



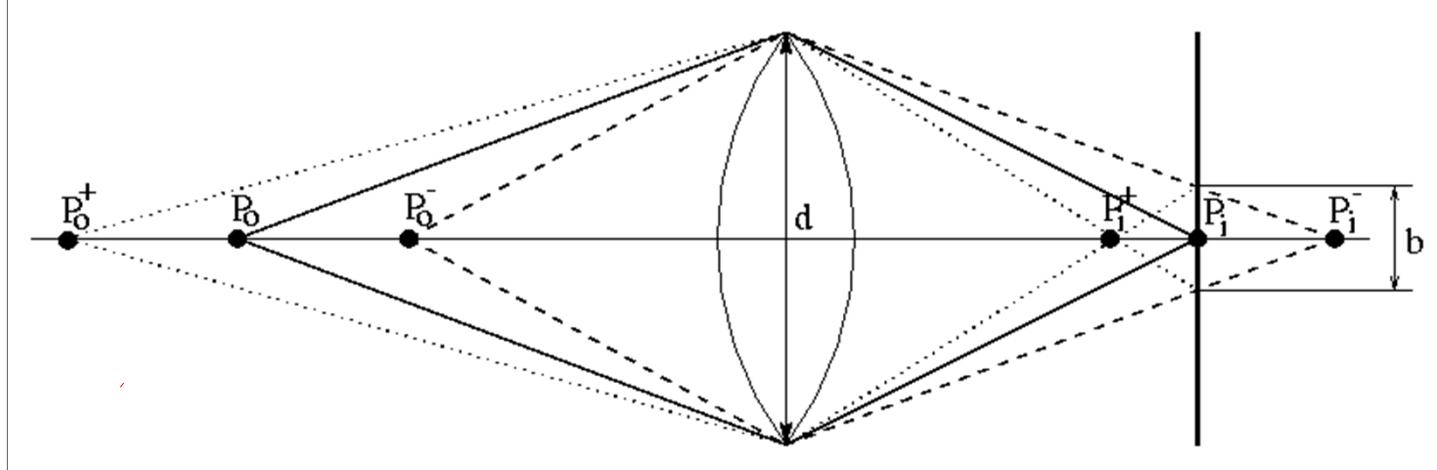
# Focus and depth of field



Image credit: cambridgeincolour.com

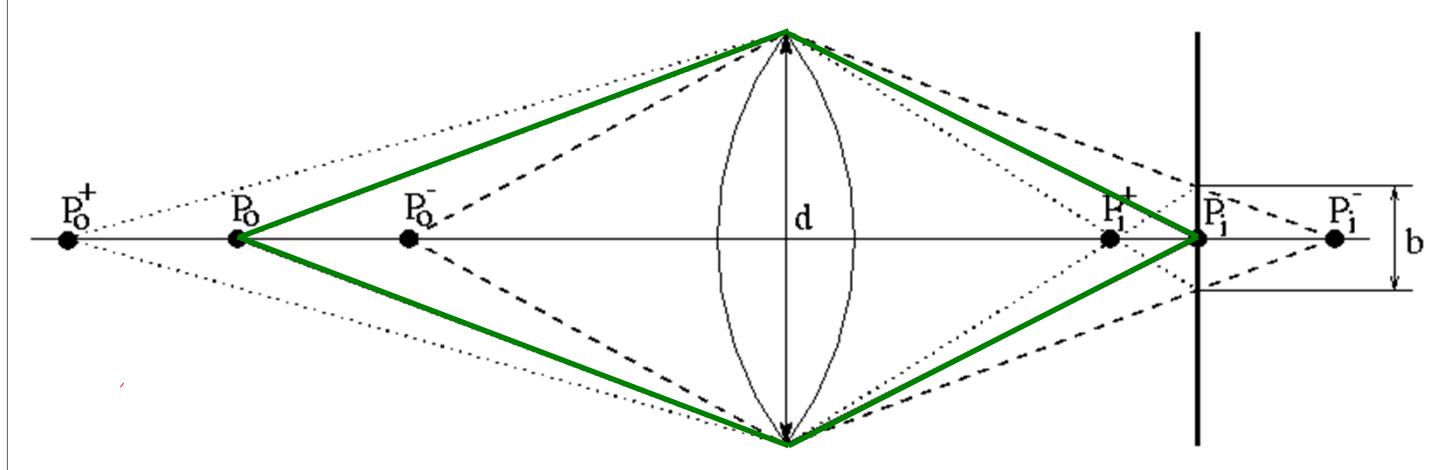


## The depth-of-field



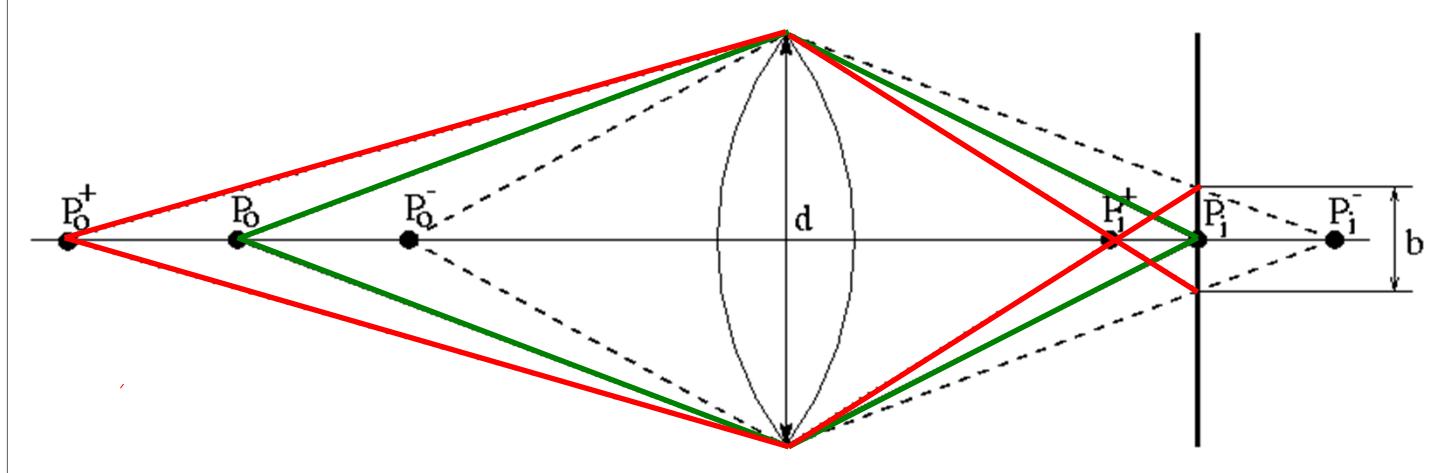


## The depth-of-field



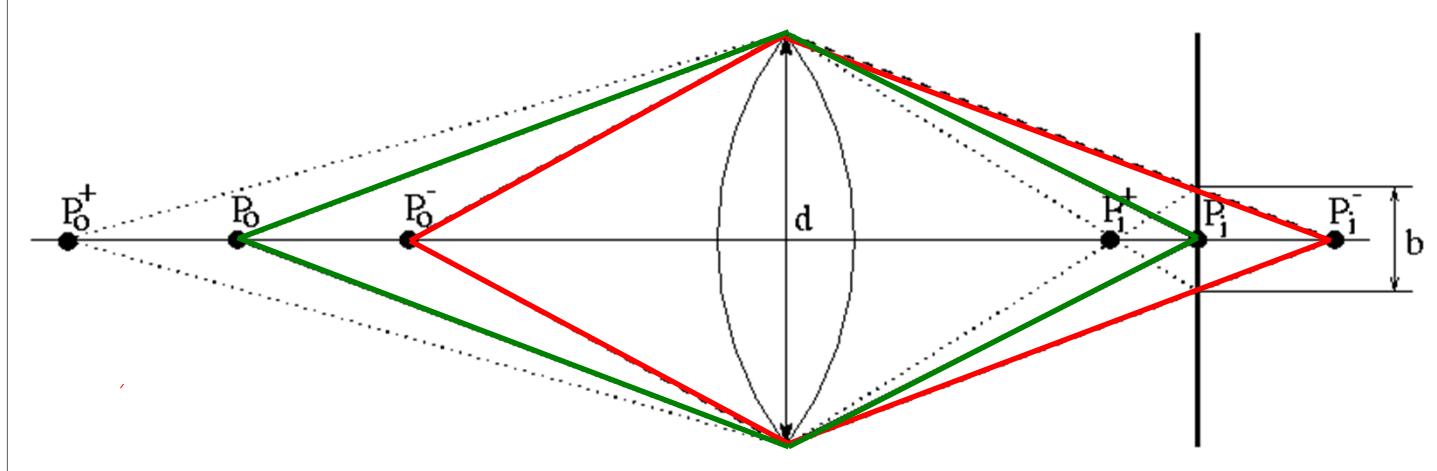


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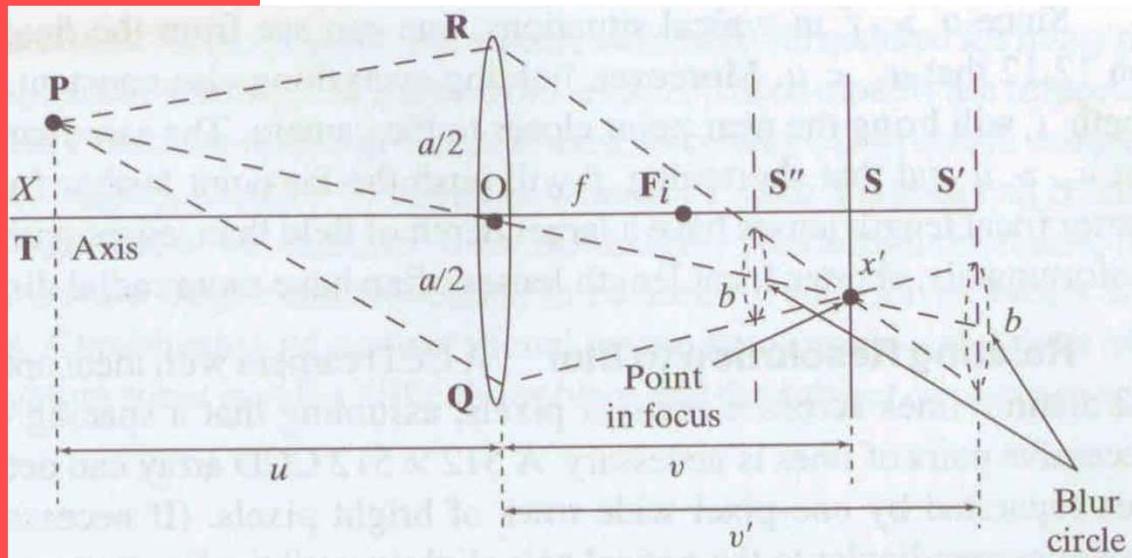
## The depth-of-field





# Focus and depth of field

- Depth of field: distance between image planes where blur is tolerable



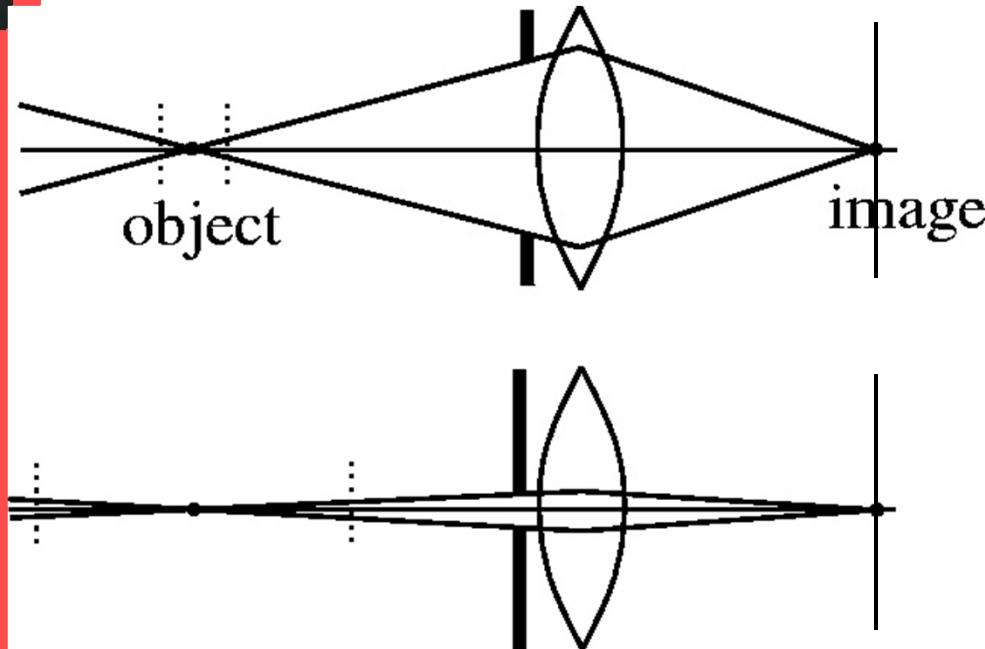
Thin lens: scene points at distinct depths come in focus at different image planes.

(Real camera lens systems have greater depth of field.)



# Focus and depth of field

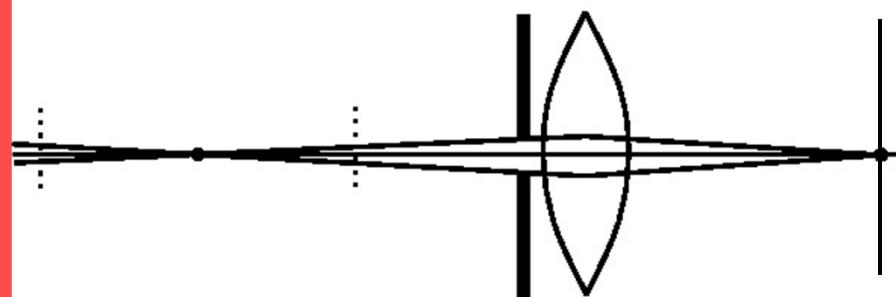
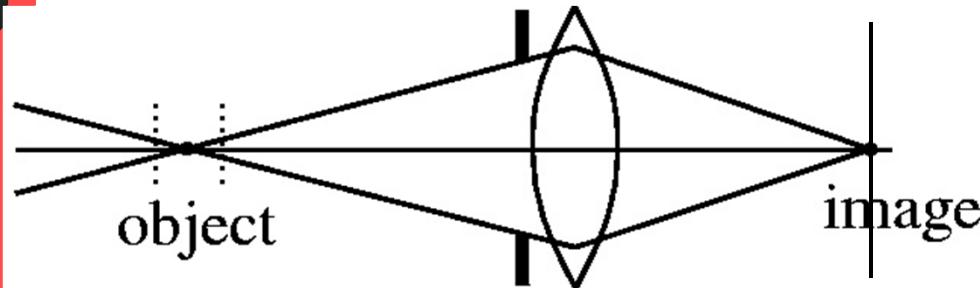
- How does the aperture affect the depth of field?





# Focus and depth of field

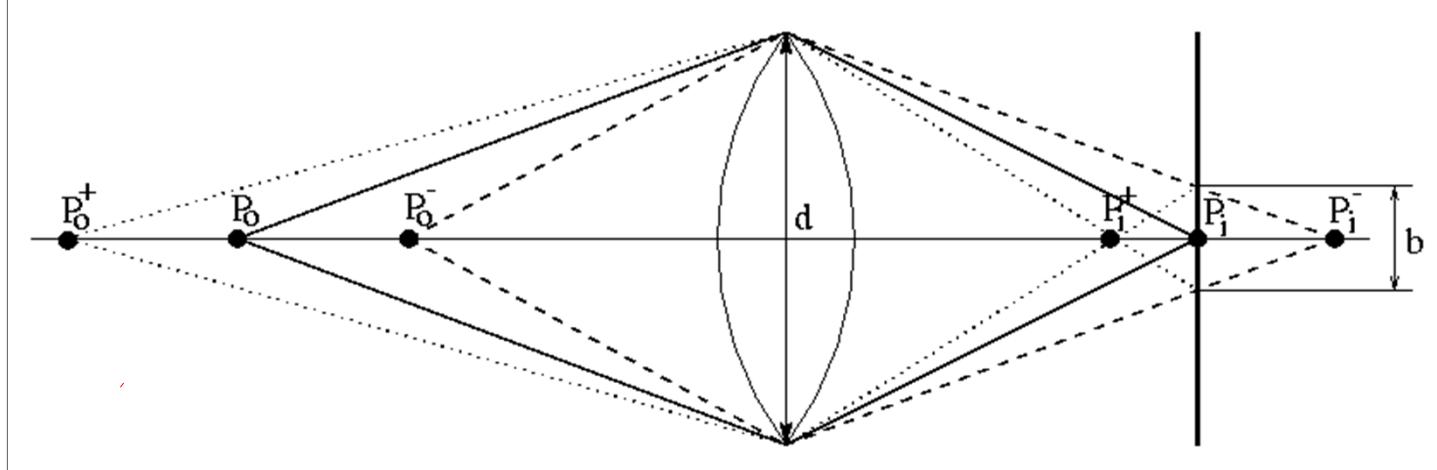
- How does the aperture affect the depth of field?



- A smaller aperture increases the range in which the object is approximately in focus

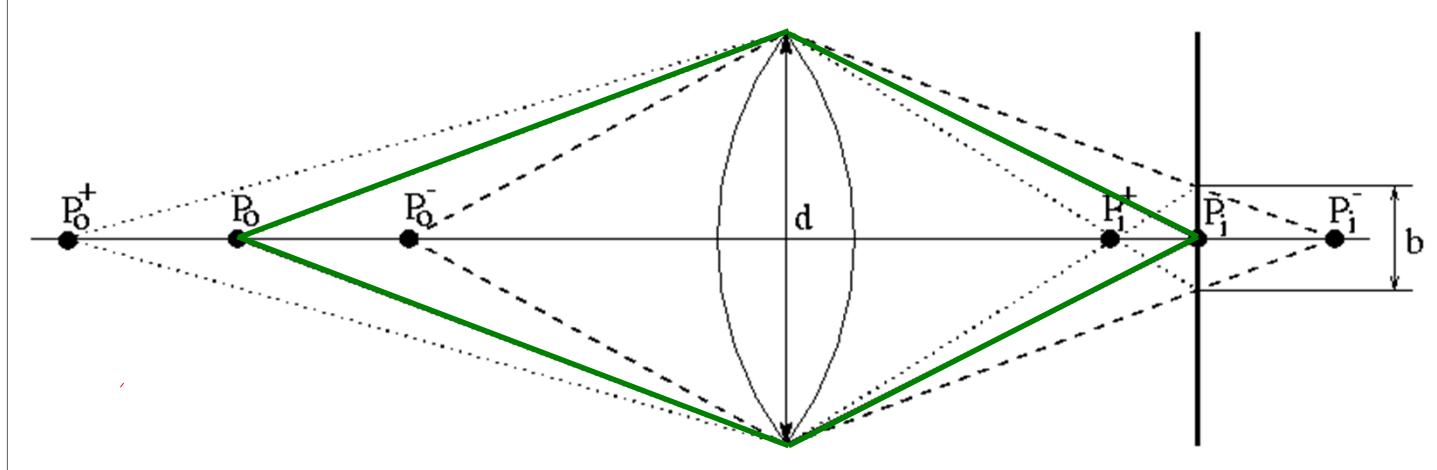


## The depth-of-field



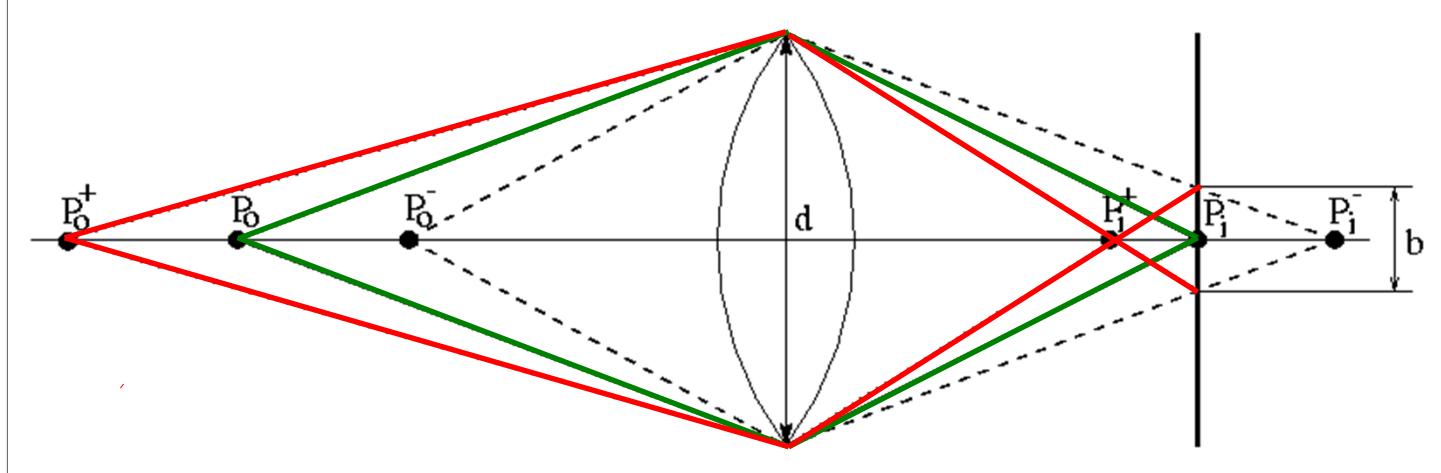


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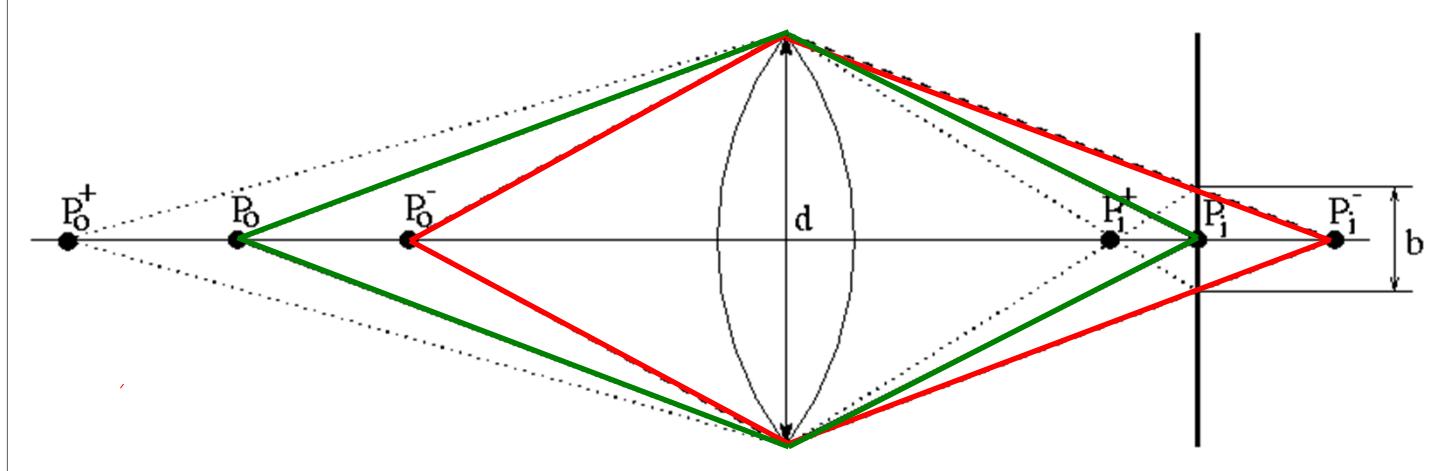


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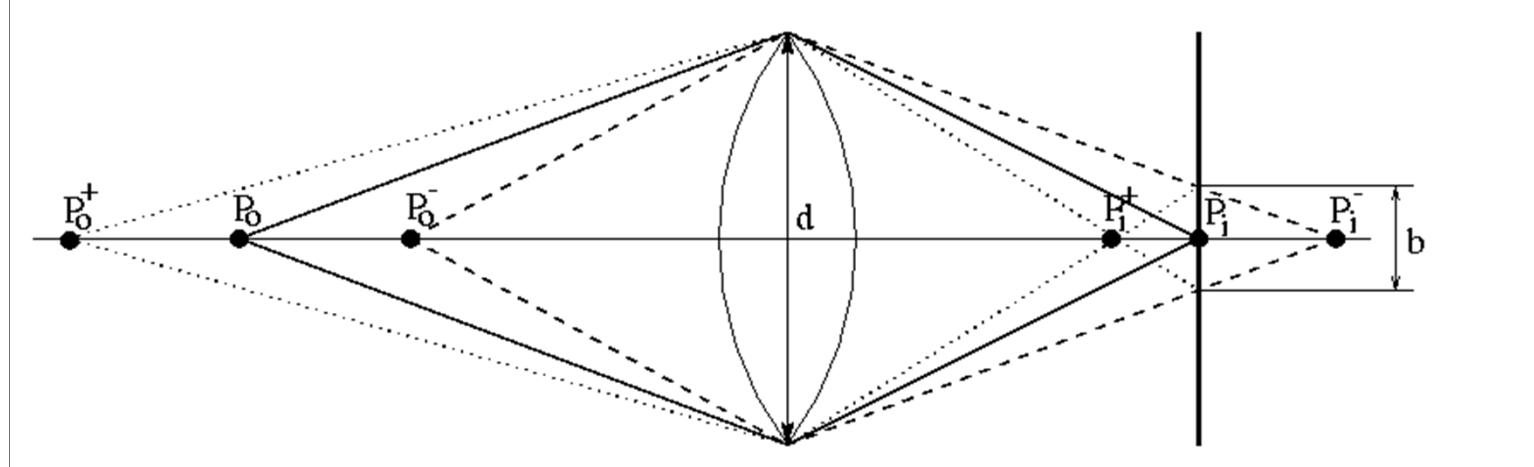
## The depth-of-field





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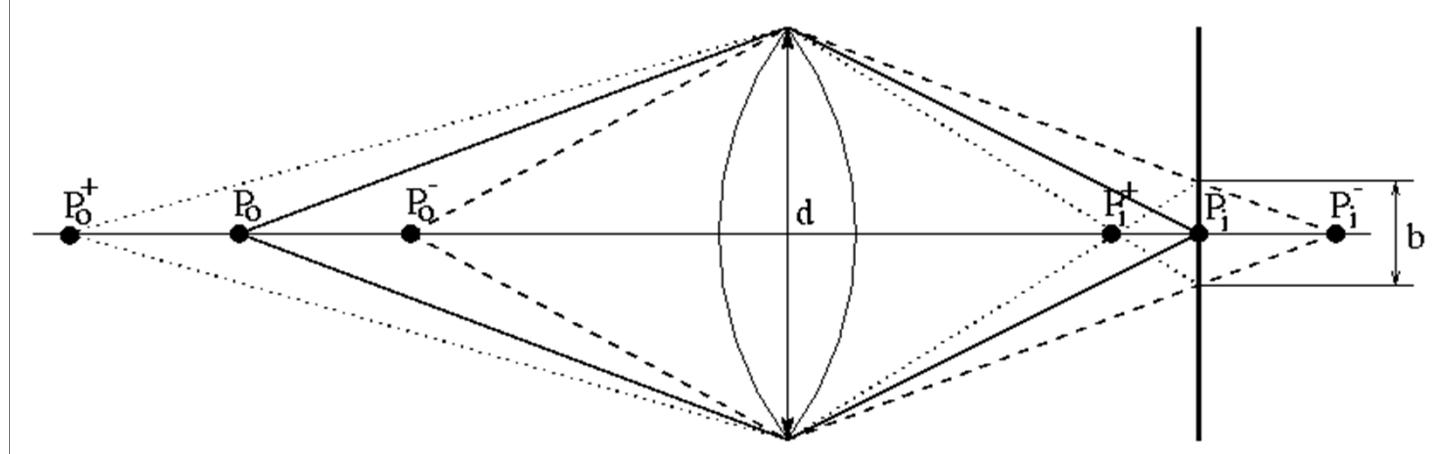
$$\frac{1}{Z_o^-} + \frac{1}{|Z_i^+|} = \frac{1}{f}$$





## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

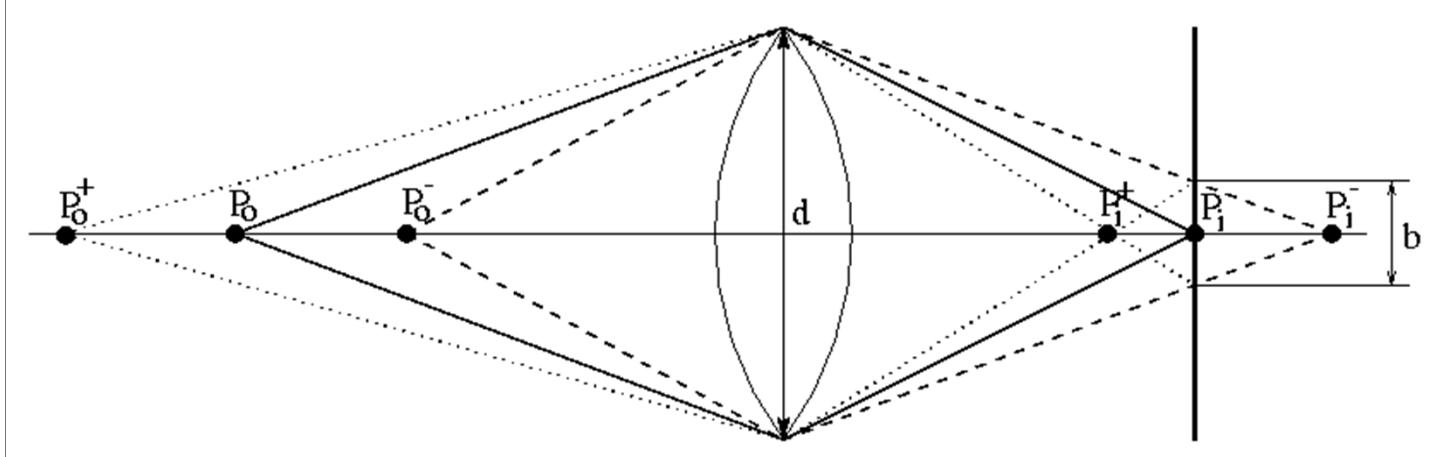




## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$



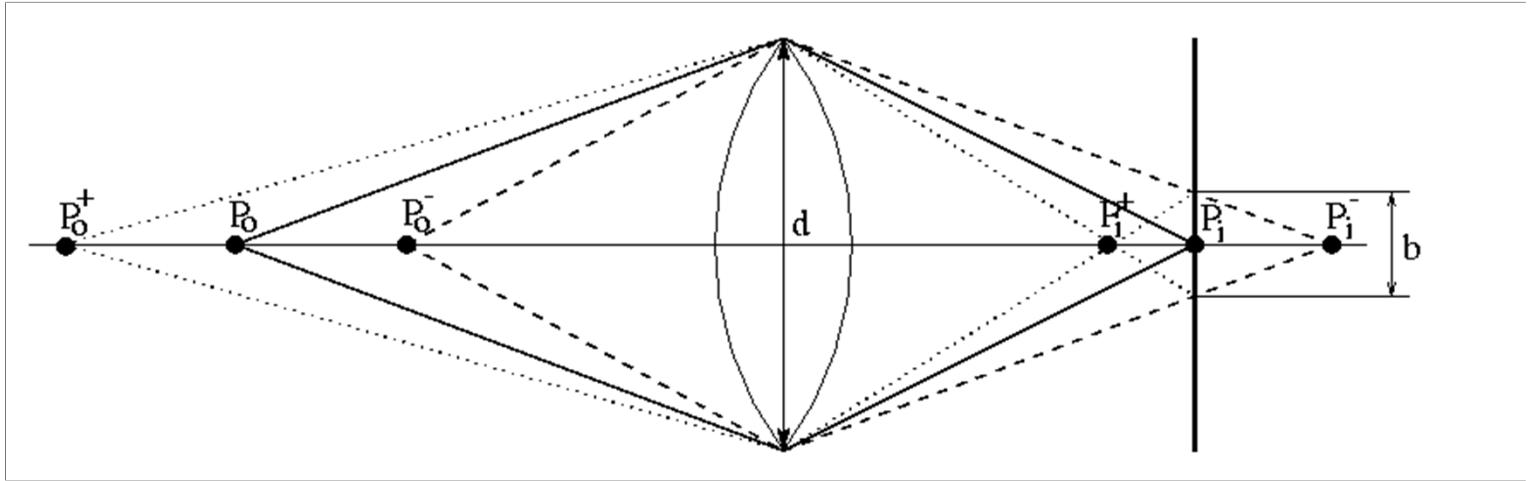


## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$

$$\frac{\Delta Z_i^-}{b} = \frac{|Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-}{d}$$



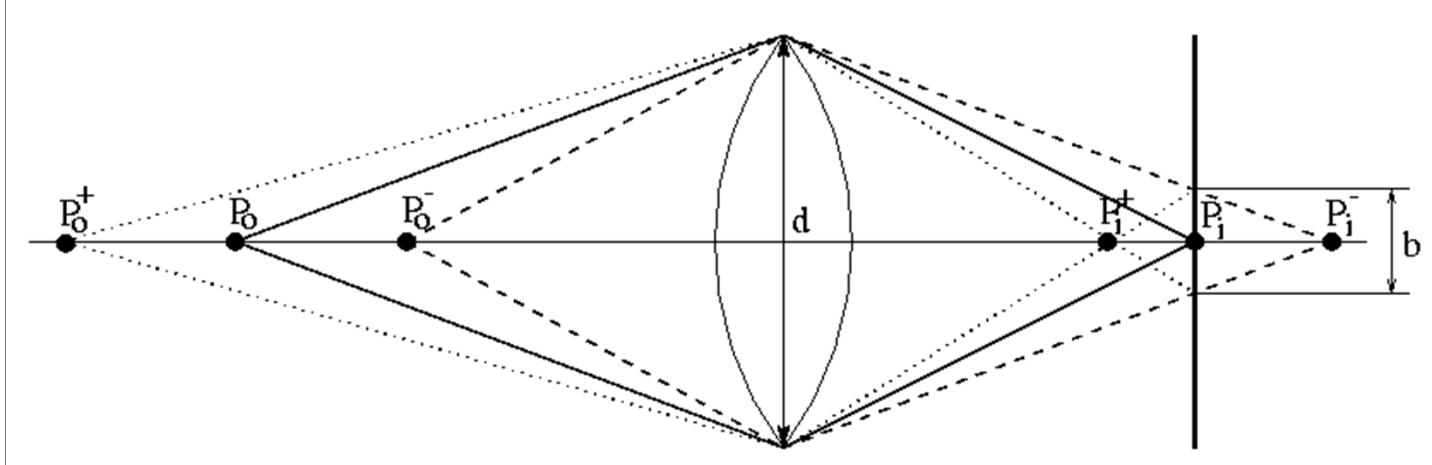


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yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$

$$\Delta Z_i^- = \frac{b}{d - b} |Z_i|$$



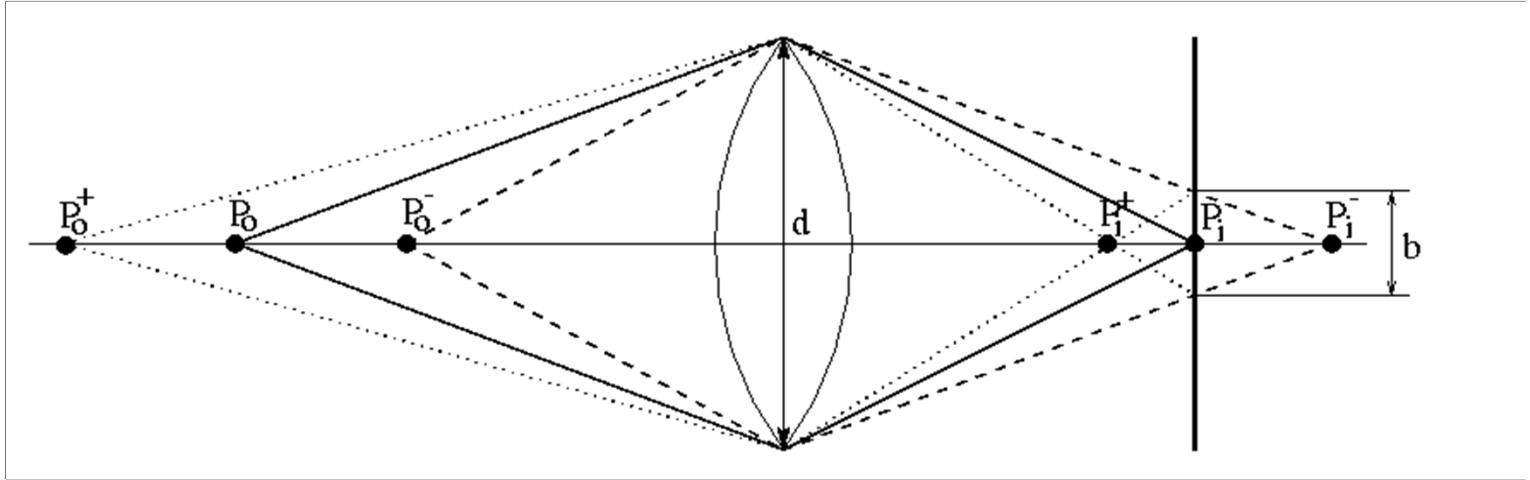


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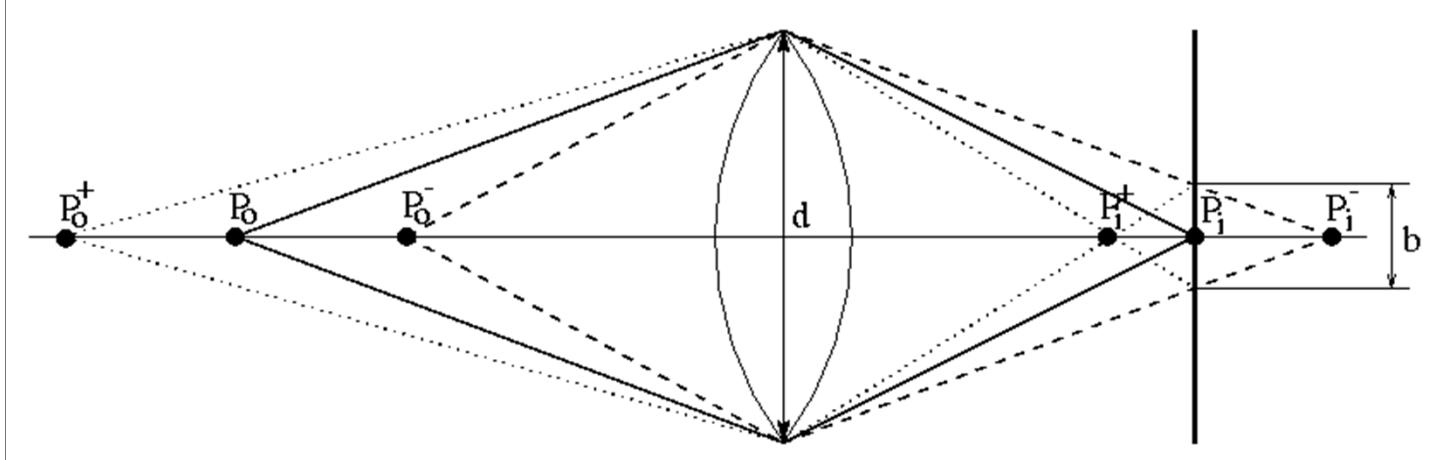




## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$$

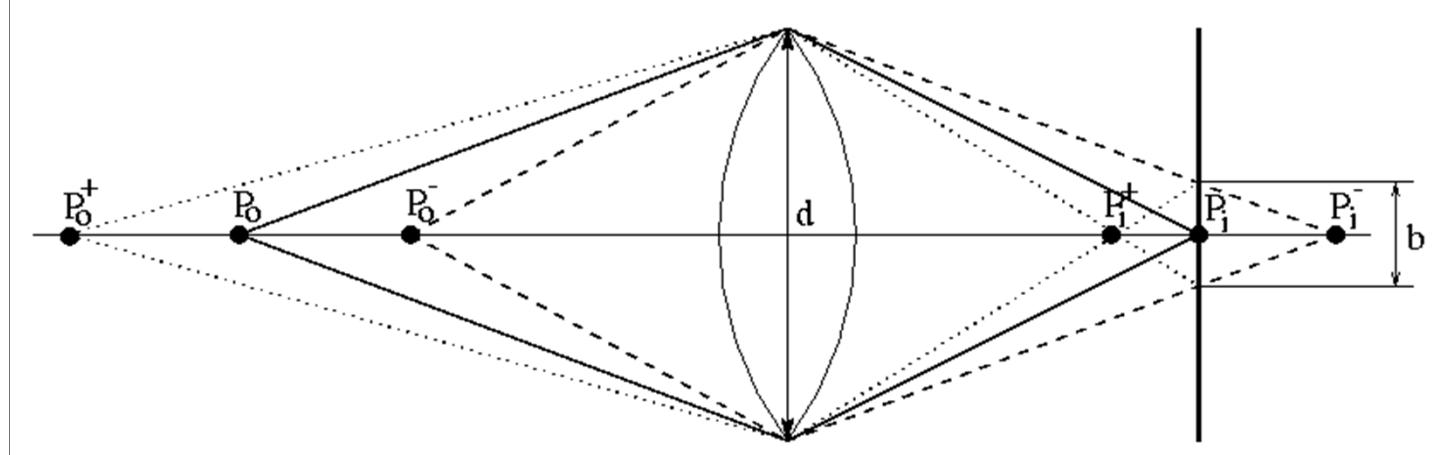




## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$   $|Z_i| = \frac{f Z_o}{Z_o - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$$





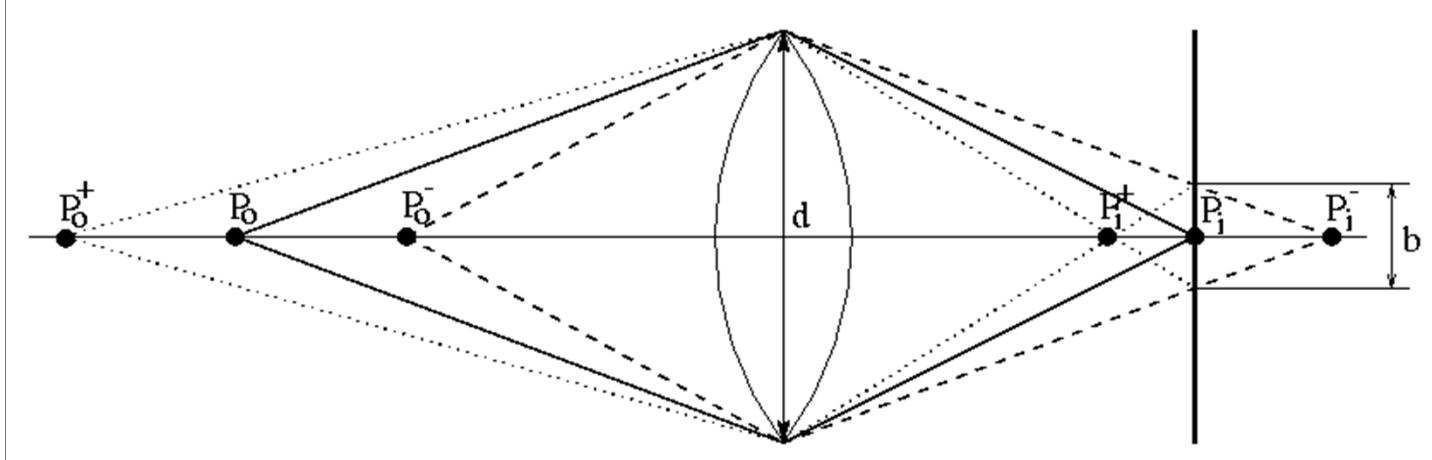
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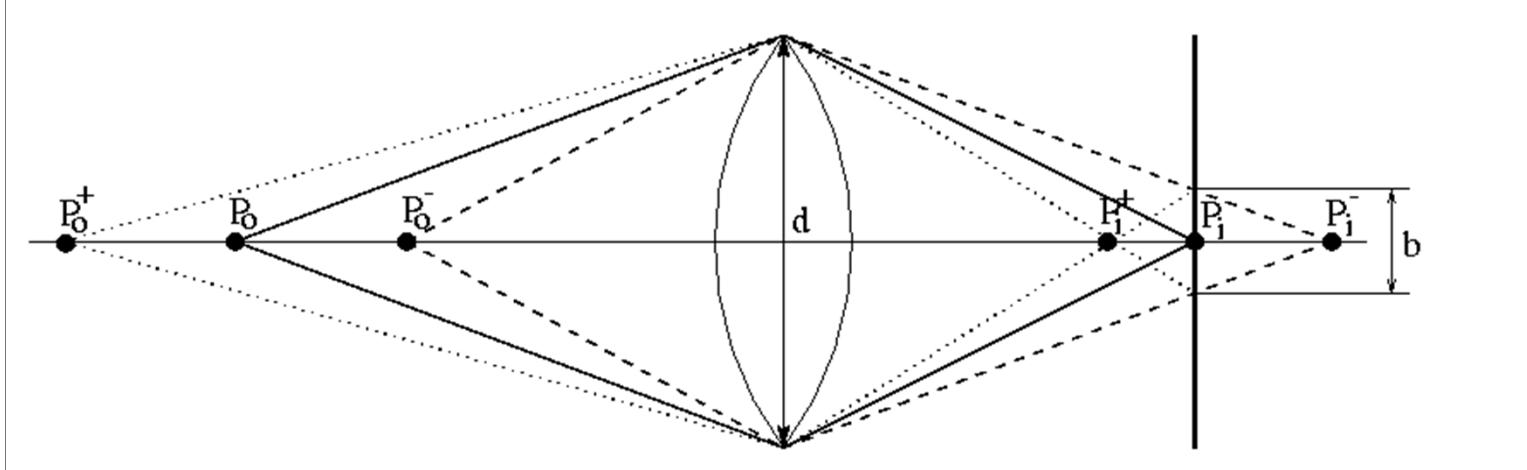
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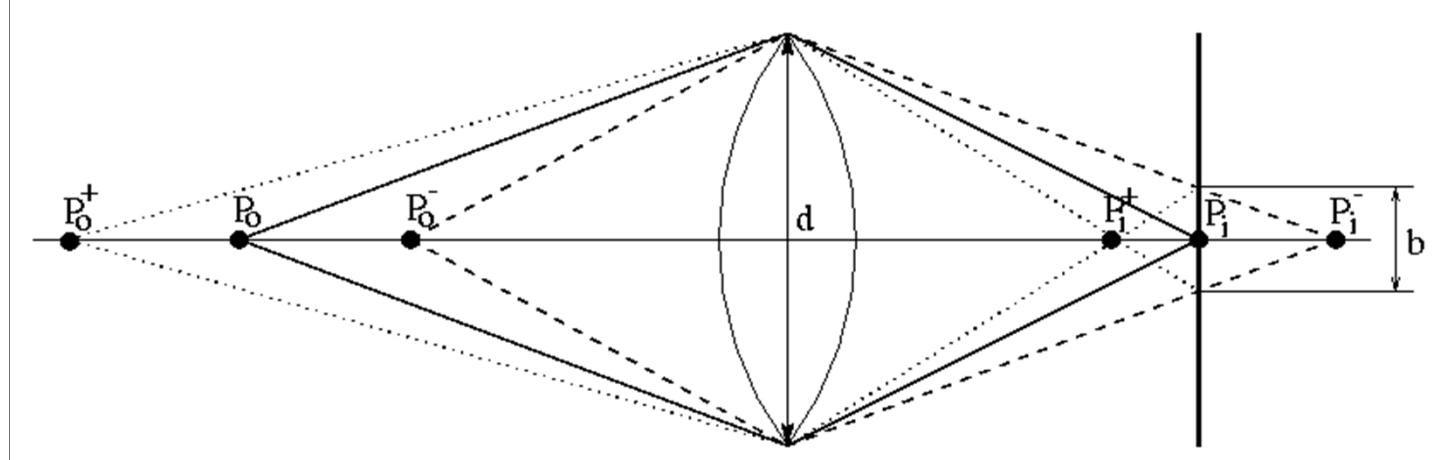




## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$Z_o^- = f \frac{d Z_o}{b Z_o + f (d - b)}$$





## The depth-of-field

yields  $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$Z_o^- = f \frac{d Z_o}{b Z_0 + f (d - b)}$$

$$\Delta Z_o^- = Z_o - Z_o^- = \frac{Z_o (Z_o - f)}{Z_0 + f d / b - f}$$





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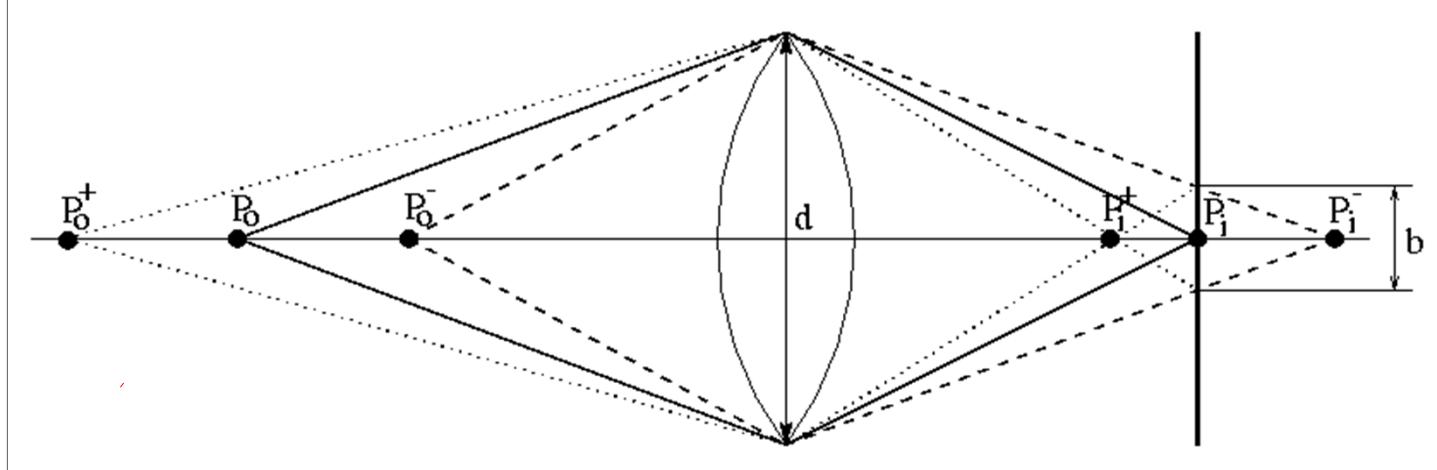
$$\Delta Z_o^- = Z_o - Z_o^- = \frac{Z_o (Z_o - f)}{Z_o + f d / b - f}$$

Similar formula for  $\Delta Z_o^+ = Z_o^+ - Z_o$



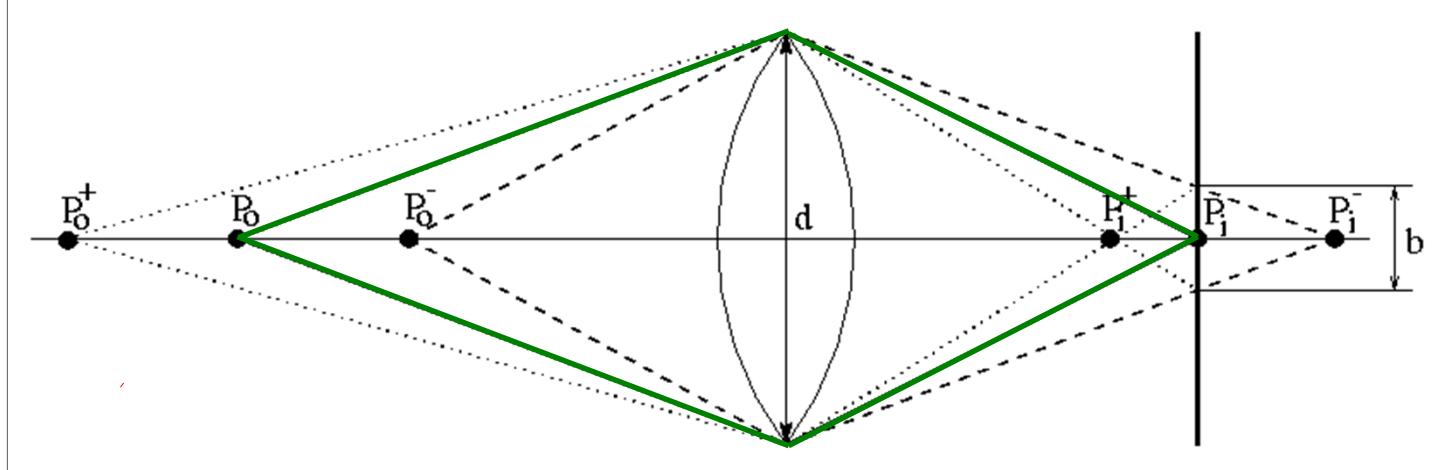


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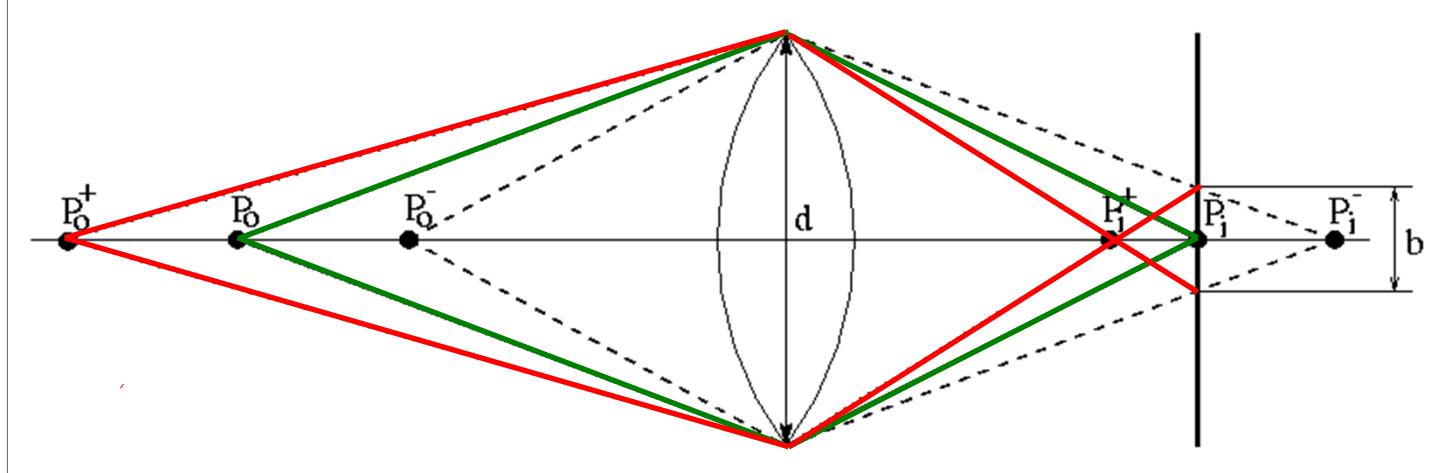


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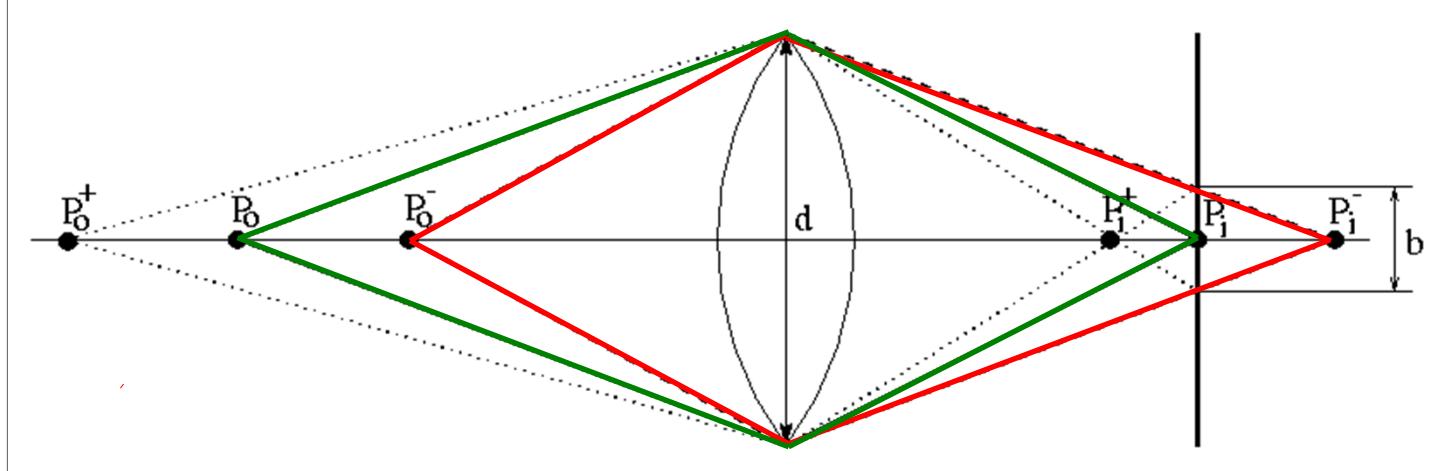


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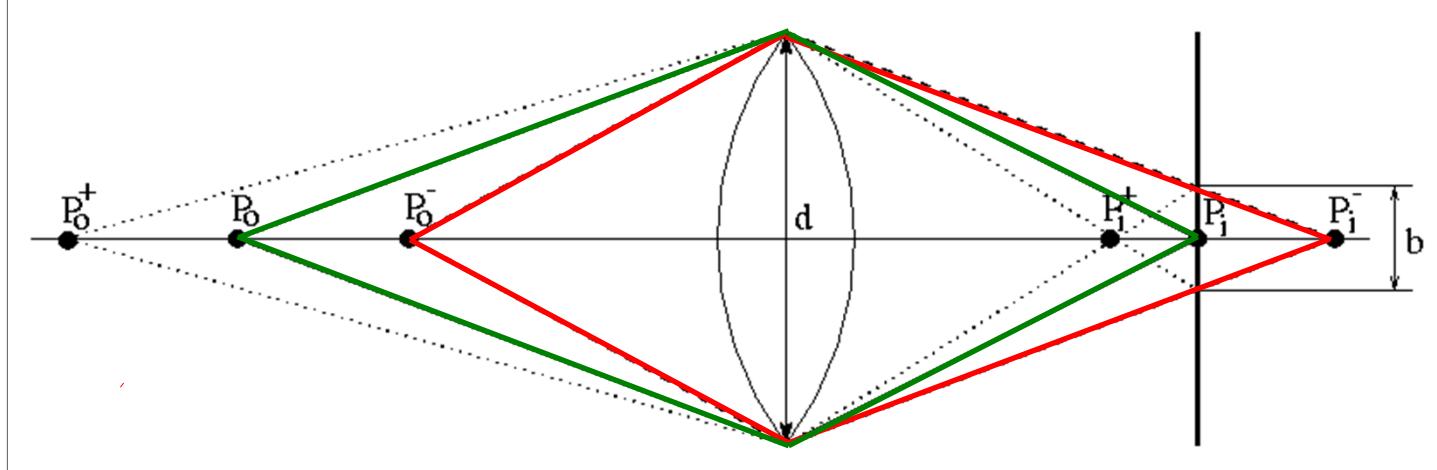


## The depth-of-field





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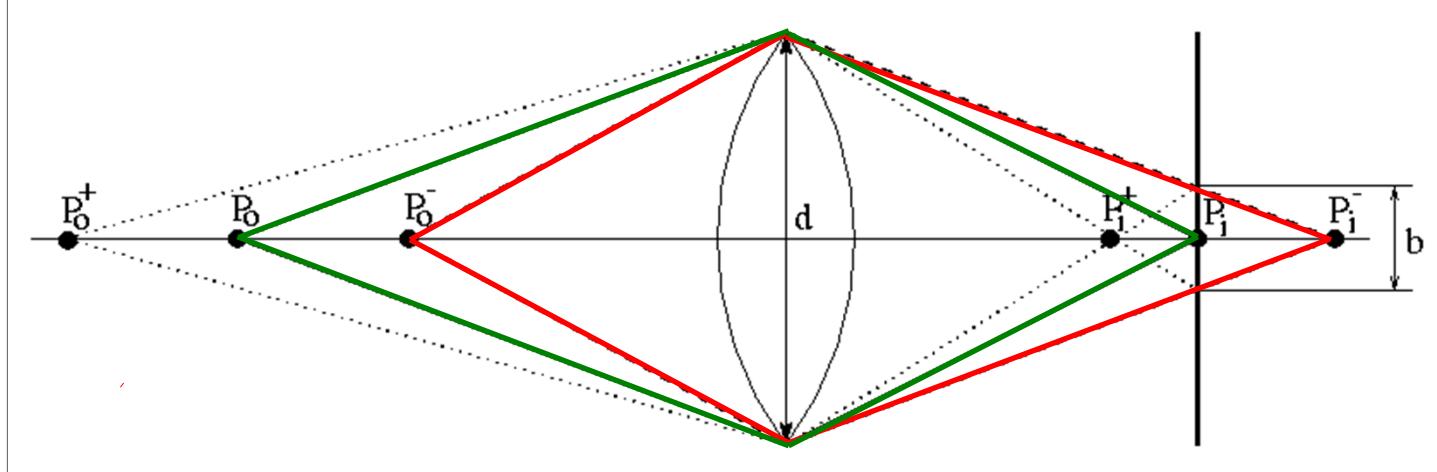


$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f \cdot d / b - f}$$





## The depth-of-field



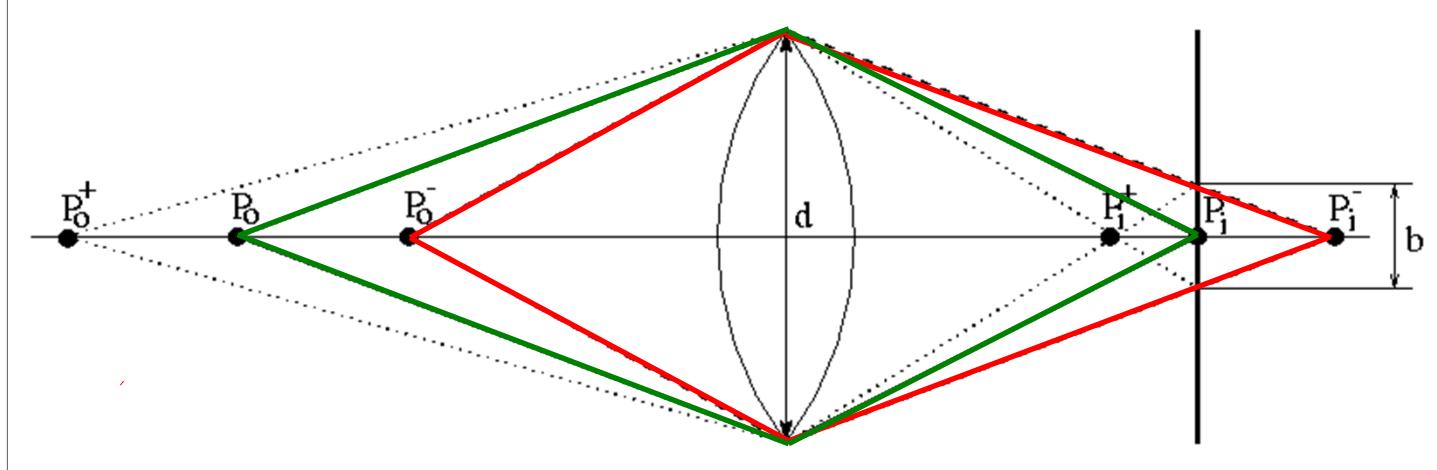
$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f \cdot d / b - f}$$

decreases with  $d+$ , increases with  $Z_0+$





## The depth-of-field



$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f \cdot d / b - f}$$

decreases with  $d+$ , increases with  $Z_0+$   
strike a balance between incoming light and  
sharp depth range

