Cameras

Digital Visual Effects

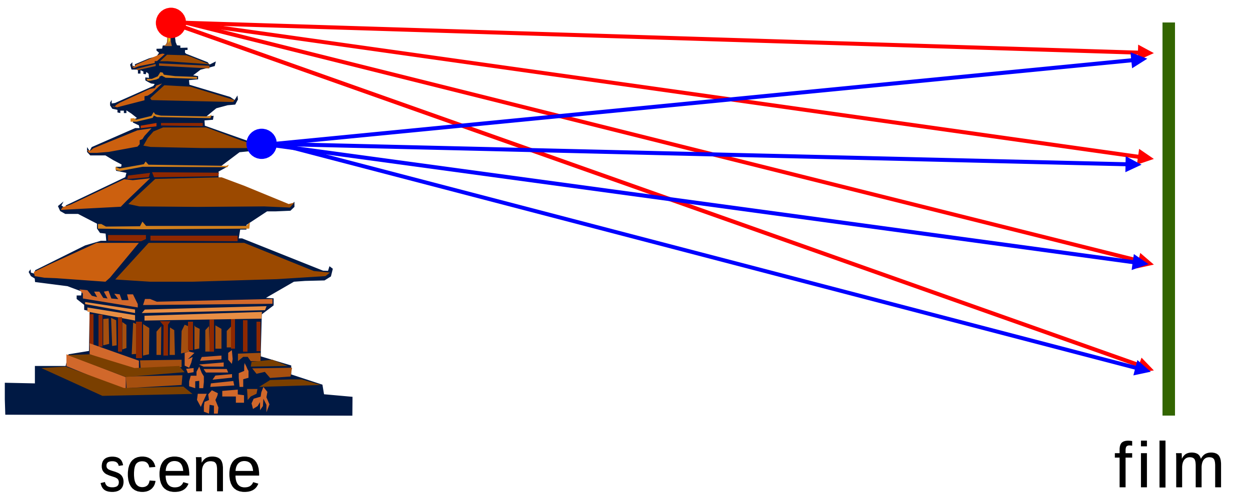
Yung-Yu Chuang

with slides by Fredo Durand, Brian Curless, Steve Seitz and Alexei Efros

Announcements

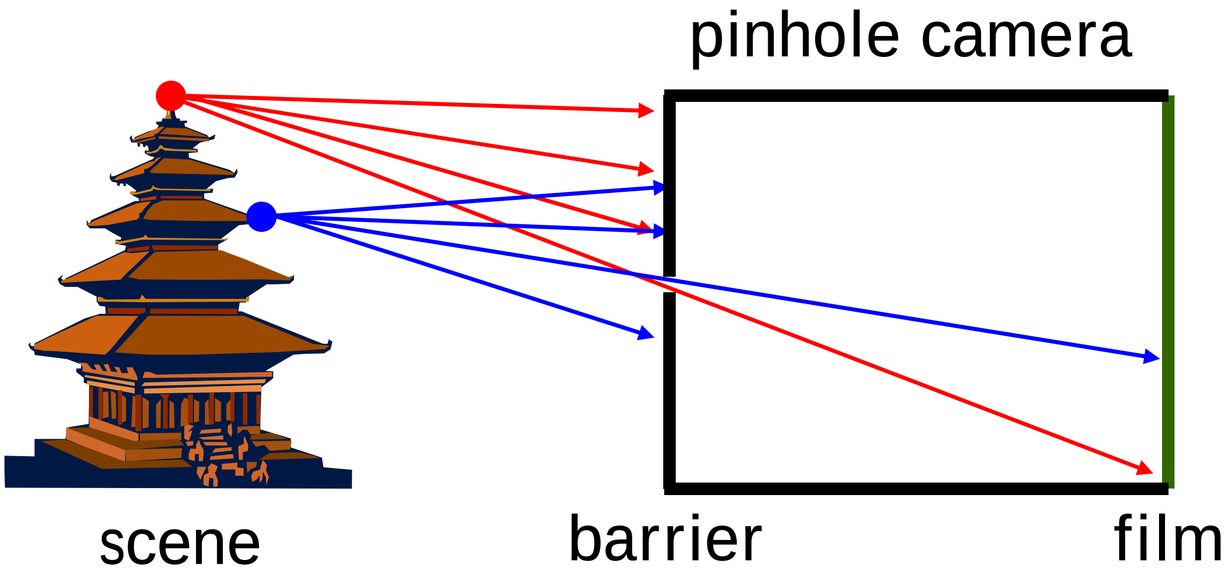
- Do subscribe the mailing list
- Check out scribes from past years

Camera trial #1



Put a piece of film in front of an object.

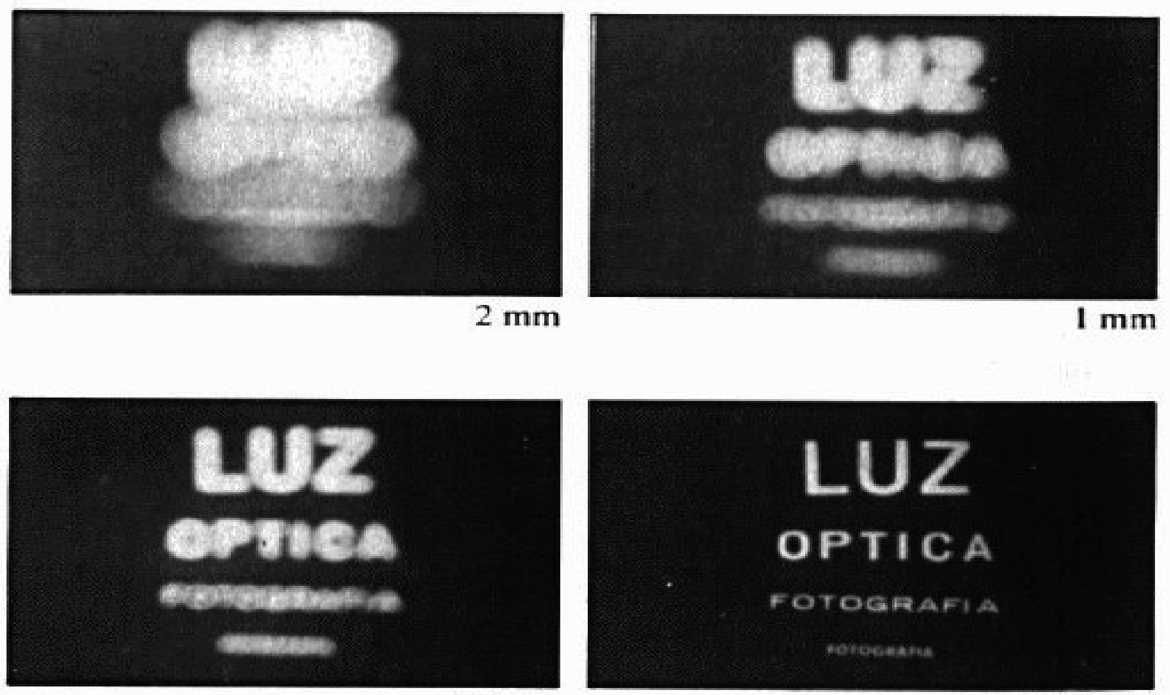
Pinhole camera



Add a barrier to block off most of the rays.

- It reduces blurring
- The pinhole is known as the aperture
- The image is inverted

Shrinking the aperture

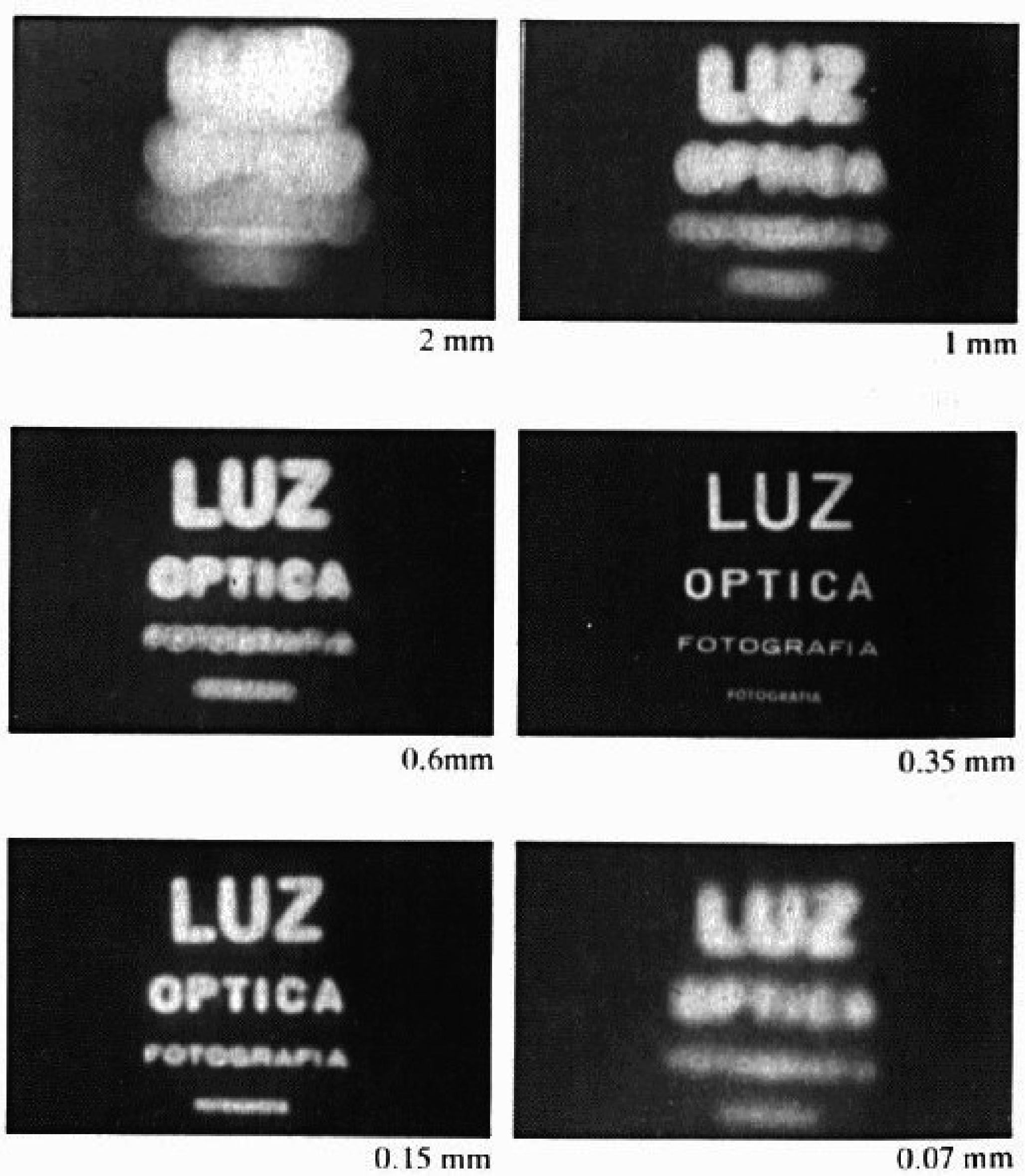


2 mm 1 mm 0.6mm 0.35 mm

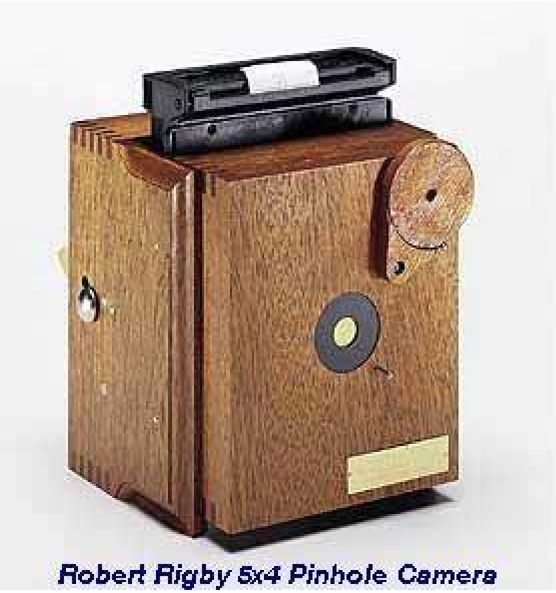
Why not making the aperture as small as possible?

- Less light gets through
- Diffraction effect

Shrinking the aperture

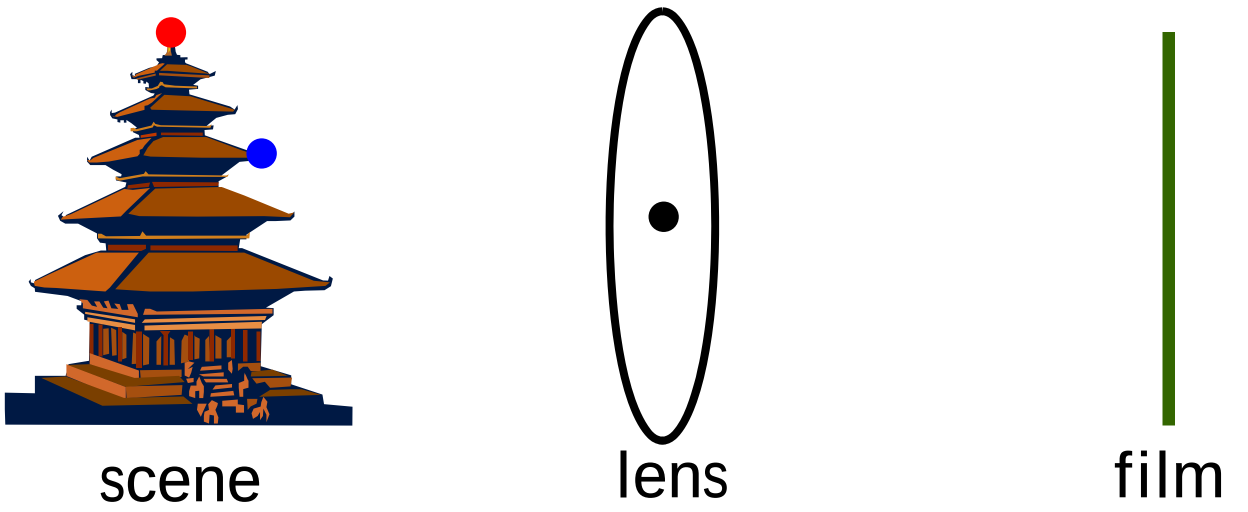


High-end commercial pinhole cameras

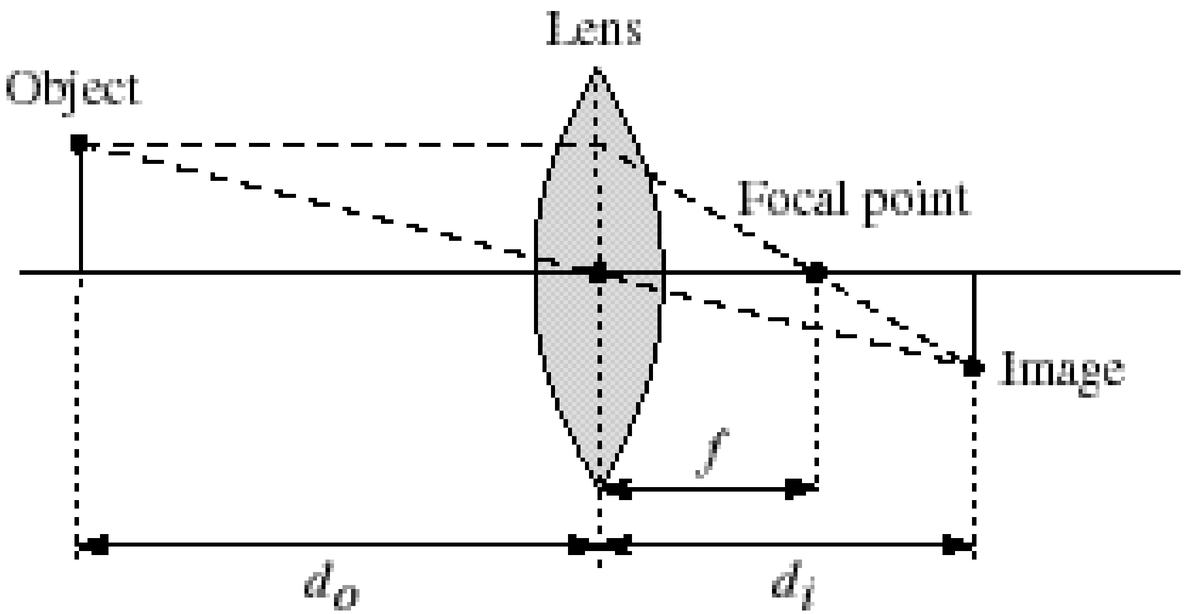


$200~$700

Adding a lens



Lenses

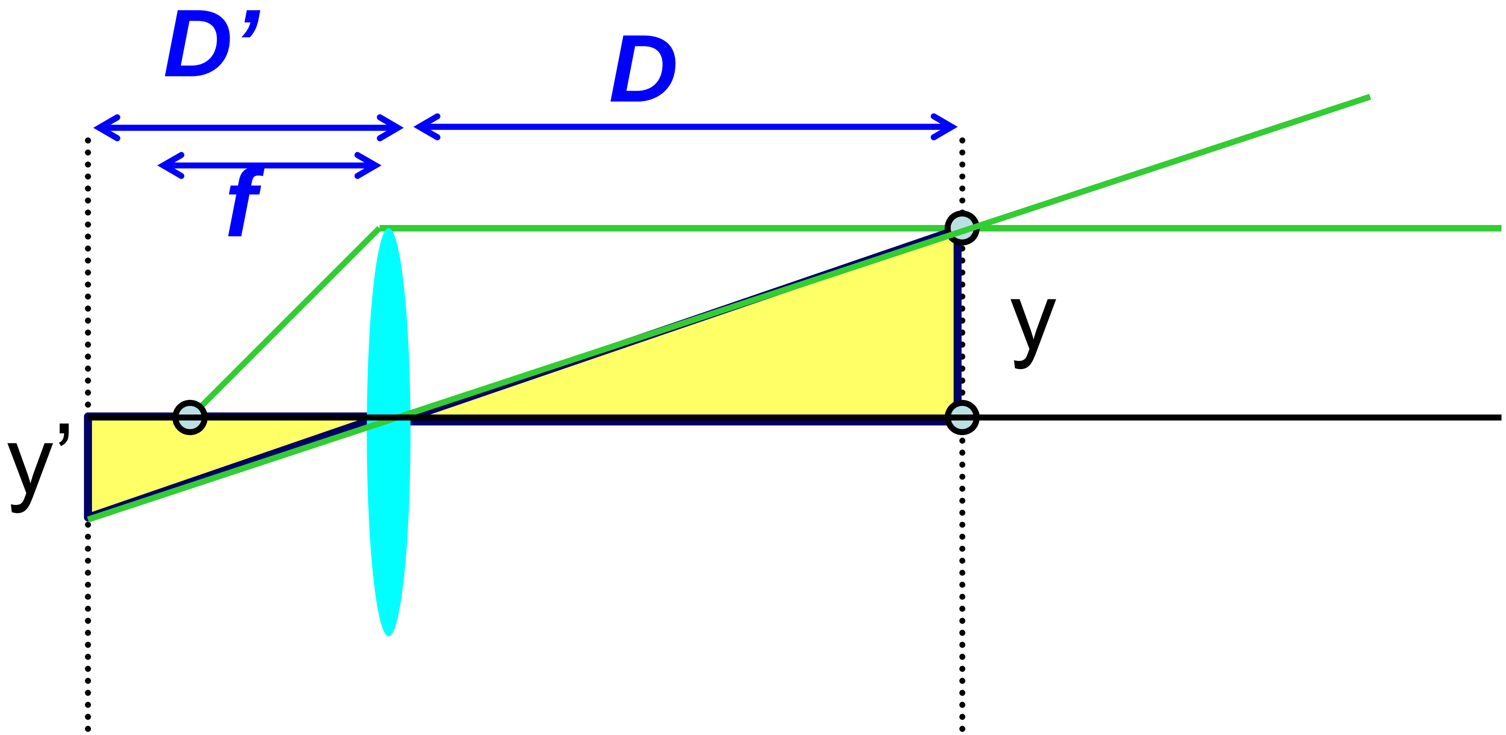


Thin lens equation: $\frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f}$

Thin lens formula

Similar triangles everywhere!

$$y'/y = D'/D$$



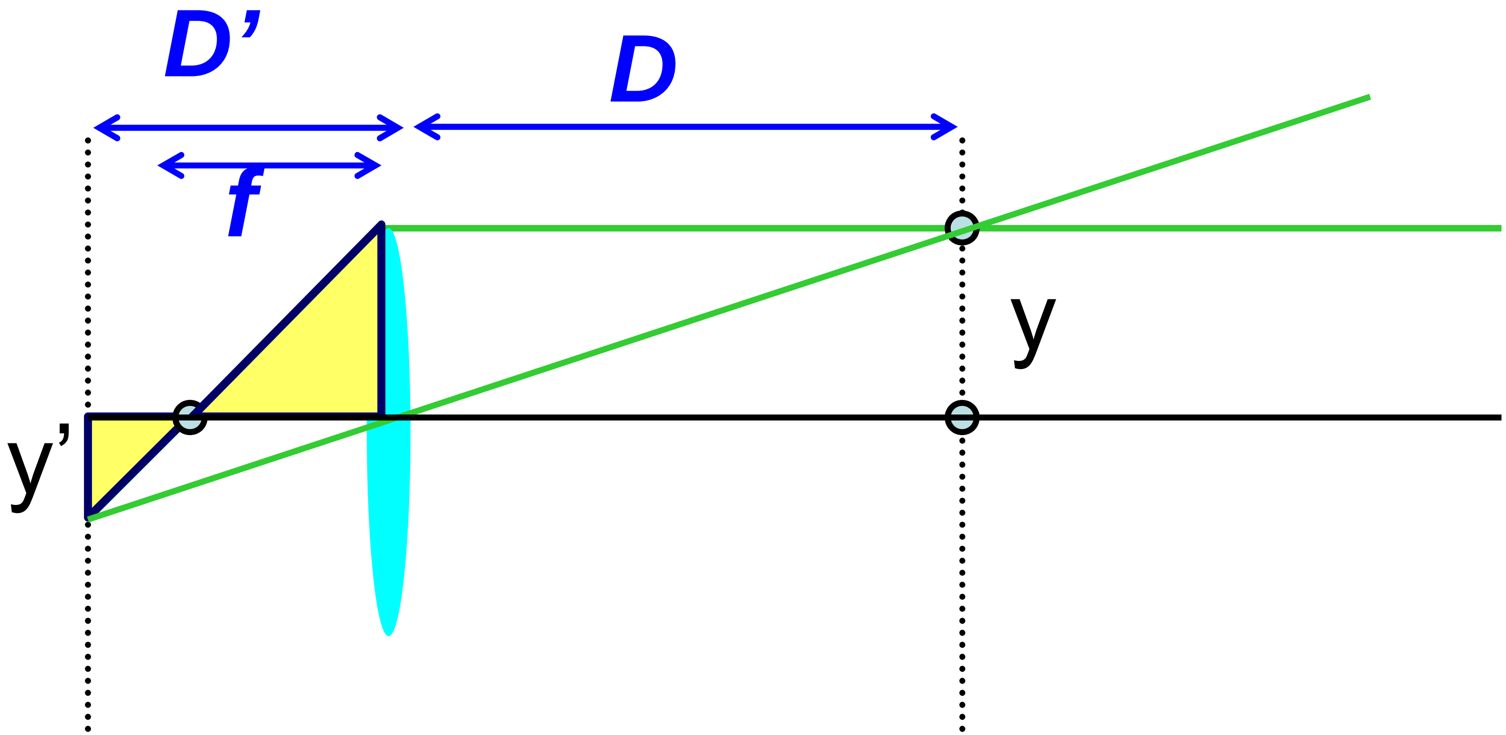
Frédo Durand's slide

Thin lens formula

Similar triangles everywhere!

$$y'/y = D'/D$$

$$y'/y = (D'-f)/f$$

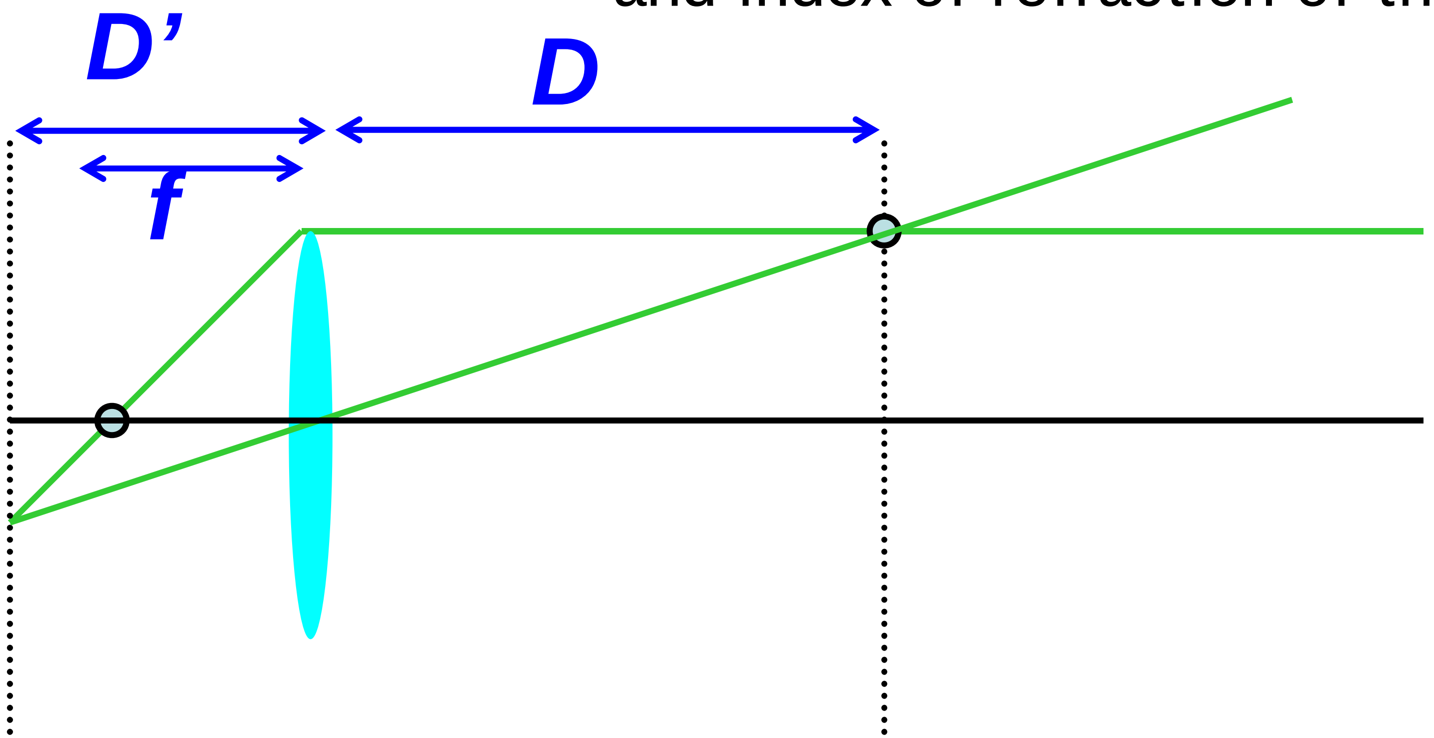


Frédo Durand's slide

Thin lens formula

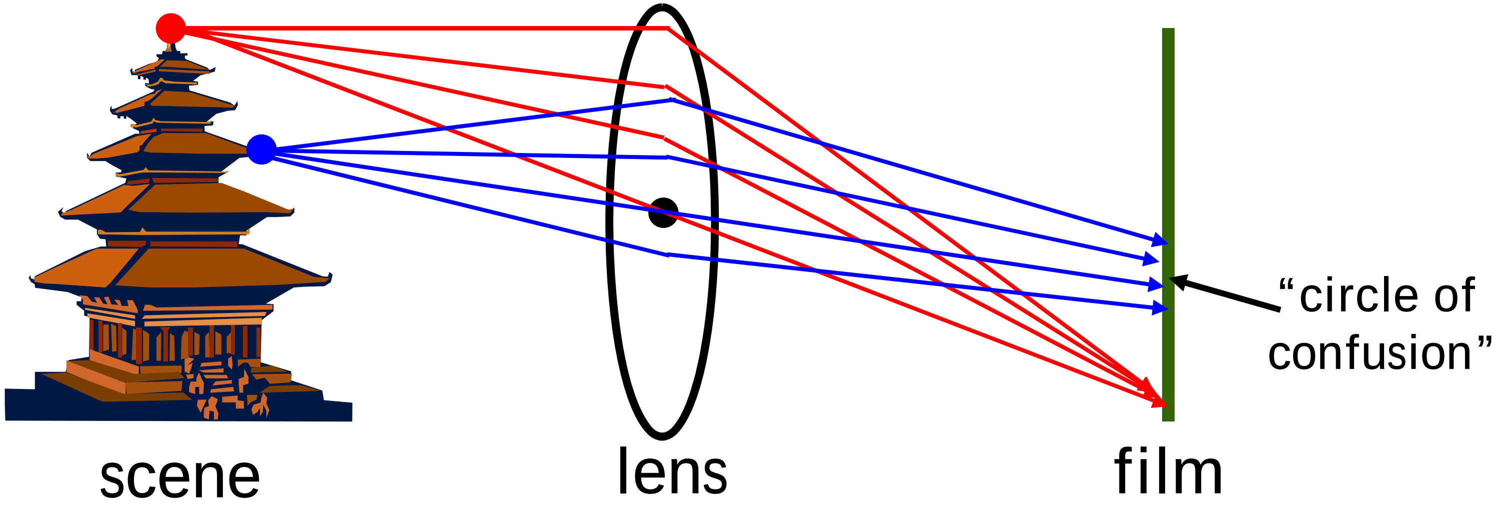
$$\boxed{\frac{1}{D'} + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{f}}$$

The focal length f determines the lens's ability to bend (refract) light. It is a function of the shape and index of refraction of the lens.



Frédo Durand's slide

Adding a lens



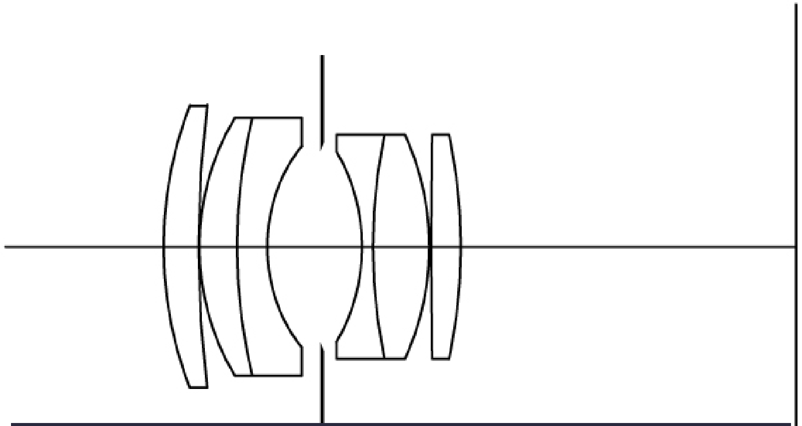
A lens focuses light onto the film

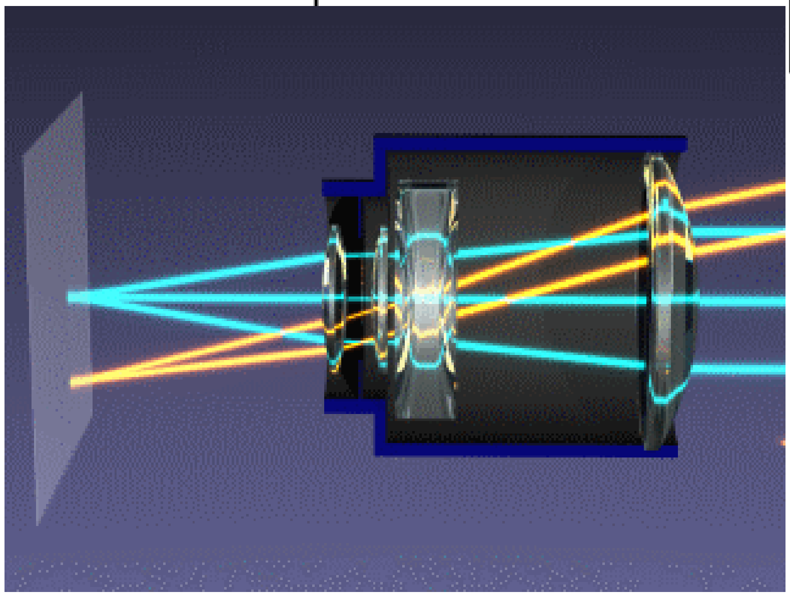
- There is a specific distance at which objects are “in focus”
- other points project to a “circle of confusion” in the image
- Thin lens applet: http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/java/Lens/lens_e.html

Zoom lens

200mm

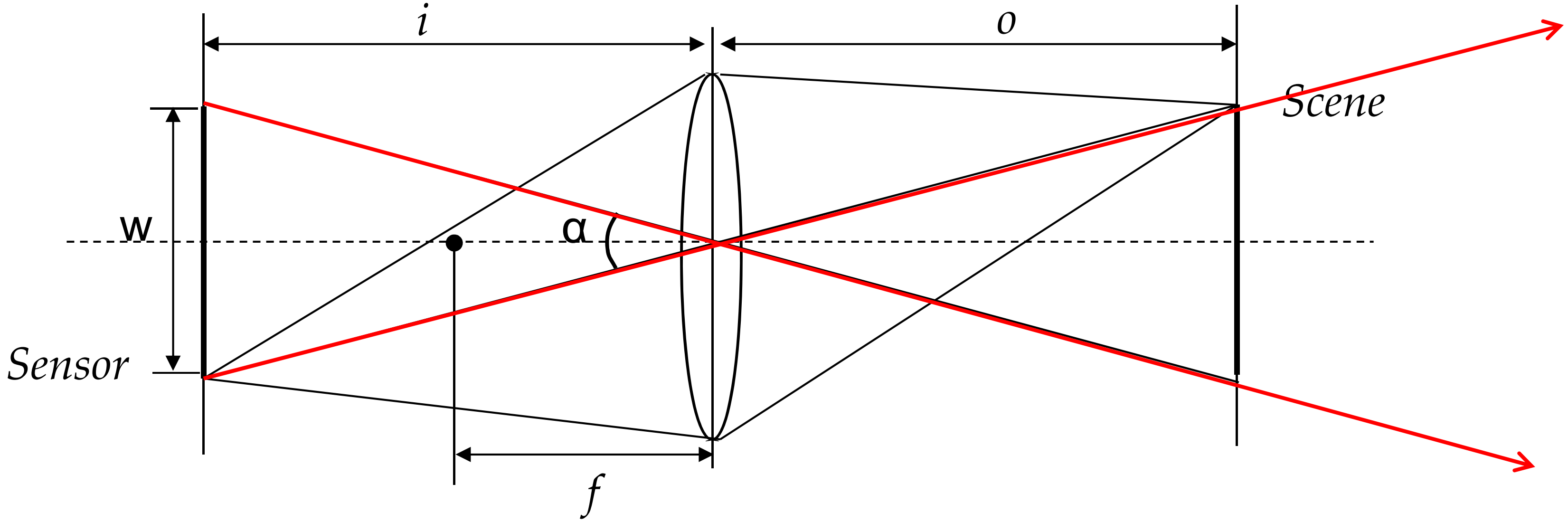
Nikon 28-200mm zoom lens.





simplified zoom lens in operation From wikipedia

Field of view vs focal length



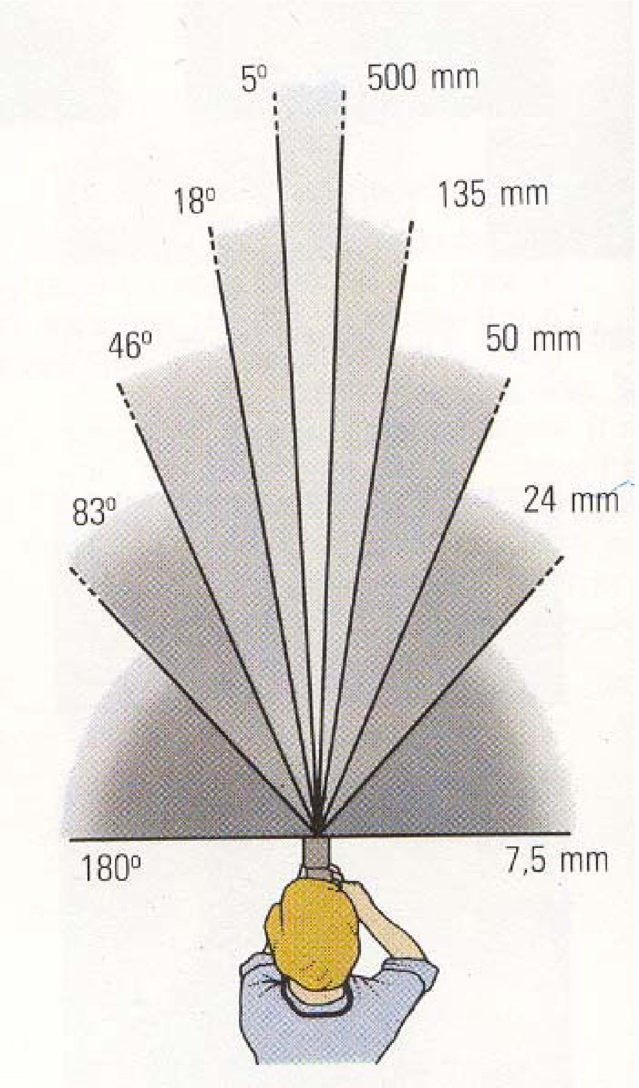
Gaussian Lens Formula: $$\frac{1}{i} + \frac{1}{o} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Field of View: α = 2arctan(w/(2i)) ≈ 2arctan(w/(2f))

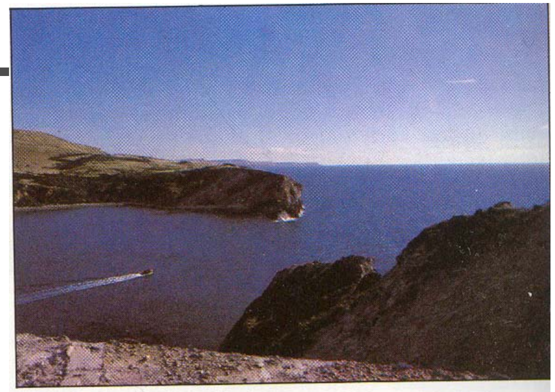
Example: w = 30mm, f = 50mm => α ≈ 33.4°

Slides from Li Zhang

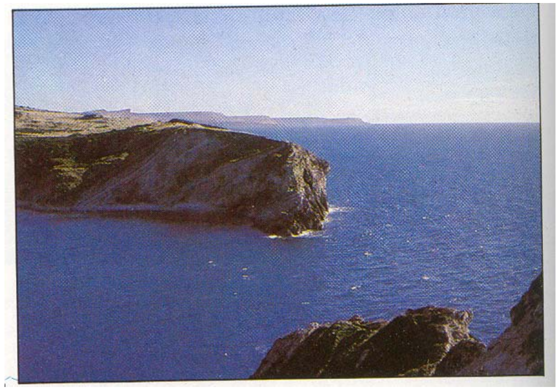
Focal length in practice



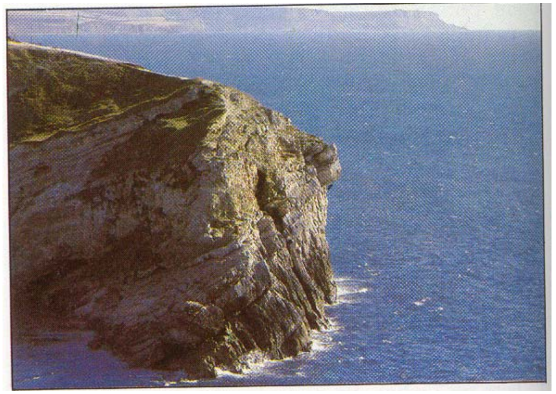
24mm



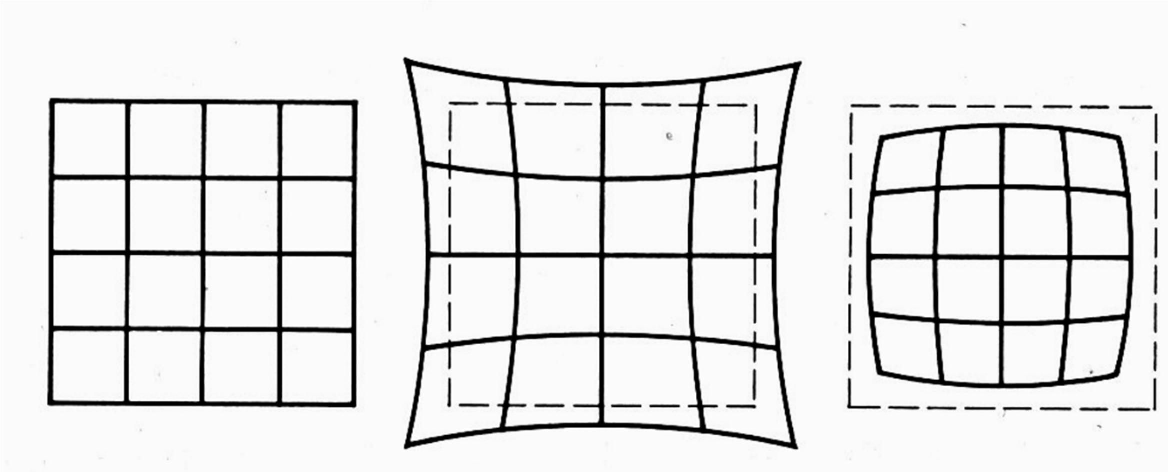
50mm



135mm



Distortion



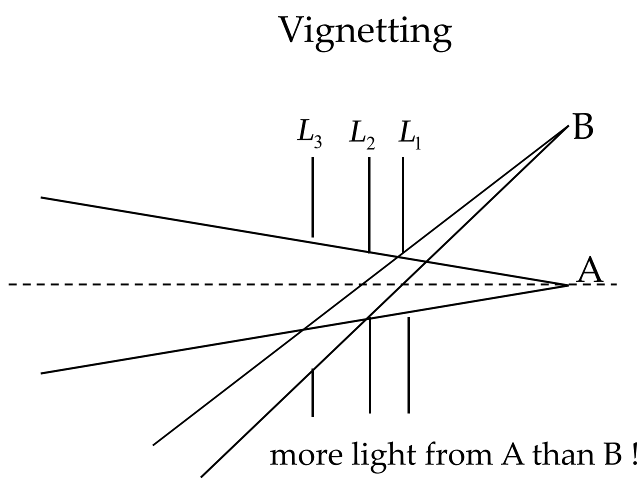
No distortion   Pin cushion   Barrel

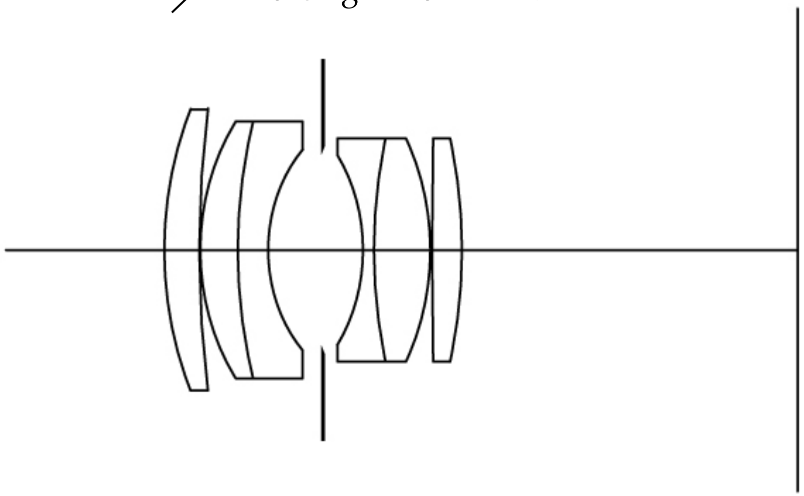
- Radial distortion of the image
  - Caused by imperfect lenses
  - Deviations are most noticeable for rays that pass through the edge of the lens

Correcting radial distortion

from Helmut Dersch

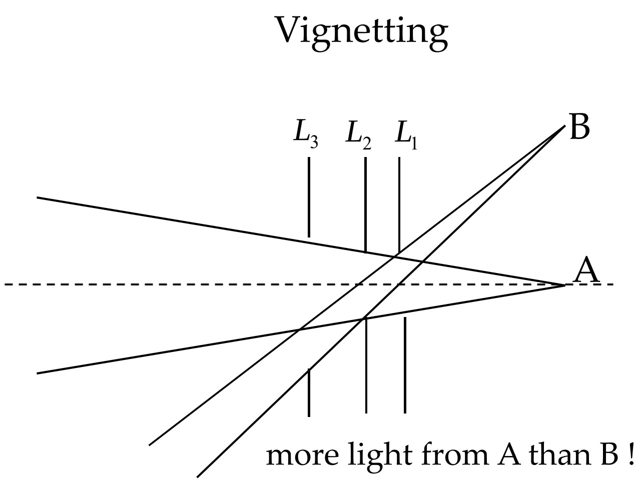
Vignetting

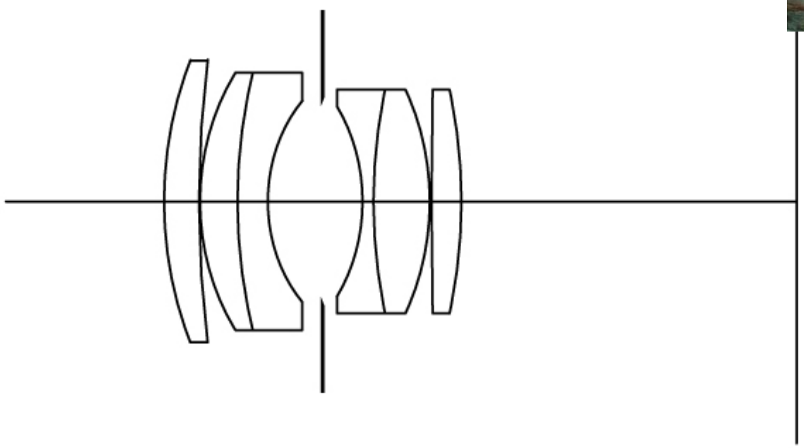




Slides from Li Zhang

Vignetting



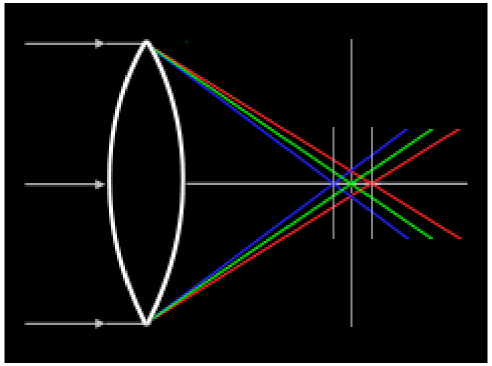


original corrected

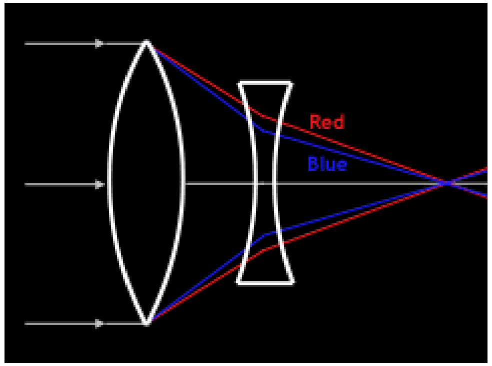
Goldman & Chen ICCV 2005

Slides from Li Zhang

Chromatic Aberration



Lens has different refractive indices for different wavelengths.

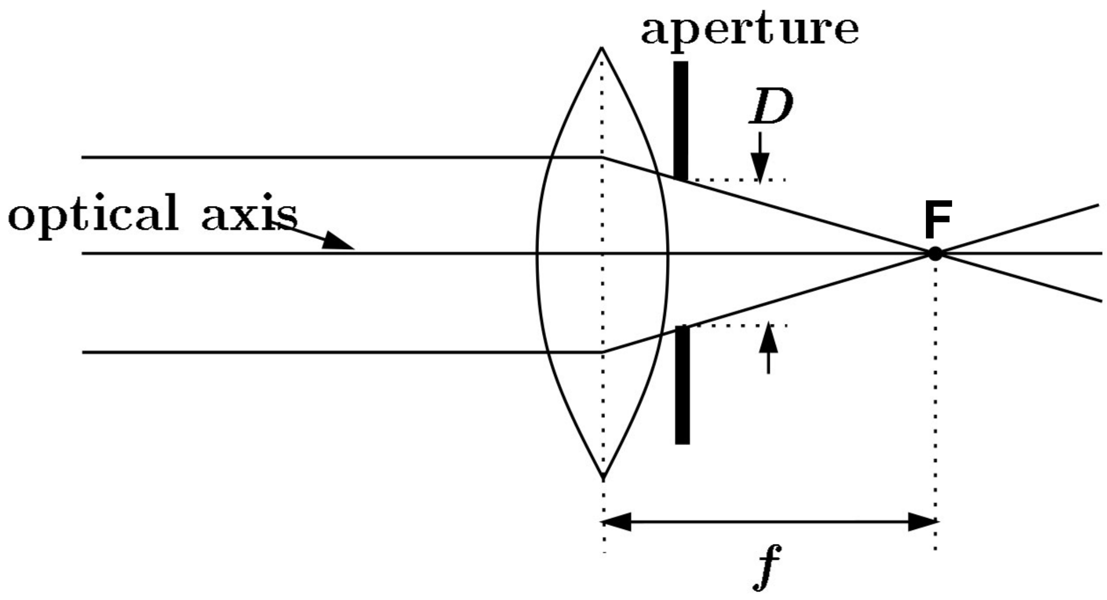


Special lens systems using two or more pieces of glass with different refractive indexes can reduce or eliminate this problem.

http://www.dpreview.com/learn/?/Glossary/Optical/chromatic_aberration_01.htm

Slides from Li Zhang

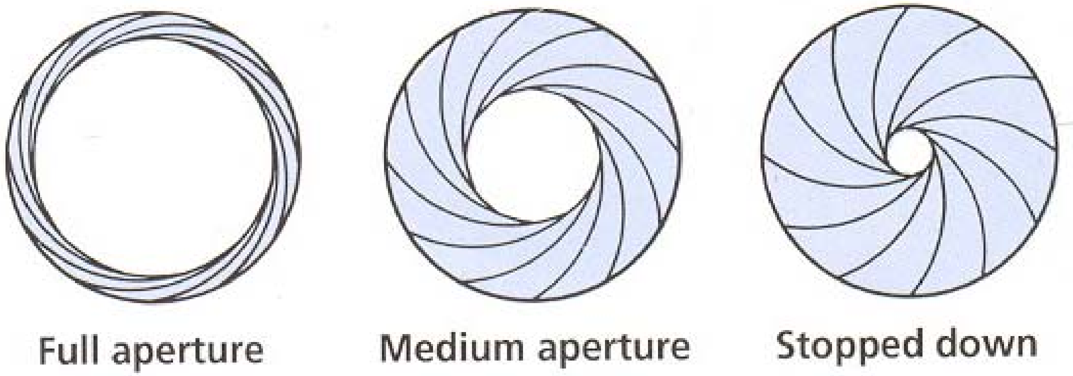
Exposure = aperture + shutter speed



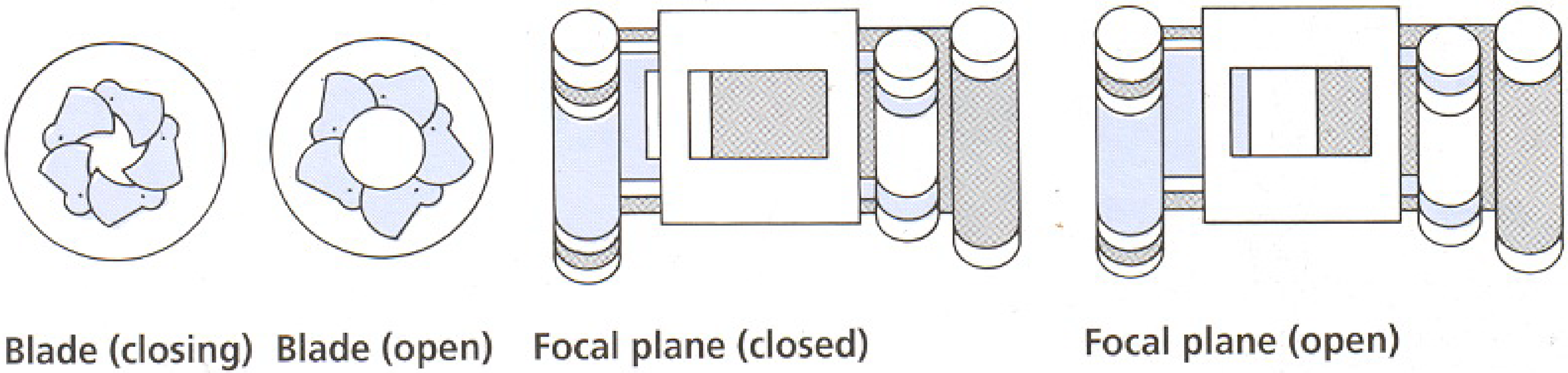
- Aperture of diameter D restricts the range of rays (aperture may be on either side of the lens)
- Shutter speed is the amount of time that light is allowed to pass through the aperture

Exposure

- Two main parameters:
  - Aperture (in f stop)

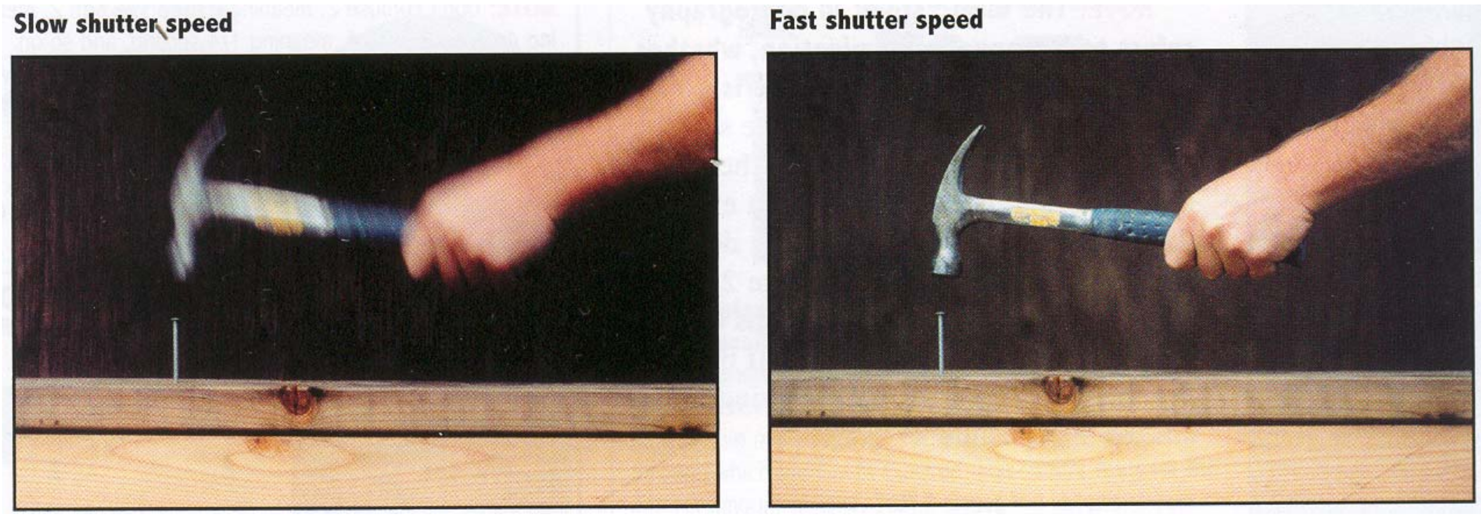


  - Shutter speed (in fraction of a second)



Effects of shutter speeds

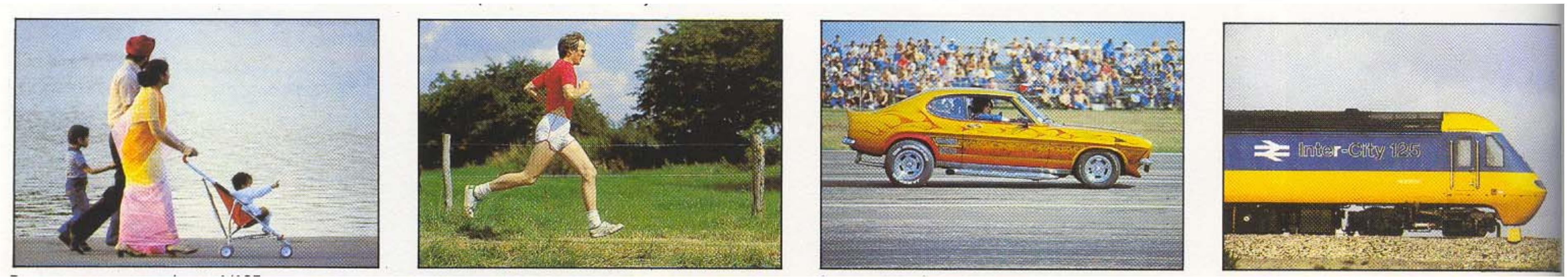
- Slower shutter speed => more light, but more motion blur



- Faster shutter speed freezes motion

From Photography, London et al.

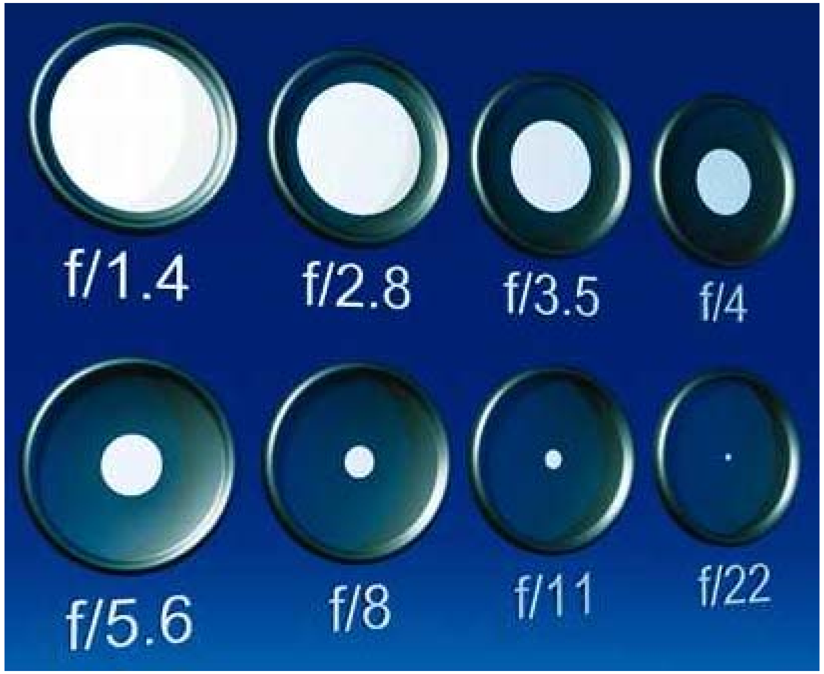
Walking people	Running people	Car	Fast train



1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000

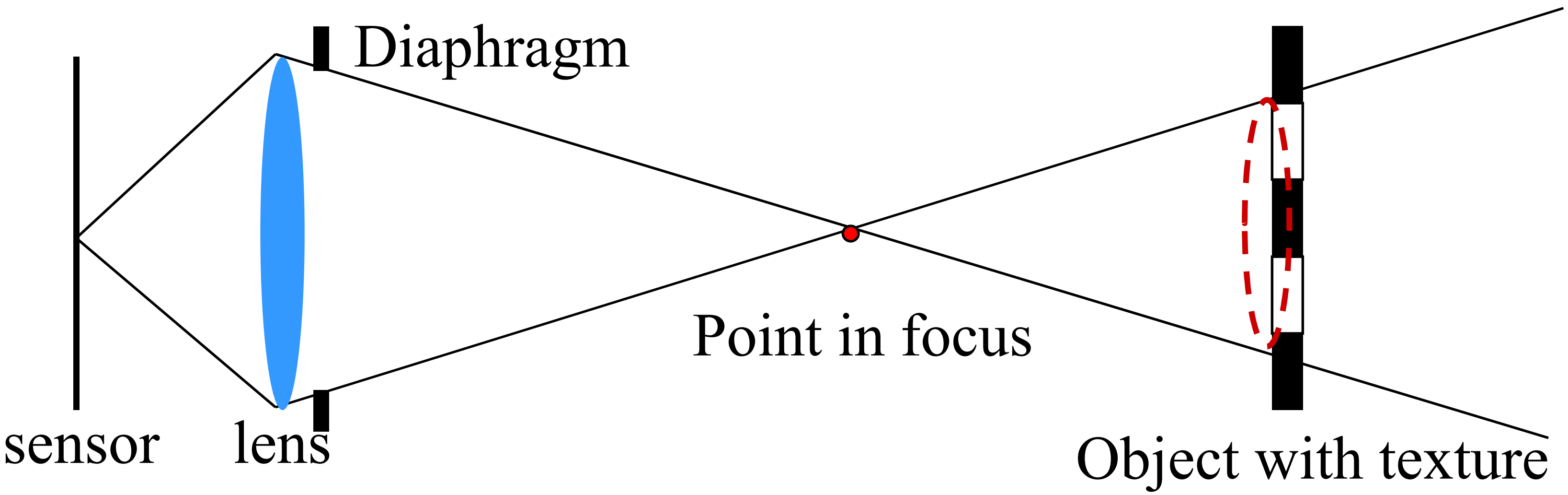
Aperture

- Aperture is the diameter of the lens opening, usually specified by f-stop, f/D, a fraction of the focal length.
  - f/2.0 on a 50mm means that the aperture is 25mm
  - f/2.0 on a 100mm means that the aperture is 50mm
- When a change in f-stop occurs, the light is either doubled or cut in half.
- Lower f-stop, more light (larger lens opening)
- Higher f-stop, less light (smaller lens opening)



Depth of field

Changing the aperture size affects depth of field. A smaller aperture increases the range in which the object is approximately in focus



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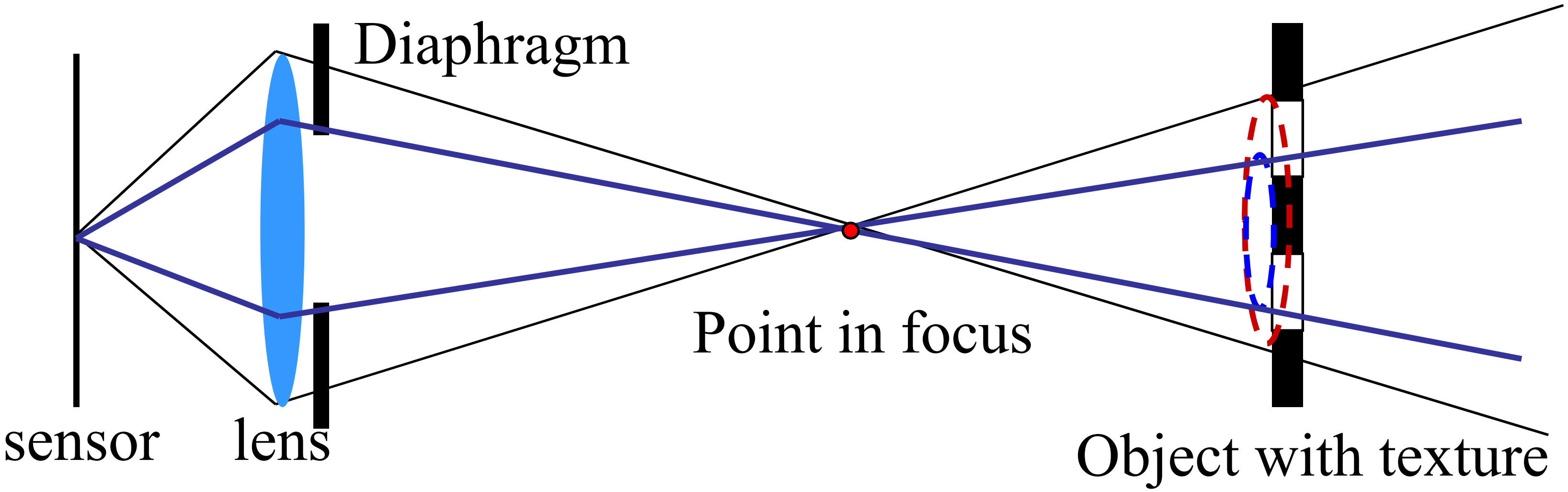
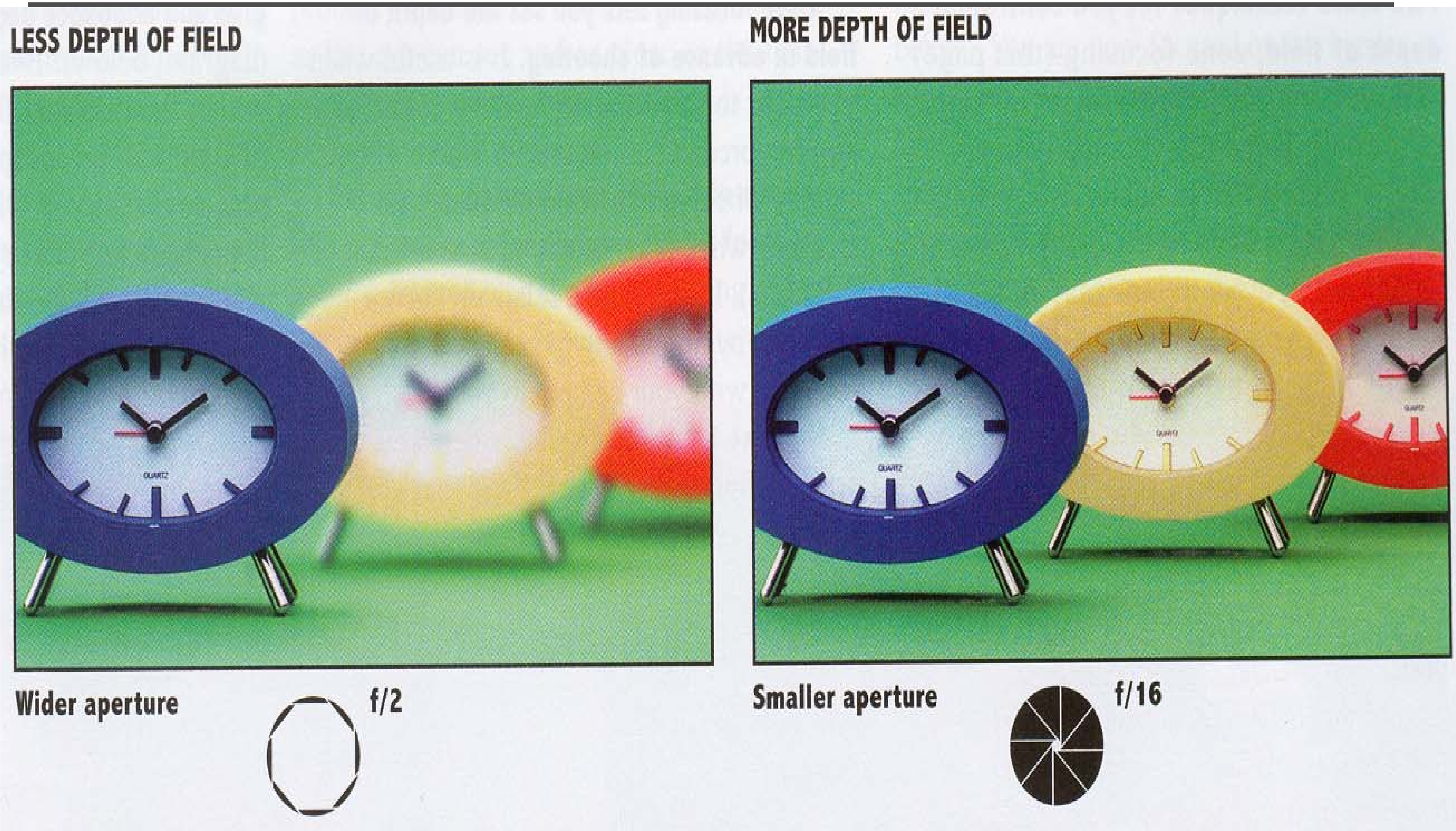


Depth of field



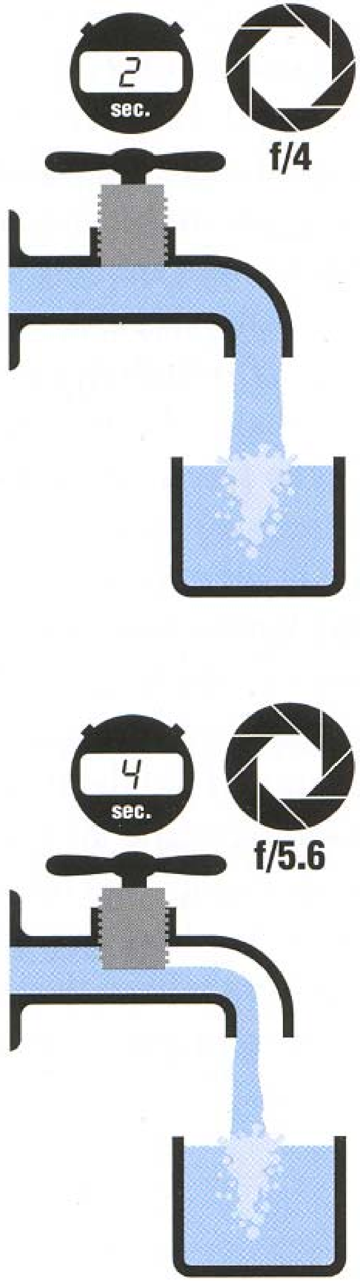
From Photography, London et al.

Exposure

- Two main parameters:
  - Aperture (in f stop)
  - Shutter speed (in fraction of a second)
- Reciprocity

  The same exposure is obtained with an exposure twice as long and an aperture ***area*** **half as big**

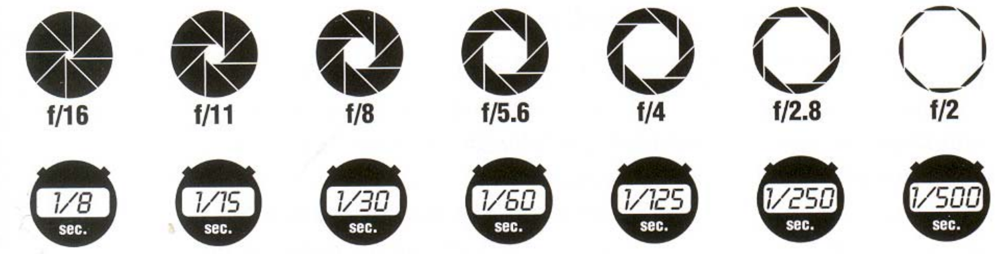
  - Hence square root of two progression of f stops vs. power of two progression of shutter speed
  - Reciprocity can fail for very long exposures



From Photography, London et al.

Reciprocity

- Assume we know how much light we need
- We have the choice of an infinity of shutter speed/aperture pairs



- What will guide our choice of a shutter speed?
  - Freeze motion vs. motion blur, camera shake
- What will guide our choice of an aperture?
  - Depth of field, diffraction limit
- Often we must compromise
  - Open more to enable faster speed (but shallow DoF)

Exposure & metering

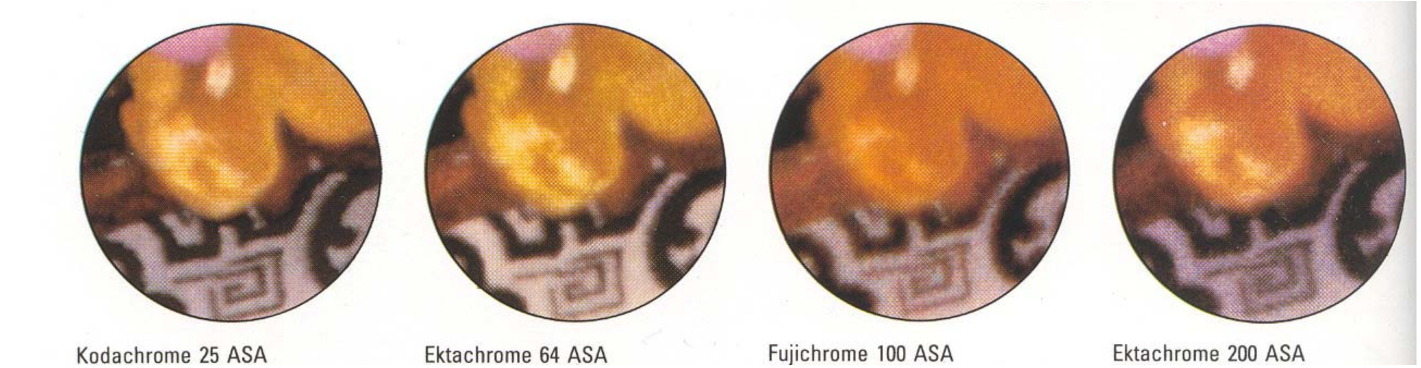
- The camera metering system measures how bright the scene is
- In Aperture priority mode, the photographer sets the aperture, the camera sets the shutter speed
- In Shutter-speed priority mode, photographers sets the shutter speed and the camera deduces the aperture
- In Program mode, the camera decides both exposure and shutter speed (middle value more or less)
- In Manual mode, the user decides everything (but can get feedback)

Pros and cons of various modes

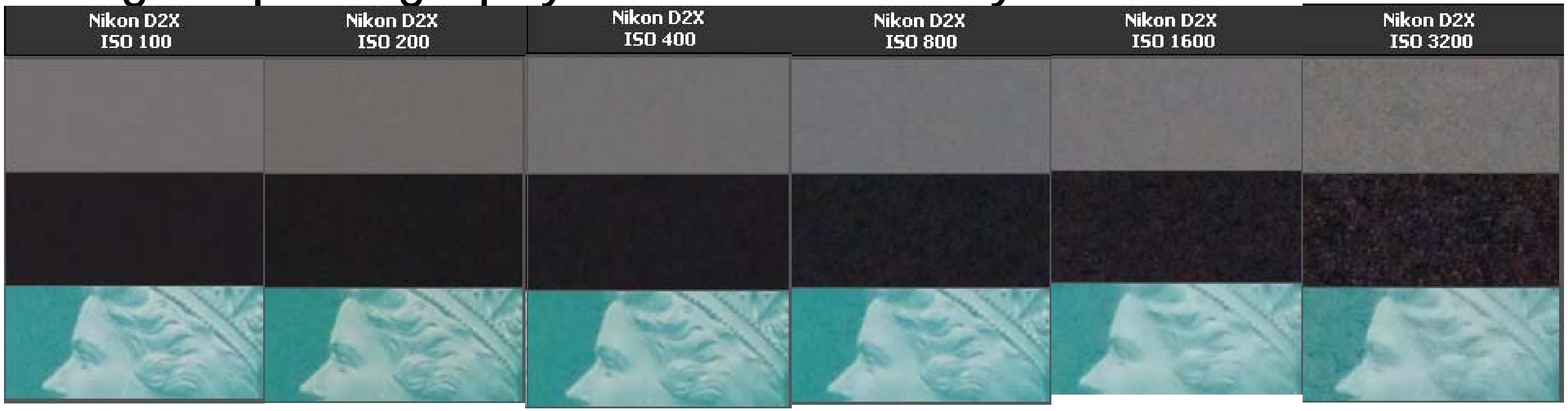
- Aperture priority
  - Direct depth of field control
  - Cons: can require impossible shutter speed (e.g. with f/1.4 for a bright scene)
- Shutter speed priority
  - Direct motion blur control
  - Cons: can require impossible aperture (e.g. when requesting a 1/1000 speed for a dark scene)
    - Note that aperture is somewhat more restricted
- Program
  - Almost no control, but no need for neurons
- Manual
  - Full control, but takes more time and thinking

Sensitivity (ISO)

- Third variable for exposure
- Linear effect (200 ISO needs half the light as 100 ISO)
- Film photography: trade sensitivity for grain

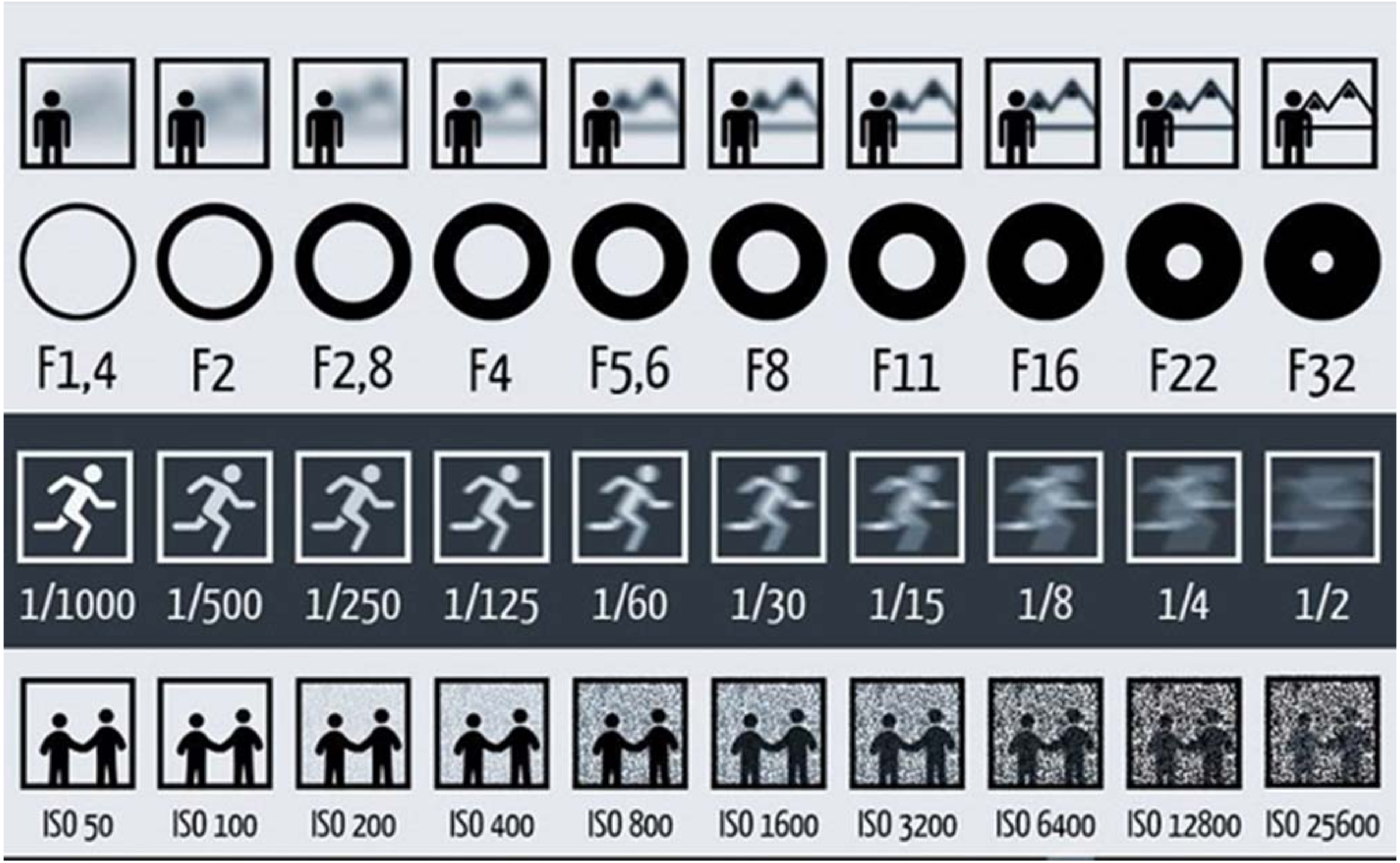


- Digital photography: trade sensitivity for noise



From dpreview.com

Summary in a picture

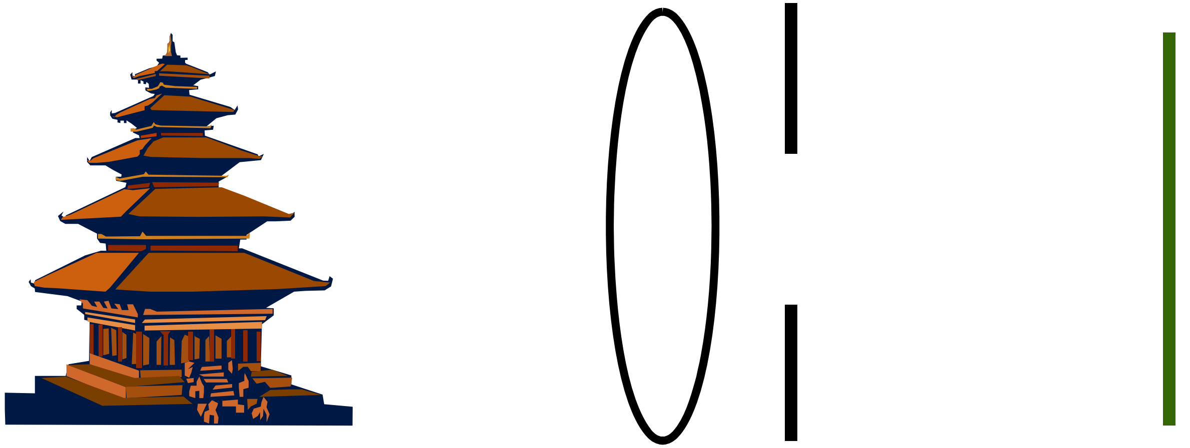


source hamburgerfotospots.de

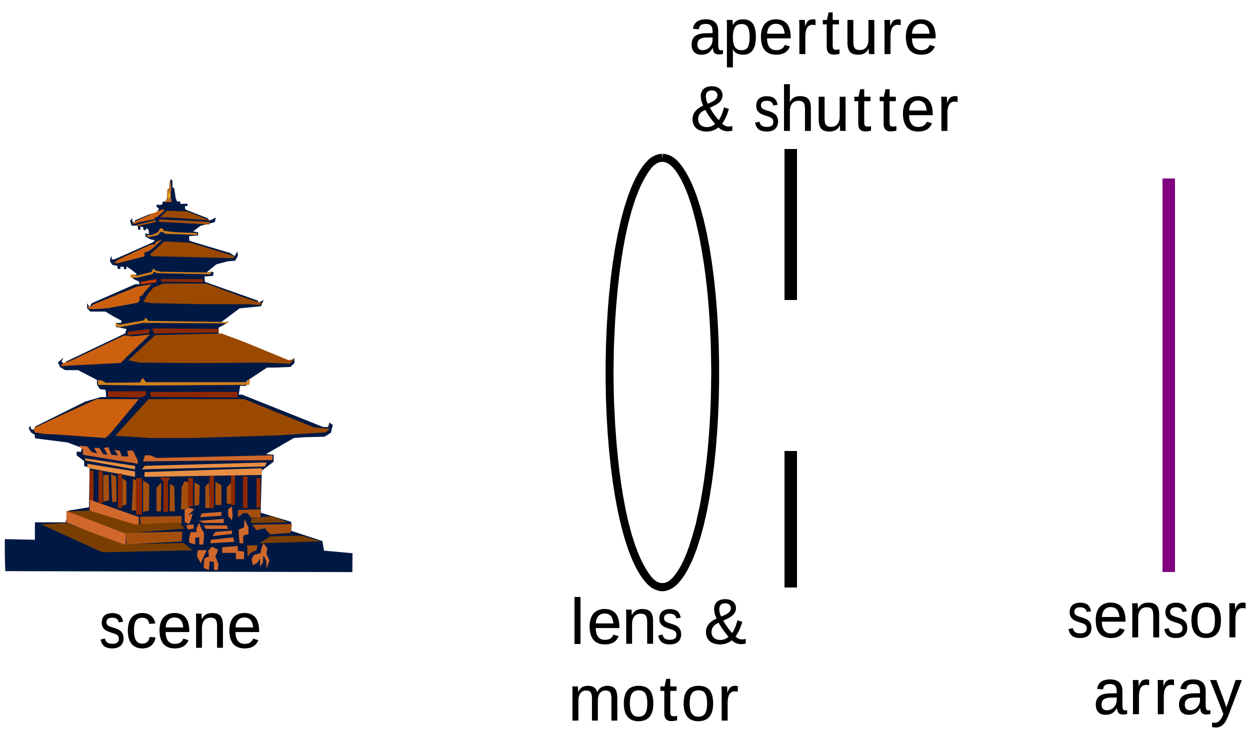
Demo

See http://www.photonhead.com/simcam/

Film camera



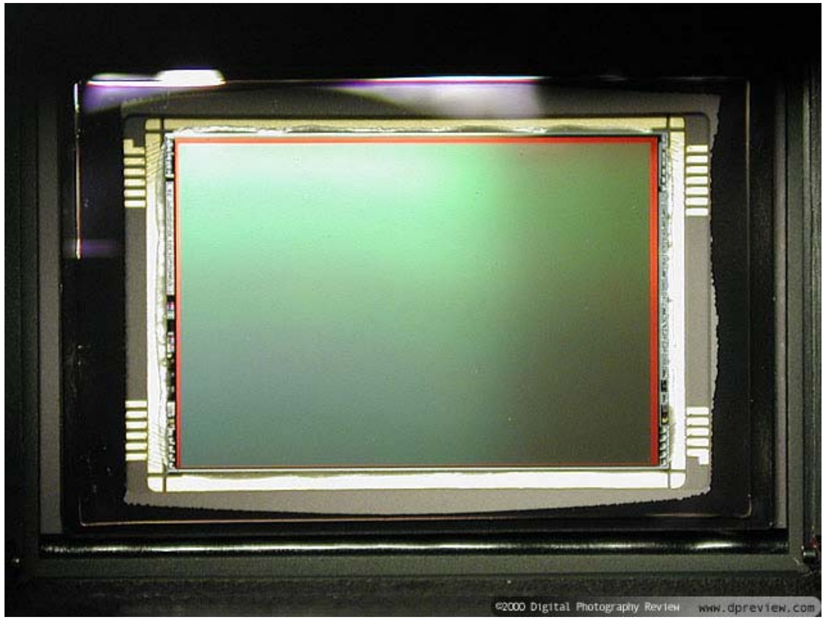
Digital camera



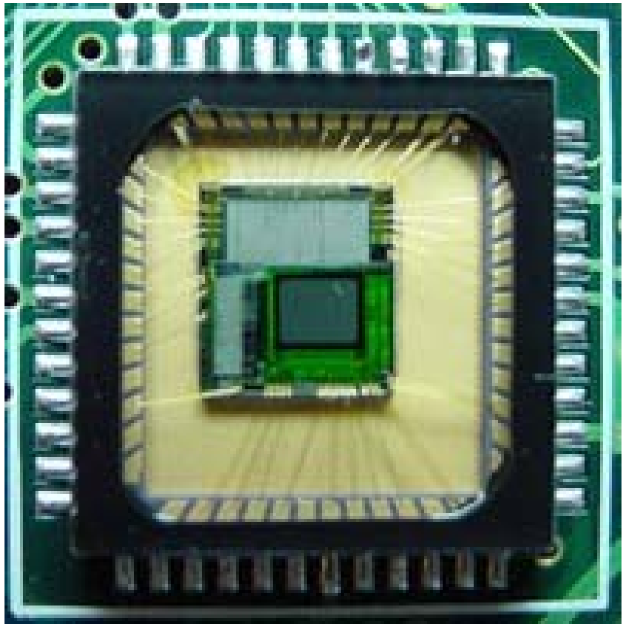
- A digital camera replaces film with a sensor array
- Each cell in the array is a light-sensitive diode that converts photons to electrons

CCD v.s. CMOS

- CCD is less susceptible to noise (special process, higher fill factor)
- CMOS is more flexible, less expensive (standard process), less power consumption



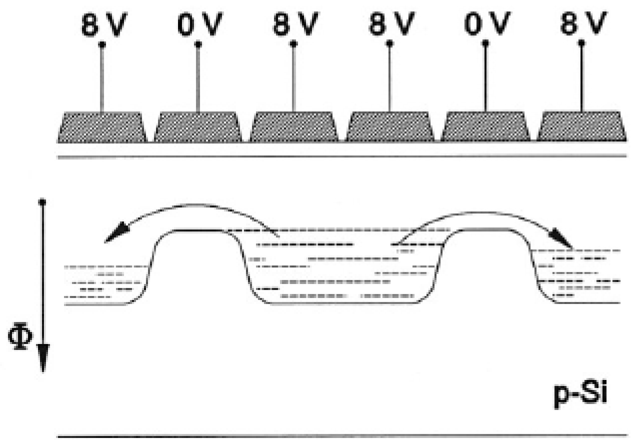
CCD



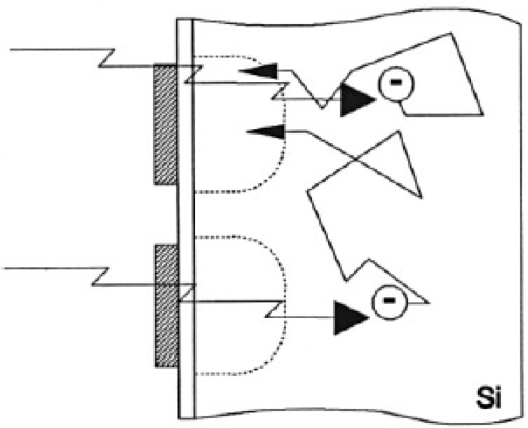
CMOS

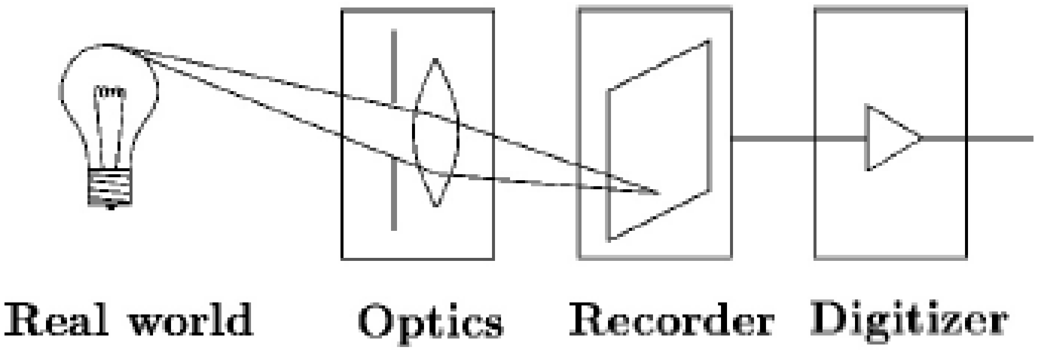
Sensor noise

- Blooming
- Diffusion
- Dark current
- Photon shot noise
- Amplifier readout noise



Blooming

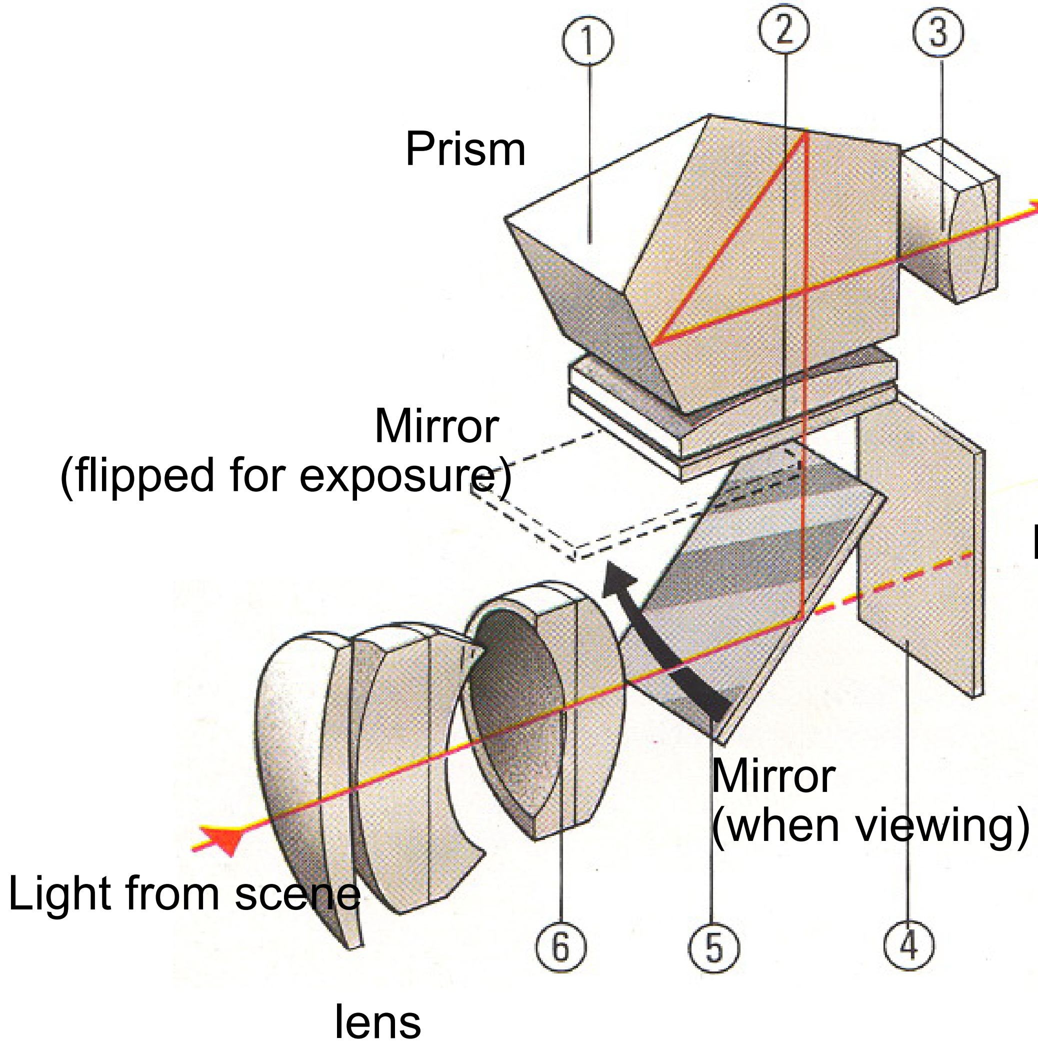


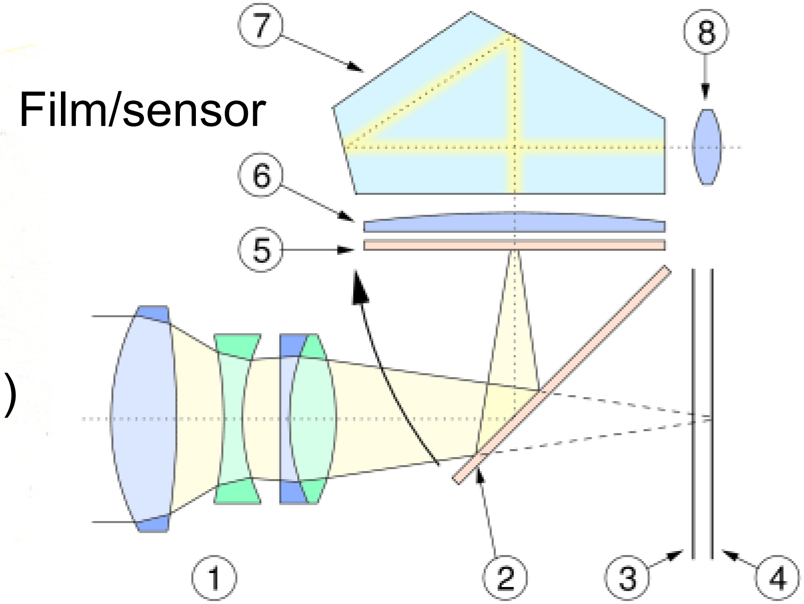


SLR (Single-Lens Reflex)

- Reflex (R in SLR) means that we see through the same lens used to take the image.
- Not the case for compact cameras

SLR view finder



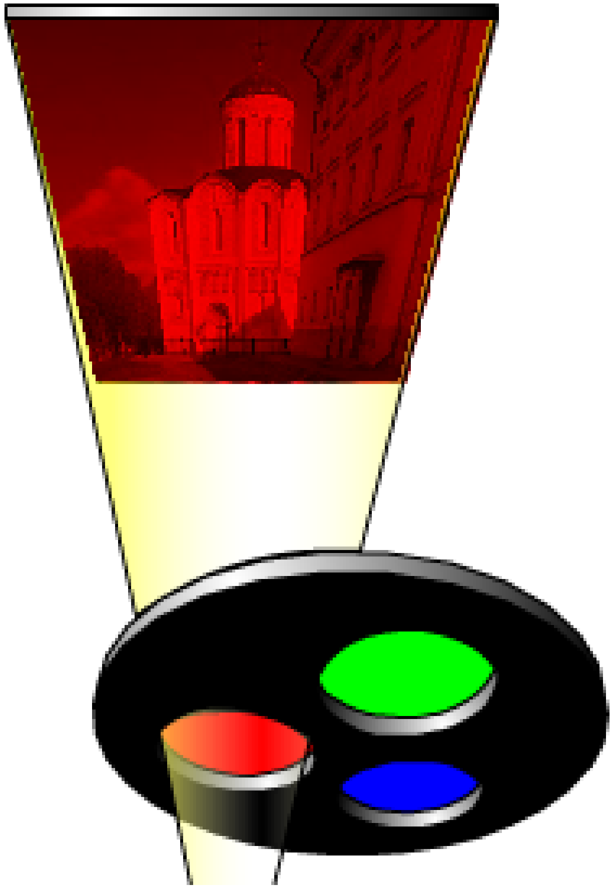


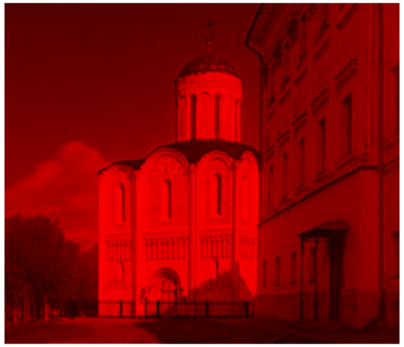
Color

So far, we've only talked about monochrome sensors. Color imaging has been implemented in a number of ways:

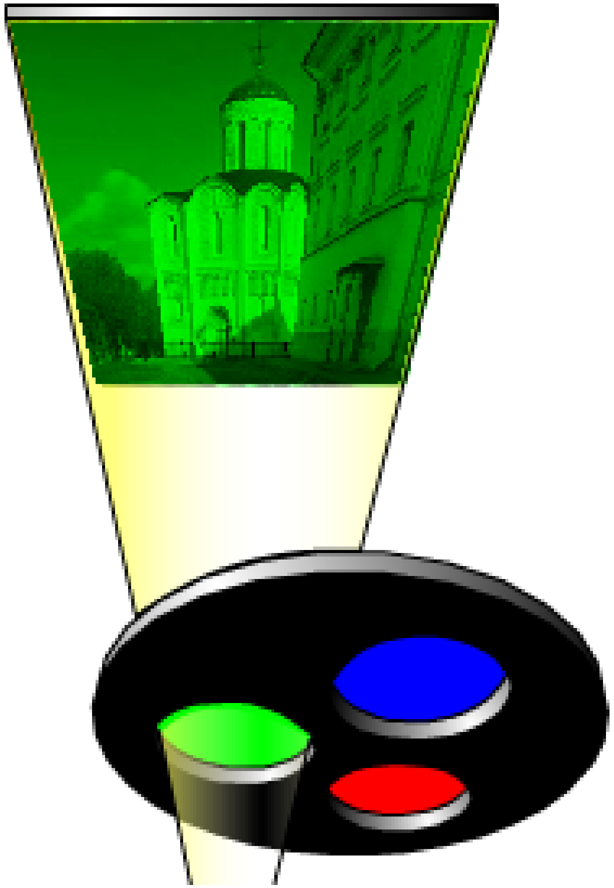
- Field sequential
- Multi-chip
- Color filter array
- X3 sensor

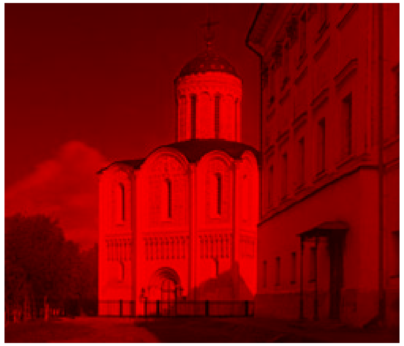
Field sequential



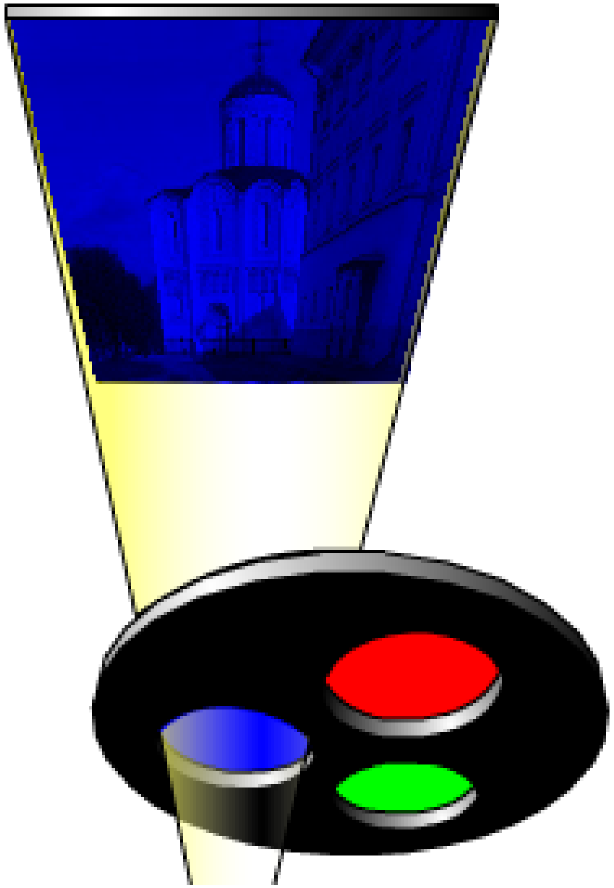


Field sequential

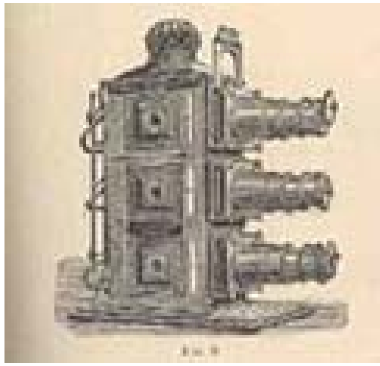




Field sequential



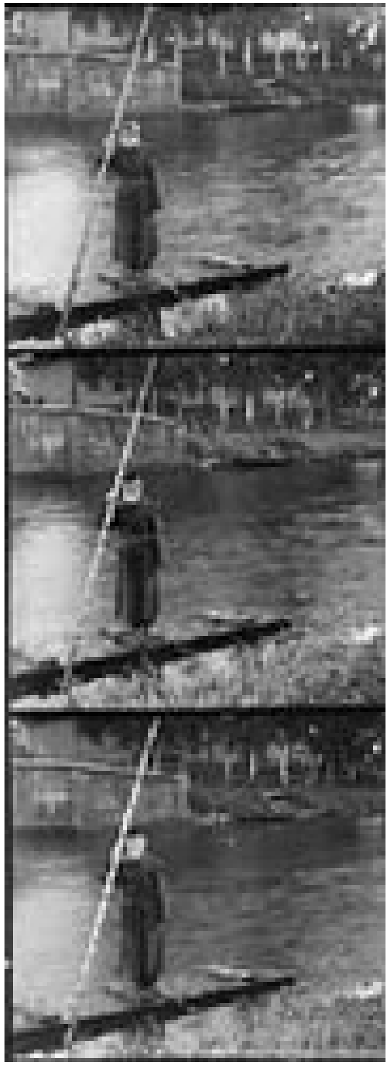
Prokudin-Gorskii (early 1900's)



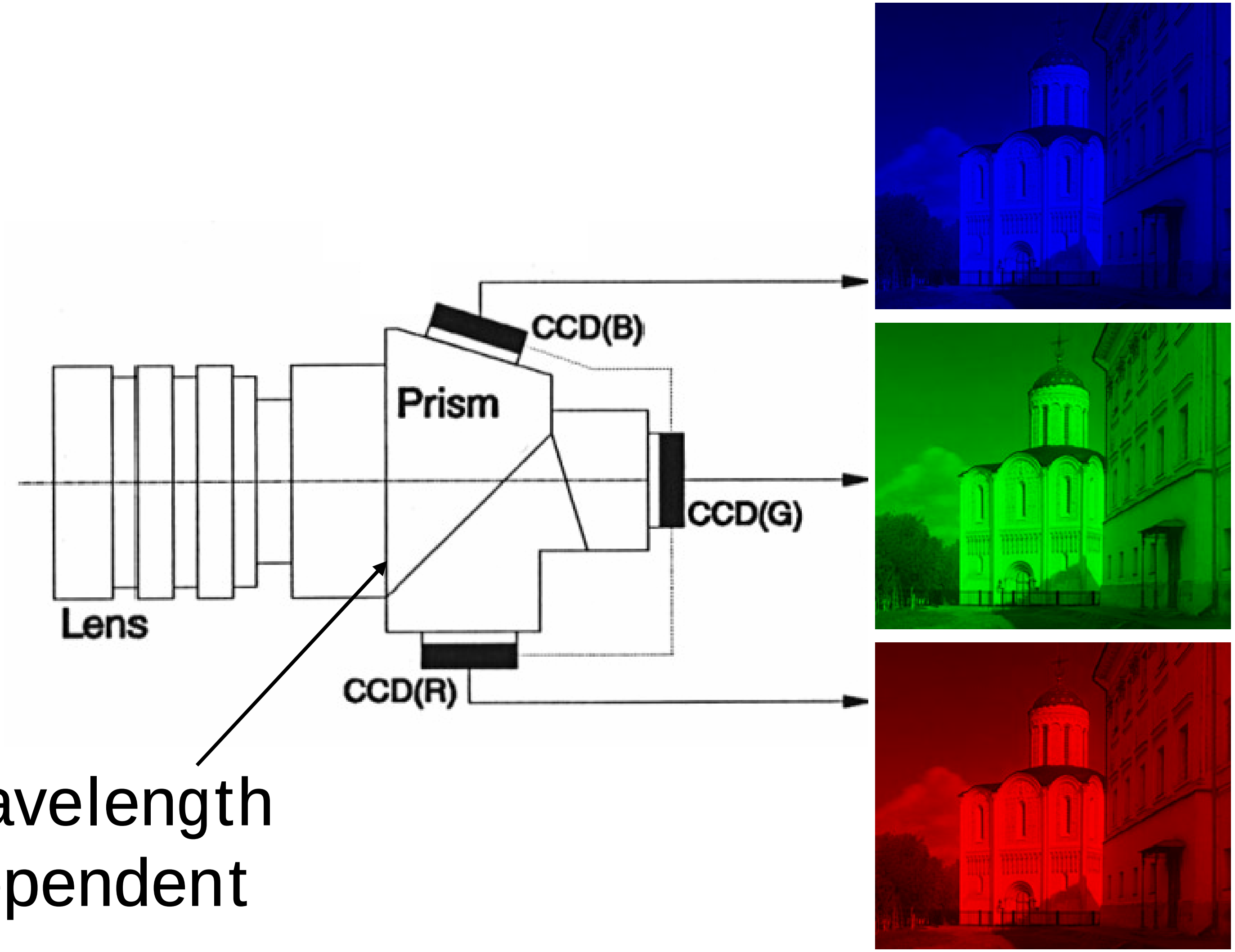
Lantern projector

http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/empire/

Prokudin-Gorskii (early 1900's)

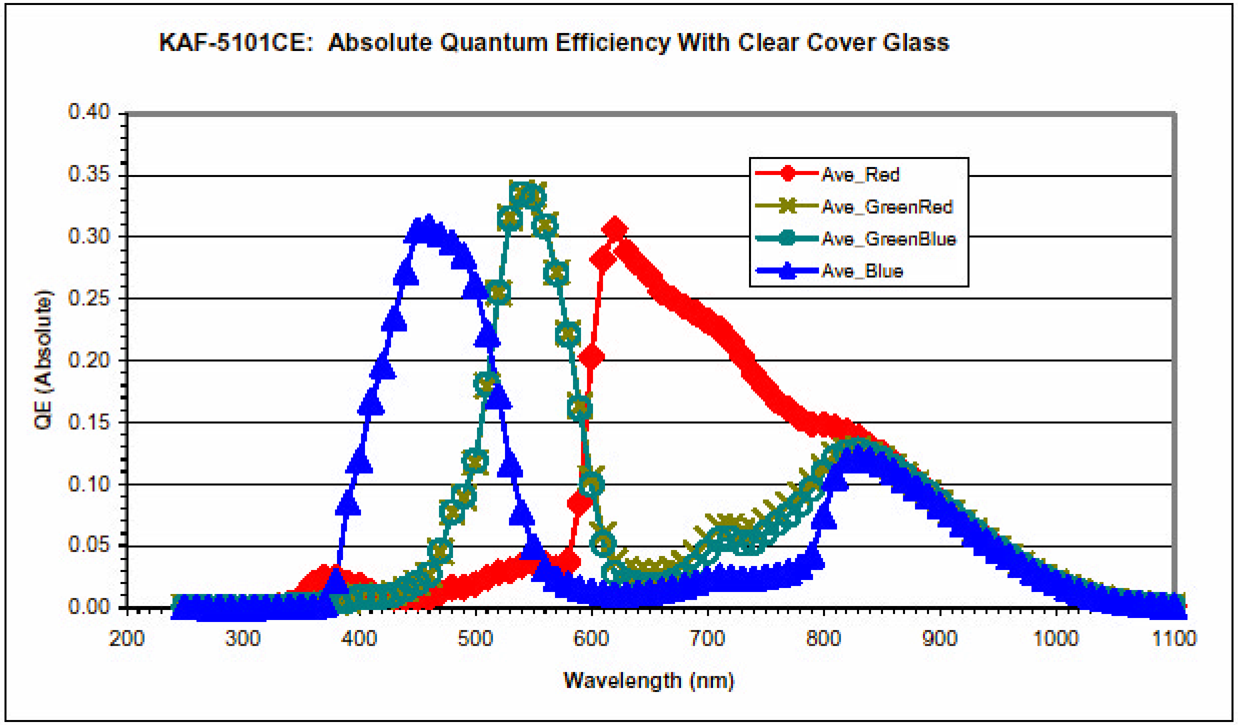


Multi-chip



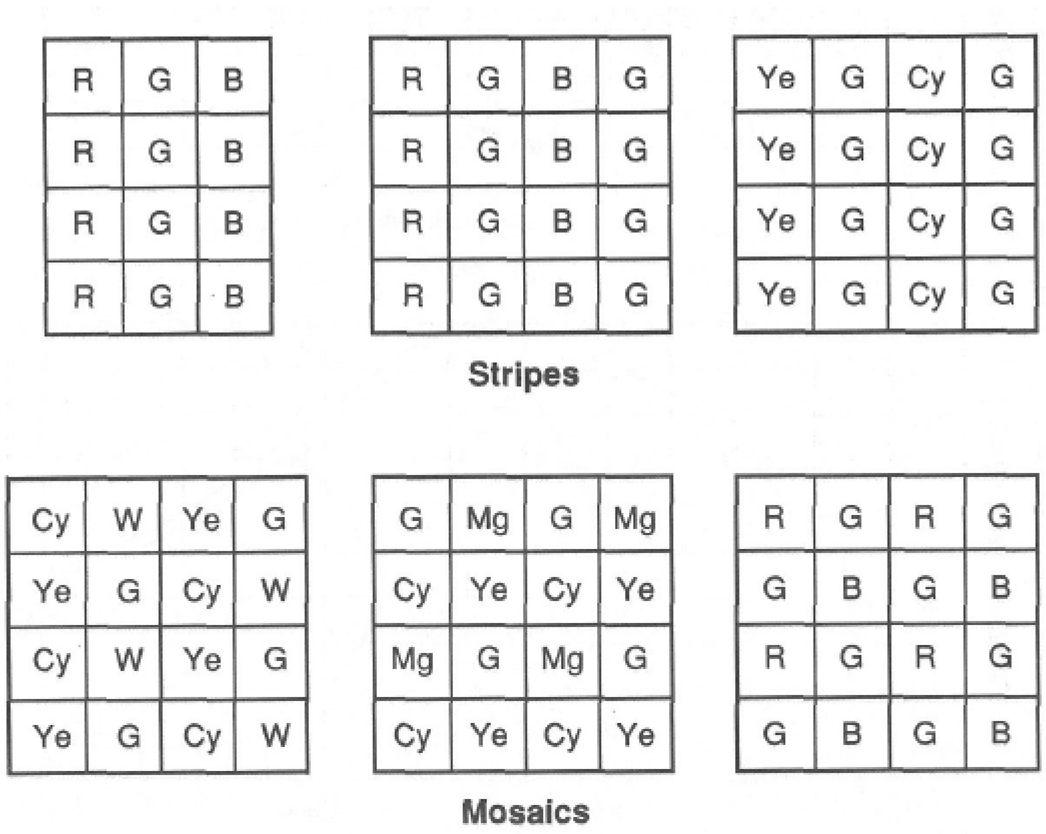
wavelength dependent

Embedded color filters

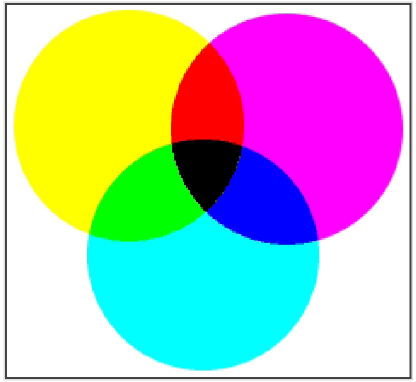


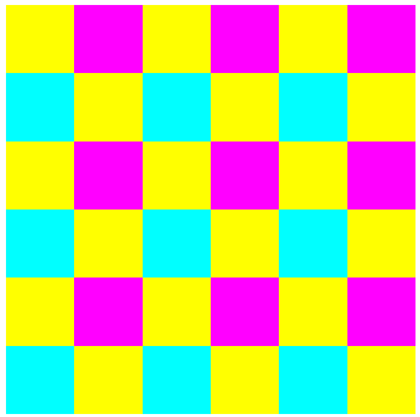
Color filters can be manufactured directly onto the photodetectors.

Color filter array



Kodak DCS620x

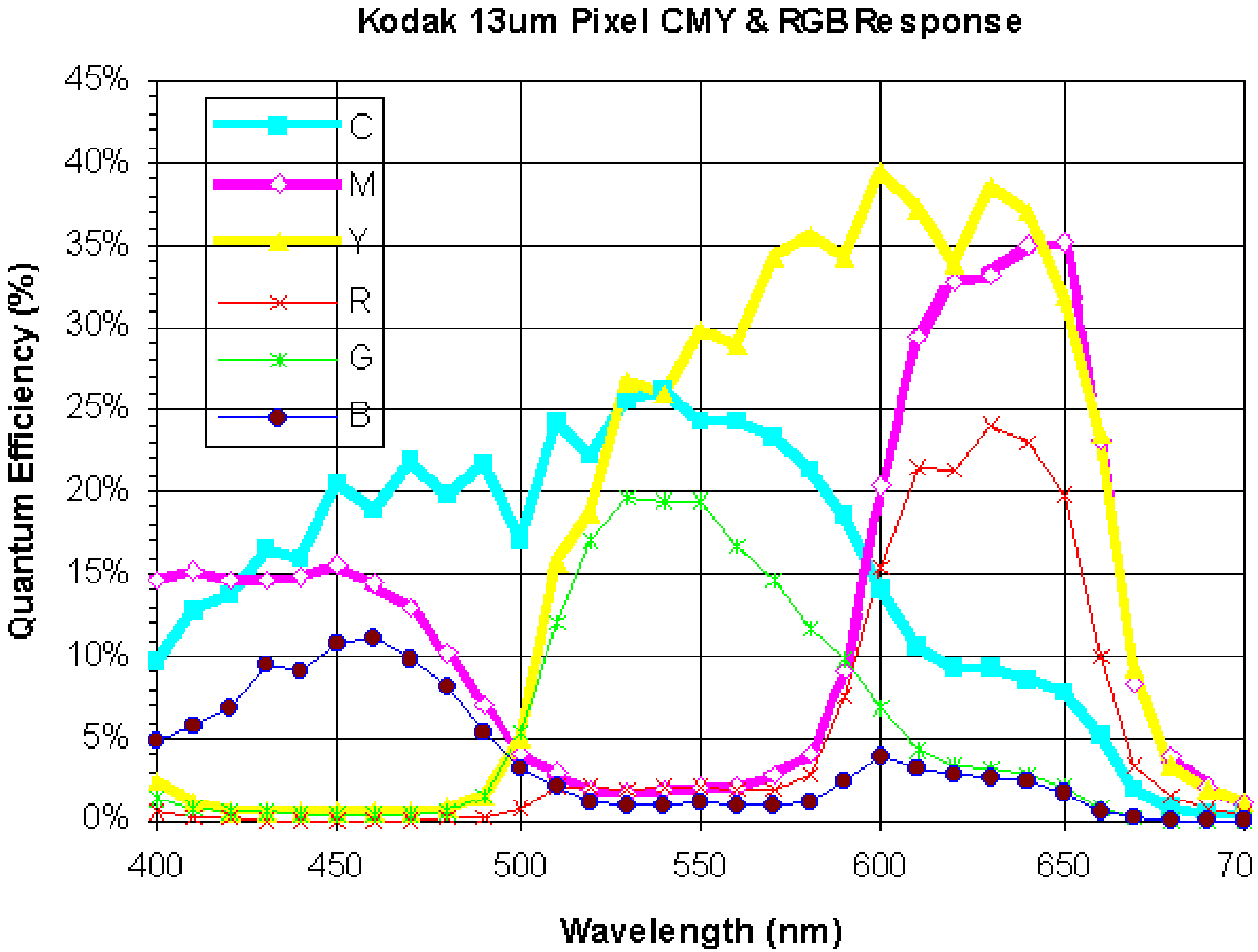




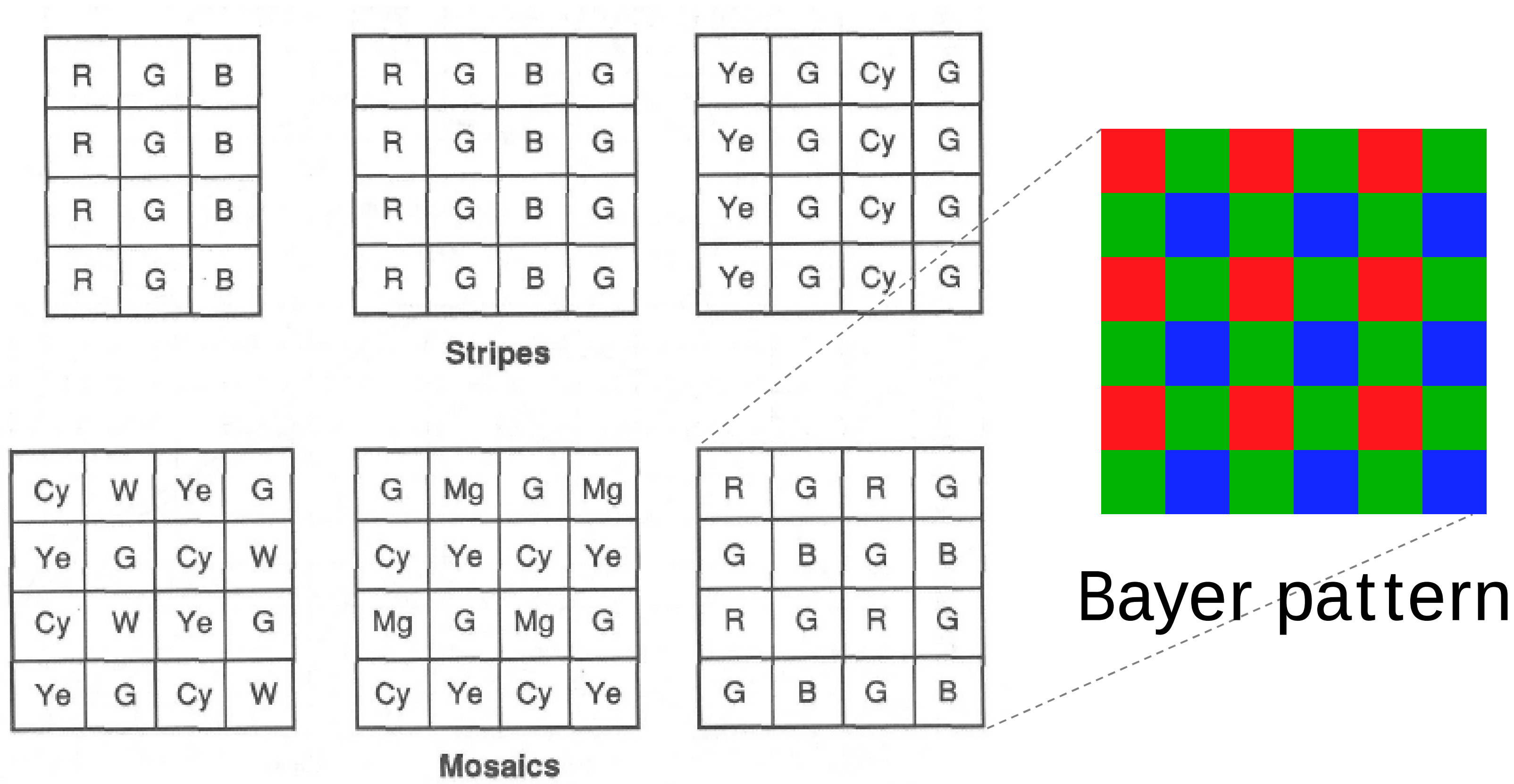
CMY

Color filter arrays (CFAs)/color filter mosaics

Why CMY CFA might be better

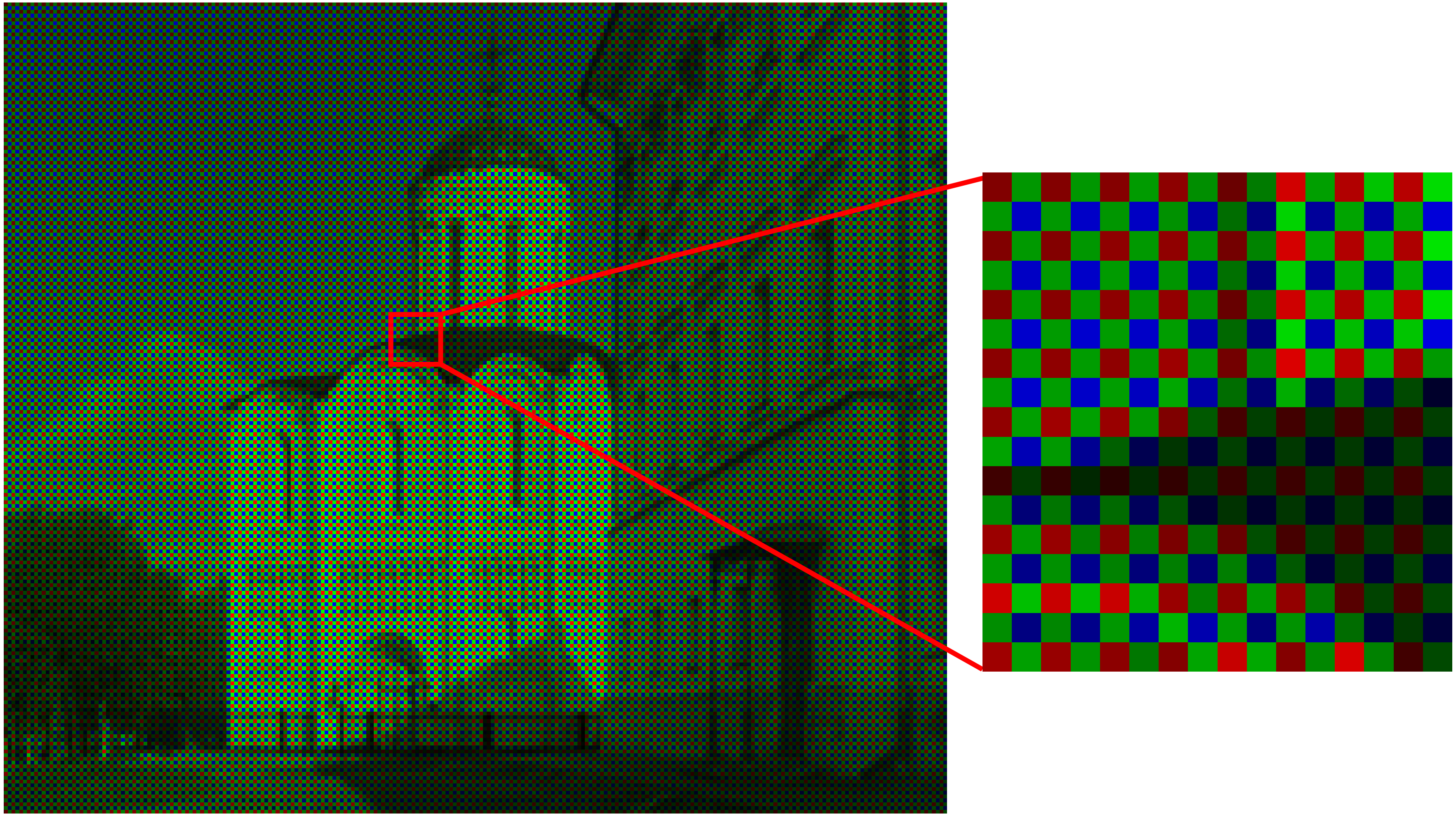


Color filter array



Color filter arrays (CFAs)/color filter mosaics

Bayer's pattern



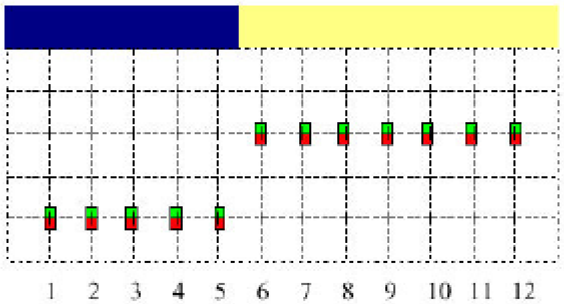
Demosaicking CFA's

R 11	G 12	R 13	G 14	R 15	G 16	R 17
G 21	B 22	G 23	B 24	G 25	B 26	G 27
R 31	G 32	R 33	G 34	R 35	G 36	R 37
G 41	B 42	G 43	B 44	G 45	B 46	G 47
R 51	G 52	R 53	G 54	R 55	G 56	R 57

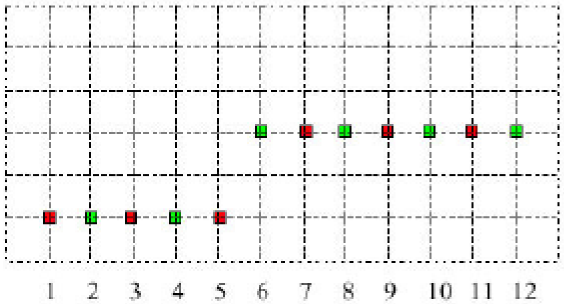
bilinear interpolation

$$G_{44} = (G_{34} + G_{43} + G_{45} + G_{54})/4$$

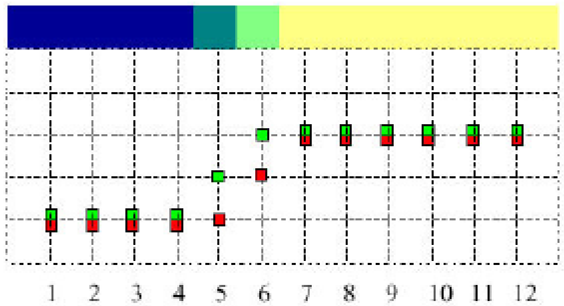
$$R_{44} = (R_{33} + R_{35} + R_{53} + R_{55})/4$$



original



input



linear interpolation

Demosaicking CFA’s

R_{11}	G_{12}	R_{13}	G_{14}	R_{15}	G_{16}	R_{17}
G_{21}	B_{22}	G_{23}	B_{24}	G_{25}	B_{26}	G_{27}
R_{31}	G_{32}	R_{33}	G_{34}	R_{35}	G_{36}	R_{37}
G_{41}	B_{42}	G_{43}	B_{44}	G_{45}	B_{46}	G_{47}
R_{51}	G_{52}	R_{53}	G_{54}	R_{55}	G_{56}	R_{57}
G_{61}	B_{62}	G_{63}	B_{64}	G_{65}	B_{66}	G_{67}
R_{71}	G_{72}	R_{73}	G_{74}	R_{75}	G_{76}	R_{77}

Constant hue-based interpolation (Cok)

Hue: $(R/G, B/G)$

Interpolate G first

$$R_{44} = \mathbf{G}_{44} \frac{\frac{R_{33}}{\mathbf{G}_{33}} + \frac{R_{35}}{\mathbf{G}_{35}} + \frac{R_{53}}{\mathbf{G}_{53}} + \frac{R_{55}}{\mathbf{G}_{55}}}{4}$$

$$B_{33} = \mathbf{G}_{33} \frac{\frac{B_{22}}{\mathbf{G}_{22}} + \frac{B_{24}}{\mathbf{G}_{24}} + \frac{B_{42}}{\mathbf{G}_{42}} + \frac{B_{44}}{\mathbf{G}_{44}}}{4}$$

Demosaicking CFA's

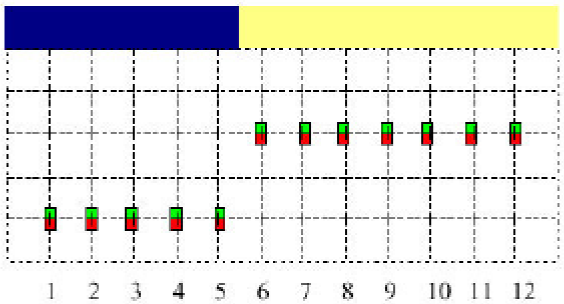
R 11	G 12	R 13	G 14	R 15	G 16	R 17
G 21	B 22	G 23	B 24	G 25	B 26	G 27
R 31	G 32	R 33	G 34	R 35	G 36	R 37
G 41	B 42	G 43	B 44	G 45	B 46	G 47
R 51	G 52	R 53	G 54	R 55	G 56	R 57
G 61	B 62	G 63	B 64	G 65	B 66	G 67
R 71	G 72	R 73	G 74	R 75	G 76	R 77

Median-based interpolation (Freeman)

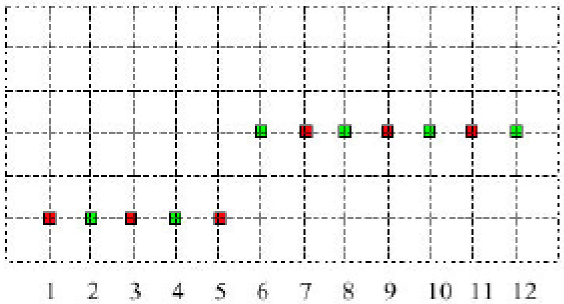
1. Linear interpolation
2. Median filter on color differences

Demosaicking CFA's

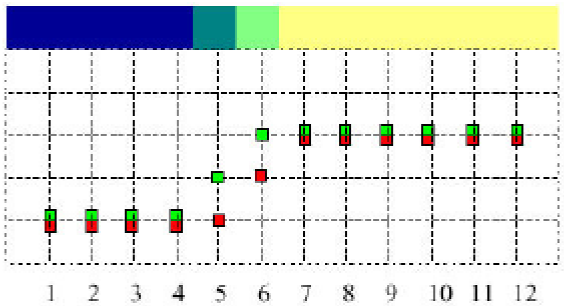
Median-based interpolation (Freeman)



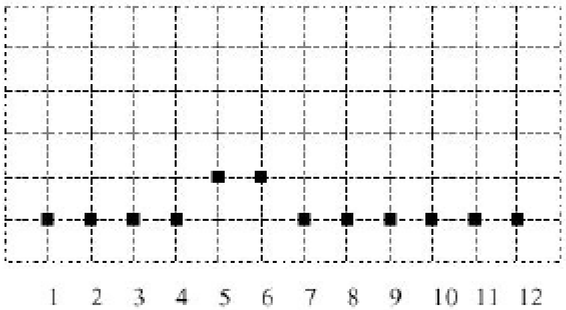
original



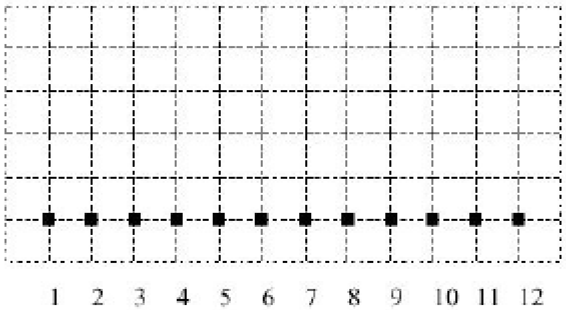
input



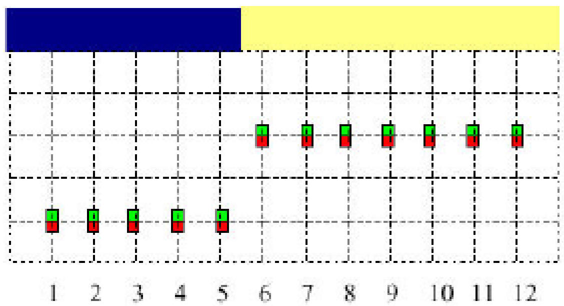
linear interpolation



color difference
(e.g. G-R)



median filter
(kernel size 5)



Reconstruction
(G=R+filtered
difference)

Demosaicking CFA's

R_{11}	G_{12}	R_{13}	G_{14}	R_{15}	G_{16}	R_{17}
G_{21}	B_{22}	G_{23}	B_{24}	G_{25}	B_{26}	G_{27}
R_{31}	G_{32}	R_{33}	G_{34}	R_{35}	G_{36}	R_{37}
G_{41}	B_{42}	G_{43}	B_{44}	G_{45}	B_{46}	G_{47}
R_{51}	G_{52}	R_{53}	G_{54}	R_{55}	G_{56}	R_{57}
G_{61}	B_{62}	G_{63}	B_{64}	G_{65}	B_{66}	G_{67}
R_{71}	G_{72}	R_{73}	G_{74}	R_{75}	G_{76}	R_{77}

Gradient-based interpolation (LaRoche-Prescott)

1. Interpolation on G

$$\alpha = \mathrm{abs}[(B_{42}+B_{46})/2-B_{44}]$$

$$\beta = \mathrm{abs}[(B_{24}+B_{64})/2-B_{44}]$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{44}=\begin{cases} \dfrac{G_{43}+G_{45}}{2} & \text{if } \alpha<\beta \\ \dfrac{G_{34}+G_{54}}{2} & \text{if } \alpha>\beta. \\ \dfrac{G_{43}+G_{45}+G_{34}+G_{54}}{4} & \text{if } \alpha=\beta \end{cases}$$

Demosaicking CFA's

R 11	G 12	R 13	G 14	R 15	G 16	R 17
G 21	B 22	G 23	B 24	G 25	B 26	G 27
R 31	G 32	R 33	G 34	R 35	G 36	R 37
G 41	B 42	G 43	B 44	G 45	B 46	G 47
R 51	G 52	R 53	G 54	R 55	G 56	R 57
G 61	B 62	G 63	B 64	G 65	B 66	G 67
R 71	G 72	R 73	G 74	R 75	G 76	R 77

Gradient-based interpolation (LaRoche-Prescott)

2. Interpolation of color differences

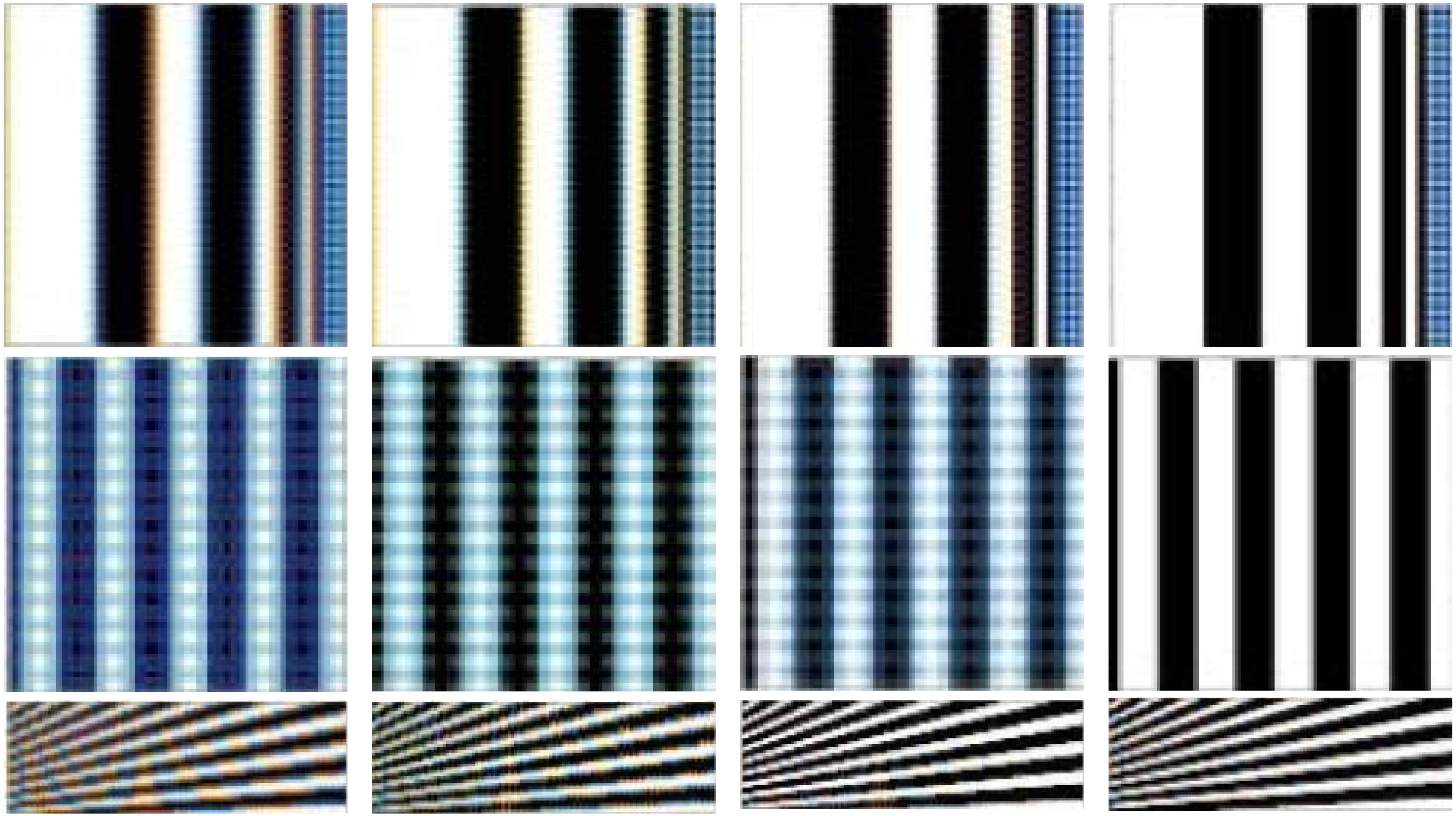
$$R_{34}=\frac{(R_{33}-\mathbf{G}_{33})+(R_{35}-\mathbf{G}_{35})}{2}+G_{34},$$

$$R_{43}=\frac{(R_{33}-\mathbf{G}_{33})+(R_{53}-\mathbf{G}_{53})}{2}+G_{43},$$

$$R_{44}=\frac{(R_{33}-\mathbf{G}_{33})+(R_{35}-\mathbf{G}_{35})+(R_{53}-\mathbf{G}_{53})+(R_{55}-\mathbf{G}_{55})}{4}$$

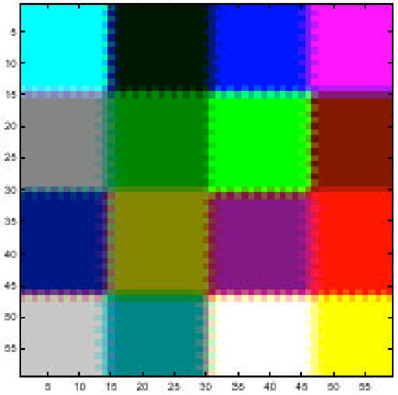
$$+G_{44}.$$

Demosaicking CFA's

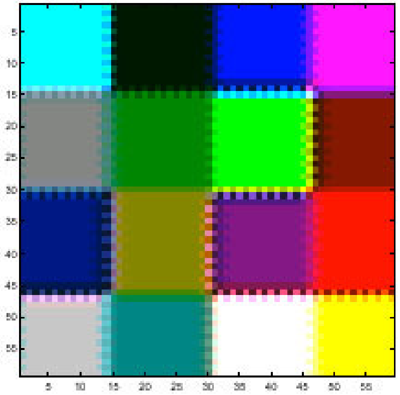


bilinear Cok Freeman LaRoche

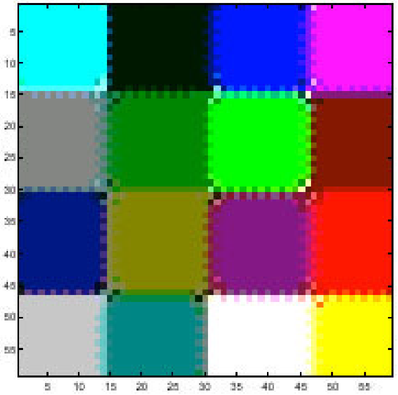
Demosaicking CFA's



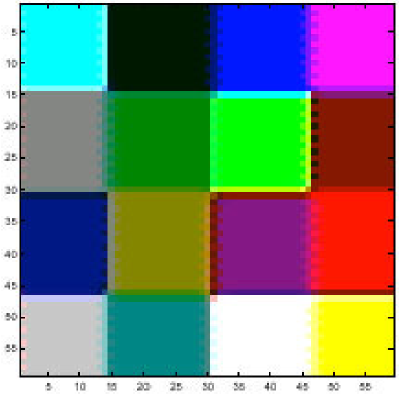
Bilinear



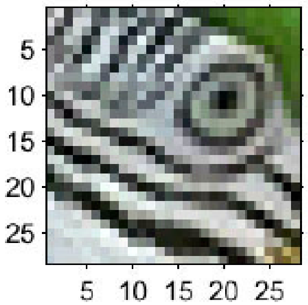
Cok



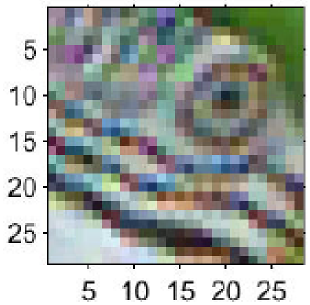
Freeman



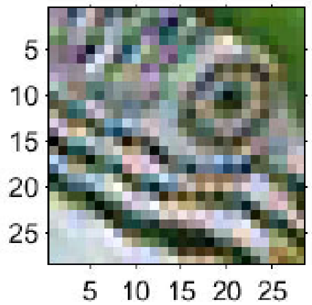
LaRoche



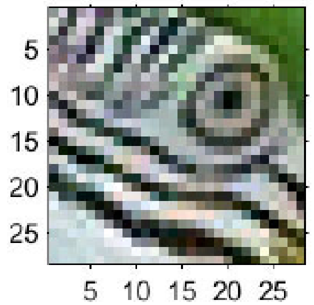
Input



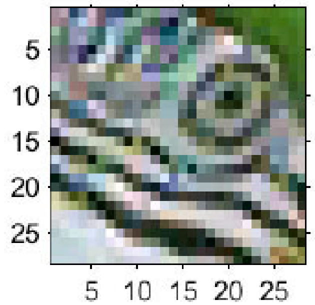
Bilinear



Cok



Freeman

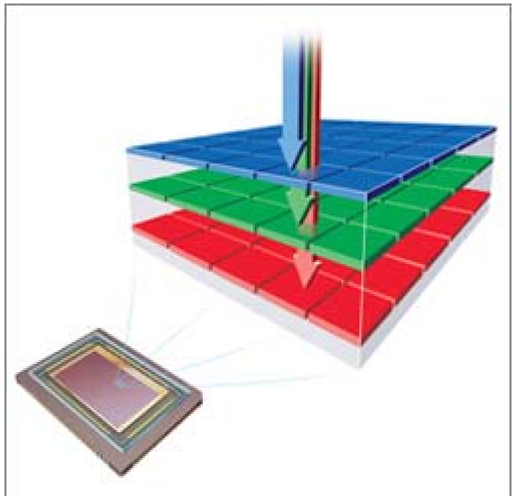


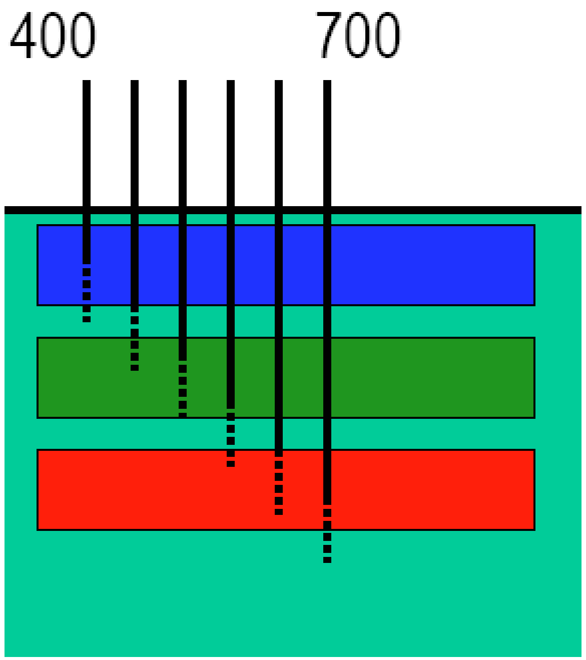
LaRoche

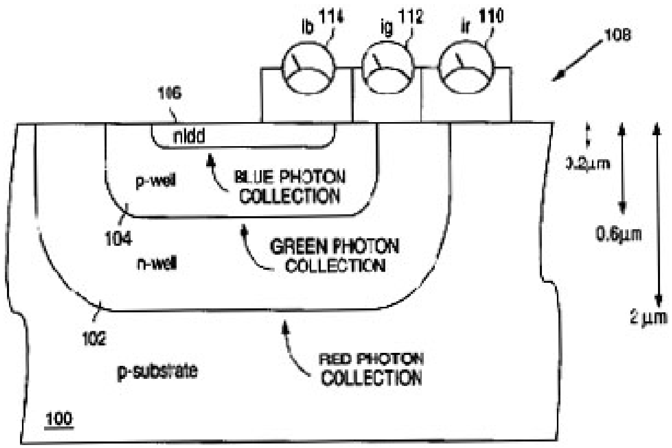
Generally, Freeman's is the best, especially for natural images.

Foveon X3 sensor

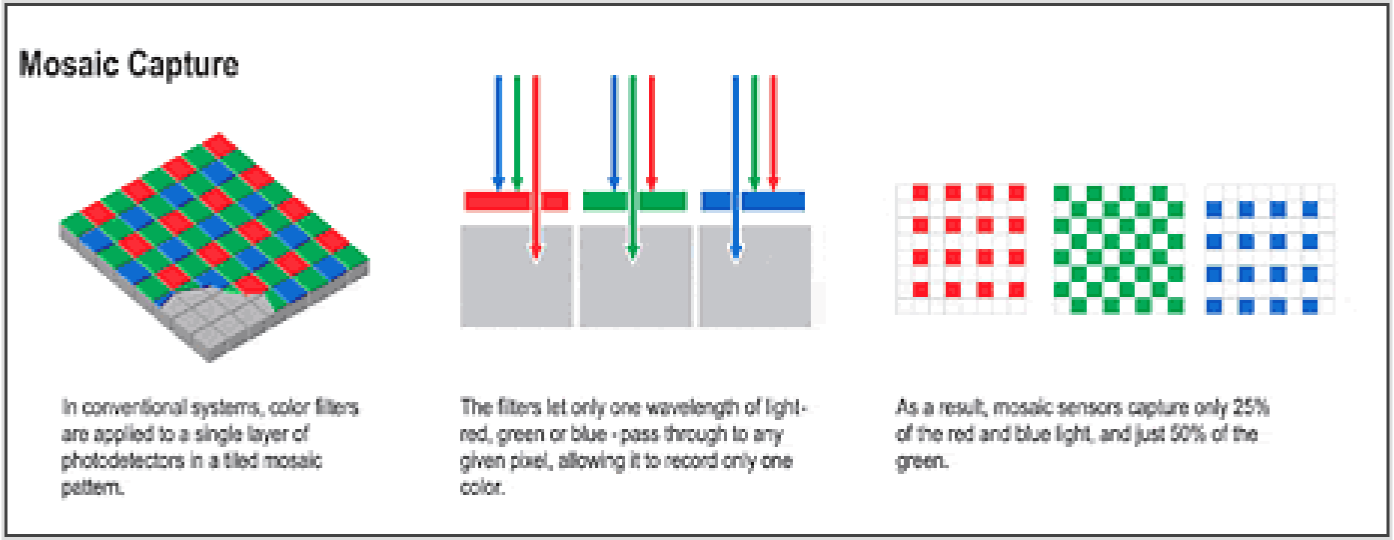
- light penetrates to different depths for different wavelengths
- multilayer CMOS sensor gets 3 different spectral sensitivities

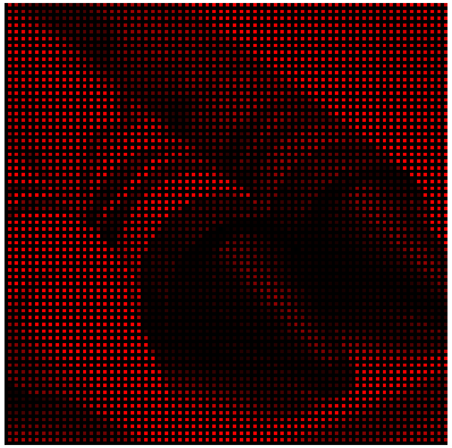




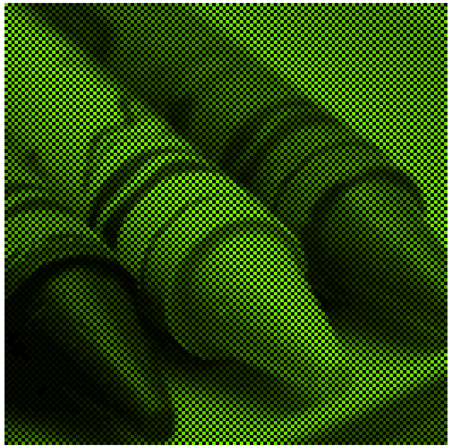


Color filter array

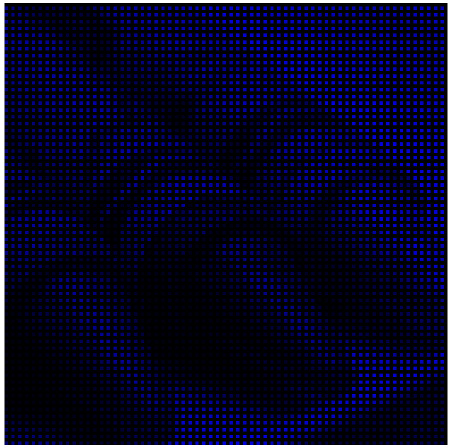




red



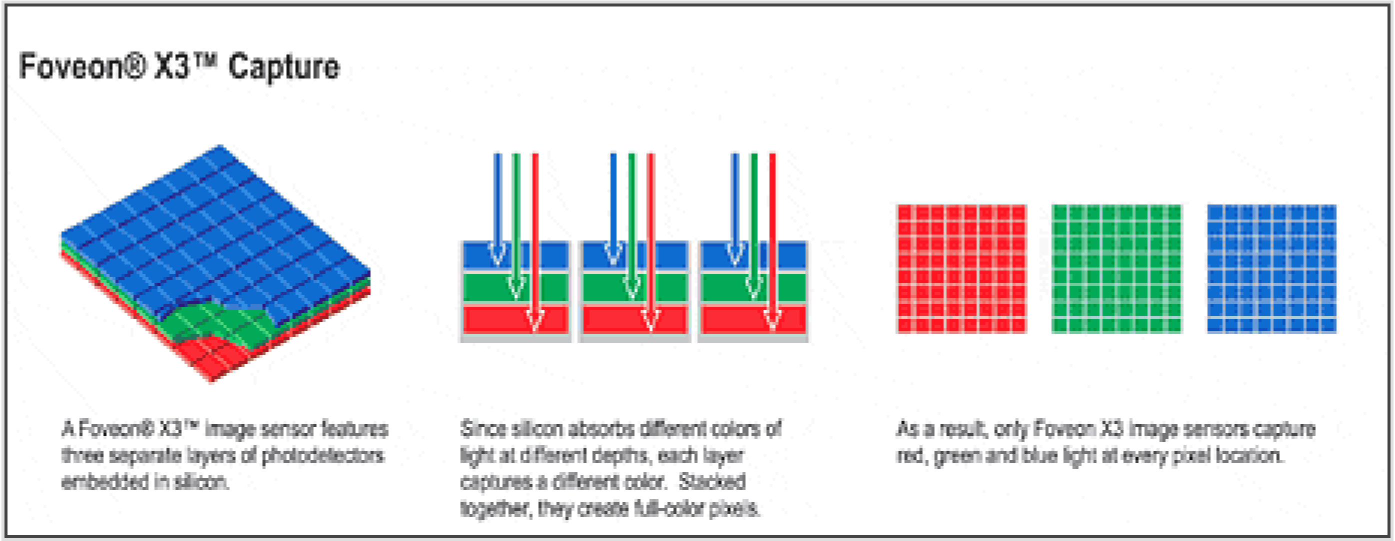
green

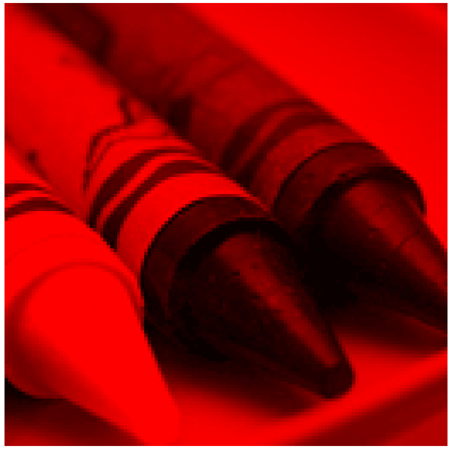


blue

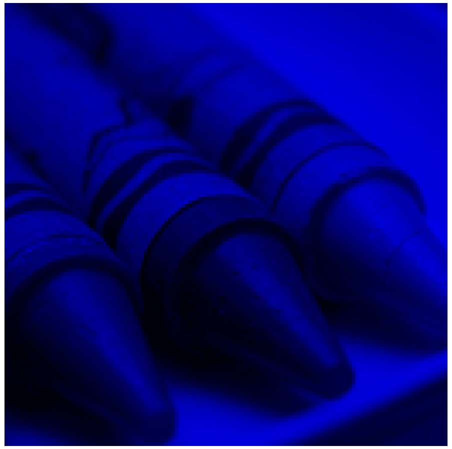
output

X3 technology



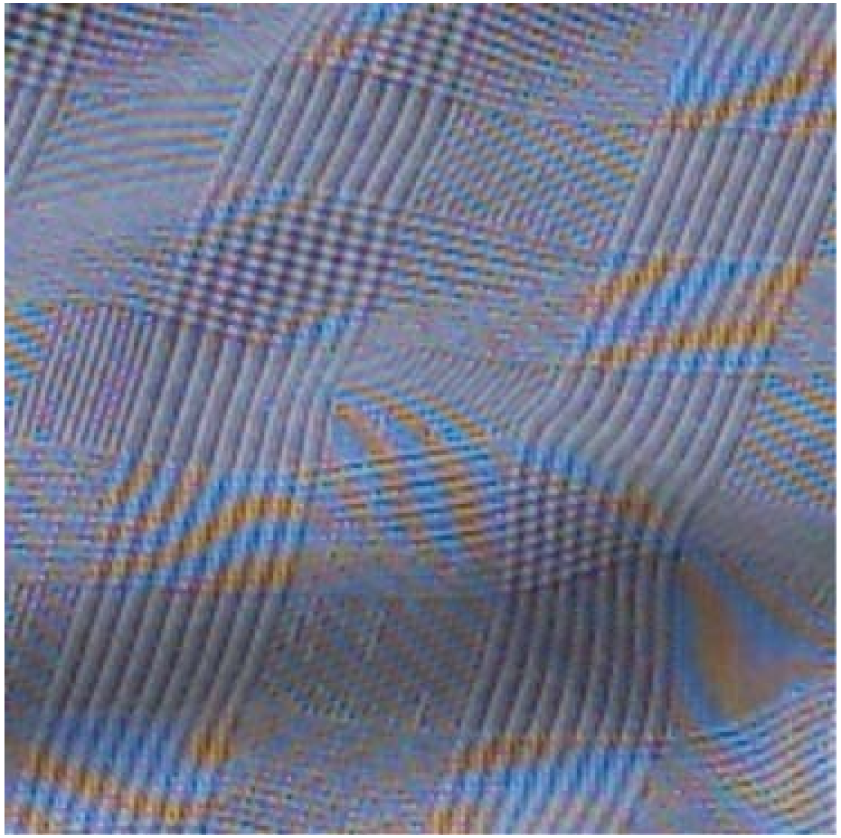

red


green

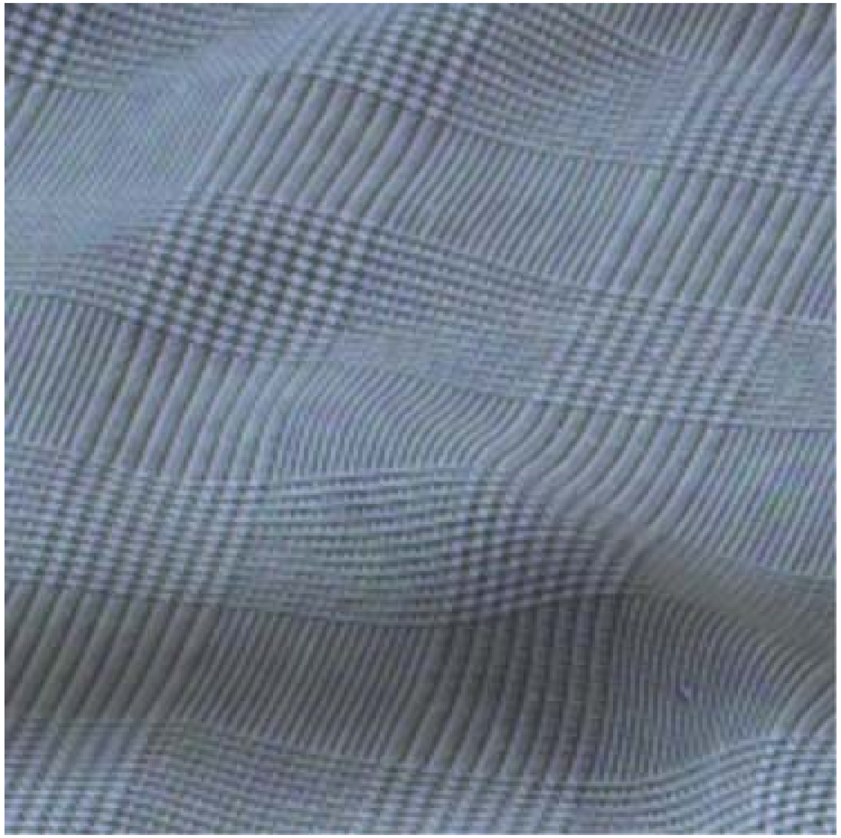

blue


output

Foveon X3 sensor



Bayer CFA



X3 sensor

Cameras with X3

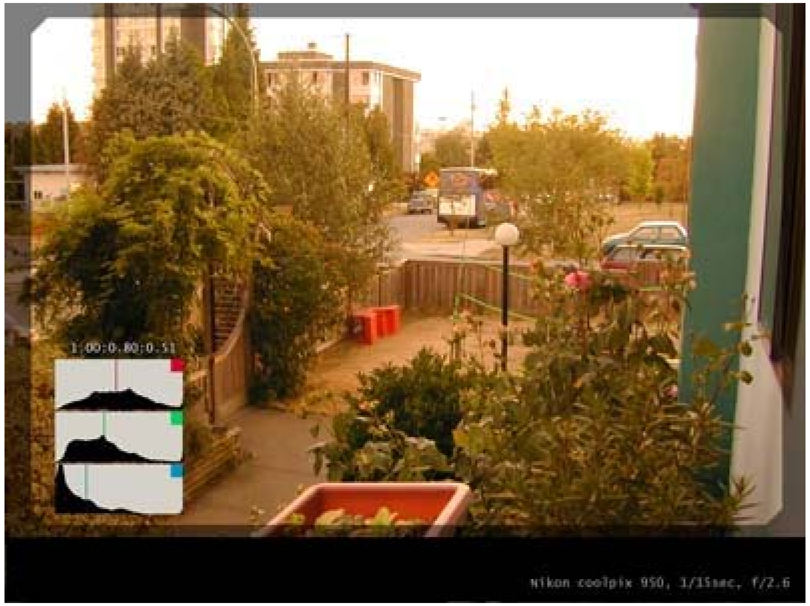
Sigma SD10, SD9 | **Polaroid X530**

Sigma SD9 vs Canon D30

Color processing

- After color values are recorded, more color processing usually happens:
  - White balance
  - Non-linearity to approximate film response or match TV monitor gamma

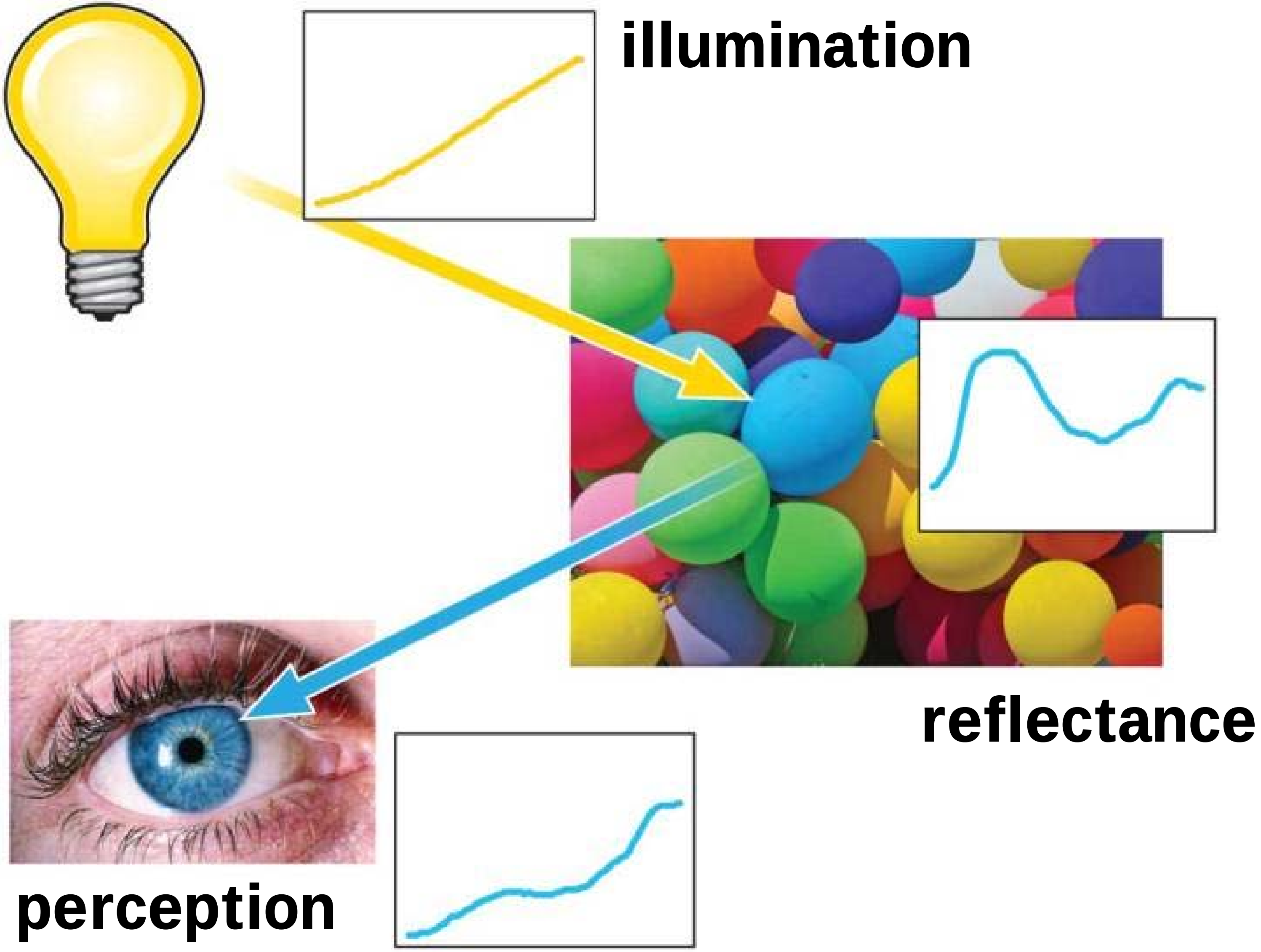
White Balance



warmer +3

automatic white balance

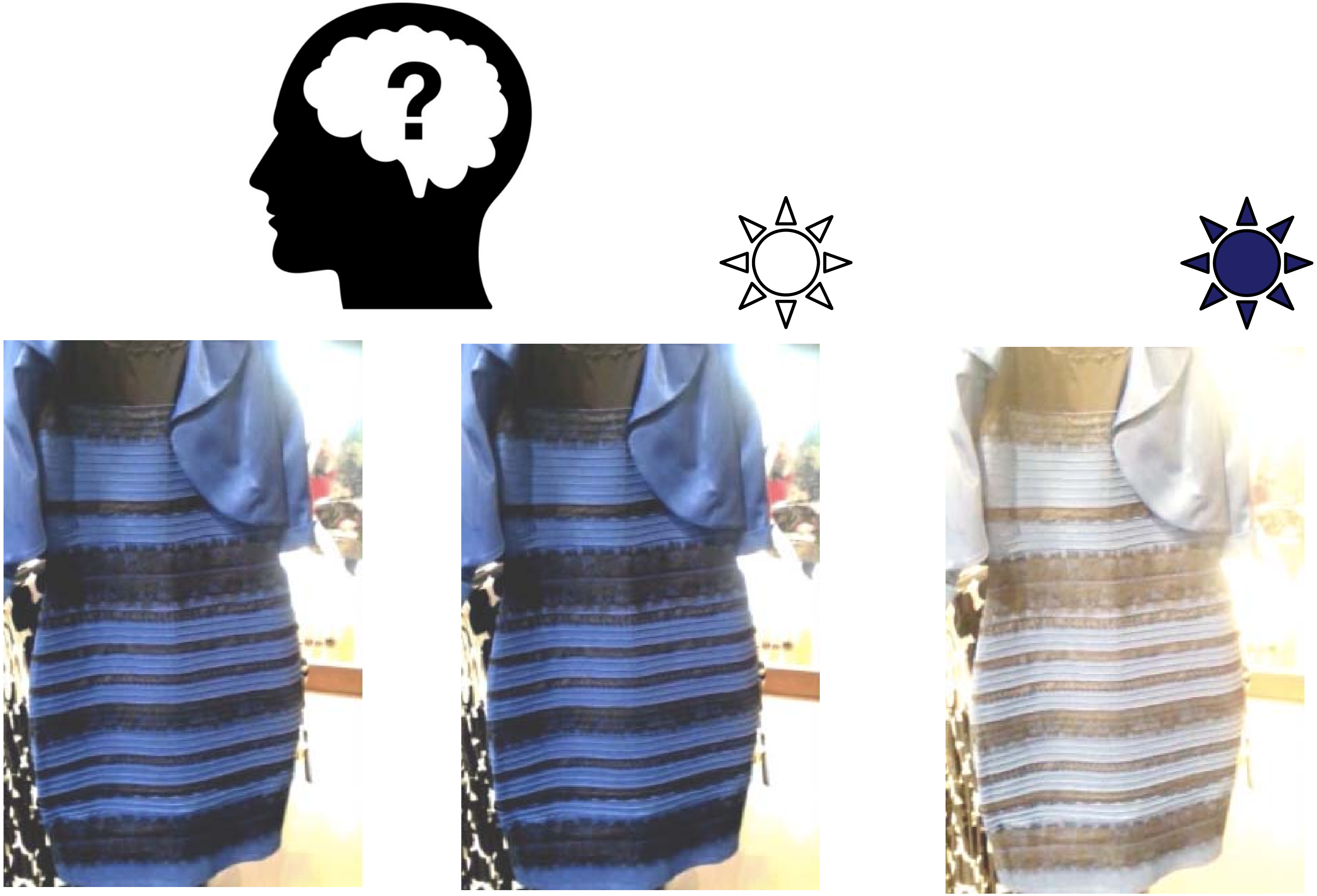
White Balance



Color constancy

What color is the dress?

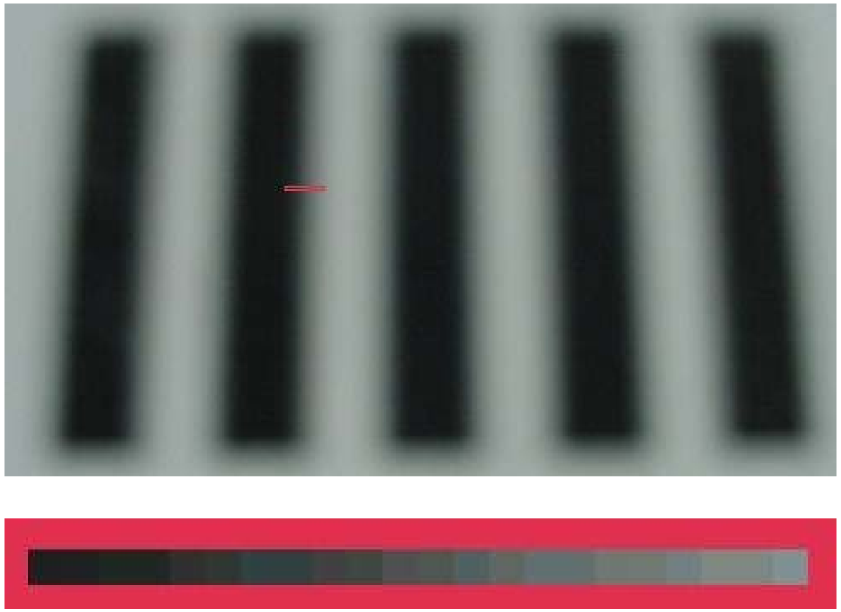
Color constancy

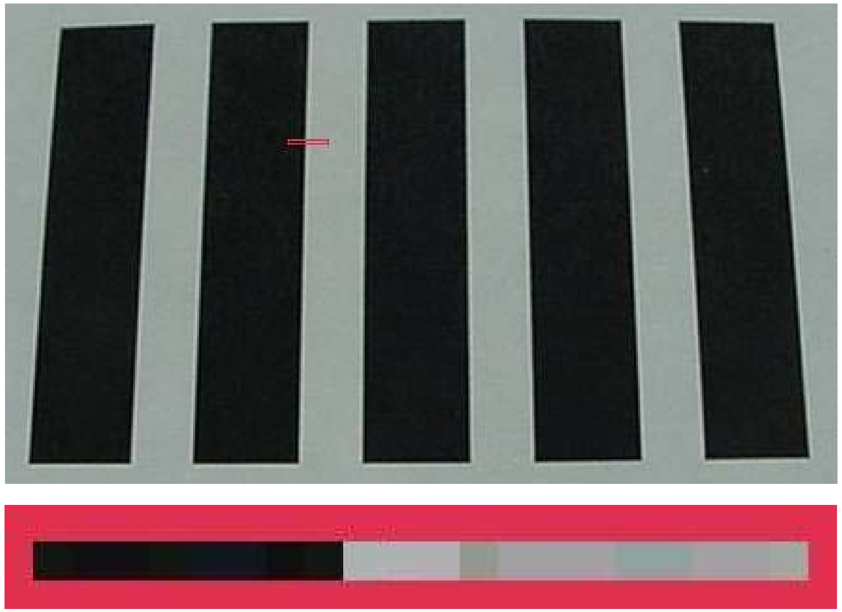


Human vision is complex

Autofocus

- Active
  - Sonar
  - Infrared
- Passive

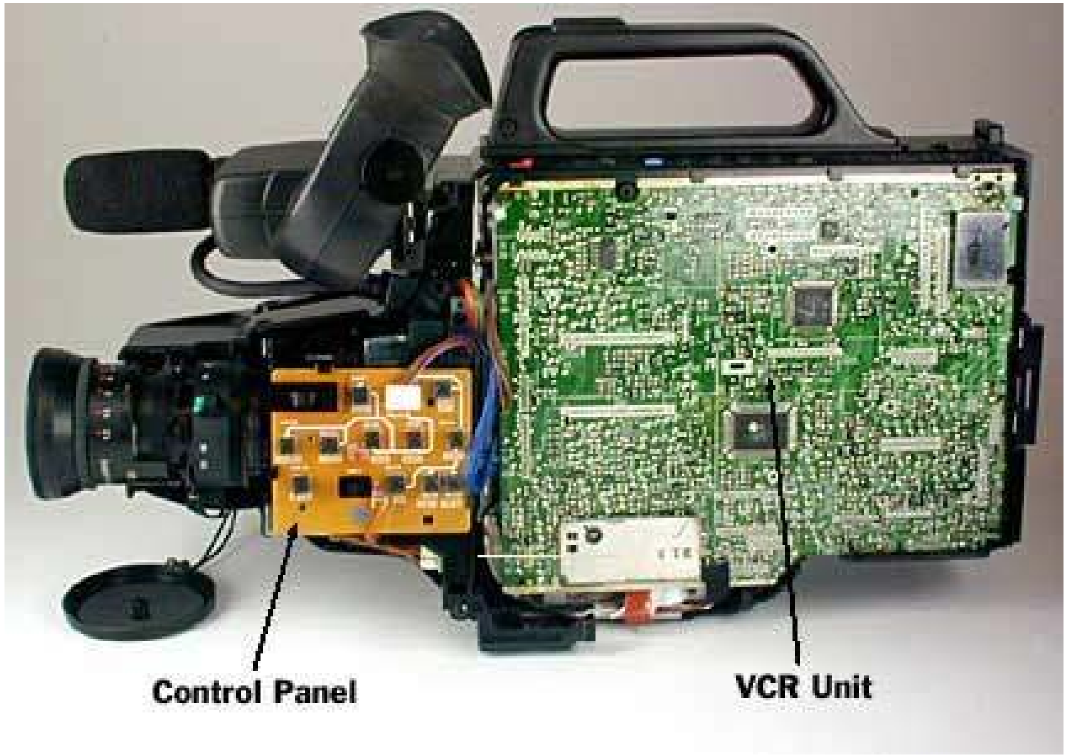




Digital camera review website

- A cool video of digital camera illustration
- http://www.dpreview.com/

Camcorder



Interlacing

without interlacing

with interlacing

Deinterlacing

blend

weave

Deinterlacing

Discard
(even field only or
odd filed only)

Progressive scan

Hard cases

Computational cameras

More emerging cameras

References

- http://www.howstuffworks.com/digital-camera.htm
- http://electronics.howstuffworks.com/autofocus.htm
- Ramanath, Snyder, Bilbro, and Sander. Demosaicking Methods for Bayer Color Arrays, Journal of Electronic Imaging, 11(3), pp306-315.
- Rajeev Ramanath, Wesley E. Snyder, Youngjun Yoo, Mark S. Drew, Color Image Processing Pipeline in Digital Still Cameras, IEEE Signal Processing Magazine Special Issue on Color Image Processing, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 34-43, 2005.
- http://www.worldatwar.org/photos/whitebalance/index.mhtml
- http://www.100fps.com/