KENTECH
Korea Institute of Energy Technology

Visionary Course – Energy AI
Week 05

Apr. 5, 2022

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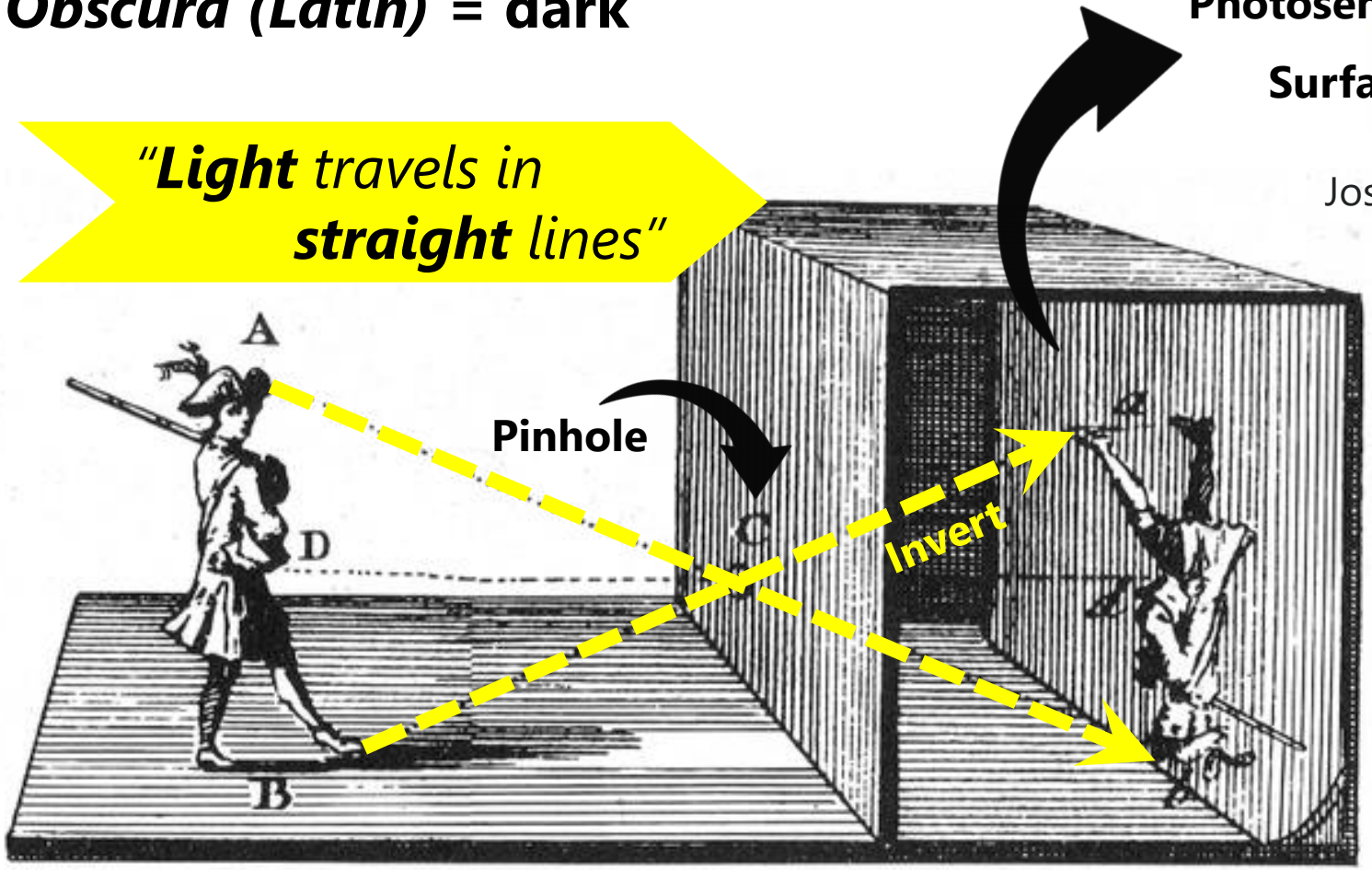
Week 05b – Brief Overview of Pinhole Camera

Camera Obscura – *Darken Room*

Camera (Latin) **= room or chamber**

Obscura (Latin) **= dark**

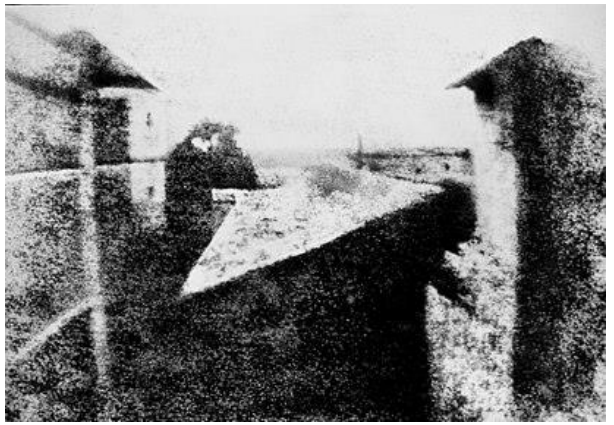
*"**Light** travels in **straight** lines"*



Photosensitive Surface

Joseph Nicéphore Niépce
(1765 – 1833)

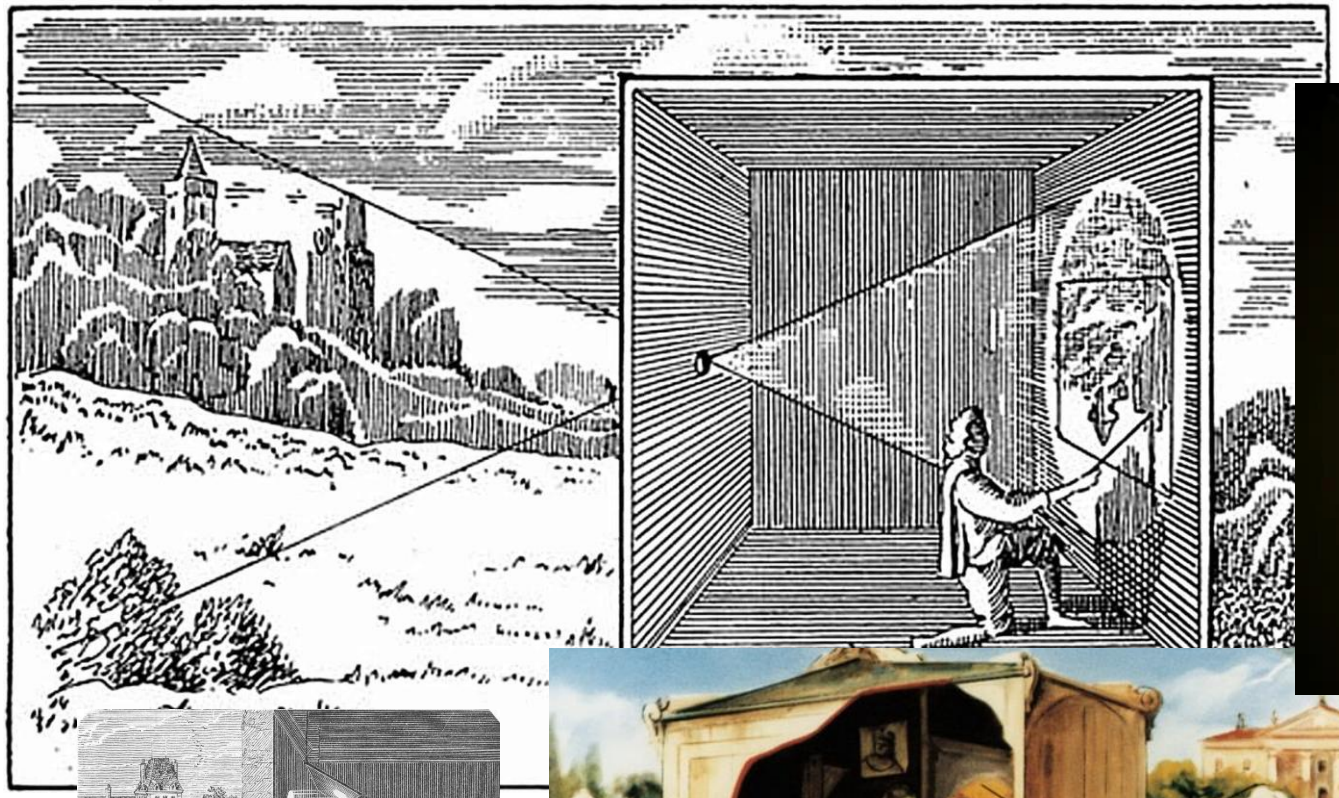
The inventor of photography

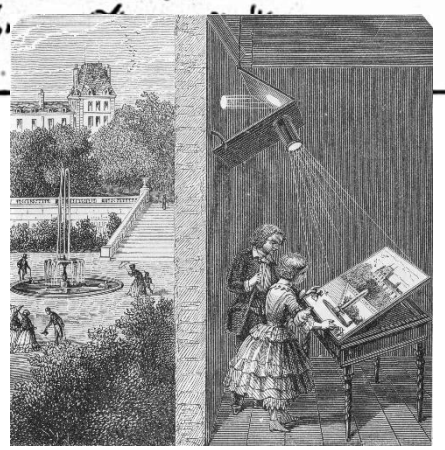


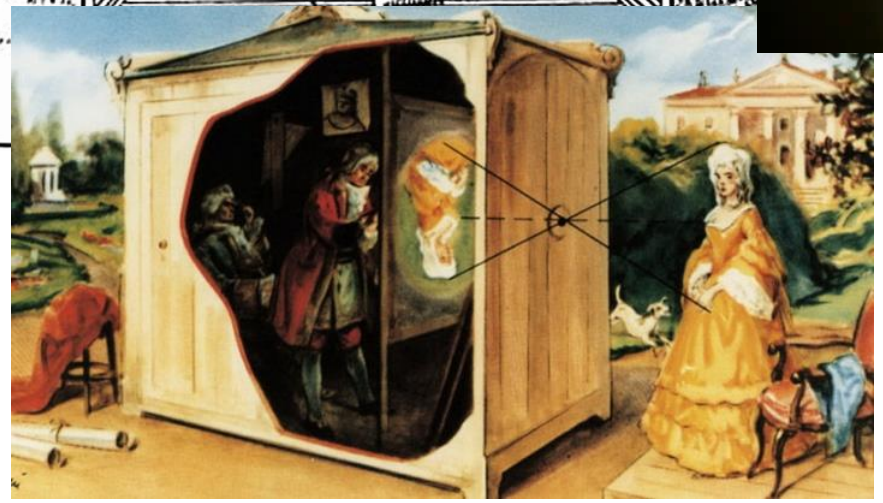
The first photograph

→ It took 8 hours

Camera Obscura – Based on *Art*







Amazing, cheap, fun way to experiment during COVID-19 quarantine

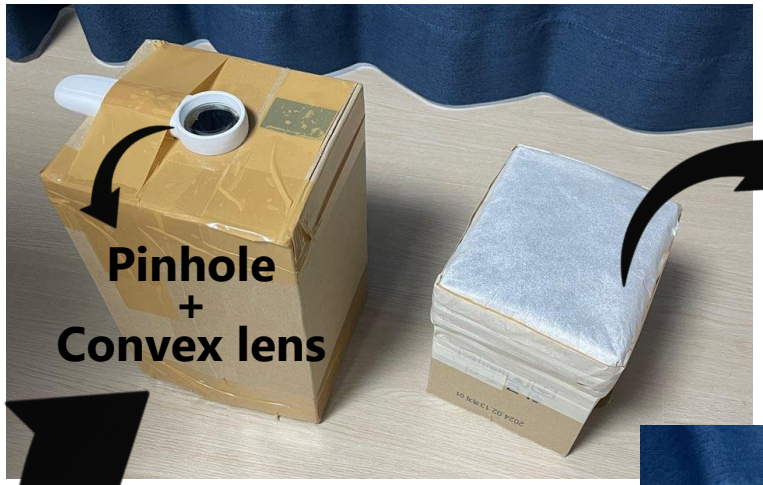
By Mathieu Stern

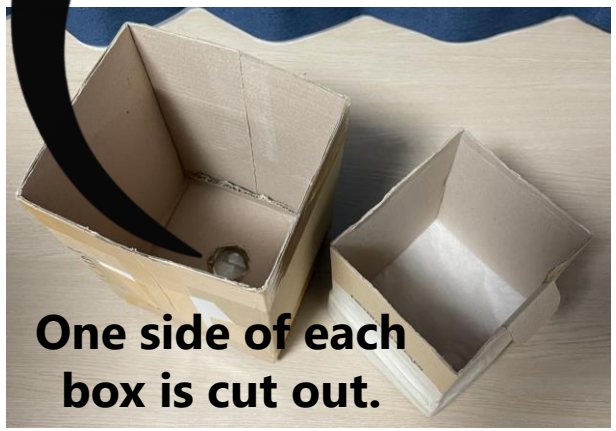
Inviting nature into your home!

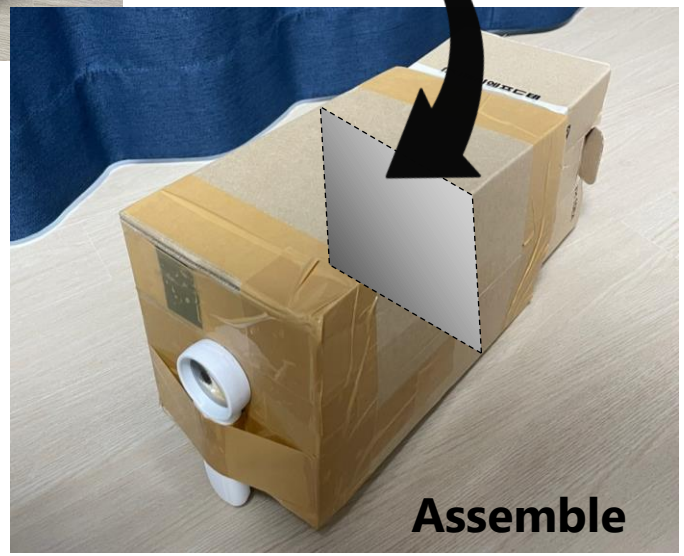
Agents of Change: Camera Obscura (Art Land Magazine)

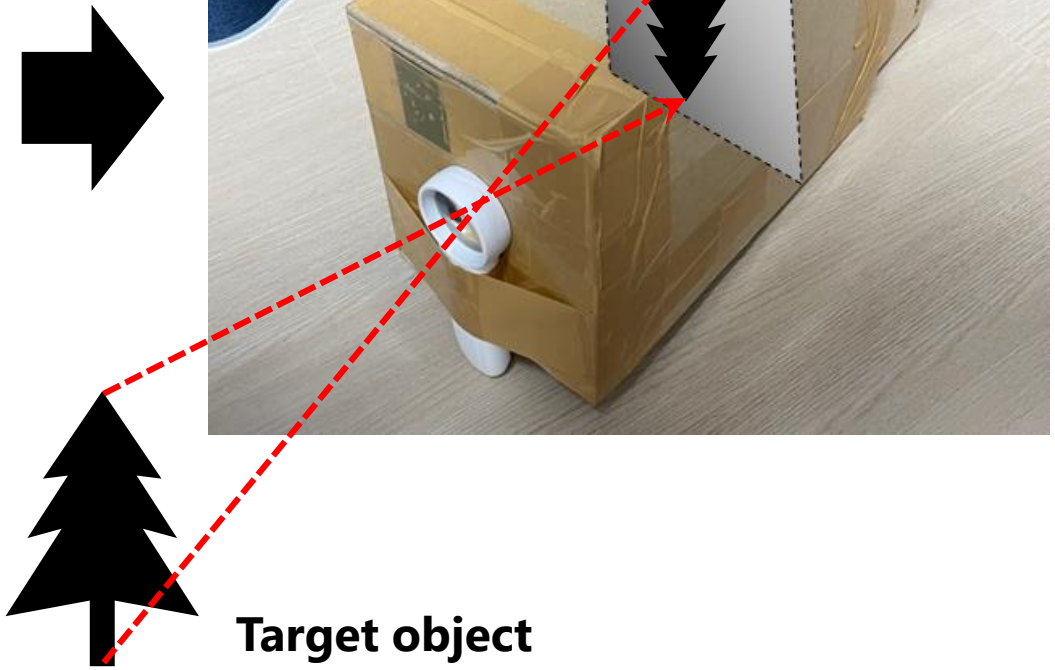
Camera Obscura – Making

Preparation: two boxes, convex lens, translucent paper









Camera Obscura – Experiments

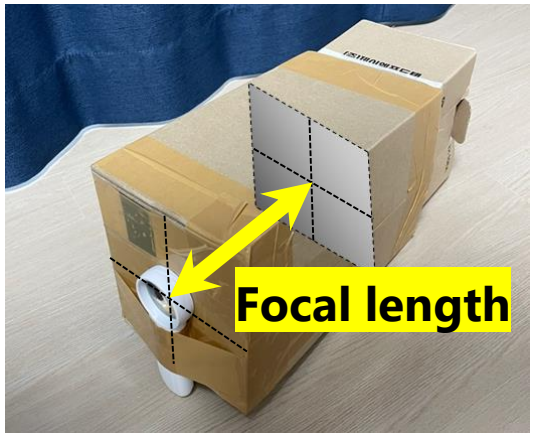




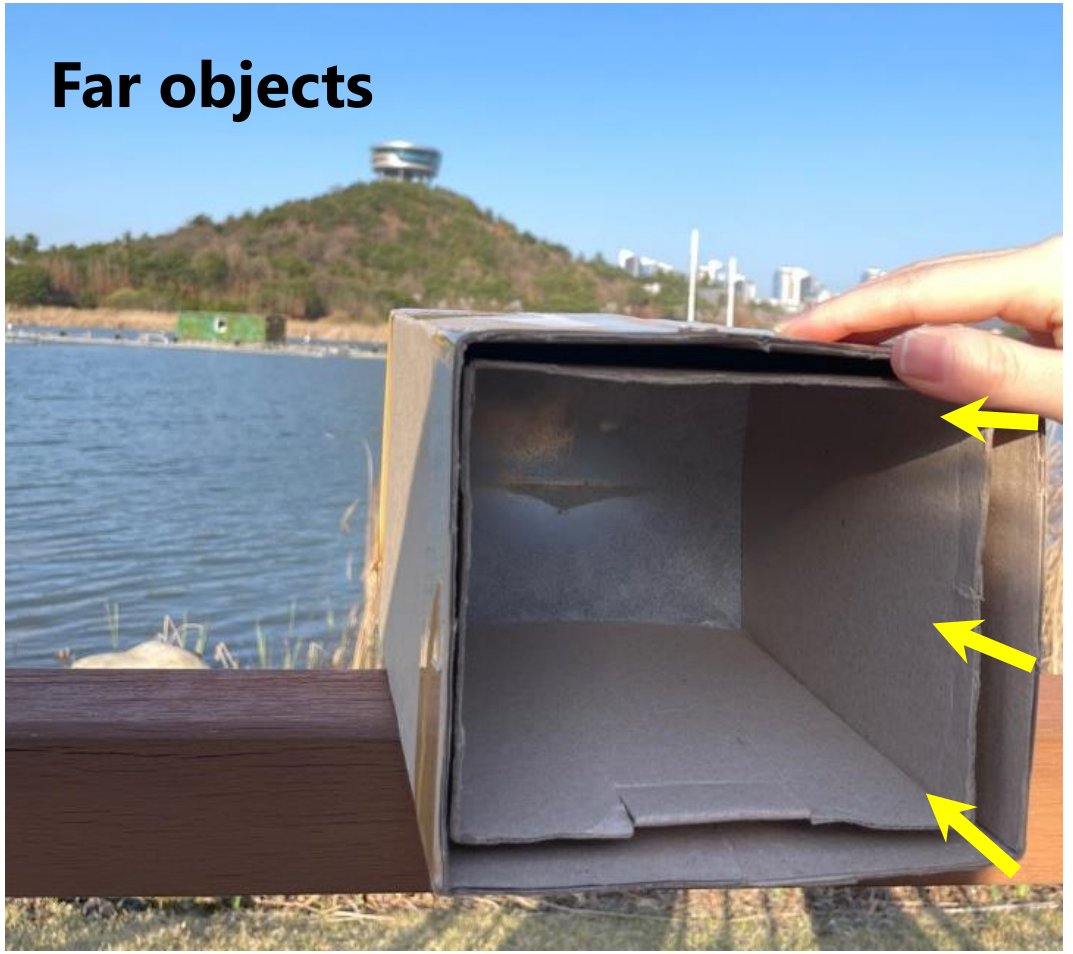


Camera Obscura – About Focal Length

Near objects



Far objects

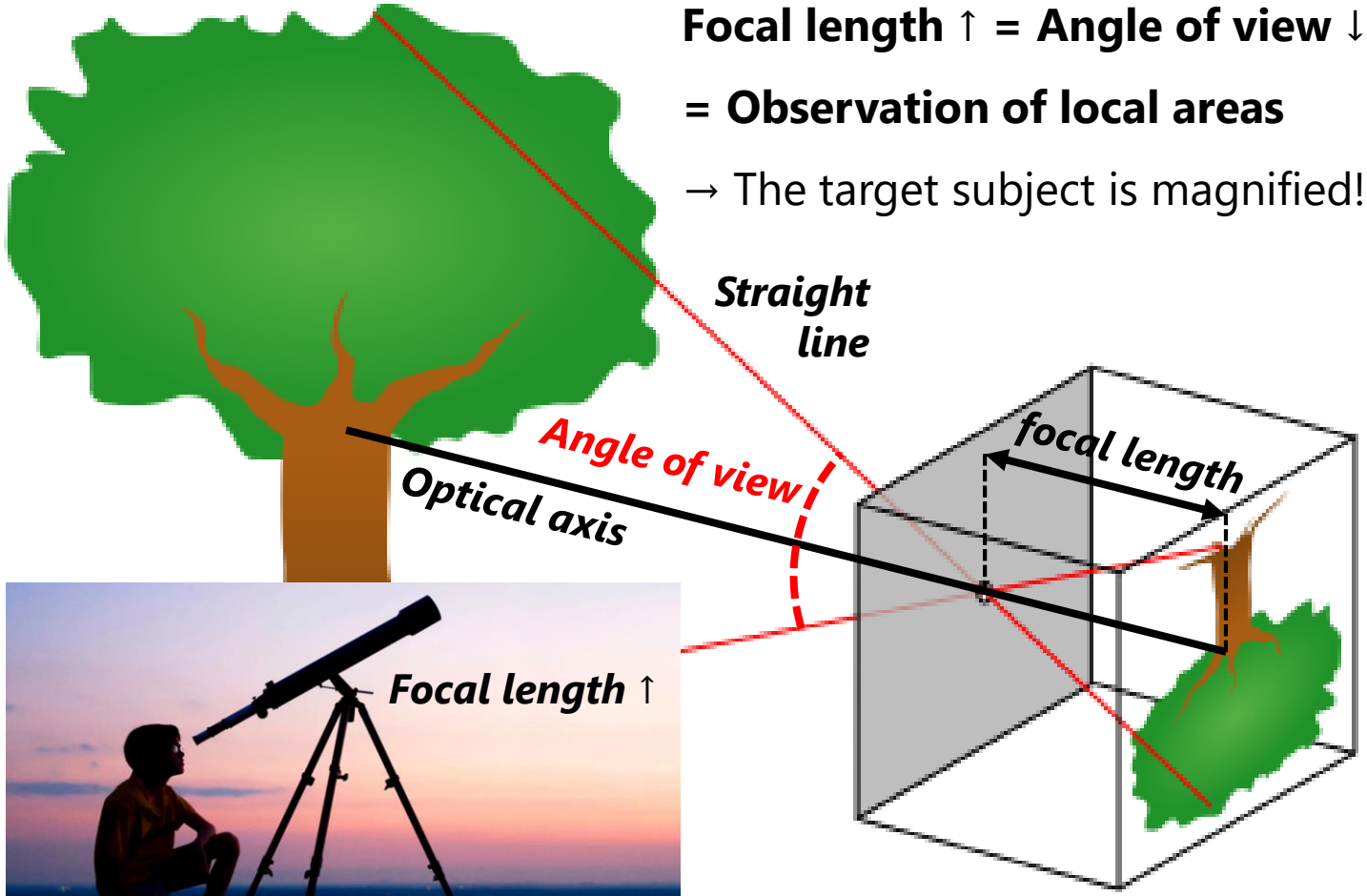


→ **Near** objects: focal length ↑

→ **Far** objects: focal length ↓

Pinhole Camera Model

Simplified example of ray optics



Focal length ↑ = Angle of view ↓

= Observation of local areas

→ The target subject is magnified!

Next class
we will make it!

***Resolution** (for image, “spatial”)

→ The number of pixels in each dimension

***Frame rate** (for video, “temporal”)

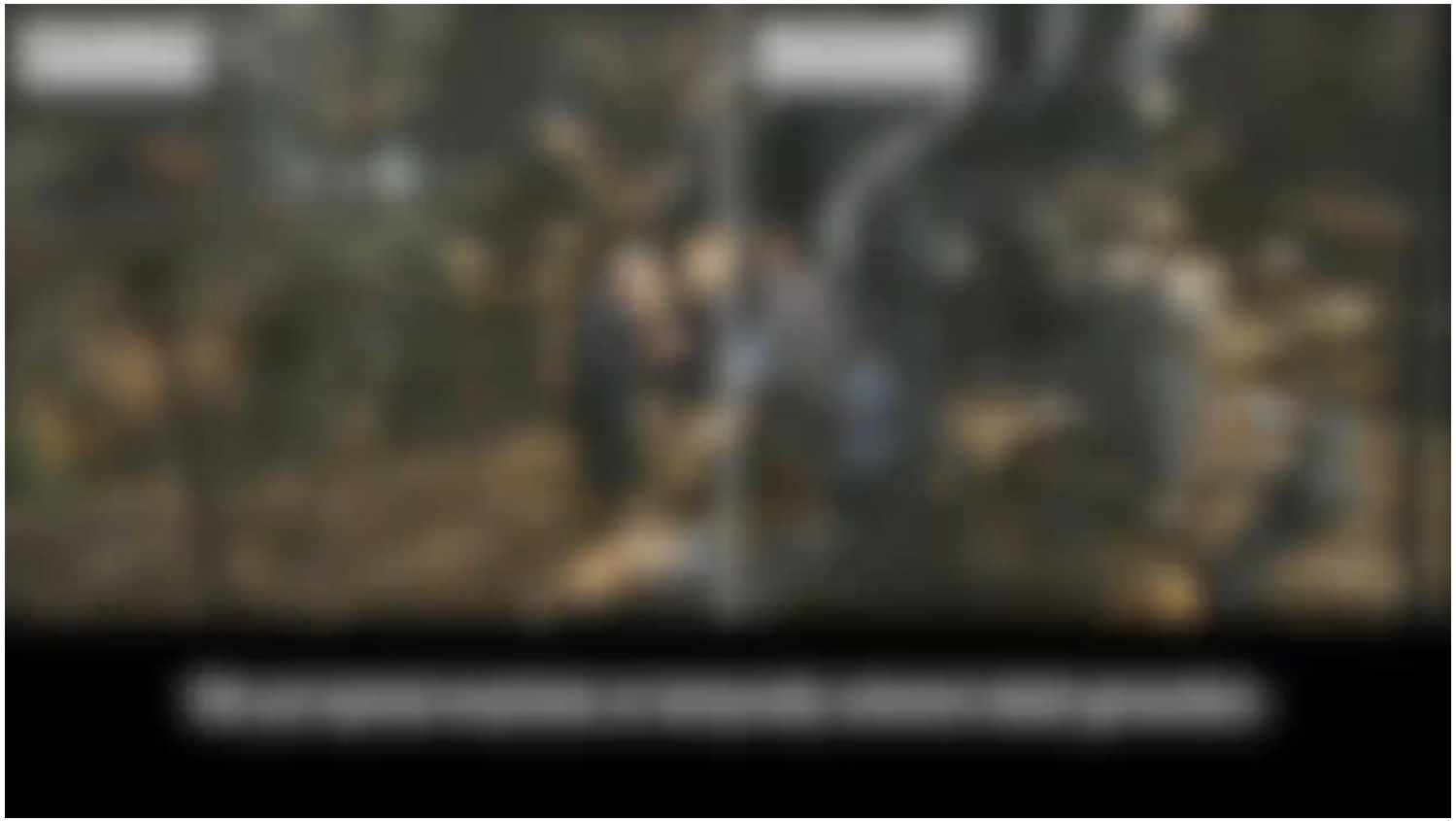
→ The number of image frames per second

Screen = Photographic film = CCD sensor

About Resolution

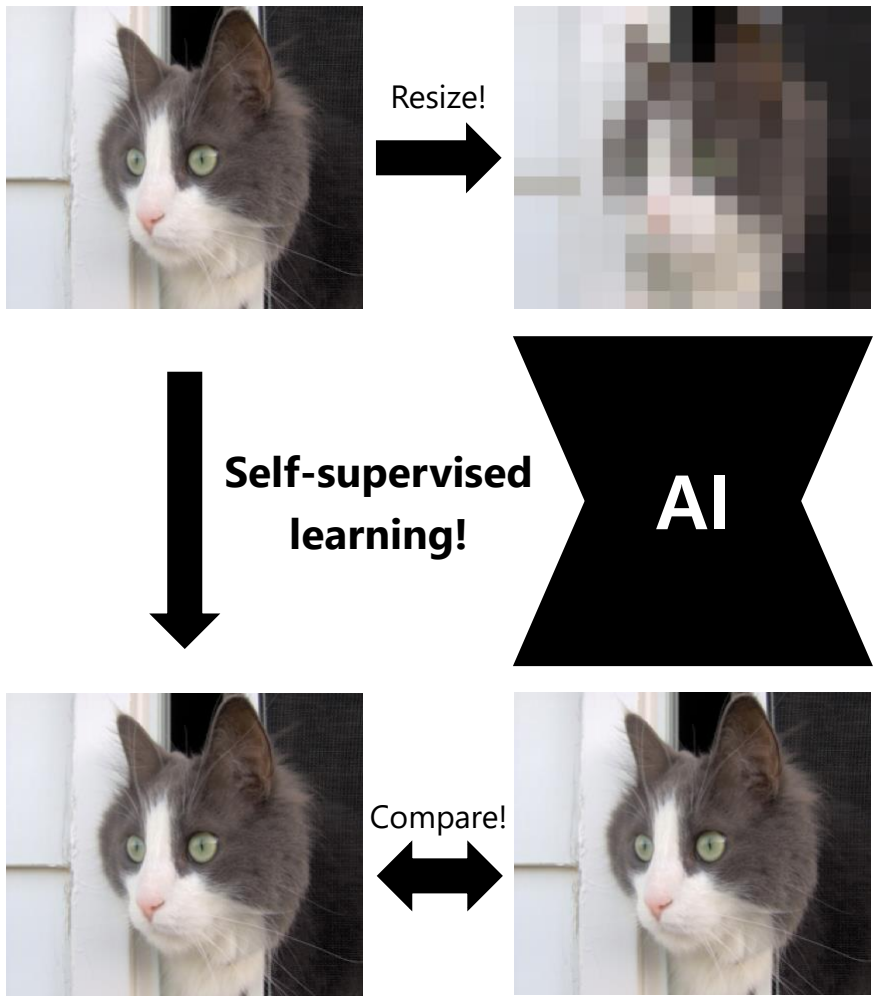
Example of deep learning application:

→ Image super resolution, "**spatial** processing"



TecoGAN (*SIGGRAPH'19*)

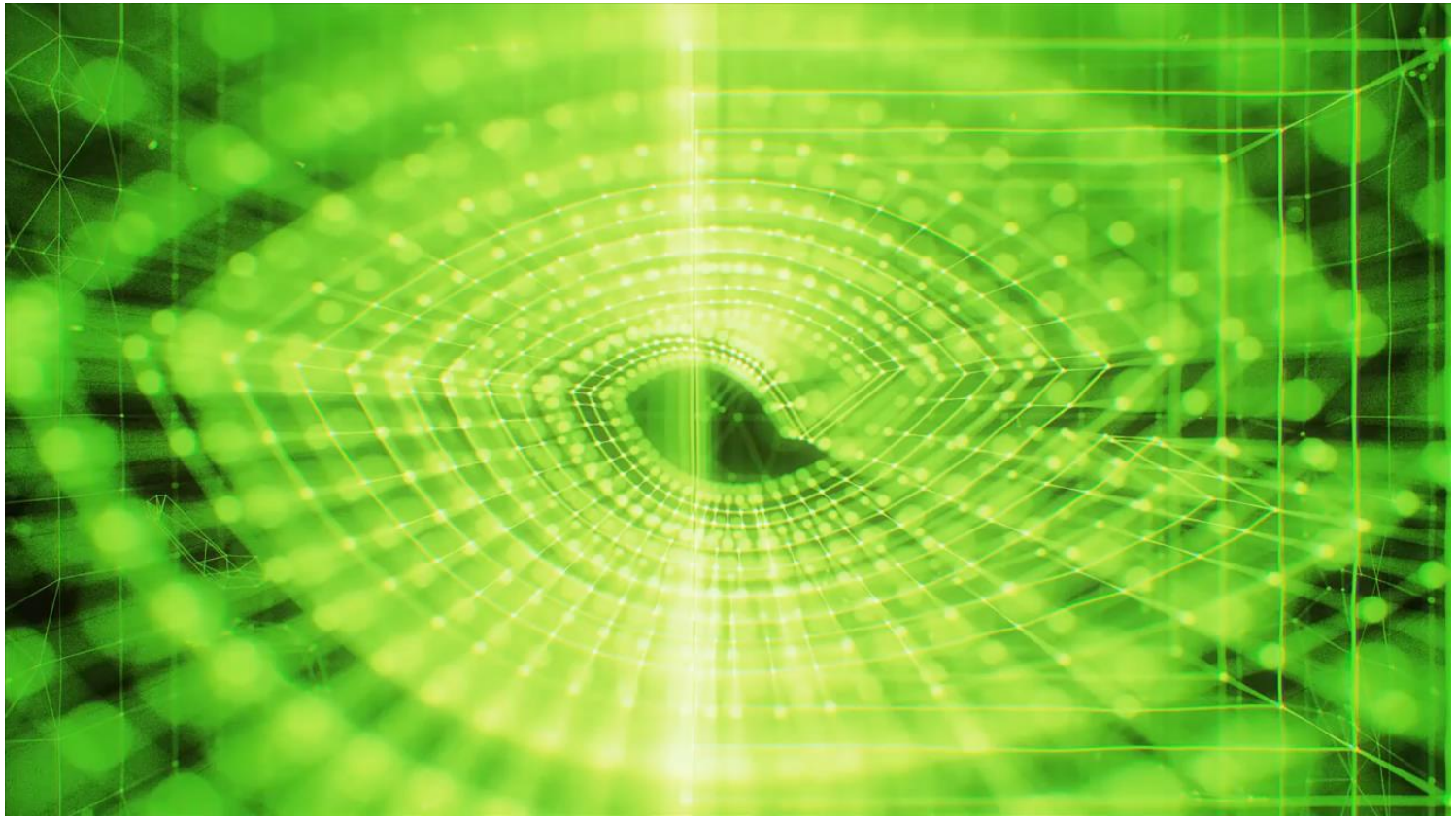
How to train?



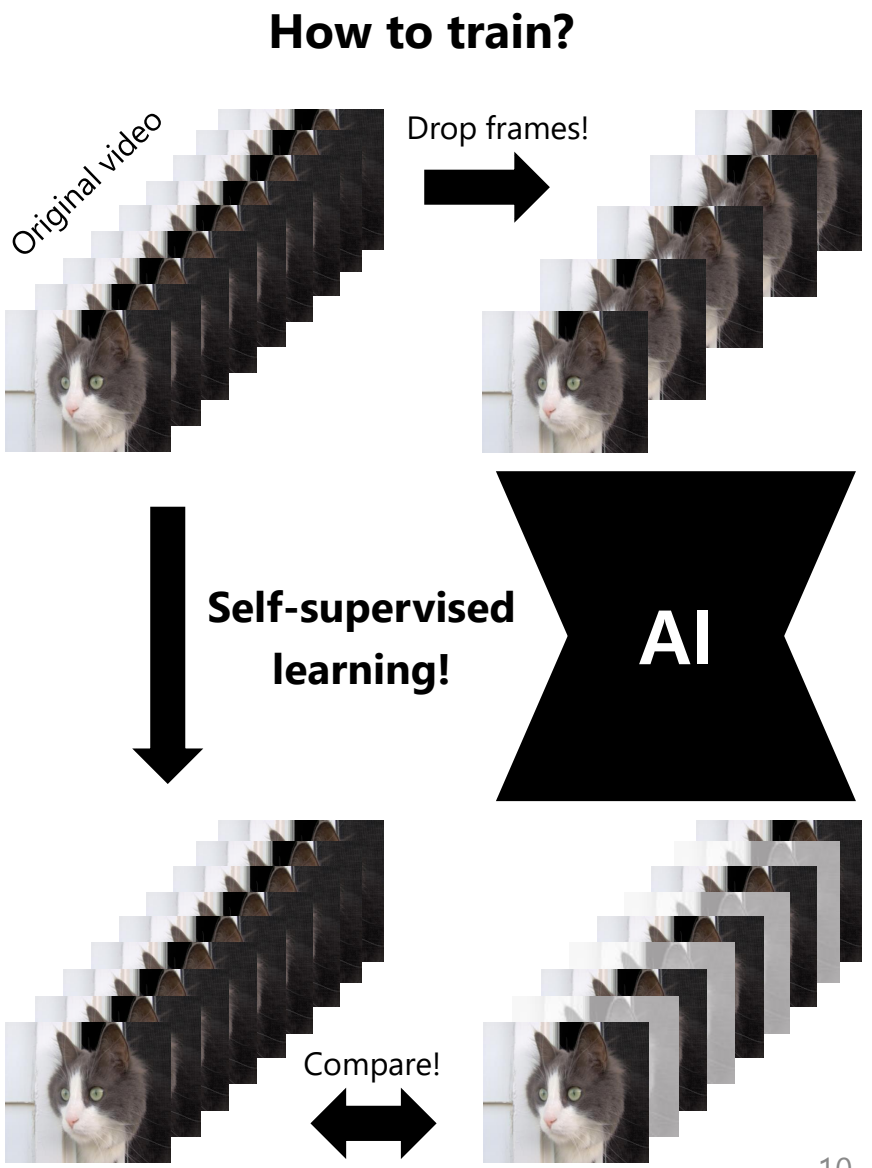
About Frame Rate

Example of deep learning application:

→ Video frame interpolation, "**temporal** processing"



Transforming Standard Video Into Slow Motion with AI
(Research at NVIDIA, 2018)



About Shutter Speed

A.k.a., exposure time:

The length of time that the digital sensor inside the camera is exposed to light

→ **How shutter speed affects motion.**

"The faster your shutter speed,
the sharper your image will be."

mrs-cook.weebly.com

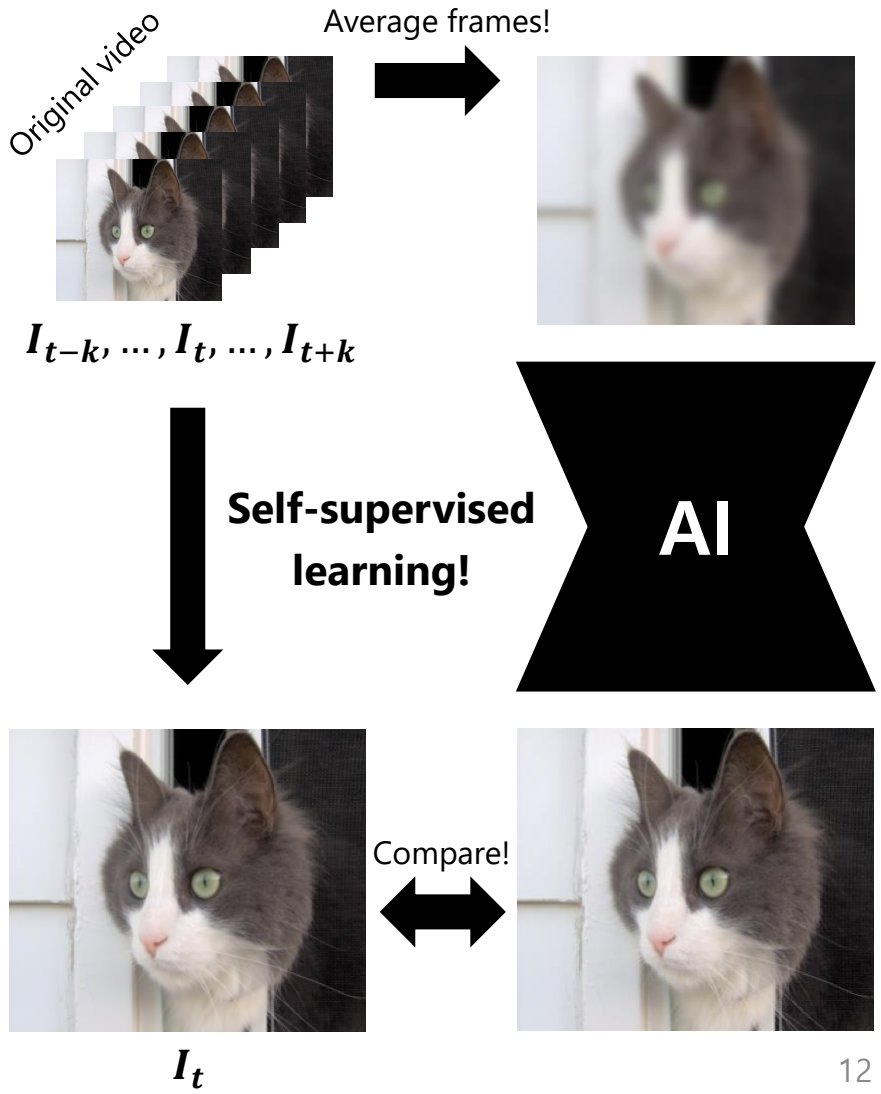
About Shutter Speed

Example of deep learning application:

→ Motion deblurring

Fix Blurry Photos with Motion Deblur AI (by AKVIS, 2021)

How to train?

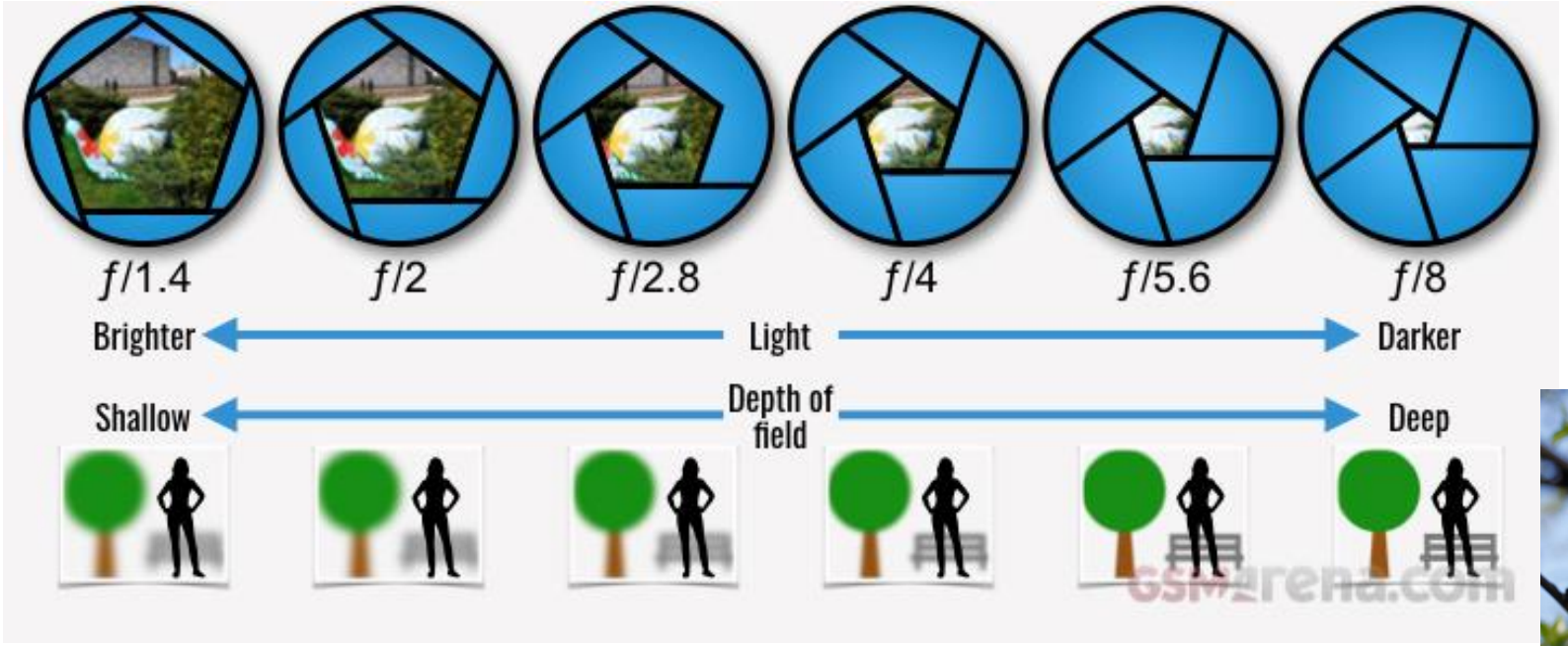


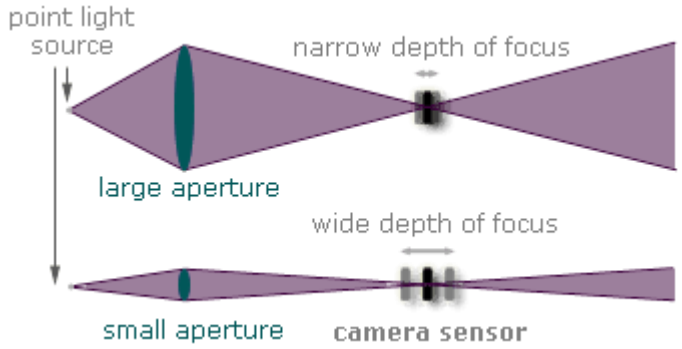
Aperture

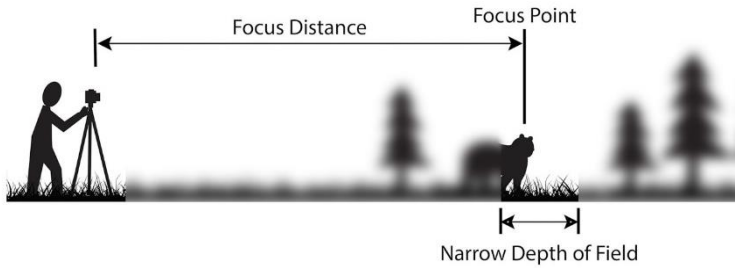
A hole through which light travels

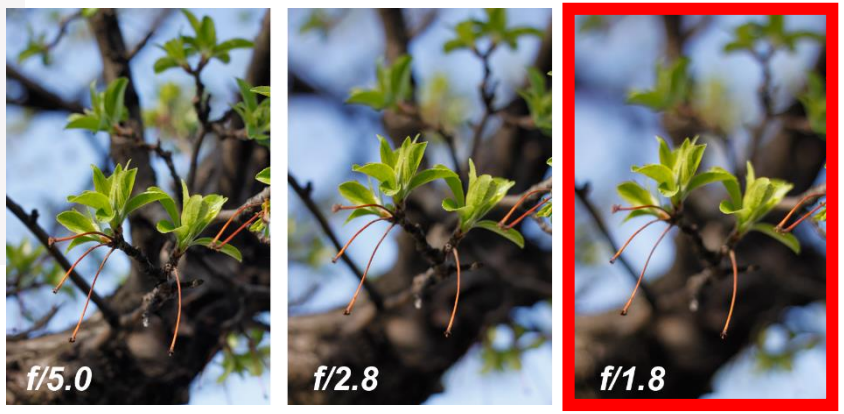
→ Controls the amount of the light

→ Controls depth-of-field (DoF)









Out focus
= **shallow** depth of field

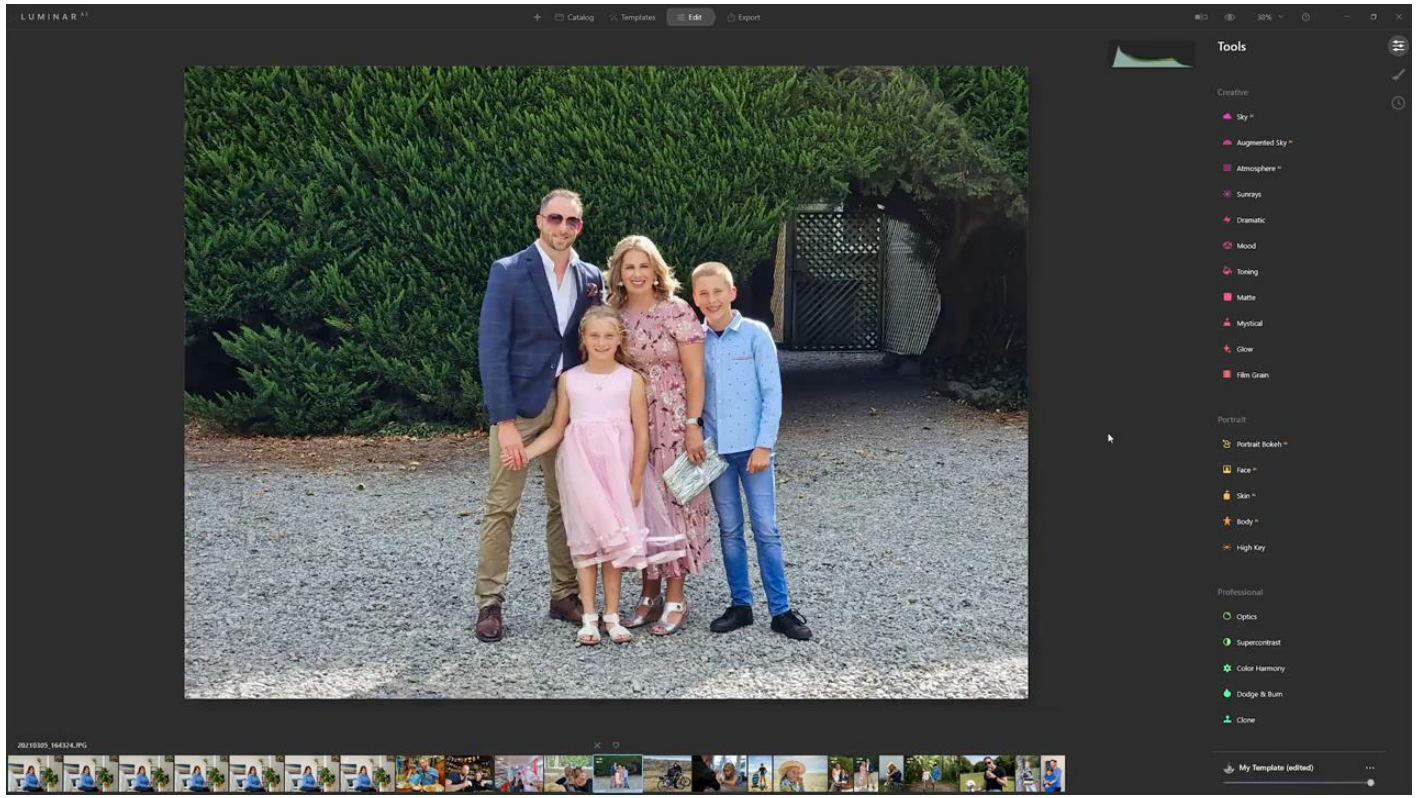
→ Helps concentrate on the subject!

[1] gsmarena.com [2] boostyourphotography.com [3] cambridgeincolour.com

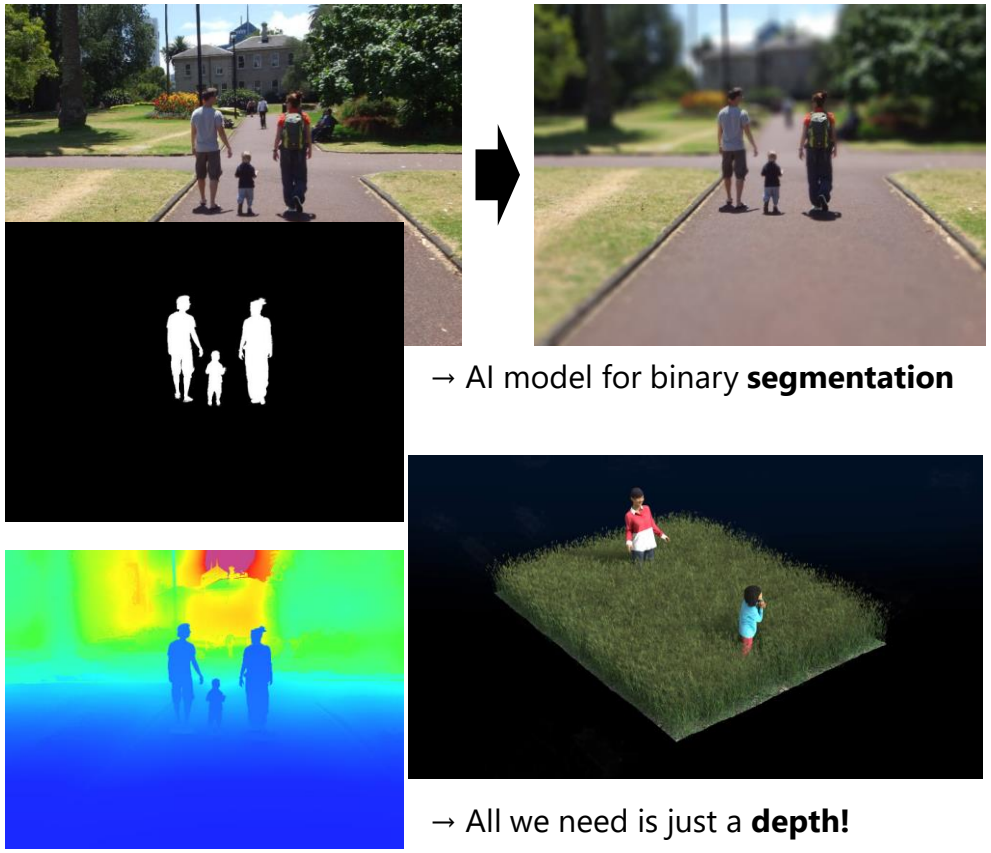
Out Focusing

Technically difficult for smartphone cameras 🤔

→ Computer vision & AI make this possible!



Automatic bokeh by Luminar AI (2021)



→ AI model for binary **segmentation**

→ All we need is just a **depth!**

[1] Liu, et al., “Bokeh Effects Based on Stereo Vision” (2015)

3D Photography

The most recent photographic effects

→ AI makes any images cinematic!

by Facebook

(*SIGGRAPH* 2020)

Summary of a Basic Camera Model

Characteristics of a pinhole camera

- Camera obscura
- Focal length
- Aperture & depth of field
- Shutter speed & exposure time

What AI can enhance images and videos

- Self-supervised learning
  - Image super resolution
  - Video frame interpolation
  - Motion deblurring
- Segmentation and depth
- 3D photography

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Week 05b – Image Processing Puzzle

Basic Python Library: NumPy

NumPy

https://replit.com/team/VC-Spring-2022
(team-based project)

→ There are many strong operation functions for "**multi-dimensional arrays**"

```
import numpy as np

a = np.array([1,2,3])
print(a)          # [2 3 4]
print(a.dtype)    # int64
b = np.array([1.2, 3.5, 5.1])
print(b.dtype)    # float64
print(a**2)
print(a.sum())
print(a.mean())
print(a.min())
print(a.max())
```

Please try basic math operations.

→ **Matrix operation, linear algebra**

```
a = np.arange(8)
print(a)          # [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7]
b = a.reshape(2, 4)
print(b)
c = a.T
print(b)

print(a.shape)
print(b.shape)
print(c.shape)
print(b.sum(axis=0))
print(b.sum(axis=1))
```

Please use shell commands in Replit,
`>> python basic_test.py`

Please discuss each print line.

Python Functions

In the code, there are some functions.

→ Plot image (`show_image`) & close the plot (`close_image`)

```
def show_image(i, img):
        plt.figure(i)
        plt.imshow(img)
        plt.xticks([]); plt.yticks([])
        plt.ion(); plt.show()

def close_image(i):
        if i == 0:
                plt.close('all’)
        else:
                plt.close(i)
```

Please try to implement these functions (in `basic_test.py`) for summation, subtraction, and multiplication.

```
def do_sum(a, b):
        output = a + b
        return output

def do_subtract(a, b):
        output = a - b
        return output

def do_multiply(a, b):
        output = a * b
        return output
```

Now, Let's Play with Images!

Solve image processing puzzles.

→ Multiple image processing missions to make specific images.

→ If you need, please refer below pages.

Numpy: https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/

Scikit-learn image: https://scikit-image.org/

PIL image: https://pillow.readthedocs.io/en/stable/reference/Image.html

VIEW Lab: https://view.kentech.ac.kr/lecture/2022s/supp

Please join a breakout room, and discuss with your teammate.

If you need helps, please raise your hands.