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# *Game Changing Technologies*

## **Computational Imaging Systems**

**Timothy M. Persons, Ph.D.**  
**Technical Director and Chief Scientist**  
**Disruptive Technology Office**  
**Office of the Director of National Intelligence**

**April 4, 2007**

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# *How the Disruptive Technology Office is Working to Subvert Pre-21<sup>st</sup> Century Intelligence Business Paradigms*

## **Case Study: Computational Imaging Systems**

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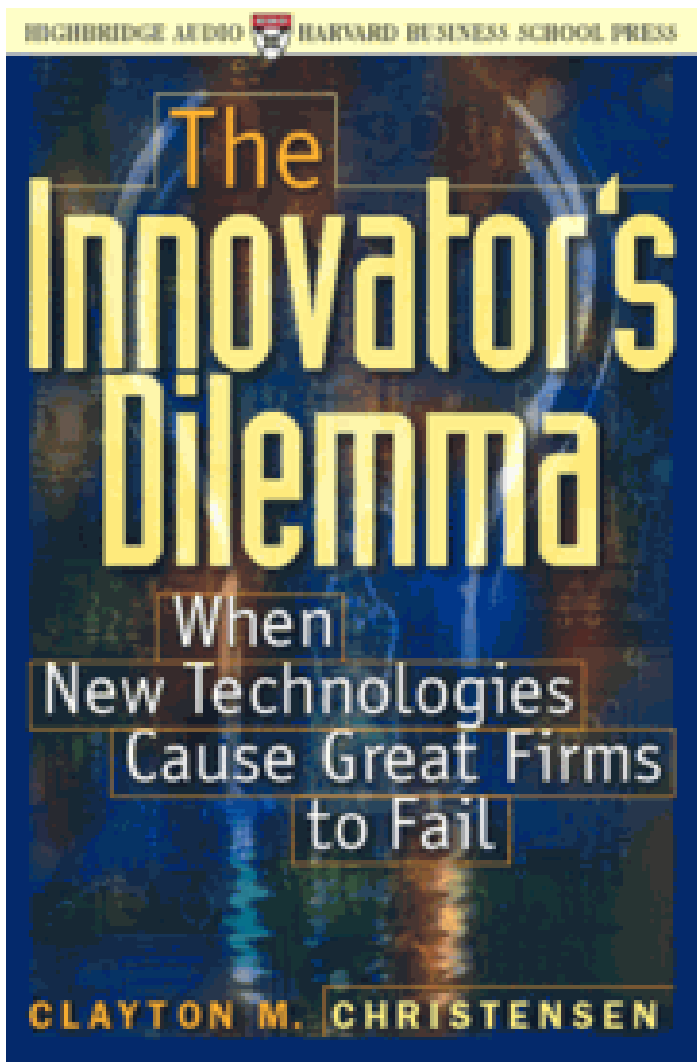


# The Nation's Intelligence Community

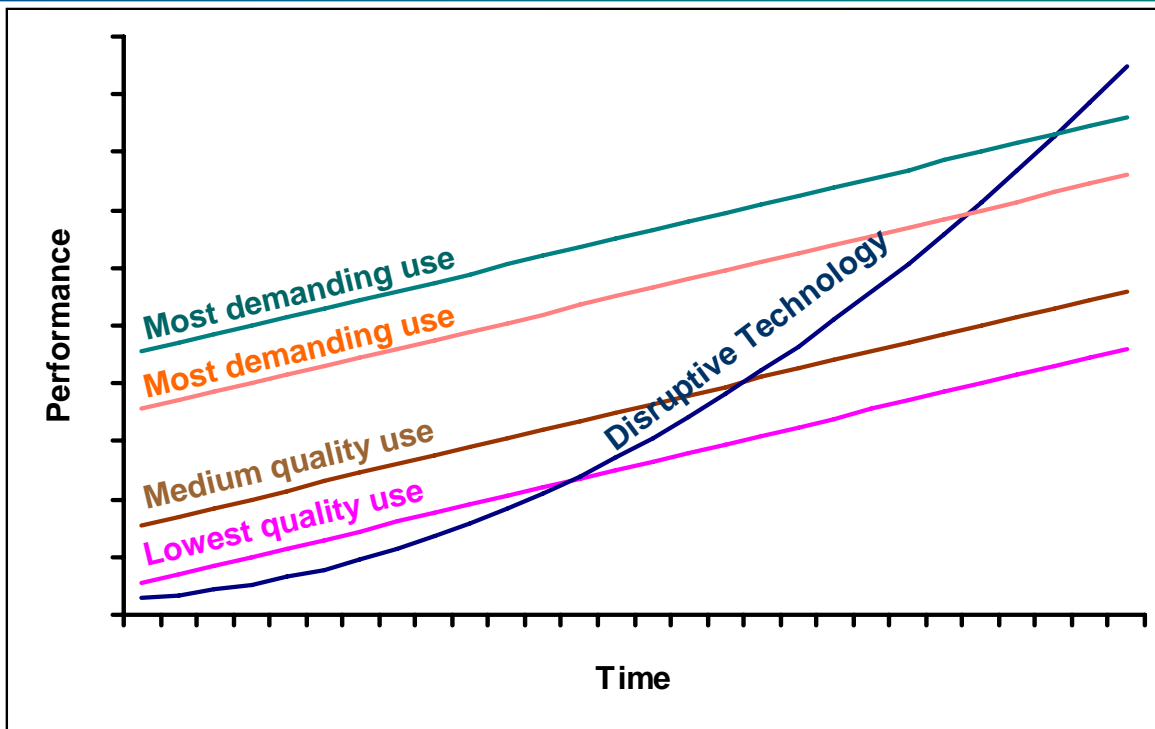




## The Innovator's Dilemma



Christensen, Clayton M. *The Innovator's Dilemma*, Harper Business, 1997, 286 pages



### Established Technology

Silver halide photo film

Wireline telephony

Manned fighter & bomber aircraft

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### Disruptive Technology

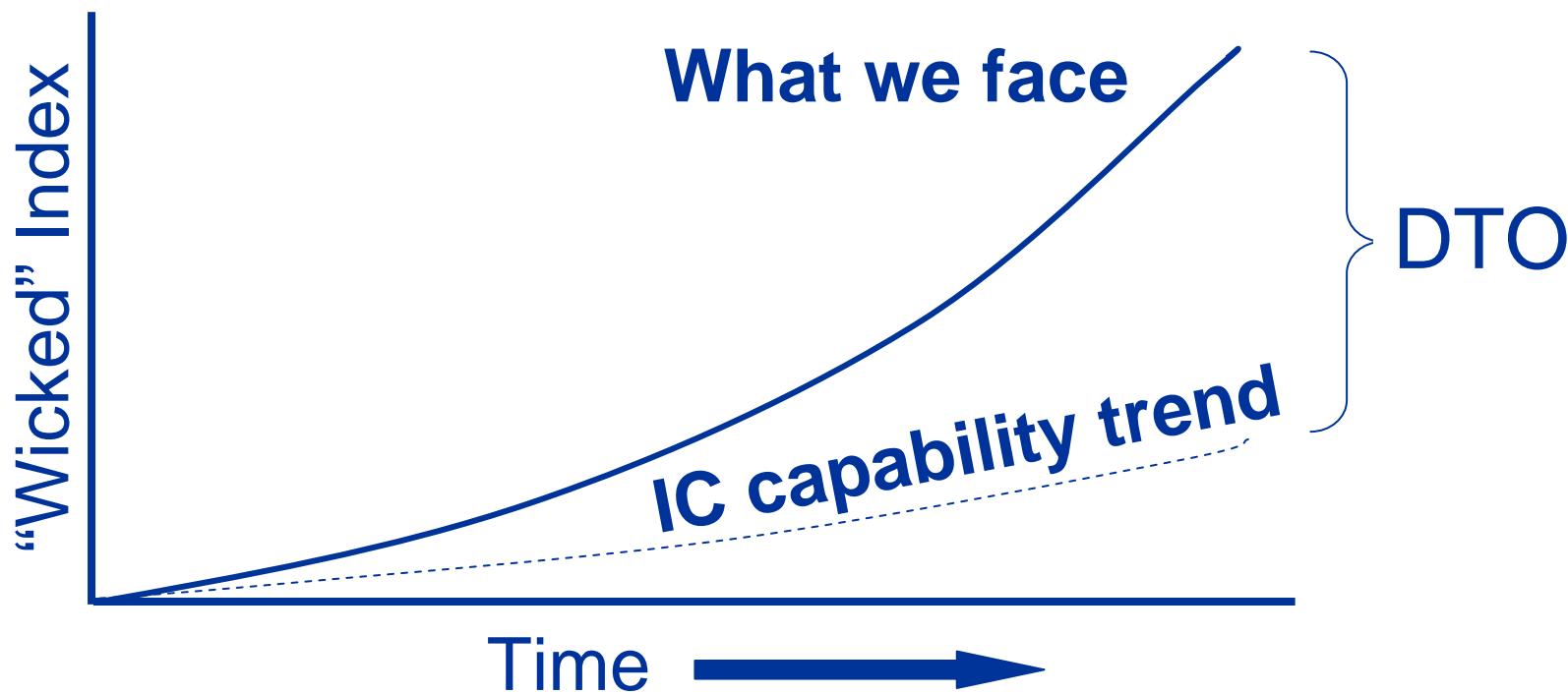
Digital photography

Mobile telephony

Unmanned aircraft



# DTO Addresses “Wicked” Problems

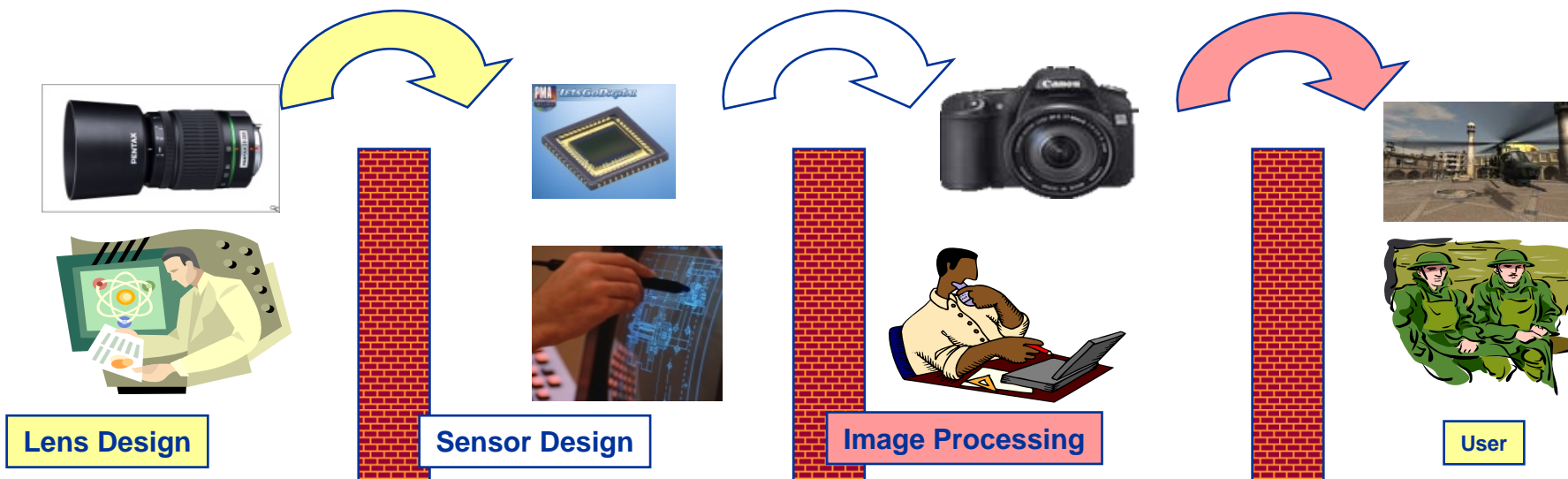




# Conventional Approach to Designing Imaging Sensors

## n Current imaging sensor design strategy:

- Separately designed and optimized subsystems/components bolted together
- Fixed allocation of resources at design time
- Feed-forward information flow only



## Case Study for a Hypothetical Sensor:

**Data generated =  $1024 \times 1024$  (spatial)  $\times$  200 (spectral)  $\times$  8 bits = 200 MB / frame**

**Information extracted from a typical tactical scene = 100 objects of interest  $\times$  4 B/object = 400 B**

**(Information / Data) =  $10^{-6}$  ...VERY POOR EFFICIENCY**



# Current High Performance Imaging Sensors



Predator Camera

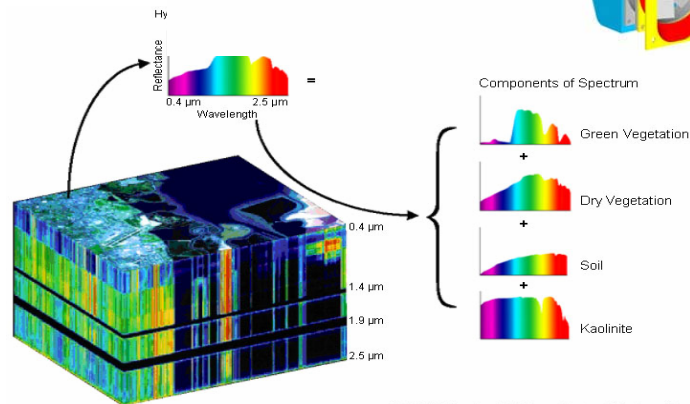
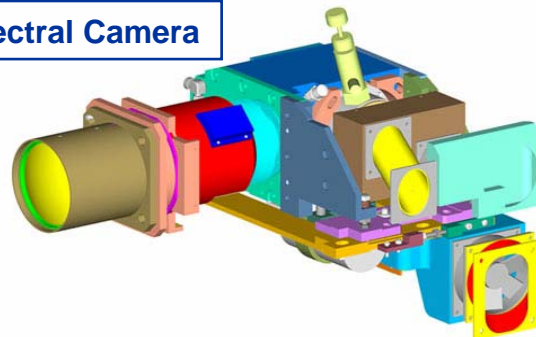


Predator Ladar



39 Megapixel Hasselblad

Hyperspectral Camera



(NEMO Project Office, United States Navy)

## Technology Scaling Driven by "Moore's Law"

- 3D, hyperspectral, polarimetric, Doppler Ladar....
- More detector pixels, more spectral bands, higher frame rates....
- Governing philosophy: **"More data is better data"**



## *Definition of Computational Imaging Systems*

- ❑ Sensing systems that exhibit jointly optimized optics, transduction, algorithmic, form factor, power, and information factors which together are tunable and exhibit semi to fully autonomous, purposeful<sup>1</sup> sensing.
- ❑ Such systems have experimentally exhibited the following features:
  - ❑ Digital super-resolution
  - ❑ Depth of field extension
  - ❑ Logarithmic dynamic range adjustment
  - ❑ Multispectral
  - ❑ Low aspect ratio (slim form factors)
  - ❑ Polarimetric
  - ❑ Wide FOV

<sup>1</sup>*Purposeful sensing*: application-specific sampling with optimal allocation between space, intensity, spectrum...





# Oldest Computational Imaging Sensor: Michelson Stellar Interferometer

A. A. Michelson, "Visibility of Interference-Fringes in the Focus of a Telescope,"  
Phil. Mag. 31, 256-259 (March 1891).

*Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, 217

VISIBILITY OF INTERFERENCE-FRINGS IN THE  
FOCUS OF A TELESCOPE.\*

BY ALBERT A. MICHELSON.

When the angle subtended by an object viewed through a telescope is less than that subtended by a light-wave at a distance equal to the diameter of the objective, the form of the object can no longer be inferred from that of the image. Thus, if the object be a disk, a triangle, a point, or a double star, the appearance in the telescope is nearly the same.

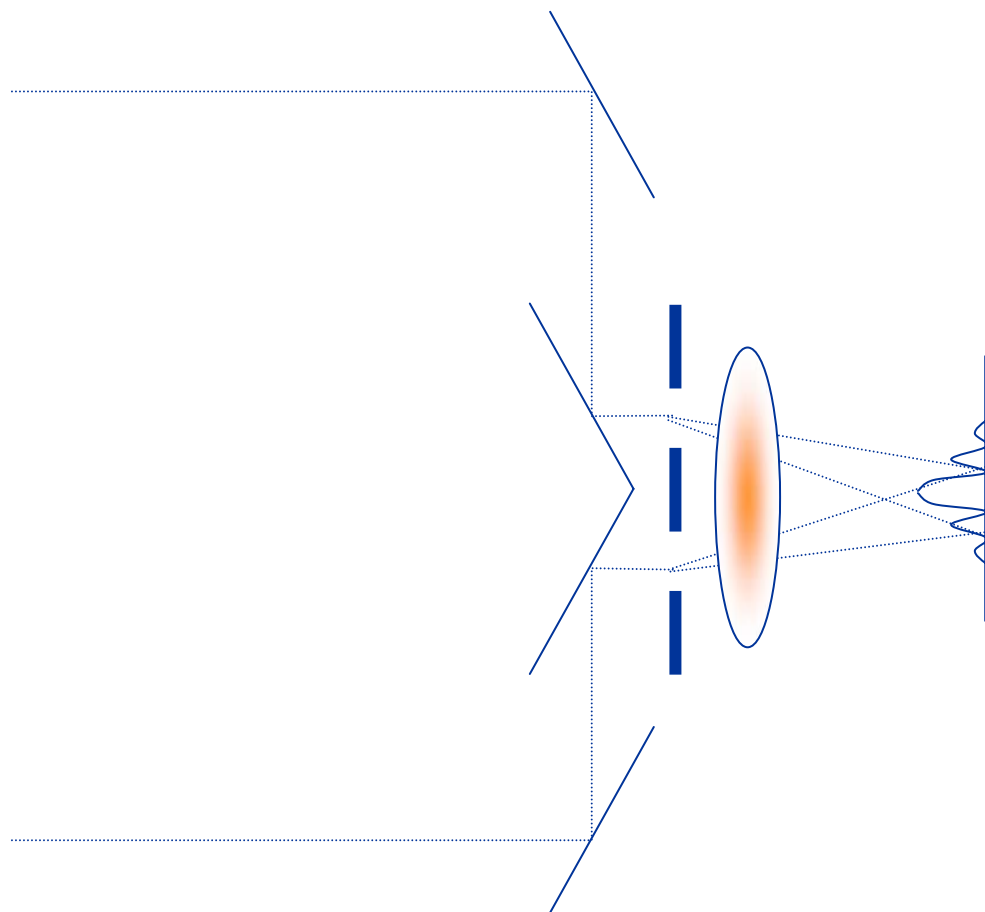
If, however, the objective is limited by a rectangular slit, or, better, by two such, equal and parallel, then, as has been shown in a former paper,† the visibility of the interference-fringes is, in general, a periodic function of the ratio of  $\alpha$ , the angular magnitude of the source in the direction perpendicular to the length of the slits, and  $\alpha_0$ , the "limit of resolution." The period of this function, and thence  $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_0}$ , may be found with great accuracy; so that by annulling the greater portion of the objective the accuracy of measurement of the angular magnitude of a small or distant source may be increased from ten to fifty times. As ordinarily understood, this increase of "accuracy" would be at the cost of "definition" (which, in this sense, is practically zero); but if by "definition" we mean, not the closeness of the resemblance of the image to the object, but the accuracy with which the form may be inferred, then definition and accuracy are increased in about the same proportion.

In almost every case likely to arise in practice, the form of the source is a circular disk; and if the illumination over its surface were uniform, the only problem to be solved would be the measurement of its diameter. But in many cases the distribution is anything but uniform. If the curve representing the distribution along the radius be  $i = \psi(r)$ , then the element of intensity of a strip  $y, dx$  will be

$$\int_{-y}^{+y} \psi(r) dy = \phi(x),$$

\* Reprinted, by request, from the *Philosophical Magazine*.

† "On the Application of Interference Methods to Astronomical Measurements" (Phil. Mag., July, 1890).





# Automotive Analogy for Imaging Sensors



Horse-drawn Carriage



Horse-less Carriage



Film Cameras



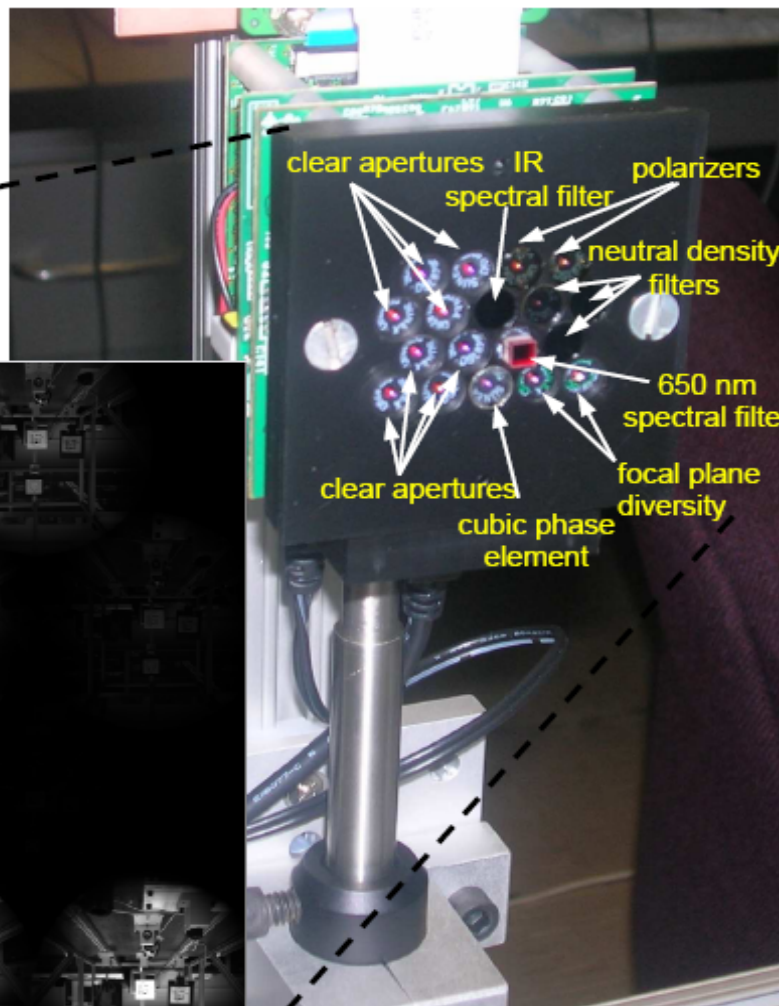
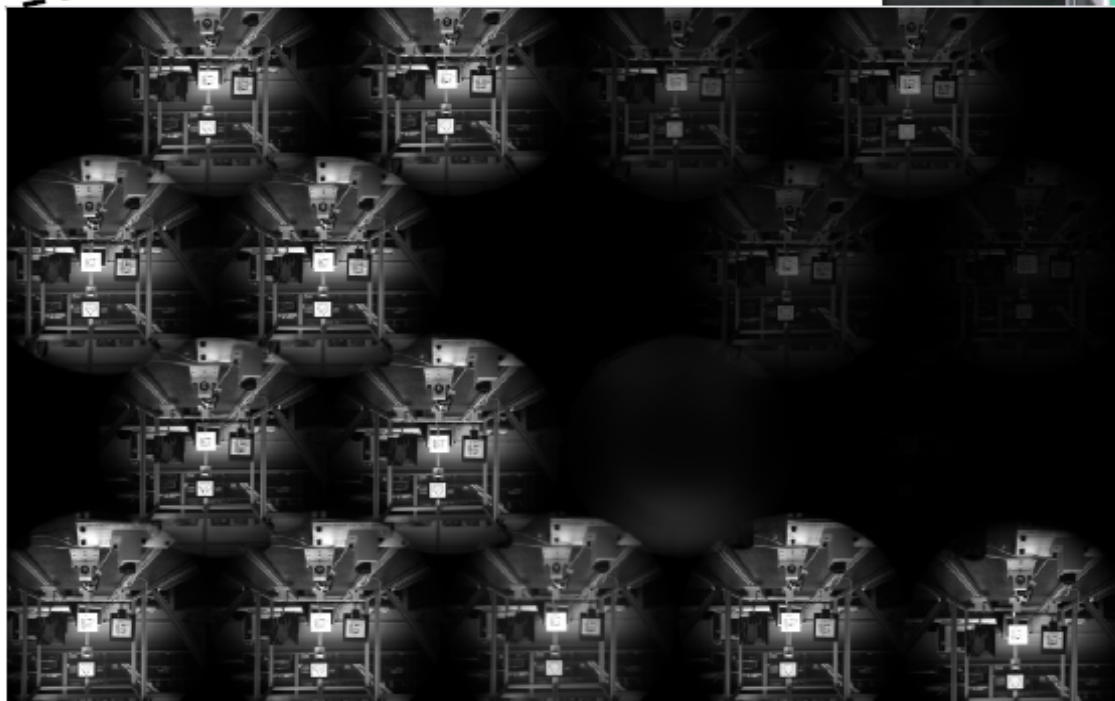
Film-less Cameras

Specialization?  
Autonomy?



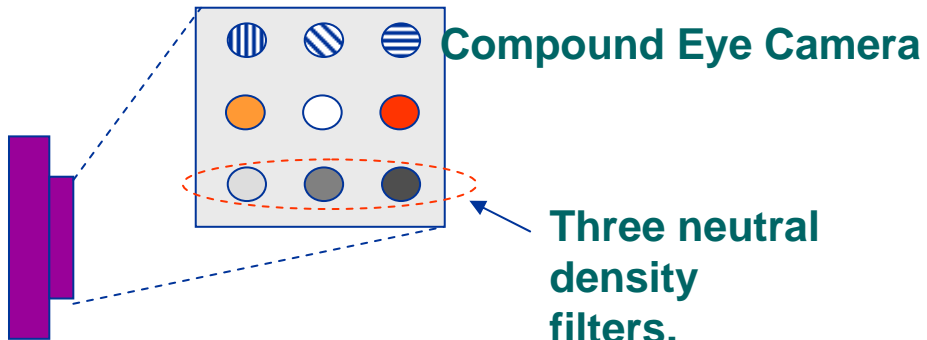
# Multi-Aperture, Multi-Diversity Compact Imager: PERIODIC Seedling

Full 10.8 MPixel Image

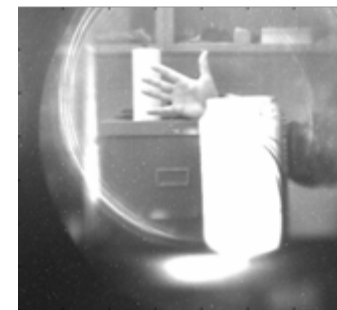
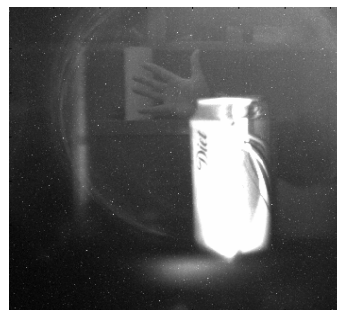
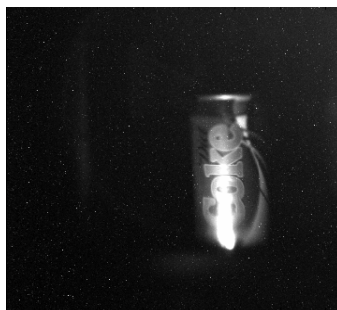
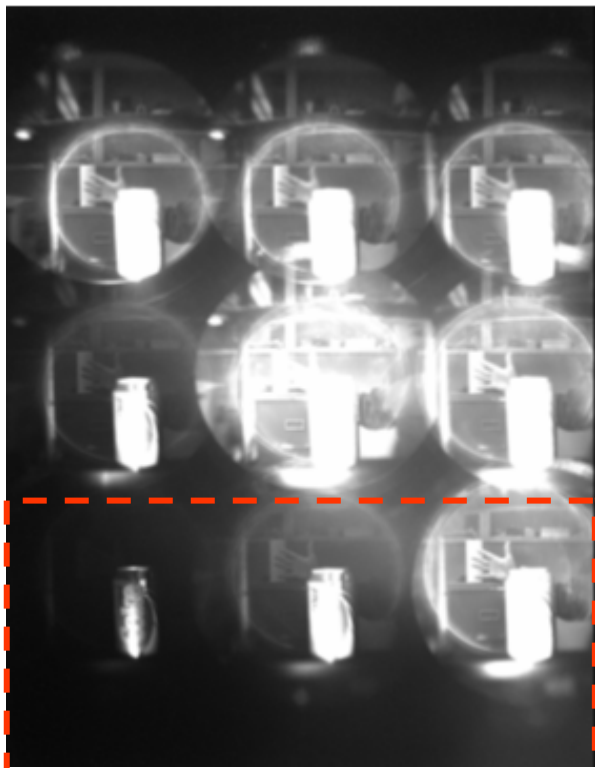




# PERIODIC Demonstration



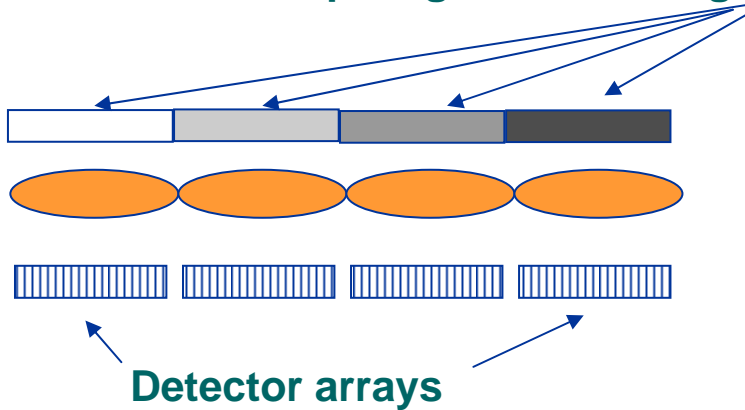
Combining subimages using three different neutral density filters can be used to improve dynamic range





# Imaging of High Dynamic Range Scenes – Conventional vs. *PERIODIC*

Simple light attenuating filters



- Place different neutral density filters in different 'subimagers.'
- Capture image
- Perform image computation



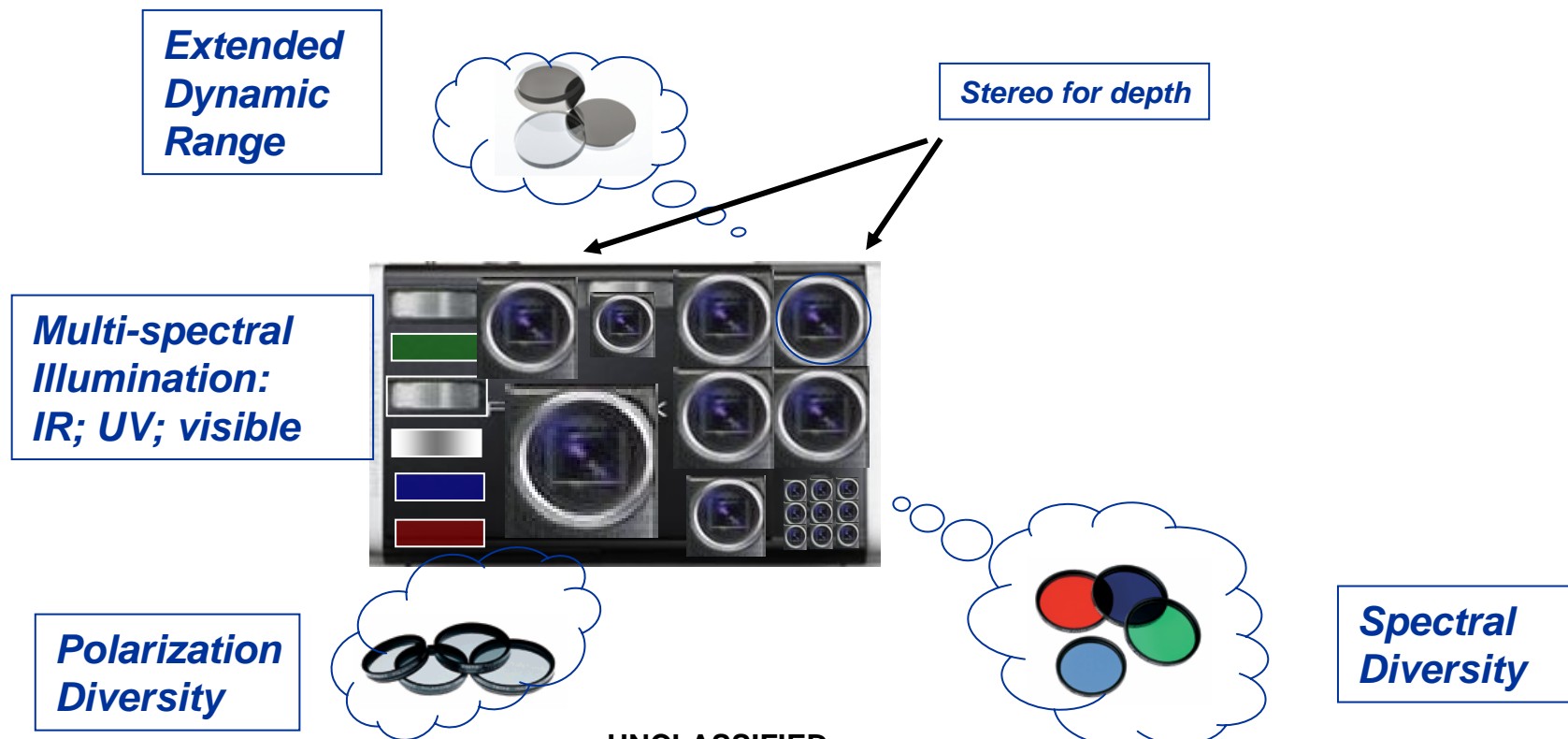
Short exposure time needed to see details in bright regions  
Moderate exposure time needed to see details in shadow mid-range regions  
Some portions of scene underexposed  
Rest of scene overexposed  
Rest of scene underexposed



# Next Generation System CONOPS

## The “Swiss Army” Imaging System

- Multi-aperture architecture with **dynamic** diversity elements
- Multi-spectral, broad-band sensing (visible-LWIR)
- Multi-band illumination for chem-bio sensing
- Optimized Integration with post-processing and display
- Ultra-thin aspect ratio





**Computational Imaging Systems =**

**Nanophotonics + Megapixels + Gigaflops + Form Factor + Power**

*Jointly designed and optimized*

**Mission Goal:**

**Purposeful, Semi to Fully Autonomous Sensing**



*Thank you*







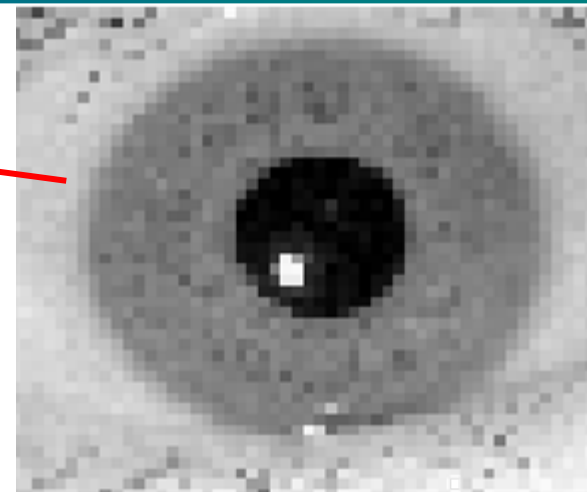
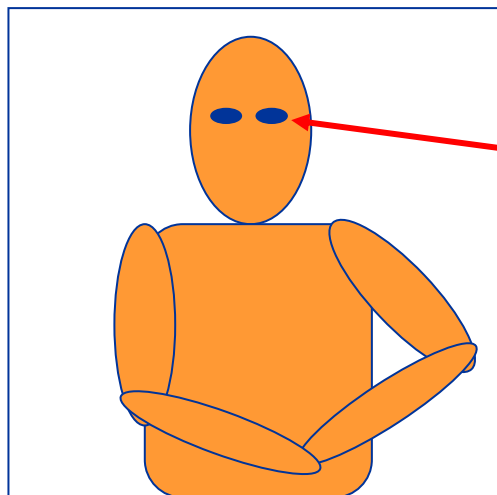
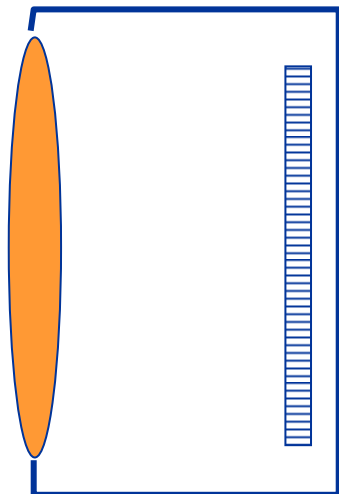
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# BACKUP

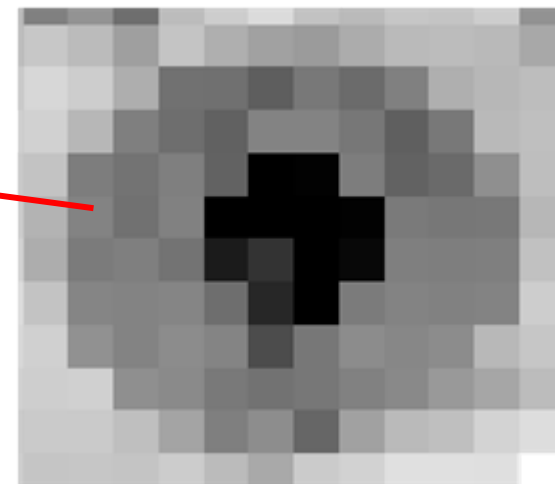
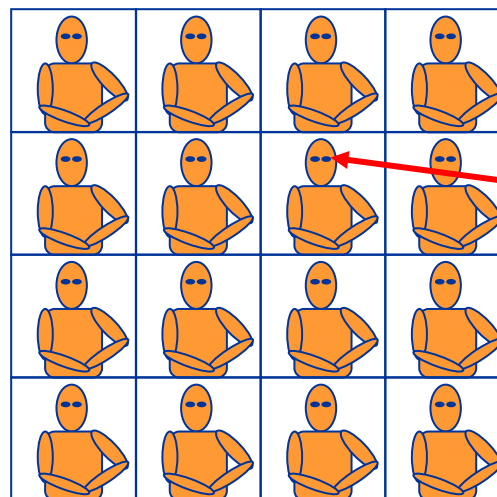
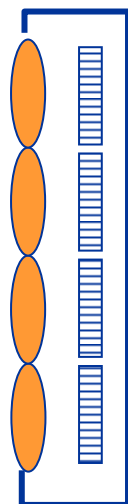


# Form Factor Reduction

Standard system



PERIODIC system



If the images are acquired such that they are shifted with respect to each other by subpixel amounts, the full resolution image can be restored subject to noise and other uncertainties.



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Dynamic Range Diversity

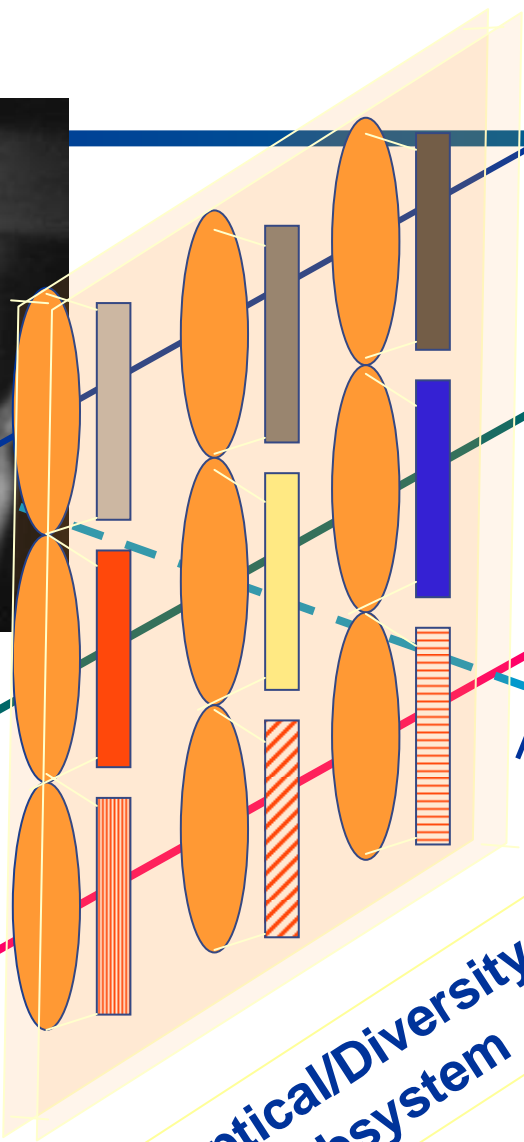
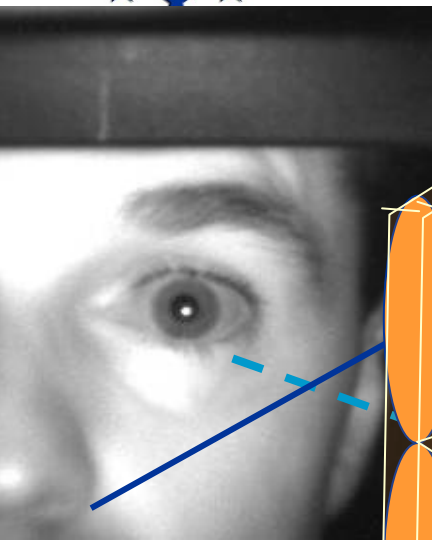
Example of a 3 x 3 Array

Wavelength Diversity

Polarization Diversity

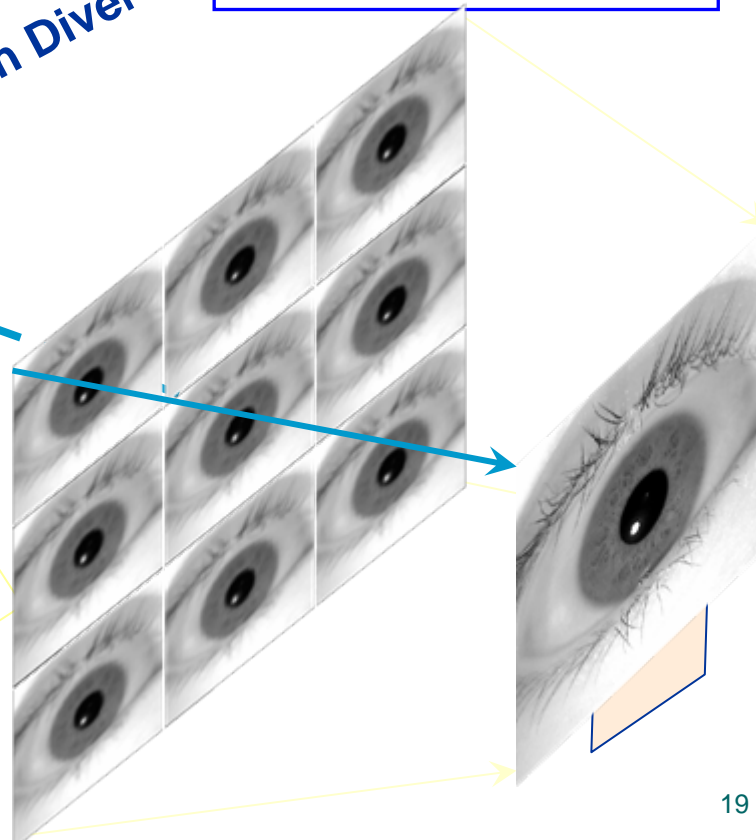
Imaging Axis

3 x 3 LOW-DEF images post-processed into one or more HIGH-DEF image



Optical/Diversity Subsystem

Sensor Array



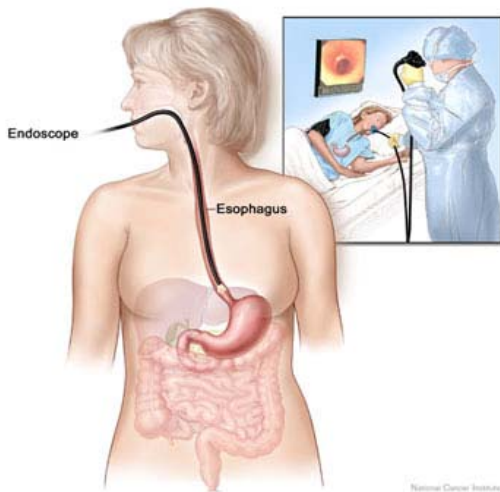
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# Digital Cameras...all shapes and forms! But they all operate the same way



Note: The image will be a mirror image.



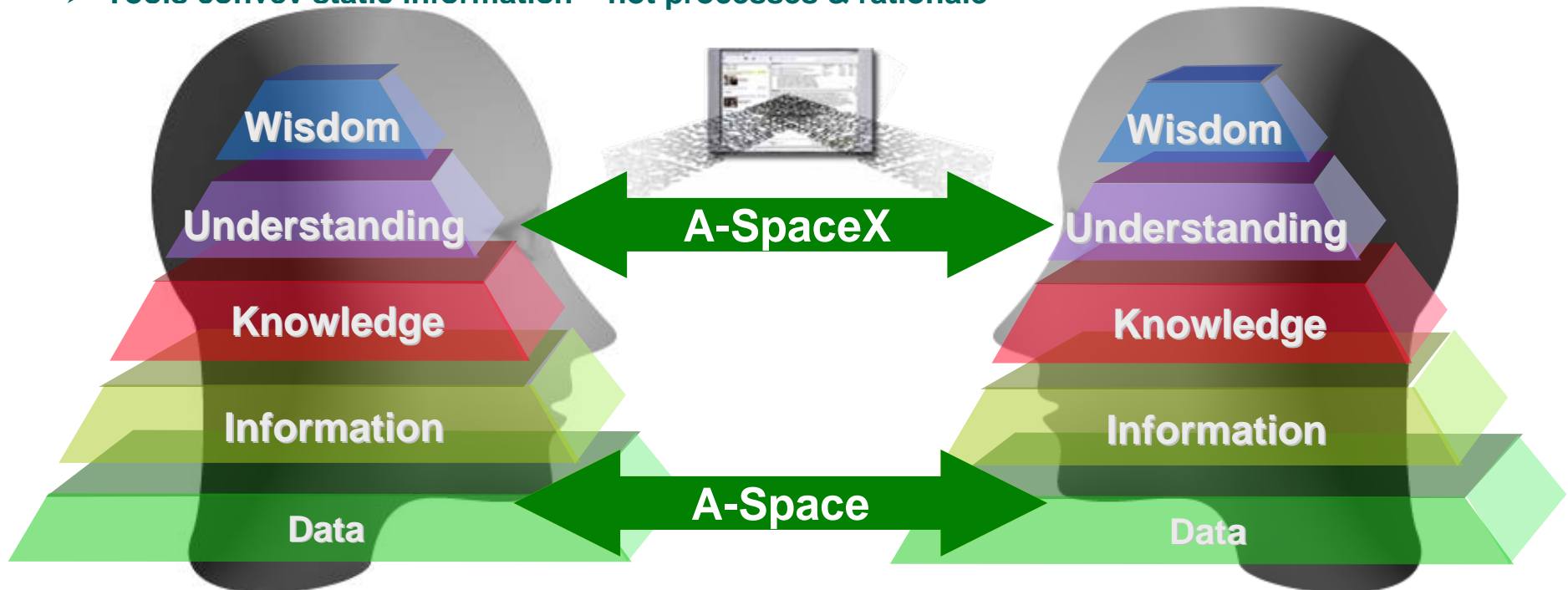


# *MMP Collaborative, Multi-INT Systems*

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## Operational Problems

- ❑ Too much data – not enough information!
  - Multiple, poorly defined threats make it make it hard to know what is salient.
- ❑ Conventional visualizations do not readily support analytic processes
  - Decision making highly branched & iterative characteristic of analytic processes
  - Hypotheses abandoned today may be salient tomorrow
  - Context is key to framing and understanding the problem –
- ❑ Sharing is hard – Understanding is collective!
  - Sharing uncertainty is at odds with IC culture
  - Tools convey static information – not processes & rationale





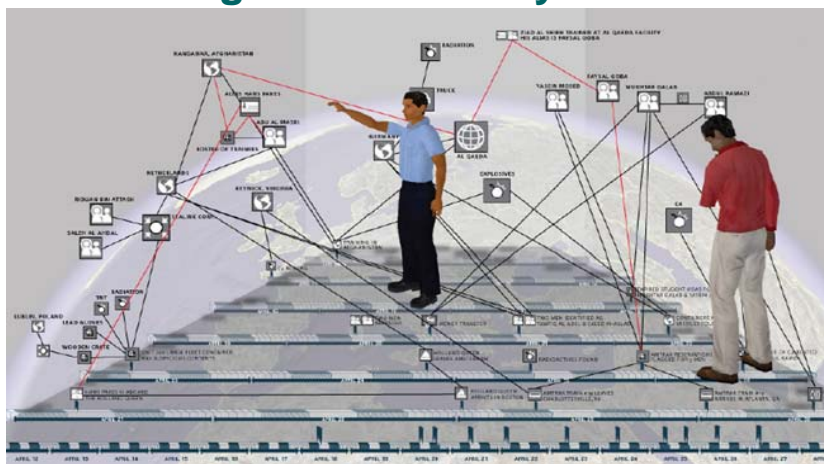
## Opportunities

### ❑ Web-enabled Technologies

- Modern & next generation browsers support advanced visualizations
- Web technologies consistent with Services Oriented Architecture (SOA)
- Multiple Visualizations readily derived from shared data sources

### ❑ MMRPG technology viable

- Readily available
- Next-generation analysts are comfortable



### ❑ Models maturing

- Models as games,
- Models as processes
- Products inter-operable

### ❑ Agent Technologies & Automation

- ❑ IC is making major commitments to upgrade infrastructure. (A-Space)

***A-SpaceX has a unique opportunity to impact the future of the IC!***



## *Example Environment*





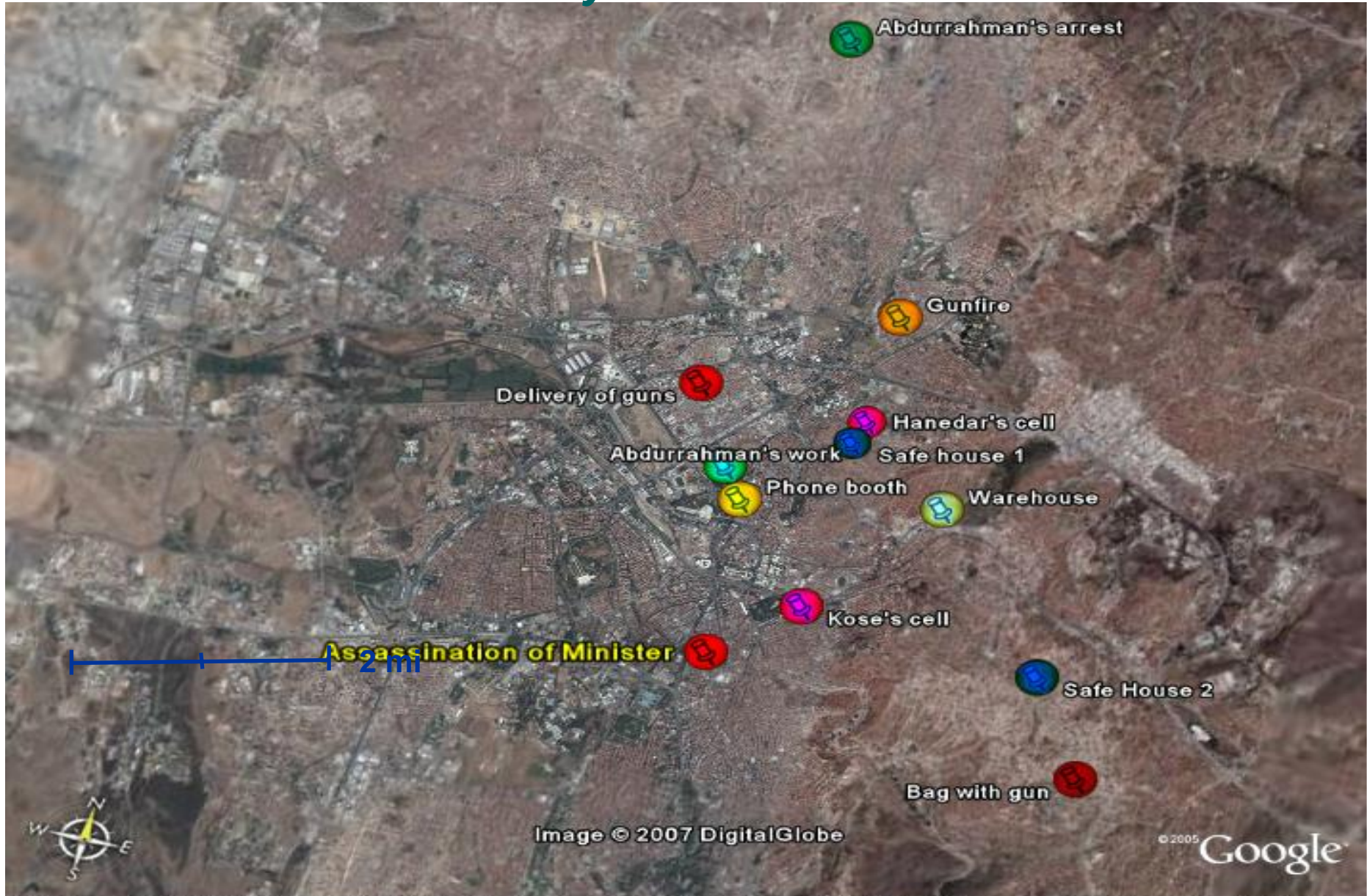


# *Geospatial Profiling for Counter-Terrorism*

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# Geospatial Profiling for Counter-Terrorism

## Case Study: Assassination of Turkish Minister





# *Proactive Intelligence Analysis*

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# Why Proactive Intelligence (PAINT)?



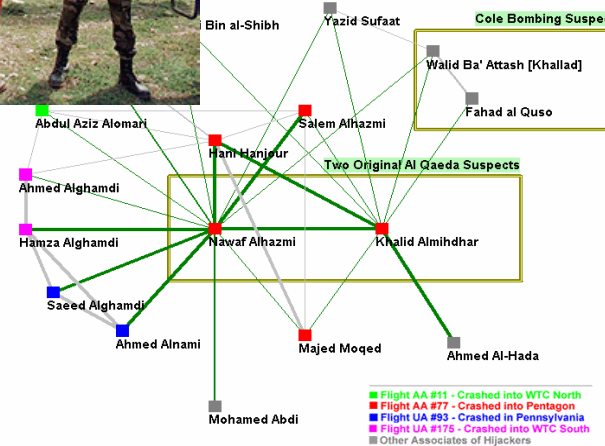
Cyber attack

Weeks to recover



Bioterrorism

Pandemic in days



Terrorism Attack

Disruptive Change



## *Proactive is Essential*

### **Smallpox attack exercise without proactive warning or plans has dire consequences**

- **Rotterdam port, world's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest, closes**
- **Polish citizens stream to Germany for scarce vaccine**
- **Debate on closing borders, quarantining cities, and limiting the movement of people**
- **World Health Organization lacks authority**





## PAINT's Approach

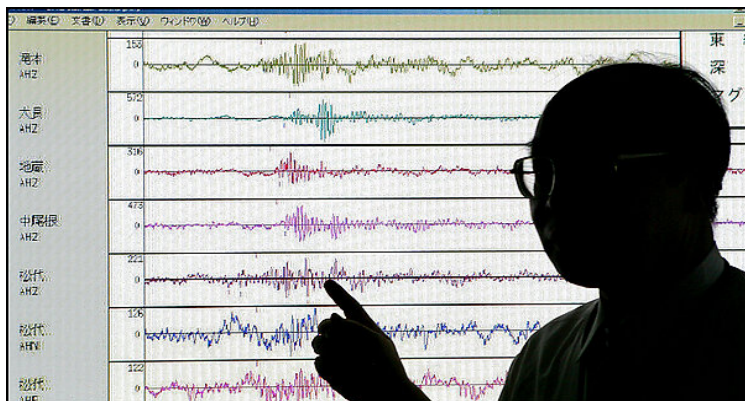
### Project Forward



Doomsday Clock moves closer to midnight by two minutes due to nuclear weapons programs in Iran and North Korea.

-February 25, 2007, Board of Directors of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*

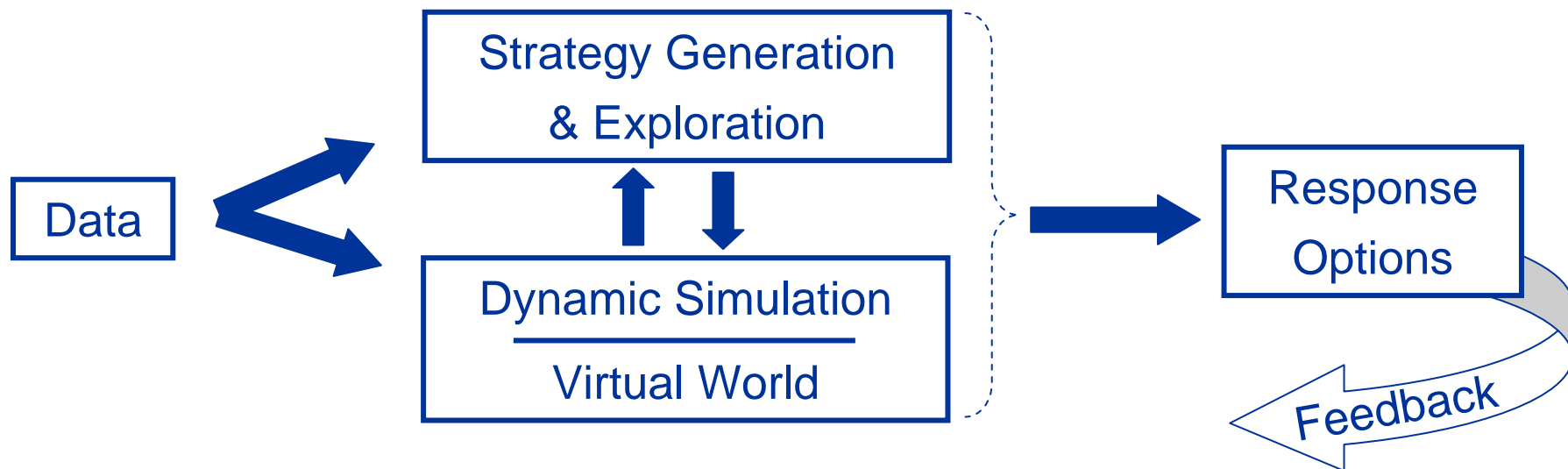
- Explore strategies & identify response points



- Monitor test areas
- Disrupt supply chain
- UN trade ban re uranium enrichment
- UN diplomatic & economic incentives
- US financial sanctions



## What's New in PAINT's Approach?



### Near-term

**Timely:** Rapid ID of causal relationships in diverse data sets

### Mid-term

**Adaptive:** Construct models to handle sparse & ambiguous data

**Semi-autonomous:** cultural, environmental & threat models formulated with “light touch”

**Integrated:** Strategy tests with dynamic simulations & virtual worlds

### Goal

***Project future threat developments and identify response options***