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FIGURE 1.1 A digital picture produced in 1921 from a coded tape by a telegraph printer with special type faces. (McFarlane.[†])

- Initial app: newspaper industry
- Pictures sent by submarine cable between London and New York
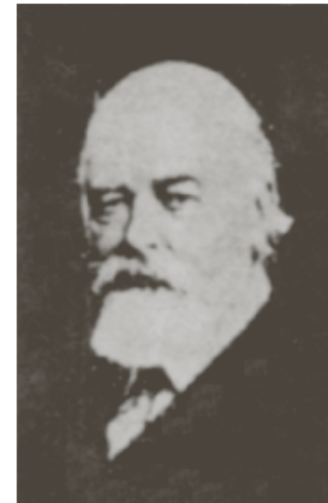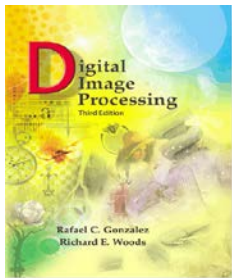- Printing equipment coded picture for cable transmission

FIGURE 1.2 A digital picture made in 1922 from a tape punched after the signals had crossed the Atlantic twice. (McFarlane.)

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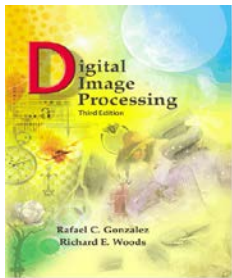**FIGURE 1.3**
Unretouched cable picture of Generals Pershing and Foch, transmitted in 1929 from London to New York by 15-tone equipment. (McFarlane.)
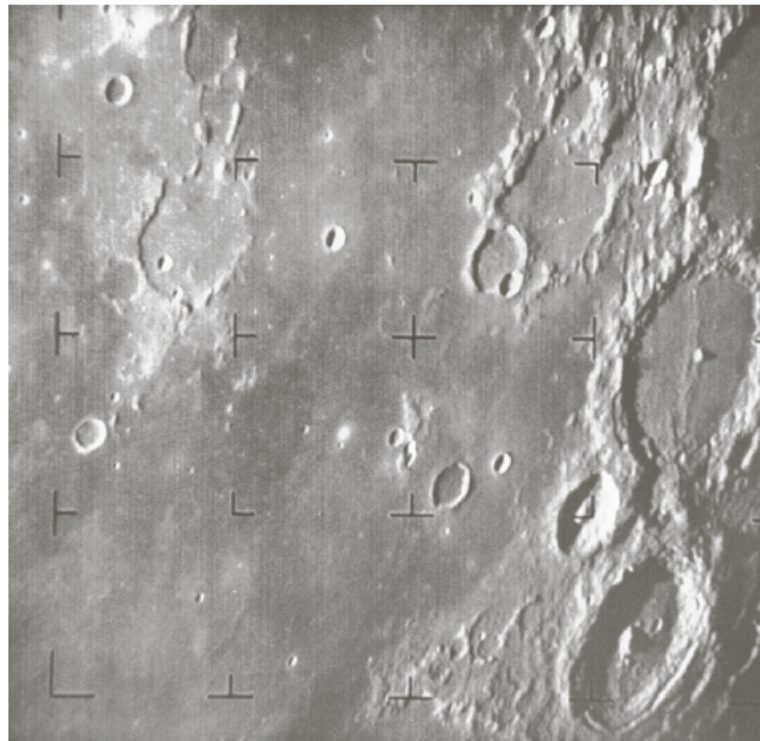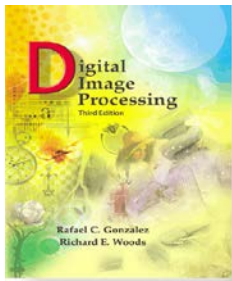
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FIGURE 1.4 The first picture of the moon by a U.S. spacecraft. *Ranger* 7 took this image on July 31, 1964 at 9 : 09 A.M. EDT, about 17 minutes before impacting the lunar surface. (Courtesy of NASA.)

First image of the moon taken by a US Spacecraft

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Energy of one photon (electron volts)

$10^6 \quad 10^5 \quad 10^4 \quad 10^3 \quad 10^2 \quad 10^1 \quad 10^0 \quad 10^{-1} \quad 10^{-2} \quad 10^{-3} \quad 10^{-4} \quad 10^{-5} \quad 10^{-6} \quad 10^{-7} \quad 10^{-8} \quad 10^{-9}$

Gamma rays   X-rays   Ultraviolet   Visible   Infrared   Microwaves   Radio waves
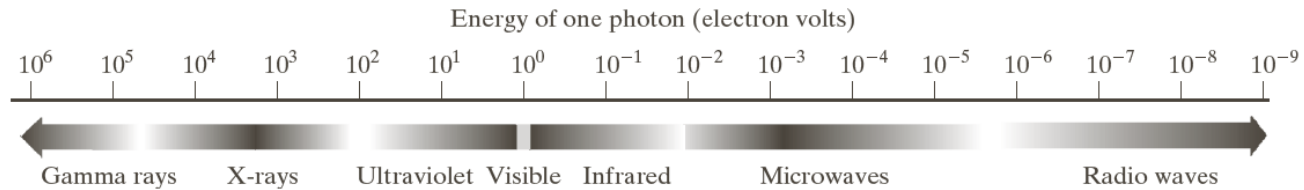
FIGURE 1.5 The electromagnetic spectrum arranged according to energy per photon.

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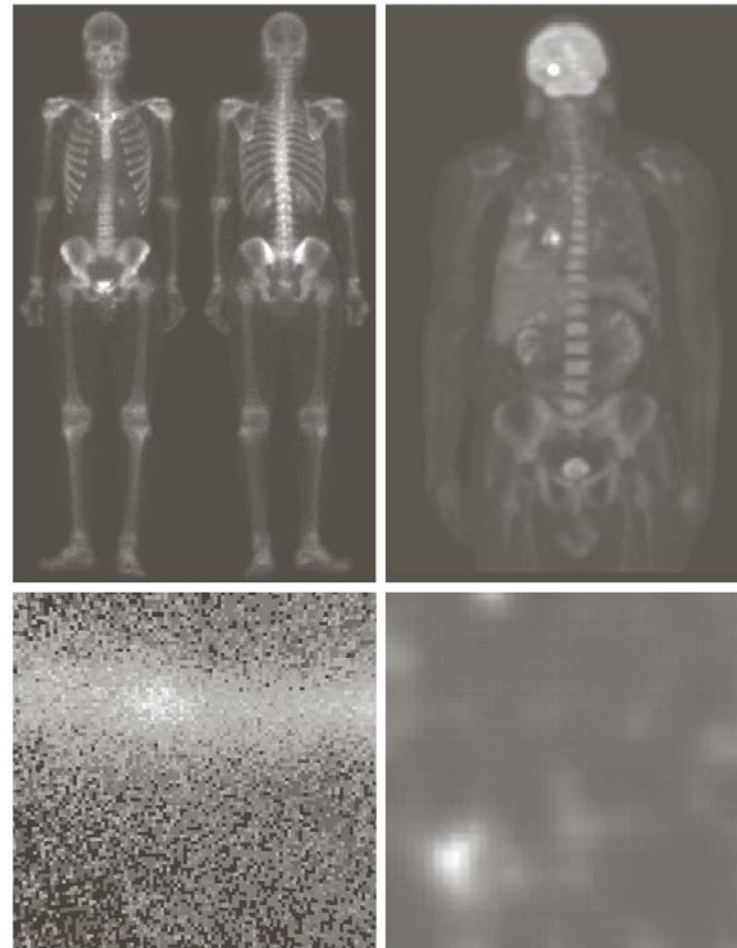
a b
c d
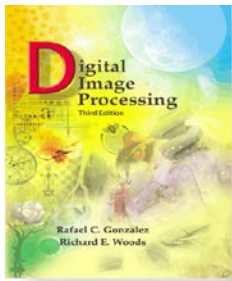
FIGURE 1.6
Examples of gamma-ray imaging. (a) Bone scan. (b) PET image. (c) Cygnus Loop. (d) Gamma radiation (bright spot) from a reactor valve. (Images courtesy of (a) G.E. Medical Systems, (b) Dr. Michael E. Casey, CTI PET Systems, (c) NASA, (d) Professors Zhong He and David K. Wehe, University of Michigan.)

(a)Gamma ray: locate sites of bone pathalogy
(b)PET: patient is given a radioactive isotope that emits
    positrons sa it decay; when positron meets an electron both
    are annihilated and two gamma rays are given off; two tumors
    one in brain one in lung
(c) Star in constellation of Cygnus exploded 15000 years ago;
    generated a superheated stationary gas cloud: natural radiation
    of the object;

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(b) Catheter is inserted into an artery or vein in the groin; when
Catheter reaches the site, an X ray contrast medium is injected
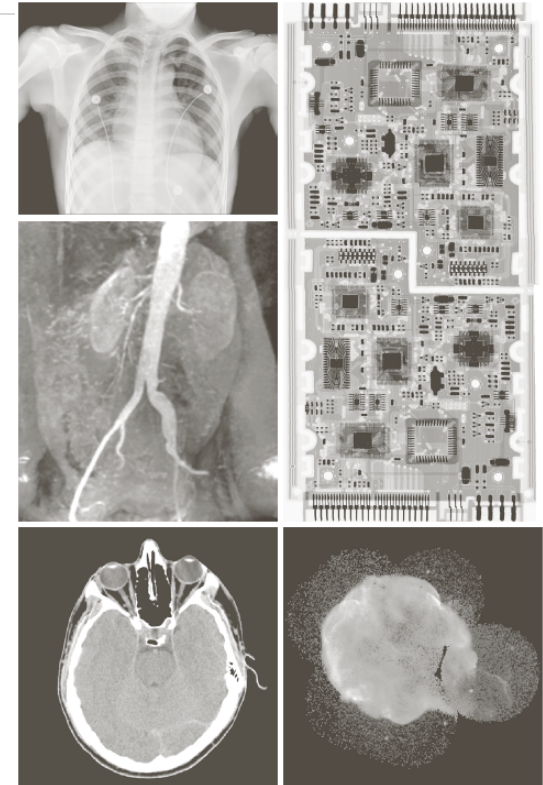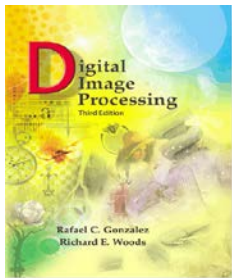Through the tube, enhancing contrast of blood vessels.

a d
b
c e

FIGURE 1.7 Examples of X-ray imaging. (a) Chest X-ray. (b) Aortic angiogram. (c) Head CT. (d) Circuit boards. (e) Cygnus Loop. (Images courtesy of (a) and (c) Dr. David R. Pickens, Dept. of Radiology & Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; (b) Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School; (d) Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.; and (e) NASA.)
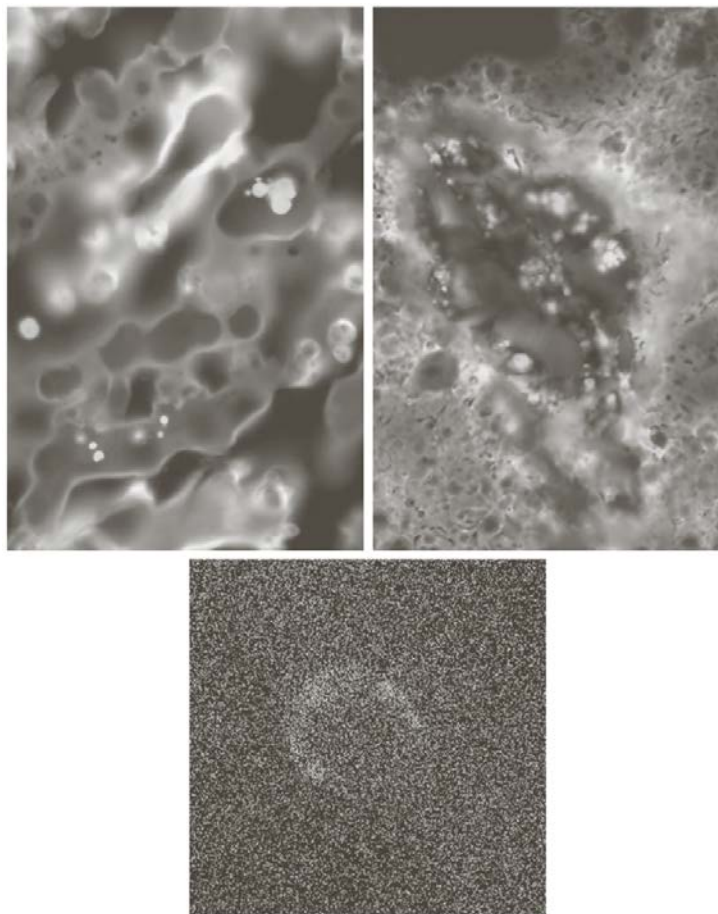
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a b
c

FIGURE 1.8
Examples of
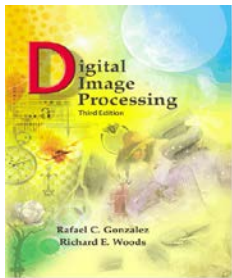ultraviolet
imaging.
(a) Normal corn.
(b) Smut corn.
(c) Cygnus Loop.
(Images courtesy
of (a) and
(b) Dr. Michael
W. Davidson,
Florida State
University,
(c) NASA.)

(a) and (b) are Fluorescence
 microscopy;
Mineral flurspar fluoresces when ultraviolet light is directed upon it.

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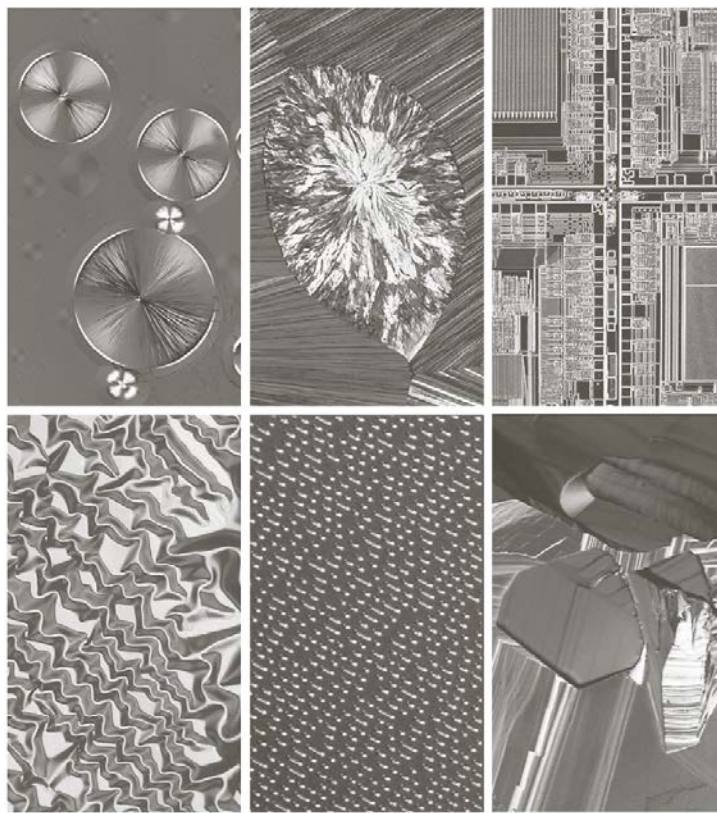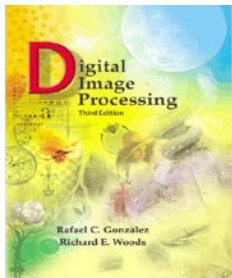**FIGURE 1.9** Examples of light microscopy images. (a) Taxol (anticancer agent), magnified 250×. (b) Cholesterol—40×. (c) Microprocessor—60×. (d) Nickel oxide thin film—600×. (e) Surface of audio CD—1750×. (f) Organic superconductor—450×. (Images courtesy of Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University.)

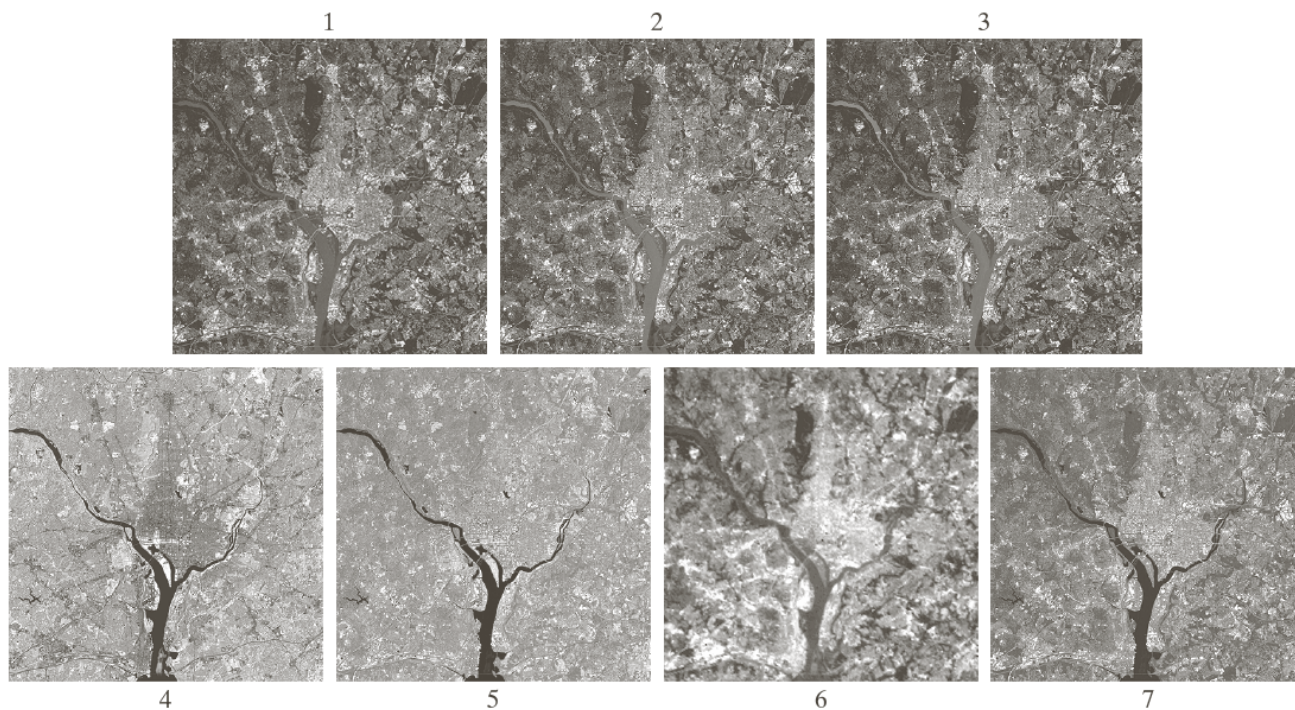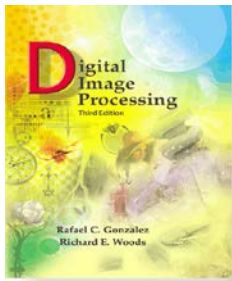## Chapter 1
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FIGURE 1.10 LANDSAT satellite images of the Washington, D.C. area. The numbers refer to the thematic bands in Table 1.1. (Images courtesy of NASA.)

Band No.	Name	Wavelength (μm)	Characteristics and Uses
1	Visible blue	0.45–0.52	Maximum water penetration
2	Visible green	0.52–0.60	Good for measuring plant vigor
3	Visible red	0.63–0.69	Vegetation discrimination
4	Near infrared	0.76–0.90	Biomass and shoreline mapping
5	Middle infrared	1.55–1.75	Moisture content of soil and vegetation
6	Thermal infrared	10.4–12.5	Soil moisture; thermal mapping
7	Middle infrared	2.08–2.35	Mineral mapping

TABLE 1.1
Thematic bands in NASA's LANDSAT satellite.
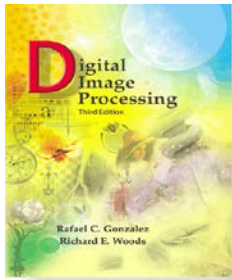
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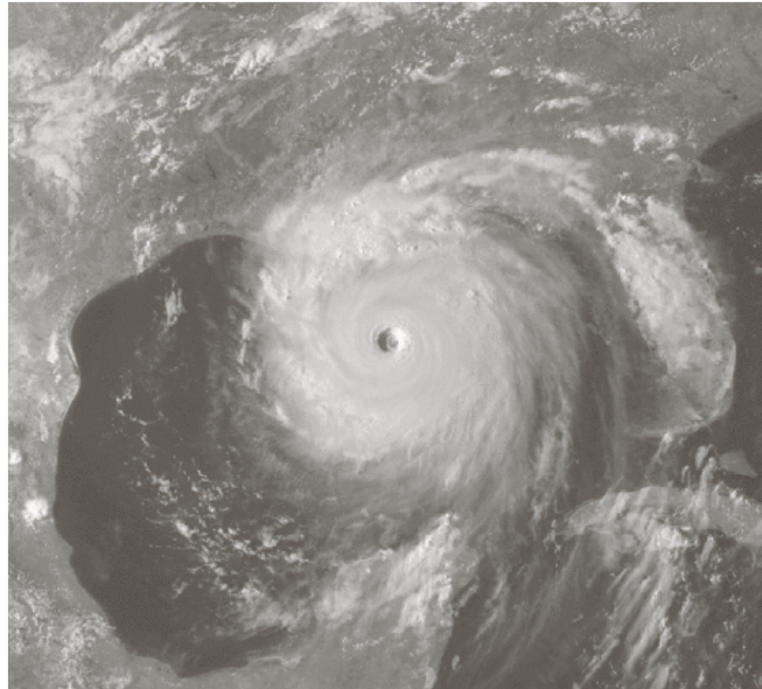
FIGURE 1.11
Satellite image
of Hurricane
Katrina taken on
August 29, 2005.
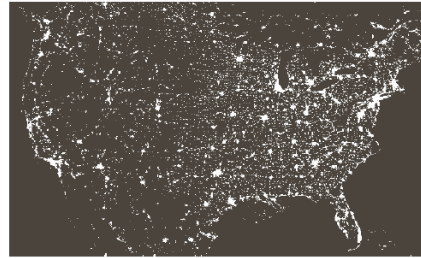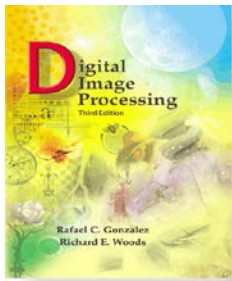(Courtesy of
NOAA.)

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FIGURE 1.12
Infrared satellite images of the Americas. The small gray map is provided for reference. (Courtesy of NOAA.)

- Night time lights of the world data set
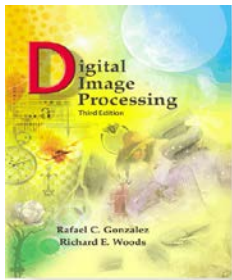- Provides a global inventory of human settlement

FIGURE 1.13
Infrared satellite images of the remaining populated part of the world. The small gray map is provided for reference. (Courtesy of NOAA.)
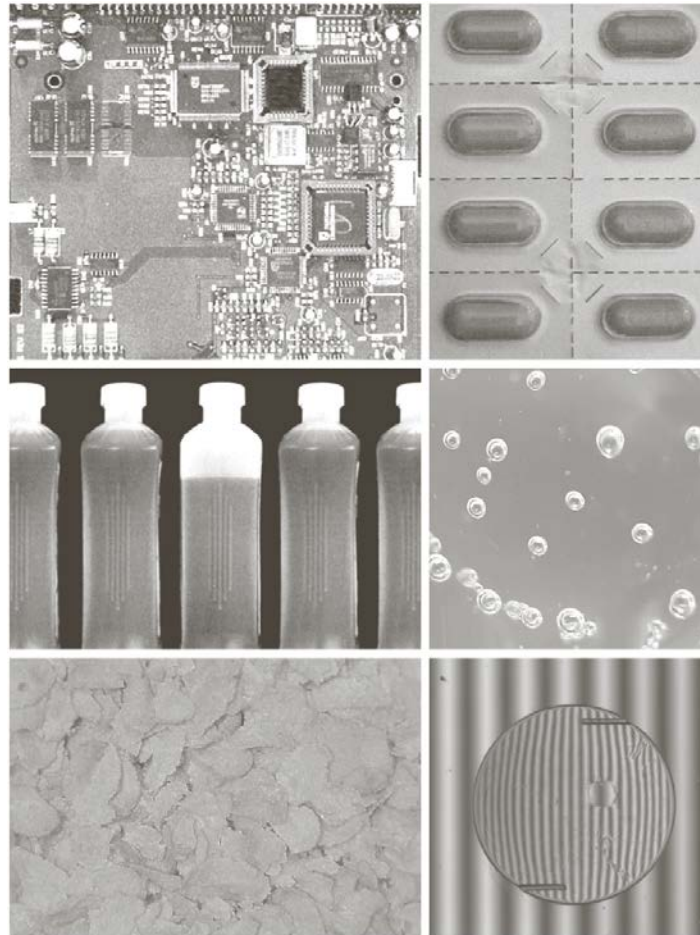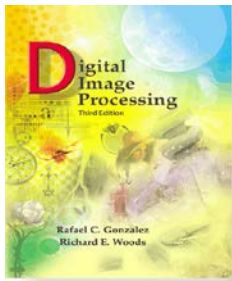
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c d
e f

FIGURE 1.14
Some examples
of manufactured
goods often
checked using
digital image
processing.
(a) A circuit
board controller.
(b) Packaged pills.
(c) Bottles.
(d) Air bubbles
in a clear-plastic
product.
(e) Cereal.
(f) Image of
intraocular
implant.
(Fig. (f) courtesy
of Mr. Pete Sites,
Perceptics
Corporation.)
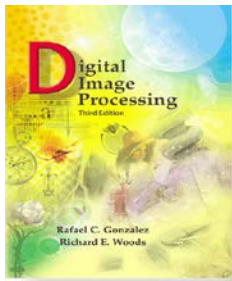
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FIGURE 1.15
Some additional examples of imaging in the visual spectrum.
(a) Thumb print.
(b) Paper currency. (c) and (d) Automated license plate reading.
(Figure (a) courtesy of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Figures (c) and (d) courtesy of Dr. Juan Herrera, Perceptics Corporation.)
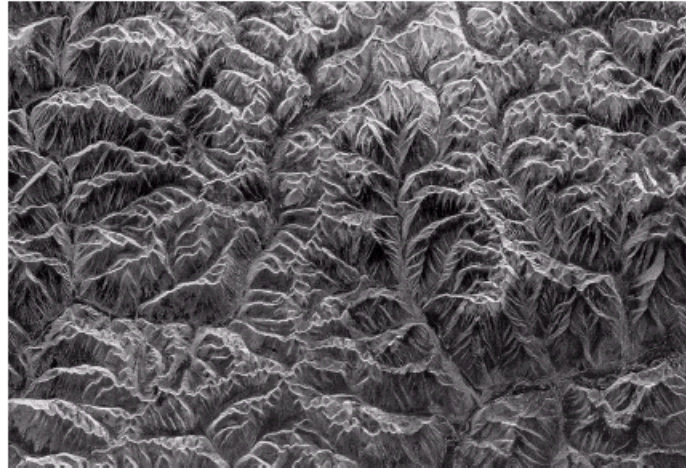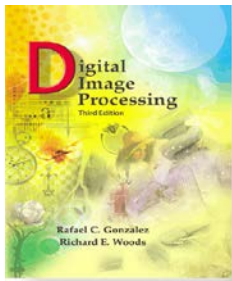
FIGURE 1.16
Spaceborne radar image of mountains in southeast Tibet. (Courtesy of NASA.)

Radar is able to collect data over virtually any region at any time, regardless of weather or ambient lighting conditions;

An imaging radar works like a flash camera: it provides its own mircowav e pulses to illuminate and area on the ground;
Can only see the microwave energy that was reflected back toward the radar antenna
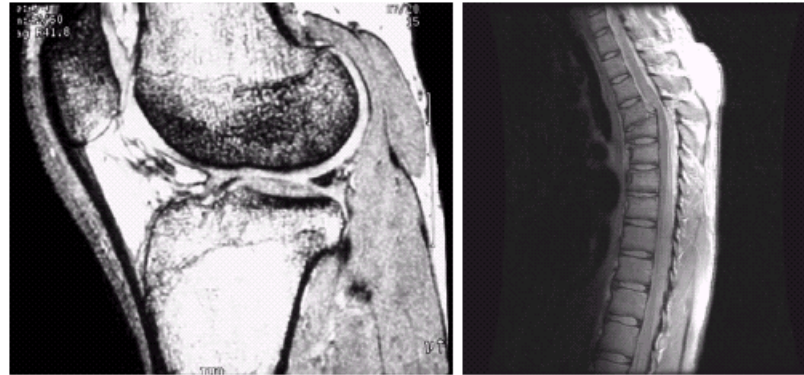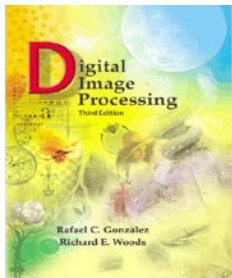
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a b

FIGURE 1.17 MRI images of a human (a) knee, and (b) spine. (Image (a) courtesy of Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School, and (b) Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)

Example of imaging in the radio band

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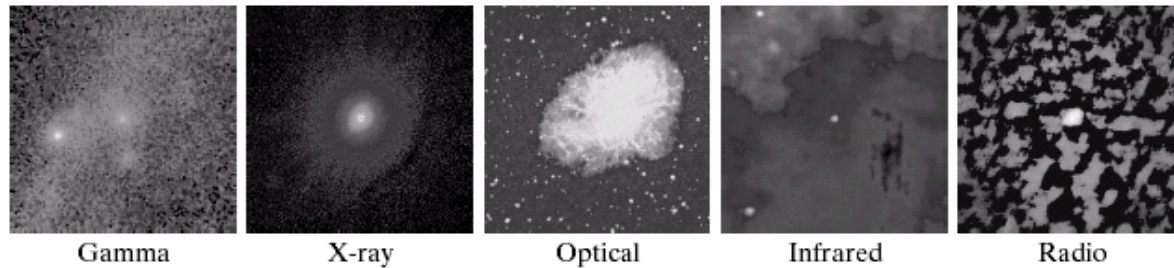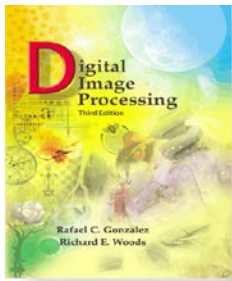## Introduction

Gamma   X-ray   Optical   Infrared   Radio

FIGURE 1.18 Images of the Crab Pulsar (in the center of images) covering the electromagnetic spectrum. (Courtesy of NASA.)

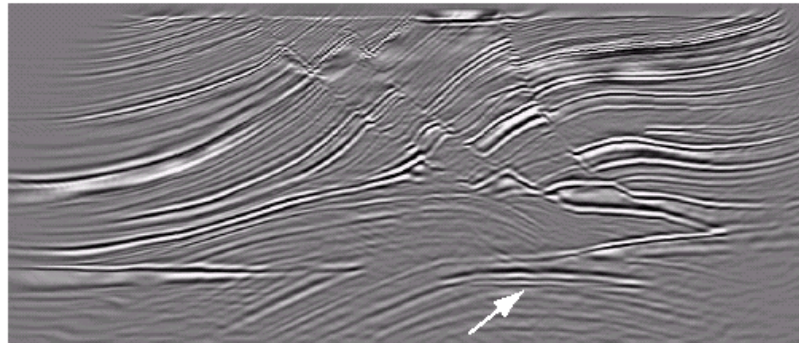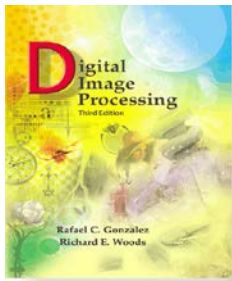**FIGURE 1.19**
Cross-sectional image of a seismic model. The arrow points to a hydrocarbon (oil and/or gas) trap. (Courtesy of Dr. Curtis Ober, Sandia National Laboratories.)

Example of sound imaging
Cross sectional image of a well known 3D model for comparing seismic imaging algorithms
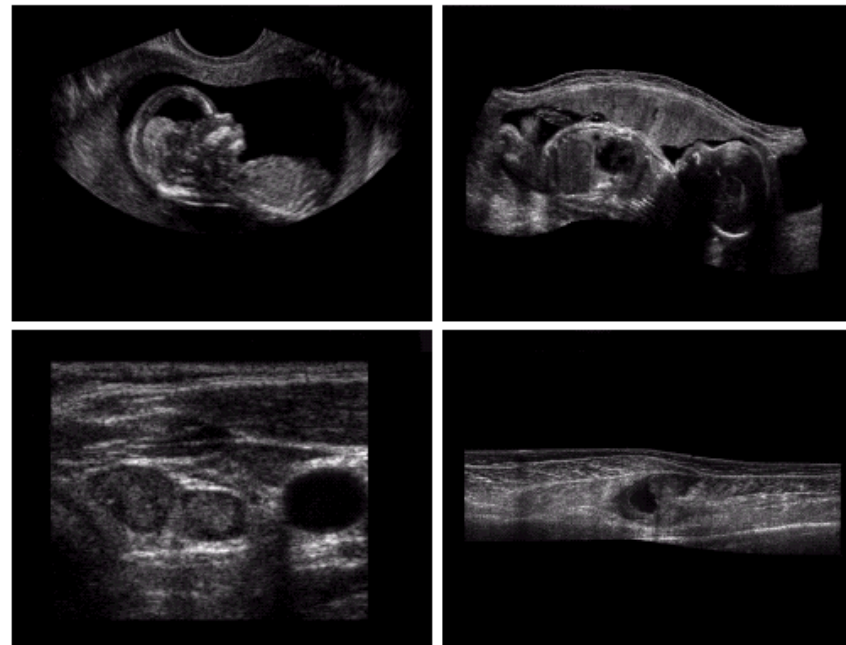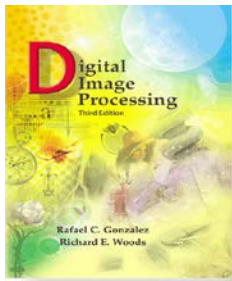
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FIGURE 1.20
Examples of
ultrasound
imaging. (a) Baby.
(2) Another view
of baby.
(c) Thyroids.
(d) Muscle layers
showing lesion.
(Courtesy of
Siemens Medical
Systems, Inc.,
Ultrasound
Group.)

Ultrasound system transmits high frequency sound pulses into the body

Hit a boundary between tissues: some reflected back, some travel on to hit another boundary and reflected;

Reflected waves picked up by the probe; machine calculates distance from the probe to the tissue boundary
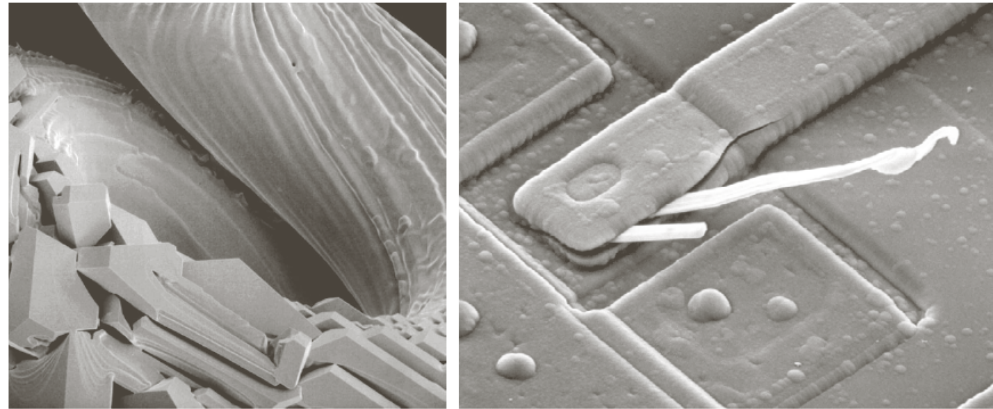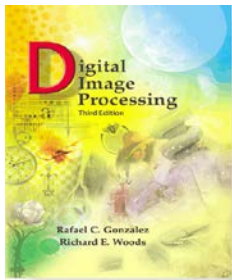
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a b

FIGURE 1.21 (a) 250× SEM image of a tungsten filament following thermal failure (note the shattered pieces on the lower left). (b) 2500× SEM image of damaged integrated circuit. The white fibers are oxides resulting from thermal destruction. (Figure (a) courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene; (b) courtesy of Dr. J. M. Hudak, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.)

SEM scans the electron beam and records the interaction of beam and sample at each location;
This produces one dot on the phosphor screen
Complete image is formed by a raster scan of the beam through the sample much like a TV camera;
Electrons interact with a phosphor screen and produce light.
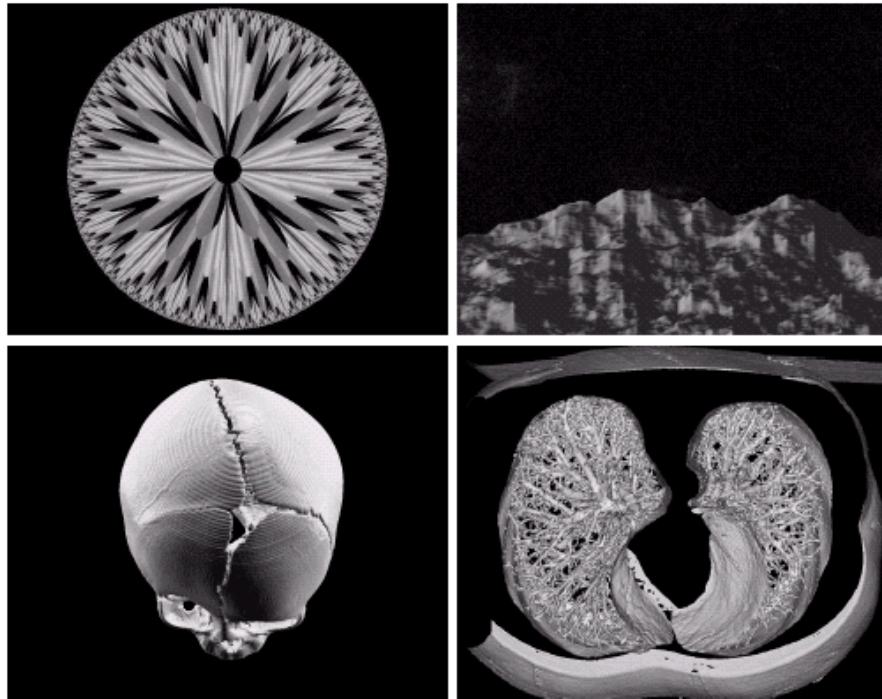SEM magnification can be 10,000X; but light microscope can be at most 1000X

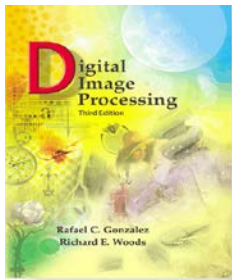**FIGURE 1.22**
(a) and (b) Fractal images. (c) and (d) Images generated from 3-D computer models of the objects shown. (Figures (a) and (b) courtesy of Ms. Melissa D. Binde, Swarthmore College, (c) and (d) courtesy of NASA.)
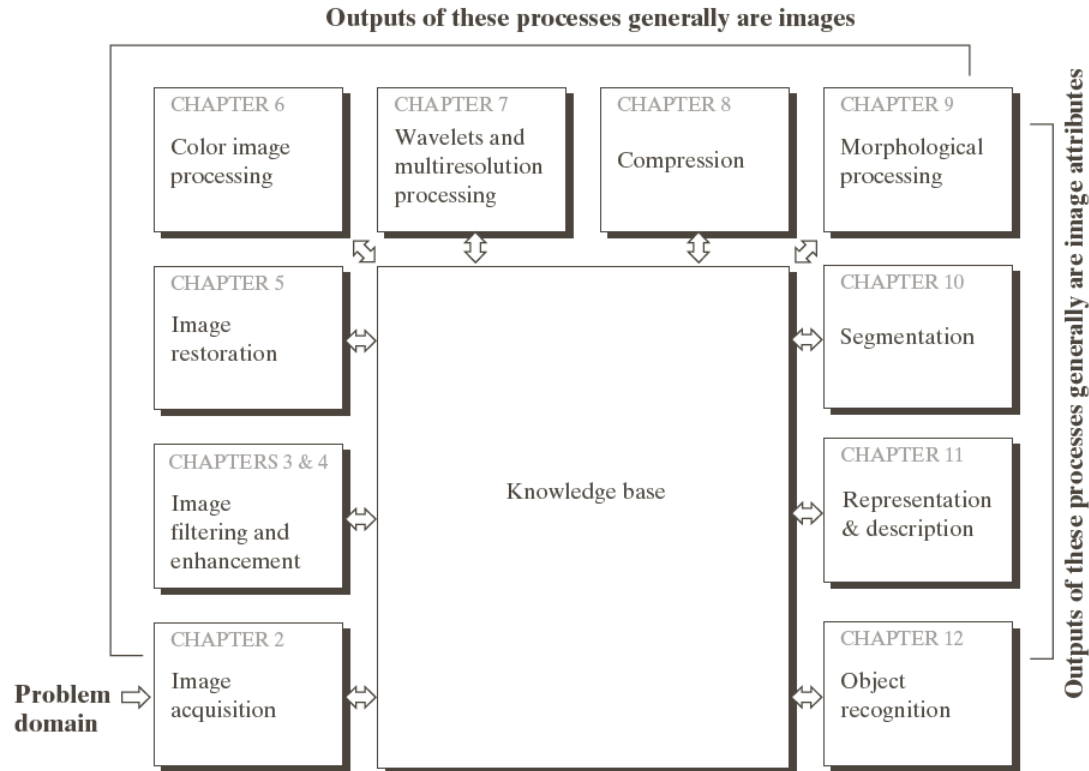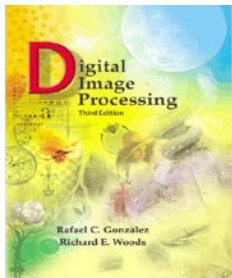
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FIGURE 1.23
Fundamental steps in digital image processing. The chapter(s) indicated in the boxes is where the material described in the box is discussed.
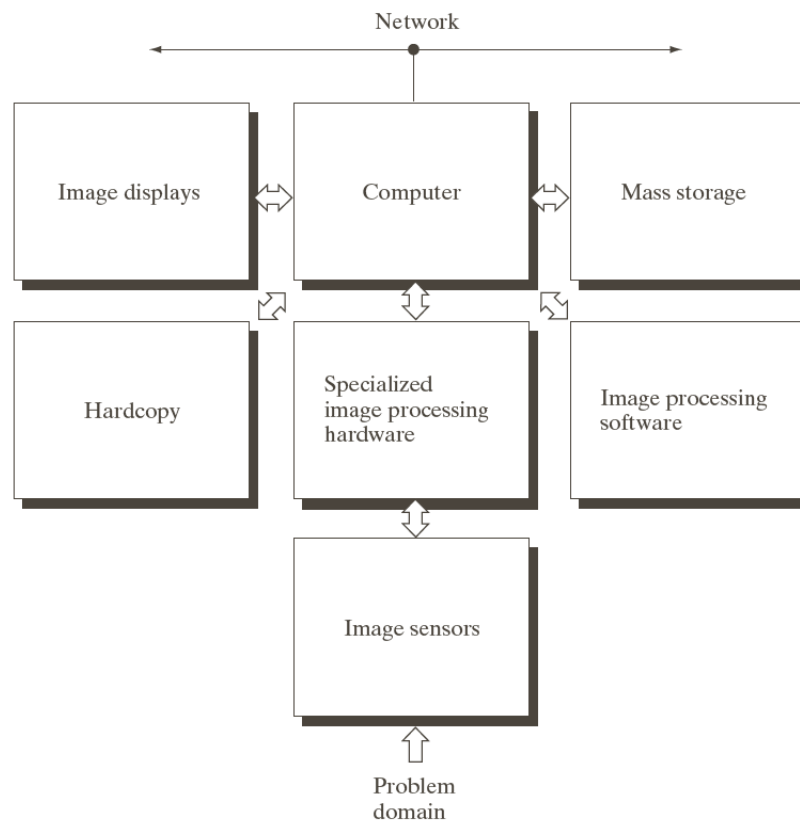
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FIGURE 1.24
Components of a
general-purpose
image processing
system.