

THE VISH VISUALIZATION ENVIRONMENT

And Application to
Computing Streamlines in Multiblock
Datasets

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Outline

- What is VISH? - Design and structure
- Features of VISH - Status Quo
- Application to computing streamlines in multiblock vectorfield data

What stands “ViSH” for?

- A **V**isualization **S**hell
- A framework for realizing **V**isualization **W**ishes
- Something else... (free to imagination)
- Pronouncation (proposal):
 - Even times: “fish”
 - Odd times: “wish”
 - Maritime naming convention

What is VISH?

- A highly modular infrastructure to implement visualization (and more) algorithms
 - Strong encapsulation between components
 - Abstract interface that allows to integrate VISH components into existing applications
- Everything is a plugin
 - “microkernel” - defines objects and their relationships
 - “plugins” - OpenGL rendering, data I/O layers, GUI
- Academic open source licensing
 - not formally open source, but freely available to academic community

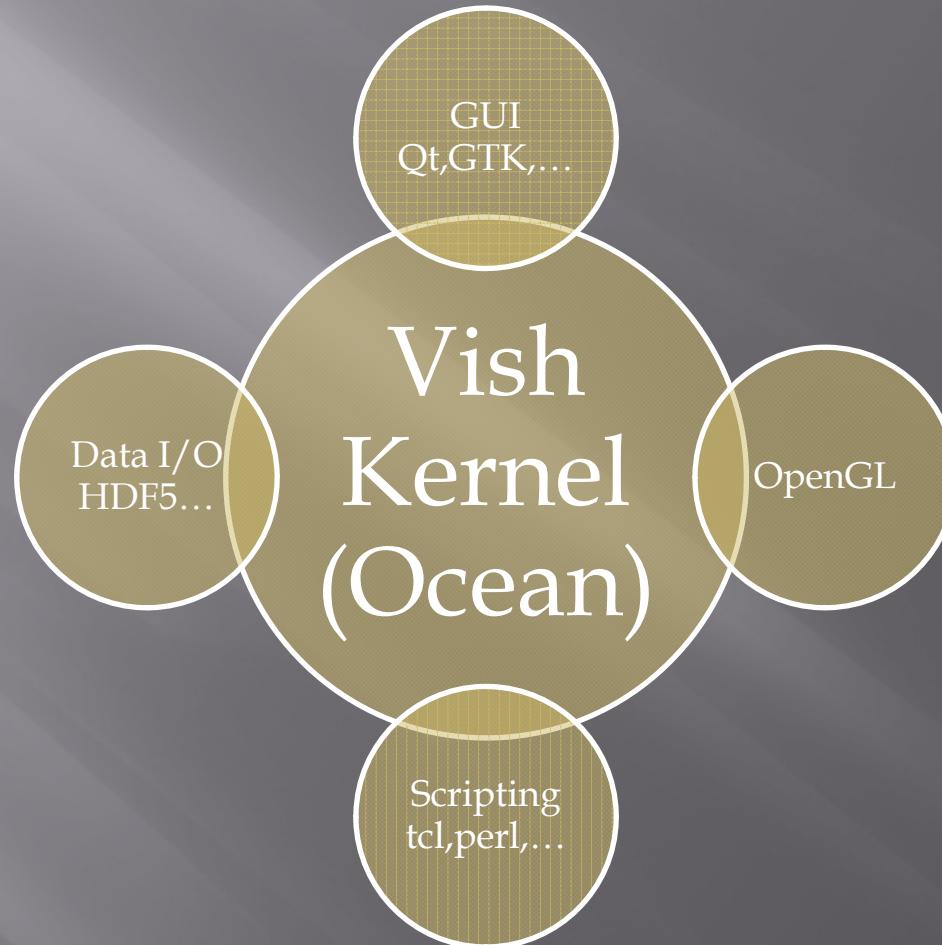
Vision of VISH

- Primary domain: scientific visualization
- Closing the gap between “one-shot” research algorithms and complex end-user convenient applications
 - Infrastructure powerful such as in established commercial applications
 - Not bound to a specific application or platform
 - A set of libraries, can be added to existing applications
 - Standalone reference application - qVISH

VISH Components

- Kernel with object management and (runtime) plugin mechanisms
- User Interface plugins (e.g., QT frontend)
- Data model (systematic treatment of scientific data via a common approach)
 - I/O layer as runtime plugins (file formats, streaming)
- Visualization infrastructure
 - OpenGL caching mechanisms

VISH Components



VISH Kernel: ocean

- Database-like kernel
 - Abstract objects with inputs and outputs
 - Runtime plugins based on C++ type query
 - Data and control flow management
- OpenGL support library
 - Layered rendering
 - OpenGL memory and multidimensional cache management

Background.cpp

```
#include <ocean/plankton/VCreator.hpp>
#include <ocean/GLvish/VRenderObject.hpp>

using namespace Wizt;

namespace
{

class MyBackground : public VRenderObject
{
    // Input slots for a type "double"
    TypedSlot<double> Red, Green, Blue;

    // The virtual callback functions for rendering
    override void render(VRenderContext& Context) const
    {
        // Local variables
        double red=1, green=1, blue=1, alpha=1;

        // Evaluate from input slots relative to Context
        // Note that this is special VISH syntax
        Red << Context >> red;
        Green << Context >> green;
        Blue << Context >> blue;

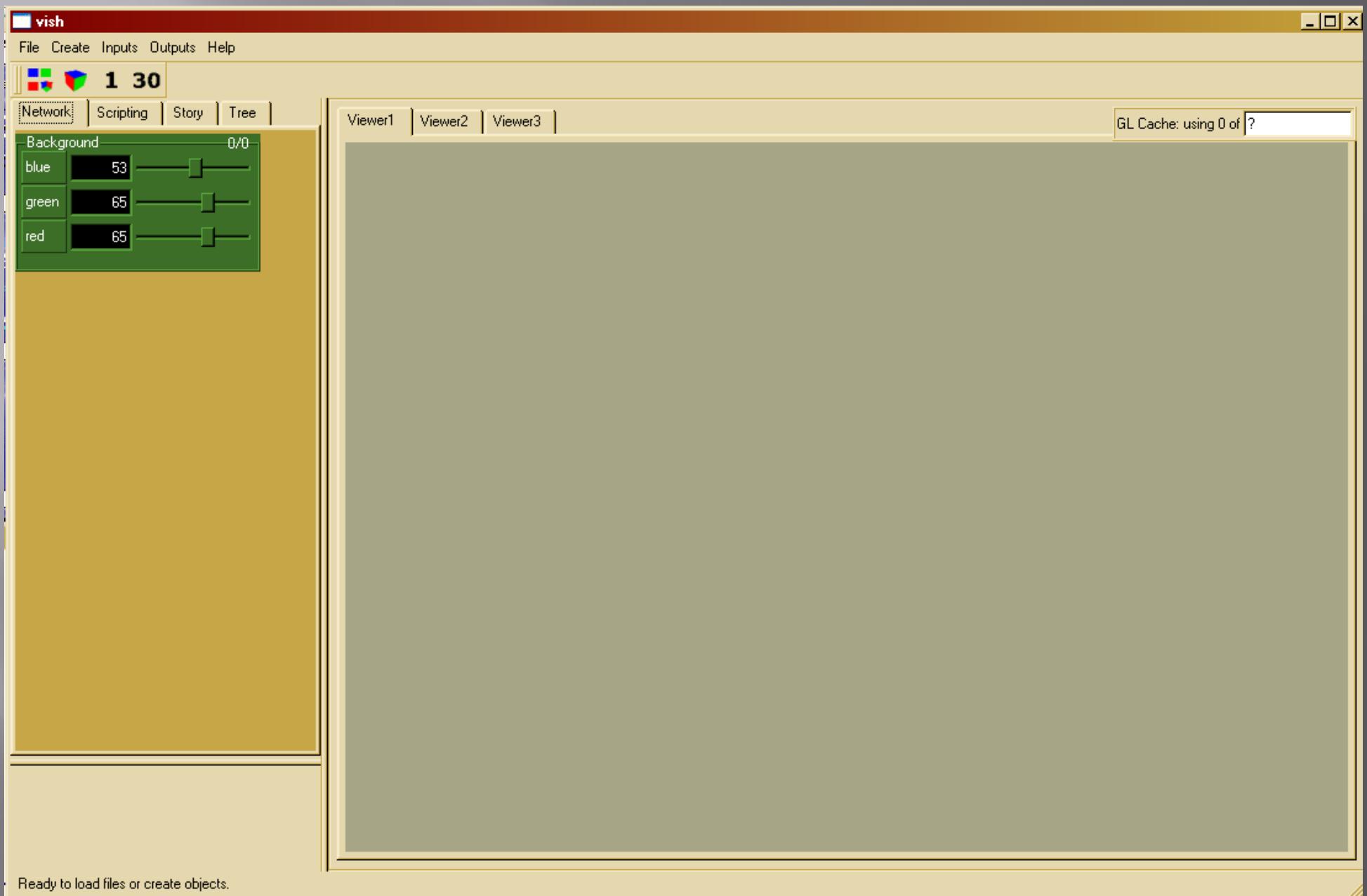
        // Do some OpenGL stuff here
        glClearColor( red,
                      green,
                      blue,
                      alpha );

        glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
    }

public:
    MyBackground(const string& name, int, const RefPtr<VCreationPreferences>& VP)
        : VRenderObject(name, BACKGROUND_OBJECT, VP)
        , Red (this, "red" , 0.5)
        , Green(this, "green", 0.5)
        , Blue (this, "blue" , 0.7)
    {};
};

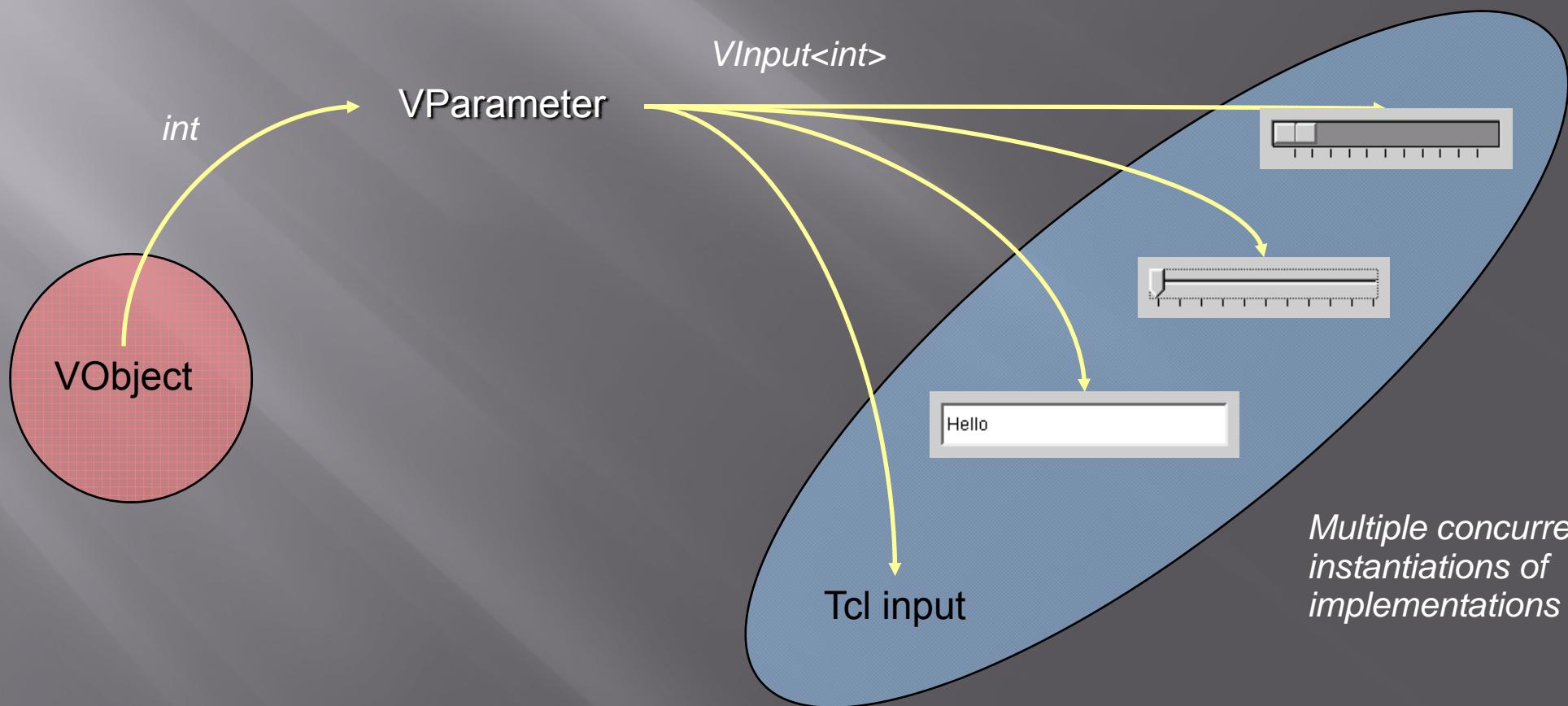
// Define creation object for the given object
static Ref<VCreator<MyBackground> > myBackground("Private/MyBackground");

}
```



VObjects and Parameters

Multiple Inputs



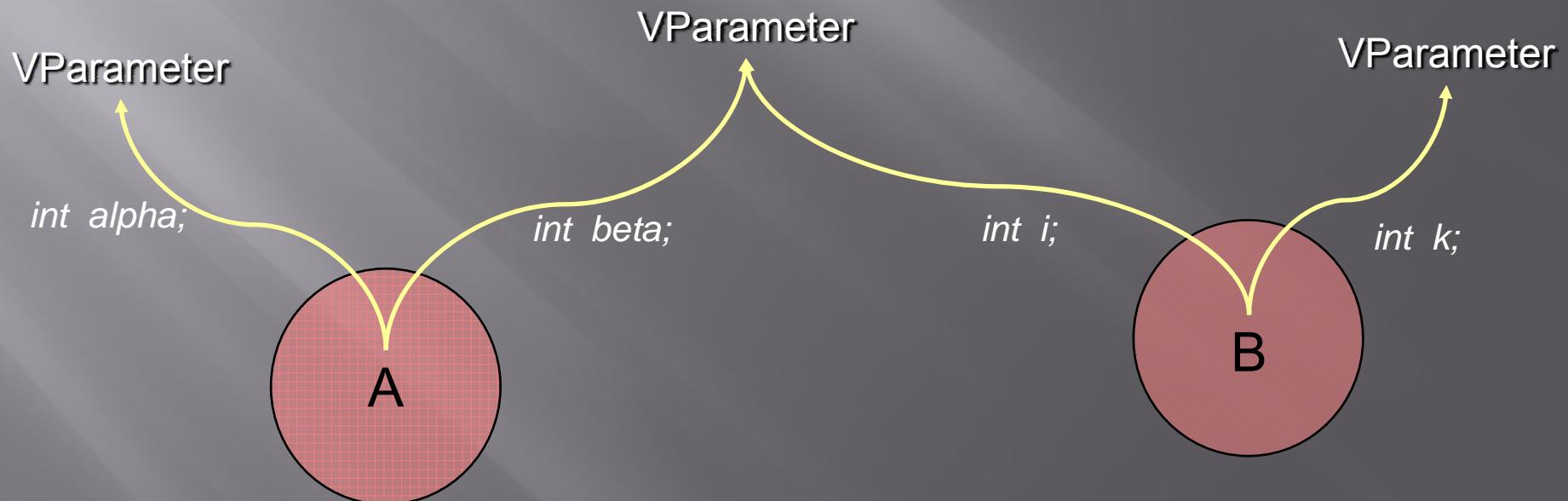
VObjects and Parameters

Shared Inputs

VObject “A” requests input parameter “alpha, beta”

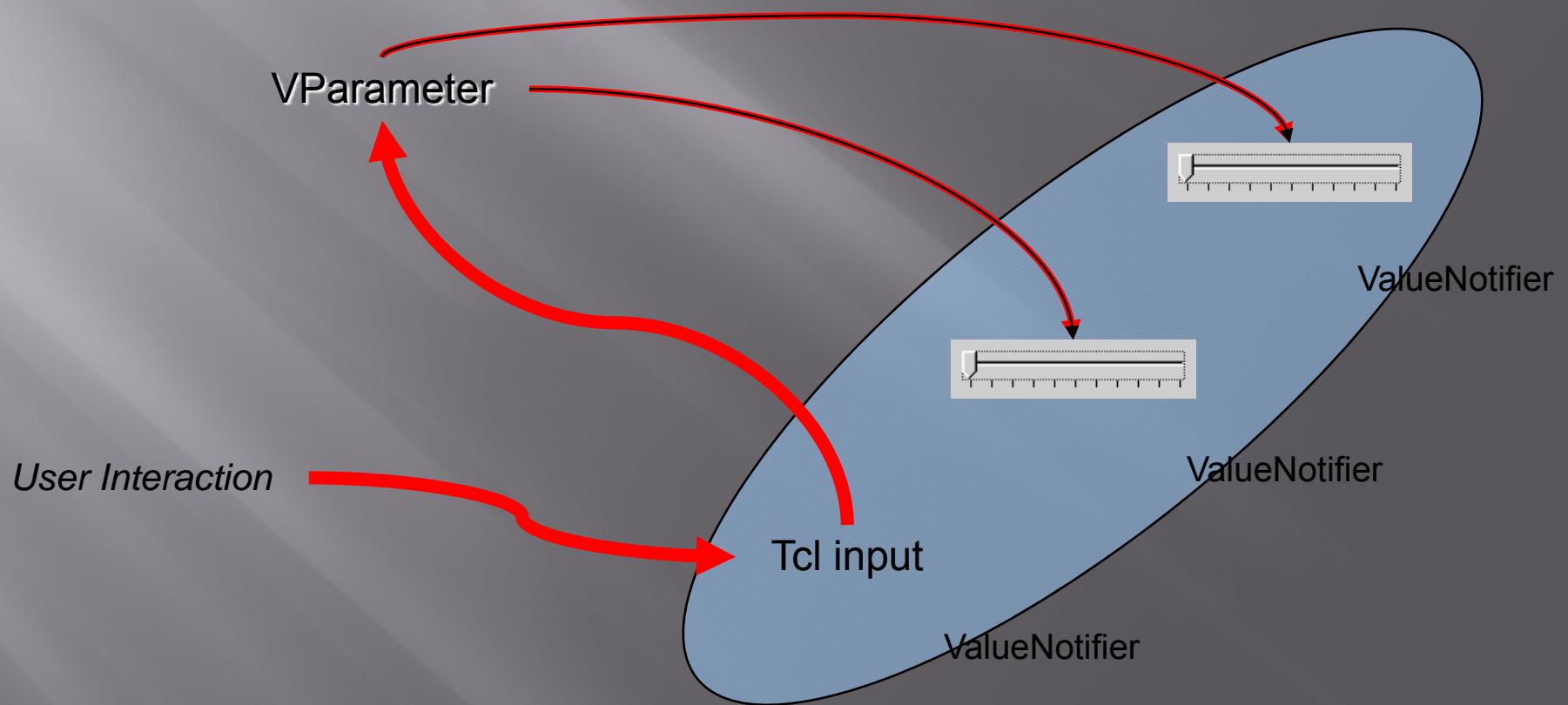
VObject “B” requests input parameter “i,j”

Input A.beta is identical to B.i



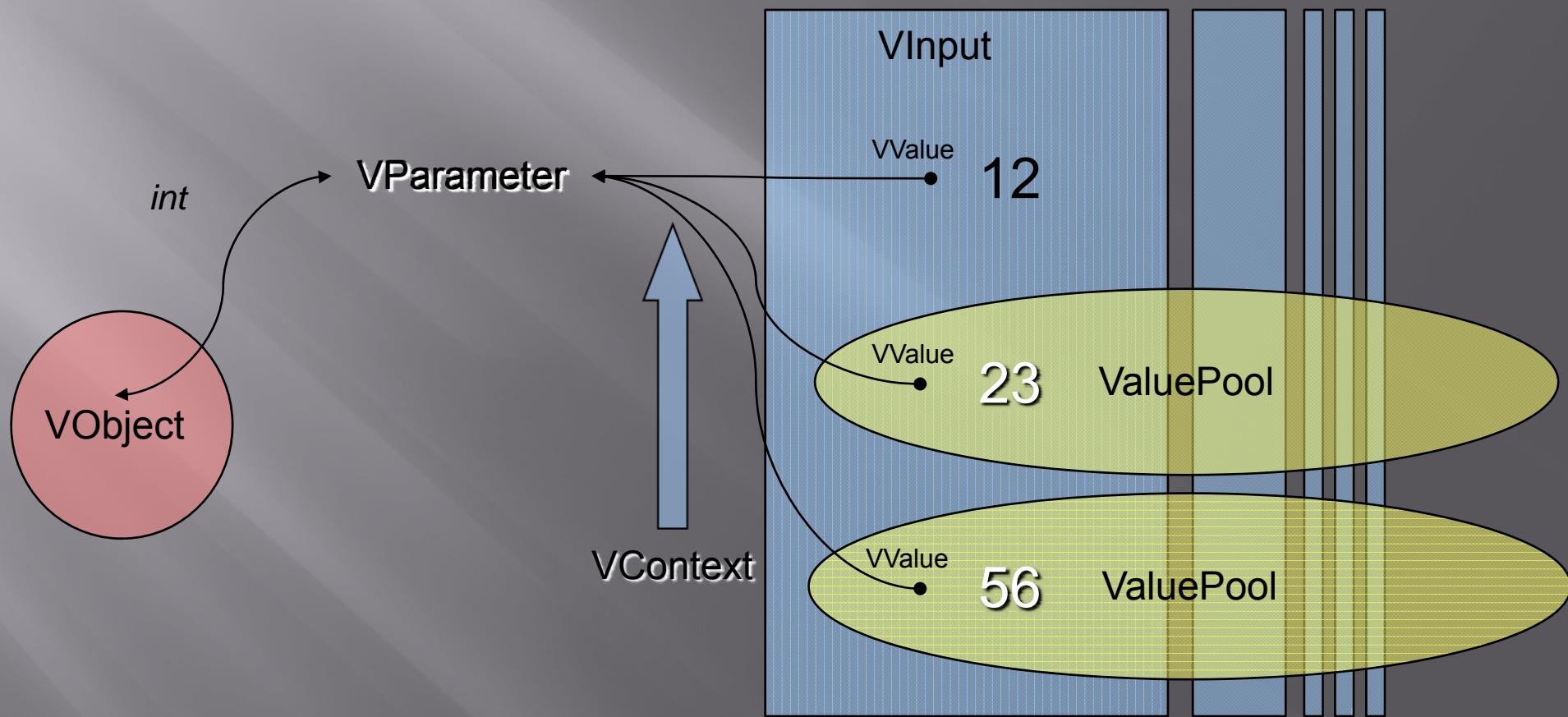
Parameter Notification

Changing one parameter notifies many values



Local Values of Variables

Value of input objects may be stored relative to a ValuePool



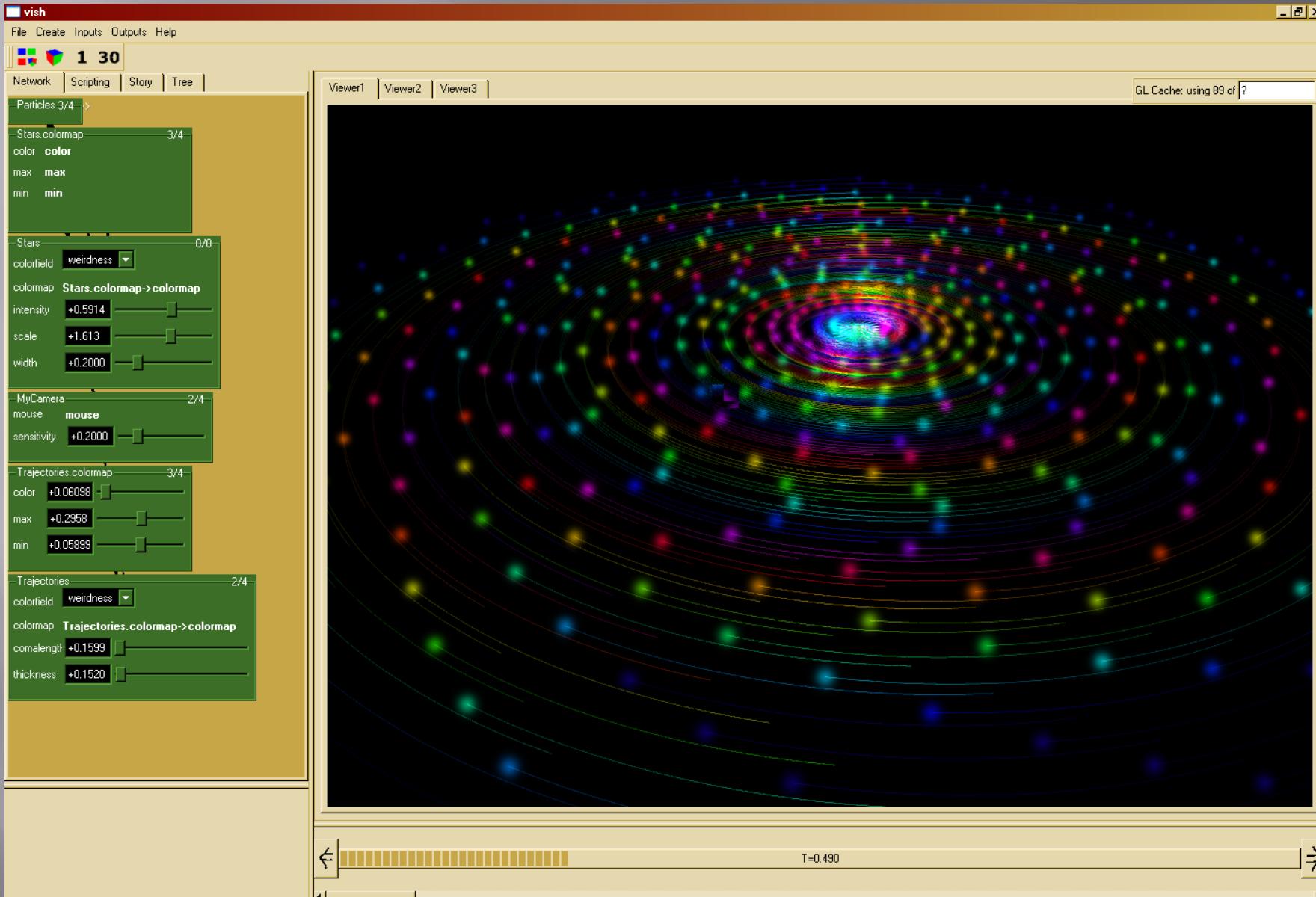
VISH GUI: qVISH

- Reference prototype implementation
 - based on QT (both qt3 and qt4 possible)
 - Plugin to the kernel
 - Consists of several plugins itself, such as
 - Network, scripting, tree, story representation
- Other GUI's possible: GTK, wxWindows, FLTK, none (batch mode)
- Interfacing existing applications possible:
 - E.g. run VISH within Amira, or Scirun, or AVS or ...??

GUI DEMO

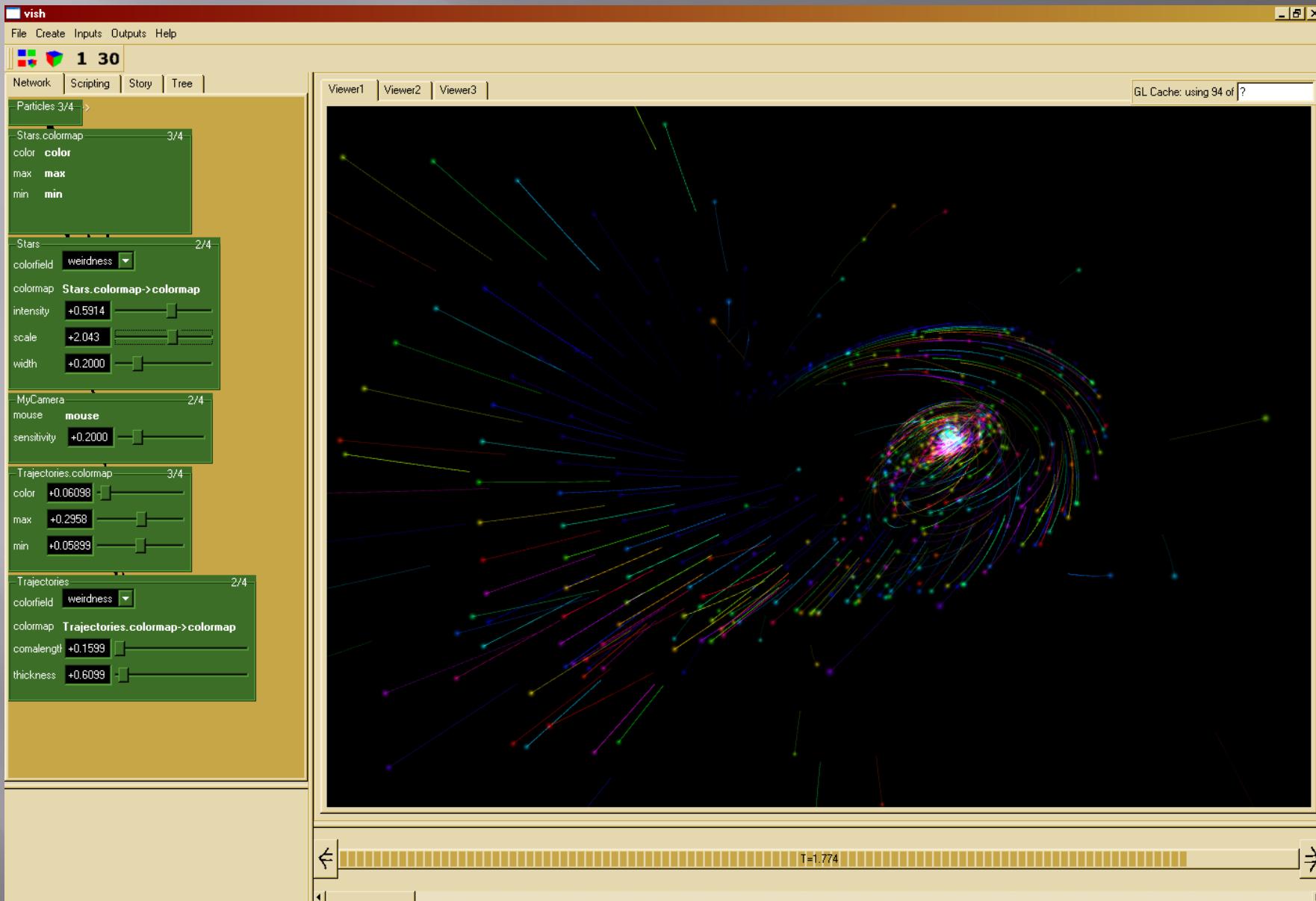
VISH Status

- Screenshots!



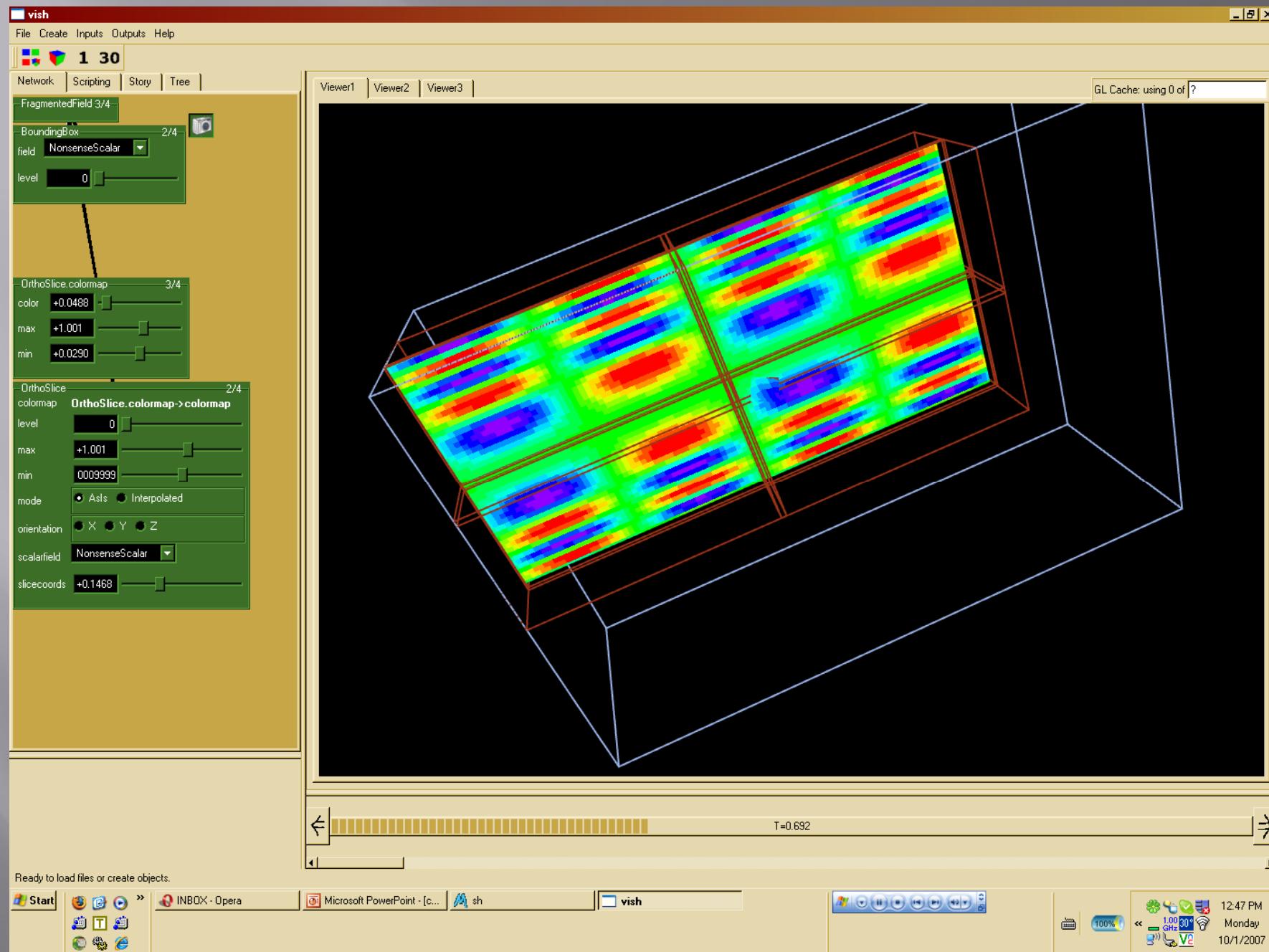
Loaded Particles.vis as VISH script...

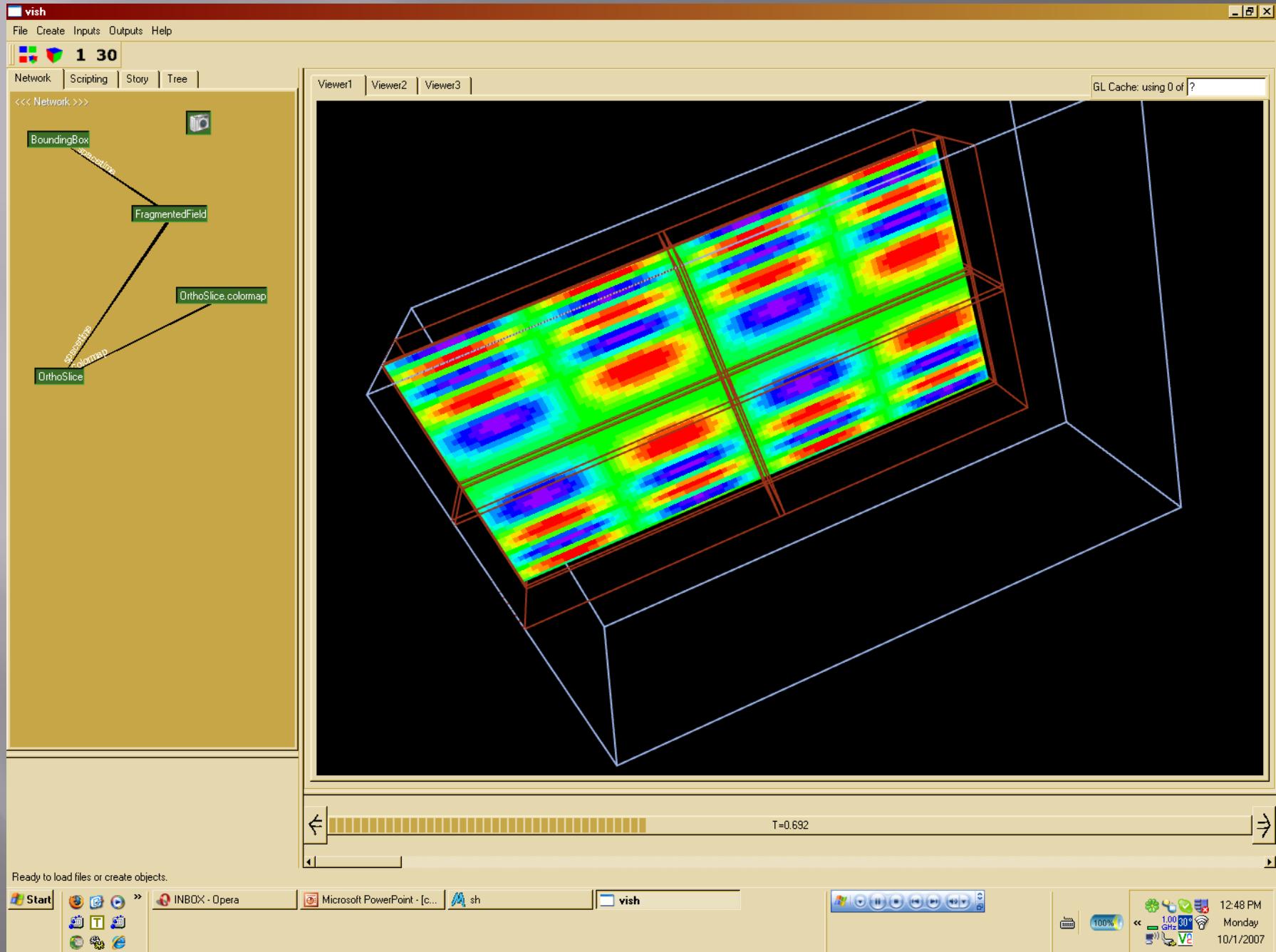


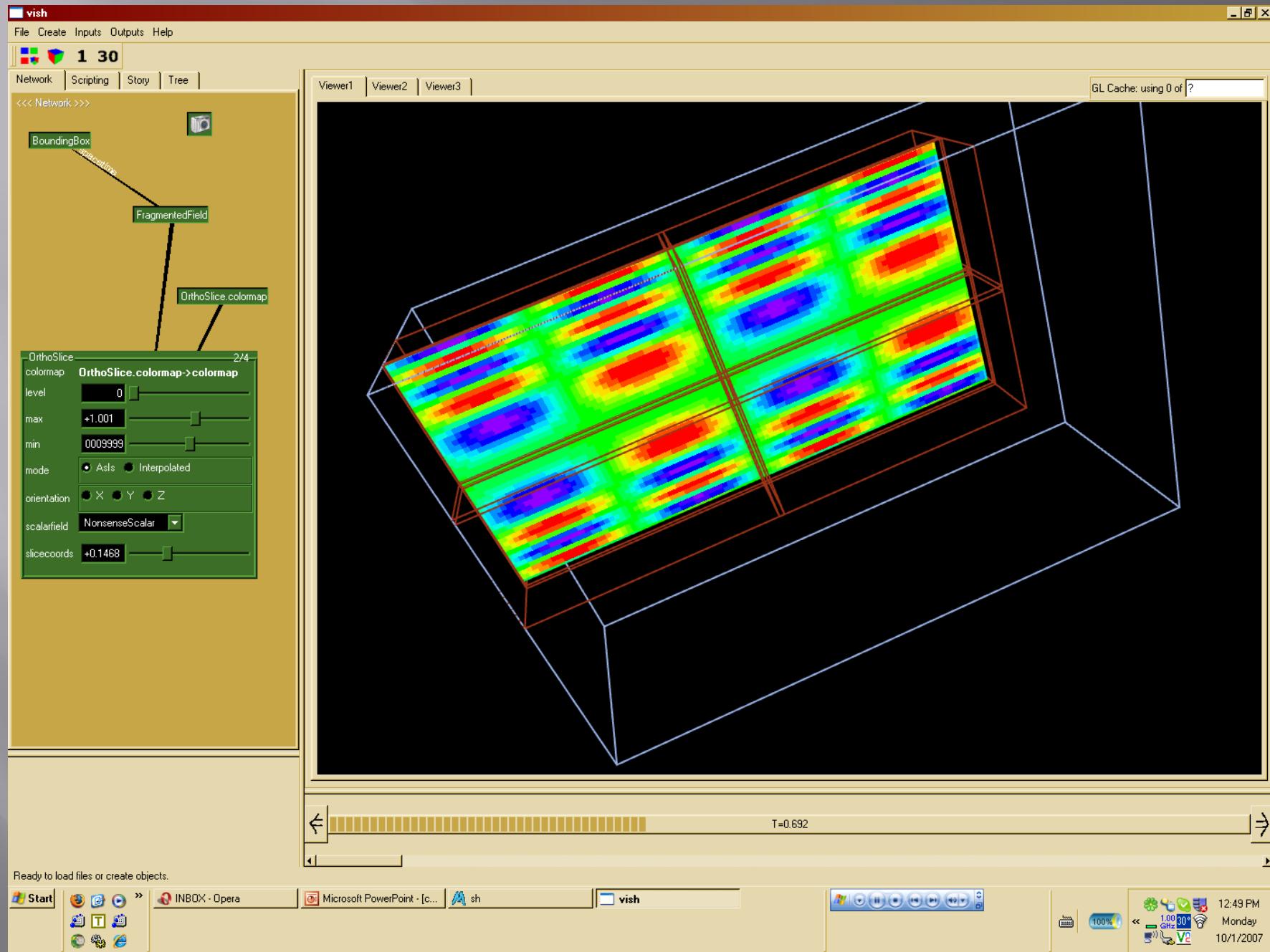


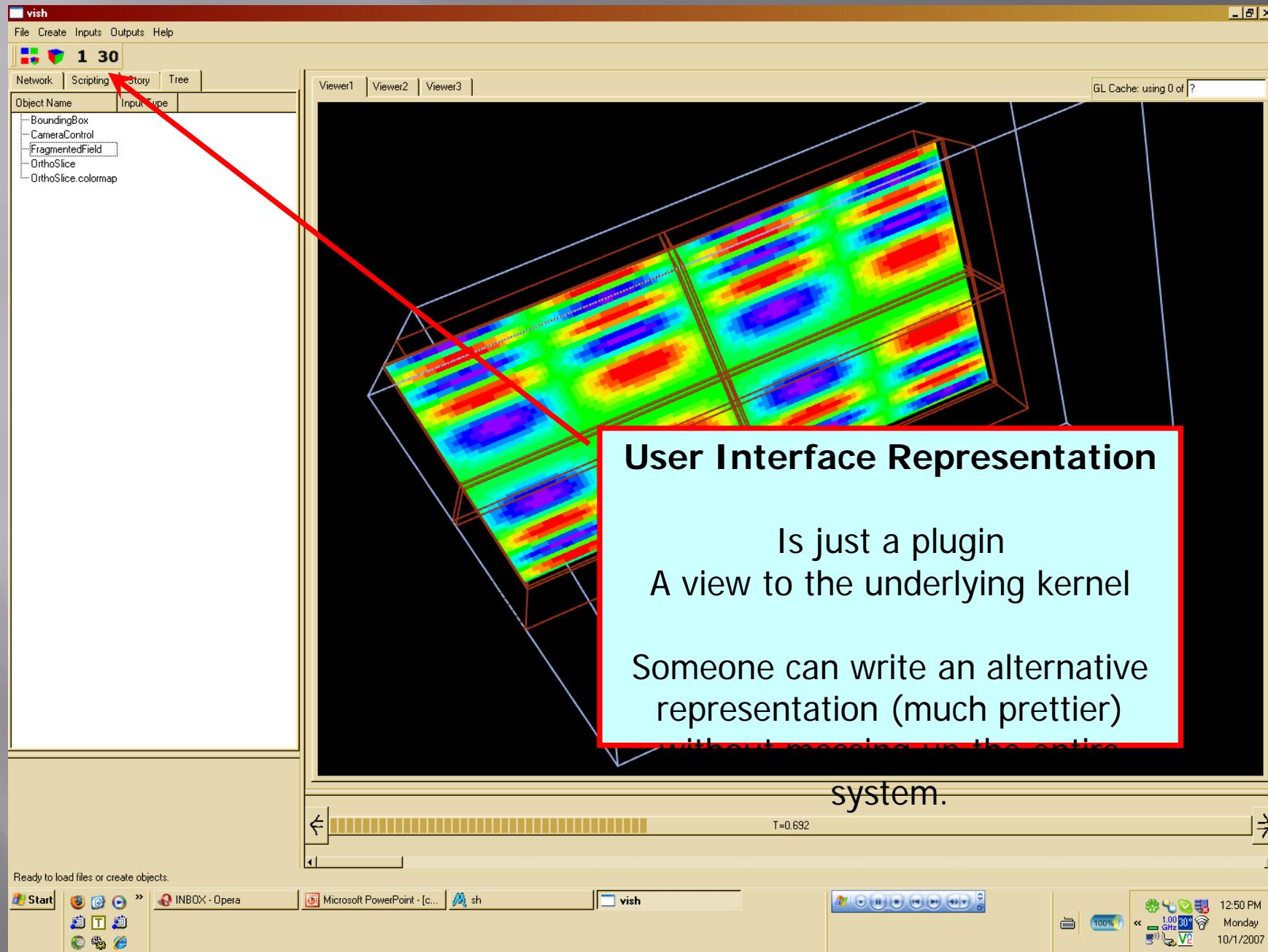
Loaded Particles.vis as VISH script...

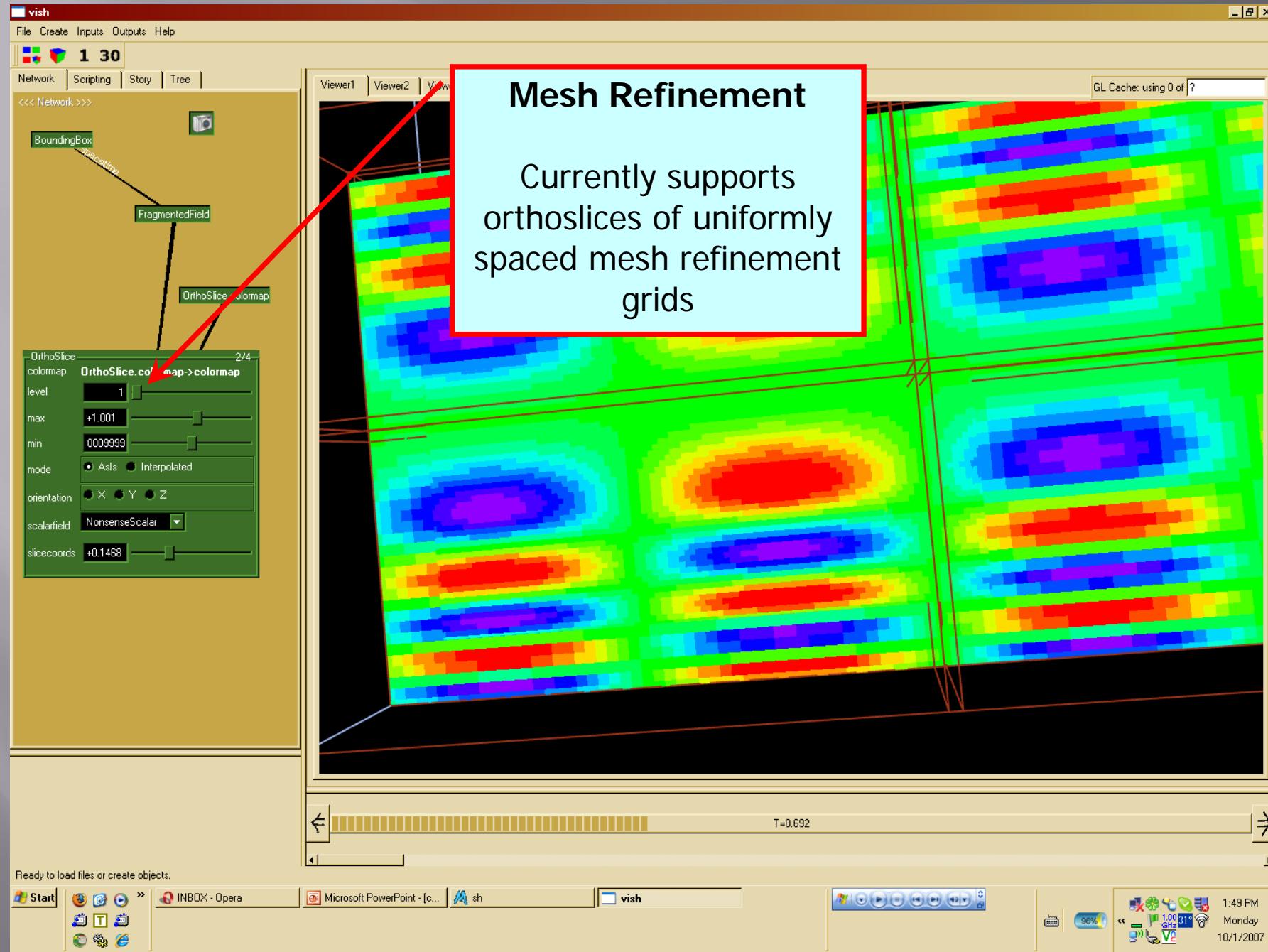


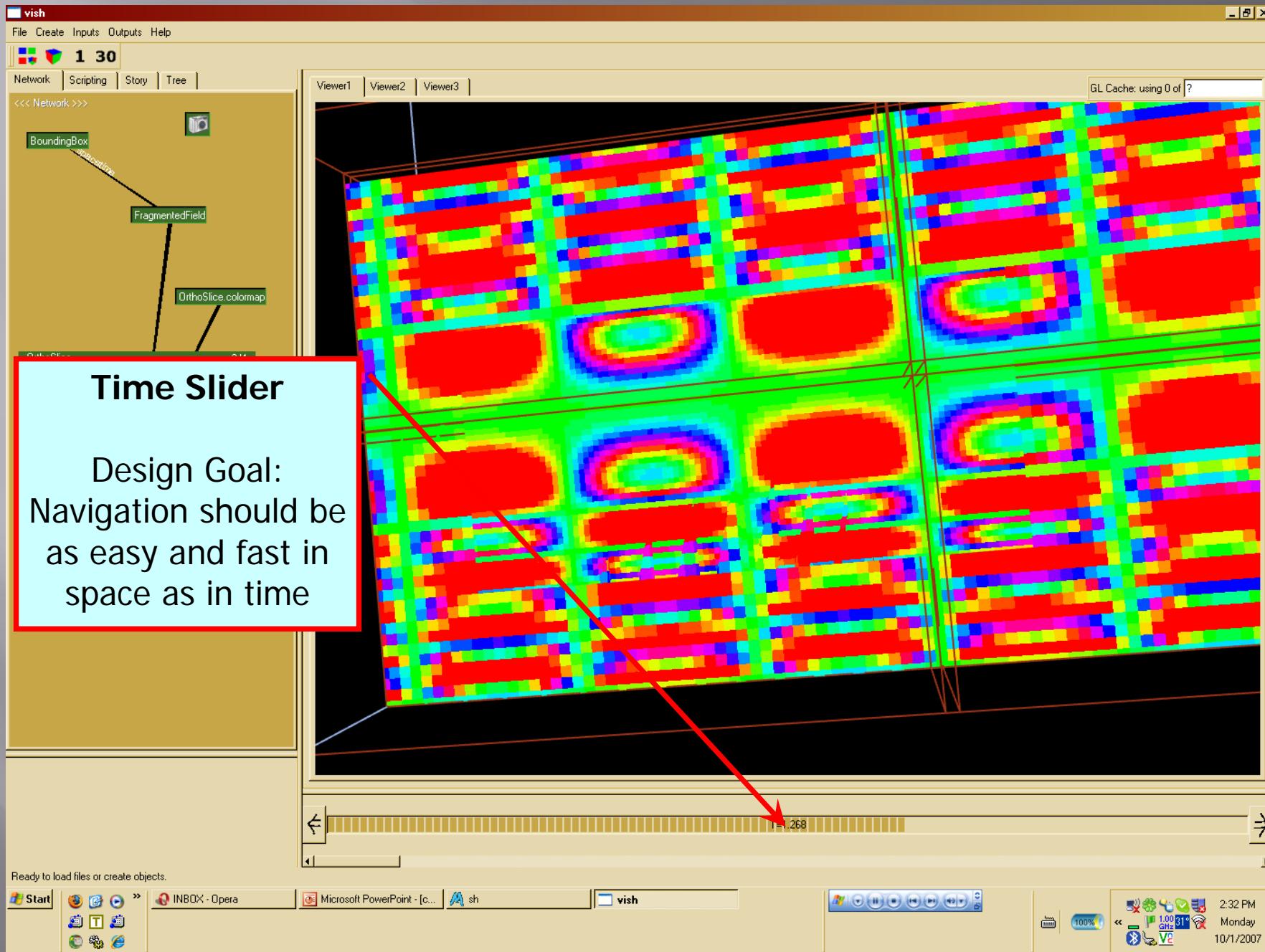


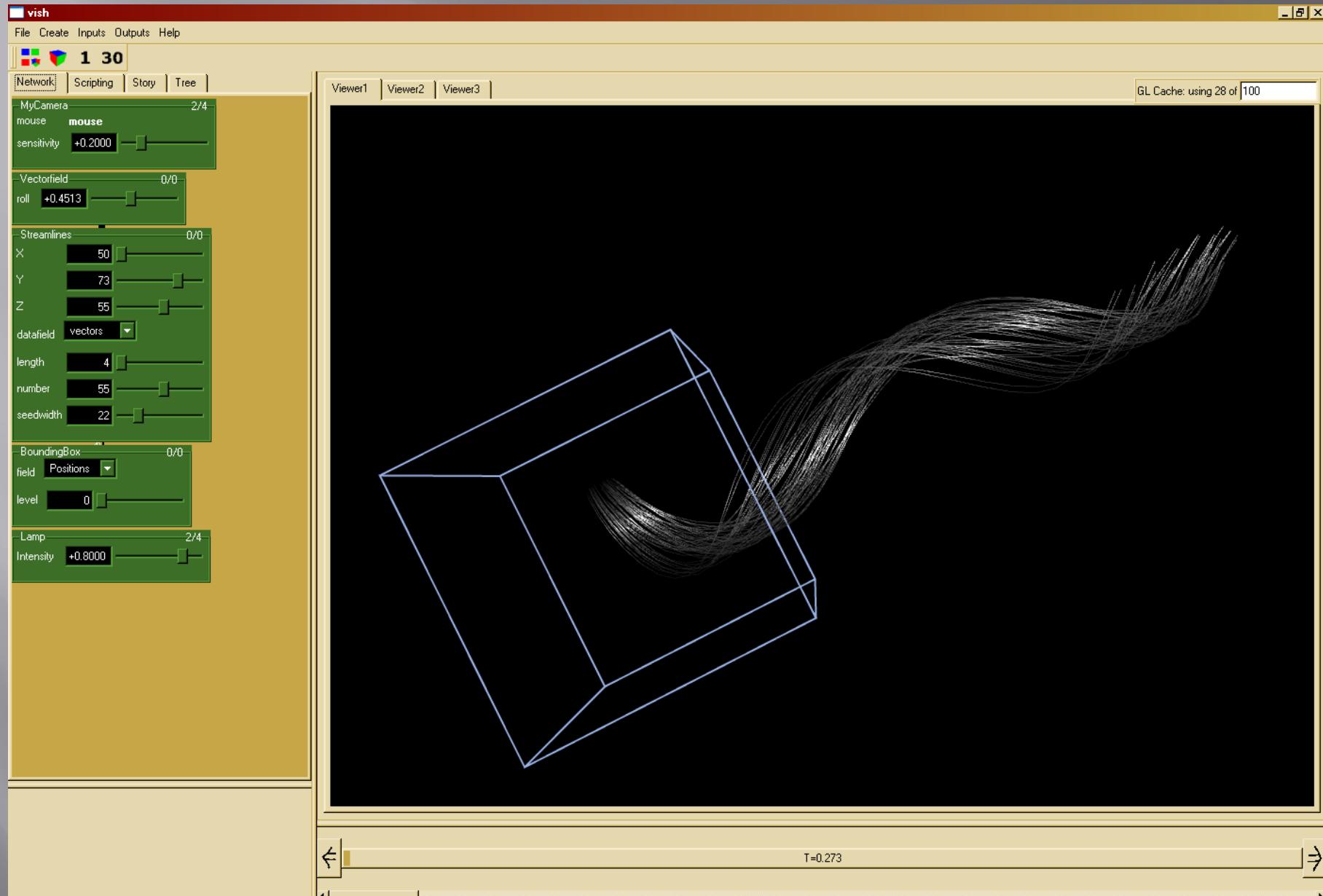






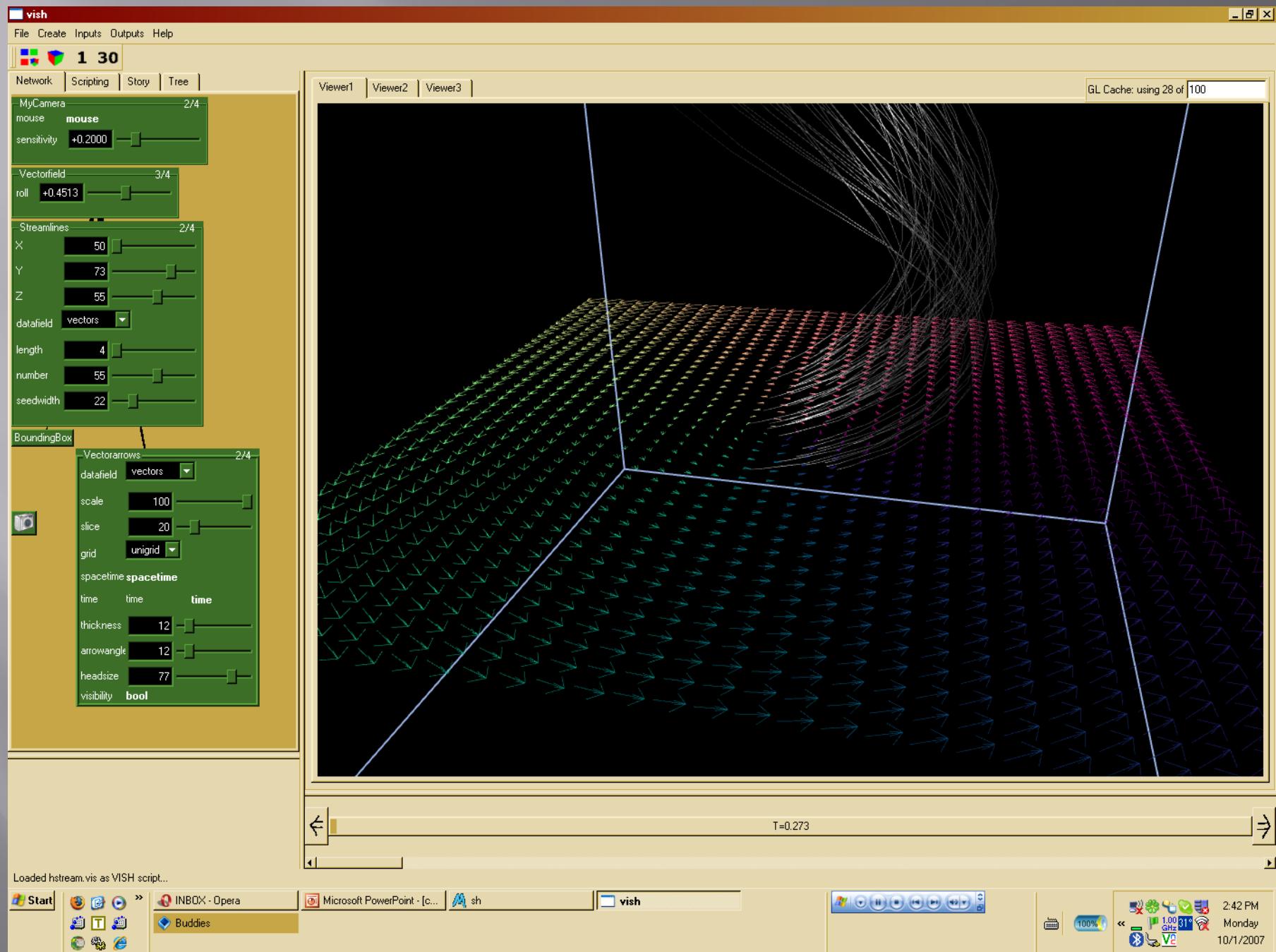






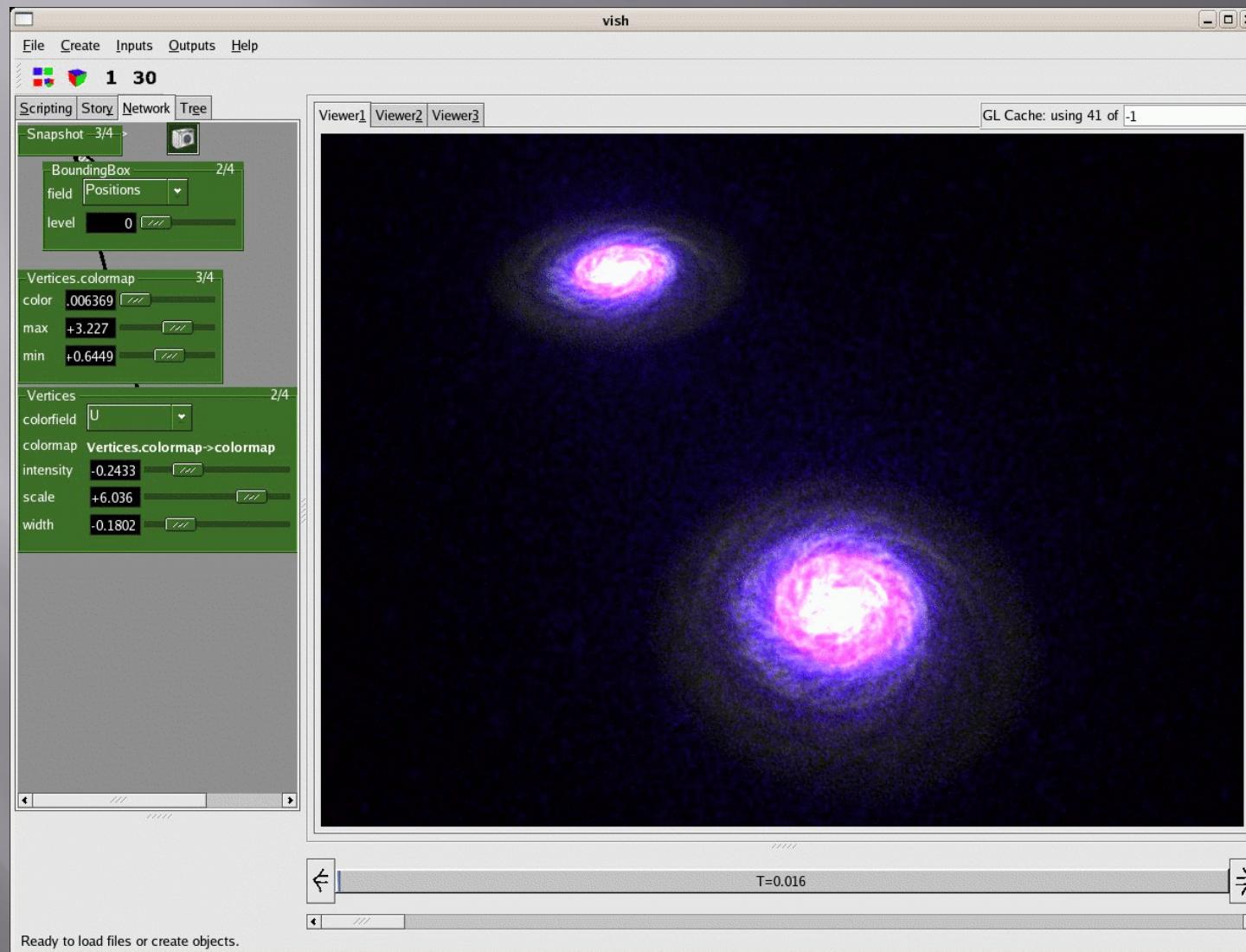
Loaded hstream.vis as VISH script...



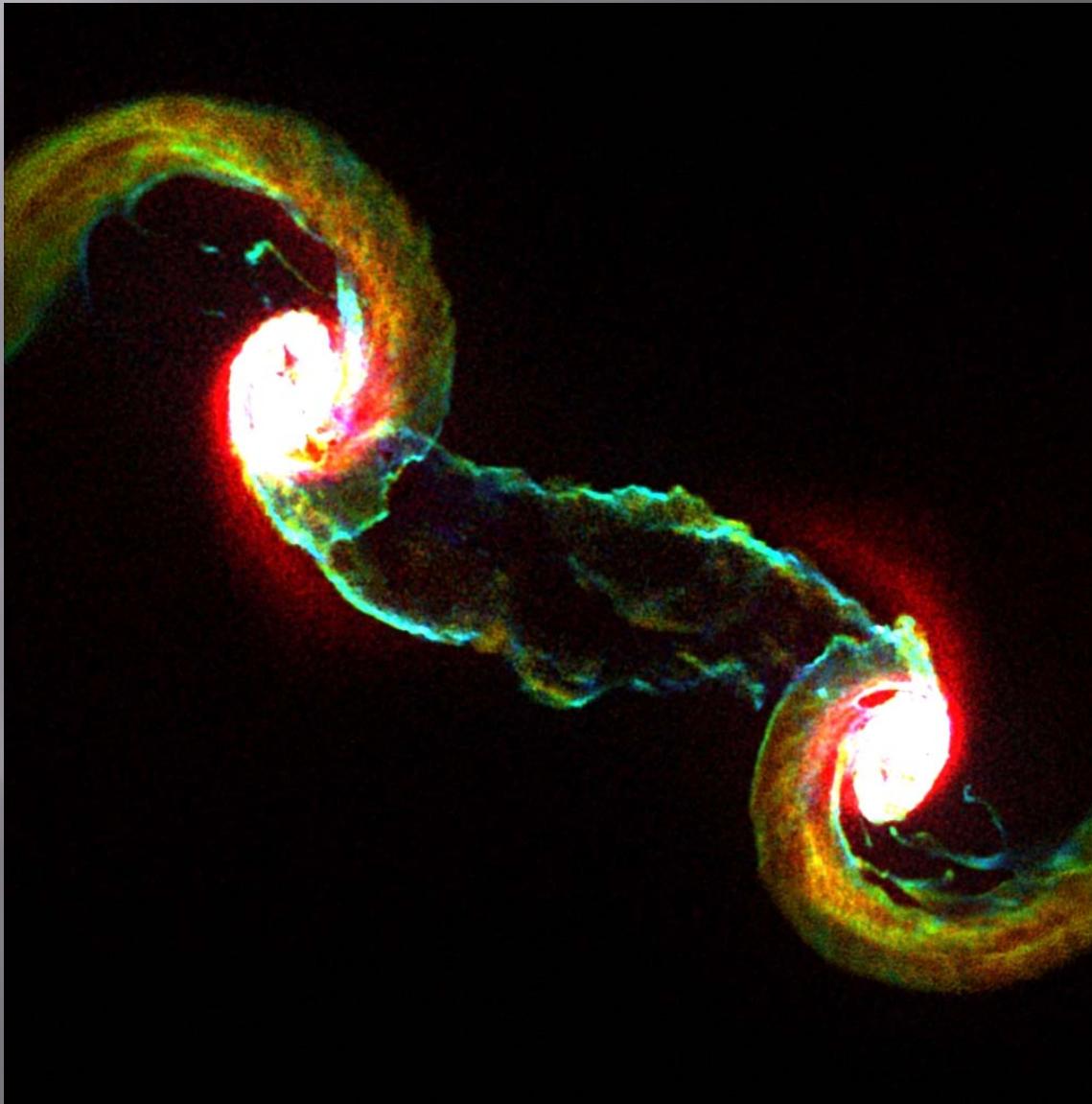


SPH Particle Data set

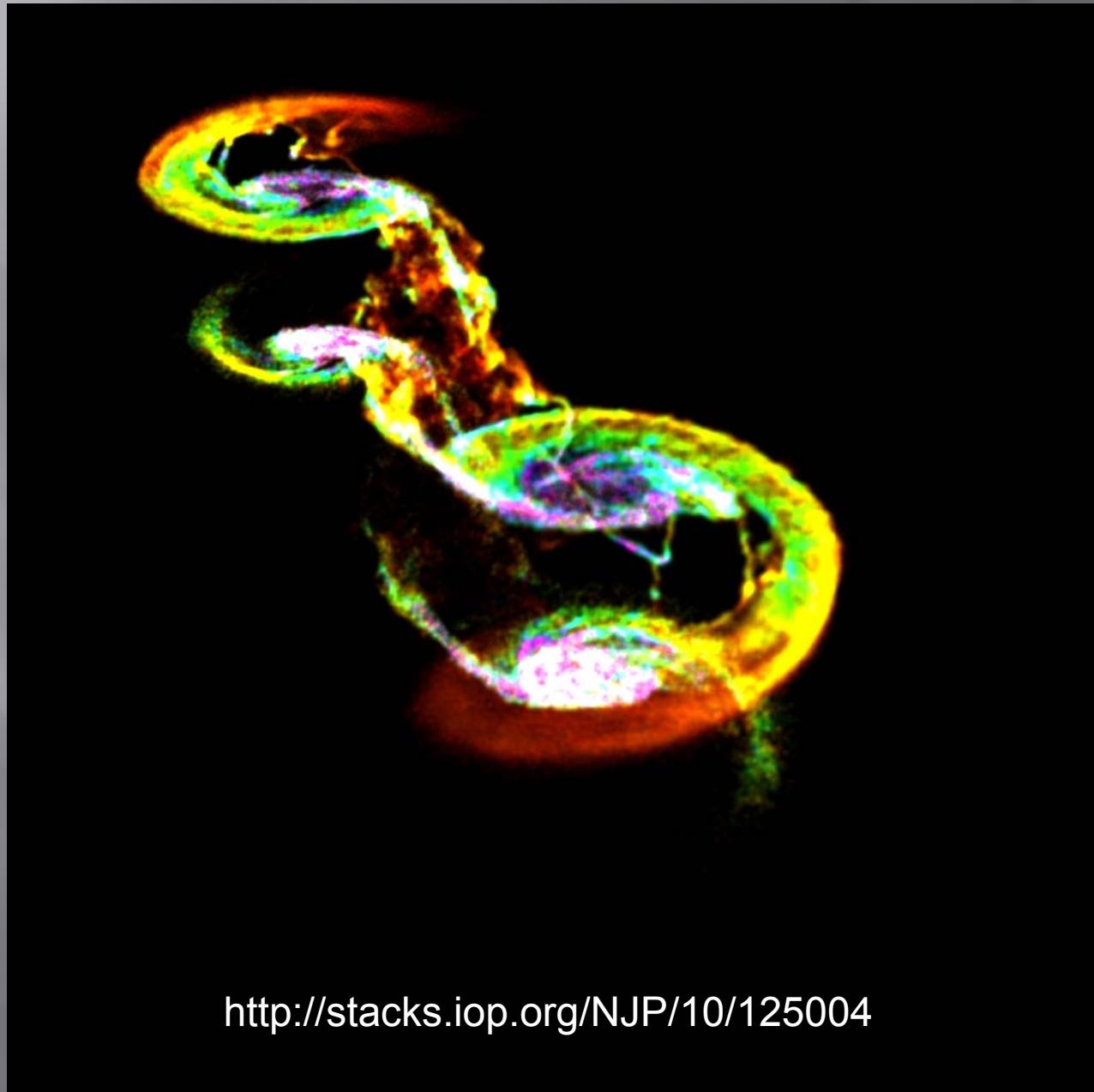
(2.6mio particles, interactive)



Particles Colored by Fields

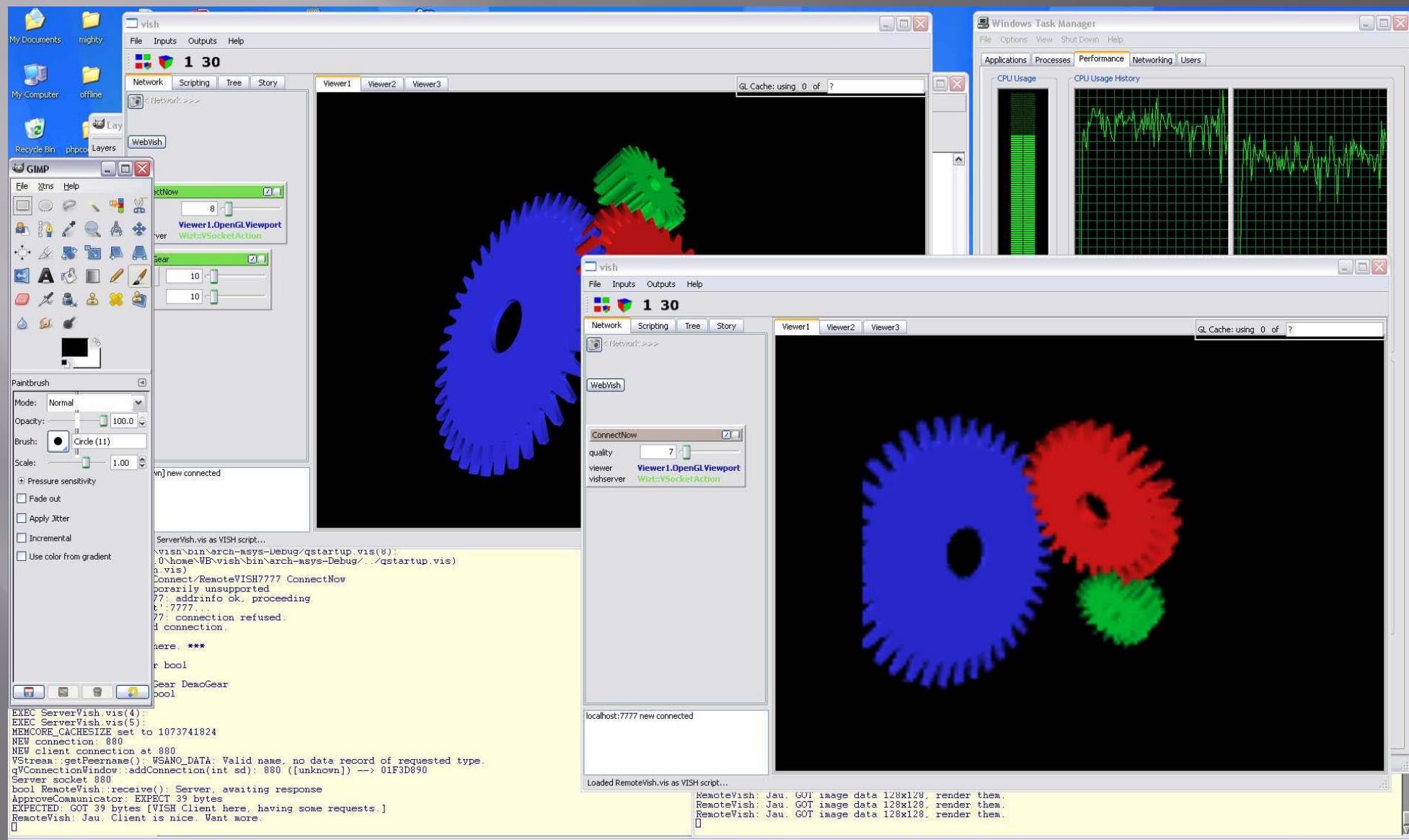


Multifield - Display



<http://stacks.iop.org/NJP/10/125004>

Remote Vish



WebVISH

VISH Control Site - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://cygnus.cct.lsu.edu:7007/

MyTubes Musica Latest Headlines SomaFM Listen Now! Hurricane vGSSE2 LEO STL CC++ Reference Weather IMVU New products IMVU Spin U.S. Antarctic Program... Translator Universal Cyrillic Conv... Google ibm dx fiber bur Search RS Bookmarks Check AutoLink AutoFill Send to ibm dx fiber bundle data model Settings

WebVISH Control Suite

Click left image area for navigation into past, right for navigation into future, Upper central area for zooming out, lower central area for zooming in.

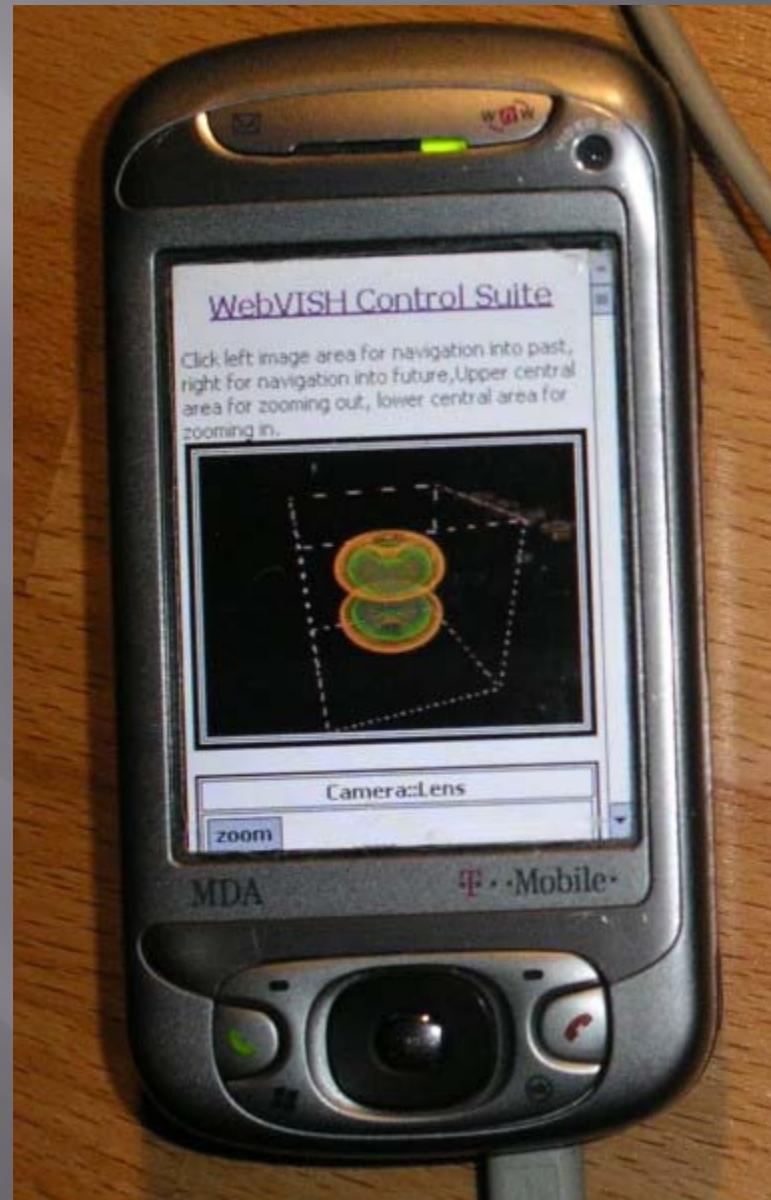
Done

Start INBOX - Opera LSU My Presentations CyberToolsWP3.ppt SV_WP3_052007.doc VISH Control Site - ...

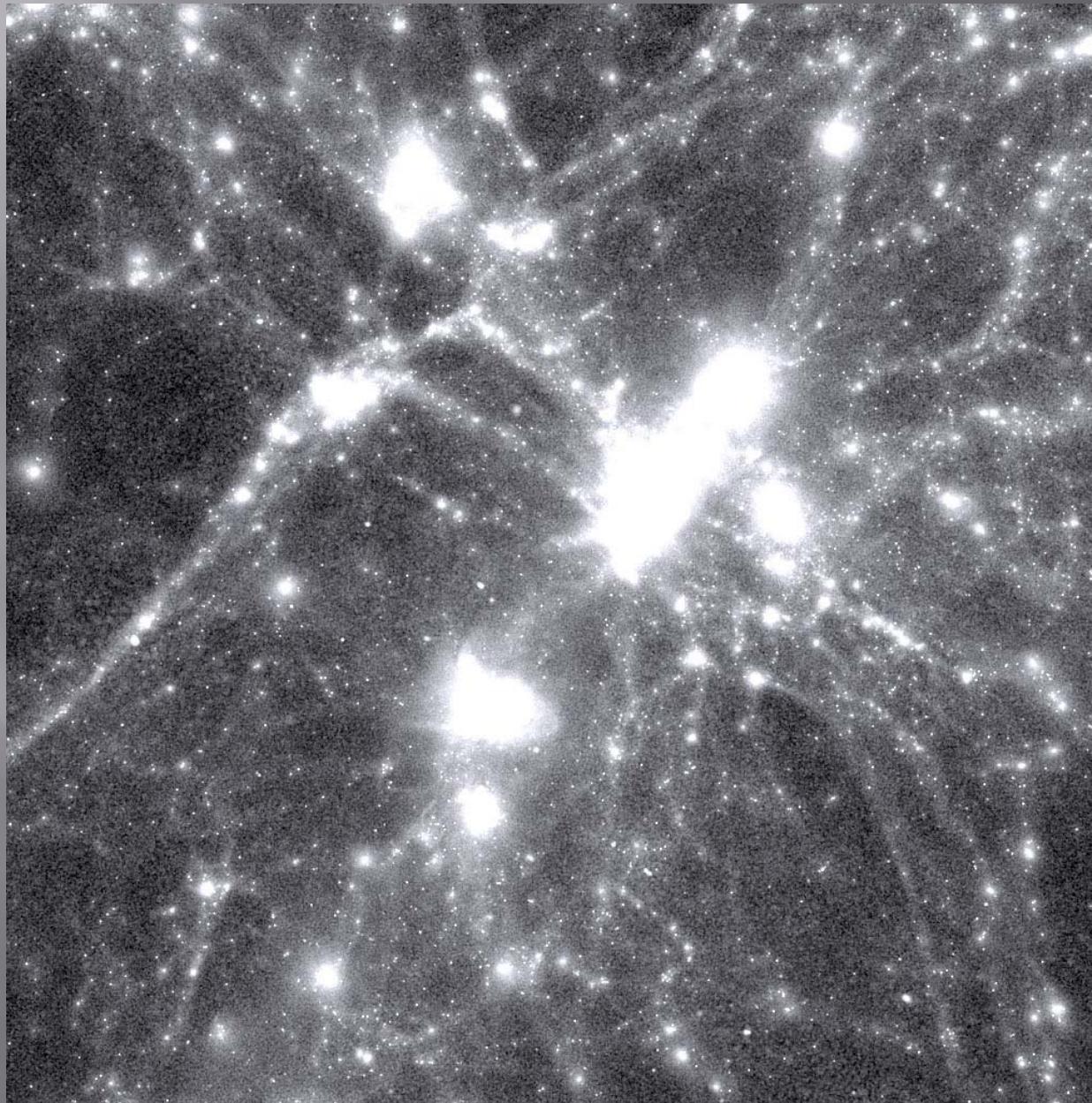
10.45s zotero

12:19 PM Wednesday 2/20/2008

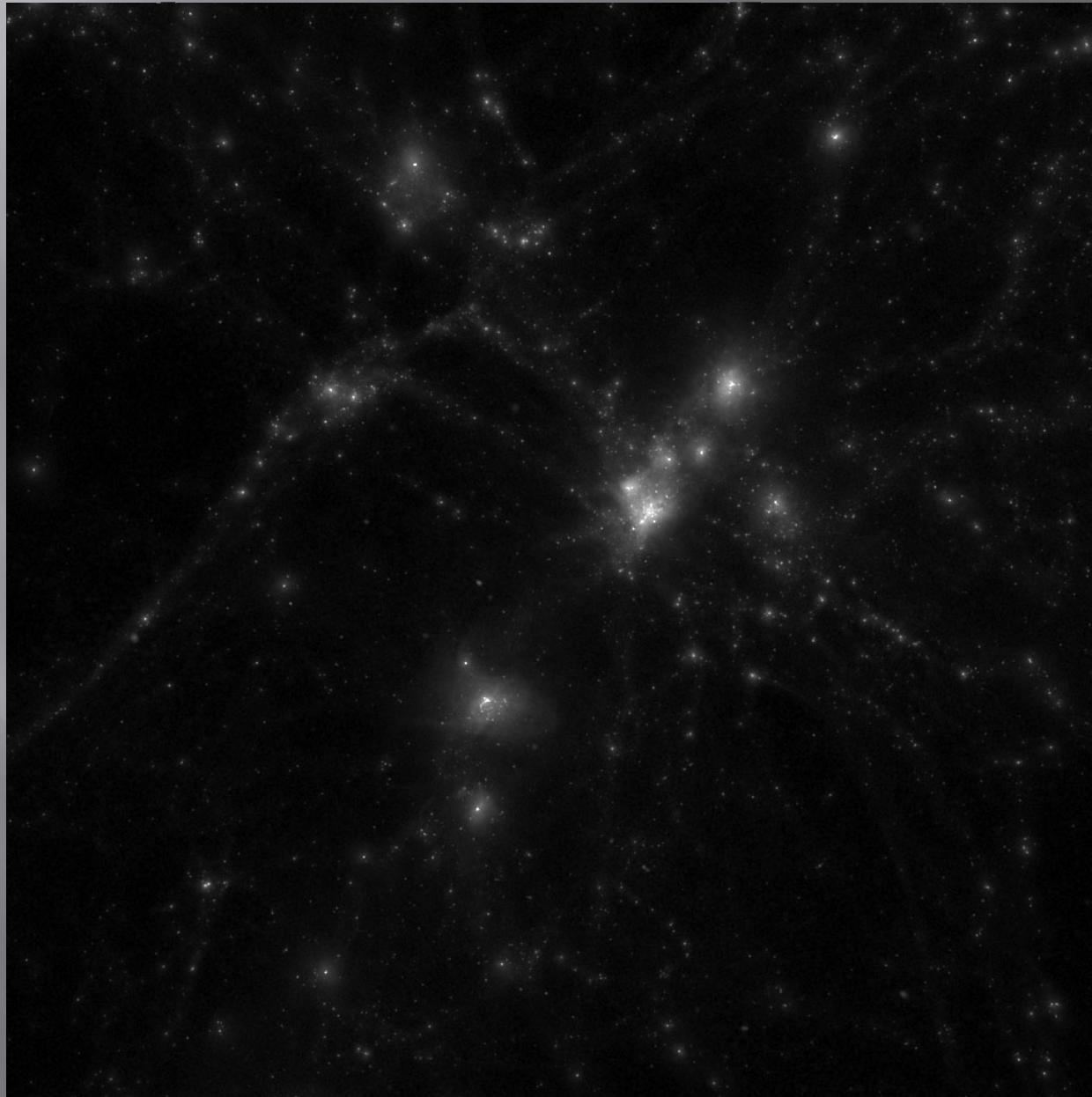
Remote Access



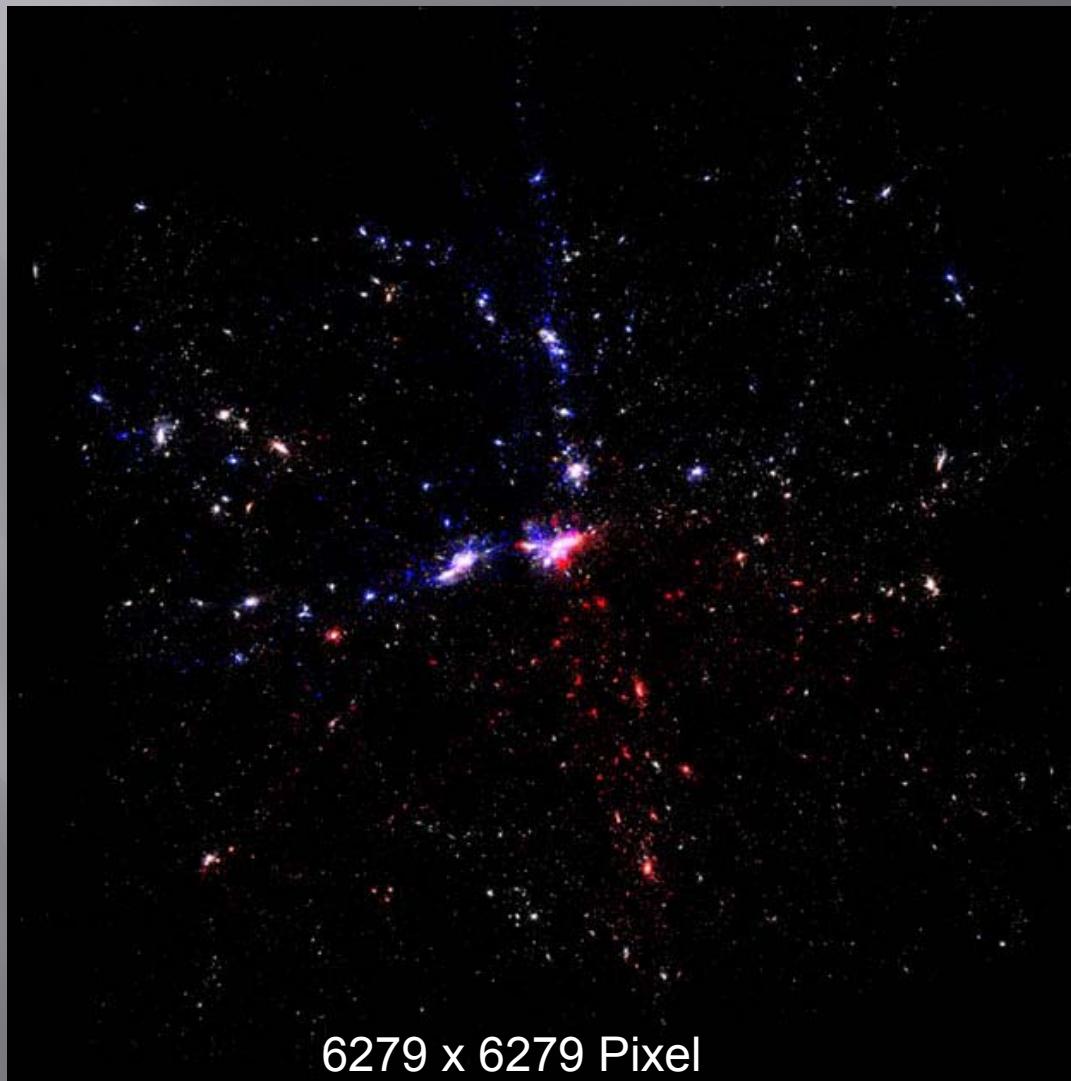
High Dynamic Range Rendering



High Dynamic Range Rendering

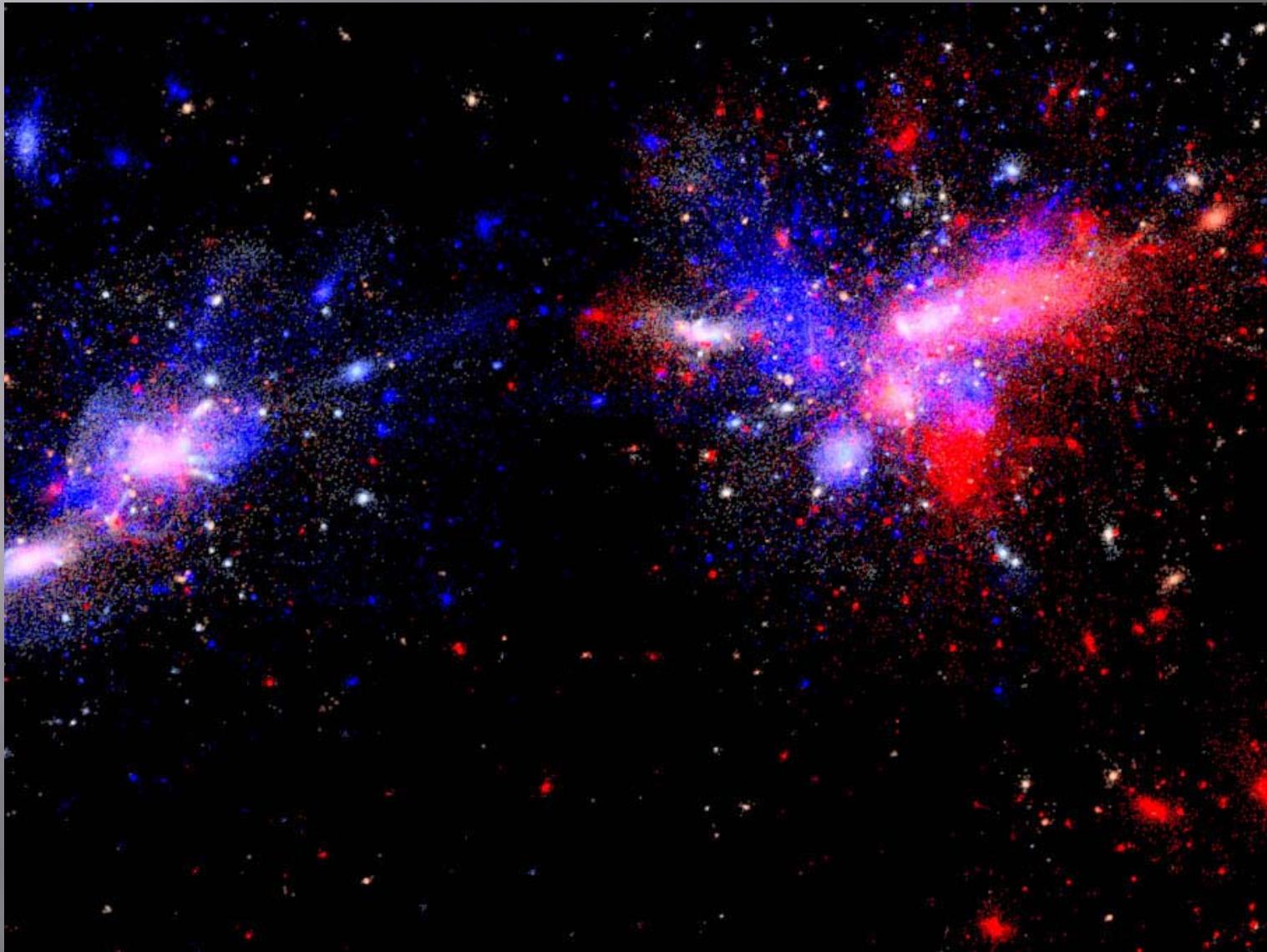


High Resolution

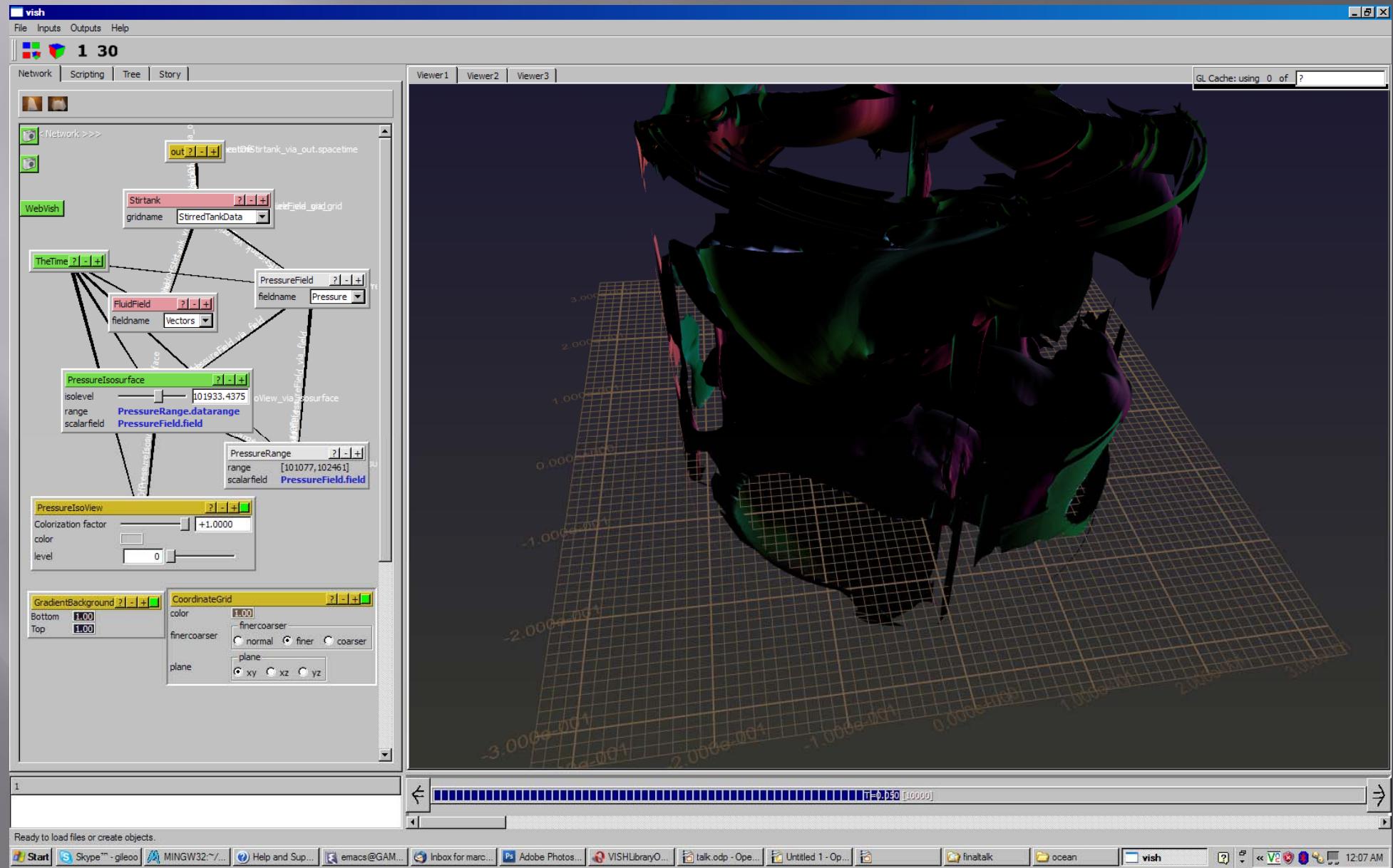


6279 x 6279 Pixel

Central Region of HR-Image



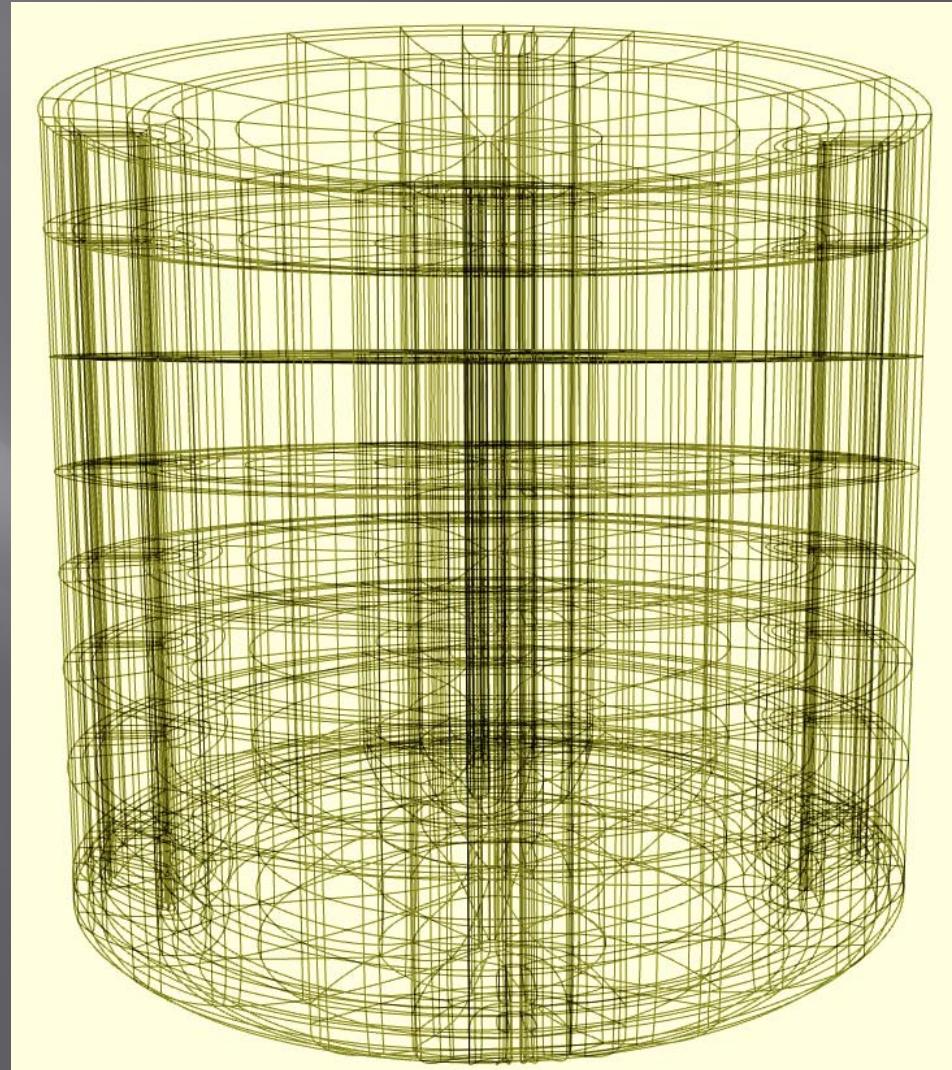
Practical Application Student's work of 6 months



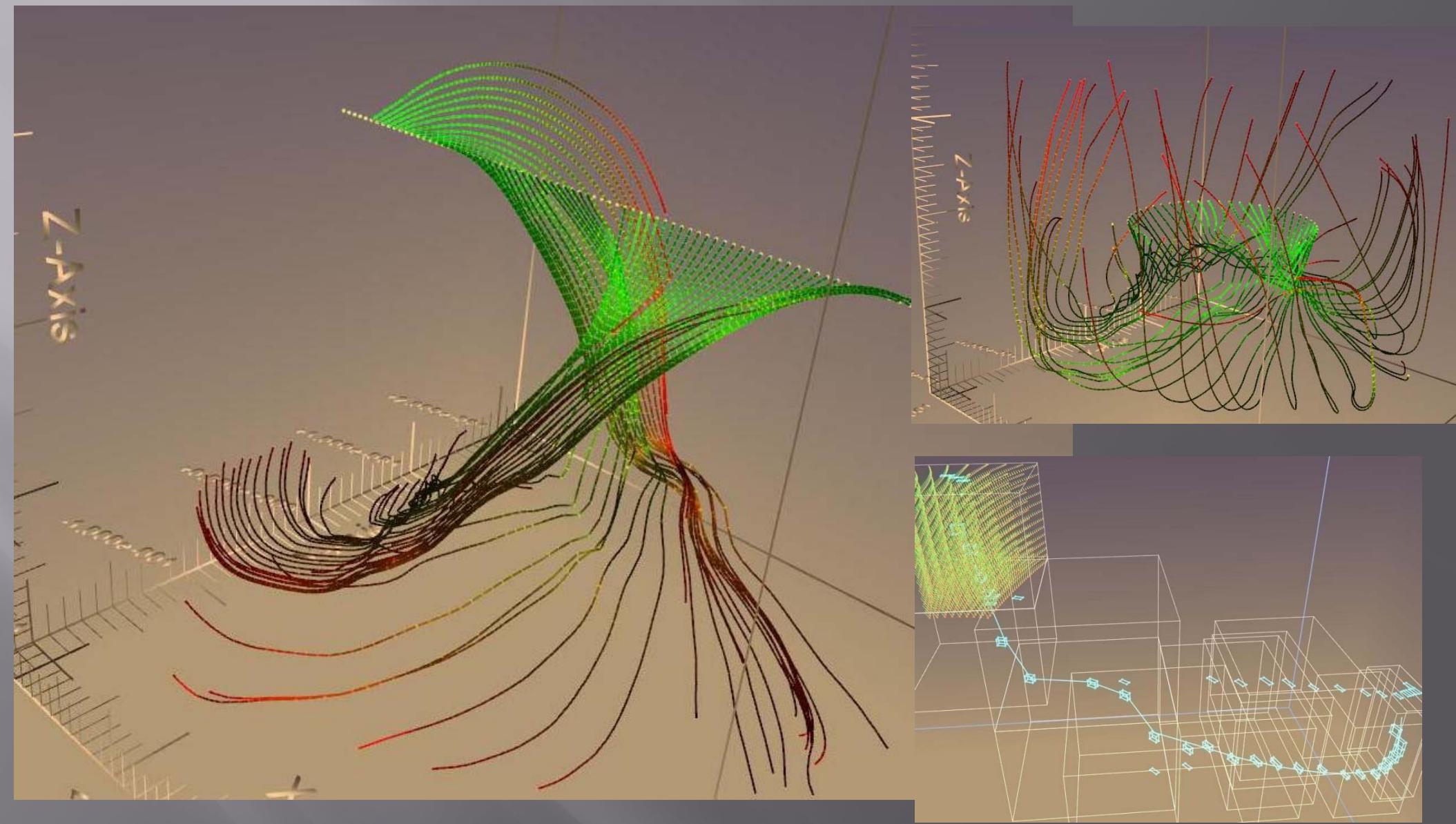
Multiblock Curvilinear Data

□ The Stirtank Dataset

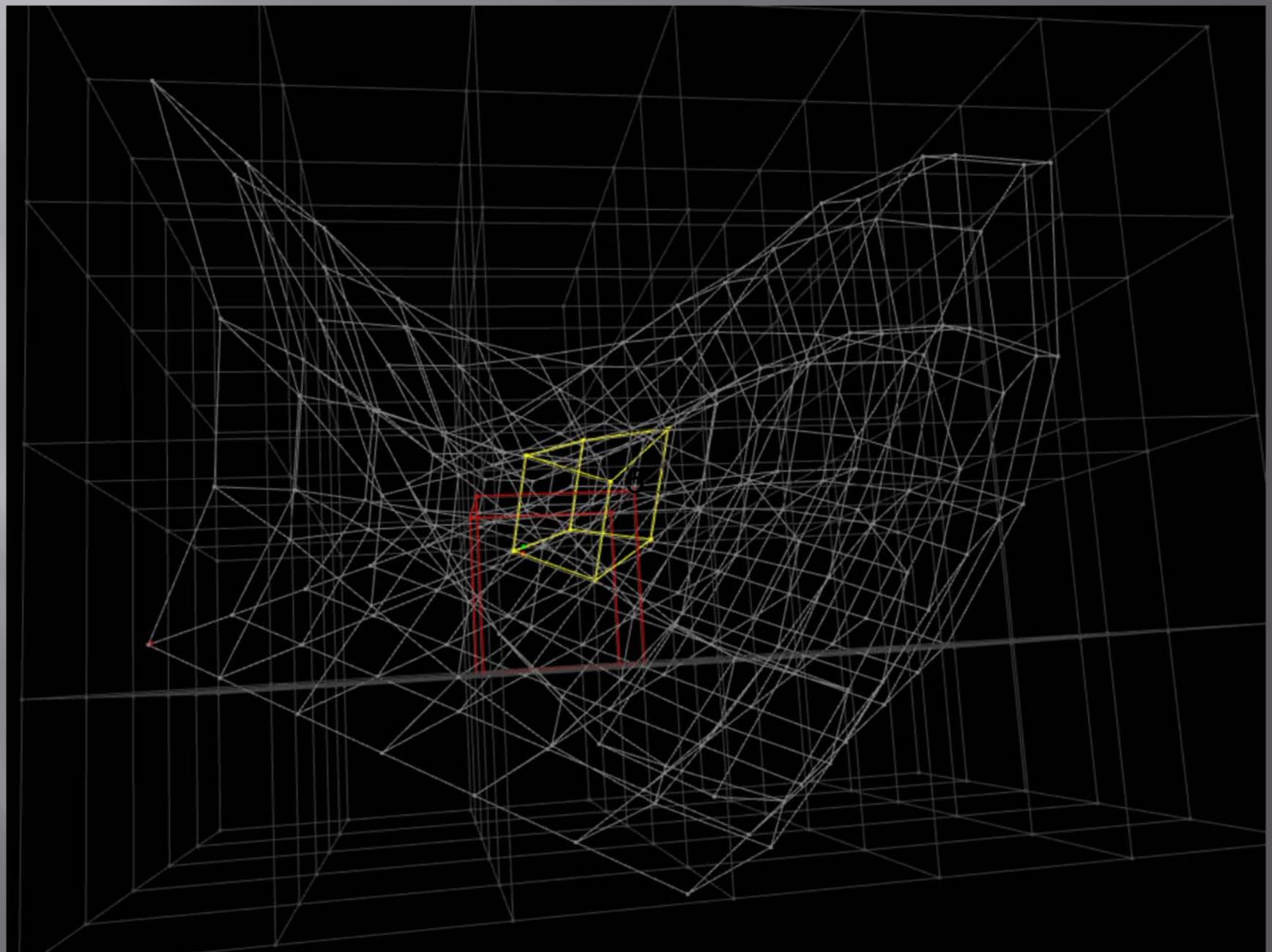
- Department of Mechanical
- Engineering
 - Sumanta Acharya
 - Somnath Roy
- 2088 curvilinear blocks
- Vectorfield describing velocity
- Scalarfield describing pressure



Streamlines

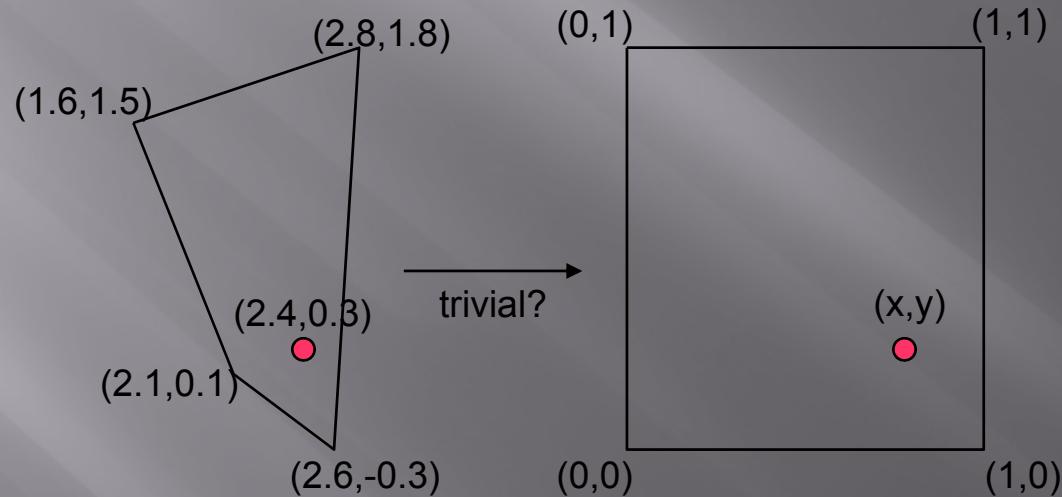


Complexity: how to interpolate



Interpolation non-trivial

- Calculate local coordinates in a general Hexahedral Cell
 - Seems similar for interpolation using barycentric coordinates in triangles



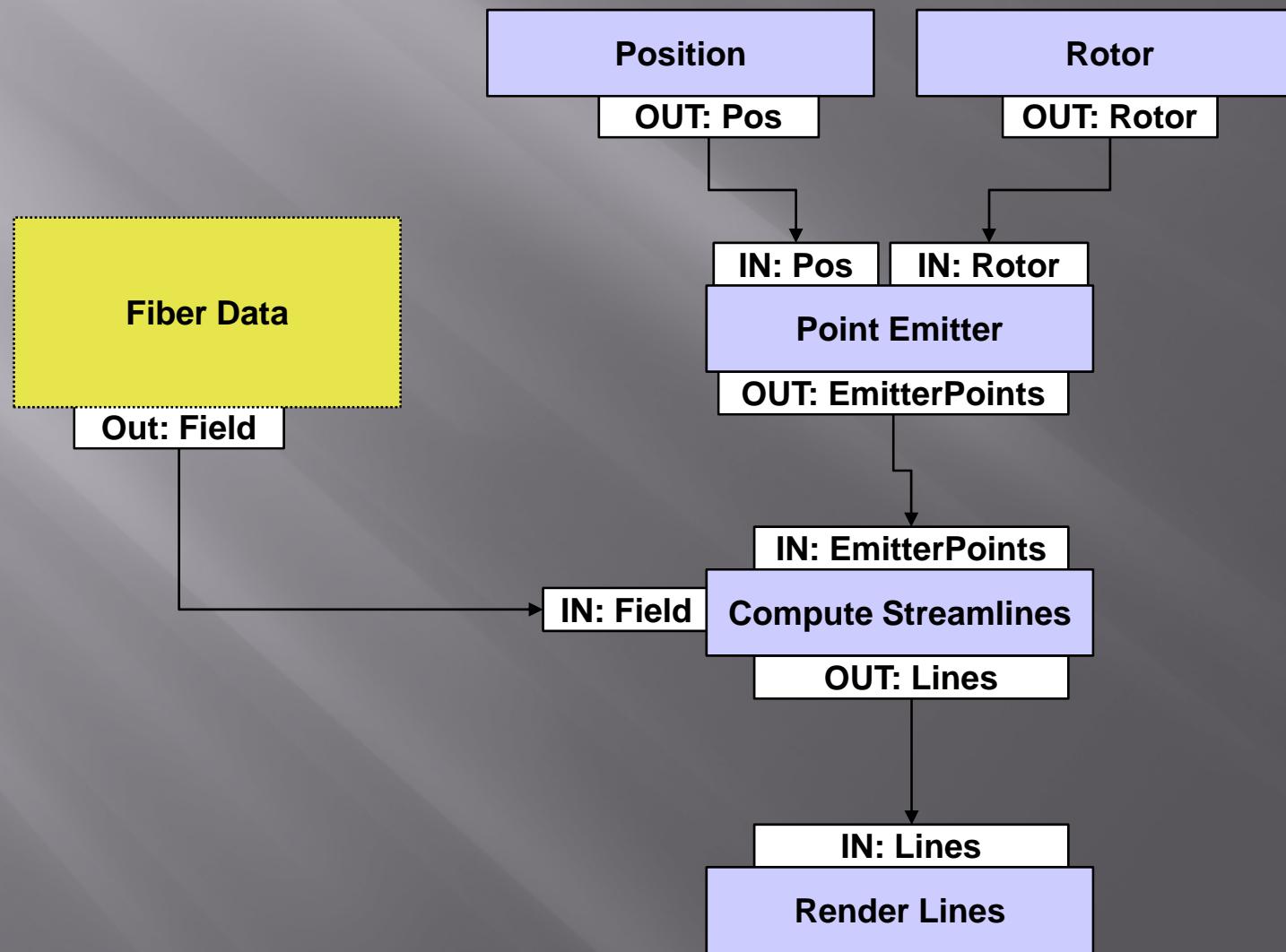
“Must be trivial, that's a **bilinear** mapping, or?”

“Wait no, it's not is it? But still it's **conform**.”

“Now it slowly fulfills me with fear. It's even **not conform**.”

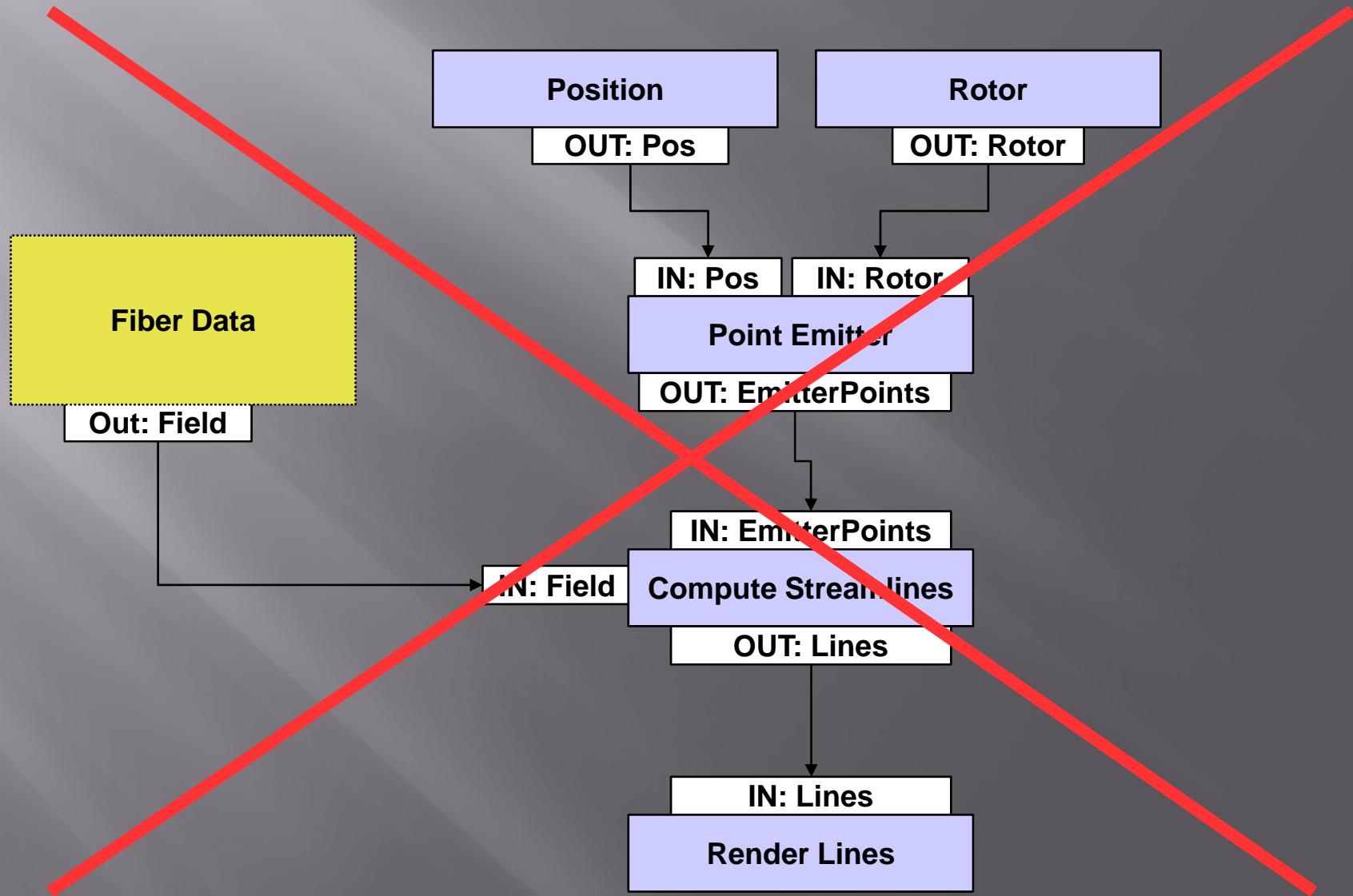
Using the input/output types

- Use bundles, grids and field for data flow



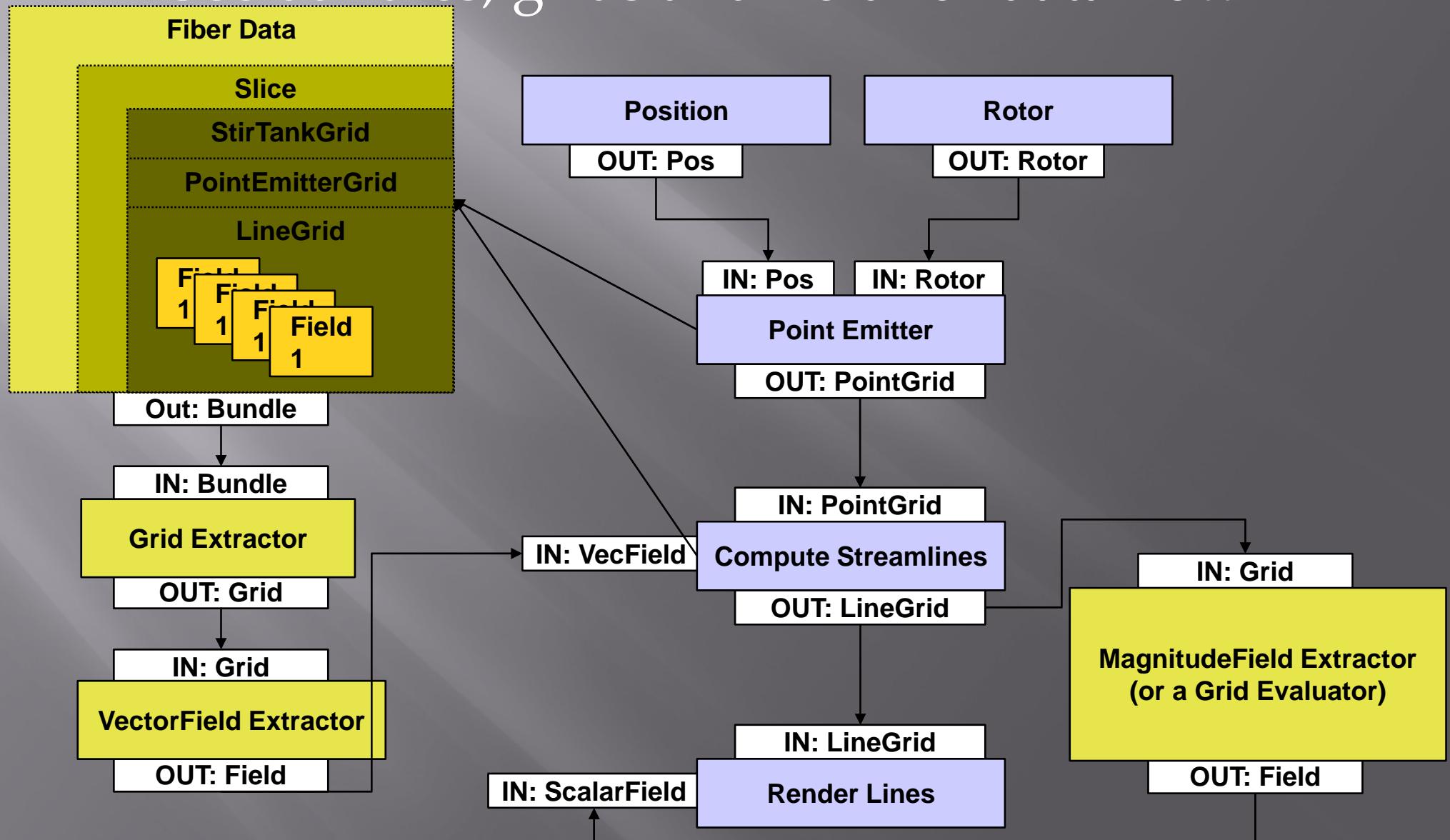
Using the data model

- Use bundles, grids and field for data flow



All objects described by Fiber Bundles

- Use bundles, grids and field for data flow



Point Emission by Convolution

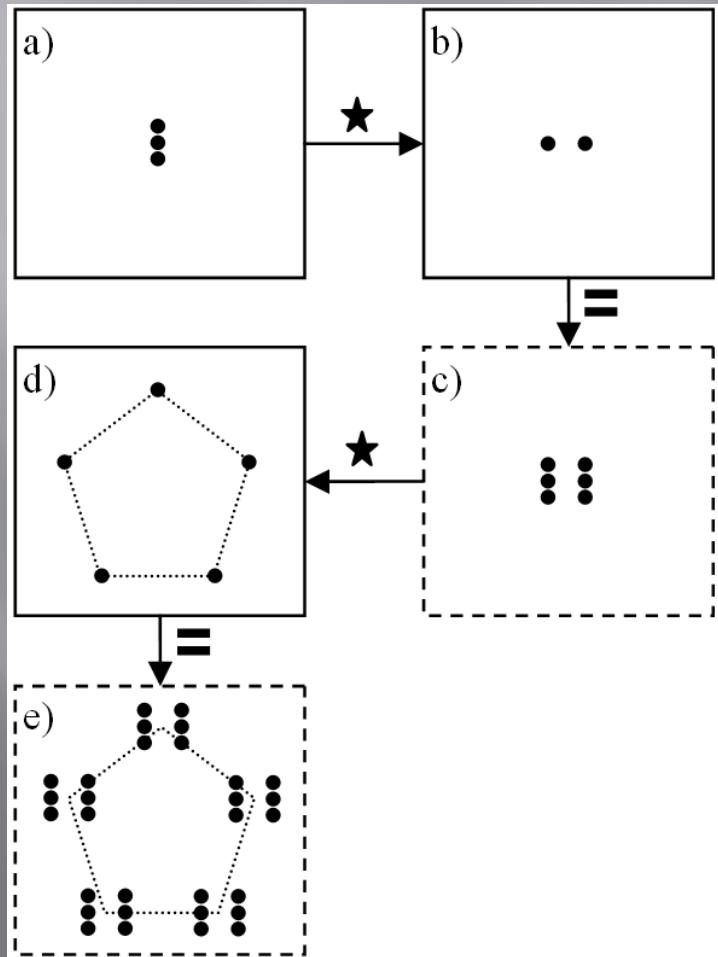
□ Point Emitter Revisited

▫ Basic Tasks

- Create points on different geometric shapes.
- Transform them

▫ Idea

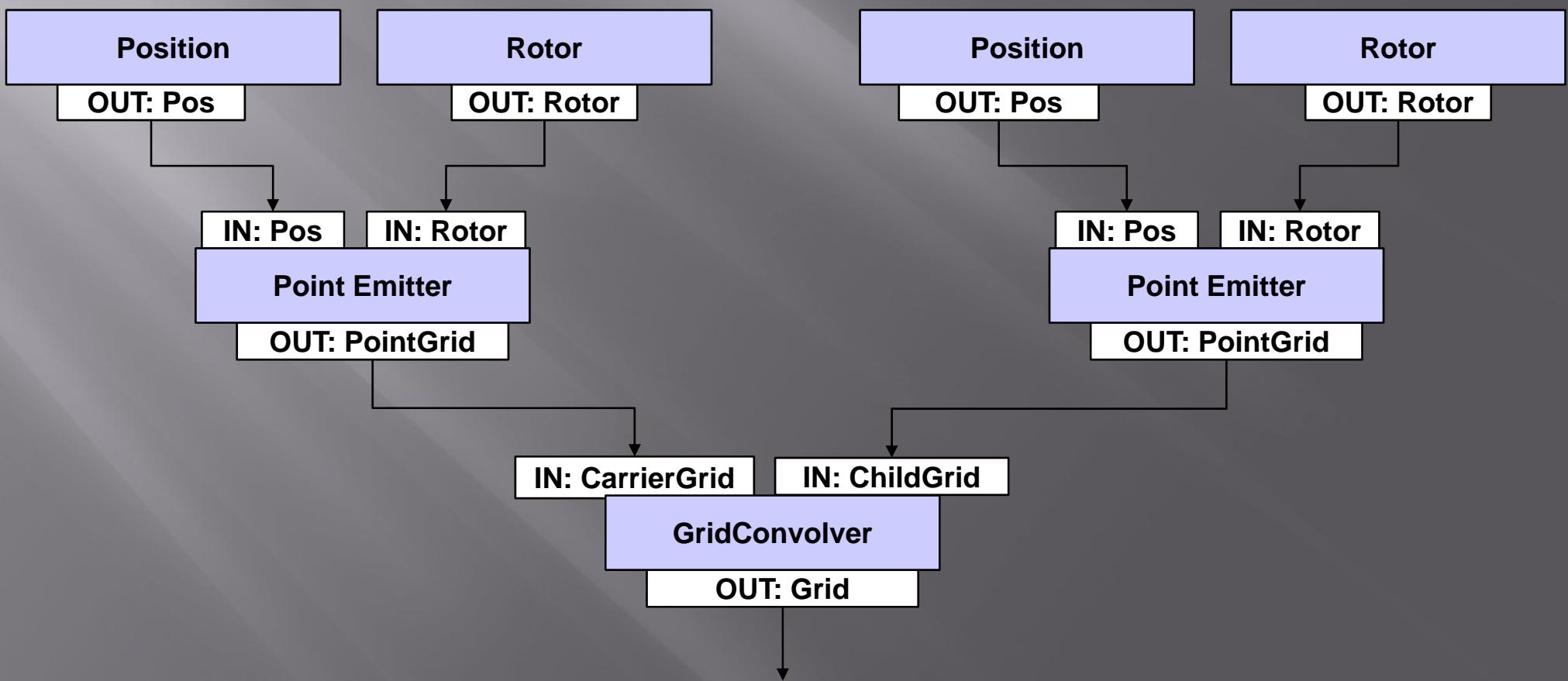
- Instead of create points, copy a number of points on different geometric shapes (grids?!?)
- Connect the output of a point Emitter to another point emitter

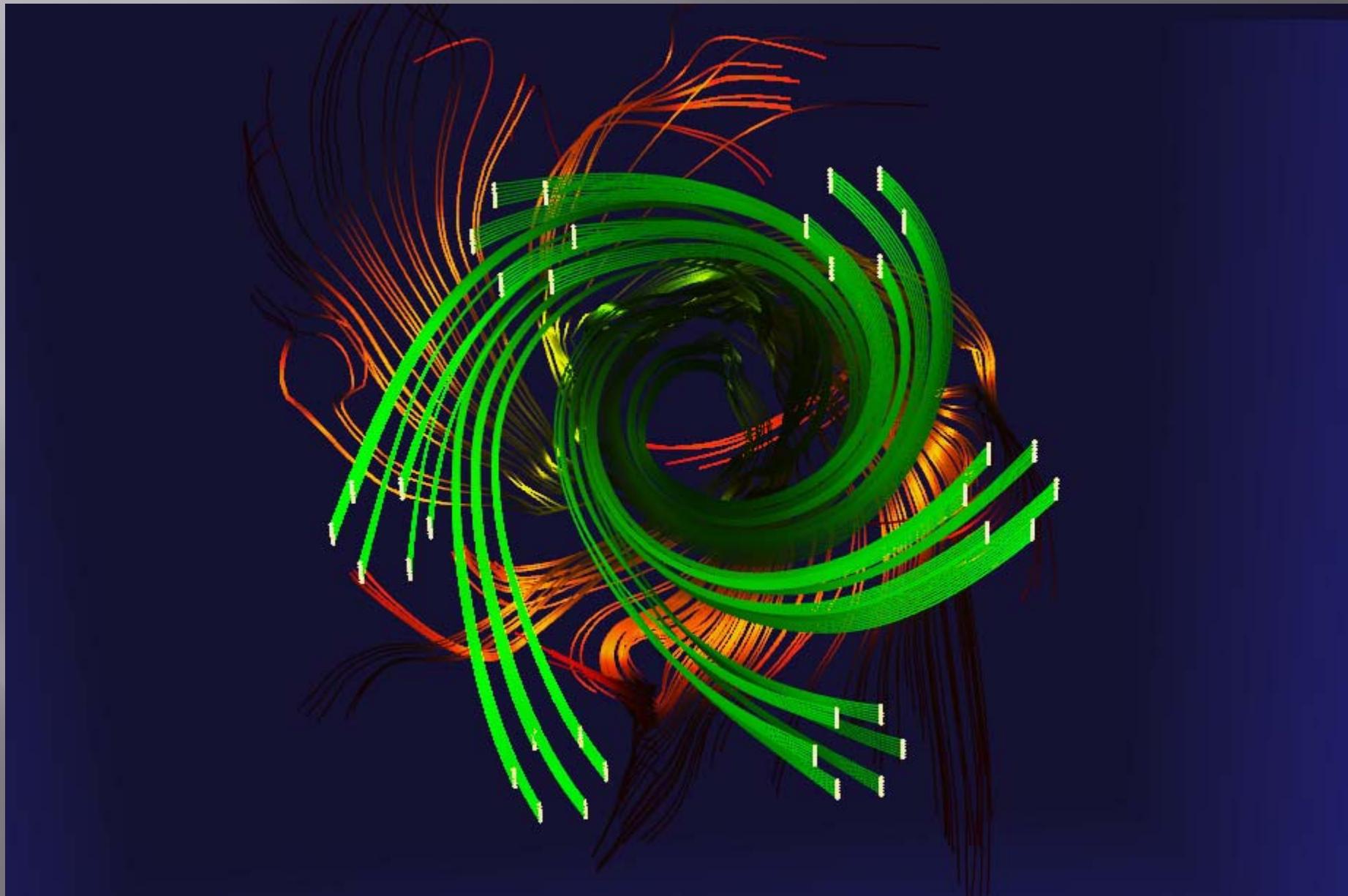


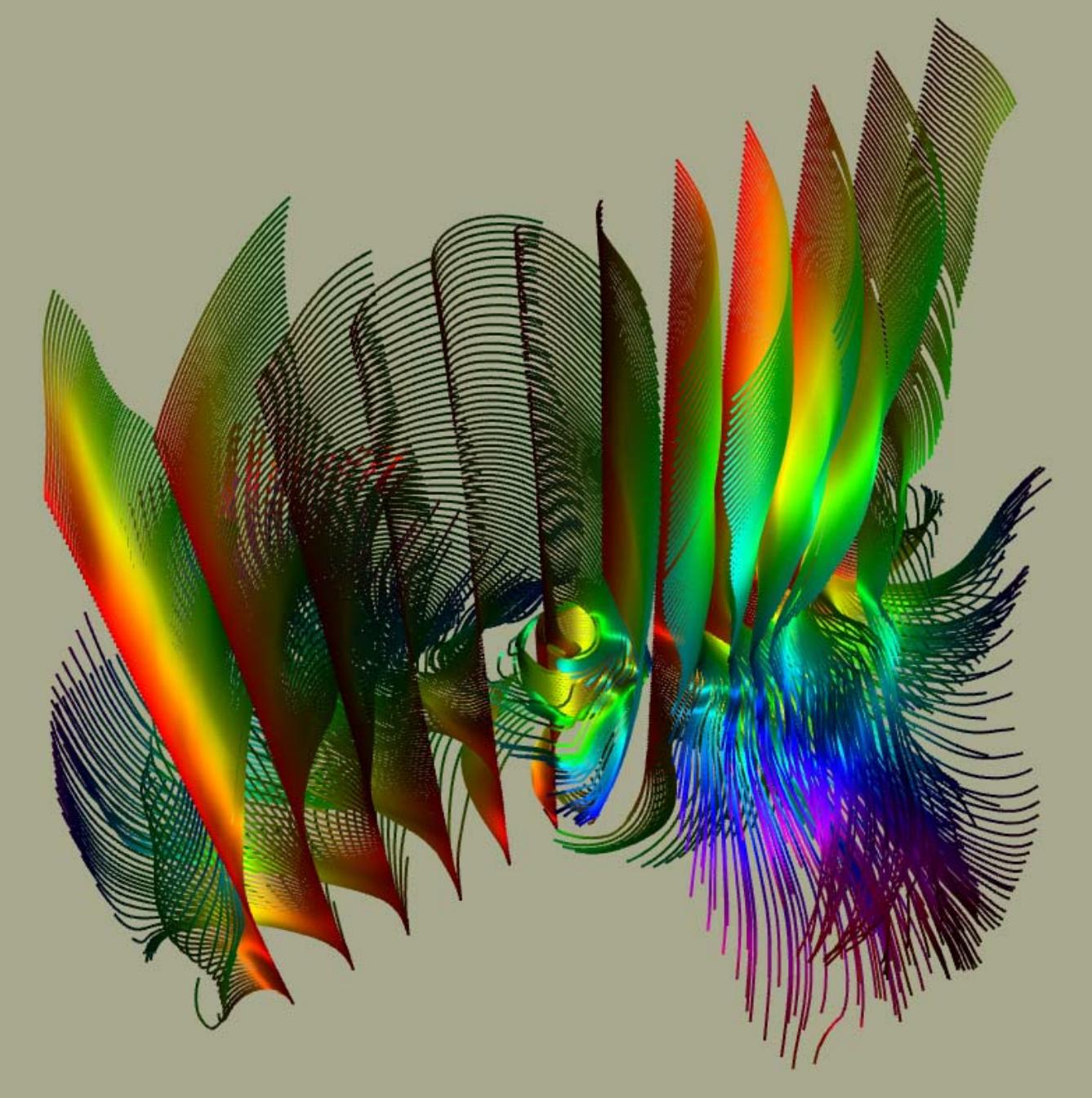
→ Grid Convolution (?)

Module Separation

- PointEmitter becomes a PointGridCreator
- Additional module: *GridConvolver*

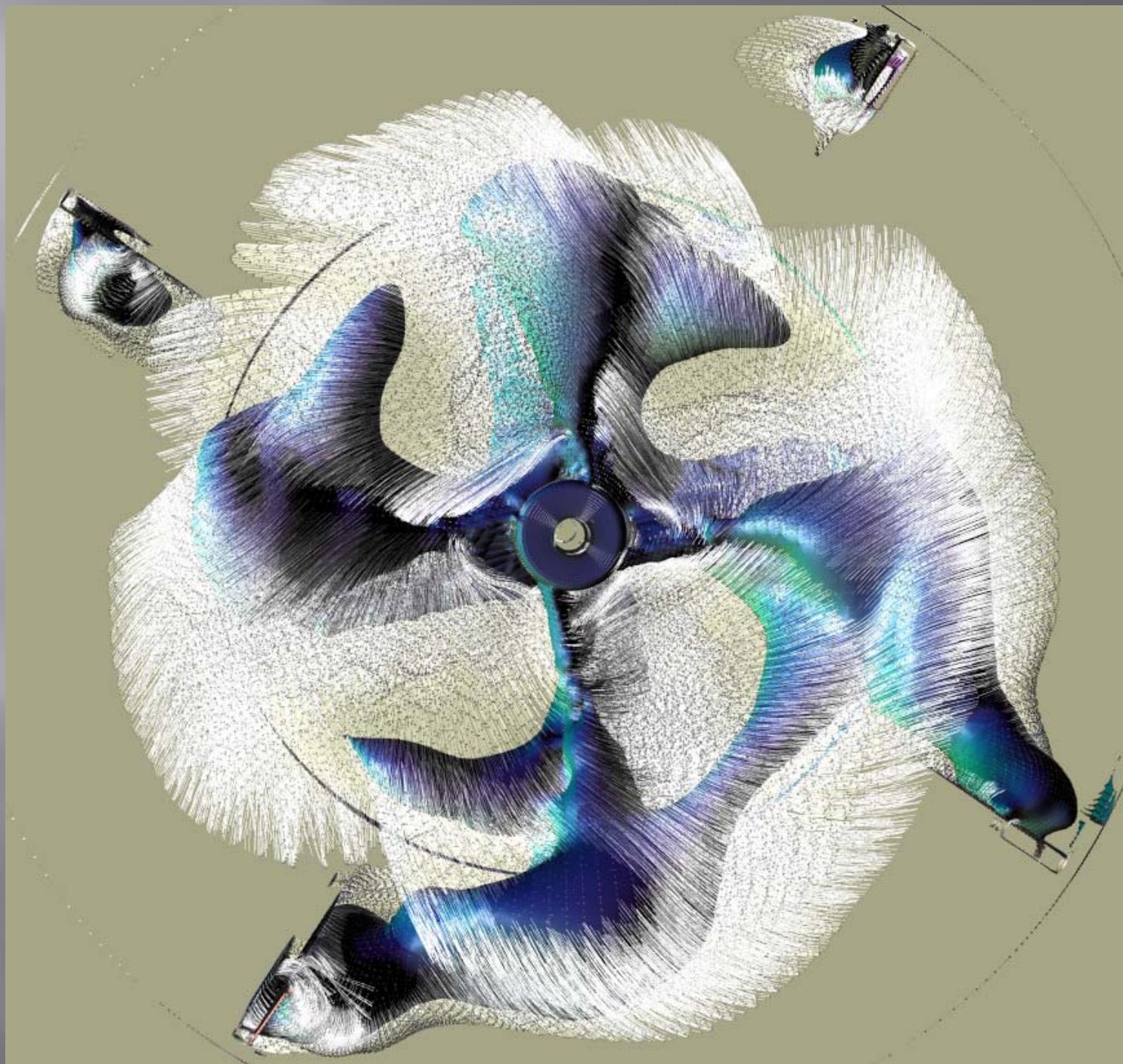




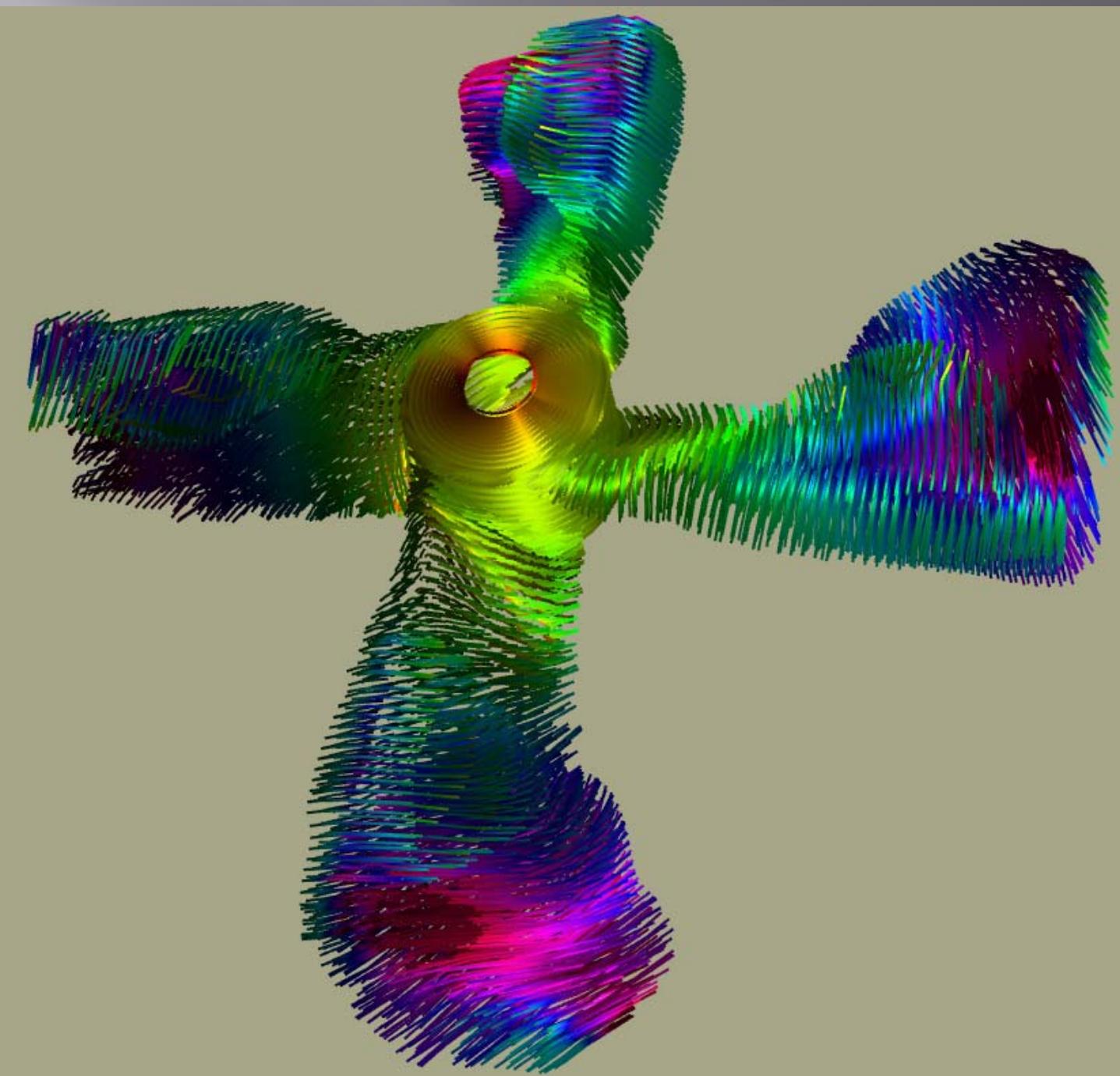


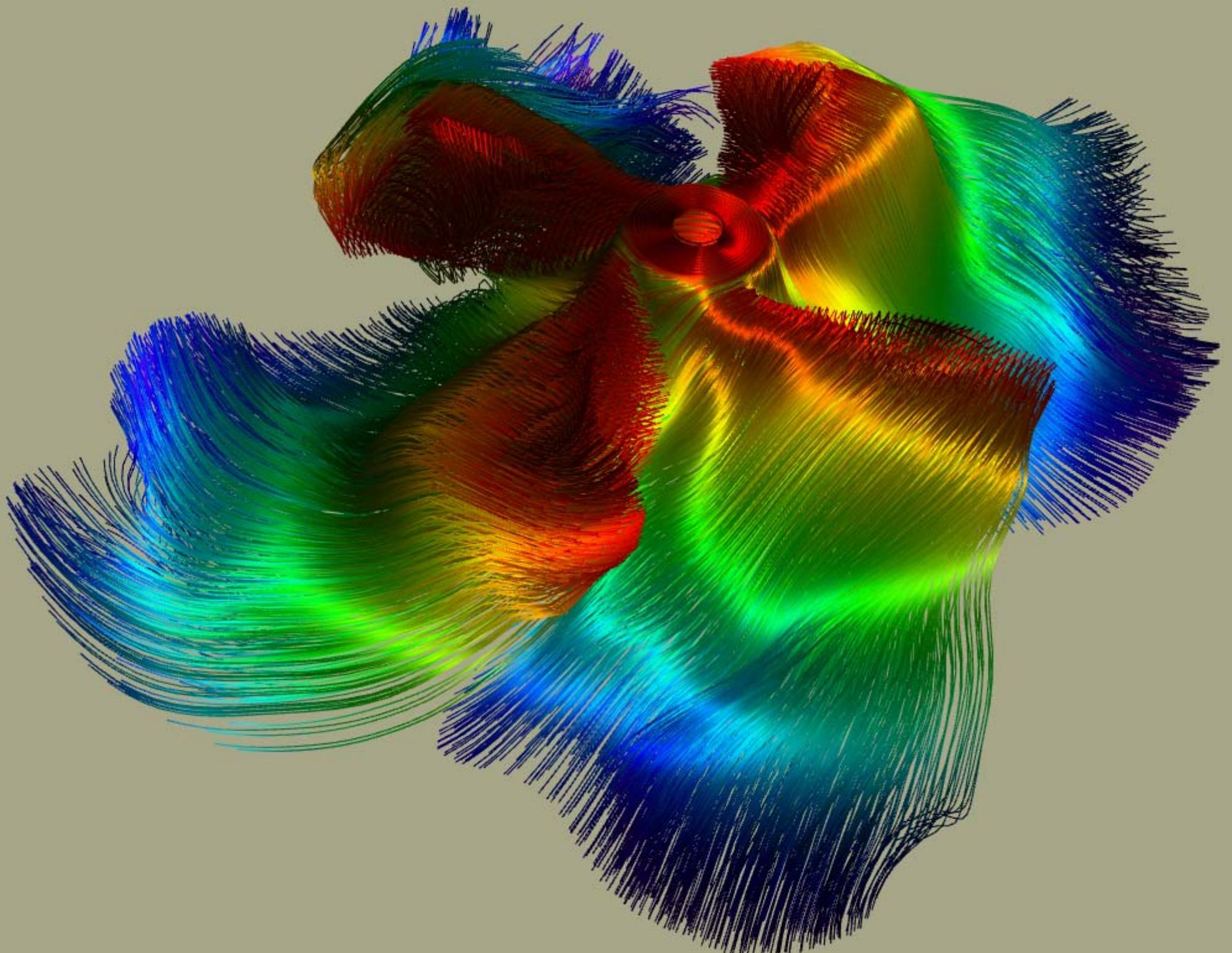
The Systematic Approach

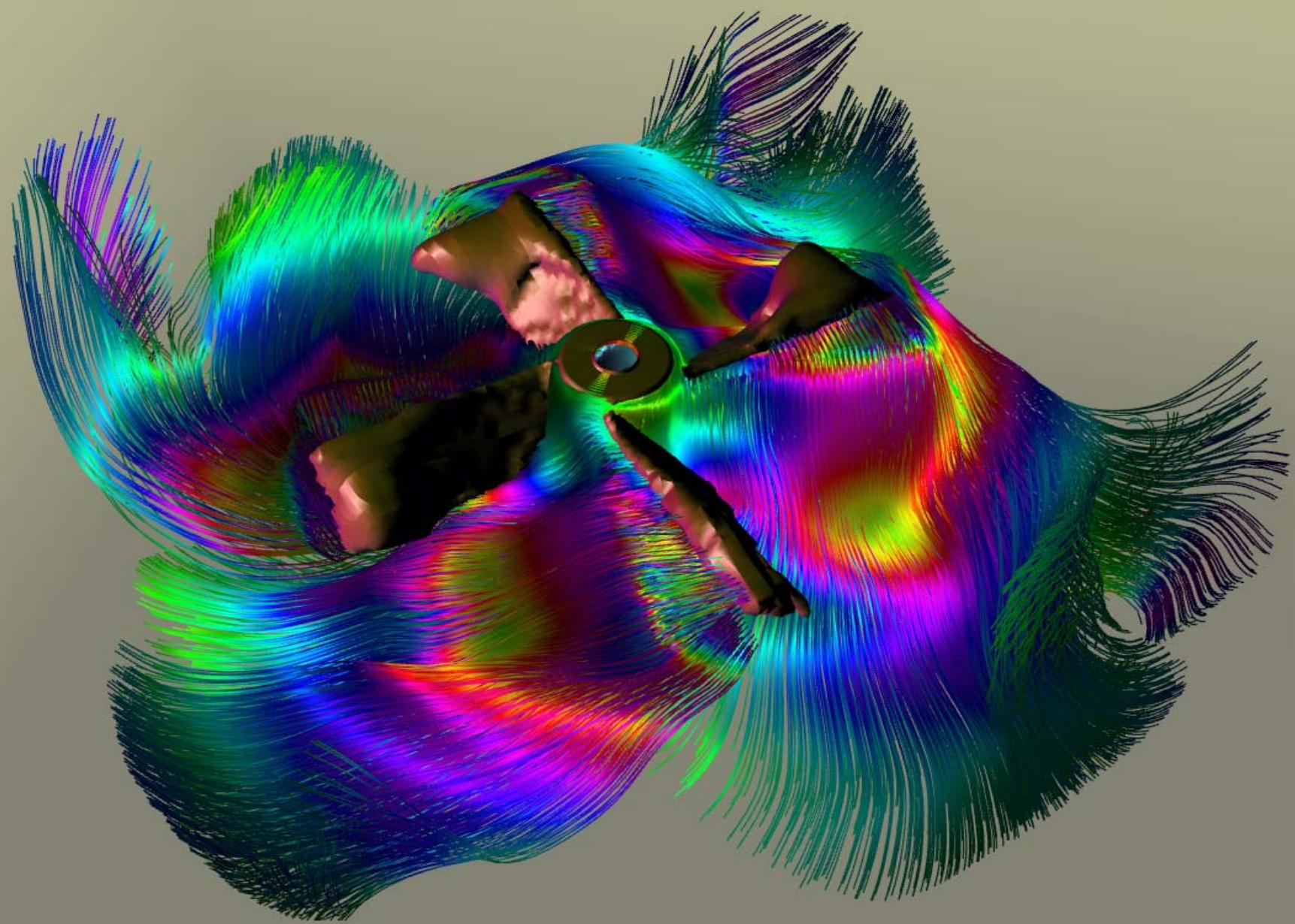
- Using Grids and Fields in Computation Module (1)
 - Use an input grid for defining the start-points (seed points) of streamlines
 - → Any grid object can be used!
 - e.g. the grid points of a computed iso-surface



Now do it the right way







The End

<http://sciviz.cct.lsu.edu/projects/Vish/>

For now ☺

Unified Data Model

- Point Sets
- Unstructured Cell Data
- Tetrahedral Grids
- Regular Grids
- Uniform Grids
- Uniform Cartesian Grids
- Uniform Polar Grids
- Triangular Surfaces
- Quad-based Surfaces
- Irregular Surfaces
- Hierarchical Grids (AMR)
- Streamlines, Particle Trajectories, Geodesics
- Apparent Horizons
- Embedding Surfaces

HDF5 formulation available via

<http://www.fiberbundle.net/>

Approach in VISH: “Fiber Bundle Data Model”

- A property-based description of scientific data
- A specific data type is built from “construction blocks”
 - Construction blocks are concepts from differential geometry, reduced to practical application domain in SciViz
 - Hierarchy of six levels

Integrated synergy effect

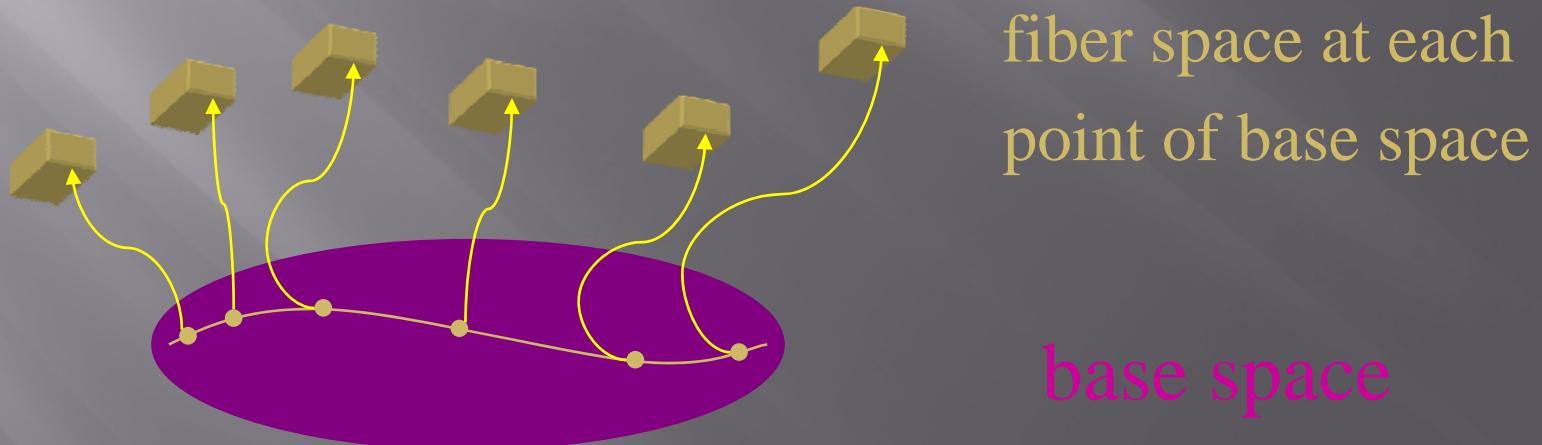
Not each type independent (VTK, Amira):

Not a list of myriads of independent cases – similar cases are modeled similarly

- Eg. Uniform grid → regular grid ← curvilinear grid
- triangular surfaces / regular surfaces / points
- Not necessarily the most straightforward modeling for a specific problem, but only gradual increase of complexity for closely related problem
- Inspired by mathematical concept of fiber bundles
- Data model similar to OpenDX, but extended/more systematic/self-constrained

What is a “fiber bundle”?

- Short: a space E that can (locally) be written as the product of a base space B and a fiber space F , e.g. $E = B \times F$ (trivial bundle)



VISH data model: FiberLib2

- Systematic treatment of a wide category of scientific data, based on the mathematics of fiber bundles
- Common denominator for otherwise diverse grid types
- Plugin to VISH (“fiber-VISH” or “FISH”)
- No need to use it, customized data types also possible in VISH (but bypassing the FISH infrastructure then)

FiberLib2

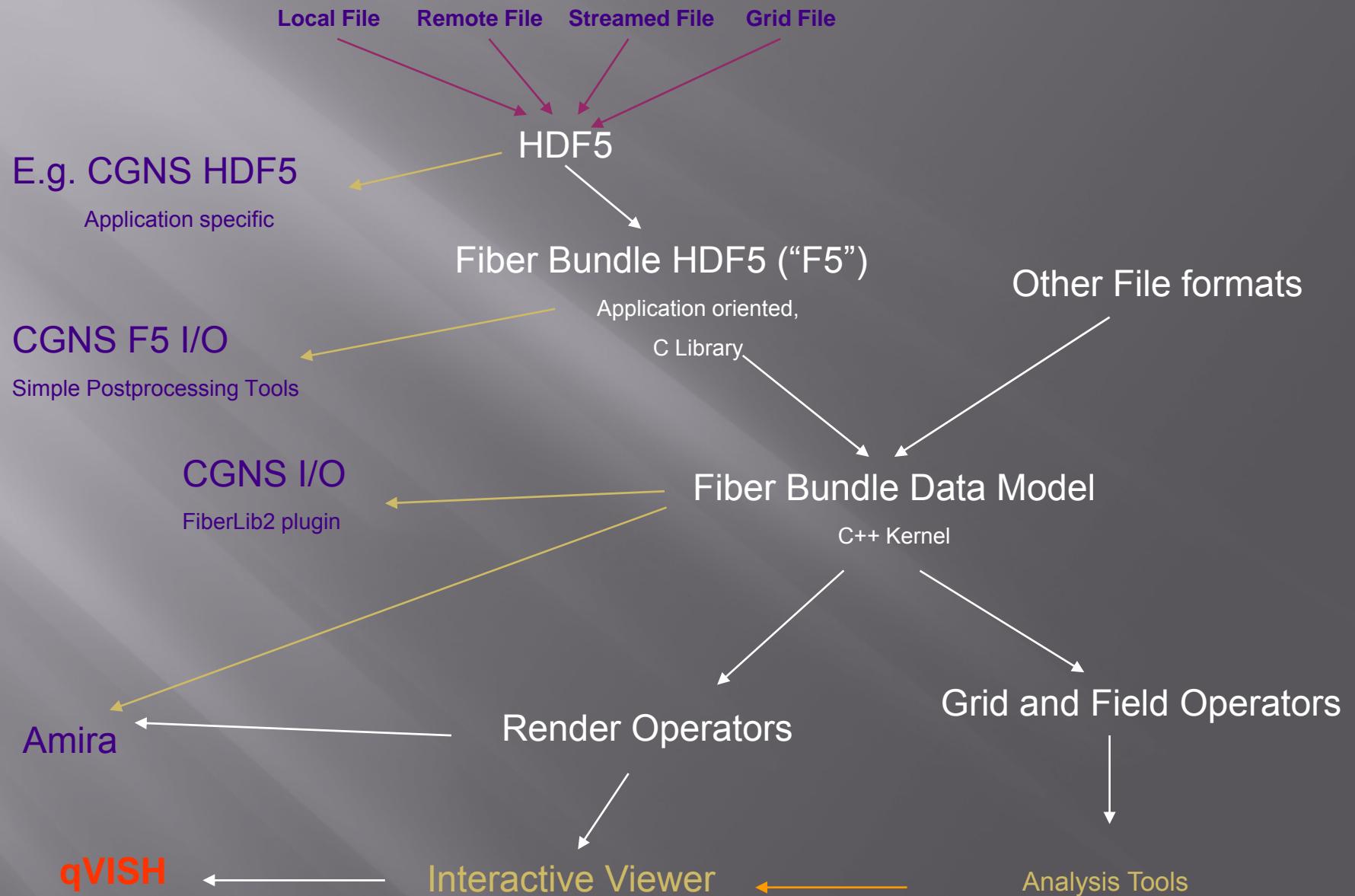
- Systematic approach for scientific data:
 - Particle systems → unstructured grid → regular grids → uniform grids → block-structured uniform grids → curvilinear multi-block grids ...
 - Incremental transition from one such category to next one
 - Can cover multiple timesteps, grids, fields...

FiberLib2 I/O features

- I/O layers are plugins (shared libraries) independent of core implementation
 - Distinction among data and metadata
 - on-demand loading and creation of data
 - Cache-management
- Most powerful I/O layer is “F5”
 - 1:1 representation of the FiberLib2 into HDF5

Applications

Libraries



FiberLib2 Usage

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Simplest case: Equidistant static scalar field (float data[X][Y][Z])

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
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 6. (field fragments)

Multiple fields on same domain

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
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 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Time-dependent fields on same domain

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Multiple blocks (multiprozessor output)

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Mesh refinement or unstructured grids

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Multiblock Curvilinear grids

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Multiblock grids with refinement

- Hierarchical tree of substructures, five levels:
 1. Time dependency (parameter space)
 2. Grid object (computational domain/mesh)
 3. Topological information (vertices, cells, ...)
 4. Coordinate representations & relationships
 5. Fields (scalar, vector, tensor)
 6. (field fragments)

Availability

- Code development management:
 - <http://sciviz.cct.lsu.edu/projects/vish>
 - Available via SVN in source code for registered users at <http://vish.origo.ethz.ch/>