Dynamic Discrete Tomography — Tractability vs. Intractability — Andreas Alpers

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#### (joint work with Peter Gritzmann)



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J. Zhu, J. Gao, A. Ehn, M. Aldén, Z. Li, D. Moseev, Y. Kusano, M. Salewski, A. Alpers, P. Gritzmann, M. Schwenk:

"Measurements of 3D Slip Velocities and Plasma Column Lengths of a Gliding Arc Discharge,"

Applied Physics Letters, 2015



A. Alpers, P. Gritzmann, D. Moseev, M. Salewski:

"3D Particle Tracking Velocimetry using Dynamic Discrete Tomography,"

Computer Physics Communications, 2015





# Front View

#### 2 High-speed cameras:

- Frame rate: 10 kHz
- Frames: 42
- Interval: 4.2 ms

#### Tracer particles:

- Size: 3 μm
- #Particles:  $\approx 20 30$









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#### Approach:

 Discrete Tomography: Including Dynamics.





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- ► = 2 projections: In P (but: more ambiguities)

- \* R.J. Gardner, P. Gritzmann, D. Prangenberg, 1999;
- \* D. Gale, 1957; H.J. Ryser, 1957.

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time  $t - 1 \rightarrow t$ 

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- Constraints from physics
- Reduce ambiguity
- Particle matching can be still a problem

Slides Removed

#### Heuristics: Based on Linear Programming

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Linear Program:

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▶ Weights: 
$$\boldsymbol{w}^{(t+1)^T} := (\omega_1^{(t,t+1)}, \dots, \omega_n^{(t,t+1)}) \in \mathbb{R}^n_+$$

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• Totally unimodular:  $A^{t+1} \in \{0,1\}^{m \times n}$ 

# Conclusion

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- 2. Algorithms: They work on real data.
- 3. Interplay: Theory  $\leftrightarrow$  Applications.