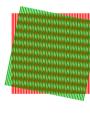


## **Sampling and Frequency (1)**

Lu Sheng (盛律) Spring 2024









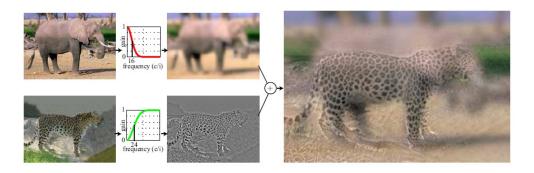




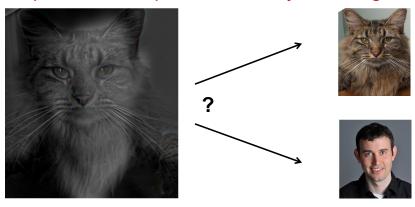
Why does a lower resolution image still make sense to us? What information do we loss?







Why do we get different, distancedependent interpretations of hybrid images?

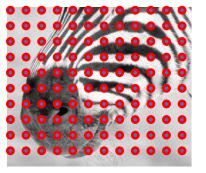




## **Sampling**

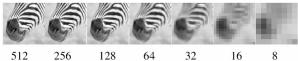








Throw away every other row and column to create a 0.5 size image





- Big image
  - Hair on the nose

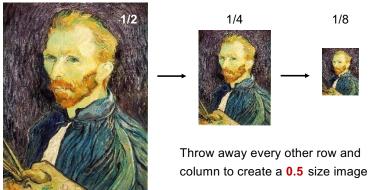


- Smaller images
  - Stripes on the nose

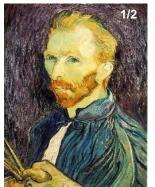


- Smallest image
  - Nose

## Image subsampling



## Image subsampling



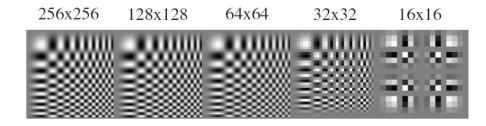




2x subsample

4x subsample

## Sampling and aliasing

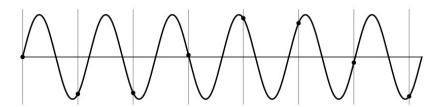


Tremendously change of spatial distribution → aliasing (混叠) artifacts

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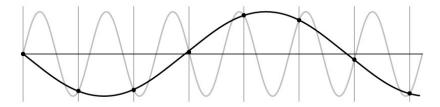
## Aliasing problem



• 1D example: sinewave



## Aliasing problem

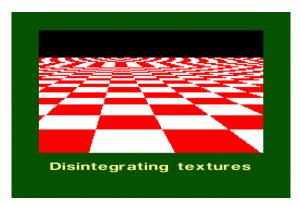


• 1D example: sinewave



- Subsample may be dangerous
- Some typical errors may appear:
  - Car wheels rolling the wrong way in movies
  - · Checkerboards disintegrate in ray tracing
  - Striped shirts look funny on color television







#### Aliasing and Moiré patterns



Gong 96, 1932, Claude Tousignant, Musée des Beaux-Arts de Montréal



## Aliasing in videos



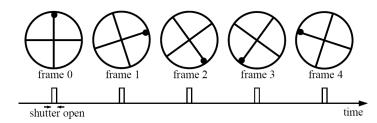


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#### Aliasing in videos

- Imagine a spoked wheel moving to the right (rotating clockwise)
- If camera shutter is only open for a fraction of a frame time

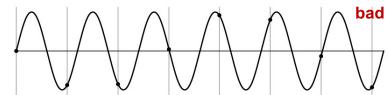


Without dot, wheel appears to be rotating slowly backwards! (counterclockwise)



#### Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem

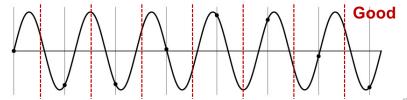
- When sampling a signal at discrete intervals, the sampling frequency must be larger than  $2 \times f_{\text{max}}$
- $f_{
  m max}$  : maximum frequency of the input signal
- This will allow to reconstruct the original perfectly from the sampled version





#### Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem

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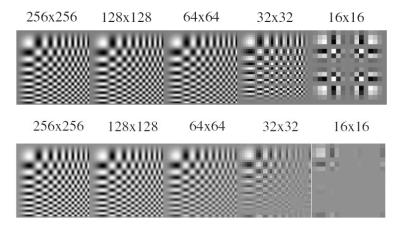


#### How to fix aliasing?

- Solutions?
- Better sensors: sampling more often
- Get rid of all frequencies that are greater than half the new sampling frequency
  - Will lose information
  - · But it's better than aliasing
  - Apply a smoothing (low pass) filter

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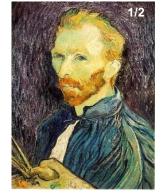
#### Algorithm for downsampling by factor of k

- 1. Start with im(h, w)
- 2. Appy low-pass filter
  im blur = imfilter(im, f low pass)
- 3. Sample every other pixel
  im small = im blur(1:k:end, 1:k:end)

Note that the bandwidth of  $f_low_pass$  should be larger than twice the size of the sampling factor



#### Subsampling without filtering







2x subsample

4x subsample 24



#### Subsampling with Gaussian pre-filtering

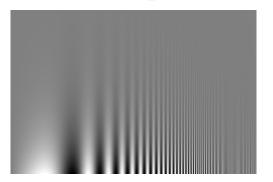








**Frequency** 

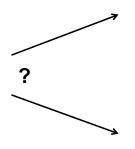


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#### Why do we get different, distancedependent interpretations of hybrid images?







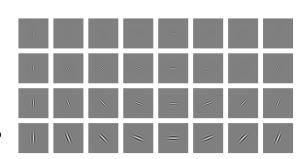




## Clues from human perception

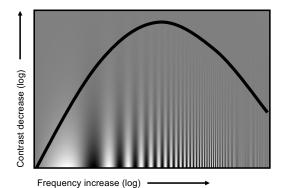
Early processing in human filters for orientations and scales of frequency

Early visual processing: Multi-scale edge and blob filters





## Campbell-Robson contrast sensitivity curve



Perceptual cues in the mid-high frequencies dominate perception



# When we see an image from far away, we are effectively subsampling it!





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Salvador Dali "Gala Contemplating the Mediterranean Sea, which at 30 meters becomes the portrait of Abraham Lincoln", 1976







Salvador Dali
"Gala Contemplating the Mediterranean Sea, which at 30 meters becomes the portrait of Abraham Lincoln", 1976





- Sampling
- Aliasing and Anti-aliasing
- Human response of frequency and hybrid images