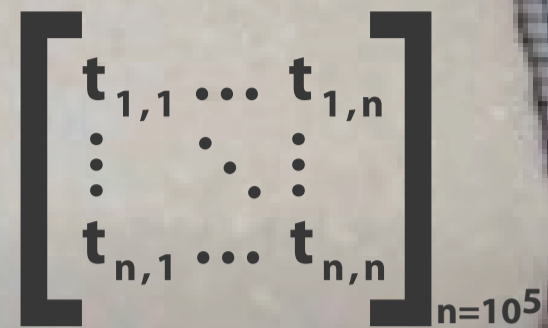
A close-up photograph of a microscope lens, showing a grid pattern on the surface.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -f^{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Colloquium

A diagram showing a transmission matrix T with elements $t_{i,j}$ and a note $n=10^5$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} t_{1,1} & \dots & t_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{n,1} & \dots & t_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}_{n=10^5}$$

Image Credit: Allard P. Mosk

SPRING 2013

Sylvain Gigan

Institut Langevin ESPCI, Paris, France

Can we see through paint?

day

FEBRUARY 20, 2013 WEDNESDAY

location

EE01

time

16:00

ABSTRACT

Light entering a scattering medium, a layer of paint or a biological tissue for instance, endures a complex random propagation that seemingly destroys all spatial information, rapidly preventing imaging or focusing. I will present a method to measure the transmission matrix of a scattering medium, i.e. the relationship between what enters and what goes through the medium, independently of how long and random the propagation has been. We show that not only are we able to focus light through an opaque layer of paint, but we are also able to reconstruct or “view” a simple object through it. Beyond the obvious imaging applications, we show that this technique also provides a new tool to understand and study the very rich domain of the propagation of waves in complex media.

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