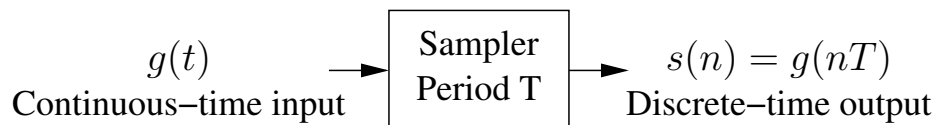


1-D Sampling



- Let $f_s = 1/T$ be the sampling frequency.
- What is the relationship between $S(e^{j\omega})$ and $G(f)$?

$$S(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} G\left(\frac{\omega - 2\pi k}{2\pi T}\right)$$

- Intuition

- Scale frequencies

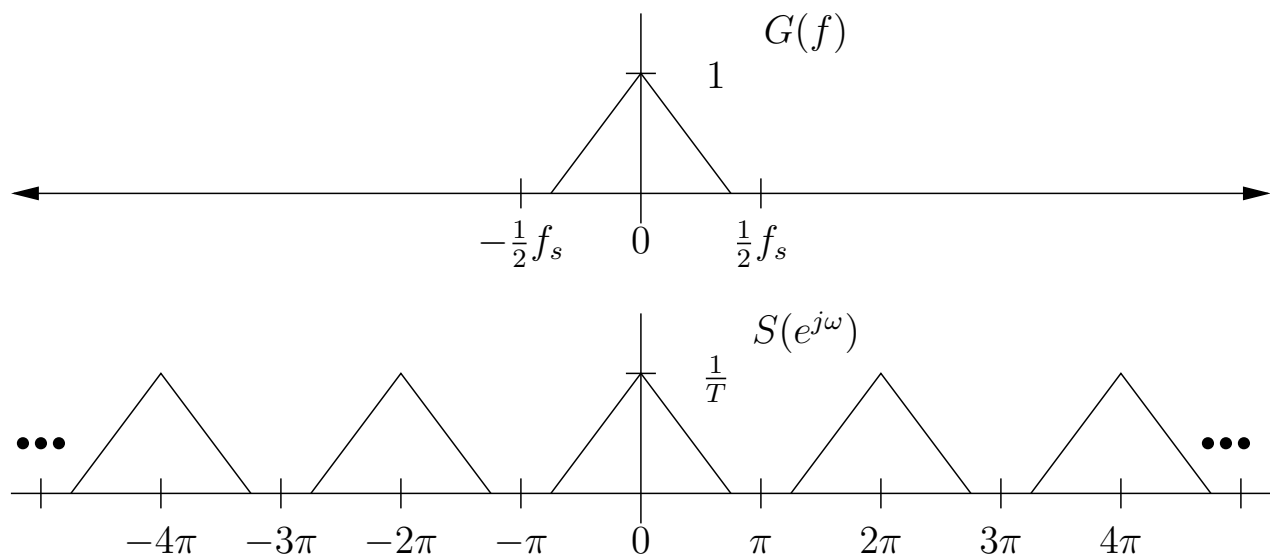
$$f = 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega = 0$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2T} = \frac{1}{2}f_s \Leftrightarrow \omega = \pi$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = f_s \Leftrightarrow \omega = 2\pi$$

- Replicate at period 2π
- Apply gain factor of $\frac{1}{T}$.

1-D Sampling

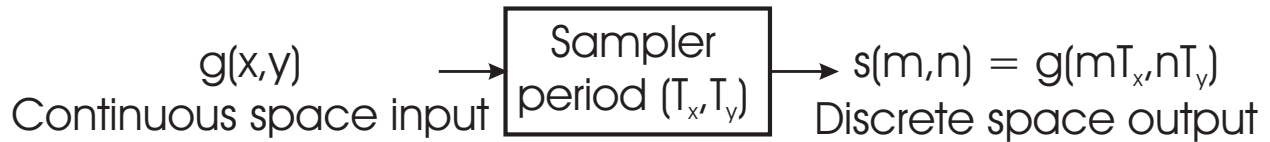


- Scale frequencies

CT Frequency	DT Frequency
0	0
$\frac{1}{2}f_s$	π
f_s	2π

- Replicate at period 2π
- Apply gain factor of $\frac{1}{T}$.

2-D Sampling



- Let T_x and T_y be the sampling period in the x and y dimensions.
- Then

$$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = \frac{1}{T_x T_y} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} G \left(\frac{\mu - 2\pi k}{2\pi T_x}, \frac{\nu - 2\pi l}{2\pi T_y} \right)$$

- Intuition
 - Scale frequencies

$$(u, v) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow (\mu, \nu) = (0, 0)$$

$$(u, v) = \left(\frac{1}{2T_x}, 0 \right) \Leftrightarrow (\mu, \nu) = (\pi, 0)$$

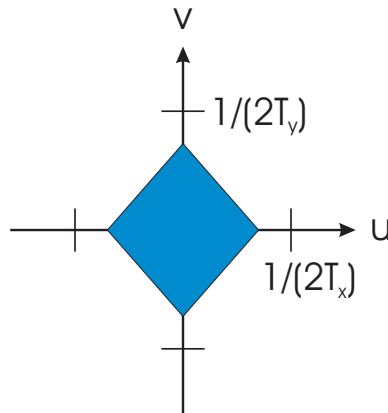
$$(u, v) = \left(0, \frac{1}{2T_y} \right) \Leftrightarrow (\mu, \nu) = (0, \pi)$$

$$(u, v) = \left(\frac{1}{2T_x}, \frac{1}{2T_y} \right) \Leftrightarrow (\mu, \nu) = (\pi, \pi)$$

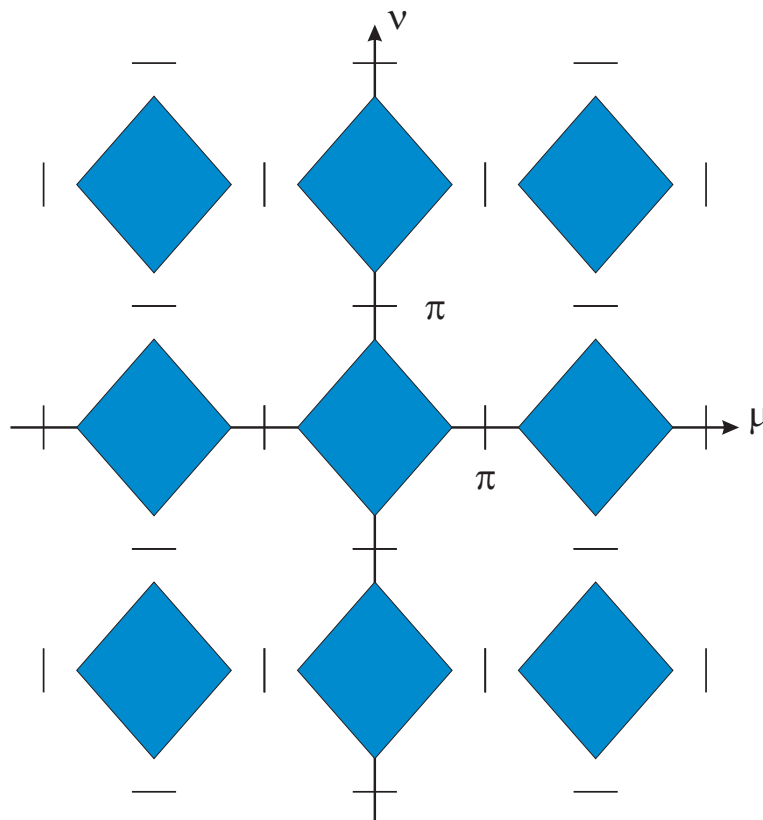
- Replicate along both μ and ν with period 2π
- Apply gain factor of $\frac{1}{T_x T_y}$.

Example 1: 2-D Sampling Without Aliasing

$G(u, v)$ - Spectrum of continuous space image.

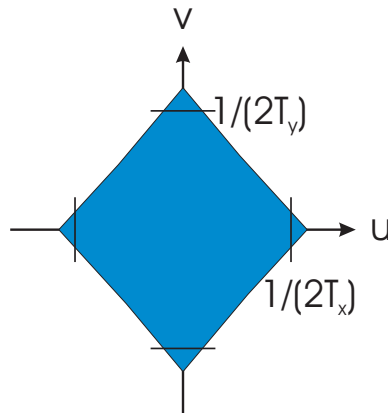


$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$ - Spectrum of sampled image.

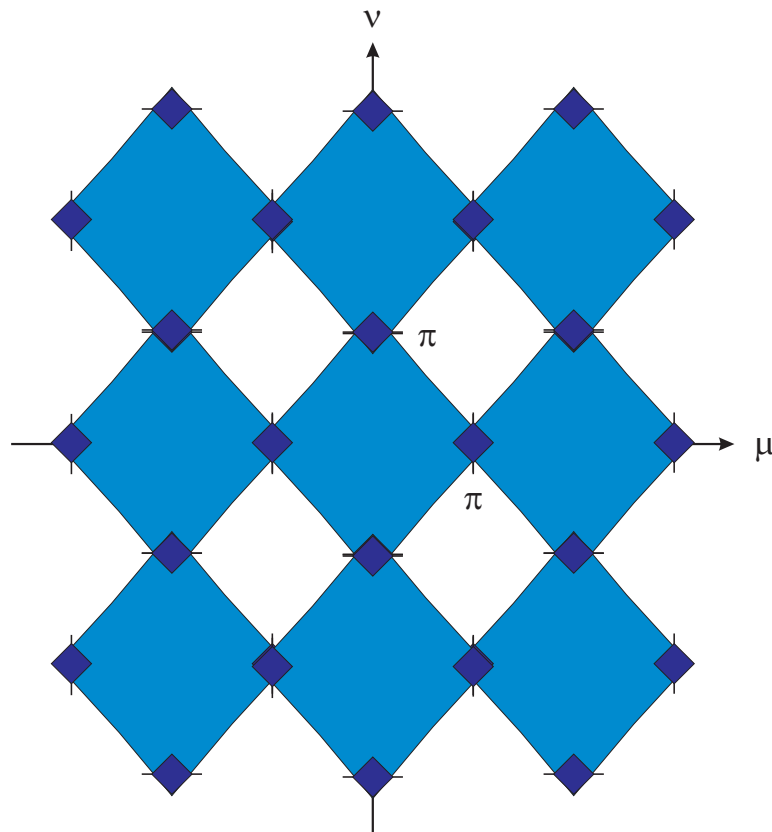


Example 2: 2-D Sampling With Aliasing

$G(u, v)$ - Spectrum of continuous space image.



$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$ - Spectrum of sampled image.

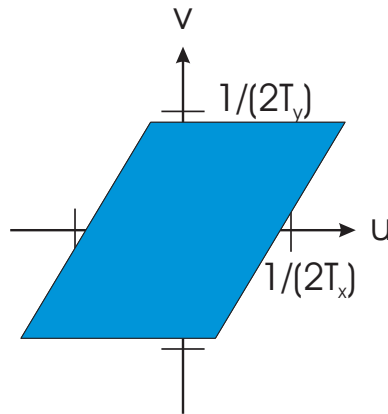


Nyquist Condition

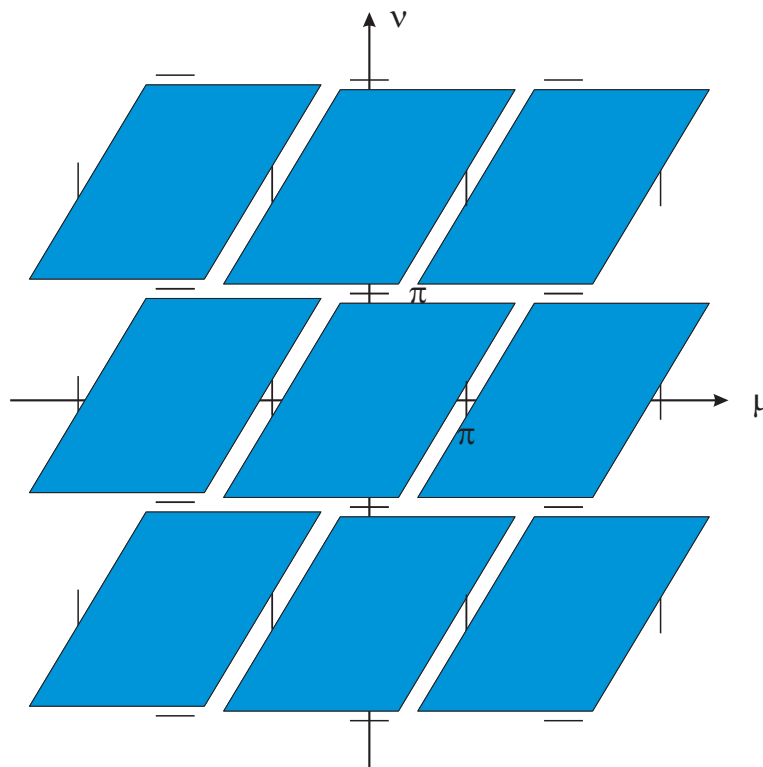
- A continuous-space signal, $g(x, y)$, may be uniquely reconstructed from its sampled version, $s(m, n)$, if $G(u, v) = 0$ for all $|u| > \frac{1}{2T_x}$ and $|v| > \frac{1}{2T_y}$.
- This condition is sufficient, but not necessary.

Example 3: Nonrectangular Spectral Support

$G(u, v)$ - Spectrum of continuous space image.

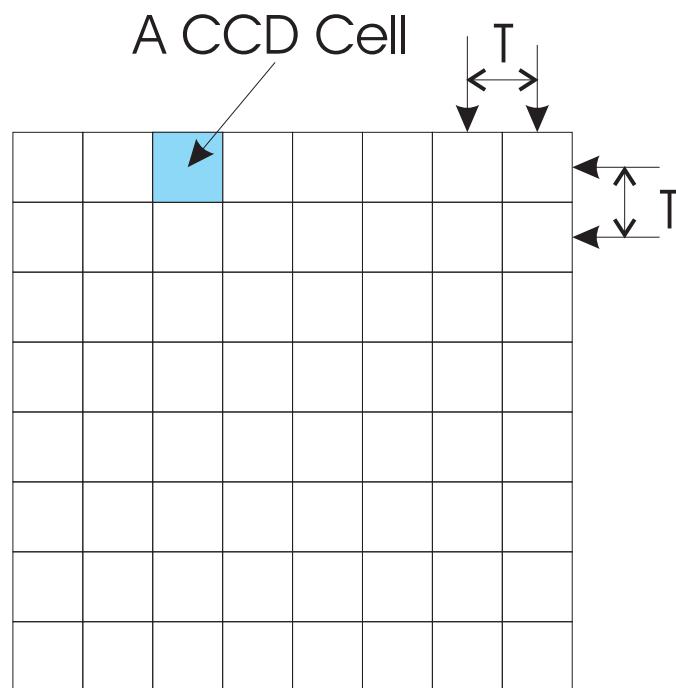


$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu})$ - Spectrum of sampled image.



Focal Plain Arrays

- Typical Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) Imaging array



- Solid state device used in video and still cameras.
- Each cell collects photons in a square $T \times T$ region.
- Response of each cell is linear with energy (photons).
- Signal is “read-out” after capture.
- Cell should be large for best sensitivity.
- Finite cell size violates sampling assumptions.

Mathematical Model for CMOS Sensor

- Let $s(m, n)$ be the output of cell (m, n) , then

$$s(m, n) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h(x - mT, y - nT) g(x, y) dx dy$$

where $h(x, y)$ is the rectangular window for each cell.

$$h(x, y) = \frac{1}{T^2} \text{rect}(x/T, y/T)$$

- Define $\tilde{g}(x, y)$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{g}(\xi, \eta) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h(x - \xi, y - \eta) g(x, y) dx dy \\ &= h(-x, -y) * g(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

and then we have that

$$s(m, n) = \tilde{g}(mT, nT)$$

CMOS Model in Space Domain

- Filter signal with space reversed cell profile

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{g}(x, y) &= h(-x, -y) * g(x, y) \\ &= \frac{1}{T^2} \text{rect}(x/T, y/T) * g(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

- Sample filtered image

$$s(m, n) = \tilde{g}(mT, nT)$$

- Cell aperture blurs image.

CMOS Model in Frequency Domain

- Filter signal with cell profile

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{G}(u, v) &= H^*(u, v)G(u, v) \\ &= \text{sinc}(uT, vT)G(u, v)\end{aligned}$$

- Sample filtered image

$$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{G}\left(\frac{\mu - 2\pi k}{2\pi T}, \frac{\nu - 2\pi l}{2\pi T}\right)$$

- Complete model

$$S(e^{j\mu}, e^{j\nu}) = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\mu - 2\pi k}{2\pi}, \frac{\nu - 2\pi l}{2\pi}\right) \cdot G\left(\frac{\mu - 2\pi k}{2\pi T}, \frac{\nu - 2\pi l}{2\pi T}\right)$$

- Sinc function filters image.

Sampled Image Display or Rendering (Reconstruction)

- CRT's and LCD displays convert discrete-space images to continuous-space images.

- Notation:

$s(m, n)$ - sampled image

$p(x, y)$ - point spread function (PSF) of display

$f(x, y)$ - displayed image

- Model:

– In space domain:

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s(m, n) p(x - mT, y - nT)$$

– In frequency domain:

$$F(u, v) = P(u, v) S(e^{j2\pi Tu}, e^{j2\pi Tv})$$

$$\mu \rightarrow 2\pi Tu$$

$$\nu \rightarrow 2\pi Tv$$

- Monitor PSF further “softens” image.

Model for Sampling and Reconstruction

- Combining models for sampling and reconstruction results in:

$$F(u, v) = \frac{P(u, v)}{T^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} H^* \left(u - \frac{k}{T}, v - \frac{l}{T} \right) G \left(u - \frac{k}{T}, v - \frac{l}{T} \right)$$

- When no aliasing occurs, this reduces to $(k = 0, l = 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} F(u, v) &= \frac{P(u, v) H^*(u, v)}{T^2} G(u, v) \\ &= \frac{P(u, v) \operatorname{sinc}(uT, vT)}{T^2} G(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

Effect of Sampling and Reconstruction

- The image is effectively filtered by the transfer function

$$\frac{1}{T^2}P(u, v)H^*(u, v) = \frac{1}{T^2}P(u, v)\text{sinc}(uT, vT)$$

- Scanned image normally must be “sharpened” to remove the effect of softening produced in the scanning and display processes.

Raster Scan Ordering

- Specific scan pattern for mapping 2-D images to 1-D.
- Order pixels from top to bottom and left to right.
- Example: Consider the discrete-space image $f(m, n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(0, 0) & \cdots & f(M-1, 0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(0, N-1) & \cdots & f(M-1, N-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Raster ordering produces a 1-D signal x_n

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_{M-1} \\ x_M & x_{M+1} & \cdots & x_{2M-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{(N-1)M} & x_{(N-1)M+1} & \cdots & x_{NM-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector Representation of Images

- An image is **not a matrix**. (A Matrix specifies a linear function.)
- Vectorizing images
 - Often image must be converted to a vector (data).
 - Vector looks like

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} f(0, 0) \\ \vdots \\ f(M - 1, 0) \\ \vdots \\ f(0, N - 1) \\ \vdots \\ f(M - 1, N - 1) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Mapping from vector to image is $f(m, n) = x_{n*M+m}$.