Part Chapter 2: Cameras
"Lenses"

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CS 6320 S2012

(slides modified from Marc Pollefeys, UNC Chapel Hill)

Pinhole size / aperture

How does the size of the aperture affect the image we'd get?

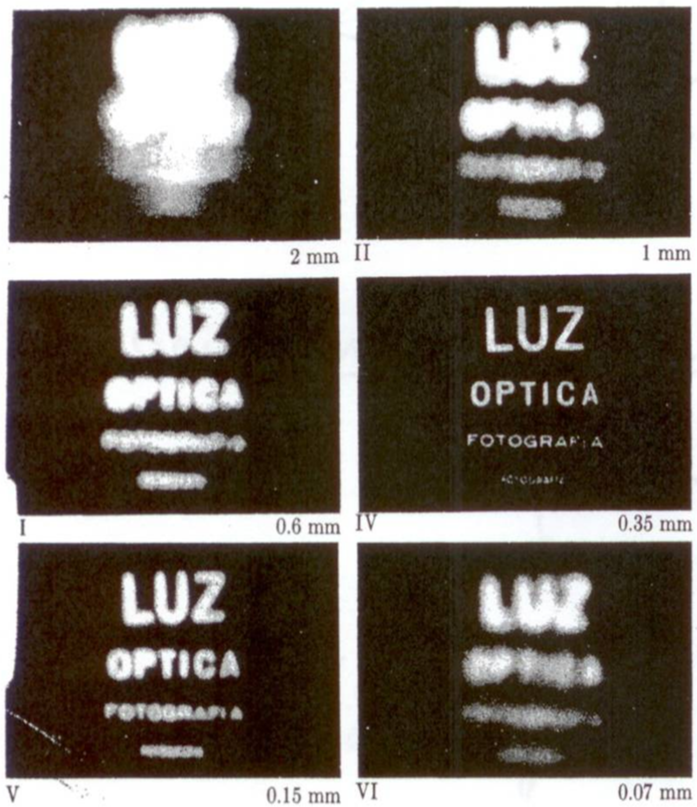
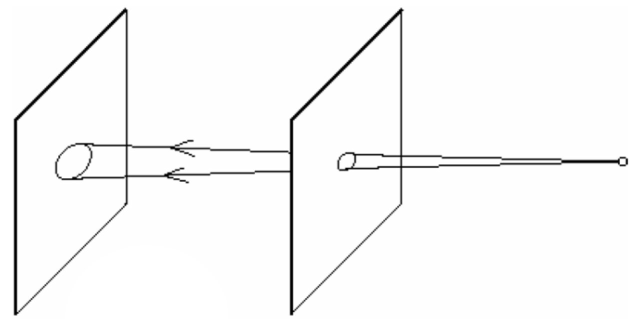


Fig. 5.96 The pinhole camera. Note the variation in image clarity as the hole diameter decreases. [Photos courtesy Dr. N. Joel, UNESCO.]

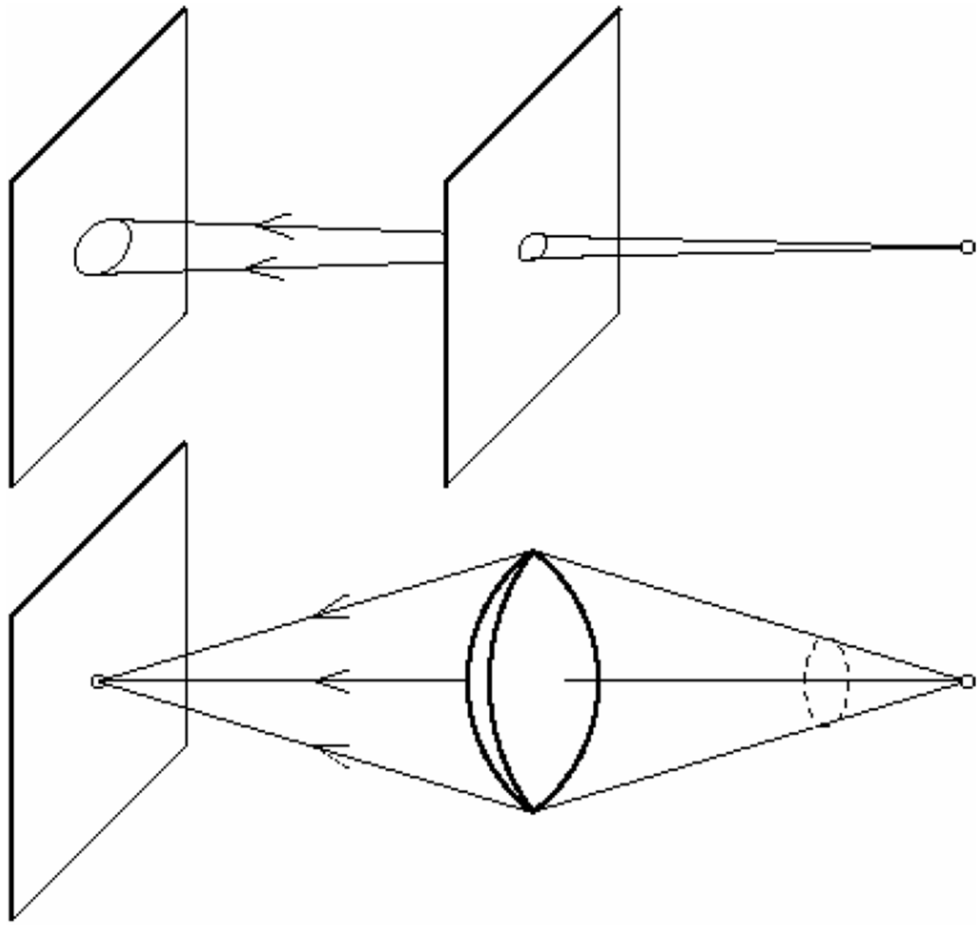
Larger

Smaller



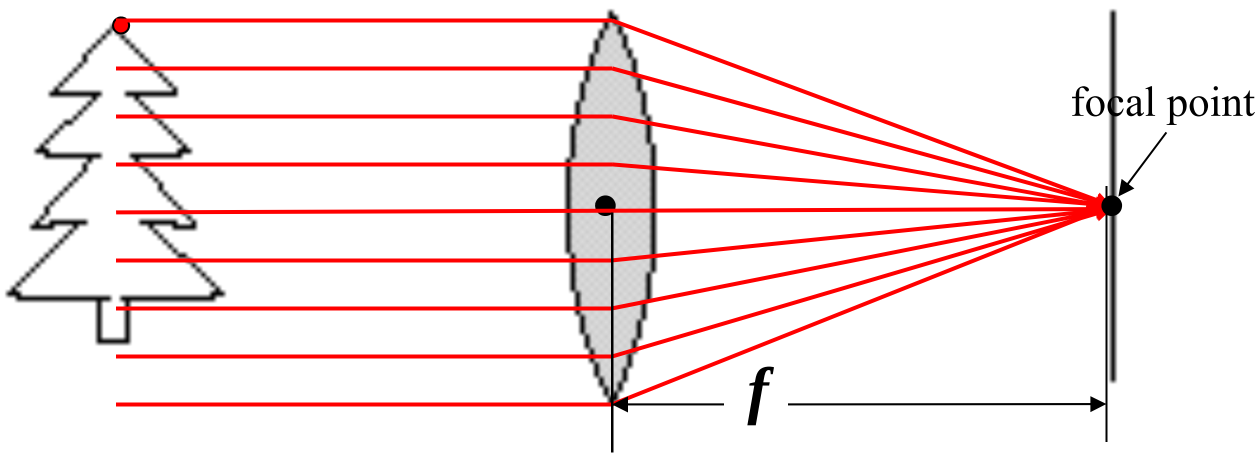
K. Grauman

Pinhole vs. lens



K. Grauman

Adding a lens

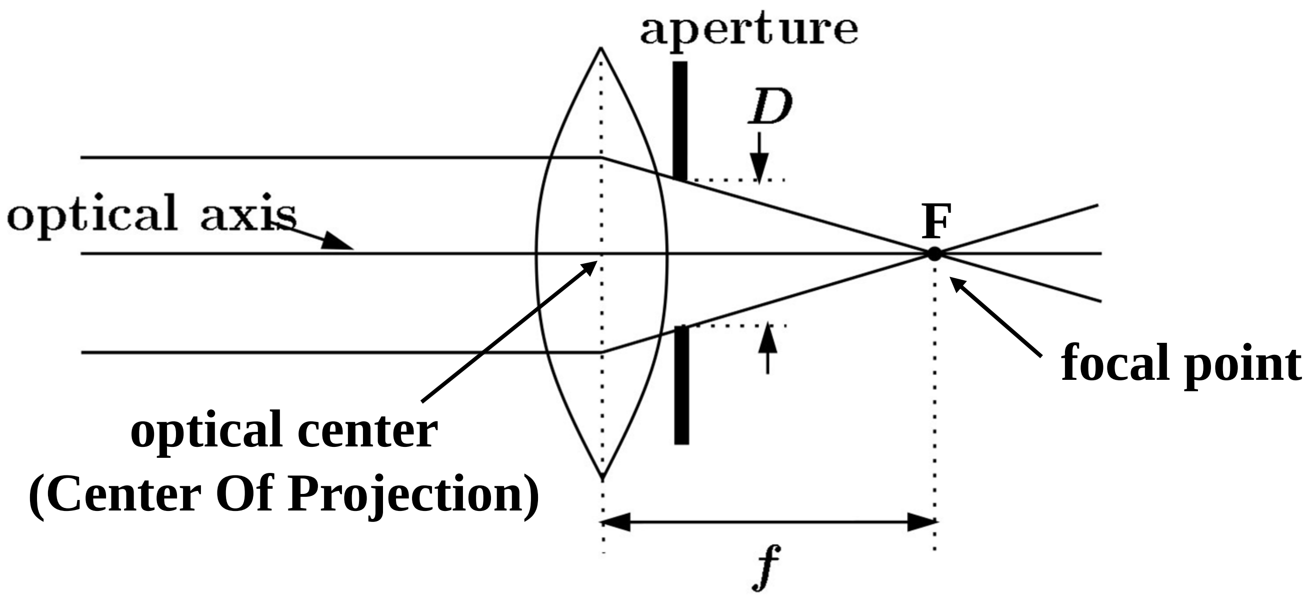


A lens focuses light onto the film

- Rays passing through the center are not deviated
- All parallel rays converge to one point on a plane located at the *focal length f*

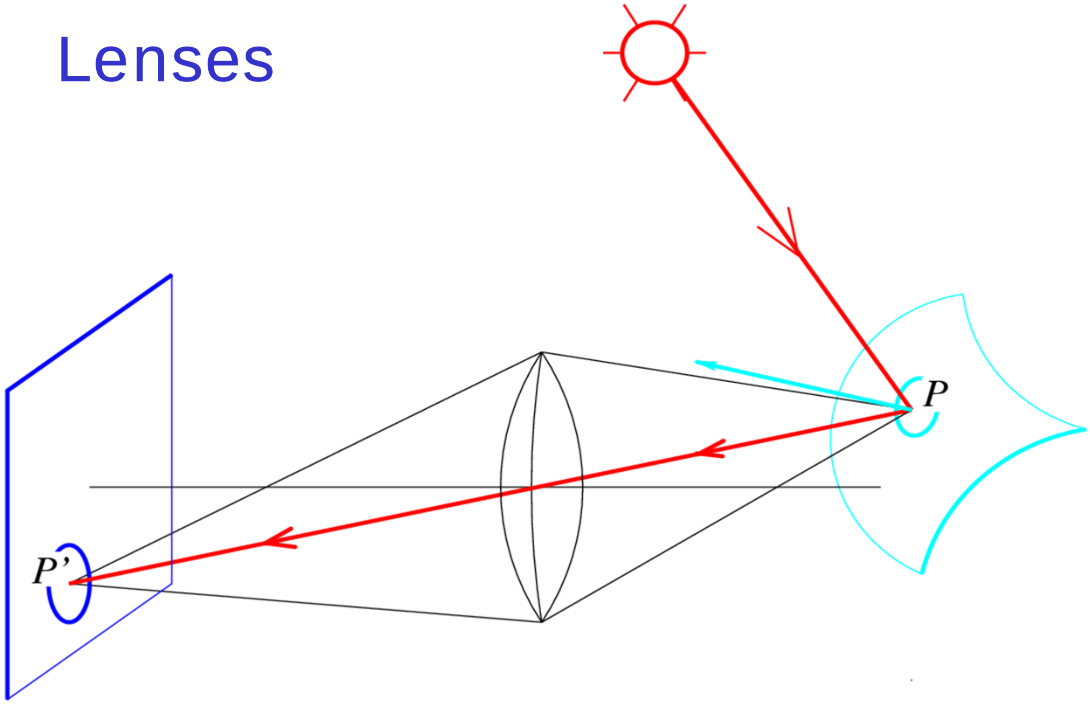
Slide by Steve Seitz

Cameras with lenses



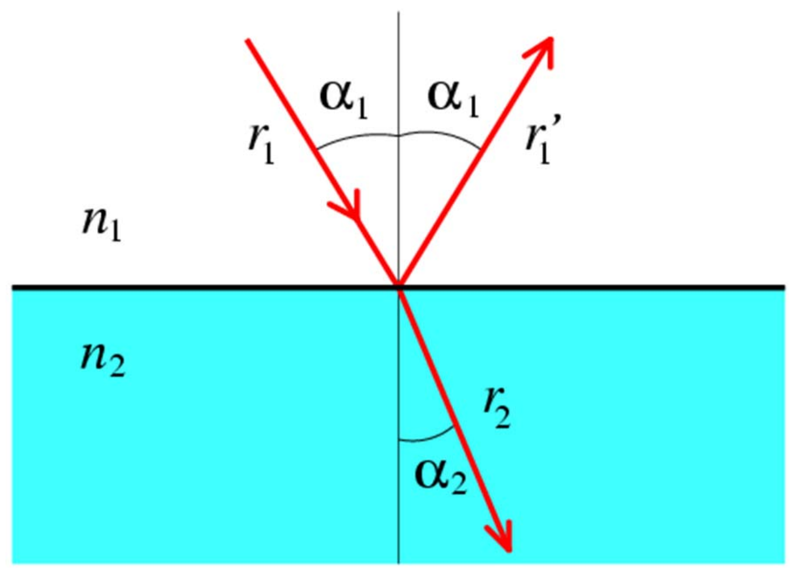
- A lens focuses parallel rays onto a single focal point
- Gather more light, while keeping focus; make pinhole perspective projection practical

Lenses



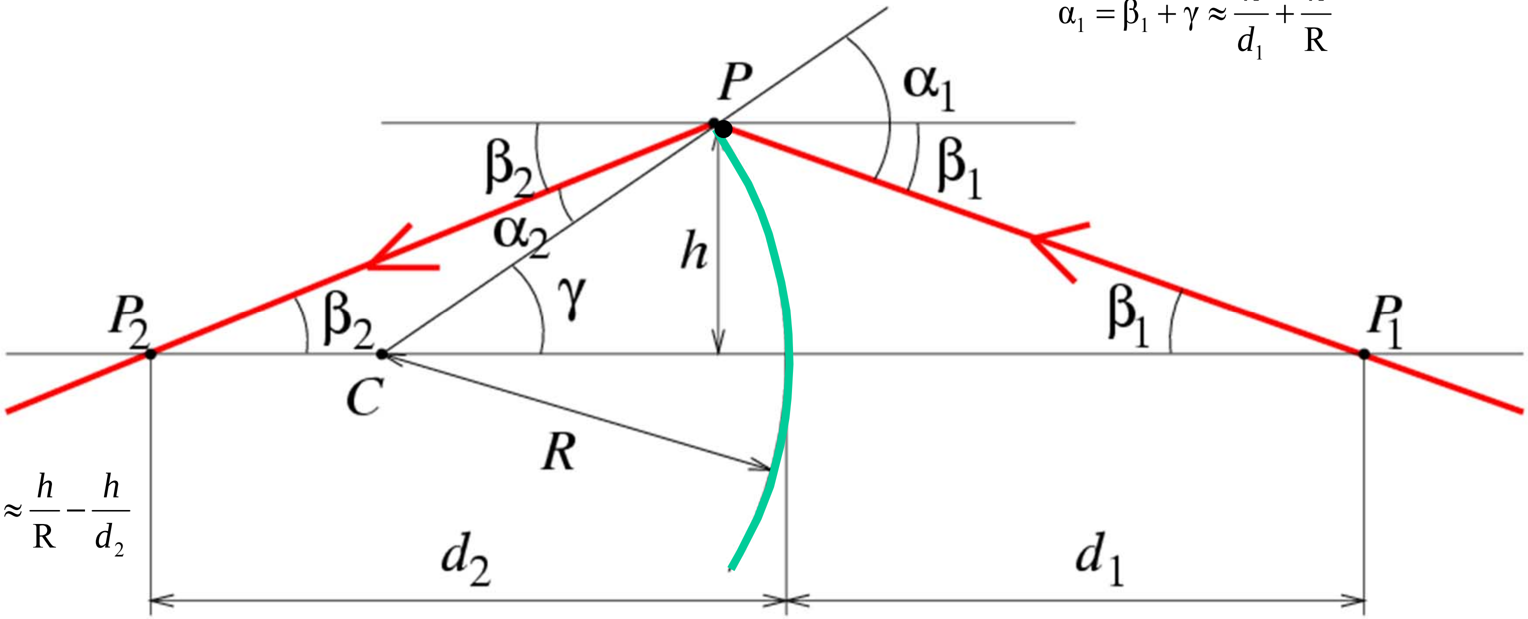
Snell's law

$$n_1 \sin \alpha_1 = n_2 \sin \alpha_2$$



Paraxial (or first-order) optics

$$\alpha_1 = \beta_1 + \gamma \approx \frac{h}{d_1} + \frac{h}{R}$$



$$\alpha_2 = \gamma - \beta_2 \approx \frac{h}{R} - \frac{h}{d_2}$$

Snell's law:

$$n_1 \sin\alpha_1 = n_2 \sin\alpha_2$$

Small angles:

$$n_1\,\alpha_1 \approx n_2\alpha_2$$

$$n_1\left(\frac{h}{d_1} + \frac{h}{R}\right) = n_2\left(\frac{h}{R} - \frac{h}{d_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{n_1}{d_1} + \frac{n_2}{d_2} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{n_1}{d_1}+\frac{n_2}{d_2}=\frac{n_2-n_1}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z}+\frac{n}{Z^*}=\frac{n-1}{R}$$

$$\frac{n}{Z^*}+\frac{1}{Z'}=\frac{1-n}{R}$$

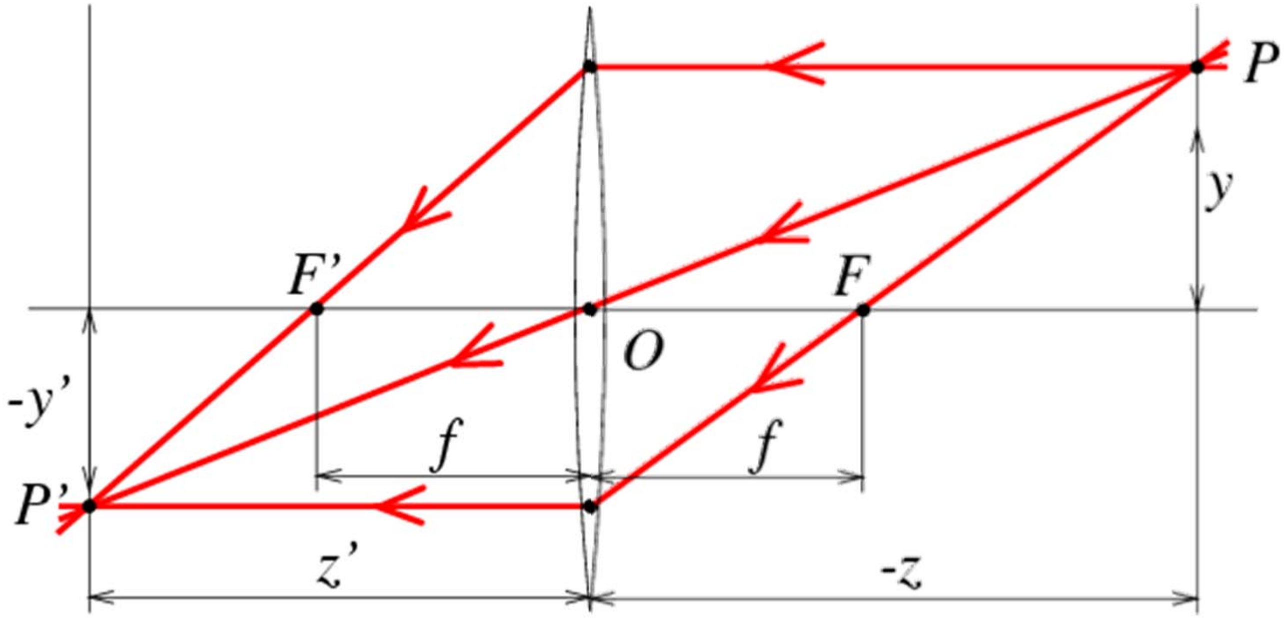
$$\frac{n}{Z^*}=\frac{n-1}{R}-\frac{1}{Z}$$

$$\frac{n}{Z^*}=\frac{1-n}{R}-\frac{1}{Z'}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{R}-\frac{1-n}{R}=\frac{1}{Z}-\frac{1}{Z'}$$

Thin Lenses

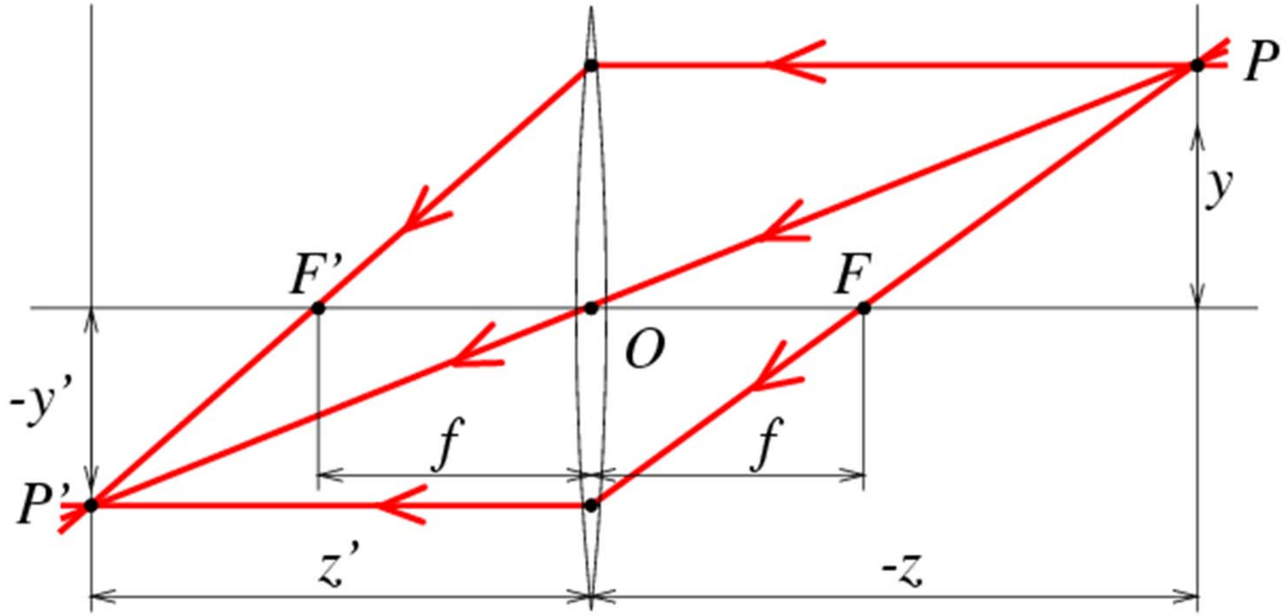
spherical lens surfaces; thickness << radii; same refractive index on both sides; all rays emerging from P and passing through the lens are focused at P'. Let $n_1=1$ (vaccuum) and $n_2=n$.



$$\frac{1}{z'}-\frac{1}{z}=\frac{1}{f}$$ and $$f=\frac{R}{2(n-1)}$$

Thin Lenses

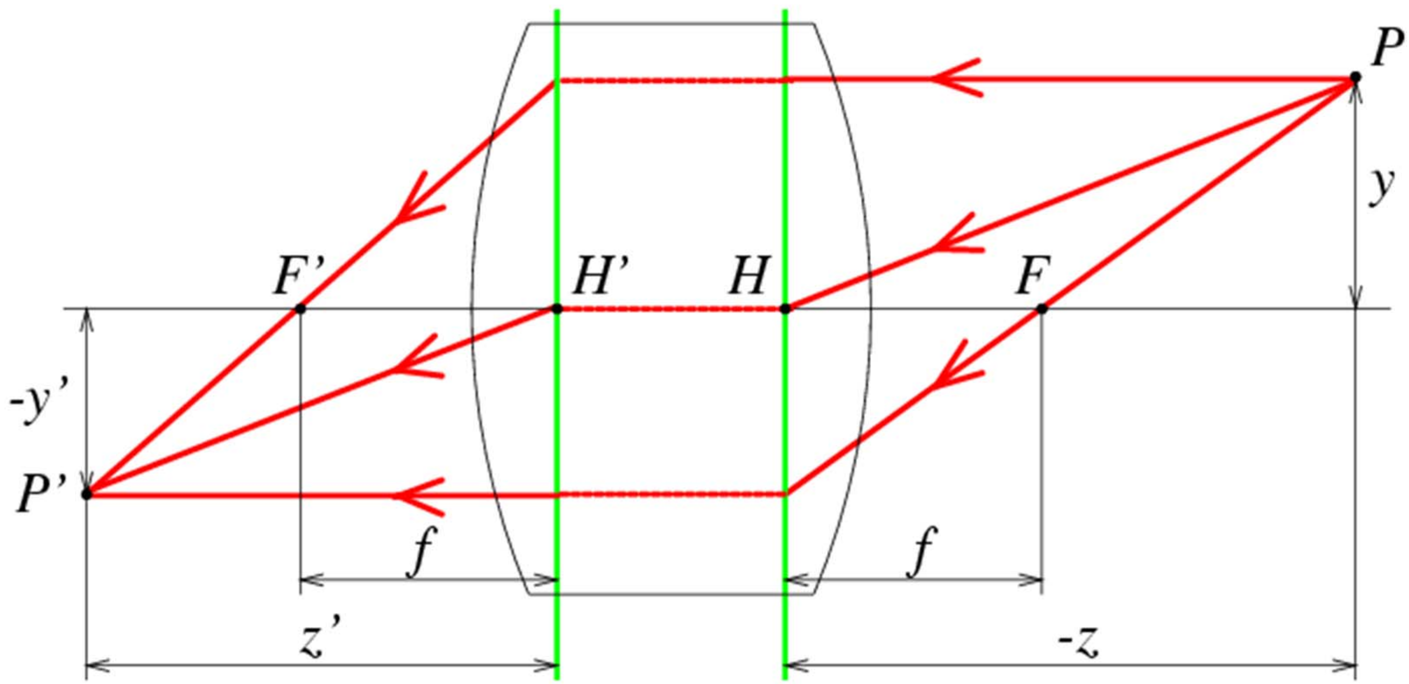
spherical lens surfaces; thickness << radii; same refractive index on both sides; all rays emerging from P and passing through the lens are focused at P'. Let $n_1=1$ (vaccuum) and $n_2=n$.



$$\begin{cases} x' = z' \dfrac{x}{z} \\ y' = z' \dfrac{y}{z} \end{cases}$$ where $$\frac{1}{z'} - \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{f}$$ and $$f = \frac{R}{2(n-1)}$$

http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/java/Lens/lens_e.html

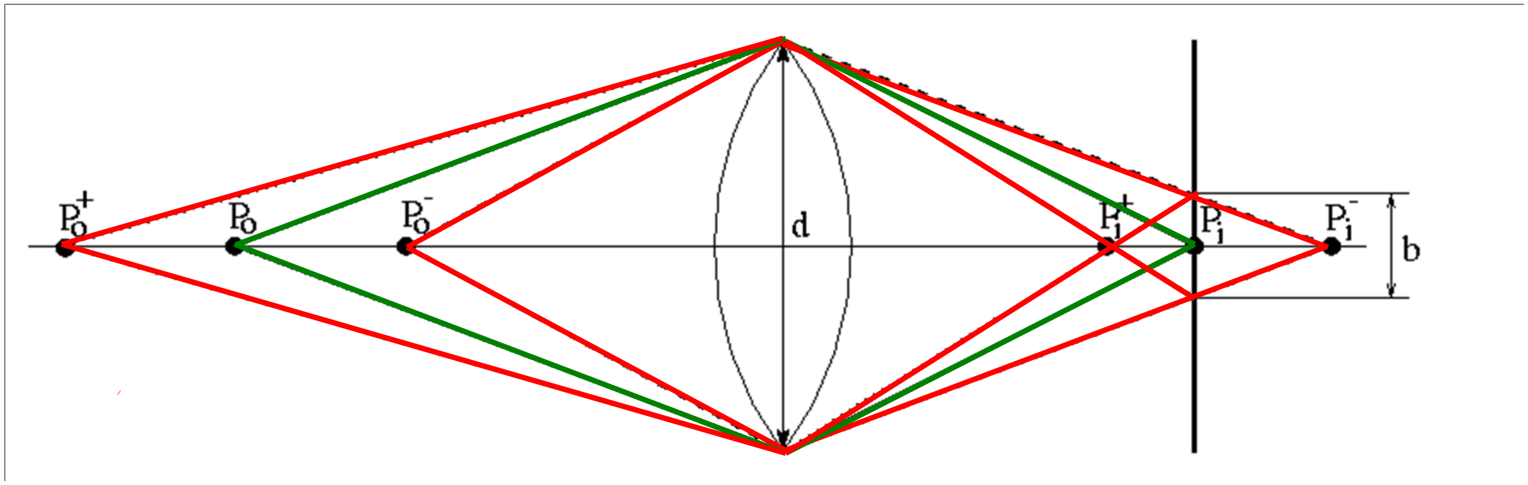
Thick Lens



Focus and depth of field

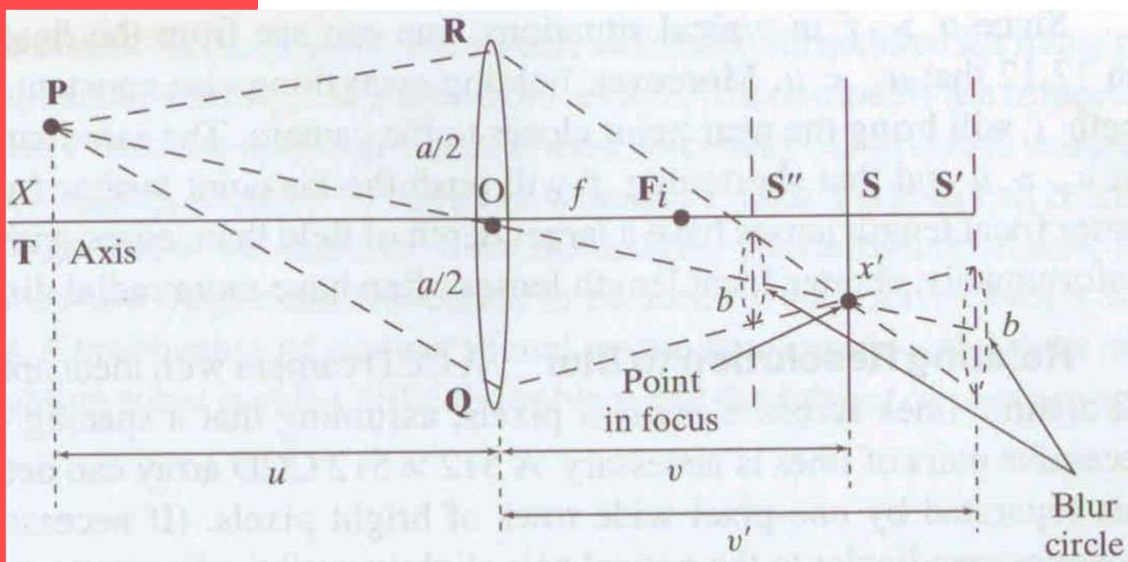
Image credit: cambridgeincolour.com

The depth-of-field



Focus and depth of field

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



← "circles of confusion" →

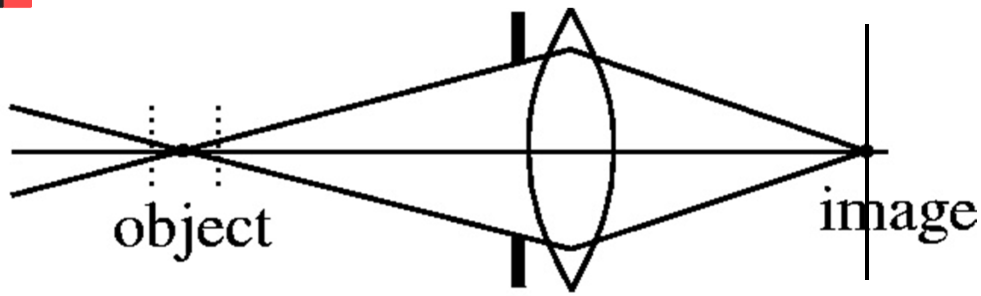
Thin lens: scene points at distinct depths come in focus at different image planes.

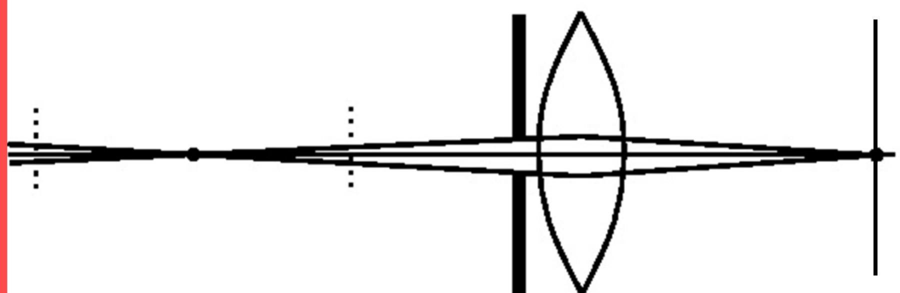
(Real camera lens systems have greater depth of field.)

Shapiro and Stockman

Focus and depth of field

- How does the aperture affect the depth of field?



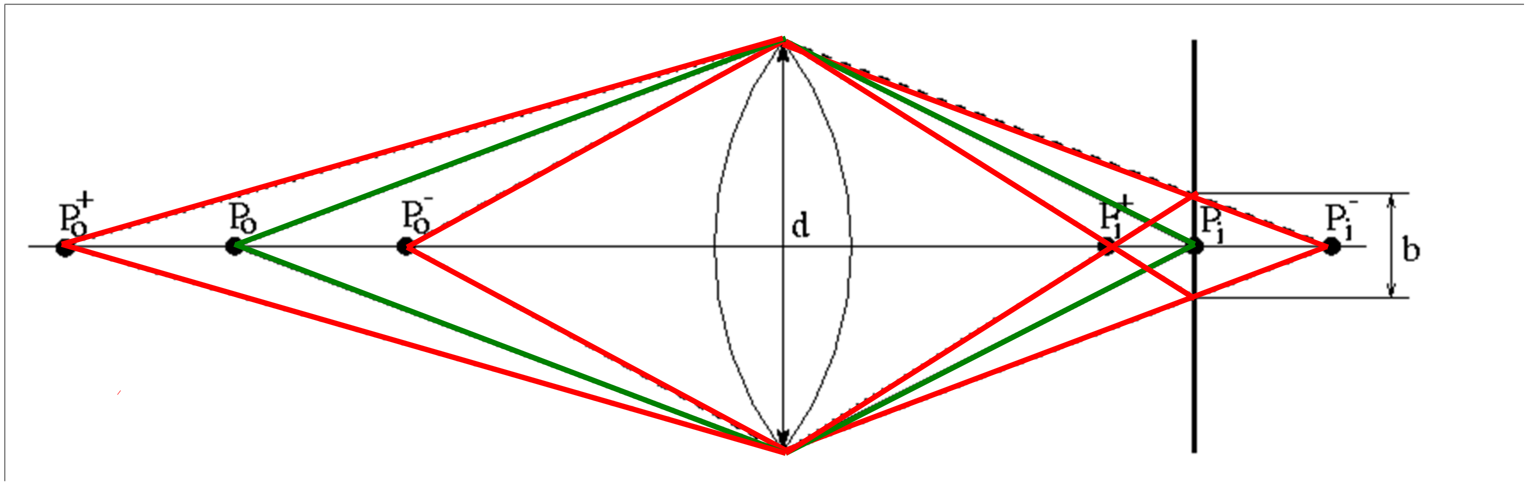


- A smaller aperture increases the range in which the object is approximately in focus

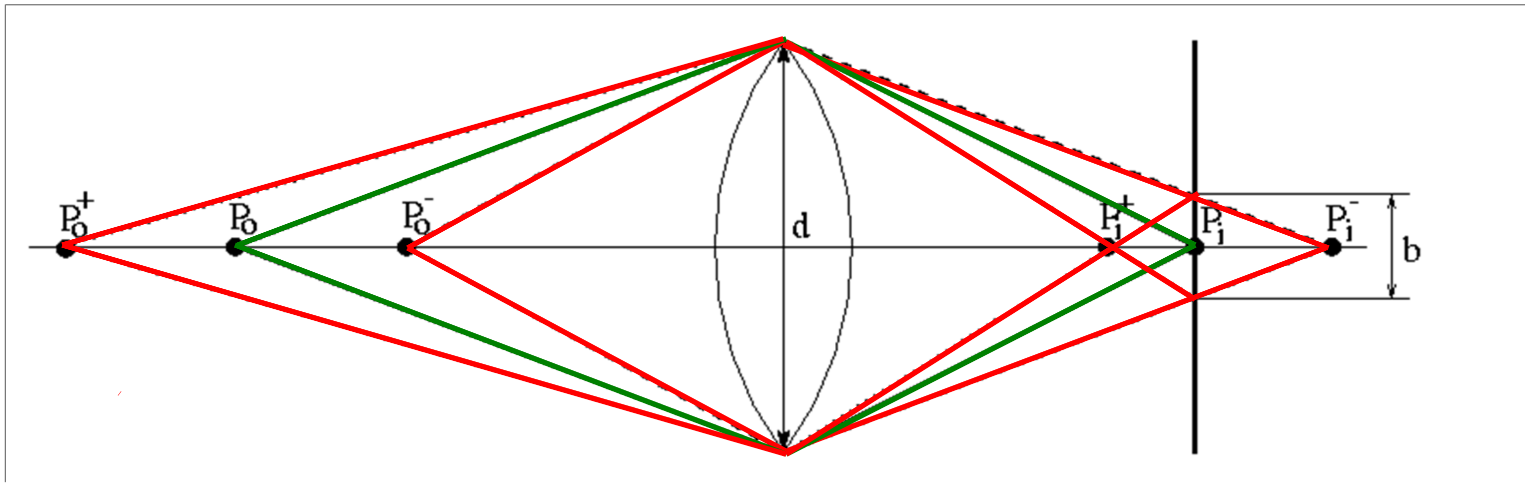
Flower images from Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth_of_field

Slide from S. Seitz

The depth-of-field



The depth-of-field



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

decreases with d+, increases with Z_0+

strike a balance between incoming light and sharp depth range

Deviations from the lens model

3 assumptions :

1. all rays from a point are focused onto 1 image point

2. all image points in a single plane

3. magnification is constant

deviations from this ideal are *aberrations*

Aberrations

2 types :

1. geometrical

2. chromatic

geometrical : small for paraxial rays

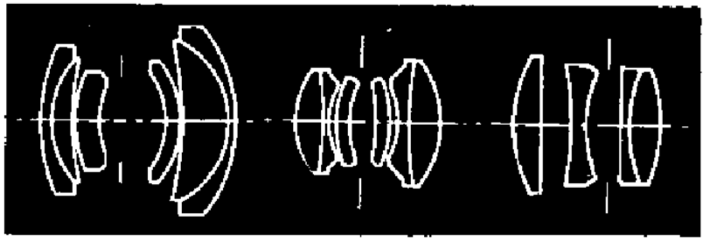
study through 3rd order optics $\sin(\theta) \approx \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{6}$

chromatic : refractive index function of wavelength

Geometrical aberrations

- spherical aberration
- astigmatism
- distortion
- coma

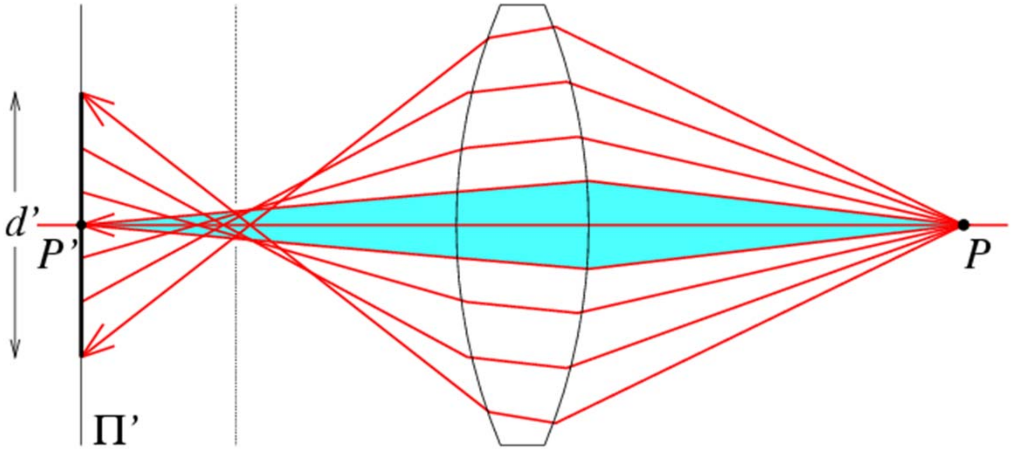
aberrations are reduced by combining lenses



Spherical aberration

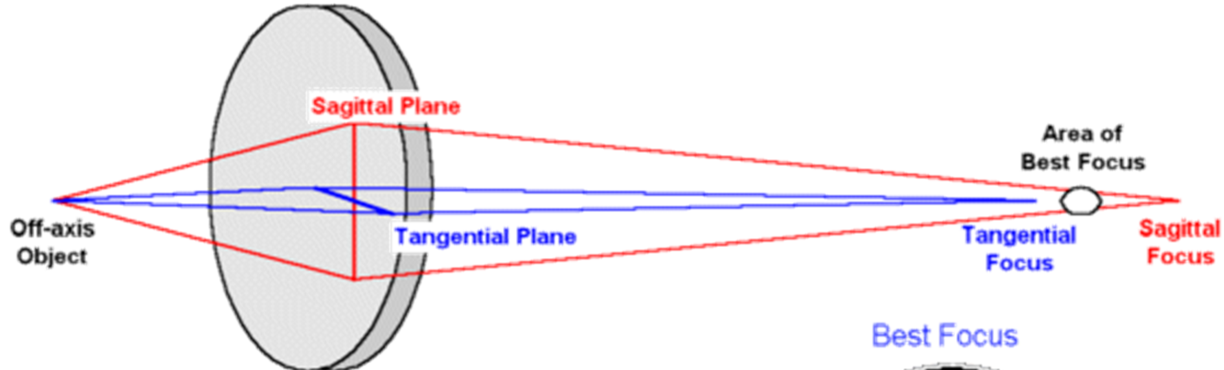
rays parallel to the axis do not converge

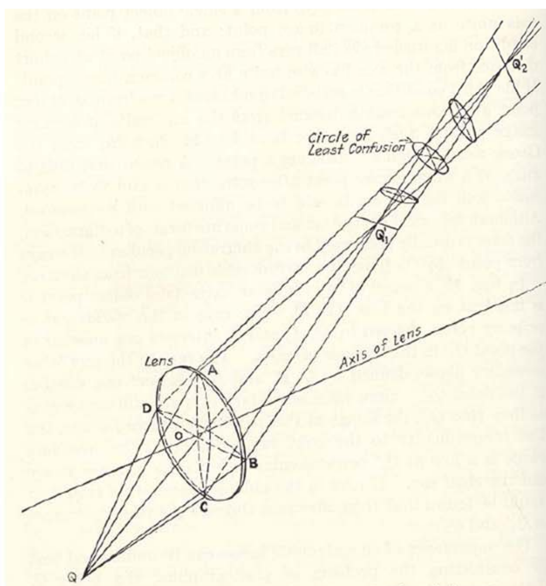
outer portions of the lens yield smaller focal lenghts

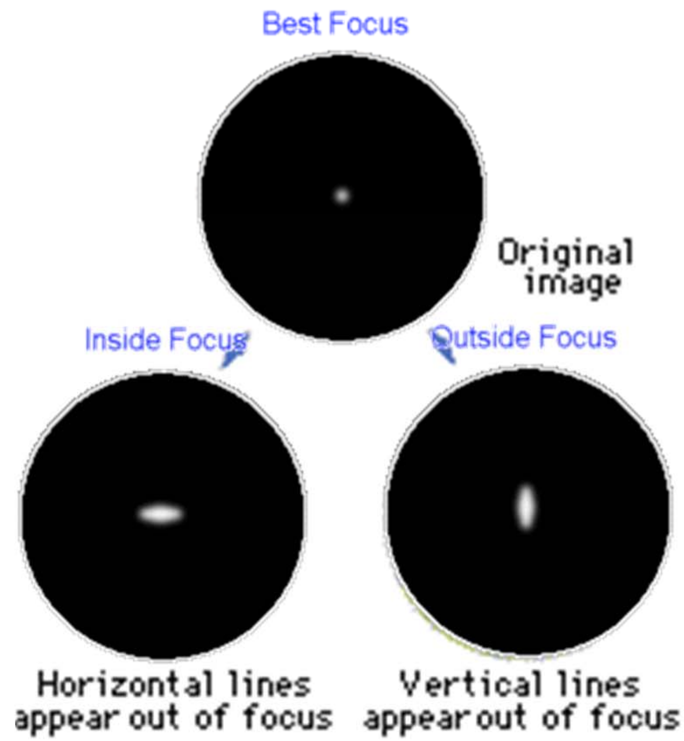


Astigmatism

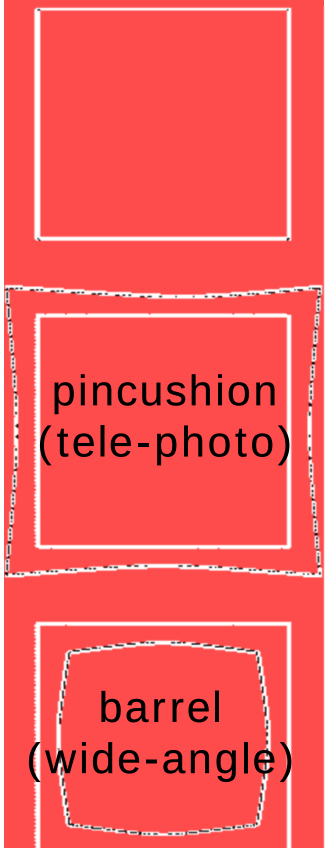
Different focal length for inclined rays



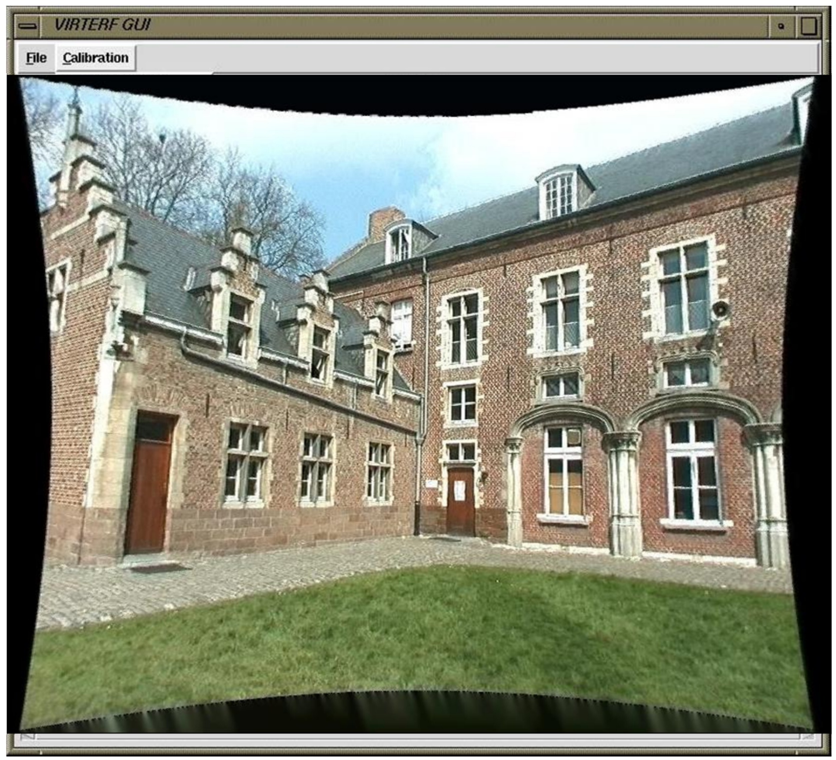




Distortion



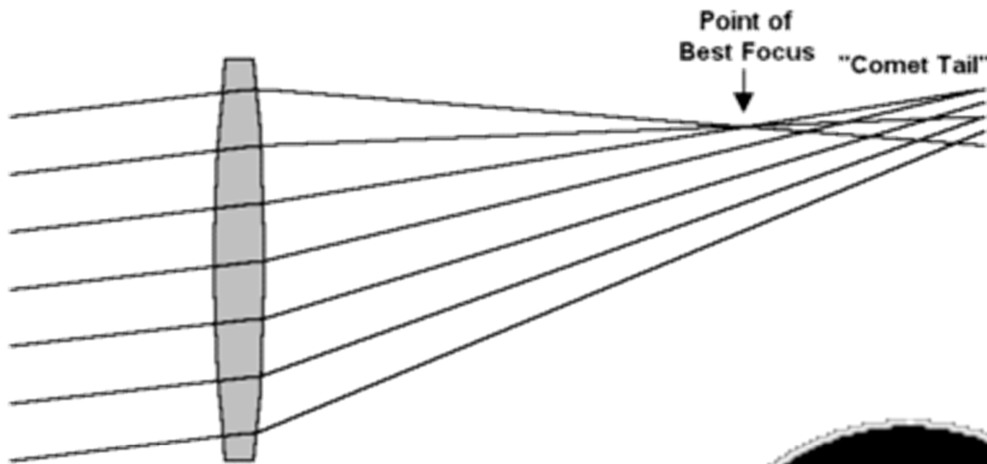
magnification/focal length different
for different angles of inclination

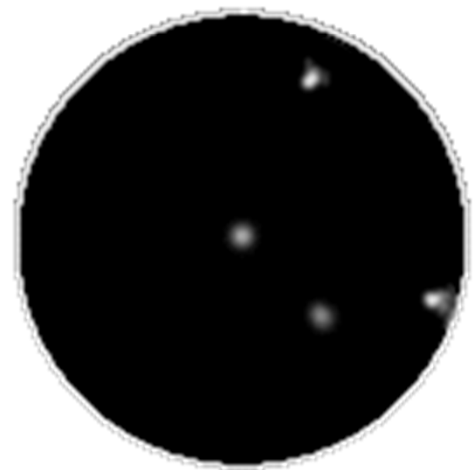


Can be corrected! (if parameters are know)

Coma

point off the axis depicted as comet shaped blob





Chromatic aberration

rays of different wavelengths focused in different planes

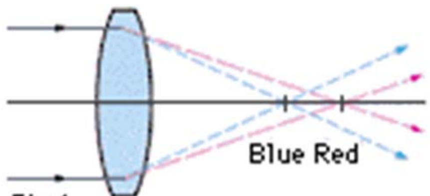


Fig.1
Axial chromatic aderration

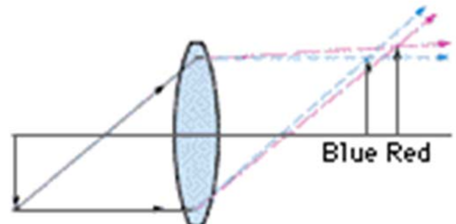
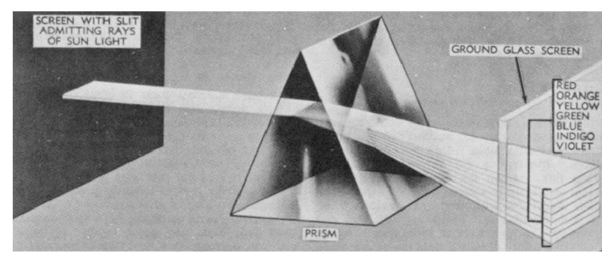


Fig.2
Magnification chromatic aderration

The image is blurred and appears colored at the fringe.

cannot be removed completely

sometimes *achromatization* is achieved for more than 2 wavelengths



Lens materials

reference wavelengths :

$\lambda_F = 486.13nm$
$\lambda_d = 587.56nm$
$\lambda_C = 656.28nm$

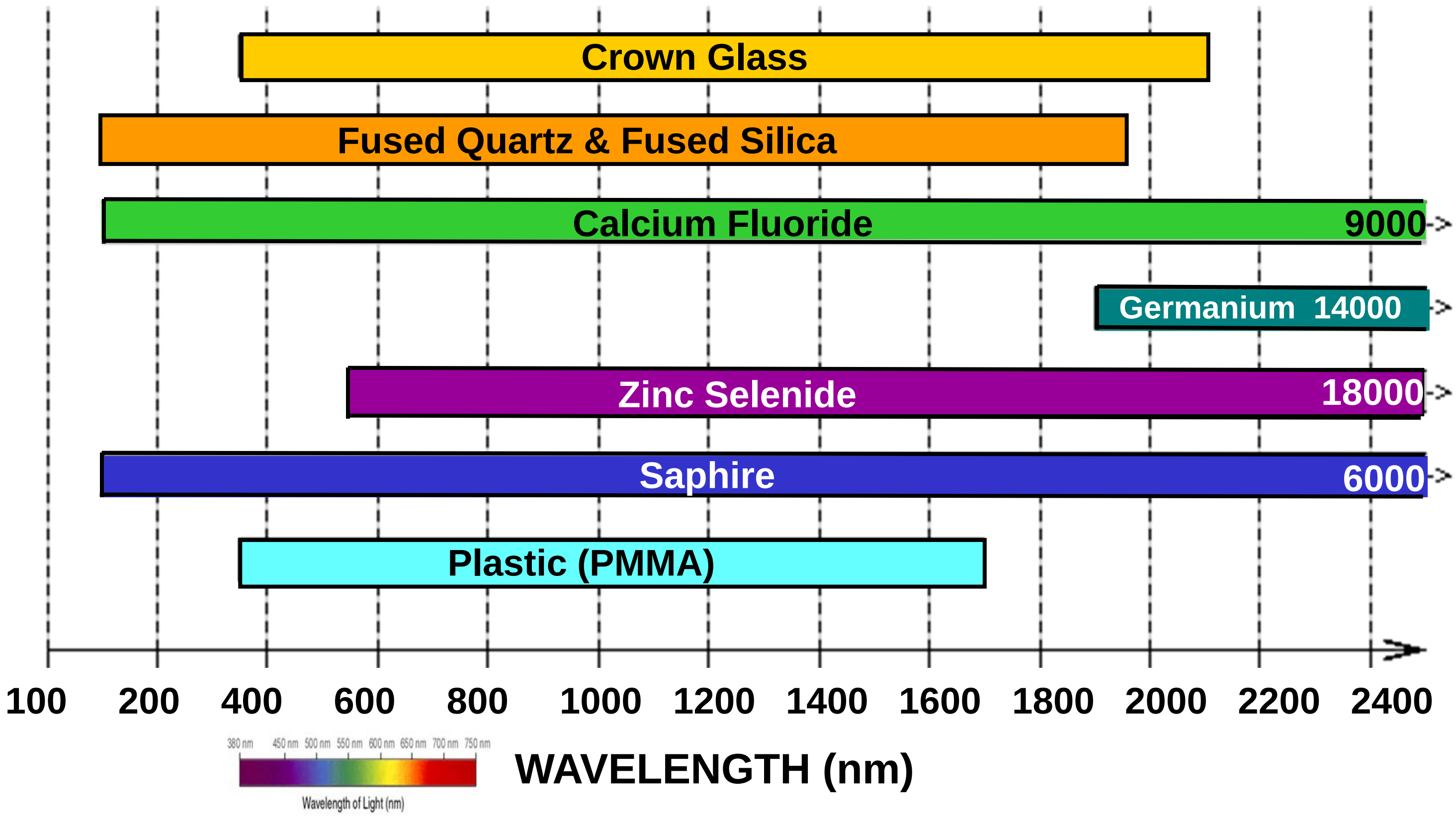
lens characteristics :

1. refractive index n_d
2. Abbe number $V_d = (n_d - 1) / (n_F - n_C)$

typically, both should be high
allows small components with sufficient refraction

notation : e.g. glass BK7(517642)
$n_d = 1.517$ and $V_d = 64.2$

Lens materials



additional considerations :

humidity and temperature resistance, weight, price,...

Vignetting