

Contents

Preface — VI

List of symbols — XX

1	Introduction to optical imaging and photography — 1
1.1	Objective of the present book — 3
1.2	Basics of radiometry and photometry — 6
1.2.1	Radiant energy, flux, fluence and intensity — 7
1.2.2	Solid angle and radiant intensity — 8
1.2.3	Irradiance and radiance — 9
1.2.4	Lambertian Surface — 10
1.2.5	Radiant exposure — 11
1.2.6	Photometric quantities — 11
1.3	Basic concepts of image characterization — 12
1.3.1	Imaging, “image points” and resolution — 14
1.3.2	Imaging issues — 17
1.3.3	The space bandwidth number — 18
1.4	Resolution issues and requirements for images — 19
1.4.1	Resolution and angle of view of the human eye — 20
1.4.2	Remarks to reasonable number of “image points” and SBN in photography — 24
1.4.3	Magnified images — 25
1.5	Imaging and focusing — 26
1.5.1	Focusing and f-number — 26
1.5.2	Imaging and imaging conditions — 28
1.5.3	Relations between imaging and focusing, SBN and image quality — 31
1.5.4	Circle of confusion — 32
1.6	Digital input and output devices — 34
1.6.1	Image acquisition with a photodiode array: simple man’s view — 34
1.6.2	Image reproduced from a digital device, artefacts, Moiré effect — 35
1.6.3	Similarity to spectroscopy — 41
1.6.4	Space bandwidth number of digital devices — 41
1.6.5	Image observation from digital screens — 46
1.7	Optical glass — 47
1.7.1	Structure of silica based glasses — 47
1.7.2	Optical dispersion in glasses — 50

2 Basic concepts of photography and still cameras — 56

- 2.1 Pinhole camera — **56**
- 2.2 Camera with a lens — **61**
- 2.3 Illuminance and f-number — **67**
- 2.4 Exposure — **70**
- 2.5 Key parameters for photographic exposure — **72**
 - 2.5.1 Sensitivity and speed S — **73**
 - 2.5.2 Exposure determination and exposure value — **75**
 - 2.5.3 Exposure value and relative brightness change — **80**
 - 2.5.4 Optimum aperture and critical f-number — **81**
- 2.6 Examples of camera systems — **83**
 - 2.6.1 Single lens reflex camera — **83**
 - 2.6.1.1 Characteristics and camera body — **83**
 - 2.6.1.2 Film formats and camera lenses — **87**
 - 2.6.2 Digital single lens reflex camera — **89**
 - 2.6.2.1 Characteristics — **89**
 - 2.6.2.2 Camera lenses — **91**
 - 2.6.2.3 Examples for DSLR cameras — **92**
 - 2.6.3 Digital compact camera — **94**
 - 2.6.3.1 Characteristics — **94**
 - 2.6.3.2 Consequences of the compact setup — **96**
 - 2.6.3.3 Examples for compact cameras — **97**
 - 2.6.4 Other types of digital cameras and further developments — **98**
 - 2.6.4.1 Mirrorless interchangeable lens camera and single lens translucent camera — **98**
 - 2.6.4.2 Mobile phone camera and miniature camera — **100**
 - 2.6.5 Cameras for scientific and industrial purposes — **102**

3 Imaging optics — 105

- 3.1 Principles of geometrical optics — **105**
 - 3.1.1 Huygens' principle and rays — **105**
 - 3.1.2 Ray equation, Snell's law and reflection loss — **106**
 - 3.1.3 Image formation — **109**
- 3.2 Thick lenses — **114**
 - 3.2.1 Basic lens equations for thick lenses — **114**
 - 3.2.2 Types of lenses and lens shapes — **117**
- 3.3 Ray path calculation by the matrix method — **120**
 - 3.3.1 Ray translation matrix — **122**
 - 3.3.2 Ray refraction matrix — **123**
 - 3.3.3 Thick-lens and thin-lens matrix — **123**
 - 3.3.4 Ray transfer matrix for optical systems — **125**

3.3.5	Examples of simple camera lens setups —	128
3.3.6	Software-based computational methods —	135
3.3.6.1	Ray tracing —	136
3.3.6.2	Beam propagation —	136
3.4	Limitations of light rays —	138
3.4.1	Controlling the brightness: aperture stops and pupils —	139
3.4.2	Controlling the field of view: field stops and windows —	142
3.4.3	Properties and effects of stops, pupils and windows —	144
3.4.4	Controlling vignetting in lens systems —	149
3.4.5	Telecentric lens setup —	153
3.4.6	Depth of field and depth of focus —	156
3.5	Lens aberrations —	161
3.5.1	Spherical aberration —	164
3.5.2	Coma —	168
3.5.3	Astigmatism —	171
3.5.4	Curvature of field —	176
3.5.5	Distortion —	179
3.5.6	Chromatic aberration —	183
3.5.6.1	Achromatic doublet: two thin lenses of different materials —	186
3.5.6.2	Achromatic doublet: two thin lenses of identical materials with separation —	188
3.5.6.3	Complex achromatic systems —	189
3.5.7	Aspheric surfaces —	190
4	Sensors and detectors —	196
4.1	General, films, photodiode arrays —	196
4.1.1	Introduction and overview of 2D detectors —	196
4.1.2	Introduction to color reproduction —	198
4.1.3	Films – Principle of the photographic silver halide film imaging process —	201
4.1.4	Photographic reversal films and color films —	207
4.1.4.1	Reversal films —	207
4.1.4.2	Color negative and color slide films —	208
4.2	Electronic sensors: photodiode arrays —	210
4.2.1	Optoelectronic principles of a photodiode —	210
4.2.2	Charge detection and conversion —	217
4.3	Formats and sizes —	222
4.3.1	Formats and sizes of films and digital sensors —	222
4.3.2	Full format and crop factor —	224
4.4	CCD sensors —	227

- 4.4.1 Basics — **227**
- 4.4.2 CCD operation principles — **229**
 - 4.4.2.1 Full frame transfer CCD — **230**
 - 4.4.2.2 Interline transfer CCD — **230**
 - 4.4.2.3 Frame transfer CCD — **231**
 - 4.4.2.4 Frame-Interline-Transfer-CCD — **231**
- 4.5 CMOS sensors — **231**
 - 4.5.1 Basics — **231**
 - 4.5.2 General issues of CCD and CMOS sensors and comparison of both sensor types — **233**
 - 4.5.2.1 Chip architecture — **233**
 - 4.5.2.2 Exposure and readout — **234**
 - 4.5.2.3 Comparison of CCD and CMOS sensors — **235**
- 4.6 CCD and CMOS systems — **237**
 - 4.6.1 Fill factor and optical microlens array — **237**
 - 4.6.2 Optical low pass and infrared filters — **240**
 - 4.6.3 Color information — **242**
- 4.7 Noise and background — **246**
 - 4.7.1 Basics — **247**
 - 4.7.2 Noise distributions — **249**
 - 4.7.3 Temporal noise — **251**
 - 4.7.4 Spatial noise — **256**
 - 4.7.5 Blooming, smear, image lag and cross talk — **257**
 - 4.7.5.1 Blooming — **257**
 - 4.7.5.2 Smear — **258**
 - 4.7.5.3 Image lag — **258**
 - 4.7.5.4 Cross talk — **258**
 - 4.7.6 Total noise — **259**
- 4.8 Dynamic range, signal-to-noise-ratio and detector response — **261**
 - 4.8.1 Dynamic range — **261**
 - 4.8.2 Signal-to-noise-ratio — **264**
 - 4.8.3 Binning — **266**
 - 4.8.4 Requirements — **267**
 - 4.8.5 Detector response — **270**
 - 4.8.5.1 Response curves of films — **270**
 - 4.8.5.2 Response curves of electronic detectors — **273**
 - 4.8.5.3 Comparison of the response curves of electronic detectors and those of films — **275**
 - 4.8.6 Data quantization and depth resolution — **276**
 - 4.8.7 Examples of photoconversion characteristics — **281**
 - 4.8.8 “ISO-gain” for digital sensors — **283**

4.8.9	The “universal” curve —	286
4.9	Basics of image processing and modification —	288
4.9.1	Sensor field corrections —	289
4.9.2	Basic image corrections —	293
4.9.2.1	Image processors and raw converters —	293
4.9.2.2	Raw data —	294
4.9.3	Demosaicing —	296
4.9.4	Tone mapping —	298
4.9.5	Further tone mapping, HDR and final remarks —	304
4.9.5.1	Increase of dynamic range: HDR and DRI —	306
4.9.5.2	Additional and final remarks —	310
4.10	Advanced and special sensors and sensor systems —	311
4.10.1	Sensor with stacked color information —	311
4.10.2	Pixel interleaved array CCD —	314
4.10.3	Split pixel technology and sensors with adapted response curves —	315
4.10.3.1	Split pixel technology —	315
4.10.3.2	HDR sensor with complementary carrier collection —	317
4.10.3.3	Full well adjusting method —	317
4.10.3.4	High dynamic range CMOS sensor —	317
4.10.4	BSI CCD —	318
4.10.5	Advances in CMOS technology —	320
4.10.5.1	Scientific CMOS sensors (“Gen II”) —	320
4.10.5.2	CMOS stacking technology —	321
4.10.6	Advancements for the IR region —	322
4.10.6.1	Deep depletion CCD —	322
4.10.6.2	Further improvement of the NIR response: Nyxel technology —	323
4.11	Image converters and image intensifiers —	323
4.11.1	Image converters —	324
4.11.2	Basics of light signal intensifiers —	326
4.11.3	Microchannel plate intensifiers —	328
4.11.4	Intensified CCD and CMOS cameras —	333
4.11.5	Electron-multiplying CCD —	337
5	Fourier optics —	340
5.1	Fundamentals —	340
5.1.1	Basics, electric field, amplitude and phase and remarks in advance —	340
5.1.2	Background of Fourier optics, diffraction with coherent light —	343
5.1.3	“4- <i>f</i> -system” —	347
5.1.4	Imaging and point spread function —	350

5.1.4.1	Point spread function (PSF) —	350
5.1.4.2	Width of the point spread function and invariants —	353
5.1.5	Optical transfer function, modulation transfer function and phase transfer function —	356
5.1.5.1	Convolution and optical transfer function OTF —	356
5.1.5.2	OTF of a cylindrical and a spherical lens —	359
5.1.5.3	Cut-off frequency —	361
5.1.5.4	OTF, MTF, PTF —	361
5.1.6	Resolution, maximum frequency and contrast —	363
5.1.6.1	Maximum frequency —	363
5.1.6.2	Resolution and contrast —	365
5.1.7	Differences for imaging with coherent and incoherent light —	366
5.1.8	Space bandwidth product —	369
5.1.9	Image manipulation —	370
5.1.9.1	Low and high pass filters —	371
5.1.9.2	Unsharp masking (USM) —	373
5.2	Discussion of the MTF —	374
5.2.1	Test objects, MTF, contrast, spatial frequency units —	374
5.2.1.1	Bar gratings —	377
5.2.1.2	“More realistic MTF curves” —	379
5.2.2	Image quality characterization by means of a single MTF value —	380
5.2.3	OTF and MTF of a system —	381
5.2.4	MTF of lenses, objectives and the human eye —	382
5.2.4.1	Wave front aberrations —	383
5.2.4.2	“Defocusing” —	384
5.2.4.3	Apodization —	388
5.2.4.4	Dependence on wavelength and f-number and cut-off frequency —	389
5.2.4.5	MTF of the human eye —	390
5.2.5	MTF of sensors —	392
5.2.5.1	Films —	392
5.2.5.2	Digital sensors —	393
5.2.6	MTF of a camera system and its components —	398
5.2.7	MTF curves of cameras —	398
5.2.7.1	Megapixel delusion? —	404
5.2.8	Sharpness, perceived sharpness and acutance —	405
5.2.9	Judgment of MTF curves —	410
6	Camera lenses —	415
6.1	Requirements for camera lenses —	415
6.2	Short history of photographic lenses —	417

- 6.2.1 Simple photographic lenses — **418**
- 6.2.2 Petzval portrait lens — **419**
- 6.2.3 Early symmetric lenses — **420**
- 6.2.4 Early anastigmats consisting of new and old achromats — **421**
- 6.2.5 Anastigmats consisting of three lens groups — **424**
- 6.2.6 Double-Gauss Anastigmats consisting of four lens groups or more — **426**
- 6.3 Long focus lenses — **429**
 - 6.3.1 Telephoto principle — **430**
 - 6.3.2 Focusing by moving lens groups — **433**
 - 6.3.3 Examples of modern long focus lenses — **436**
 - 6.3.4 Teleconverters — **439**
- 6.4 Normal lenses — **440**
- 6.5 Wide angle lenses — **444**
 - 6.5.1 Retrofocus design — **446**
 - 6.5.2 Symmetric lens design – Biogon type — **448**
 - 6.5.3 Properties and examples of modern wide angle lenses — **450**
 - 6.5.4 Fisheye lenses — **455**
- 6.6 Varifocal and Zoom lenses — **458**
- 6.7 Perspective Control – Tilt/Shift lenses — **463**
 - 6.7.1 Scheimpflug principle — **464**
 - 6.7.2 Principle function of shift and tilt — **465**
 - 6.7.2.1 Shift function — **465**
 - 6.7.2.2 Tilt function — **468**
 - 6.7.3 Specifications and constructions of PC-lenses for 35 mm format — **470**
- 6.8 Antireflection coating and lens flares — **471**
 - 6.8.1 Antireflection coating — **472**
 - 6.8.1.1 Single-layer coating — **473**
 - 6.8.1.2 Double-layer coating — **475**
 - 6.8.1.3 Triple-layer and multilayer coatings — **476**
 - 6.8.2 Lens flares — **479**
 - 6.8.2.1 Double reflections — **479**
 - 6.8.2.2 Structured ghost flares and stray light haze — **482**
- 6.9 Depth of focus, depth of field and bokeh — **486**
 - 6.9.1 Depth of focus — **486**
 - 6.9.2 Depth of field — **487**
 - 6.9.2.1 Same lens used with different image formats — **488**
 - 6.9.2.2 Same object field with different image formats — **490**
 - 6.9.3 Bokeh — **491**

7 Characterization of imaging systems — 496

- 7.1 General — **496**
- 7.2 Evaluation of the optical properties, part 1: vignetting and aberrations — **498**
- 7.3 Evaluation of the optical properties, part 2: MTF and SFR measurements — **501**
 - 7.3.1 Grating-based methods — **501**
 - 7.3.1.1 General — **501**
 - 7.3.1.2 Bar gratings — **503**
 - 7.3.1.3 Siemens stars — **504**
 - 7.3.1.4 Influence of Tone Curve — **507**
 - 7.3.1.5 Postprocessing: the effect of sharpening and contrast enhancement — **509**
 - 7.3.2 Edge gradient and sampling methods — **510**
 - 7.3.2.1 Principle and knife edge method — **510**
 - 7.3.2.2 Edge spread function and line spread function — **512**
 - 7.3.2.3 Slanted edge method — **514**
 - 7.3.3 Random and stochastic methods and noise problems — **516**
 - 7.3.3.1 Dead leaves (and related) targets method — **516**
 - 7.3.3.2 Influence of image processing (i.e., image manipulation) and SFR — **519**
 - 7.3.4 Other methods and a brief comparison of the discussed methods — **521**
 - 7.3.5 MTF characterization across the image field — **523**
 - 7.3.5.1 Measurements at different positions — **523**
 - 7.3.5.2 MTF across the image field — **525**
 - 7.3.5.3 Examples of MTF across the image field — **526**
- 7.4 Evaluation of the opto-electronic properties — **530**

8 Outlook — 536

A Appendix — 540

- A.1 Functions and relations — **540**
- A.2 Fourier Mathematics — **542**
- A.3 Convolution — **546**
- A.4 CCD readout — **549**
- A.5 Camera and sensor data — **552**
- A.6 Histograms — **554**
- A.7 Tone mapping and tone curve discussion — **557**
- A.8 Summary of Fourier optics relations — **562**

- A.9 Examples of PSF and MTF in presence of aberrations — **565**
- A.10 MTF measurements with a Siemens star off-center — **566**
- A.11 Resolution and contrast sensitivity function of the human eye — **567**

References — 571

Index — 577