6.088 Digital and Computational Photography
6.882 Advanced Computational Photography

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Today's plan

• Introduction of Computational Photography
• Course facts
• Syllabus
• History
What is computational photography

• Convergence of image processing, computer vision, computer graphics and photography

• Digital photography:
  – Simply replaces traditional sensors and recording by digital technology
  – Involves only simple image processing

• Computational photography
  – More elaborate image manipulation, more computation
  – New types of media (panorama, 3D, etc.)
  – Camera design that take computation into account
Quick demos

Computational Photography @ MIT

• Tone mapping
• Defocus Matting
• Motion magnification
Tone mapping

• One of your assignments!
Defocus Matting

• With Morgan McGuire, Wojciech Matusik, Hanspeter Pfister, John “Spike” Hughes

• Data-rich: use 3 streams with different focus
Motion magnification
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Administrivia

• **Staff**
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  – 6088-students@lists.csail.mit.edu -- announcements
  – 6088-staff@lists.csail.mit.edu --to reach fredo and Eugene
  – 6088-discuss@lists.csail.mit.edu -- student discussion
  – http://lists.csail.mit.edu

• **Prereq: 18.06 & 6.003**
  – or equivalent level

• **Web page:**
  – Lecture notes will be posted
Grading policy

- Assignments 65%
- Final project 35%
- 6.882
  - Additional questions compared to 6.088
  - Paper review
    - Read and write a review (Siggraph form) for a paper from the literature

+ participation
Assignment

• Every two week
• Mostly programming
• Camera?
  – Not required, but can help. Can be borrowed from us.
• Matlab
  – Eugene will give an intro
  – Or see Xiaoxu Ma's slides:
• Turn in code and results
• Final project
  – Proposal due with PSet 4
  – Individual or teams of 2
Textbook

• No textbook required
• Lots of resources on the net
• Siggraph course notes
  – http://www.merl.com/people/raskar/photo/
• Will post references with lectures
Questions?
Introductions

• Who are you?
• What do you know about photography?
• Why you want to take this class?
What do you think you will learn?
What the class is not about

• Little about art, photographers
• Little about EE (sensors, A/D, etc)
• Not much about optics
  – but some cool stuff such as wavefront coding
• Not how to use Photoshop
  – But how its coolest tools work
• Not much about 3D imaging
• Not too much fundamentals of signal processing
• Not much computational imaging, no tomography, no radar, no microscopy
• Not much computer vision, computer graphics
  – We avoided overlap with 6.837 and 6.801/6.866
What the class is about

• **Software aspects of computational photography**
  – but a bit of hardware as well, lens technology, new camera designs

• **Basic tools**
  – Linear & non-linear image processing, color

• **Emphasis on applications**
  – High-dynamic range photography, photomontage, panoramas, foreground extraction, inpainting, morphing

• **Emphasis on recent research results**
Skills you will acquire

- Implementation of basic tools
  - Color demosaicing
  - Multiscale blending
  - Matting
  - Bilateral filter
  - Gradient reconstruction
  - Panorama stitching
  - Markov Random Field
  - Optical flow

- General approaches to computational photography

- Important problems in computational photography

- By the end of the class, you should be able to make contributions to the state of the art
  - Your final project could lead to a publication
Non-photo motivation

• It's about any kind of data!
  – Speech, motion, geometry, etc.
  – Example:
    • Music
    • Motion graphs
    • Poisson mesh editing
    • BTF shop
Questions?
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Syllabus

• Image formation

• Color and color perception

• Demosaicing
Syllabus

- High Dynamic Range Imaging
- Bilateral filtering and HDR display
- Matting
Syllabus

• Gradient image manipulation
Syllabus

• Taking great pictures

Art Wolfe  Ansel Adams
Syllabus

- Non-parametric image synthesis, inpainting, analogies

Figure 1: An image analogy. Our problem is to compute a new “analogous” image $B'$ that relates to $B$ in “the same way” as $A'$ relates to $A$. Here, $A$, $A'$, and $B$ are inputs to our algorithm, and $B'$ is the output. The full-size images are shown in Figures 10 and 11.
Syllabus

- Tampering detection and higher-order statistics
Syllabus

• Panoramic imaging

• Image and video registration

• Spatial warping operations
Syllabus

- Motion analysis
Syllabus

- Active flash methods
- Lens technology
- Depth and defocus
Syllabus

• Future cameras
• Plenoptic function and light fields
Questions?
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Equipment

• Do get an SLR, compacts are way too limited
• Don't worry about brand
• Don't worry about the body, get the cheapest one
• Worry about lenses
  – Zooms are convenient but quality can be a problem
    • avoid the basic zoom, but the one above is usually great
    • Maximum aperture matters (the smaller the number, the better)
  – Get a prime in the 35-85mm range
    (cheap, high quality, wide aperture)
    50mm f/1.8 (both Canon & Nikon)
• Get a tripod
• Get an external flash if you want to take “event” pictures
  – And orient towards ceiling
  – Good flash photography is very difficult
• Count ~1k for camera+standard zoom+50mm
Nikon

Tends to be a tad cheaper

• D40 is a great body. D80 is a little better.

• 18-70

• 55-200 is surprisingly not so bad and super cheap

• Get the 50mm f/1.8
Canon

- Rebel XT
- 17-85
- 70-200 f/4.0 (amazing lens)
- 50mm f/1.8
- 100mm f/2.8 macro (great also for portraits)
Other brands

Not as big a range, future not always clear (see Minolta), have been slower to get to digital SLR

- **Olympus**
  - Good system, but smaller sensor

- **Pentax**
  - Good entry camera

- **Sigma**
  - Intriguing sensor (Foveon)

- **Fuji**
  - One-trick pony (the sensor)
  - Nikon body

- **Sony**
  - Interesting hybrid, the R1
  - Very silent, good images, crappy viewfinder, no interchangeable lenses
  - New SLR, alpha
Shooting

- Use aperture priority, work on depth of field
- Change your viewpoint
- Don't center things
- Learn to adjust ISO

- Shoot raw
- Check your histogram
Editing (Photoshop)

- Crop to improve composition
- Manage contrast using curve and adjustment layers
- Sharpen a bit
- Convert to black and white with gradient map
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History of traditional and digital photo

• http://www.digicamhistory.com/
Quiz (0.001% of grade)

• When was photography invented?
• By whom?
  – Exposure time?
Quiz

• When was photography invented? 1826
• By whom? Niepce
  – Exposure time? 8 hours

• William Henry Fox Talbot invents the calotype in 1834 which pretty much invents the negative
First production camera?
First production camera?

- 1839. Daguerrotype
Beginning of hobby photography?

- 1900 Kodak Brownie
Quiz

• Who did the first color photography?

• When?
Quiz

• **Who did the first color photography?**
  – Maxwell
    (yes, the same from the EM equations)
• **When? 1861**
• **Oldest color photos still preserved:**
Prokudin-Gorskii

- Digital restoration

http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/empire/
Flash bulb?

- As opposed to power systems
Flash bulb?

- As opposed to power systems
- Boutan-Chauffour - 1893
- For underwater photography
Instant photography?
Instant photography?

- 1947, Edwin Land (Polaroid founder)
First TV?

Transmission of moving images
First TV?

Transmission of moving images

• 1884 - Paul Nipkow
  – Using rotating disk with raster spiral
  – But amplification problems
CRT?

- 1897
- Karl Braun
Electronic photography?

• A. A. CAMPBELL SWINTON AND ELECTRONIC PHOTOGRAPHY - 1908
• 25 images per second
PHILO T. FARNSWORTH TELEVISION - 1932. A Utah-born Idaho farm boy, Philo T. Farnsworth helped create television as we know it today. At fourteen, he visualized trapping light in an empty jar and transmitting it one line at a time onto a magnetically deflected beam of electrons. By the time Farnsworth was 21 he had developed the first all-electronic system of television. A 1922 Sketch by Farnsworth shown to his high school physics and chemistry teacher illustrated how an image might be electronically transmitted through the air to a receiver by breaking the image up into a number of horizontal slices. This image process which we now call a raster image occurred to Farnsworth when as a fourteen-year old boy he looked across the rows of a field he was plowing. Besides his contributions to television, Farnsworth patented more than 130 inventions during his lifetime.
Color TV
Color TV

- First broadcast in 1951, CBS
First electronic photo of Mars

- 1964, NASA JPL
Transistor?

- 1947, Bell Labs (Nobel in 1956)
- William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain
Silicon technology?

- 1956, William Shockley and Victor Jones, Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, California
- [http://people.deas.harvard.edu/~ejones/shockley/first_crysta](http://people.deas.harvard.edu/~ejones/shockley/first_crysta.html)
- “Using a novel technique invented by William Shockley and Victor Jones, this silicon crystal was grown by Jones around the middle of 1956 at the Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory of Beckman Instruments, Palo Alto, California. The crystal was "pulled" through a surface heater that was used to produce a molten pool of silicon in a solid silicon body held at a temperature just below the silicon melting point (see figure below). The fundamental concept underlying the Shockley-Jones invention was that a silicon crystal would not be contaminated by crucible impurities if the effective "crucible" was formed in zone refined silicon. The shaping was a result of changes (mostly intentional) in the power supplied to the surface heater.”
Integrated circuit?

- 1959 Bob Noyce of Fairchild Semiconductor (co-founded Intel Corporation in 1968)
  - One transistor, one capacitor

- Also Jack Kilby of Texas Instruments
  - Also inventor of portable calculator

http://www.pbs.org/transistor/background1/events/icinv.html
TTL metering?
TTL metering?

- 1964, Pentax Spot Eye (Spotmatic) camera
Autofocus
Autofocus

- 1978, Konica

- 1981 Pentax ME-F.

- Canon T80 1985
  - Canon AL1 had focus assist but no actuator
- Minolta Maxxum 1985 (AF in body)
First microprocessor in a camera

- Canon AE-11976
Japanese take over camera market?
Japanese take over camera market?

- 1959 Nikon F
  - First motorized SLR
  - First 100% viewfinder
  - Mirror lockup

- Lots of pros switched from Leica to Nikon
Voice-controlled camera
Voice-controlled camera

- KONICA KANPAI - 1989
- Would rotate and take a picture whenever it hears sound
First scanned photo?
First scanned photo?

- 1957, Russell A. Kirsch of the National Bureau of Standards, 176x176
CCD technology?
CCD technology?

- 1969, Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith, Bell Laboratories
CCD in astronomy

- 1979, 1-meter telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory, 320x512, great for dim light
- Nitrogen cooled
Computer Graphics?

Computers to create image
Computer Graphics?

Computers to create image

- Sketchpad, 1961, Ivan Sutherland’s MIT PhD thesis
Paint program
Paint program

• Dick Shoup: SuperPaint [1972-73]
  – 8 bits

• Alvy Ray Smith (Pixar co-founder): Paint [1975-77]
  – 8 bits then 24 bits
  – http://www.alvyray.com/Awards/AwardsMain.htm

• Tom Porter: Paint
Photoshop
Photoshop

- Thomas Knoll and John Knoll began development in 1987
- Version 1.0 on Mac: 1990
  - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photoshop#Development
Internet photo browsing

- (Web browser that can display photos)
Internet photo browsing

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- Mosaics, NCSA, Urbana Champaign, 1992
First digital camera?
First digital camera?

• 1975, Steve Sasson, Kodak
• Uses ccd from Fairchild semiconductor, A/D from Motorola, .01 megapixels, 23 second exposure, recorded on digital cassette
Still video camera

- Sony Mavica 1981
  - Electronic but analog
Completely Digital Commercial camera

http://www.g4tv.com/
Completely Digital Commercial camera

- 1991 first completely digital Logitech Dycam 376x240
Digital

- 1994 Apple quicktake, first mass-market color digital camera, 640 x 480 (commercial failure)

http://www-users.mat.uni.torun.pl/~olka/l
Digital

- CANON RC-250 XAPSHOT (Ion in Europe, Q-PIC in Japan) - 1988
First megapixel sensor

- Of reasonable size?
First megapixel sensor

• Of reasonable size?
• (Kodak) Videk 1987, 1.4MPixels
Digital SLR?
Digital SLR?

- 1992 Kodak DCS 200, 1.5 Mpxels, based on Nikon body
Pros adopt digital?
Pros adopt digital?

- Nikon D1 1999, 2.7MPixels
Consumer digital SLR?
Consumer digital SLR?

• Canon D30, 2000 3MPixels
Camera phone?
Camera phone?

- In November 2000 Sharp and J-Phone introduced the first camera-phone in Japan.
Traditional Photography

- XVIth century (drawing by da Vinci) *Camera Obscura*
- XVIIth century Robert Boyle finds that silver chloride darkens under exposure, but he believes it's due to air.
- Angelo de Sala figures out it's the sun
- Early nineteenth century, Thomas Wedgwood captures silhouettes but they disappear
- 1825, Niepce makes first photo (8 hour exposure!)
- Daguerre reduces this to half an hour (development) *Daguerreotype*, public in 1839. Impossible to reproduce.
- William Henry Fox Talbot invents the *calotype* in 1834 which pretty much invents the negative
- Frederick Scott Archer in 1851 reduces exposure to a couple seconds
- 1855 beginning of stereo mania
- 1861 Maxwell shows the first color photograph
- 1877 Edward Muybridge photographs running horses
- 1893 Flash bulb, invented for underwater photography
- 1906 Panchromatic film that truly enable color photography
- 1924 Leica 35mm interchangeable camera
- 1930 flash bulb (Paul Vierkotter)
- 1936 Kodak SLR camera
- 1948 Pentax introduces automatic diaphragm
- 1949 Zeiss develops the Contax, the first SLR with pentaprism for unmirrored image
- 1963: Polaroid instant film
- 1964 Pentax TTL (through the lens) metering
- 1981 Pentax autofocus camera
Refs

- http://www.digicamhistory.com/
- http://www.photo.net/history/timeline
- http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/empire/
- http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAphotographers.htm
- http://www.eyeconart.net/history/photography.htm
- http://www.g4tv.com/callforhelparchive/features/44534/Witness_to_History_The_Digital_Camera.html
- http://www.digicamhistory.com/
- http://www-users.mat.uni.torun.pl/~olka/
- http://inventors.about.com/od/pstartinventions/a/Photography.htm
- http://accad.osu.edu/~waynec/history/timeline.html
Next time:

- Image formation & camera basics