Issues in computer graphics

- Core:
 - Geometric modeling
 - Rendering
 - Animation
- Other:
 - Visualization
 - Human-computer interaction
 - Virtual reality
 - Shape analysis

etc

Issues in this course

☐ Core:

- Geometric modeling
- Rendering
- Animation

Other:

- Visualization
- Human-computer interaction
- Virtual reality
- Shape analysis

etc

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Course topics

- 1. Shape analysis
- 2. Scientific visualization
- 3. Information visualization
- 4. Animation

Course topics

- 1. Shape Analysis
 - Mesh segmentation
 - Retrieval
 - Feature lines
- 2. Scientific visualization
- 3. Information visualization
- 4. Animation

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Shape analysis – Why? Why now?

Development of effective techniques for representing, analyzing, searching, and reusing

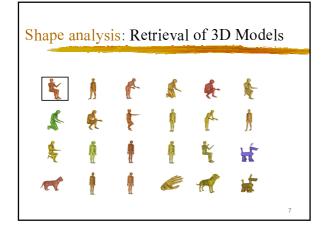
Large repositories of 3D data more accessible

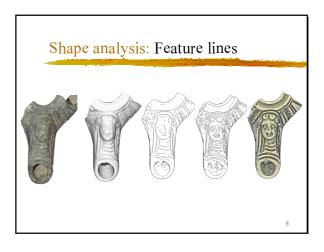
- Data storage
- Computing power
- Modeling techniques

Shape analysis: Segmentation

Let S be an orientable mesh.

Goal: decompose S into
connected sub-meshes S1, S2... Sk
that are face-wise disjoint, and
whose union gives S.





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Why visualize?

"The purpose of computing is insight, not numbers"

hamming

- ☐ Computers produce too much data
- ☐ Bandwidth of human visual channel is high
- ☐ Large portions of brain devoted to visual processing
- ☐ Visual communication

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Data graphics

- ☐ The use of pictures to show numbers is a recent invention (~1770)
- ☐ Use to describe, explore, summarize, analyze and communicate a set of numbers

4.4

Graphical display should

- ☐ Show the data
- ☐ Induce the viewer to think about substance
- ☐ Avoid distorting what the data have to say
- ☐ Present many numbers in a small space
- ☐ Make large data set coherent
- ☐ Encourage the eye to compare different pieces
- ☐ Reveal the data at several levels of details
- ☐ Serve a reasonable clear purpose

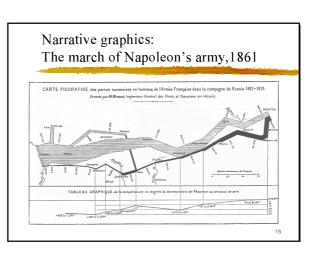
Some classical visualizations

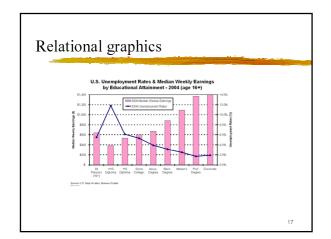
- ☐ Data maps
 - Cholera outbreak, 1854
- ☐ Time-series
 - Marey, Paris-Lyon line, 1885
- ☐ Narrative graphics of space and time
 - The march of Napoleon's army, 1861
- ☐ Relational graphics

Data map: Cholera outbreak

- ☐ Placing the data in an appropriate context for assessing cause and effect
- ☐ Making quantitative comparisons (saved by the beer!)
- ☐ Considering alternative explanations and contrary cases
- ☐ Assessment of possible errors in the numbers reported in graphics

Time-series: Paris-Lyon line





Goals of scientific visualization

- ☐ Well-designed presentation of interesting data
- Complex ideas communicated with clarity, precision and efficiency
 - Visualize symbolic data
 - Visualize the invisible
- ☐ Visualize huge amounts of data
- ☐ Visualize multi-dimensional data
- ☐ Give the viewer greatest number of ideas in the shortest time in the smallest space

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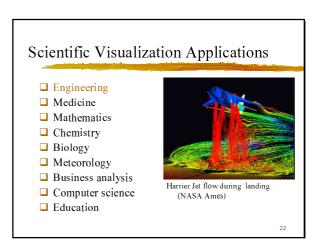
Uses of scientific visualization

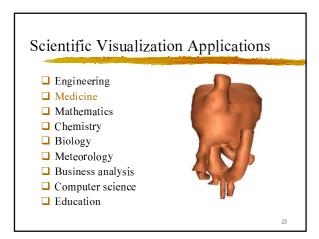
- ☐ Data exploration
- ☐ Hypothesis testing
- ☐ Program /performance debugging
- Presentation
- Education

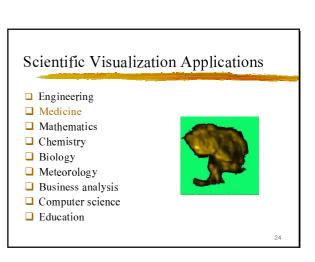
Visualization of large unstructured data sets

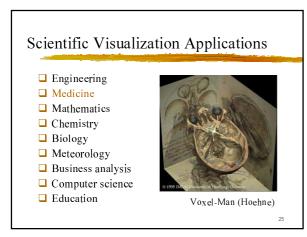
- ☐ Data generation and data reception
- ☐ Data enrichment and improvement
- ☐ Data analysis and data reduction
- Modeling
- ☐ Interrogation
- ☐ Rendering

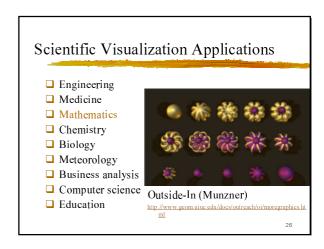
Scientific Visualization Applications | Engineering | Medicine | Mathematics | Chemistry | Biology | Meteorology | Business analysis | Computer science | Education

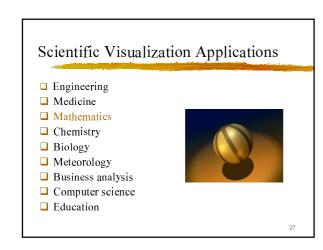


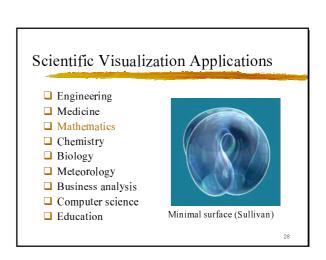


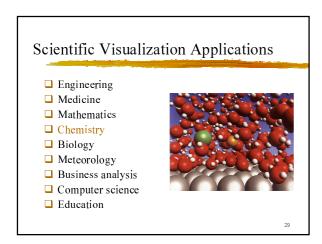


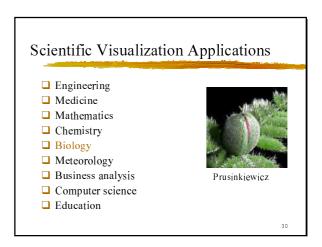


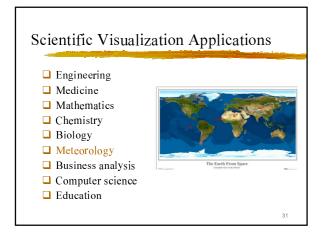


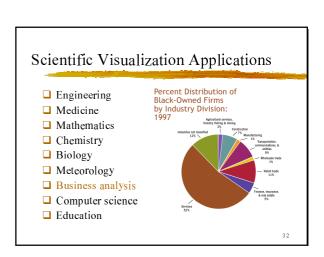








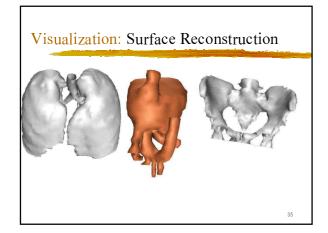




Course topics

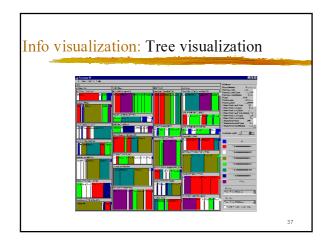
- 1. Shape Analysis
- 2. Scientific visualization
 - Reconstruction
 - Volume visualization
 - Marching cubes
 - Surface reconstruction from points, slices, images
- 3. Information visualization
- 4. Animation

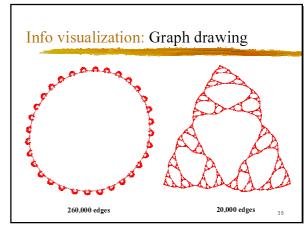
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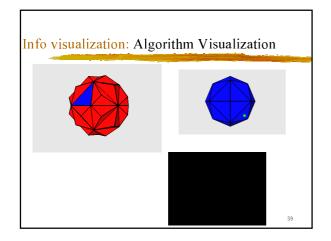


Course topics

- 1. Shape Analysis
- 2. Scientific visualization
- 3. Information visualization
 - Visualizing structures
 - Graph drawing
 - Software visualization
- 4. Animation







1. Shape analysis 2. Scientific visualization 3. Information visualization 4. Animation

Animation

Animation is the presentation of a series of images to give the impression of motion



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Why use motion?

- ☐ Encode retinal variable
- ☐ Show causality

"There is more to perception than meets the eye" http://cogweb.ucla.edu/Discourse/Narrative/michotte-demo.swf

- ☐ Clarify object's structure
- ☐ Show process

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Kinds of motion

- ☐ Rigid
 - Easy to understand
 - Position changes, but shape is static
- ☐ Distort / Morph
 - Object evolves
 - Object changes by viewpoint

Design of an animation sequence

- 1. Storyboard layout
- 2. Object definition
- 3. Key-frame specification
- 4. Generation of in-between frames

