

光场相机结构参数及装配误差标定方法

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摘要 在光场相机的各种应用中,光场的解码和重构都是必不可少的环节。光场相机的结构参数和装配误差的标定对于光场的解码和重构精度至关重要。鉴于此,提出基于光学检测原理的光场相机标定方法,标定过程分为有主镜标定和无主镜标定两部分。结构参数的标定是在有主镜情形下完成的,利用微透镜对主镜出瞳成像的关系构建结构参数标定模型,标定过程中采用均匀光照明主镜光瞳来获得标定图像。装配误差的标定是在无主镜情形下完成的,利用微透镜对无穷远物点的成像特性构建装配误差标定模型,标定过程中采用准直光直接照射微透镜阵列来获得标定图像。采用所提方法对自装配的光场相机进行标定实验,实验结果验证标定模型的正确性和标定方法的可行性。

关键词 测量; 计算成像; 光场相机; 结构参数; 装配误差; 标定; 光学检测

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1 引言

光场相机是在传统相机的探测器平面前平行插入一个微透镜阵列,以紧凑的结构通过单次拍摄来实现 4 维光场信息的记录^[1],在立体视觉^[2-4]、流场测速^[5]和波前检测^[6]等方面有着广泛的应用前景。探测器所记录的光场信息需要经过重构才可以获得图像信息,重构过程中需要使用光场相机的结构参数,包括微透镜阵列平面与探测器平面之间的距离以及相邻微透镜的中心间隔等,这些参数在加工装配完成后往往会与标称值存在一定差异,同时微透镜阵列平面和探测器平面之间还会出现相对旋转和相对倾斜误差。因此,为了保证各类应用中的光场解算精度,需要对真实结构参数和装配误差进行标定^[7]。

现有的光场相机标定方法多数是基于传统相机的标定方法和框架^[8],即光场相机内外参数的标定方法和多参数寻优的方式。首先建立包含所有待标定参数的成像模型,然后拍摄标定图像,最后通过成像模型建立关于待标定值和标定图像特征值之间的目标函数并利用优化算法求解标定参数^[9-15]。采用

上述标定方法需要建立复杂的光场相机成像模型,但未知变量多,数据量大,例如利用文献[9]中的模型,采集 16 幅不同姿态下 256 角点标定板的光场数据,将产生 262144 个光线误差约束函数,需要优化求解的自由变量达到 123 个。另外,实际处理中,由于多变量目标函数的非线性全局最优解较难寻找而局部最优解又有很多,所以往往需要增加变量约束或者采用多目标函数分步寻优的方式来提高算法的收敛性和标定精度^[16-19],但这增加了标定操作的复杂性和数据处理的难度。鉴于此,本文提出基于光学检测原理的光场相机结构参数及装配误差标定方法,标定模型简单,只需要采集不同出瞳距或不同视场的两幅图像,而且易于操作,自由变量少(两个),数据处理更为简便,适用于光场相机的装配检定和基本结构参数的标定。

2 光场相机的结构参数及装配误差定义

光场相机的结构如图 1 所示,其由主镜、微透镜阵列和探测器组成。物体经过主镜后成像在微透镜

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阵列前(后)所形成的中间像面,中间像经过微透镜阵列后成像至探测器。由于探测器位于微透镜的焦平面附近且微透镜的焦距很小,所以对于单个微透镜来说,主镜的出瞳大小可近似视为其物方视场光阑,为了保证相邻微透镜所成的像互不重叠,需要调整主镜的出瞳大小与微透镜的大小相匹配。

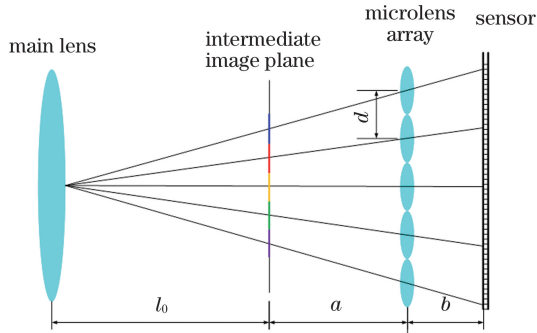


图 1 光场相机的结构

Fig. 1 Structure of light field camera

微透镜阵列的行和列应分别与探测器像元的行和列相互平行,但在实际装配过程中会存在一定的转角偏差,称为微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差^[20],模拟图如图 2 所示。假设微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转角度为 θ ,为了减小光场重构的插值误差,则应保证其所引起的最大线性偏移量小于探测器的像元大小 p ,即^[9,20]

$$\omega p \tan \theta \leq p, \quad (1)$$

即

$$\theta \leq \arctan(1/\omega), \quad (2)$$

式中: ω 为微透镜阵列长边方向上覆盖的总像素数。

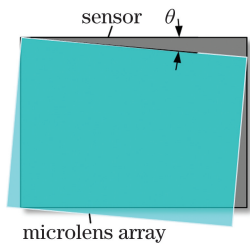


图 2 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差

Fig. 2 Rotation error between microlens array and sensor

微透镜阵列平面与探测器平面应相互平行,但在实际装配后两平面会形成一定的夹角,称为微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差^[20],模拟图如图 3 所示。假设微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜角度为 γ ,为了减小光场重构的插值误差,则需满足

$$(m - 1)d \sin \gamma \leq pf, \quad (3)$$

即

$$\gamma \leq \arcsin \left[\frac{pf}{(m - 1)d} \right], \quad (4)$$

式中: m 为微透镜阵列的行数; d 为相邻微透镜的中心间隔; f 为微透镜工作的 F 数。同理,不同列数下的倾斜角如(4)式。

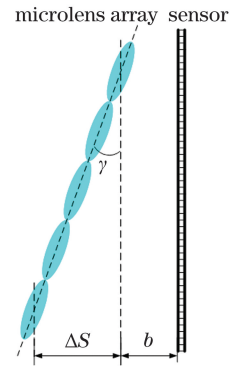


图 3 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差

Fig. 3 Tilt error between microlens array and sensor

采集光场相机的白图并提取中心坐标可以标定微透镜阵列的旋转误差^[9],但不能标定微透镜阵列的倾斜误差。微透镜阵列的倾斜误差主要是在光场相机的透视投影模型中增加三维旋转矩阵,利用已知标定板的几何参数,通过目标函数的优化来寻优标定板的理论图像坐标与实际图像坐标相匹配的最佳相机参数^[8,16-17],但该标定方法比较复杂。

3 标定原理

3.1 结构参数的标定原理

在安装主镜的过程中对结构参数进行标定,原理如图 4 所示。被照明的主镜光瞳经过微透镜阵列后成像,在探测器上形成光斑阵列。设相邻微透镜的中心间隔为 d ,微透镜阵列与探测器之间的距离为 b 。当主镜的出瞳中心位于基准位置 O_1 时,出瞳面与微透镜阵列的距离为 L_1 ,探测器上相邻光斑质心间的距离为 D_1 ,则根据几何关系有

$$\frac{L_1}{L_1 + b} = \frac{d}{D_1}. \quad (5)$$

给主镜安装镜头隔圈后,此时主镜的出瞳中心位于 O_2 ,有

$$\frac{L_2}{L_2 + b} = \frac{d}{D_2}, \quad (6)$$

令

$$f(b, d) = |L_2 - L_1 - \Delta L| = \left| \frac{db}{D_2 - d} - \frac{db}{D_1 - d} - \Delta L \right|, \quad (7)$$

式中: ΔL 为隔圈的厚度; D_2 为主镜的出瞳中心位于 O_2 ,探测器上相邻光斑质心间的距离; L_2 为安装隔圈后主镜出瞳面与微透镜阵列的距离。标定过程中,

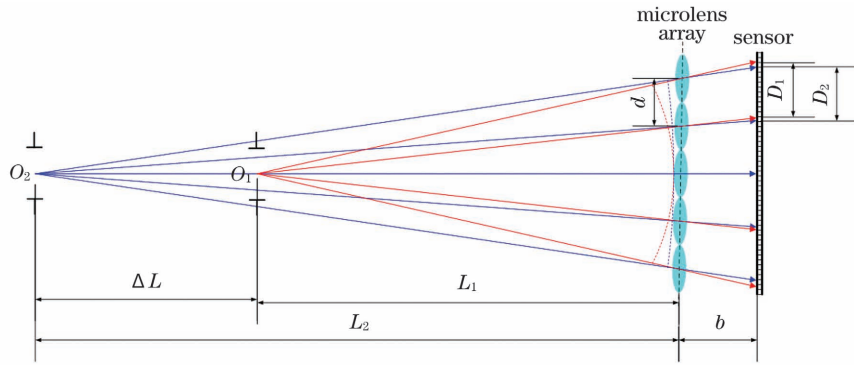


图 4 结构参数的标定原理

Fig. 4 Calibration principle of structure parameters

D_1 和 D_2 可以通过寻找光斑的质心并计算质心间隔的平均值来获取, ΔL 可以通过长度测量来精确

获取, 因此参数 b 和 d 的标定问题转化为求解最优化问题, 即

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X} = [bd]^T, \text{ s. t. } b_0 - \delta b \leq b \leq b_0 + \delta b, d_0 - \delta d \leq d \leq d_0 + \delta d, \\ \min f(\mathbf{X}) \end{cases}, \quad (8)$$

式中: δb 为参数 b 的寻优计算范围; δd 为参数 d 的寻优计算范围; b_0 和 d_0 分别为微透镜阵列与探测器的距离标称值和相邻微透镜的中心间隔标称值。根据得到的 b 和 d , 可由(5)式计算基准位置下主镜的出瞳面与微透镜阵列之间的距离 L_1 。

3.2 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差标定原理

在不安装主镜的状态下, 对微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差进行标定。准直光束垂直入射至微透镜阵列后会在探测器上形成会聚光斑阵列, 光斑质心可视为微透镜主点在探测器平面上的正投影。因此, 通过对一系列(行)光斑质心坐标进行直线拟合即可获得对应的微透镜列(行)相对于探测器的旋转误差。记第 i 列光斑质心拟合所得的直线斜率为 k_i , 则微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差为

$$\theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \arctan k_i, \quad (9)$$

式中: n 为微透镜的列数。同时, 通过计算相邻光斑质心间的距离还可以获得微透镜的中心间隔。

3.3 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差标定原理

在不安装主镜的状态下, 对微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差进行标定。准直光束入射至微透镜阵列后会在探测器平面上形成会聚光斑阵列。若改变准直光束的入射角, 则光斑阵列会整体发生一定位移。当微透镜阵列与探测器之间严格平行时, 所有微透镜下的光斑位移都一致; 但当微透镜阵列与探测器之间存在一定夹角时, 不同位置微透镜下的光斑位移各不相同, 倾斜误差的标定原理如图 5 所示。

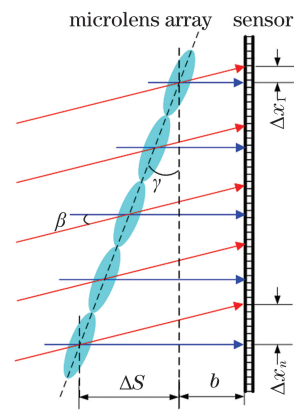


图 5 倾斜误差的标定原理

Fig. 5 Calibration principle of tilt error

若微透镜阵列与探测器之间的夹角为 γ , 两次入射的准直光束间的夹角为 β , 一系列(行)微透镜中两端微透镜下的光斑位移量分别为 Δx_1 和 Δx_n , 则在列(行)方向上, 微透镜阵列与探测器的夹角为

$$\tan \gamma = \left(\frac{\Delta x_n - \Delta x_1}{\tan \beta} \right) / [(T-1)d], \quad (10)$$

式中: T 为微透镜阵列一系列(行)所包含的微透镜个数。

利用各微透镜下两次采集的光斑质心间的相对位移 Δx_s , 还可以计算微透镜阵列与探测器之间的平均距离, 表达式为

$$\bar{b} = \frac{1}{S'} \sum_{s=1}^{S'} \Delta x_s, \quad (11)$$

式中: S' 为微透镜阵列中的微透镜总数。

4 实验及数据分析

4.1 结构参数的标定

结构参数的标定装置及结果如图 6(a) 所示。使用积分球来照明主镜的光瞳以调整主镜的光瞳大

小,使其经过微透镜后所成的像小于单个微透镜孔径,采集的图像如图 6(b)所示。在主镜和微透镜阵列之间加装长度为 50 mm 的隔圈,重复上述过程得到的图像如图 6(c)所示。根据(7)式和(8)式来建立结构参数求解模型,计算结果如表 1 所示。

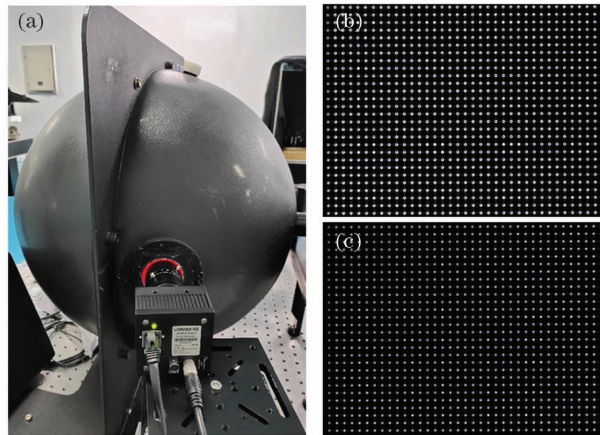


图 6 结构参数的标定装置和结果。(a)实验装置;(b)不加隔圈的标定图像;(c)加隔圈的标定图像
Fig. 6 Calibration device and results of structural parameters. (a) Experimental device; (b) calibration image without spacer; (c) calibration image with spacer

表 1 结构参数的标定结果

Table 1 Calibration results of structural parameters

unit: mm

Parameter	Nominal value	Calibration value
Distance between microlens array and sensor plane	2.1300	2.2738
Distance between centers of adjacent microlens	0.3000	0.3001
Distance between microlens array and exit pupil of main lens		47.7058

4.2 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差标定

使准直光束垂直入射至微透镜阵列,则采集得到的图像如图 7(a)所示。图 7(b)为按列对光斑质心进行直线拟合的结果,根据(9)式计算得到

的旋转误差为 0.1785° 。提取光斑的质心坐标并计算相邻质心的间隔,得到相邻微透镜的中心间隔均值为 0.3001 mm ,与 4.1 节的标定结果一致。

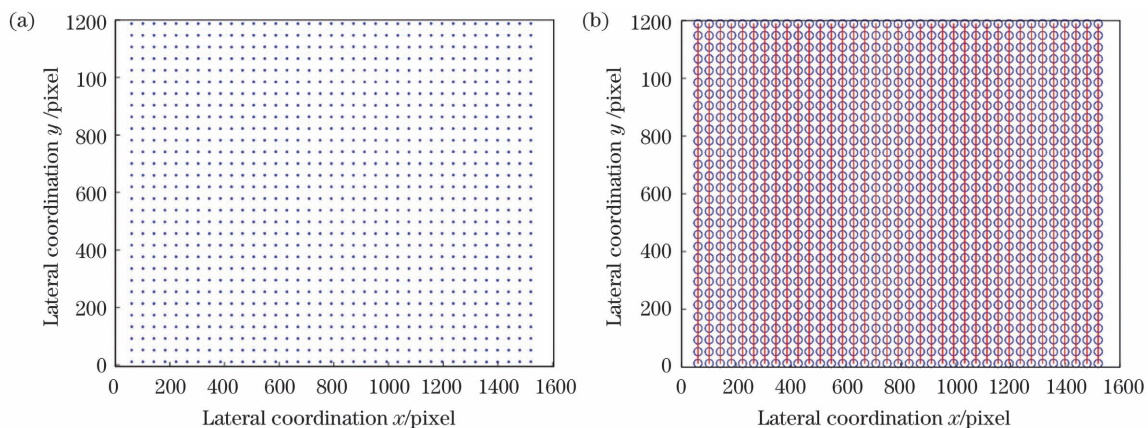


图 7 旋转误差的标定。(a)标定图像;(b)光斑质心的直线拟合结果

Fig. 7 Calibration of rotation error. (a) Calibration image; (b) linear fitting result of spot centroid

4.3 微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差标定

首先使准直光束垂直入射至微透镜阵列,则采集得到的光斑阵列图像如图 8(a)所示。然后使光

束偏转 6° ,再次采集得到的光斑阵列图像如图 8(b)所示。根据(10)式计算行方向和列方向的倾斜误差分别为 0.0083° 和 0.0047° 。根据(11)式计算微透

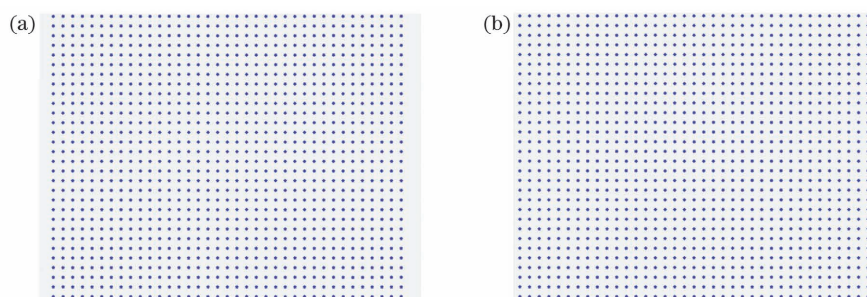


图 8 倾斜误差的标定。(a)垂直入射的标定图像;(b)6°入射角的标定图像

Fig. 8 Calibration of tilt error. (a) Calibration image of normal incidence; (b) calibration image with incident angle of 6°

镜阵列平面与探测器平面之间的平均距离为 2.2719 mm,与 4.1 节的标定结果一致。

4.4 标定结果分析及光场重构实验

光场相机中相邻微透镜的中心间隔标称值为 0.3 mm,焦距为 2 mm,阵列大小 37×30,探测器的像元尺寸为 7.4 μm。由(2)式计算,微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差应小于 0.0382°,标定结果远大于该值,为此光场重构过程中应根据旋转误差角进行旋转修正。由(4)式计算,微透镜阵列相对于探测器的倾斜误差应小于 0.262°,标定结果小于该

值,表明倾斜误差对重构结果的影响可以忽略。采用两种方式标定得到微透镜阵列的中心间隔一致,与标称值偏离量为 0.0001 mm。采用两种标定方式得到微透镜阵列与探测器之间的距离相差 0.019 mm,相对偏差为 0.84%。

利用光场相机和标定数据进行光场采集及重构实验。采集光场图后具体的重构过程如图 9 所示。首先基于标定白图数据和装配误差来提取 4 维光场数据,然后利用投影算法和标定的结构参数对 4 维光场数据进行投影计算,最终获取重构图像。

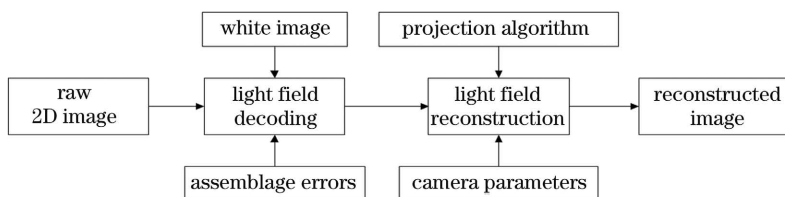


图 9 光场重构的过程

Fig. 9 Process of light field reconstruction

光场采集的实验装置和结果如图 10(a)所示, 图10(b)为采集的原始光场图像,图10(c)和10(d)

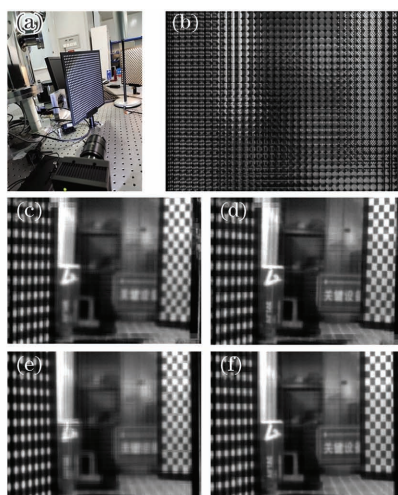


图 10 光场采集和重构。(a)光场采集;(b)原始光场图像;(c)标定前近景重构图像;(d) 标定前远景重构图像;(e) 标定后近景重构图像;(f) 标定后远景重构图像

Fig. 10 Light field acquisition and reconstruction. (a) Light field acquisition; (b) raw light field image; (c) reconstructed image of close view before calibration; (d)reconstructed image of distant view before calibration; (e)reconstructed image of close view after calibration; (f)reconstructed image of distant view after calibration

分别为标定前近处(圆点板)和远处(方格板)的重构图像,图 10(e)和 10(f)分别为标定后近处(圆点板)和远处(方格板)的重构图像。从图 10 可以看到,标定后重构图像的质量比标定前有较大改善。

5 结 论

针对光场相机的基本结构参数和装配误差的标定,提出基于光学检测方法的标定原理。采用均匀光源来照明光场相机中主镜的光瞳,利用采集的光瞳图像阵列对相机的结构参数(包括相邻微透镜的中心间隔和微透镜阵列与探测器的间距等)进行标定,最后采用准直光源在无主镜的状态下分别对微透镜阵列相对于探测器的旋转误差和倾斜误差进行标定。在旋转误差的标定过程中,可同时获得相邻微透镜的中心间隔标定值;在倾斜误差的标定过程中,可同时获得微透镜阵列与探测器之间的距离标定值。实验结果表明,参数标定值与标称值之间和不同方法得到的标定值之间具有较好的一致性,表明标定方法有效可行。

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Calibration Method for Structural Parameters and Assembly Error of Light Field Camera

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Abstract

Objective A light field camera that is capable of capturing four-dimensional light field information through a single shot can be realized by inserting a microlens array in front of the sensor of a traditional camera. It has great potential to play important roles in many applications such as 3D measurement, flow field velocimetry, and wavefront sensing. To obtain the image information, the captured light-field information shall be decoded. The decoding process is largely based on the structural parameters of the light field camera, including the distance between the microlens array and sensor and the pitch of the microlens array. Because of the errors introduced during the manufacturing and assembling processes, using the nominal values of these parameters are not recommended; calibration of the true values and assembly errors are desired. Several studies have been conducted on the calibration of light field cameras. However, most of these studies follow the framework of the calibration method used for traditional cameras, where a complicated imaging model is built and the unknown parameters are searched using an optimization algorithm. The complexity of procedures in such methods makes them difficult to implement. Based on optical test principles, a new calibration method using simpler calibration models is proposed, which enables fast calibration.

Methods The proposed calibration method comprises two parts: calibration with the main lens and calibration without the main lens. The calibrations of structural parameters are accomplished when the main lens is mounted, and the calibration model is based on the relation that the exit pupil of the main lens is imaged by the microlens. A uniform light source is used to illuminate the pupil of the main lens to obtain calibration images. The distance between the microlens array and sensor and the pitch of the microlens array are treated as two optimized variables of an optimization model and are calculated by searching the optimal values. The calibration of assembly errors is accomplished when the main lens is removed, and the calibration model is based on the imaging feature of the microlens for object points at infinity. A collimated beam is used to illuminate the microlens array to obtain calibration images. Rotation and tilt errors are obtained by analyzing the geometry of the spot array in calibration images.

Results and Discussions A self-constructed light field camera is calibrated using the proposed method. The distance between the microlens array and sensor, for which the nominal value is 2.1300 mm, is calibrated to be 2.2738 mm. The pitch of the microlens array, for which the nominal value is 0.3000 mm, is calibrated to be 0.3001 mm. Furthermore, the distance between the microlens array and exit pupil of the main lens is calculated to be 47.7058 mm (Table 1). The rotation error between the microlens array and sensor is calibrated to be 0.1785°, which shall be corrected according to formula (2), and the pitch of microlens array is calculated to be 0.3001 mm by

extracting the distance between adjacent spot centroids on the calibration image. The tilt error between the microlens array and sensor is 0.0083° and 0.0047° along the row and column directions of the sensor, respectively, and the distance between the microlens array and sensor is calculated to be 2.2719 mm based on equation (11). The relative deviation of the calibration values of the distance between the microlens array and sensor obtained from the two different methods is 0.84%. Based on the calibration data, reconstruction of the light field is executed and the rotation error is corrected. Compared with the reconstructed images before calibration, the quality of reconstructed images after calibration improved (Fig.10).

Conclusions To solve the problem of calibration of structural parameters and assembly errors of light field cameras, a calibration method based on optical test principles is proposed. A uniform light source is used to illuminate the optical pupil of the main lens, and the array of images of the optical pupil on the sensor is used for calculating the structural parameters, including the pitch of the microlens array and the distance between the microlens array and sensor. The assembly errors can be calibrated with the main lens removed and the microlens array illuminated directly by a collimated light beam. The calibration images captured for assembly error calibration can also be used for estimating the structural parameters through simple geometric analysis, which can serve as comparisons for the calibration results obtained from the method with the main lens mounted. Experiment results show that the calibrated and nominal values of structural parameters agree well with each other, indicating that the proposed calibration method is feasible.

Key words measurement; computational imaging; light field camera; structure parameters; assembly error; calibration; optical test

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