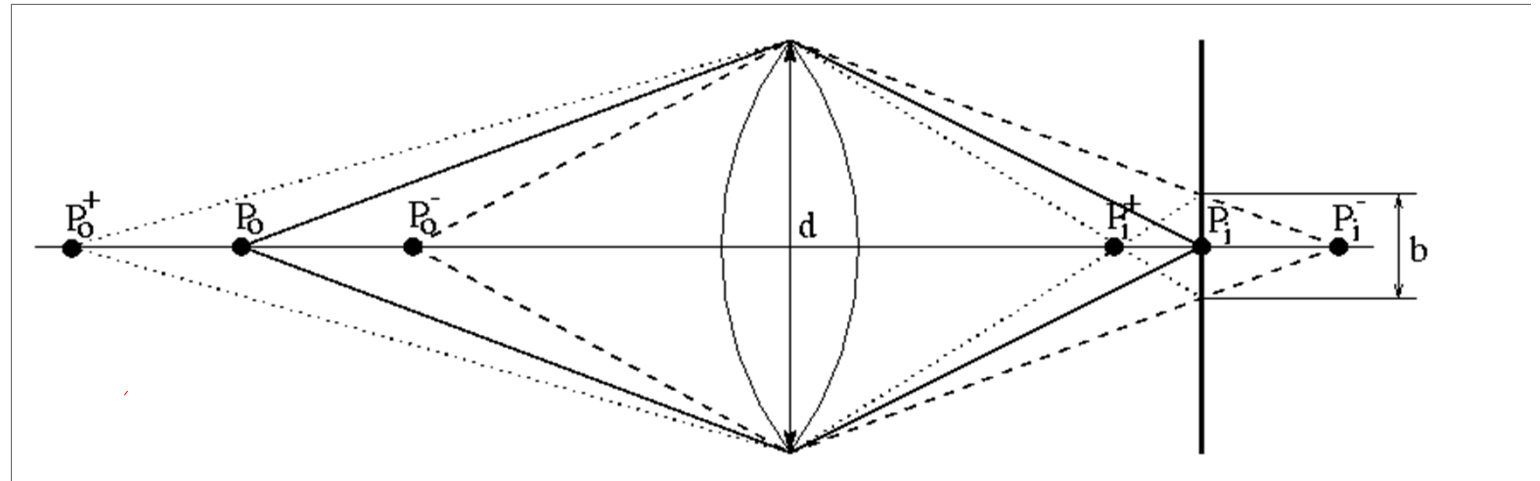


Focus and depth of field



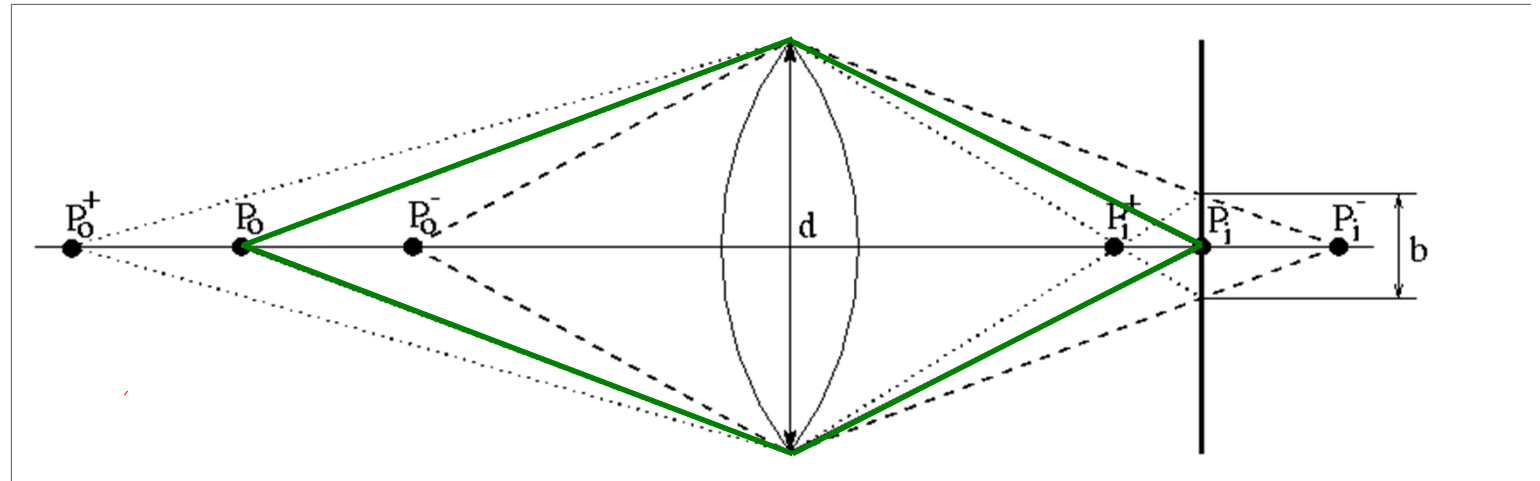


The depth-of-field



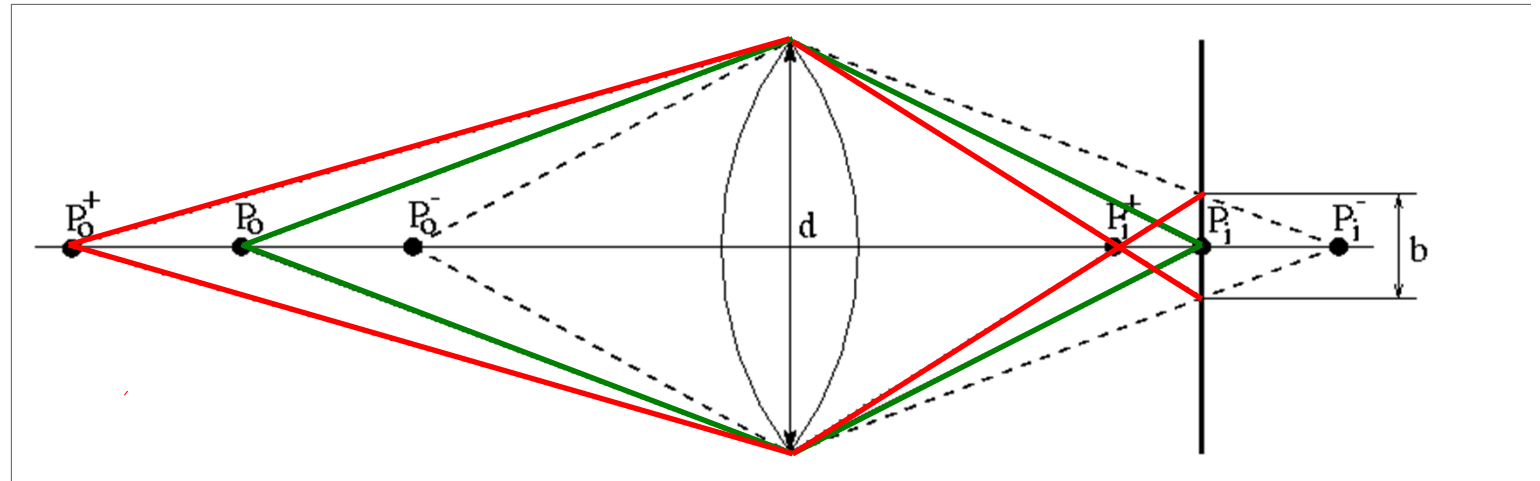


The depth-of-field



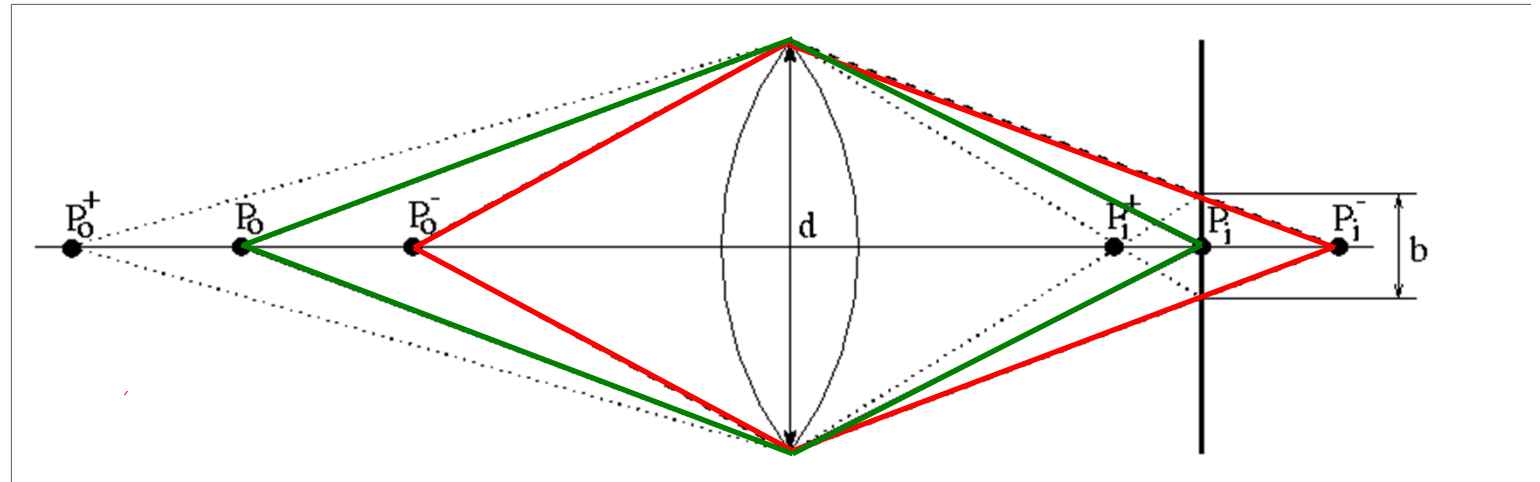


The depth-of-field





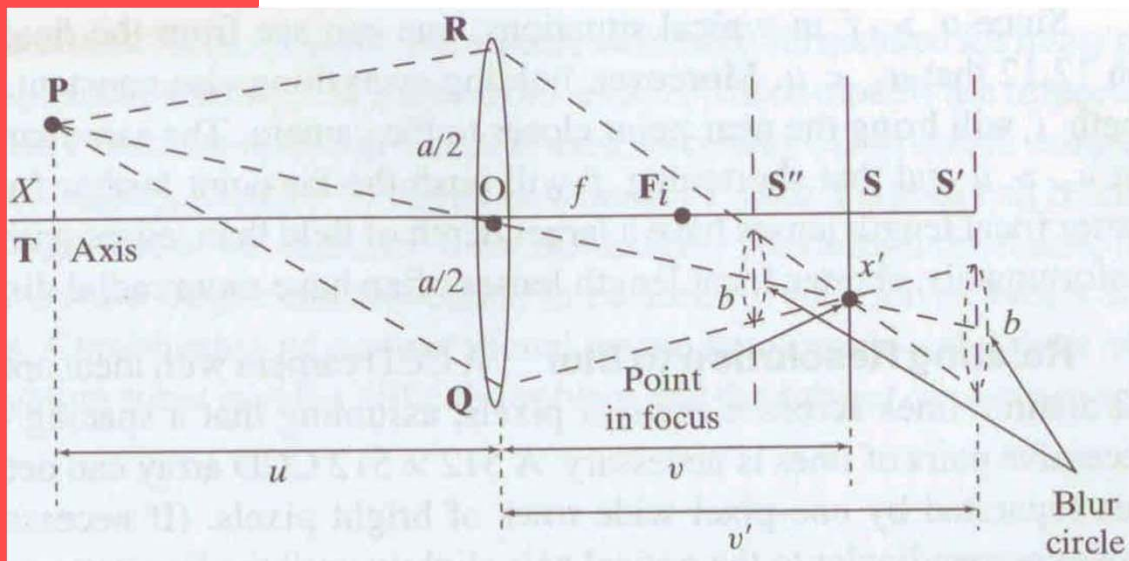
The depth-of-field





Focus and depth of field

- Depth of field: distance between image planes where blur is tolerable



Thin lens: scene points at distinct depths come in focus at different image planes.

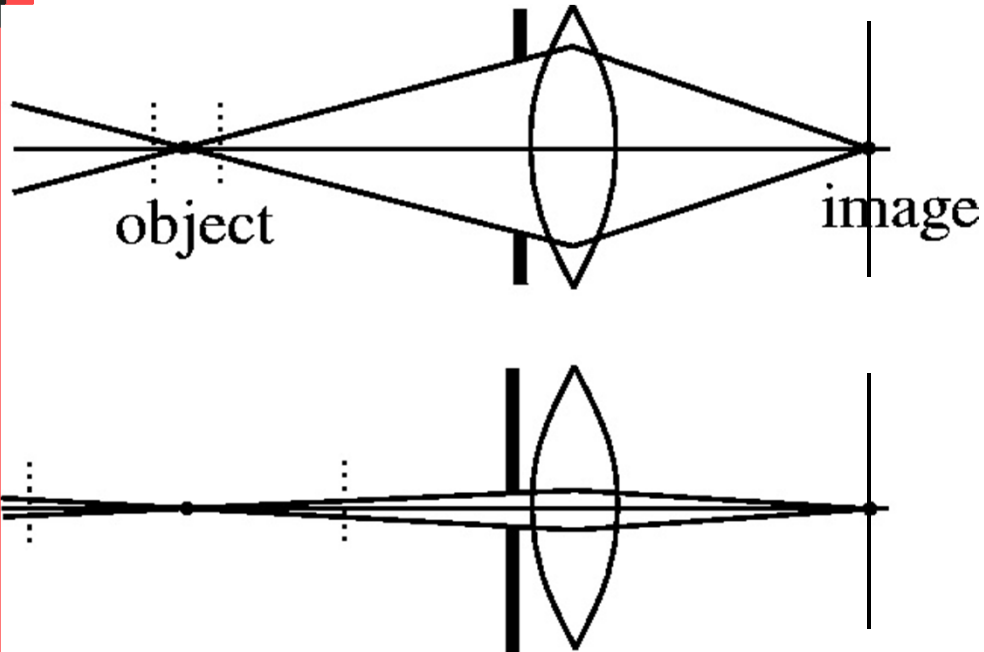
(Real camera lens systems have greater depth of field.)

← “circles of confusion” →

Focus and depth of field



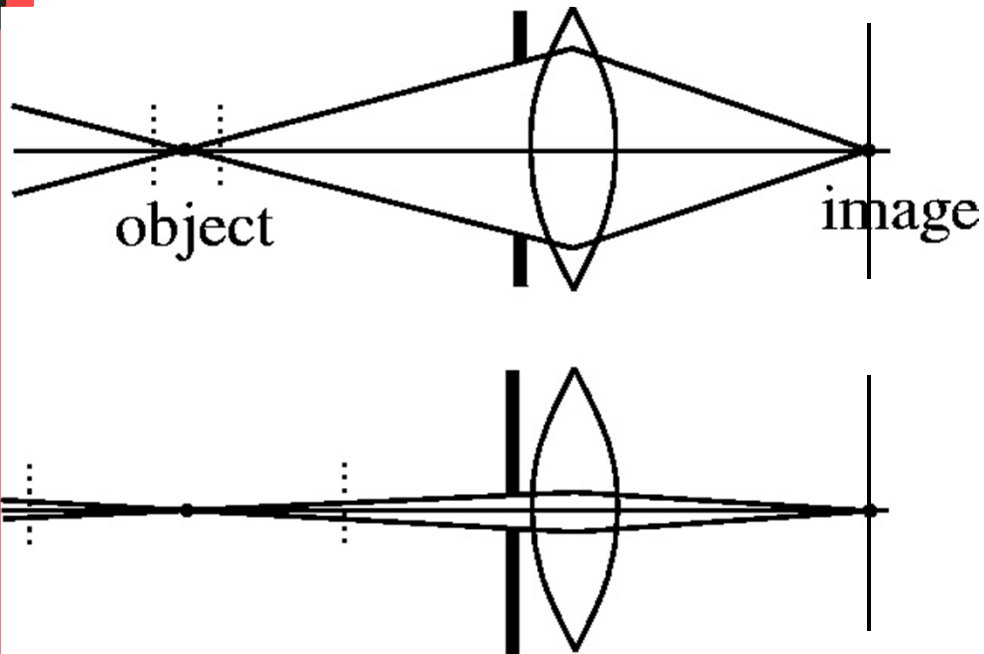
- How does the aperture affect the depth of field?



Focus and depth of field



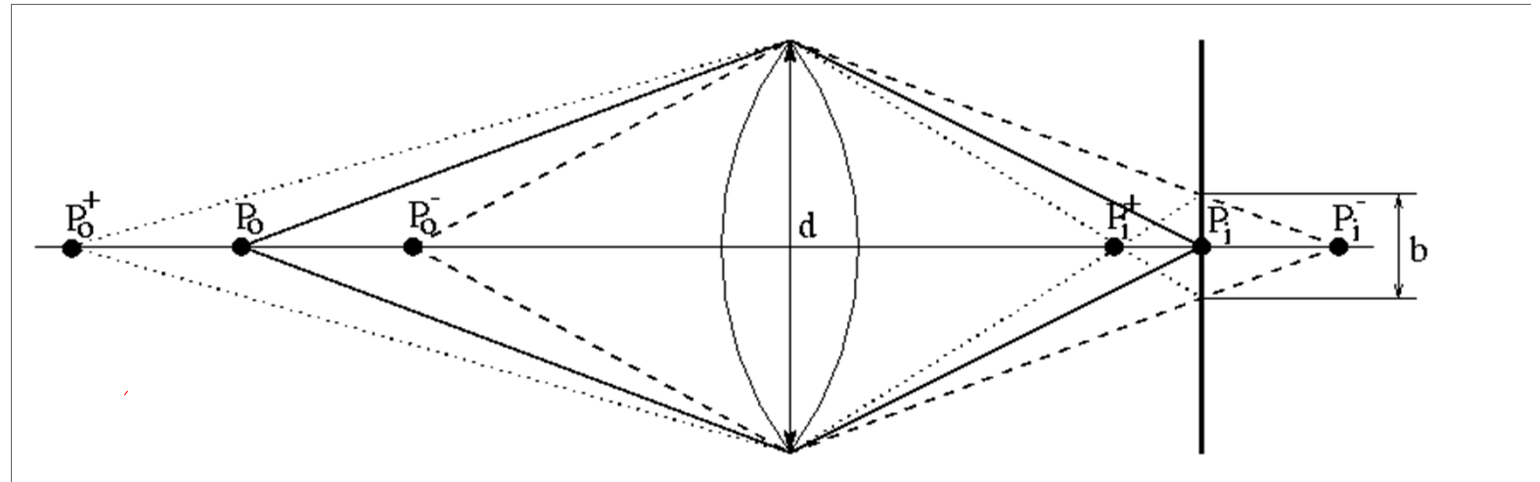
- How does the aperture affect the depth of field?



- A smaller aperture increases the range in which the object is approximately in focus

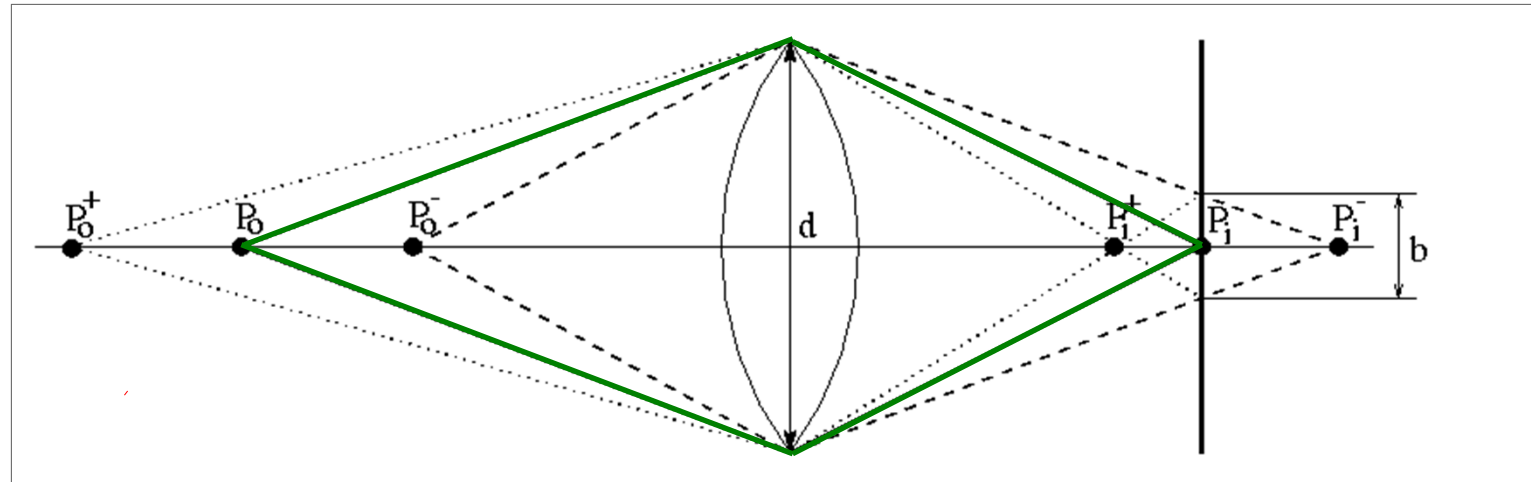


The depth-of-field



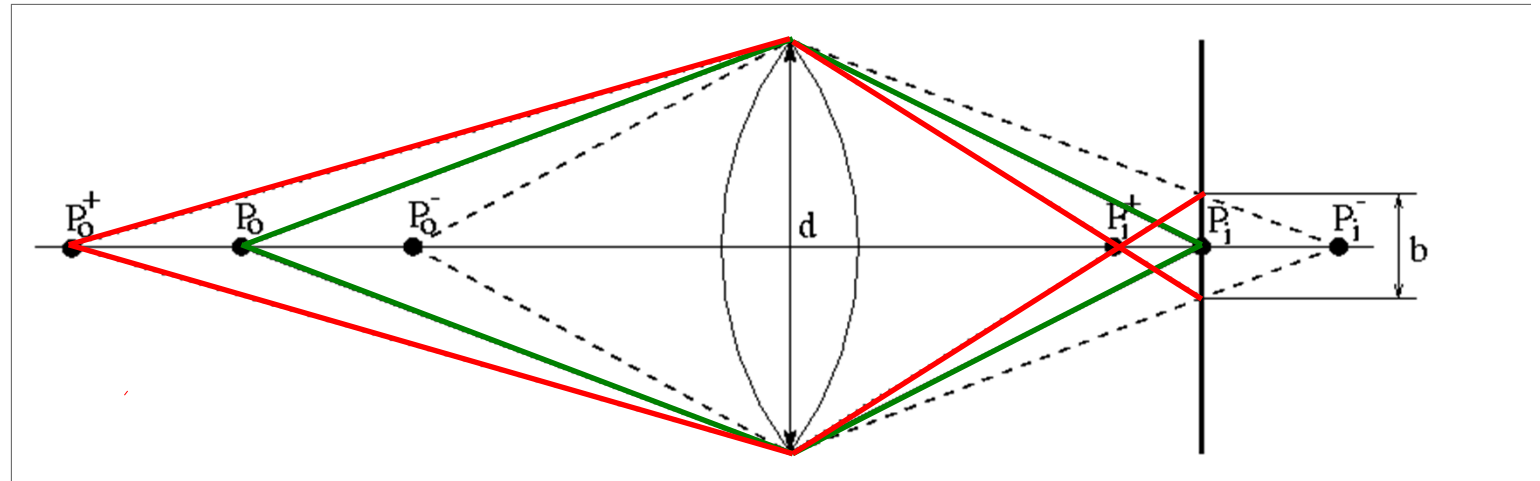


The depth-of-field



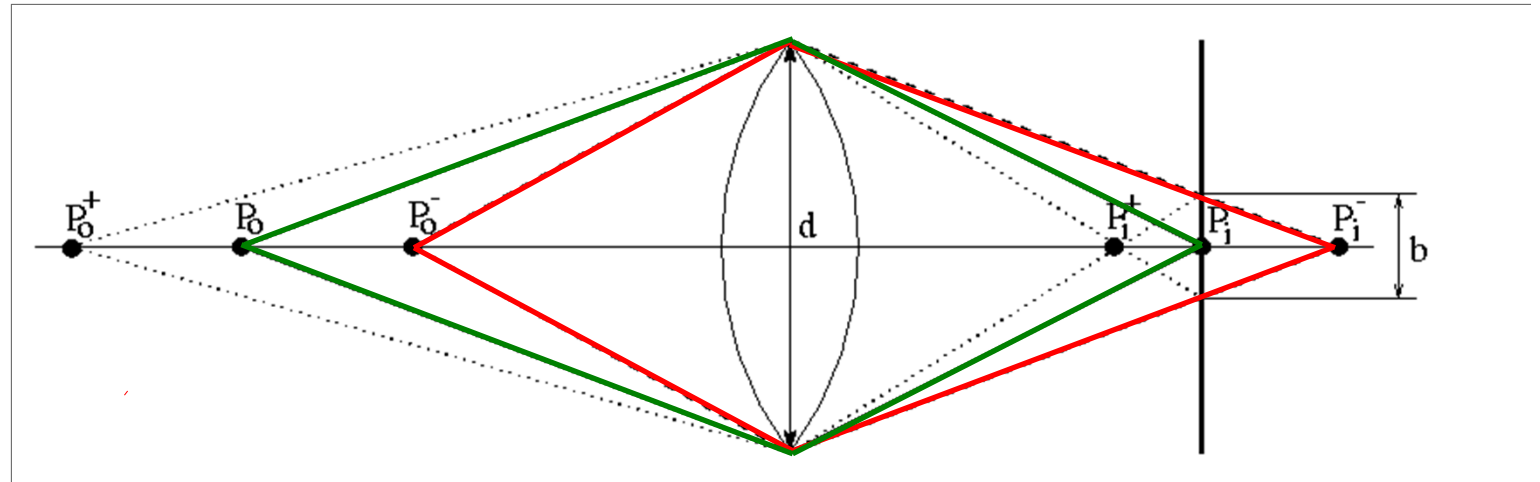


The depth-of-field





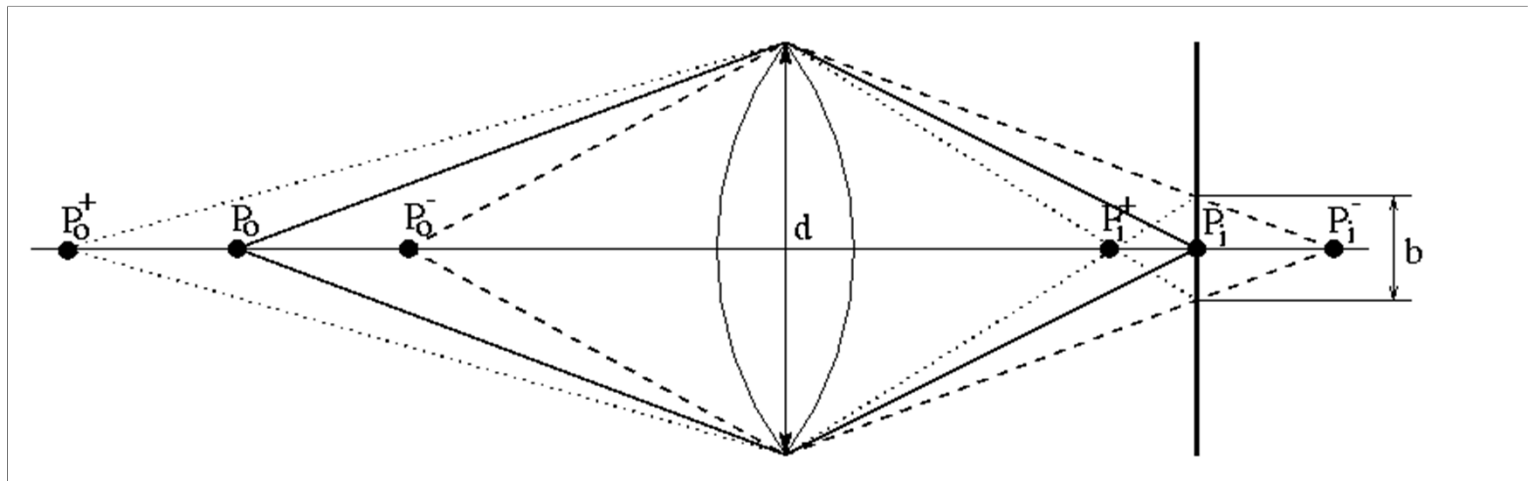
The depth-of-field





The depth-of-field

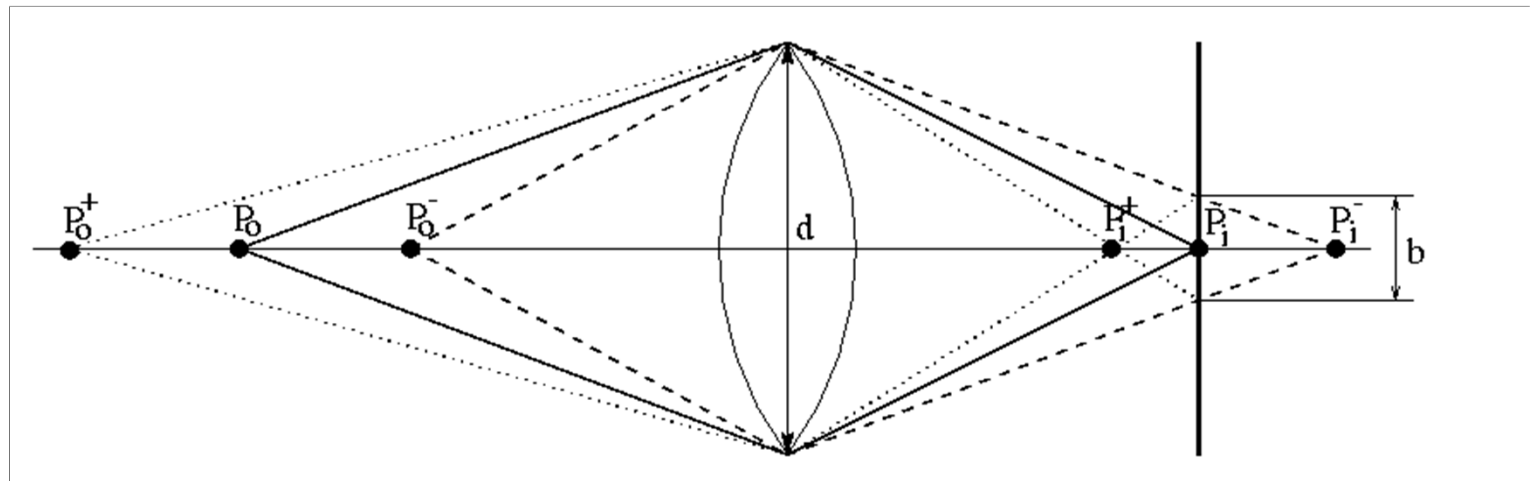
$$\frac{1}{Z_o^-} + \frac{1}{|Z_i^-|} = \frac{1}{f}$$





The depth-of-field

yields
$$Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$$

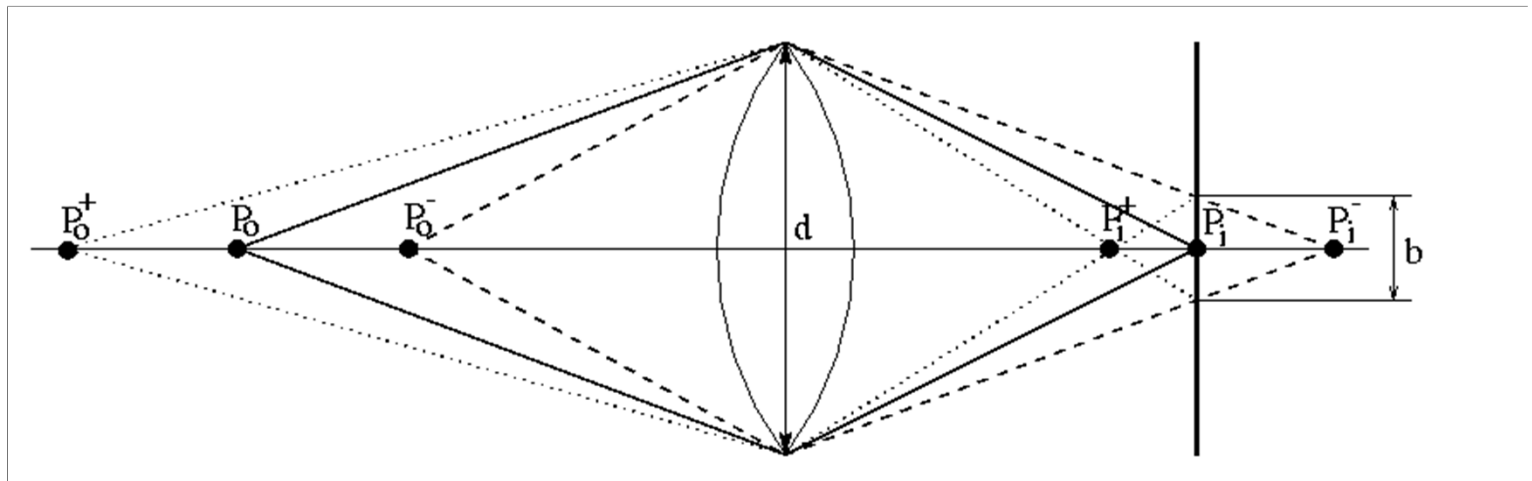




The depth-of-field

yields
$$Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$



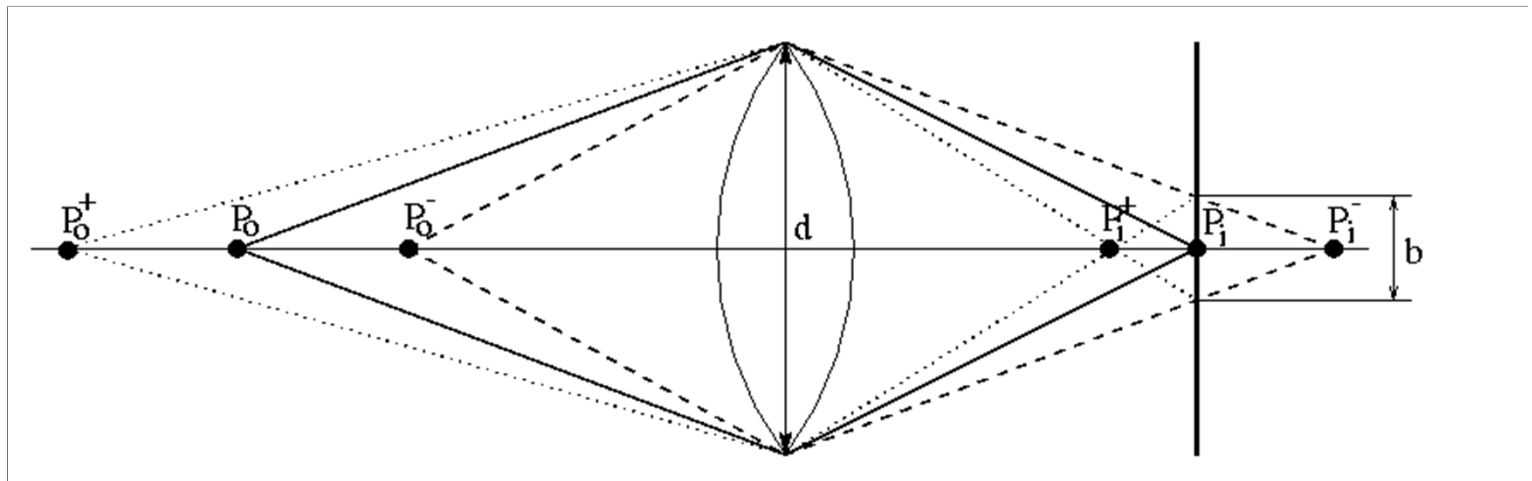


The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$

$$\frac{\Delta Z_i^-}{b} = \frac{|Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-}{d}$$



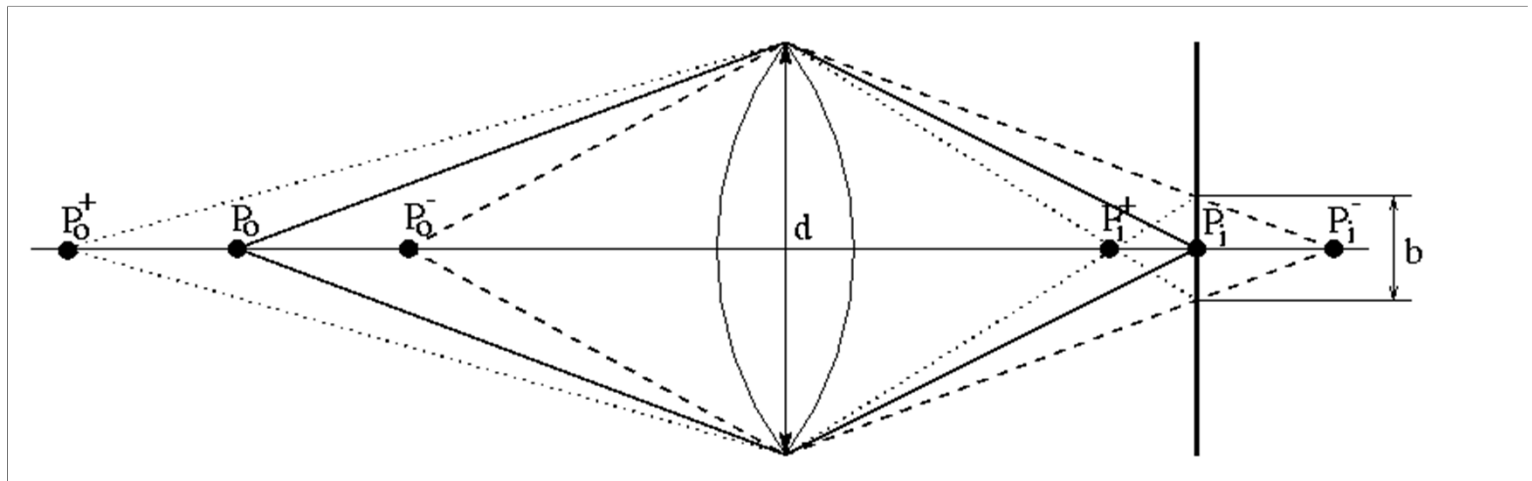


The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$

$$\Delta Z_i^- = \frac{b}{d - b} |Z_i|$$



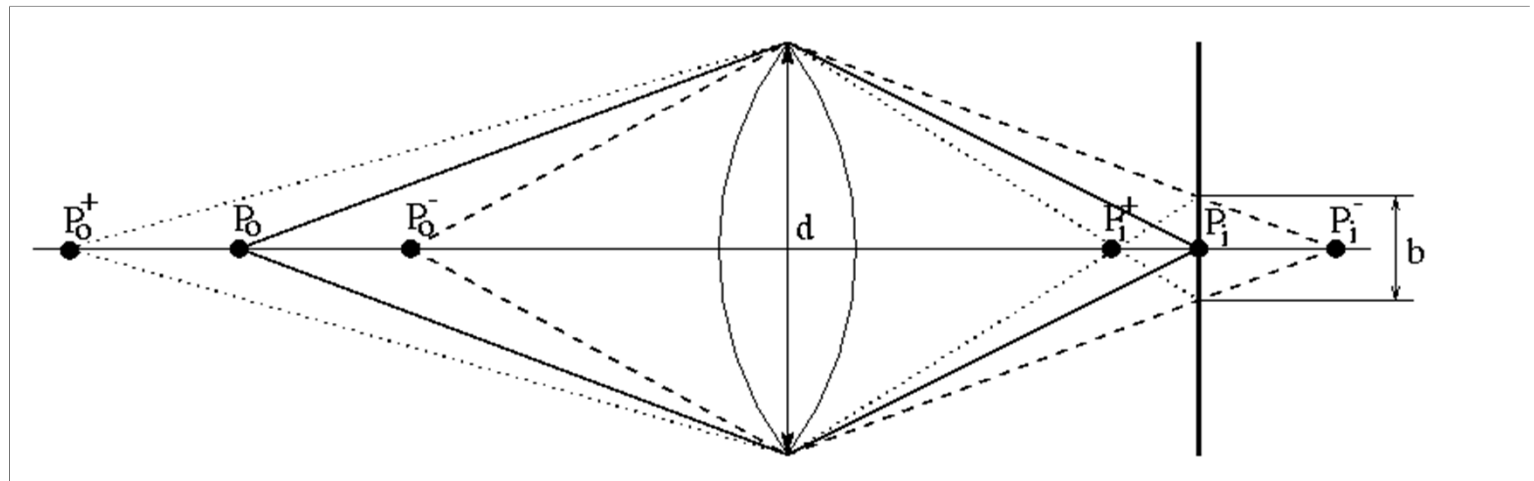


The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| + \Delta Z_i^-$$

$$\Delta Z_i^- = \frac{b}{d - b} |Z_i|$$

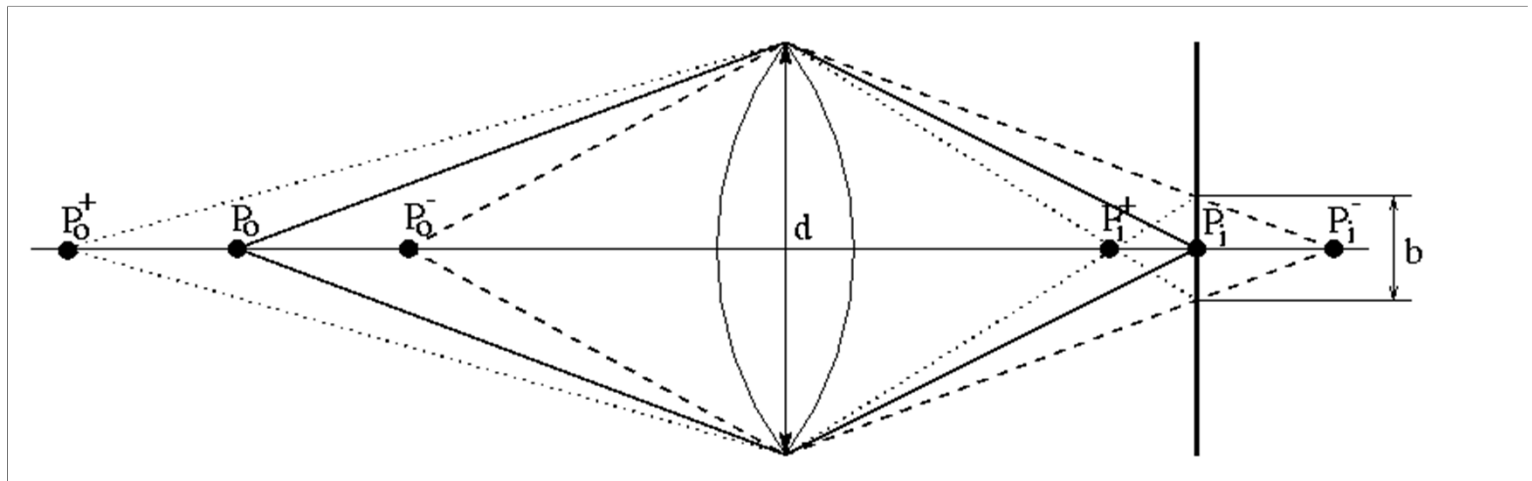




The depth-of-field

yields
$$Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$$

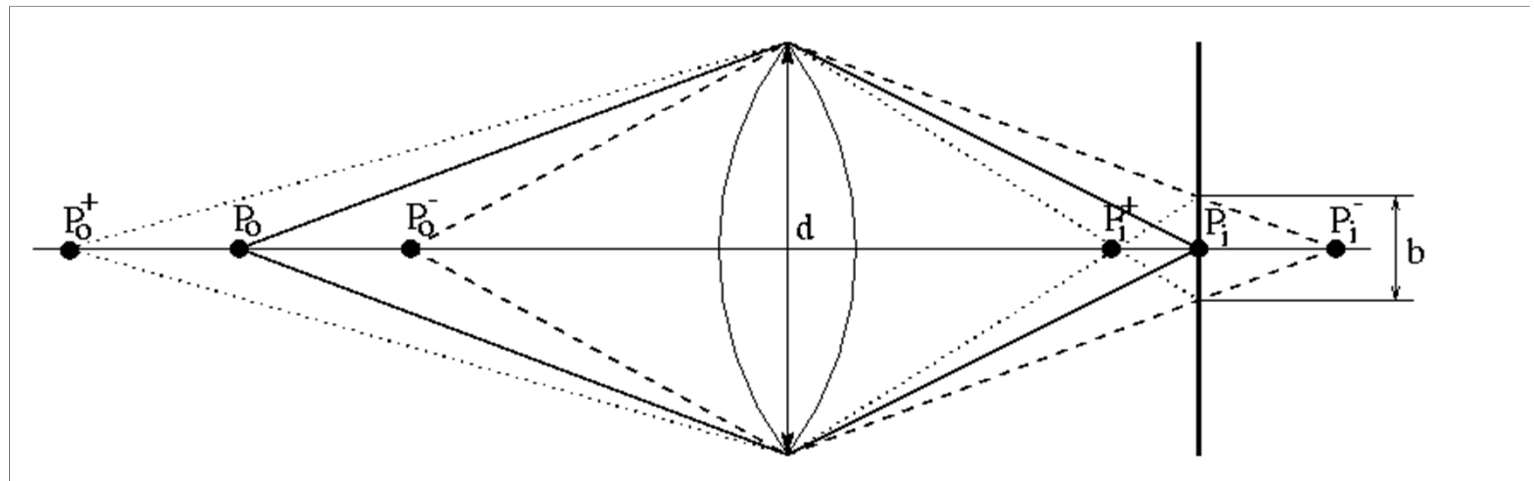




The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$ $|Z_i^-| = \frac{f Z_o}{Z_o - f}$

$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$

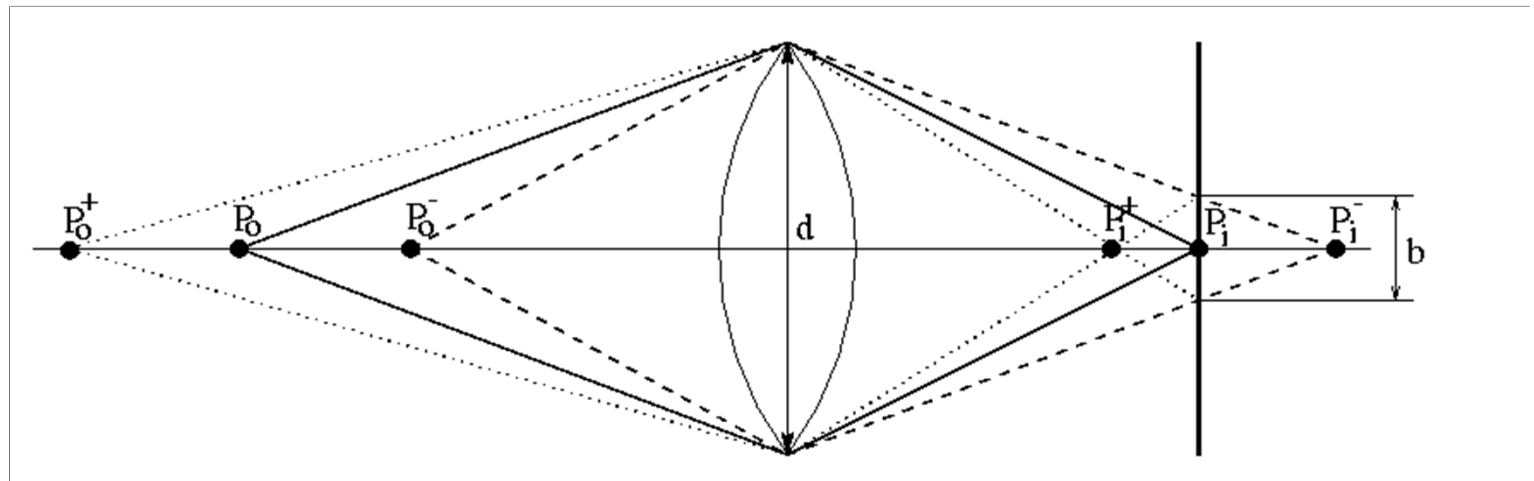




The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$ $|Z_i^-| = \frac{f Z_o}{Z_o - f}$

$$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$$

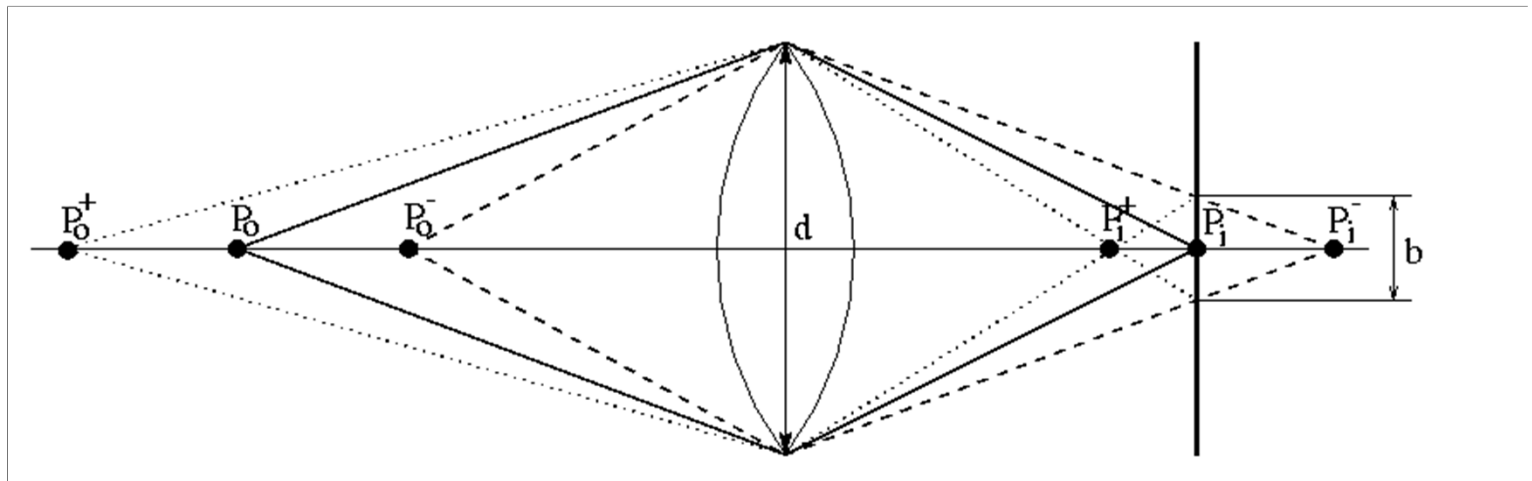




The depth-of-field

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$|Z_i^-| = |Z_i| d / (d - b)$

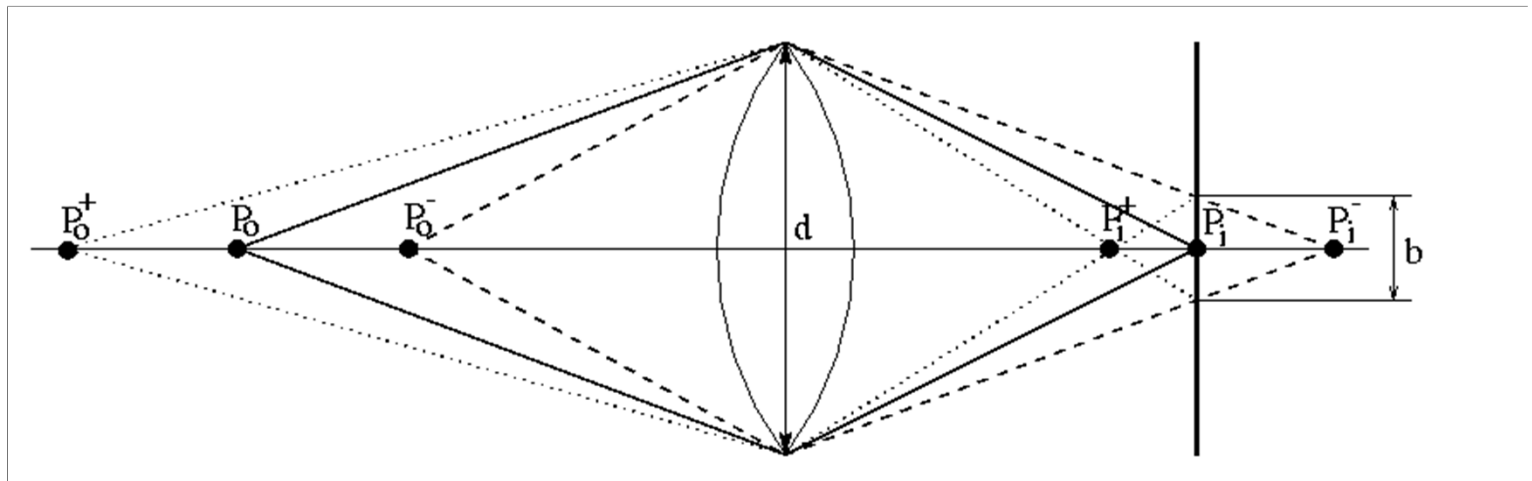




The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$Z_o^- = f \frac{d Z_o}{b Z_o + f (d - b)}$$





The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$Z_o^- = f \frac{d Z_o}{b Z_o + f (d - b)}$$

$$\Delta Z_o^- = Z_o - Z_o^- = \frac{Z_o (Z_o - f)}{Z_o + f d / b - f}$$





The depth-of-field

yields $Z_o^- = f \frac{|Z_i^-|}{|Z_i^-| - f}$

$$Z_o^- = f \frac{d Z_o}{b Z_o + f (d - b)}$$

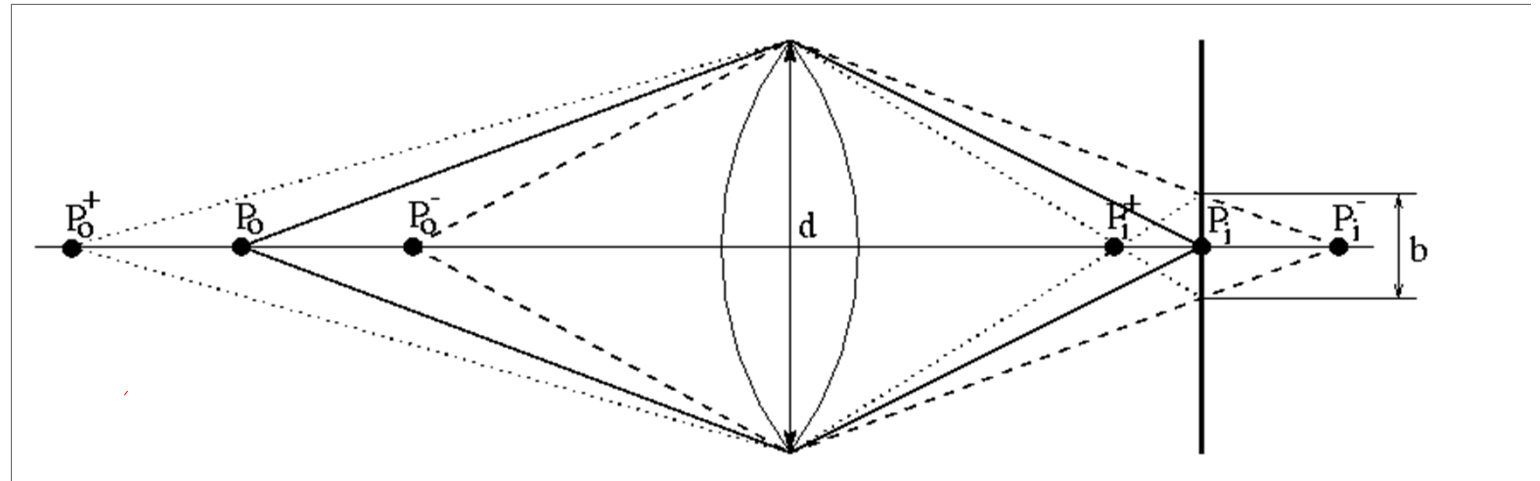
$$\Delta Z_o^- = Z_o - Z_o^- = \frac{Z_o (Z_o - f)}{Z_o + f d / b - f}$$

Similar formula for $\Delta Z_o^+ = Z_o^+ - Z_o$



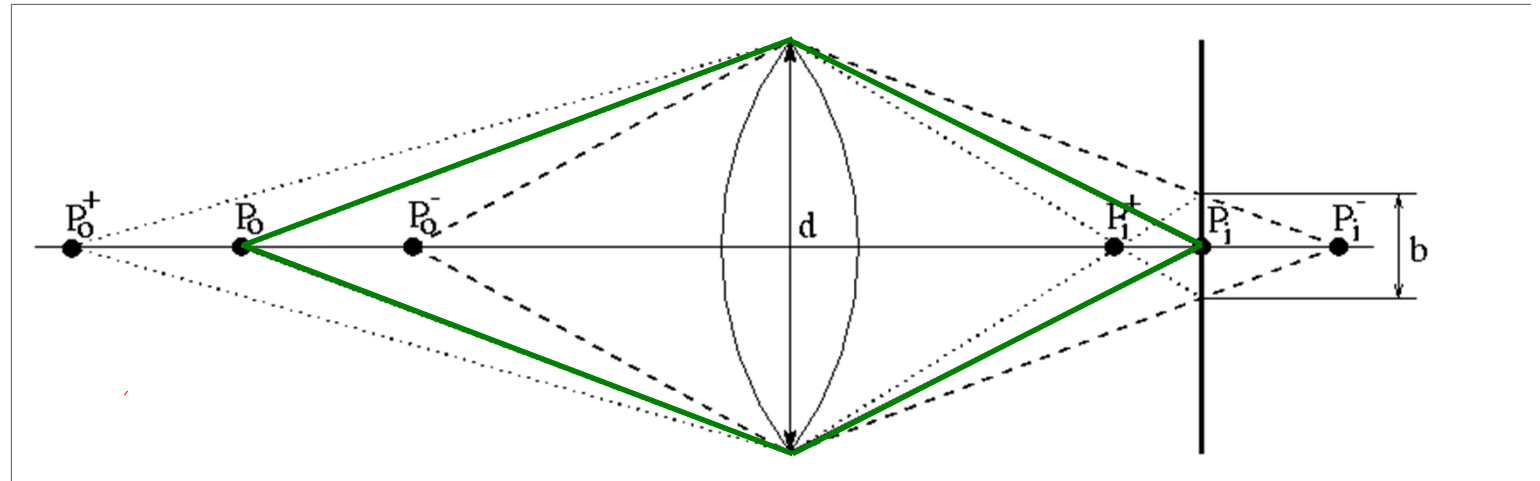


The depth-of-field



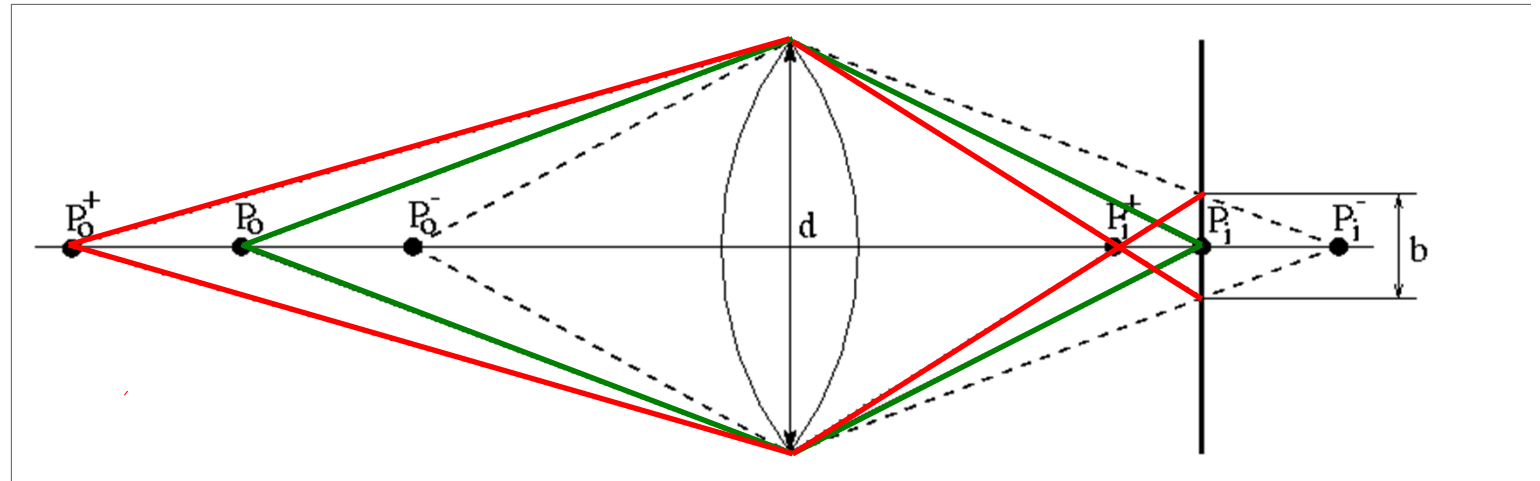


The depth-of-field



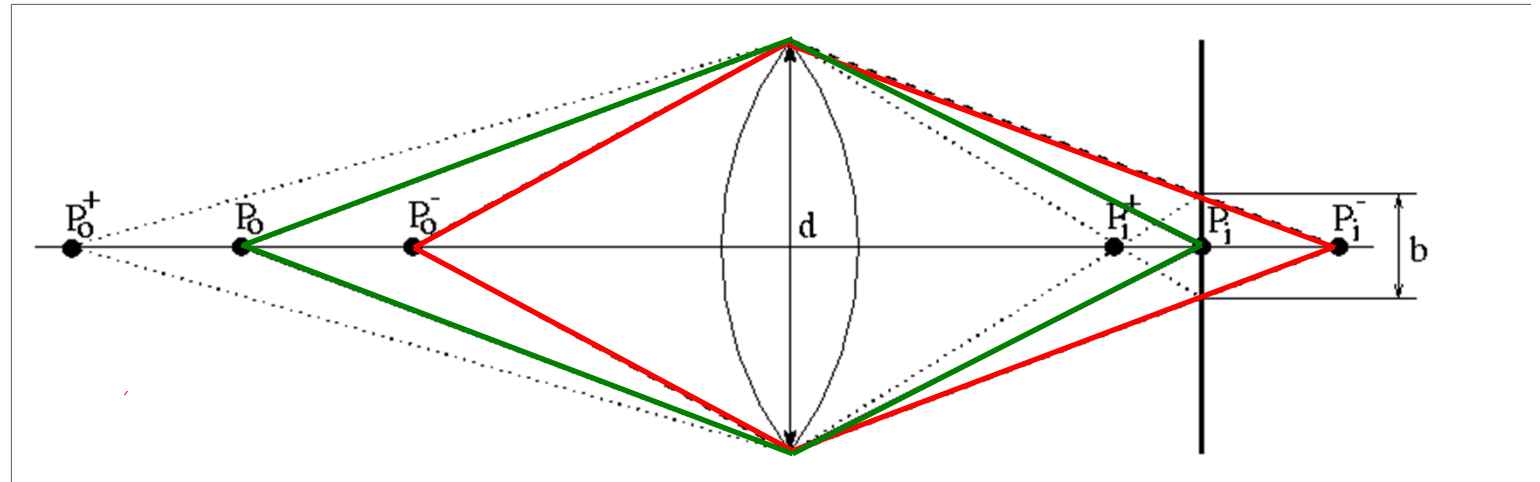


The depth-of-field



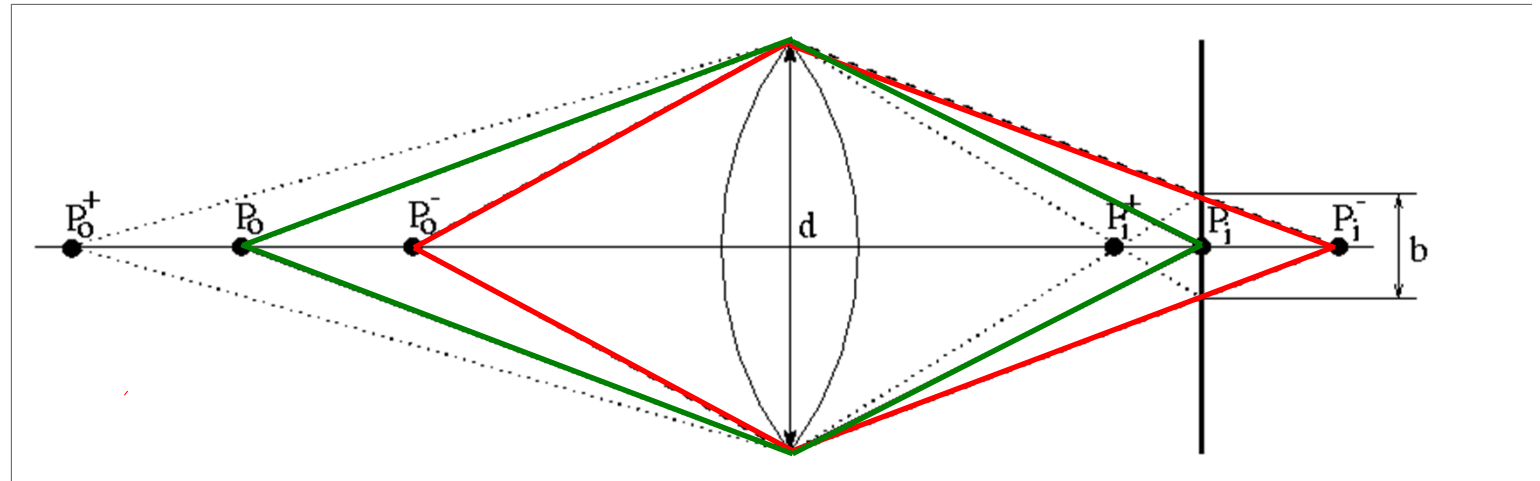


The depth-of-field





The depth-of-field

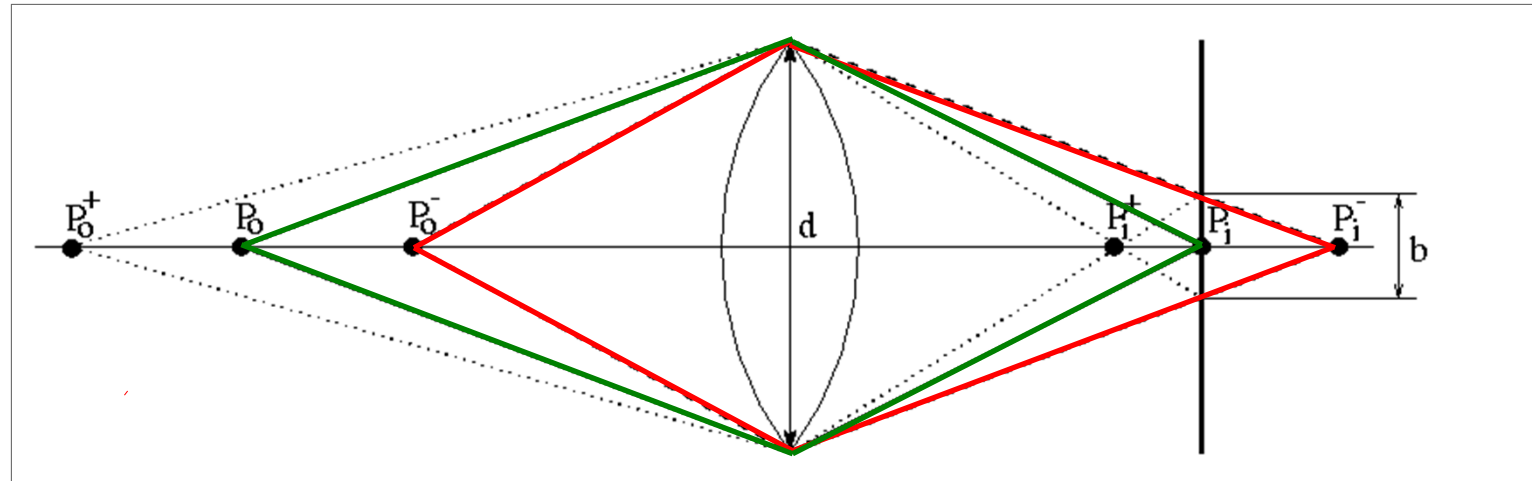


$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f d / b - f}$$





The depth-of-field



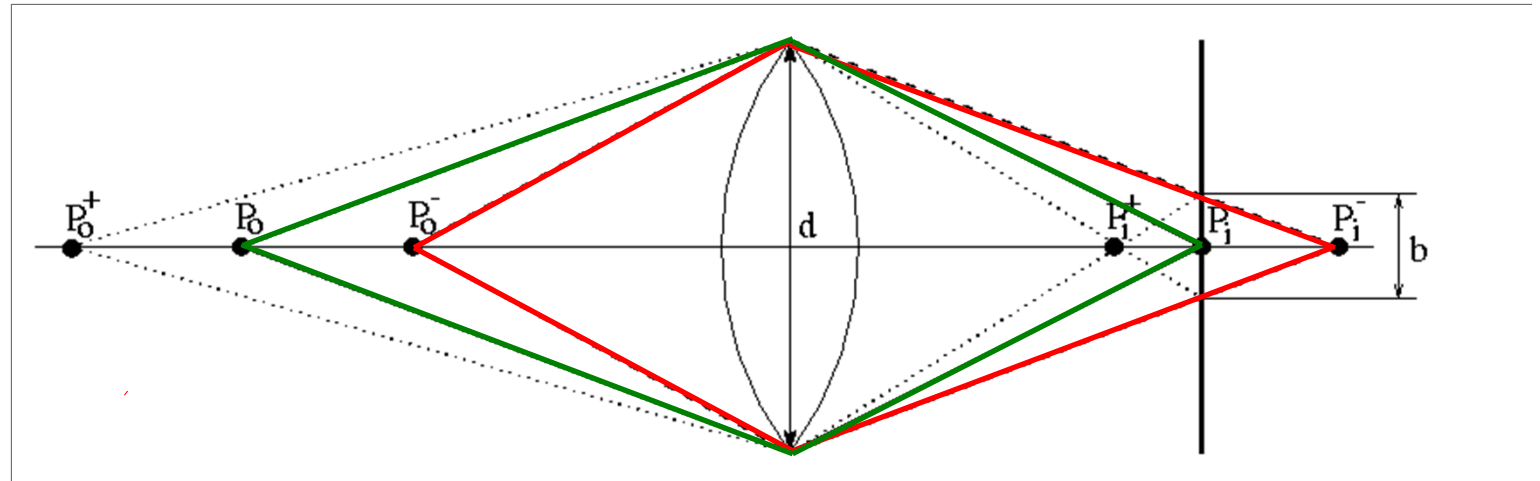
$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f d / b - f}$$

decreases with $d+$, increases with Z_0+





The depth-of-field



$$\Delta Z_0^- = Z_0 - Z_0^- = \frac{Z_0(Z_0 - f)}{Z_0 + f d / b - f}$$

decreases with $d+$, increases with Z_0+
strike a balance between incoming light and
sharp depth range

