

Optical imaging and image processing (VIII)

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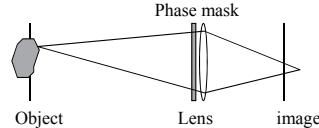
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Limits on super-resolution and how to break them
IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 24, 9 (2002) 1167-1183

Example-Based Super-Resolution

IEEE Computer Graphics, March/April 2002 (vol. 22 no. 2) pp. 56-65

Extended depth of field through wave-front coding
10 April 1995 / Vol. 34, No. 11 / APPLIED OPTICS 1859-1866



$$\text{Phase mask } P(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \exp[j\theta(x)] & \text{for } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Optical Transfer Function (OTF) at the defocused plane

$$H(u, \psi) = \int [P(x + u/2) \exp(jkx + u/2^2\psi)] \times [P^*(x - u/2) \exp(-jkx - u/2^2\psi)] dx$$

$$\psi = \frac{\pi L^2}{4\lambda} \left[\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{d_o} - \frac{1}{d_i} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} W_{20} = k W_{20}$$

↑
Phase term by the defocus

New paradigm for imaging systems

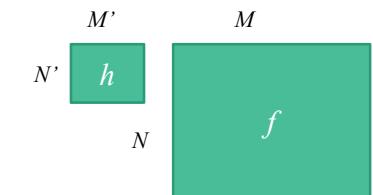
APPLIED OPTICS / Vol. 41, No. 29 / 10 October 2002 / 6080-6092

Image filtering by convolution

$$g(x, y) = h(x, y) * f(x, y)$$

$$G(u, v) = H(u, v) F(u, v)$$

$$g[m, n] = \sum_{k=0}^{M'-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N'-1} h[k, l] f[m-k, n-l]$$



– If it can be assumed that (circulant convolution)

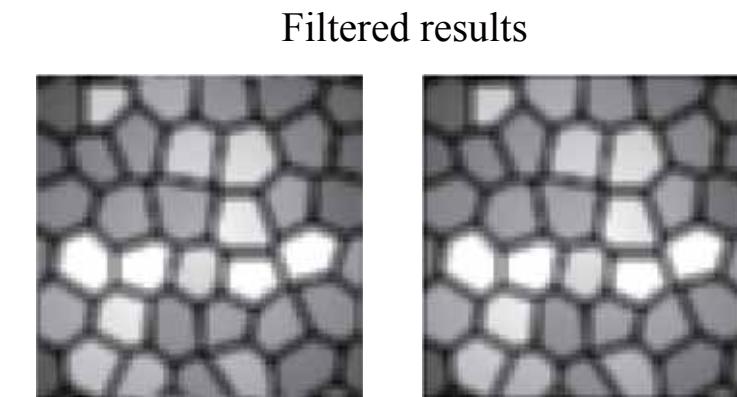
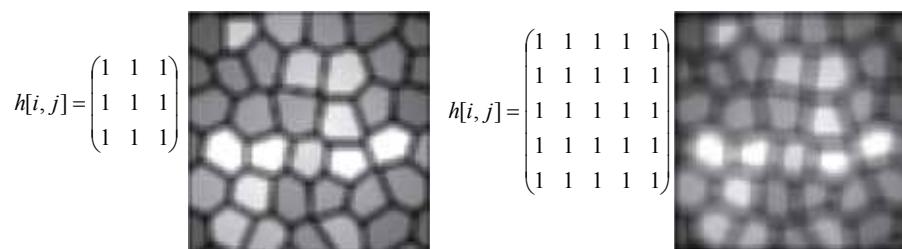
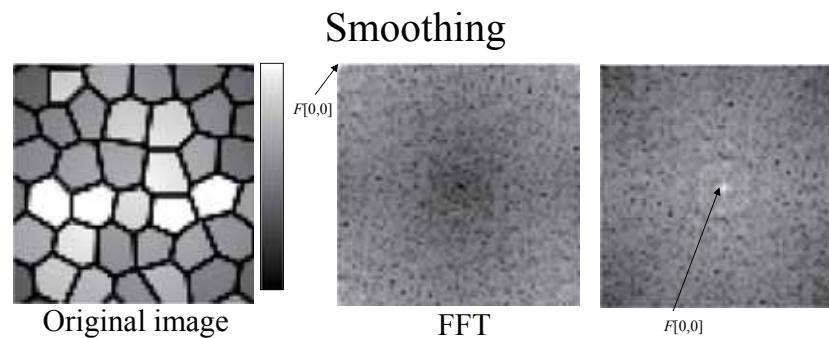
$$f[m+pM, n+qN] = f[m, n]$$

– where p and q are arbitrary integers, the convolution is expressed by DFT as,

$$G[k, l] = H[k, l] F[k, l]$$

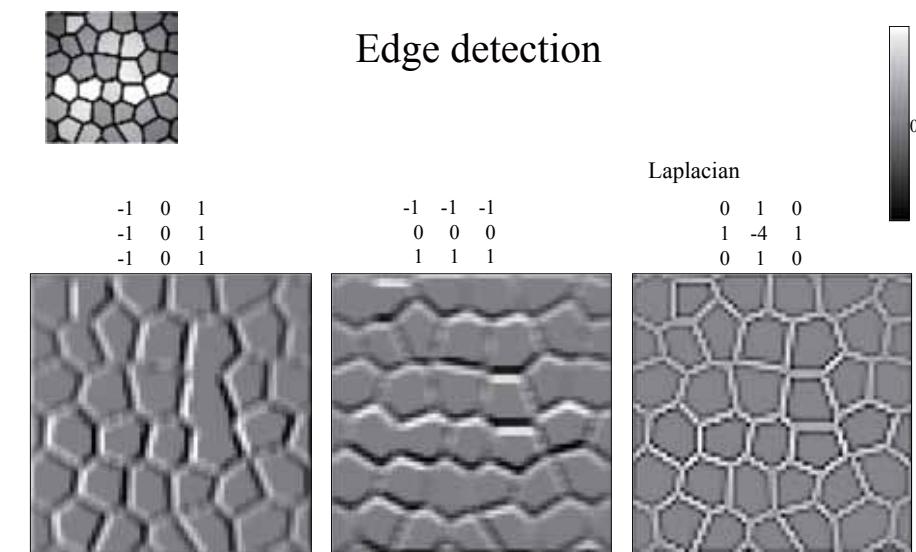
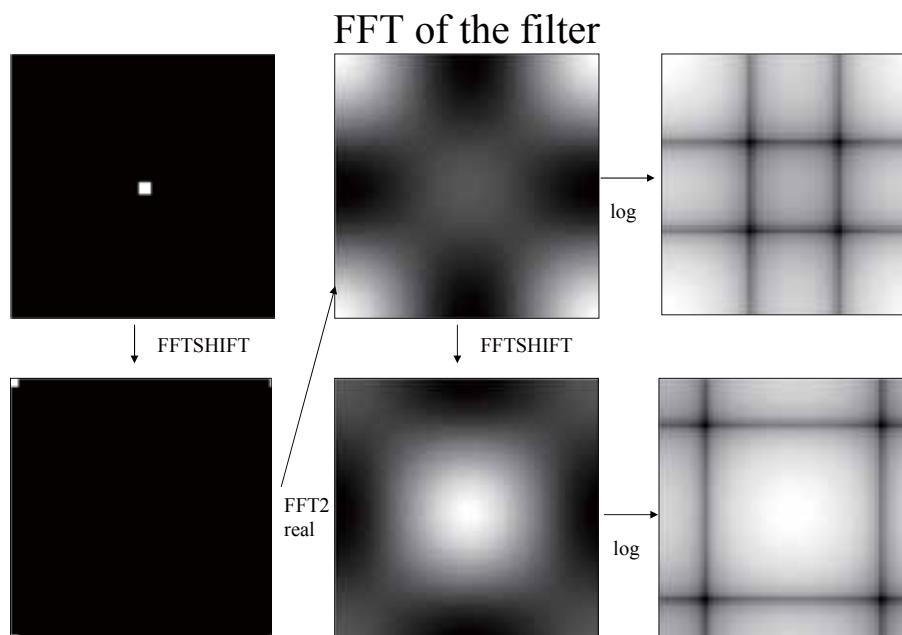
– Smoothing $h[i, j] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- ex.



Matlab code	<pre>sim = imread('crystal64.bmp'); imagesc(sim); axis('image'); fsa = fft2(sa); a = zeros(64,64); a([32:34],[32:34])=1; imagesc(a); axis('image'); mfsa = fsa .* fsim; rec = ifft2(mfsa); sa = fftshift(a);</pre>	<pre>imagesc(sa); axis('image'); a3([1:3],[1:3])=1; ofilter = filter2(a3, sim); imagesc(ofilter); axis('image');</pre>
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Edge detection (Filtering + thresholding)

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