

References

- <https://photographylife.com/how-phase-detection-autofocus-works>
- <https://www.creative-photographer.com/phase-detection-contrast-detection-autofocus/>
- http://www.exclusivearchitecture.com/?page_id=1332
- <https://www.moma.org/collection/works/78456>
- <https://ai.googleblog.com/2017/10/portrait-mode-on-pixel-2-and-pixel-2-xl.html>
- <https://ai.googleblog.com/2018/11/night-sight-seeing-in-dark-on-pixel.html>
- http://cvc.ucsb.edu/graphics/Papers/SIGGRAPH2017_ComputationalZoom/
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/autofocusPD.html>

Advanced Digital Photography

Visual Imaging in the Electronic Age

Lecture #11

Donald P. Greenberg

October 8, 2020

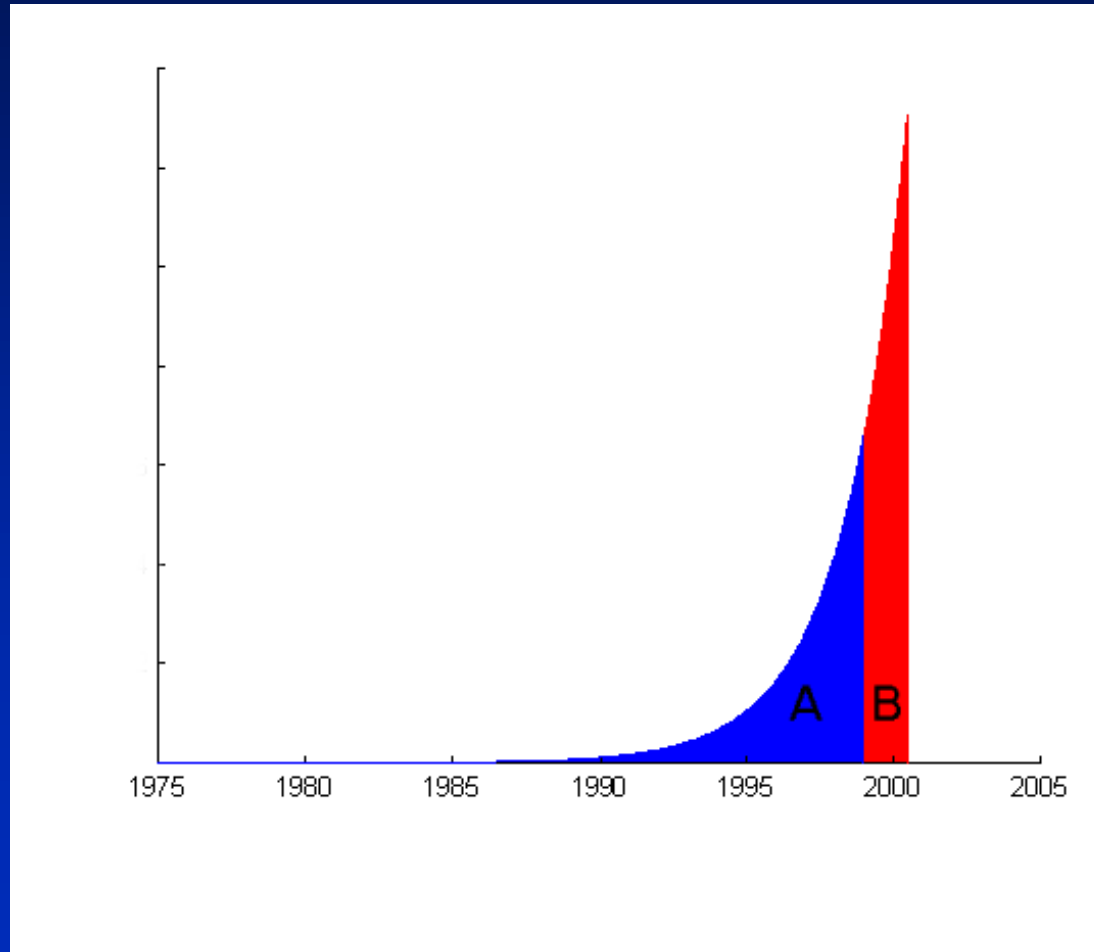
Moore's Law

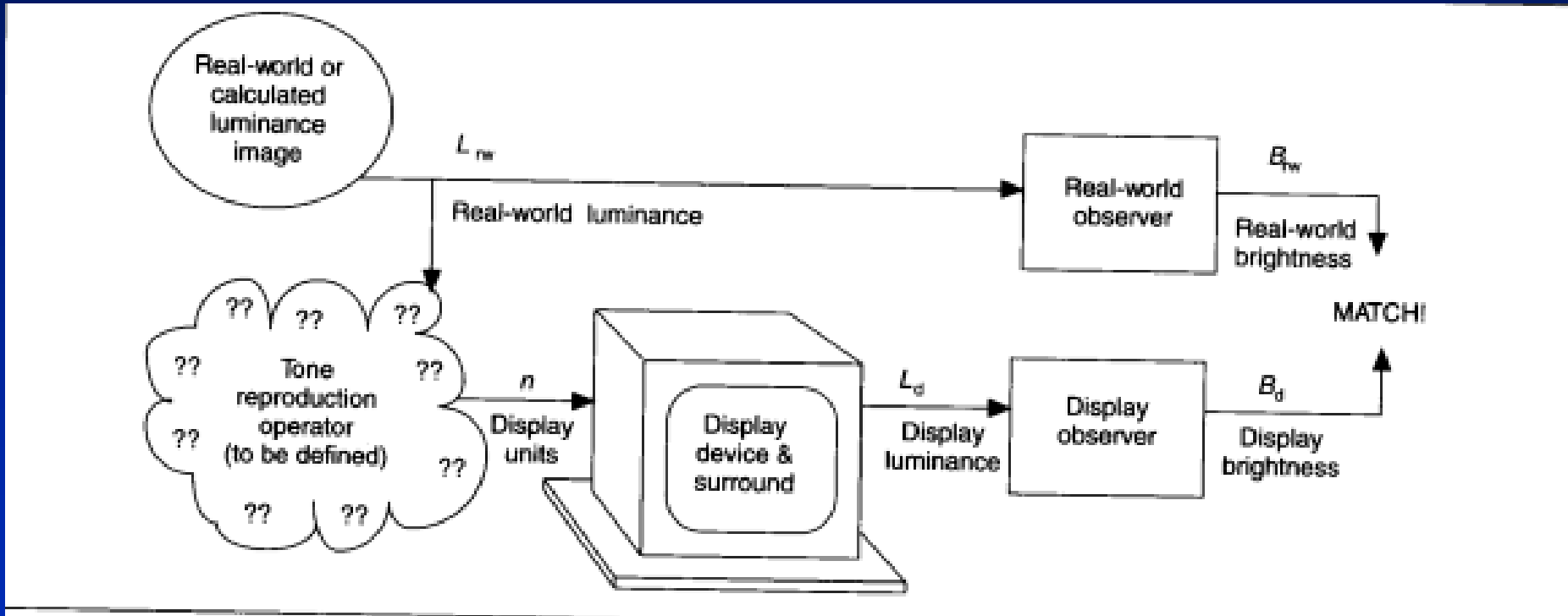
“Chip density doubles every 18 months.”

Processing Power (P) in 15 years:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= P_{\text{today}} (2)^{\frac{15 \text{ years}}{18 \text{ months}}} = P_t (2)^{\frac{15}{1.5}} \\ &= P_t (2)^{10} = 1000 P_t \end{aligned}$$

Understanding Moore's Law





Foveated Imaging

Wikipedia



Foveated Imaging

Wikipedia



Samsung Galaxy & Apple Iphone



- Samsung's Galaxy S20 Ultra, like the iPhone, has a multi-lens rear camera setup. There's a 108-megapixel wide-angle camera, a 12-megapixel ultra wide-angle camera, a 48-megapixel telephoto camera, and a DepthVision Camera for portrait shots.

Apple iPhone 11

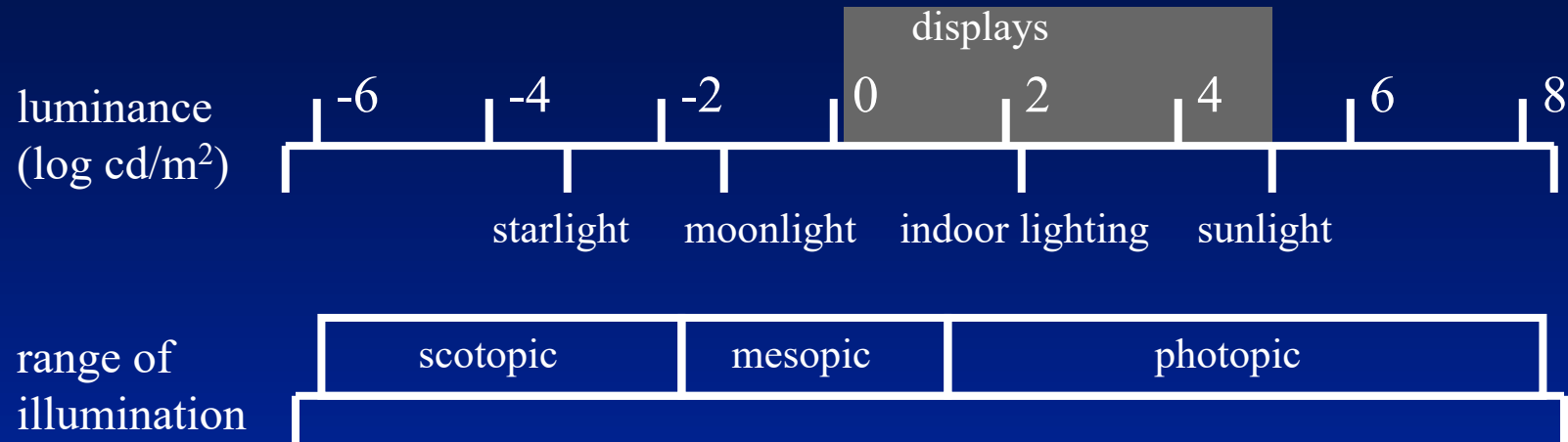
Samsung Galaxy S20



iPhone 11 Pro Max

Samsung Galaxy S20 Ultra

Dynamic Range



- poor contrast
- no color
- low acuity

- good contrast
- good color
- high acuity

Magritte's *The Empire of Light II*

1950



Extreme Imaging

Marc Levoy, 9/15/2016



Extreme Imaging

Marc Levoy, 9/15/2016



SeeInTheDark, ~50 frames, handheld, real-time

Pixel Night Sight

2018



Marc Levoy. "Night Sight: Seeing in the Dark on Pixel Phones"

Pixel Night Sight

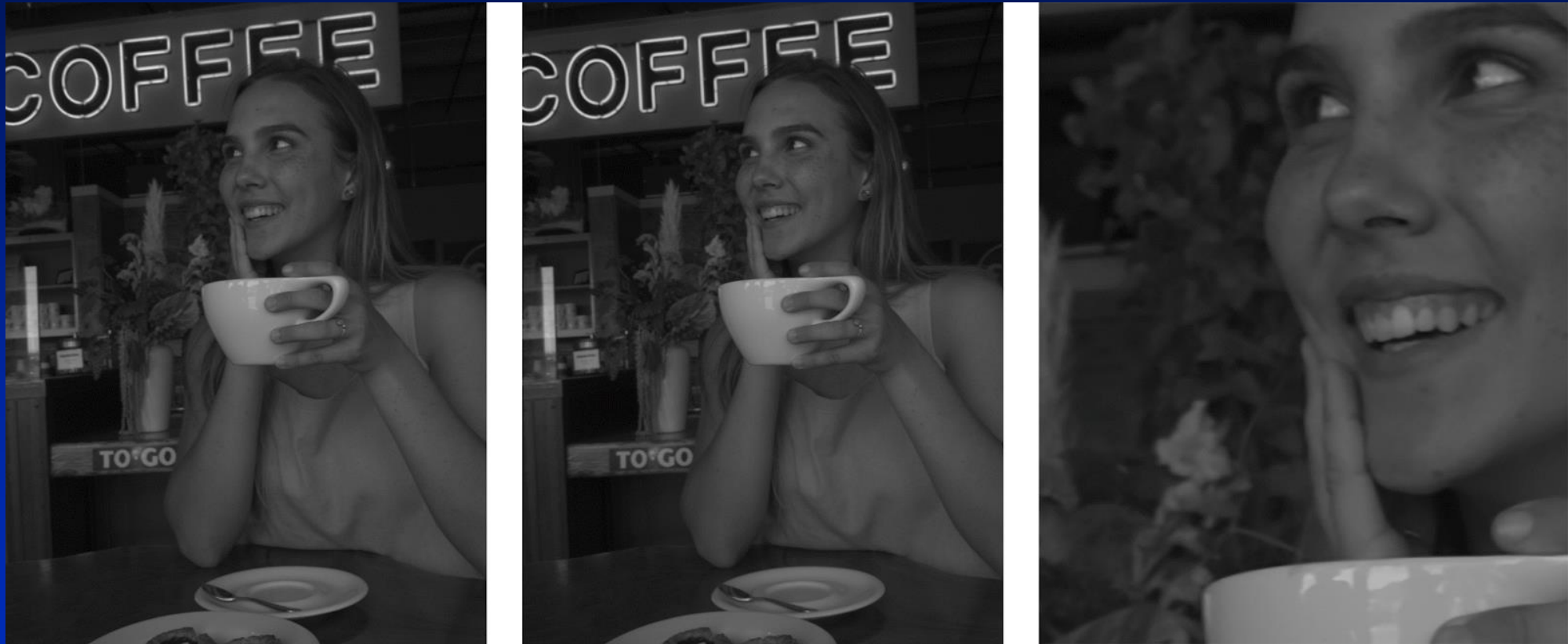
2018



Marc Levoy. "Night Sight: Seeing in the Dark on Pixel Phones"



Pixel 2 Phase Detection for Depth Mapping 2018

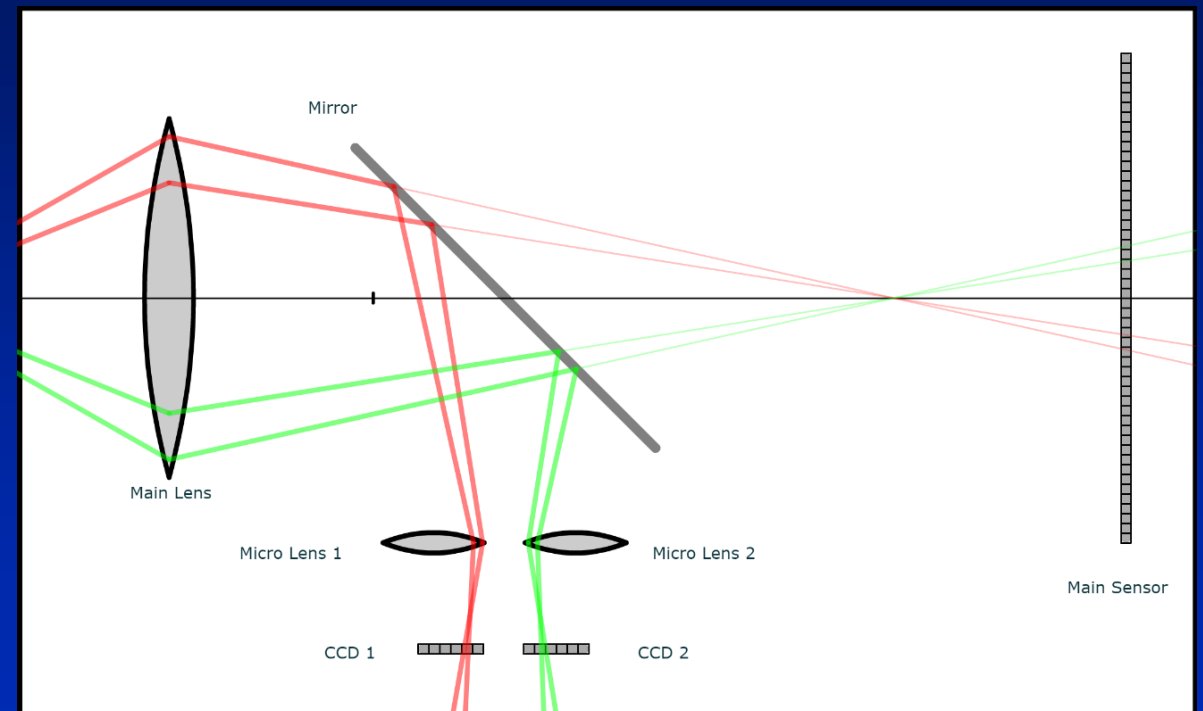
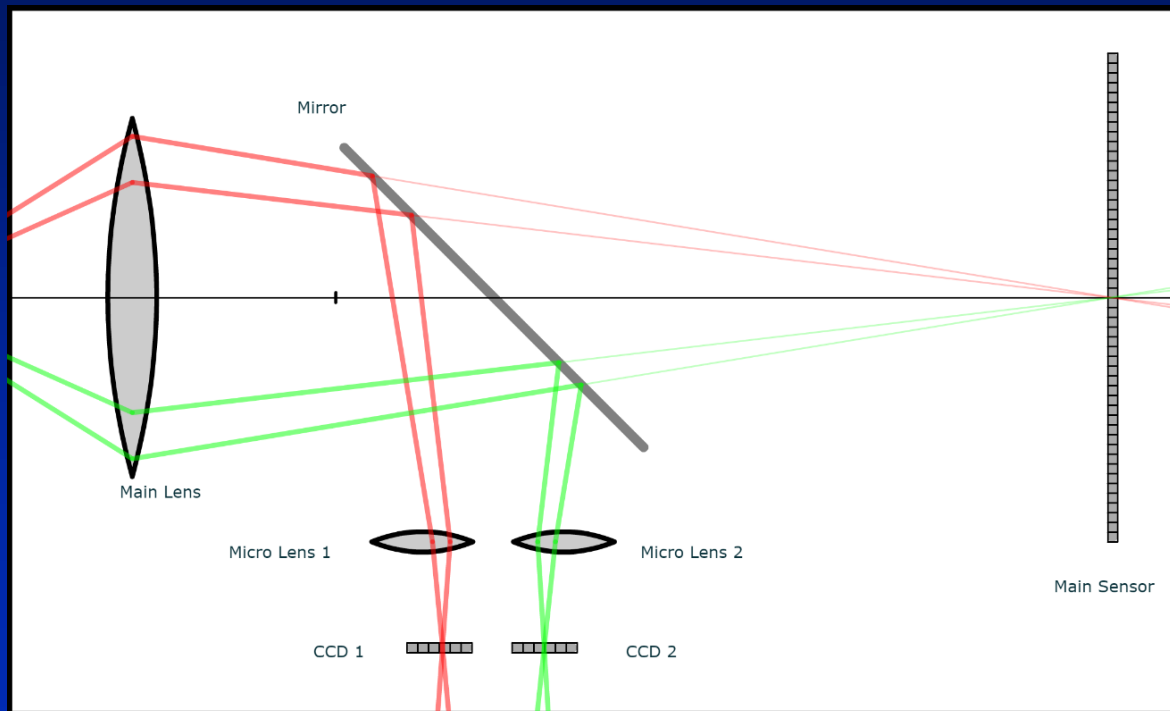


Pixel 2 Phase Detection for Depth Mapping

2018



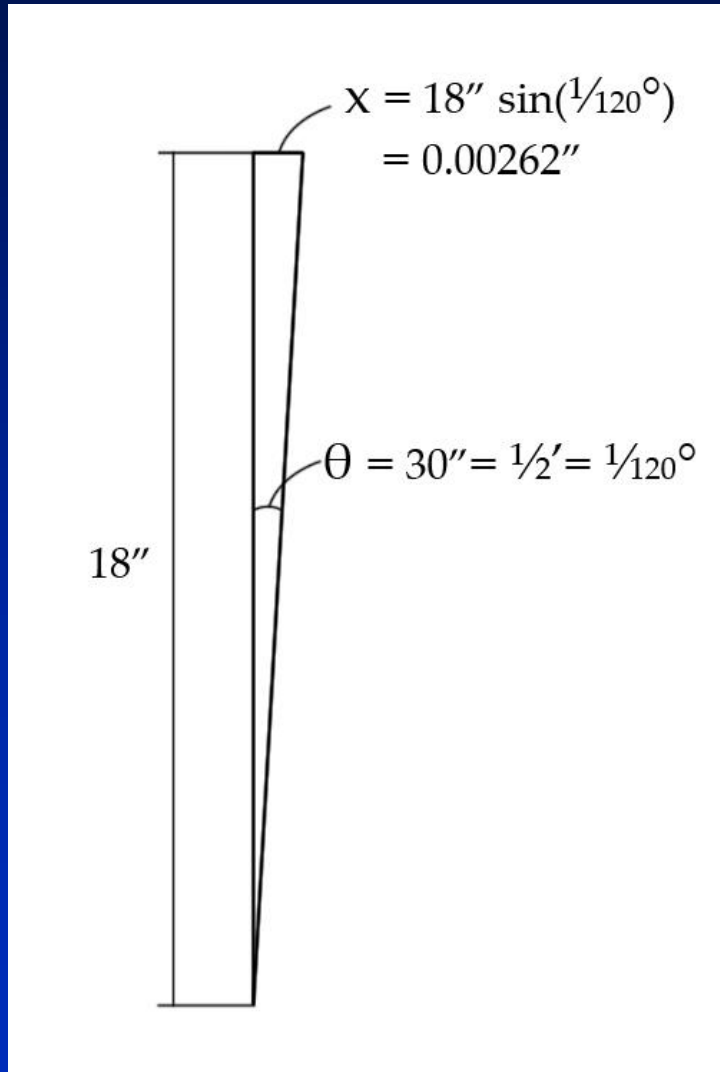
Autofocus by Phase Detection



Visual Acuity

- Visual acuity is defined as “ $1/a$ where a is the response in arc-minutes”.
- This acuity is usually measured by a grating test pattern and thus is defined using a line pair.
- It takes two pixels to generate a line pair (black and white).
- Based on a large number of tests, the resolution of the human eye is approximately 0.3 arc minutes.

Resolution Limit for Reading at 18"

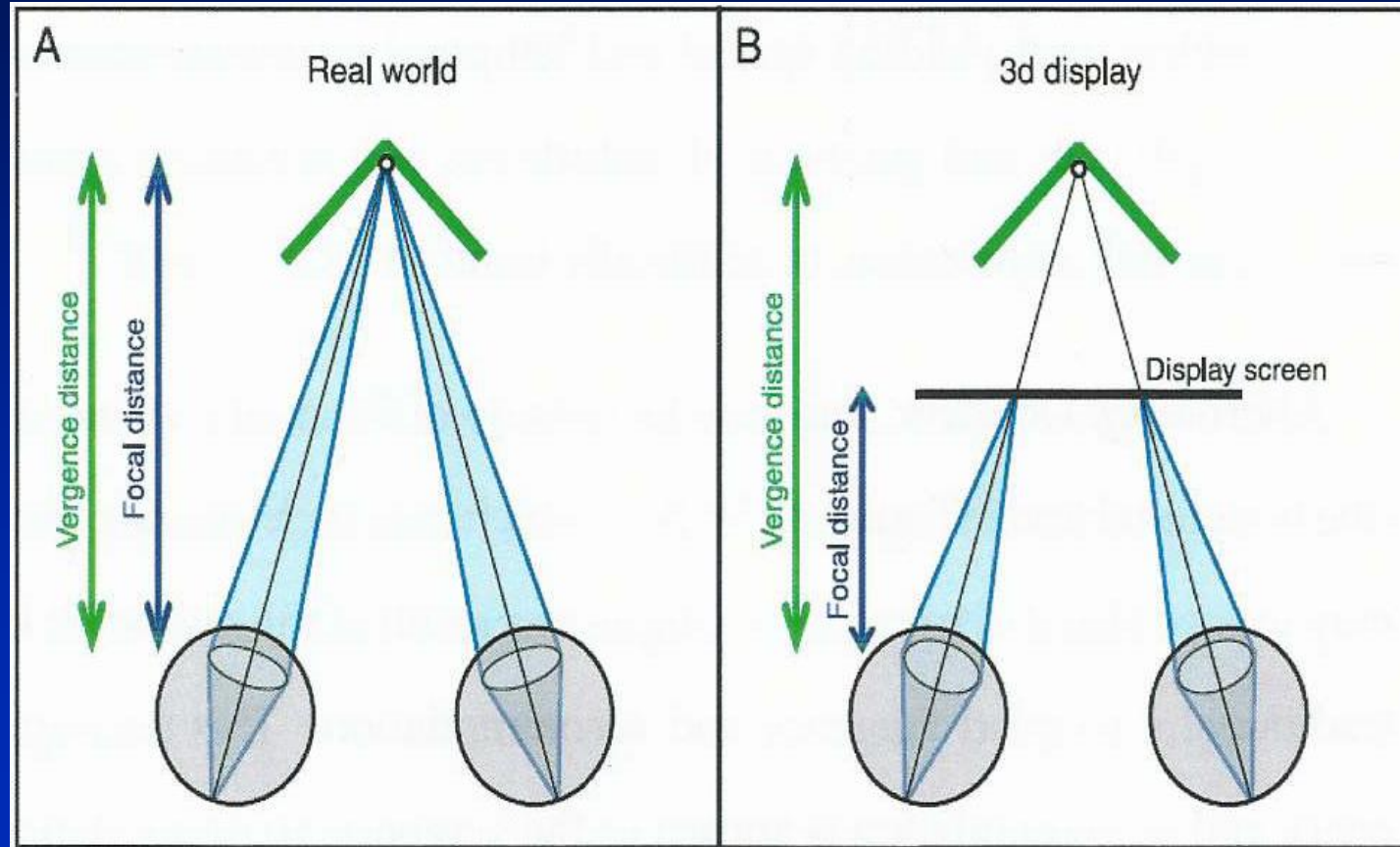


The triangle subtended by a 30 second angle

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sine of 30 sec} &= \text{sine of } 1/120 \text{ deg} \\ &= \sin(0.00833333333) \\ &= 0.000145444\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus } 18'' \sin(30 \text{ sec}) \\ &= 0.002617994''\end{aligned}$$

Vergence-Accommodation Conflict



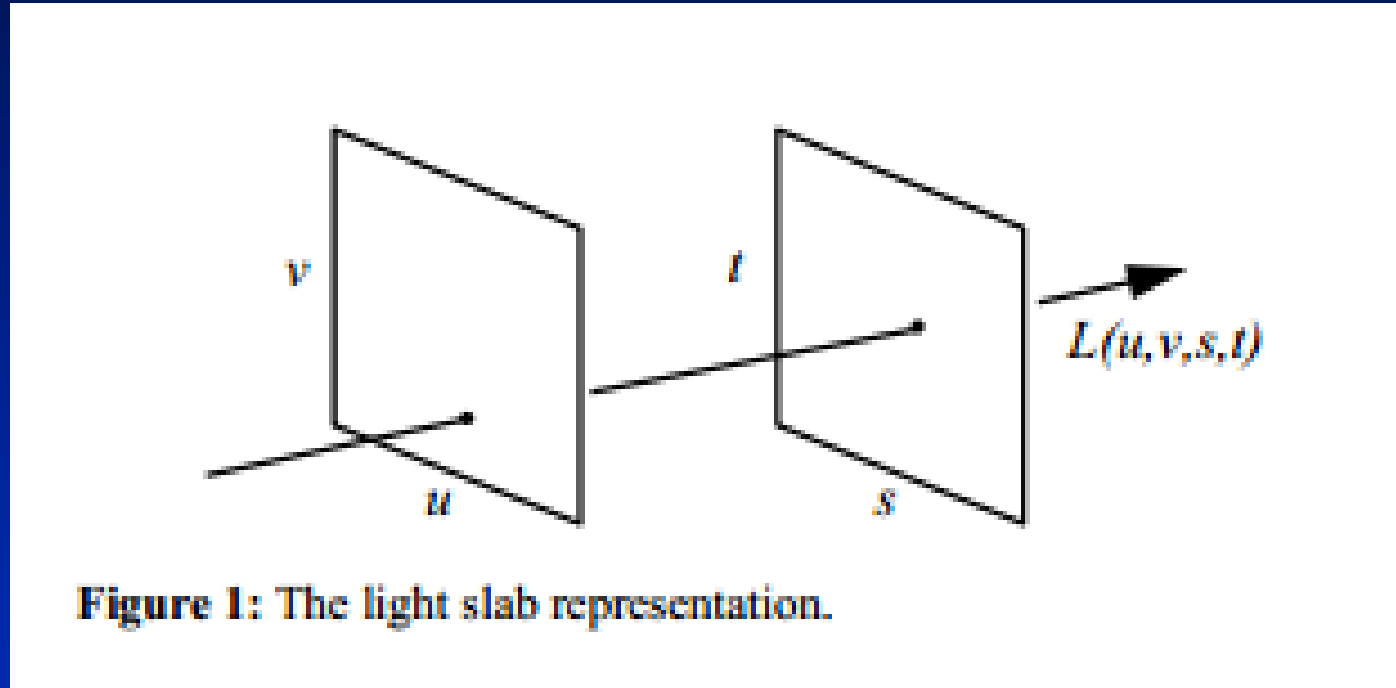


Light Field Photography

What is a Light Field?

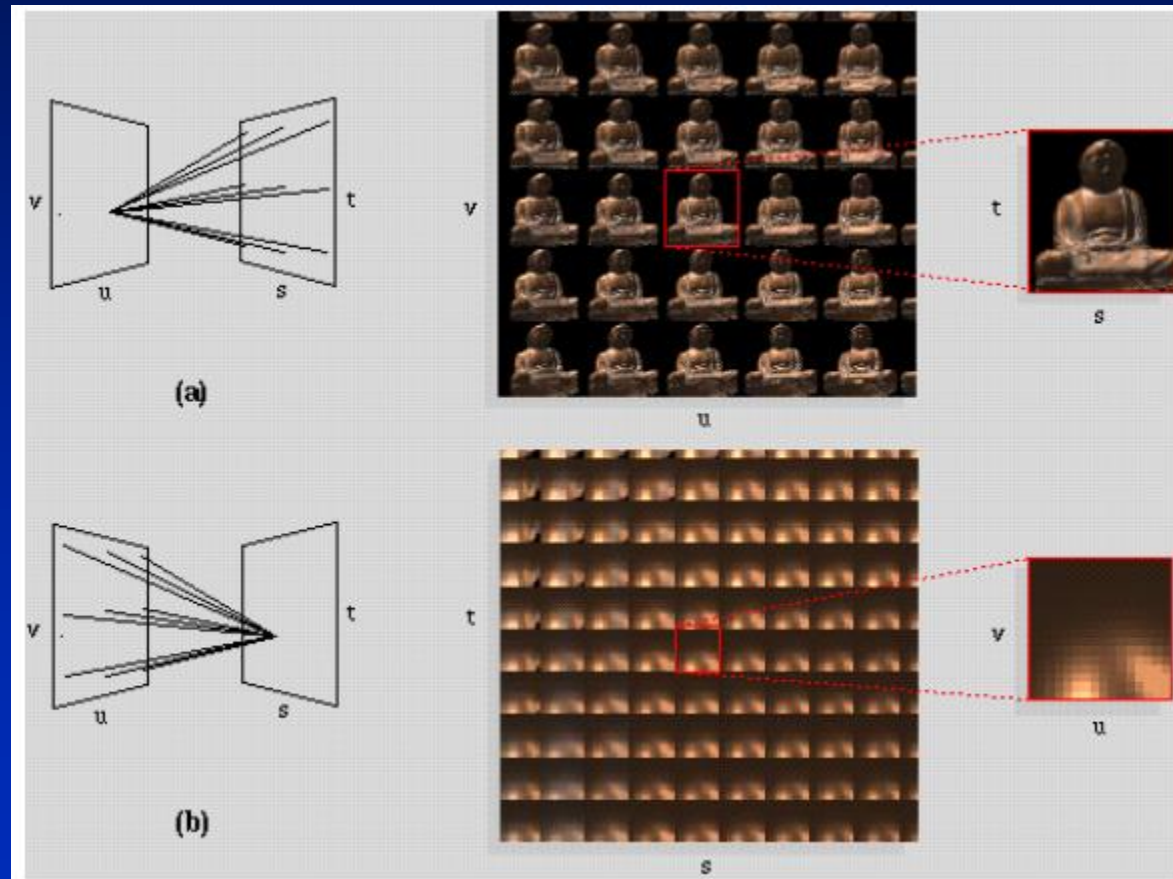
- Radiance is defined as the light energy coming from a specific direction.
- A light field is defined as the radiance at a position (x, y) , and a direction (θ, ϕ) .
- Thus, the light field is a 4-dimensional space.

Light Field

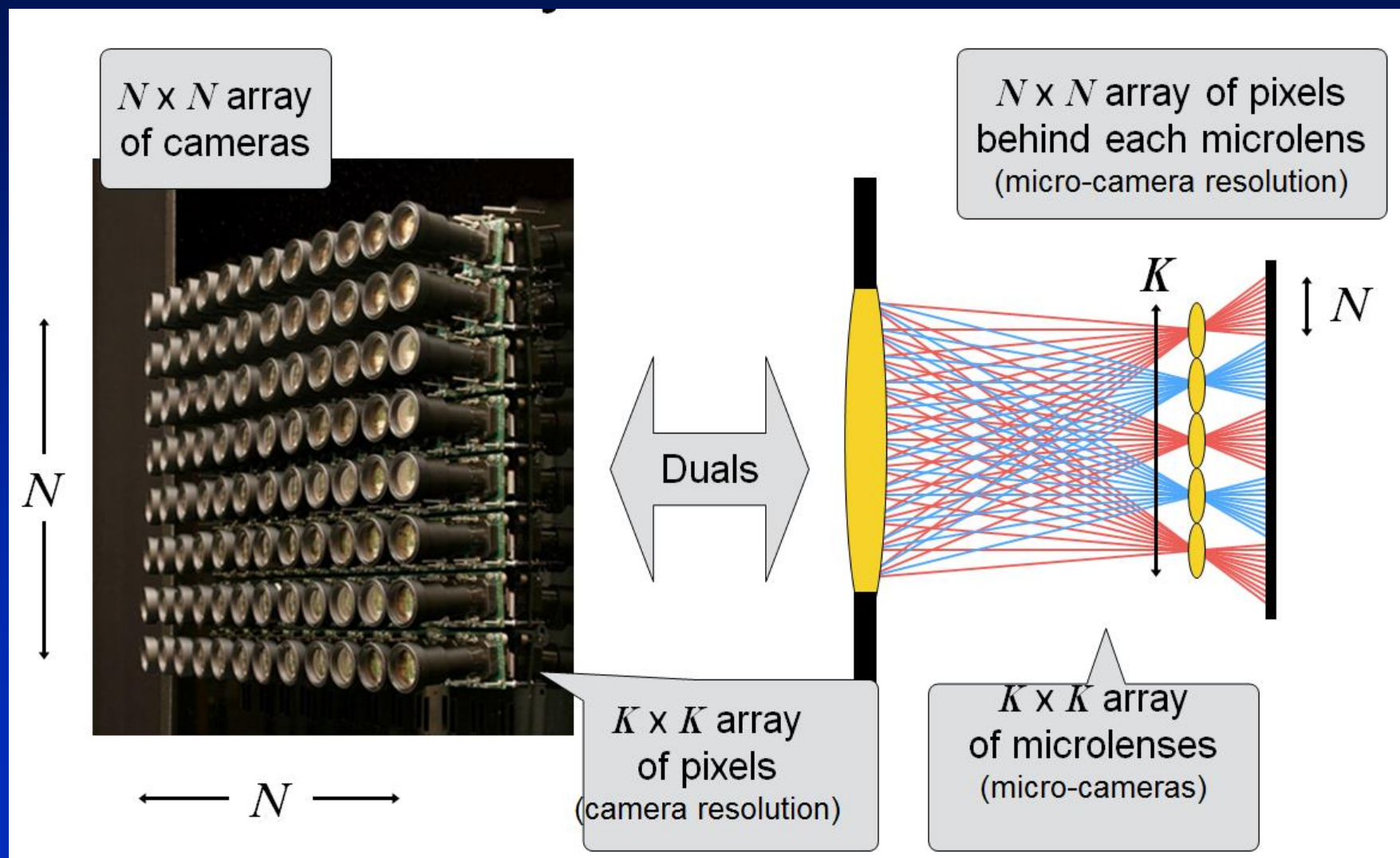


- A light field can be represented by four variables $L(u,v,s,t)$

Light Field

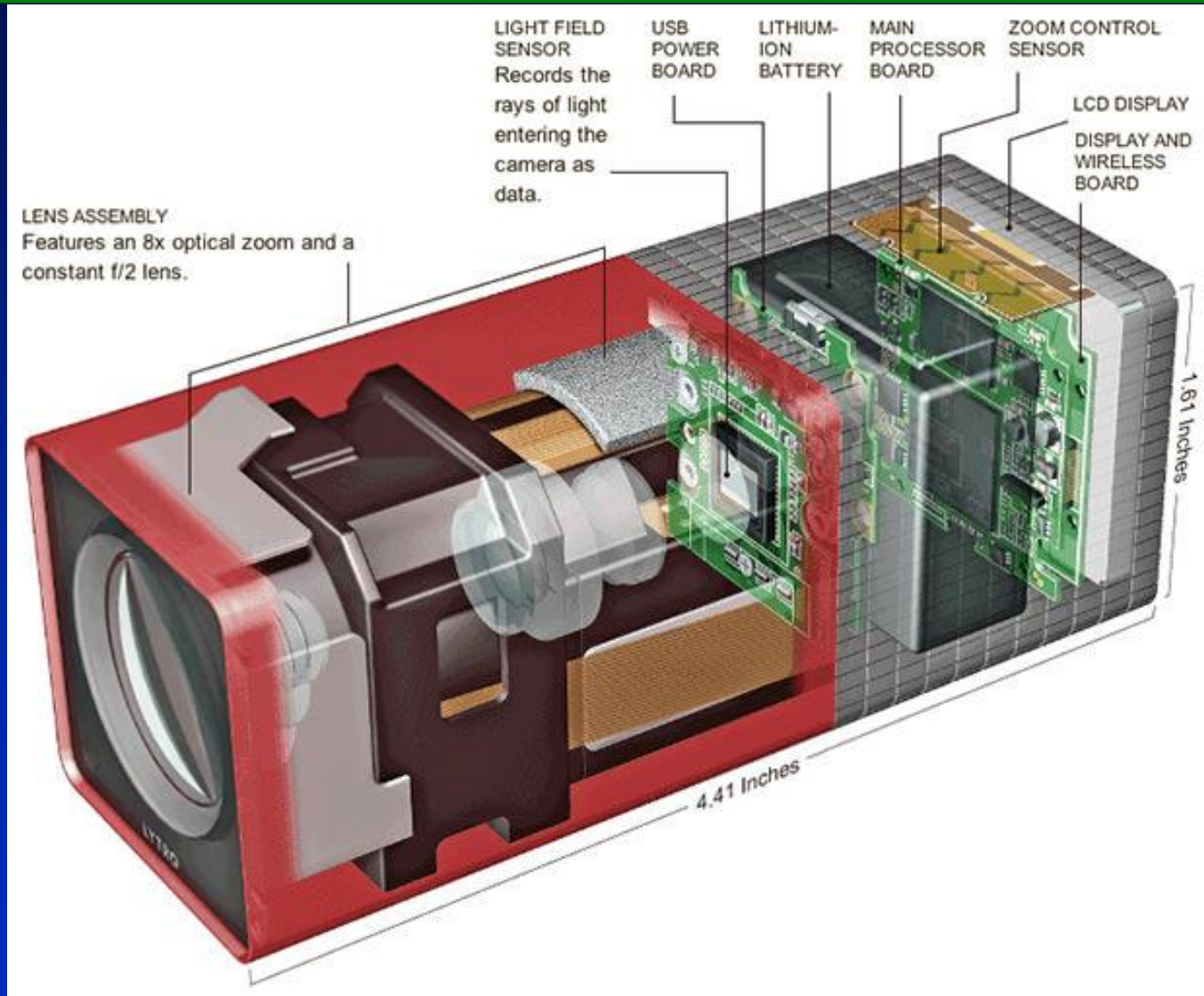


Multi-camera array and LF camera are **duals**



The Lytro Camera

2012



Key LF-camera advantage: a single lens

- (more familiar, reduces complexity, simplifies calibration, ...)



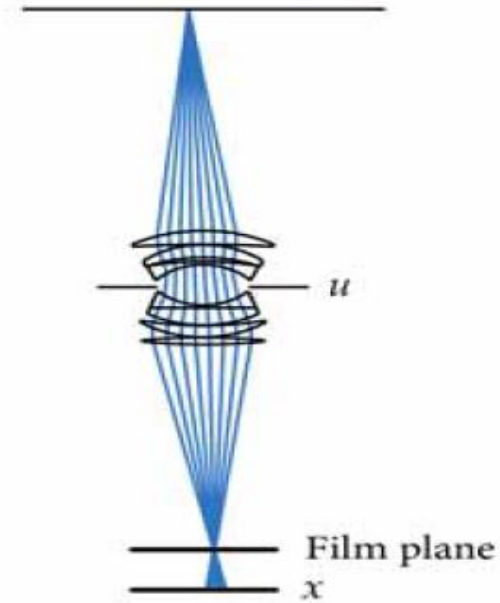
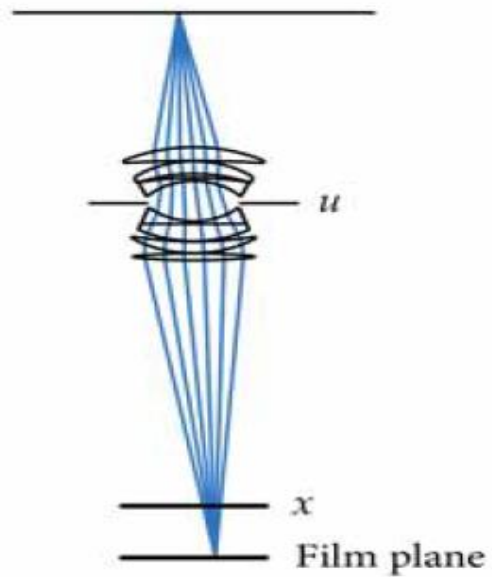
Lytro Camera

2015



Lytro Camera

2015







Lytro's last light field camera

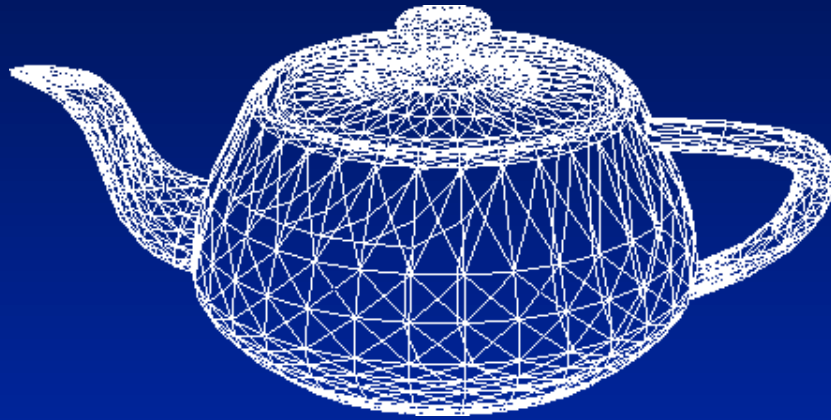
2017



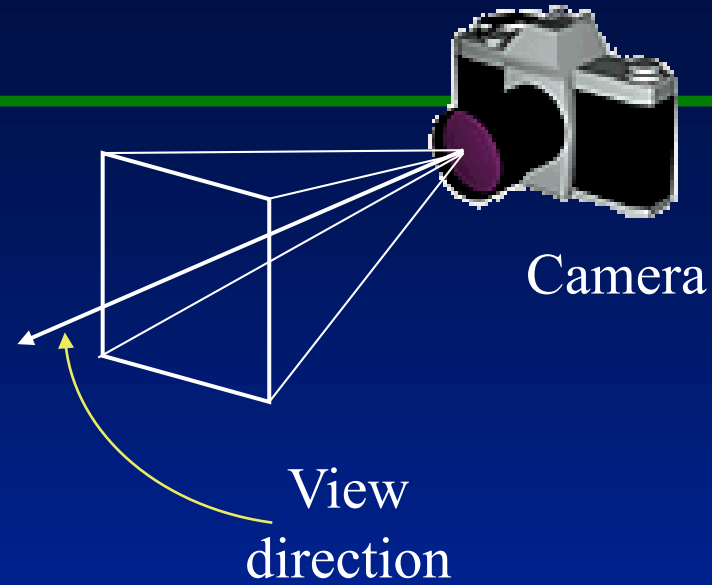
Digital Geometry Capture

Photographic methods

Camera Definition

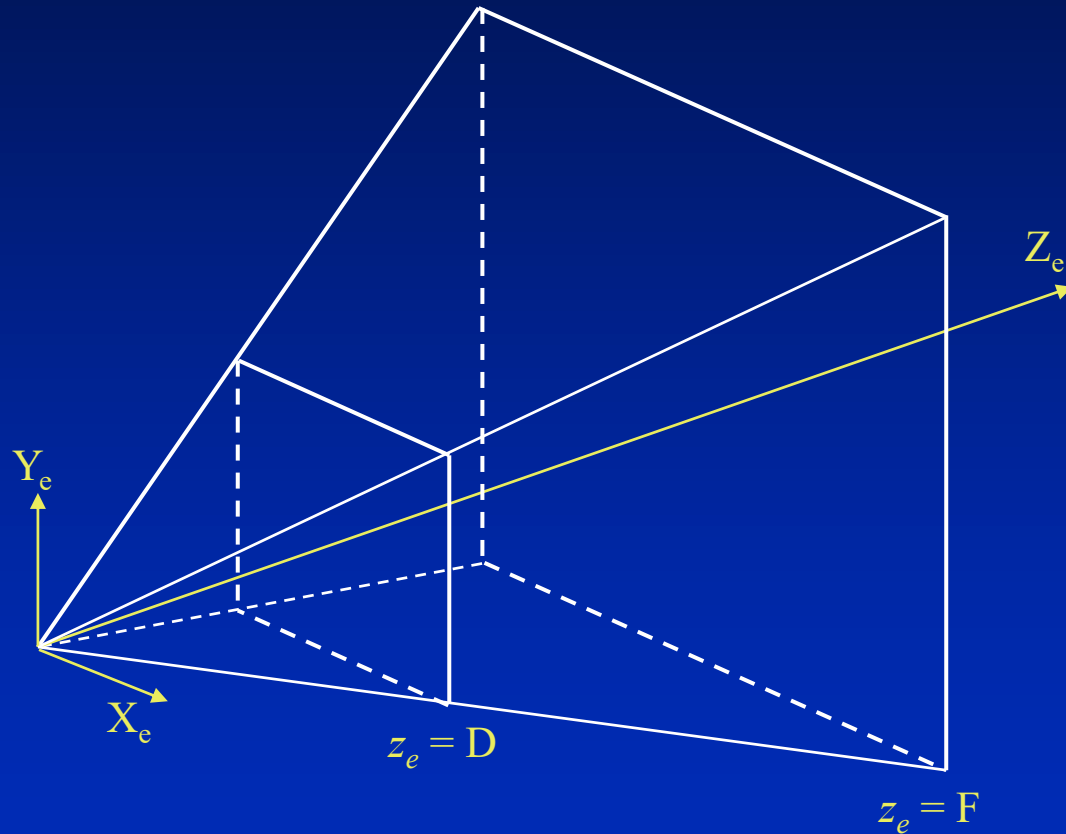


Model

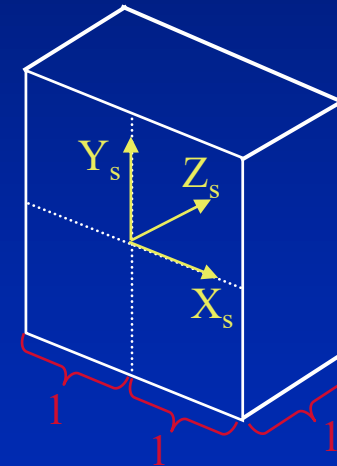


The camera location, view direction, and frustum must be defined relative to the object.

Mapping a Viewing Frustum to a Standard Viewbox



Frustum of vision



Screen coordinate system

In general, what are the unknown variables?

- Unknown observer position- X_e, Y_e, Z_e
- Unknown viewer direction- Φ, θ, Ψ
- Unknown focal length- f

Early Work

Cornell 1975

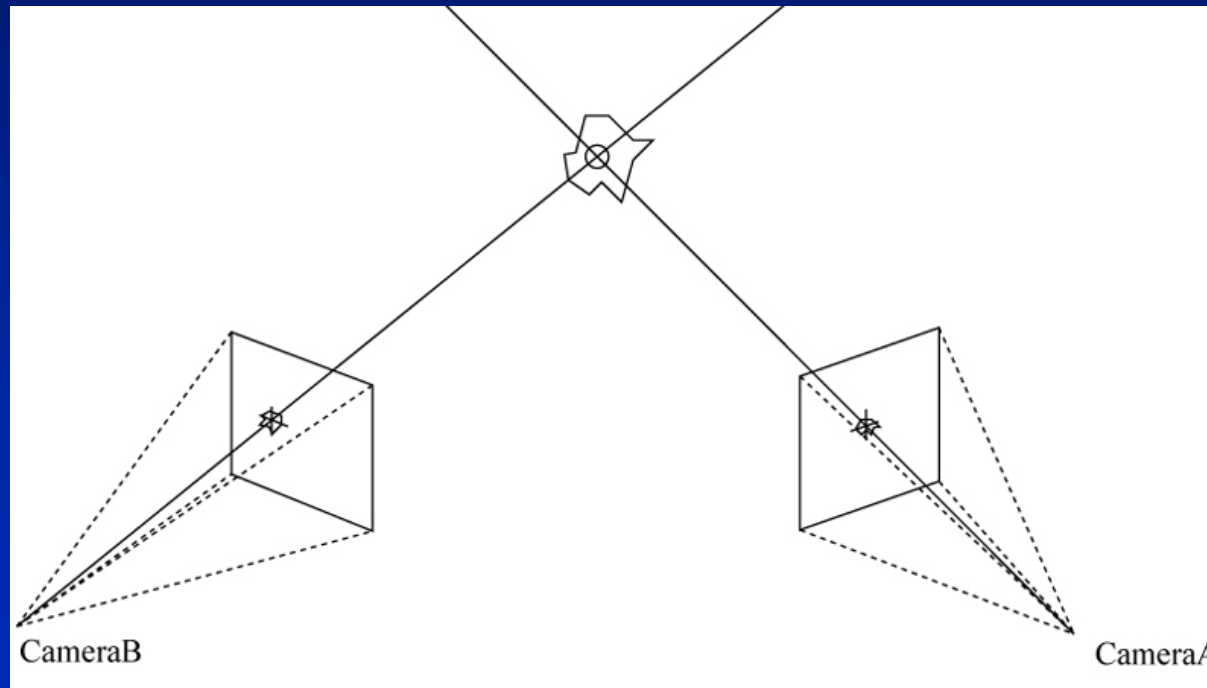


Capturing Geometry from Photographs

How can we extract geometric information from a set of photographs when we only have image data?

Simple case

Known camera positions (x_e, y_e, z_e) , camera optics,
Identify corresponding points in each image.



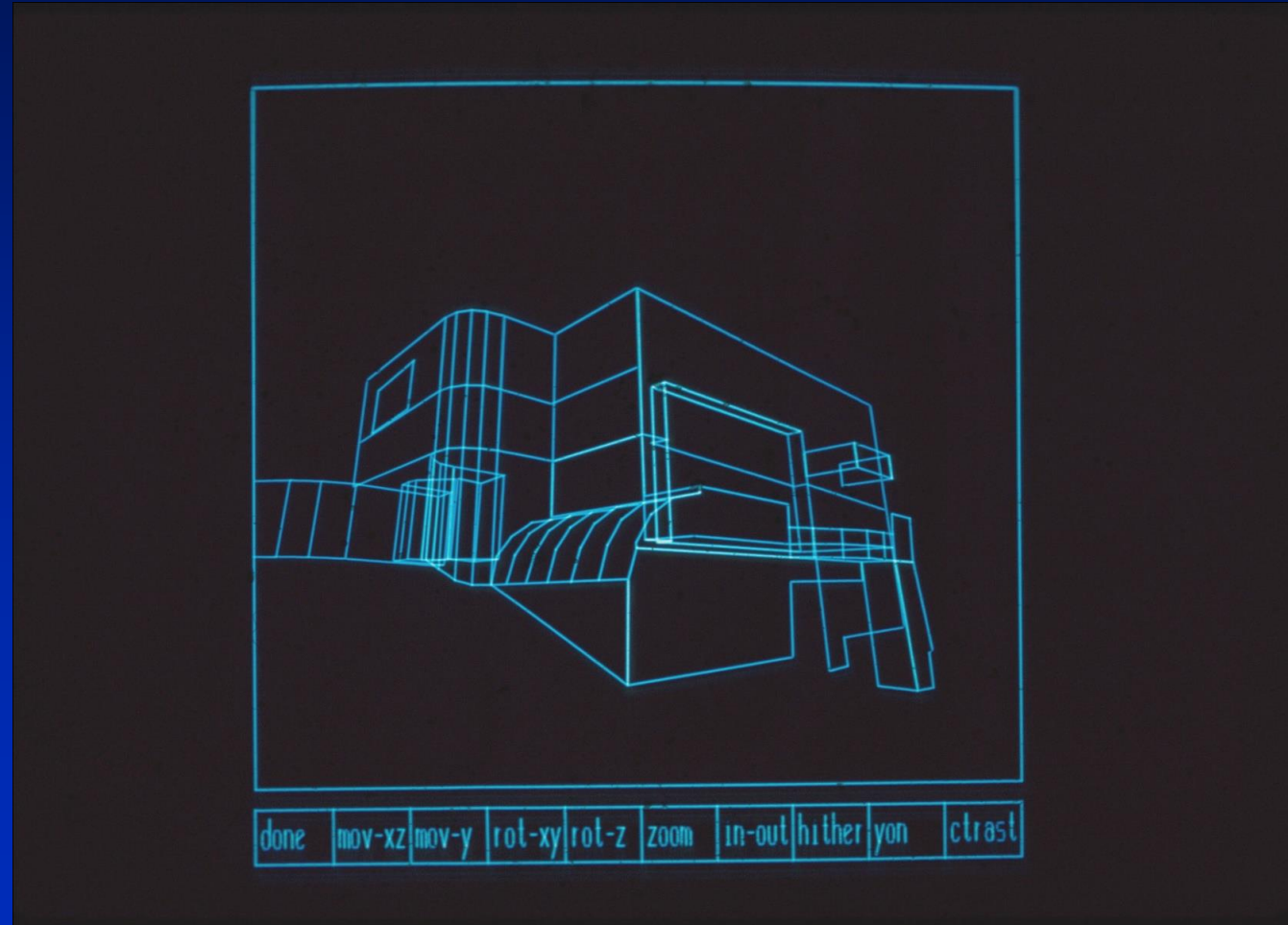
Sagan House

1975



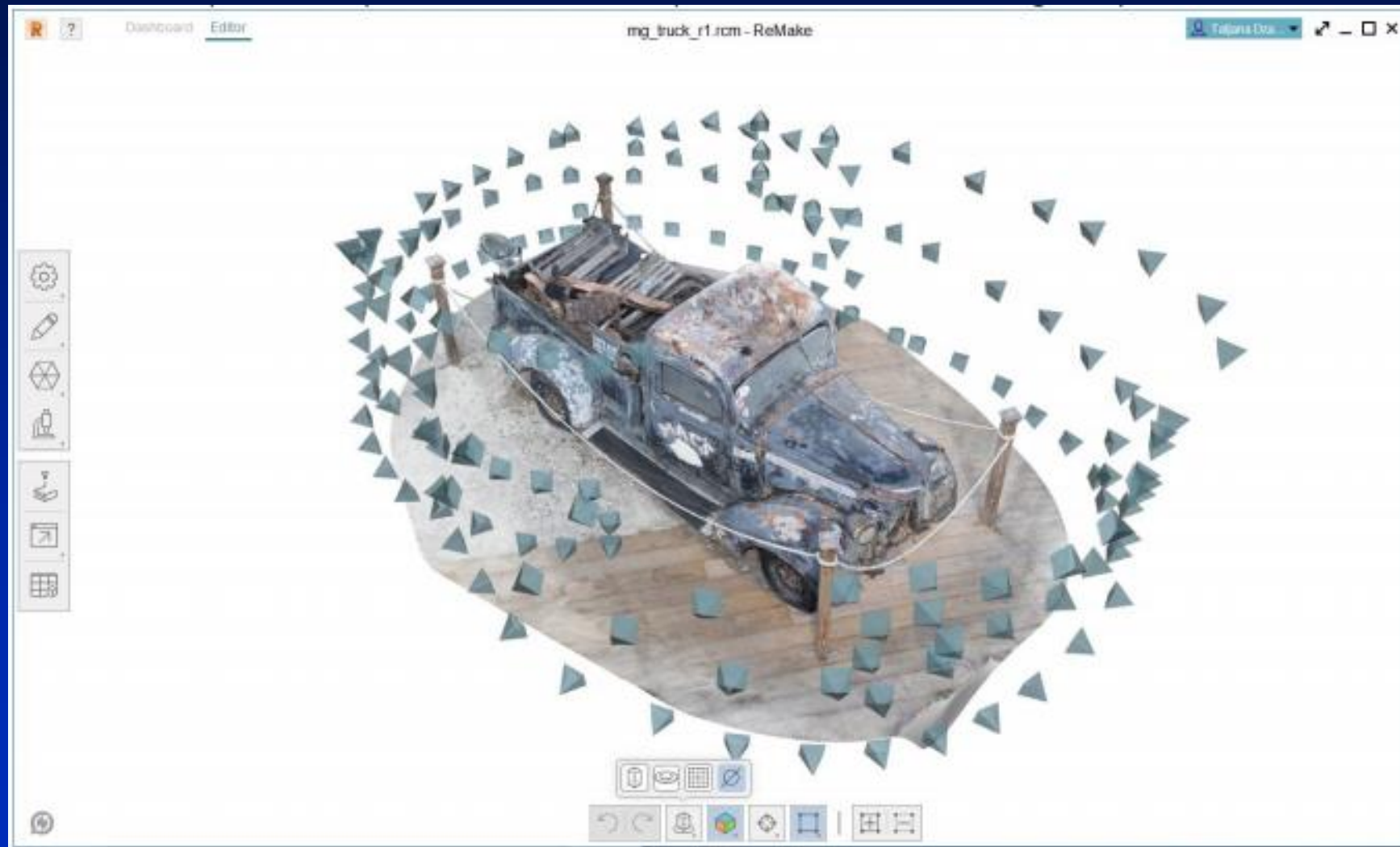
Sagan House

1975



ReMake

Autodesk



ReMake

Autodesk



Capturing Geometry from Arbitrary Photographs

Can we reconstruct the 3D geometry from an arbitrary set of photographs?

Reconstructing Rome¹

- “The advent of digital photography and the recent growth of photo-sharing websites ([flickr](#)) have brought about the seismic change in photography and the use of photo collections.”¹
- A search for the word “Rome” on [flickr](#) returns two million photos.
- This collection, or others like it, capture every popular site, facade, statue, fountain, interior, café, etc.

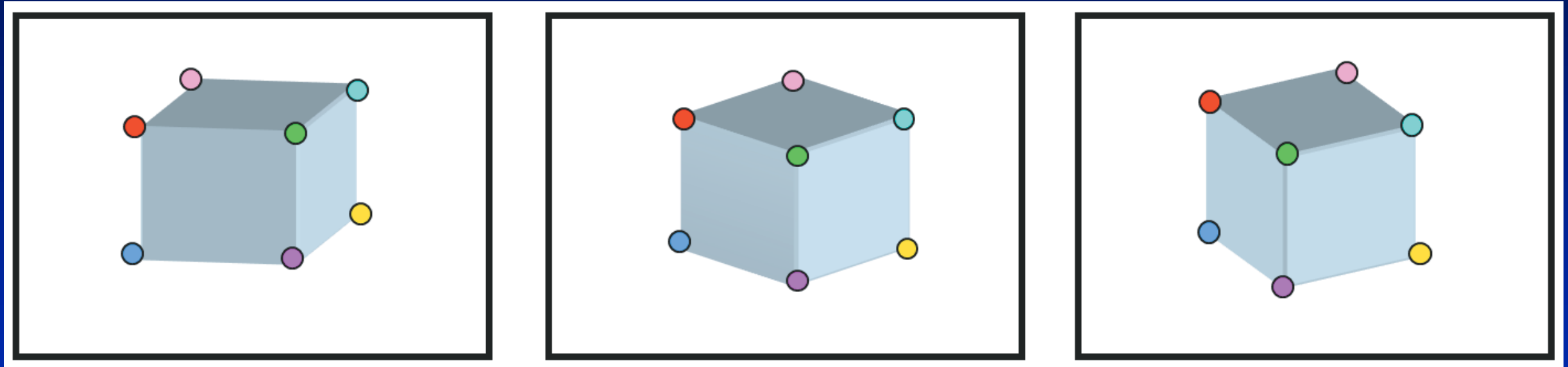
Characteristics of Typical Photo Sets

- The photos are **unstructured**
 - No particular order or distribution of camera viewpoints
- The photos are **uncalibrated**
 - Nothing is known about the camera settings (exposure, focal length, etc.)
- The **scale** is enormous
 - (millions, not thousands of photos)

and

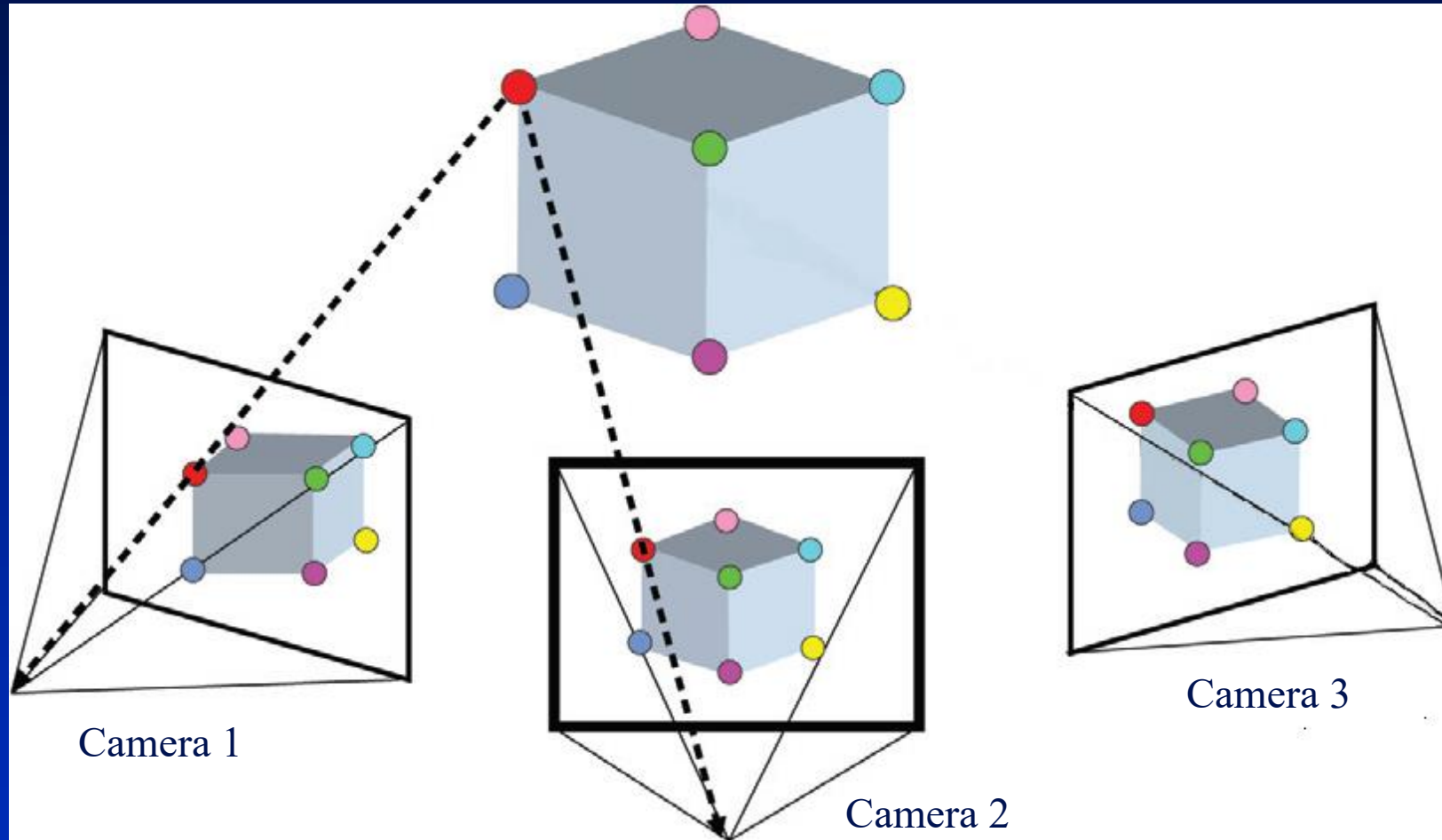
We need to do this fast!

Correspondence and 3D Structure from Different Camera Positions

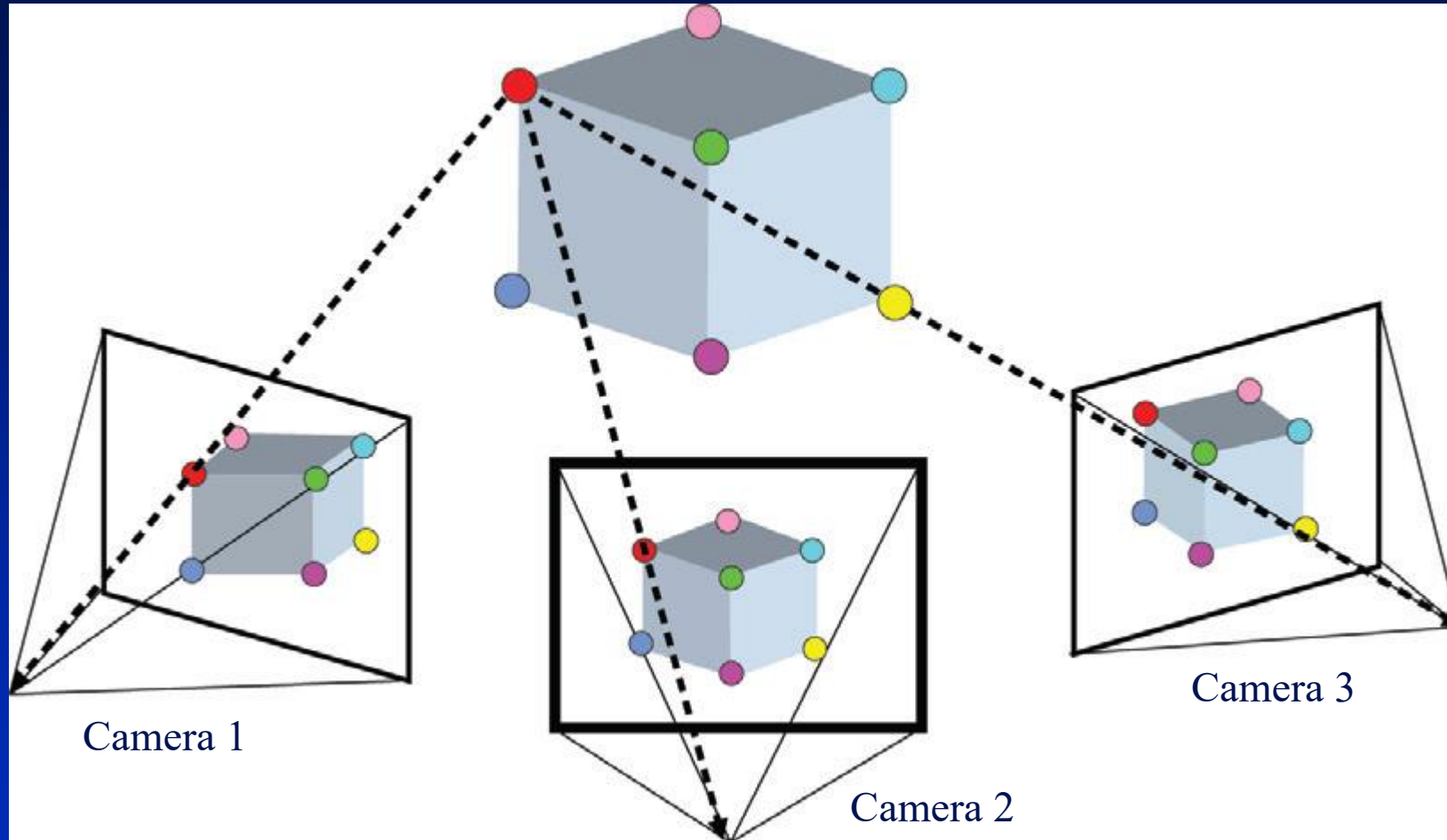


Note: The pictures are in correspondence
2D dots with same color correspond to the same 3D points.

3D Structure from Different Camera Positions



3D Structure from Different Camera Positions



Assuming the position of the red dot is known, there is reprojection error in Camera 3.

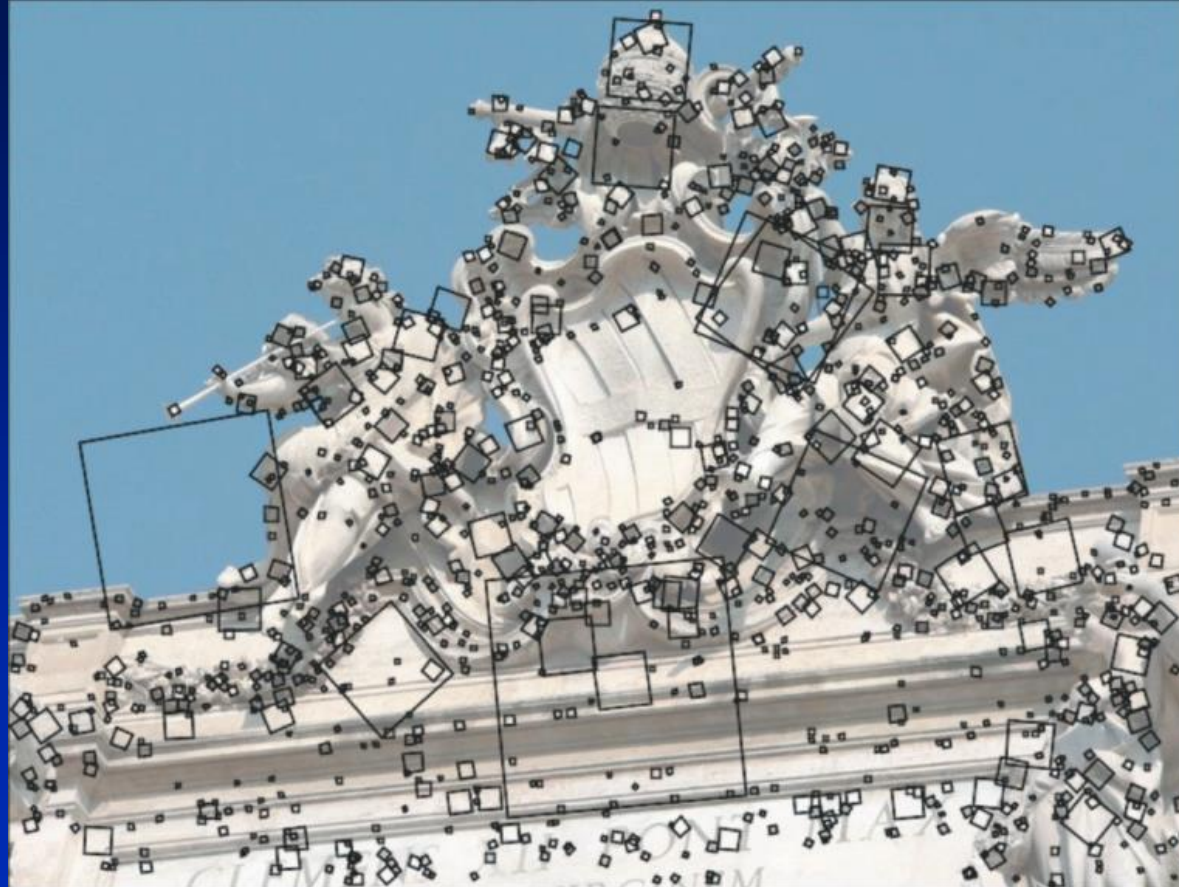
Change the Problem to an optimization problem

- Minimize the sum of the squares of the reprojection errors.
- This non-linear least squares problem is difficult to solve due to local minima and maxima.
- Authors selectively started with a few choice cameras and points and grew scenes incrementally (a process known as “bundle adjustment”).

Trevi Fountain, Rome Italy



Feature Detection and Matching

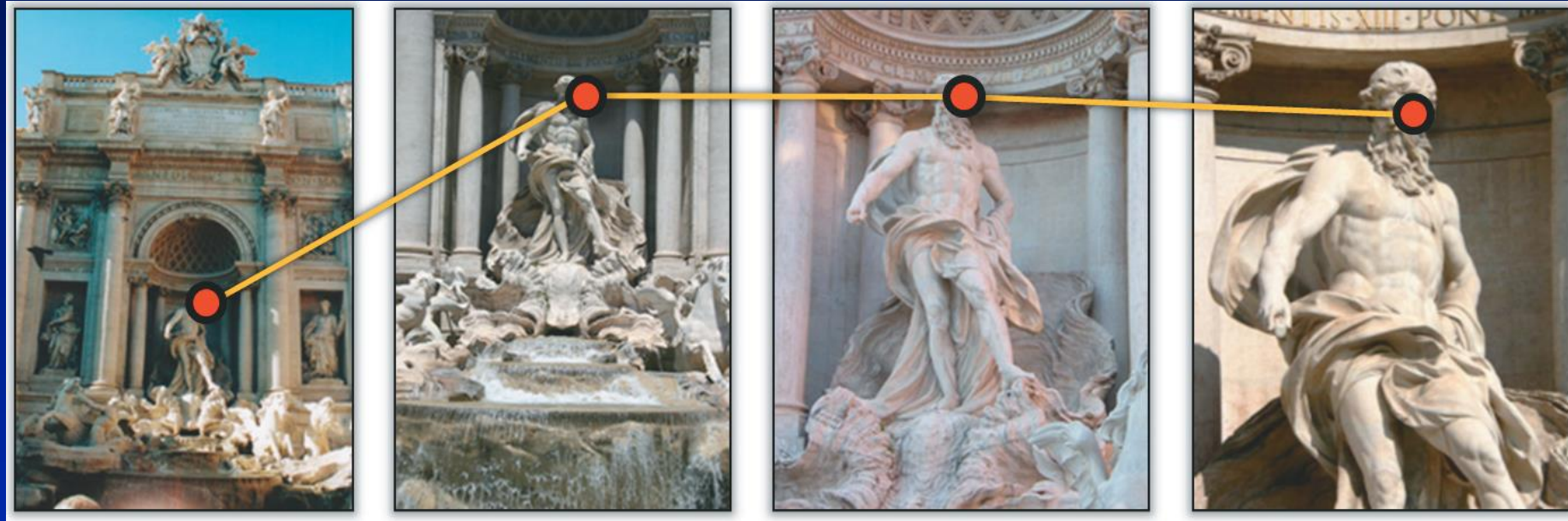


The position and orientation of scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) features on an image of the Trevi Fountain.

Trevi Fountain, Rome Italy



Feature Detection and Matching



A track corresponding to a point on the face of the central statue of Oceanus at the Trevi Fountain, the embodiment of a river encircling the world in Greek mythology.

Colosseum



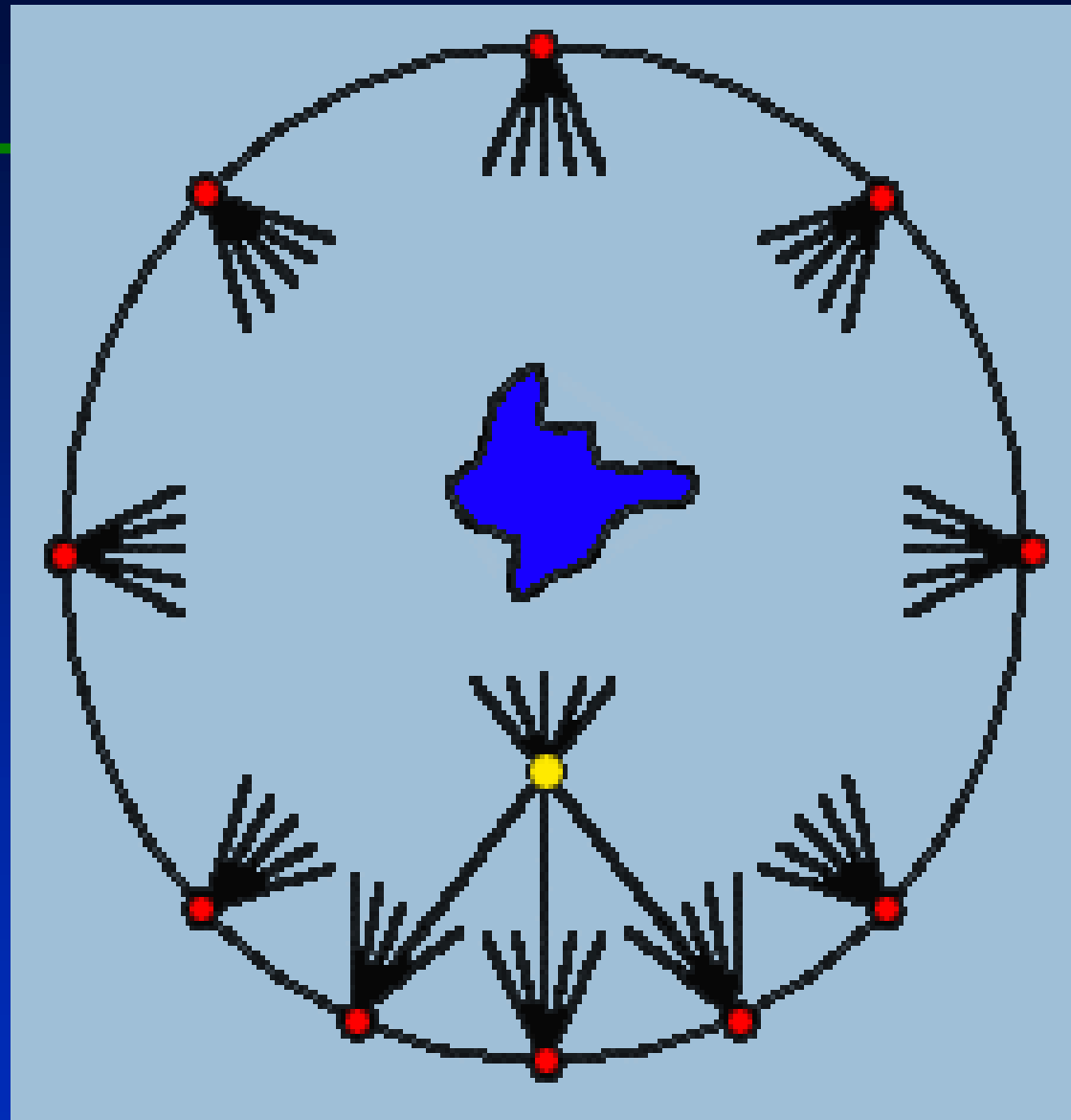
The Colosseum (Rome)

Reconstructed dense 3D point models. For places with many available images, reconstruction quality is very high.

Cornell Campus, McGraw Hall - Noah Snavelly



End

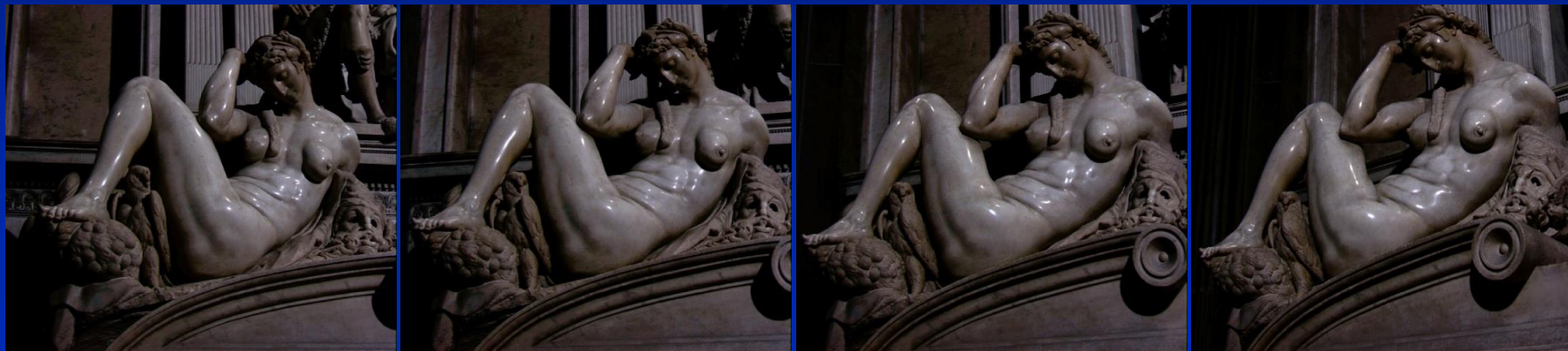


A Light-Field of Michelangelo's Statue of Night







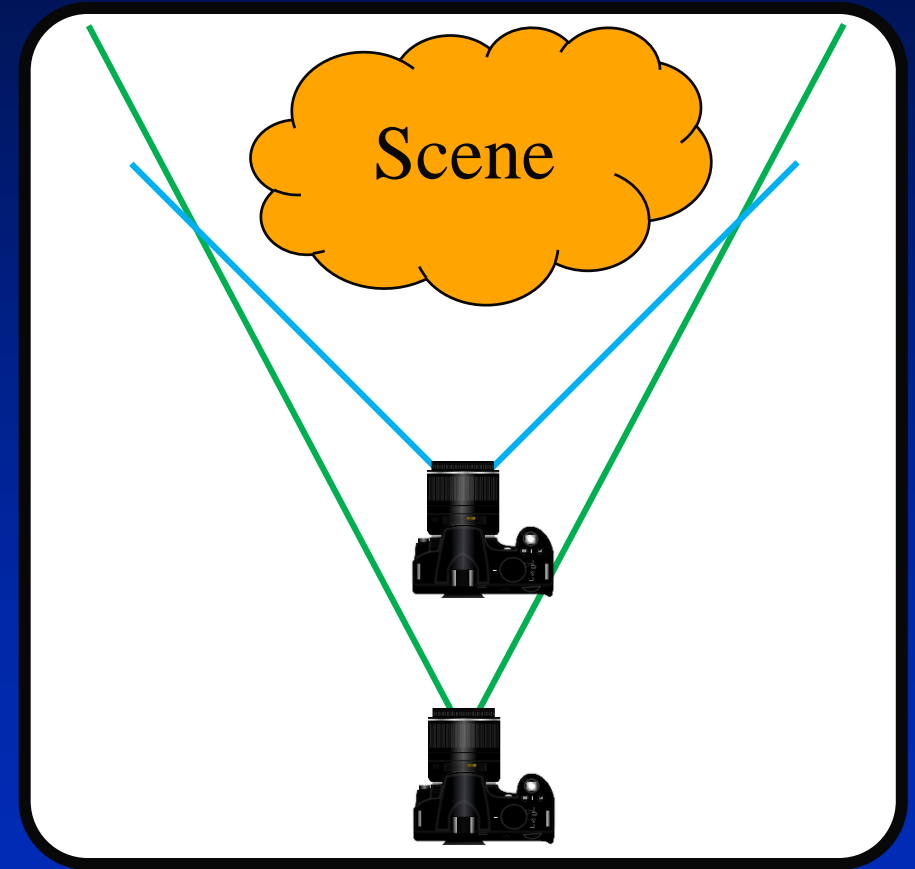




Computational Zoom

Computational Zoom

2017

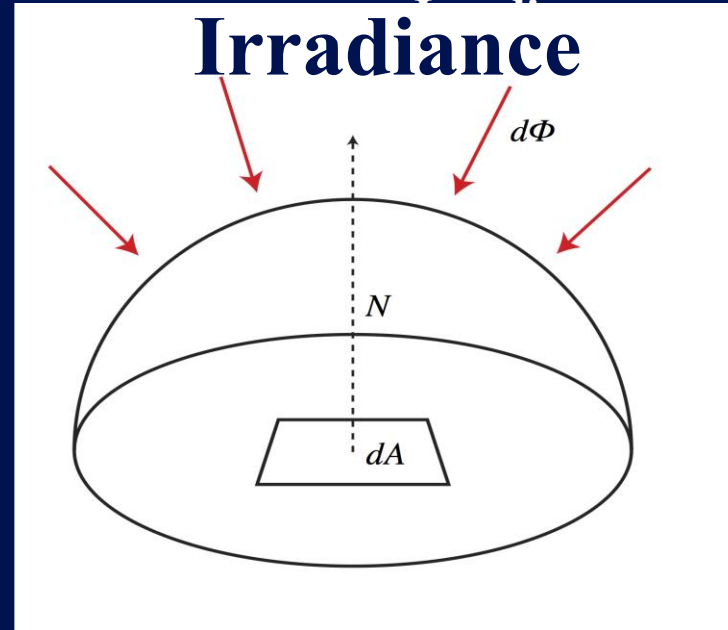
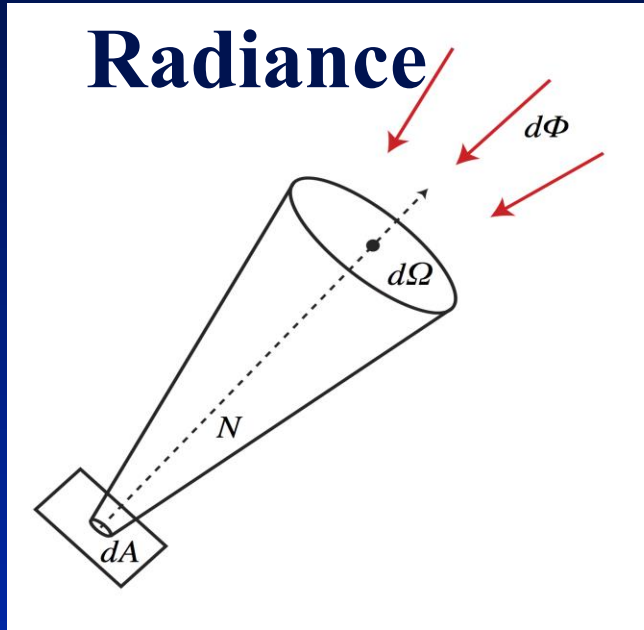


Light L16



Quantifying Illumination

$$L = \frac{d\Phi}{dA d\Omega}$$



$$E = \int_{\phi_z=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} L \cos\phi_z d\Omega$$

Radiance is defined as the light energy coming from a specific direction.

desired foreground



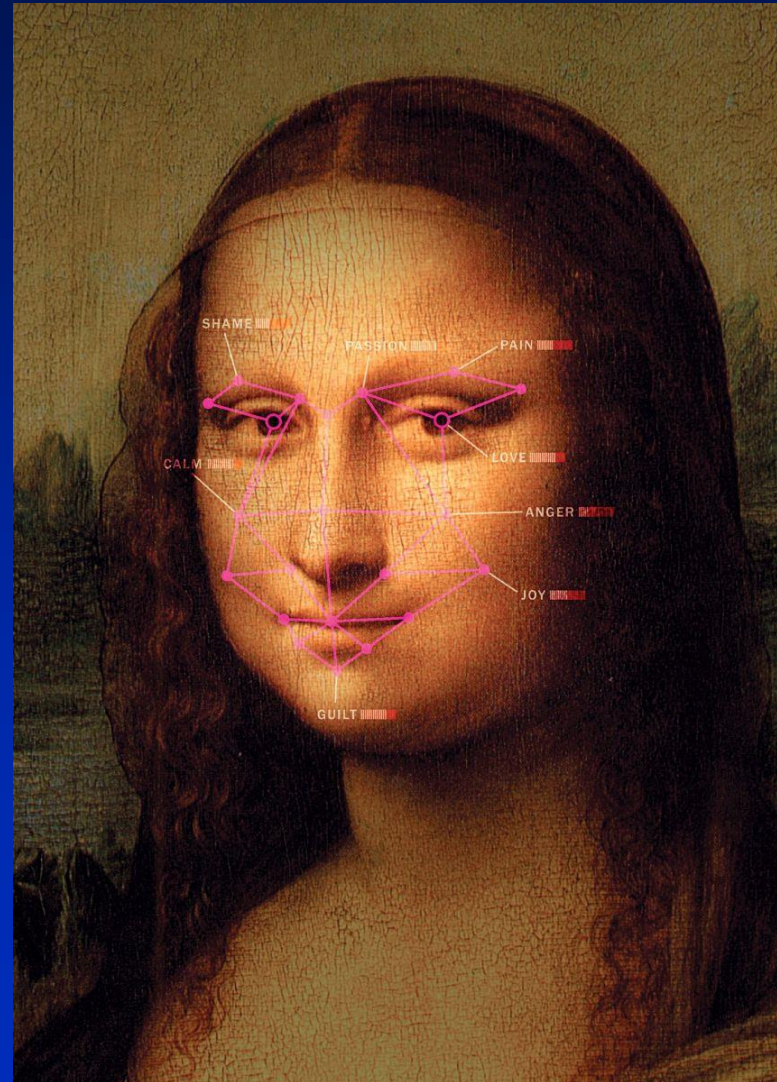
Lytro's Light Field Video Camera

2015



Affective Computing

Mona Lisa



Affidex Software

- Scan the image for a face(s) and isolates one.
- Using feature detection algorithms, identify the face's main regions (mouth, nose, eyes, eyebrows, etc.) and ascribe dots to each.
- Separate the dots into “deformable” and “non-deformable” points.
- Deformable points serve as anchors to estimate the magnitude of movement.

Affectiva Computing

- “I think that, ten years down the line, we won’t remember what it was like when we couldn’t just frown at our device, and our device would say, “Oh, you didn’t like that, did you?””
 - Rana el Kaliouby
Affectiva



Digital Geometry Capture

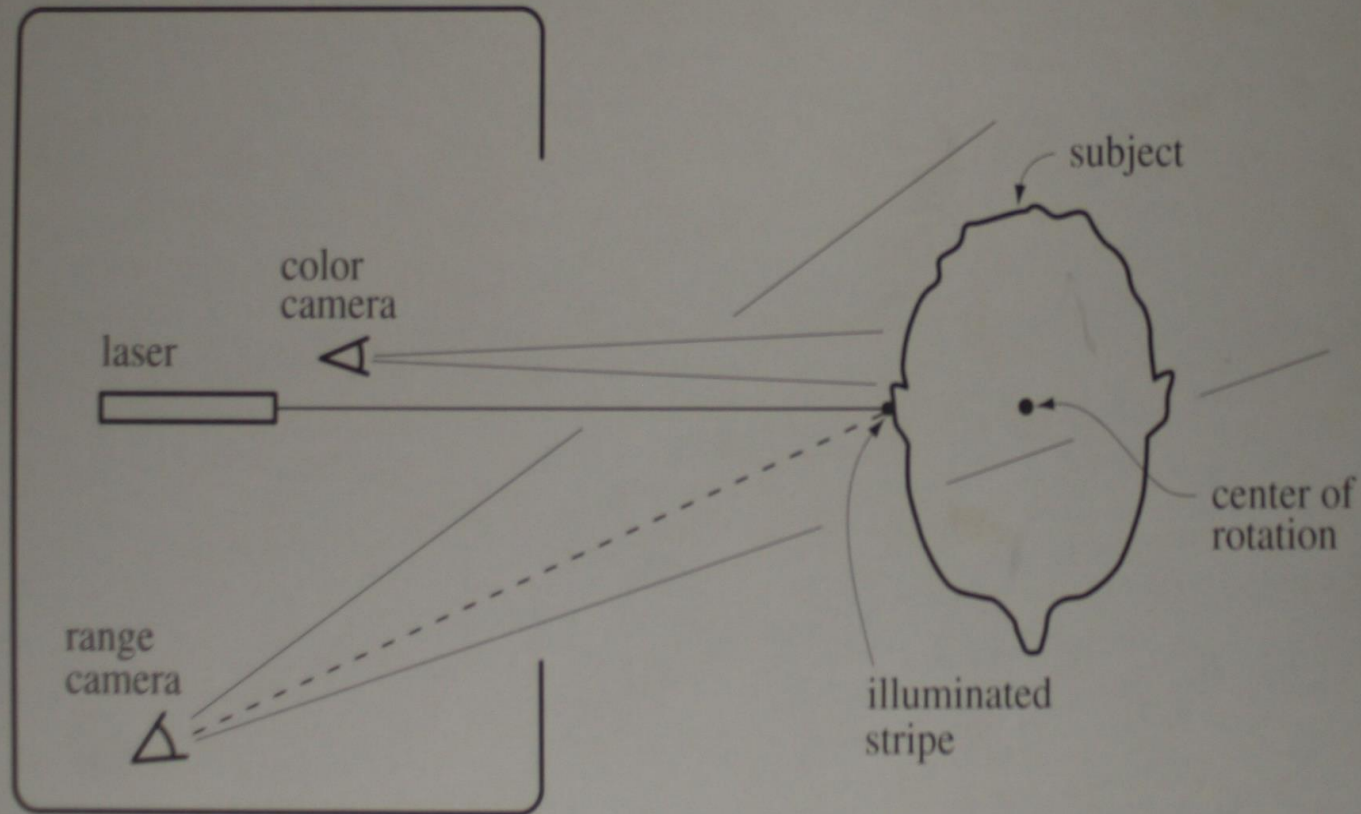
- Photographic methods
- Laser scanning
- Time of Flight Sensors

Cyberware Scanner



Cyberware Scanner Diagram

Cyberware Scanner — top view



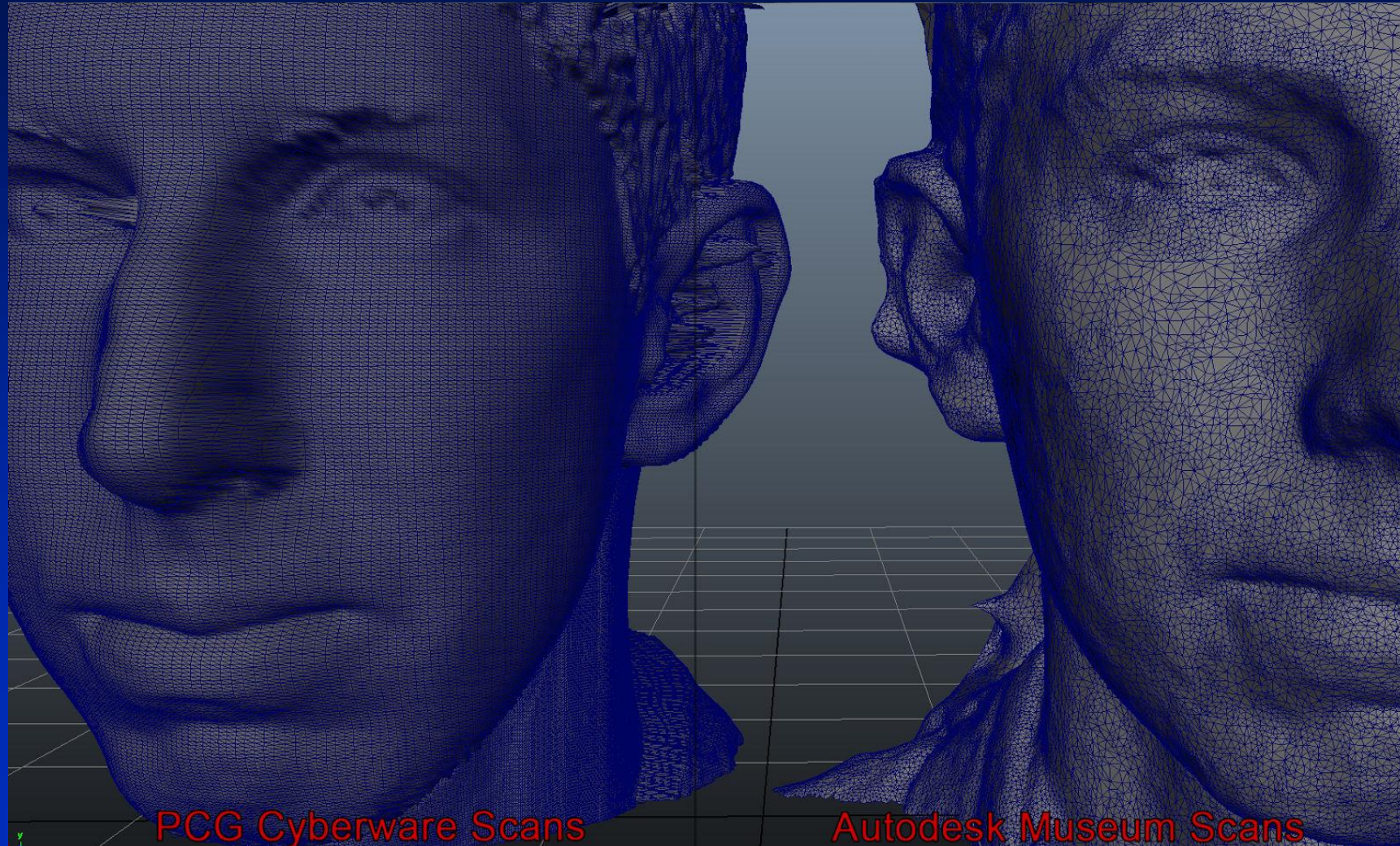
Cyberware Scanner



Uncle Don



Cyberware vs. 1 2 3 Catch



PCG Cyberware Scans

Autodesk Museum Scans

Pixel 2 HDR+

2018

