



Error correction in Multispectral Imaging

A blackbox approach

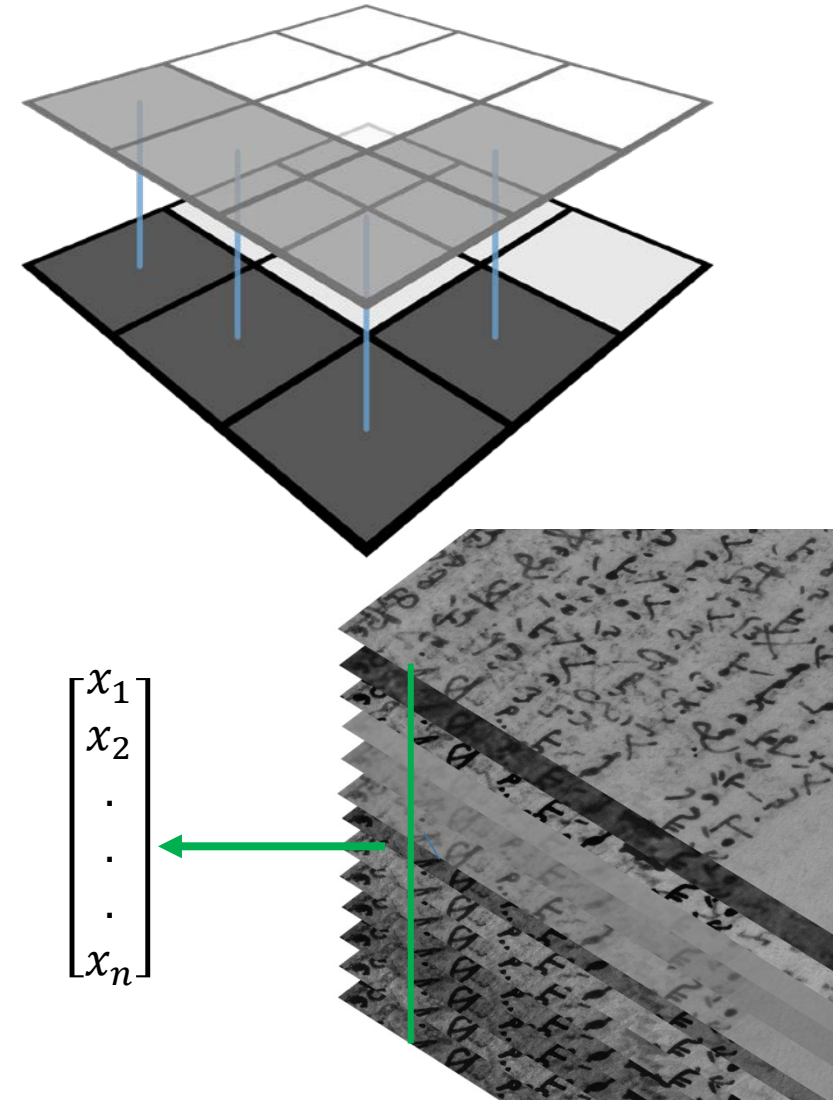
Motivation

- What we want from our images:

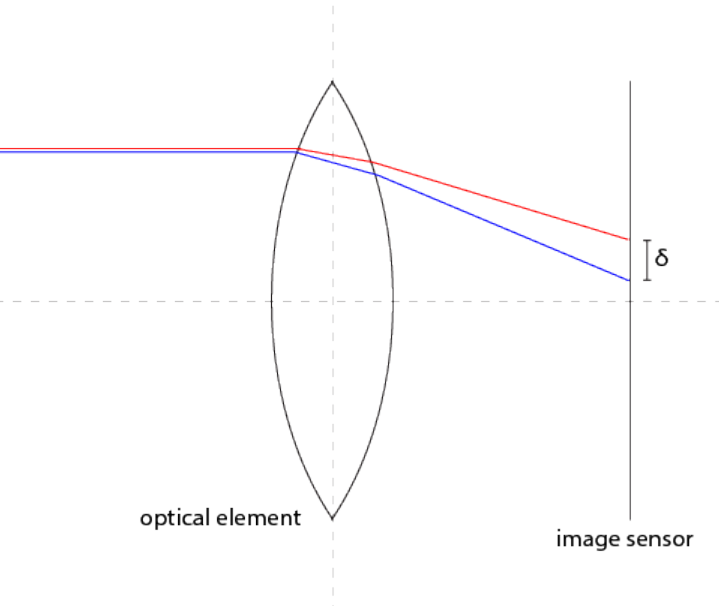
- Pixel-accurate alignment
- Focus

- Why?

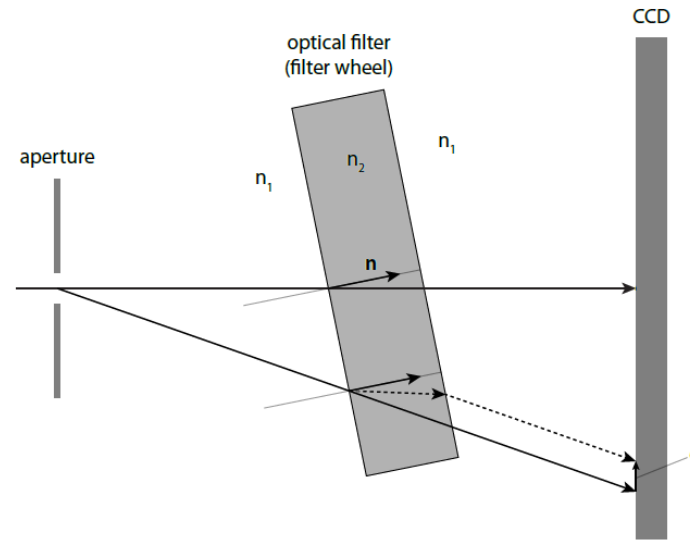
- Precondition for postprocessing:
- „Spectral signature“ for each point
 - Statistical methods (PCA, ICA, etc.)
 - Machine learning
- Visualization
 - Linear combinations
 - Pseudocolor images
 - ...



Reality



Chromatic aberrations:
Misalignments & **focus shift!**



Changing filters



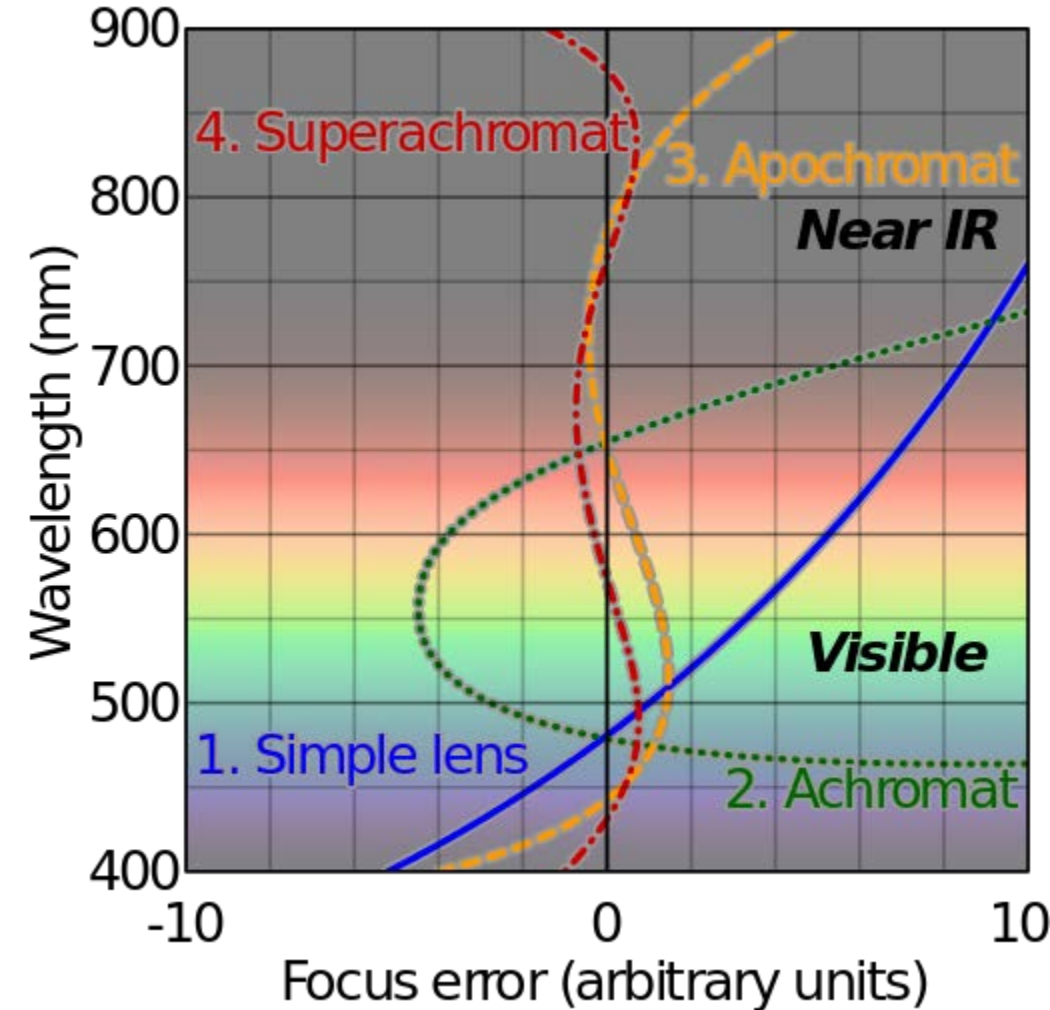
Deforming parchment (humidity, temperature)



unnoticed impacts

Part 1: Focus correction

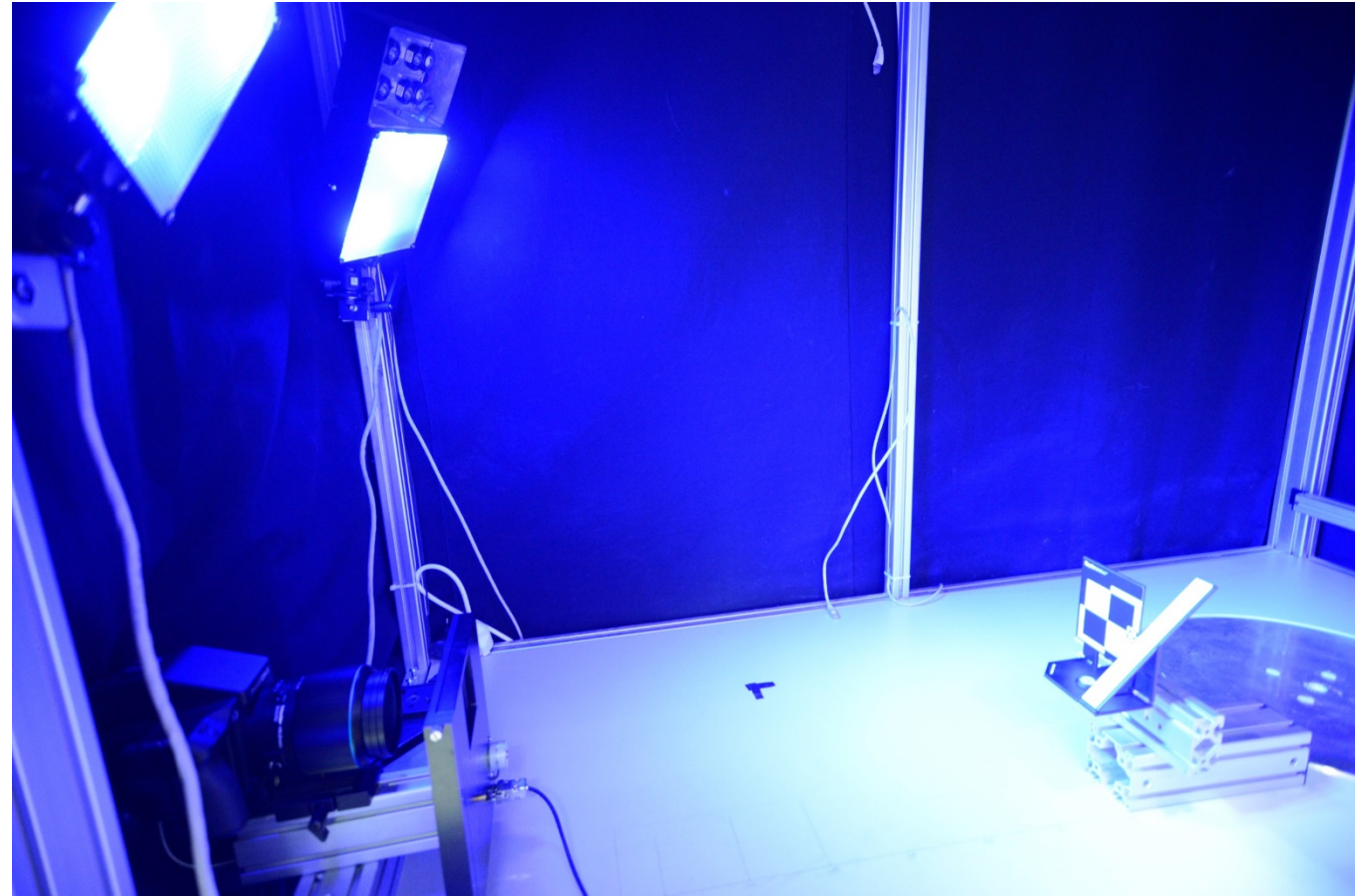
- Refraction angle is wavelength-dependent
 - → Focal plane is wavelength-dependent!
- **Conventional lenses** optimized for visible spectrum → focus shifts are negligible there
- But: unfeasible focus shifts in IR and UV spectra
- Cannot be corrected in post-processing!



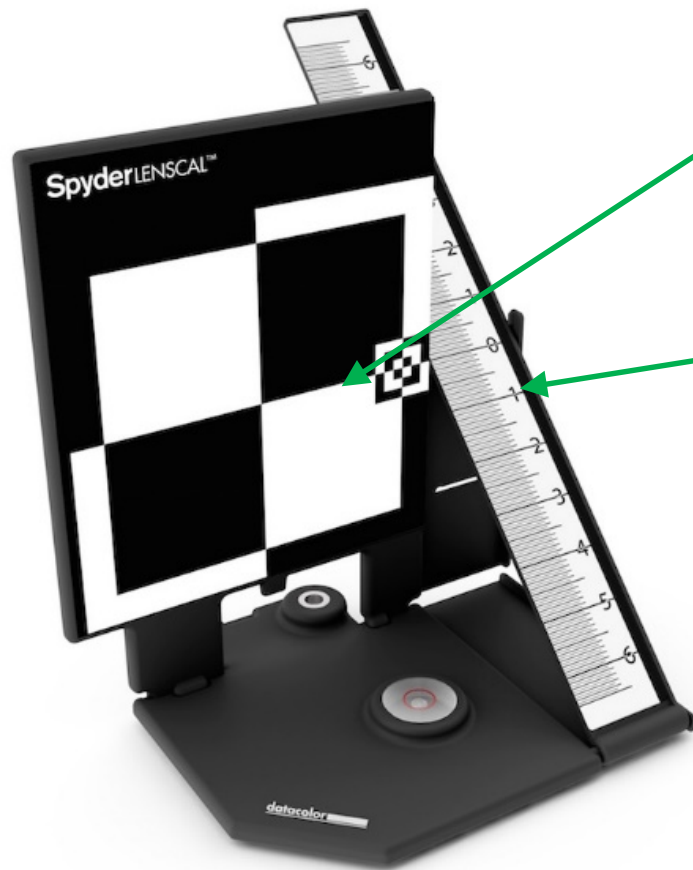
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superachromat#/media/File:Comparison_chromatic_focus_shift_plots.svg

Possible Solutions

- A: Buy specialized lens
- B: Correct the focus shift
 - Calibrate your lens
 - Auto-correct focal plane depending on wavelength and distance



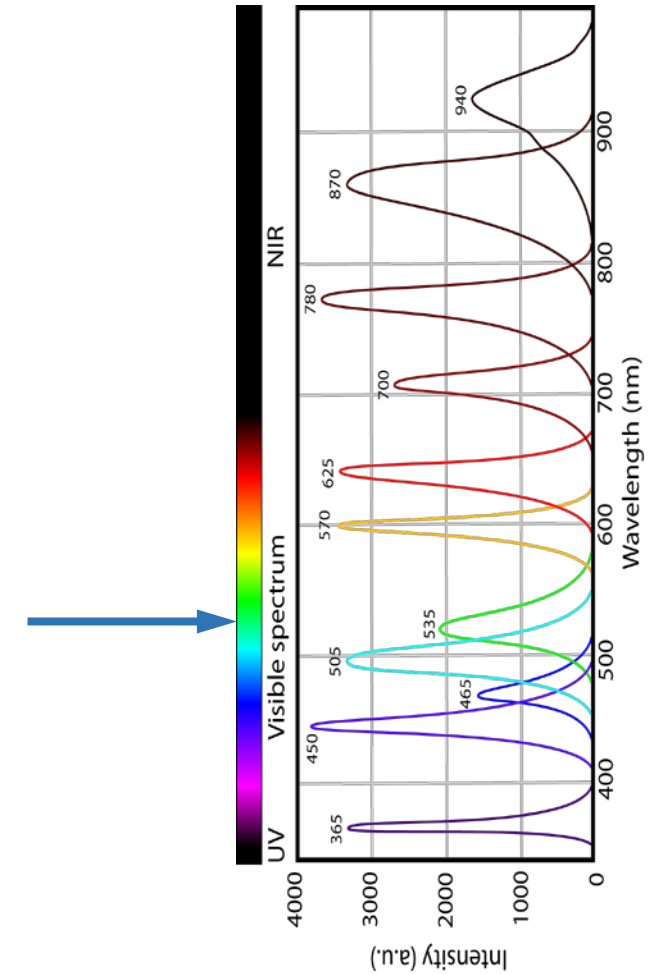
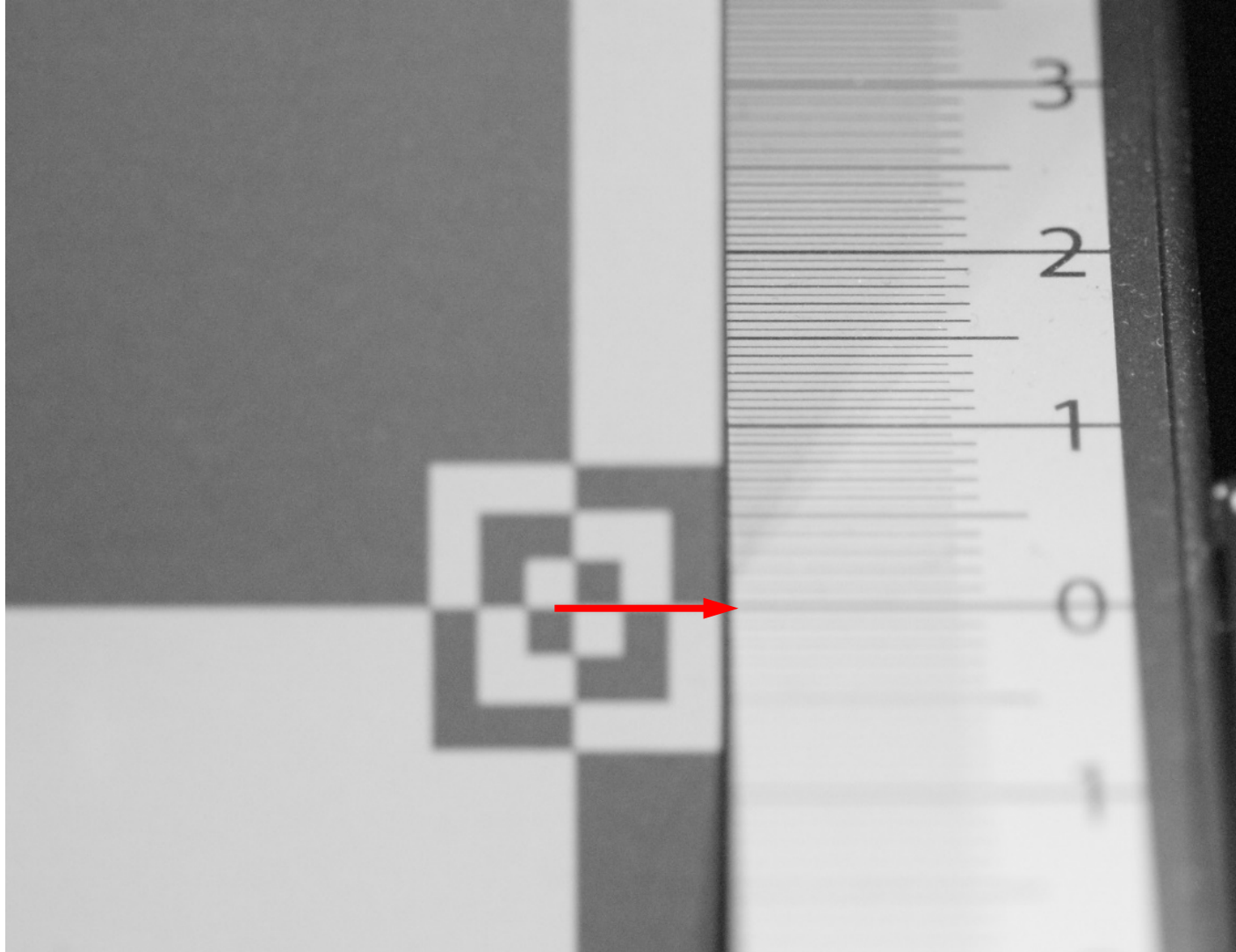
Calibration procedure



1. Focus on plane under *visible light*
2. For each *invisible wavelength*
take picture
read focus offset on scale

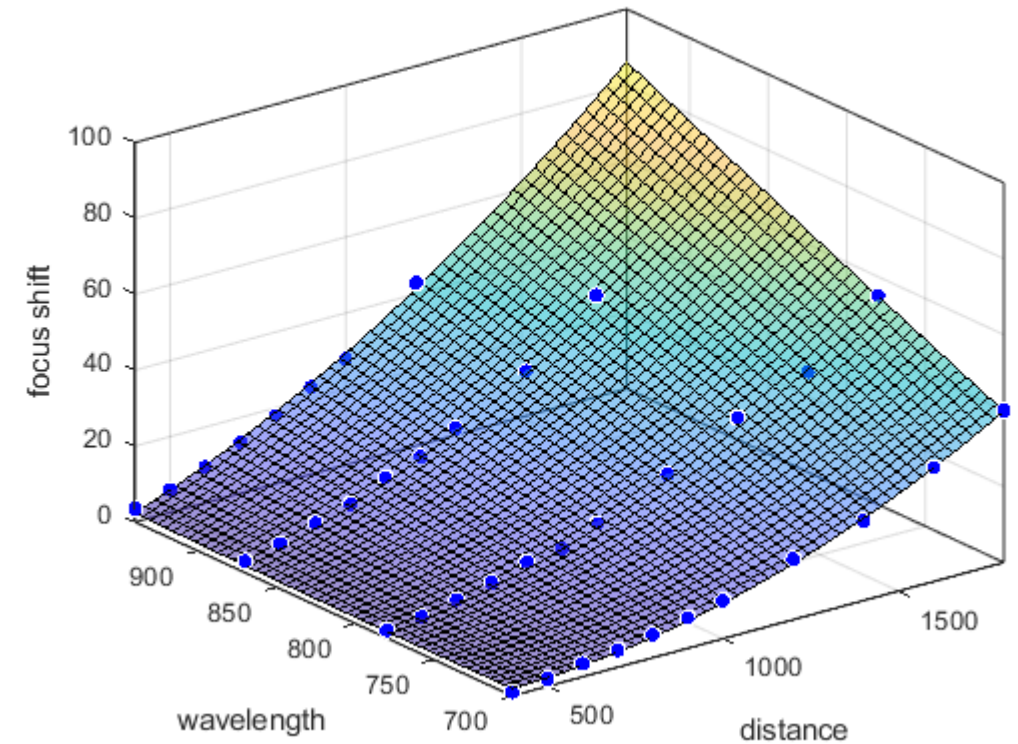
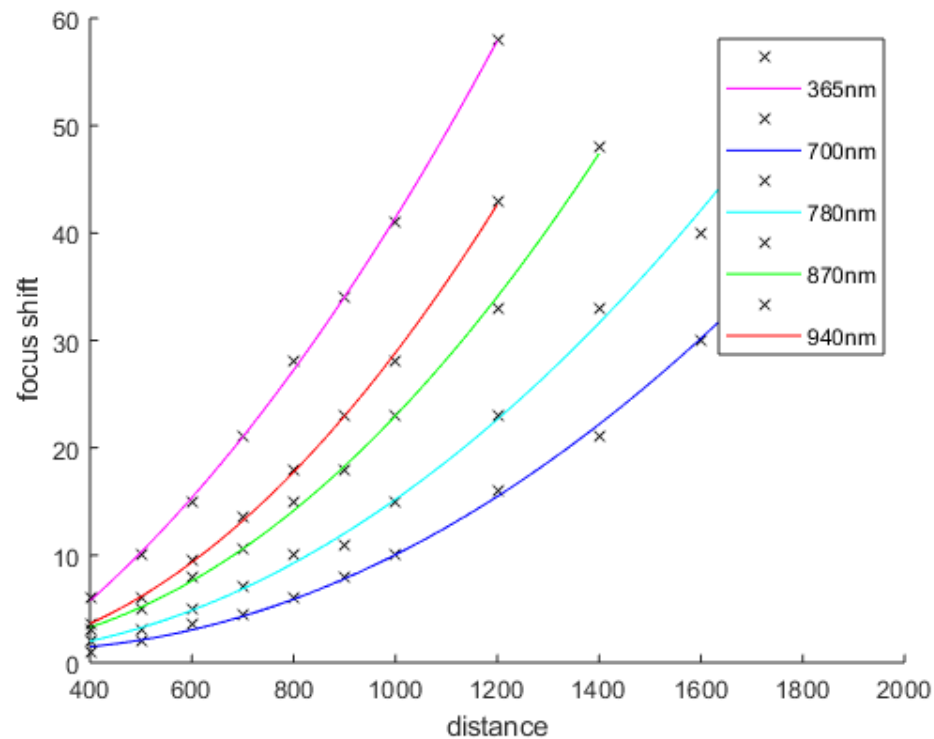
Autofocus calibration device

Example (Lens: Schneider Kreuznach 120mm Is f/4.0 Macro)



Fit a function

- Repeat for several distances covering your typical working range
- Fit a function

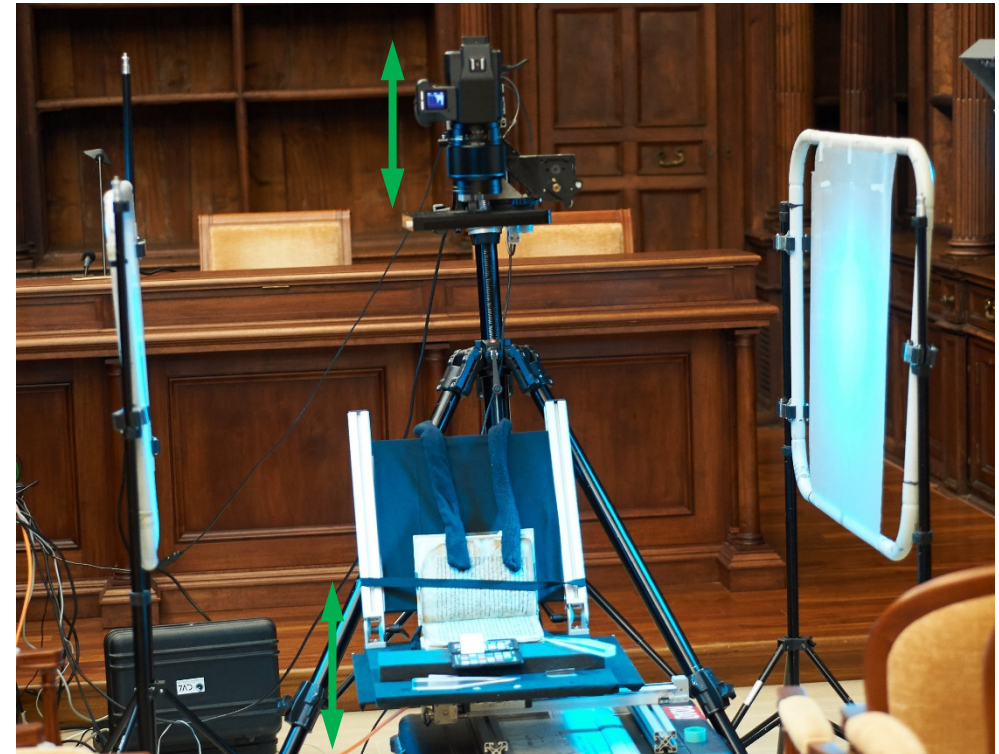


Adjust focus

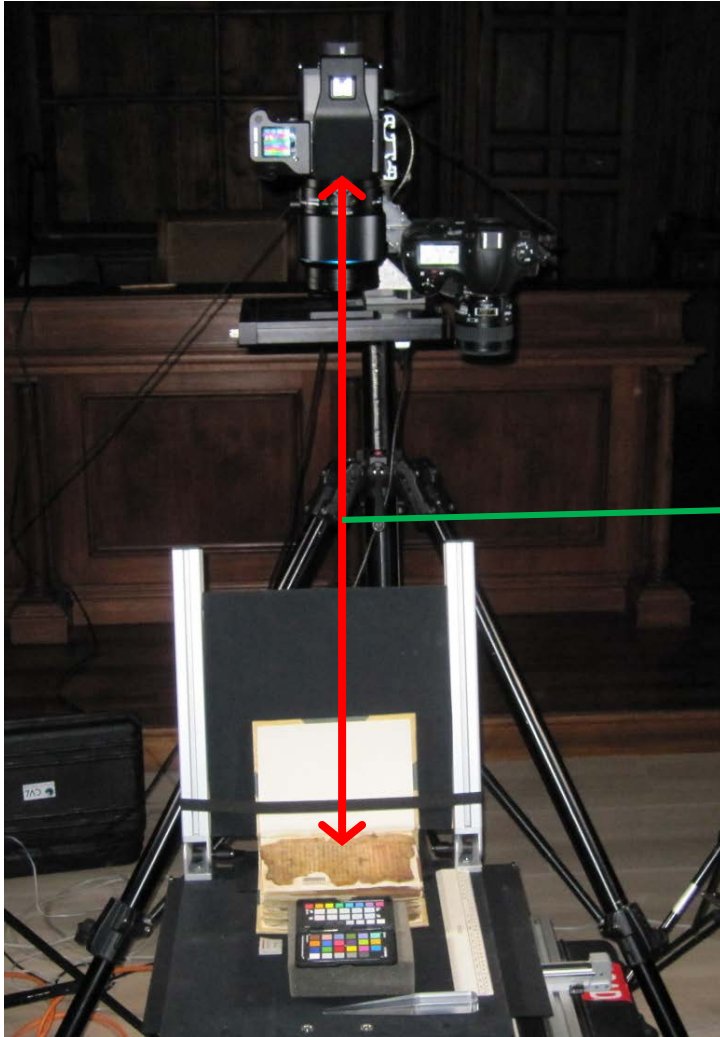
a) Drive autofocus motor



b) Adjust working distance (linear unit)



Adjust focus



SinUI2

File

Document Name: Lat154-9r ☒ Create Subfolder

Capture Directory: C:/MSI/Lat154

Lights and Filters

Lighting ☒ Filter Wheel ☒

Colored Light: NONE Selected Filter: NONE

White Light: NONE

Linear Unit ☒ P1 D4 speed 500

☒ focus correction distance (mm) 1000 init 1

☒ show last image

	Camera	Exposure	ISO	Colored Light	White Light	Filter
1	PhaseO	1/8	400	Royal Blue 450nm	NONE	NONE
2	PhaseO	1/10	400	Blue 465nm	NONE	NONE
3	PhaseO	1/20	400	Cyan 505nm	NONE	NONE
4	PhaseO	1/15	400	Green 535nm	NONE	NONE
5	PhaseO	1/6	400	Amber 570nm	NONE	NONE
6	PhaseO	1/30	400	Red 625nm	NONE	NONE

Cameras

PhaseOne ☒ M Nikon D4

ISO 400 ISO

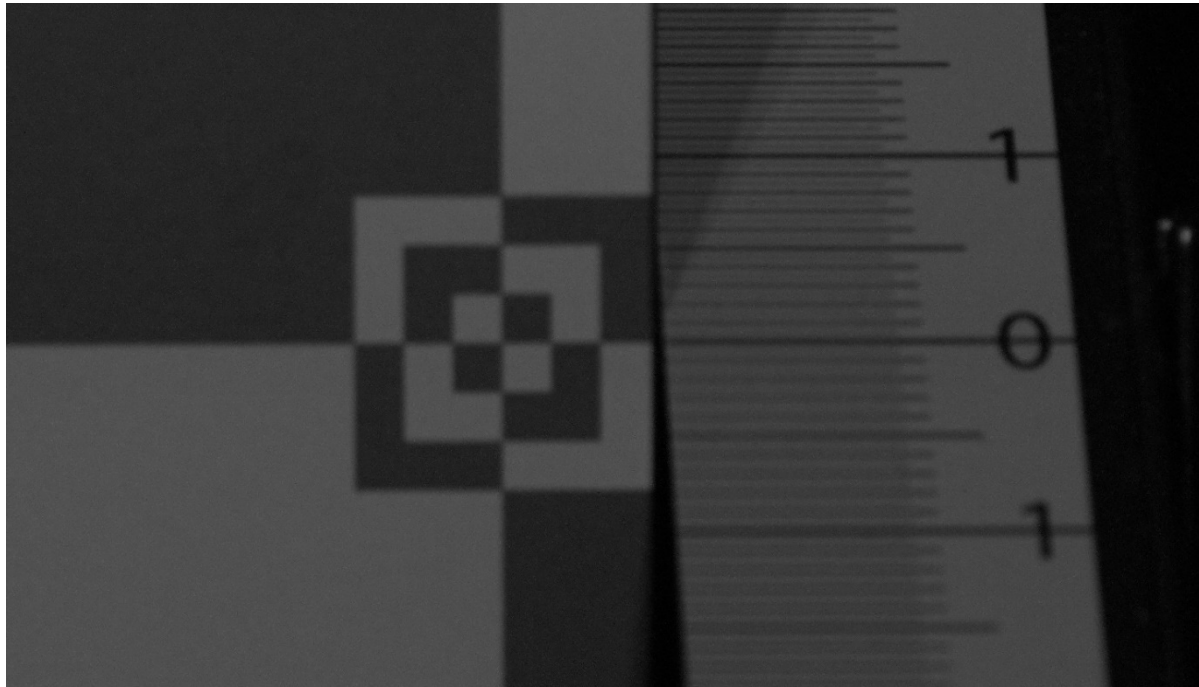
Shutter Speed 1/5 Shutter Speed

Aperture 8.0 Aperture

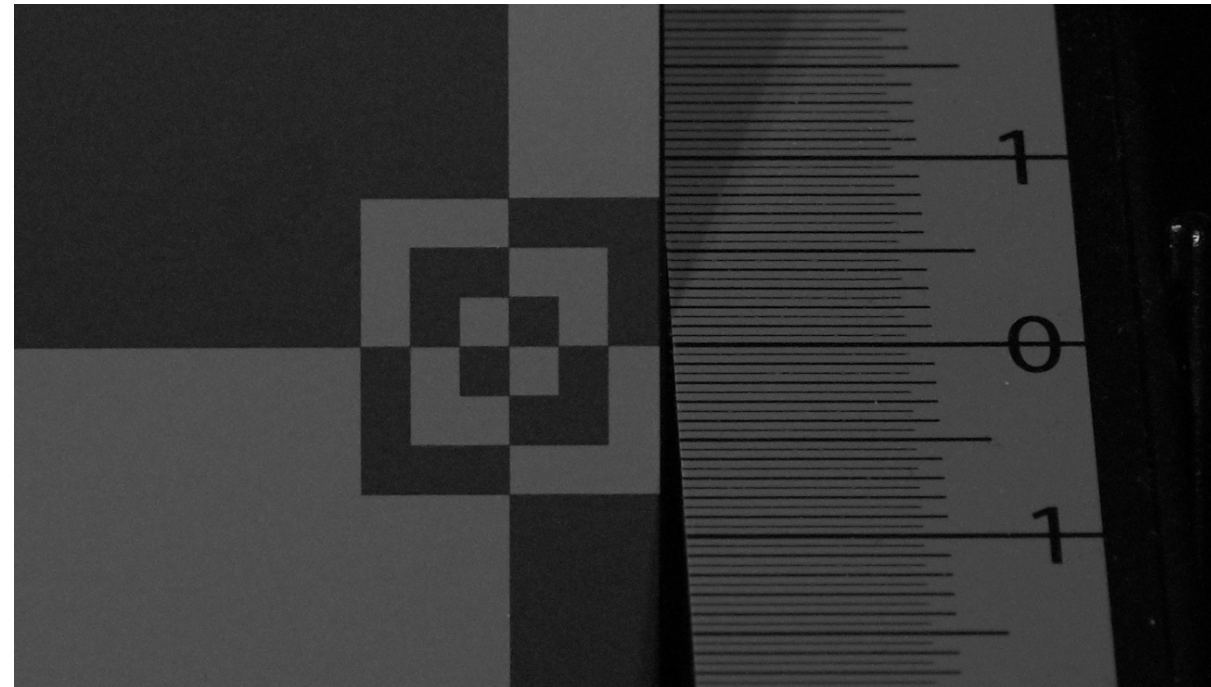
☒ Single Shot ☒ Single Shot

☒ Use filter wheel

Example: 1m distance, f8, 365nm (UV)



No correction



Proposed correction method

Conclusion



- Can be used if specialized lens is not available / feasible / out of budget
- No knowledge about lens elements required → BLACKBOX



- Calibration a bit time consuming
- Adaptions to acquisition software required
- Introduces new source of misalignments

Part 2: Correcting misalignments

- Misalignment is a composition of different factors

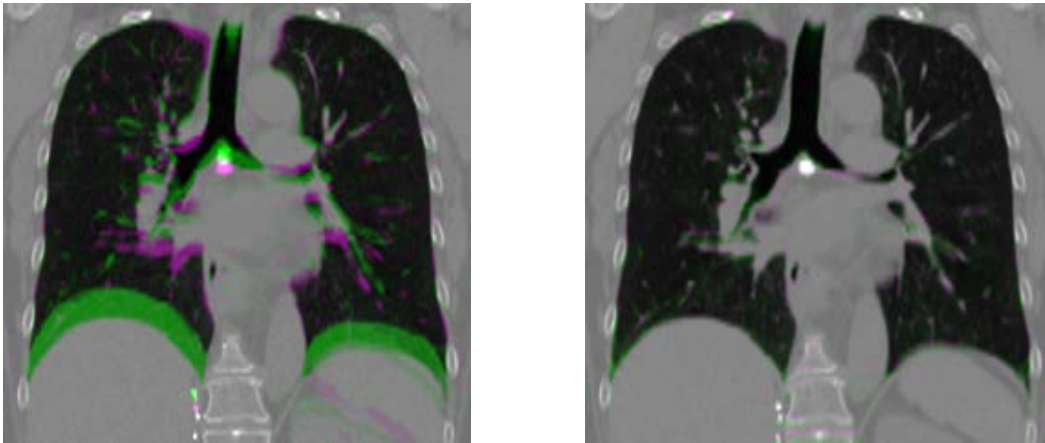
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chromatic aberration• Changing filters• Focus correction	predictable	affine	deformable
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unnoticed mechanical impacts• Deforming parchment			

- Correction by calibration possible
- Misalignments can be corrected with affine transformations
- Deformable non-parametric registration (displacement field): cover all classes of misalignments

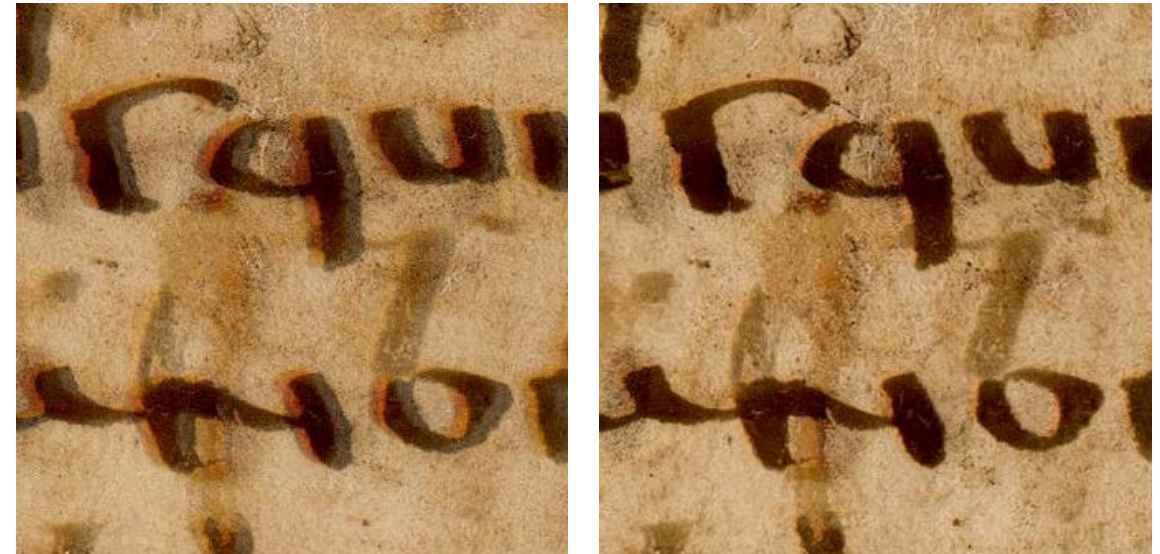
Excursion: Medical Image Registration

- **Highly active research area with similar problems**

- Different imaging modalities (CT, MRI,...)
- Arbitrary deformations of organs between shots



Registration of CT and MRI scan [1]

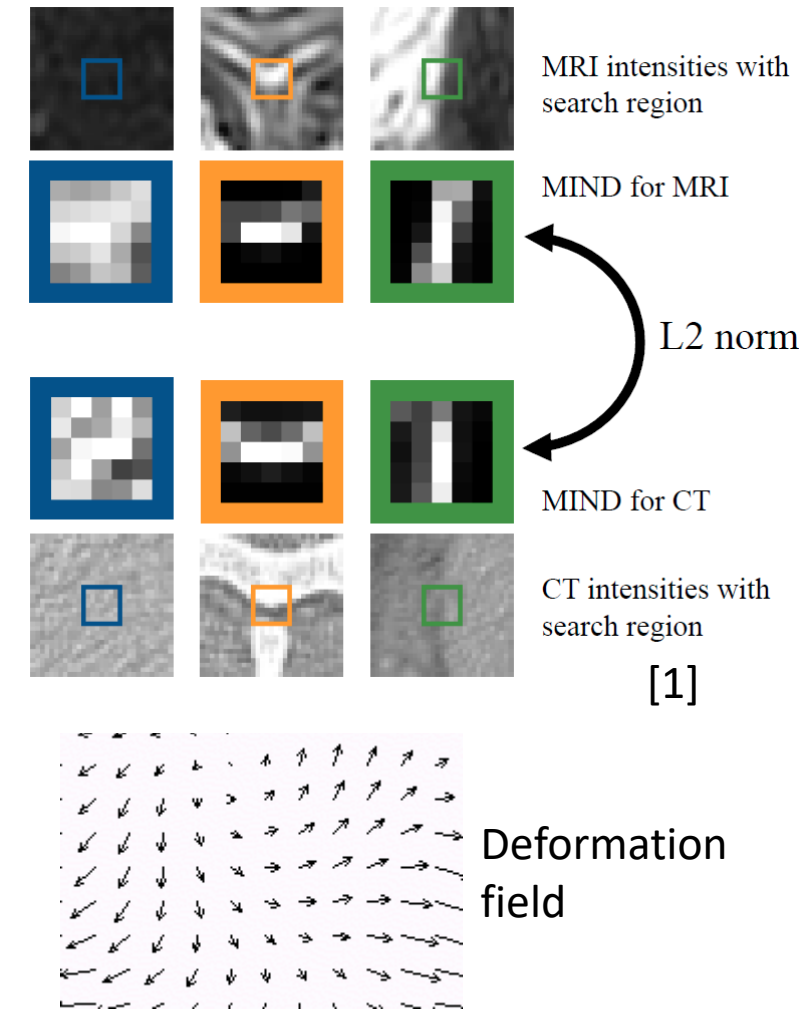


Registration of two manuscript images

[1] M. P. Heinrich, M. Jenkinson, M. Bhushan, T. Matin, F. V. Gleeson, S. M. Brady, and J. A. Schnabel, "Mind: Modality independent neighbourhood descriptor for multi-modal deformable registration," *Medical Image Analysis*, vol. 16, no. 7, pp. 1423–1435, 2012.

Deformable registration: outline

- **Densely compute local image descriptors**
 - E.g.: „MIND: Modality Independent Neighbourhood Descriptor for Multi-Modal Deformable Registration [1]”
 - Based on self-similarity
- **Define error metric**
 - E.g. L2-Norm
- **Optimize deformation field**
 - Minimize errors (e.g. Gauss-Newton optimization)
 - Regularization terms for plausible solution (e.g. diffusion)



[1] M. P. Heinrich, M. Jenkinson, M. Bhushan, T. Martin, F. V. Gleeson, S. M. Brady, and J. A. Schnabel, “Mind: Modality independent neighbourhood descriptor for multi-modal deformable registration,” *Medical Image Analysis*, vol. 16, no. 7, pp. 1423–1435, 2012.

Conclusion



- Treats all kinds of misalignments
- Don't need to care about source of disalignments → BLACKBOX
- Delivers pixel accuracy



- Time consuming



Thank you