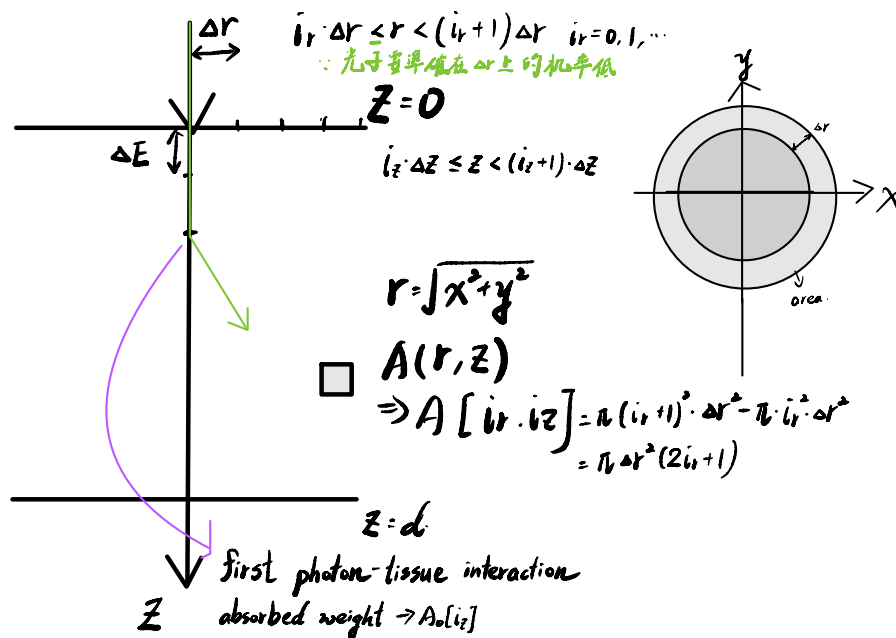


Optical Methods in Diagnosis

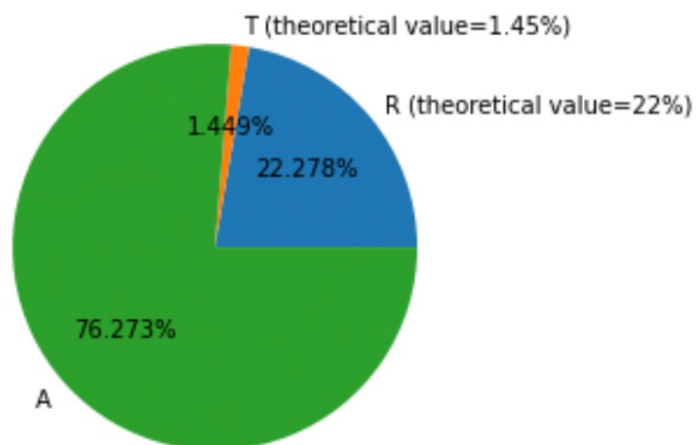
Homework #5 – Grid structure

We will develop a grid structure to store photon absorption information in space. Given $\mu_a = 6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\mu_s = 414 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $g = 0.91$, Henyey-Greenstein phase function, $n_0(\text{air}) = 1$, $n_1(\text{tissue}) = 1.37$, tissue thickness = 1.5 mm. **穿透率低**

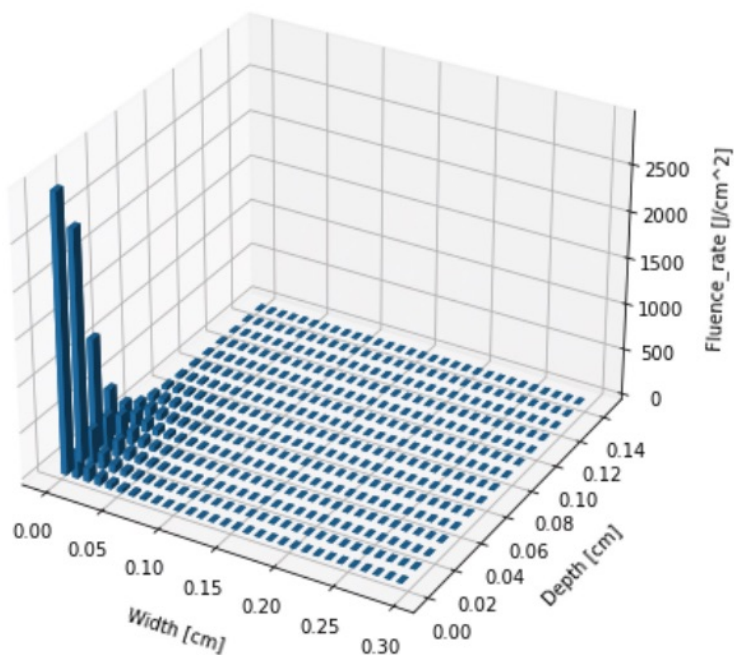
Develop a grid (overall 3 mm wide, 1.5 mm deep) for your model. Let $\Delta r = \Delta z = 0.1 \text{ mm}$. Use an infinitely narrow beam normally incident at the origin as the source and variable weight photons for 5 sets of 10,000 photons. Calculate reflectance R and transmittance T , and calculate the means and standard deviations. R should be about 0.22 ± 0.002 and T should be 0.0145 ± 0.0004 . Plot the **fluence rate** ($1/\text{cm}^2$) of **scattered photons** as a function of r and z . **不用管能量单位**
能量密度 **光源: 延z轴**
 Note that it is necessary to separate the absorption due to the first photon-tissue interaction from that of subsequently scattered photons. **最后要输出R和T**



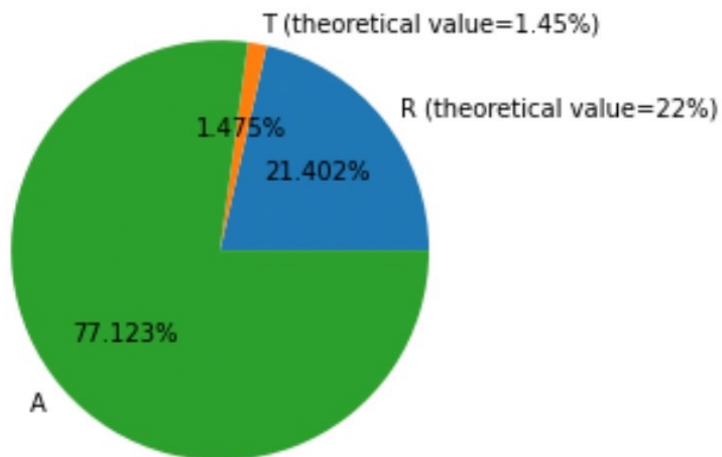
Anisotropic scattering($g=0.91$), photon_num=10000, run_1



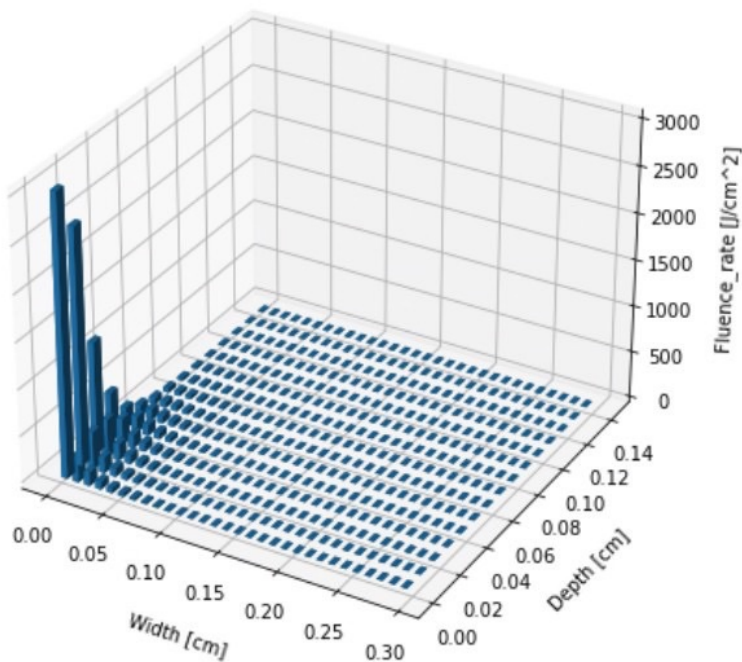
Fluence_rate_distribution, Incident beam power = 1W, Source_type = Pencil



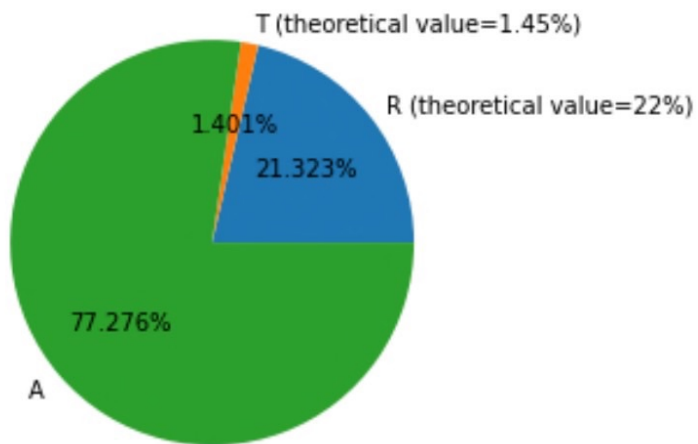
Anisotropic scattering($g=0.91$), photon_num=10000, run_2



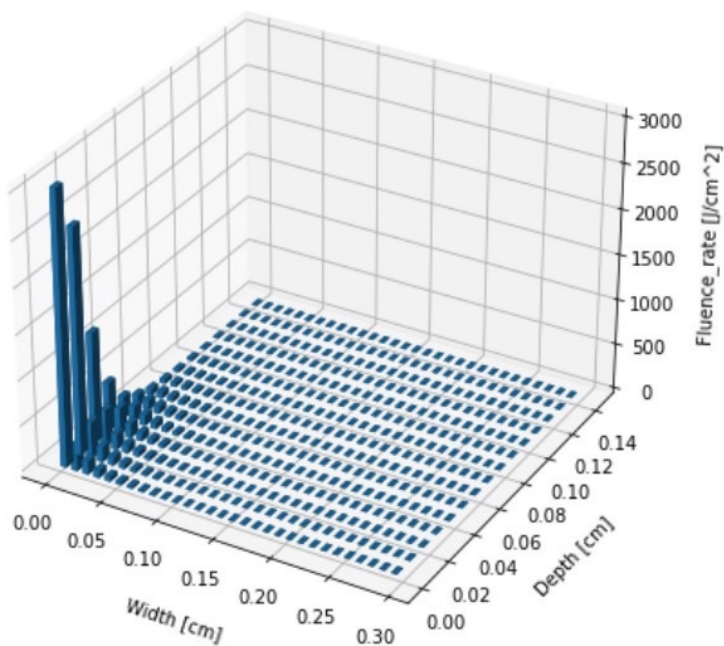
Fluence_rate_distribution, Incident beam power = 1W, Source_type = Pencil



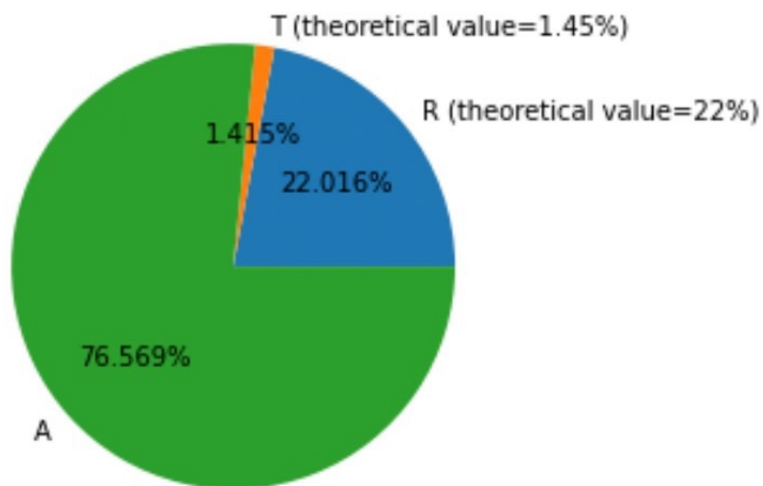
Anisotropic scattering($g=0.91$), photon_num=10000, run_3



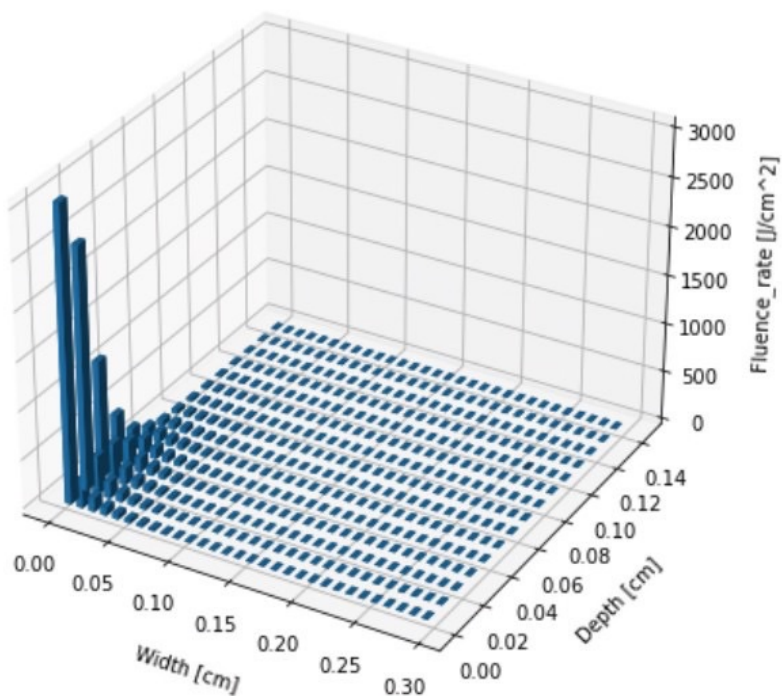
Fluence_rate_distribution, Incident beam power = 1W, Source_type = Pencil



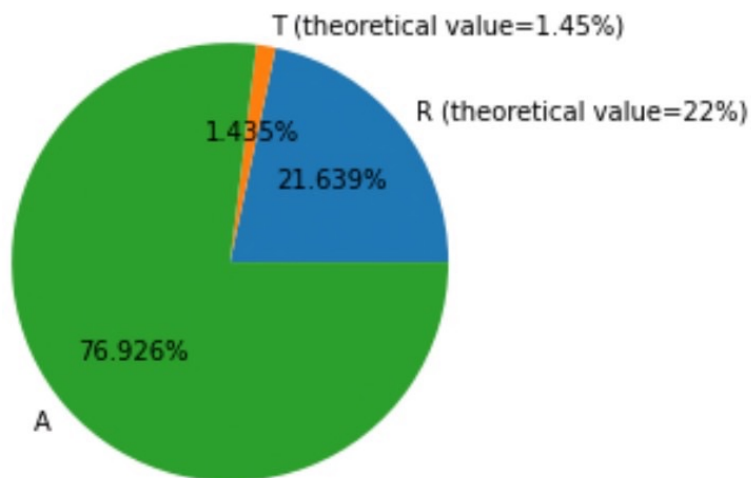
Anisotropic scattering($g=0.91$), photon_num=10000, run_4



Fluence_rate_distribution, Incident beam power = 1W, Source_type = Pencil



Anisotropic scattering($g=0.91$), photon_num=10000, run_5



Fluence_rate_distribution, Incident beam power = 1W, Source_type = Pencil

