future of digital cameras

future of photography

CATHY | Cathy Guisewite



CATHY | Cathy Guisewite



photography market data - year 2000

3,100,000,000 rolls of film 350,000,000 single use cameras 61,000,000 film cameras 11,000,000 digital cameras

major opportunity for growth in digital cameras !

barriers for film \rightarrow digital conversion

cost

inertia

critical mass

disenchantment with hype

image quality

ease of use



chromatic aberration in first tier camera company lens \$1800

easy to correct in software if full color information is available

optics correction expensive

biggest lens issue for photographers

global electronic shutter 1/4000

no motion artifacts

no moving parts

more reliable

1.333 times transistors in array how many pixels is enough ?

10.5 million sensors \approx 35mm equivalent quality

is it only a marketing issue ?

large pixel counts

cropping to account for framing incompetence (ease of use) electronic zoom cheaper than optical extra pixels can be averaged to reduce noise if not needed or reduce aliasing by sampling within the lens blur spot or used for very large blow up for once in a lifetime image !

6928 x 4618 x R x G x B 4.33 um pixels in 30 mm x 20 mm field

uncompromised still images combined with uncompromised video only one camera needed in the household ! X3 technology simplifies the problem

interchangeable sensor would provide film like flexibility sensor can be optimized for different applications sell more sensors, less cameras electronic viewfinder

eliminates prism, secondary optics, flip mirror

enabled by CMOS sensor random access capability

focus, exposure, framing are EXACTLY what the primary sensor sees

movable zone to determine focus and exposure in the image target

extended dynamic range imagers

enabled by CMOS imager non-destructive readout, not possible with CCD

addresses two major ease-of-use issues:

- a) exposure latitude
- **b**) photography dynamic range < human vision

1. These two photos show the original shots: The darker one is exposed to favor the highlights (the bright rock in the sun), and the lighter one is exposed to favor the shadows (the dark rock in the shade) to the point of washing out the highlights.

filter possibilities

spectral filters required for all photography to prevent invisible light from corrupting color, these filters can be as expensive as the sensor, integrating this filter onto the die would reduce cost

having this filter switch-able would allow interesting hobby shots in IR and UV

X3 technology eliminates the blur filter

self cleaning sensor would help the accumulated dust problem

depth of field and focus

traditional optics issue since 19th century

multiple focus to extend depth of field

optical filter & digital filter symbiosis

special focus section

he challenges to imaging systems in today's scientific and industrial markets are often insurmountable using traditional optics with

their physical limitations. A hybrid imaging approach called wavefront coding combines optics and electronics to increase depth of field and reduce the number of optical elements, fabrication tolerances, and overall system cost (see figure 1).

In a wavefront coding system, the optical portion of the system "codes" the resulting images to produce intermediate images. Because the wavefront coding element purposefully blurs all points in any image, the intermediate image appears misfocused. In such intermediate images, Aspheric optical components and electronics improve depth of field for imaging systems.

Figure 1

The fingerprint images show a traditional image at best focus (a), a traditional image badly out of focus (b), a wavefront-coded version of the system at best focus (c), and a large geometric defocus (d). Note that both (c) and (d) are sharp and clear.

By Edward Dowski, Jr., and Greg Johnson, CDM Optics Inc.

MARRYING OPTICS & electronics

SNR improvement using MIPs

Figure 2. Top, respectively from left to right: original image containing a vertical band embedded in white noise, reconstructed image using the undecimated wavelet transform, and reconstructed image using the ridgelet transform. Bottom, respectively from left to right: noisy data (Saturn rings), reconstructed image for the wavelet coefficients, and reconstructed image from the curvelet coefficients.

memory

cost per bit trend good for digital photography

decrease in size power and weight also

format lifetime an issue

also availability & reliability

power

cost, ease of use, performance major issue for photographers on vacation

demand side: CMOS, fewer motors, DSP,

supply side: batteries, fuel cells, ?

Figure 2. After the microengine is primed with compressed air, fuel and air are fed in, mixed, compressed, and ignited in the combustor to drive the turbine, which is axially conjoined with the compressor.

hydrocarbon fuels have ~ 100 times the energy density of batteries

bandwidth

digital photography can help burn bandwidth (and MIPs)

higher bandwidth required for digital imaging to achieve full potential

user interface improvements

voice control camera well suited to speech recognition small number of talkers, small number of control words

viewfinder control display with pointer control

wireless cameras would reduce critical pieces that can be lost

archiving

in principle digital has longer lifetime issue is longevity of the media / format solution is centralized database to maintain and organize data

Reach a wider audience. Dazzle them, delight them, impress them. The PlasmaSync^{tha} 50MP2 is the best way yet to reach an audience and hold their attention. Its flat 50-inch displays not only impressively large, its images are stunningly beautiful. But that's not all this advanced screen has to offer.

Presentations are doubly effective with video and computer images together. Now, for the first time in

a plasma screen, you can simultaneously display video and computer images. Multi-screen operations let you show a video accompanied by data from a PC screen – or even view websites as the presentation proceeds. Display products with explanations about their use, or sales data with comments by the marketing team. Previously, video and computer images couldn't be displayed together because of their different refresh rates, but NEC solved the problem by developing a new multi-rate processing LSL to seven use if 4.8 act 16.8 may be sected to the PC and you solves depending upon weblien and tobaye

Capsulated Colour Filter technology for True-tolife Colour and Contrast. A key to the PlasmaSyne™ 50MP2's performance is NEC's exclusive Capsulated Colour Filter (CCF) technology. CCF employs embedded colour filters in each pixel to remove the orange colour emitted by the neon gas and to optimize the colour spectrum and decrease screen tellection. The results are true-to-life colours and enhanced contrast. In addition, because the PlasmaSync™ 50MP2 actieves "true colour balance" – the correct balance of ted, green and blue – t is able to reproduce pure while tones.

nole control

PlasmaSync

large wall mount displays

more dynamic range than prints

multi use (TV, monitor, ...

more pixels

lower cost

Visual Communication

Multimedia Usplay Screen

summary: photography in the next 50 years

cheaper cameras

easier to use

better image quality exceeding film by a large margin

completely new applications / markets

communications intensive

rapid evolution, followed by standardization

edible camera

robot dog

"In the broadband future, almost every portable product will have a camera," Sony Corp (<u>news</u> - <u>web sites</u>) President Kunitake Ando declared to a global gathering of dealers in Yokohama earlier this month.