Welcome to CIVIL-510 "Quantitative Imaging for Engineers"

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Lecture Two: 2021-09-27

Definitions

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- ► Measuring lengths in pixels

This lesson: Optics and Hardware

Learning objectives

▶ Where do images actually come from?

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- ▶ Where do images actually come from?
- ► How does your eye work?
- ▶ What are the consequences on our images of the image capture?

We're capturing light

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Double slit experiment – light behaving as a wave...

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Light is a wave, with a given amplitude and frequency.

Double slit experiment – light behaving as a wave... and a discretely (*i.e.*, as a particle).

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Drawing

Exposure time (Min, Max)

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- ► Fill factor
- ► Angle and colour sensitivity
- ► Number of pixels *vs* pixels in a colour picture

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Time profile of the readout value vs time \Rightarrow Histogram of values

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Many sources – in many cases *Additive Gaussian Noise* is a good model.



How to characterise noise?

Let's take a picture

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- ▶ 1D detector projection geometry explanation...

Space for drawing

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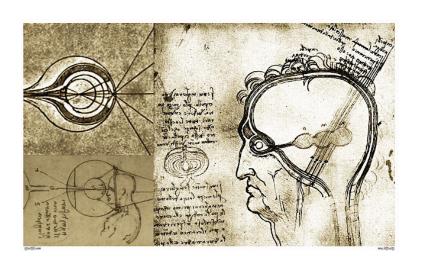
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Let's draw an example with a 1D detector – geometry is all angular!

Space for drawing



Key elements to discuss

► Pixel size definition

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- ► FOV (field of view) vs. pixel size tradeoff

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- ▶ pinhole size *vs.* brightness tradeoff

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- ► Sensitivity *vs.* speed











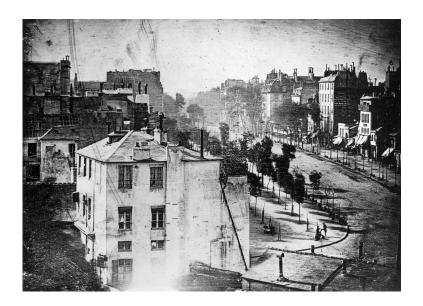








Early photo



1. Dark image

- 1. Dark image
- 2. Direct image

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- 2. Direct image
- 3. Pinhole example

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- 2. Direct image
- 3. Pinhole example
- 4. Optics

Crash course in optics DOF

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Blur, sharpness

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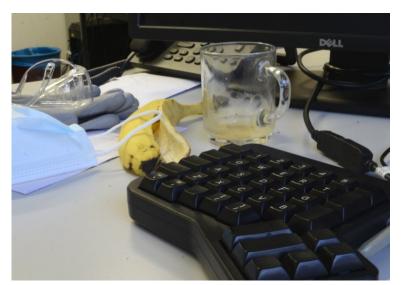
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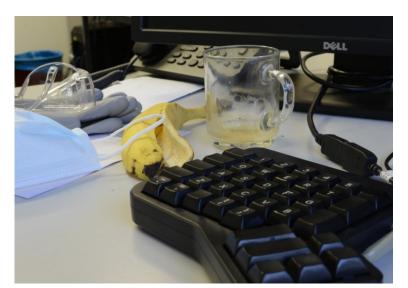


Rough autofocus algorithm

aperture f/22; exposure 2 sec Rough autofocus algorithm



aperture f/10; exposure 1/2 sec Rough autofocus algorithm



Rough autofocus algorithm aperture f/5.6; exposure 1/6 sec



Rough autofocus algorithm aperture f/4; exposure 1/13 sec



Sources of blur:

► Spatial/geometric

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- ► What else?

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- tracking