

Photon transferring

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1 Heuristic derivation of the light transportation equation

In this section we derive the light transportation equation in a way inspired by the quantum Boltzmann equation (QBE). We know in an isotropic medium, the dispersion relation of light is always in the form of

$$\omega = ck, \quad (1)$$

where c is the effective speed of light in the medium, and therefore

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{k}} = c\hat{\mathbf{k}} =: c\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ is the direction of the photon momentum, i.e. the direction of light propagation. Thus, for photons in an isotropic and uniform medium, In the LHS of QBE, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{k}} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + c\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{r}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Ignoring non-linear processes, due to conservation of energy, the magnitude of the \mathbf{k} vector is conserved, and therefore we may confine ourselves to a small segment of $f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}, t)$ where $|\mathbf{k}|$ is a given constant. We name the resulting distribution function $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)$ **radiance**, where the degree of freedom \mathbf{k} is reduced to its direction. We choose the following normalization scheme:

$$I(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t), \quad (4)$$

where I is the radiation intensity at \mathbf{r}, t . There of course has to be some kind of normalization constant between f and L ; currently, however, since we are only working with single-photon processes, and all scattering events can be thought of as scattering with some kind of “disorders” in the medium, the collision integral in QBE, obtained from Fermi golden rule, is linear with respect to f : it always takes the form of

$$-2\pi \sum_{\mathbf{k}'} |M(\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}')|^2 (f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}, t) - f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}', t)) \delta(\omega_{\mathbf{k}} - \omega_{\mathbf{k}'}),$$

where the quantum corrections to the incoming and the outgoing terms cancel each other. Applying this fact to the isotropic, uniform and linear case mentioned above, we find the collision integral in the Boltzmann of photon is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= c\mu_s \int d\Omega' (L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) - L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \\ &= c\mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') - c\mu_s L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where we have decomposed the scattering matrix into an overall strength $c\mu_s$ (the c factor will cancel with the c factor in the second term of LHS), and a function $P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ – for some reason called the **phase function** – measuring how anisotropic the scattering process is, and the normalization condition is

$$\int d\Omega' P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = 1, \quad (6)$$

and when the scattering process is also completely isotropic, we have

$$P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = \frac{1}{4\pi}. \quad (7)$$

The QBE of photons therefore becomes the following **radiation transfer equation (RTE)**:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} + \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L = -\mu_s L + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}'). \quad (8)$$

The conditions of the validity of the above equation includes the aforementioned assumptions that the medium is uniform and isotropic, and there is no nonlinear process in the system, and also the fundamental validity condition of QBE: the validity of gradient expansion of the effective density matrix in the Wigner representation. Physically speaking, this means the system should allow the formation of defined wave packets, which has well-defined positions but also looks like a plane wave when we zoom in on it. Specifically, this means diffraction shouldn't be an important factor here; but if a structure with strong diffraction can be modeled as a scattering process, diffraction in this case can still be captured by the collision integral.

The next step is to find the true meaning of μ_s . Assuming a clean background and a stationary configuration, the second term in the RHS of (8) vanishes, and we know $I \propto L$, and we find

$$\frac{dI}{dz} = -\mu_s I,$$

where z is the propagation length. So we find $1/\mu_s$ is roughly the mean path l_s between two scattering incidents, and (8) can also be alternatively written as

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} + \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L = \frac{1}{l_s} \int d\Omega' (L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) - L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}'), \quad (9)$$

from which we have

$$\frac{dI}{dz} + \frac{1}{l_s} I = 0 \quad (10)$$

when the system reaches the stationary state.

Some scattering processes turn the photons into other degrees of freedom, and in the foreseeable future they will not come back; these processes are just absorption processes, and we can just add them to (8) using the relaxation time approximation, and get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} + \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L &= -\mu_a L + \underbrace{\frac{1}{l_s}}_{\mu_s} \int d\Omega' (L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) - L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \\ &= -\underbrace{(\mu_a + \mu_s)}_{\mu_t} L + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}'), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where μ_t is known as the extinction coefficient.

Until now, we have only discussed about “scalar light”: L contains no discrete index. This works when all photons in the system are polarized in one direction; this however is not a realistic assumption in actual optical systems. Thus, in (11), we need to replace L and P by 2×2 matrices; $L_{\alpha\beta}$ can be seen as the single-photon reduced density matrix when the spatial indices are fixed: the full single-photon reduced density matrix is $L_{\alpha\mathbf{k},\beta\mathbf{k}'}$, and \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{k}' are recast into \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{r} when we derive the Boltzmann equation. Now (11) is

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial L_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial t} + \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L_{\alpha\beta} = -\underbrace{(\mu_a + \mu_s)_{\alpha\gamma}}_{\mu_t} L_{\gamma\beta} + \mu_s \int d\Omega' P_{\alpha\gamma}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') L_{\gamma\beta}(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t). \quad (12)$$

The detected intensity is $\text{tr } L$. It's however possible that $P_{\alpha\gamma}$ randomly turns one polarization to another, and if this polarization relaxation process is fast enough that long before L reaches equilibrium, $L_{\alpha\beta}$ is almost unpolarized, (11) can still be taken literally, since

$$L_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} L/2. \quad (13)$$

A final correction to RTE is the spatial non-uniformity of optical properties, including scattering and change of light speed. This means both $\mu_{a/s}$ and $P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ may have spatial variance, and so does c ; of course, this variance shouldn't break the validity of QBE. In this case even though the correct generalization of RTE contains, say, $\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}(cL)$, due to the slow spatial variance of c , we can still rewritten it as $c\nabla_{\mathbf{r}}L$, and get back to (11).

2 From RTE to the diffusion equation

Under the following assumptions, RTE is reduced to the diffusion equation:

- The radiance is nearly isotropic – and therefore if we do spherical harmonic expansion to it, only the $l = 0, 1$ components need to be kept. This happens when scattering is strong enough so that the direction of light propagation is randomized; to be exact, this means scattering is much stronger than absorption: $1/c\mu_a$ is the time scale of how long radiation lasts in the system before being dampened by absorption, and scattering should randomized the directions of light propagation within this period of time. Note that this also means that if the radiance starts with a highly anisotropic configuration, then there is already a (although short) period of time in the beginning during which the diffusion equation is not a good description of the dynamics of the system.
- The change of current density is much slower than the speed photons pass the mean free path.
- The scattering property has rotational symmetry (although not completely isotropic): thus $P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$. This can be seen as included in the second approximation, since otherwise it's not likely that the radiance finally converges to an isotropic solution.

In this section we ignore polarization; that's to say, we assume that scattering events relax polarization quickly enough.

If we only keep the first two spherical harmonic components of L (here the first approximation is used), i.e. the $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ dependence of L is either trivial or is proportional to something dot $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$, then we have

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \Phi(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{3}{4\pi} \mathbf{J} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}, \quad (14)$$

where

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t) \quad (15)$$

is recognized as the current density; this seems intuitive from the microscopic meaning of L , and we are also going to explicitly show that \mathbf{J} appears in its expected position in the diffusion equation. We can explicitly verify that the normalization conditions are correct: for example, we have

$$\int d\Omega \frac{3}{4\pi} \mathbf{J} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}} \underbrace{\cos \theta}_{\hat{\mathbf{s}}_z} = J_z, \quad (16)$$

where the $J_{x,y}$ terms, since they contain a $\sin \varphi$ or $\cos \varphi$ factor, vanish under the integral over $d\Omega$.

Now, by applying $\int d\Omega$ to (11), the LHS becomes

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)}_{\mathbf{J}}, \quad (17)$$

where we have used the condition

$$\nabla \cdot (\hat{\mathbf{s}} L) = \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla L \quad (18)$$

since $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ has no spatial dependence, while the RHS becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= -\mu_t \Phi + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) \int d\Omega P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \\ &= -\mu_t \Phi + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) \\ &= -\mu_t \Phi + \mu_s \Phi = -\mu_a \Phi, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

and thus we have

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} + \mu_a \Phi = 0. \quad (20)$$

Now we see \mathbf{J} indeed is the current density.

Then, we apply $\int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}}$ to (11). This time the calculation will be slightly more non-trivial. The LHS now is

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} \hat{\mathbf{s}} L, \quad (21)$$

where we again use the condition (18). A direct evaluation tells us

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \Phi = \frac{1}{3} \Phi, \quad (22)$$

and the contribution from the \mathbf{J} part is zero. The (z, z) component of $\int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} \hat{\mathbf{s}}$, for example, is

$$\int d\Omega \cos^2 \theta = \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \cos^2 \theta \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\pi,$$

and hence the $1/3$ factor. On the other hand, the (x, z) or (y, z) components suffer from the existence of a vanishing $\int d\varphi \sin \varphi$ or $\cos \varphi$ factor, and for the (x, y) component, $\int d\varphi \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$ is still zero. So now we find the full expression of the LHS:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{3} \nabla \Phi. \quad (23)$$

As for the RHS, we have

$$\text{RHS} = -\mu_t \mathbf{J} + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) \int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}'). \quad (24)$$

We use $\hat{\mathbf{s}}'$ as the z axis, and then $P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = P(\cos \theta)$, and therefore $\int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ is always parallel to $\hat{\mathbf{s}}'$, since the x and y components contain $\int d\varphi \sin \varphi$ and $\int d\varphi \cos \varphi$ and therefore vanish. We therefore write

$$\int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = g \hat{\mathbf{s}}', \quad (25)$$

where g is an unknown factor. The RHS therefore becomes

$$\text{RHS} = -\mu_t \mathbf{J} + \mu_s g \int d\Omega' \hat{\mathbf{s}}' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) = -\mu_t \mathbf{J} + \mu_s g \mathbf{J}. \quad (26)$$

So we have

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{3} \nabla \Phi = -\mu_t \mathbf{J} + \mu_s g \mathbf{J} = -(\mu_a + \mu_s') \mathbf{J}, \quad \mu_s' = (1 - g) \mu_s. \quad (27)$$

Now we invoke the condition that the change of the current is slow compared with $c\mu_t$, and we approximately, we have

$$\frac{1}{3} \nabla \Phi = -\mu_t \mathbf{J} + \mu_s g \mathbf{J} = -(\mu_a + \mu_s') \mathbf{J}, \quad \mu_s' = (1 - g) \mu_s. \quad (28)$$

This gives the constitutive relation between the current density and the gradient of radiance.

Thus, we find with the three – or two – assumptions listed at the start of this section, we have

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} + \mu_a \Phi = 0, \quad \mathbf{J} = -D \nabla \Phi, \quad (29)$$

where

$$D = \frac{1}{3(\mu_a + \mu_s')}, \quad \mu_s' = (1 - g) \mu_s, \quad (30)$$

and

$$\int d\Omega \hat{\mathbf{s}} P(\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = g \hat{\mathbf{s}}' \Rightarrow 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \cos \theta P(\cos \theta) = g. \quad (31)$$

Now we find RTE has been completely reduced to a diffusion equation.

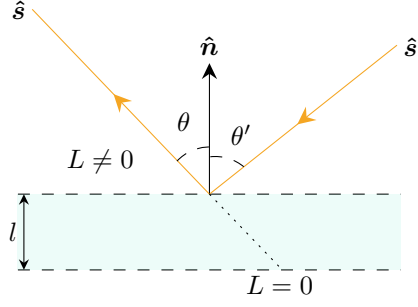


Figure 1: The boundary modeled as a region (the green rectangle) where scattering events are frequent

3 Volume rendering

In most everyday cases, the time evolution of L can be ignored: the system reaches equilibrium as soon as “the light is turned on”, since the speed of light is very fast. It’s also frequently assumed that c is one hundred percent uniform in space and not just very slow in its spatial change. In these cases, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L &= -\mu_a L + \underbrace{\frac{1}{l_s}}_{\mu_s} \int d\Omega' (L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) - L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}, t)) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \\ &= -\underbrace{(\mu_a + \mu_s)}_{\mu_t} L + \mu_s \int d\Omega' L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}', t) P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}'). \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

The time evolution term is thrown away. This equation is sometimes known as the **scattering equation** or **volume rendering equation**. Again, for polarized light, LP should be replaced by $P_{\alpha\gamma} L_{\gamma\beta}$.

4 Surface boundary condition: reflection

If we are not modeling things like clouds, and are interested in, say, the image of a cup or an apple, the bulk part of the scattering equation is easy, since everything is assumed to be isotropic and uniform in the bulk; the main problem then becomes how to treat the boundaries appropriately.

We can think the boundary of an object as a region where scattering is particularly strong, as in Fig. 1. On one side of the region, the radiance takes its value at the edge of the bulk, and on the other side of the region, the radiance decreases to zero. Suppose the thickness of the region is l .

Now we extend the $\hat{\mathbf{s}}$ line shown in Fig. 1 opposite its direction, until we reach the $L = 0$ side of the scattering region. We call this path C , and the length of this path is $l/\cos\theta$. We integrate the scattering equation (32) along this path, and get

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) = -\mu_t \int_C dl L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}) + \mu_s \int d\Omega' P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \int_C dl L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}'). \quad (33)$$

$L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ is a linear functional of the radiance distribution around the surface. (It has to be linear, since the scattering equation is a linear equation.) In the simplest case, the reflected light on one point ($L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$) mainly comes from incoming light at the same point; thus $L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ and $L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ on path C can be rewritten as some kind of damping function of $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$ times $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ and $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$, and we have

$$\mu_s \int_C dl L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = g(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \frac{\mu_s l}{\cos\theta} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}),$$

where $g(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$ comes from the properties of the scattering layer, and from time reversal symmetry we can assume that it's symmetric, since the phase function is symmetric. This means

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_s \int d\Omega' P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \int_C dl L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}') &= \mu_s l \int d\Omega' P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') g(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \frac{1}{\cos \theta} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \\ &= \mu_s l \int \underbrace{\cos \theta' d\Omega' P(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') g(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \frac{1}{\cos \theta \cos \theta'}}_{\text{symmetric}} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}).\end{aligned}\quad (34)$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_t \int_C dl L(\mathbf{r}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}) &= \mu_t g(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \frac{l}{\cos \theta} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \\ &= \mu_t l \int \underbrace{\cos \theta' d\Omega' \delta(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \frac{1}{\cos \theta \cos \theta'}}_{\text{symmetric}} L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}'),\end{aligned}\quad (35)$$

where

$$\delta(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \delta(\theta - \theta') \delta(\varphi - \varphi'). \quad (36)$$

So finally, from (33) we get

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \int f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \cos \theta' d\Omega', \quad f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') = f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}', \hat{\mathbf{s}}). \quad (37)$$

We find the exact theory (under the aforementioned premises) of light propagation in this case turns out to be (37), which is known as the **rendering equation**. In the rendering equation we have the symmetric function $f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}')$, called the **bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF)**. We can always readjust the BRDF so that it is only non-zero when $\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{s}}' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ have different signs. This can be seen by noticing that an outgoing (i.e. $\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} > 0$) radiance always comes from an ingoing radiance, and therefore its effect can be alternatively attributed to the latter. This means we can rewrite (37) to

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) = \int_{\hat{\mathbf{s}}' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} < 0} f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \cos \theta' d\Omega', \quad \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} > 0, \quad (38)$$

with the BRDF defined appropriately. The photon number conservation condition (essentially the energy conservation condition, since we don't have any frequency changing mechanism) is

$$\int f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \cos \theta' d\Omega' \leq 1. \quad (39)$$

This is an inequality, because absorption is also included in the BRDF.

(38) can be derived in a more straightforward way from energy conservation, where we define

$$dL(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) = L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') \cos \theta' f(\hat{\mathbf{s}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}') d\Omega', \quad (40)$$

where the $\cos \theta'$ factor can be obtained intuitively by considering the fact that if a beam of light is incident on the material with an angle θ' , the effective cross section of the beam is reduced by a factor of $\cos \theta'$.

5 More about surface

One thing that is hard to place this into the framework of scattering of photons in a 3D space is transmission, since now we have two bulk areas with different optical properties, and the Boltzmann transportation approach needs to be corrected to capture this scenario. We still consider TODO: Fabry-Pérot interferometer??? We know a crystal ball also has internal electromagnetic modes, which can only be derived with full wave optics; also multiple reflection/transmission, without polarization relaxation, can also create phenomenon that can't be captured by scalar (11)??

A even more complicated case is when there indeed is a very thin intermediate layer between the two bulk spaces; in this case we need **bidirectional scattering-surface reflectance distribution function (BSSRDF)** and **bidirectional scattering-surface transmittance distribution function (BSSTDF)**, which includes the possibility that light comes into the surface in one position but goes out in another.

There is a major notation difference between the notation above that is more familiar to physicists and the standard notation in computer graphics: in CG, the direction unit vector is usually represented as ω , and $d\Omega$ is often written as $d\omega$; thus the rendering equation now reads

$$L(\omega_o) = \int f(\omega_o, \omega_i) L(\omega_i) |\cos \theta_i| d\omega_i, \quad (41)$$

where $f(\omega_o, \omega_i)$ is the sum of BRDF and BTDF; of course polarization may still be important above, and it's also possible that we have BSSTDF and BSSTDF so another integral in the position variable is needed.

6 Example of BDSF: boundary between two dielectrics

In this section we derive the

$$f_r = F_r \frac{\delta(\hat{\mathbf{s}}_i, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_r)}{|\cos \theta_r|} \quad (42)$$

For reflected light, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{E}_t|^2 &= |t|^2 |\mathbf{E}_i|^2 \Rightarrow \epsilon_t |\mathbf{E}_t|^2 = \frac{\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_i} |t|^2 \epsilon_i |\mathbf{E}_i|^2 \\ &\Rightarrow L_t(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_t) = \frac{n_t^2}{n_i^2} |t|^2 L_i(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_i). \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

7 Several trivial cases of volume rendering

The last piece needed to render a system with trivial bulk properties where all interesting things happen at the boundaries is how to link $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ at the boundaries with $L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ in the space.

Let's start with the example of the point source. Intuitively, the radiance around a point source assumes the form of

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \propto \frac{1}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}), \quad (44)$$

when there is no scattering or absorption in the space, which is the inverse-square law. We can verify this solution explicitly: when there is no scattering and absorption, the volume rendering equation reads

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L = 0, \quad (45)$$

and indeed we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \right) &= \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \hat{\mathbf{s}} \right) = \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \hat{\mathbf{r}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Here the second line makes use of the fact that $\delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$ involves no radial dependence.

It's instructive to compare this solution with the expression of L obtained from Maxwell equations. TODO: absence of diffraction

When we do have absorption and/or scattering in the system, intuitively we have

$$L(\mathbf{r}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \propto \frac{e^{-\mu_t r}}{r^2}, \quad (47)$$

which goes back to (44) when $\mu_t = 0$. Again this can be verified, under the assumption that we can ignore the amount of light going back (TODO: illustration): now the volume rendering equation becomes

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} L = -\mu_t L, \quad (48)$$

and the LHS evaluates into

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \left(\frac{e^{-\mu_t r}}{r^2} \right) &= \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \left(\frac{e^{-\mu_t r}}{r^2} \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \hat{\mathbf{r}} \right) \\
&= \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-\mu_t r}}{r^2} \right) \\
&= \delta(\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} (-\mu_t) e^{-\mu_t r} = \text{RHS}.
\end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

Interestingly, although the $e^{-\mu_t r}$ factor looks diffusional, it's different with the diffusion coefficient given in (29) and (30), and this can be expected: for a point source, the structure of the radiance is rather different with the assumption in (14).

(44) and (47) work as well for finite, spherical sources, of which the wave vector of radiation at the boundary is parallel to the normal vector. We want to

8 Path sampling, ray tracing, and the like