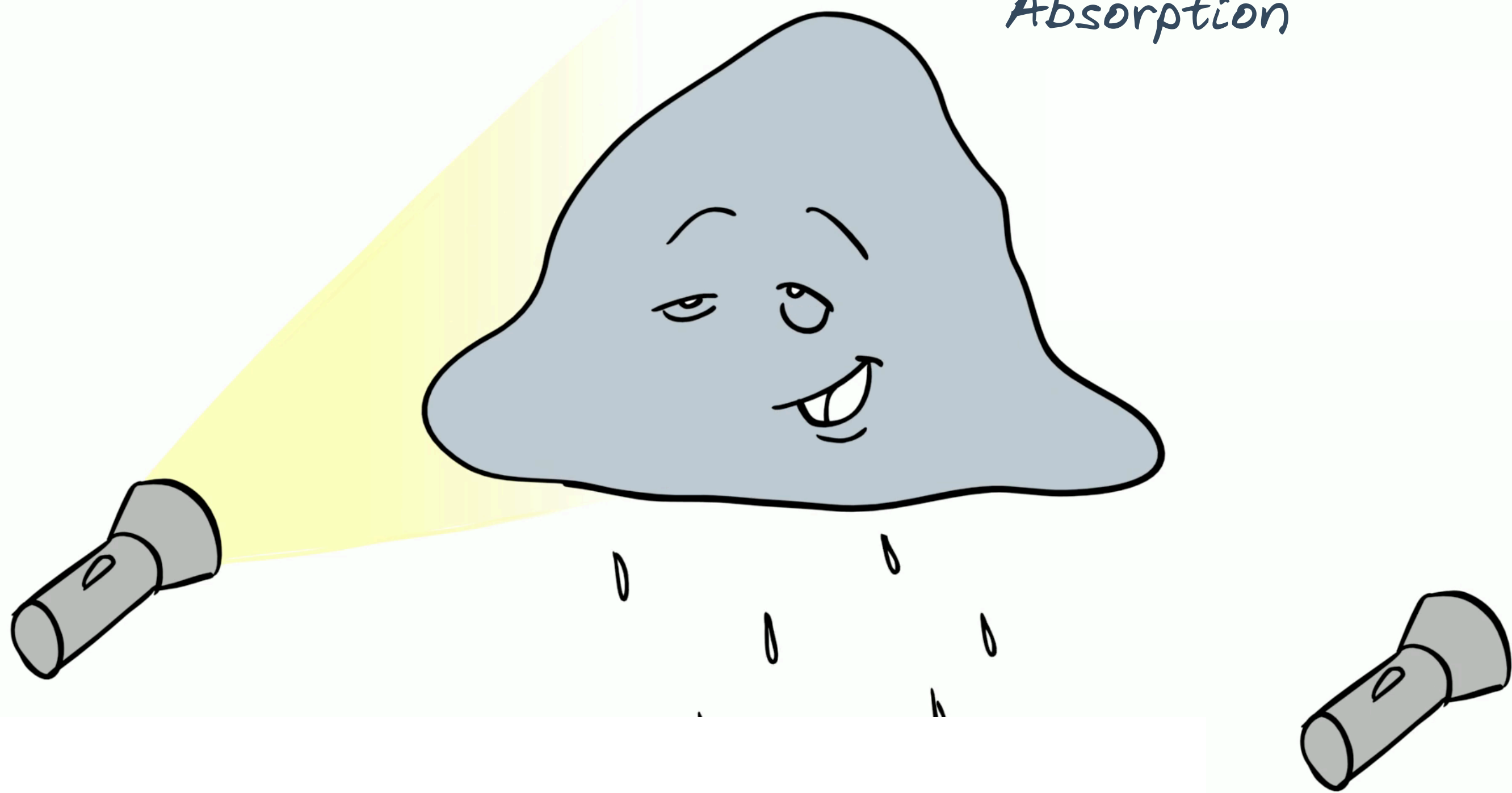


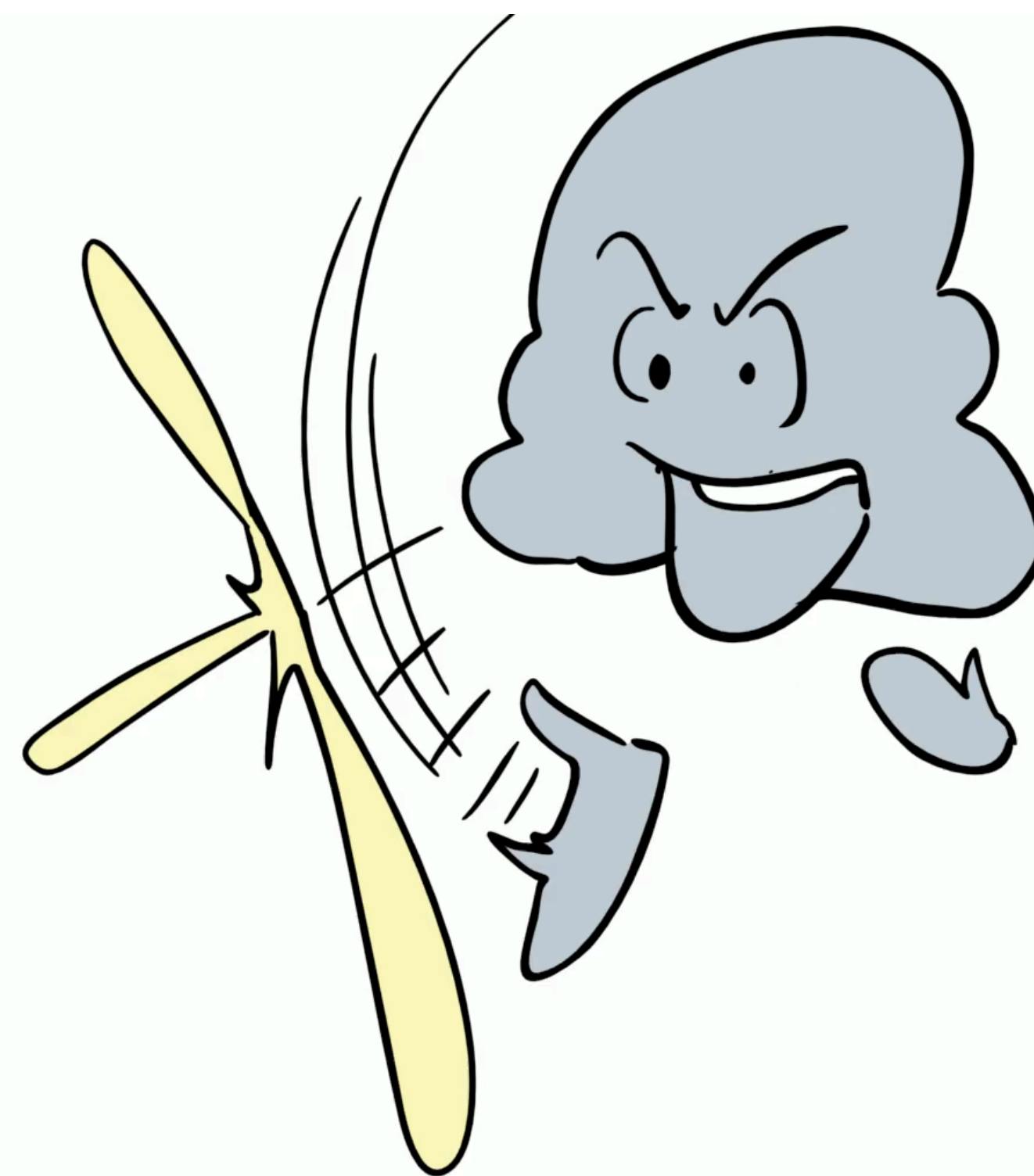
# FUNDAMENTALS

Jan Novák  
Disney Research

Absorption



Scattering





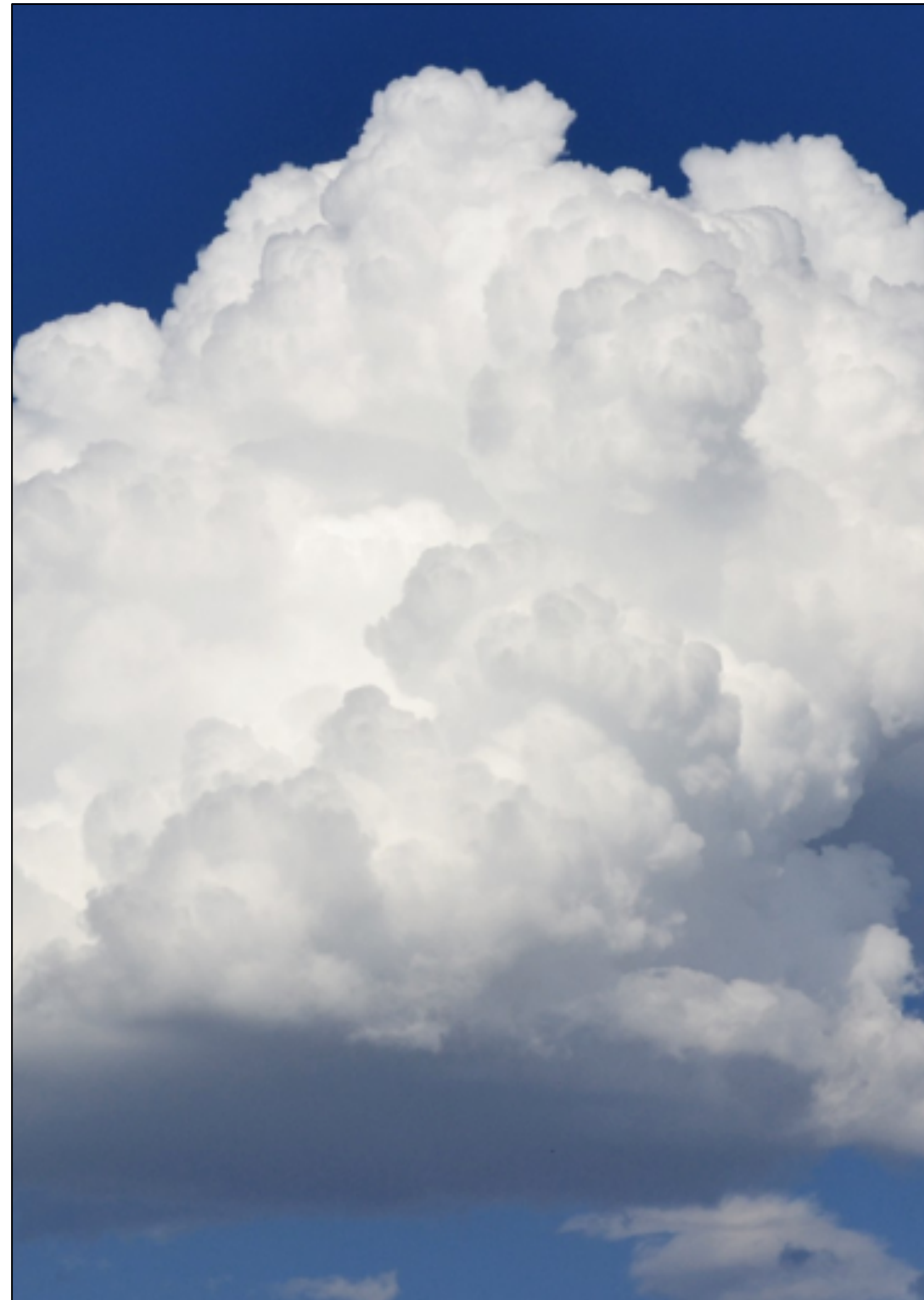
# FUNDAMENTALS

*Absorption*



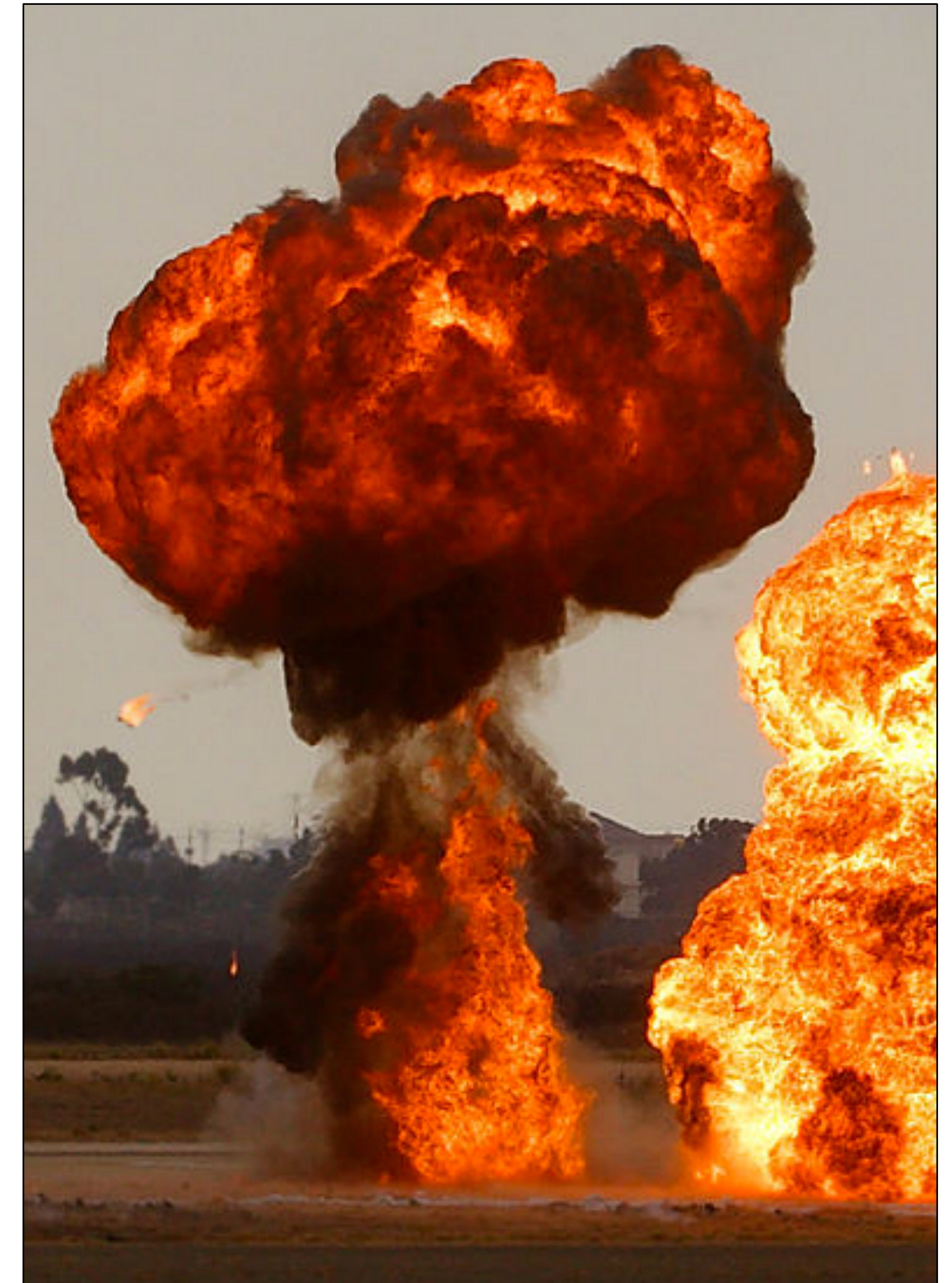
<http://commons.wikimedia.org>

*Scattering*



<http://coclouds.com>

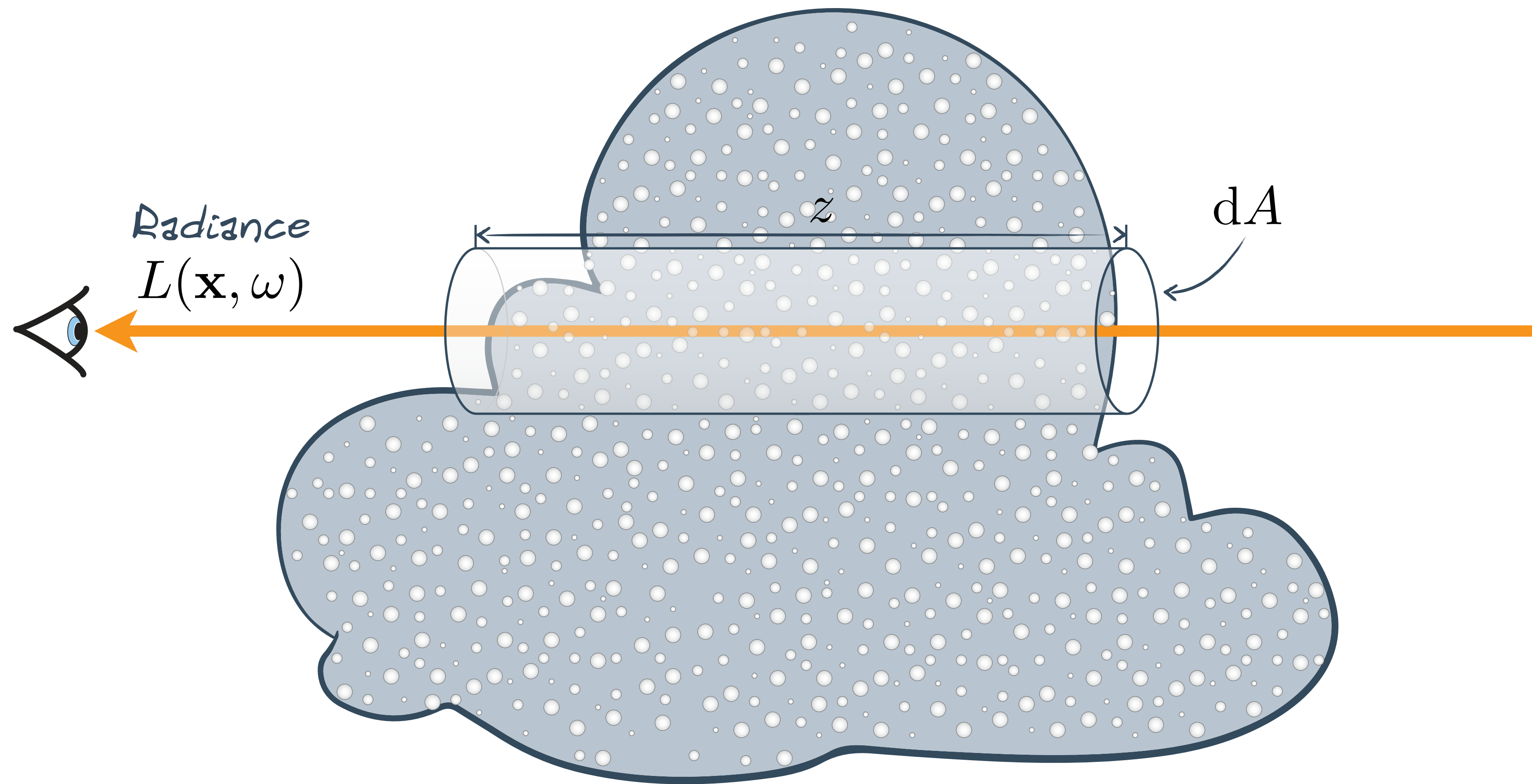
*Emission*



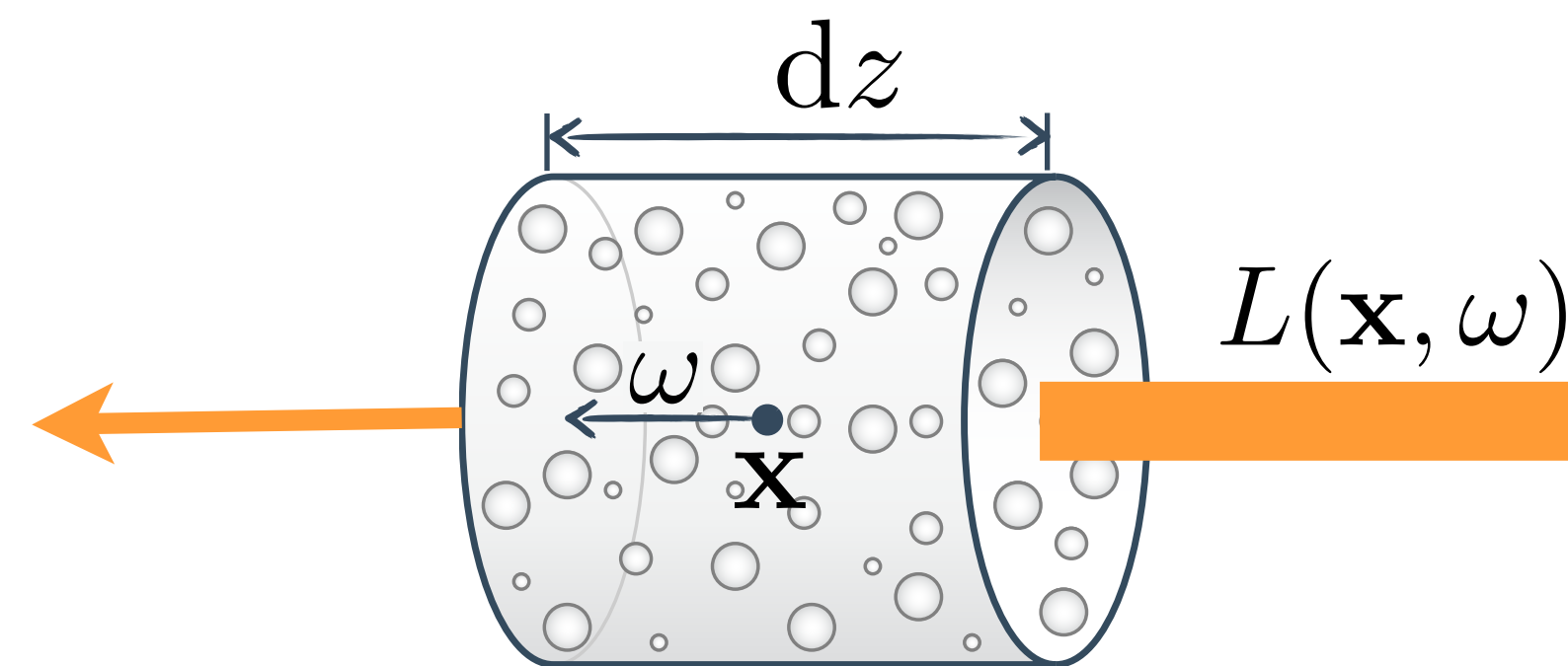
<http://wikipedia.org>



# RADIATIVE TRANSFER



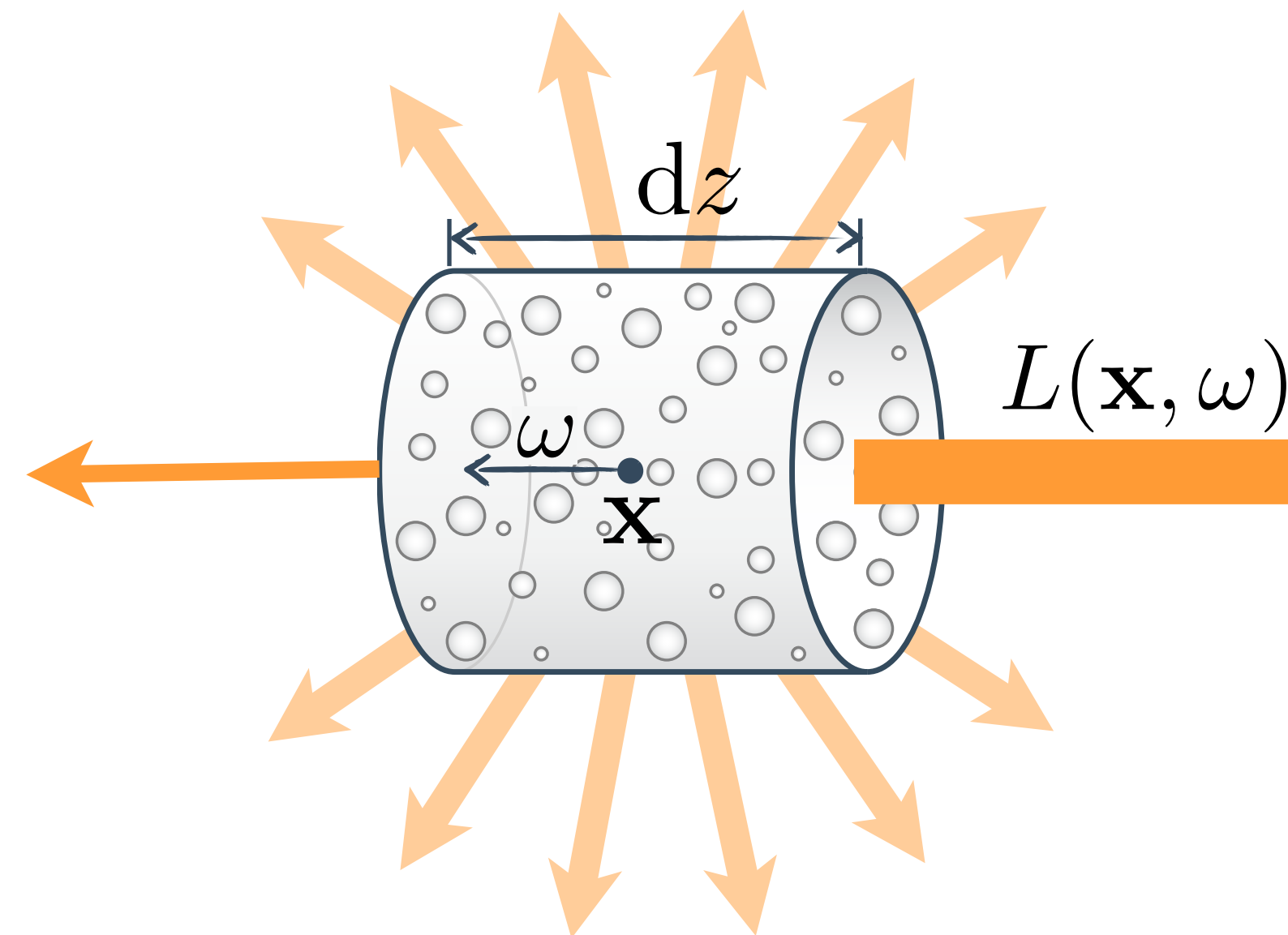
# ABSORPTION



$$\frac{dL}{dz} = -\mu_a(\mathbf{x})L(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$

$\mu_a$  - absorption coefficient

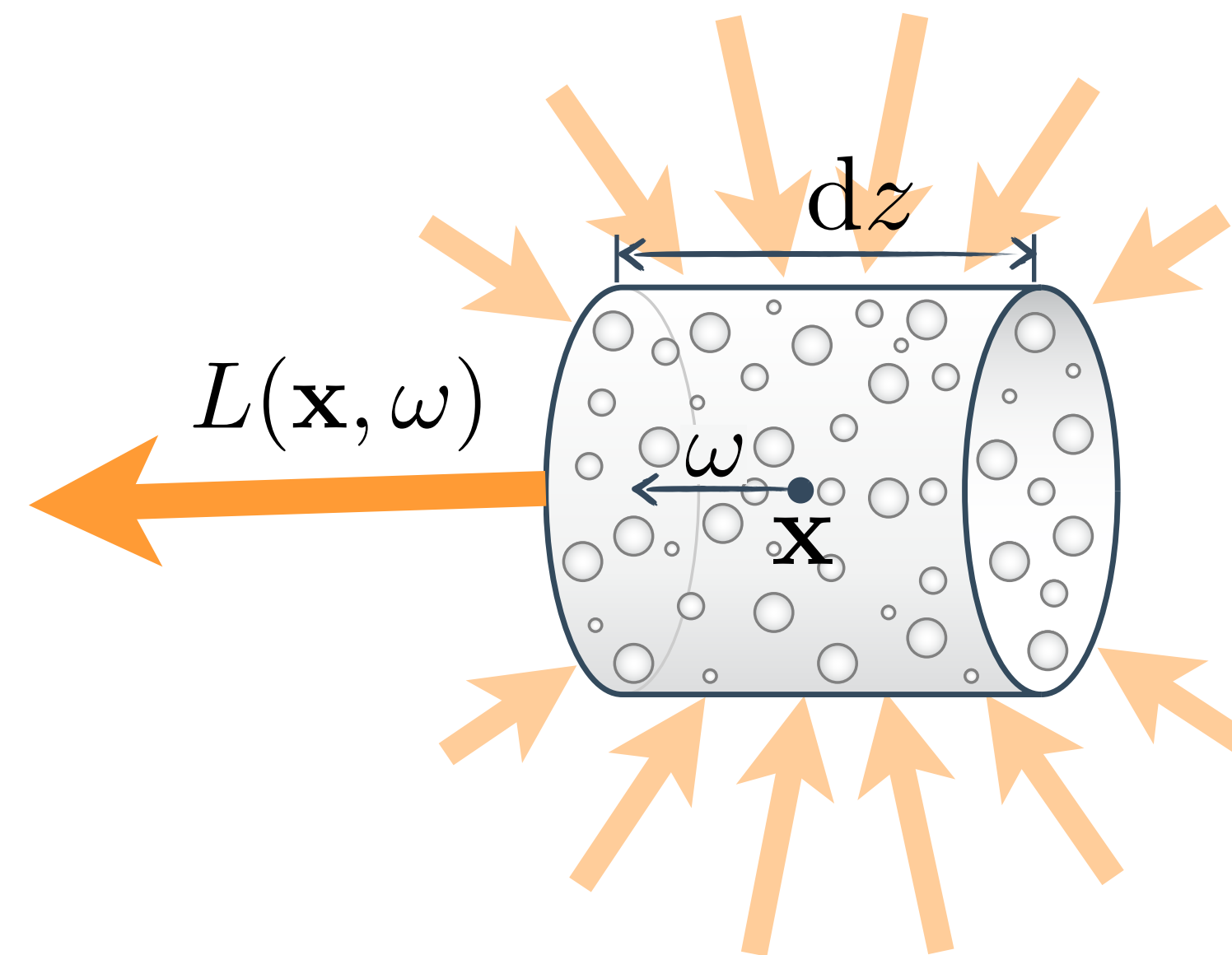
# OUT-SCATTERING



$$\frac{dL}{dz} = -\mu_s(\mathbf{x})L(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$

$\mu_s$  - scattering coefficient



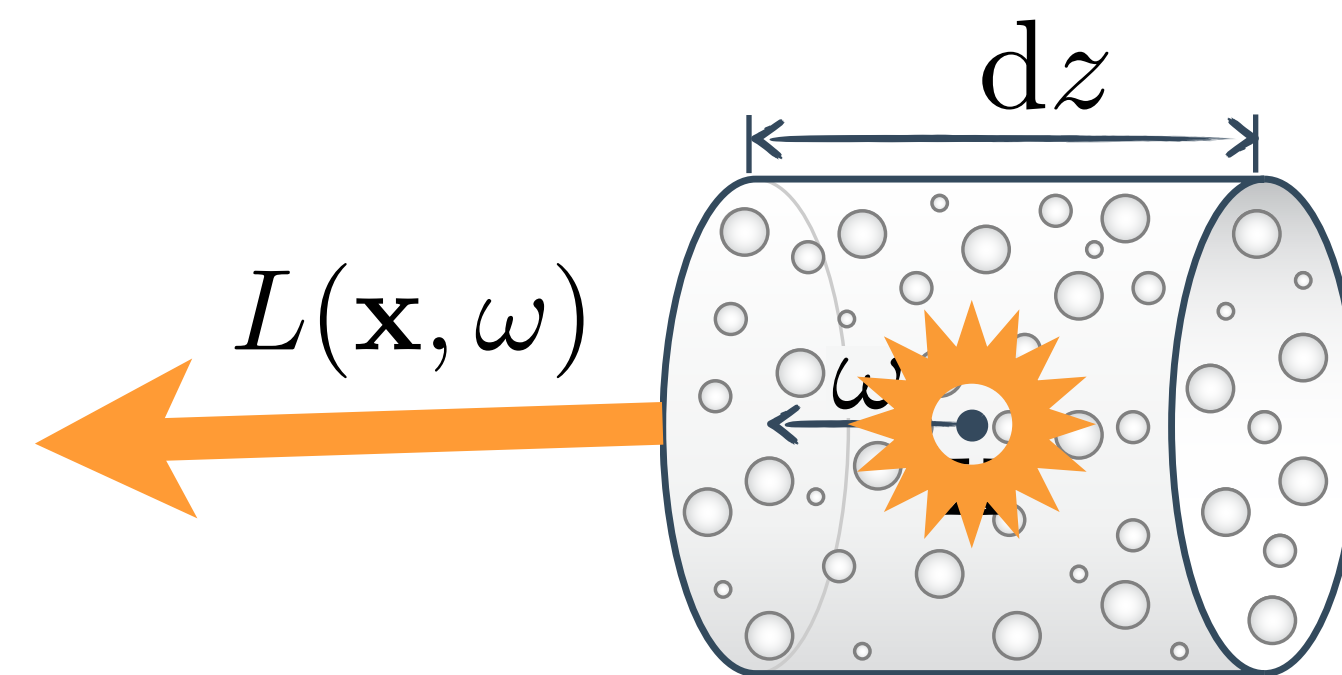


$$\frac{dL}{dz} = \mu_s(\mathbf{x}) L_s(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$

*In-scattered radiance*

$$L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \int_{S^2} f_p(\omega, \bar{\omega}) L(\mathbf{y}, \bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega}$$

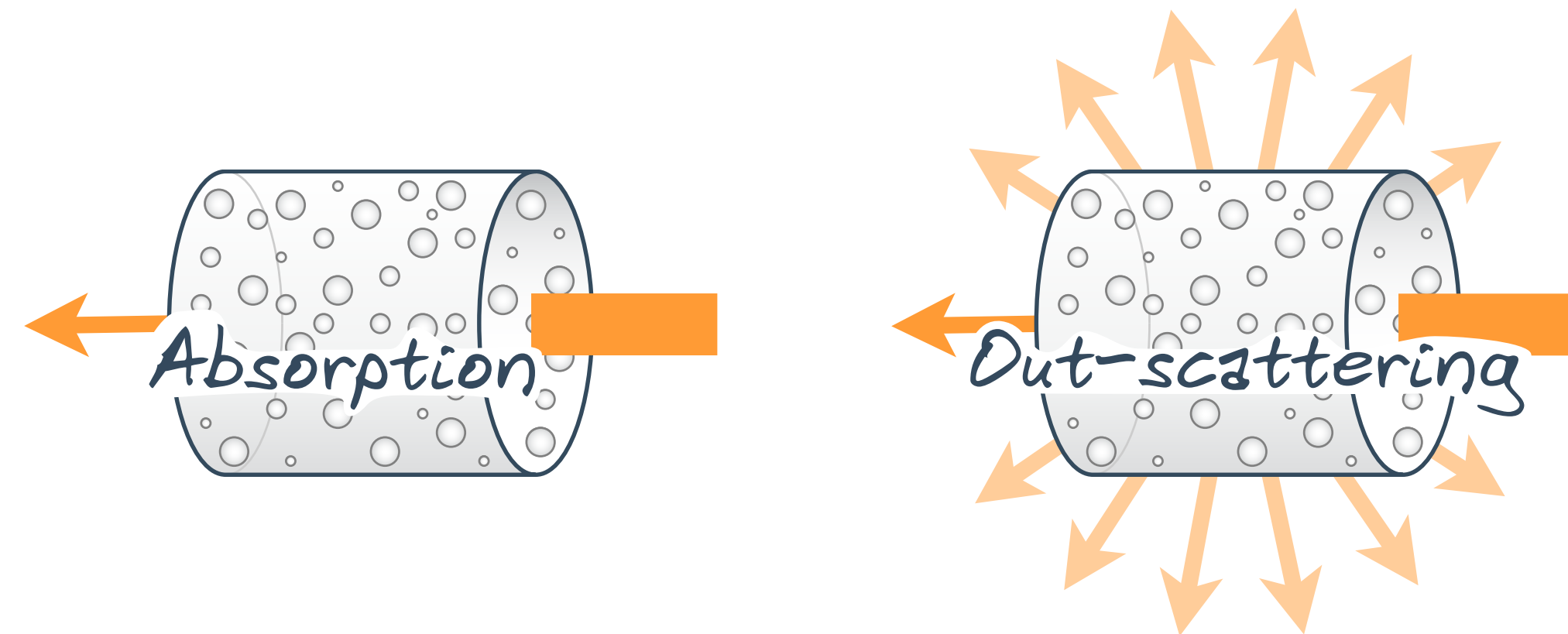
$\mu_s$  - scattering coefficient



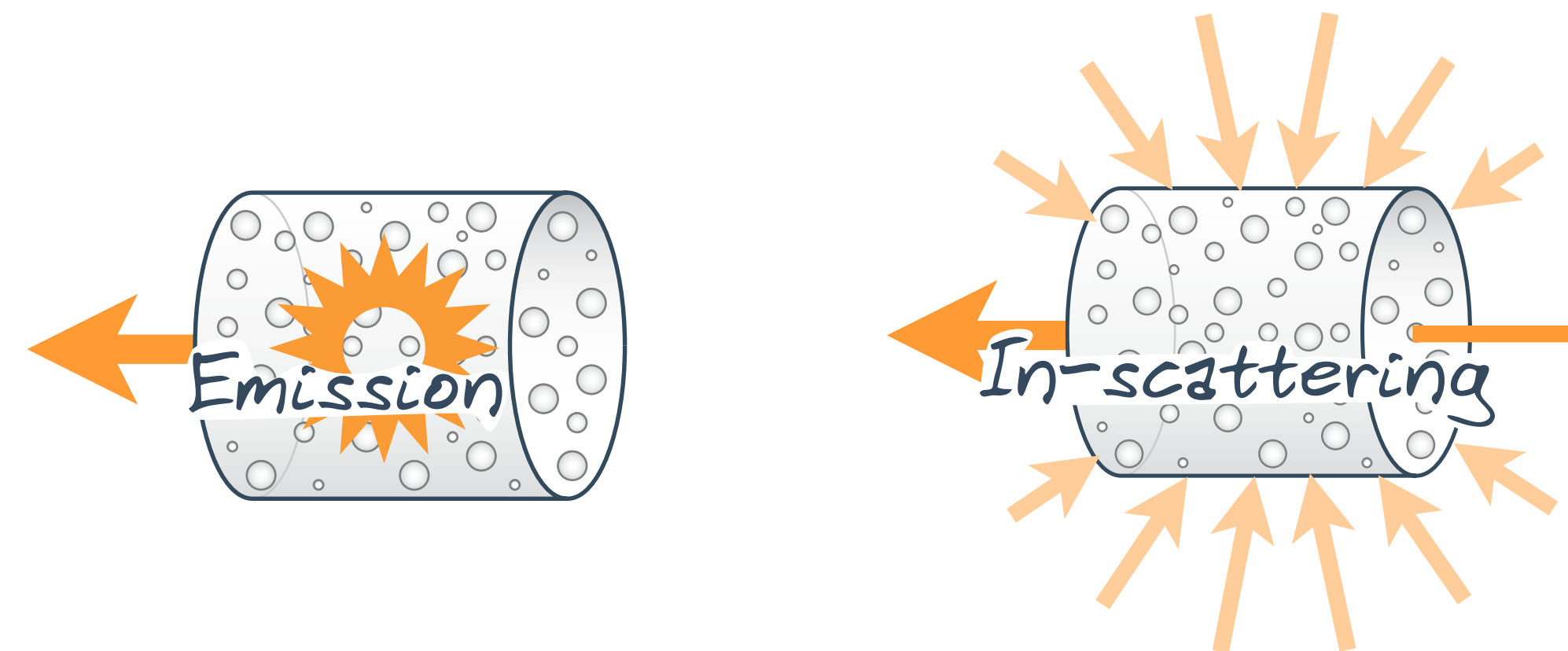
$$\frac{dL}{dz} = \mu_a(\mathbf{x}) L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$

$L_e$  - emitted radiance

# RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION



$$\frac{dL(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{dz} = -\mu_a(\mathbf{x})L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) - \mu_s(\mathbf{x})L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \mu_a(\mathbf{x})L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{x})L_s(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$$



[Chandrasekhar 1960]

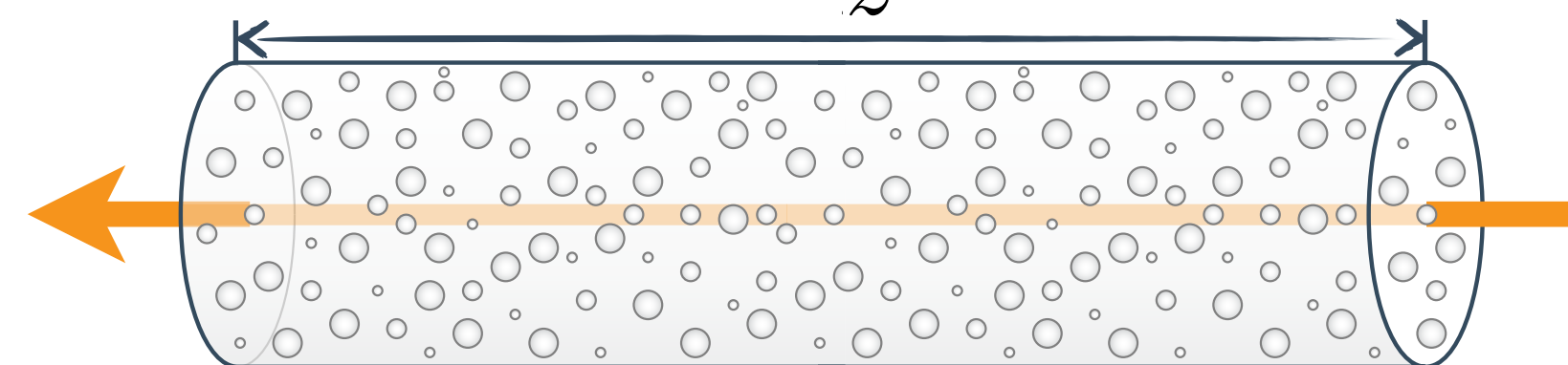


# RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION

Extinction coefficient  $\mu_t(\mathbf{x}) = \mu_a(\mathbf{x}) + \mu_s(\mathbf{x})$

$$\frac{dL(\mathbf{x}, \omega)}{dz} = \begin{aligned} & -\mu_t(\mathbf{x})L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \quad \text{Losses} \\ & + \mu_a(\mathbf{x})L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{x})L_s(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \quad \text{Gains} \end{aligned}$$

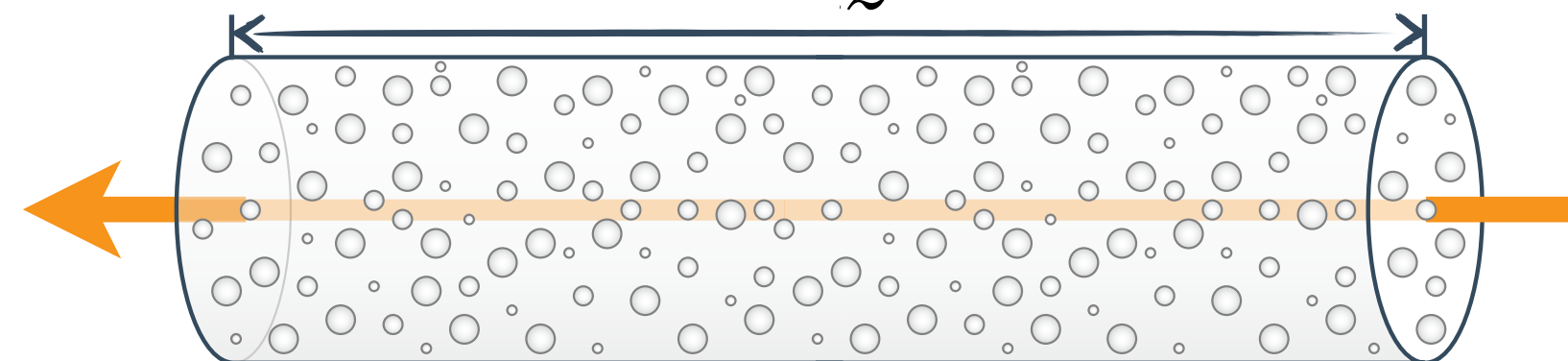
What about a finite-length beam?



[Chandrasekhar 1960]

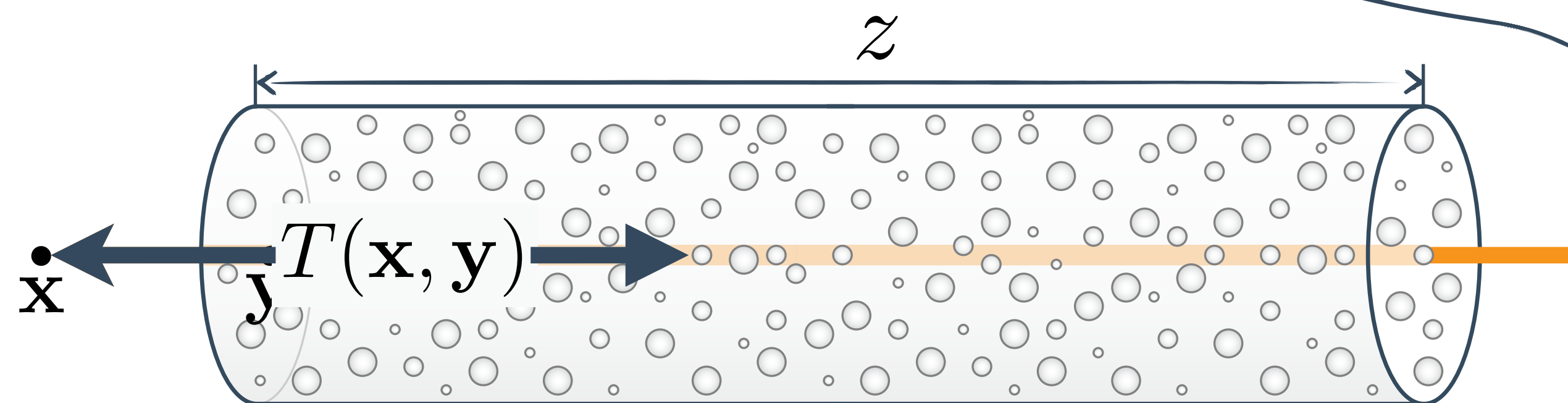
$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y}$$

What about a finite-length beam?



$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y}$$

Transmittance  $T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = e^{-\int_0^y \mu_t(\mathbf{s}) d\mathbf{s}}$  is the fraction of light that makes it from  $\mathbf{y}$  to  $\mathbf{x}$



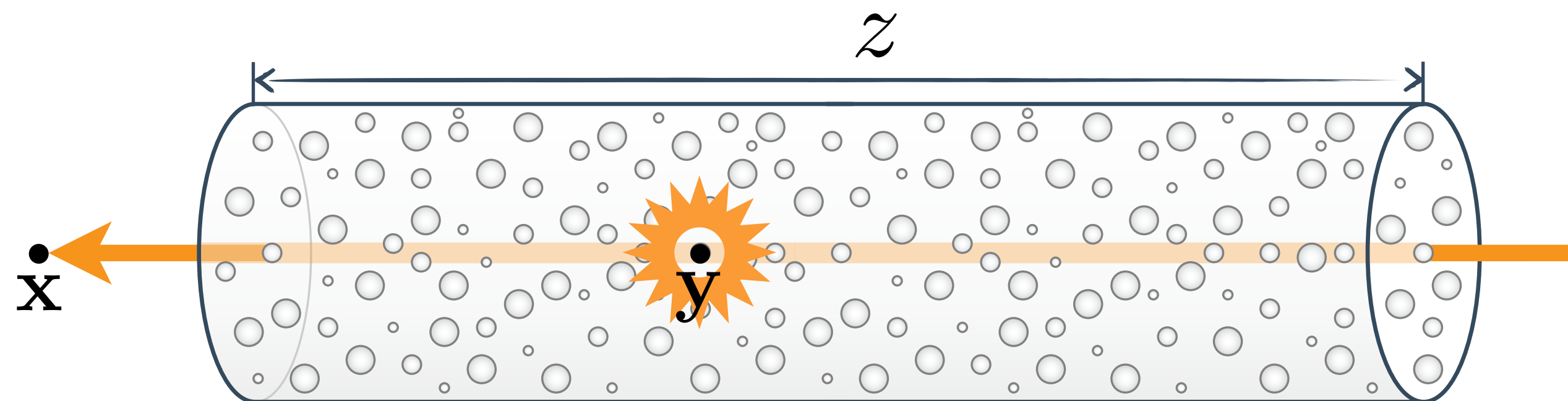
Optical thickness

$$\tau(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \int_0^y \mu_t(\mathbf{s}) d\mathbf{s}$$



# RTE – INTEGRAL FORM

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \underbrace{\mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega)}_{\text{Emission}} + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y}$$

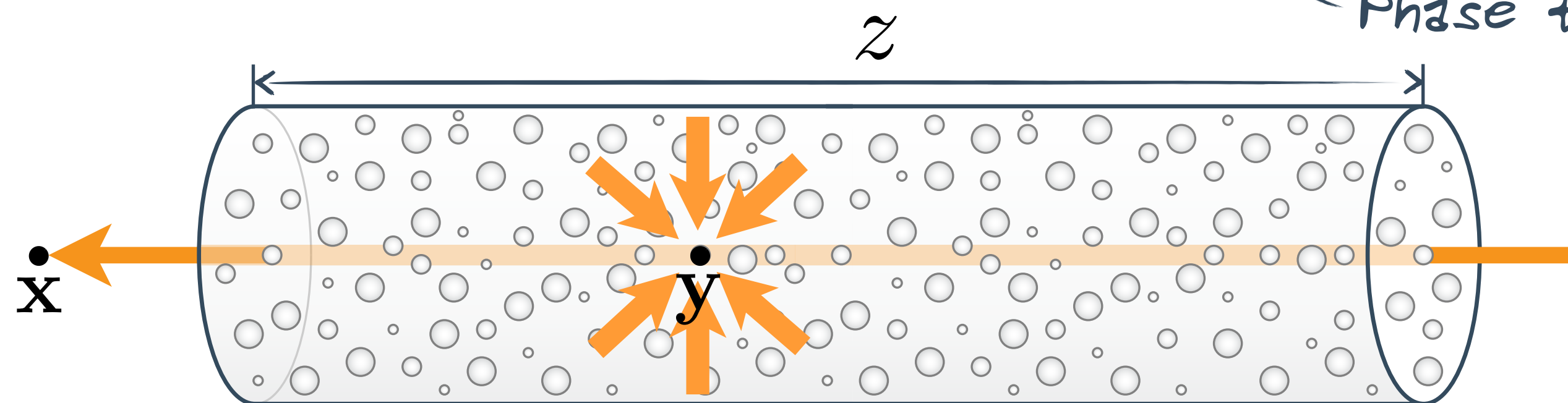


$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y}$$

*In-scattering*

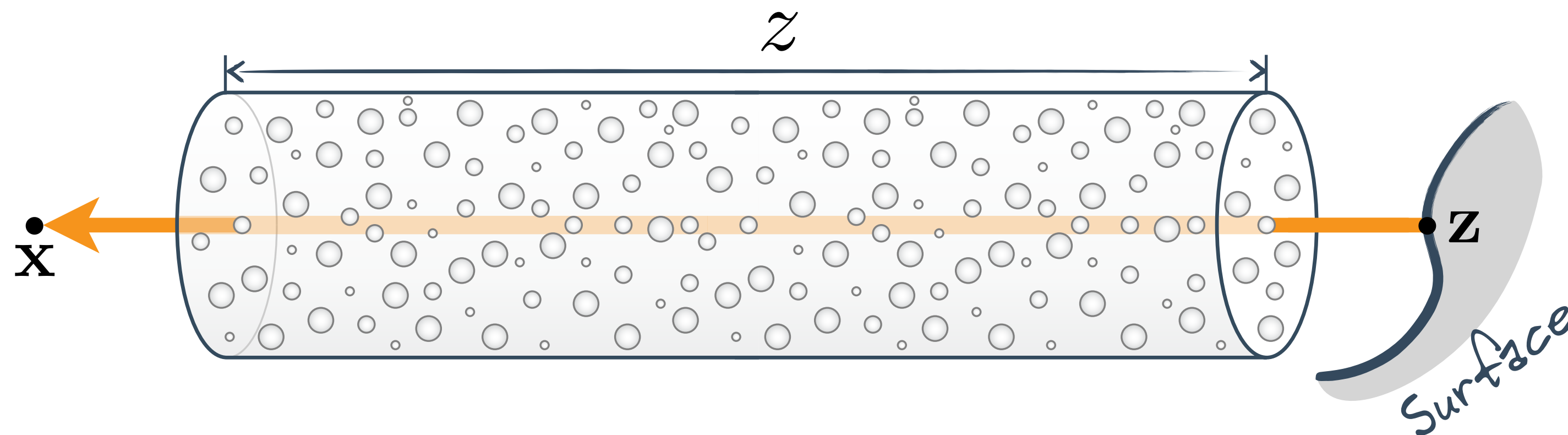
$$L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) = \int_{S^2} f_p(\omega, \bar{\omega}) L(\mathbf{y}, \bar{\omega}) d\bar{\omega}$$

*Phase function*



$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y} \\ + T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) L_o(\mathbf{z}, \omega)$$

*Background radiance*



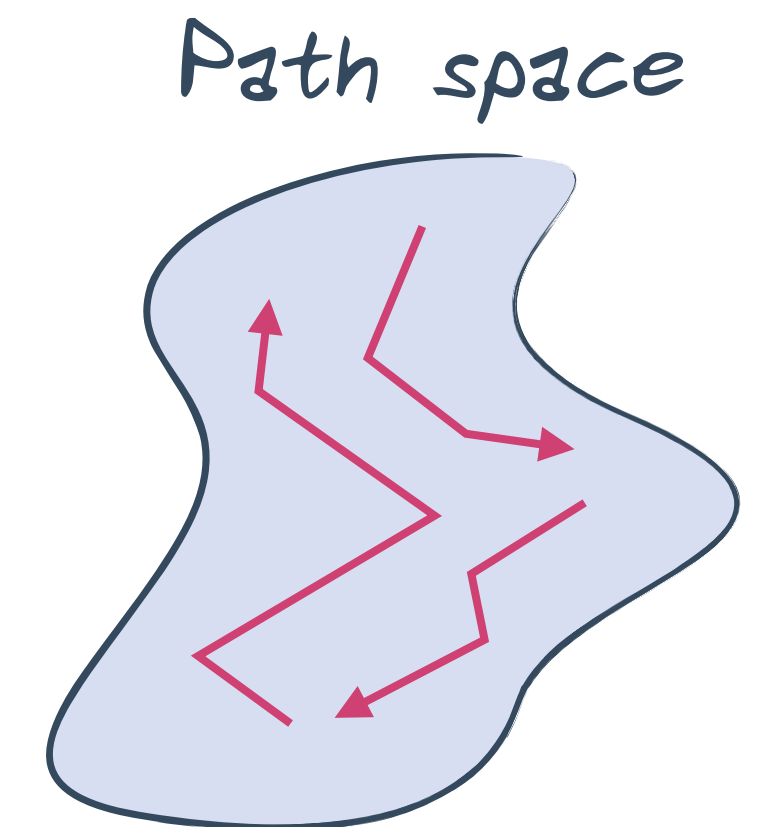
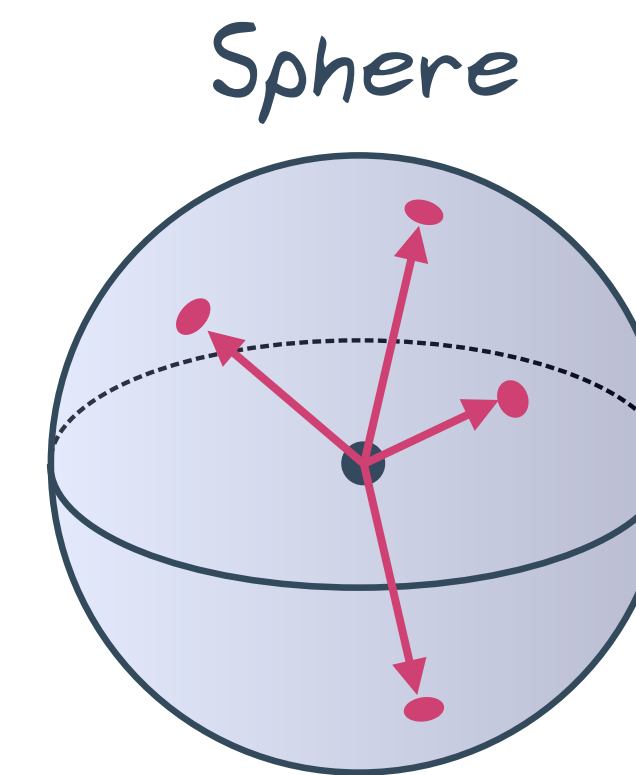
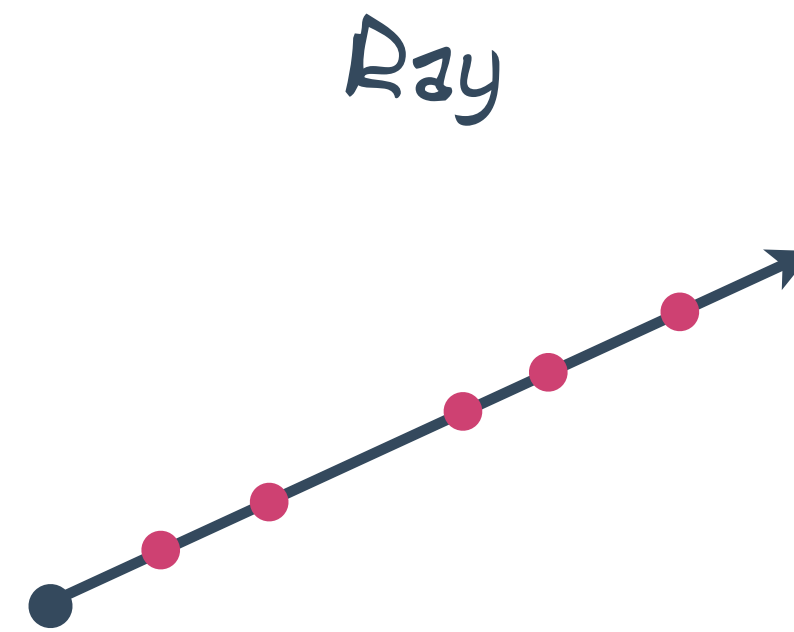


$$L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) = \int_0^z T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] d\mathbf{y} \\ + T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) L_o(\mathbf{z}, \omega)$$

*How do we solve it?*

# MONTE CARLO INTEGRATION

$$F = \int_{\mathcal{D}} f(x) \, dx$$



$$\langle F \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{f(x_i)}{p(x_i)}$$

↑ Probability density function (PDF)

$$\langle L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \rangle = \frac{T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{p(y)} \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right] + \frac{T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})}{P(z)} L_o(\mathbf{z}, \omega)$$

$p(y)$  - probability density of distance  $y$

$P(z)$  - probability of exceeding distance  $z$



Transmittance estimation

$$\langle L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \rangle = \frac{T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})}{p(y)} \left[ \mu_a(\mathbf{y}) L_e(\mathbf{y}, \omega) + \mu_s(\mathbf{y}) L_s(\mathbf{y}, \omega) \right]$$

+  $\frac{T(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z})}{P(z)} L_o(\mathbf{z}, \omega)$

Distance sampling