

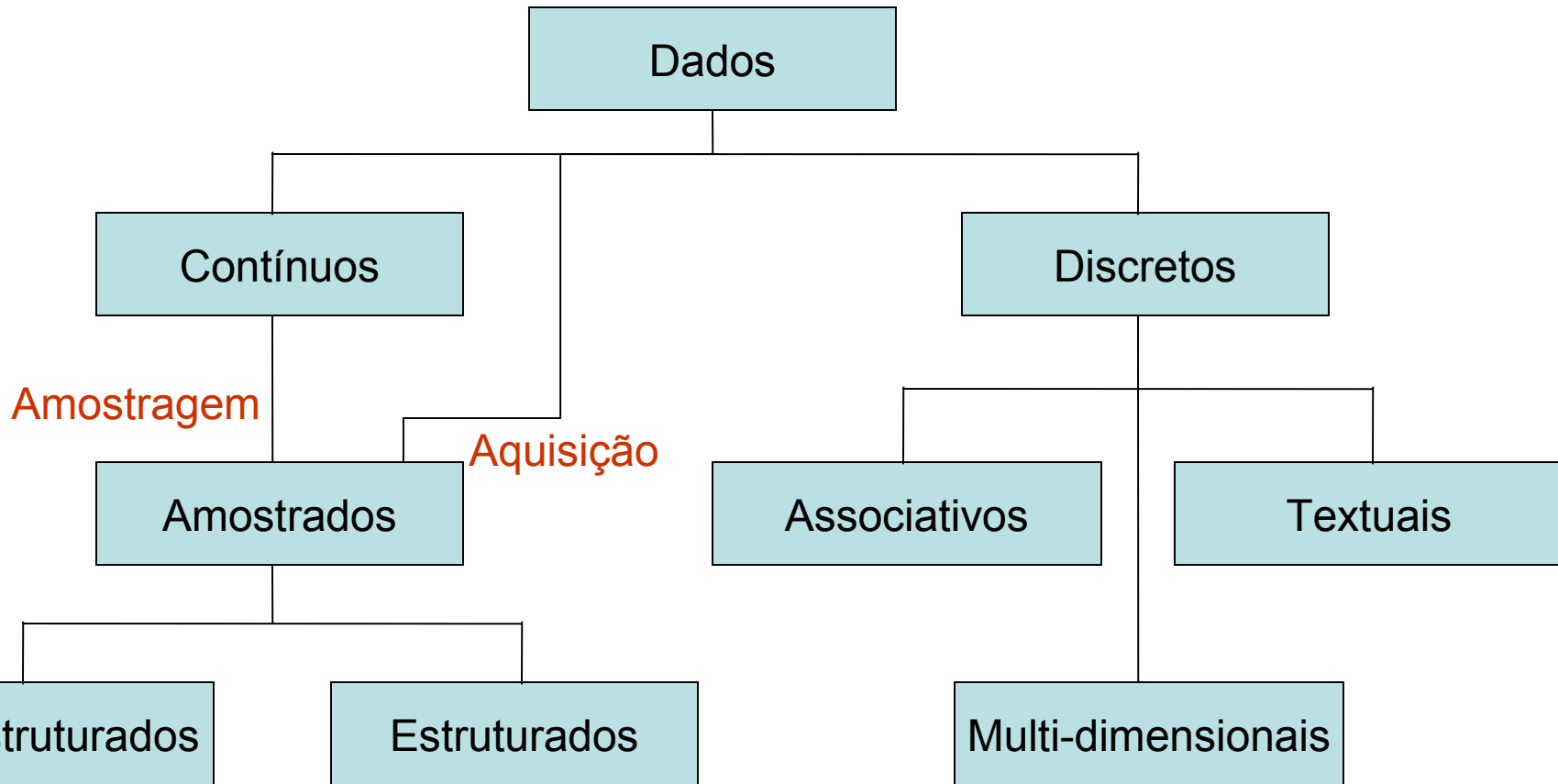
IA369E

Tópicos em Engenharia de Computação VI
Segundo Semestre de 2013

Representação dos Dados

Profa. Ting

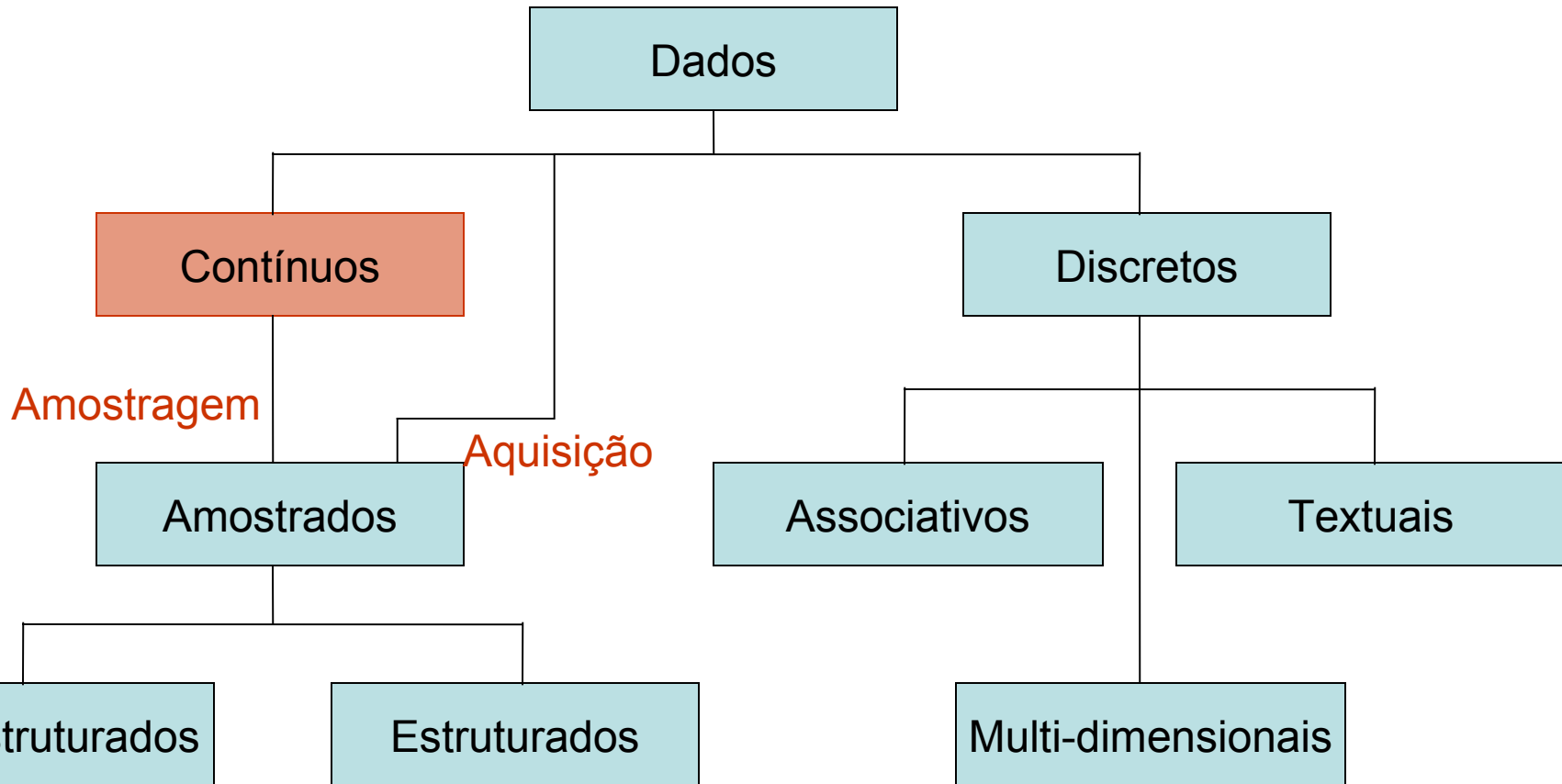
Classificação



**Visualização Científica
(SciVis)**

**Visualização de Informação
(Infovis)**

Dados Contínuos



Processamento

$$(x, y, f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}), x, y \in [-1, 1]$$

Discretização:

Transformar dados contínuos em discretos

Amostras

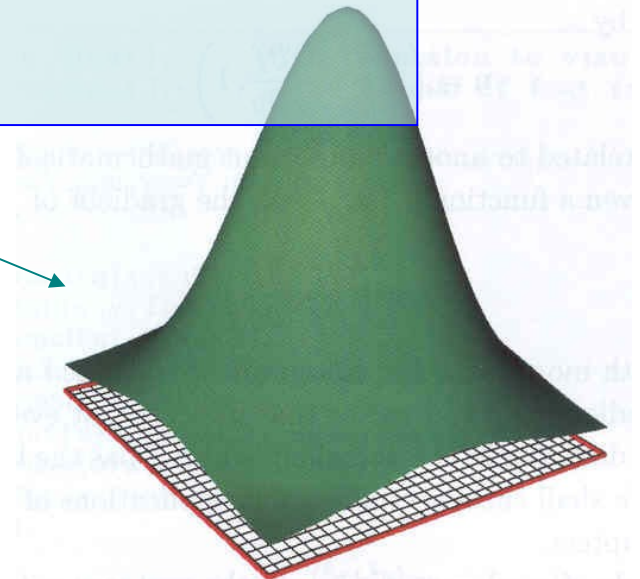
Mapeamento:

Transformar amostras em dados geométricos e seus valores em propriedades ópticas/cores.

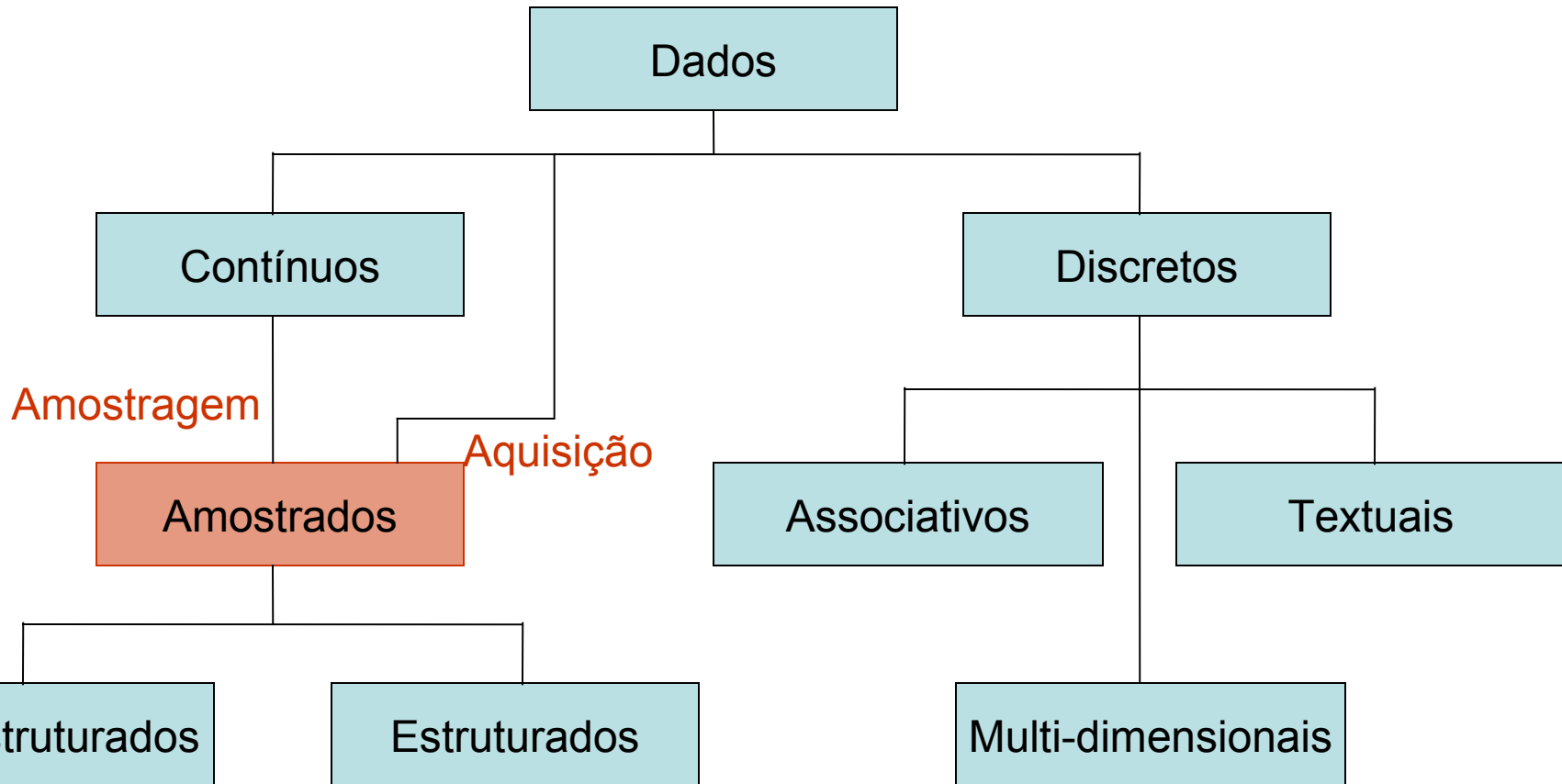
Primitivas Gráficas

Síntese de Imagens:

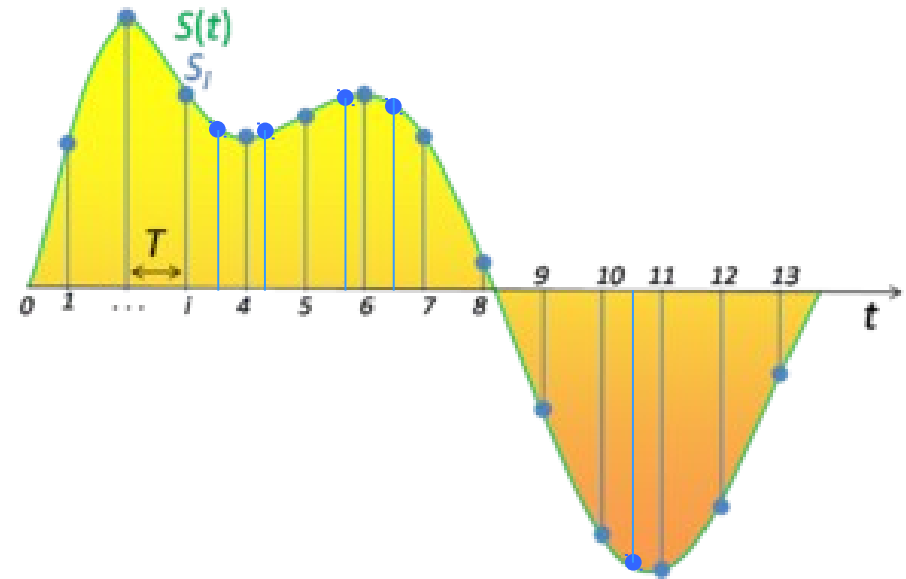
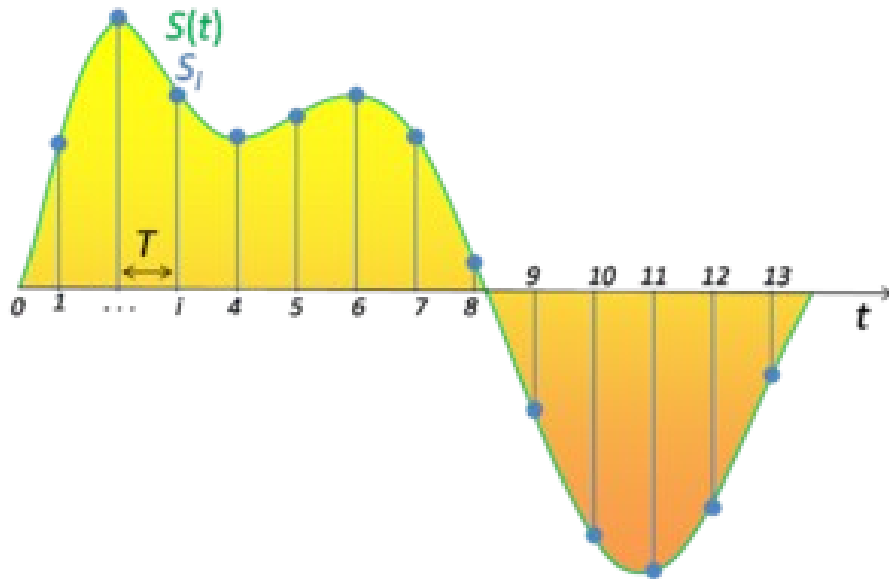
Transformar dados geométricos (posição e vetores normais), propriedades ópticas destes dados e radiações luminosas incidentes sobre estes dados em cores.



Dados Amostrados



Amostragem 1D



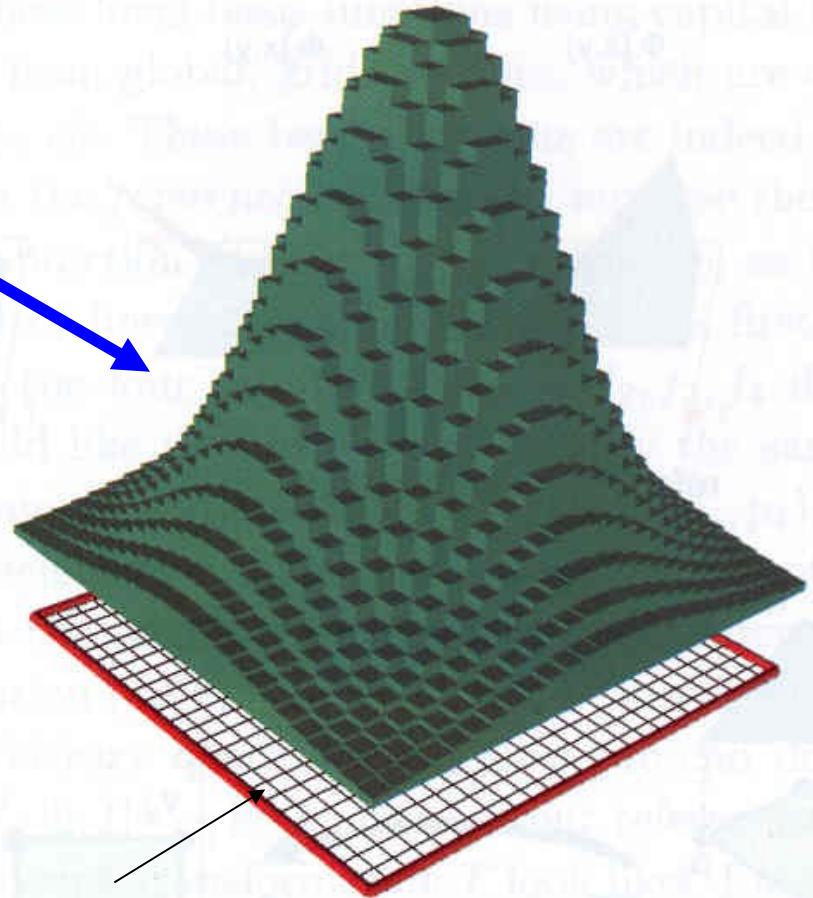
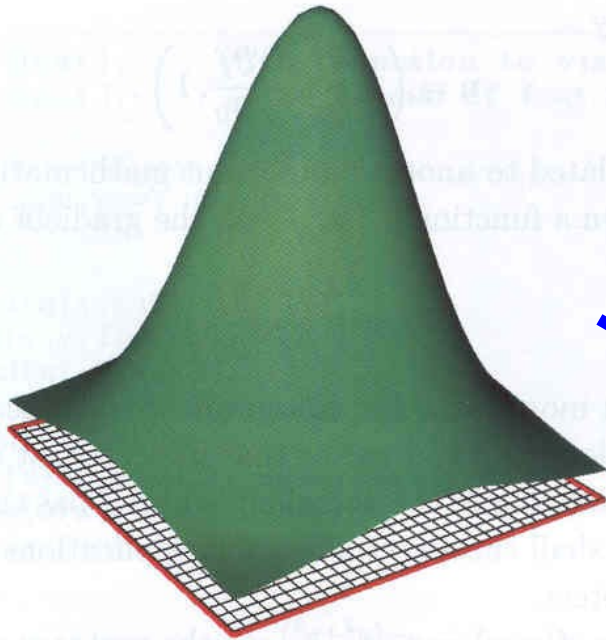
Amostragem uniforme

Amostragem adaptativa

T = intervalo de amostragem

$c_i = [t_i, t_i + T) \rightarrow$ célula ou elemento

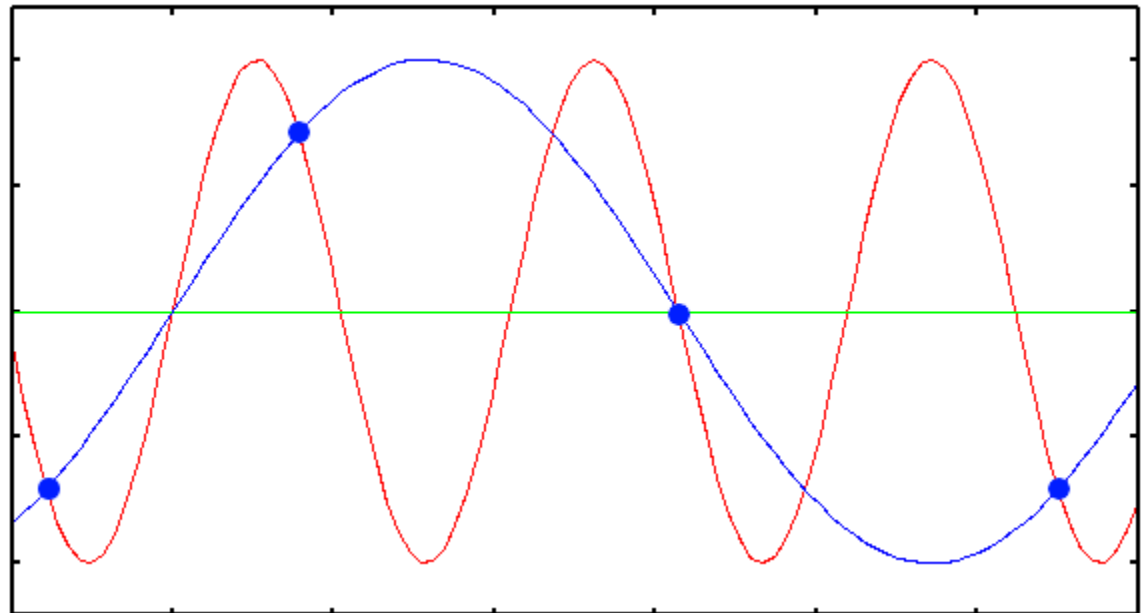
Amostragem 2D



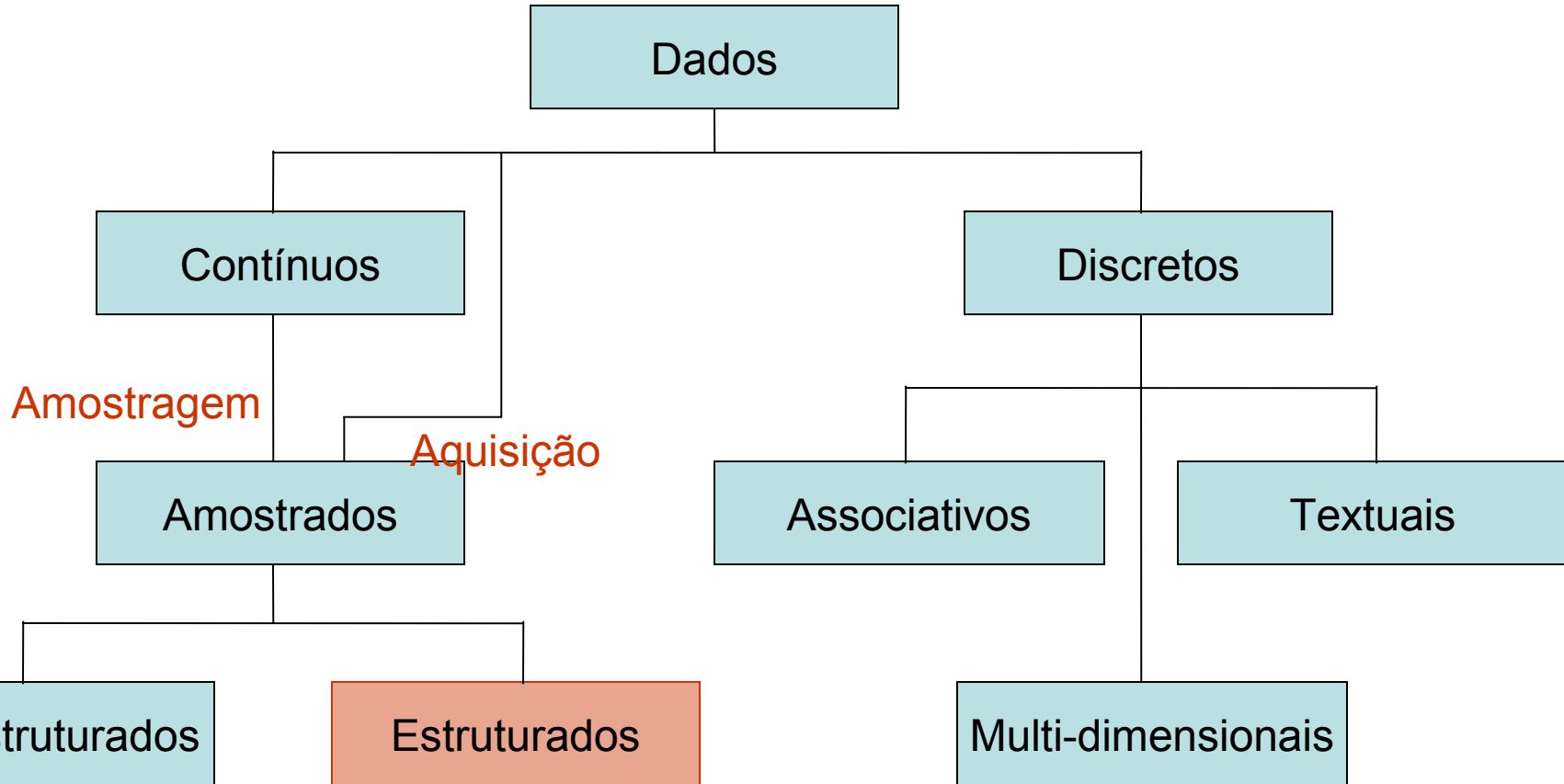
Célula 2D

Amostragem

- Propriedades desejadas:
 - Precisa: reconstrução fiel;
 - Minimalista: número mínimo de amostras;
 - Genérica: comportamento equivalente aos dados contínuos;
 - Eficiente: sob o ponto de vista algorítmico;
 - Simples: algoritmos de baixa complexidade.

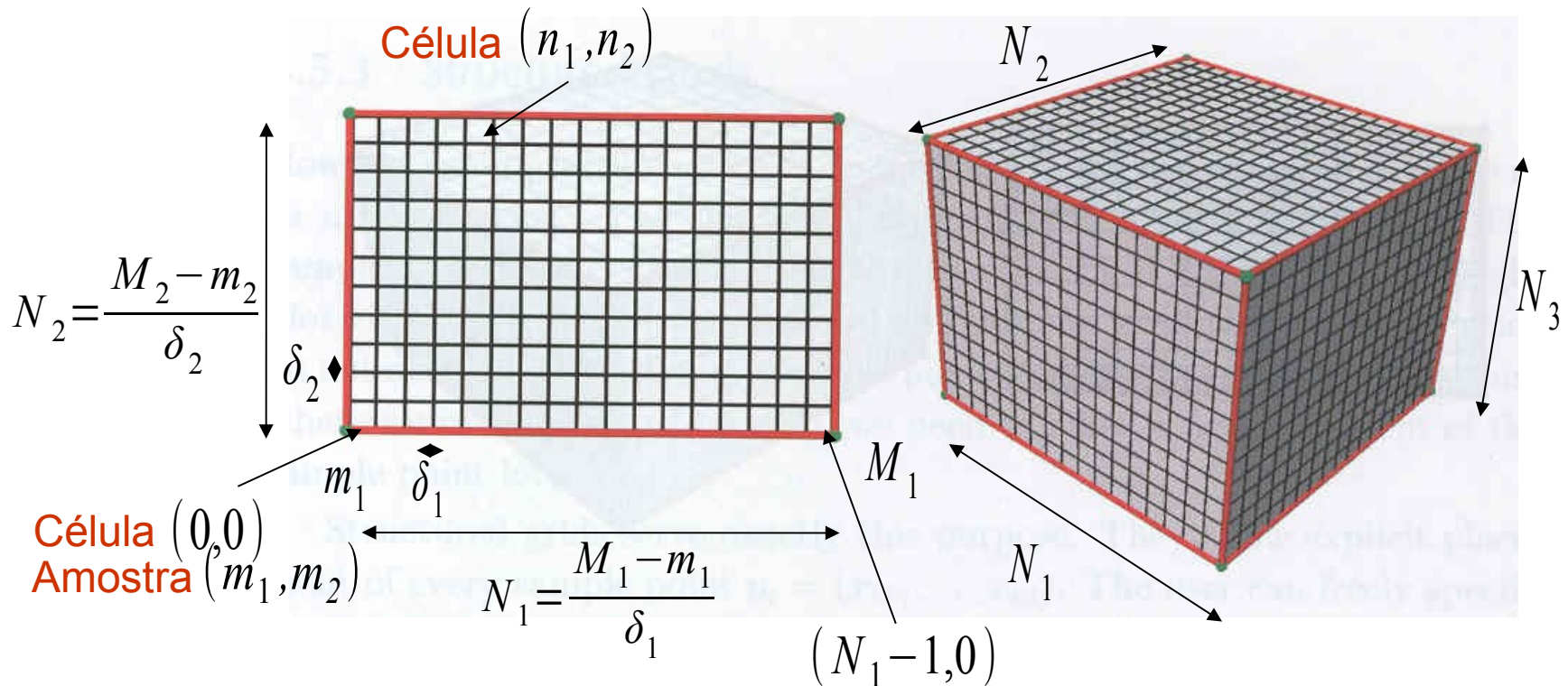


Structured Grids



Reticulados Uniformes

Amostras p_i são igualmente espaçadas e paralelas aos eixos de referência



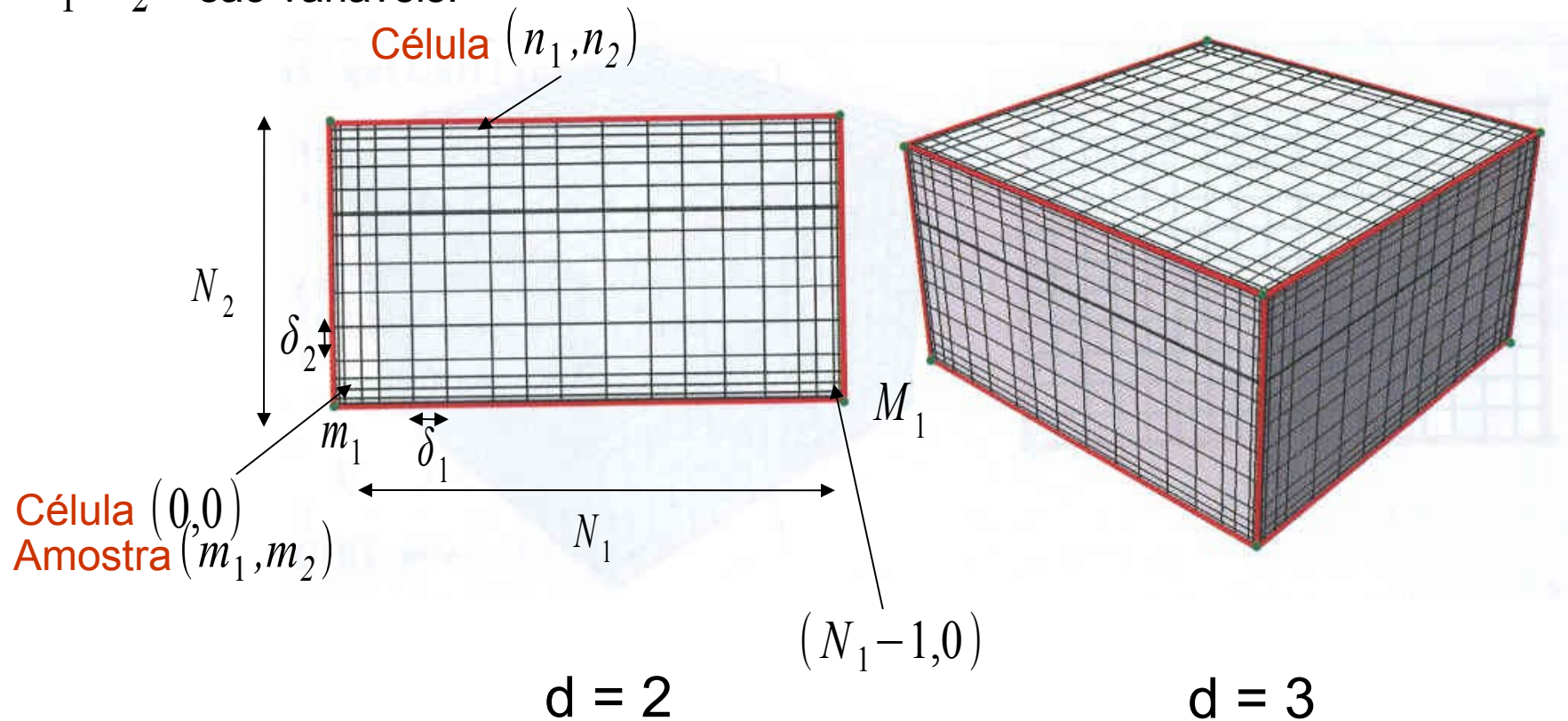
$d = 2$ ($N_1 \times N_2$ células)

$d = 3$ ($N_1 \times N_2 \times N_3$ células)

Reticulados Retangulares

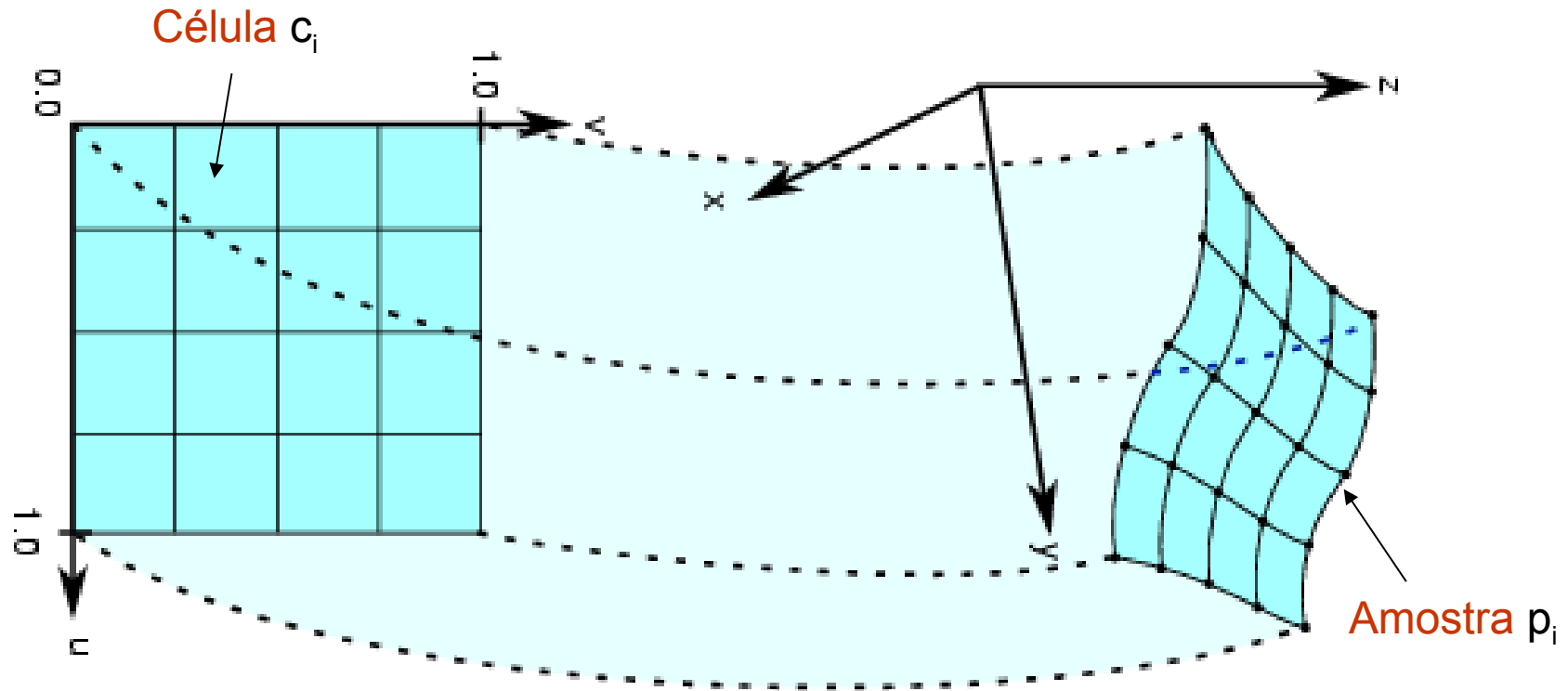
Os espaçamentos das amostras p_i são distintos em cada direção.

δ_1, δ_2 são variáveis!



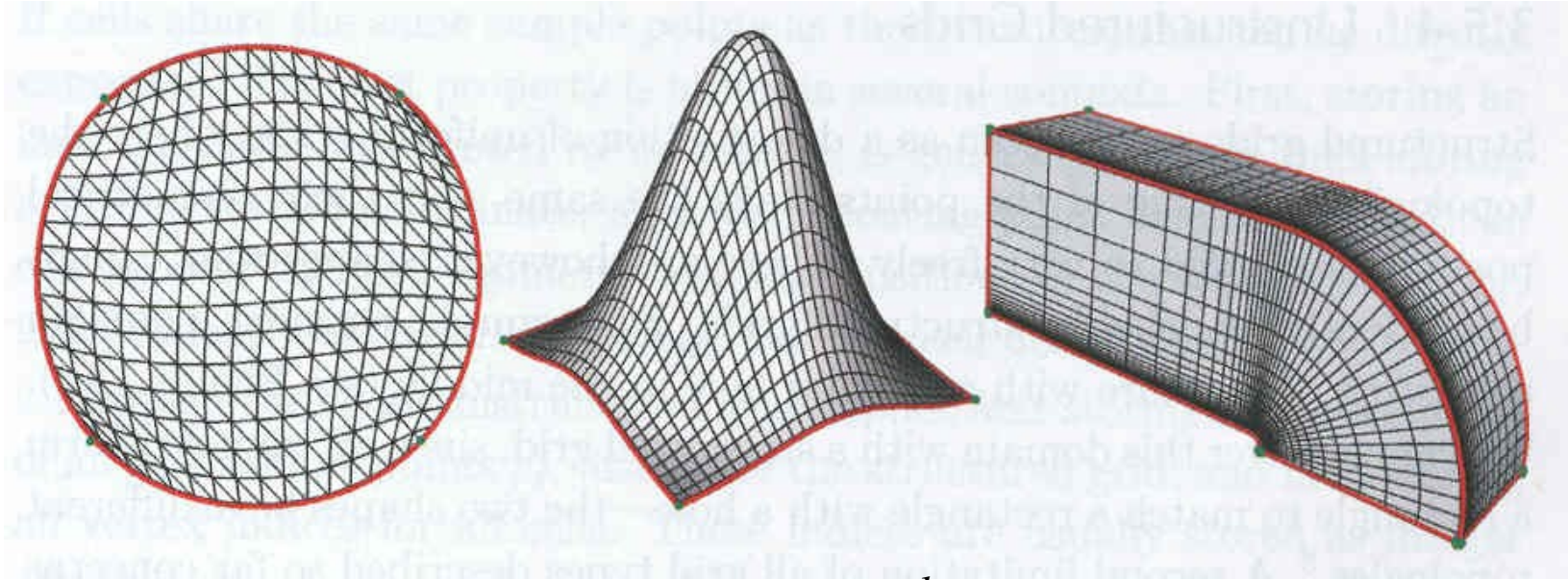
Malhas Estruturadas

As amostras p_i são conectadas segundo um padrão regular.



Regularidade na conectividade não implica em regularidade na geometria!

Malhas Estruturadas

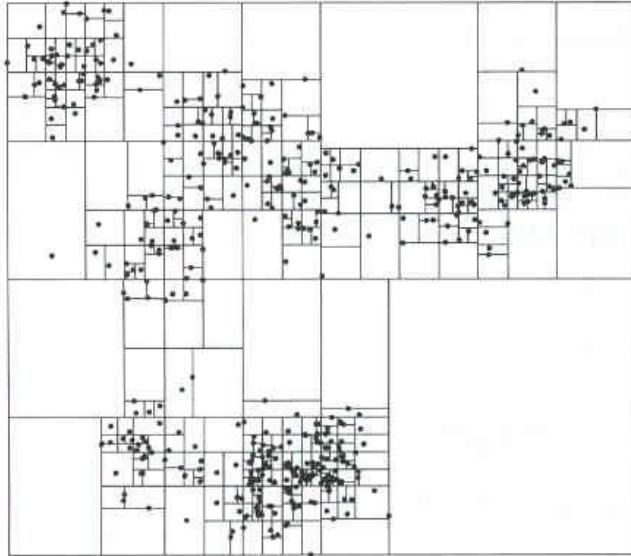


Complexidade de armazenamento: $3 \prod_{i=1}^d N_i + d$

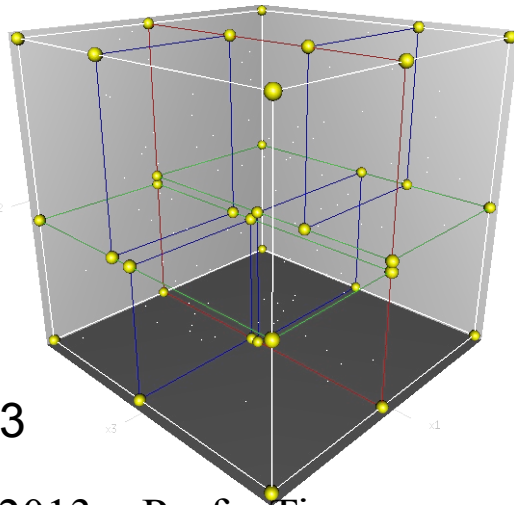
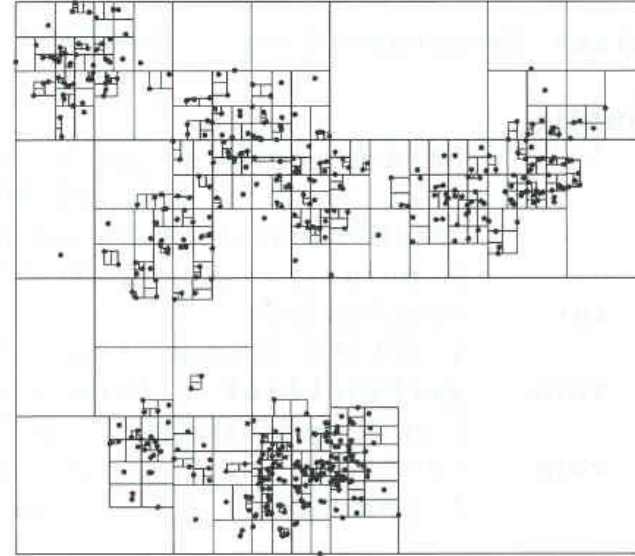
Complexidade em acessos: célula \leftrightarrow amostra?

Estruturas de Árvore

Árvore kd



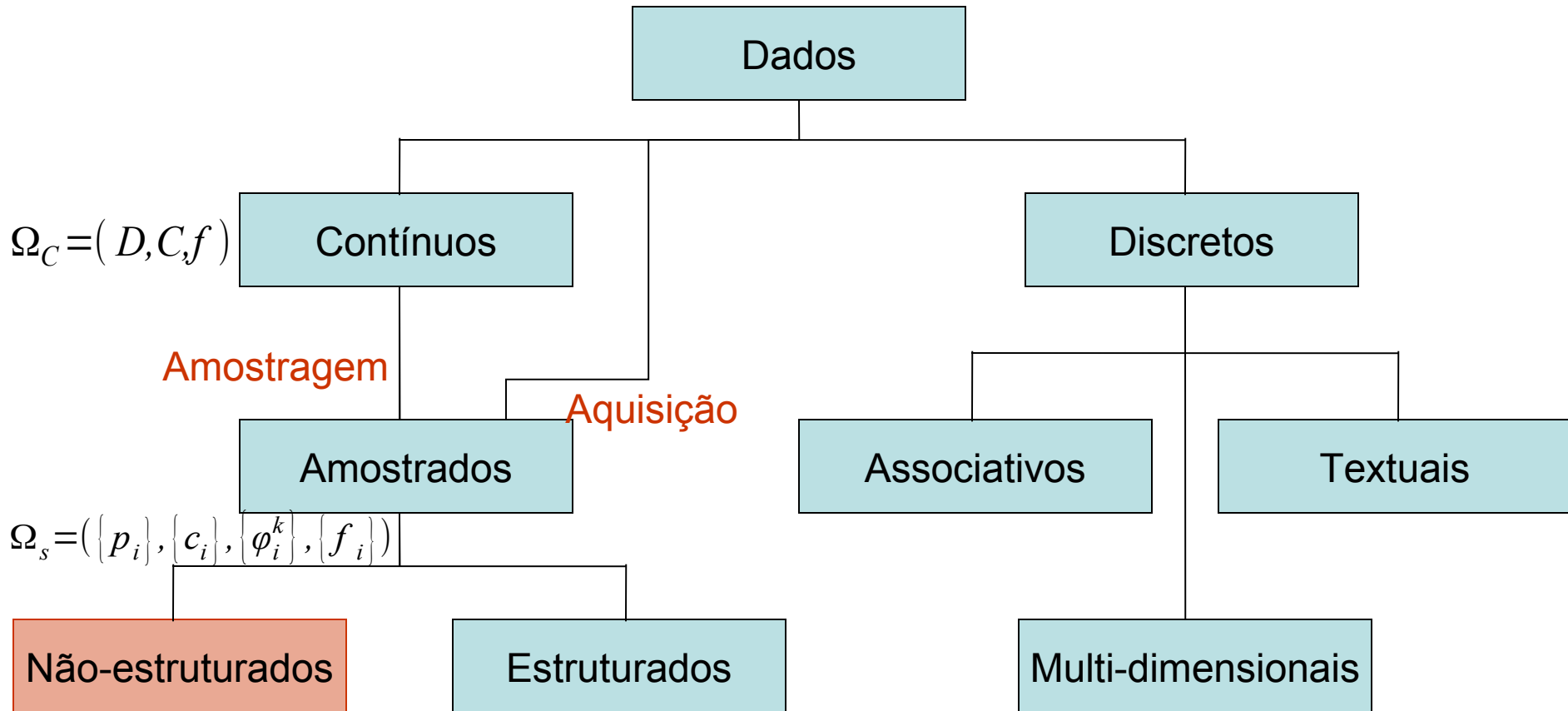
k=2



k=3

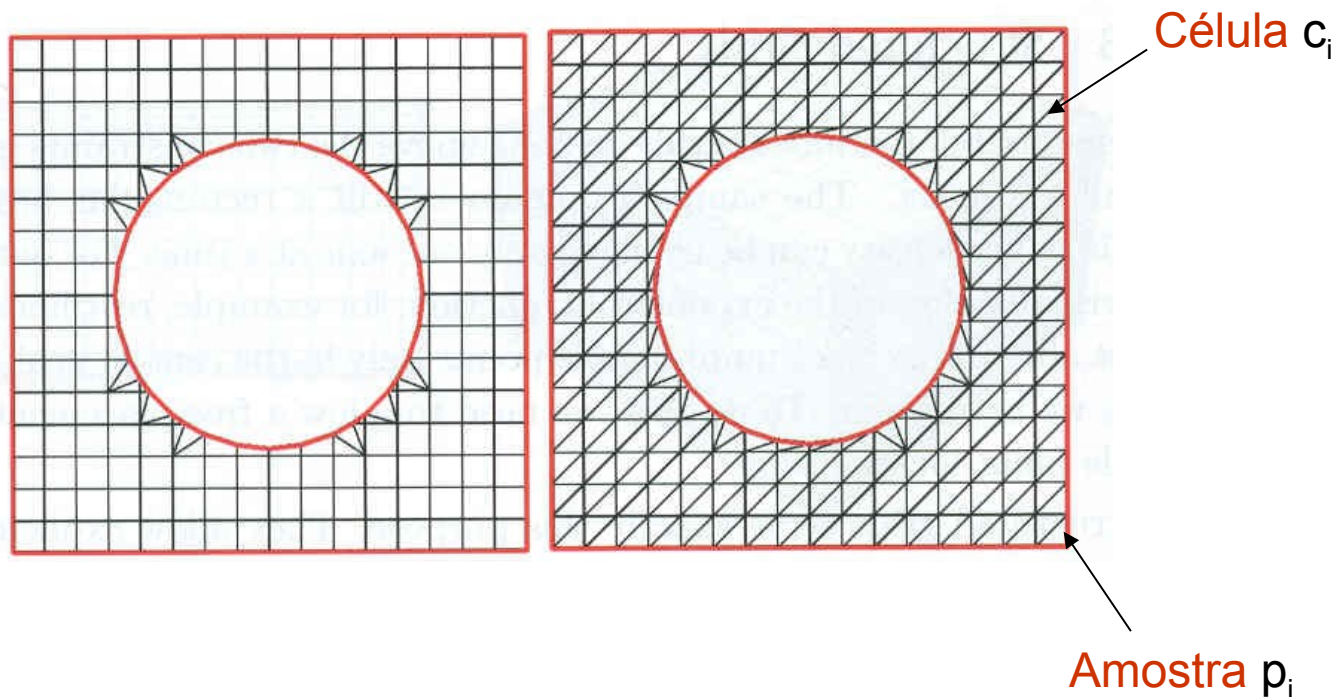
Árvore bd: árvore binária que organiza as amostras multi-dimensionais em subintervalos regulares

Unstructured Grids



Grades Não-Estruturadas

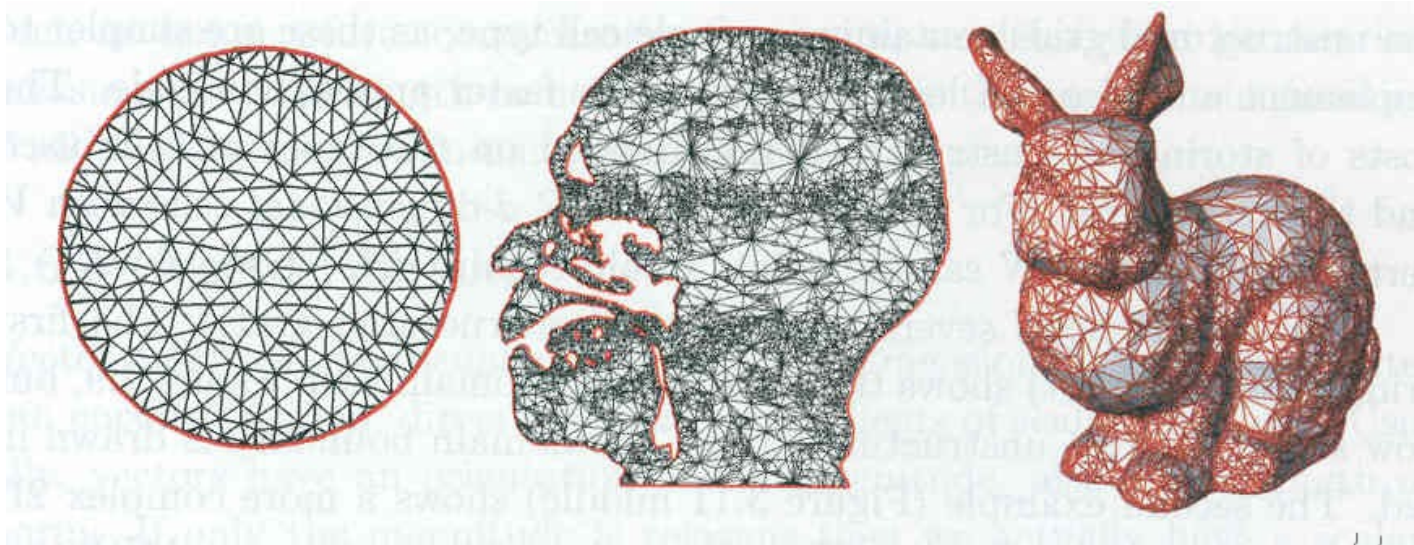
As amostras p_i são conectadas por uma malha de **topologia** arbitrária.



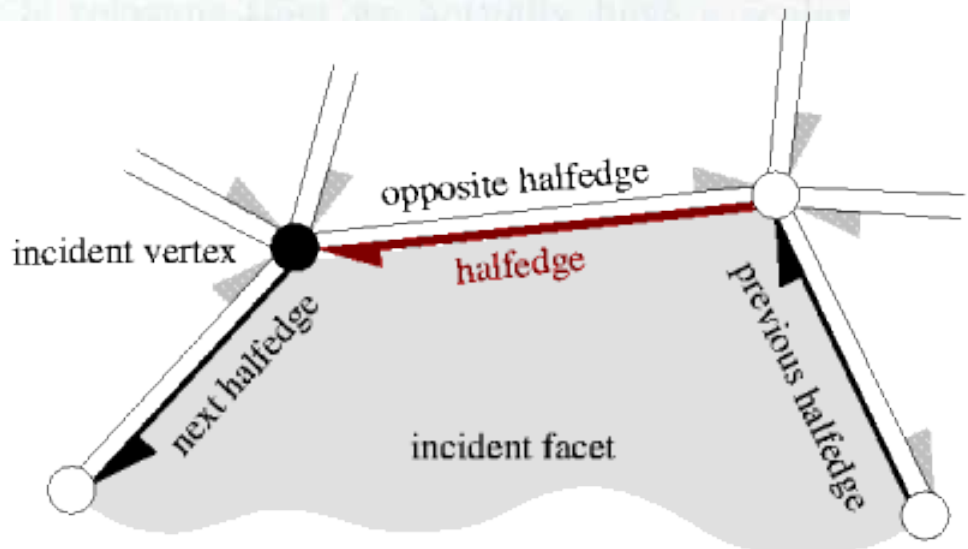
Malha é uma coleção de células não sobreposta. }
Célula é contornada por uma coleção de arestas. } **Topologia**
Aresta é contornada por uma coleção de vértices. }

A **geometria** de vértices é dada pelas coordenadas das amostras.

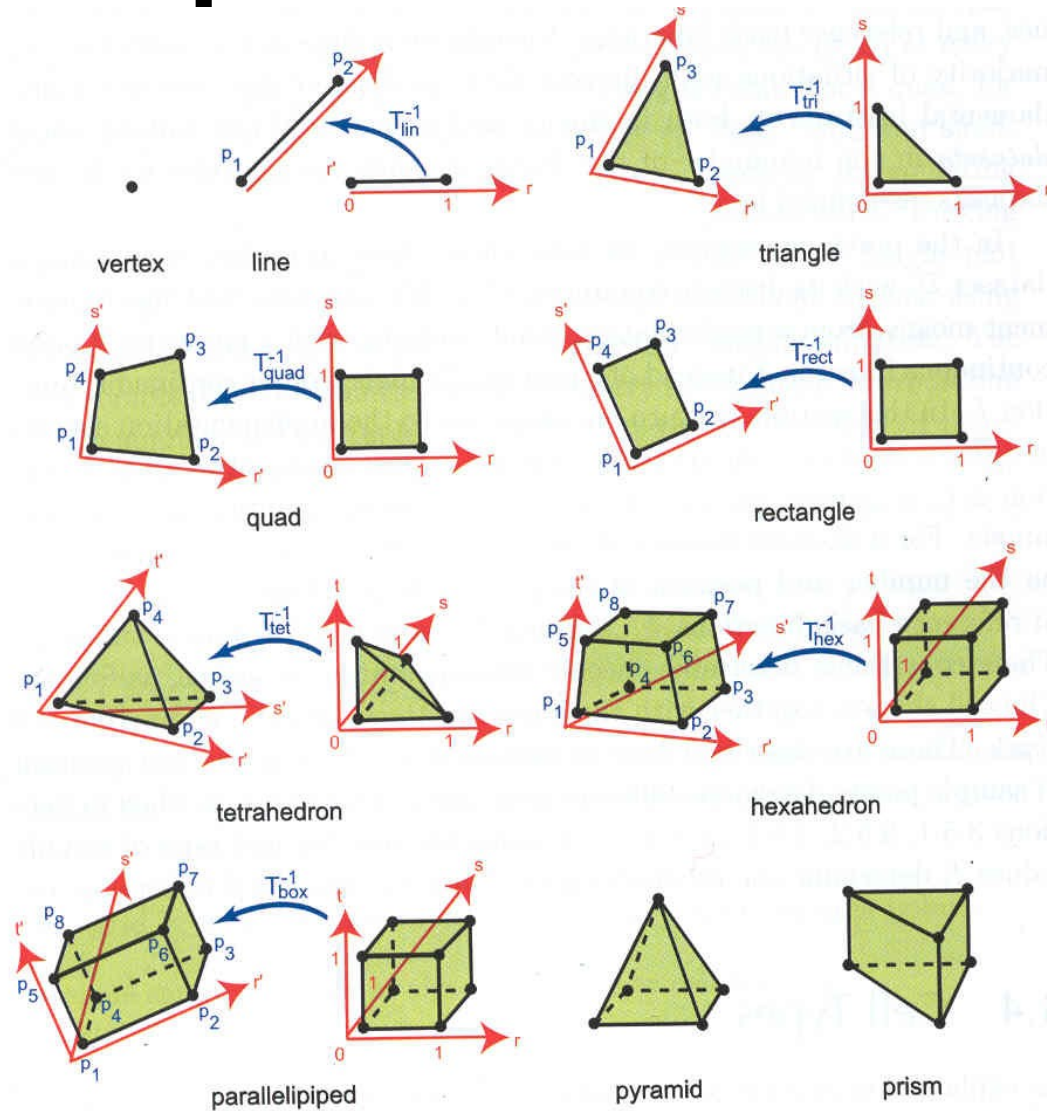
Estrutura *Halfedge*



Por eficiência, **estruturas** mais elaboradas foram desenvolvidas para armazenar a **topologia** das amostras.
Por exemplo, *halfedge* data structure

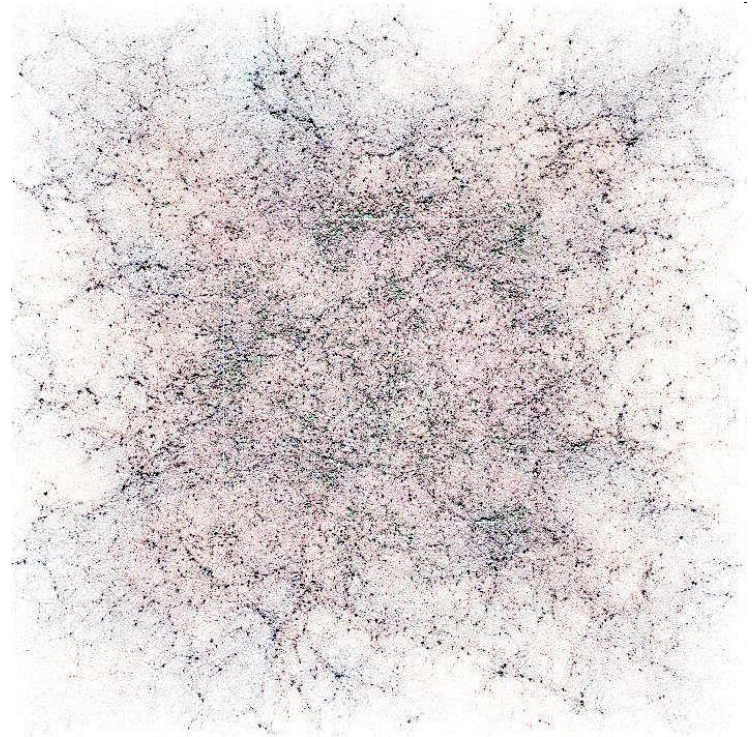
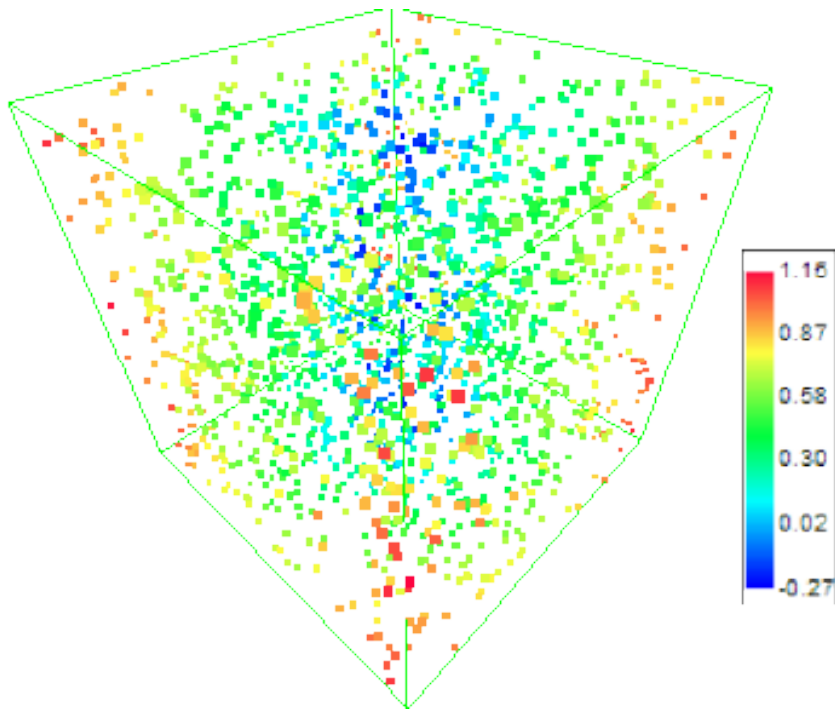


Tipos de Células



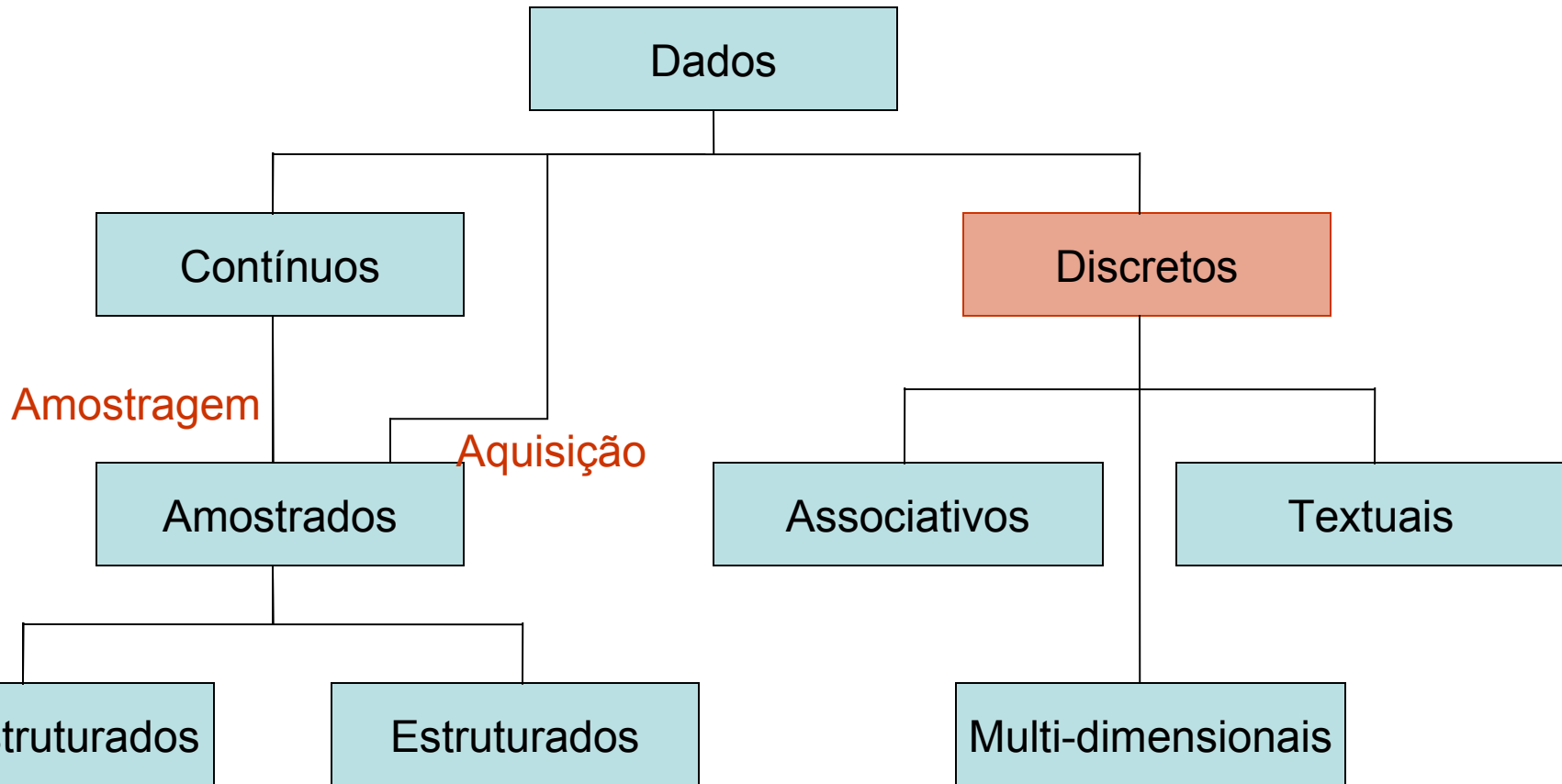
Amostras Dispersas

Não se conhece/Não há uma organização das amostras (*meshless*).



Nuvem de amostras!

Dados Discretos



Dados Discretos

São dados de natureza intrinsecamente discreta, representável por uma função “descontínua”.



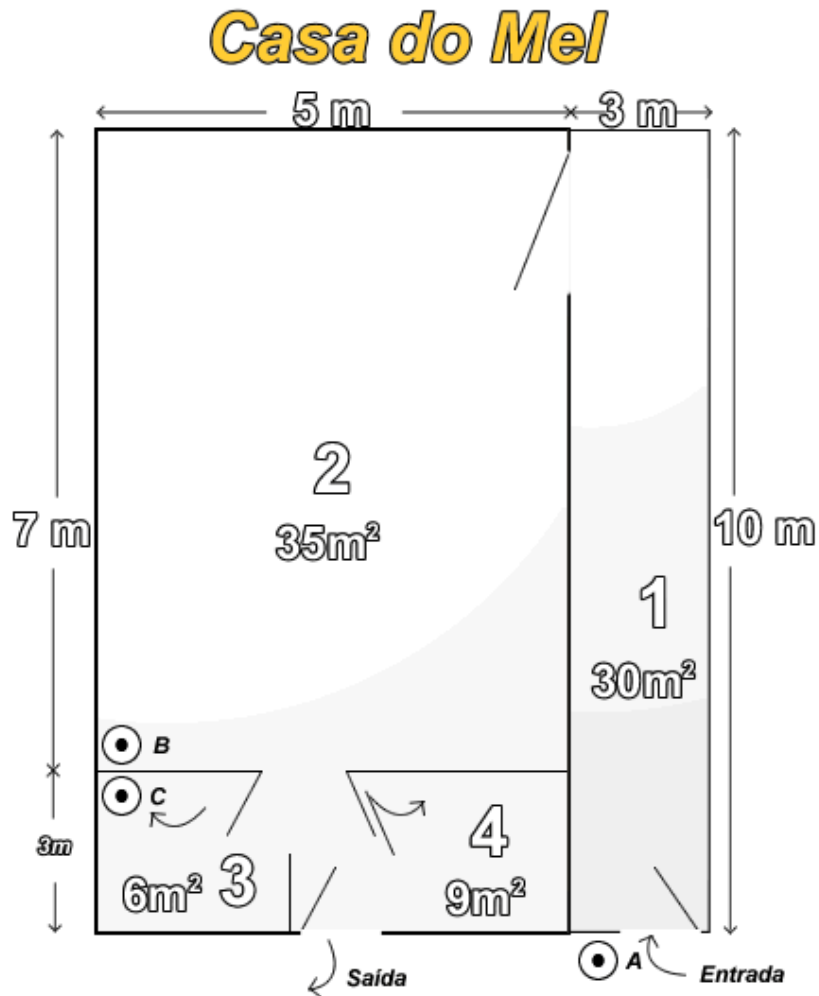
Dados Textuais

The image displays four data tables side-by-side, each with a filter icon and a sort icon. Arrows point from a central text box to specific highlighted values in each table.

title	rating	genre	type
NBA 2K12	PG-13	Comedy	DVD
Colombiana	R	Game	Blu-Ray
Hangover Part II	M	Action	XBOX 360
The Help	E	Drama	Wii
Warrior	PG	Family	PS3
Friends ... Benefits	T	Horror	
WWE 12	NR		
Cowboys And Aliens			
Kung-Fu Panda 2			
Larry Crowne			
Assassin...velations			
Crazy Stupid Love			
Horrible Bosses			
Fright Night			

Associated values are easy to highlight

Atributos Escalares



Escalares:

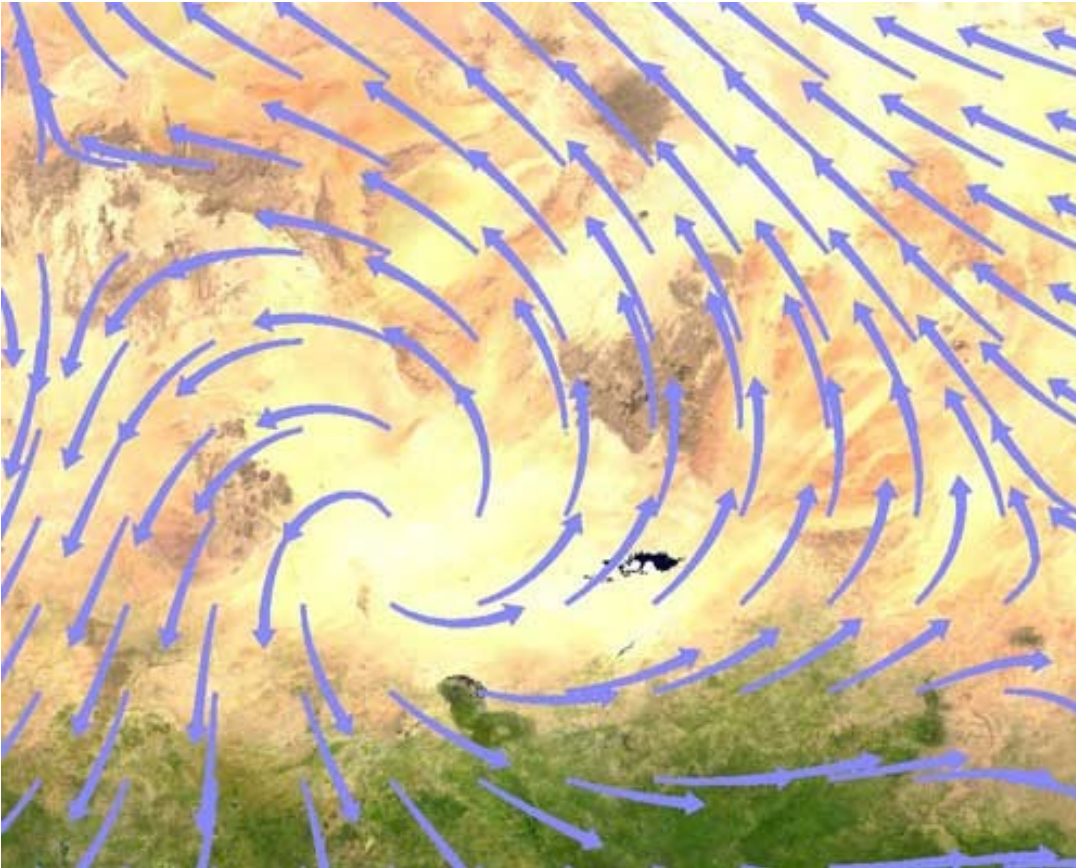
$$f(X) \subset R$$

Vetores

Tensores

Cores

Atributos Vetoriais



Escalares:

$$f(X) \subset \mathbb{R}$$

Vetores:

$$f(X) \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

Tensores

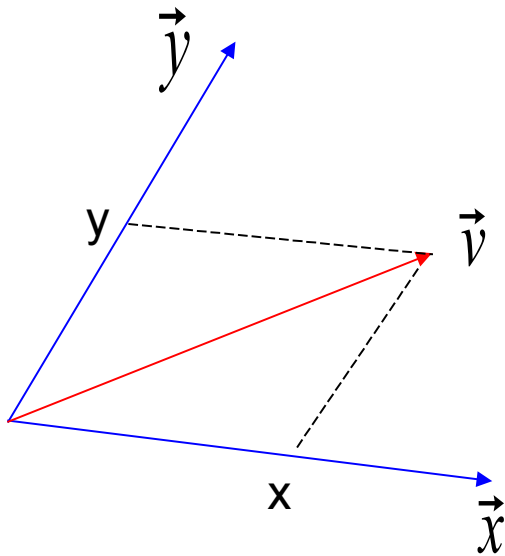
Cores

Intensidade e direção de vento codificada em **setas**.

Tipos de Vetores

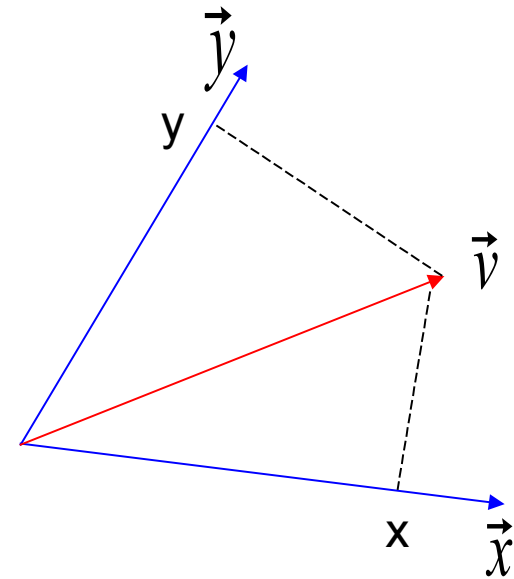
- Contravariantes

$$\vec{v} = [\vec{x} \quad \vec{y}] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

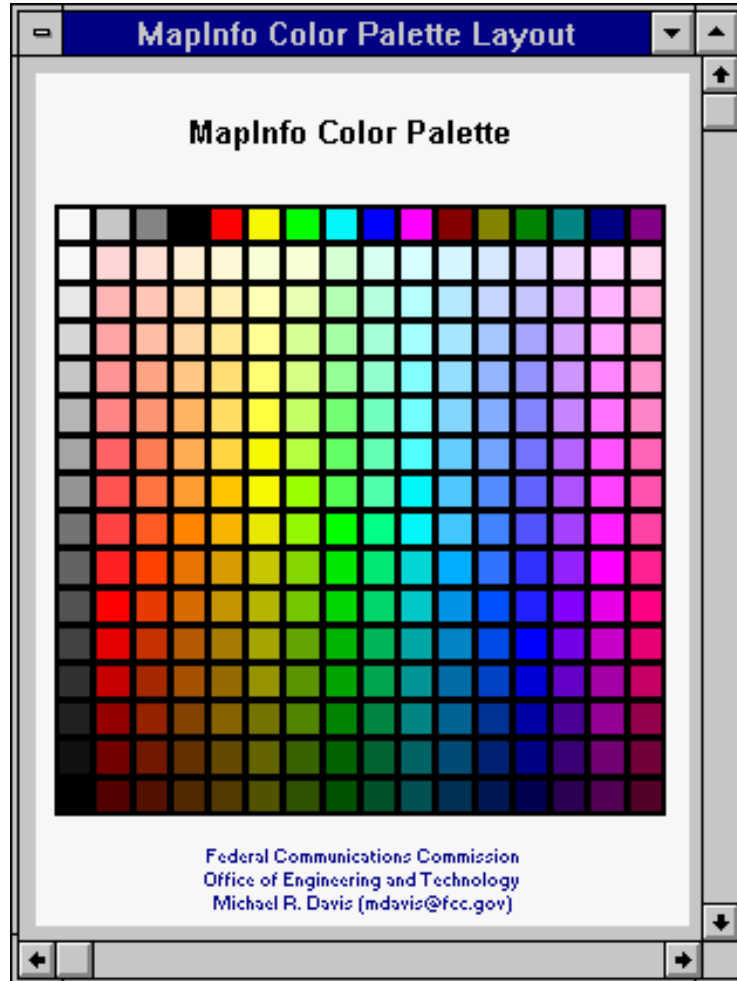


- Covariantes

$$[x \quad y] = [\vec{x} \cdot \vec{v} \quad \vec{y} \cdot \vec{v}]$$



Cores



Escalares:

$$f(X) \subset R$$

Vetores:

$$f(X) \subset R^d$$

Cores

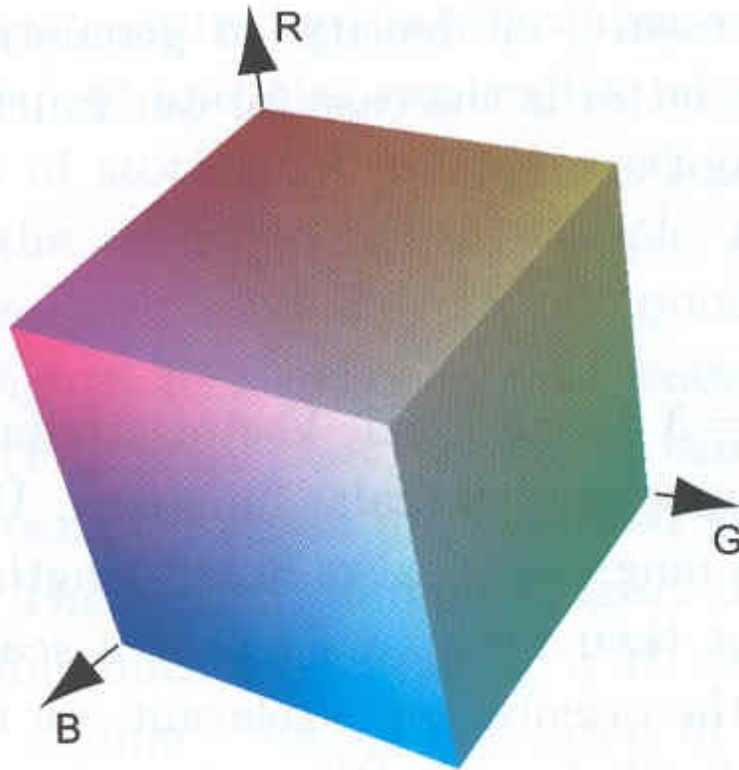
$$f(X) \subset R^3$$

Tensores:

Escalares (tensores de rank 0) + vetores (tensores de rank 1) + outros arranjos matriciais de escalares

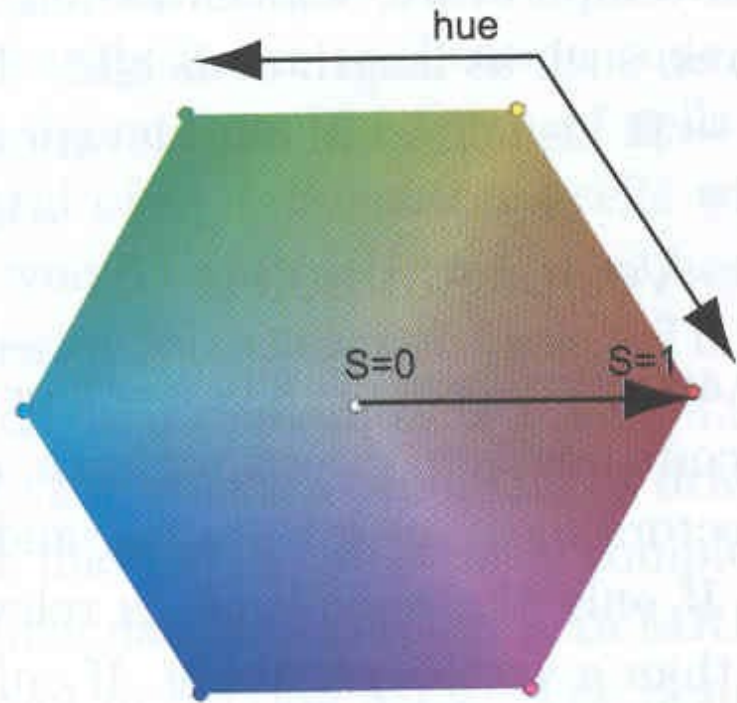
Modelos de Cor

Representação de cores: vetores R^3 ou N^3



RGB

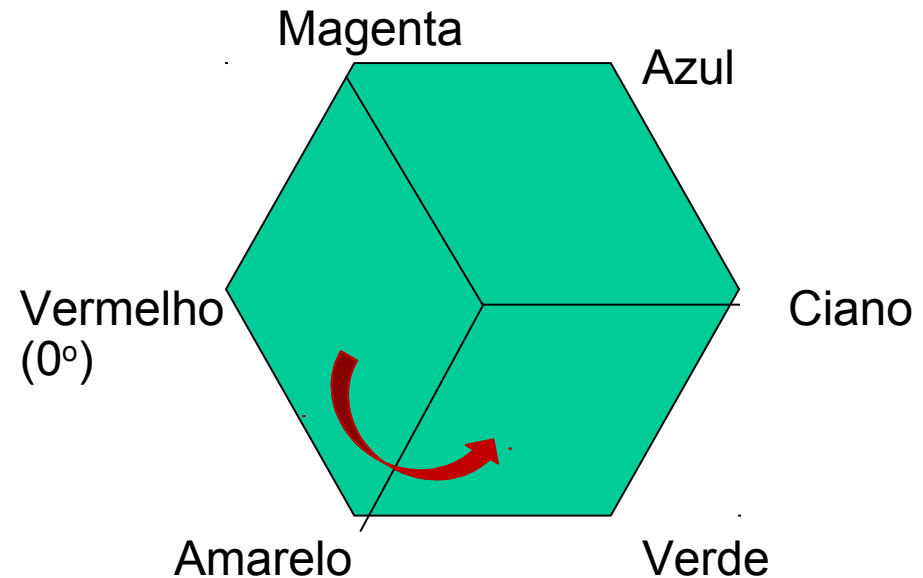
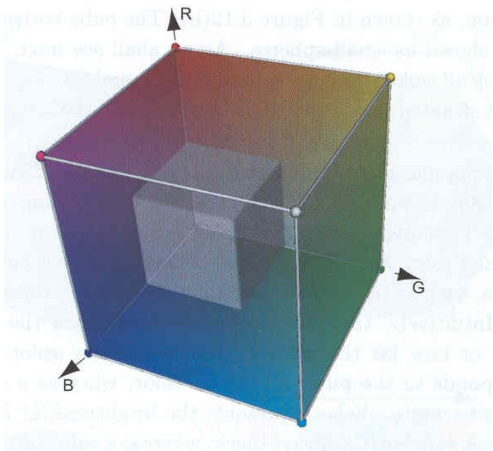
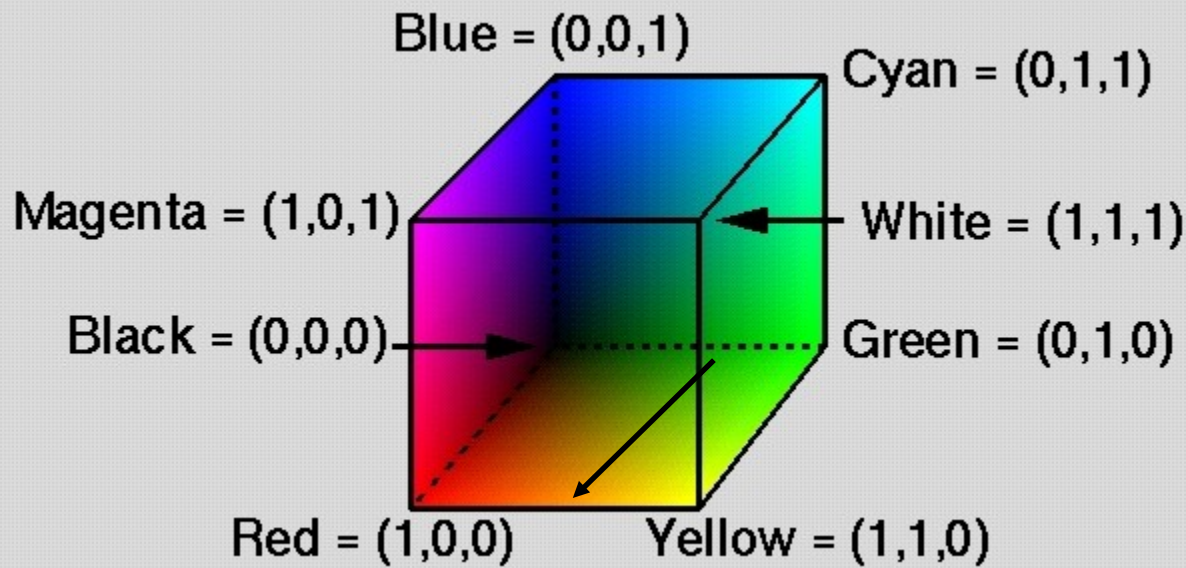
(vermelho, verde, azul)



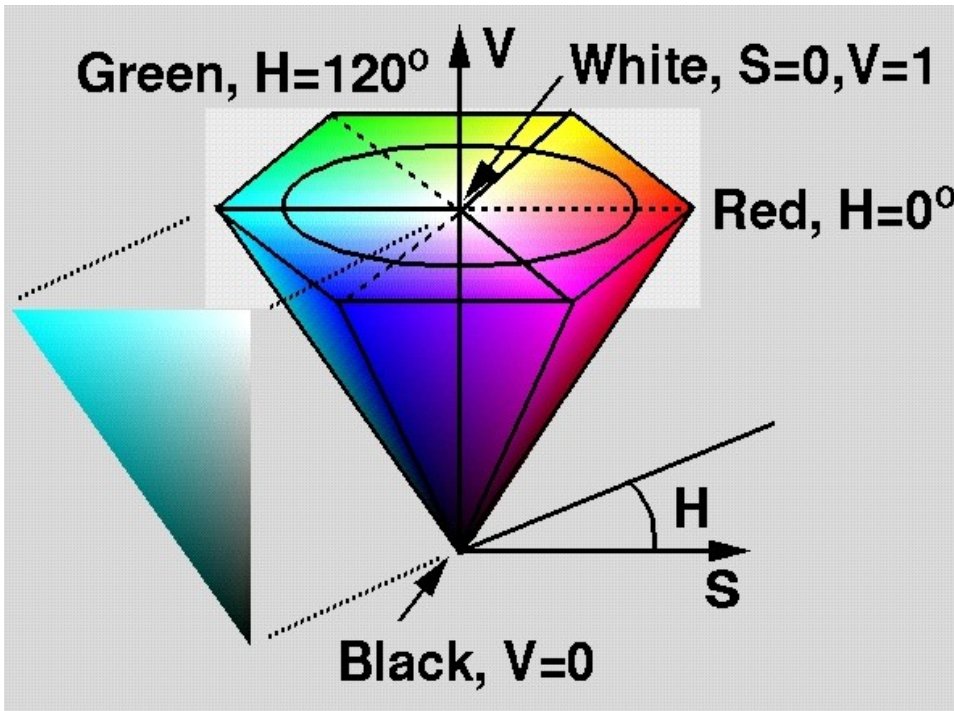
HSV

(matiz, saturação, valor)

Modelo de Cor HSV

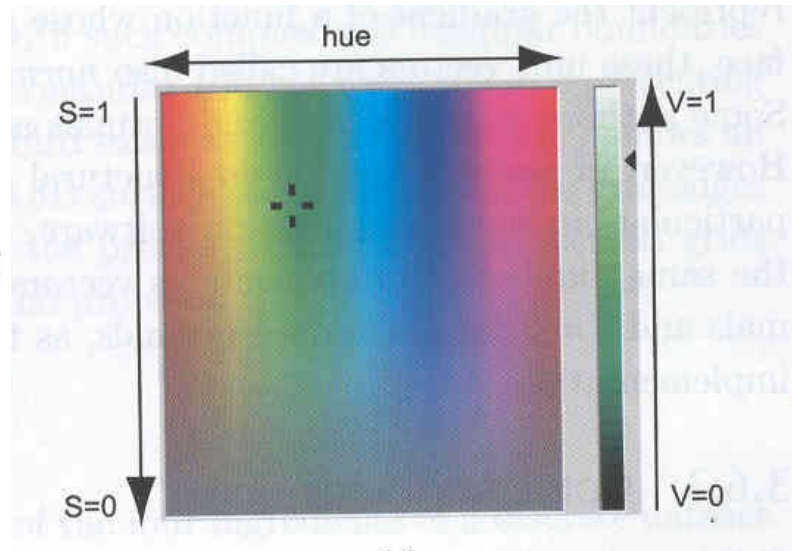
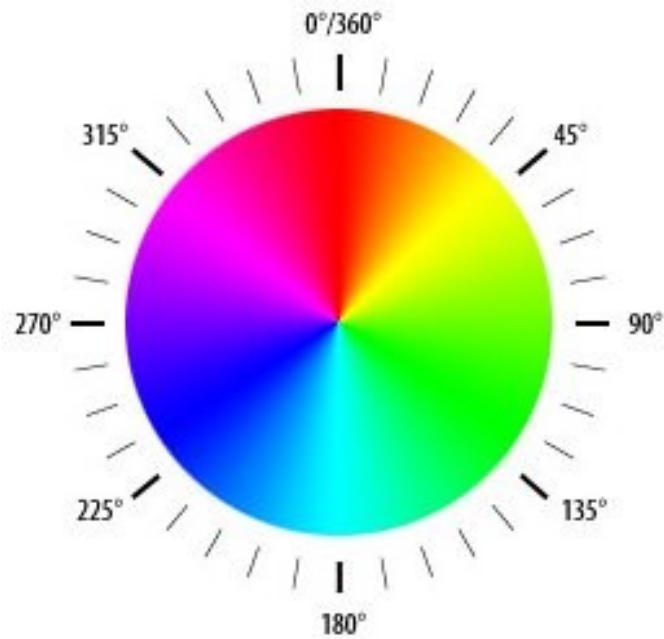


Hexágono de Cor HSV



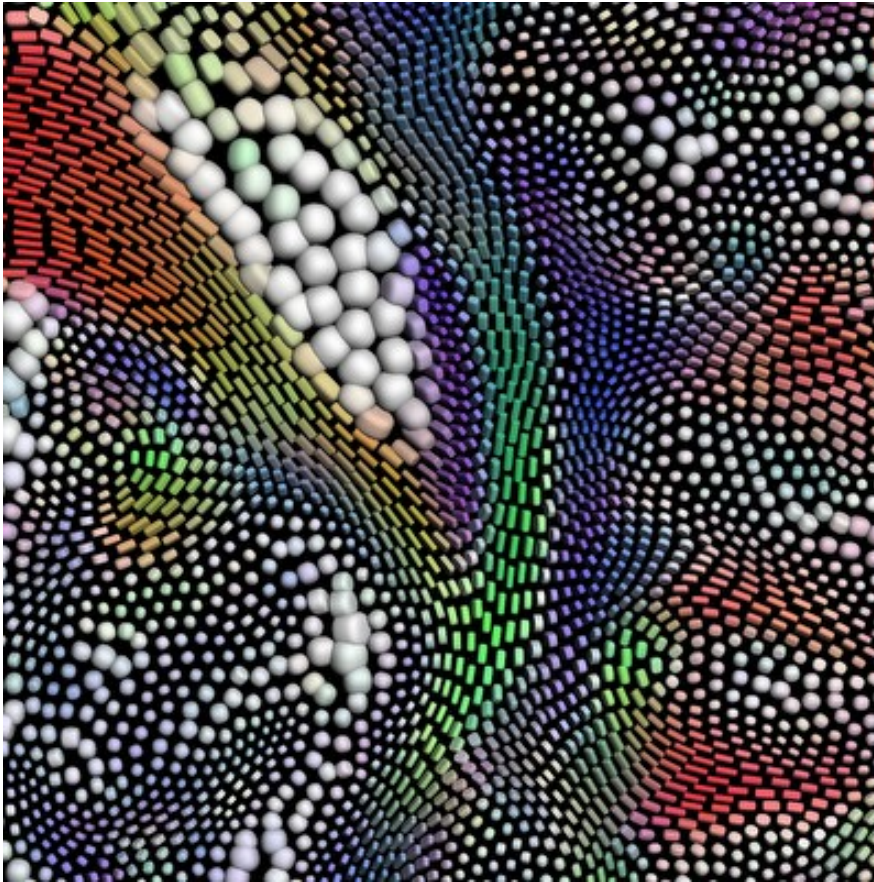
Matiz: comprimento de onda
Saturação: pureza da cor
Valor: brilho da cor

Disco de Cor HSV



Atributos Tensoriais

Generalização de “quantidades geométricas” em R^d



Escalares:

$$f(X) \in R$$

Vetores:

$$f(X) \in R^d$$

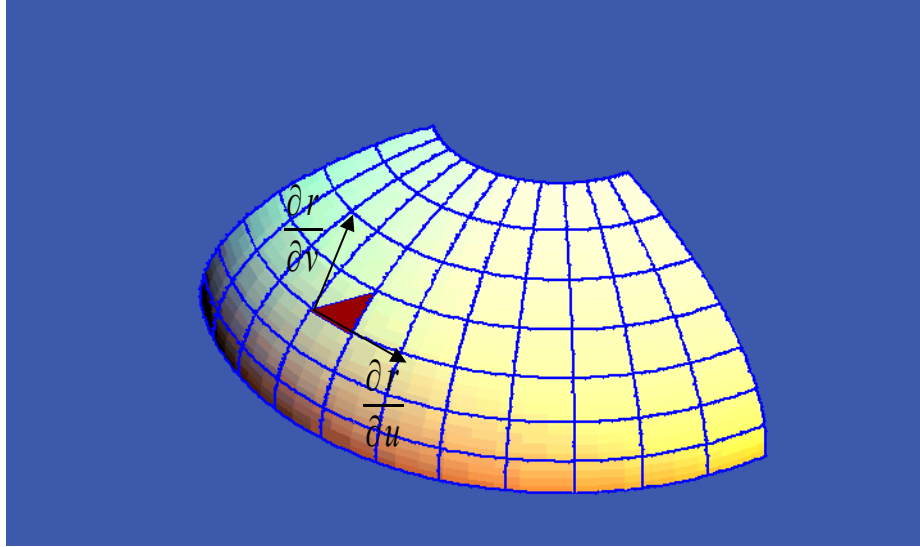
Cores

$$f(X) \in R^3$$

Tensores:

Escalares (tensores de rank 0) + vetores (tensores de rank 1) + outros arranjos matriciais de escalares

Tensor Métrico

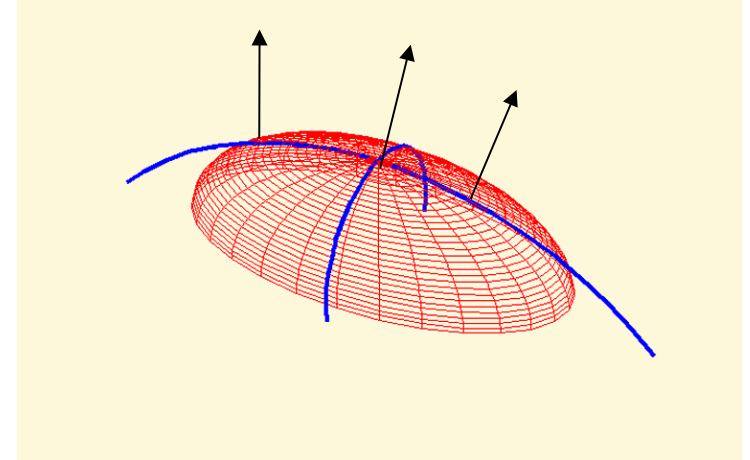
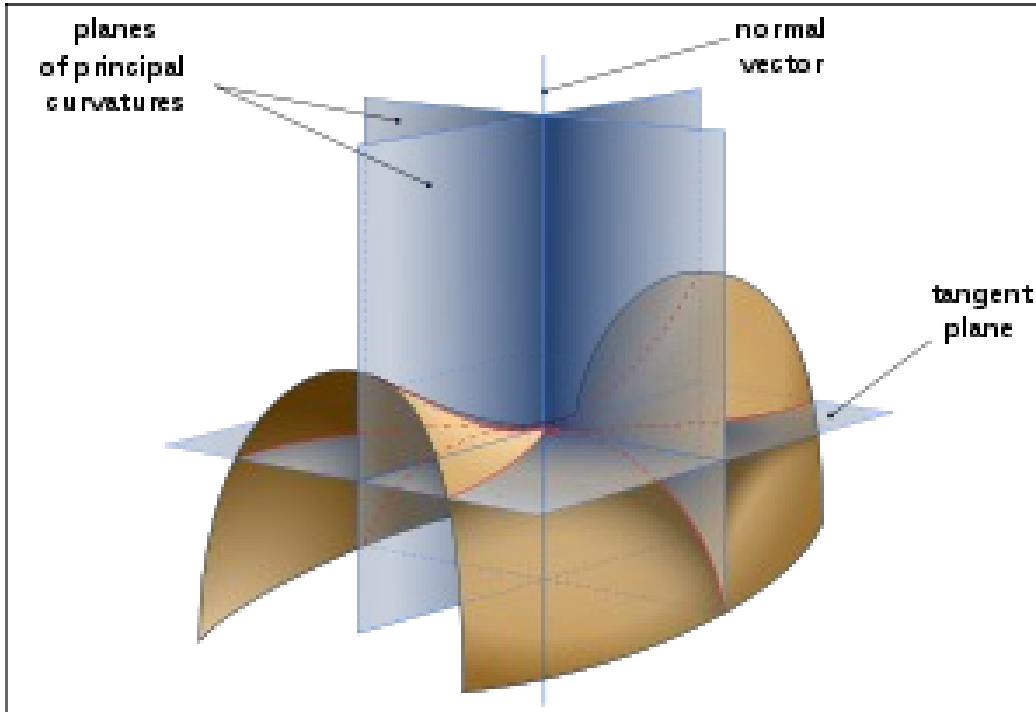


$$ds = \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} dv$$

$$ds \cdot ds = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} dv \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} dv \right)$$

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial r}{\partial u}}_E du^2 + 2 \underbrace{\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}}_F dudv + \underbrace{\frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \frac{\partial r}{\partial v}}_G dv^2$$

Tensor de Curvatura



$$-ds \cdot dn = -\left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} dv\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial n}{\partial v} dv\right)$$

$$-ds \cdot dn = -\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial n}{\partial u} du^2 - \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial n}{\partial v} dudv - \frac{\partial n}{\partial u} \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} dudv - \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \frac{\partial n}{\partial v} dv^2$$

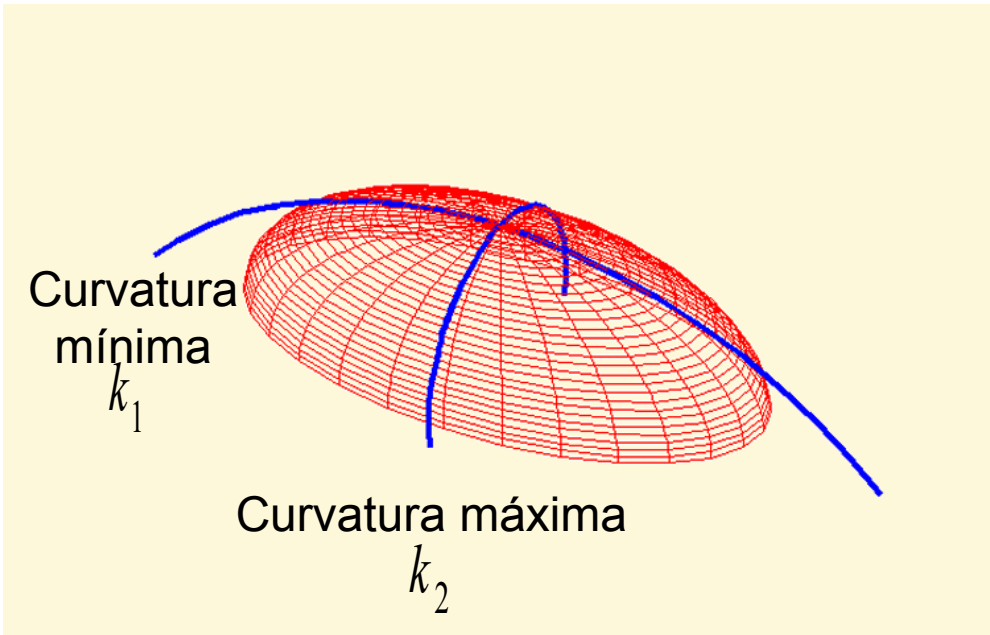
$$-ds \cdot dn = -\frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial n}{\partial u} du^2 - 2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial u} \frac{\partial n}{\partial v} dudv - \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} \frac{\partial n}{\partial v} dv^2$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_e$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_f$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_g$

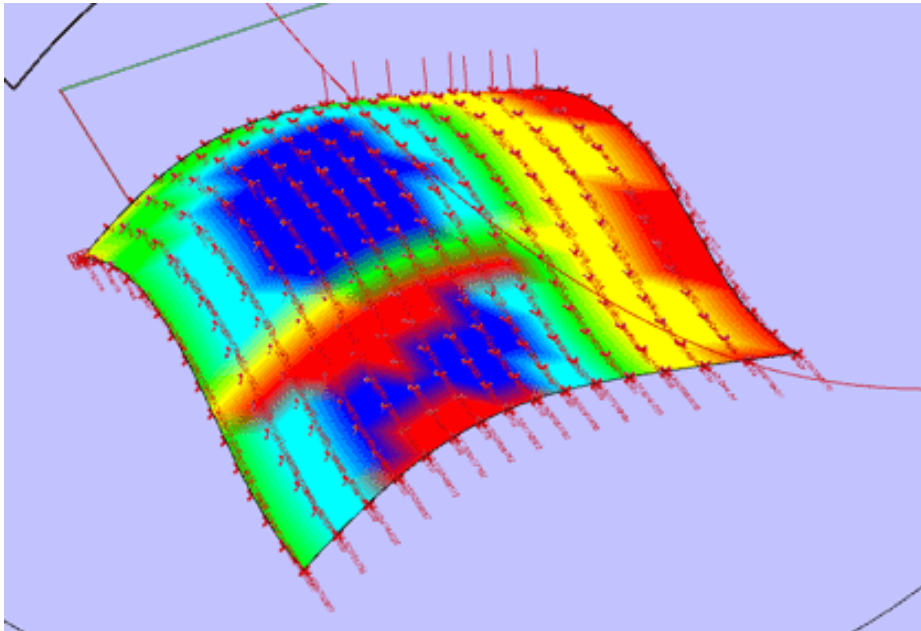
Curvaturas



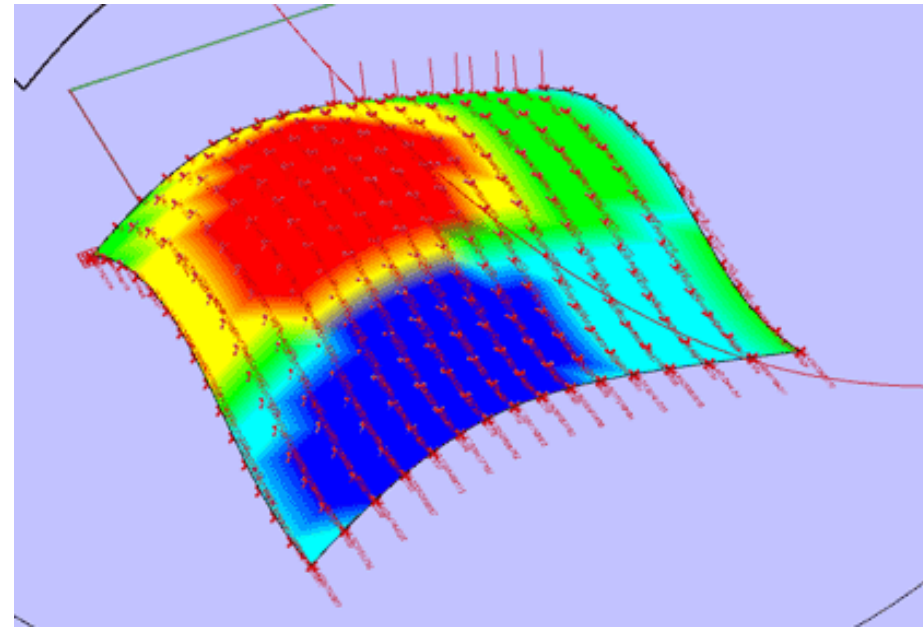
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ f & g \end{bmatrix}$$

Autovalores e autovetores correspondem, respectivamente, aos extremos de **curvatura** e às **direções principais**.

Curvaturas Gaussiana e Média



Curvatura Gaussiana ($K=k_1k_2$)



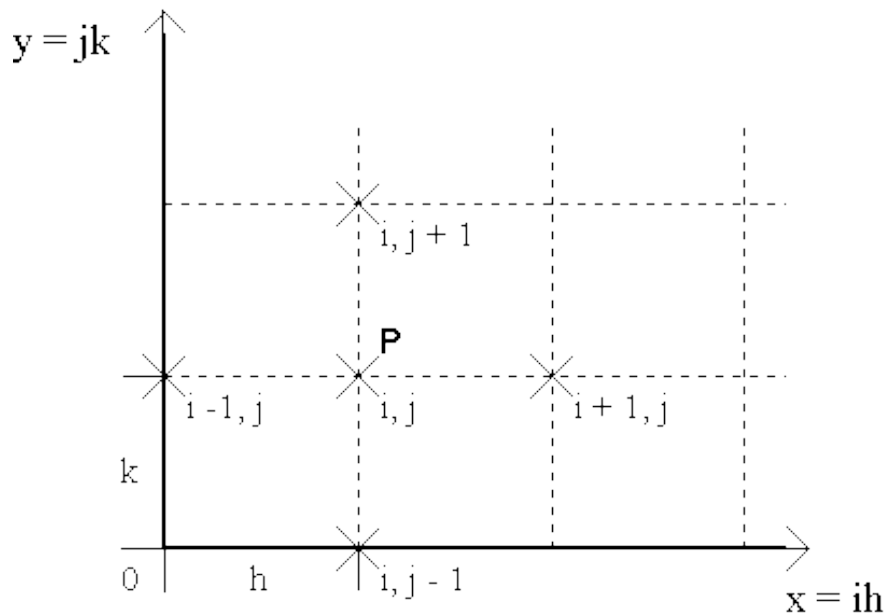
Curvatura Média ($H=(k_1+k_2)/2$)

Gradiente de Atributos

Diferença finita central:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{2h}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1}}{2k}$$



Diferença finita ascendente:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j}}{h}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}}{k}$$

Diferença finita descendente:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{h}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_P = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_{i,j} \cong \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1}}{k}$$