

# Mobile Depth from Focus and Applications

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## Abstract

Depth information is crucial in providing scene understanding for many post-processing applications in computational photography. While depth maps can be easily obtained through stereo cameras or external devices such as infrared sensors, it is difficult in mobile photography because of hardware limitation. In this project, we will implement depth-by-focus, sweeping a single lens across various focus distances and composite an approximate depth map. The depth map will be improved by segmentation and bilateral filtering. We will then demonstrate the effectiveness of the technique by utilizing the depth map and simulate light-field photography as well as synthetic depth of field.

## CR Categories:

**Keywords:** depth from focus, depth map, tablet, computational photography

## 1 Introduction

Mobile devices have become the most common photography means, and they have presented a new set of opportunities and challenges for computational photography. While many applications take advantage of these devices' location, accelerometer, and other meta data, the inherent hardware limitation on size computation power makes it worth revisiting prior works on computational photography to this application. Specifically, since depth information is one of the most useful piece of scene understanding, we wish to demonstrate a mobile solution producing a depth map that assist in computational photography. Since most mobile devices have only one camera (lens) and no active focusing equipment, we will attempt to implement depth from focus, approximating depth

information from images captured at different depths.

## 2 Prior Work

Depth from Focus is a technique that has been studied for decades [Grossmann 1987] and with numerous applications [Nourbakhsh et al. 1997]. ...

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Depth Sampling

At each focus distance, we densely sampled 36x27 patches ... sobel filter... threshold...

### 3.2 Depth Map Generation

One of the inherent problem in sharpness calculations, as well as in all focusing methods in general, is that they fail on textureless surfaces. Therefore, after obtaining the best focus distance and best sharpness pair,  $\langle d_i, \lambda_i \rangle$ , for each sample point, we first correct for points sampled at low texture patches. Every sample point whose sharpness is below some predefined threshold,  $\Lambda$ , will update its sharpness by finding the most common depth value in the patches around it. This is achieved by a simple voting scheme: each of the nine pixels will cast a vote for the depth value it represents, and its vote is weighted by its confidence, which is the normalized sharpness value.

Then, we simply naively assume the entire patch exists at the same depth, thus generating a blocky depth map as in ?? of the same dimension as the input image. Next, we take a full-colored frame from the input stack as reference image, and use joint bilateral filtering to smooth out the patch boundaries. This is because we want fairly aggressive smoothing while preserving edges from the color space.

This gives us our first approximate depth map, as shown in ??. We quickly realized that any frame we could choose from the stack could not serve as a good edge reference, because at least some part of the image is out of focus. We can solve the problem if we had an all-in-focus image, but we could only get a good all-in-focus image if we had a better depth map. To solve this problem, we iteratively refined our depth map by generating all-in-focus image based on the current depth map ??. This provides us highly accurate depth map with

### **3.3 All-in-Focus Imaging**

#### **3.3.1 Calibration**

### **3.4 Synthetic Depth of Field Application**

## **4 Concolutions and Further Works**

### **Acknowledgements**

### **References**

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