

# Computational Photography

- \* Study the basics of computation and its impact on the entire workflow of photography, from capturing, manipulating and collaborating on, and sharing photographs.



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# Cameras, Optics, and Sensors

\* Cameras: Pinhole Camera  
and Optics



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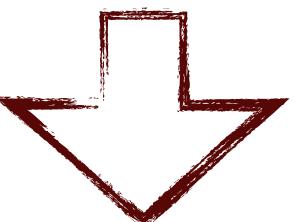


## Lesson Objectives

1. Rays to pixels
2. A camera without optics
3. Lens in the camera system
4. The Lens Equation

# Recall: Context of Computational Photography

Rays



3D Scene

Illumination

Optics

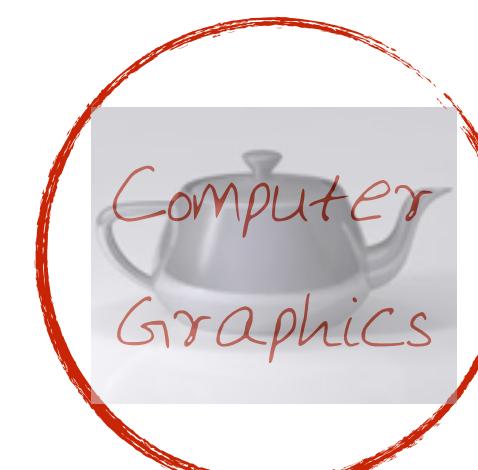
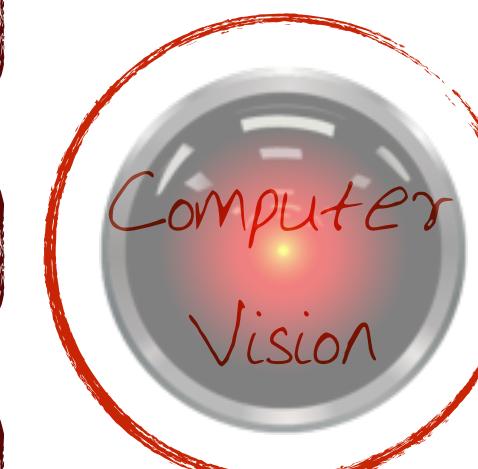
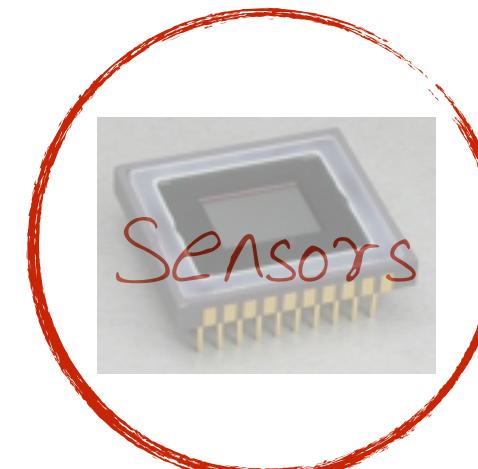
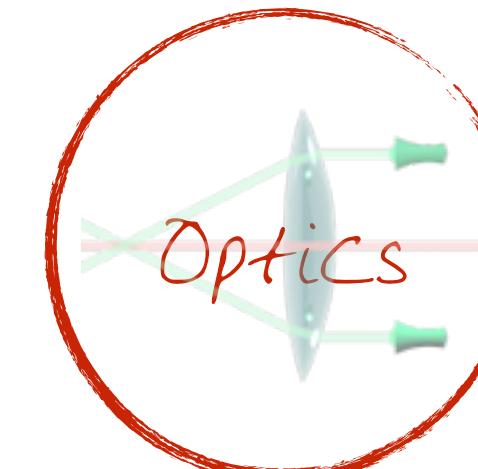
Sensor

Processing

Display

User

Pixels



# Pixels vs. Rays



3D Scene

Illumination

Optics

Sensor

Processing

Display

User



- \* Scene via a 2D array of pixels
- \* Rays are fundamental primitives
- \* Illumination (Light Rays) follows a path from the source to the SCENE
- \* Computation can control the parameters of the optics, sensor and illumination

# Evolution of the Camera



300 BC



1839



1907



1948



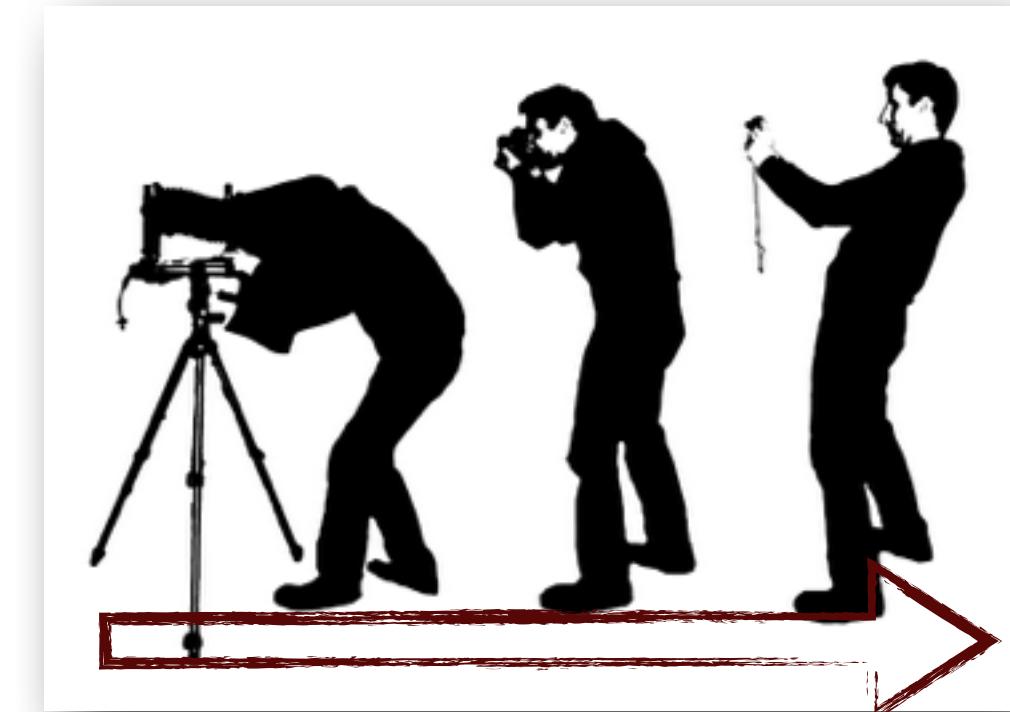
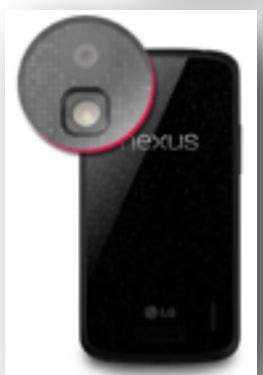
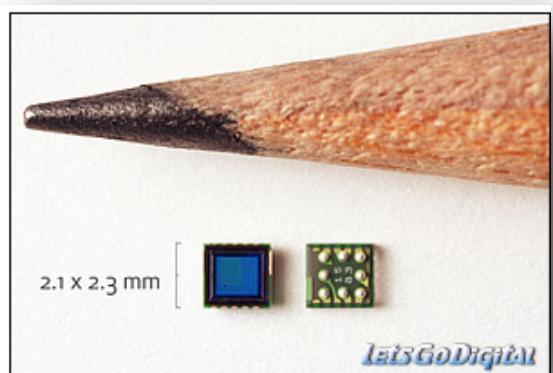
1986



1991

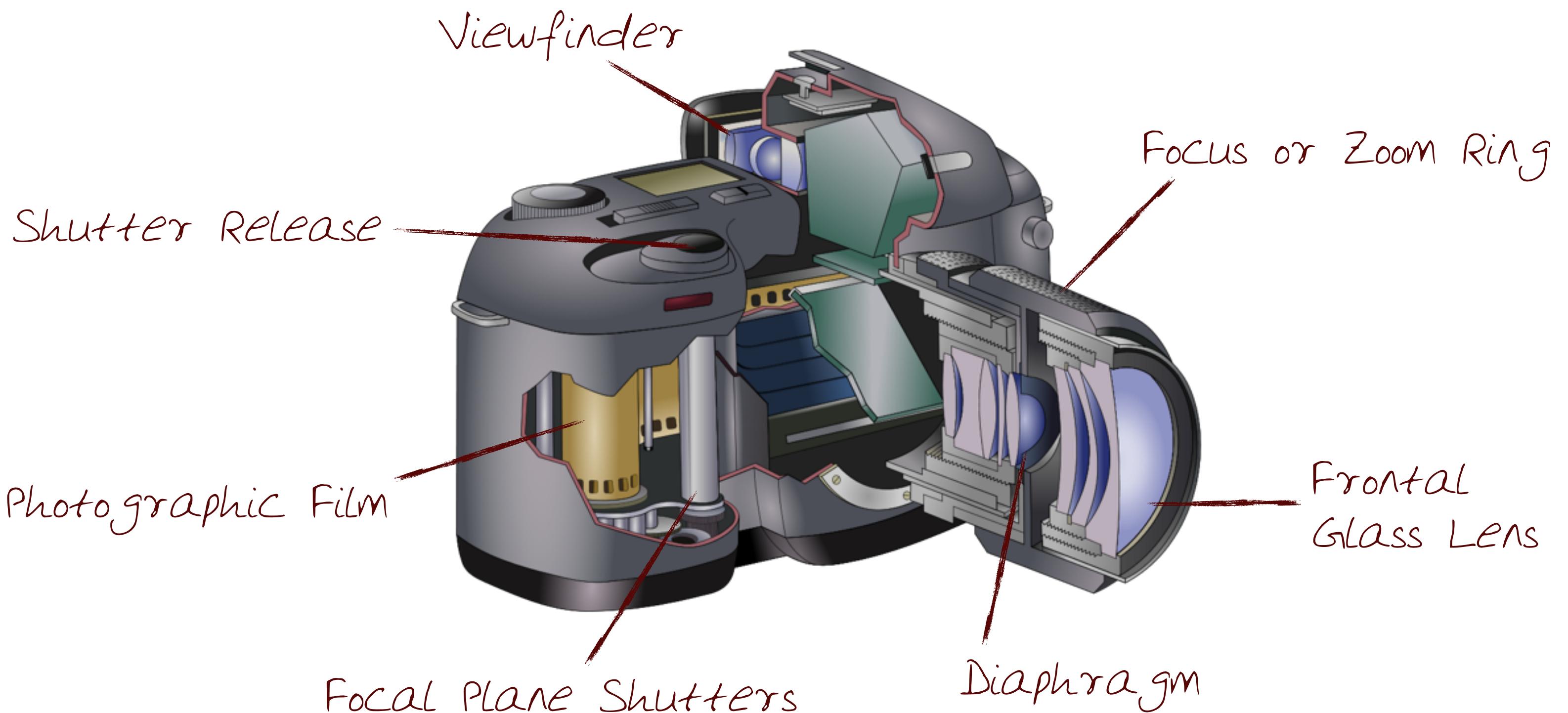


2000



Formal to Casual

# Single-Lens Reflex Camera



# When you take a picture

3D Scene

Illumination

Optics

Sensor

Processing

Display

User



Geometry  
(Perspective)

Light  
Scattering

# When you take a picture using

3D SCENE

ILLUMINATION

OPTICS

SENSOR

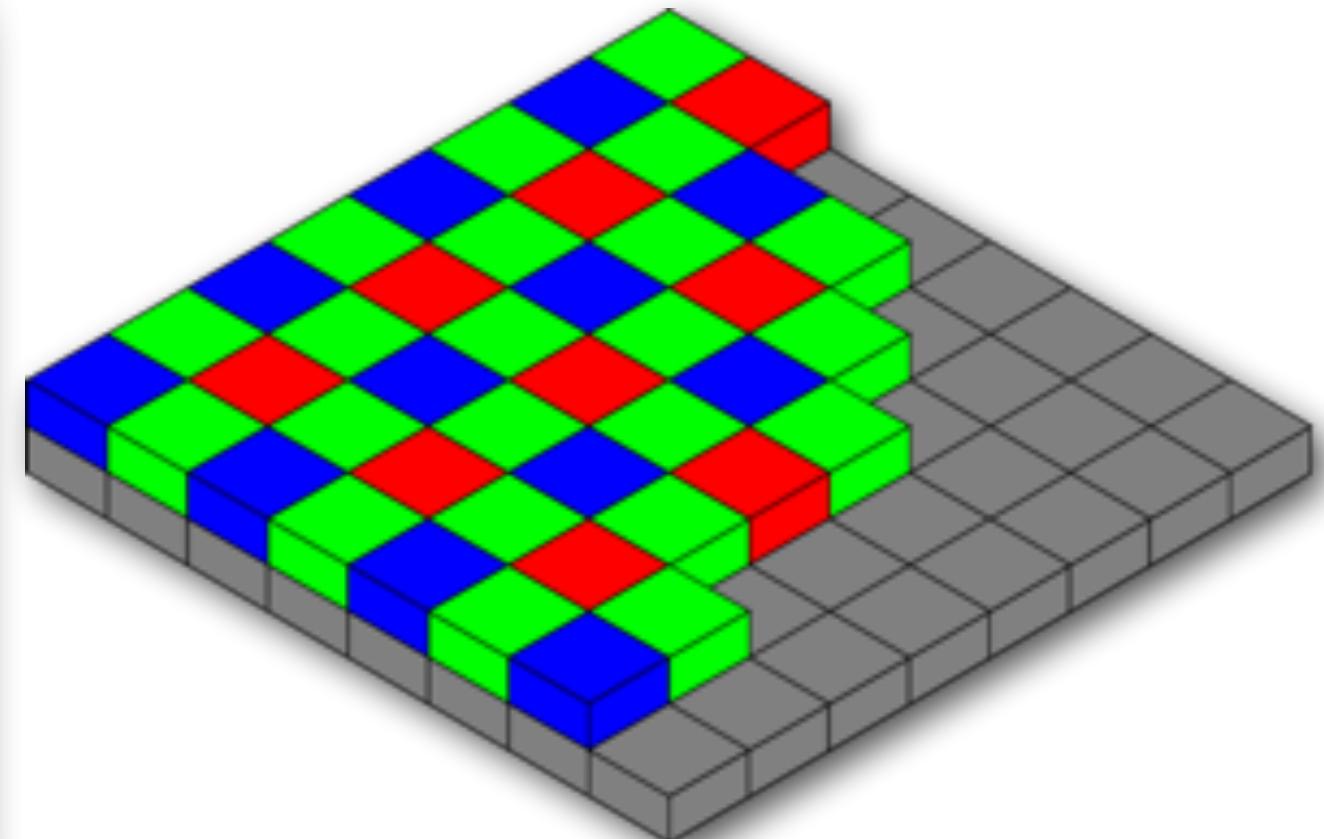
PROCESSING

DISPLAY

USER

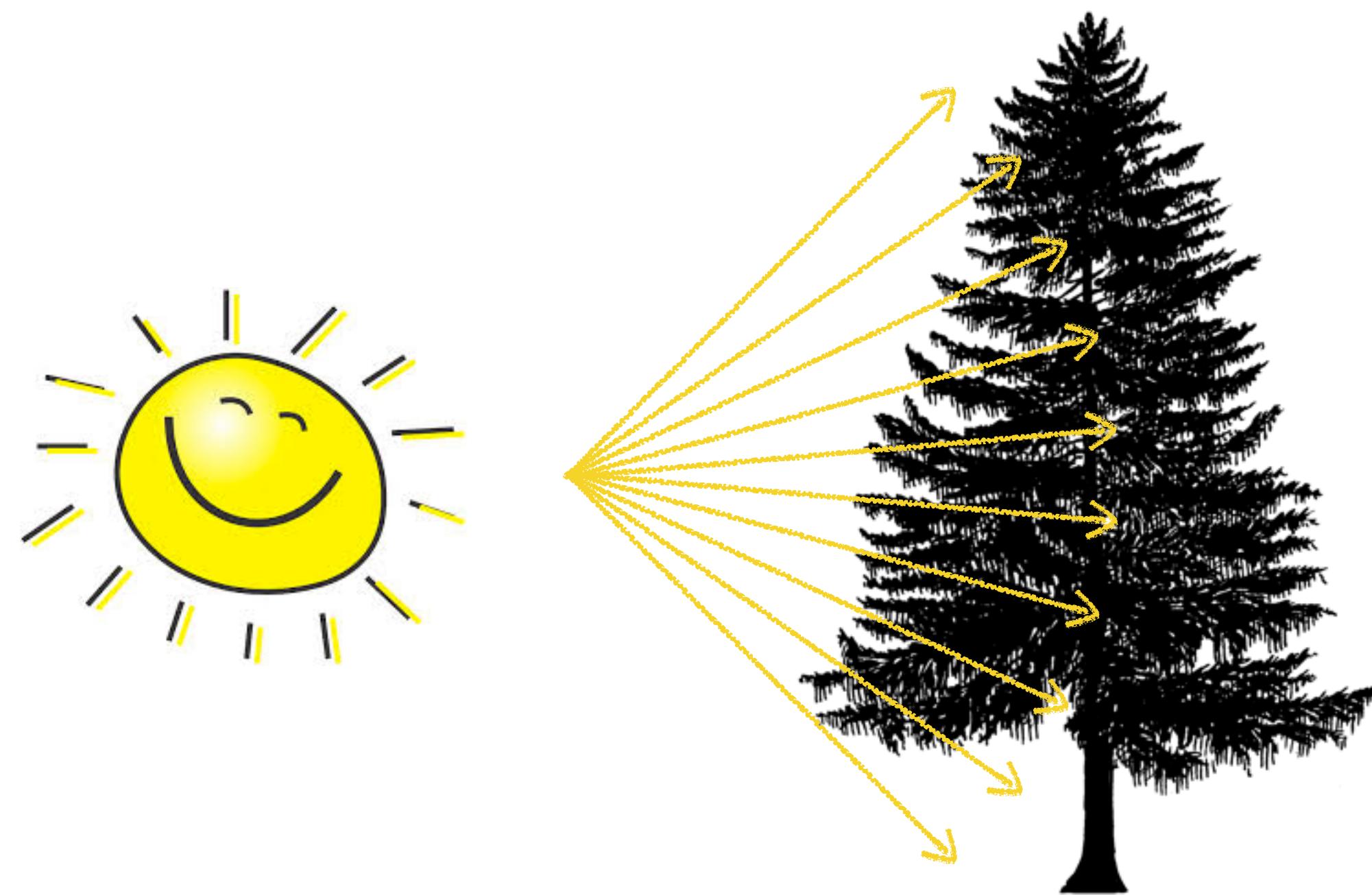


OPTICS / LENS

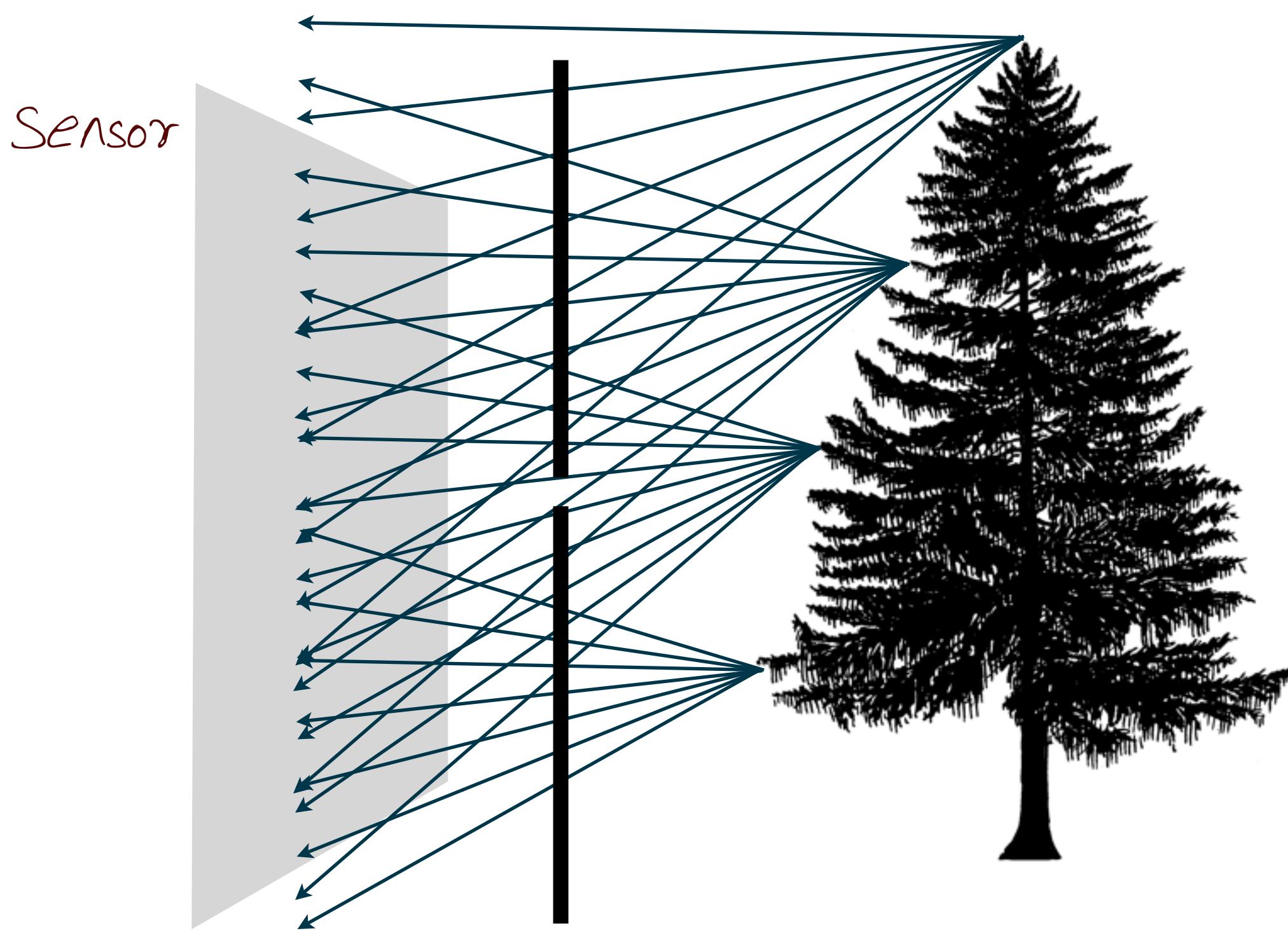


Sensor / Color  
Filter

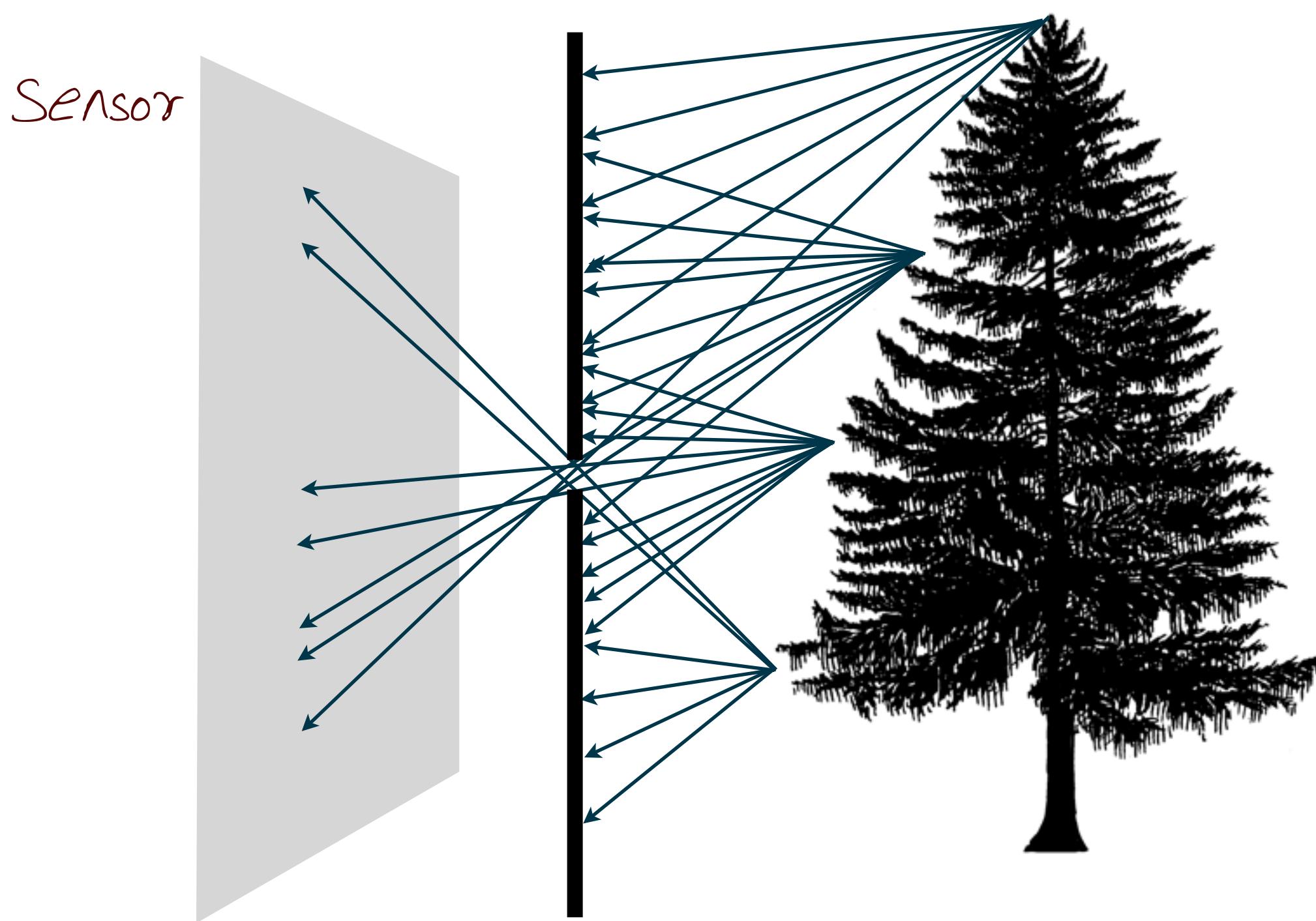
# Cameras, without Optics



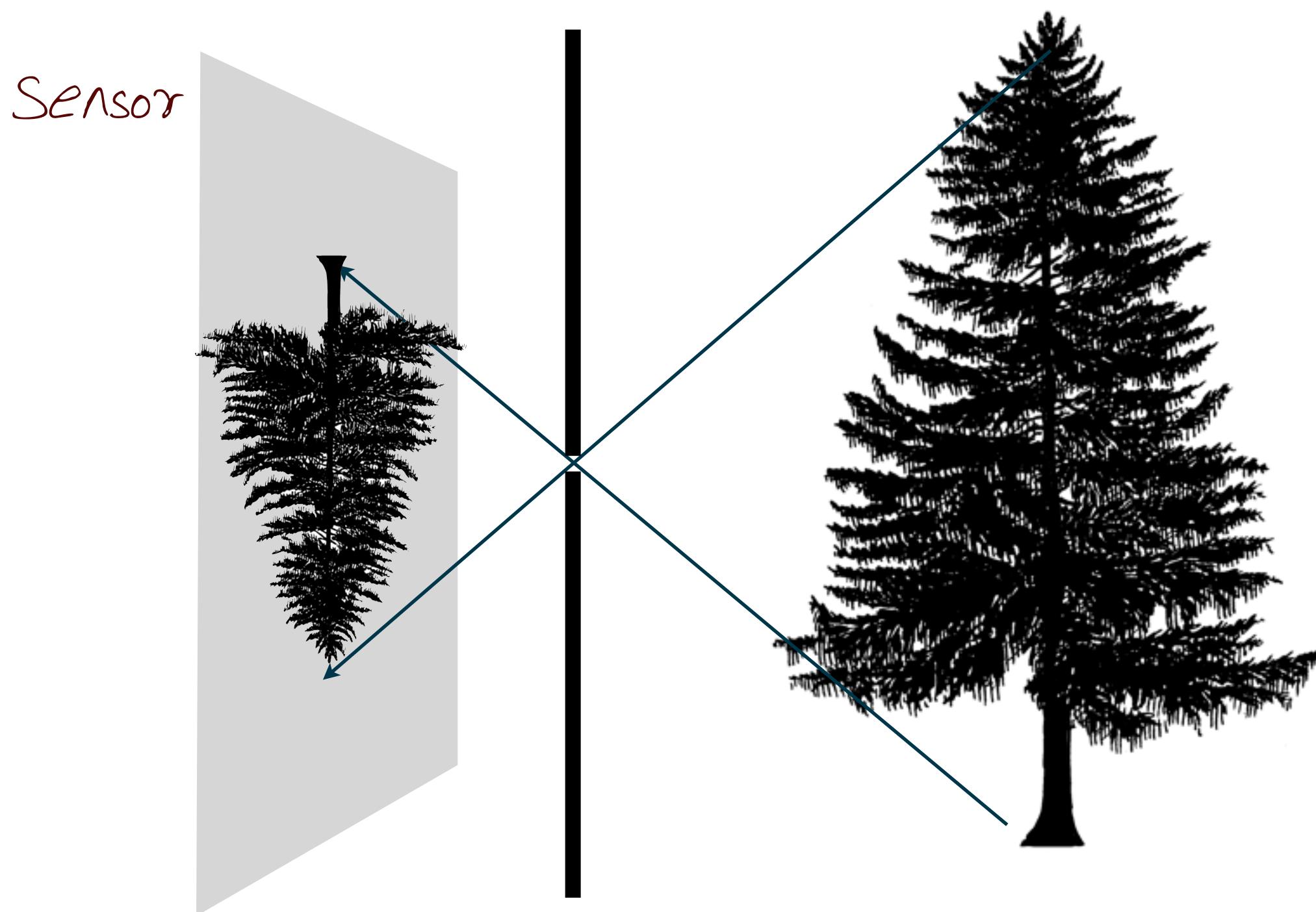
# Cameras, without Optics



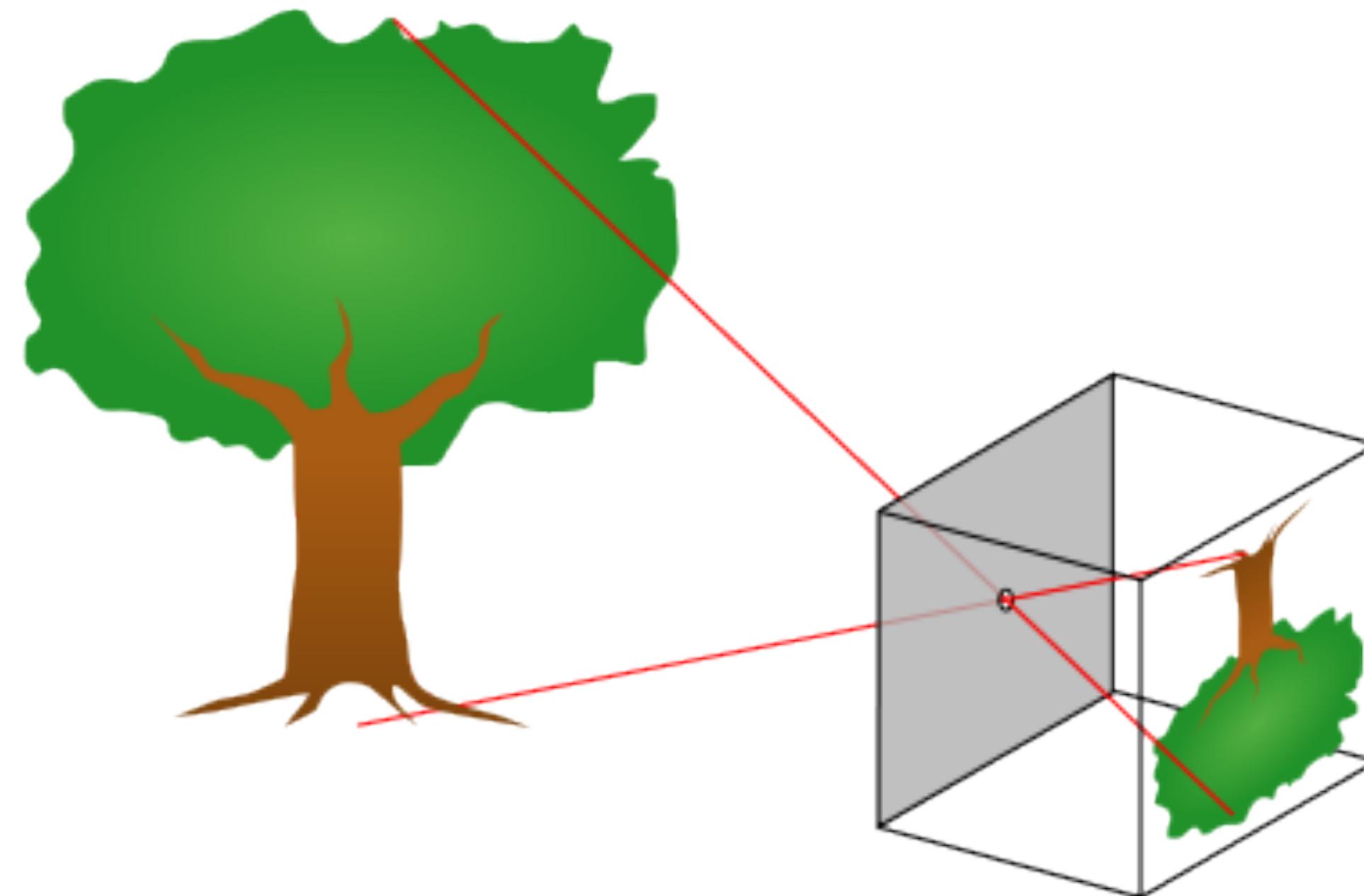
# Cameras, without Optics



# Cameras, without Optics



# *Camera Obscura* (Pinhole Camera)



# Camera Obscura (Pinhole Camera)

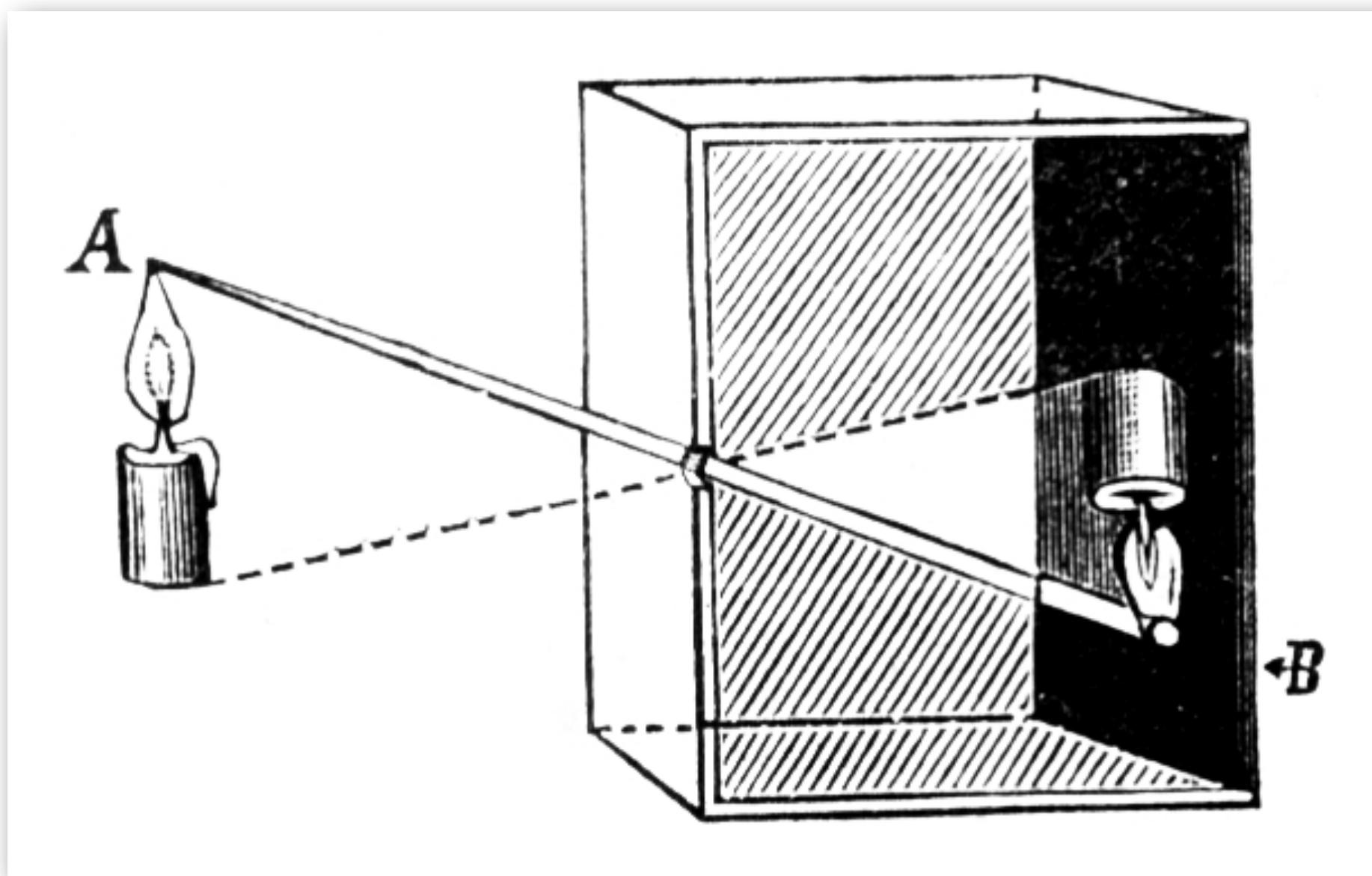




Illustration of camera obscura from "Sketchbook on military art, including geometry, fortifications, artillery, mechanics, and pyrotechnics"

# Pinhole Photograph



Byelorussky Station: commons.wikimedia.org

- Theoretically,
- \* No distortion:  
Straight Lines remain straight
  - \* Infinite depth of field:  
Everything in focus (but there is optical blurring)

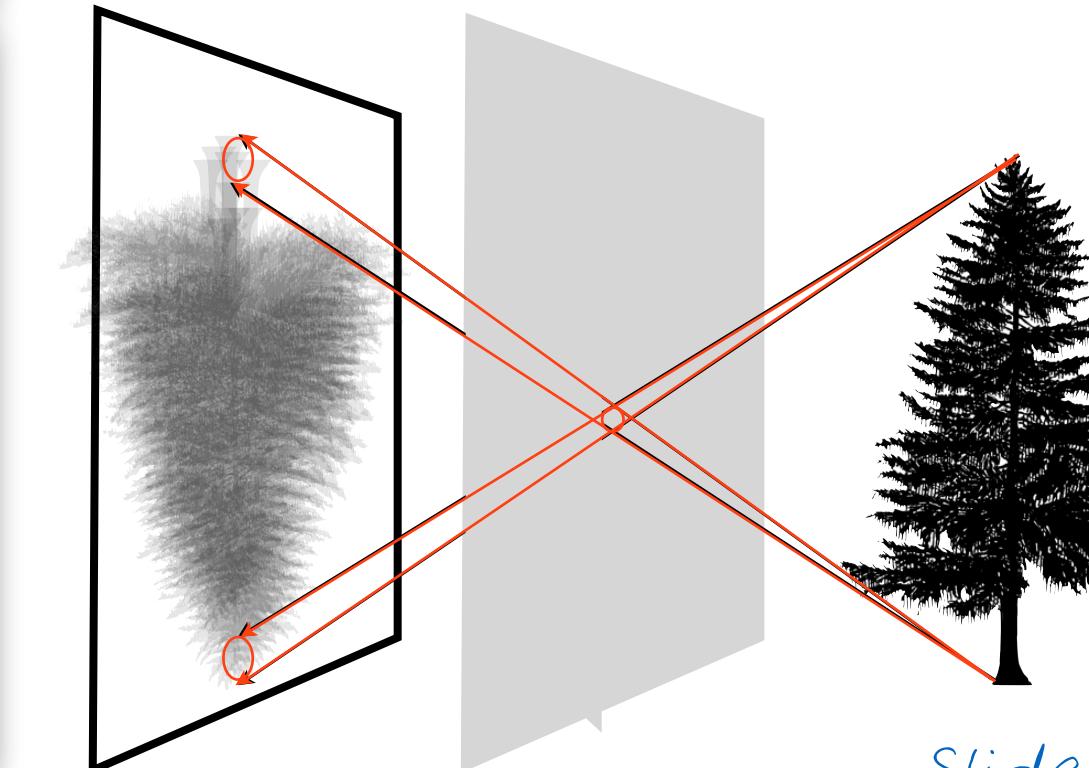
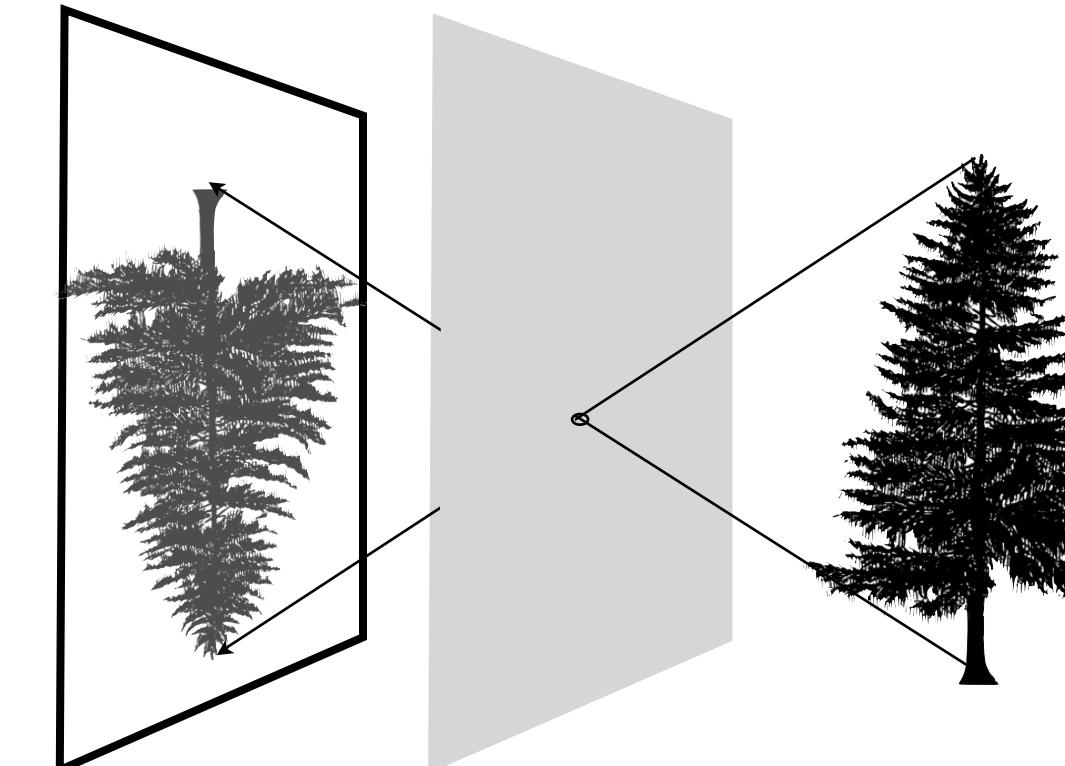
Slide adapted from Marc Levoy

This could be done as an explorational exercise.  
“What would happen if we increased the pinhole size?”, followed by four images that simulate different changes (sharper, blurrier, double image, color change, etc.).

# Pinhole Size and Image Quality



Pinhole  
“blur”  
simulated

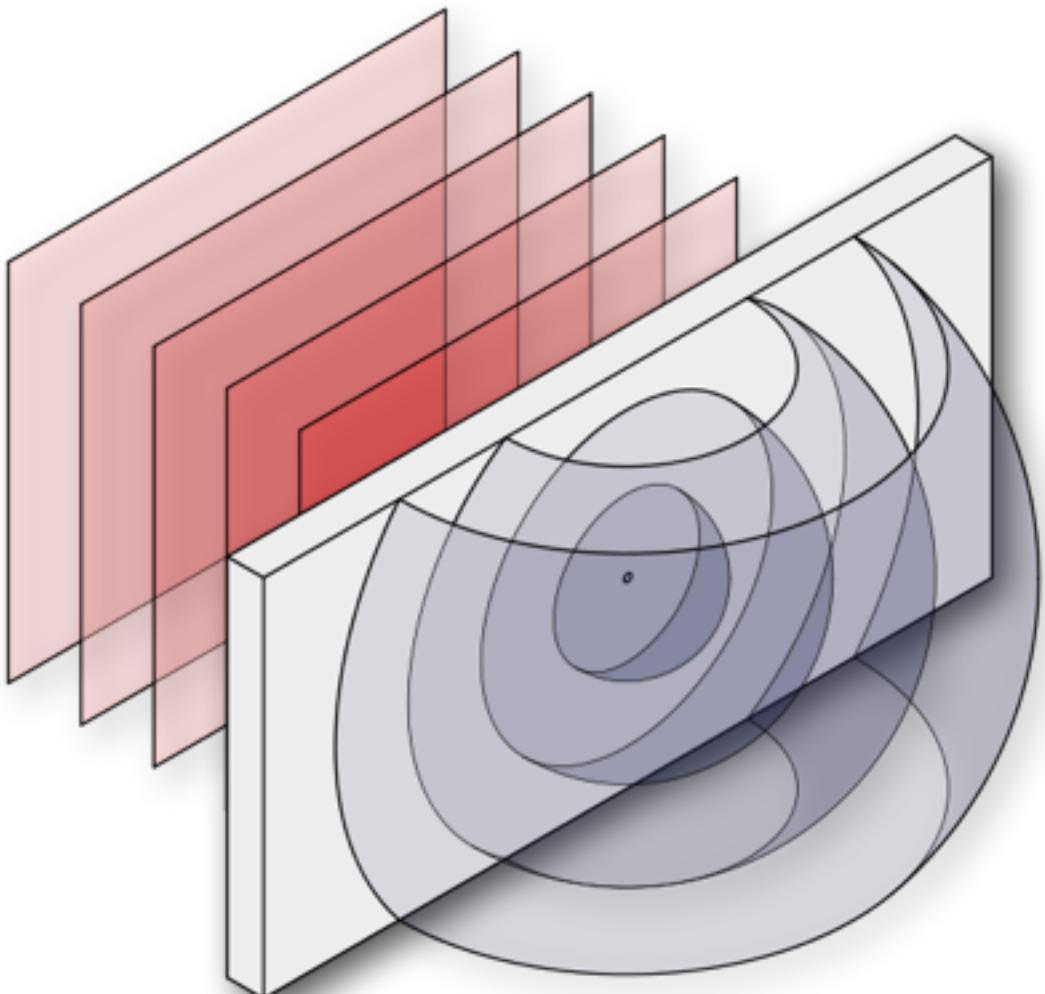


Pinhole Size  
= Aperture!

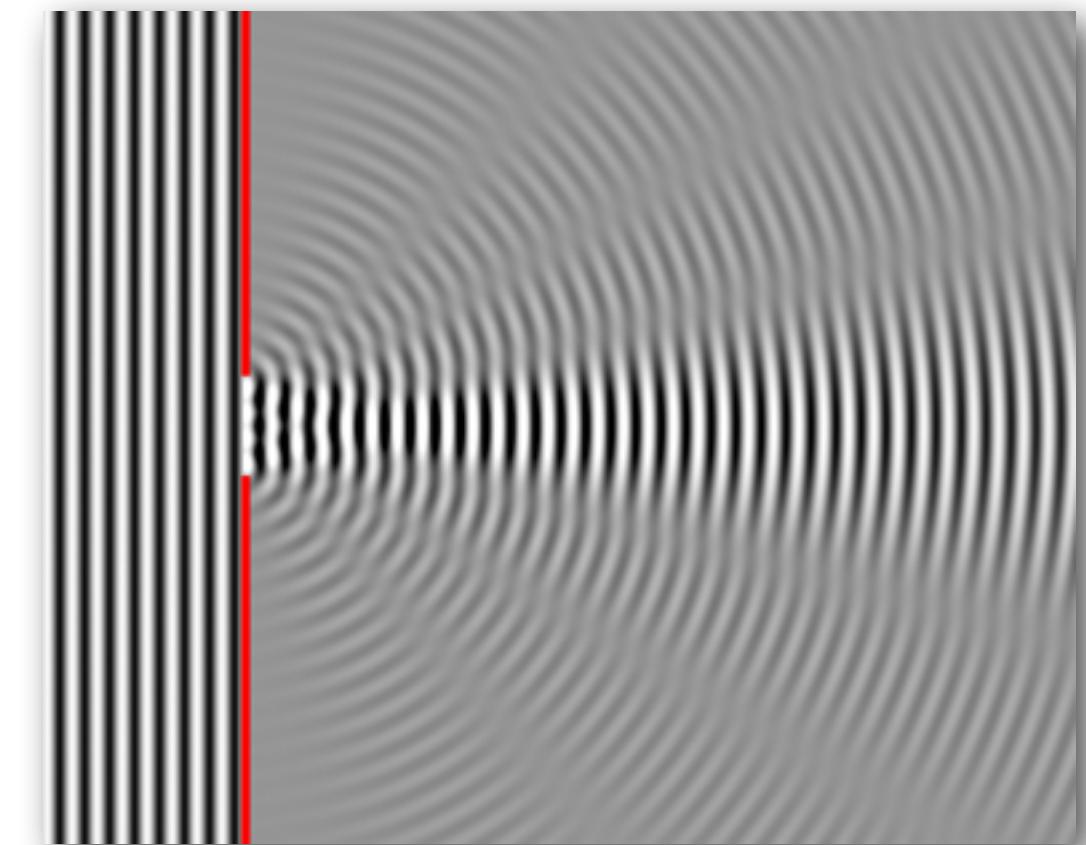
Slide adapted from Marc Levoy

# Light Diffracts

- \* Wave Nature of Light
- \* Smaller Aperture means more Diffraction



3D Schematic



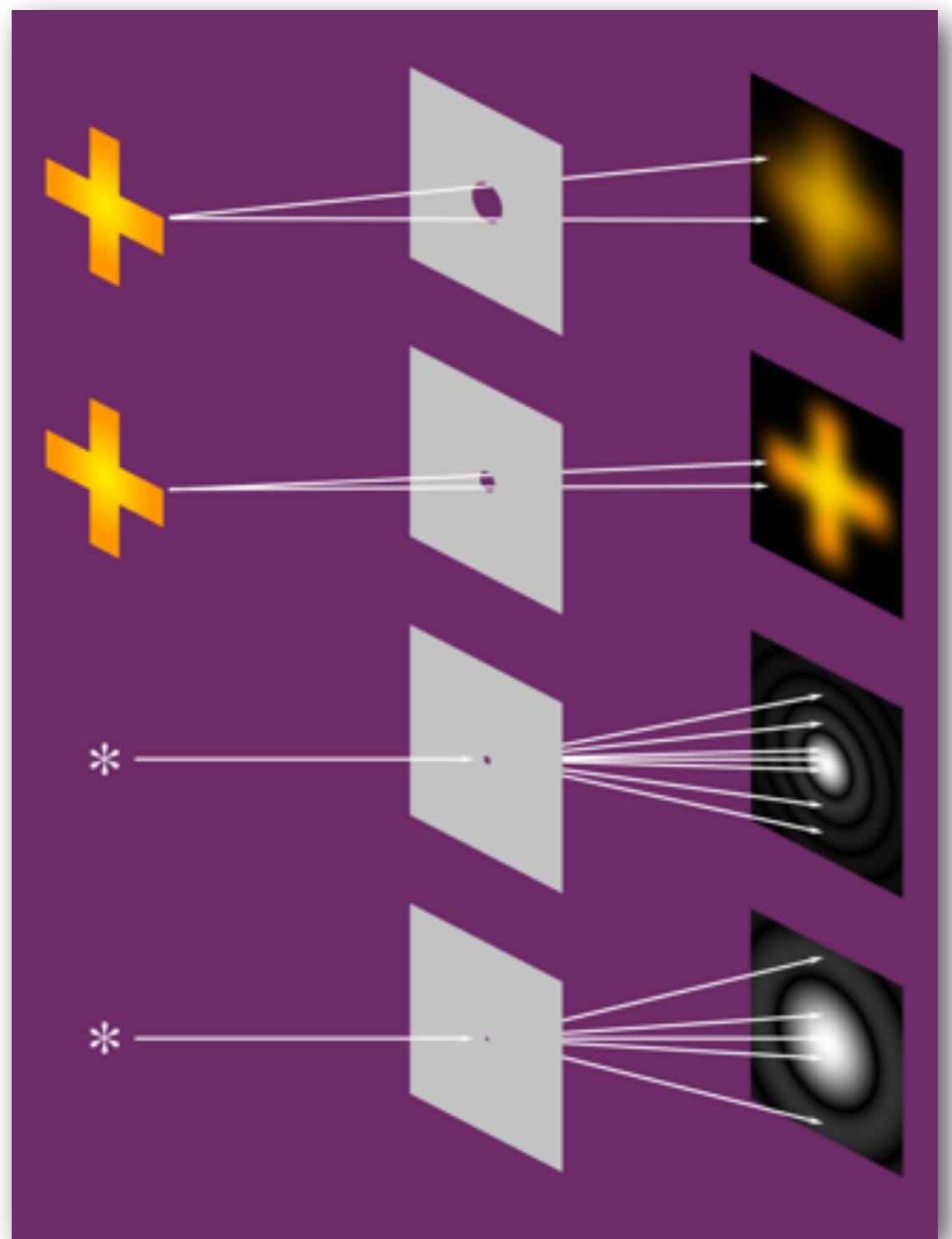
Actual Diffraction Pattern

# Effect of Pinhole Size

Large Pinhole = Geometric Blur

Small Pinhole = Diffraction Blur

Best Pinhole = Very Little Light

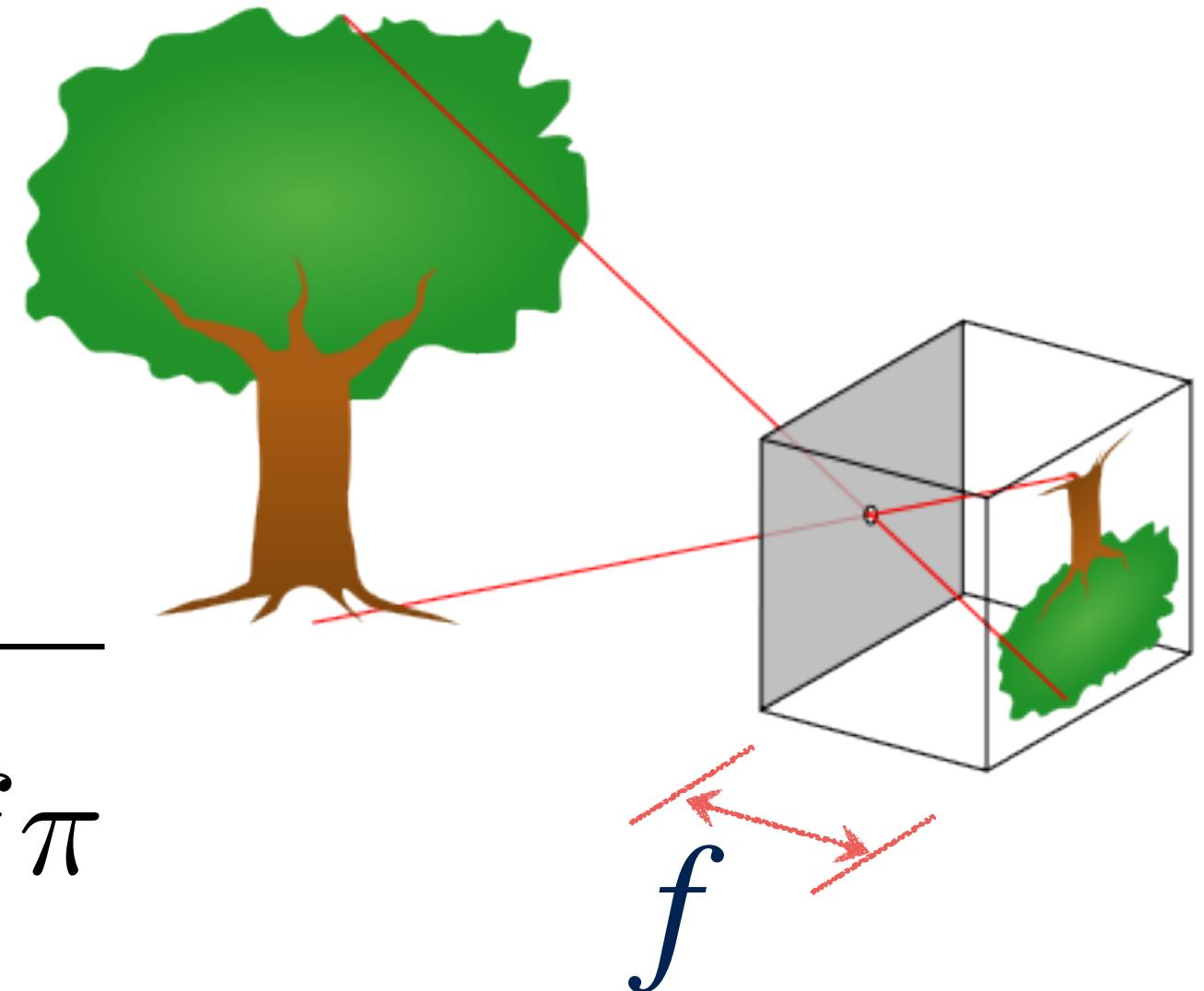


Slide adapted from Marc Levoy

# Effect of Pinhole Size

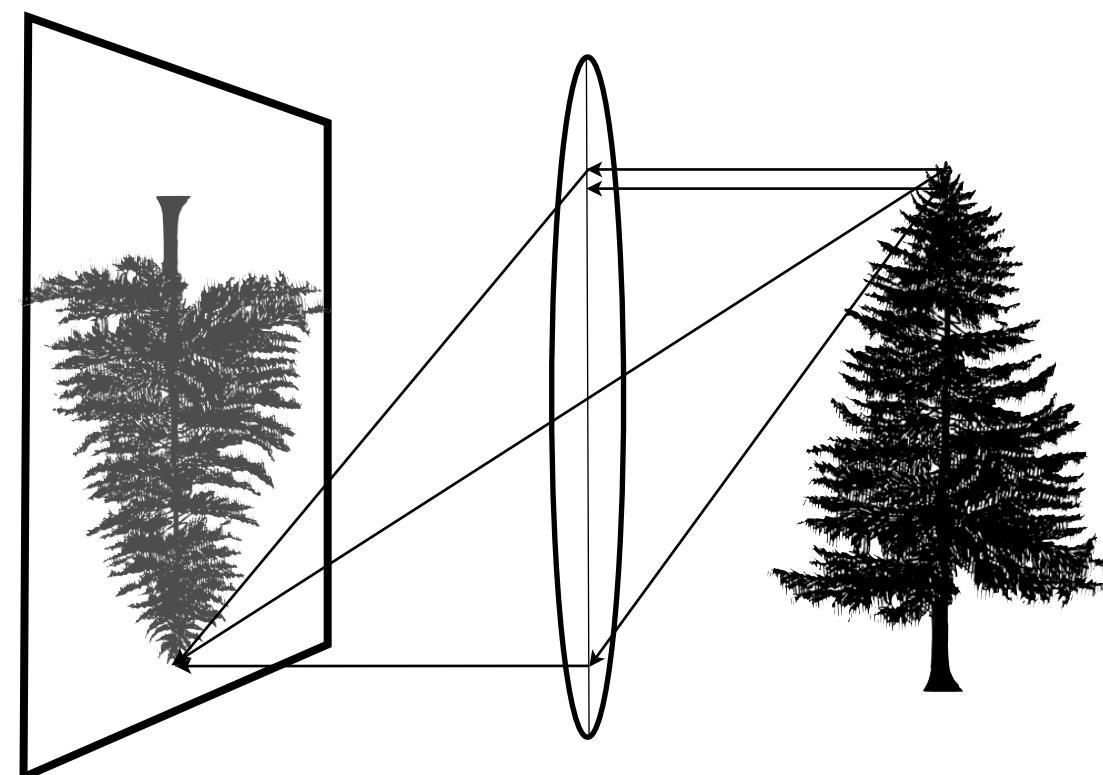
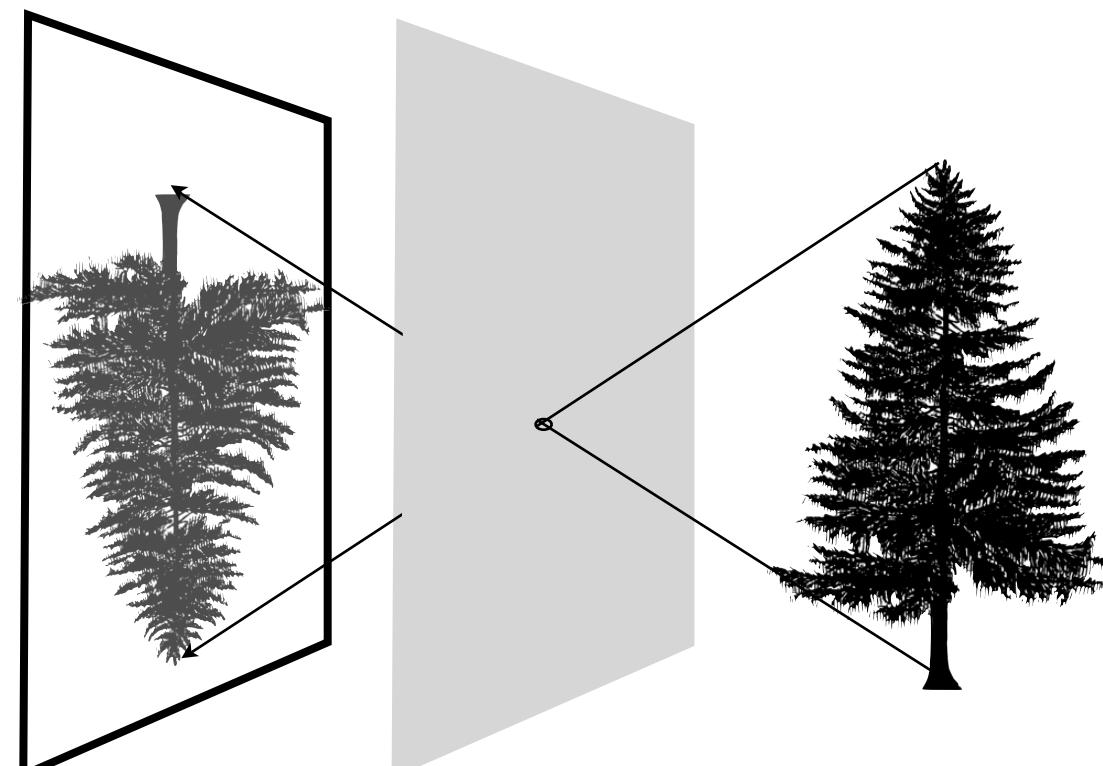
For  $d$  (pinhole diameter),  
 $f$  (distance from pinhole to sensor),  
and  $\pi$  (wavelength of light):

$$d = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}f\pi}$$

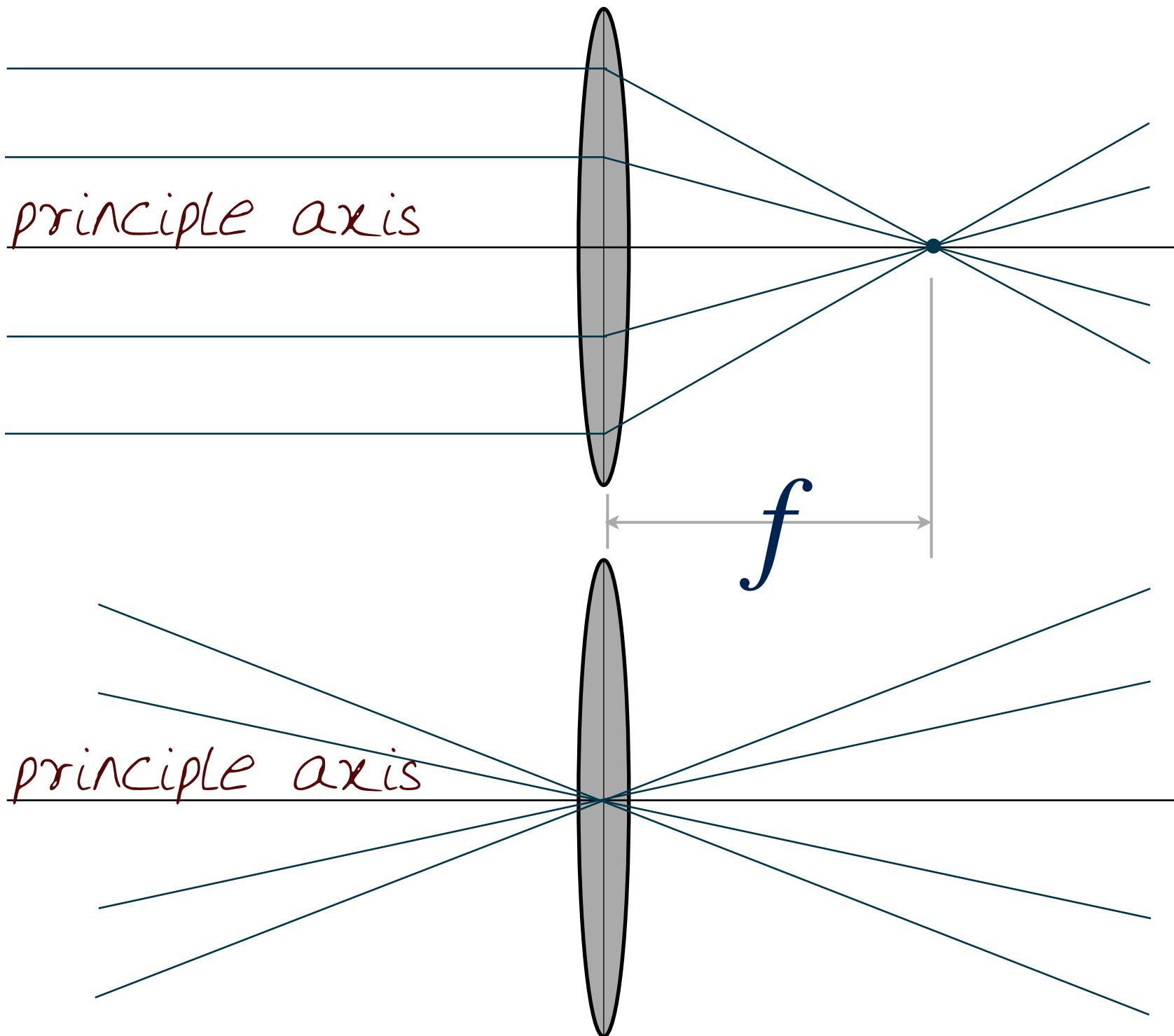


Slide adapted from Marc Levoy

# Replacing the Pinhole with a Lens



# Geometrical Optics



- \* Parallel rays converge to a point located at focal length,  $f$  from lens
- \* Rays going through center of lens do not deviate (functions like a pinhole)

# Ray Tracing with Lenses

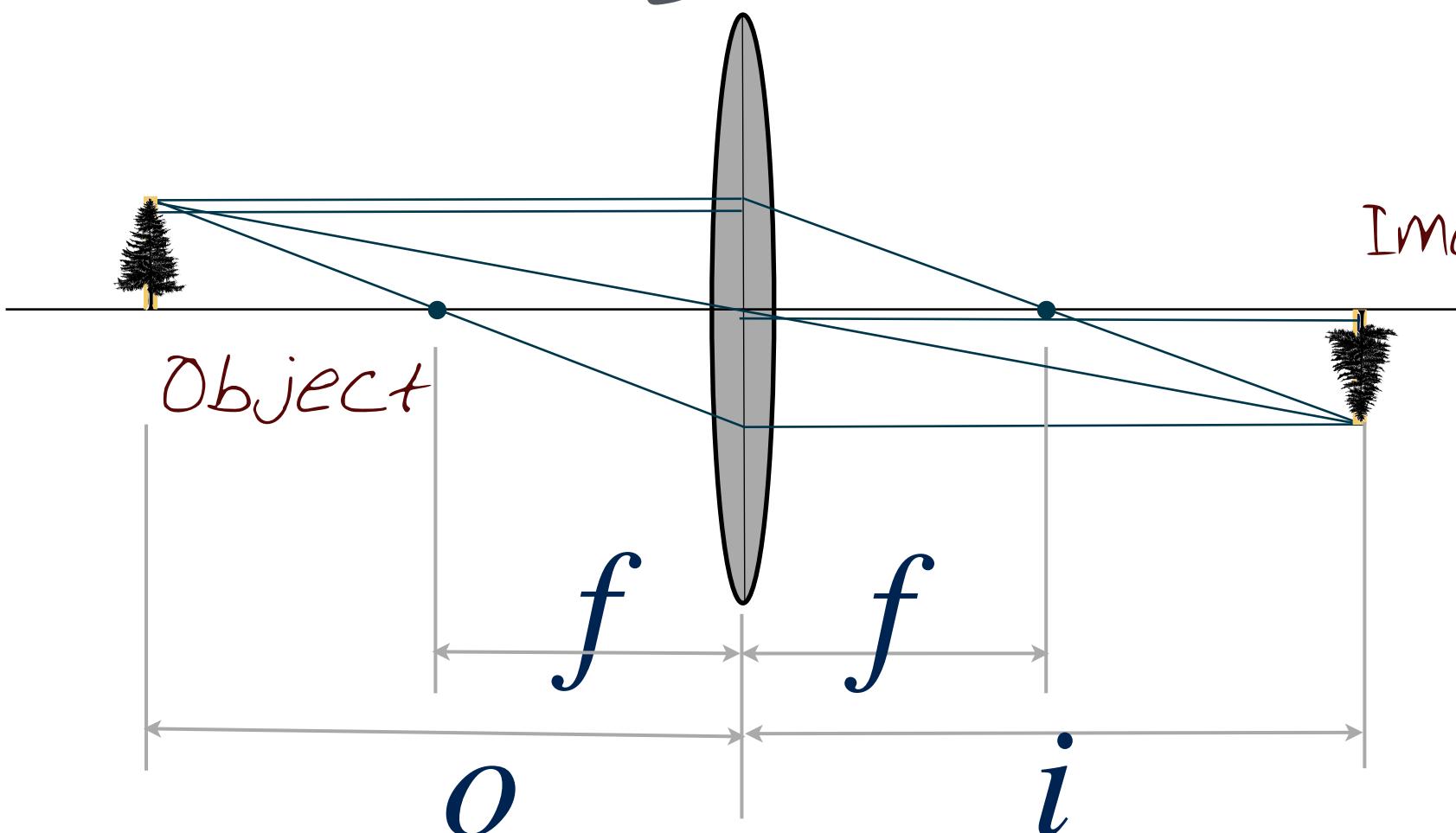


Image \* Rays from points on a plane parallel to the lens, focus on a plane parallel to the lens on the other side

(and upside down).

\* Lens Equation

$$\frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{f}$$

# Summary



- \* Discussed the Foundations of How a Camera works
- \* Presented the Concept of a Pinhole Camera
- \* Introduced Optics and LENSES and the Role they play in a Camera

# Neat Class

- \* Cameras: Changes in  
Focal Length,  
Aperture, Shutter  
and Sensor





# Credits

- \* For more information, see
  - \* Hecht, E. Optics, 4th ed. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley and
  - \* London, B., Stone, J., & Upton, J., Photography, 10th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- \* Images retrieved from
  - \* <http://commons.wikimedia.org/>
    - \* [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sun\\_Rays.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sun_Rays.jpg)
- \* List will be available on website
- \* Some Slides adapted from Mark Levoy

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