PRESS RELEASE

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Immediate release

Tokyo Institute of Technology research: New imaging system for simultaneous acquisition of color and near-infrared images

Masatoshi Okutomi and researchers at Tokyo Institute of Technology and Olympus R&D have developed a new imaging system for simultaneous acquisition of color (RGB) and near-infrared (NIR) images using only a single image sensor.

Background

Commercially available compact and low-cost color digital cameras acquire single-sensor color images with a color filter array (CFA)— an array of R, G, and B filters and overlaid on the image sensor (Fig. 1). Therefore, the data acquired by CFA based image sensors are mosaic. A set of image processing algorithms such as an interpolation process of the mosaic data called demosaicking, and color correction is performed to acquire a full-color image. In this way, current color cameras realize low-cost and easy-to-use color image acquisition.

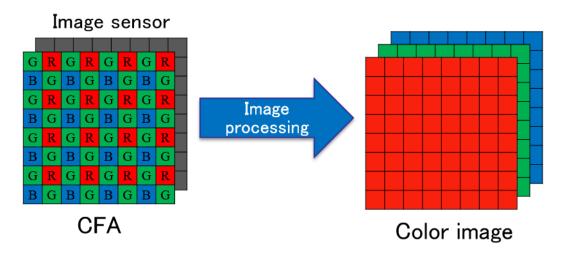
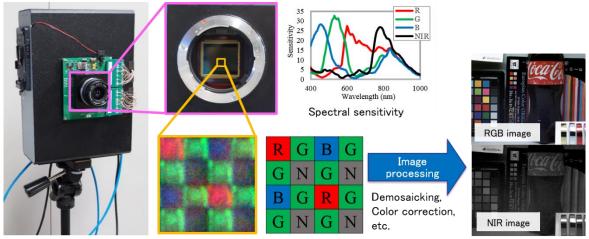


Figure 1 Color image acquisition using a single image sensor with a CFA.

System developed in this research

In recent years, many applications using a pair of color (RGB) and near-infrared (NIR) images have been proposed by computer vision and image processing communities. With this background, the group of Masatoshi Okutomi at Tokyo Institute of Technology

and researchers at Olympus R&D have developed a prototype of a new imaging system for the simultaneous acquisition of RGB and NIR images using a single image sensor. Figure 2 is an overview of a prototype of this system consisting of a novel CFA that contains both RGB and NIR filters. The arrangement of the new CFA is shown in the Fig. 2, where "N" represents the NIR filter. The researchers have also developed an image processing system that can execute sets of image processing algorithms, such as demosaicking and color correction, in real time. The new system can acquire and display high-quality RGB and NIR images simultaneously at 60 frames per second (fps). Since the new system can provide users with a practical solution for simultaneous acquiring both the RGB and the NIR images, it is expected to open up a new range of applications in many fields such as remote sensing, security, robotics, agriculture, and medical imaging, where the NIR information is useful.



Developed system

Developed image sensor

Figure 2 Overview of the developed prototype system.

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References

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Conference:	IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition
	(CVPR2016) (Demonstration, June 2016)
Title of paper:	"A Real-Time RGB-NIR Imaging System Using a Single Image Sensor"

2. Authors: Hayato Teranaka, Yusuke Monno, Masayuki Tanaka and Masatoshi Okutomi

Conference: IS&T International Symposium on Electronic Imaging (EI2016), February, 2016.

Title: "Single-Sensor RGB and NIR Image Acquisition: Toward Optimal Performance by Taking Account of CFA Pattern, Demosaicking, and Color Correction"

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