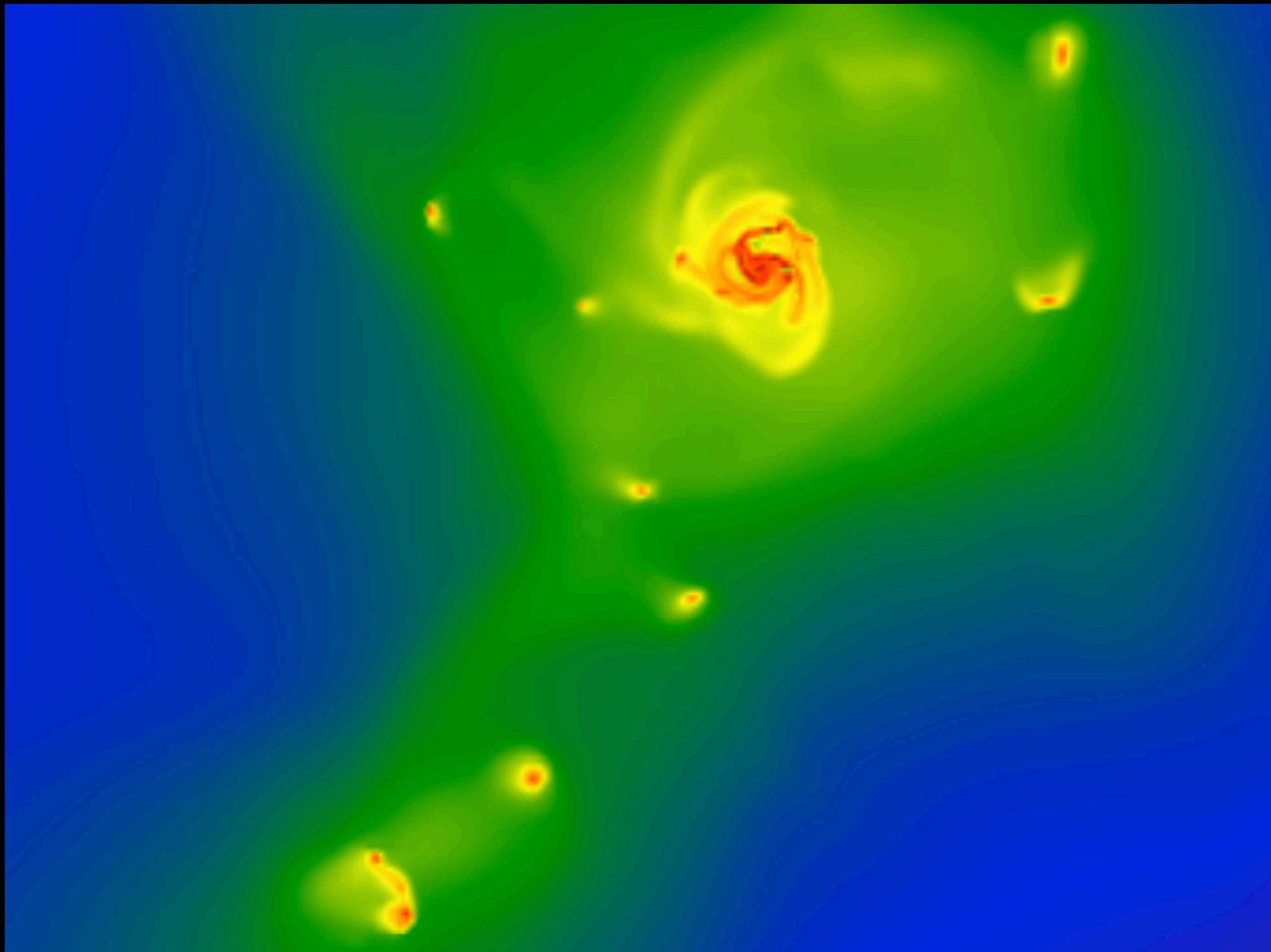


# Volume Rendering

Learn yt workshop 2016  
Nathan Goldbaum

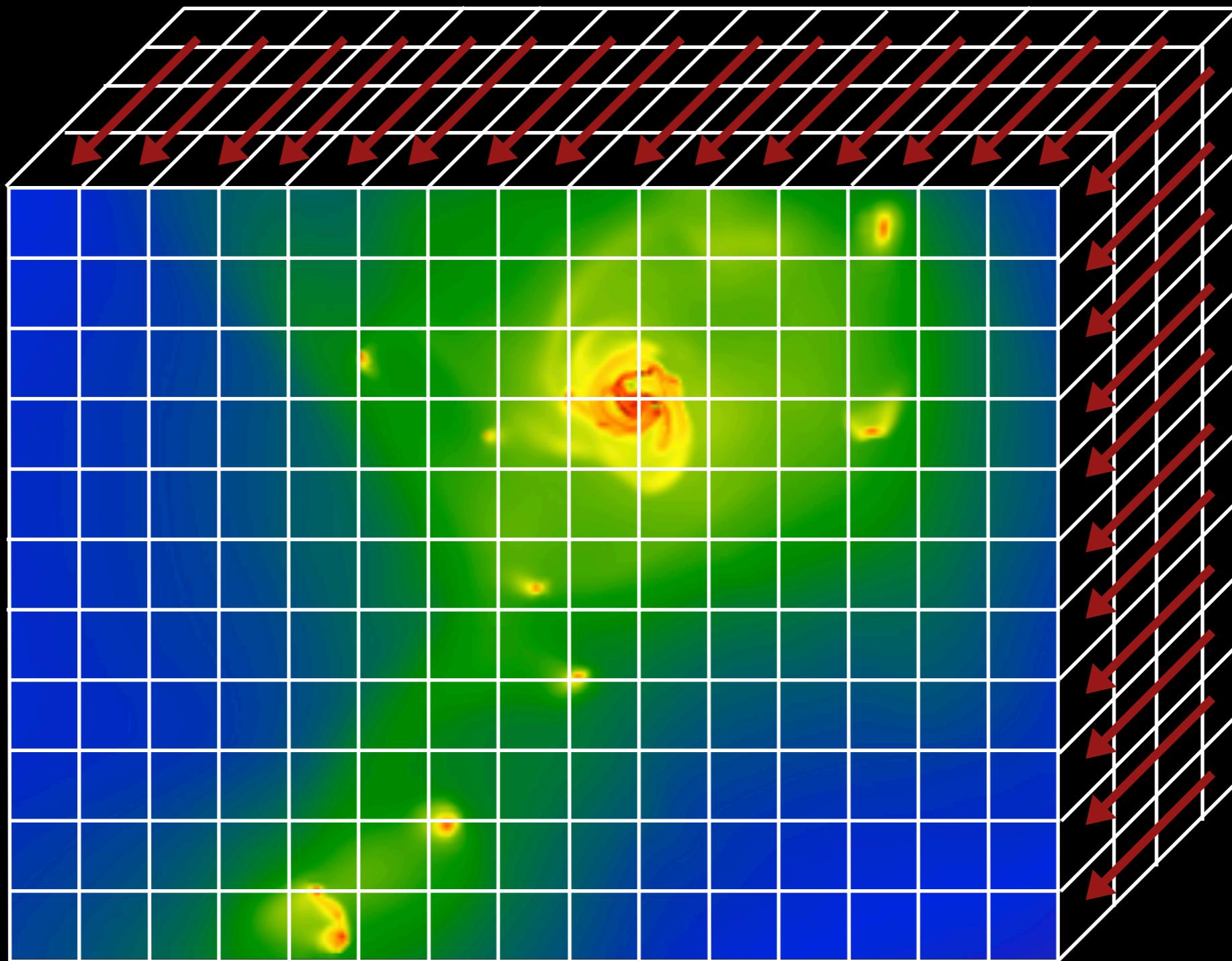
(some slides adapted from Cameron Hummels'  
2012 volume rendering tutorial)

# What is Volume Rendering?



[http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/volume\\_rendering.html](http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/volume_rendering.html)

# What is Volume Rendering?

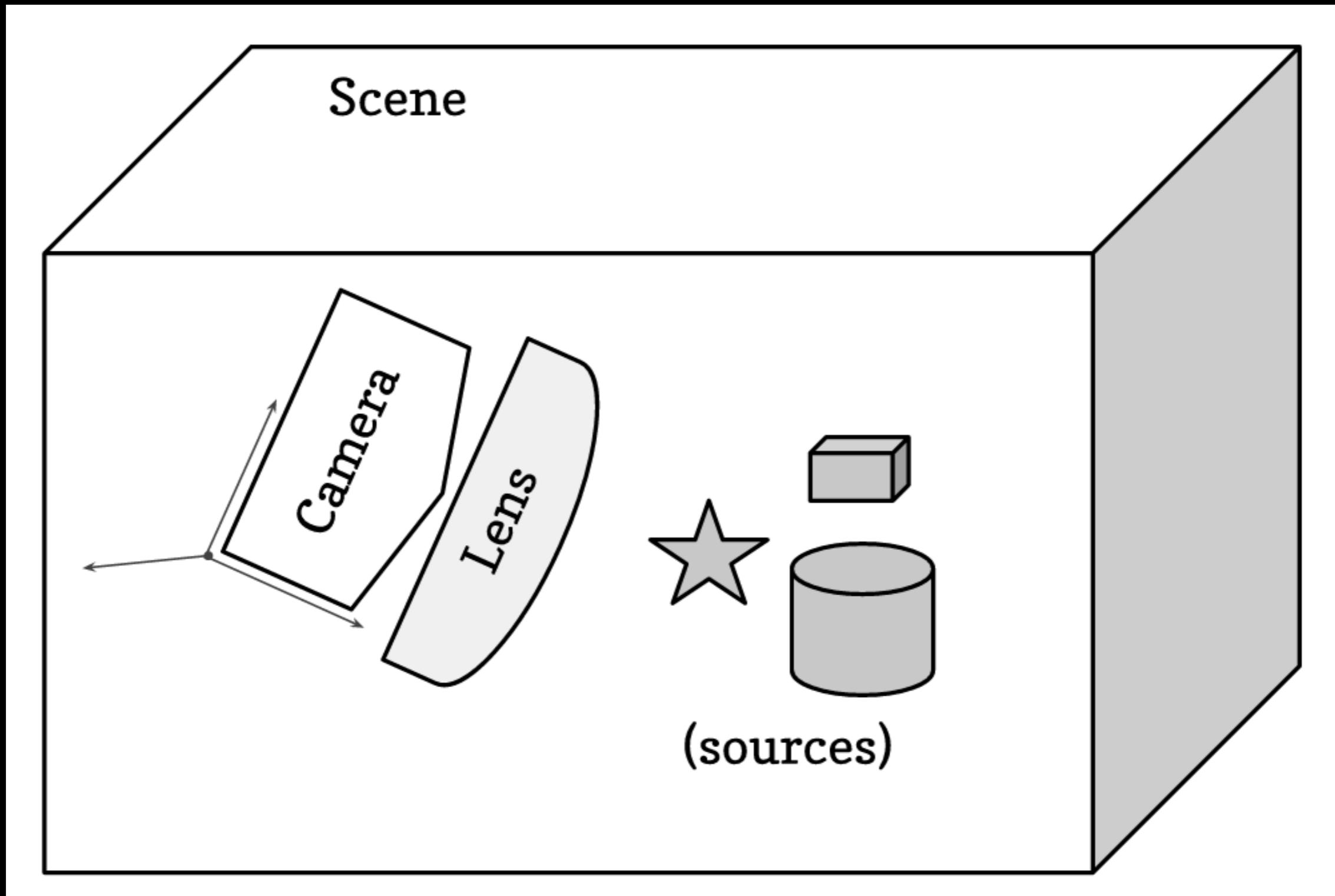


$$\frac{dI_\nu}{ds} = -\kappa_\nu I_\nu + \epsilon_\nu$$

# Caveats

- Only grid data are fully supported
- Octree, particle data currently only support off-axis projections
- Unstructured mesh data can produce “hard-surface” VR
- OpenMP parallel
  - Clang (OSX) doesn’t support OpenMP until very recently. Must use gcc toolchain or recent clang toolchain to get OpenMP speedups on OSX
- New VR interface in yt 3.3

# High Level Ideas



# Volume Rendering Components

- **Scene** - container object describing a volume and its contents
  - **Sources** - objects to be rendered
    - **VolumeSource** - simulation volume tied to a dataset
    - **TransferFunction** - mapping of simulation field values to color, brightness, and transparency
  - **OpaqueSource** - Opaque structures like lines, dots, etc.
- **Annotations** - Annotated structures like grid cells, simulation boundaries, etc.
- **Camera** - object for rendering; consists of a location, focus, orientation, and resolution
- **Lens** - object describing method for distributing rays through Sources

# Simple volume renderings

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6850 > simple_vr.py
```

`volume_render`: create and save a volume rendering  
in one of line of code

```
im, sc = yt.volume_render(  
    data_source,  
    field,  
    fname,  
    sigma_clip,  
    lens_type)
```

required:

- `data_source`: dataset, data object
- `field`: field to render

optional:

- `fname`: filename of rendering
- `sigma_clip`: adjust contrast
- `lens_type`: ray projection method

# The Scene Object

```
$ yt pasteбин_grab 6851 > scene.py
```

`create_scene`: set up scene object for further customization

Scene objects contain sources of emission and absorption

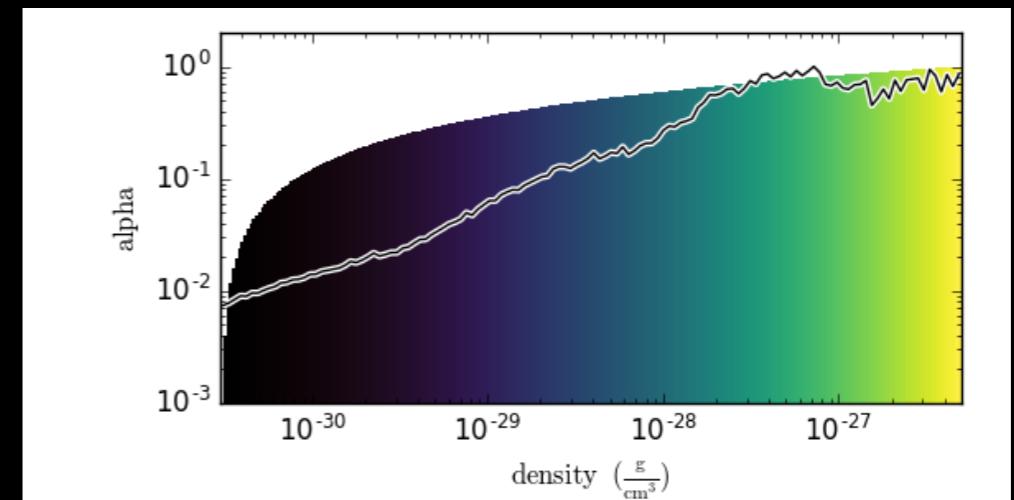
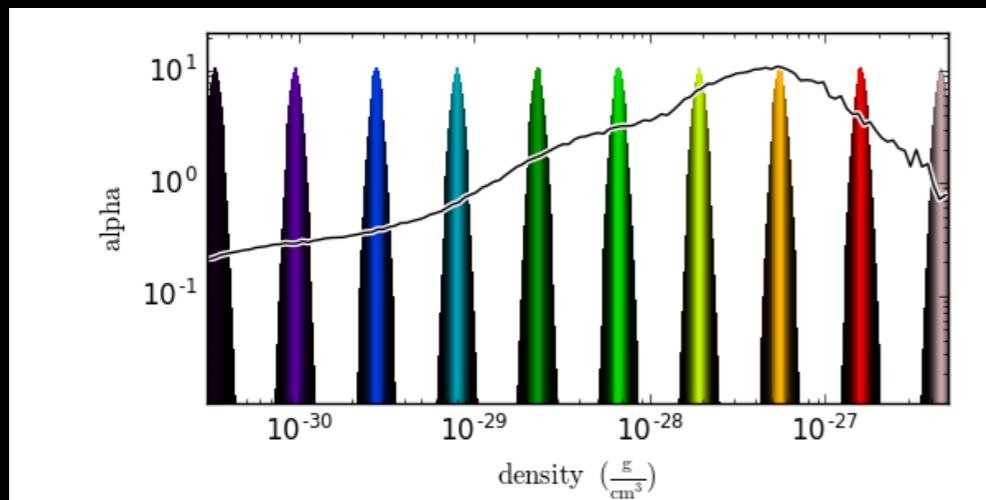
```
sc = yt.create_scene(  
    data_source,  
    field,  
    lens_type)
```

required:  
`data_source`: dataset, data object  
optional:  
`field`: field to render  
`lens_type`: ray projection method

# Volume Sources and Transfer Functions

**Volume Source:** source for emission from a yt dataset

Transfer functions determines the color and brightness of a field as a function of the field values



# Building a Transfer Function

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6853 > transfer_function_helper.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6854 > transfer_function_gray.py
```

TransferFunctionHelper helper functions:

set\_bounds

set\_log

build\_transfer\_function

gray\_opacity

plot

[http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/volume\\_rendering.html#transferfunctionhelper](http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/volume_rendering.html#transferfunctionhelper)

[http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/transfer\\_function\\_helper.html#transfer-function-helper-tutorial](http://yt-project.org/doc/visualizing/transfer_function_helper.html#transfer-function-helper-tutorial)

# Ghost Zones?

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6855 > ghost_zones_vr.py
```

Generating ghost zones can be slow, so it  
is turned off by default

Turning it on can eliminate artifacts

# Customizing Transfer Functions

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6858 > transfer_function_add_layers.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6859 > transfer_function_sample_colormap.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6860 > transfer_function_add_gaussian.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6861 > transfer_function_map_to_colormap.py
```

# Annotating Volume Renderings

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6862 > box_and_grids.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6863 > vol_annotated.py
```

```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6865 > vol_points.py
```

# The Camera

- Camera object

**position**: position of the camera in the scene

**width**: “width” of the camera (plane parallel)

**resolution**: resolution of the render (# of rays)

**focus**: The camera’s focus (where is it pointed)

**north\_vector**: The “up” direction in the image

**lens**: Which camera projection to use

# Position and Orientation

- Moving and rotating the camera

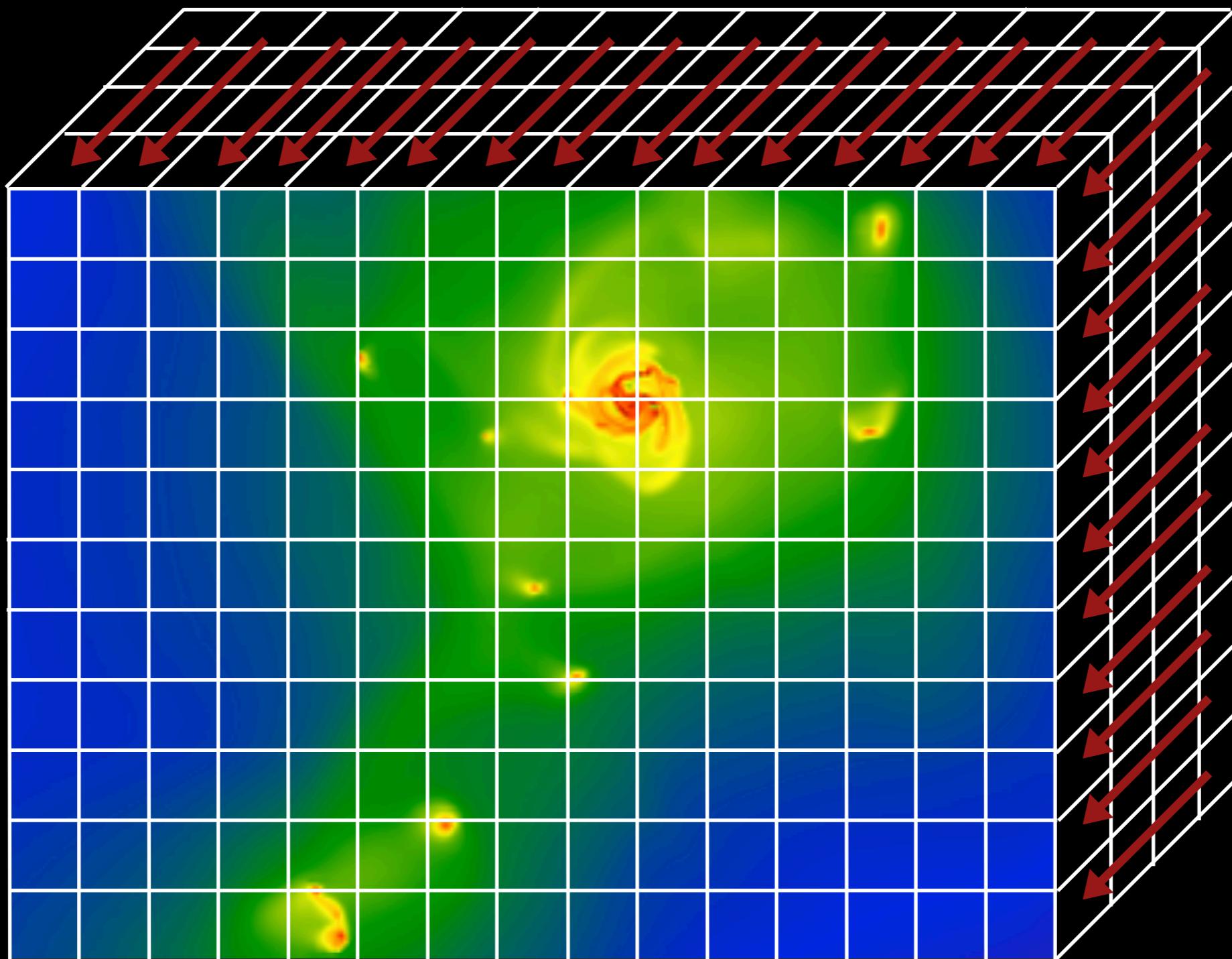
pitch, yaw, roll, rotate, iter\_rotate

zoom, iter\_zoom

set\_position, iter\_move

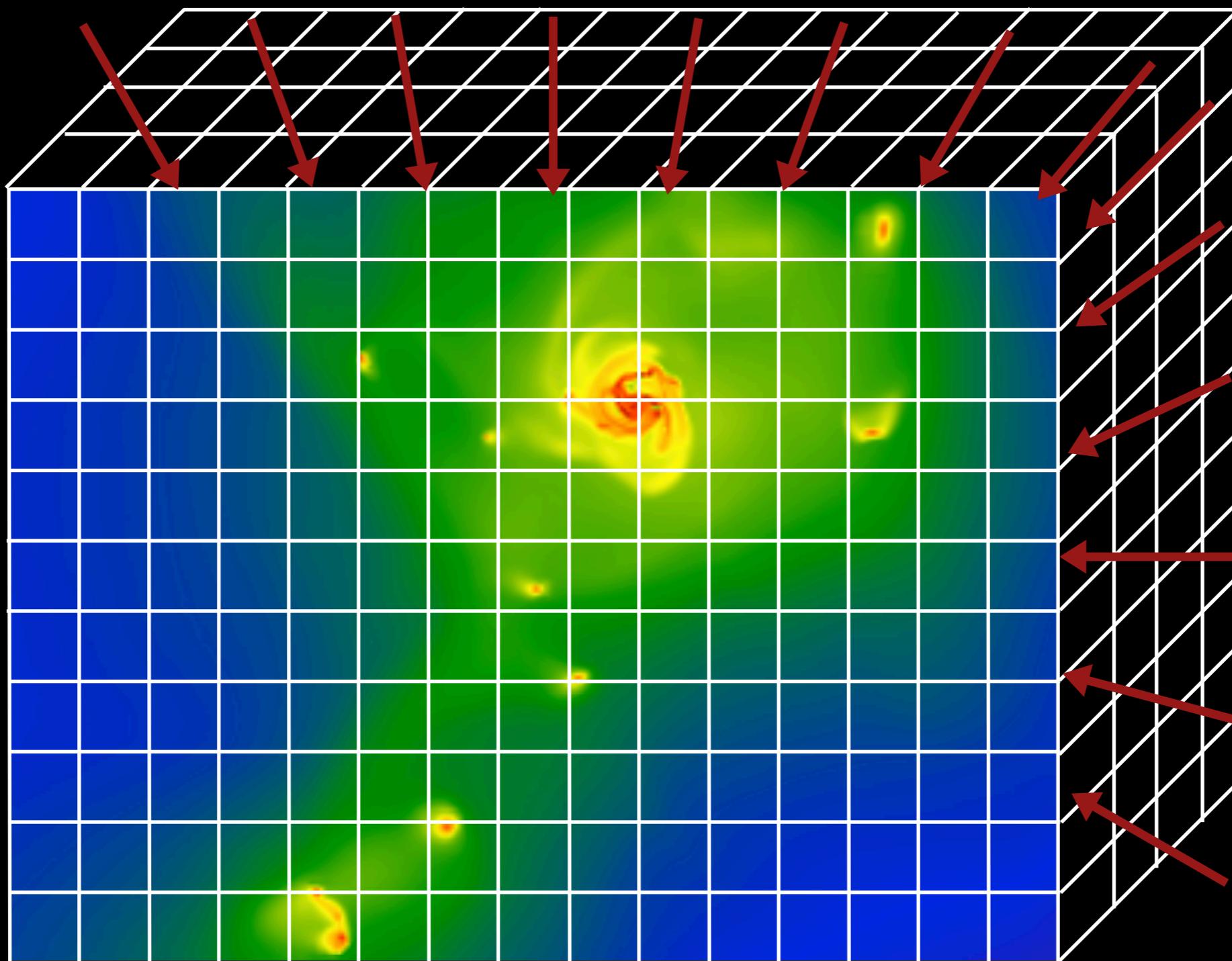
```
$ yt pastebin_grab 6866 > camera_movement.py
```

# Lenses



Plane-parallel

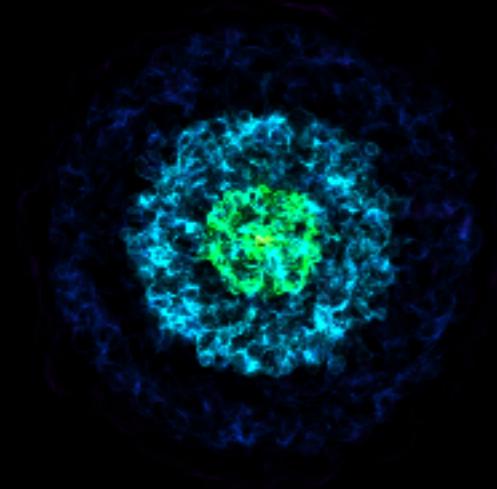
# Lenses



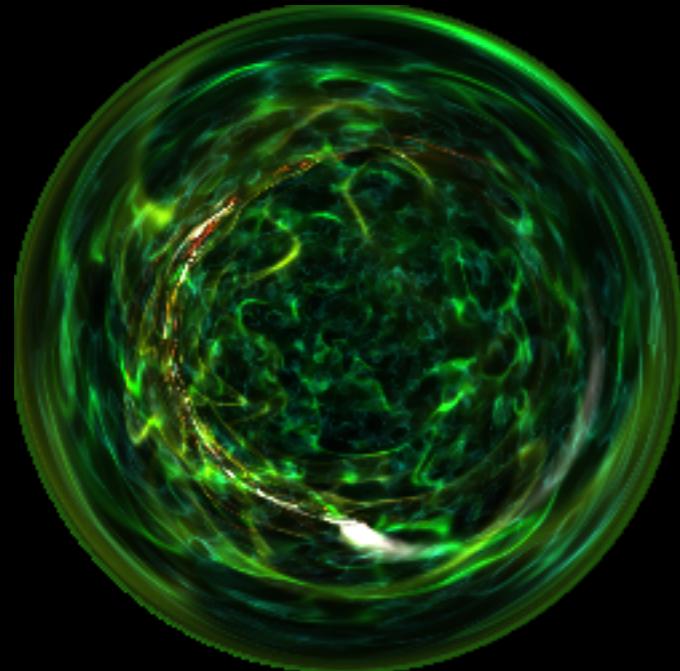
Perspective

# Lenses

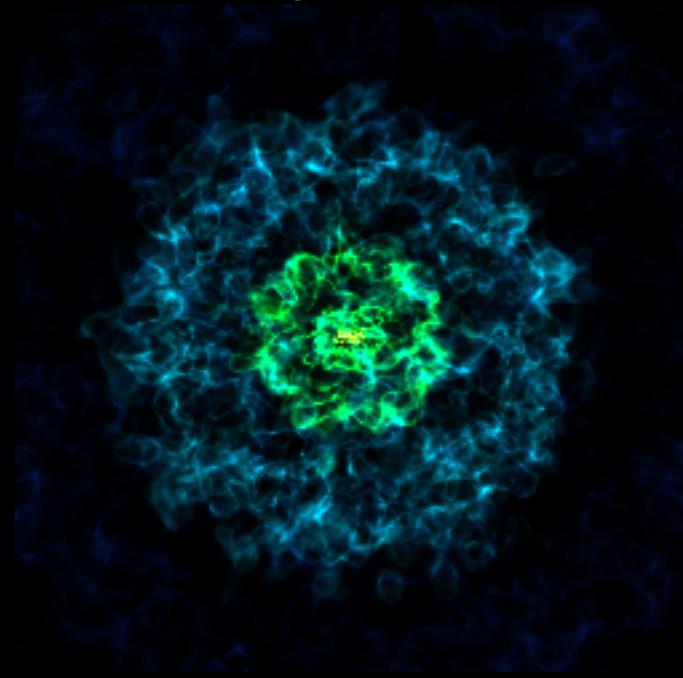
Plane parallel



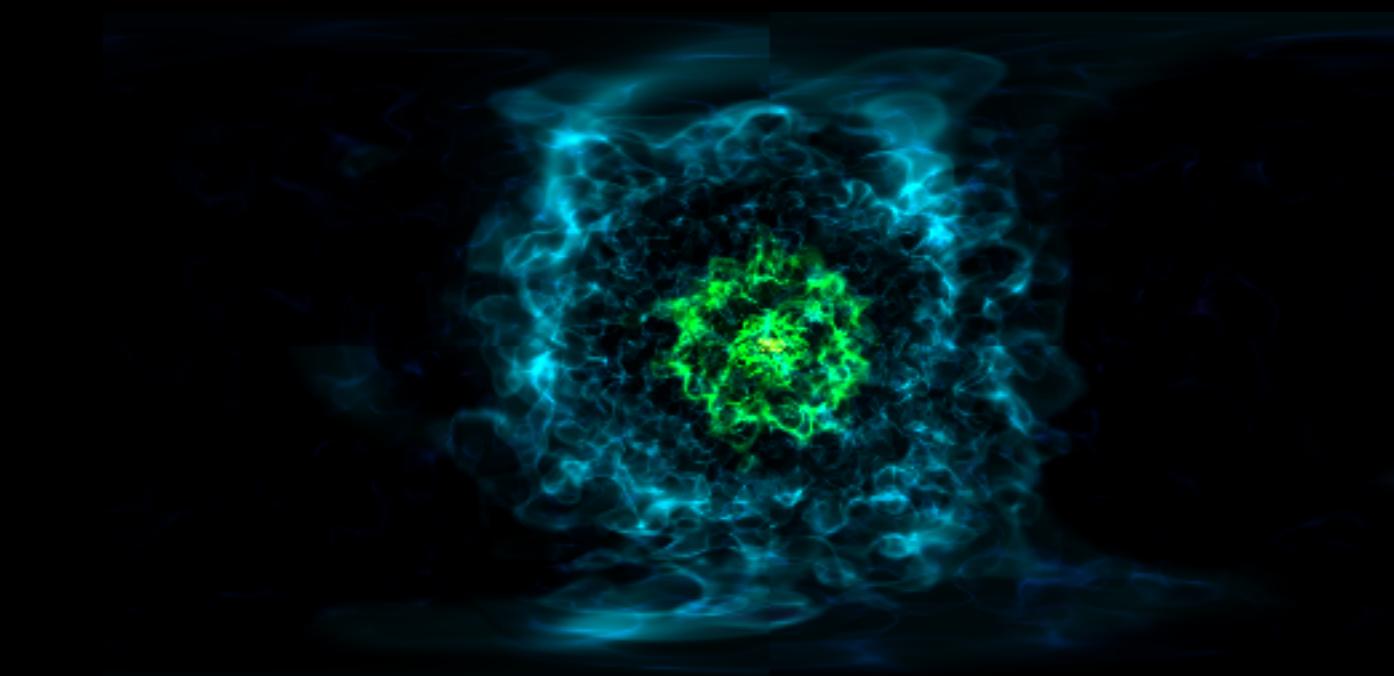
Fisheye



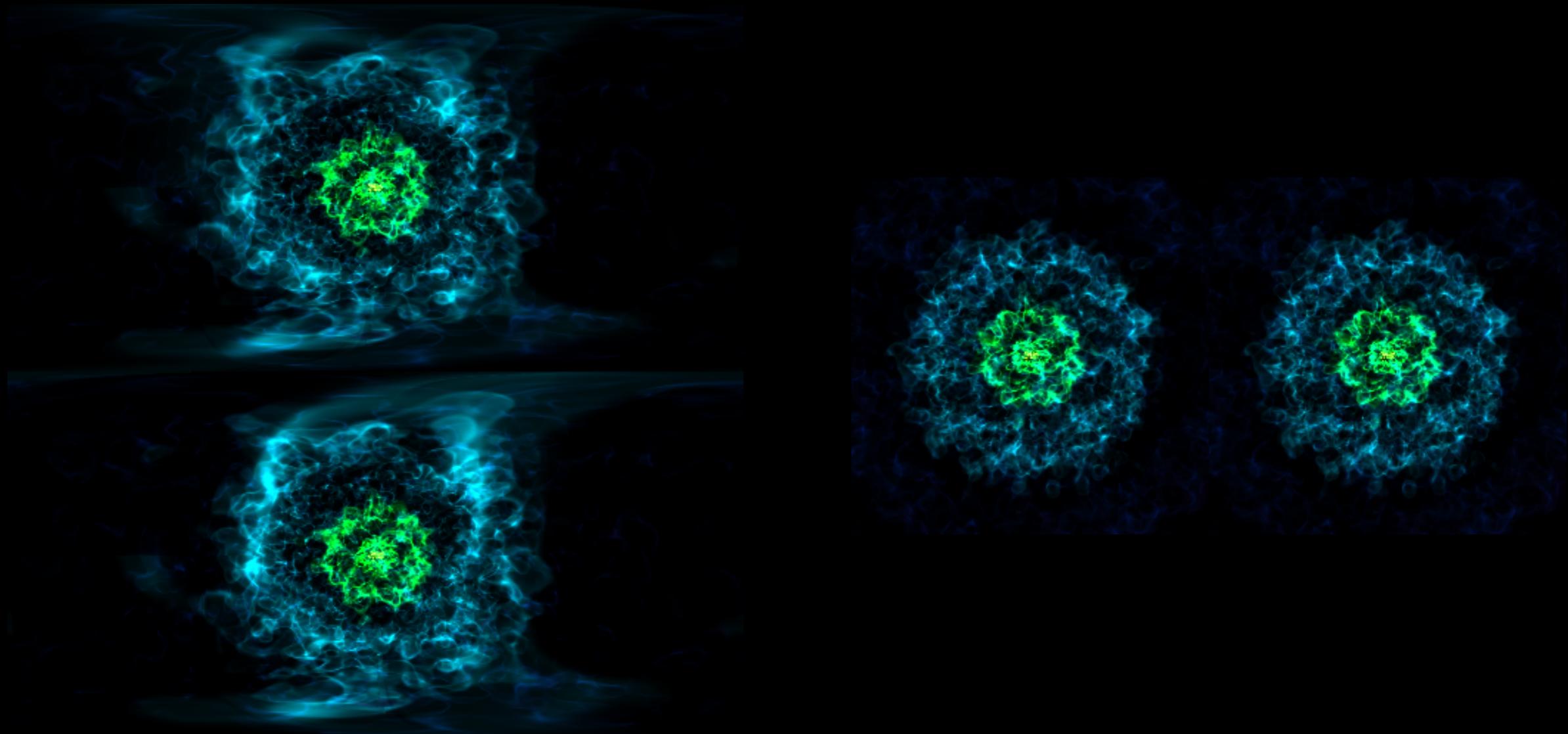
Perspective



Spherical



Stereo lenses too!



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZYWY53X7UQE>

# Real-time interactive data visualization

- Prerequisites:
  - glfw3, cyglfw3, pyOpenGL
  - `yt.interactive_render()`