

Cameras As Computing Systems

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Focus

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What's so tricky about Focus?

- PD: Phase Detection
- CD: Contrast Detection
- PSF (point spread function) Detection
- Autofocus algorithms
- Focus-priority (vs. shutter priority)
- Trap focus (catch in-focus)
- Focus Peaking
- Focus stacking
- Depth from focus / depth from defocus

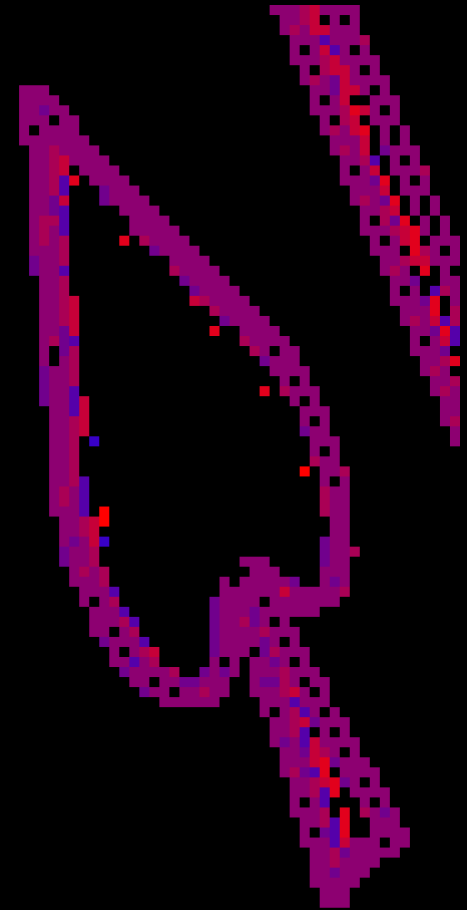
Spring 2009, EE499

- Jennifer Danhauer, Joe Lanford, Ross Levine project to **capture a depthmap inside a Canon PowerShot using depth-from-focus**
- CHDK scripting so a single press captures a sequence with different focus distances
- CHDK processing modified with custom C code to measure blur & combine images
- Blur measurement was fairly state-of-the-art



How Good Is The Depthmap?

- Accurate depths at edges
- No depth in featureless fields
- Wrong depths near edges!
- Wrong by a lot
- Wrong both directions
- Seems to “echo” edges...



Point Spread Function (PSF)

- Describes the response of an imaging system to a point source (**impulse response**)
- PSF is the spatial domain representation of the **modulation transfer function (MTF)**
- An image is essentially the sum of the PSFs of all points of light in the scene
- What does a typical **out-of-focus (OOF)** PSF look like?

Measuring OOF PSF

- Work in stable, dark, unobstructed, area
- Place point light source at 10m
(often can use a white LED penlight)
- Manual focus to 1m, 2m, or 3m
- Expose to *show detail inside* OOF PSF

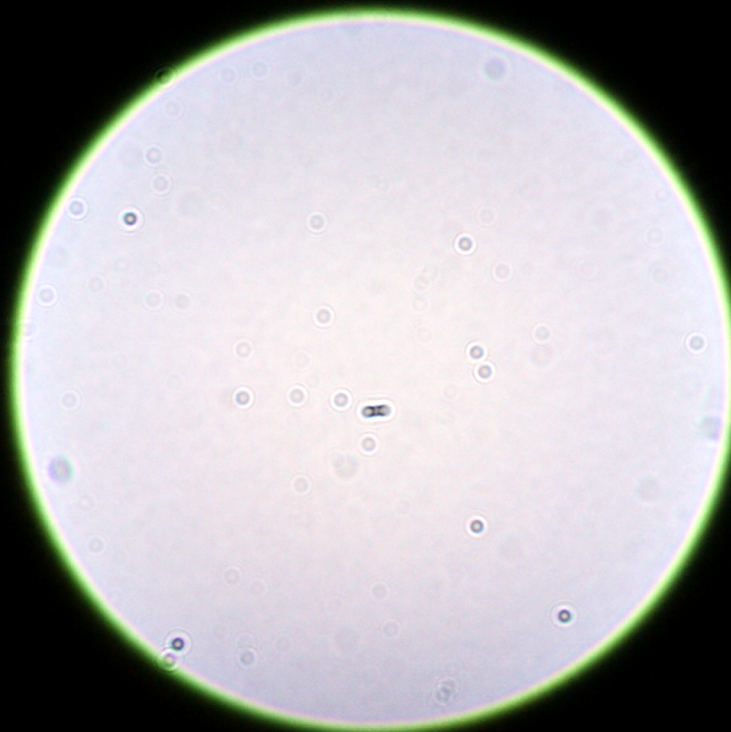
What Went Wrong?

- Most image processing algorithms model OOF PSF as **Gaussian blur**:

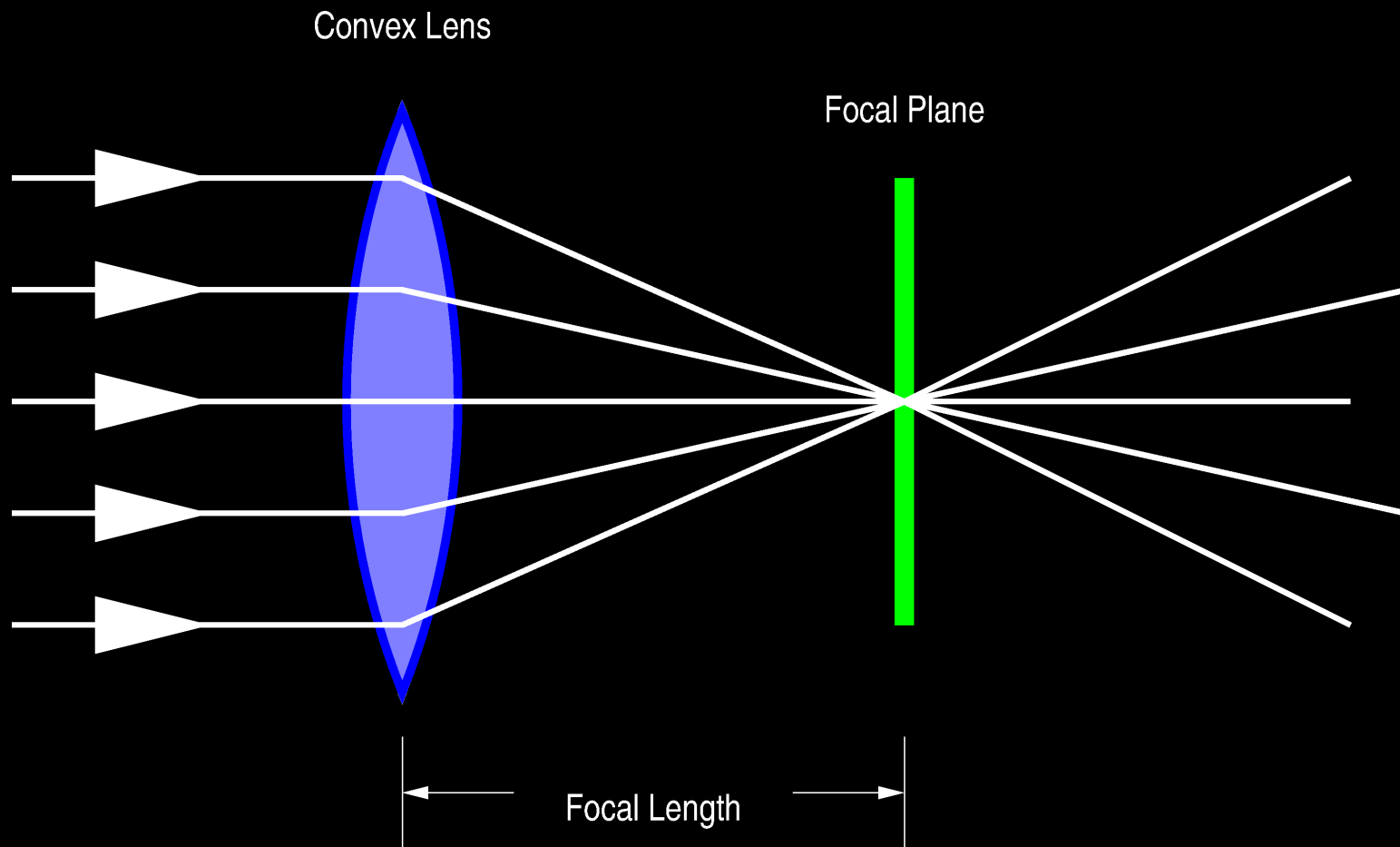


Out-Of-Focus Isn't Blurry!

- OOF PSF typically has a **sharp edge**!



Why The Sharp Edge?



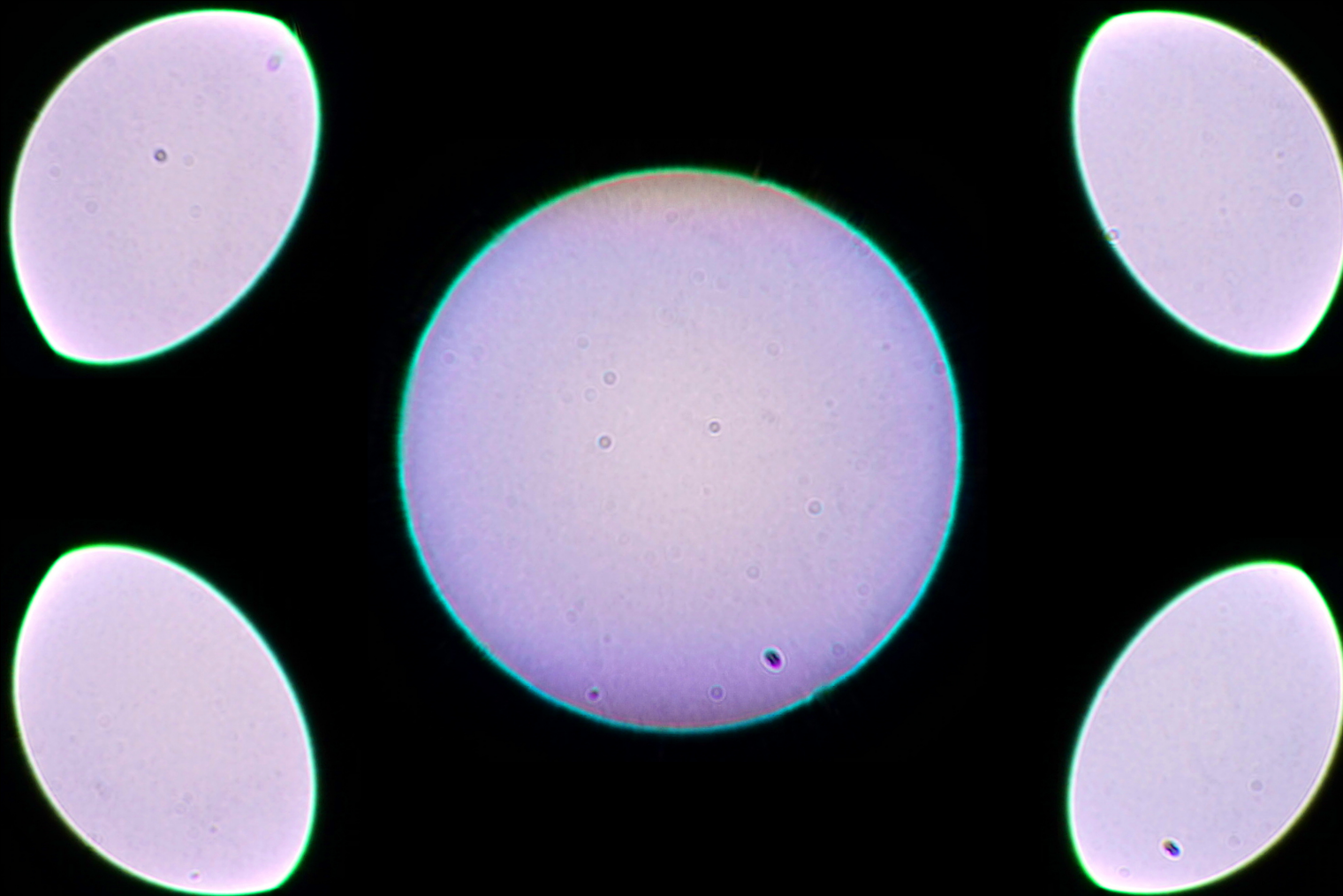
Why Should I Care?

- OOF PSF is easy to measure...
collected and measured **125+ lenses**
- OOF PSF is **not the same** for all lenses:
 - Diagnose inherent & acquired lens defects
 - Forensic applications
 - Predict & shape bokeh
 - Recovery of depth & stereo capture

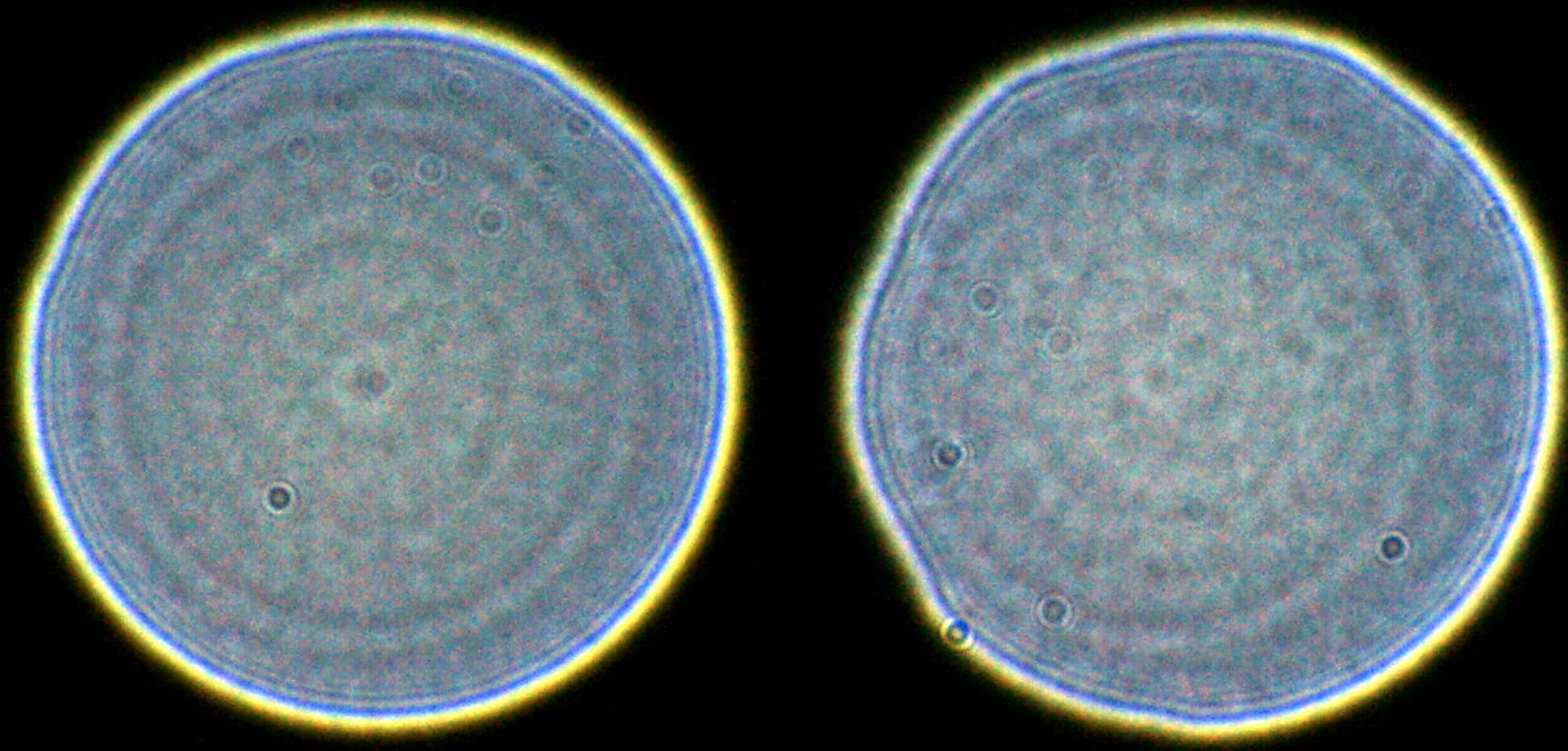
Diagnostic Use

- Ever buy a used lens?
- Two classes of lens defects:
 - **Inherent** from design or manufacture
 - **Acquired** from use, storage, and age

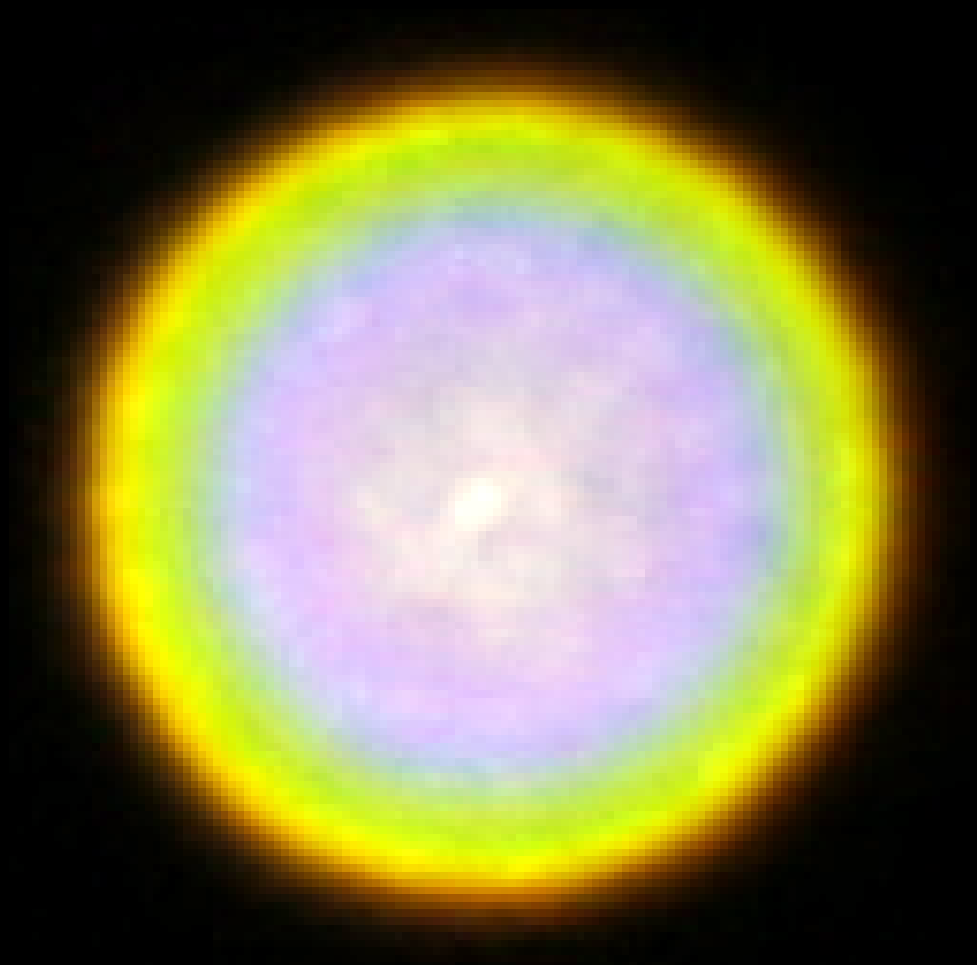
Vignetting



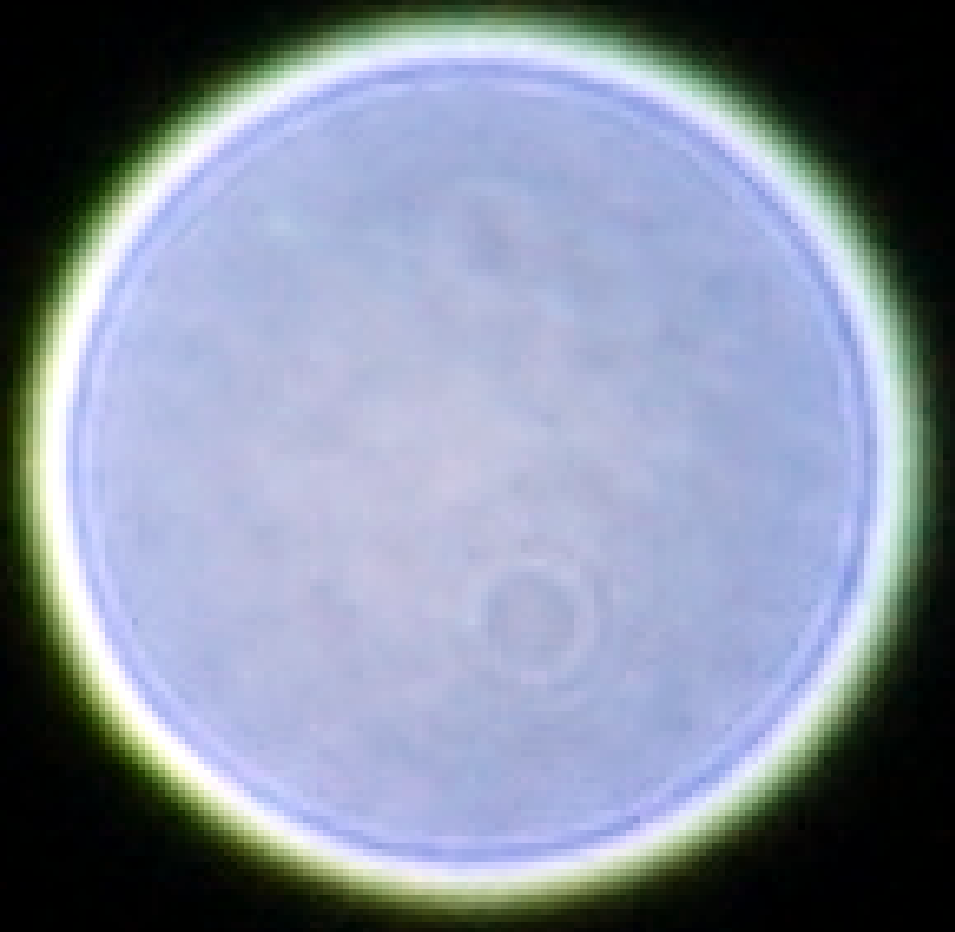
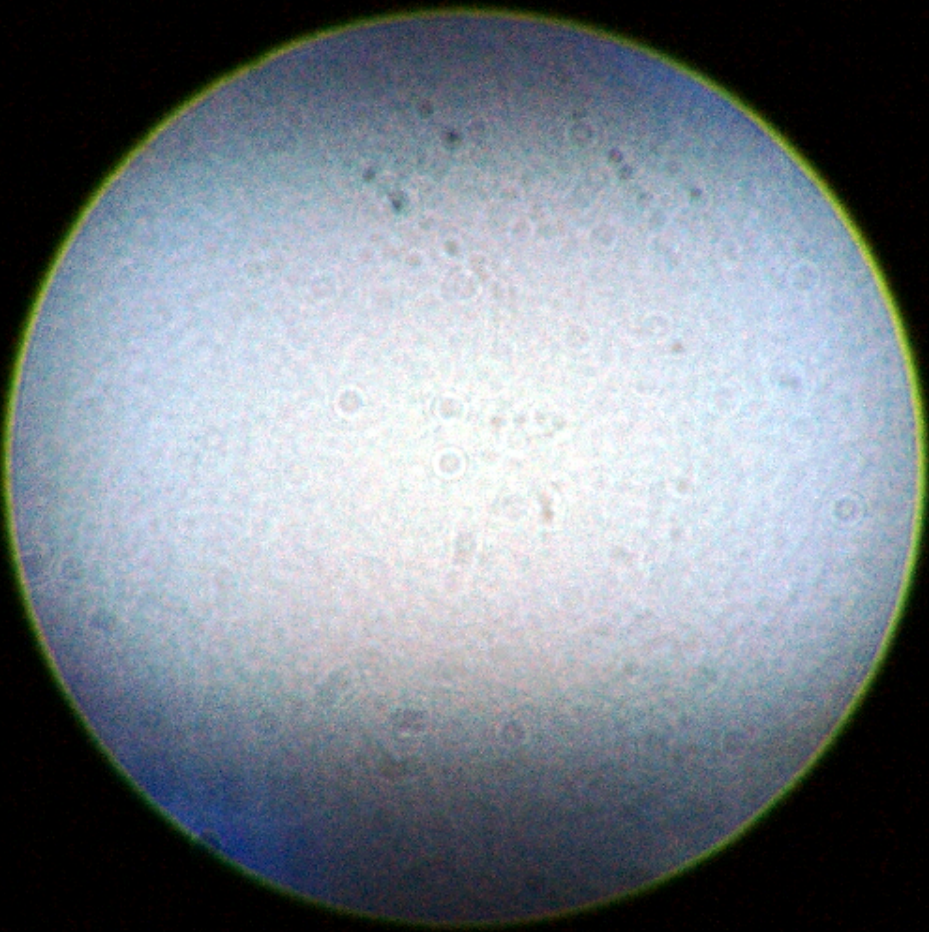
Decentering



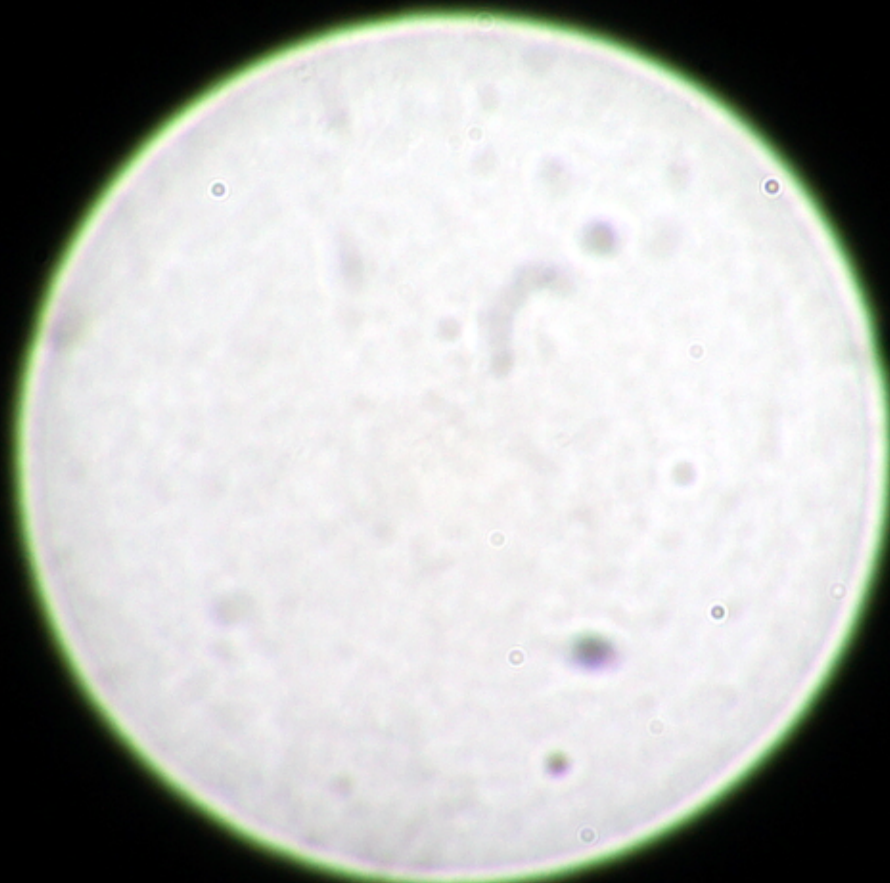
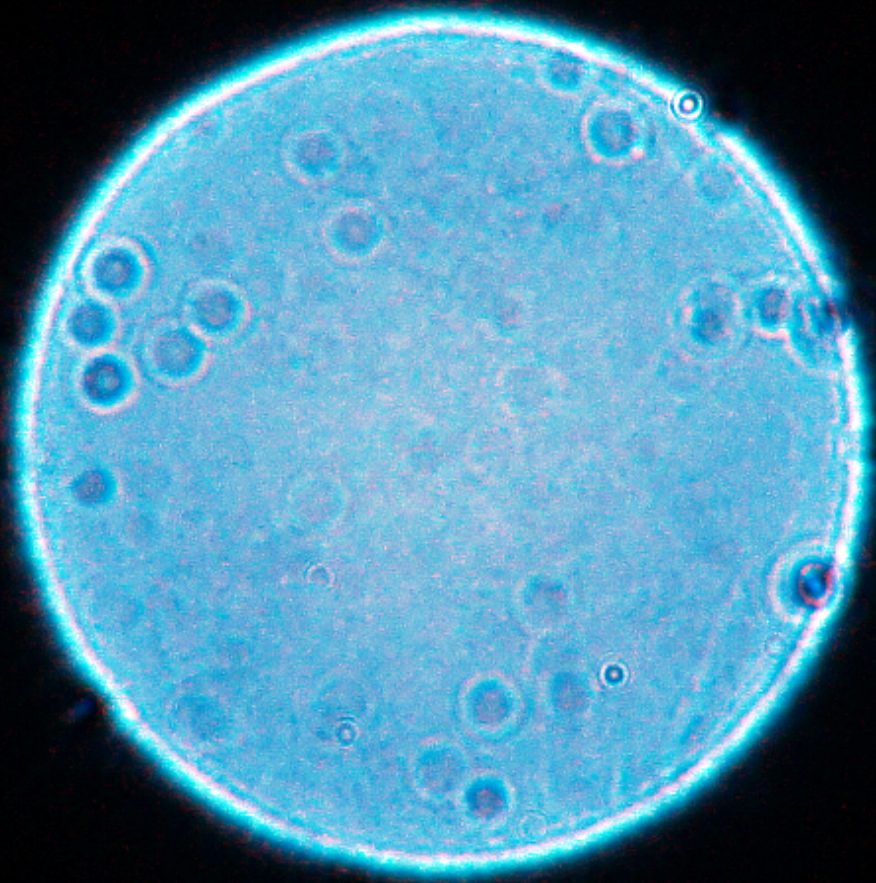
Axial Chromatic Aberration



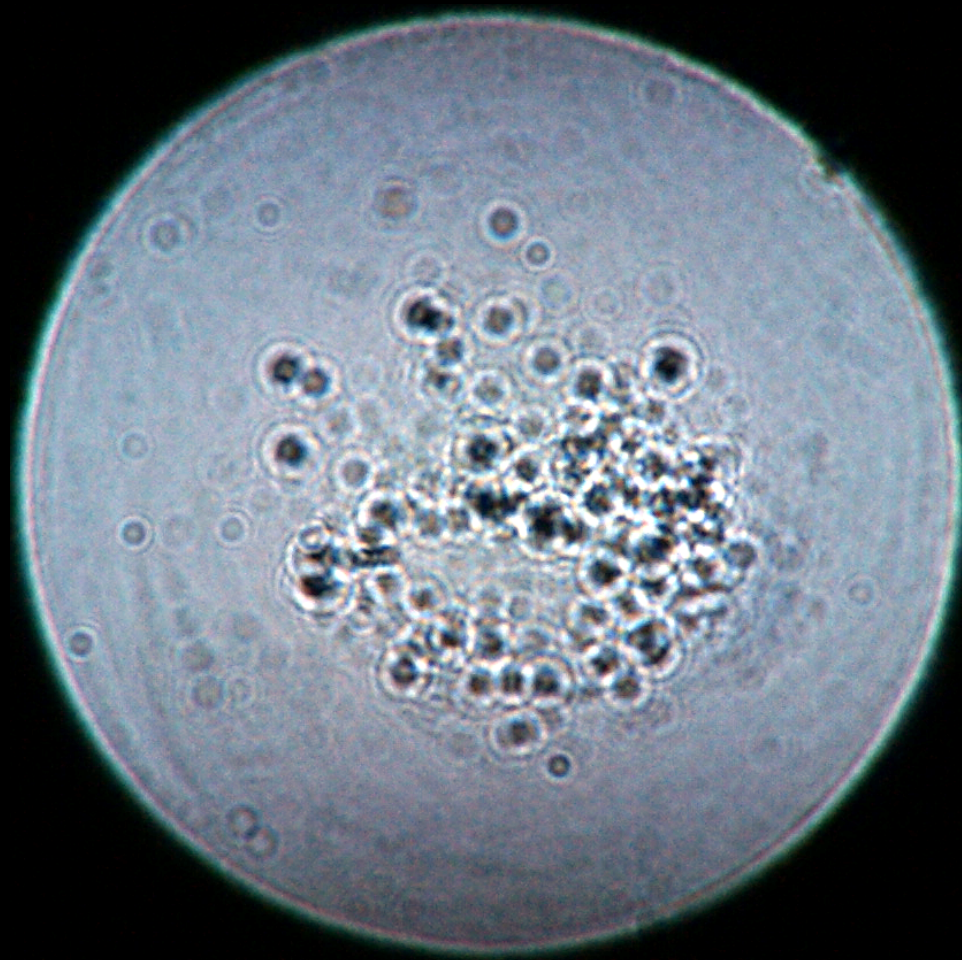
Undercorrected / Overcorrected Spherical Aberration



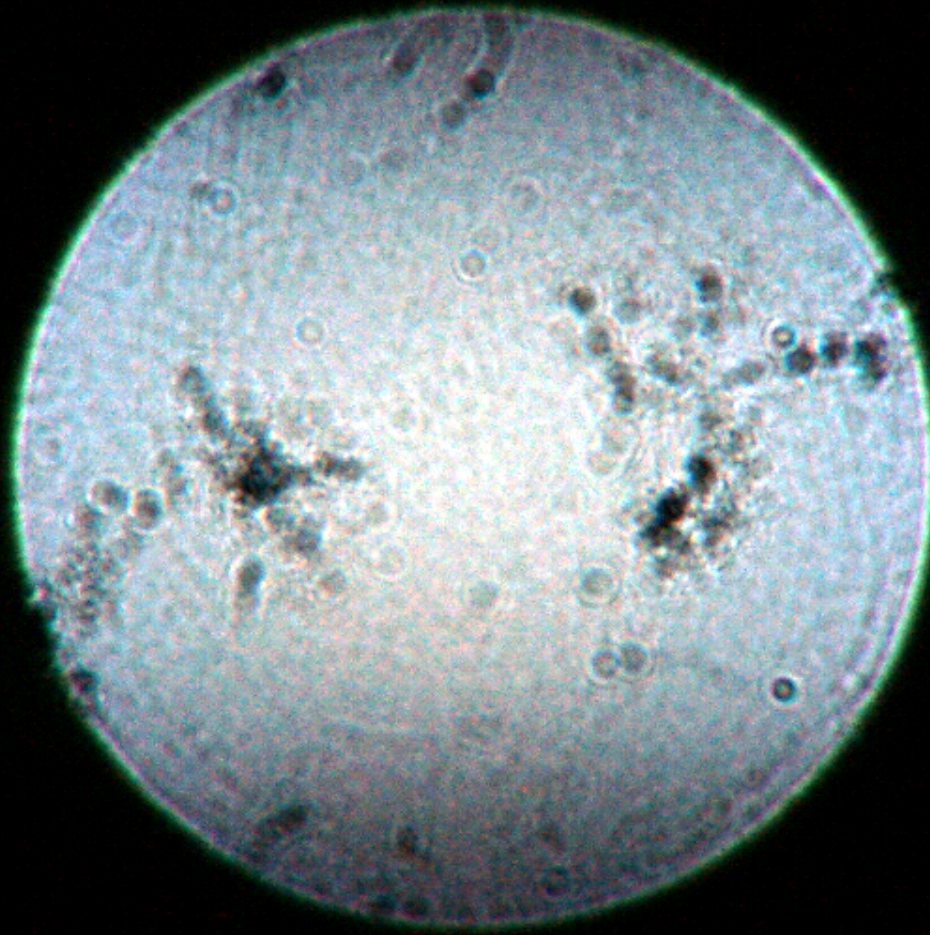
Dust & Dirt



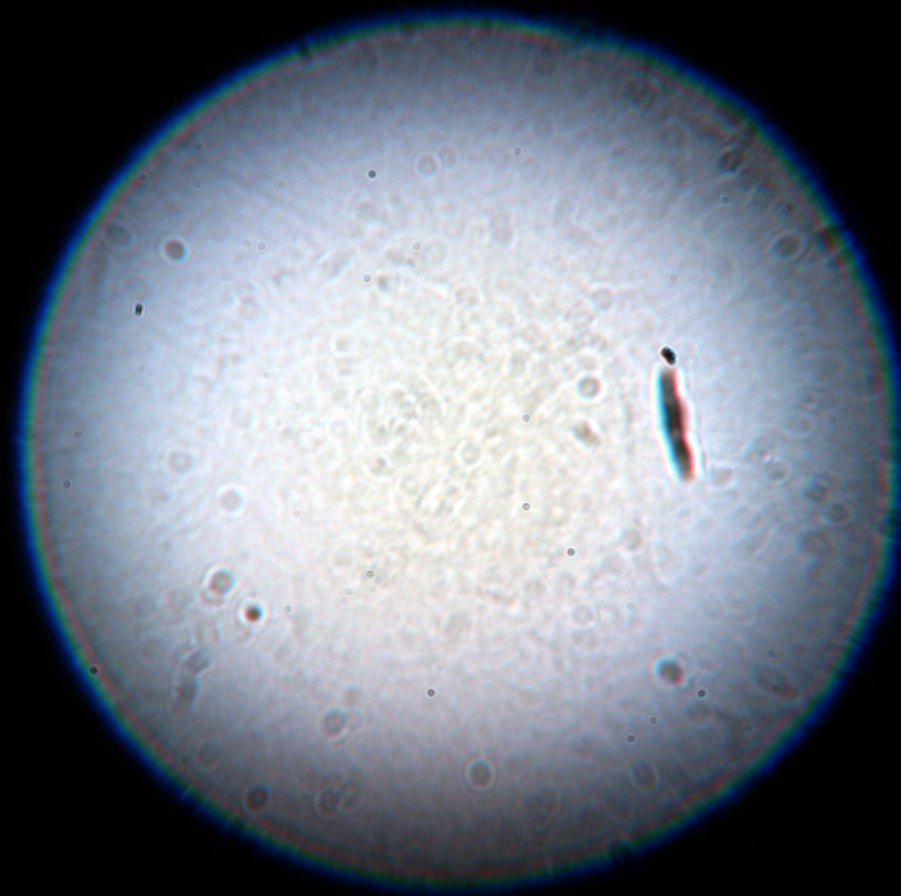
Oily Fingerprint



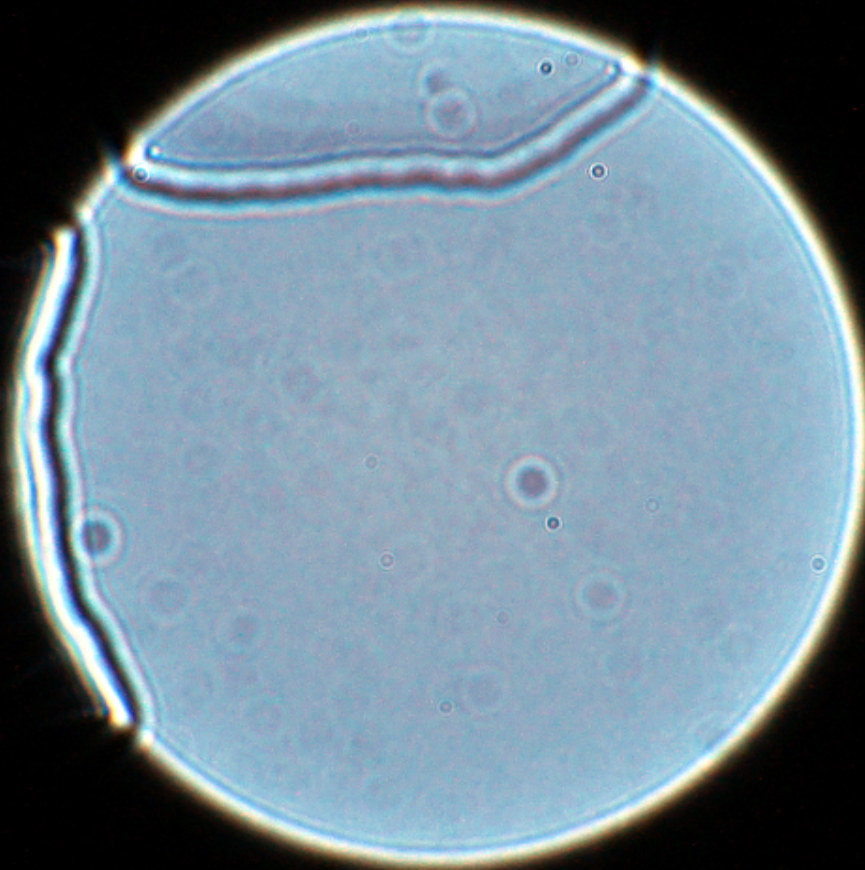
Fungus Infection



Nicked Element



Element Separation



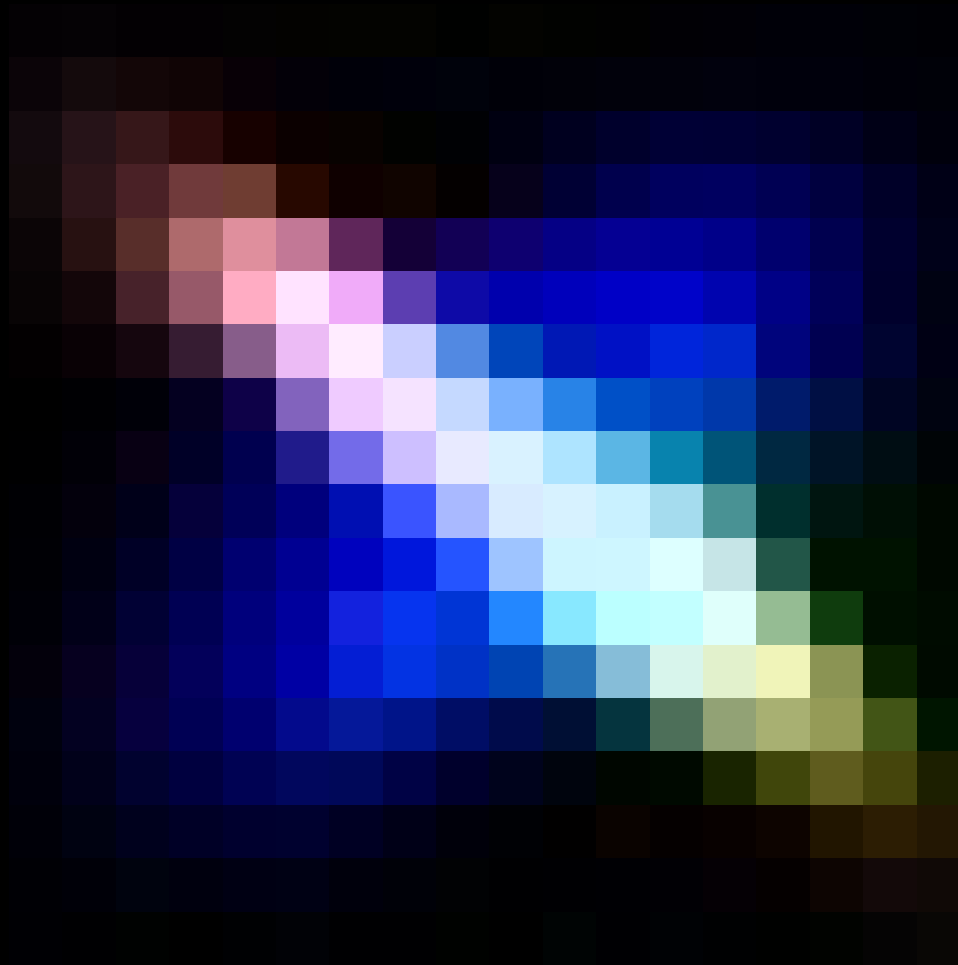
Forensic Use

- Identify faked images
- Identify the lens used:
 - Defects as lens fingerprints
 - Distinguish most likely type of lens

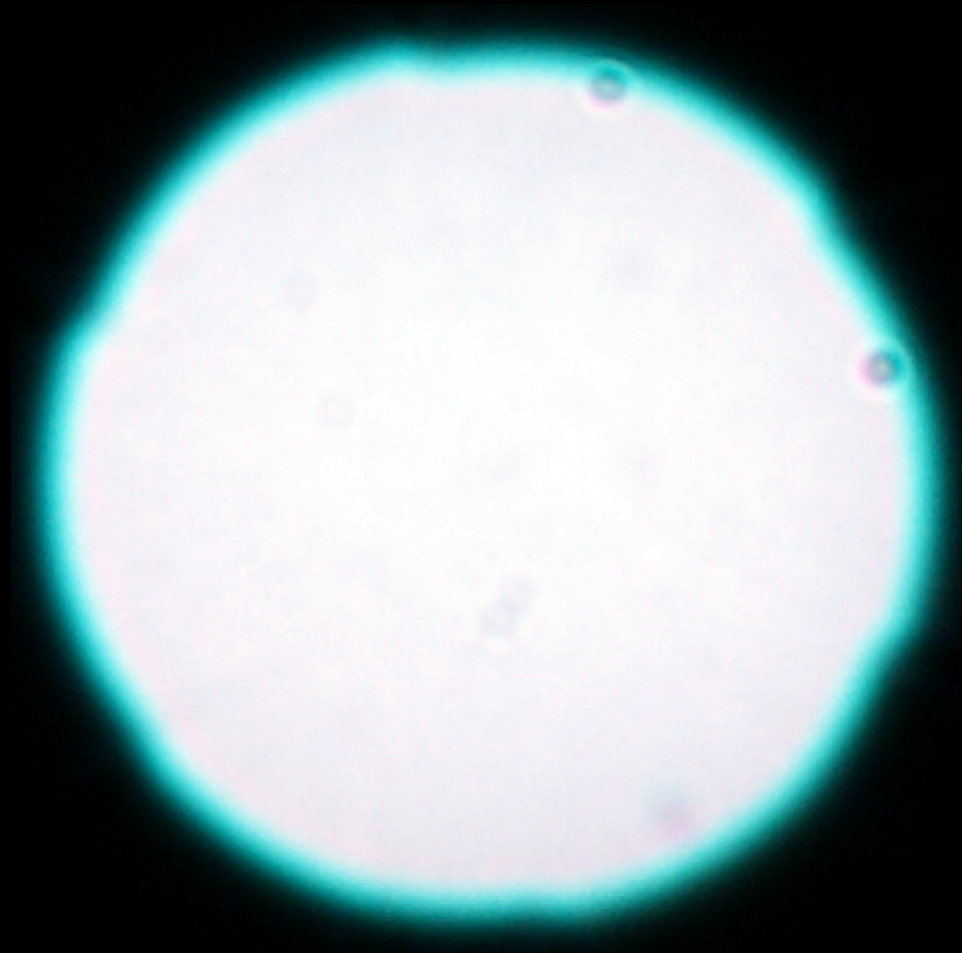
Compact Camera Lens



Ultrawide Zoom (corner)



Conventional Telephoto



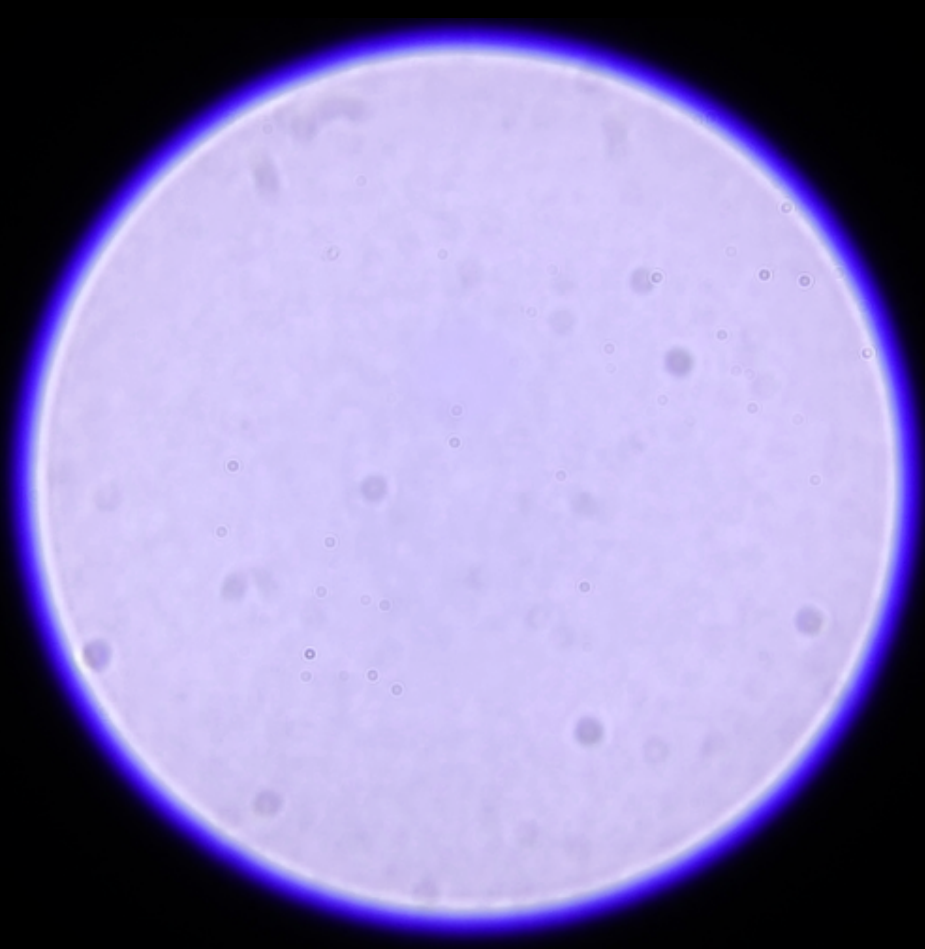
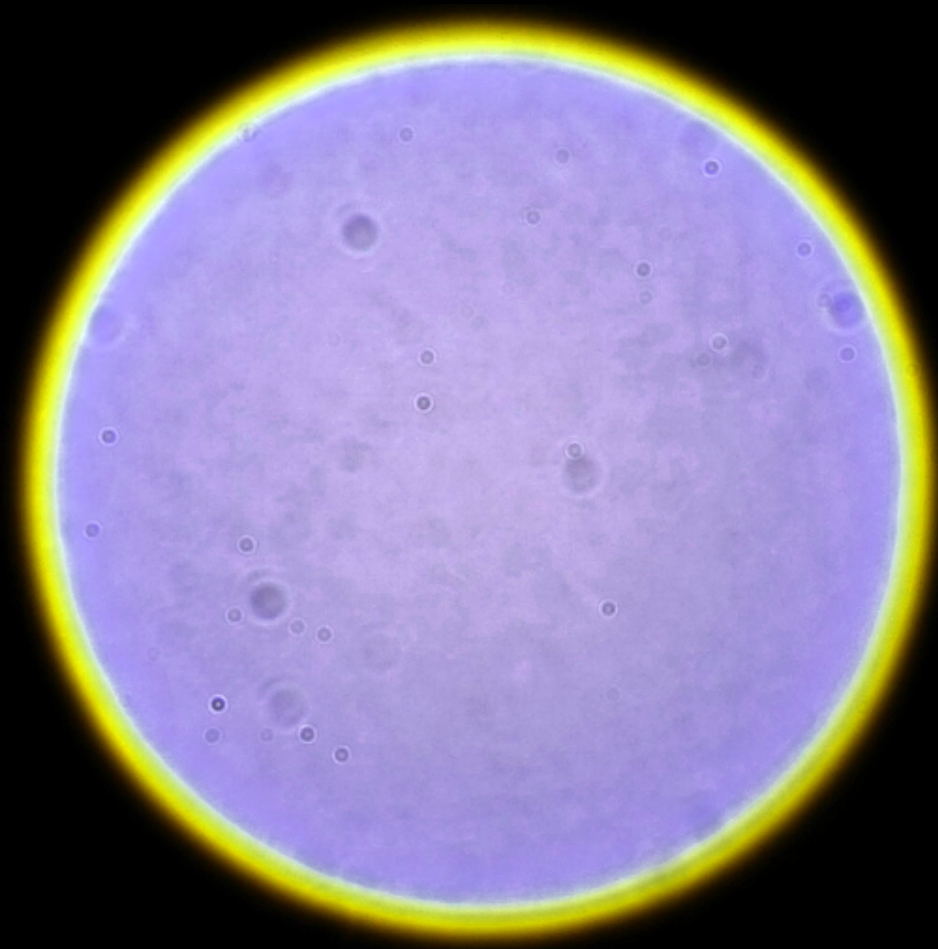
Mirror Lens



Bokeh

- The properties of OOF regions of images
 - Not about quantity or size of OOF things
 - Good bokeh look smooth, bad don't
 - Worst is **nisen bokeh** double line artifacts
- OOF PSF define most bokeh properties:
 - **Bright center** $\Rightarrow$ good bokeh
 - **Bright outer ring** $\Rightarrow$ nisen bokeh
 - **Vignette** + field curvature $\Rightarrow$ “swirly” bokeh
 - **Axial CA** $\Rightarrow$ “bokeh CA”

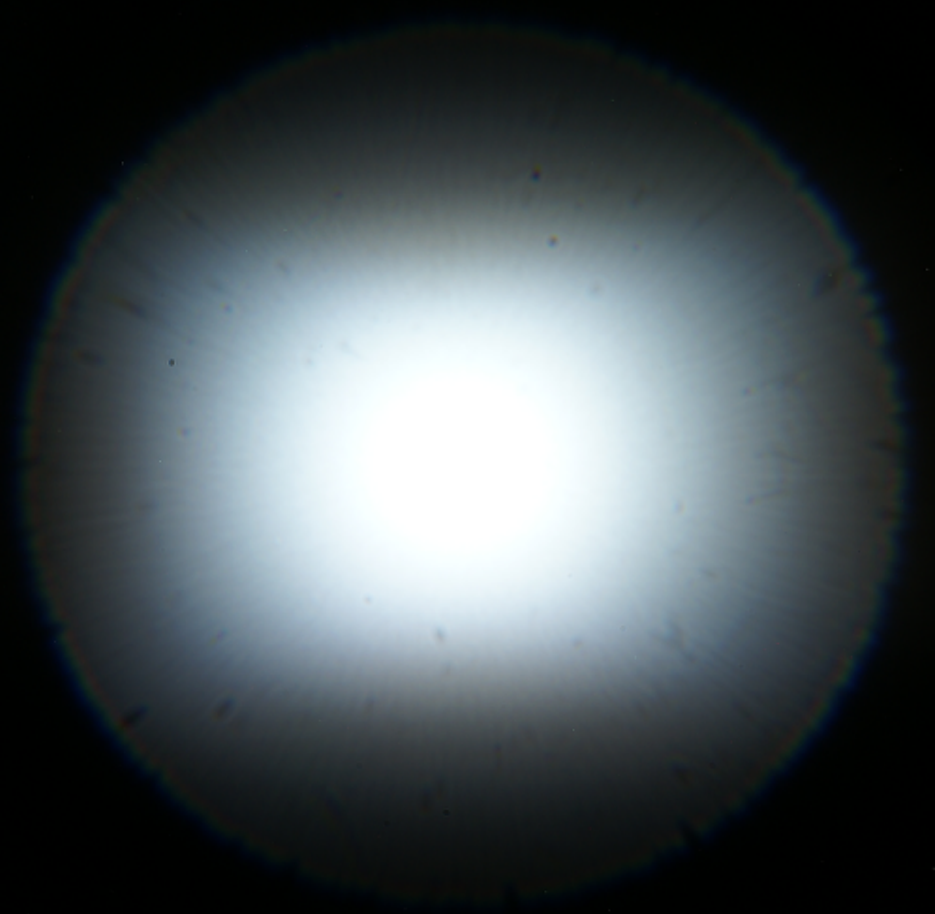
Axial CA After / Before Focus



Axial CA in a photo



Extreme Undercorrected SA, After / Before Focus

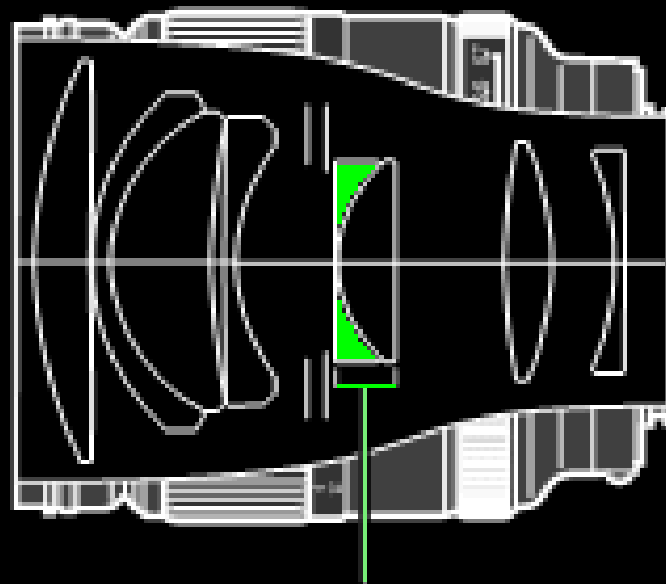


Extreme Undercorrected SA in a photo



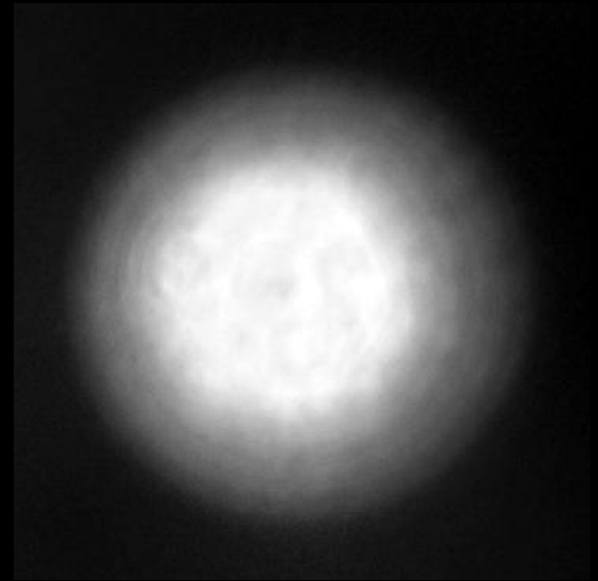
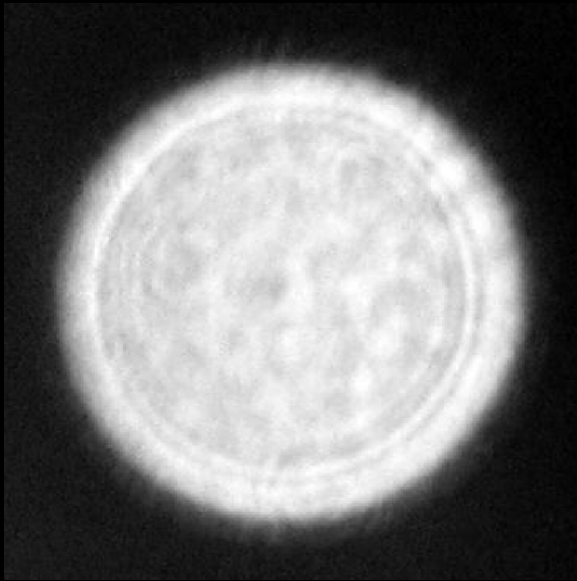
Minolta's STF Apodization (Smooth Trans Focus)

- The Sony/Minolta 135mm f/2.8 t/4.5 STF incorporates an apodizing element



Apodization element

Dynamic Apodization



- Minolta Maxxum 7 STF mode (Custom 25-2)
- Multiple exposure with varying aperture

Apertures For Soft Focus

Imagon & Fujinon “Sink Strainer” apertures



(photos from mflenses.com and m42.org)

E.g., from bokehmasterskit.com



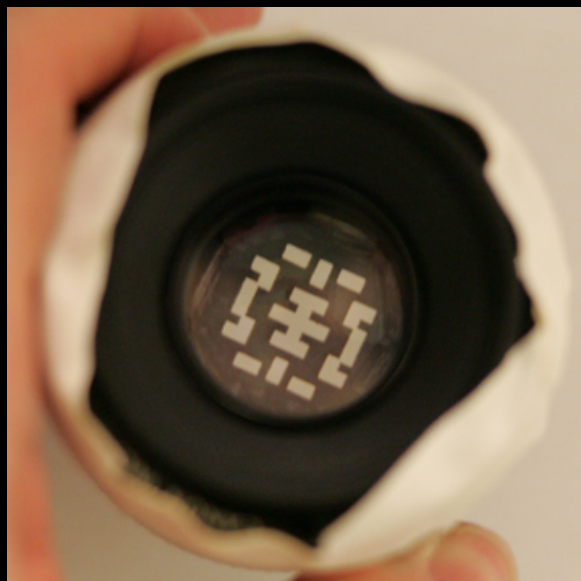
Depth & Stereo Capture

- OOF “blur” is really **multiple viewpoints** not converging at the film/sensor plane
- **Diameter of OOF PSF encodes distance:**

$$Diameter = const1 - (const2 / ObjectDistance)$$
- Sign of *Diameter* encodes before/after focus
- **OOF viewpoints encode stereo pair data**
 and can be recovered by computation

Coded Aperture Deconvolution

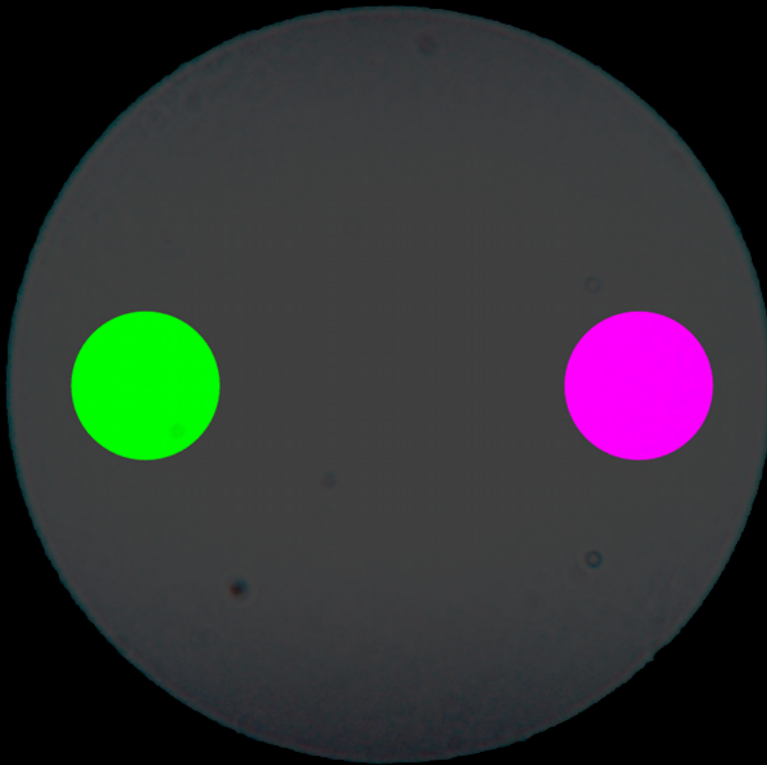
(images from MIT CSAIL)



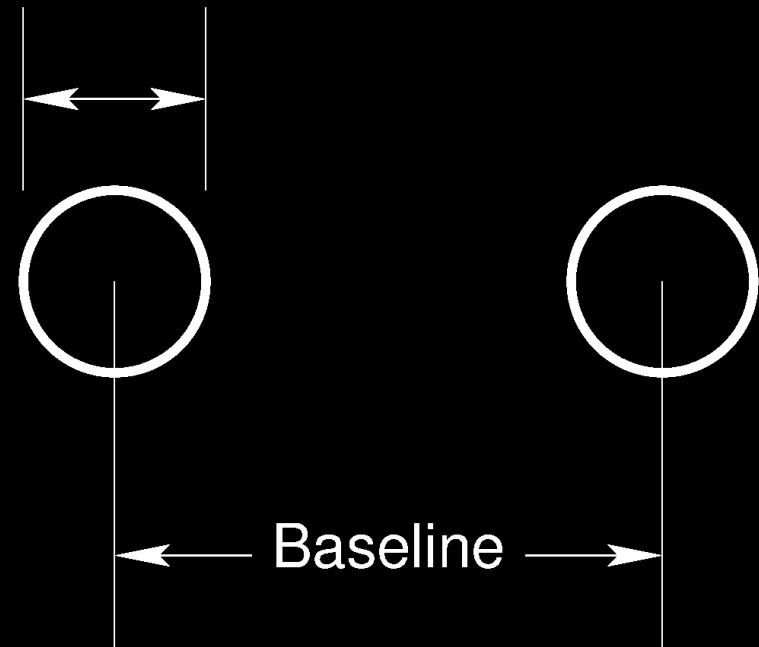
Why Not Color-Code Aperture?

- Color code views through left and right sides of the lens... to directly capture an **anaglyph**
- Stereo view with glasses (**even live view**)
- Computationally extracting the views allows:
 - Full color stereo pairs
 - After-the-fact refocus, depth capture, etc.
- Design for reprocessing, e.g., **green/magenta**
Instead of **red/cyan**

Anaglyph Capture Aperture



Effective Aperture





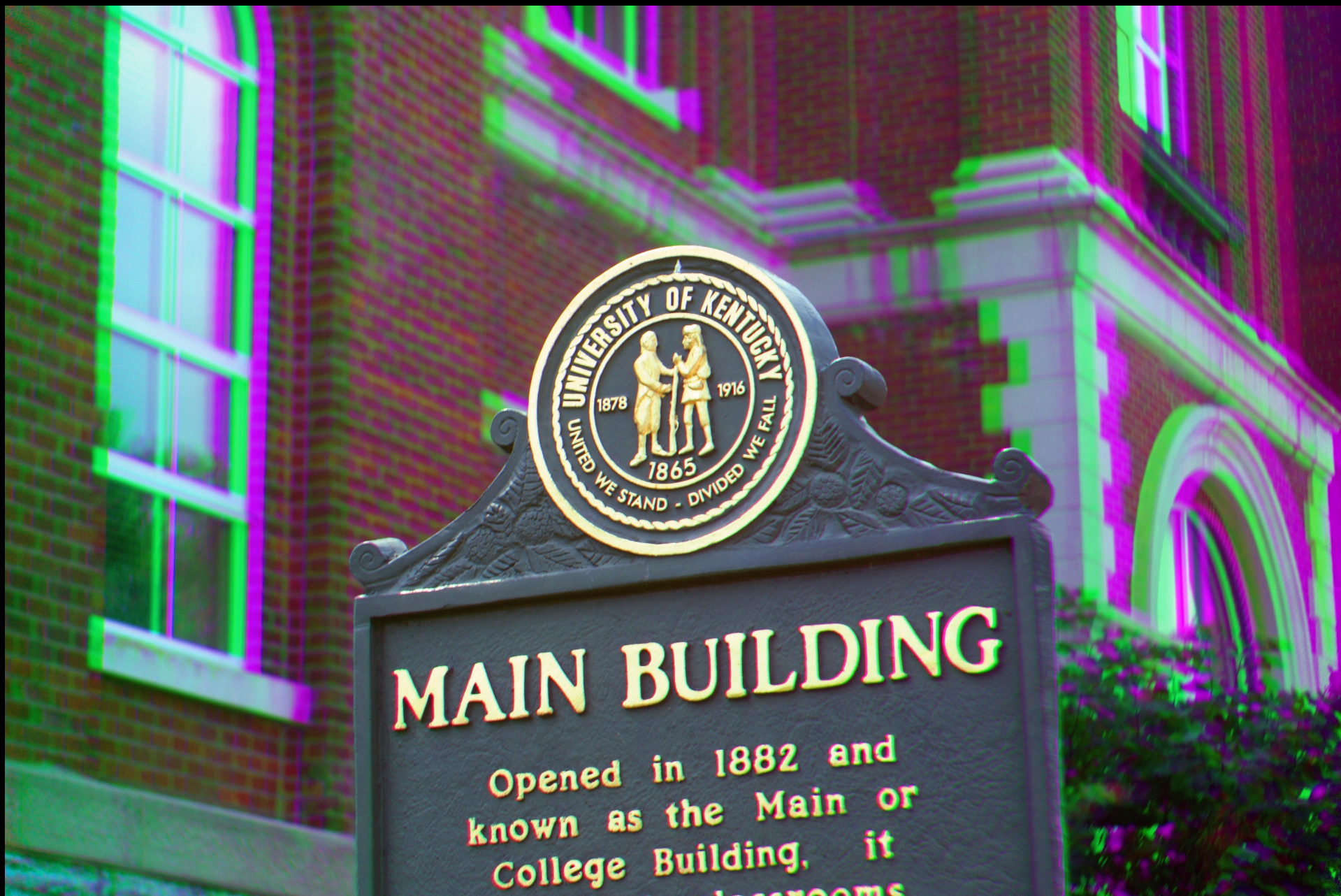














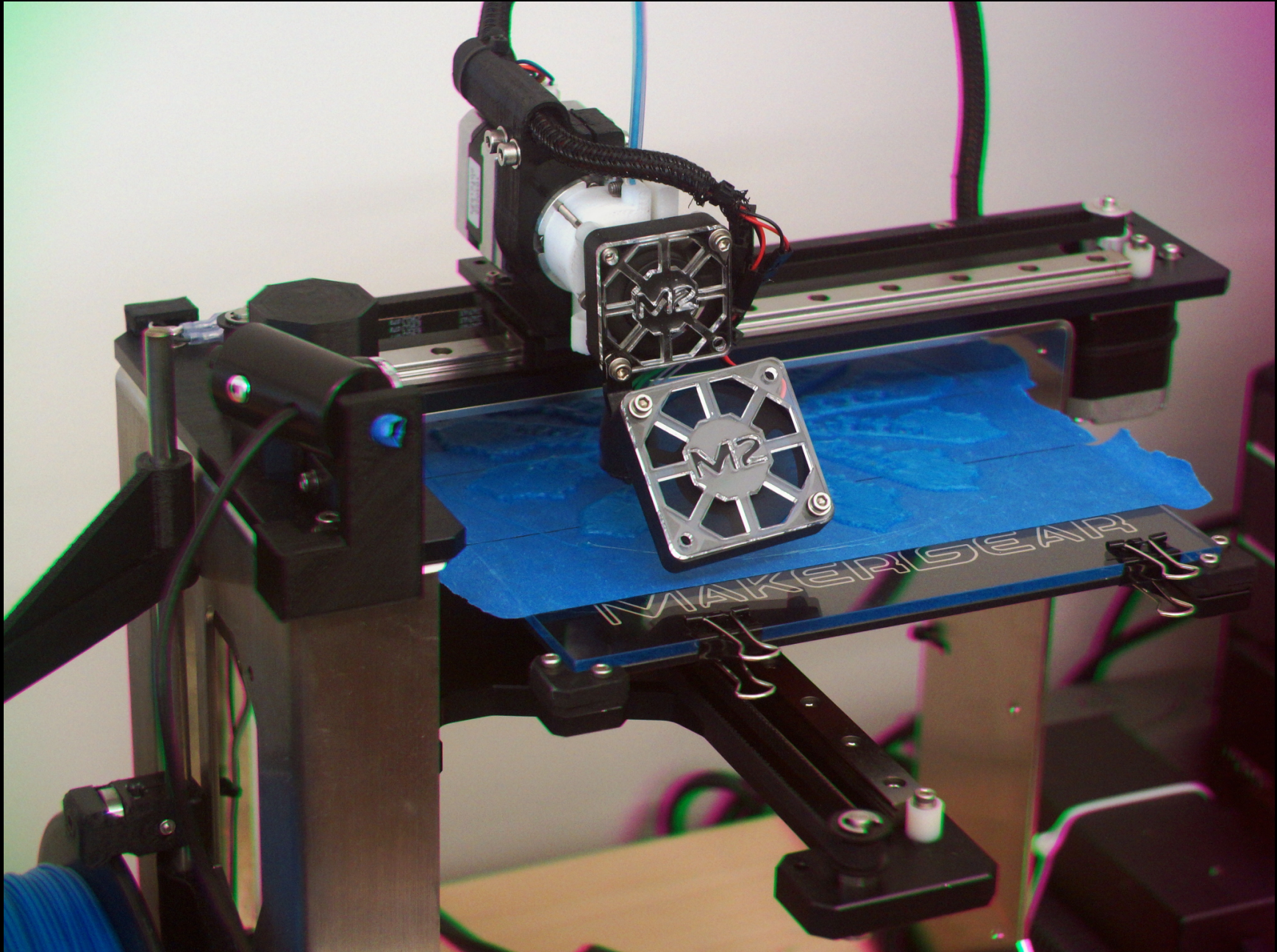


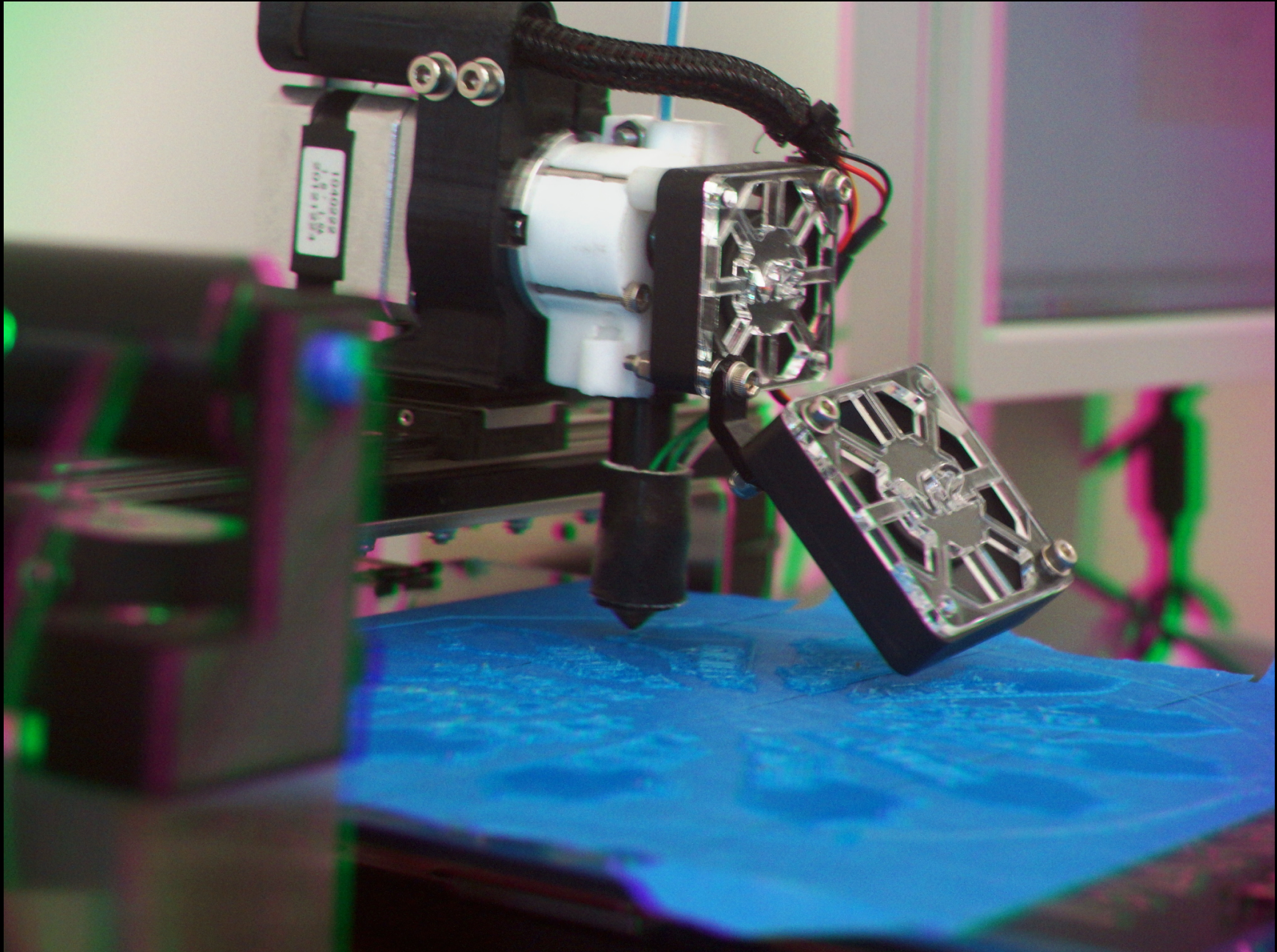
















Can We Computationally Create A Full-Color Stereo Pair?

- Theoretically it's impossible...



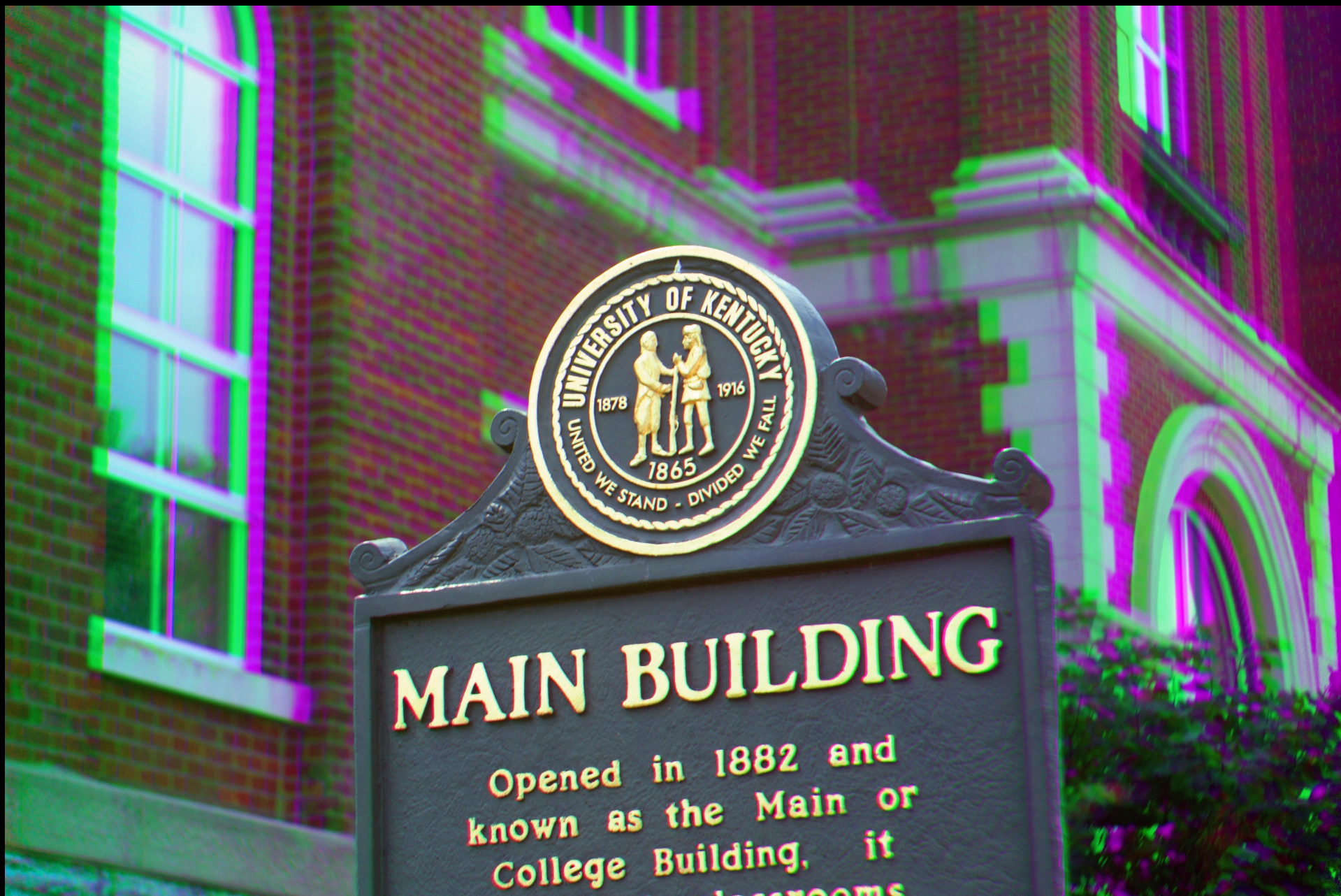
Red



Green



Blue



Computed Left & Right Views





Computed Left & Right Views



Conclusion

- Out-of-focus really isn't blurry
- The OOF PSF tells you a lot about a lens...
and about the scene (e.g., depth & stereo)
- Understanding & manipulating OOF PSF can
enable things you couldn't do otherwise