

GPU-Based Cell Projection for Large Structured Data Sets

GRAPP

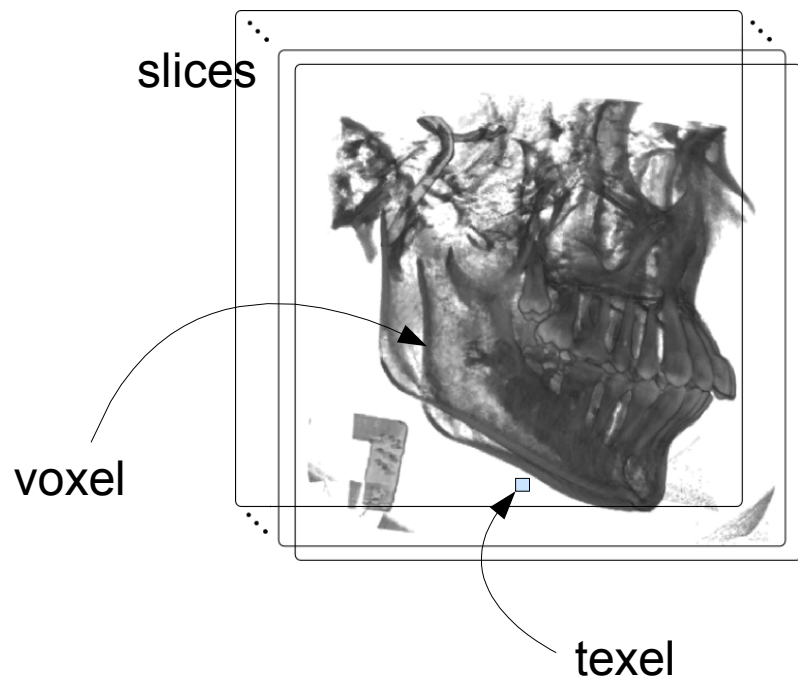
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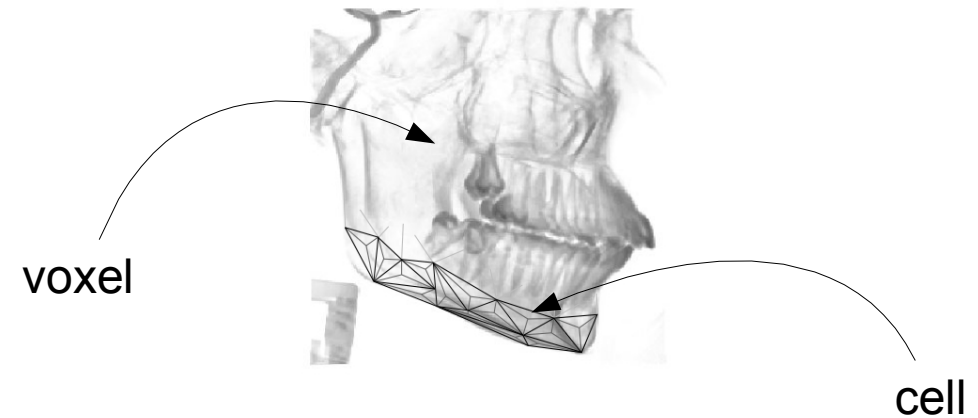
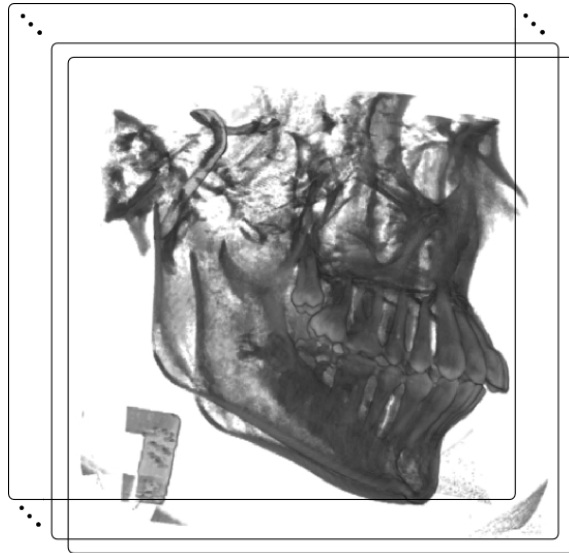
Introduction

- Different approaches for Volume Rendering:
 - 3D Texture



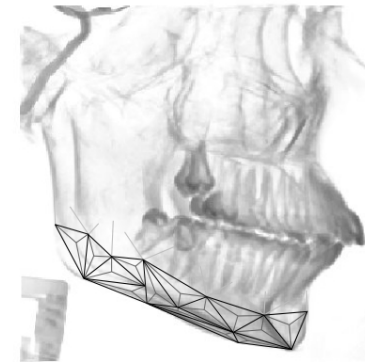
Introduction

- Different approaches for Volume Rendering:
 - 3D Texture
 - Mesh



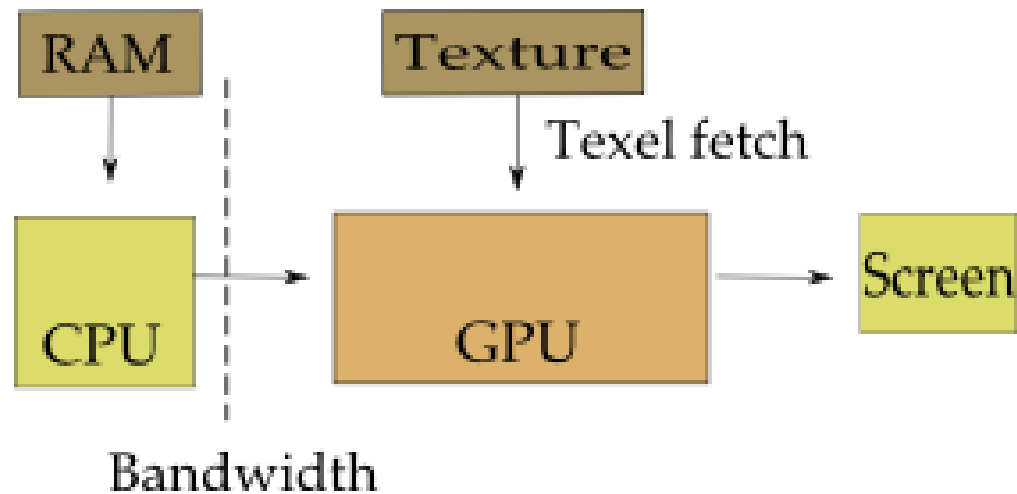
Introduction

- Different approaches for Volume Rendering:
 - 3D Texture → **texels/s**
 - Mesh → **triangles/s**



Introduction

- Graphics card features:
 - GPU Memory
 - CPU – GPU bus bandwidth



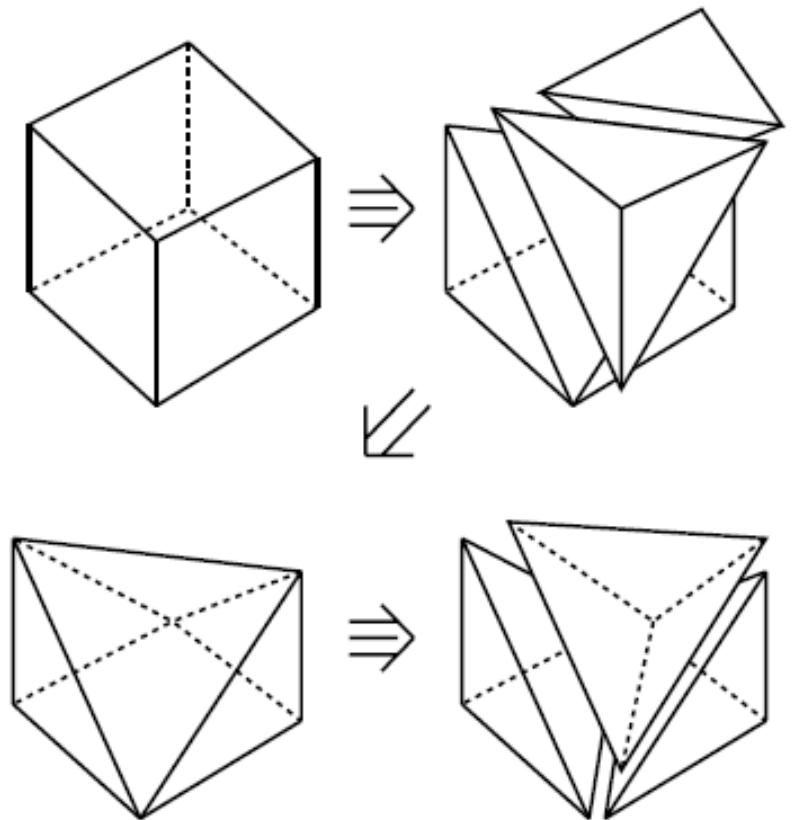
Proposal

- Common solution →
3D Texture
- Large data sets
- Mesh →
Cell Projection
- GPU



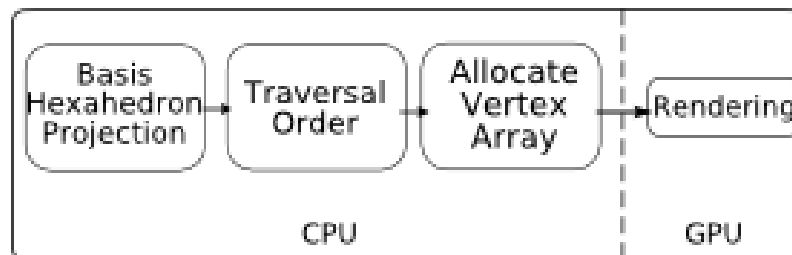
Volunit

- Split 1 hexahedron into 5 tetrahedra
 - 1 hexahedron \rightarrow 8 voxels \rightarrow *volunit*



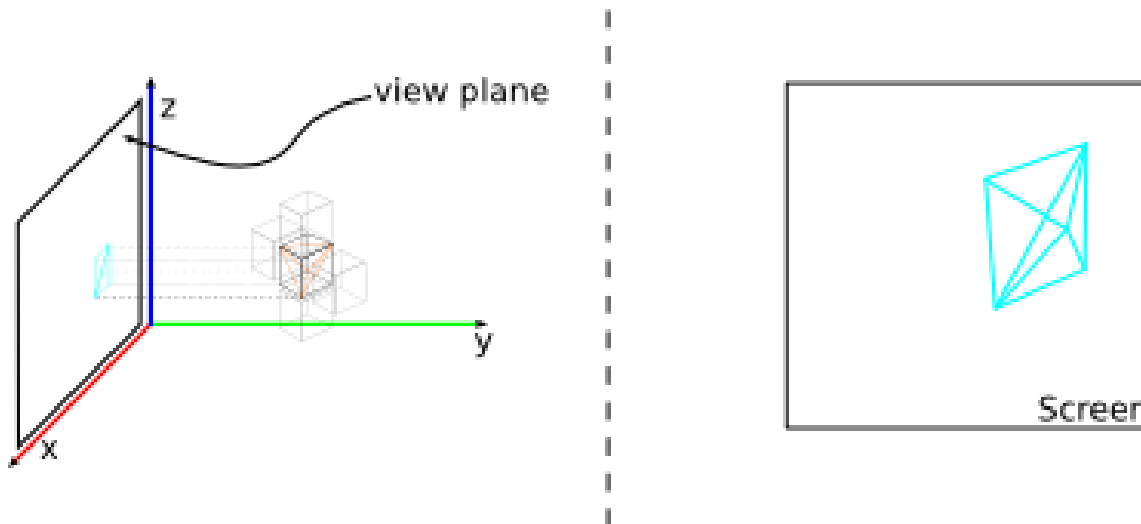
Algorithm Overview

- Project the *volunit* → PT [Shirley and Tuchman 1990]
- Sorting → $O(1)$
- Create Vertex Array Data Structure → *Volunit*
- Render the volume → GPU



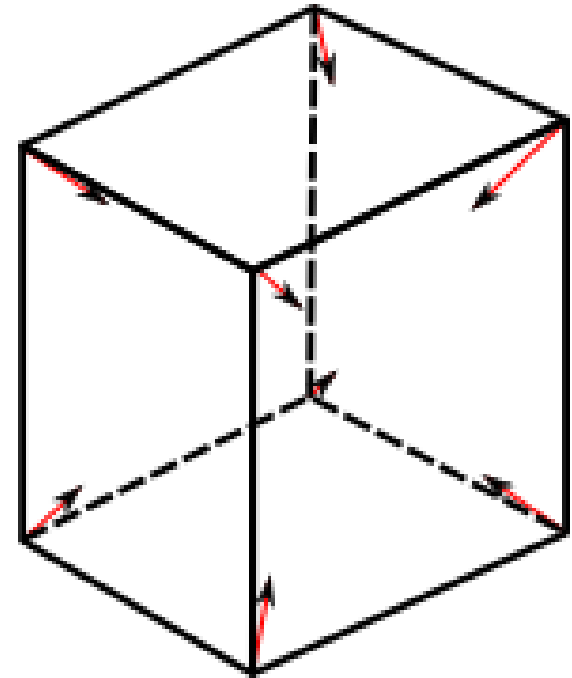
Basis Hexahedron Projection

- Recent implementation of PT [Marroquim et al. 2006]
 - Basis projection class
 - Basis projected vertices coordinates
 - Basis thick vertex coordinates
 - Basis intersection parameters for computing s_f and s_b
 - Basis rendering order



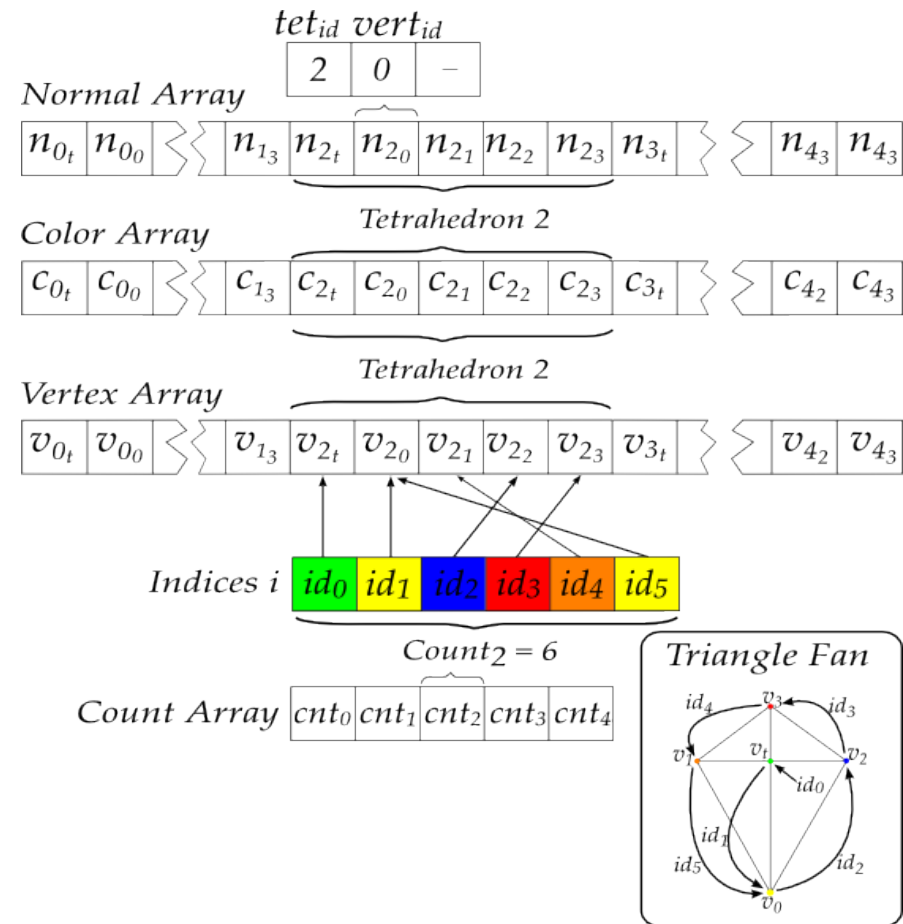
Traversal Order

- Cell Projection worst disadvantage → Sorting
- Regular data → Traversal Order



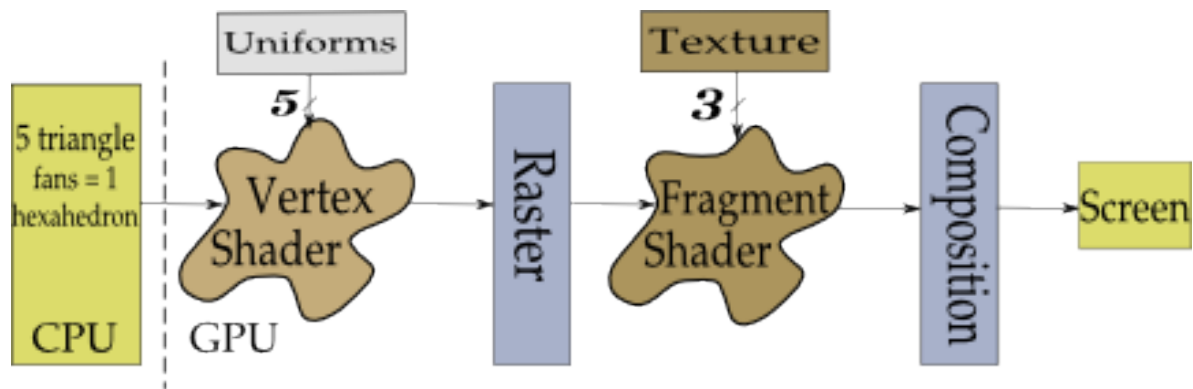
Allocate Vertex Array

- Optimizing with Vertex Array
- Setup the arrays for each *volunit*

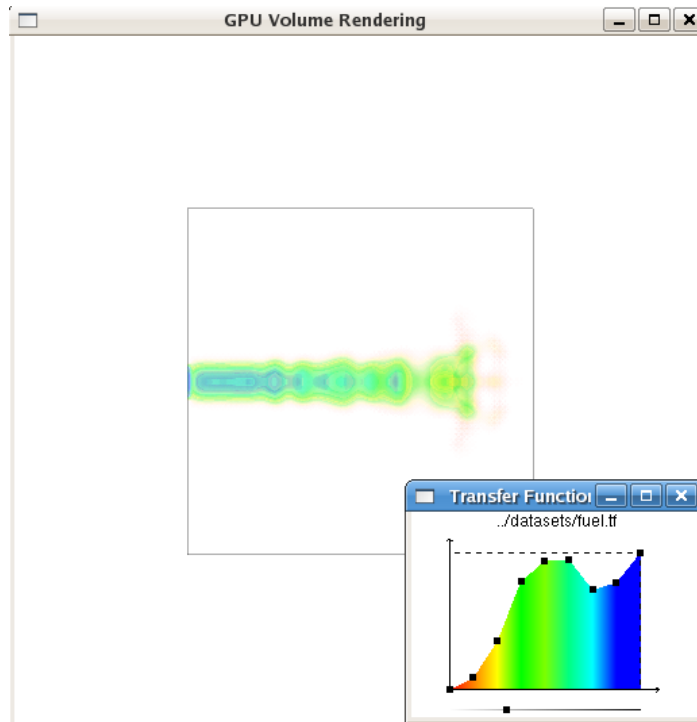


GPU Rendering pipeline

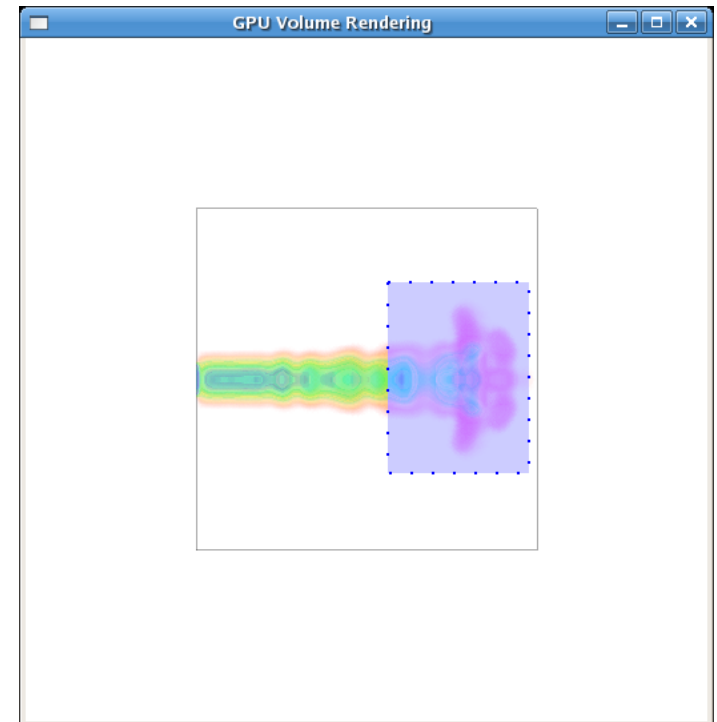
- Each *volunit* is sent as 5 triangle fans
- Basis hexahedron data are stored as uniform variables
- Auxiliary textures are stored on GPU memory



Volume Interaction

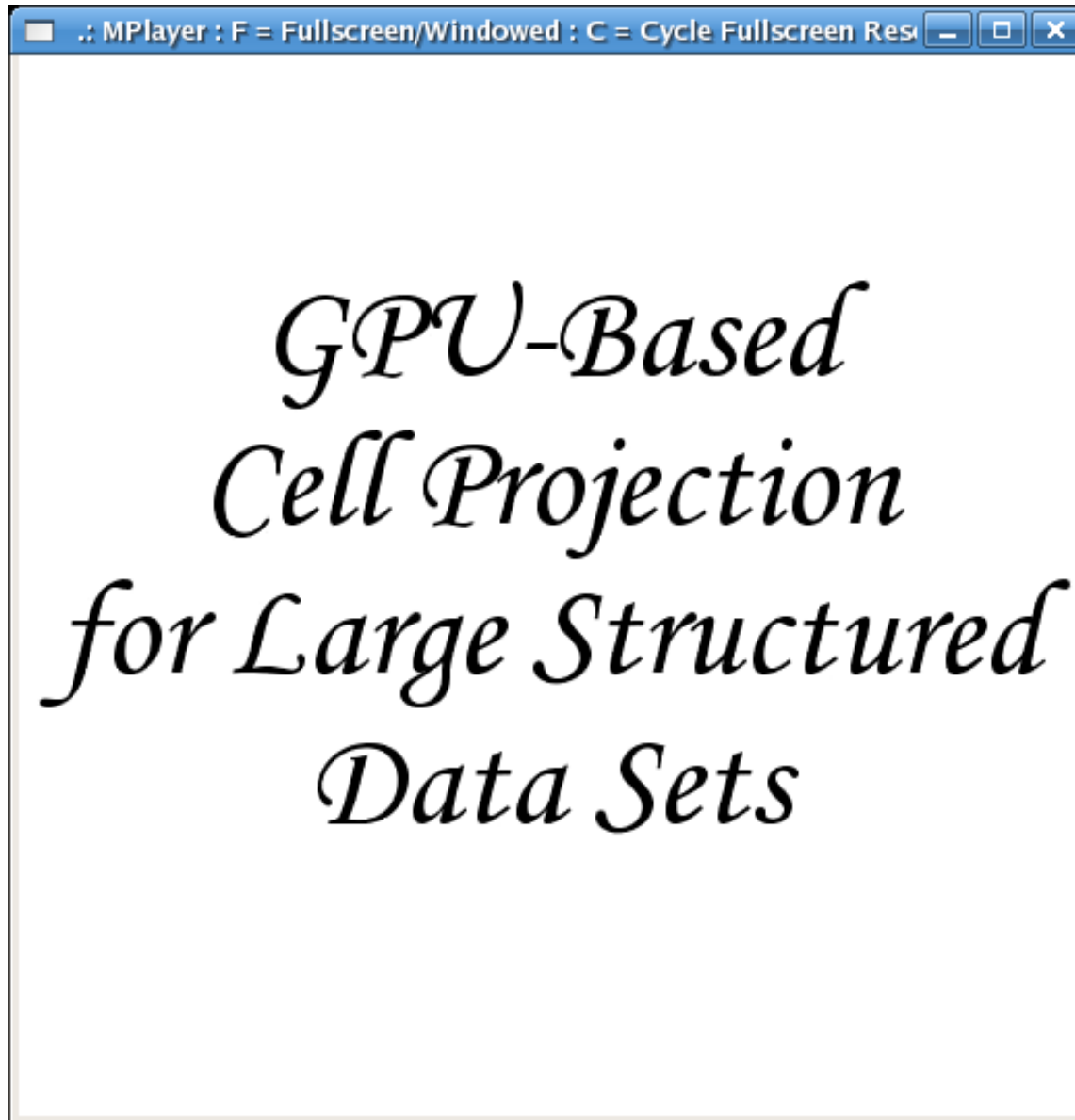


- Interactive transfer function editing

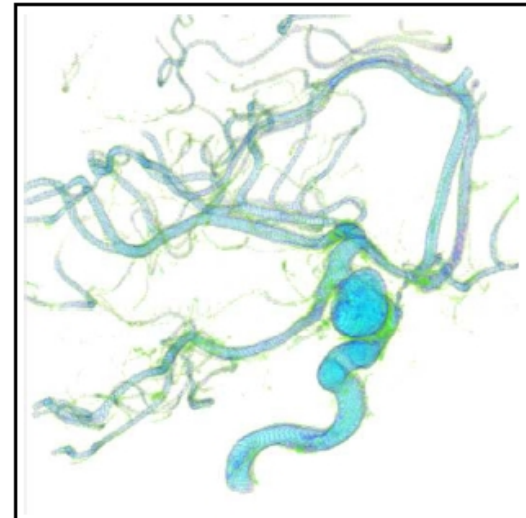
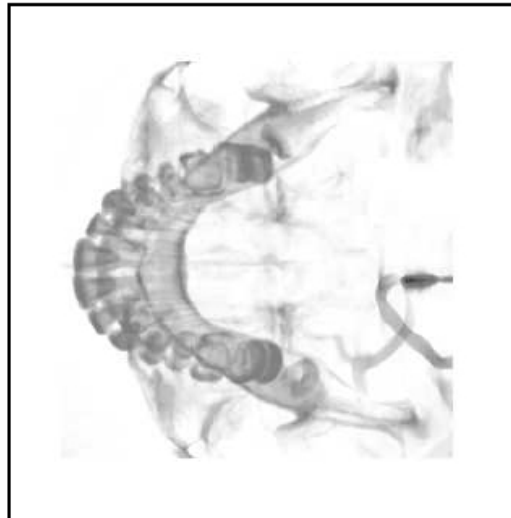
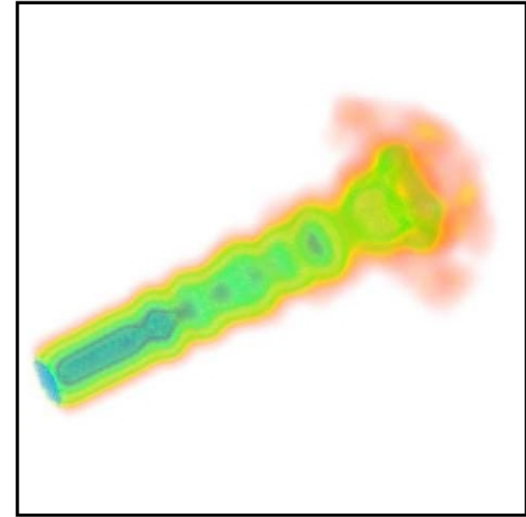
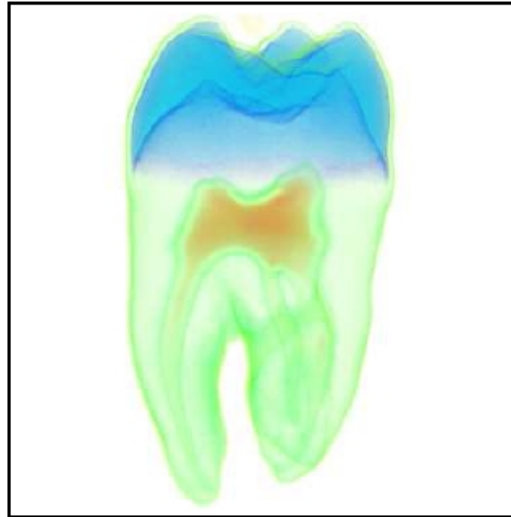
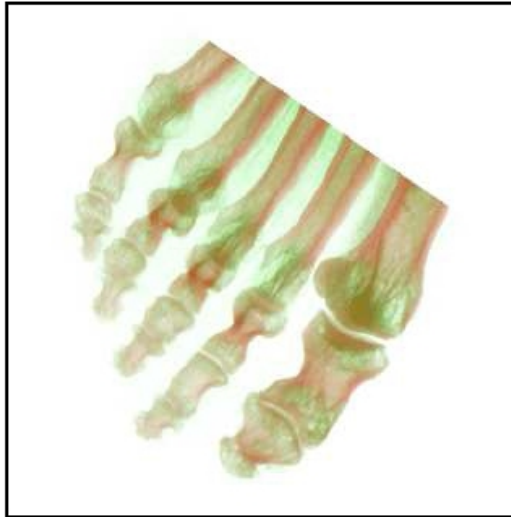


- Volume clipping

Video



Results



Results

- High tetrahedra/s performance
- No GPU memory used
- More time spent on GPU than CPU

Table 1: Average frames and tetrahedra per second.

<i>Data set</i>	<i># Verts</i>	<i># Tet</i>	<i>fps</i>	<i>M tet/s</i>
Fuel	262 K	1.2 M	70.78	88.5/5.99
ToothC	1 M	5 M	1.22	13.1/6.30
Tooth	10 M	52 M	0.24	12.7/6.61
Foot	16 M	83 M	0.81	67.7/6.23
Skull	16 M	83 M	0.61	51.7/6.25
Aneurism	16 M	83 M	2.42	201/5.35

Table 2: Setup and render times.

<i>Data set</i>	<i>Setup</i>	<i>Render</i>	<i>% Total</i>
Fuel	0.005 s	0.009 s	64.28 %
Tooth	1.377 s	6.484 s	82.47 %
Foot	4.556 s	9.074 s	66.57 %
Skull	4.606 s	8.593 s	65.10 %
Aneurism	0.199 s	0.210 s	51.34 %

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Conclusions

- High tetrahedra/s performance
 - ↓ Lower than 3D Texture
- No GPU memory used
 - ↑ Larger data sets than 3D Texture
- More time spent on GPU than CPU
 - ↑ closer to the theoretical limit [Roettger and Ertl 2003]

Future Works

- Rendering **less primitives**
 - Join the 5 tetrahedra (**~20 triangles**) projected shape in less triangles
 - Project the **hexahedron**
- Enhance the visualization with a **Phong** lighting model

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Thank you!

