## \%\#4npel VISIIN EXPERT IAY AUTGMATICDN ZOIE <br> Warsaw 2/03/2016

## VS Technology /Japan

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## Network ネットワーク

各国の市場に合わせた営業•販売•在庫•物流・サポートを迅速に対応するコンパクトな組織体系の構築を行っております。
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## 海外拠点 Overseas Network



# "What is the "best Lens"? 

## Myths of "Megapixel" resolution



## Resolution(Rordzielcrosst) and MTF

Resolution is determined by photographing a chart with lines of various widths, and seeing how far down the lens can still separate and reproduce the lines

## Spatial Frequency

Spatial frequcny is a measure of the fineness of a grid. It counts the „number of black-white pairs contained in 1 mm ".


## Resolution and MTF

Why a high resolution lens does not necessarily give good image quality?

Because, resolution expresses only the limit value of the lens, and does not tell any about the picture quality.

## Contrast

When the lines are widely separated, $100 \%$ faithful contrast is reproduced : white is white, and black is black.

* When the lines become so closely spaced, 0\% contrast is reproduced : black and white can not be distinguished. The image is a uniform gray.



## How to read the MTF curve



## Shortcoming of Resolution

Image Size
Spatial frequency corresponding to 4 MHz
16.5 lines/mm
$1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
24.0 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$
33.0 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$

* NTSC system limits the transmission bandwidth to 4 MHz
* Therefore, 75 lines/mm or 100 lines/mm does not make an important difference!
* What is more import is the reproducibility(=contrast) at 24 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$, for example on $2 / 3^{\text {c }}$


## Between Lens $(A)$ and Lens $(B)$, Which is better?

MTF


If we compare the Spatial frequcny, Lens (B) wins.

* The high skirt of MTF curve means that Lens(B) can resolve high spatial frequency


## But, look once again!

MTF


* The transmission band-width of a camera is limited.
(For a 2/3" camera, it is the contrast at 24 lines $/ \mathrm{mm}$ corresponding to 4 MHz )
* Lens (A) has the higher MTF at 24 lines/mm than Lens (B) Lens (A) is better than Lens (B)!
- challenging new stage -


## Table for Format / Number of pixels / spatial frequency

| CCTV Format (HxV) | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{MP} \\ \text { Line pair par mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.3 \mathrm{MP} \\ \text { Line pair par mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.5 \mathrm{MP} \\ \text { Line pair par mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{MP} \\ \text { Line pair par mm } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Line pair } \\ \text { Lar mm }}}{3 \mathrm{MP}}$ | 5 MP Line pair par mm | 10 MP <br> Line pair par mm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 183 | 196 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 120 | 137 | 147 | 170 | 208 | 269 | 380 |
| 1 1  | 90 | 103 | 110 | 127 | 156 | 200 | 285 |
| 2 1  | 66 |  |  | 93 | 114 | 147 | 207 |
|  | 45 |  |  | 64 | 78 | 100 | 143 |
|  | 25 |  |  | 35 | 43 | 56 | 79 |
|  | 18 |  |  | 26 | 31 | 40 | 57 |

## "What is the "best Lens"?

Remember the purpose

## Between Lens (A) and Lens (B), Which is better?

(A)


## Four World Map Projections

Gall Stereographic

Eckert IV



Plate Carree


Created by Fritz Kessler 09/14
Source: ESRI Data 2008

## Difference of projection

## / How to project a sphere onto plane

Orthogonal projection


Equidistance projection


Stereographic projection


Equisolid angle projection


## Stereographic Projection

$\square$ Used to map spherical panoramas - it preserves angles
$\square$ Areas close to the edge retain their shape, and straight lines are less curved


## Equidistance projection

- Used to map the airline distances from the center point - distance is proportional to angle
$\square$ Distances are correct between points along straight lines through the center only. Distortion of areas and shapes increases dramatically to the edge


Notice the shape of the BigBird, A4 paper, and Numbers. One keeps the original

Notice the length and the height difference. One keeps the original length, while another doesn't. angle, while another doesn't.

Lens (A) and Lens (B) are both good Lens. You need to decide how and what you want to see!

## Conclusion :-

## When you choose the lens

1. Mind Contrast vs Resolution
2. Remember Purposes


For further infor, visit https://www.vst.co.jp

## Thank you

