



CS 112 – Display Considerations



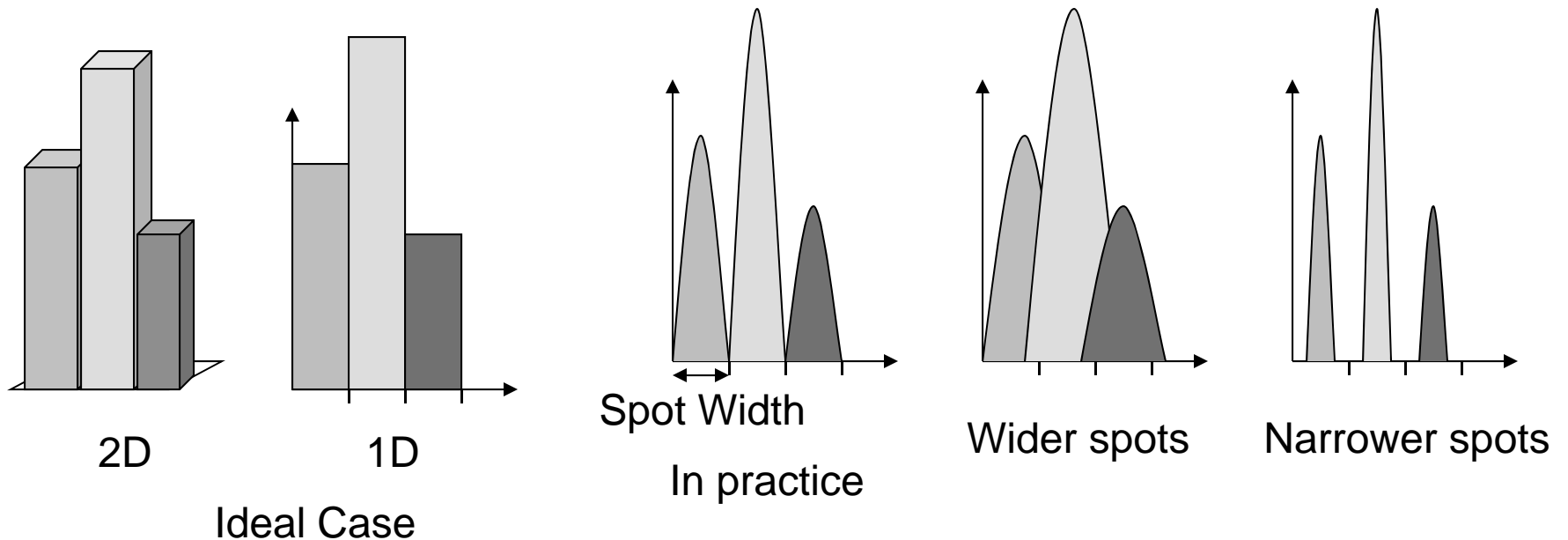
Display

- Image generation
 - Generate digital images
 - Should take care to have non-aliased images
- Image Reconstruction
 - Generate a continuous image on the display



Image Reconstruction

- Each pixel is not a point but an area
- How is that area lighted?



Aliasing artifacts (Right Width)



Wider Spots (Lost high frequencies)



Narrow Width (Jaggies, insufficient sampling)

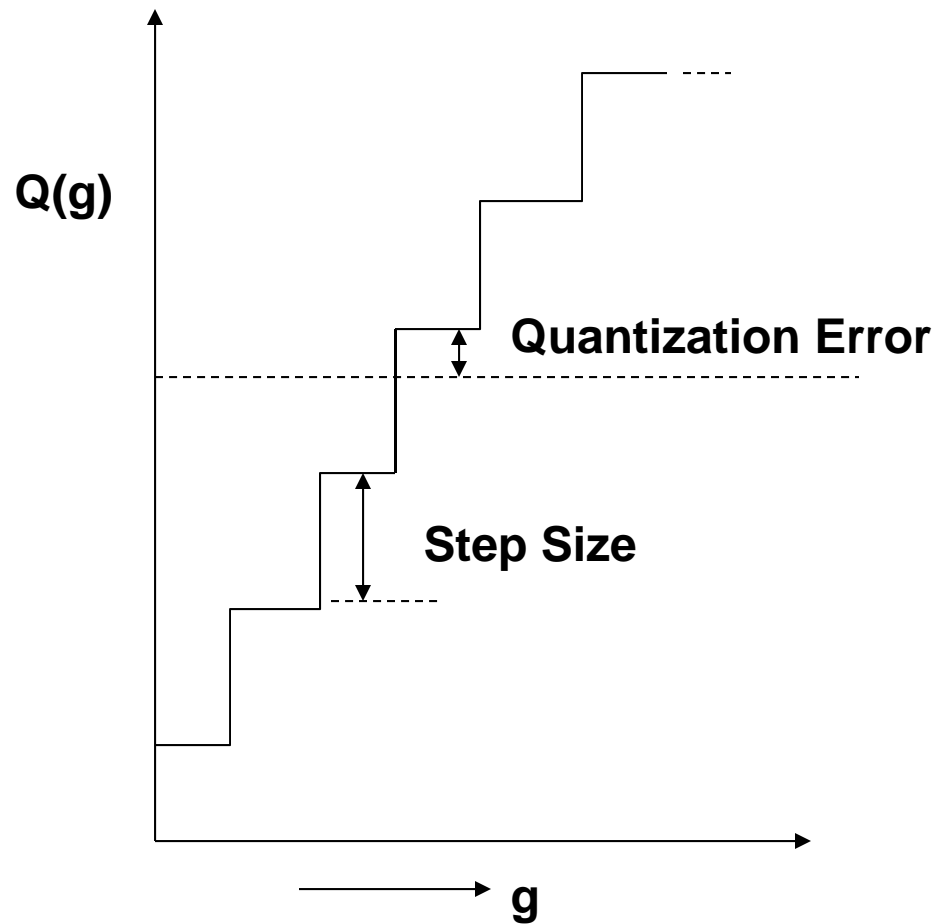




Quantization

- Digitization of color
- Gray scale – infinite grays between 0 and 1
 - 8 bit representation – 256 levels
 - A range of grays represented by a single value
- Any value is assigned to one of k values
- Choose number of levels and range of each level

Quantization Error

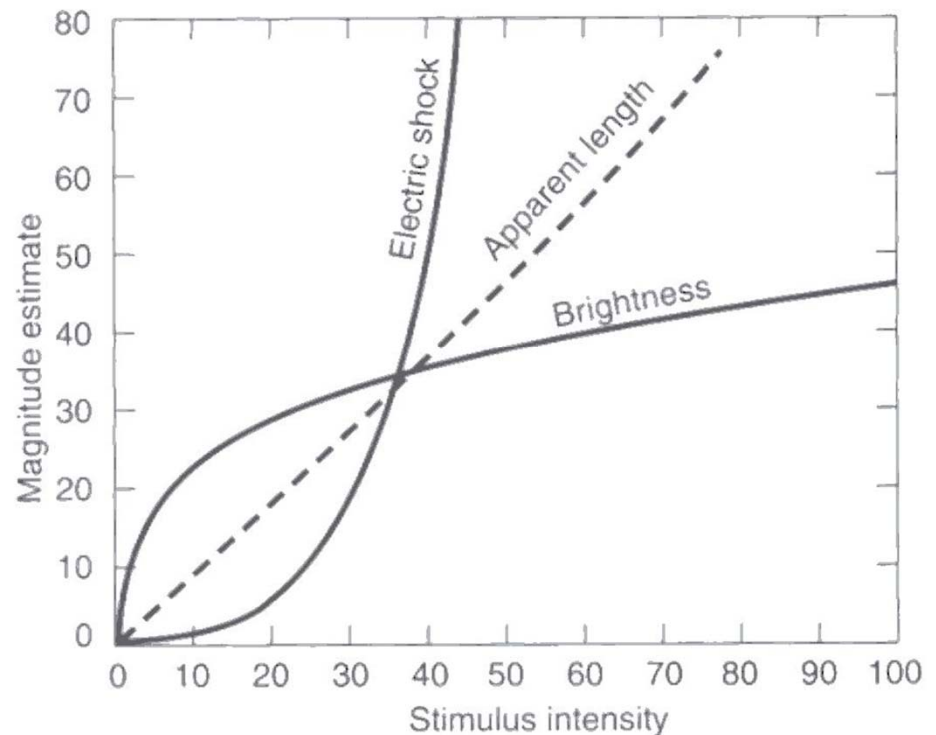


Uniform Quantization

Maximum Error = $\frac{1}{2}$ Step Size

Human Perception

- Use properties of human perception
- Response Compression
- Response Expansion



Steven's Power Law

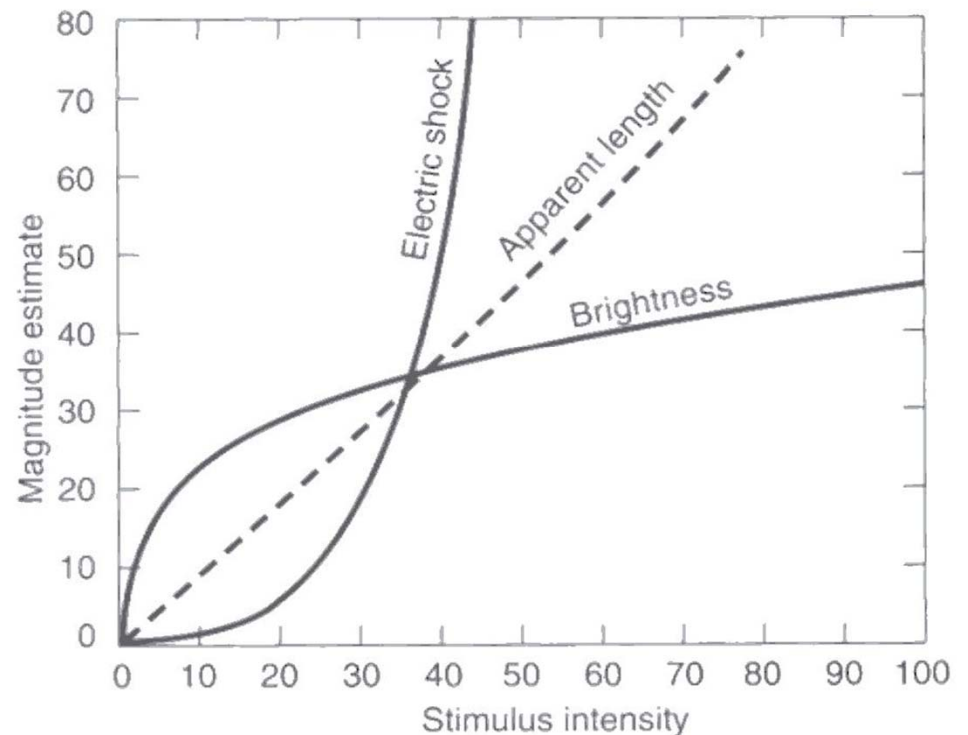
$$P = KS^n$$

P = Perception

S = Stimulus
Strength

$n > 1.0$ (Expansion)

$n < 1.0$ (Compression)



Steven's Power Law

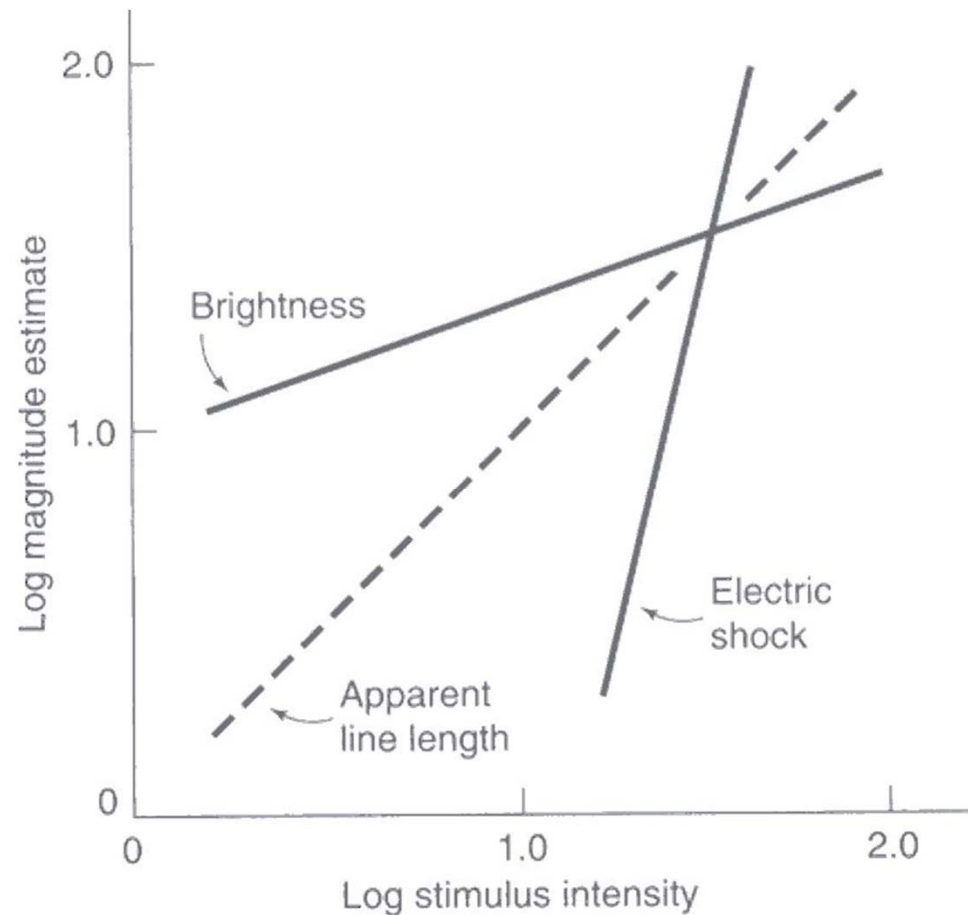
$$P = KS^n$$

P = Perception

S = Stimulus
Strength

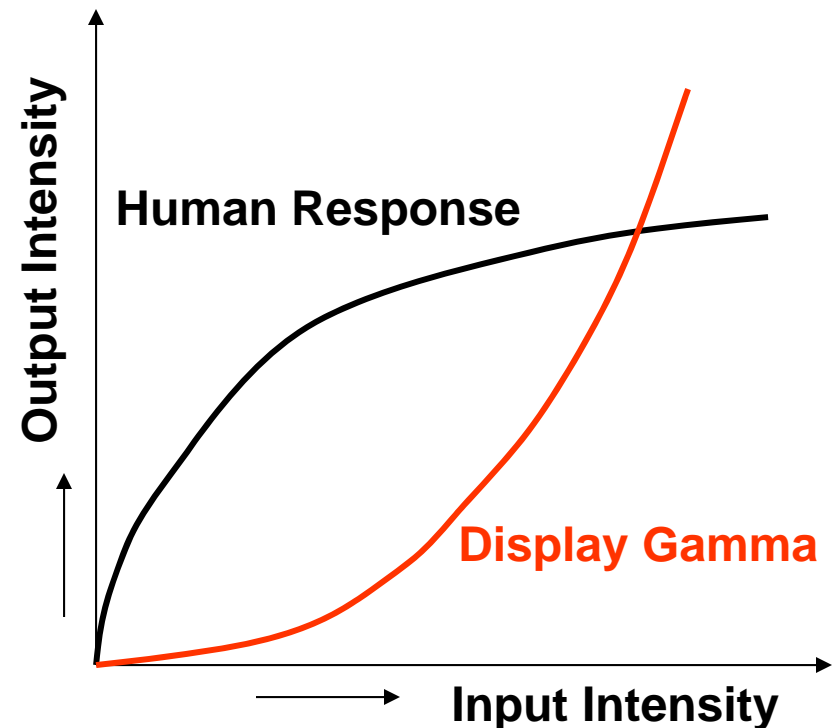
$n > 1.0$ (Expansion)

$n < 1.0$ (Compression)



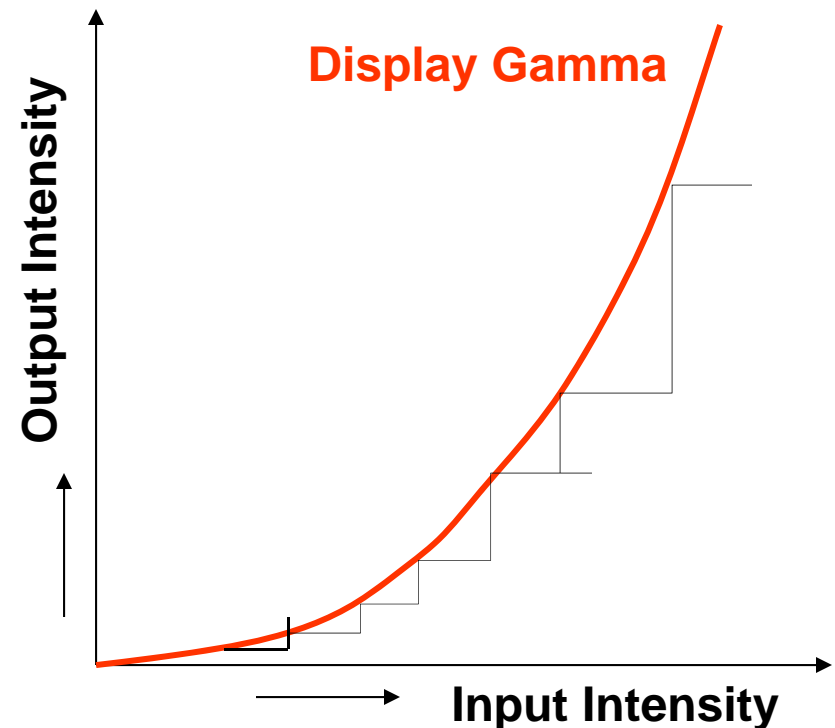
Gamma Function

- Inverse of human response curve for faithful representation of intensities
- Called the gamma function
 - $O = I^\gamma$
- Gamma Correction



Non-Uniform Quantization

- Note how quantization changes
- Non-uniform step size
- Maximum Error
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ of maximum step size
- # of levels is the color resolution
 - # of bits



Color Resolution



Analog Image



4 Steps



8 Steps



16 Steps

Quantization Artifacts



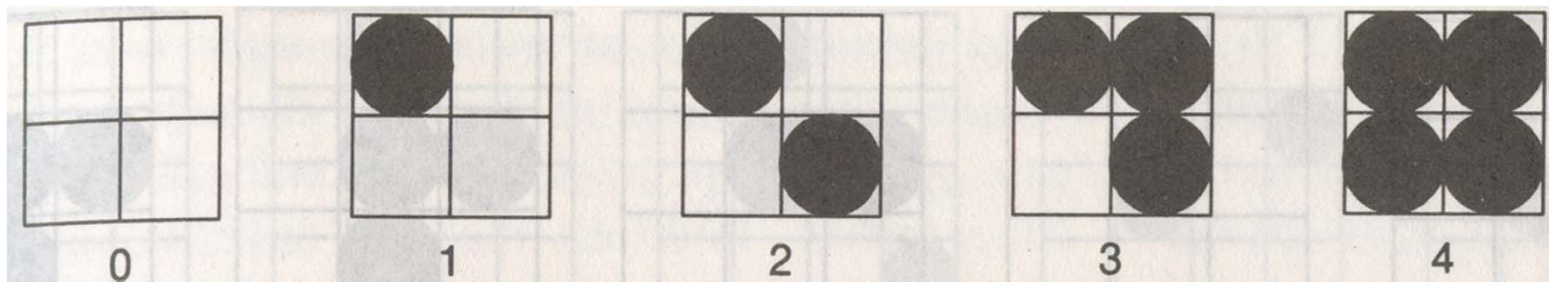
64 Steps



32 Steps

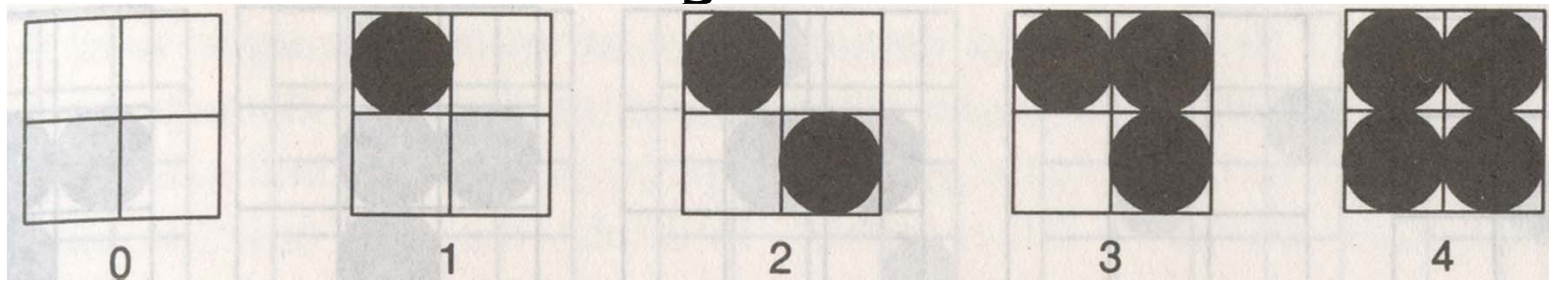
Dithering

- What if the color resolution is low?
 - Newsprint – Bi-level, only black and white
- Can we expand the # of colors?
 - Spatial integration of eye
- Trading off spatial resolution for intensity resolution



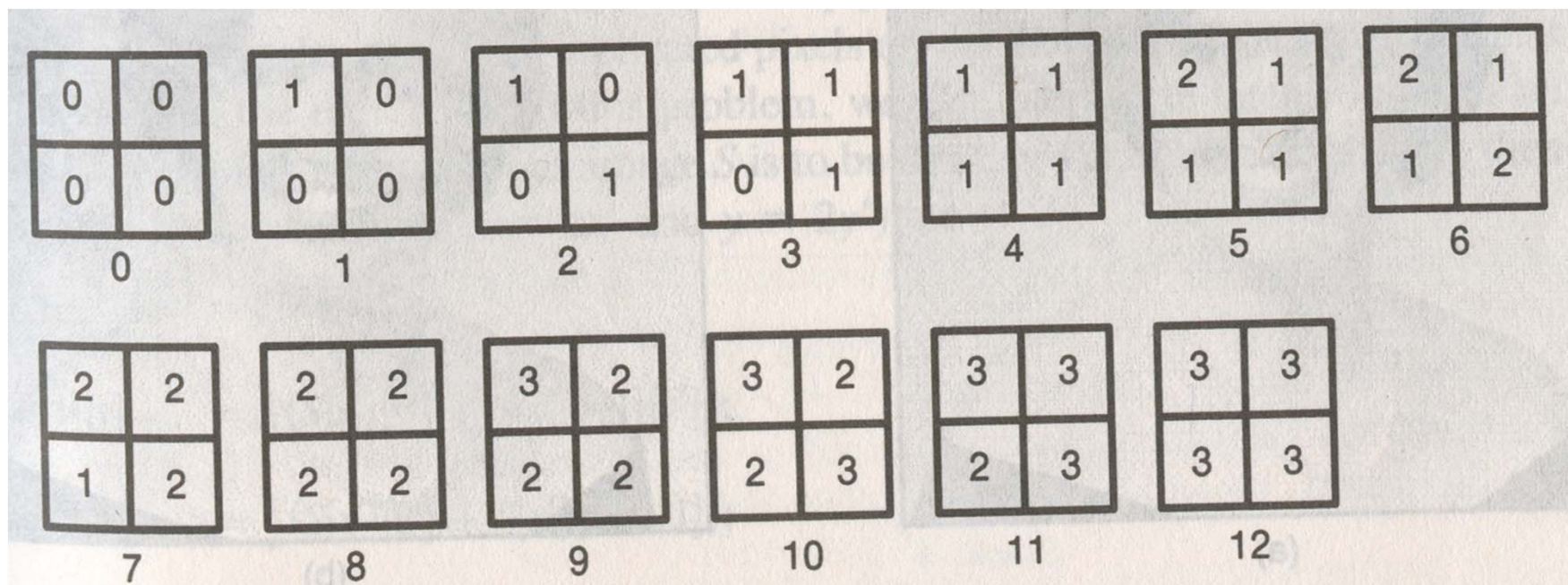
Dithering

- Represented by a dither matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- $n \times n$ pixels, bi-level intensity, can produce $n^2 + 1$ intensities
- If more than two levels – k levels
 - $n^2 \cdot (k-1) + 1$
 - Used for increasing the color resolution



Dithering

- If more than two levels – k levels
 - $n^2 \cdot (k-1) + 1$
 - For $k = 4$ (0,1,2,3) and $n=2$



Examples



**Loss of tone and details
(Intensity and Spatial Resolution)**

