## Subject: Re: Question about volume objects and opacity Posted by Karl Schultz on Fri, 30 Sep 2005 21:20:33 GMT

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On Fri, 30 Sep 2005 19:31:29 +0200, Klemens Barfus wrote:

> Dear list members.

>

- > trying to visualize three dimensional cloud fields, I started to work
- > with object graphics. I created a testcase to get the differences
- > between volume objects and polygon objects to decide which object to use.

>

- > What I do not understand is the attribute opacity of the volume objects.
- > In the code below opacity is 255 and therefor all the volumes should be
- > opac and have the same colour. The polygon graphic should look like the
- > volume graphic, or not?
- > But in the areas where there are more voxels in direction of the view,
- > colour is a little bit more solid then in the areas where there is just
- > one filled voxel.

>

> Is there something wrong in my understanding of volume objects?

> Thanks for your help in advance!

>

> Klemens

I think your understanding is correct. The volume renderer implementation takes some shortcuts in the name of efficiency. It uses integer math when it can. It also pre-multiplies the color table by the opacity table. Keeping integer math in mind, you can see that 0xff \* 0xff = 0xfe01, and if you normalize that back to 8 bits, you get 0xfe. So your effective color for 100% red is really [254, 0, 0]. That's not the entire story, but you get the idea. I suppose that you can argue that it is a bug, but it may also be a planned shortcoming as a trade-off for speed.

I also point out that I really could not \*visually\* see the problem your program demonstrates. I had to read the pixels back from the window and examine them to see that the reds ranged from 247-255. Maybe I could see the difference between a block of pixels with color [247,0,0] and a block of [255,0,0] if they were right up next to each other, but I wouldn't be able to detect this difference in any other situation. I don't know if the difference is significant for you or not.

That's the explanation.

Karl