

# Image Enhancement Using Calibrated Lens Simulations

Microsoft® Research

Yichang Shih<sup>1</sup>

Initial Lens

From spec

MIT CSAIL<sup>1</sup>

Brian Guenter<sup>2</sup>

Neel Joshi<sup>2</sup>

Microsoft Research<sup>2</sup>

#### Contribution

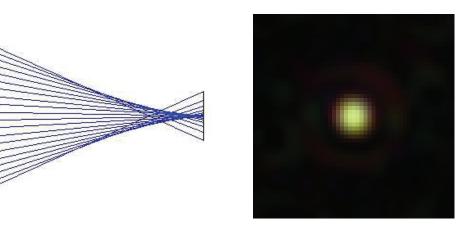
- We compute PSFs using the lens CAD model by hybrid geometric-wave ray tracing
- The lens CAD model is fitted to measured data from a single picture
- The fitted model is used to predict PSFs at any position and focal distance

## **Our Method**

- We can predict PSFs at any positions and focal distances
- The lens prescription includes
  - Number of lens elements
  - Dispersion function
  - Radius, xyz positions of each glass
- Calibrate the lens prescription using damped gradient descent

### Goal: Remove optical aberrations

- All lenses have optical aberrations [Seidel, 1856]
- ☐ Spherical aberration
- ☐ Chromatic aberration



Simulated

**PSFs** 

Lens Fitting

(Optimization)

Ray tracing

Current Lens

 $k_d \longrightarrow \bigotimes$ 

Update Lens Prescription



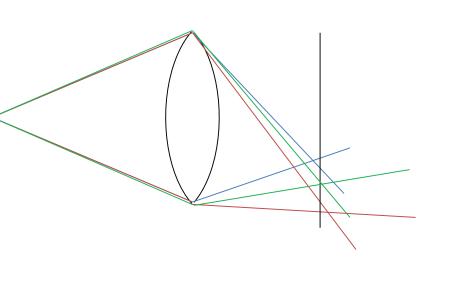
Measuring all PSFs is time consuming

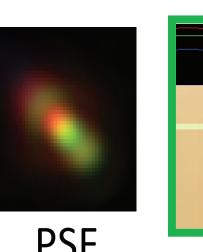
measured at a

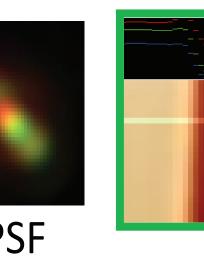
The restoration requires lens point spread functions (PSFs)

PSFs are spatially-variant, and change with focal distance.

| Fitted Lens |



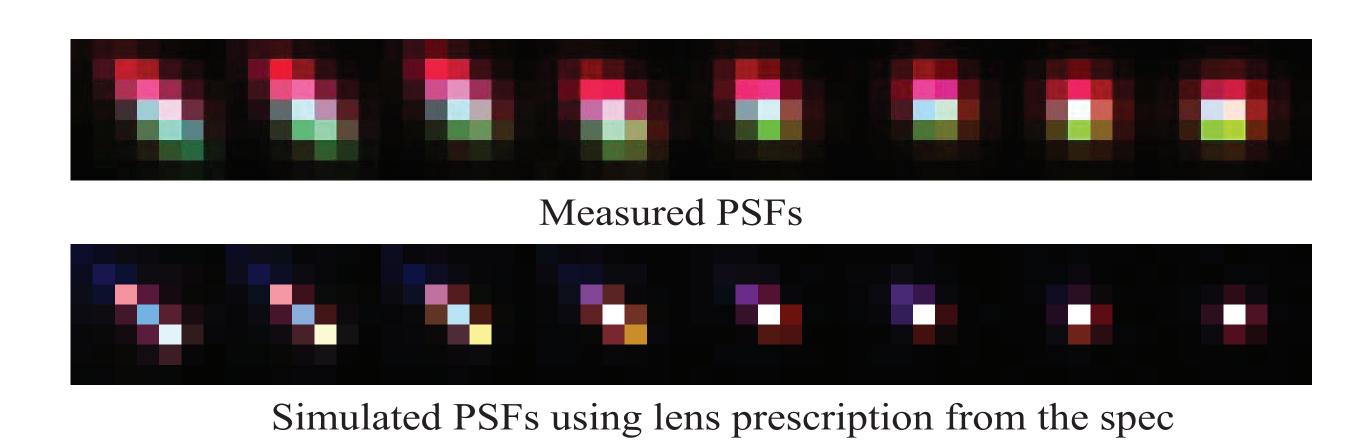




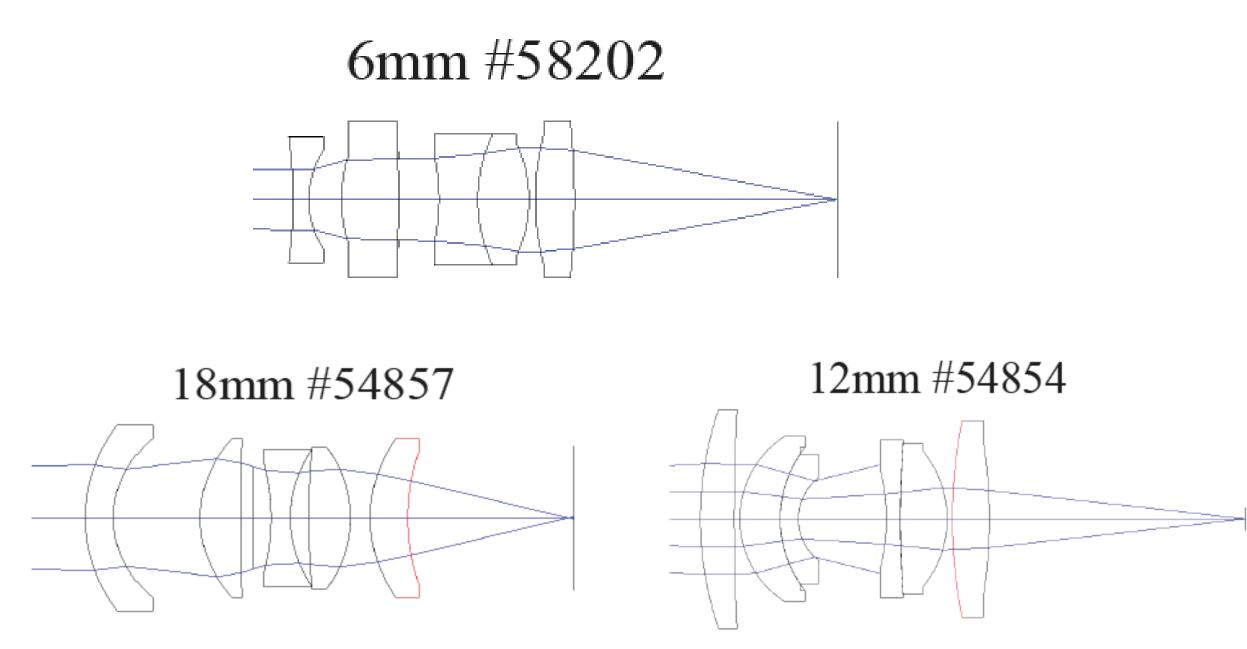
The actual lens prescription differs from the CAD model because of manufacturing tolerances

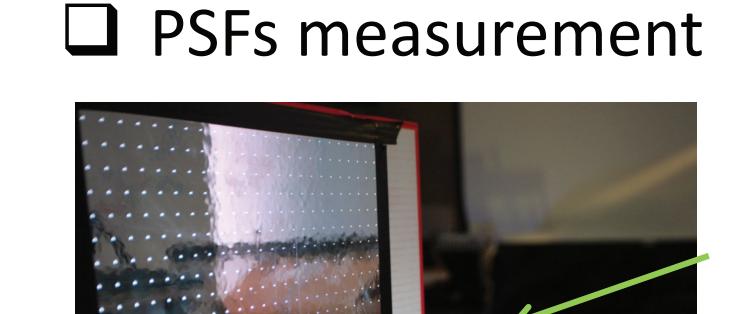
## Motivation

The simulation is different from the measurement



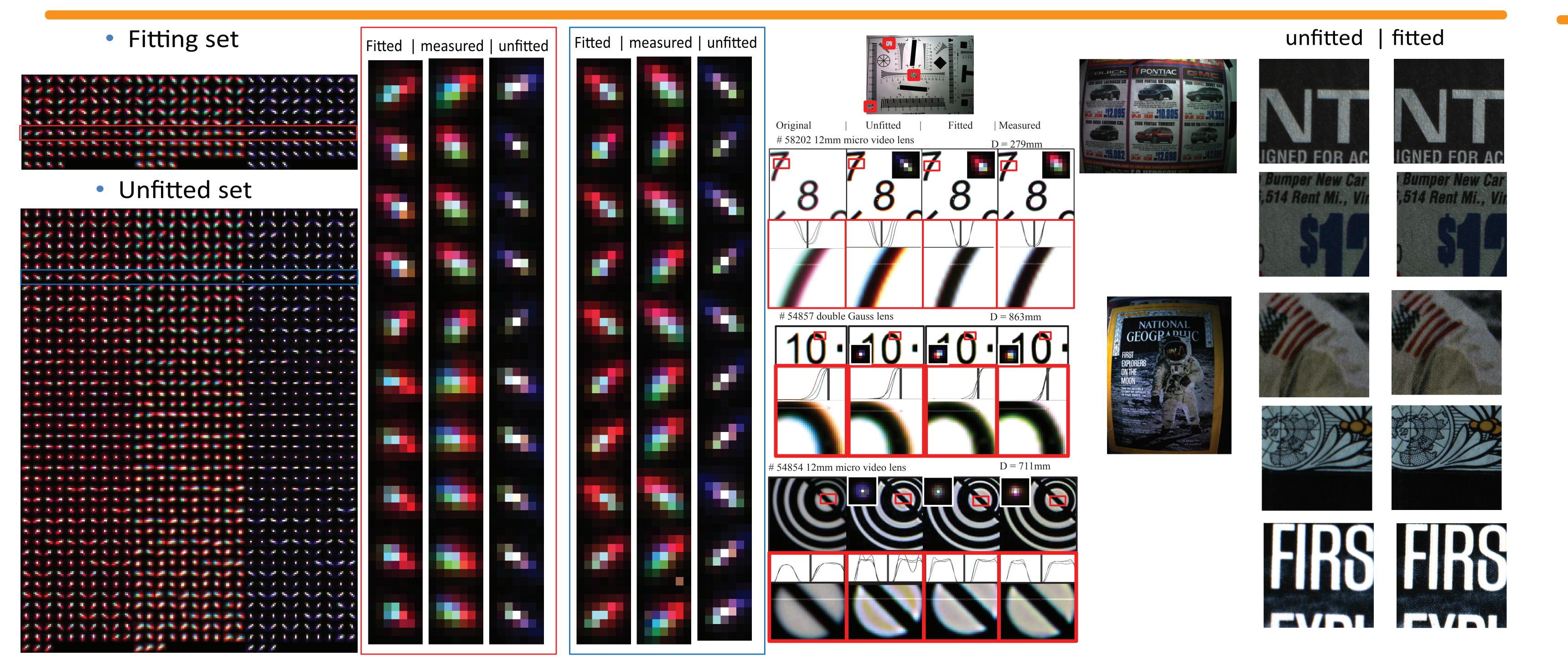
### Experiments





Pinhole array (light sources) 20x20 holes

#### Results



#### **Cross Validation**

Fitting using measurement at 279 mm, and synthesize PSFs at 368 mm

