What will be on the midterm?

CS 178, Spring 2011

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General information

- Monday, 7-9pm, Hewlett 200 (across the hall from us)
- closed book, no notes
- calculators ok, but you won’t need them
- on lectures and assigned chapters in London
- list of formulas will be provided on exam sheets
- practice problems in weekly assgn and sections this week
- attached are some review slides to help you study; treat these as a non-exhaustive summary of the course
- look also at the applets and the recap slides in each lecture
- emphasis will be on the concepts behind the formulas, and on the tradeoffs they imply for the photographer
Image formation

- the laws of perspective
  - especially natural perspective versus linear perspective
- pinhole imaging
  - tradeoff between aperture size and blur
- imaging uses lenses
  - Gauss’s ray tracing construction (be able to draw it)
  - tradeoffs between focal length, sensor size, and FOV
  - changing the focal length vrs changing the viewpoint
- exposure
  - tradeoffs between aperture, shutter speed, motion blur, and depth of field (study Eddy’s diagrams!)
  - tradeoffs that include ISO and noise covered later
Lenses and apertures

- qualitative understanding of the approximations we make
  - geometrical optics instead of physical optics
  - spherical lenses instead of hyperbolic lenses
  - thin lens representation of thick optical systems
  - paraxial approximation of ray angles

- the Gaussian lens formula (know it and be able to use it)
  - changing the focal length vrs changing the subject distance
  - understand lens power and transverse magnification

- center of perspective (ignore the other thick lens terms), convex vrs concave lenses, real vrs virtual images

- depth of field formula
  - know its parts, how they vary, and the tradeoffs they imply
  - hyperfocal distance and how to use it
Practical photographic lenses

✦ aberrations (without the algebra)
  • be able to recognize them by a name or sketch
  • how is each one fixed? which are correctable in software?
    which are reducible by stopping down the aperture?

✦ other lens artifacts
  • be able to recognize them by a name or sketch
  • understand the geometry of vignetting, \( \cos^4 \) falloff*

✦ diffraction, sharpness, and MTF (qualitatively)
  • what are they, and what factors do they depend on?
    (some of this was covered in the sampling & pixels lecture)

✦ special-purpose lenses
  • principles (not detailed derivations) of telephoto, zoom
Sampling and pixels

- frequency representations of images*
- resolution and human perception
  - be able to manipulate FOV, dpi, retinal arc, cycles / degree
- sampling and aliasing
  - what is aliasing? when does it happen? (especially in a camera)
  - how can aliasing be avoided? prefiltering vrs postfiltering
- definition and uses of spatial convolution
  - understand the integral and summation forms of this equation
  - be able to work out a simple convolution, like two rects
  - no calculus manipulations will be required on the exam
- sampling versus quantization
  - understand how aliasing differs from quantization artifacts
Autofocus (AF)

- view cameras
  - understand eliminating vanishing points
  - understanding tilting the focal plane
  - understand real versus fake tilt-shift effects

- passive autofocus techniques
  - understand the principle of phase detection
  - understand the principle of contrast detection
  - when are they used? what are the tradeoffs?
  - don’t worry about the details of lenslets, ray geometry, etc.

- active autofocus techniques
  - tradeoffs between time of flight and triangulation
  - be able to manipulate the geometry of triangulation, at least for right-angle triangles
Automatic exposure metering (AE)

- what makes metering hard?
  - understand (qualitatively) the dynamic range problem
- gamma transforms
  - what is it? when is it applied? what effect does it have?
  - when can you compare intensity levels in image files?
- metering technologies
  - what problems are caused by having few metering zones?
  - tradeoffs between typical shooting modes (A,P,Av,Tv,M)
Image stabilization (IS)

- what are the causes of camera shake?
  - and how can you avoid it (without having an IS system)?
- treating camera shake as a 2D convolution of the image
  - understand the geometry of this approximation
- image stabilization systems
  - be able to define mechanical, optical, electronic IS
  - understand the principles of lens-shift vs sensor-shift IS
  - understanding the ray geometry in detail is not required
  - how much does stabilization help?
  - what is lucky imaging, and how can a photographer use it?
Photons and sensors

- basic concepts (qualitatively)
  - photons, quantum efficiency, blooming, smearing
  - analog to digital conversion
  - relationship of gamma transforms to # of bits required
  - don’t worry about specific circuits

- how does aliasing and filtering apply to a digital camera?
  - fill factor, per-pixel microlenses, antialiasing filters
  - be able to explain how exposure time is a temporal prefilter

- color sensing technologies
  - be able to recognize them from a name or sketch
  - tradeoffs between the technologies (qualitatively)
  - what is demosaicing?
Noise and ISO

✦ what are the sources of noise in digital cameras?
  • be able to recognize them by a name or description
  • which ones grow with exposure time, or with temperature?
  • which ones can be fixed in software?
  • benefit of downsizing an image or averaging multiple shots

✦ signal-to-noise ratio and dynamic range
  • be able to apply the formulas correctly (we’ll give you a list)

✦ ISO
  • what is it, and how is it implemented in digital cameras?
  • tradeoffs between ISO and noise (study Eddy’s diagram from the image formation lecture!)
List of important formulas
(Will be replicated on exam sheets)

\[ N = \frac{f}{A} \]

\[ x_i = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_t} = \frac{n_t}{n_i} \]

\[ \frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{s_i} = \frac{1}{f} \]

\[ M_T = \frac{y_i}{y_o} = -\frac{s_i}{s_o} \]

\[ FOV = 2 \arctan \left( \frac{h}{2f} \right) \]

\[ D_{tot} \approx \frac{2NCU^2}{f^2} \]

\[ U \geq \frac{f^2}{NC} \triangleq H \]

\[ SNR \ (dB) = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\mu}{\sigma} \right) \]

\[ SNR = \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{P Q_e t}{\sqrt{P Q_e t + D t + N_r^2}} \]

\[ DR = \frac{\text{saturation level} - D t}{\sqrt{D t + N_r^2}} \]