

Lytro camera technology: theory, algorithms, performance analysis

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ABSTRACT

The Lytro camera is the first implementation of a plenoptic camera for the consumer market. We consider it a successful example of the miniaturization aided by the increase in computational power characterizing mobile computational photography. The plenoptic camera approach to radiance capture uses a microlens array as an imaging system focused on the focal plane of the main camera lens. This paper analyzes the performance of Lytro camera from a system level perspective, considering the Lytro camera as a black box, and uses our interpretation of Lytro image data saved by the camera. We present our findings based on our interpretation of Lytro camera file structure, image calibration and image rendering; in this context, artifacts and final image resolution are discussed.

Keywords: Lytro, Computational Photography, Plenoptic Camera, Light Field Camera, Integral Photography, Digital Optics

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lytro camera is the first plenoptic camera for the consumer market. As it represents an example of the miniaturization process and the increase in computational power characterizing mobile computational photography, it is a living proof of the power of computation available to solve mobile photography challenges. Moreover, it exemplifies the new trend in computational photography that we call “digital optics.” This paper is centered around the optical design of the Lytro camera that implements digital optics features - e.g. focusing after the fact. In this context, it uses the full resolution rendering approach to produce final images from the captured radiance in the focal plane of the main camera lens. This approach allows to make use of radiance capture with significantly higher spatial resolution, with the ultimate goal of rendering images at spatial resolutions that are comparable to that of a traditional camera. As in the case of a radiance capture, because the captured dataset is increased many times compared to a traditional camera, new problems arise – specifically the most referred to is the ‘resolution problem’. This is a consequence of the rich dataset acquired and manifests in many current implementations – Lytro camera included – as a final spatial rendered resolution much smaller than a traditional camera using the same number of pixels for capturing data. In this paper, the resolution problem is treated in the context of the two variants of plenoptic capture, referred to as 1.0 and 2.0. The additional factors that influence achieving high resolution are analyzed and the approach evidently used by the Lytro camera and application for solving it is discussed. Practical issues such as Lytro application file structure and image calibration, image rendering, artifacts and final image resolution are also discussed based on our interpretation of Lytro captured data. We present results and measurements confirming the approach used by Lytro camera. This also points to the fact that traditional measurements used to quantify captured image spatial resolution are ill suited when it comes to evaluate the spatial resolution rendered by a computational camera. We conclude by showing that the capabilities of mobile computational photography will likely leverage plenoptic (aka lightfield) camera capabilities in conjunction with powerful computing resources to create “digital optics.” It is our belief that although it does not (yet) include a smart phone or other mobile computing device, the Lytro camera incorporates many of the technologies that are likely to be seen in the future as part of mobile cameras. Captured plenoptic data can be manipulated and transformed in purely digital form. Focusing can now be done with a “digital lens” – algorithmically rather than optically – bulky camera optics can be completely eliminated. The Lytro camera clearly demonstrates that optical camera settings such as focus and aperture can be applied computationally – after the original image has been captured – and in an infinite variety. The power and capabilities of mobile computational photography thus depends on the power and capabilities of computing devices – which portends an exciting future for these devices as they become smaller but at the same time more capable.

2. TRADITIONAL CAMERA AND PLENOPTIC CAMERA

2.1 Traditional camera

A traditional camera lens performs a projective transform to map the outside world into the inside world behind the lens. Conceptually, this mapping is done on a point level. The fundamental problem of the traditional camera that Lytro addresses is the following. If a sensor plane is placed somewhere to capture the 3D point cloud inside the camera, it can strictly speaking capture only points that are on top of the sensor plane. All points that are away from that plane are recorded as fuzzy spots – based on the pencils of rays coming from these points and intersecting the sensor. In other words, only one plane is captured sharp. Points away from the plane of focus appear blurry.

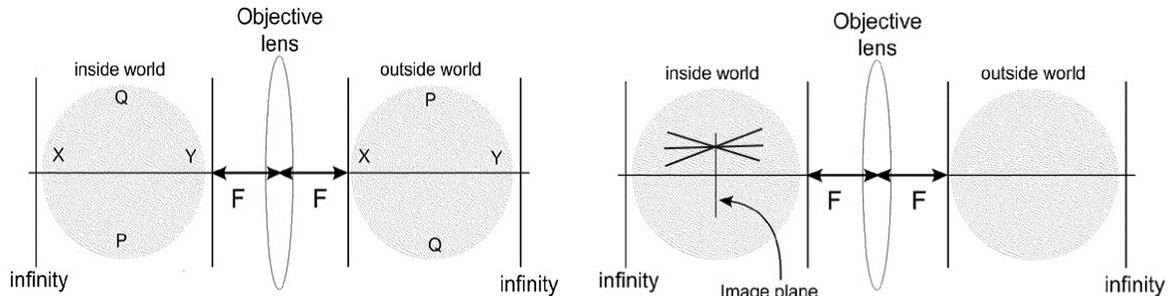


Figure 1. A traditional camera lens maps the outside world in front of the lens into the inside world behind the lens. The goal of radiance capture is that instead of projecting all on a single plane, we would map outside rays projectively into the inside world, and then record the intensity of each ray.

The goal of integral photography as formulated by Lippmann¹ back in 1908 is to capture all rays in 3D, and not just one plane of points. Conceptually at least this can be done by considering the projective transform of lines (physically represented by light rays) instead of the projective transform of points. Each 3D point is represented by the pencil of lines intersecting at that point. It is clear that if the intensities (radiance) of all those rays are captured instead of the intensity of the points, later 3D imaging, refocusing, and other effects could be implemented -- after the fact. Such camera would capture not just an image of the object, but a “fingerprint” of the whole set of light rays in the scene.

The proposed method of Lippmann uses microlenses to capture individual rays. See Figure 2, where each ray bundle represented as a single line is focused onto the sensor by a microlens acting as a camera lens focused at infinity. The 2D position of the microlens records two coordinates; the location of the focusing spot in the 2D microimage behind the microlens records the other two coordinates describing each ray.

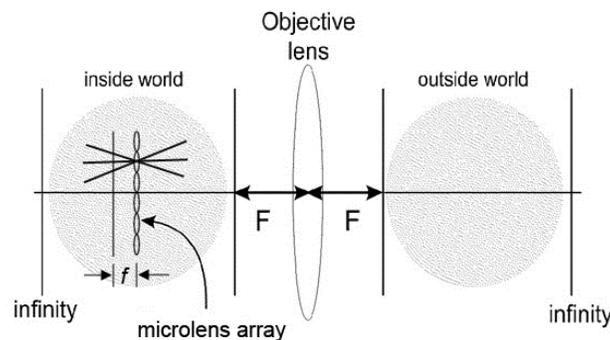


Figure 2. Microlenses used in a plenoptic camera to record the direction of each ray.

2.2 Plenoptic camera and current implementations (Lytro camera)

Considering the above approach, a plenoptic camera would essentially replace pixels with microlenses, and thus produce final image resolution equal to the number of the microlenses. The additional information available inside each microlenses is used for digital focusing after the fact and for other 3D effects. In the case of Lytro the number of microlenses is approximately 100,000 and a final image resolution of 0.1 megapixels could be expected. However the final image resolution that we have measured in Lytro is typically around 0.3 megapixels. How can this effect of improved resolution be explained?

As shown in Figure 3 (left), the main camera lens creates an image of a certain point in front of the microlens array. Each microlens maps this point to the microimage behind. Similarly, the main camera lens creates a virtual image of another point behind the microlenses (Figure 3, right), and again it can be imaged to the sensor. Since the microlenses are placed at one focal length from the sensor, they are focused at infinity. Because of that, captured images would be out of focus, unless the point is at optical infinity in front or behind the microlenses. It is a choice of Lytro that that the diameter of the microlenses is small. Because of that optical infinity for those microlenses is very close, and large depth of field is achieved. The optimal setting for the purpose of large depth of field reaching infinity is based on the concept of hyperfocal distance.

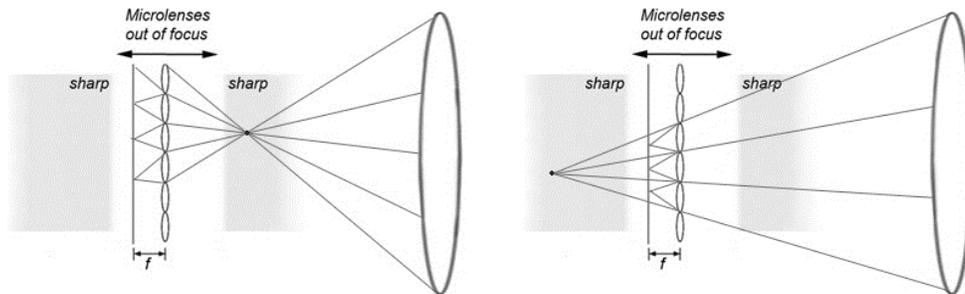


Figure 3. Galilean (left) and Keplerian (right) image capture in a plenoptic 1.0 camera as a relay system. Shaded area represents area of good focusing of the microlenses

The shaded areas in Figure 3 are practically at optical infinity for the microlenses. In those areas imaging is at full sensor resolution. Appropriate patching or mixing of such microimages produces the type of high final resolution images that we observe in the final rendering of Lytro. We call this approach “full resolution rendering” because it reproduces the full sensor resolution in each microimage³. If the imaged point is in the unshaded area that is inside the hyperfocal distance f^2 / p from the microlenses, where p is pixel size, the camera can only capture lower resolution².

In Lytro this area of less than optimal focusing is within 0.5 mm from the microlenses. This fact is easy to verify considering the hyperfocal distance formula and the image cone at F-number $F/2$ used in Lytro. Similar considerations show that that at closer distance the resolution deteriorates even further: For points closer than 0.05mm, only 1 pixel per microimage can be rendered. This creates certain unwanted gap in the area of good rendering. Inside this gap the resolution is lower.

In a conventional camera only the area around the image plane is in focus. That’s the area called depth of field (DOF). All other points in 3D appear blurry because of the diverging pencils of rays. The critical observation we have made² is that in a plenoptic camera DOF is extended, but the central part (where the microlenses themselves are out of focus) can never be recovered in focus from individual microimages. This is due to the gap mentioned above. This strange effect is shown in Figure 4, where conventional imaging is compared with plenoptic imaging.

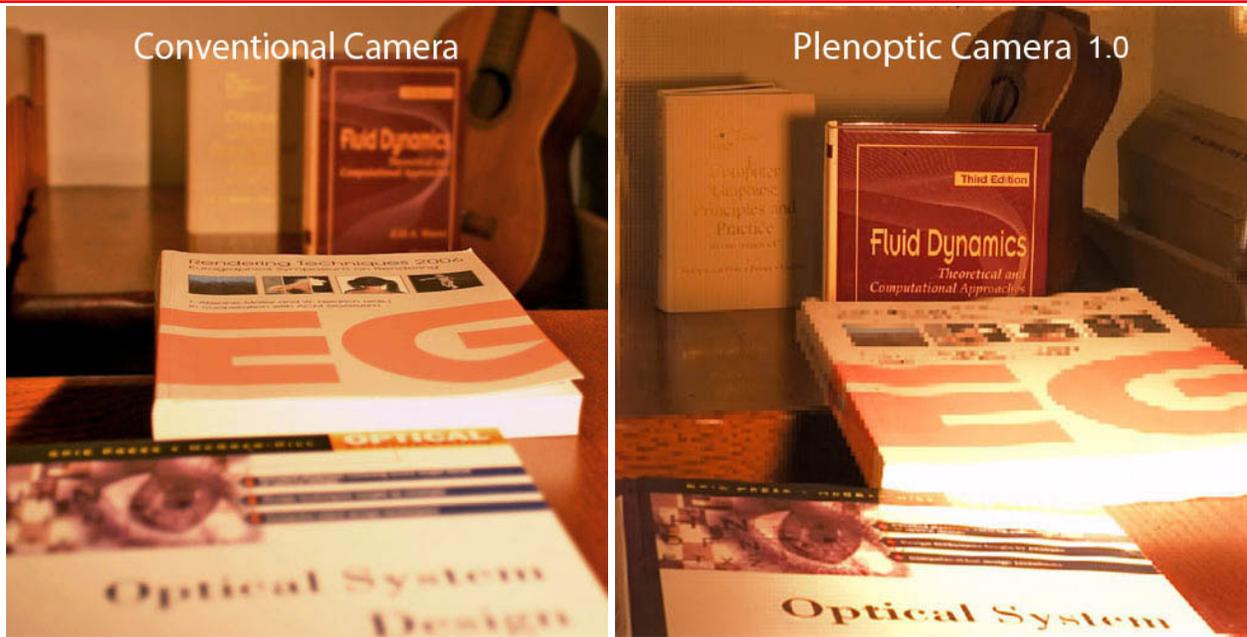


Figure 4. Left: Traditional camera. The plane in focus is at the EG book. Right: Plenoptic 1.0 camera (similar to Lytro). The microlenses are at the same location where the plane of focus is in the left image. Observe that the EG book is not focused, but everything else in the image is sharp. Image taken from².

3. FULL RESOLUTION RENDERING WITH A PLENOPTIC CAMERA

Full resolution rendering is performed from plenoptic camera data by cropping and patching together little pieces of different microimages to form the final rendered image³. Different versions of the process can be implemented, achieving different quality, stereo 3D, reducing rendering artifacts⁴, getting different appearances, etc.

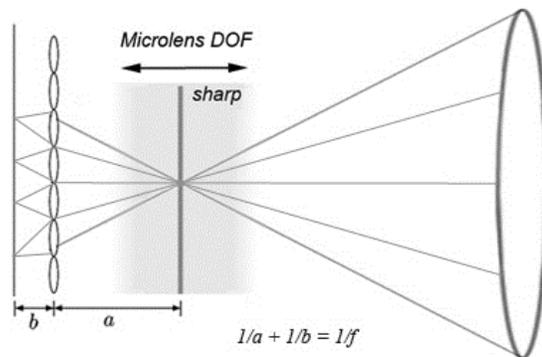


Figure 5. Plenoptic 2.0 camera. Main lens image points are focused in front of (or behind) the microlenses, which reimage those points to the sensor. Depth of field is extended compared to the main lens DOF, and the gap of poor resolution as in 1.0 camera is avoided. The area of sharp focusing is contiguous.

One alternative design that can be considered³ is the “Focused plenoptic” or “Plenoptic 2.0” camera, in which the main lens is focused away from the microlenses (see Figure 5). In other words, the useful area in the 3D world that needs to be imaged is focused a distance a in front of the microlenses, and the microlenses are focused on that image by appropriately displacing them at carefully chosen distance b different from their focal length. In this way the depth of field is contiguous around the area of interest and there is no gap in the focusing as in the earlier “Plenoptic 1.0” design. This 2.0 approach is used commercially in the cameras of Raytrix⁵.

To summarize, full resolution rendering is possible in both 1.0 and 2.0 designs, and it produces quality images of resolution much better than 1 pixel per microlens. Plenoptic 1.0 camera has wider DOF, but suffers from a gap in resolution in the middle, while Plenoptic 2.0 has shallower but continuous DOF. Extensive experimentation and theoretical considerations have shown that typically final images are produced by full resolution rendering at 20X lower resolution than that of the sensor. Considering that typical microlens count is by a factor of 100X lower than the pixel count of the sensor, the gain in full resolution rendering is by a factor of 5. In a later section we will show that this is also the case with Lytro. Further superresolution methods can improve that.

4. LYTRO DATA REPOSITORY AND FILE FORMATS

Processing and viewing pictures taken with the Lytro camera requires the use of the Lytro application. The Lytro application is currently for Mac OS X and for 64-bit Windows 7.

After the Lytro application is installed, an installed background process will recognize when a Lytro camera is connected and will start the Lytro application automatically. When the Lytro application runs with the camera connected, it will offer to import any new images on the camera. Before the transfer process, the Lytro camera will first check if the configuration data has been downloaded before by checking the serial number with the local data. If not, a one time configuration data downloading will be conducted before any further process. In the transfer process, the Lytro application will transfer raw lightfield images from the camera and then render a stack of images, each focused at a different depth. It will also combine these into a “living image” which is a flash application enabling interactive selection of different images in the stack, based on where a user clicks in the “active image.”

4.1 File Structure

On Mac OS X, the The Lytro application keeps its data in the user subdirectory Pictures/Lytrolib. On Windows, the Lytro application keeps its data in the user subdirectory AppData/Local/Lytrolib. For both Mac OS X and Windows, there are three subdirectories and two files at the top level:

- cameras/ – subdirectory containing backup configuration data for each camera connected to the Lytro application. The data for each camera is kept in a subdirectory named sn-XXXXXXXXXX, where each X represents and the numbering reflects the serial number of each camera.
- images/ – subdirectory containing image data for the Lytro application. Both the original lightfields and the focal stacks are kept.
- thumbs/ – subdirectory containing thumbnails of the processed image stacks.
- library.db – SQLite database containing selected meta information about the images in the image subdirectory
- library.bkp – backup copy of the SQLite database.

The Lytro application stores four main sets of data in its data store (which files are organized by sqlite.db):

- Camera calibration data / modulation images. These are stored within the data.C containers in the cameras subdirectory.
- Raw lightfield files. These files are stored as images/NN/IMG_NNNN.lfp (where each N is a digit). The raw lightfield files store the raw image data (not demosaiced) in 12-bit compressed format along with meta-information about the shot (stored as a header in JSON format).
- Processed lightfield files (focal stacks) are computed locally and stored as images/NN/IMG_NNNN-stk.lfp. The

focal stack files are containers, with sets of JPEG images, each focused at a different plain in the scene.

- Thumbnail images for application browsing, stored as thumbs/pic_NNNNN.jpg and thumbs/pic_NNNNN_lo.jpg.

The Lytro application stores its data in LFP files which are container files comprised of header (meta) information and embedded (often binary) data. The LFP file format consists of an "LFP" header, an "LFM" meta (directory) section, and then multiple "LFC" content sections. The LFP header section is 16 bytes long, beginning with the hex byte 0x89, then the string 'LFP', then 12 more bytes. The headers for the LFM and LFC sections consist of 12 bytes. The first byte is the hex byte 0x89, followed by the string 'LFM' or 'LFC', a four byte sequence, and an integer containing the length in bytes of the contents of that section. Following the header is an 80 byte sequence containing the sha1 hash in ASCII of the contents section. The first 45 bytes are the characters in the sha1 hash followed by 35 null bytes. Following the sha1 hash are the actual contents of the section. The next section begins following the contents, with some padding if needed to force alignment to 16 byte boundaries. The contents of the LFM section are given in ASCII Javascript Object Notation (JSON). Items are key-value pairs. The values may be simple values, compound objects, or references. The references are given as sha1 hashes and refer to LFC sections (with the corresponding hashes) elsewhere in the LFP file. The JSON information is easily parsed using readily-available libraries (such as Microsoft System.Web.Script.Serialization).

Address	Hexadecimal	ASCII
00000000	89 4c 46 50 0d 0a 1a 0a 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00	.LFP.....
00000010	89 4c 46 4d 0d 0a 1a 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00 20 c2	.LFM.....
00000020	73 68 61 31 2d 61 65 31 64 37 30 34 30 35 61 31	sha1-ae1d70405a1
00000030	63 65 38 62 34 30 33 62 62 61 64 33 38 30 66 64	ce8b403bbad380fd
00000040	33 65 31 37 61 35 31 61 63 36 30 36 64 00 00 00	3e17a51ac606d...
00000050	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000070	7b 0a 09 22 66 69 6c 65 73 22 20 3a 20 5b 0a 09	{.."files" : [..

Figure 6. Hex dump of the first 128 bytes of Lytro LFP file.

Address	Hexadecimal	ASCII
00002140	89 4c 46 43 0d 0a 1a 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0f	.LFC.....
00002150	73 68 61 31 2d 62 65 66 31 34 66 37 32 36 62 66	sha1-bef14f726bf
00002160	33 65 66 31 64 64 36 64 61 32 36 30 37 31 39 39	3ef1dd6da2607199
00002170	61 34 32 63 38 38 64 31 32 66 30 66 65 00 00 00	a42c88d12f0fe...
00002180	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00002190	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000021a0	32 30 31 32 30 33 32 37 2d 30 33 32 37 33 37 00	20120327-032737.

Figure 7. Hex dump of the first 128 bytes of the LFC section in a Lytro LFP file.

```

1 {
2   "picture" : {
3     "frameArray" : [
4       {
5         "frame" : {
6           "metadataRef" : "sha1-56da5ded23ea76c3e3d8d84f5157e8443d496a47",
7           "privateMetadataRef" : "sha1-8163234e506768fa2489999c40aa0b9b4ba7",
8           "imageRef" : "sha1-62f30bc1d2680fab668984b3f5ea5c8b56e248f8",
9         },
10        "parameters" : {
11          "vendorContent" : {
12            "com.lytro.tags" : {
13              "darkFrame" : false,
14              "modulationFrame" : false
15            }
16          }
17        }
18      },
19    ],
20    "viewArray" : [
21      {
22        "type" : "com.lytro.stars",
23        "vendorContent" : {
24          "starred" : false
25        }
26      }
27    ],
28    "accelerationArray" : [],
29    "derivationArray" : [
30      "sha1-ae5eca77ac5e2fb189e40c7af2cf2d294896c67b6"
31    ]
32  },
33  "thumbnailArray" : [],
34  "version" : {
35    "major" : 1,
36    "minor" : 0,
37    "provisionalDate" : "2011-08-03"
38  }
39 }
40
41 {
42   "type" : "lightField",
43   "image" : {
44     "width" : 3280,
45     "height" : 3280,
46     "orientation" : 1,
47     "representation" : "rawPacked",
48     "rawDetails" : {
49       "pixelFormat" : {
50         "rightShift" : 0,
51         "black" : {
52           "r" : 168,
53           "gr" : 168,
54           "gb" : 168,
55           "b" : 168
56         },
57         "white" : {
58           "r" : 4095,
59           "gr" : 4095,
60           "gb" : 4095,
61           "b" : 4095
62         }
63       },
64       "pixelPacking" : {
65         "endianness" : "big",
66         "bitsPerPixel" : 12
67       },
68       "mosaic" : {
69         "tile" : "r,gr,gb,b",
70         "upperLeftPixel" : "b"
71       }
72     }
73   },
74 }

```

Figure 8. (a) Raw lightfield LFM metadata from LFP file header. (b) Example metadata for an individual raw lightfield image.

4.2 Image Files

There are two types of Lytro image files – raw lightfield images and focal stack images. Both have the .lfp extension but the focal stack image files also end with -stk.lfp.

4.3 Raw Lightfield Image Files

The raw lightfield LFM portion has three top level sections: `picture`, `thumbnailArray`, and `version`. The `picture` section has four sub-sections: `frameArray`, `viewArray`, `accelerationArray`, and `derivationArray`. The `frame` section has three sub-sections (which are each references): `metadataRef`, `privateMetadataRef`, and `imageRef`. In the raw lightfield image file, the `accelerationArray` section is empty.

The section referred to by `metadataRef` contains a significant amount of information about the state of the camera when the image was captured, including fixed parameters such as pixel pitch, microlens pitch, and so forth, as well as adjustable parameters focal distance, zoom, and shutter speed.

The `privateMetadataRef` section contains the serial numbers of the camera sensor and of the camera itself.

The section referred to by `imageRef` contains the actual raw image data from the camera. The data is an array of bytes. The pixel data are stored in a compressed format with 12 bits per pixel.

4.4 Focused Image Stack Files

The focused image stack LFM portion has three top level sections: `picture`, `thumbnailArray`, and `version`. The `picture` section has four sub-sections: `frameArray`, `viewArray`, `accelerationArray`, and `derivationArray`. The `frame` section has three sub-sections (which are each references): `metadataRef`, `privateMetadataRef`, and `imageRef`. These latter three references are recapitulated from the corresponding lightfield image file (i.e., have the same sha1 values) but the actual data are not contained in the file.

In the focused image stack file, the `accelerationArray` contains information about the focal stack (hence the name “acceleration array”).

The `accelerationArray` contains three sub-sections: `type`, `generator`, and `vendorContent`. The `vendorContent` section has five sub-sections: `viewParameters`, `displayParameters`, `defaultLambda`, `depthLUT`, and `imageArray`. The `depthLUT` section contains dimensions of the depth look up table and a reference to its contents. The `imageArray` section contains information about each image in the focal stack: representation, width, height, lambda, and a reference to the image data.

4.5 Camera Files

In the individual camera subdirectory (`Pictures/Lytro.lytrolib/camers/sn-A*`) are four binary files: `data.C.0`, `data.C.1`, `data.C.2`, and `data.C.3`. The headers of these files indicate they are “LFP” files and they conform to the format described above. In the specific case of the camera files (`data.C.[0123]`), each entry consists of a file name and a reference to the file contents. The file names in the camera file LFM section are given in DOS format.

Of particular note are files named “`mod_00MM.raw`” and “`mod_00NN.raw`” which are pairs of calibration images. The camera parameters when taking these images are given in the corresponding “`mod_00MM.txt`” and “`mod_00NN.txt`” files. The number of the mod files runs from 0000 to 00061 (there are 62 images or 31 pairs). Further information can be found from sources on the web, such as the following: Github⁸, Marcansoft⁹, and LightField Forum¹⁰.

5. RAW IMAGES AND CALIBRATION

The RAW microimages show vignetting, noise, random shift of microlenses, etc. To correct for these, a calibration step is required as imperfections are camera specific. The Lytro implementation is very good at that. It's actually hard to achieve rendering as clean and with as low noise and as good color as achieved by Lytro rendering.

We believe that for the purpose of calibrating and correcting the raw captured data, modulation images are included with each Lytro camera. These images would be captured at the time of camera manufacturing. Stored, are 62 12bit raw images, each with a time stamp and full metadata. According to those files time stamp, acquiring the images takes about 30 minutes. Out of those, two images are dark and at different exposures suggesting that can be used to eliminate hot pixels.

Modulation images are captured at different main lens parameters, like focus and zoom, so each new picture can be calibrated based on the closest modulation images according to its parameters. One possible workflow is:

- (1) Divide the captured image by the corresponding modulation image (anti-vignetting) at similar parameters. Clean up pattern noise, dark noise.
- (2) Compute the true microimage centers based on modulation images. Use computed centers for rendering. In our opinion, this is the most important calibration step.
- (3) Possibly, Lytro is using a lens model of the main camera lens to compute centers. We believe that without careful consideration of centers, quality rendering cannot be achieved.

Demosaicing can be done before rendering, directly on the raw image, or during rendering -- without significant difference in quality between the two approaches.

Lytro acquired data does not respond well to our superresolution or superdemosaicing algorithms, which is an indication of the fact that microlenses MTF is approximately matching the MTF of the sensor. In this context, we believe Lytro performs a well-balanced imaging according to the Nyquist criteria.

6. FINAL IMAGE RESOLUTION

We have taken pictures of resolution charts placed at different depths from the camera and measured the MTF of the final rendered image such that best focusing after the fact is achieved on the resolution chart. Our goal was to verify the original hypothesis that Lytro is a plenoptic 1.0 camera showing a resolution gap. Our pictures were taken with no zoom. Figures 9 and 10 show two of the rendered images, captured at 15 and 20 cm depth respectively. These are resolution chart images, each rendered by Lytro focused on the chart. Also, their computed MTFs are shown on the left.

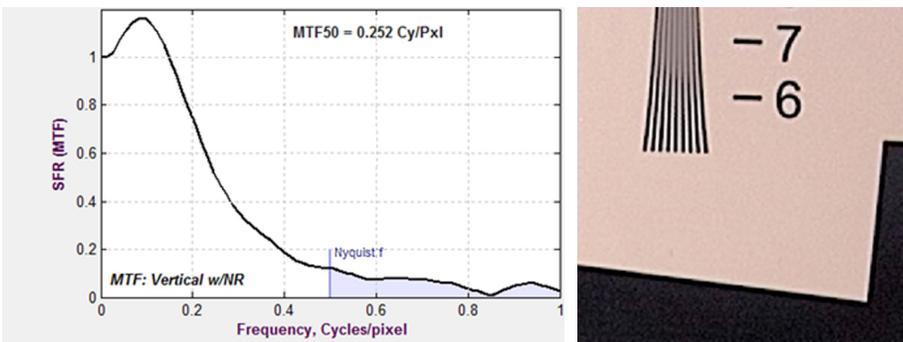


Figure 9. Left: MTF at 15 cm from the camera, Right: Picture of the resolution chart rendered by Lytro that was used for computing the MTF.

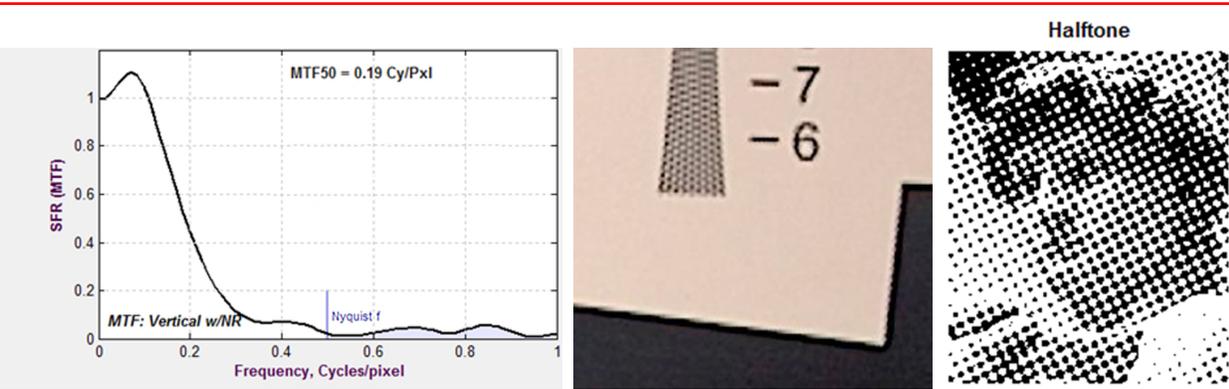


Figure 10. Left: MTF at 20 cm from the camera. Notice that resolution at 20 cm is lower. Middle: Picture of the resolution chart rendered by Lytro that we used for computing MTF. Artifacts due to the microlenses are visible, somewhat resembling halftone printing. Right: Halftone print example.

This and similar experiments suggest typical Lytro resolution of about 0.3 megapixels. This number is sometimes lower or higher depending on where in depth content is present. More importantly, the resolution depends on depth and it reaches minimum at the location where the image plane overlaps the plane of the microlenses. This confirms our hypothesis that Lytro is a plenoptic 1.0 camera and it is using a full resolution rendering approach.

7. LYTRO RENDERING EXAMPLE



Figure 11. Top row: Two differently focused images based on the same captured Lytro data. Bottom row (left): Zoom in into the text. Notice microlens artifacts in the area of suboptimal focusing. Bottom row (right): Zoom in on the raw image showing that corresponding microimages are actually blurry -- as it should be expected of a plenoptic 1.0 camera.

8. CONCLUSION

Many of the approaches of mobile computational photography will likely leverage plenoptic camera capabilities in conjunction with powerful computing resources to create "digital optics." Although the Lytro camera does not (yet) include a smart phone or other mobile computing device, it incorporates many of the technologies that we are likely to see in the future as part of mobile cameras, most notably a microlens array for capturing integral/plenoptic image data (the radiance). Captured plenoptic data can be manipulated and transformed in purely digital form. Focusing can now be done with what can be called digital optics – physical analog to how traditional bulky optics may be completely eliminated in the future. The Lytro camera clearly demonstrates that optical camera settings such as focus and aperture can be applied computationally – purely in digital form. The power and capabilities of mobile computational photography now depend on the power and capabilities of computing devices – an exciting future is in store for users of mobile computational cameras.

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