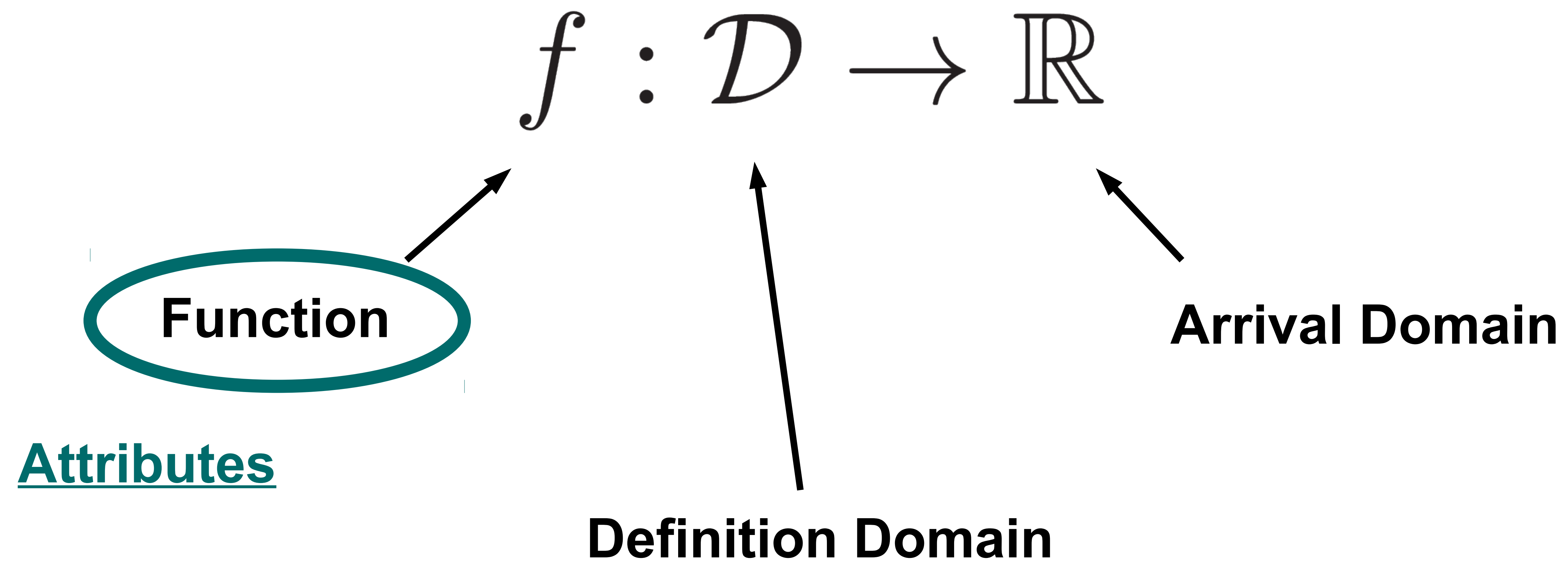


[Kitware]

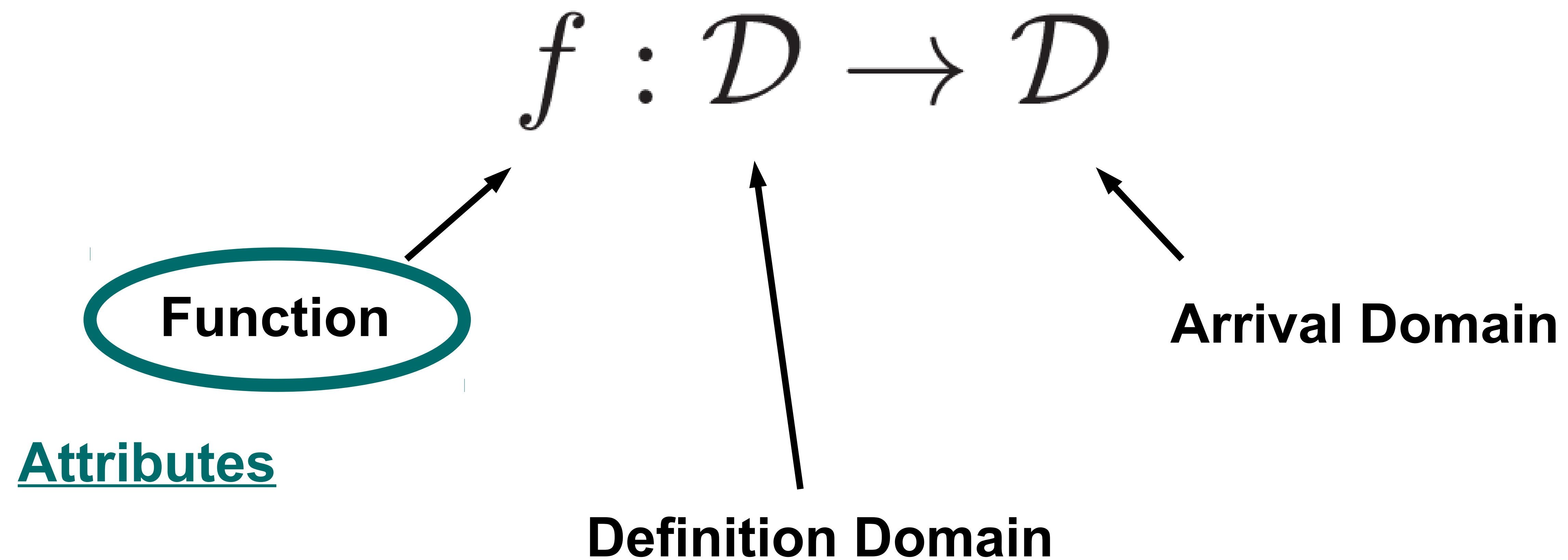
Vector Field Visualization

M2S

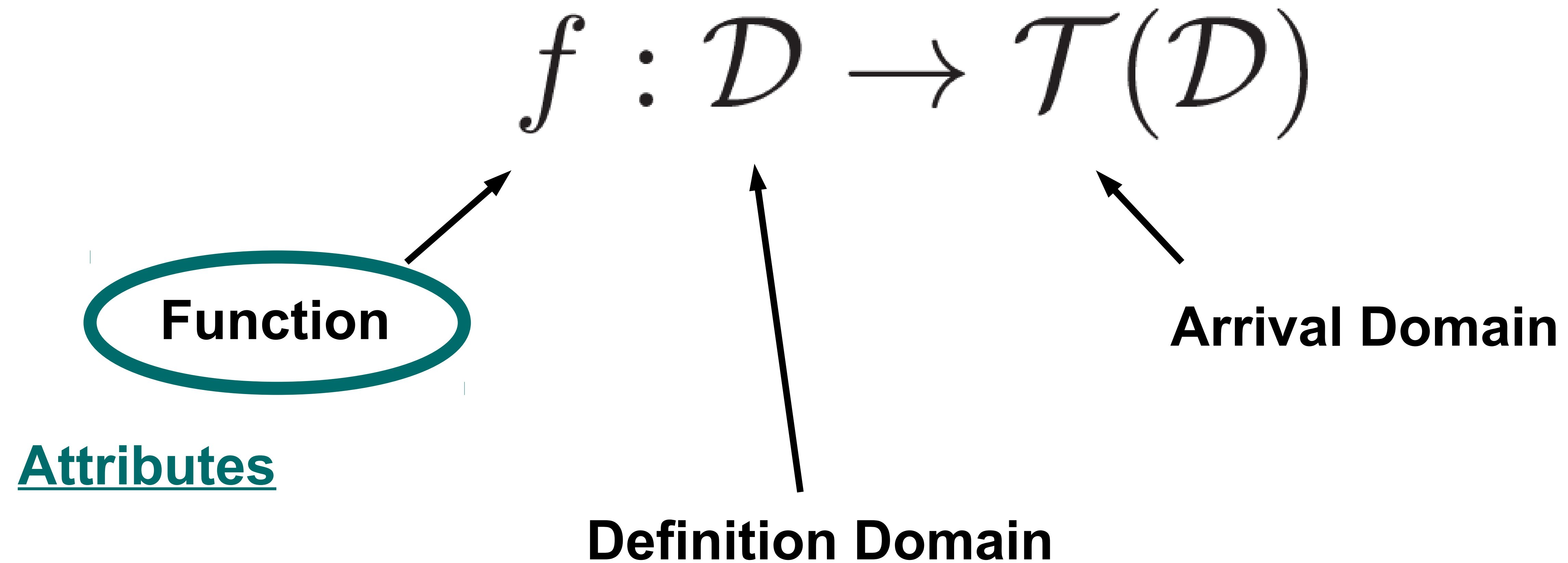
Previously



Previously



Previously

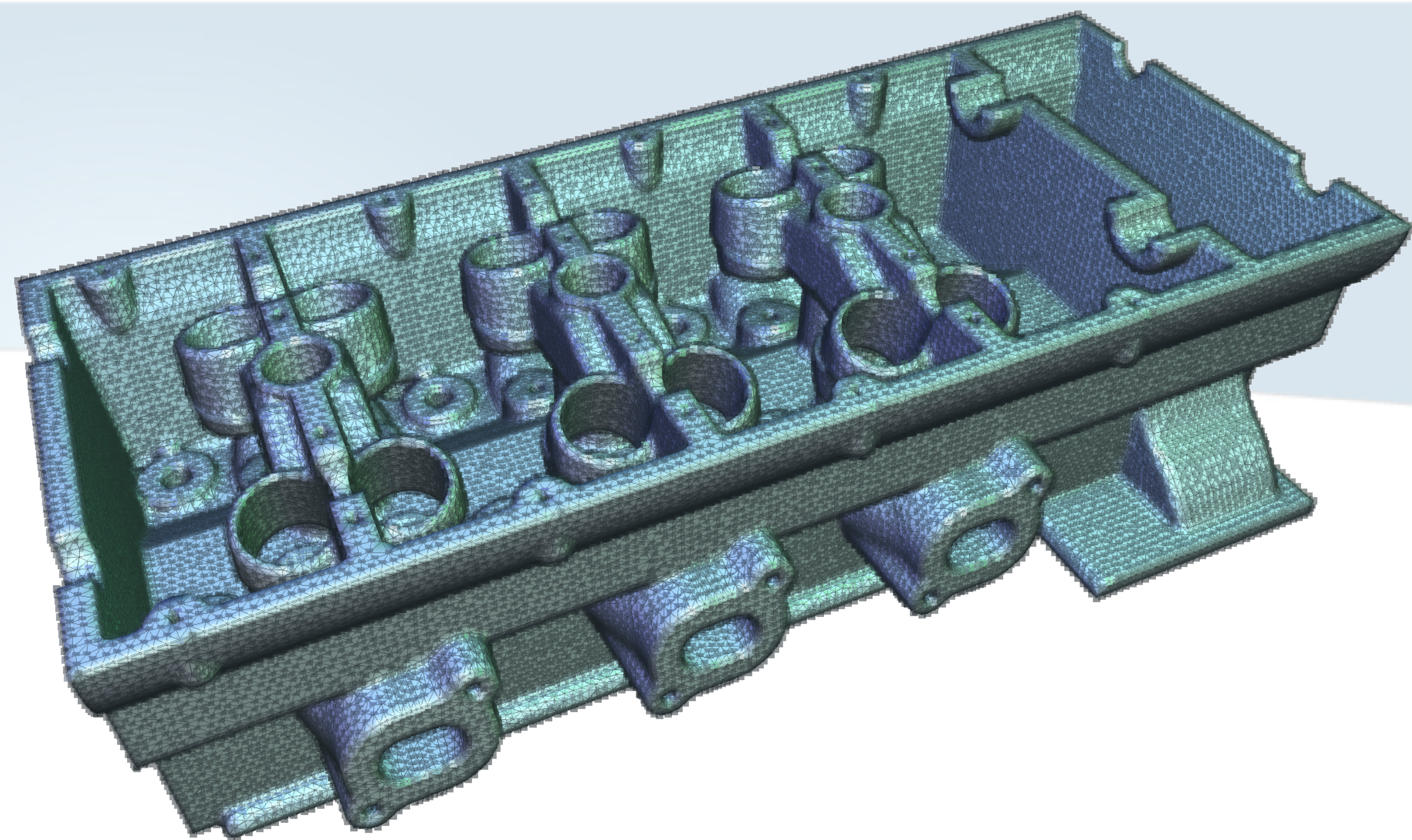


In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}

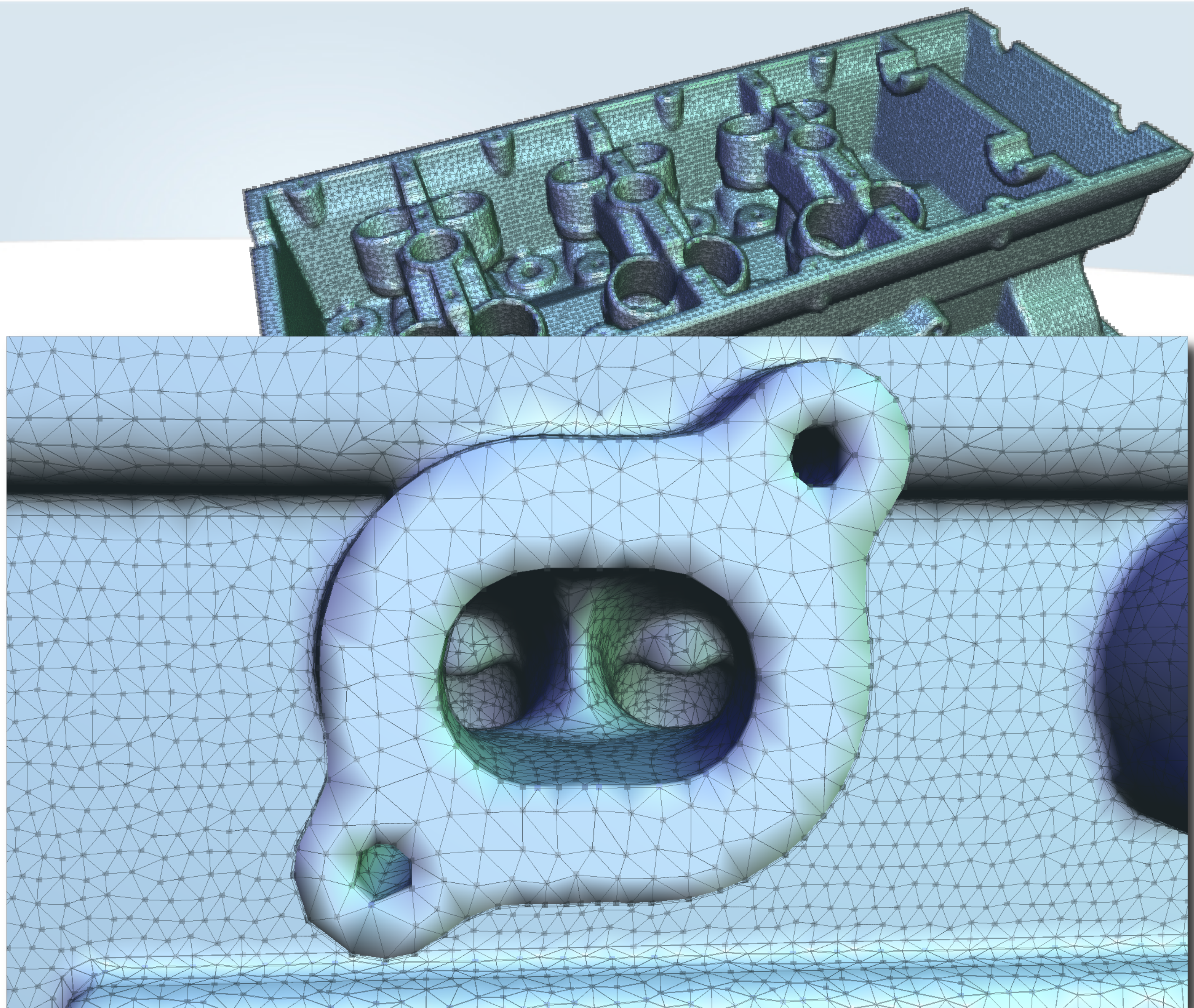
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}



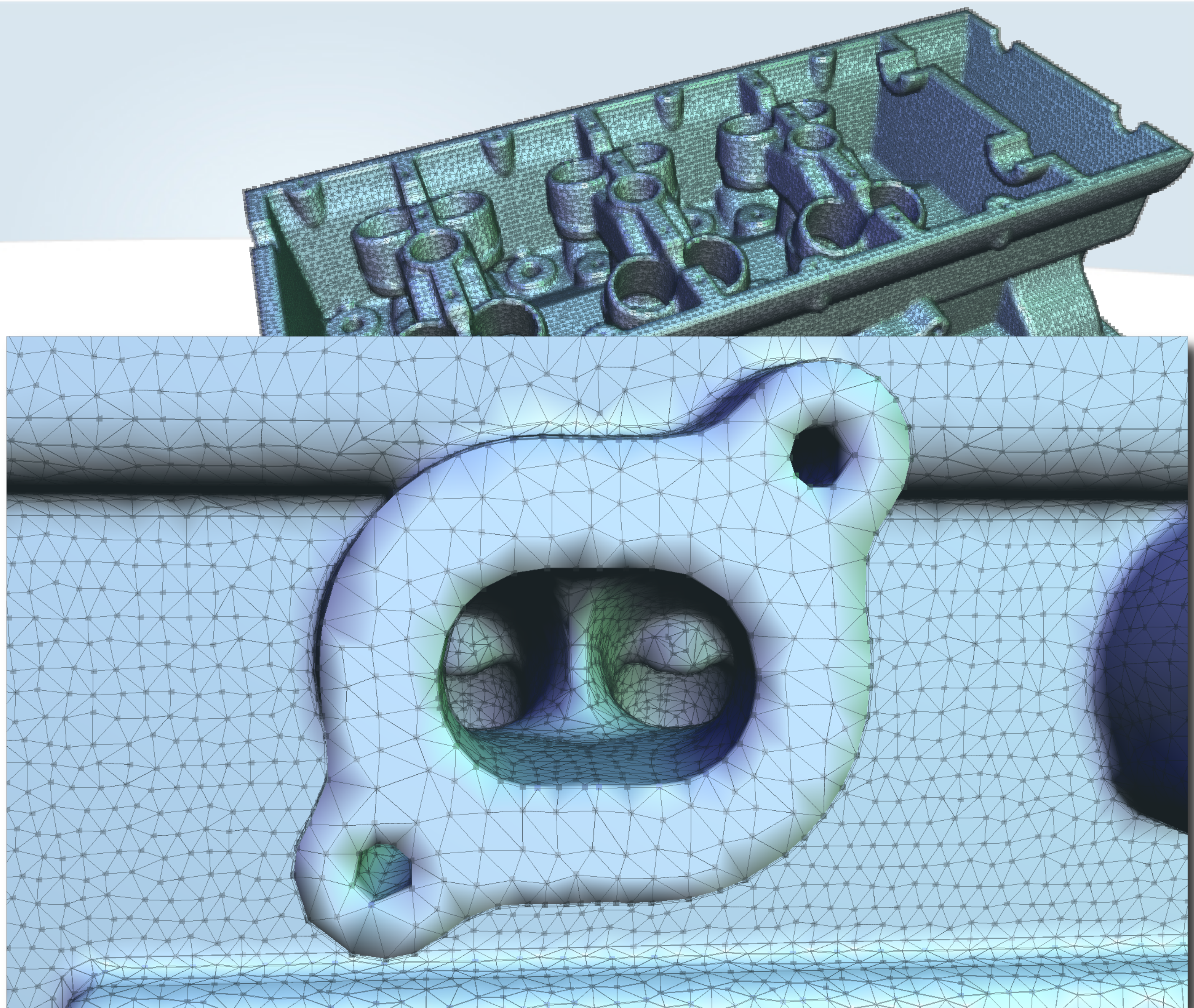
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}



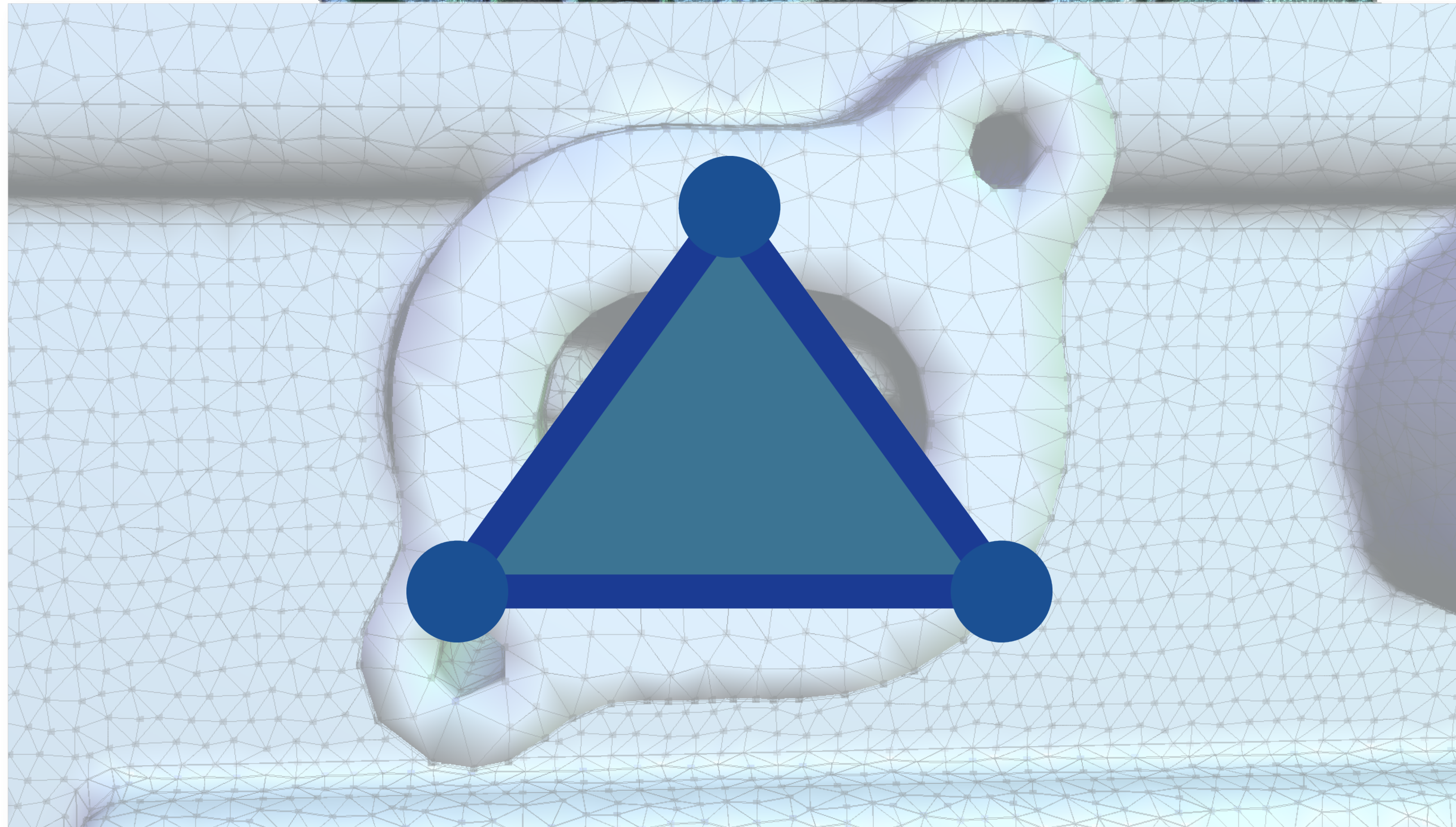
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v



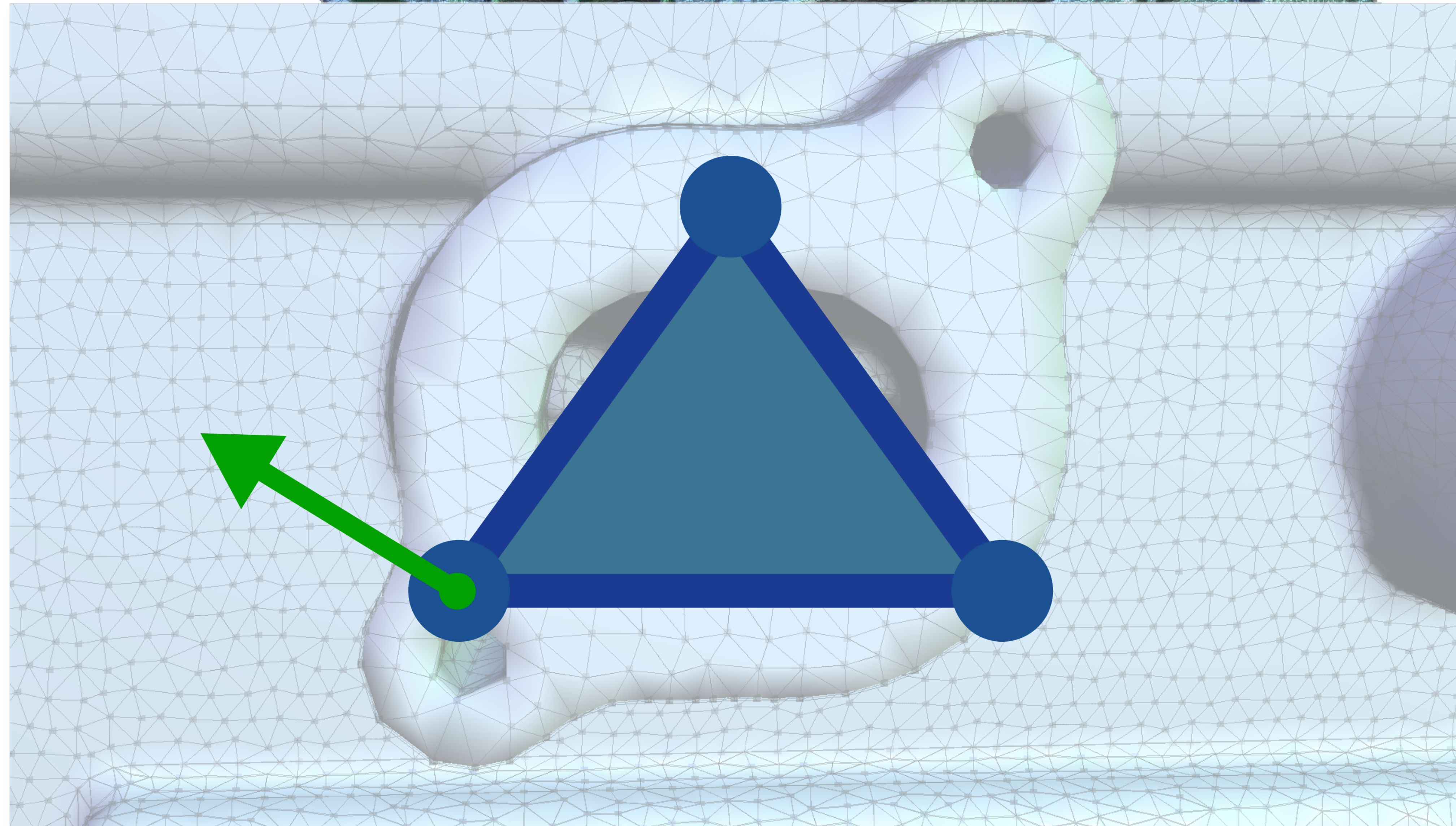
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v



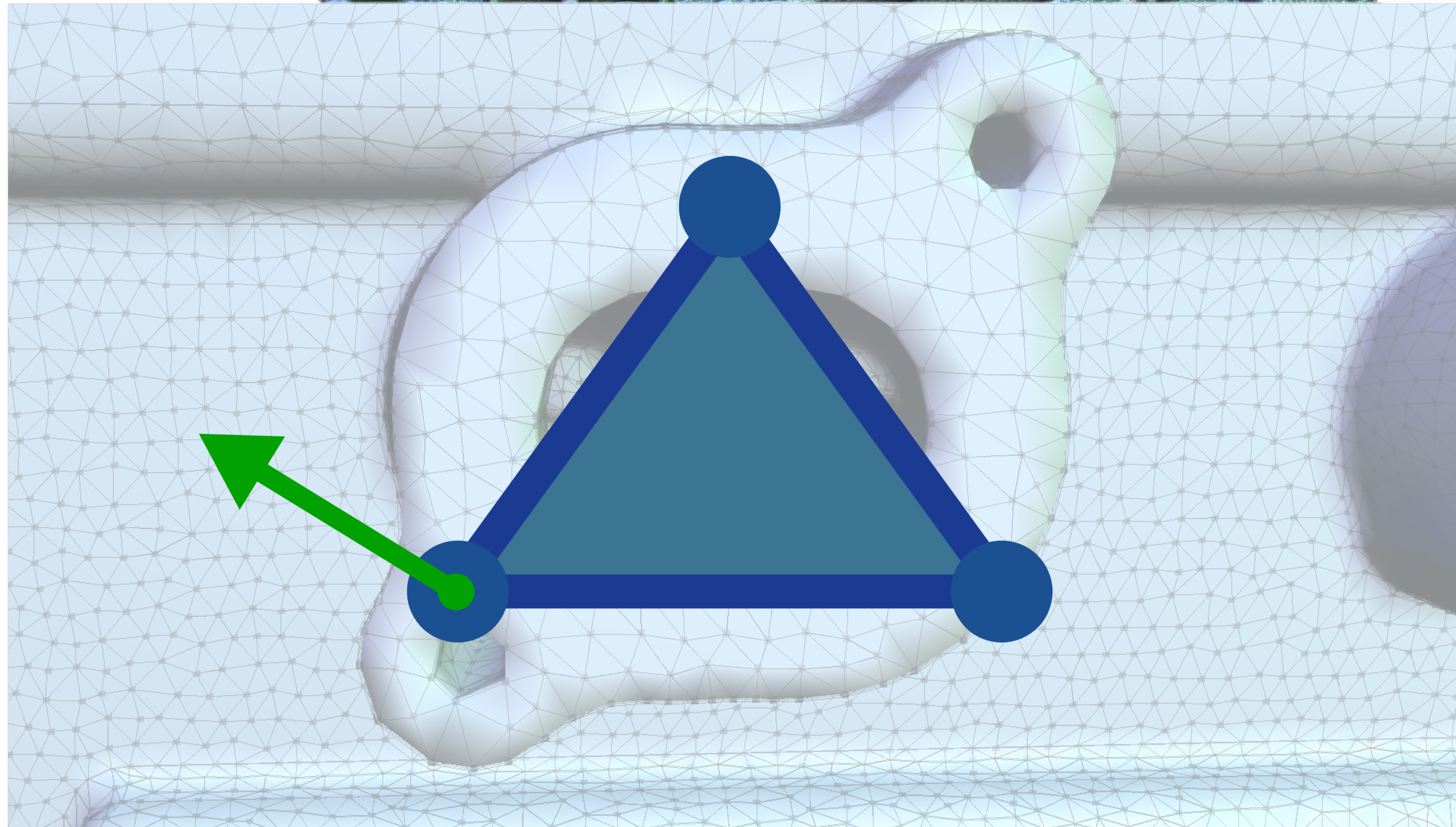
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$



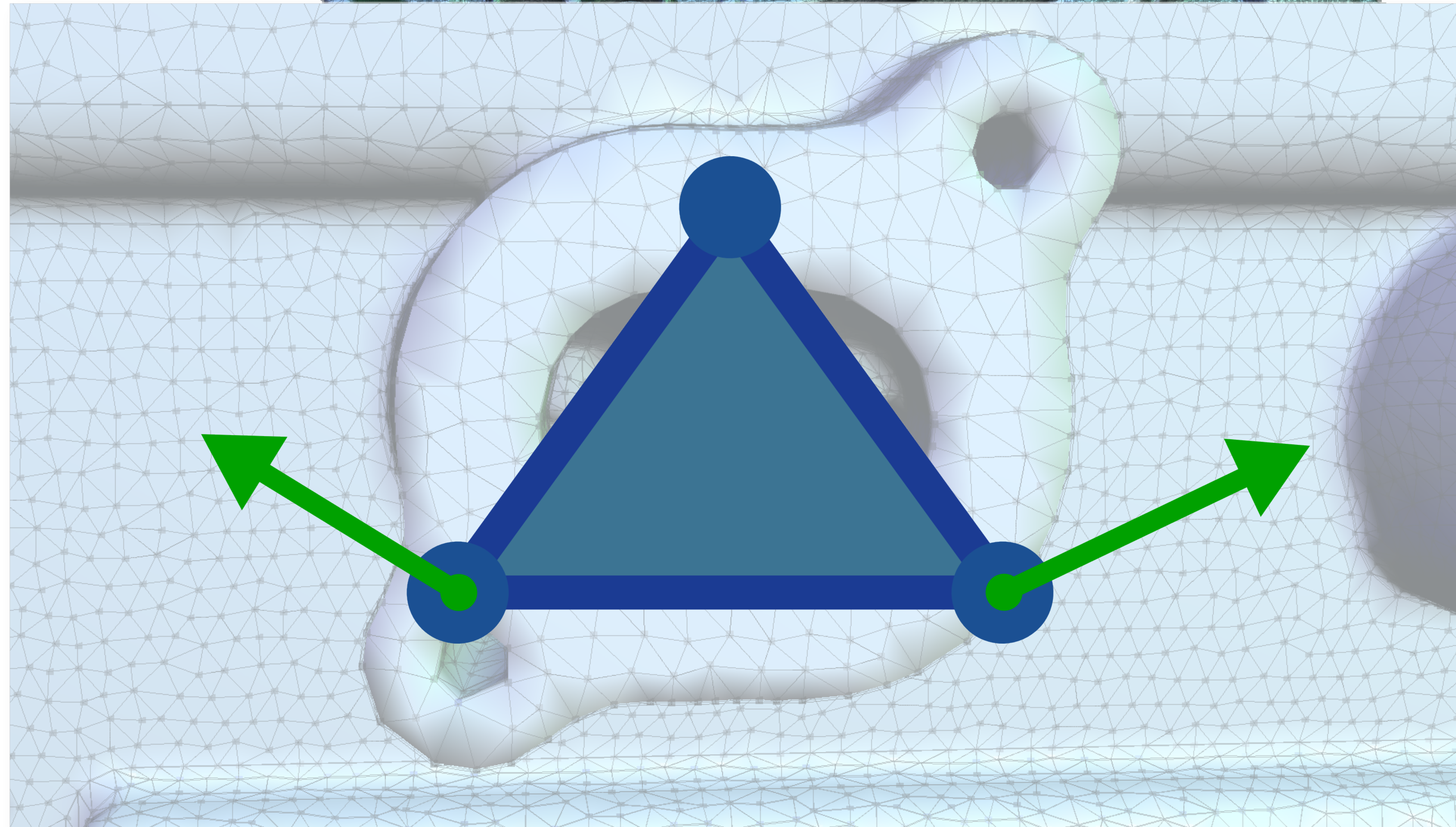
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - *Coordinates in \mathbb{E}*



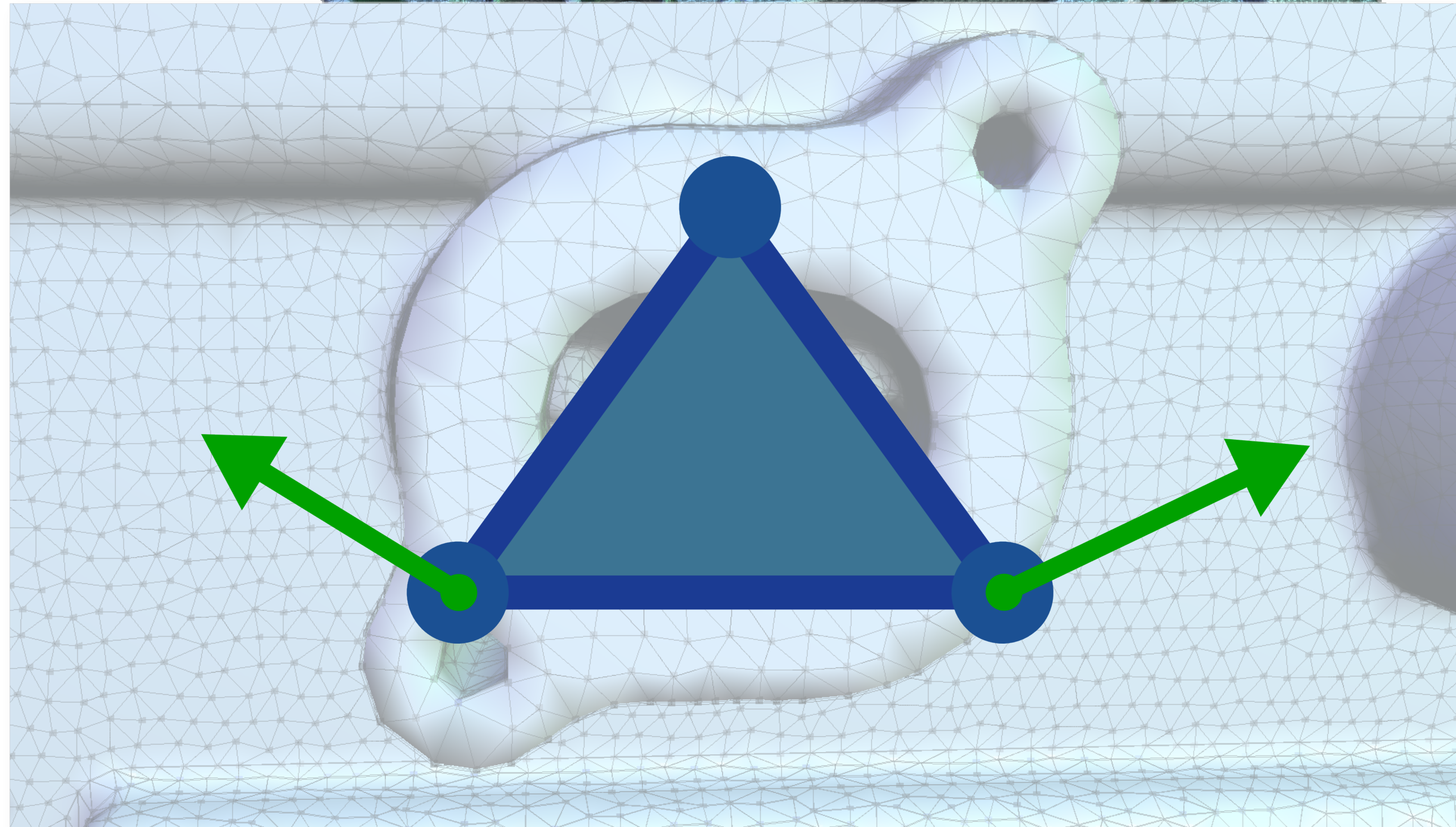
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:



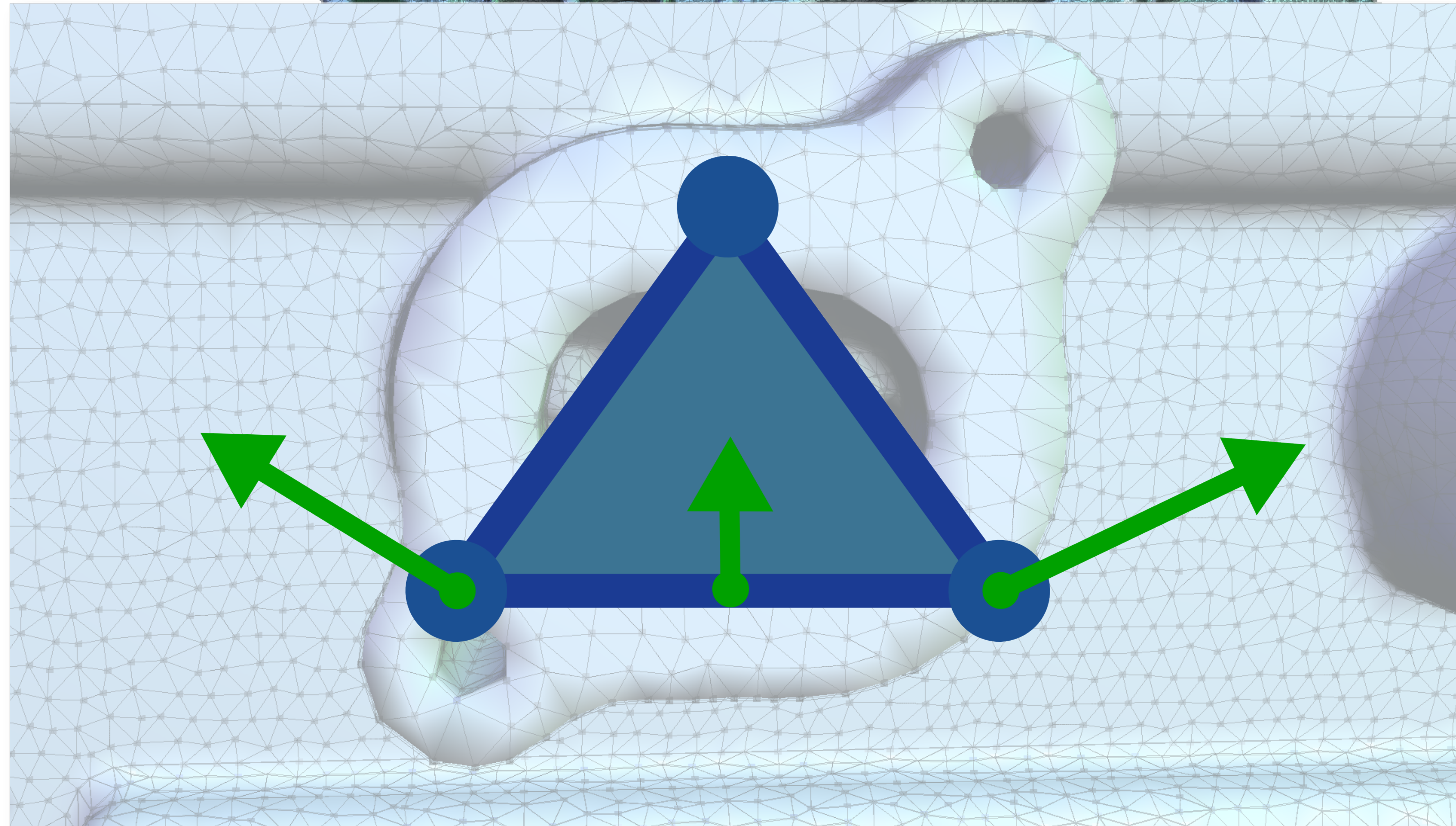
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:
 - Coordinates



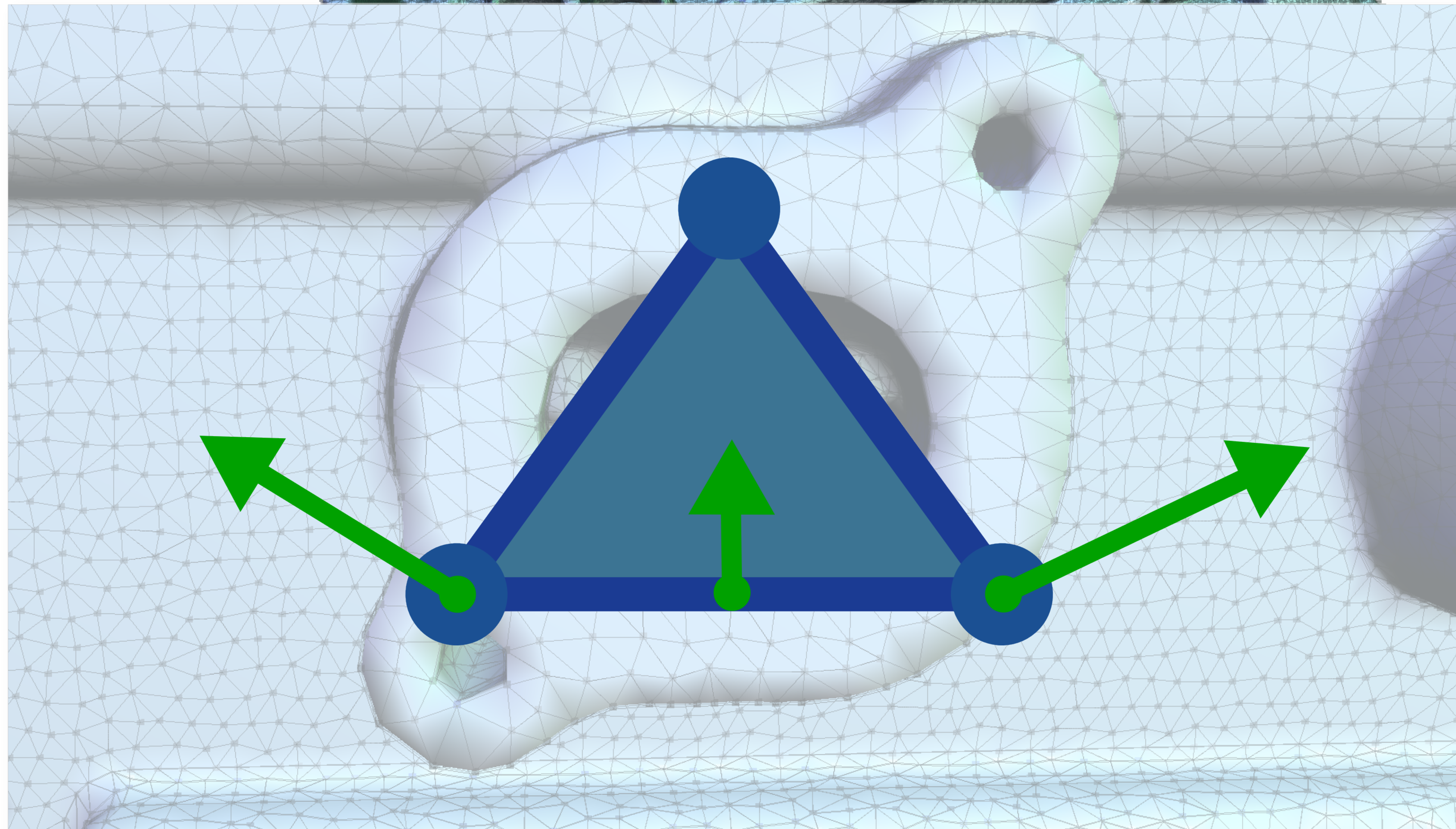
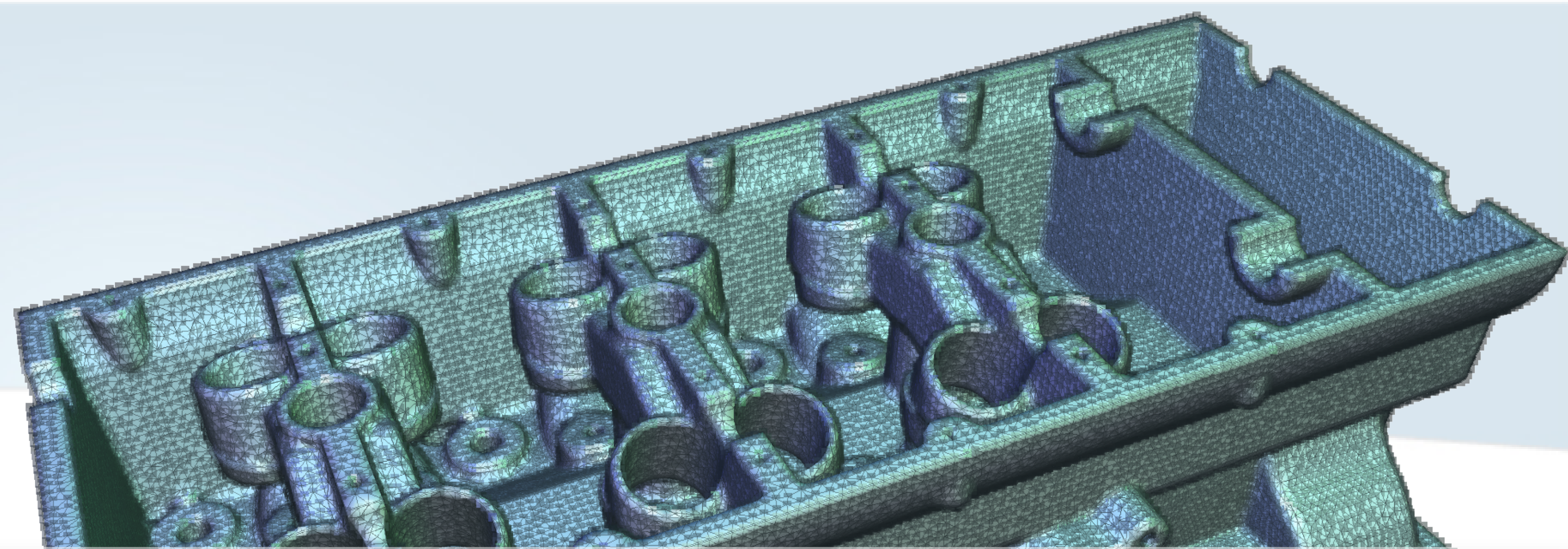
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:
 - Coordinates



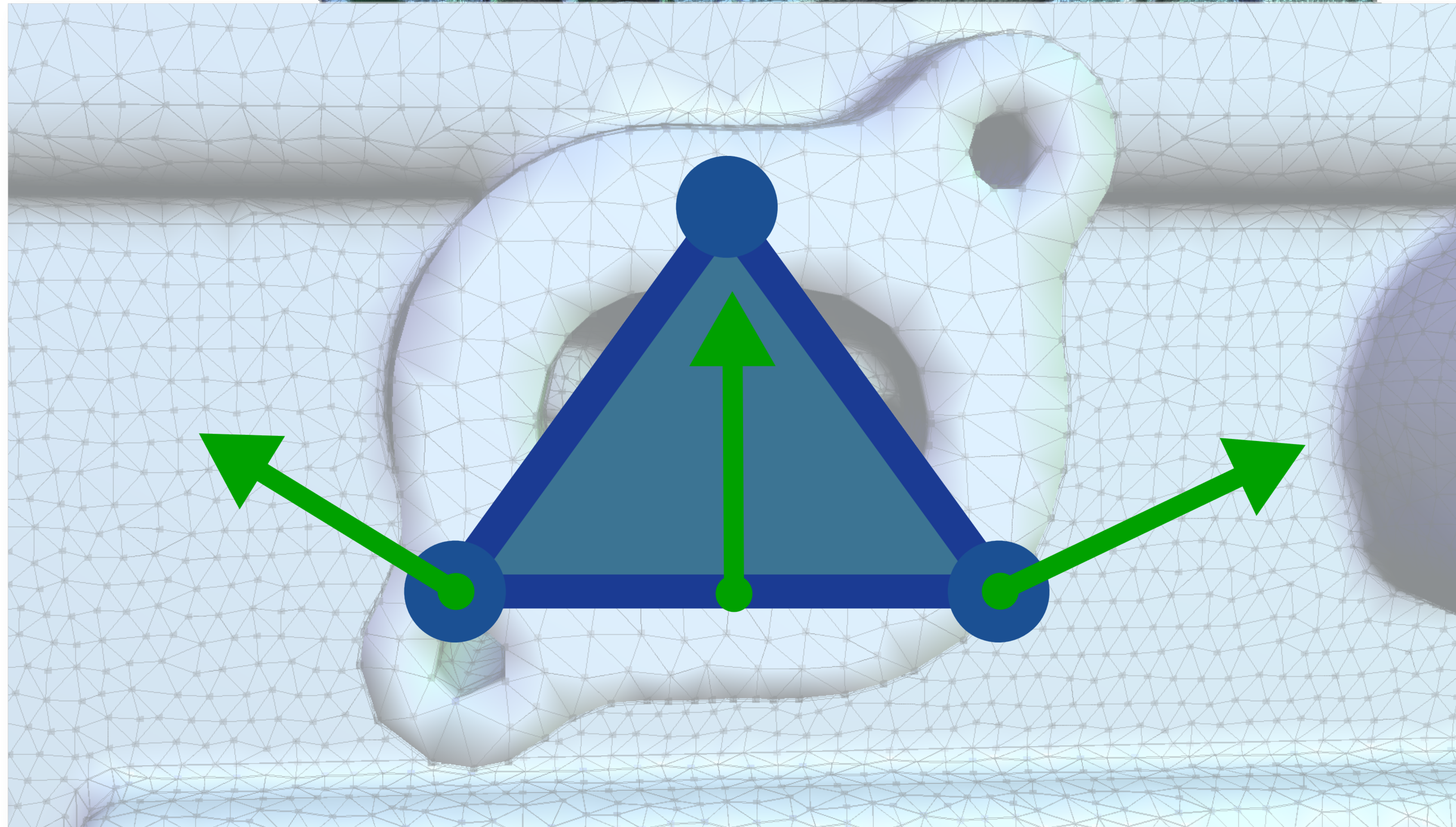
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:
 - Coordinates
 - Magnitude/angle



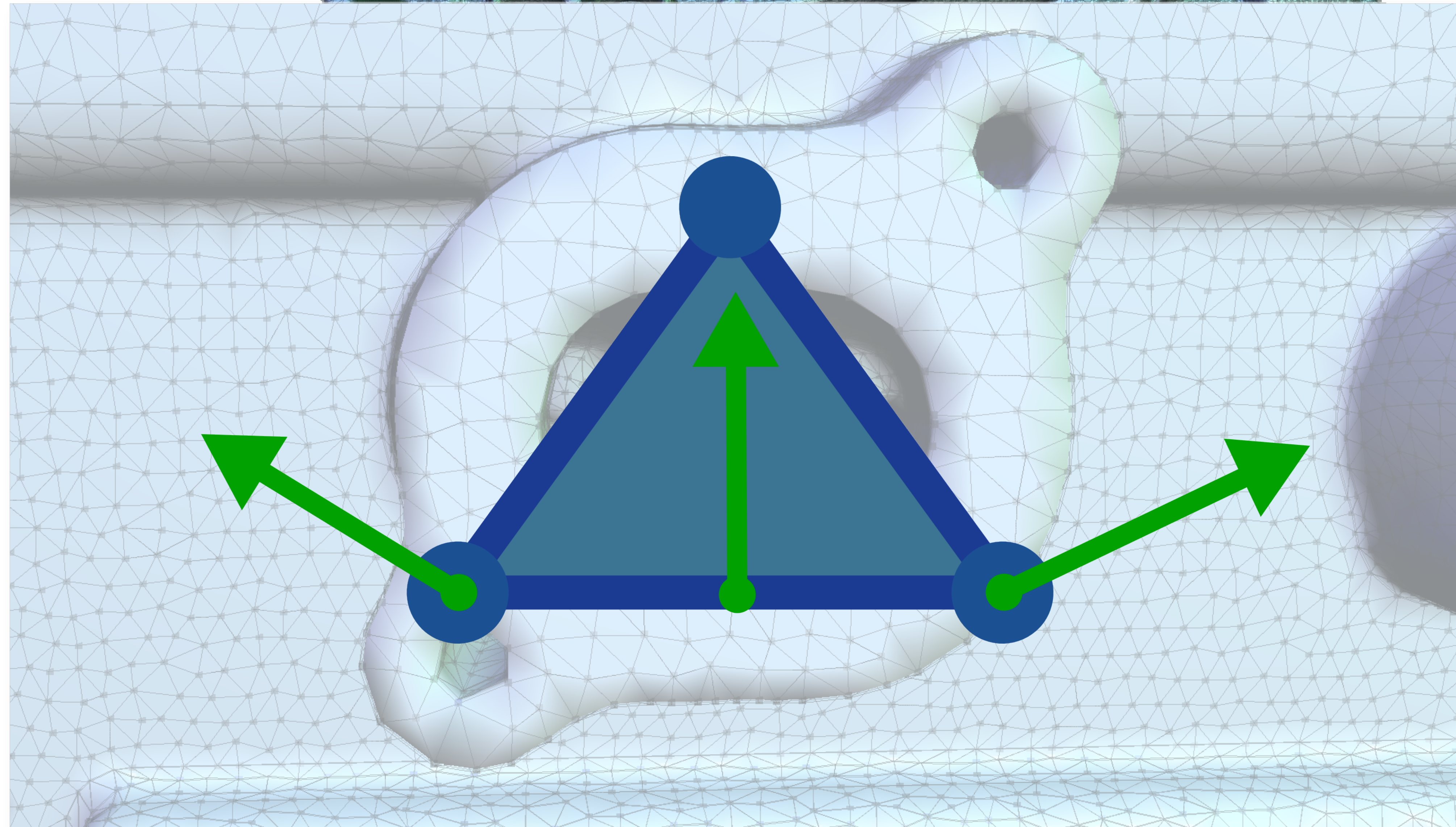
In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:
 - Coordinates
 - Magnitude/angle



In practice

- Given a domain \mathcal{D}
- For each vertex v
- One vector $\vec{f}(v)$
 - Coordinates in \mathbb{E}
- Interpolation on the other simplices:
 - Coordinates
 - **Magnitude/angle**



Why?

Why?

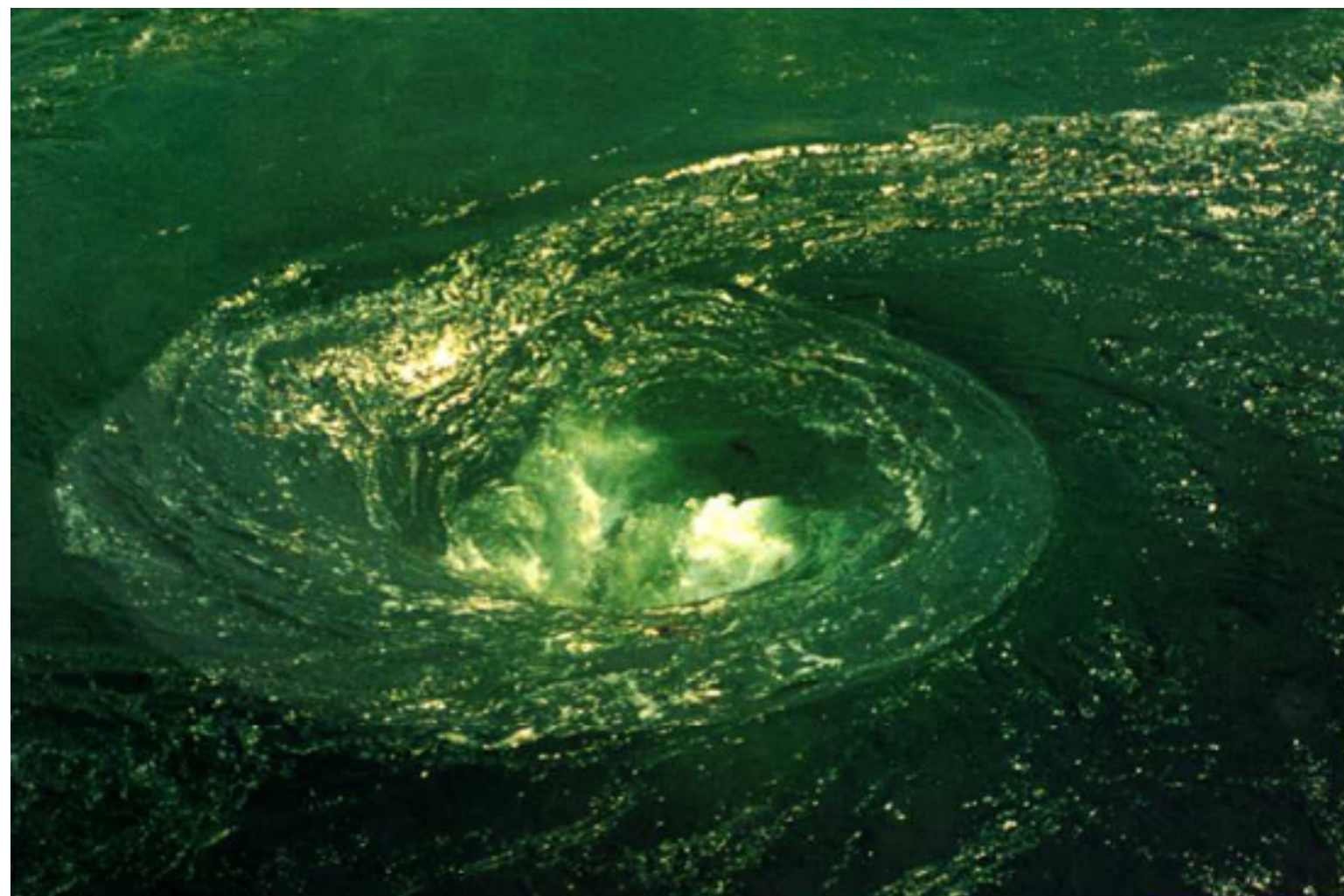
- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values

Why?

- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
- Computational fluid dynamics

Why?

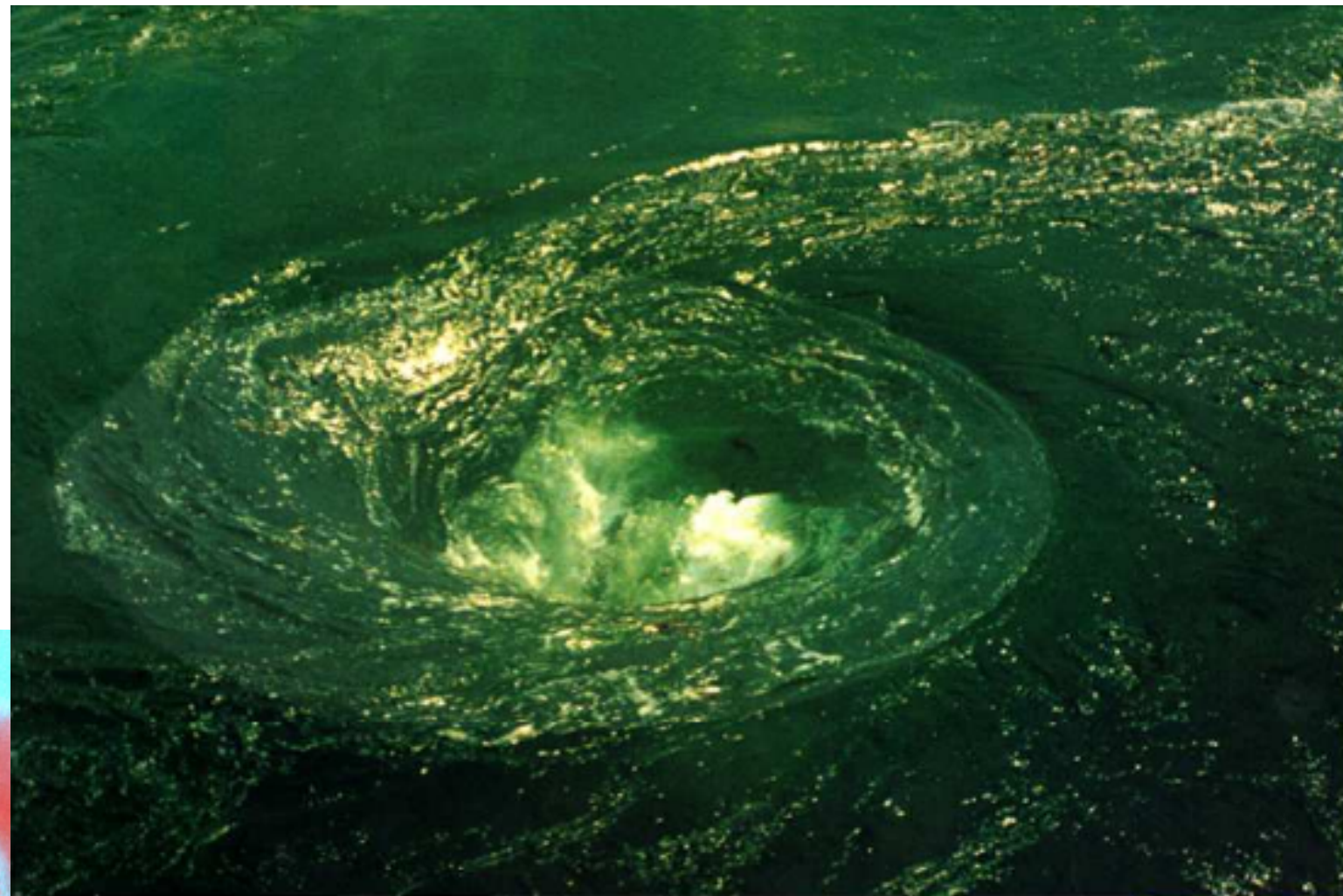
- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
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[Post et al. 2003]

Why?

- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
- Computational fluid dynamics



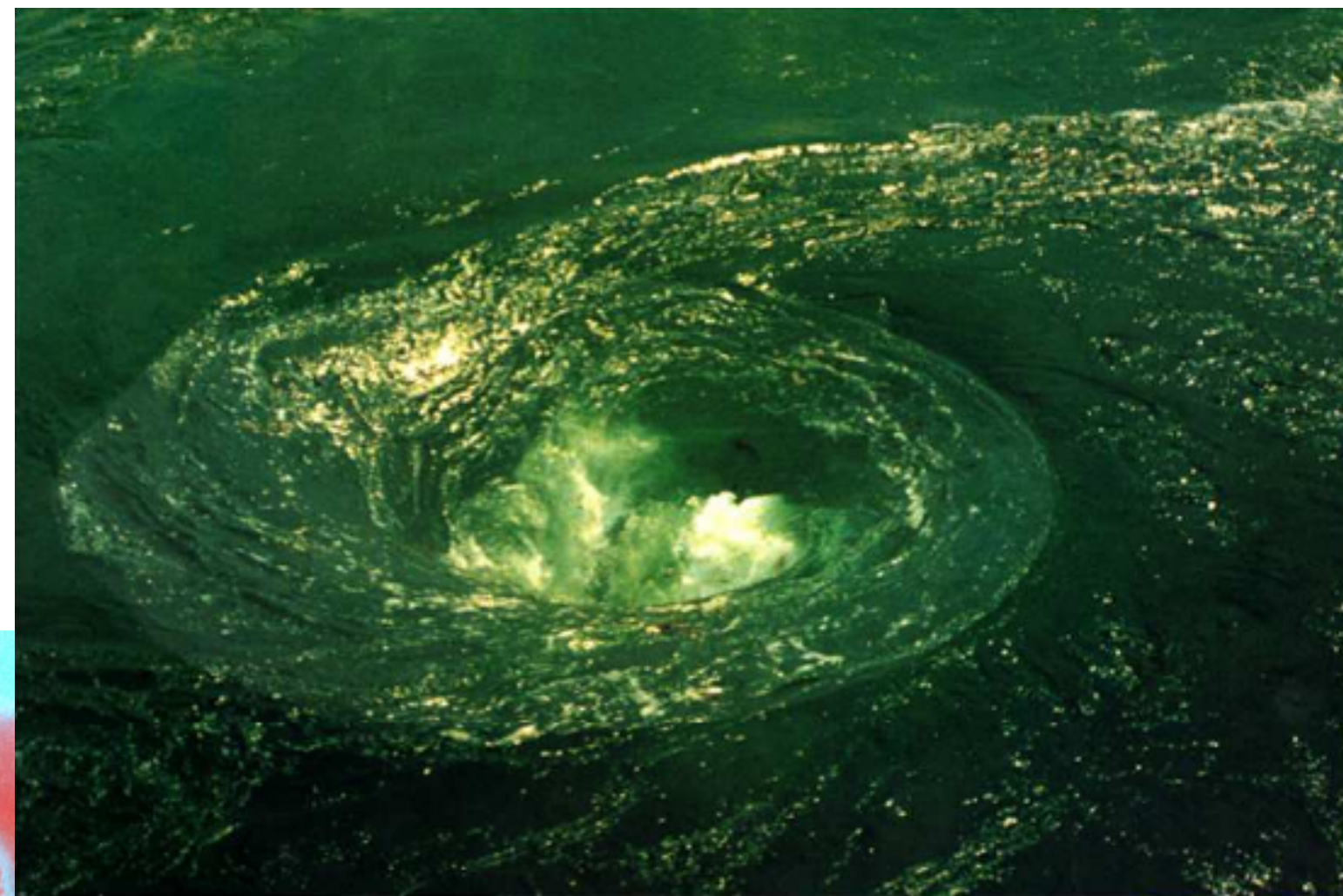
[Post et al. 2003]



[Wikipedia]

Why?

- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
- Computational fluid dynamics



[Post et al. 2003]

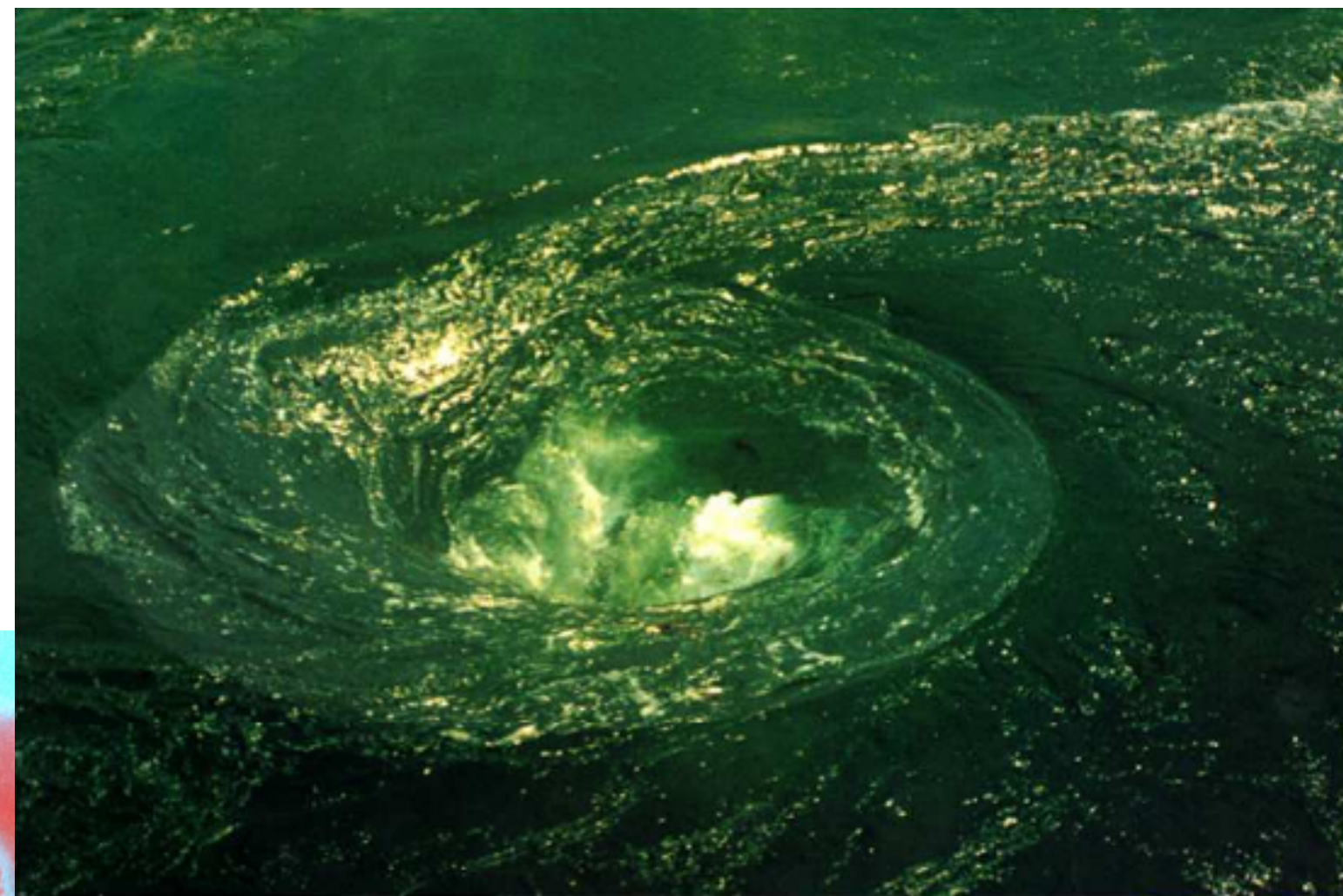
[www.speedhunter.com]



[Wikipedia]

Why?

- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
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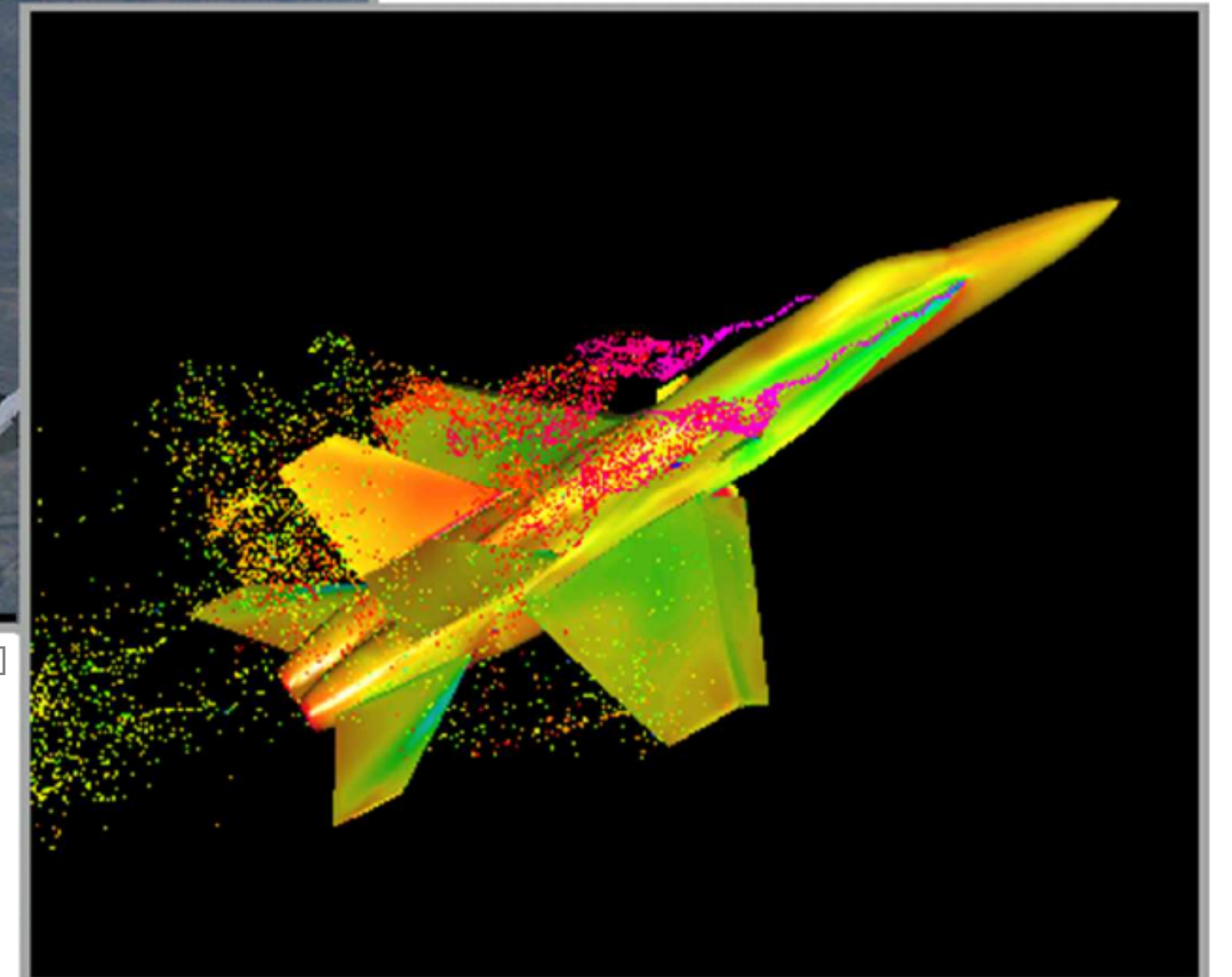


[Post et al. 2003]

[www.speedhunter.com]



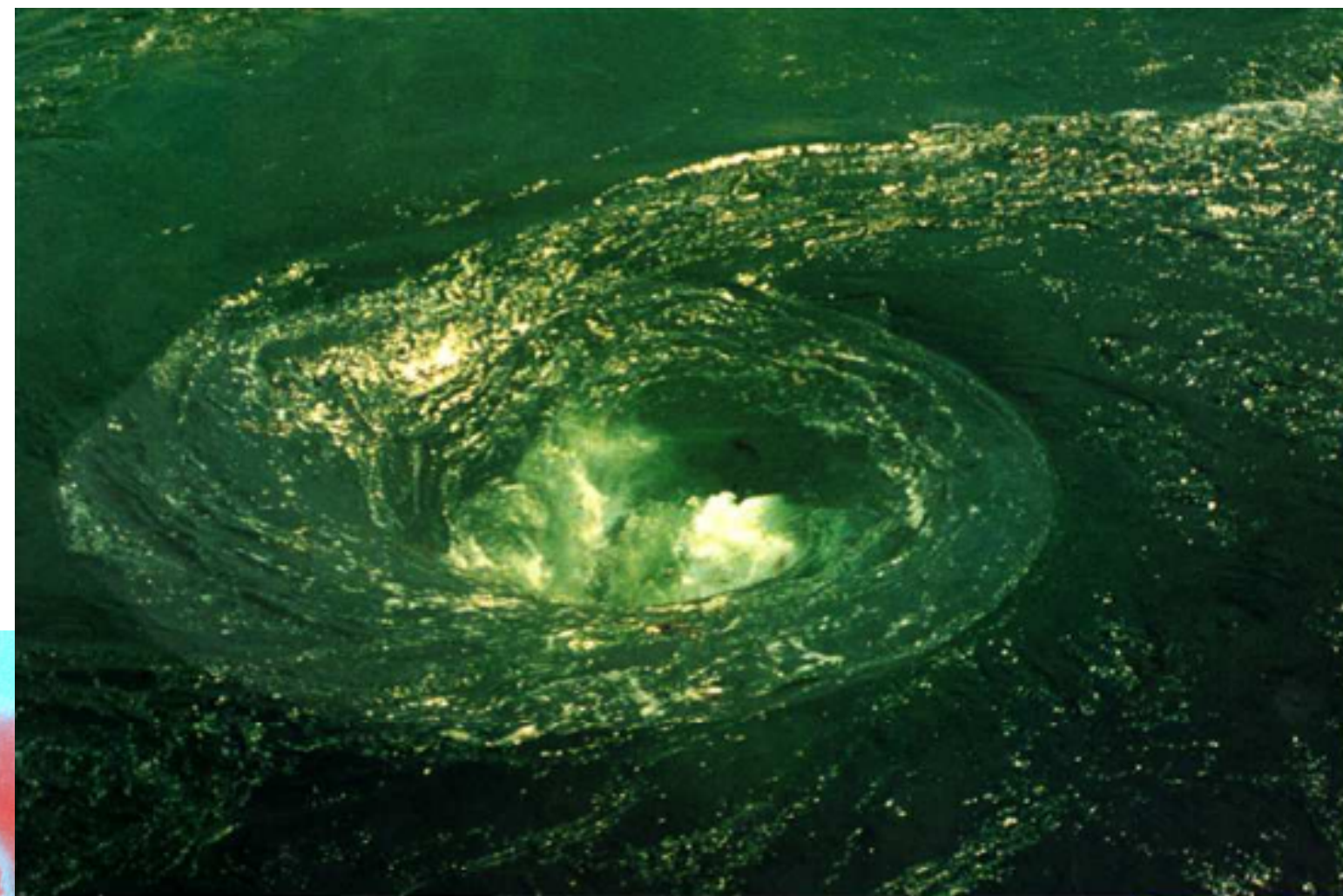
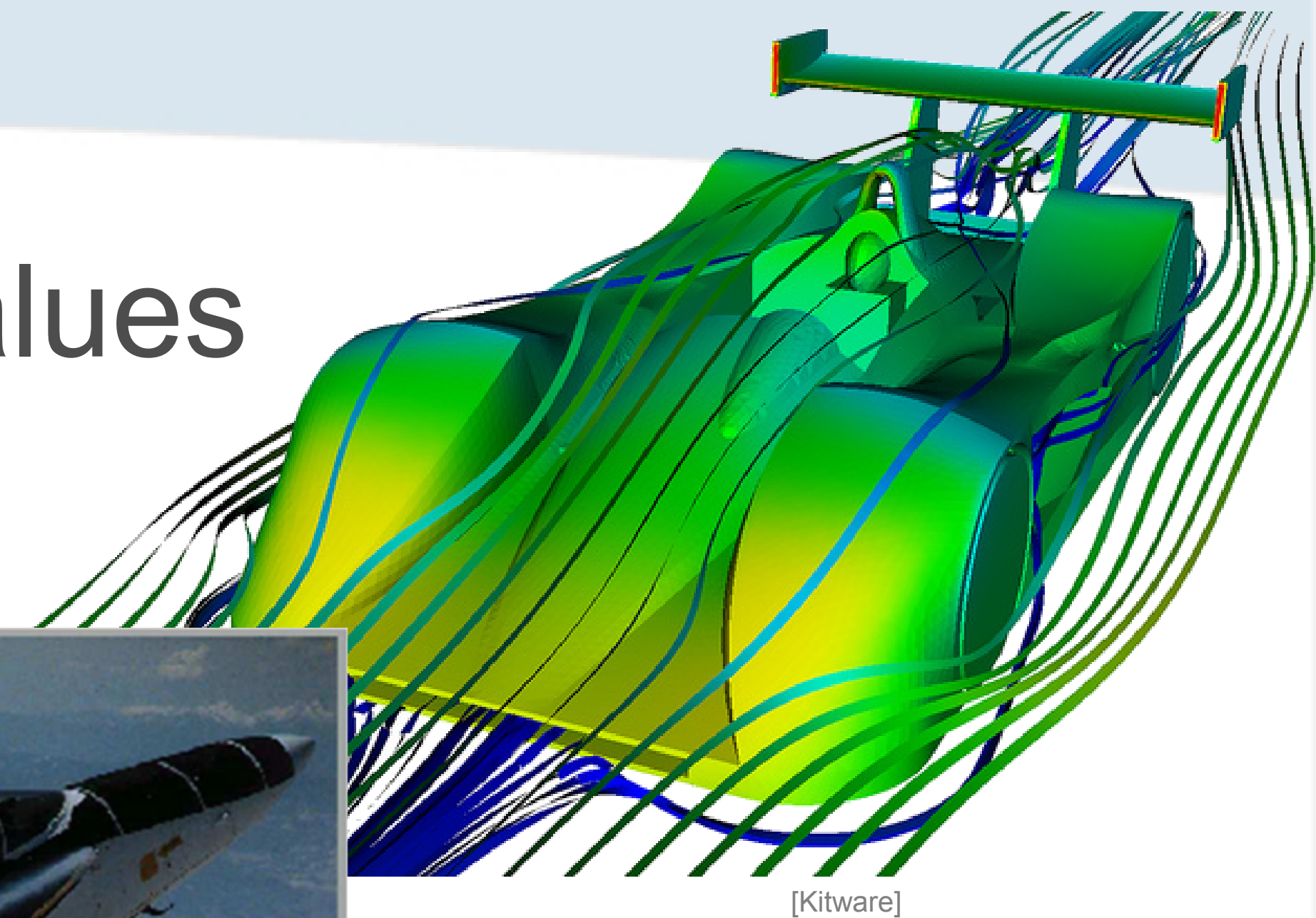
[Chen]



[Wikipedia]

Why?

- Any problem which implies derivatives of scalar values
- Computational fluid dynamics

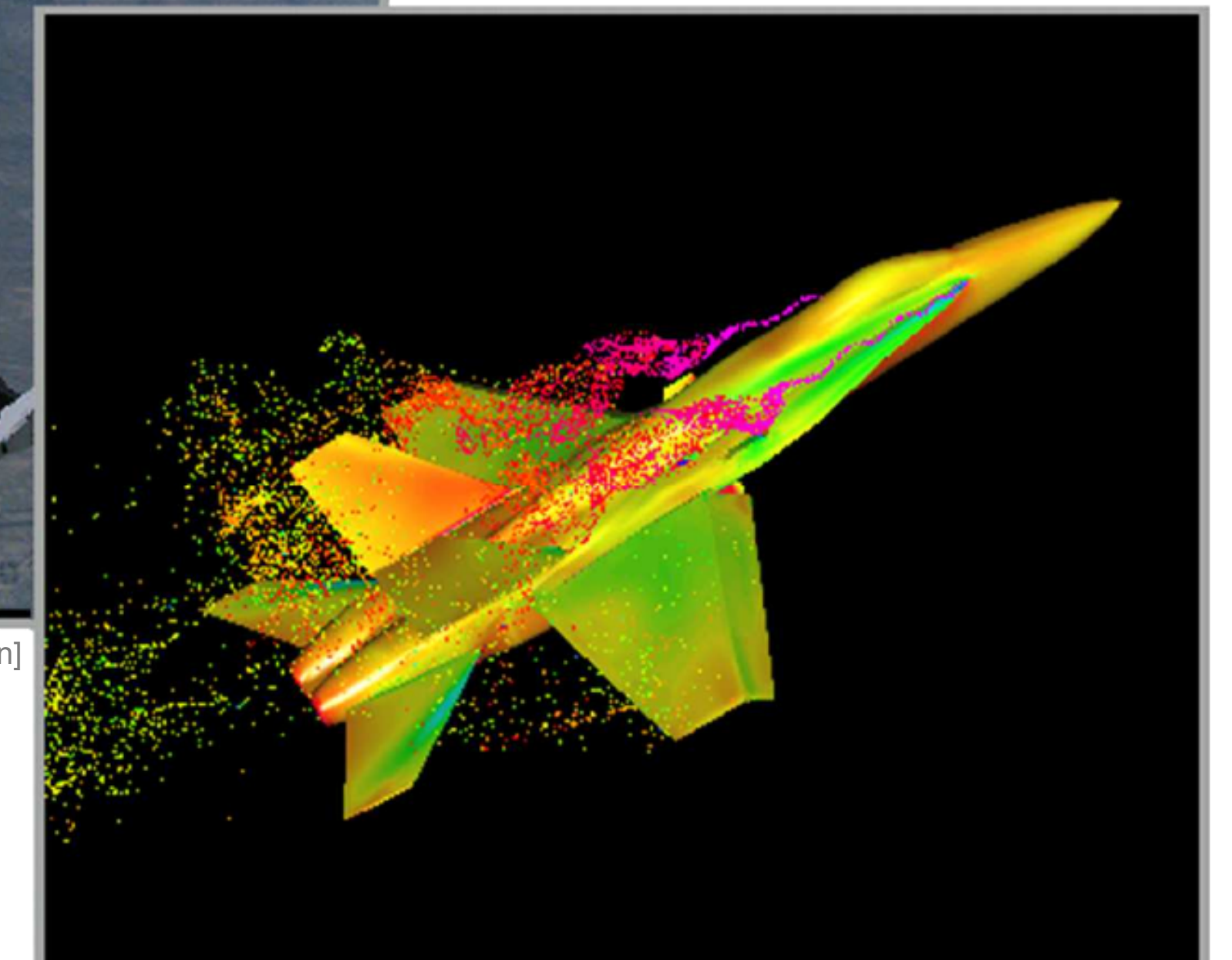


[Post et al. 2003]

[www.speedhunter.com]



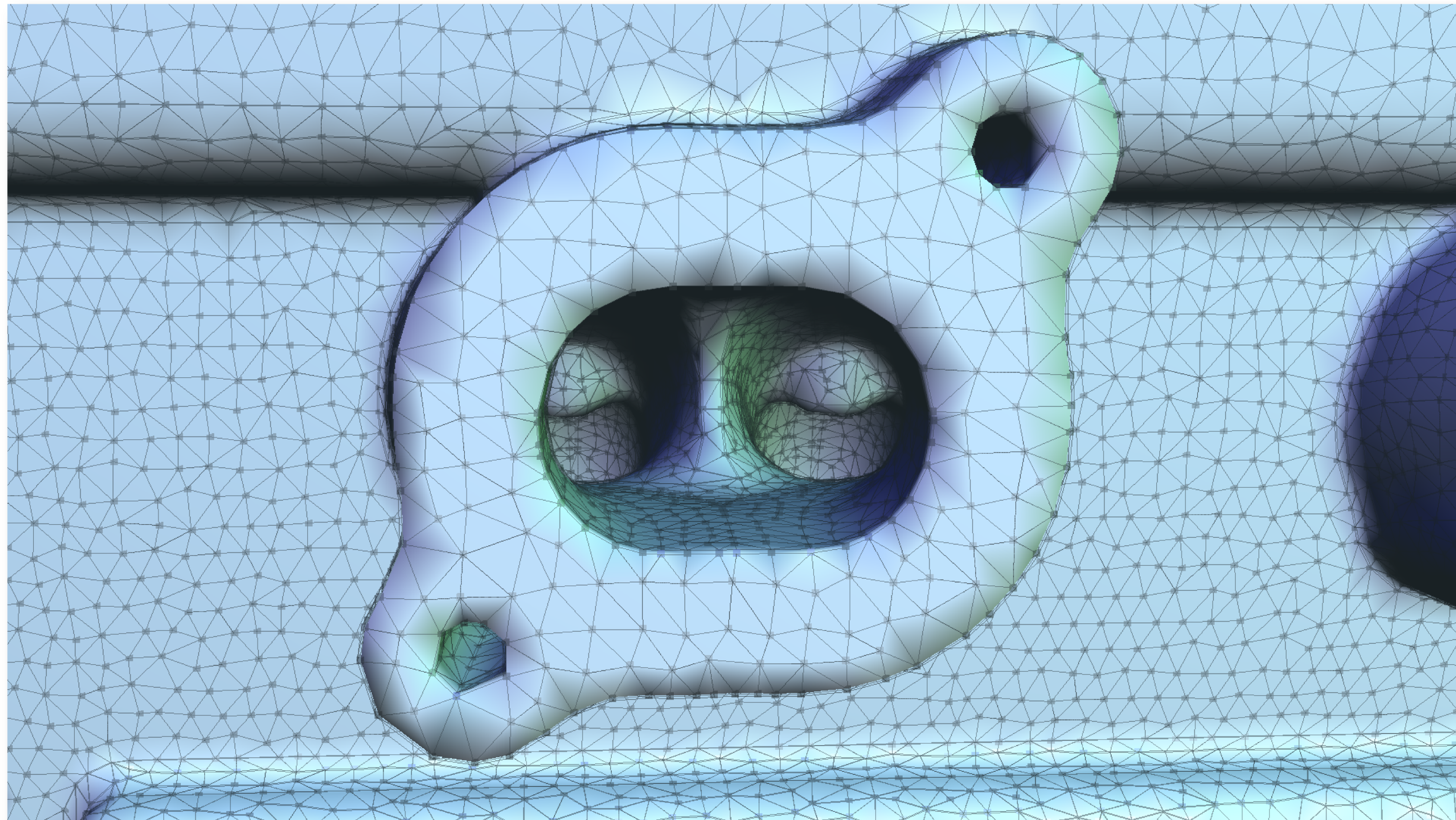
[Chen]



[Wikipedia]

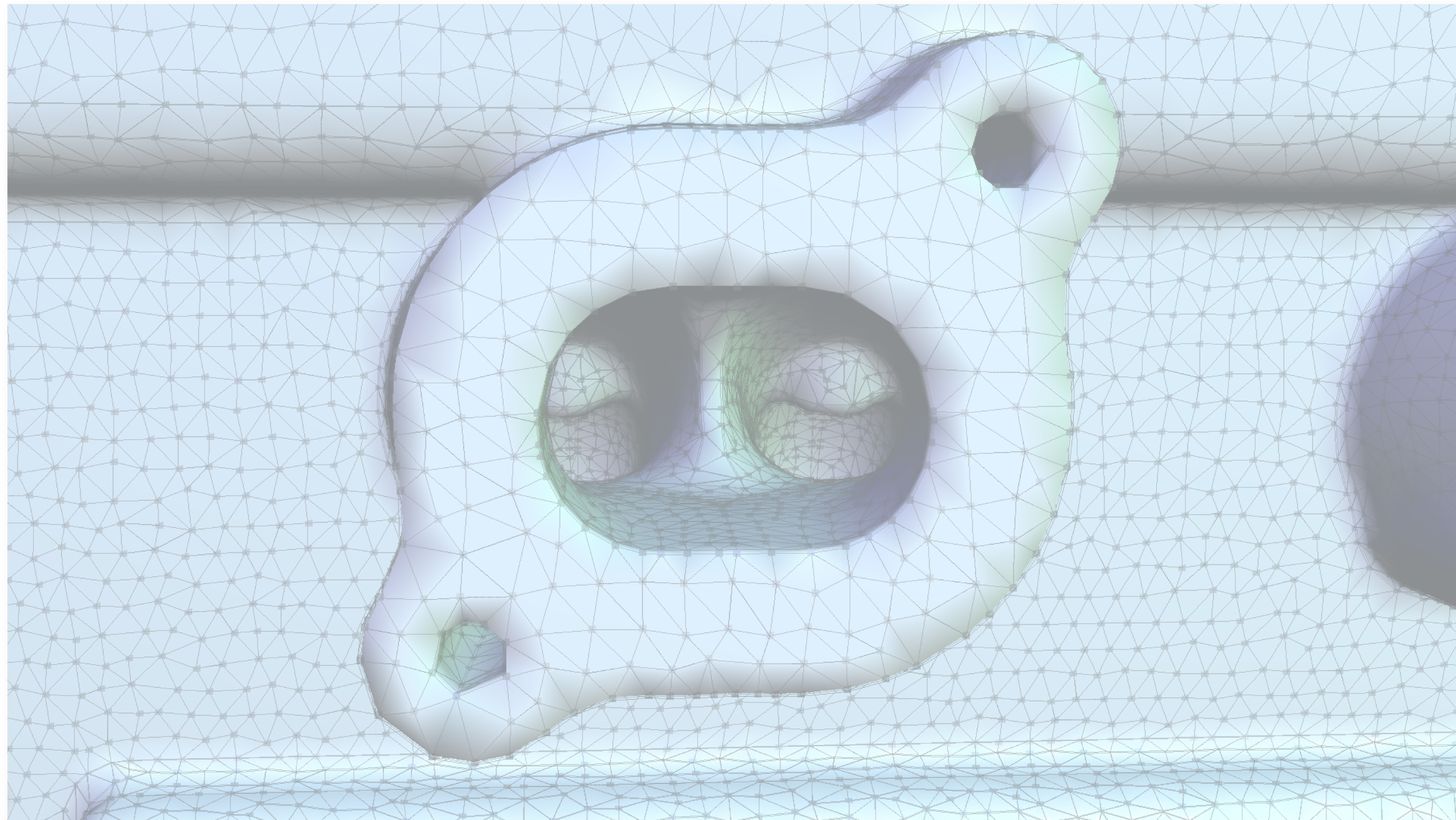
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs



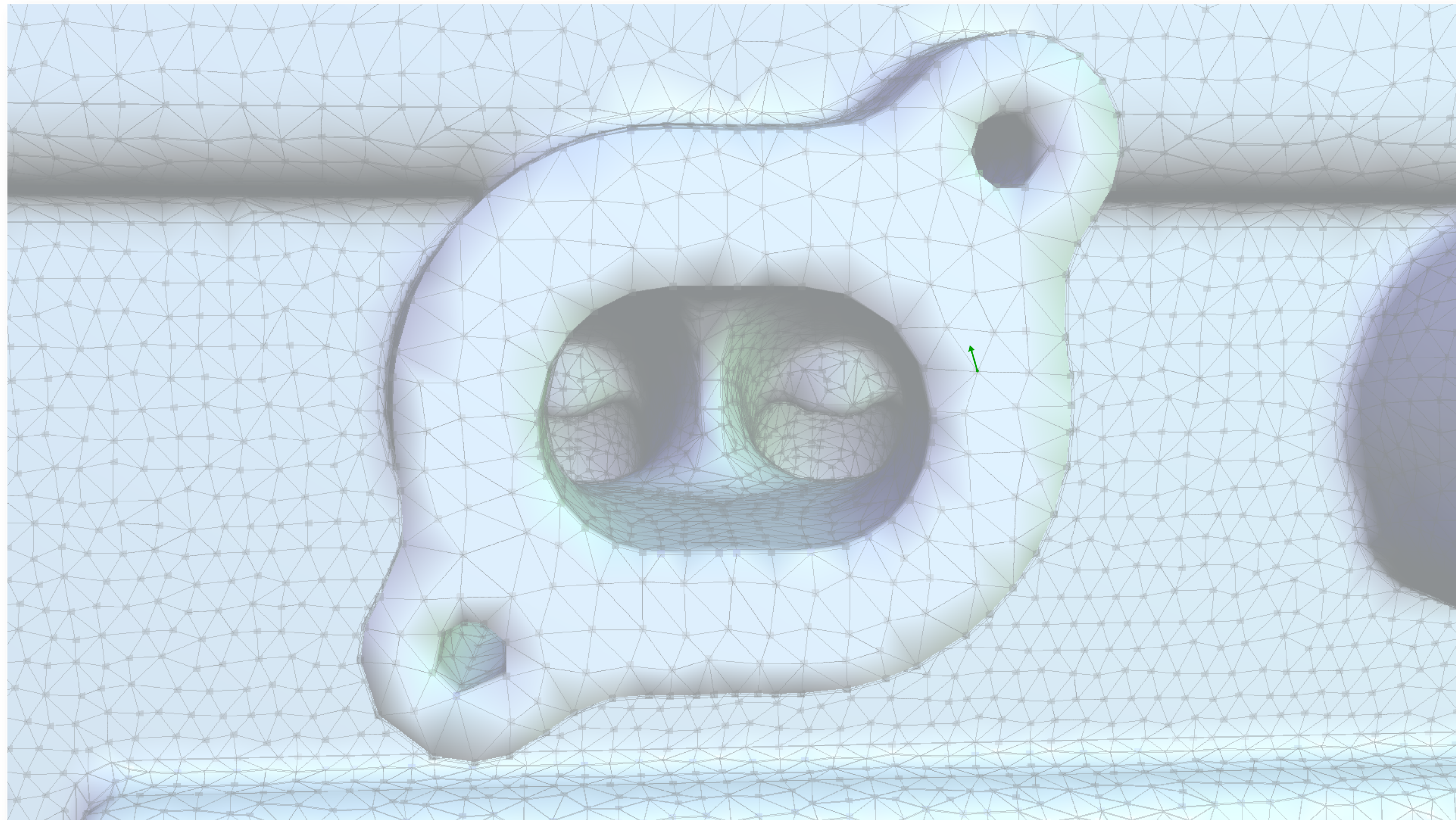
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs



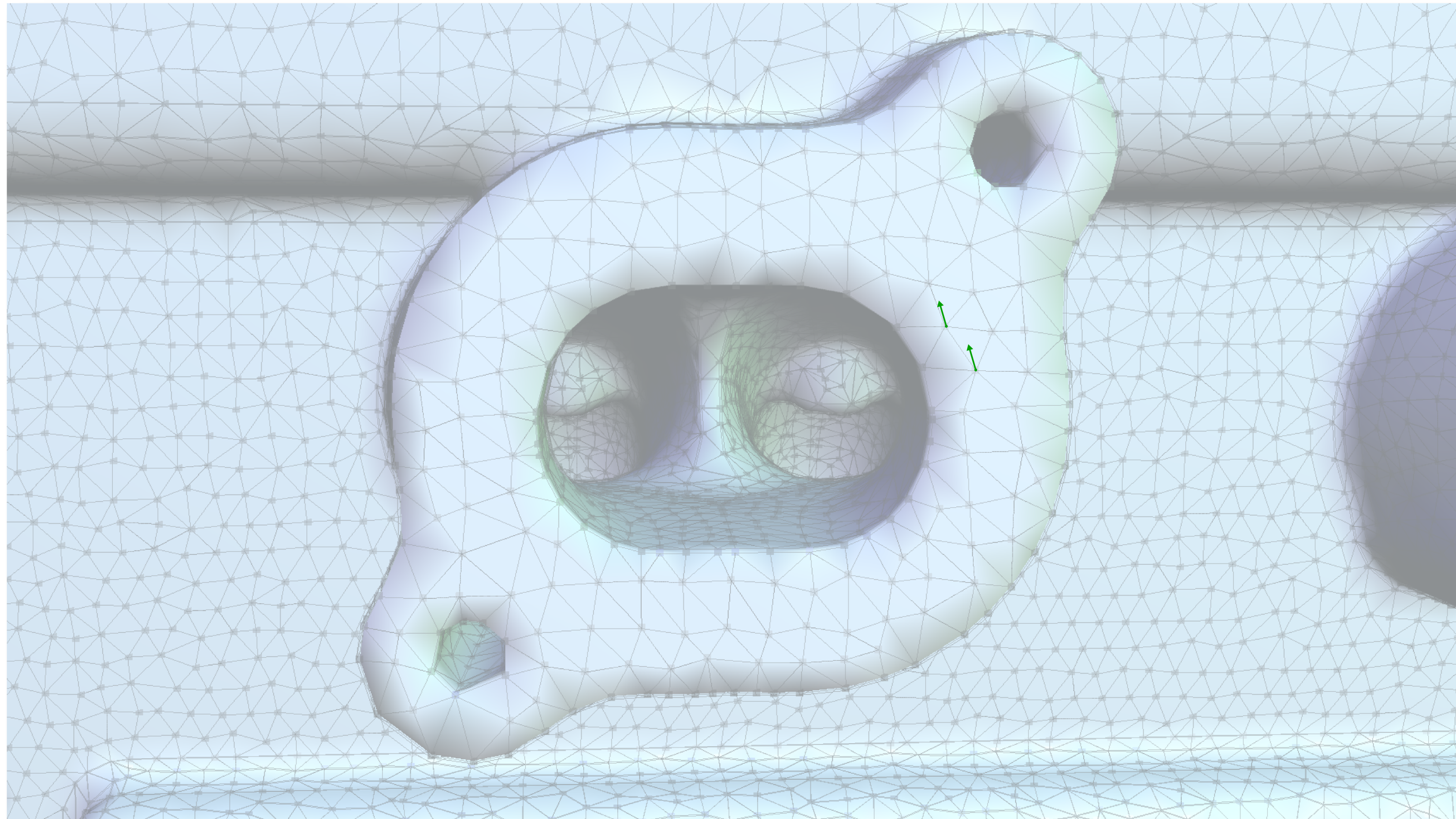
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs



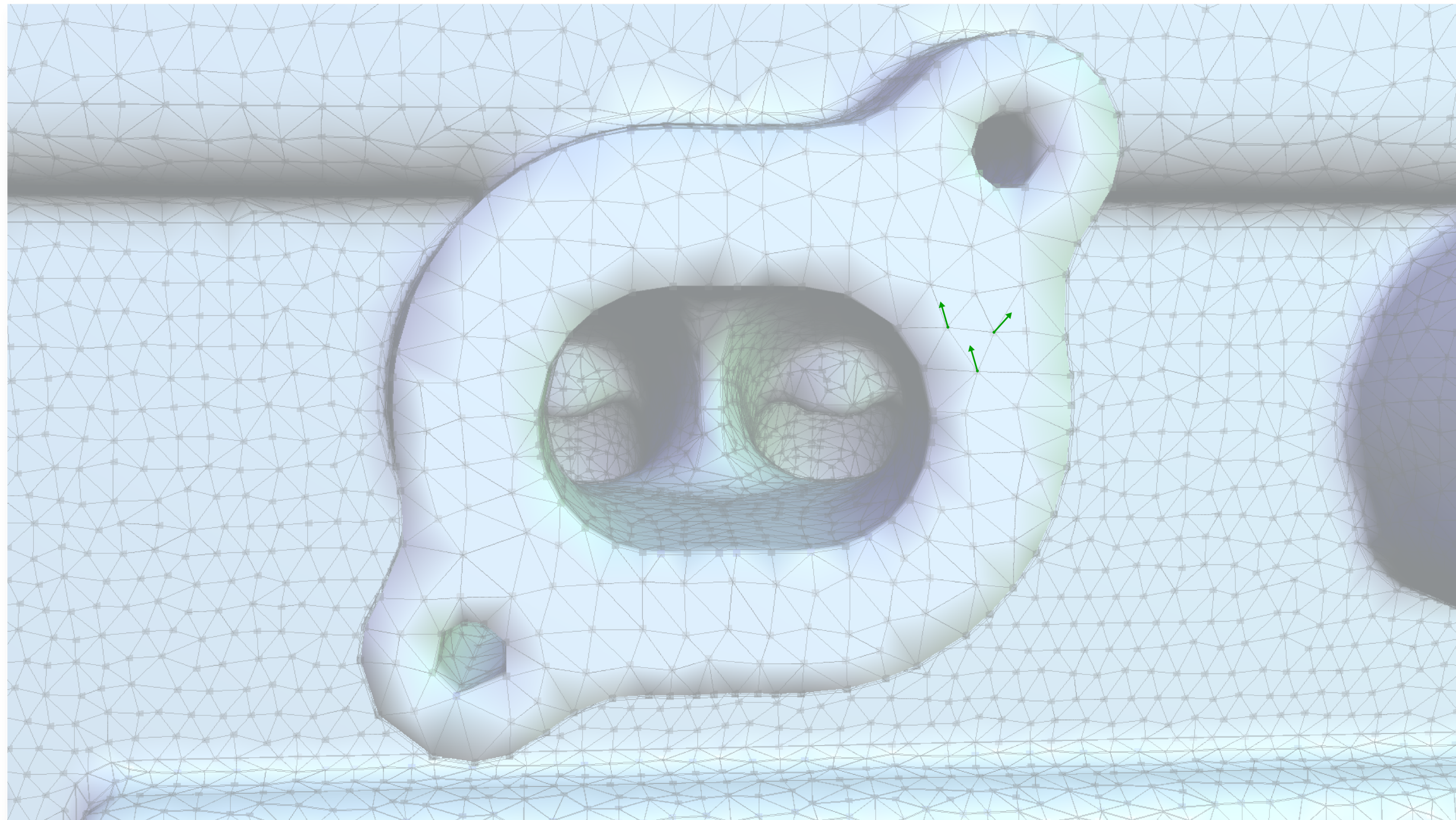
What is there to visualize?

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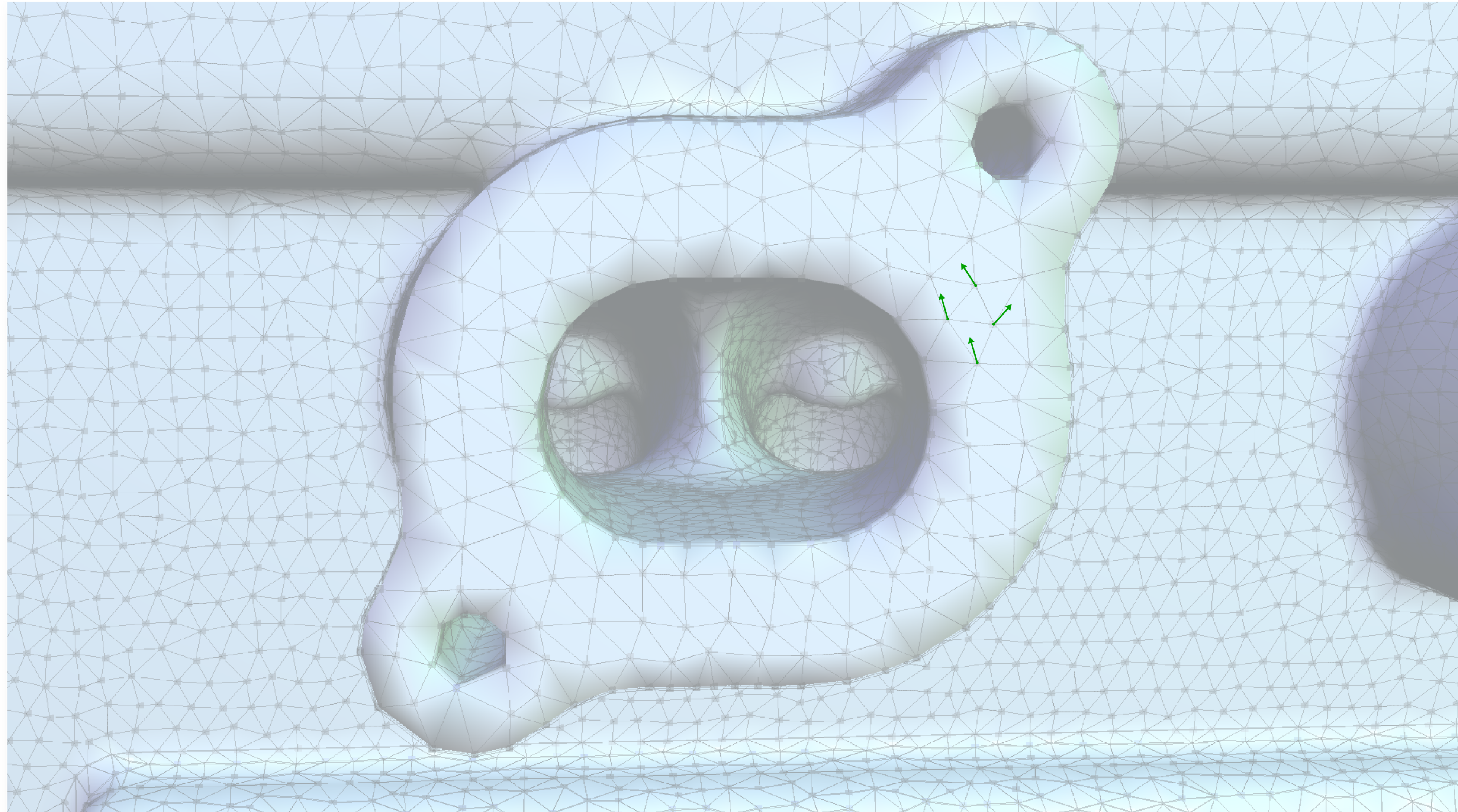
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs



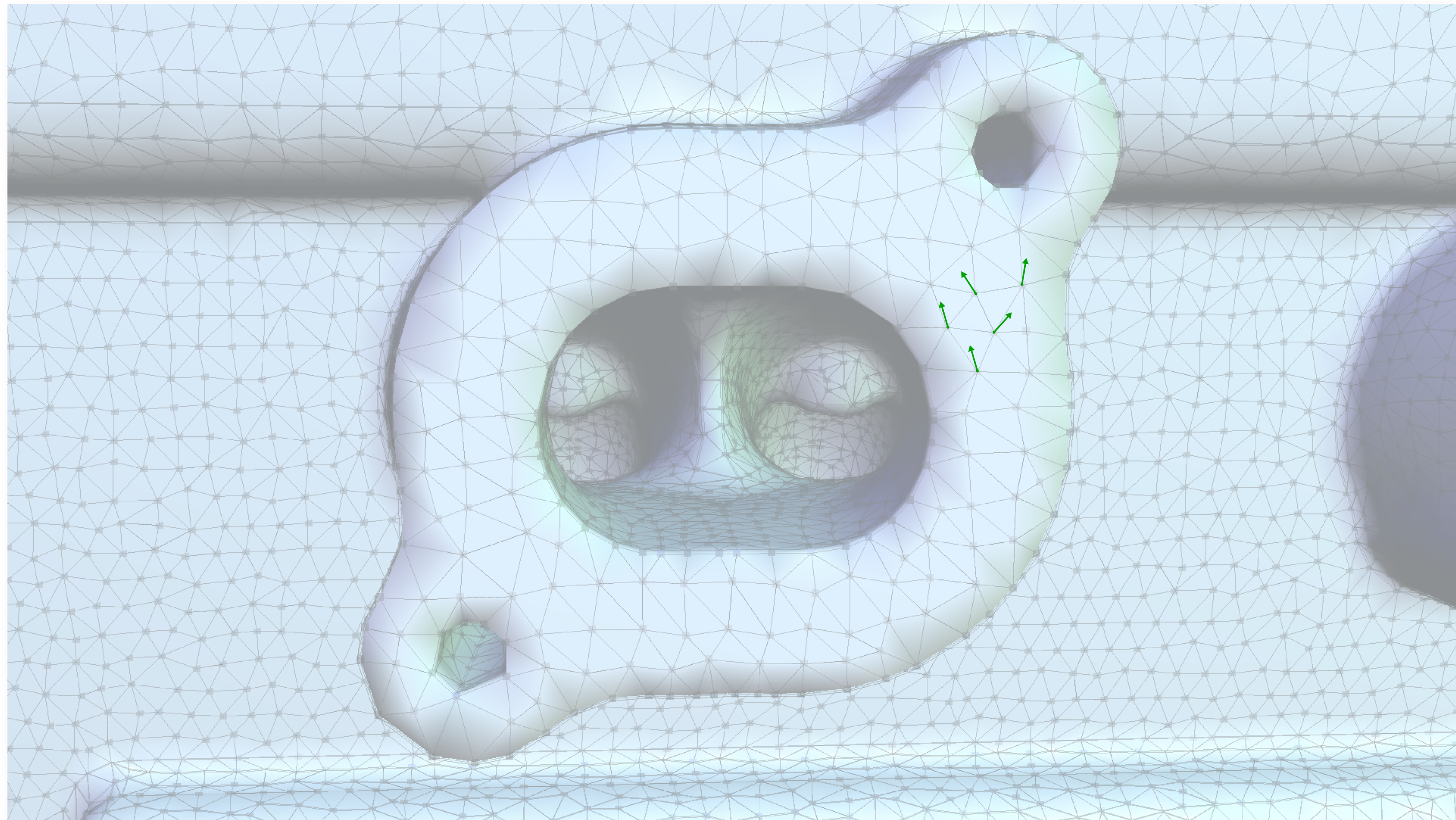
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs



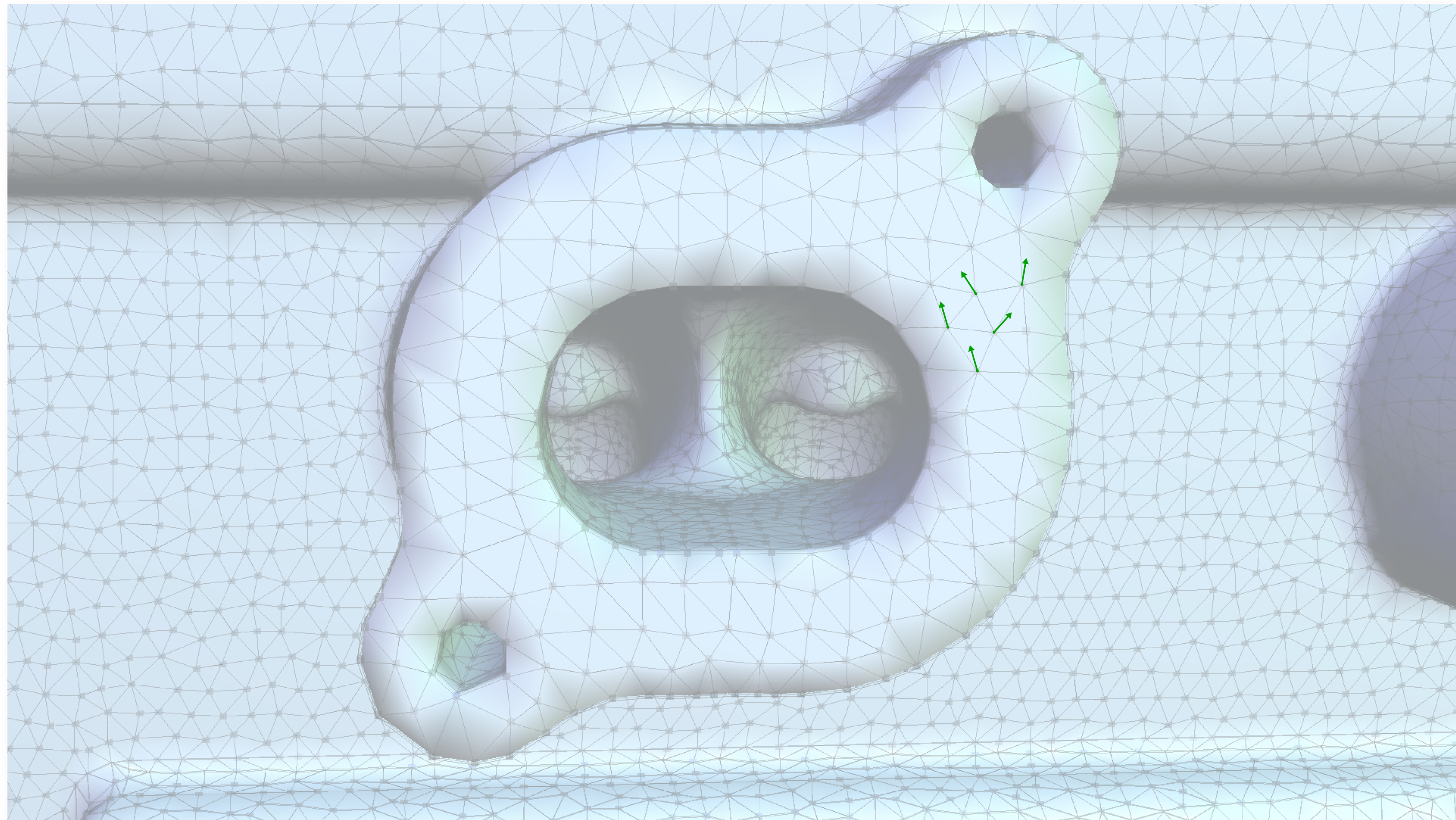
What is there to visualize?

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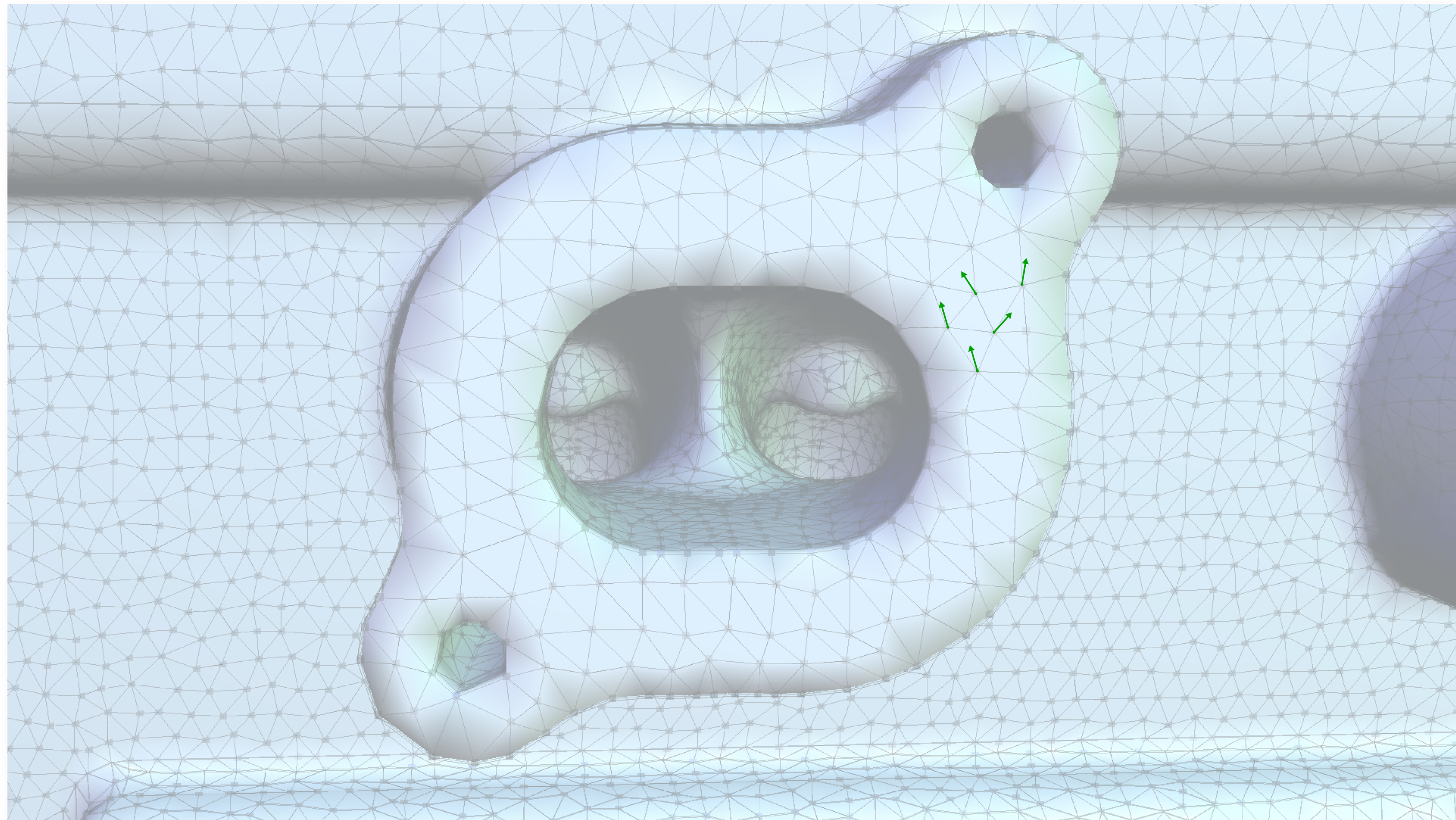
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs
- Data overload



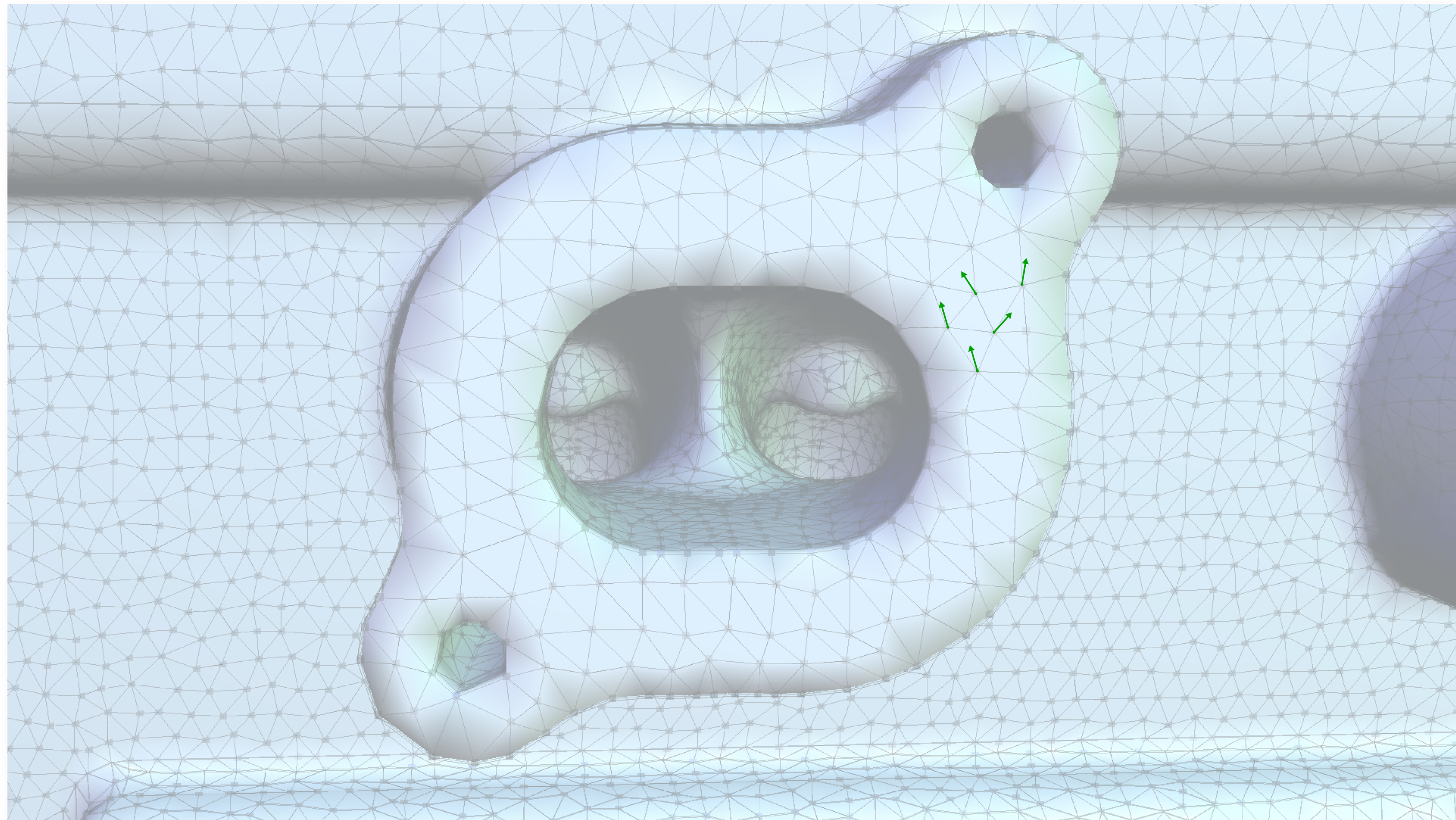
What is there to visualize?

- The simple way: glyphs
- Data overload
- Occlusion issues



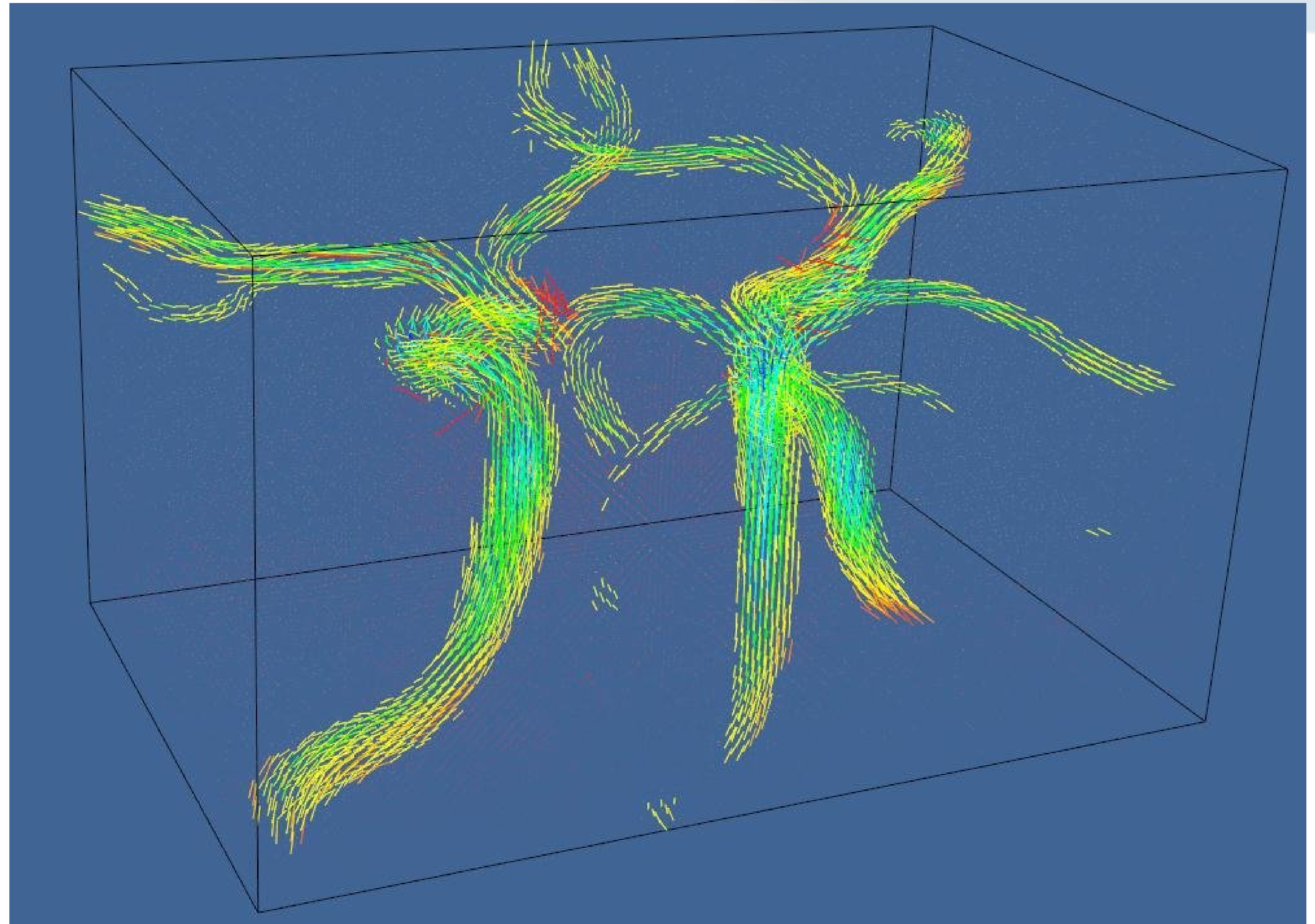
What is there to visualize?

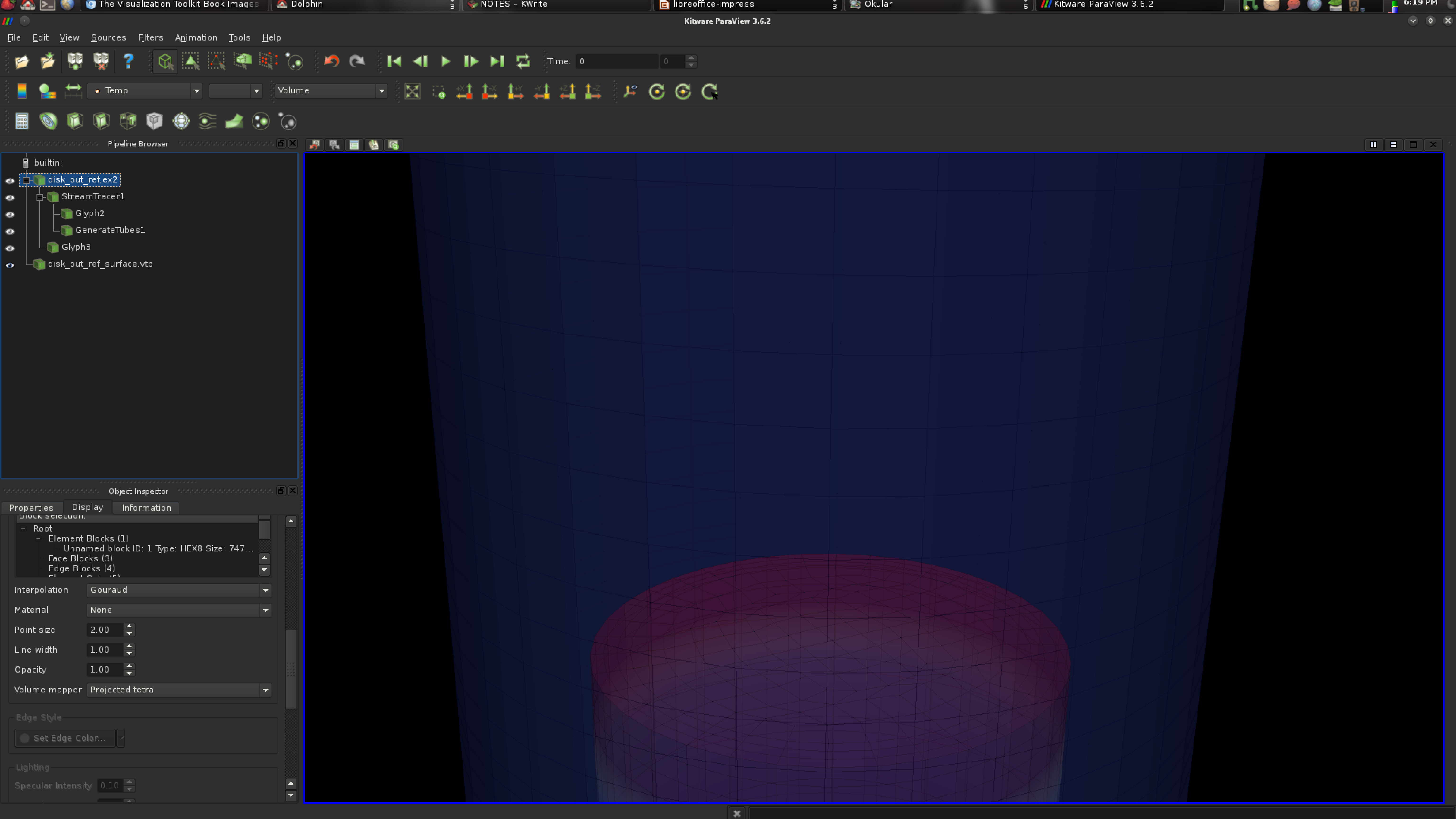
- The simple way: glyphs
- Data overload
- Occlusion issues
- Small scale details

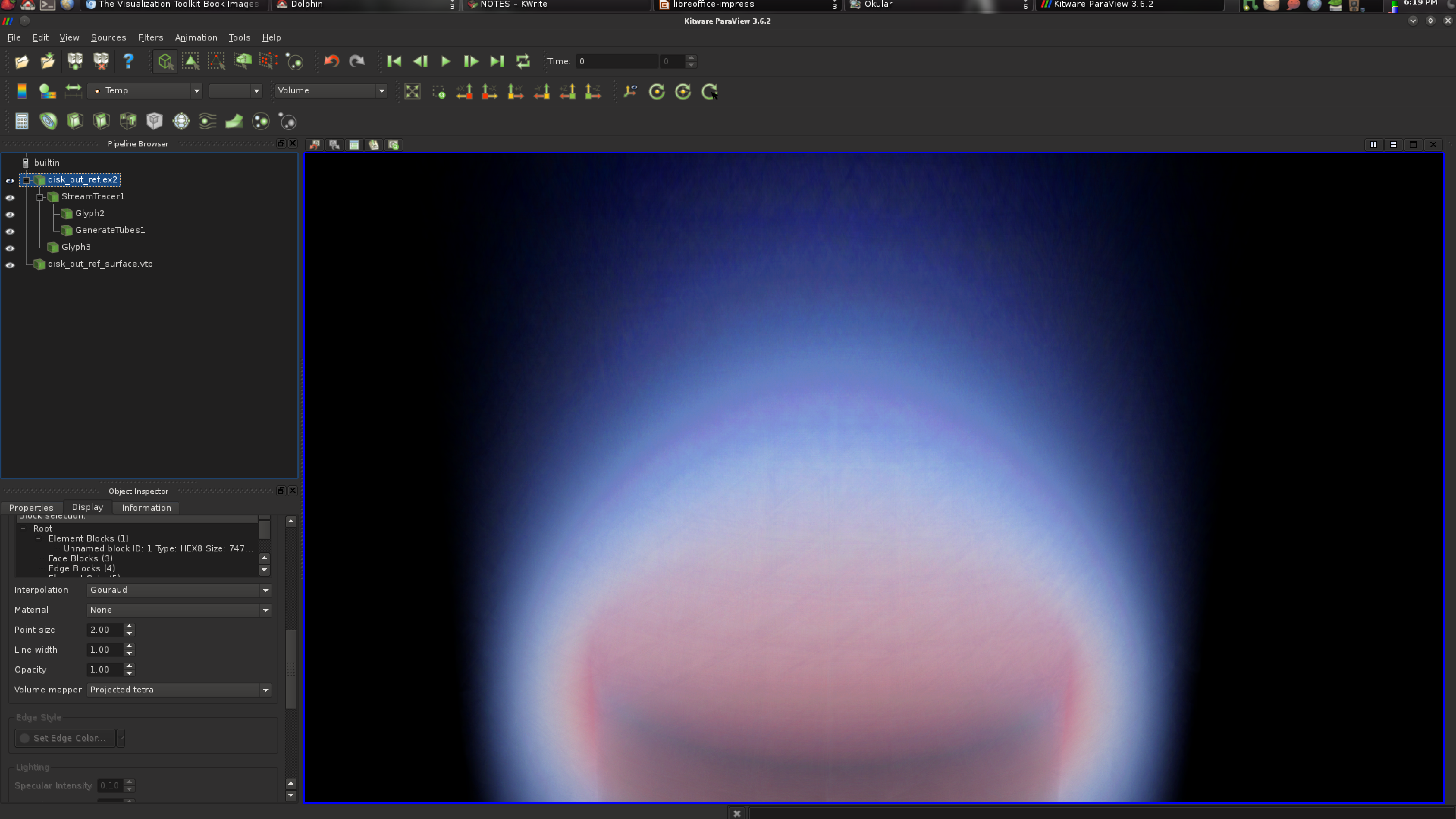


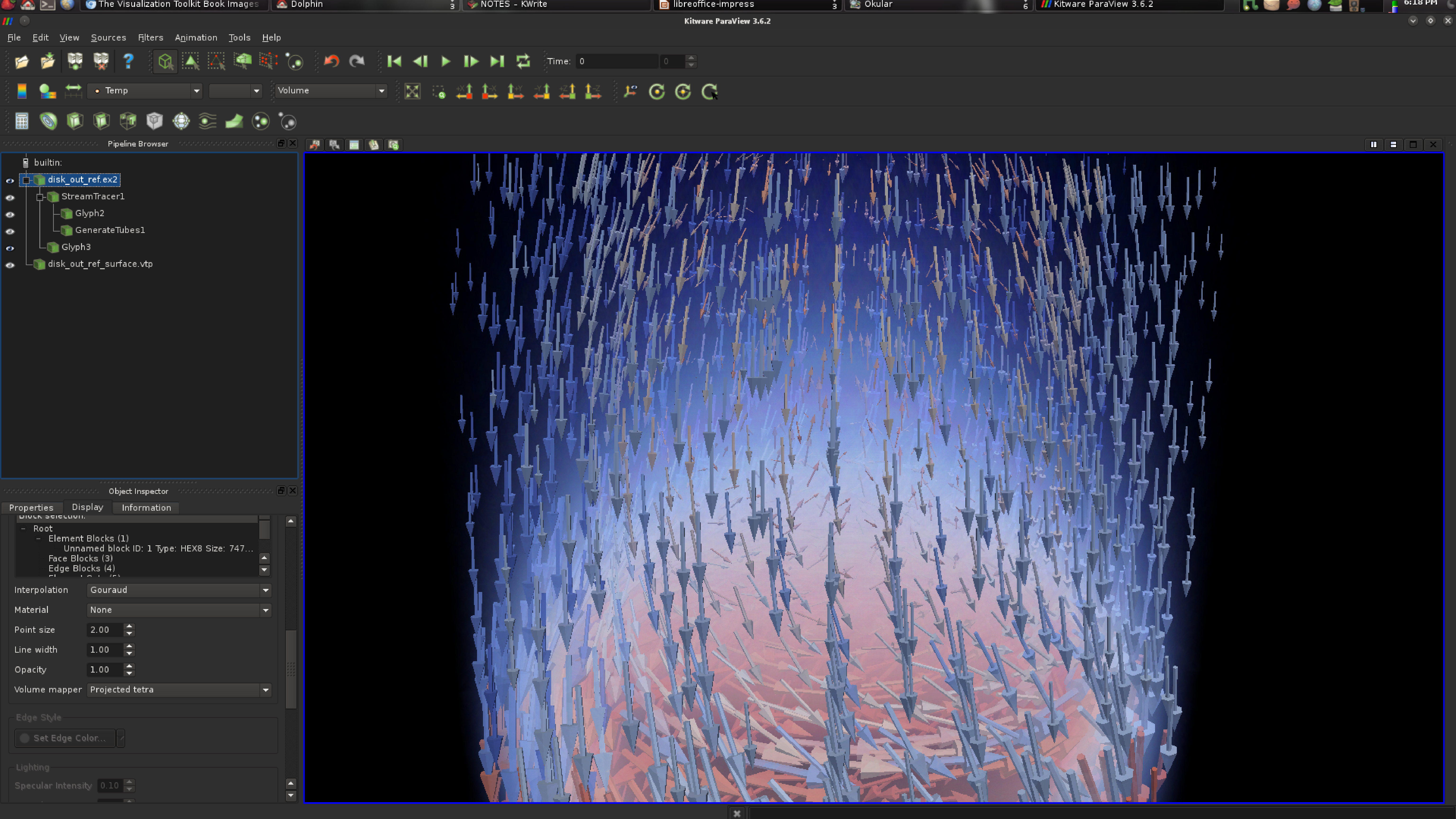
What is there to visualize?

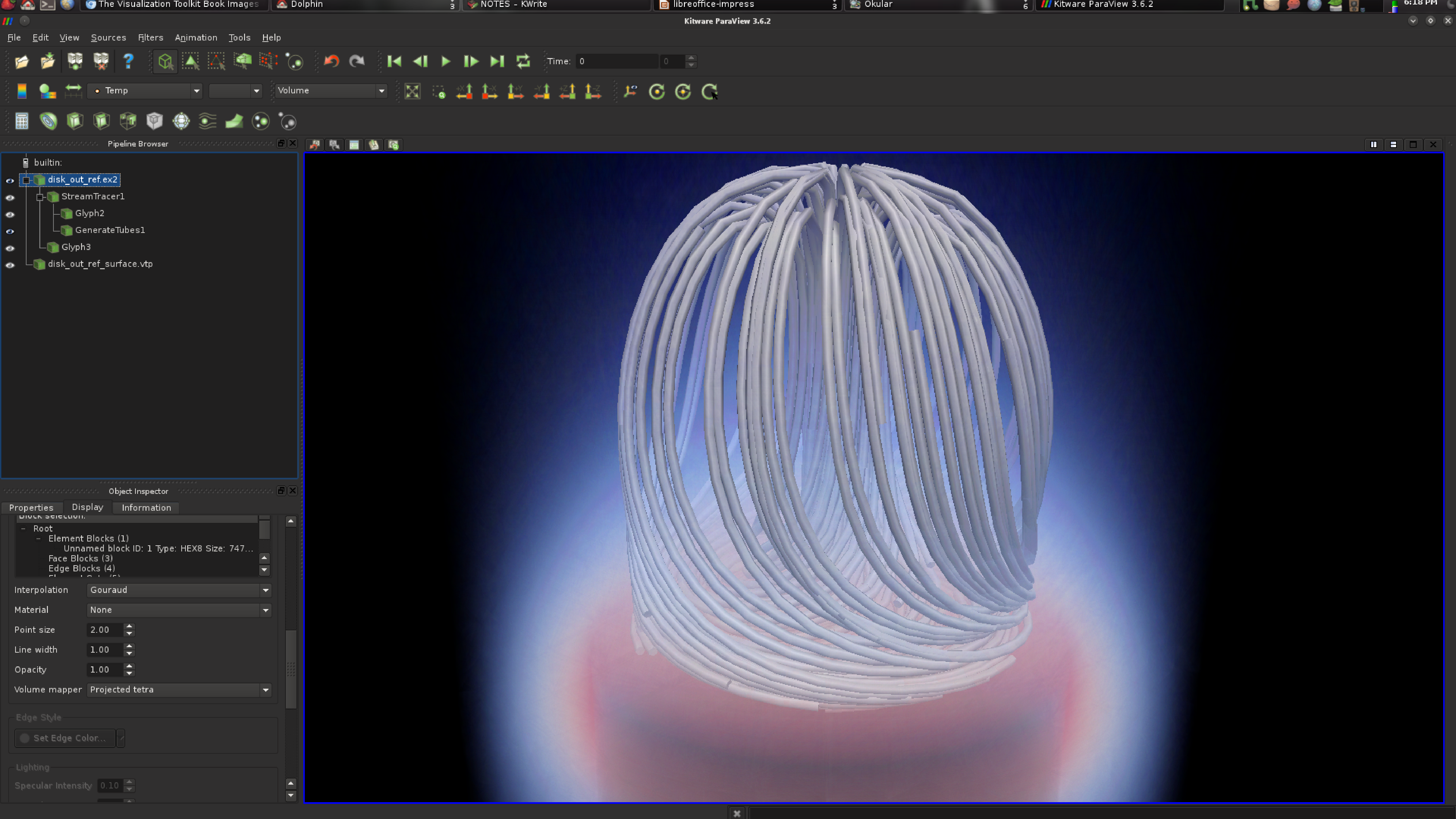
- The simple way: glyphs
- Data overload
- Occlusion issues
- Small scale details

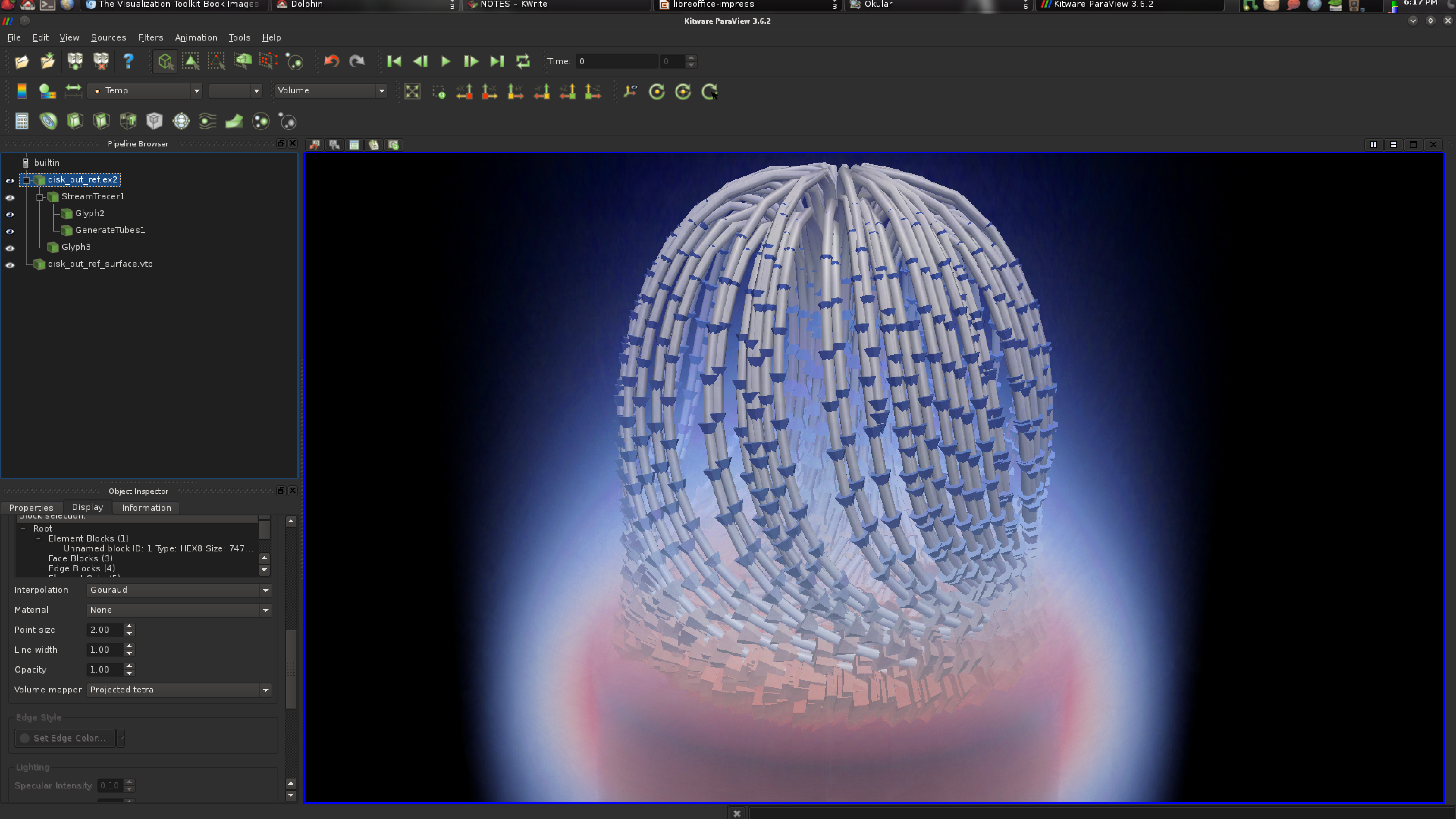












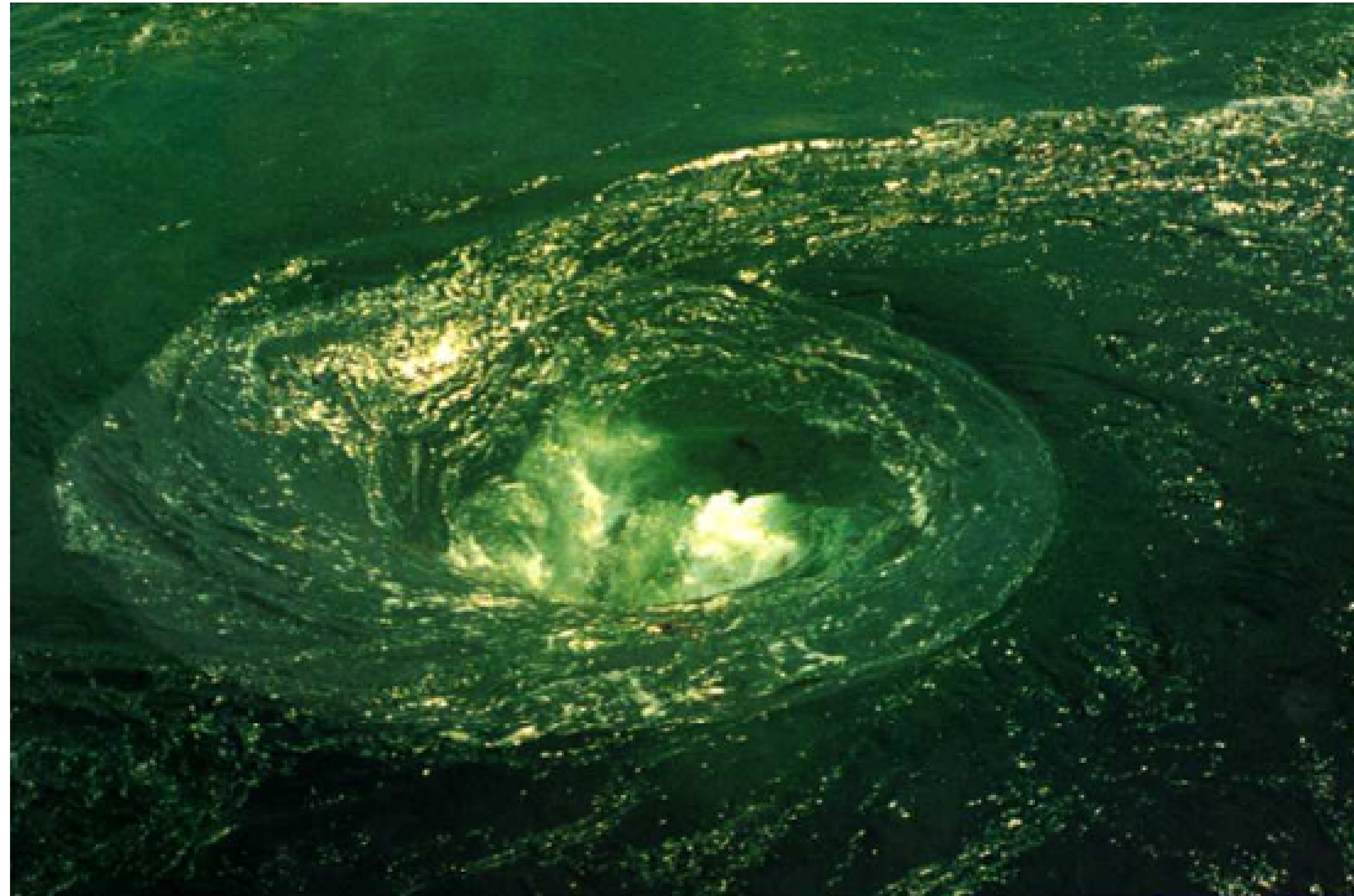
What is there to visualize?

What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature

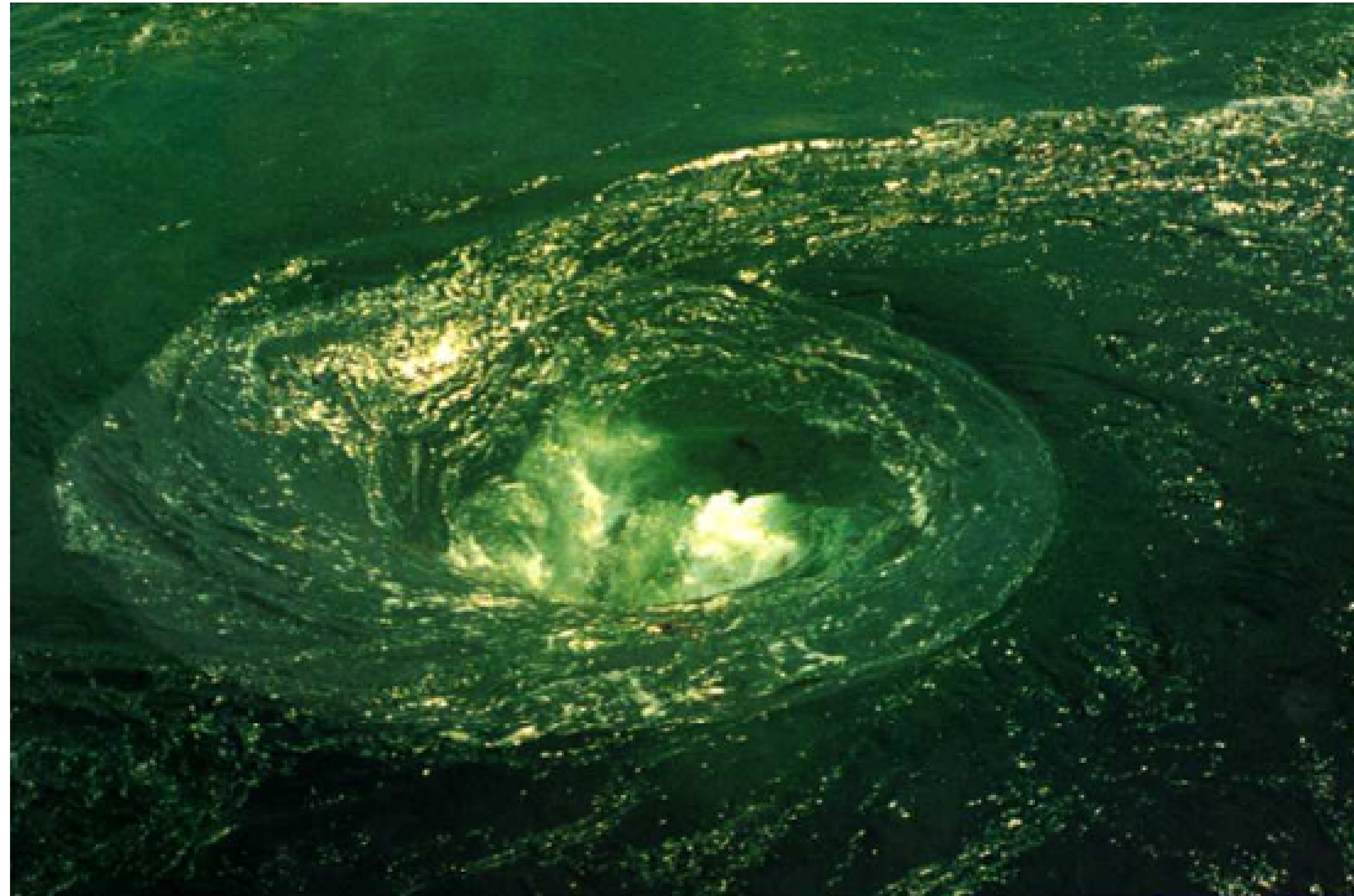
What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature



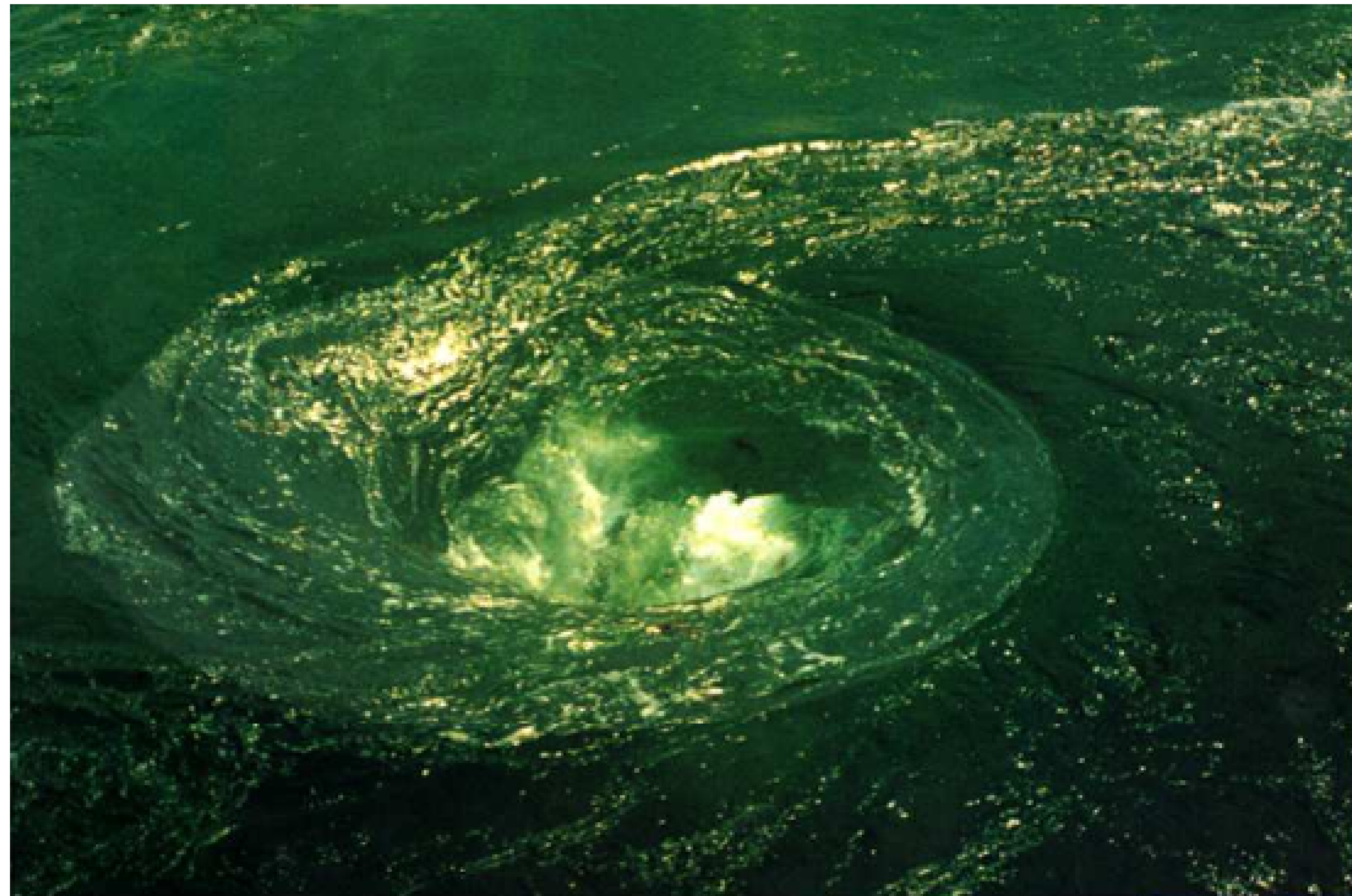
What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature
 - Global visualization



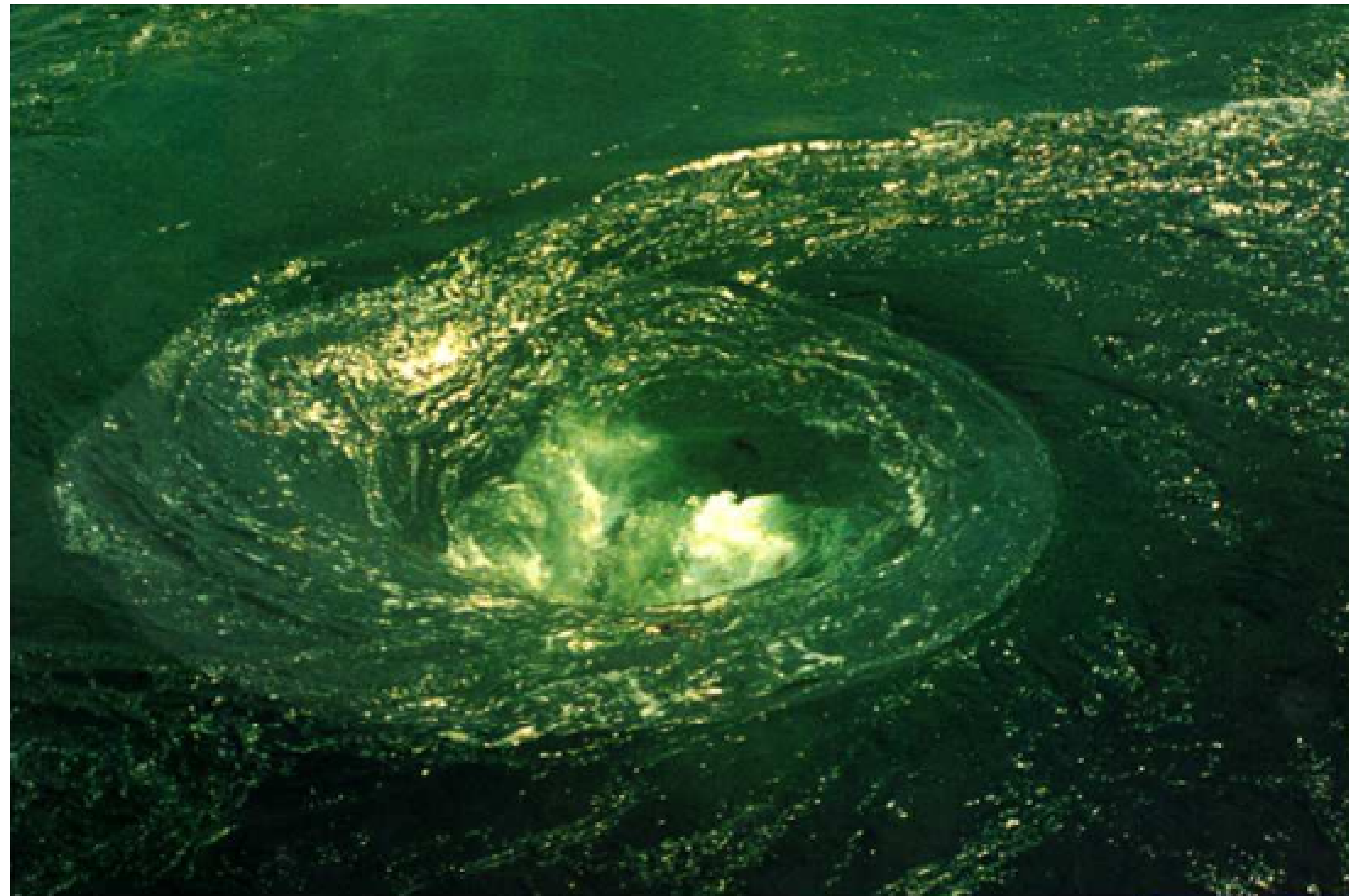
What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature
 - Global visualization
 - Implicit representations



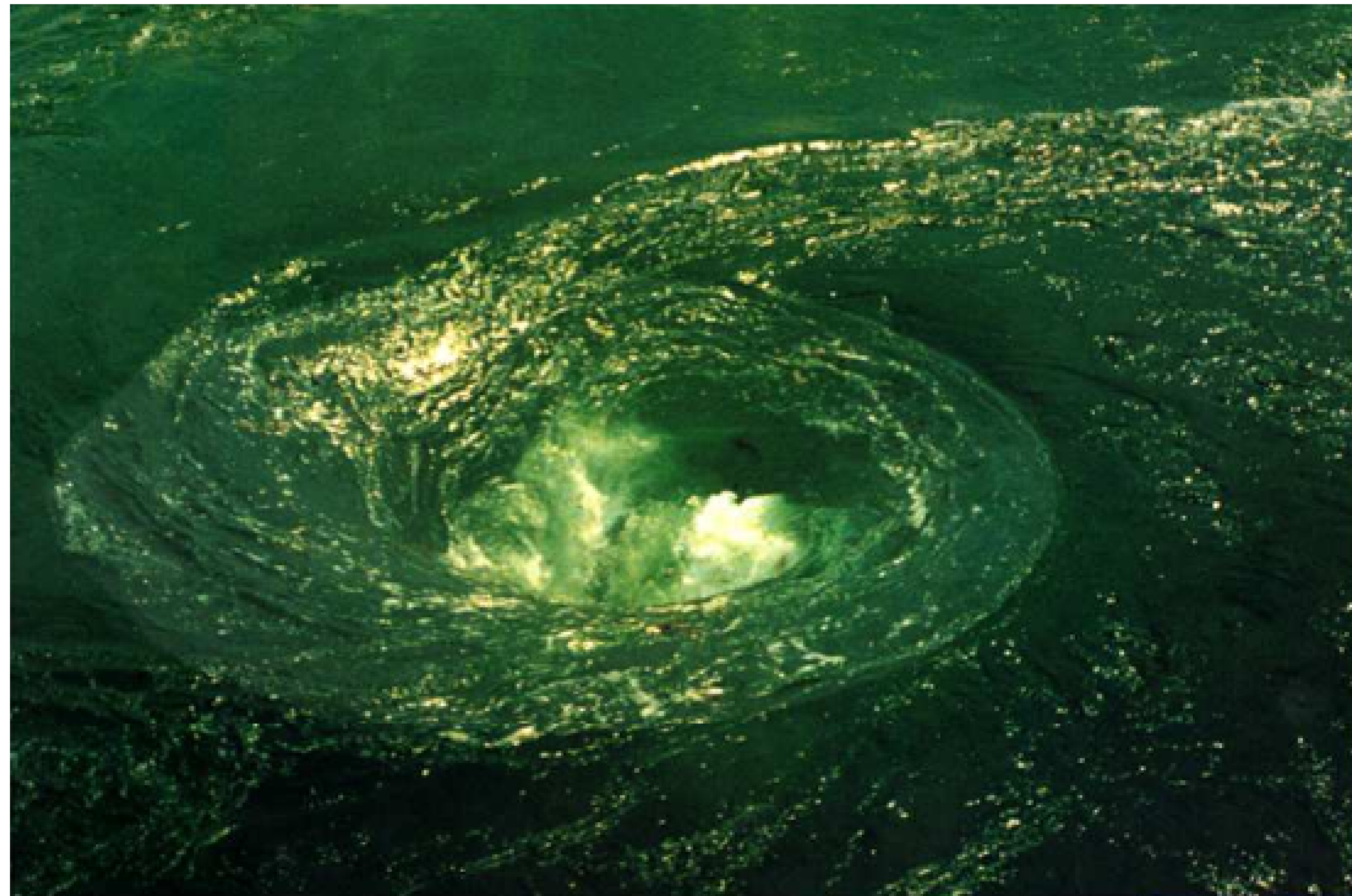
What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature
 - Global visualization
 - Implicit representations
 - *Line Integral Convolution*



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from nature
 - Global visualization
 - Implicit representations
 - *Line Integral Convolution*
- Analogy to scalar fields:
 - Stripped color maps
 - Volume rendering



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences

What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences
 - Localized visualization



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences
 - Localized visualization
 - Explicit representations



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences
 - Localized visualization
 - Explicit representations
 - *Stream lines and surfaces*



What is there to visualize?

- Getting inspiration from engineering sciences
 - Localized visualization
 - Explicit representations
 - *Stream lines and surfaces*
- Analogy to scalar fields:
 - Isocontours
 - Isosurfaces

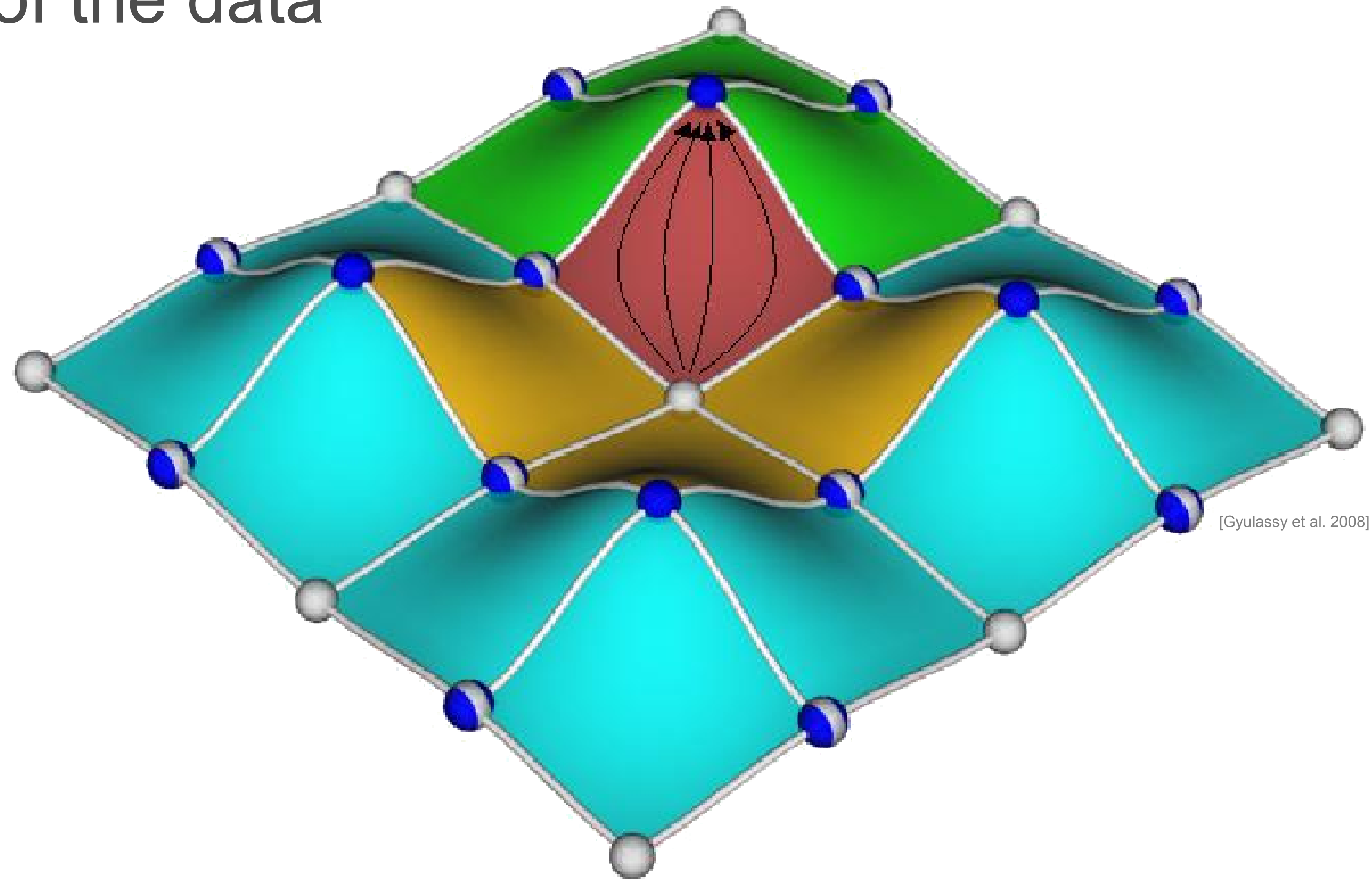


What is there to visualize?

- Understanding the structure of the data

What is there to visualize?

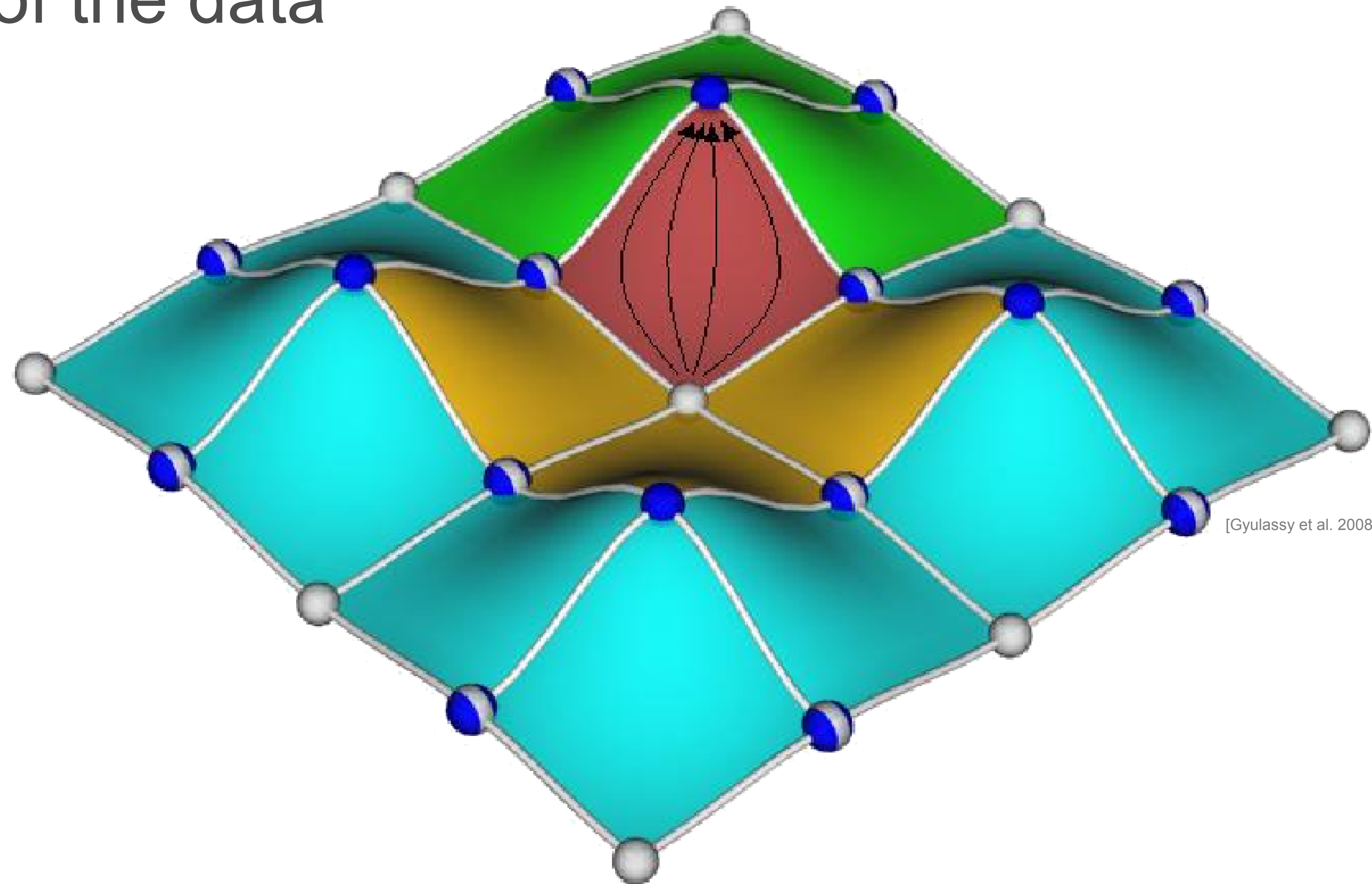
- Understanding the structure of the data



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

What is there to visualize?

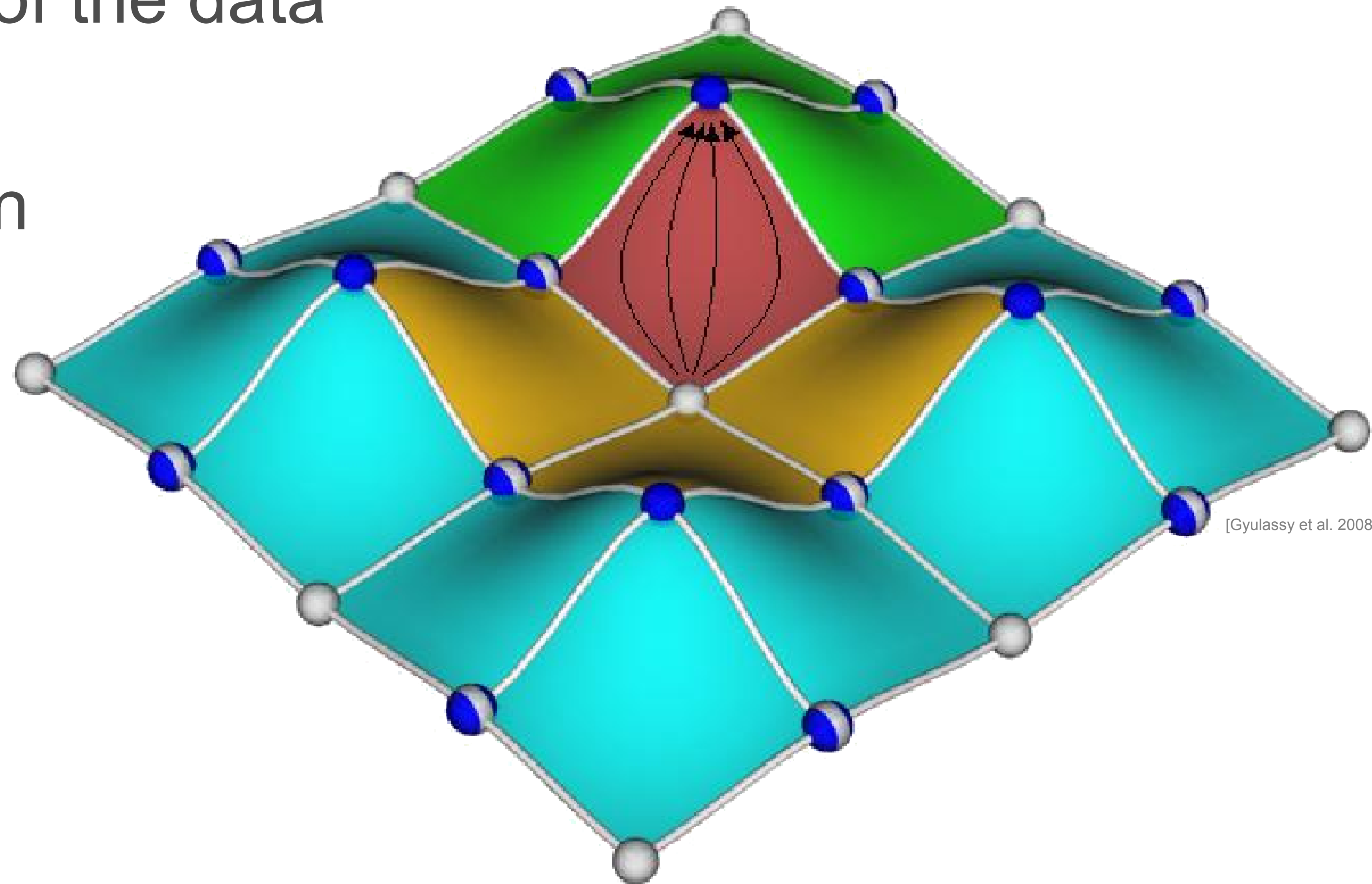
- Understanding the structure of the data
 - Vector field topology



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

What is there to visualize?

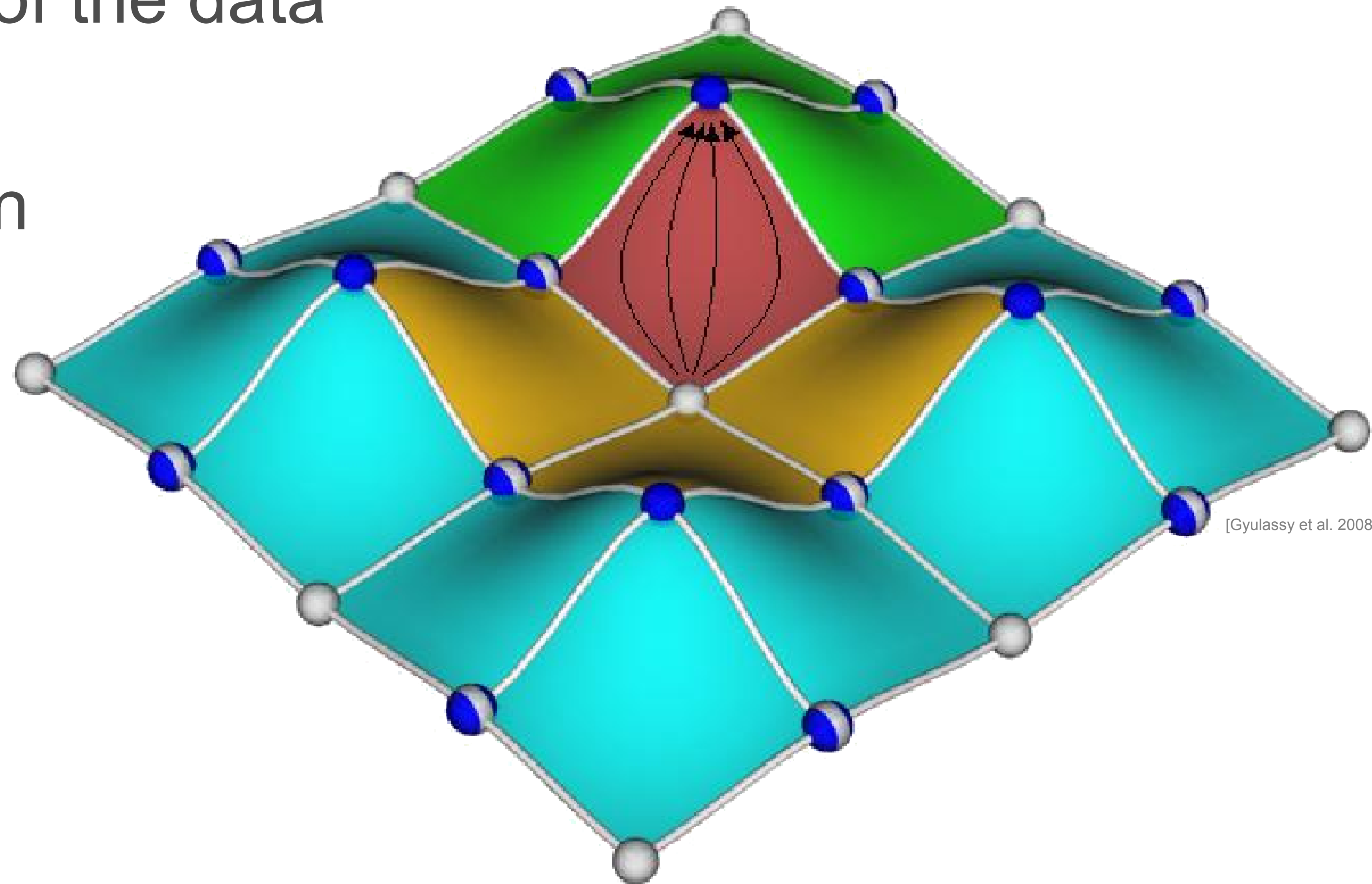
- Understanding the structure of the data
 - Vector field topology
 - Segmentation of the domain



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

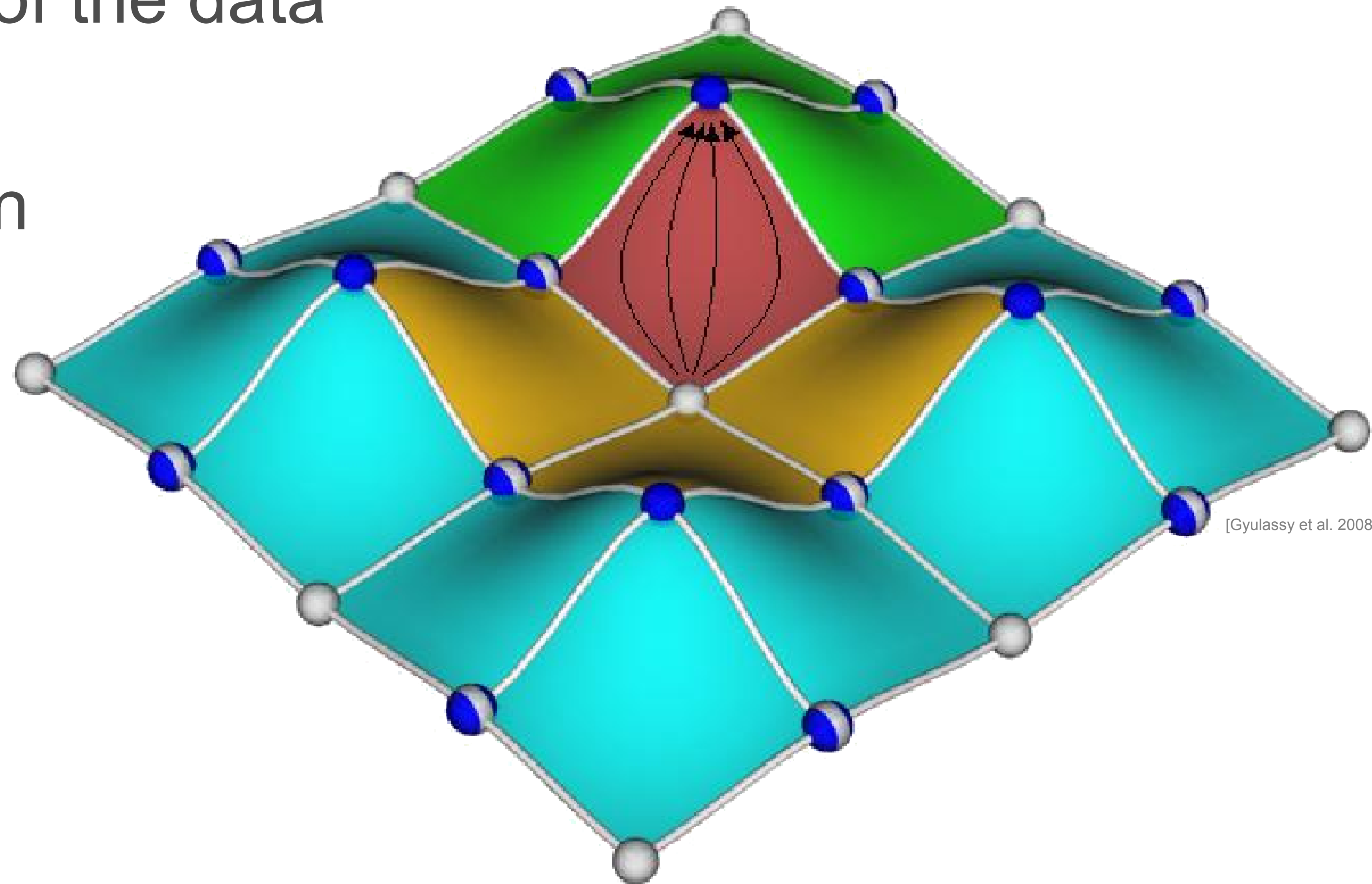
What is there to visualize?

- Understanding the structure of the data
 - Vector field topology
 - Segmentation of the domain
 - Homogeneous behavior



What is there to visualize?

- Understanding the structure of the data
 - Vector field topology
 - Segmentation of the domain
 - Homogeneous behavior
- Analogy to scalar fields
 - Critical points
 - Reeb graphs



Summary

Summary

- Steady vector fields

Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves

Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves
 - Integration techniques, seeding

Summary

- Steady vector fields
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 - Integral surfaces

Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves
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 - Line integral convolution

Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves
 - Integration techniques, seeding
 - Integral surfaces
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 - Derived scalar fields

Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves
 - Integration techniques, seeding
 - Integral surfaces
 - Line integral convolution
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Summary

- Steady vector fields
 - Integral curves
 - Integration techniques, seeding
 - Integral surfaces
 - Line integral convolution
 - Derived scalar fields
 - Vector field topology
 - Gradient fields
 - Arbitrary fields

Steady vector fields

Steady vector fields

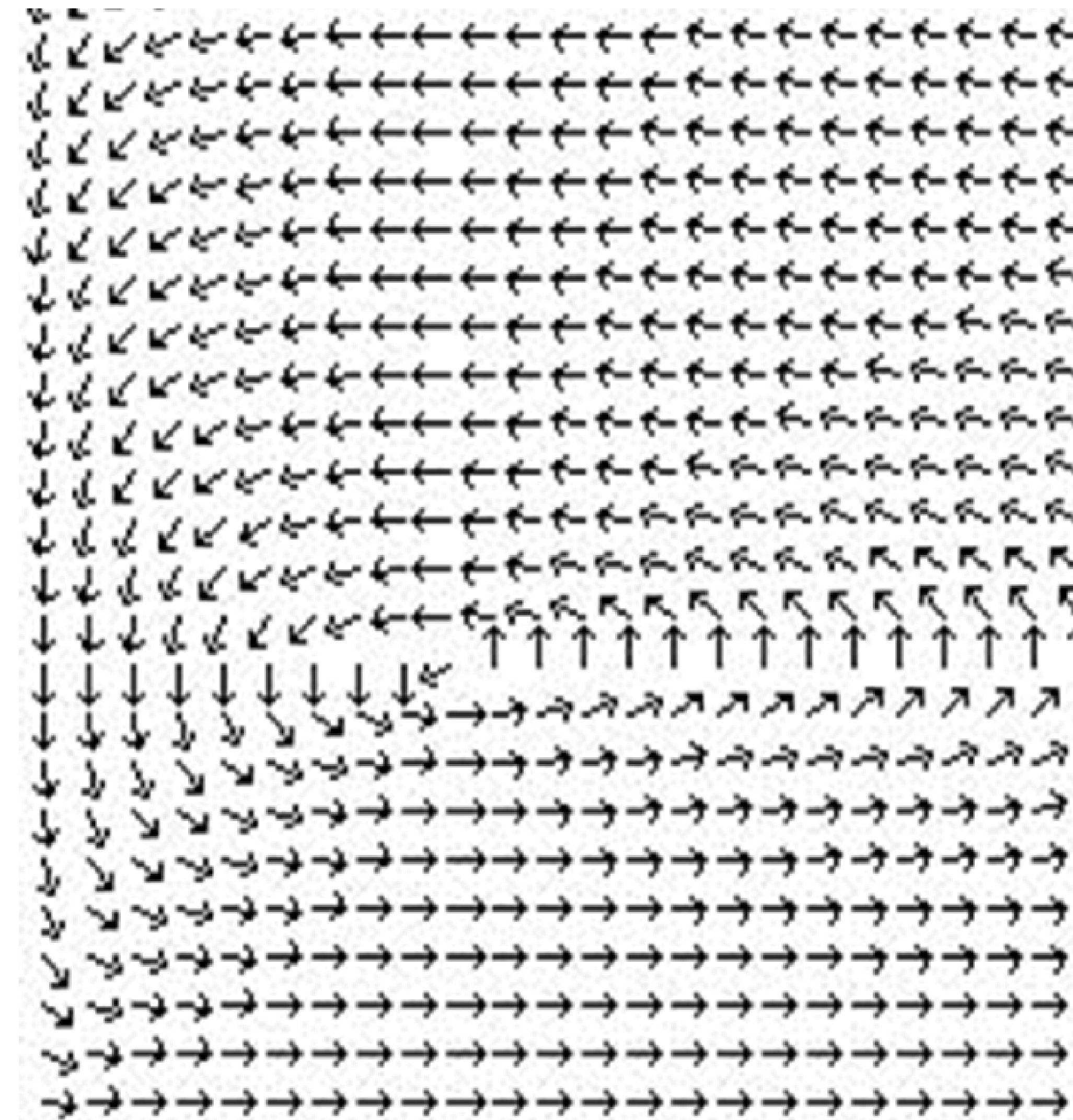
- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}

Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}
 - $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$

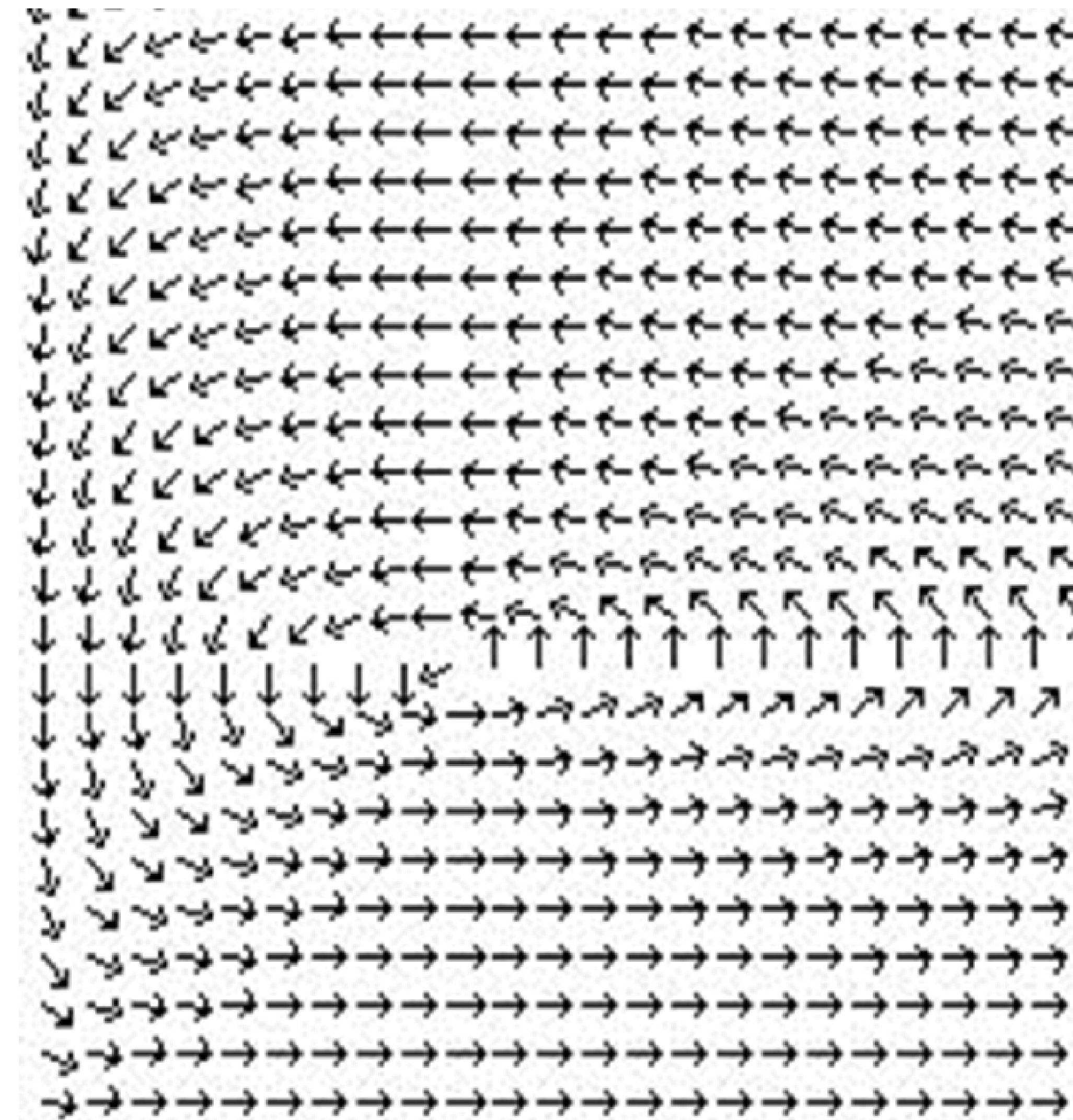
Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}
 - $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$
- Trivial cases



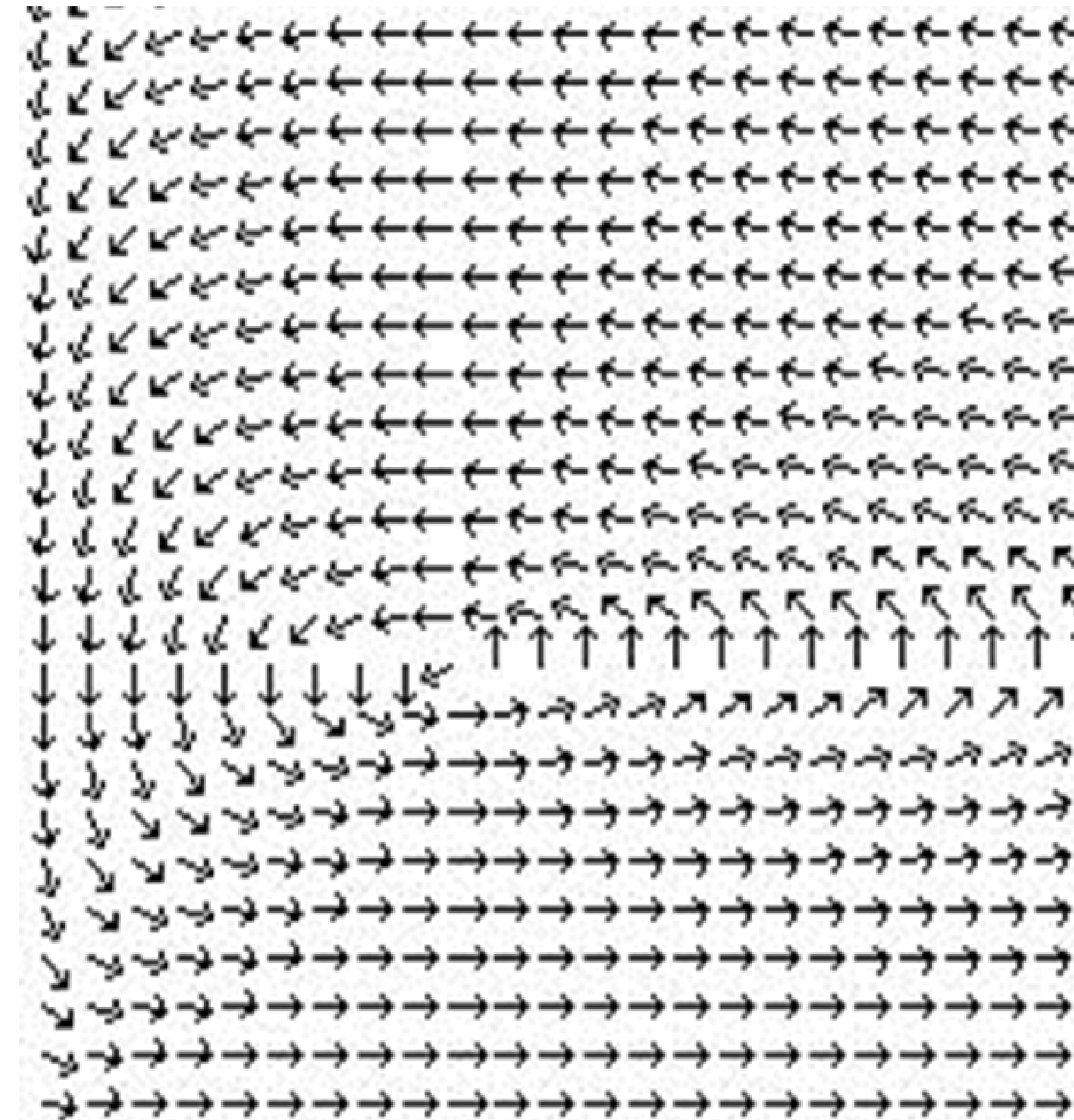
Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}
 - $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$
- Trivial cases
 - $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$



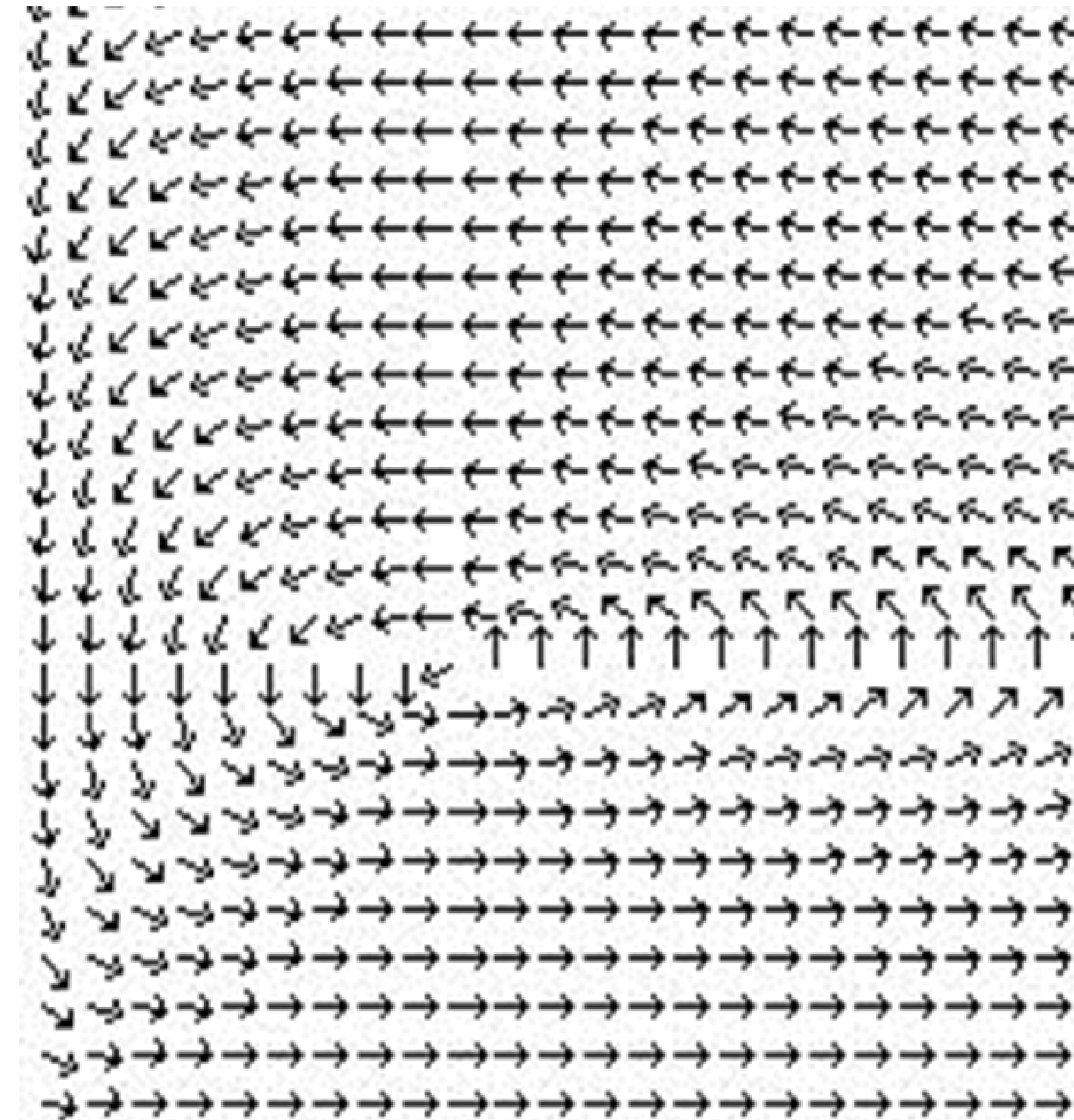
Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}
 - $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$
- Trivial cases
 - $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$



Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}
 - $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$
- Trivial cases
 - $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 - Gradient field



Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}

- $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$

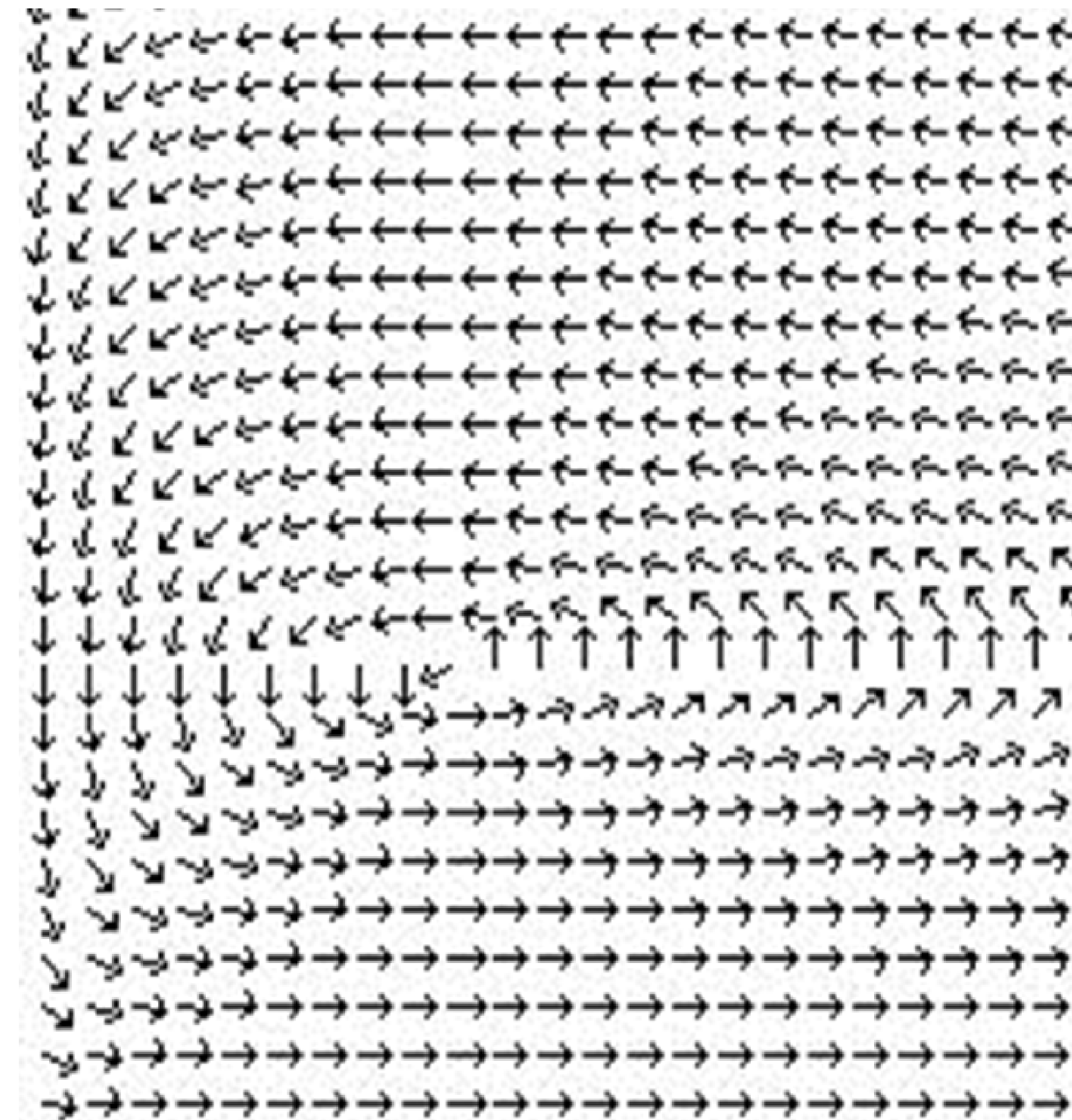
- Trivial cases

- $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

- $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

- Gradient field, example

- $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



Steady vector fields

- Point to point mapping to the tangent space of \mathcal{D}

- $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D})$

- Trivial cases

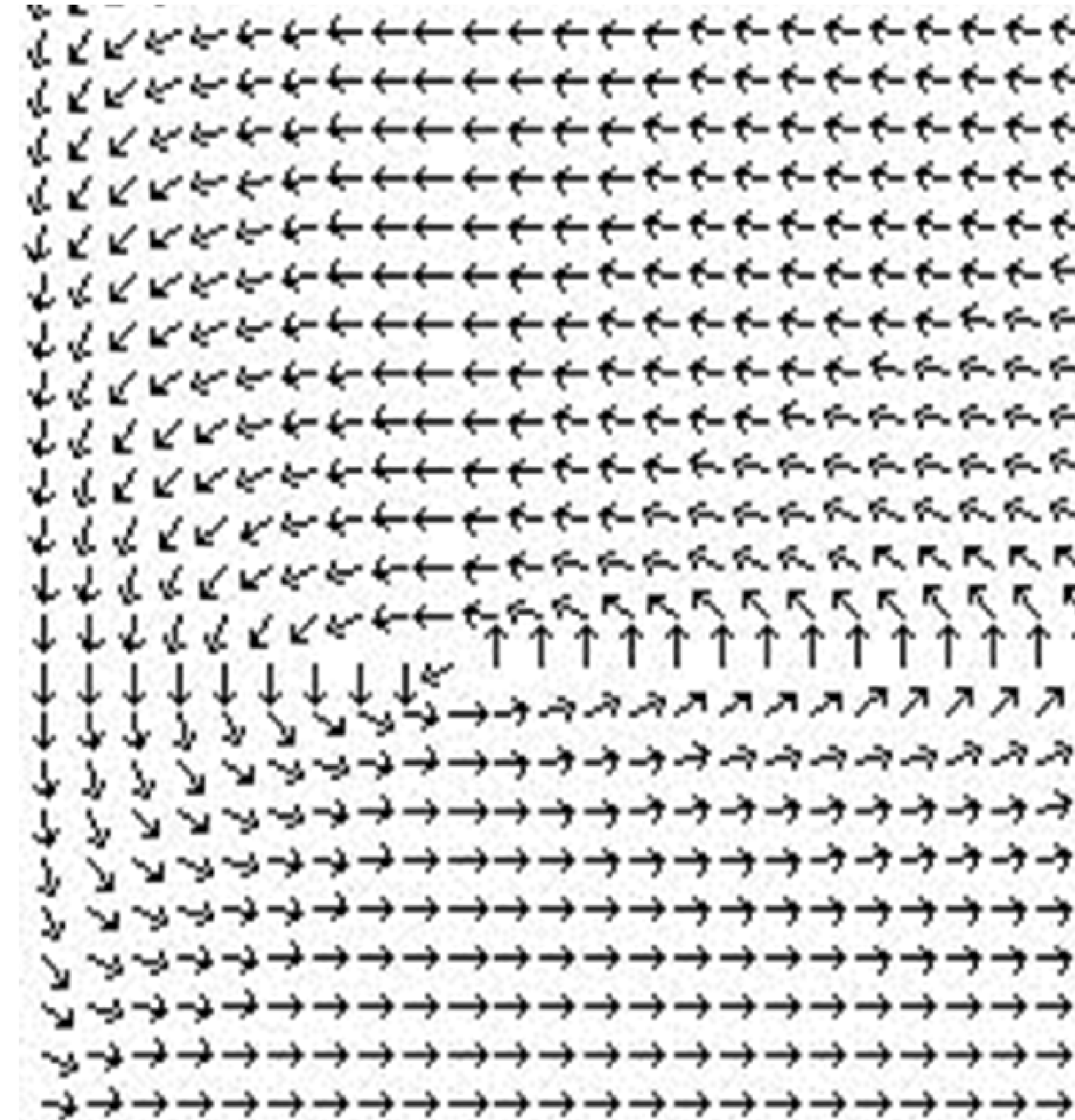
- $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

- $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

- Gradient field, example

- $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $f = \nabla g = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right)$



Steady vector fields

- What is there to visualize?

Steady vector fields

- What is there to visualize?



Steady vector fields

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves



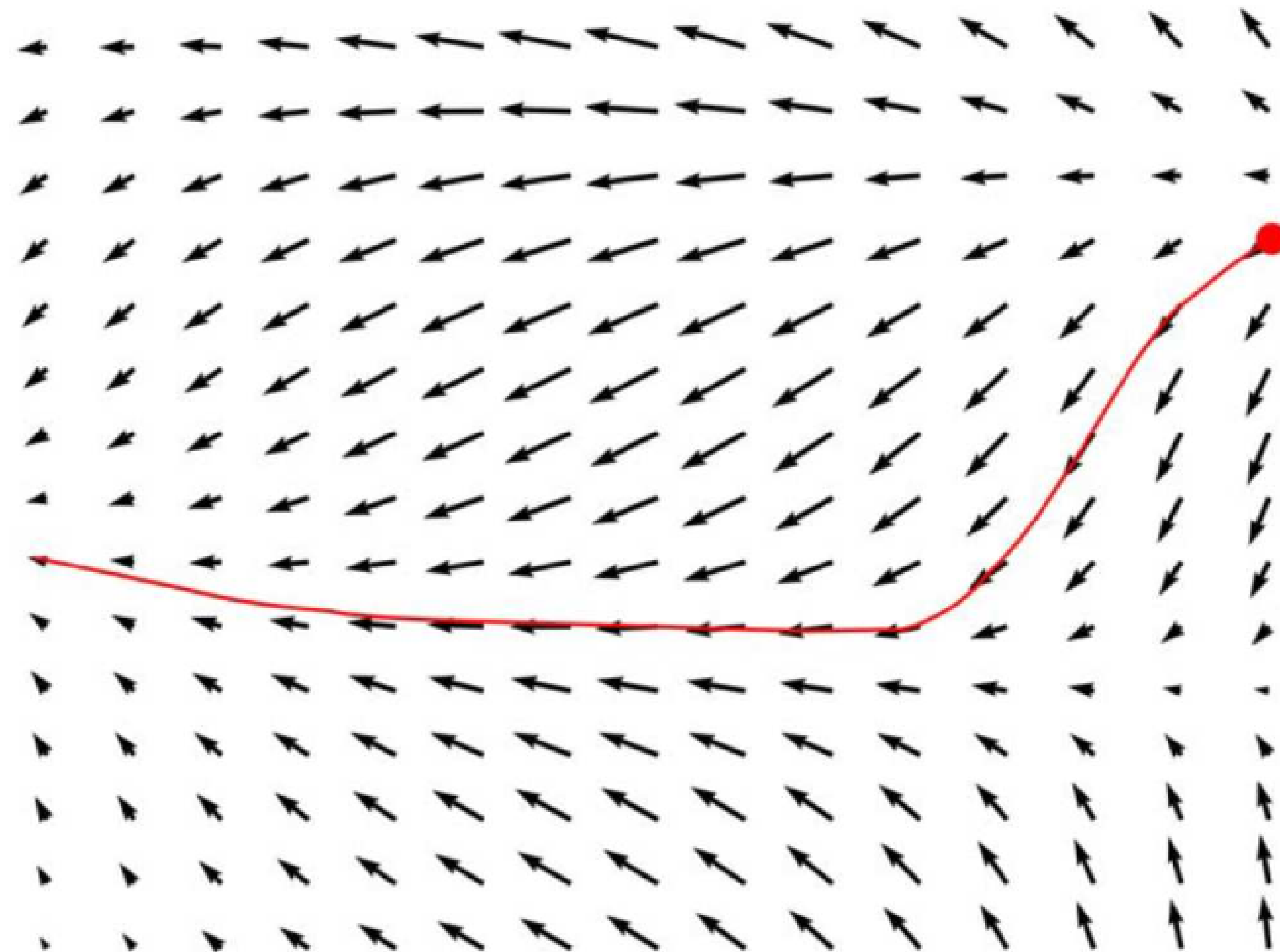
Steady vector fields

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”



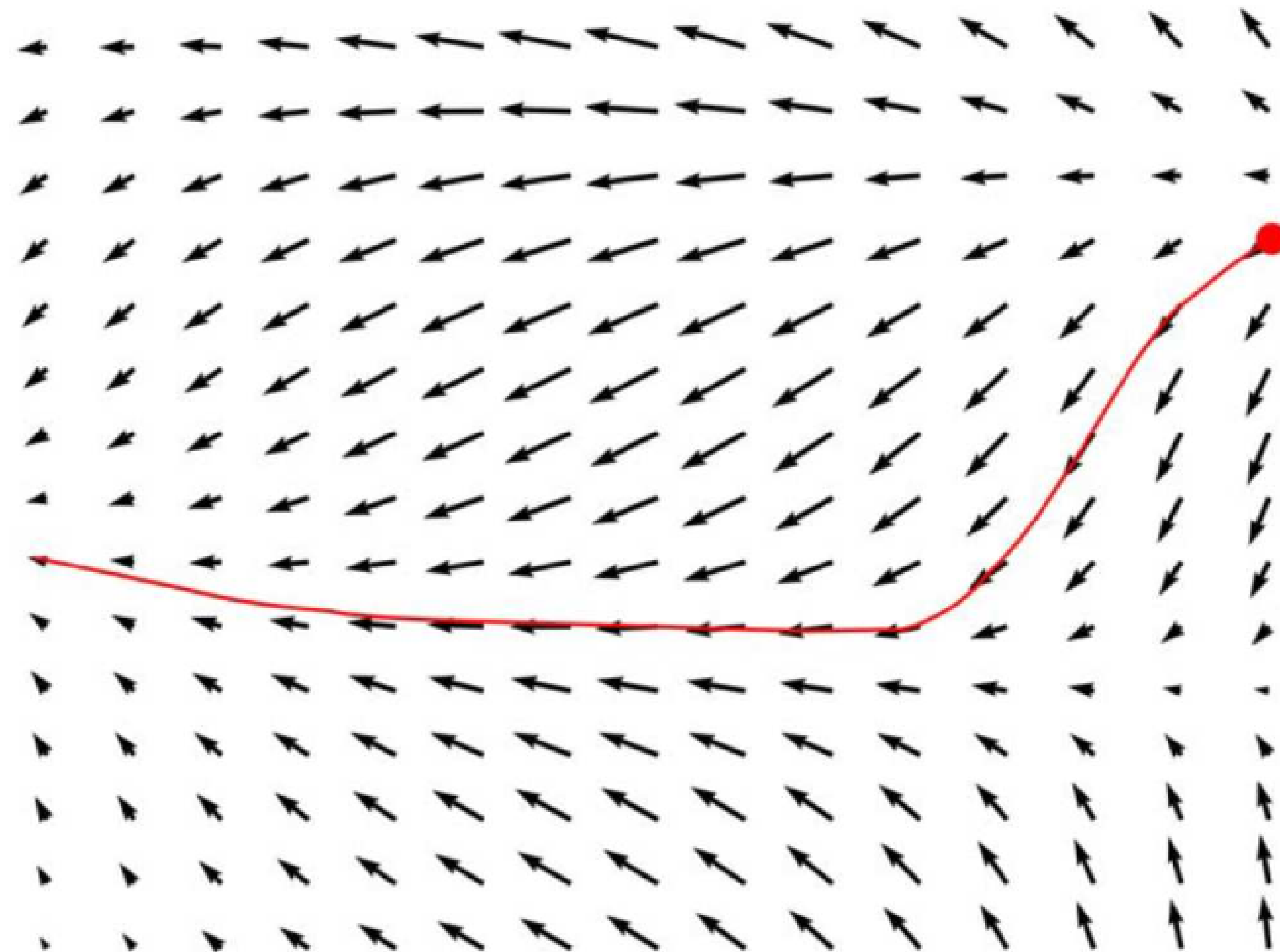
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”



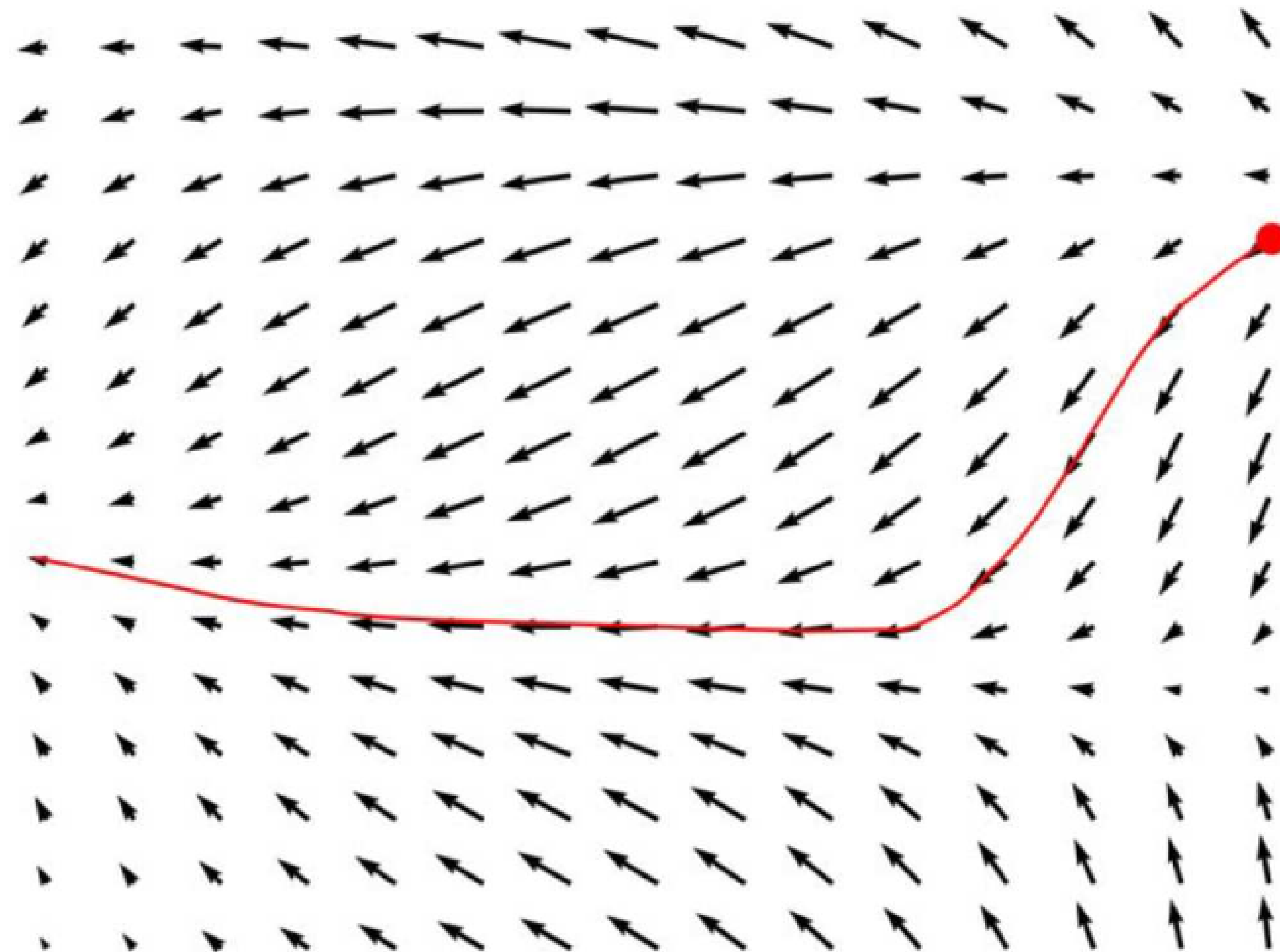
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”
- Curve $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D}$ such that:



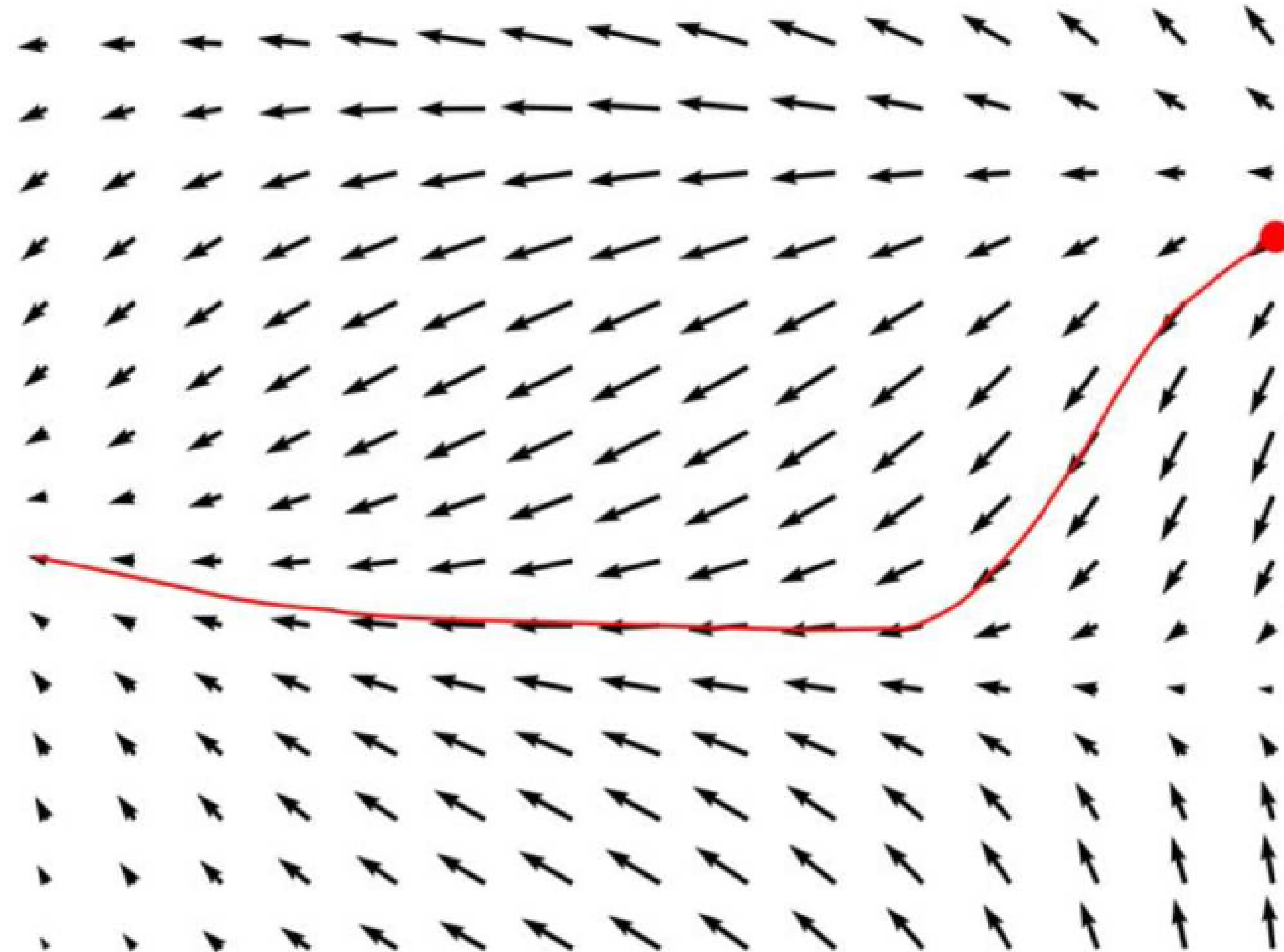
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”
- Curve $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D}$ such that:
 - Given a bijection
 - $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$



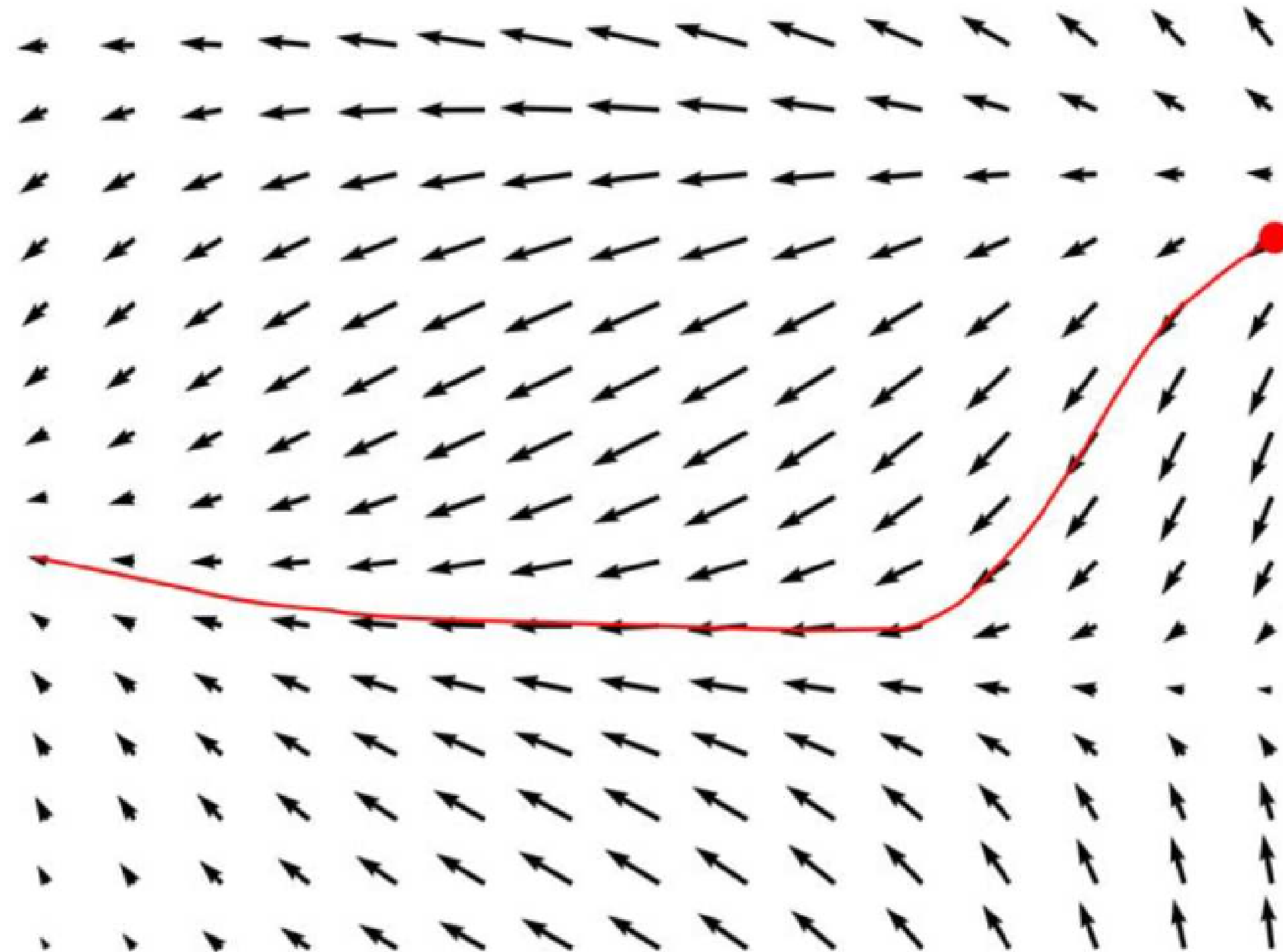
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
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 - $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - $\frac{\partial p}{\partial c} \times \vec{f}(p) = \vec{0}, \quad \forall p \in \mathcal{C}$



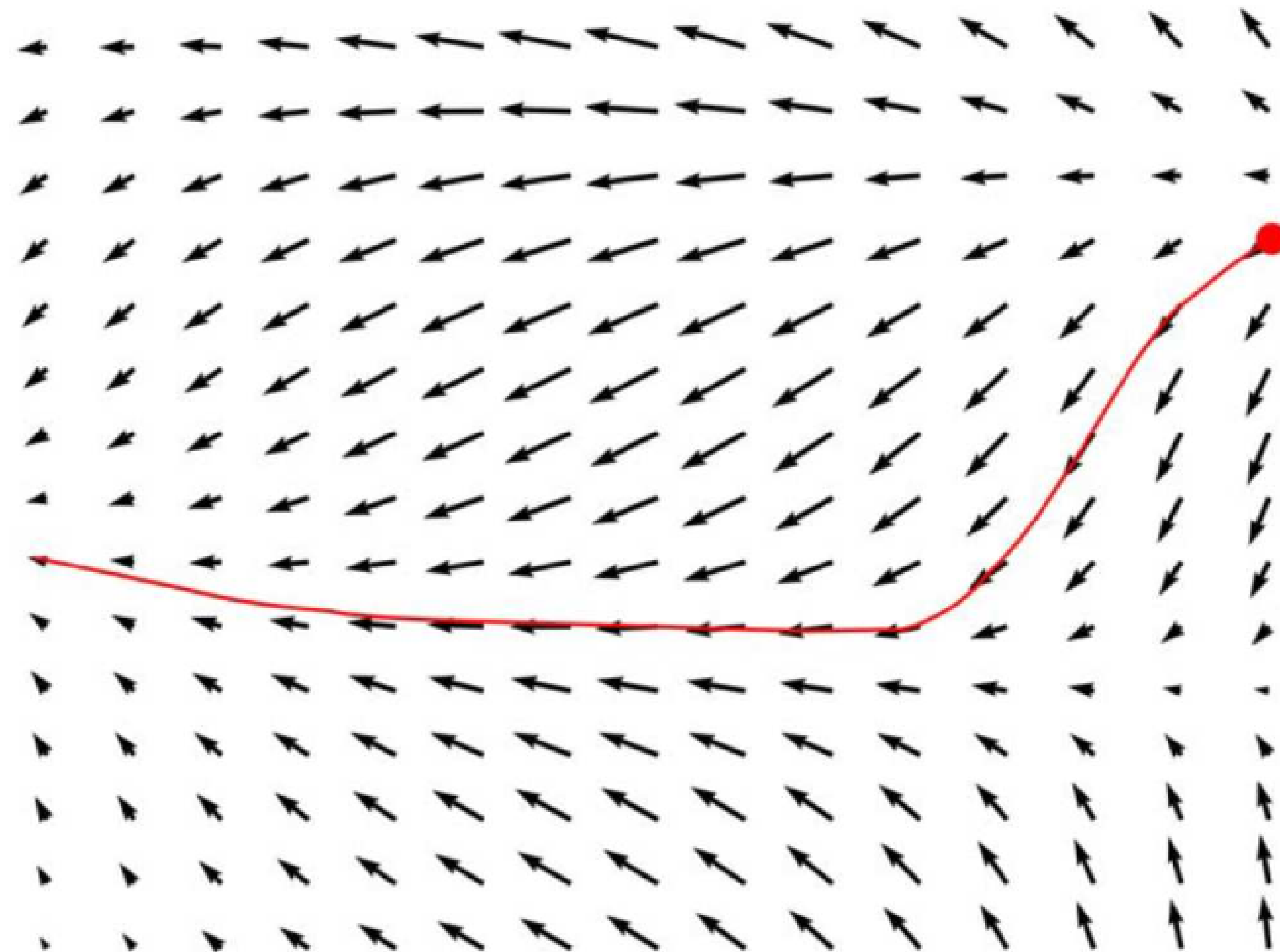
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”
- Curve $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D}$ such that:
 - Given a bijection
 - $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - $\frac{\partial p}{\partial c} \times \vec{f}(p) = \vec{0}, \quad \forall p \in \mathcal{C}$
- Everywhere tangential to the flow



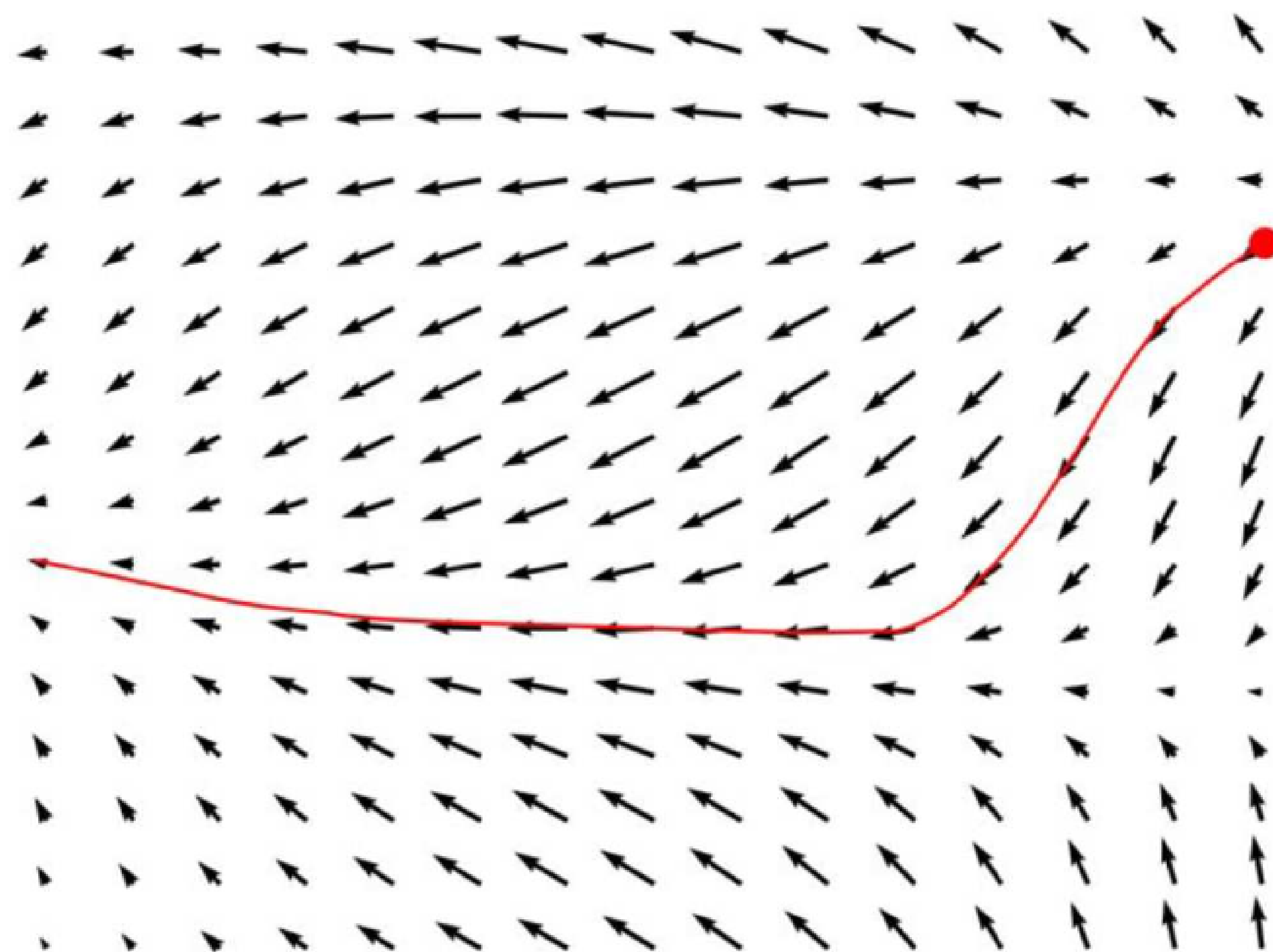
Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”



Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?
 - Integral curves
 - “Streamlines”
- Solution to an ODE
 - $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$



Streamlines

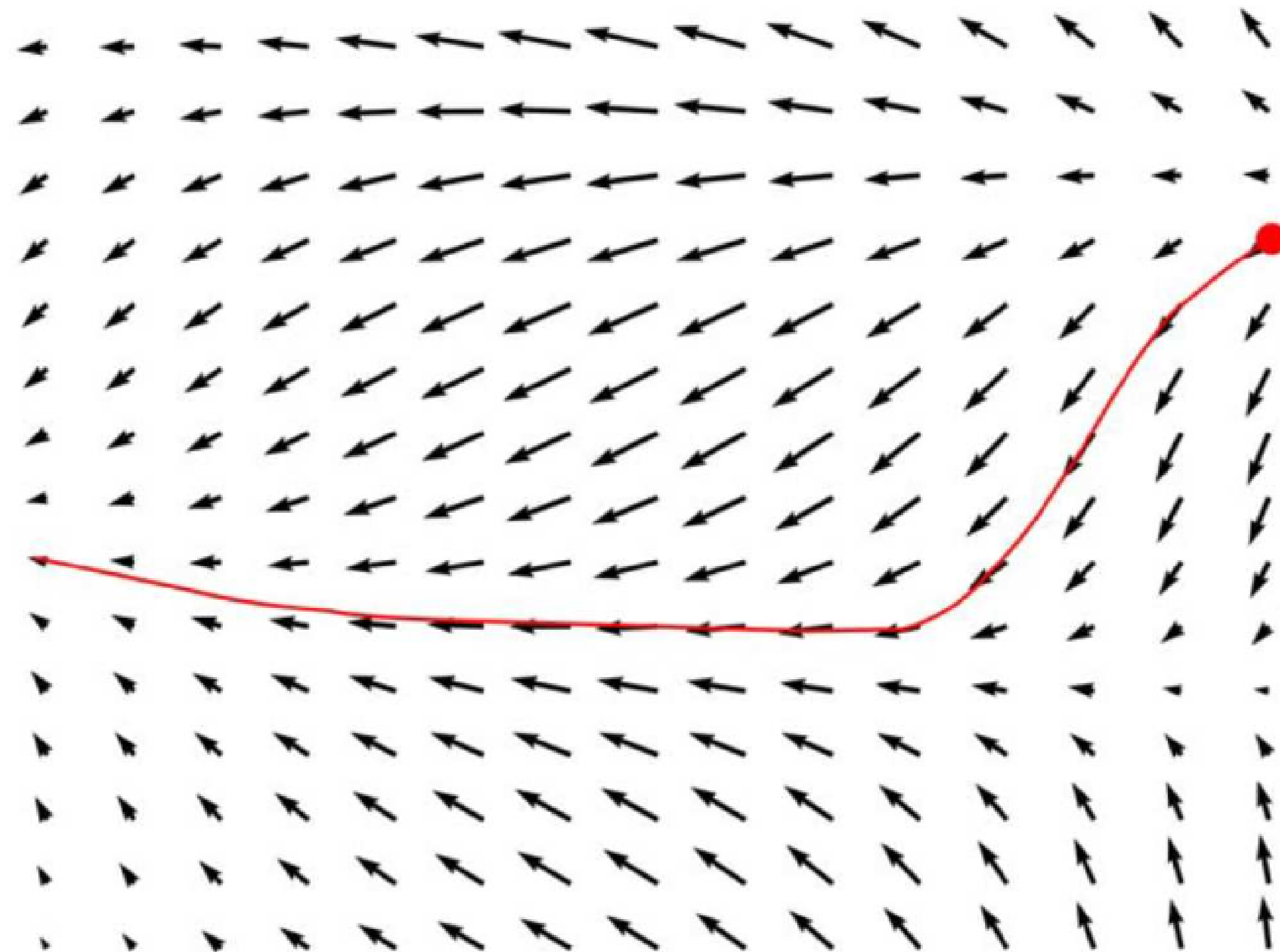
- What is there to visualize?

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- $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$



Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

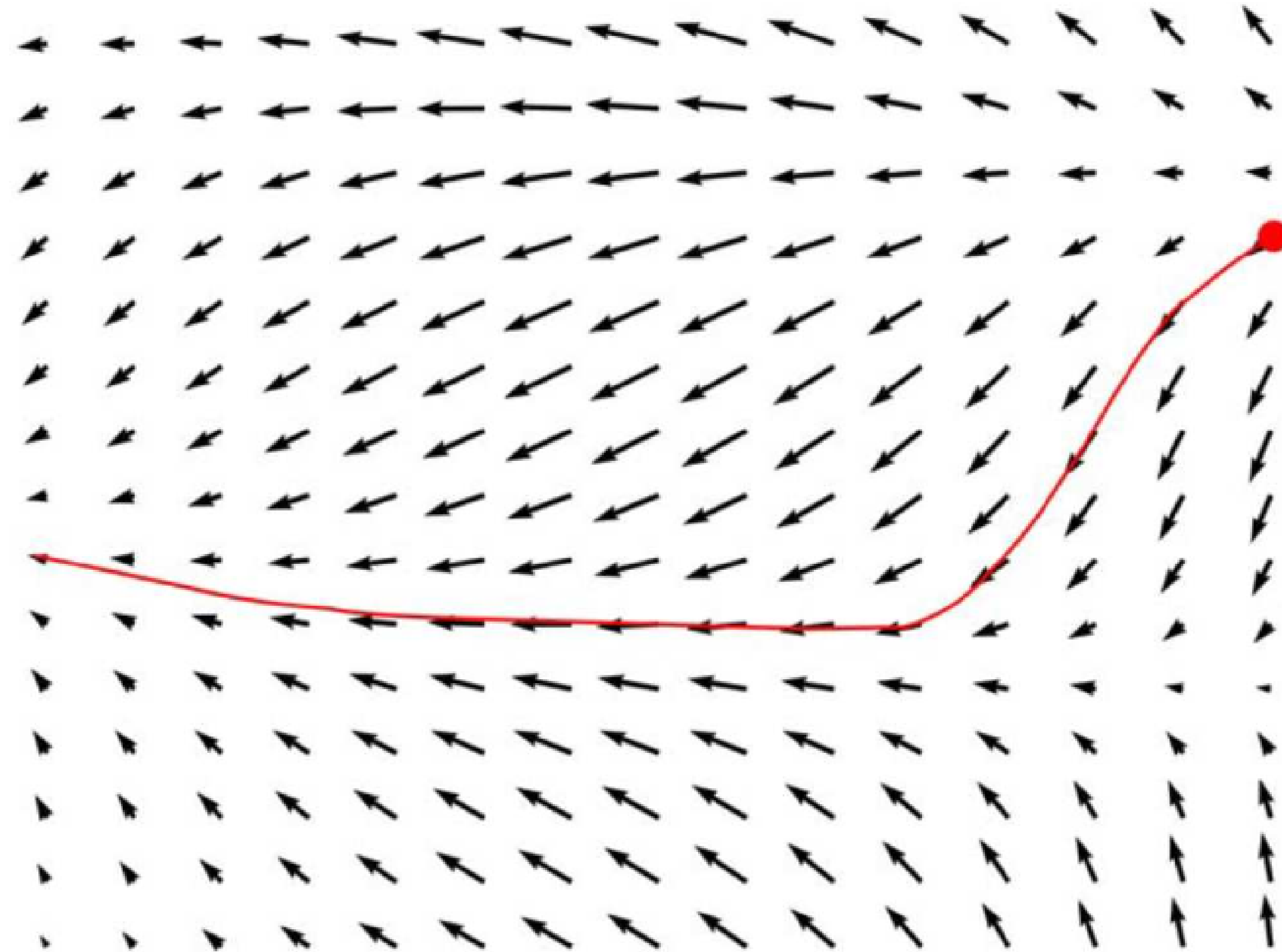
- Integral curves
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- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$

- $\forall p \in \mathcal{C}$



Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

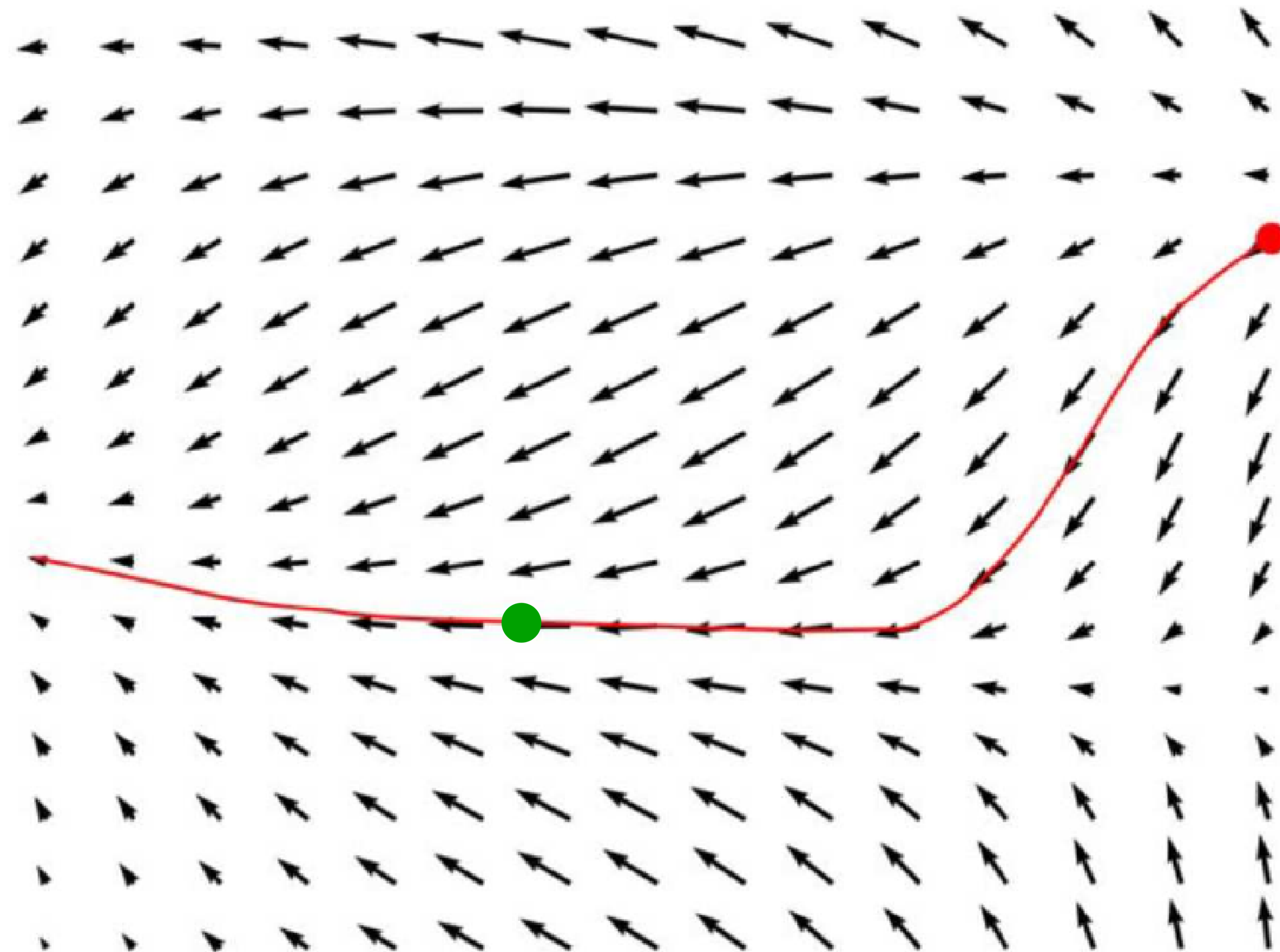
- Integral curves
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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

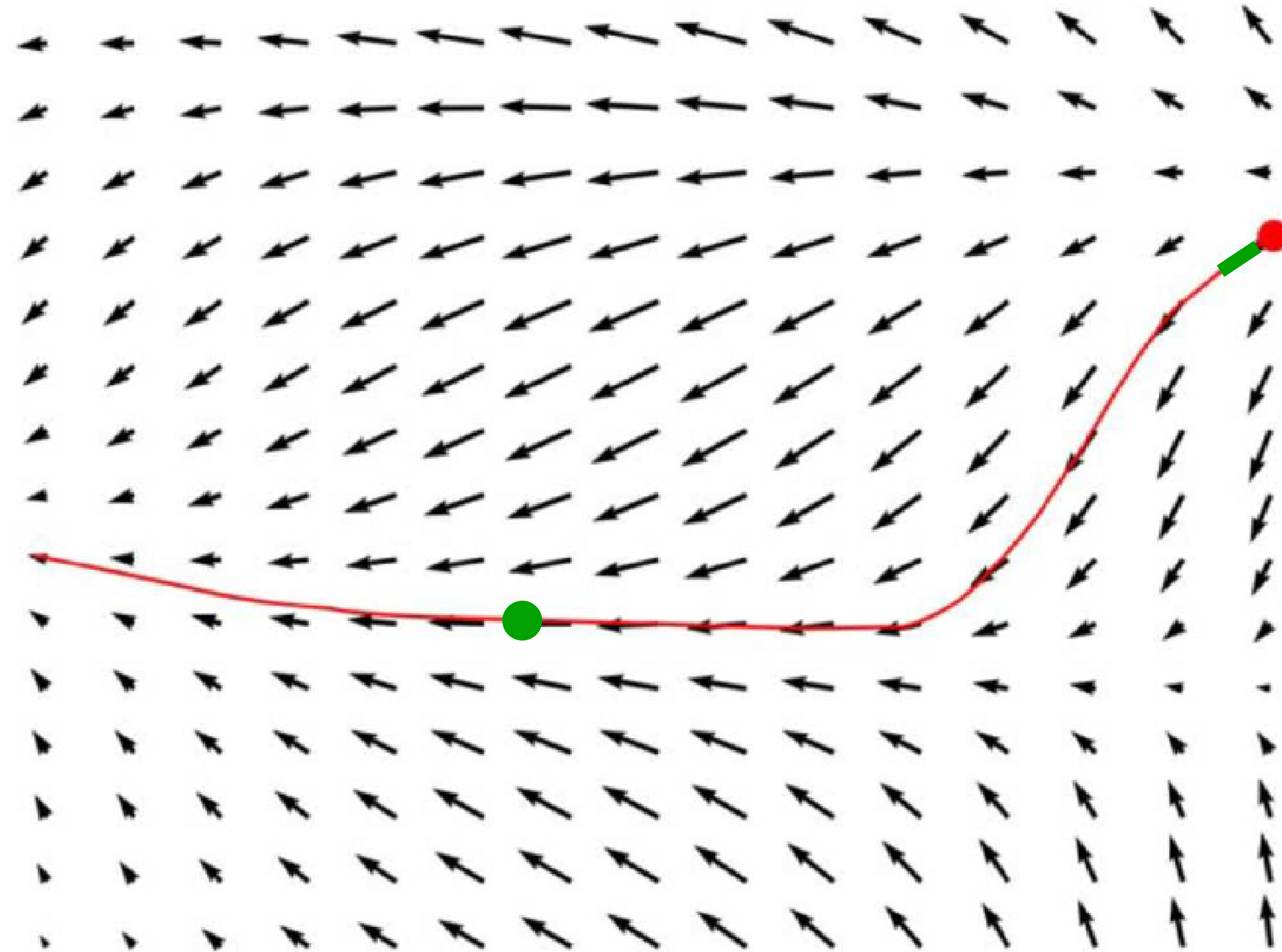
- Integral curves
- “Streamlines”

- Solution to an ODE

- $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

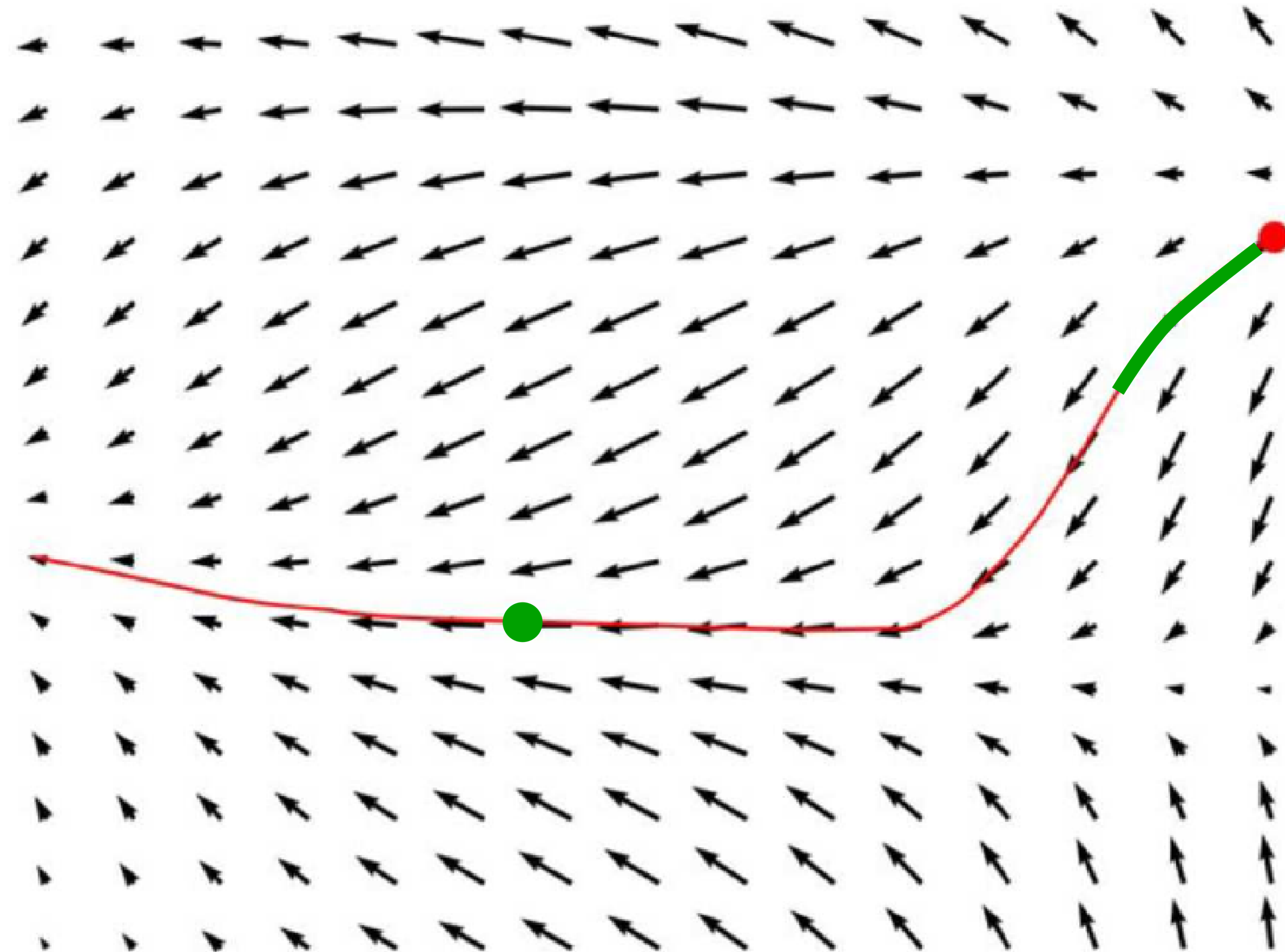
- Integral curves
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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

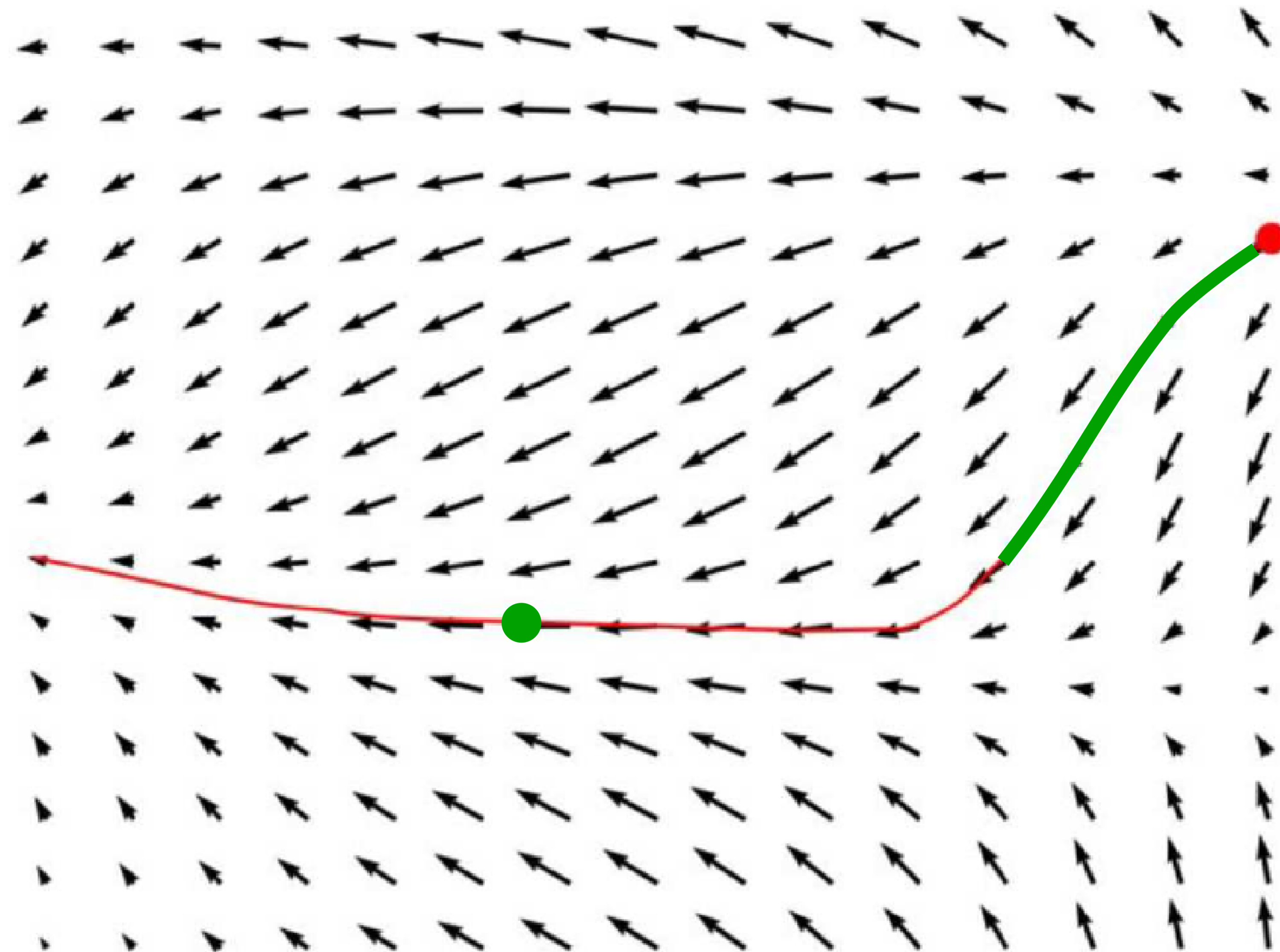
- Integral curves
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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

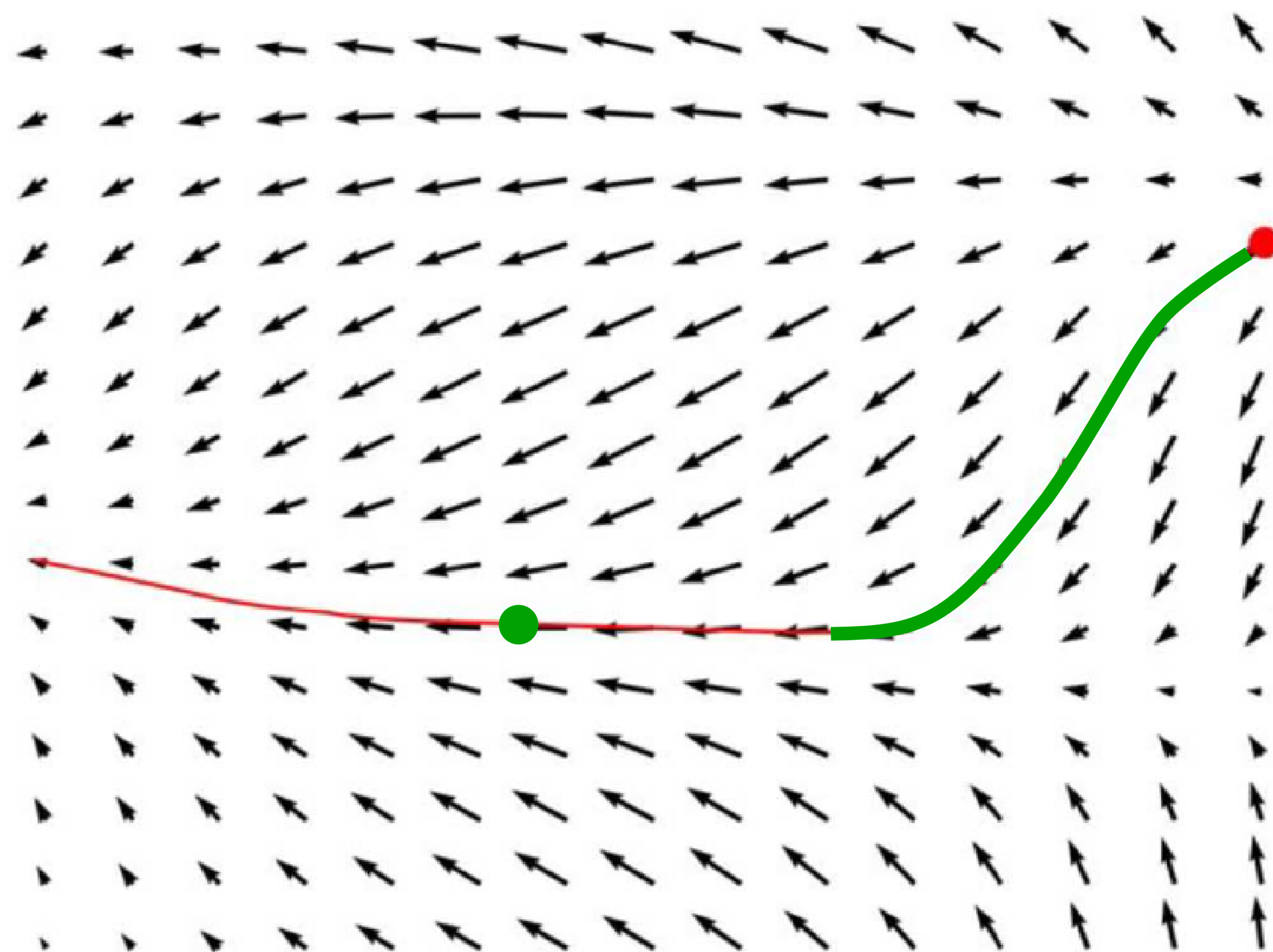
- Integral curves
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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

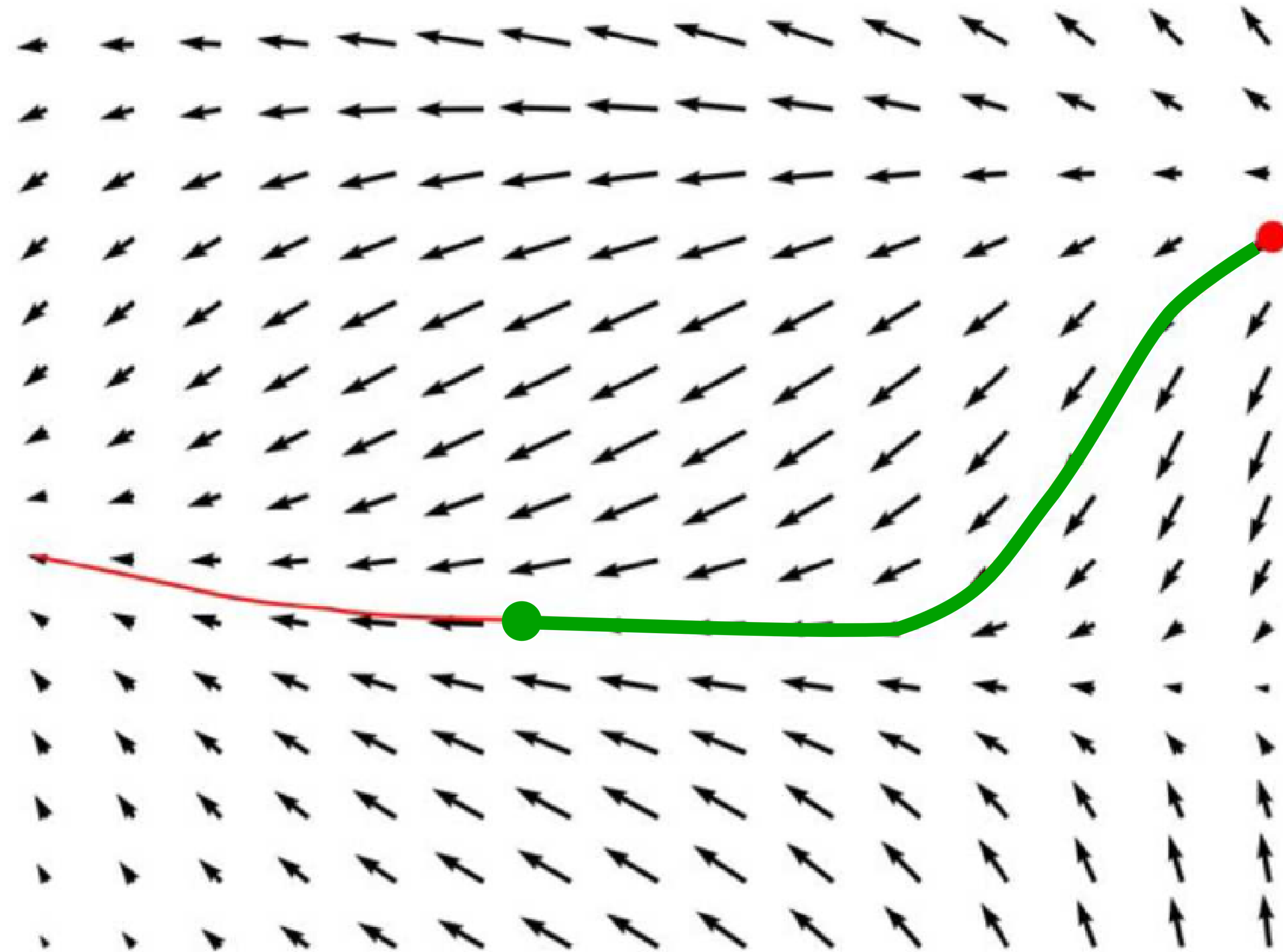
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Streamlines

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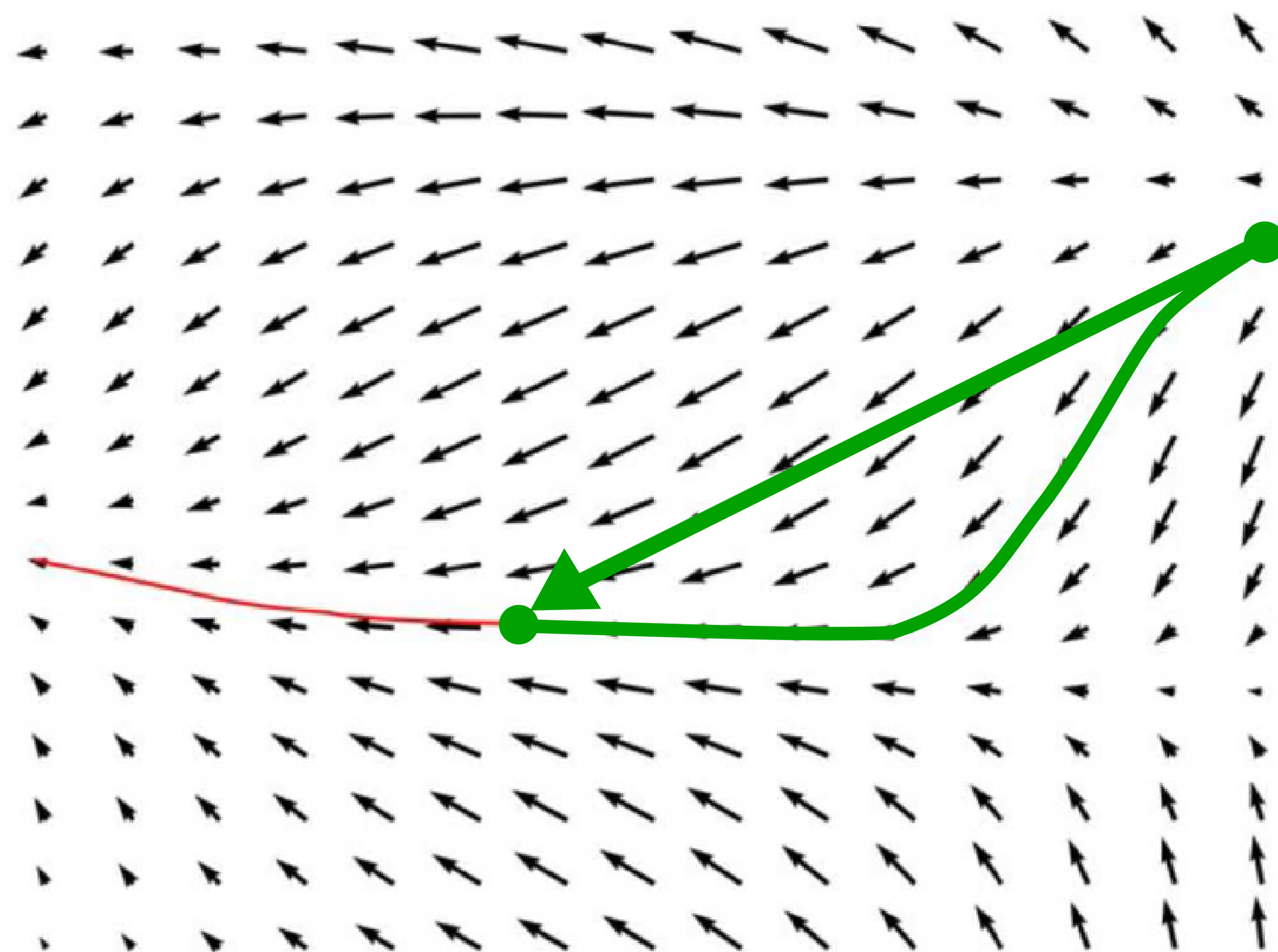
- Integral curves
- “Streamlines”

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Streamlines

- What is there to visualize?

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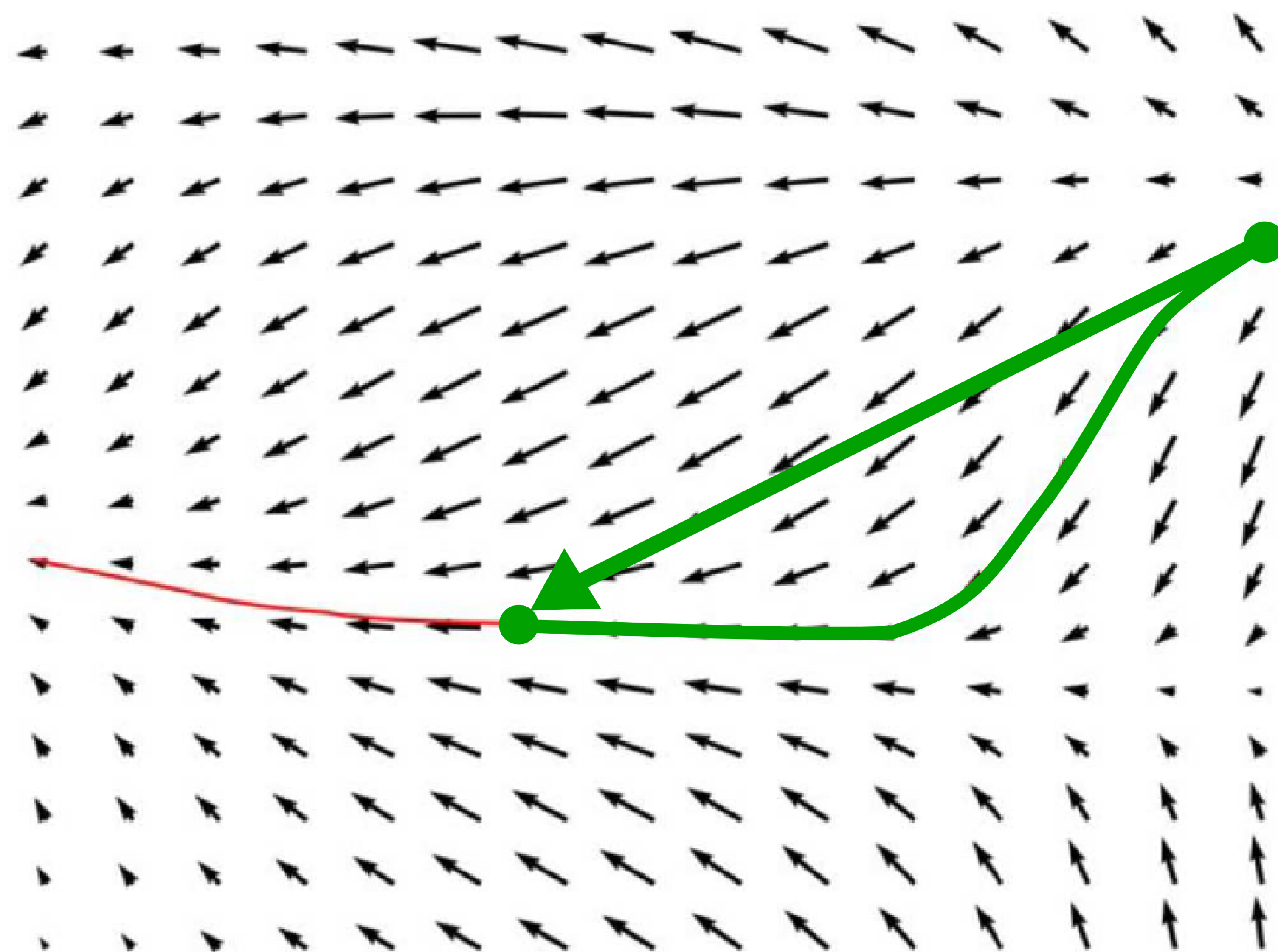
- Solution to an ODE

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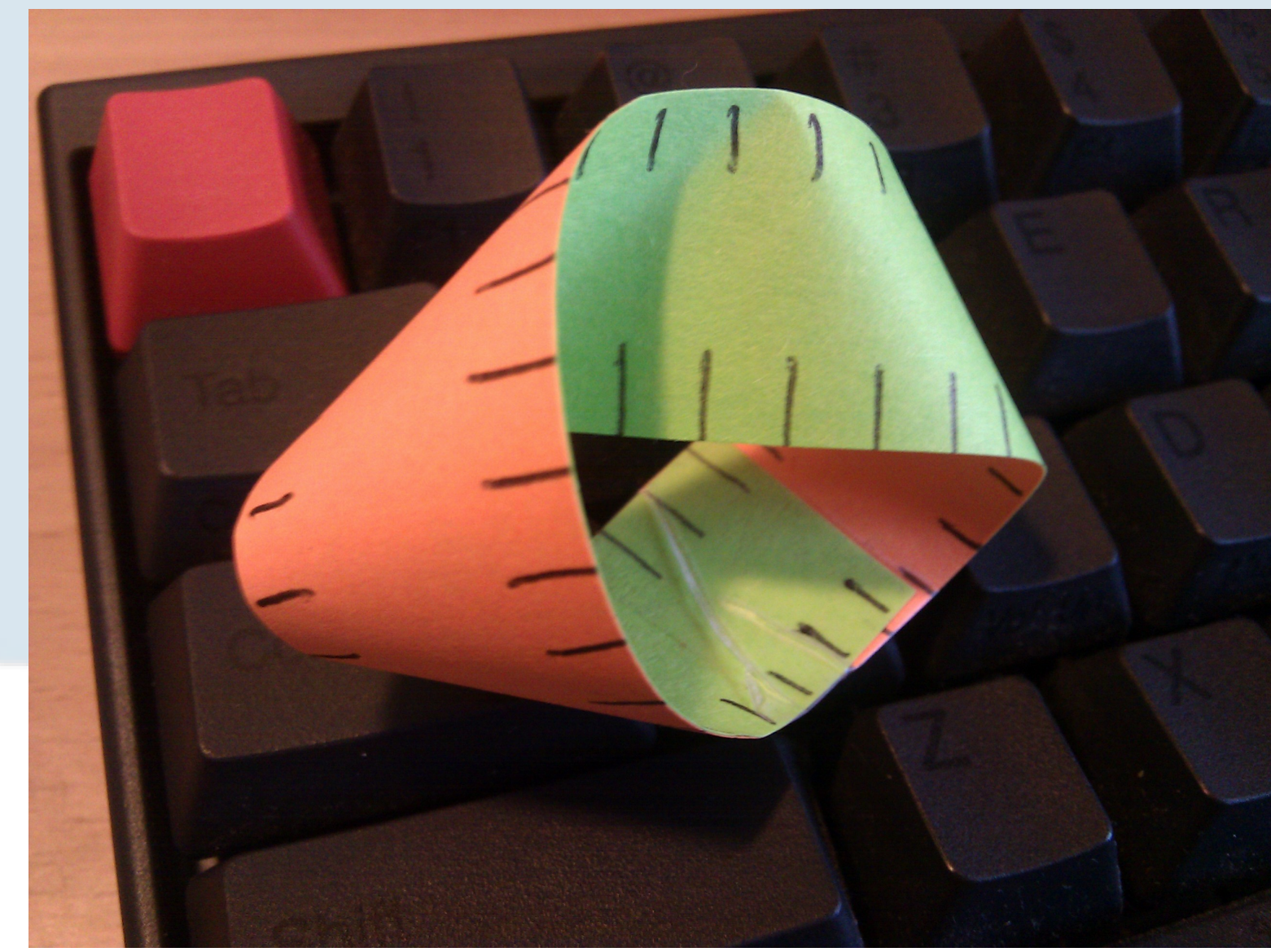
- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$

- $\forall p \in \mathcal{C}$

- Unique solution

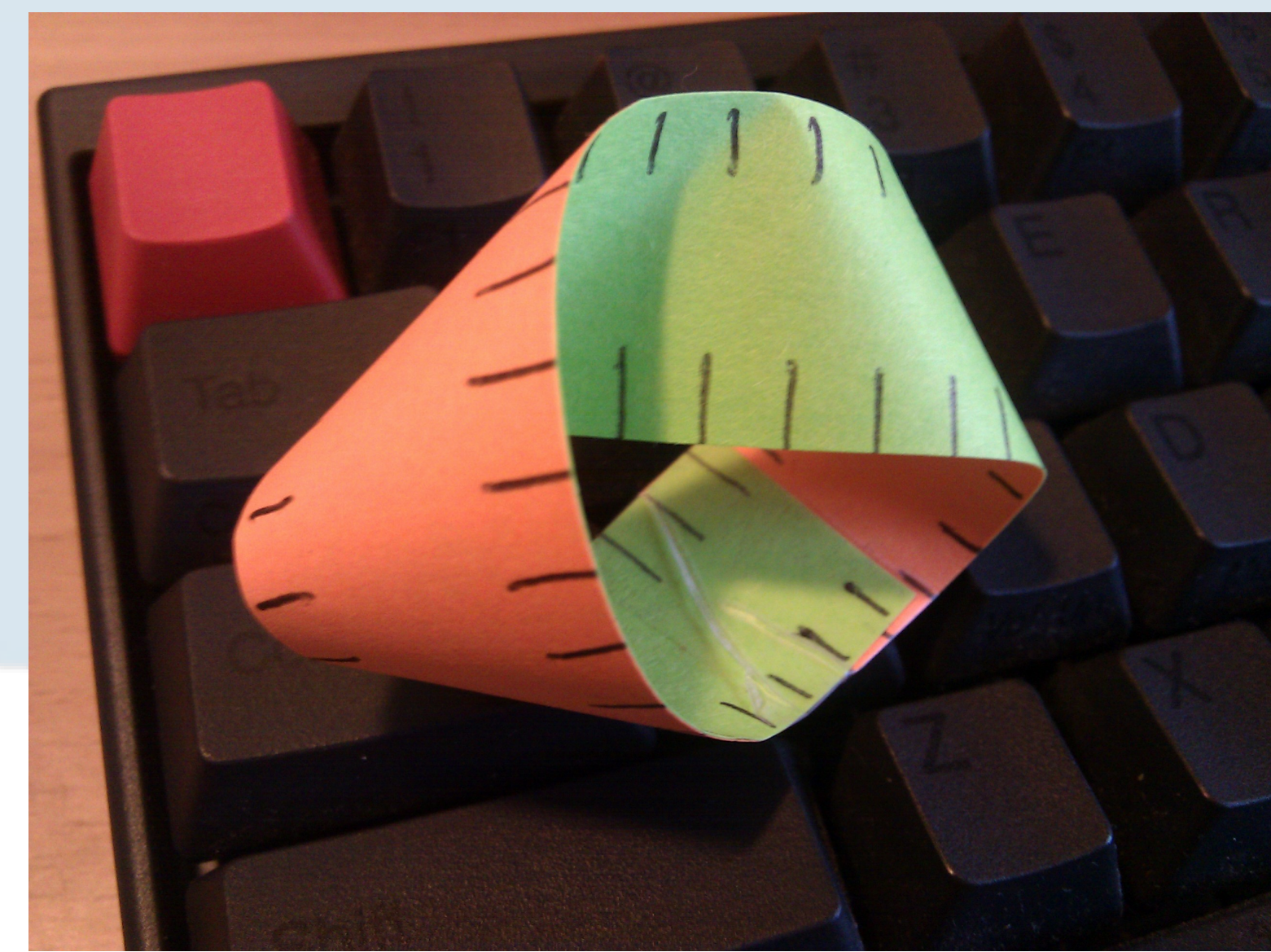


Streamlines on a computer



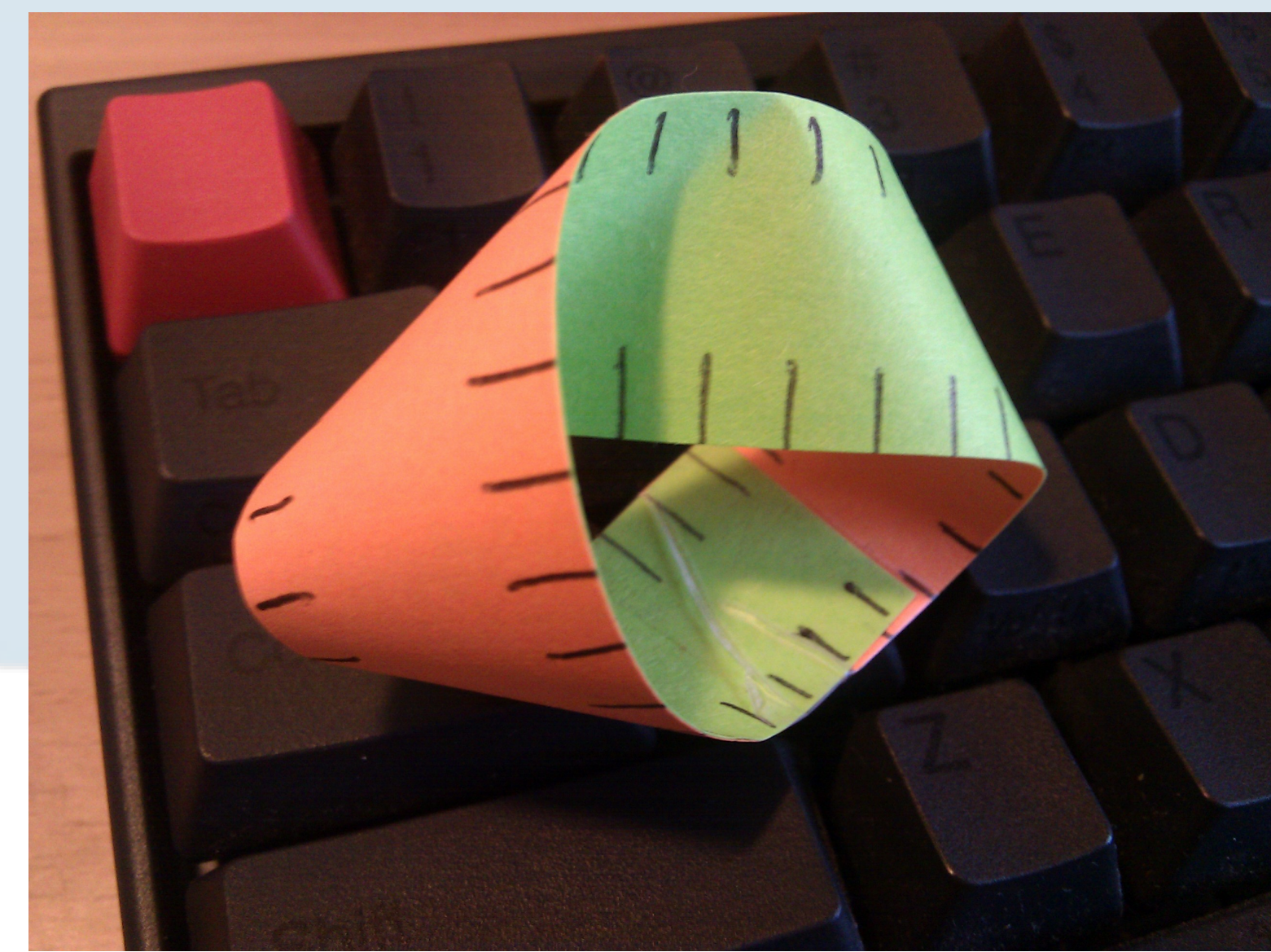
Streamlines on a computer

- Numerical integration of the ODE



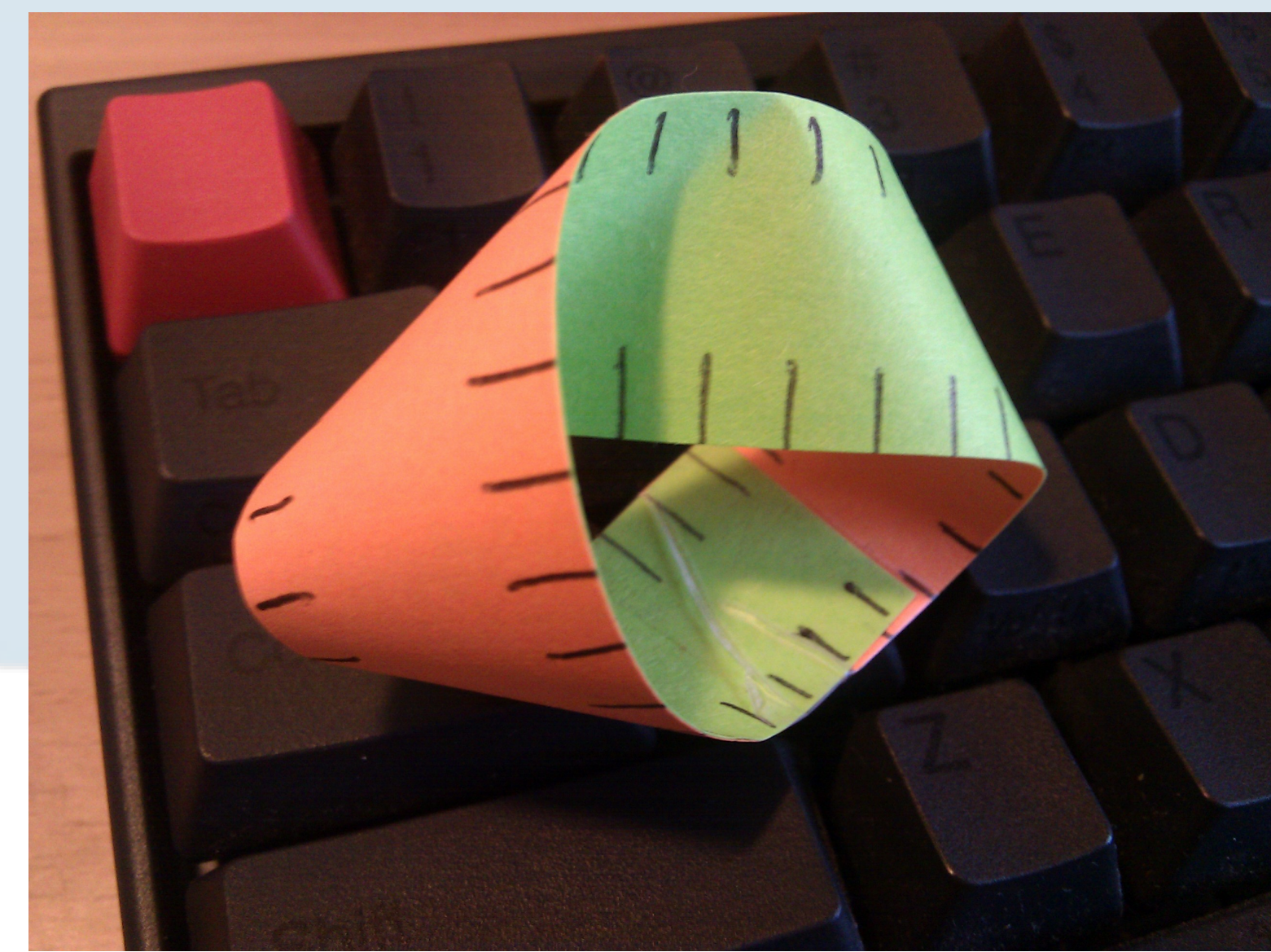
Streamlines on a computer

- Numerical integration of the ODE
 - Euler method



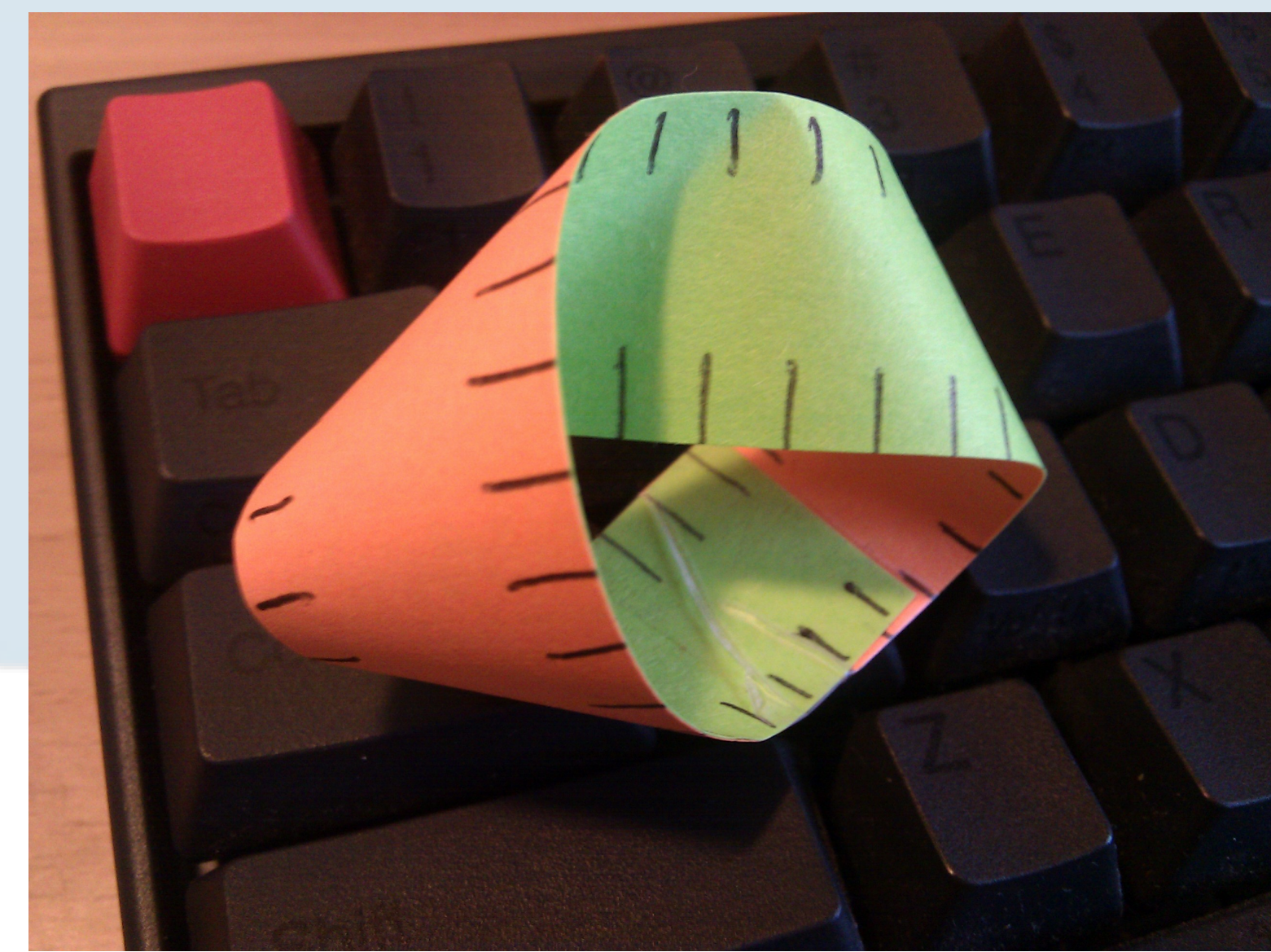
Streamlines on a computer

- Numerical integration of the ODE
 - Euler method
 - Runge-Kutta
 - Higher order approximations



Streamlines on a computer

- Numerical integration of the ODE
 - **Euler method**
 - Runge-Kutta
 - Higher order approximations



Streamlines on a computer

- Numerical integration of the ODE

- **Euler method**

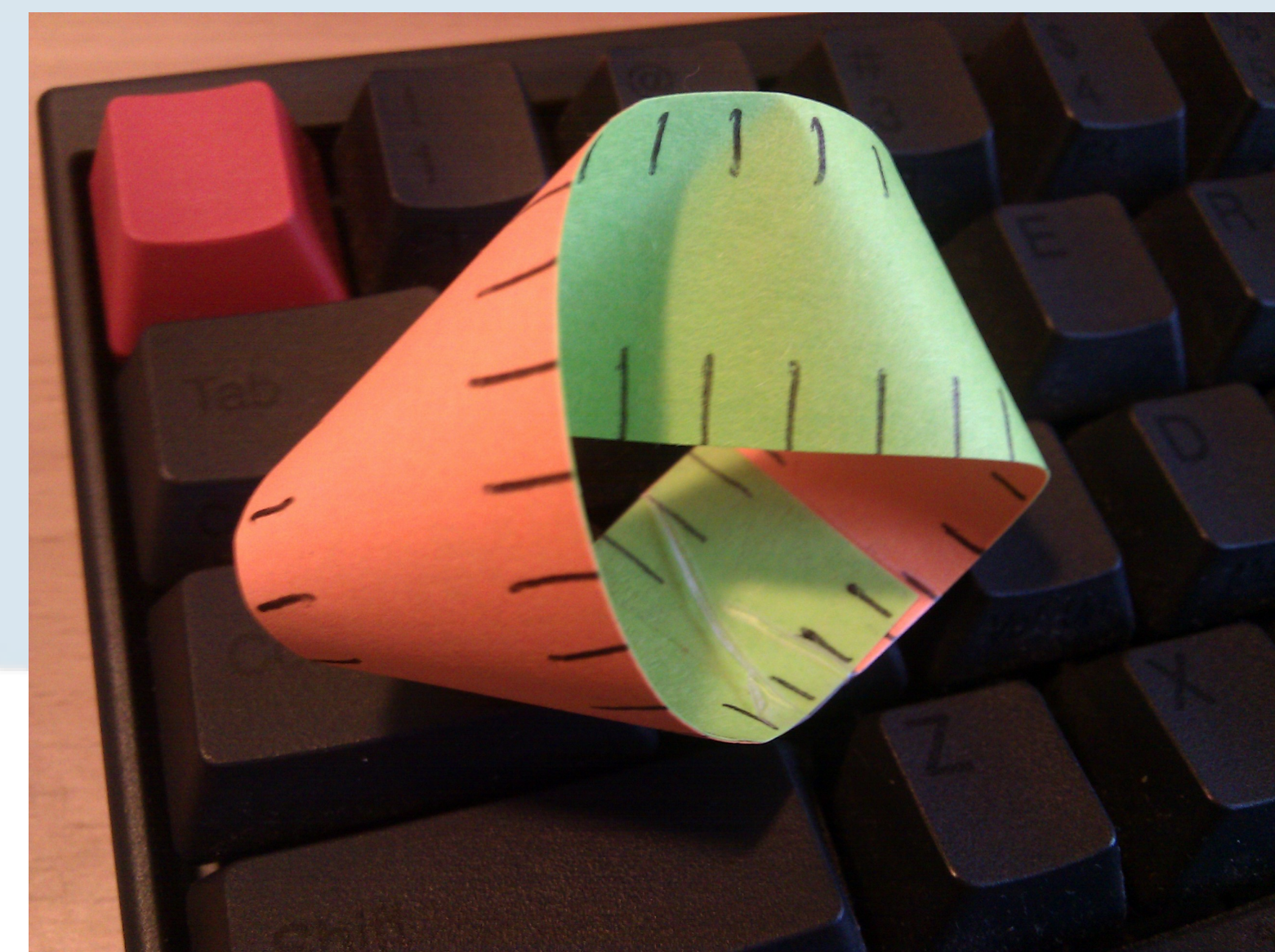
- Runge-Kutta

- Higher order approximations

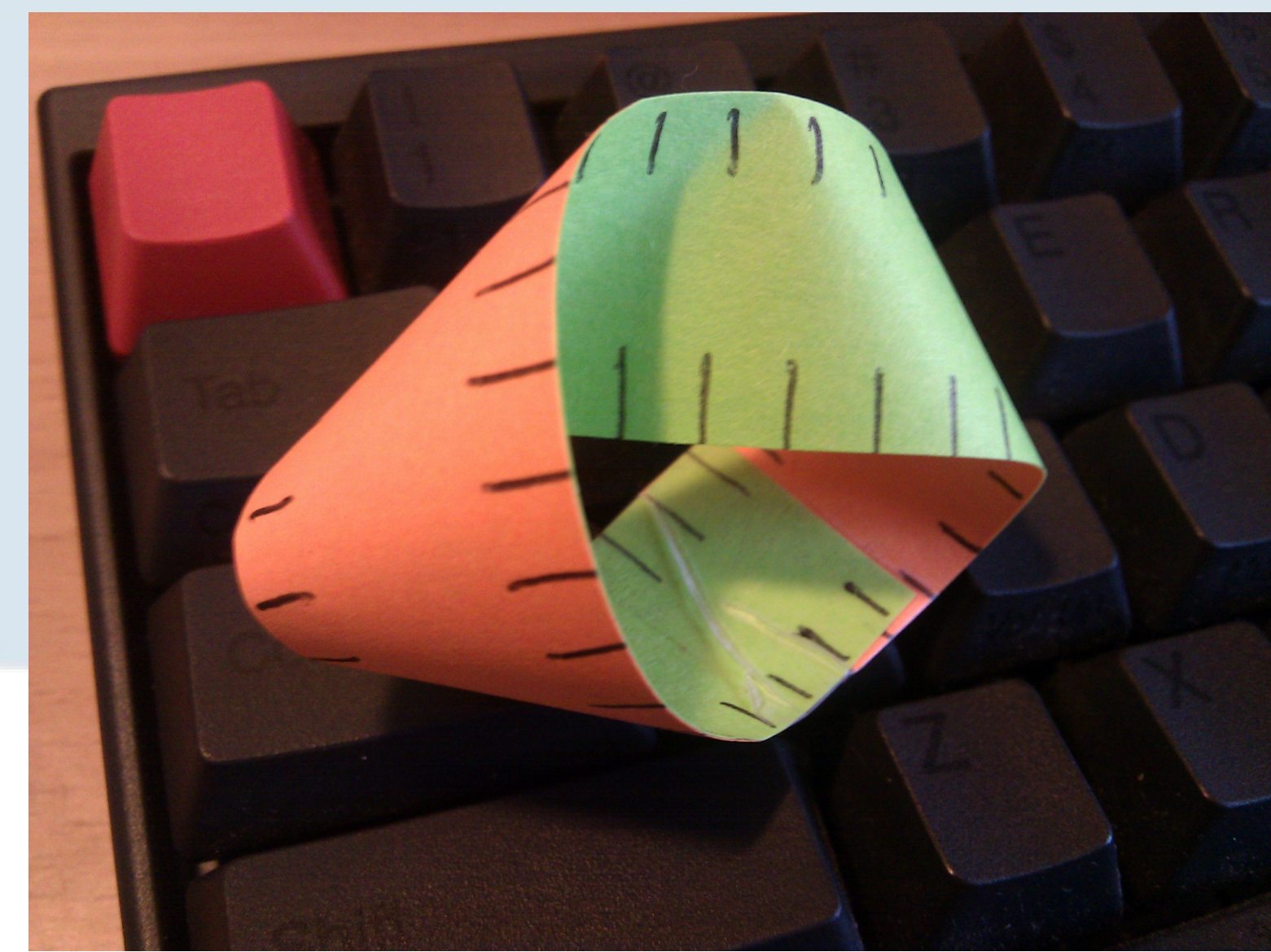
- Discretization

- $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$



Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

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- Runge-Kutta

- Higher order approximations

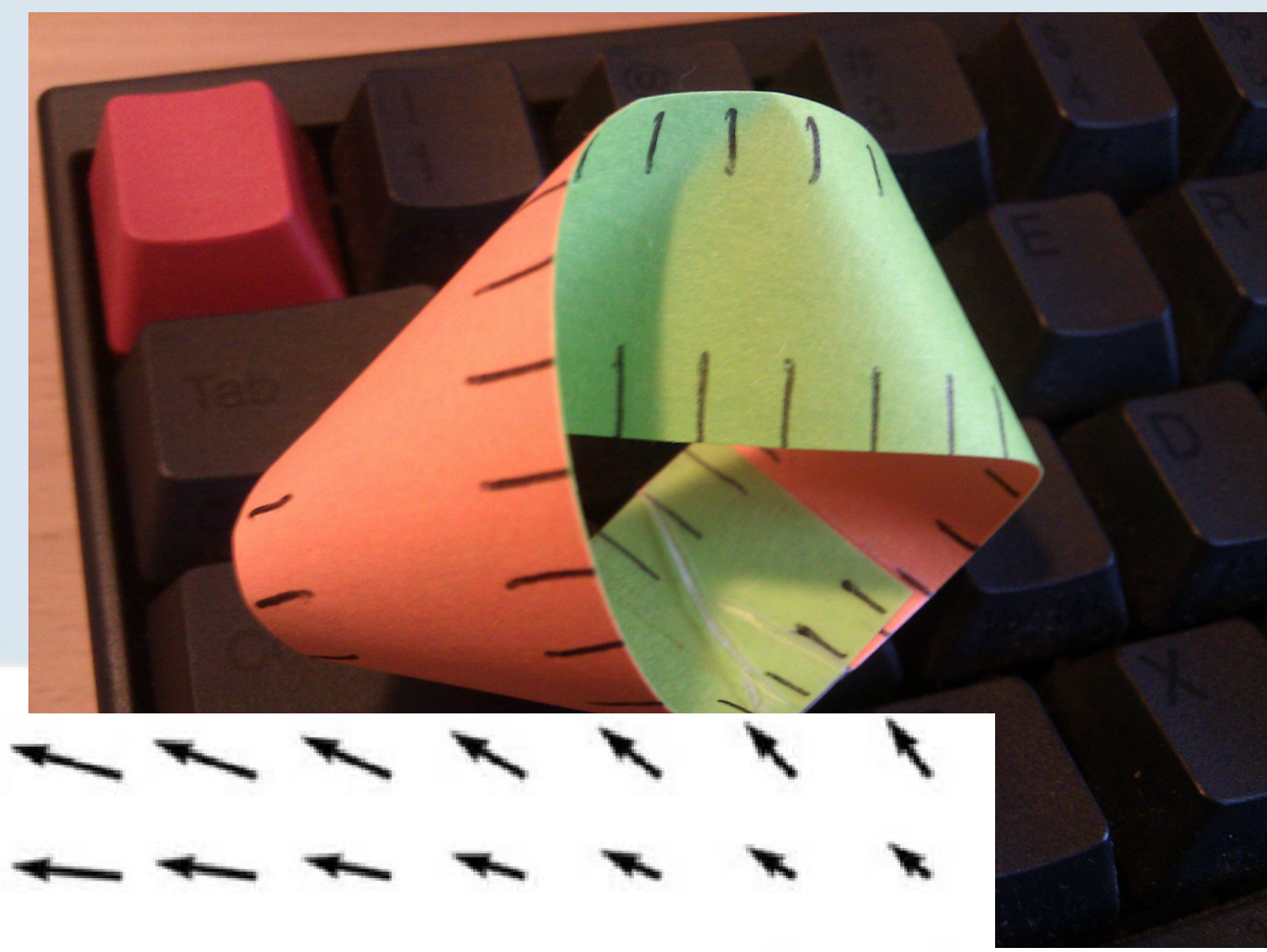
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Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

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- Runge-Kutta

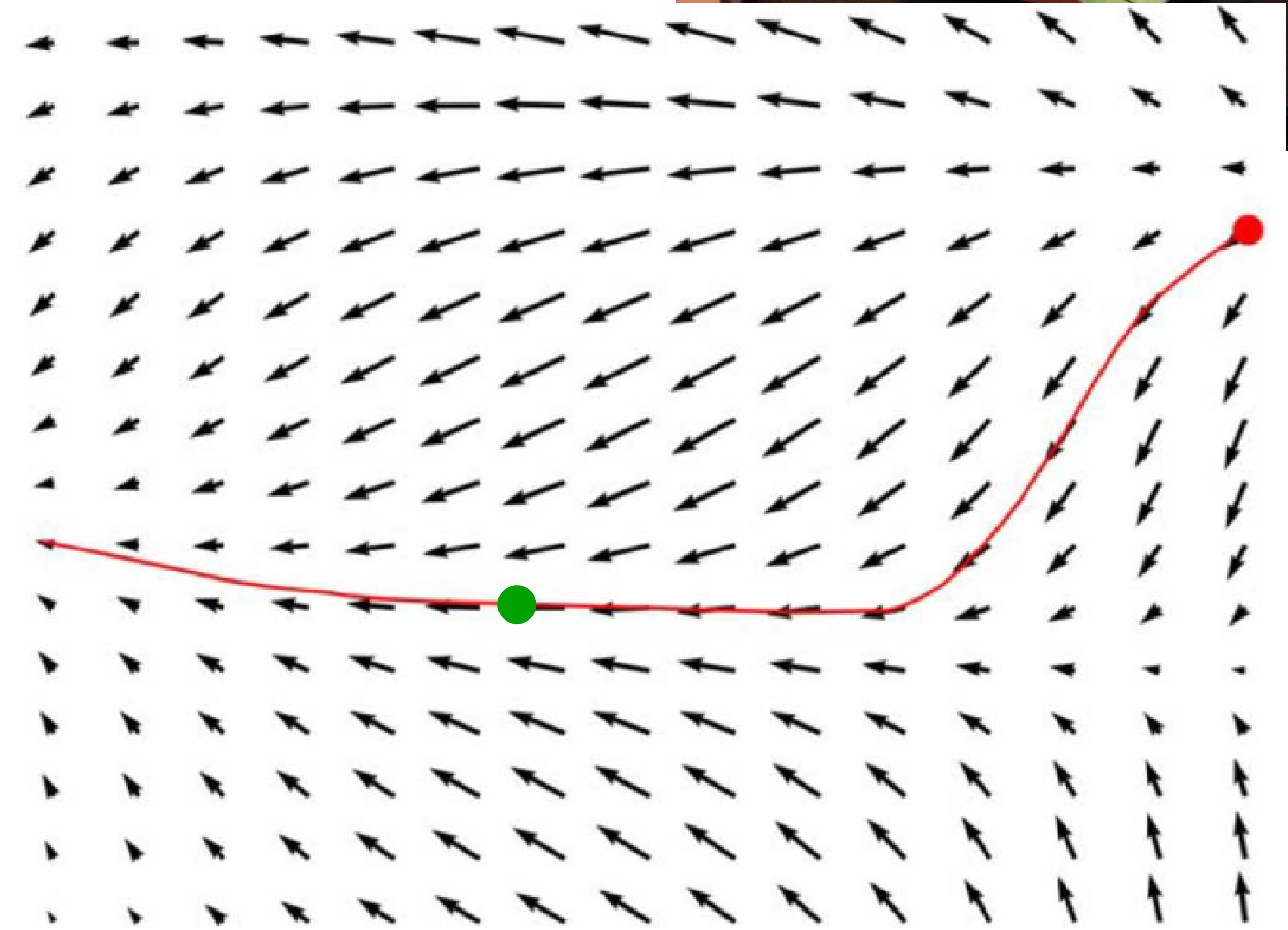
- Higher order approximations

- Discretization

- $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

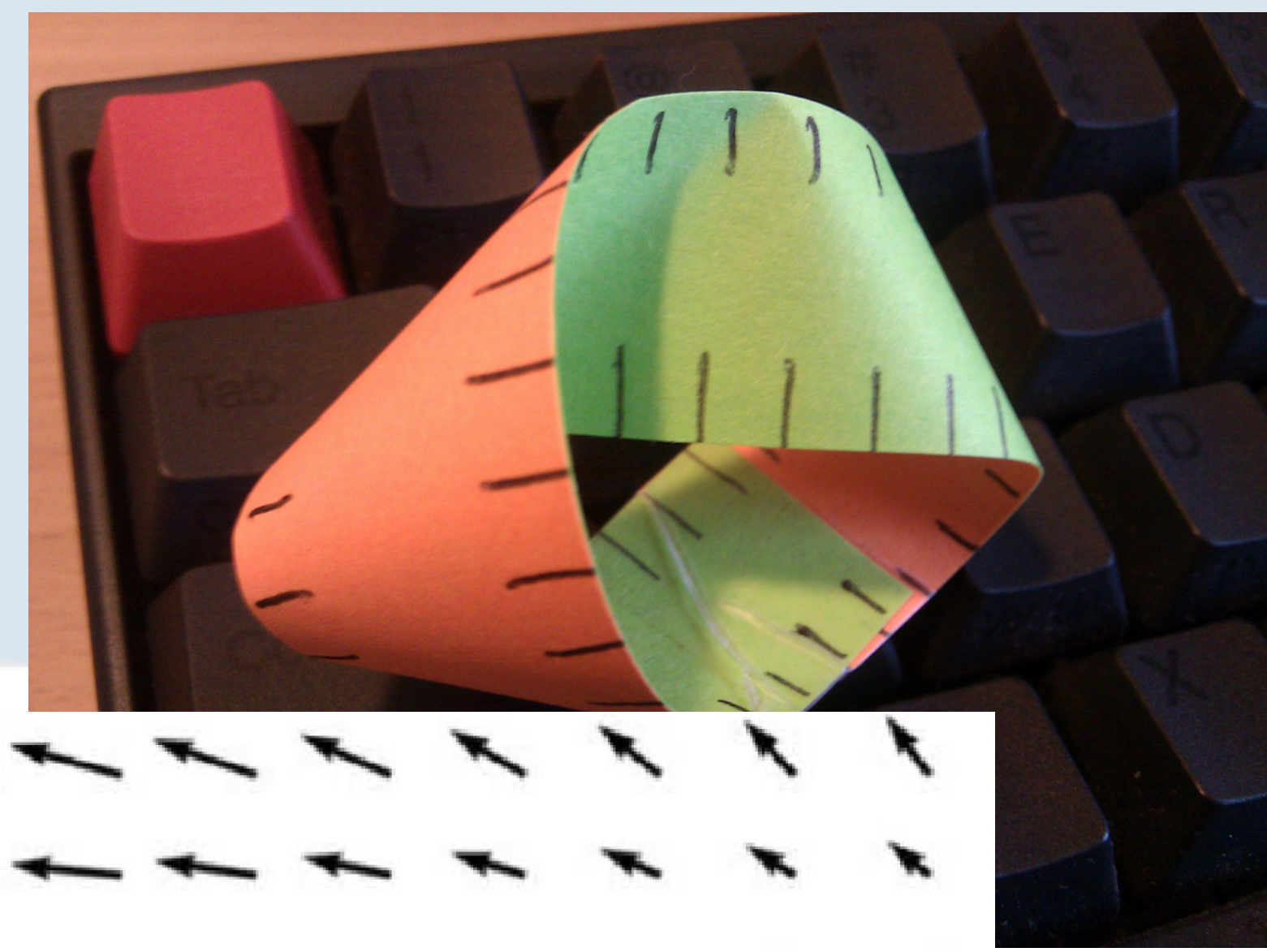
- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

- **Euler method**

- Runge-Kutta

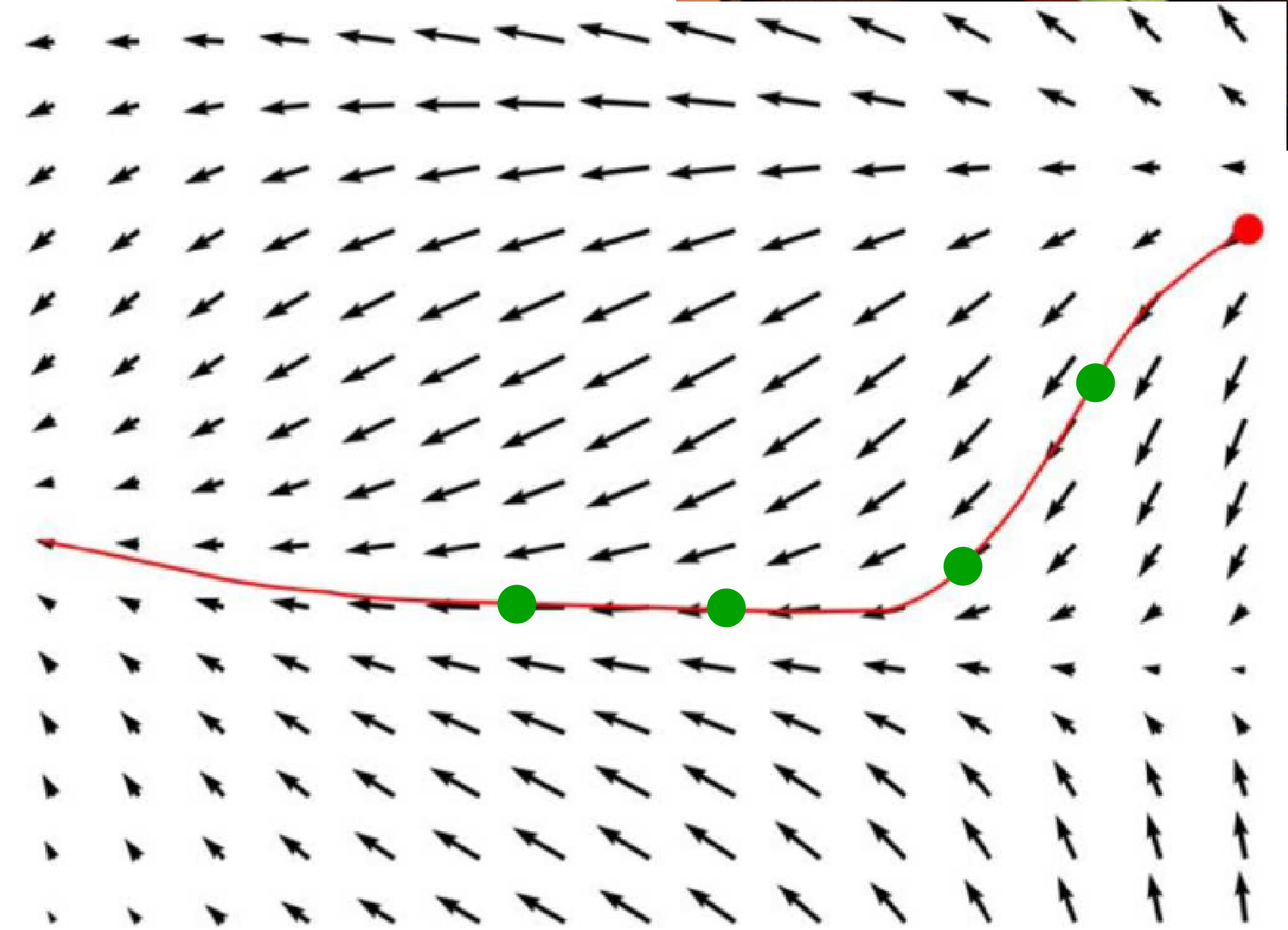
- Higher order approximations

- Discretization

- $c : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$

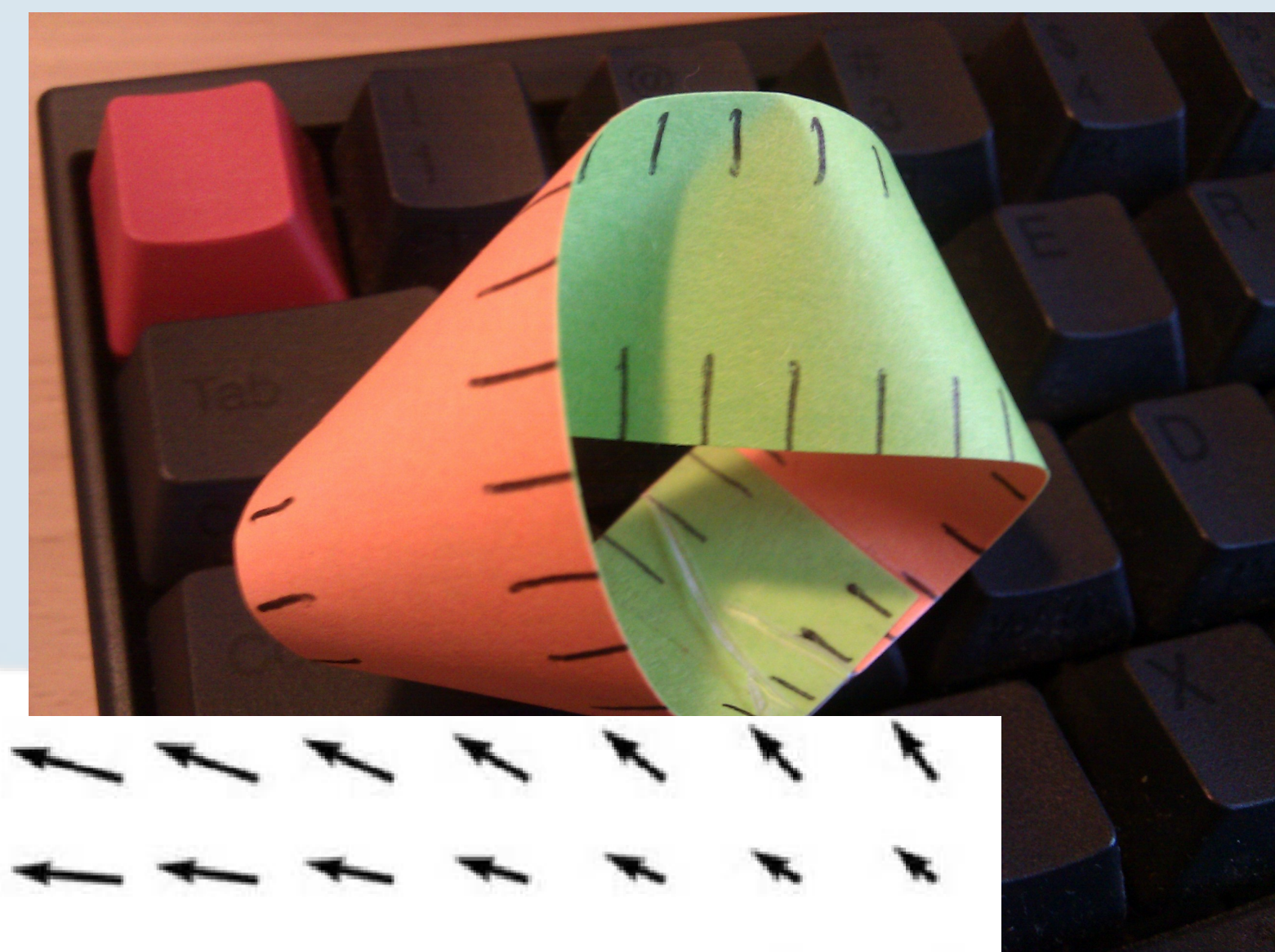
- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

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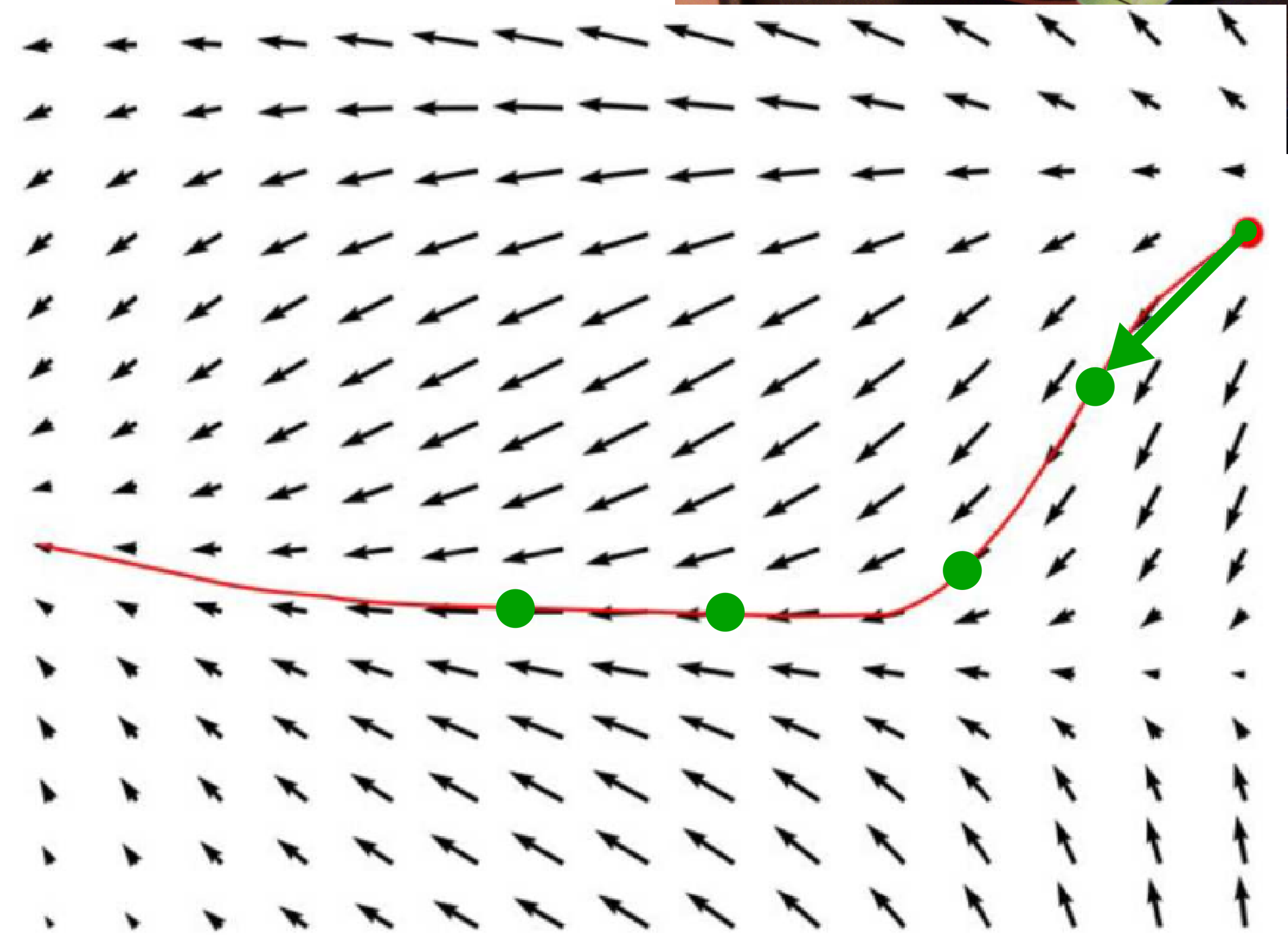
- Higher order approximations

- Discretization

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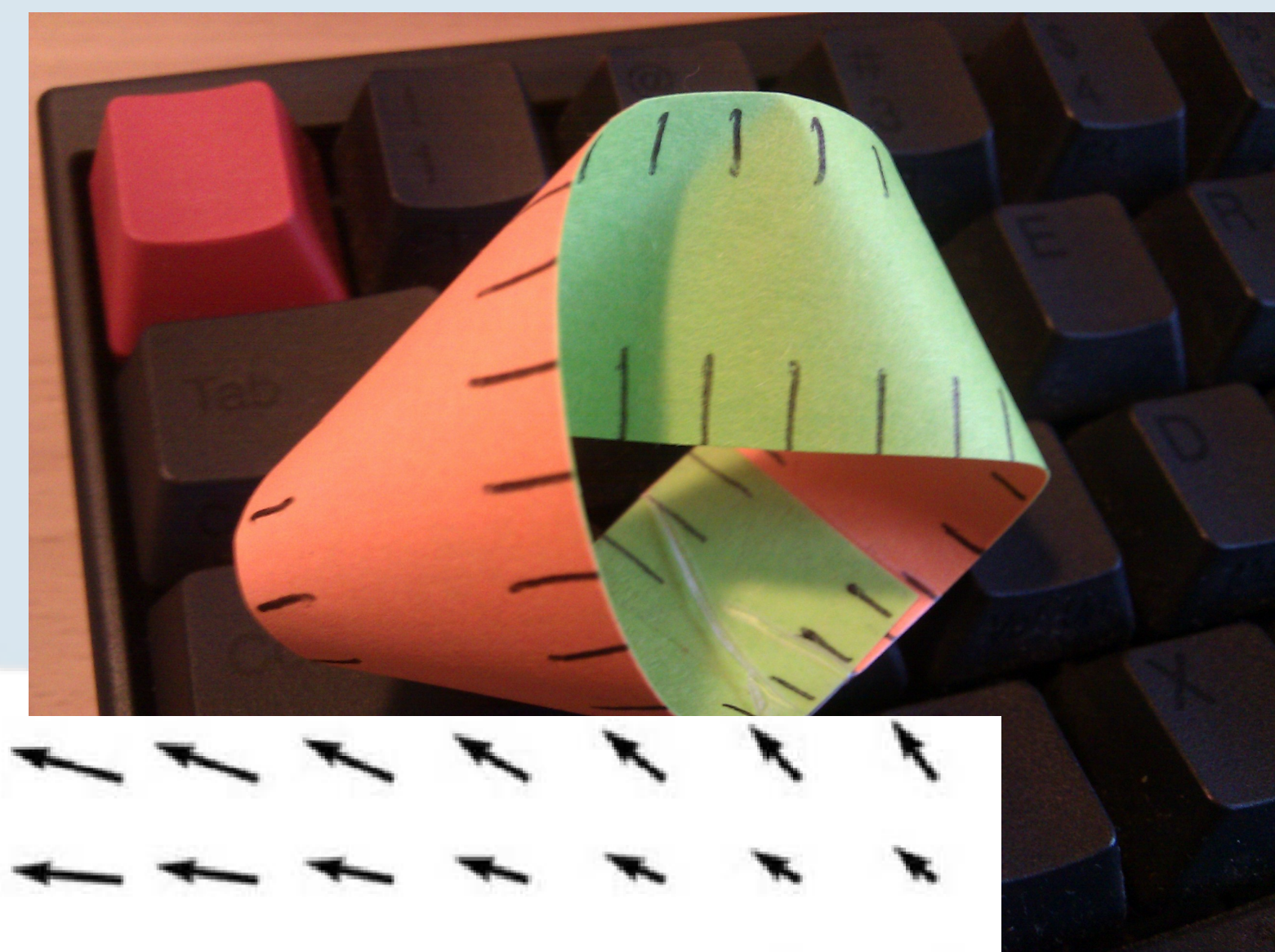
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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

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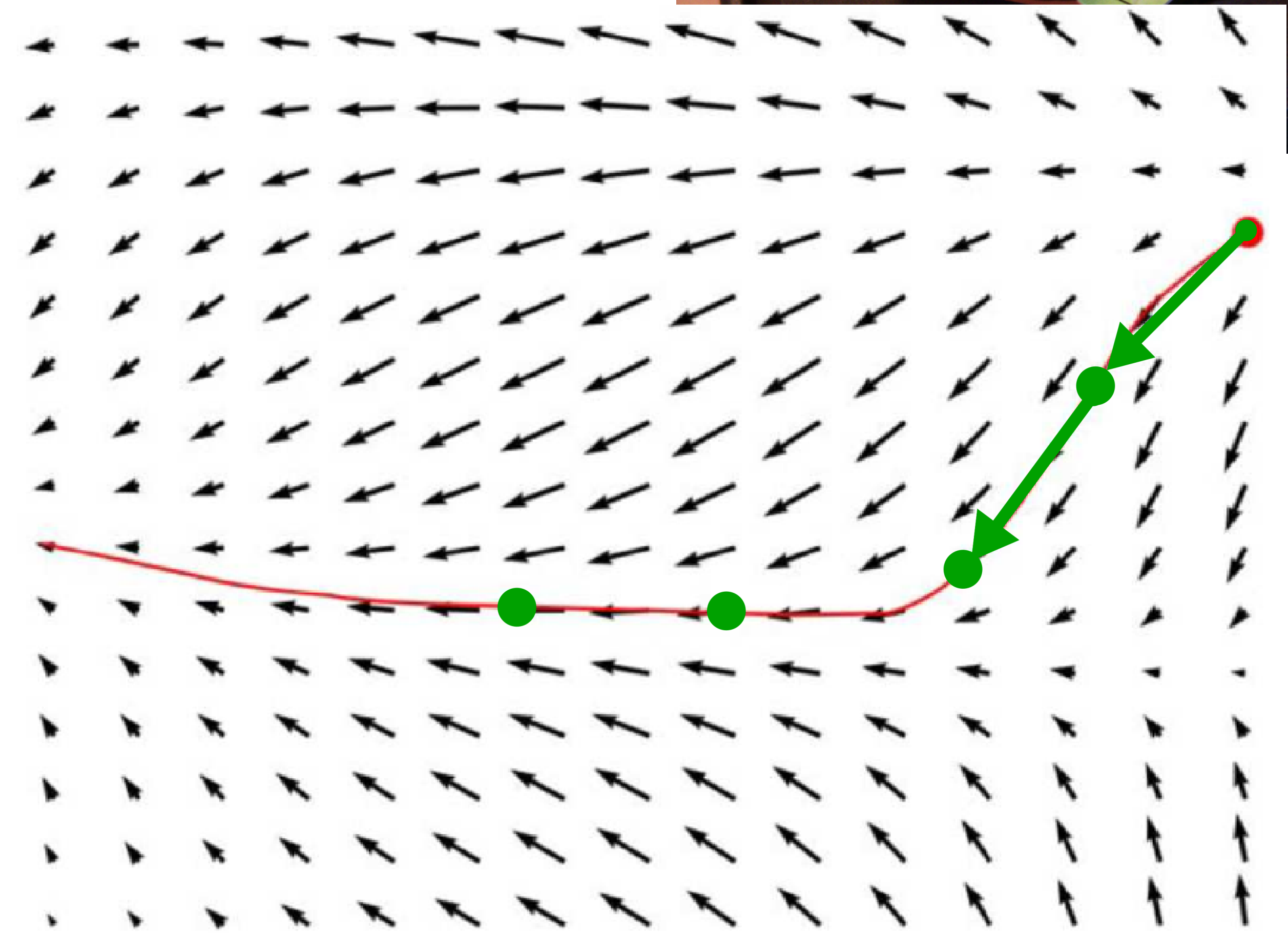
- Higher order approximations

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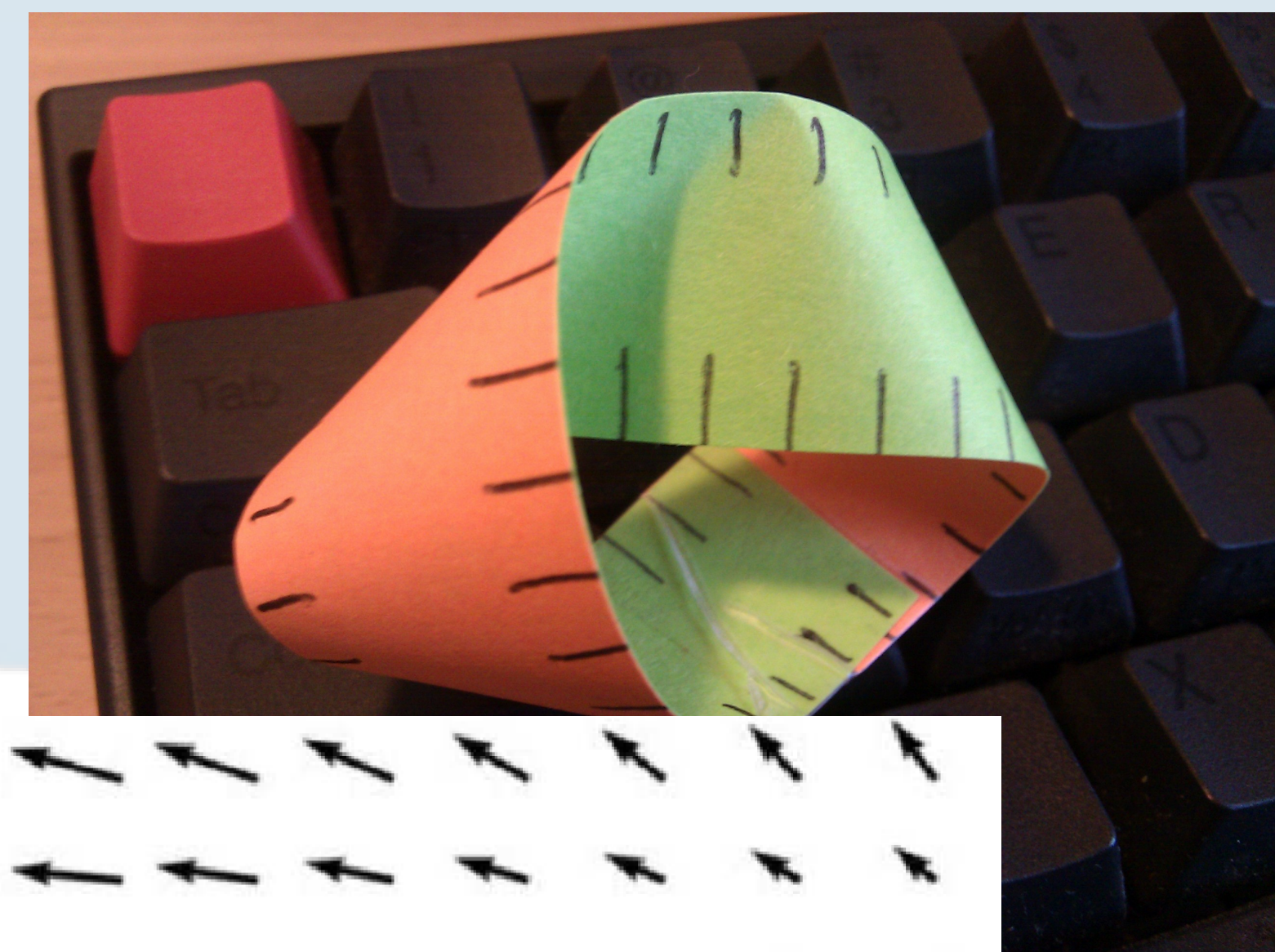
- $p = c^{-1}(0) + \int_0^{c(p)} \vec{f}(c^{-1}(u)) du$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer



- Numerical integration of the ODE

- **Euler method**

- Runge-Kutta

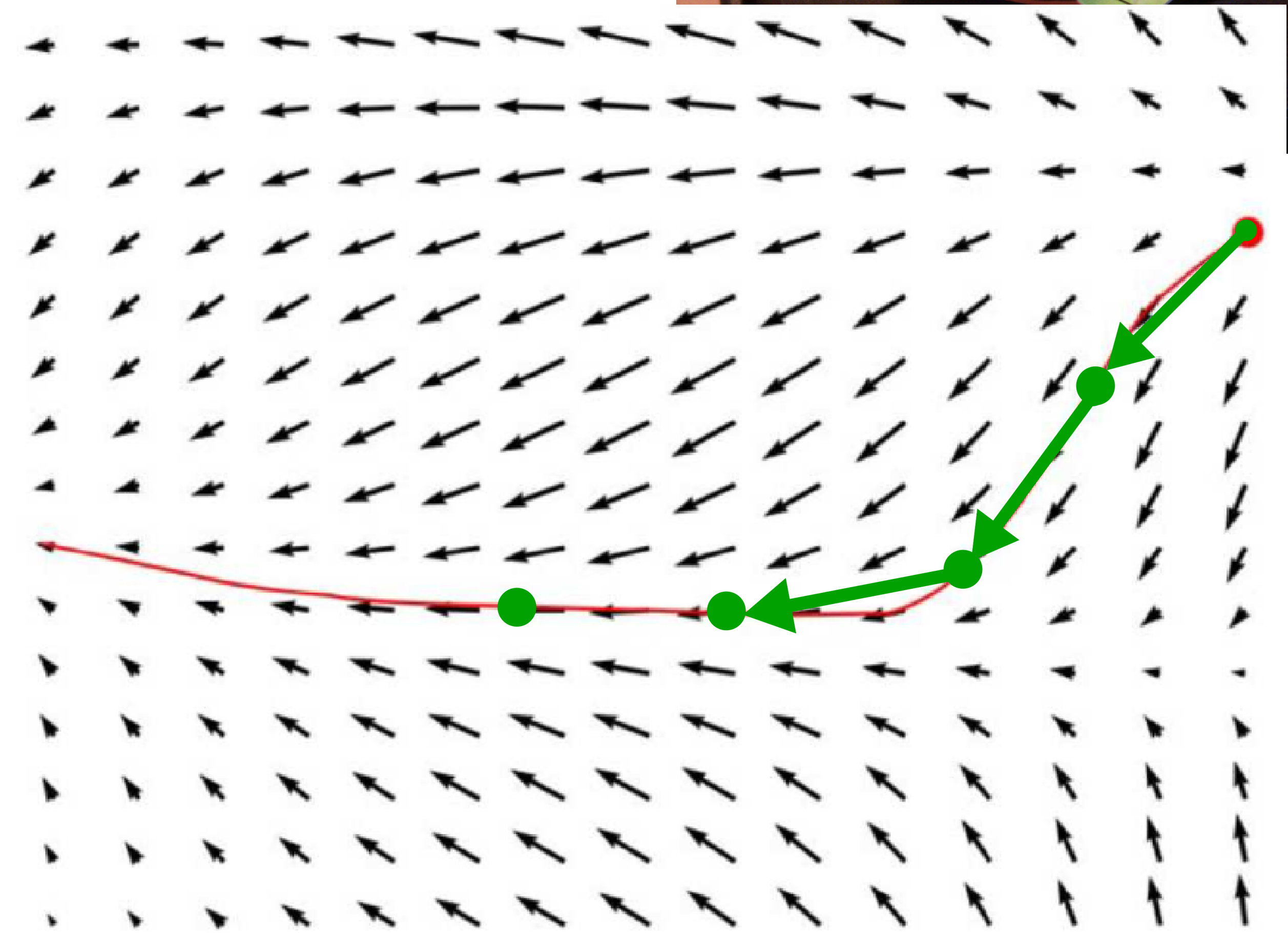
- Higher order approximations

- Discretization

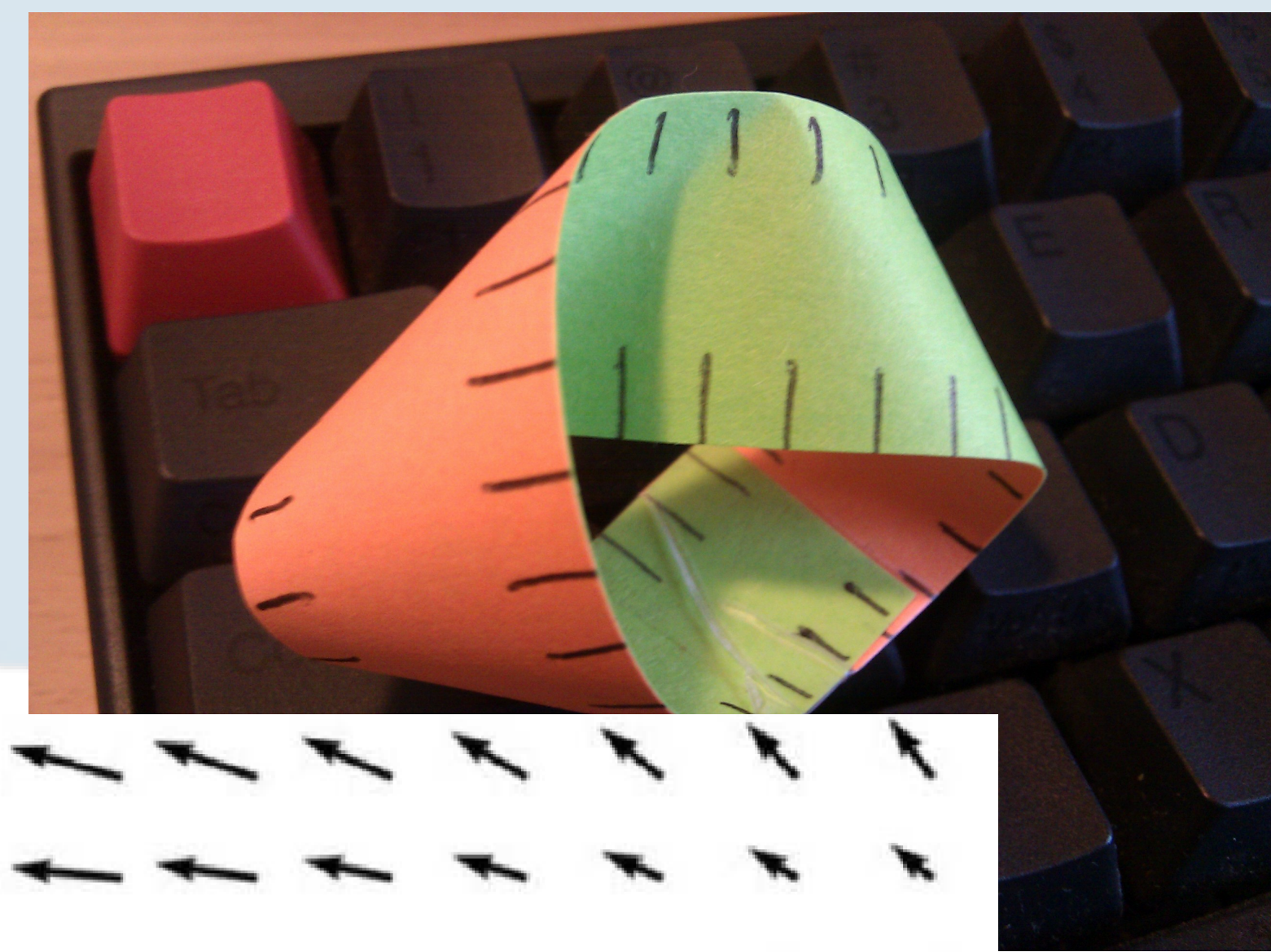
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Streamlines on a computer



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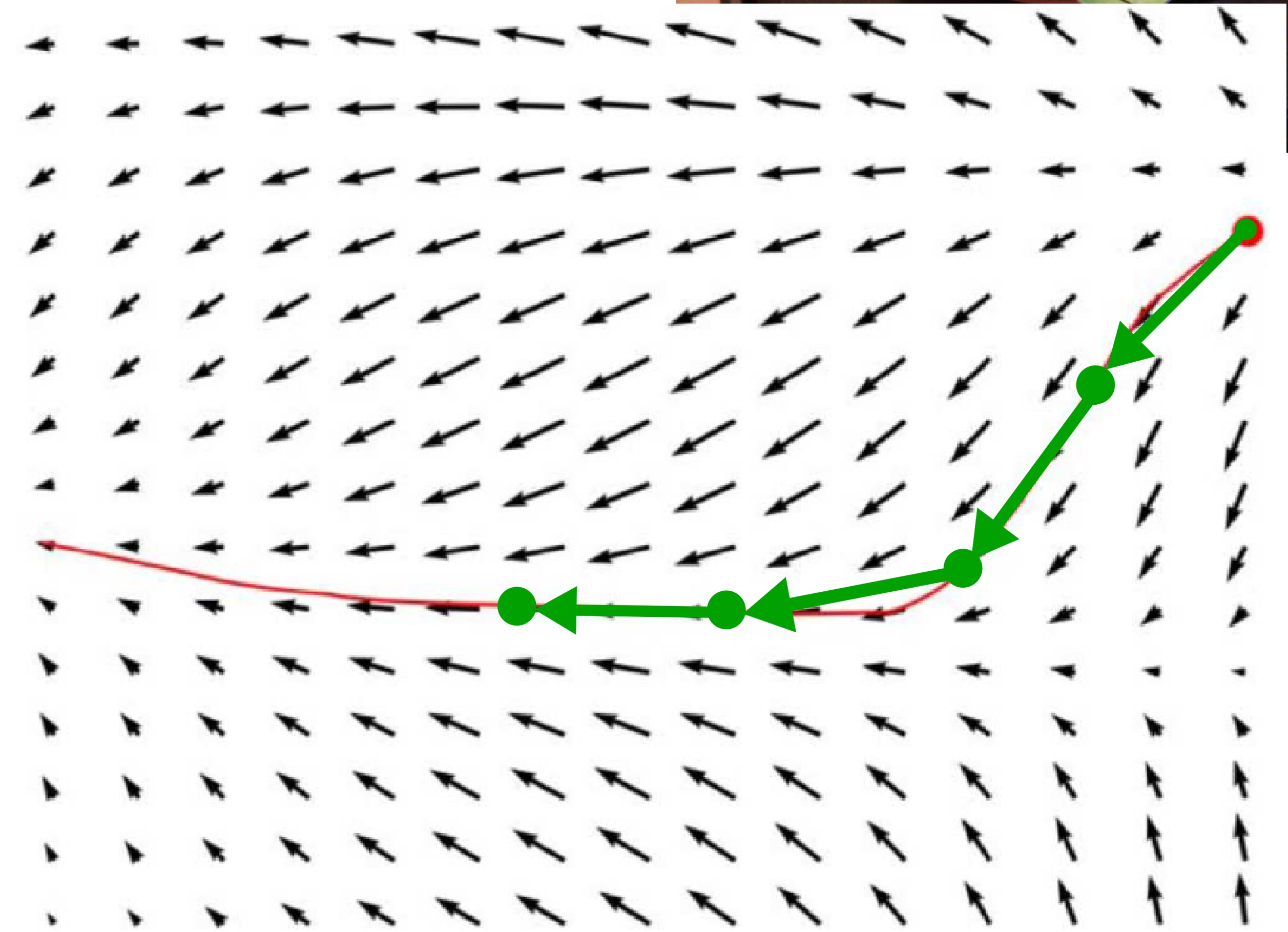
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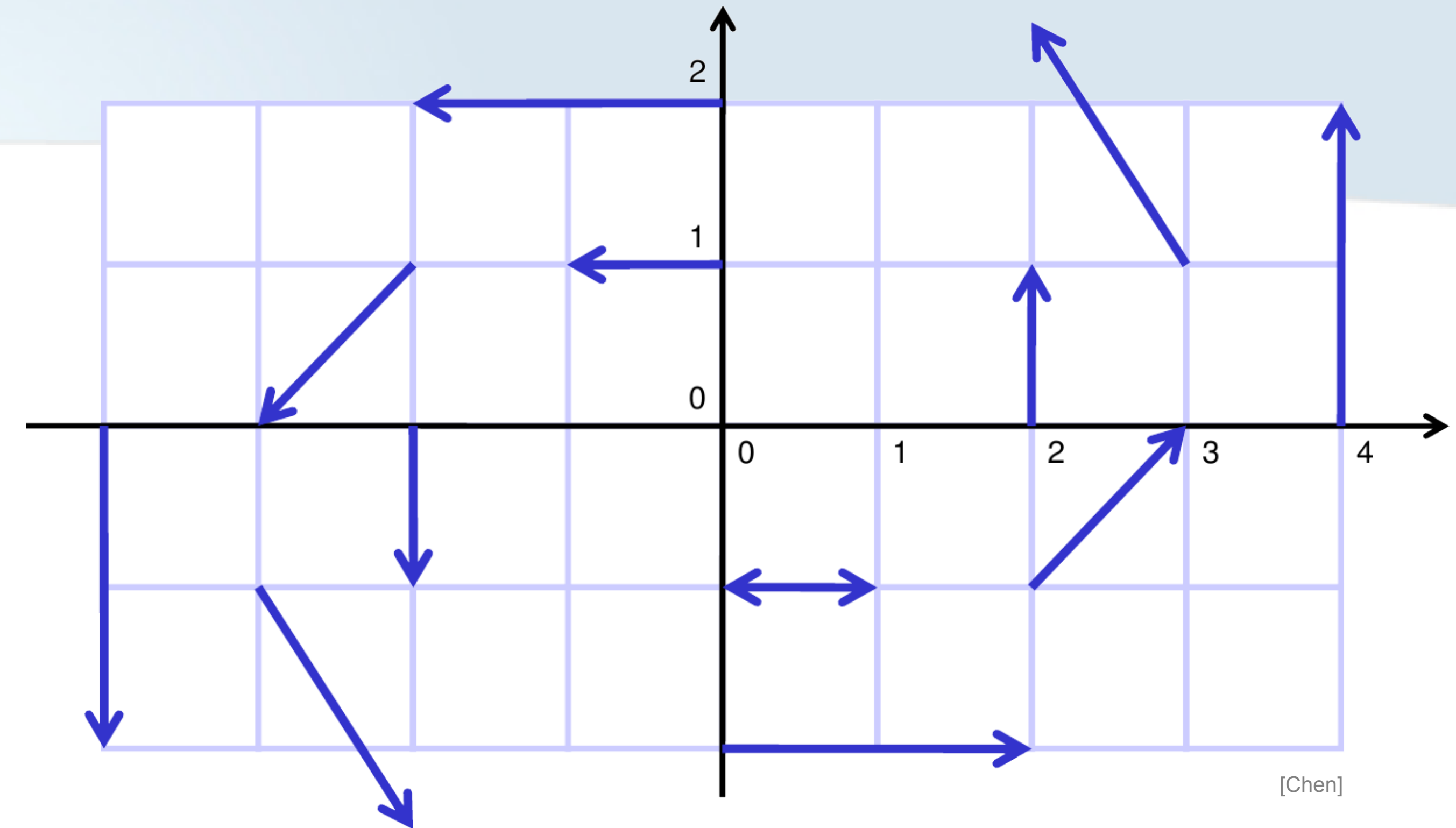
[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm

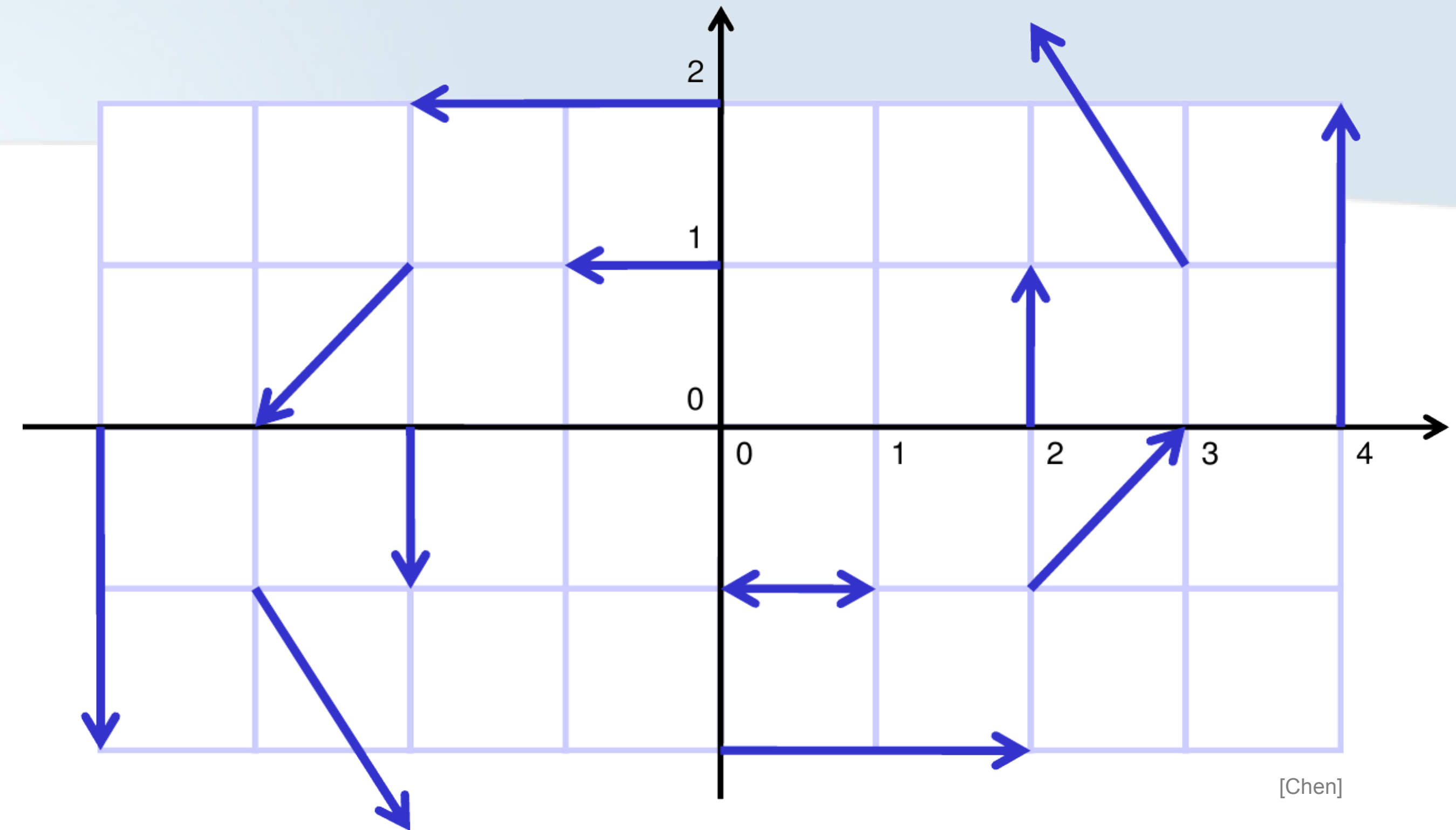
Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$



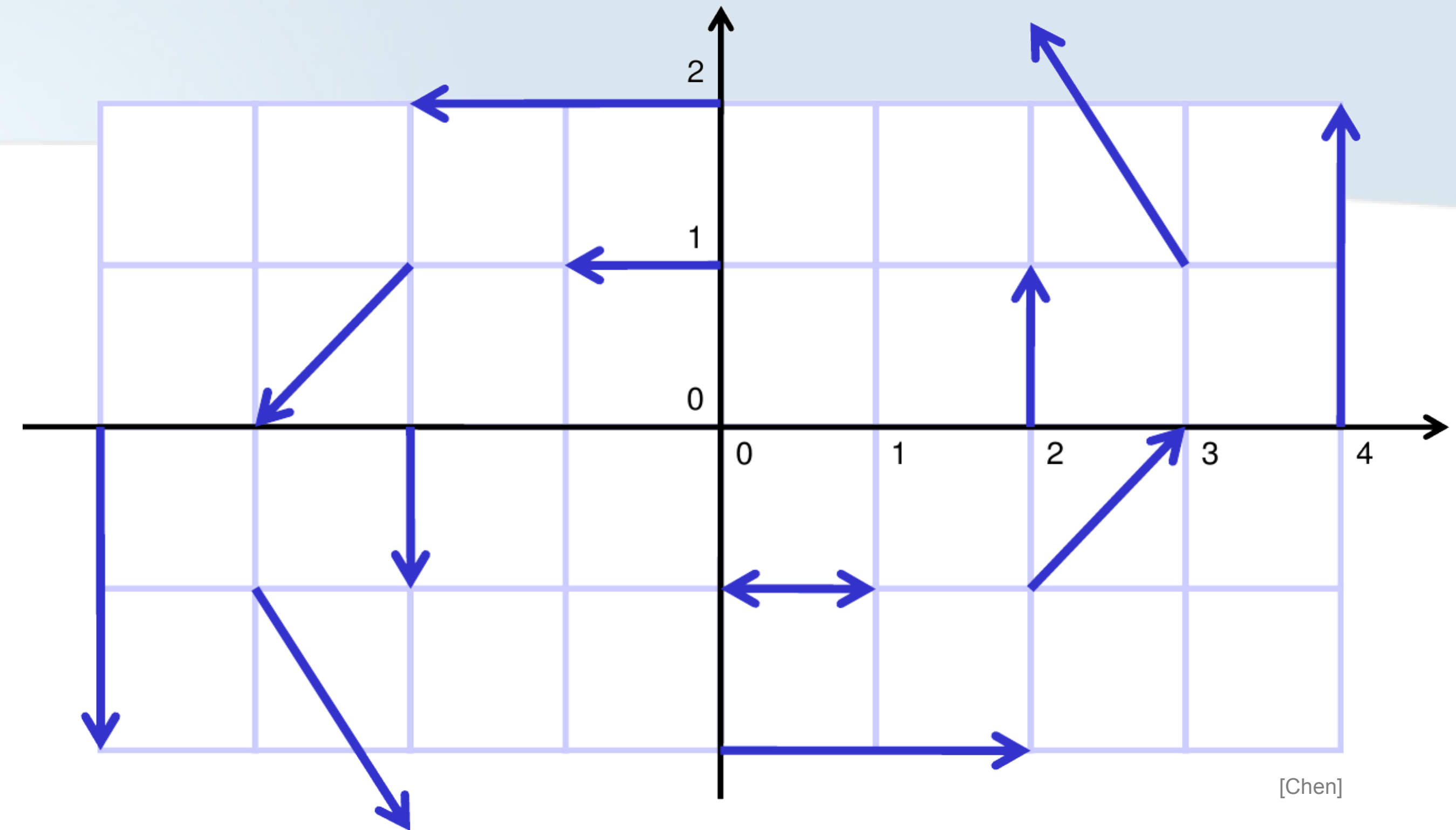
Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$
 - $u \leftarrow 0$



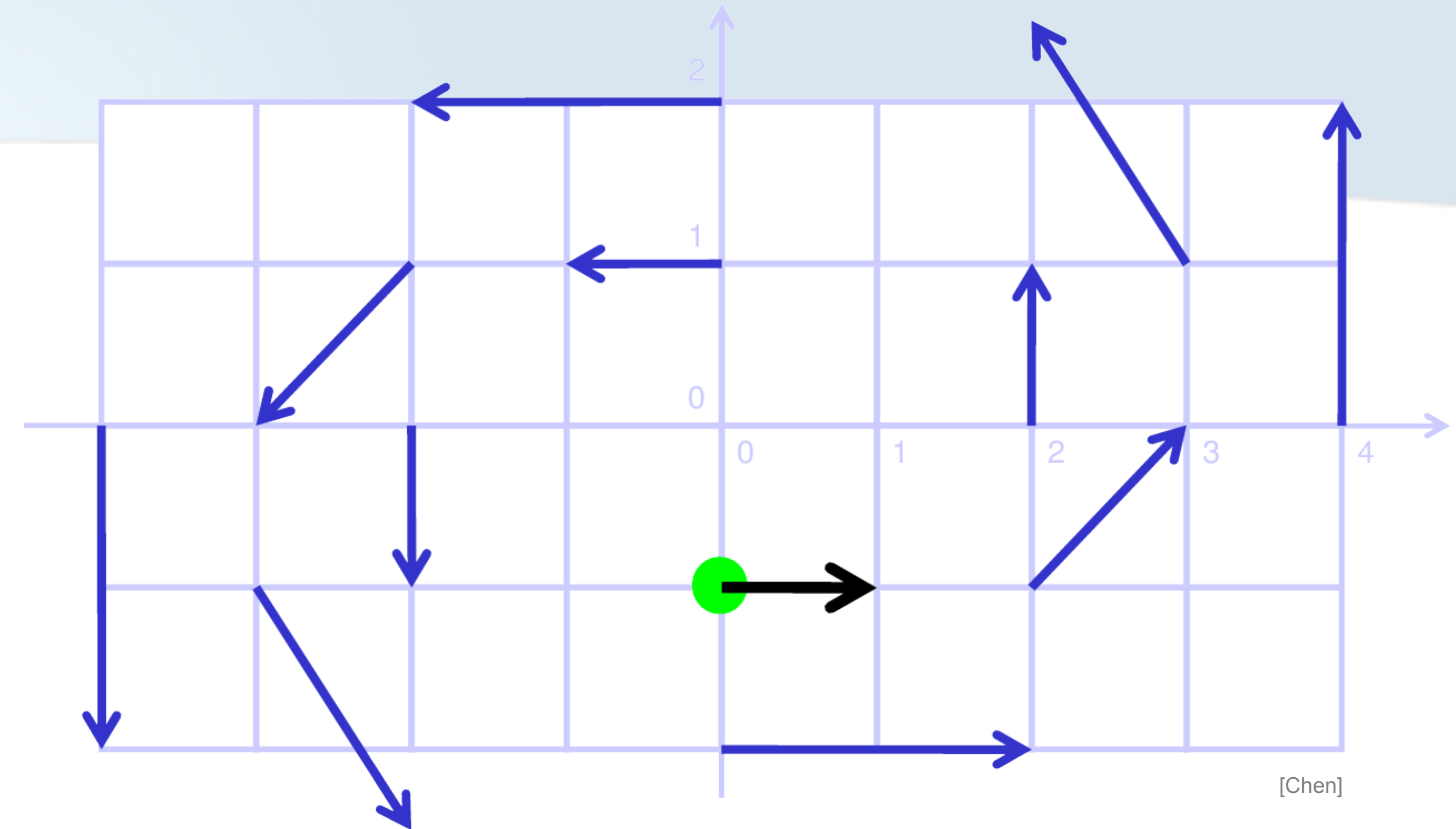
Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$
 - $u \leftarrow 0$
 - Repeat



Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$
 - $u \leftarrow 0$
 - Repeat
 - Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u \cdot c(p)/q))$

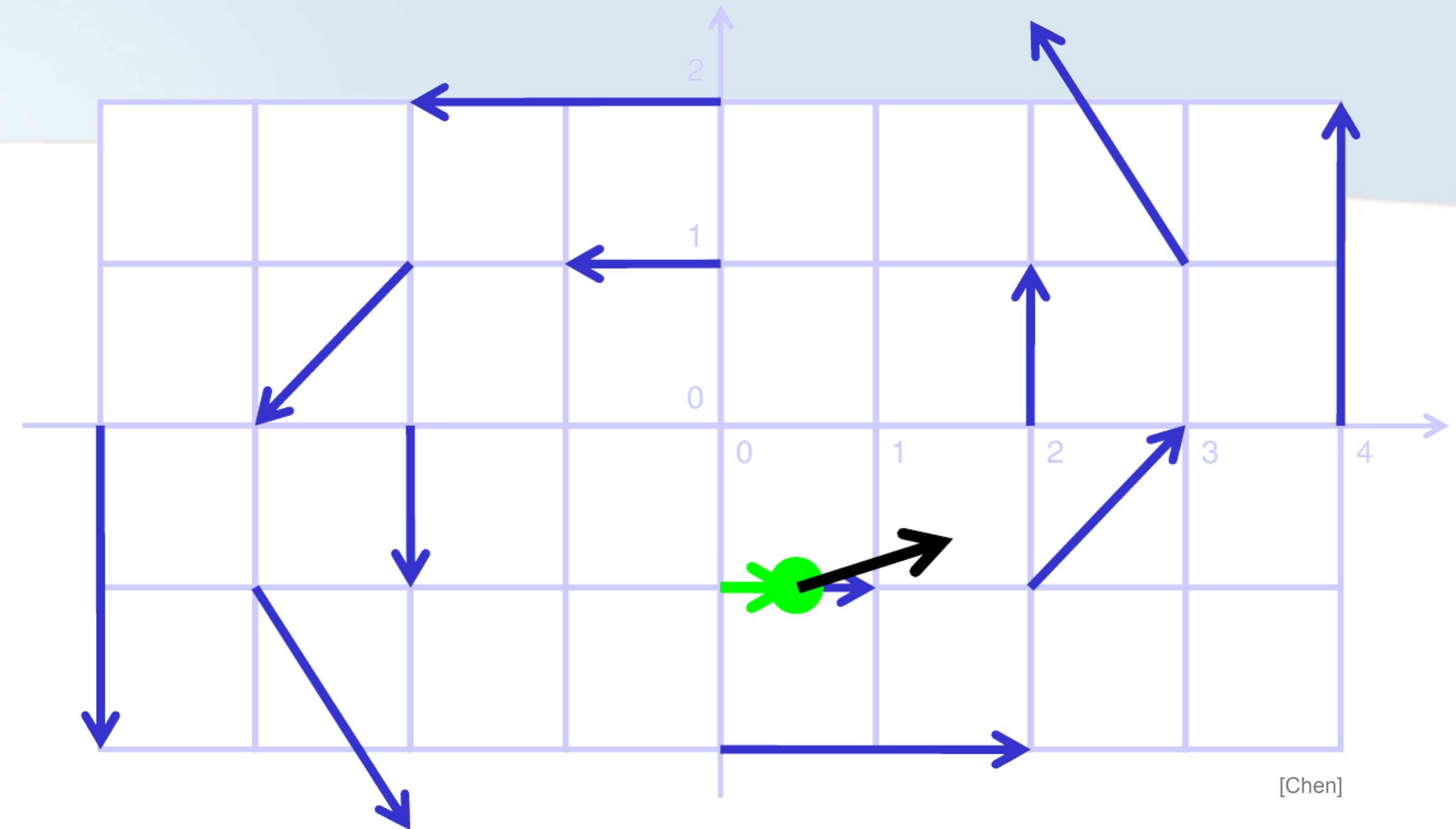


Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$
 - $u \leftarrow 0$
 - Repeat

- Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))$

- $c^{-1}((u+1).c(p)/q) \leftarrow c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q) + \frac{\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))}{\|\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))\|} \cdot \frac{c(p)}{q}$



[Chen]

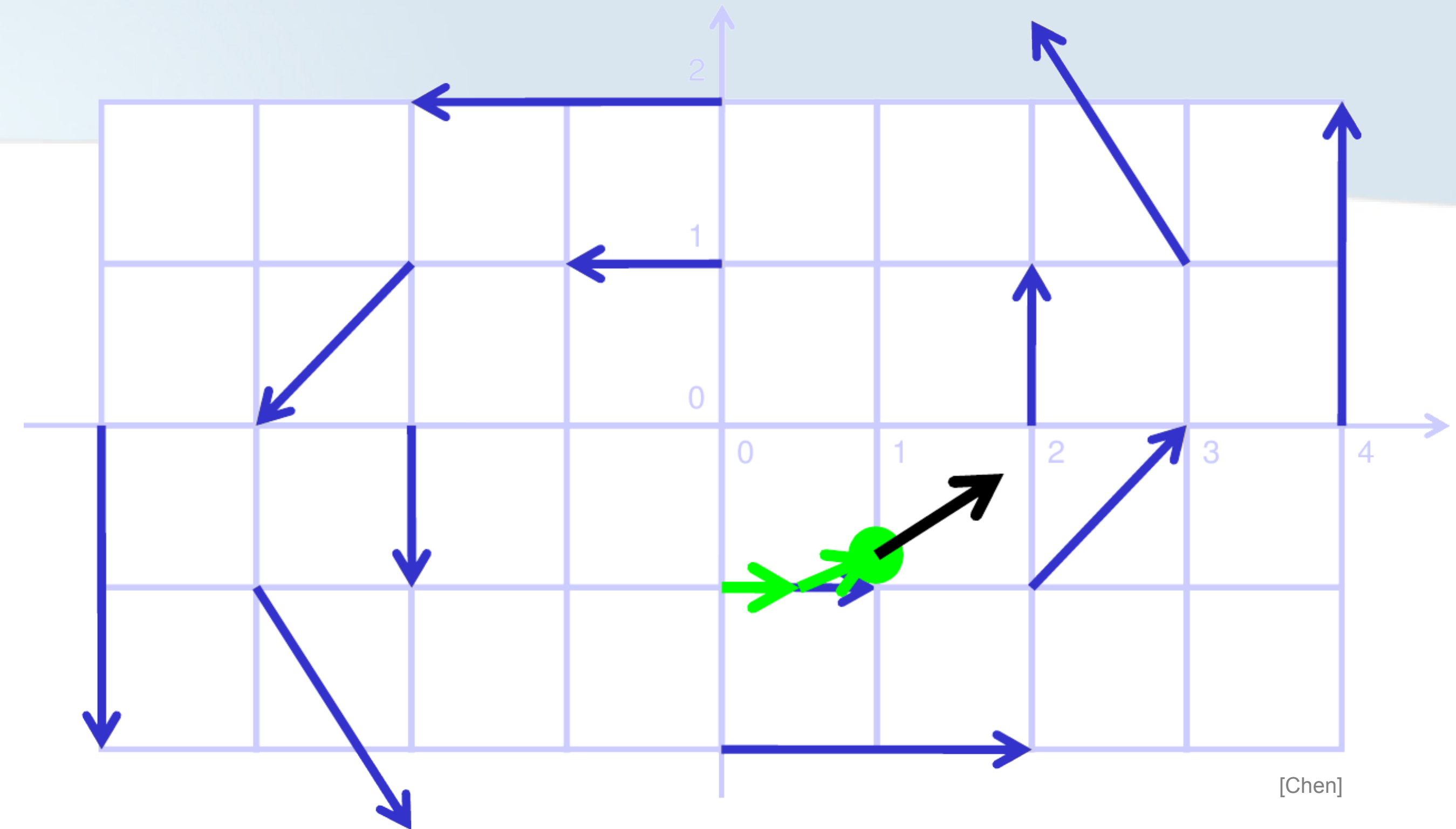
Streamlines on a computer

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- $u \leftarrow u + 1$



Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

- $u \leftarrow 0$

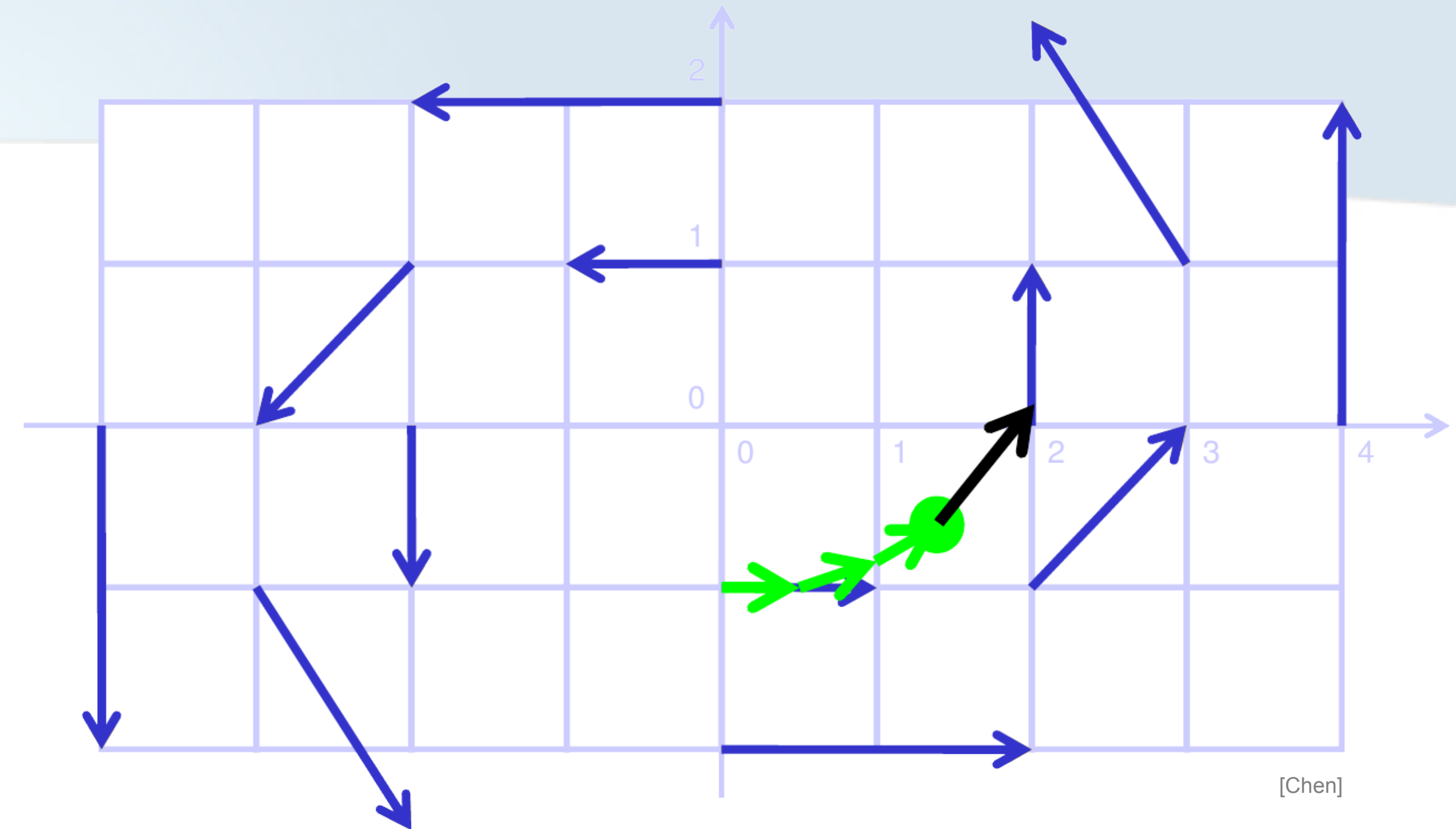
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- Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u \cdot c(p)/q))$

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- $u \leftarrow u + 1$

- Until $u \leq q$



Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

- $u \leftarrow 0$

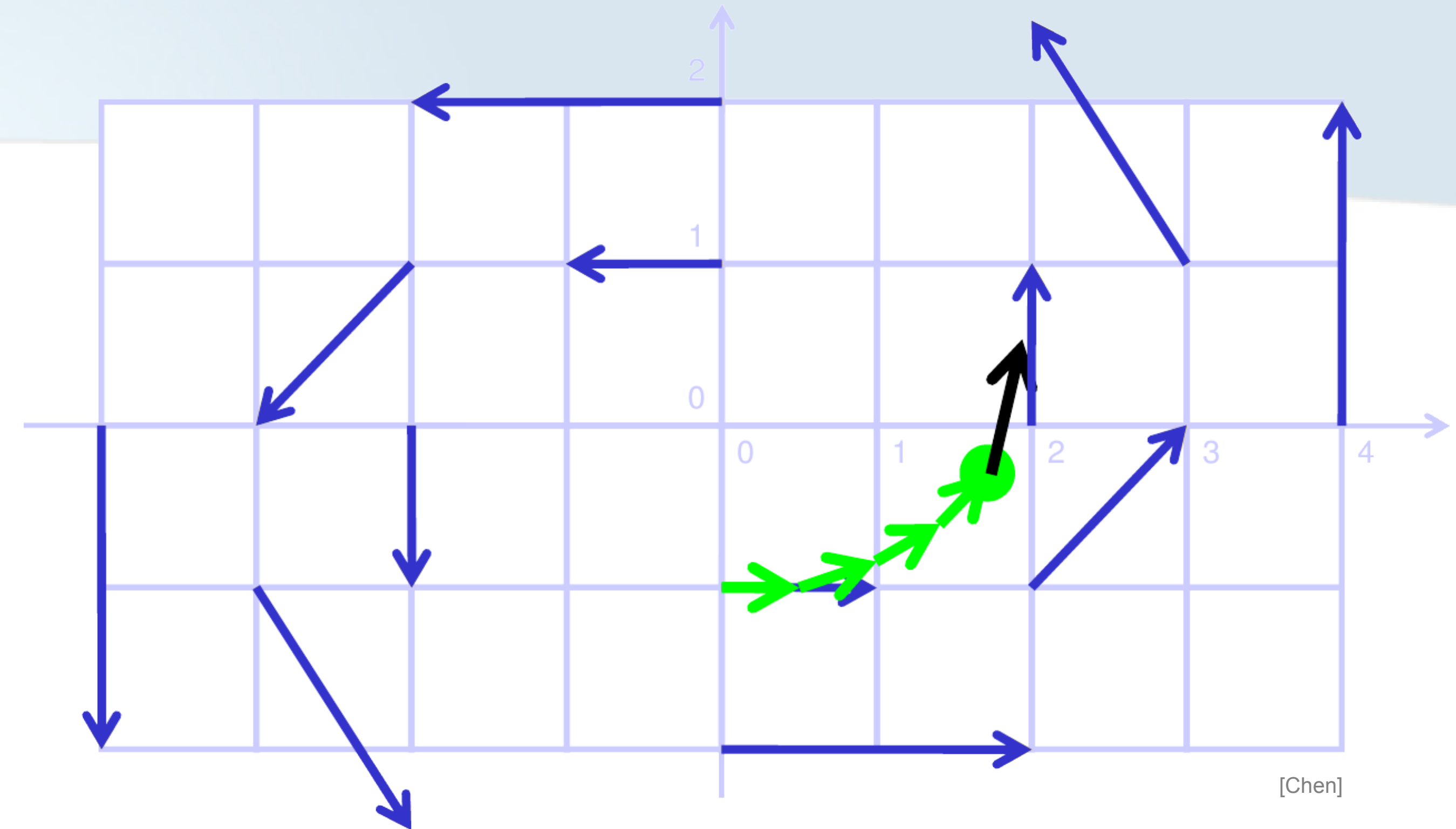
- Repeat

- Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))$

- $c^{-1}((u+1).c(p)/q) \leftarrow c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q) + \frac{\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))}{\|\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))\|} \cdot \frac{c(p)}{q}$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

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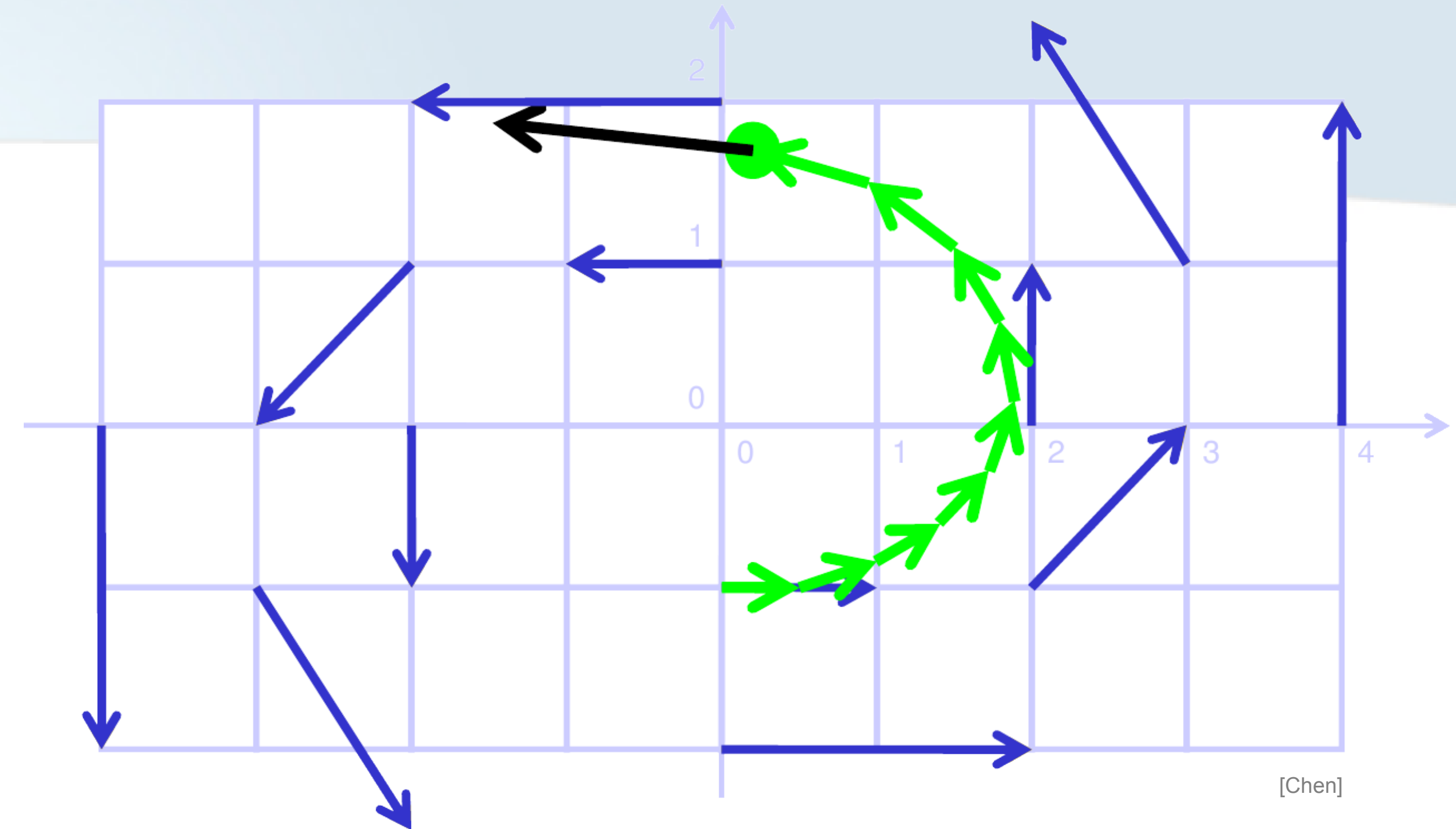
- Repeat

- Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))$

- $c^{-1}((u+1).c(p)/q) \leftarrow c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q) + \frac{\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))}{\|\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))\|} \cdot \frac{c(p)}{q}$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

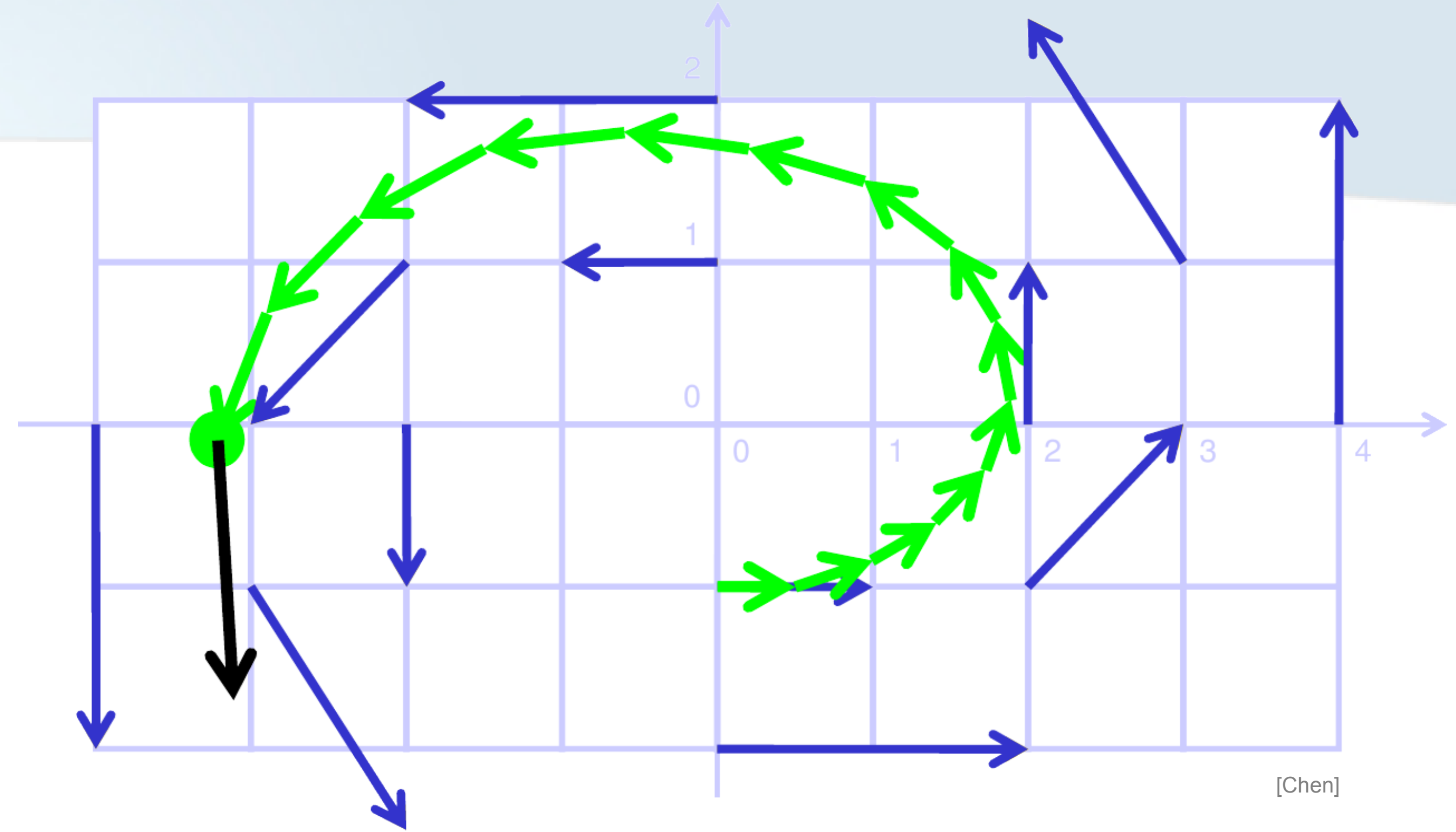
- $u \leftarrow 0$

- Repeat

- Evaluate $\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))$

- $c^{-1}((u+1).c(p)/q) \leftarrow c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q) + \frac{f(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))}{||\vec{f}(c^{-1}(u.c(p)/q))||} \cdot \frac{c(p)}{q}$
- $u \leftarrow u + 1$

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Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm

- Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

- $u \leftarrow 0$

- Repeat

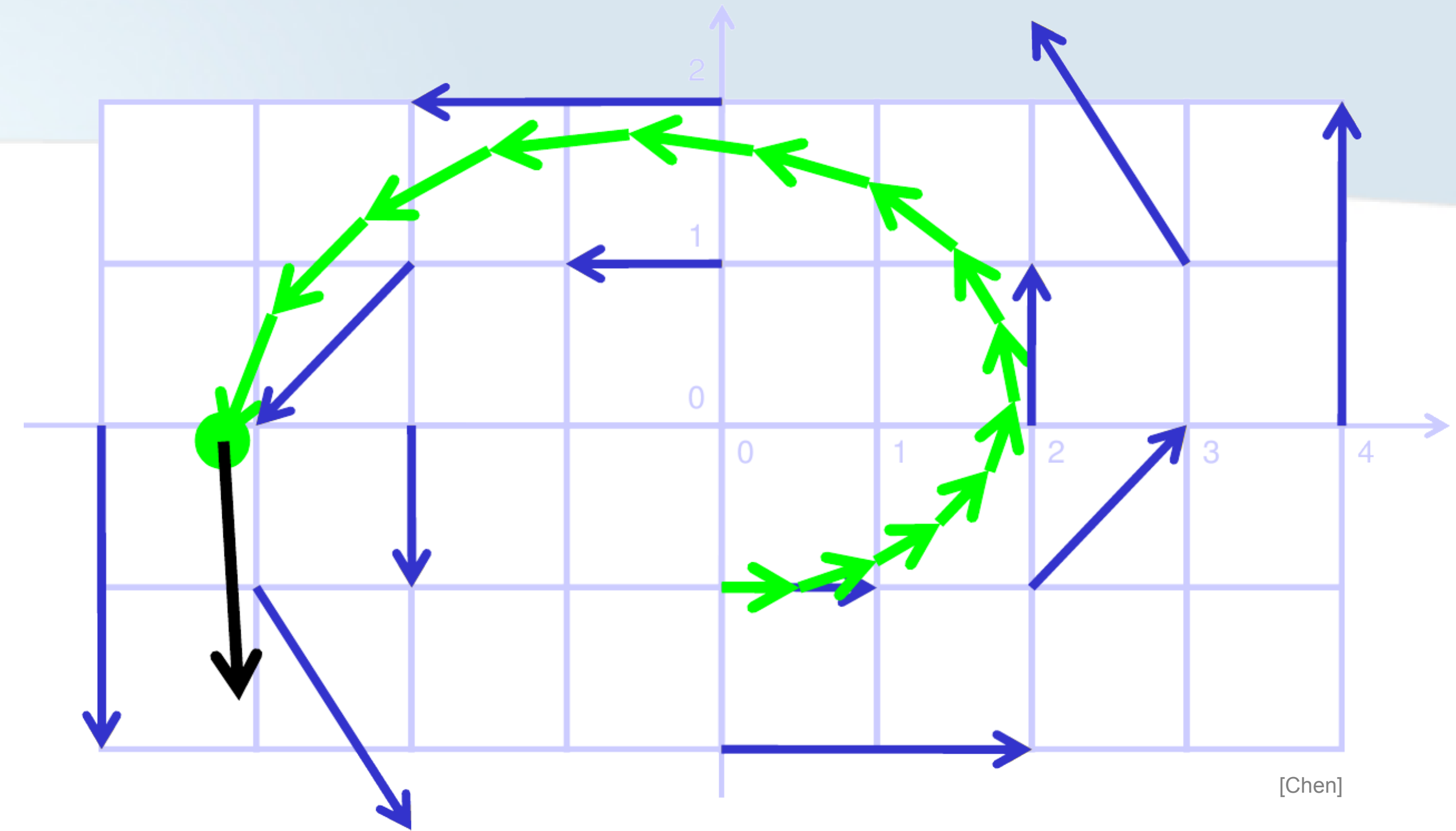
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- $u \leftarrow u + 1$

- Until $u \leq q$

- Does it look right to you?



Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm

- Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

- $u \leftarrow 0$

- Repeat

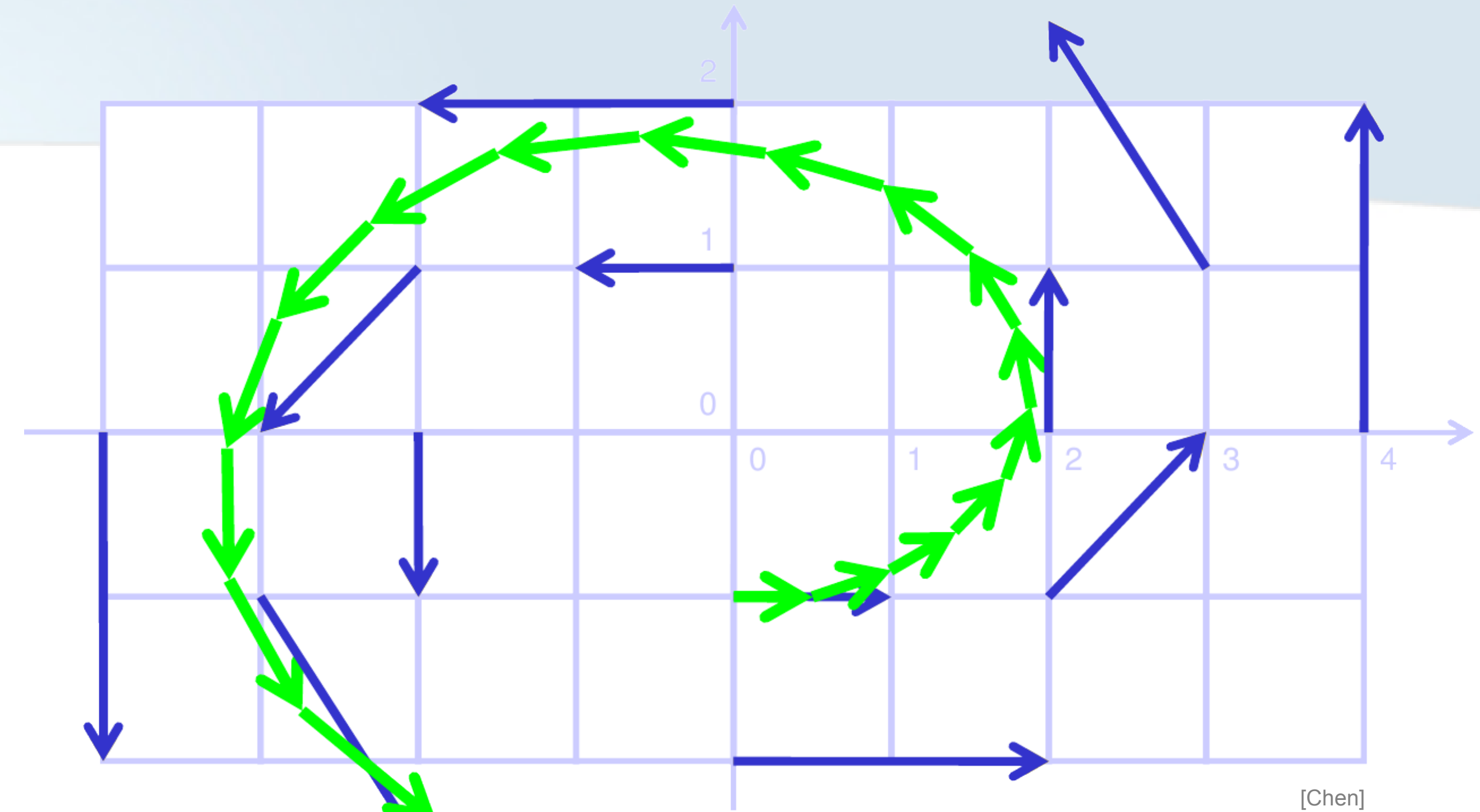
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- $u \leftarrow u + 1$

- Until $u \leq q$

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[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm

- Given a seed point $c^{-1}(0)$

- $u \leftarrow 0$

- Repeat

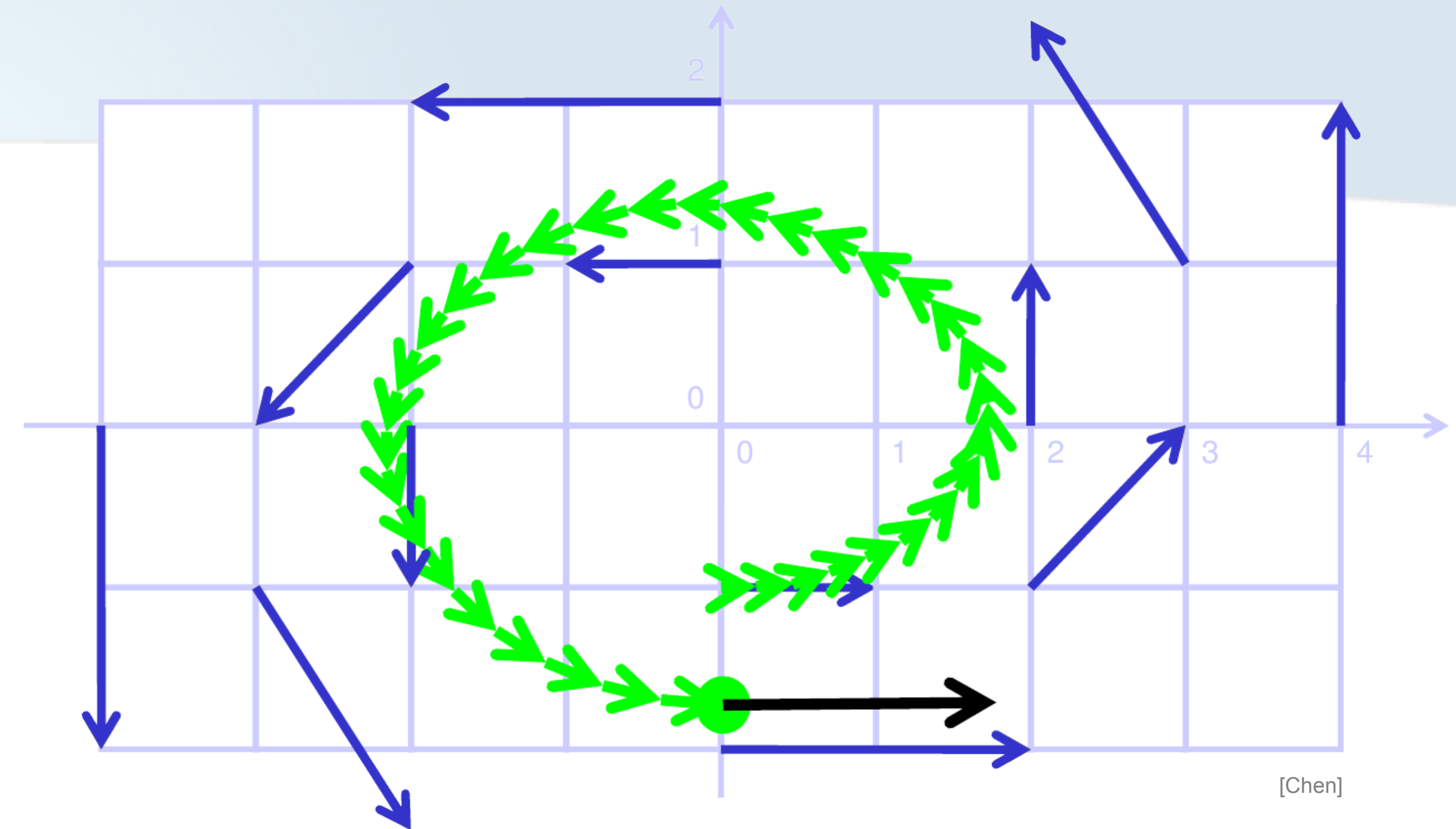
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- $u \leftarrow u + 1$

- Until $u \leq q$

- Does it look right to you?



[Chen]

Streamlines on a computer

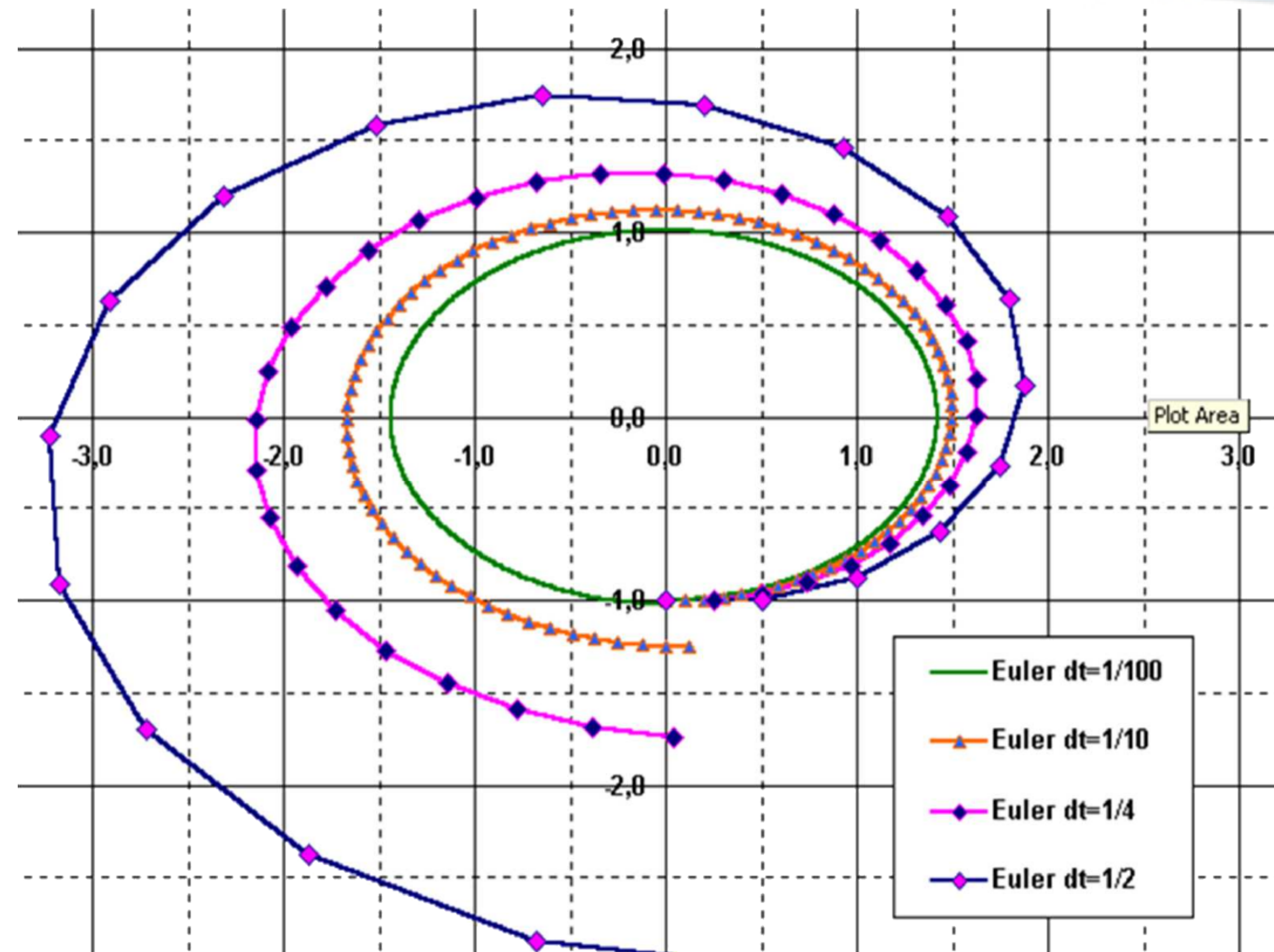
- Euler integration algorithm

Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Fixed step size
 - Ratio of the magnitude

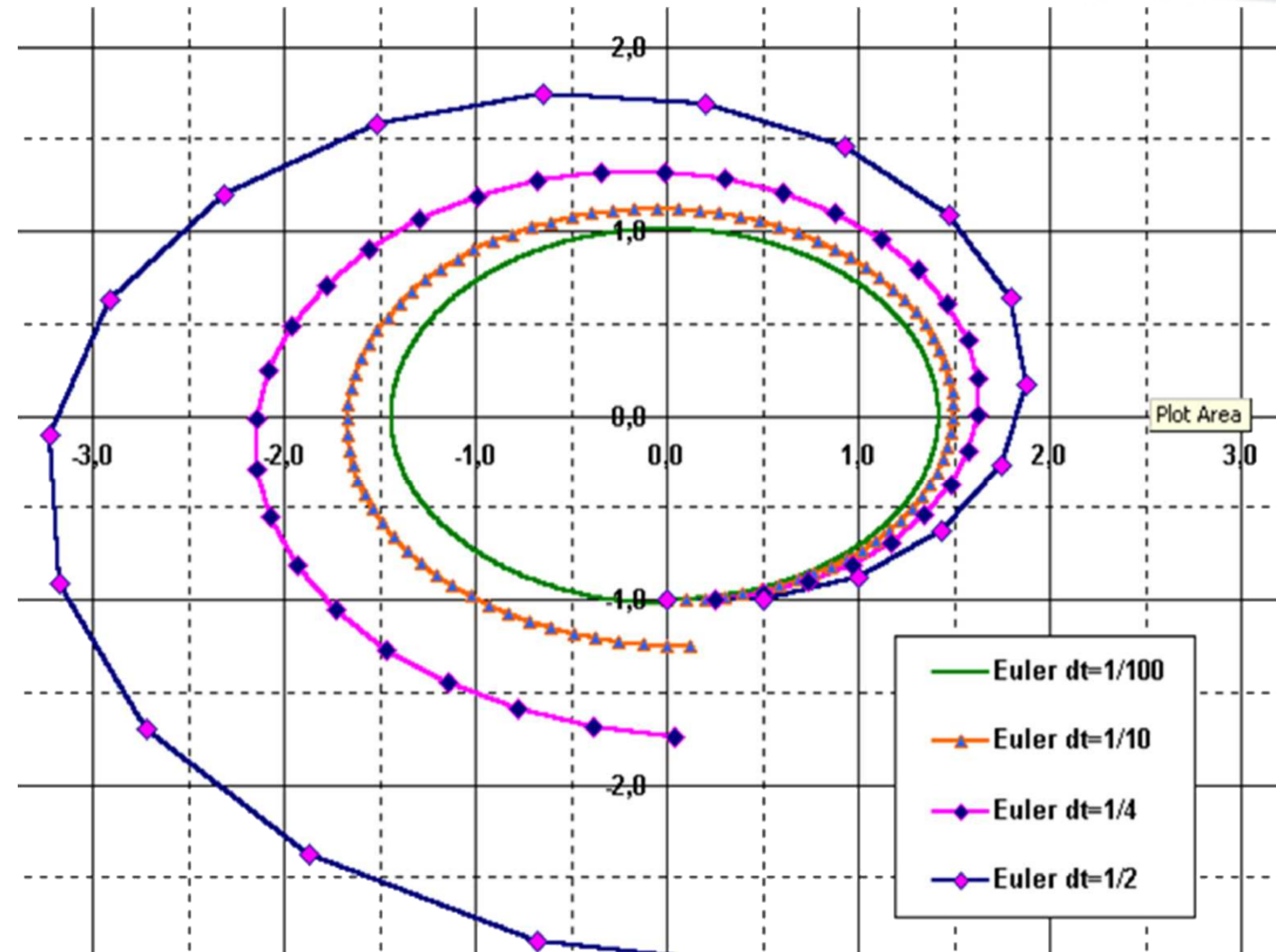
Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Fixed step size
 - Ratio of the magnitude



Streamlines on a computer

- Euler integration algorithm
 - Fixed step size
 - Ratio of the magnitude
- Trade-off
 - Sampling
 - Approximation quality

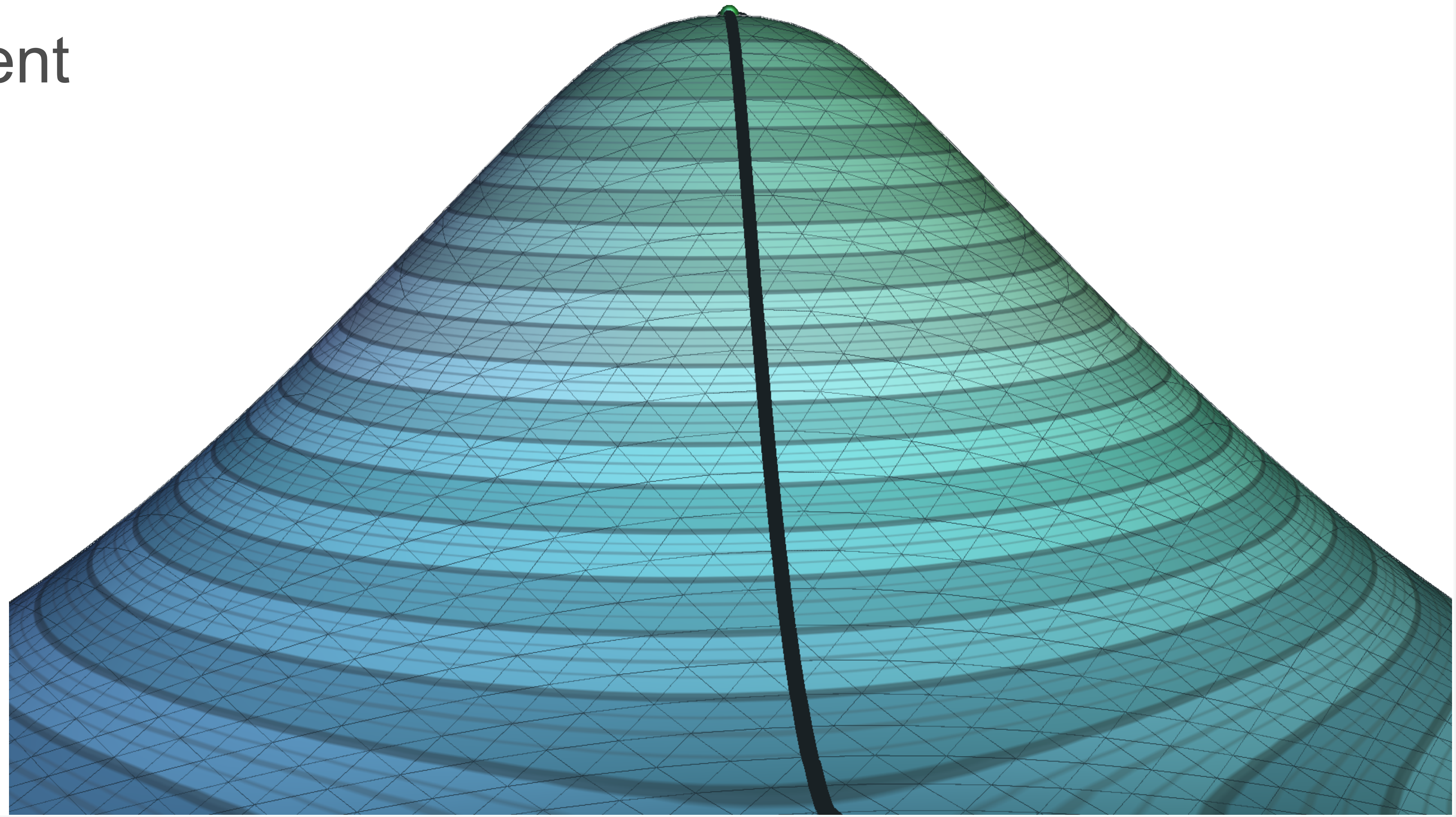


Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds

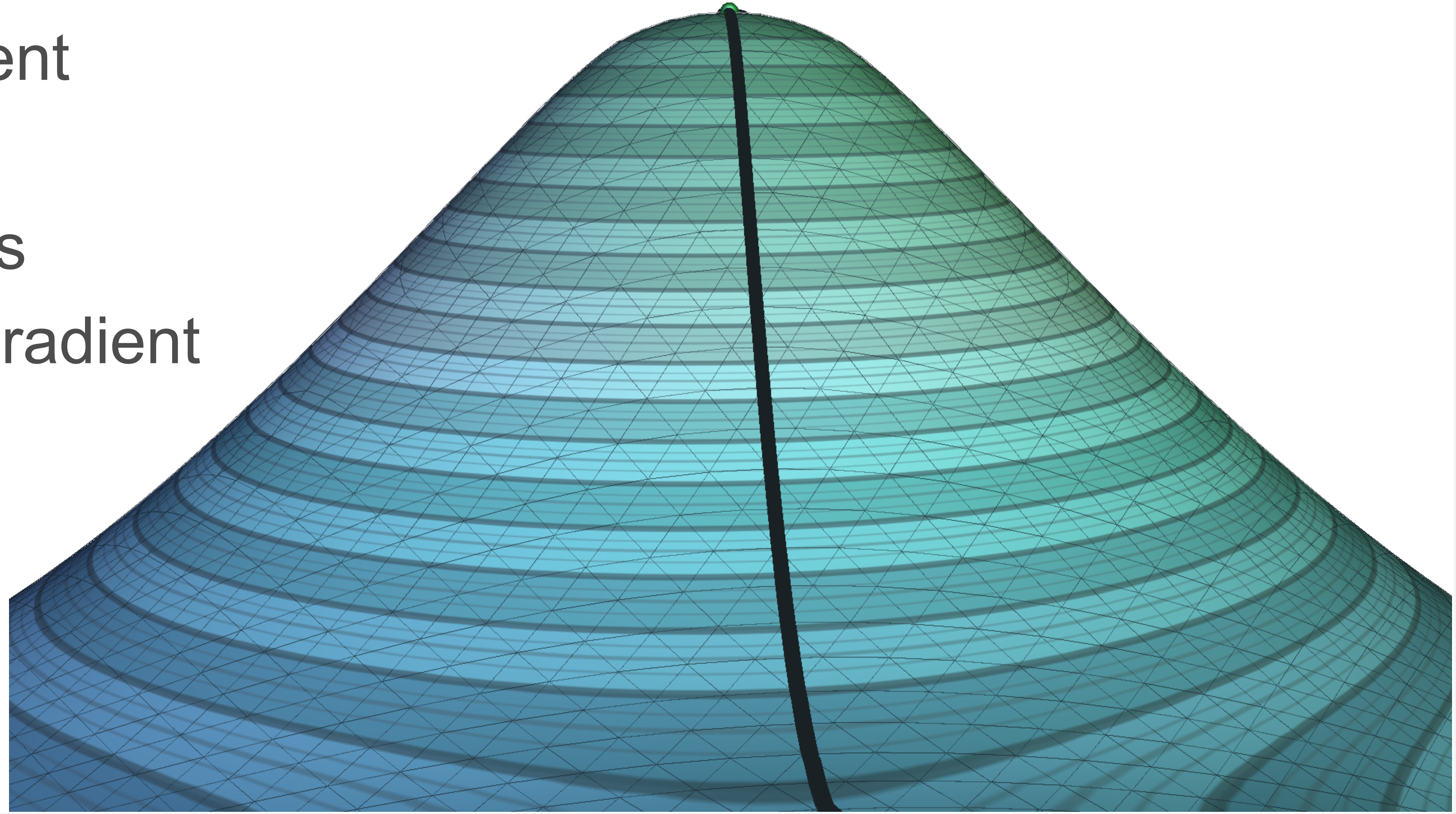
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent



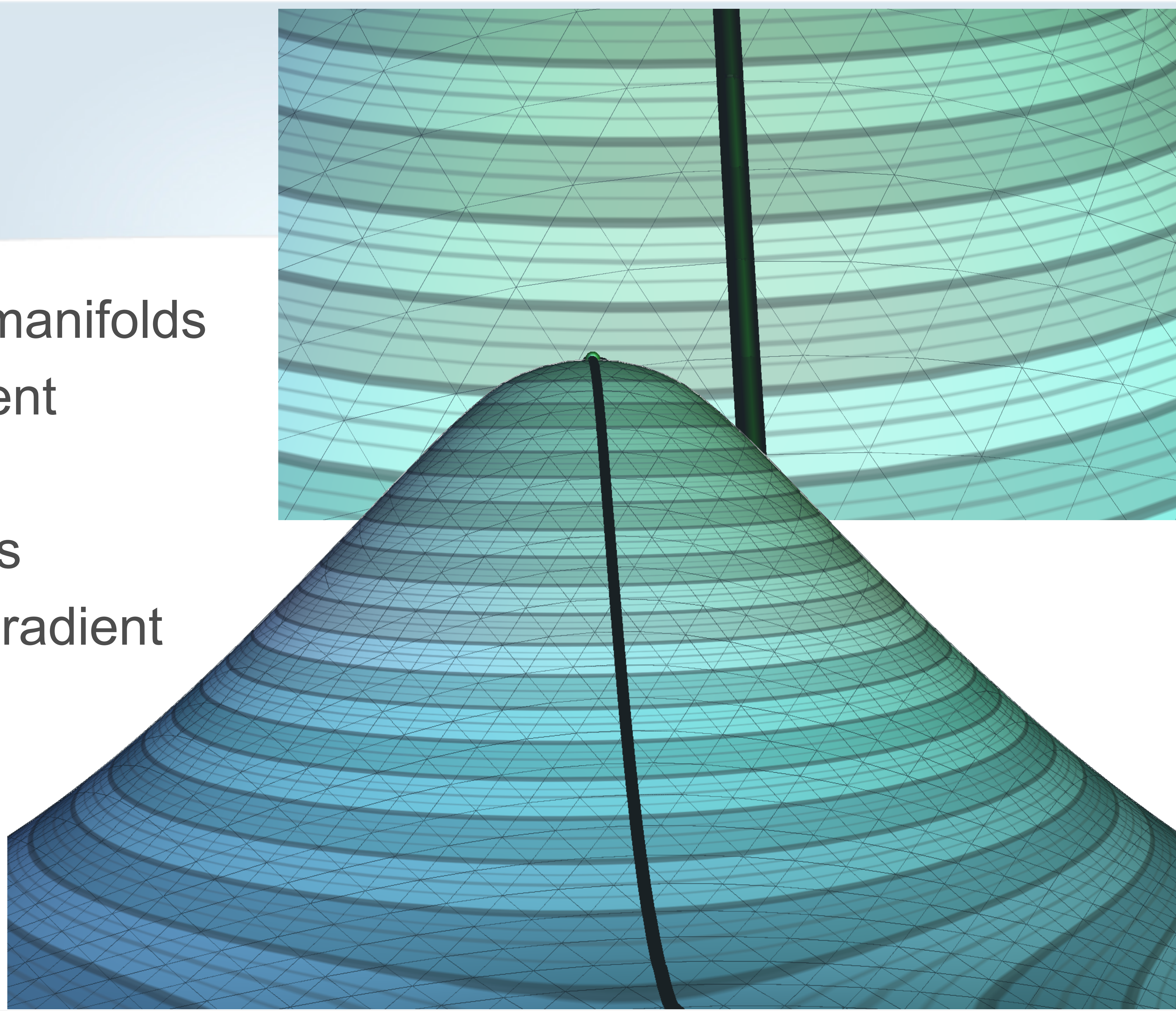
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient



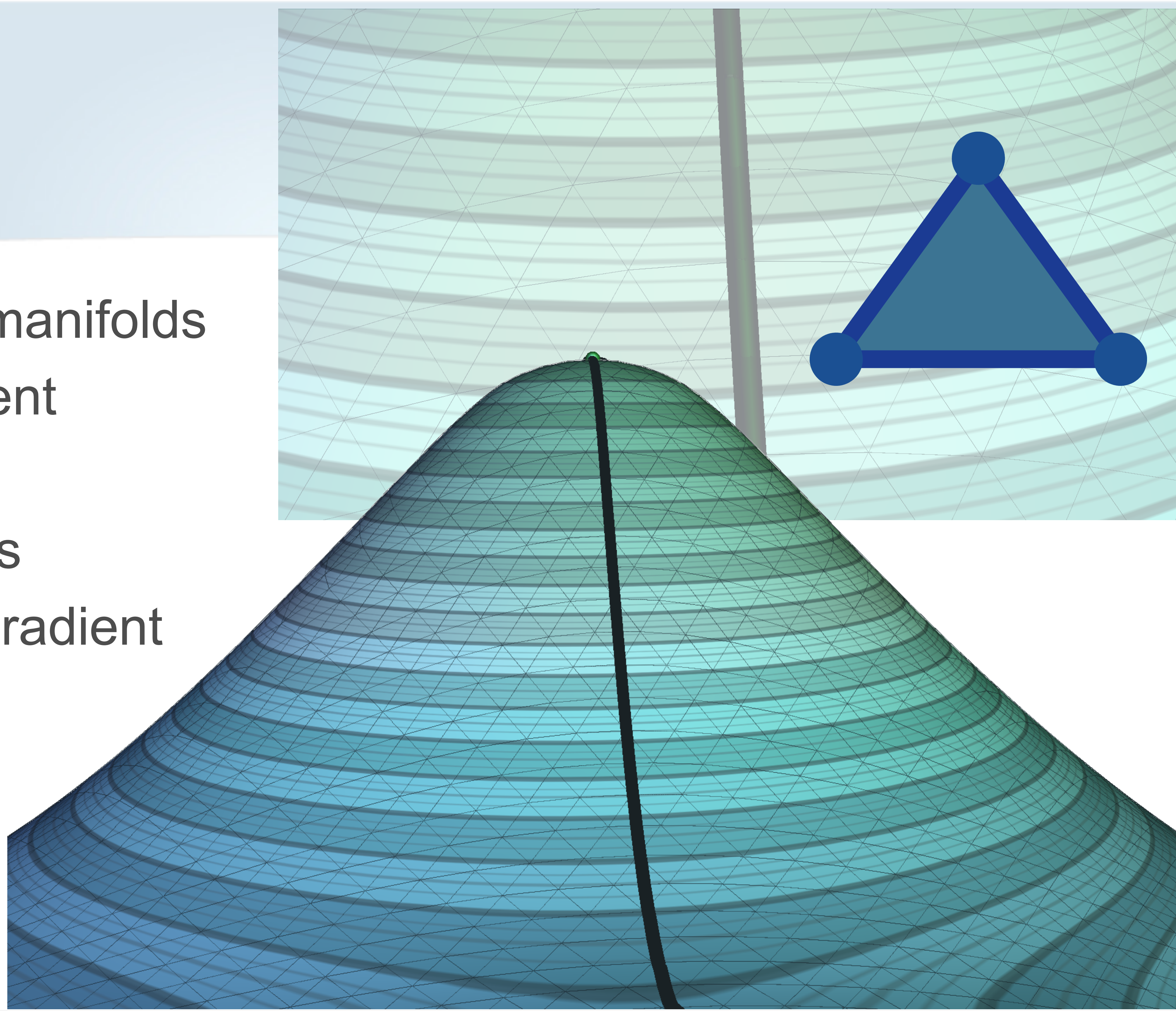
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient



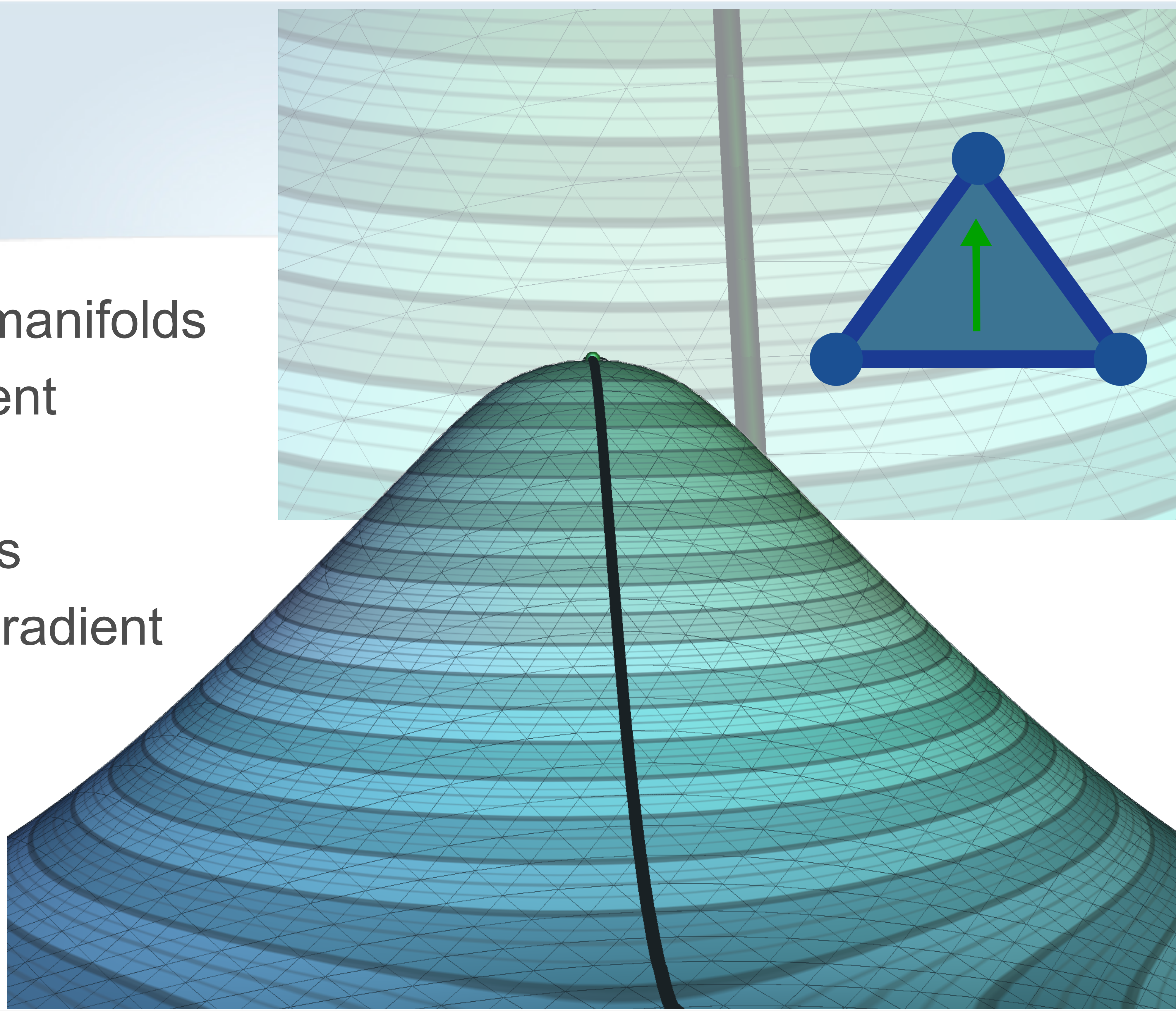
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient



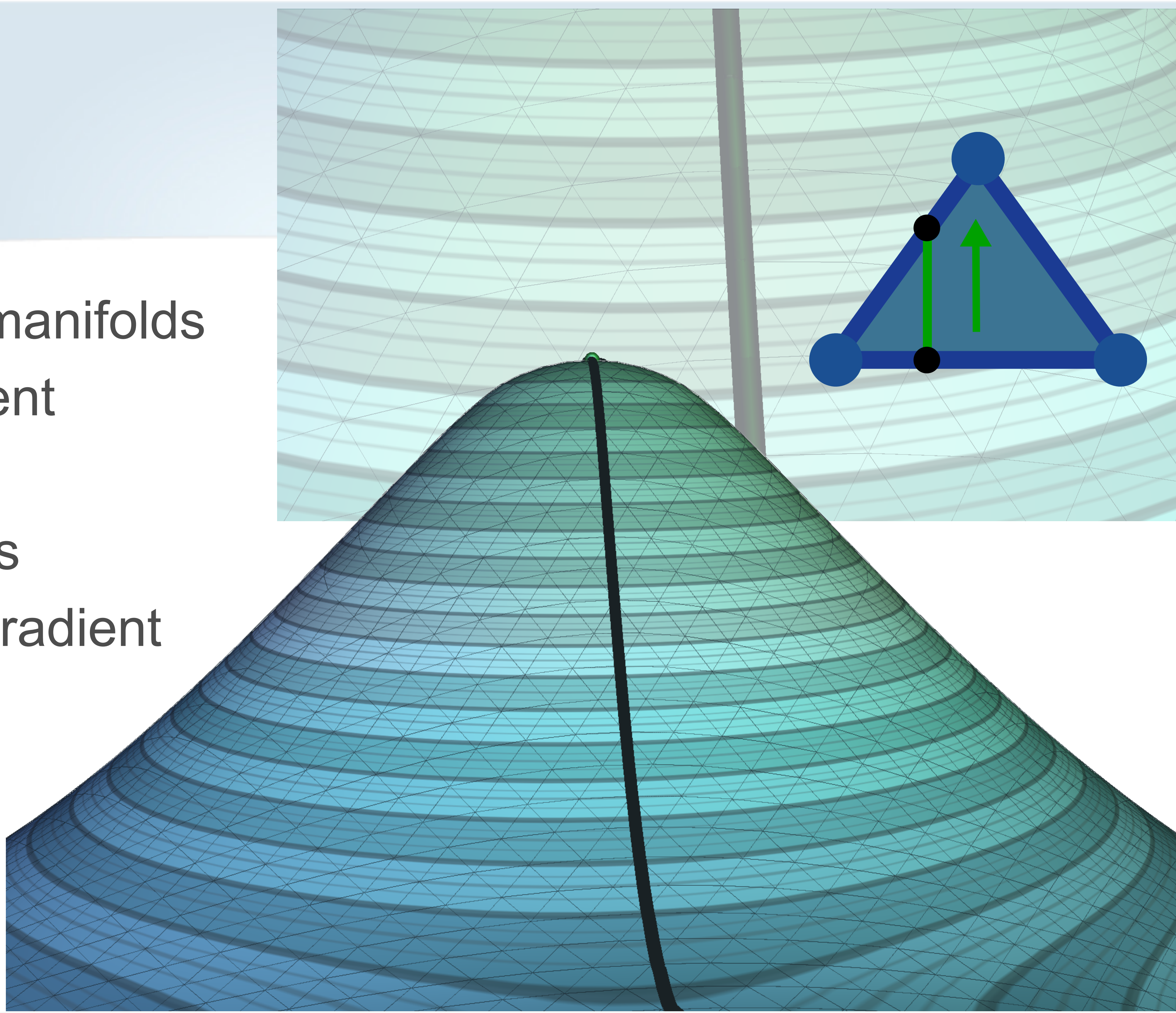
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient



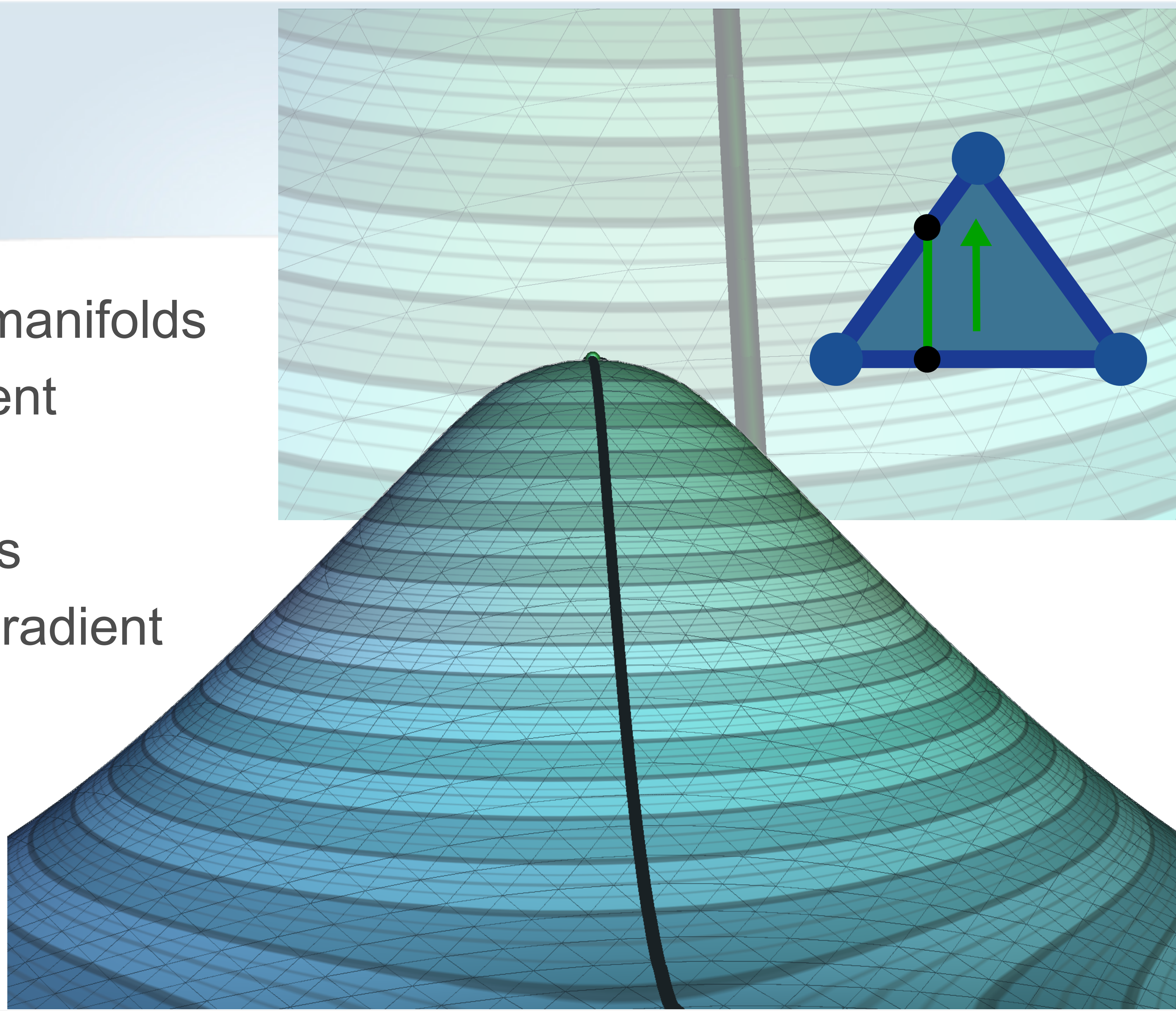
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient



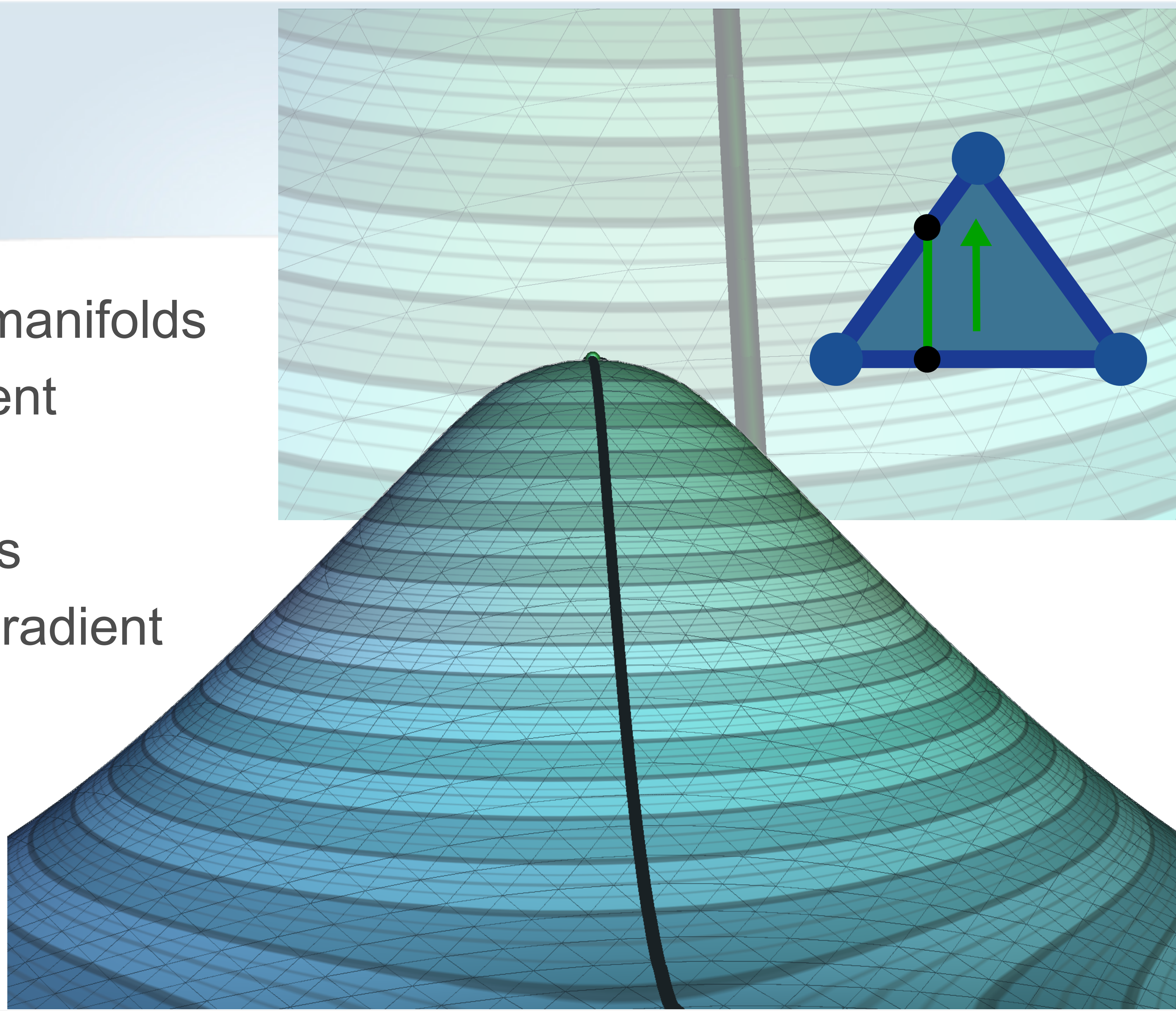
Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient
 - No integration error
 - Nearly no ambiguity



Special case

- Gradient fields on PL-manifolds
 - Path of steepest ascent
- Barycentric coordinates
 - Piecewise constant gradient
 - No integration error
 - Nearly no ambiguity
- Primal/dual meshes



Seeding streamlines

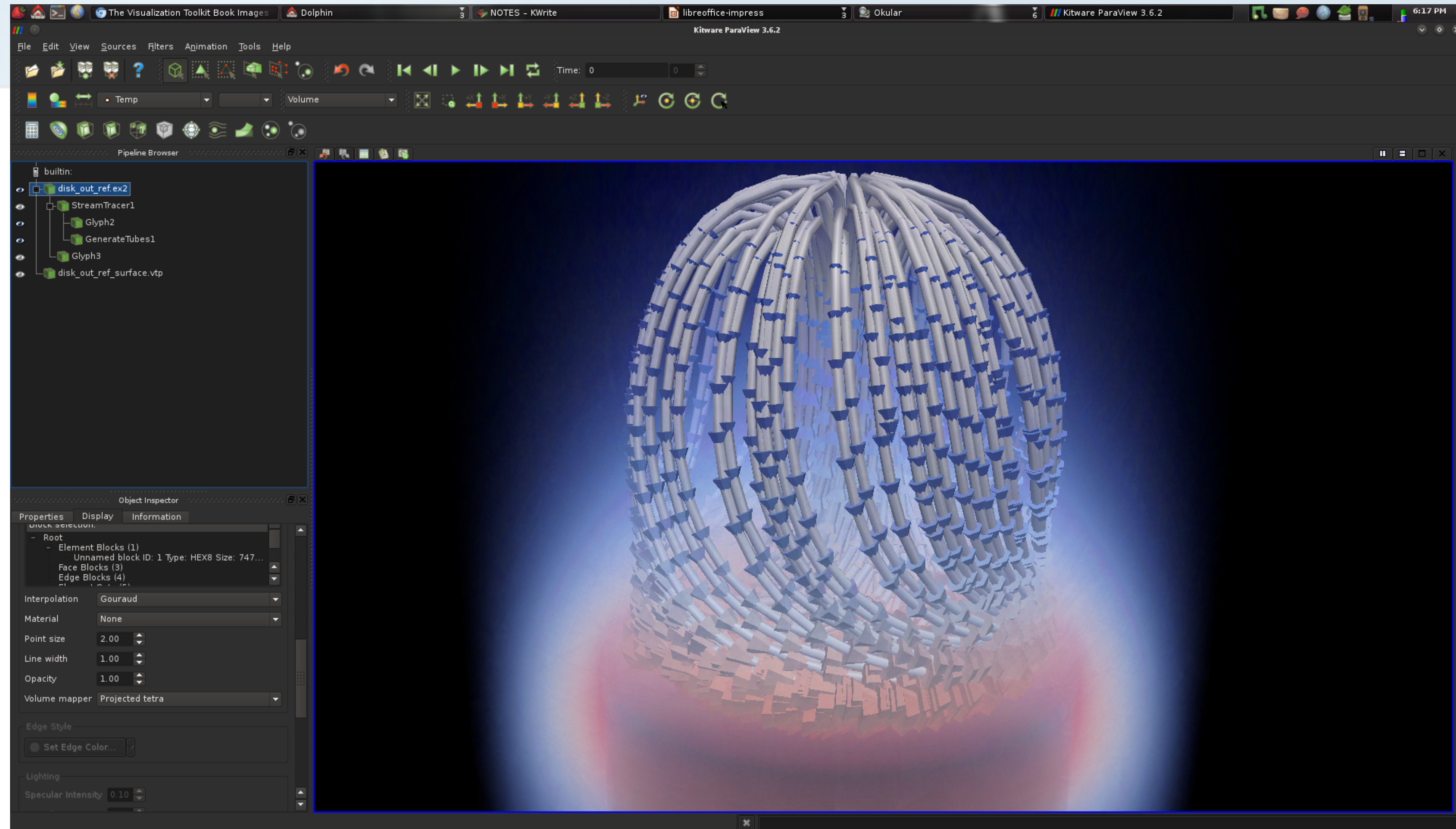
- Now, given a seed point

Seeding streamlines

- Now, given a seed point
 - We can extract a streamline

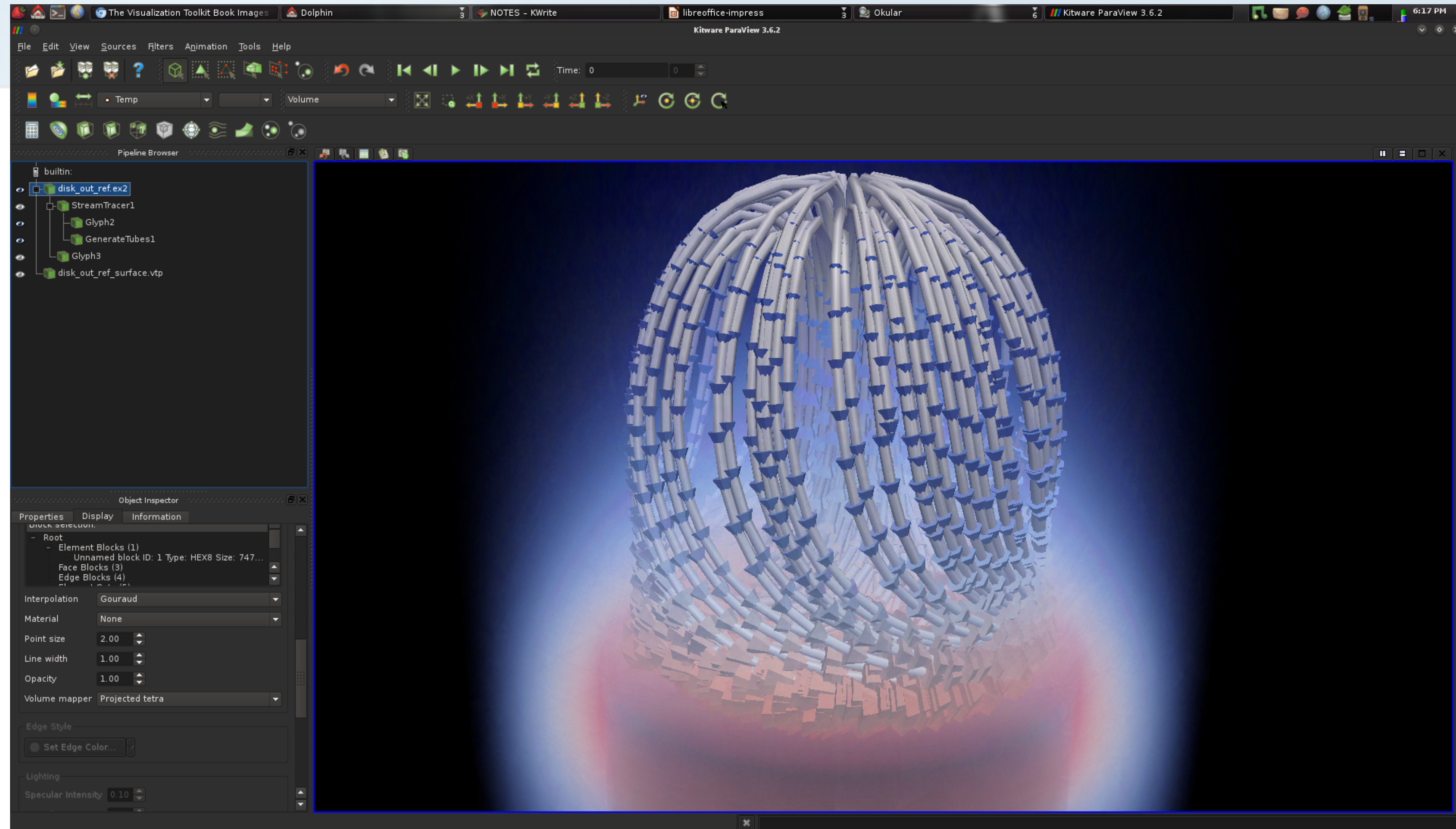
Seeding streamlines

- Now, given a seed point
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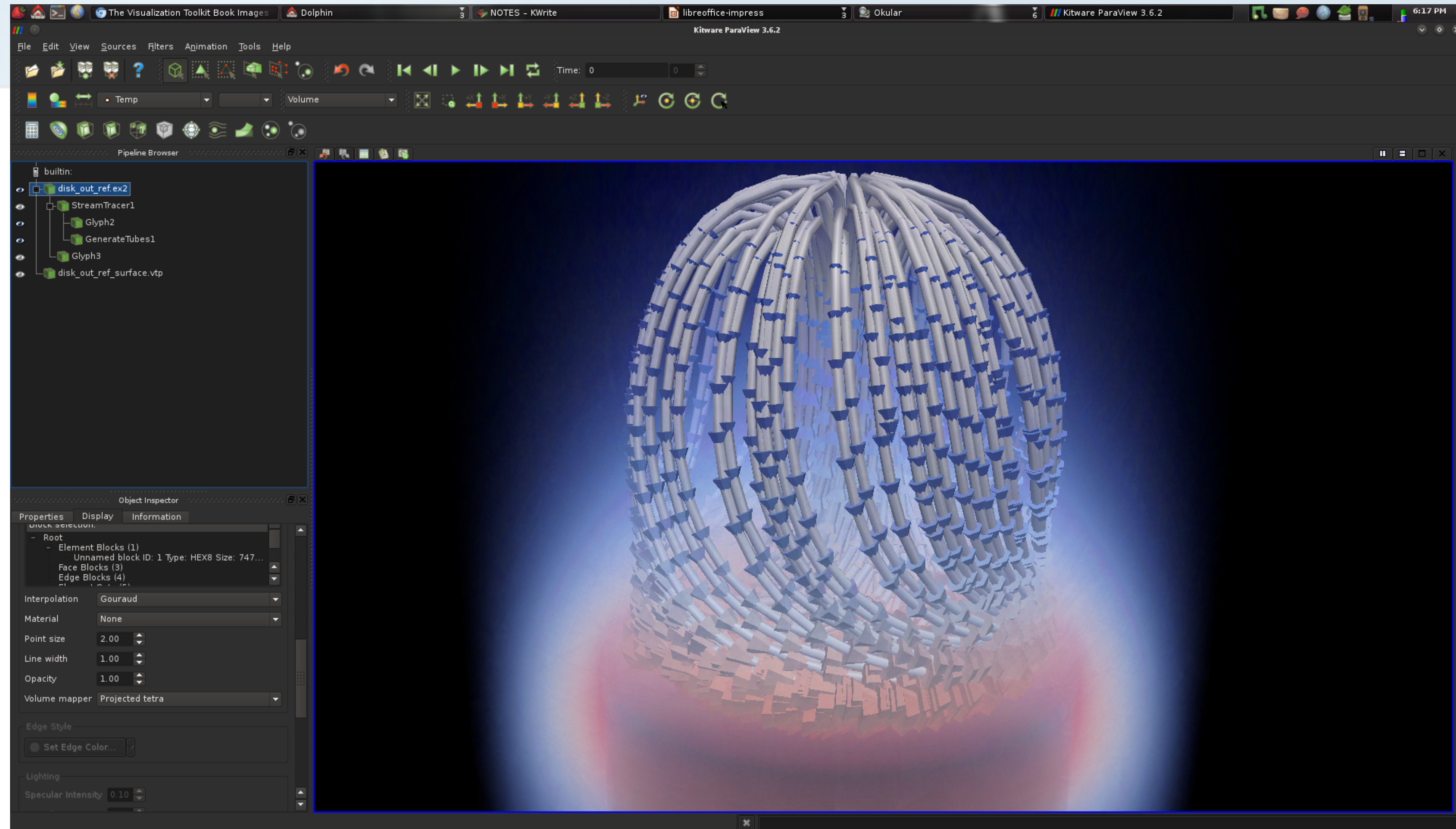
Seeding streamlines

- Now, given a seed point
 - We can extract a streamline
- How to choose seeds?



Seeding streamlines

- Now, given a seed point
 - We can extract a streamline
- How to choose seeds?
 - Avoid data overload



Seeding streamlines

- For example,

Seeding streamlines

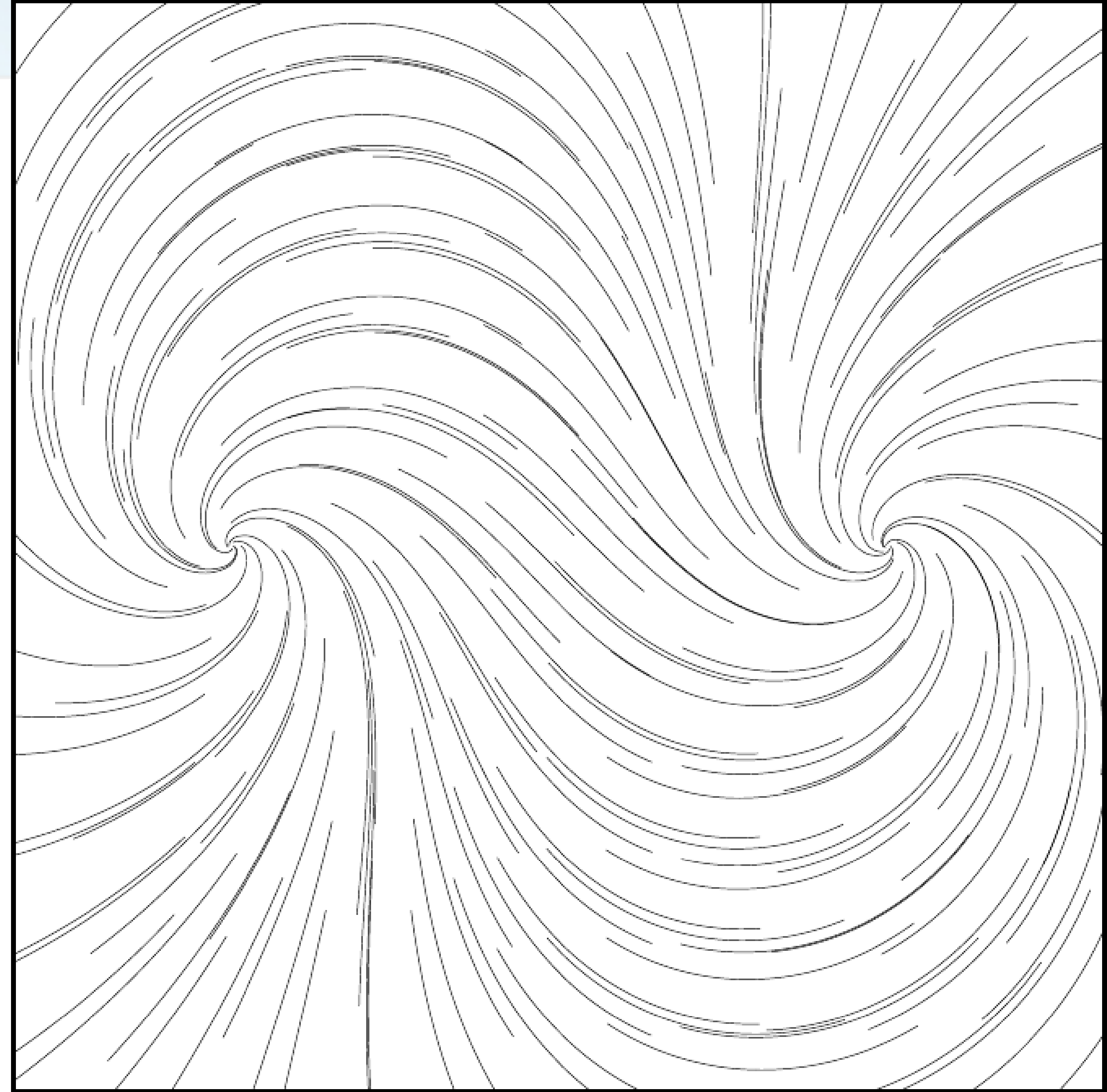
- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid

Seeding streamlines

- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid
 - Evenly distributed seeds

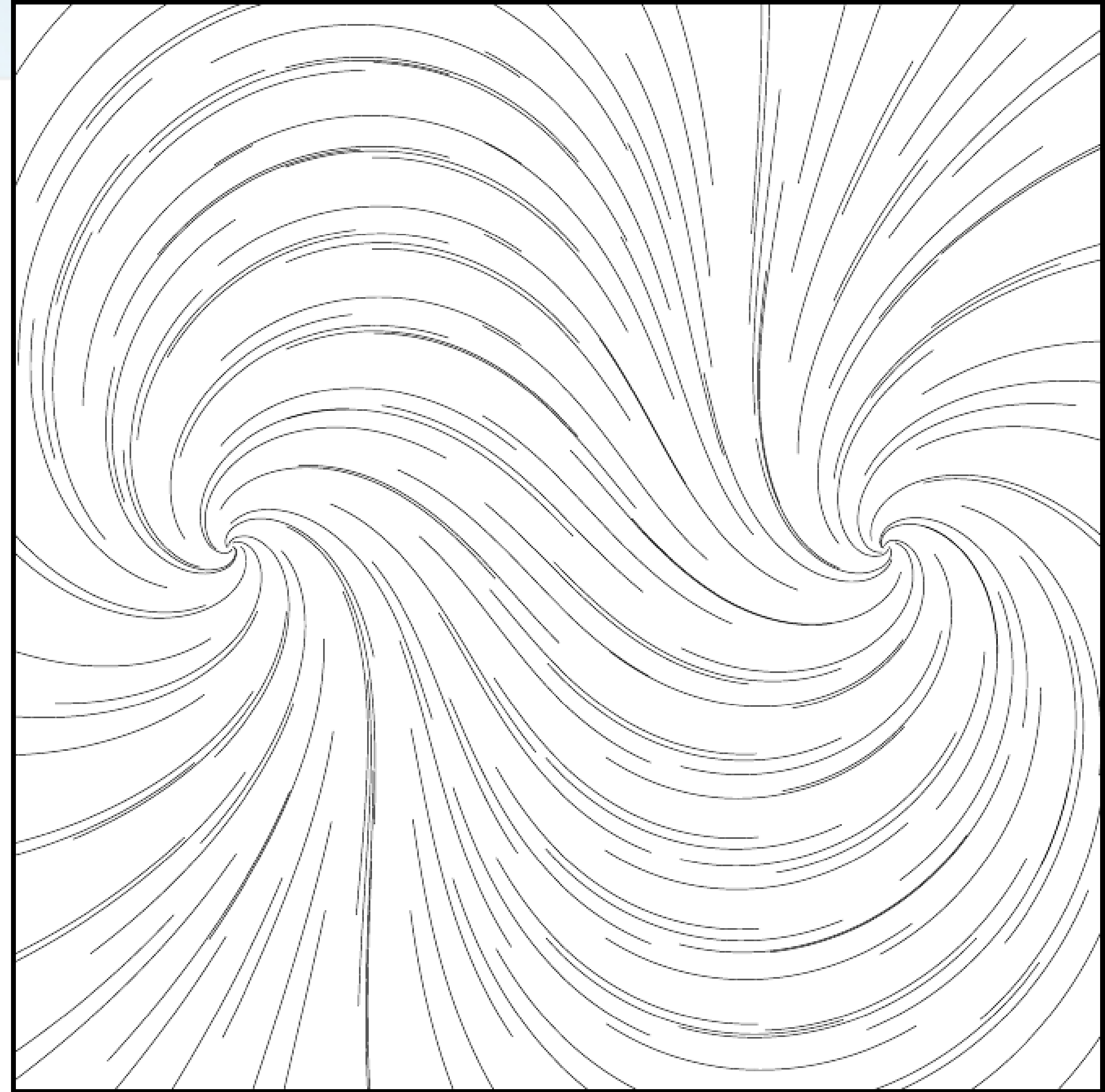
Seeding streamlines

- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid
 - Evenly distributed seeds
- Results



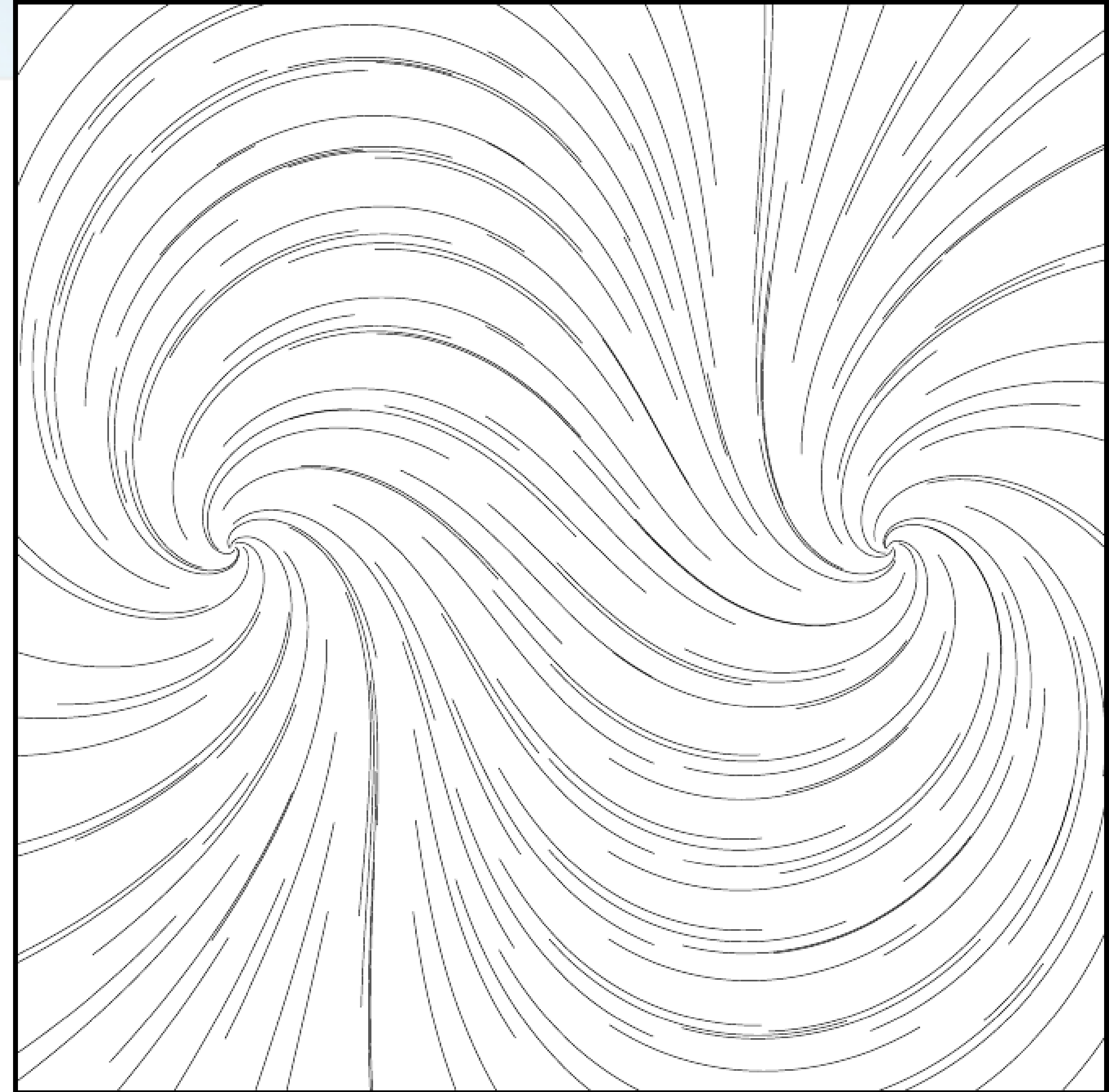
Seeding streamlines

- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid
 - Evenly distributed seeds
- Results
 - Not evenly distributed streamlines



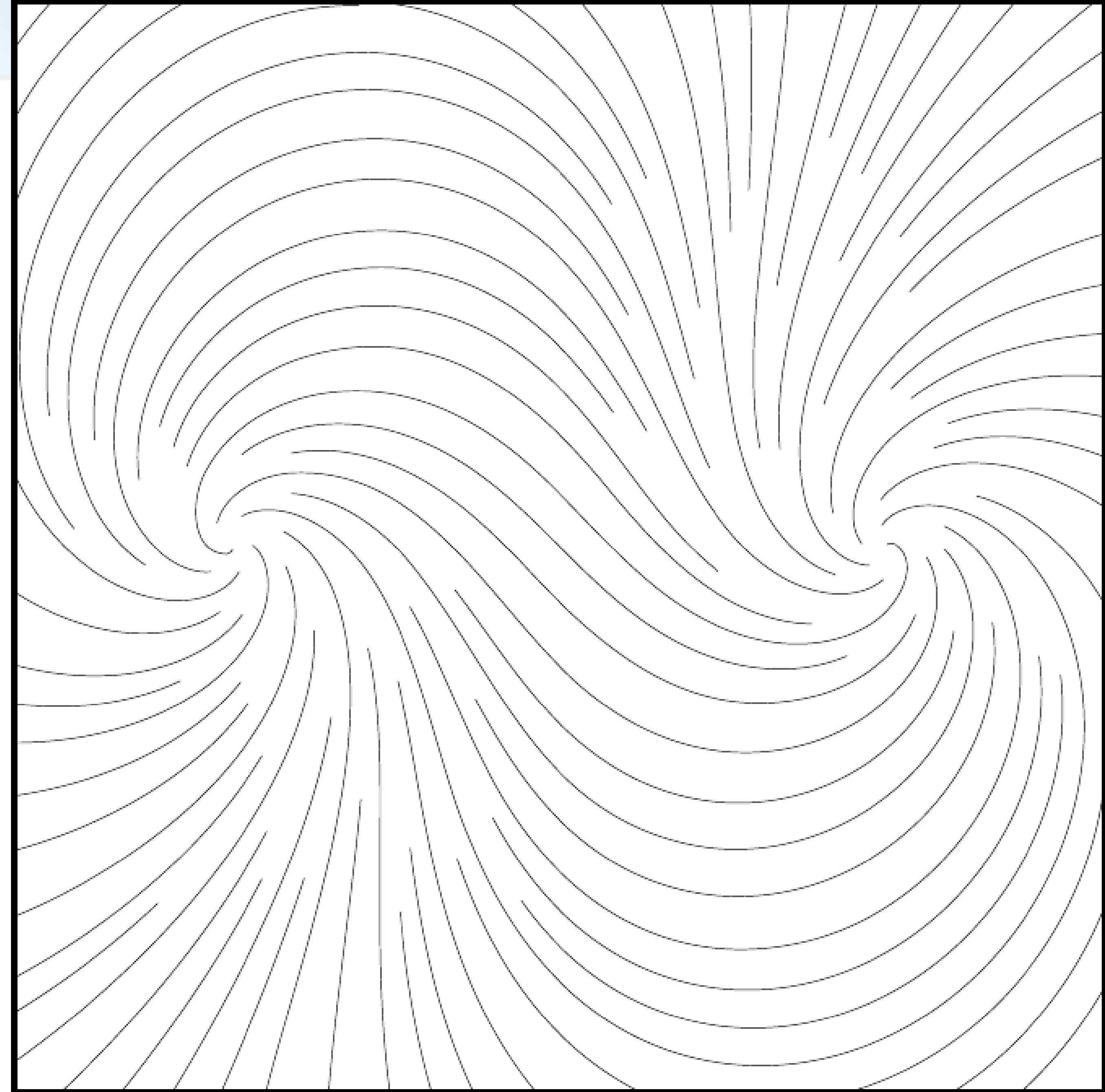
Seeding streamlines

- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid
 - Evenly distributed seeds
- Results
 - Not evenly distributed streamlines
 - Overlapping streamlines
 - Streamlines close from each other
 - Empty regions



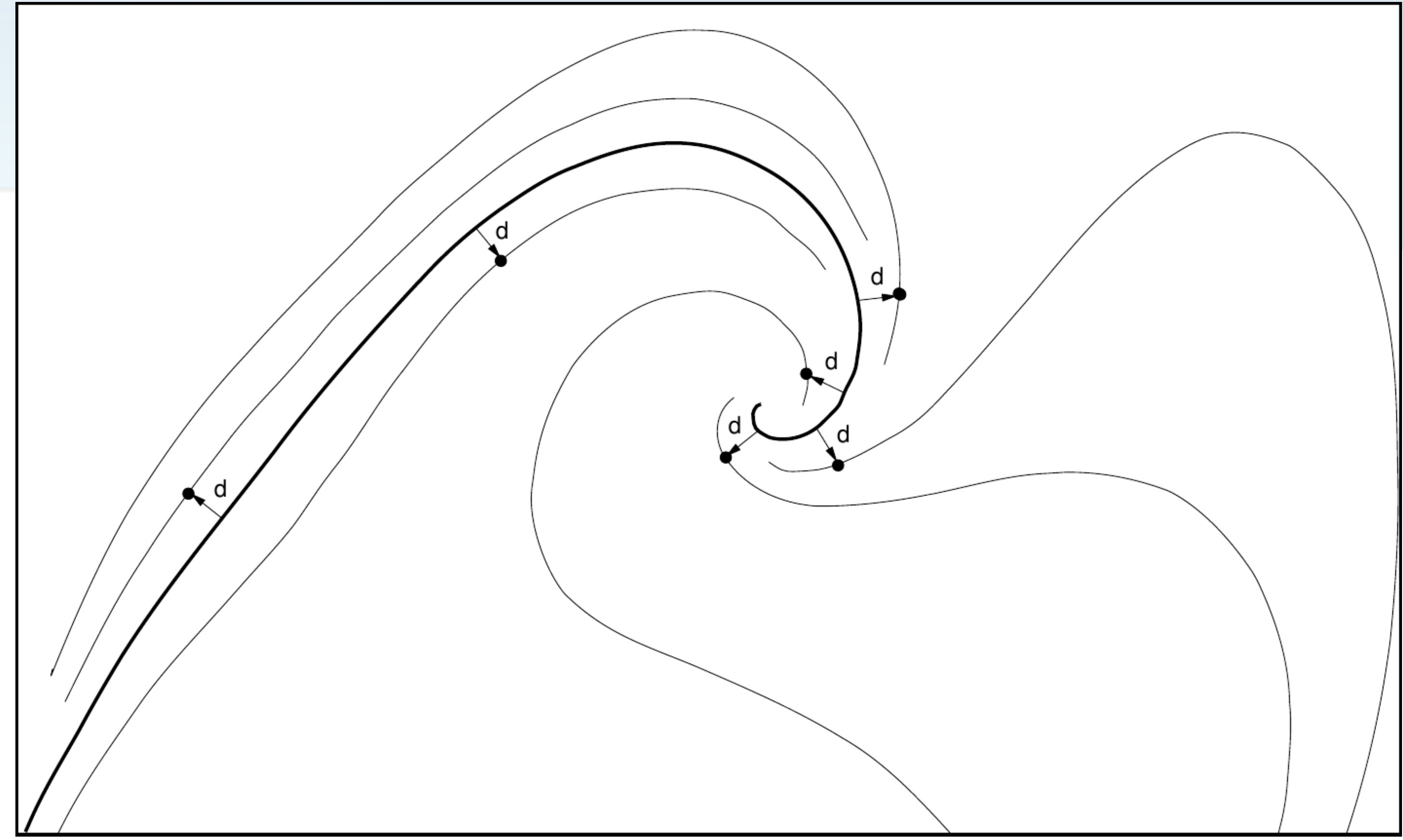
Seeding streamlines

- For example,
 - Given a 2-regular grid
 - Evenly distributed seeds
- Results
 - Not evenly distributed streamlines
 - Overlapping streamlines
 - Streamlines close from each other
 - Empty regions



Seeding streamlines

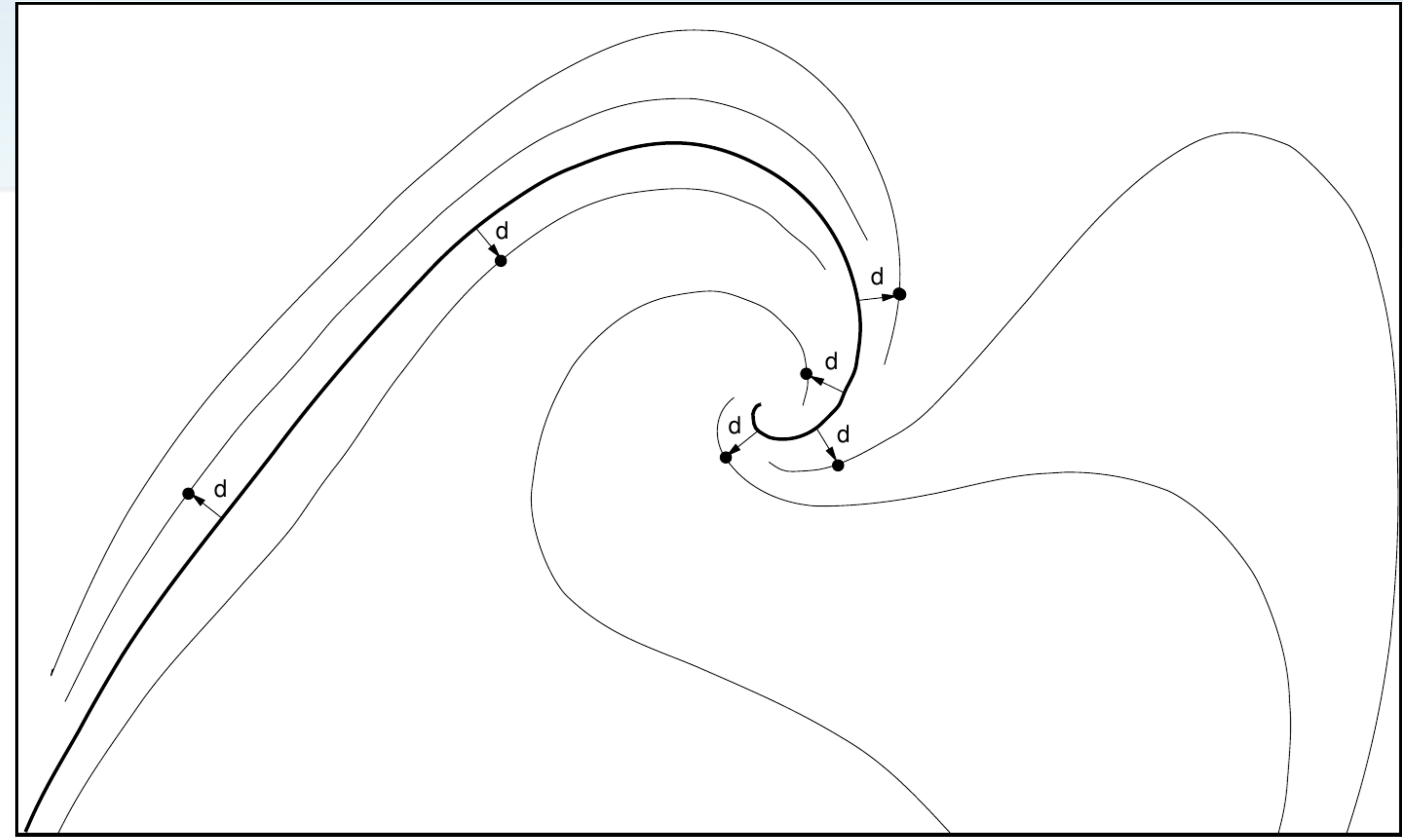
- Evenly distributed streamlines



[Jobard et al. 97]

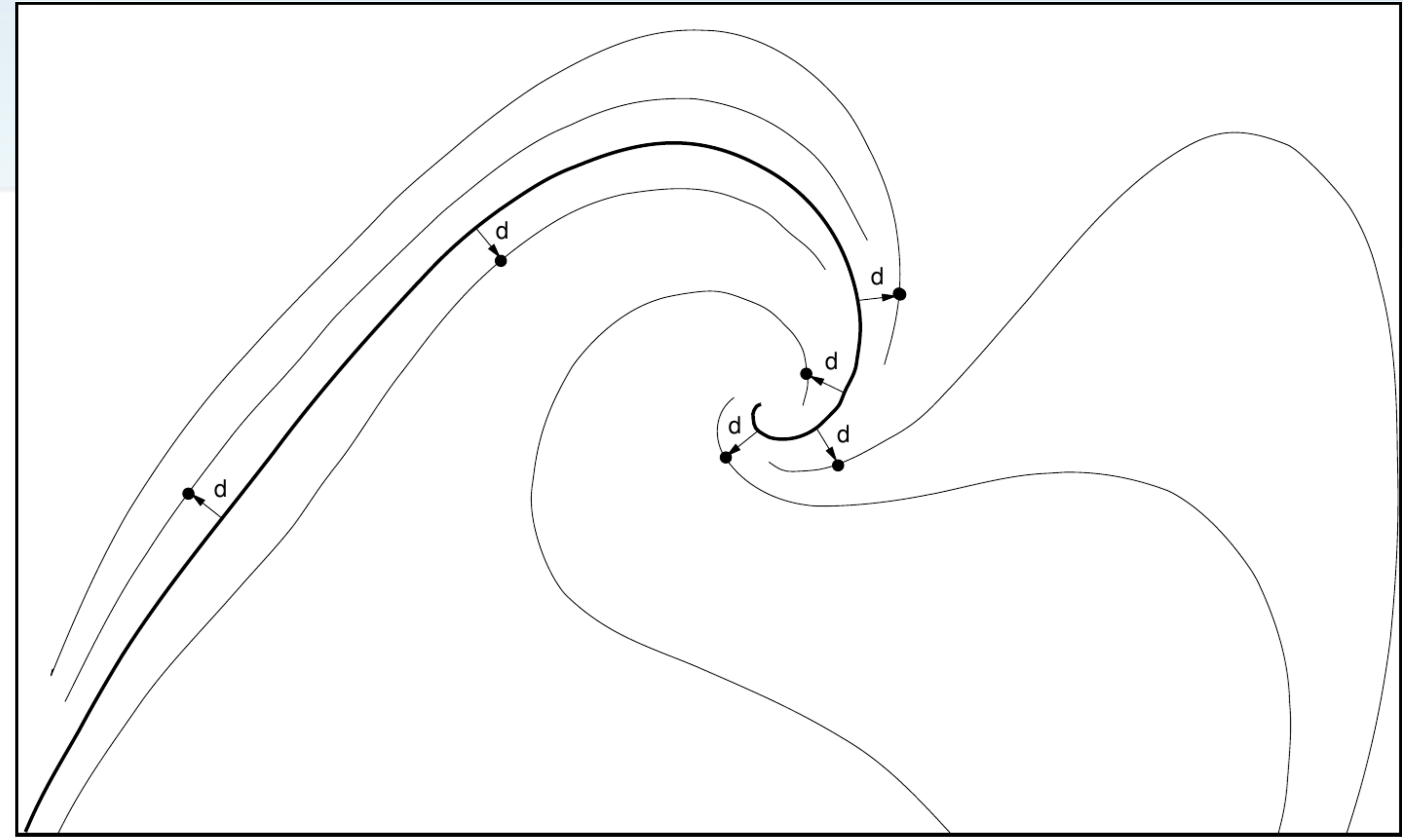
Seeding streamlines

- Evenly distributed streamlines
 - Choose a seed at distance d_{start} from existing streamlines



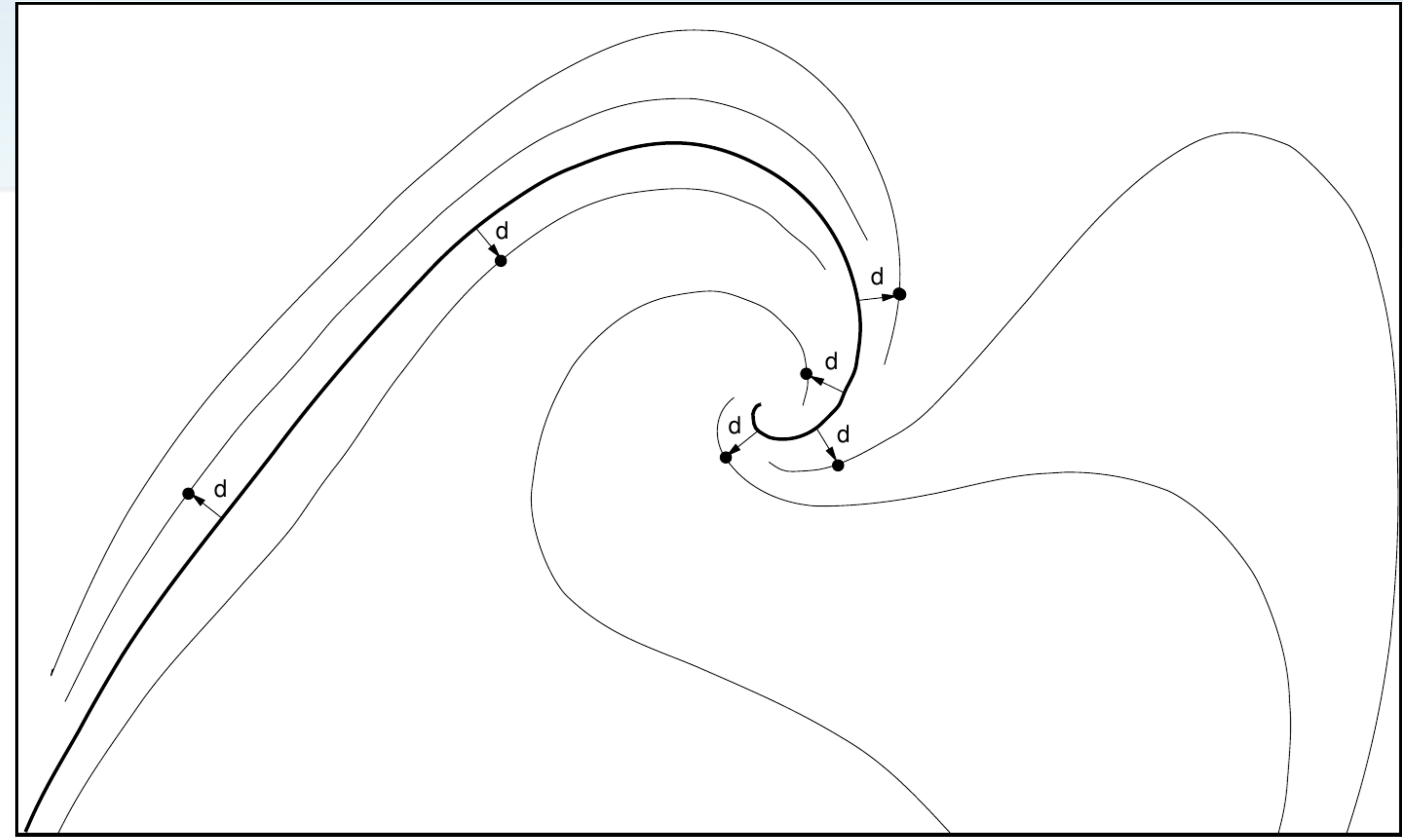
Seeding streamlines

- Evenly distributed streamlines
 - Choose a seed at distance d_{start} from existing streamlines
 - Forward and backward integration
 - Until distance d_{end} is reached



Seeding streamlines

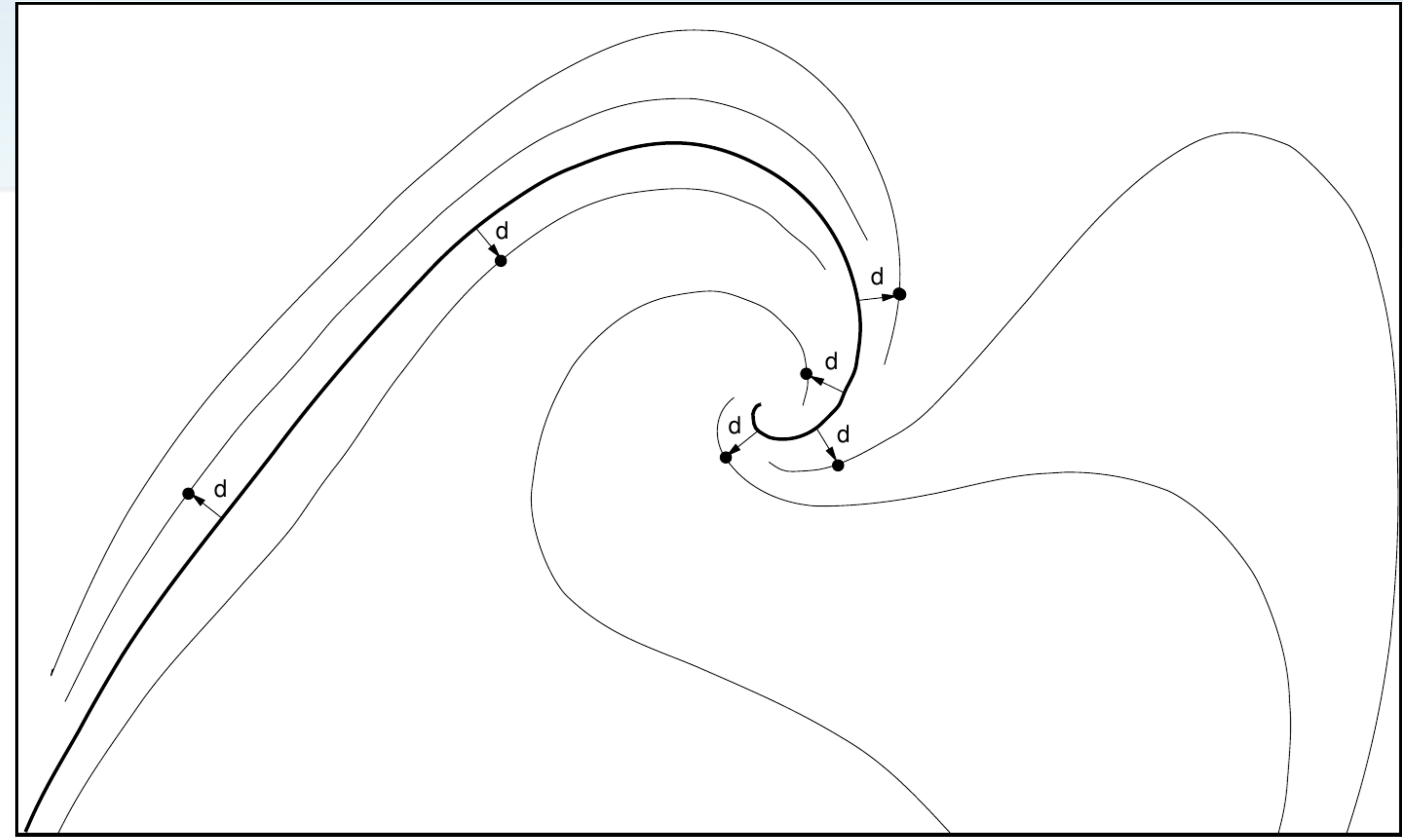
- Evenly distributed streamlines
 - Choose a seed at distance d_{start} from existing streamlines
 - Forward and backward integration
 - Until distance d_{end} is reached
- Repeat the process



[Jobard et al. 97]

Seeding streamlines

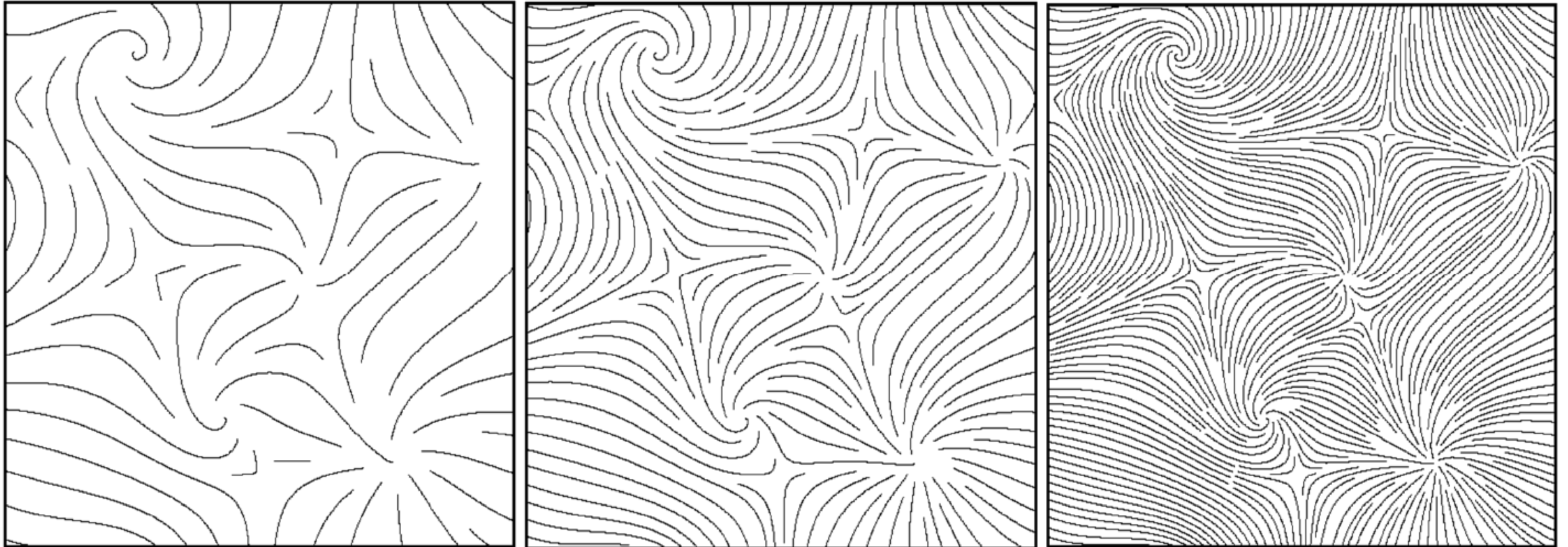
- Evenly distributed streamlines
 - Choose a seed at distance d_{start} from existing streamlines
 - Forward and backward integration
 - Until distance d_{end} is reached
 - Repeat the process
- Several termination criteria
 - Boundary of the domain, self distance, etc



[Jobard et al. 97]

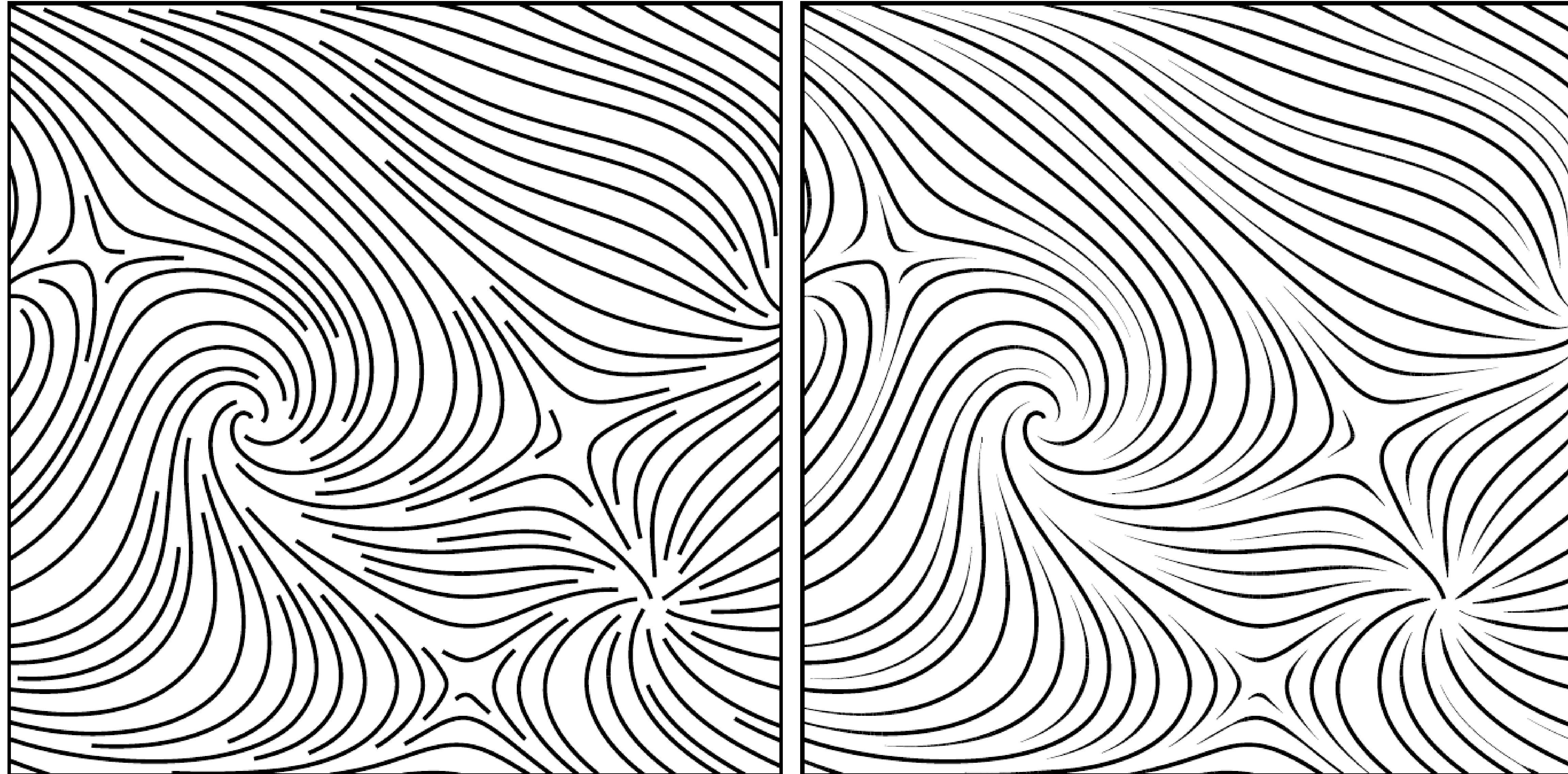
Seeding streamlines

- Effect of d_{start}

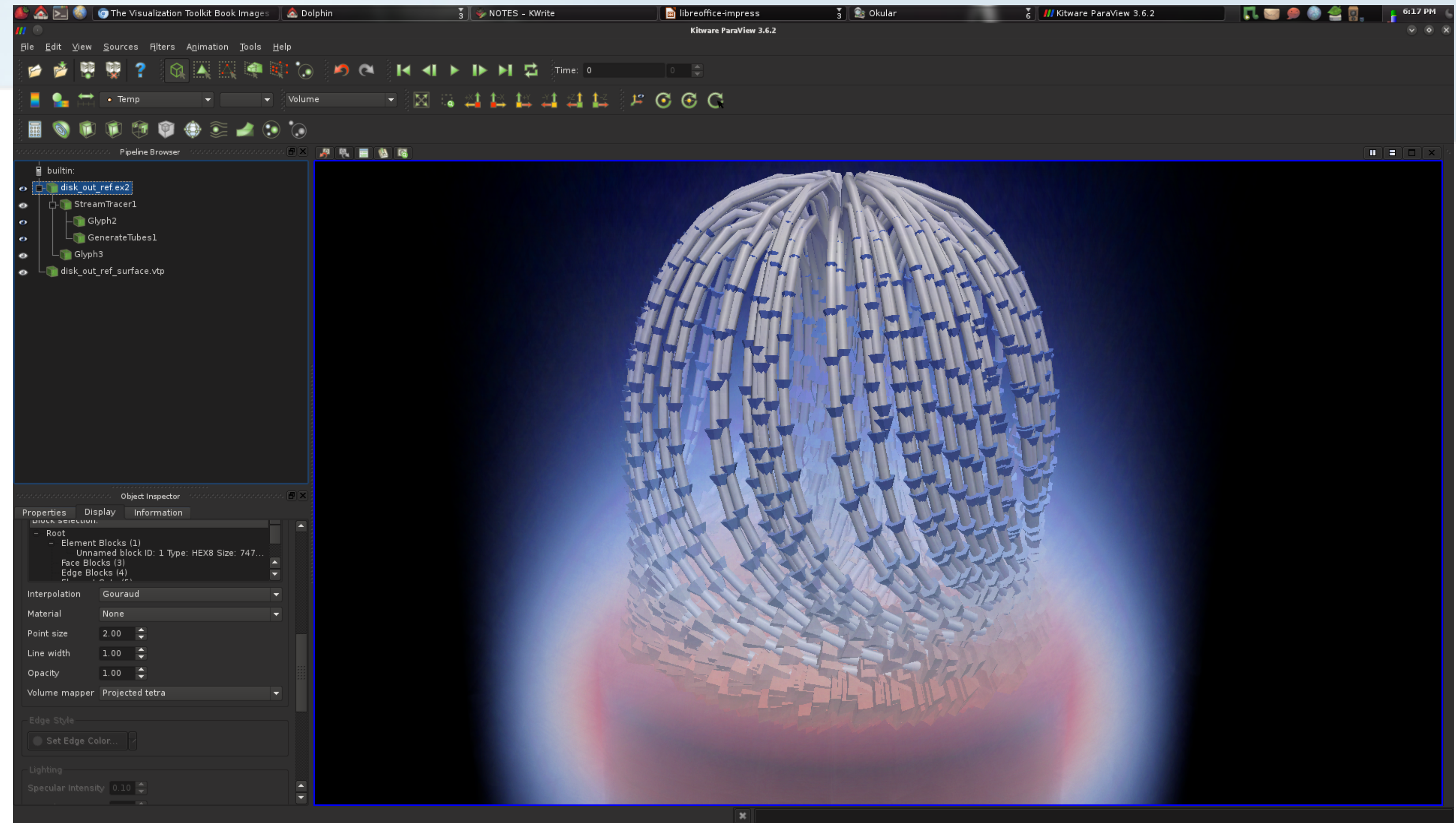


Seeding streamlines

- Adaptive width

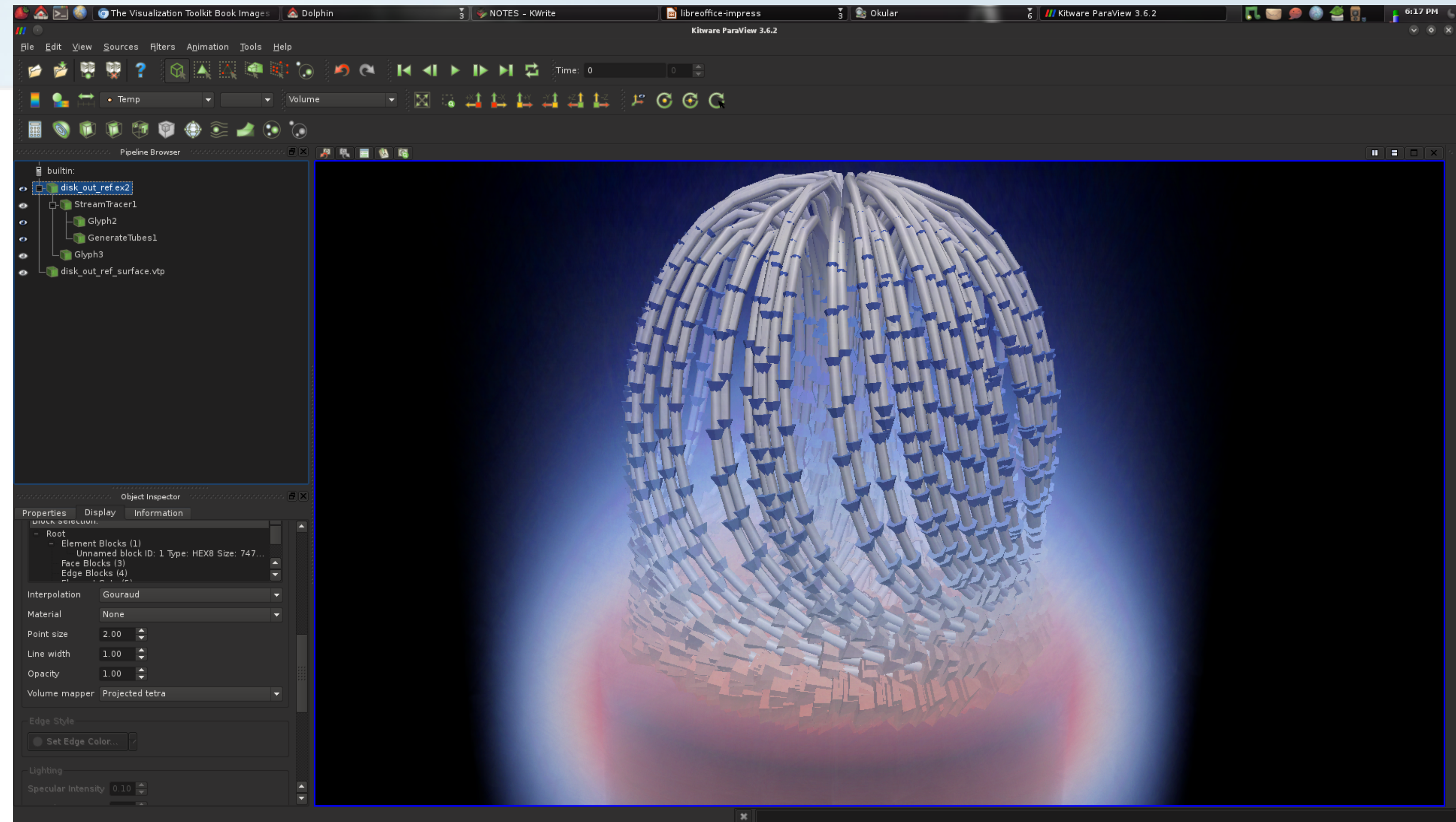


Volumetric domains



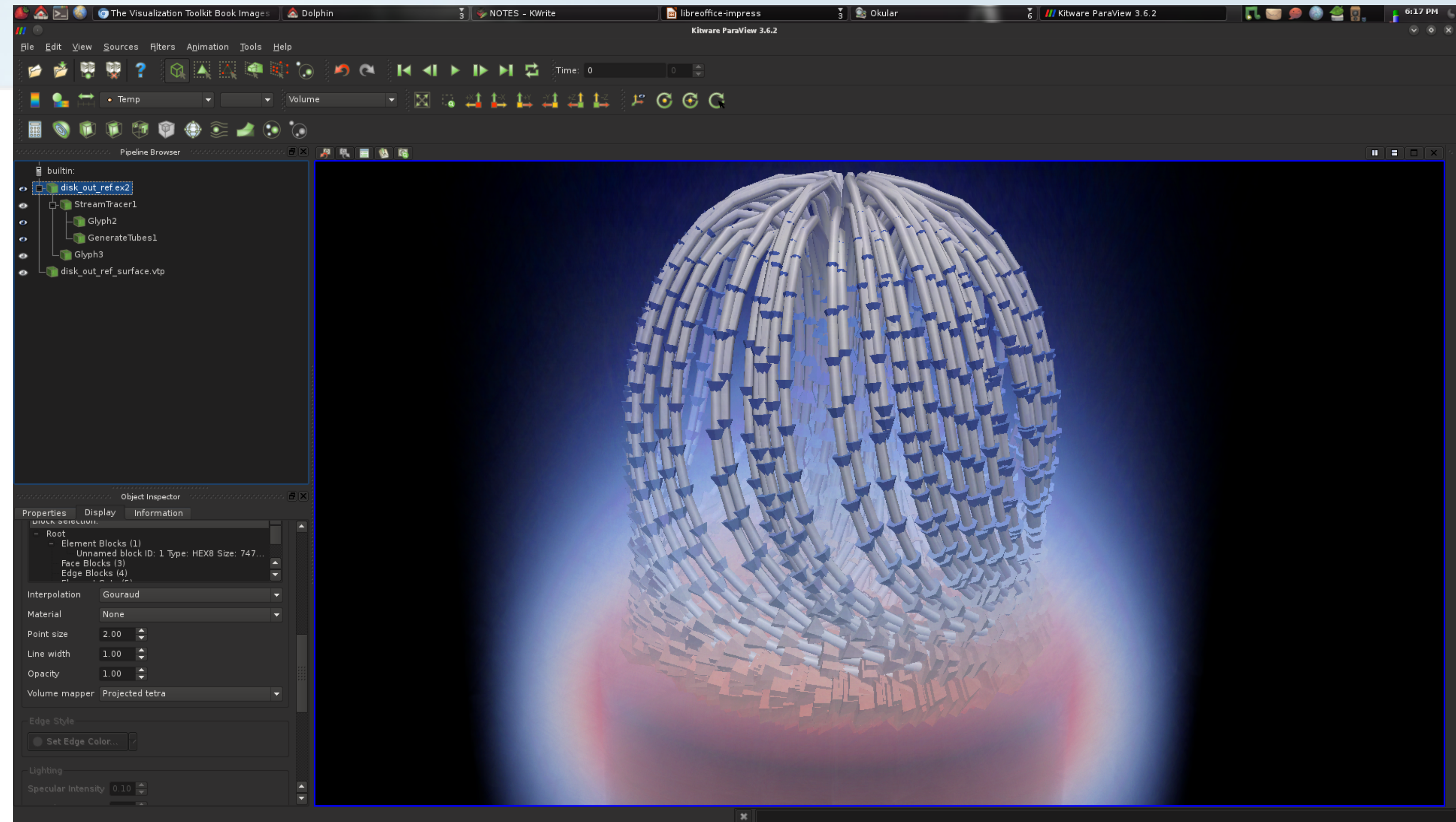
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding



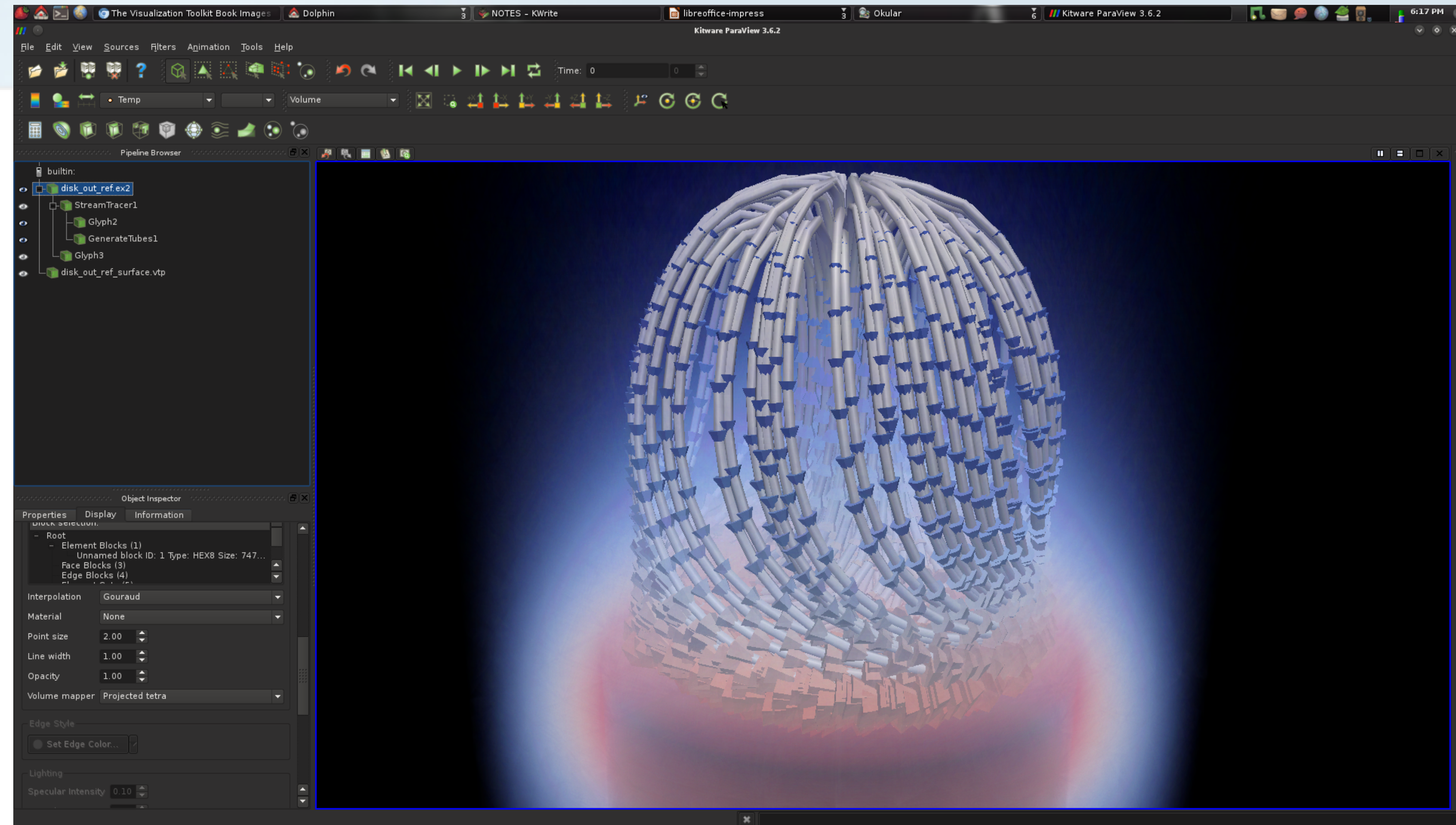
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding
- Notion of *streamsurface*



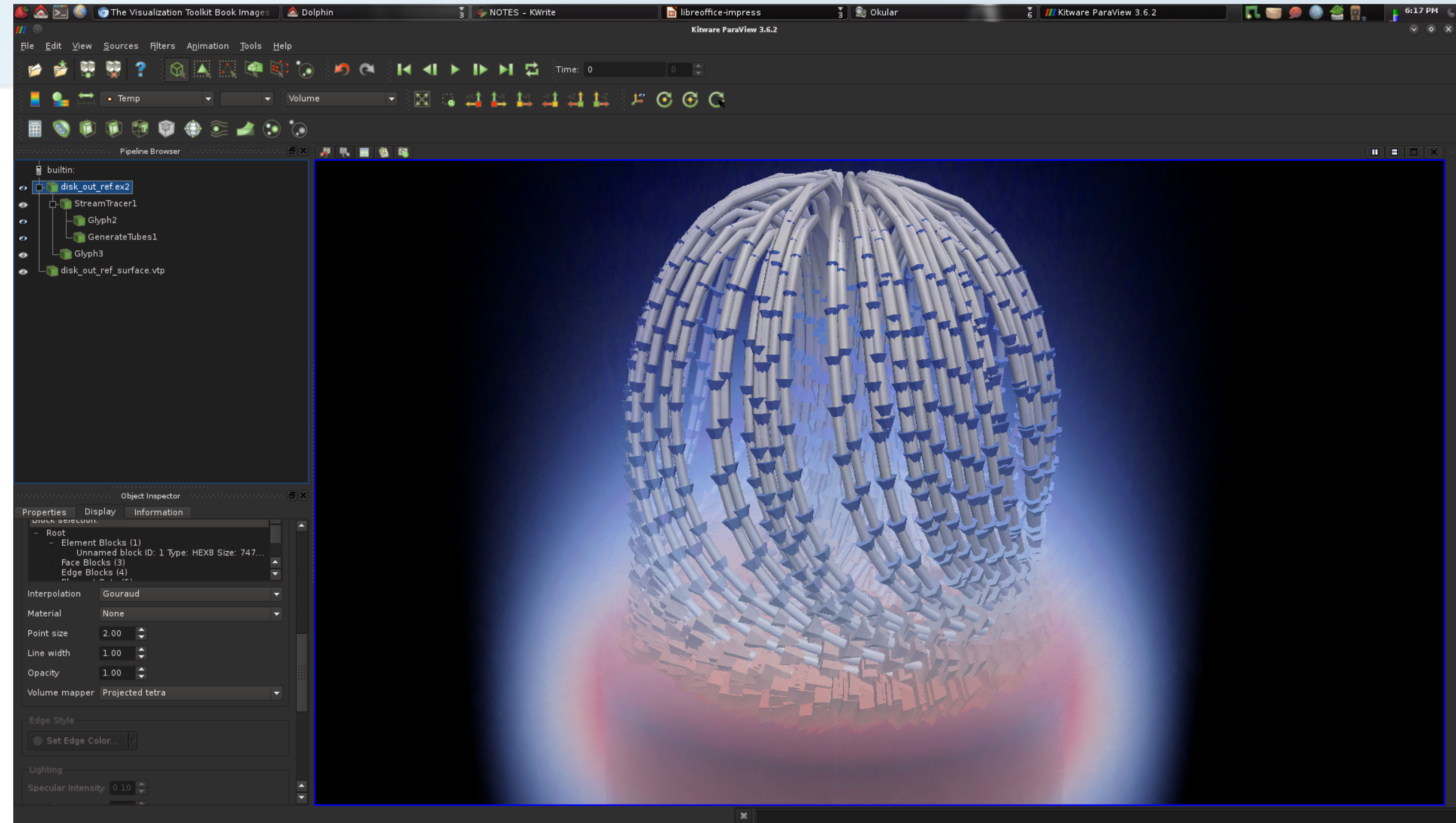
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding
- Notion of *streamsurface*
 - Given a PL 1-manifold \mathcal{C}



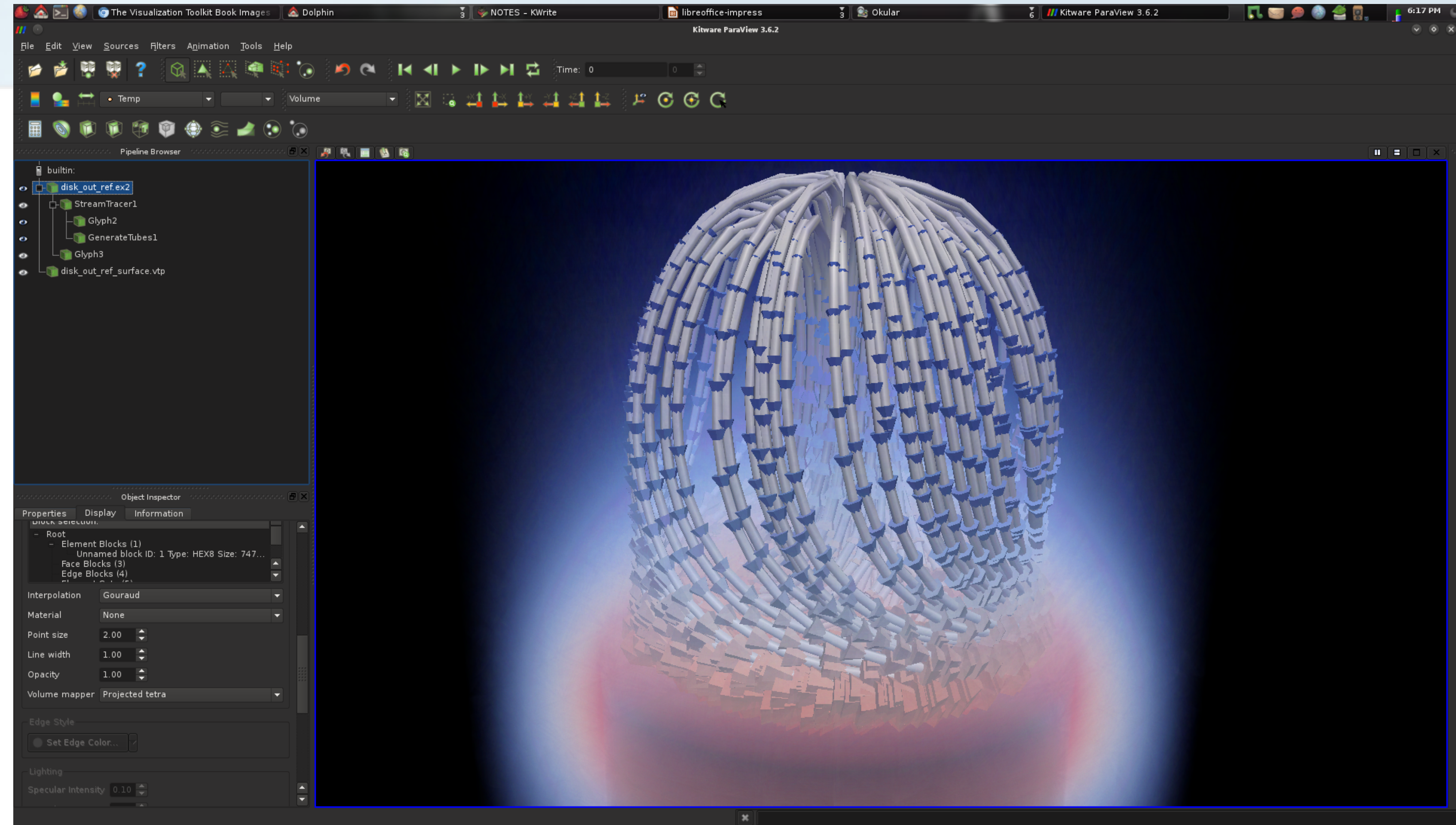
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding
- Notion of *streamsurface*
 - Given a PL 1-manifold \mathcal{C}
 - Consider each vertex as a seed



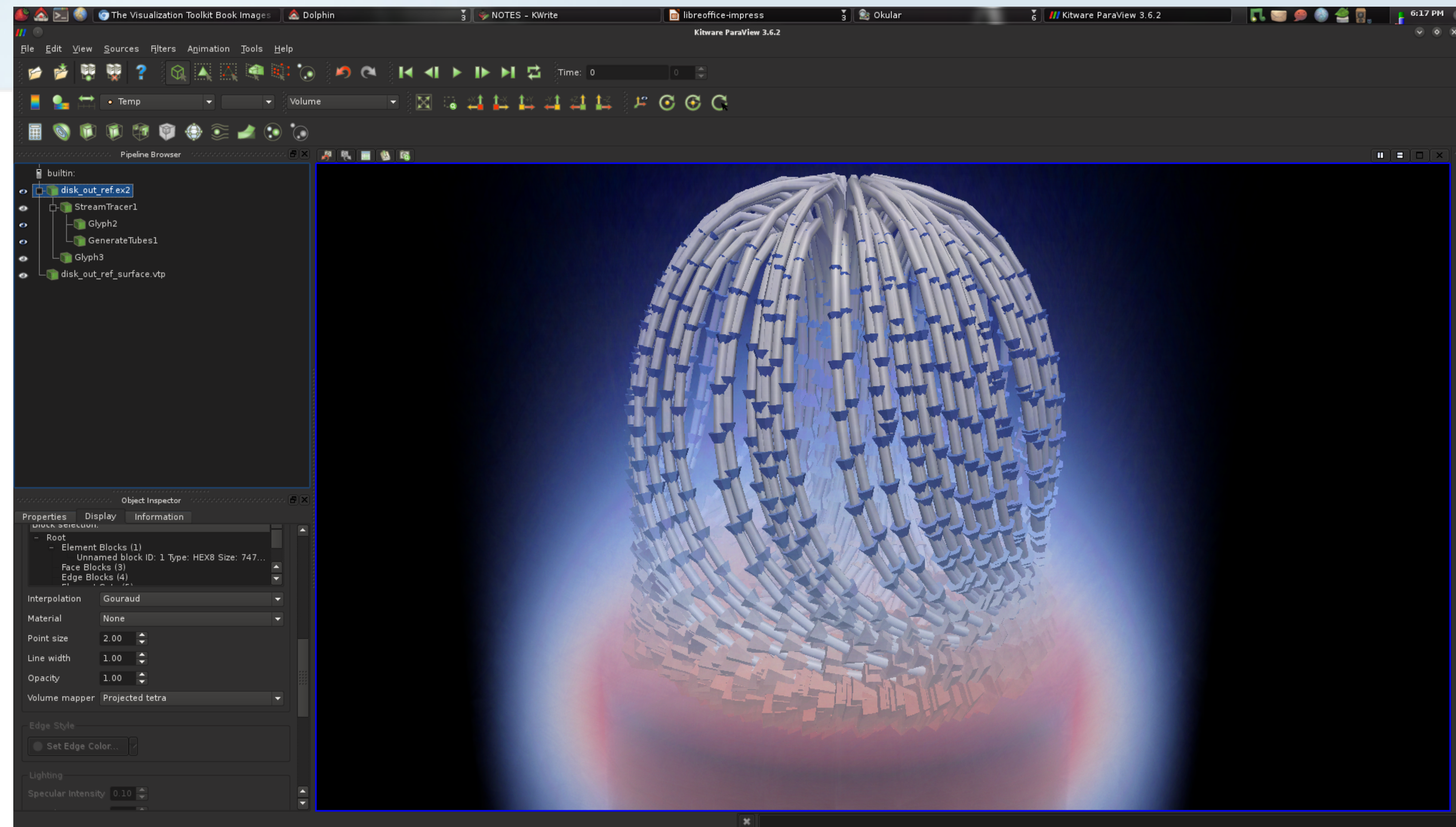
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding
- Notion of *streamsurface*
 - Given a PL 1-manifold \mathcal{C}
 - Consider each vertex as a seed
 - Consider the image of \mathcal{C} at several steps of integration



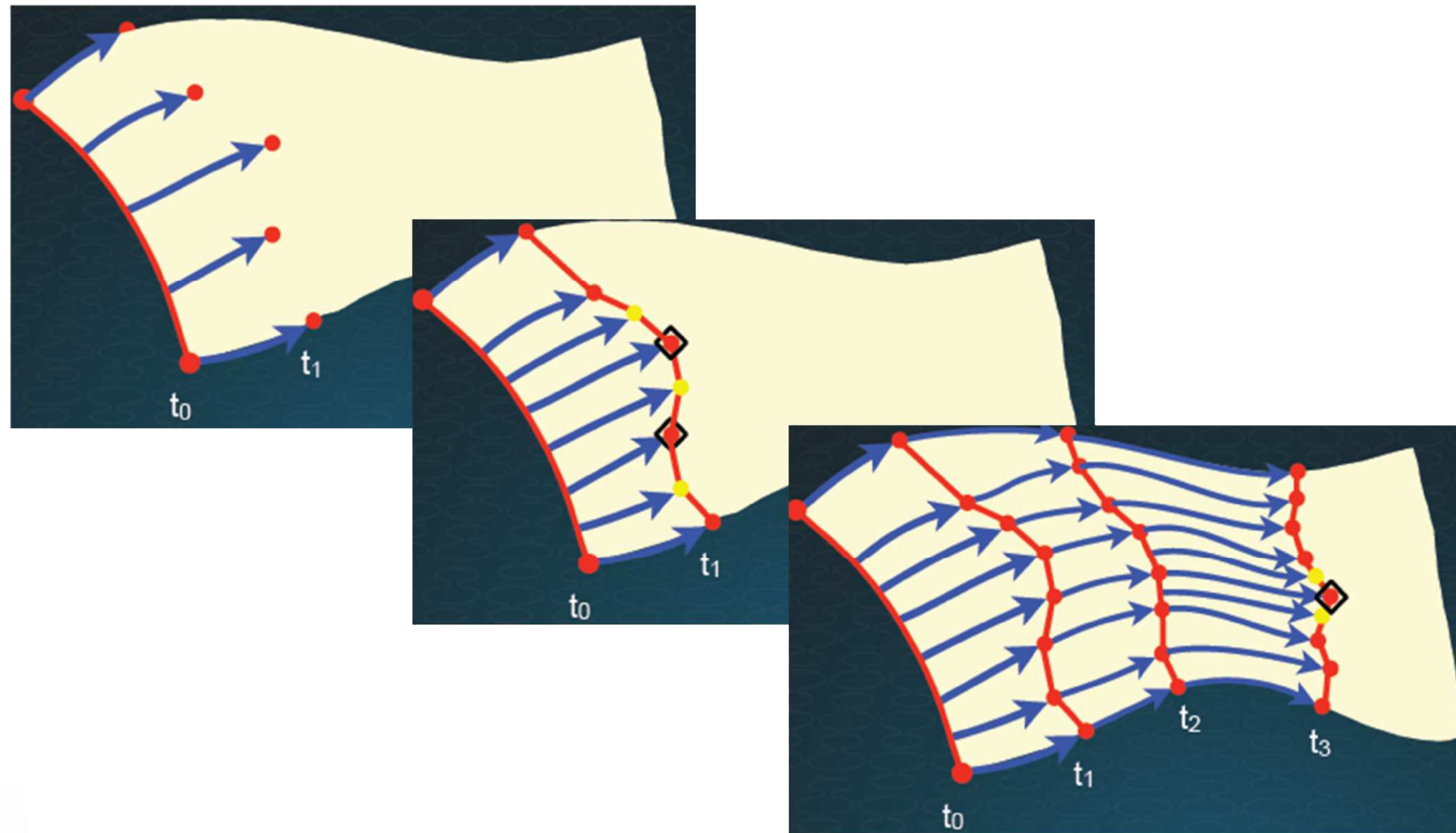
Volumetric domains

- Trivial extensions
 - Streamline computation
 - Streamline seeding
- Notion of *streamsurface*
 - Given a PL 1-manifold \mathcal{C}
 - Consider each vertex as a seed
 - Consider the image of \mathcal{C} at several steps of integration
 - Surface everywhere tangential to the flow

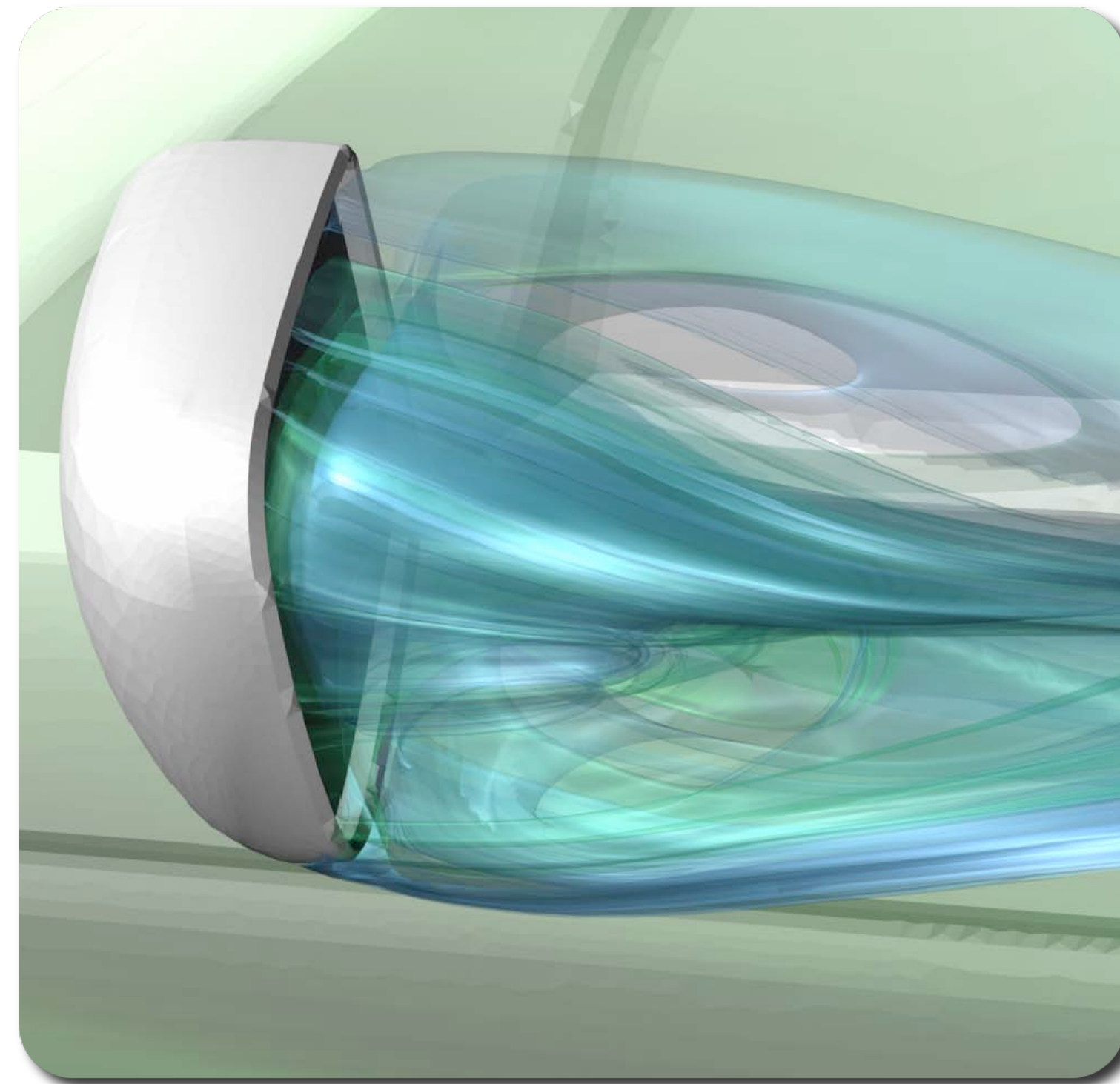


Streamsurfaces

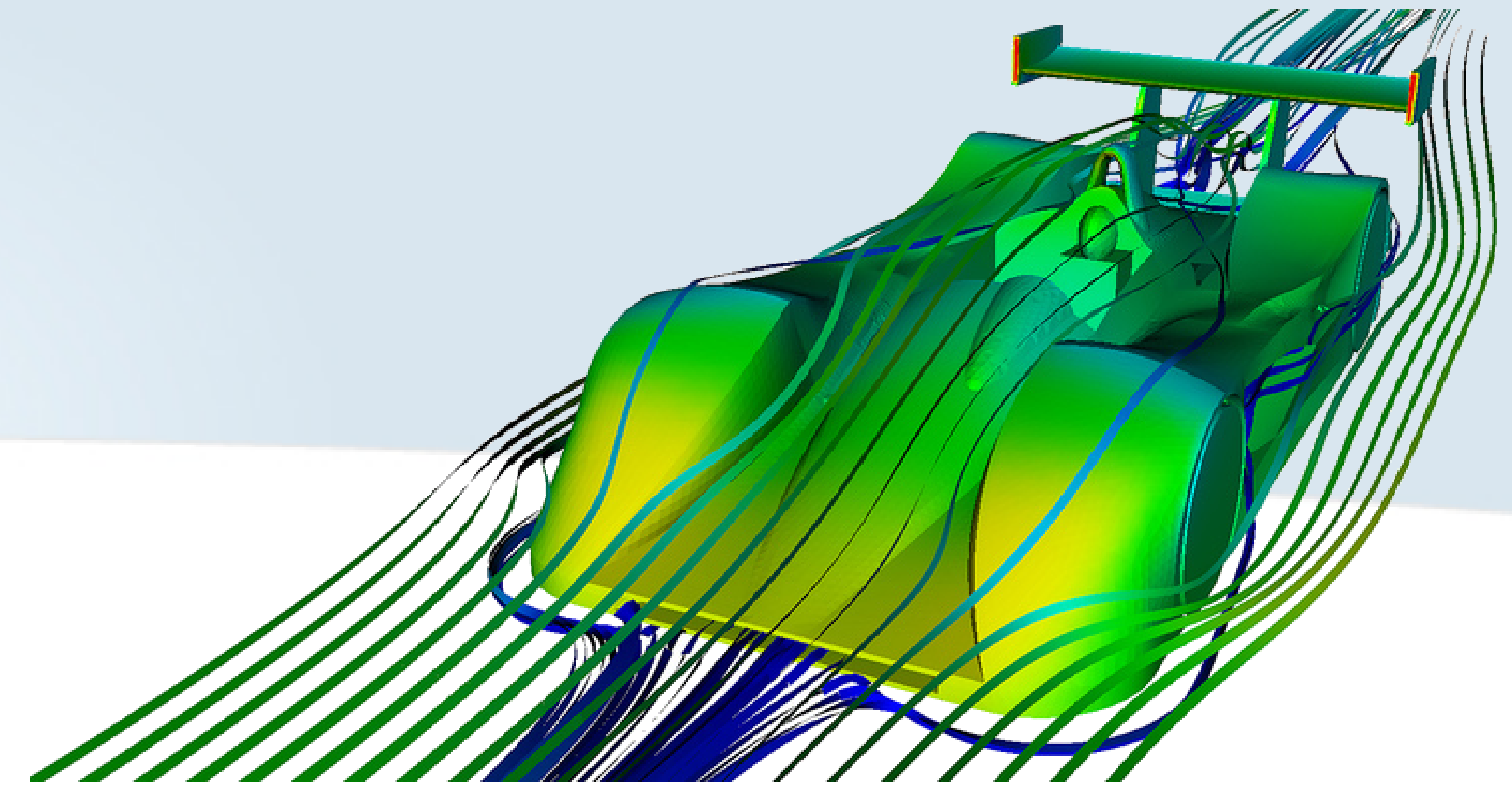
- Adaptive sampling depending on the curvature of the seed curve



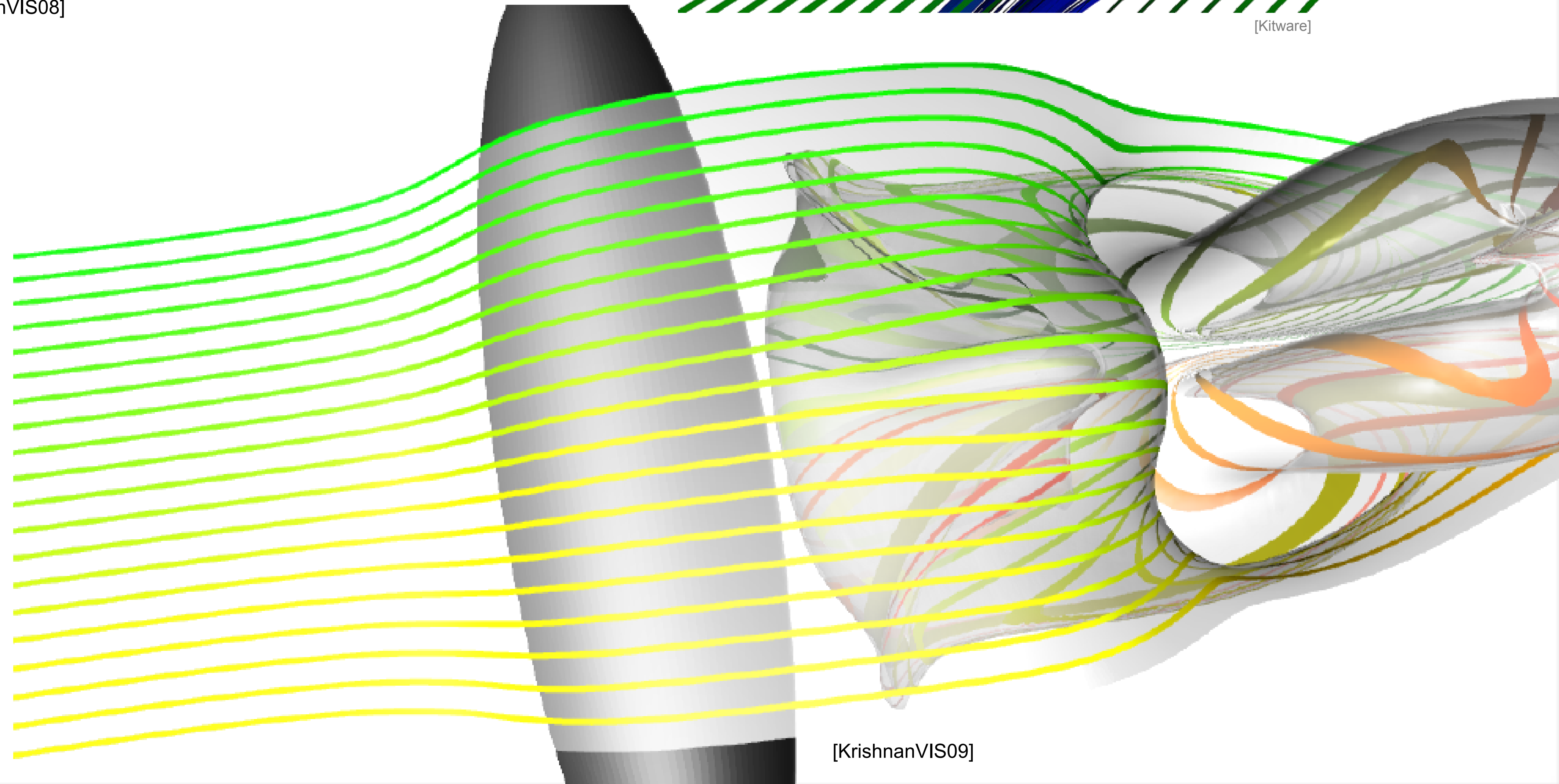
Examples



[GarthVIS08]



[Kitware]



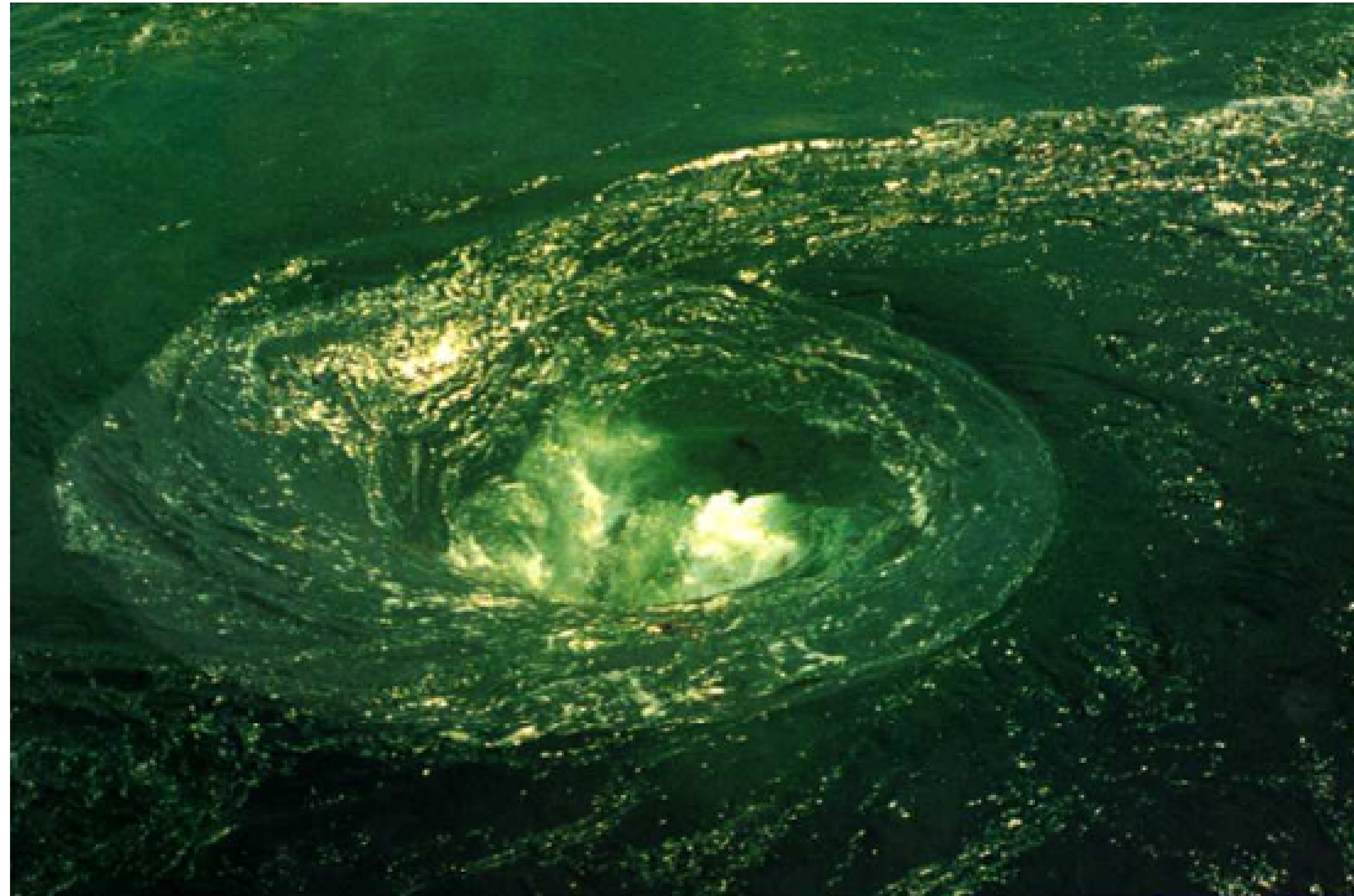
[KrishnanVIS09]

Steady vector fields

- What else is there to visualize?

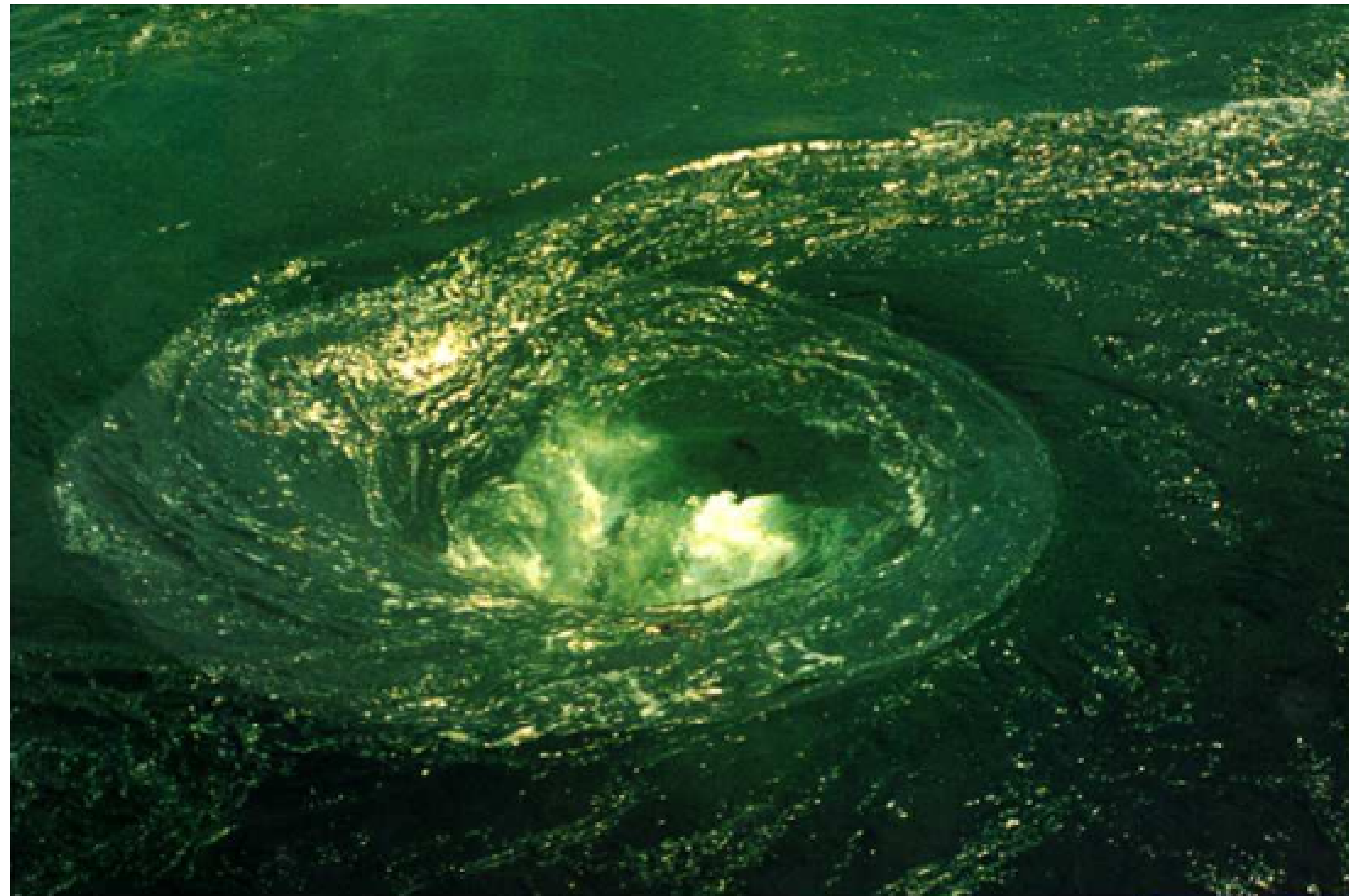
Steady vector fields

- What else is there to visualize?
 - Get inspiration from nature



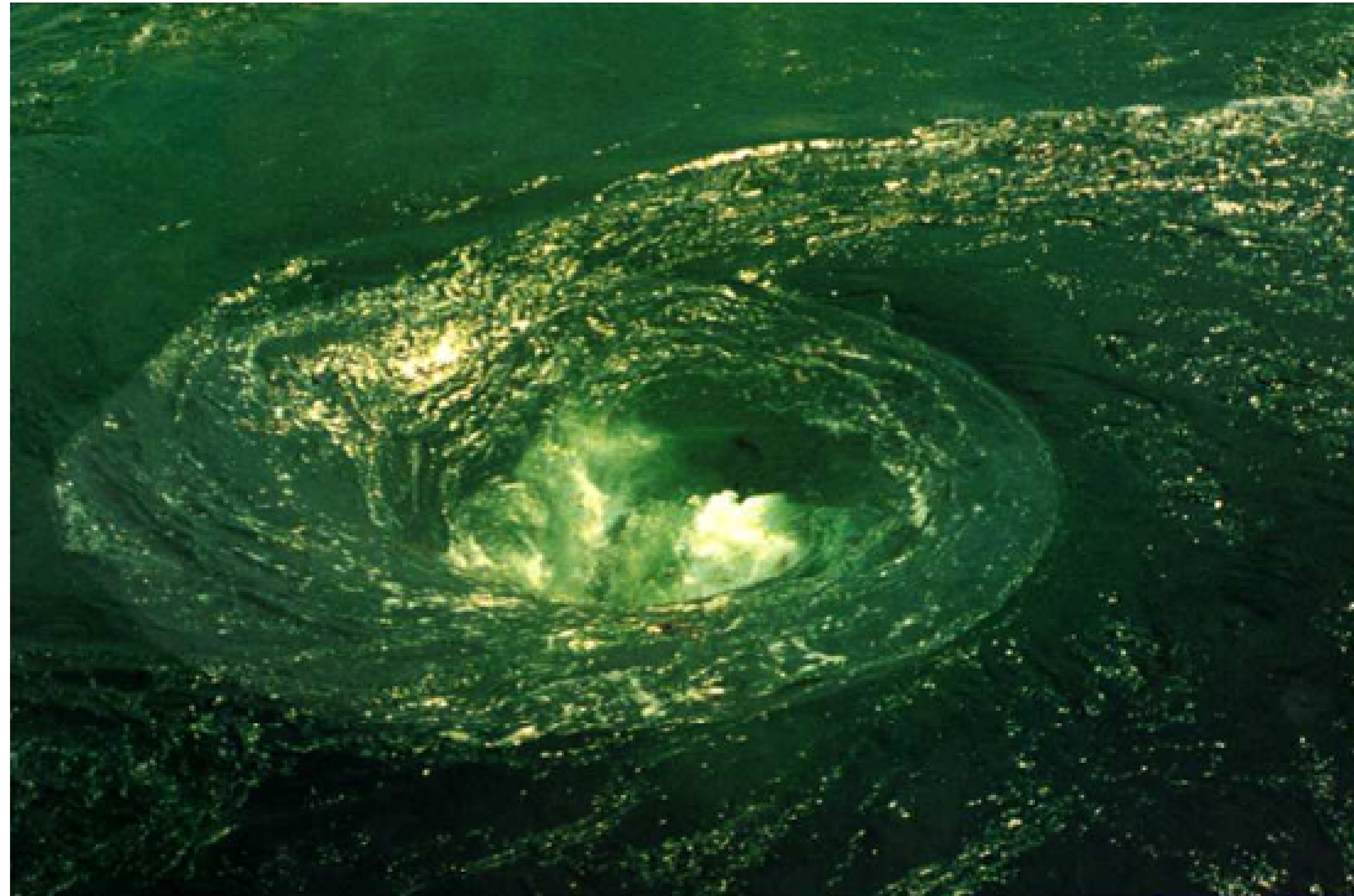
Steady vector fields

- What else is there to visualize?
 - Get inspiration from nature
 - Visualize the flow **globally**
 - For each point of the domain



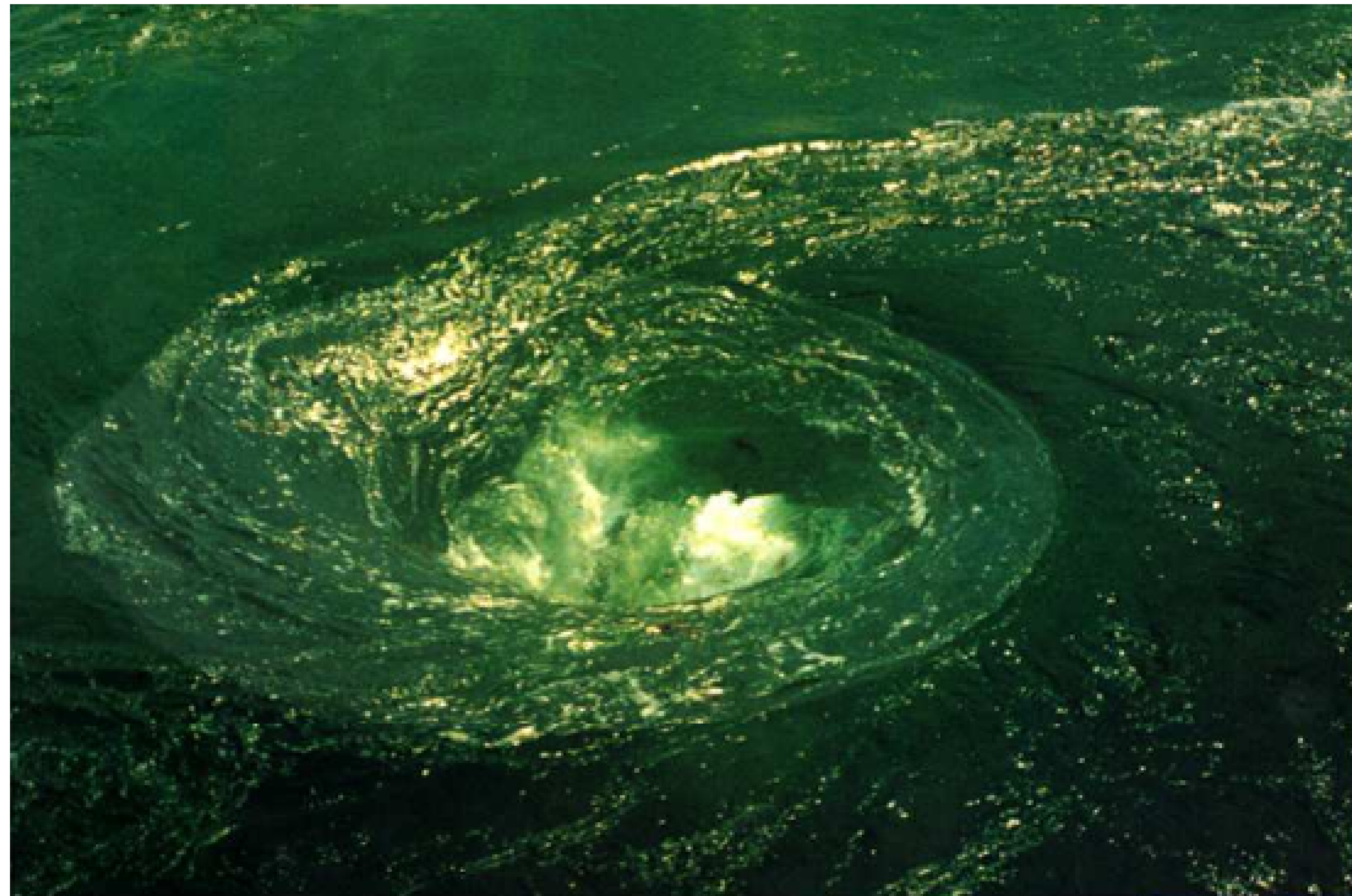
Steady vector fields

- What else is there to visualize?
 - Get inspiration from nature
 - Visualize the flow **globally**
 - For each point of the domain
 - Implicit visualization



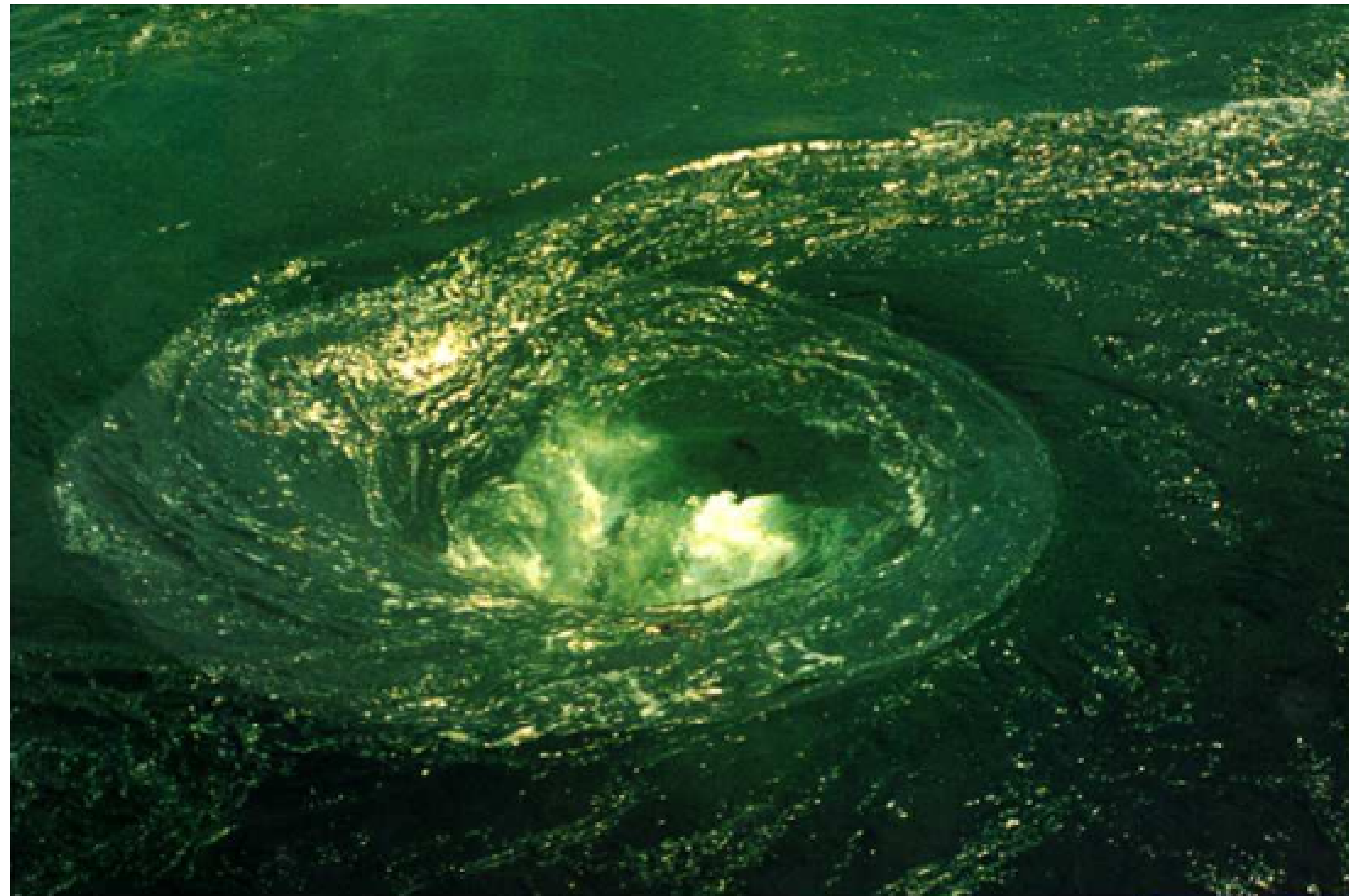
Steady vector fields

- What else is there to visualize?
 - Get inspiration from nature
 - Visualize the flow **globally**
 - For each point of the domain
 - Implicit visualization
- Line Integral Convolution



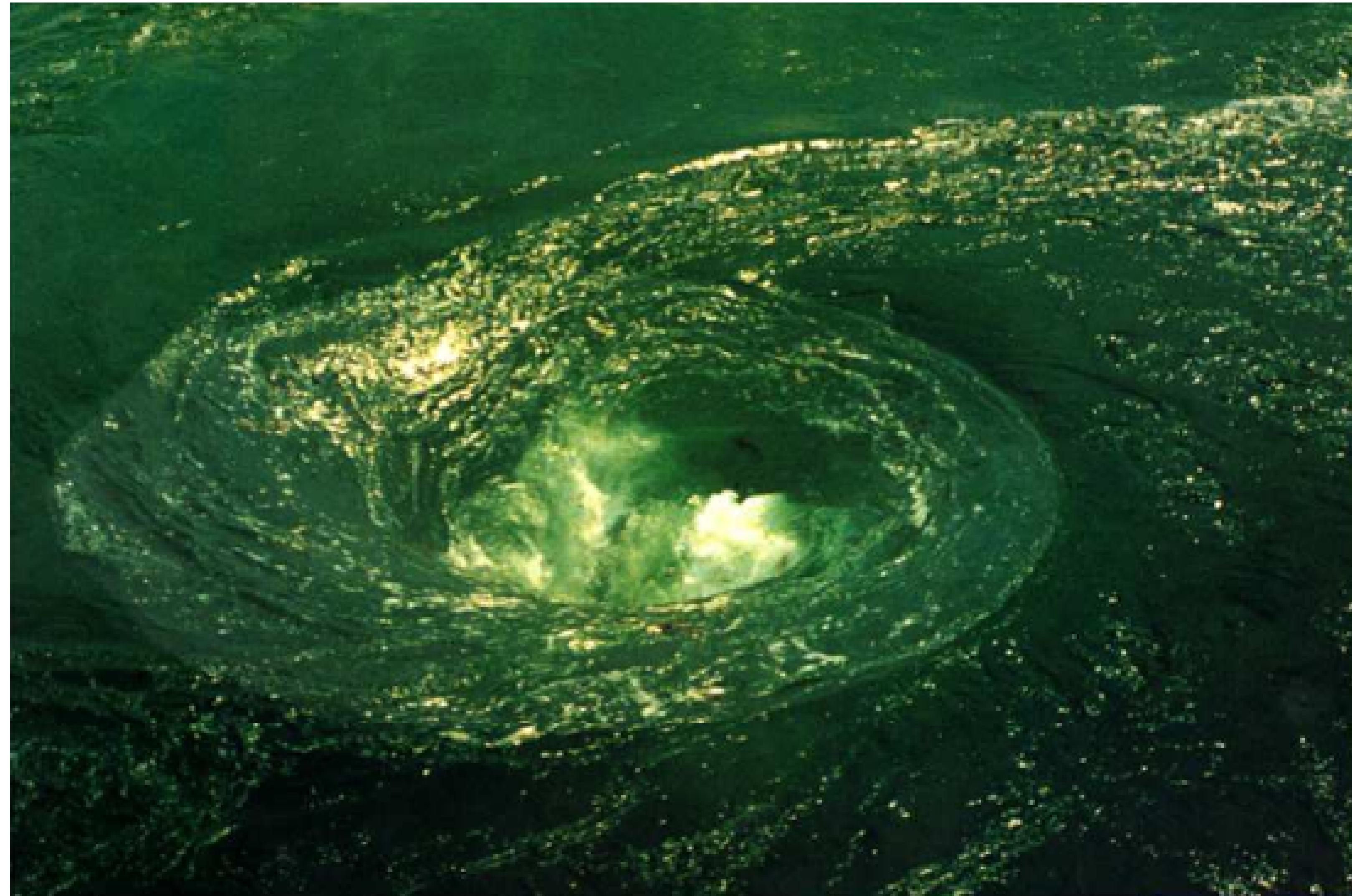
Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea



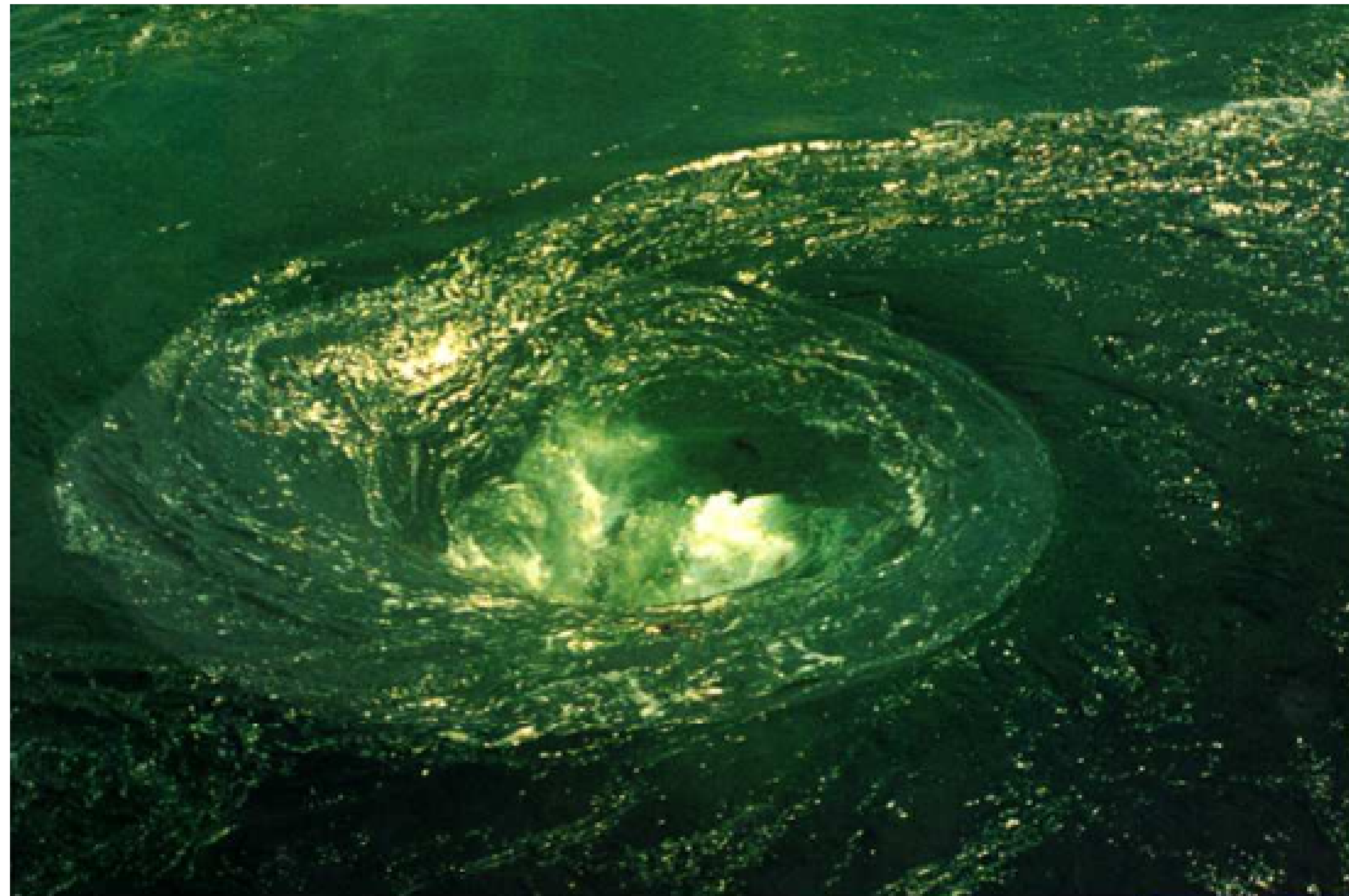
Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea
 - Global visualization



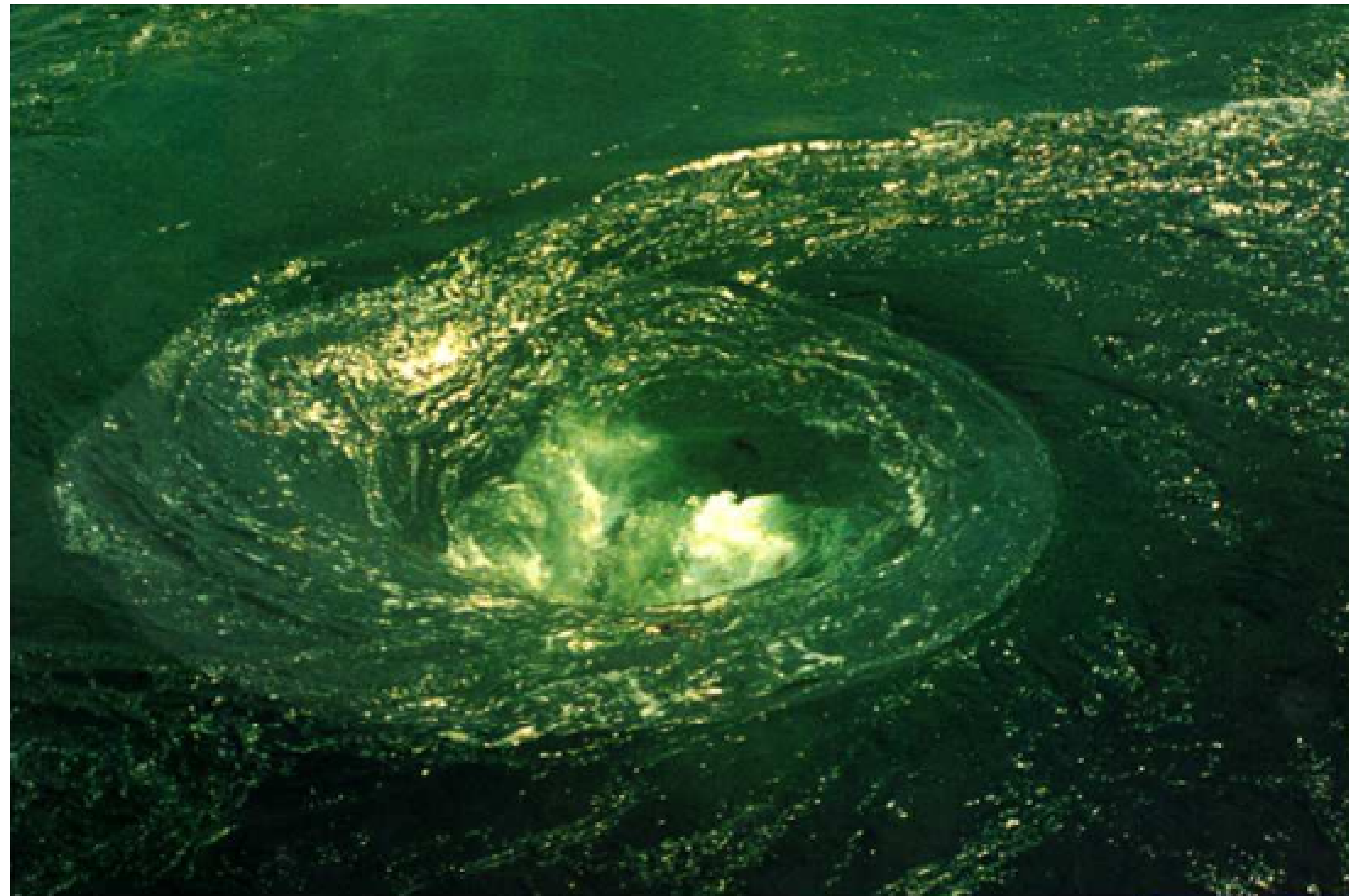
Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea
 - Global visualization
 - Compute an integral curve for each point of the domain



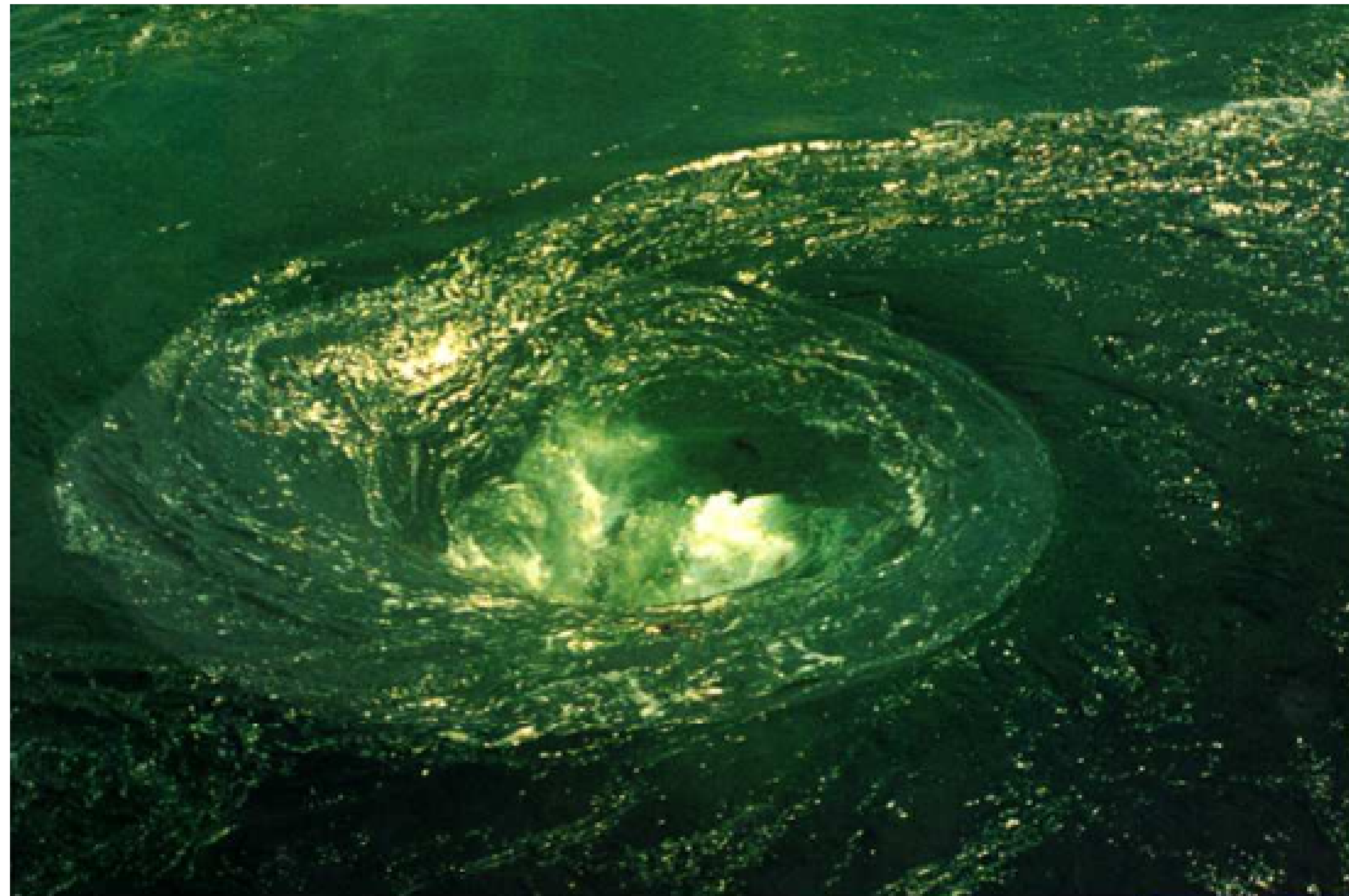
Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea
 - Global visualization
 - Compute an integral curve for each point of the domain
- Problem
 - Hard to see anything



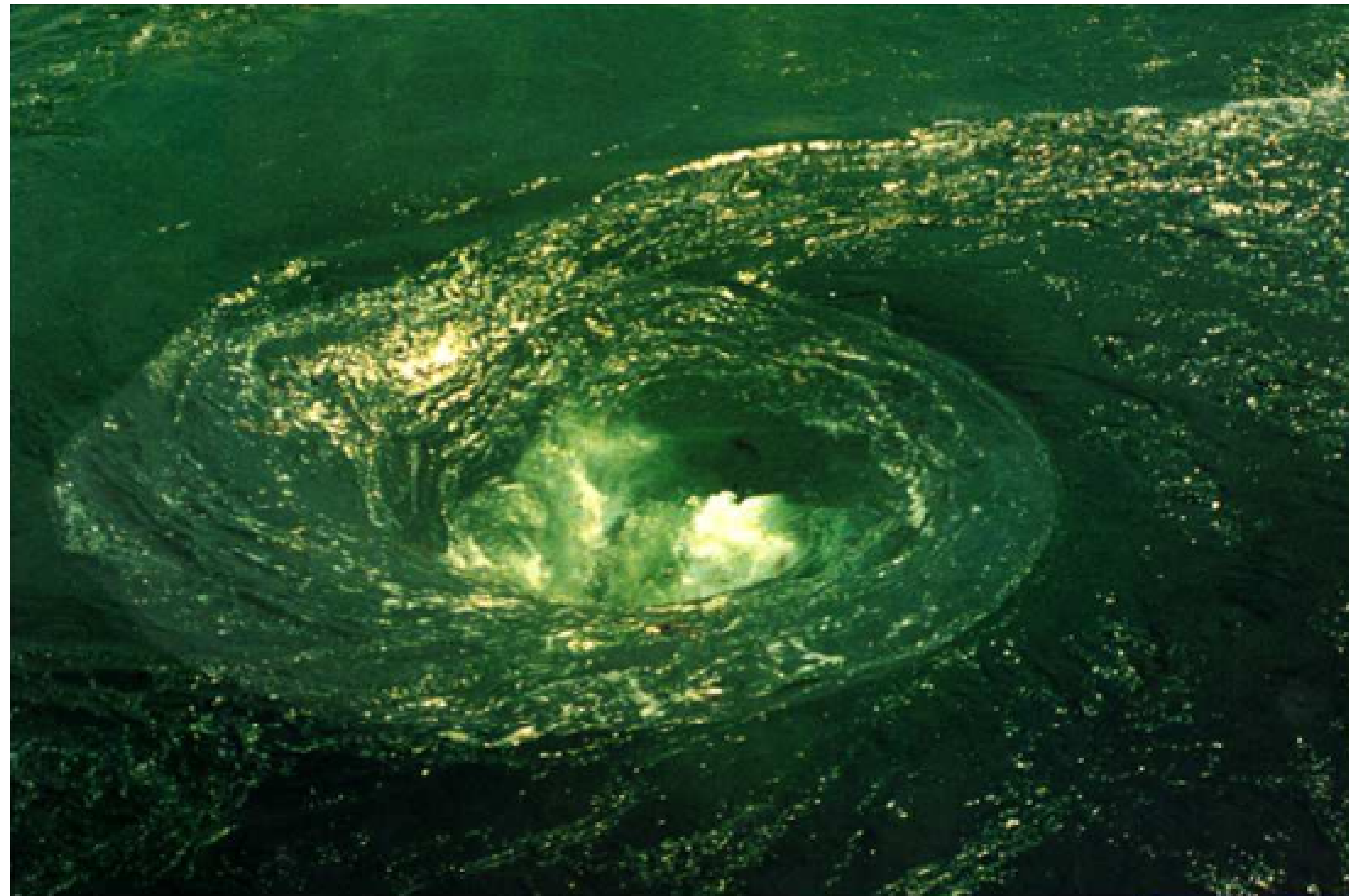
Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea
 - Global visualization
 - Compute an integral curve for each point of the domain
- Problem
 - Hard to see anything
- Key idea
 - Mimic light variation (noise)



Line Integral Convolution

- Basic idea
 - Global visualization
 - Compute an integral curve for each point of the domain
 - Problem
 - Hard to see anything
 - Key idea
 - Mimic light variation (noise)
 - Blend curves with noise

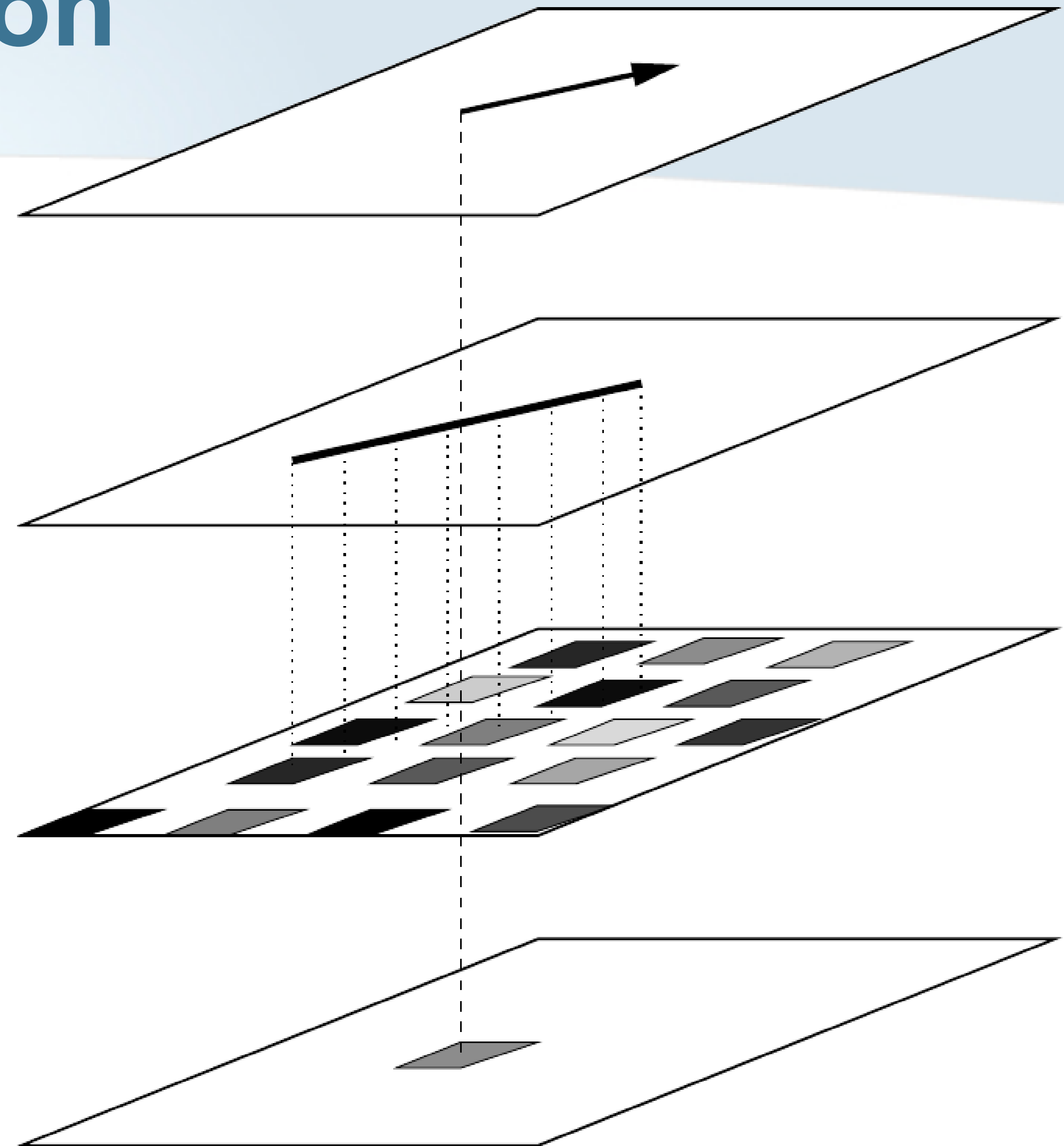


Line Integral Convolution

- Algorithm

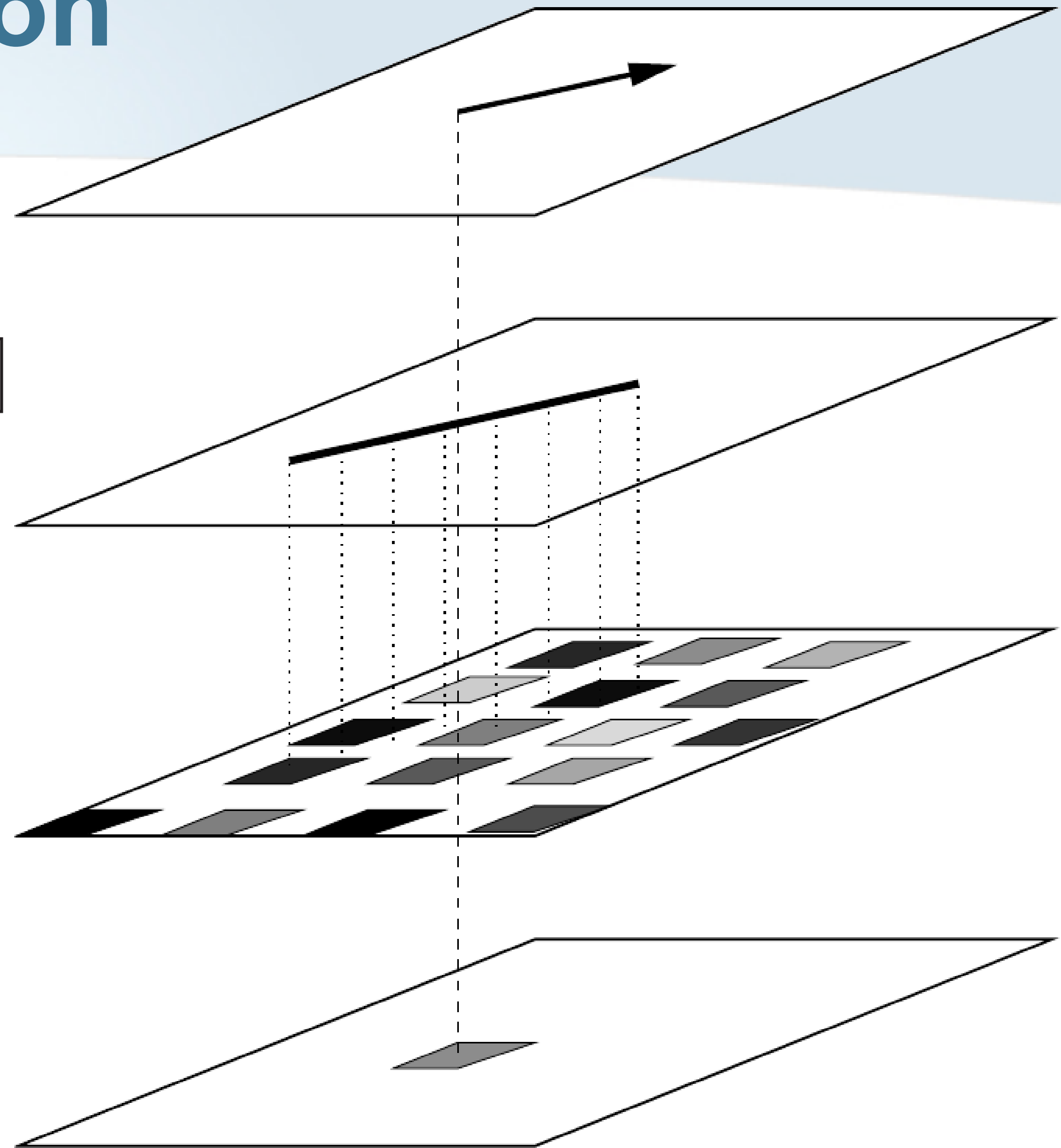
Line Integral Convolution

- Algorithm



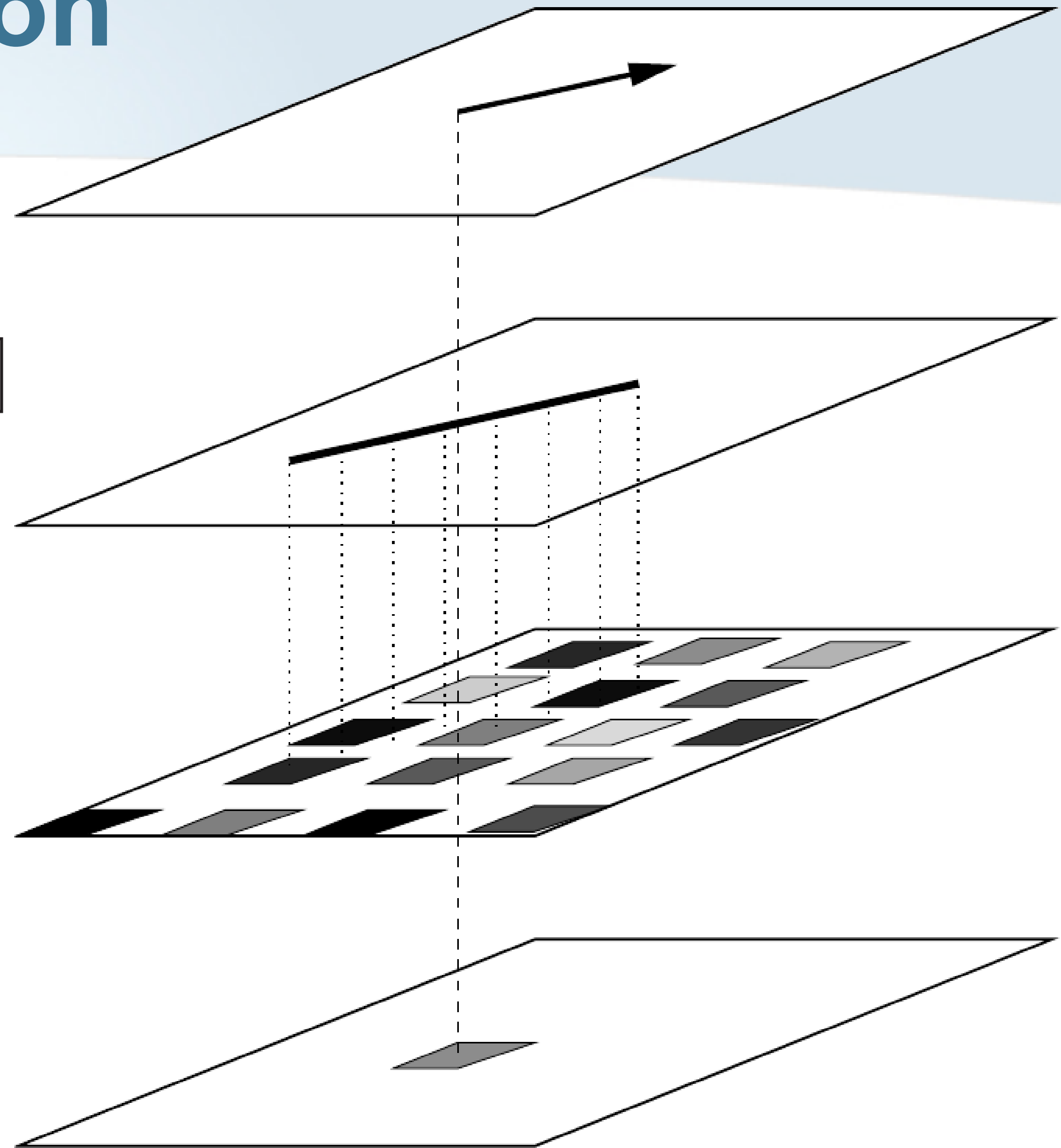
Line Integral Convolution

- Algorithm
 - Compute a noise field $\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1]$



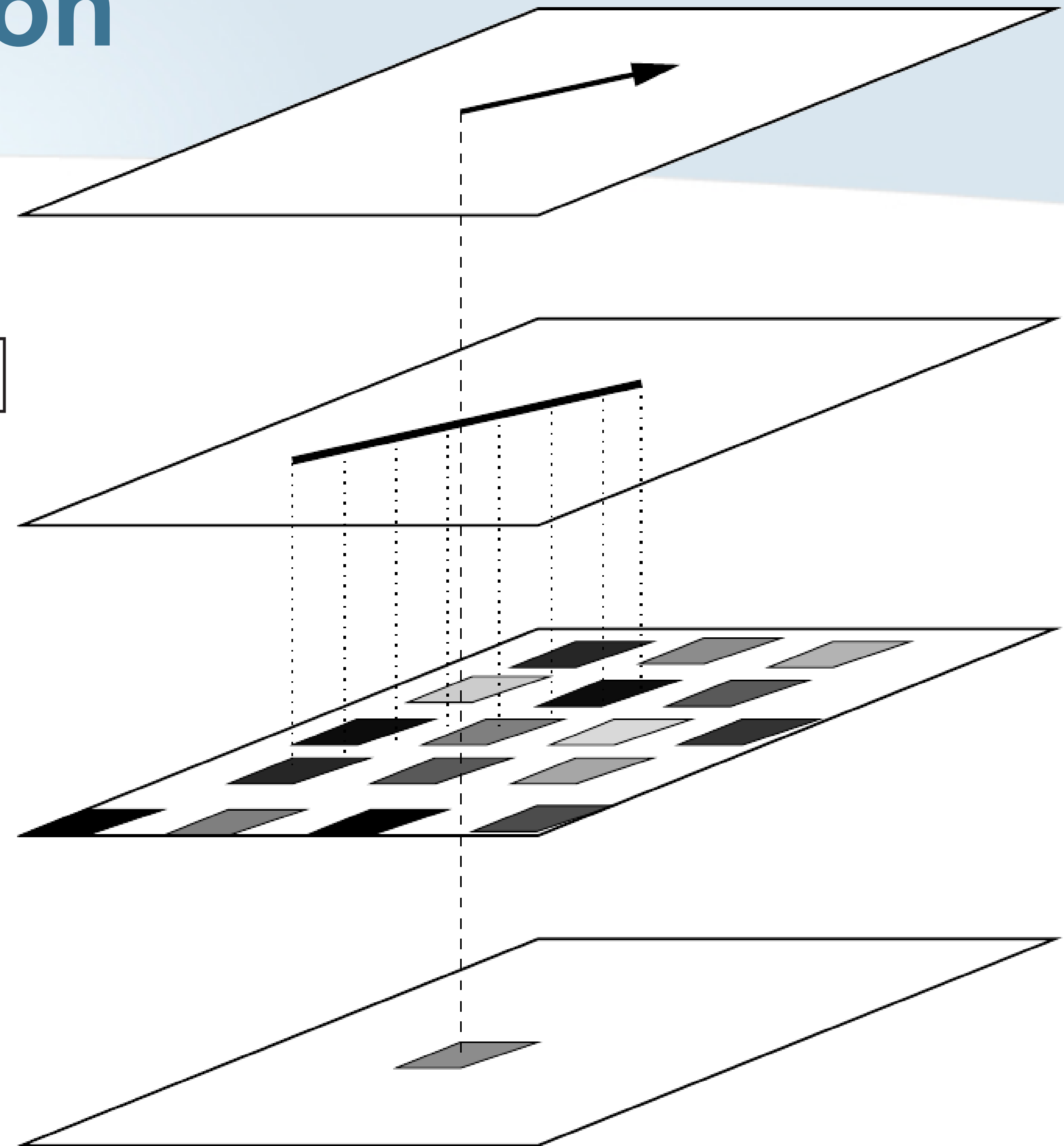
Line Integral Convolution

- Algorithm
 - Compute a noise field $\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - Random intensity for each vertex



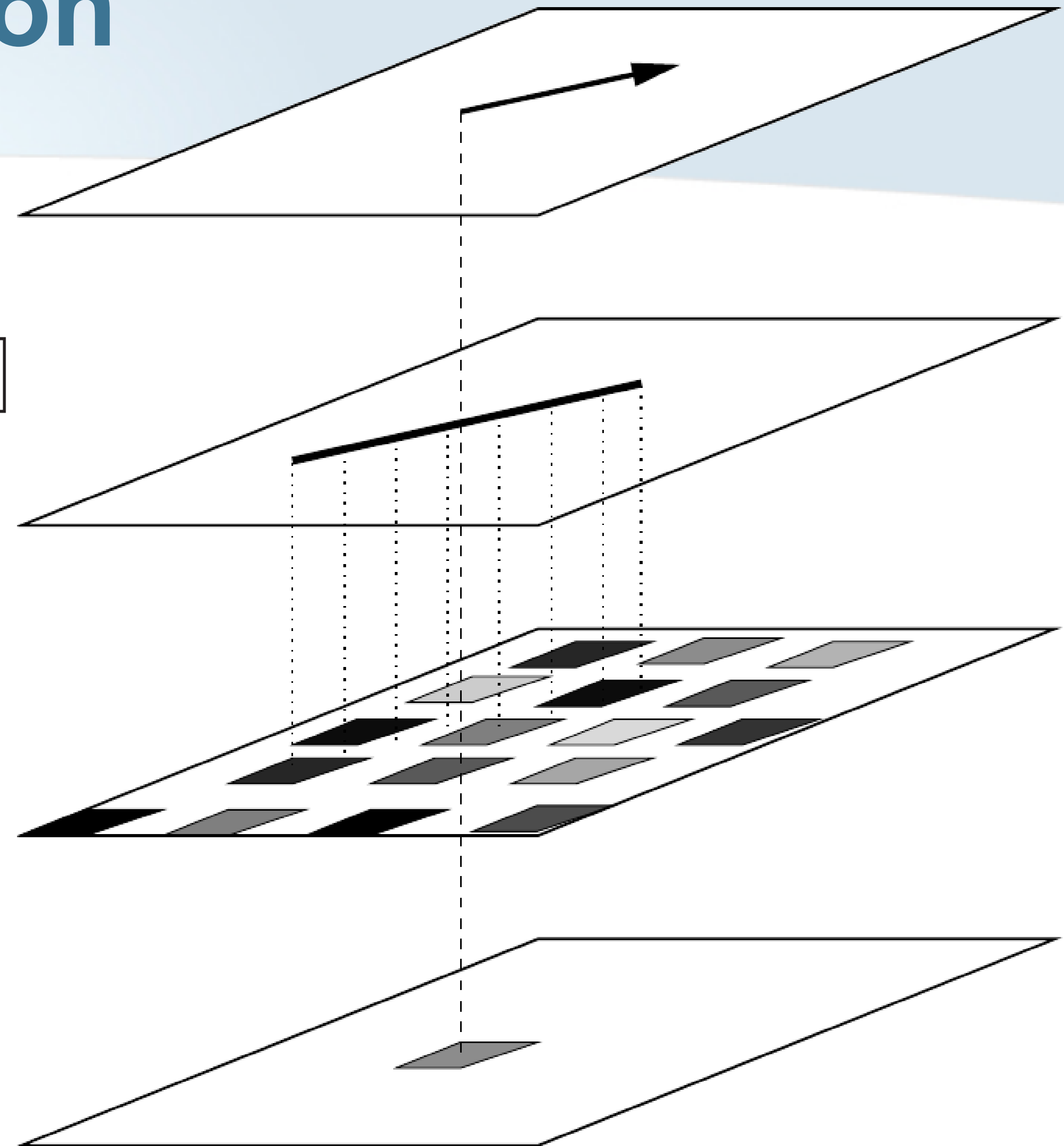
Line Integral Convolution

- Algorithm
 - Compute a noise field $\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - Random intensity for each vertex
 - For each vertex of the domain
 - Compute its integral curve \mathcal{C}
 - Backwards and forwards



Line Integral Convolution

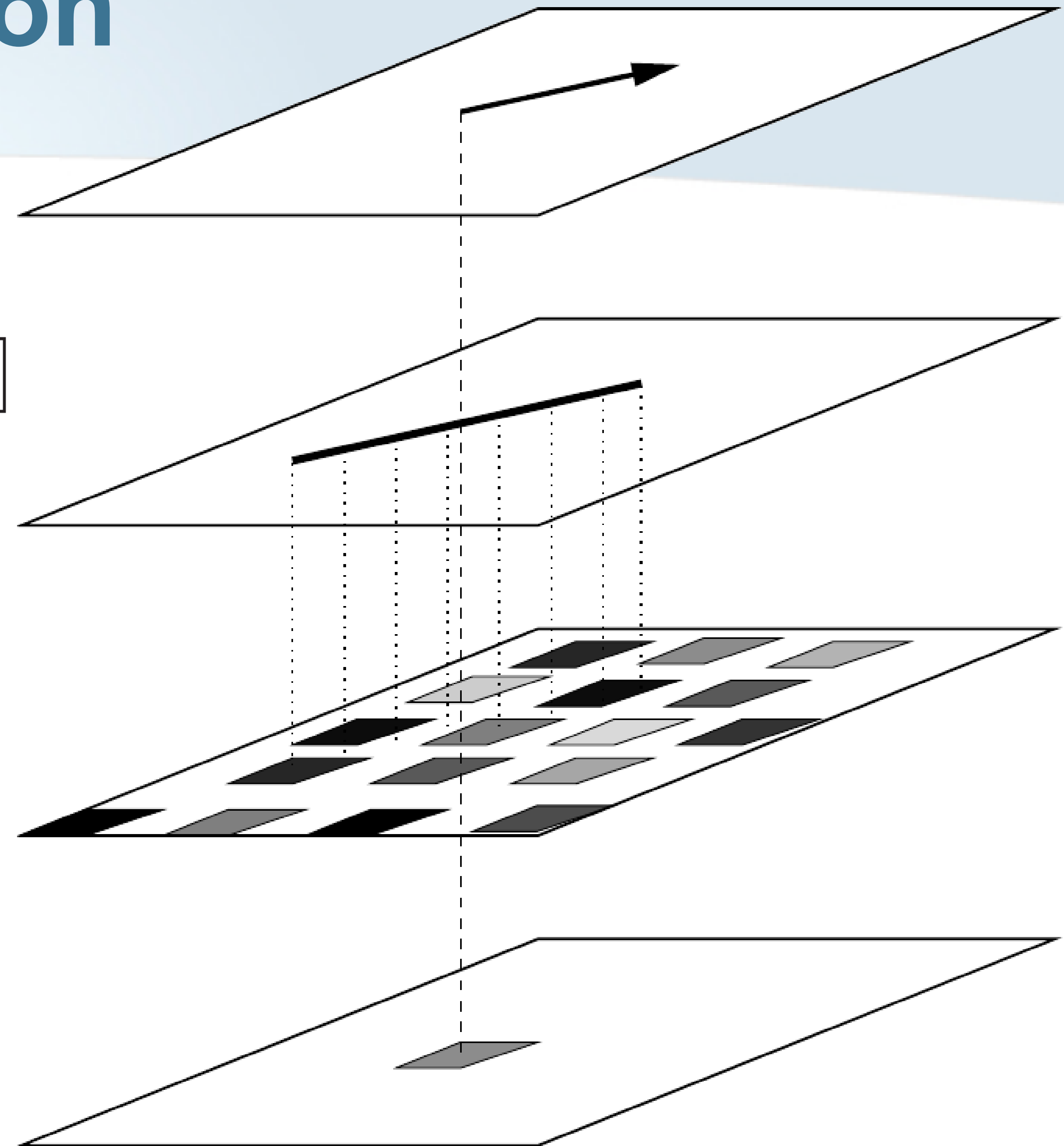
- Algorithm
 - Compute a noise field $\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - Random intensity for each vertex
 - For each vertex of the domain
 - Compute its integral curve \mathcal{C}
 - Backwards and forwards
 - Convolution with the noise field



Line Integral Convolution

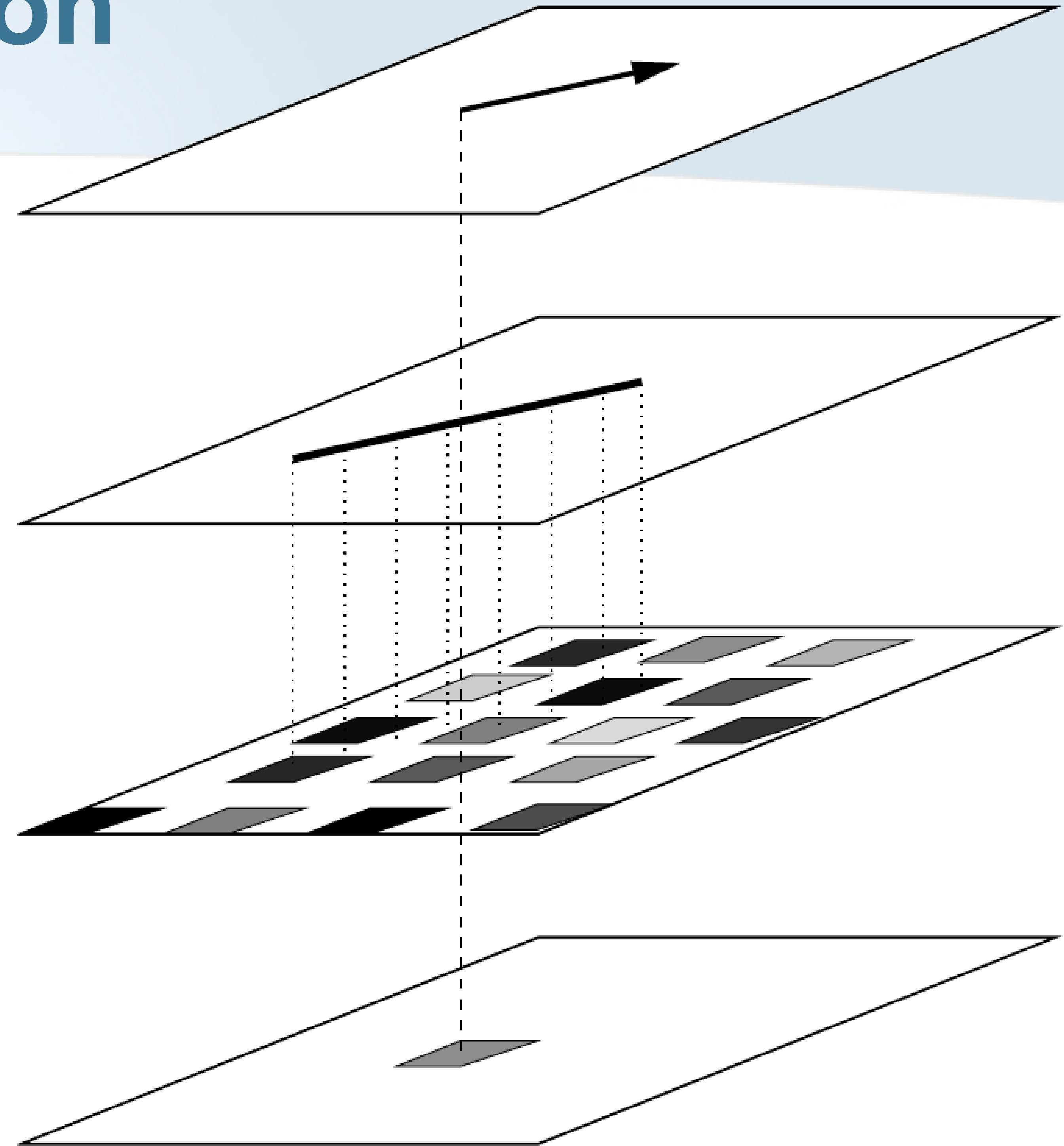
- Algorithm
 - Compute a noise field $\mathcal{N} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
 - Random intensity for each vertex
 - For each vertex of the domain
 - Compute its integral curve \mathcal{C}
 - Backwards and forwards
 - Convolution with the noise field

$$LIC(p) = \int_{c(p)-L}^{c(p)+L} k(u) \cdot \mathcal{N}(c^{-1}(u)) du$$



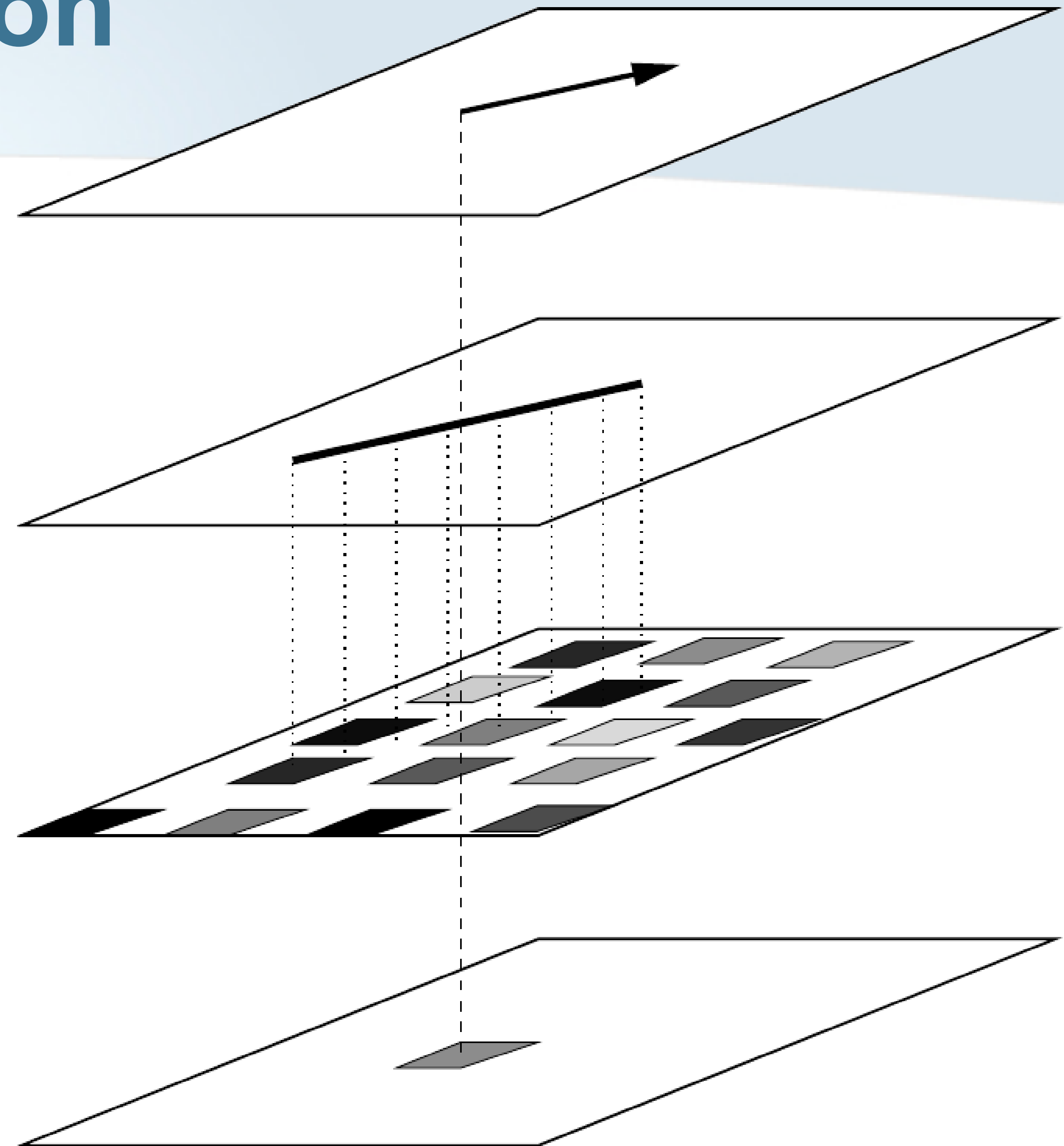
Line Integral Convolution

- Convolution kernel $k(u)$



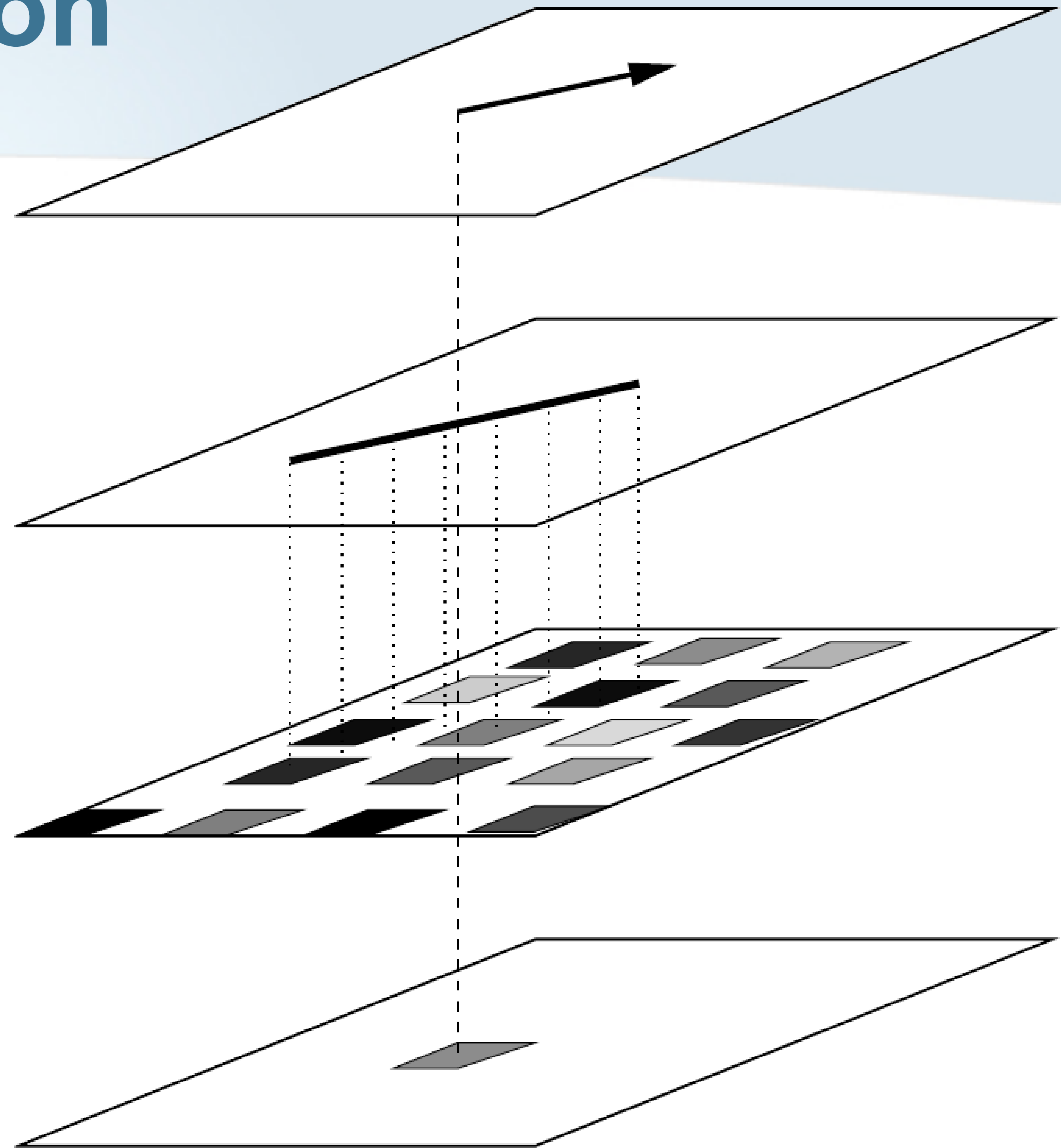
Line Integral Convolution

- Convolution kernel $k(u)$
 - Gaussian kernel



Line Integral Convolution

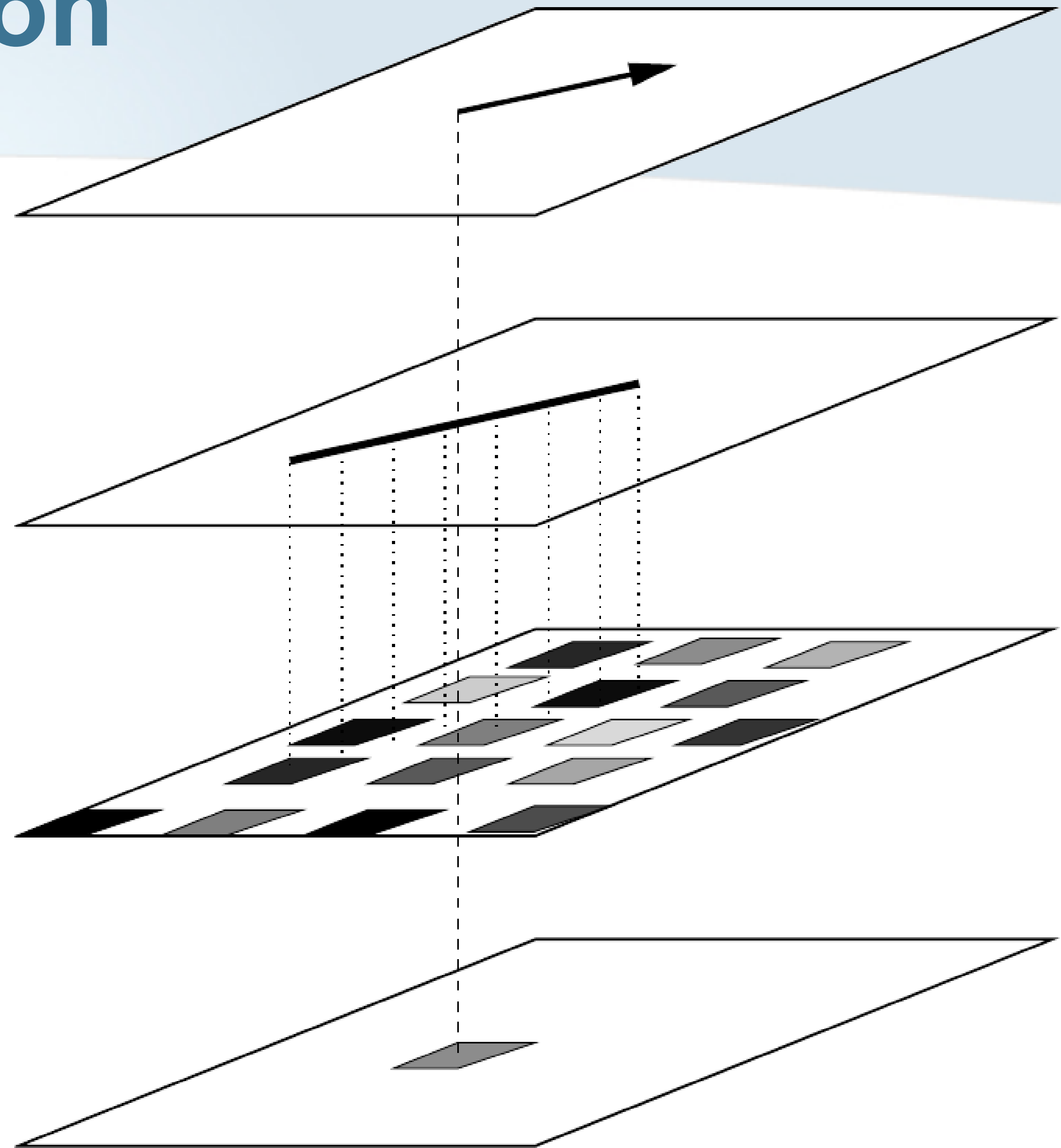
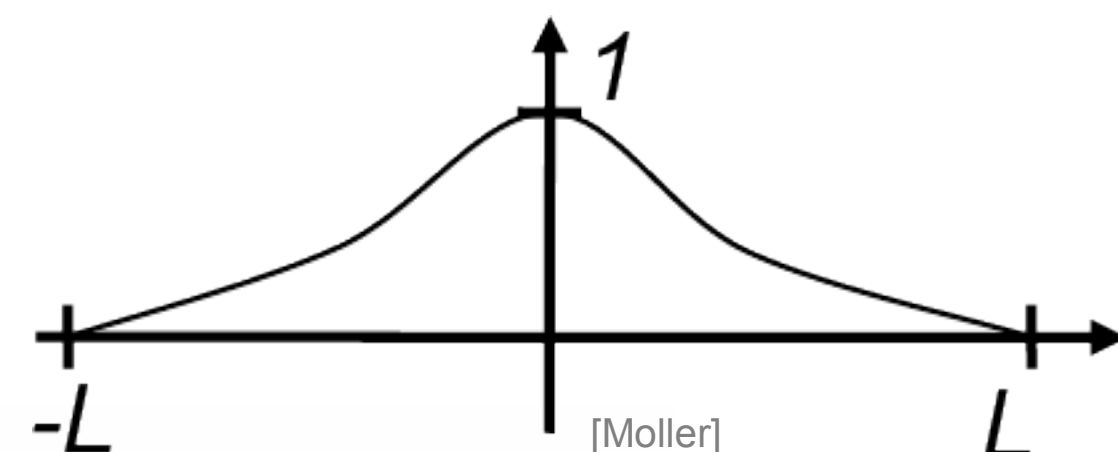
- Convolution kernel $k(u)$
 - Gaussian kernel
 - Finite support
 $[c(p) - L, c(p) + L]$



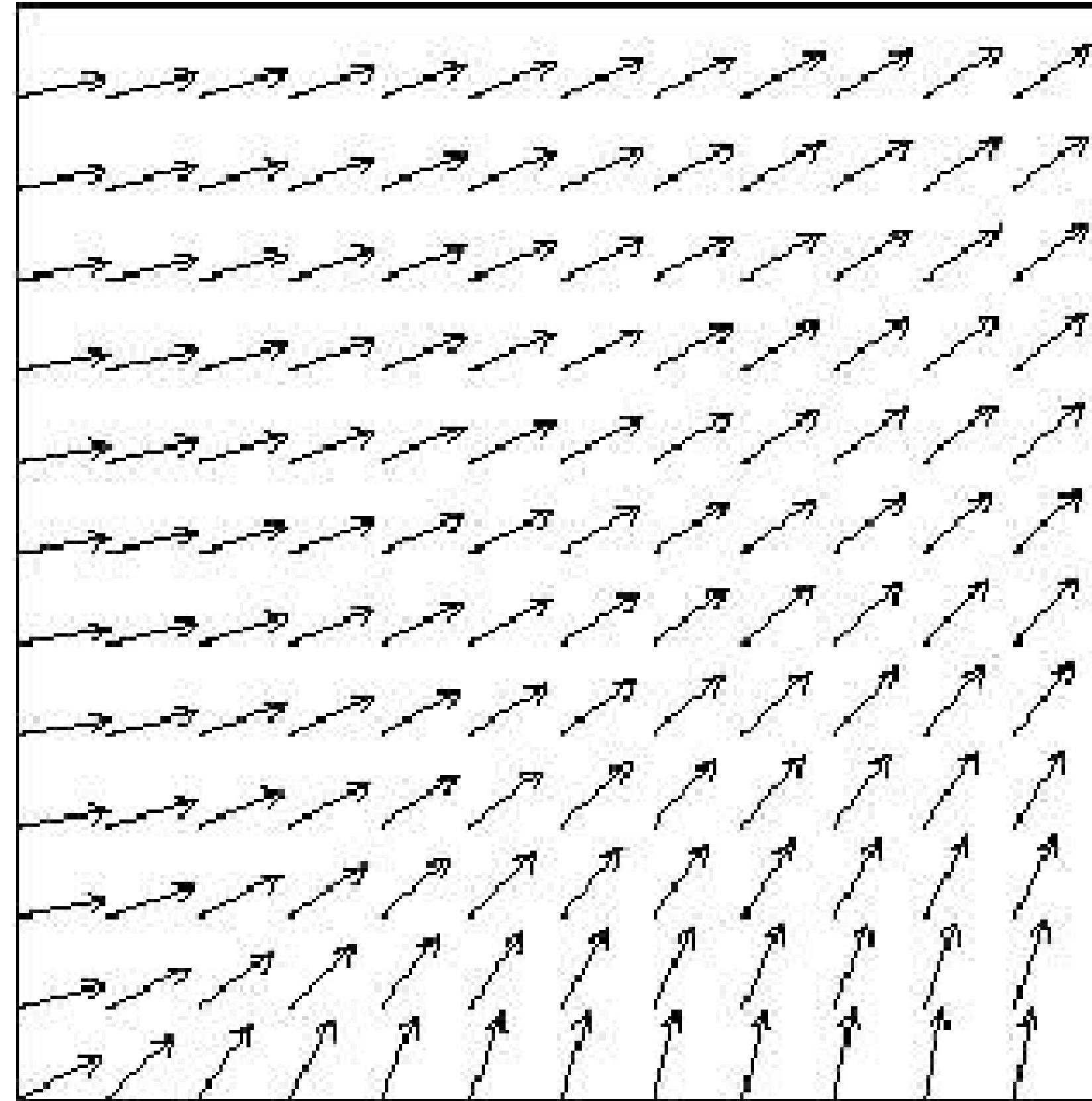
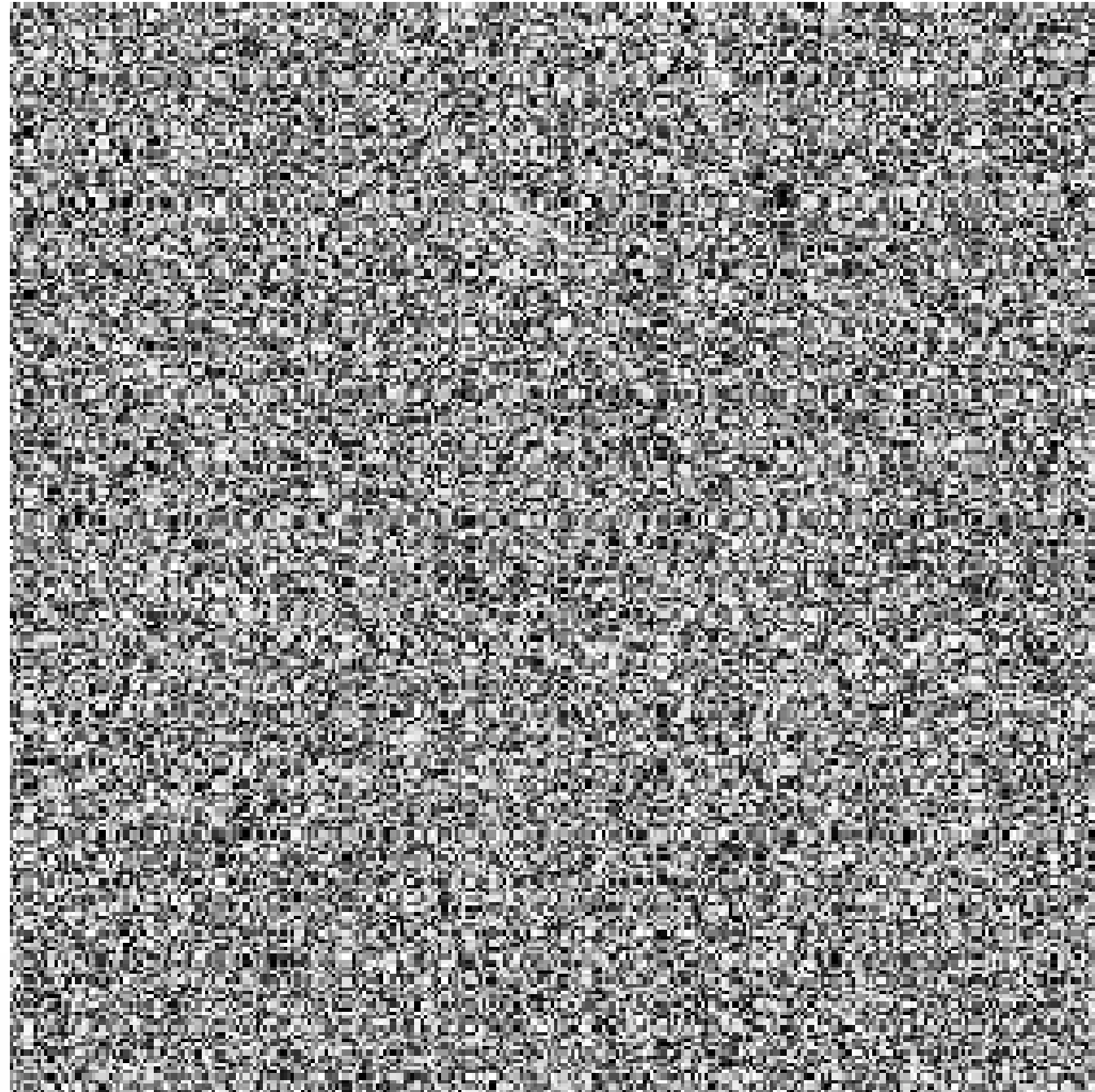
Line Integral Convolution

- Convolution kernel $k(u)$
 - Gaussian kernel
 - Finite support
- Normalized

$$\int_{c(p)-L}^{c(p)+L} k(u) du = 1$$



Line Integral Convolution



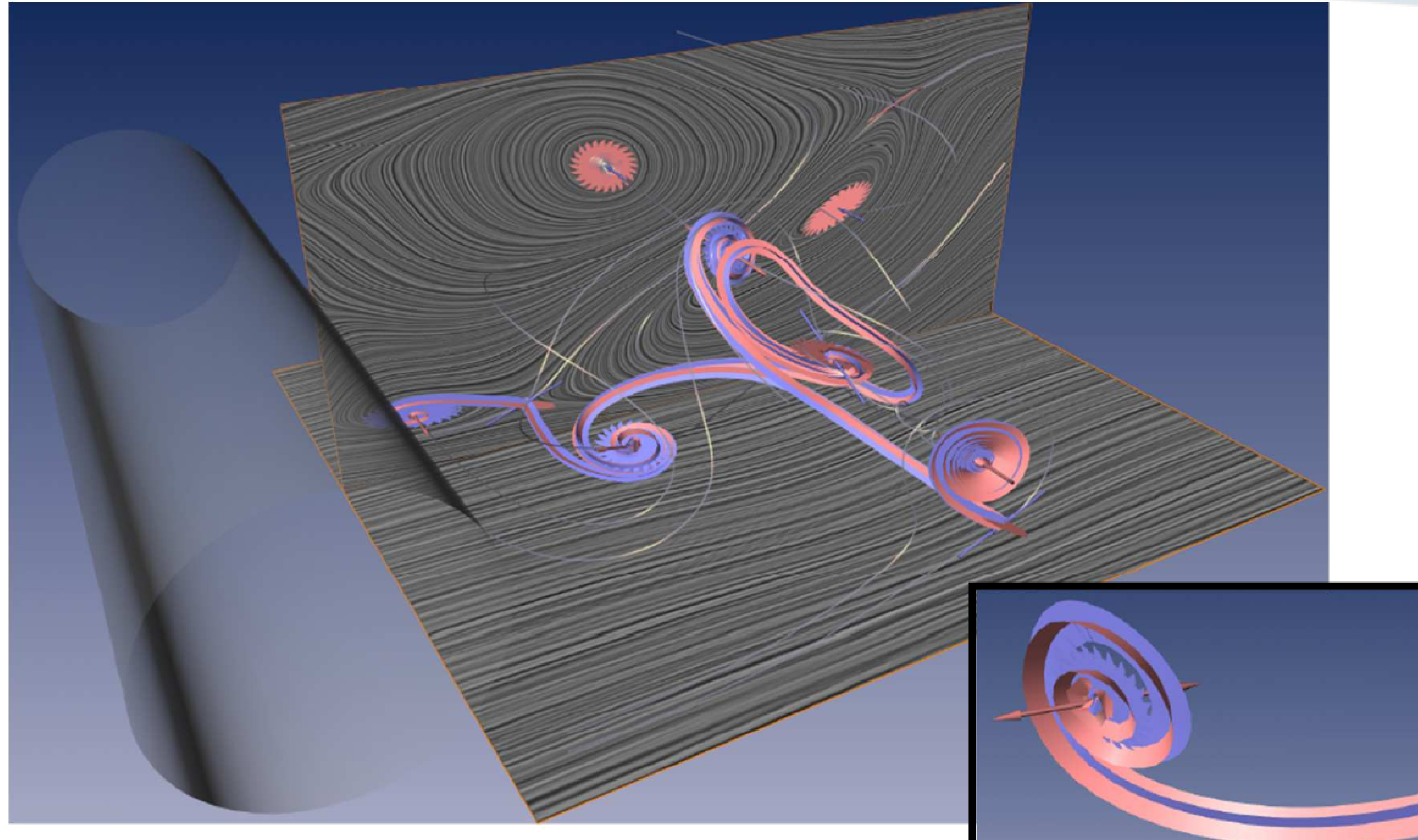
LIC for volumetric domains

LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume

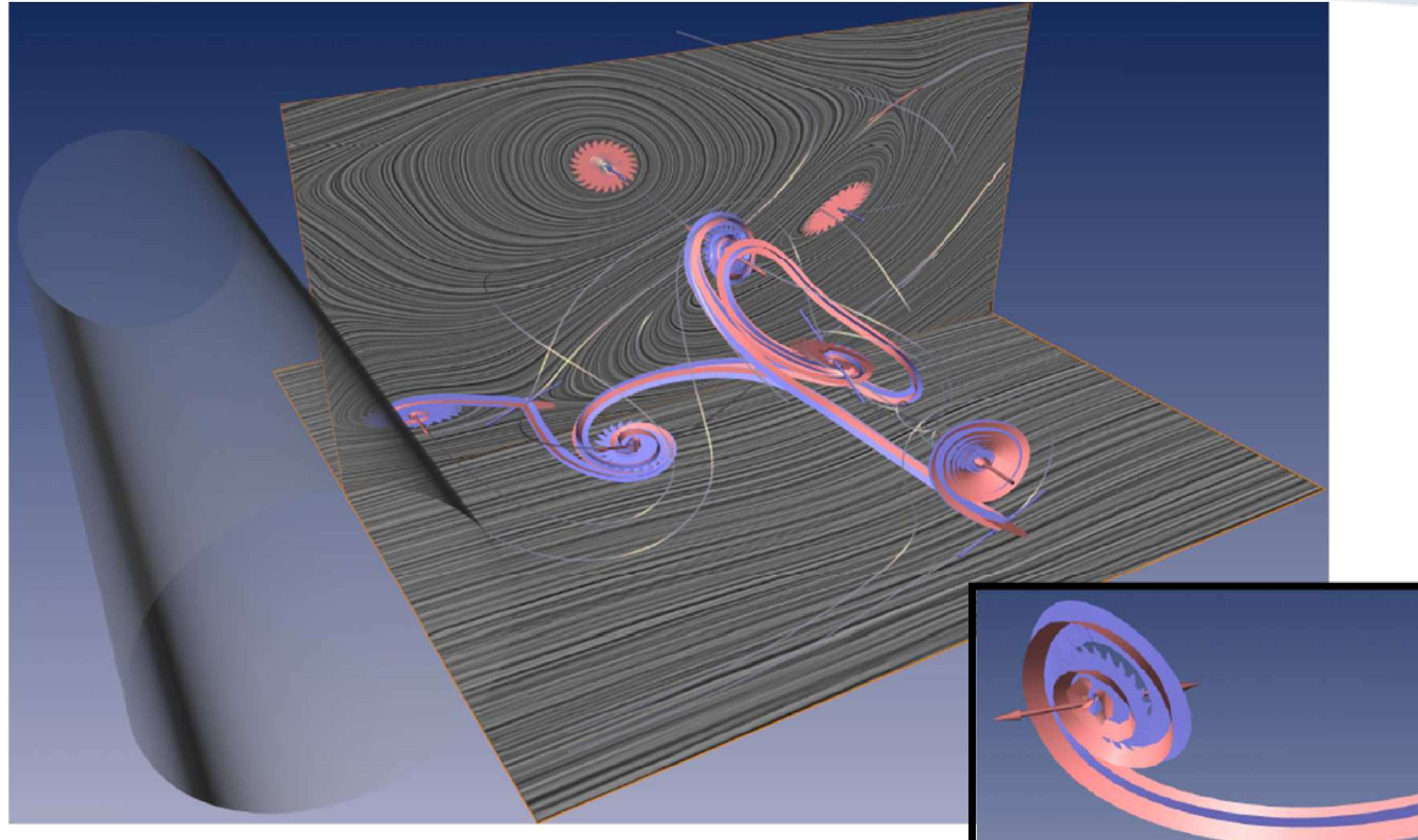
LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice



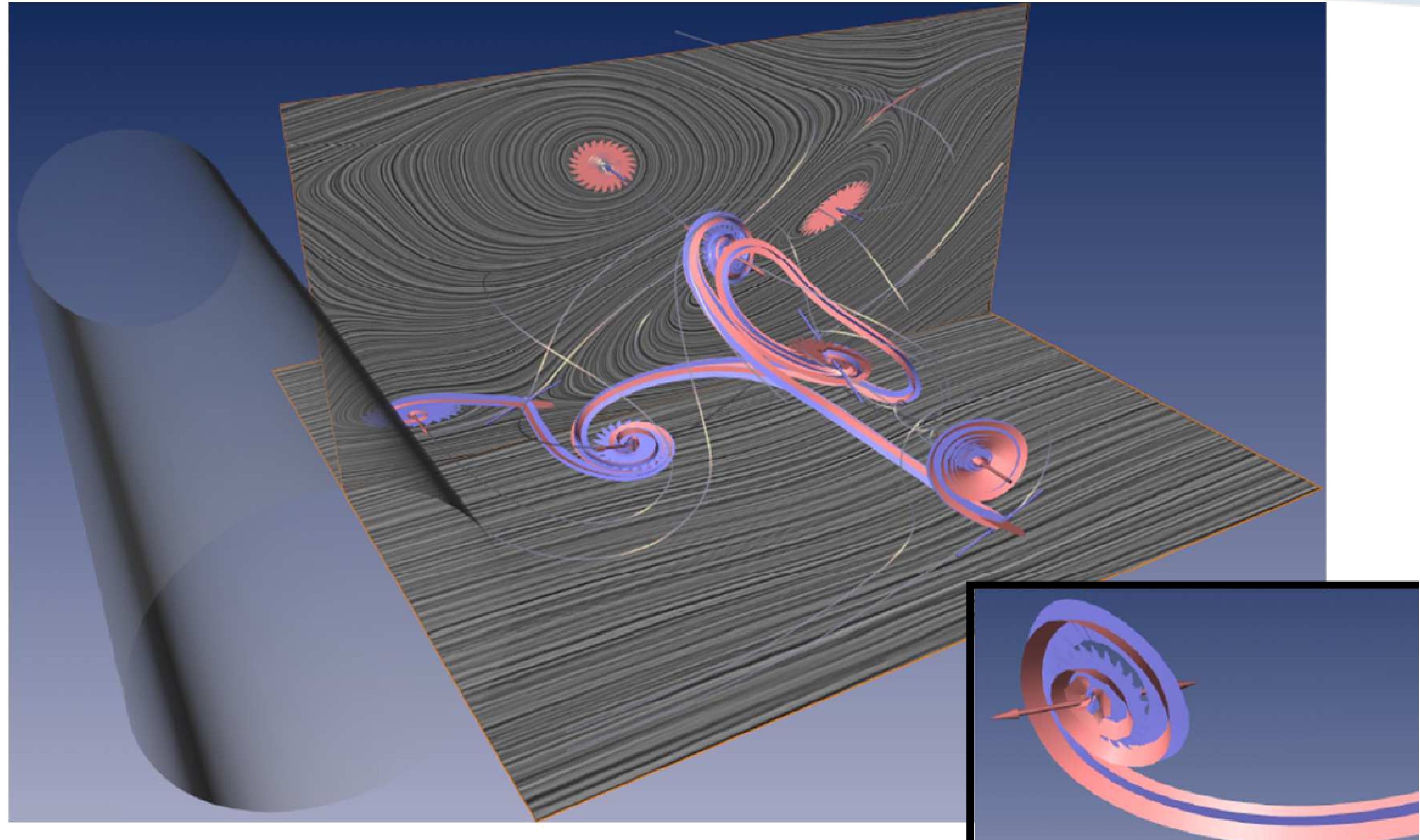
LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice
- Also,
 - What is LIC in the end?



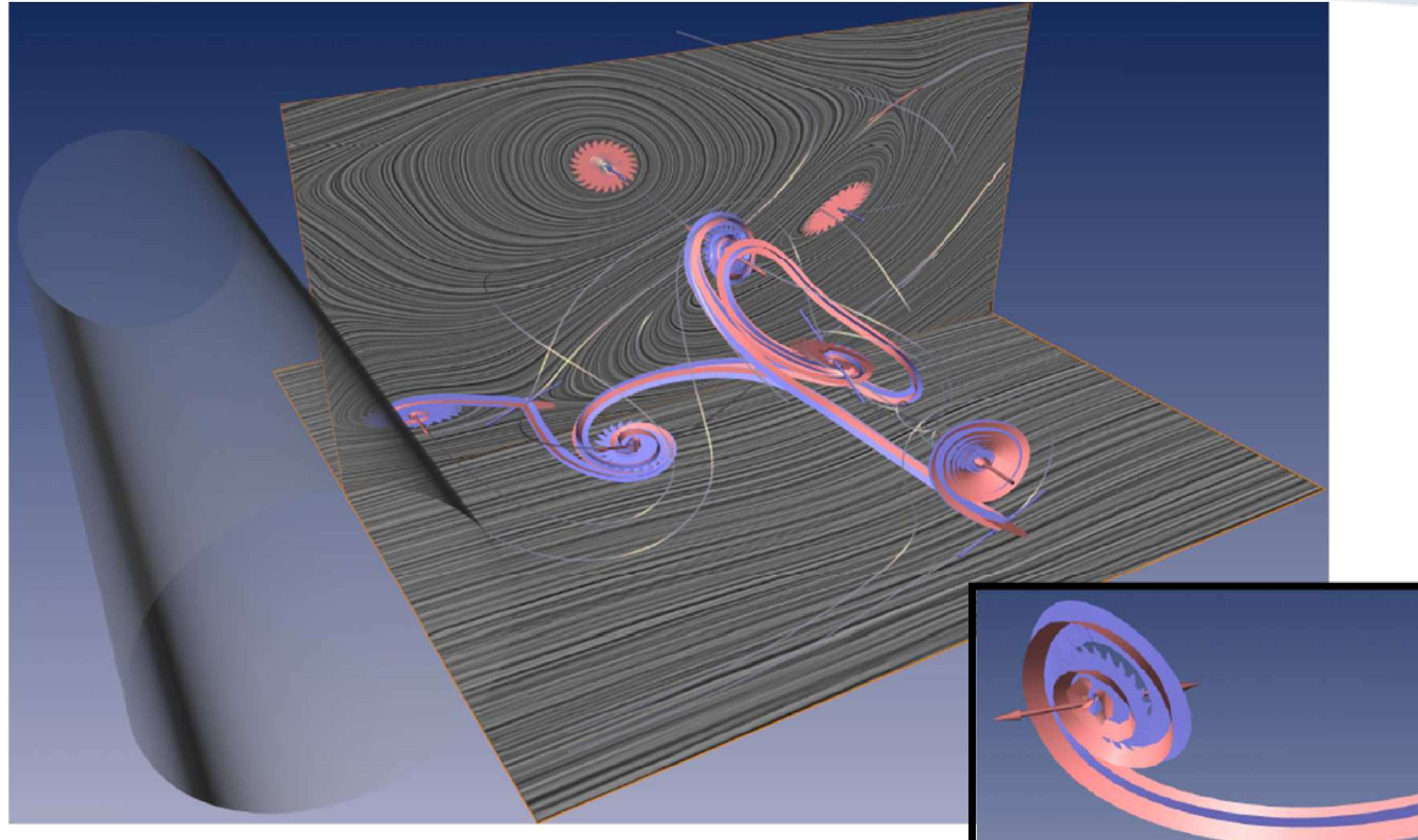
LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice
- Also,
 - What is LIC in the end?
 - **A scalar field**



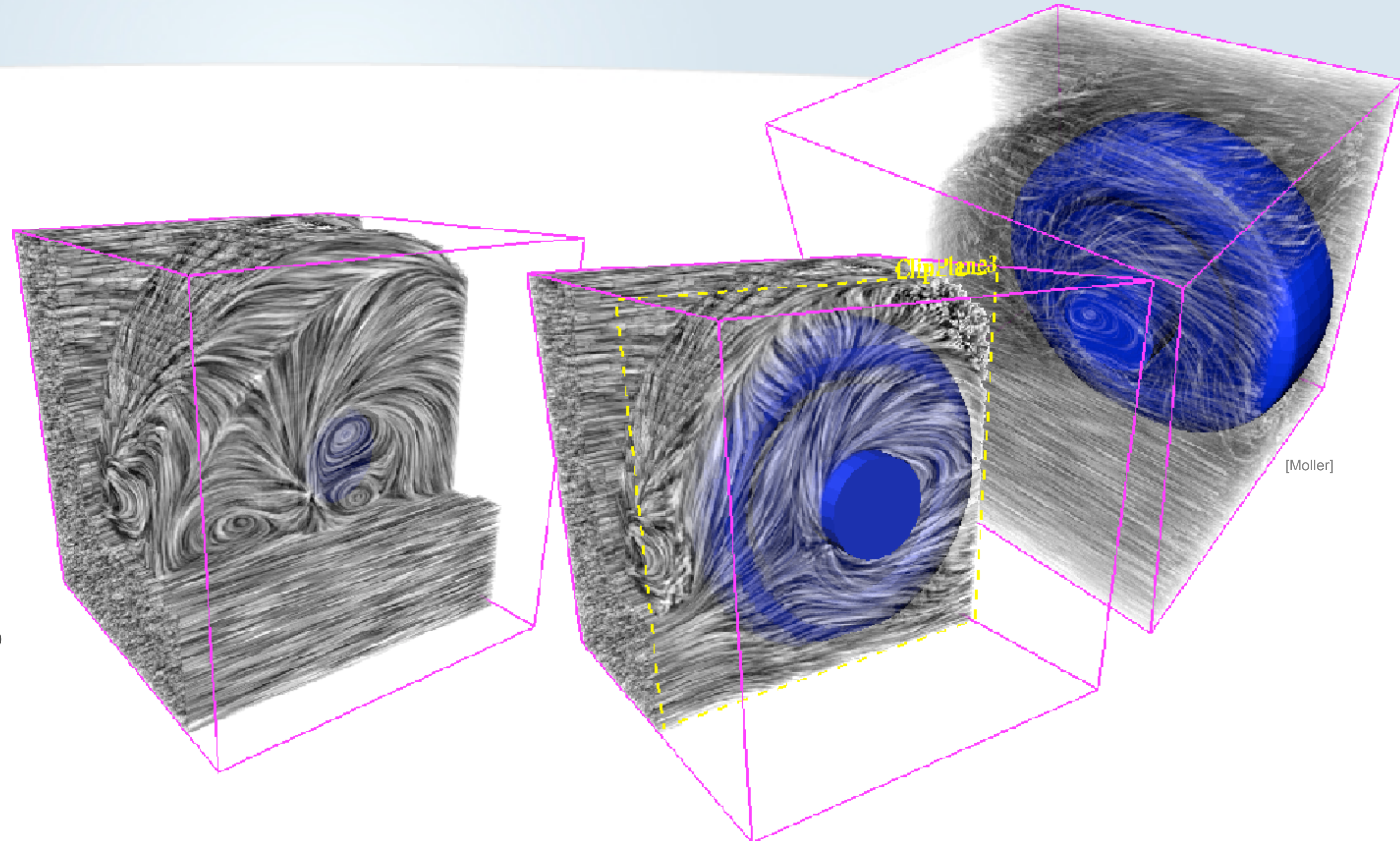
LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice
- Also,
 - What is LIC in the end?
 - **A scalar field**
 - Volume rendering!



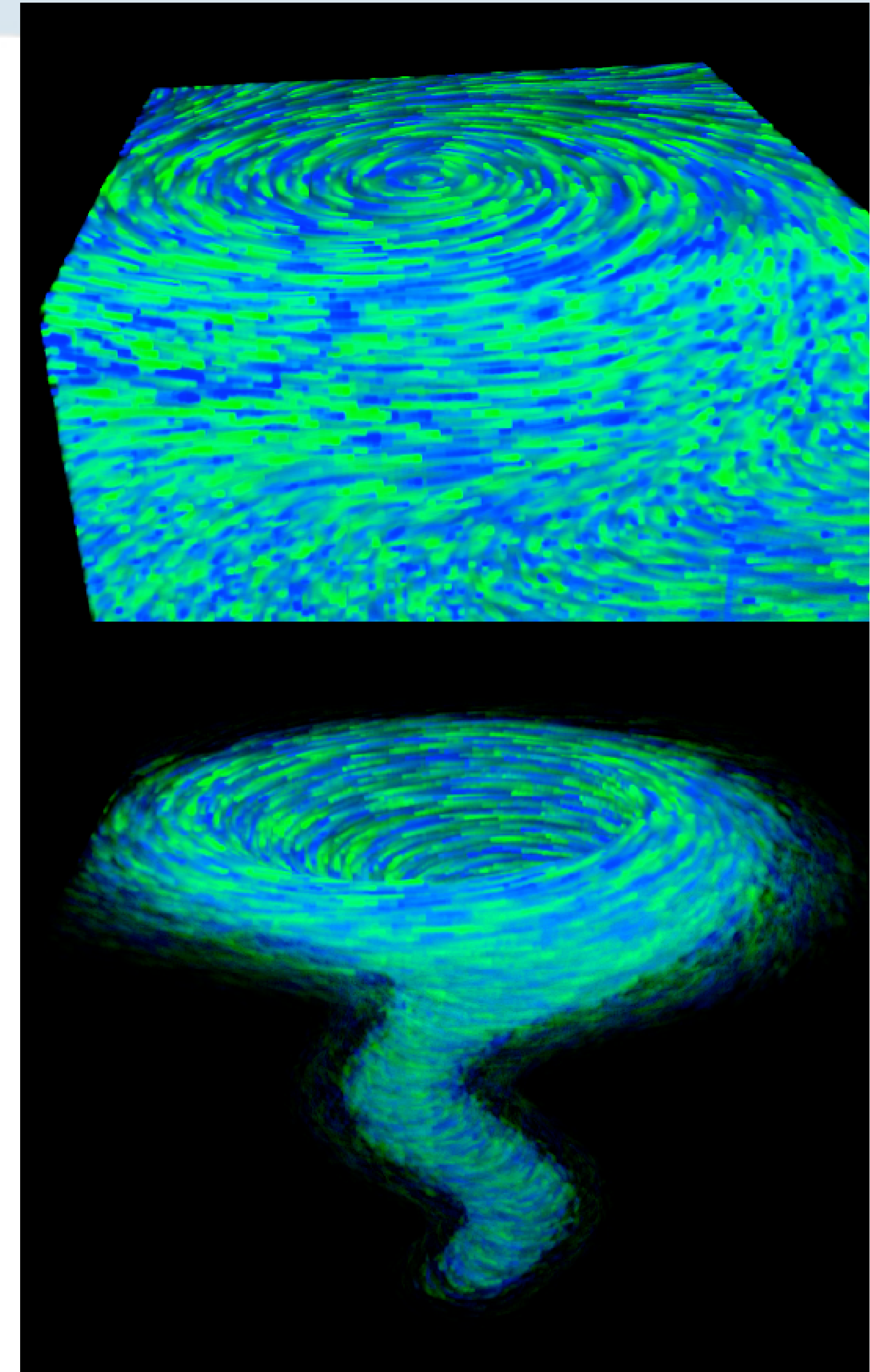
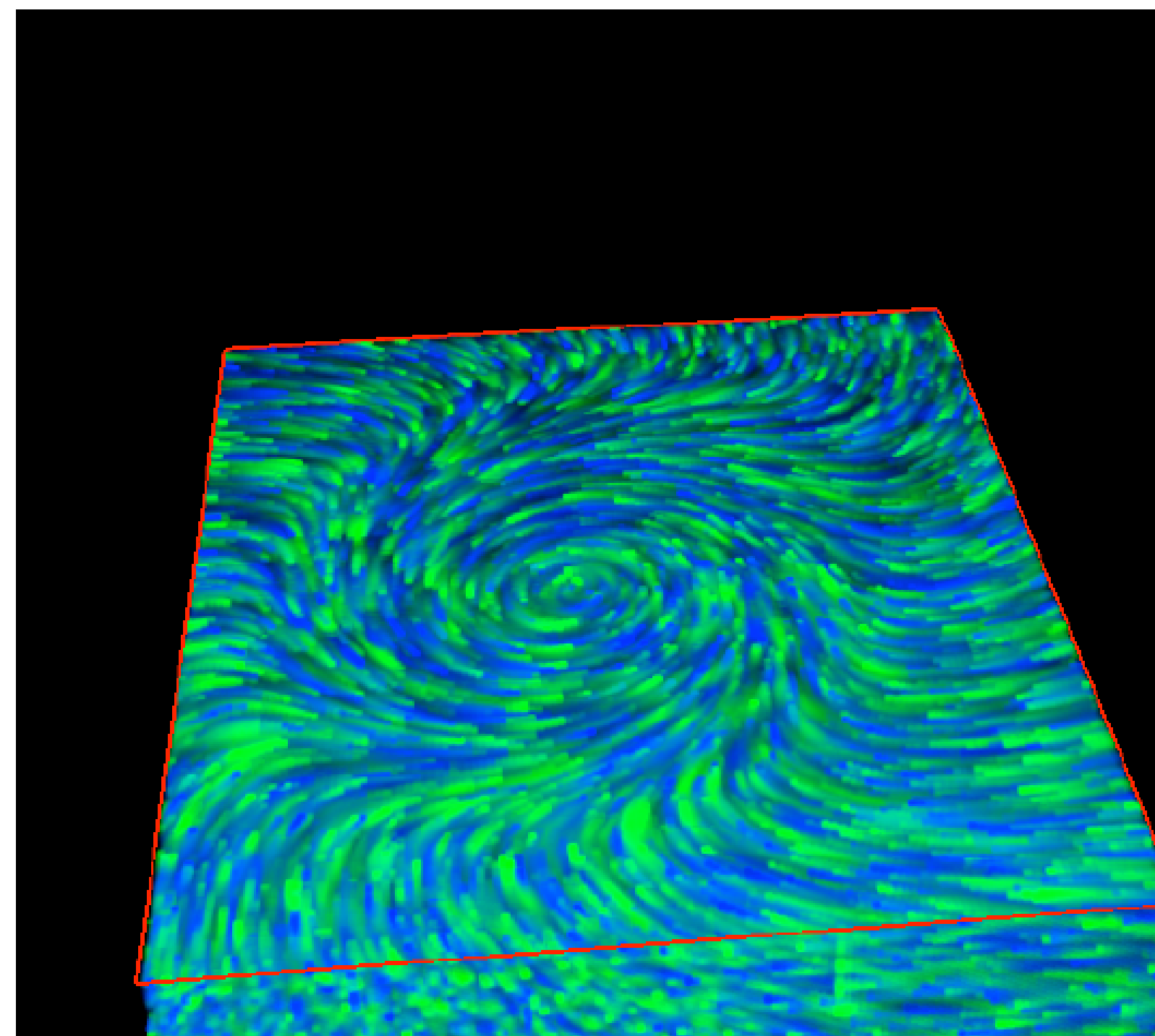
LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice
- Also,
 - What is LIC in the end?
 - **A scalar field**
 - Volume rendering!
 - Clipping often necessary

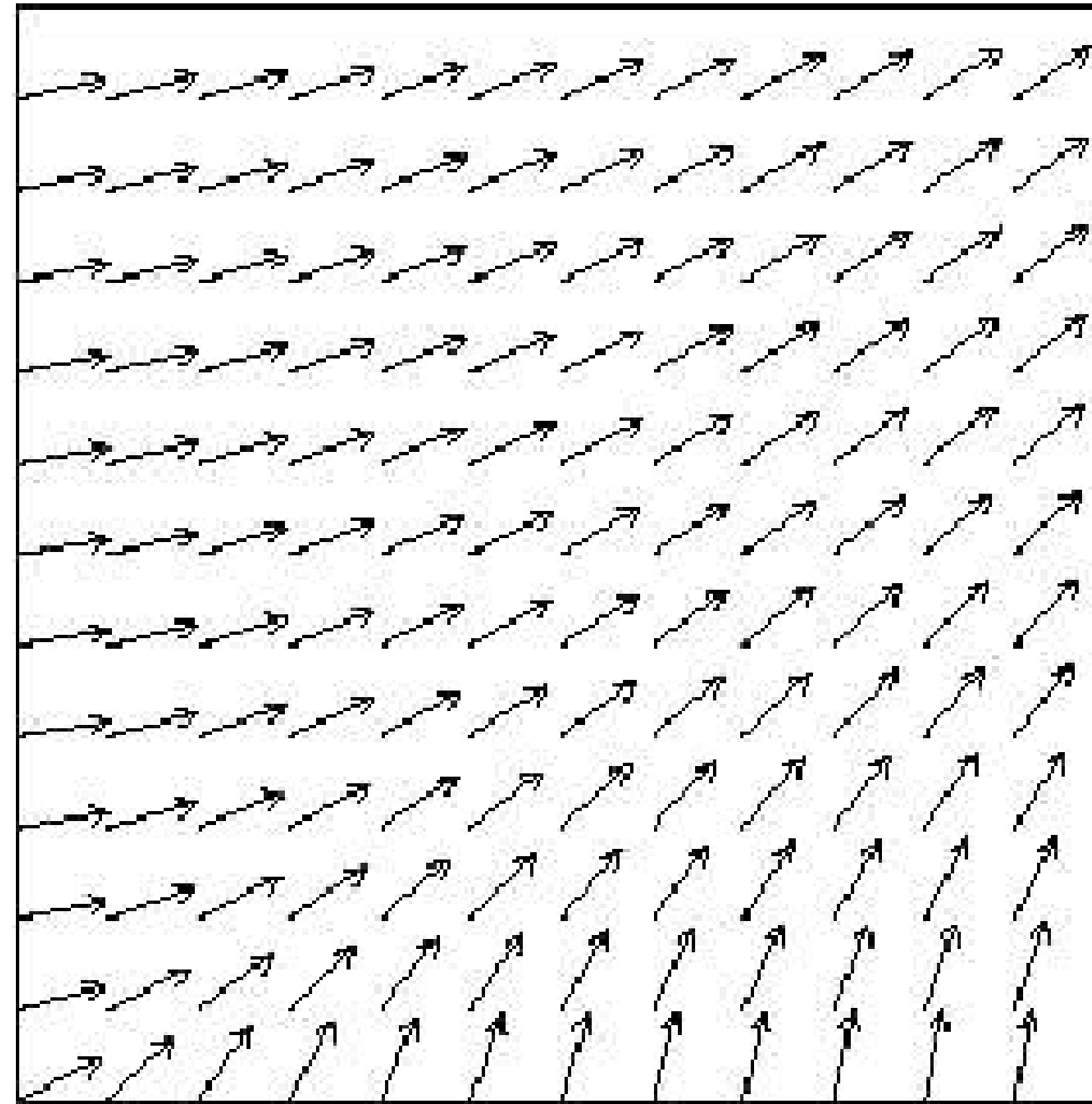
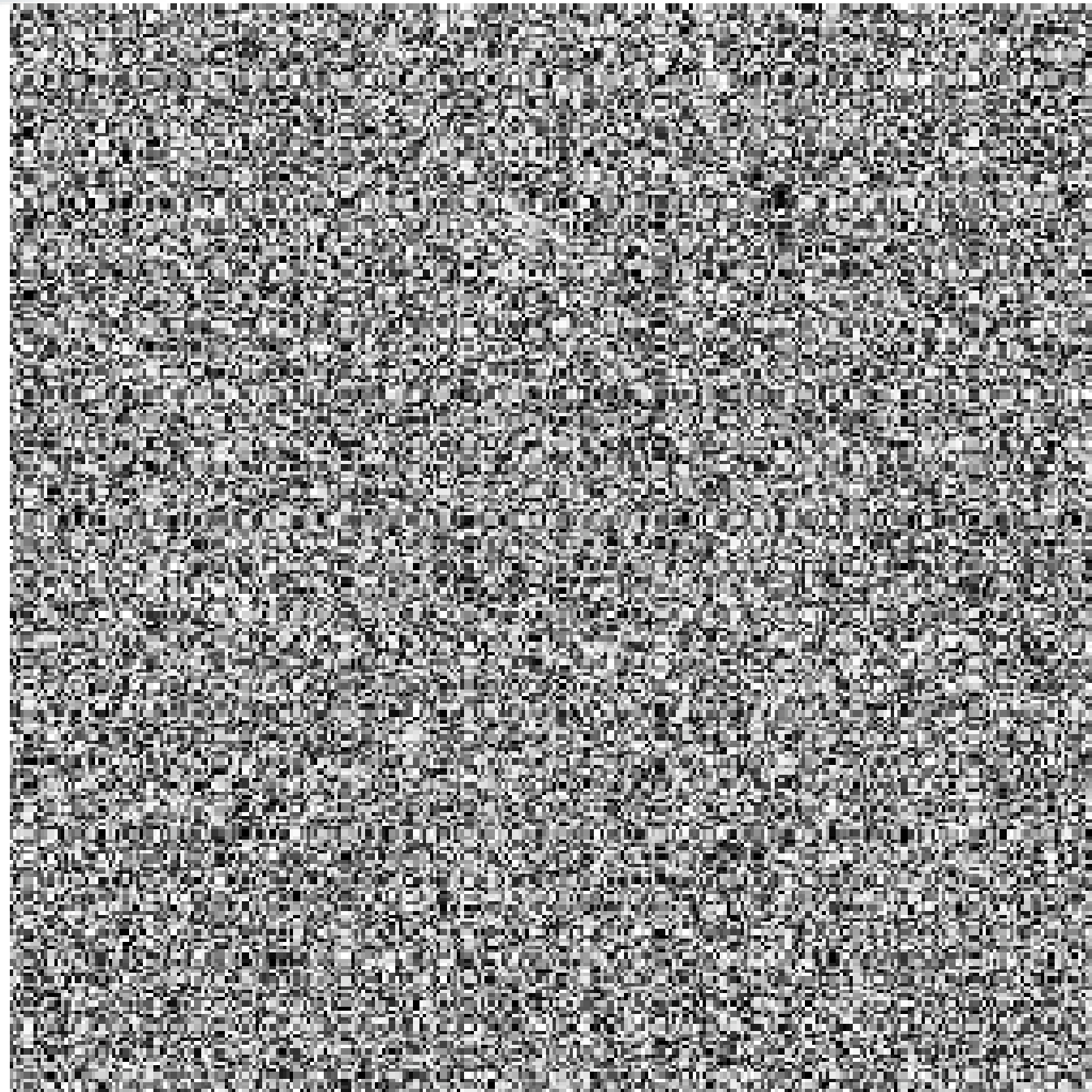


LIC for volumetric domains

- Easy way
 - Slice the volume
 - LIC for each slice
- Also,
 - What is LIC in the end?
 - **A scalar field**
 - Volume rendering!
 - Clipping often necessary



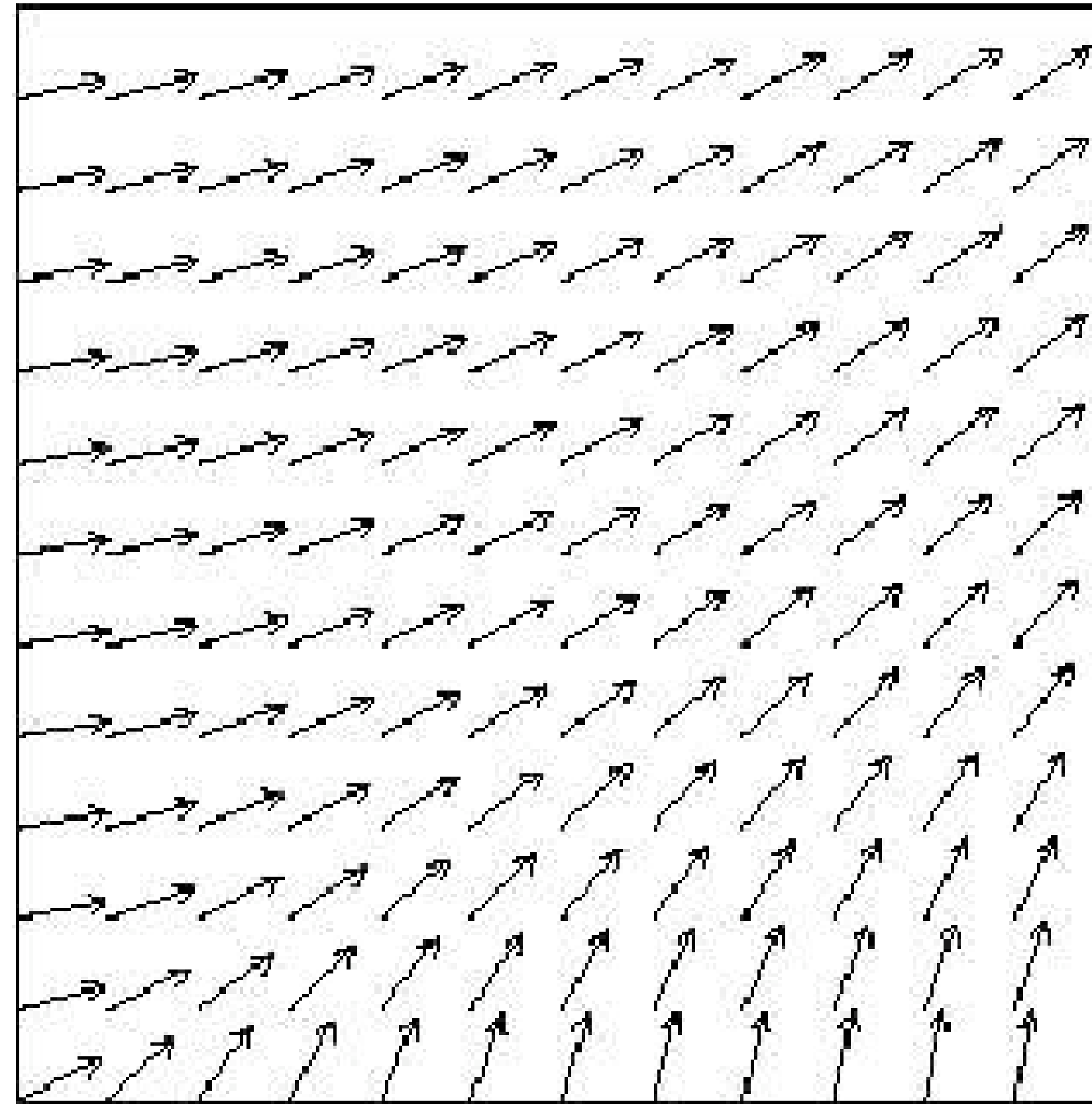
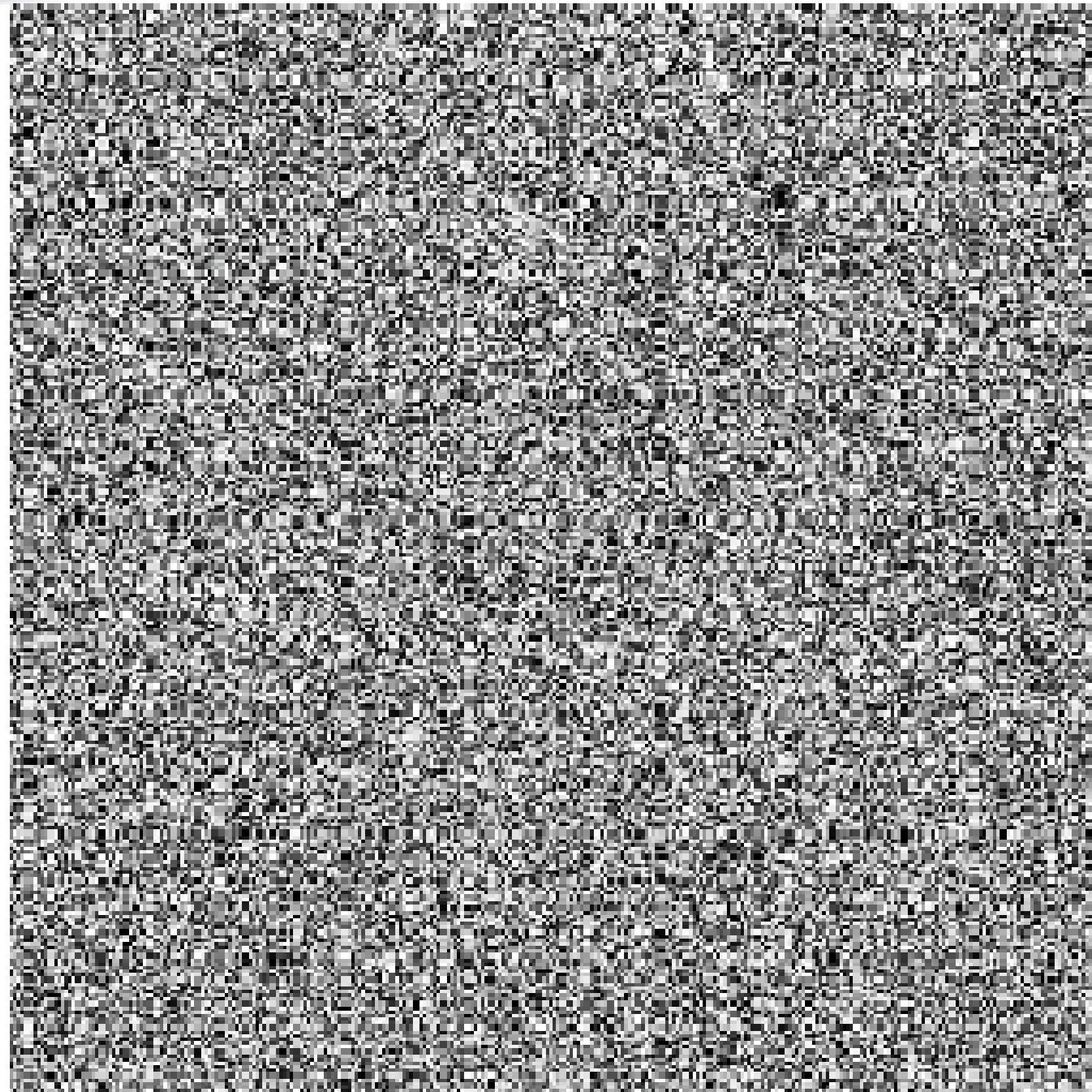
Line Integral Convolution



[Helgeland]

- Global visualization of the direction of the flow

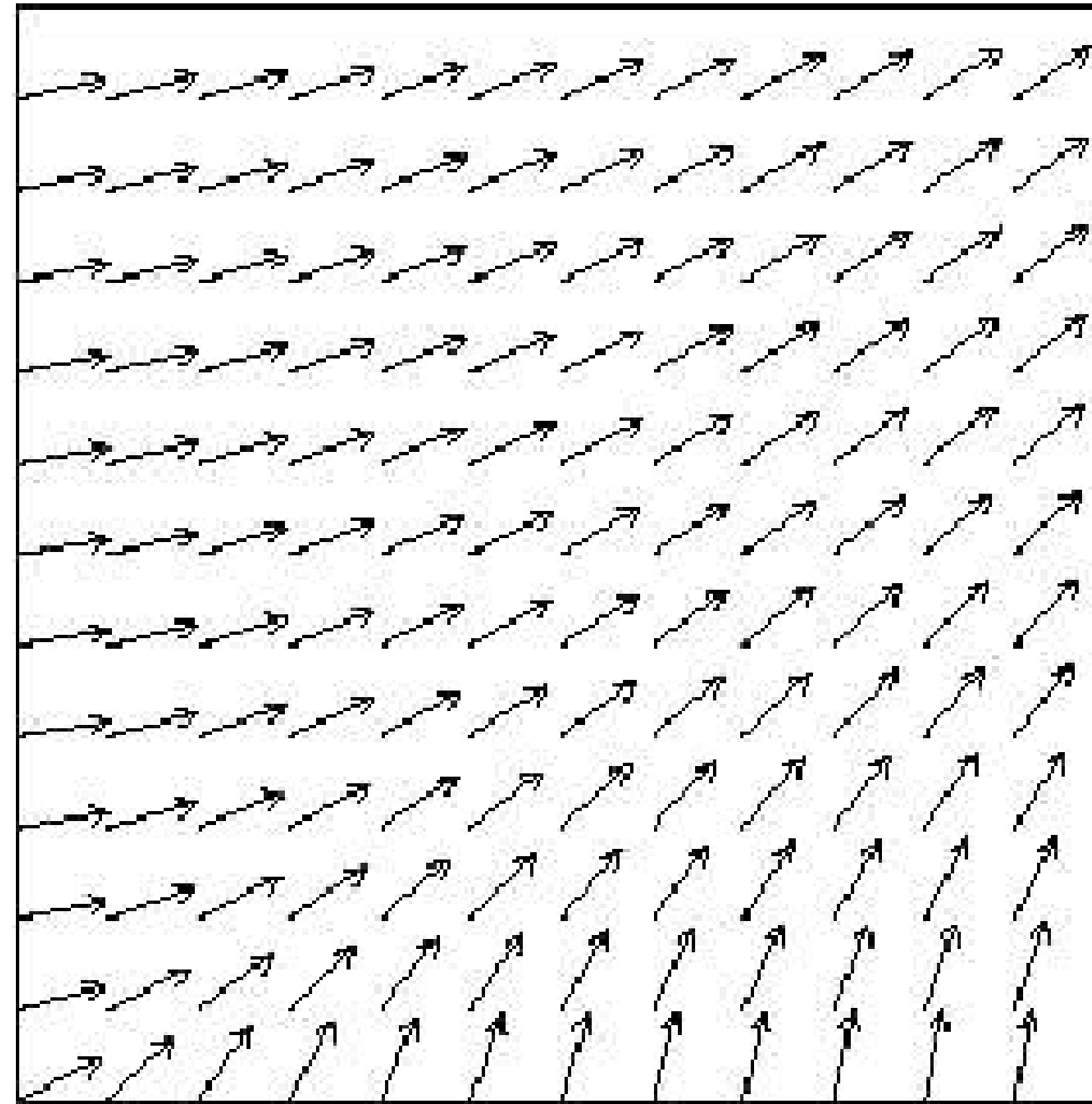
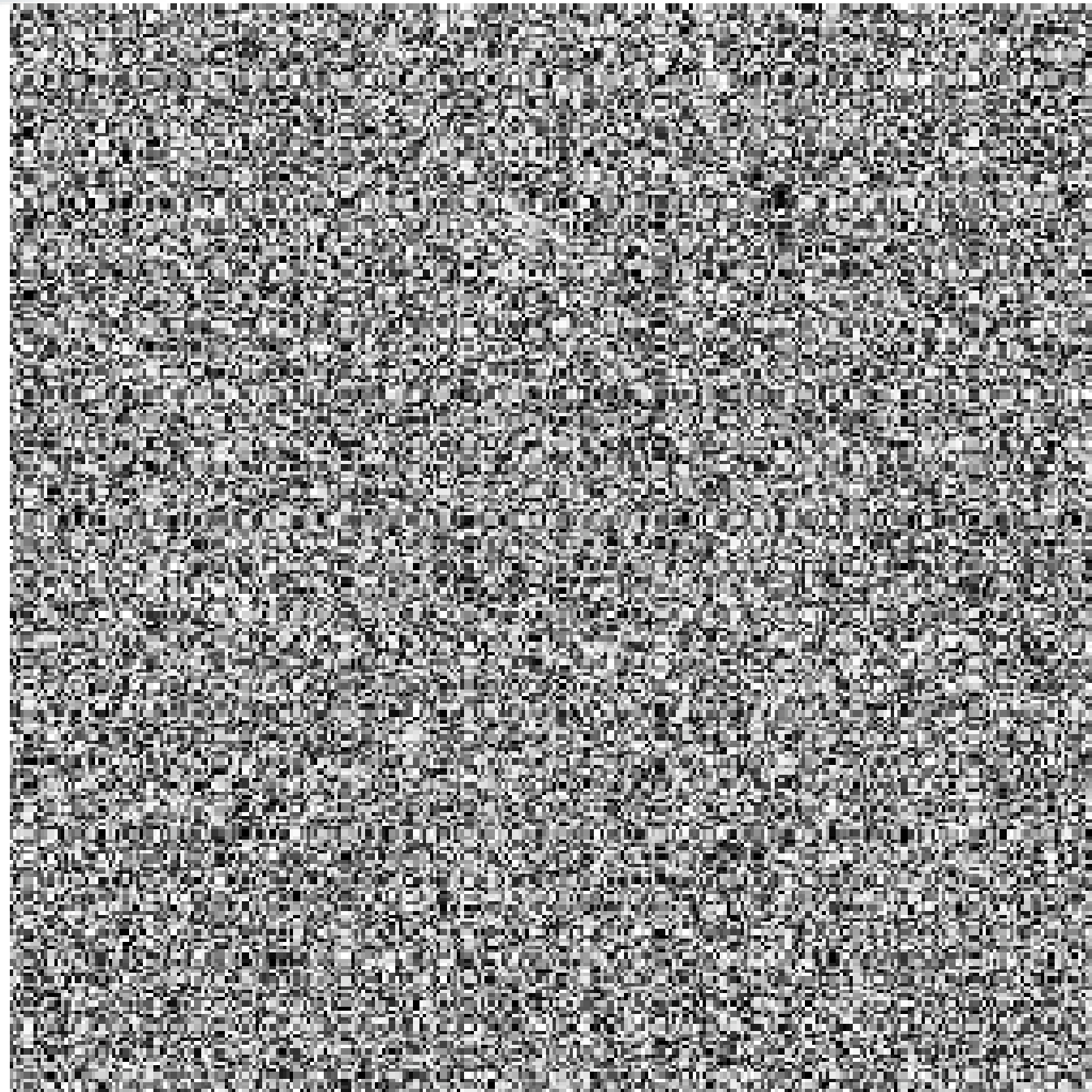
Line Integral Convolution



[Helgeland]

- Global visualization of the direction of the flow
 - What about its magnitude?

Line Integral Convolution

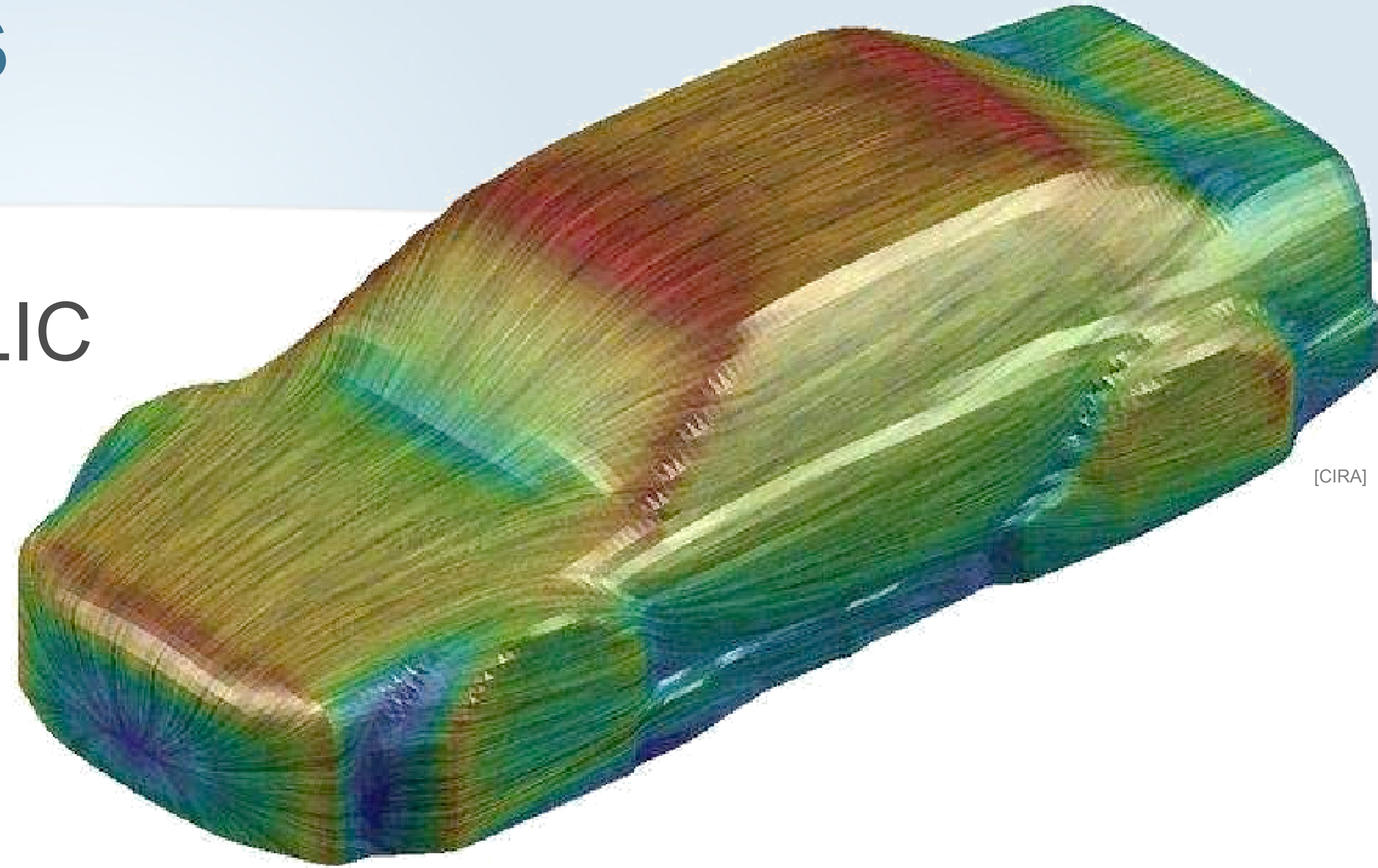


[Helgeland]

- Global visualization of the direction of the flow
 - What about its magnitude? Its orientation?

Derived scalar fields

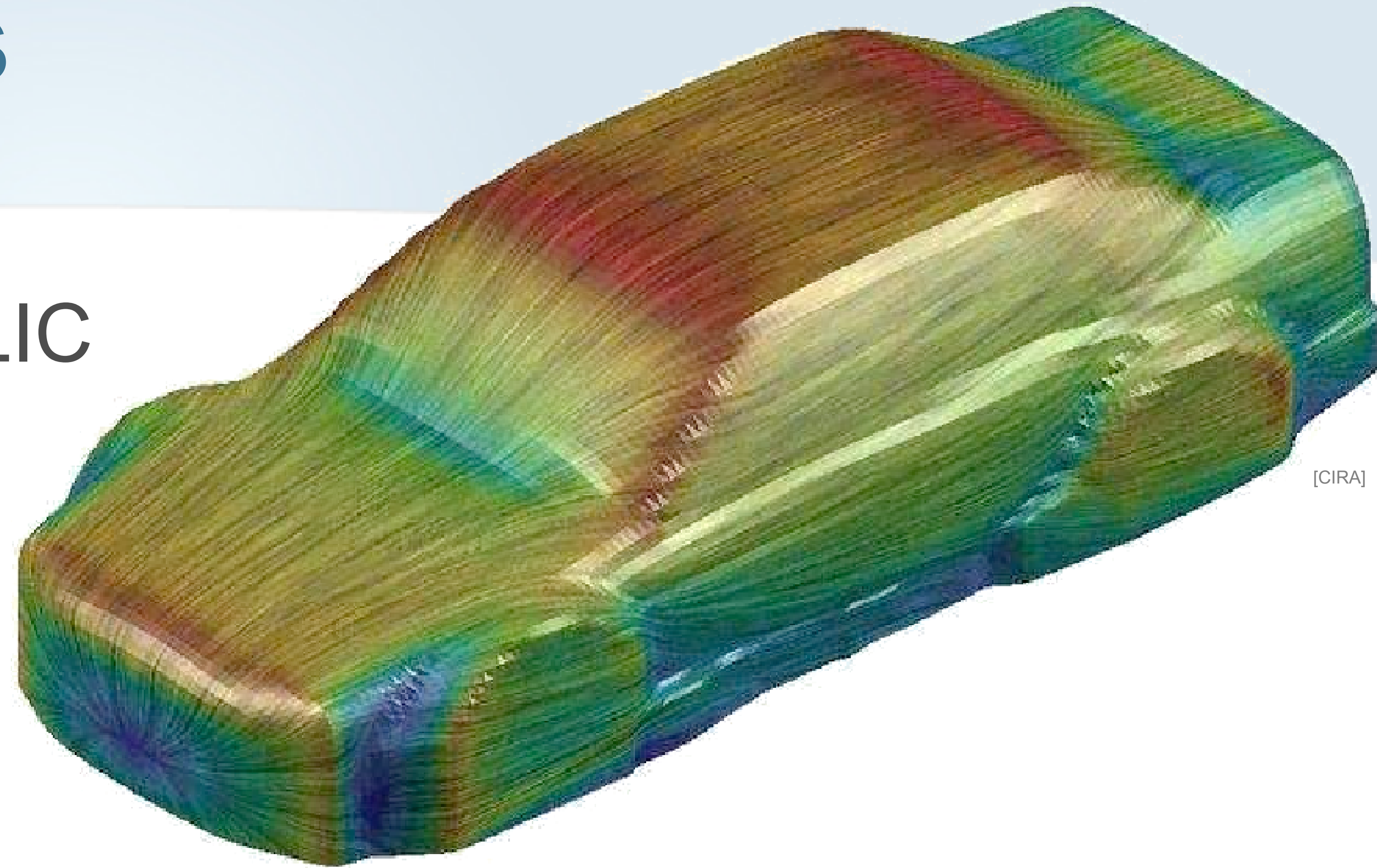
- Combine the magnitude with the LIC



[CIRA]

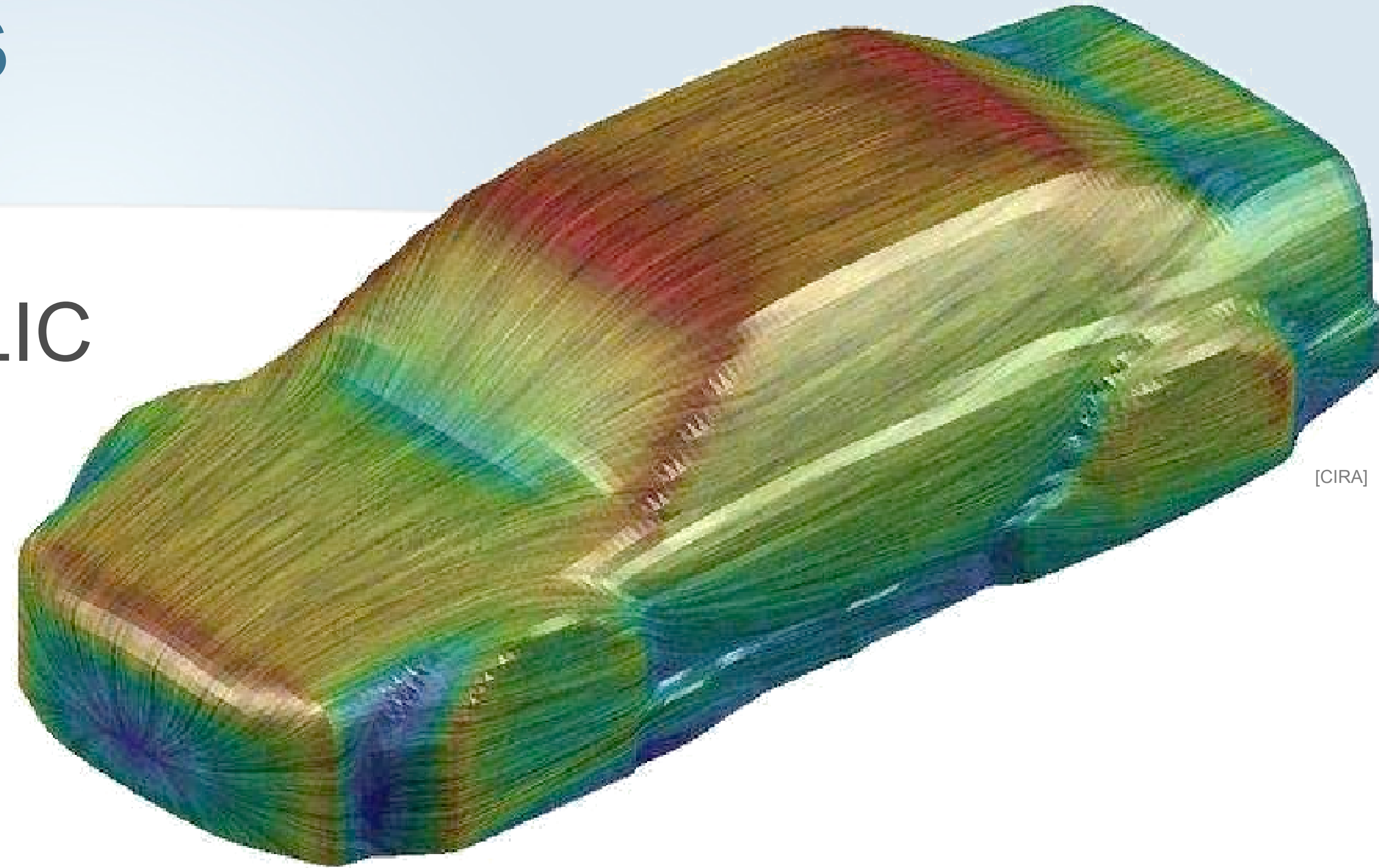
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude



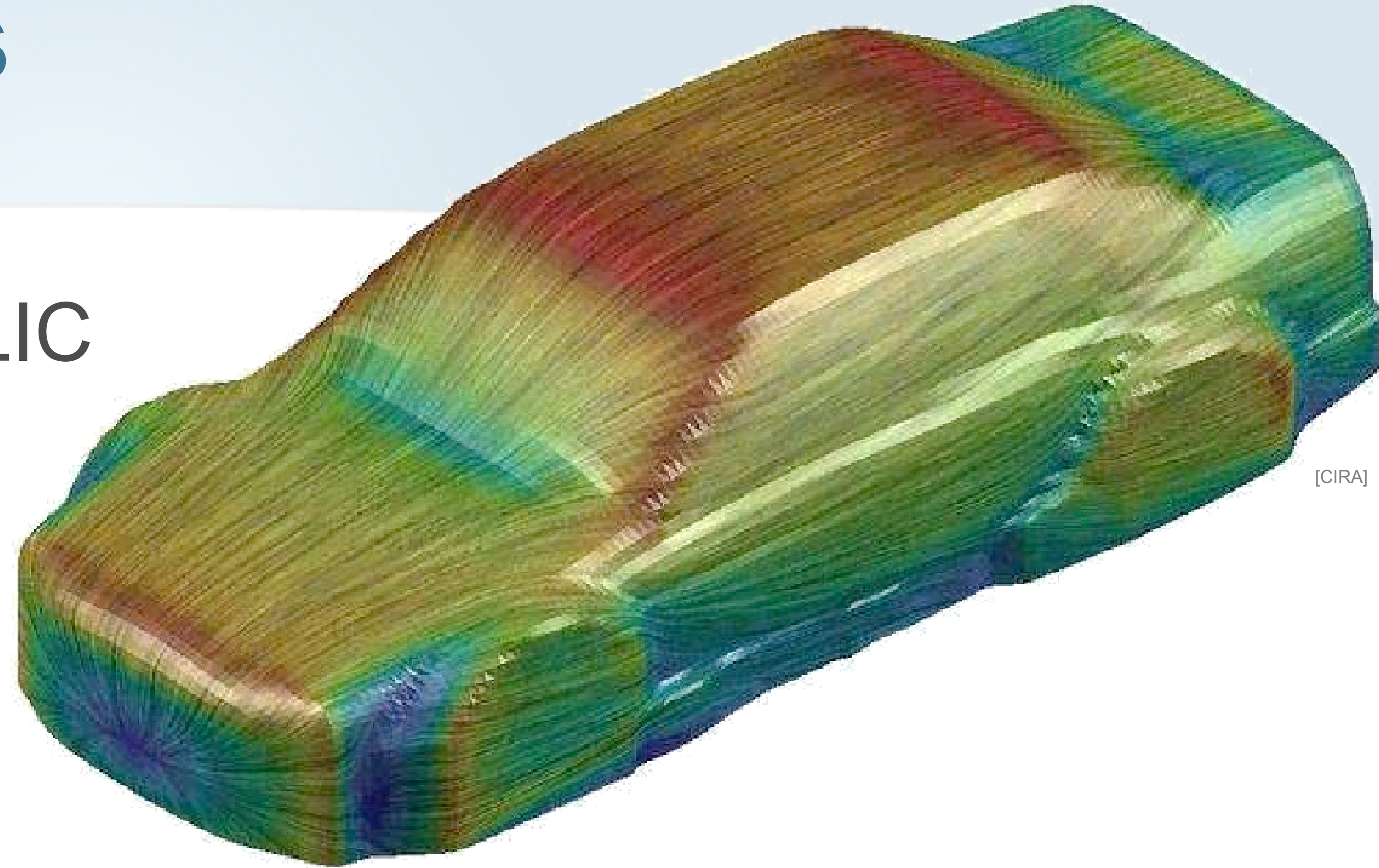
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value



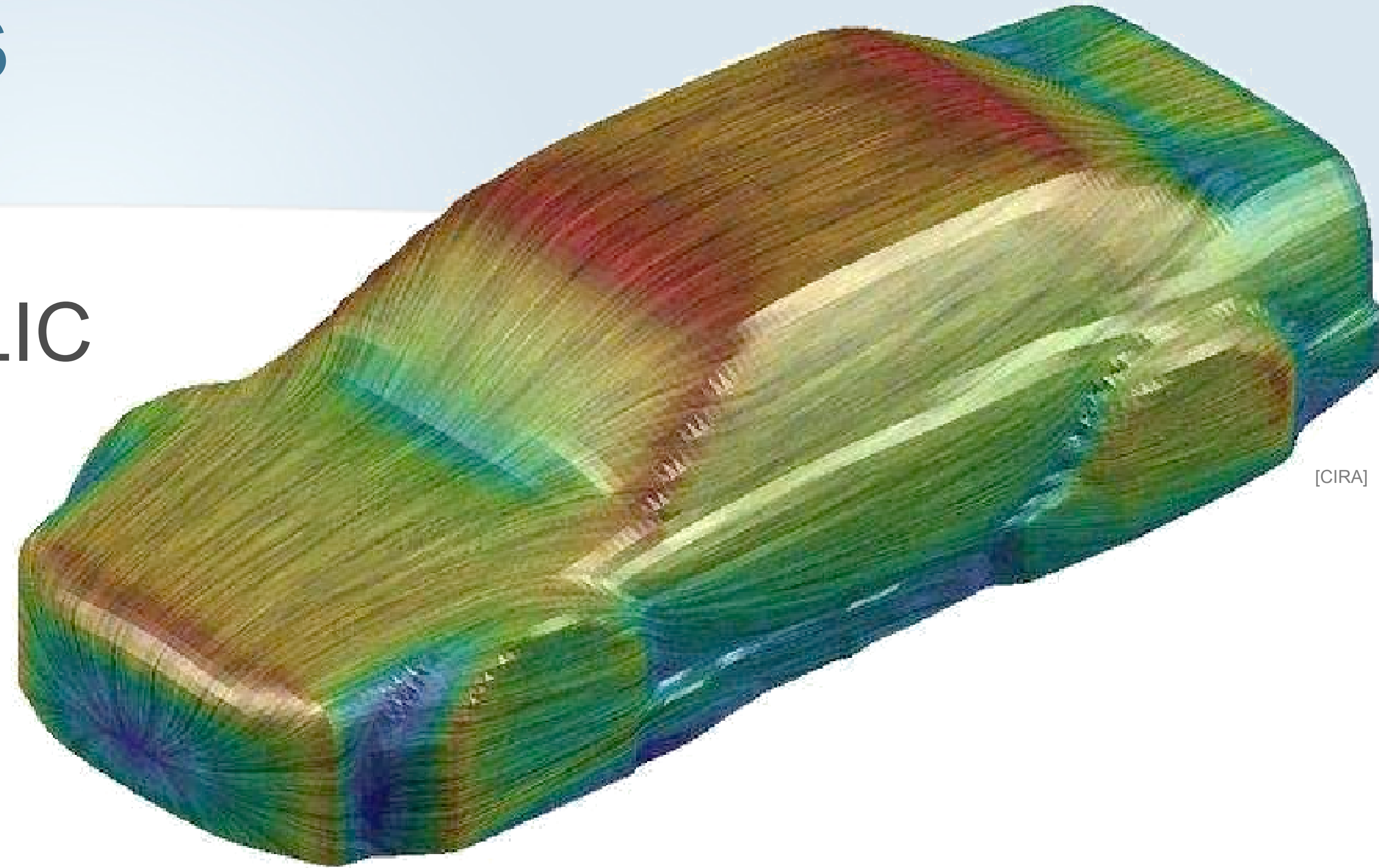
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?



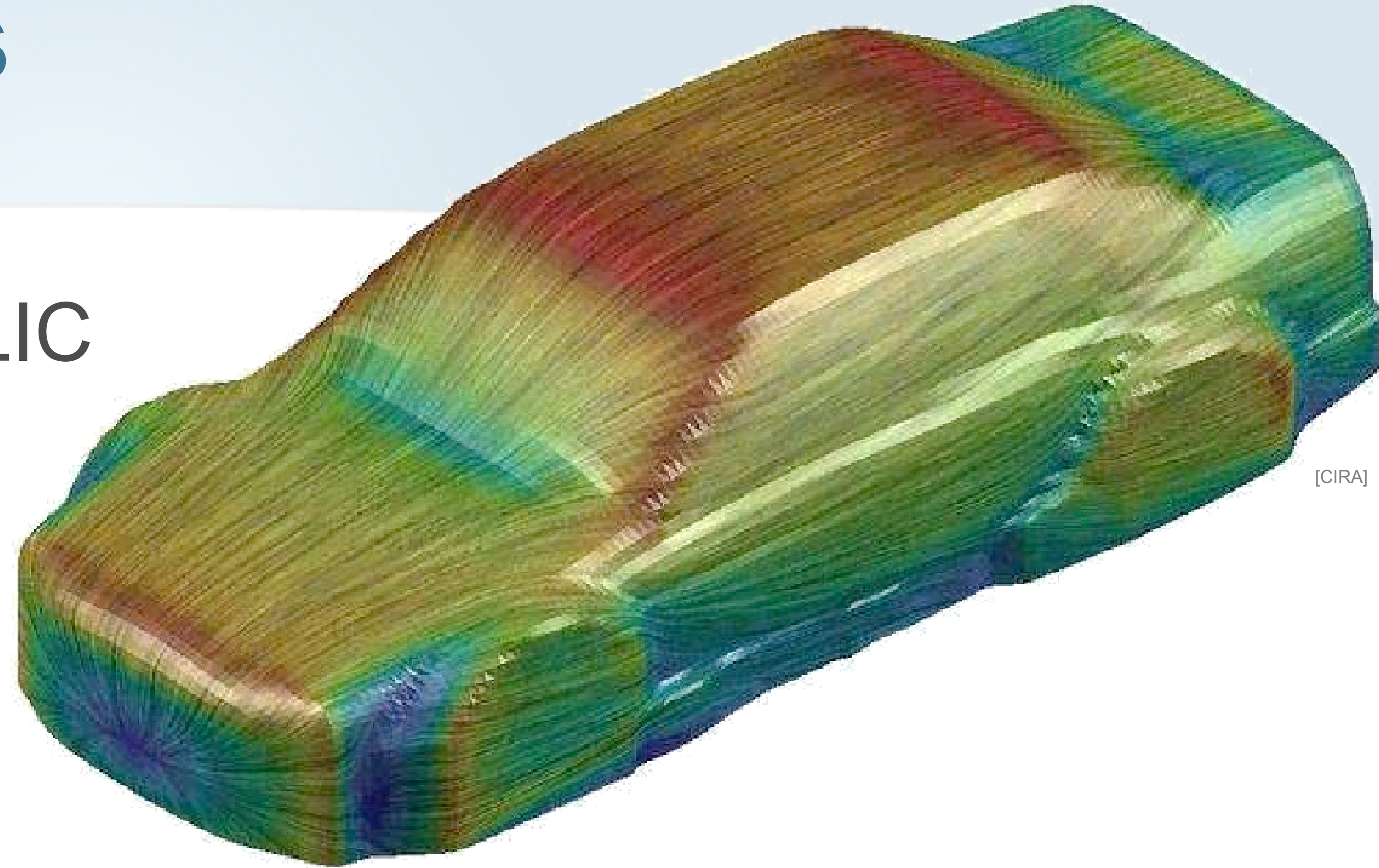
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation



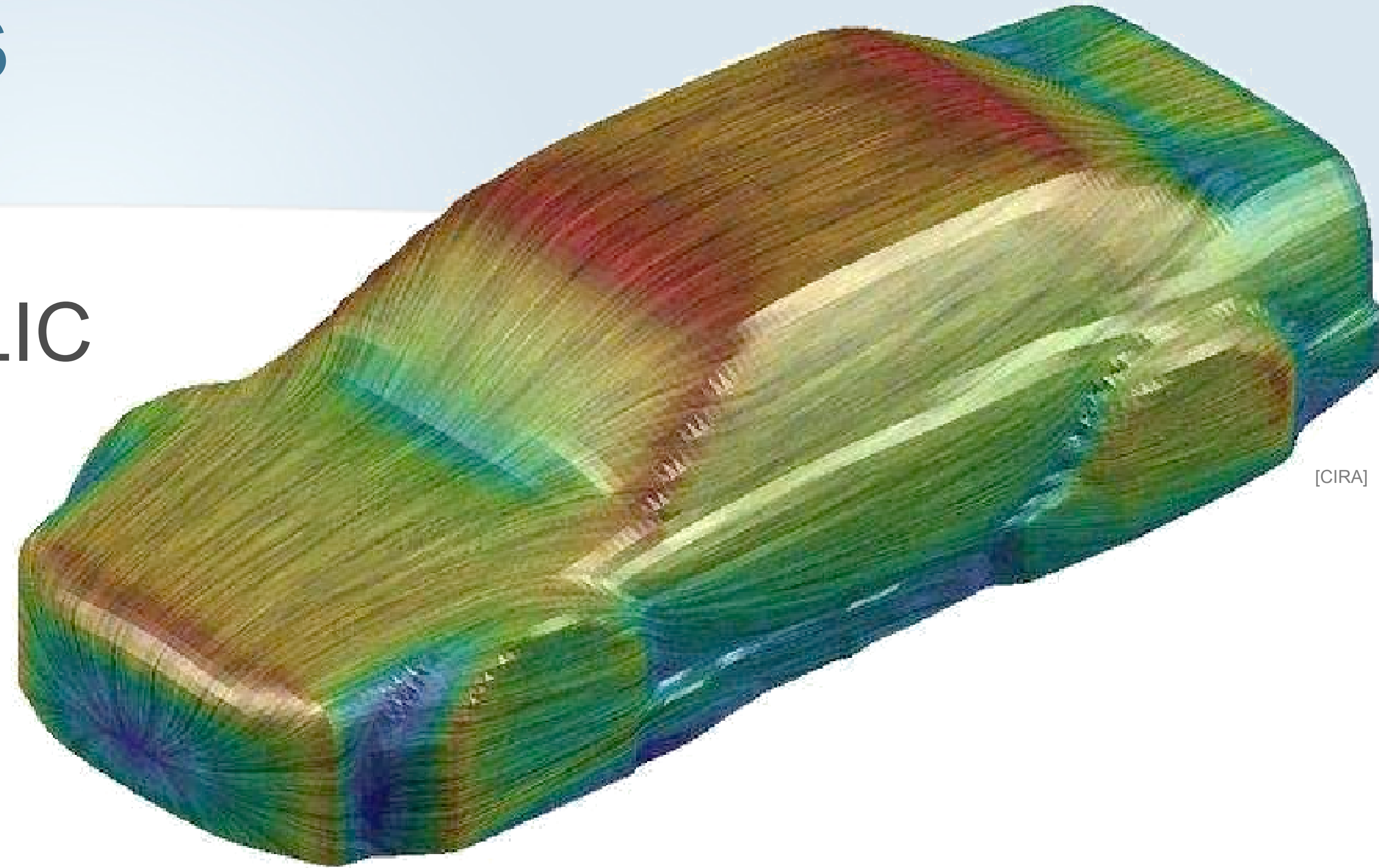
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation: divergence



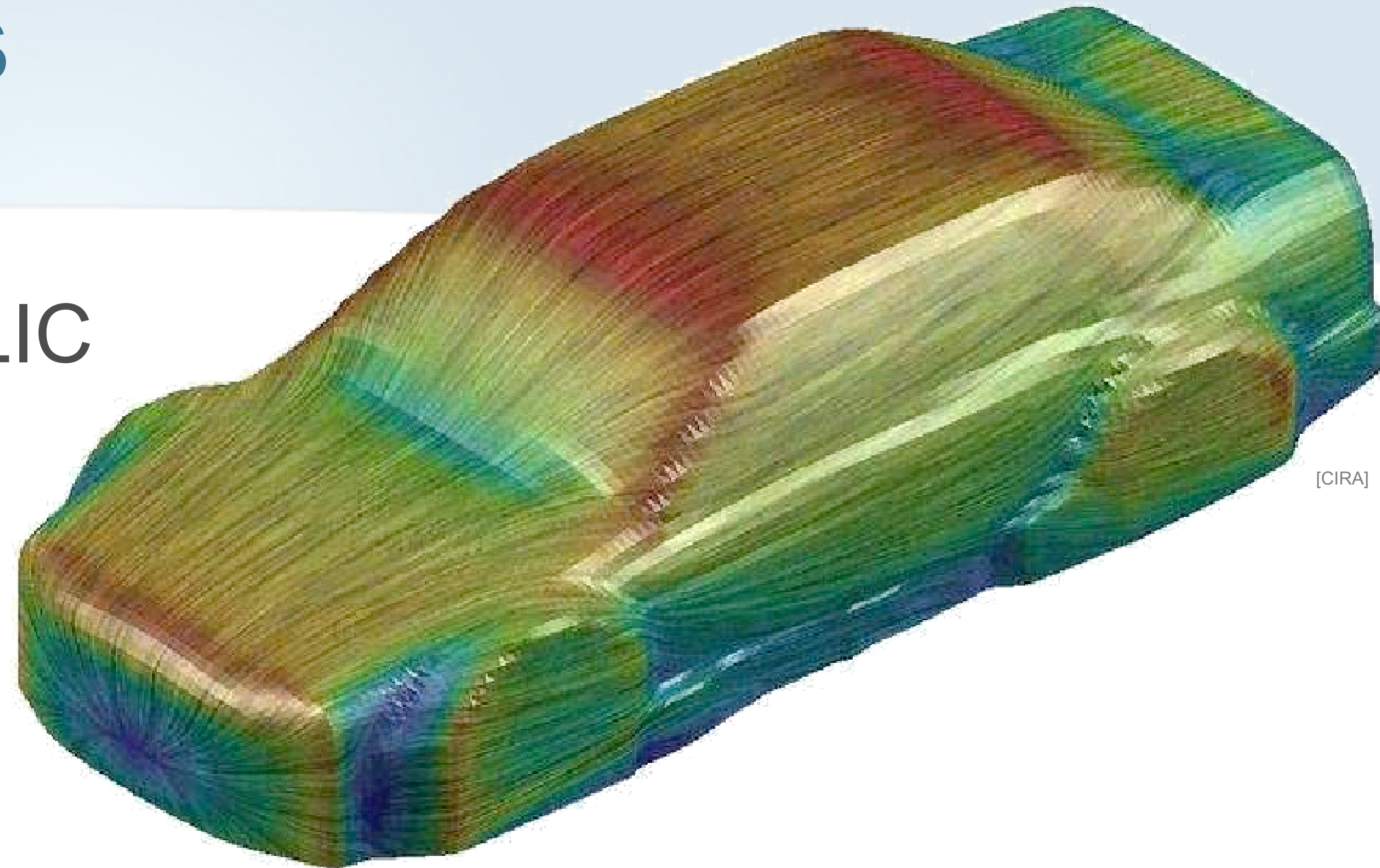
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation: divergence
 - Angular speed



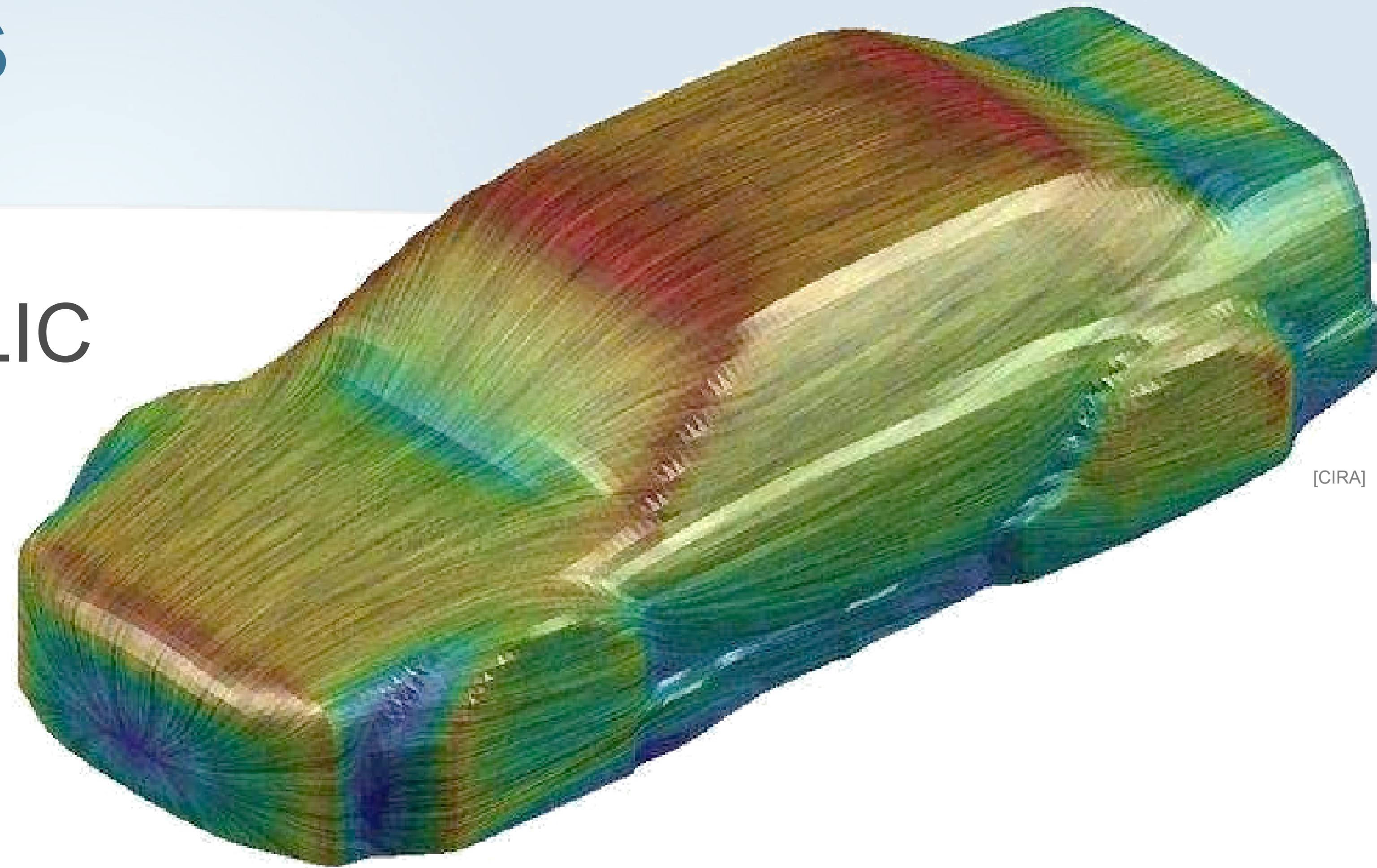
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation: divergence
 - Angular speed: magnitude of the curl



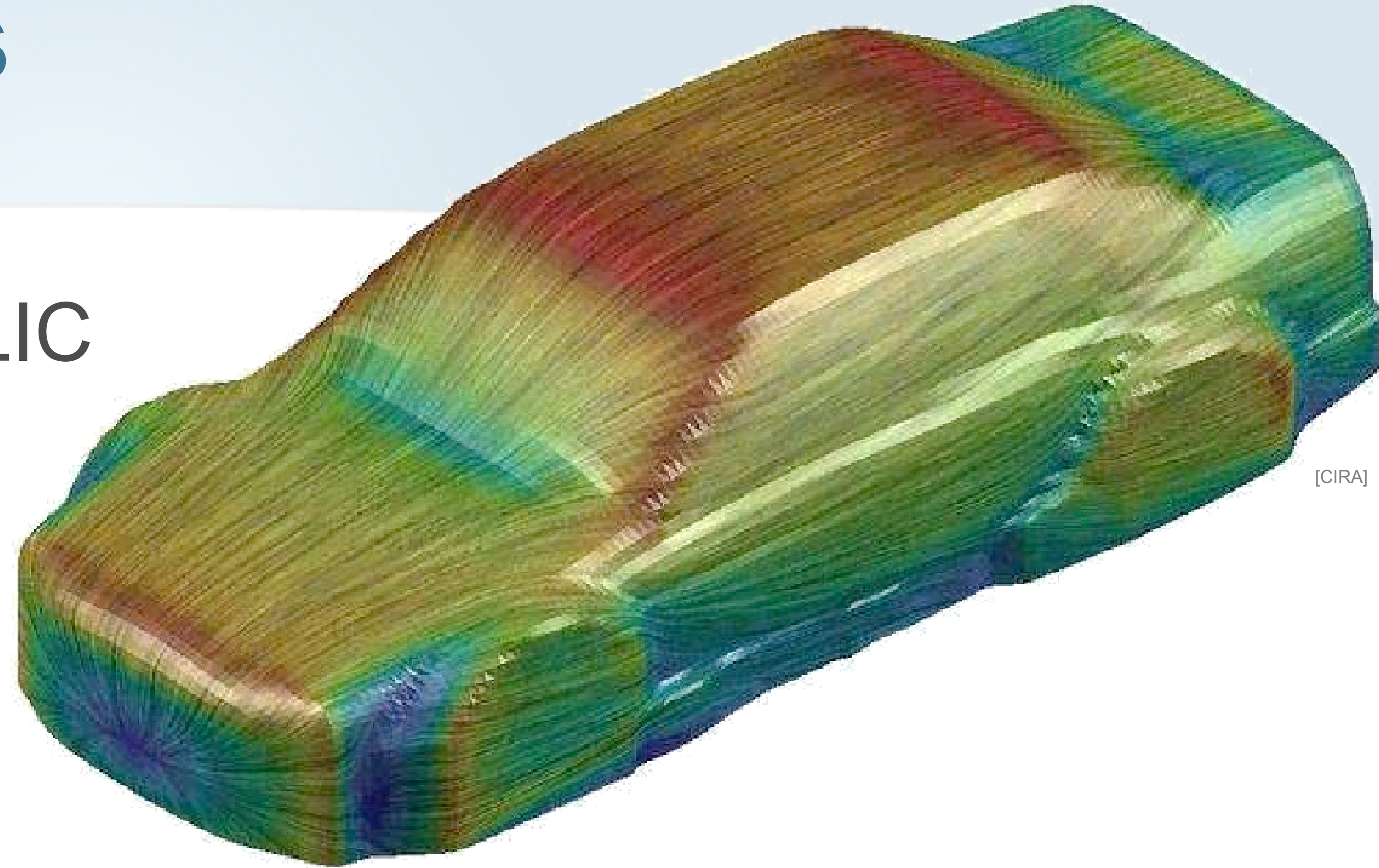
Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation: divergence
 - Angular speed: magnitude of the curl
 - Flow distortion



Derived scalar fields

- Combine the magnitude with the LIC
 - Color map of the magnitude
 - For each channel (RGB)
 - Multiply by the LIC value
- What other derived scalar fields would be interesting?
 - Flow orientation: divergence
 - Angular speed: magnitude of the curl
 - Flow distortion: Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent



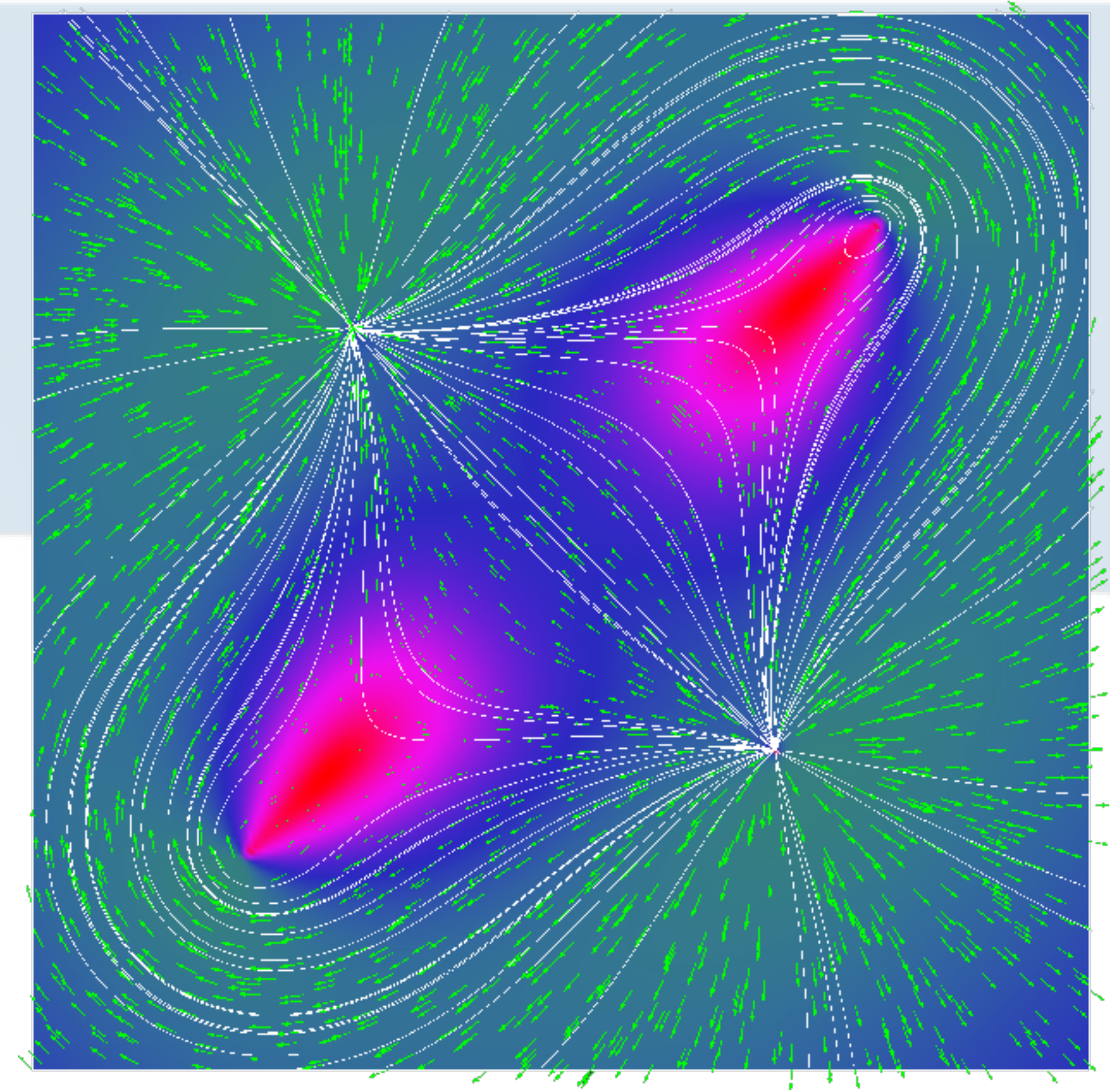
Flow orientation

Flow orientation

- Divergence of the flow, for instance
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

Flow orientation

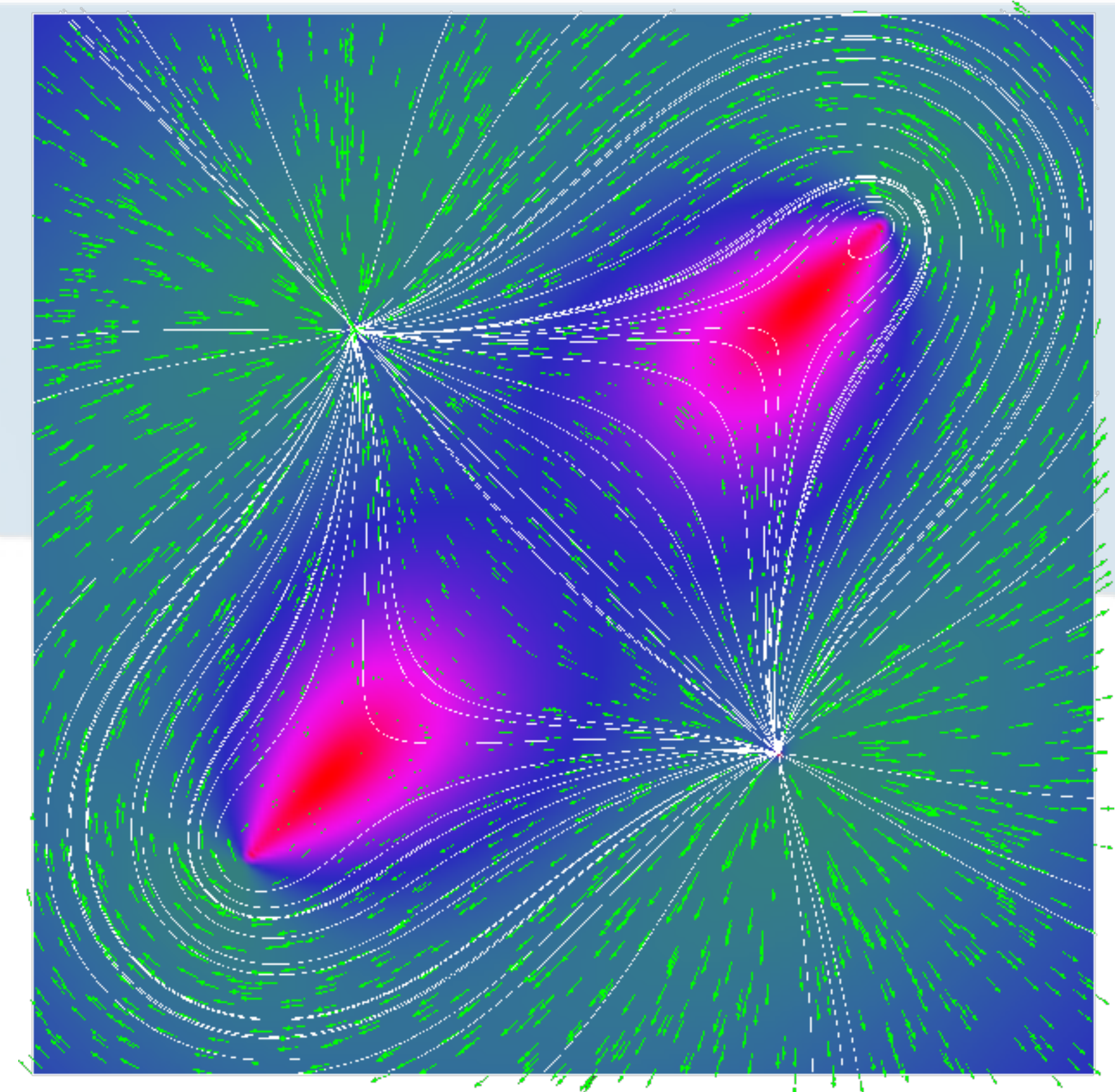
- Divergence of the flow, for instance
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



Flow orientation

- Divergence of the flow, for instance
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\operatorname{div} f = \nabla \cdot f = \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial z}$$

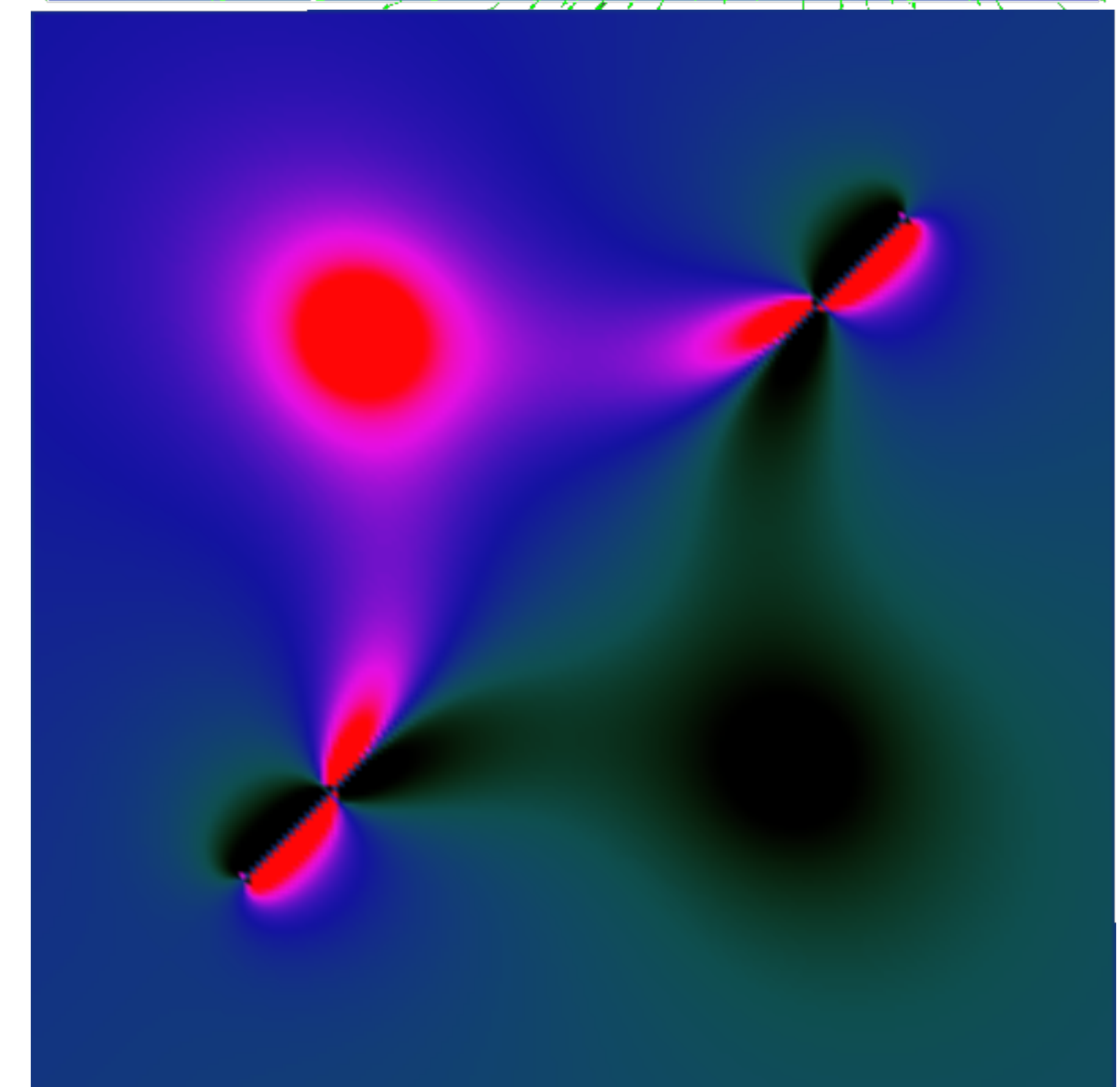
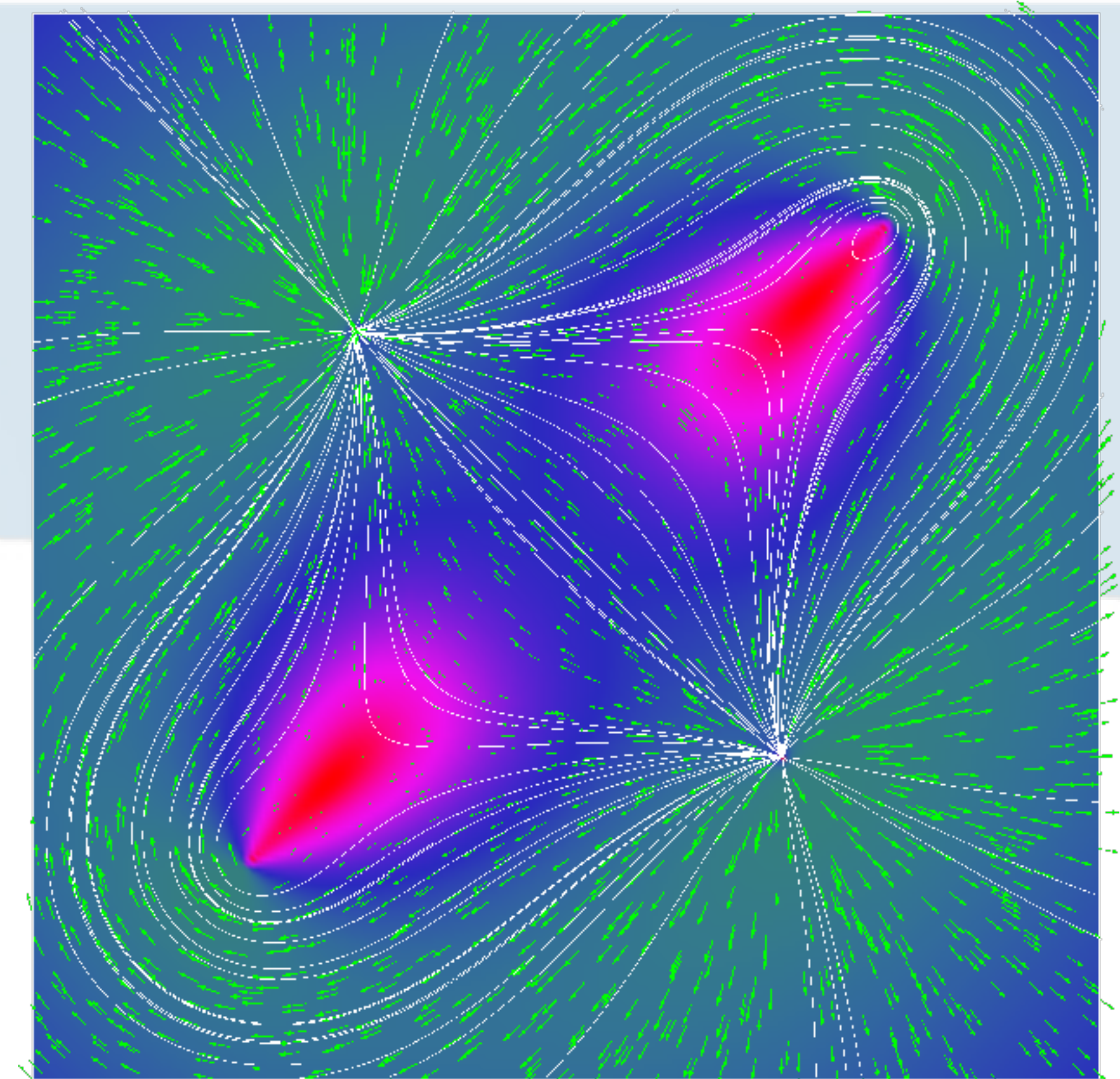


Flow orientation

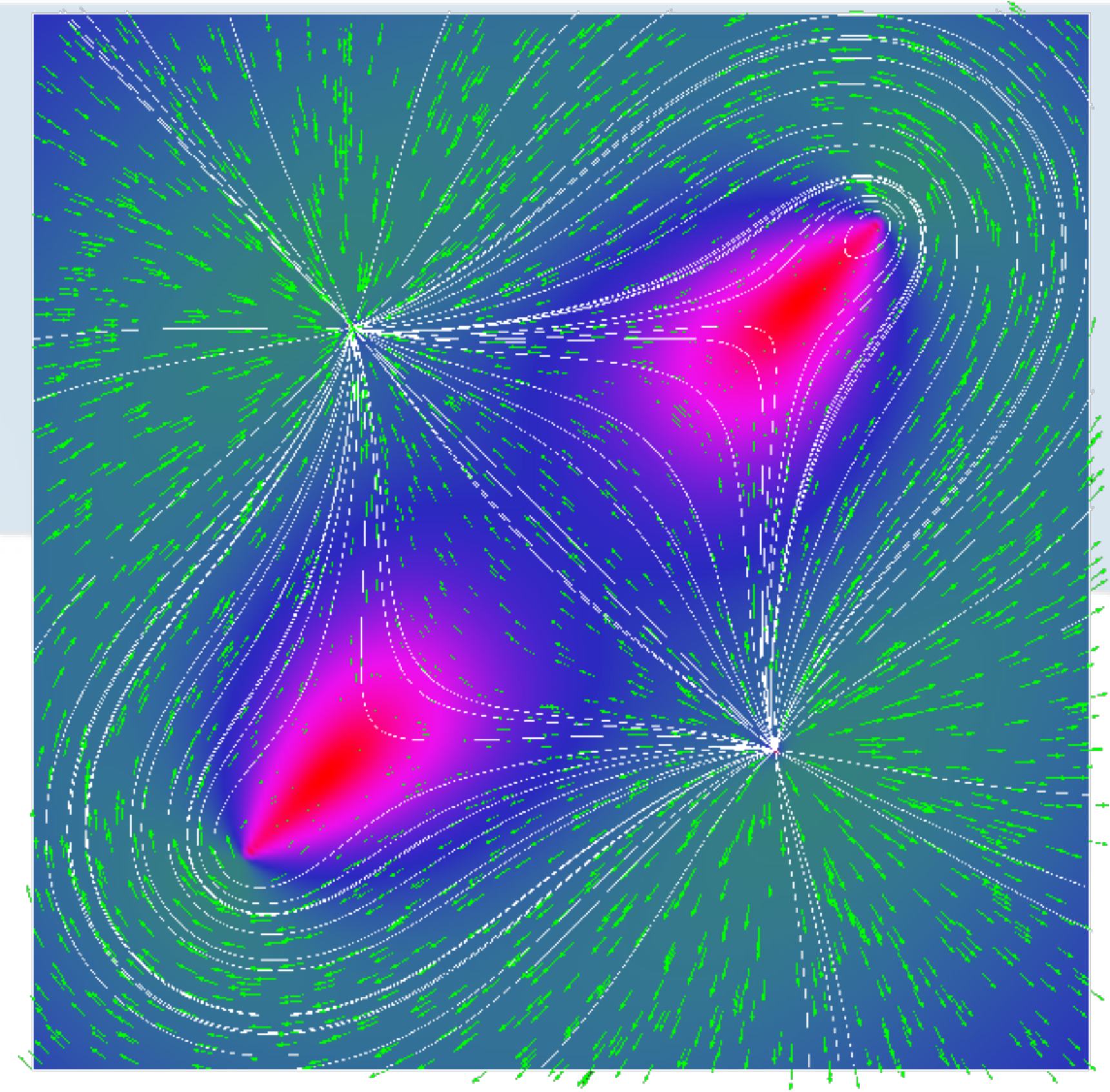
- Divergence of the flow, for instance

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$$\operatorname{div} f = \nabla \cdot f = \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial z}$$

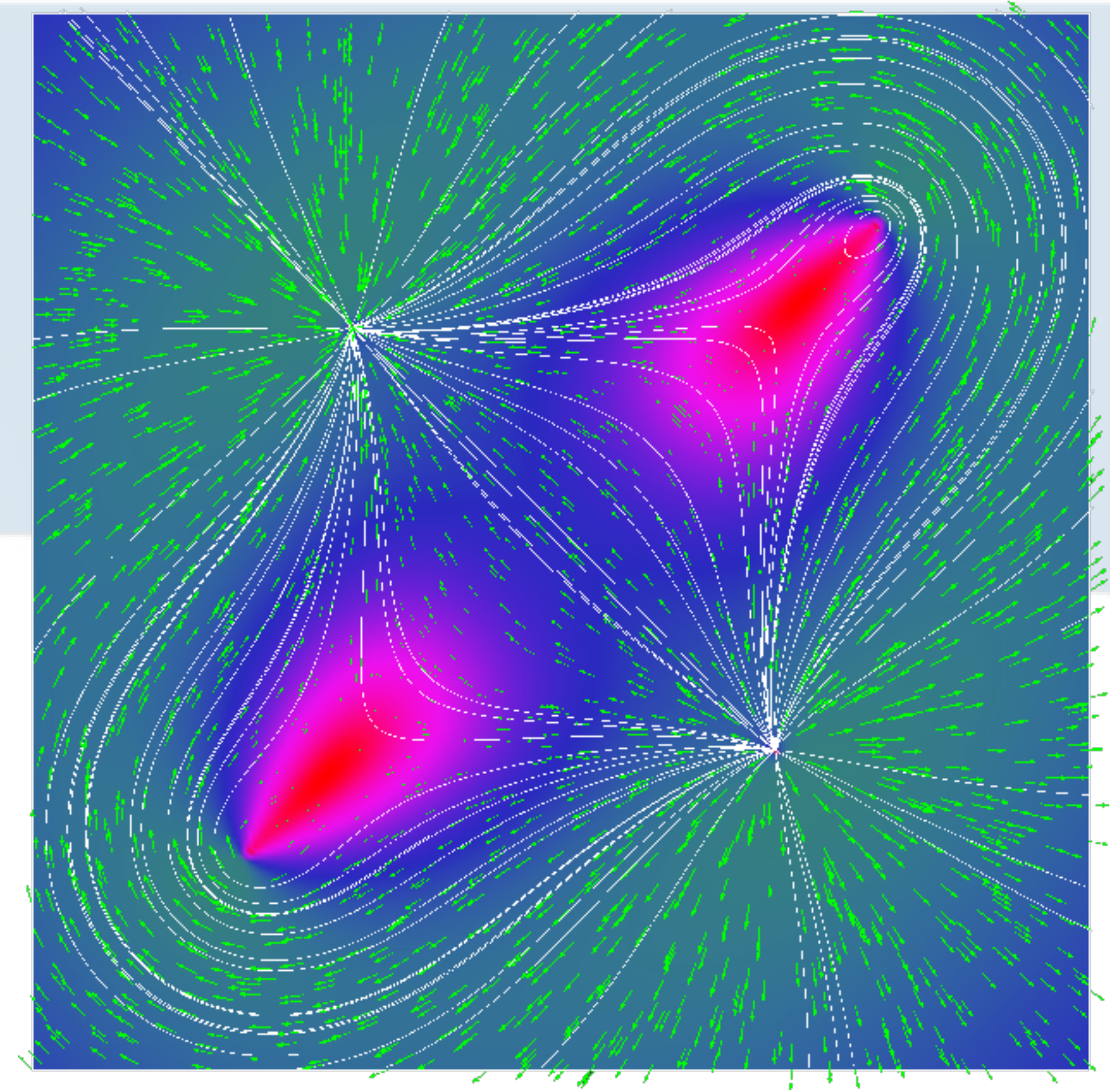


Angular speed



Angular speed

- Magnitude of the curl, for instance
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



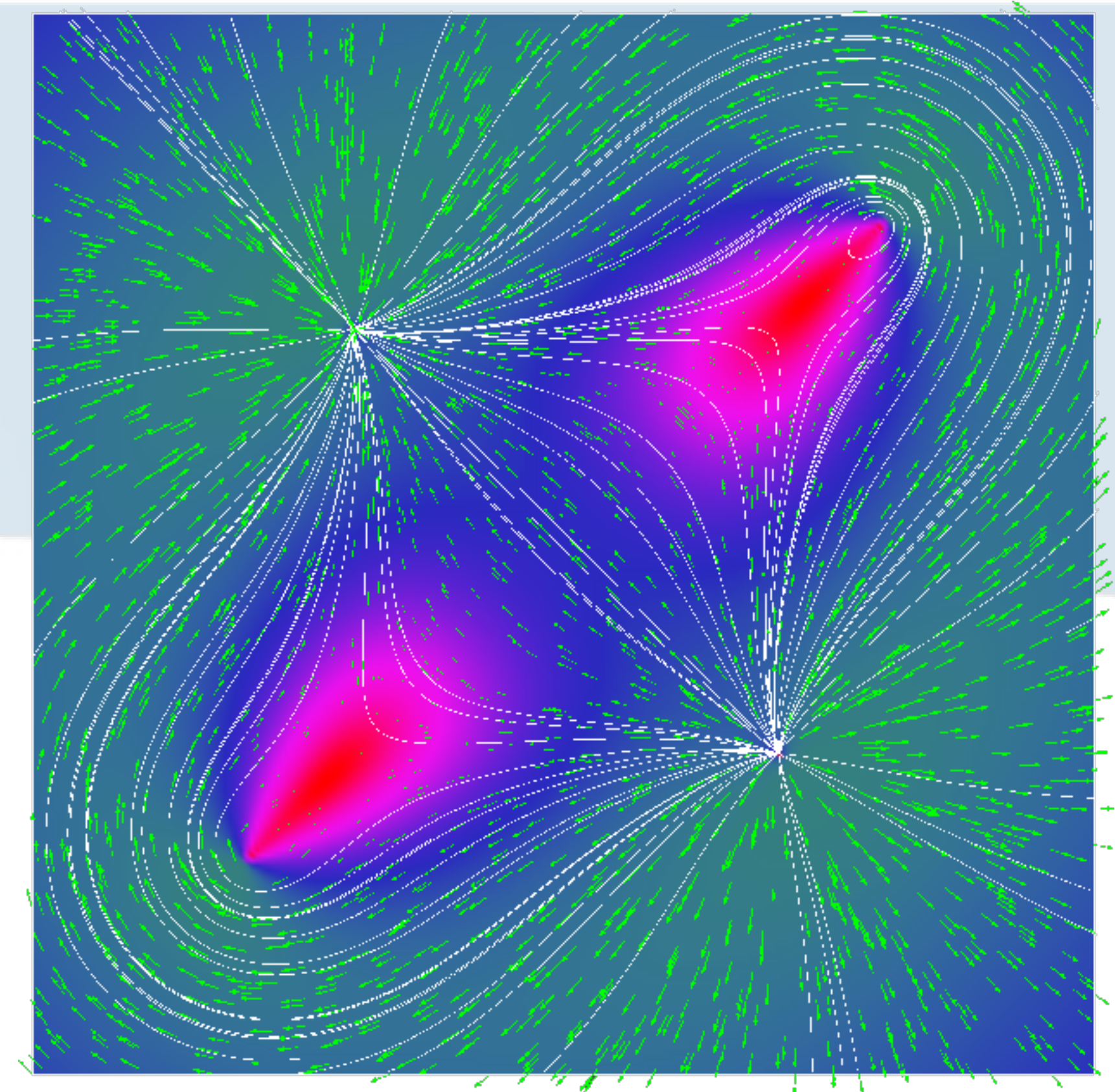
Angular speed

- Magnitude of the curl, for instance

- $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla \times f =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} \\ & + \left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$



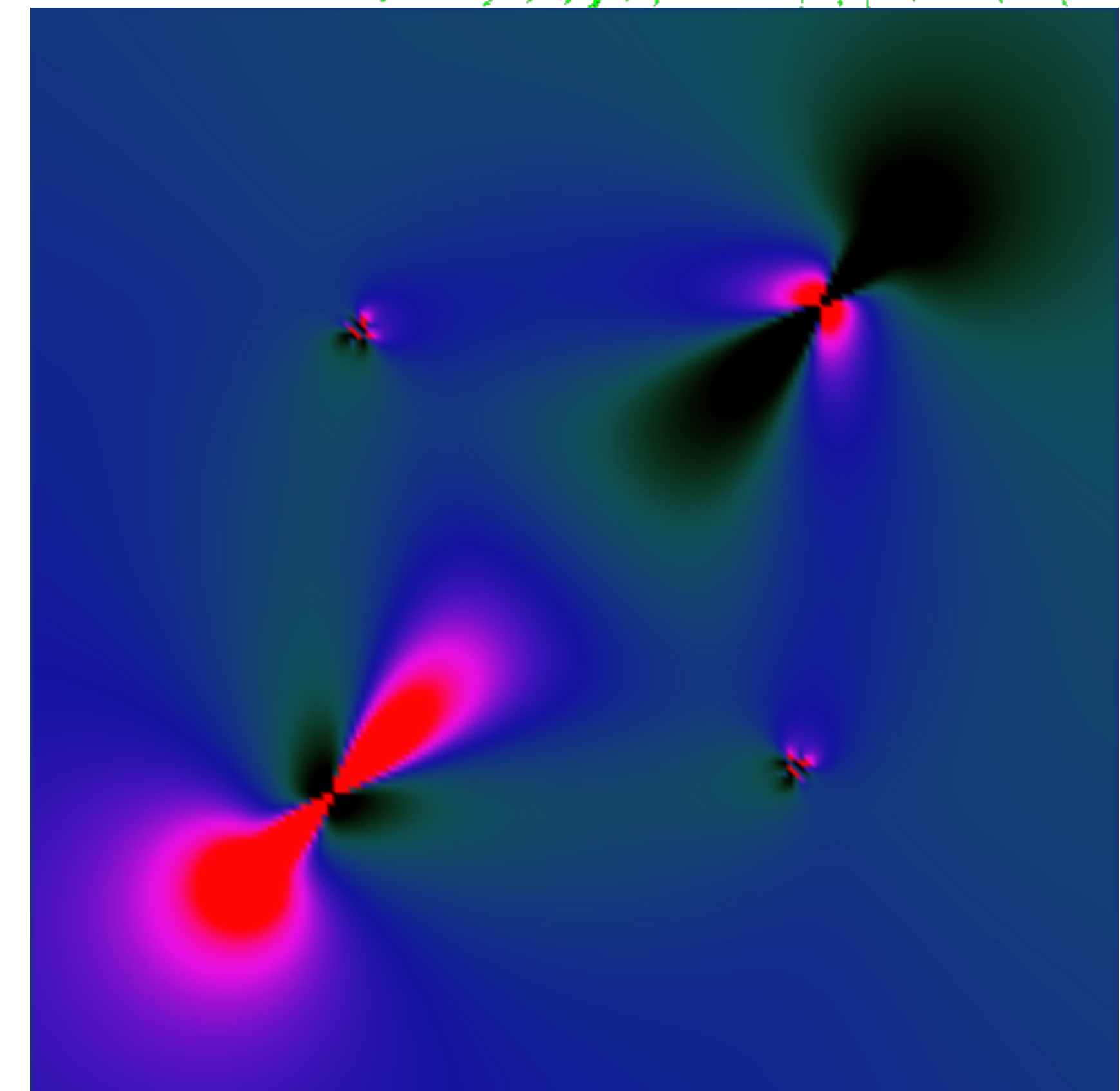
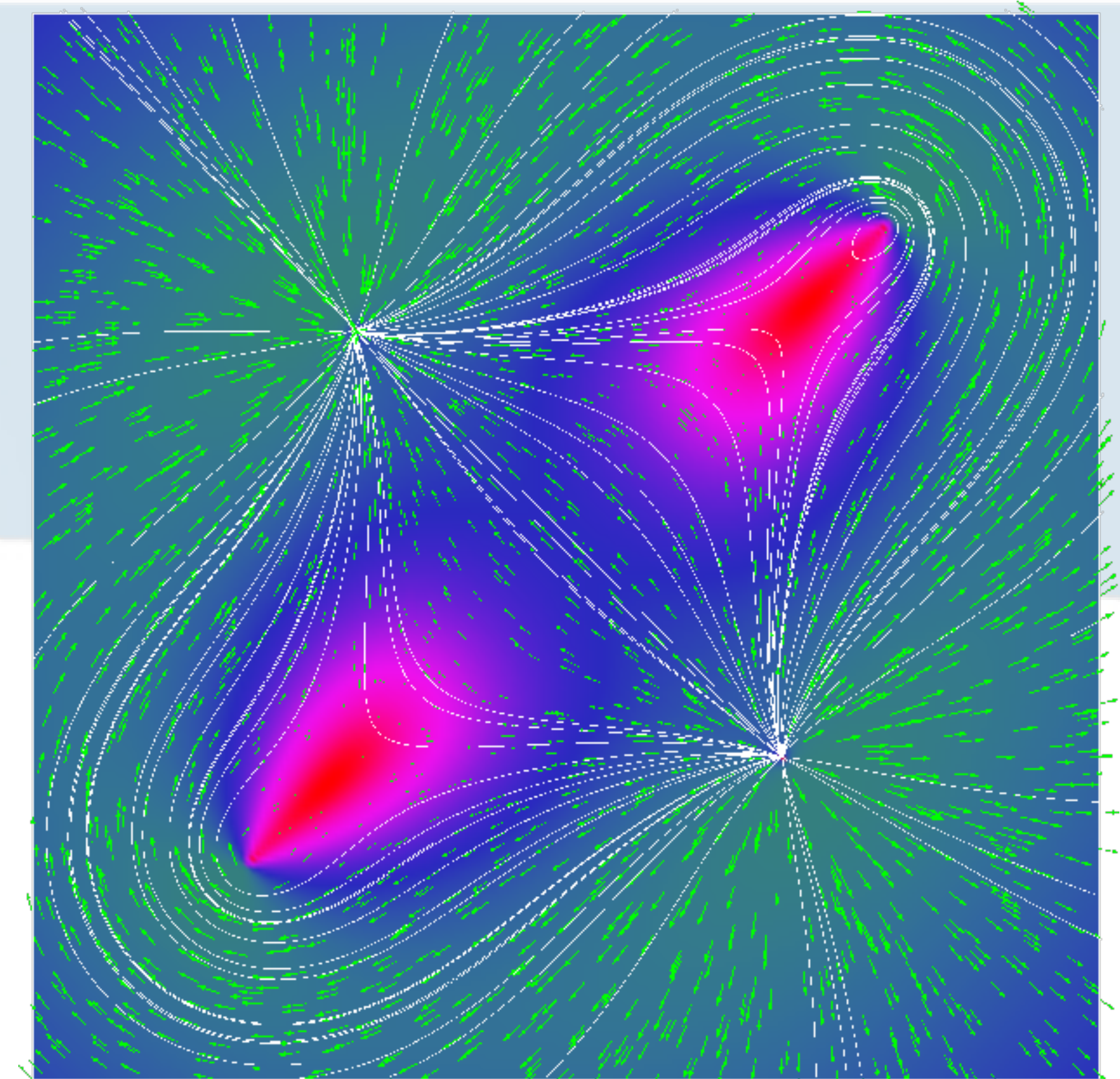
Angular speed

- Magnitude of the curl, for instance

- $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla \times f =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z}\right)\vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x}\right)\vec{j} \\ + \left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y}\right)\vec{k}$$



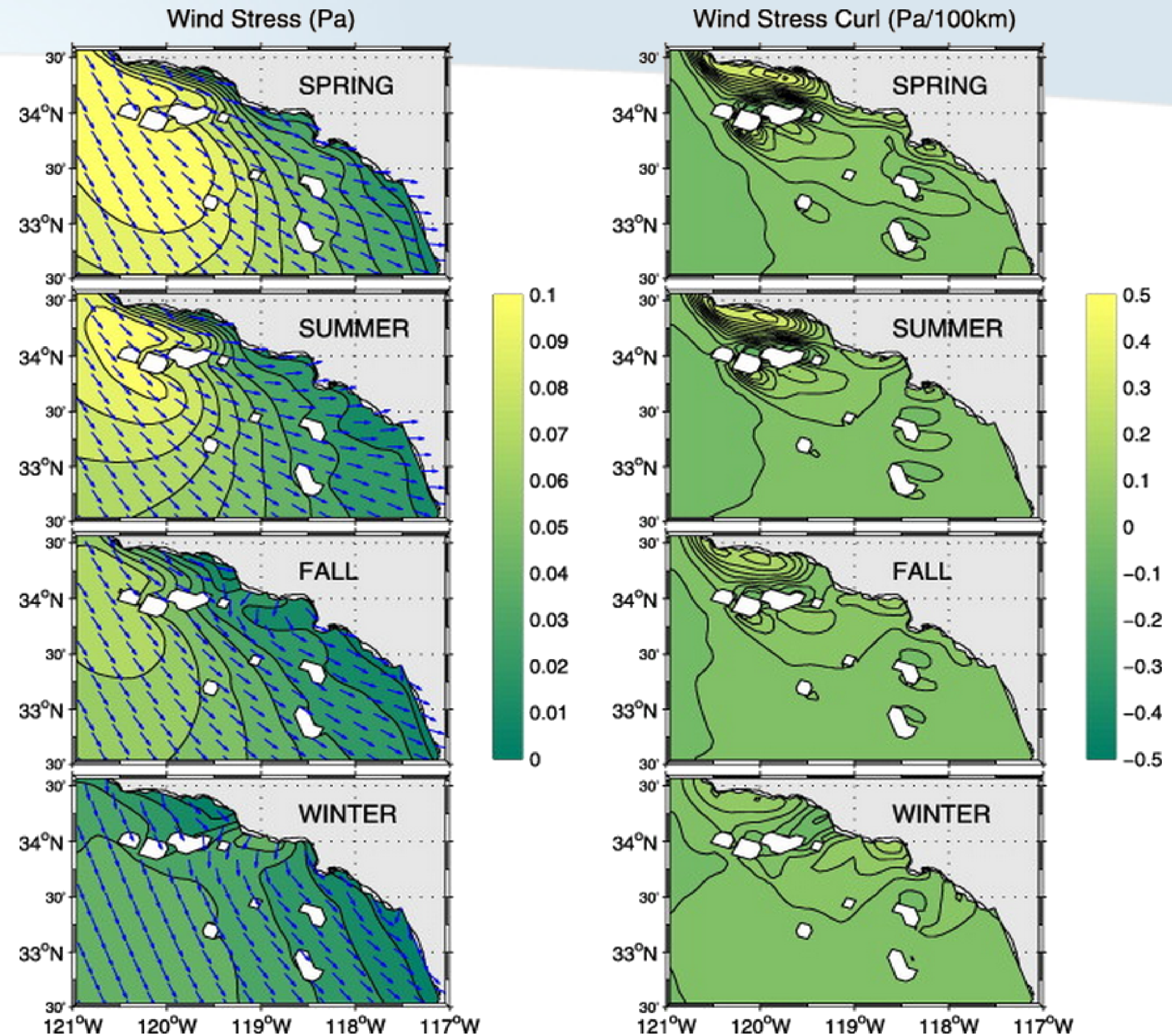
Angular speed

- Magnitude of the curl, for instance

- $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla \times f =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$



Angular speed

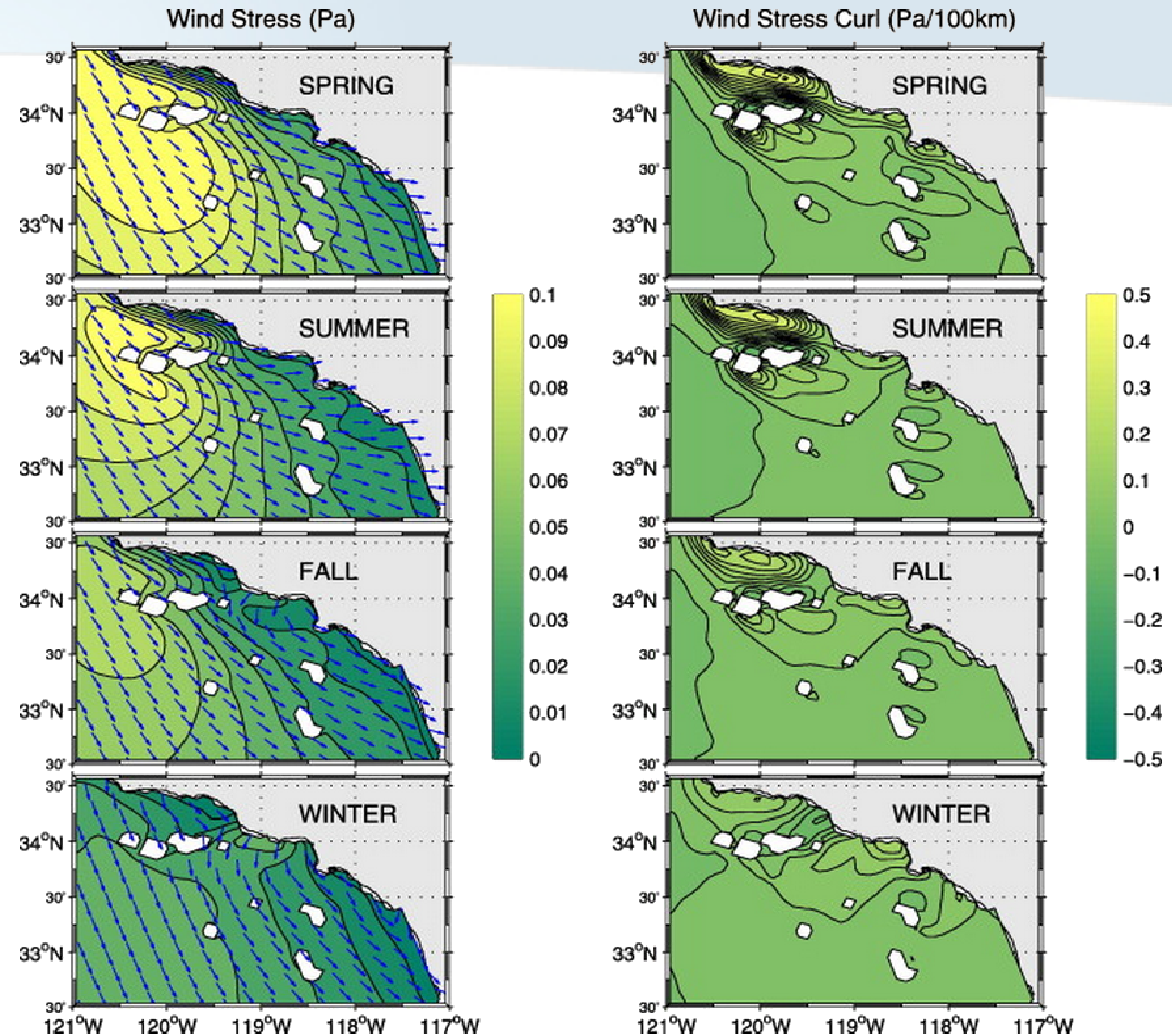
- Magnitude of the curl, for instance

- $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\nabla \times f =$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

- On PL-manifolds?



Flow distortion



[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]

Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows



[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]

Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion



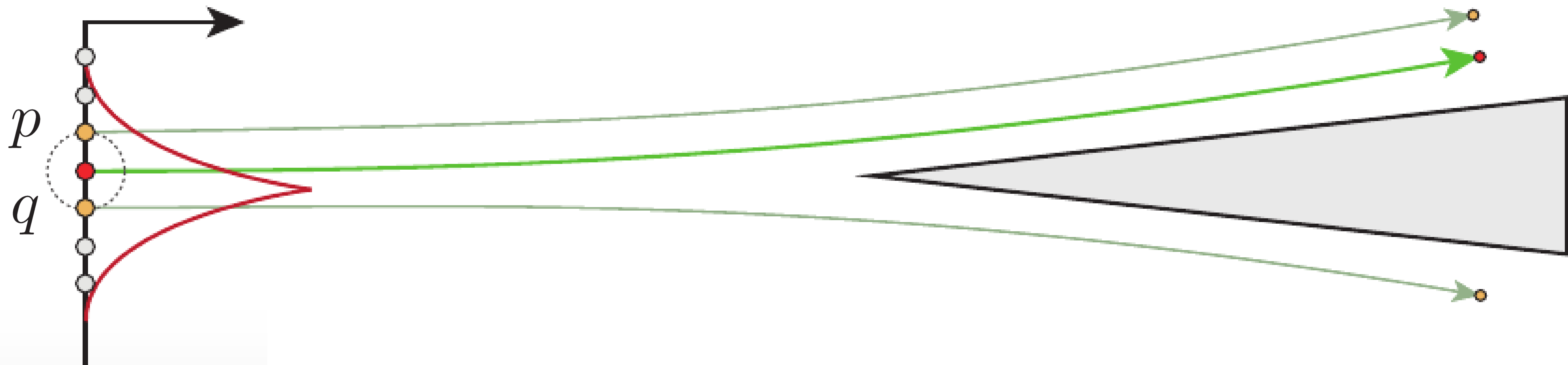
[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]

Flow distortion

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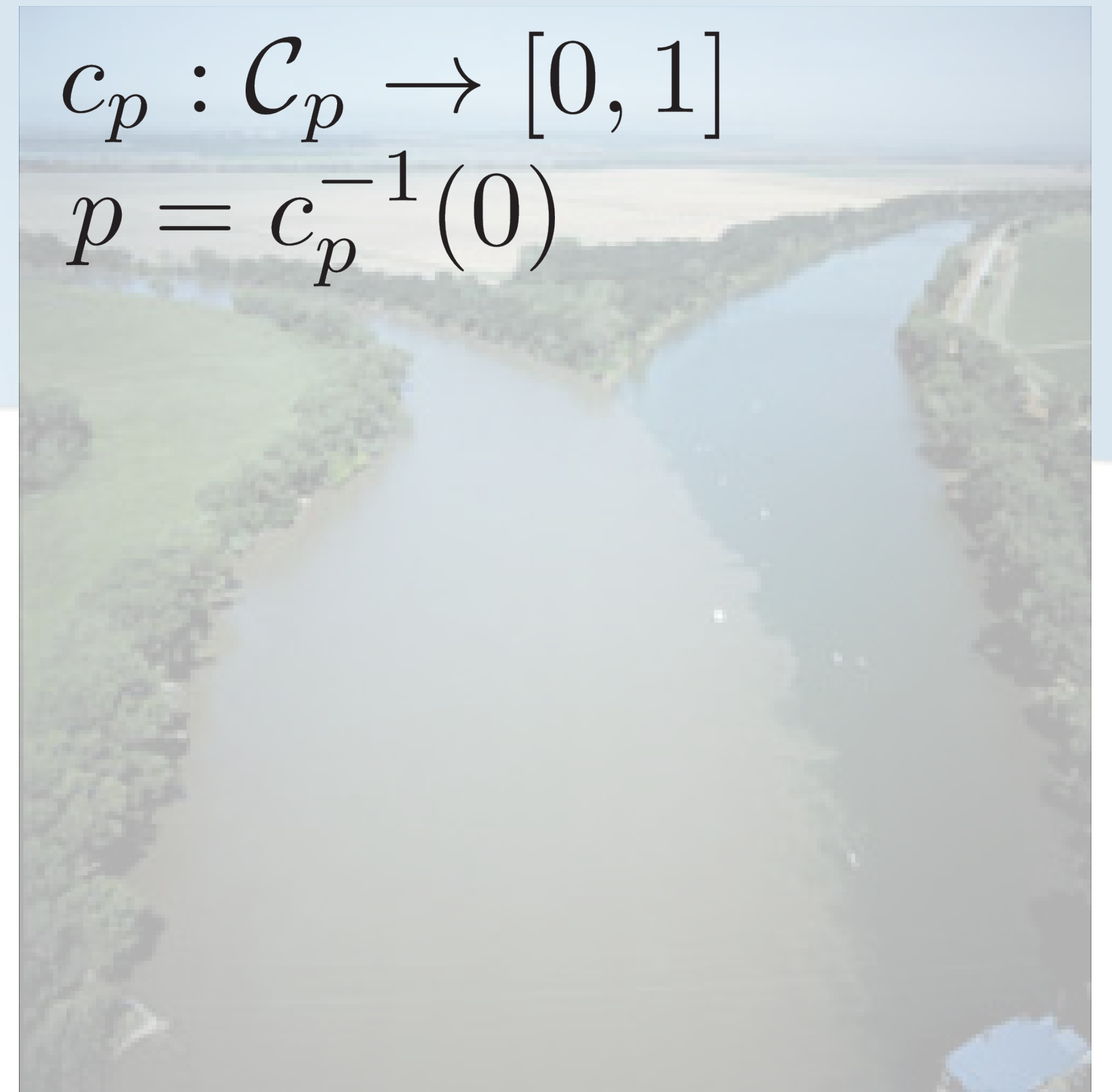


[Uffinger12]

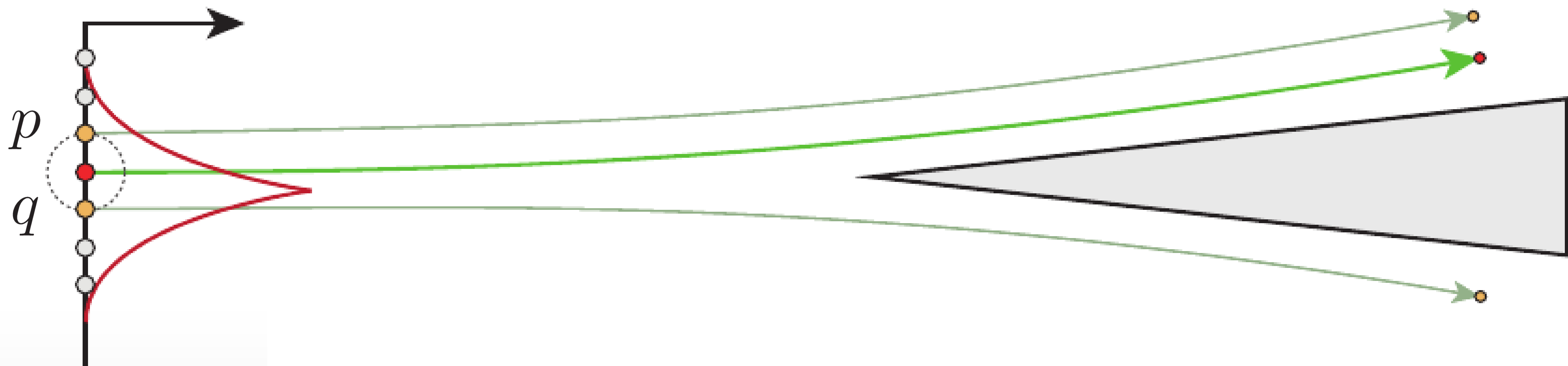
Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion

$$c_p : \mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow [0, 1]$$
$$p = c_p^{-1}(0)$$



[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]



[Uffinger12]

Flow distortion

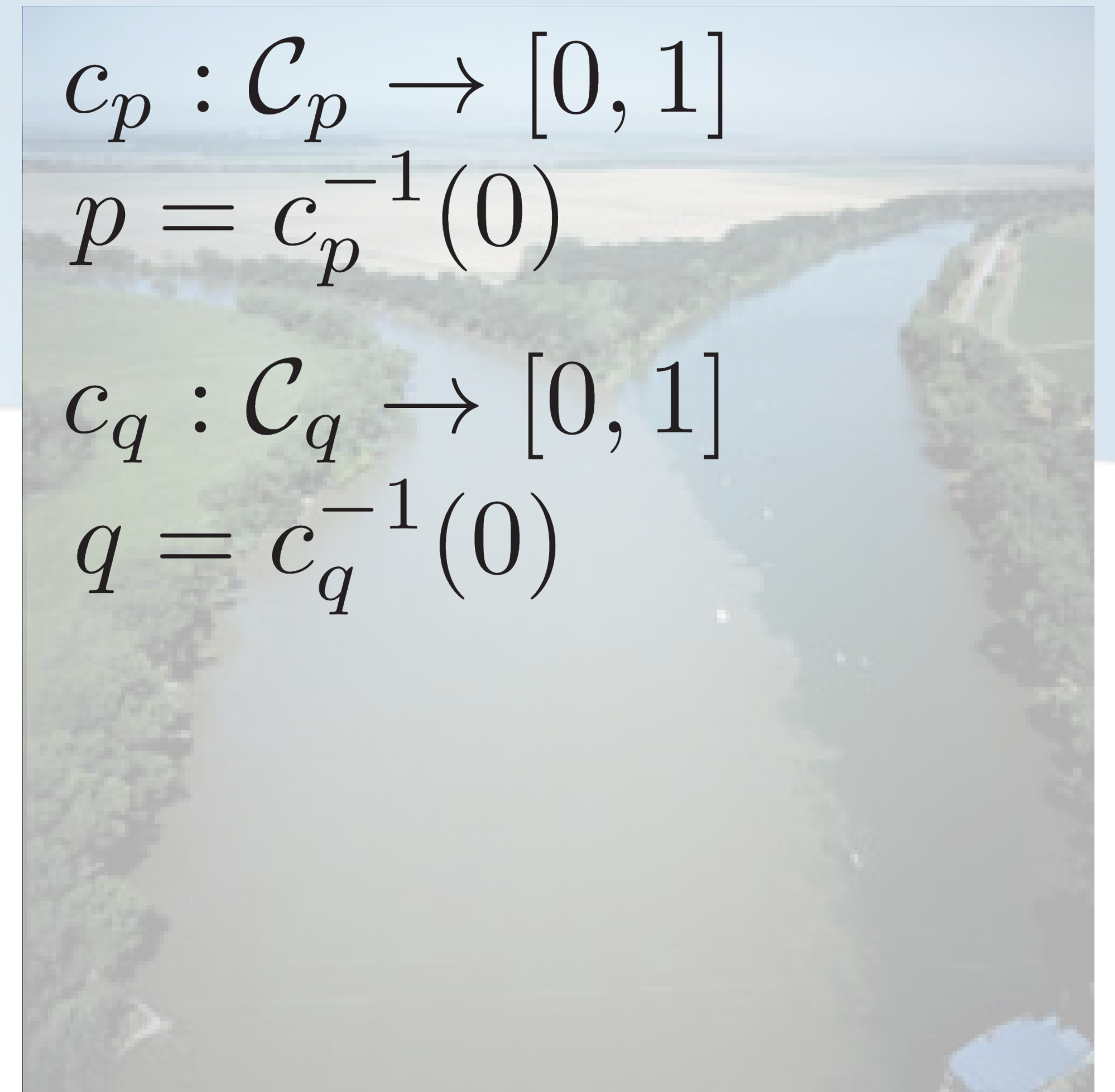
- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion

$$c_p : \mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

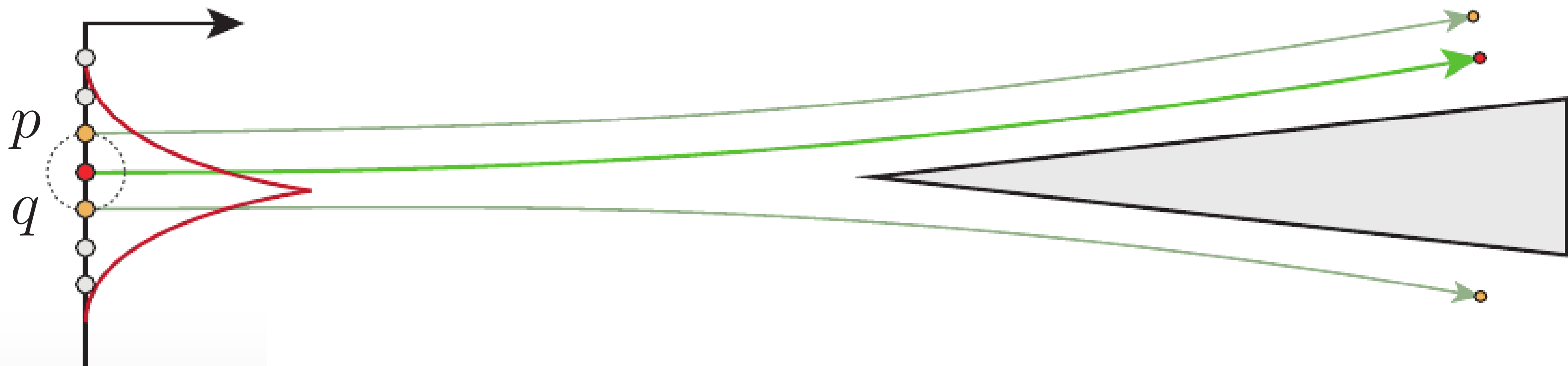
$$p = c_p^{-1}(0)$$

$$c_q : \mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$q = c_q^{-1}(0)$$



[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]



[Uffinger12]

Flow distortion

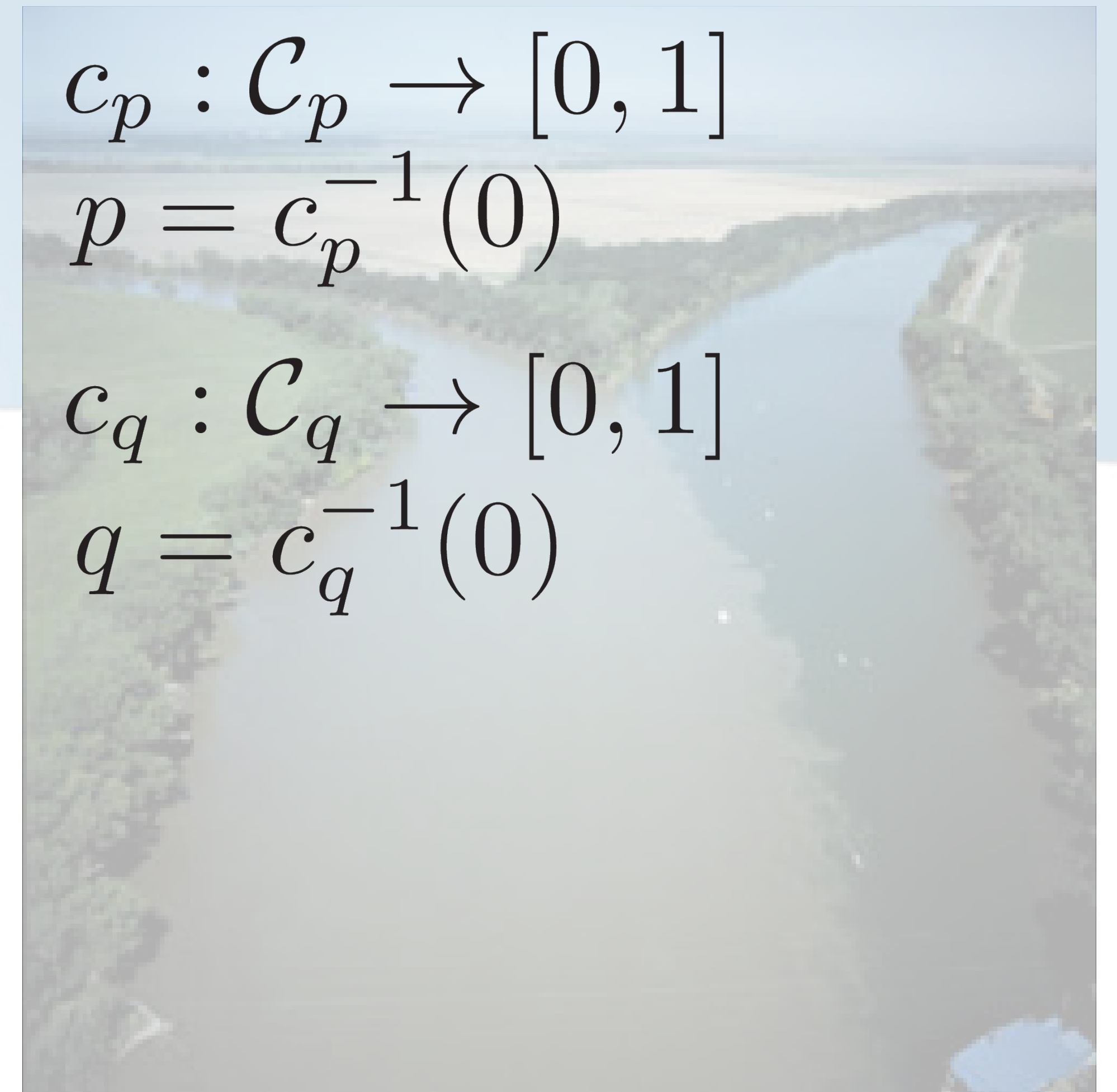
- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion

$$c_p : \mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

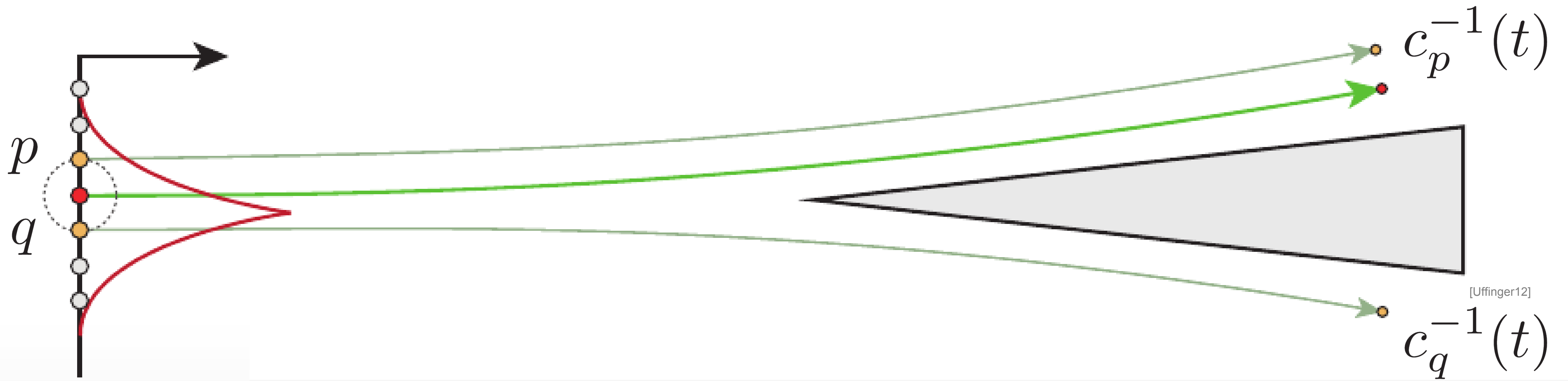
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[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]



Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
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$$c_p : \mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

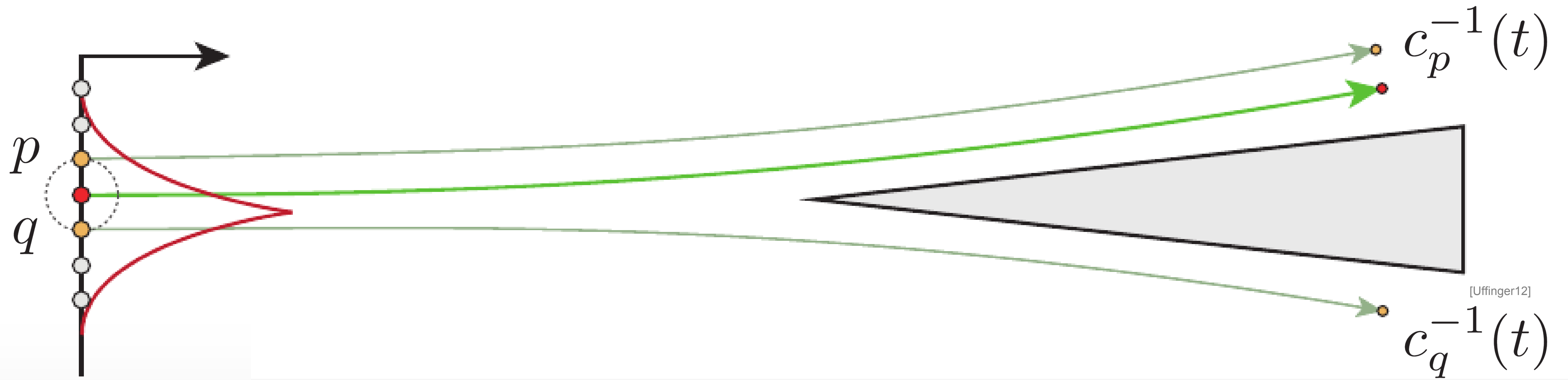
$$p = c_p^{-1}(0)$$

$$c_q : \mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$q = c_q^{-1}(0)$$

$$FTLE(x, t) = \frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{\|c_p^{-1}(t) - c_q^{-1}(t)\|_2}{\|c_p^{-1}(0) - c_q^{-1}(0)\|_2} \right)$$

[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]



[Uffinger12]

Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion
 - Multi-scale measure (t)

$$c_p : \mathcal{C}_p \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

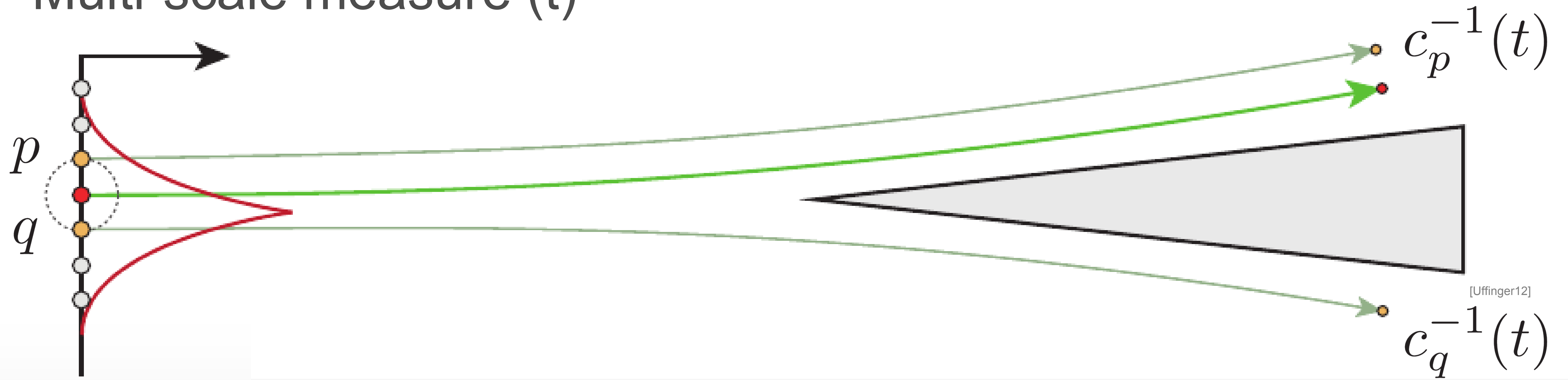
$$p = c_p^{-1}(0)$$

$$c_q : \mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$q = c_q^{-1}(0)$$

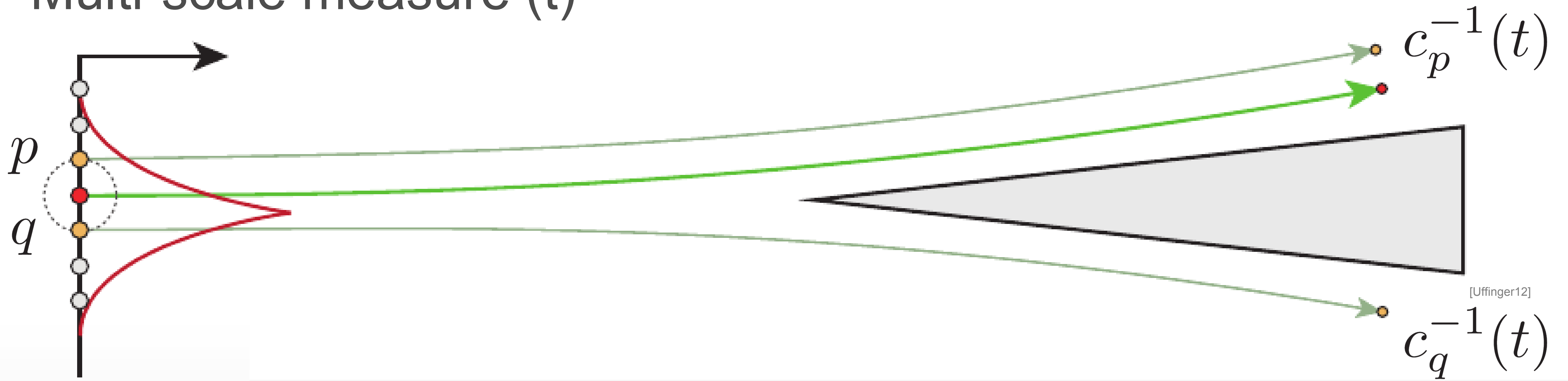
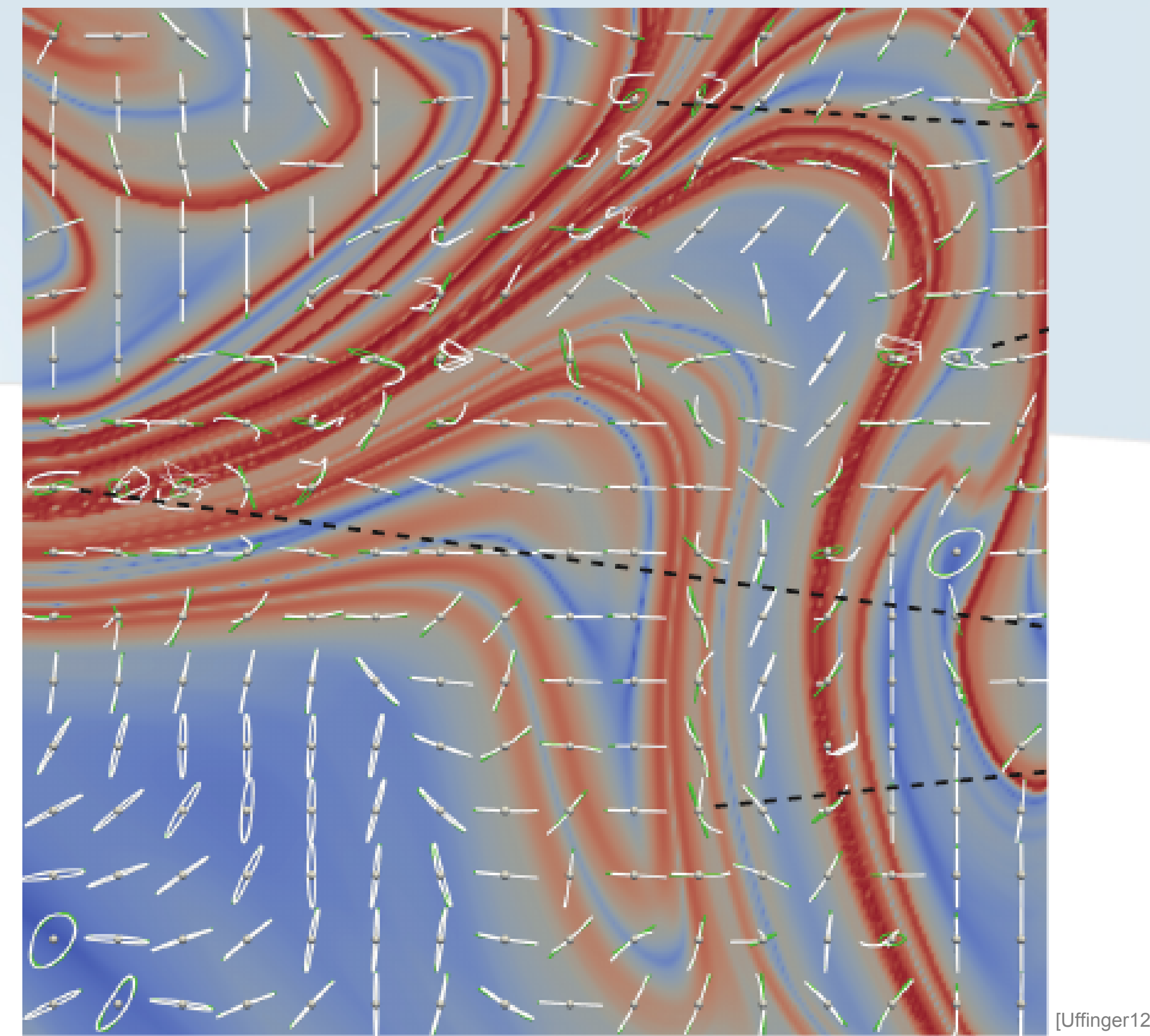
$$FTLE(x, t) = \frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{\|c_p^{-1}(t) - c_q^{-1}(t)\|_2}{\|c_p^{-1}(0) - c_q^{-1}(0)\|_2} \right)$$

[www.publicaffairs.water.ca.gov/swp/swptoday.cfm]



Flow distortion

- Finite Time Lyapunov Exponent
 - Analysis of unsteady flows
 - For steady flows
 - Streamline distortion
 - Multi-scale measure (t)

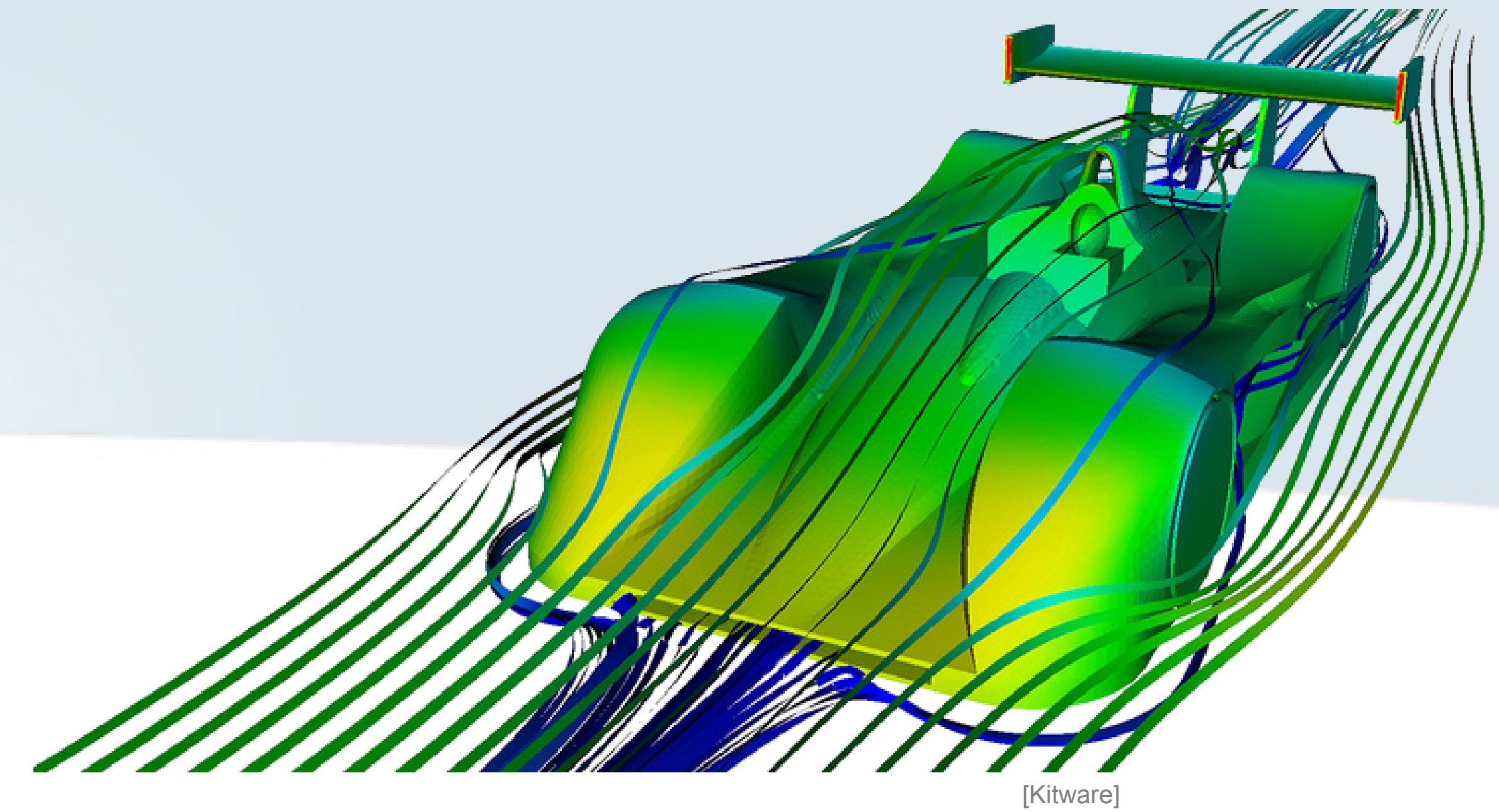


So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines

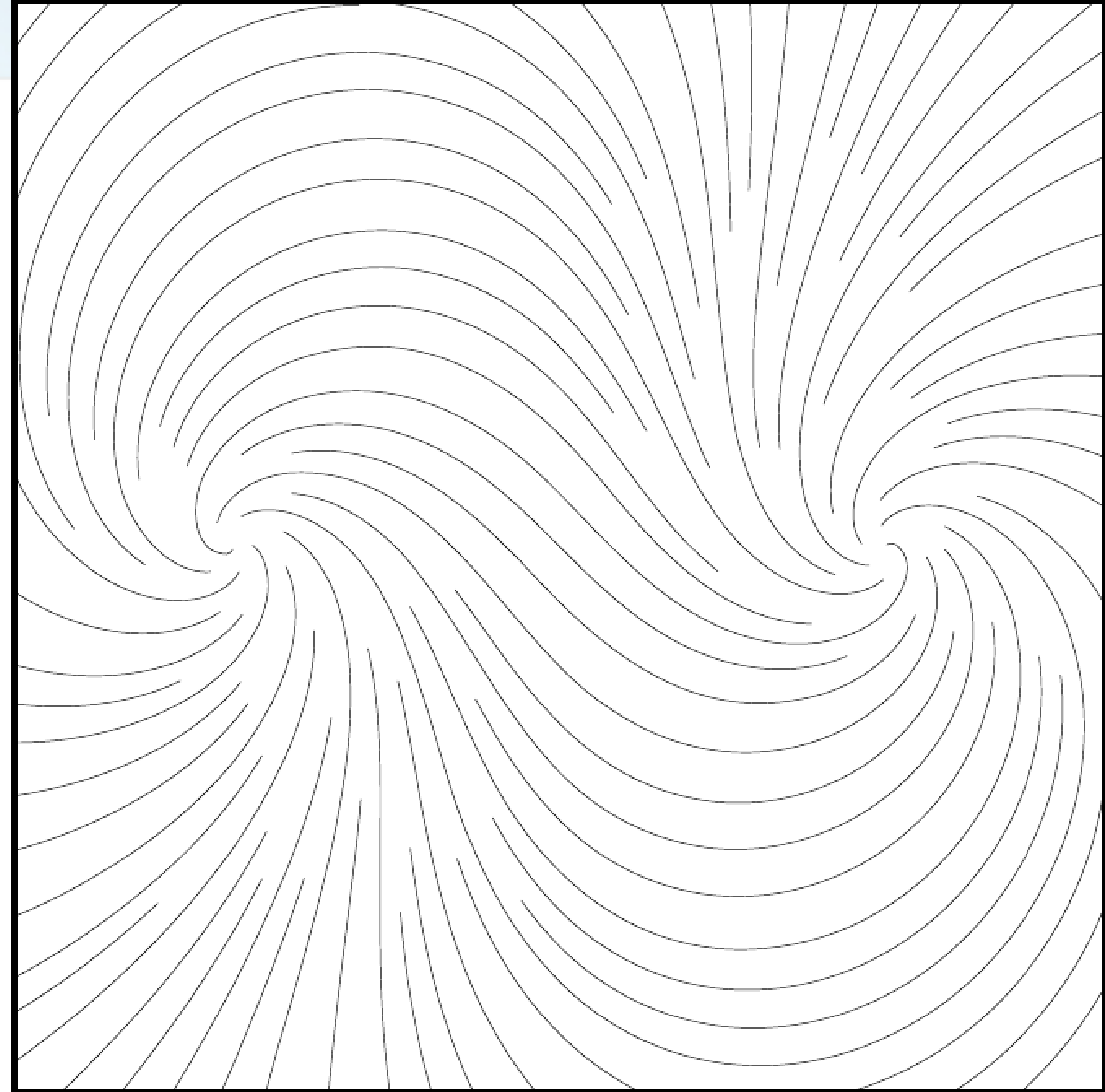
So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines



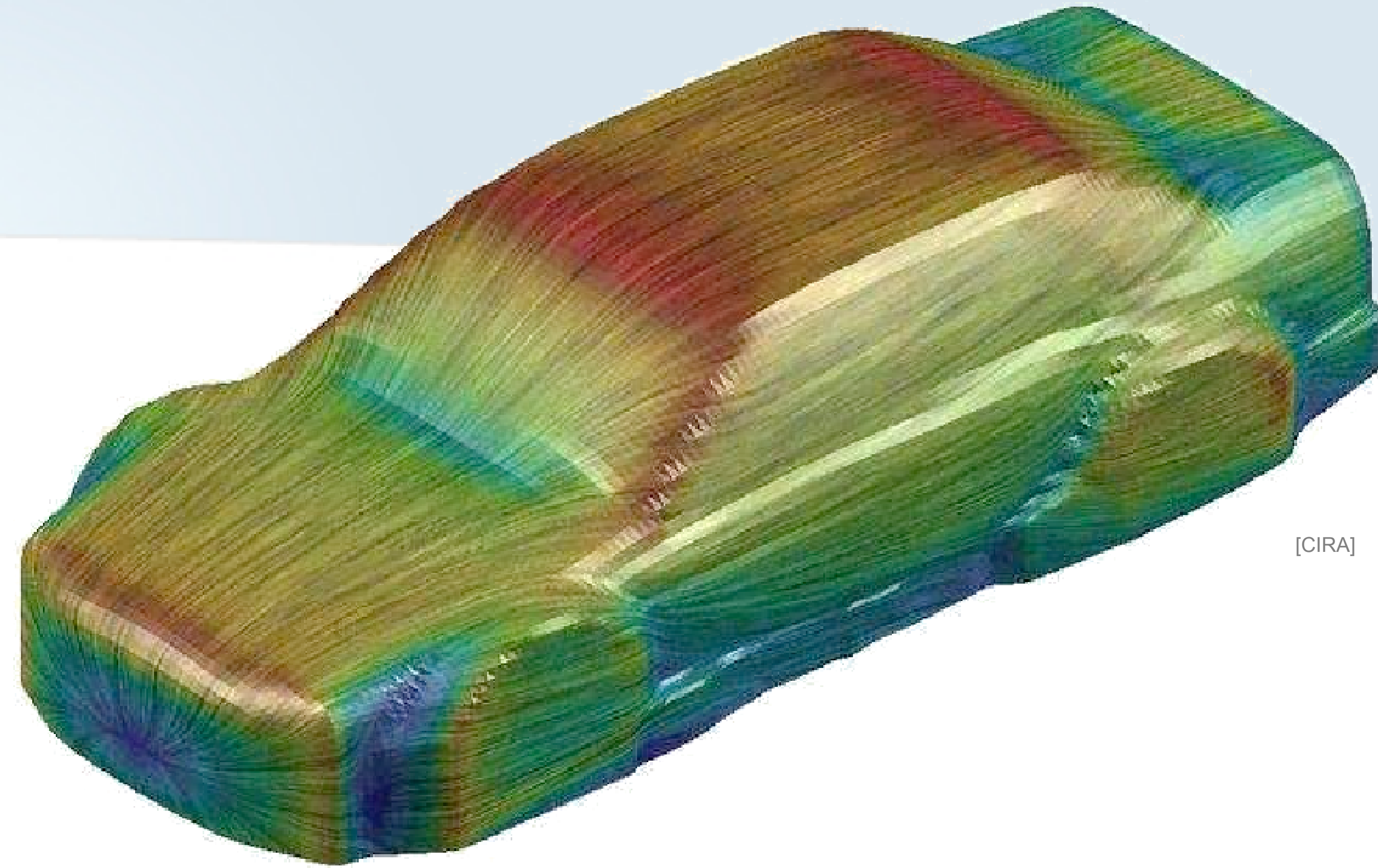
So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding



So far

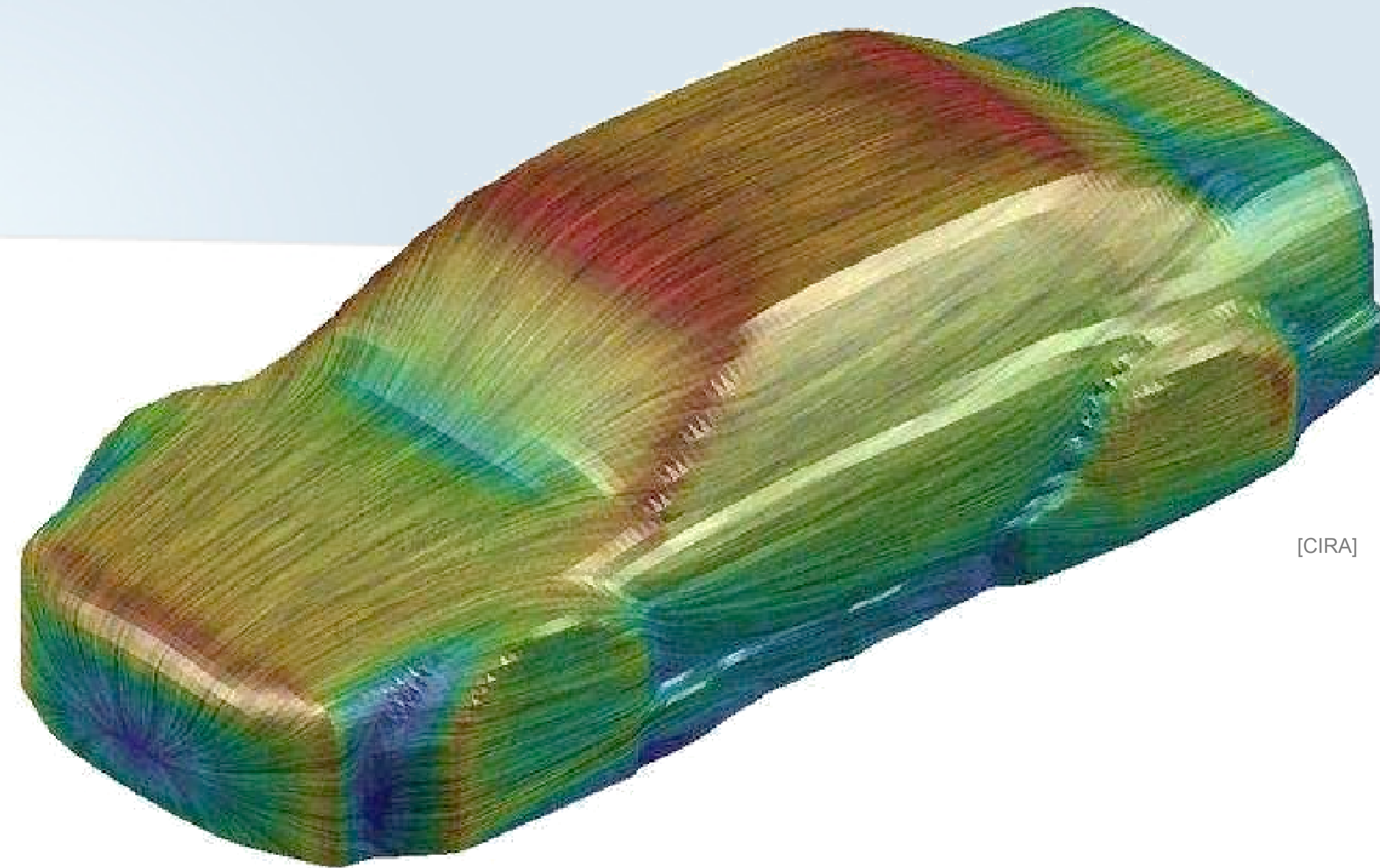
- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution



[CIRA]

So far

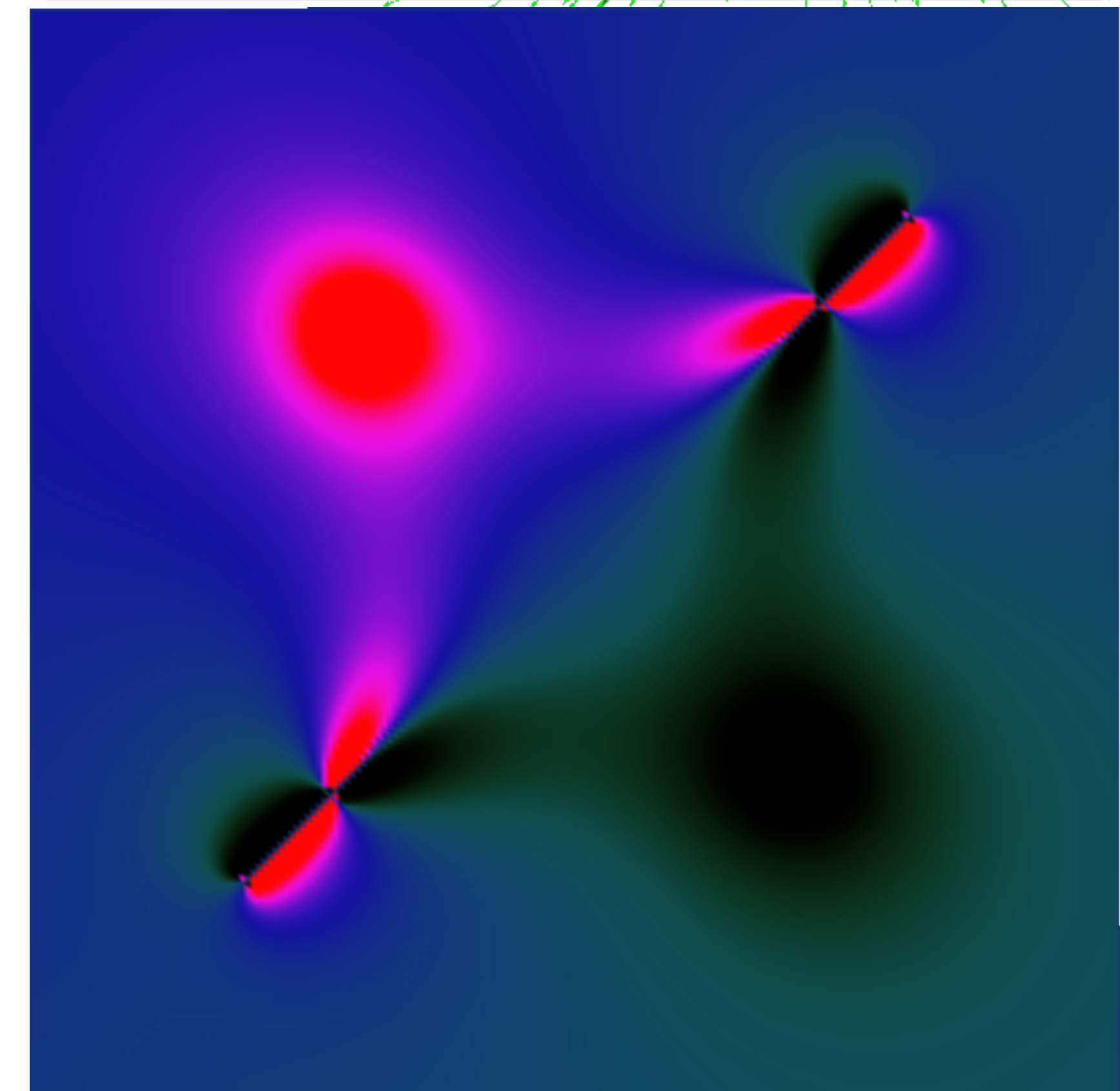
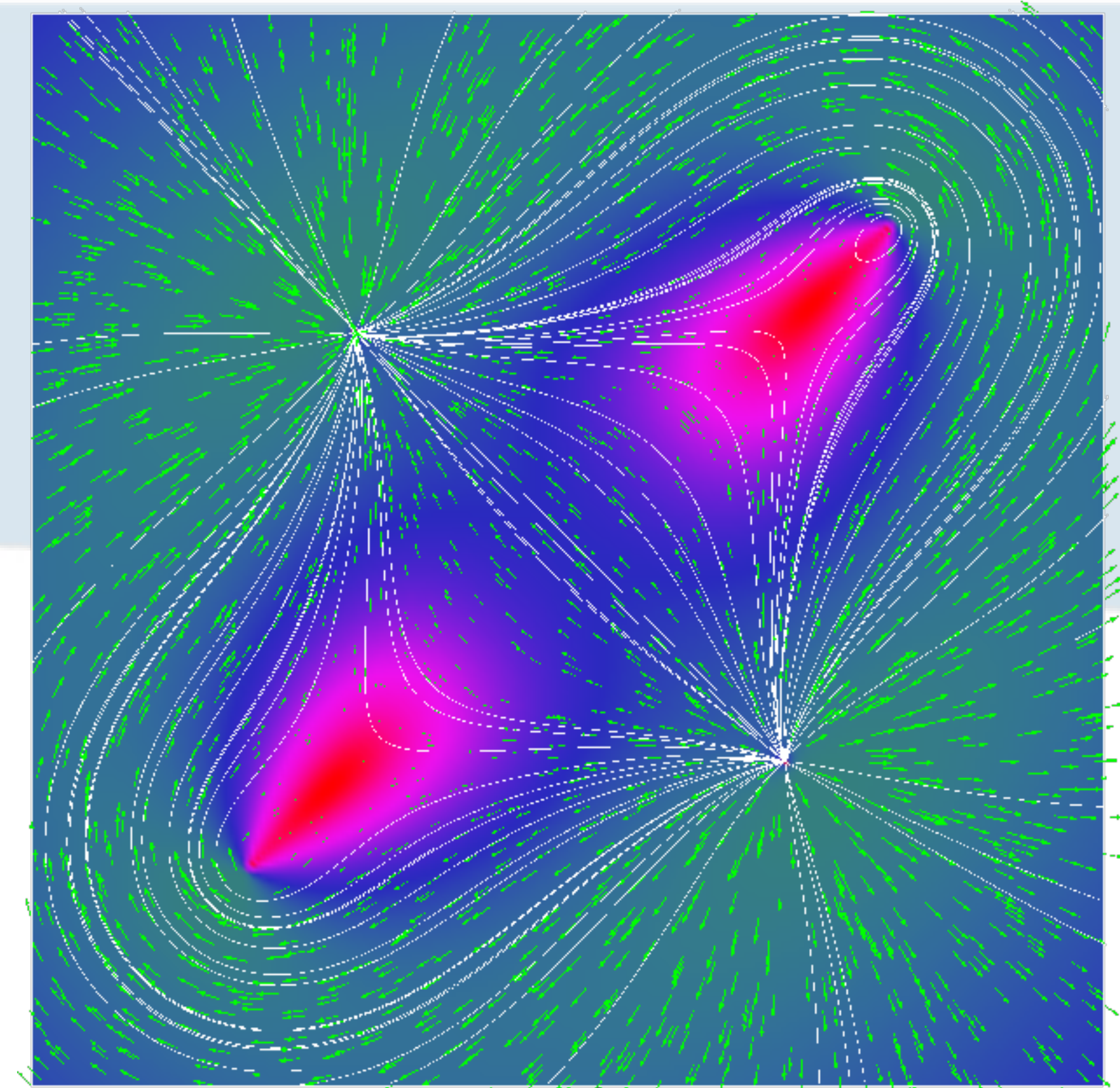
- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution
- Extract geometrical measures



[CIRA]

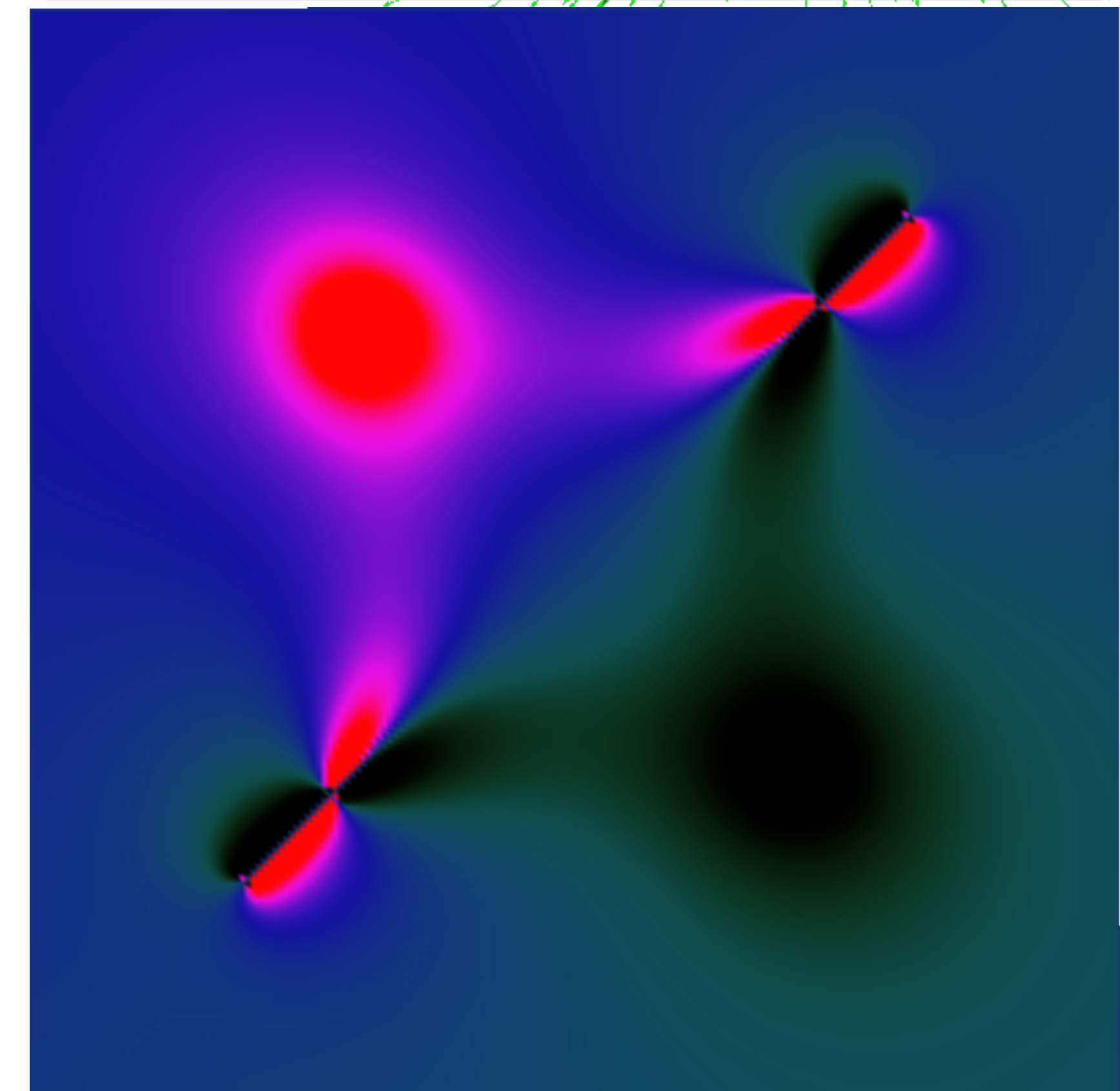
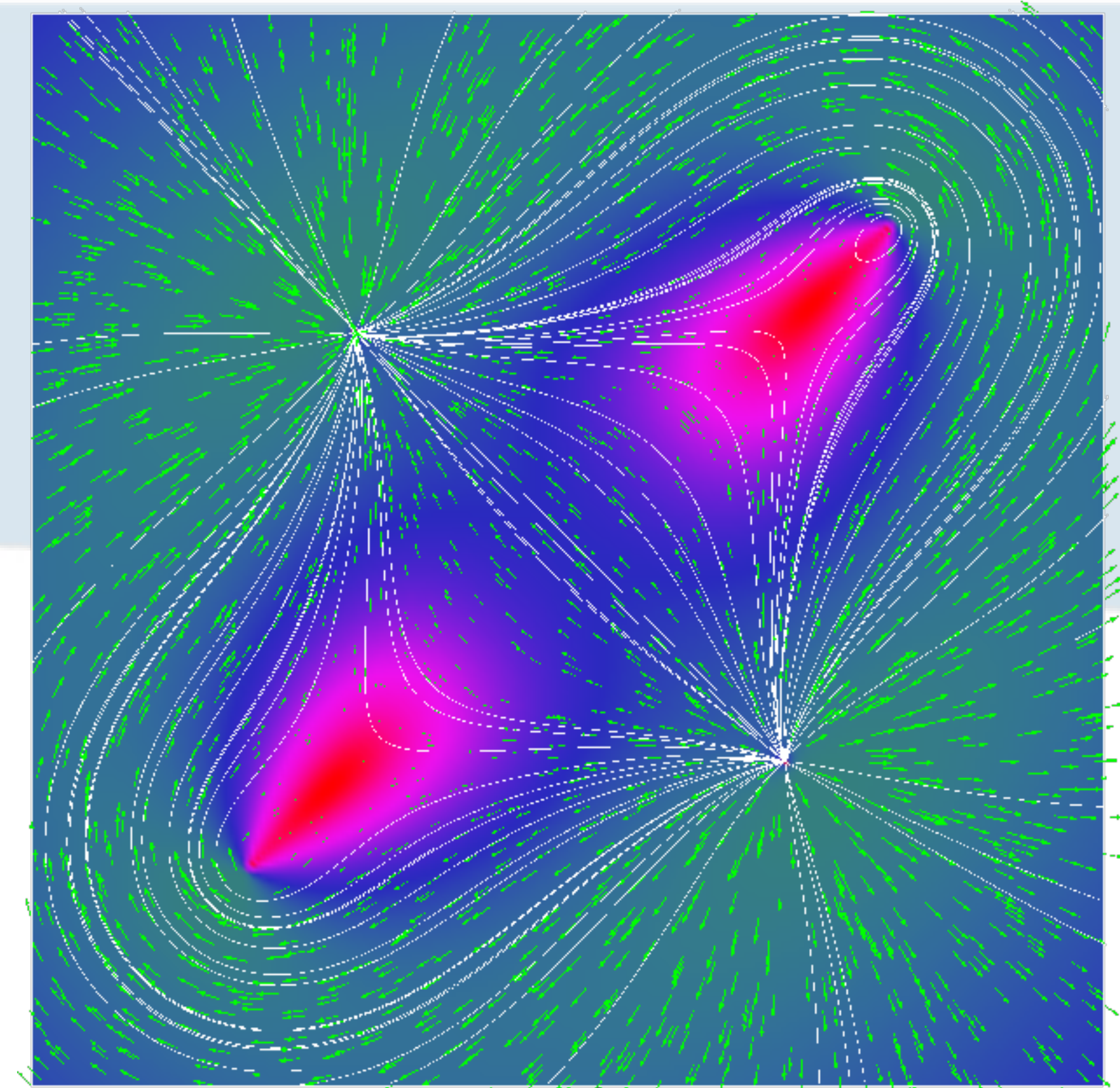
So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution
- Extract geometrical measures
 - Magnitude, orientation, angular speed, distortion



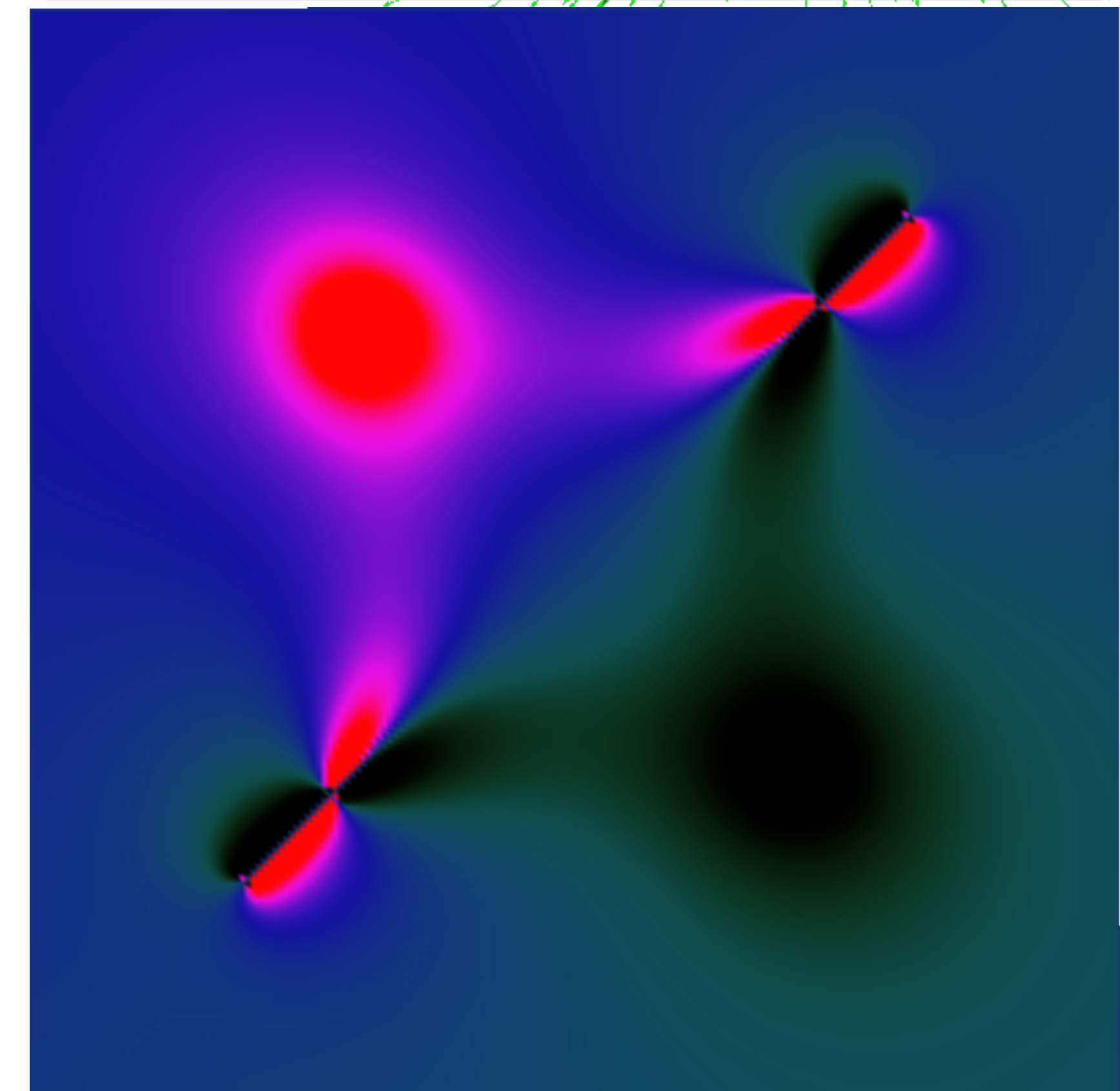
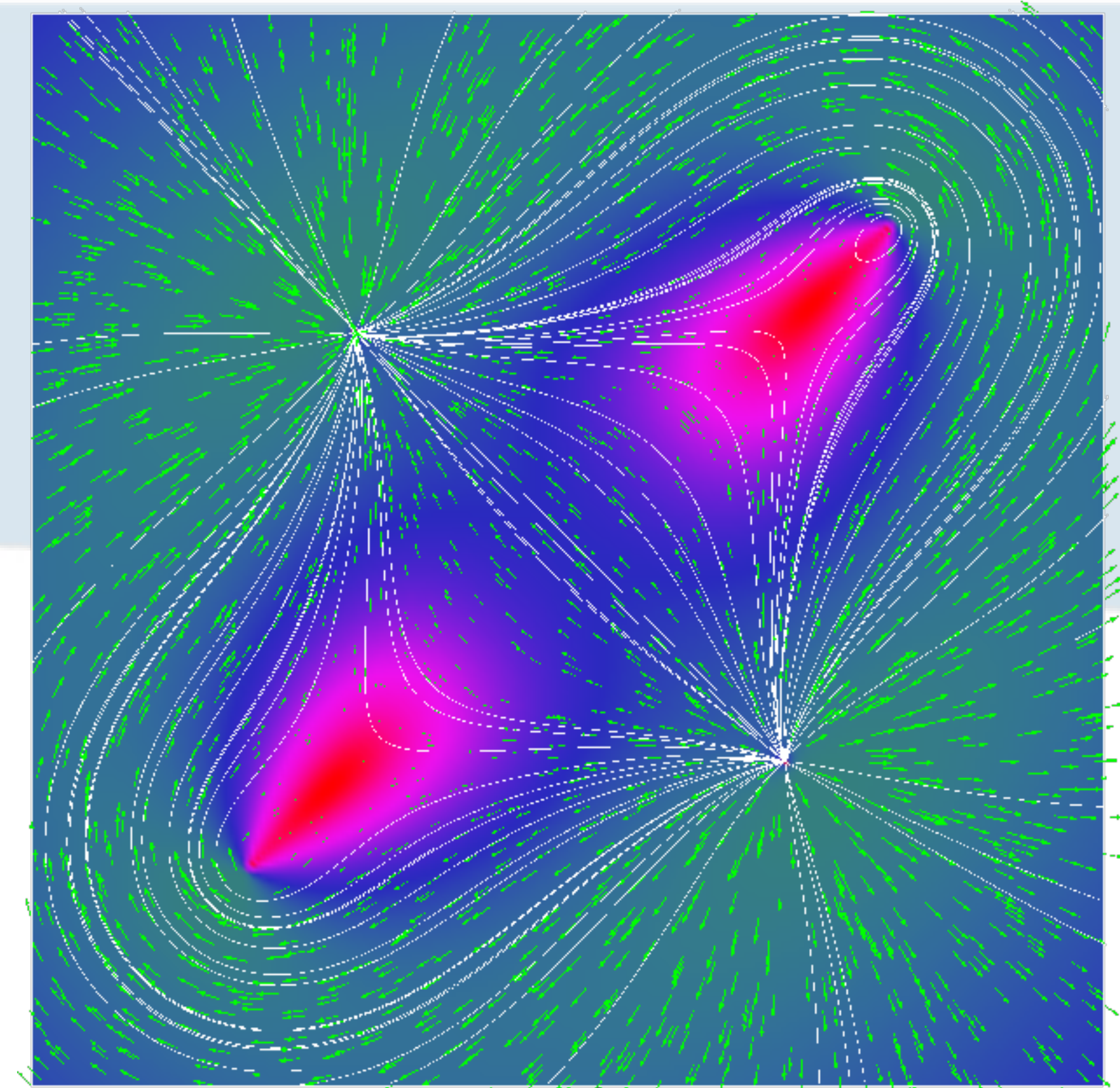
So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution
 - **Where do they end/start?**
- Extract geometrical measures
 - Magnitude, orientation, angular speed, distortion



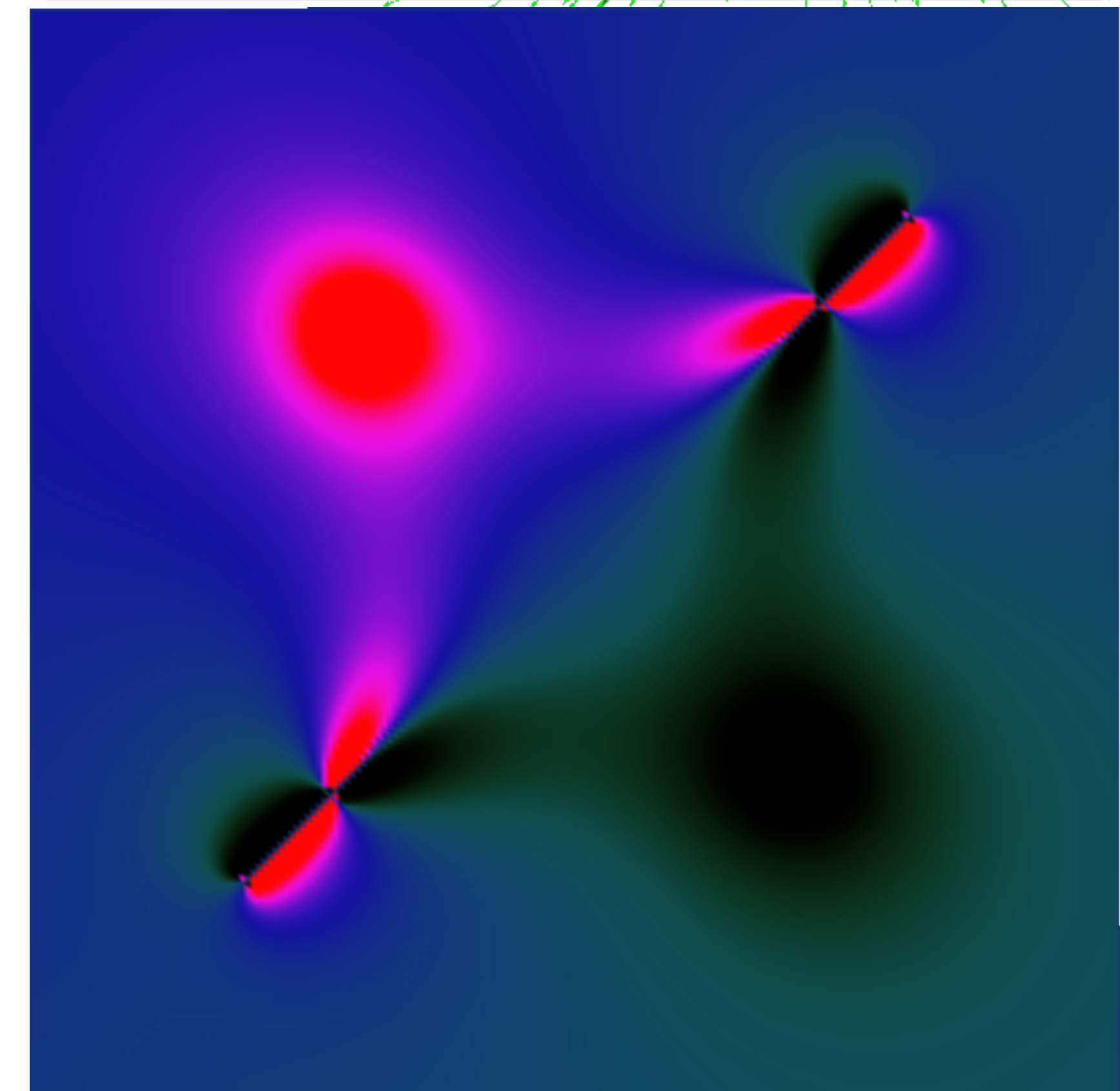
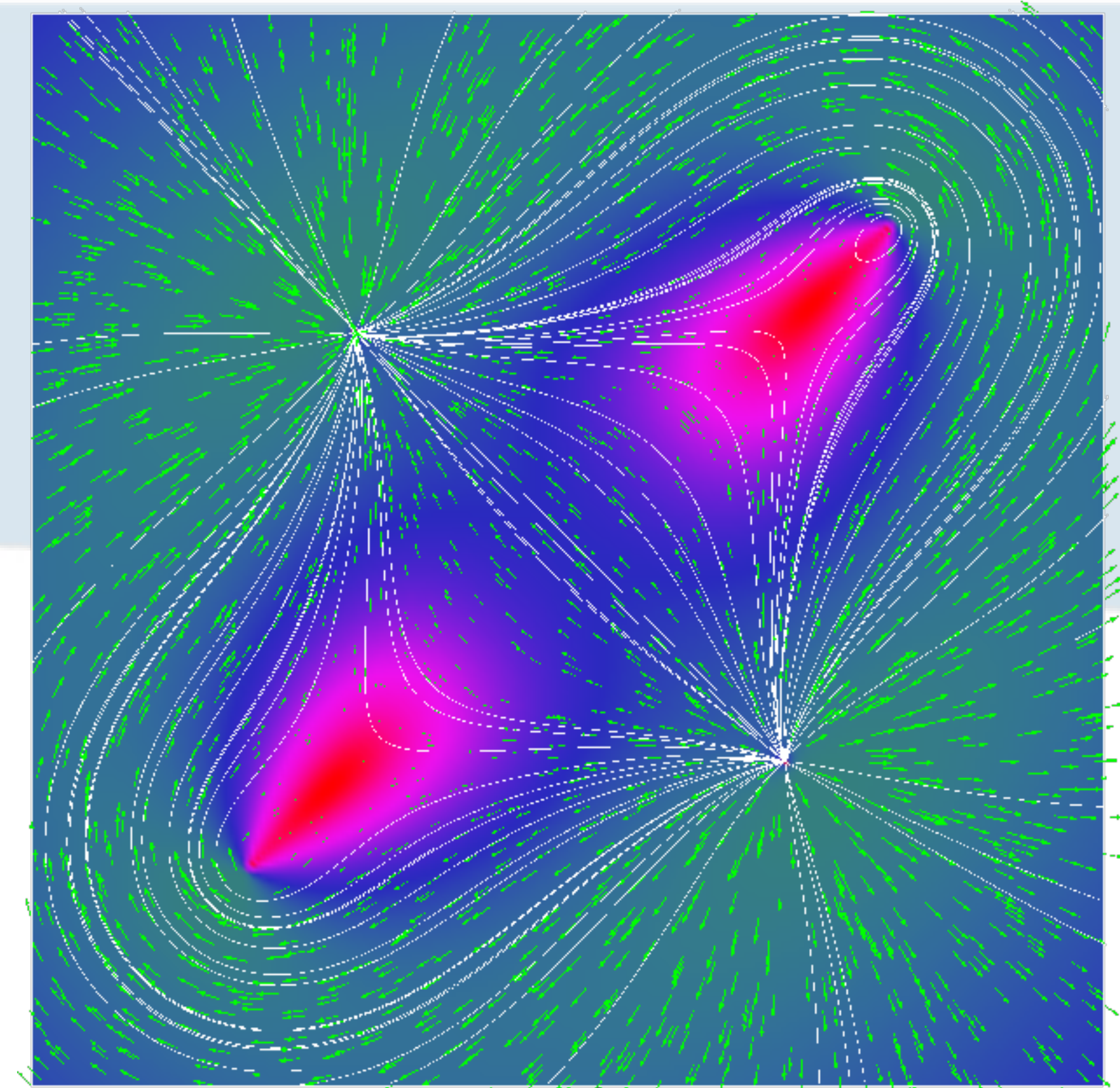
So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution
 - **Where do they end/start?**
- Extract geometrical measures
 - Magnitude, orientation, angular speed, distortion
- Vector field topology

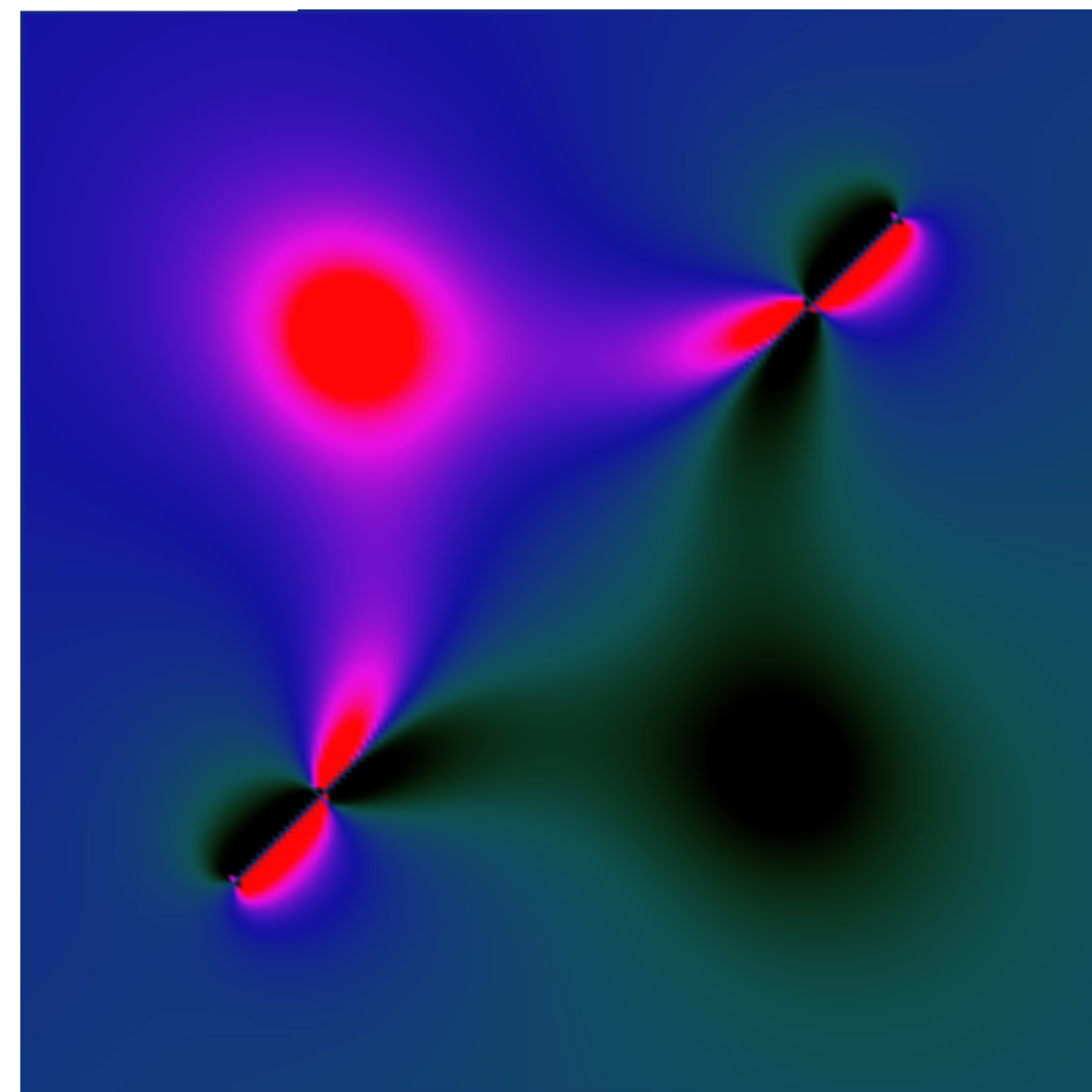
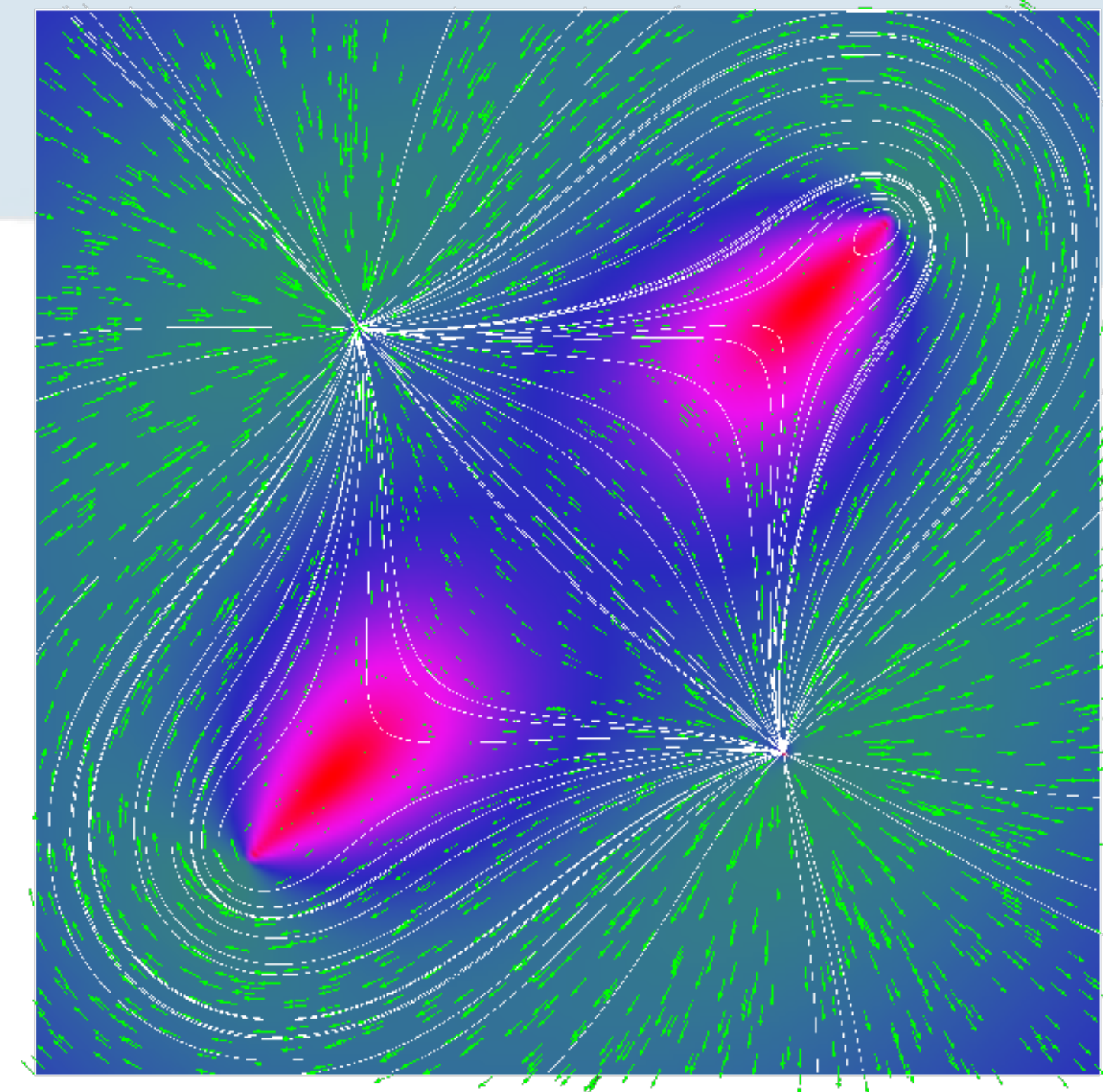


So far

- Extract geometrical features
 - Streamlines
 - Seeding, Line Integral Convolution
 - **Where do they end/start?**
- Extract geometrical measures
 - Magnitude, orientation, angular speed, distortion
- Vector field topology
 - Summarizes all this information

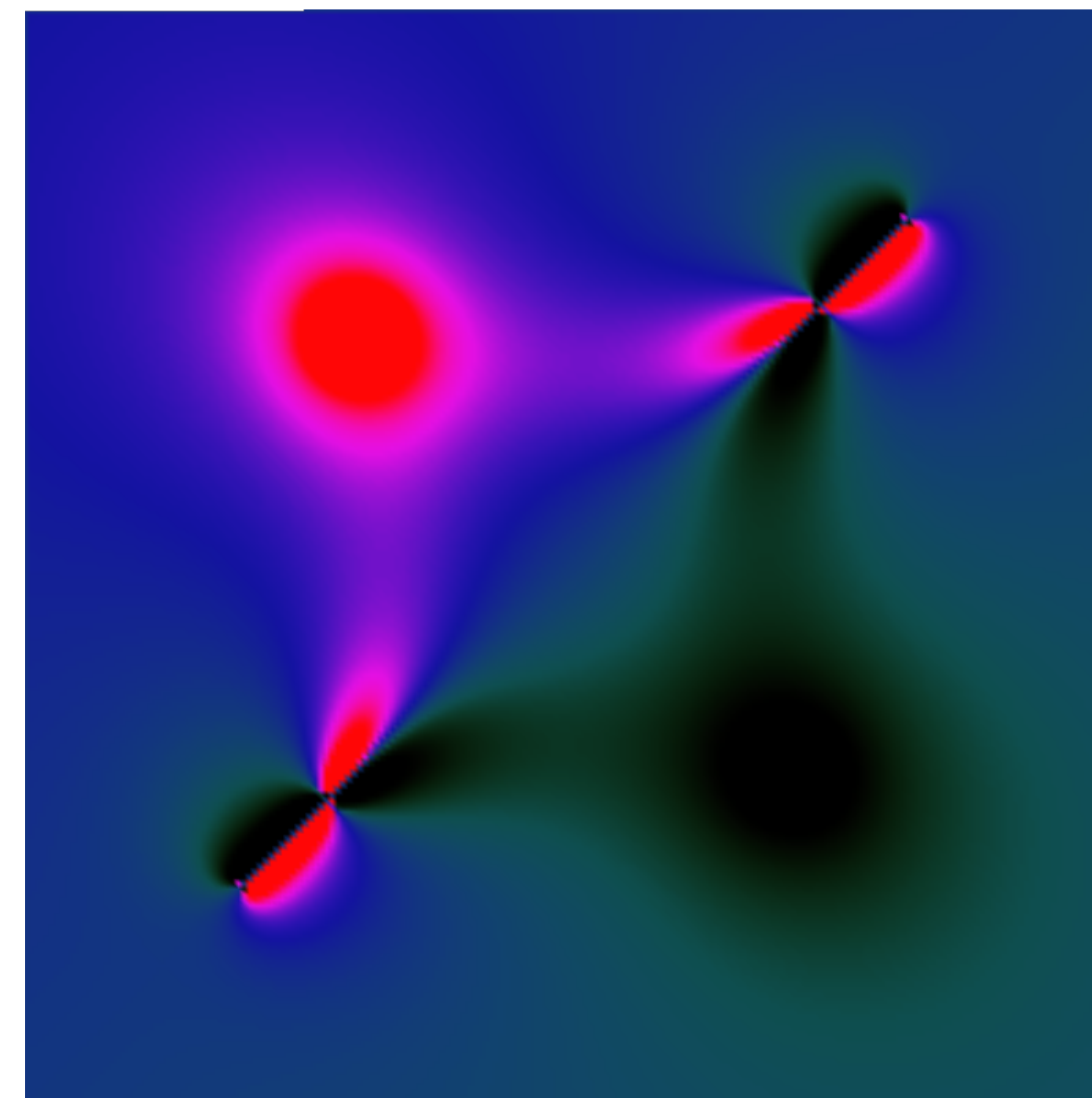
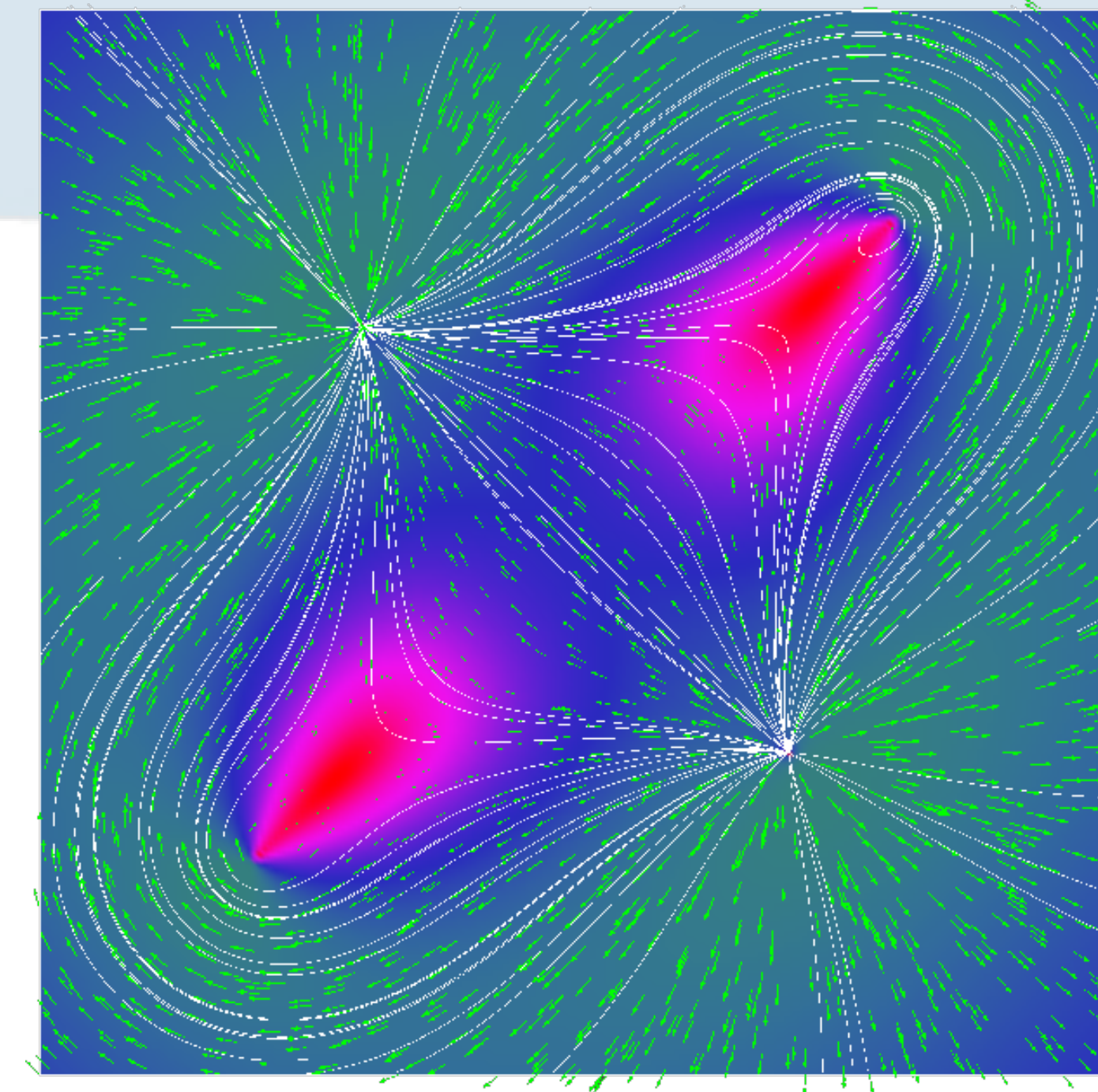


Vector field topology for dummies



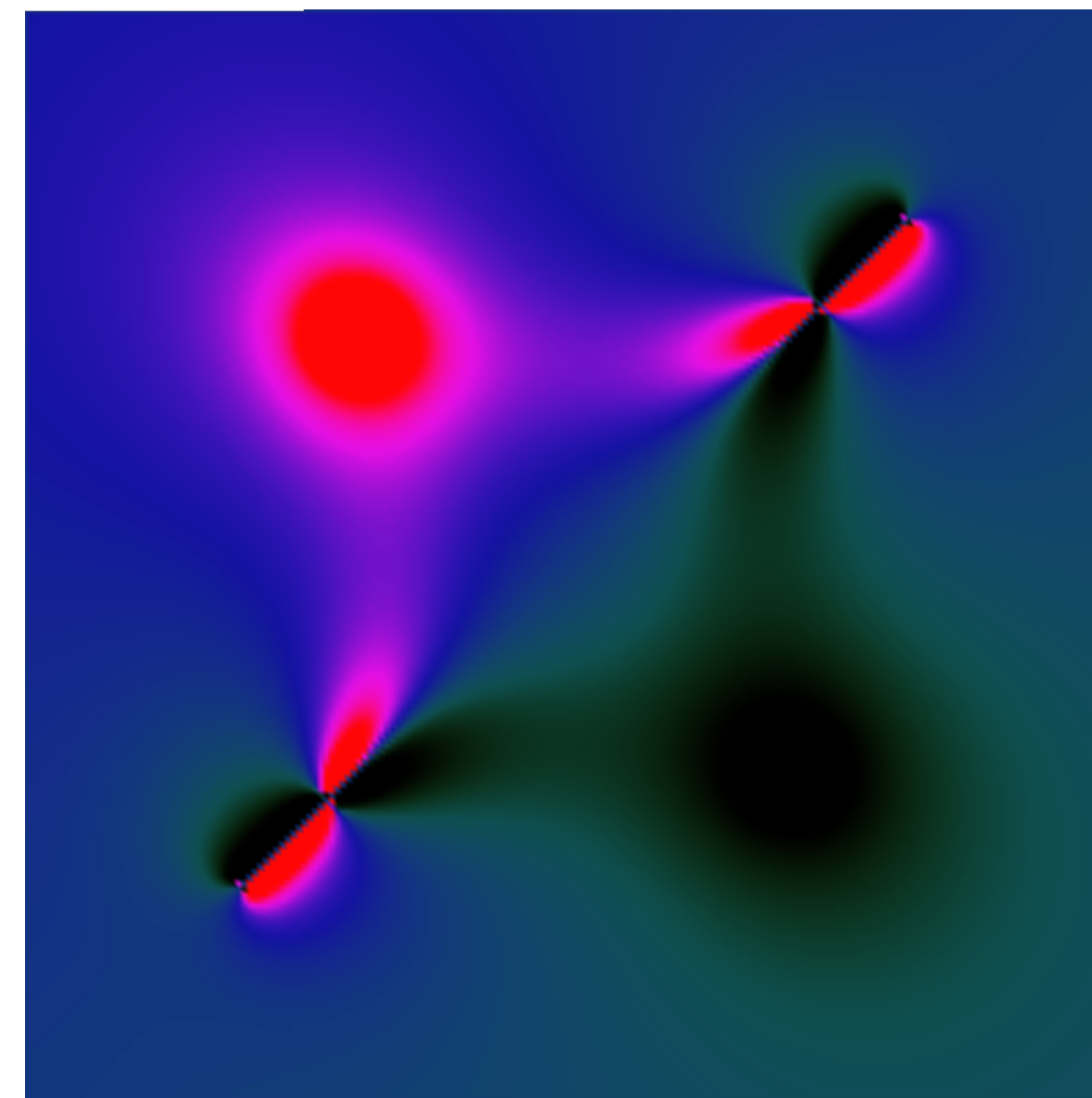
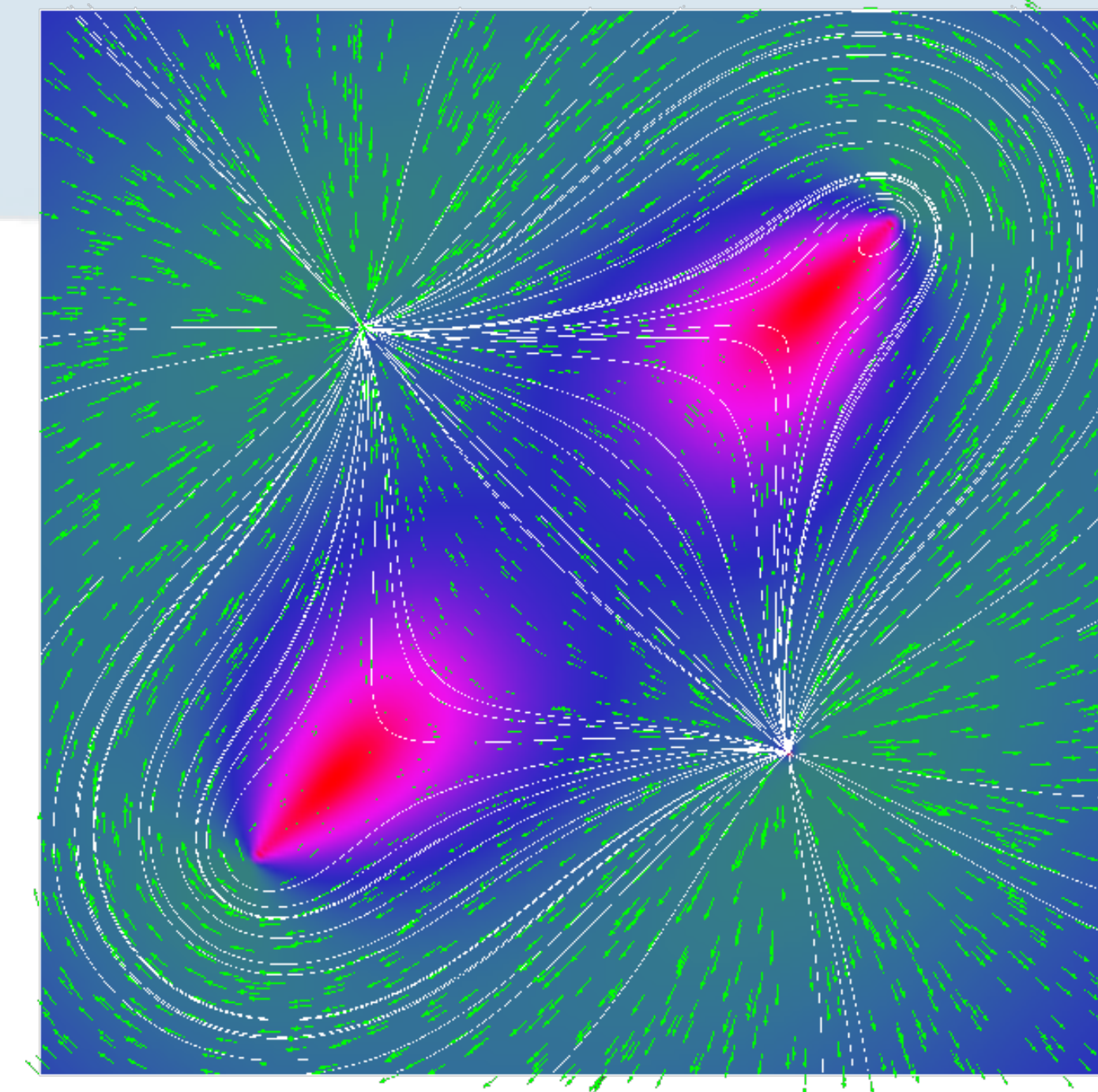
Vector field topology for dummies

- What is the correspondence between



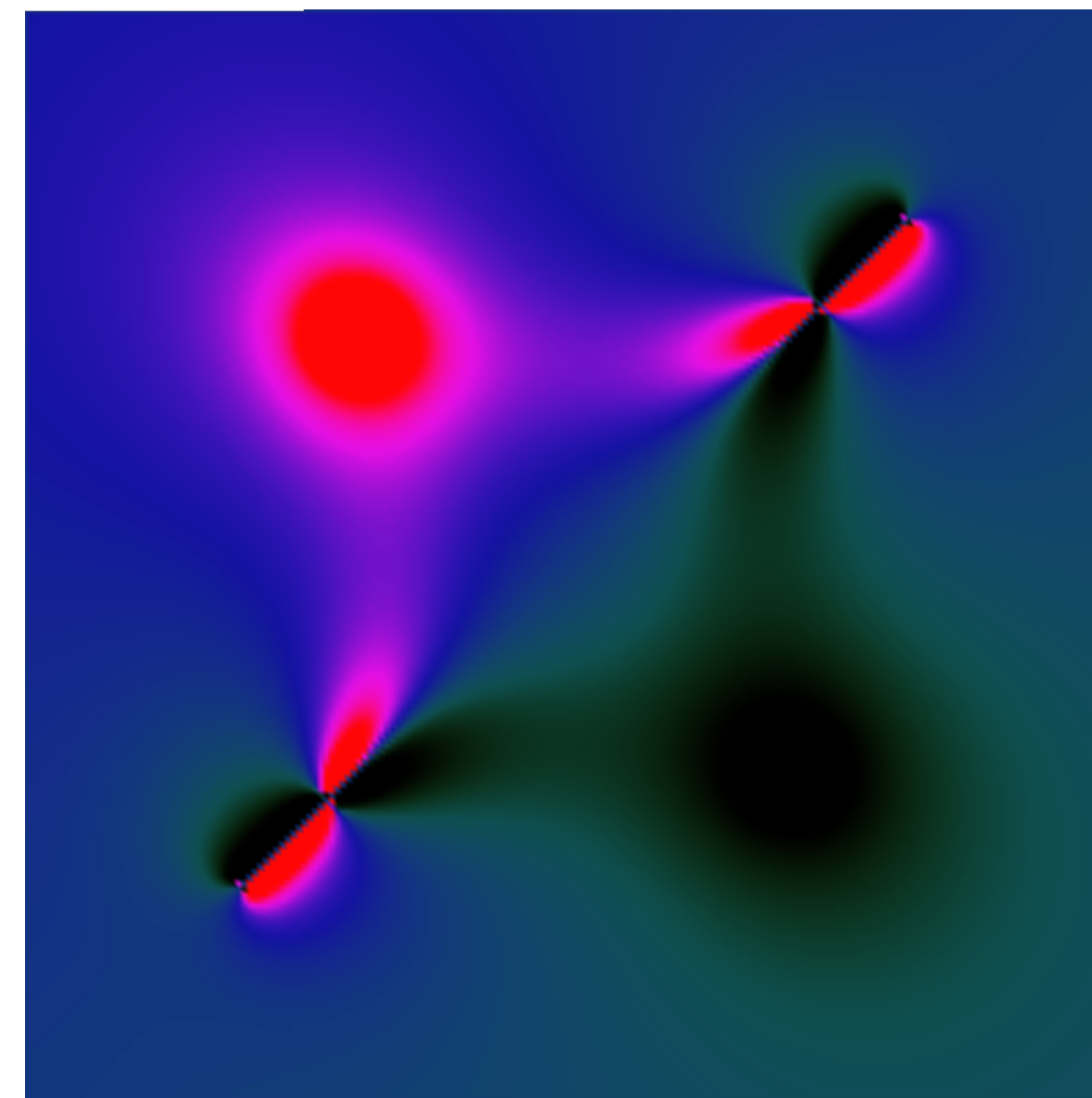
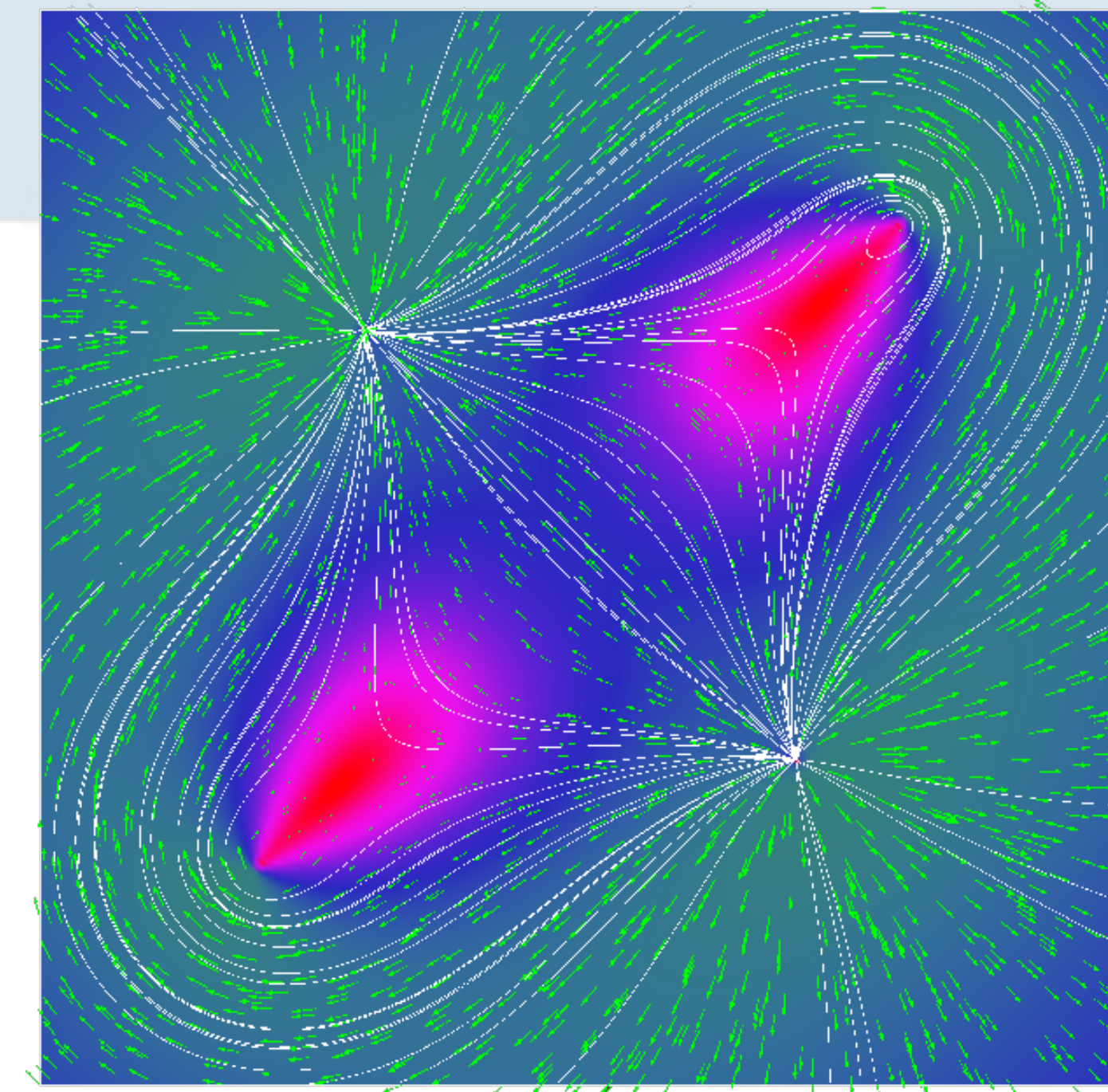
Vector field topology for dummies

- What is the correspondence between
 - The geometrical features we introduced
 - The critical points of the field



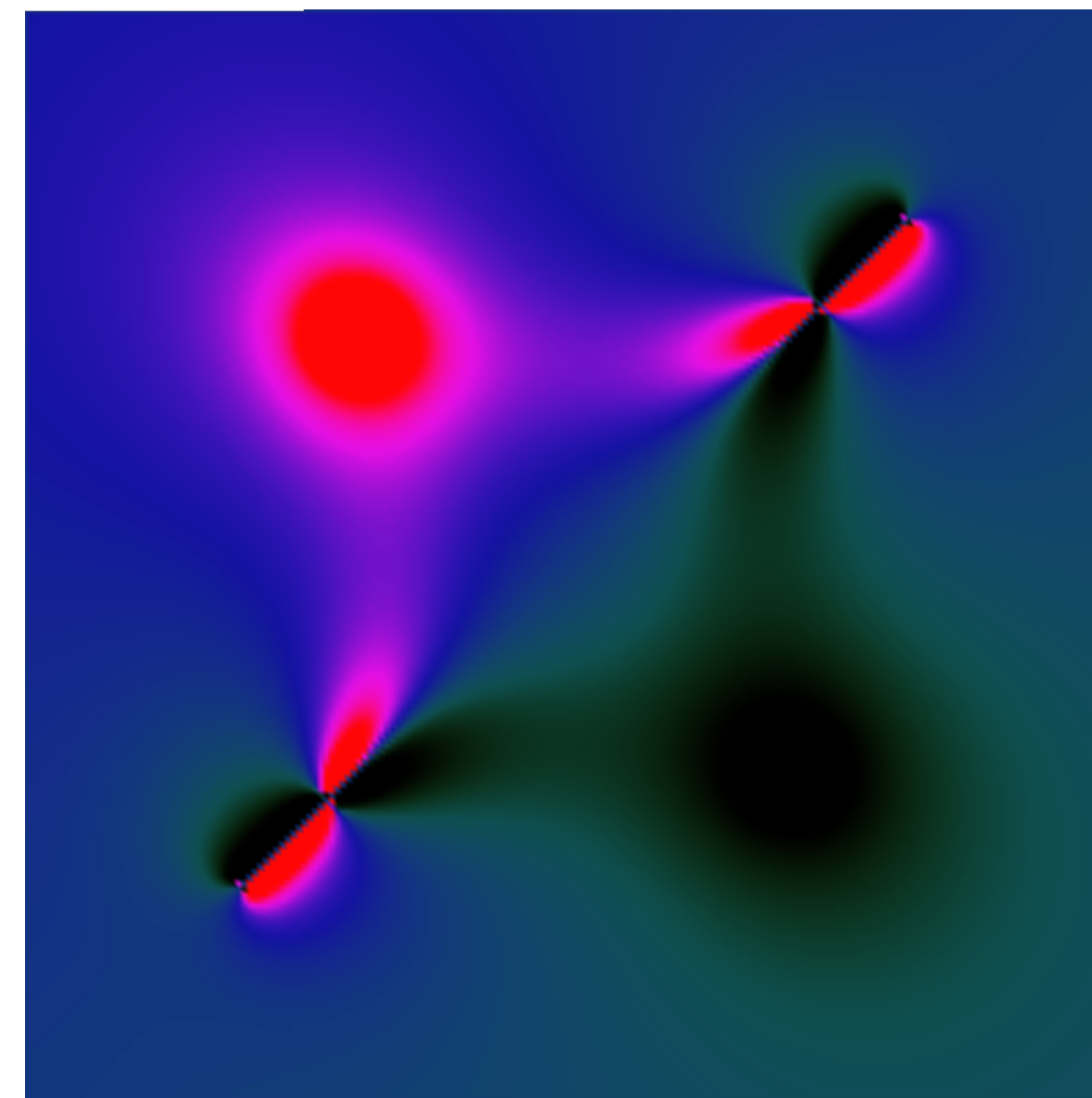
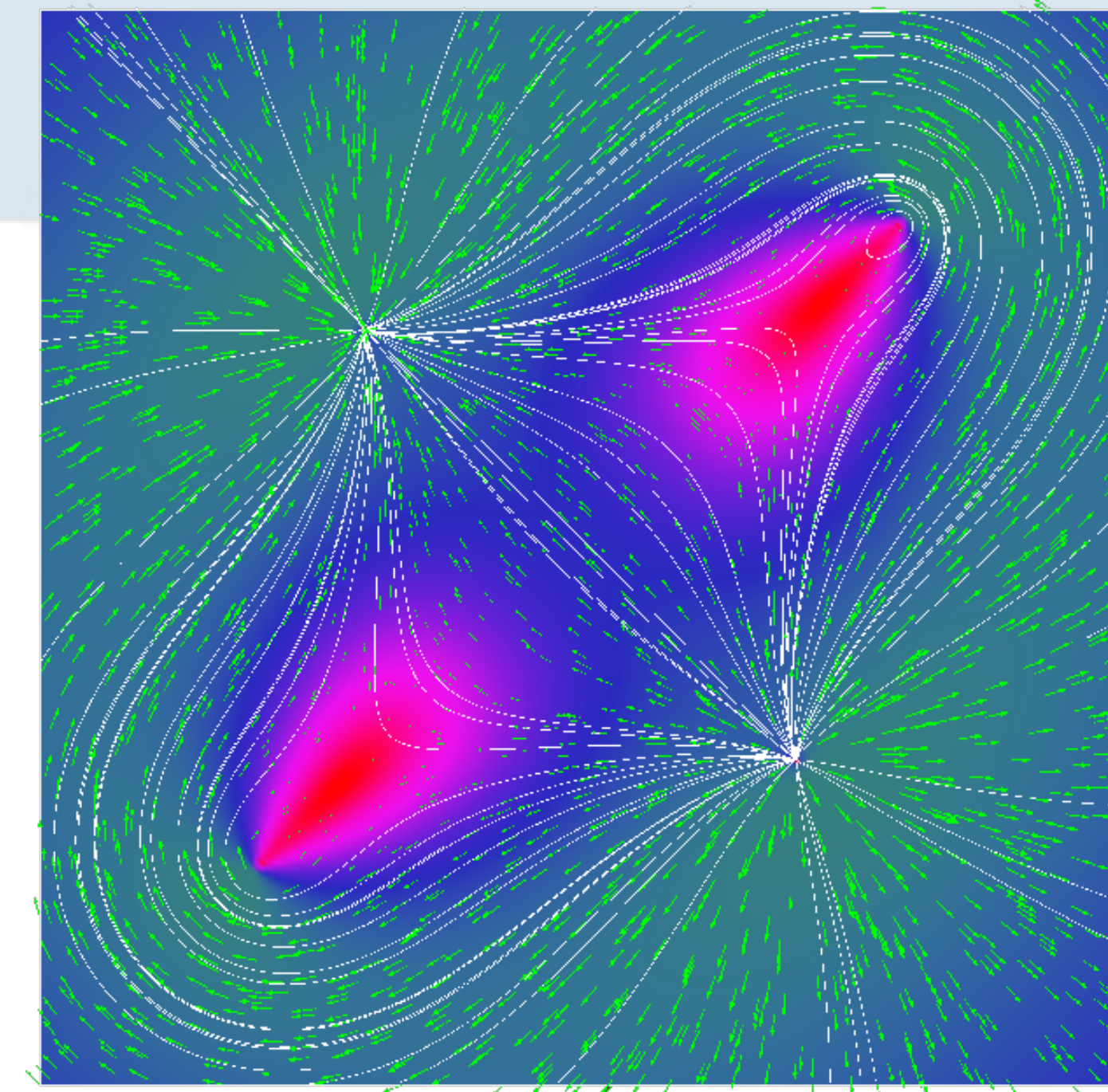
Vector field topology for dummies

- What is the correspondence between
 - The geometrical features we introduced
 - The critical points of the field
- Regarding critical points



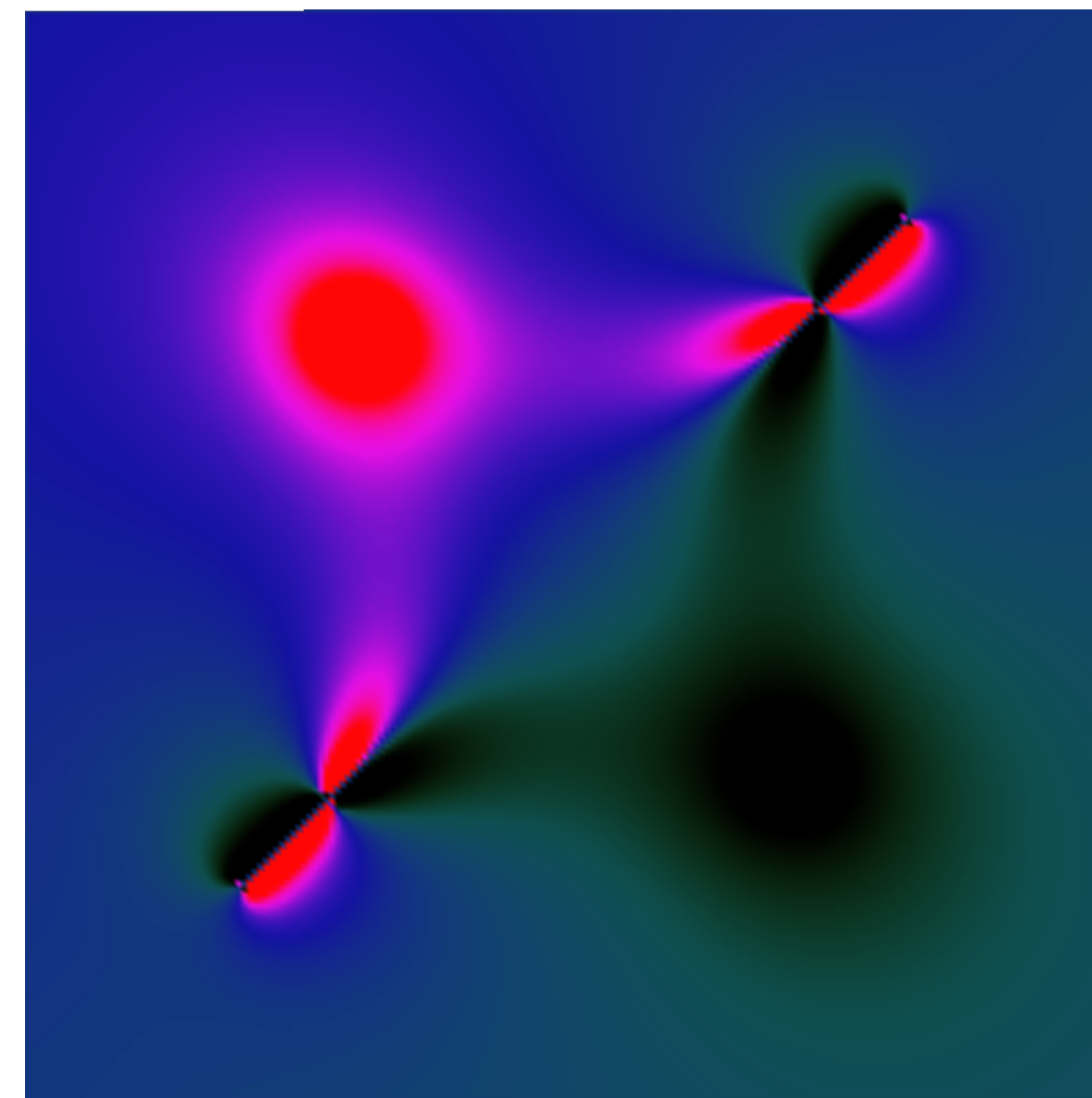
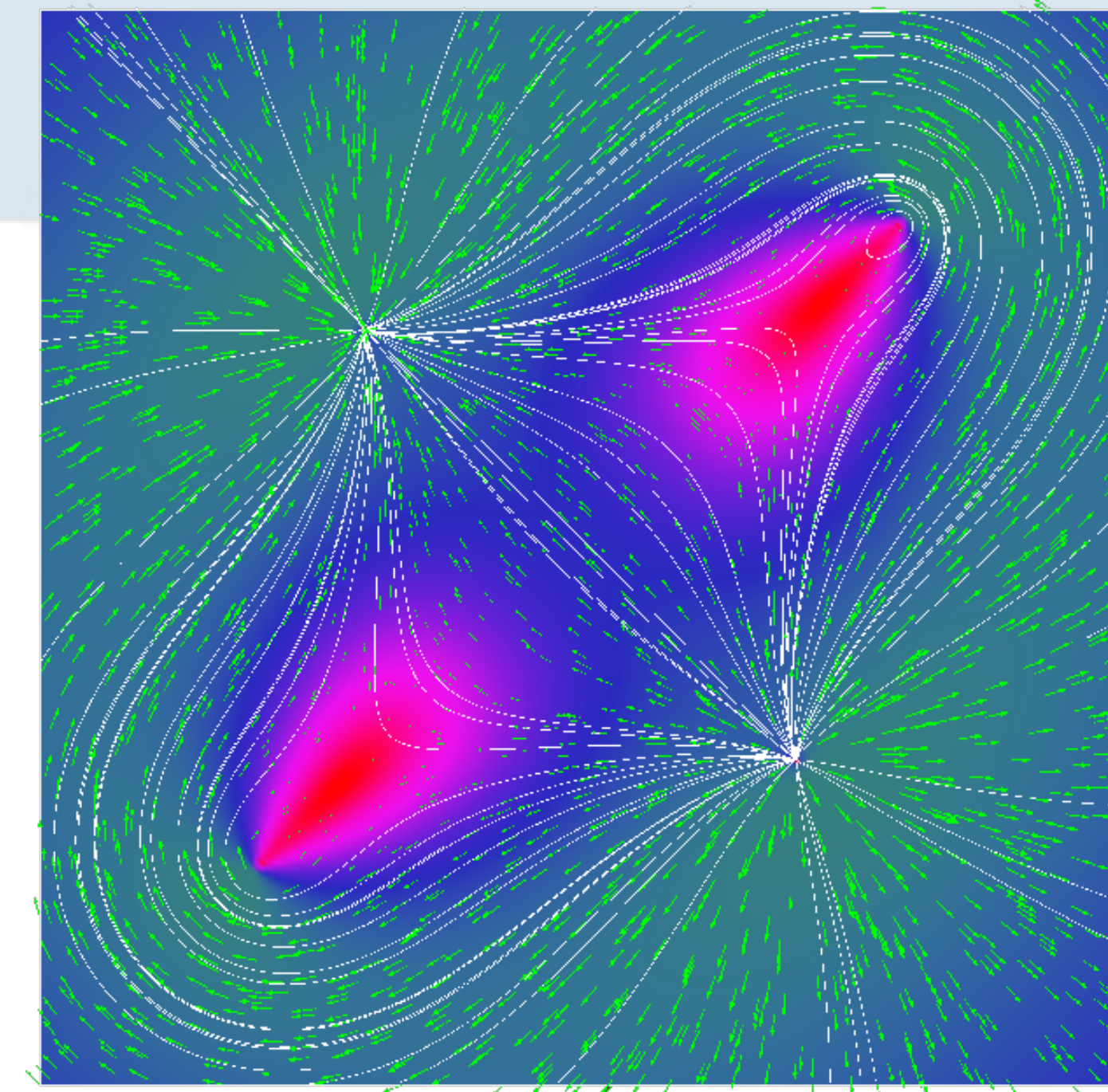
Vector field topology for dummies

- What is the correspondence between
 - The geometrical features we introduced
 - The critical points of the field
- Regarding critical points
 - What is the connection between them?
 - What does it imply for the features we introduced?



Vector field topology for dummies

- What is the correspondence between
 - The geometrical features we introduced
 - The critical points of the field
- Regarding critical points
 - What is the connection between them?
 - What does it imply for the features we introduced?
- Analogy to scalar field topology



Gradient field topology

Gradient field topology

- For instance
 - $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Gradient field topology

- For instance

- $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

- $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

- Gradient field, example

- $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $f = \nabla g = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right)$

Gradient field topology

- For instance

- $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

- $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

- Gradient field, example

- $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

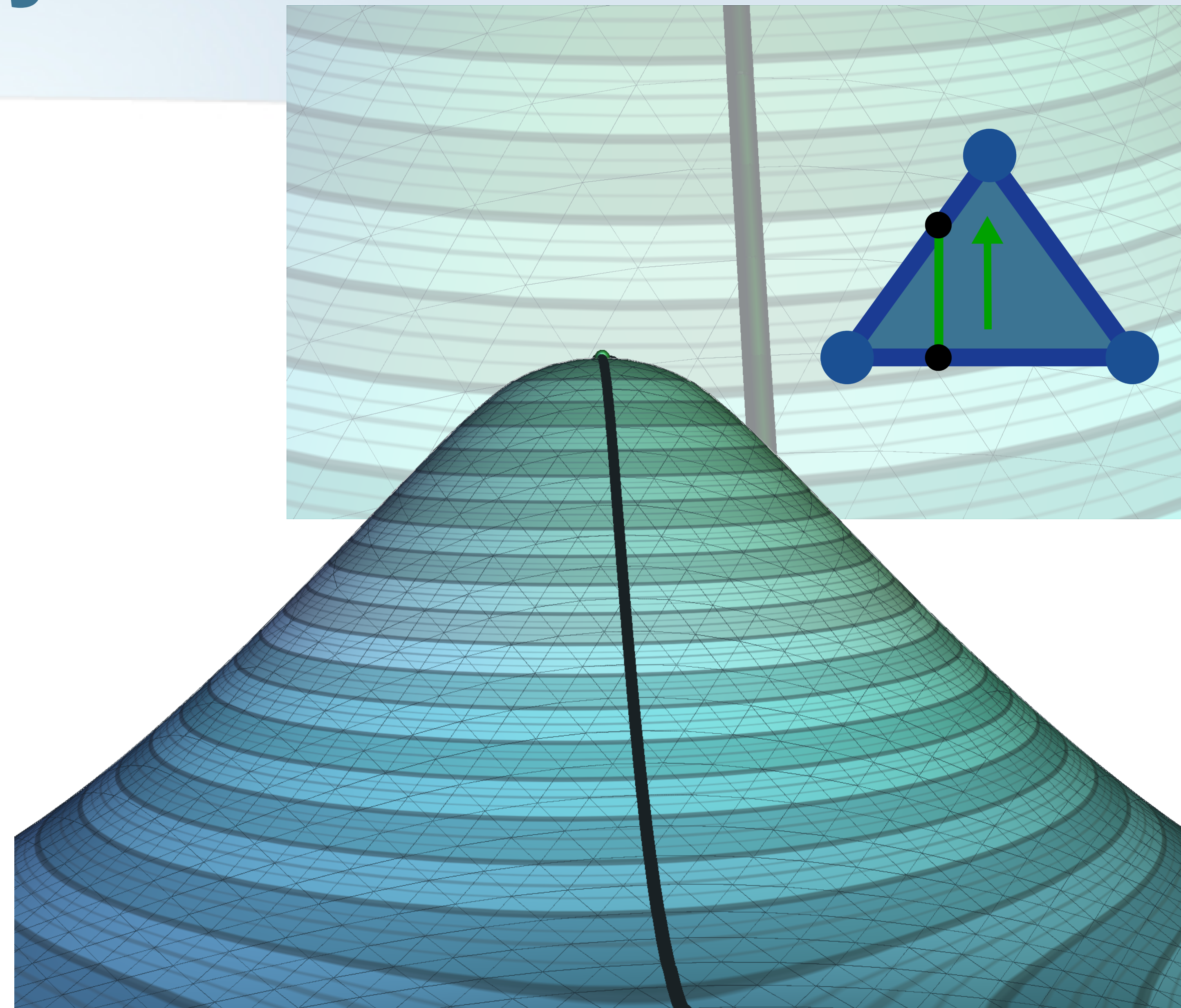
- $f = \nabla g = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right)$

- PL scalar fields

- Piecewise constant gradient field

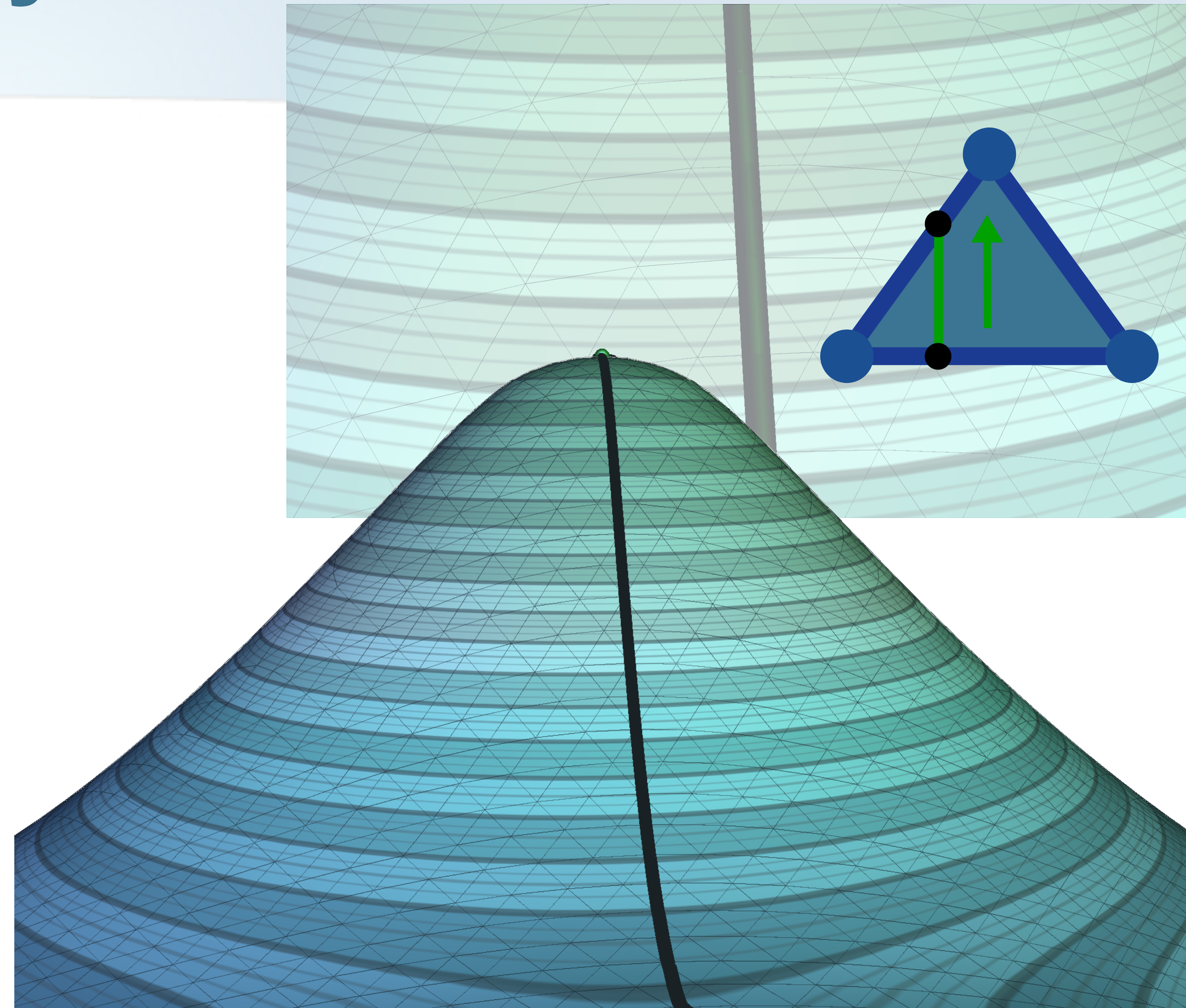
Gradient field topology

- For instance
 - $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
- Gradient field, example
 - $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - $f = \nabla g = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right)$
- PL scalar fields
 - Piecewise constant gradient field



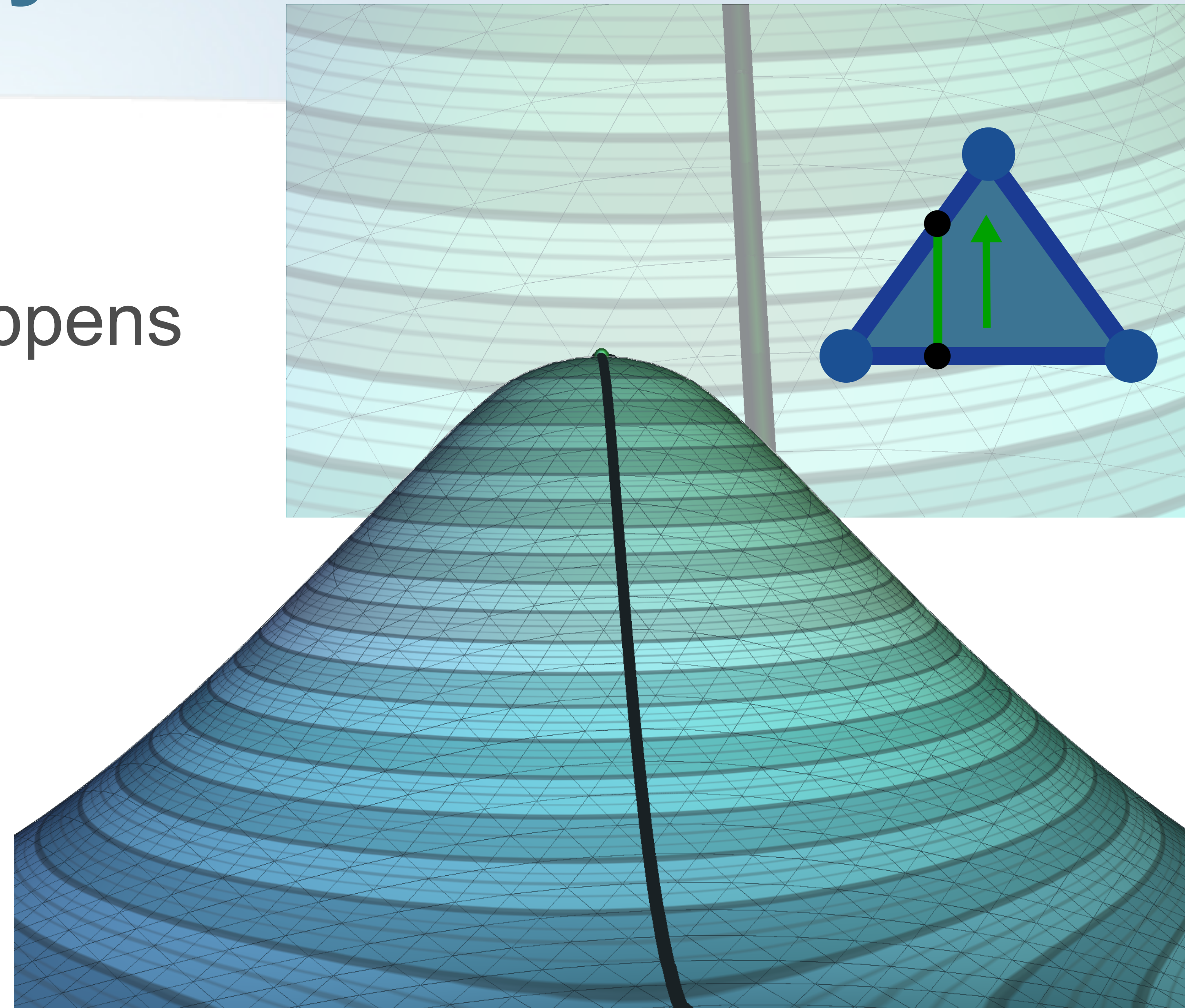
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points



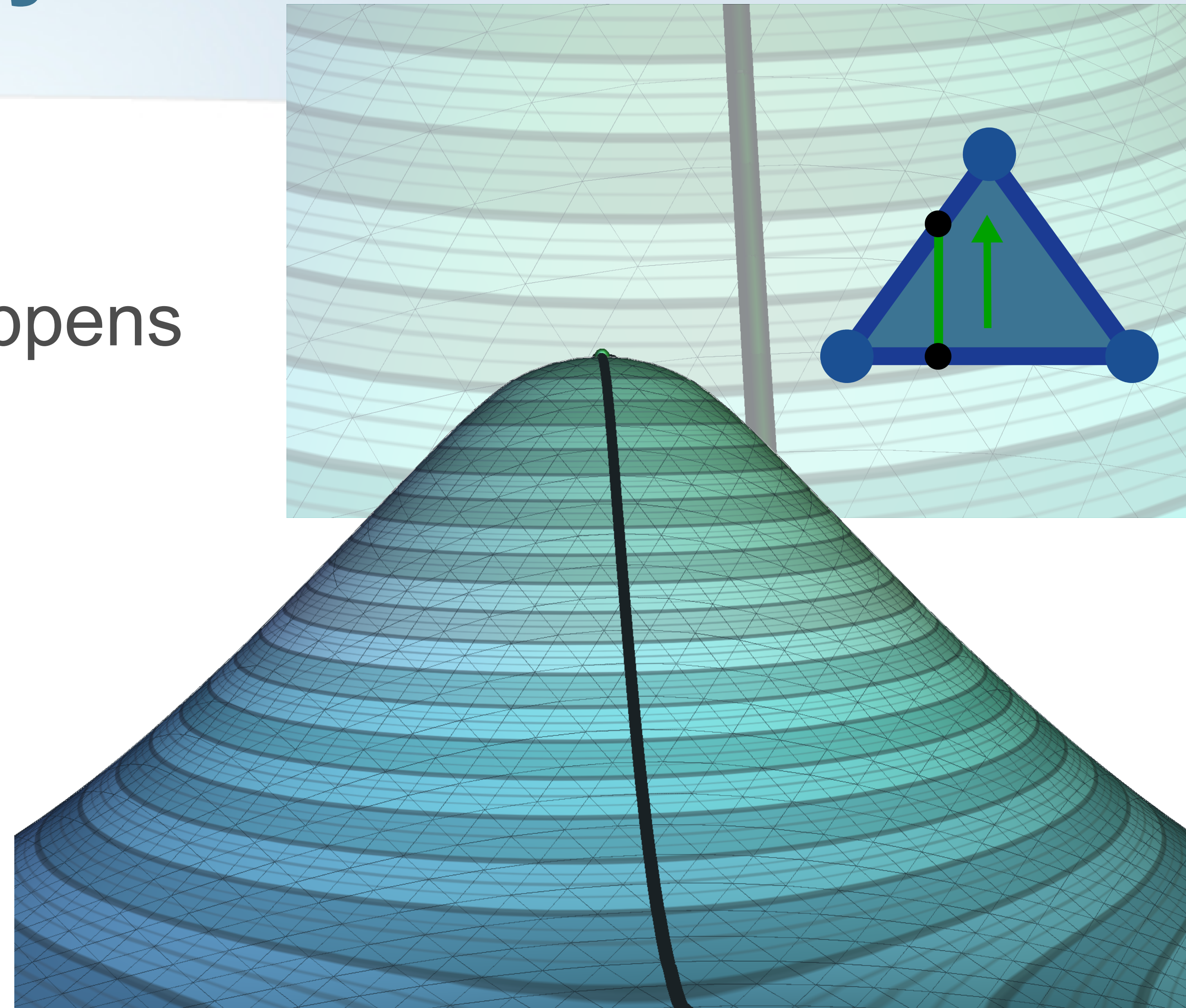
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens



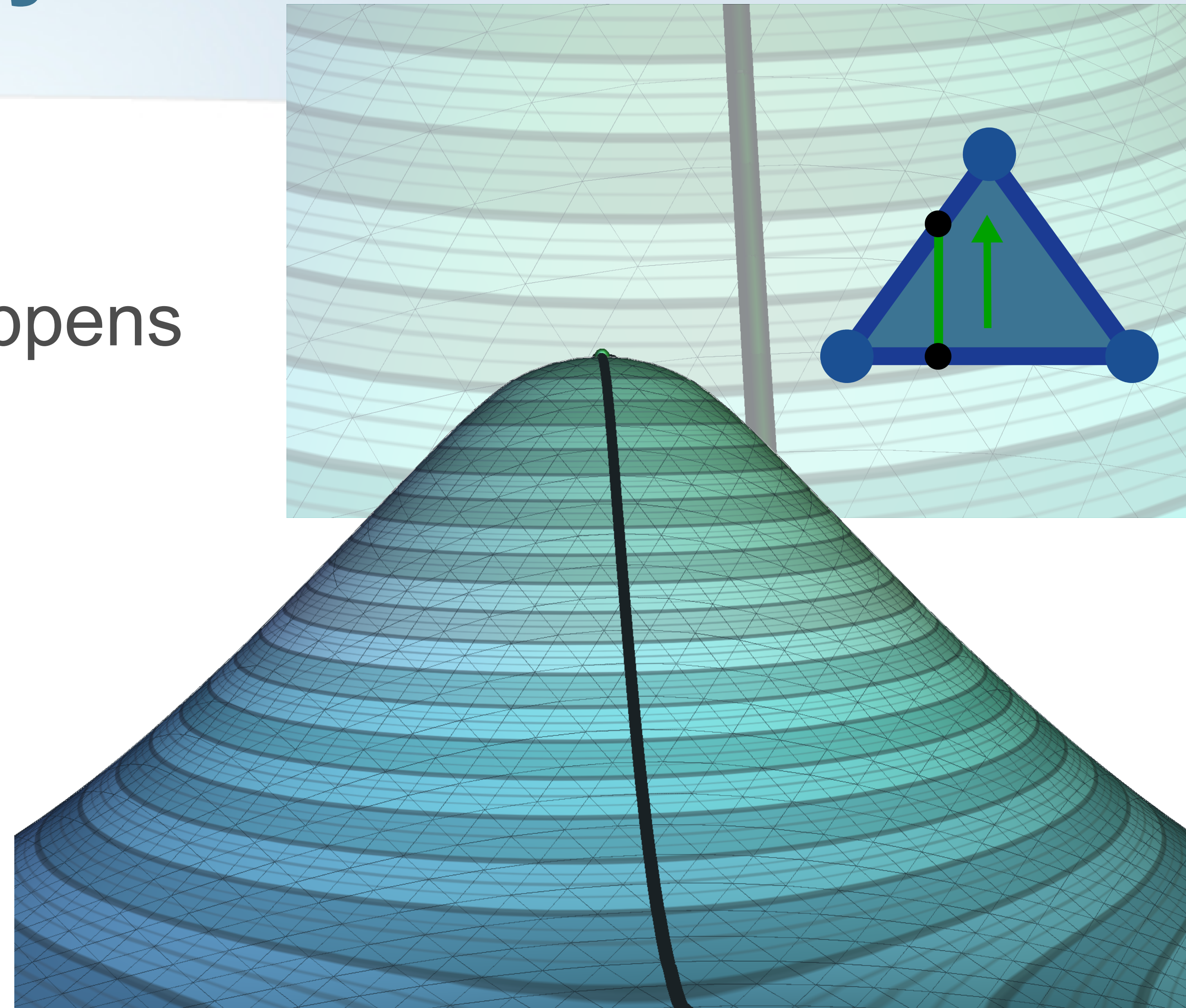
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens
 - Where the flow stops



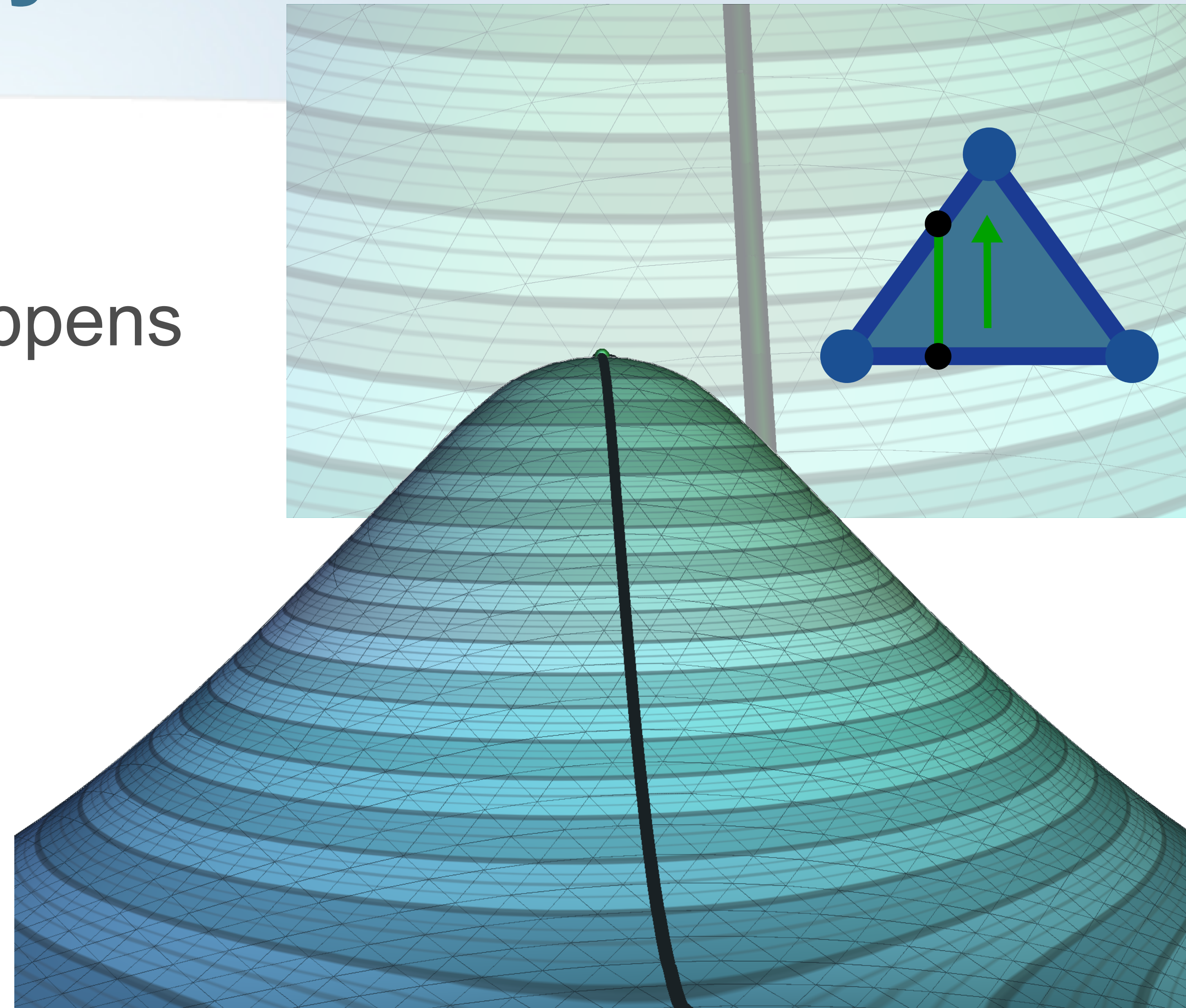
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens
 - Where the flow stops
- Where does the gradient stops?



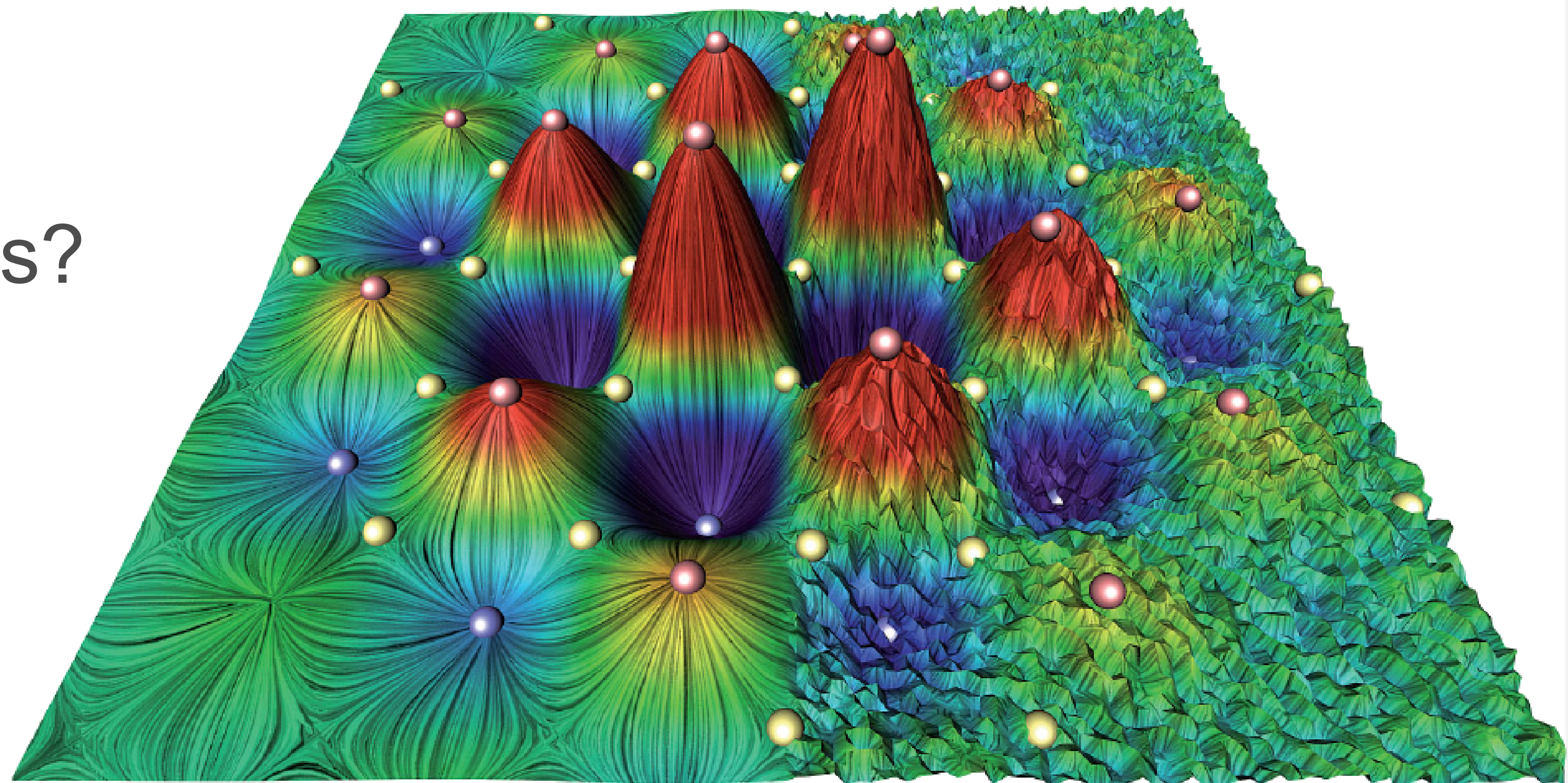
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens
 - Where the flow stops
- Where does the gradient stops?
 - At the critical points of g



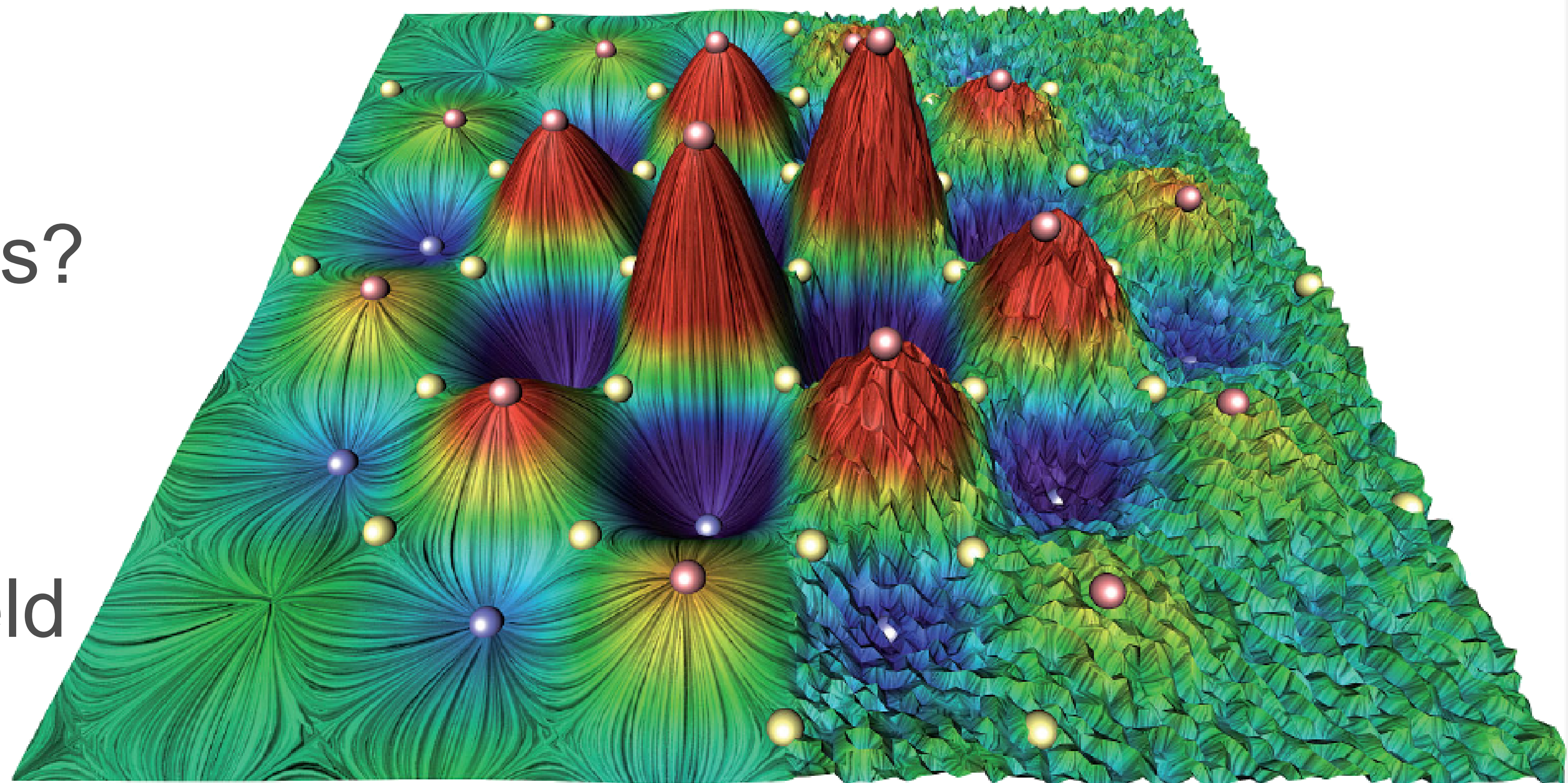
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens
 - Where the flow stops
- Where does the gradient stops?
 - At the critical points of g



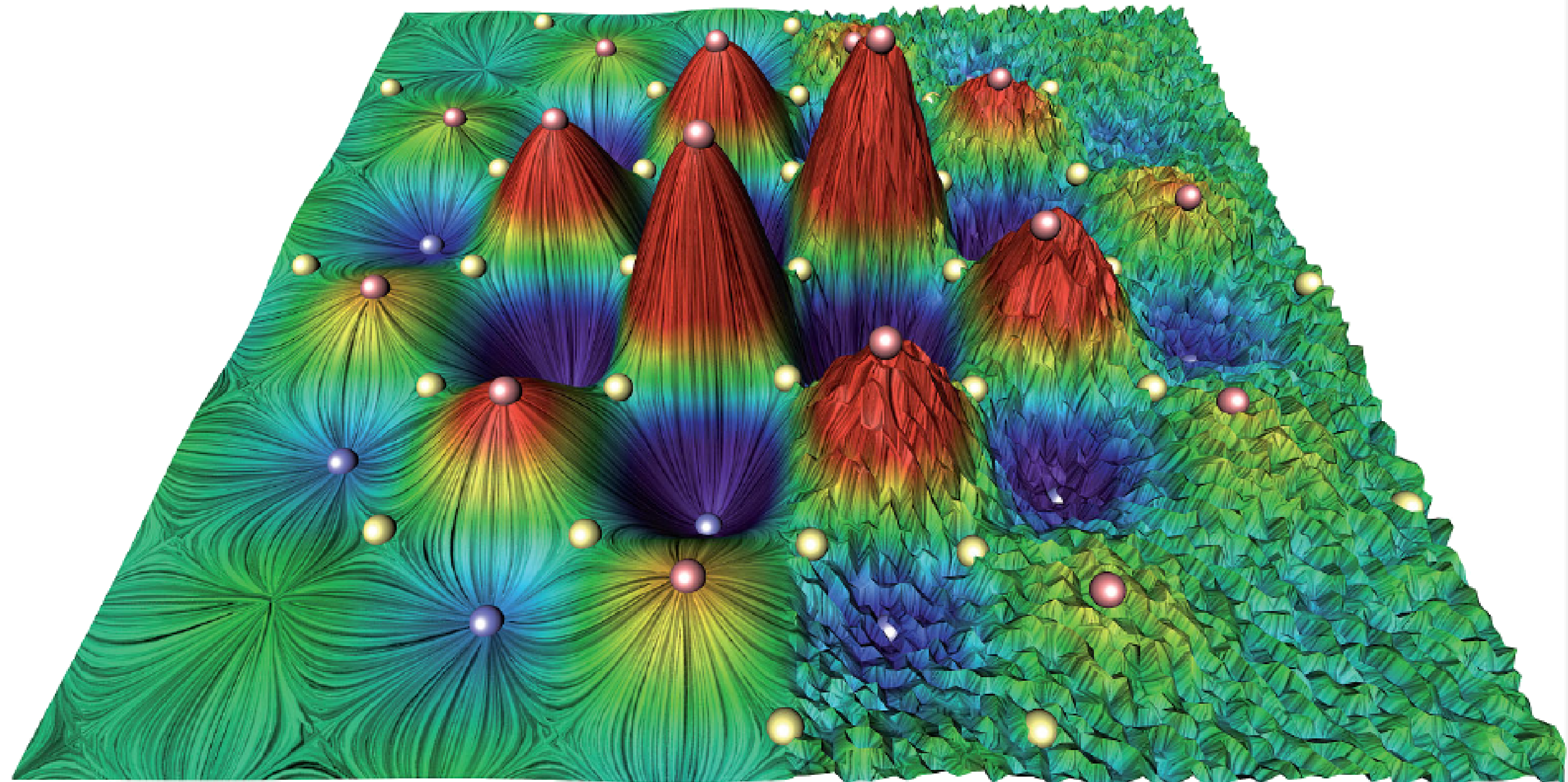
Gradient field topology

- Intuition of critical points
 - Points where something critical happens
 - Where the flow stops
- Where does the gradient stops?
 - At the critical points of g
- Critical points of a gradient field
 - Same as for scalar fields



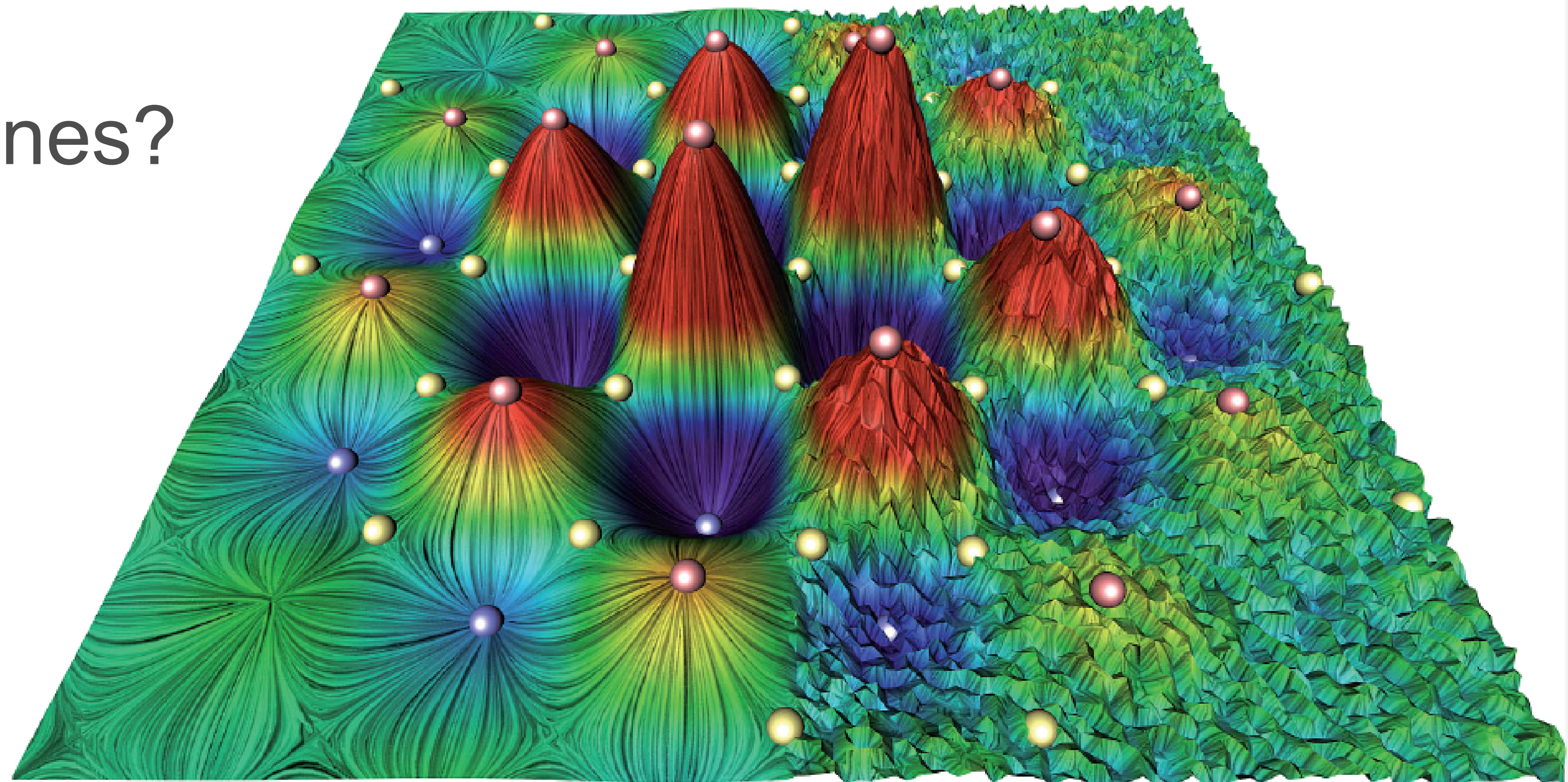
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes



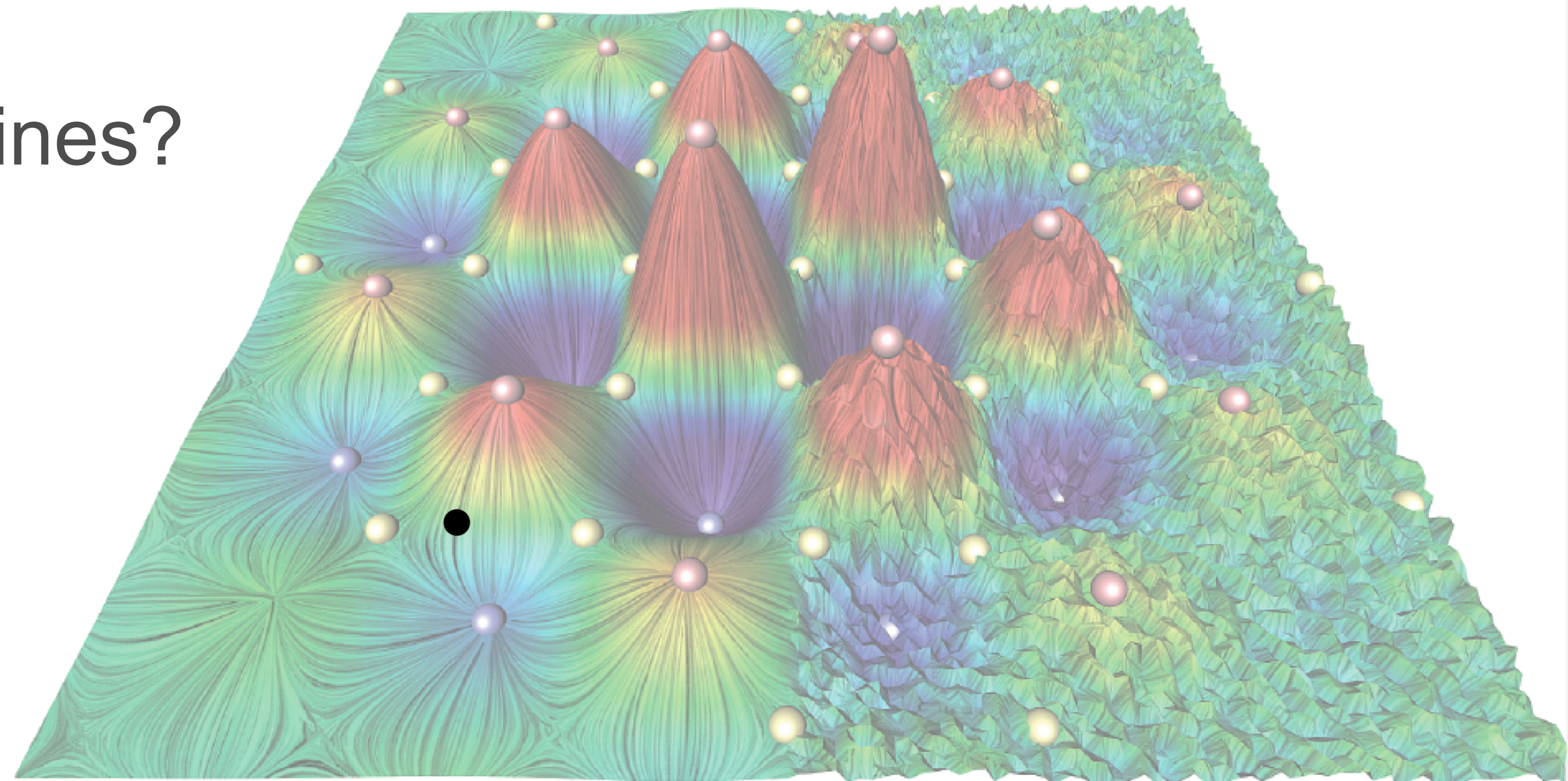
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes
- What's the relation to streamlines?



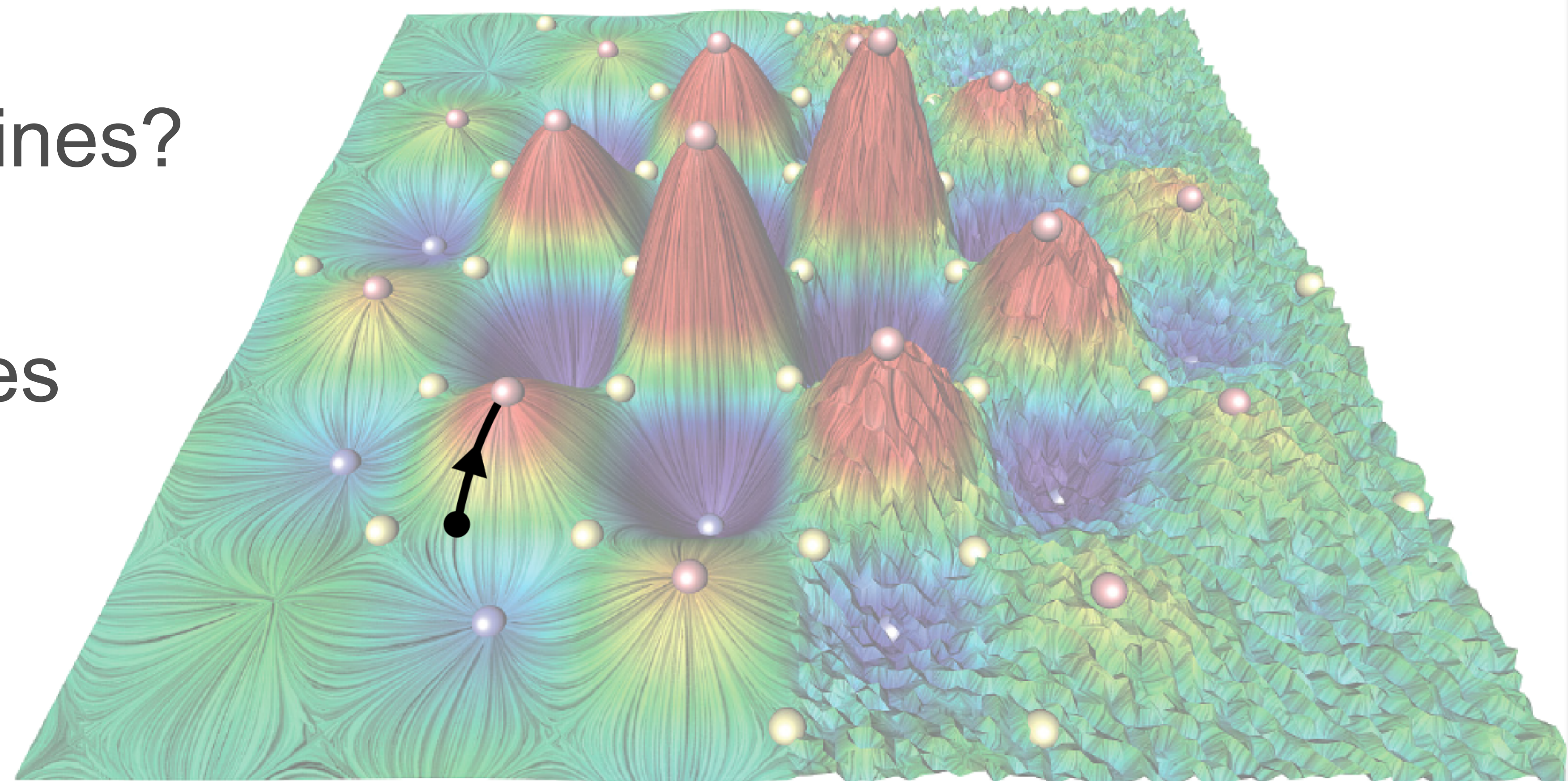
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes
- What's the relation to streamlines?



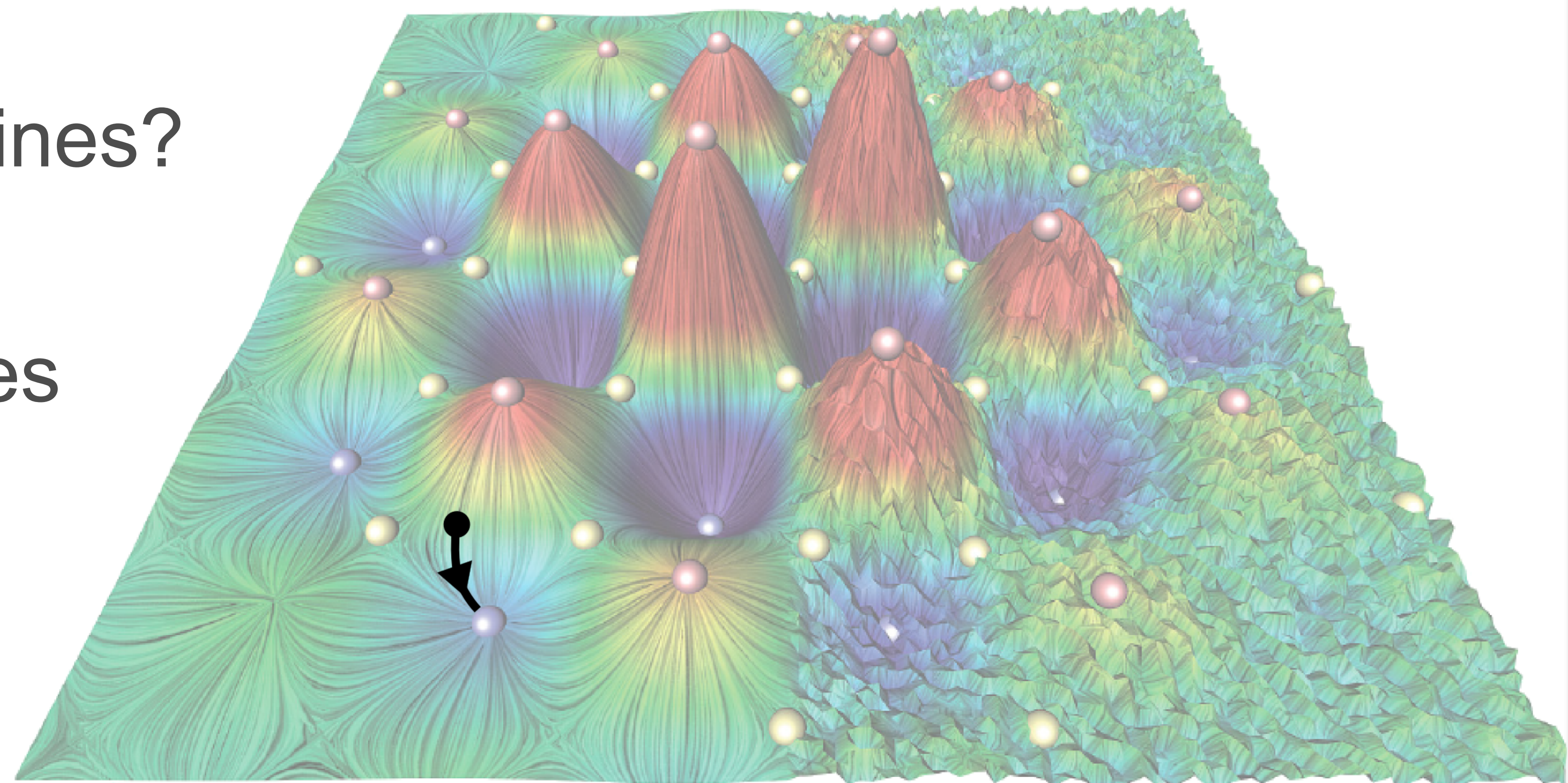
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes
- What's the relation to streamlines?
 - On closed domains
 - Critical points are streamlines extremities



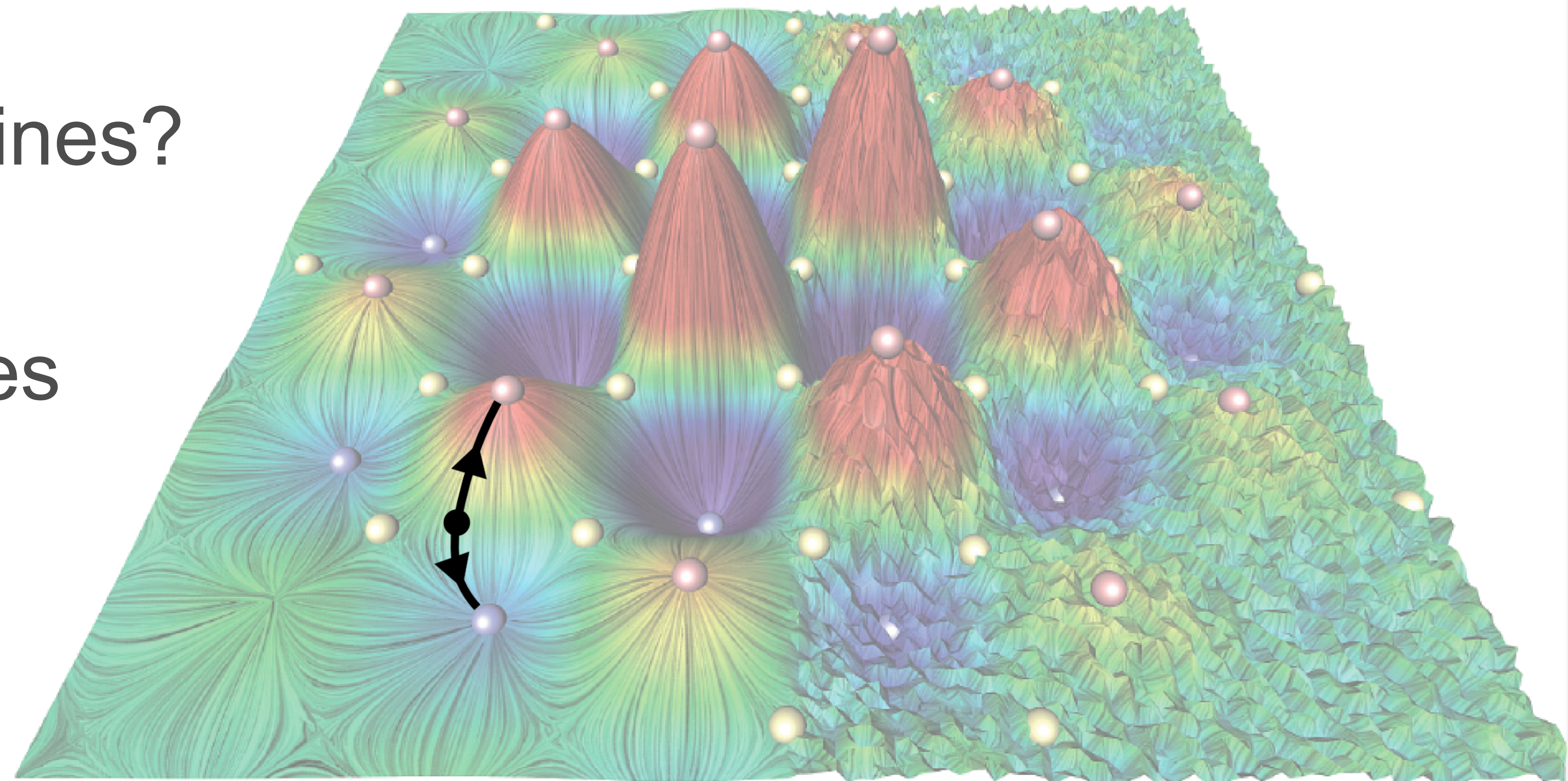
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes
- What's the relation to streamlines?
 - On closed domains
 - Critical points are streamlines extremities
 - Forwards and backwards



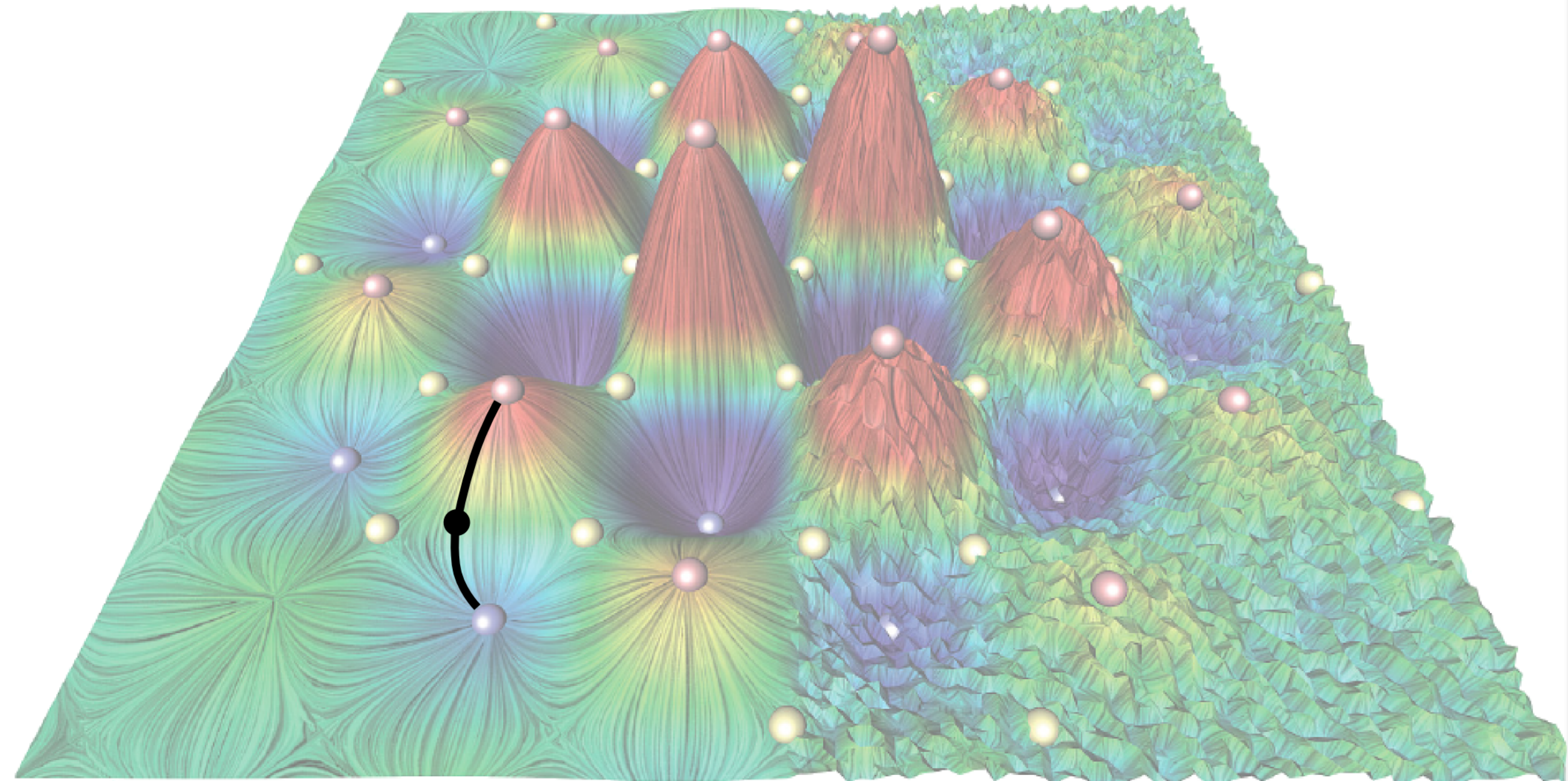
Gradient field topology

- Critical points of a vector field
 - Points where the magnitude vanishes
- What's the relation to streamlines?
 - On closed domains
 - Critical points are streamlines extremities
 - Forwards and backwards



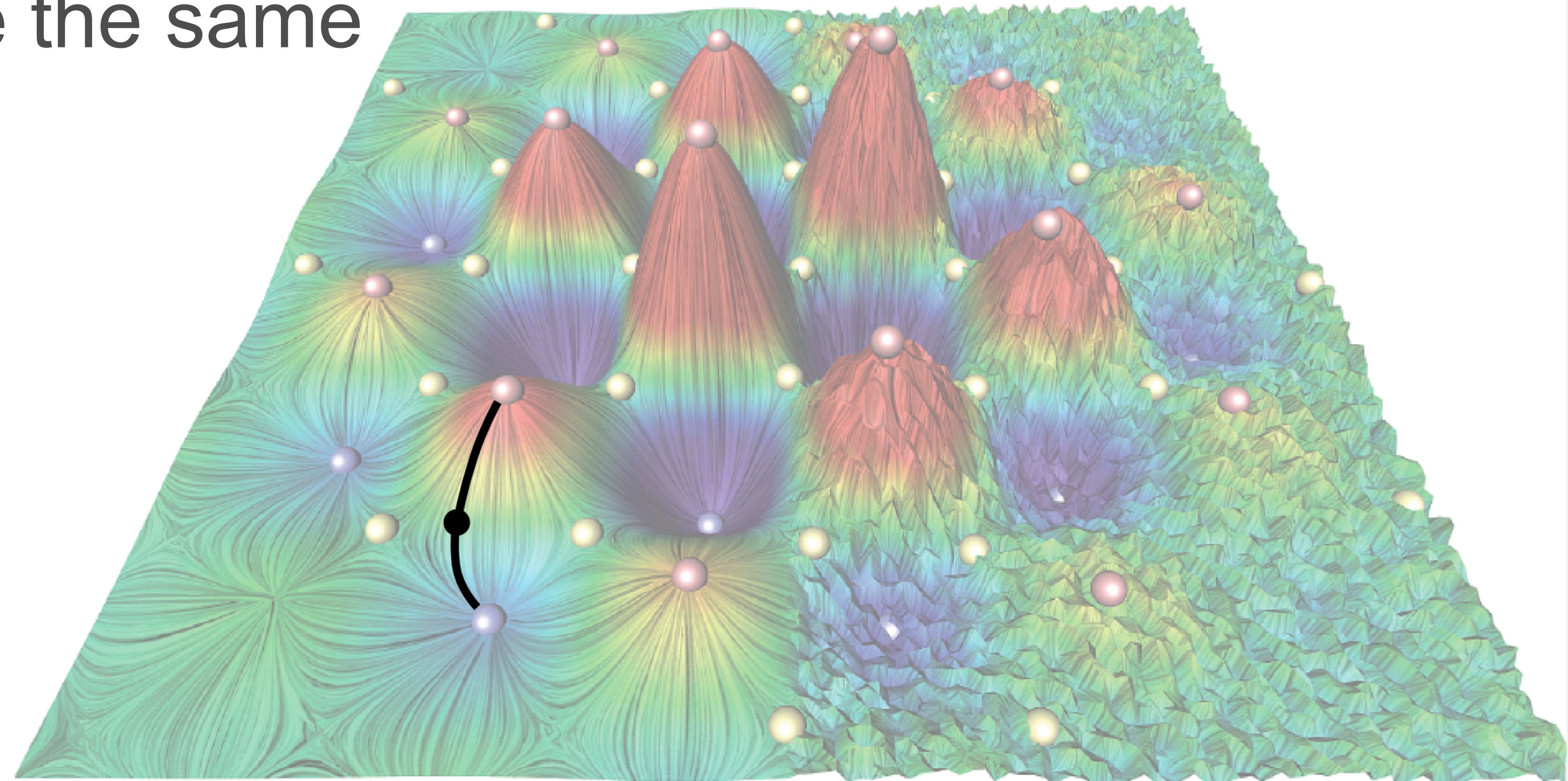
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points



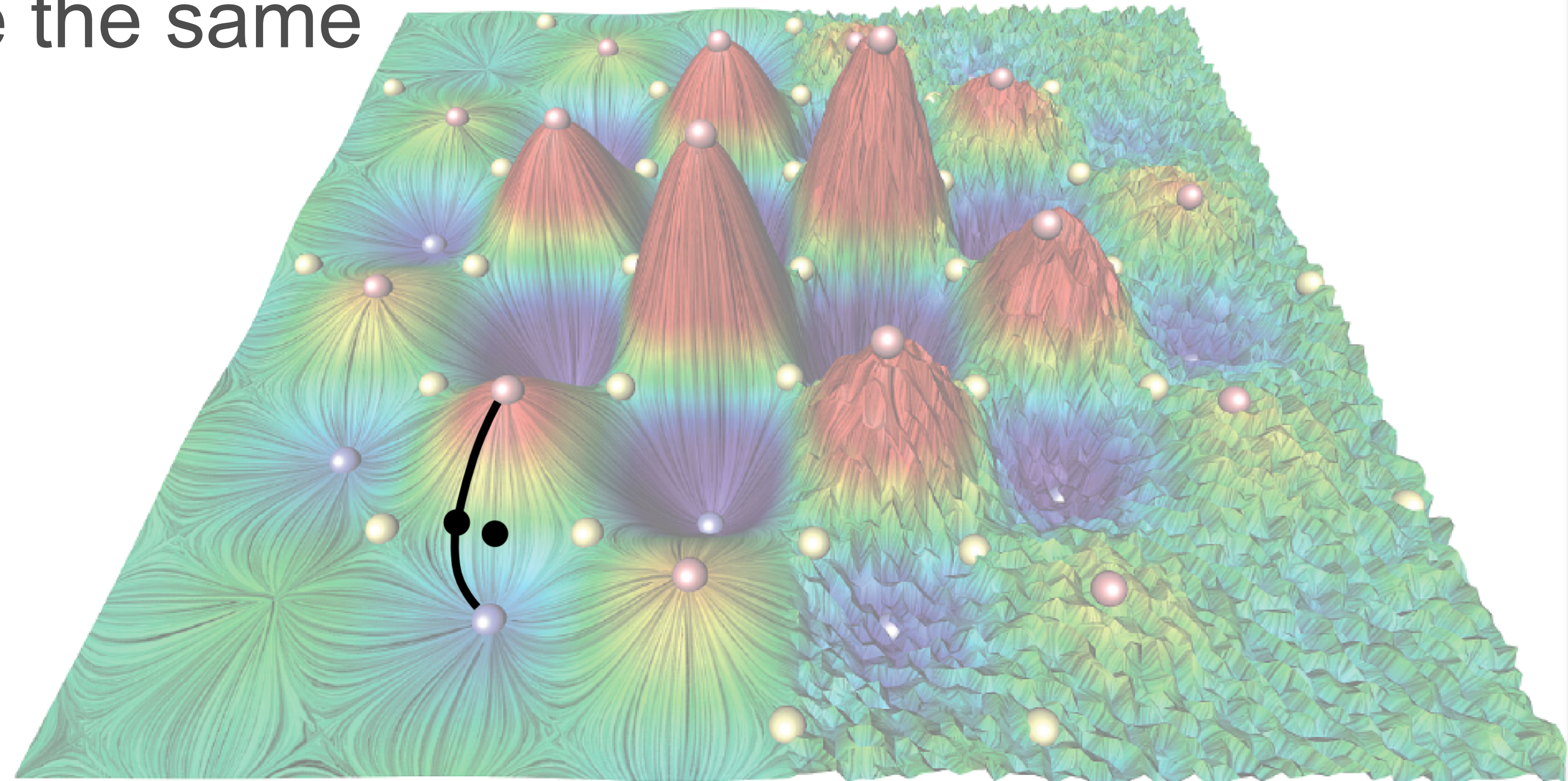
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities



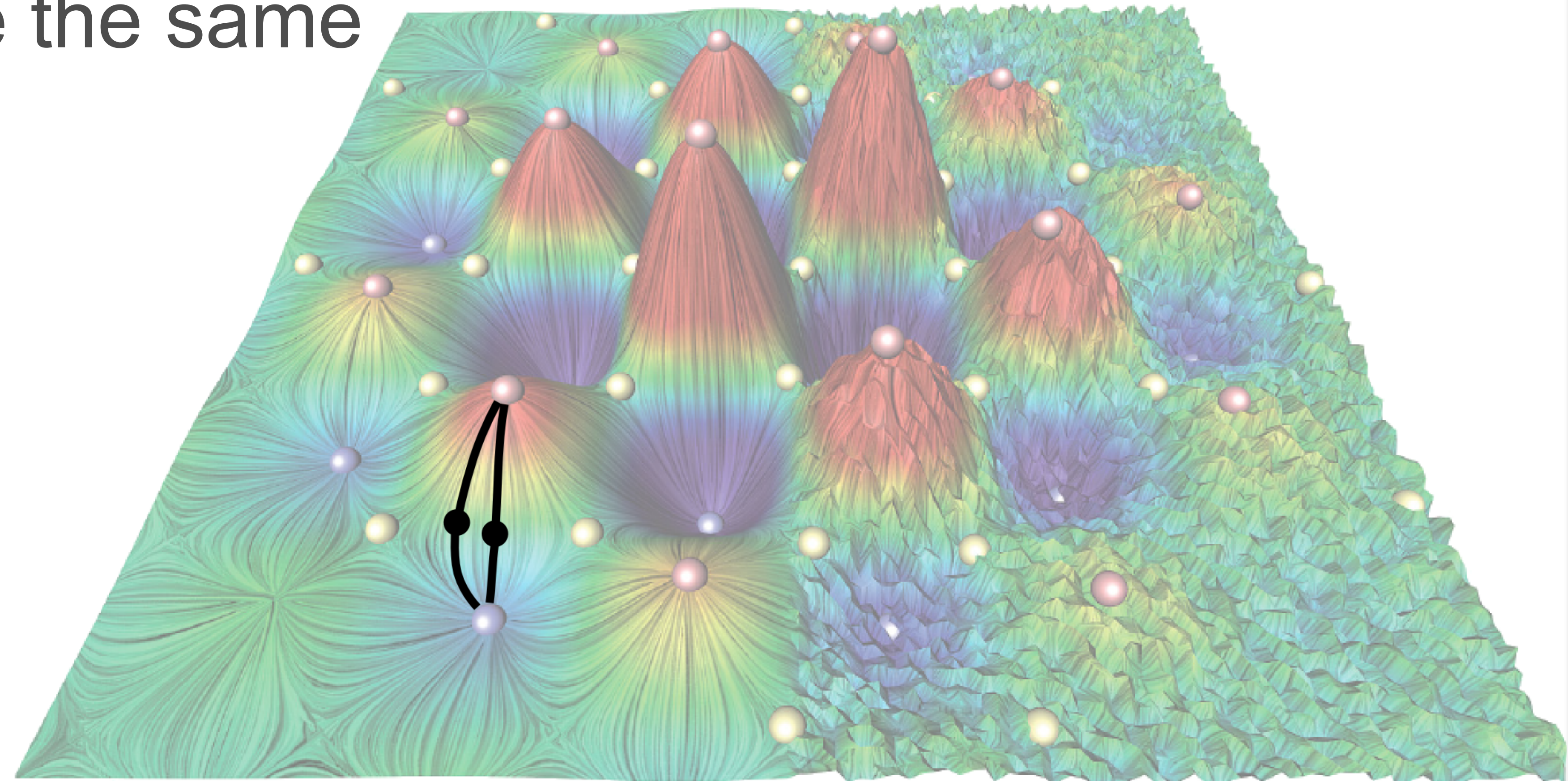
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities



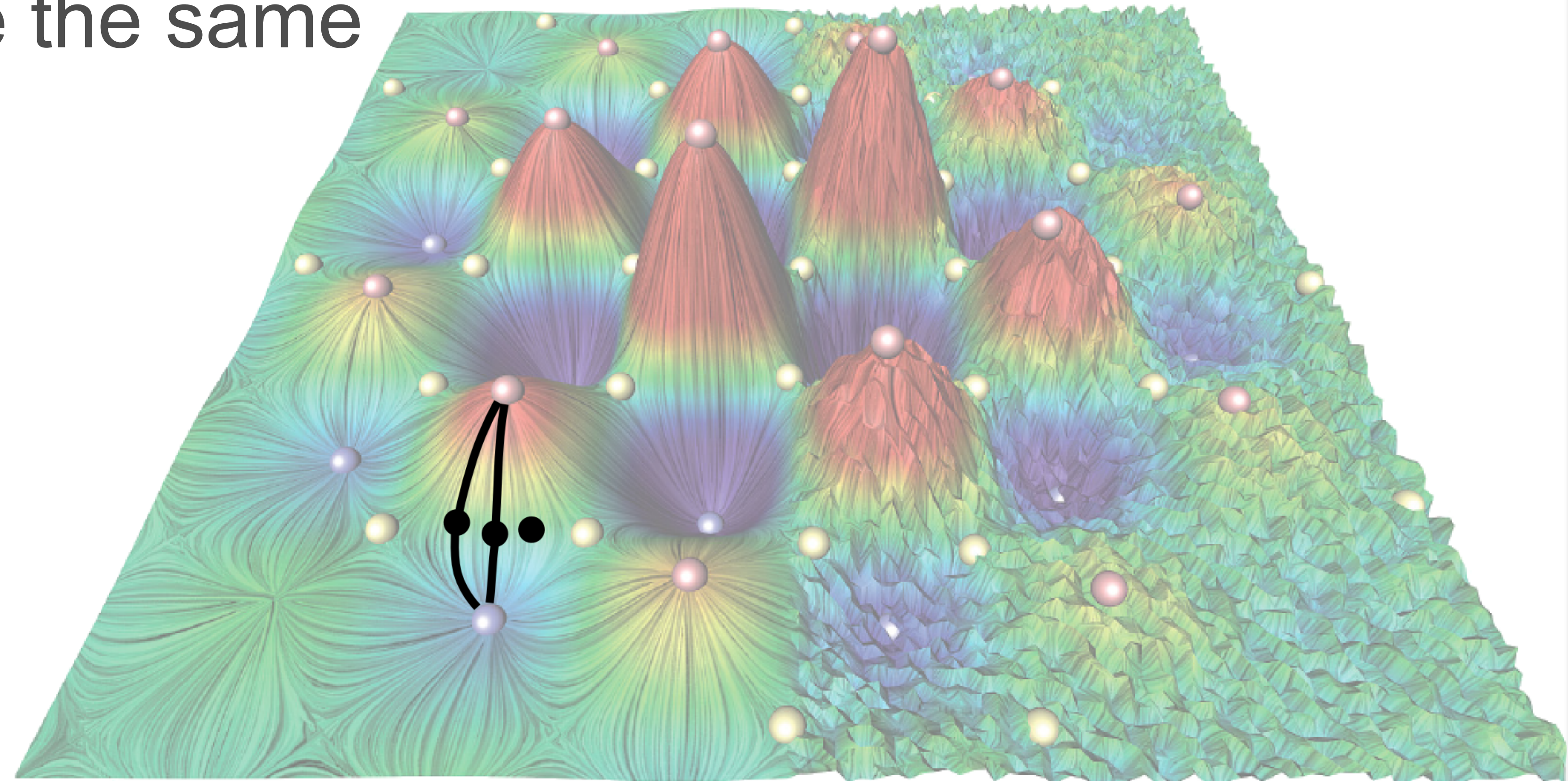
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities



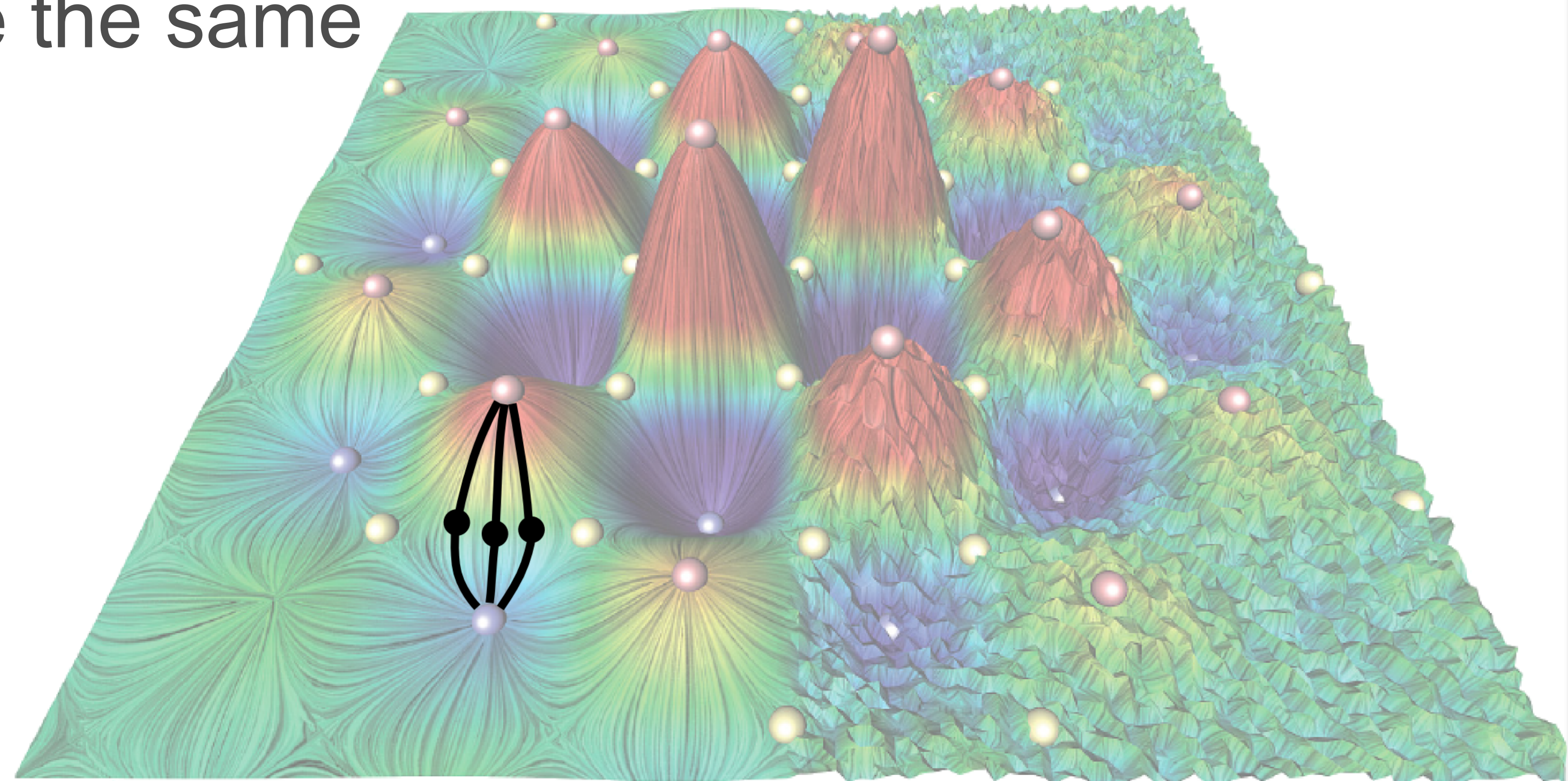
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities



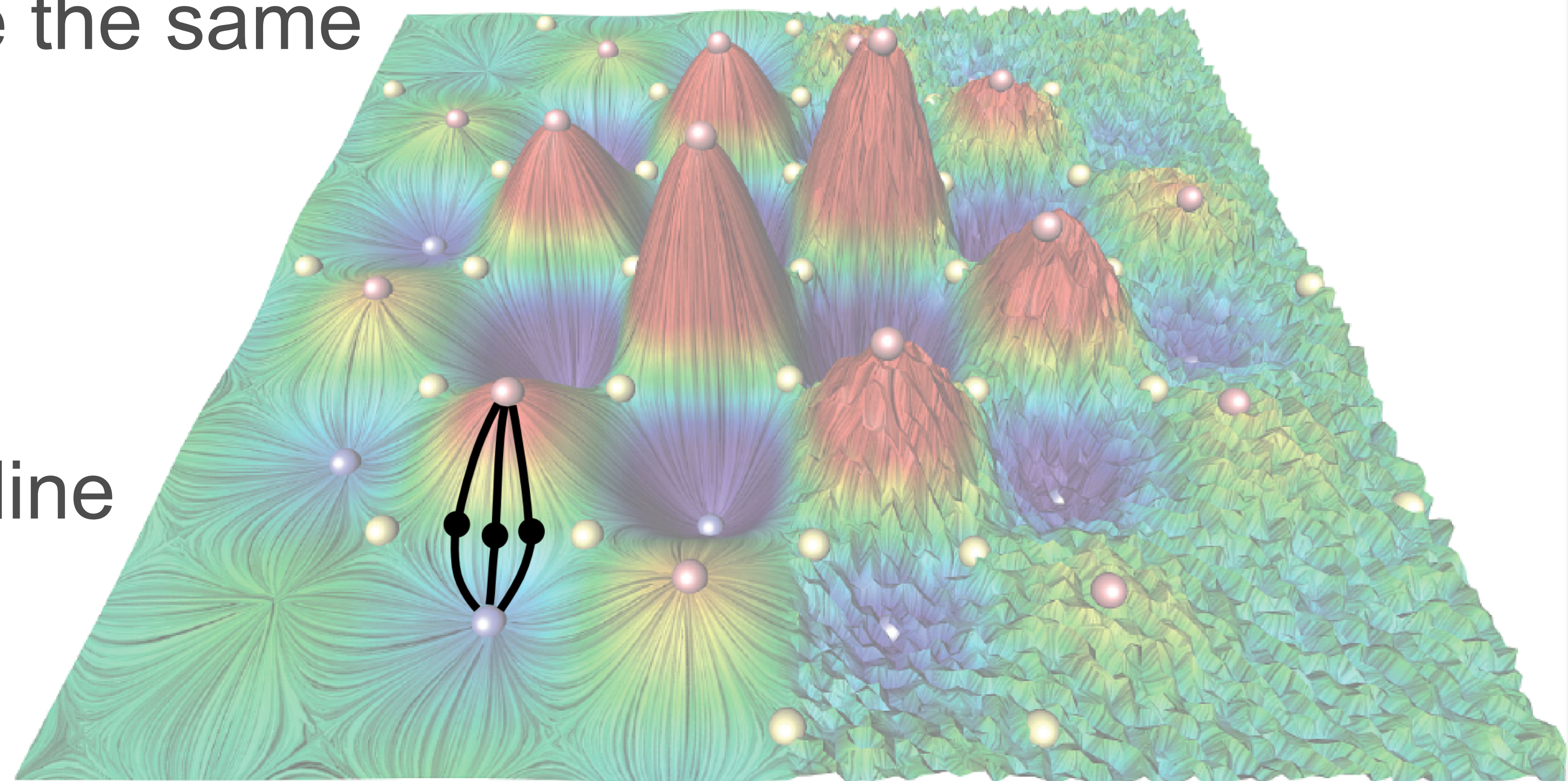
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities



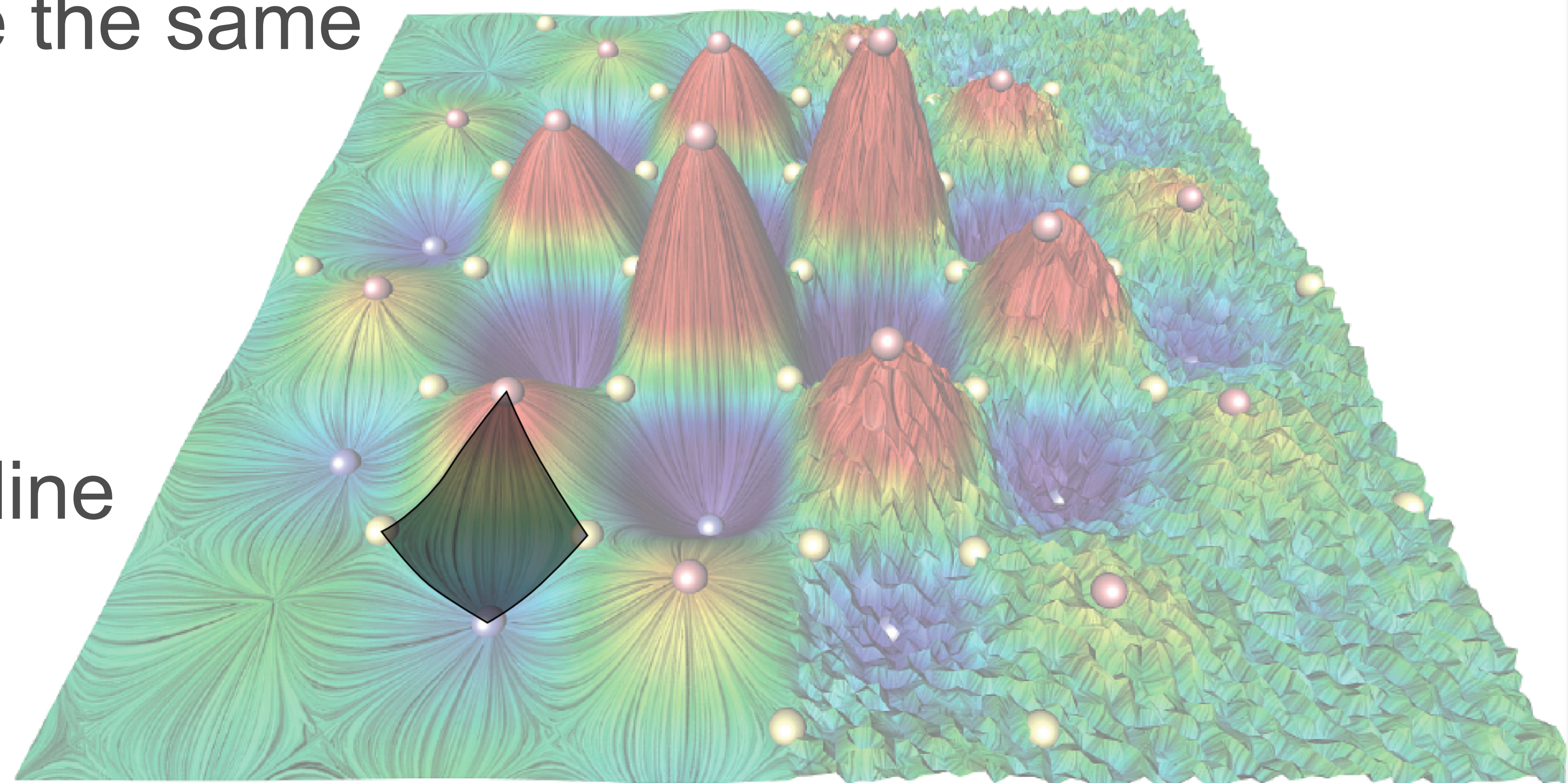
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities
- Equivalence relation
 - All the points whose streamline shares identical extremities



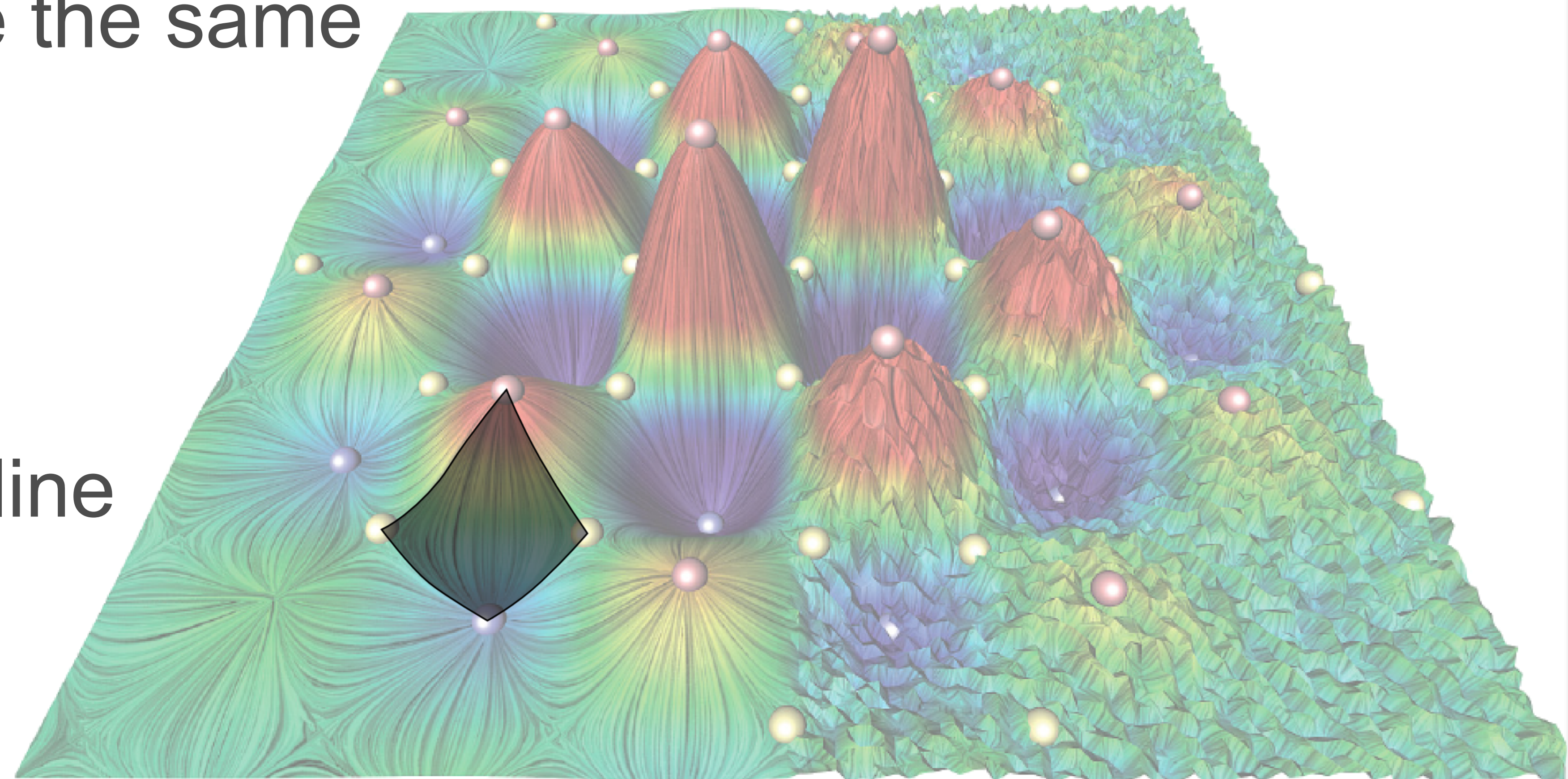
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities
- Equivalence relation
 - All the points whose streamline shares identical extremities



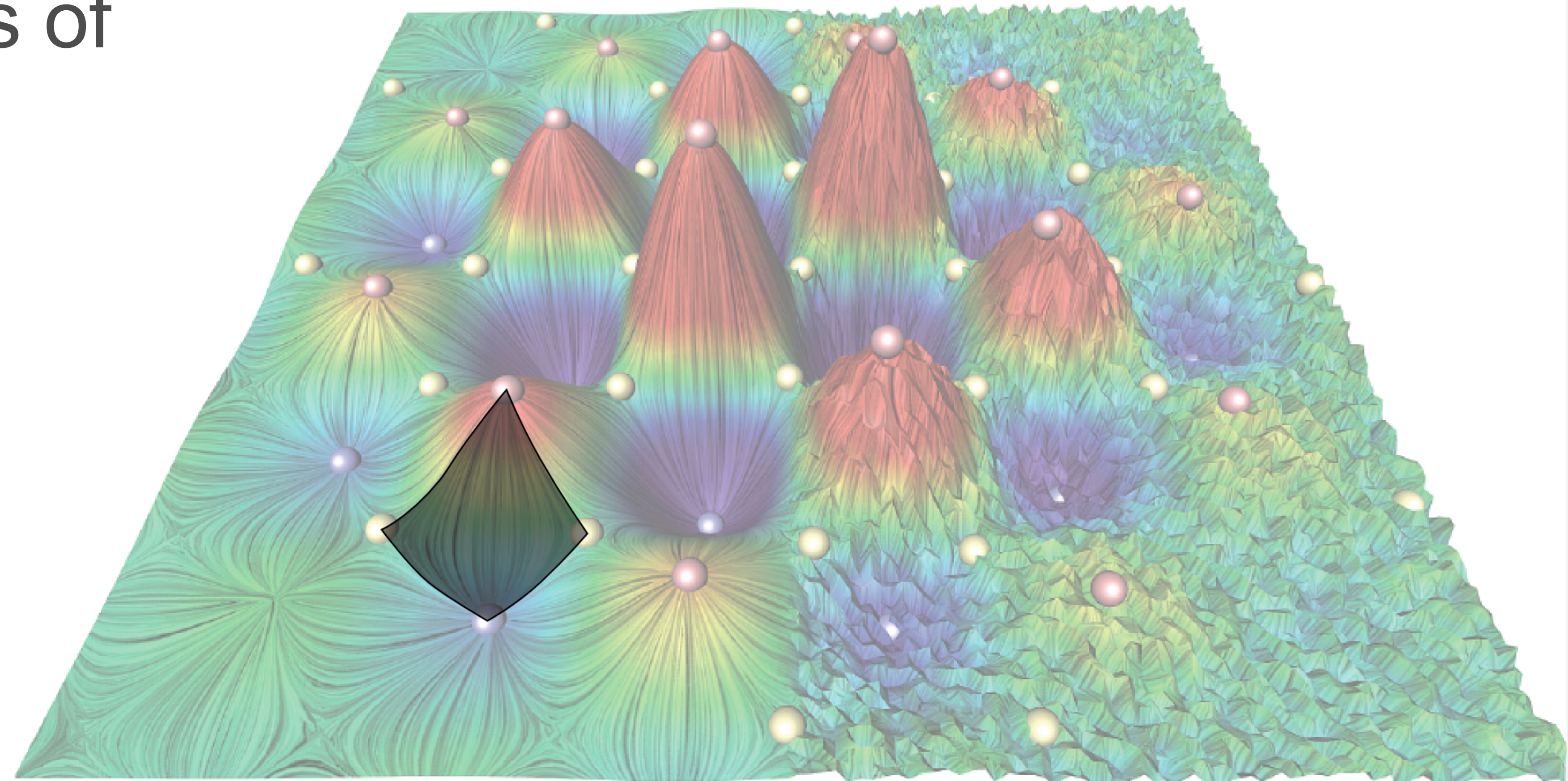
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Several streamlines can have the same extremities
- Equivalence relation
 - All the points whose streamline shares identical extremities
 - **Notion of flow cell**



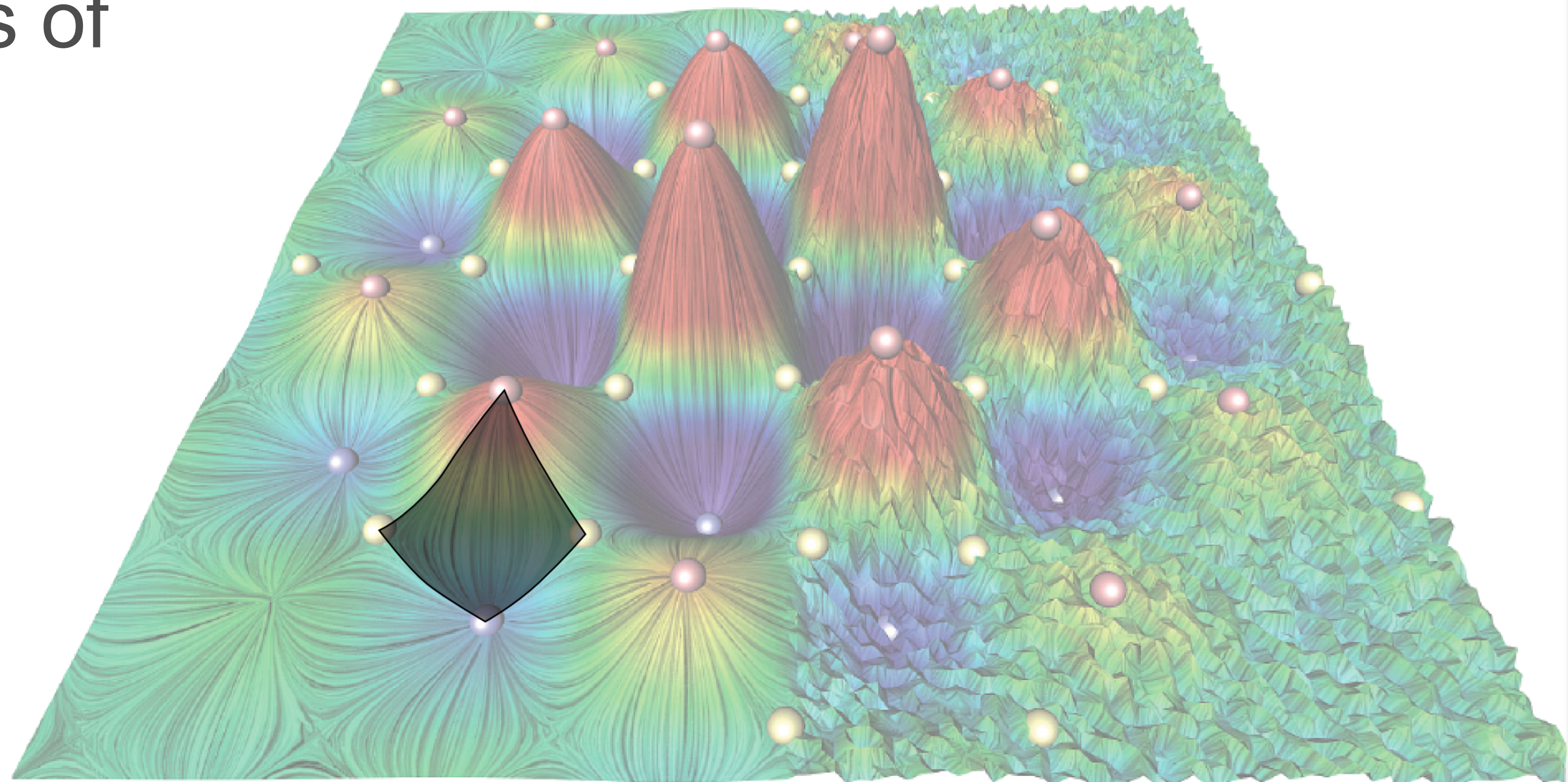
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Now, what are the boundaries of the flow cells?



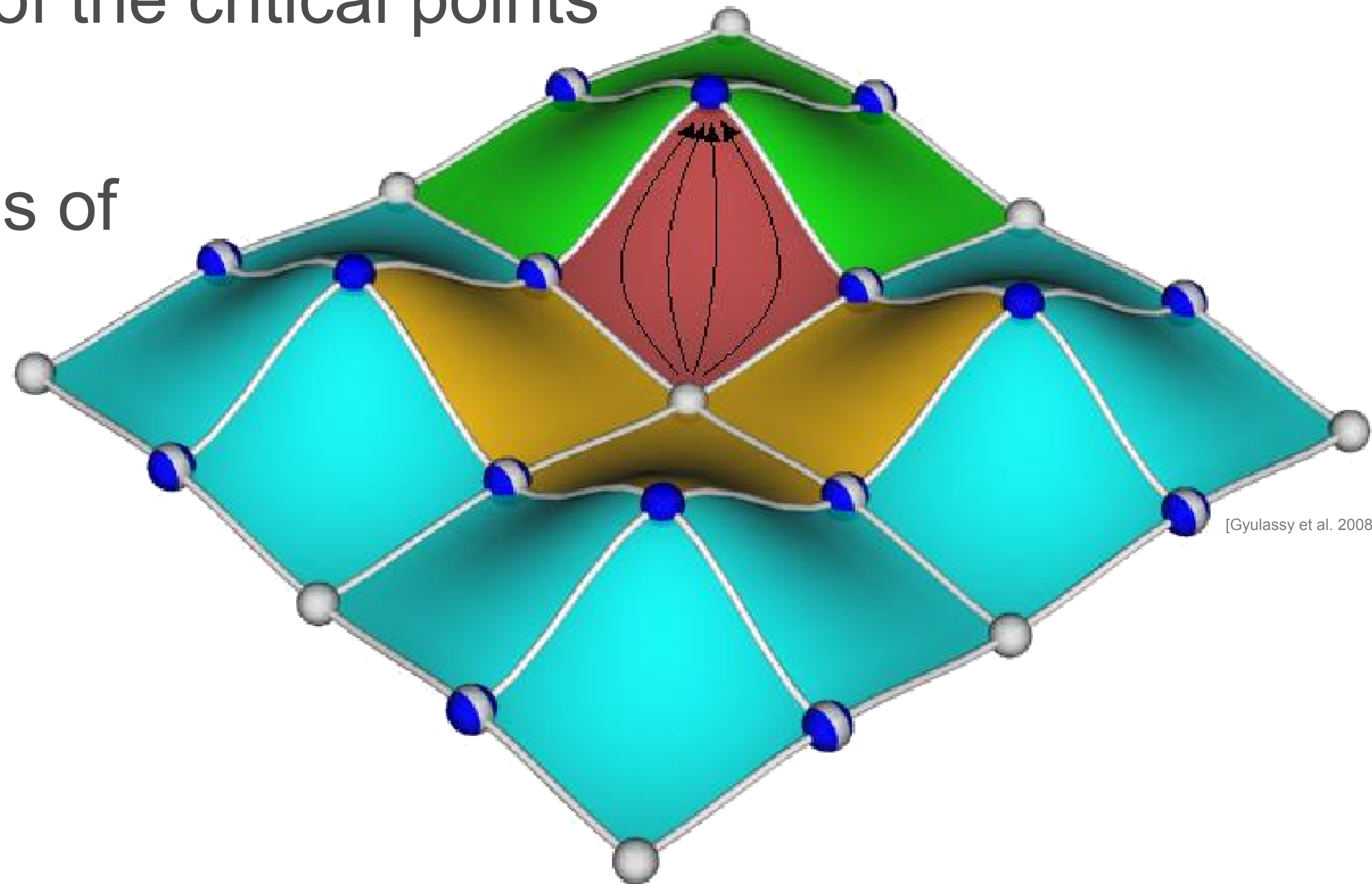
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Now, what are the boundaries of the flow cells?
- Streamlines between critical points



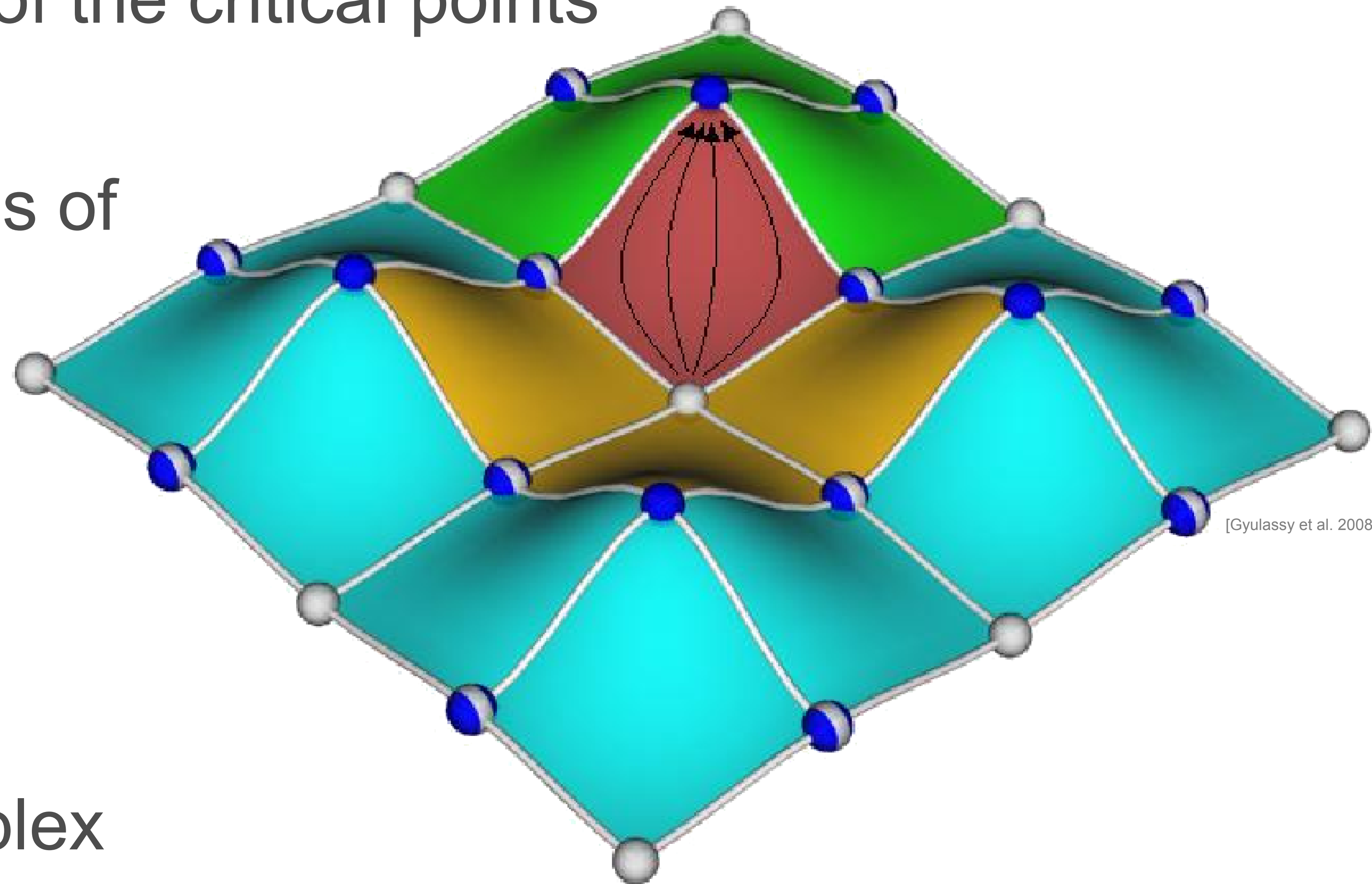
Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Now, what are the boundaries of the flow cells?
- Streamlines between critical points



Gradient field topology

- Understanding the structure of the critical points
- Now, what are the boundaries of the flow cells?
- Streamlines between critical points
- Notion of Morse-Smale complex



Morse-Smale complex

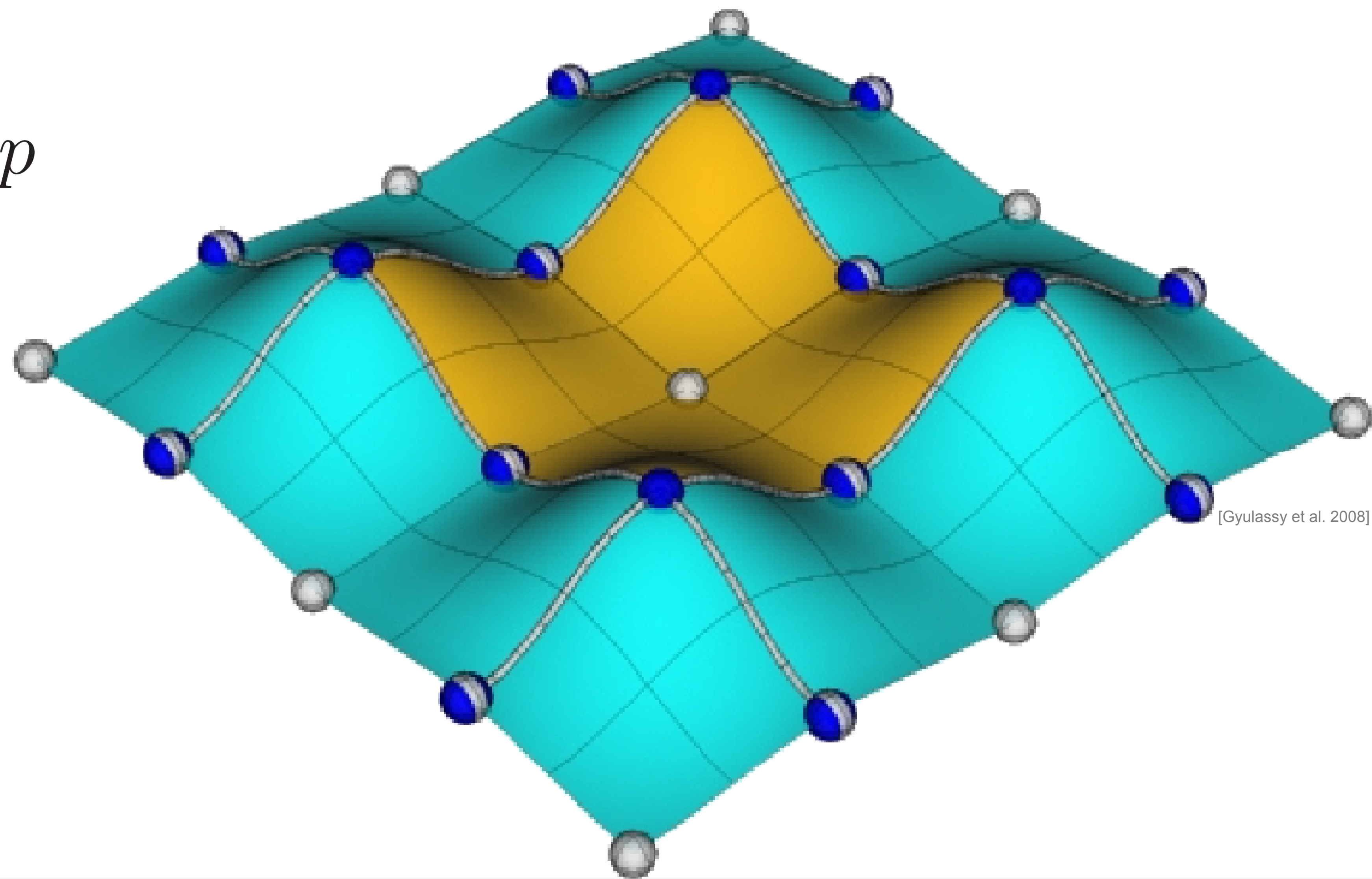
- Notion of ascending manifold of a critical point p

Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of ascending manifold of a critical point p
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline starts in p

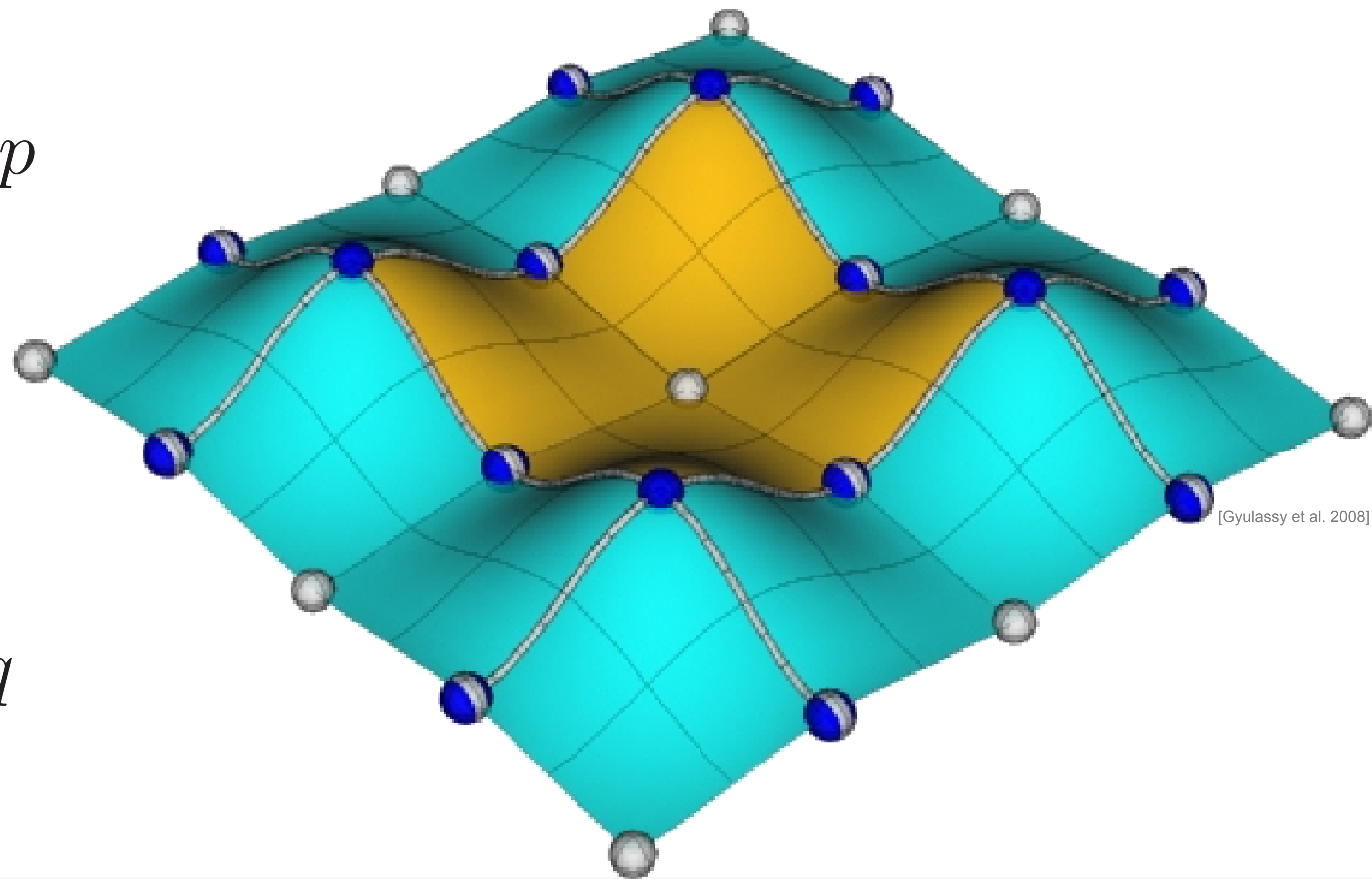
Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of ascending manifold of a critical point p
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline starts in p



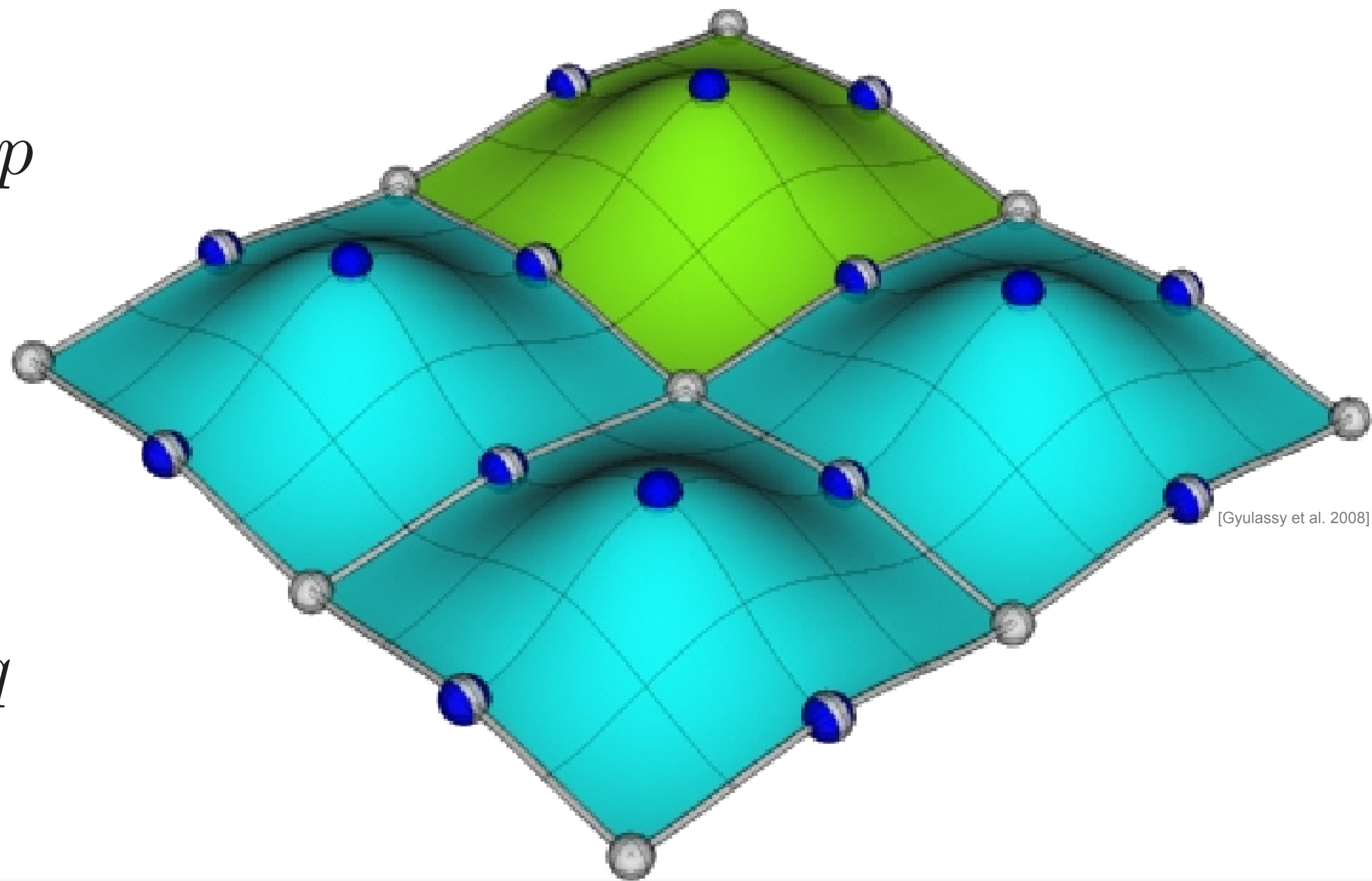
Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of ascending manifold of a critical point p
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline starts in p
- Notion of descending manifold of a critical point q
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline ends in q



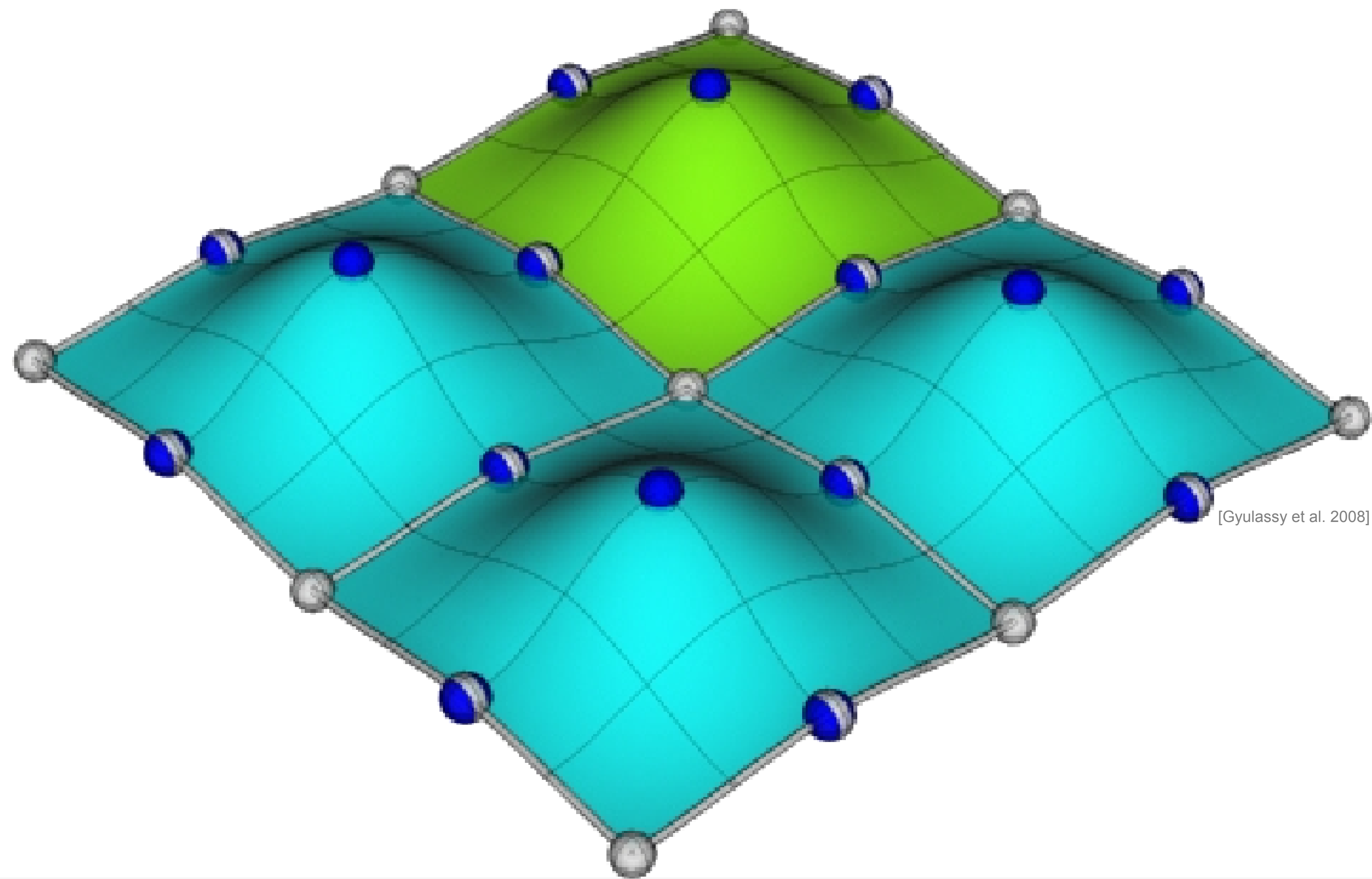
Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of ascending manifold of a critical point p
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline starts in p
- Notion of descending manifold of a critical point q
 - Set of points such that
 - Their streamline ends in q



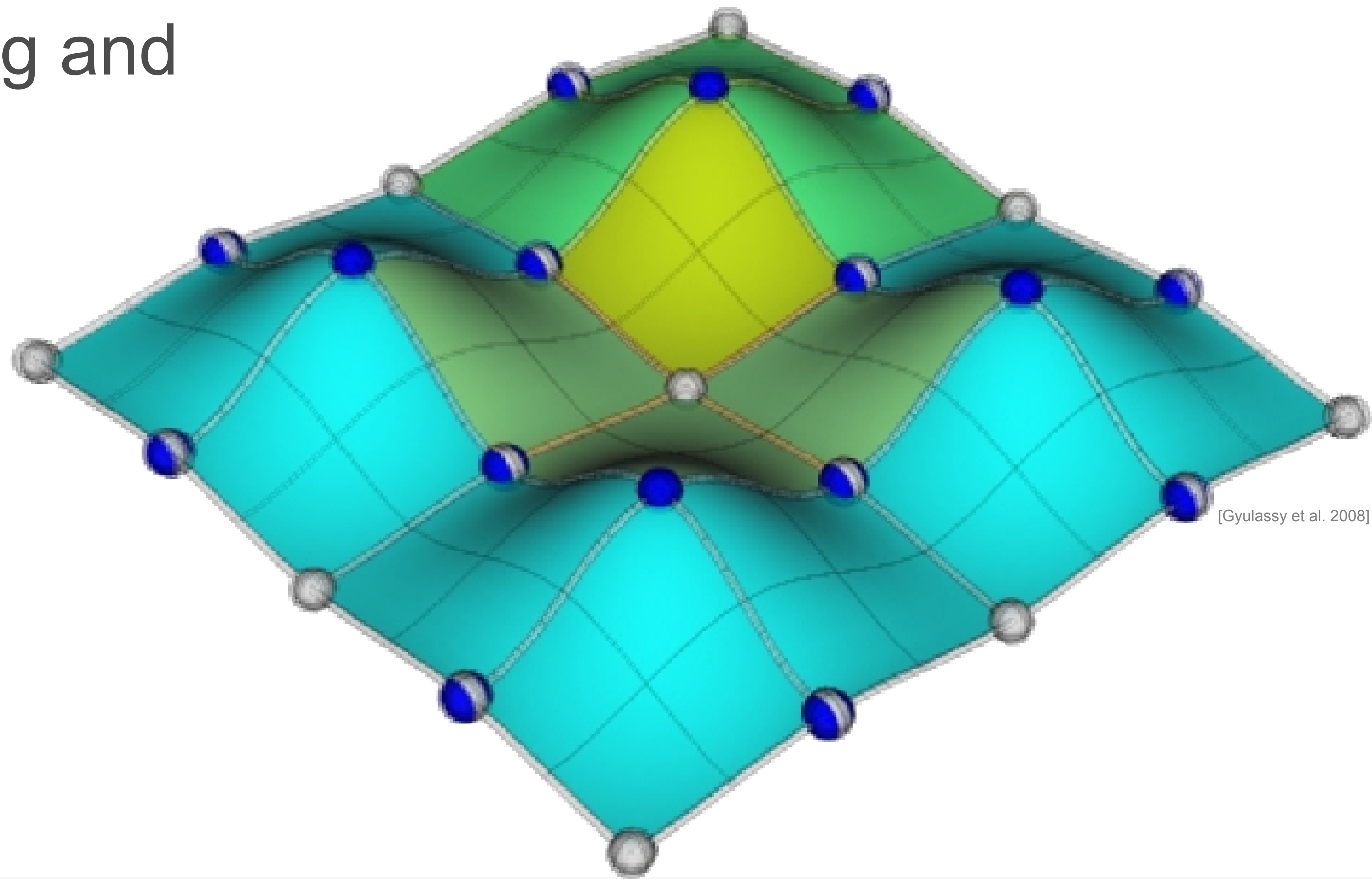
Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of Morse-Smale Complex



Morse-Smale complex

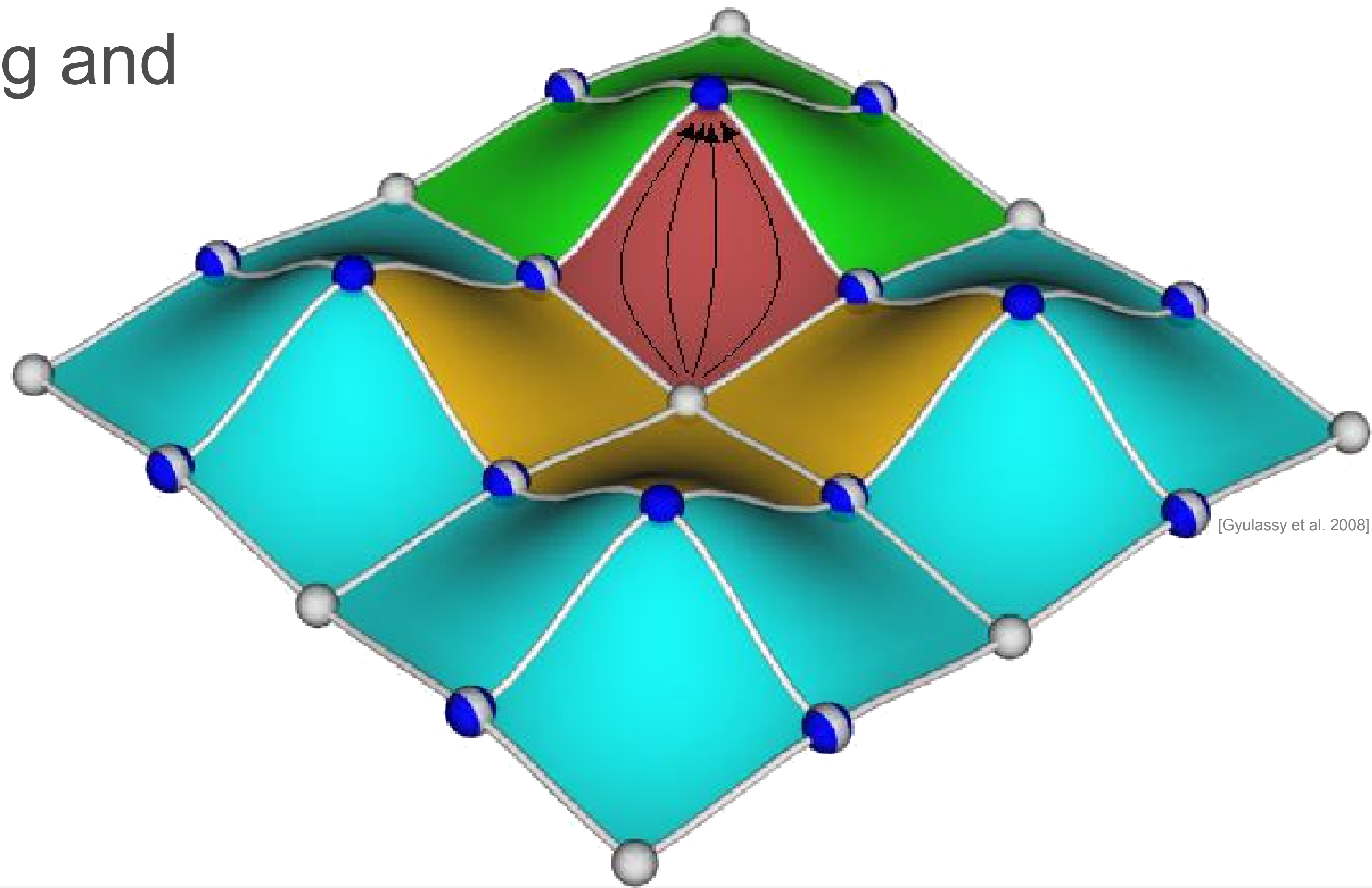
- Notion of Morse-Smale Complex
 - Intersection of the ascending and descending manifolds



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Morse-Smale complex

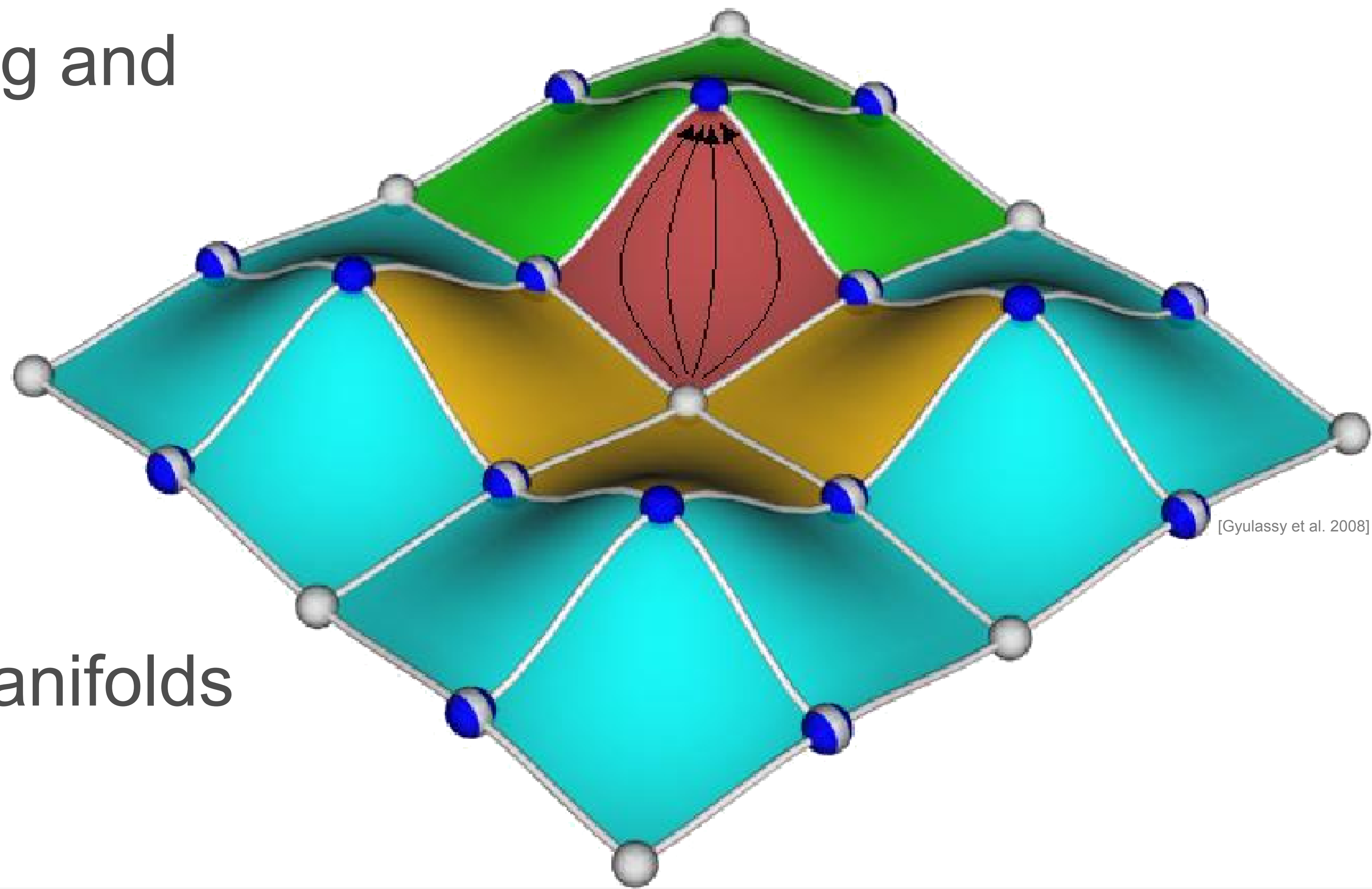
- Notion of Morse-Smale Complex
 - Intersection of the ascending and descending manifolds
- Composed of:
 - Ascending/descending 1-manifolds



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

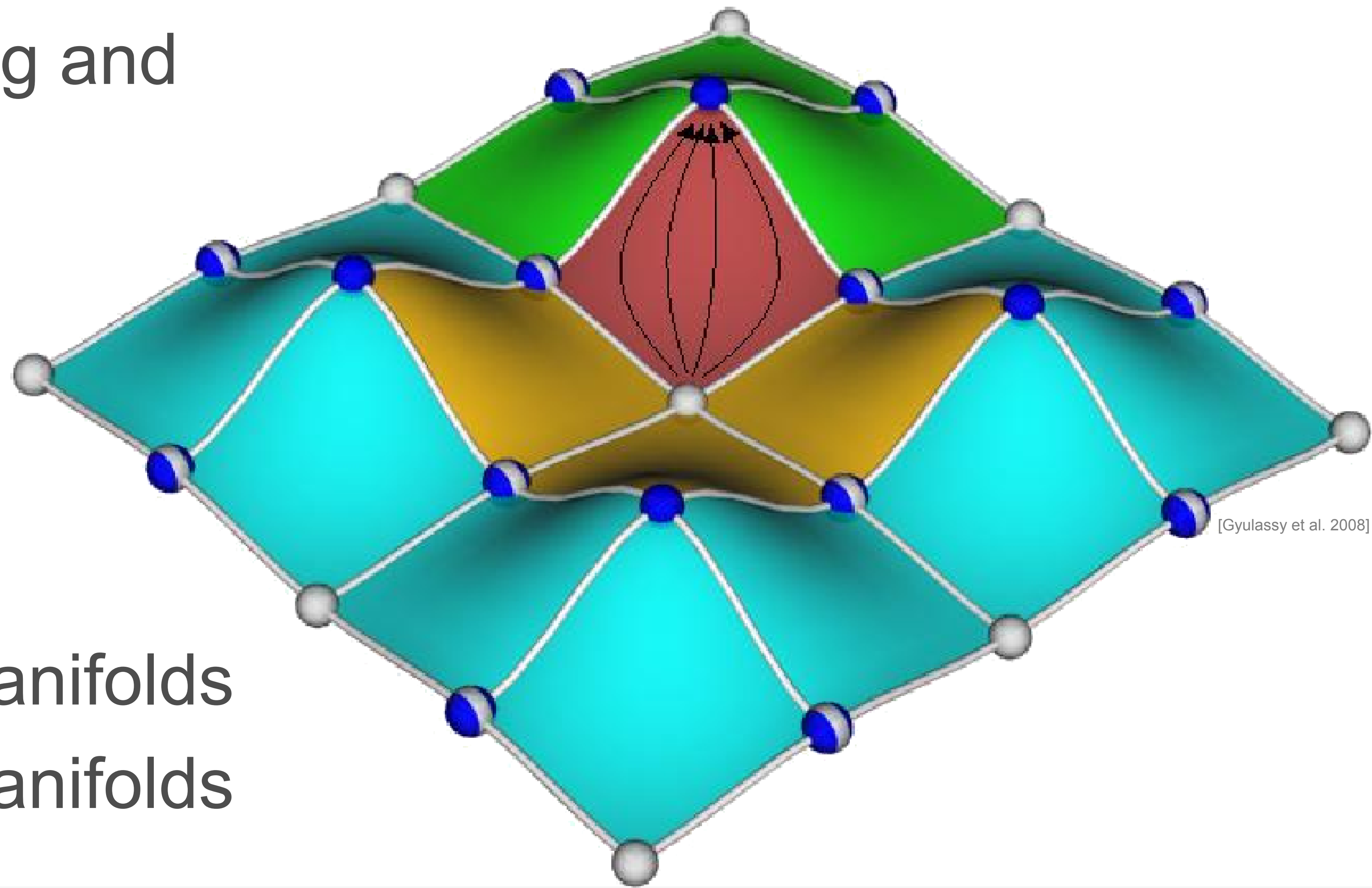
Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of Morse-Smale Complex
 - Intersection of the ascending and descending manifolds
- Composed of:
 - Ascending/descending 1-manifolds
 - Ascending/descending 2-manifolds



Morse-Smale complex

- Notion of Morse-Smale Complex
 - Intersection of the ascending and descending manifolds
- Composed of:
 - Ascending/descending 1-manifolds
 - Ascending/descending 2-manifolds
 - Ascending/descending d-manifolds

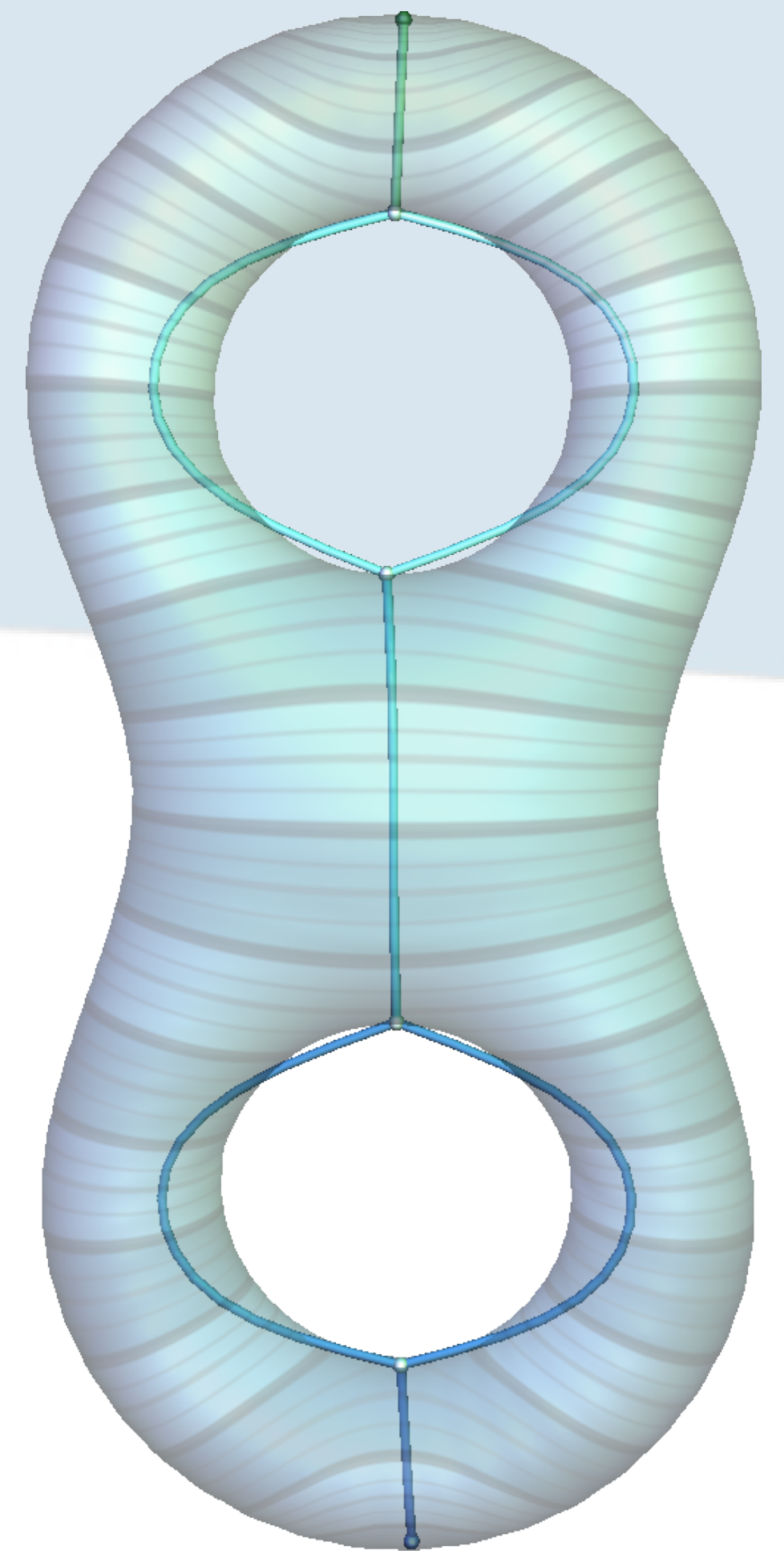


Analogy to scalar fields

- Scalar fields

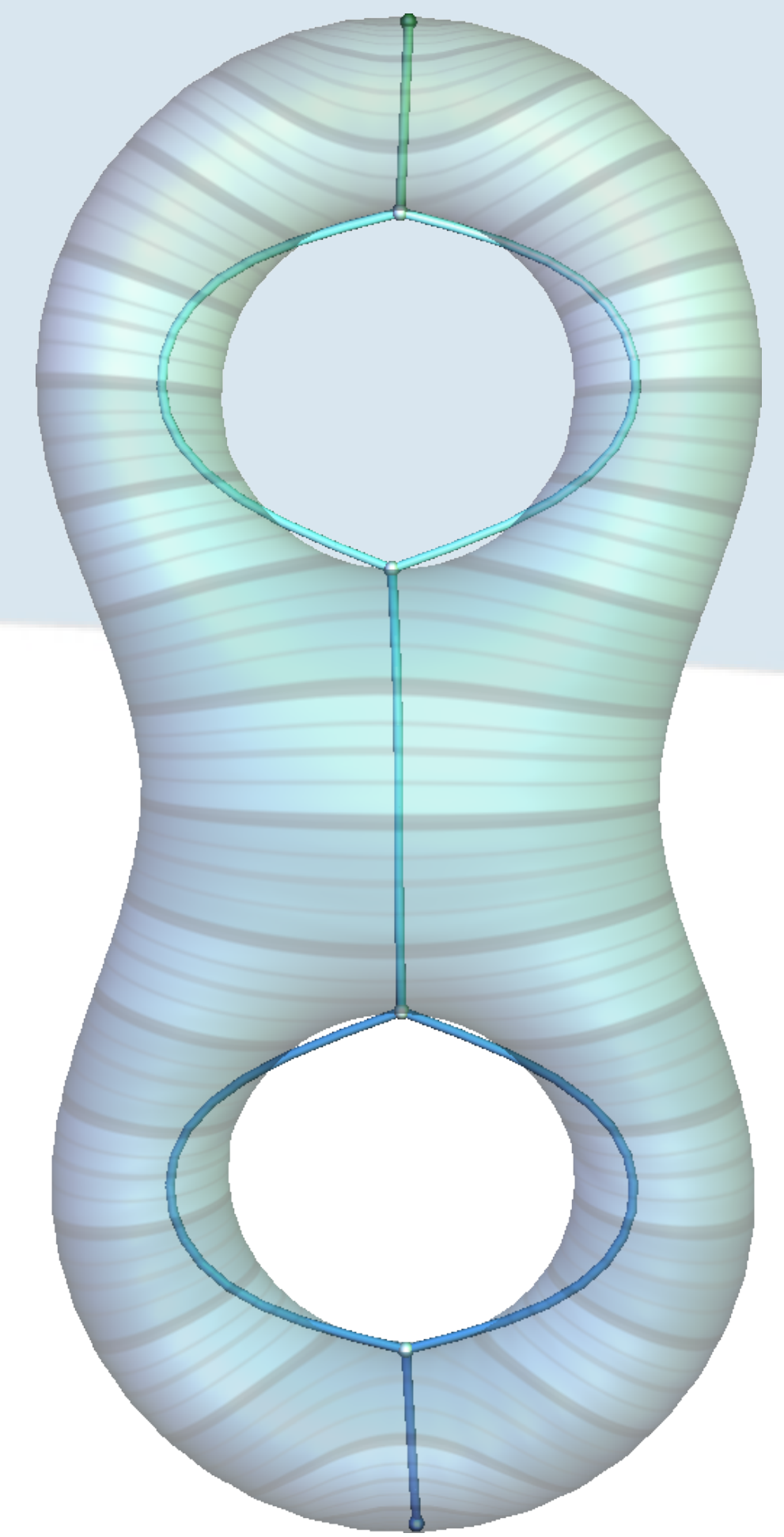
Analogy to scalar fields

- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs



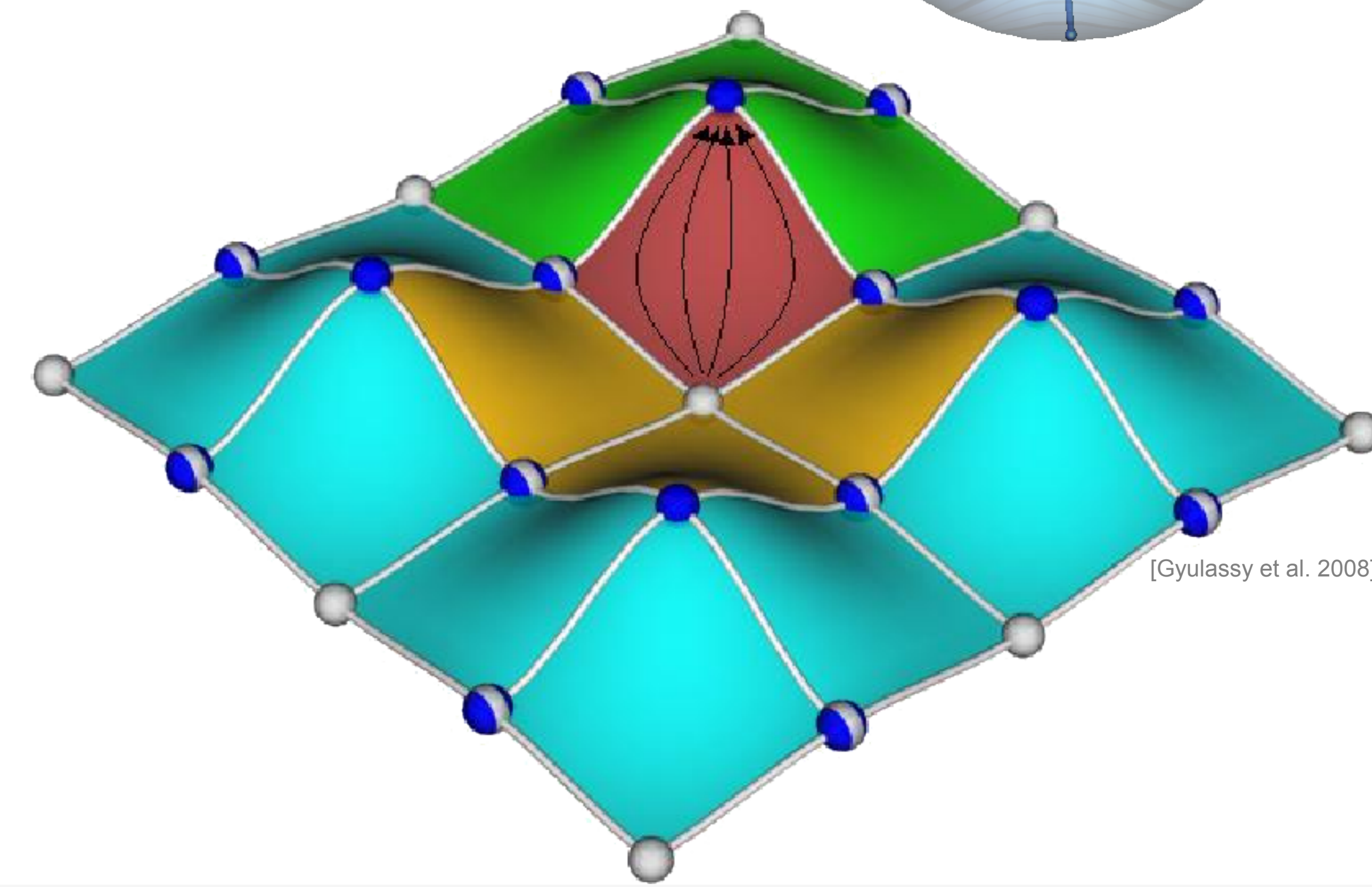
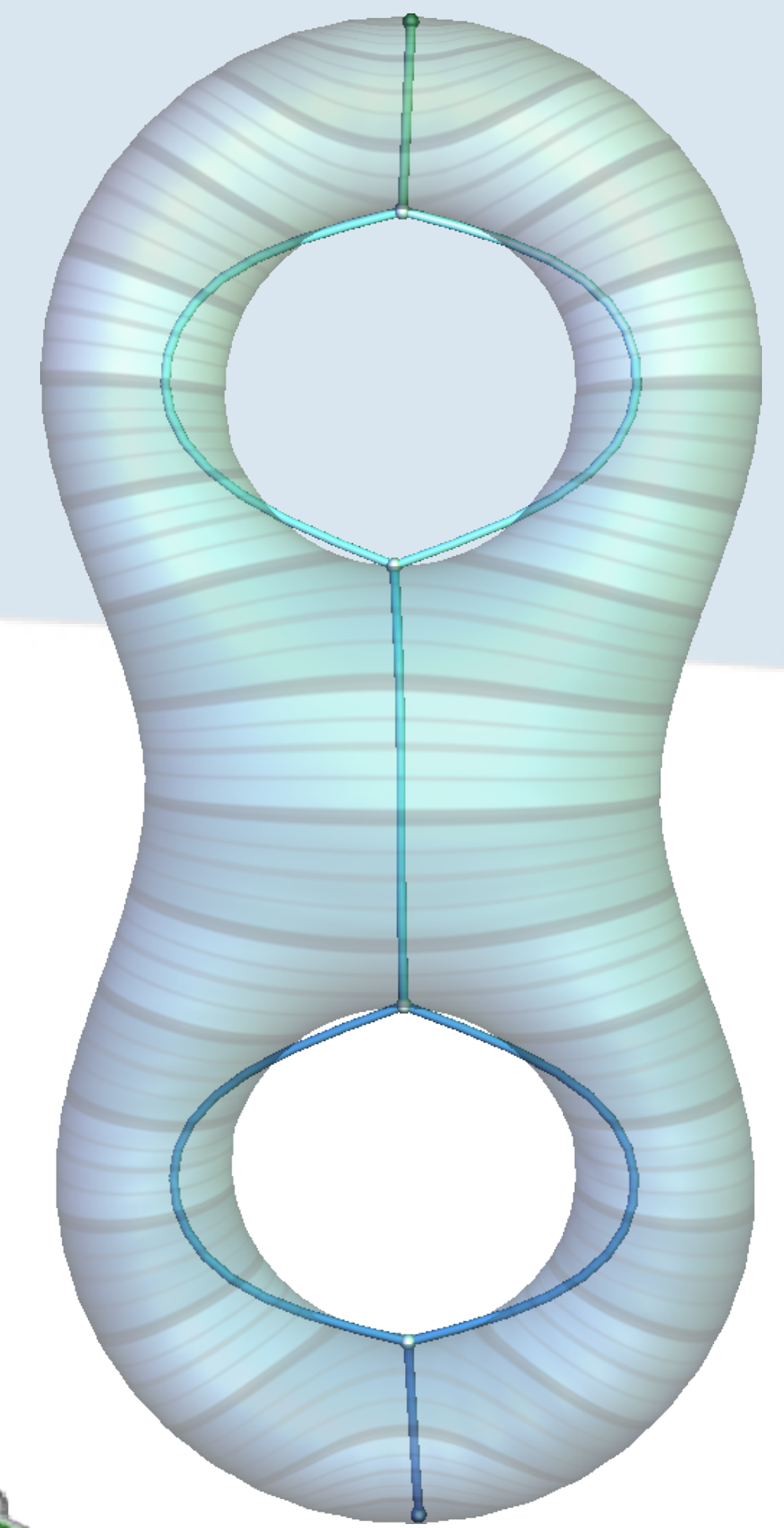
Analogy to scalar fields

- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs
 - Summarize the connectivity of **all** level sets



Analogy to scalar fields

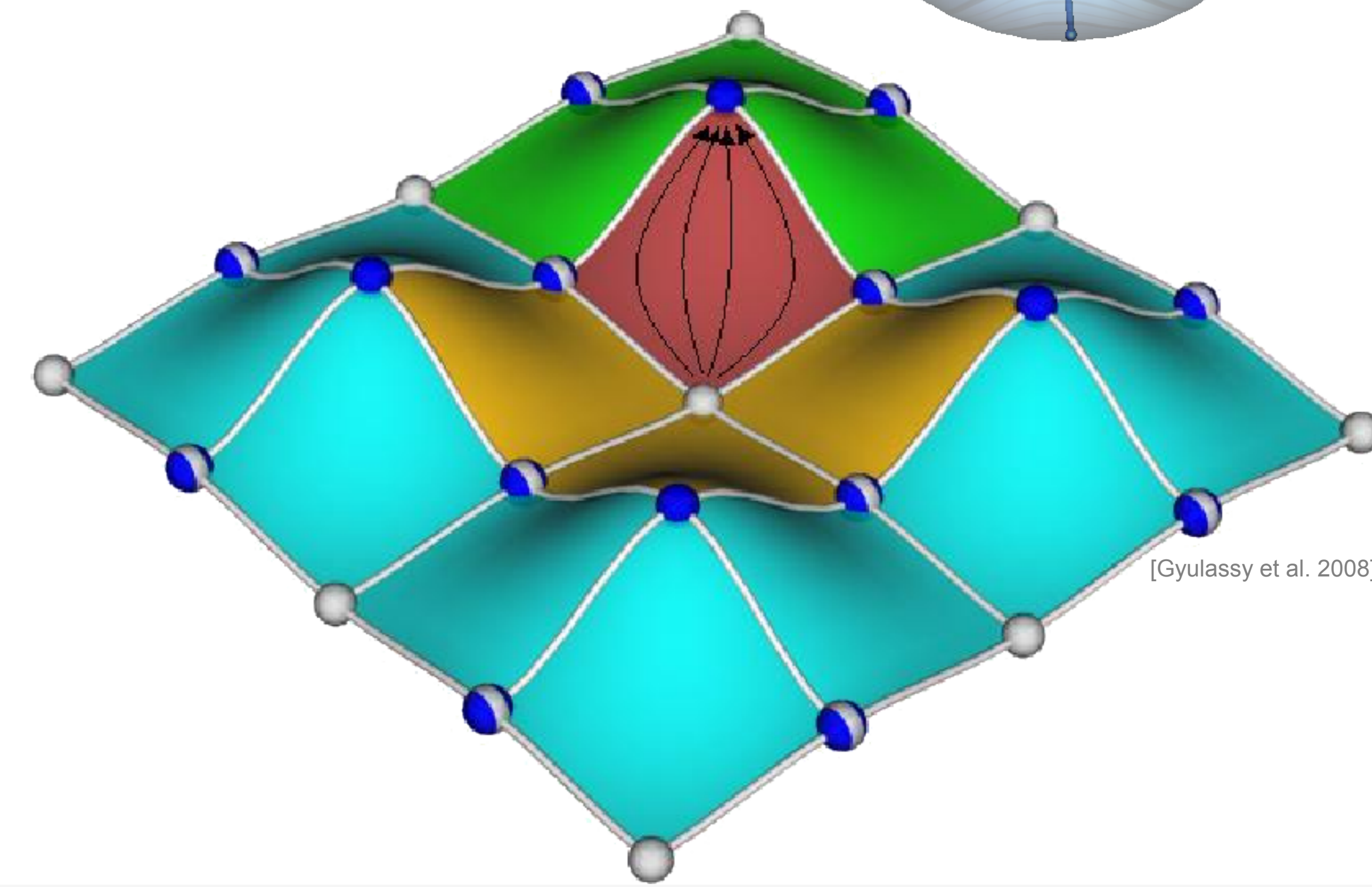
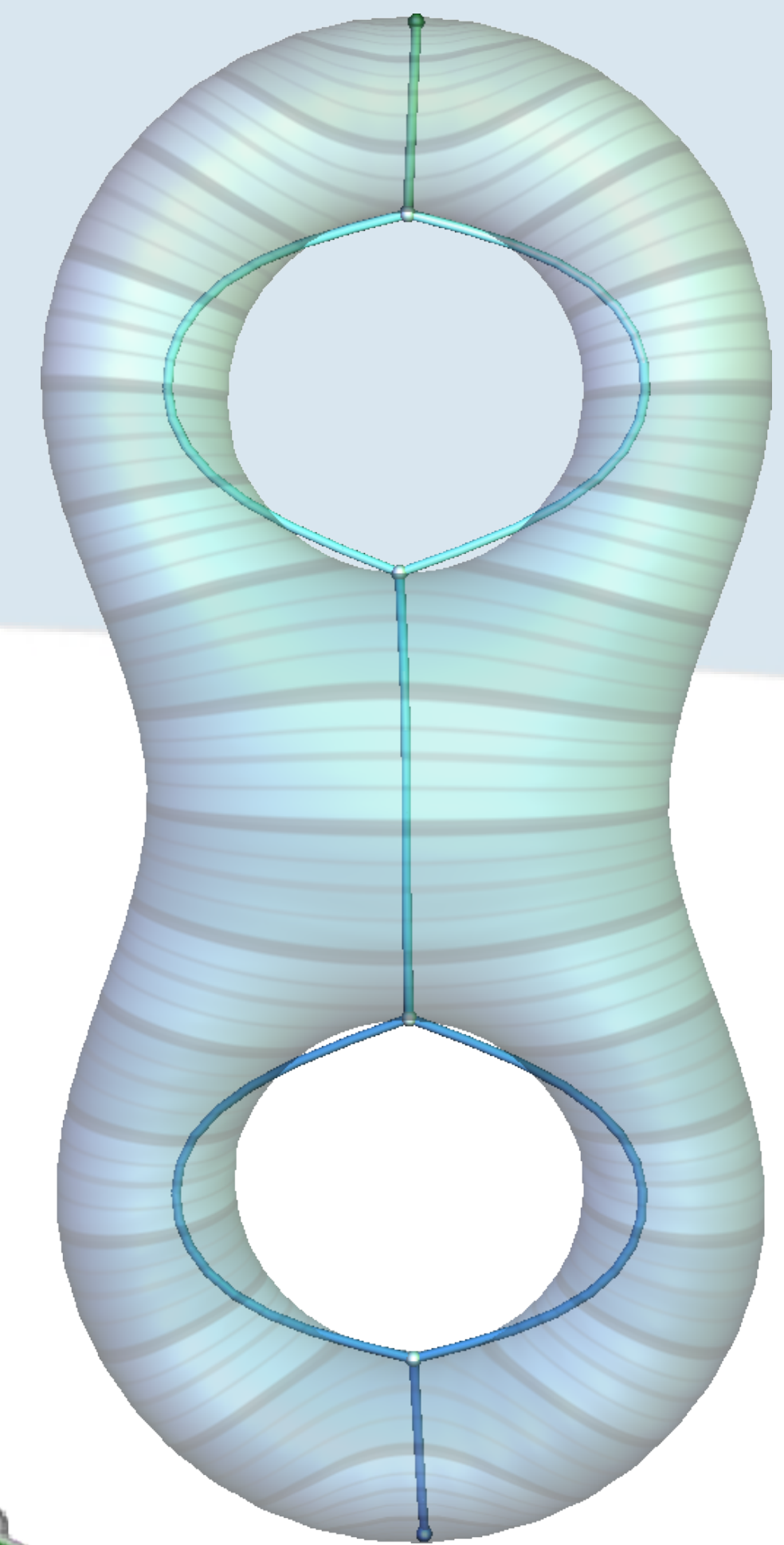
- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs
 - Summarize the connectivity of **all** level sets
- Gradient fields
 - Morse-Smale complexes



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Analogy to scalar fields

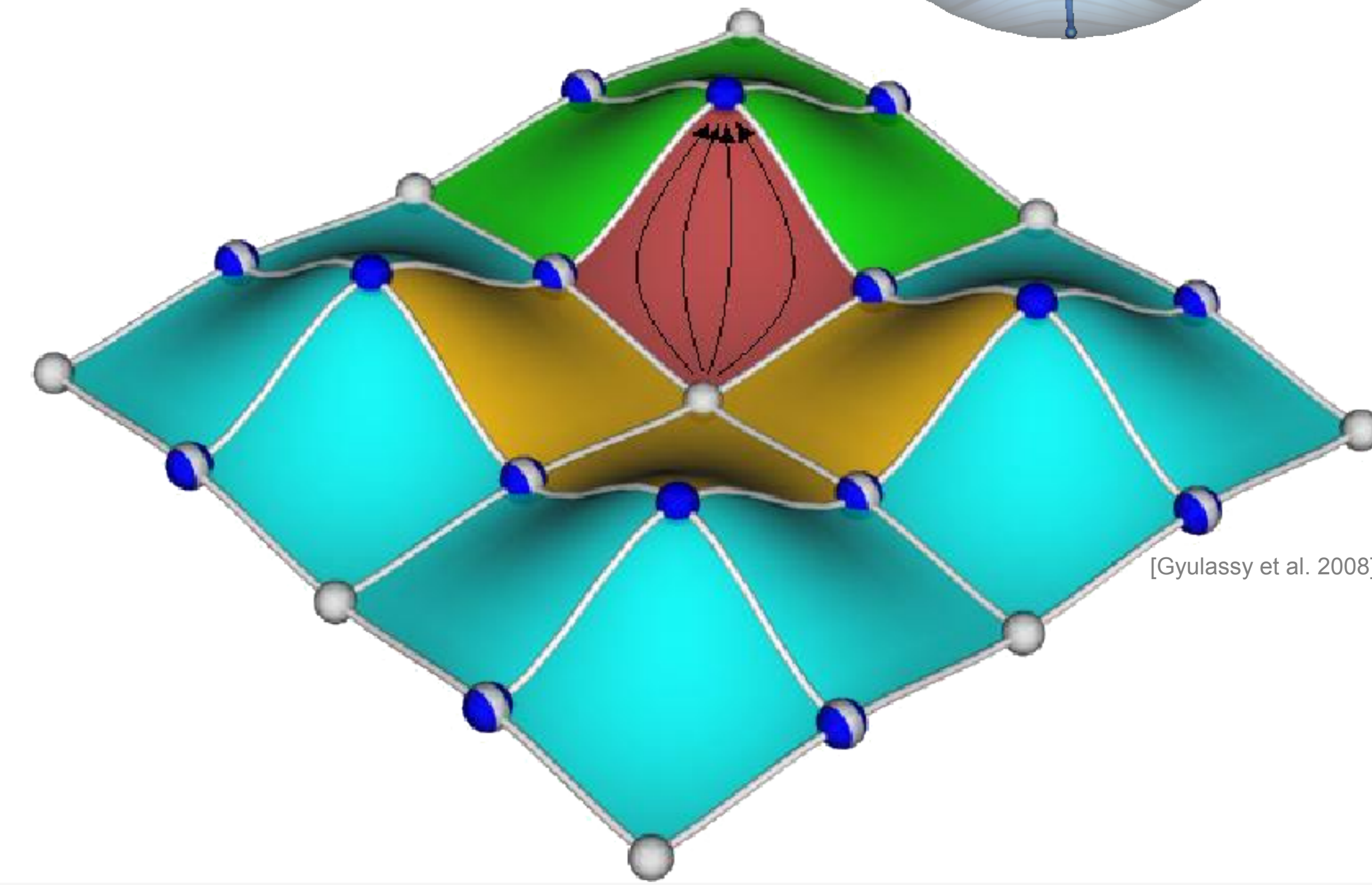
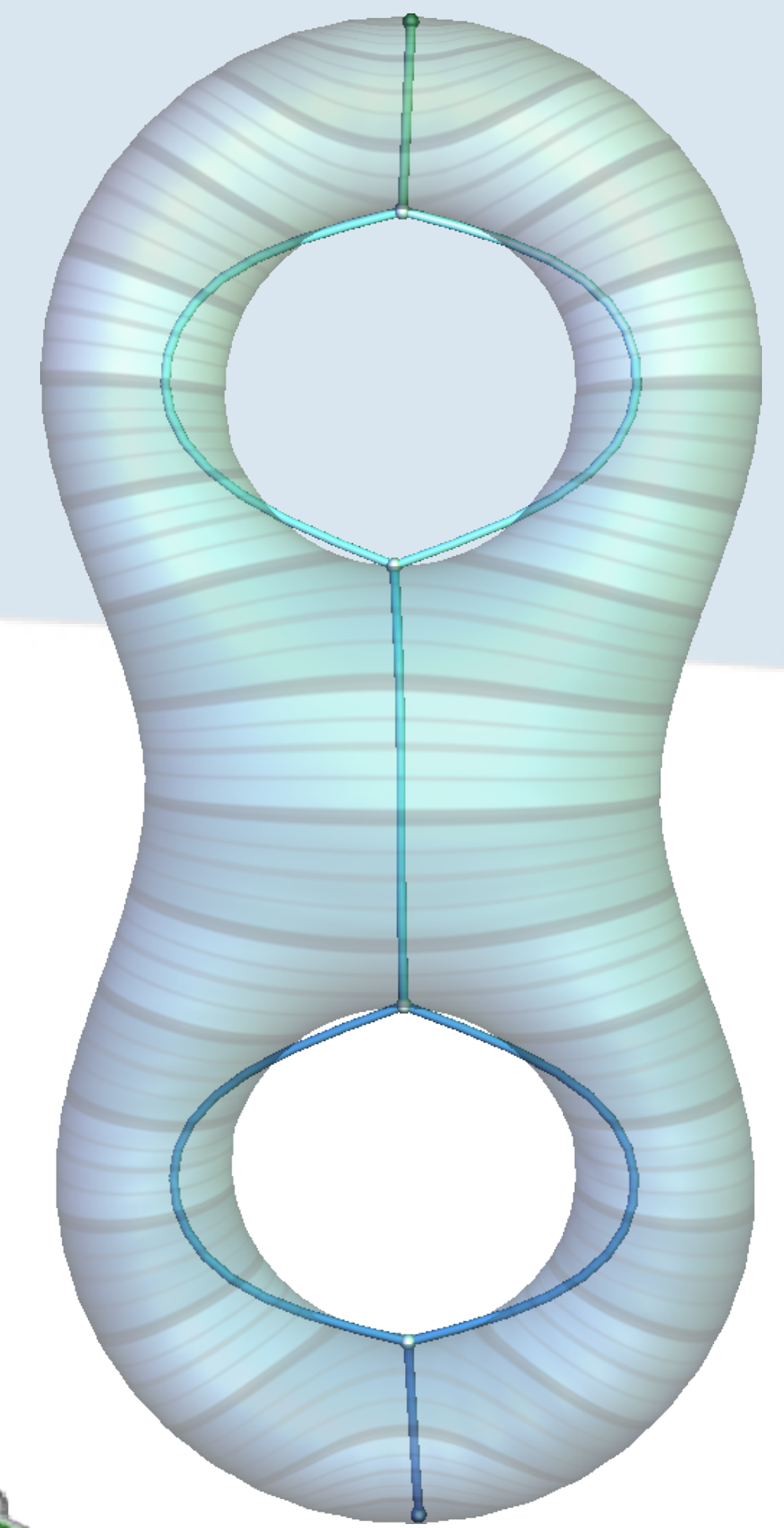
- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs
 - Summarize the connectivity of **all** level sets
- Gradient fields
 - Morse-Smale complexes
 - Summarize **all** the streamlines



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Analogy to scalar fields

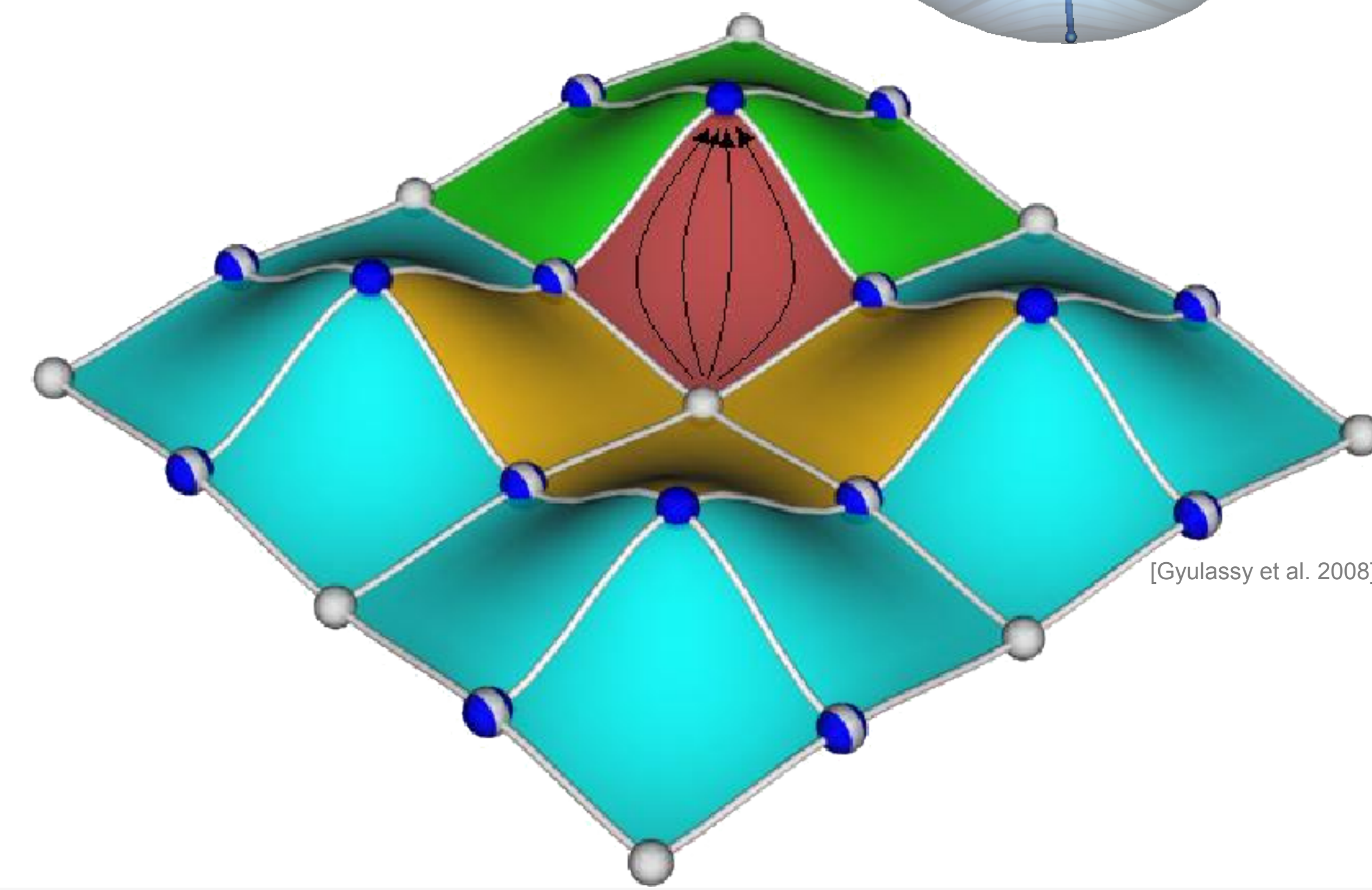
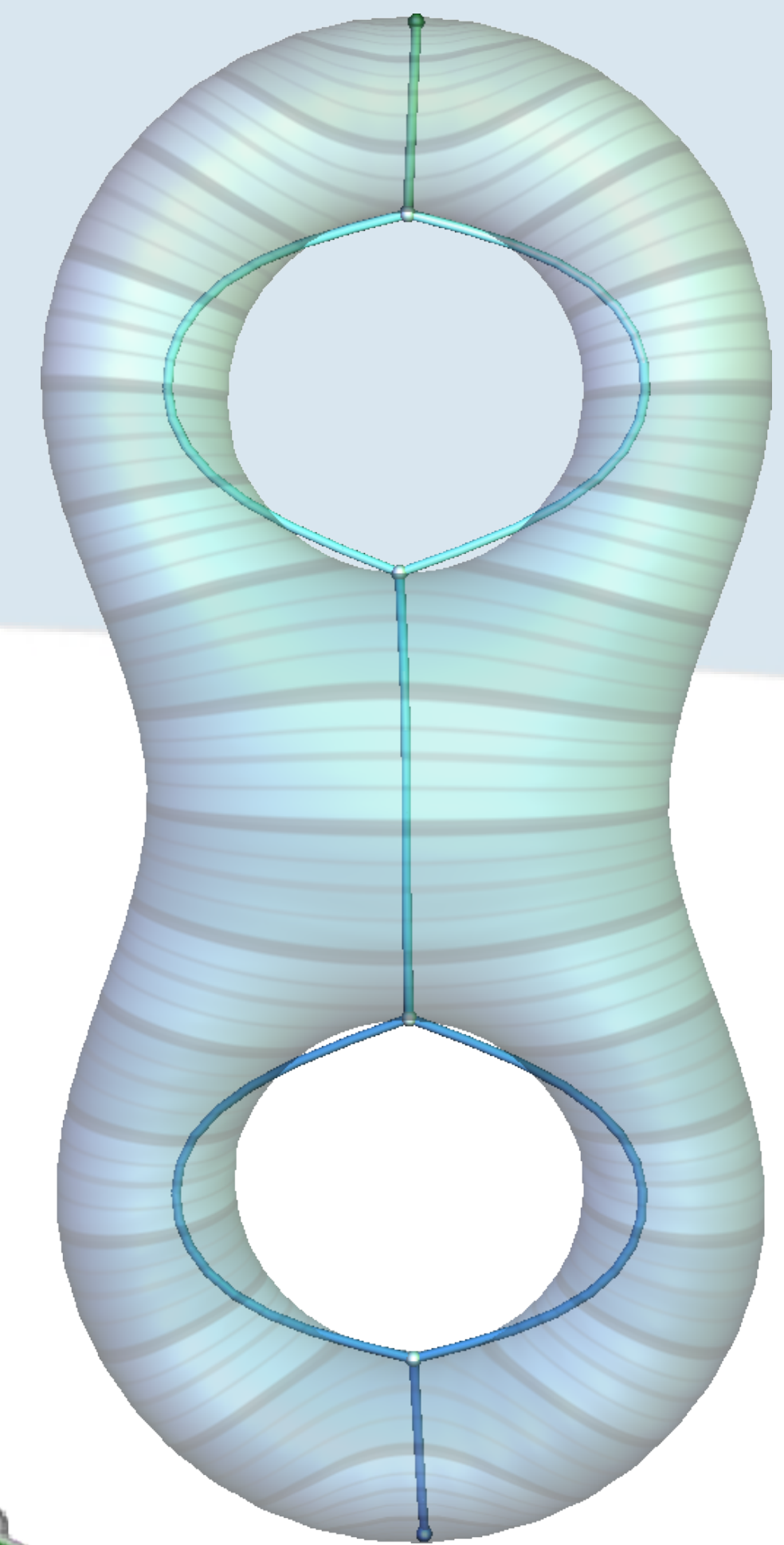
- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs
 - Summarize the connectivity of **all** level sets
- Gradient fields
 - Morse-Smale complexes
 - Summarize **all** the streamlines
 - Source, sinks (divergence)



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

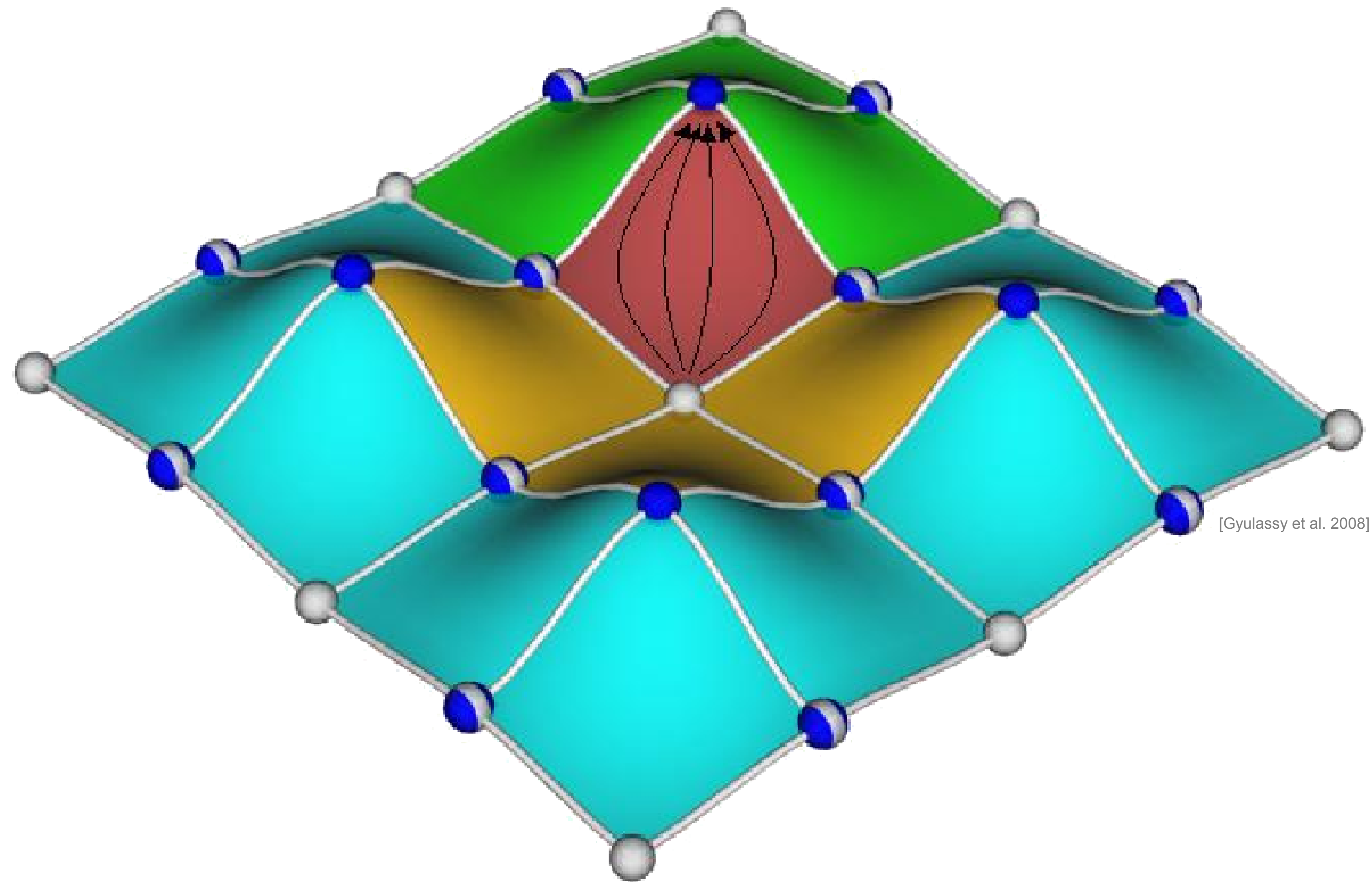
Analogy to scalar fields

- Scalar fields
 - Reeb graphs
 - Summarize the connectivity of **all** level sets
- Gradient fields
 - Morse-Smale complexes
 - Summarize **all** the streamlines
 - Source, sinks (divergence)
 - Separatrices (distortion)



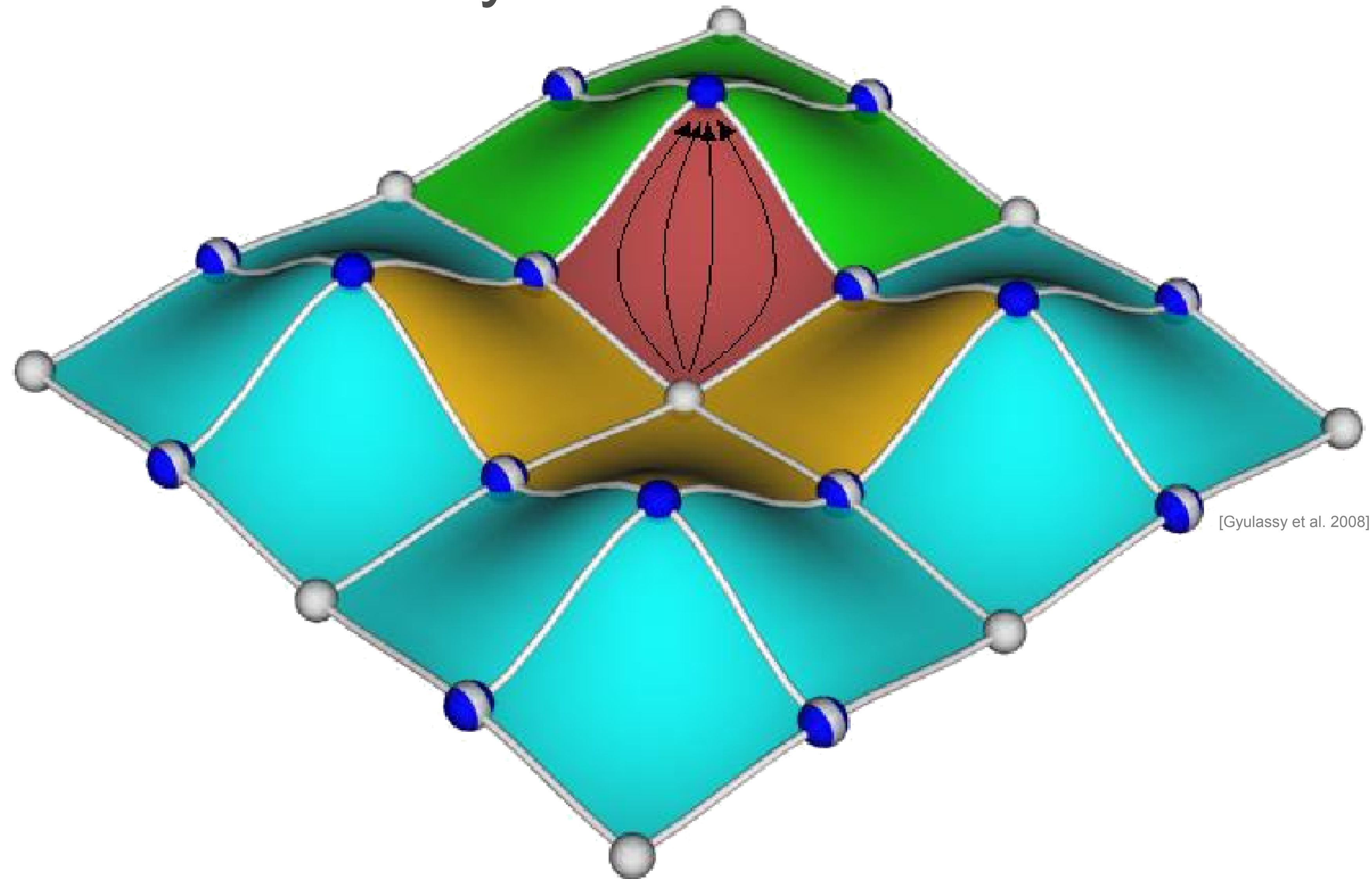
[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology



Vector field topology

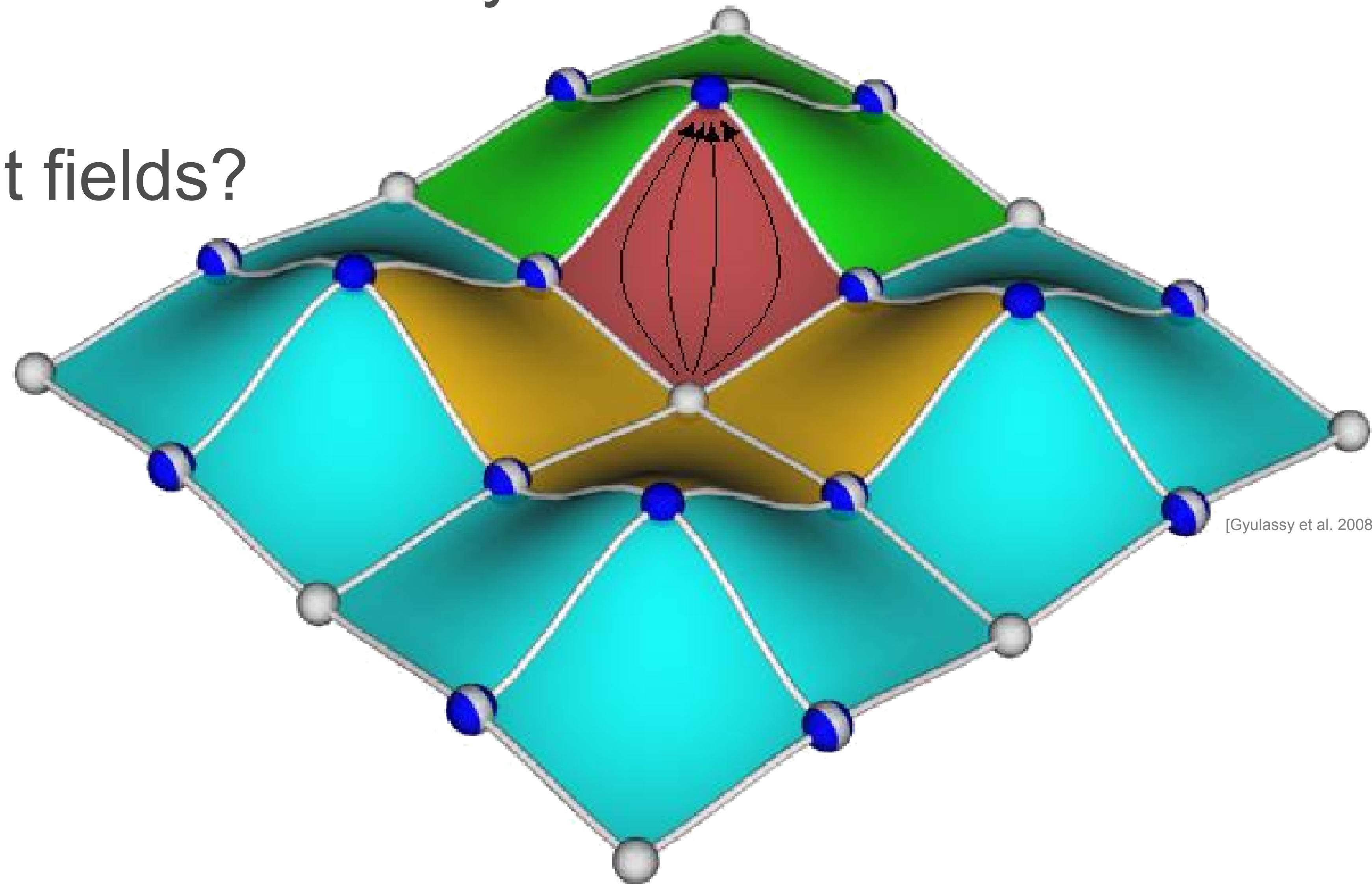
- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology

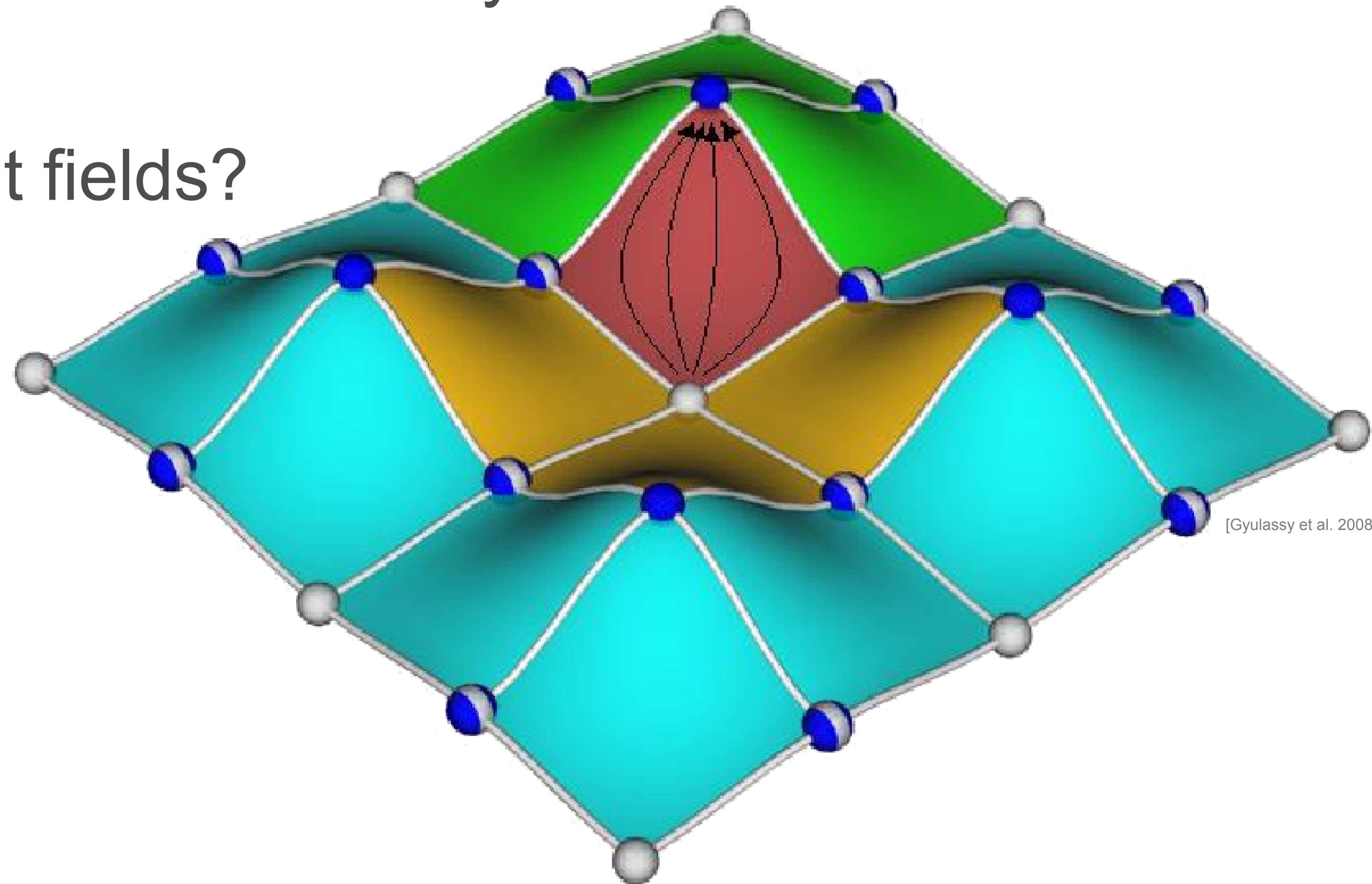
- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?
- What's special about gradient fields?



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology

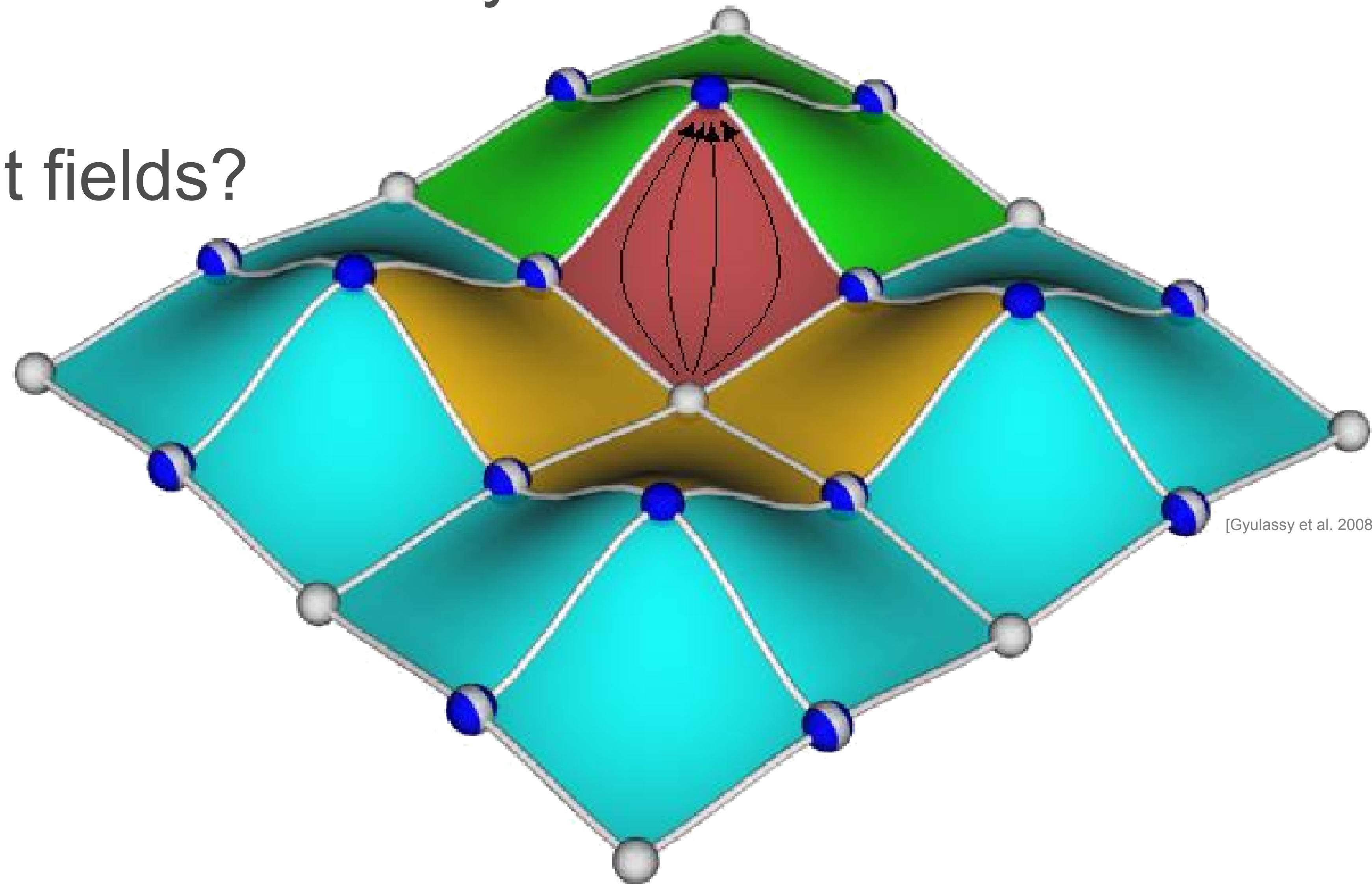
- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?
- What's special about gradient fields?
 - No curl



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology

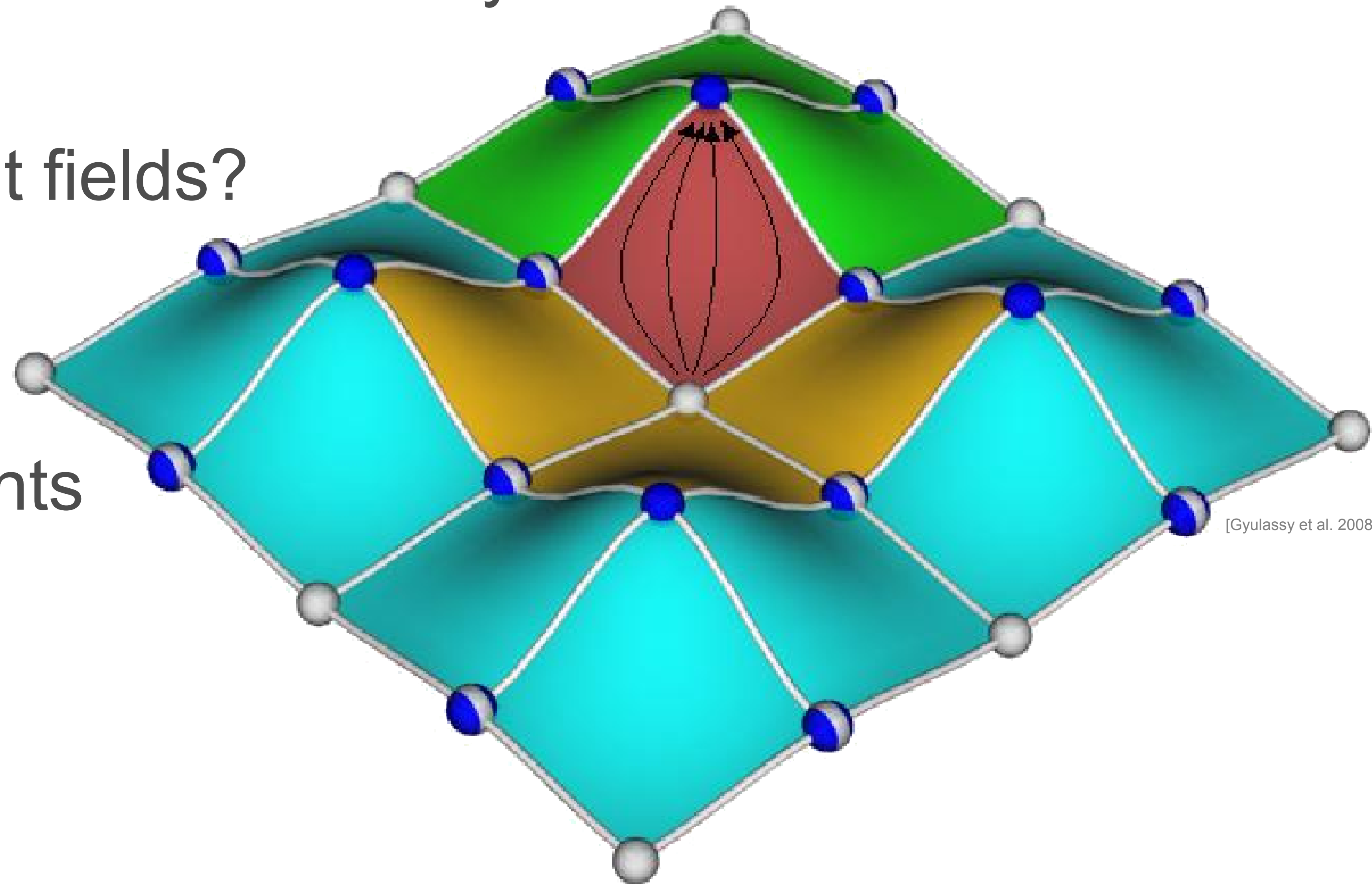
- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?
- What's special about gradient fields?
 - No curl
 - What does it imply?



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology

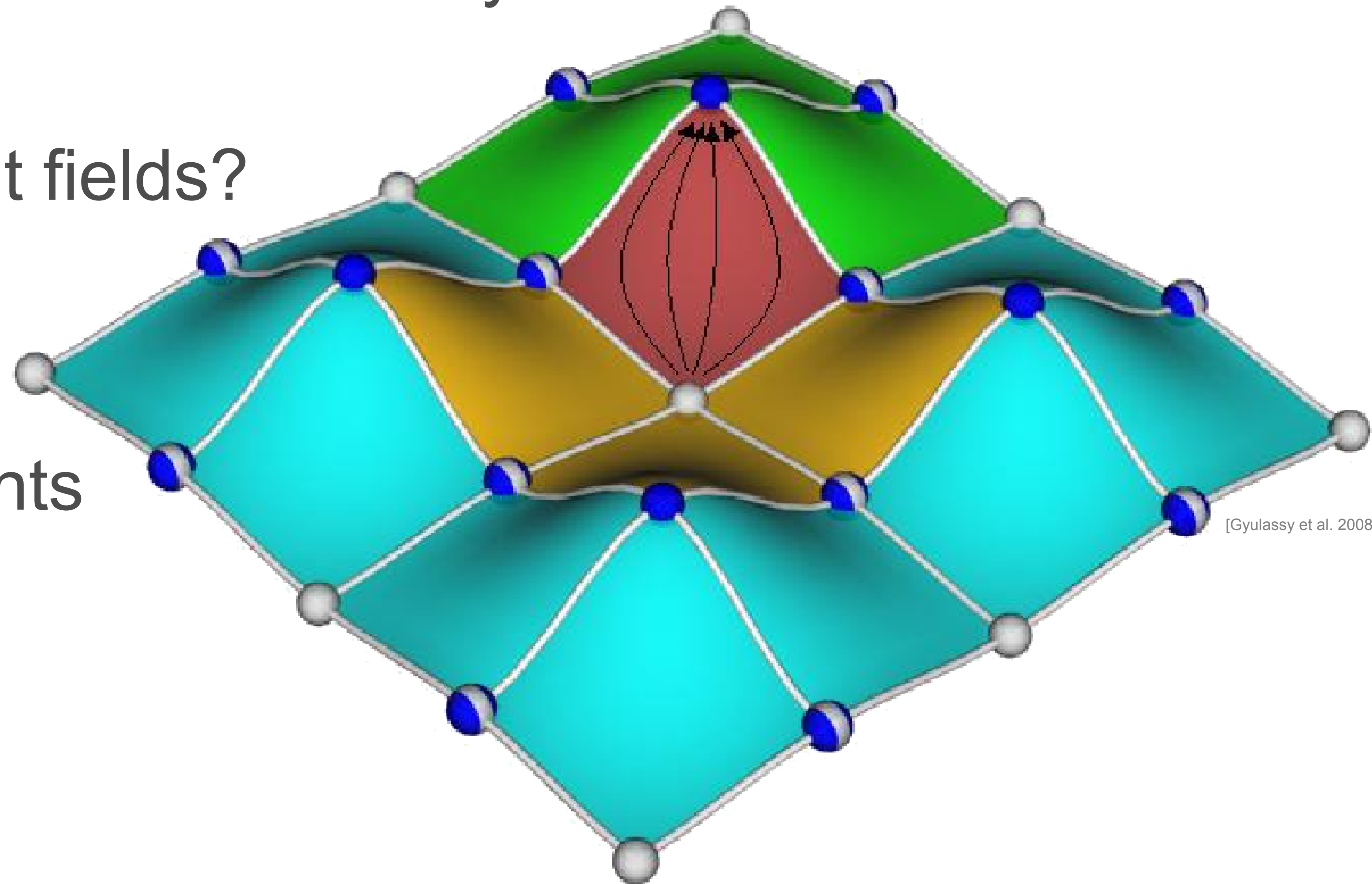
- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?
- What's special about gradient fields?
 - No curl
 - What does it imply?
 - Other types of critical points



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Vector field topology

- How to extend this decomposition to arbitrary vector fields?
- What's special about gradient fields?
 - No curl
 - What does it imply?
 - Other types of critical points
 - Particular streamlines



[Gyulassy et al. 2008]

Critical points of a vector field

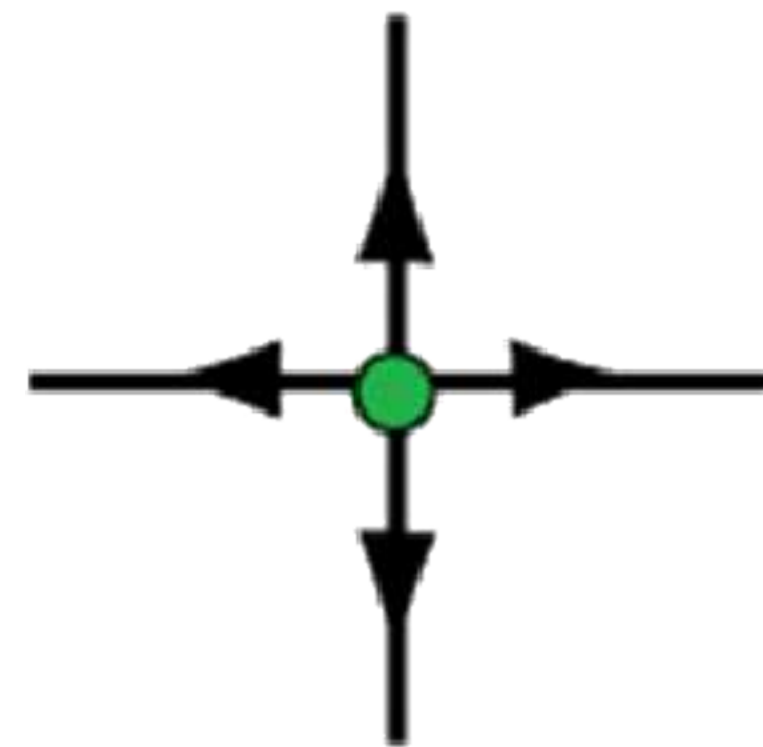
- For example
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

Critical points of a vector field

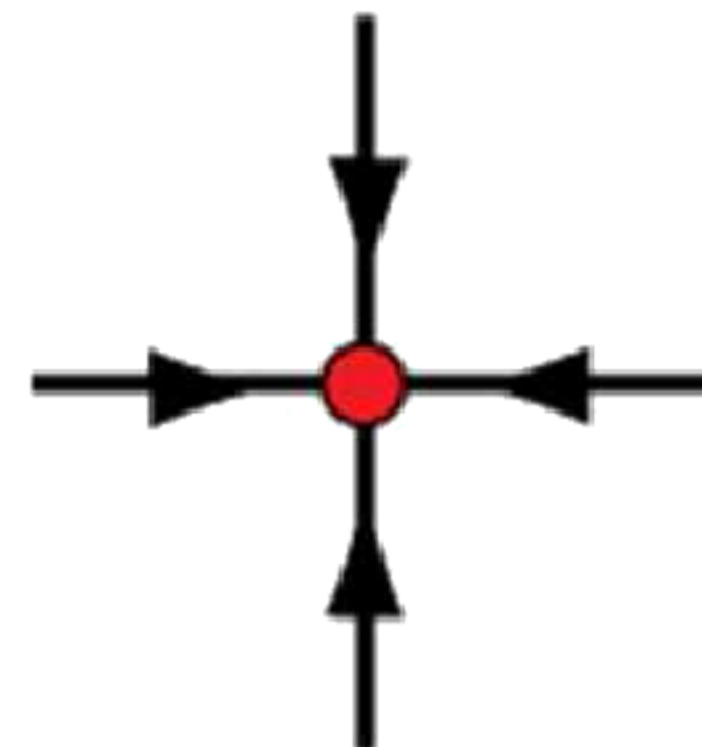
- For example
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
- Points where the magnitude vanishes
 - $f(p) = p$

Critical points of a vector field

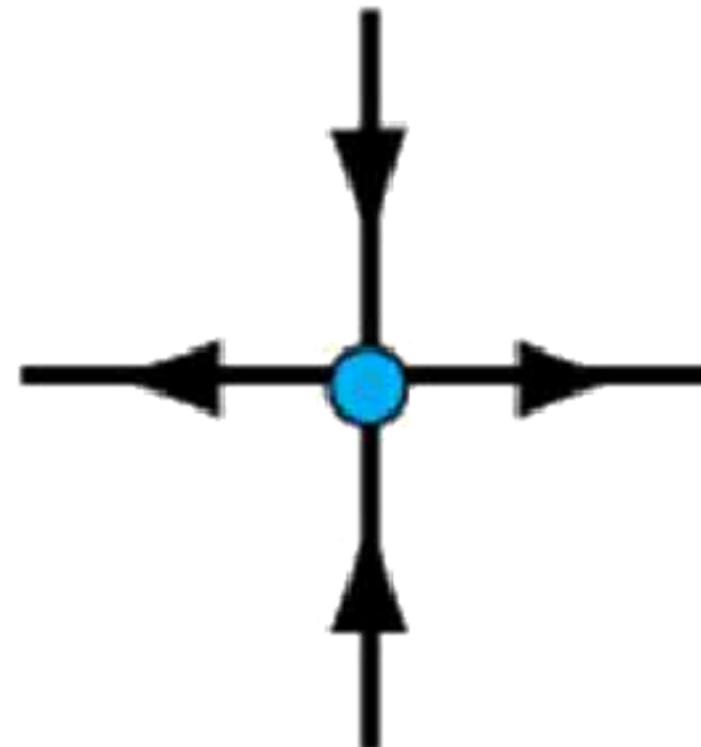
- For example
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
- Points where the magnitude vanishes
 - $f(p) = 0$



Source



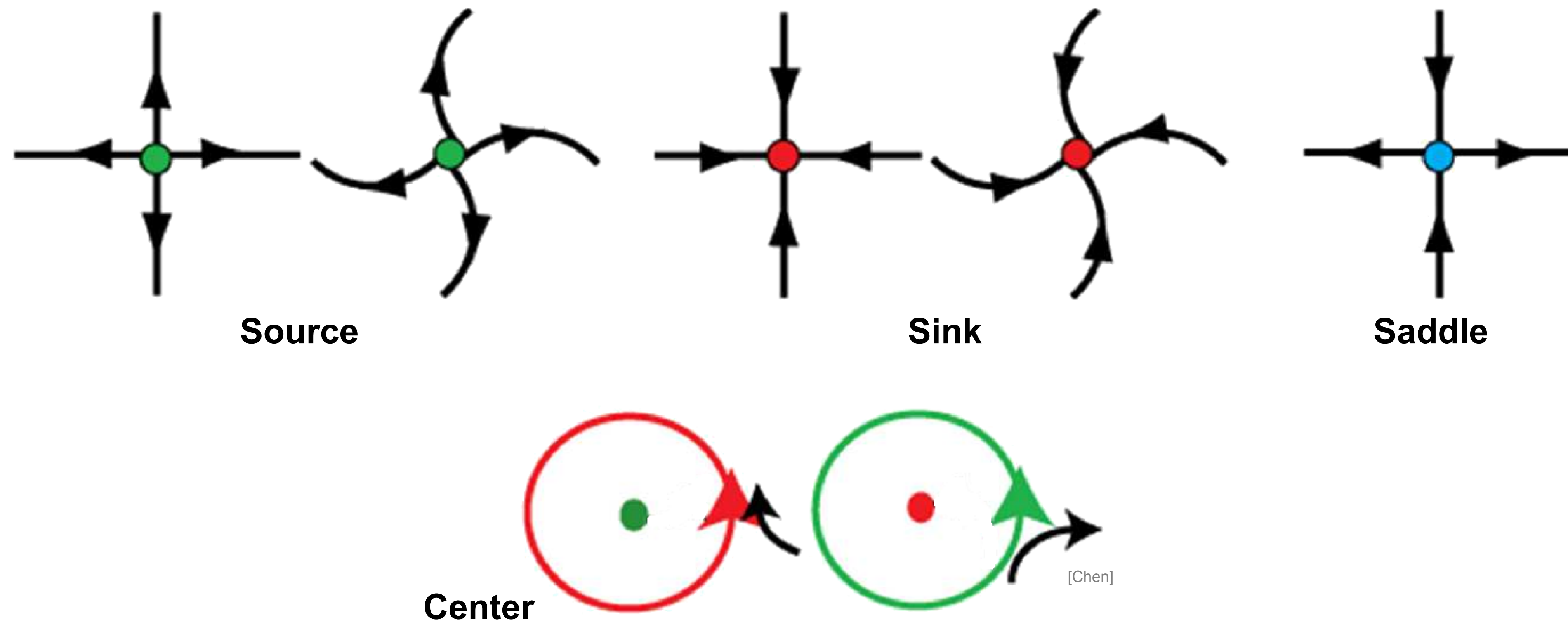
Sink



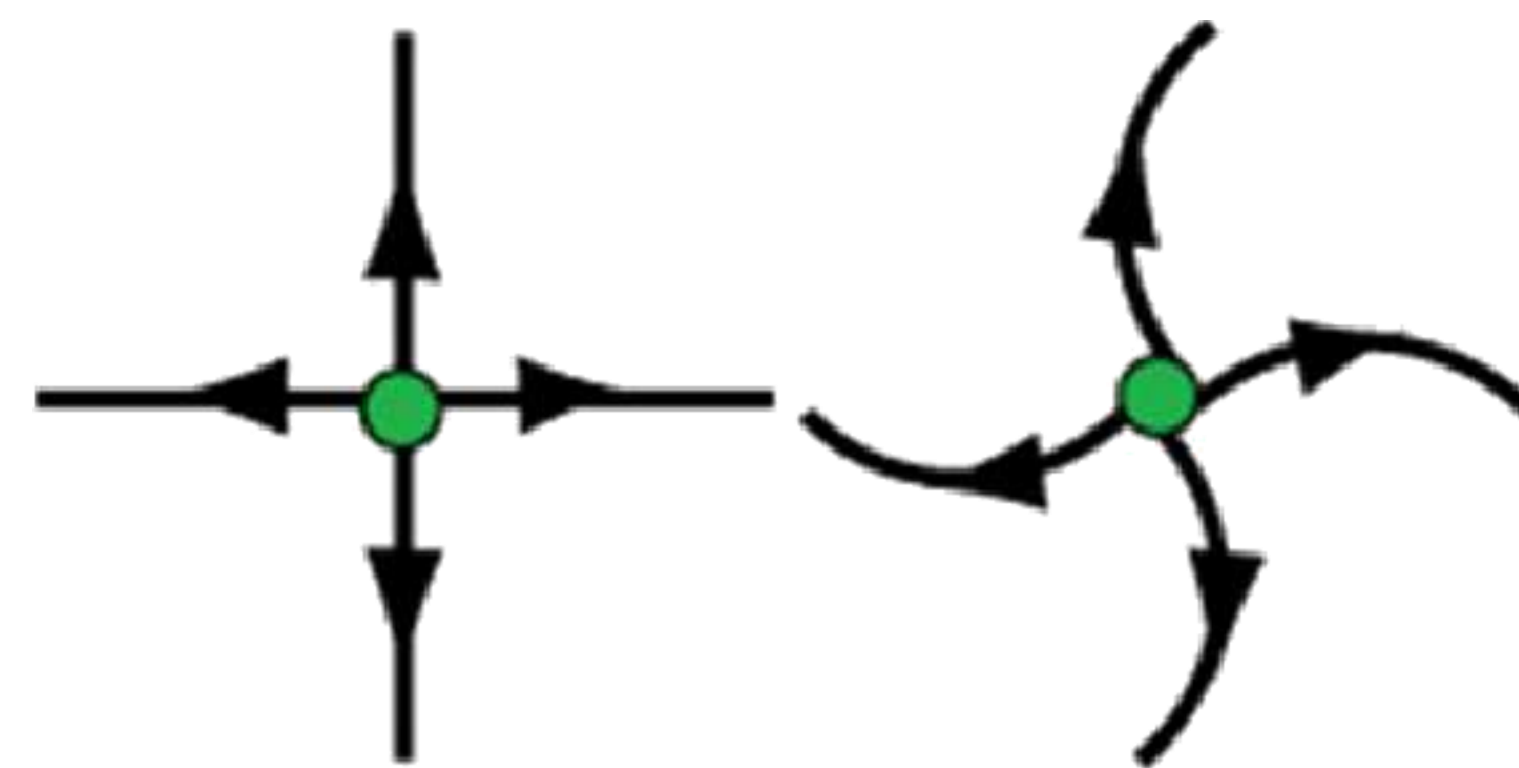
Saddle

Critical points of a vector field

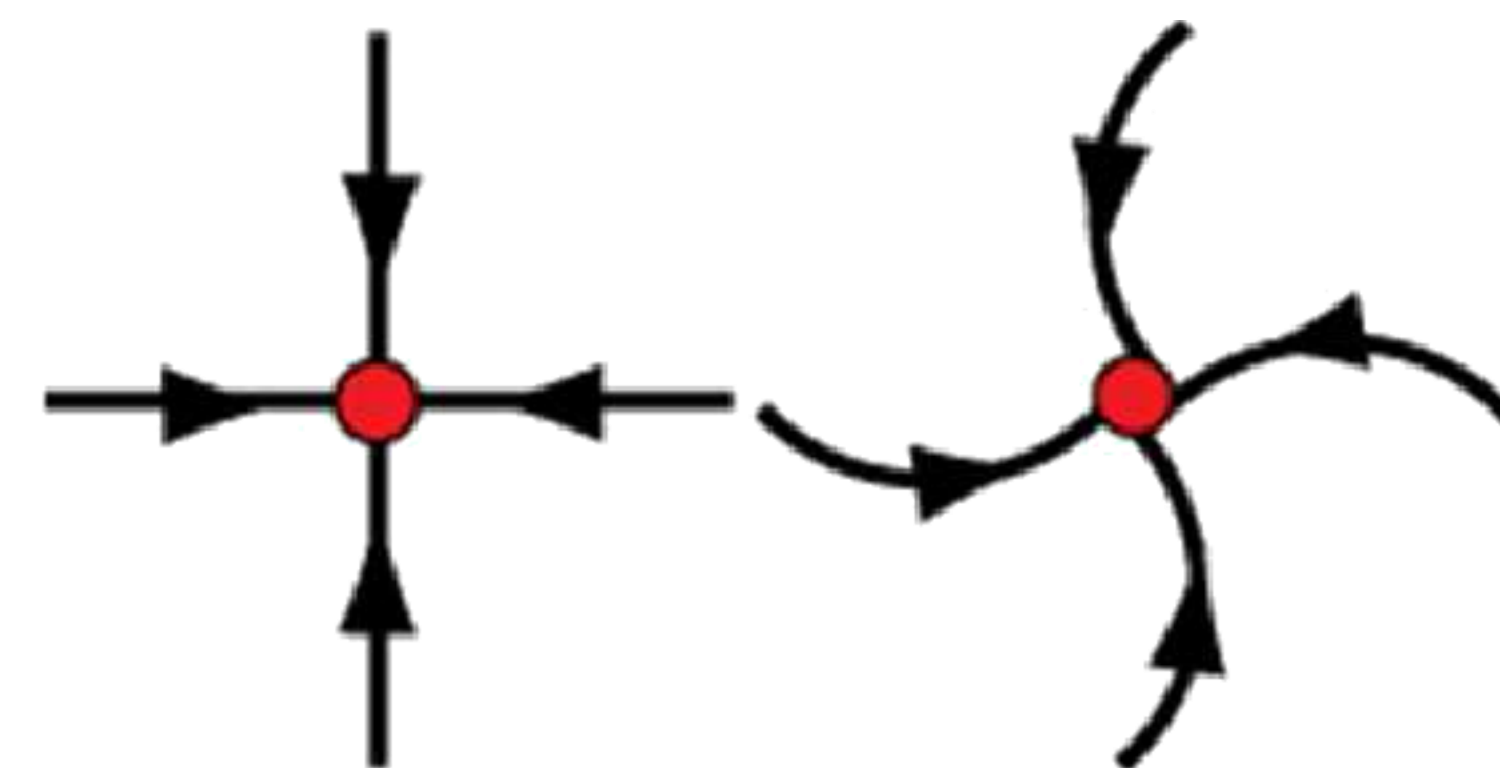
- For example
 - $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
- Points where the magnitude vanishes
 - $f(p) = 0$
- With curl
 - More critical points



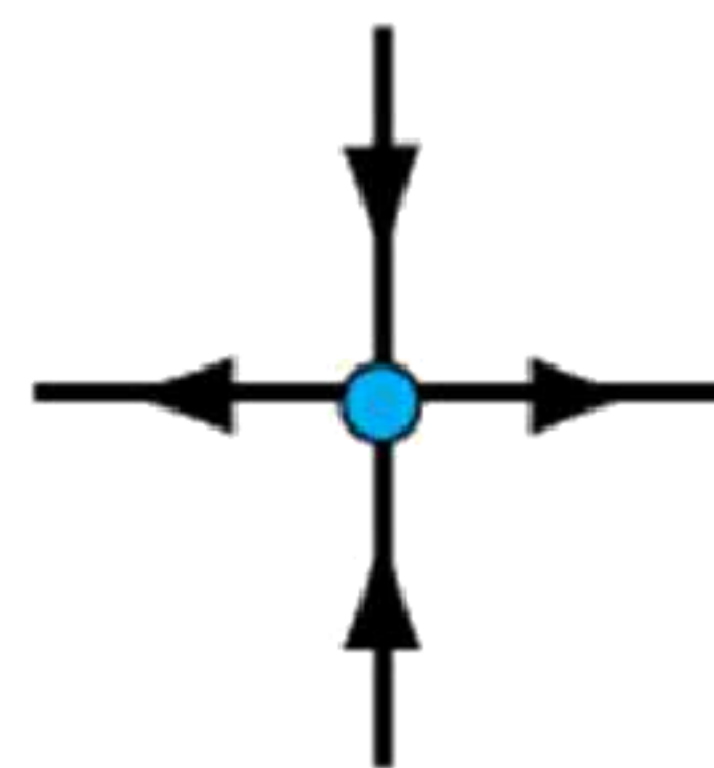
Classifying critical points



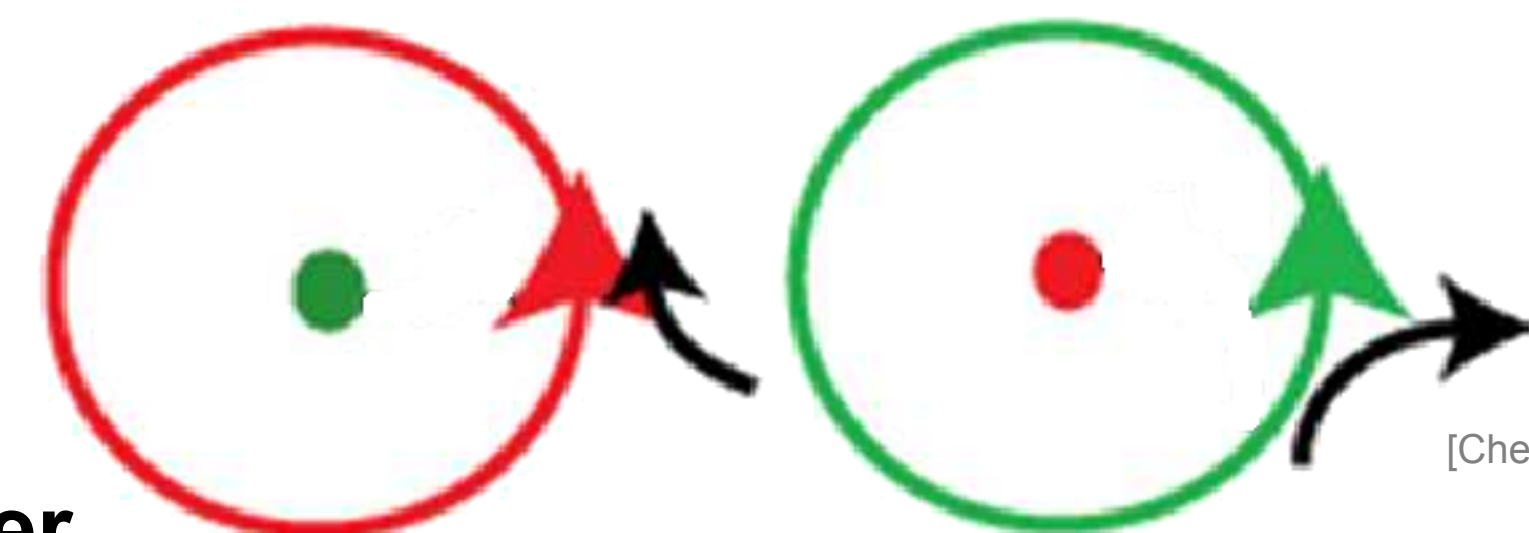
Source



Sink



Saddle

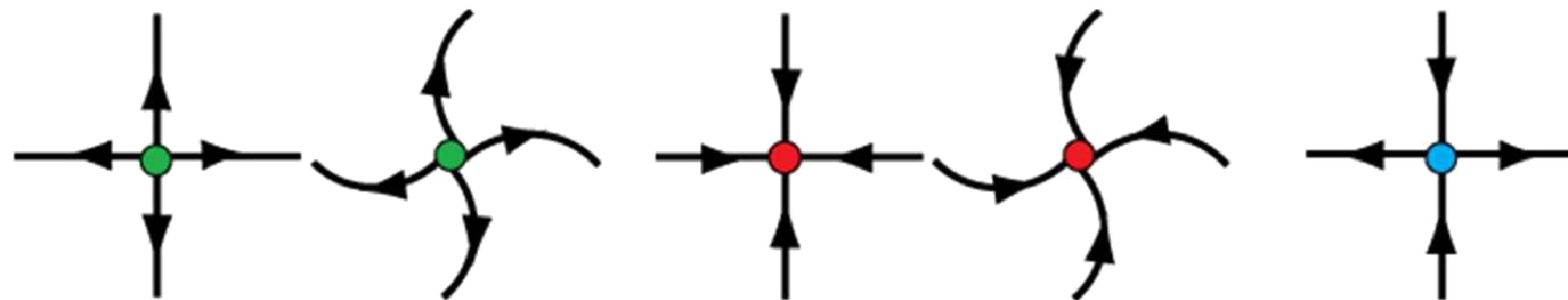


Center

[Chen]

Classifying critical points

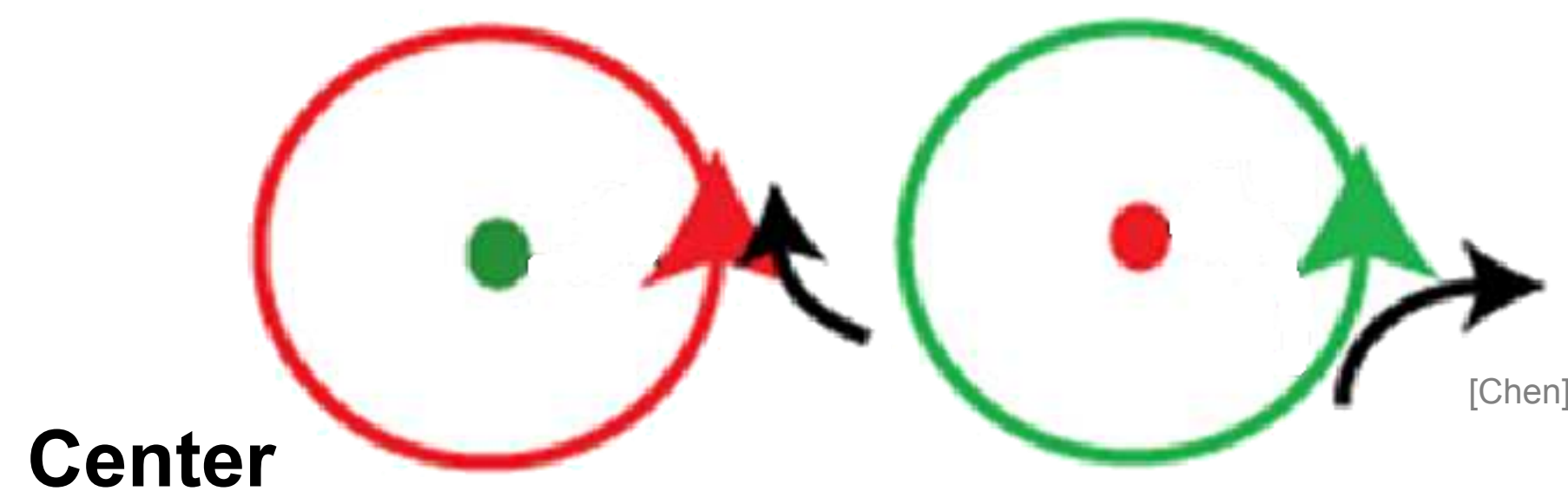
- Jacobian of the vector field



Source

Sink

Saddle

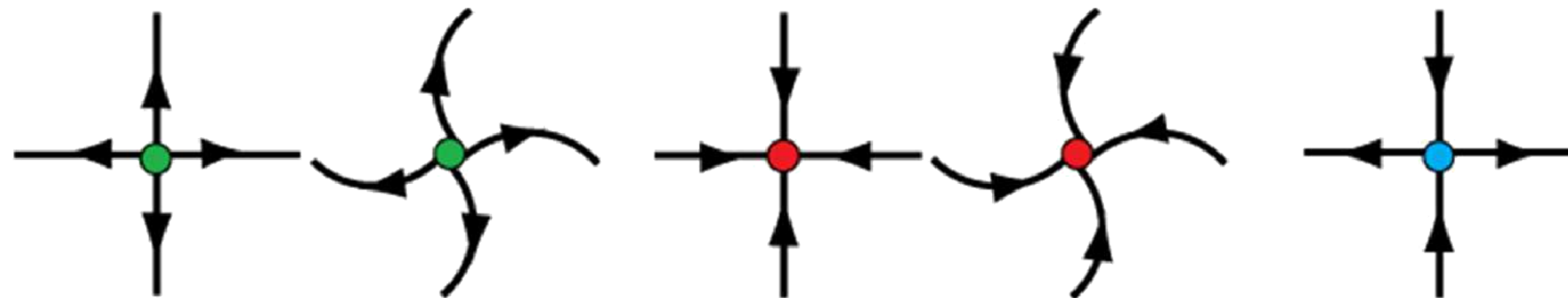


Center

Classifying critical points

- Jacobian of the vector field

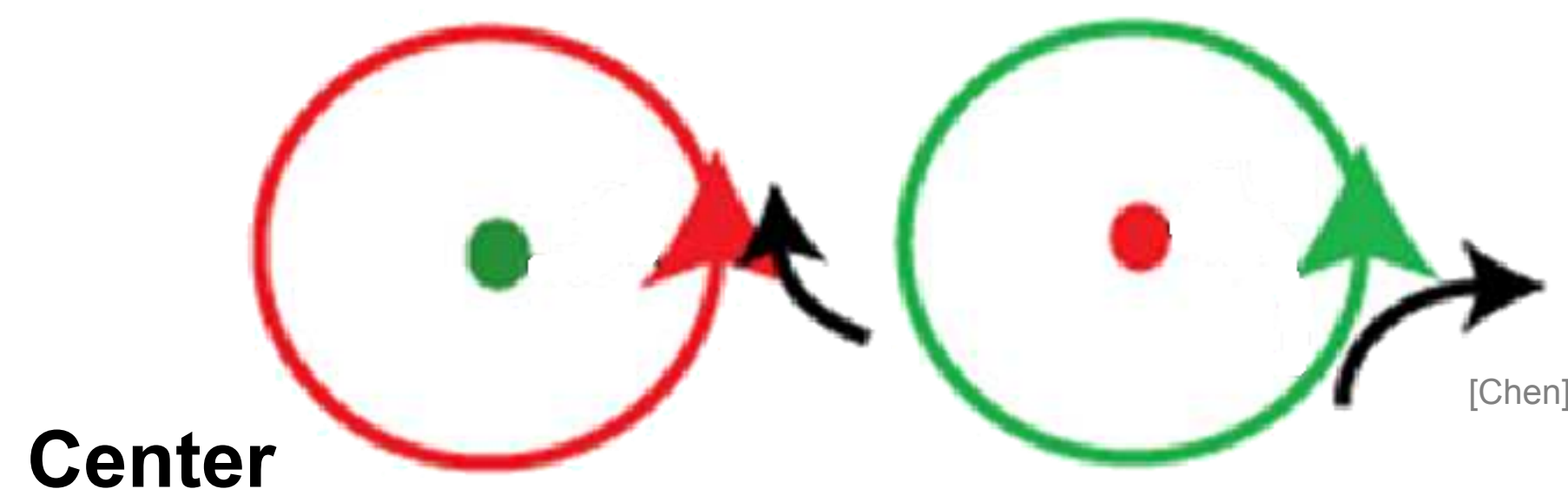
$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$



Source

Sink

Saddle



Center

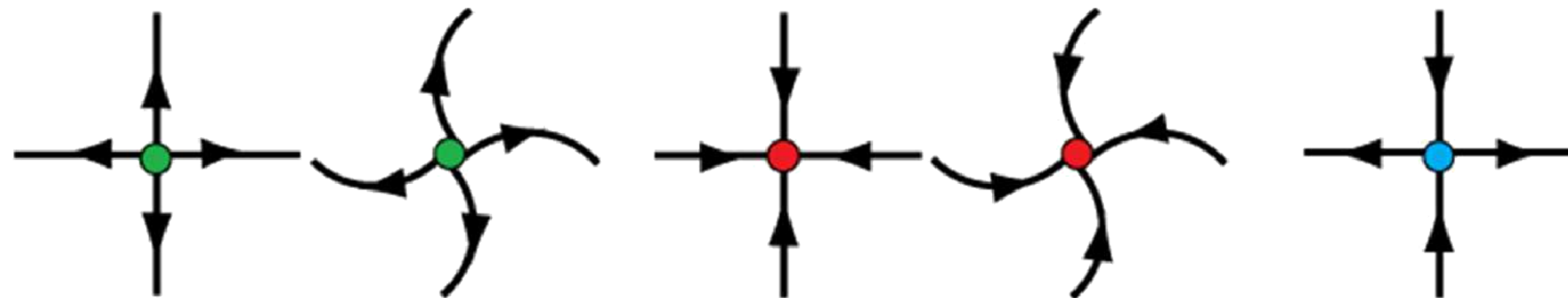
[Chen]

Classifying critical points

- Jacobian of the vector field

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

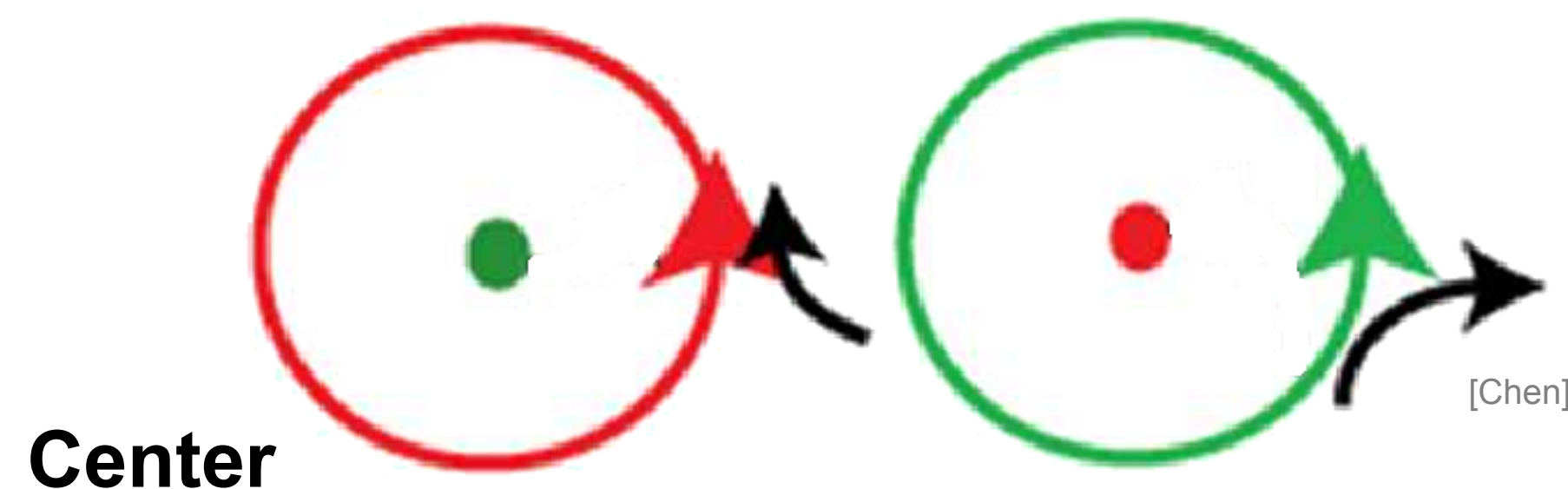
- Eigenvalues of J
 - 2 eigenvalues



Source

Sink

Saddle



Center

[Chen]

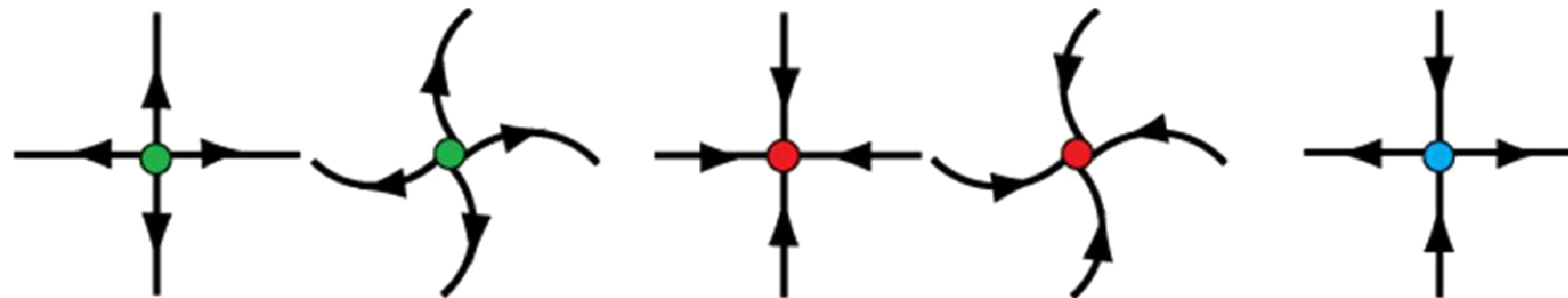
Classifying critical points

- Jacobian of the vector field

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Eigenvalues of J

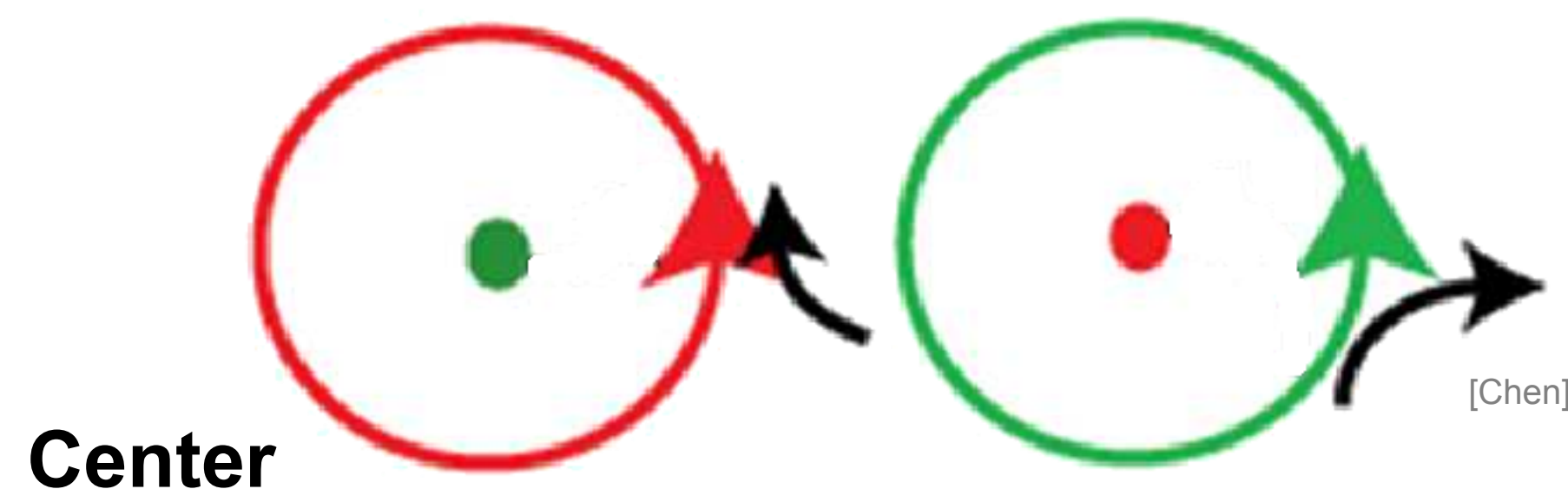
- 2 eigenvalues
- For each



Source

Sink

Saddle



Center

[Chen]

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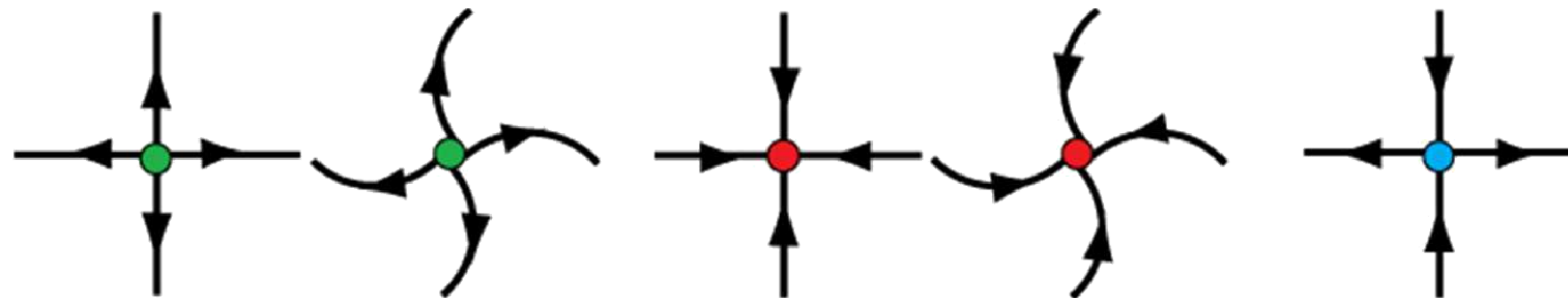
- Eigenvalues of J

- 2 eigenvalues

- For each

- Real and imaginary parts

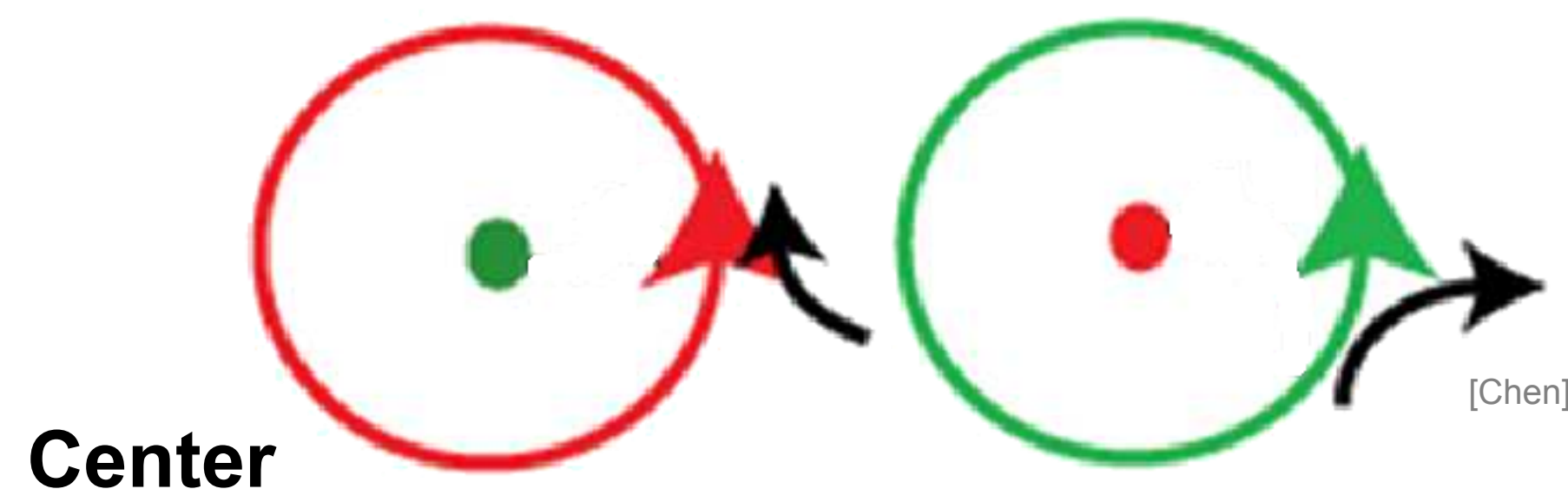
–Symmetric, antisymmetric



Source

Sink

Saddle



Center

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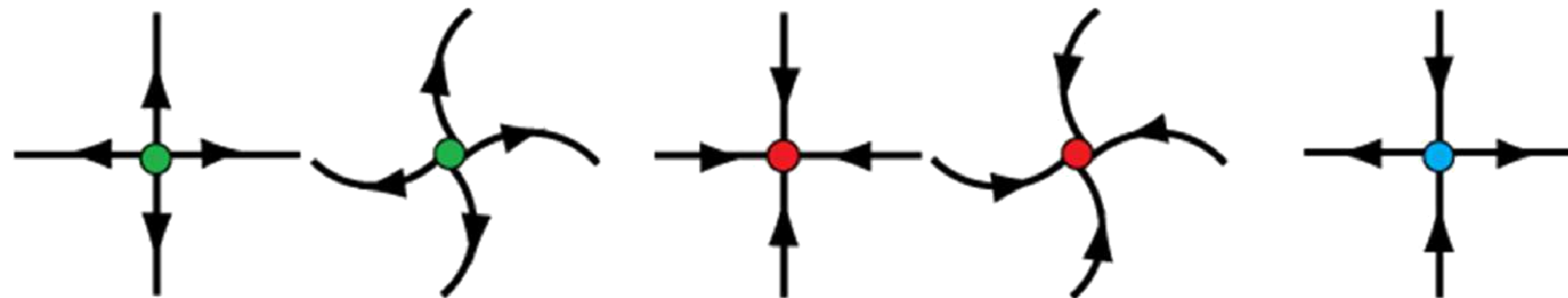
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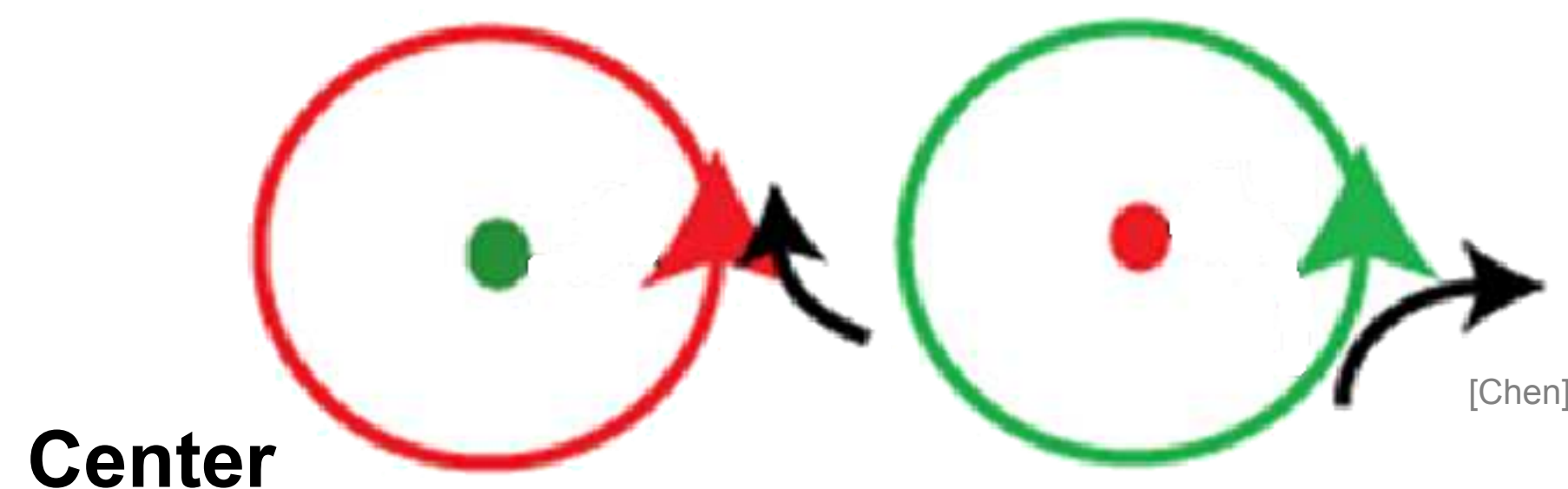
- R1, I1 - R2, I2



Source

Sink

Saddle



Center

[Chen]

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$$I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$

- Eigenvalues of J

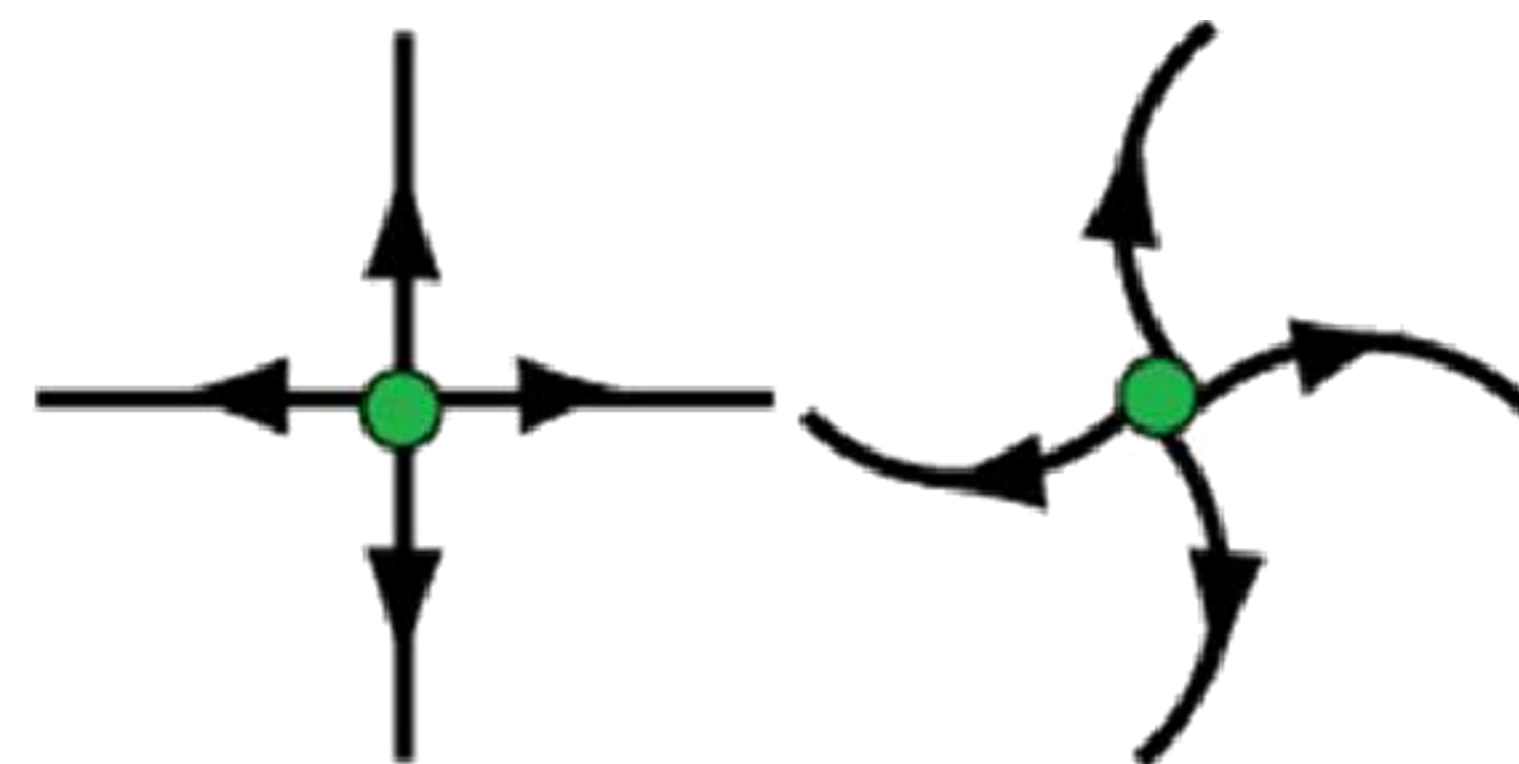
- 2 eigenvalues

- For each

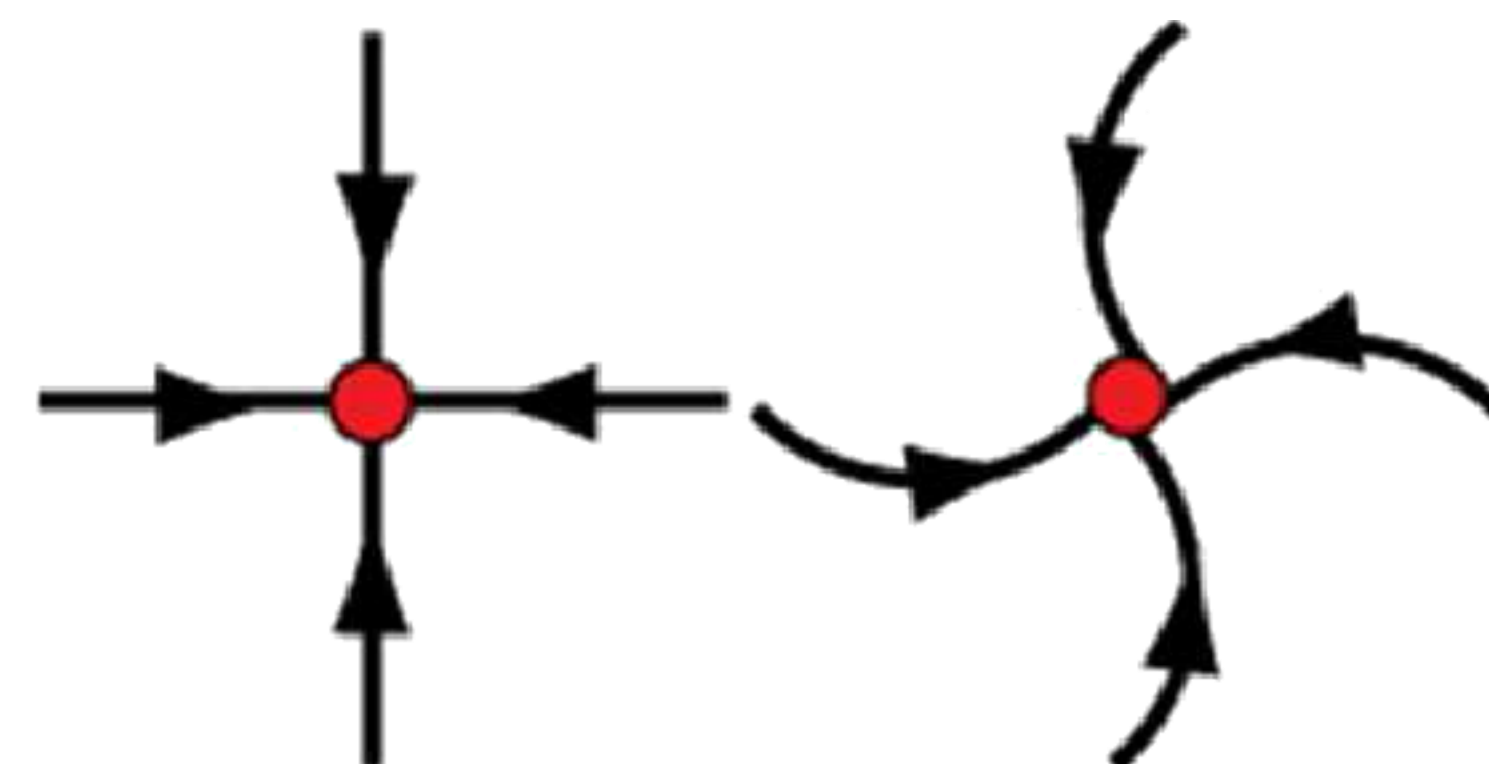
- Real and imaginary parts

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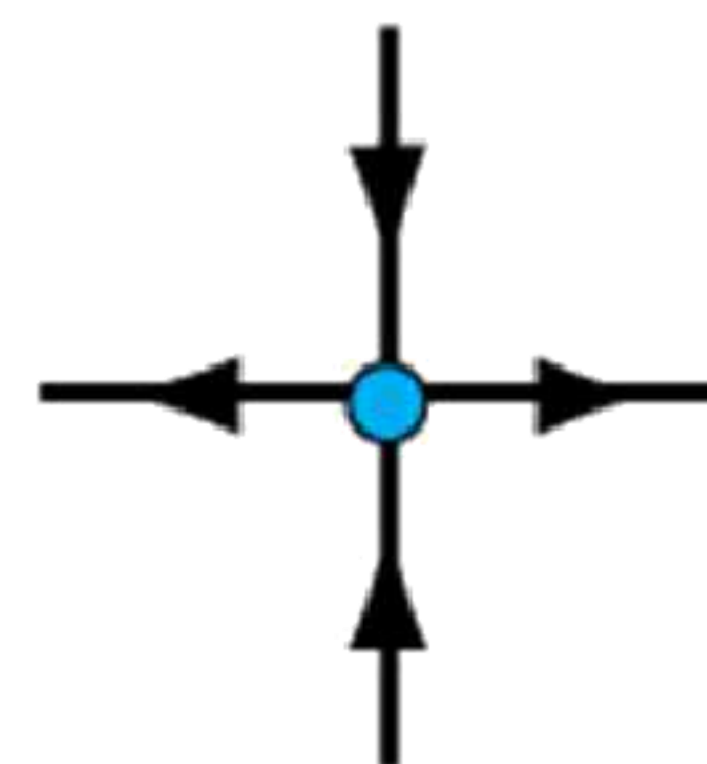
- R1, I1 - R2, I2



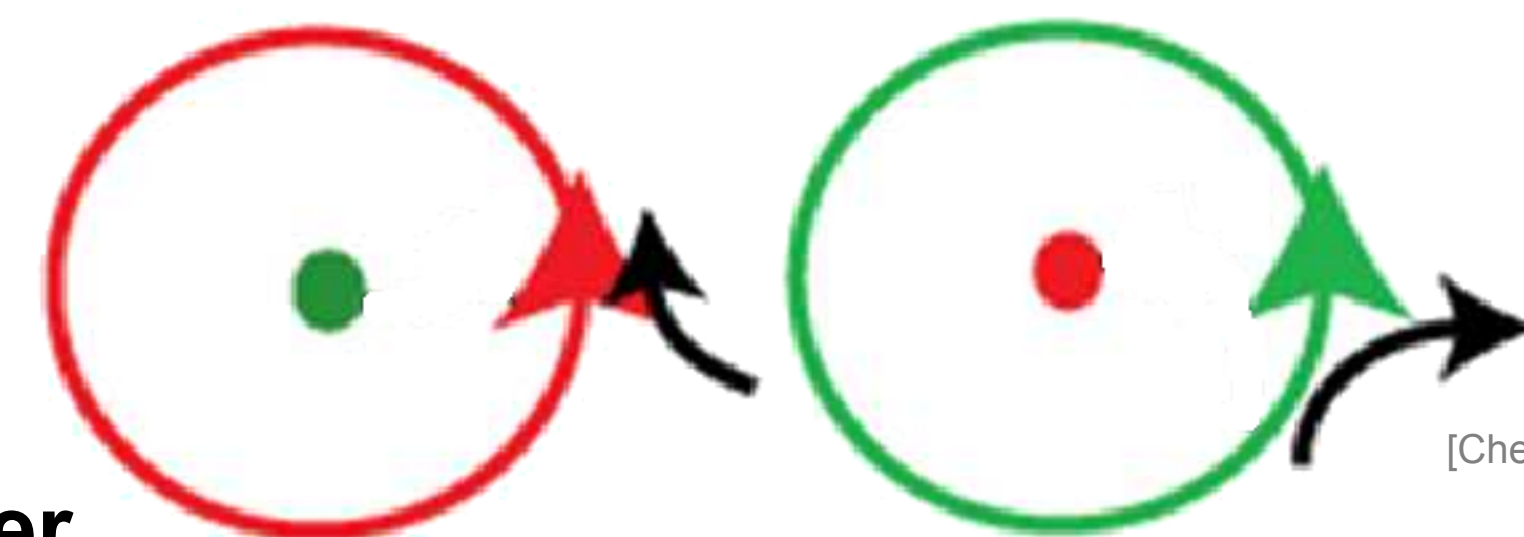
Source



Sink



Saddle



Center

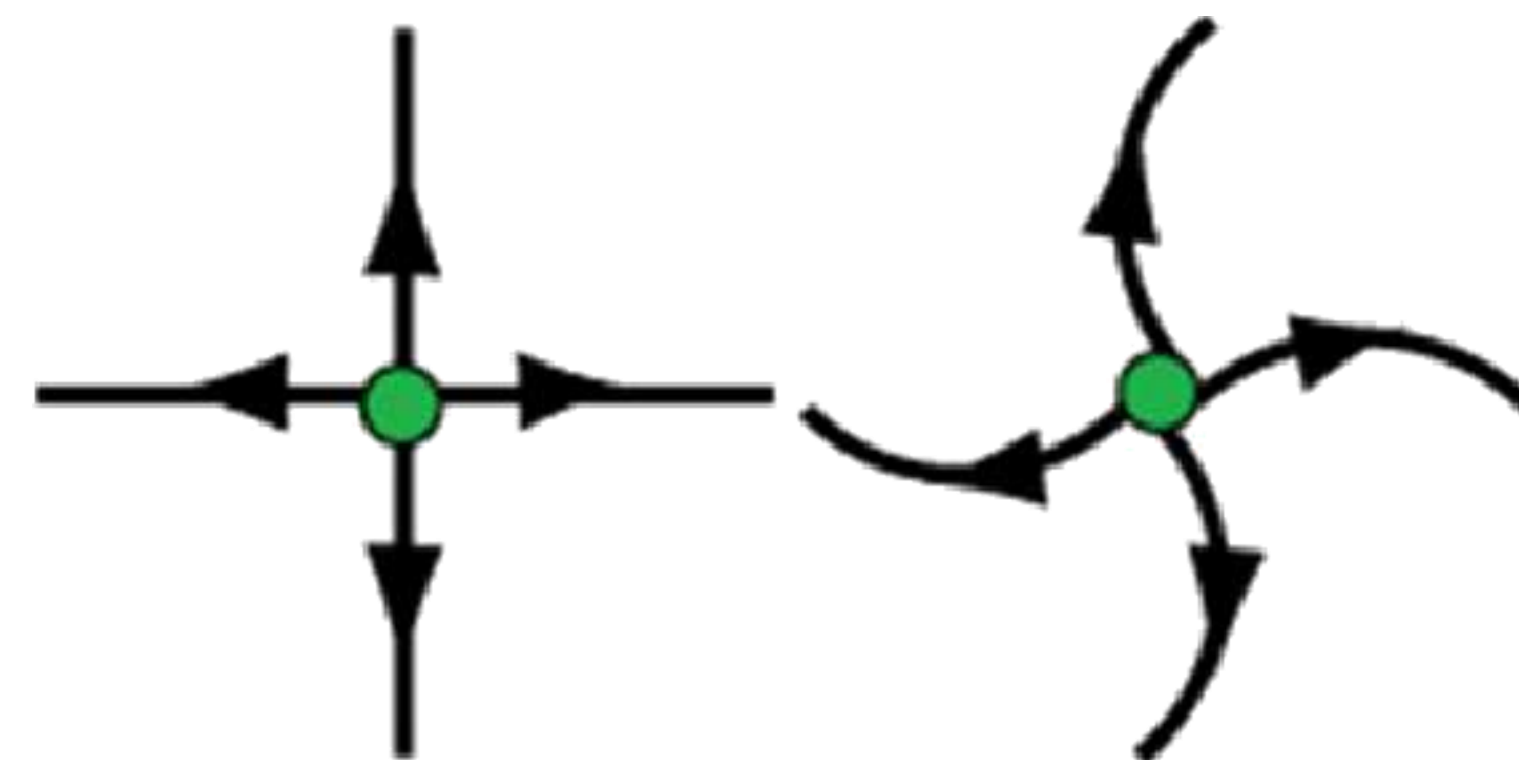
[Chen]

Classifying critical points

- Jacobian of the vector field

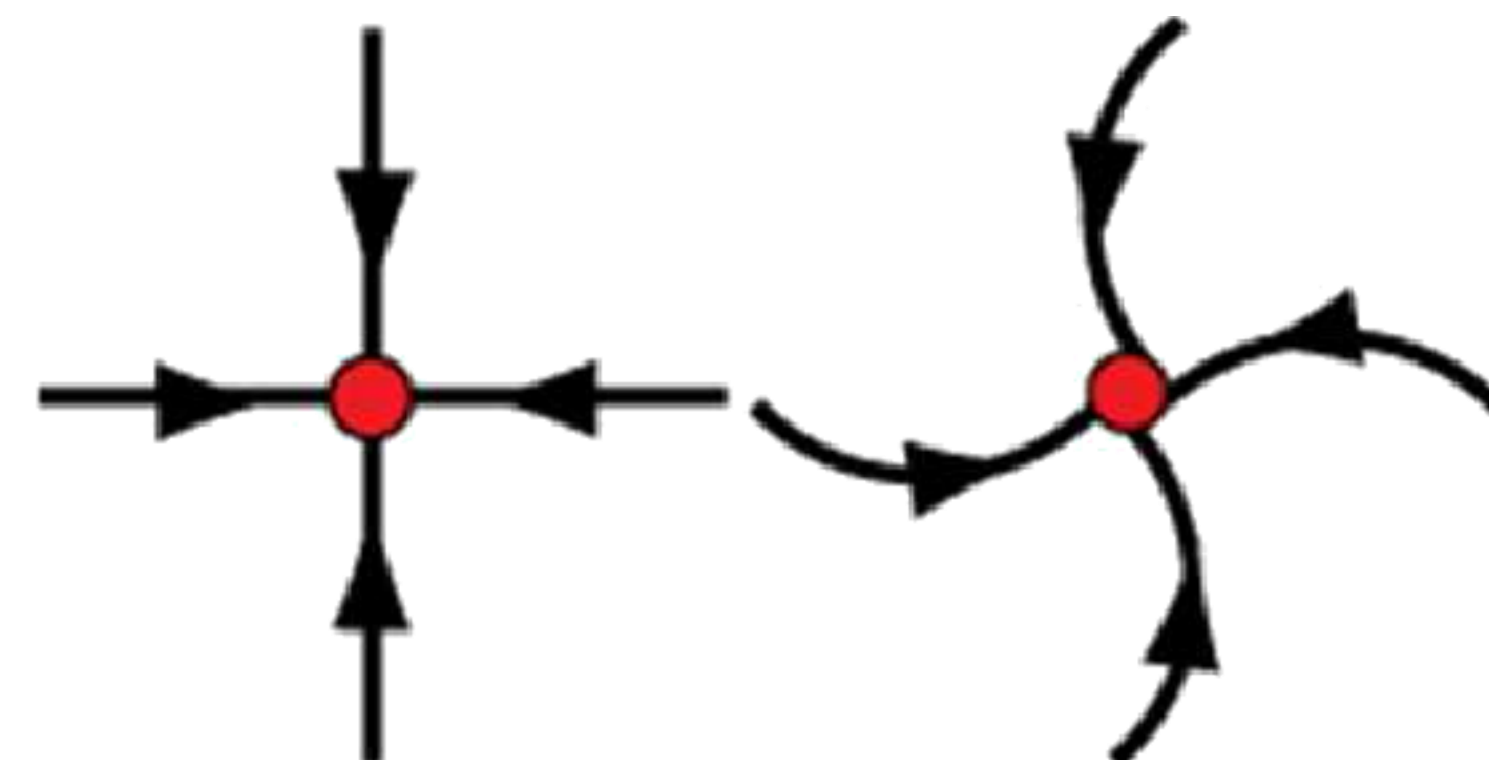
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$$R_1 > 0, R_2 > 0 \\ I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$

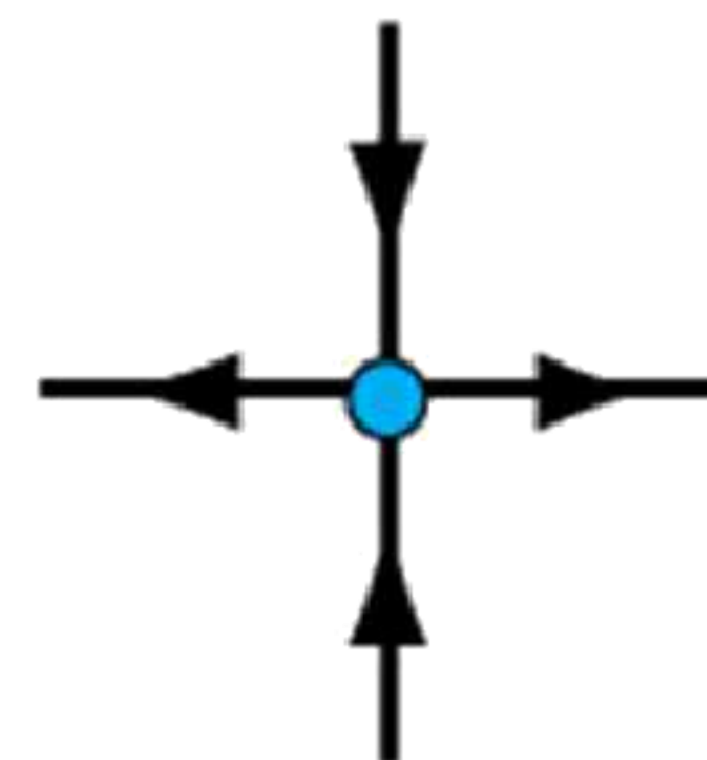


Source

$$R_1 < 0, R_2 < 0 \\ I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$



Sink



Saddle

- Eigenvalues of J

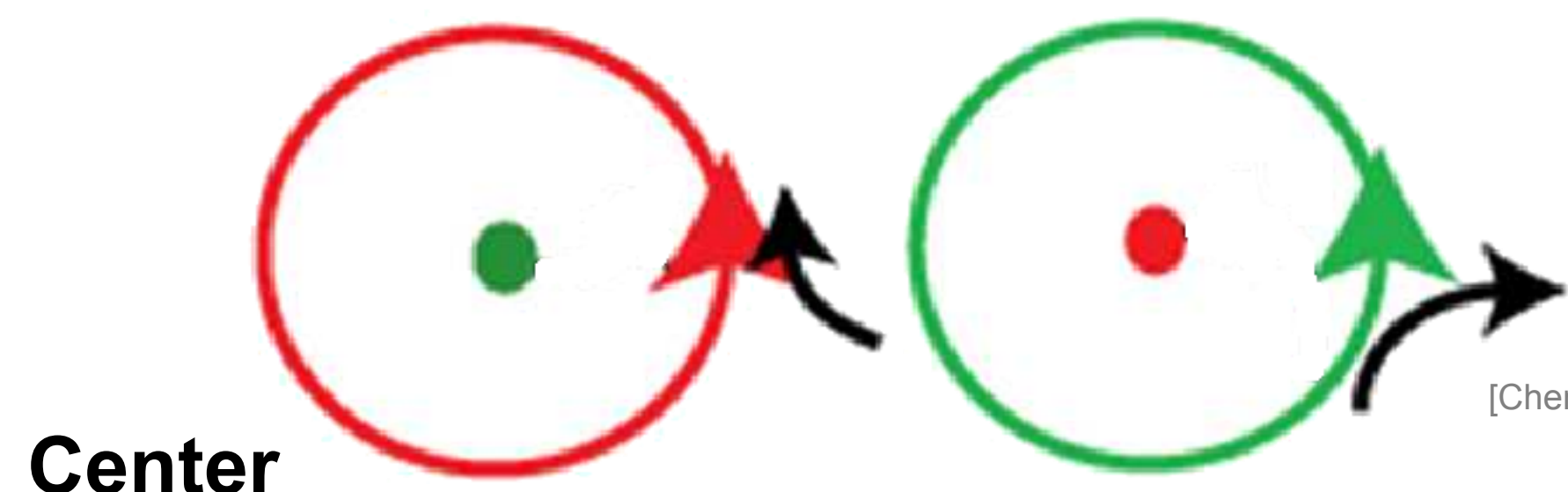
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Center

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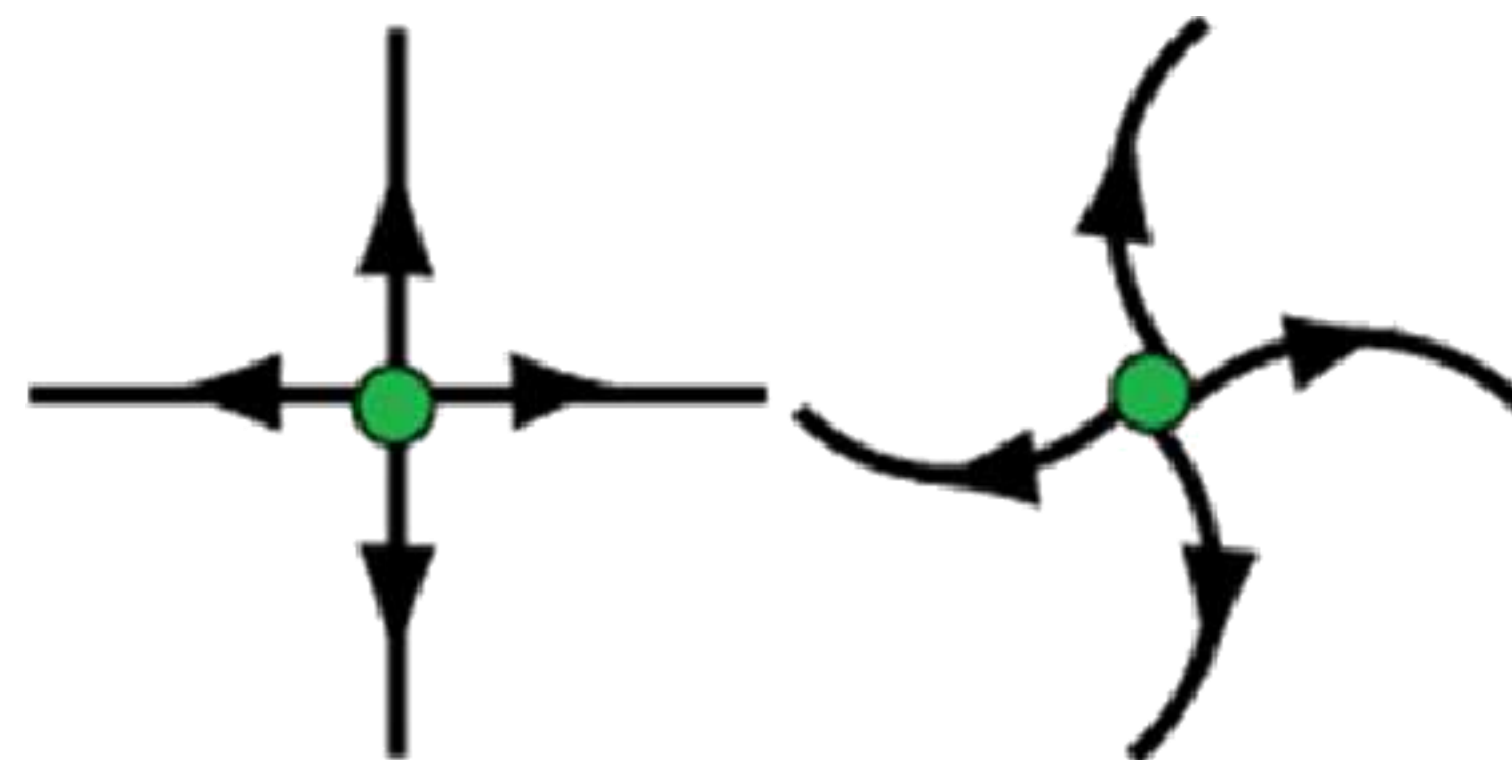
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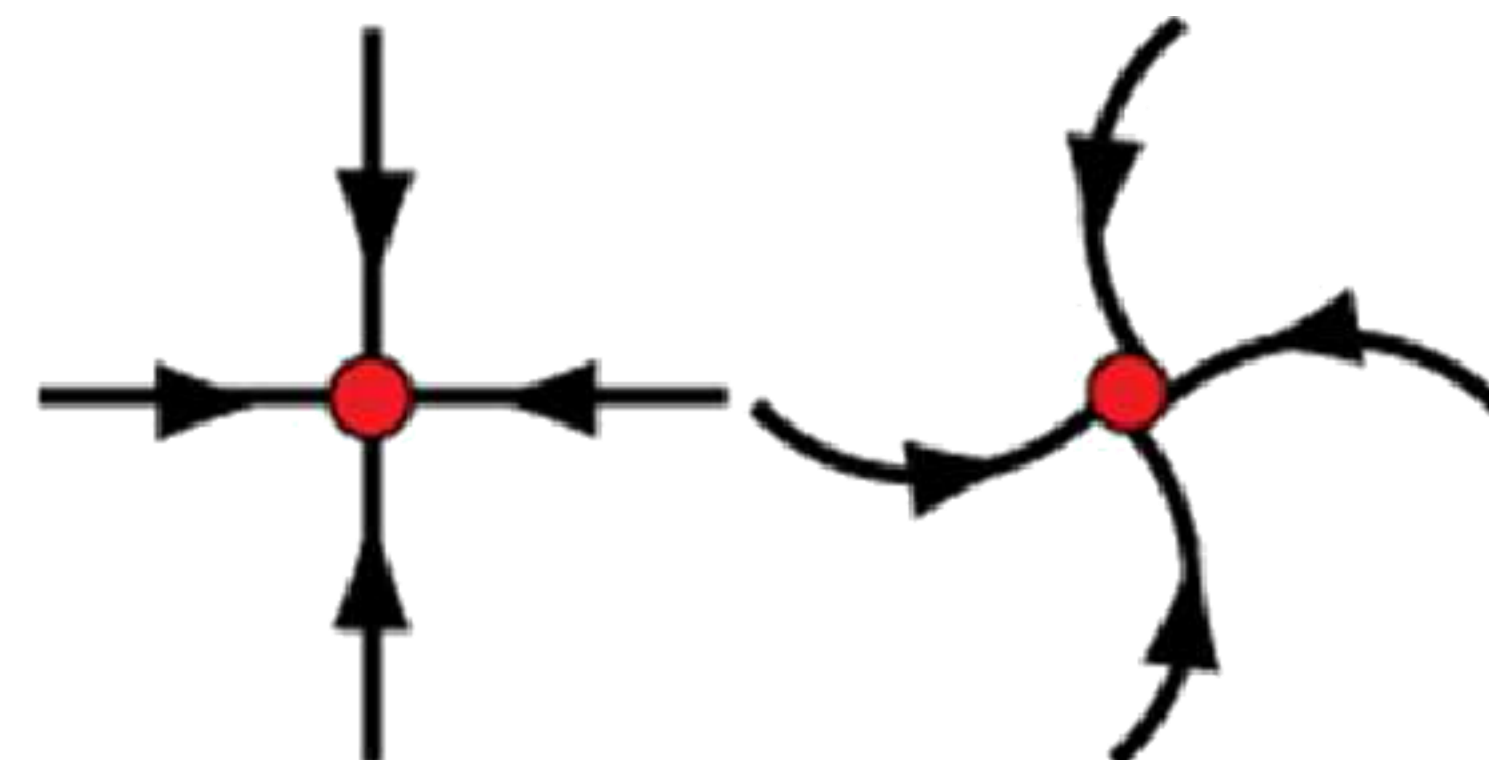
$$I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$



Source

$$R_1 < 0, R_2 < 0$$

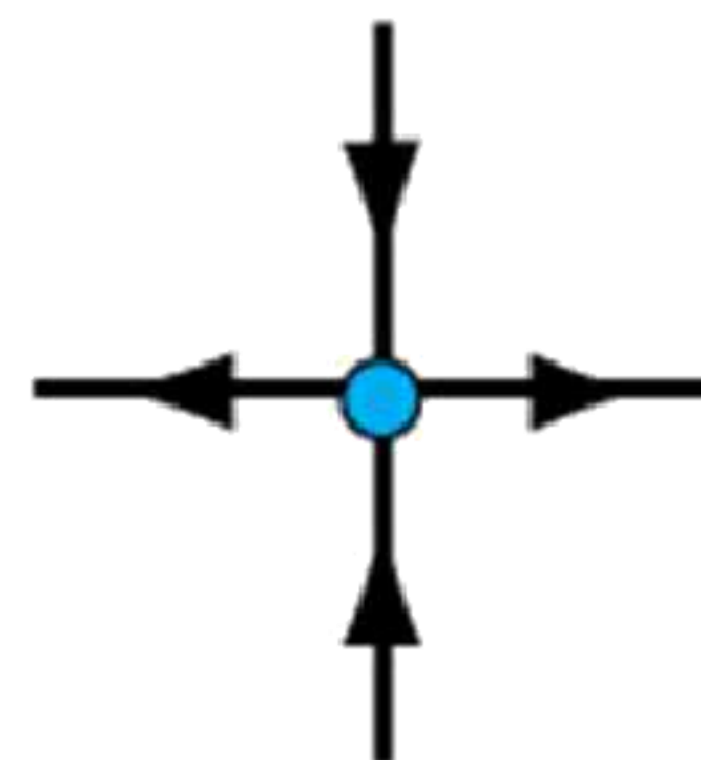
$$I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$



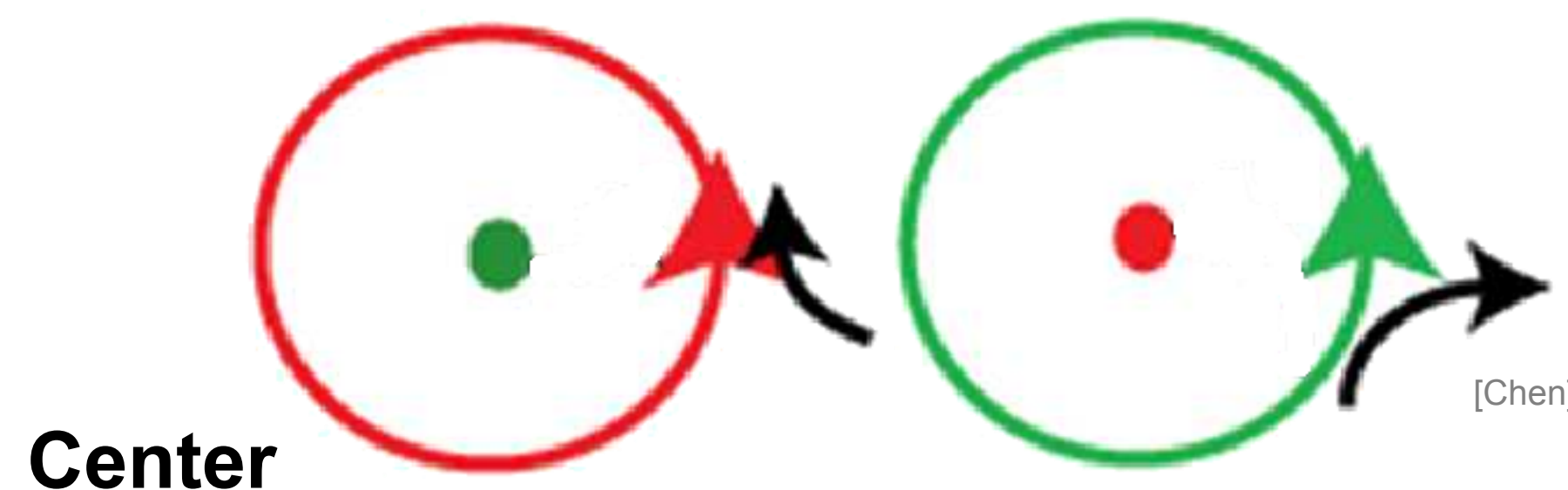
Sink

$$R_1 \cdot R_2 < 0$$

$$I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0$$



Saddle



Center

[Chen]

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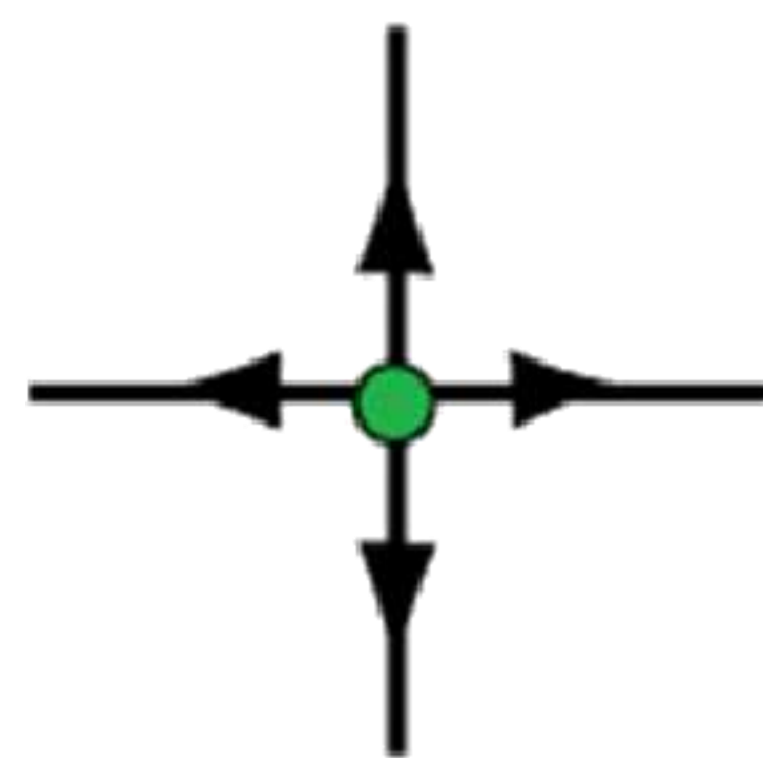
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$$\begin{matrix} R_1 > 0, R_2 > 0 \\ I_1 = 0, I_2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

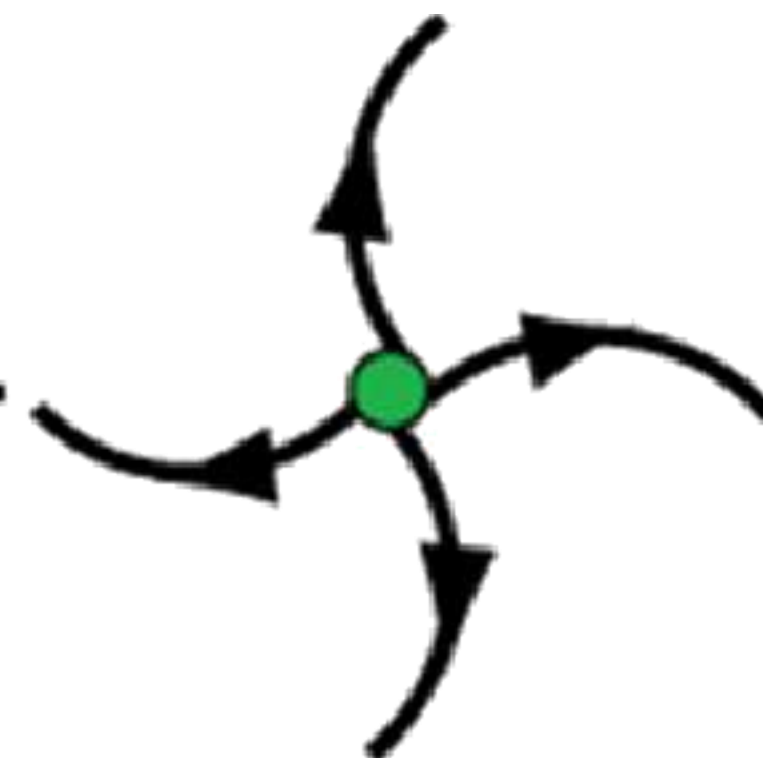
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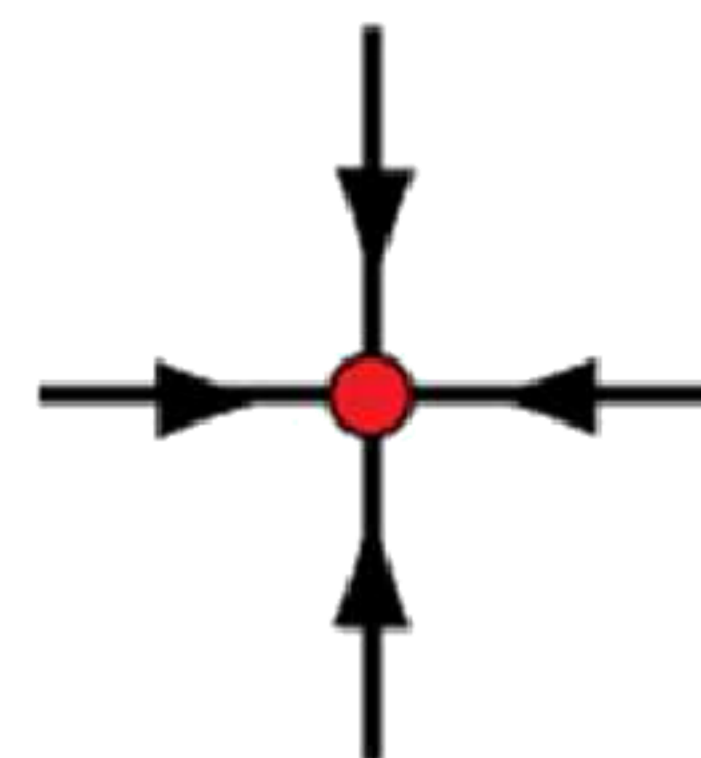
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Source



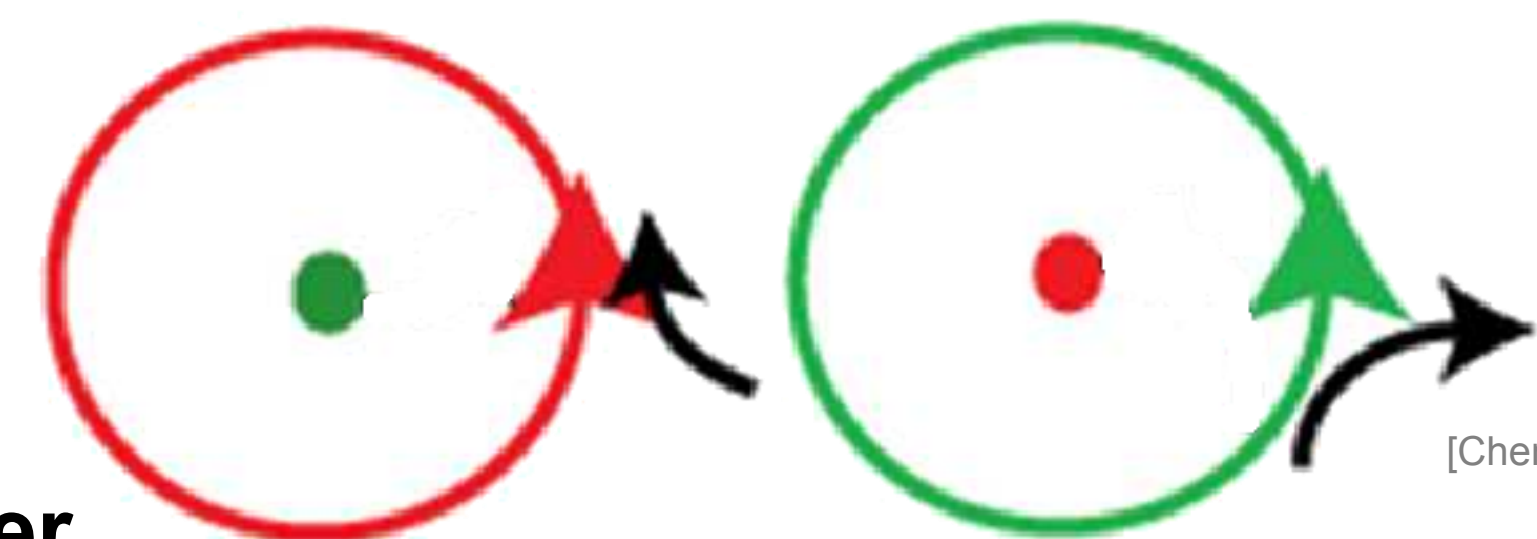
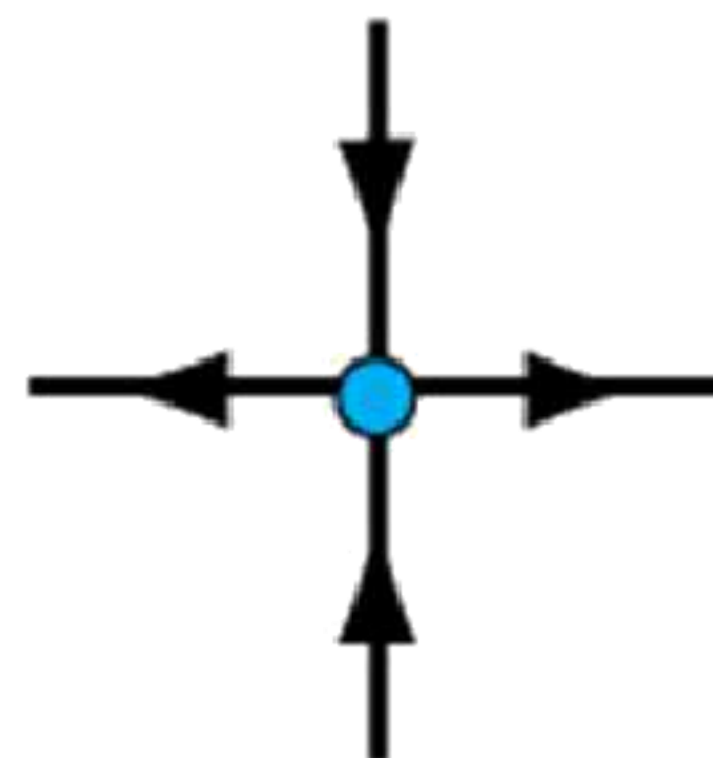
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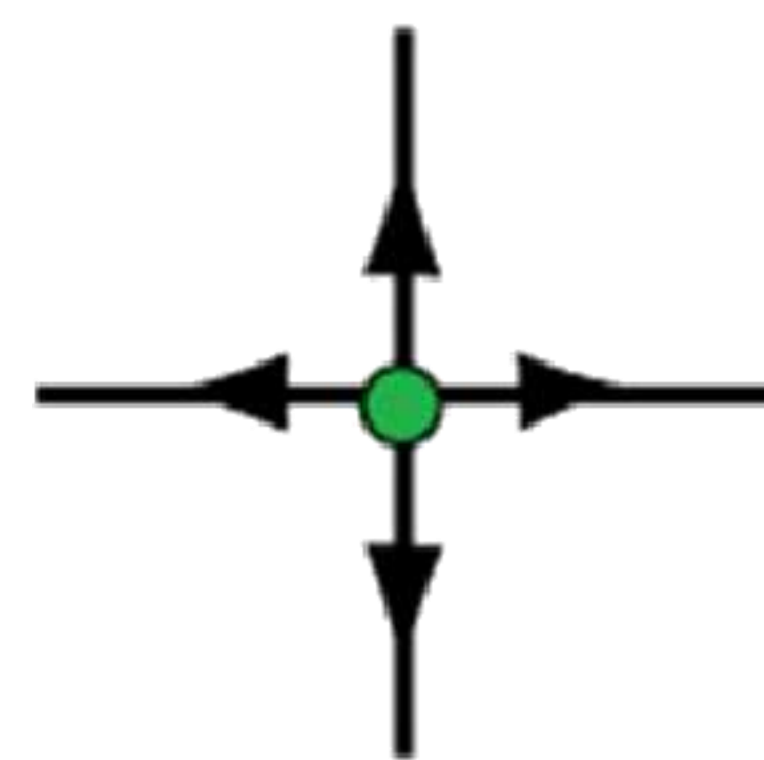
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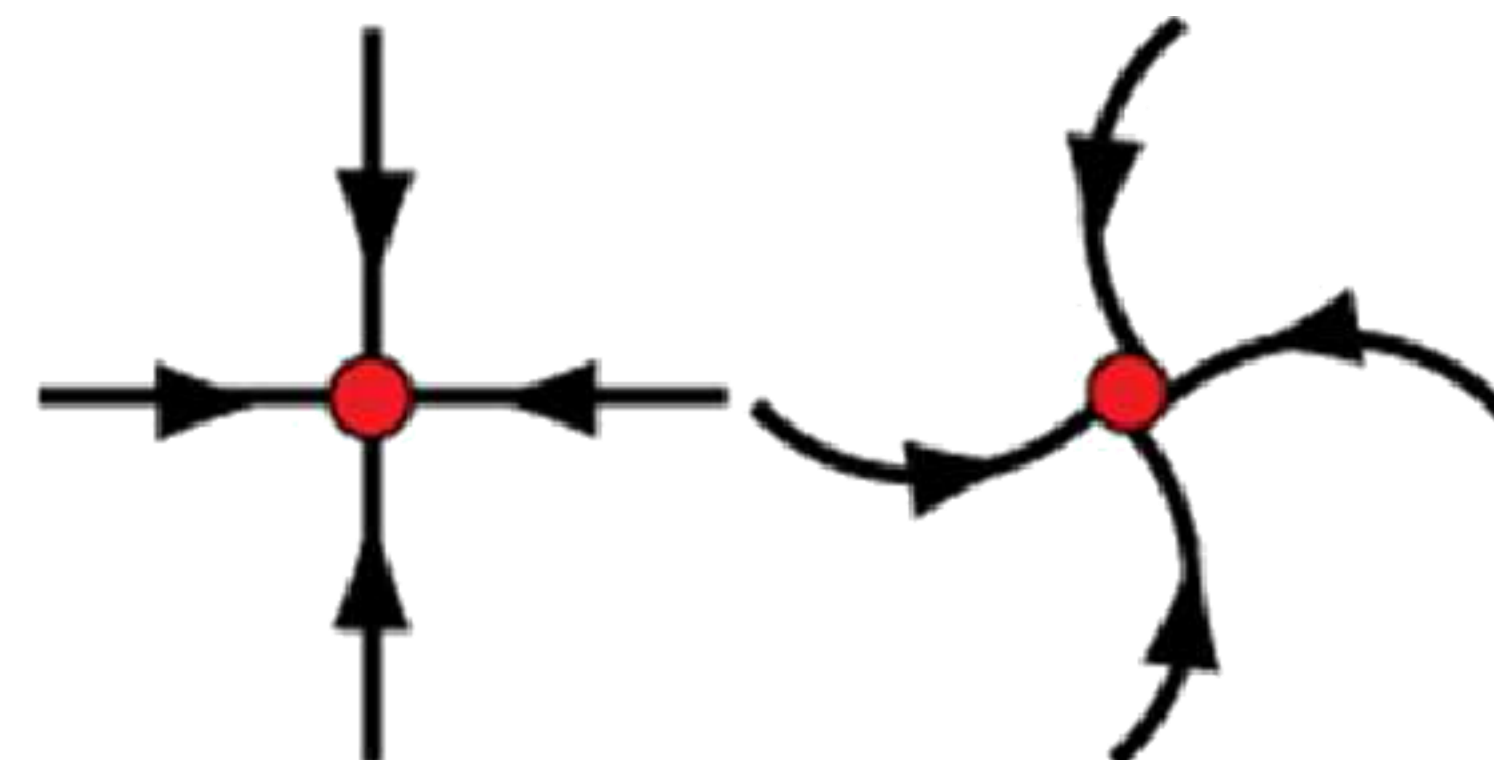
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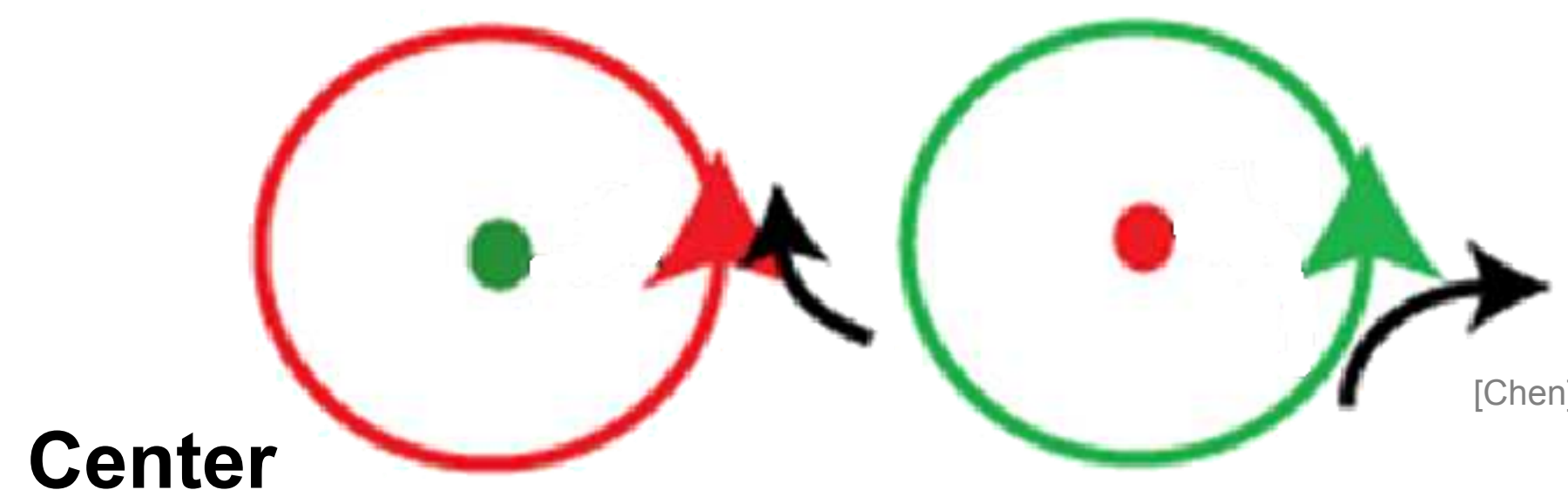
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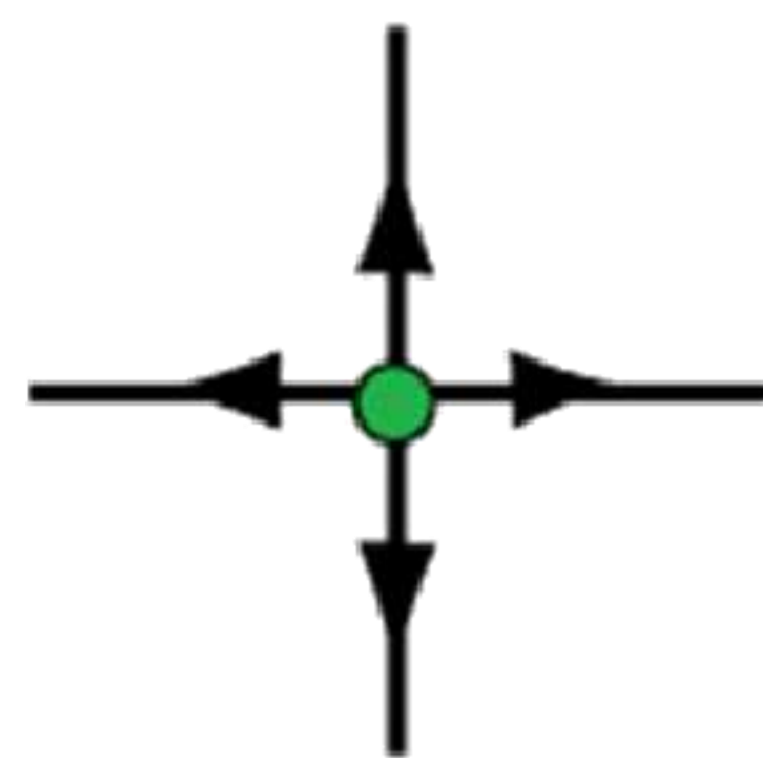
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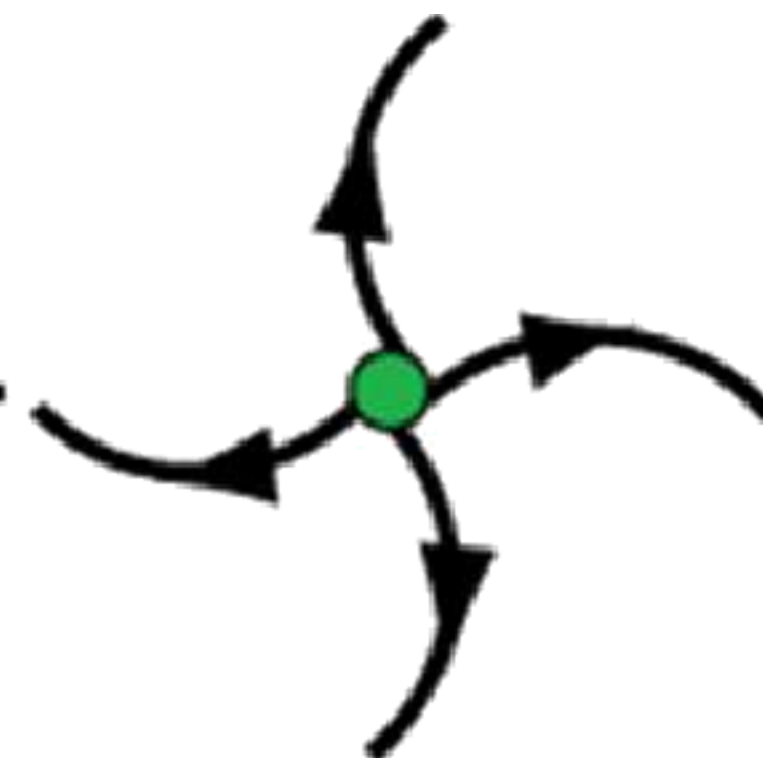
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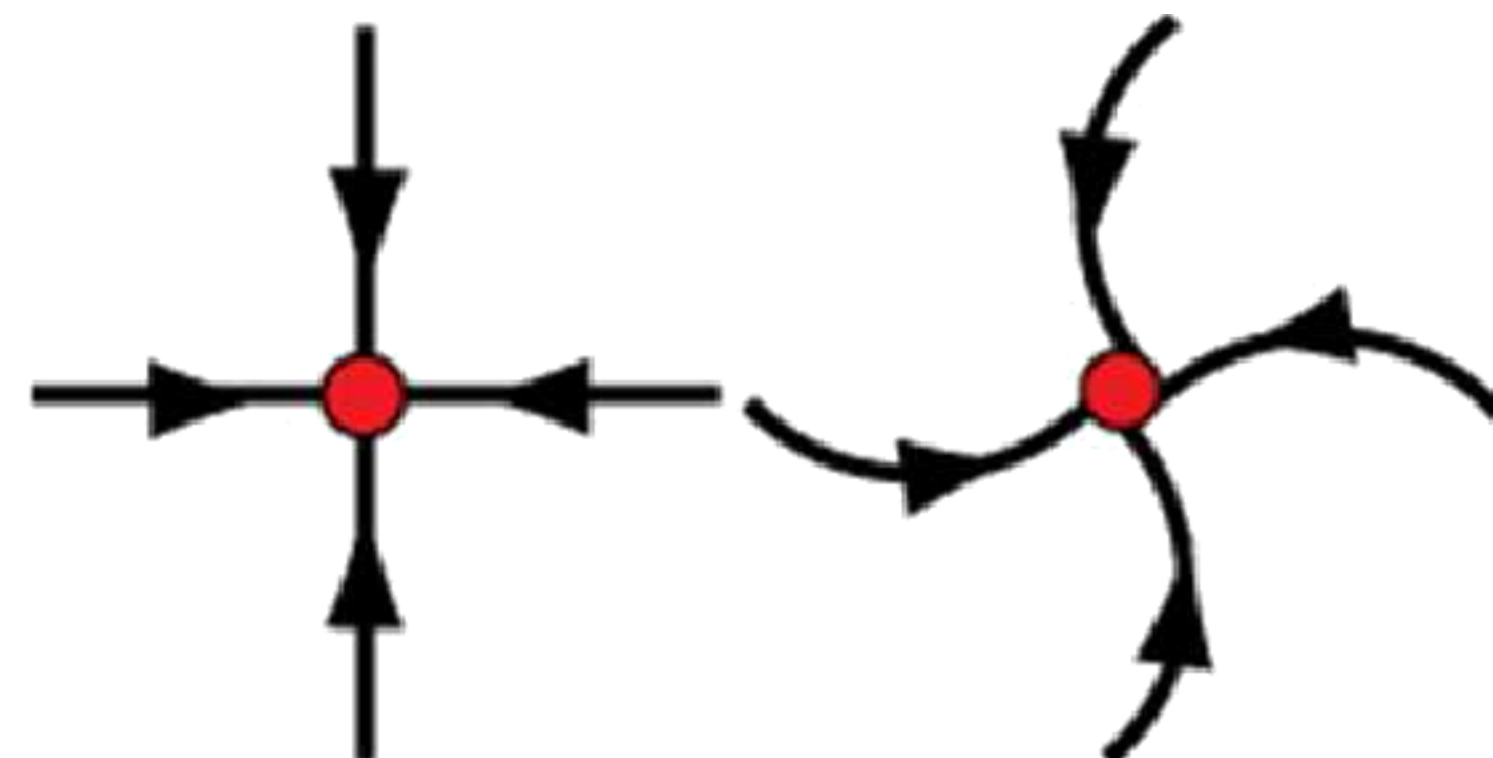
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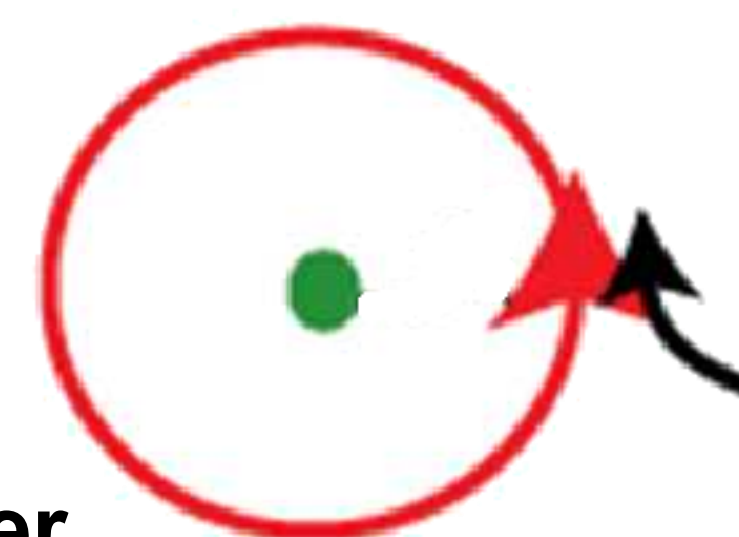
Source



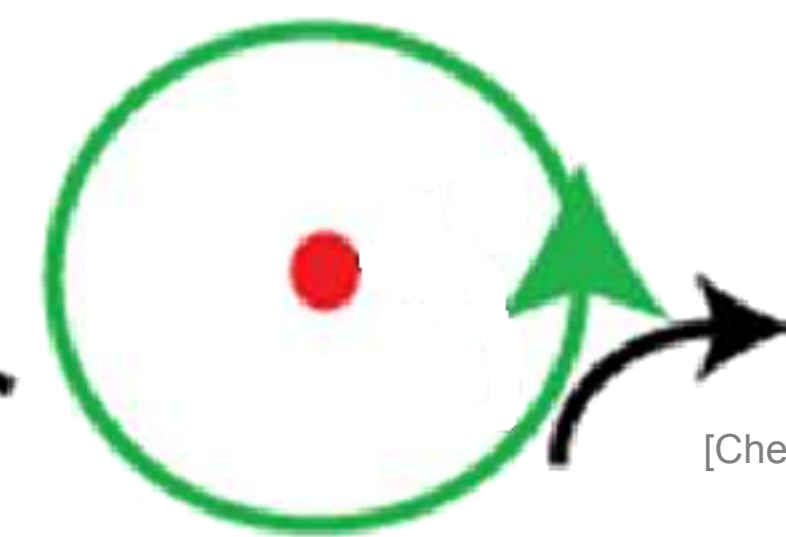
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[Chen]

Vector field decomposition

Vector field decomposition

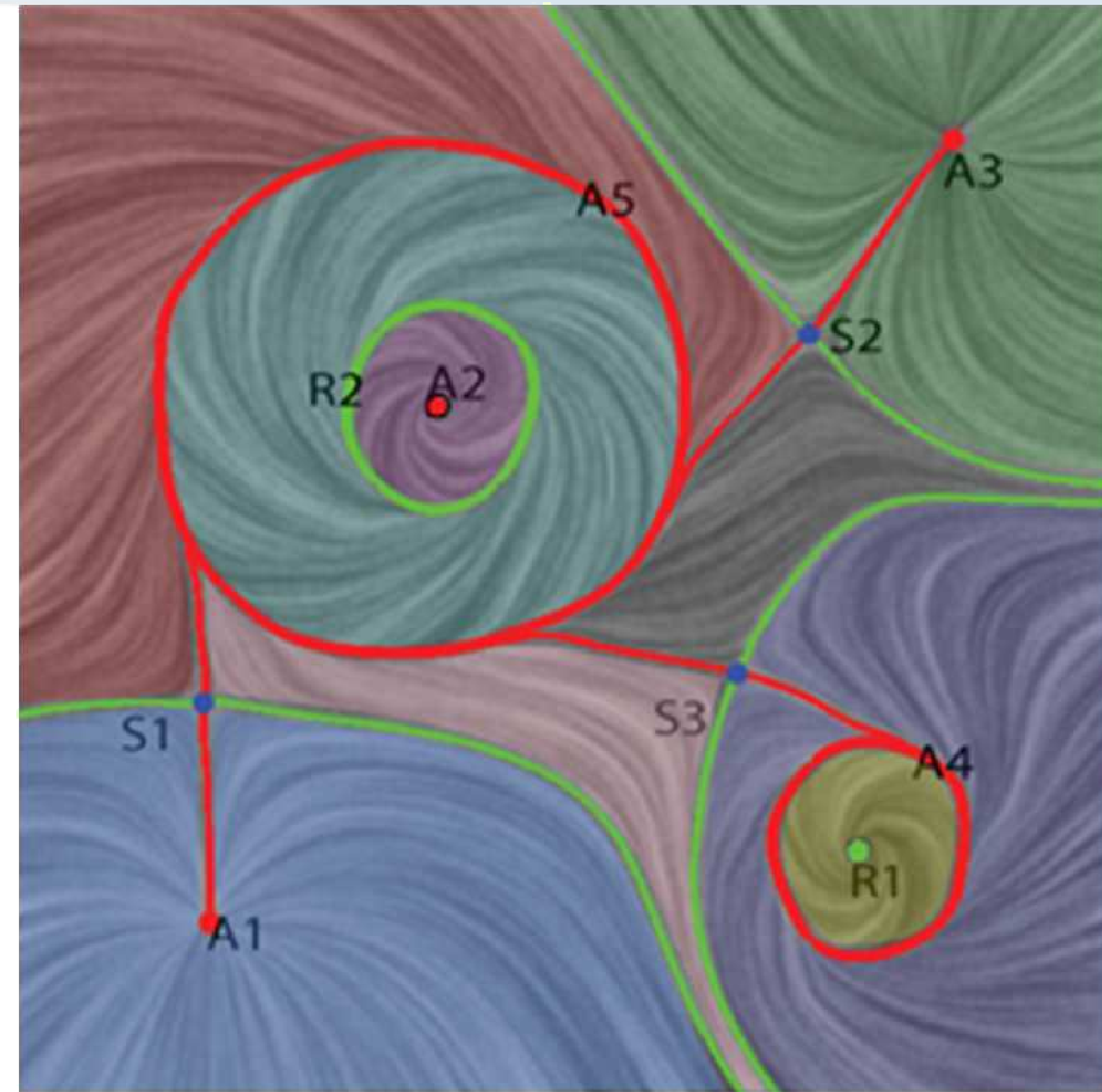
- Critical point extraction
 - Identify the cells of the domain containing critical points

Vector field decomposition

- Critical point extraction
 - Identify the cells of the domain containing critical points
 - Sub-sampling for accurate locations

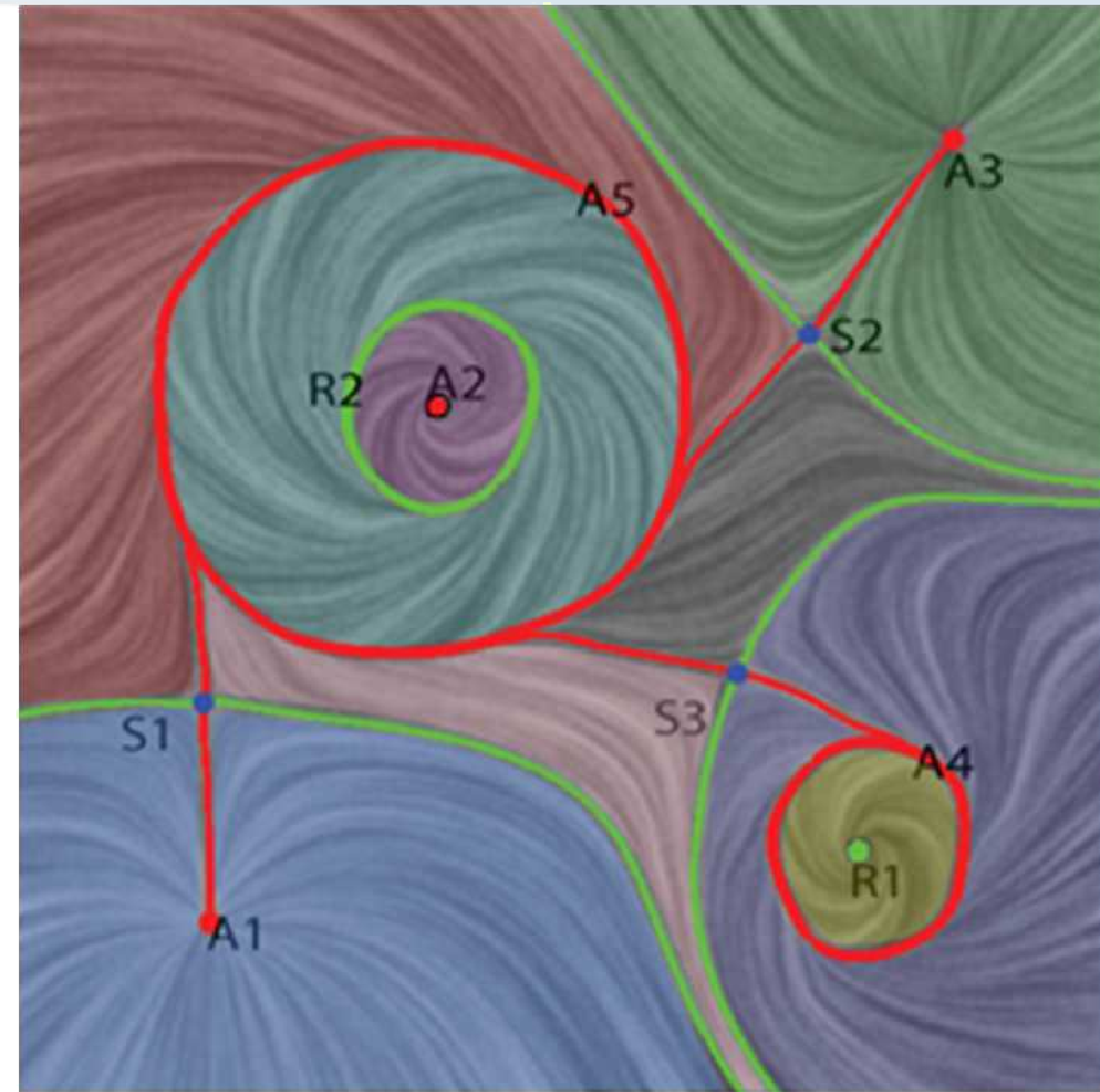
Vector field decomposition

- Critical point extraction
 - Identify the cells of the domain containing critical points
 - Sub-sampling for accurate locations
- Decomposition



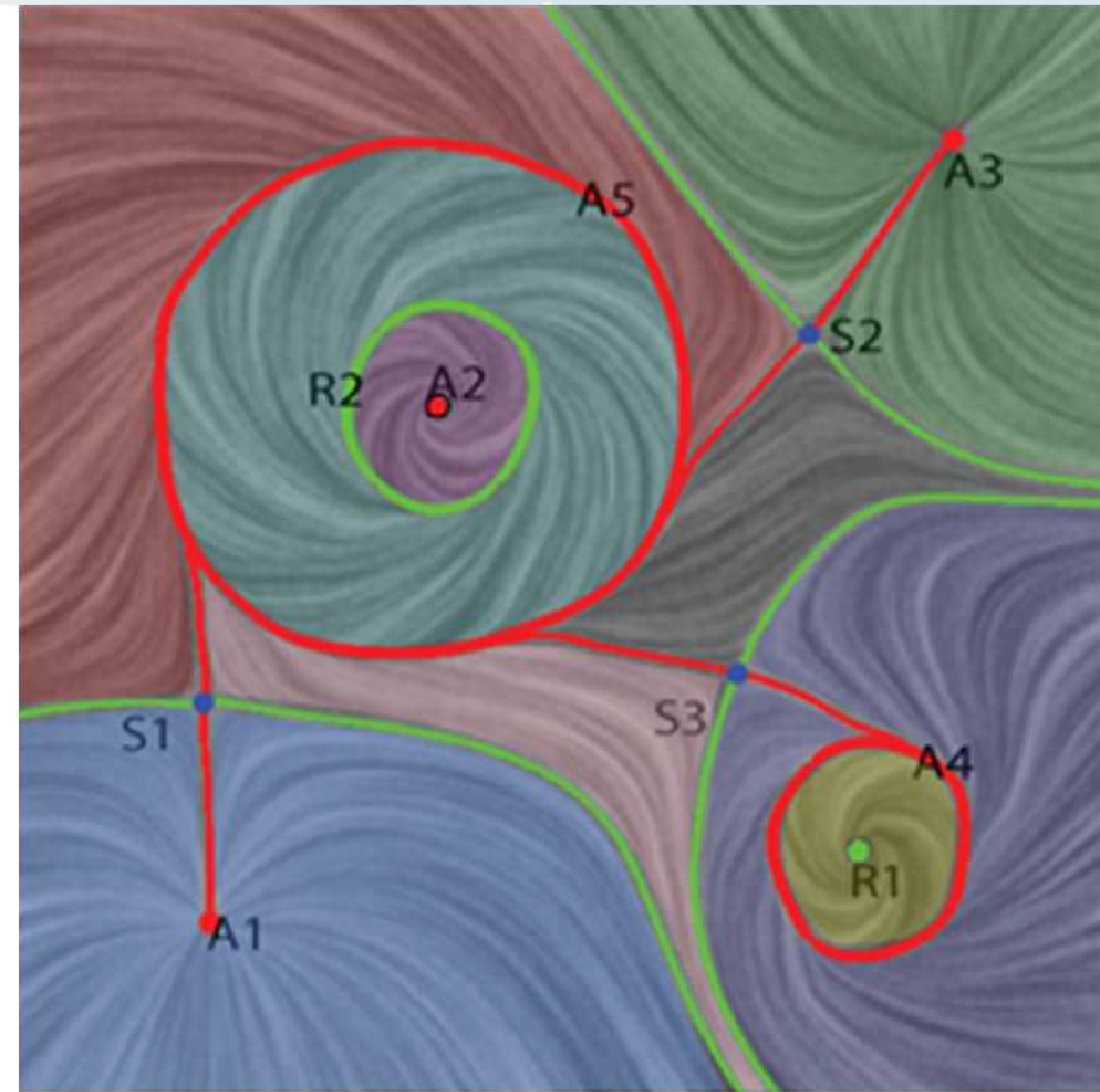
Vector field decomposition

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 - Backward and forward streamlines from the critical points



Vector field decomposition

- Critical point extraction
 - Identify the cells of the domain containing critical points
 - Sub-sampling for accurate locations
- Decomposition
 - Backward and forward streamlines from the critical points
 - Periodic orbits!



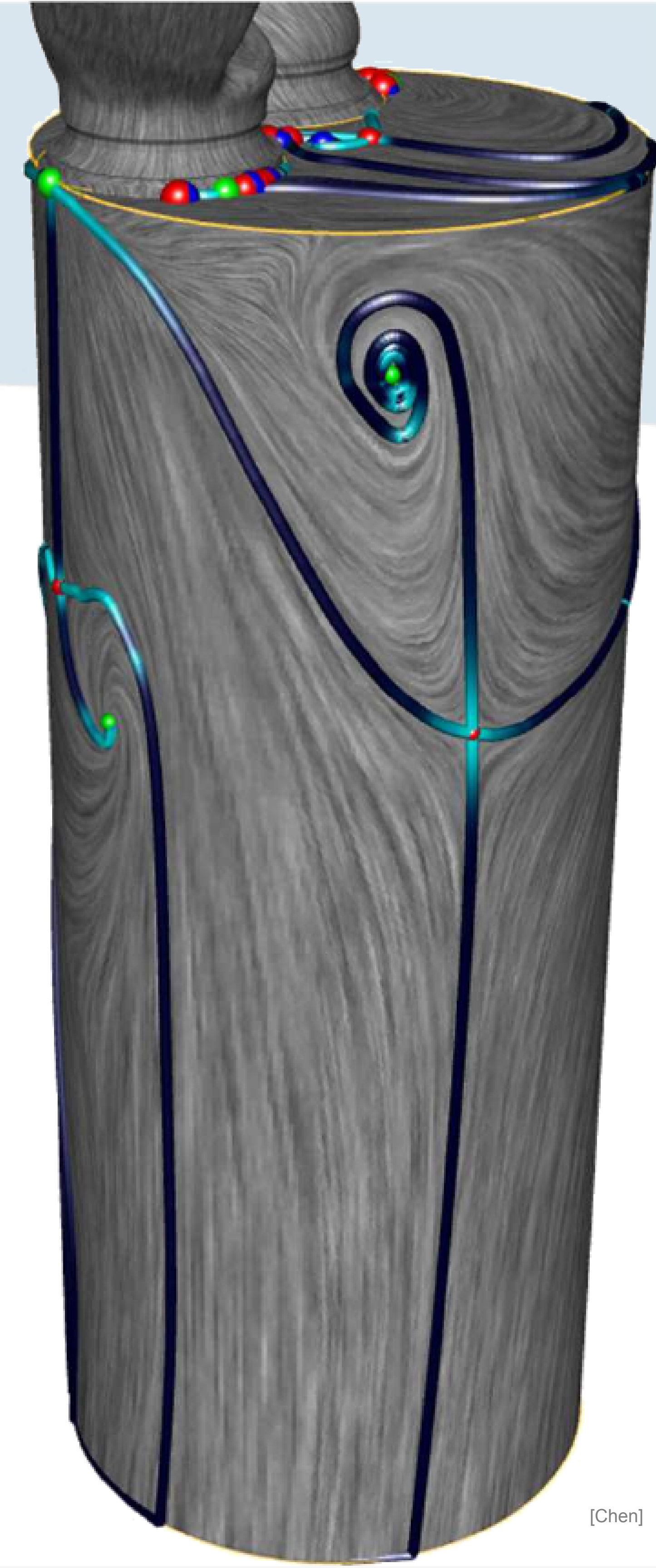
Non planar domains

Non planar domains

- PL 2-manifolds in \mathbb{R}^3

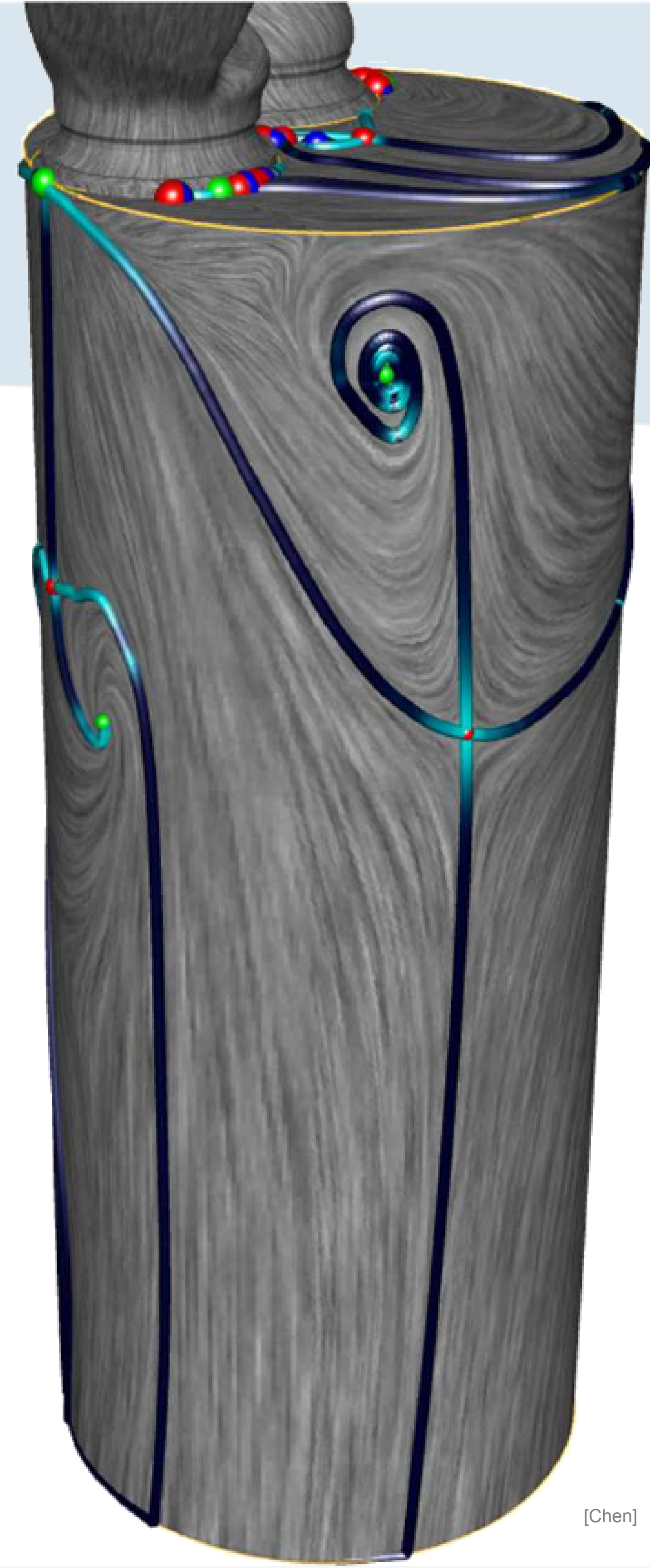
Non planar domains

- PL 2-manifolds in \mathbb{R}^3
 - Trivial extension
 - Numerical evaluations slightly more involved



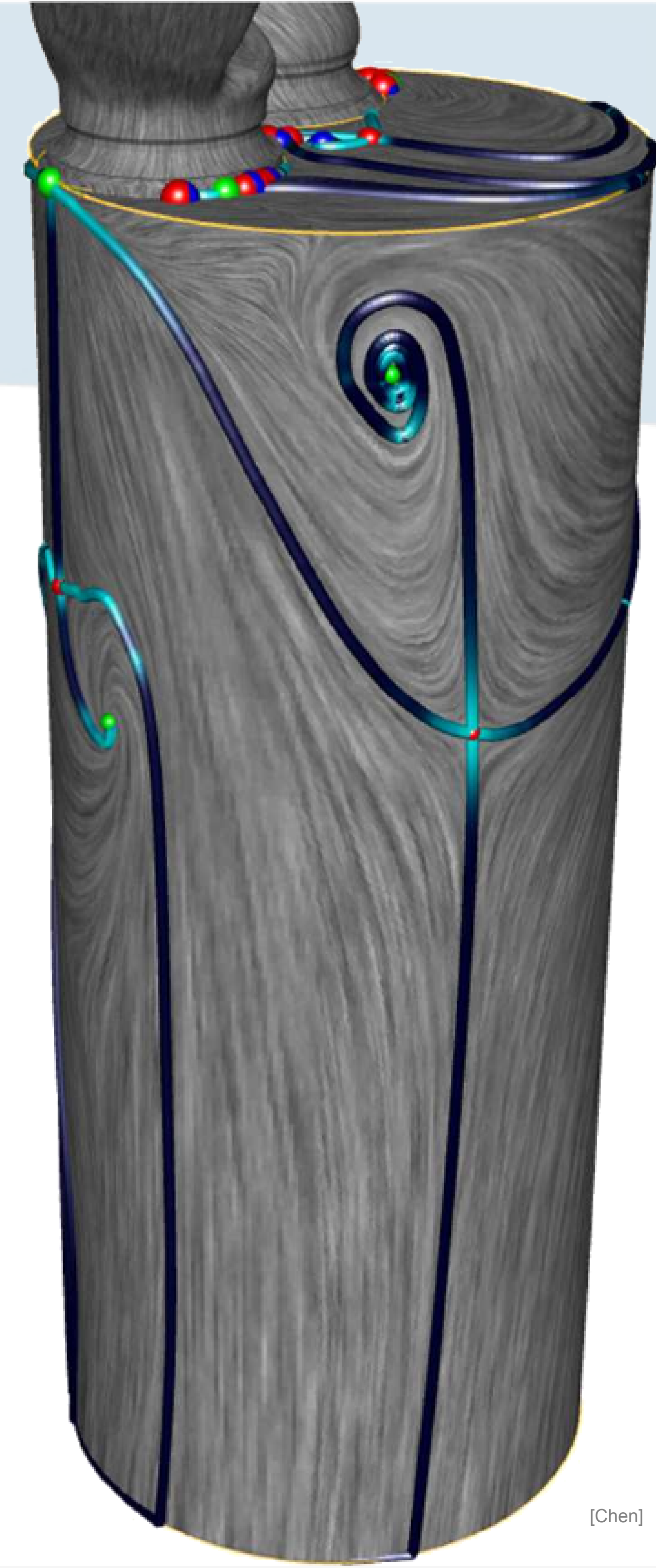
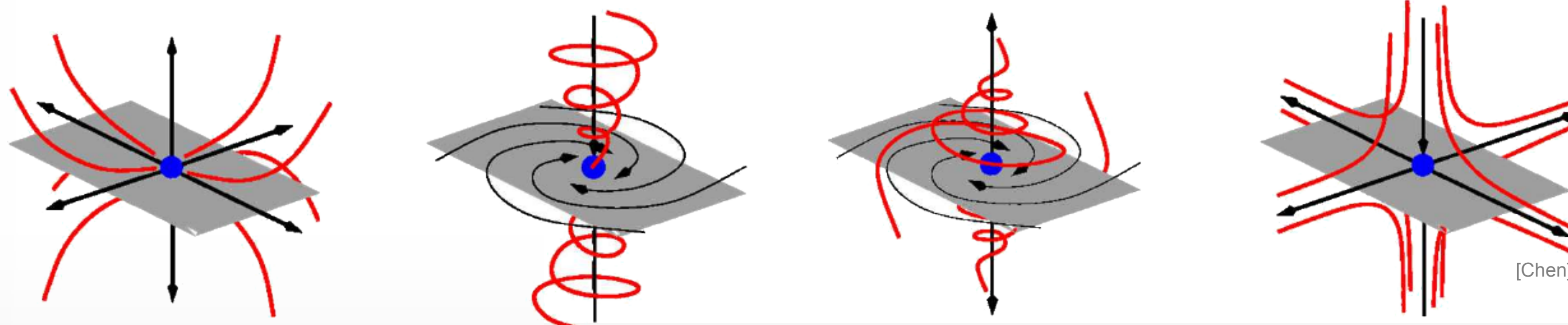
Non planar domains

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 - Numerical evaluations slightly more involved
- Volumetric domains
 - Similar process



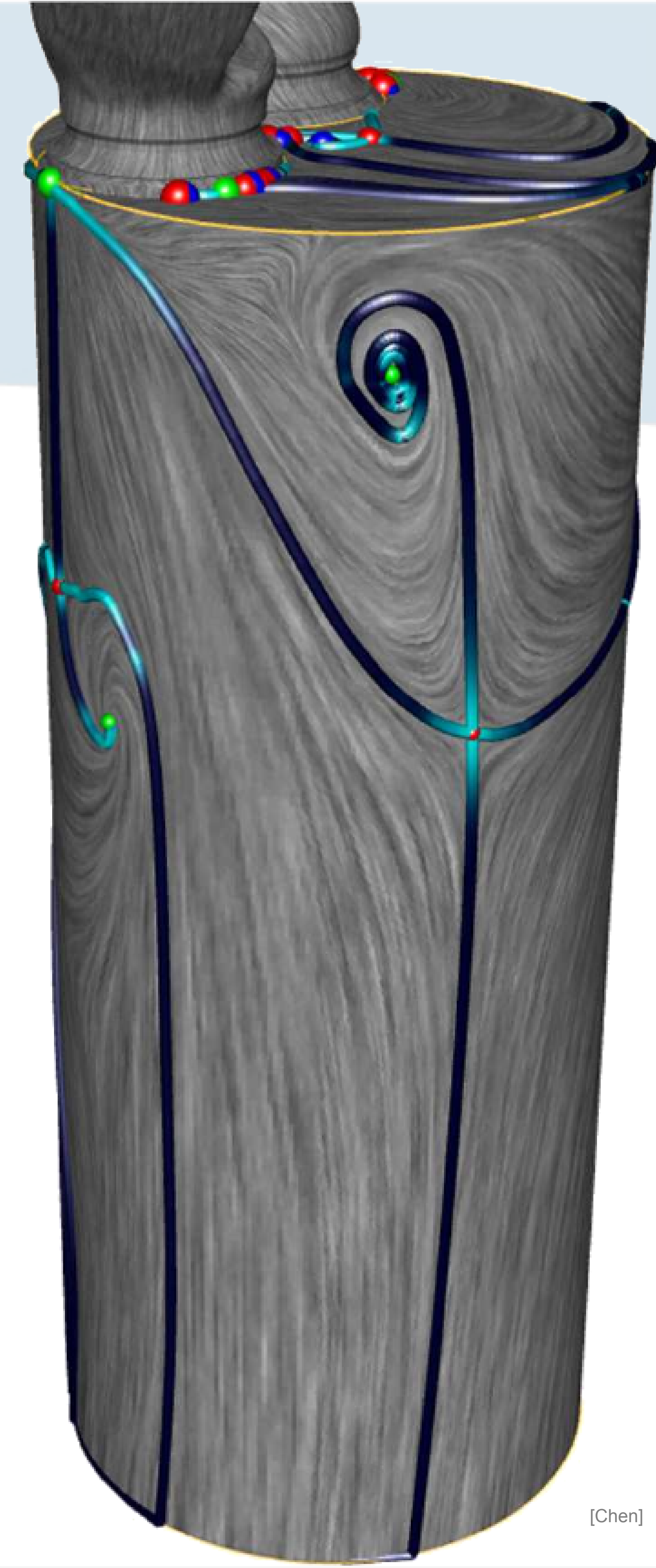
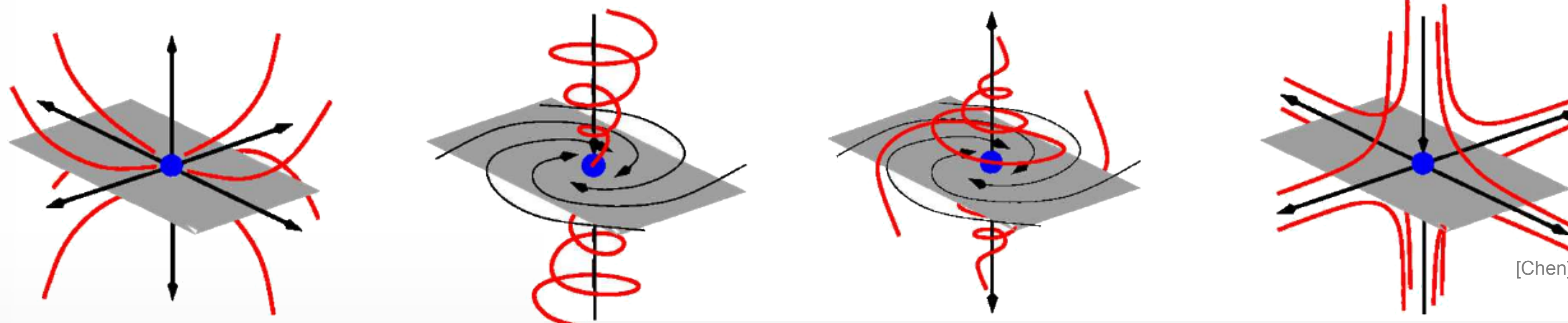
Non planar domains

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 - Critical points: spiral effects



Non planar domains

- PL 2-manifolds in \mathbb{R}^3
 - Trivial extension
 - Numerical evaluations slightly more involved
- Volumetric domains
 - Similar process
 - Critical points: spiral effects
 - Streamlines and streamsurfaces as separatrices



Vector field topology 2.0

Vector field topology 2.0

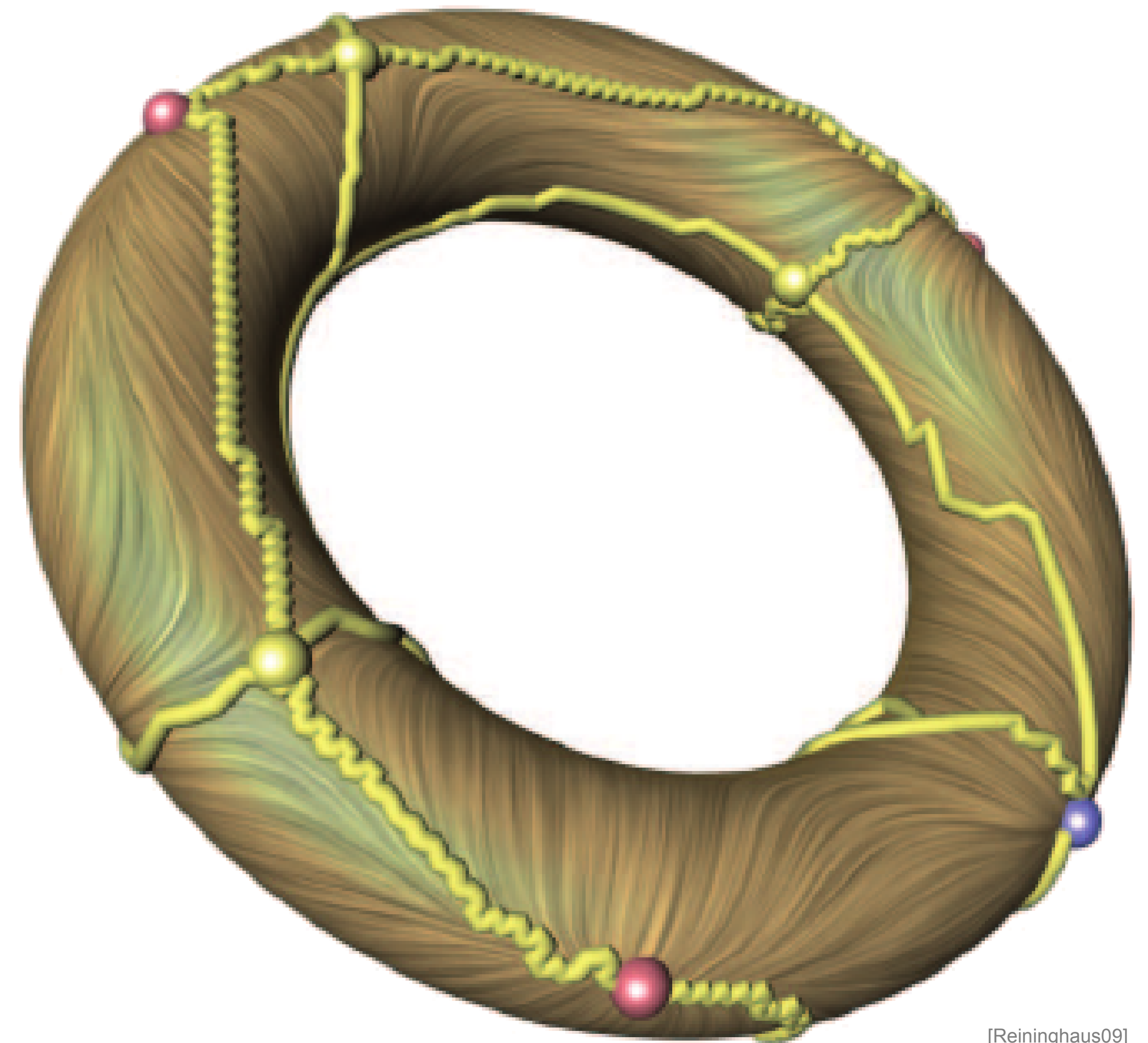
- Scalar field topology

Vector field topology 2.0

- Scalar field topology
 - Combinatorial critical point identification

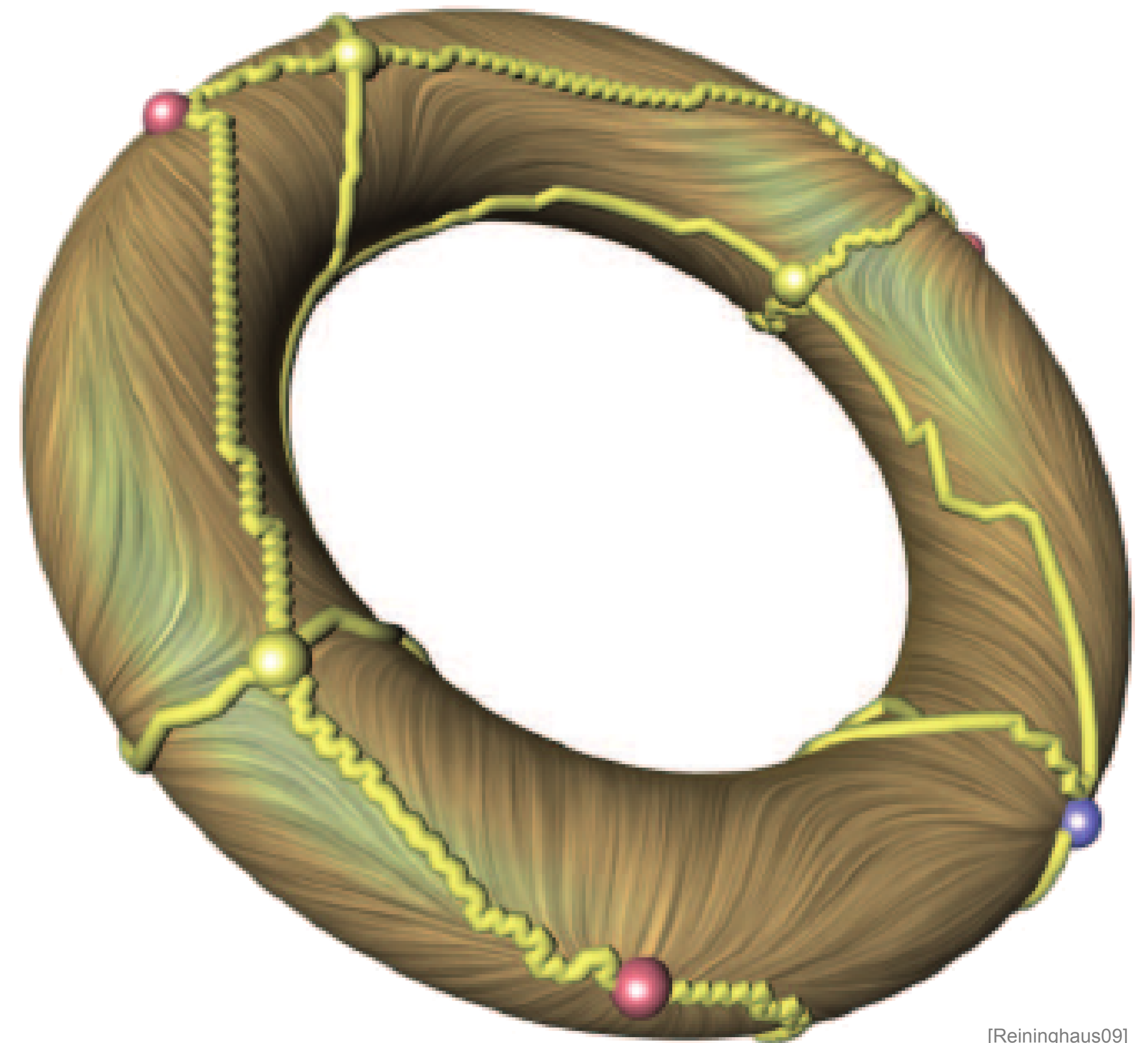
Vector field topology 2.0

- Scalar field topology
 - Combinatorial critical point identification
- Vector field topology



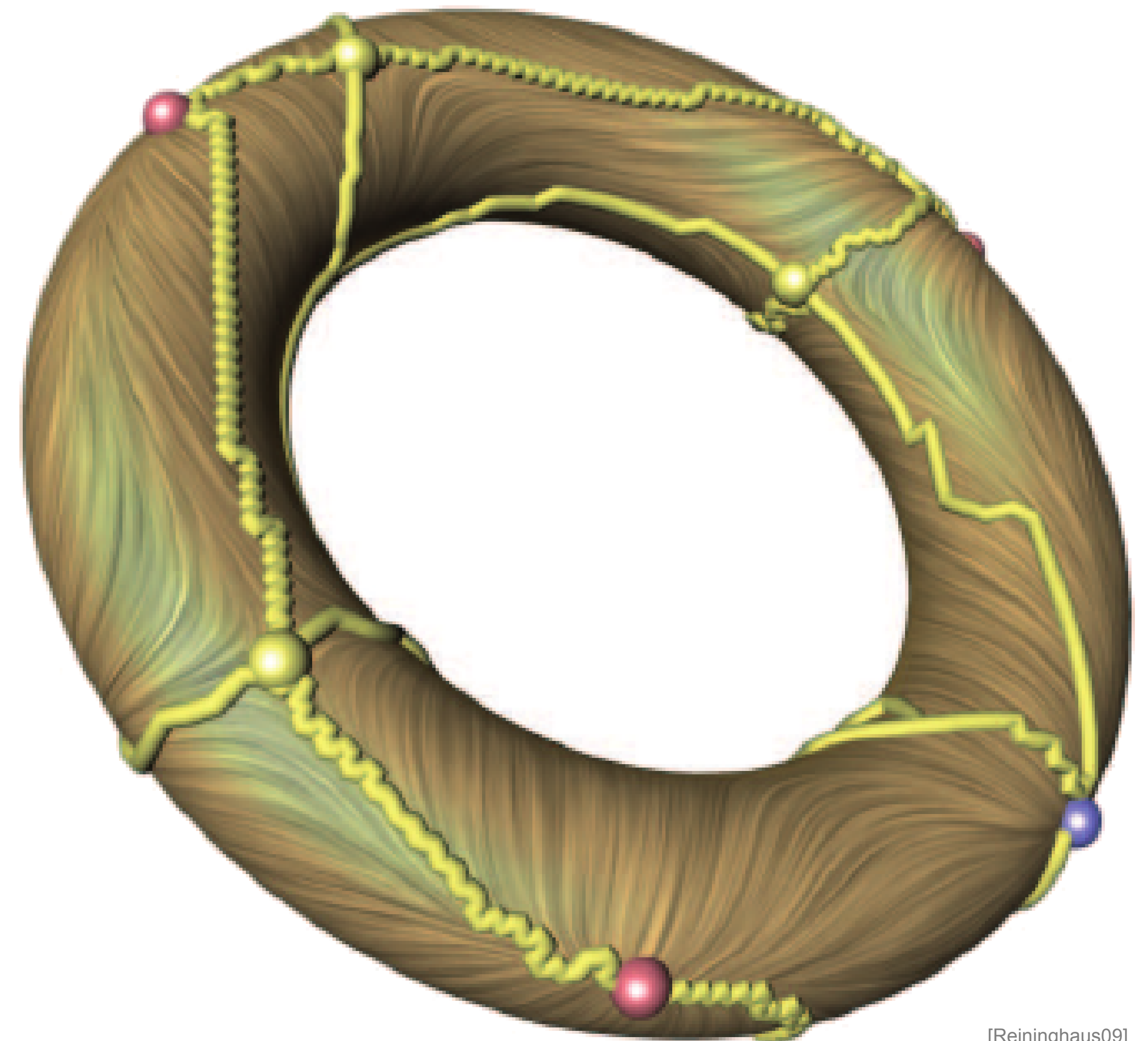
Vector field topology 2.0

- Scalar field topology
 - Combinatorial critical point identification
- Vector field topology
 - Critical points
 - Derivative estimation



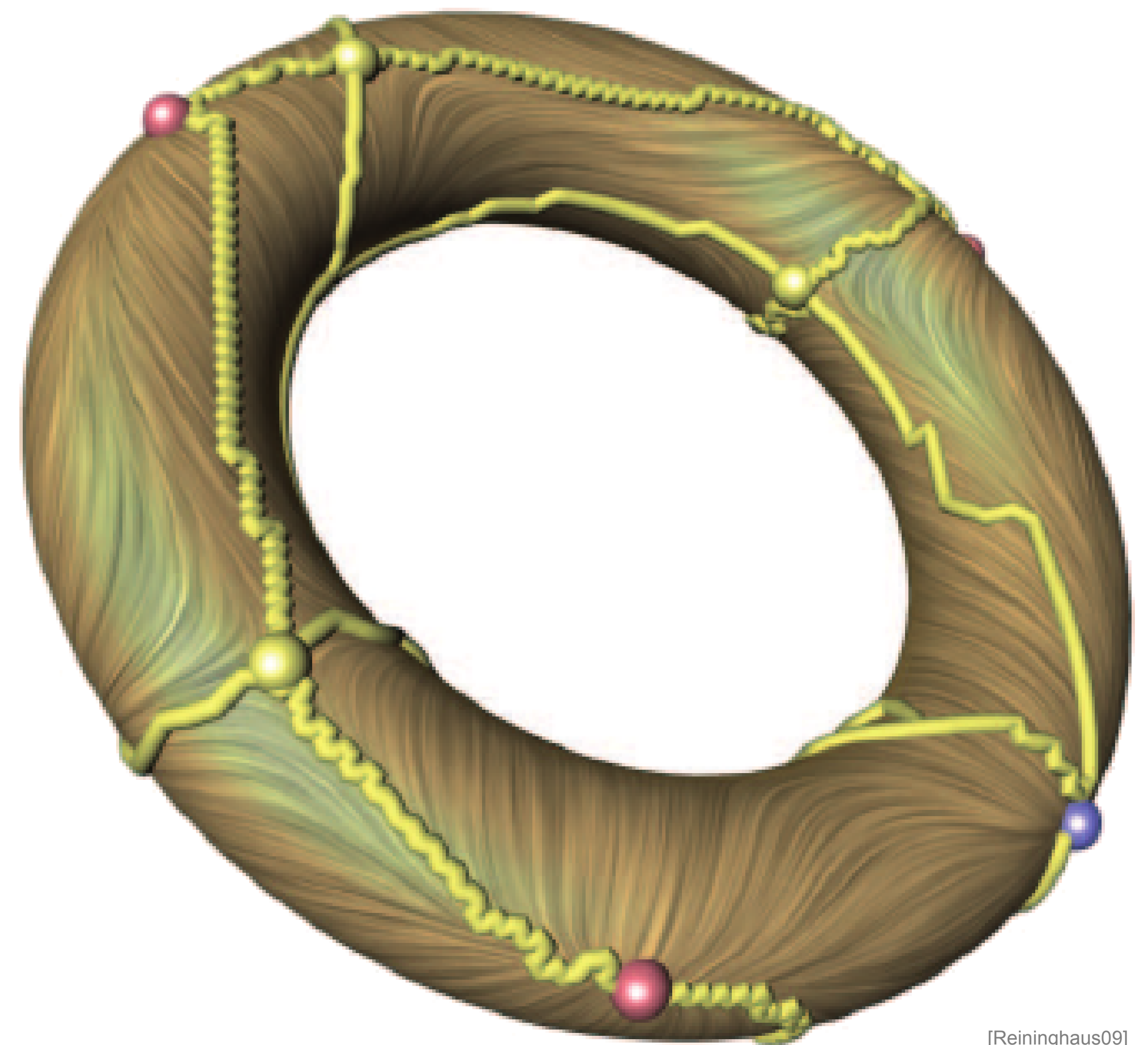
Vector field topology 2.0

- Scalar field topology
 - Combinatorial critical point identification
- Vector field topology
 - Critical points
 - Derivative estimation
 - Streamlines
 - Numerical integration



Vector field topology 2.0

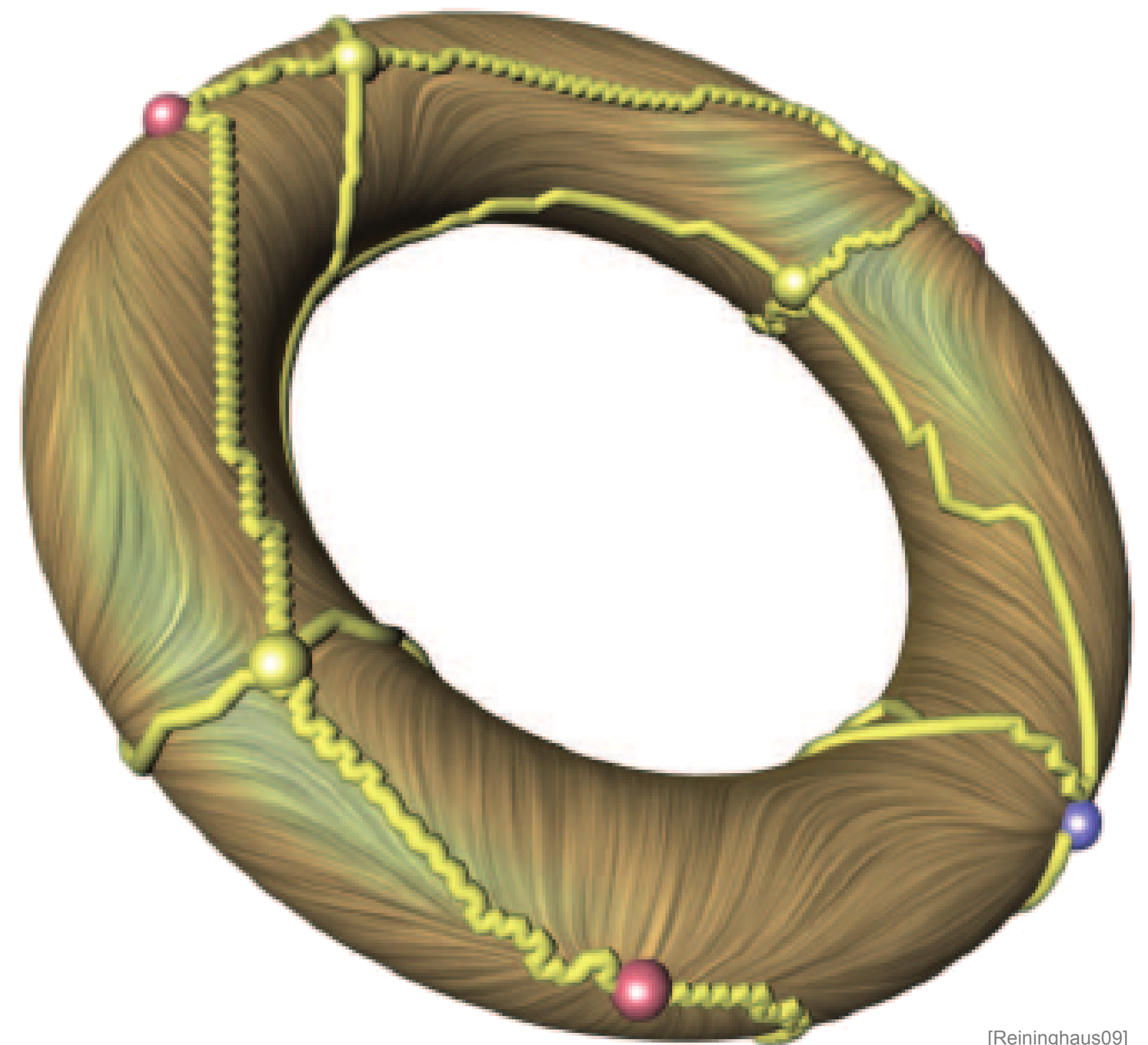
- Scalar field topology
 - Combinatorial critical point identification
- Vector field topology
 - Critical points
 - Derivative estimation
 - Streamlines
 - Numerical integration
 - Prone to global inconsistencies



Vector field topology 2.0

- Scalar field topology

$$\chi(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i \mu_f^i$$



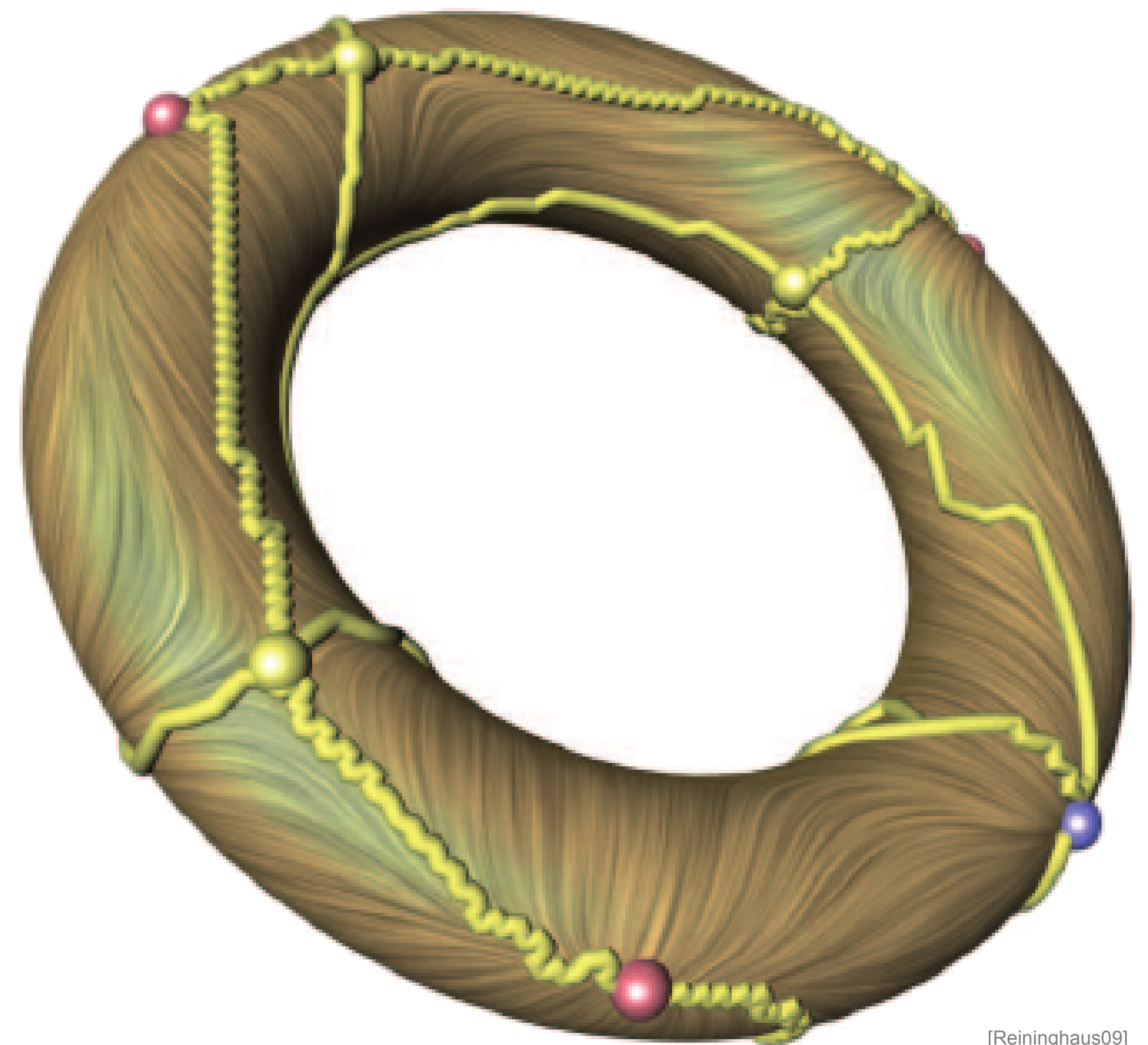
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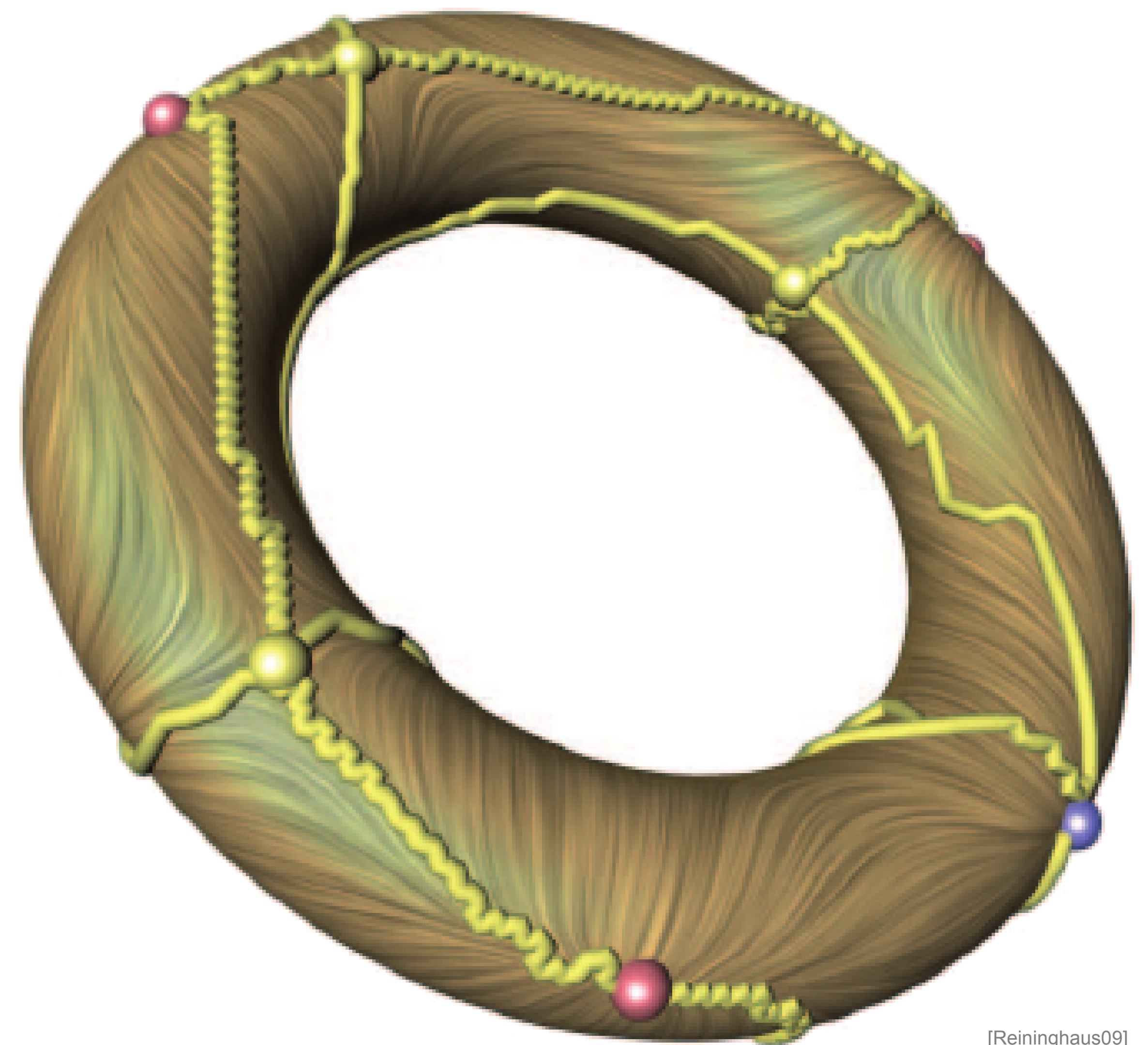
- Vector field topology

$$\chi(\mathcal{D}) = \sum_{j=1}^n index(p_j)$$



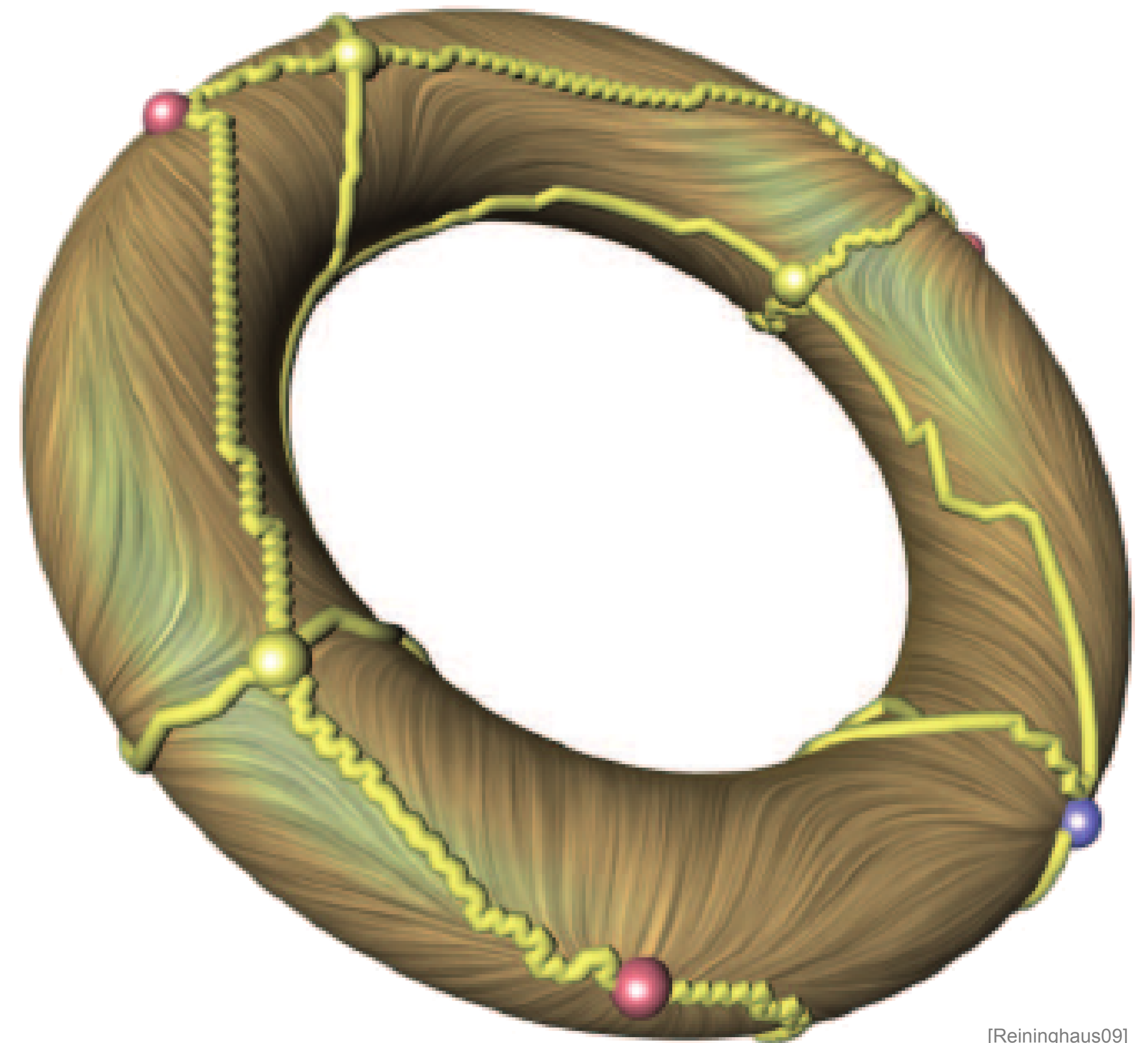
Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology



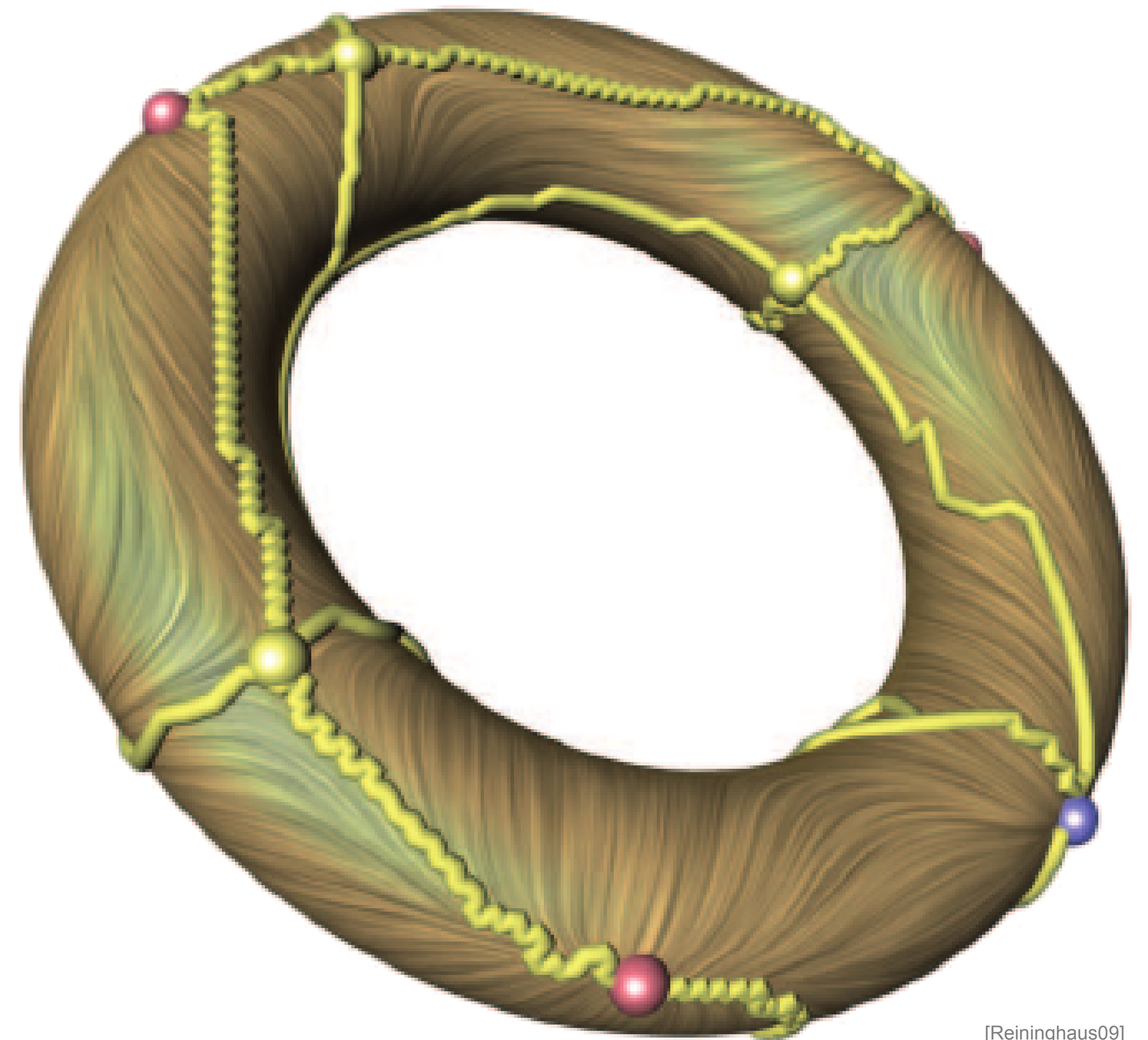
Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology
 - Try to characterize the field



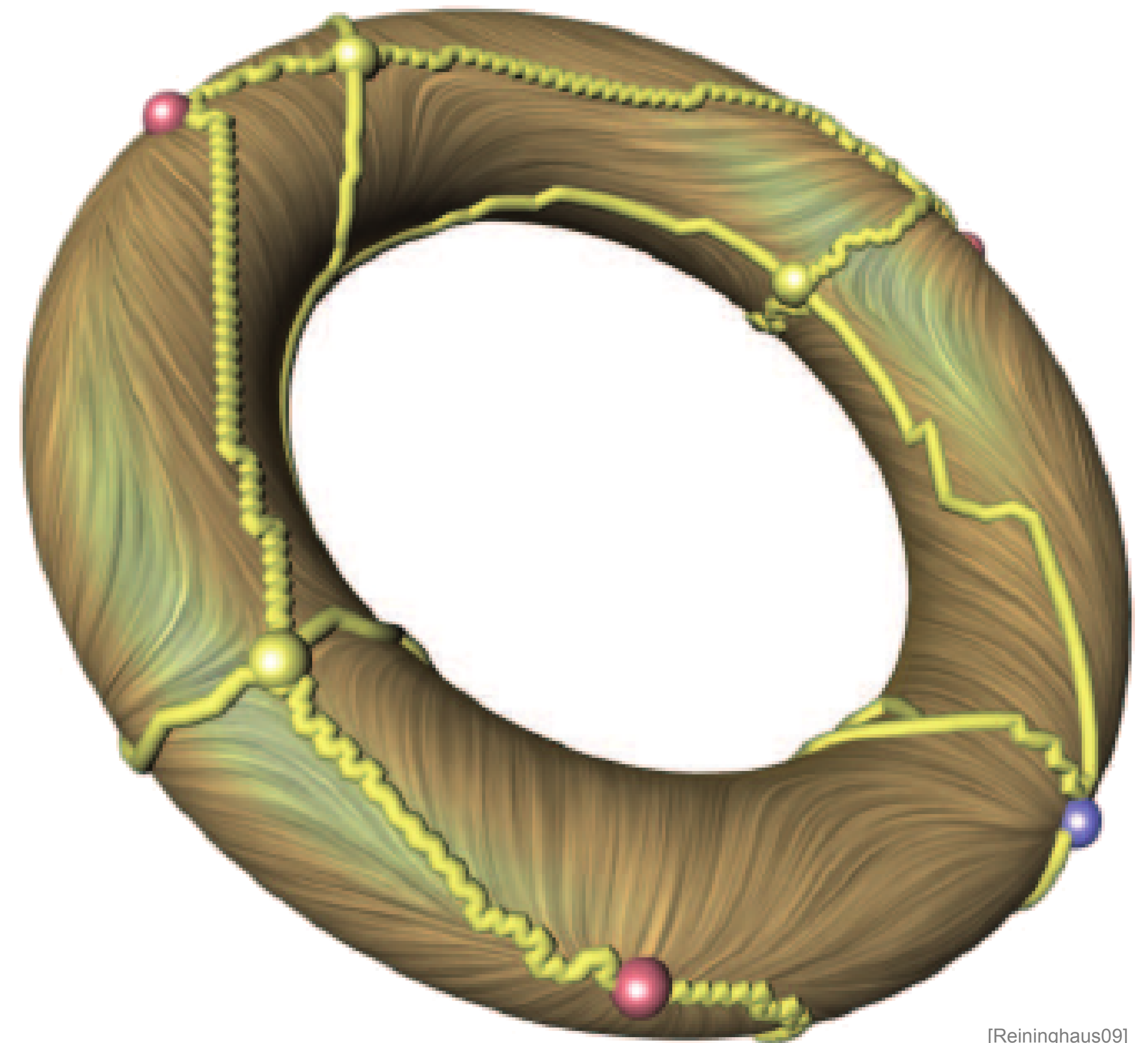
Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology
 - Try to characterize the field
 - With no numerical approximation



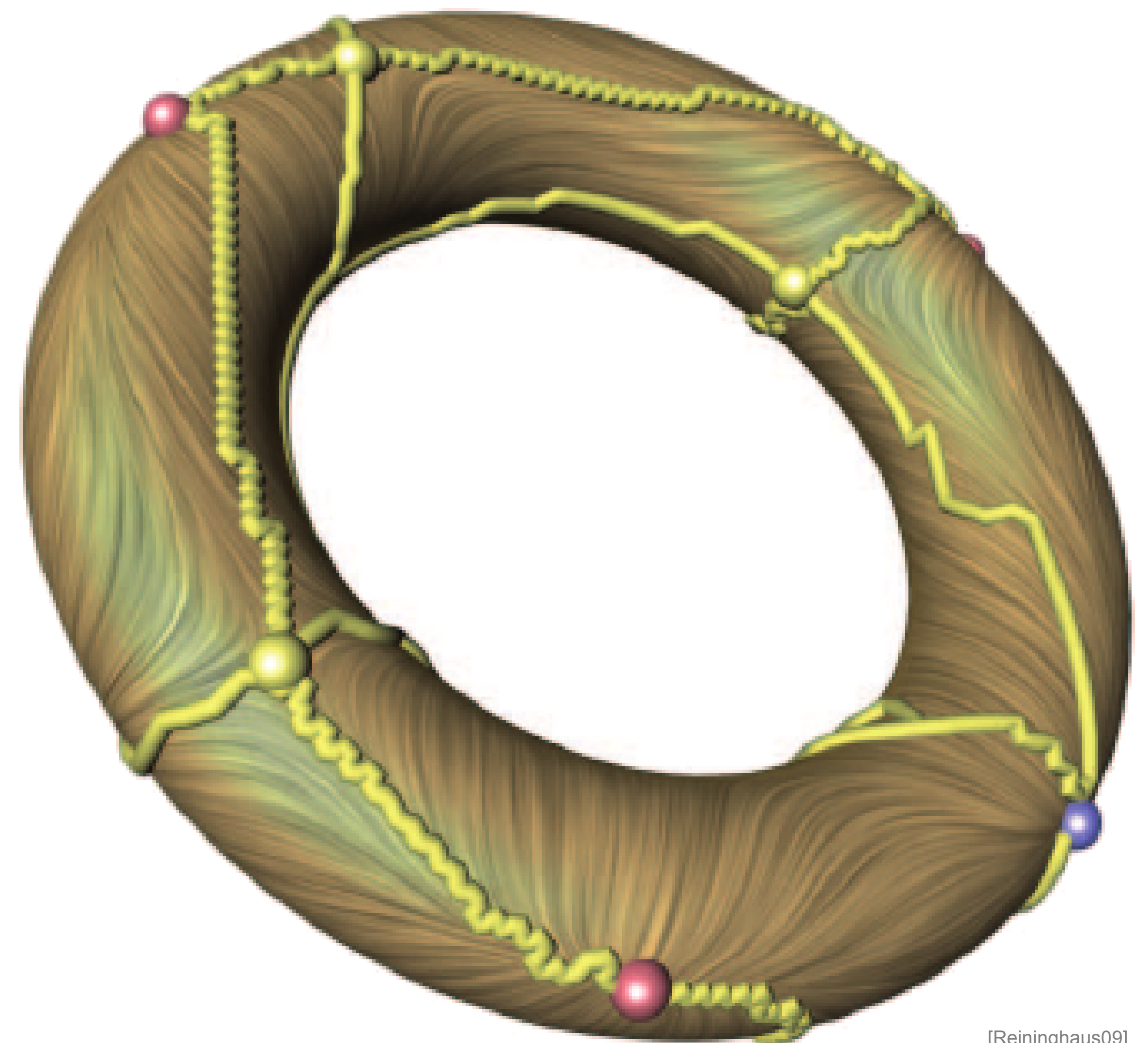
Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology
 - Try to characterize the field
 - With no numerical approximation
 - Combinatorial characterization



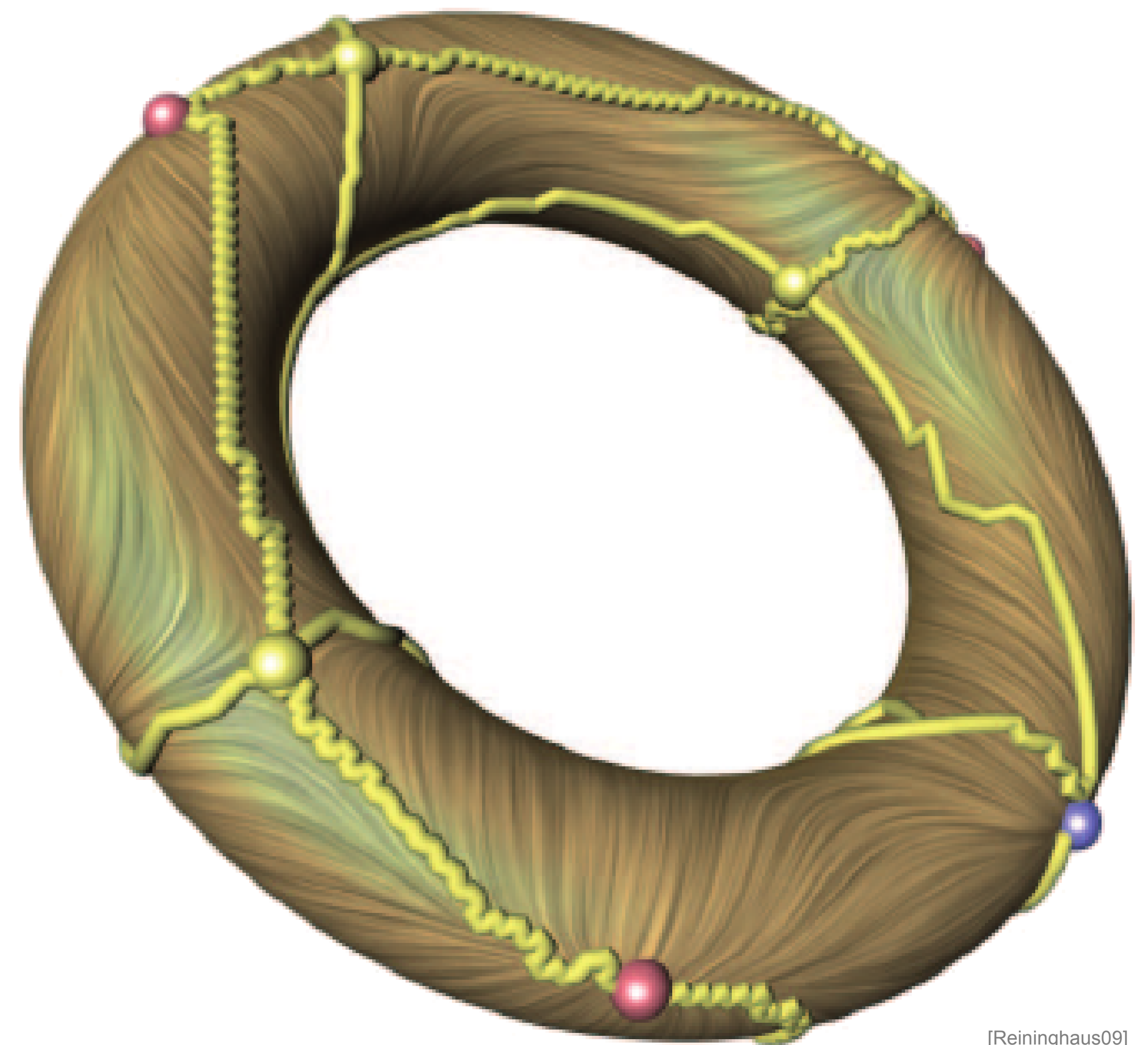
Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology
 - Try to characterize the field
 - With no numerical approximation
 - Combinatorial characterization
 - Critical points
 - Separatrices



Vector field topology 2.0

- Combinatorial vector field topology
 - Try to characterize the field
 - With no numerical approximation
 - Combinatorial characterization
 - Critical points
 - Separatrices
- At the expense of geometrical accuracy
 - Work in progress



In conclusion

- Now you know

In conclusion

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 - How to visualize steady vector fields

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 - Integration

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- Now you know
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In conclusion

- Now you know
 - How to visualize steady vector fields
 - Integration
 - Seeding
 - Line Integral Convolution
 - Derived scalar fields
 - Topology based decompositions

Acknowledgments

- Many thanks to
 - Guoning Chen, University of Houston
 - Josh Levine, Clemson University