

Near-infrared imaging

Computational Photography
CS-413

Damien Firmenich

What is Near-infrared ?

400nm

700nm

1100nm

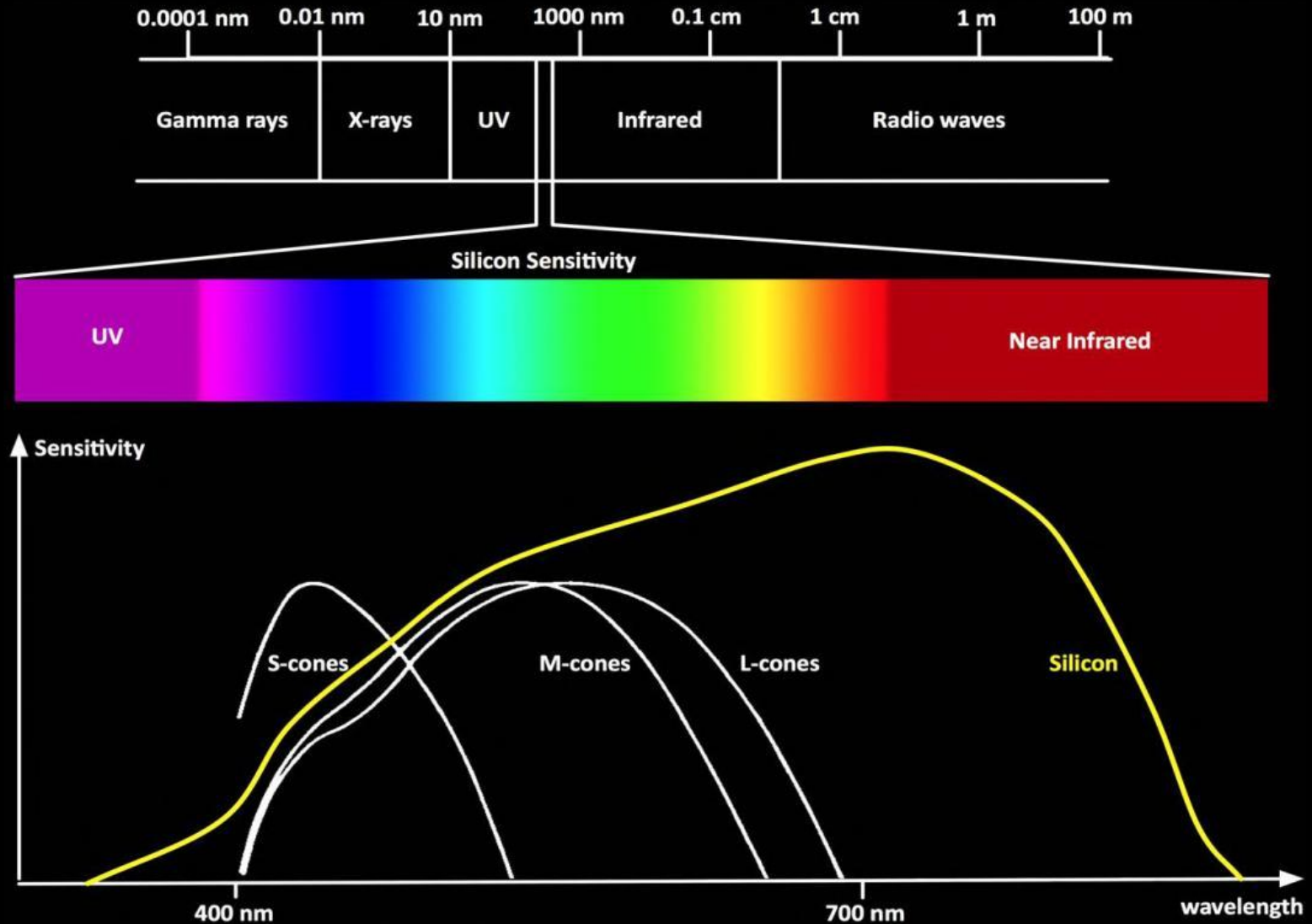


visible (RGB)

near-infrared (NIR)



Silicon sensitivity to NIR



Benefits of capturing visible + NIR spectrum

We can **exploit** the correlation and decorrelation of visible and NIR image frequencies and intensities to:

- **Enhance** the visual quality of images/videos
- **Extract** more accurate information about the scene

Computer vision applications

- Light source estimation
- Material reflectance
- Shadow detection
- Image segmentation
- Scene recognition
- Haze removal
- Skin smoothing



RGB
(visible)

Skin smoothing

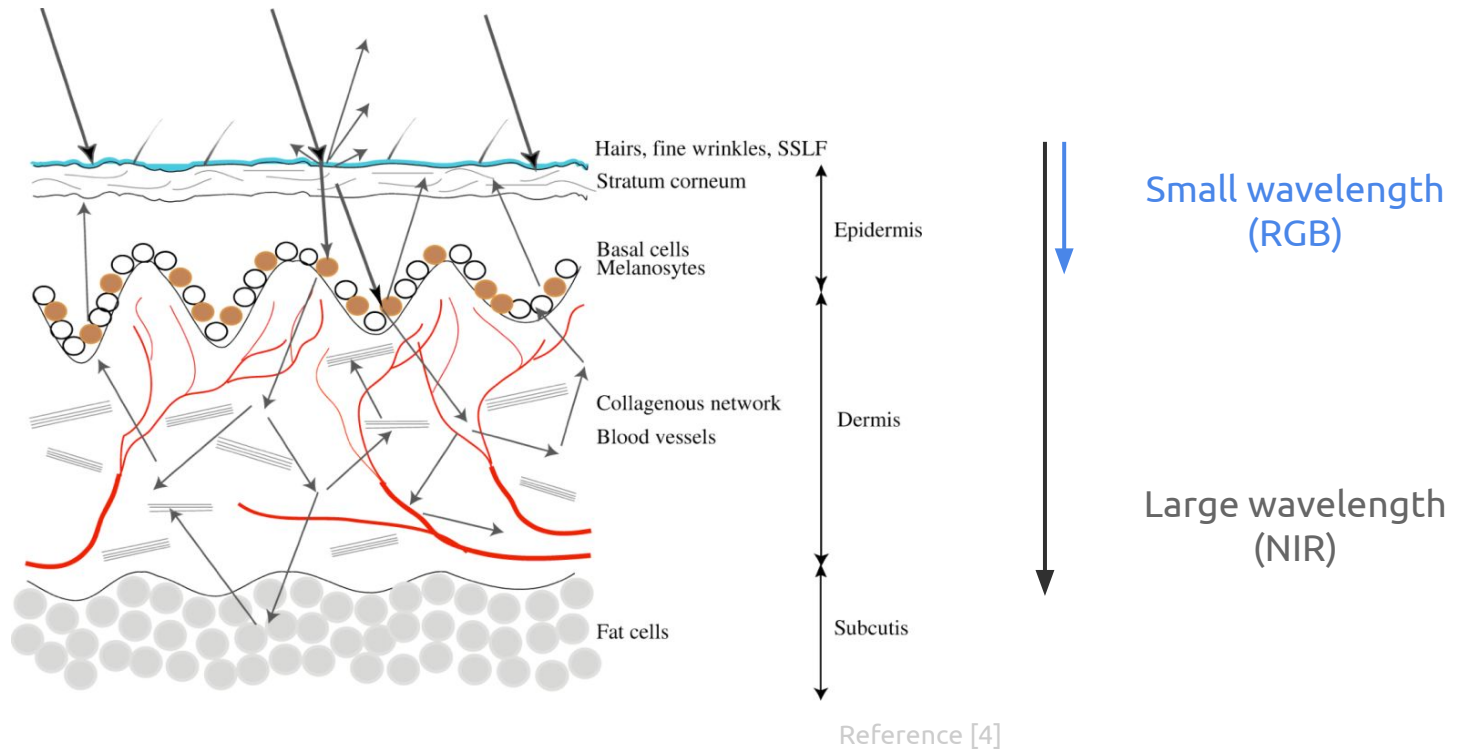


Reference [1]

NIR

Penetration of radiation in skin

Absorption and scattering of light is inversely proportional to its wavelength.



Intuition

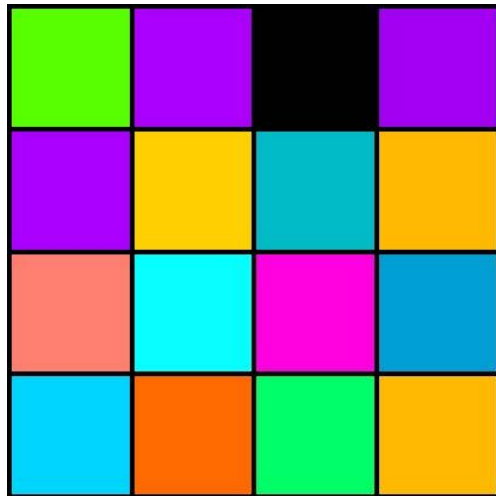
If NIR penetrates deeper into skin, then surface imperfections are less visible.

How to capture Near-infrared ?

Joint acquisition of RGB and NIR

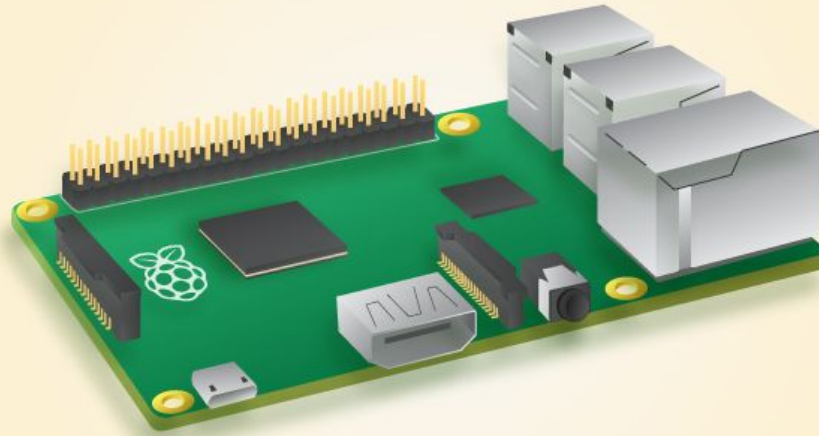


Two sensors acquisition

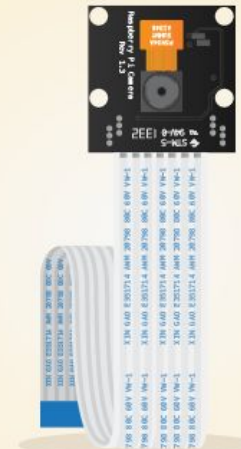
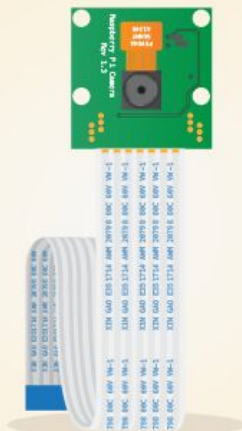


Single sensor acquisition

Two Raspberry Pi 2
(Model B)

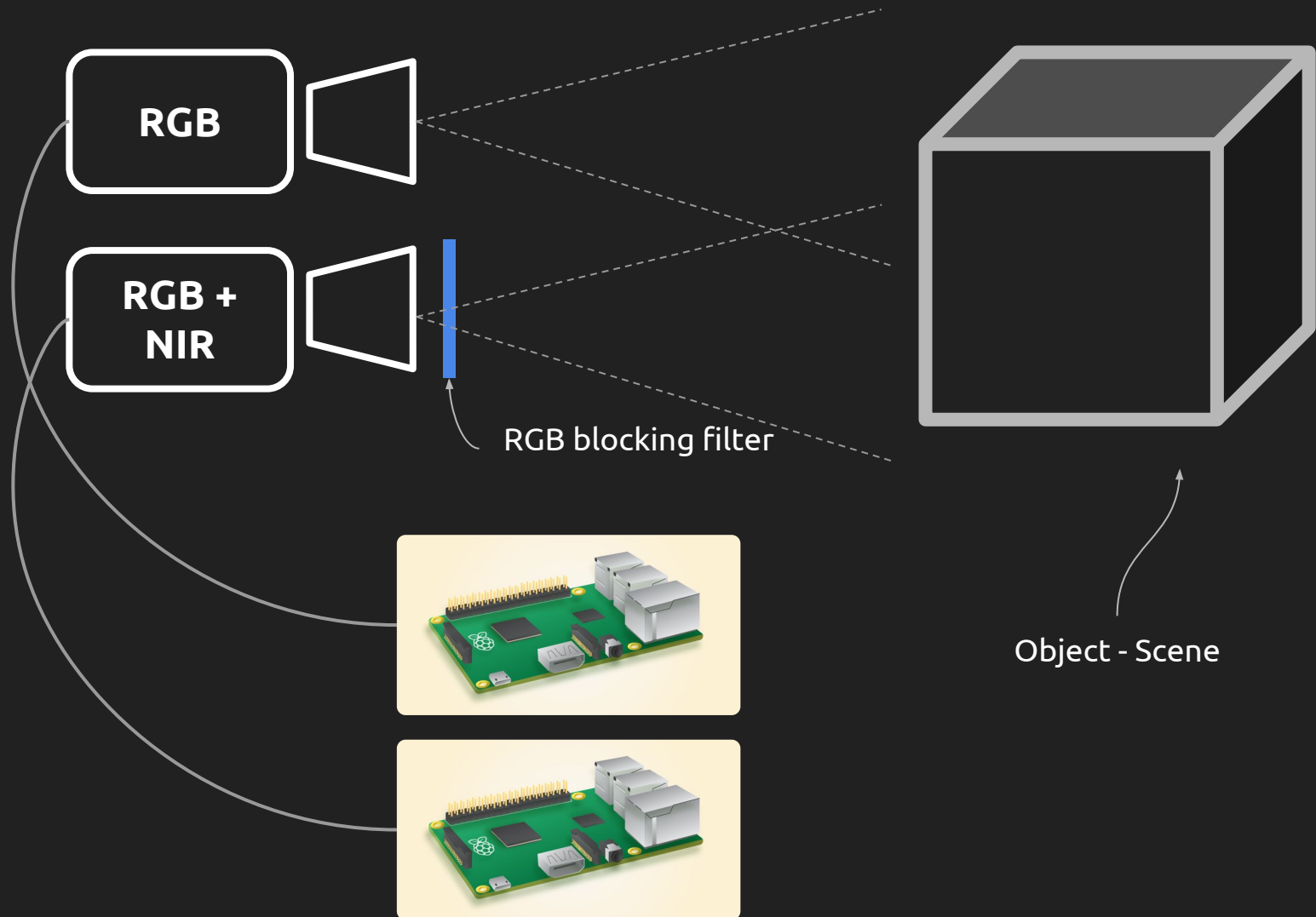


Pi Camera module

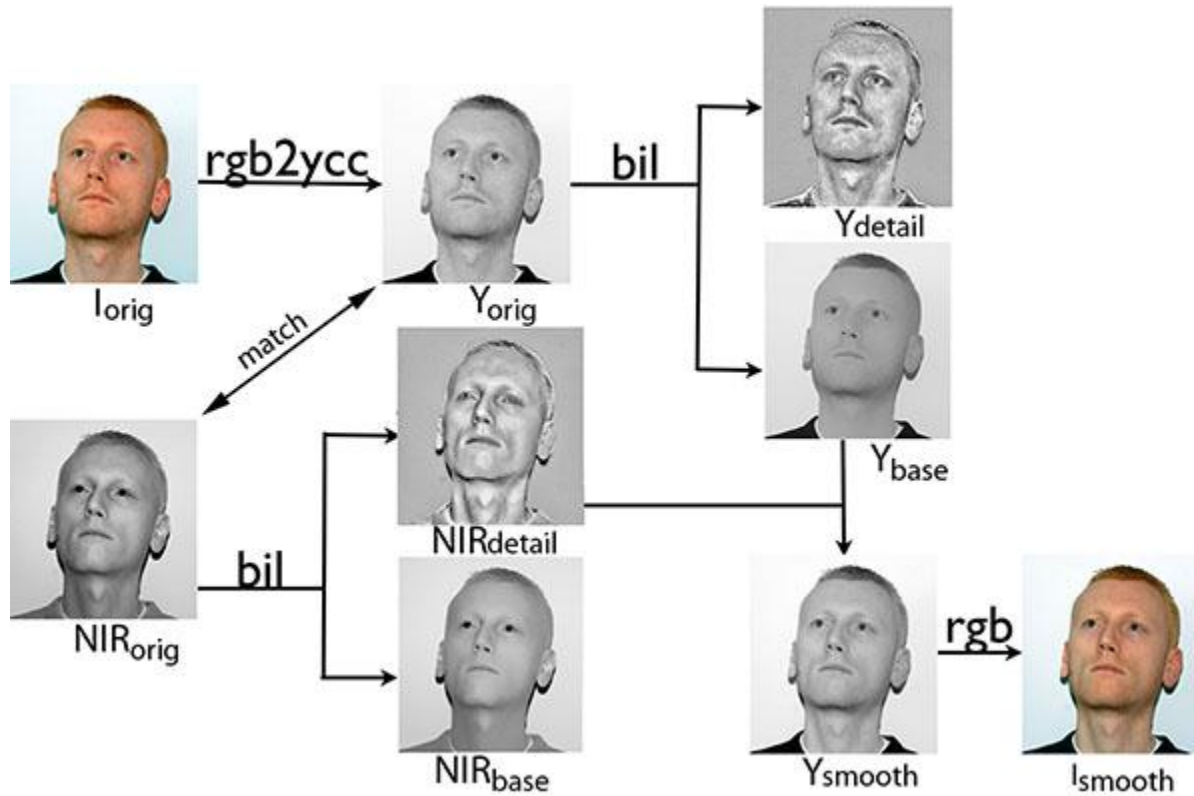


Pi Camera module NoIR (no
infrared filter)

Stereo cameras setup



Merging RGB and NIR





RGB + NIR pair

Result



Captured RGB and NIR image pair

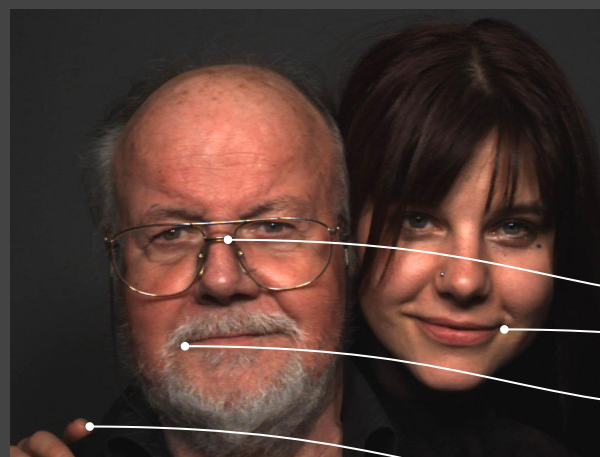


Misaligned from stereo capture

Aligned with affine transformation



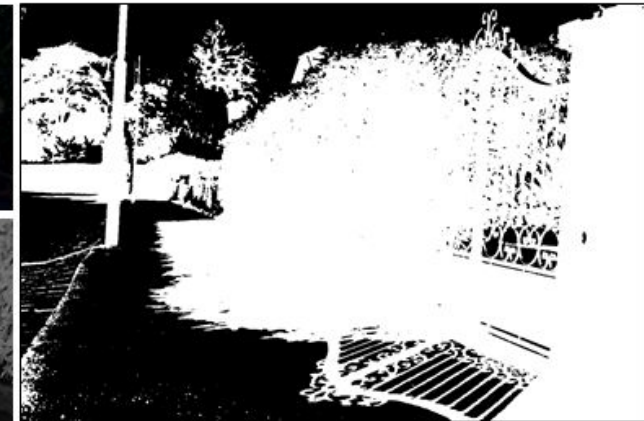
Find matching features in image pair



Dehazing



Shadow detection & removal



Depth from stereo



Proposed project structure

1. Preparation of the Raspberry Pi (operating system + environment)
2. Preparation of the cameras in stereo setup
3. Registration algorithm to align the captured images
4. Merging algorithm to combine RGB + NIR and smooth skin
5. Extra
 - Dehazing
 - Shadow detection and removal
 - Depth from stereo

References

- [1] C. Fredembach, N. Barbuscia and S. Süsstrunk
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- [2] M. Brown, S. Süsstrunk
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Proc. IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR 2011), p. 177-184
- [3] D. Firmenich, M. Brown, S. Süsstrunk
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- [3] R. Szeliski
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- [4] T. Igarashi, K. Nishino, and S.K. Nayar
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