
Image Formation

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COMP 4102A

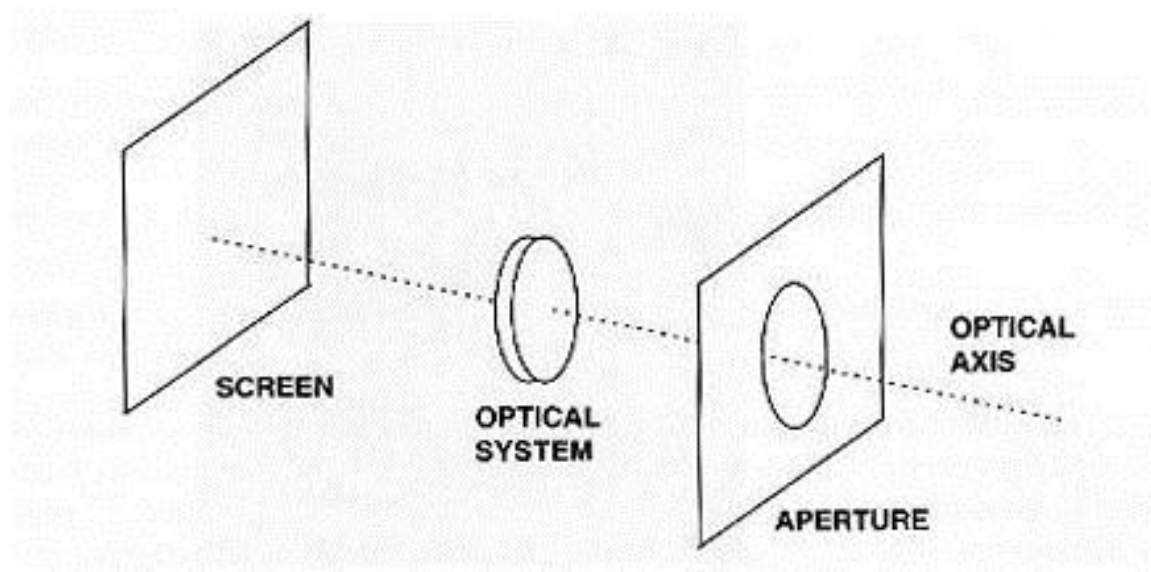
Winter 2013

Image Formation

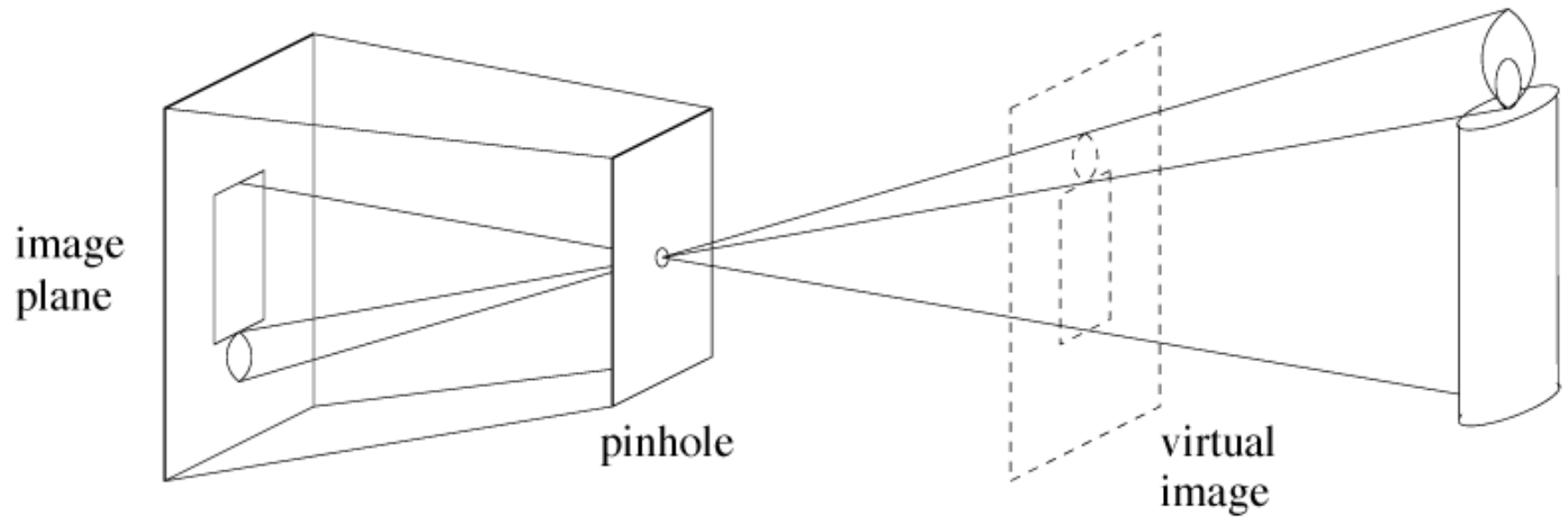
- Two type of images
 - Intensity– image encodes light intensities (passive sensor)
 - Range (depth)– image encodes shape and distance
 - Created from processing passive images or by an active sensor
- Intensity image is a function of three things
- Optical parameters of the lens
 - Lens type, focal length, field of view, angular apertures
- Photogrammetric (Radiometric) parameters
 - Type, direction and intensity of the illumination
 - Reflectance properties of the viewed surface
 - Characteristics of the image sensor
- Geometric parameters
 - Type of projection, position and orientation of camera

Elements of an imaging device

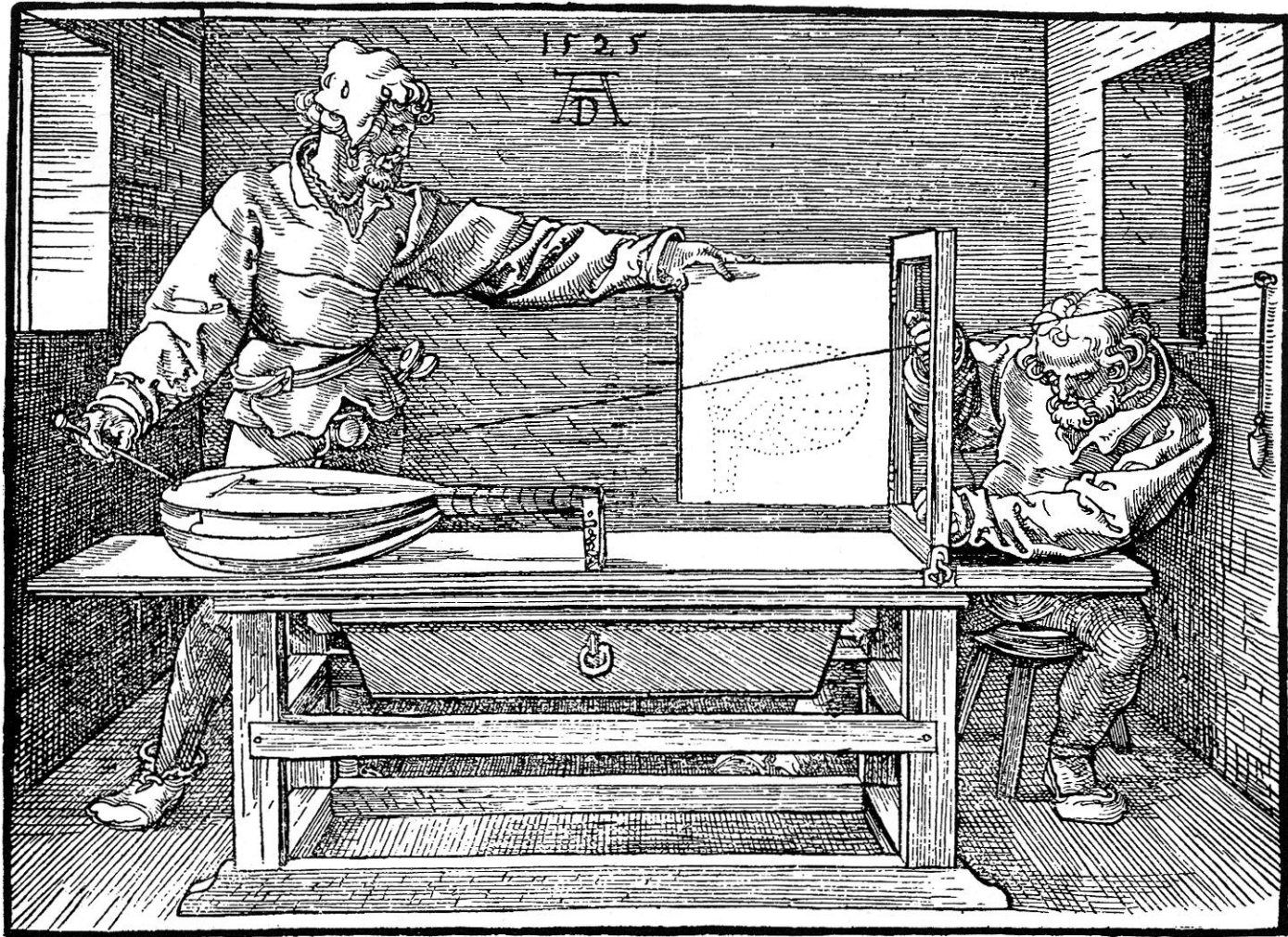
Light rays coming from outside world and falling on the photoreceptors in the retina.



Pinhole Camera

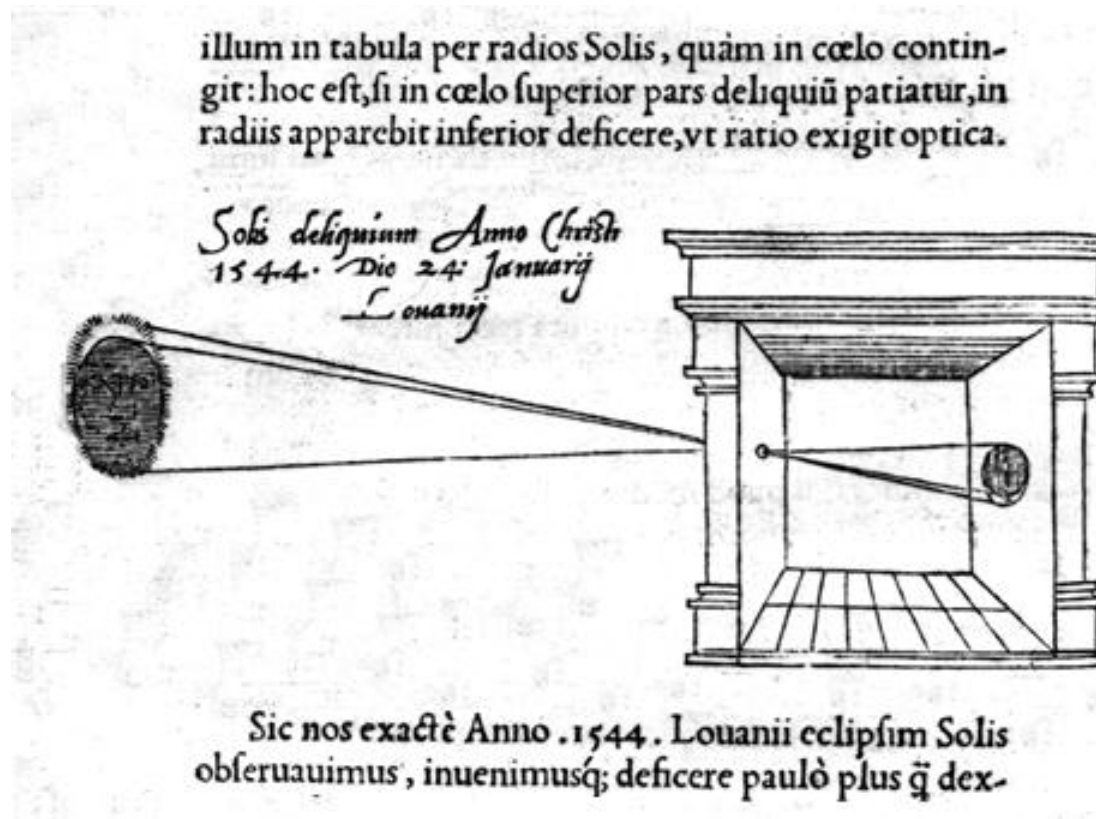


Perspective Projection



Draughtsman Drawing a Lute, Albrecht Dürer, 1525

Camera Obscura



Camera Obscura, Reinerus Gemma Frisius, 1544

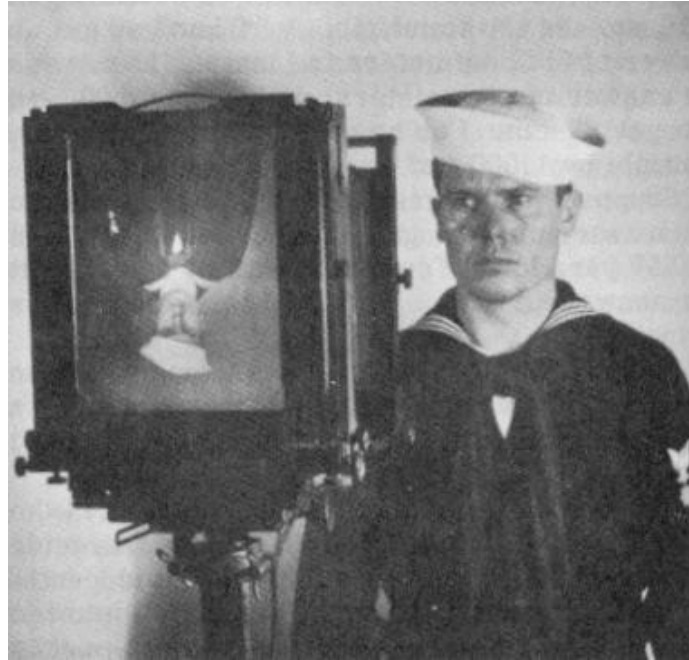
Camera Obscura: Latin ‘dark chamber’

Camera Obscura



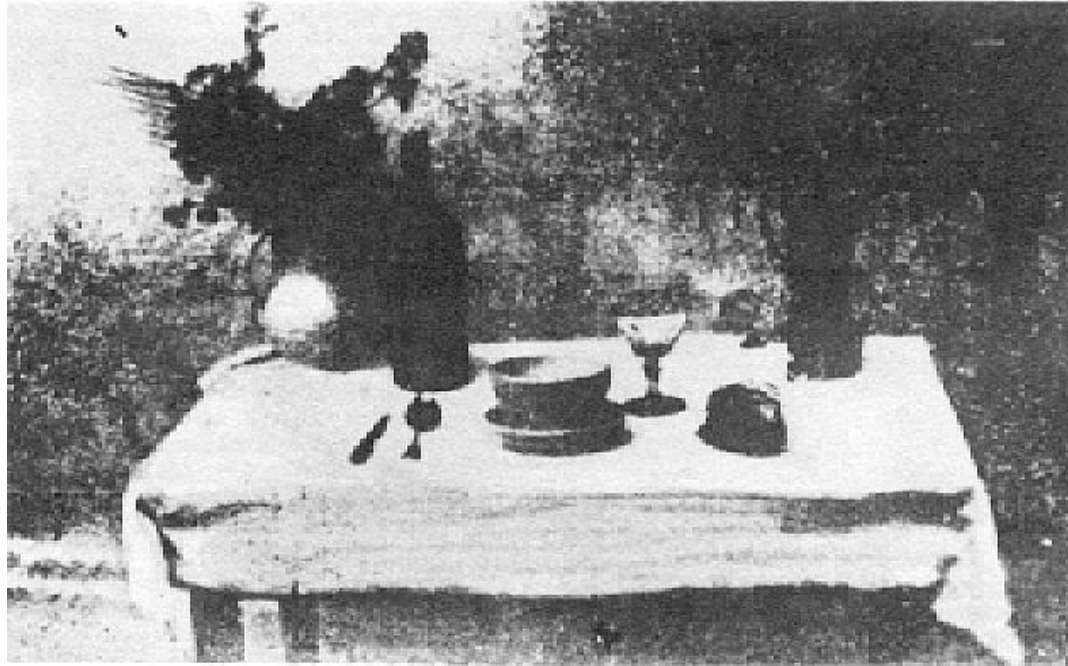
Contemporary artist Madison Cawein rented studio space in an old factory building where many of the windows were boarded up or painted over. A random small hole in one of those windows turned one room into a camera obscura.

Photographic Camera



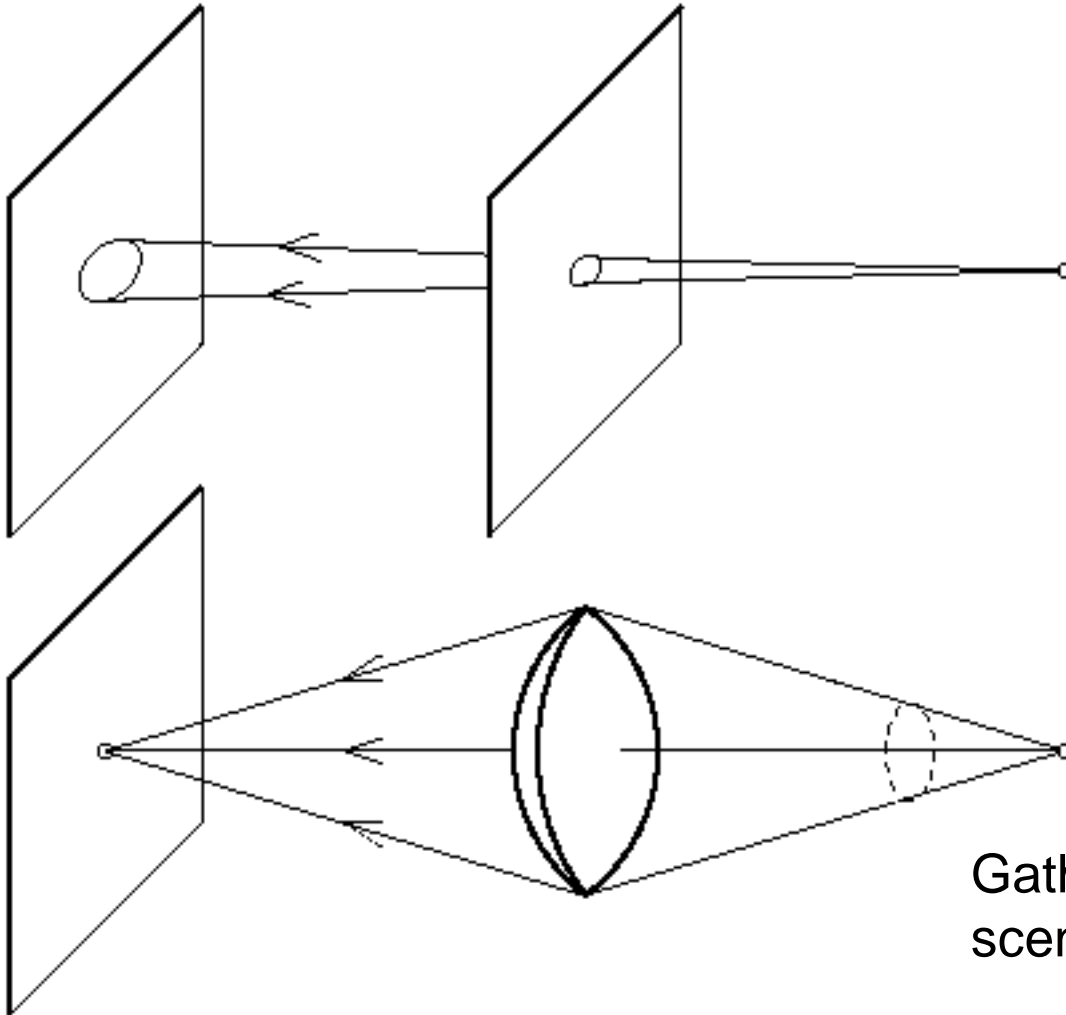
Photographic camera: Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, 1816

First Photograph



First photograph on record, *la table servie*,
obtained by Niepce in 1822.

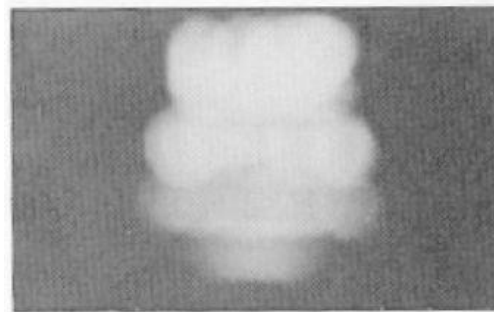
Why Lenses?



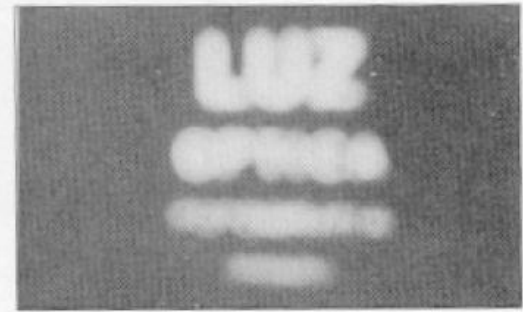
Gather more light from each scene point

Why Lenses?

- Pinhole too big - many directions are averaged, blurring the image
- Pinhole too small - diffraction effects blur the image
- Generally, pinhole cameras are *dark*, because a very small set of rays from a particular point hits the screen.



2 mm



1 mm



0.6mm



0.35 mm



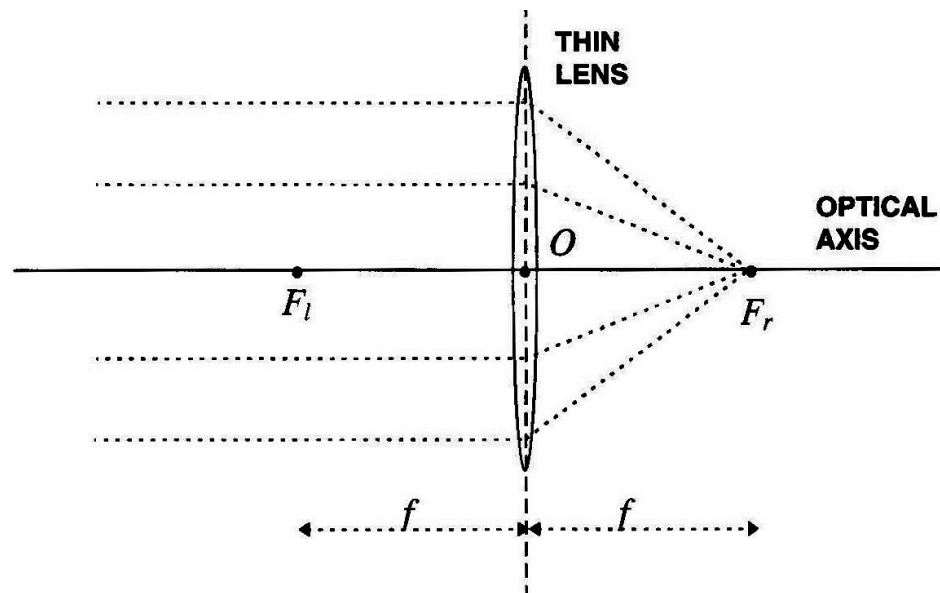
0.15 mm



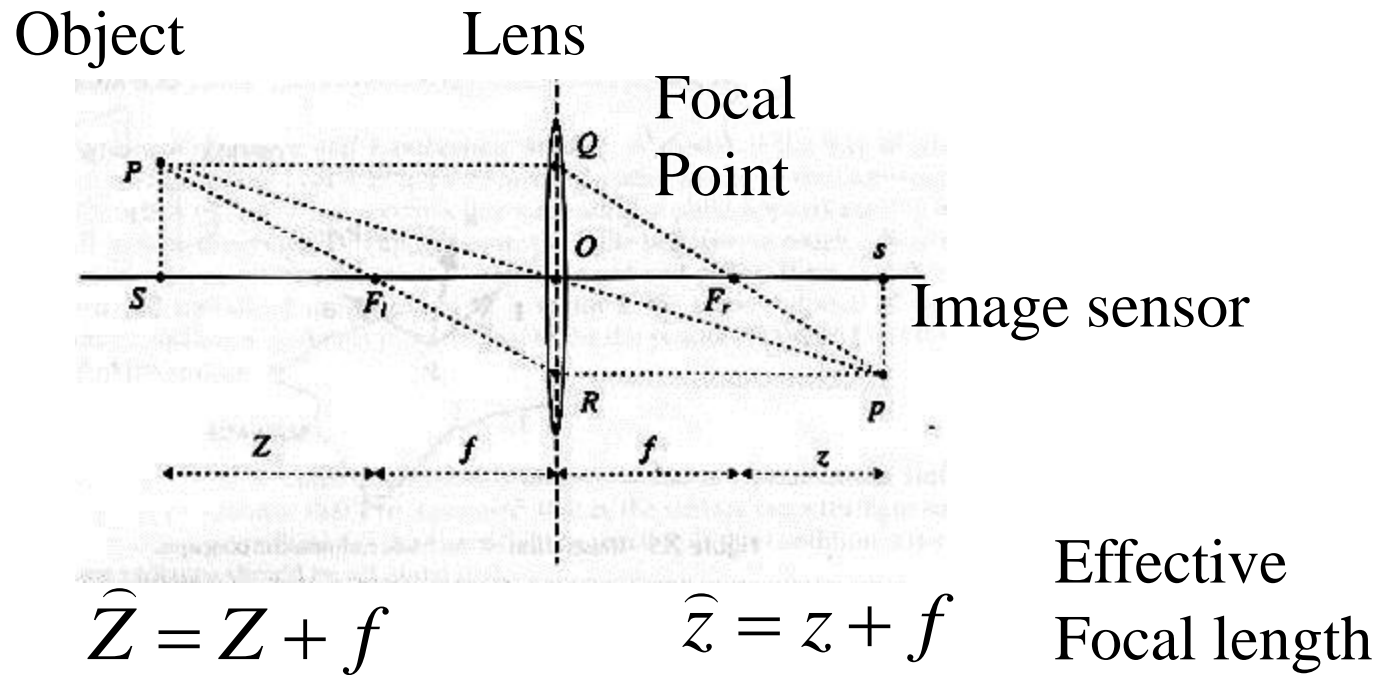
0.07 mm

Camera with Lens - Thin Lens Model

- Lens thickness small compared to focal length
- Basic properties
 1. Any ray entering the lens parallel to the axis on one side goes through the focal point on the other side.
 2. Any ray entering the lens from the focal point on one side emerges parallel to the axis on the other side.



Fundamental Equation of Thin Lenses



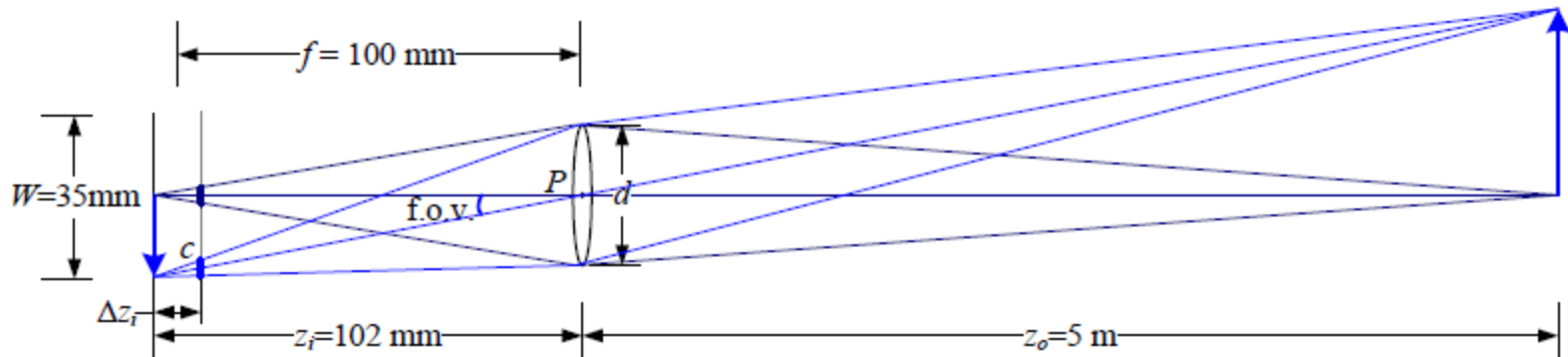
$$\frac{1}{\hat{Z}} + \frac{1}{\hat{z}} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Any point satisfying this equation is in focus

Proof uses similar triangles: $PSF_l \sim ORF_l$ and $QOF_r \sim spF_r$ and fact that $|PS| = |QO|$ and $|sp| = |OR|$

Thin Lenses

- As the point goes to infinity the focal length approaches f , the value for a pin hole camera
- For a lens we can adjust focus ring to move the lens and aperture ring to change aperture
- Both of these adjustments affect what is called the depth of field (explained by model)

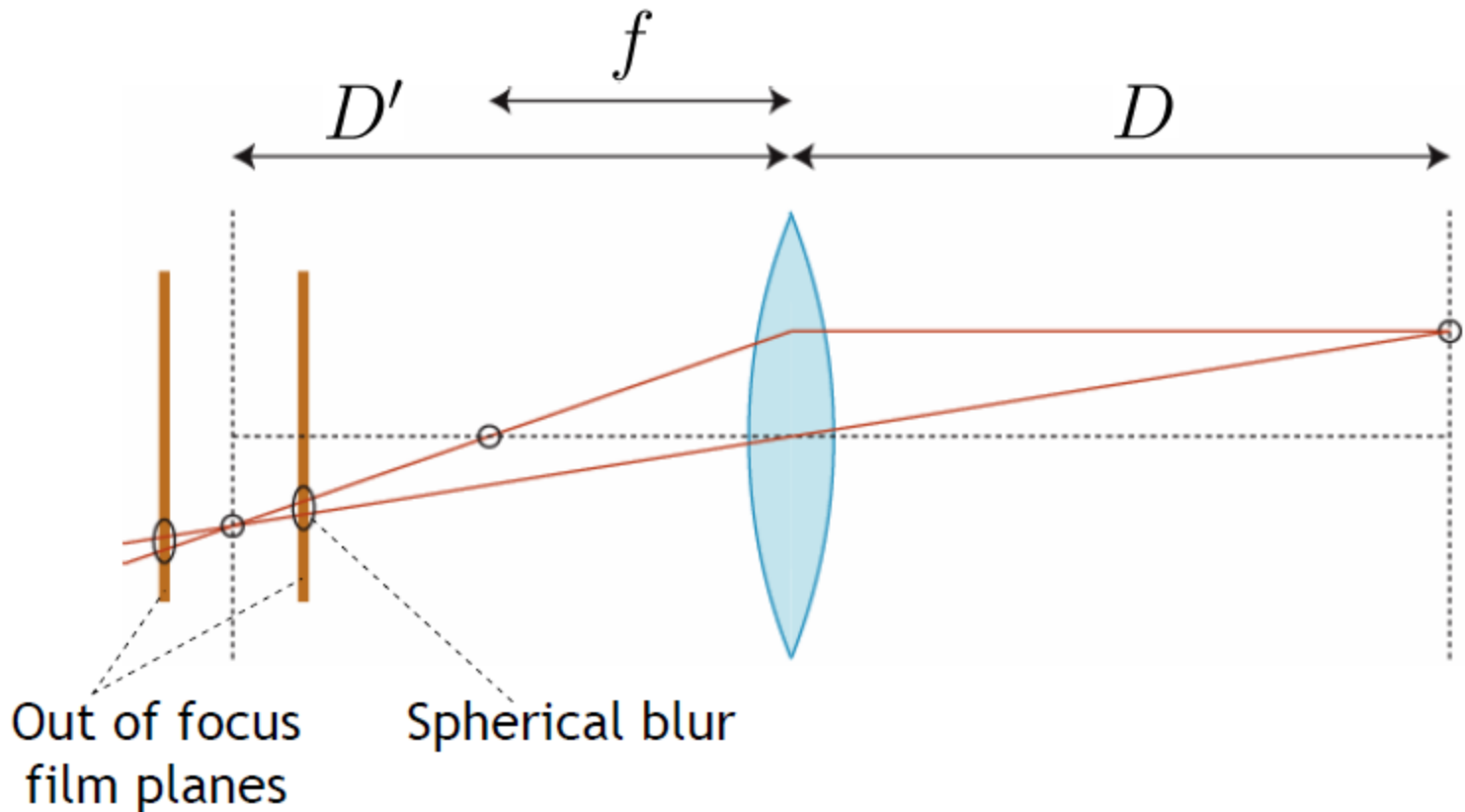


Thin lens applet:

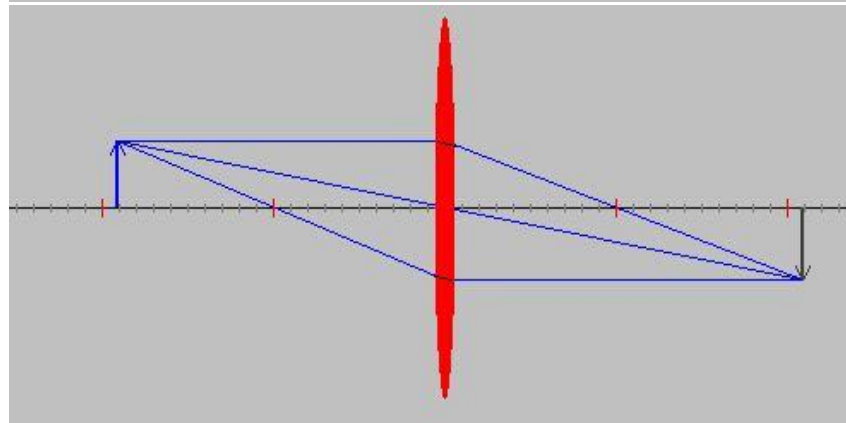
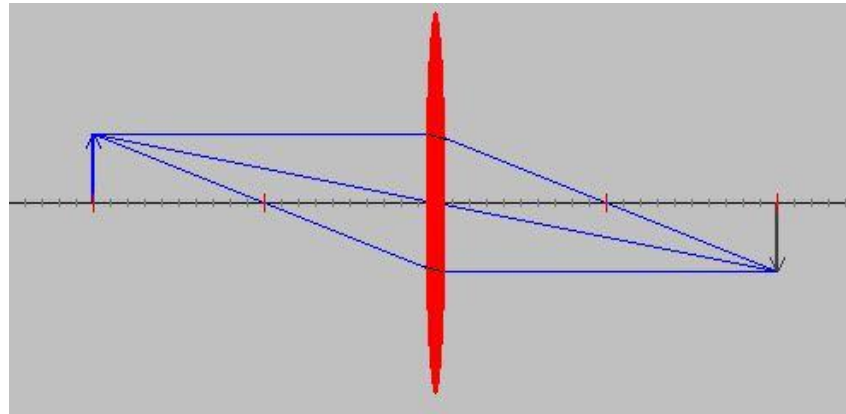
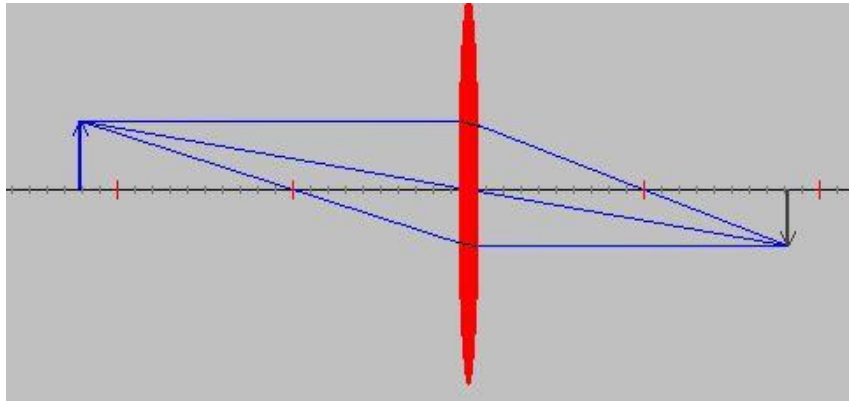
http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/java/Lens/lens_e.html

Depth of field

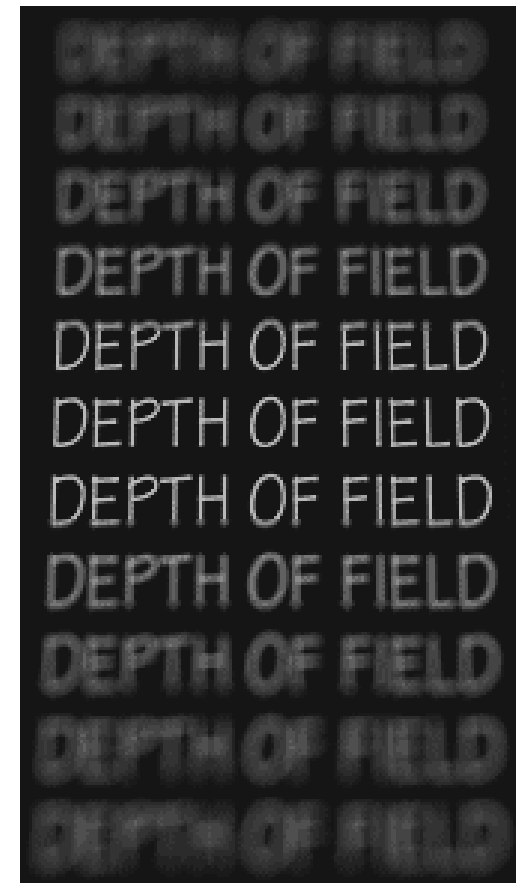
- Point is in focus over a given distance which is called the depth of field
- In focus region has less than one pixel of blur



Depth of field



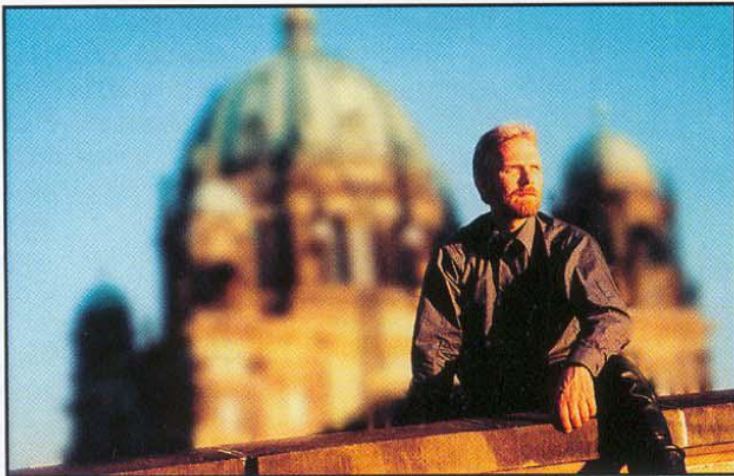
Depth of field



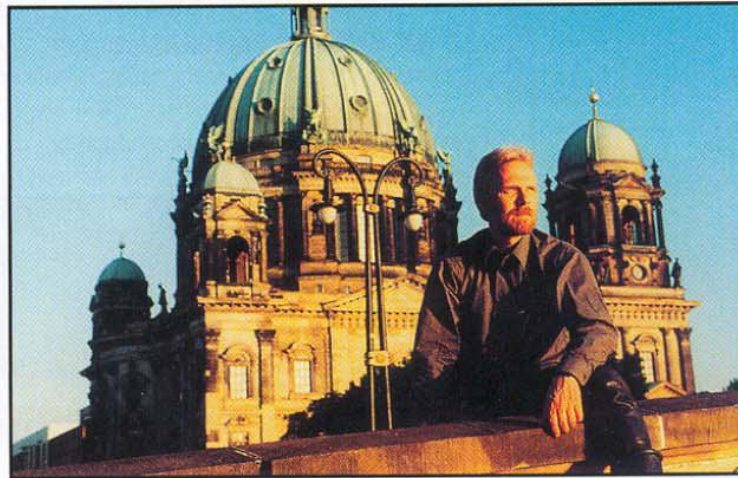
Aperture size

- Blurriness of out of focus objects depends on the aperture size
- Larger aperture means smaller depth of field but it also lets in more light

Large aperture opening



Small aperture opening



Varying the aperture



Large aperture = small DOF

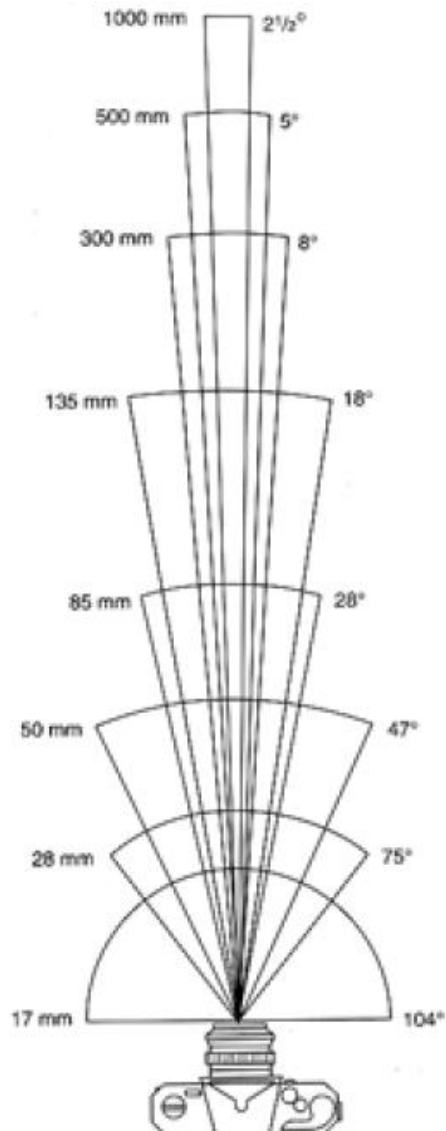


Small aperture = large DOF

Nice Depth of Field effect



Field of View (Zoom)



17mm



28mm



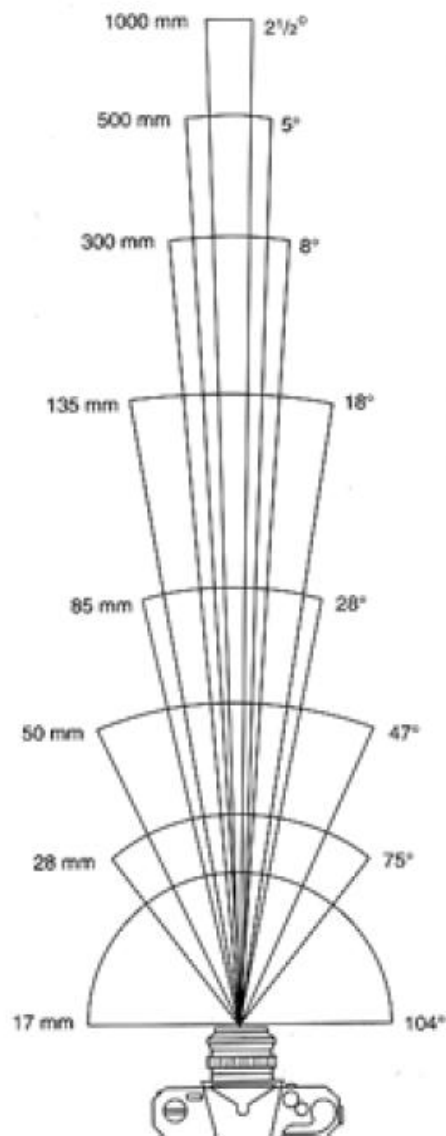
50mm



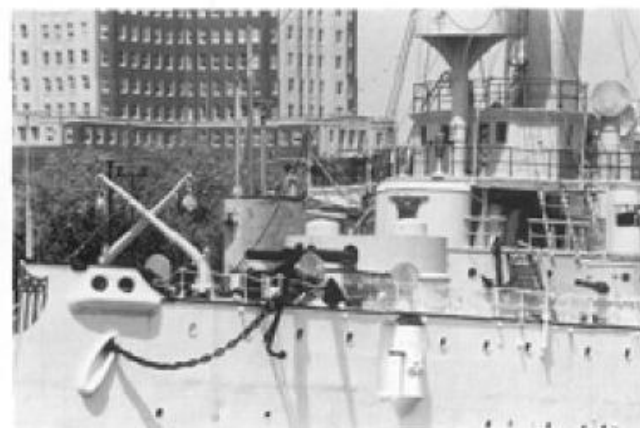
85mm

From London and Upton

Field of View (Zoom)



135mm



300mm



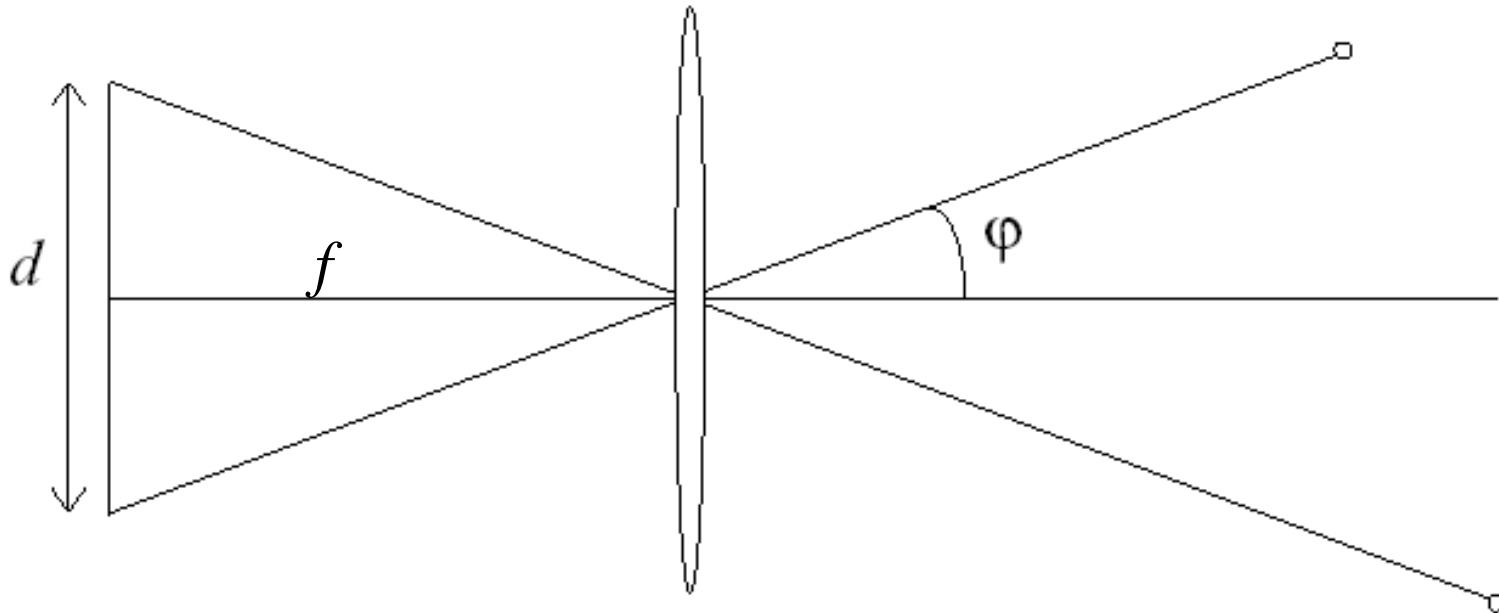
17mm



17mm

From London and Upton

FOV depends of Focal Length



Size of field of view governed by size of the camera retina:

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2f}\right)$$

Smaller FOV = larger Focal Length

Field of View / Focal Length



Large FOV, small f
Camera close to car

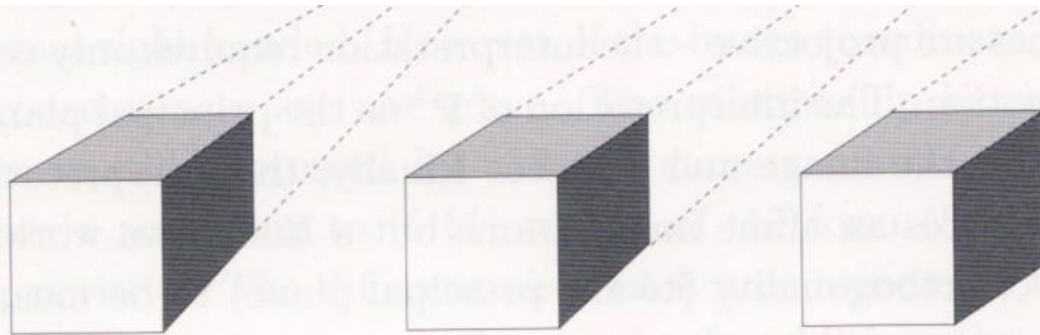


Small FOV, large f
Camera far from the car

Small field of view has wide angle,
but more perspective distortion

Effect of change in focal length

Small f is wide angle, large f is telescopic

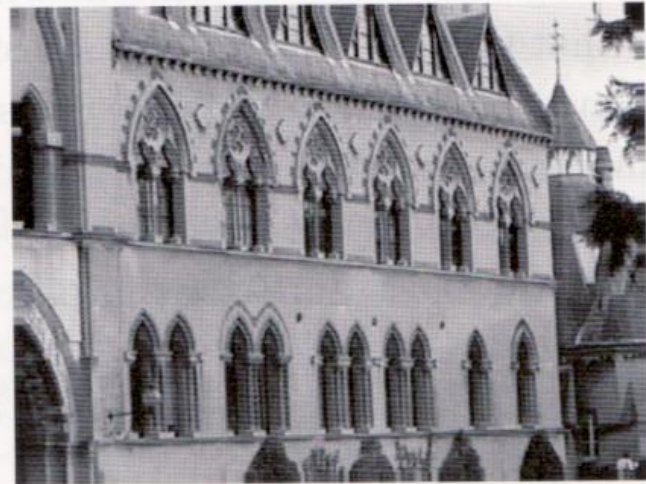
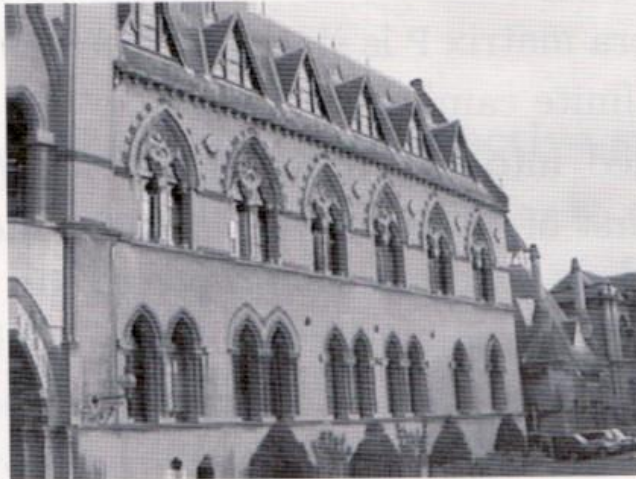


perspective

weak perspective

increasing focal length

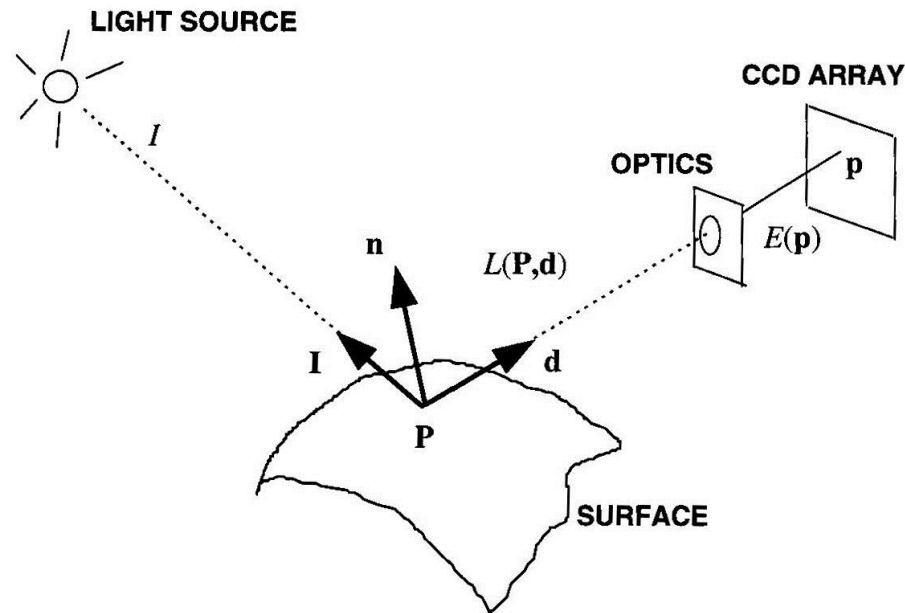
increasing distance from camera



Basic radiometry

Image Irradiance: the power of light, per unit area and at each point p of the image plane.

Scene (surface) Radiance: the power of the light, per unit area, ideally emitted by each point p of a surface in 3-D space in a given direction.



Surface Reflectance Model

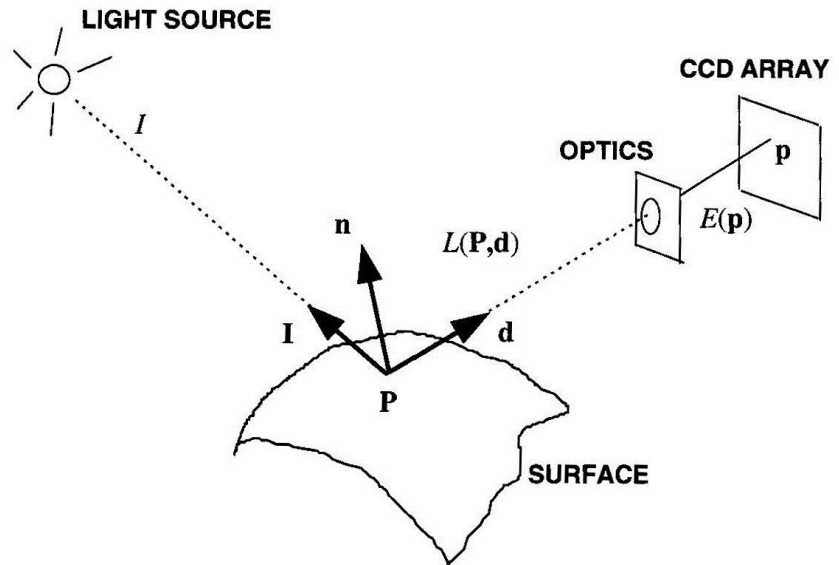
- A model of the way in which the surface reflects incident light is called a surface reflectance model
- There are a number of different types of surface reflectance models
 - Fix the lighting, and the object and then move the camera while looking a single surface point
- The changes in appearance of that surface point define the specularity
 - Plain sheet of paper is non-specular (no change)
 - Desktop is semi-specular (some change)
 - Mirror is very specular (a great deal of change)

Surface Reflectance for Lambertian

$$\mathbf{L} = \rho \mathbf{I}^T \mathbf{n}$$

ρ is called surface albedo and it depends on the surface material

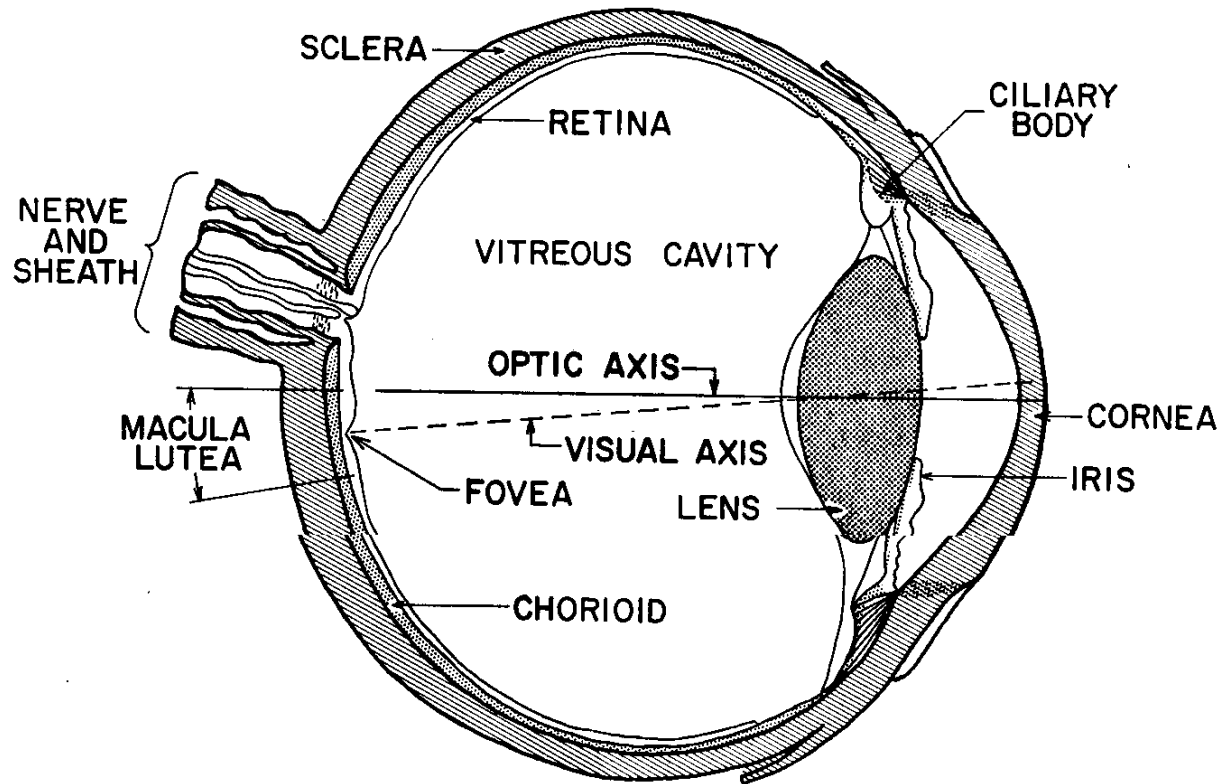
And L is scene irradiance (no d vector term)



Lambertian model: each surface point appears equally bright from all viewing directions (no term with d). Non specular surface.

Specular model: this is not true, looks brighter from some viewing directions (mirrors are very specular). These models are much more complex than the lambertain model (more parameters)

Human Eye



CCD (Charge-Coupled Device) Cameras

Small solid state cells convert light energy into electrical charge (sensing elements always rectangles and are usually square)

The image plane acts as a digital memory that can be read row by row by a computer

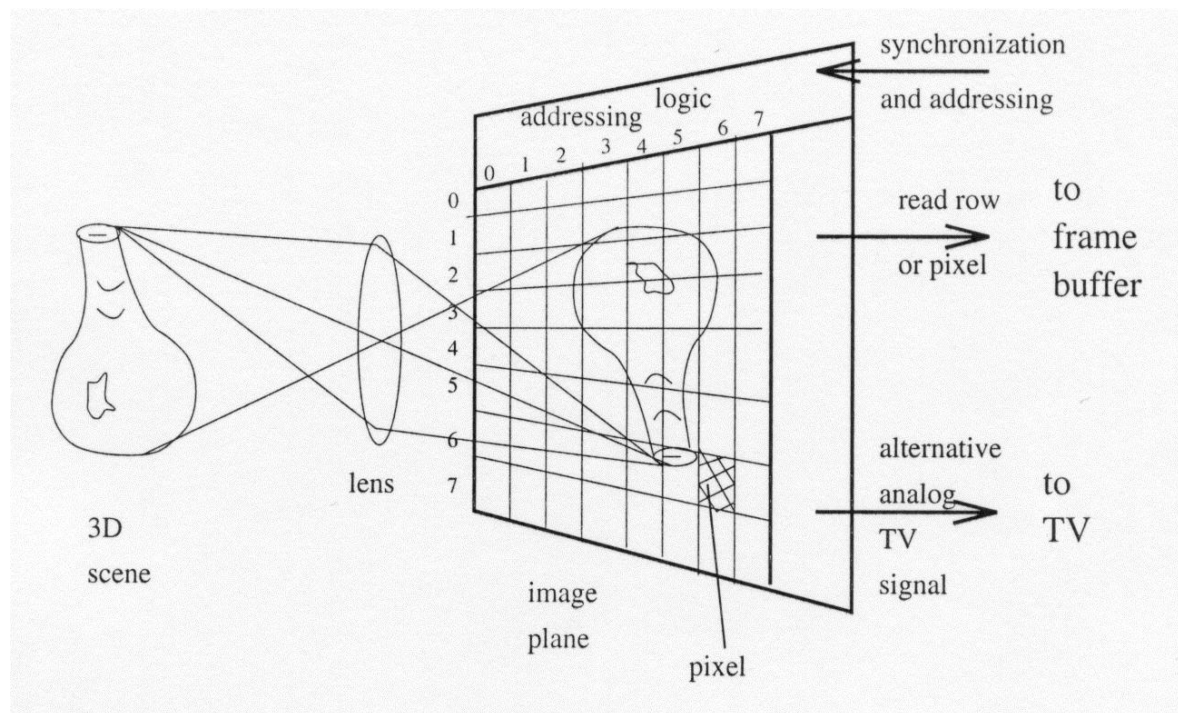
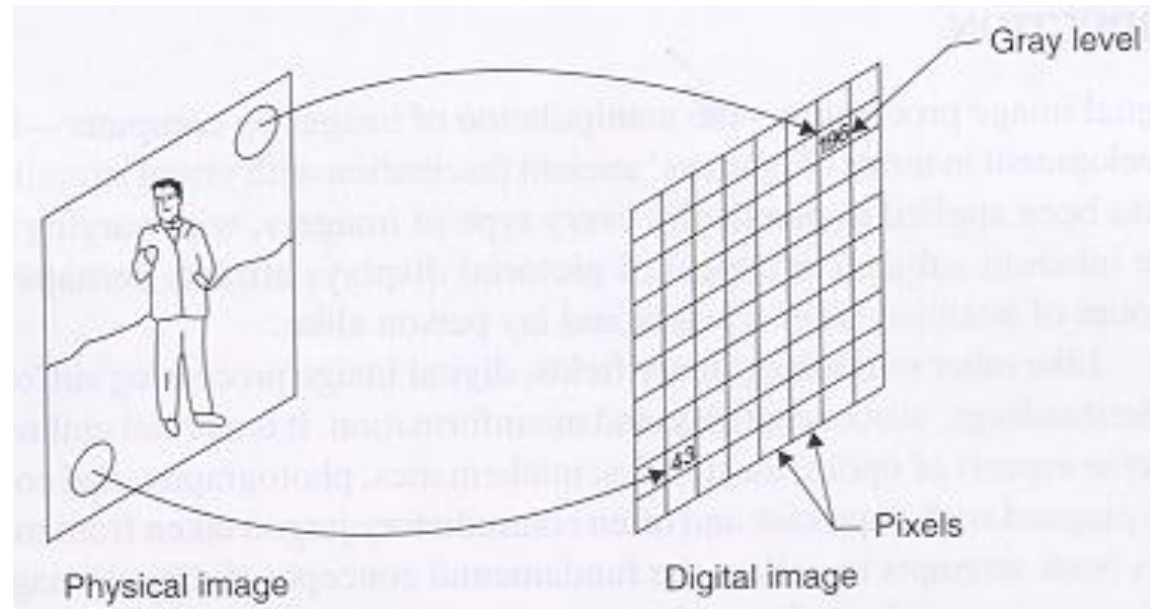


Image Digitization



Sampling – measuring the value of an image at a finite number of points.

Quantization – representing the measured value at the sampled point, by an integer.

Pixel – picture element, usually in the range $[0,255]$

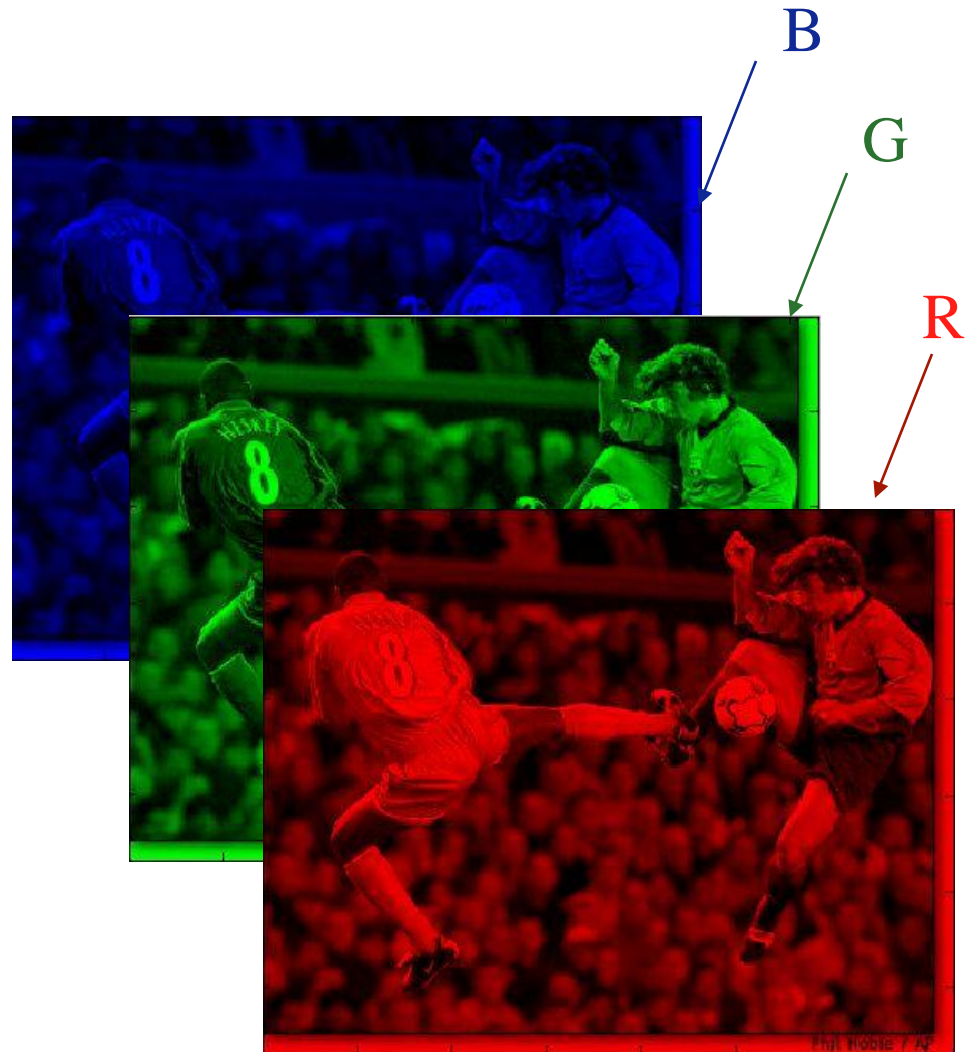


A digital image is represented by an integer array E of m -by- n . $E(i,j)$, a pixel, is an integer in the range $[0, 255]$.

Color Image

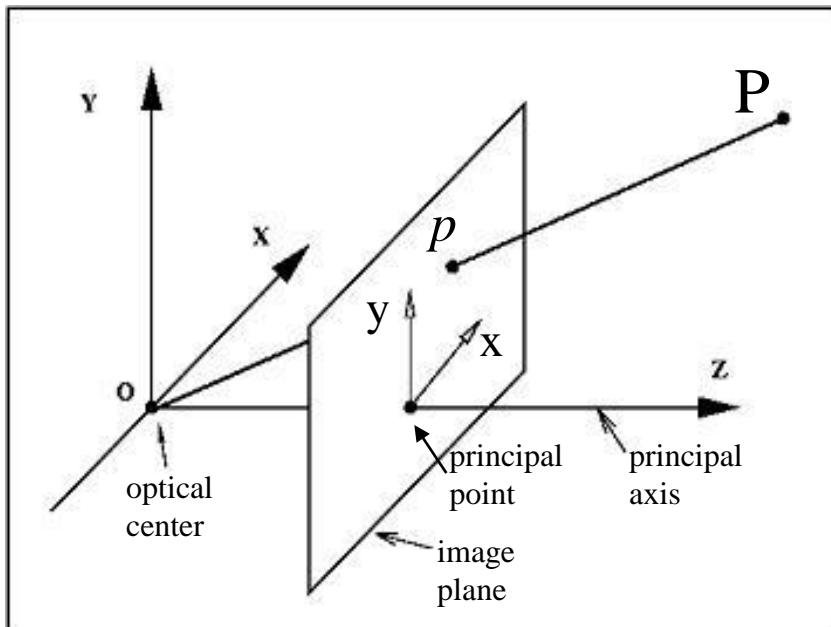
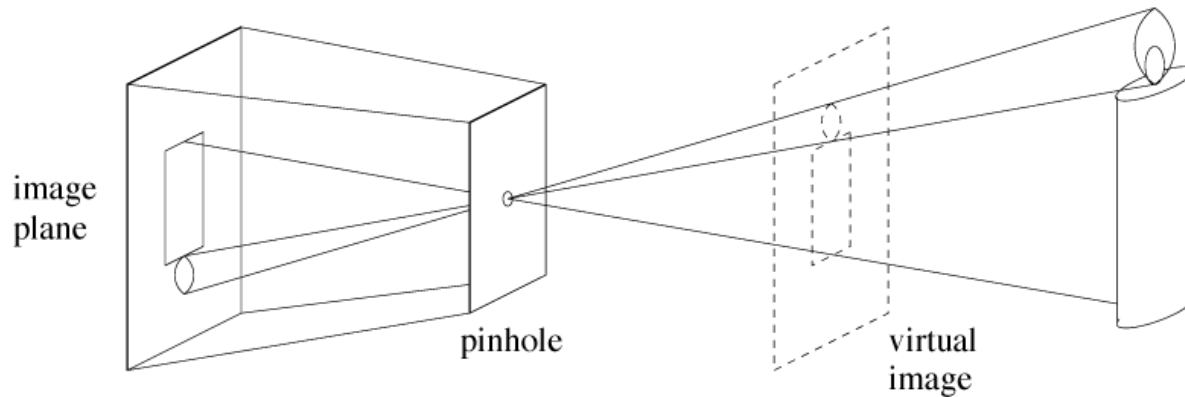


Phil Noble / AP



Geometric Model of Camera

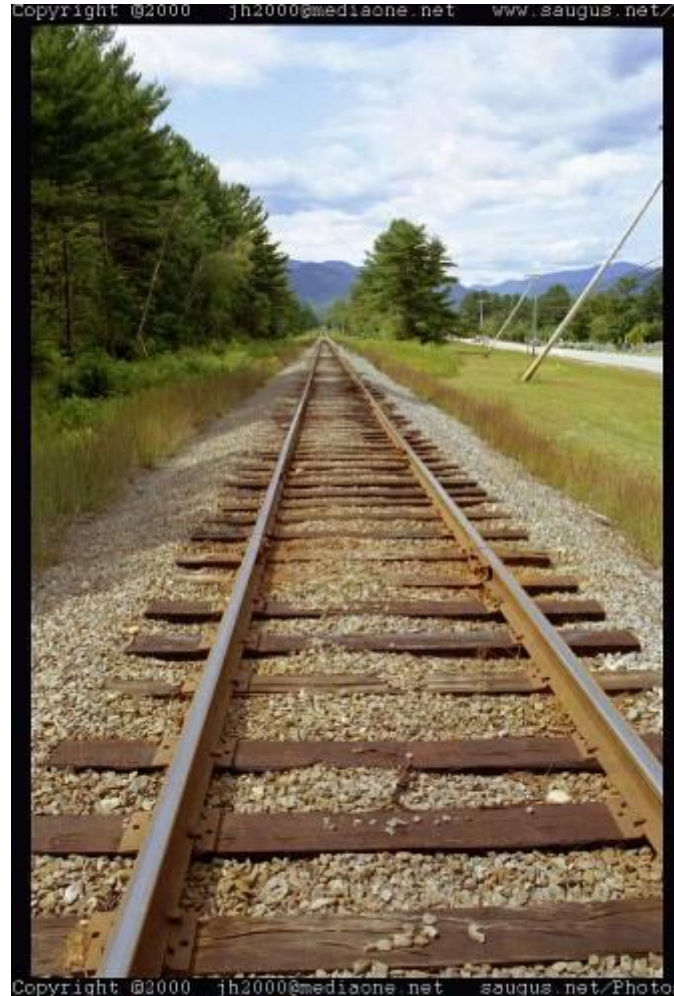
Perspective projection



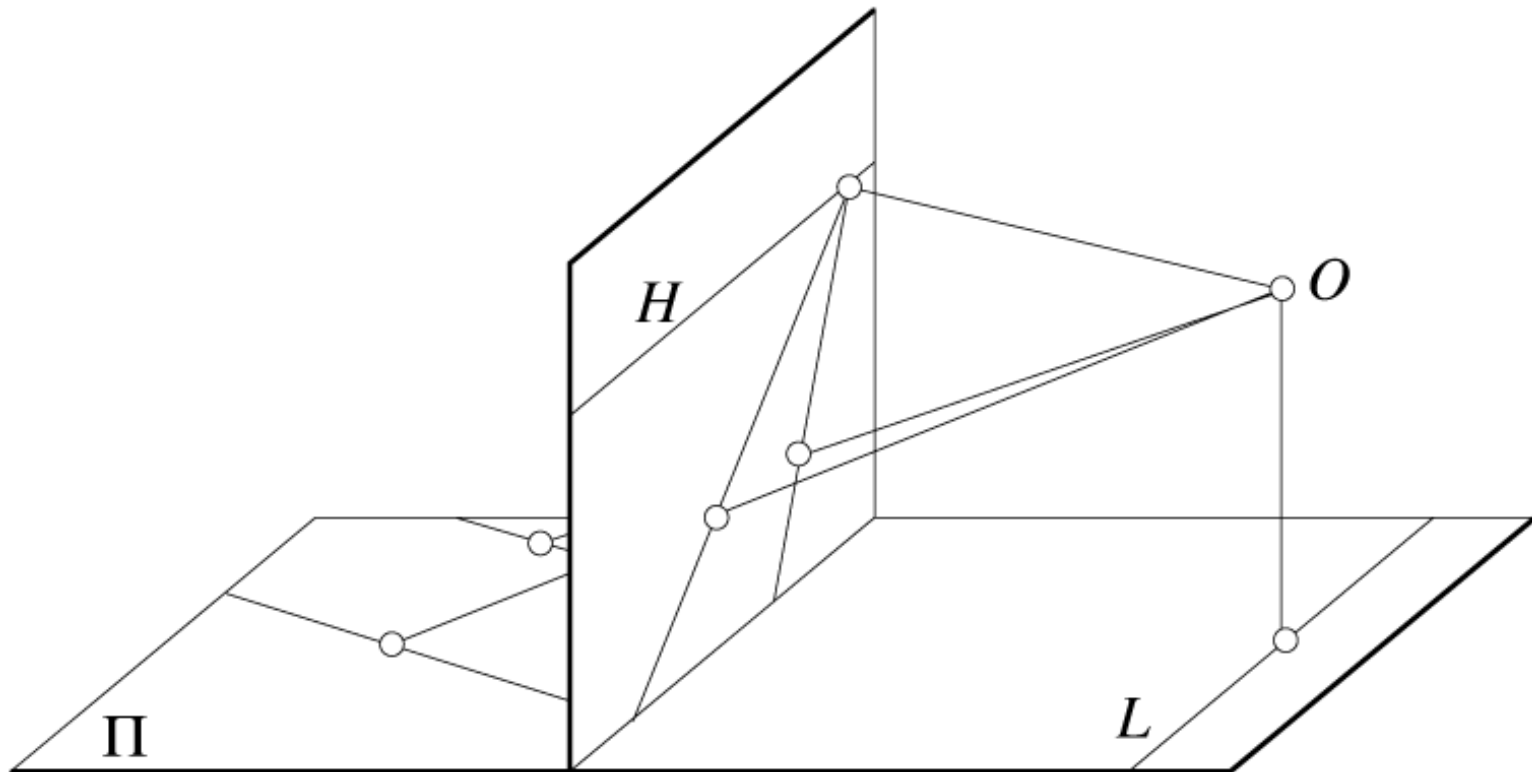
$$P(X,Y,Z) \rightarrow p(x,y)$$

$$x = f \frac{X}{Z} \quad y = f \frac{Y}{Z}$$

Funny things happen...



Parallel lines aren't...



Lengths can't be trusted...

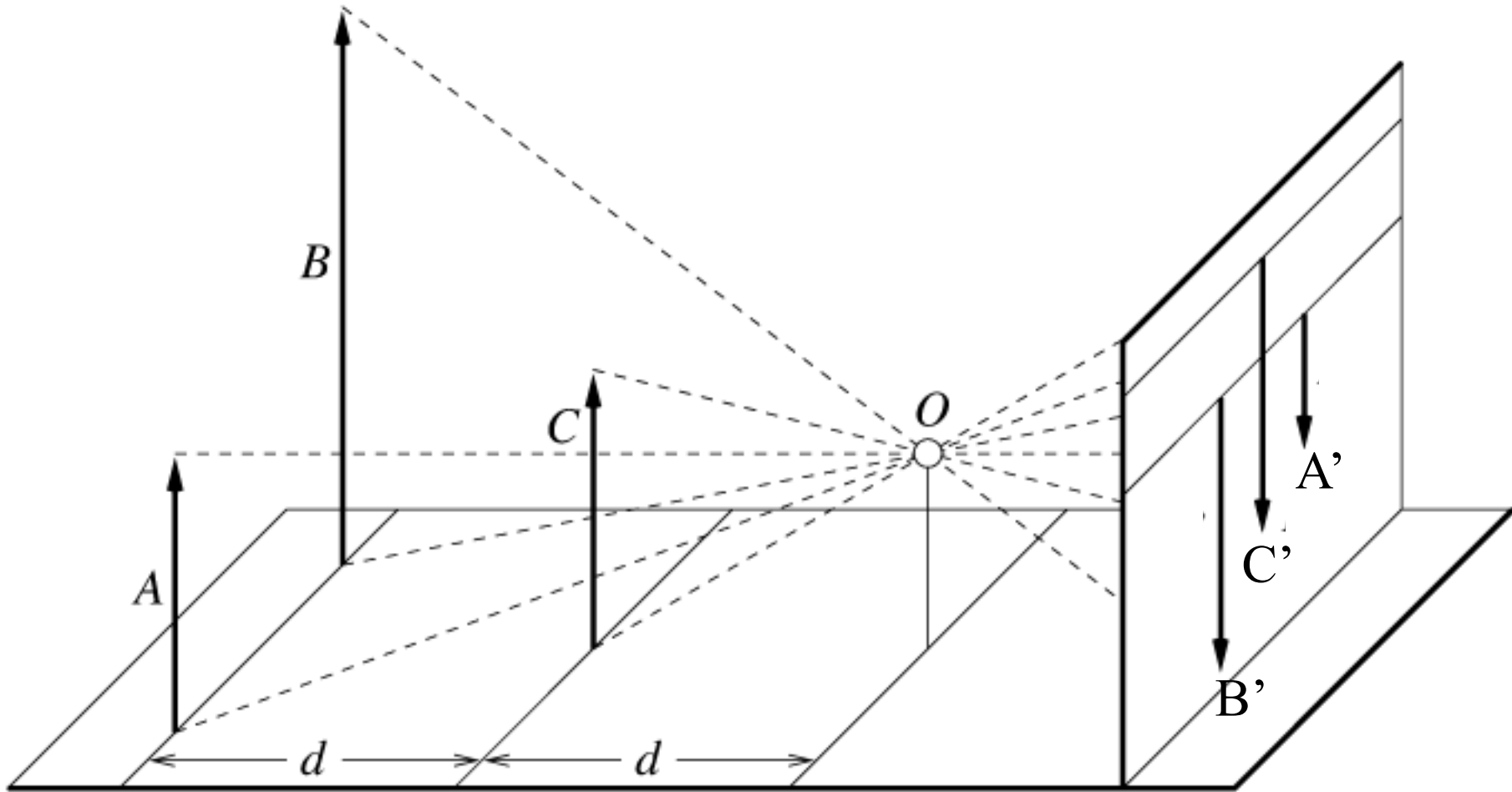


Figure by David Forsyth