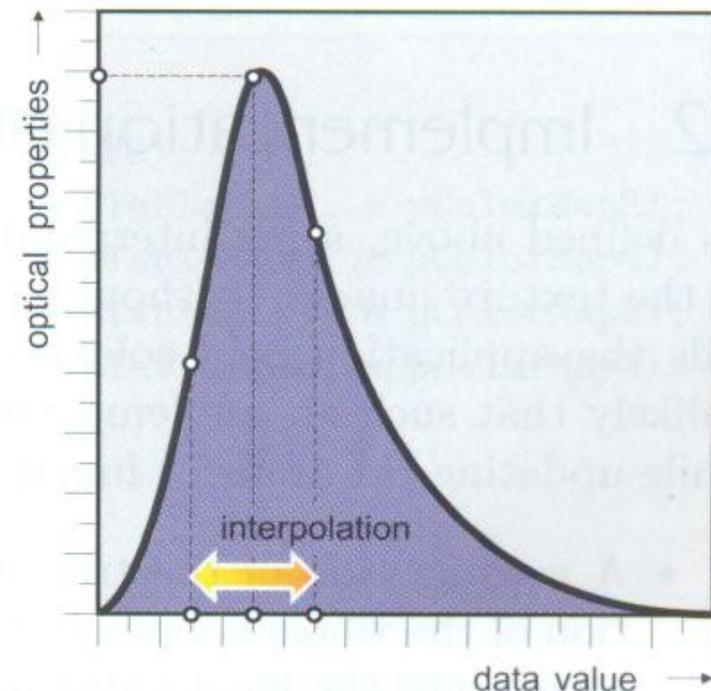
Domínio da Interpolação

Pre-classification



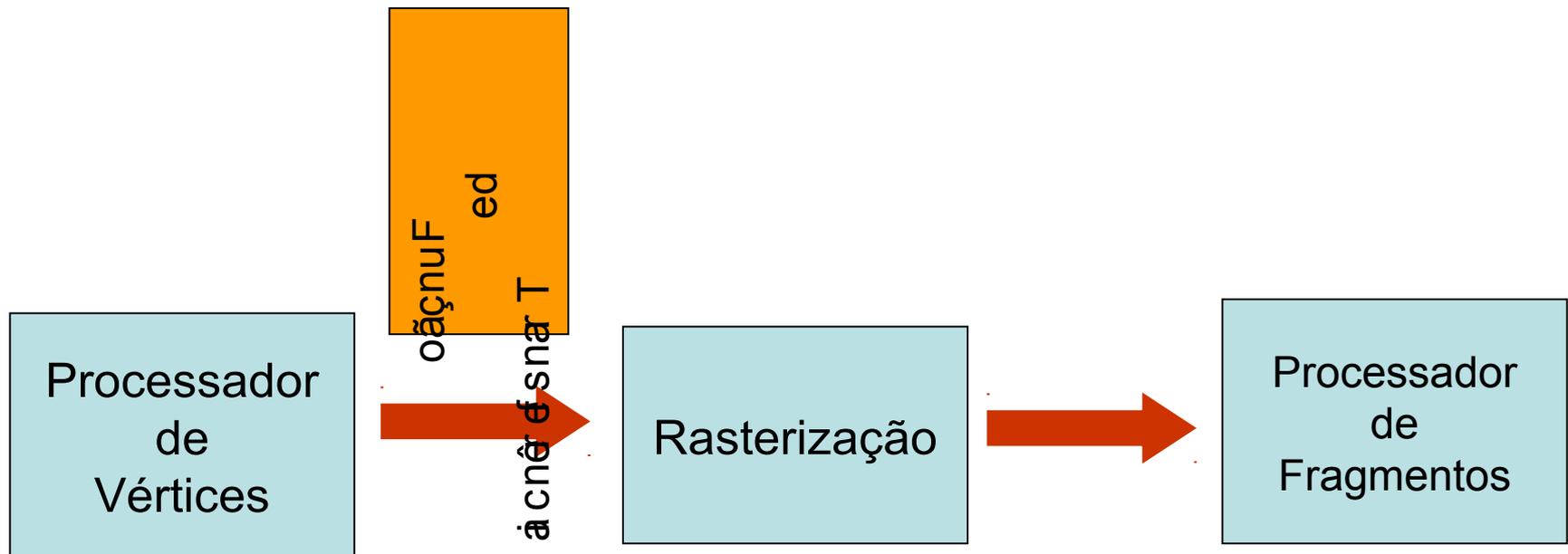
- Suporte por GPU
- Classificação no espaço da imagem
- Interpolar por filtragem de textura

Post-classification



- Suporte por GPU programável
- Classificação no espaço do objeto
- Interpolar os valores escalares → Reconstruir volume de dados para cada nova função de transferência

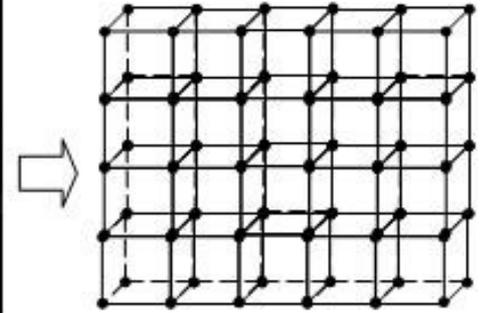
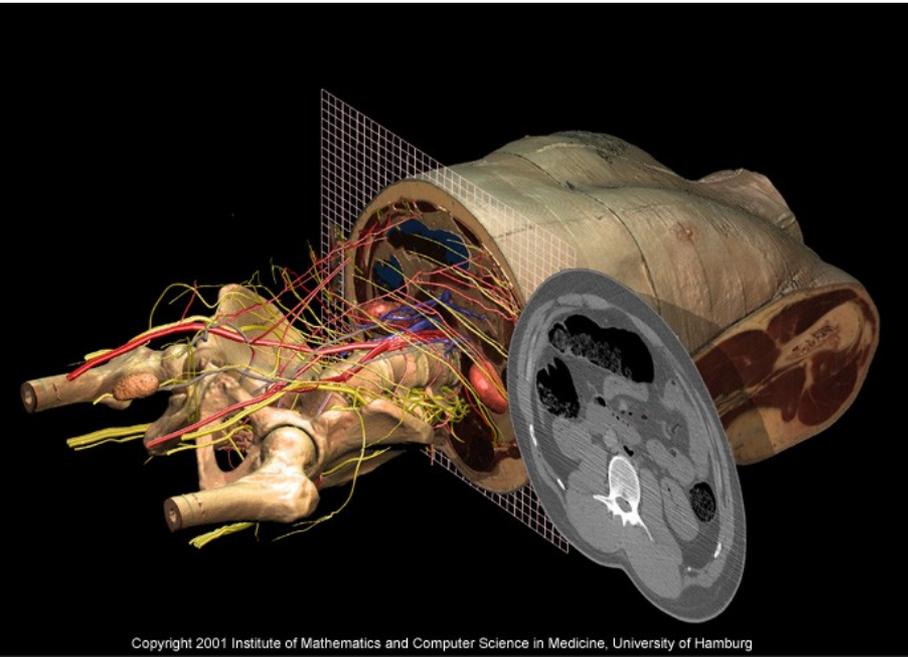
FT → Rasterização



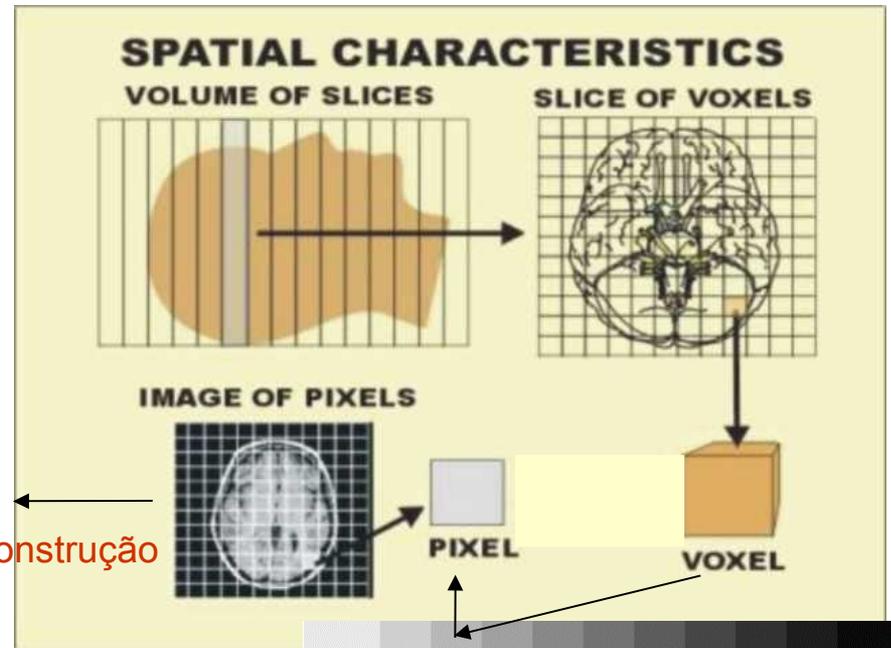
A característica óptica é determinada para cada *voxel*.

Pré-Classificação

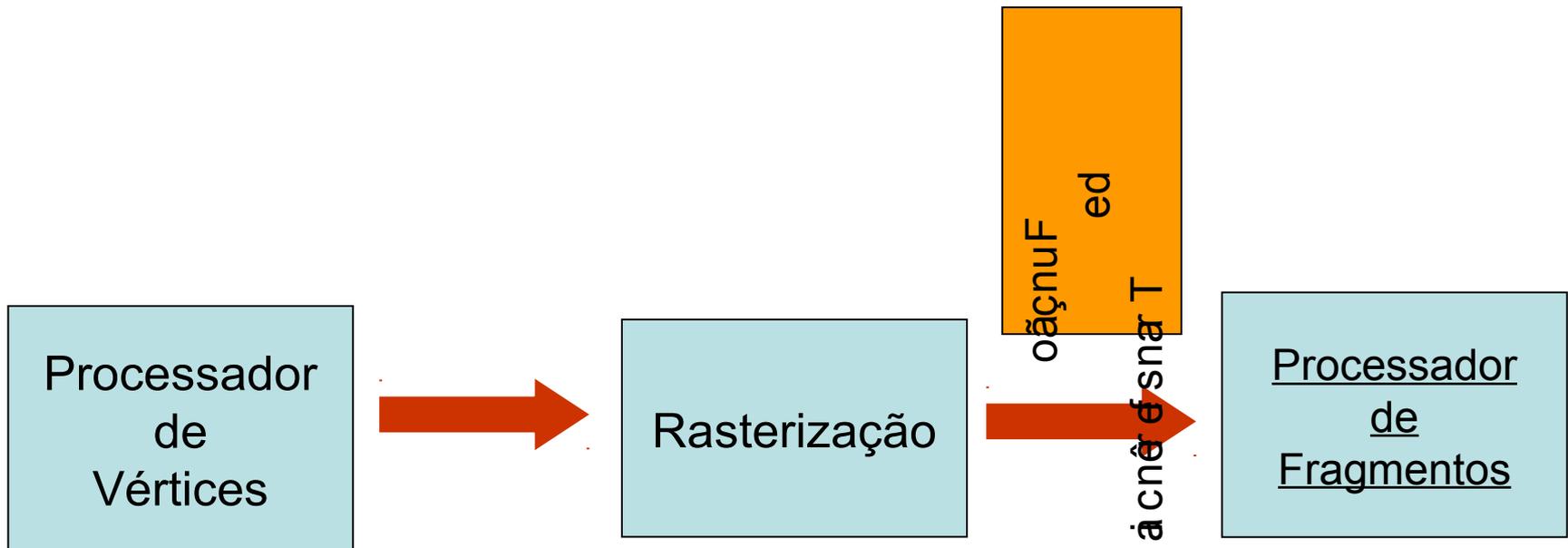
Cada fatia em amostras discretas



Amostragem em fatias na aquisição

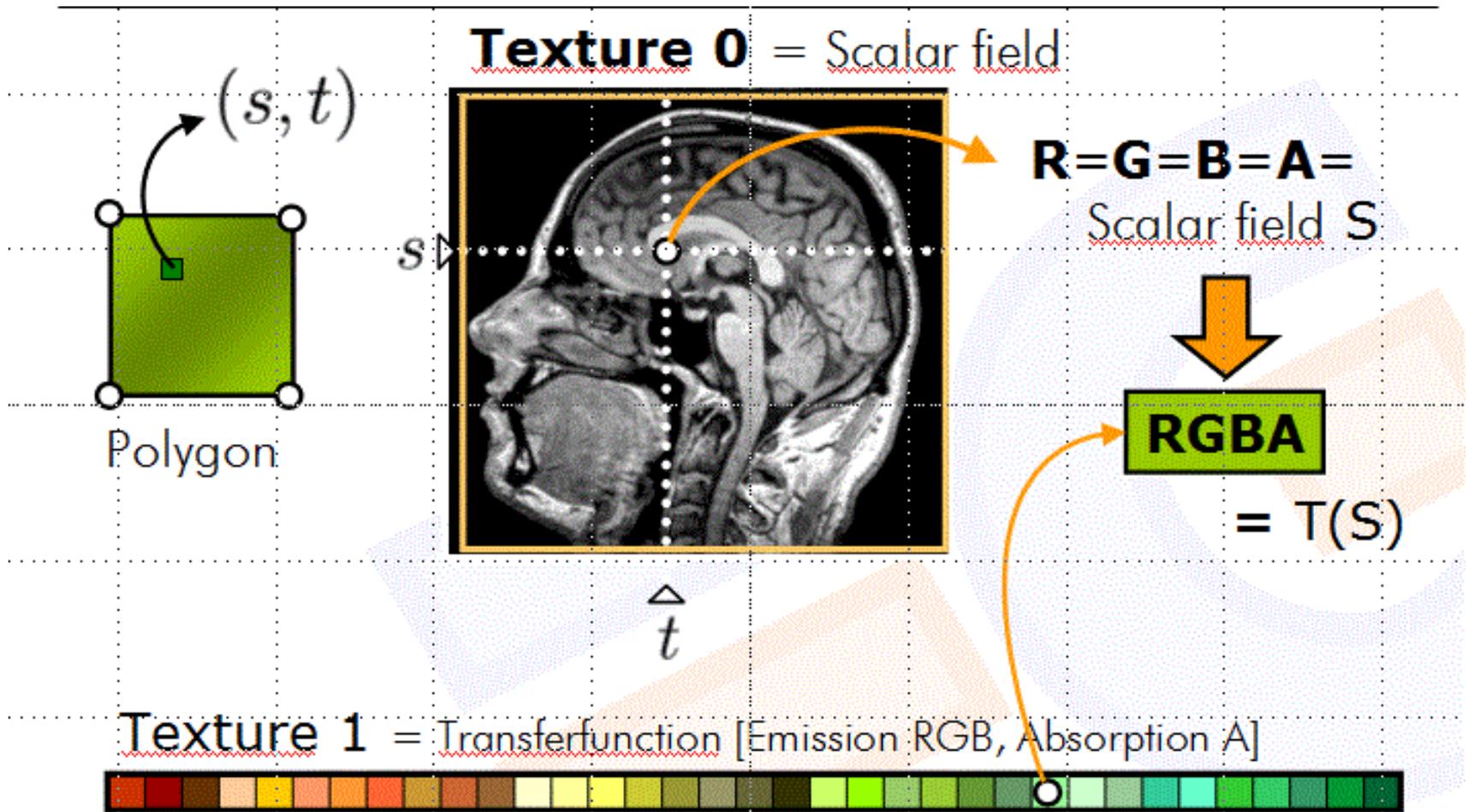


Rasterização → FT



A característica óptica é determinada para cada fragmento

Texturas Dependentes



Código: Texturas Dependentes

Fragment Shader em GLSL

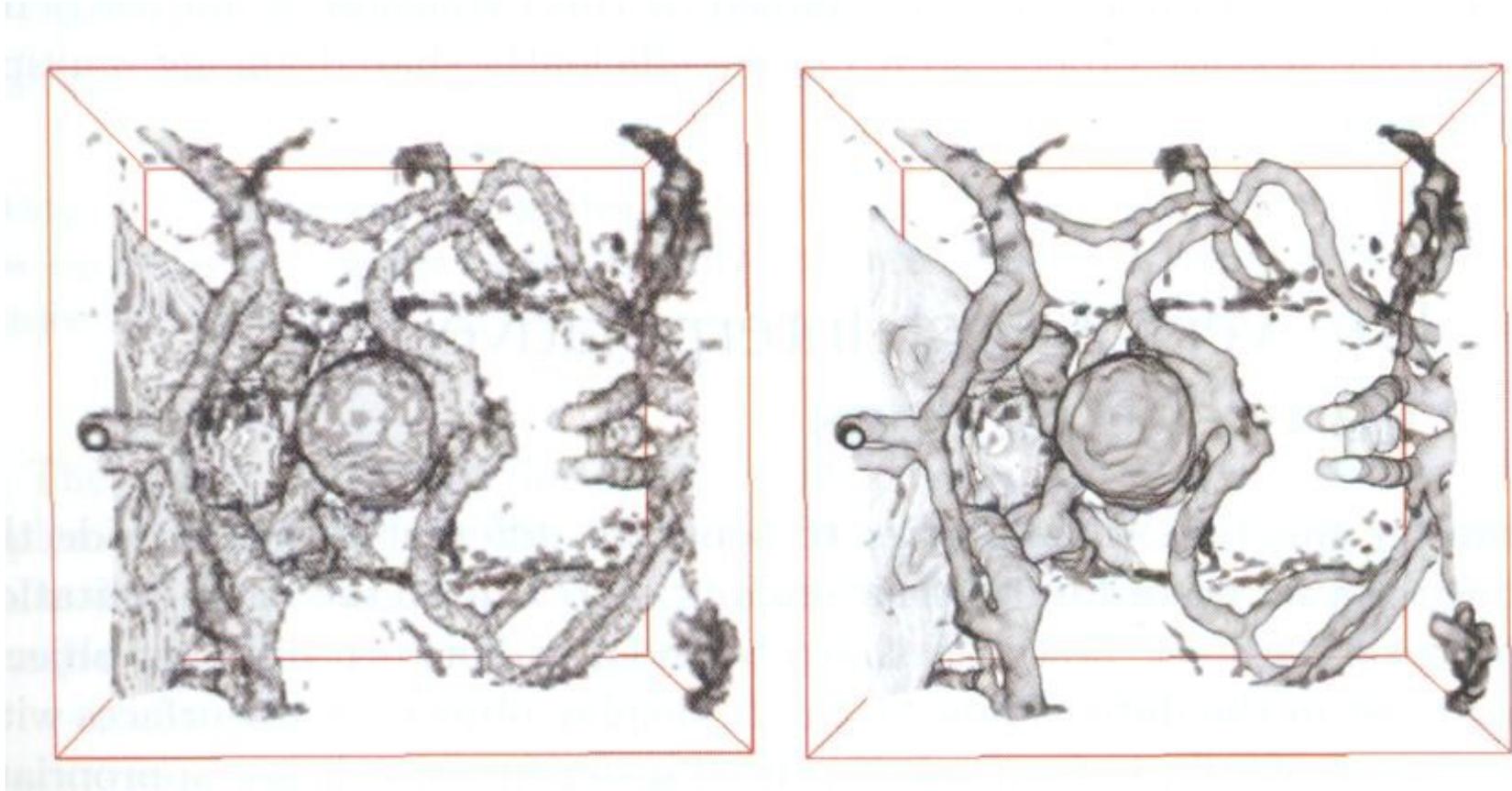
```
void main(void){
    vec4 tex, scalar, src;
    //Lookup new scalar value, alpha = scalar value
    tex = texture3D(VOLUME, pos.xyz).rgba;
    scalar.r = tex.a;
    //Lookup color in texture
    src = texture1D (TRANSFERFUNCTION, scalar.r).rgba;
    //Write the output color
    gl_FragColor = src;
}
```

Funções de OpenGL/GLSL

- Referência rápida:

<http://www.khronos.org/files/opengl-quick-reference-card.pdf>

Qualidade das imagens



Mesma função de transferência, mesma resolução,
mesma taxa de amostragem

Modelo Matemático

1. Reconstrução do sinal $f(x)$ a partir de amostras $f(k\tau)$

$$f(x) = \sum_k f(k\tau) \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{\tau}(x - k\tau)\right)$$

<http://www.jhu.edu/signals/discreteconv/index.html>

1. Aplicação da função de transferência

- No paradigma “Pré-classificação”

$$\sum_k T[f(k\tau)] \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{\tau}(x - k\tau)\right)$$

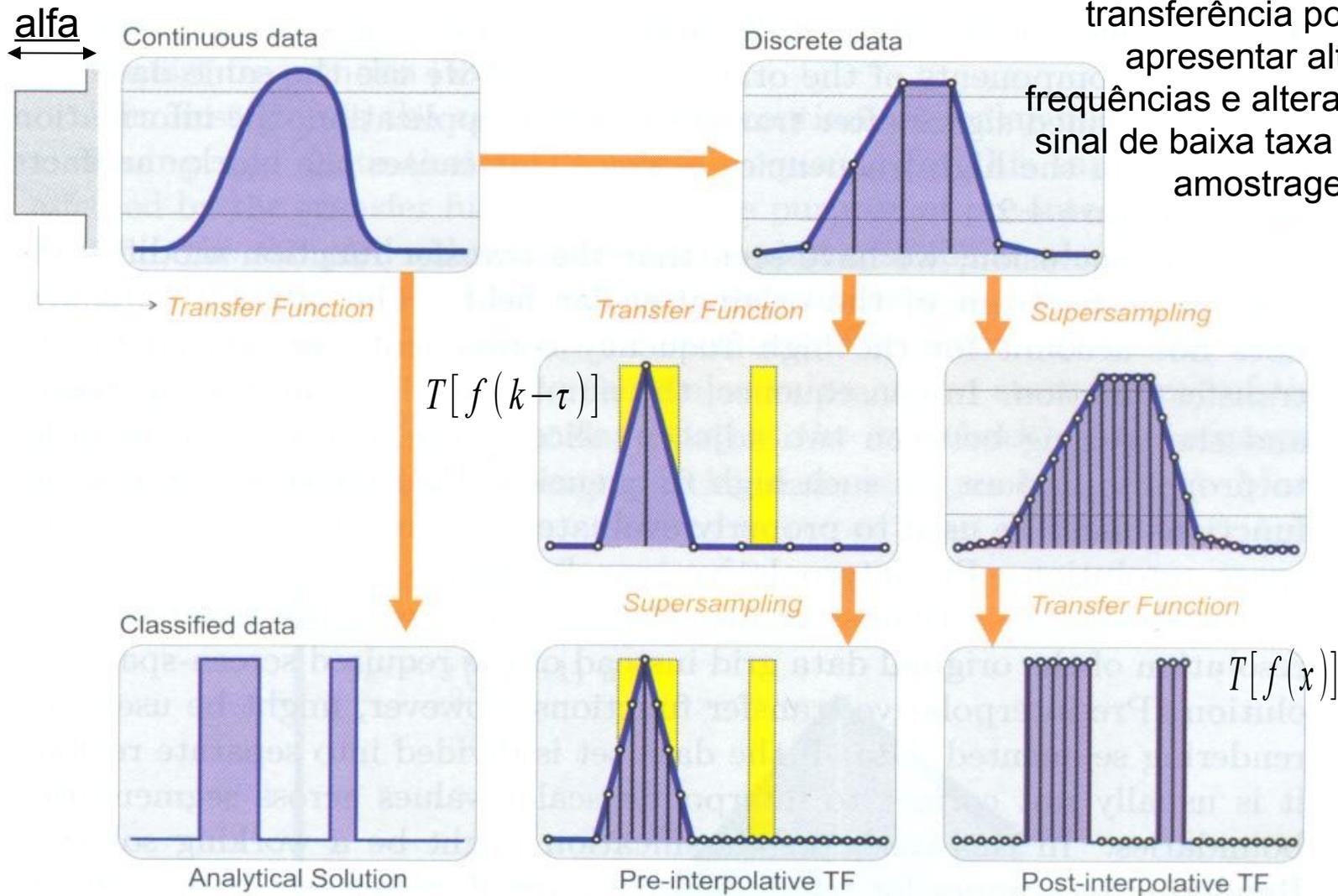
- No paradigma “Pós-classificação”

$$T[f(x)]$$

$$T[f(x)] \neq \sum_k T[f(k\tau)] \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{\tau}(x - k\tau)\right)$$

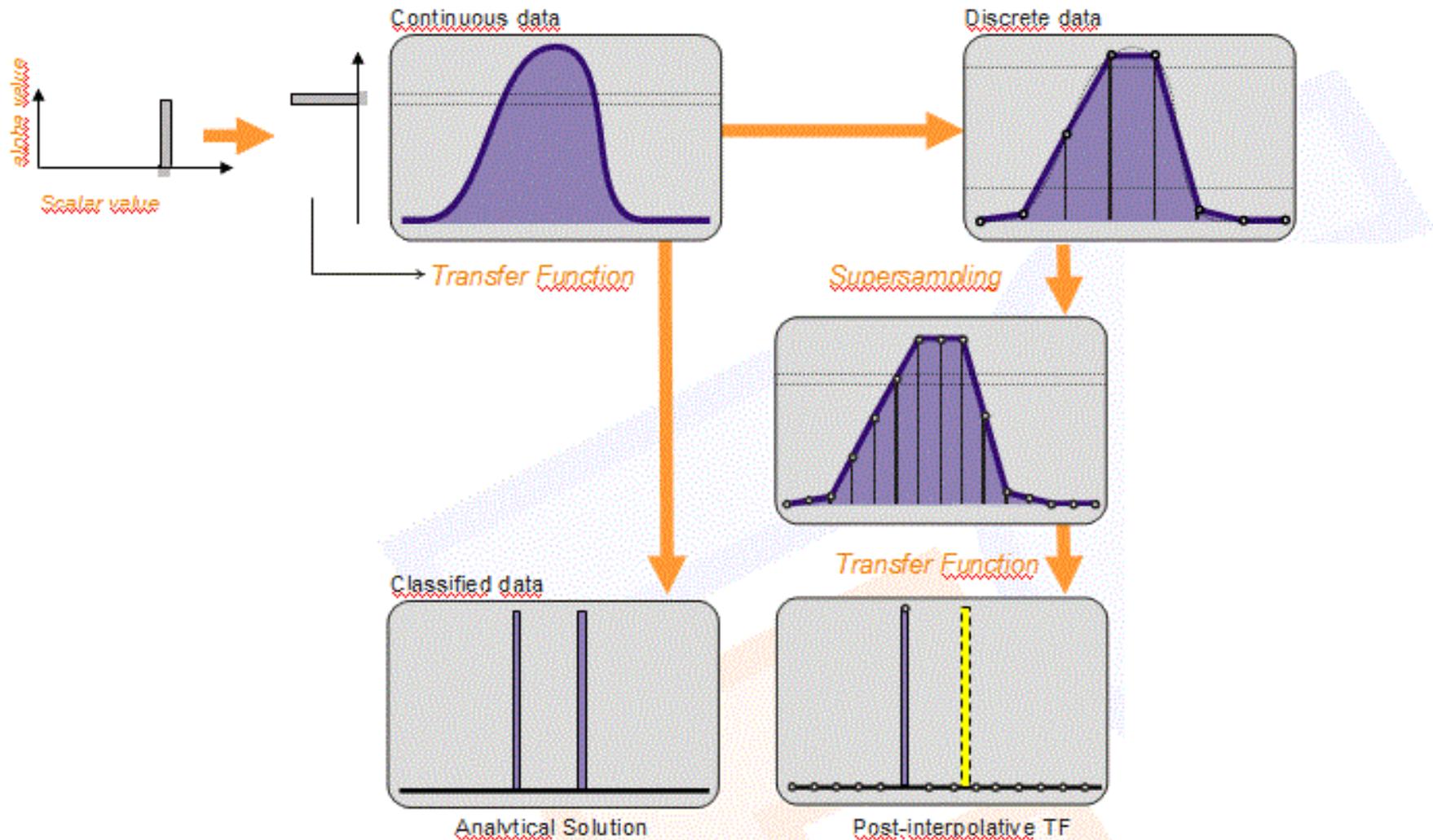
Análise

Função de transferência pode apresentar altas frequências e alterar o sinal de baixa taxa de amostragem.

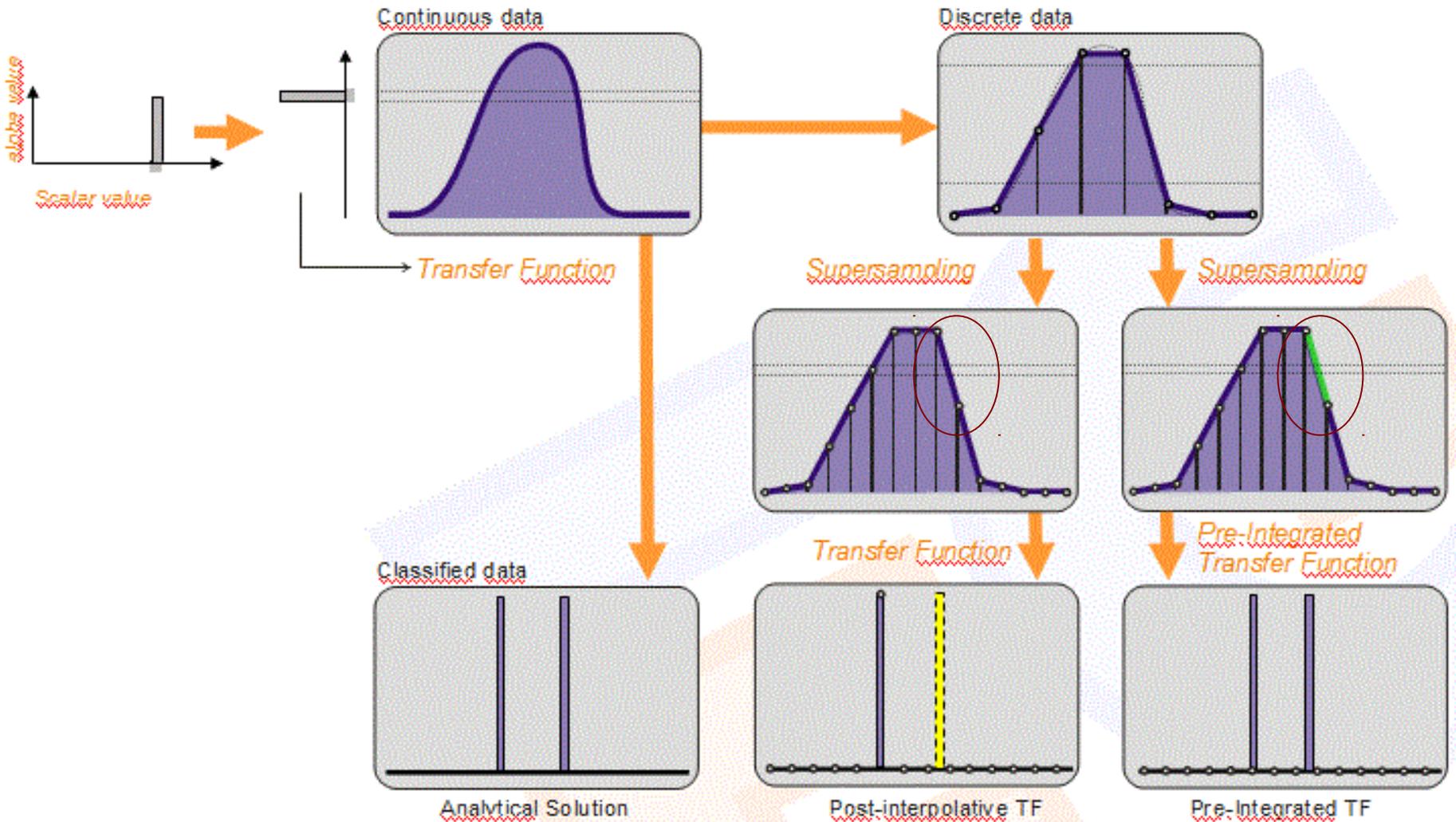


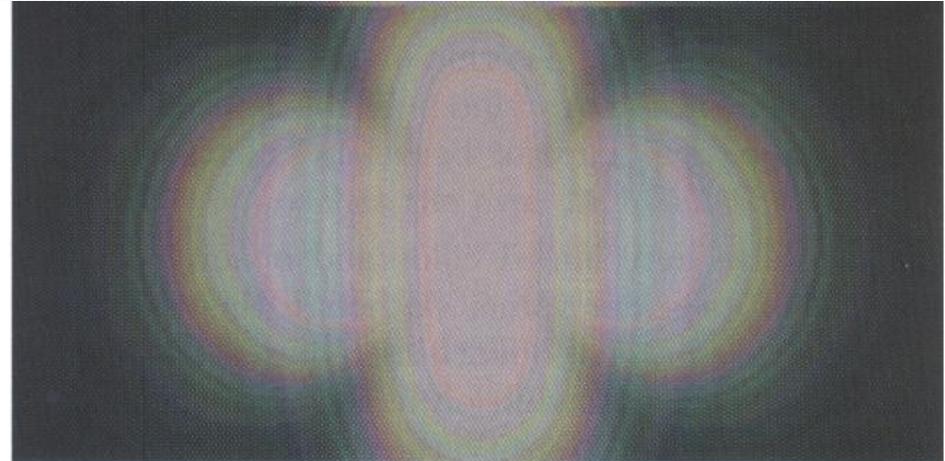
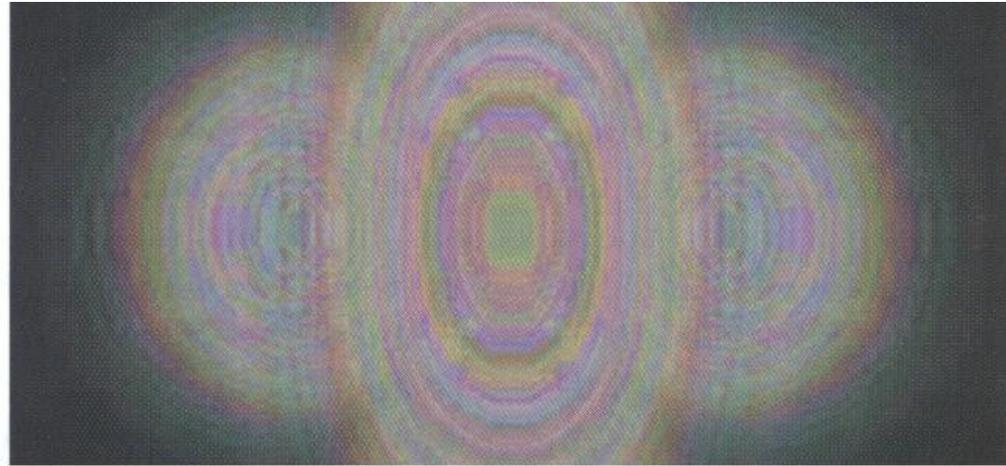
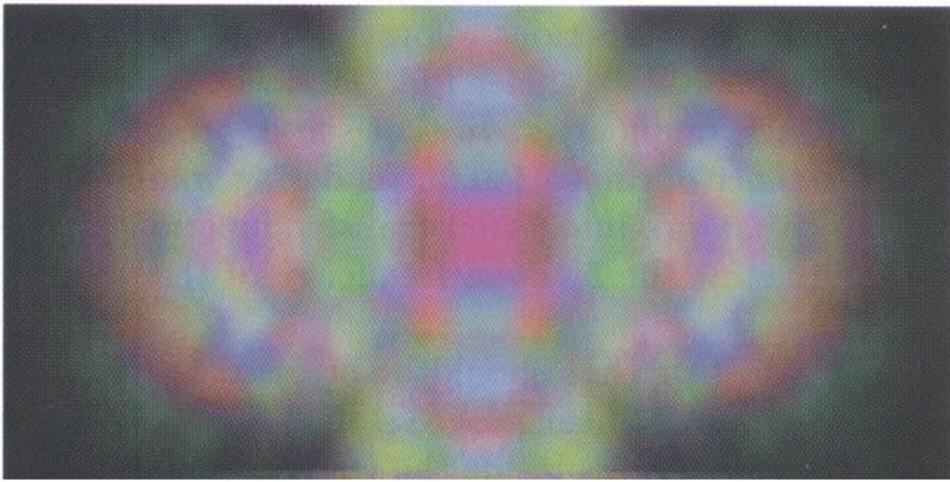
$$\sum_k T[f(k\tau)] \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\frac{1}{\tau}(x-k\tau)\right)$$

Funções com altas frequências



Pré-Integração

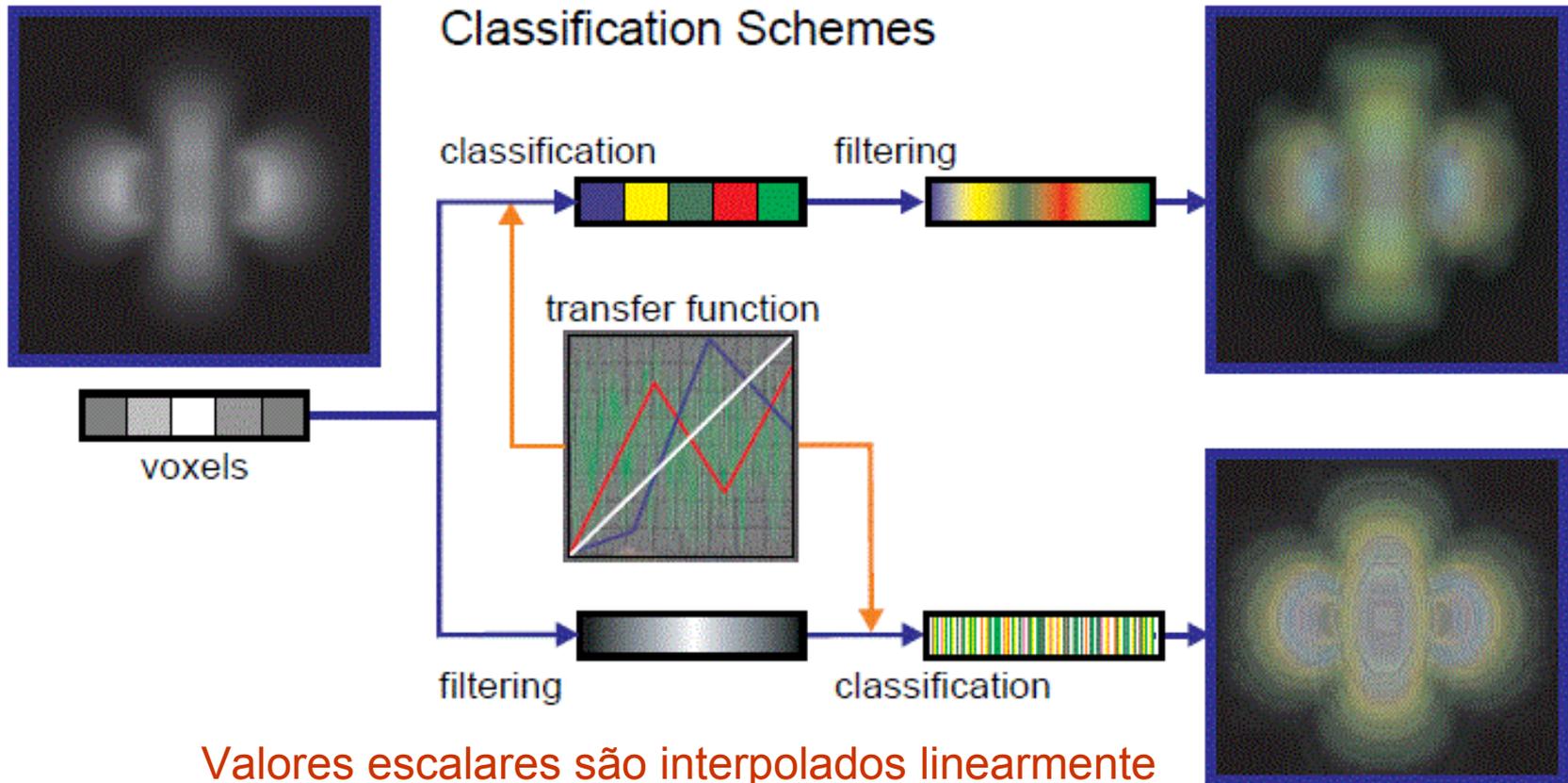




Uma Implementação

<http://www.vis.uni-stuttgart.de/eng/research/fields/current/spvolren/>

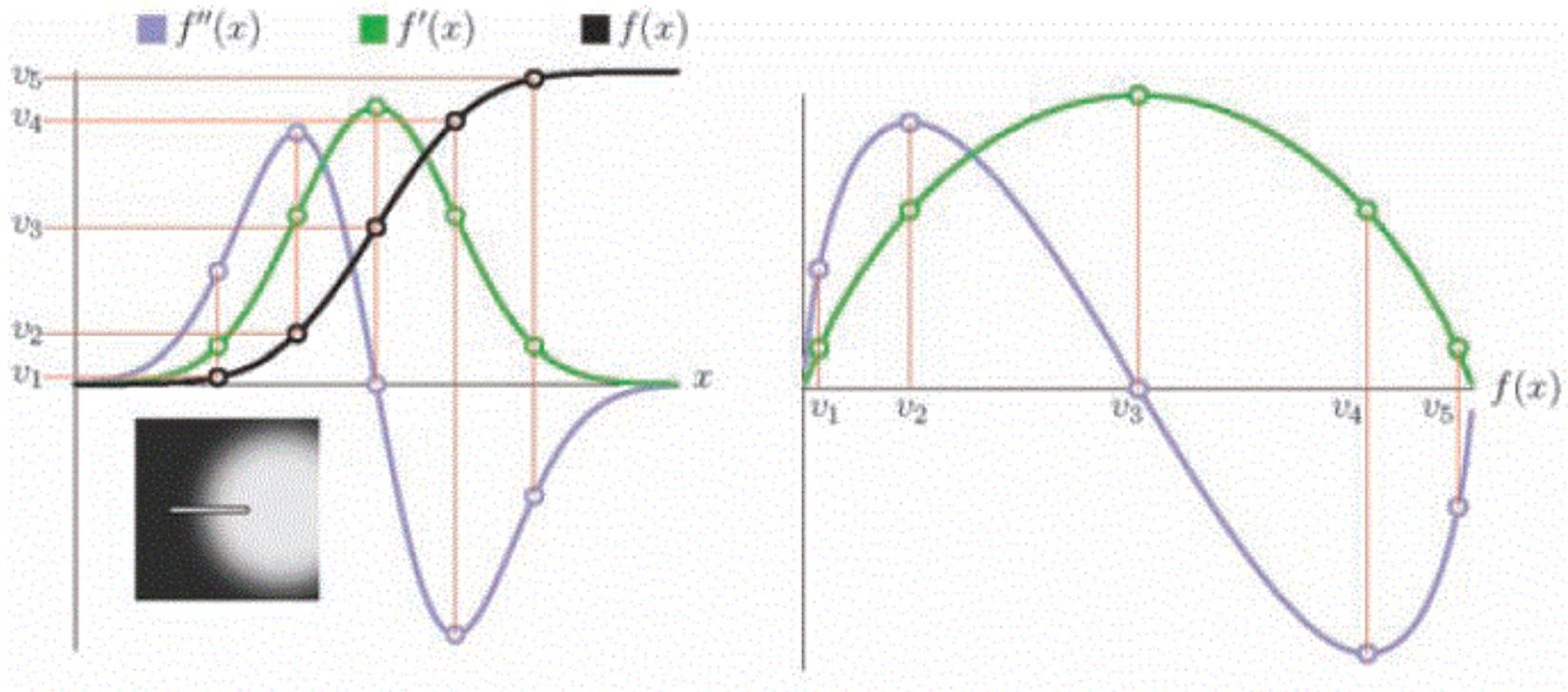
Classificação



Valores escalares são interpolados linearmente
Equipamentos tem resolução limitada
Discontinuidades \Leftrightarrow altas frequências

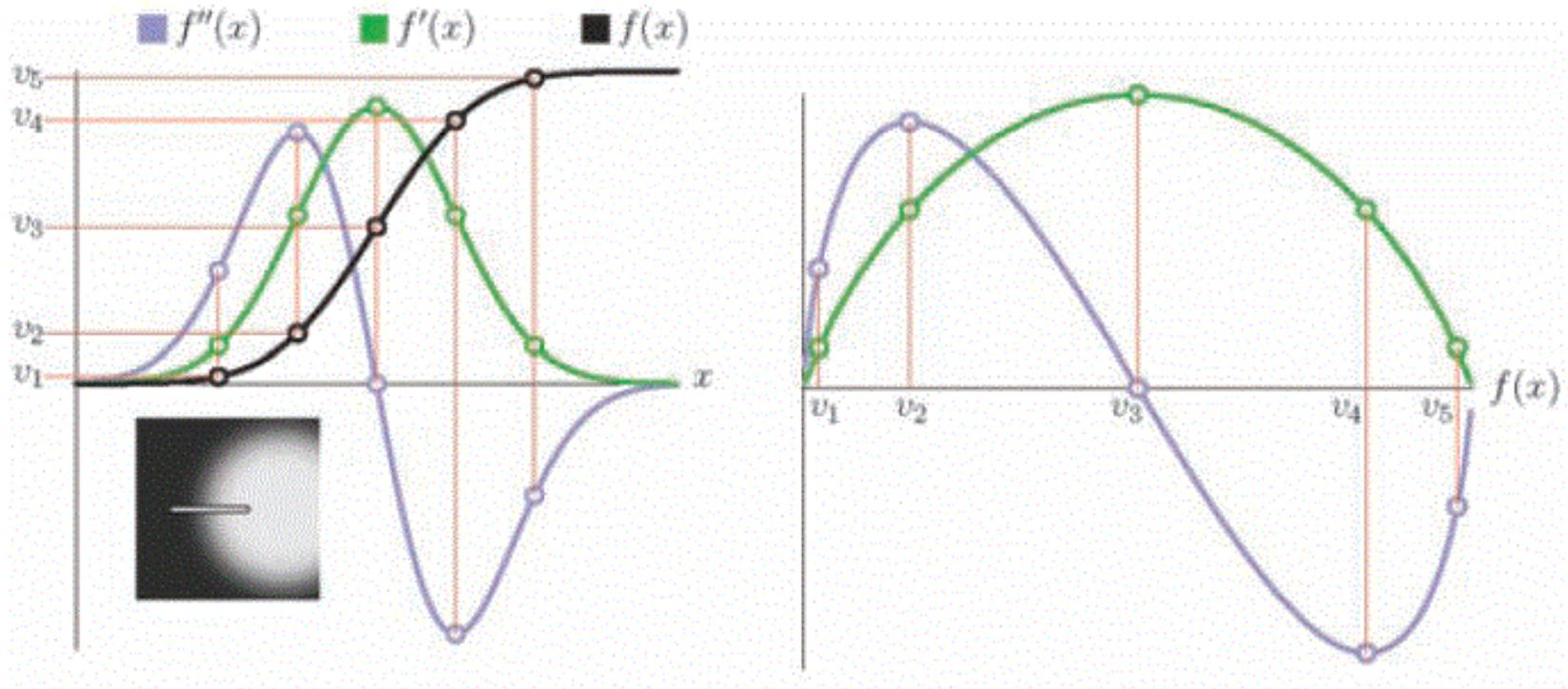
↓
Gradiente dos valores escalares e suas derivadas

Função Escalar e 1a. Derivada Direcional



$$f'(x) = D_{\frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|}} f = \nabla f \cdot \frac{\vec{v}}{|\vec{v}|} = \vec{v} \cdot \frac{\nabla f}{|\vec{v}|} = \frac{|\vec{v}|^2}{|\vec{v}|} = |\vec{v}|$$

Função Escalar e 2a. Derivada Direcional



$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x) &= D_{\frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}} \left(\nabla f \cdot \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} \right) = D_{\frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}} \nabla f \cdot \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} + \nabla f \cdot D_{\frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}} \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} = D_{\frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}} \vec{g} \cdot \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} + \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} \cdot D_{\frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}} \vec{g} \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{\vec{g}^T}{\|\vec{g}\|} \cdot H(f) \right) \cdot \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|} = \frac{2}{\|\vec{g}\|^2} \vec{g}^T H(f) \frac{\vec{g}}{\|\vec{g}\|}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gradiente e Hessiana

$$\vec{g} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$
$$\nabla f =$$

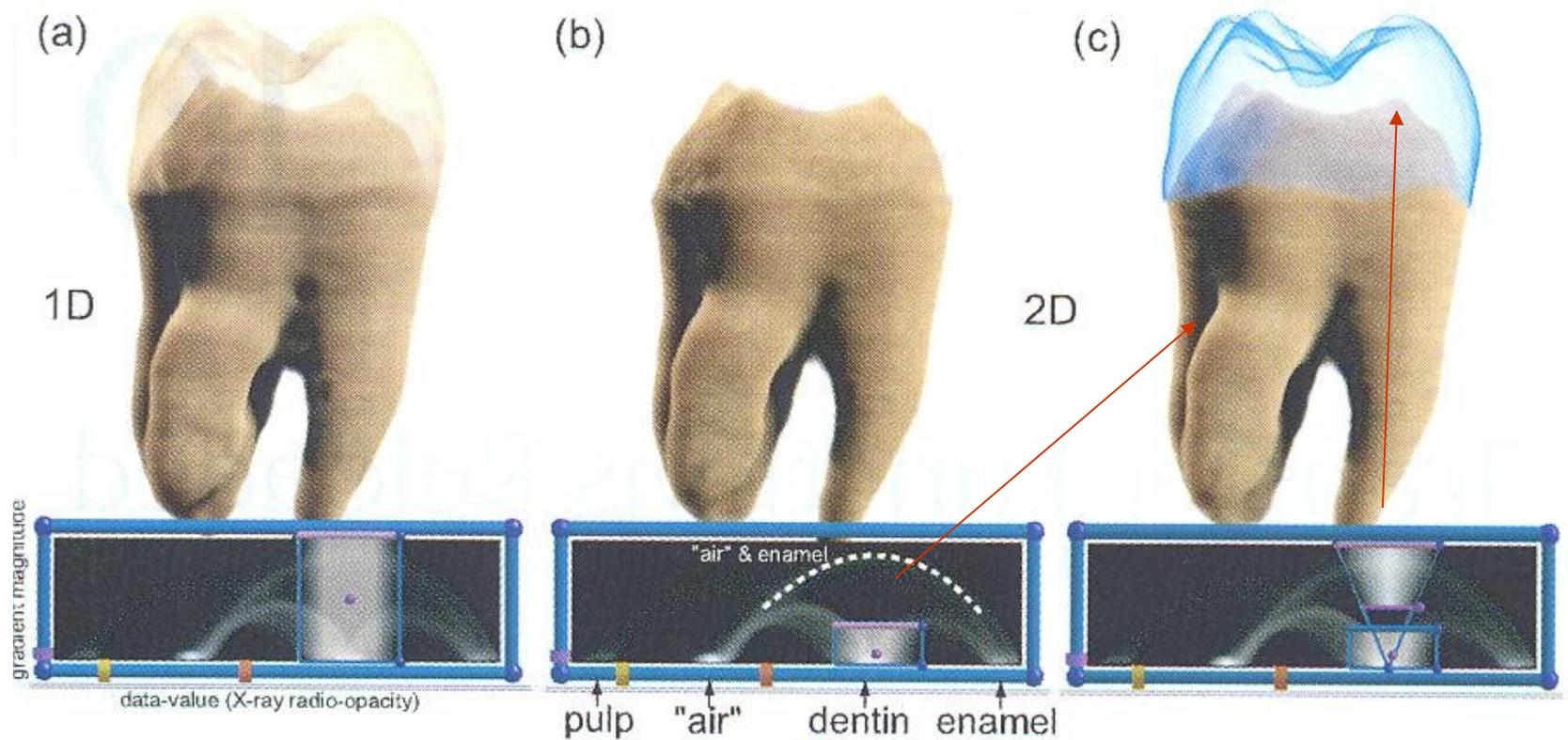
Variação dos valores escalares →
identifica distintos bordos ou
interfaces entre materiais.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 z} \end{bmatrix}$$

Variação dos gradientes →
identifica com precisão o limite
entre dois materiais.

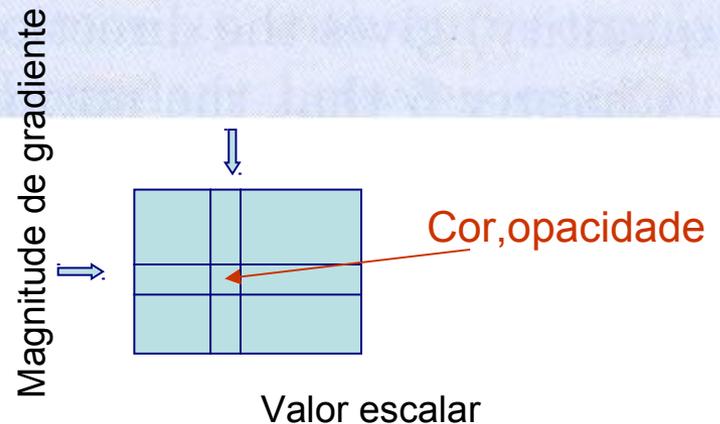
Gradientes

Valores escalares, Magnitude de Gradientes

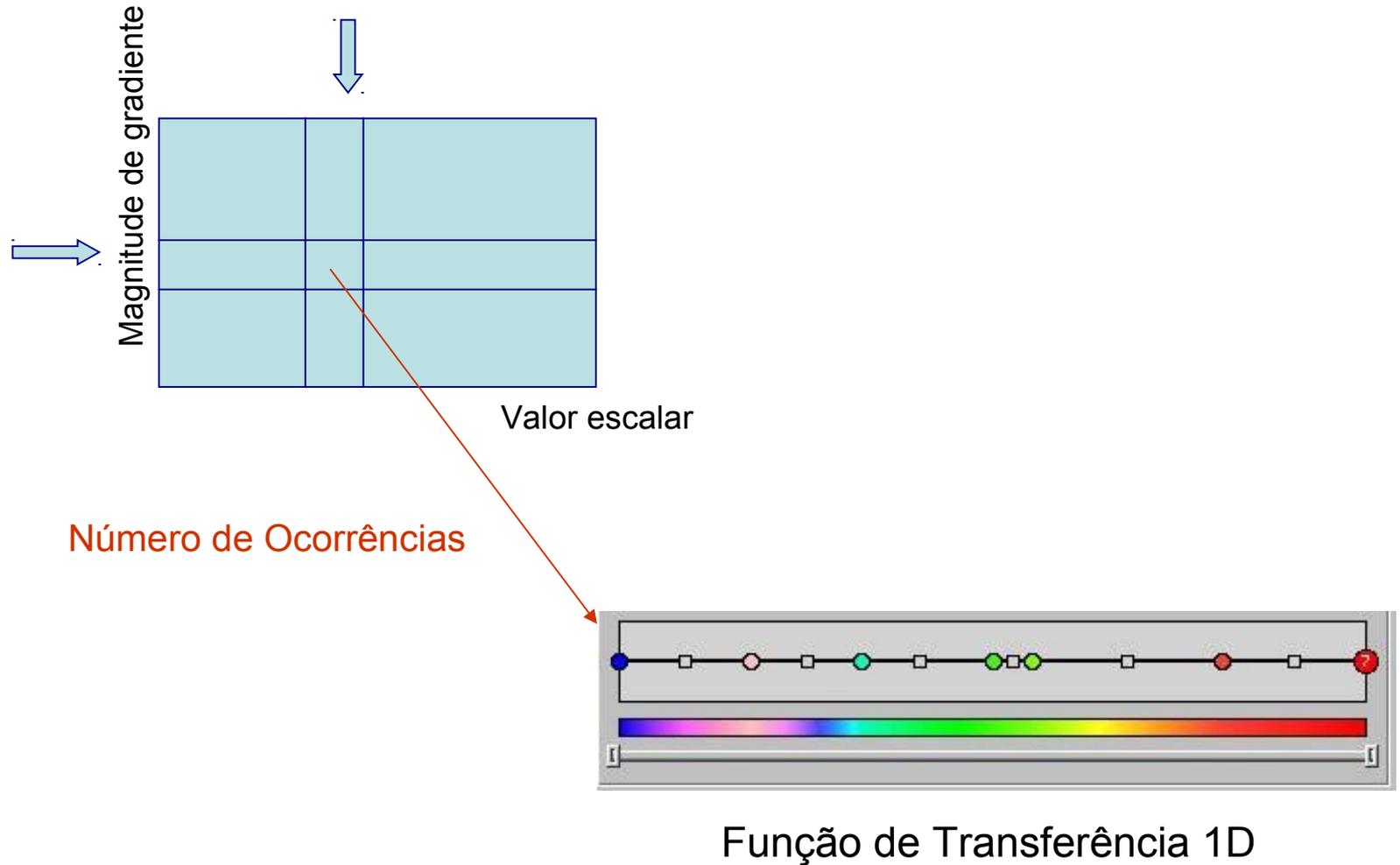


Uma Implementação

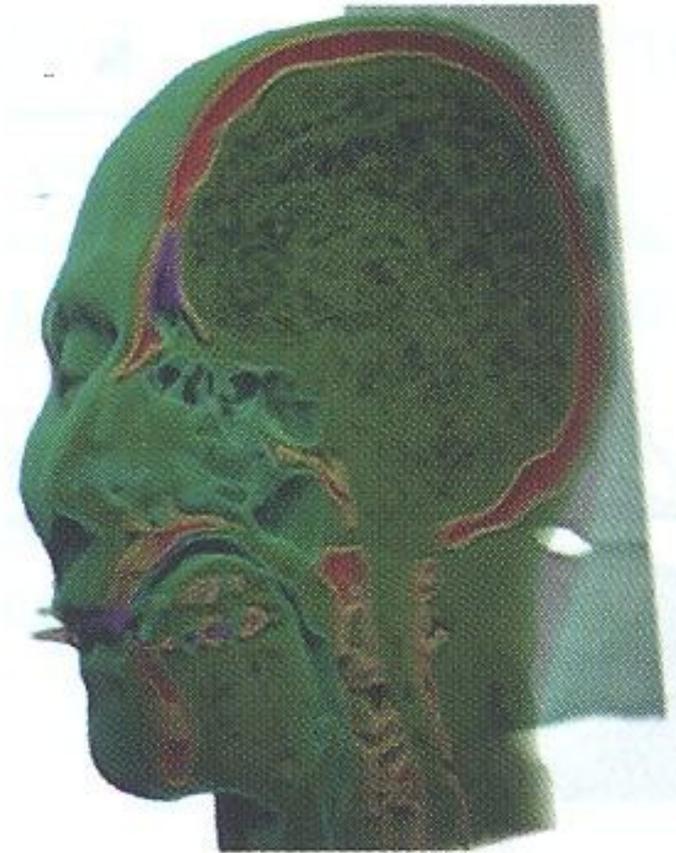
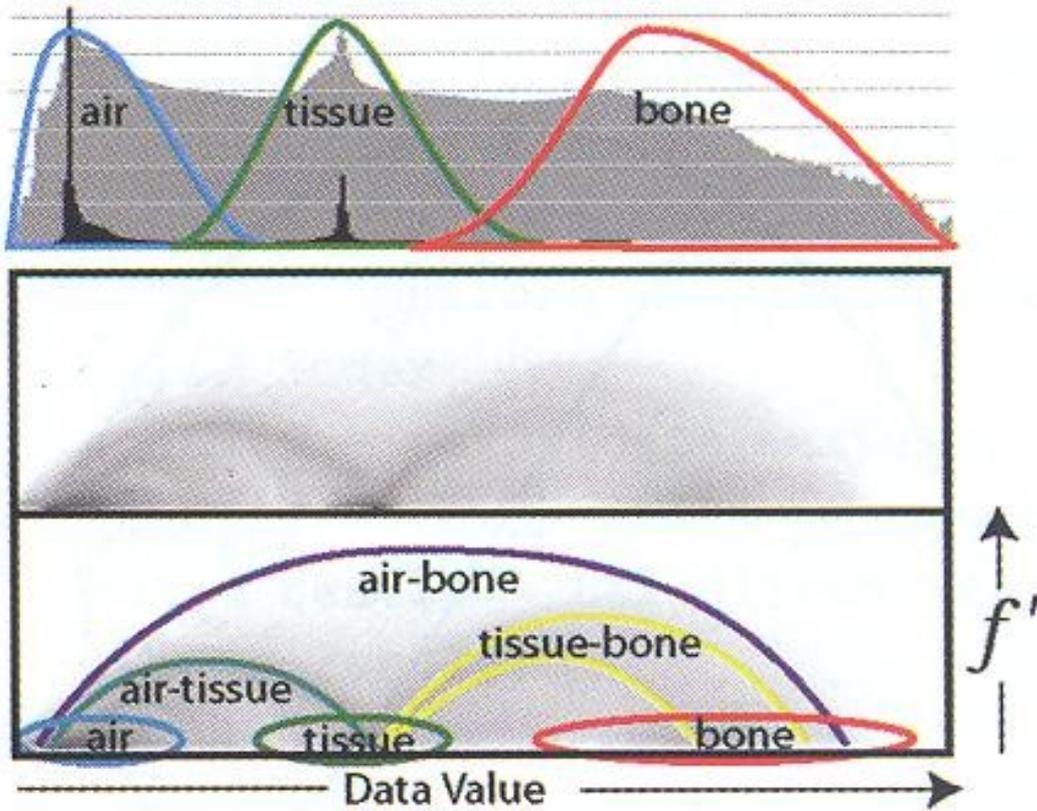
```
// fragment program for 2D transfer functions
// using data value and gradient magnitude
half4 main (half3 texUVW : TEXCOORD0,
            uniform sampler3D data_texture,
            uniform sampler3D gradient_magnitude_texture,
            uniform sampler2D transfer_function_2D) : COLOR {
    half2 index;
    index.x = tex3D(data_texture, texUVW);
    index.y = tex3D(gradient_magnitude_texture, texUVW);
    half4 result = tex2D(transfer_function_2D, index);
    return result;
}
```



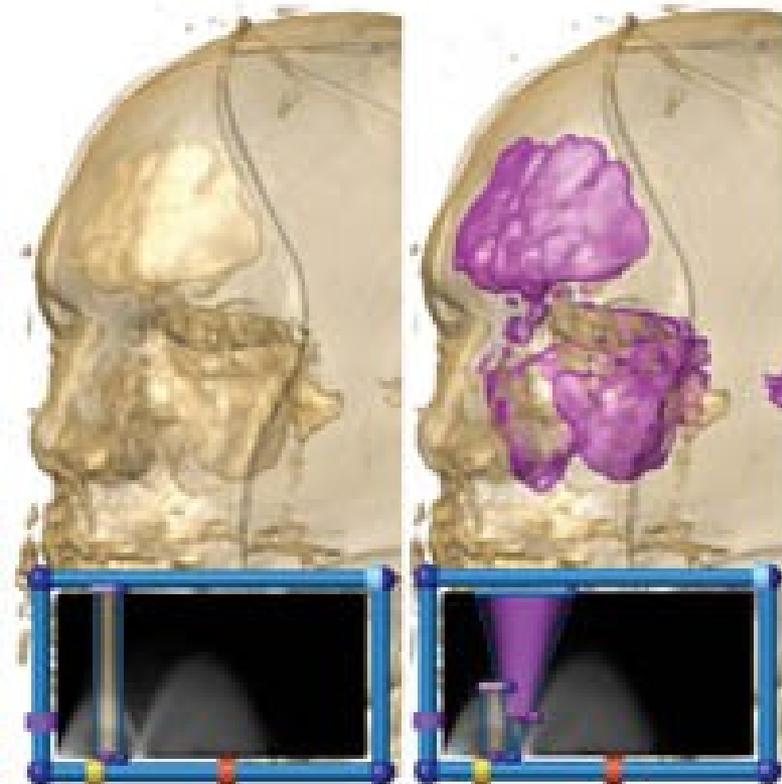
Uso do Mapa de Cores



FT 2D (Escalar, Gradiente)

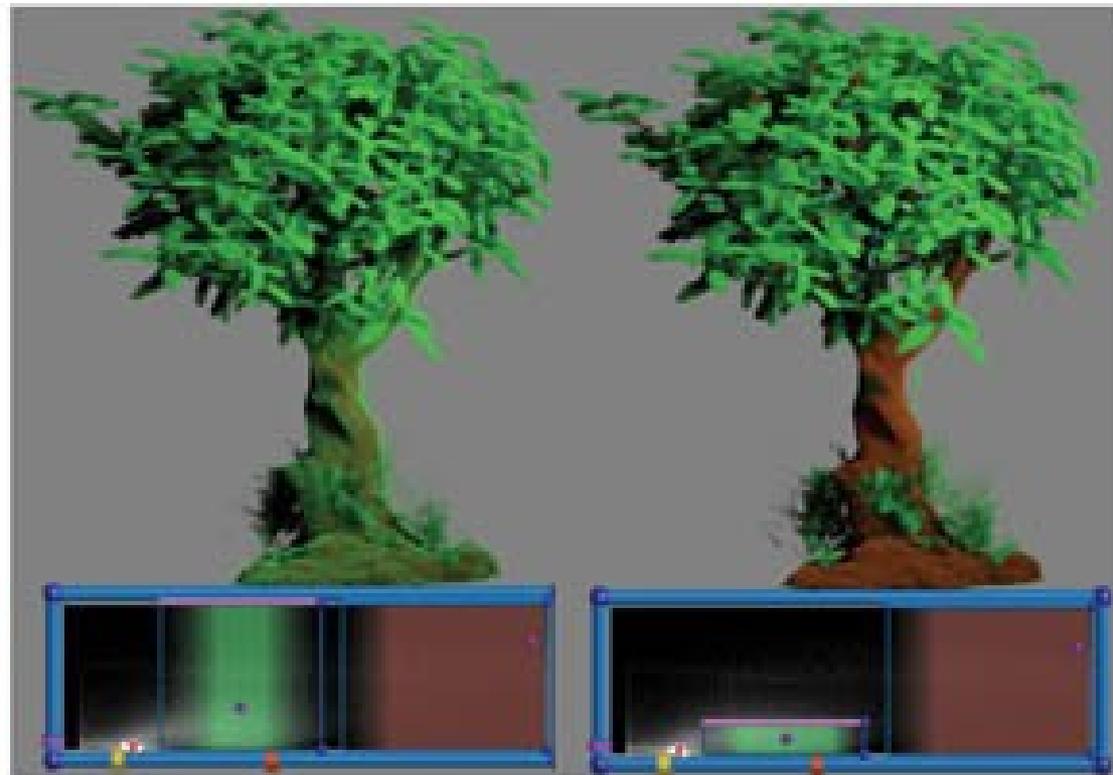


Efeitos Visuais



(a)

(b)

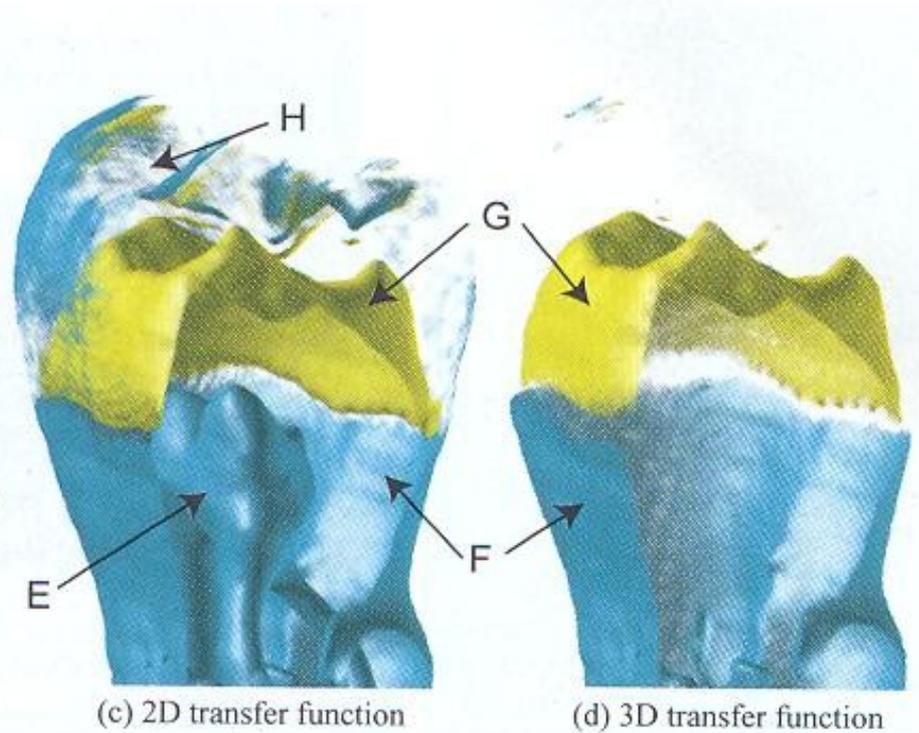
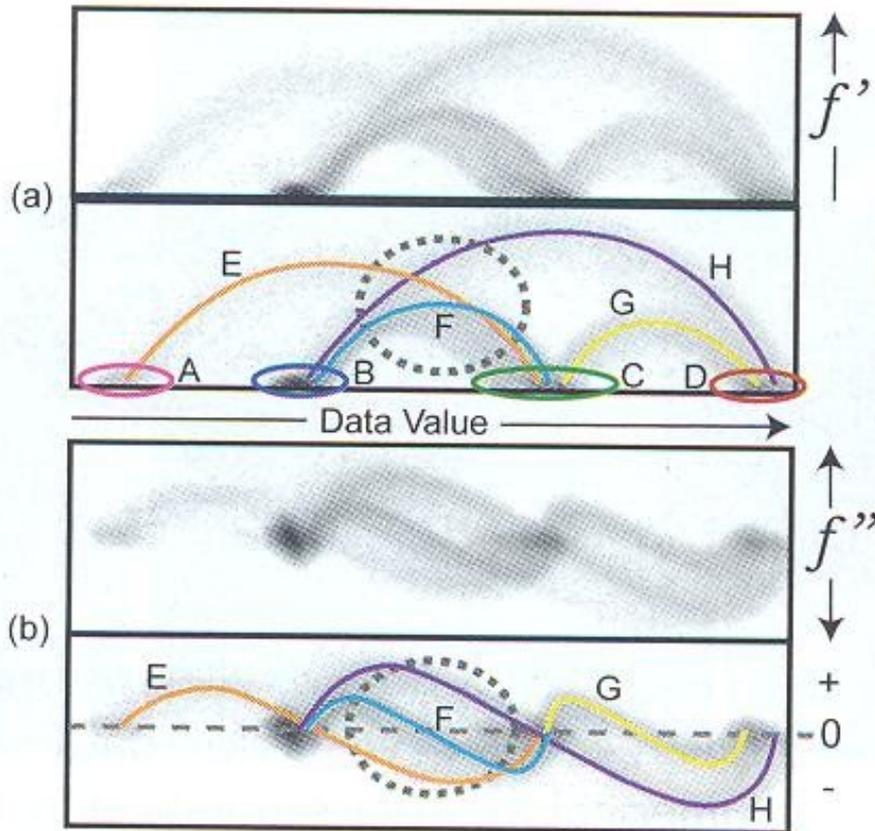


(c)

(d)

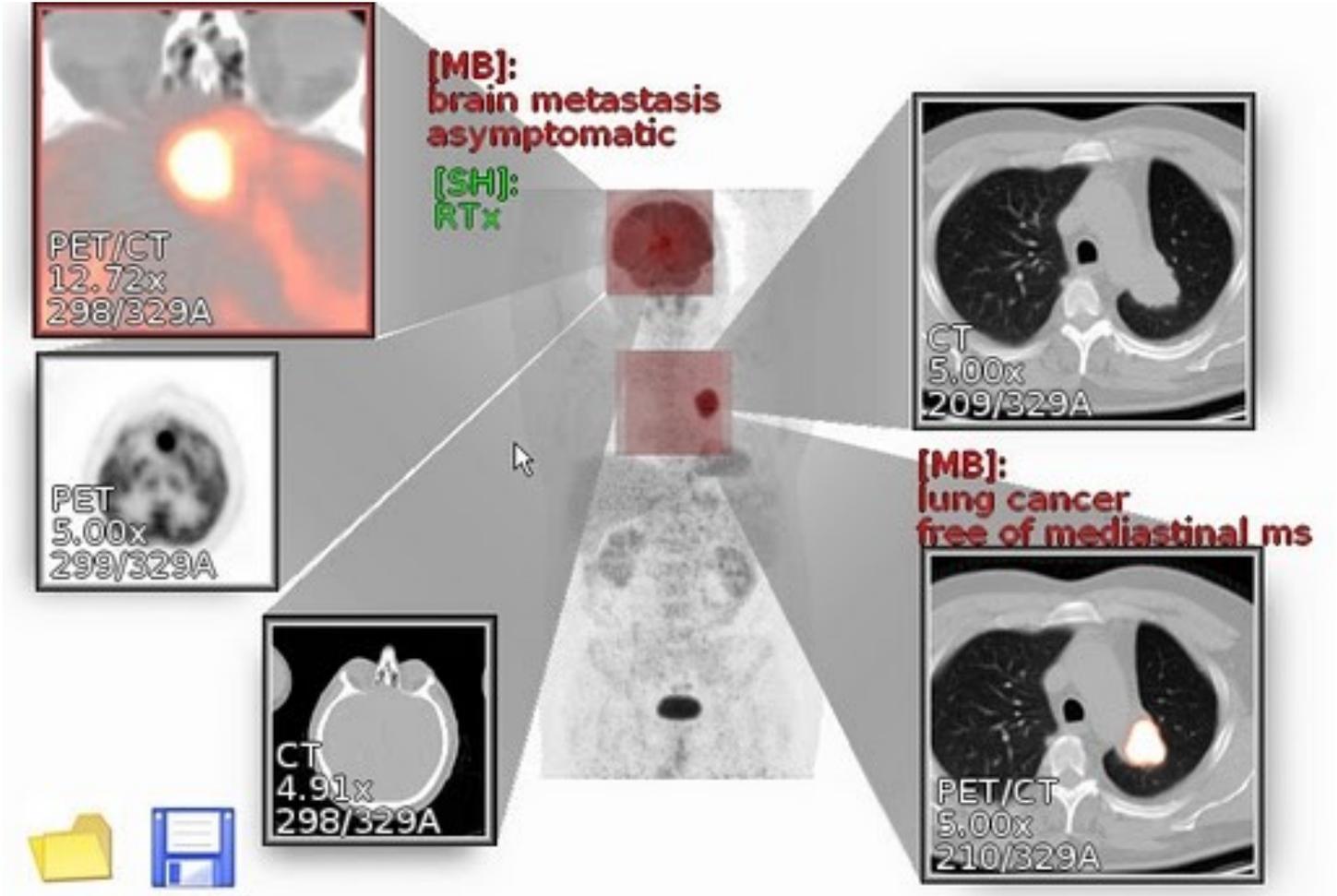
FT 3D

Valores escalares, Gradientes, Hessiano



Imagens Multimodais

(modalidade 1, modalidade 2, ...)



Modelo Matemático

$$f : R^n \rightarrow R^4$$

$$f \left(R(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), G(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), B(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \right)$$

- **Desafios**

- Como mapear para que as características desejadas sejam perceptíveis?
- Como representar para minimizar o custo de memória?
- Como implementar para minimizar o custo de processamento?

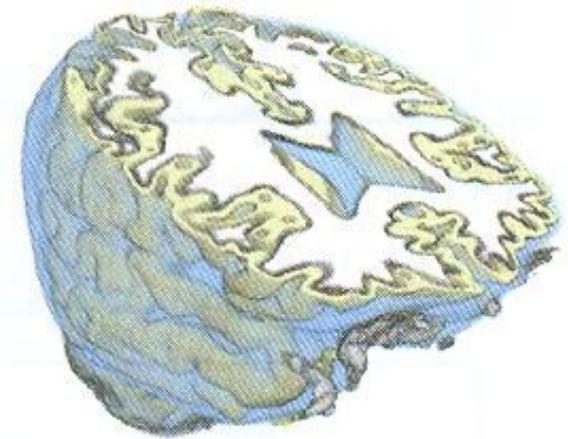
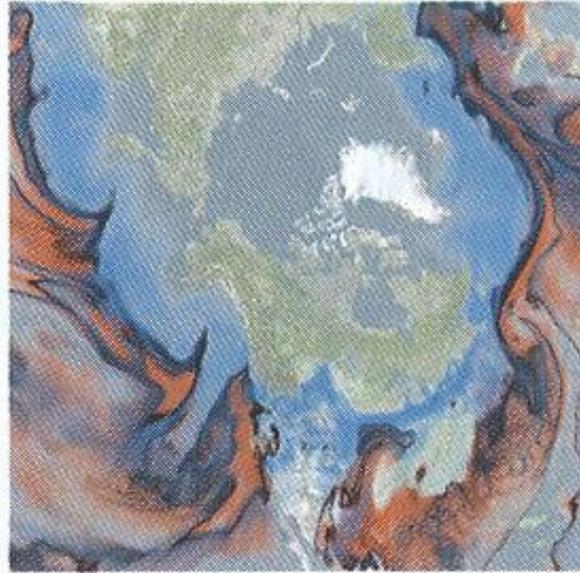
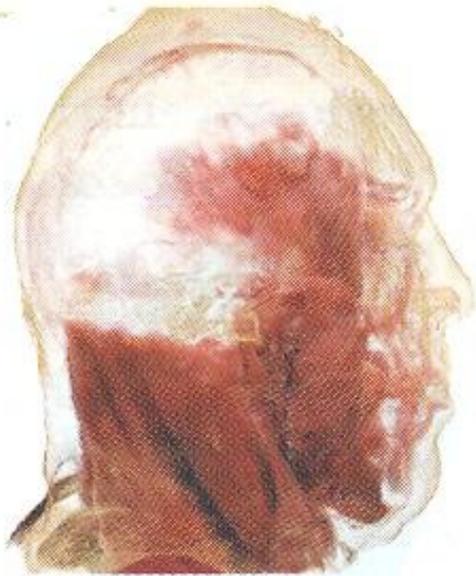
Técnicas de Renderização

- Composição de cores (*color overlay*)
- Mistura de cores (*color mixing*)
- Uso de espaços de cores, perceptualmente mais significativos, como HSL
- Entrelaçamento (*interlacing*)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3043878/>

Composição de Canais de Cores

(valor 1, valor 2, valor 3)

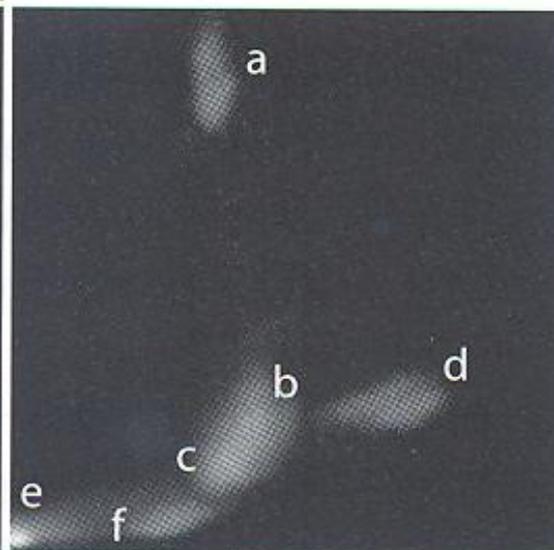
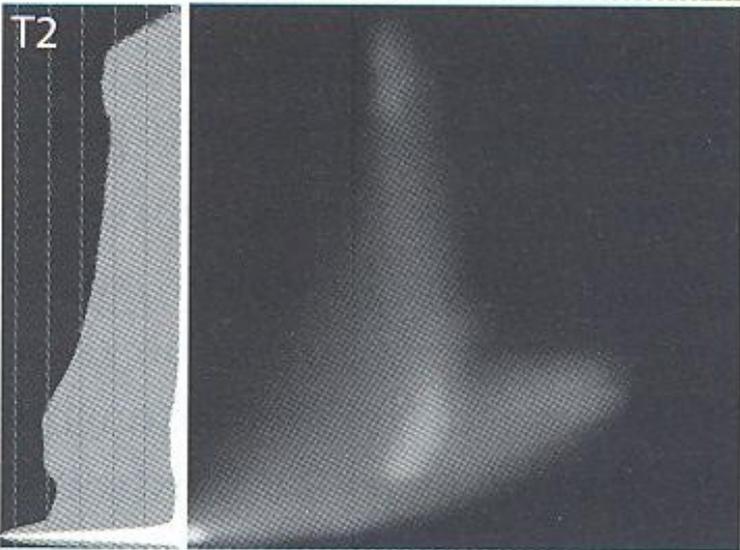
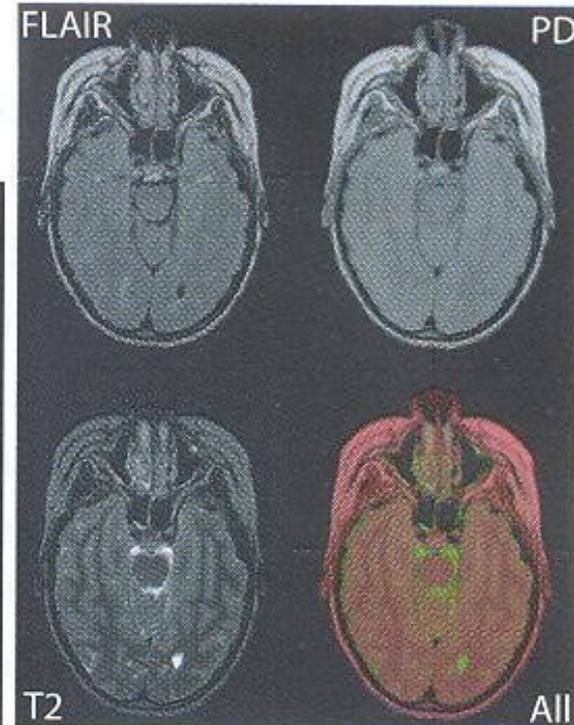


(T2, Proton Density MRI)

Modalidade 2



Histograma combinado

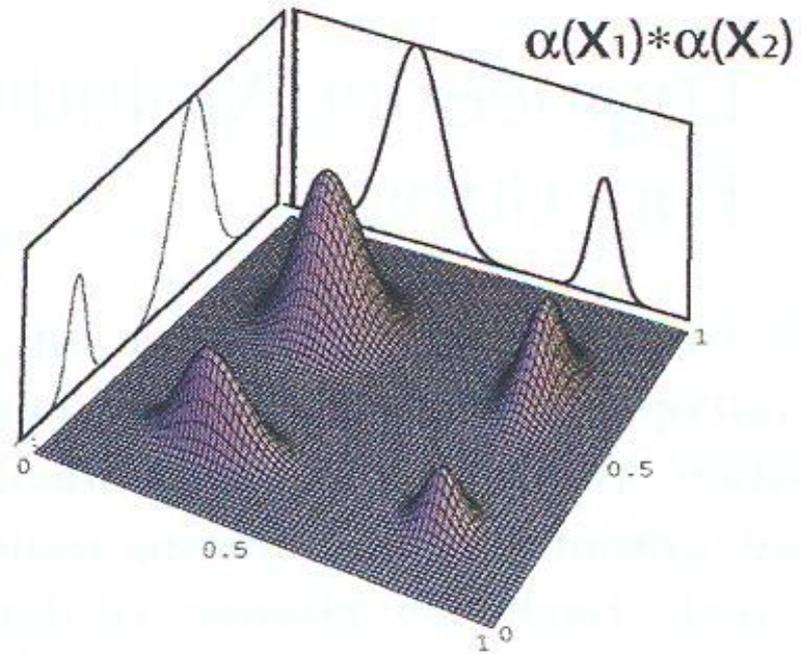
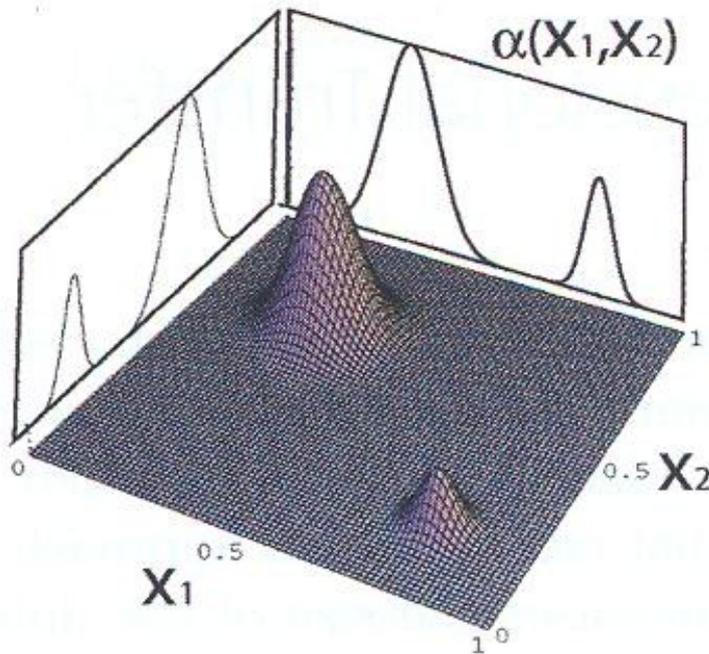


Modalidade 1

a: fluido espinhal; b: massa cinzenta; c: massa branca
d: gordura; e: fundo; f: sangue

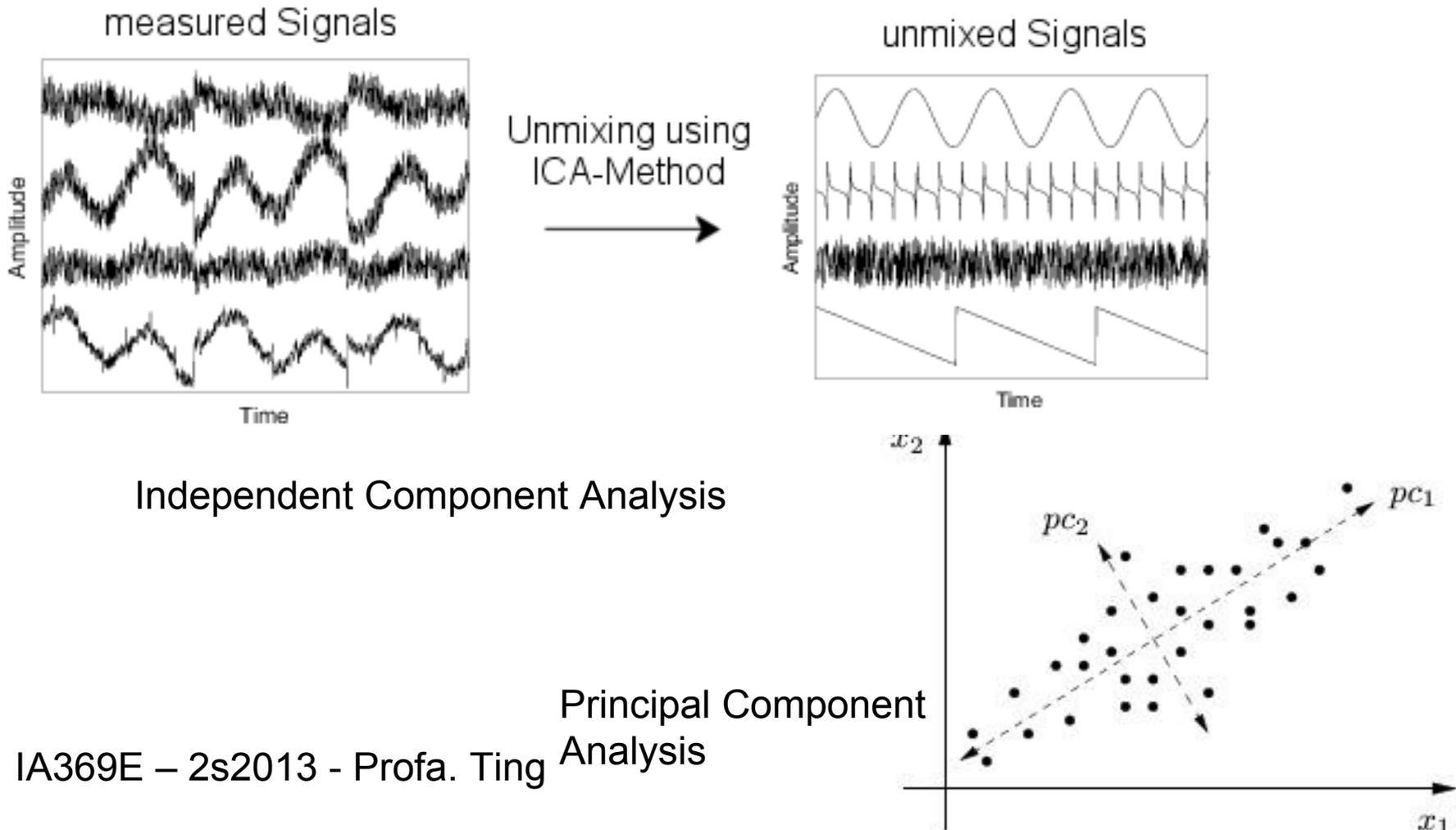
Separabilidade dos dados

- Os dados podem ser não-separáveis



Reduibilidade de dimensões

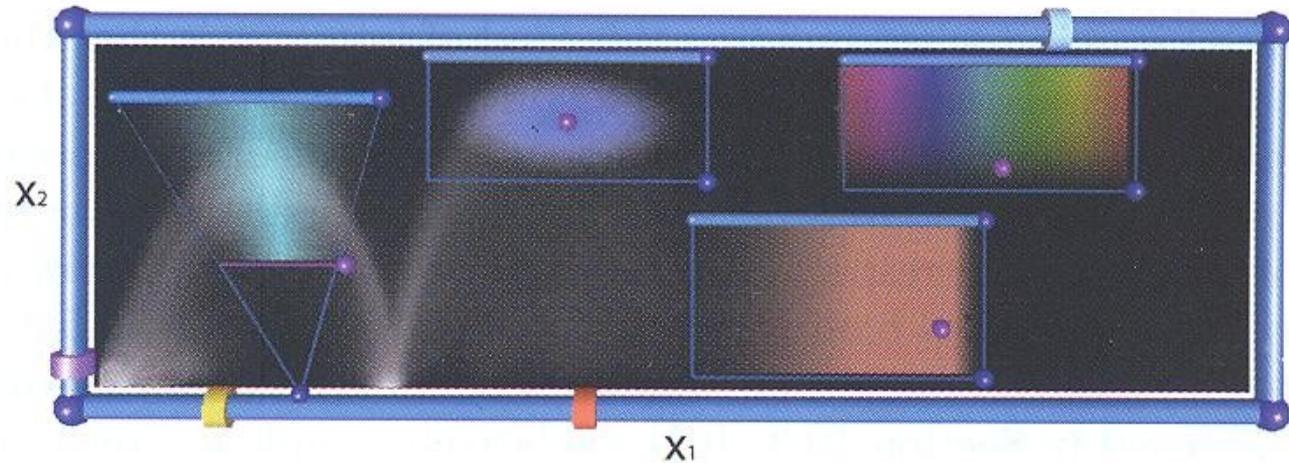
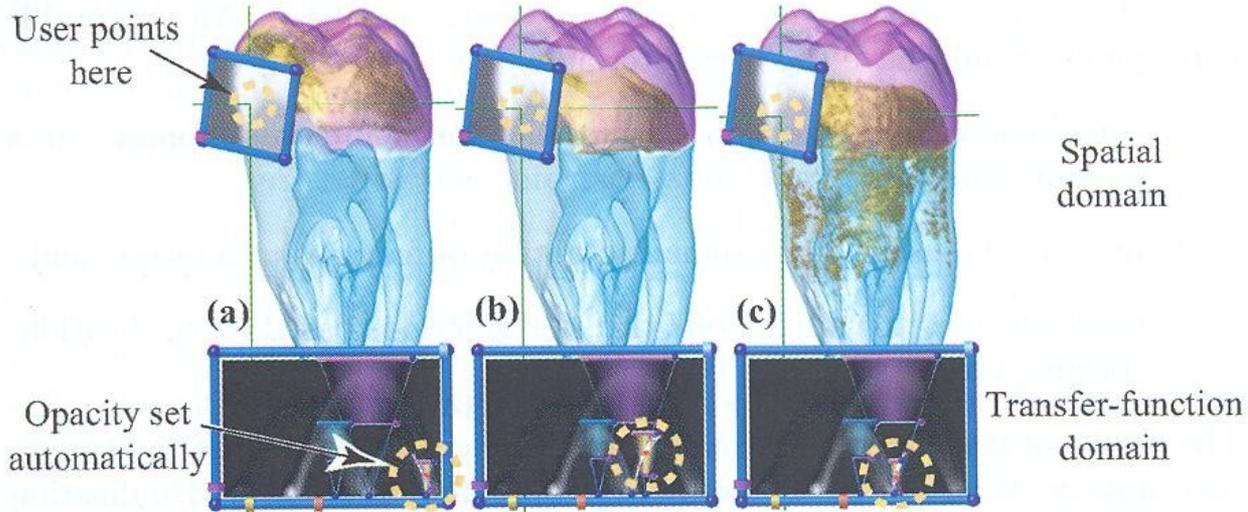
- Identificar conjuntos de dados relevantes na discriminação das características.



Dimensões Reduzidas

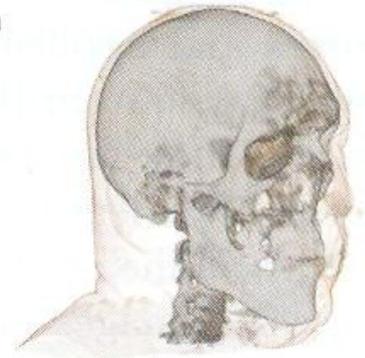
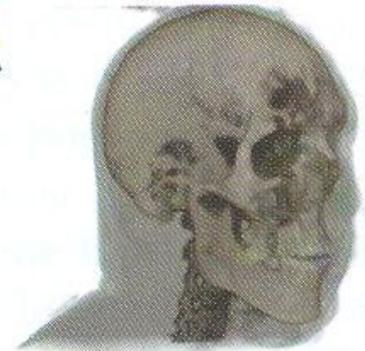
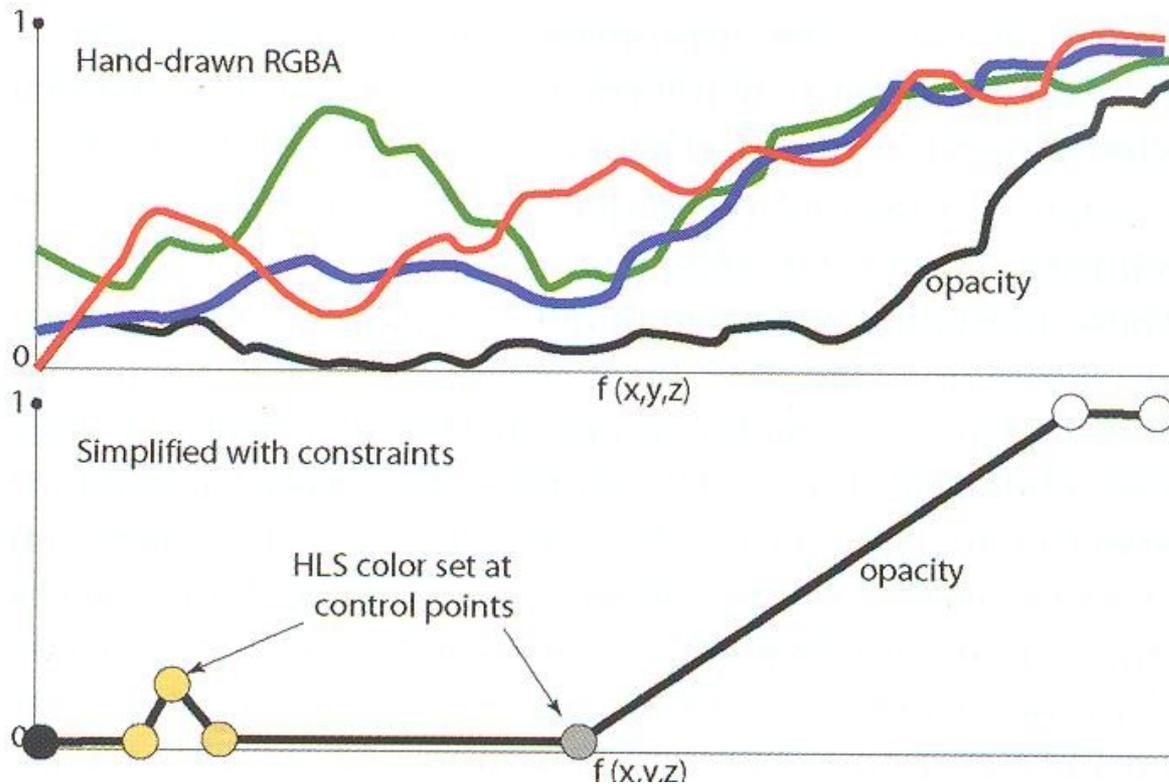
- Vantagens
 - Simplicidade no mapeamento em propriedades ópticas
 - Apresentação concisa de informações
 - Simplicidade na interpretação dos dados
- Desvantagens
 - Dados distintos podem ser mapeados em um mesmo espaço
 - Interpretações equivocadas dos dados
 - Perda de informações

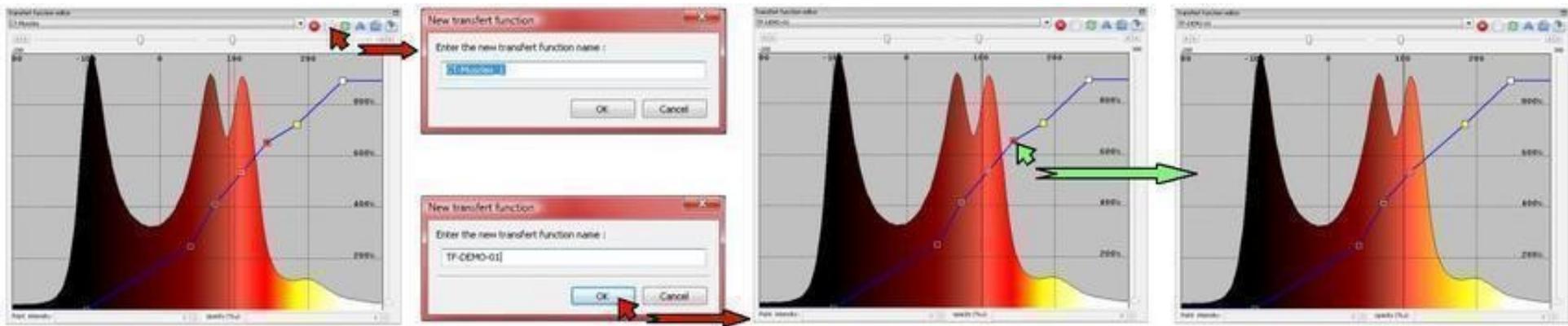
Editores Gráficos



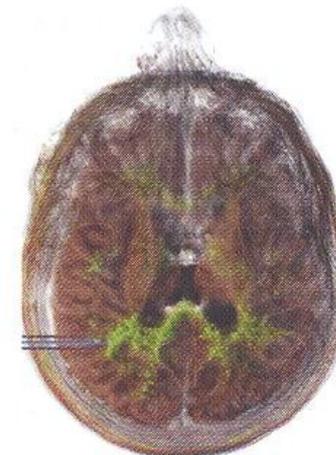
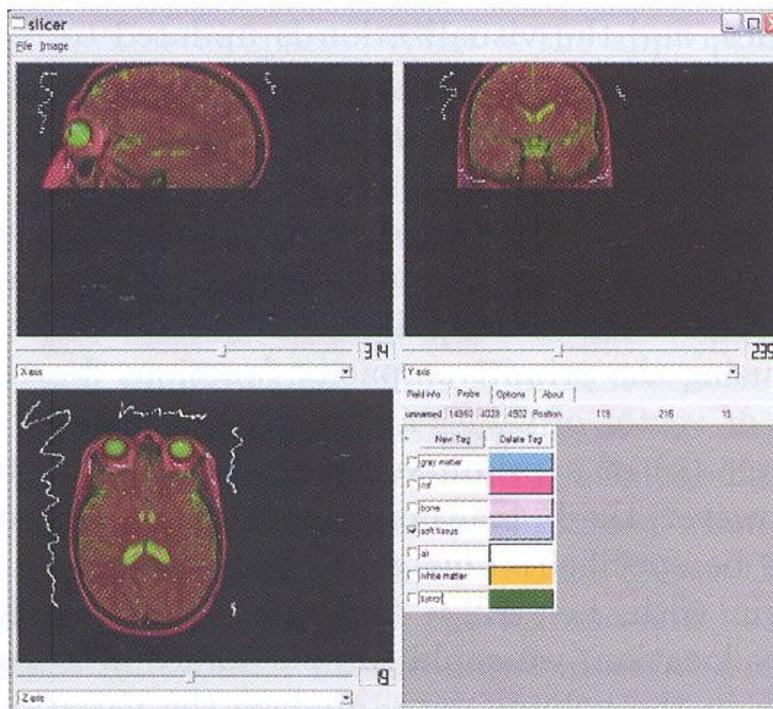
Interface

- Evitar ações indevidas/complexas
- Prover dicas úteis
- Prover realimentações apropriadas



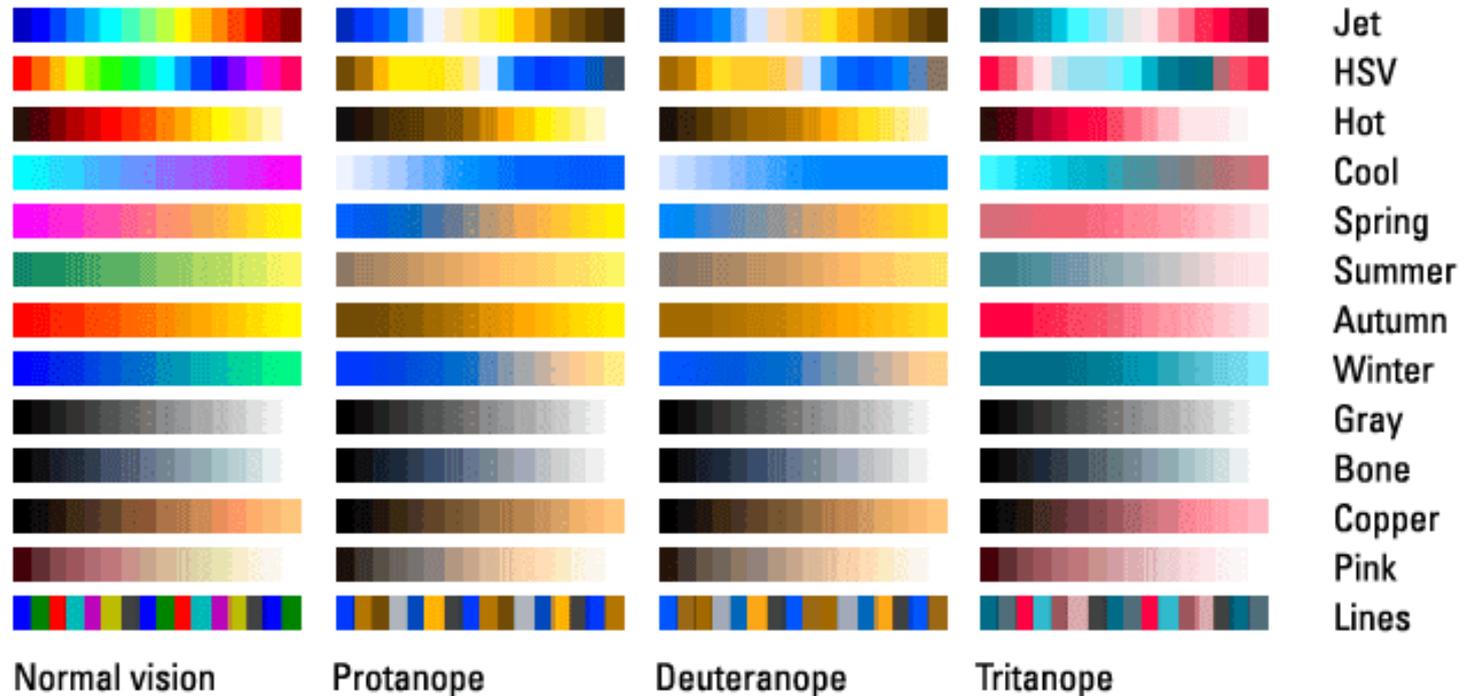


http://ircadeits.vo.llnwd.net/o15/www.ircad.fr/software/vr-render/Documentation/8_VRRender_Transfer_Function_Editor.html



Mapas de Cor - Matlab

Matlab colormaps as seen by color-blind users



done with vischeck | <http://www.vischeck.com>

kg

<http://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/colormap.html>

Mapas de Cor

