Imaging and Image Representation

- Sensing Process
- Typical Sensing Devices
- Problems with Digital Images
- Image Formats
- Relationship of 3D Scenes to 2D Images
- Other Types of Sensors

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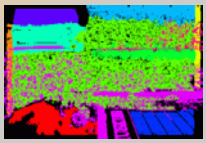
Images: 2D projections of 3D

- The 3D world has color, texture, surfaces, volumes, light sources, objects, motion, …
- A 2D image is a projection of a scene from a specific viewpoint.

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Images as Functions

- A gray-tone image is a function:

  g(x,y) = val or f(row, col) = val

- A color image is just three functions or a vector-valued function:

  f(row,col) =(r(row,col), g(row,col), b(row,col))

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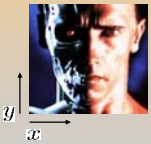
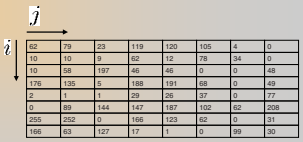
Image vs Matrix

Digital images (or just "images") are typically stored in a matrix.





62	79	23	119	120	105	4	0
10	10	9	62	12	78	34	0
10	58	197	46	46	0	0	48
176	135	5	188	191	68	0	49
2	1	1	29	26	37	0	77
0	89	144	147	187	102	62	208
255	252	0	166	123	62	0	31
166	63	127	17	1	0	99	30

There are many different file formats.

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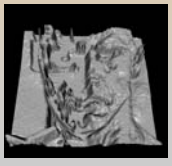
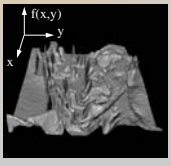
Gray-tone Image as 3D Function



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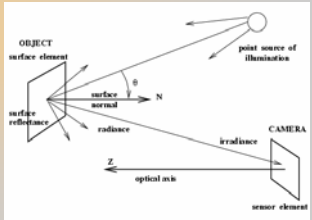
Imaging Process

- Light reaches surfaces in 3D
- Surfaces reflect
- Sensor element receives light energy
- Intensity counts
- Angles count
- Material counts



What are radiance and irradiance?

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Radiometry and Computer Vision*

- **Radiometry** is a branch of physics that deals with the measurement of the flow and transfer of radiant energy.
- **Radiance** is the power of light that is emitted from a unit surface area into some spatial angle; the corresponding photometric term is **brightness**.
- **Irradiance** is the amount of energy that an image-capturing device gets per unit of an efficient sensitive area of the camera. Quantizing it gives image gray tones.

•From Sonka, Hlavac, and Boyle, *Image Processing, Analysis, and Machine Vision*, ITP, 1999.

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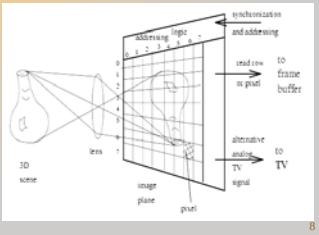
CCD type camera:
Commonly used in industrial applications

- Array of small fixed elements
- Can read faster than TV rates
- Can add refracting elements to get color in 2x2 neighborhoods
- 8-bit intensity common



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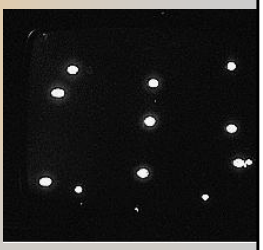
Blooming Problem with Arrays

- Difficult to insulate adjacent sensing elements.
- Charge often leaks from hot cells to neighbors, making bright regions larger.



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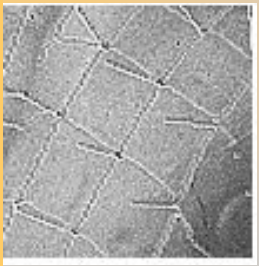
8-bit intensity can be clipped



- Dark grid intersections at left were actually brightest of scene.
- In A/D conversion the bright values were clipped to lower values.

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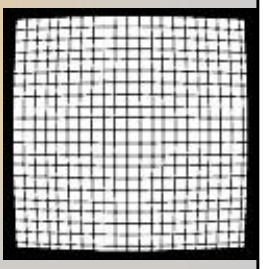
Lens distortion distorts image

- "Barrel distortion" of rectangular grid is common for cheap lenses ($50)
- Precision lenses can cost $1000 or more.
- Zoom lenses often show severe distortion.



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Resolution

- **resolution:** **precision of the sensor**
- **nominal resolution:** **size of a single pixel in scene coordinates (ie. meters, mm)**
- **common use of resolution:** **num_rows X num_cols (ie. 515 x 480)**
- **subpixel resolution:** **measurement that goes into fractions of nominal resolution**
- **field of view (FOV):** **size of the scene a sensor can sense**

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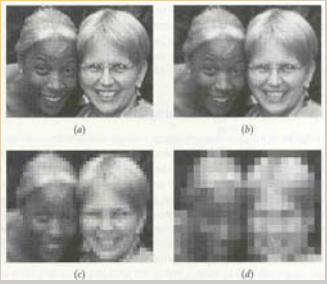
Resolution Examples



- Resolution decreases by one half in cases at left
- Human faces can be recognized at 64 x 64 pixels per face

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Image Formats

- Portable gray map (PGM) older form
- GIF was early commercial version
- JPEG (JPG) is modern version
- Many others exist: **header plus data**
- Do they handle color?
- Do they provide for compression?
- Are there good packages that use them or at least convert between them?

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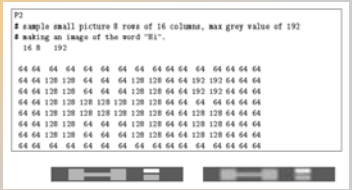
PGM image with ASCII info.

- P2 means ASCII gray
- Comments
- W=16; H=8
- 192 is max intensity
- Can be made with editor
- Large images are usually not stored as ASCII



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•PBM/PGM/PPM Codes

- **P1: ascii binary (PBM)**
- **P2: ascii grayscale (PGM)**
- **P3: ascii color (PPM)**
- **P4: byte binary (PBM)**
- **P5: byte grayscale (PGM)**
- **P6: byte color (PPM)**

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JPG current popular form

- Public standard
- Allows for image compression; often 10:1 or 30:1 are easily possible
- 8x8 intensity regions are fit with basis of cosines
- Error in cosine fit coded as well
- Parameters then compressed with Huffman coding
- Common for most digital cameras

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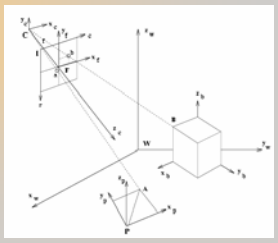
From 3D Scenes to 2D Images

- **Object**
- **World**
- **Camera**
- **Real Image**
- **Pixel Image**



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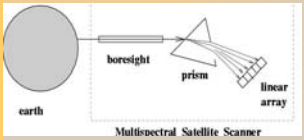
Other Types of Sensors: Orbiting satellite scanner



- View earth 1 pixel at a time (through a straw)
- Prism produces multispectral pixel
- Image row by scanning boresight
- All rows by motion of satellite in orbit
- Scanned area of earth is a parallelogram, not a rectangle

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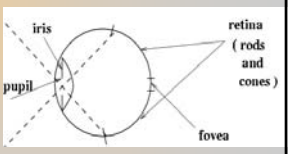
Human eye as a spherical camera

- 100M sensing elts in retina
- Rods sense intensity
- Cones sense color
- Fovea has tightly packed elts, more cones
- Periphery has more rods
- Focal length is about 20mm
- Pupil/iris controls light entry



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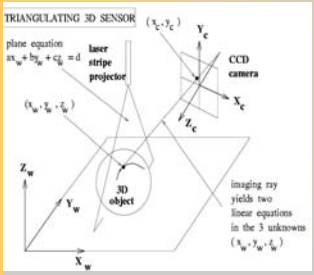
Surface data (2.5D) sensed by structured light sensor



- Projector projects plane of light on object
- Camera sees bright points along an imaging ray
- Compute 3D surface point via line-plane intersection

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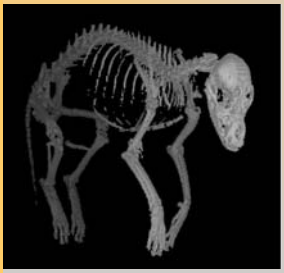
Magnetic Resonance Imaging



- Sense density of certain chemistry
- S slices x R rows x C columns
- Volume element (voxel) about 2mm per side
- At left is shaded image created by "volume rendering"

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Single slice through human head

- MRIs are computed structures, computed from many views.
- At left is MRA (angiograph), which shows blood flow.
- CAT scans are computed in much the same manner from X-ray transmission data.

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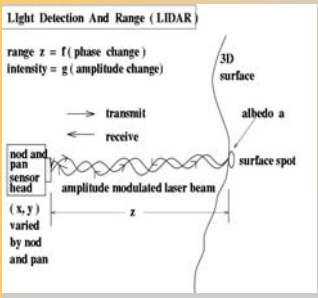
LIDAR also senses surfaces



- Single sensing element scans scene
- Laser light reflected off surface and returned
- Phase shift codes distance
- Brightness change codes albedo

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Other variations

- Microscopes, telescopes, endoscopes, …
- X-rays: radiation passes through objects to sensor elements on the other side
- Fibers can carry image around curves; in bodies, in machine tools
- Pressure arrays create images (fingerprints, butts)
- Sonar, stereo, focus, etc can be used for range sensing (see Chapters 12 and 13)

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Where do we go next?

So we've got an image, say a single gray-tone image.

What can we do with it?

The simplest types of analysis is binary image analysis.

Convert the gray-tone image to a binary image (0s and 1s) and perform analysis on the binary image, with possible reference back to the original gray tones in a region.

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