

# **Interactive Interface Design for Scalable Large Multivariate Volume Visualization**

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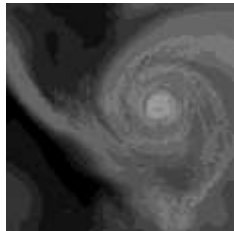
**Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 2011**

# Outline

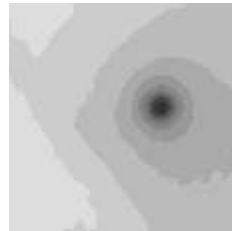
- Motivation
- Multivariate Volume Transfer Function Design
  - Parallel coordinates & MDS
  - Scattering Points in Parallel coordinates
- Parallel extension of the TF design
  - Scalable Pivot MDS
  - Adaptive Continuous Parallel Coordinates

# High Dimensional/Multivariate Data Set

- Isabel Hurricane



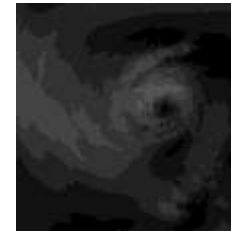
QVAPOR



QCLOUD



Pressure



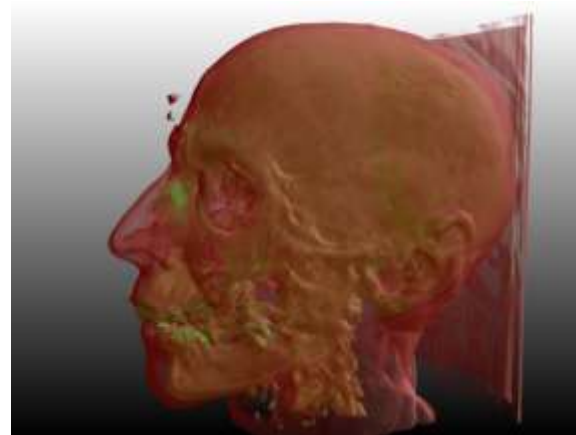
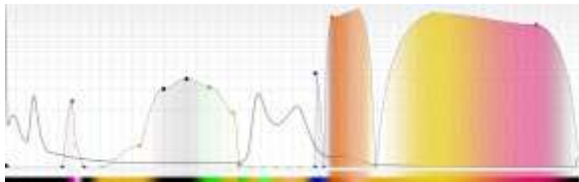
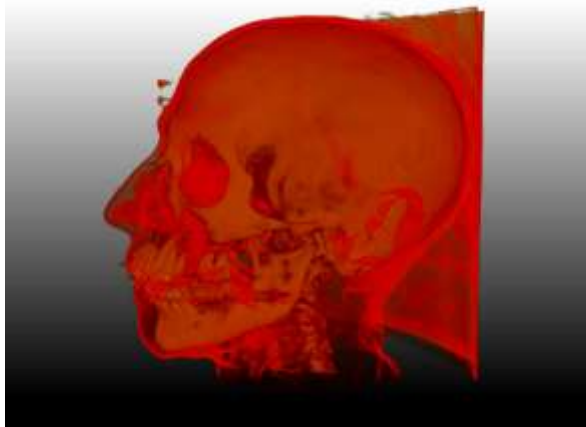
Speed

...

Variable	Description	Min / Max	Units
QCLOUD	Cloud water	0.00000 / 0.00332	kg/kg
QGRAUP	Graupel	0.00000 / 0.01638	kg/kg
QICE	Cloud ice	0.00000 / 0.00099	kg/kg
QRAIN	Rain	0.00000 / 0.01132	kg/kg
QSNOW	Snow	0.00000 / 0.00135	kg/kg
QVAPOR	Water vapor	0.00000 / 0.02368	kg/kg
CLOUD	Total cloud (QICE + QCLOUD)	0.00000 / 0.00332	kg/kg
PRECIP	Total precipitation (QGRAUP+QRAIN+QSNOW)	0.00000 / 0.01672	kg/kg
P	Pressure: weight of the atmosphere above a grid point	-5471.85791 / 3225.42578	Pascals
TC	Temperature	-83.00402/31.51576	Degrees Celcius
U	X wind component: west-east wind component in model coordinate; positive means winds blow from west to east	-79.47297/85.17703	
V	Y wind component: south-north wind component in model coordinate; positive means winds blow from south to north	-76.03391/82.95293	
W	Z wind component: vertical wind component in model coordinate; positive means upward motion	-9.06026/28.61434	

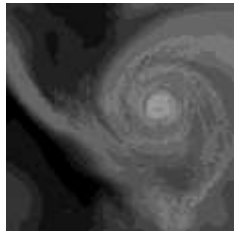
# Transfer Functions

- Transfer functions map the voxels values to colors and opacities, generating insightful results.

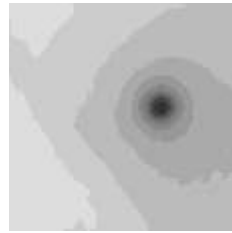


# Transfer Functions

- Multivariate TFs for multi-modal data



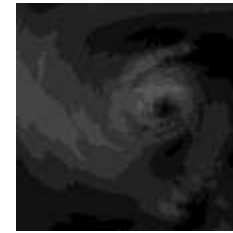
QVAPOR



QCLOUD

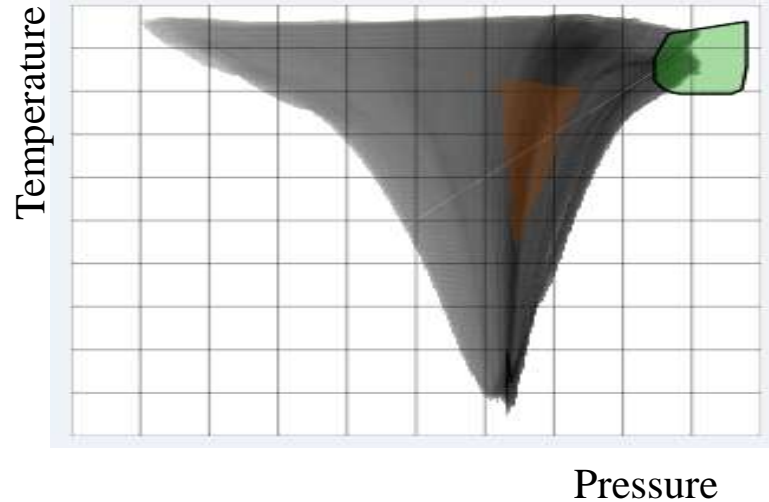
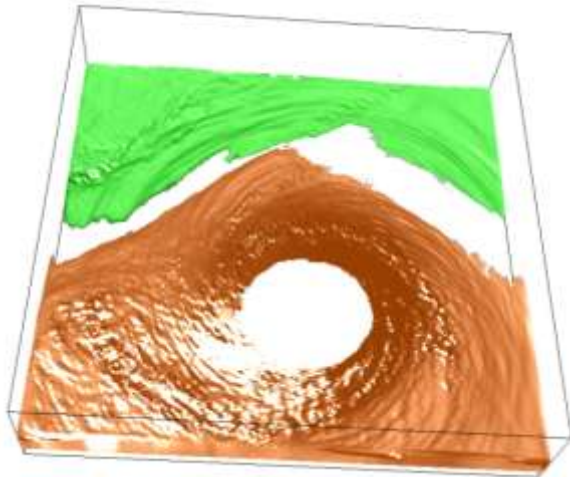


Pressure



Speed

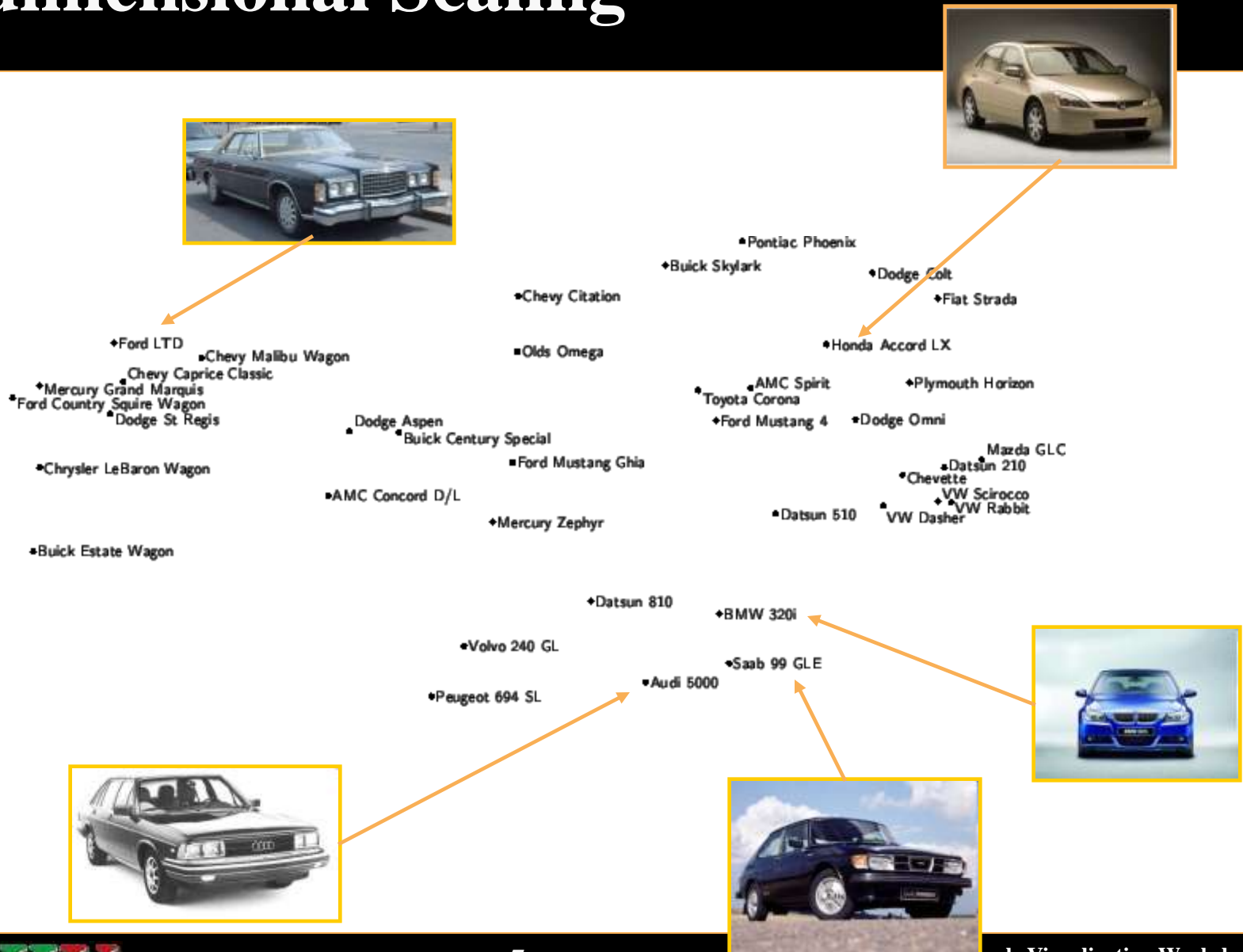
...



# Methods of Visualizing Multi-dimensional Data

- **Scatterplot Matrix**
- **Star Glyphs**
- **Chernoff Faces**
- **Multidimensional Scaling (MDS)**
- **Parallel Coordinates**
- **etc.**

# Multidimensional Scaling



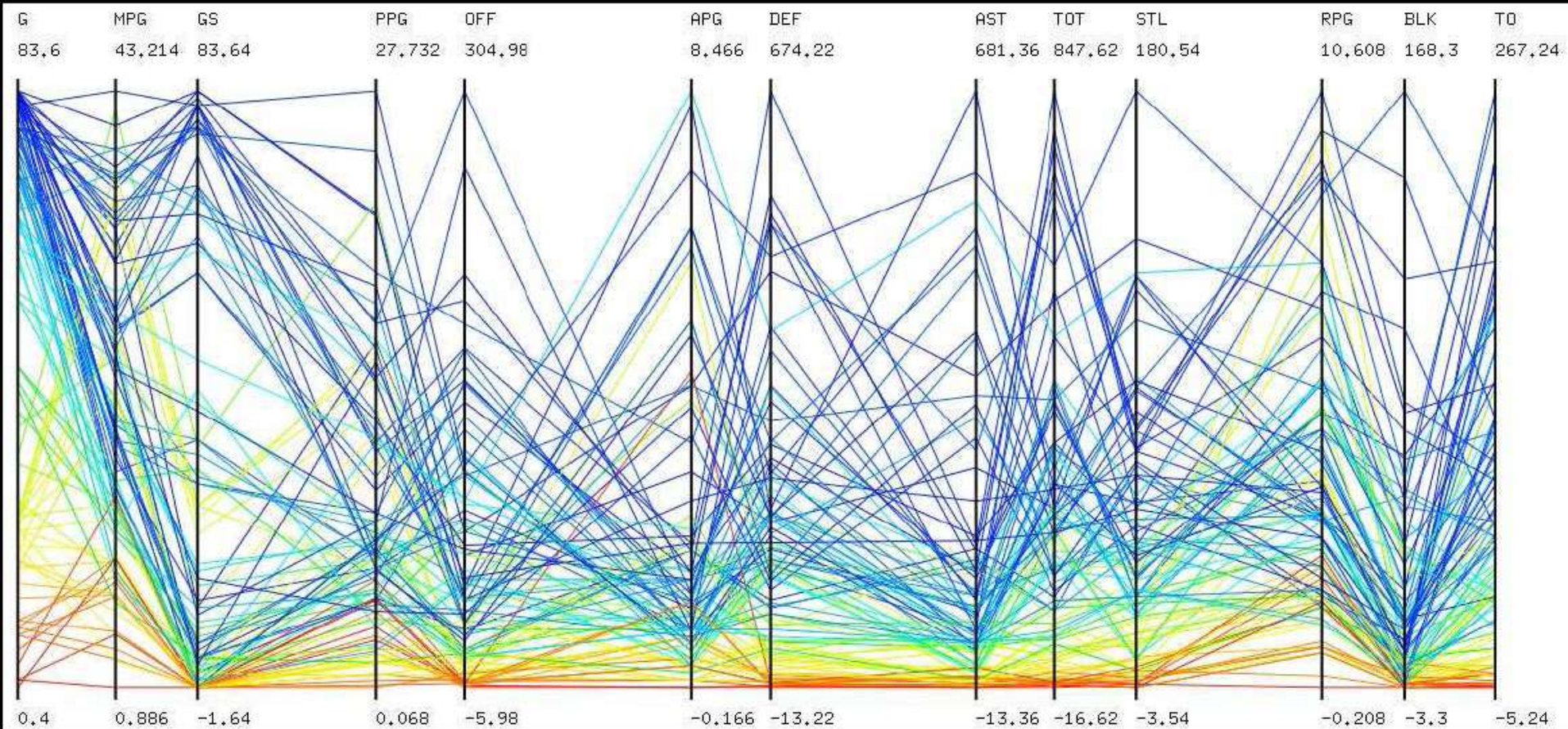
# Parallel Coordinates

- To represent N dimensional data
  - Set N vertical axes in parallel
  - Put data to intersects on corresponding axes
  - Connect intersects



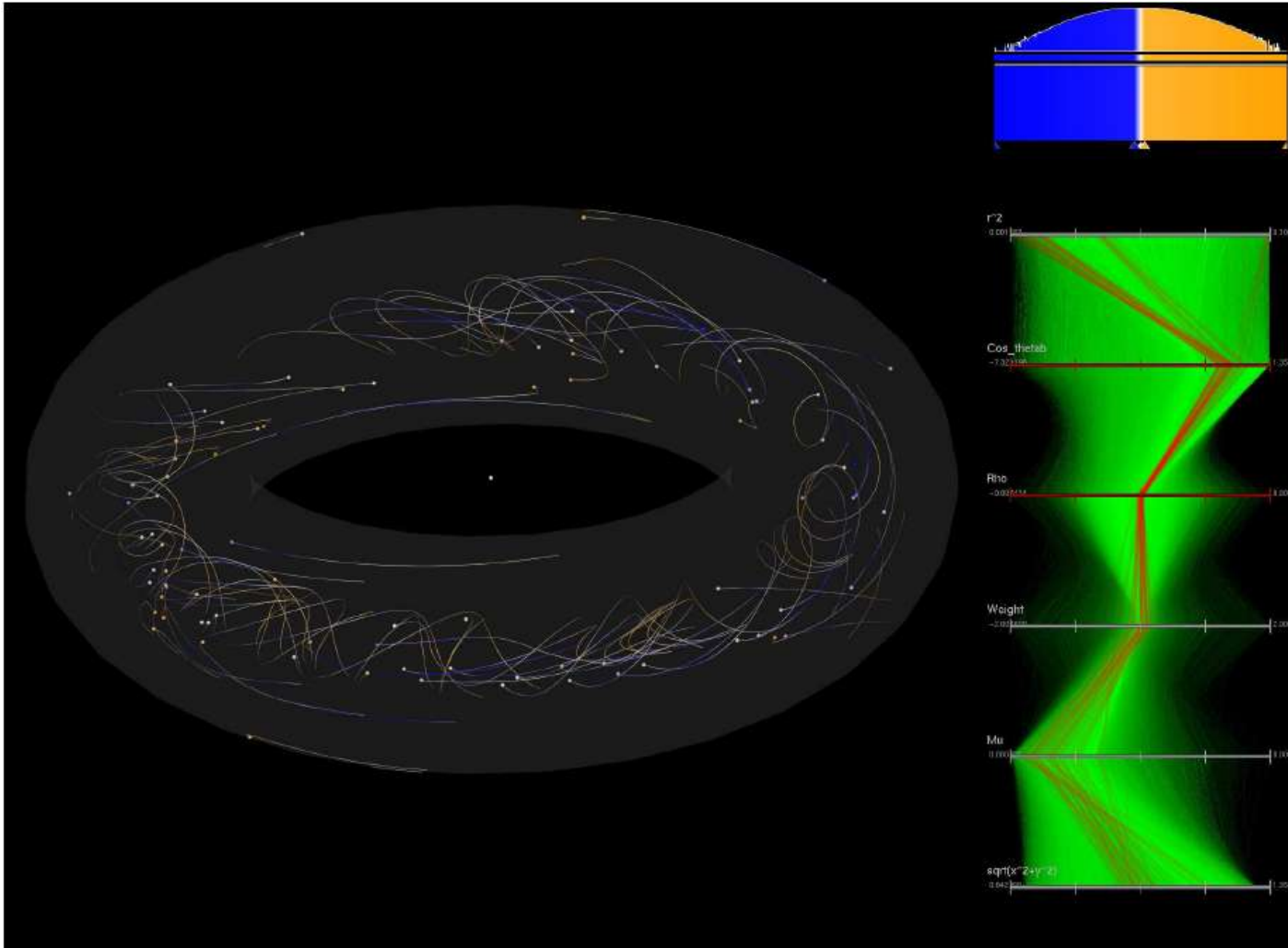


# Data Exploration with PC



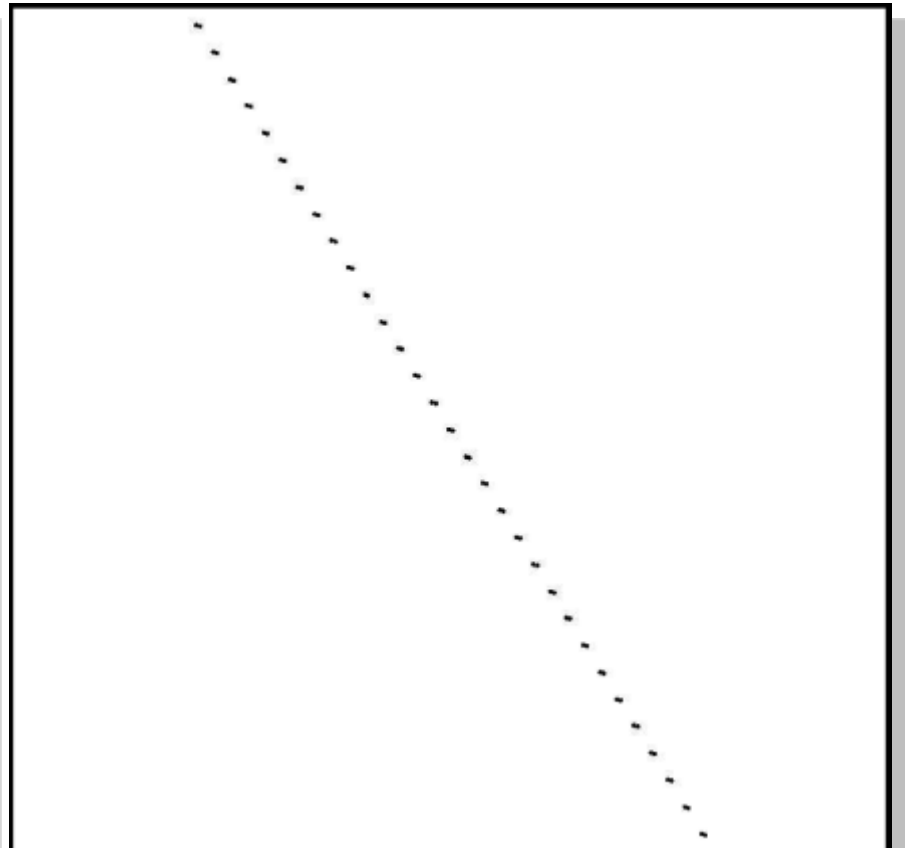
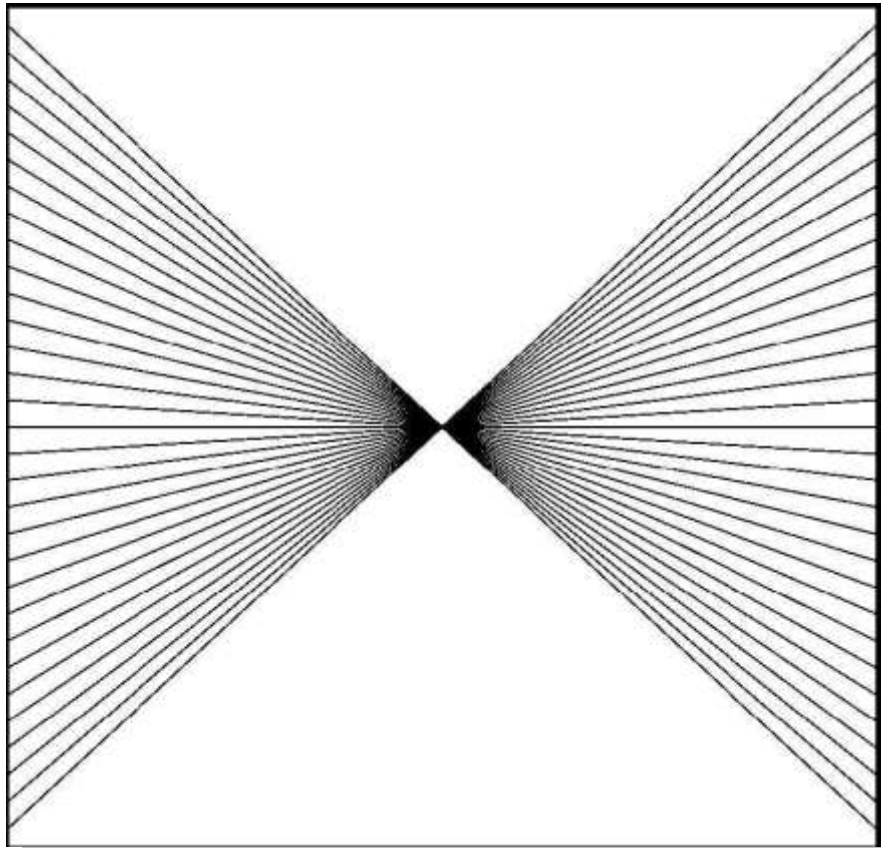
[Yuan et al. TVCG 2009]

# Multivariate Visualization with Parallel Coordinates

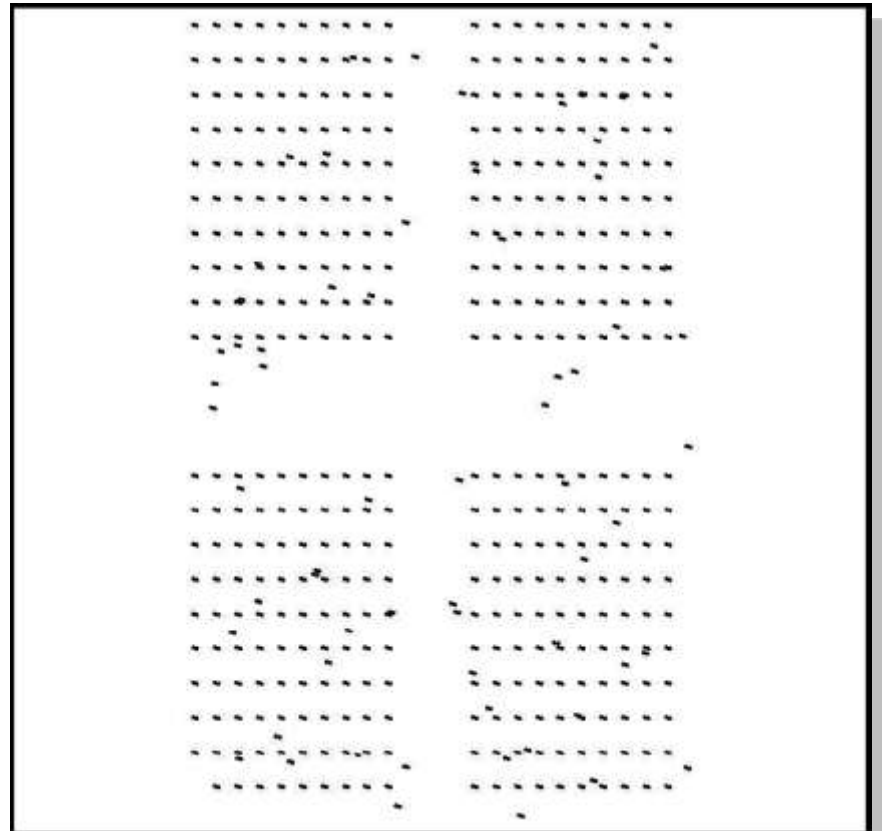
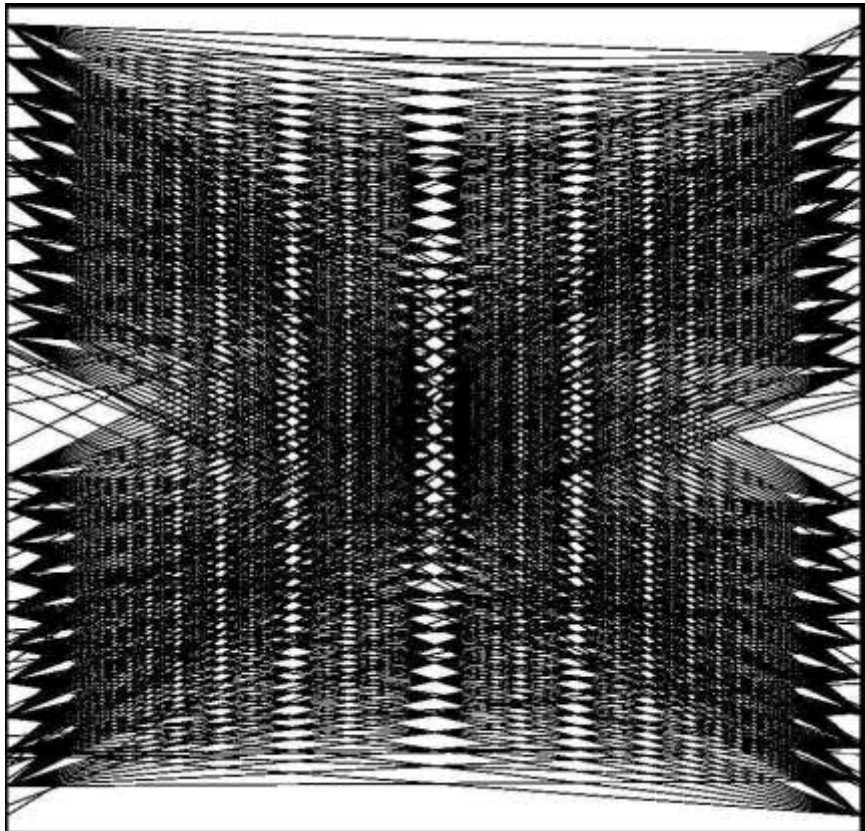




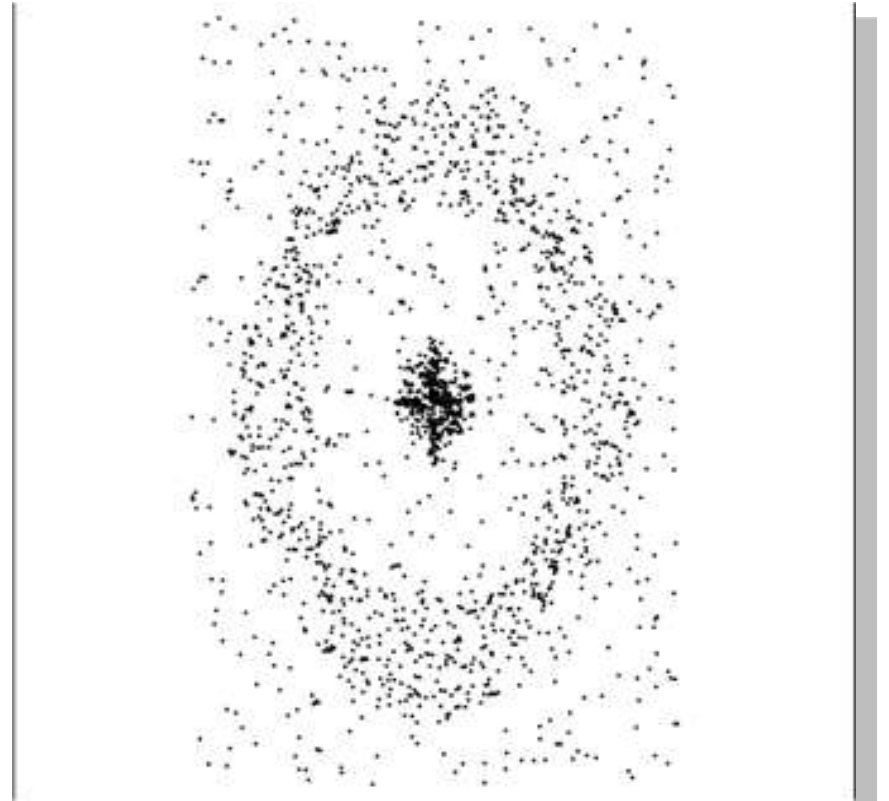
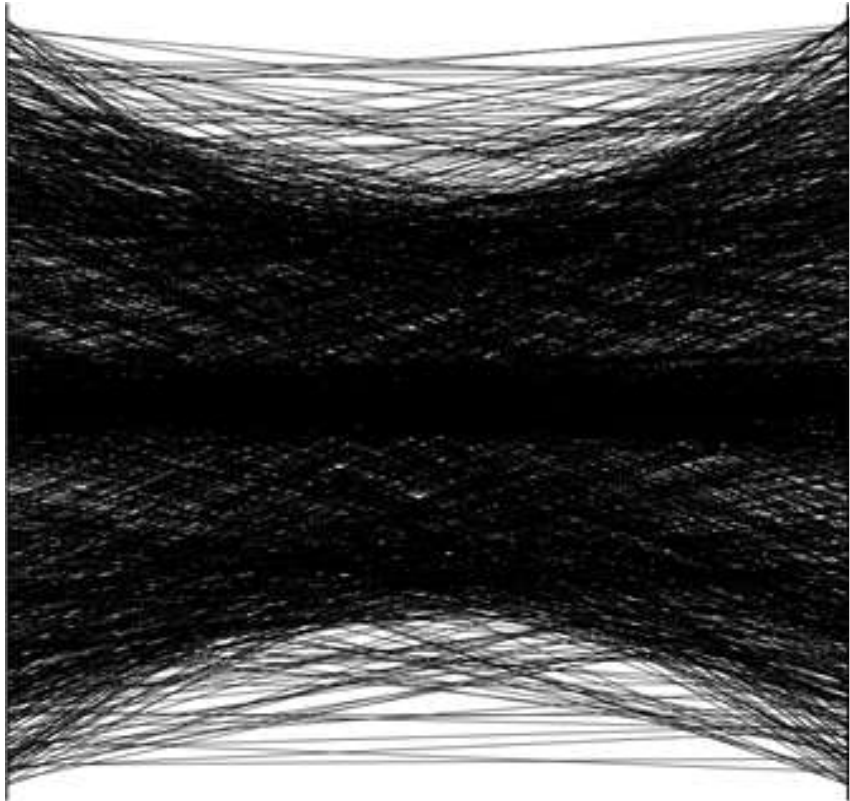
# Line vs. Point Representation



# Line vs. Point Representation

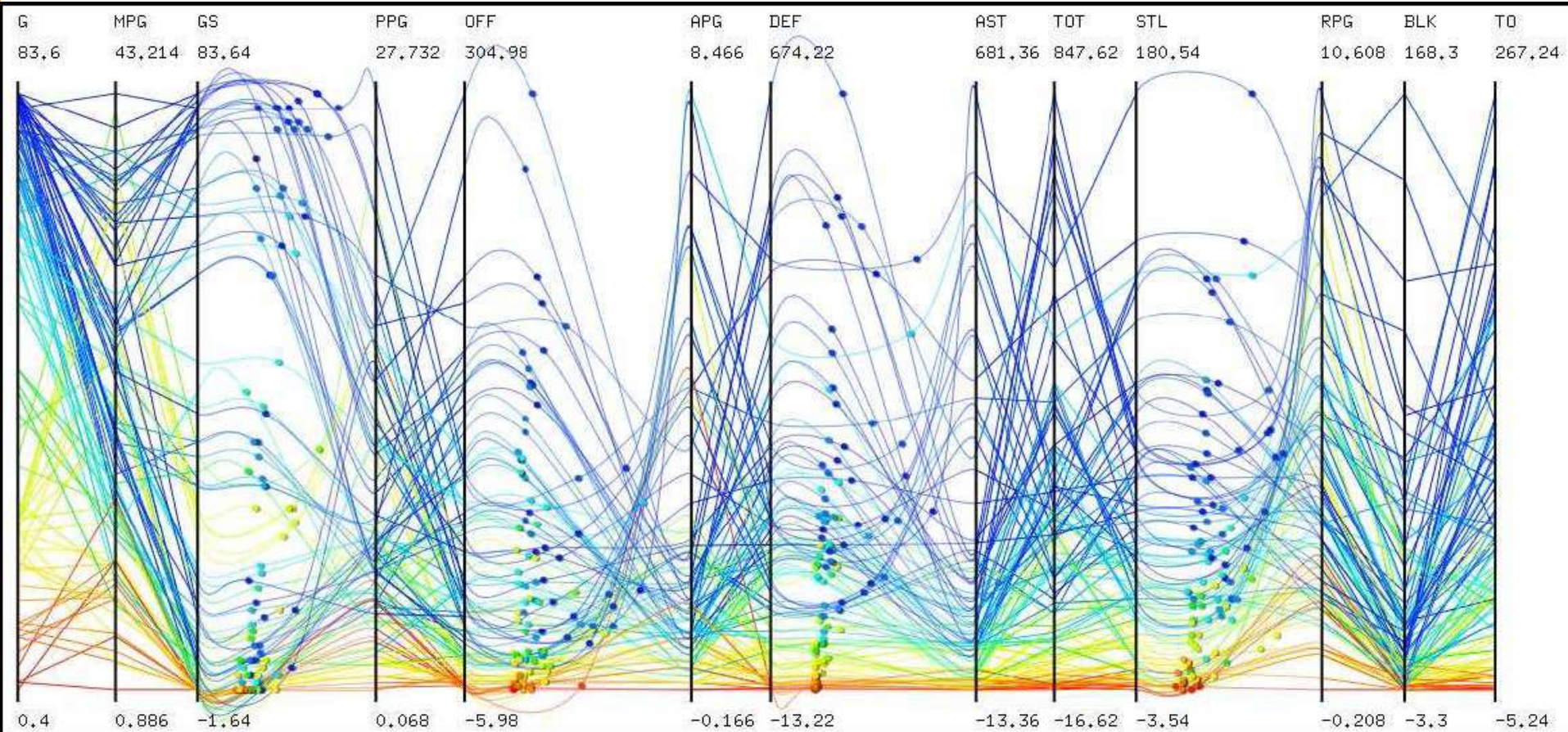


# Line vs. Point Representation





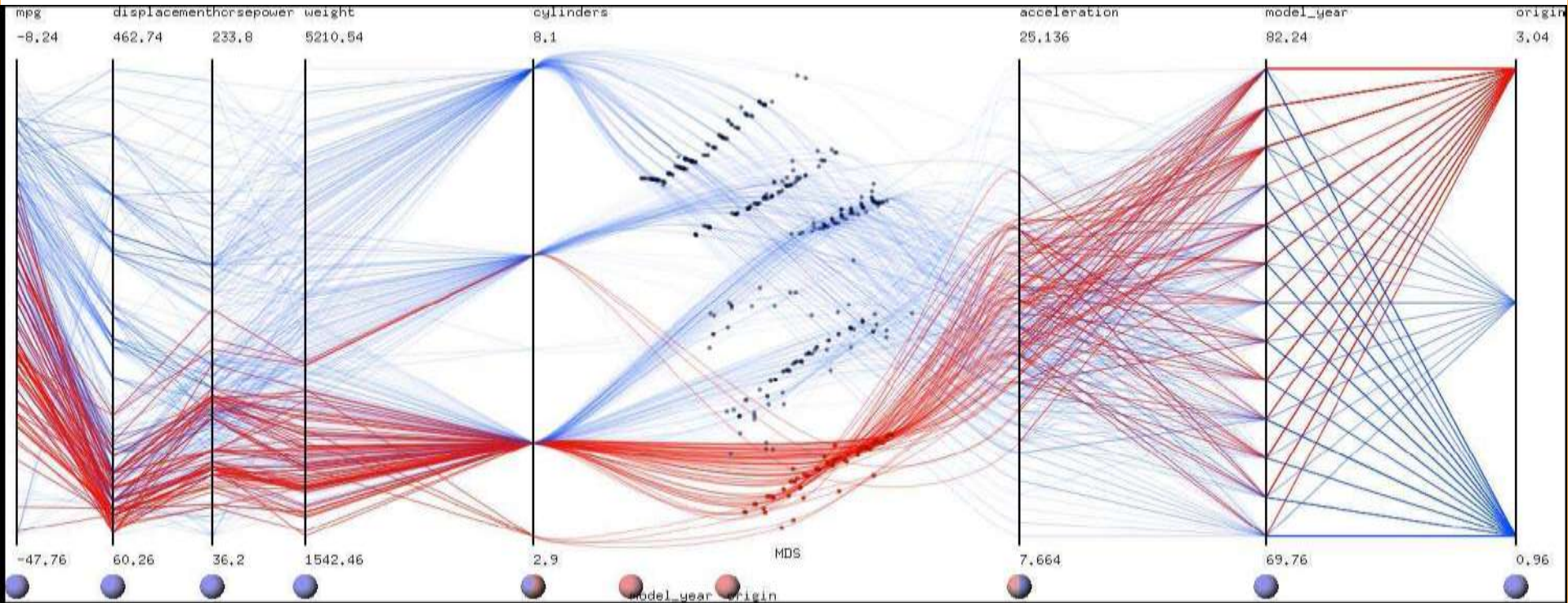
# Data Exploration with SPPC



[Yuan et al. TVCG 2009]



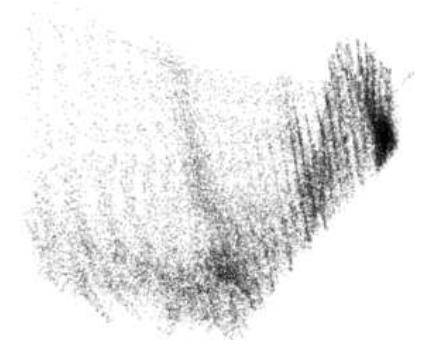
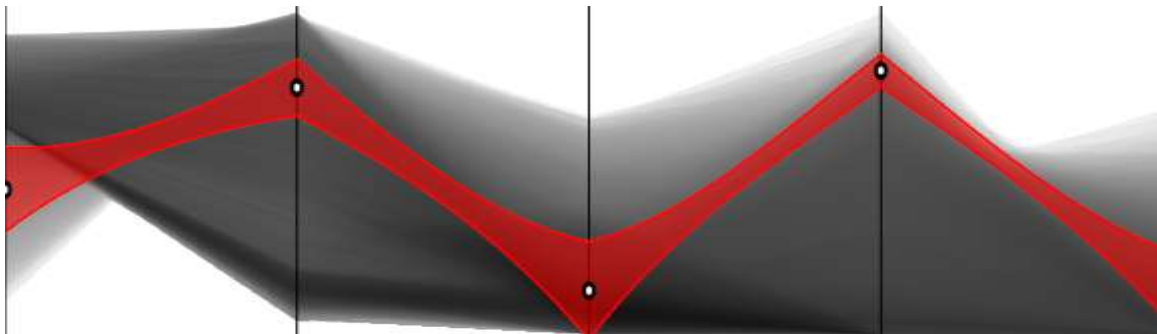
# Data Exploration with SPPC



[Yuan et al. TVCG 2009]

# High Dimensional Transfer Function Design

- Key issue in multivariate TF design:  
**Identifying features in multi-dimensional space**
- Multidimensional data visualization in InfoVis community applied on TF design:
  - Parallel coordinates plot (PCP), which keeps information on each dimension
  - Multidimensional scaling (MDS), which works better on multi-dimensional feature identification

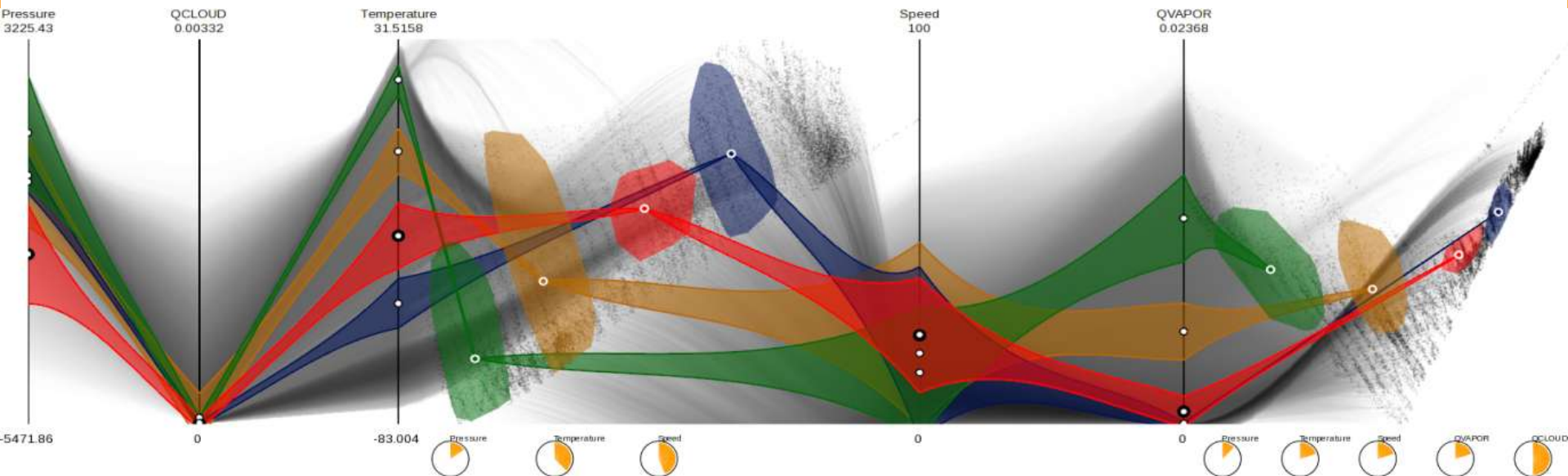


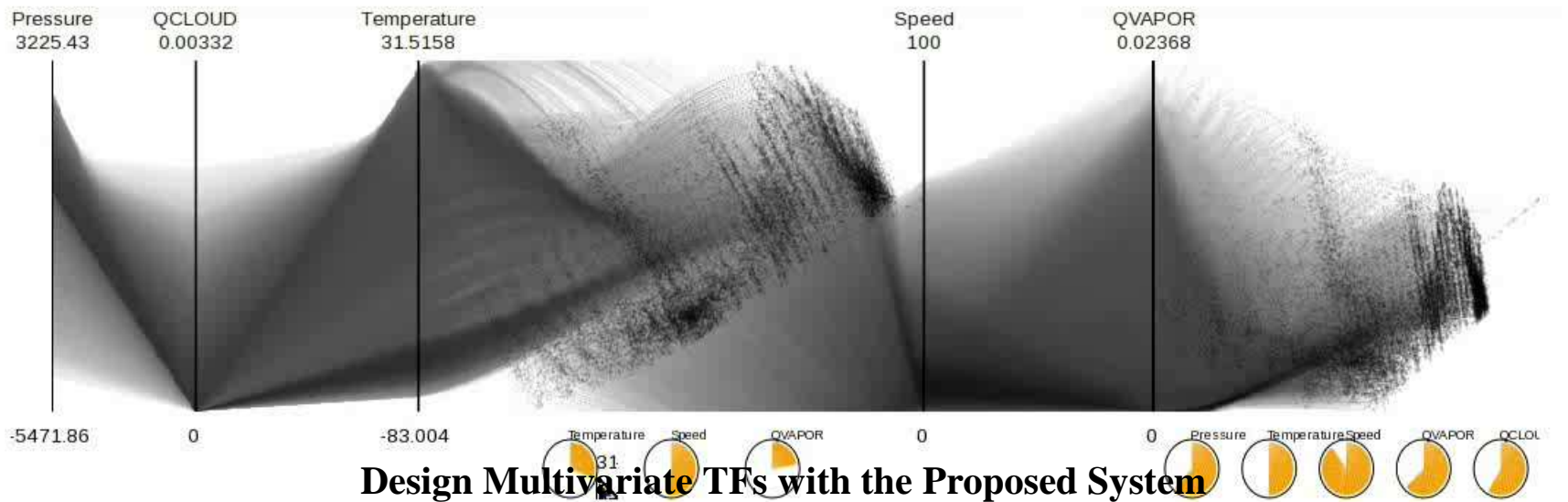
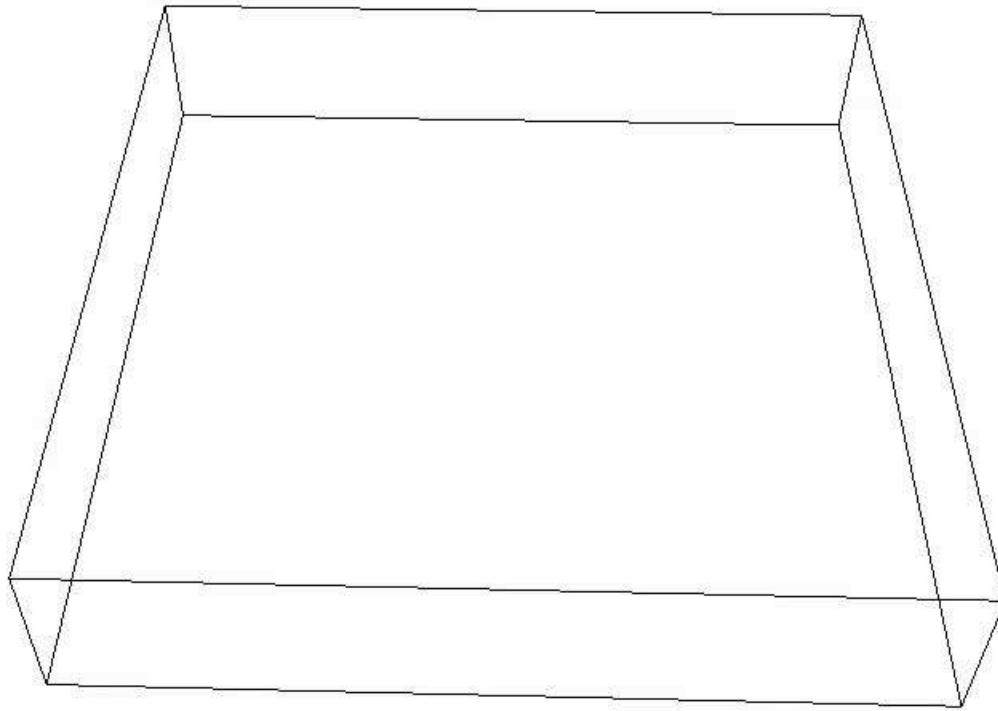


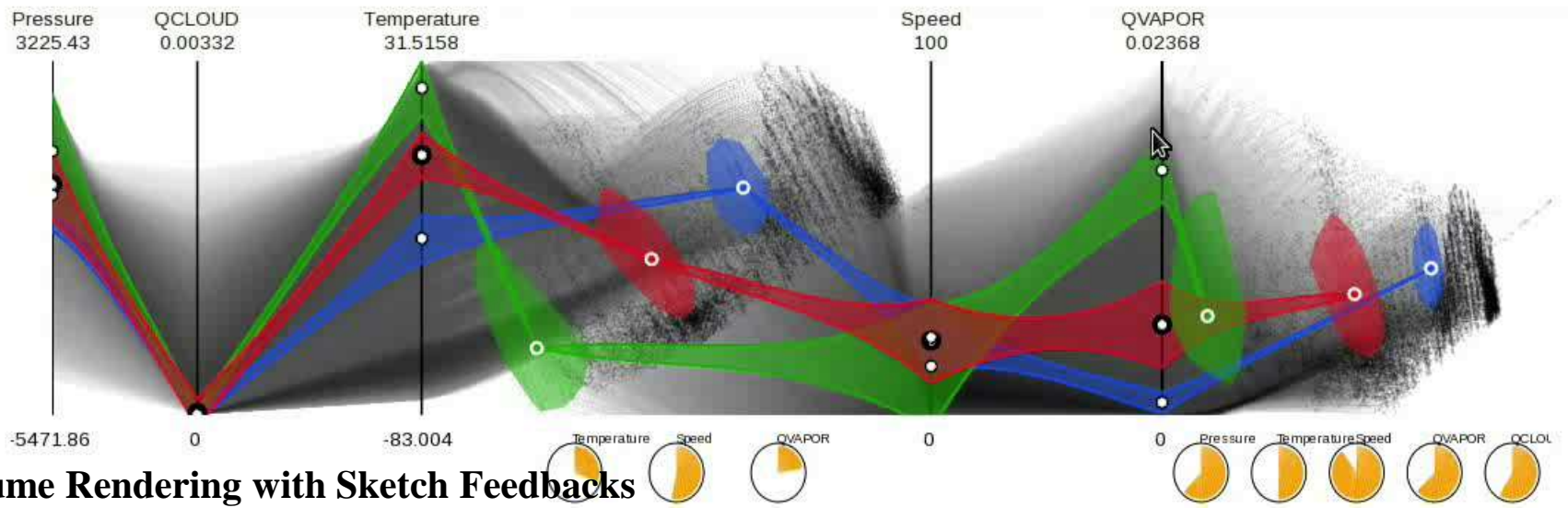
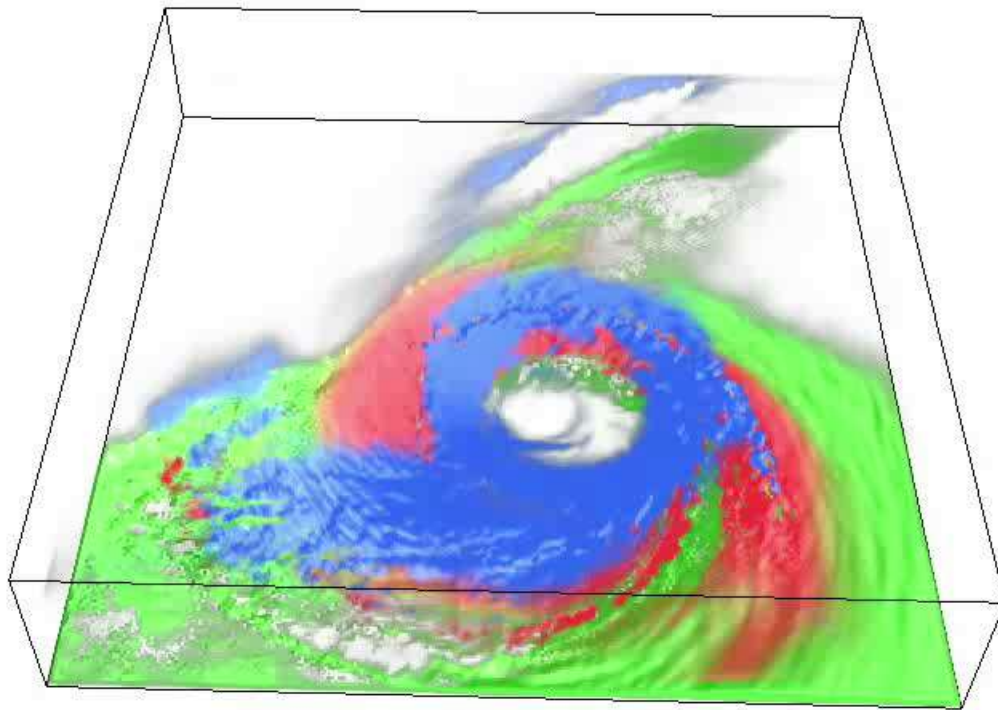
# High Dimensional Transfer Function Design

- Integrate MDS into PCP to facilitate multivariate TF design.
  - Avoids context jumps between polyline and point regions when exploring data clusters
  - Provides multiple perspective views upon the data, supporting linked queries

[Guo, Xiao & Yuan, PacificVis 2011]

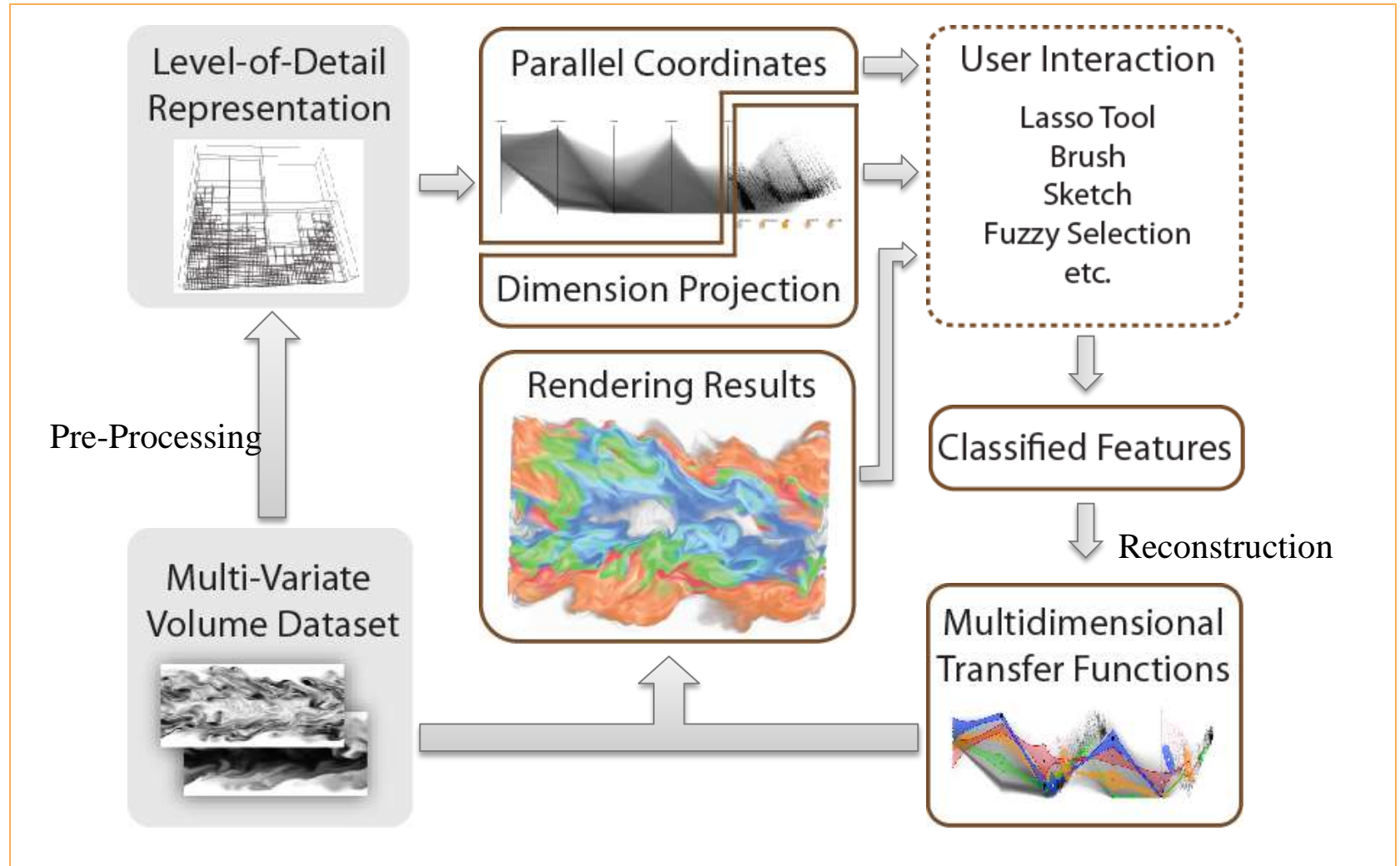






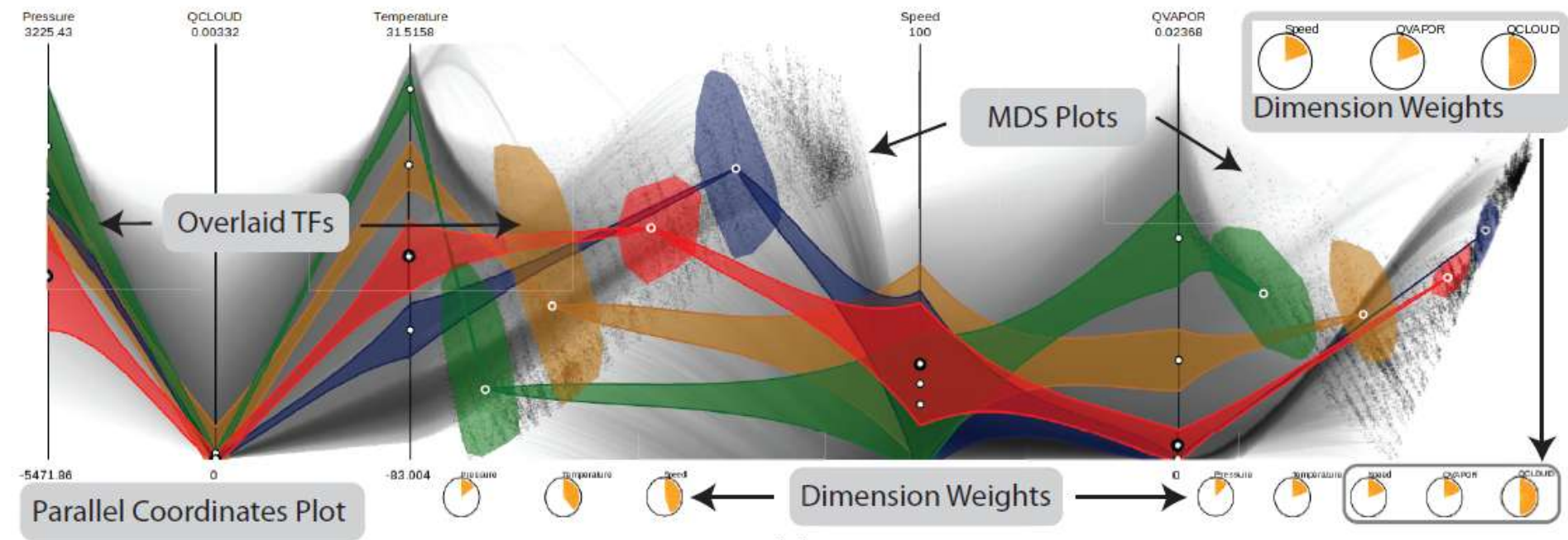
**Volume Rendering with Sketch Feedbacks**

# System Pipeline (Non-parallel version)



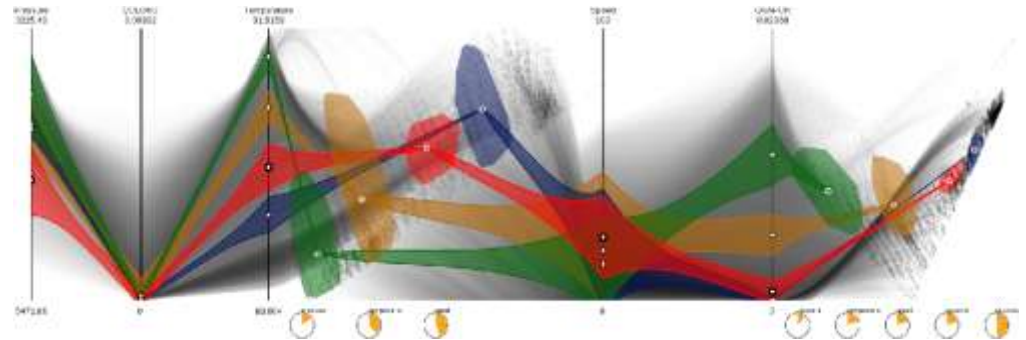


# Transfer Function User Interface



# Transfer Function User Interface

- User interactions
  - Brushing on axes
  - Lasso on points
  - Magic wand on points



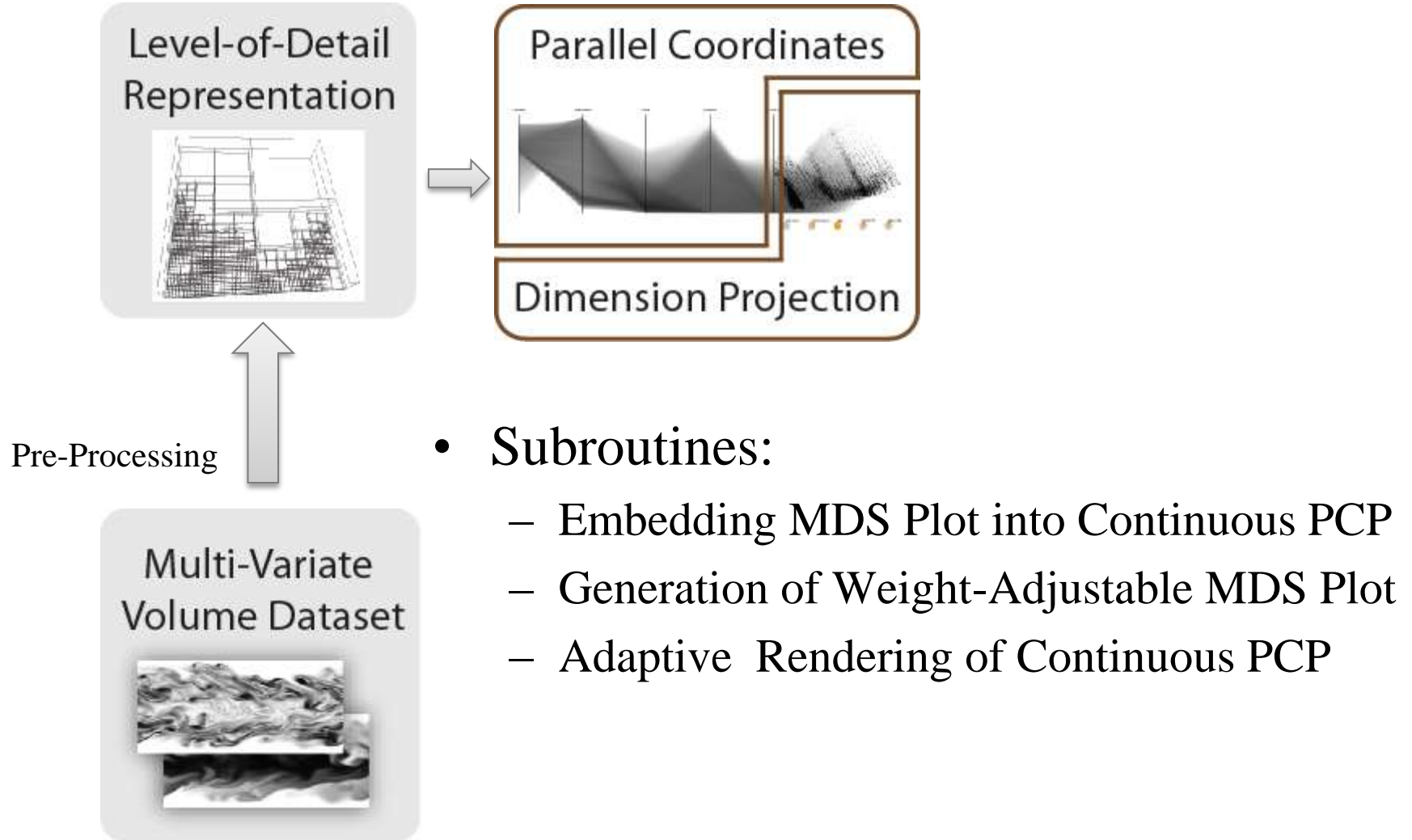
Lasso Tool



Magic Wand Tool



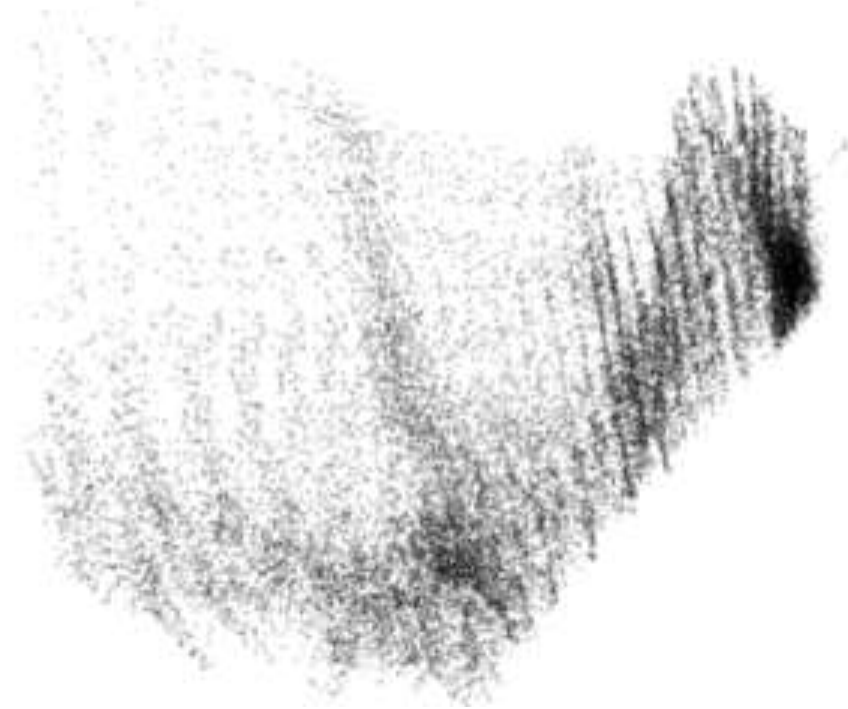
# PCP and MDS Generation



# MDS Plot

- Pivot MDS [Brandes and Pich 2007]
  - Low storage and low computational complexity

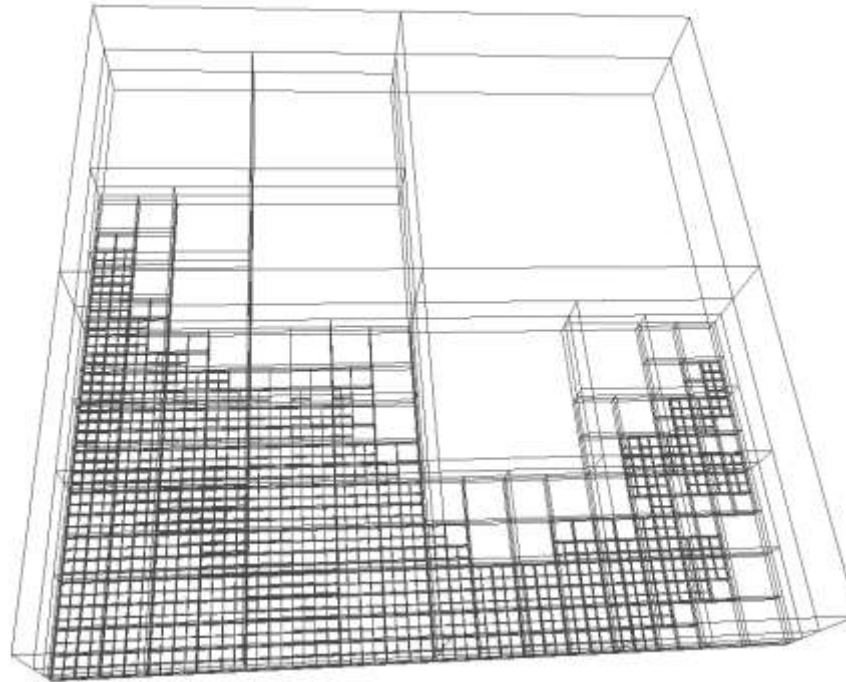
MDS works better for feature identification and selection





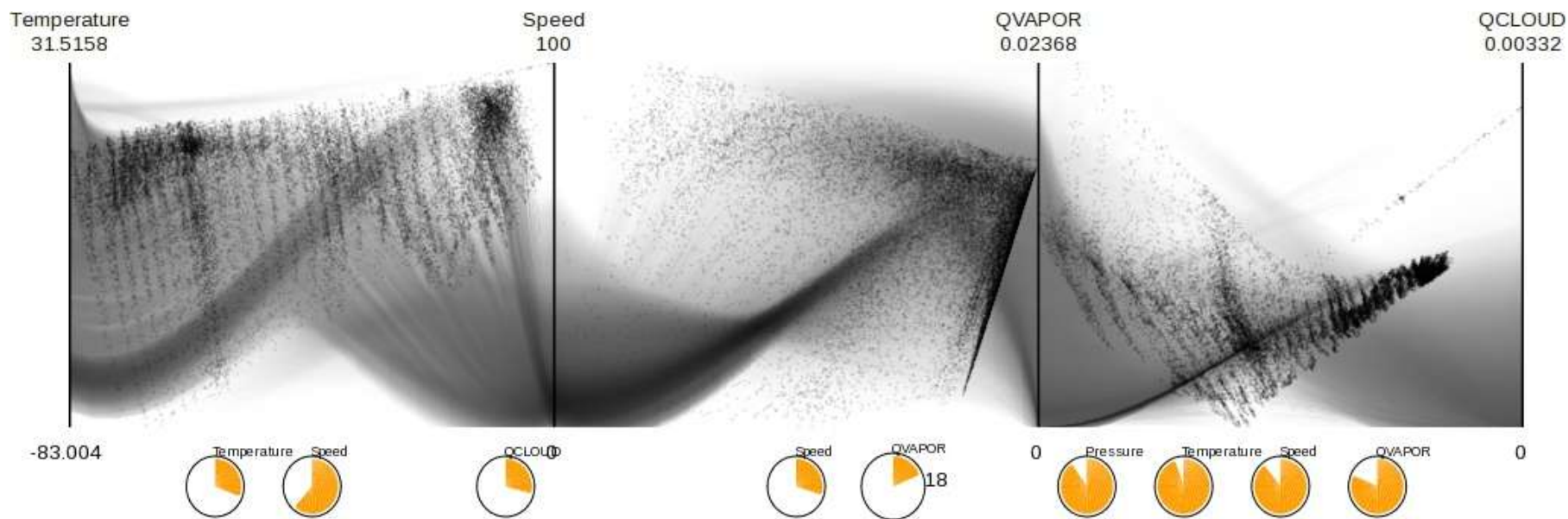
# MDS Plot

- Hierarchical adaptive sampling can be exploited to reduce the data amount to progressively reaching optimal



# MDS Plot

- Metric adjustable MDS
  - Allows user to define different impacts from the dimensions on MDS layouts

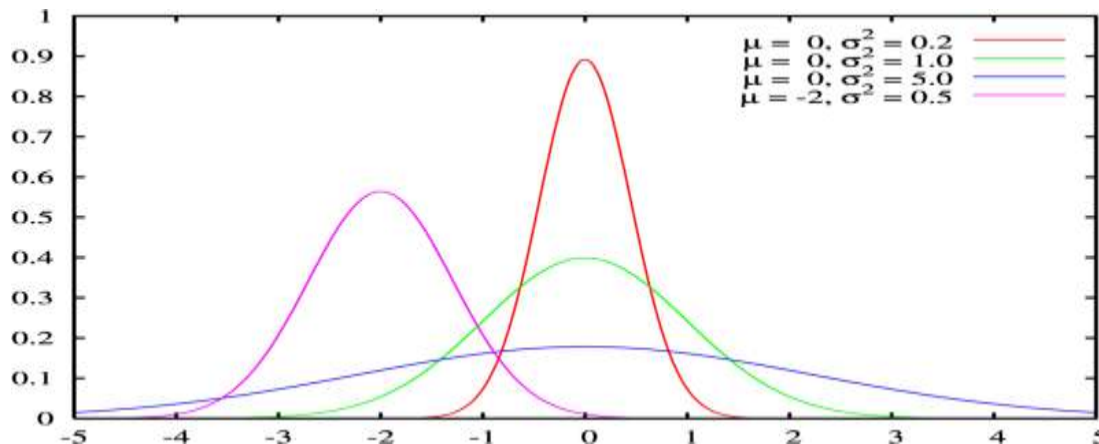


# TF Construction

- Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)
  - Use several Gaussian blobs to fit the distribution of user selected clusters

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \mu_k G_k(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i m_i G_i(\mathbf{v}) + \varepsilon(\mathbf{v})$$

$$GTF(\mathbf{v}) = \alpha_{max} \sum_{k=0}^m \mu_k G_k(\mathbf{v})$$



User Interaction

Lasso Tool  
Brush  
Sketch  
Fuzzy Selection  
etc.



Classified Features

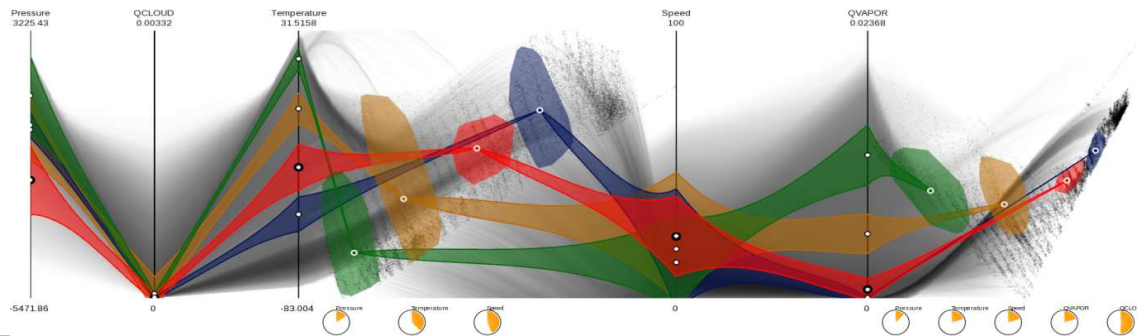


Reconstruction

Multidimensional  
Transfer Functions



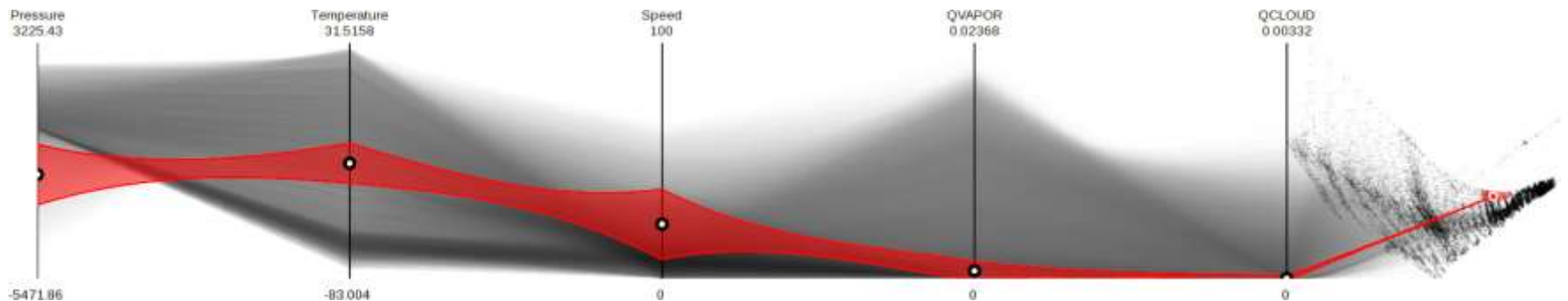
# Hurricane Isabel



# Hurricane Isabel



Red part (hurricane eye):  
low pressure,  
medium temperature,  
lower QCLOUD,  
high wind speed

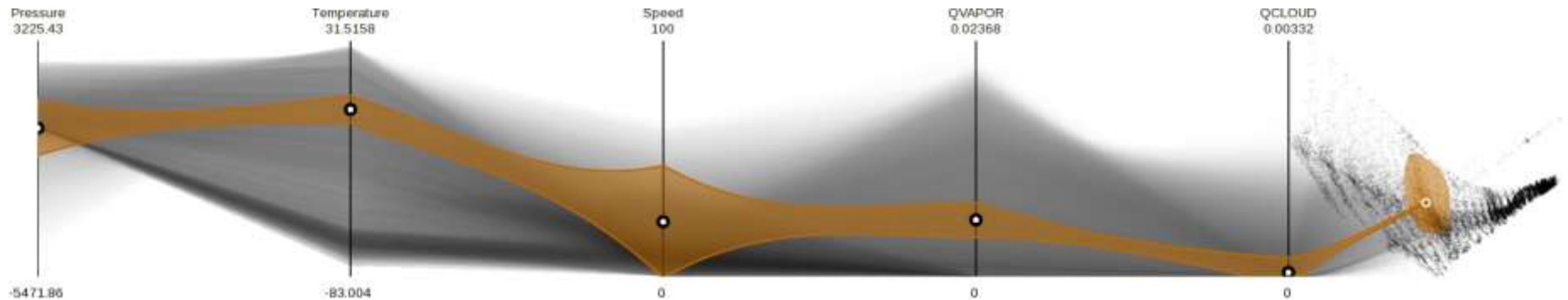


# Hurricane Isabel



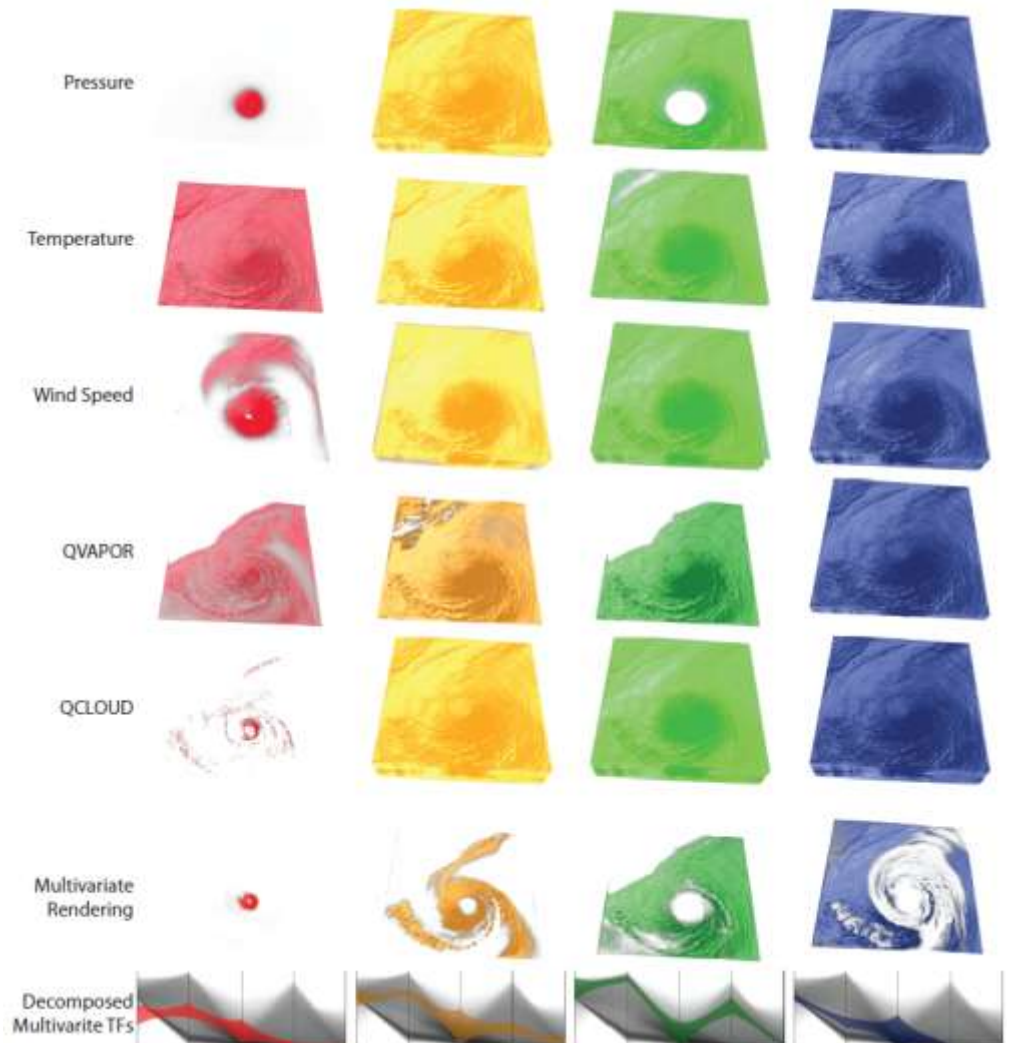
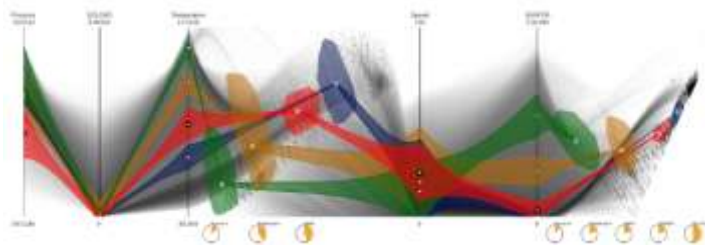
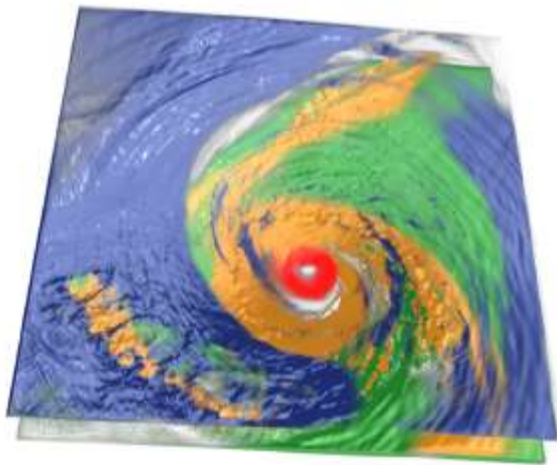
Yellow part:

higher pressure  
lower wind speed

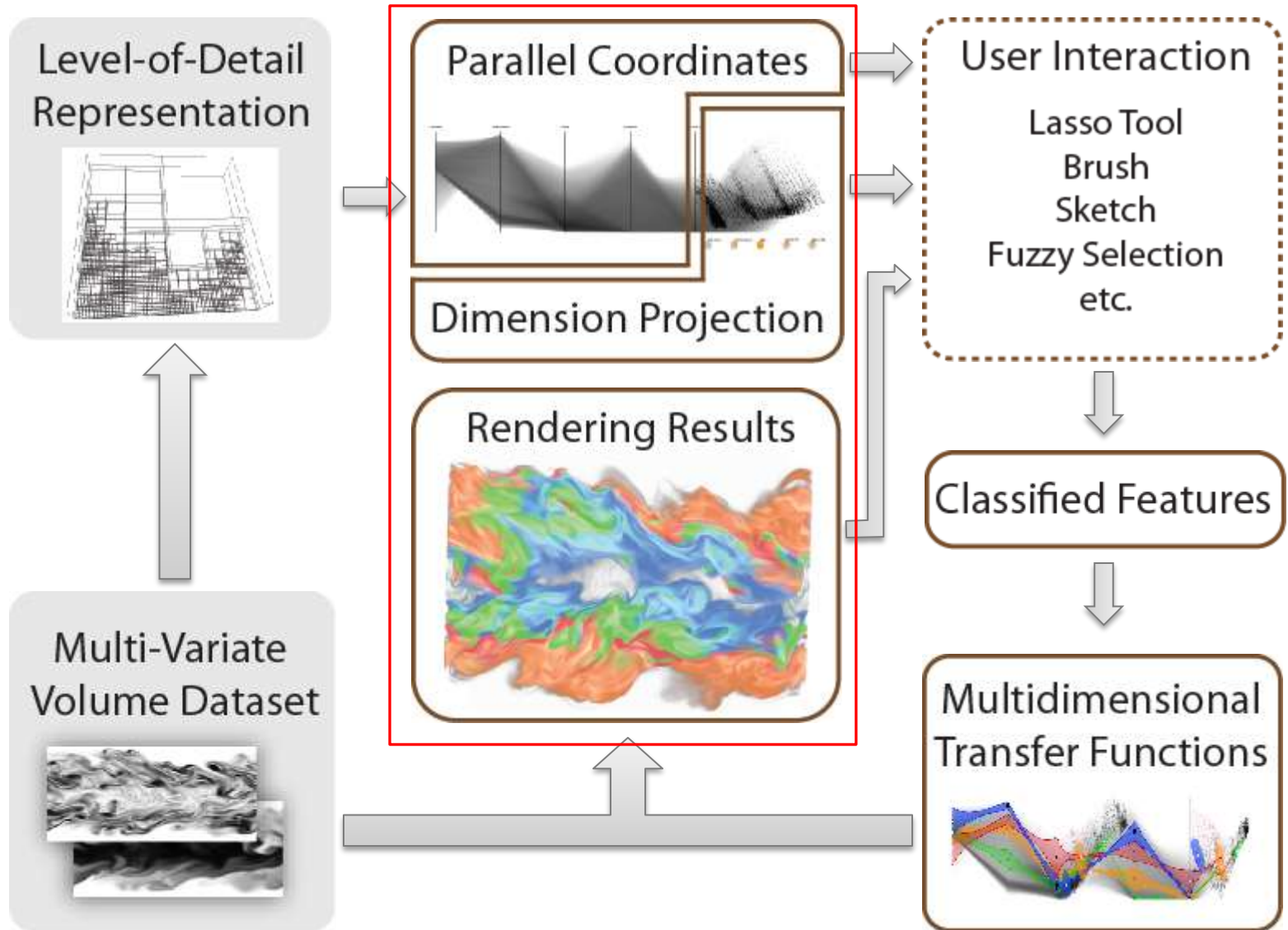




# Hurricane Isabel

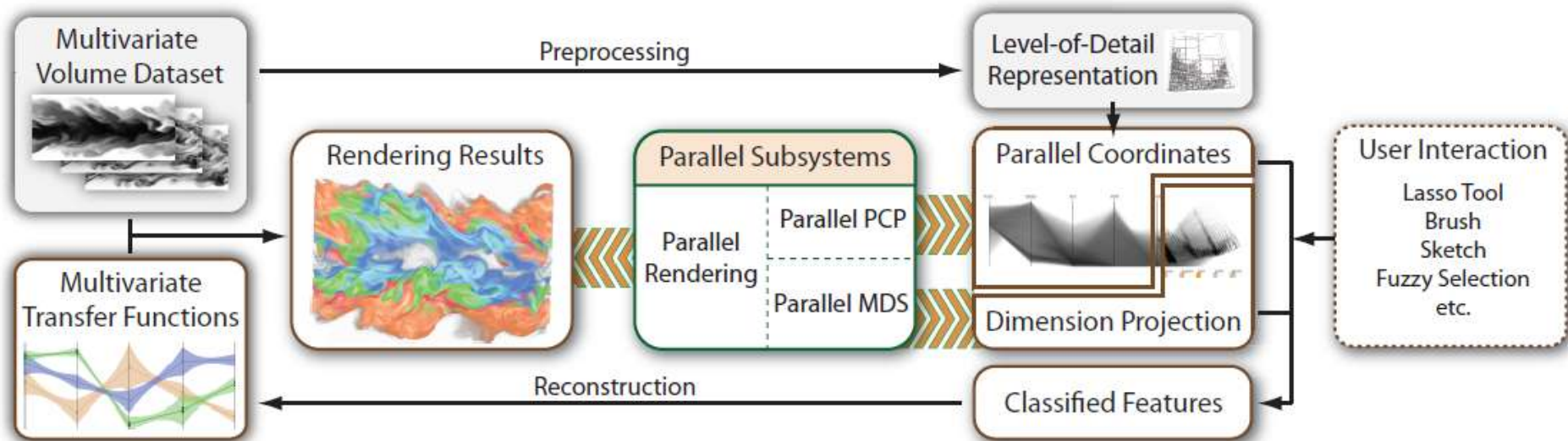


# System Pipeline

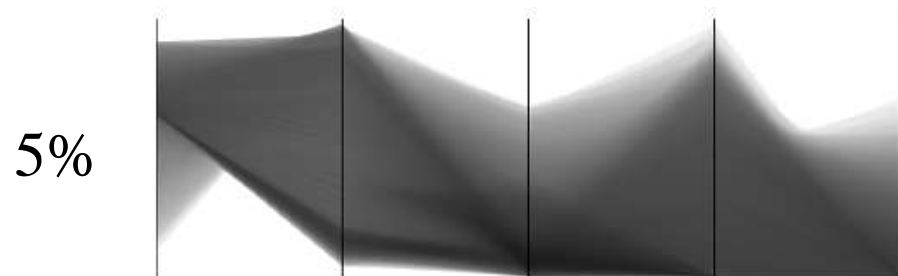
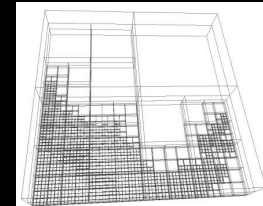




# System Pipeline – Parallel Environment



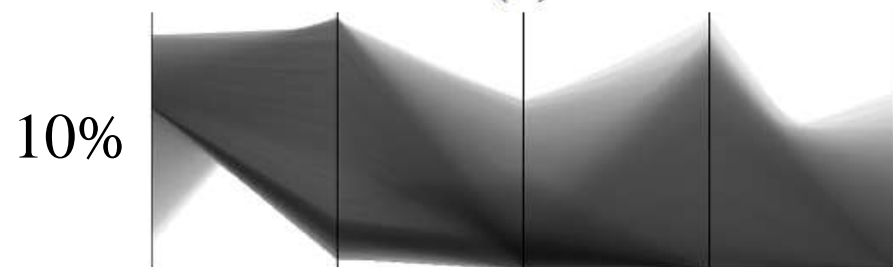
# Adaptive Continuous PCP



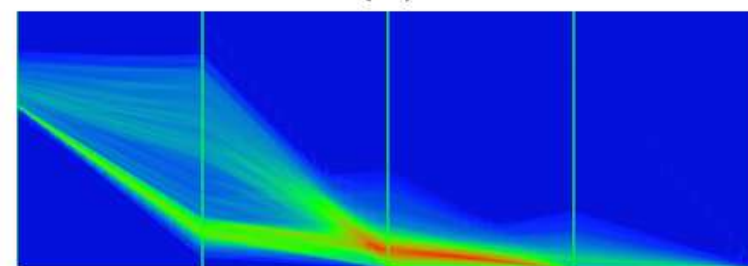
(a)



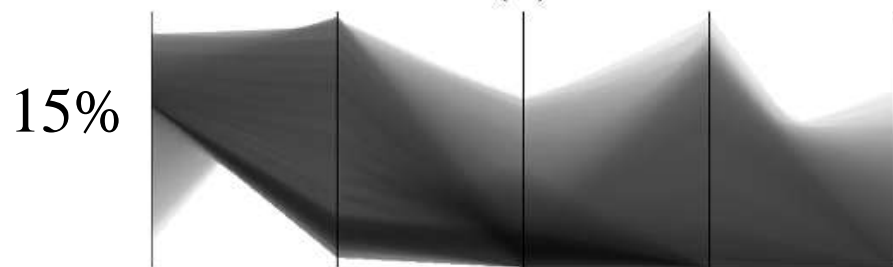
(b)



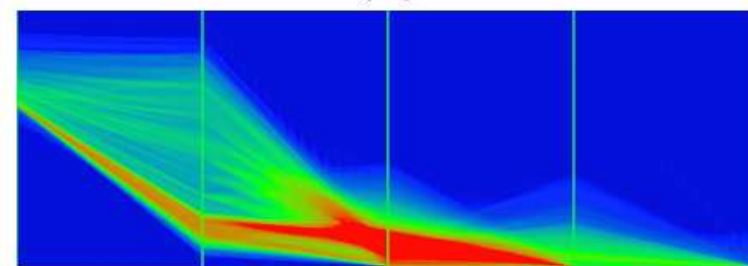
(c)



(d)



(e)

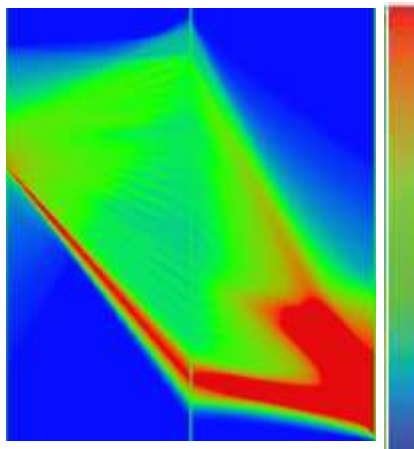


(f)

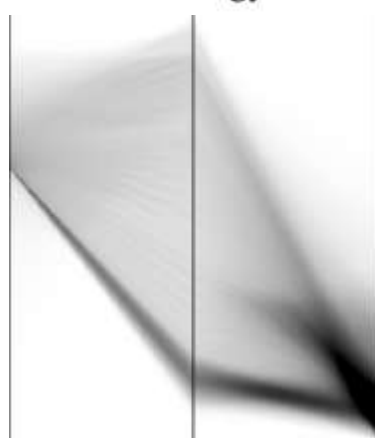
# Adaptive Continuous PCP

- The continuous PCP is a HDRI (High Dynamic Range Image). Features may be hidden without proper mapping strategy.
- A logarithm tone-mapping is utilized to enhance the small features

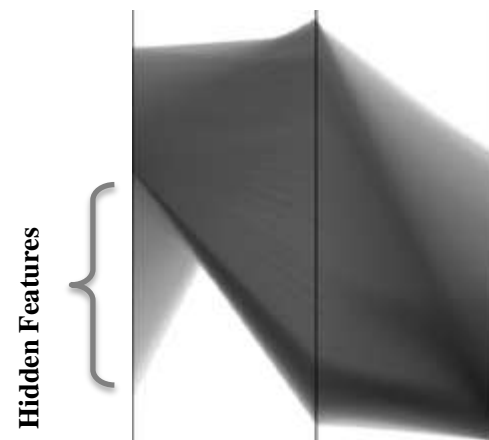
$$I' = 1 - \frac{\ln((1 - e^{-\alpha})I + e^{-\alpha})}{-\alpha}$$



Pseudo Color



Linear



Logarithm

# Pivot MDS

- Randomly pick  $k$  pivot items from the input data set;
- Calculate the squared distance between each point and all pivot points, and store them in matrix  $\Delta$ ;
- Construct the double-centered dissimilarity matrix  $\mathbf{C}(c_{ij})$  between pivot items and all input items, whose elements are defined as

$$c_{ij} = -0.5(\delta_{ij}^2 - \frac{1}{m} \sum_{r=1}^n \delta_{rj}^2 - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{s=1}^k \delta_{is}^2 + \frac{1}{mk} \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^k \delta_{rs}^2),$$

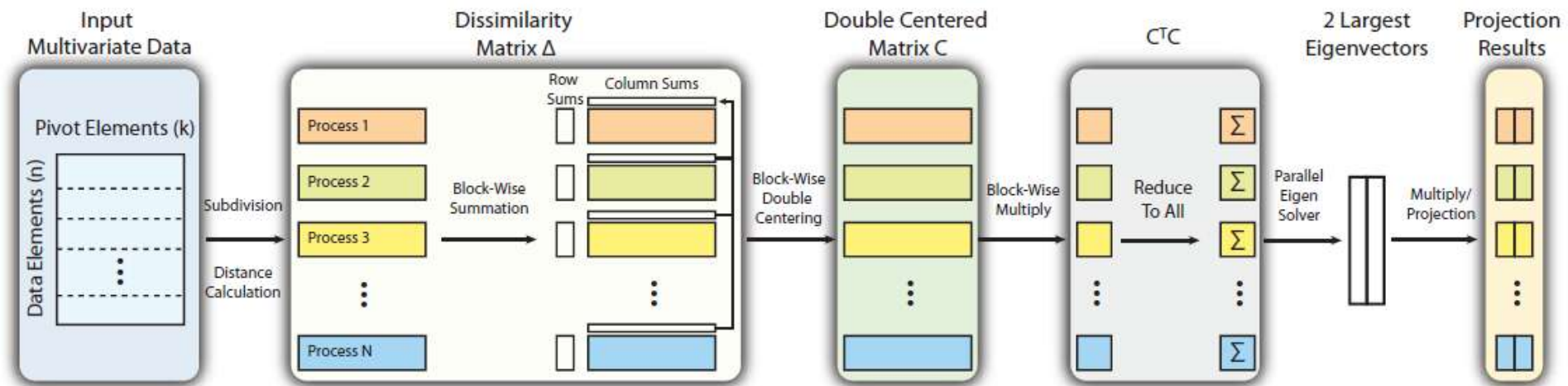
- Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix  $\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{C}$
- Pick up the largest  $d$  eigenvectors  $\{\mathbf{v}\}$ . The low dimension embedding is achieved by

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{v}_i, \quad i \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, d\}$$

# Pivot MDS Parallization

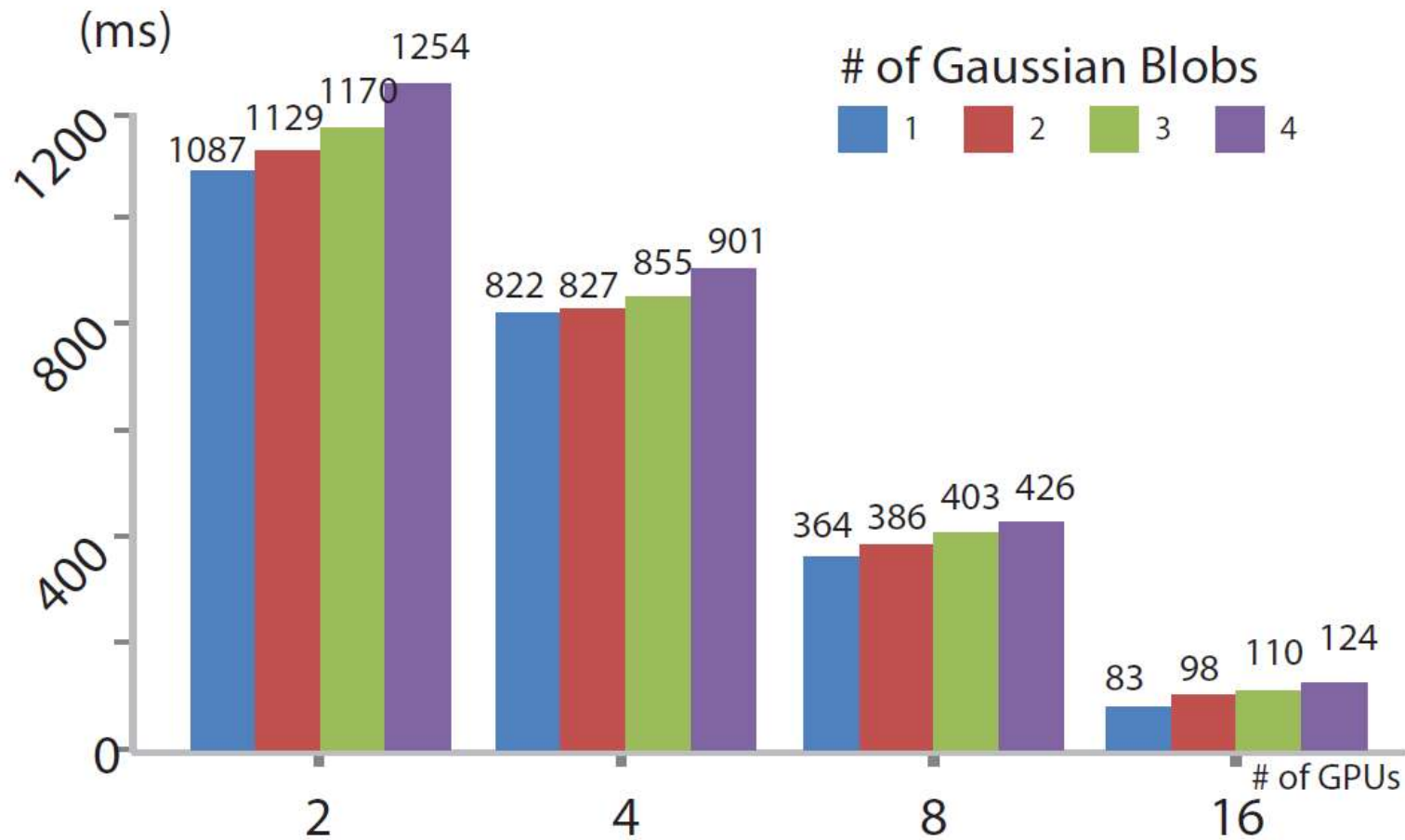
- Computation of squared distance matrix  $\Delta$
- Double centered sub-matrix  $C$
- Inner product  $c^T c$
- Eigensolver

# Scalable Pivot MDS

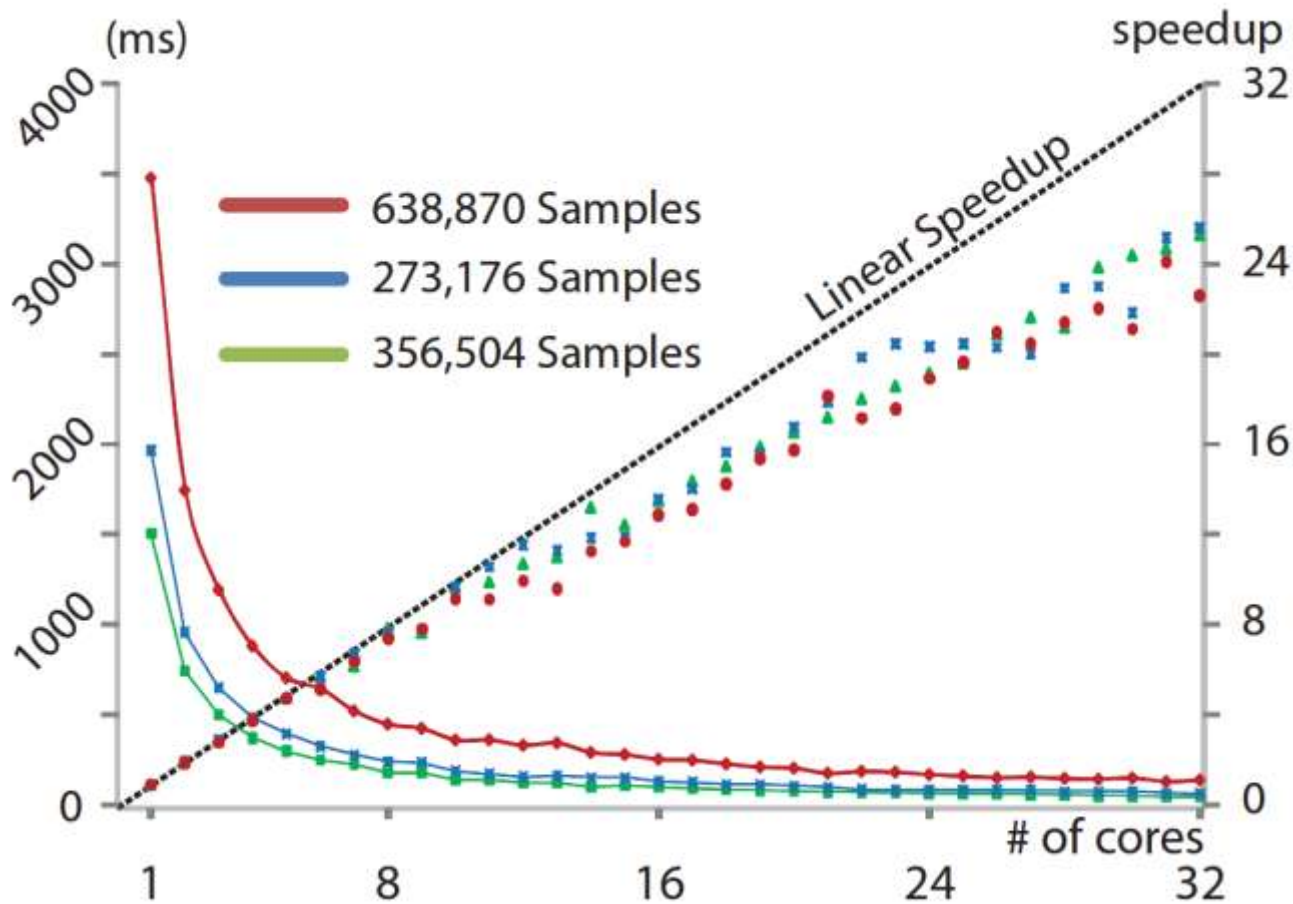




# Performance –Parallel Multivariate Volume Rendering

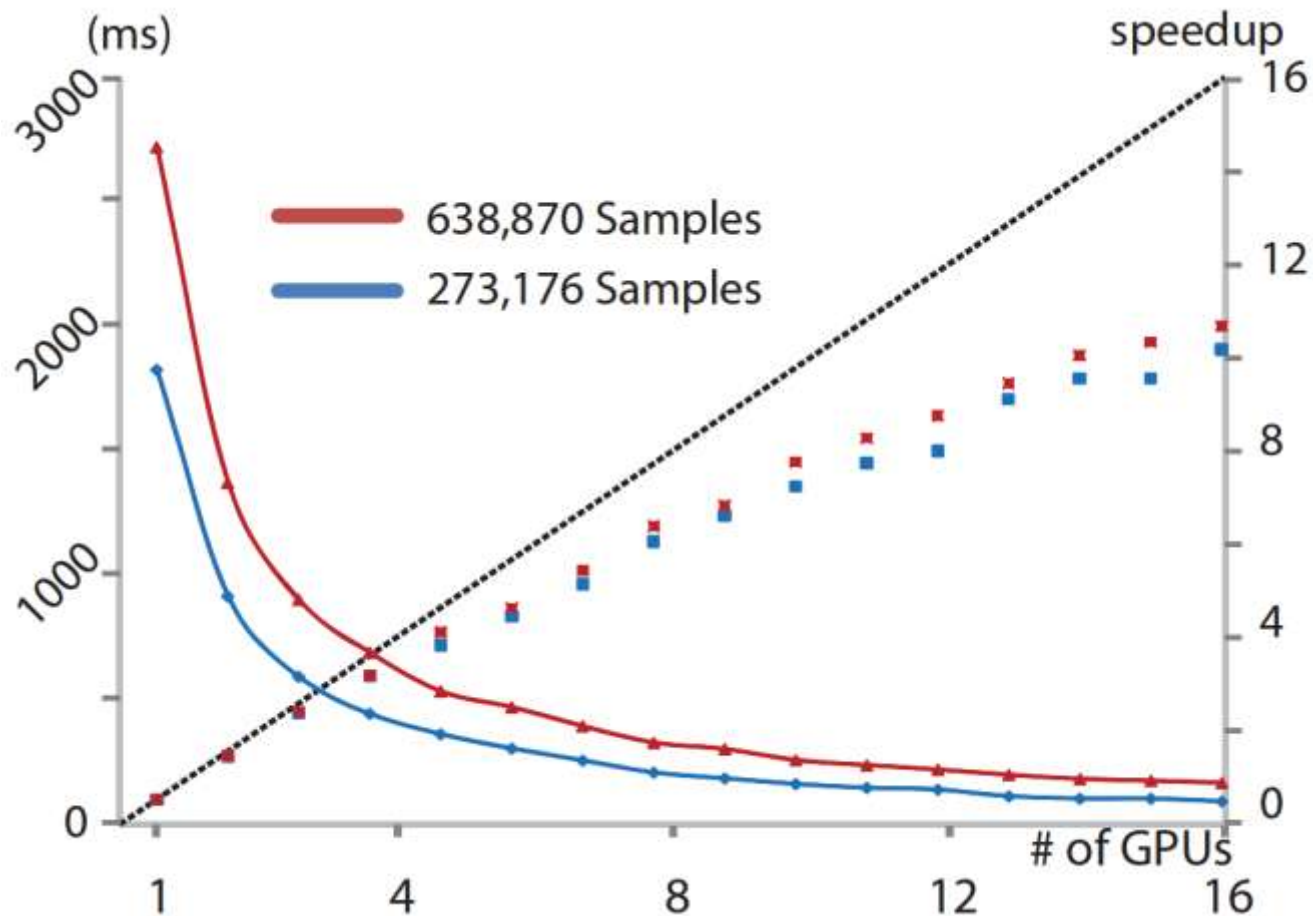


# Performance –Parallel MDS Projection

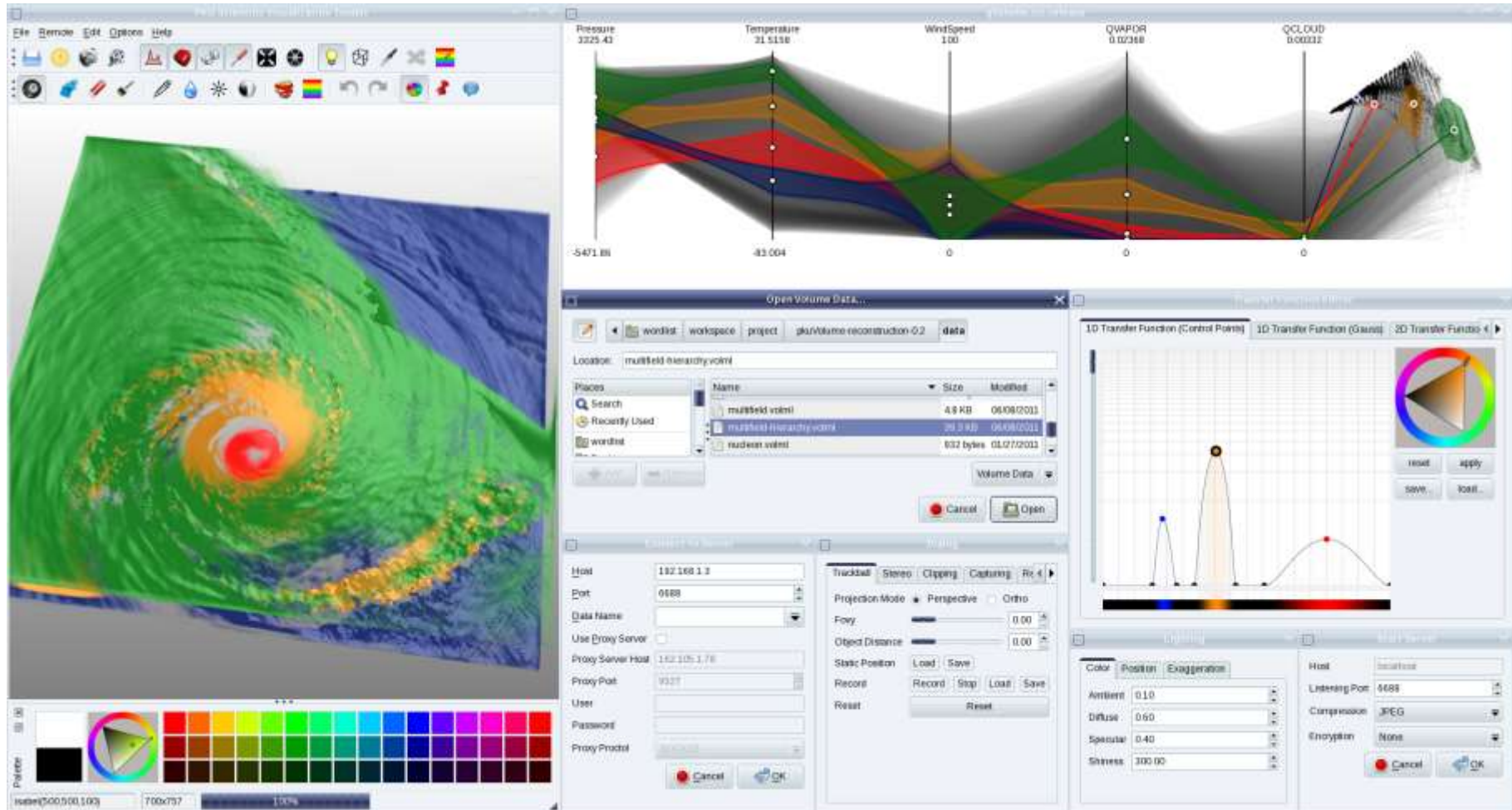




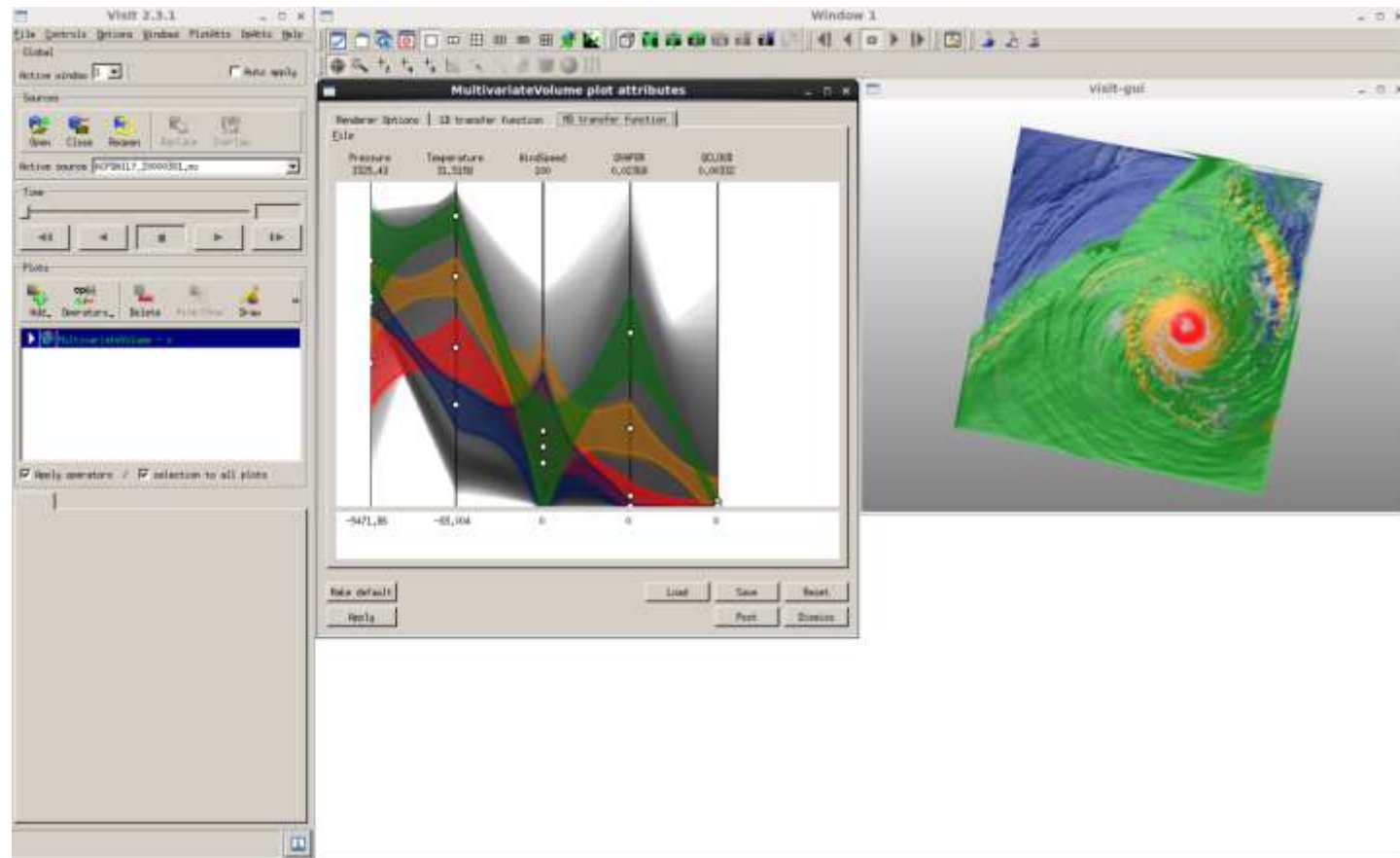
# Performance –Parallel PCP Rendering



# Integrated System Interface



# VisIt Plug-in (ongoing)



# Related Publications

- H. Guo, H. Xiao, and X. Yuan. “Multi-dimensional transfer function design based on flexible dimension projection embedded in parallel coordinates”. In *Proceedings of IEEE Pacific Visualization Symposium 2011*, pages 19–26, 2011.
- H. Guo, H. Xiao, and X. Yuan. “Scalable Multivariate Volume Visualization and Analysis based on Dimension Projection and Parallel Coordinates”. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*. Under revision.



# Acknowledgement

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  - Beijing NSFC 4092021
  - 863 Project 2010AA012400
  - Chinese Ministry of Education Key Project No. 109001.



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