



University of Cyprus – MSc Artificial Intelligence

# MAI644 – COMPUTER VISION

## Lecture 3: Fundamentals - Cameras

**Melinos Averkiou**

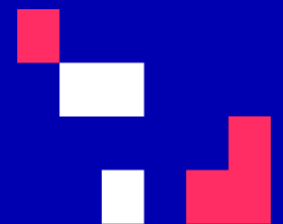
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## Last time

- Physics of color
- Human encoding of color
- Color spaces

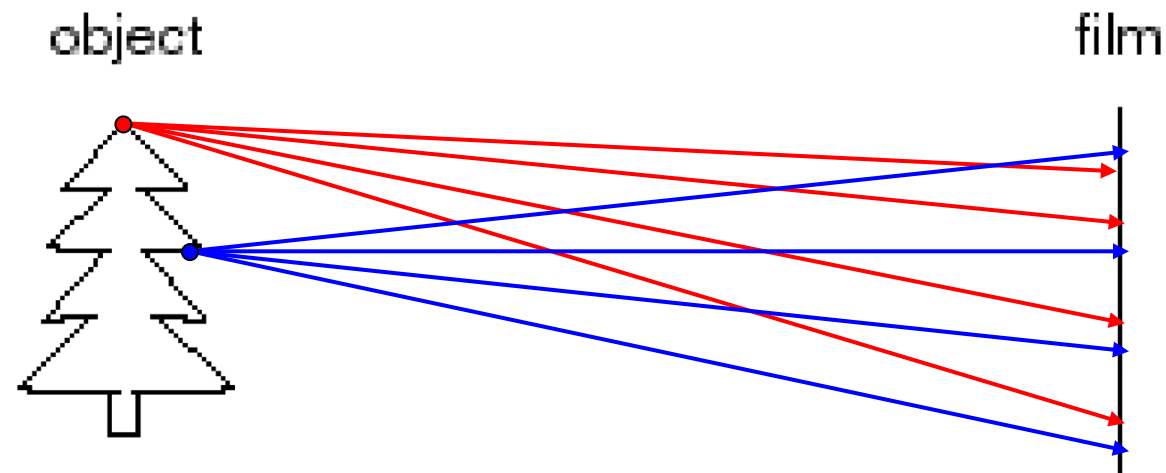
# Today's Agenda - Overview of Cameras

- Pinhole Camera model
  - Aperture
  - Camera Obscura
- Cameras with lenses
  - Thin lens equation
  - Depth of field
  - Field of view
- Digital cameras
  - Bayer filters
  - Debayering

# Today's Agenda - Overview of Cameras

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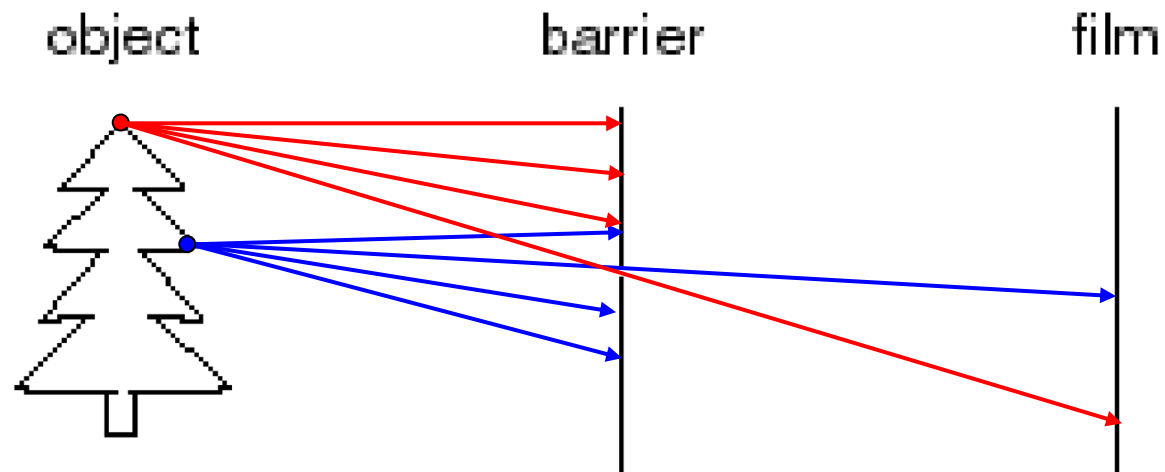
# Let's design a camera



- Idea 1: put a piece of film in front of an object
- Do we get a reasonable image?

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Pinhole camera



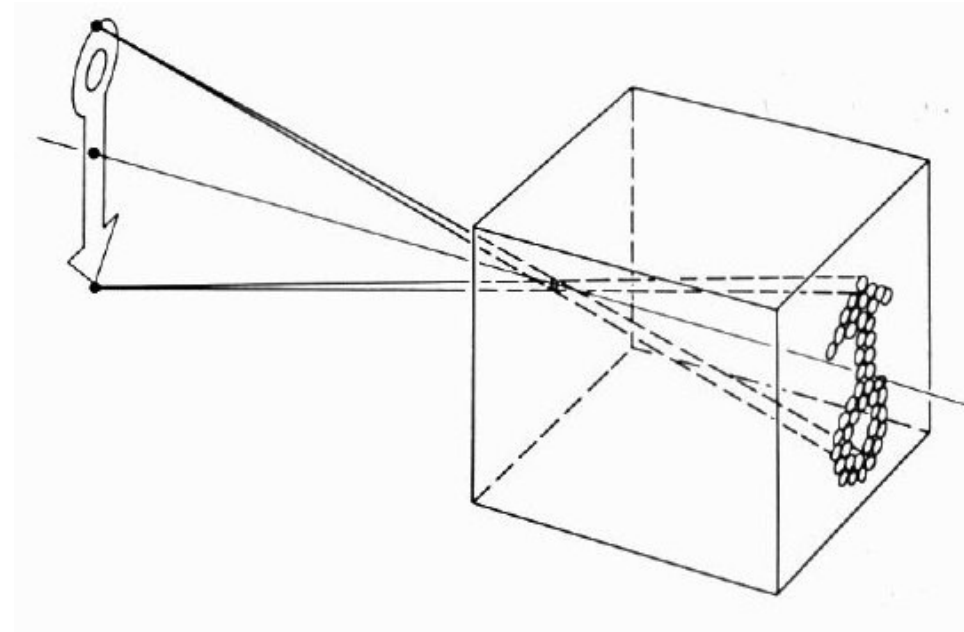
Add a barrier to block off most of the rays

- This reduces blurring
- The opening known as the **aperture**
- How does this transform the image?

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Pinhole Camera model

- Captures **pencil of rays** – all rays through a single point
- The point is called **Center of Projection**
- The image is formed on the **Image Plane**



[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Pinhole cameras everywhere



Sun “shadows” during a solar eclipse  
by Henrik von Wendt <http://www.flickr.com/photos/hvw/2724969199/>

[Slide by Steve Seitz]



# Pinhole cameras everywhere



Sun “shadows” during a solar eclipse

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/73860948@N08/6678331997/>

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Pinhole cameras everywhere



Tree shadow during a solar eclipse

photo credit: Nils van der Burg <http://www.physicstogo.org/index.cfm>

[Slide by Steve Seitz]



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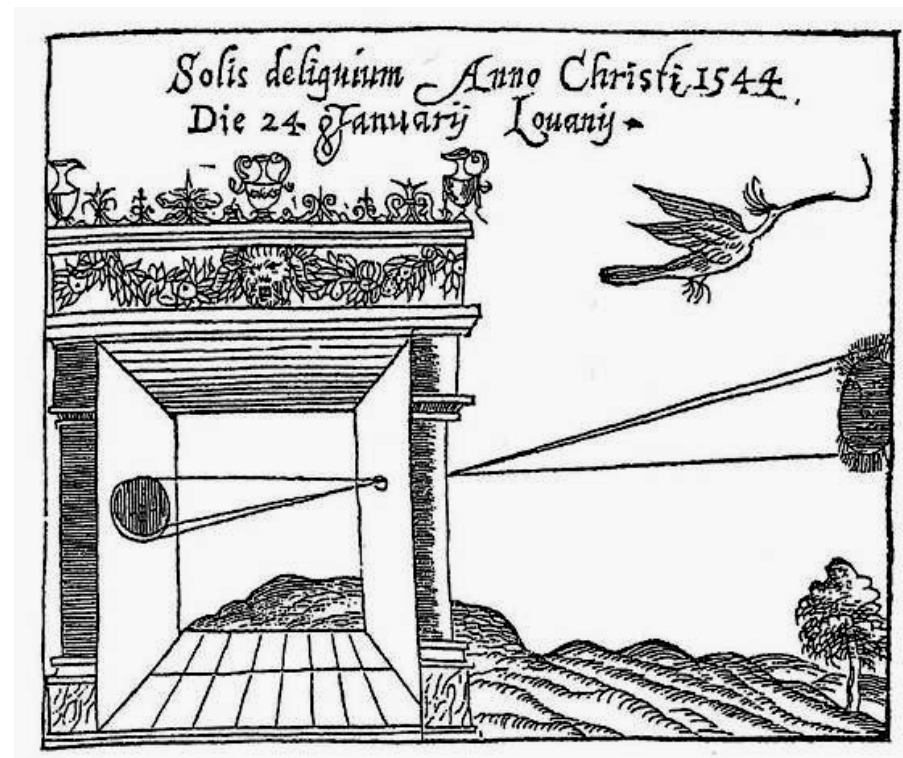




# Pinhole Camera - Camera Obscura

## The first camera

- Known to Aristotle



Gemma Frisius, 1558

[Slide by Steve Seitz]



# How to Turn a Room into a Camera Obscura



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hsXo4gD7iWI&ab\\_channel=GeorgeEastmanMuseum](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hsXo4gD7iWI&ab_channel=GeorgeEastmanMuseum)

# Home-made pinhole camera



Why so blurry?



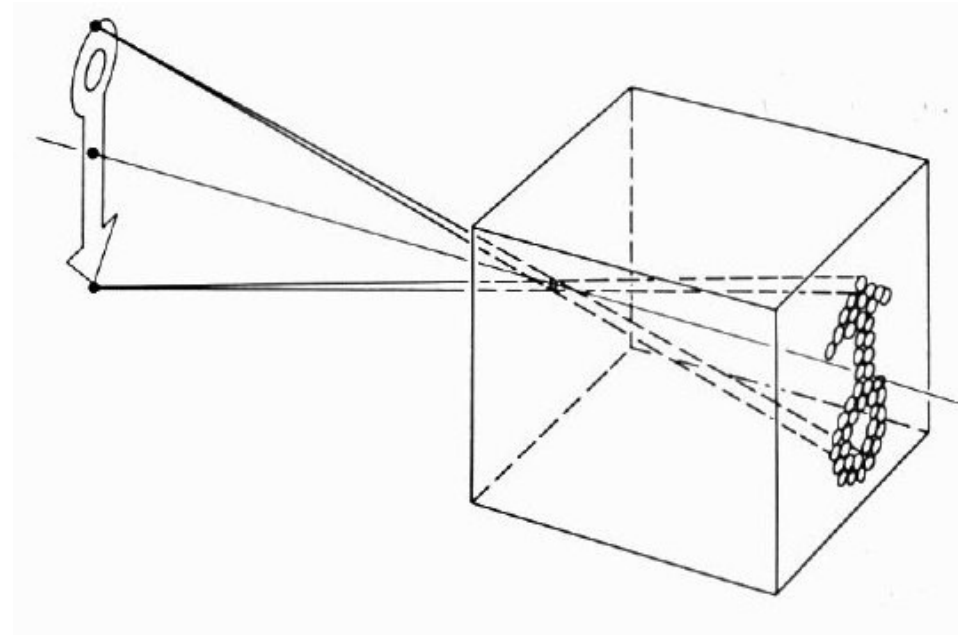
<http://www.debevec.org/Pinhole/>

[Slide by A. Efros]

# Pinhole Camera - Camera Obscura

## The first camera

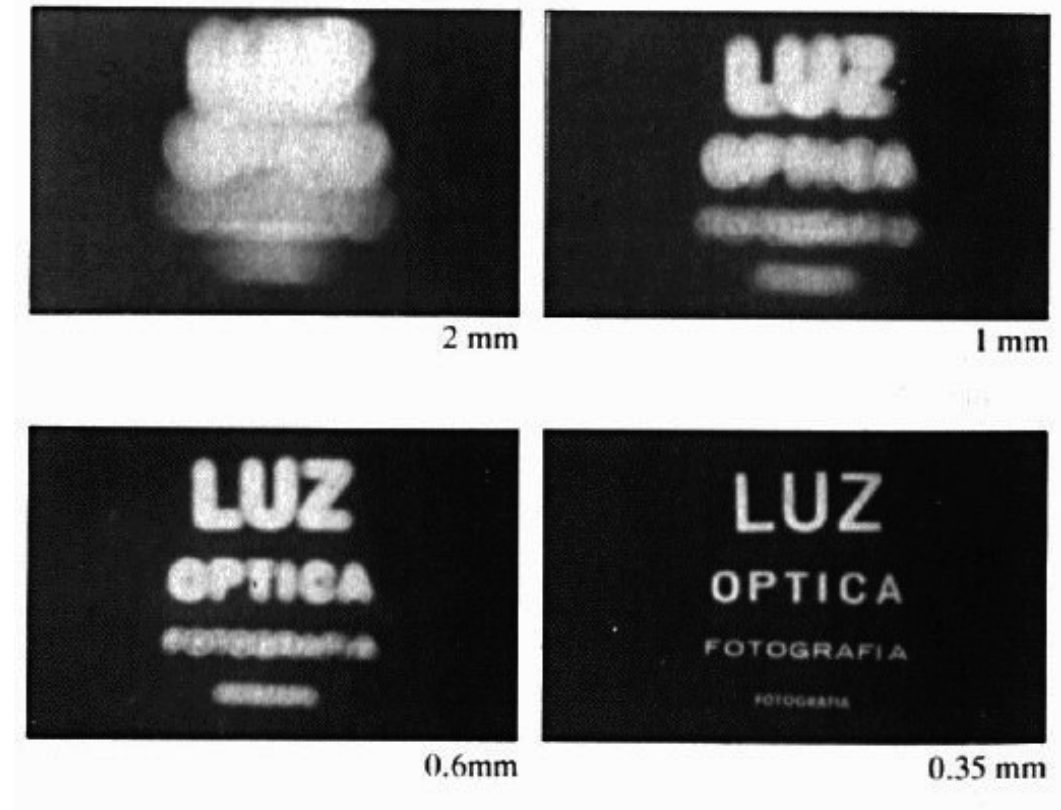
- Known to Aristotle
- How does the aperture size affect the image?



[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Shrinking the aperture

Why not make the aperture as small as possible?



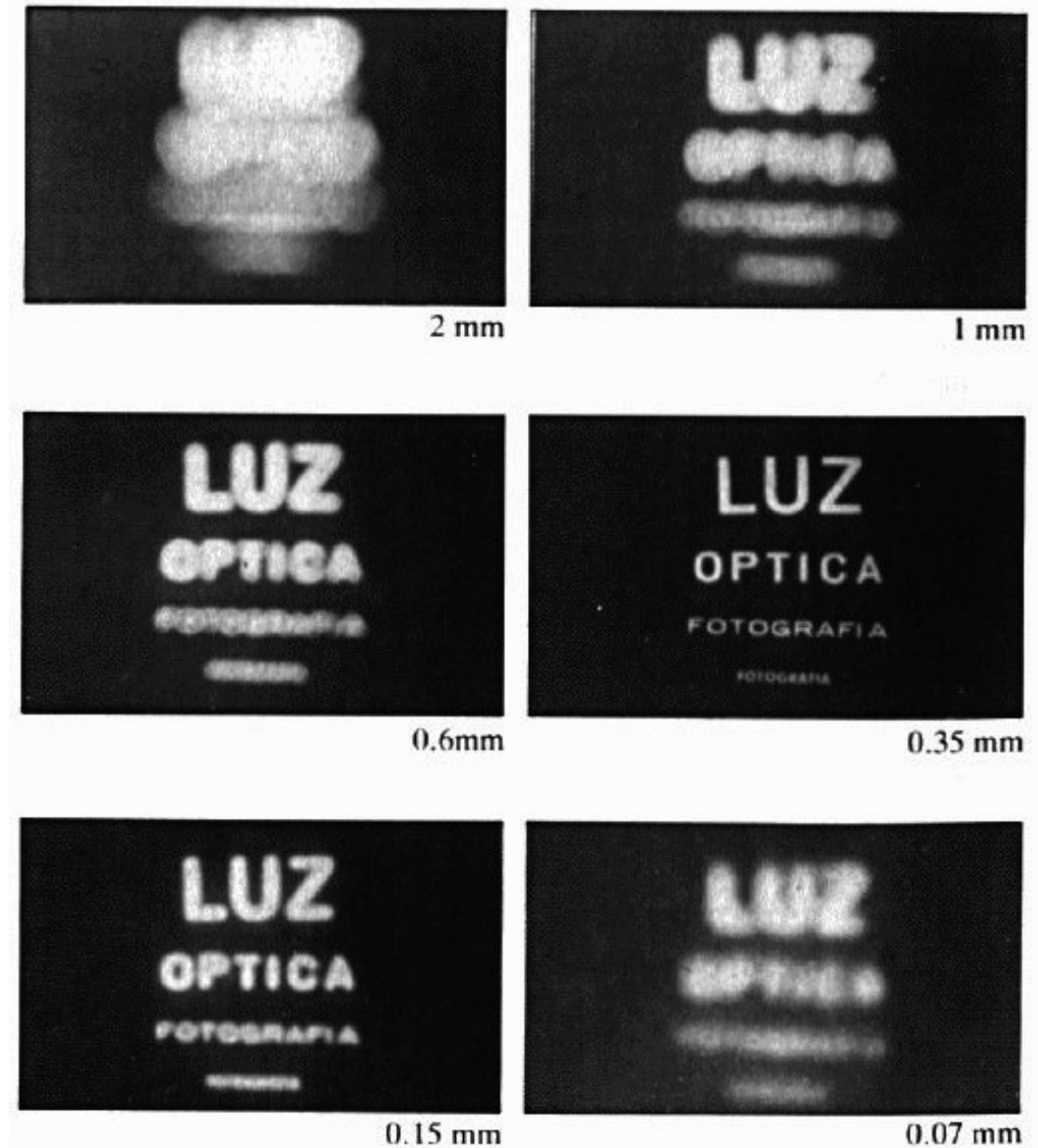
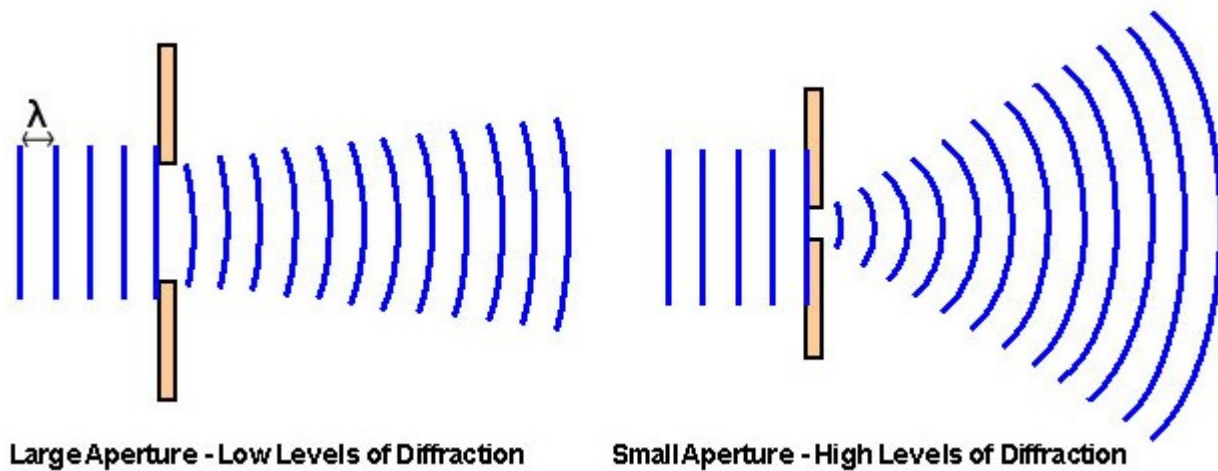
[Slide by Steve Seitz]



# Shrinking the aperture

Why not make the aperture as small as possible?

- Less light gets through
- Diffraction effects



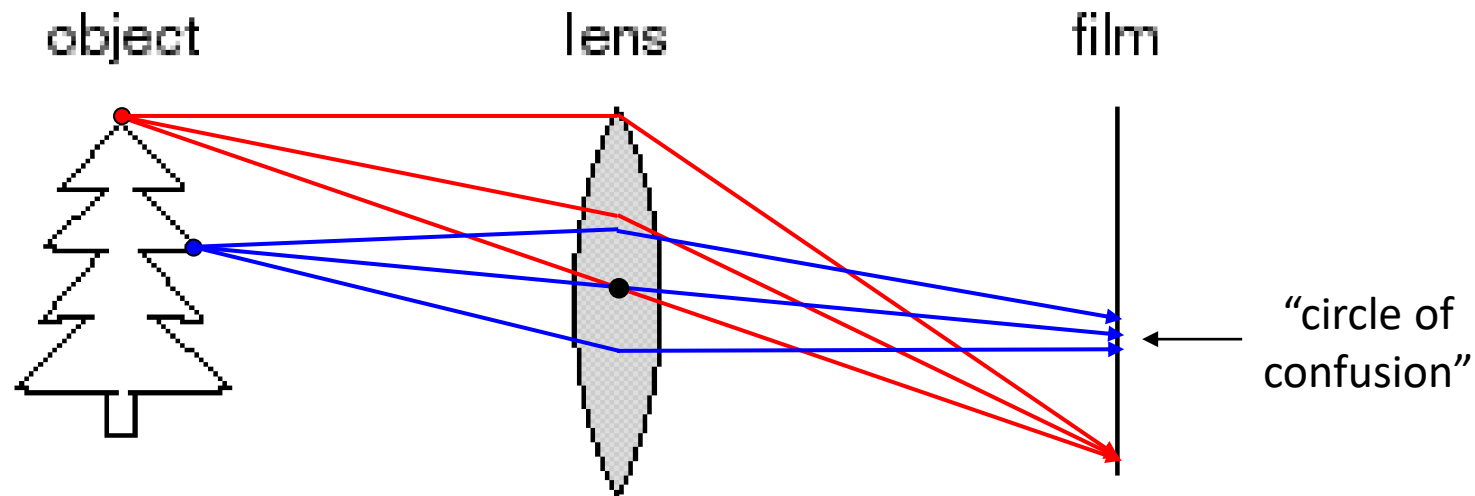
[Slide by Steve Seitz]

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# Adding a lens



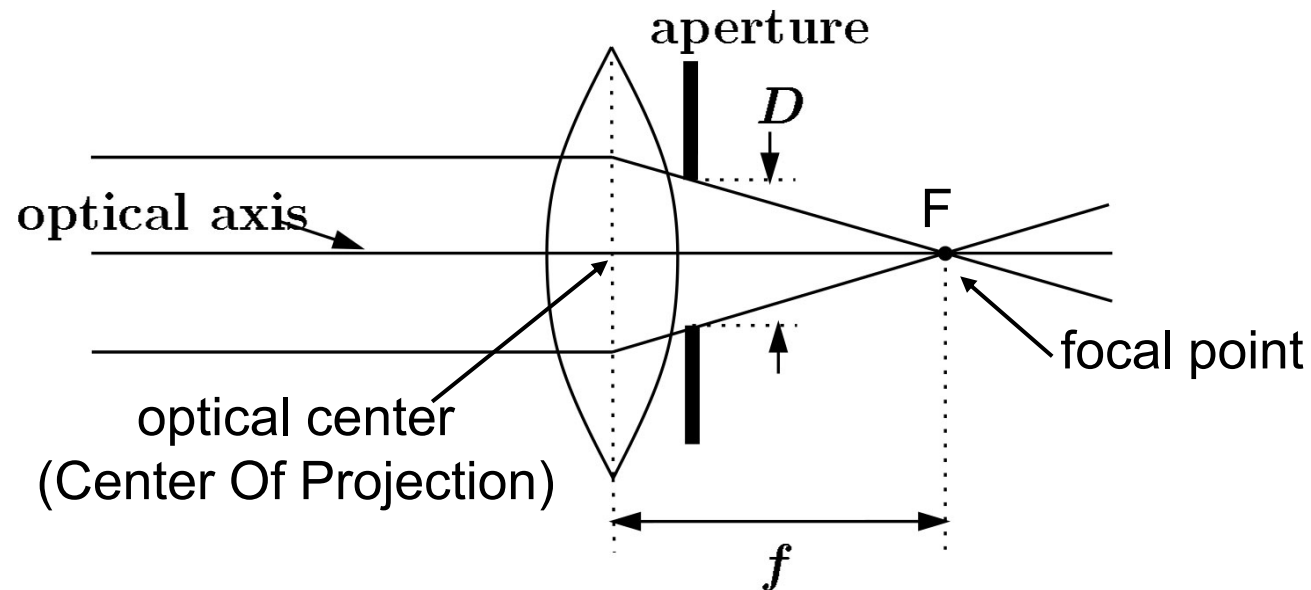
A lens focuses light onto the film

- Rays passing through the center are not deviated
- There is a specific distance at which objects are “in focus”
  - other points project to a “circle of confusion” in the image

[Slide by Steve Seitz]



# Lenses



A lens focuses rays parallel to its axis onto a single **focal point**

- Focal point is on a plane located at a distance **f (focal length)** beyond the plane of the lens
  - $f$  is a function of the shape and index of refraction of the lens
- Aperture of diameter **D** restricts the range of rays
  - aperture may be on either side of the lens
- Lenses are typically spherical (easier to produce)

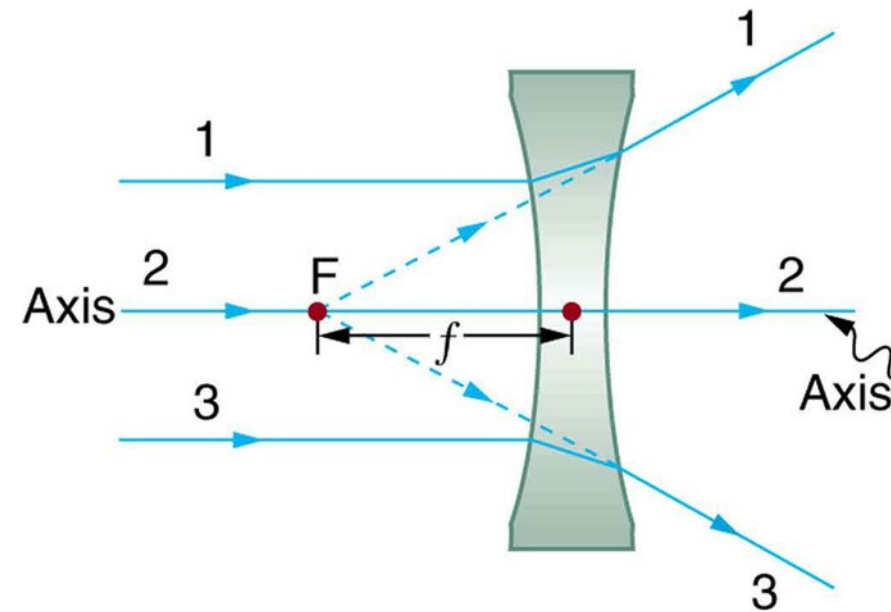
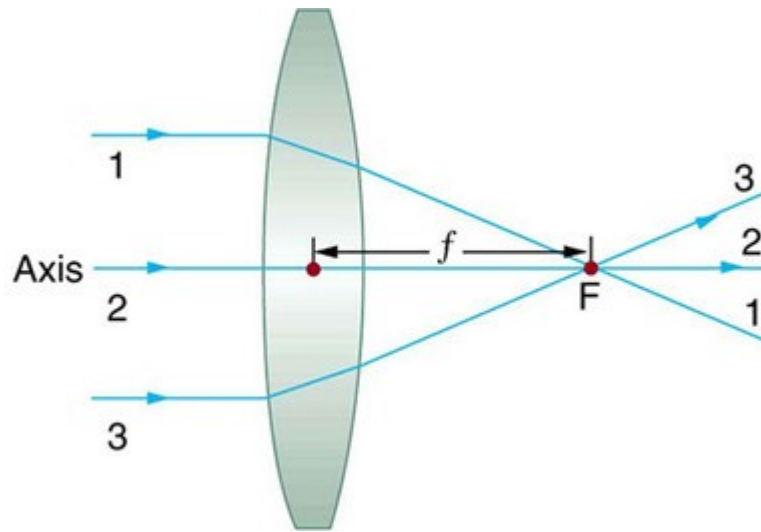
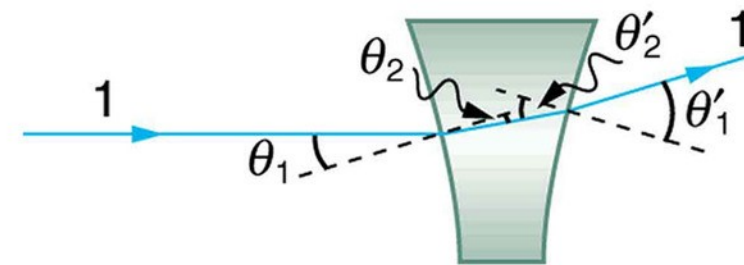
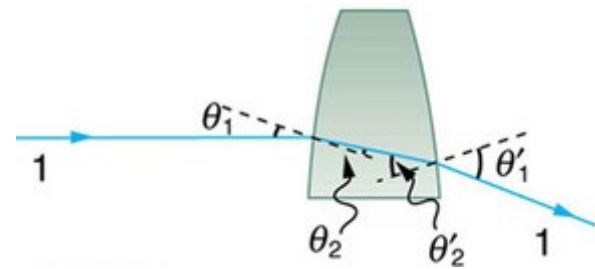
[Slide by Steve Seitz]



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# Thin lenses



[See here](#)

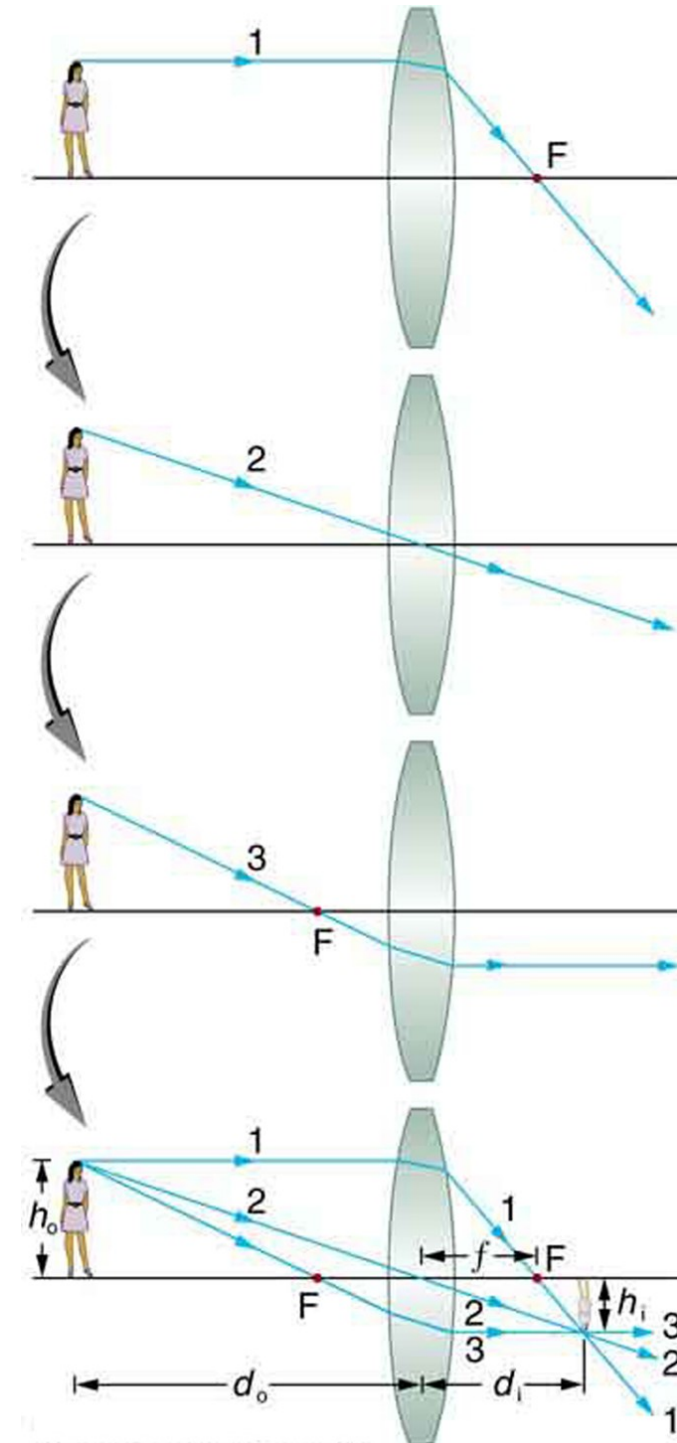
Converging – Convex lens

Diverging – Concave lens

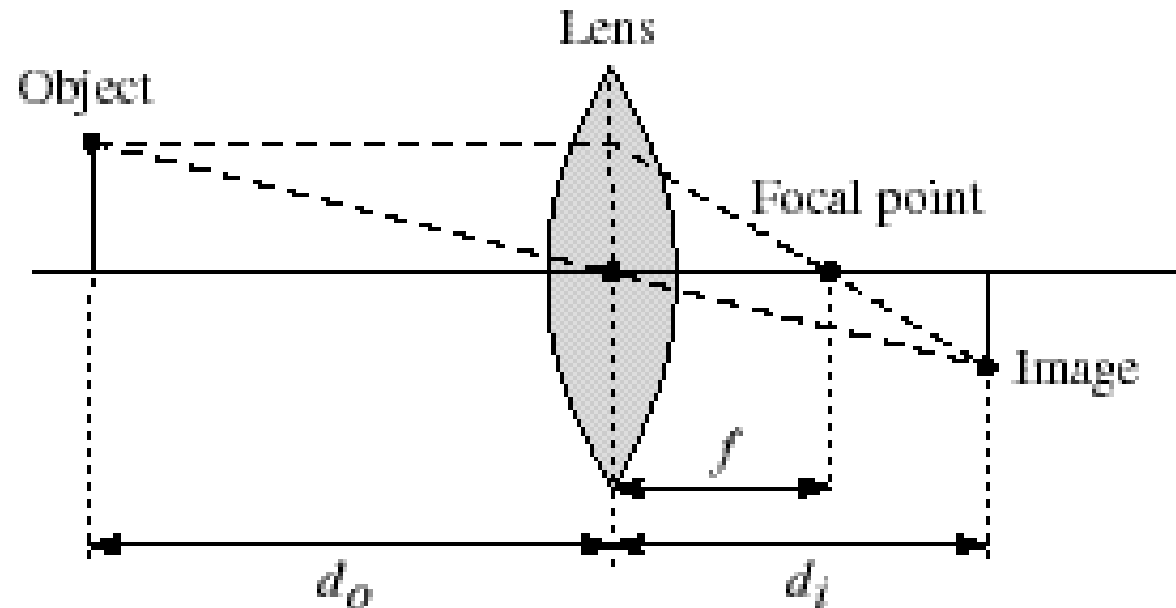
# Thin lenses – ray tracing

- Five rules for image formation with thin lenses
  1. A ray entering a converging lens parallel to its axis passes through the focal point  $F$  of the lens on the other side.
  2. A ray entering a diverging lens parallel to its axis seems to come from the focal point  $F$ .
  3. A ray passing through the center of either a converging or a diverging lens does not change direction.
  4. A ray entering a converging lens through its focal point exits parallel to its axis.
  5. A ray that enters a diverging lens by heading toward the focal point on the opposite side exits parallel to the axis.

[See here](#)



# Thin lens equation



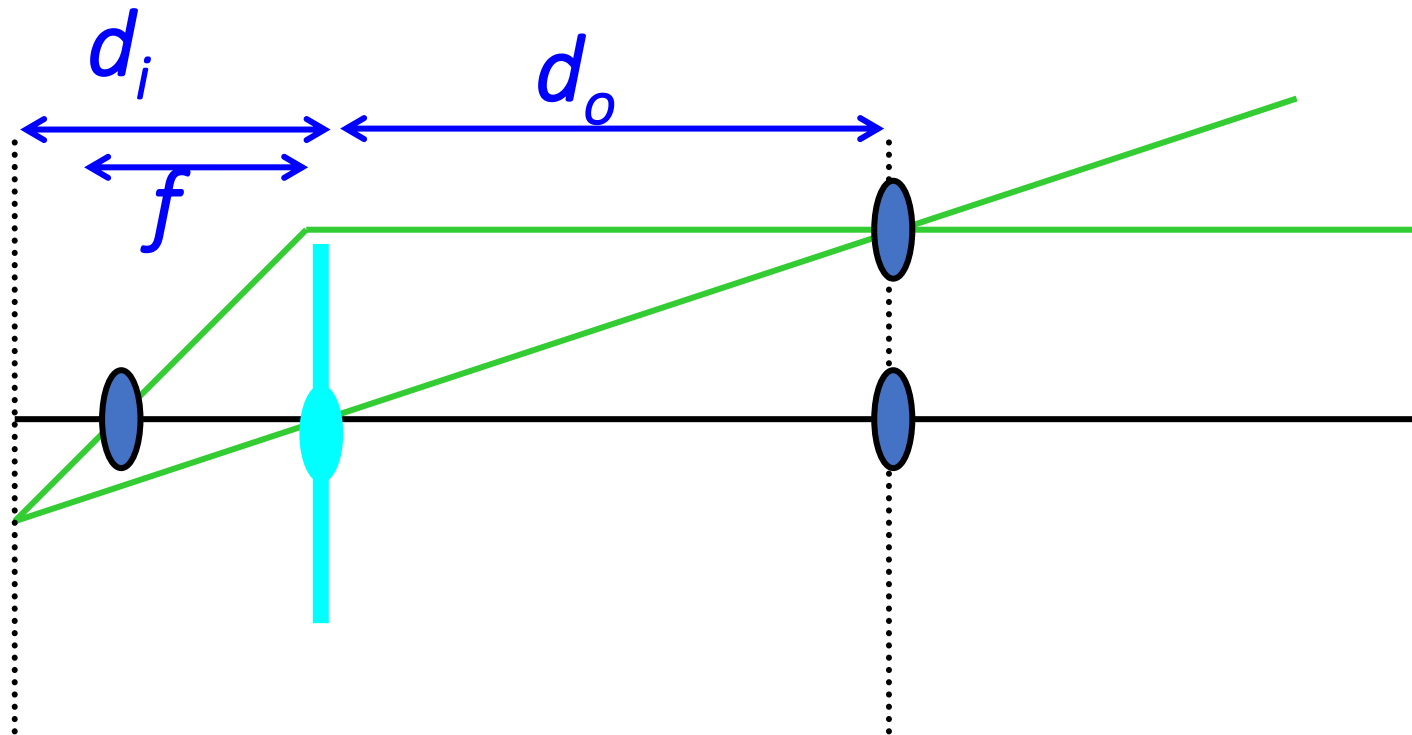
Thin lens equation: 
$$\frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

- Any object point satisfying this equation is in focus
- Thin lens applet (needs java player):  
[http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/java/Lens/lens\\_e.html](http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/java/Lens/lens_e.html) (by Fu-Kwun Hwang)

[Slide by Steve Seitz]



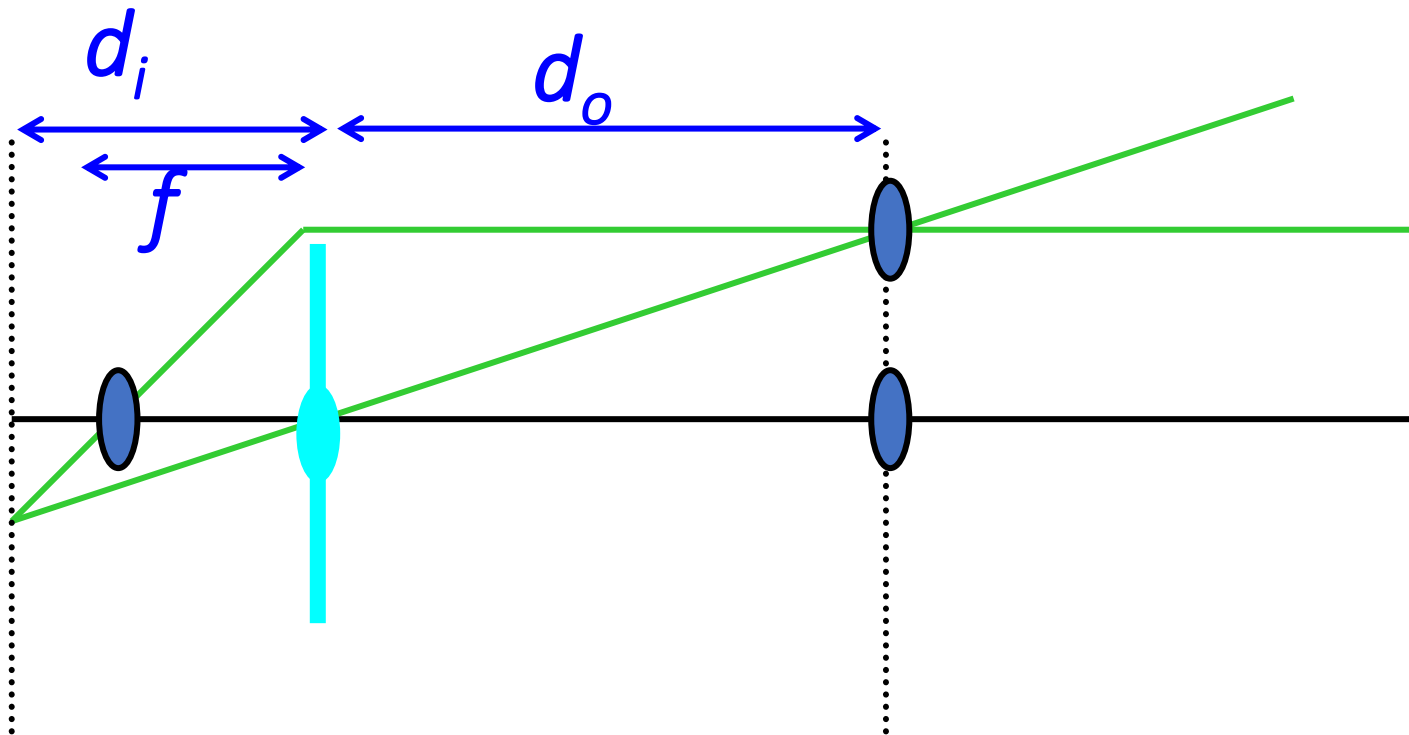
# Thin lens formula



[Slide by Fredo Durand]

# Thin lens formula

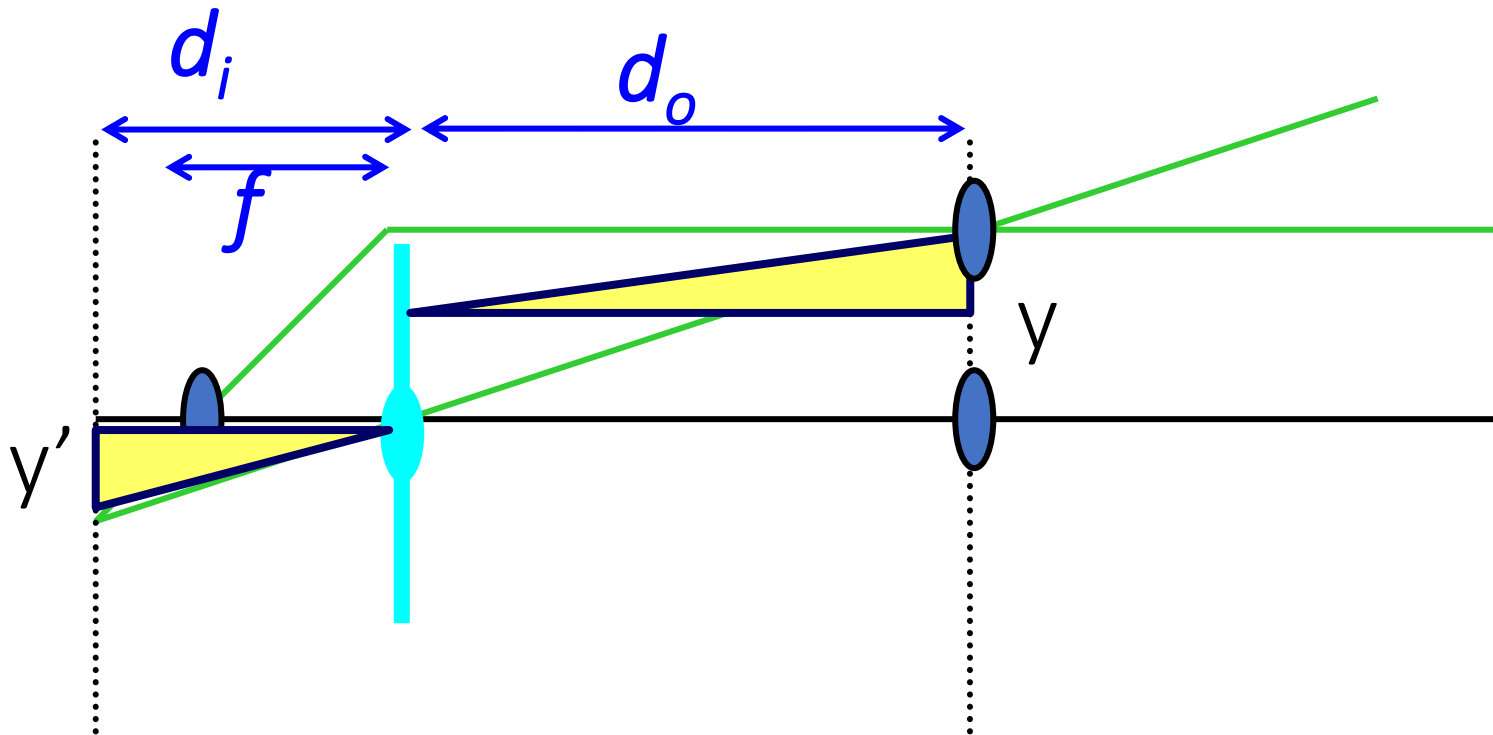
Use similar triangles!



[Slide by Fredo Durand]

# Thin lens formula

$$y'/y = d_i/d_o$$

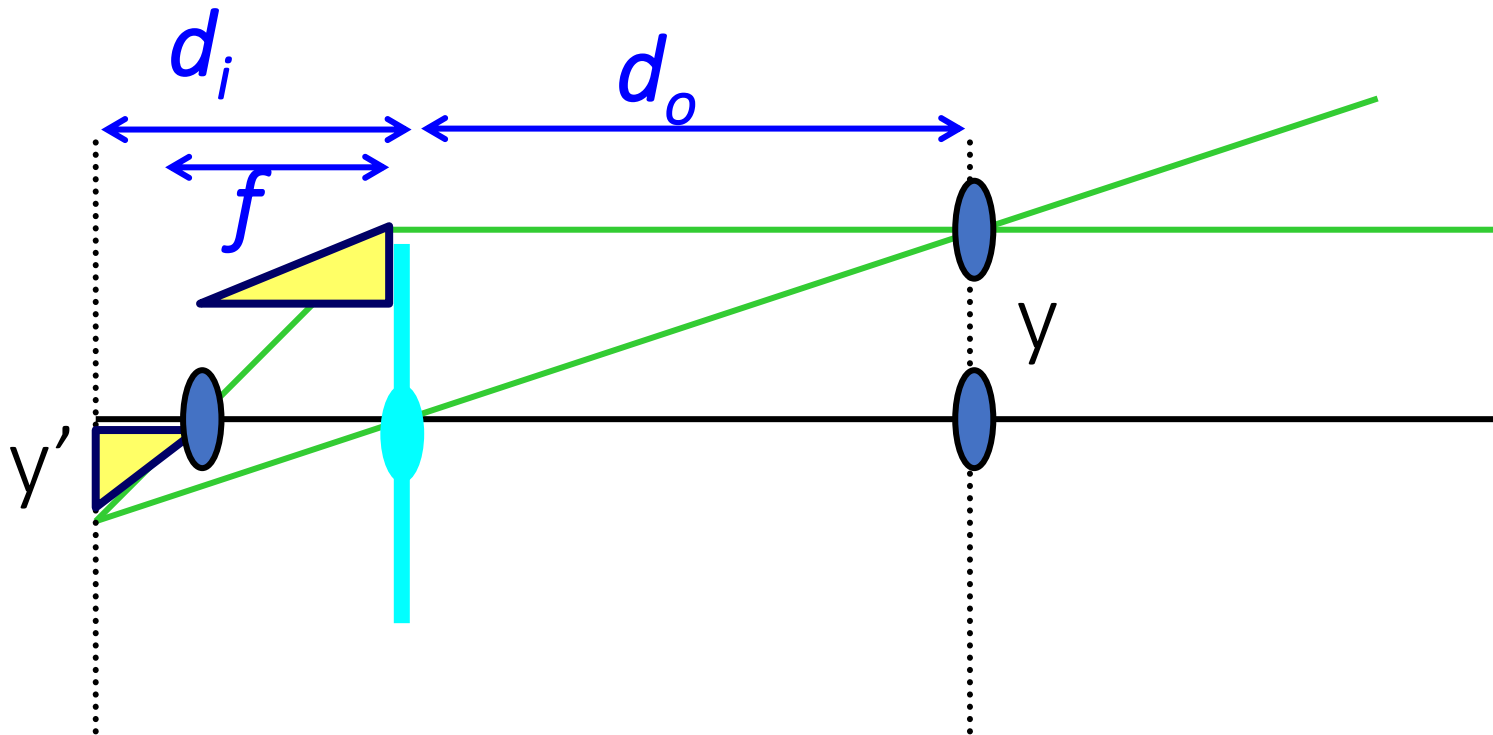


[Slide by Fredo Durand]

# Thin lens formula

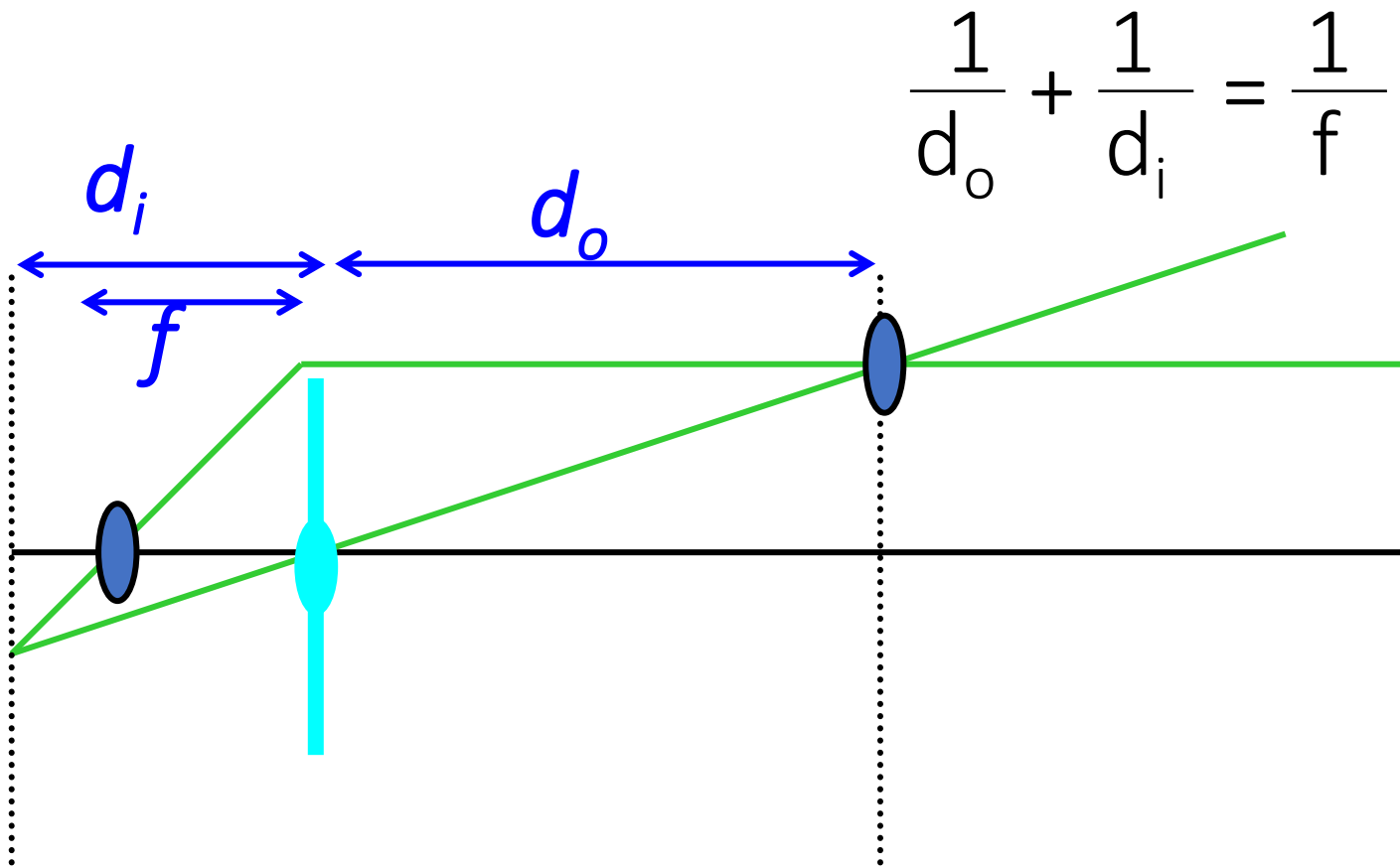
$$y'/y = d_i/d_o$$

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



[Slide by Fredo Durand]

# Thin lens formula



$$\frac{1}{d_o} + \frac{1}{d_i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

Any point satisfying the thin lens equation is in focus.

[Slide by Fredo Durand]

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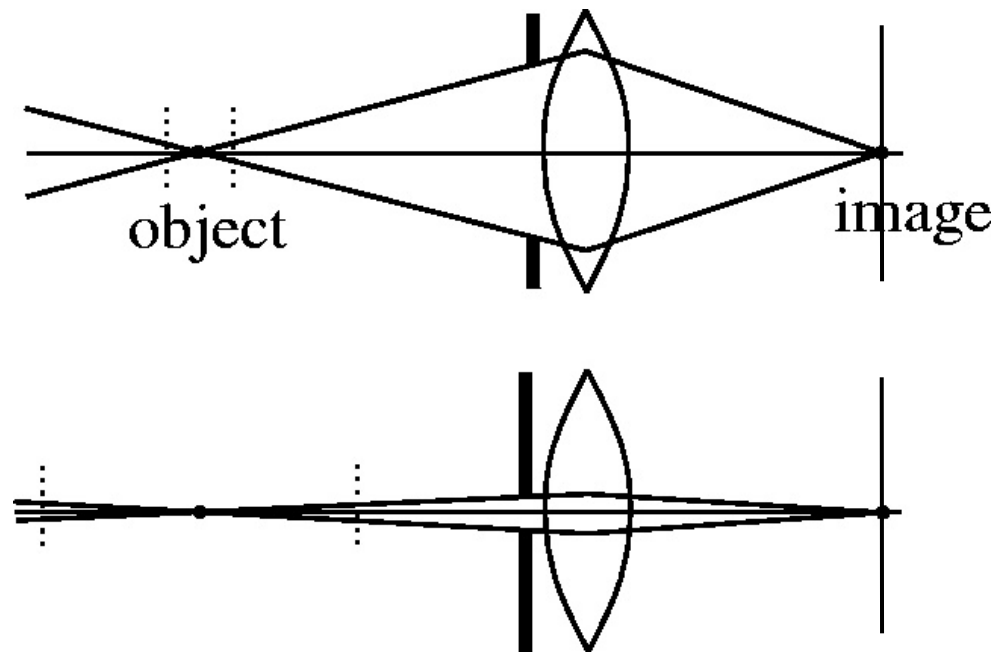
## Depth of field



<http://www.cambridgeincolour.com/tutorials/depth-of-field.htm>

[Slide by A. Efros]

# Depth of field



f / 5.6



f / 32

Changing the aperture size affects depth of field

- A smaller aperture increases the range in which the object is approximately in focus
- But small aperture reduces amount of light – need to increase exposure

Flower images from Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth\\_of\\_field](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth_of_field)



## Depth of field



Large aperture = small DOF



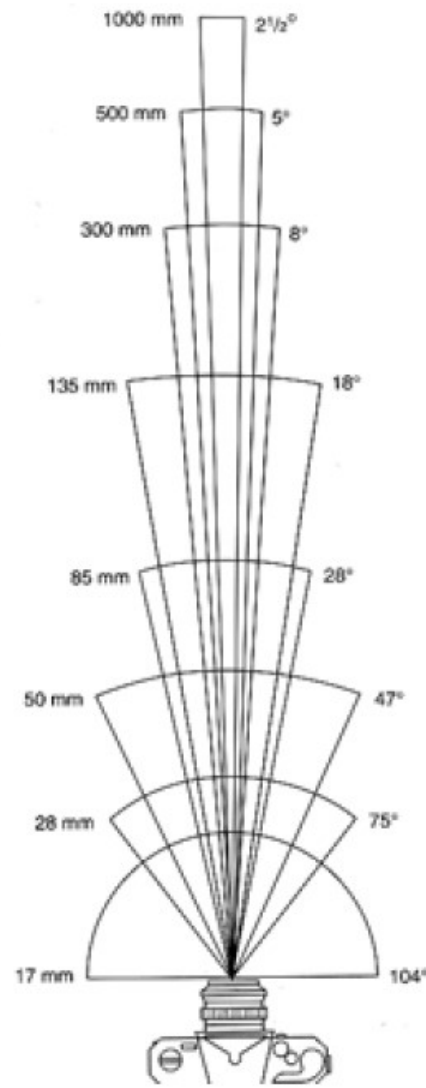
Small aperture = large DOF

[Slide by A. Efros]

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## Field of view



17mm



28mm



50mm

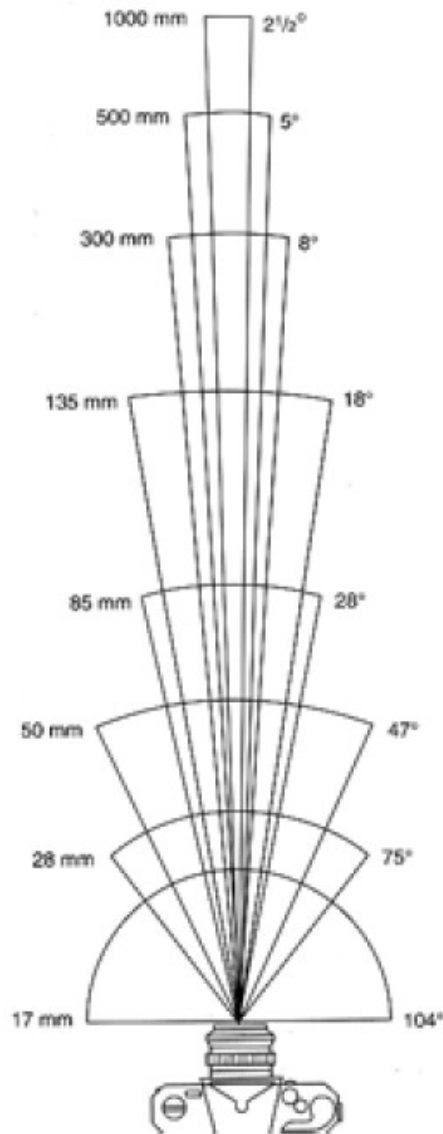


85mm

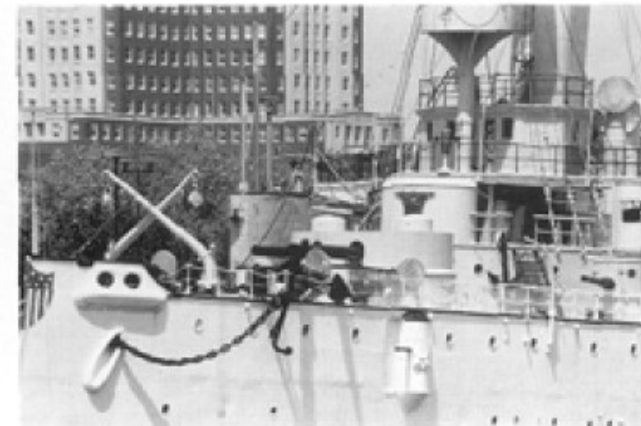
### From London and Upton

[Slide by A. Efros]

## Field of view



135mm



300mm



500mm

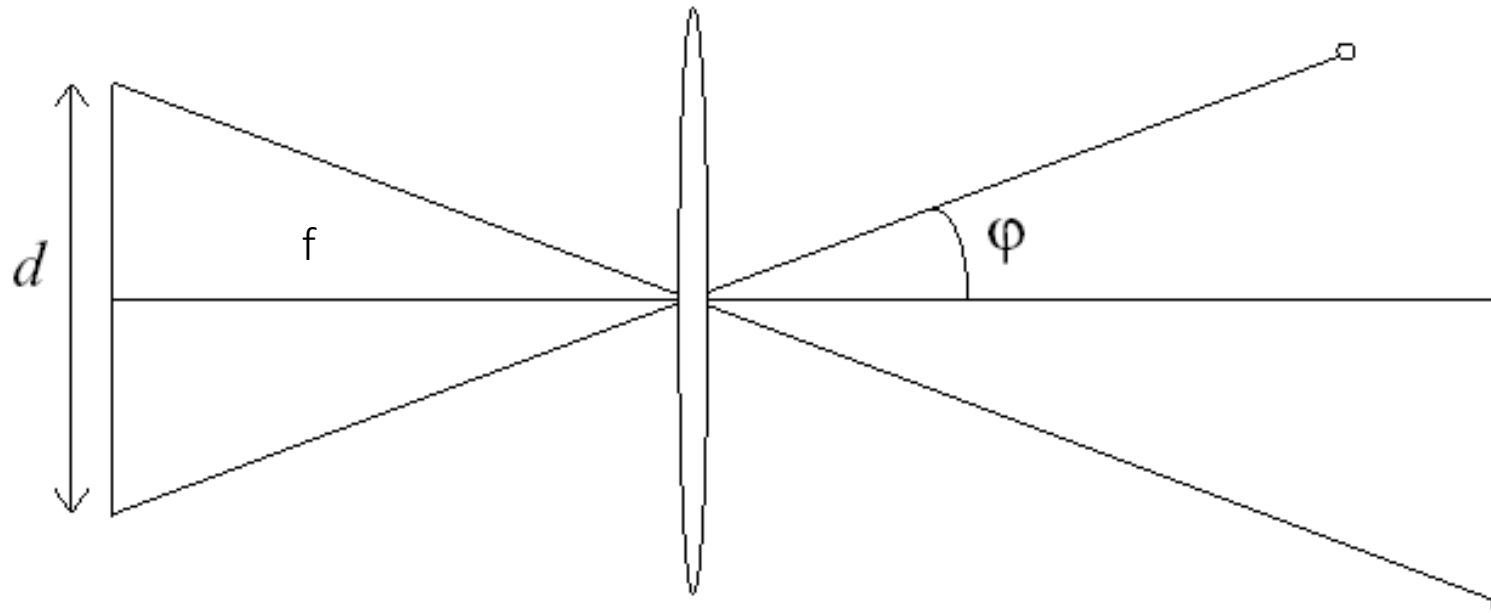


1000mm

### From London and Upton

[Slide by A. Efros]

# Field of view



FOV depends on focal length  $f$  and size of the camera sensor size  $d$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{d}{2f}\right)$$

Smaller FOV = larger Focal Length

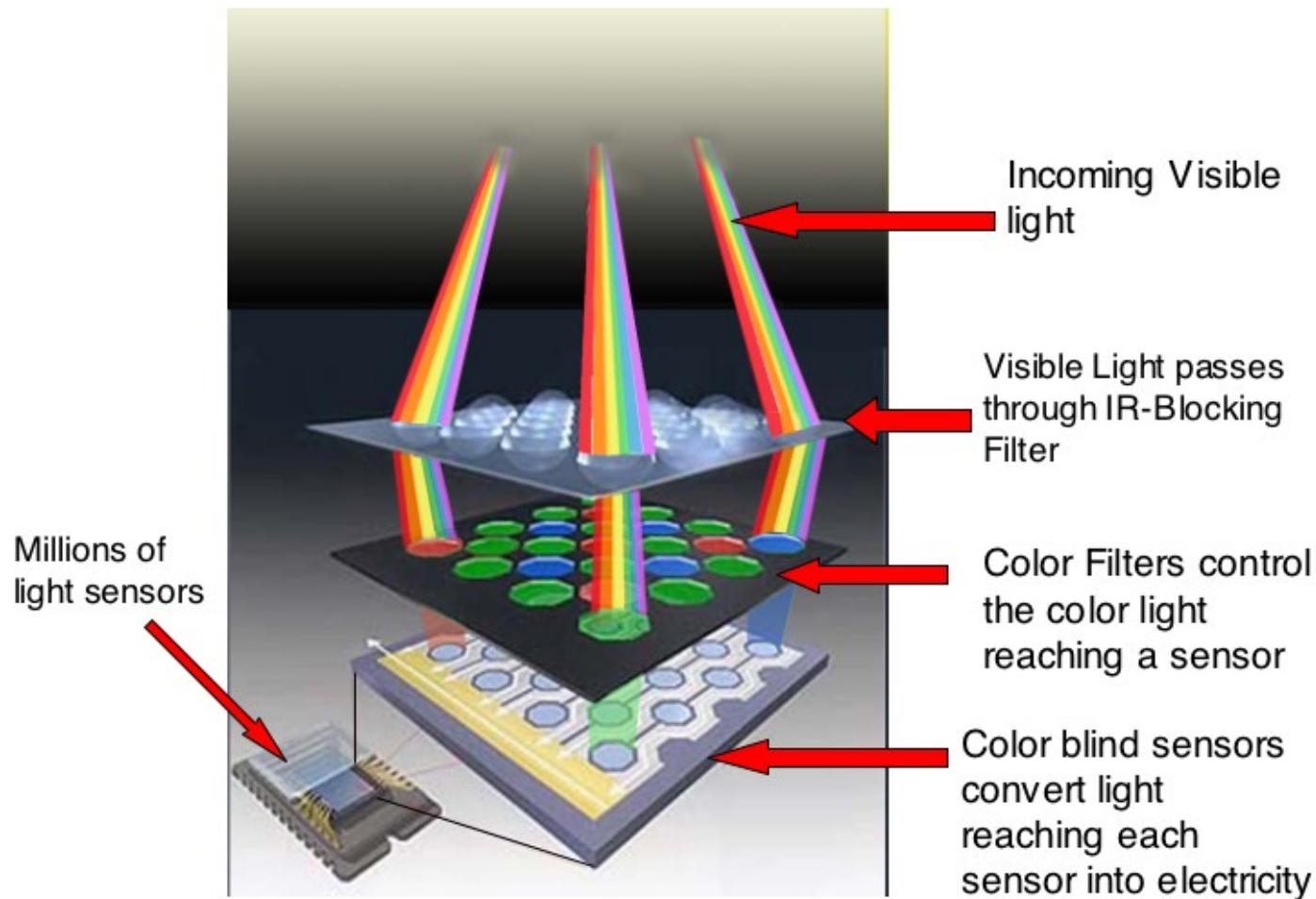
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# From light to pixels

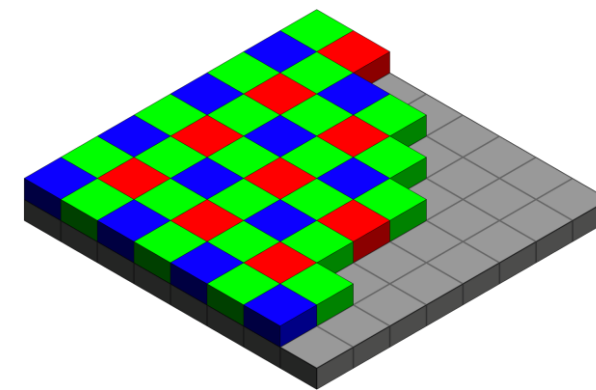
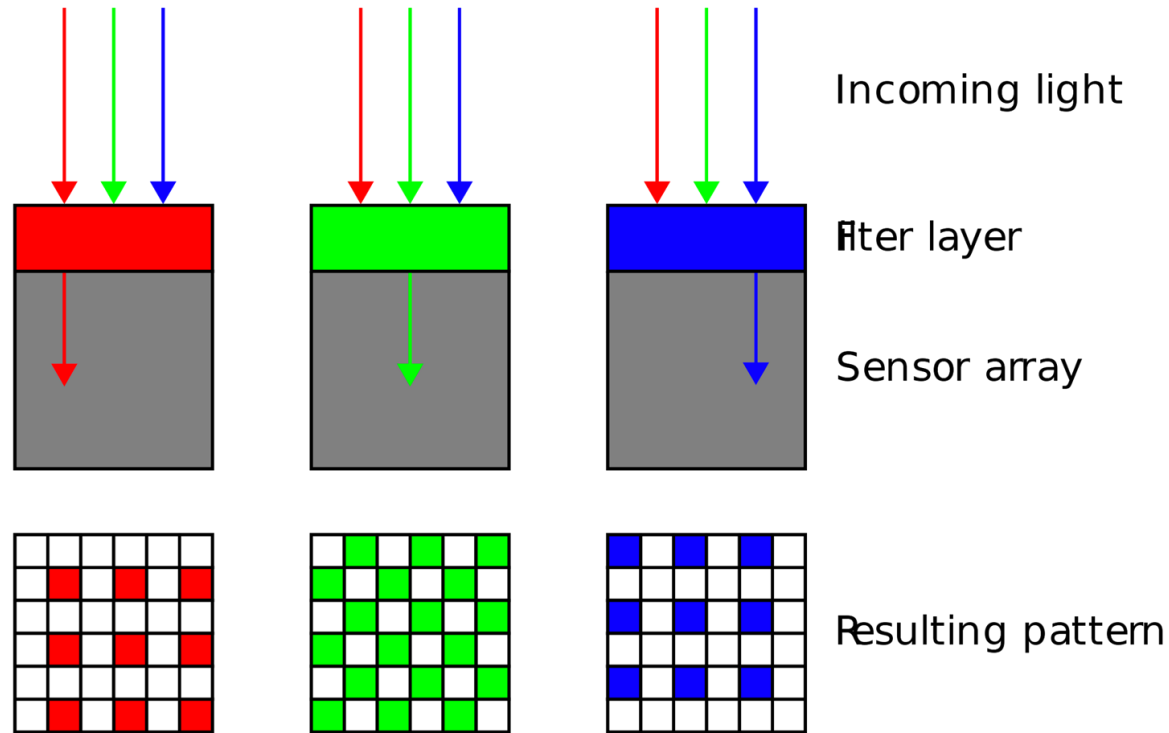
## RGB Inside the Camera



<https://sites.google.com/a/globalsystemscience.org/digital-earth-watch/tools/digital-cameras/light-entering-a-camera>

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

# Bayer filters



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayer\\_filter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayer_filter)

1/4 of pixels see red light (e.g.)

- Q: how do you get red at every pixel?
- A: Need to interpolate -- called *debayering*

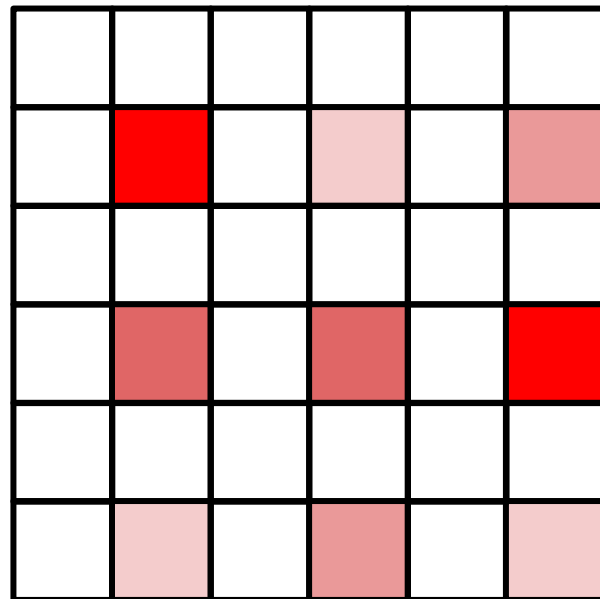
[Slide by Steve Seitz]



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# Debayering



	100		10		30
	50		50		100
	10		30		10

1/4 of pixels see red light (e.g.)

- Q: how do you get red at every pixel?
- A: Need to interpolate -- called *debayering*

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

## RGB images (three channel)

What we see



What we get out of the camera

[Slide by Steve Seitz]

## From now on: what to do with these RGB images



[Slide by Steve Seitz]

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# Thank you.

