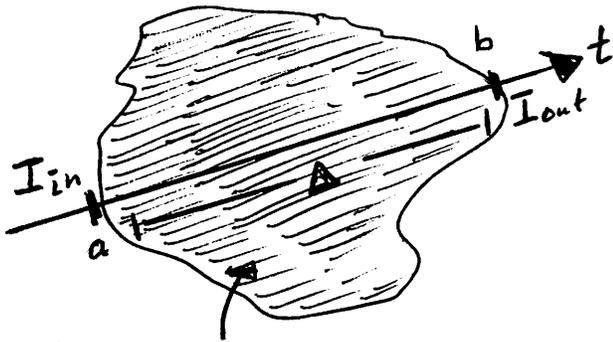


On Issues Related to Different Volume Rendering Methods and the "True Volume Rendering Integral"

→ SURVEY: Talk "Direct Volume Rendering" by
D. Weiskopf, R. Machiraju & T. Möller

(<http://vda.univie.ac.at/Teaching/Vis/14s1/LectureNotes/11-direct-volume-rendering.pdf>)

1) Basic ABSORPTION Model only:

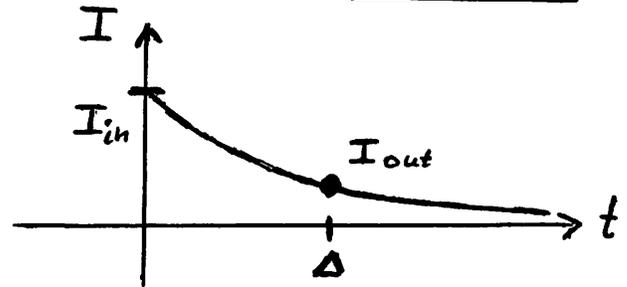


constant /
homogeneous
absorption
⇒ coefficient α

$$\underline{I_{out}} = I_{in} e^{-\int_a^b \alpha(t) dt}$$

$$= \underline{I_{in} e^{-\alpha \Delta}}$$

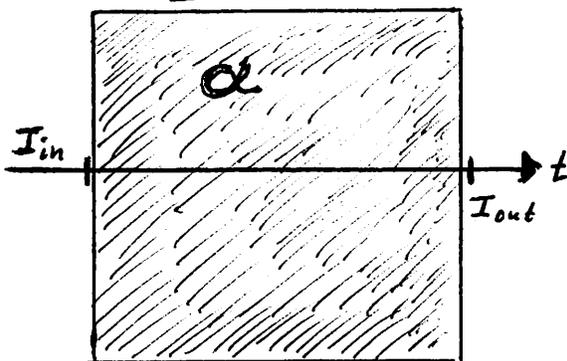
where $0 \leq \alpha \leq \infty$!



! SABELLA's algorithm
• uses this model properly

2) LEVOY's Algorithm:

1 voxel



! LEVOY ≠ BASIC ABSORPTION MODEL !

$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$ complete transparency
 $\alpha = \infty \Rightarrow$ complete opacity

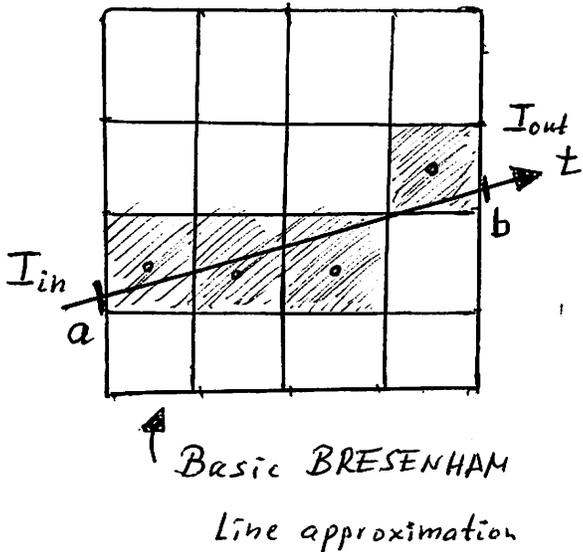
• basic step ("compositing step")
of LEVOY:

$$\underline{I_{out}} = (1 - \alpha) I_{in}$$

where $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$!

$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$ complete transparency
 $\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow$ complete opacity

Using Higher-order Approximations of the Volume Rendering Integral - For Better Reconstruction



- Simple absorption model:

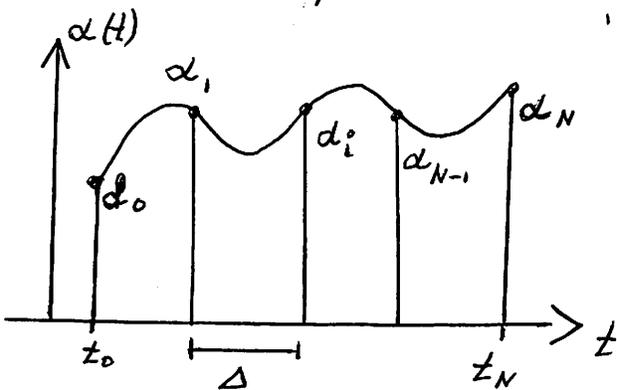
$$I_{out} = I_{in} \cdot e^{-\int_a^b \alpha(t) dt}$$

- Need "good" approximations of

$$\int_a^b \alpha(t) dt =: \underline{A}$$

- Must use a BRESENHAM approach in combination with "good" approximations!

- Numerical approximation of integral value A



- Use also trapezoidal and Simpson's rules to estimate A:

- (1) Trapezoidal rule:

$$A = \frac{\Delta}{2} (\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \dots + 2\alpha_{N-1} + \alpha_N)$$

- (2) Simpson's rule:

$$A = \frac{\Delta}{3} (\alpha_0 + 4\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + \dots + 4\alpha_{N-1} + \alpha_N)$$

- NOTE: Bresenham does not lead to a uniform spacing Δ .
⇒ Proper adjustment needed.

- NOTE: Resulting Linear system for unknown α -values leads to a computationally more expensive method. BH