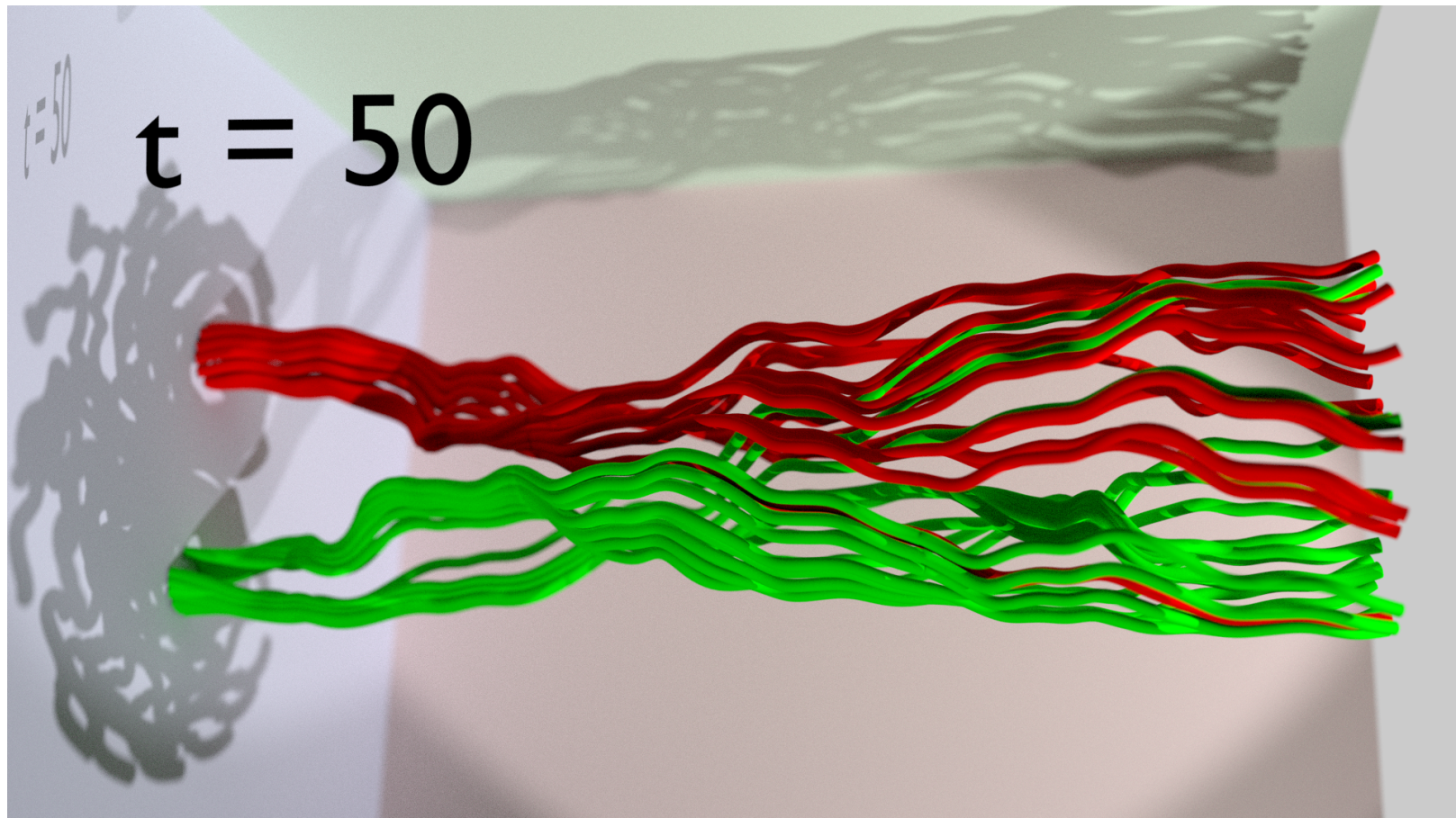
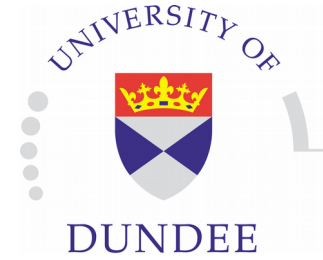
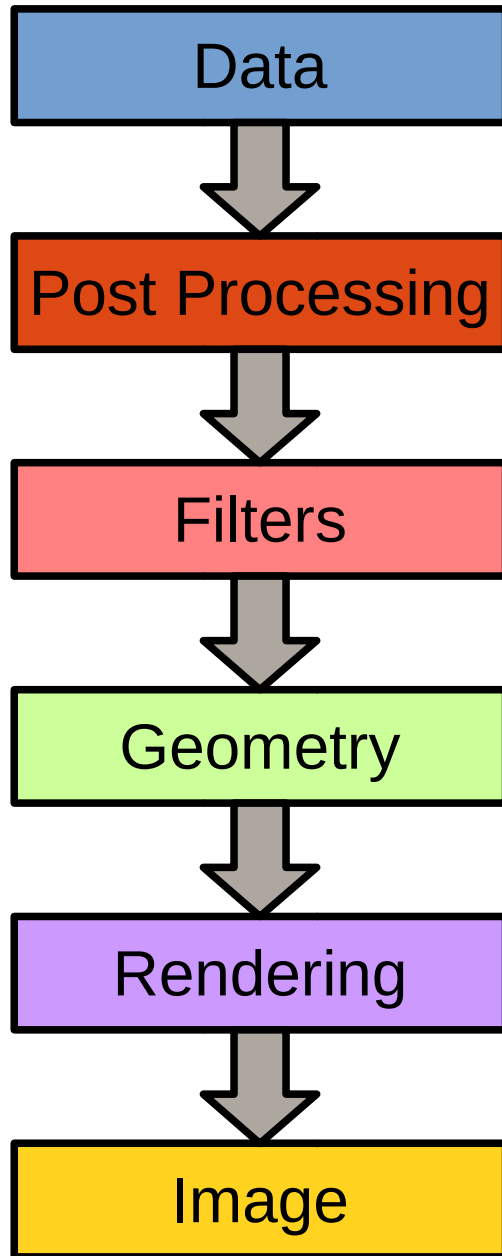


BlenDaViz

Simon Candelaresi



Data to Image

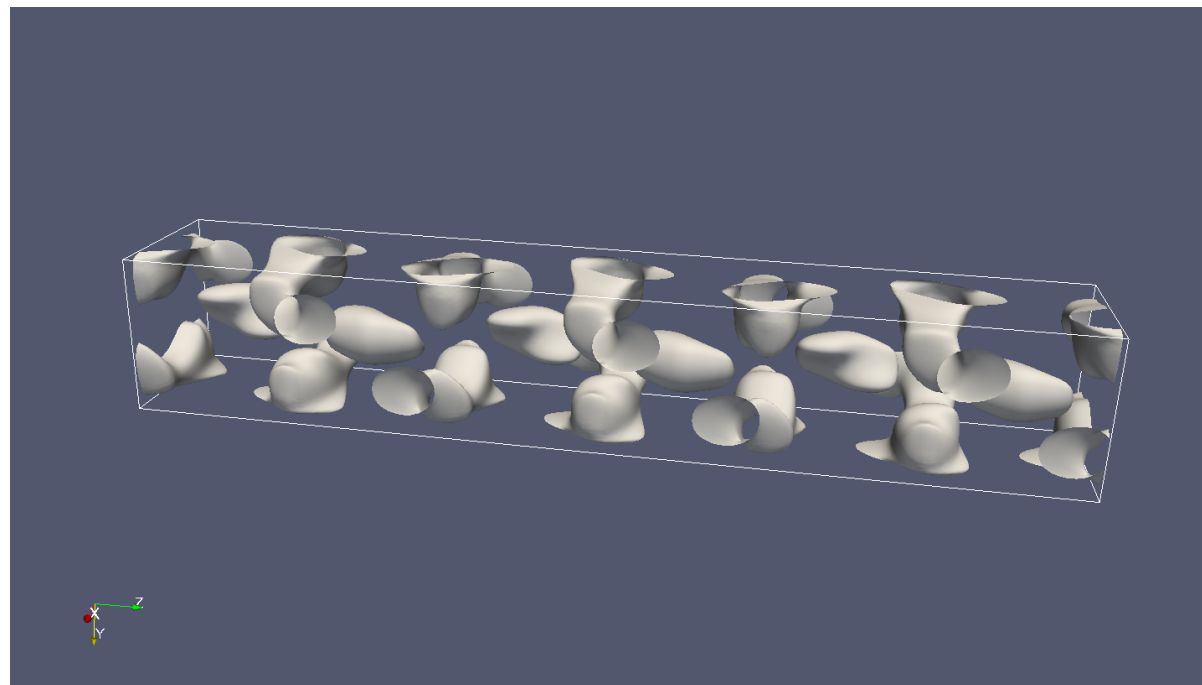


01110001110101001101

(bfield.vtk)

$$B^2 = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$B^2 = [0.1, 0.2, 0.3]$$



Paraview

The screenshot displays the Paraview 4.1.0 64-bit interface. The main window shows a 3D visualization of a dome-like structure composed of many small, colored blocks. The structure is rendered in a perspective view, showing a top-down view of a dome with a grid of blocks. The color of the blocks varies from blue at the top to red at the bottom, indicating a temperature gradient. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Sources, Filters, Tools, Macros, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a Pipeline Browser on the left. The Pipeline Browser shows a pipeline with the following steps: builtin, disk_out_ref.ex2, StreamTracer1, Glyph1, and Tube1. The Properties panel on the left shows the settings for the selected object, including the representation (Volume), coloring (Temp), and styling (Opacity). The Information panel at the bottom left shows the Data Hierarchy, including Multi-block Dataset, Element Blocks, Face Blocks, Edge Blocks, Element Sets, Side Sets, Face Sets, Edge Sets, and Node Sets. The Color Map Editor on the right shows a color map with a gradient from blue to red, and a table of color transfer function values.

Color Map Editor

Interpret Values As Categories

Mapping Data

Data:

Use log scale when mapping data to colors

Enable opacity mapping for surfaces

Automatically rescale transfer functions to fit data

Color transfer function values

	Value	R	G	B
1	293.15	0.23	0.299	0.754
2	603.15	0.865	0.865	0.865
3	913.15	0.706	0.016	0.15

Opacity transfer function values

	Value	Opacity
1	293.15	0
2	375.269	0.0793651
3	913.15	1

Color Mapping Parameters

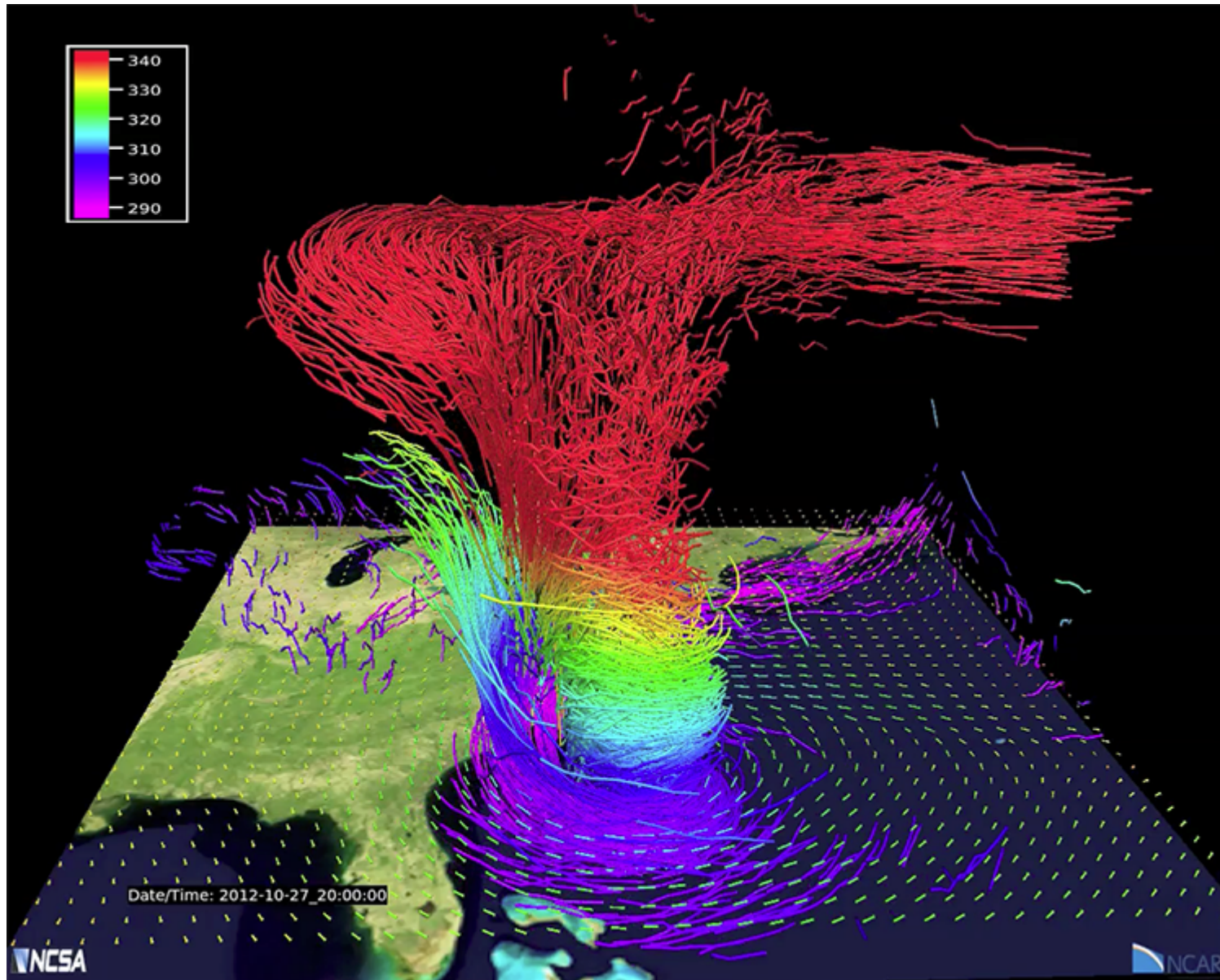
Lock Scalar Range

Color Space: Diverging

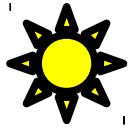
Nan Color: [Red]

Save as default Update

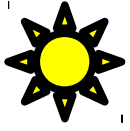
Vapor



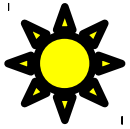
Pros and Cons



Read many data formats.



Read geometry data.



Most common filters.



Limited and slow post-processing.



Poor animation options.



Unrealistic look.



Very limited light/shading options.

What Makes a Realistic Look?

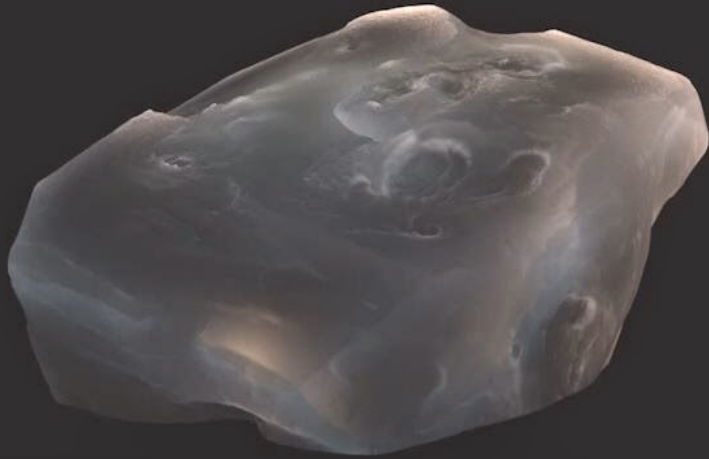


Blender

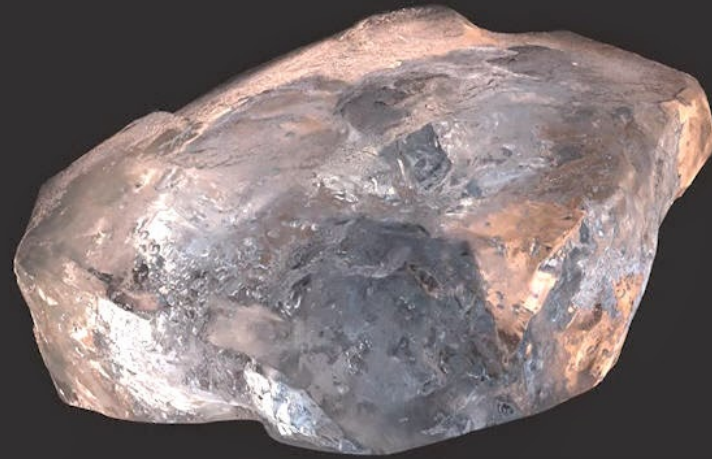


Blender

SUB-SURFACE SCATTERING



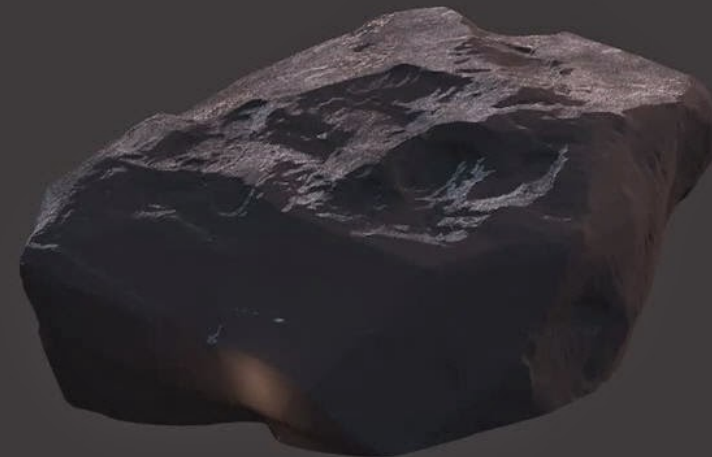
REFRACTION



DIRECT REFLECTION



DIFFUSE REFLECTION



Blender



DIFFUSE



GLOSSY



GLASS



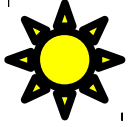
VELVET



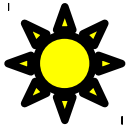
Pros and Cons



Great and realistic graphics.



Realistic shaders, materials and lighting.



Easy and powerful animations.



No data import (except geometry and lights and materials).

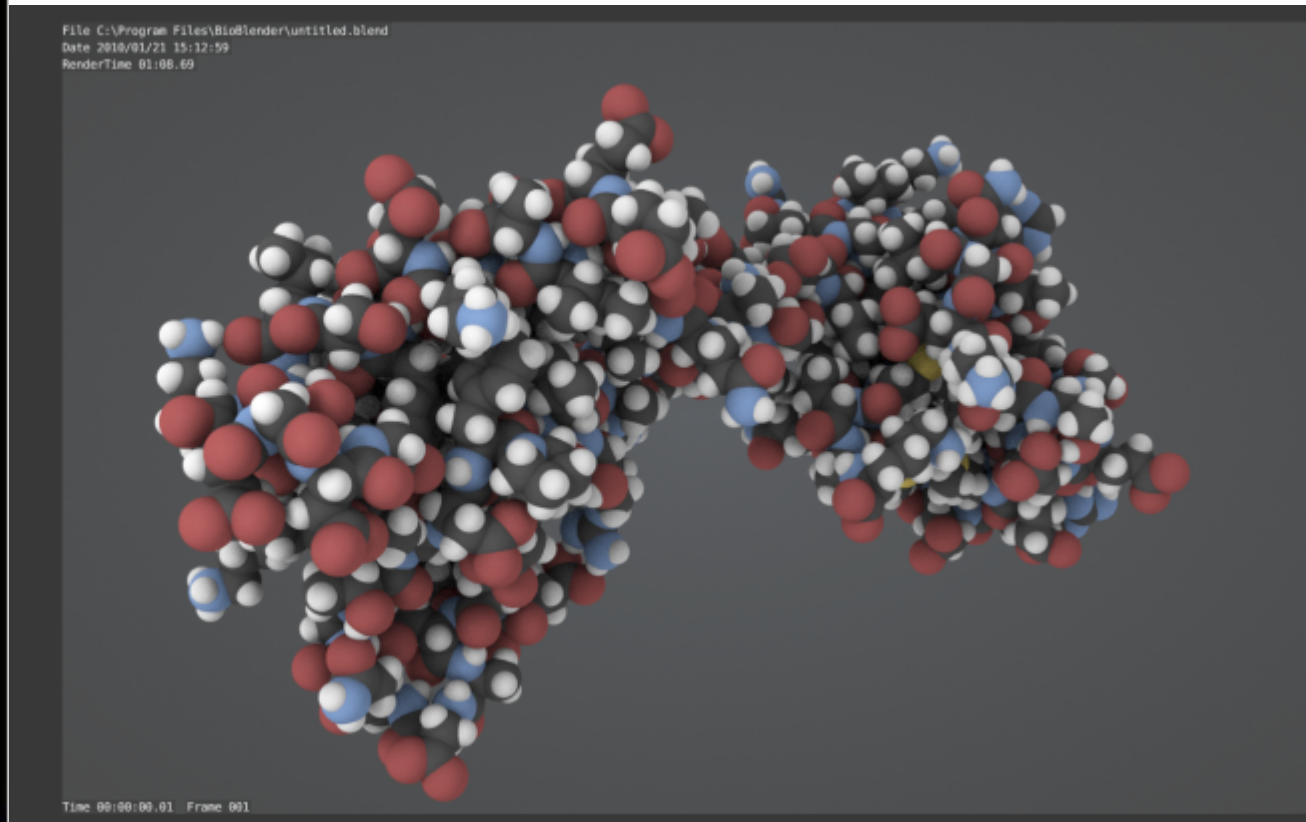
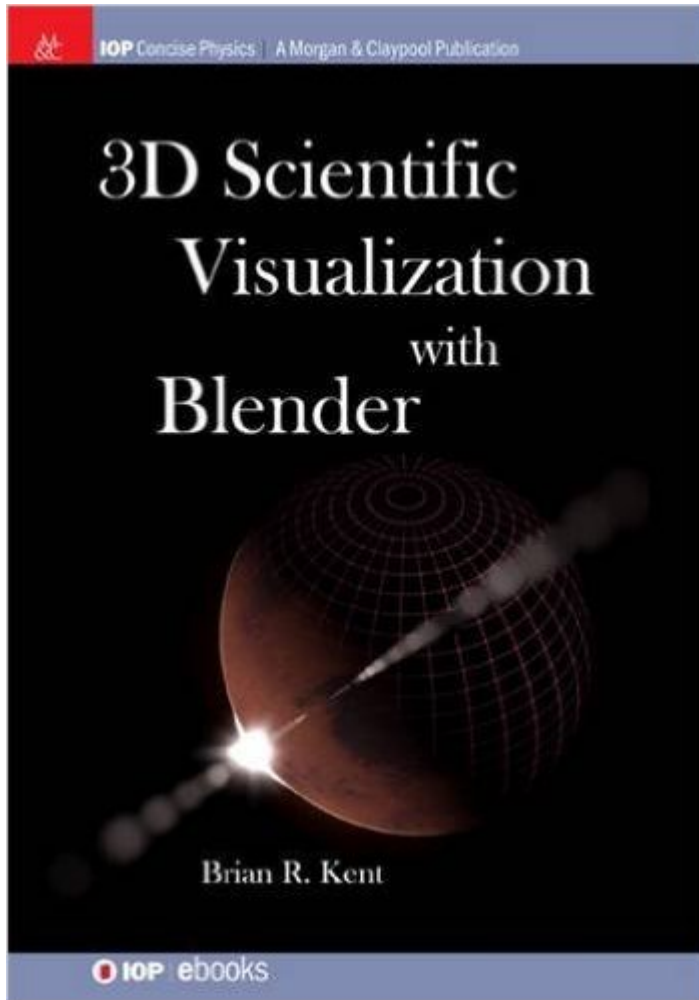


No filters.

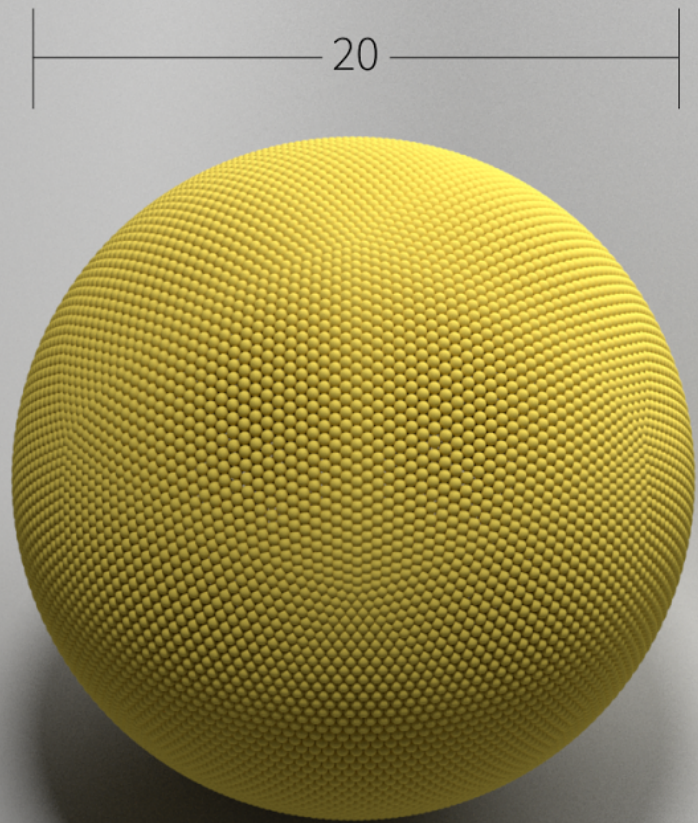


No postprocessing.

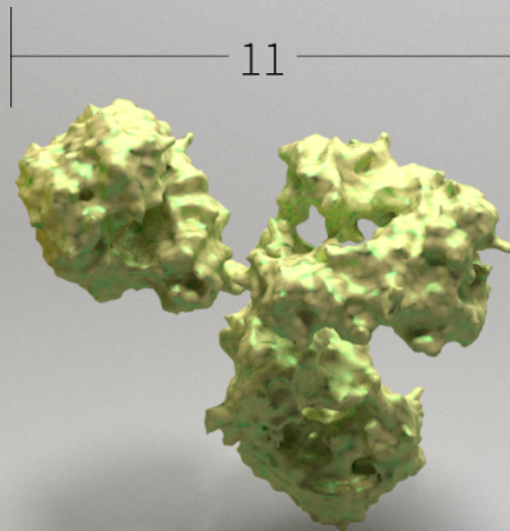
Blender and Visualization



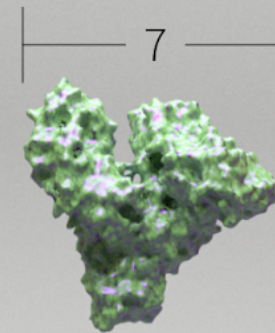
Blender and Visualization



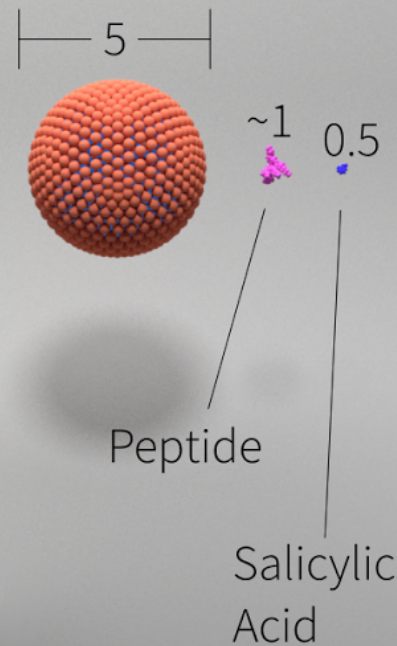
Gold Nanoparticle



Antibody

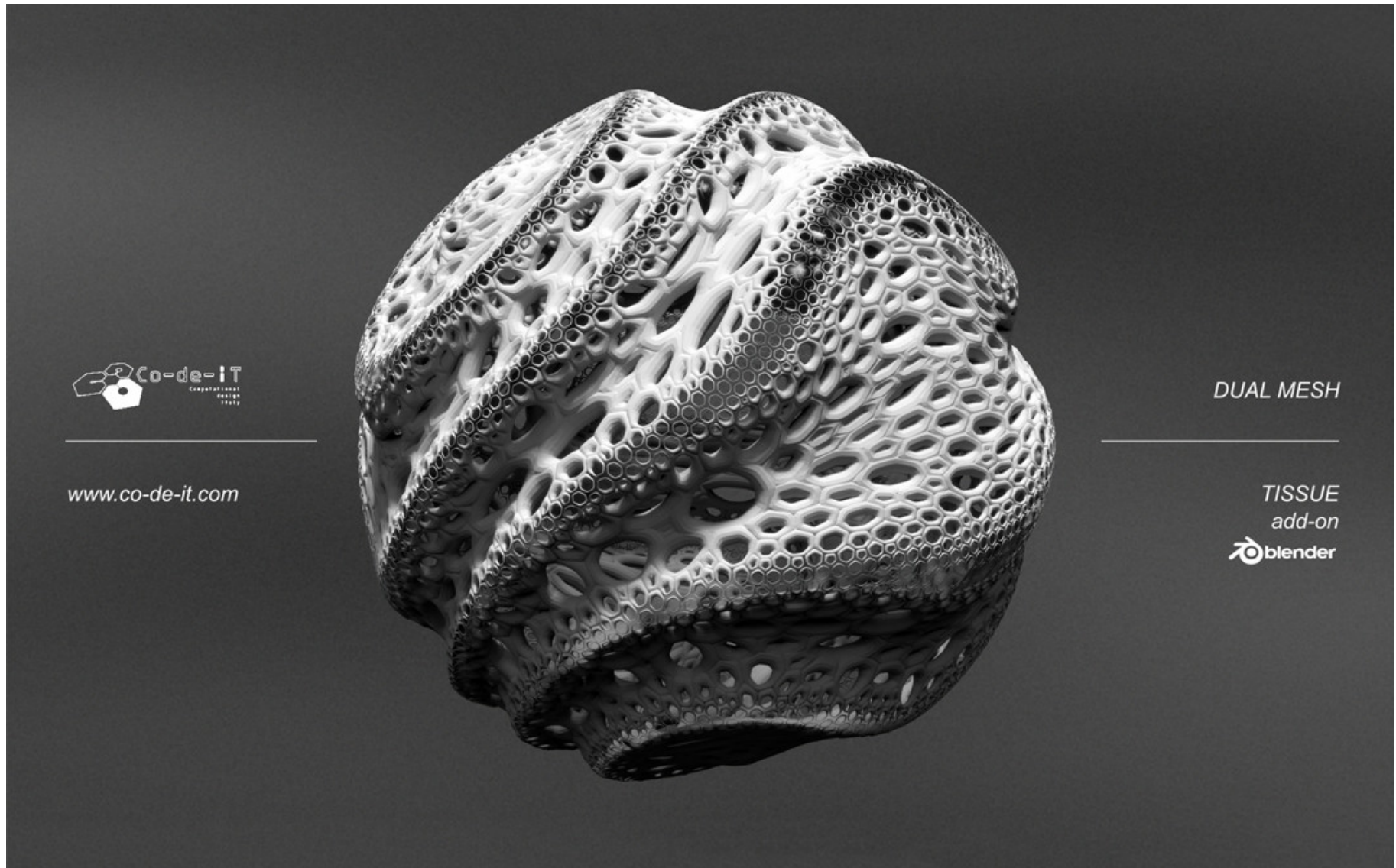


Albumin

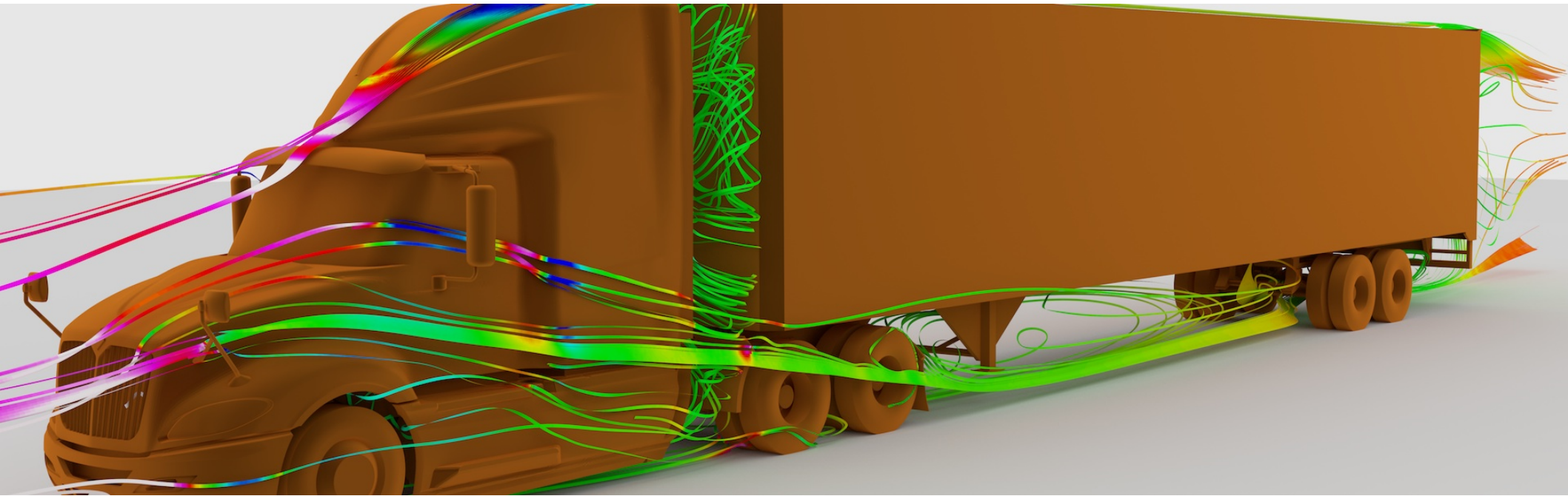


Iron Oxide Nanoparticle

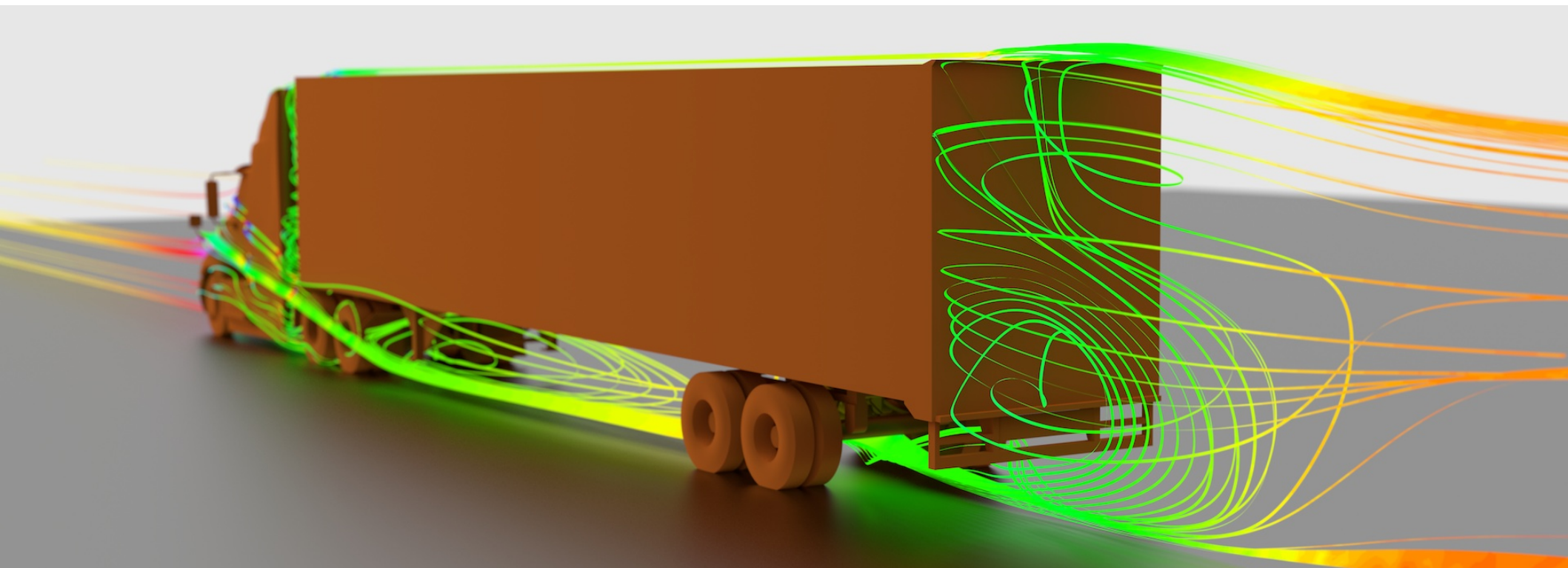
Blender and Visualization



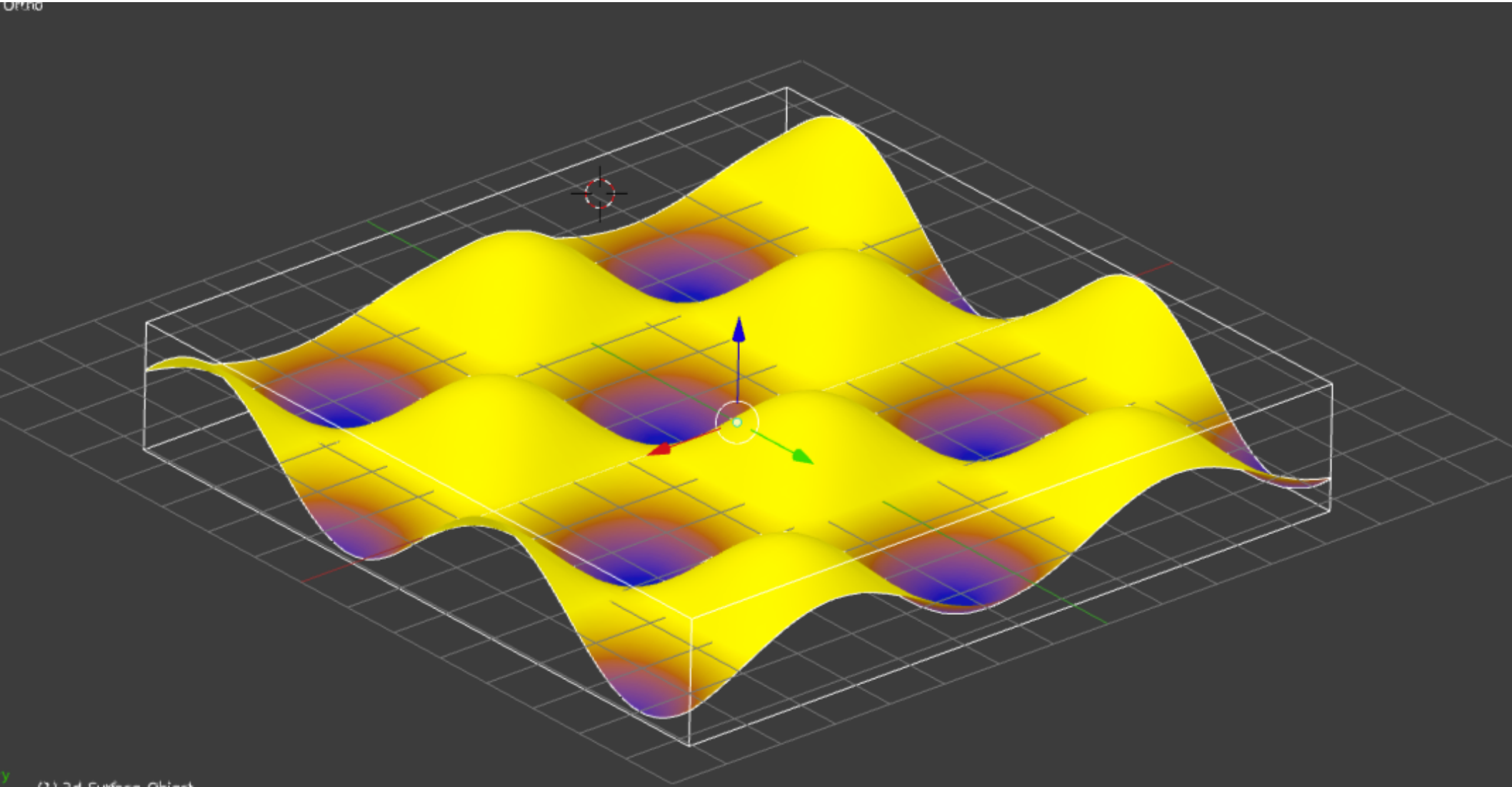
Blender and Visualization



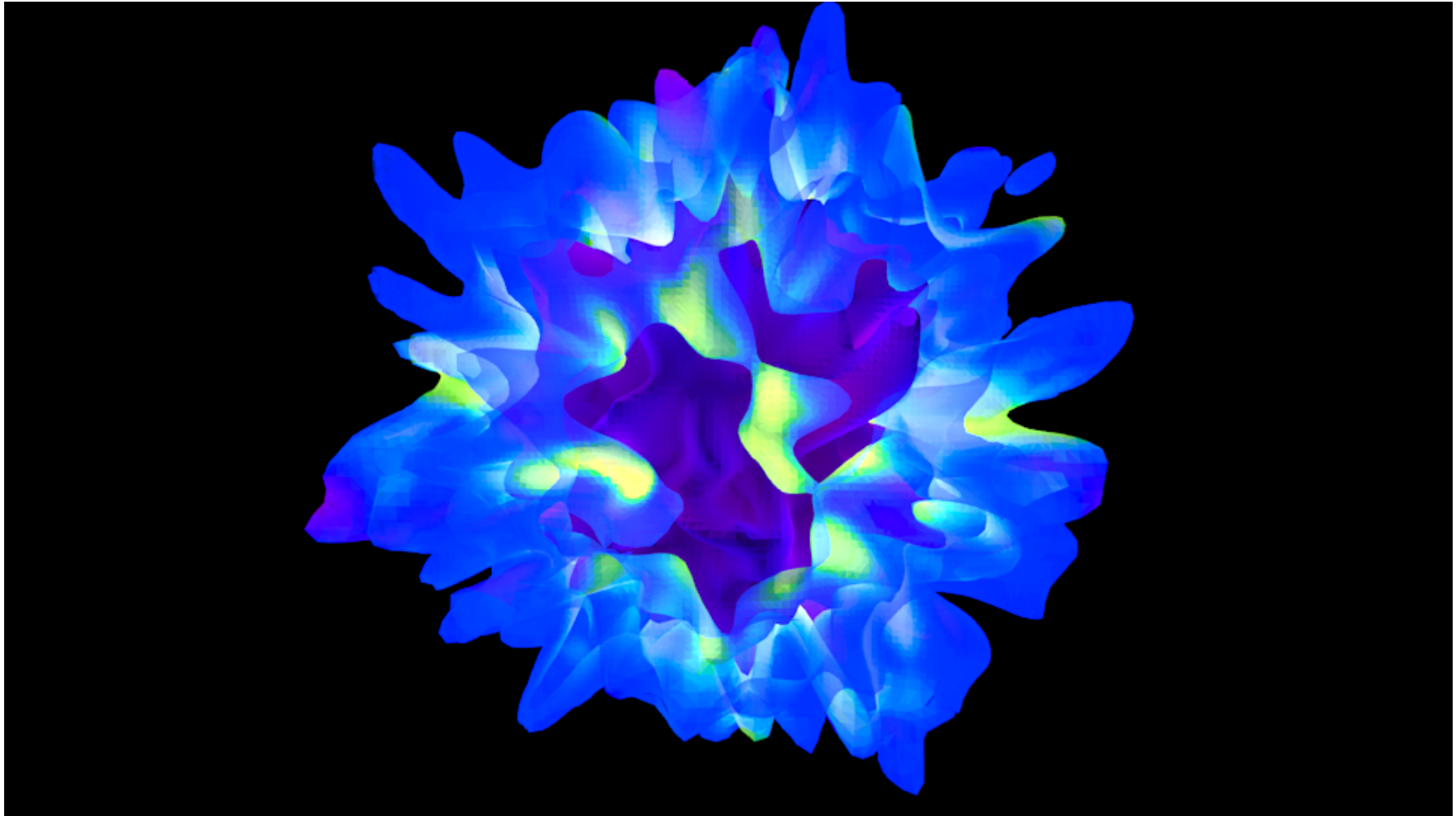
Blender and Visualization



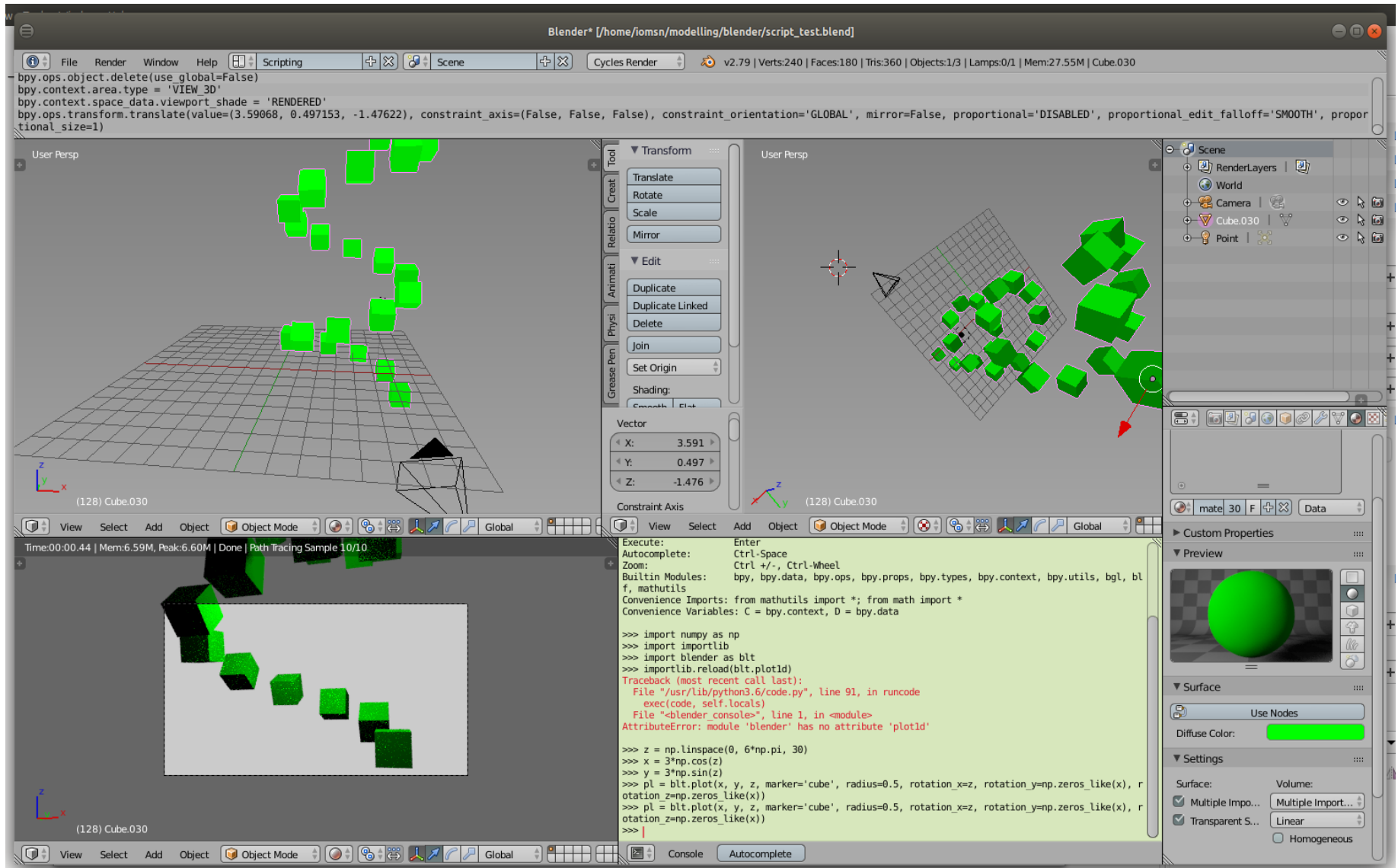
Blender and Visualization



Blender and Visualization



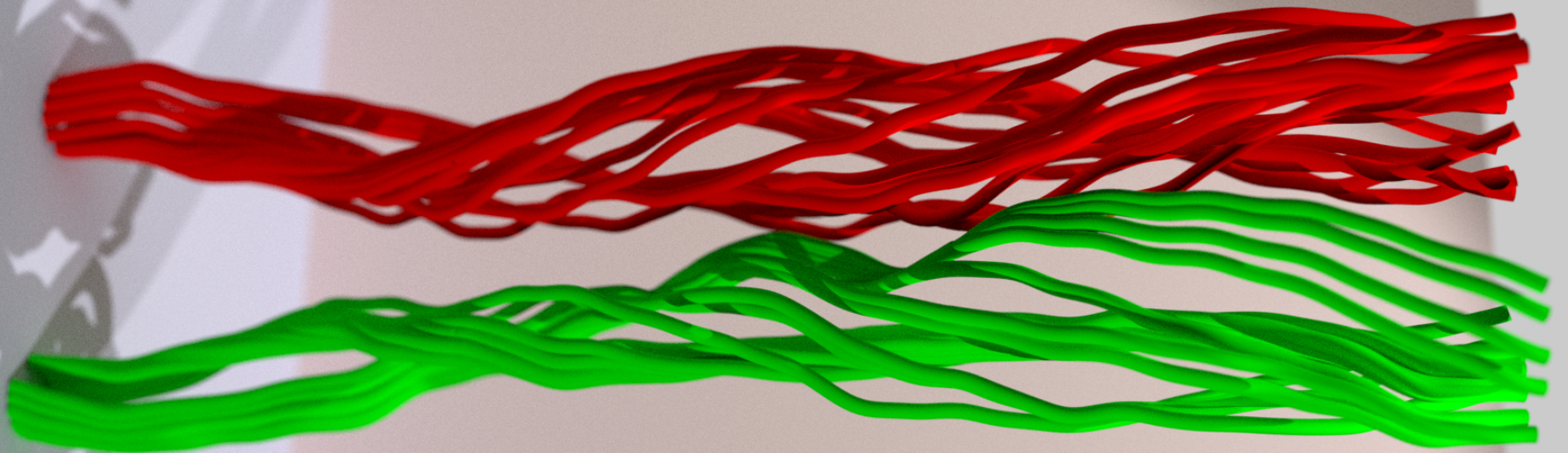
BlenDaViz



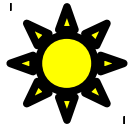
github.com/SimonCan/BlenDaViz

BlenDaViz

$t = 500$



BlendaViz



Quick and intuitively to use.



Everything possible through console.



Object oriented.



Group plot geometry into one blender object.

Outlook

- Axis and bounding boxes.
- Labels and annotations (LaTeX).
- Automatic camera and lights.
- Volume rendering.
- Iso surfaces.
- Streamlines
- Time integration.