FAnToM

Lessons Learned from Design, Implementation, Administration and Use of a Visualization System for Over 10 years

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Montag, 12. Oktober 2009

The Idea of FAnToM

- **F**ield **An**alysis using **To**pological **M**ethods
  - Visualization of fields in 2D/3D
  - Scalar, vector and tensor fields
  - Provides framework for team's research in new algorithms
    - Implementation, testing, application
  - Contains many state-of-the-art methods in the field
  - Designed for commodity hardware

- Later:
  - Flow Visualization
  - Gradual extension to medical and graph visualization

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Short History

- October 1998 - start at University of Kaiserslautern
    - Grant from "Stiftung Rheinland-Pfalz für Innovation"
    - DFG grant "Visualization of Nonlinear Vector Field Topology" (VNV)
    - PIs: Prof Dr. Hans Hagen, Dr. Gerik Scheuermann
    - Development Lead: Thomas Wischgoll
- November 2001 - DFG VNV II
    - Development Lead: Christoph Garth
- May 2004 - moved to University of Leipzig
    - PI: Prof. Dr. Gerik Scheuermann
    - Development Lead: Mario Hlawitschka and Alexander Wiebel
- April 2005 - DFG VNV III
- June 2008 - DFG VNV IV
- October 2009 current state
    - Development Lead: Dominic Schneider

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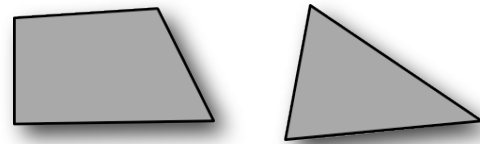
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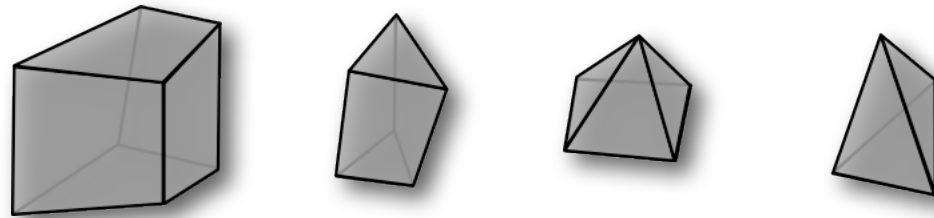   - Development Lead: Dominic Schneider

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Application Data

- Tailored to fluid dynamics data sets
  - Unstructured meshes
    - 2D: quads, triangles

    - 3D: hexahedra, prisms, pyramids, tetrahedra

  - Large meshes (for commodity hardware)
    - millions of cells

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Application Data

– Locally refined data
→Strongly varying cell sizes

× 100

× 450

Taken from [LST2003]

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Overview

- Point Location
- Algorithm Execution Model
- New and established visualization techniques

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Point Location

- Point location is important for line integration
  - Stream lines, streak lines, path lines

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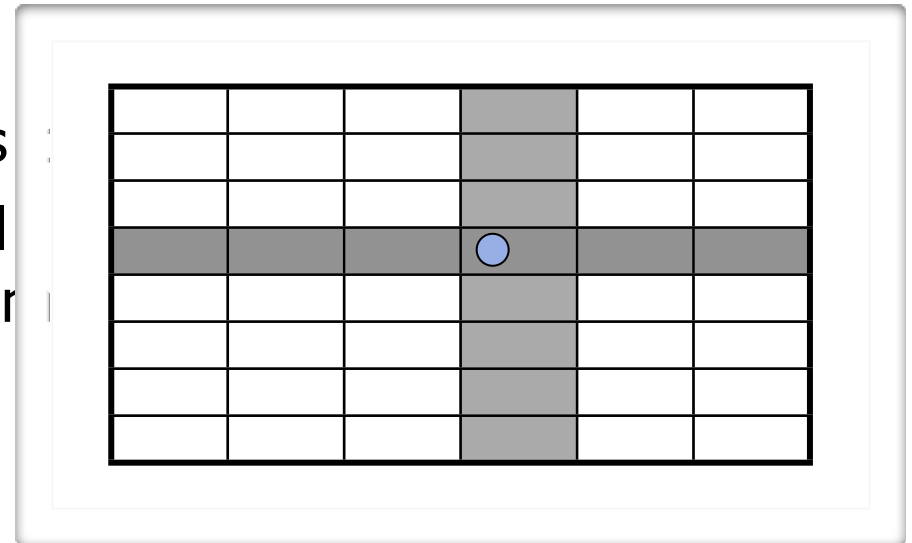
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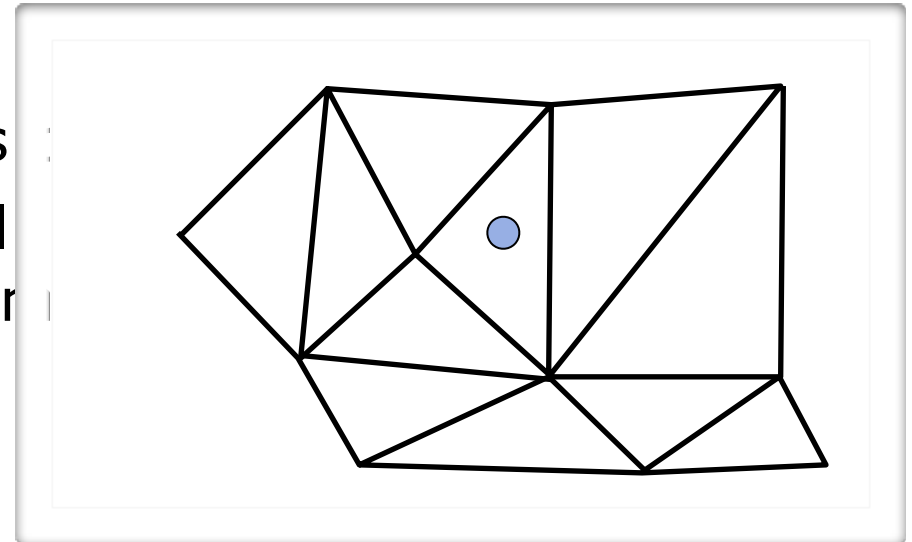Montag, 12. Oktober 2009

Point Location

- Point location is important for line integration
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  - Stream surfaces
  - Vector field topology
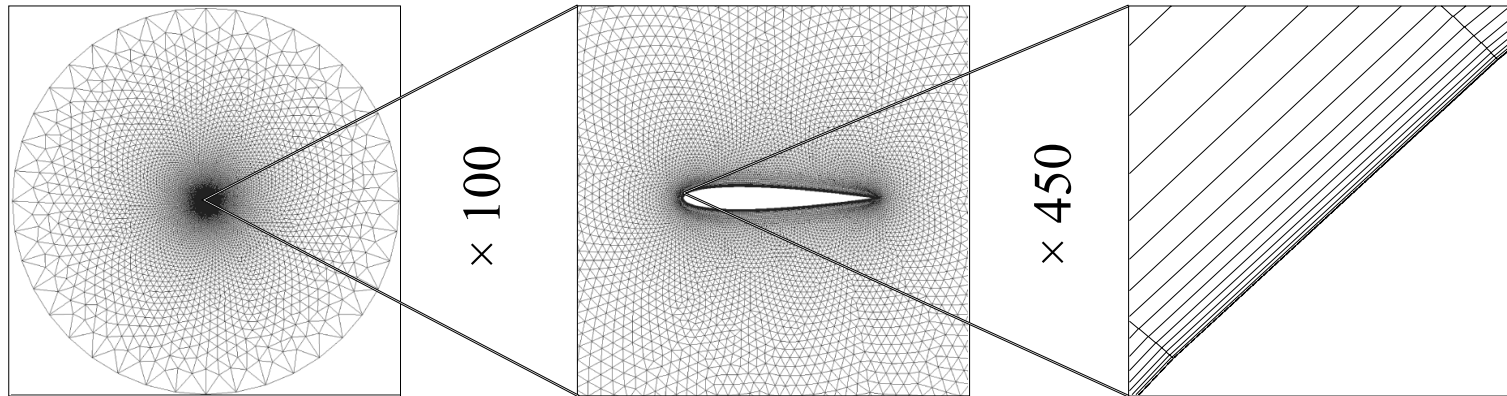   - → separatrices

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Point Location

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  - Stream surfaces
  - Vector field topology
    → separatrices
- Why is it important?
  - Interpolation value at samples between given data points
  - Interpolation performed in cell
    → need to find the cell the sample lies in

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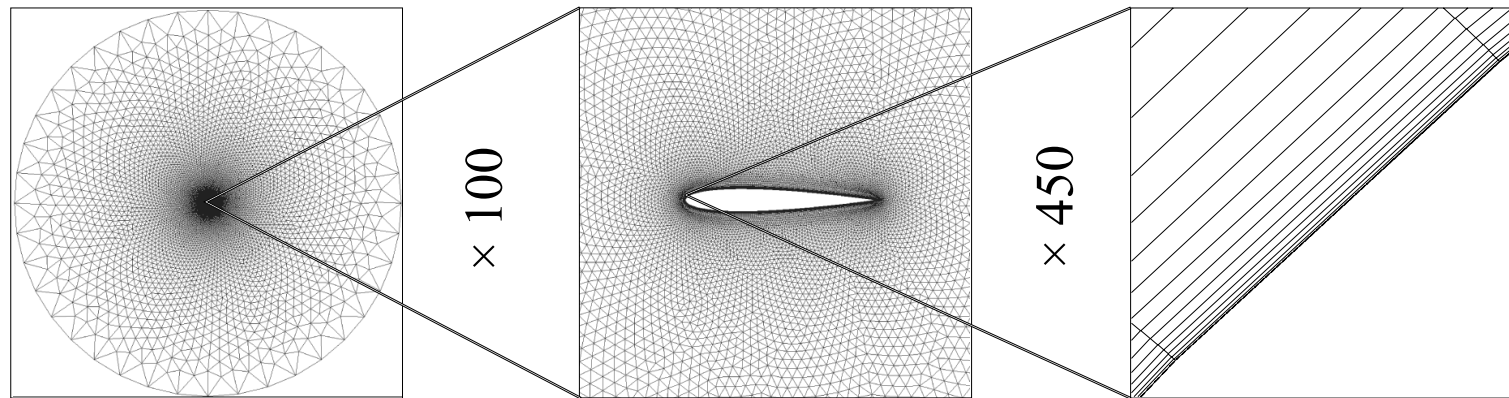 - Interpolation performed in cell
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Point Location

- Point location of VTK not appropriate for data
  - Uniform subdivision of octree wastes memory

Taken from [LST2003]

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Point Location

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  - Uniform subdivision of octree wastes memory

Taken from [LST2003]

- Method developed specifically for FAnToM
  - [LST2003] Max Langbein, Gerik Scheuermann, Xavier Tricoche. *An Efficient Point Location Method for Visualization in Large Unstructured Grids*.

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Efficient Point Location

- Adaptive kD-tree
  - ~1% of mesh vertices

Taken from [LST2003]

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Efficient Point Location

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- Identifies vertex close to point

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Data Flow Networks

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FAnToM: Explicit Execution Control

- Two kinds of elementary algorithms
  - Data algorithms
    - Transform data sets
    - Write/Re-load
  - Visualization algorithms
    - Produce graphical representations from data
- (Re)Execution explicitly controlled by user
  - Possibly by scripting engine

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Explicit Execution Control: Advantages

- Large data sets on commodity hardware
  - Splitting of pipeline at user-define points
  - Do not need to recompute the network
- Additional flexibility
  - Increased interactivity of visualization process
- During development of new algorithms
  - Fast sanity checks

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Explicit Algorithm Execution Example

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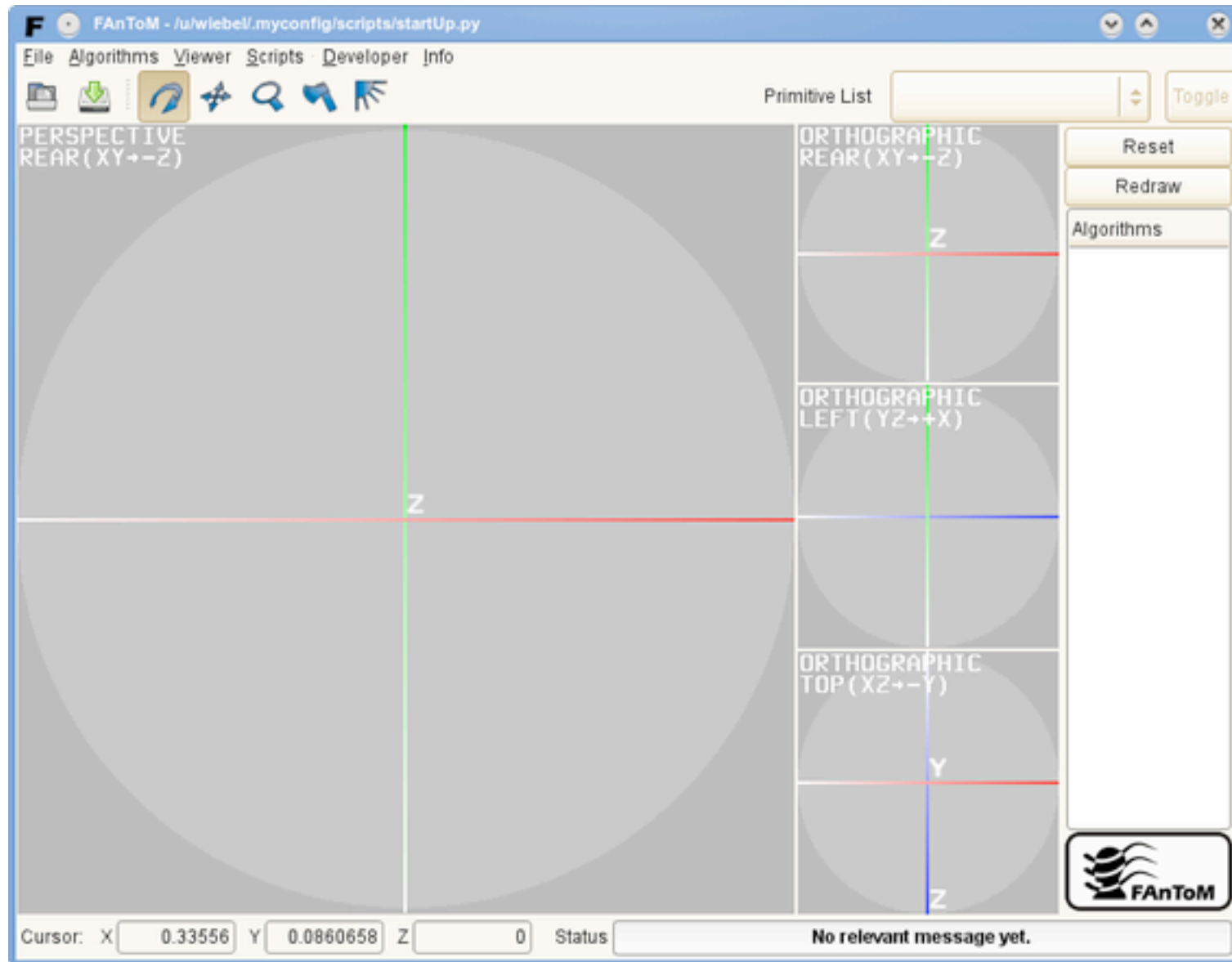
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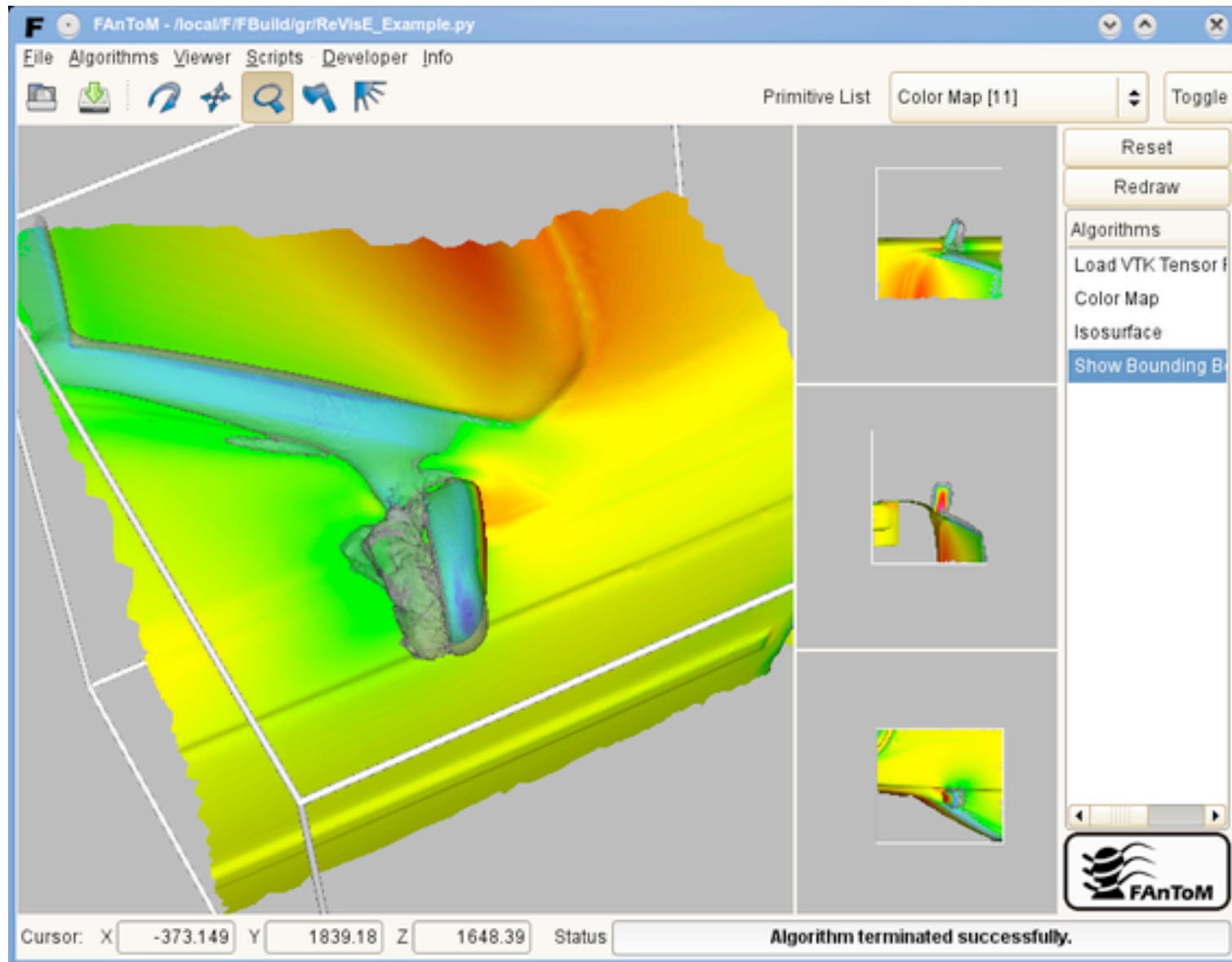
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Integration of New and Established Visualization Techniques

- Application scientist trust their methods
  - Understand them (e.g. mathematically)
  - Often yielded valid results
- They distrust new methods

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Integration of New and Established Visualization Techniques

- Application scientist trust their methods
  - Understand them (e.g. mathematically)
  - Often yielded valid results
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- Present new methods together with well-established ones
- User may gain confidence in new method
- User will learn to use new methods faster in known context

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Conclusion

- Good performance handling of large unstructured data on commodity hardware by
  - Small memory footprint data structure
  - Efficient point location
  - Explicit algorithm execution model

- Provide well-known techniques together with new ones

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    - Active Developers: *Dominic Schneider, Wieland Reich, Clemens Fritzsch, Cornelius Müller, Mario Hlawitschka, Markus Rohrschneider, Mathias Goldau, Patrick Oesterling, Christoph Garth, Alexander Wiebel, Sebastian Eichelbaum, Xavier Tricoche*
    - Former Developers: *Tom Bobach, Max Langbein, Heike Jaenicke, Ralph Schurade, Qin Wang, Gerald Struck, Tobias Hilbert, Oliver Paech, Thomas Wischgoll, Stephan Kühn, Joana Bendoraityte, Stefan Seemann, Minjie Chen, Michael Schlemmer, Eduard Deines, Julia Ebling, Nikolai Ivlev, Martin Oehler, Jan Frey, Arvid Bessen, David Gruys, Kai Hergenröther, Evi Worf, Marco Tannert, Stefan Schubert, Enrico Rose, Aragorn Rockstroh, Stefan Claus, Erik Auerswald, Christian Lenz, Igor Strasser, Guangyu Wang, Simon Klebeck, Stefan Veit, Tobias Salzbrunn, Gerik Scheuermann*

- ## DFG and "Stiftung Rheinland-Pfalz für Innovation" for funding

- ## Many "application scientists" for ideas
    - especially Markus Rütten, DLR

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Alexander Wiebel

**Image and Signal Processing
University of Leipzig**

Gerik Scheuermann

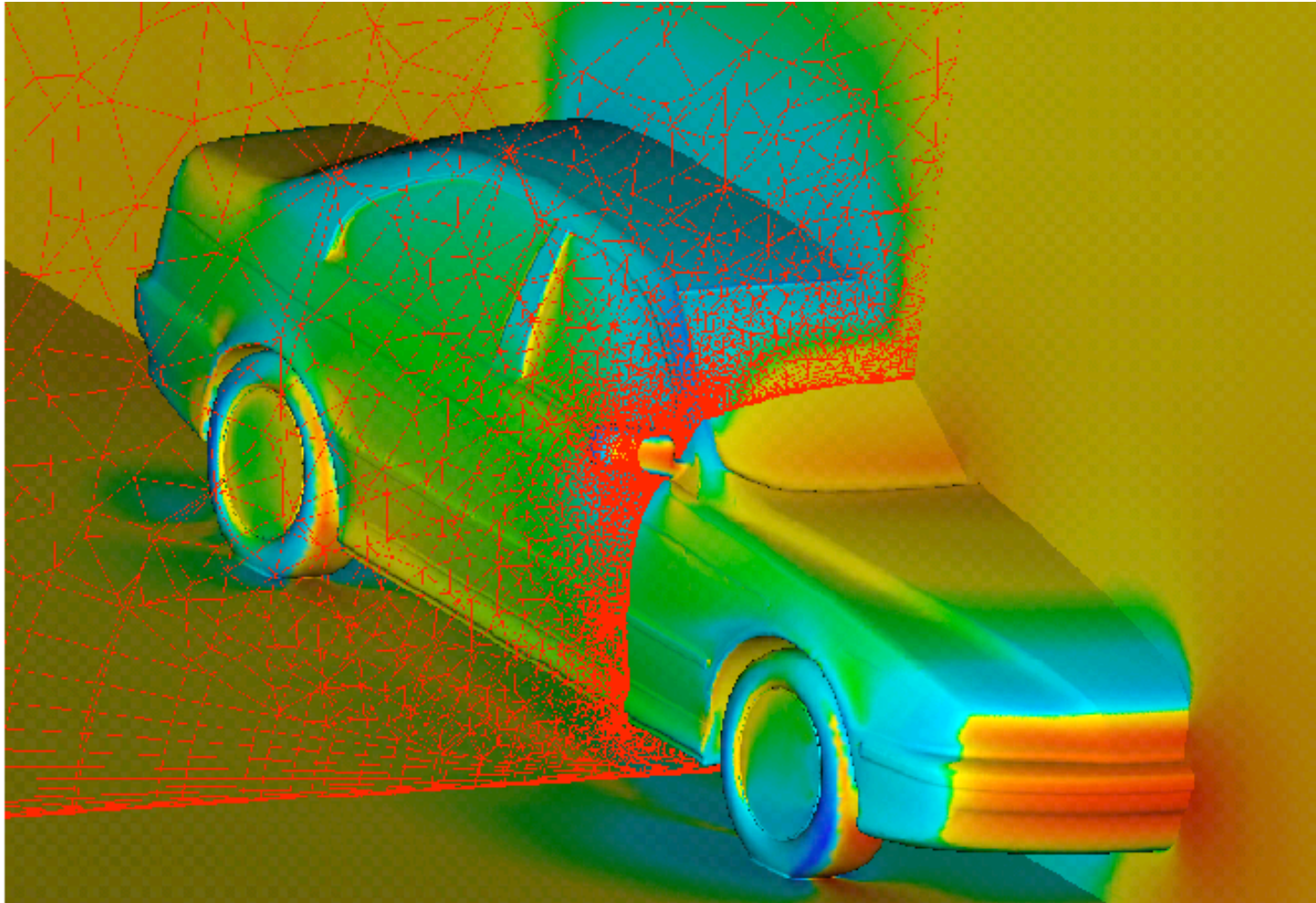**IDAV** Institute for
Data Analysis and Visualization

Christoph Garth
Mario Hlawitschka

**Advanced Visual Data Analysis
Wright State University**

Thomas Wischgoll

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Local Adaptive Refinement of Mesh

Taken from [LST2003]

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Cell Location at Boundary

Figure 3: search ray started at vertex a to find cell for point b hits the boundary at c, kdtree leaf face k is cut in elongation of search ray and alternative search rays can be started from vertices d-g , which lie in kdtree leaves neighboring to k, and the ray from d finds the correct answer

Taken from [LST2003]

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Performance of Point Location Infrastructure

Dataset	NACA	GBK	ICE	DELTA	F6	BMW
Number of points	24K	32K	1.0M	1.9M	3.6M	4.3M
Number of cells	38K	174K	2.6M	6.3M	8.4M	13.5M
Tetrahedrons	-	174K	0.9M	3.9M	2.2M	7.8M
Prisms	-	-	1.7M	2.4M	6.2M	5.6M
Pyramids	-	-	15k	-	15k	130k
max edge ratio	10000	7.8	45355	2797	38298	20779
max cells per point	7	50	88	88	308	77
total used memory	6MB	22MB	191MB	464MB	783MB	1085MB
kdtree statistics						
memory for kdtree	0.4MB	0.4MB	26MB	26MB	52MB	104MB
building time for kdtree(s)	0.63	0.8	31.8	63.5	128	152
divided by $n\lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$	1.75	1.67	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.53
search in kdtree(μs)	3.33	3.13	6.05	6.73	7.28	7.28
divided by $\lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$	0.222	0.208	0.303	0.321	0.331	0.317
point location statistics						
mean μs per search	93	147	180	181	219	163
mean cells gone	2.89	4.42	4.68	4.78	5.76	4.36
max cells gone	33	16	6127	414	10032	50856
# re-search after boundary hit	53	0	69413	36129	361878	222348
mean # rays per re-search	1.47	-	4.60	1.90	2.35	2.74
maximum # rays per re-search	6	-	730	43	150	658

Table 1: Test statistics for the six chosen data sets NACA, GBK, ICE, F6 and BMW.

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Efficient Point Location

- Adaptively subdivided kD-tree
  - ~1% of mesh vertices
  - Identifies cell close to point
- Cast ray to sought position
- Follow ray using cell adjacency
  - Special treatment:
    - mesh holes
    - boundaries

Taken from [LST2003]

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kD-tree Data Structure

Taken from [LST2003]

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Cell Vertex and Neighborhood Information

Taken from [LST2003]

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The colorbar on the right shows the following values:

- 1.0712e+00
- 1.0531e+00
- 1.0350e+00
- 1.0169e+00
- 9.9886e-01
- 9.8078e-01
- 9.6270e-01
- 9.4462e-01
- 9.2654e-01
- 9.0846e-01

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