



# JOSO 2016

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- INT
  - Savoir-faires
  - Produits
  
- Rendu volumique
  - États des lieux
  - Problèmes
  - Solutions
  - C'est super



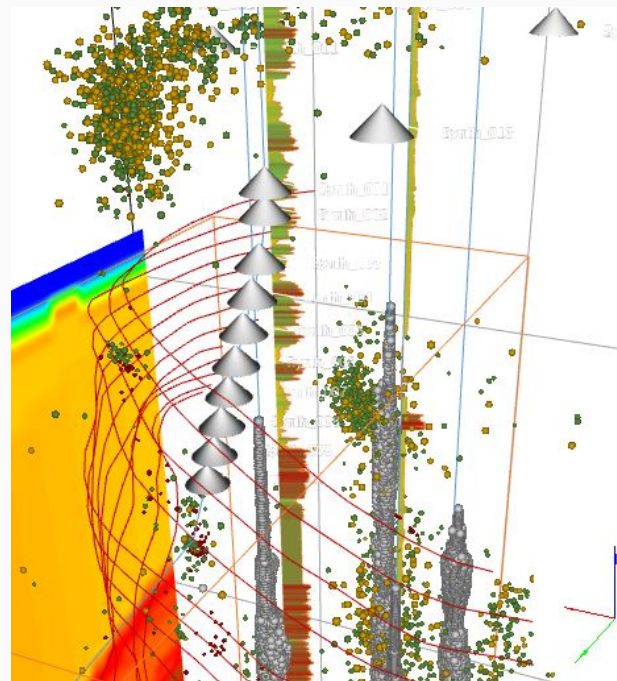
## INT:

- fondée à Houston il y a bientôt 25 ans
- bureau à Pau depuis 2006
- 20 personnes à Pau, 80 dans le monde

Spécialiste mondial de la visualisation de données scientifiques et en particulier geosciences.

Plus de 50% des compagnies pétrolières et para-pétrolières parmi nos clients.

Savoir faire métier et technologique démontré.





## E&P Oil Companies



## National Oil Companies



## R&D Institutes



## Service Companies

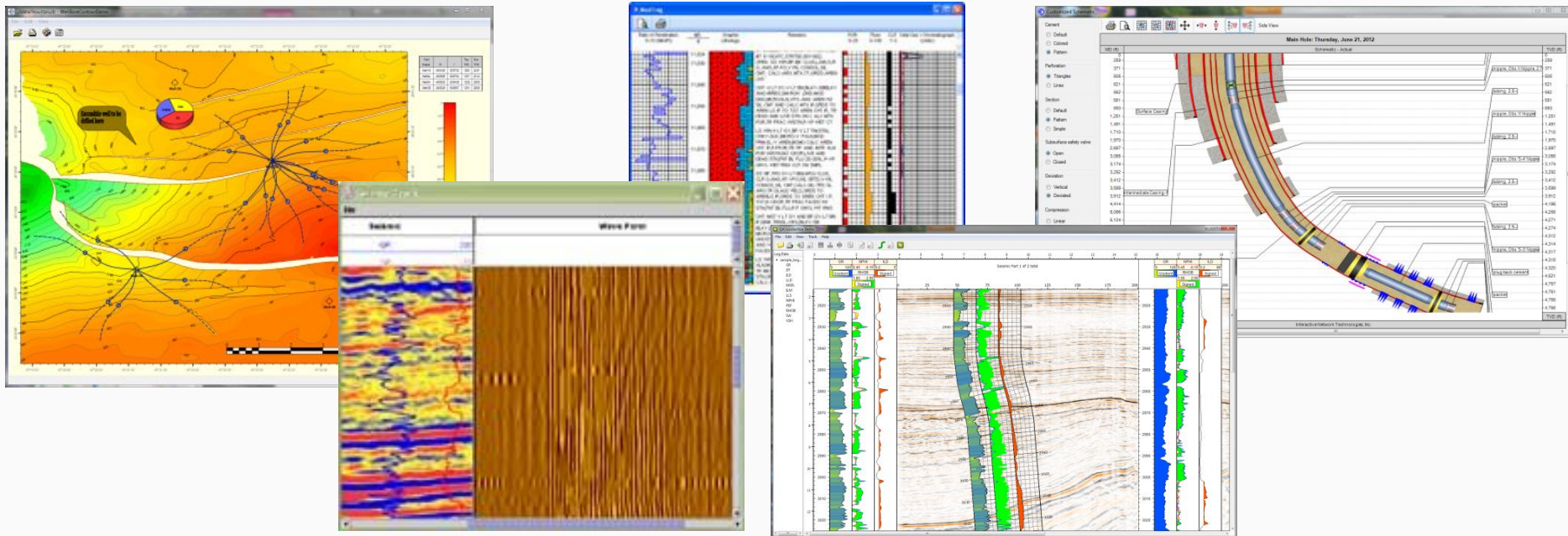






## Geotoolkit :

- librairie de visualisations spécialisée incluant une série de composants permettant la réalisation rapide d'application O&G,
- déclinée en C, C++, Java, C# et tout récemment Javascript/HTML5

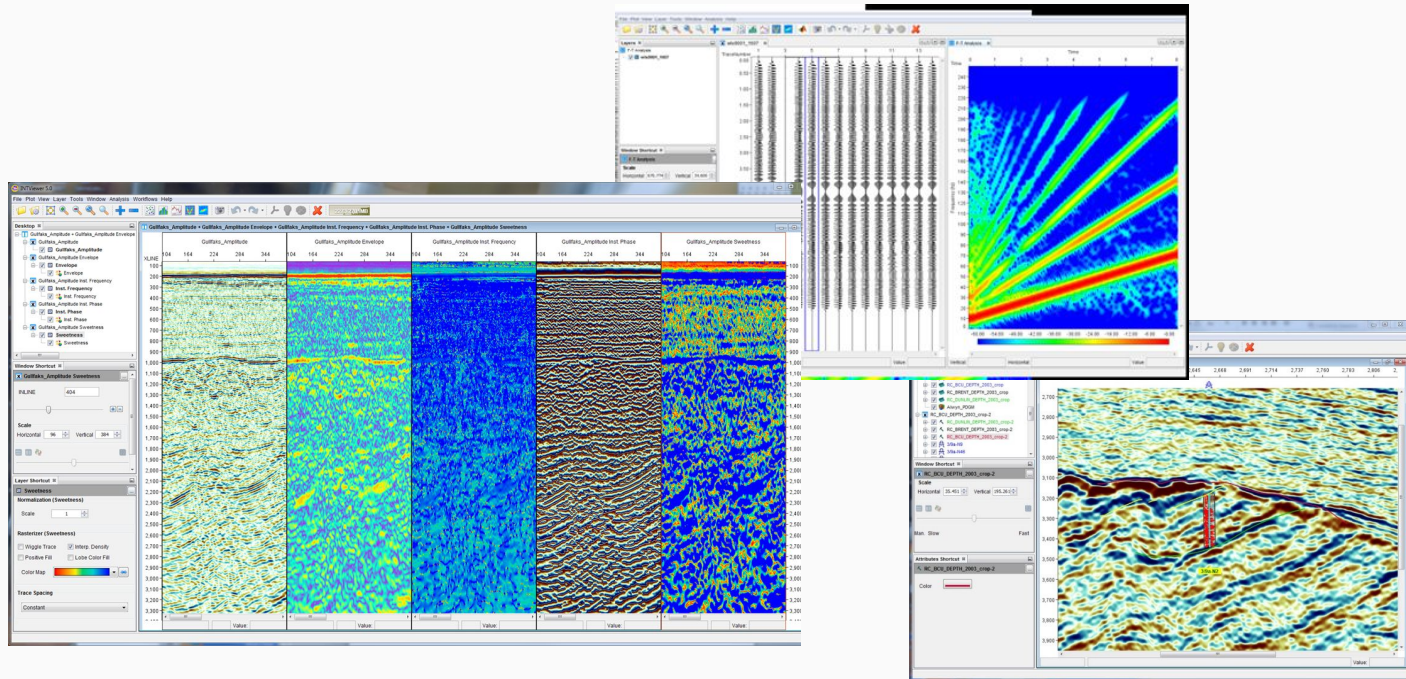
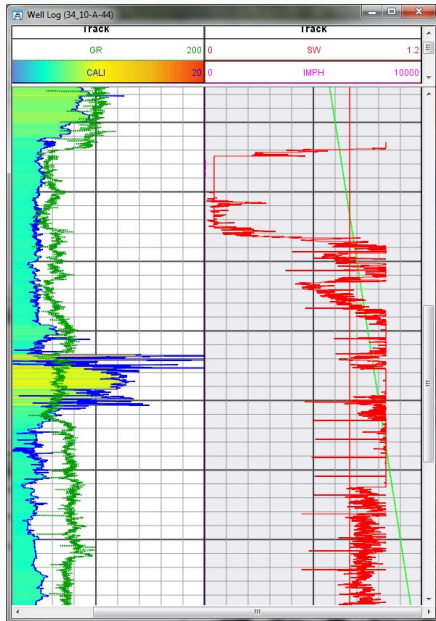






## INTViewer :

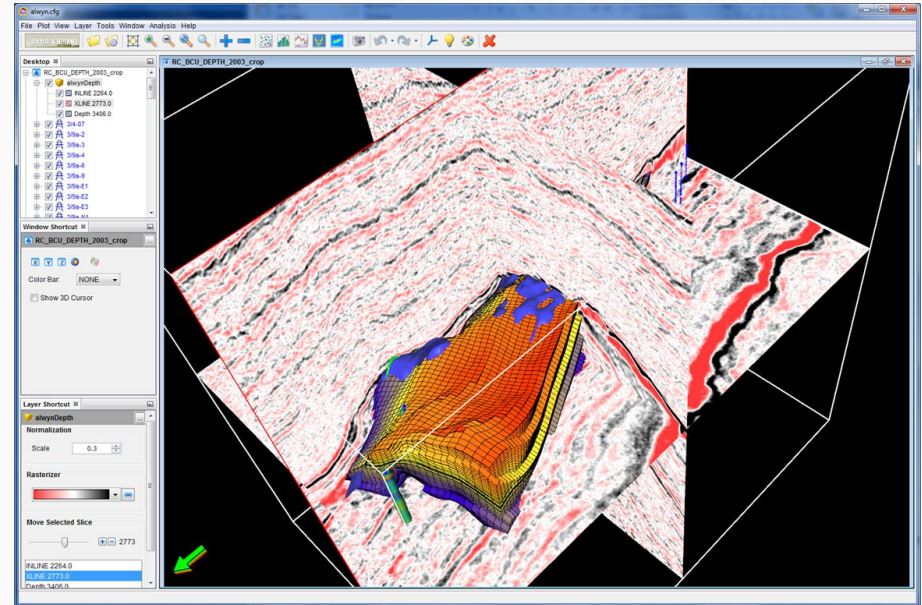
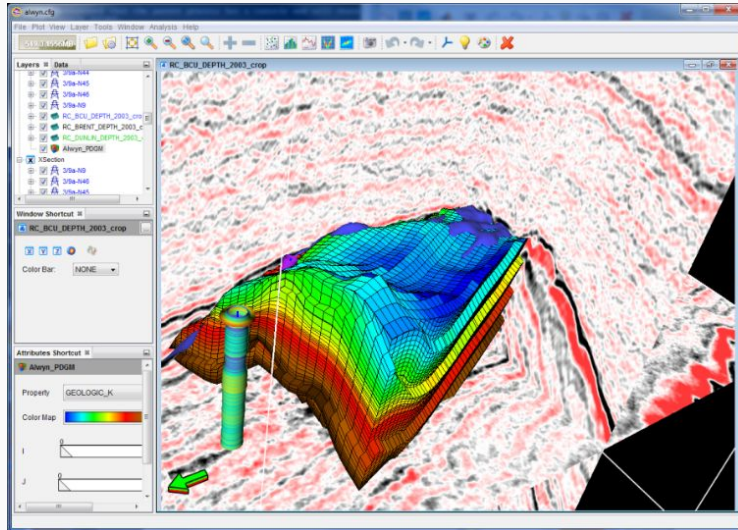
- application de type desktop basé sur notre librairie pour la visualisation rapide et le QC de données métier
- très extensible



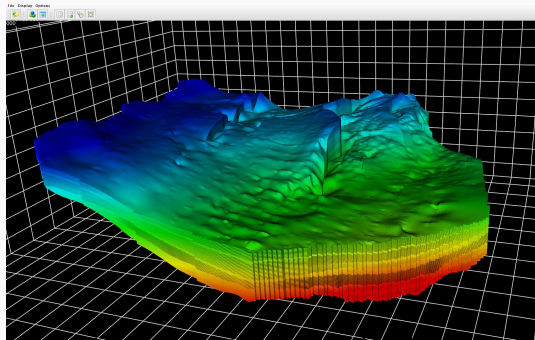
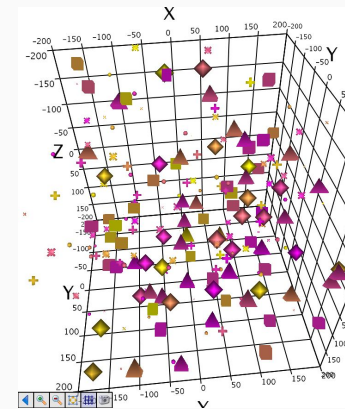
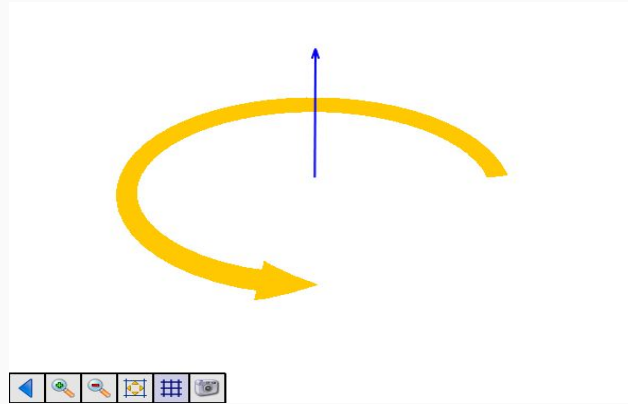
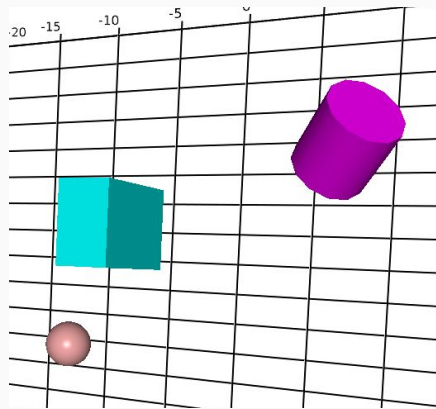


## JCarnac3D-OGL :

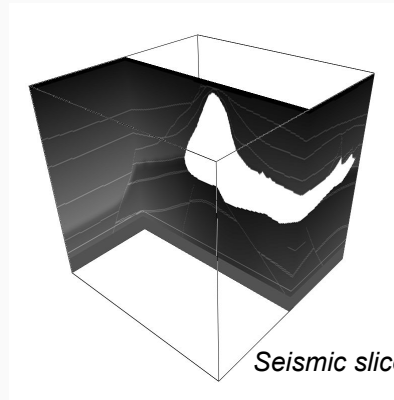
- librairie de rendu 3D Java/JOGL
- rendu génériques
- rendu de composants métiers
- rendu “gigagrilles”
- rendu volumique







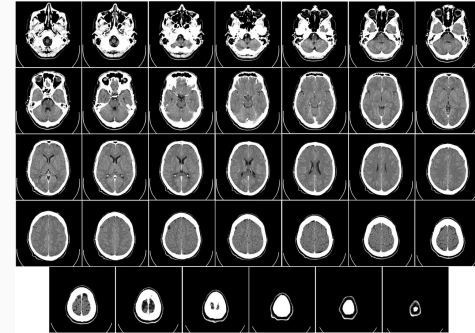
*Reservoir grid rendering (hexahedral cells)*



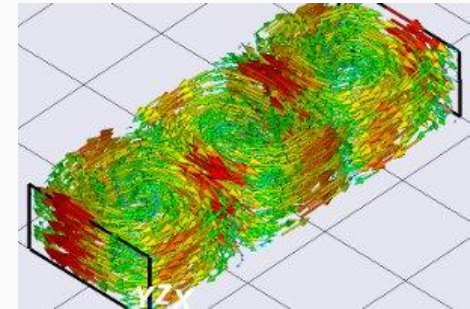
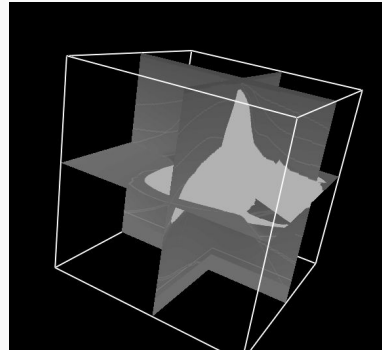
*Seismic slice rendering*



- Purpose : render a 3D scalar field on a 2D view
- Data : the data is a sampling of a 3D scalar field
  - Series of images (eg : medical scanner)
  - 3D array (eg : simulation, 3D acquisition)
- Samples do not contain visual information (such as colors) but can be anything (temperature, wave amplitude, ...)



CT Scan (wikipedia)



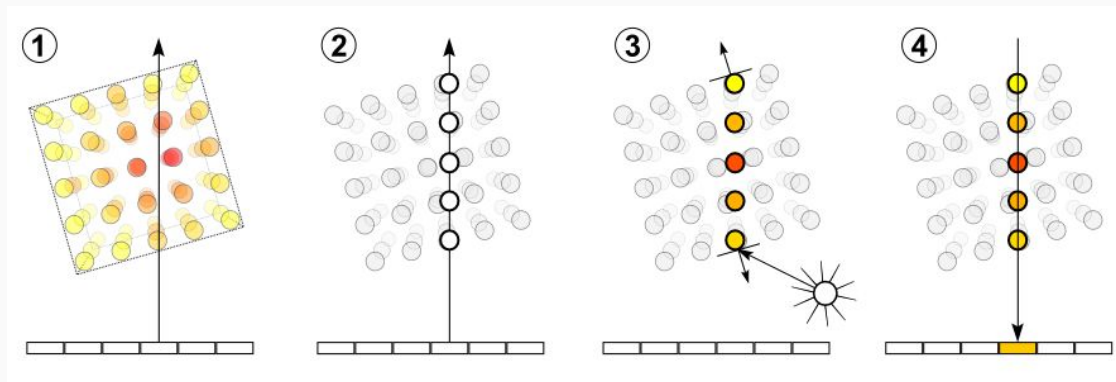
Magnetic field simulation (emGine)



1. **Ray casting.** For each pixel of the final image, a ray of sight is shot ("cast") through the volume.
2. **Sampling.** Along the part of the ray of sight that lies within the volume, equidistant sampling points or samples are selected
3. **Coloring and Shading.** For each sampling point, a gradient of illumination values is computed. A color value is retrieved from the transfer function
4. **Compositing.** After all sampling points have been shaded, they are composited along the ray of sight, resulting in the final colour value for the pixel

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - A_j)$$
$$A = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n (1 - A_j)$$

Composition equation





- High quality rendering
- Performance is very dependent of :
  - The dataset size
  - The number of steps computed along the ray :
    - Stop the computation if the accumulated opacity as reach a threshold
    - Decrease the number of steps, reduces the quality but can be used during interaction
  - The hardware :
    - buy a bigger CPU / GPU : \$\$\$\$
    - Use shared resources to perform remote rendering

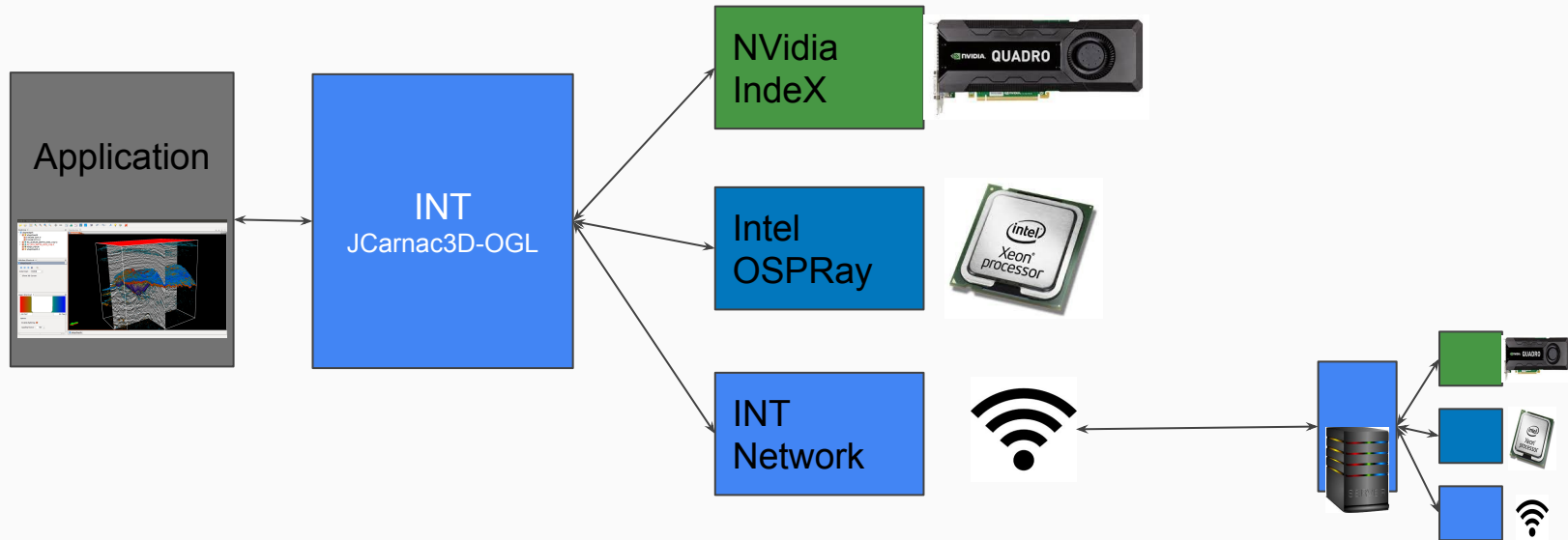




- In 2015 Volume rendering capabilities were added
  - INT own implementation of the Volume Ray casting algorithm
  - Run on GPU
  - Not limited in size
  - Supports basic lighting
  
  - Basic implementation of a ray casting, with few optimisation
- Other companies provides volume rendering library with dedicated products.  
=> Integration of 3rd party libraries in INT toolkit
  - Intel OSPRay :
    - CPU based
    - MPI support
    - Open source
  - NVidia Index :
    - GPU based
    - Clustering mode
    - Commercial license : partnership to become a reseller of the library

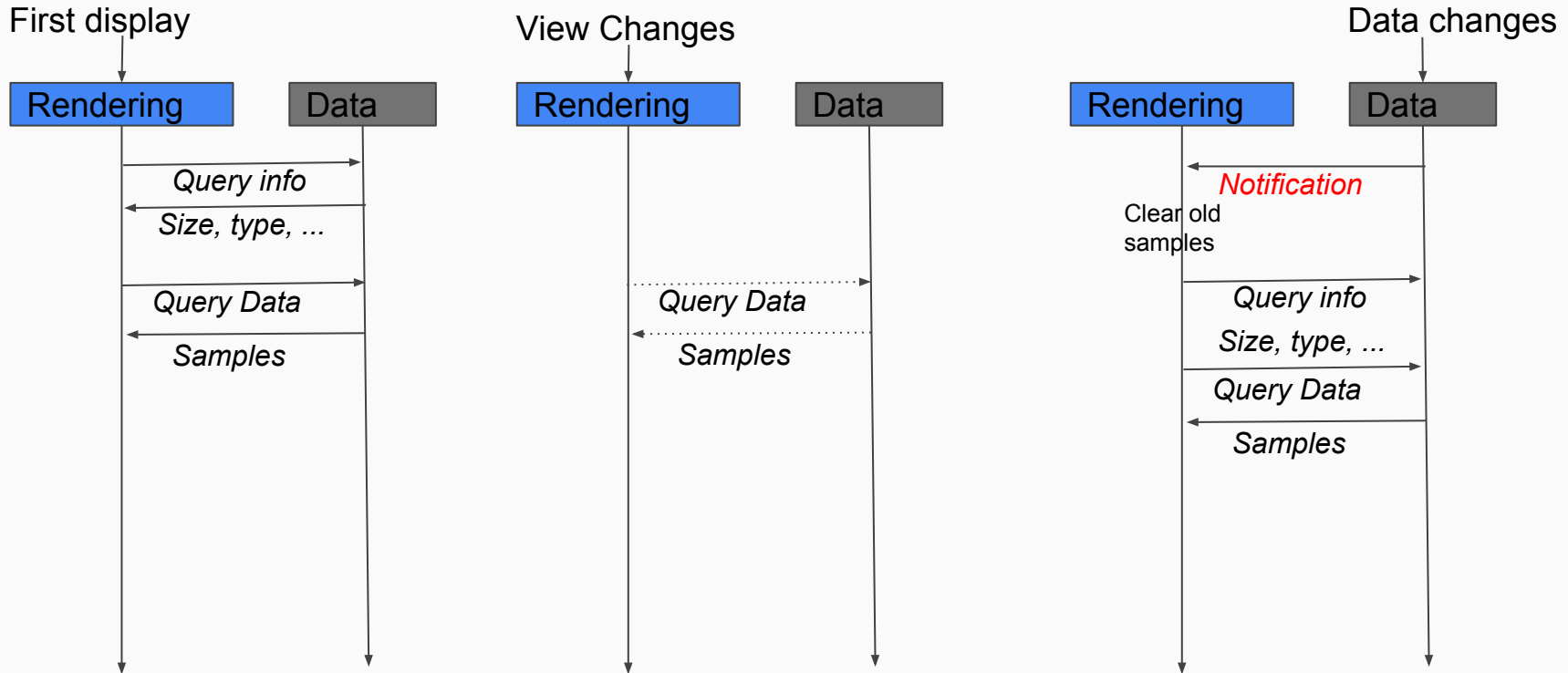


- The final user should not see the complexity
- He could write an application and use any available renderer without changing his code.



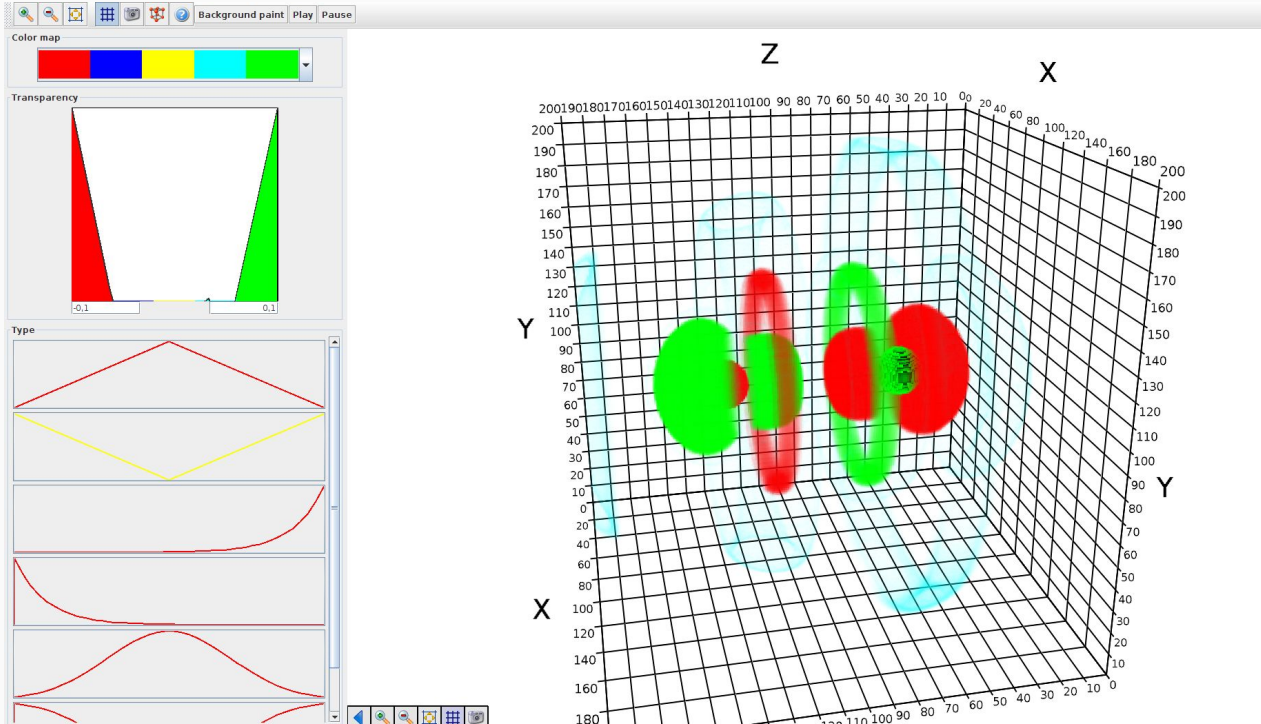


- Application developers must write code to provide a Data object to the library.
- 4D and Real-time are managed at the data level





- Simplicity to use
- Comes with demo which can be customized  
=> Simple demo application developed in less than a day





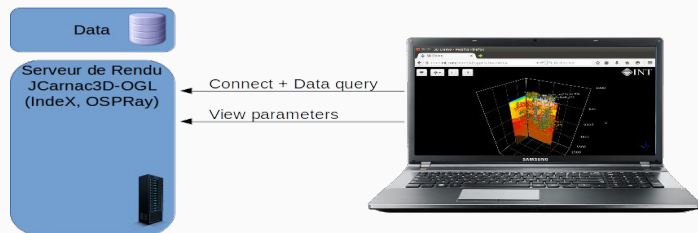


INT provides library to perform 3D rendering in a web browser using the WebGL API but we face some limits

- WebGL API is not as rich as OpenGL API
- Client hardware is not design to render big volume of data
  - low-end GPU
  - limited bandwidth to access the data (storage location)
  - Browser implementation dependant.

Solution => Create a rendering server running on high-end hardware to perform the rendering of big data object while the in browser rendering will have in charge the smaller and more dynamic objects.

2015 – Serveur de rendu



2016 – Serveur de rendu

