



Computer Vision

Optical Filters

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Optical Filters

Overview:

- Usage of filters
- Long pass and short pass filters
- Band pass filters
- Comparing band pass and short/long pass filters
- Filter techniques
- Exercise
- Sensor response curve
- Spectral transmission curve
- Polarisation filter
- Inspector

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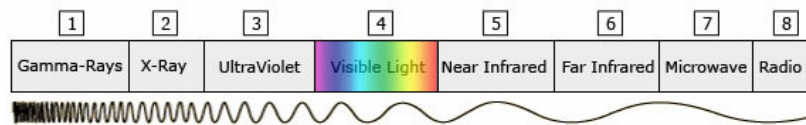
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2

Optical Filters

Optical Filter:

An optical filter is a transparent medium which selectively changes the intensity or spectral composition of the light that is being transmitted through the filter.



28-8-2008

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3

Optical Filters



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4

Usage of Optical Filters

- Color camera's which use a RGB bayer interpolation use a red, green or blue filter for each pixel.
- For selectively transmitting light to view specified colours in a higher contrast
- For dimming reflections by selectively transmitting polarization directions of light
- For dimming transmitted light to make specific colors darker

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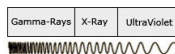
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5

Long and short pass filters

Short pass filters attenuate longer wavelengths and transmit (pass) shorter wavelengths.

- Ultraviolet filter



- Visible light filter



Long pass filters attenuate shorter wavelengths and transmit (pass) longer wavelengths.

- Infrared filter



- Visible light filter



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6

Band pass filter

Band pass filters are a combination of a long pass and a short pass filter. Band pass filters transmit (pass) specific wavelengths and attenuate others.

Short pass:

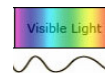


Long pass:



Band pass:

Long pass + Short pass



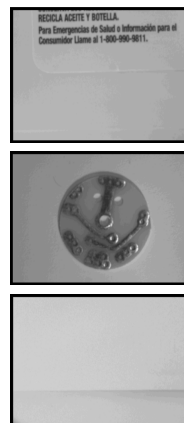
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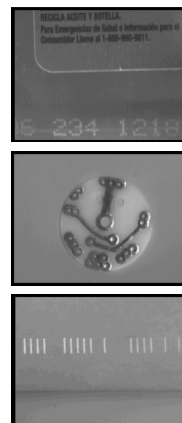
7

Band pass filter

Without band pass filter



With band pass filter

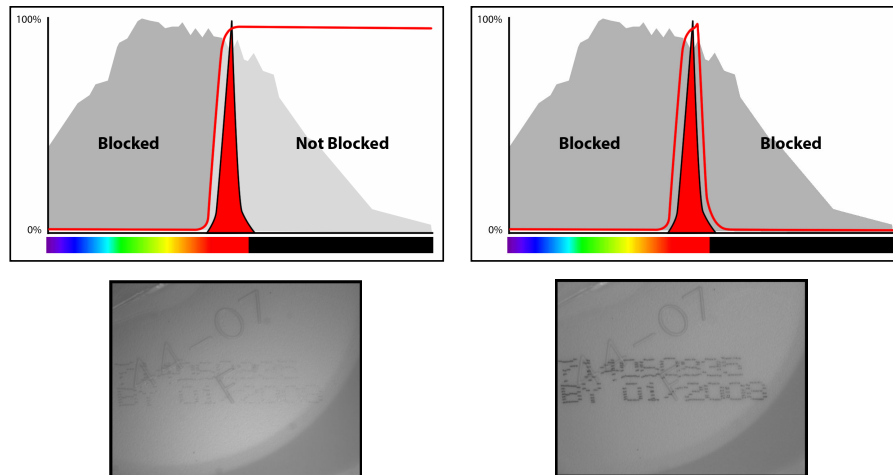


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 Vision Light Tech
creating optical solutions

8

Comparing long pass and band pass filters



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9

Filter techniques

Absorption filters

- Transmit specific wavelengths and absorbs others
- Cheaper
- Produces more heat
- Also transmits unwanted wavelengths (soft cutoff)
- Used for photography

Interference filters (Dichroic filters)

- Transmit specific wavelengths and reflect others
- More expensive
- Almost does not transmit unwanted wavelengths (hard cutoff)
- Relatively ease to make any bandpass filter
- Used for machine vision

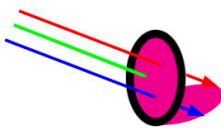
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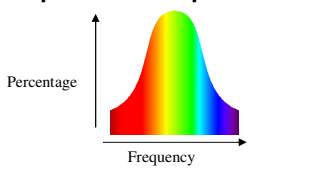
10

Filter techniques

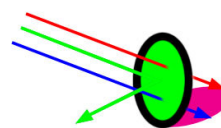
Absorption filters



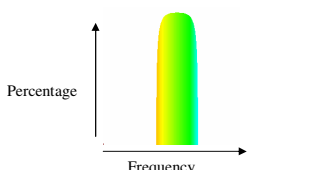
Spectral absorption curve



Interference filters (Dichroic filters)



Spectral reflection curve

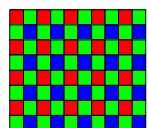


28-8-2008 Machine Vision Filters 11

Exercise: Using color filters and a greyscale camera to produce a color image

Use color_r.jl, color_g.jl and color_b.jl or make your own

- Use a greyscale camera to make three photo's. Using a Red filter, Green filter and Blue filter.
- Simulate a 3 CCD color camera
Hint: use MergeRGBChannels
- Simulate a single CCD color camera using a bayer interpolation with the three images.
Hint: Use Resample and ConvertCFAtoRGB888



Bayer filter

Question: Why does the result image appear green?

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Exercise: Using color filters and a greyscale camera to produce a color image

See for answers:

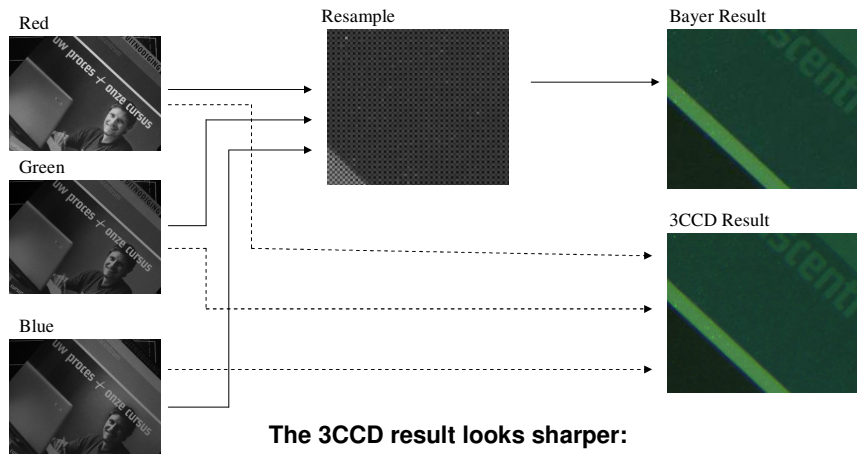
- a (*) **Demonstration**
- b) **3CCDSimulation.jls**
- c (*) **BayerSimulation.jls**

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13

Exercise: Using color filters and a greyscale camera to produce a color image



If possible it's better to use a grayscale camera with a color filter instead of a color camera

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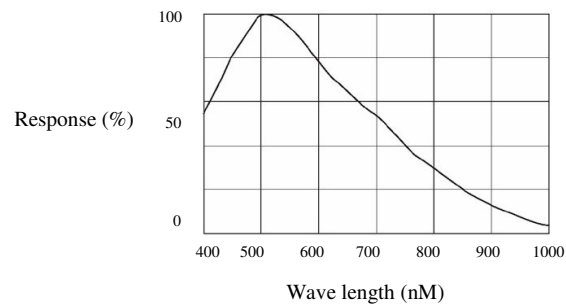
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14

Sensor response curve (Camera)

The sensor response curve describes the sensitivity of the camera sensor to specific frequencies of light. This curve differs with each camera brand / type.

Typical sensor response curve:



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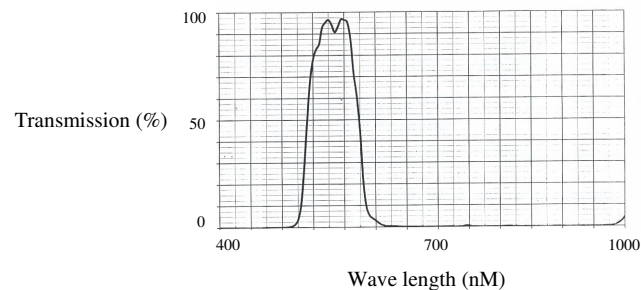
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15

Spectral transmission curve (Filter)

The spectral transmission curve describes the transmission of the filter in specific frequencies of light.

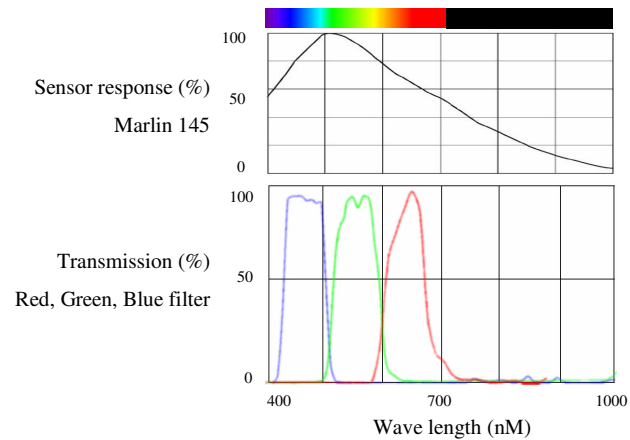
Typical spectral transmission curve:



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16

Why does the result image appear green?

The Marlin 145 camera has a $\pm 40\%$ higher sensor response for the frequency corresponding to green.

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17

Exercise: Correct the 40% higher sensor response**See for answers:**

- a) **3CCDSimulation_green.jls**
- b) **BayerSimulation_green.jls**

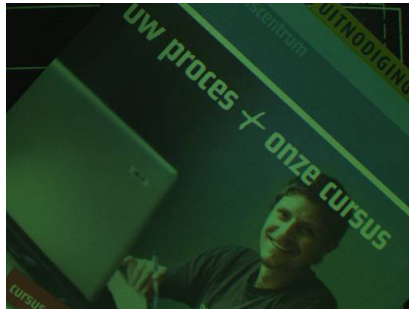
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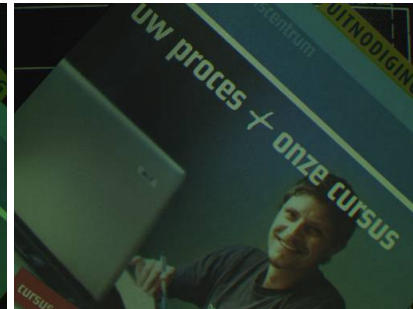
18

Exercise: Correct 40% higher sensor response**Add 40% to the Red and Blue channel**

Before:



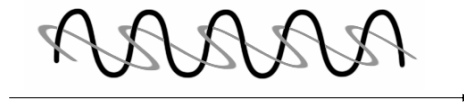
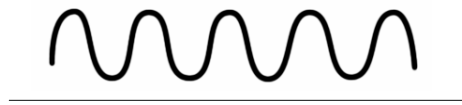
After:

**Color camera's do this using a white balance**

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19

Polarization filter**Unpolarized electromagnetic waves travel in each orientation:****Polarized electromagnetic waves only travel in one orientation:**

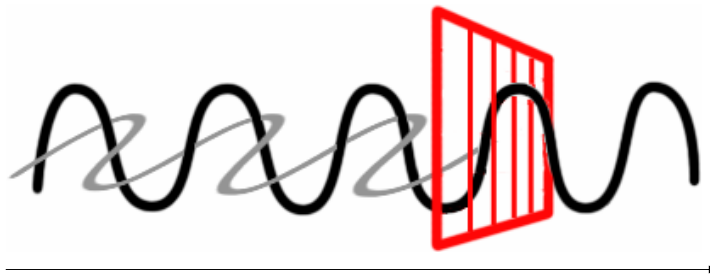
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20

Polarization filter

A polarization filter is used to filter a specific polarization direction of the light



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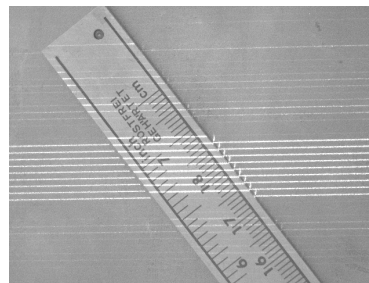
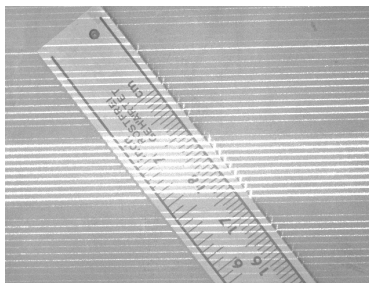
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21

Polarization filter

Usage in Computer Vision applications:

- Attenuate reflections (Reflections are depolarized light)



Other usages:

- LCD screens
- Sunglasses

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22

ImSpector

Used to do a spectral analysis of light

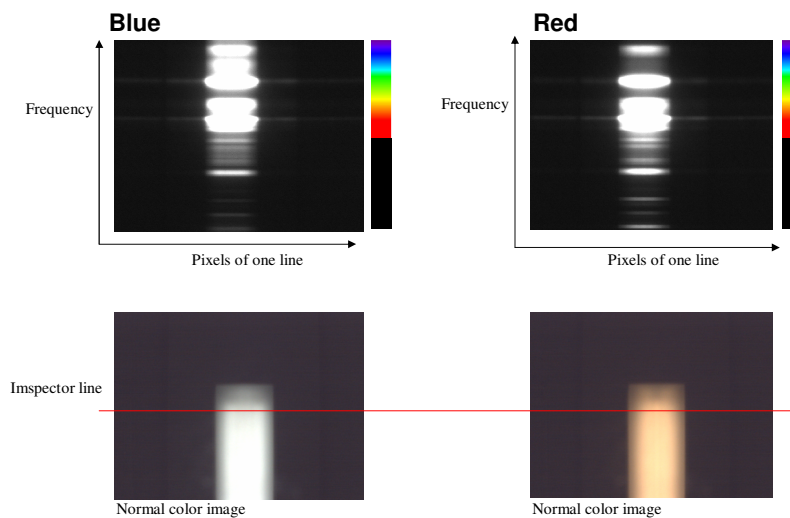


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23

ImSpector (430 – 900 nm)



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24