

Modeling Light Transport in Fog for Computational Imaging

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**Simulated degraded visual environment at the
Sandia Fog Chamber Facility**

Introduction

- Light scattering through a medium can be modeled as photons or particles
- The paths can be visualized like billiard balls

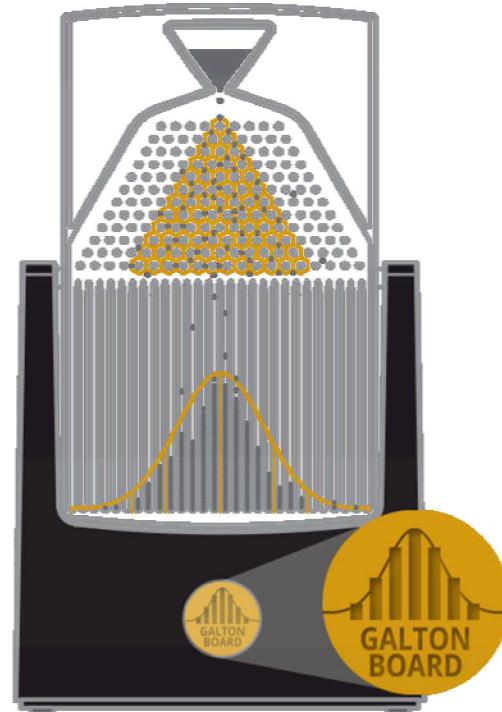


Introduction

- A Galton board shows the trend of the particles traveling from a light source



[9]

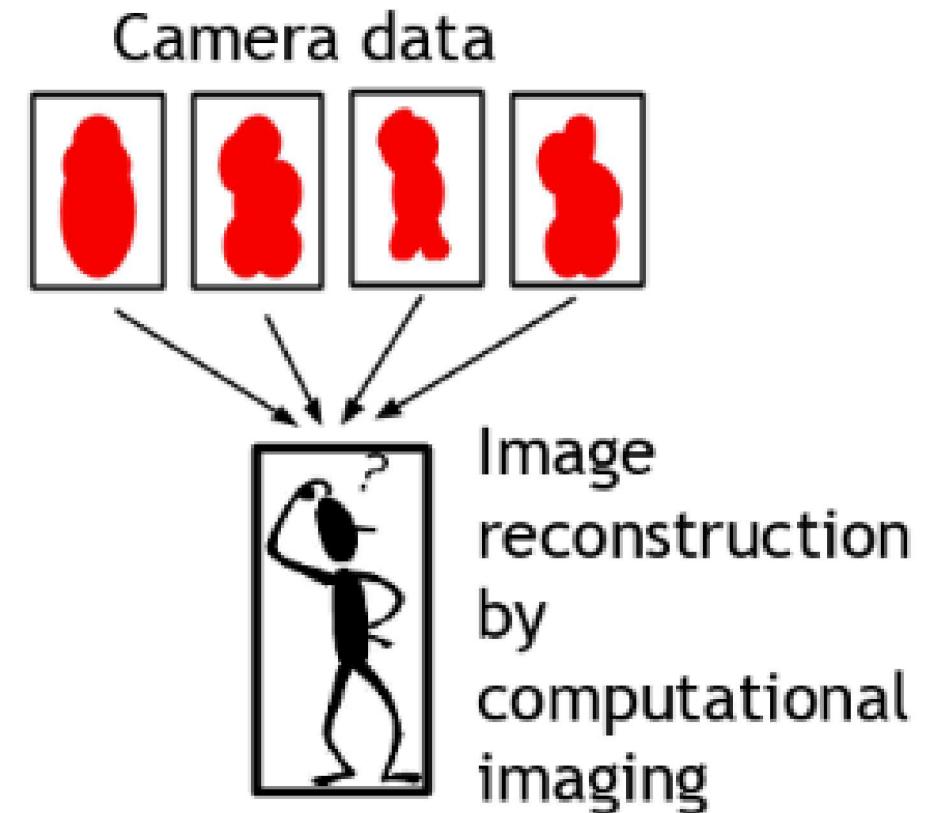
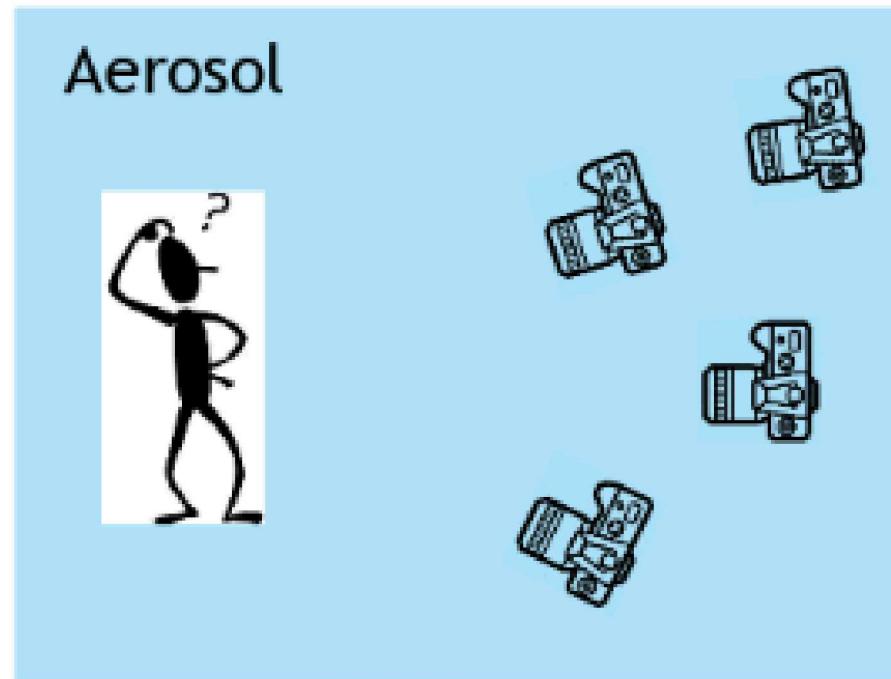


[8]

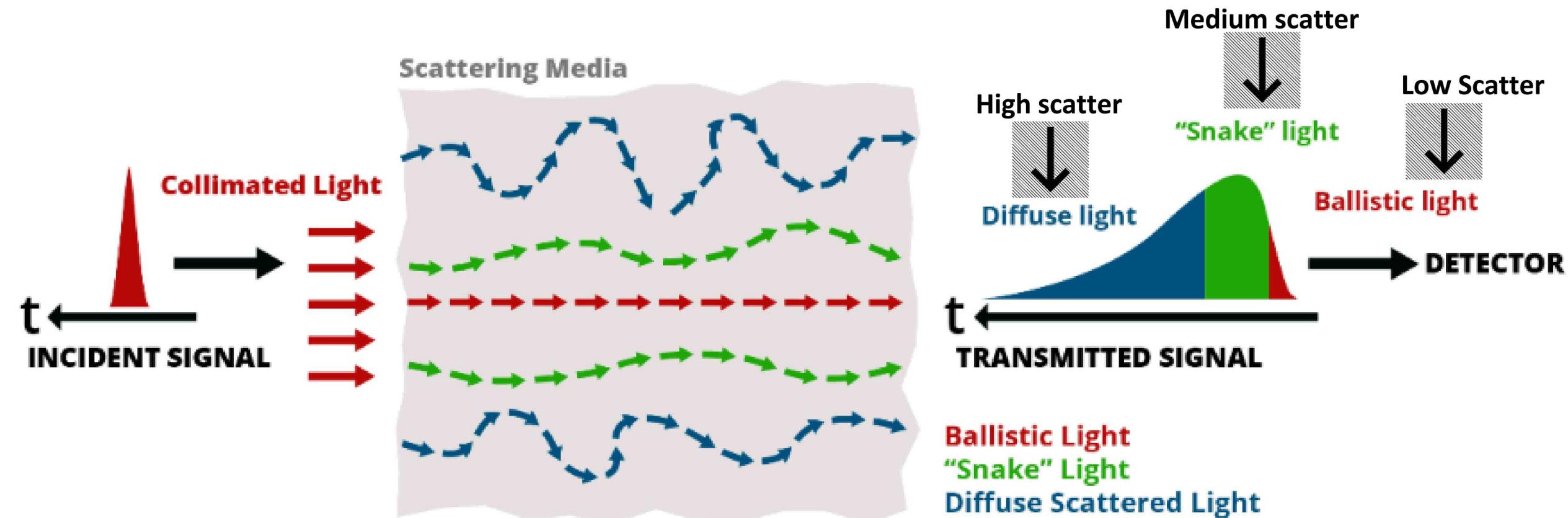


Motivation

- Possible imaging of objects in fog where cameras are not usable



Motivation



Methods

- The full transport model (radiative transport equation) is computationally cumbersome

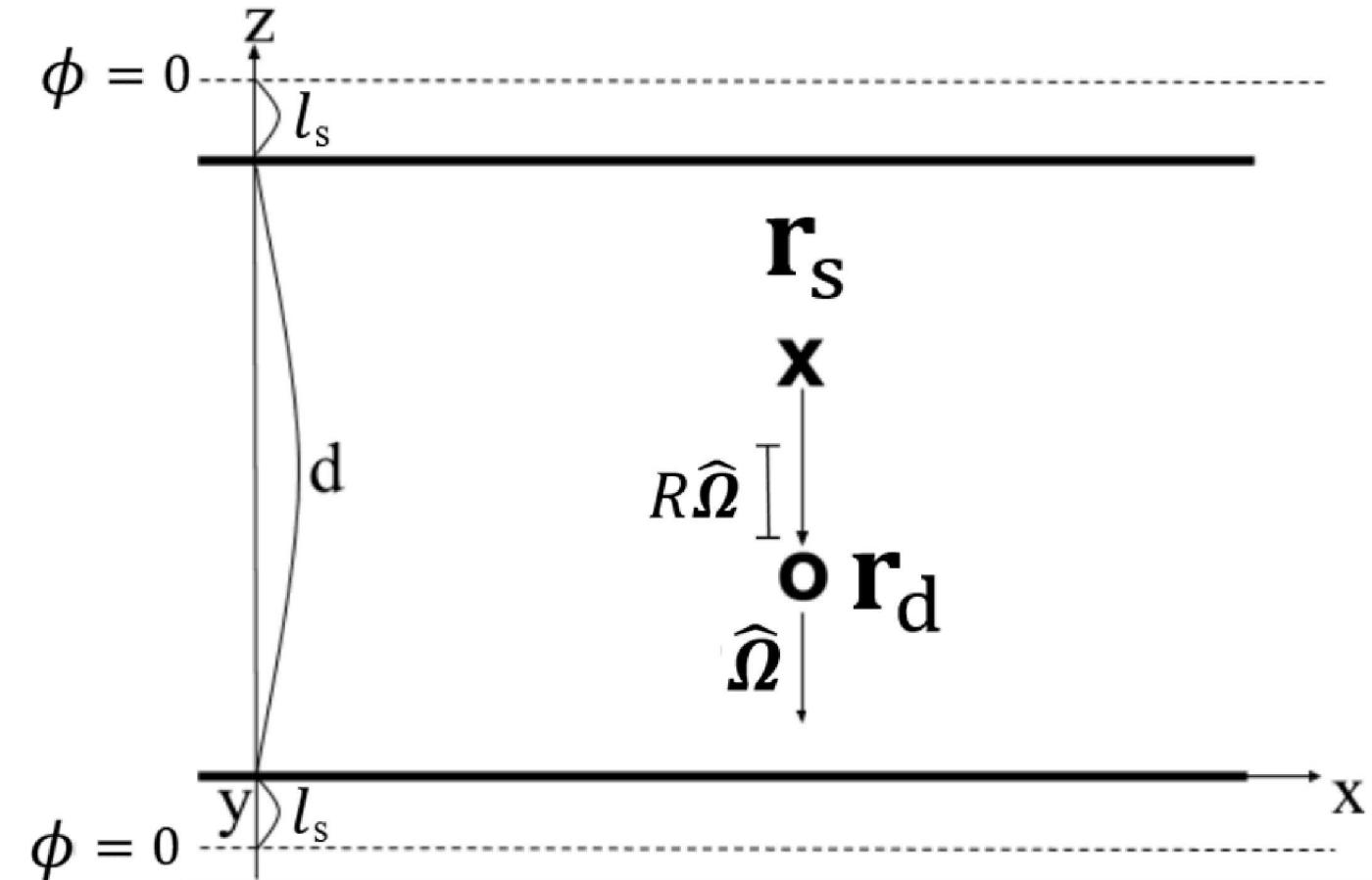
Full Transport Model

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}) + \hat{\Omega} \cdot \nabla I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}) + (\mu_a + \mu_s) I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}) = \mu_s \int_{4\pi} d\hat{\Omega}' f(\hat{\Omega}' \rightarrow \hat{\Omega}) I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}') + Q(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega})$$

- Simplifying assumptions must be made based on the level of scatter in the medium

Methods

- Simplifying Assumptions: Anisotropic Source and weak angular dependence for a homogeneous semi-infinite slab



Weak Angular Approximation

$$I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{3}{4\pi} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \hat{\Omega}$$

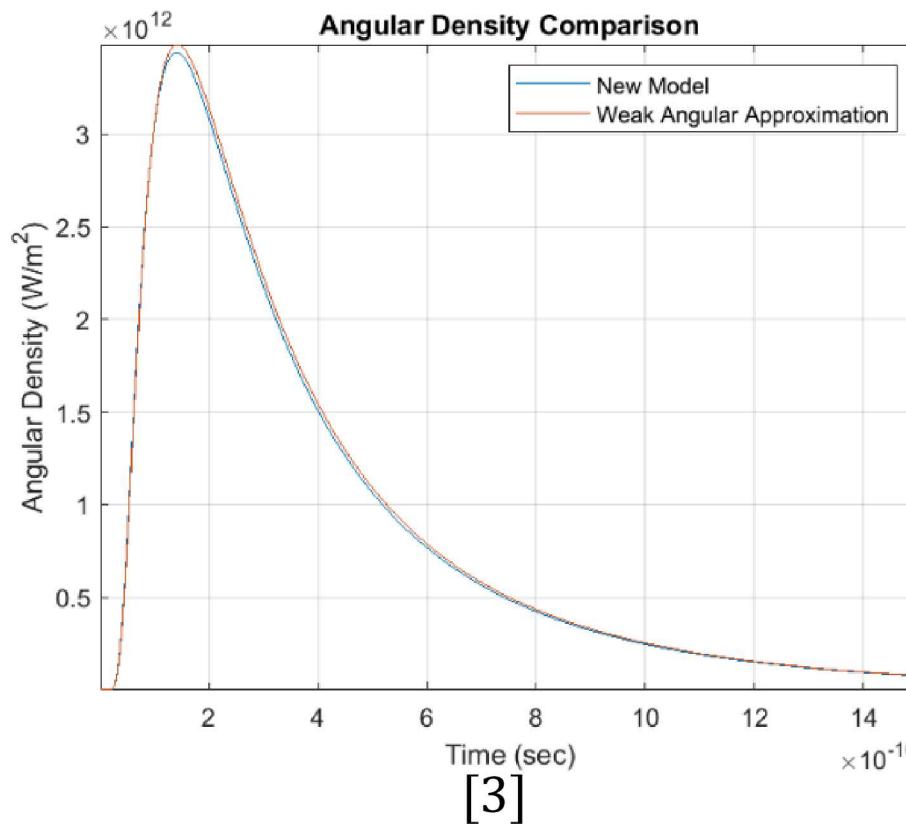
New Model

$$I(\mathbf{r}, t, \hat{\Omega}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dR \exp[-(\mu_a + \mu_s)R] [\phi(\mathbf{r}_d - R\hat{\Omega}, t) + 3g\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}_d - R\hat{\Omega}, t - \frac{R}{v}) \cdot \hat{\Omega}]$$

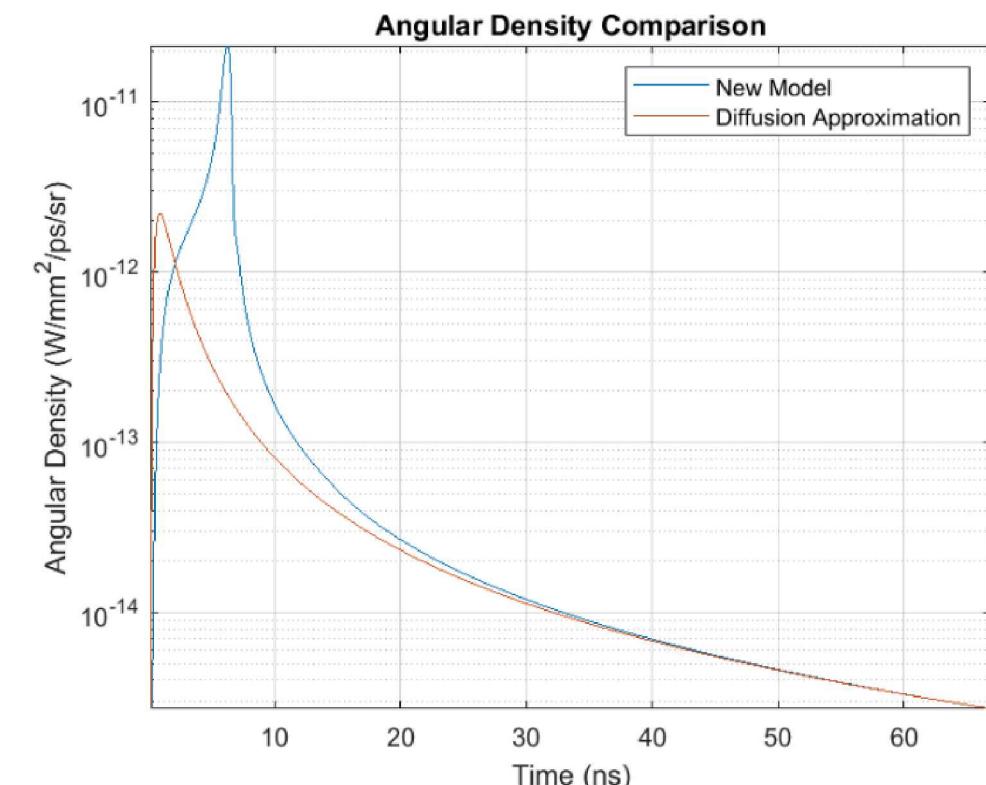
Results

New model and weak angular approximation for a homogeneous semi-infinite slab

Tissue Radiance

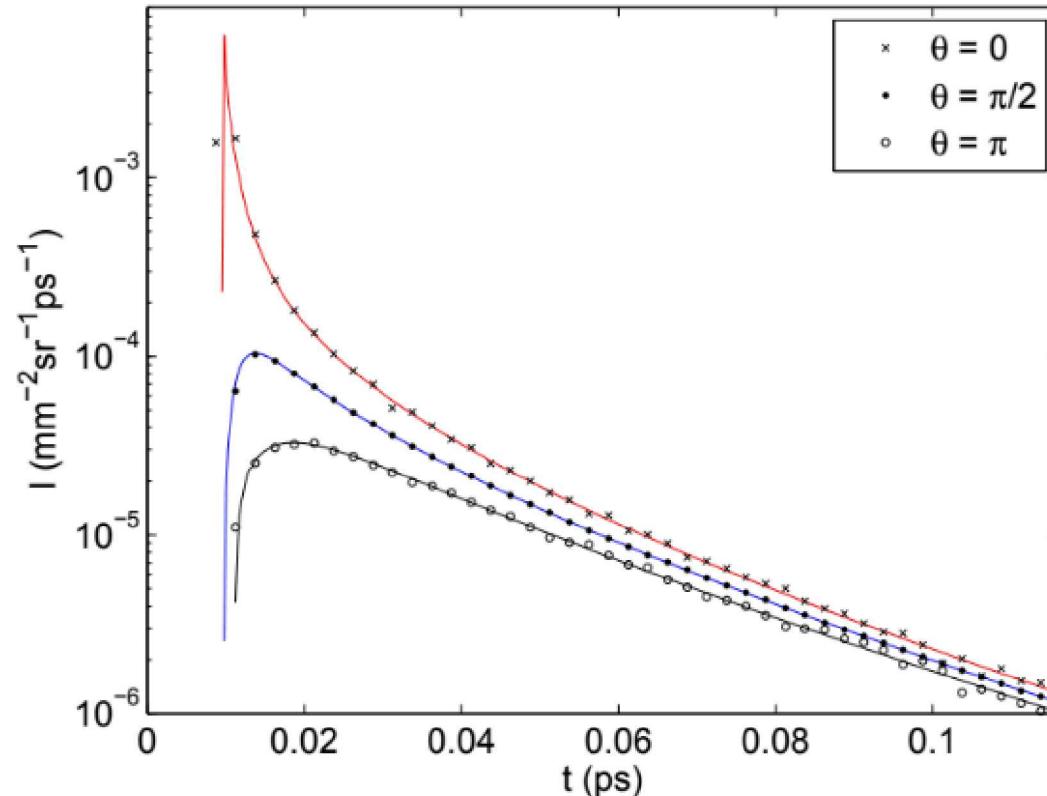


Fog Radiance



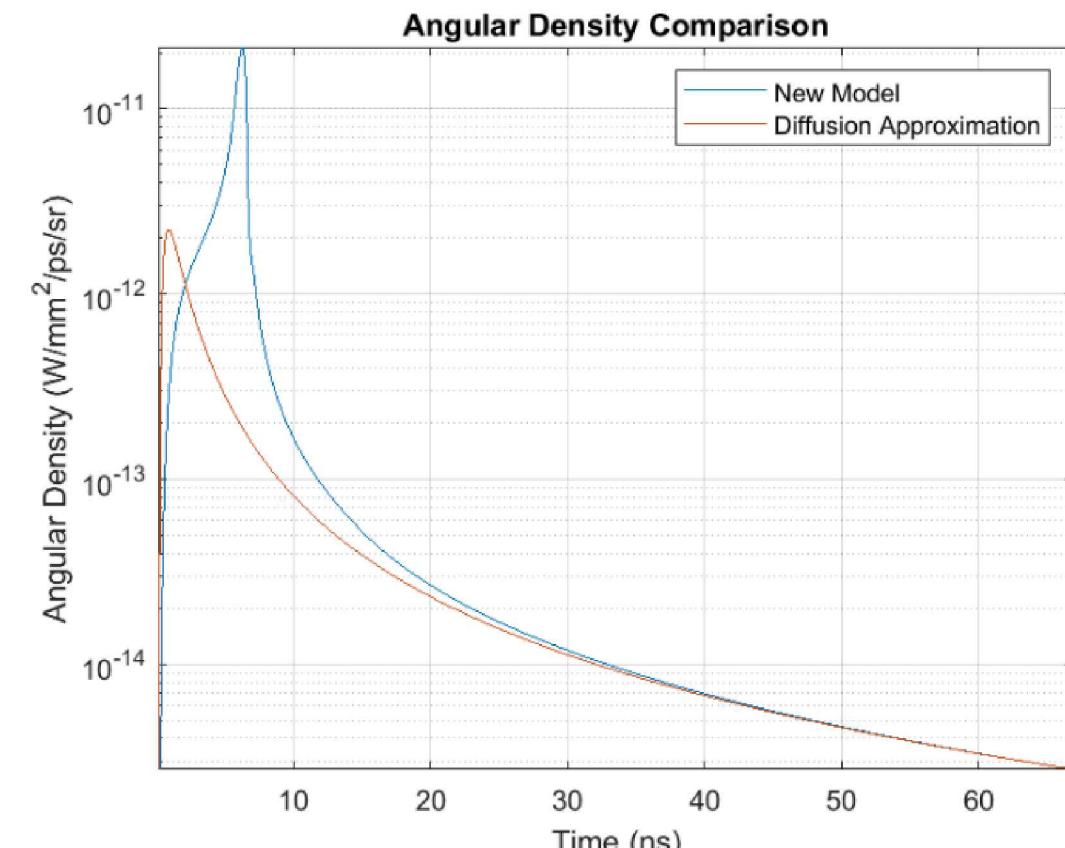
Results

Simulated Medium Anisotropic Scatter Medium



[6]

Fog Radiance



Conclusions

- Moderately scattered or “snake” light described by model
- Next step is to compare with experimental data from the Sandia fog chamber

Acknowledgements

- This research was funded and supported by the Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) and Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) Program at Sandia National Laboratories. Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration. Administration under contract DE-NA0003525. This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government. SAND Number: SAND2020-7571 PE

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