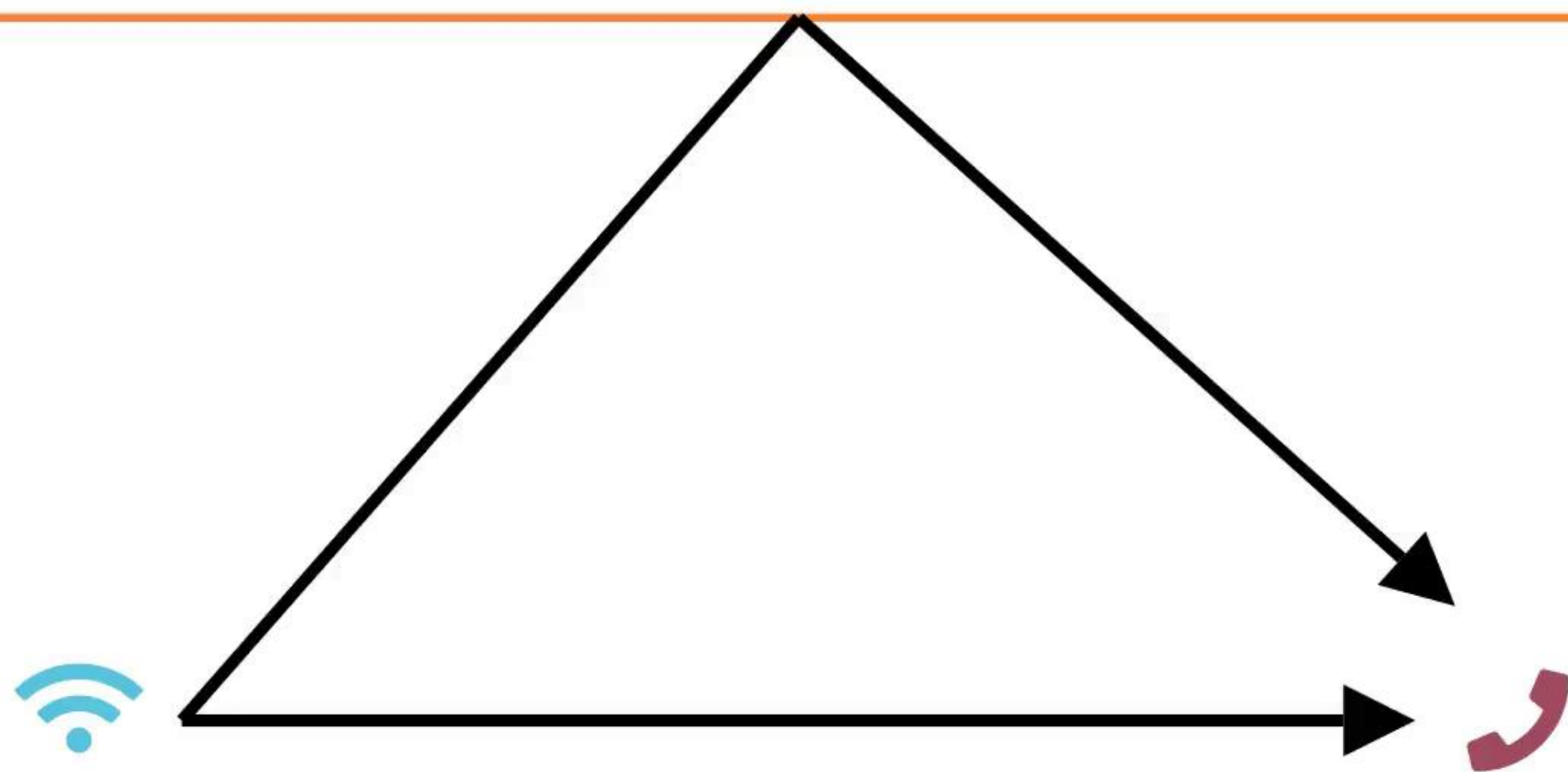


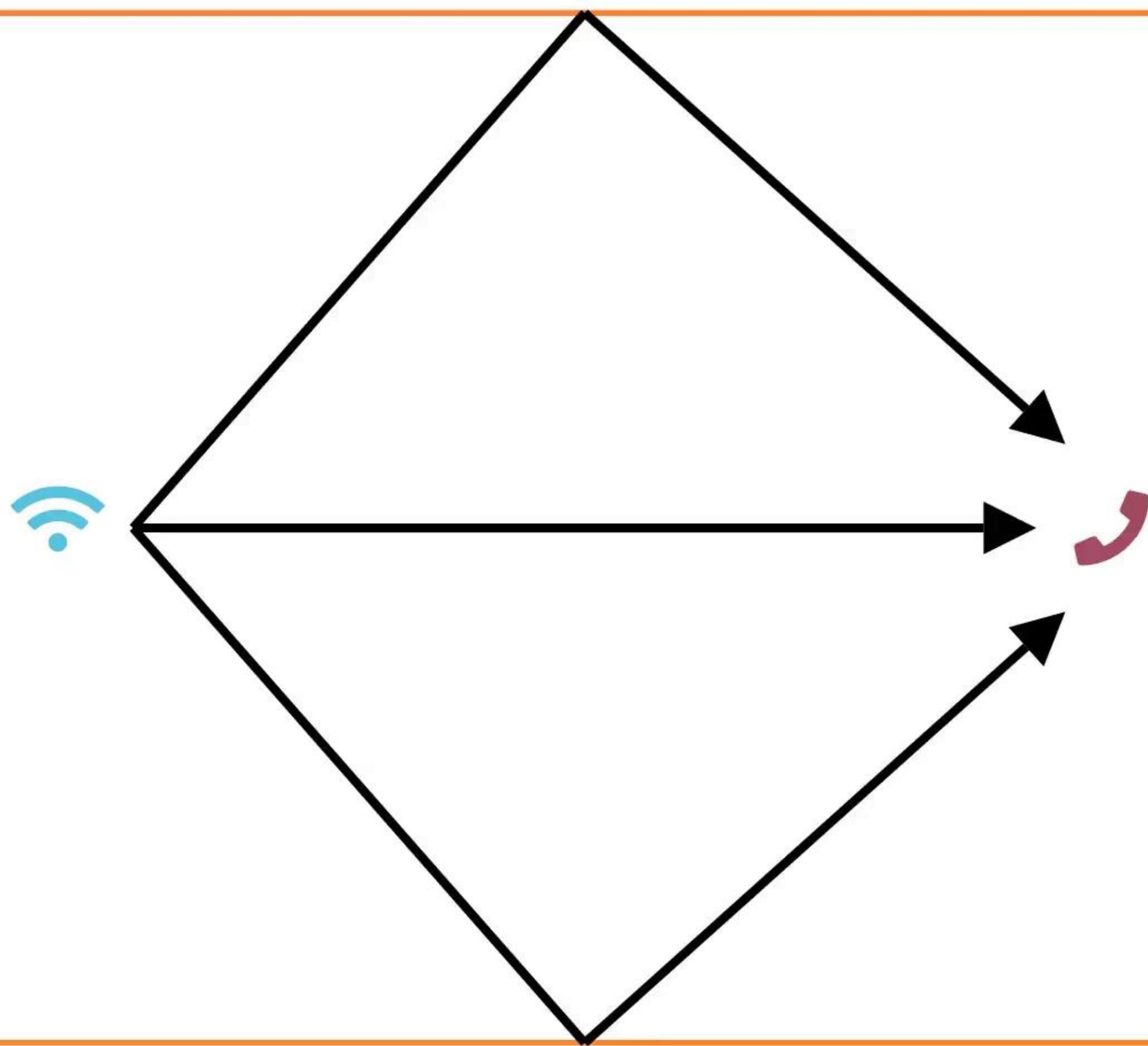
Min-Path-Tracing:
A Diffraction Aware Alternative to
Image Method in Ray Tracing

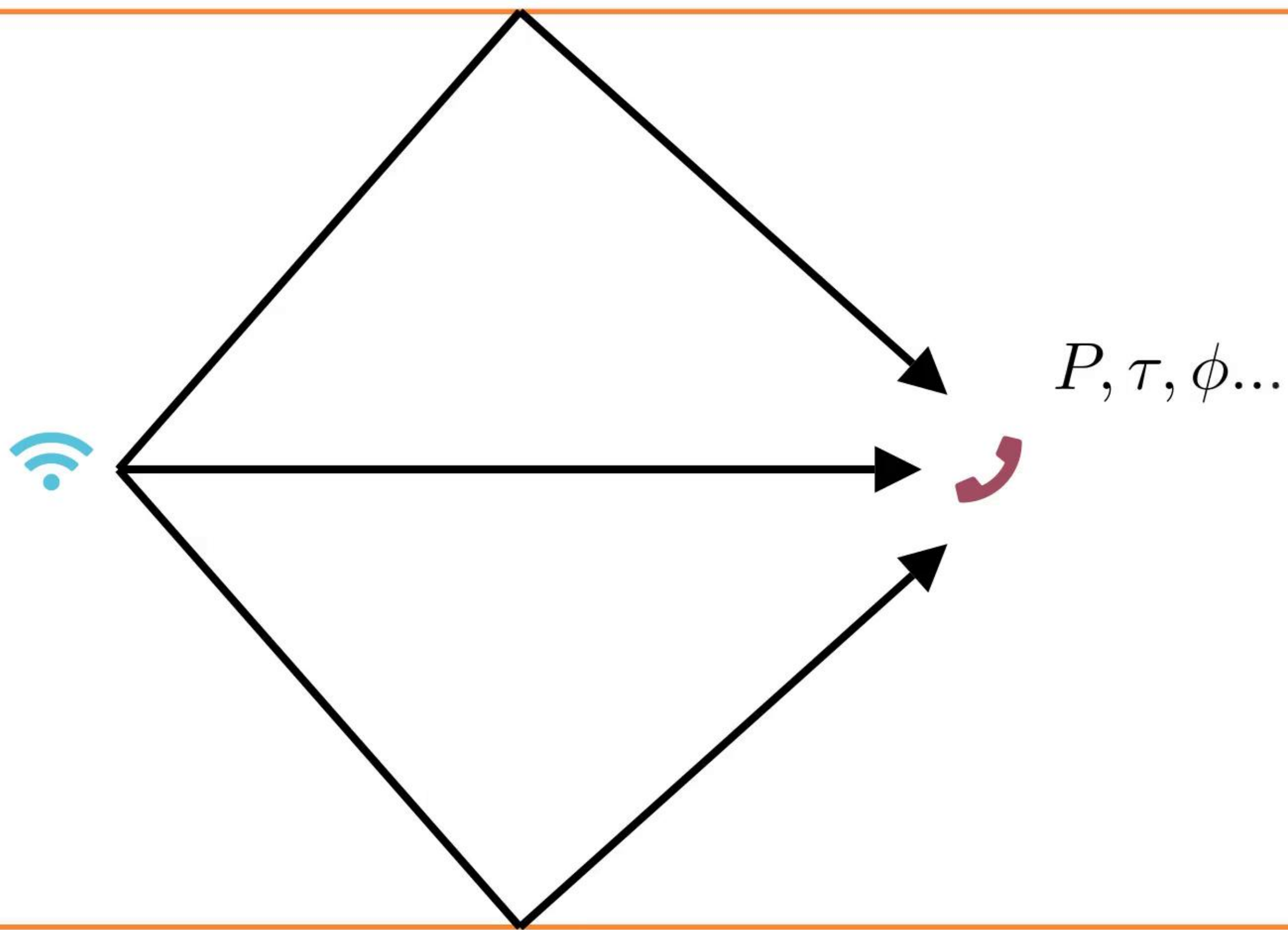
Jérôme Eertmans















How to find all paths?





How to find all paths?
Multiple methods exist! 📞

Outline:



Outline:

1. Image-based method





- Outline:**
1. Image-based method
 2. Our method



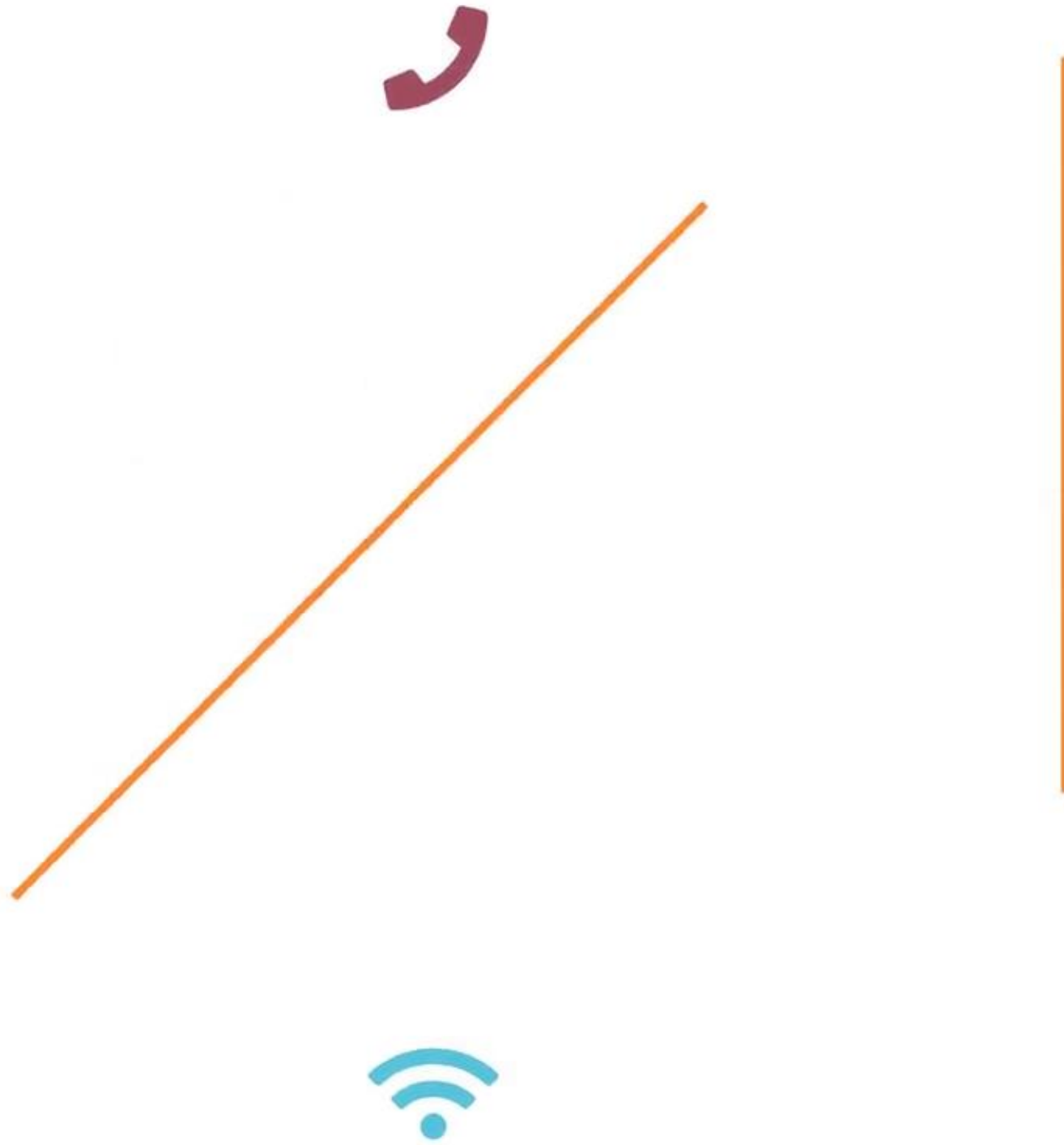


Outline:

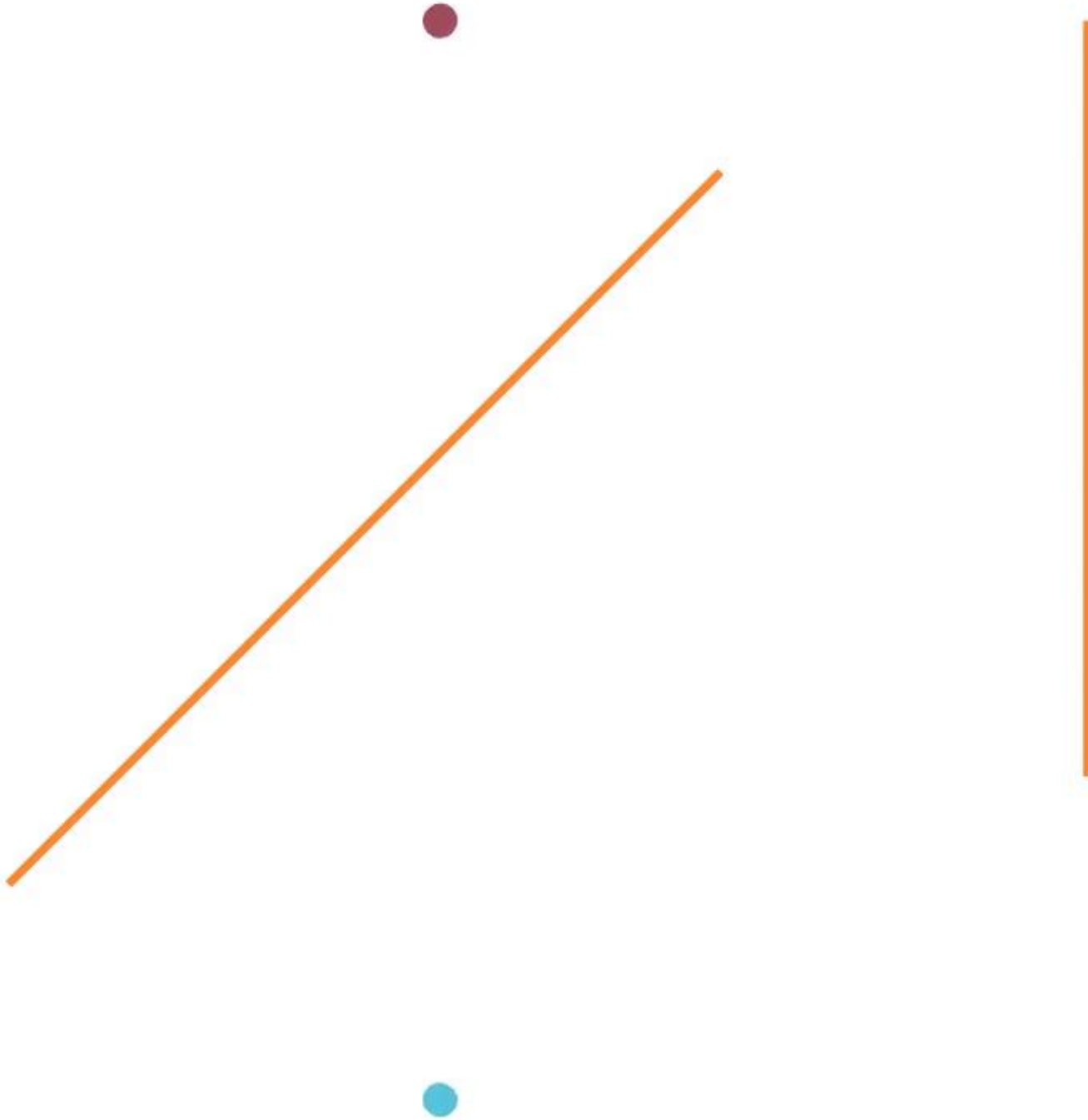
1. Image-based method
2. Our method
3. Future & Applications



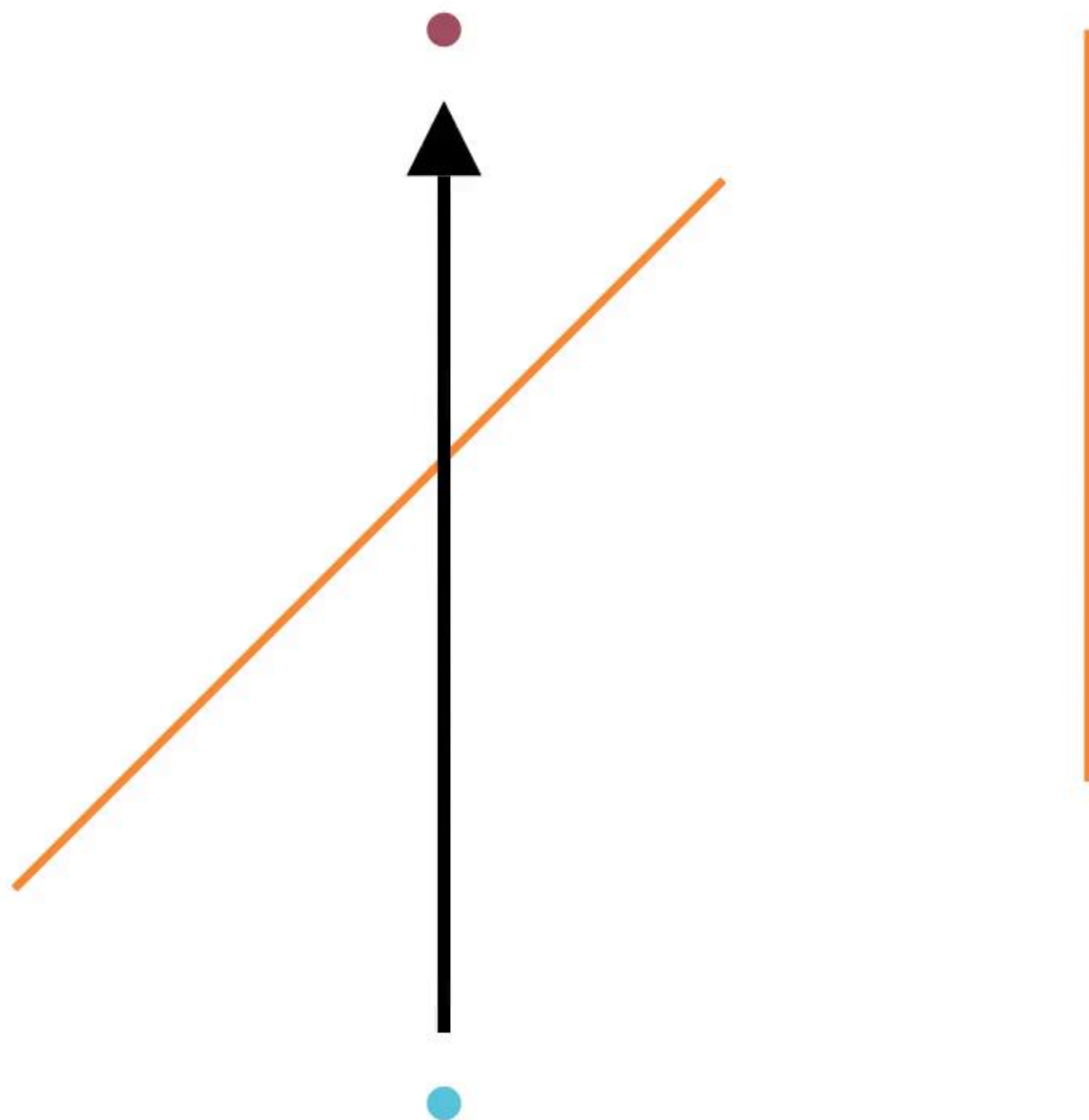
1. Image-based method



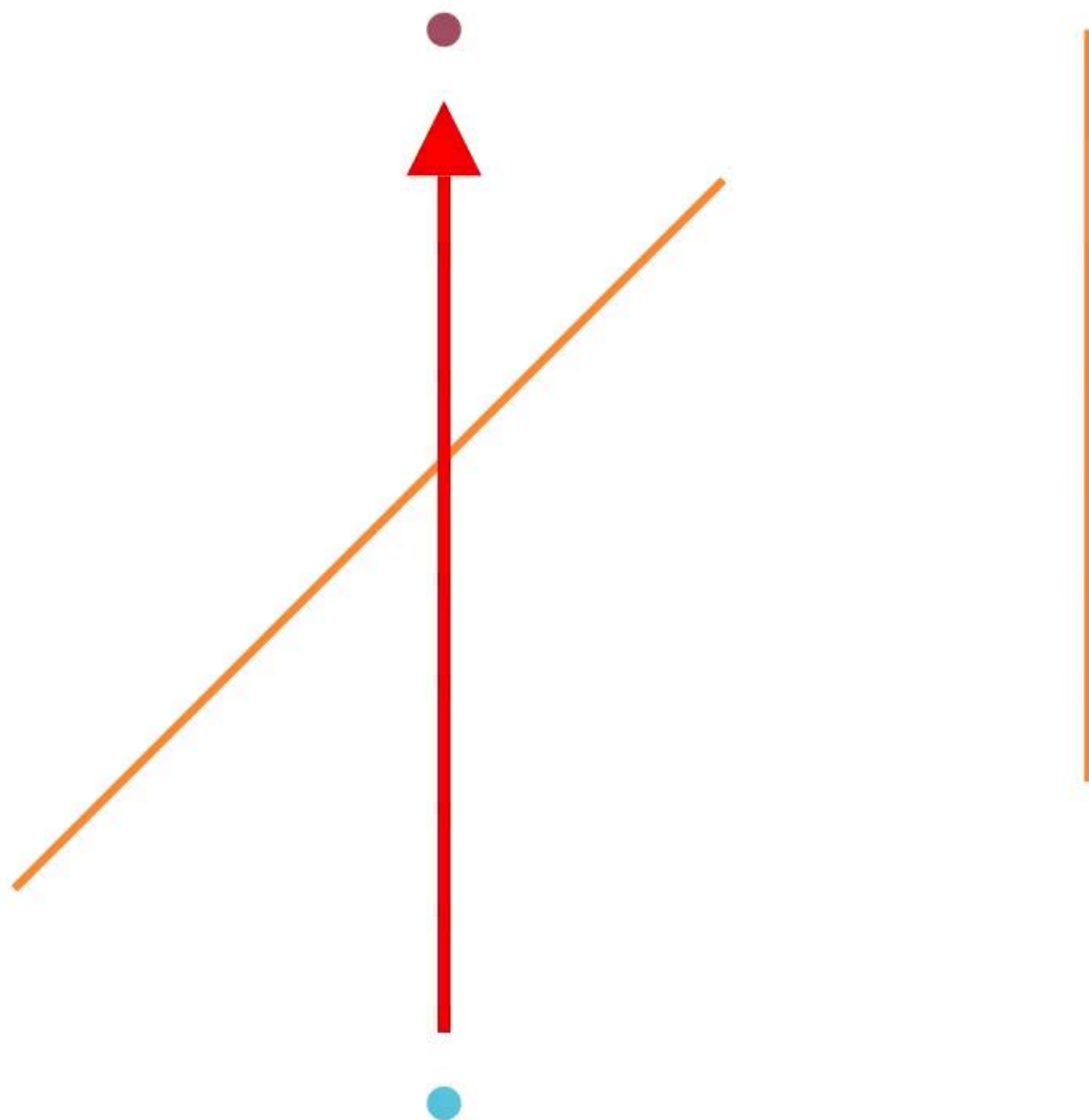
1. Image-based method



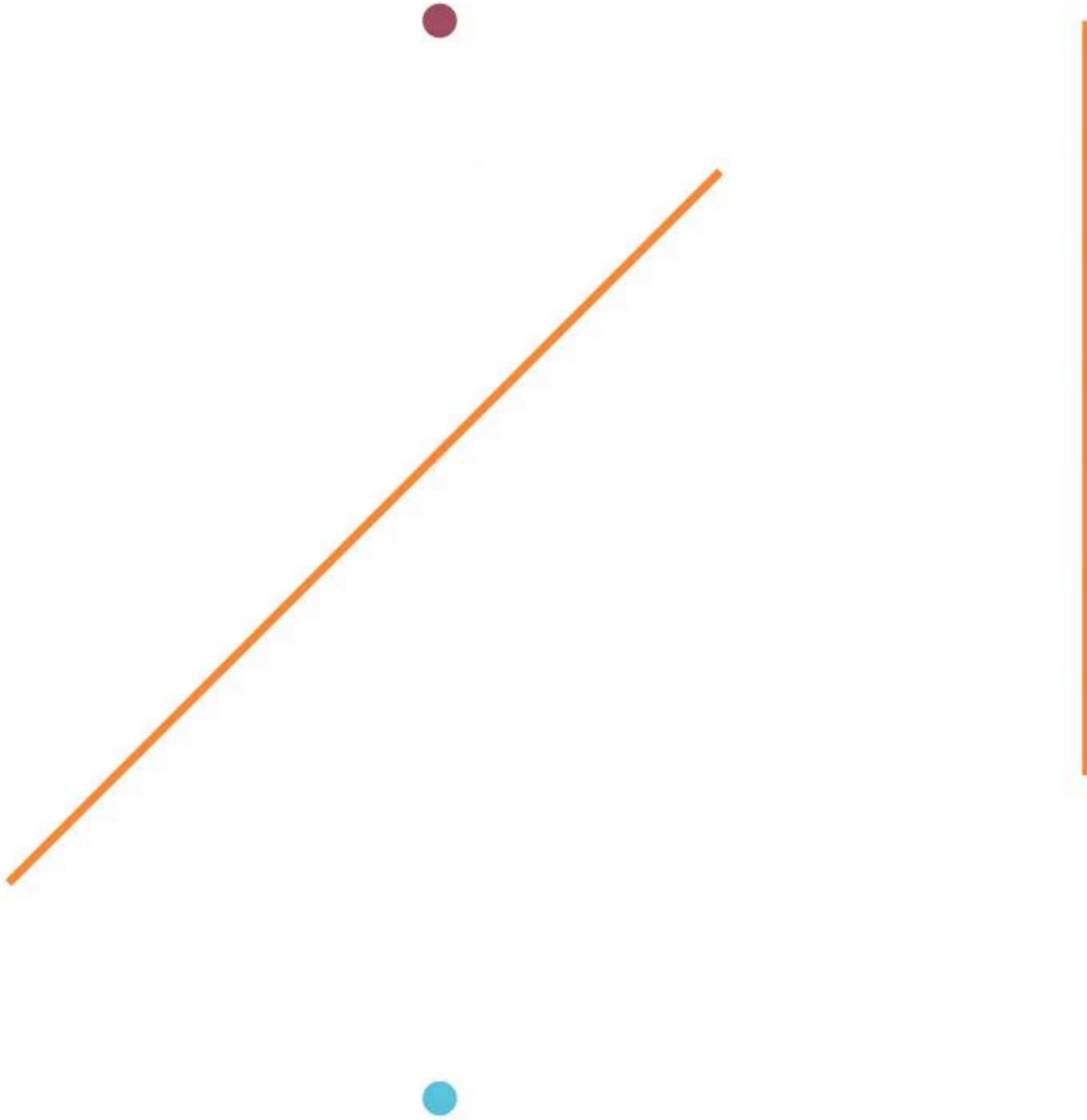
1. Image-based method



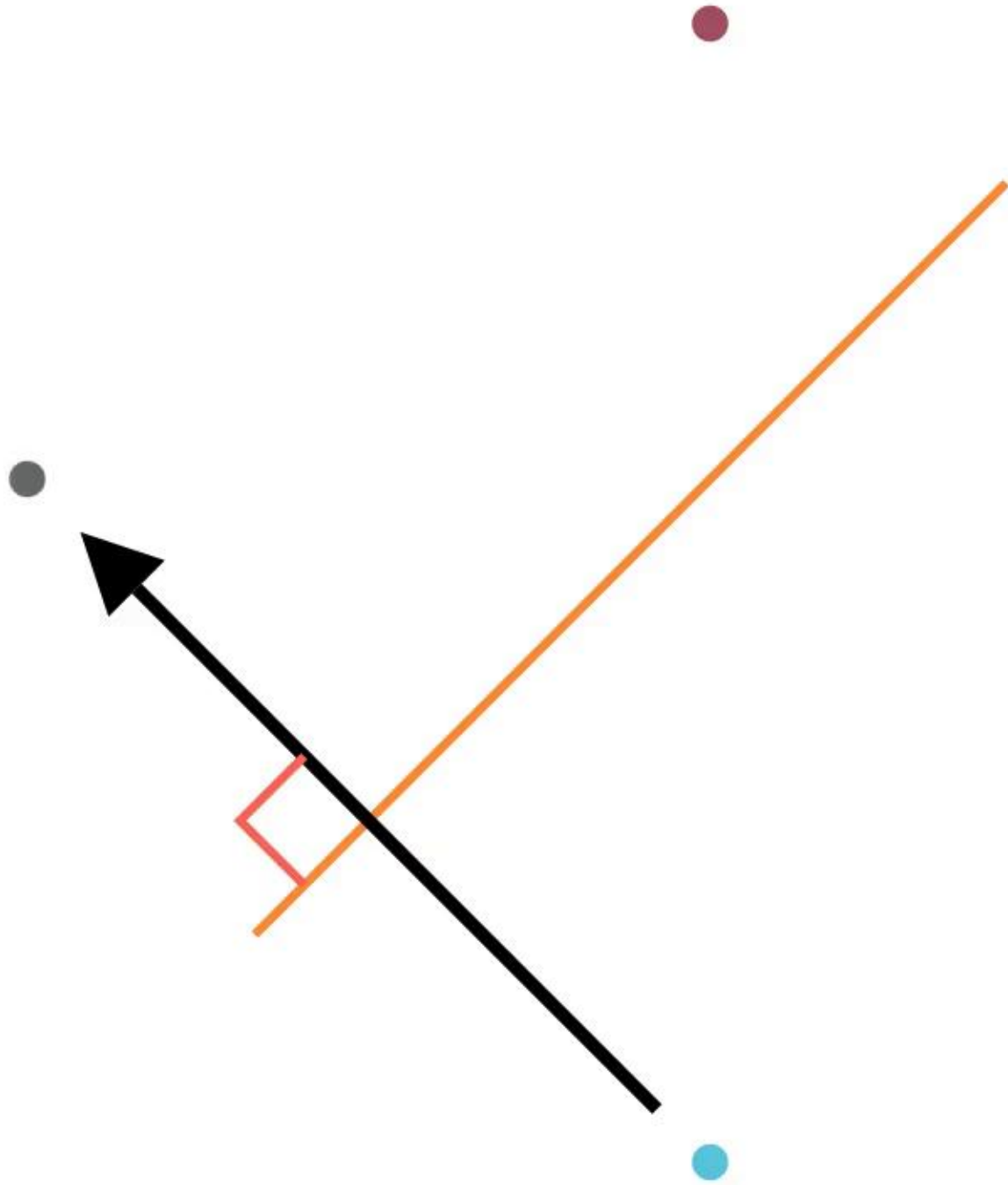
1. Image-based method



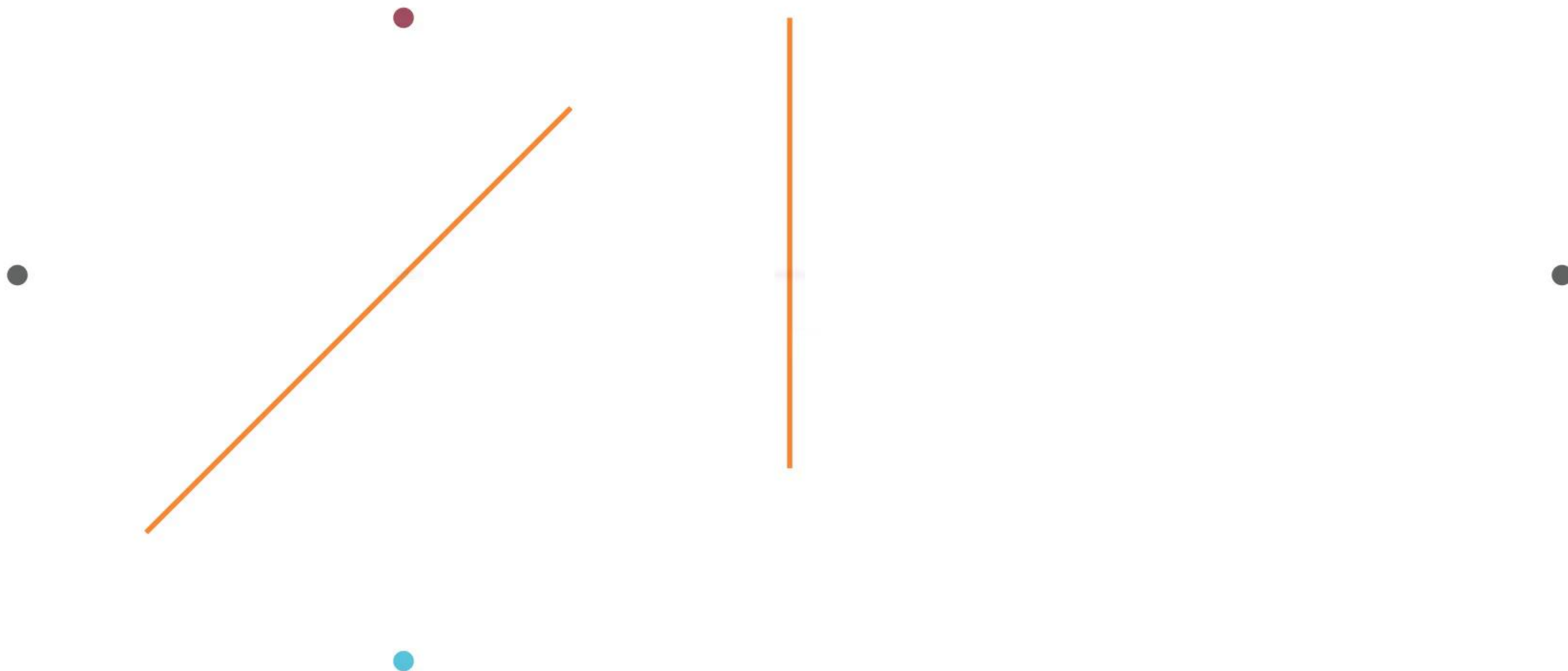
1. Image-based method



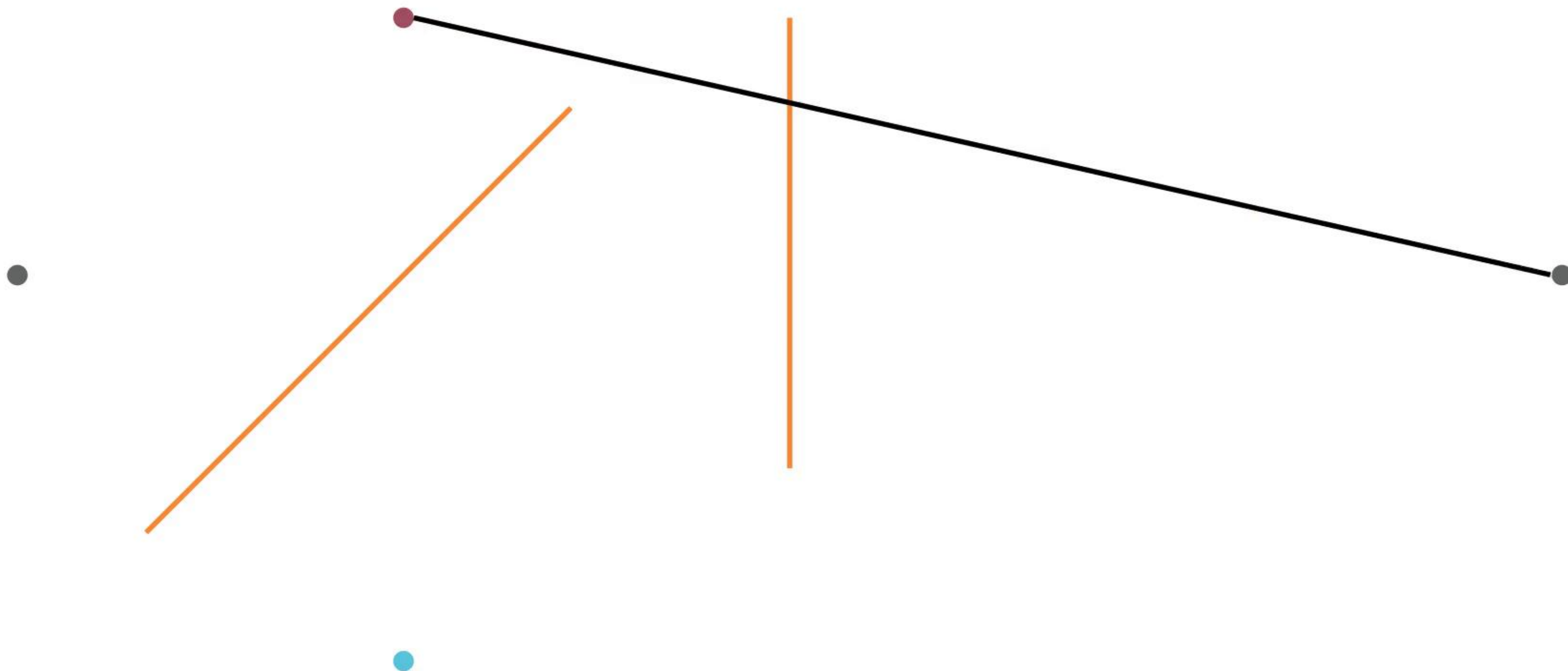
1. Image-based method



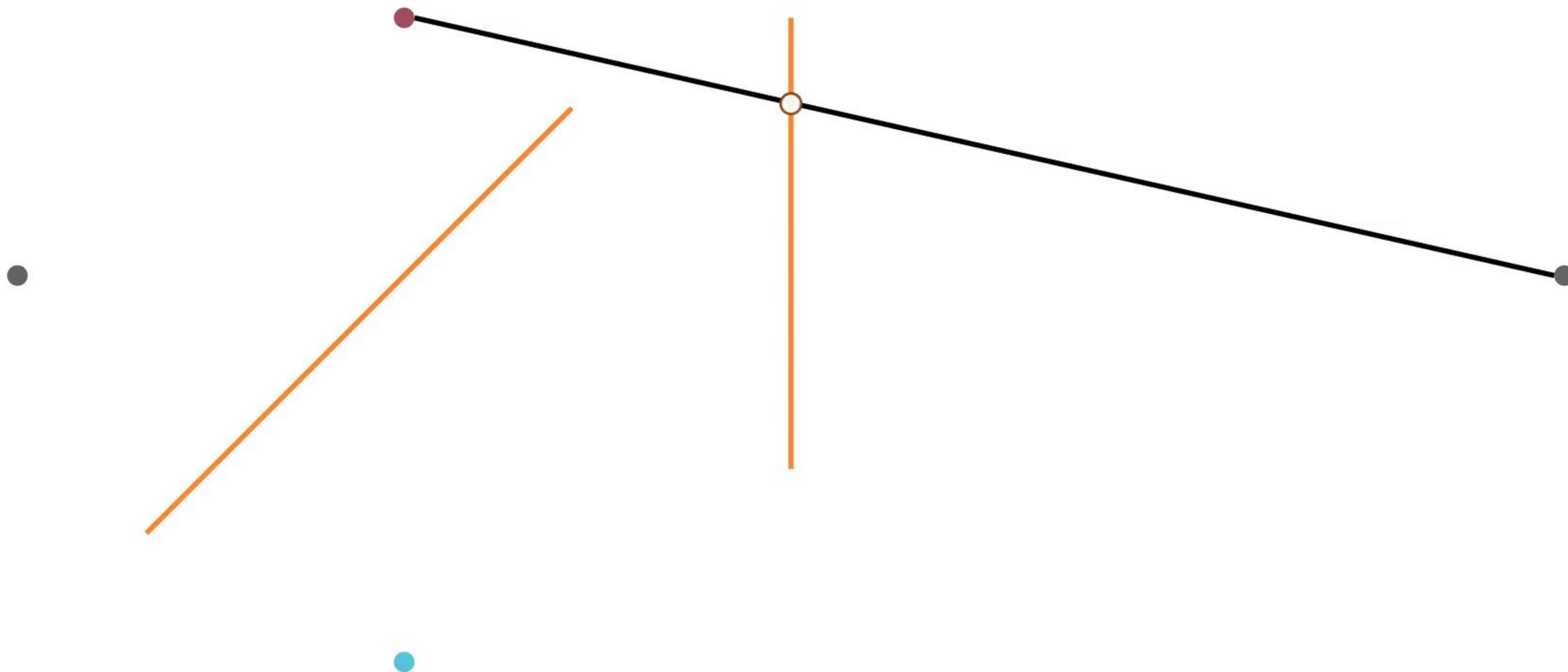
1. Image-based method



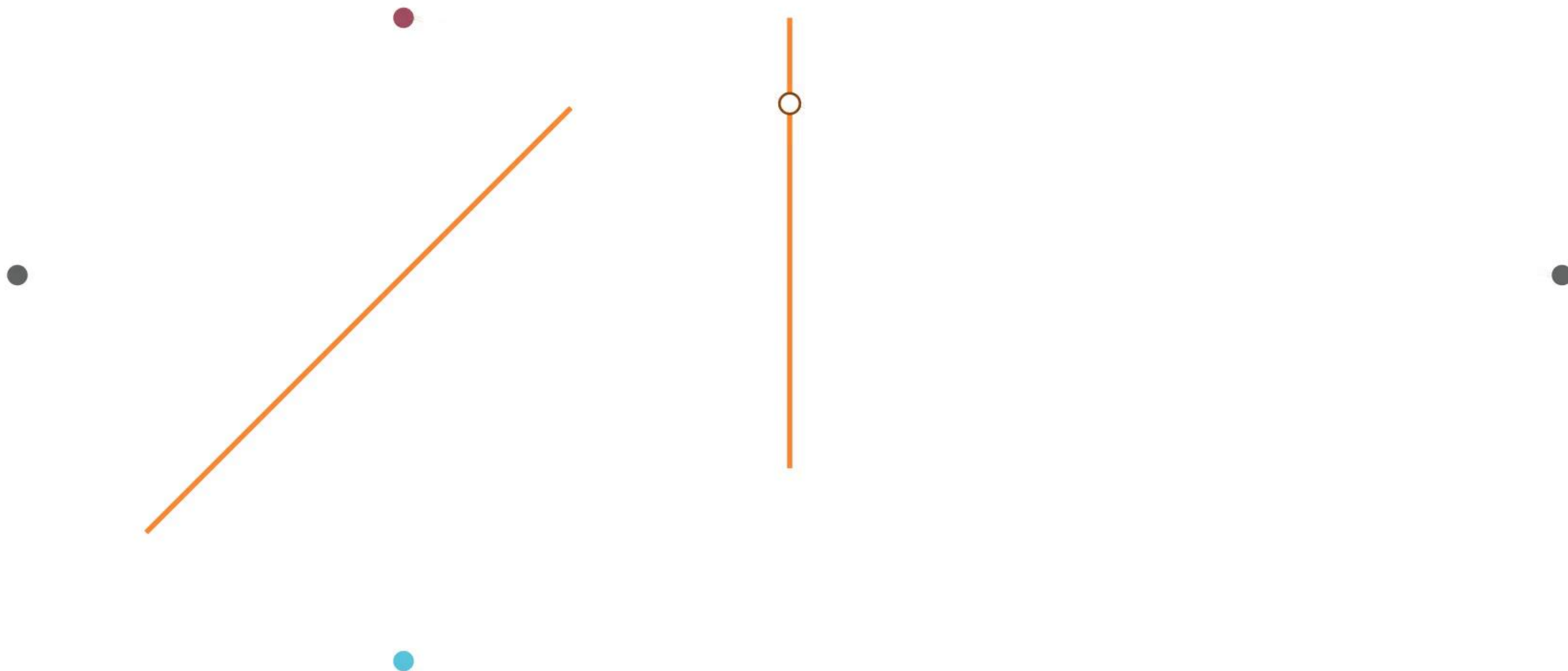
1. Image-based method



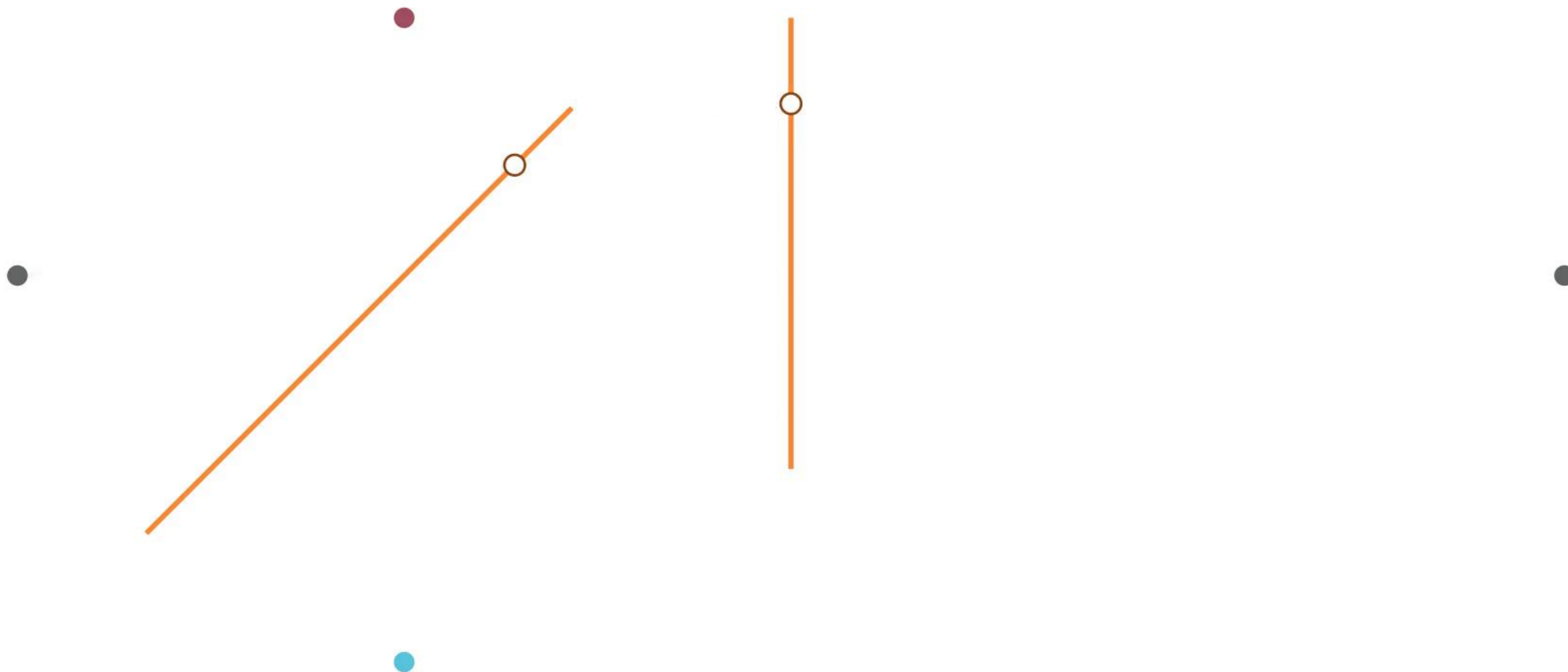
1. Image-based method



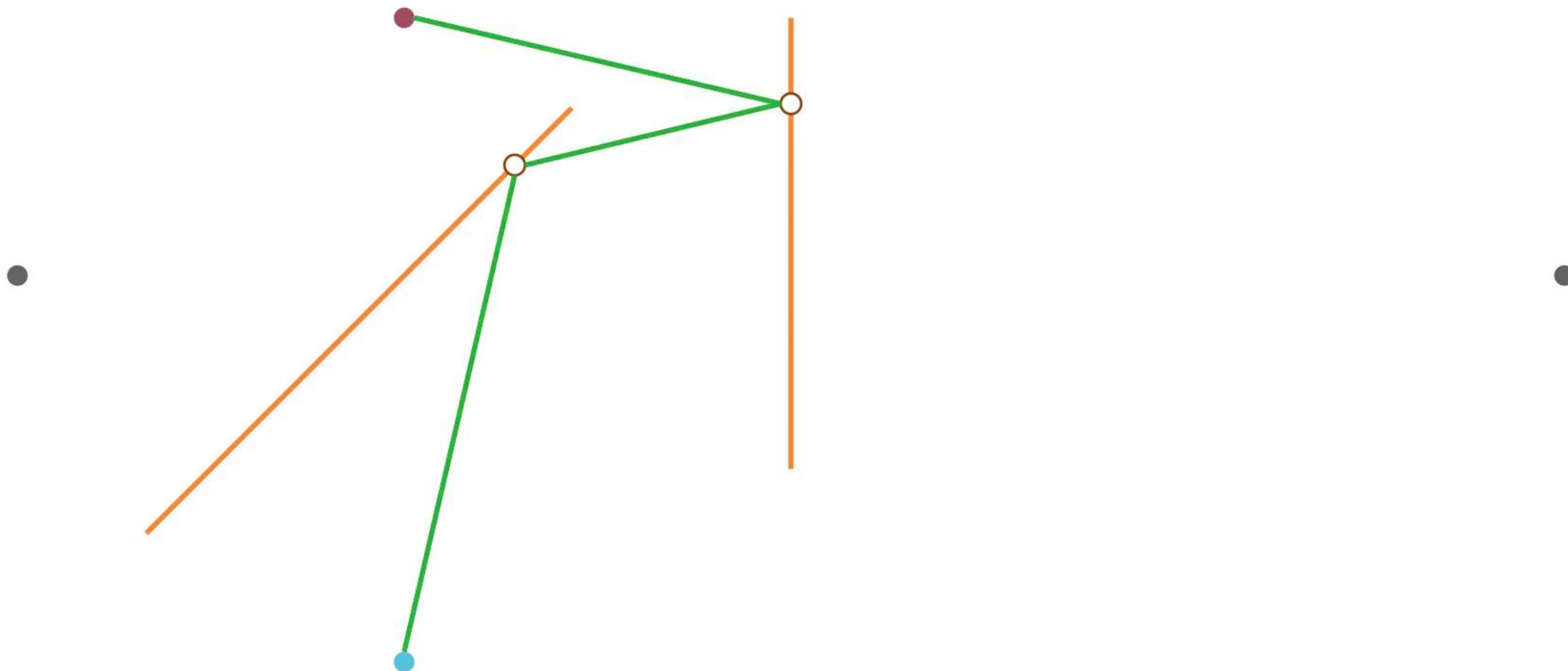
1. Image-based method



1. Image-based method



1. Image-based method



1. Image-based method

Summary:

1. Image-based method

Summary:

Pros

- Simple
- Fast - $\mathcal{O}(n)$

1. Image-based method

Summary:

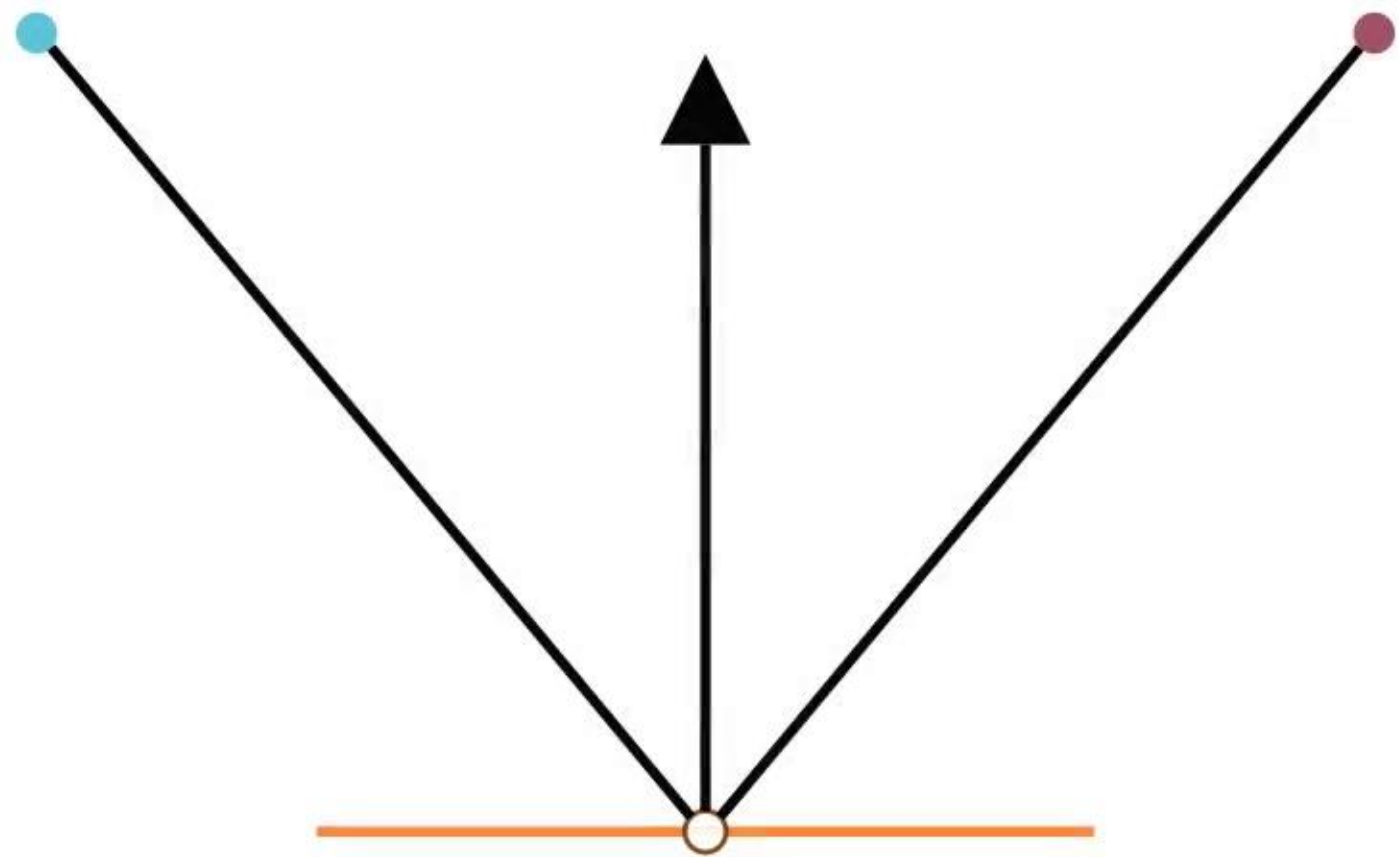
Pros

- Simple
- Fast - $\mathcal{O}(n)$

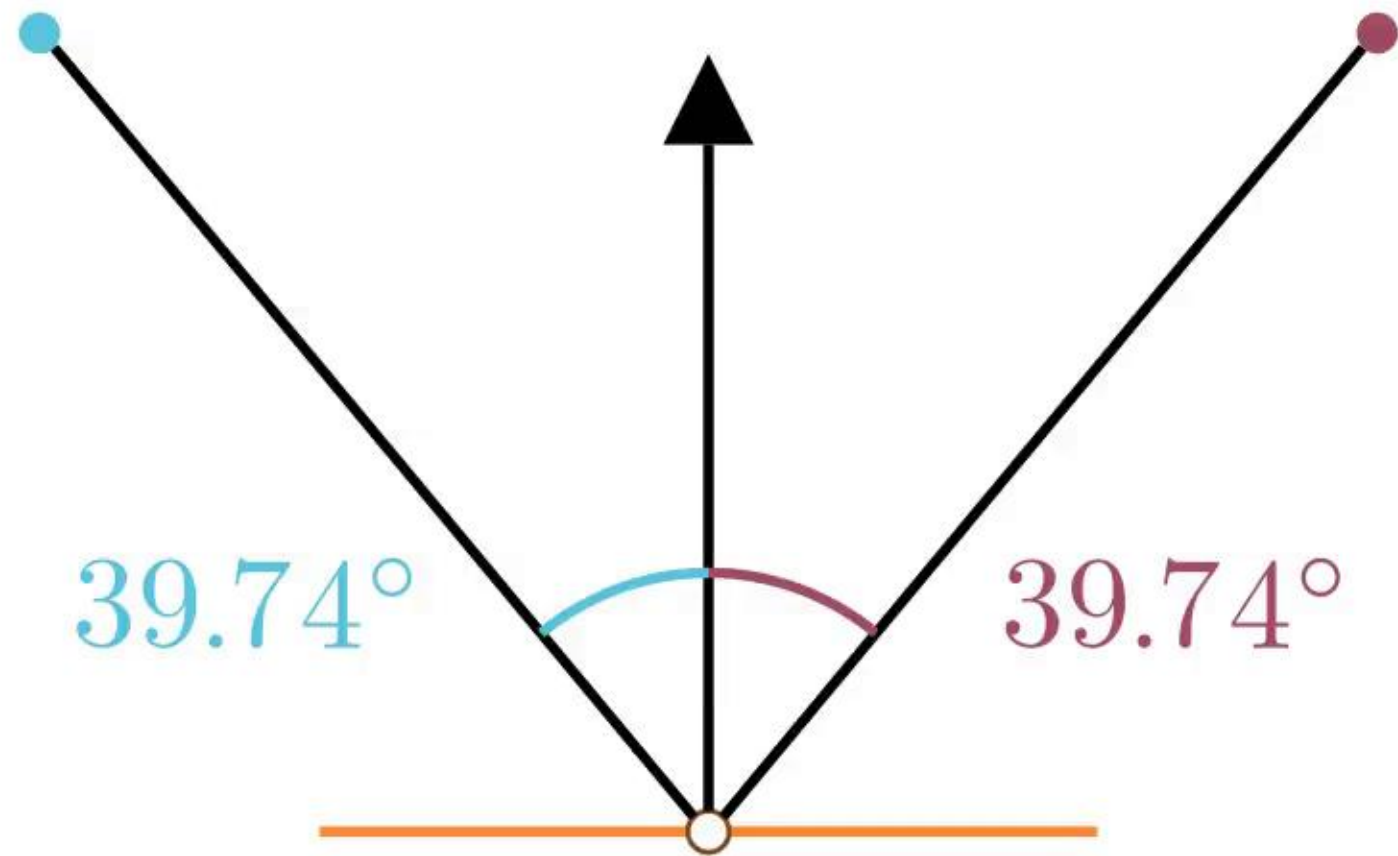
Cons

- Limited to planar surfaces
- Specular reflection only

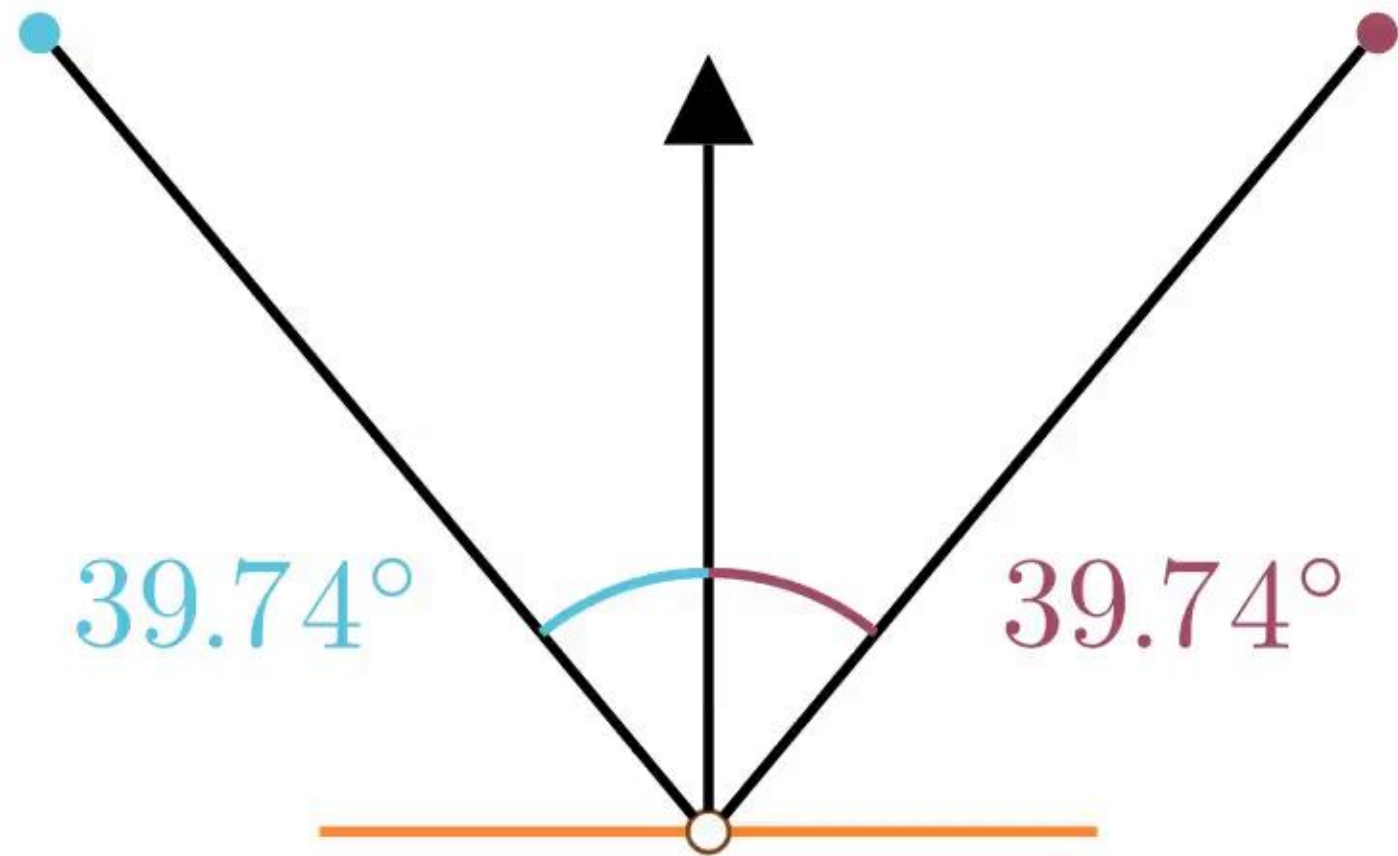
2. Our method



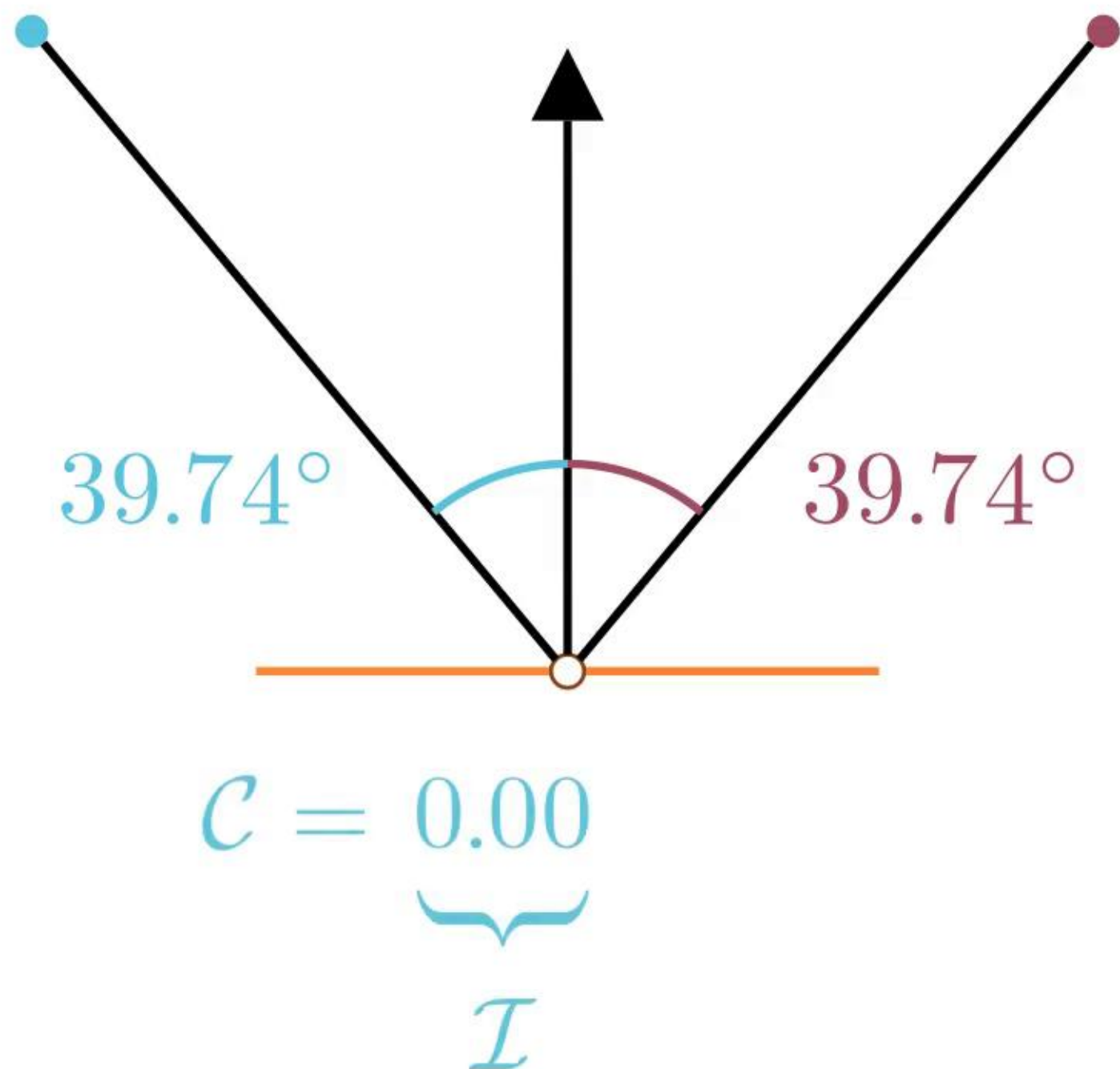
2. Our method



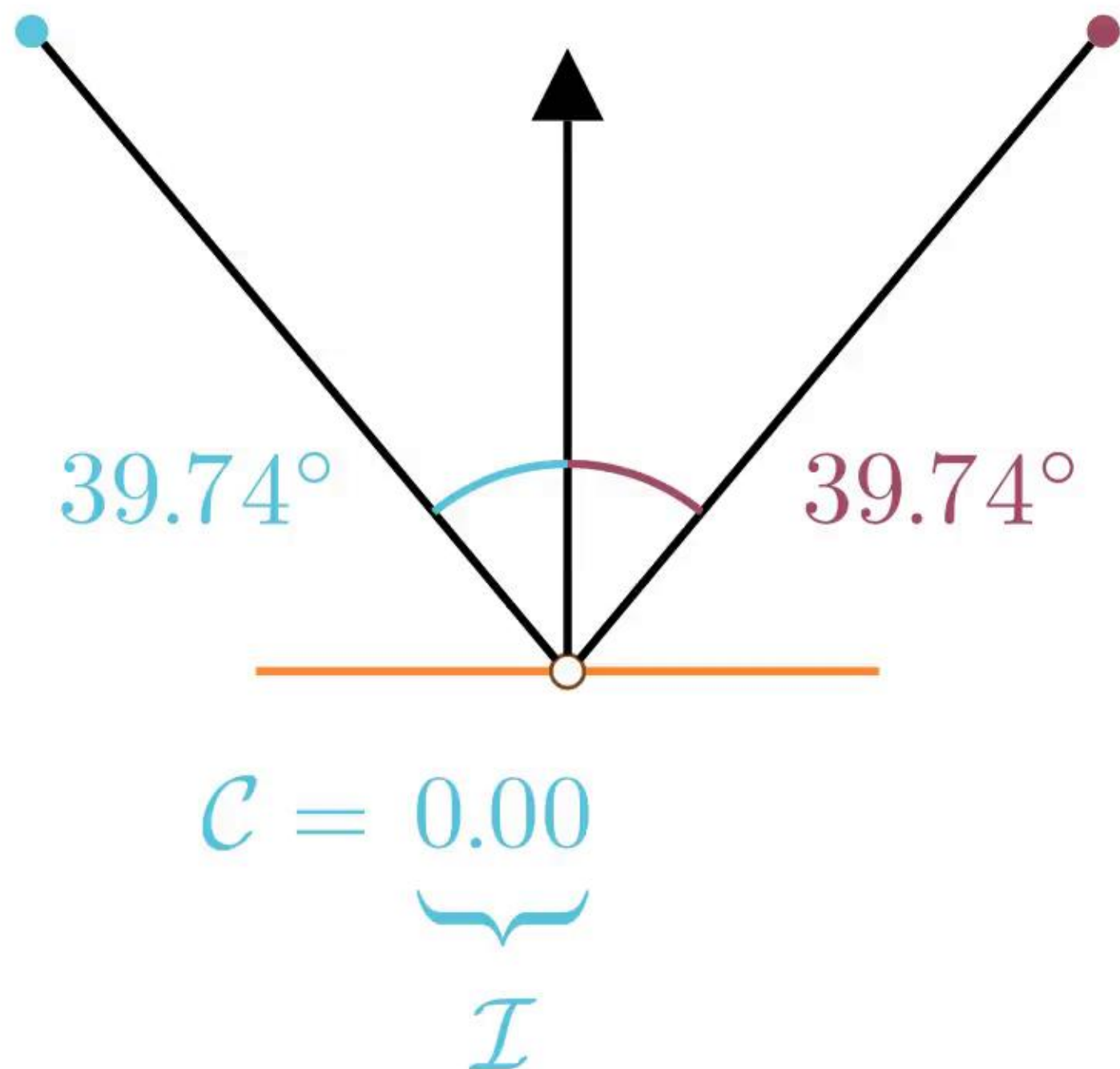
2. Our method



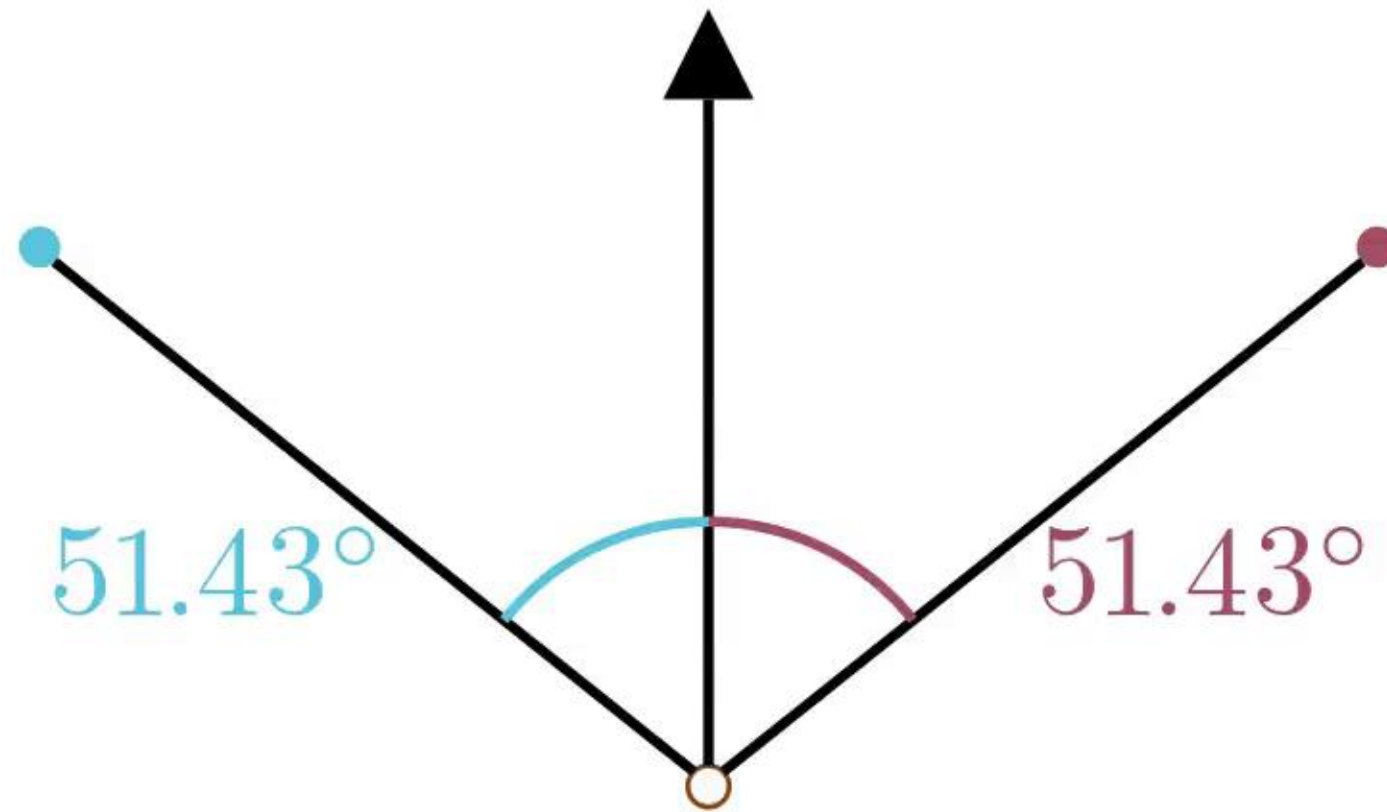
2. Our method



2. Our method

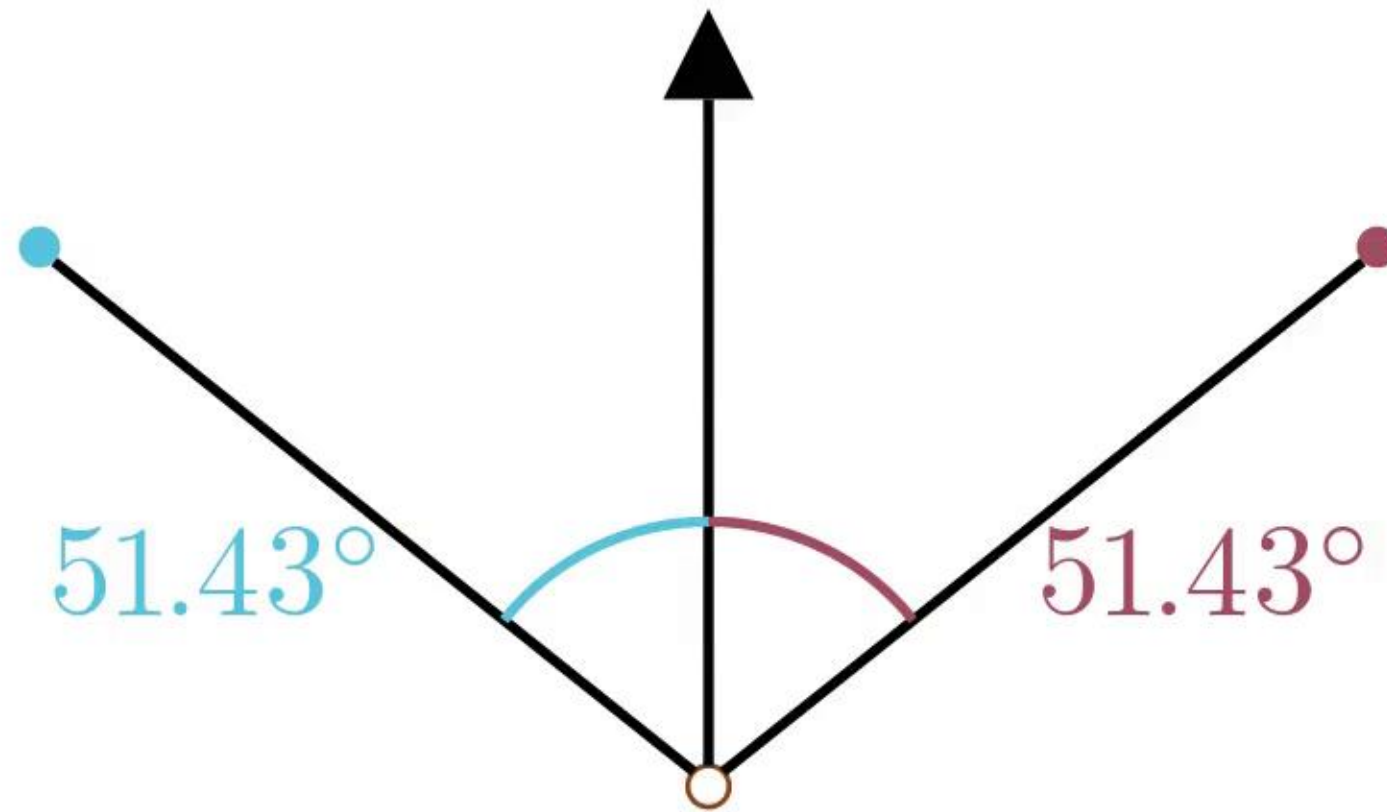


2. Our method



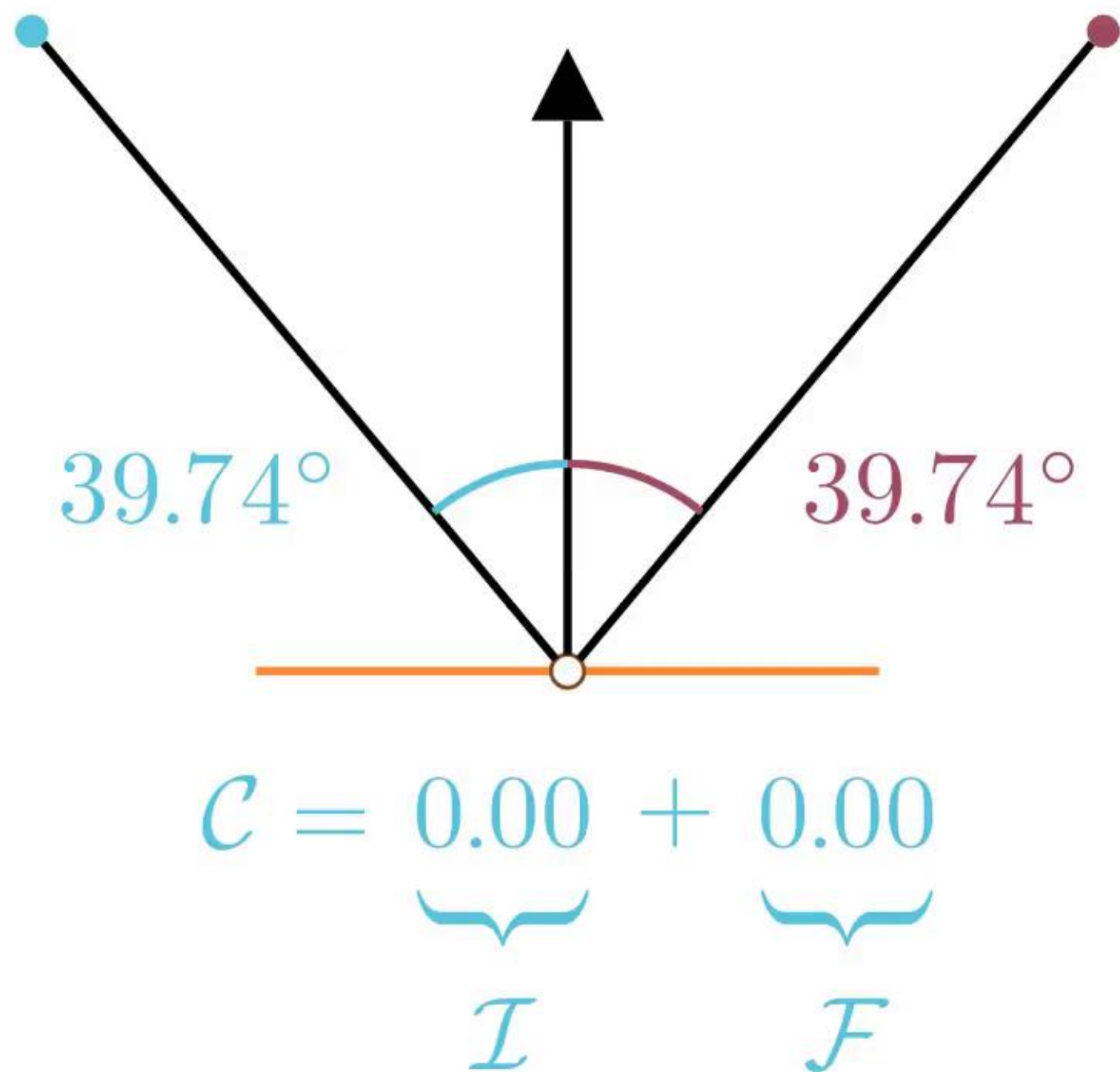
$$\mathcal{C} = \underbrace{0.00}_{\mathcal{I}}$$

2. Our method



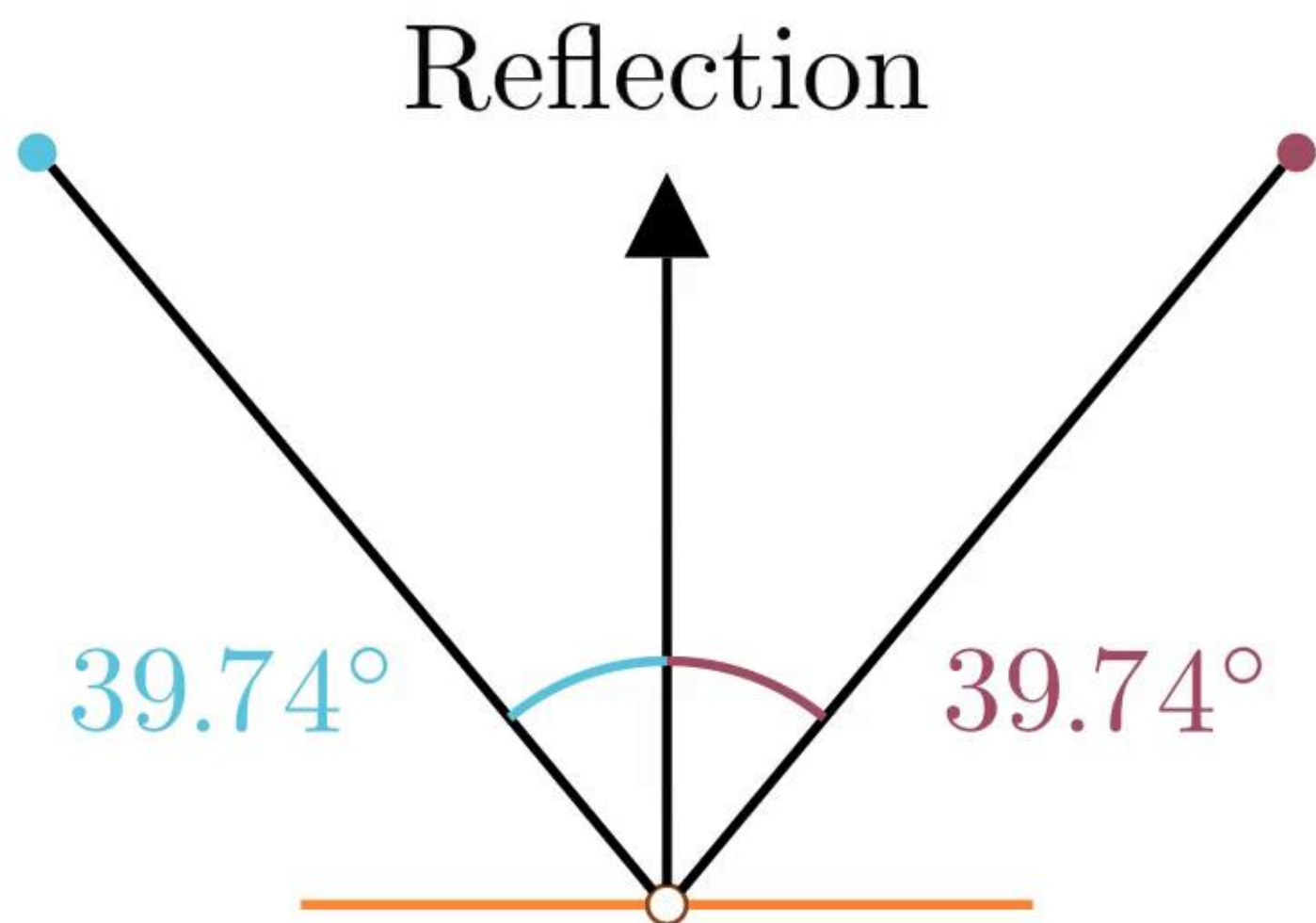
$$\mathcal{C} = \underbrace{0.00}_{\mathcal{I}} + \underbrace{1.00}_{\mathcal{F}}$$

2. Our method



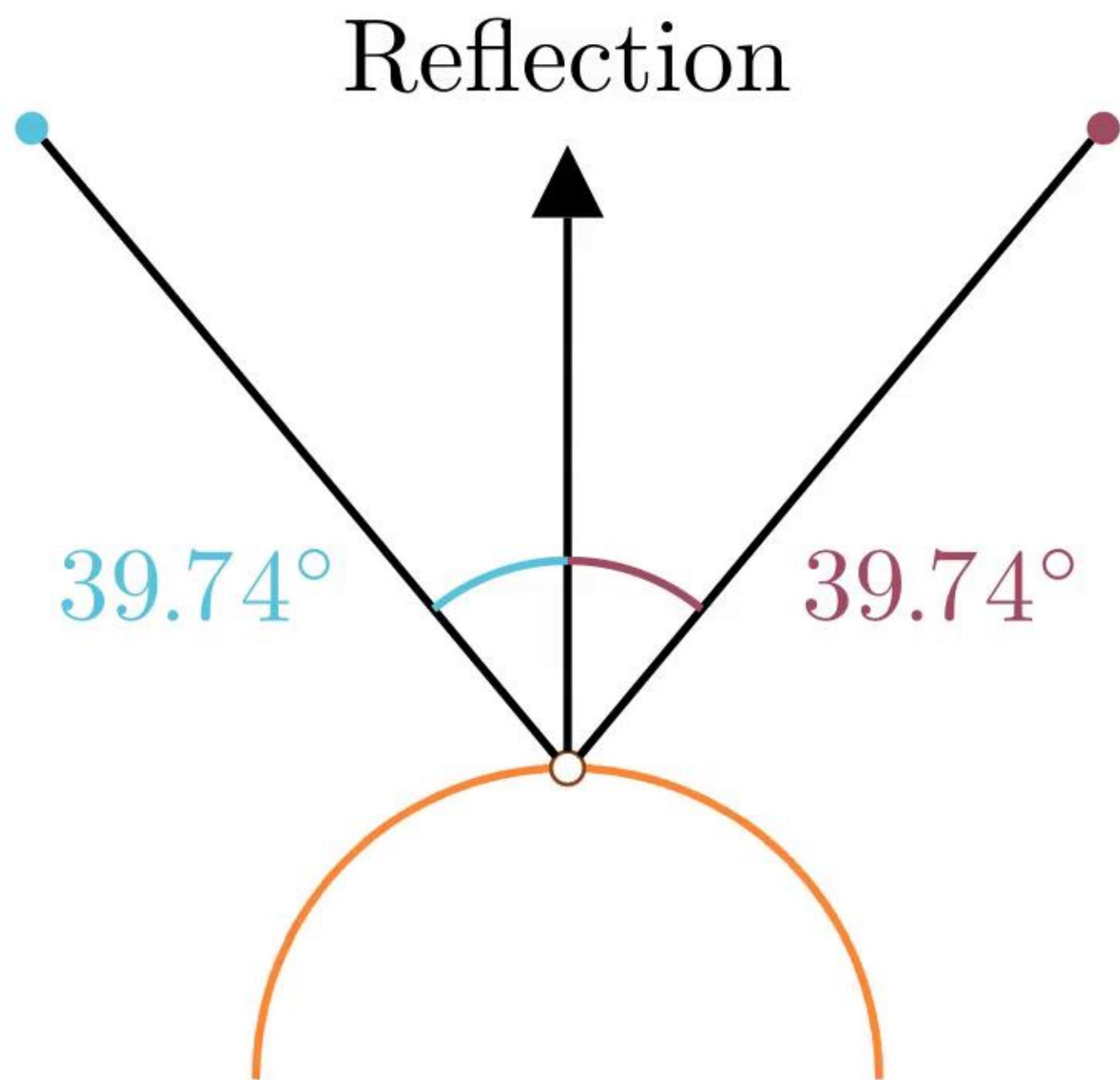
2. Our method

$$\mathcal{I} \sim \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} - 2\langle \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \rangle \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$



2. Our method

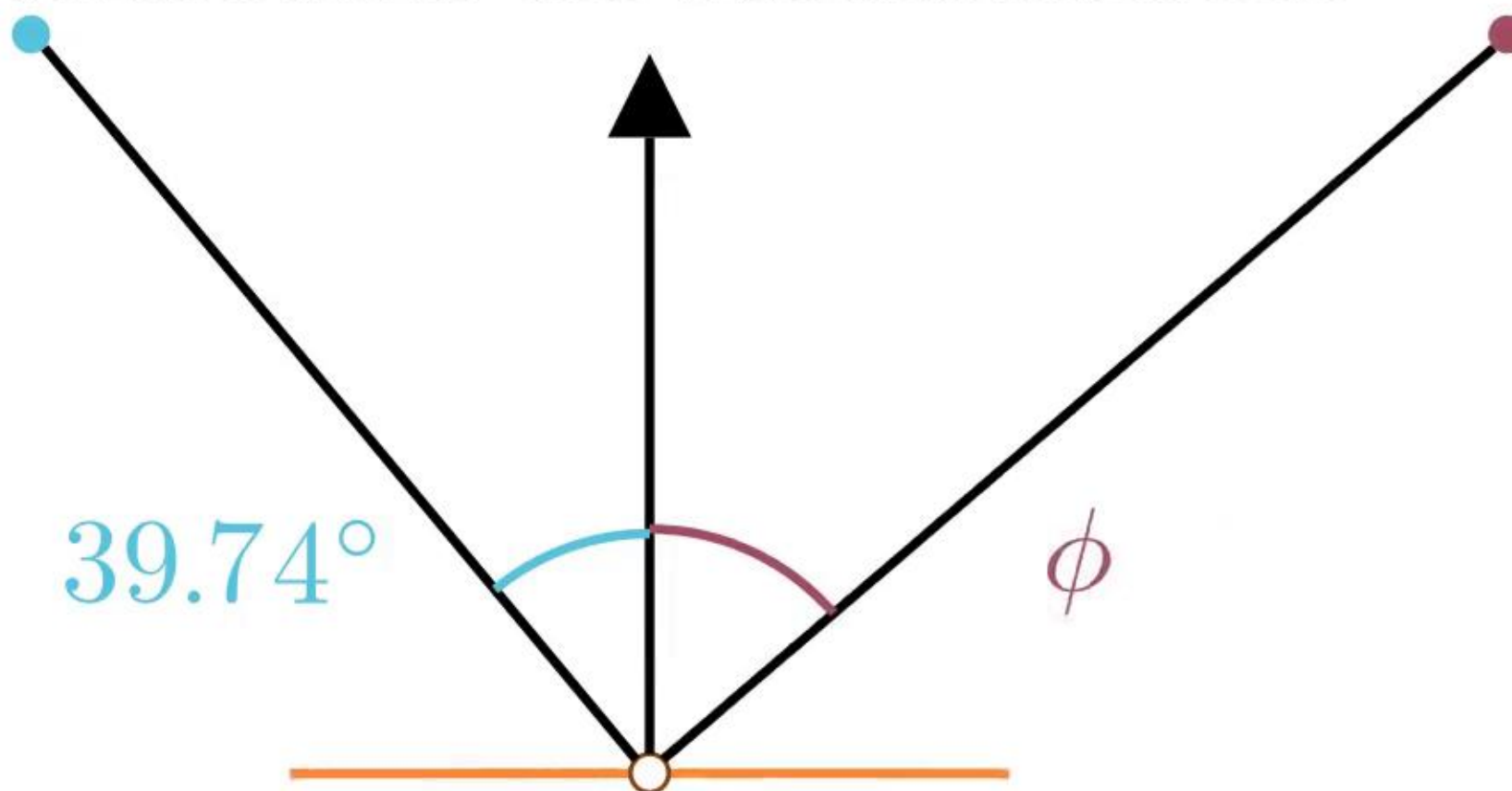
$$\mathcal{I} \sim \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} - 2\langle \hat{\mathbf{i}}, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \rangle \hat{\mathbf{n}}$$



2. Our method

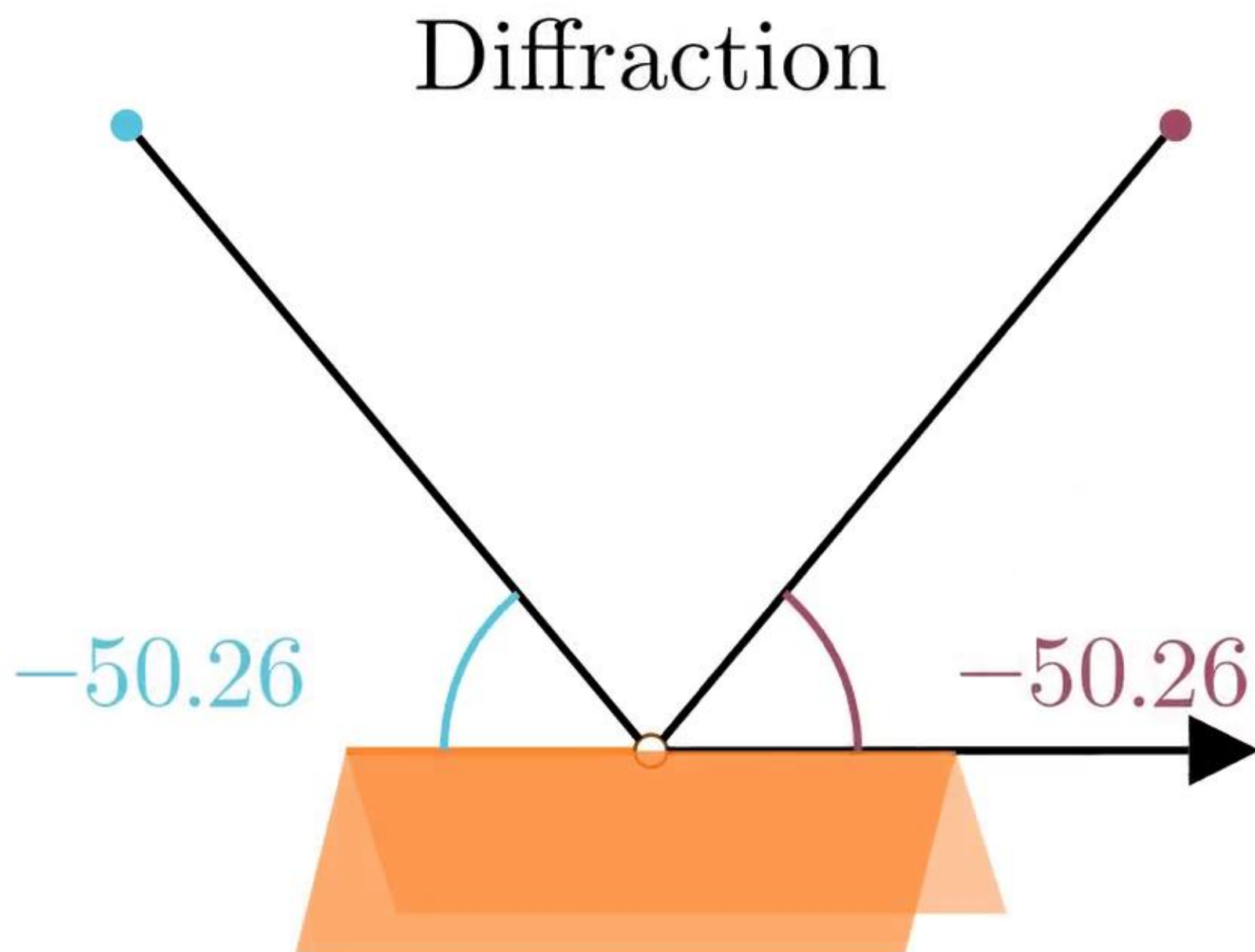
$$\mathcal{I} \sim \mathbf{r} = f(\hat{\mathbf{n}}, \phi)$$

Reflection on metasurfaces



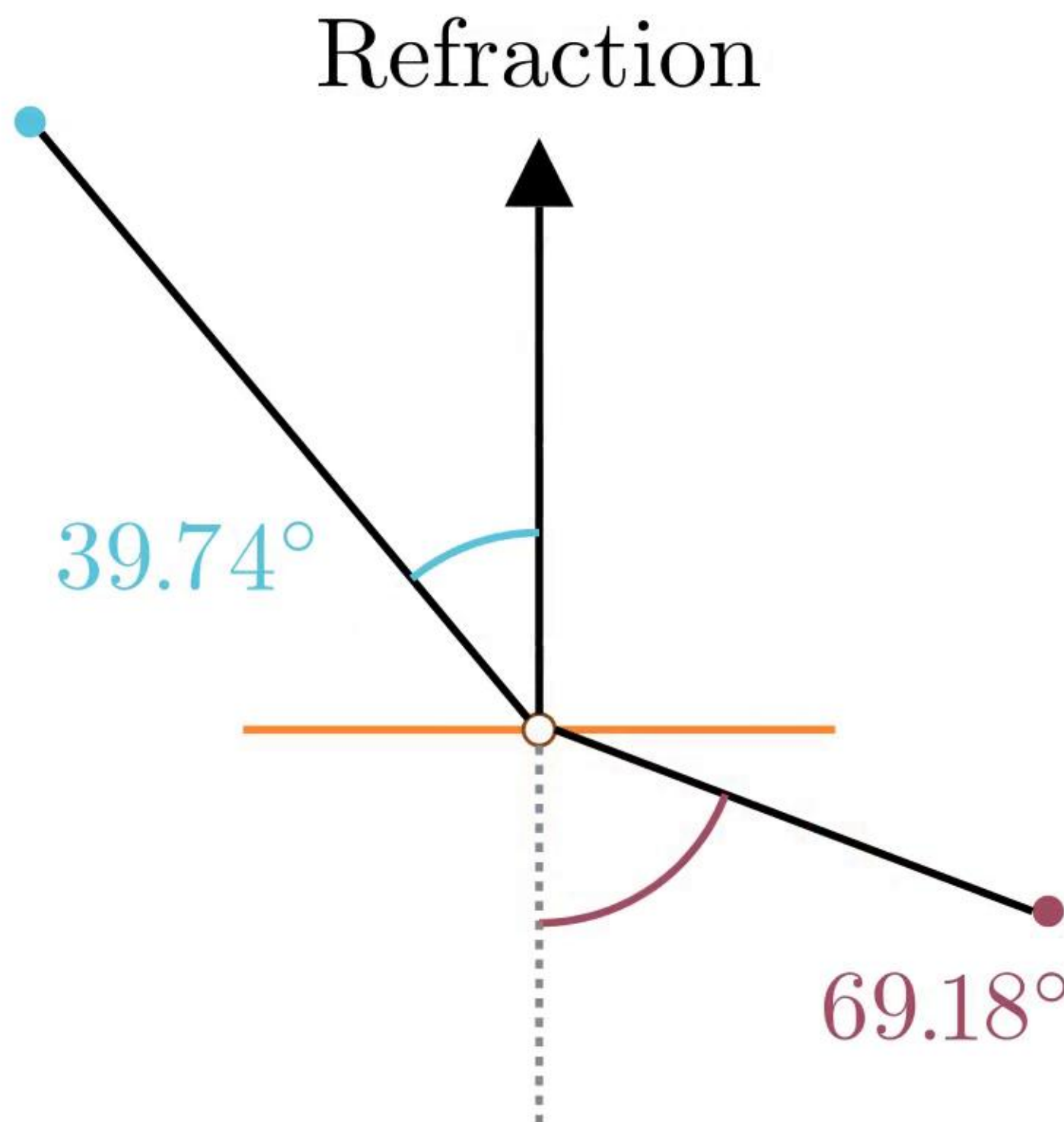
2. Our method

$$\mathcal{I} \sim \frac{\langle \mathbf{i}, \hat{\mathbf{e}} \rangle}{\|\mathbf{i}\|} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{d}, \hat{\mathbf{e}} \rangle}{\|\mathbf{d}\|}$$



2. Our method

$$\mathcal{I} \sim v_1 \sin(\theta_2) = v_2 \sin(\theta_1)$$



2. Our method

2. Our method

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) := \|\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2$$

2. Our method

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) := \|\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2$$

where n_t is the total number of unknowns

2. Our method

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) := \|\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2$$

where n_t is the total number of unknowns

$$\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) = 0$$

2. Our method

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) := \|\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2$$

where n_t is the total number of unknowns

$$\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) \leq \epsilon$$

2. Our method

If we know a mapping s.t. $(x_k, y_k) \leftrightarrow t_k$

$$\underset{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_t}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) := \|\mathcal{I}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2 + \|\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}})\|^2$$

where n_t is the total number of unknowns

$$\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}) \leq \epsilon$$

2. Our method

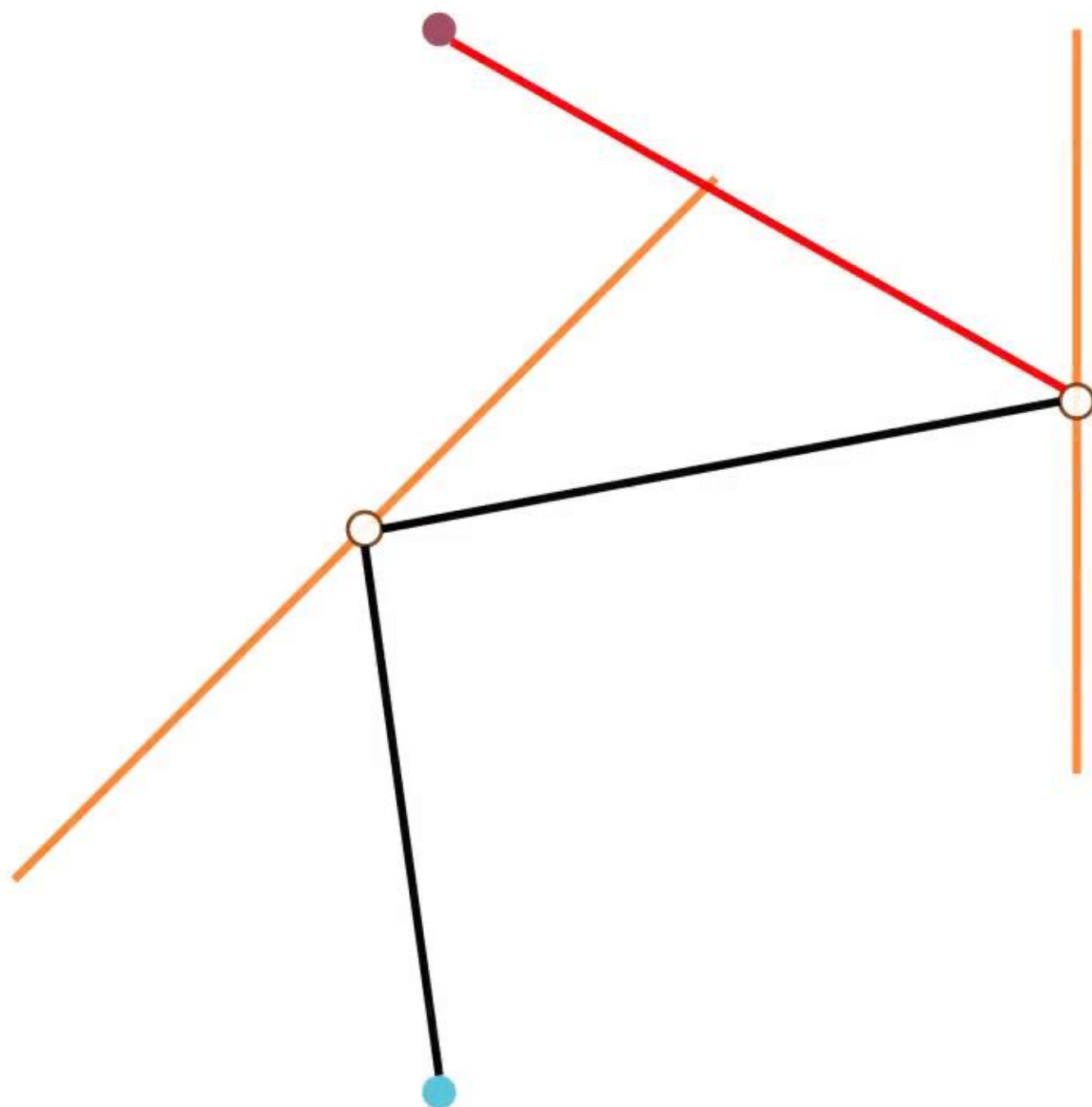
If we know a mapping s.t. $(x_k, y_k) \leftrightarrow t_k$

$$\underset{\mathcal{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_r}}{\text{minimize}} \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})) := \|\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}))\|^2$$

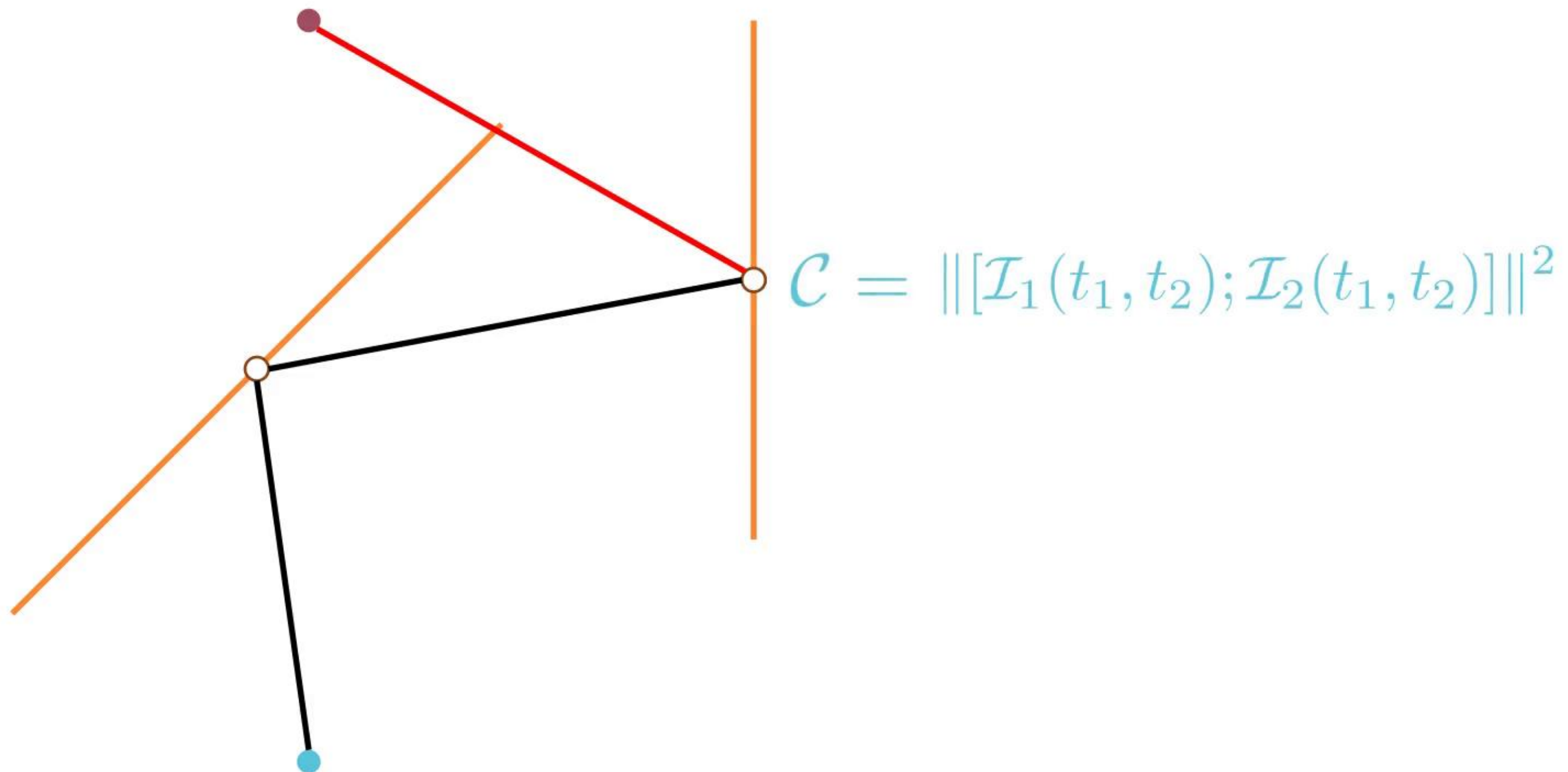
where n_r is the total number of (2d) reflections

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})) \leq \epsilon$$

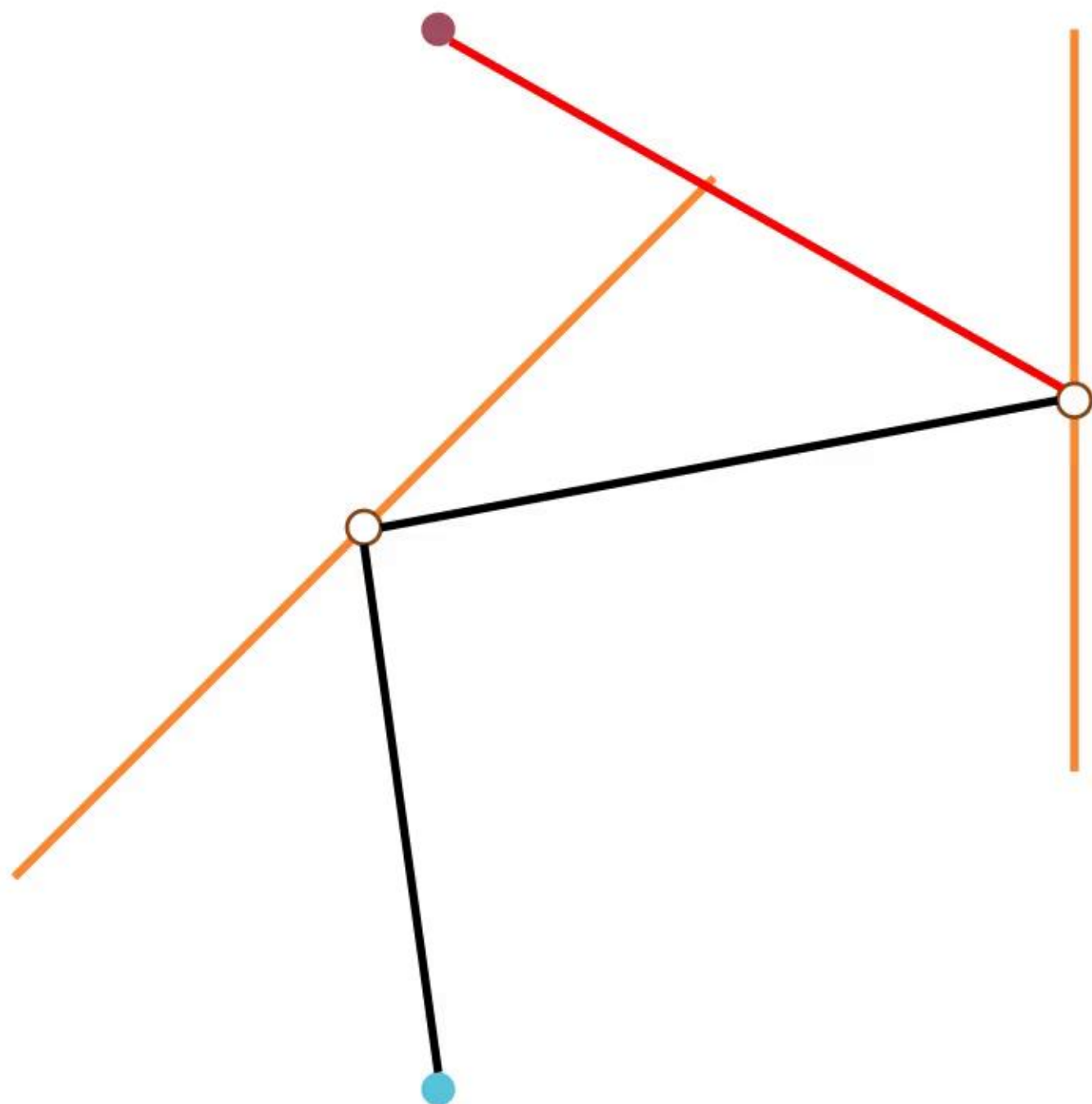
2. Our method



2. Our method



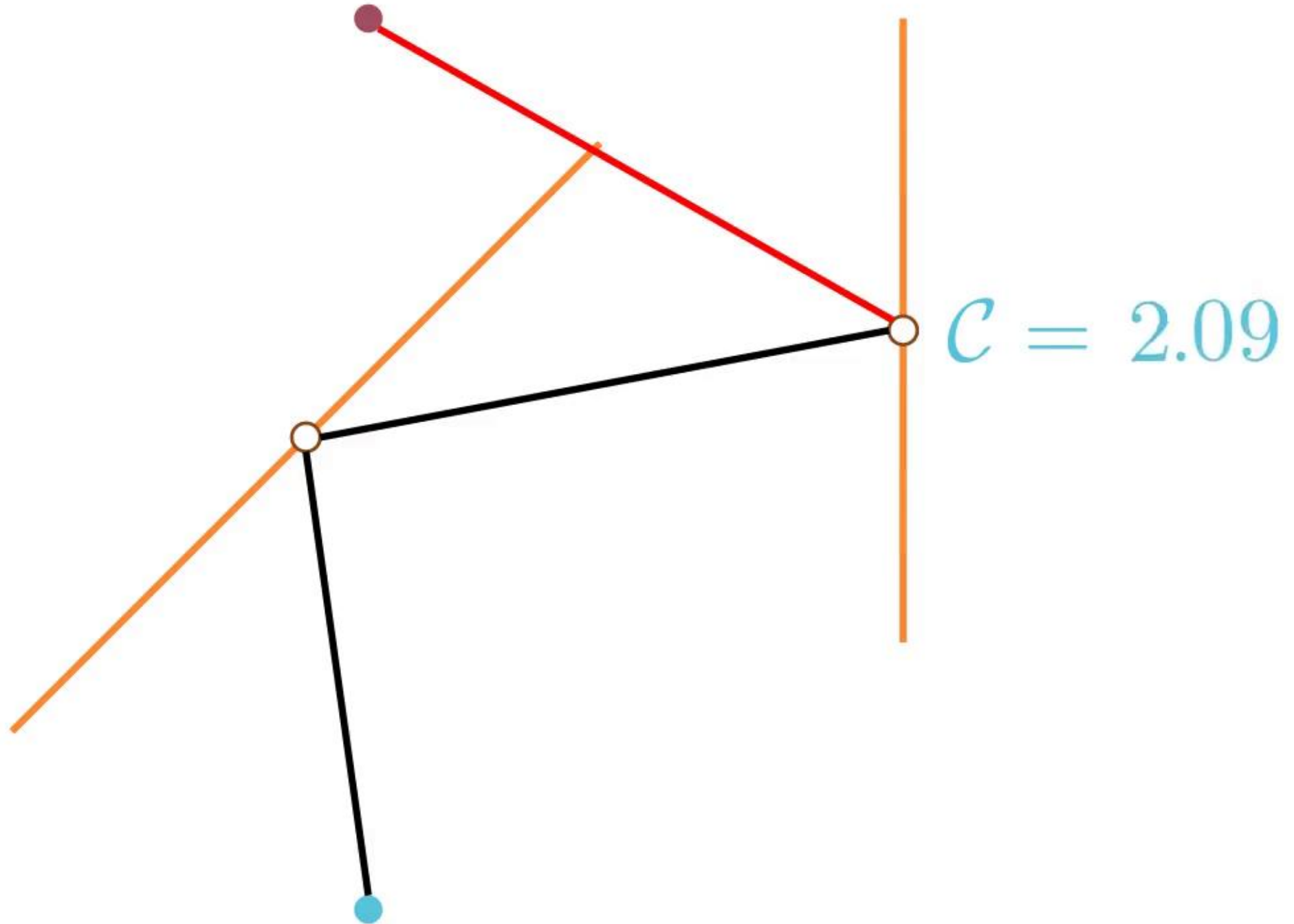
2. Our method



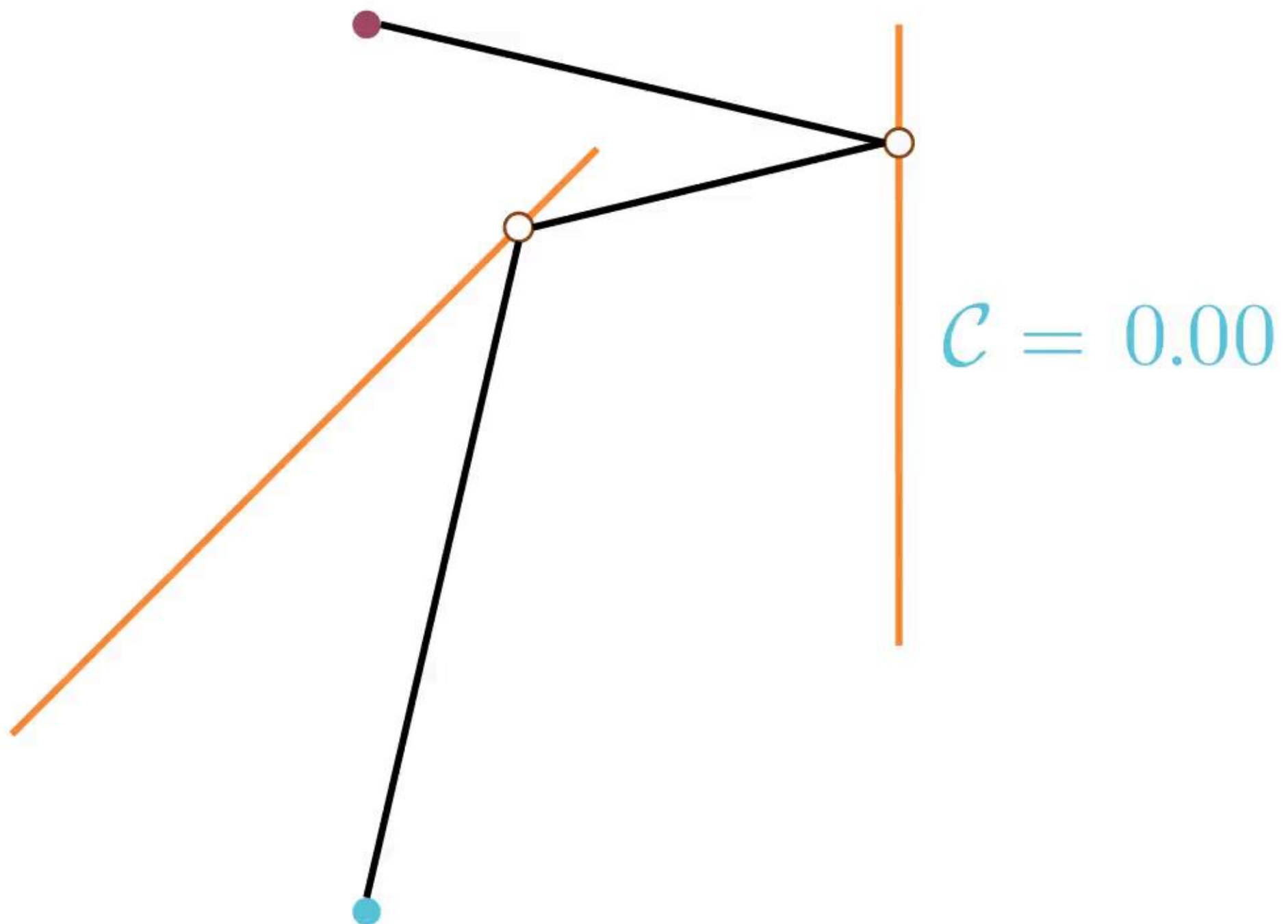
$\mathcal{C} =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(-t_1 + t_2 + \frac{(t_2 - 4) \sqrt{(t_1 - 5)^2 + (t_1 - t_2)^2}}{\sqrt{(t_2 - 4)^2 + 9}} \right)^2 \\
 & + \left(t_1 + \frac{3 \sqrt{(t_1 - 5)^2 + (t_1 - t_2)^2}}{\sqrt{(t_2 - 4)^2 + 9}} - 5 \right)^2 \\
 & + \left| t_1 + \frac{(t_1 - 5) \sqrt{(t_1 - 2)^2 + (t_1 + 1)^2}}{\sqrt{(t_1 - 5)^2 + (t_1 - t_2)^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sqrt{2} (t_1 - 2) - \sqrt{2} (t_1 + 1))}{2} - 2 \right|^2 \\
 & + \left| t_1 + \frac{(t_1 - t_2) \sqrt{(t_1 - 2)^2 + (t_1 + 1)^2}}{\sqrt{(t_1 - 5)^2 + (t_1 - t_2)^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2} (\sqrt{2} (t_1 - 2) - \sqrt{2} (t_1 + 1))}{2} + 1 \right|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Our method

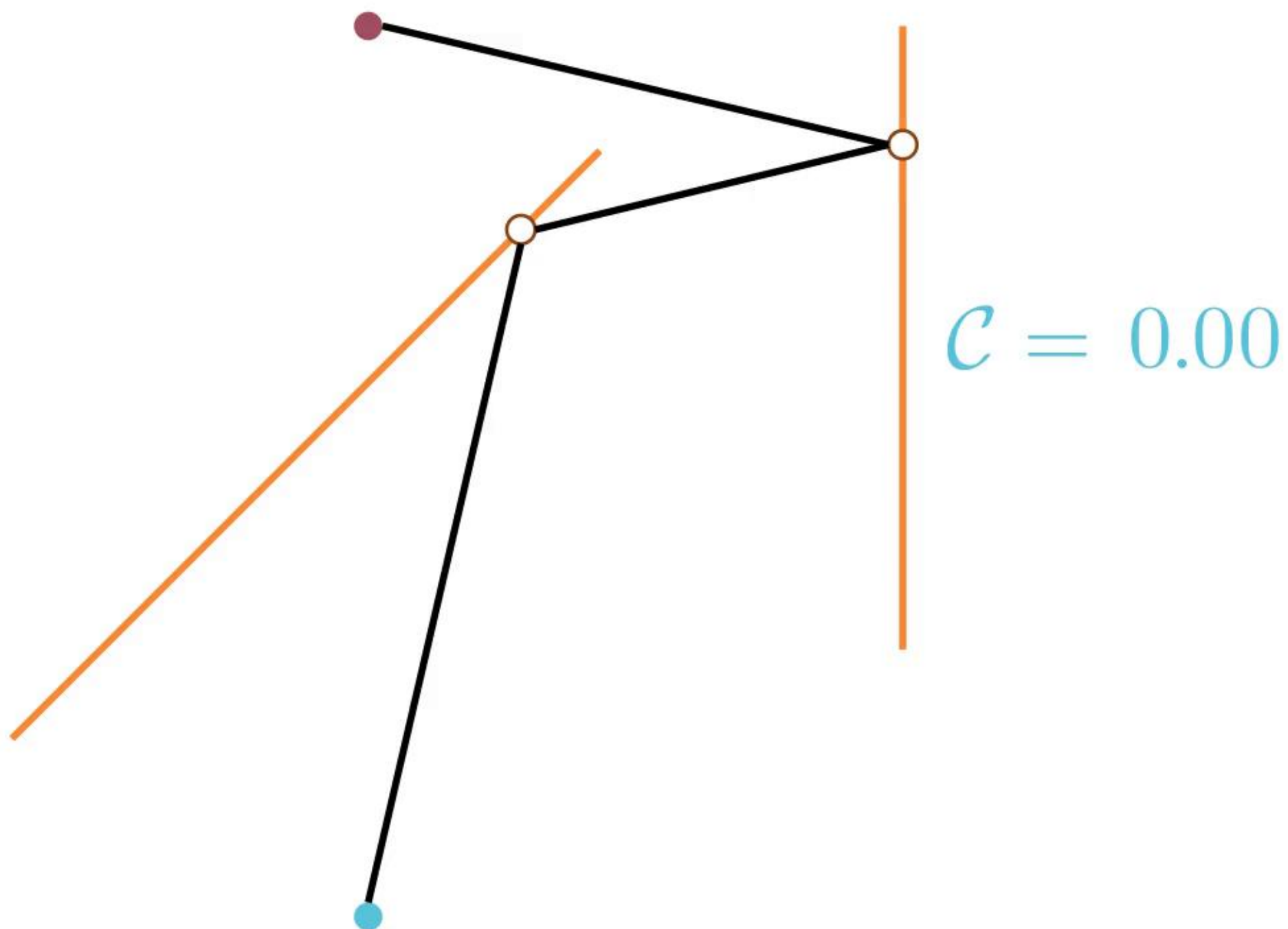


2. Our method



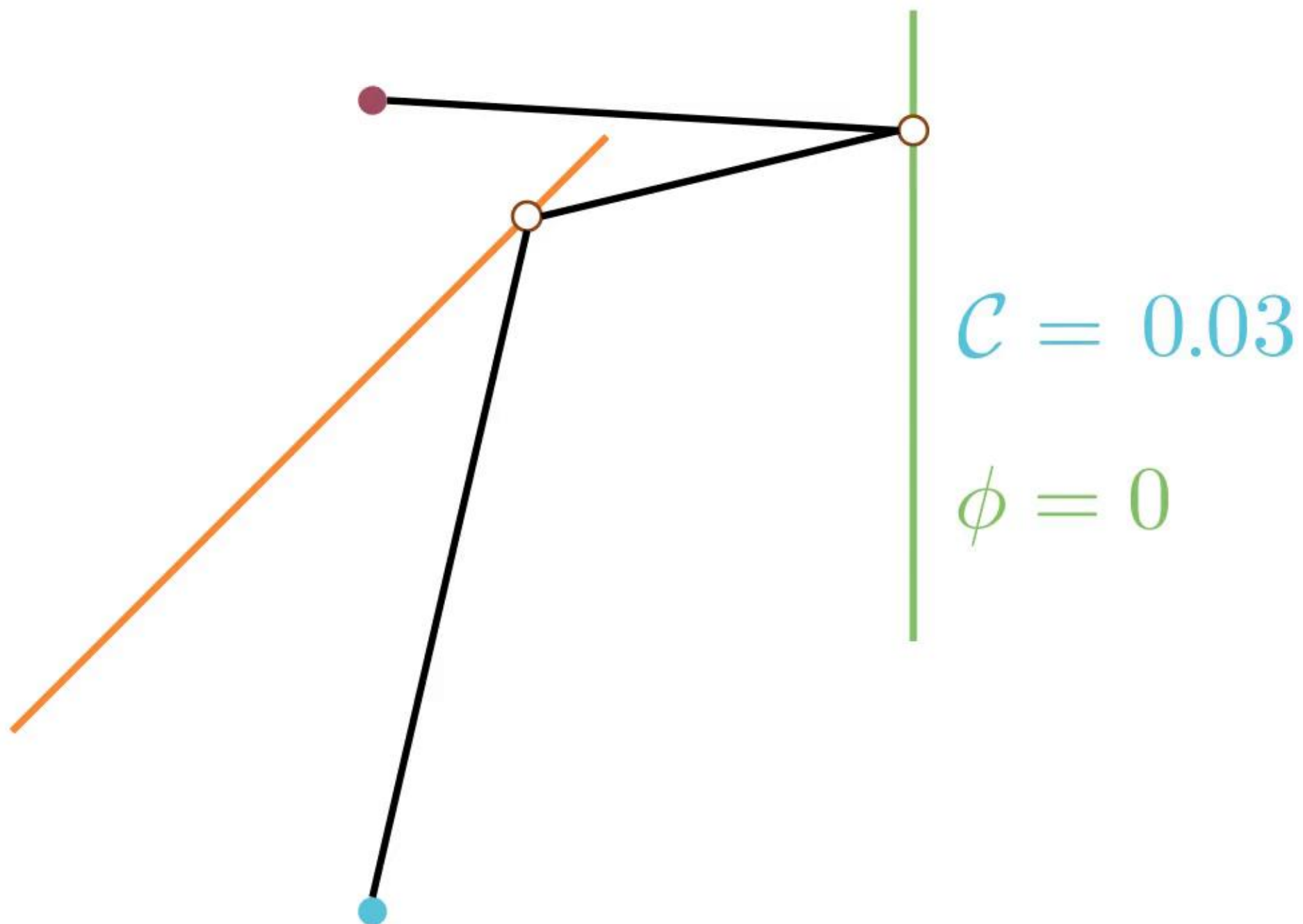
2. Our method

What if we had a metasurface?



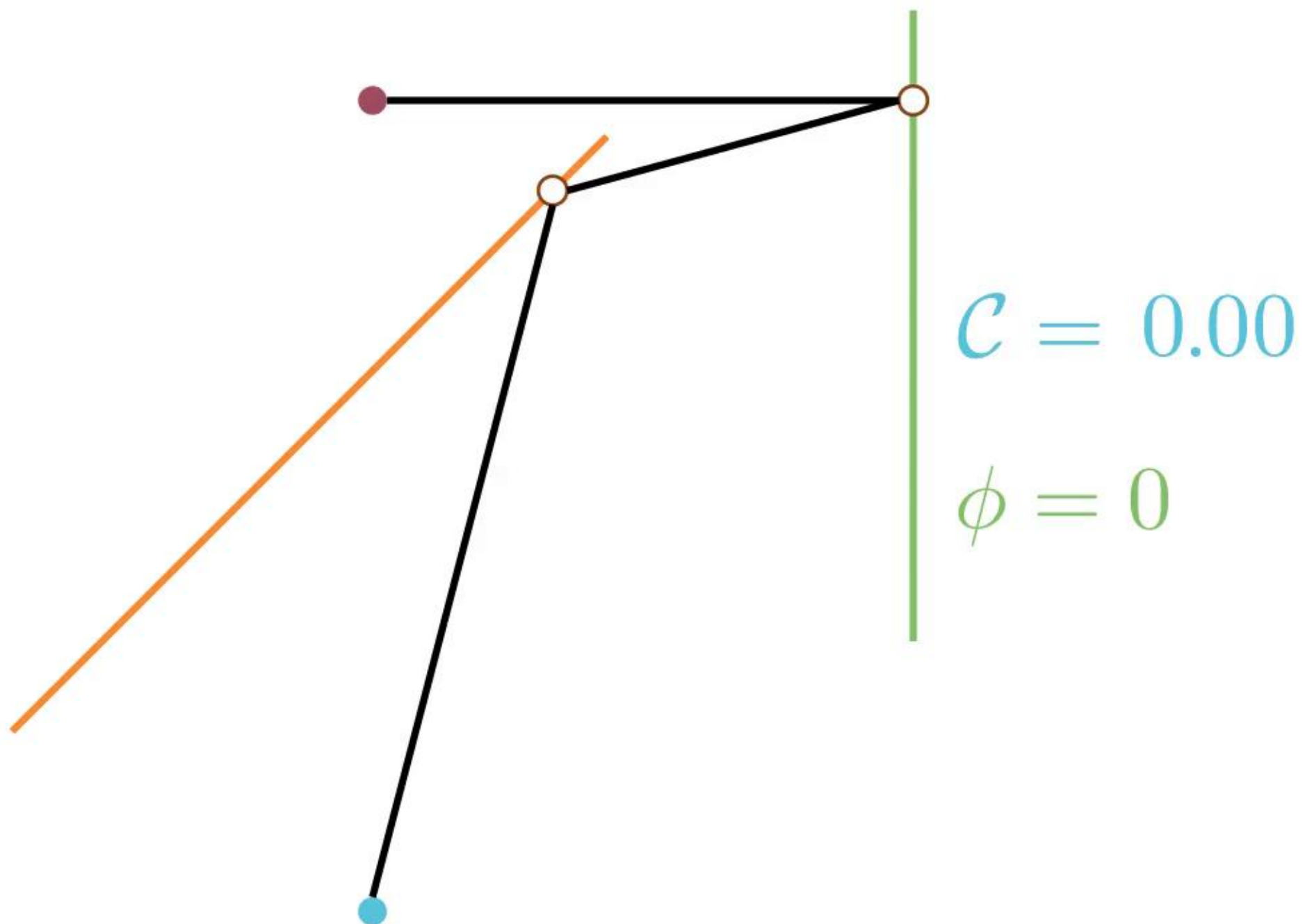
2. Our method

What if we had a metasurface?



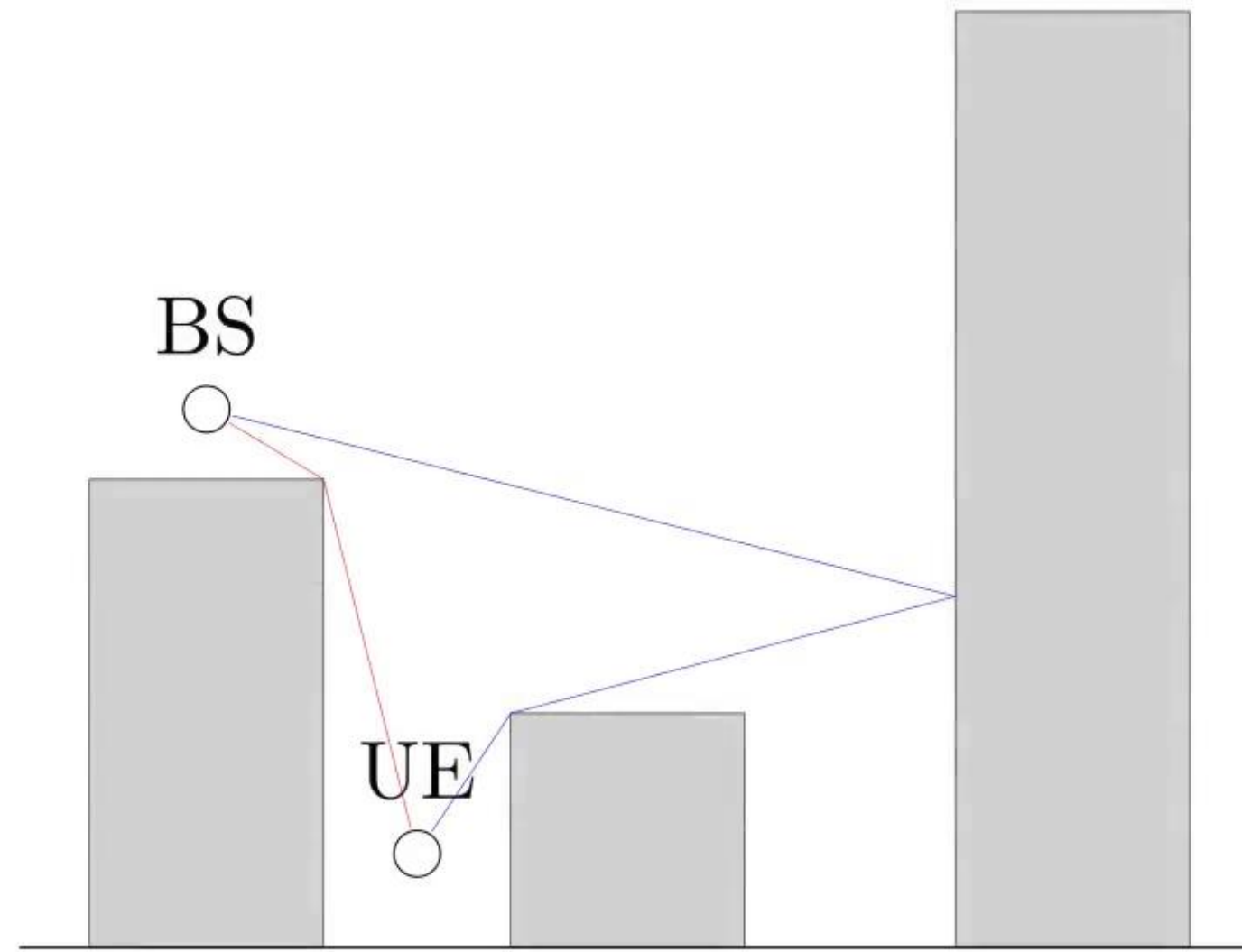
2. Our method

What if we had a metasurface?

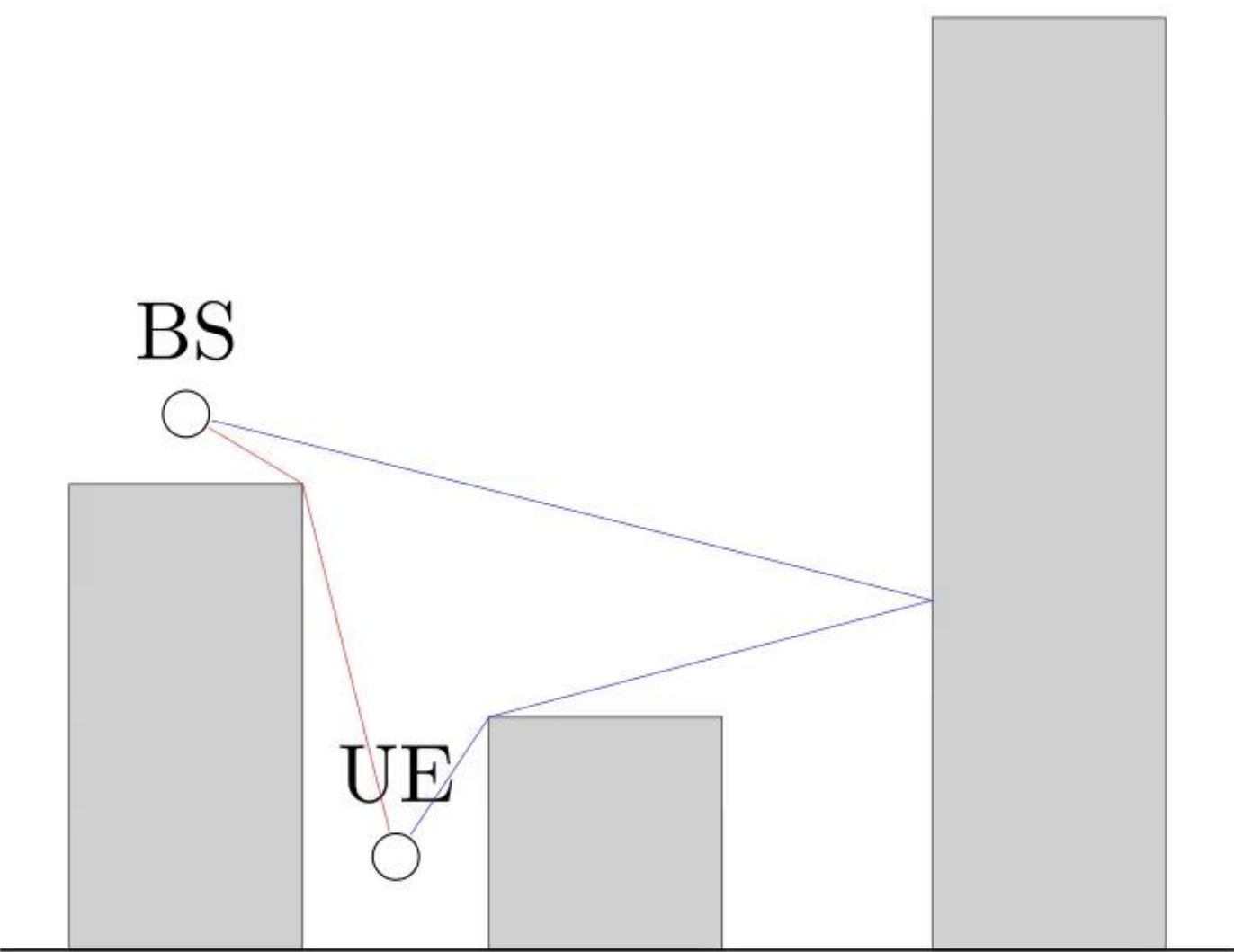


3. Future & Applications

3. Future & Applications



3. Future & Applications



Number of interactions	1			2						3		
Interactions list	D	RD	DR	DD	RRD	RDR	RDD	DRR	DRD	DDR	DDD	
E/E_{LOS} (dB)	-32	-236	-242	-44	-231	-246	-69	-212	-72	-81	-60	

3. Future & Applications

Summary:

3. Future & Applications

Summary:

Pros

- Any geometry (but requires more info.)
- Any # of reflect., diff., and refract.
- Allows for multiple solutions
- Optimizer can be chosen

3. Future & Applications

Summary:

Pros

- Any geometry (but requires more info.)
- Any # of reflect., diff., and refract.
- Allows for multiple solutions
- Optimizer can be chosen

Cons

- In general, problem is not convex
- Slower - $\mathcal{O}(k \cdot n)$

3. Future & Applications

Future work:

- Compare with Ray Launching
- Discuss different solvers / minimizers

Thanks for listening!