Index

2D windowed Fourier filtering (WFF2), 96, 248 algorithm, 97 default parameters, 104 fringe quality, 103 gain factor, 101 higher-order polynomial phase, 106 threshold, 102 window shape, 102 window size, 101 2D windowed Fourier ridges (WFR2), 56 algorithm, 58 curvature estimation, 59 default parameters, 62 fringe quality, 60 gain factor, 59 perturbation analysis, 58, 72 window shape, 61 window size, 60

A

accuracy, 1 accurate, automatic and accelerated, 1 adaptive WFF2, 153, 155 gain factor, 156 signal model, 154 adjoin list, 124 advanced iterative algorithm (AIA), 9 amplitude normalization, 185 array, 125

B

background intensity, 5 background removal, 184 breakdown point, 51, 65, 94

С

Carré algorithm, 7 carrier fringe demodulation window size, 145 carrier fringe patterns, 14 circular phase, 16 coherence enhancing diffusion (CED), 171 compute unified device architecture (CUDA), 265 Cramer–Rao bounds, 33, 55 critical point, 194, 198, 208–209, 212, 214, 216, 223, 226 critical region, 209, 212, 214, 216, 218, 223

D

data parallelism, 264 data representation, 5 decoupled demodulation, 200 denoising, 185 difficulties in fringe analysis, 6 digital holographic interferometry, 3 digital image correlation (DIC), 19 discontinuity, 66, 109, 121, 223 distance map, 174

E

electric speckle pattern interferometry (ESPI), 3 empirical mode decomposition (EMD), 184 error-compensating algorithms, 7 exponential phase fields, 14 extrapolation, 190, 208–209, 211, 214, 216–217, 219

F

fingerprint, 4 Fourier transform, 10 **CUFFT**, 271 frame, 83, 97 frequency-guided orientation unwrapping, 197, 225 fringe amplitude, 5 fringe direction, 159, 160 fringe direction estimation, 197, 225 fringe gradient, 160 fringe model, 239 fringe normal, 160 fringe orientation, 159, 160 fringe orientation estimation complex representation, 166 extended gradient-based method, 164 gradient-based method, 161 WFR-based method, 166 fringe pattern classification, 13 fringe pattern demodulation (FPDem), 153 fringe projection profilometry (FPP), 4, 145, 252 fringe properties, 5 fringe reflectometry, 149 fringe tangent, 160

G

Gabor meets Gabor, 123 Gaussian window, 18 general purpose computing on GPU (GPGPU), 265 geometrical moiré, 4 global feature, 123 graphic processing unit (GPU), 265, 270 grid, 4

Η

Hilbert space, 83 Hilbert transform, 185 holographic interferometry, 3

I

ill-posed problem, 209, 212, 214, 216
ill-posedness, 190
initial status, 248
initial value, 208–217, 231
instantaneous frequency, 28
integrated demodulation, 207
interlaced indexed link list (I2L2), 125

L

least squares fitting, 8, 35, 46, 128 Levenberg–Marquardt (LM), 202, 208, 210–211, 213, 215, 231 linked list (LL), 125 list-trimming, 126 local curvature, 53 local frequency, 28, 53

Μ

MATLAB[®] parallel computing toolbox (PCT), 265, 268, 270 maximum likelihood, 34 mean, 30 moiré interferometry, 3 multicore computer, 267–268 multicore processor, 265

Ν

n-D windowed Fourier ridges (WRFn), 70 algorithm, 71 gain factor, 71 neighborhood size, 248 noise, 5 noise model, 53 number of iterations (NI), 216

0

oriented filters, 171, 174

P

parallel computing, 264 parallel fringe pattern analysis, 264 parameter estimation, 33 peaks phase, 16 phase distribution, 5 phase gradient, 159 phase normal, 159 phase tangent, 160 phase unwrapping, 117 quality-guided, 124 two-section guiding, 126 phase-shifting technique, 6 spatial, 10 spatial carrier, 9 photoelasticity, 3 pipeline parallelism, 264 precision, 1

Q

quadrature transform, 188 quality guidance, 18

R

rectangular window, 18 regularized phase tracking, 207 window shape, 209, 212, 214, 216 window size, 209, 212, 214, 216 rereferencing, 248 root mean square error (RMSE), 45

S

shearography, 4 signal model, 53, 137 signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), 33 simplified ML (sML), 36 simultaneous background removal and amplitude normalization, 118 differentiation method, 189 phase-shifting method, 189 spatial scanning method, 188 statistical method, 189 temporal scanning method, 189 single closed fringe patterns, 14 sparsity and redundancy, 19 spatial coherence, 244 spatiotemporal coherence, 244 spatiotemporal least-squares approaches to some unknowns (LSxU), 243 denoising, 248 speckle correlation fringe pattern, 3 speckle interferometry, 252 speedup, 266 stack-chain. 126 standard deviation, 30 structure tensor, 166 suboptimal estimators, 36 synthetic-aperture radar, 4

Т

task parallelism, 264 temporal coherence, 244 tracking maximum likelihood (tML), 36, 218 transform-based demodulation, 191

W

WFR2/WFF2-assisted qualityguided, 120, 117, 118 windowed Fourier filtering (WFF), 85 algorithm, 85 default parameters, 91 fringe quality, 91 gain factor, 89 higher-order polynomial phase, 94 threshold, 90 window shape, 89–90 window size, 89 windowed Fourier ridges (WFR), 38 breakdown point, 51 curvature estimation, 46 default parameters, 50 fringe quality, 48 gain factor, 48 perturbation analysis, 43, 71 window shape, 49 window size, 48 windowed Fourier transform (WFT), 38, 82, 96 wrapped phase maps, 14



Dr. Qian Kemao is an assistant professor at Nanyang Technological University. His research interests include experimental mechanics, optical metrology, image processing, computer animation, and medical imaging. He is an author/coauthor for more than 130 peer-reviewed technical papers, an Associate Editor of *Optics and Lasers in Engineering*, a senior member of SPIE, a member of the OSA, and a founding committee member of the Optics and

Photonics Society of Singapore.