

# The Frequency-Domain Effects of Stochastic Image Foveation in Superpixelating Cameras

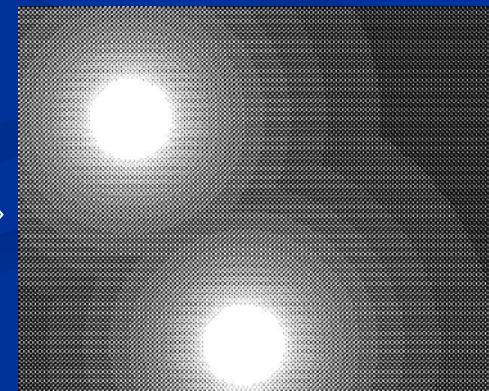
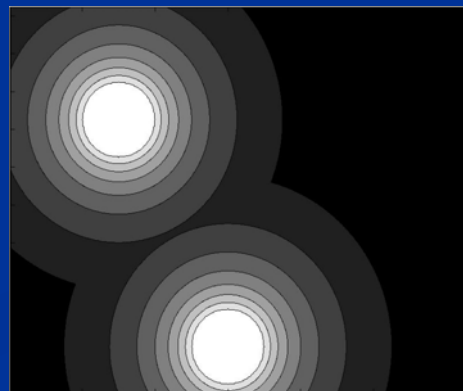
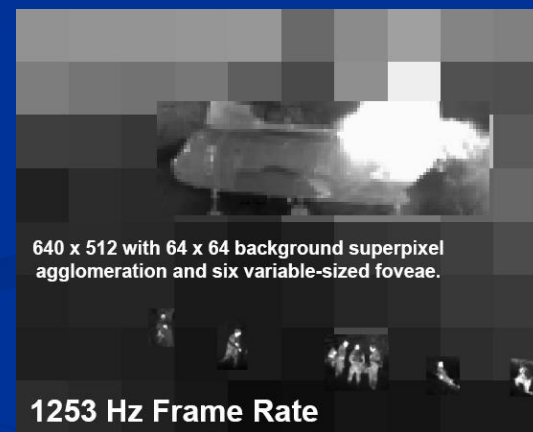
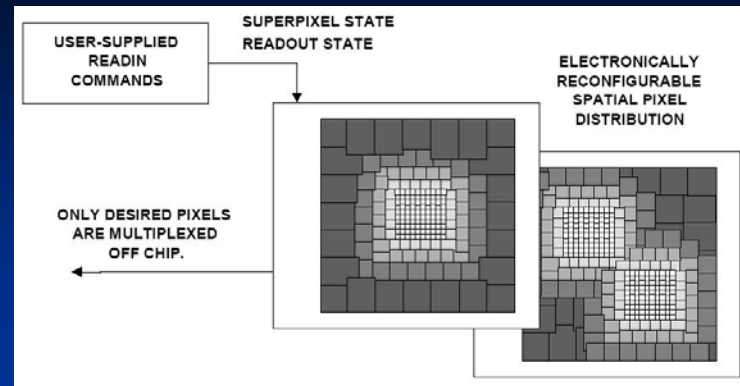
Thayne Coffman

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# Introduction and Motivation

- Superpixellating cameras  
[McCarley et al, 2004]
  - Images foveated directly on sensing plane by sharing pixel charges
  - Desired resolution function must be translated to binary share/no-share control signal
  - Can achieve  $\geq 1000$  fr/sec
- Translation of control signal is similar to halftoning
- Which halftoning method would give the best ATR performance?



# Halftoning by Classical Screening

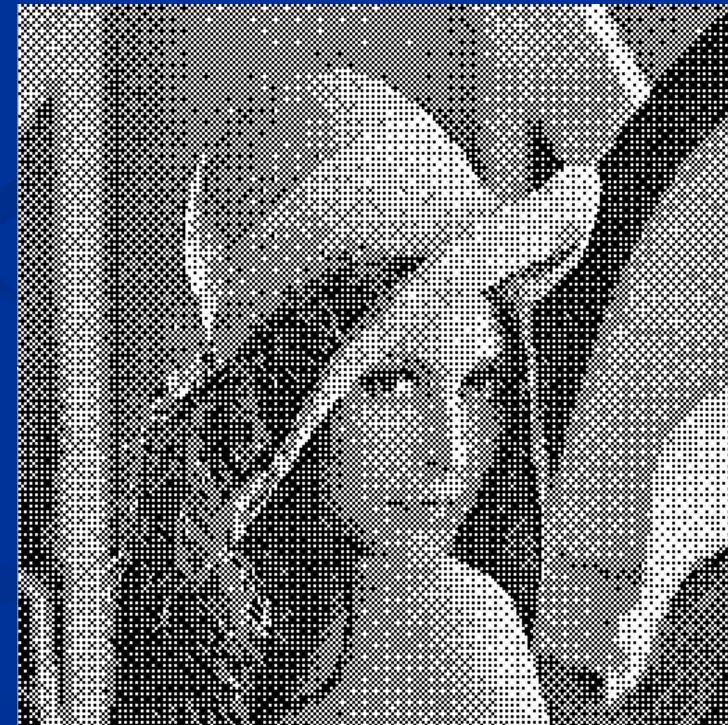
- The first widely used method
- A point operation (very efficient)
- Pixel gray levels are thresholded against a periodic dithering matrix
  - Clustered dot matrices for printing
  - Dispersed dot matrices for human consumption
- The periodic dithering matrix can introduce unpleasant visual artifacts
- Standard dithering matrices were introduced in [Bayer, 1973]

	20	9	11	20
1/16 *	13	1	3	15
	20	7	5	20

Clustered, 9 gray levels

	9	6	4	9
1/9 *	7	1	8	2
	9	5	3	9

Unclustered, 9 gray levels



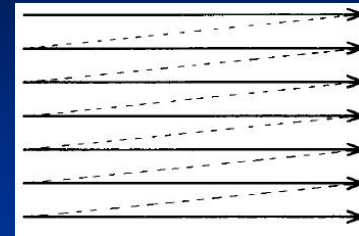
Dithered 'Lena' (dispersed dot)



# Halftoning by Error Diffusion

[Floyd & Steinberg, 1976] [some images from Ulichney, 1988]

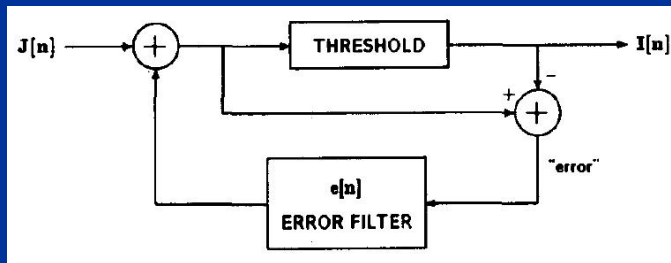
- A neighborhood operation (more computation)
- Quantization threshold fixed at 0.5
- Feedback “diffuses” quantization error by altering the gray values of neighboring pixels
- Visual quality is superior to screening



Raster scan



Serpentine scan



Feedback loop

	■	7/16
3/16	5/16	1/16

Diffusion weights

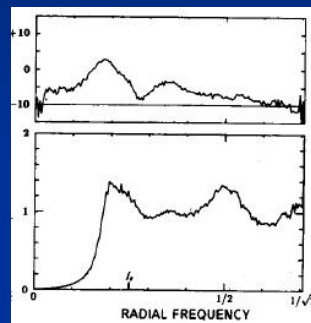


Dithered 'Lena'

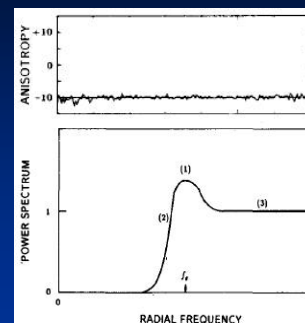
# Halftoning by Dithering with Blue Noise

[Ulichney, 1988]

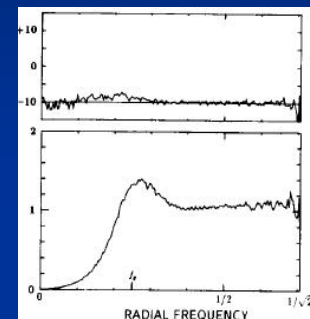
- An extension of error diffusion
- Diffusion weights and/or locations are randomly “perturbed”
- Result is isotropic high-frequency (“blue”) noise in the dither pattern (which is good)
- This reduces negative visual artifacts



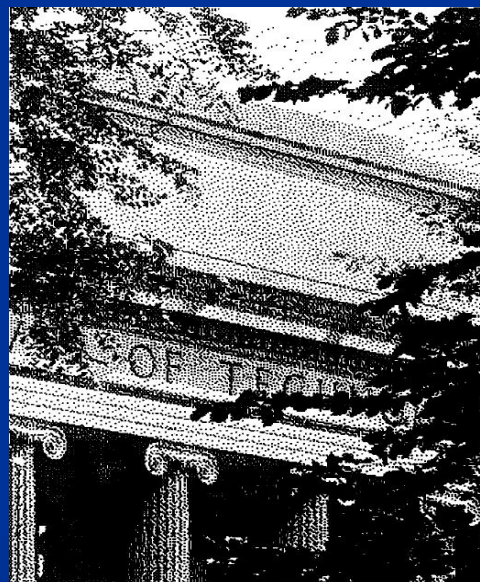
Error diffusion



Ideal characteristics



Blue noise



# What I Propose To Do

- Pick some test images or video sequences
- Pick the foveation points / desired resolution by hand
- Try out a few halftoning methods for control signal translation
  - Download standard halftoning implementations [Monga et al 2002]
  - Attempt to make my own stochastic approach
- Simulate the charge sharing behavior of the camera in software
- Evaluate the quality of the foveated images via some subset of
  - MSE in frequency domain
  - SNR, PSNR, WSNR
  - Foveated Wavelet Quality Index (FWQI) [Wang et al 2001]
  - Ulichney's anisotropy and frequency metrics on power spectra



# References

- B.E. Bayer, “An optimum method for two level rendition of continuous-tone pictures,” *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Communications, Conf. Rec.*, pp. (26-11)-(26-15), 1973.
- R. Floyd, L. Steinberg, “An adaptive algorithm for spatial grayscale,” *Proc. SID’76*, pp. 75-77, 1976.
- P. McCarley, M. Massie, J.P. Curzan, “Large format variable spatial acuity superpixel imaging: visible and infrared systems applications,” *Proc. SPIE, Infrared Technology and Applications XXX[sic.]*, vol. 5406, pp. 361-369, Aug 2004.
- V. Monga, N. Damera-Venkata, B. Evans, [Halftoning Toolbox for Matlab](http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~bevans/projects/halftoning/). Version 1.1 released November 7, 2002. Available online at <http://www.ece.utexas.edu/~bevans/projects/halftoning/>.
- R.A. Ulichney, “Dithering with blue noise,” *Proc. IEEE*, vol. 76, pp. 56-79, Jan 1988.
- Z. Wang, A.C. Bovik, L. Lu, “Wavelet-based foveated image quality measurement for region of interest image coding,” *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Image Proc.*, vol. 2, pp. 89-92, Oct 2001.