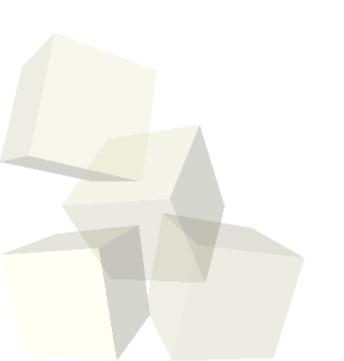
Platform independent engine for volume visualization







- Requirements
- Existing solutions
- Proposed architecture
- Usage scenarios



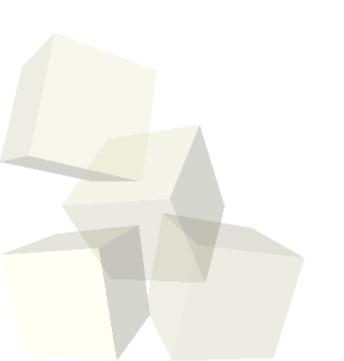
Requirements

engine

- UI-less application
- defines interface
- enables various methods of visualization
- platform independency
- based on scene graph

Outline

- Requirements
- Existing solutions
- Proposed architecture
- Usage scenarios





- volume rendering extension for the OpenSG scene graph
 - single node that can be used in any OpenSG application
 - provides texture based (2D/3D) volume visualization
 - abbility to use shaders
 - bricking

Klein, Weiler, Ertl (2003) – A volume rendering extension for the OpenSG scene graph API



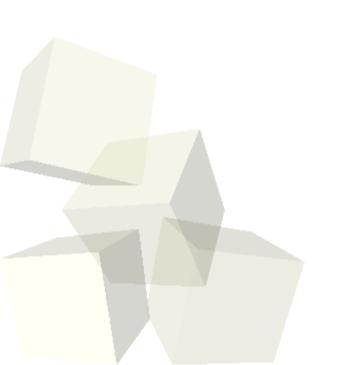
framework for remote 3D-visualization

- applications based on OpenInventor or Cosmo3D can be adapted for remote versions (using the framework)
- client events are transferred to adapted application using CORBA interface
- results are sent back via sockets
- client modules in Java
- possibility to work on server and broadcast rendered images to multiple observing clients
- uses loss-less compression for final images
- fast enough even on 56k modem connections

Engel, Sommer, Ertl (2000) – A framework for interactive hardware acceleratedremote 3D-visualization



Requirements
Existing solutions
Proposed architecture
Usage scenarios





additional requirements

- possibility to act as a server (multiple autonomous clients)
- expandibility of the engine with new rendering methods without need to change engine's code
- abbility to specify various special rendering parameters

solution

- engine modules responsible for various functions
- each module is highly configurable
- main class managing modules
- multi-threading

data manager

- responsible for loading, storing and freeing data
- abbility to load data into textures (2D/3D) or into main memory (plugin can choose)
- textures are in OpenSceneGraph object
- takes care of bricking
- plugin manager
 - plugins represents rendering methods
 - abstract class defining interface
 - rendering plugin = overriding class
 - plugins are stored in dynamically linked libraries

scene manager

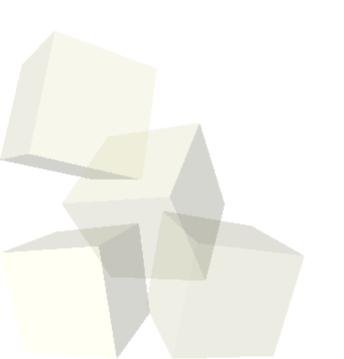
- stores configuration of scene plus rendering parameters
- submodules for common scene elements (camera position, clipping geometry, etc.)
- submodules for common visualization algorithm parameters (transfer function, threshold, etc.)
- plugin can choose which submodules are to be used
- support for extra parameters
 - fundamental types (integer, string, etc.)
 - → records
 - <mark>→ ar</mark>rays
- plugin defines which extra parameters it needs

main manager

- integrates previously mentioned managers
- defines interface through which user communicates with engine
- used as a main engine class when including engine into project
- when engine is used as a server
 - Proxy class on client side transforms function calls to network messages
 - main manager preceded by communication class transforms network messages to function calls

Outline

- RequirementsExisting solutions
- Existing Solutions
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- Proposed architecture
- Usage scenarios



Usage scenarios

Single application

- engine statically linked into GUI
- highest efficiency, need to recompile application with engine update

Local client/server

- engine running as a server (locally)
- client on the same machine communicates with the server via network (loopback)
- high efficiency, full separation of GUI and rendering engine, possible lower memory consumption
- Remote client/server
 - engine running as a server on dedicated hardware
 - clients communicates with server via network
 - efficiency highly dependent on client and server hw, network bandwidth and server load



Thank you for your attention

