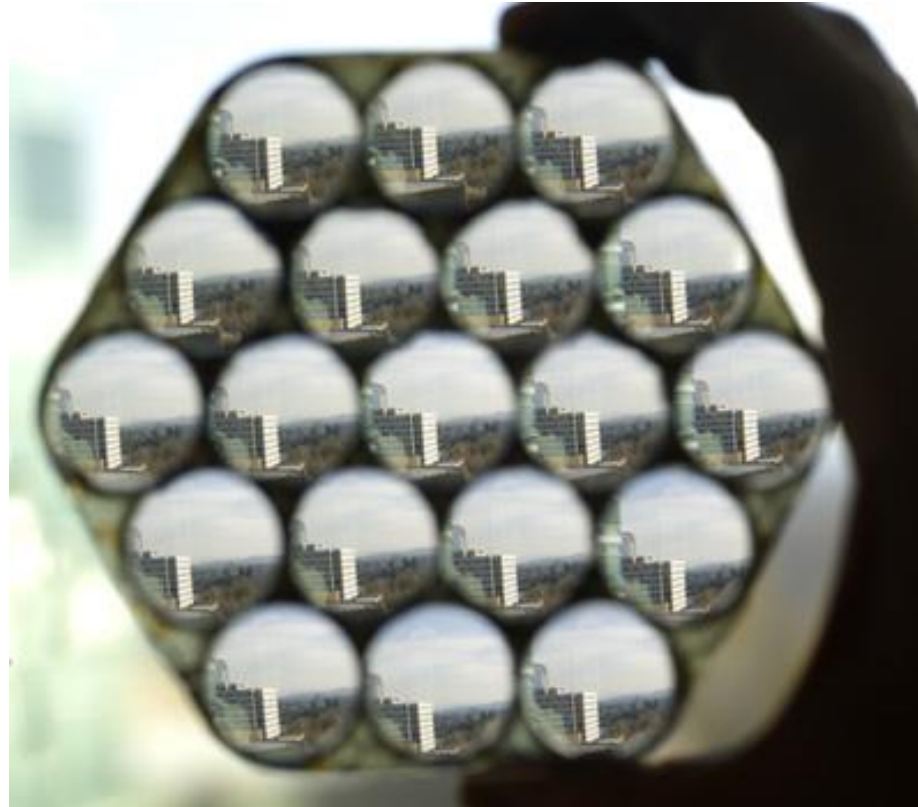


# Introduction



# Overview of today's lecture

- Teaching staff introductions
- What is computational photography?
- Course fast-forward and logistics

Teaching staff introductions

# Instructor: Ioannis (Yannis) Gkioulekas

I won't hold it against you if you mispronounce my last name



Originally from Greece



National Technical University of Athens (2004-09)



Harvard University (2009-17)



Carnegie Mellon University (2017-now)

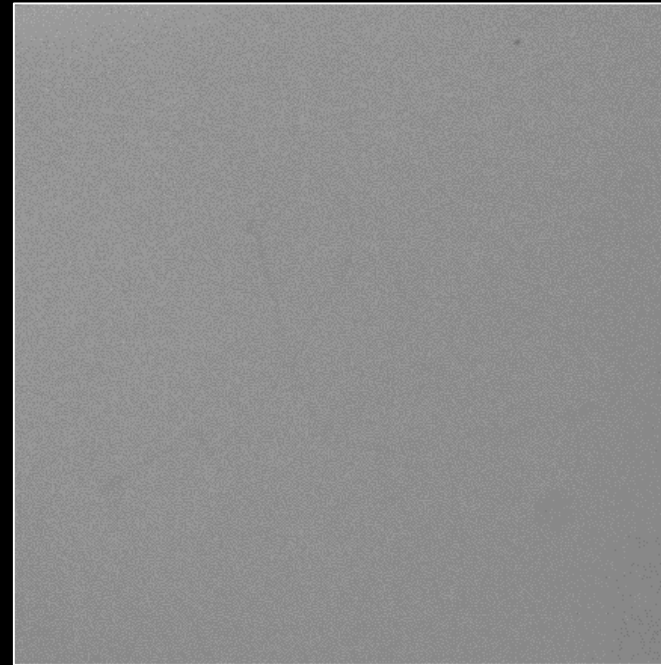
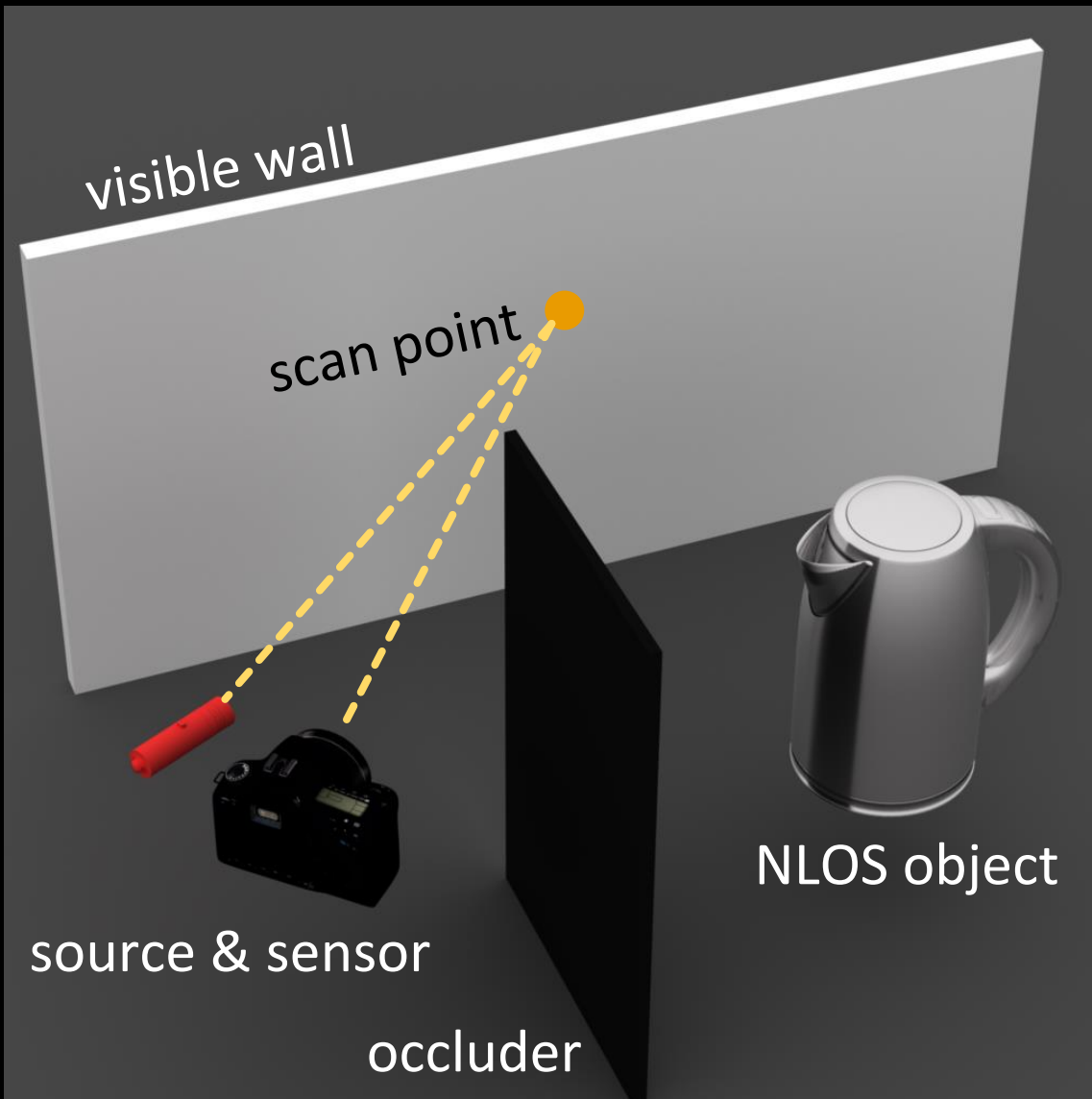


Yannis at Harvard in 2011

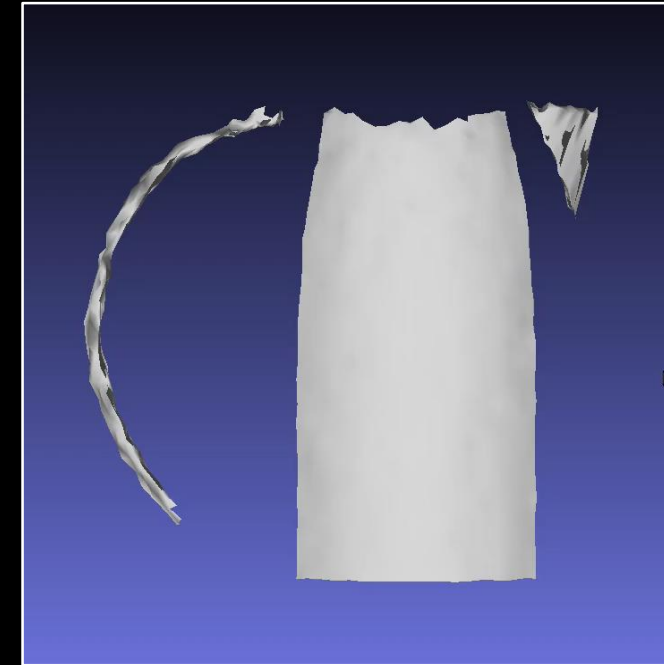
My website: <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~igkioule>

See also: <http://imaging.cs.cmu.edu/>

# Looking around corners

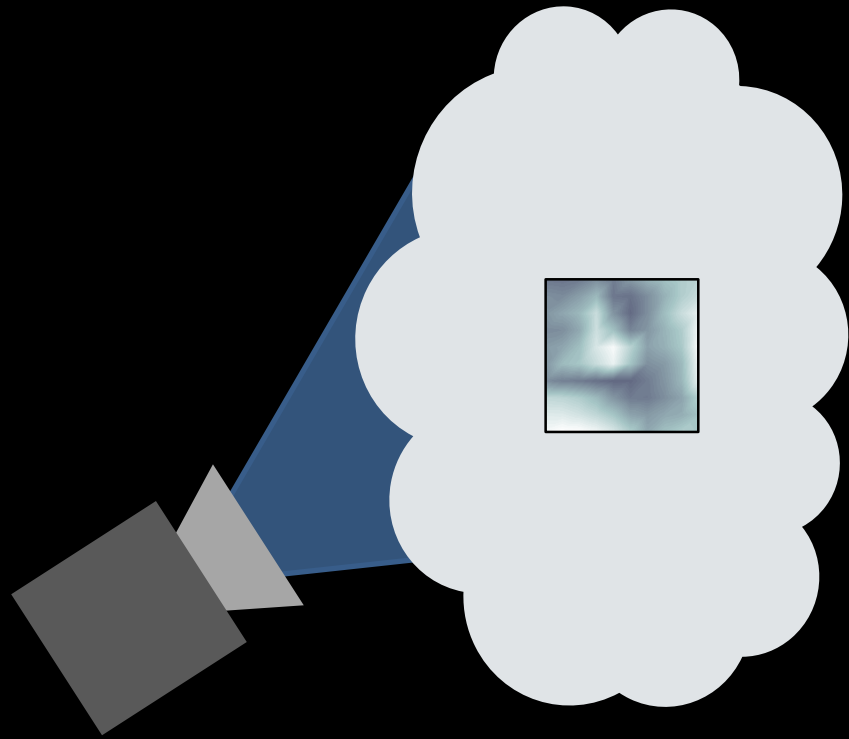


what a regular  
camera sees



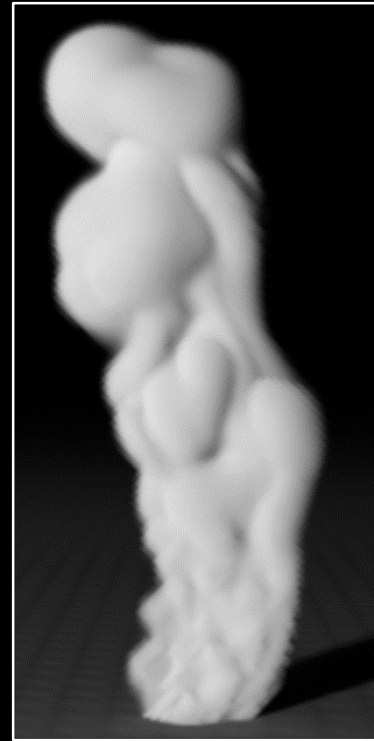
what we can  
reconstruct

# Looking inside deep scattering objects

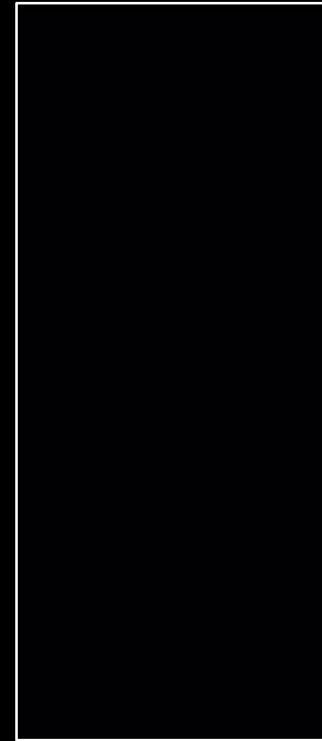


camera

thick smoke cloud



simulated camera  
measurements



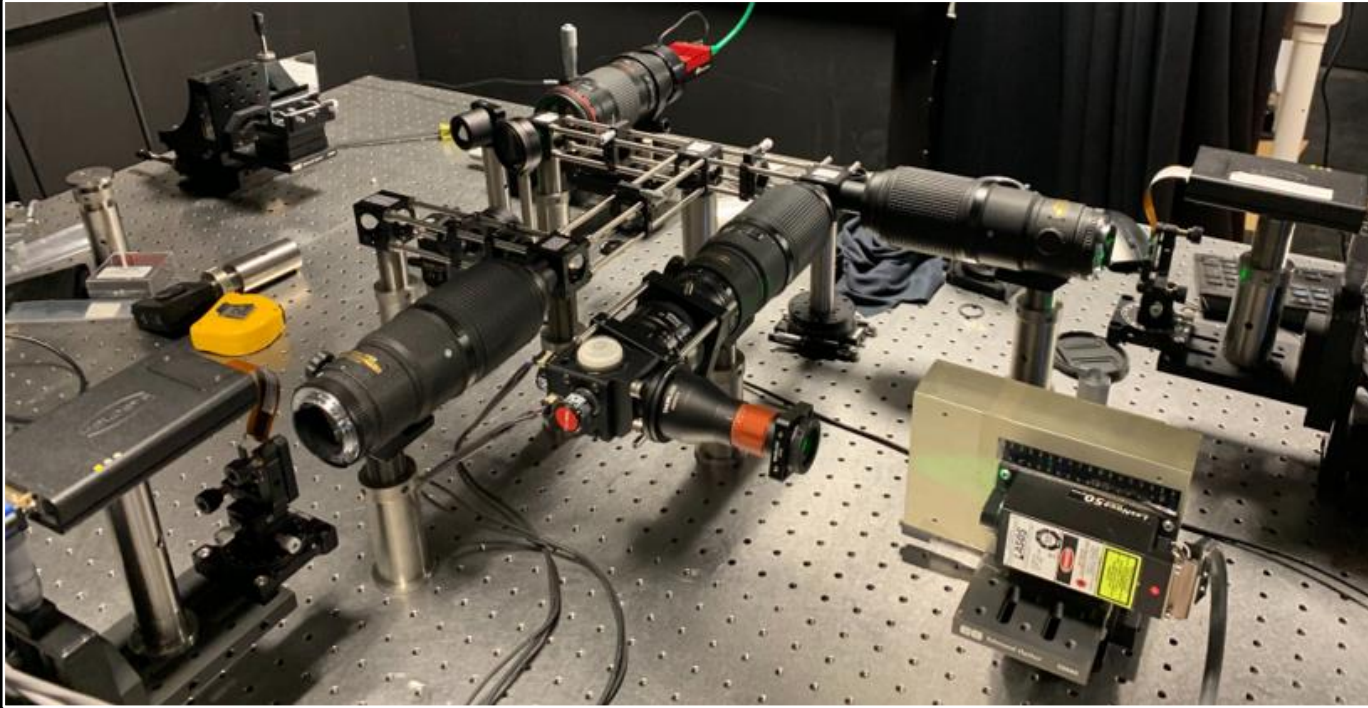
reconstructed  
cloud volume



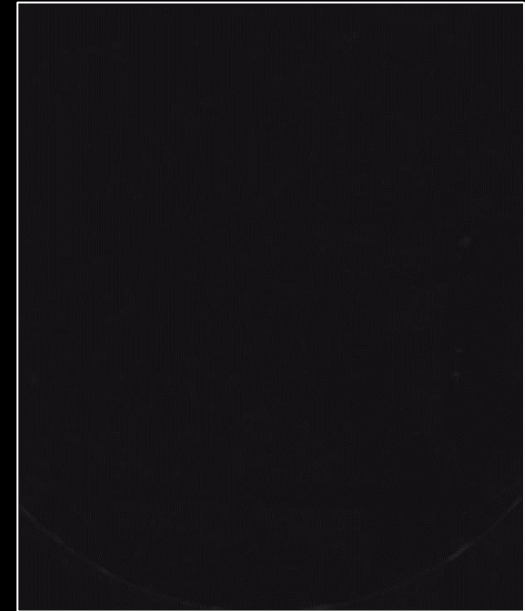
slice through  
the cloud



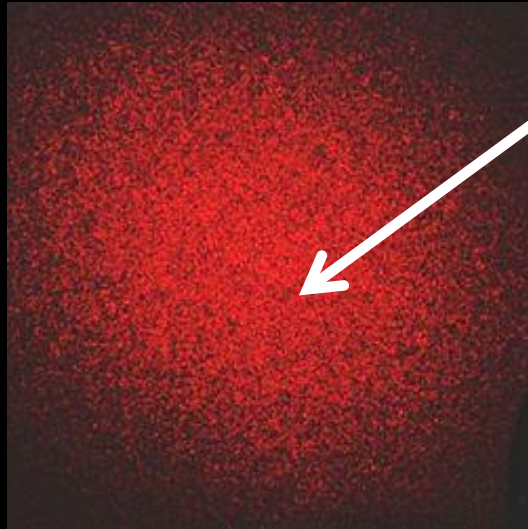
# Seeing light in flight



camera for capturing video at  $10^{15}$  frames per second

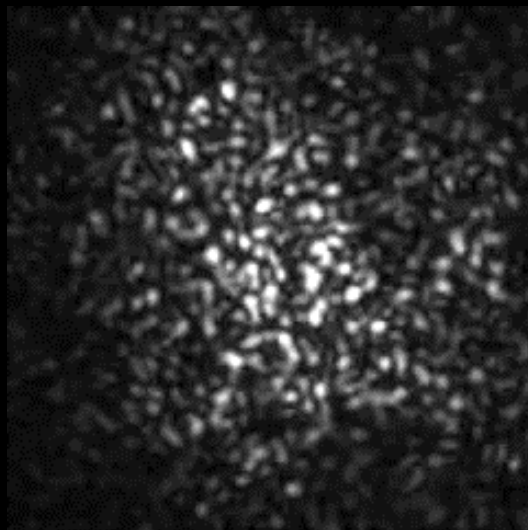


# Rendering wave effects

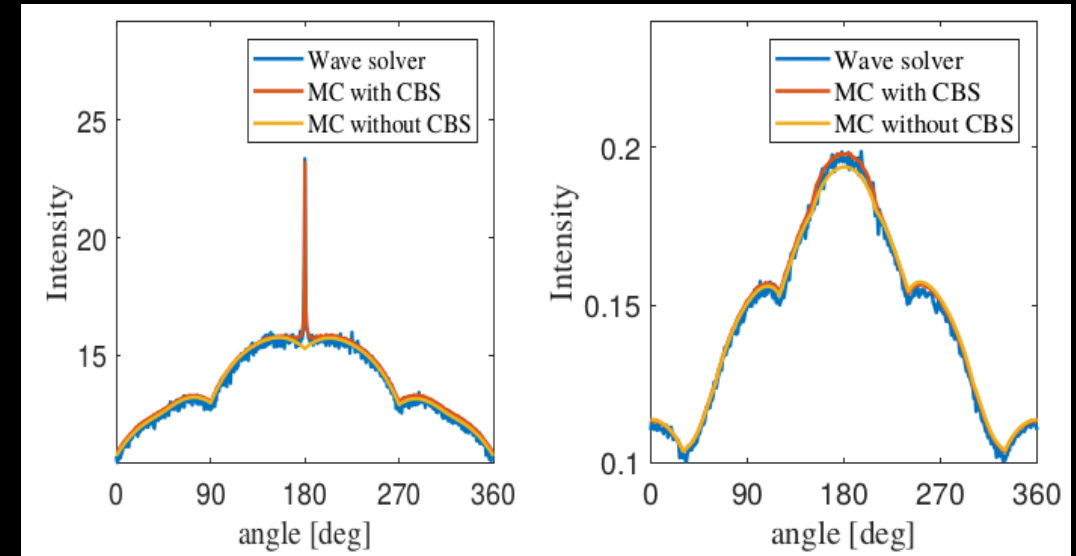


speckle: noise-like pattern

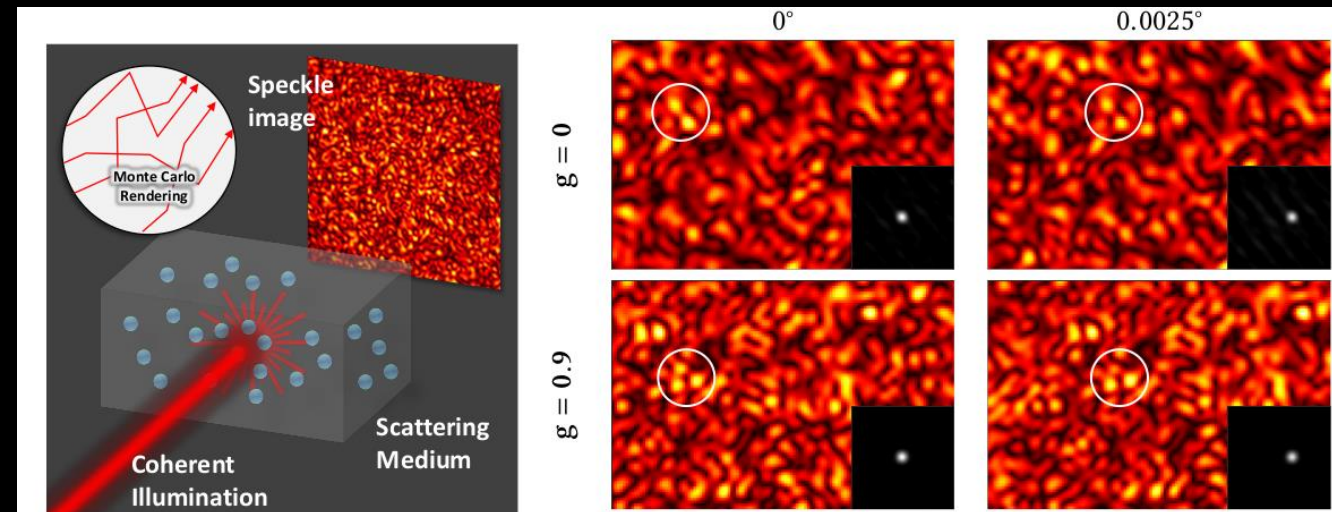
what real laser images look like



what real laser videos look like



match wave equation solvers, **10<sup>5</sup>x faster**

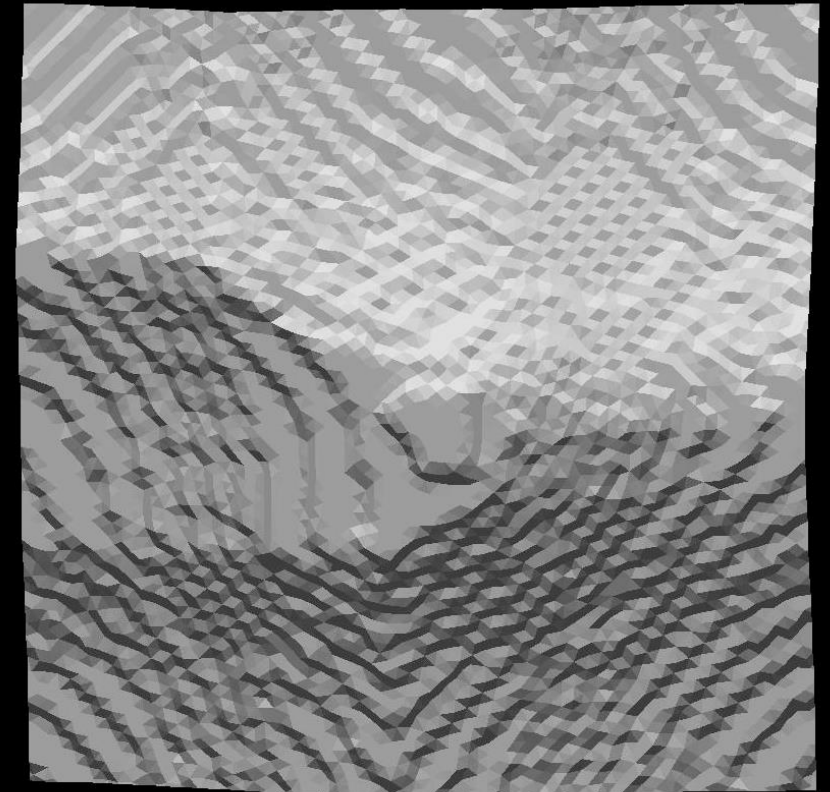
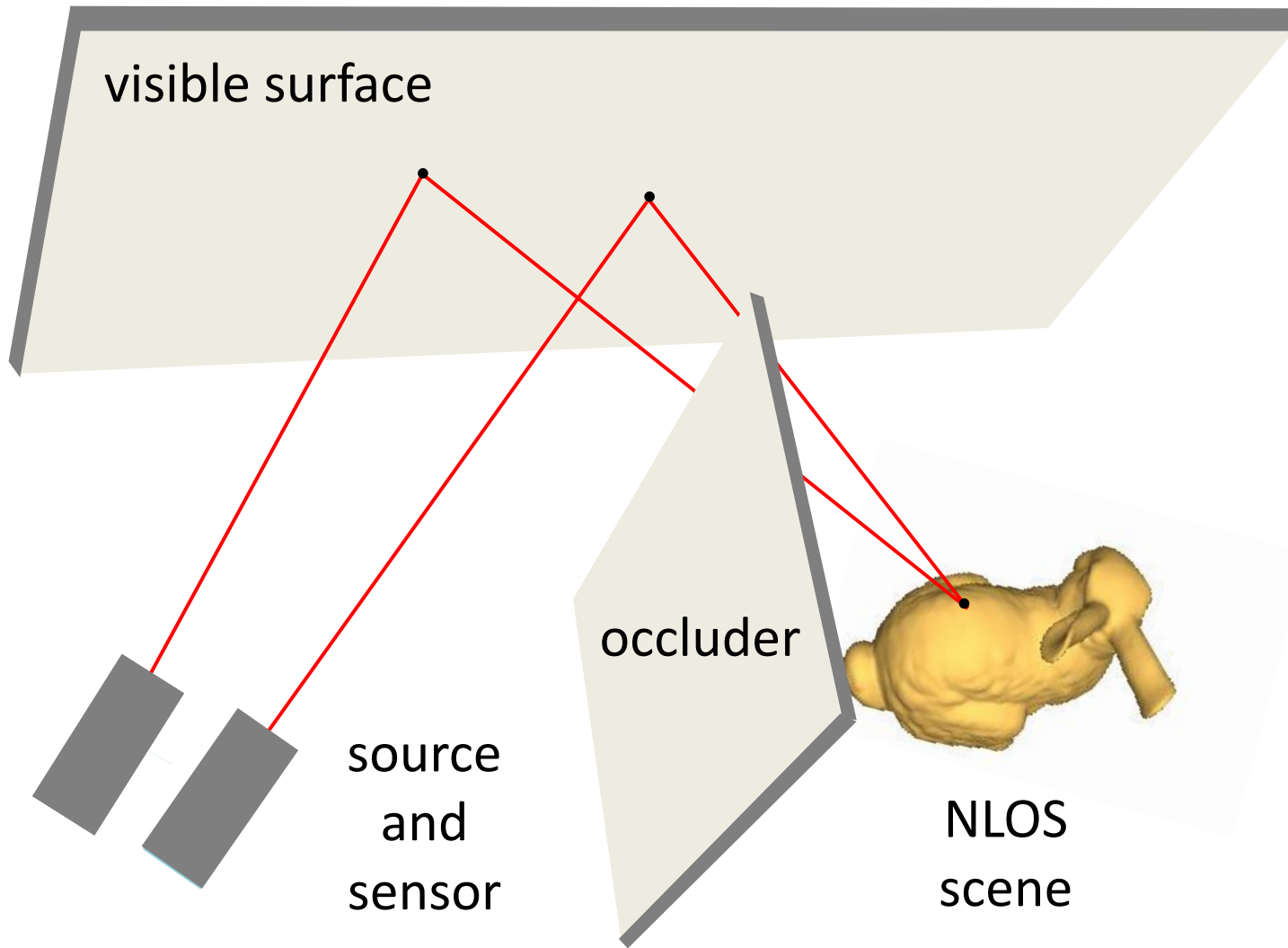


reproduce physical effects like memory effect

<http://imaging.cs.cmu.edu/>



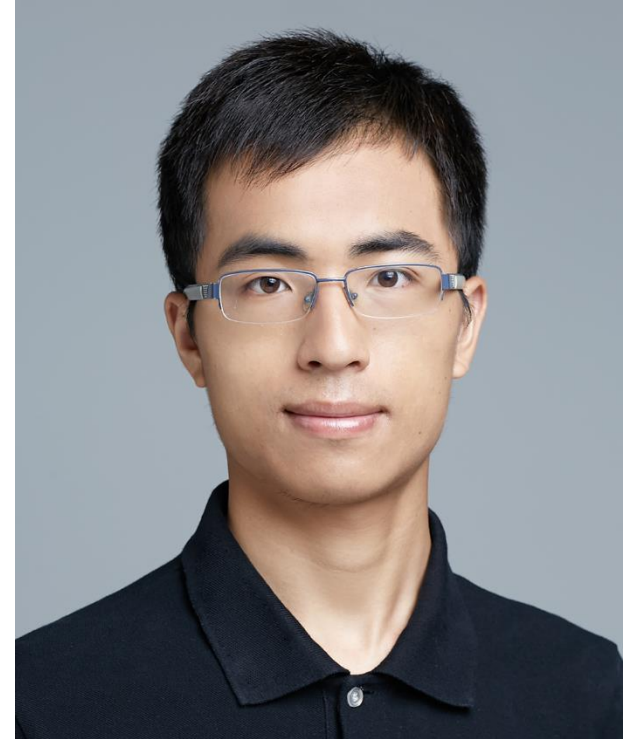
# Differentiable rendering



reconstruction evolution

# TA: Tiancheng Zhi

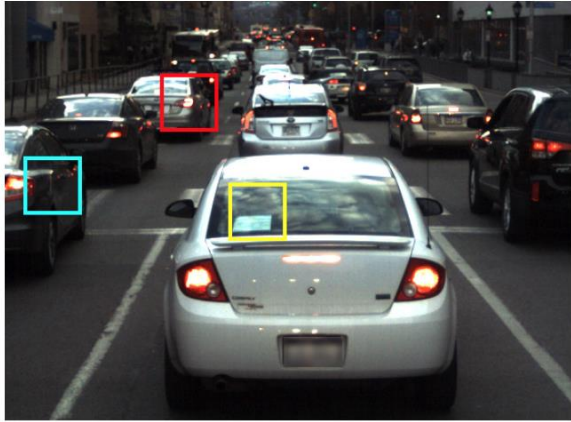
- CSD PhD Student
- Advisors: Srinivasa Narasimhan and Martial Hebert
- Research Interests: Multispectral Imaging and Material Recognition
- Education:
  - Undergraduate student, EECS, Peking University, 2012-2016
  - PhD student, SCS, Carnegie Mellon University, 2016-



My website: <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~tzhi>

# Material-aware Cross-spectral Stereo Matching

Difficult materials in Stereo Matching



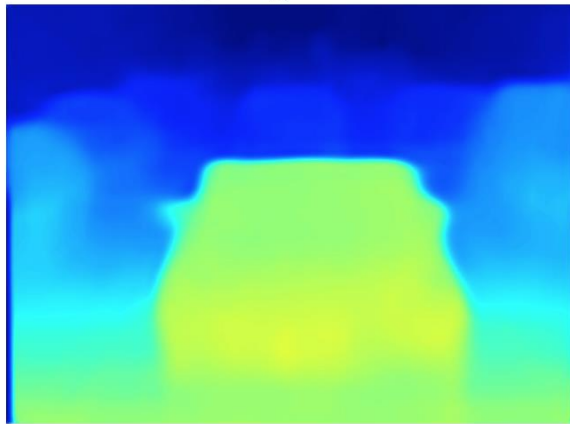
(a) Left RGB



(b) Right NIR

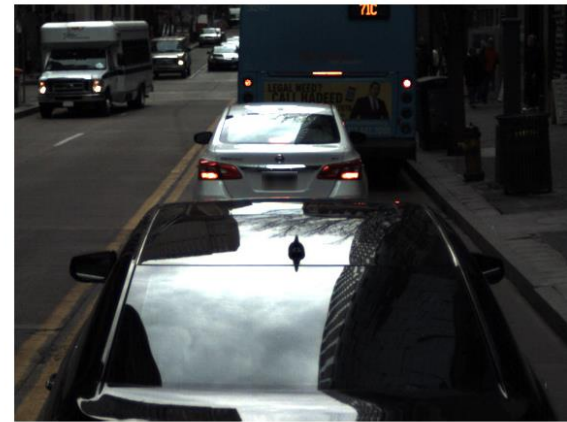


(c) Difficult regions for matching

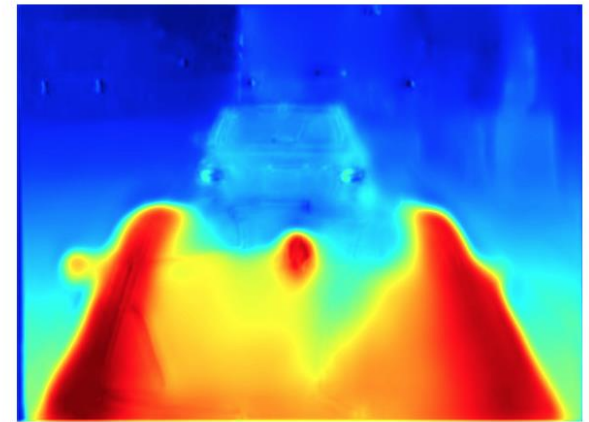


(d) Predicted disparity

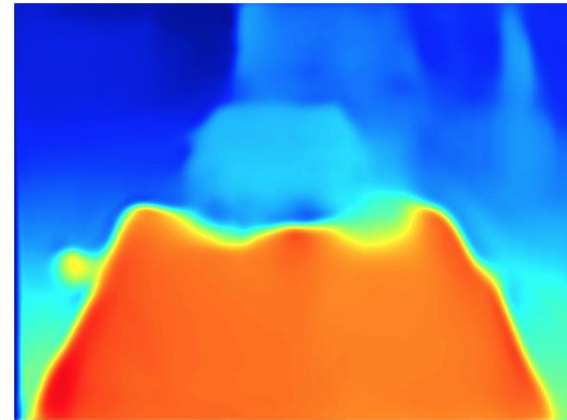
Fixing Unreliable Regions with Material Awareness



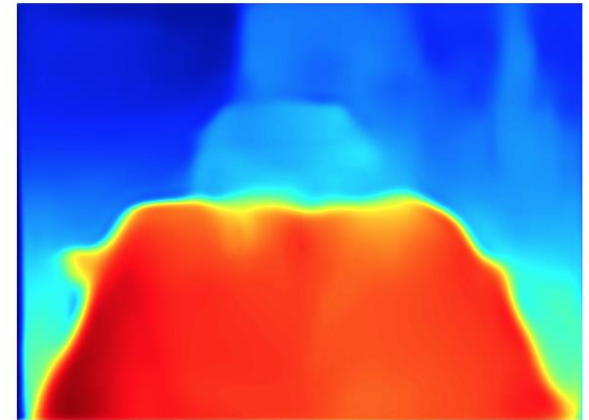
(a) RGB



(b) No material awareness



(c) Smoothing w/o confidence

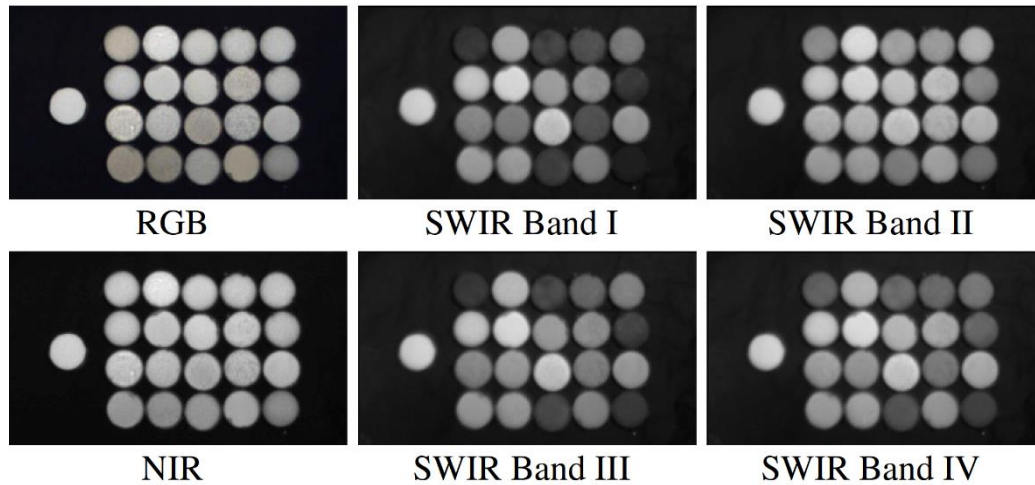


(d) Smoothing w/ confidence

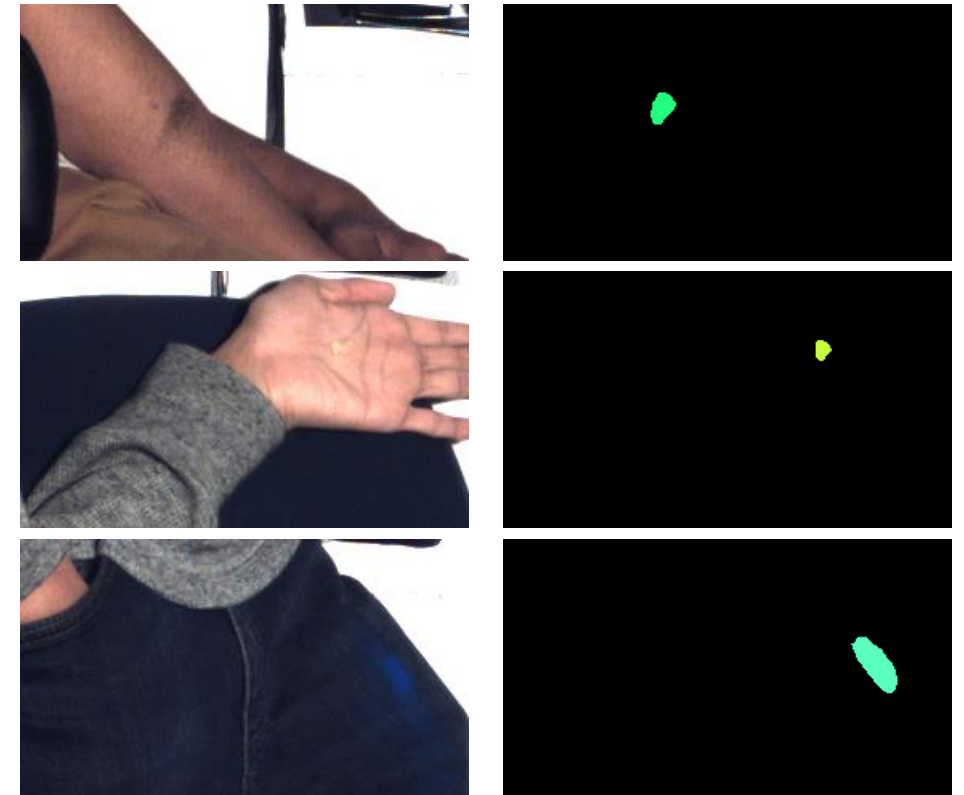


# Multispectral Imaging for Powder Recognition

20 Different Powders in Different Spectra



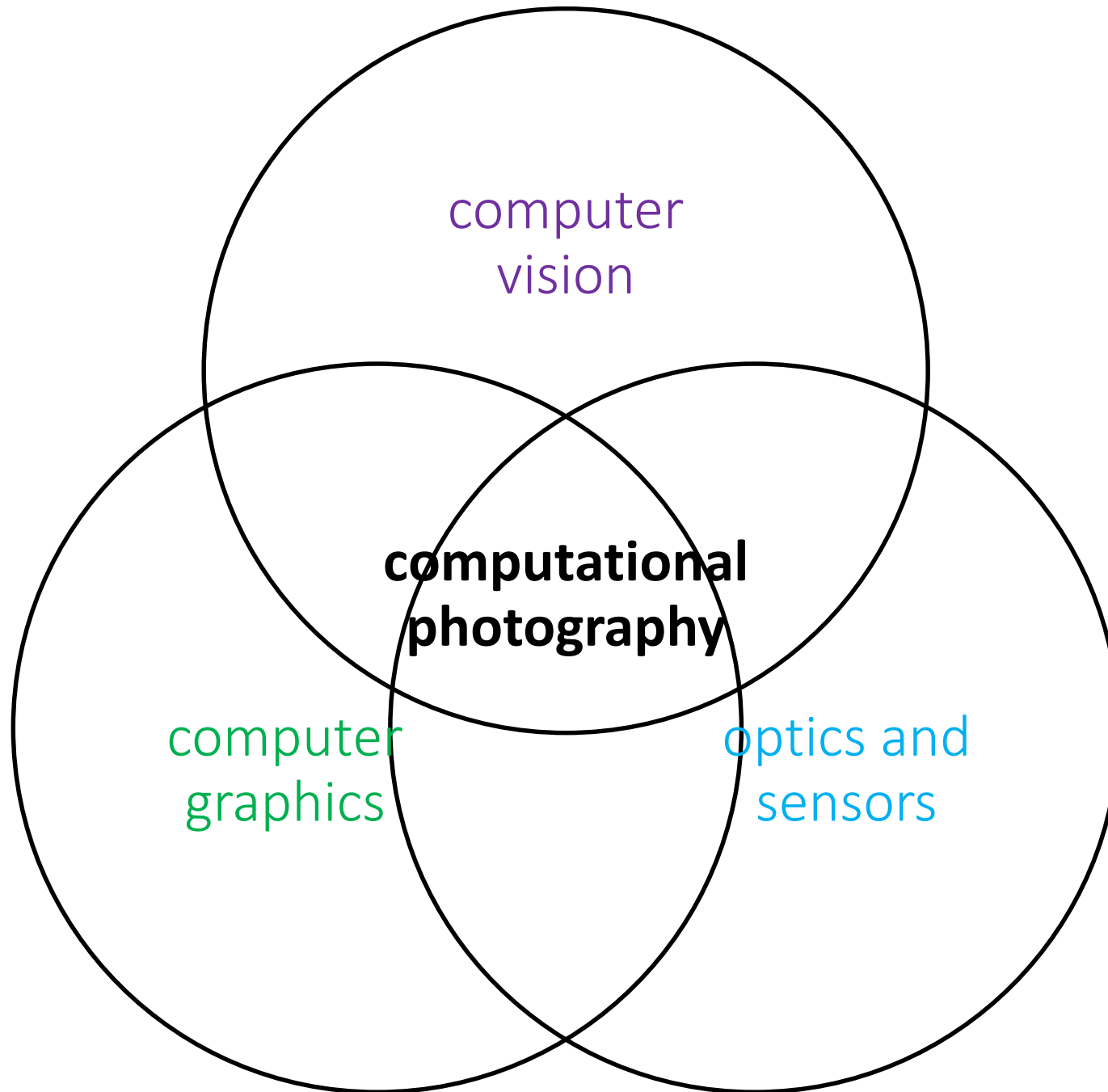
Detection of Powders on Human



Imaging System



What is computational photography?



# Analog photography



optics to focus light on  
an image plane



film to capture focused light  
(chemical process)



dark room for limited post-  
processing (chemical process)

# Digital photography



optics to focus light on  
an image plane



digital sensor to capture focused  
light (electrical process)



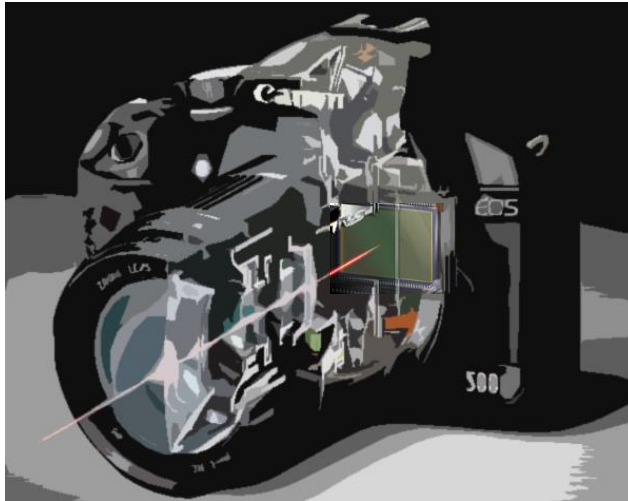
on-board processor for post-  
processing (digital process)



# Computational photography



optics to focus light on  
an image plane



digital sensor to capture focused  
light (electrical process)



arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

# Overcome limitations of digital photography

Image enhancement and photographic look



camera output



image after stylistic tonemapping

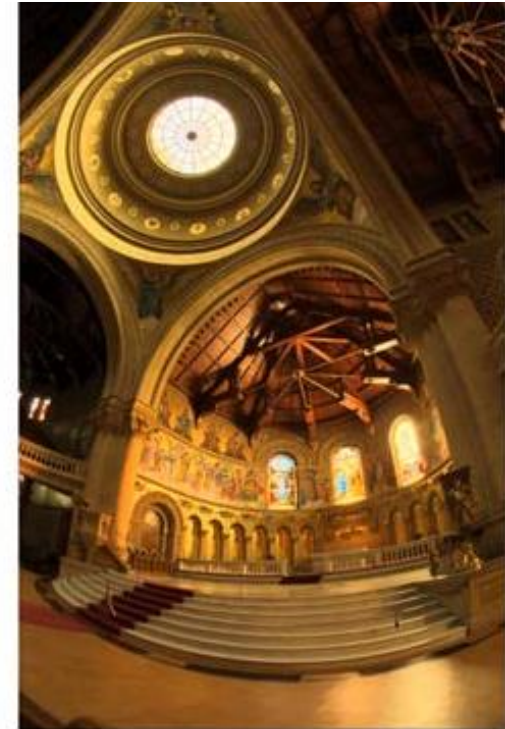
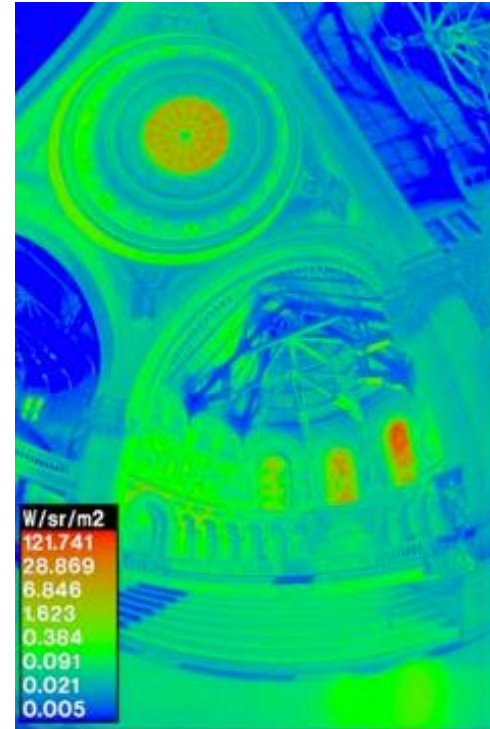
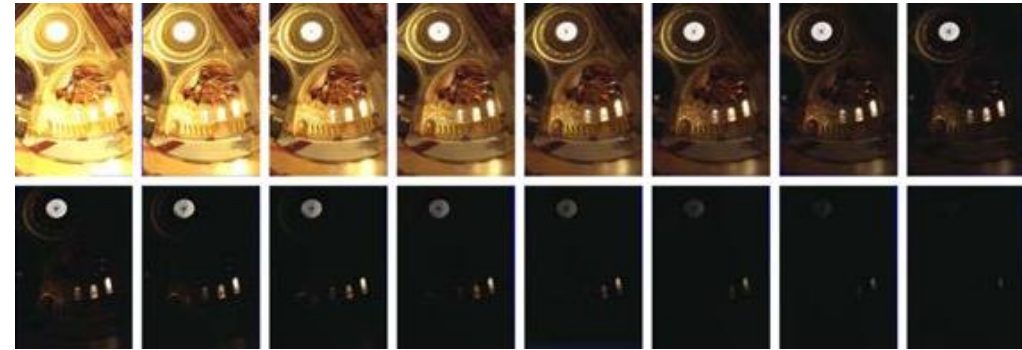


# Overcome limitations of digital photography

High dynamic range (HDR) imaging



One of your  
homeworks!

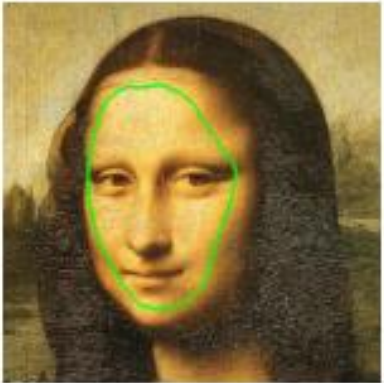


[example from [www.dpreview.com](http://www.dpreview.com)] [Debevec and Malik, SIGGRAPH 1997]



# Create realistic new imagery

Image blending and harmonization



One of your  
homeworks!



# Post-capture image compositing

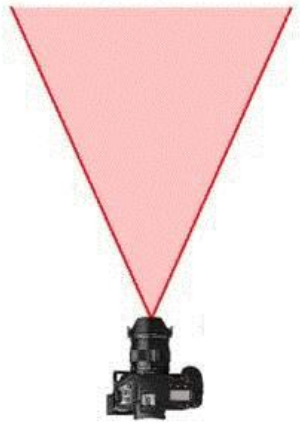
## Computational zoom



images captured at three zoom settings

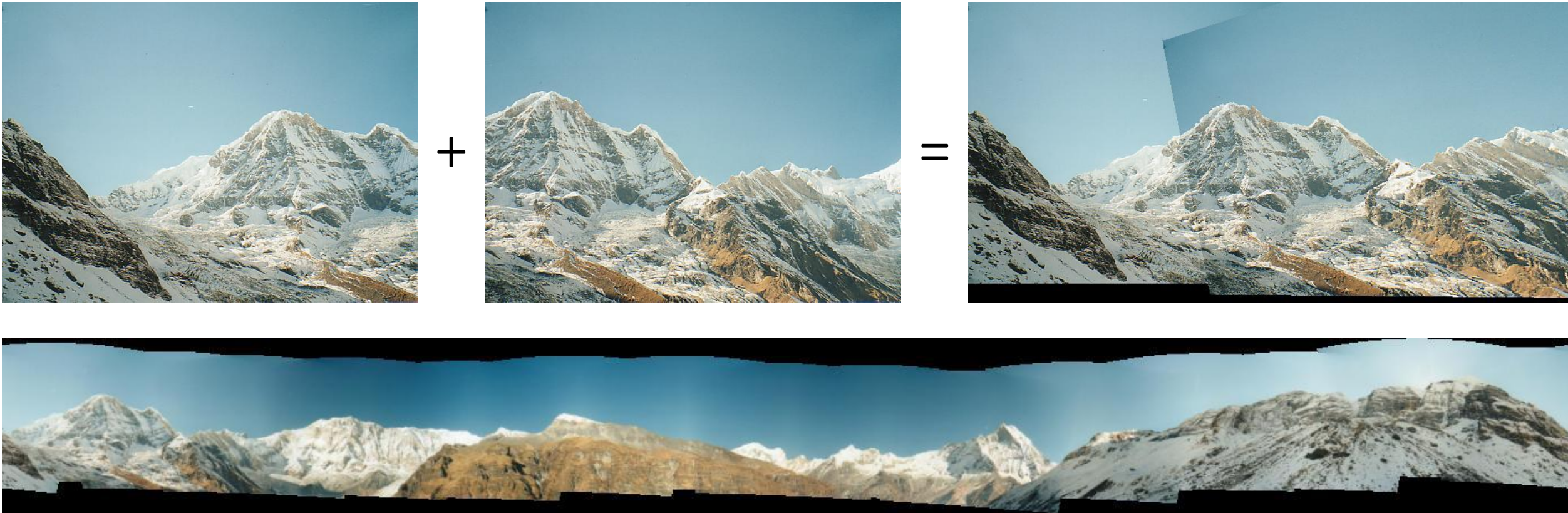


post-capture synthesis of new zoom views



# Process image collections

Auto-stitching images into panoramas





# Process (very) large image collections

Using the Internet as your camera



reconstructing cities from Internet photos



time-lapse from Internet photos

# Computational photography



optics to focus light on  
an image plane



digital sensor to capture focused  
light (electrical process)



arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image



# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



digital sensor to capture focused  
light (electrical process)



arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

\*Sometimes people discriminate between *computational photography* and *computational imaging*. We use them interchangeably.

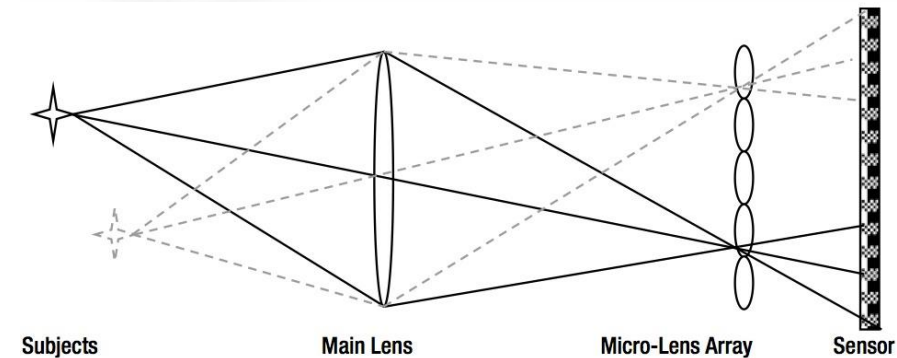
# Capture more than 2D images

Lightfield cameras for plenoptic imaging



post-capture refocusing

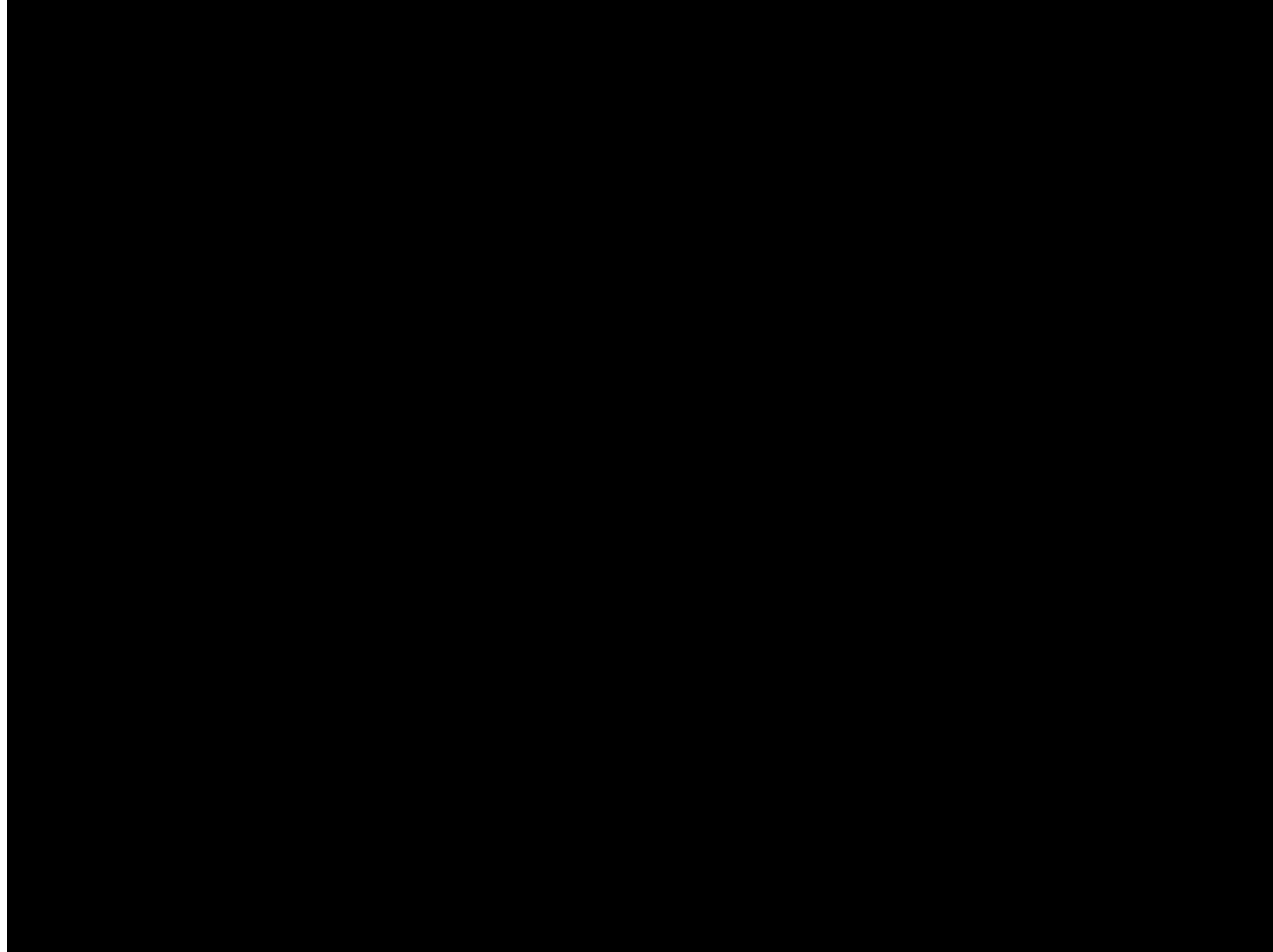
One of your  
homeworks!



[Ng et al., SIGGRAPH 2005] [Lytro Inc.]

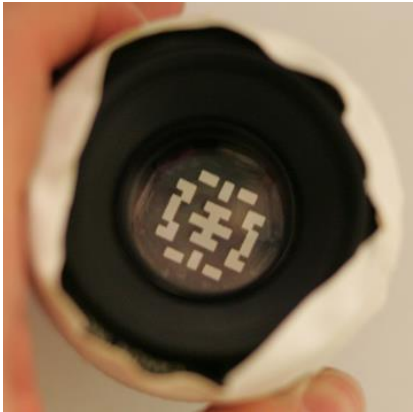
# Capture more than 2D images

Lightfield cameras for plenoptic imaging



# Measure 3D from a single 2D image

Coded aperture for single-image depth and refocusing



conventional vs  
coded lens



input image



inferred depth



# Measure 3D from a single 2D image

Coded aperture for single-image depth and refocusing



## Image and Depth from a Conventional Camera with a Coded Aperture

Novel view synthesis

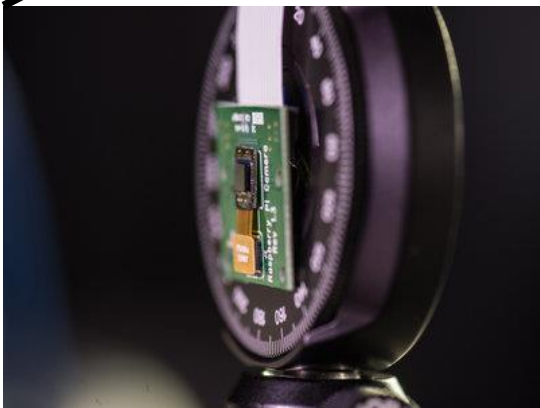
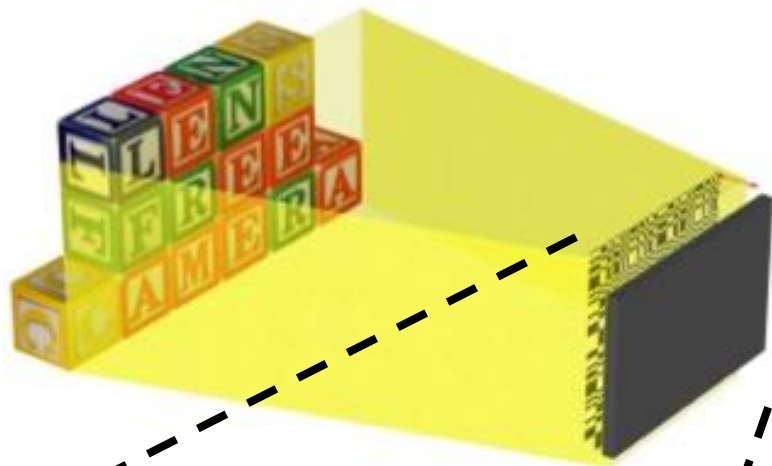
Anat Levin, Rob Fergus,  
Fredo Durand, William Freeman

MIT CSAIL

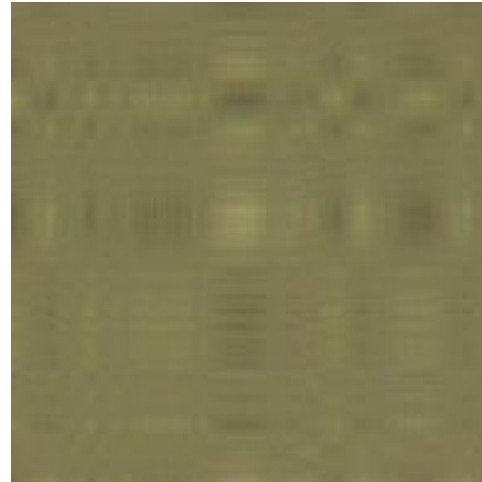


# Remove lenses altogether

FlatCam: replacing lenses with masks



prototype



sensor  
measurements



reconstructed  
image

# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



digital sensor to capture focused  
light (electrical process)

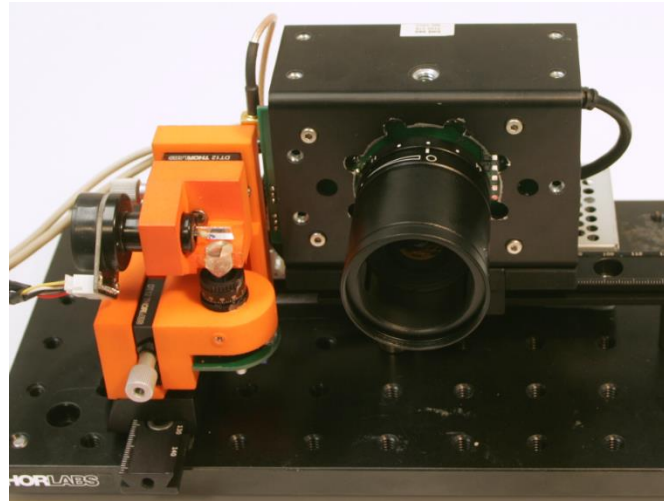


arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



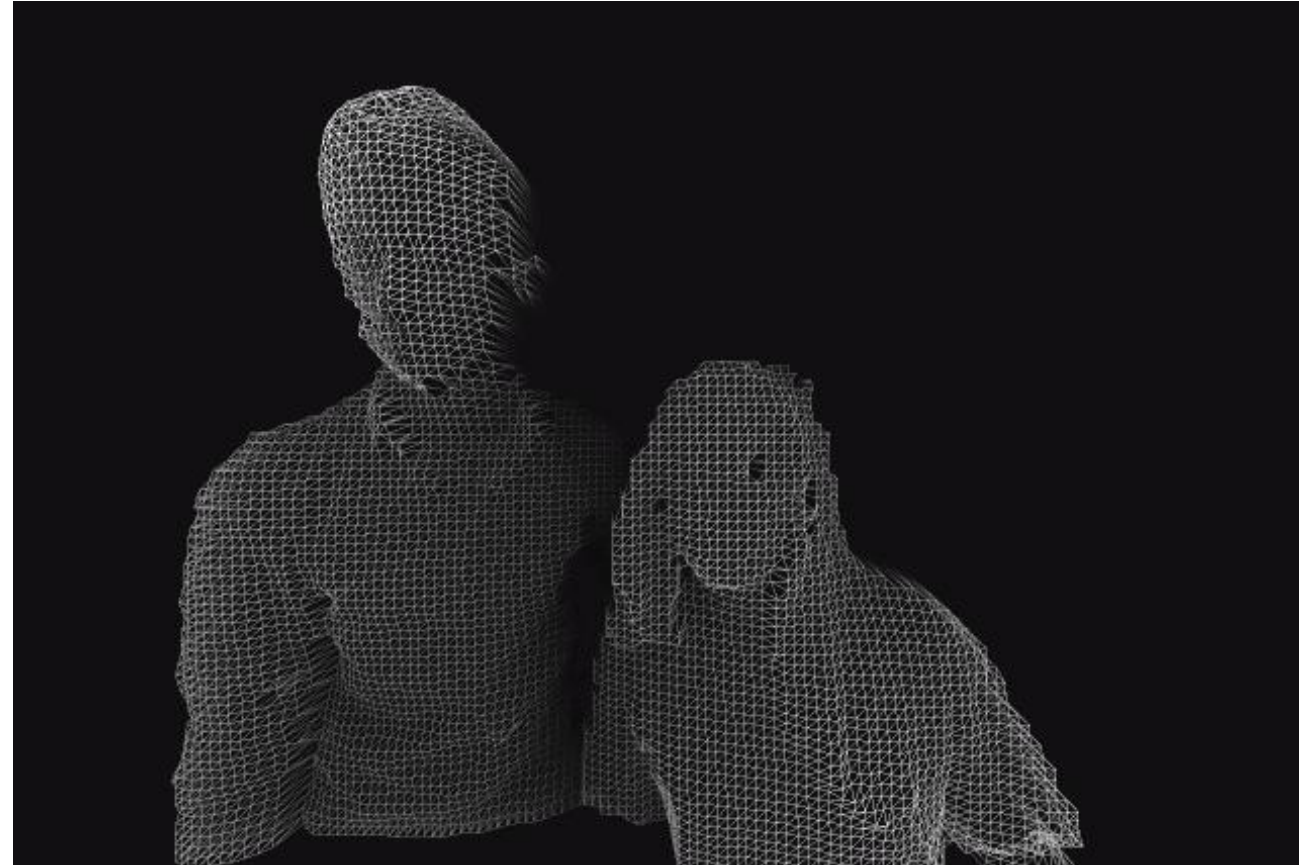
unconventional sensing  
and illumination



arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

# Measure depth

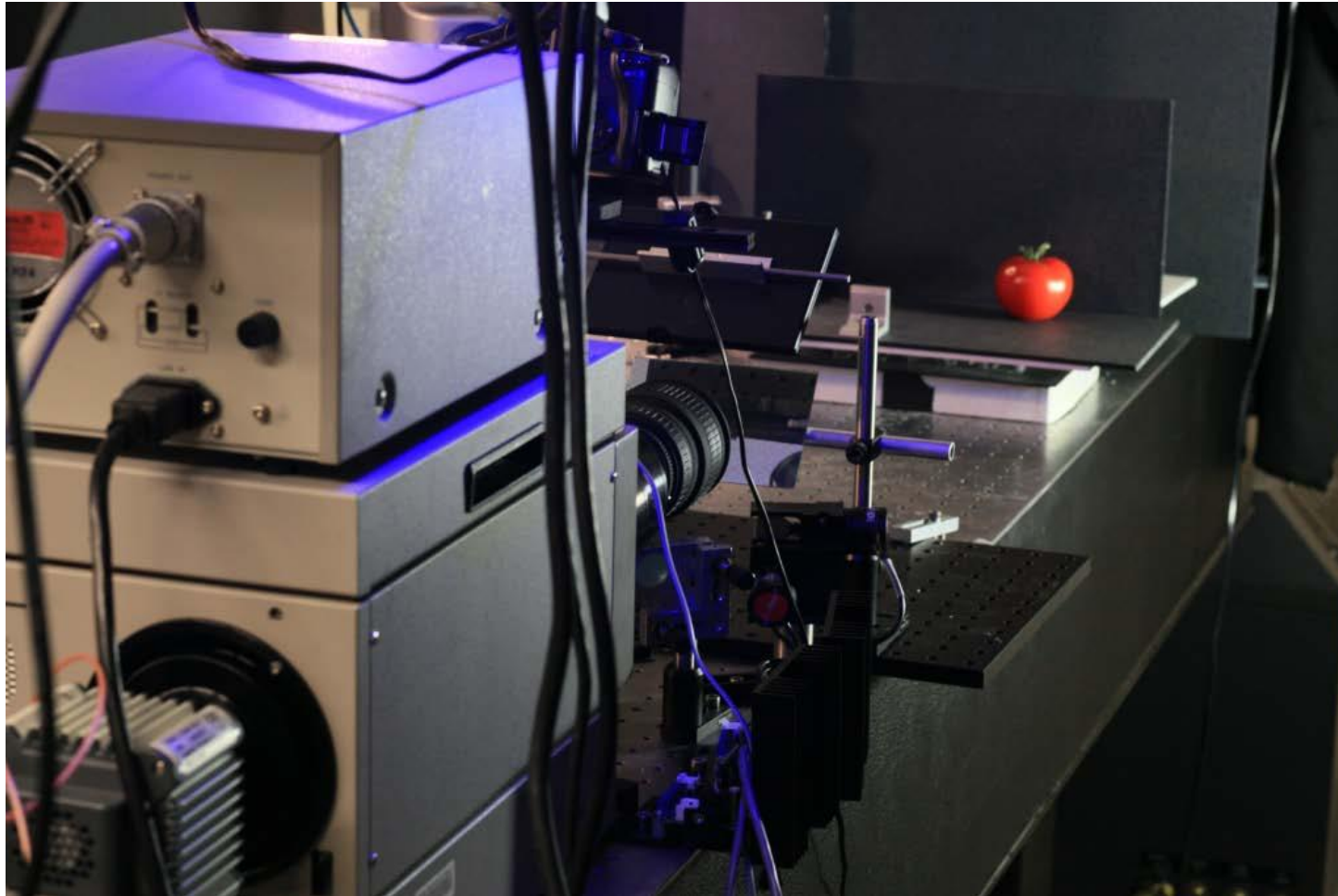
Time-of-flight sensors for real-time depth sensing





# Measure light in flight

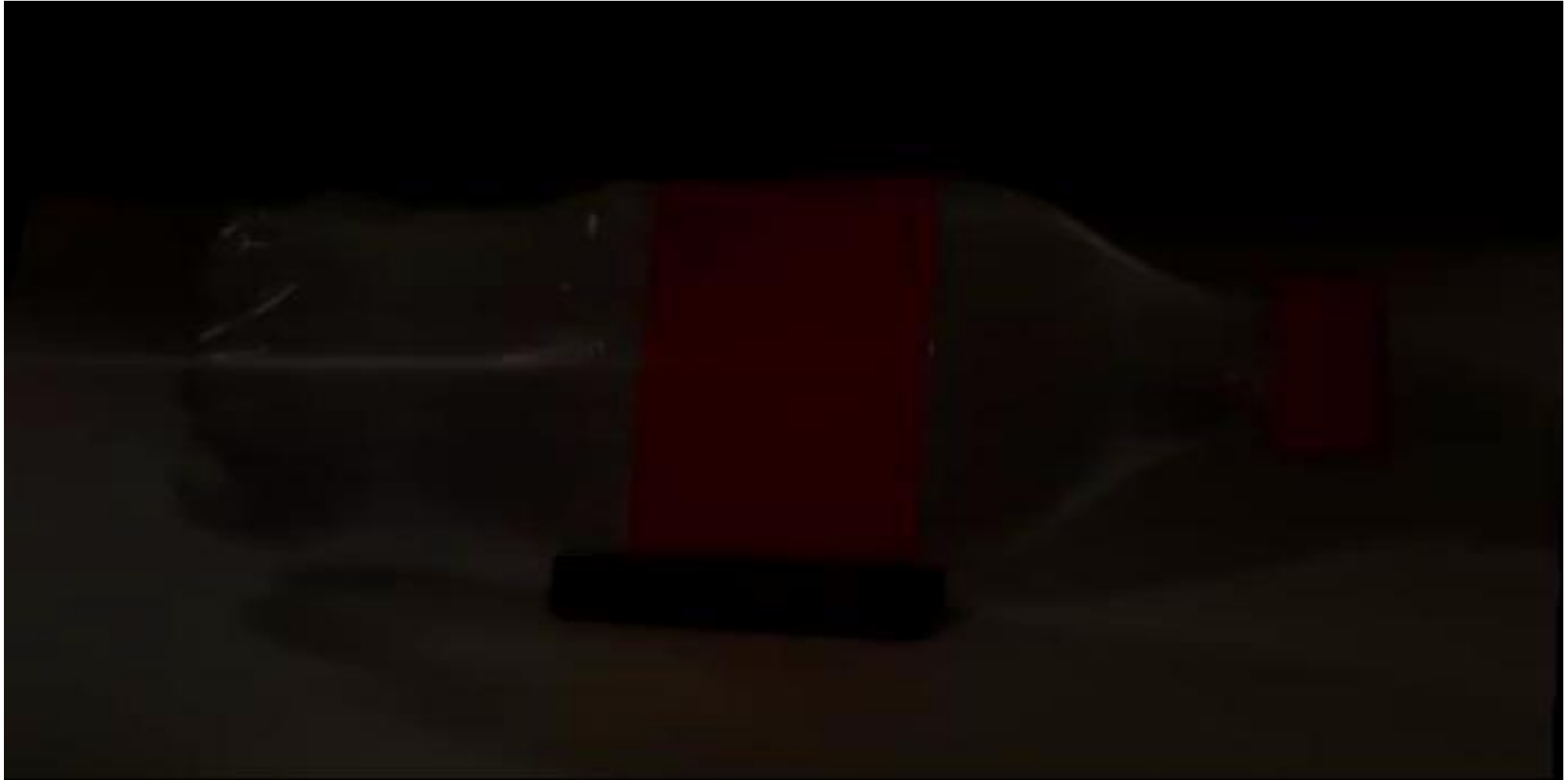
Streak camera for femtophotography



[Velten et al., SIGGRAPH 2013]

# Measure light in flight

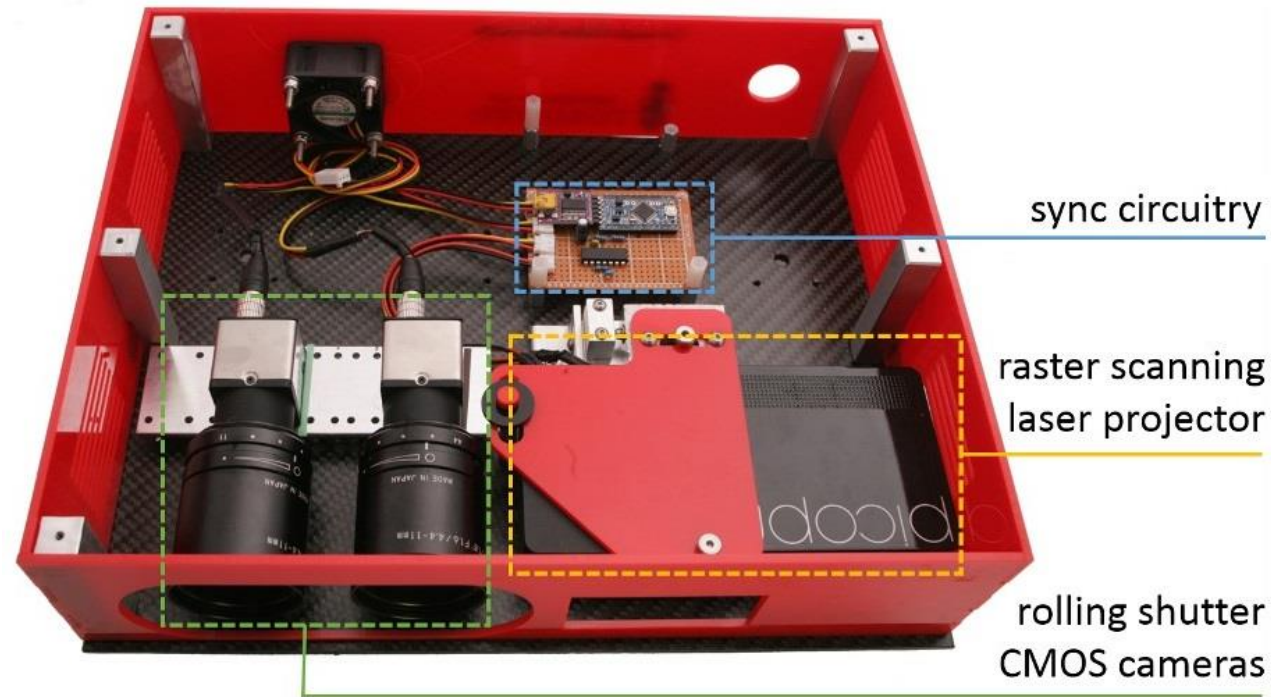
Streak camera for femtophotography



[Velten et al., SIGGRAPH 2013]

# Measure photons selectively

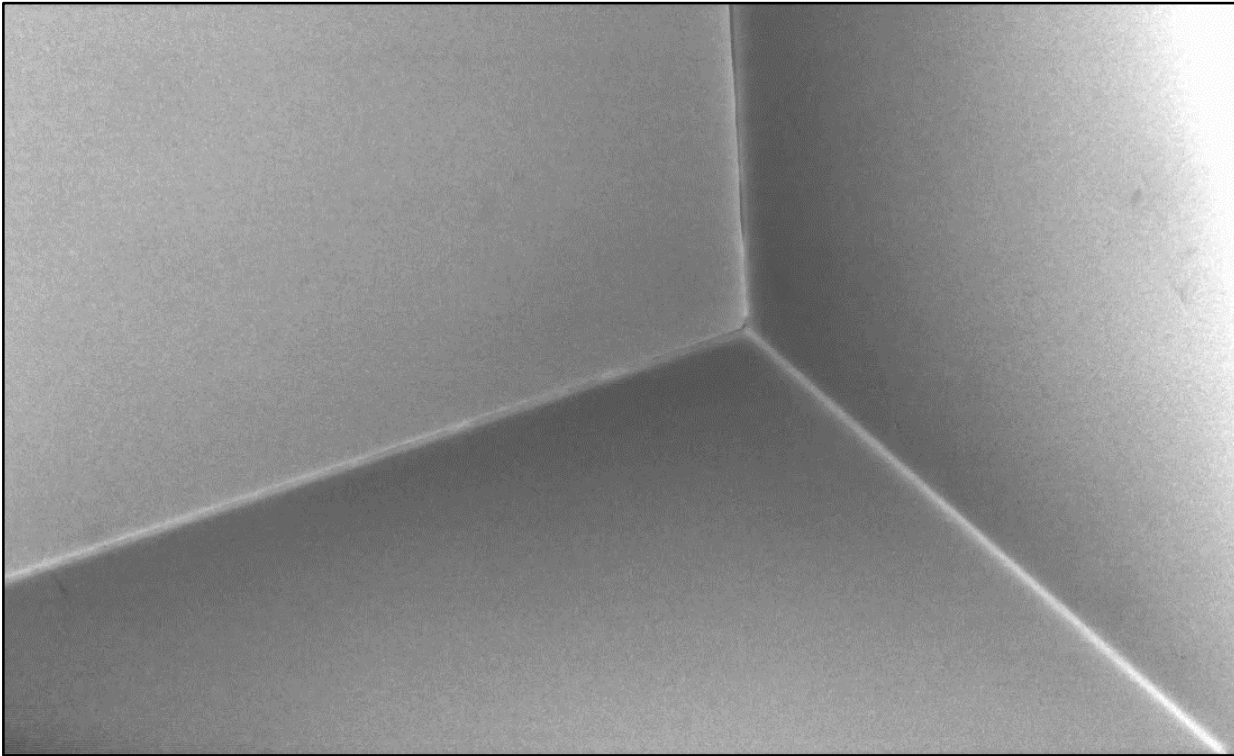
Structured light for epipolar imaging



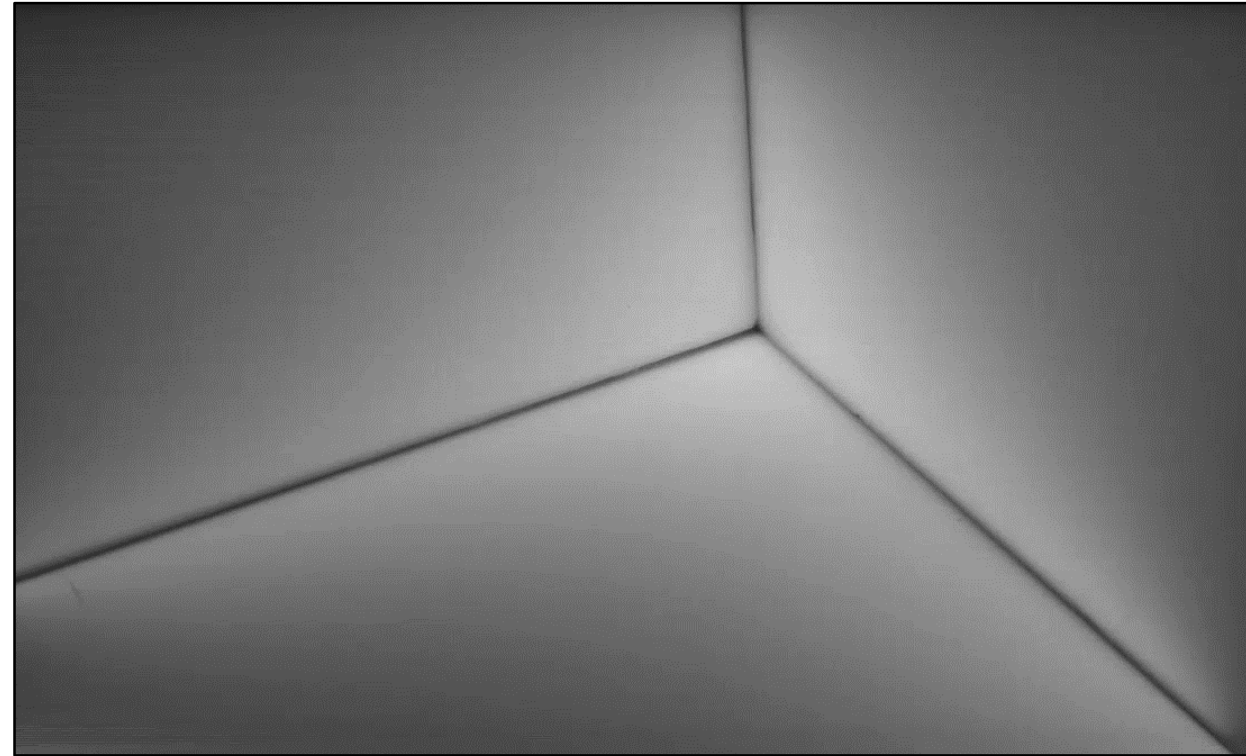
# Measure photons selectively

One of your  
homeworks!

Structured light for epipolar imaging



direct photons



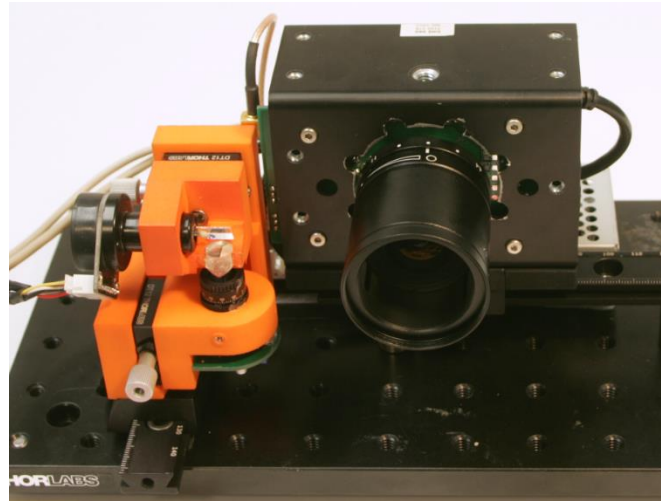
indirect photons



# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



unconventional sensing  
and illumination

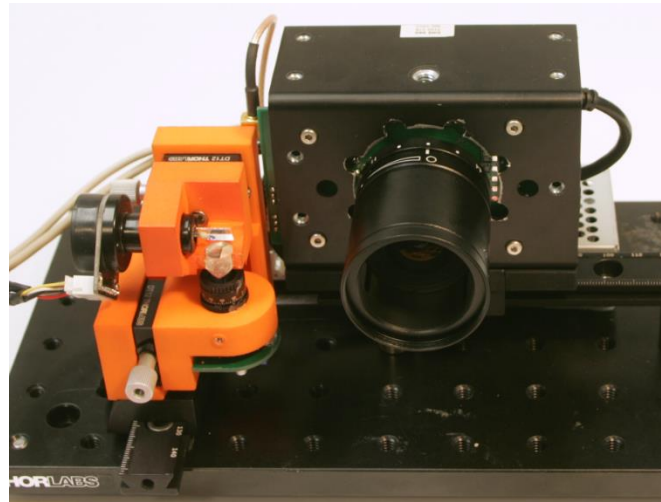


arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



unconventional sensing  
and illumination

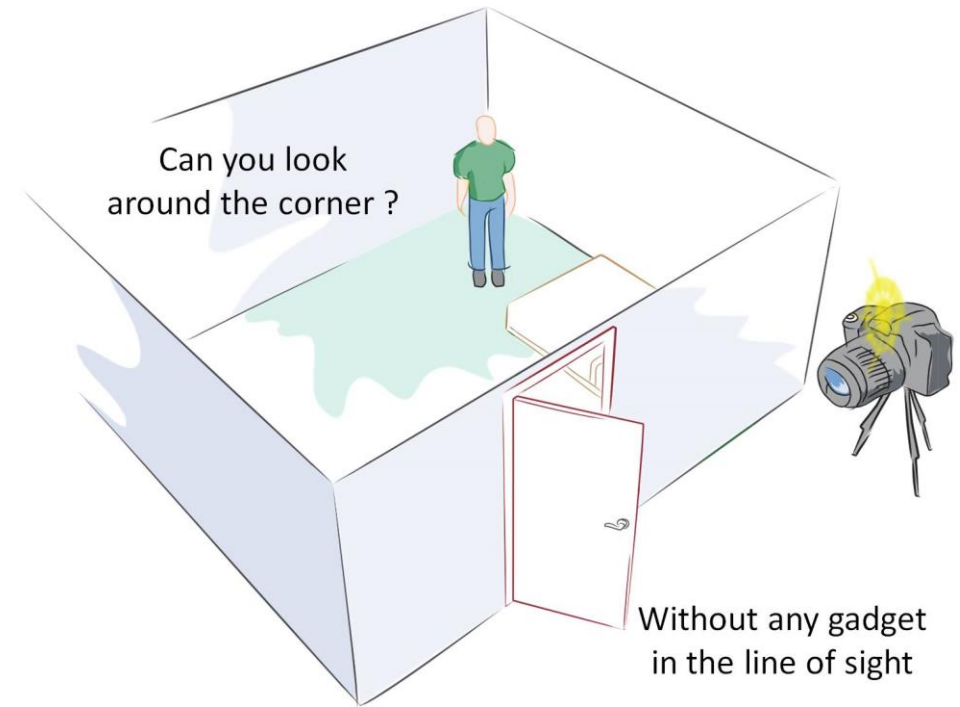


arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

joint design of optics, illumination, sensors, and computation

# Putting it all together

Looking around corners



One of your  
homeworks!

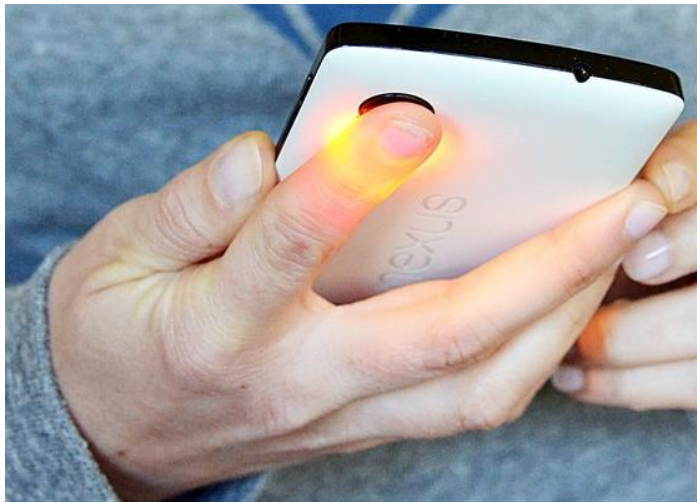




# Putting it all together

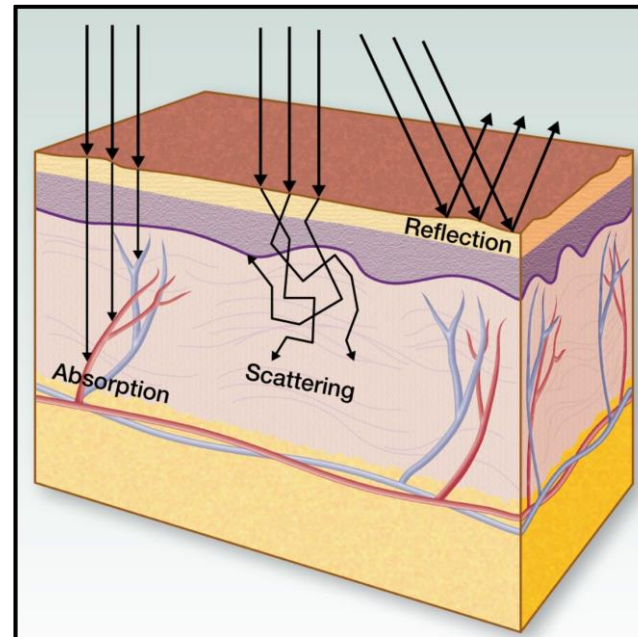
## Looking through tissue

### Opportunity



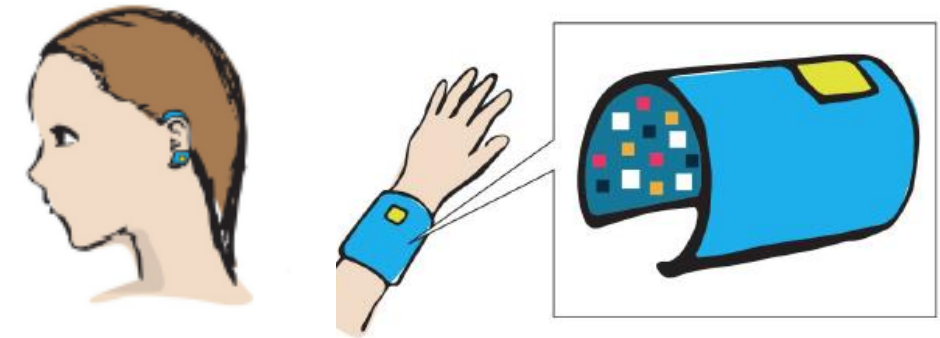
- + Light travels deep inside the body
- + It is non-ionizing (400-1100nm)
- + Cheap to produce and control

### Scattering Barrier

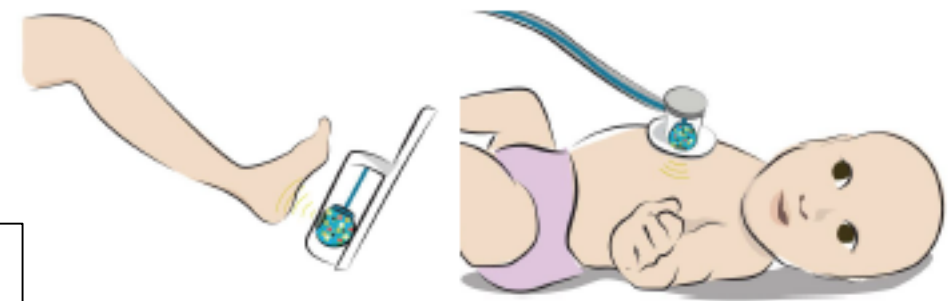


- Most pass-through photons are scattered
- Avg 10 scattering events per mm
- By 50mm, avg 500 scattering events !
- Large-scale inverse problem with low SNR

Practical imaging up to 50mm



Wearables (1-10mm)



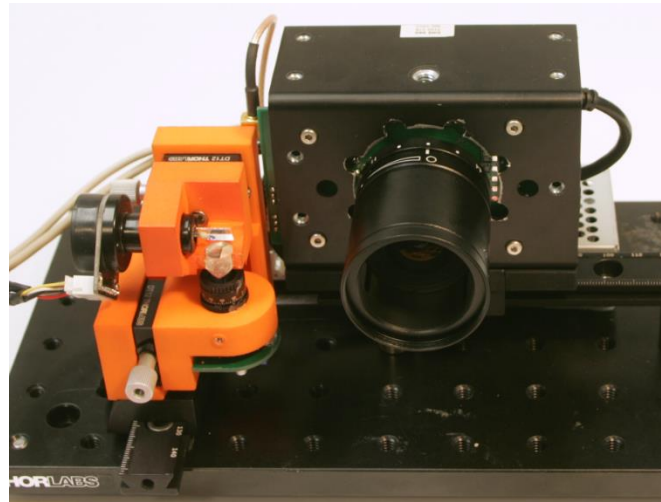
Non-invasive point of care devices (10-50mm)

[NSF Expedition]

# Computational photography



generalized optics  
between scene and sensor



unconventional sensing  
and illumination



arbitrary computation  
between sensor and image

joint design of optics, illumination, sensors, and computation

Course fast-forward and logistics



# Course fast-forward

Tentative syllabus at:

<http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/courses/15-463>

- schedule and exact topics will most likely change during semester
- keep an eye out on the website for updates

# Topics to be covered

## Digital photography:

- optics and lenses
- color
- exposure
- aperture
- focus and depth of field
- image processing pipeline



[Photo from Gordon Wetzstein]

# Topics to be covered

Image manipulation and merging:

- image filtering
- image compositing
- image blending
- image warping
- morphing
- high-performance image processing





# Topics to be covered

## Types of cameras:

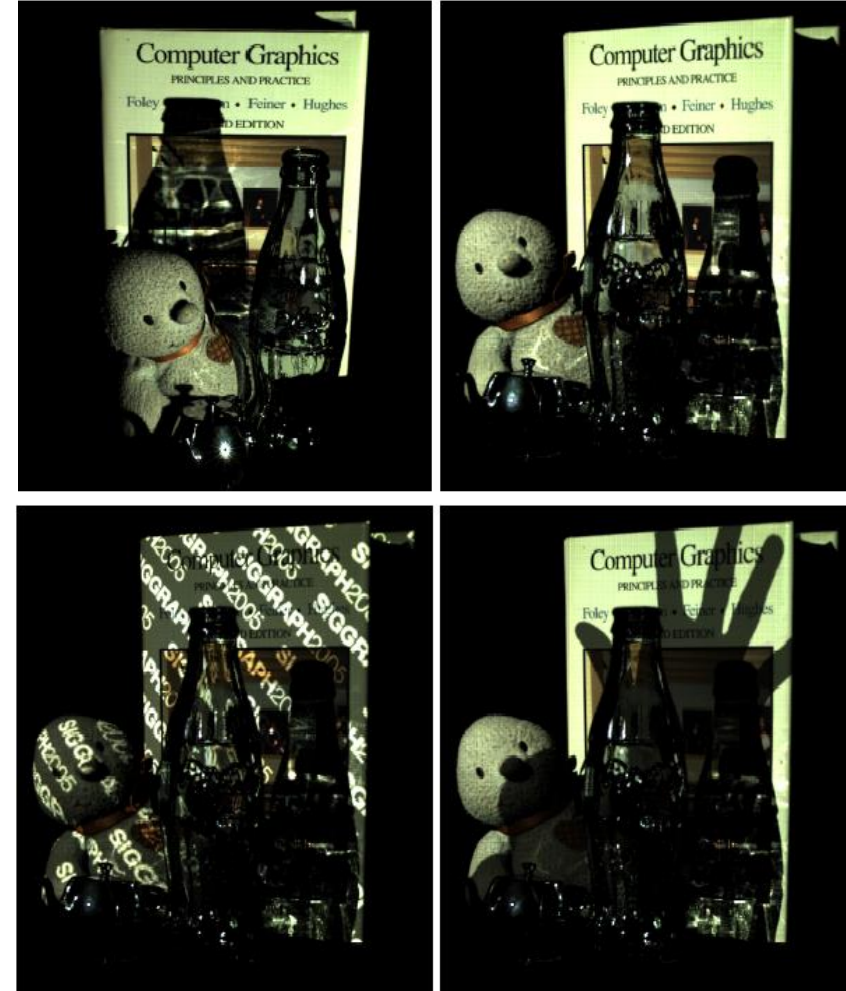
- geometric camera models
- light-field cameras
- coded cameras
- lensless cameras
- compressive cameras
- hyperspectral cameras



# Topics to be covered

## Active illumination and sensing:

- time-of-flight sensors
- structured light
- computational light transport
- transient imaging
- non-line-of-sight imaging
- optical computing



# Course logistics

- Course website:

<http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/courses/15-463>

- Piazza for discussion and announcements (sign up!):

<https://piazza.com/class/jzoctlm269oe0>

- Canvas for homework submissions:

<https://canvas.cmu.edu/courses/12162>



# Please take the start-of-semester survey!

- Posted on Piazza as well:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScBsG58jLZ-B6krqS5Jd4QnP5fDIjz7uC-ZrDyKdARcZYDsZQ/viewform>

# Prerequisites

At least one of the following:

- A computer vision course at the level of 16-385 or 16-720.
- A computer graphics course at the level of 15-420.
- An image processing course at the level of 18-793.

# Pop quiz

How many of you know or have heard of the following terms:

- Gaussian and box filtering.
- Convolution and Fourier transform.
- Aliasing and anti-aliasing.
- Laplacian pyramid.
- Poisson blending.
- Homogeneous coordinates.
- Homography.
- RANSAC.
- Epipolar geometry.
- XYZ space.
- Radiance and radiometry.
- Lambertian, diffuse, and specular reflectance.
- $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}$  lighting.
- Monte Carlo rendering.
- Thin lens, prime lens, and zoom lens.
- Demosaicing.
- Refraction and diffraction.



# Evaluation

- Six-plus-one homework assignments (60% + 10%):
  - programming and capturing your own photographs.
  - all programming will be in Matlab.
  - first assignment will serve as a gentle introduction to Matlab.
  - five late days, you can use them as you want.
- Final project (35%):
  - we will provide more information near the end of September.
  - 15-663, 15-862 require more substantive project.
  - if your ideas require imaging equipment, talk to us in advance.
  - **no exam, but final project presentations are during the exam period.**
- Class and Piazza participation (5%):
  - be around for lectures.
  - participate in Piazza discussions.
  - ask questions.

# Do I need a camera?

- You will need to take your own photographs for assignments 1-7 (all of them):
  - Assignment 1: pinhole camera – you need a high-sensitivity camera.
  - Assignment 2: HDR – you need a camera with manual exposure controls.
  - Assignment 3: image filtering – you can use your phone camera.
  - Assignment 4: lightfields – you need a camera with manual focus control..
  - Assignment 5: photometric stereo – you need a camera with RAW support.
  - Assignment 6: structured light – you can use your phone camera.
  - Assignment 7: corner cameras – you need a high-sensitivity camera.
- We have 20 Nikon D3300/3400 kits (camera + lens + tripod) for students.
  - If you have your own camera, please use that!



# Contact information and office hours

- Feel free to email us about administrative questions.
  - please use [15463] in email title!
- Technical questions should be asked on Piazza.
  - we won't answer technical questions through email.
  - you can post anonymously if you prefer.
- Office hours will be determined by poll.
  - feel free to email Yannis about additional office hours.
  - you can also just drop by Yannis' office (Smith Hall (EDSH) Rm 225).

# We are looking for undergraduate research assistants

- Projects relating to imaging, rendering, and graphics in general.
- Funding available if you are eligible for NSF REU.
- Please email if interested.



Please take the course survey (posted on Piazza)  
before the next lecture!