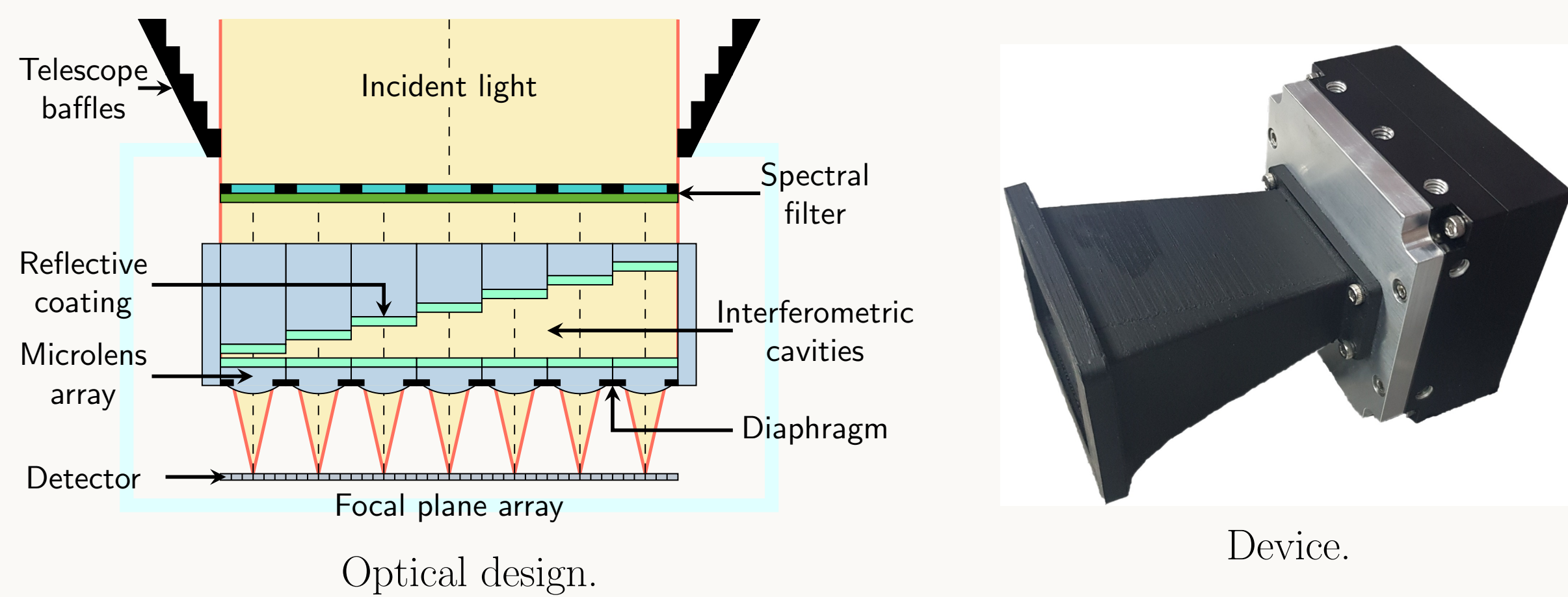
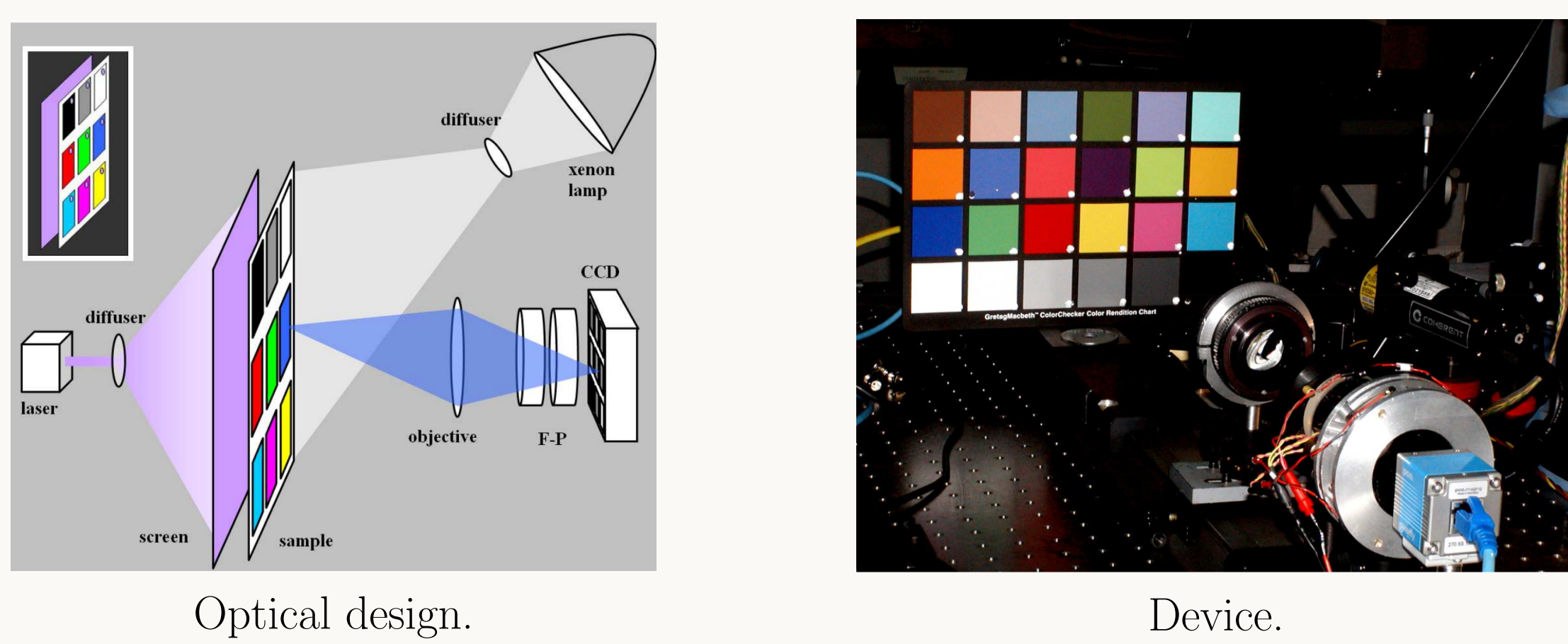


I. Interferometric imaging systems

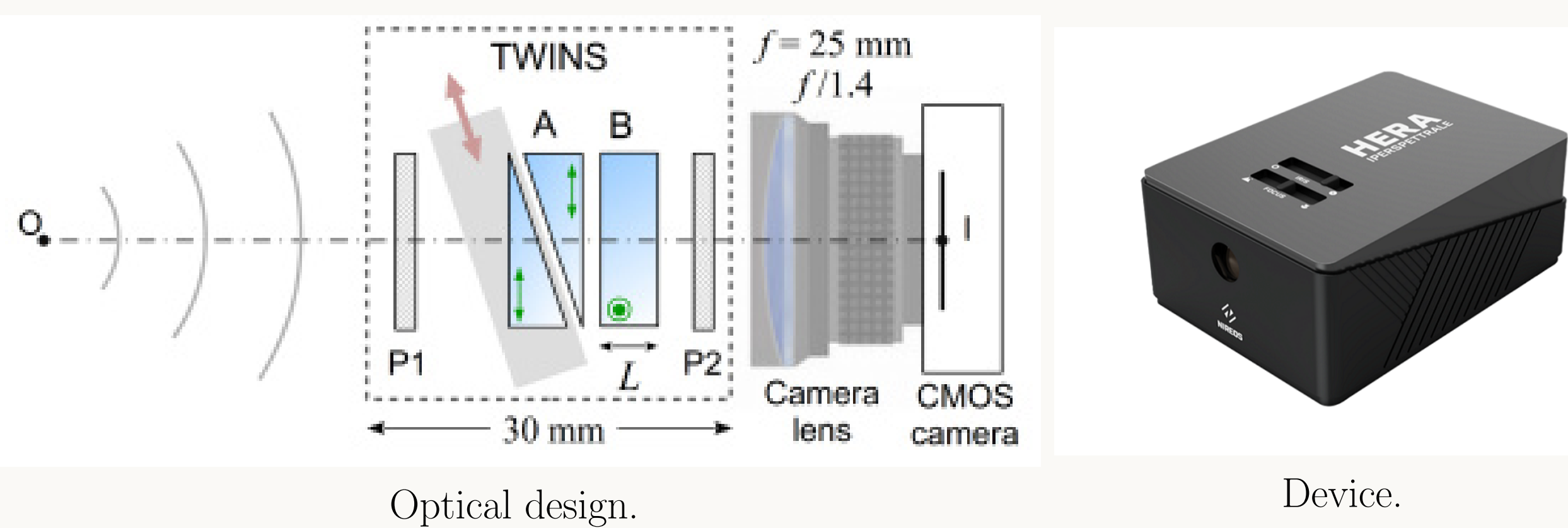
Multi-aperture Fabry-Perot interferometers [1-2]



Scanning Fabry-Perot interferometers [3]

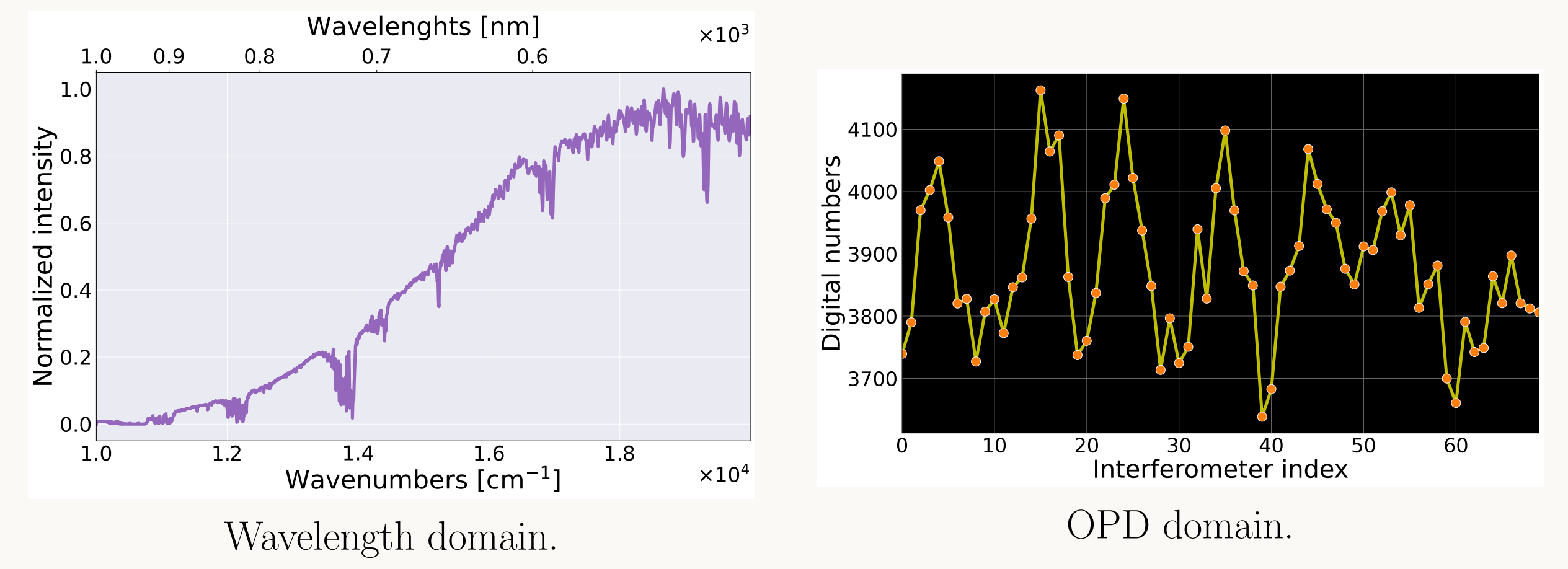


Birifringent interferometers [4]

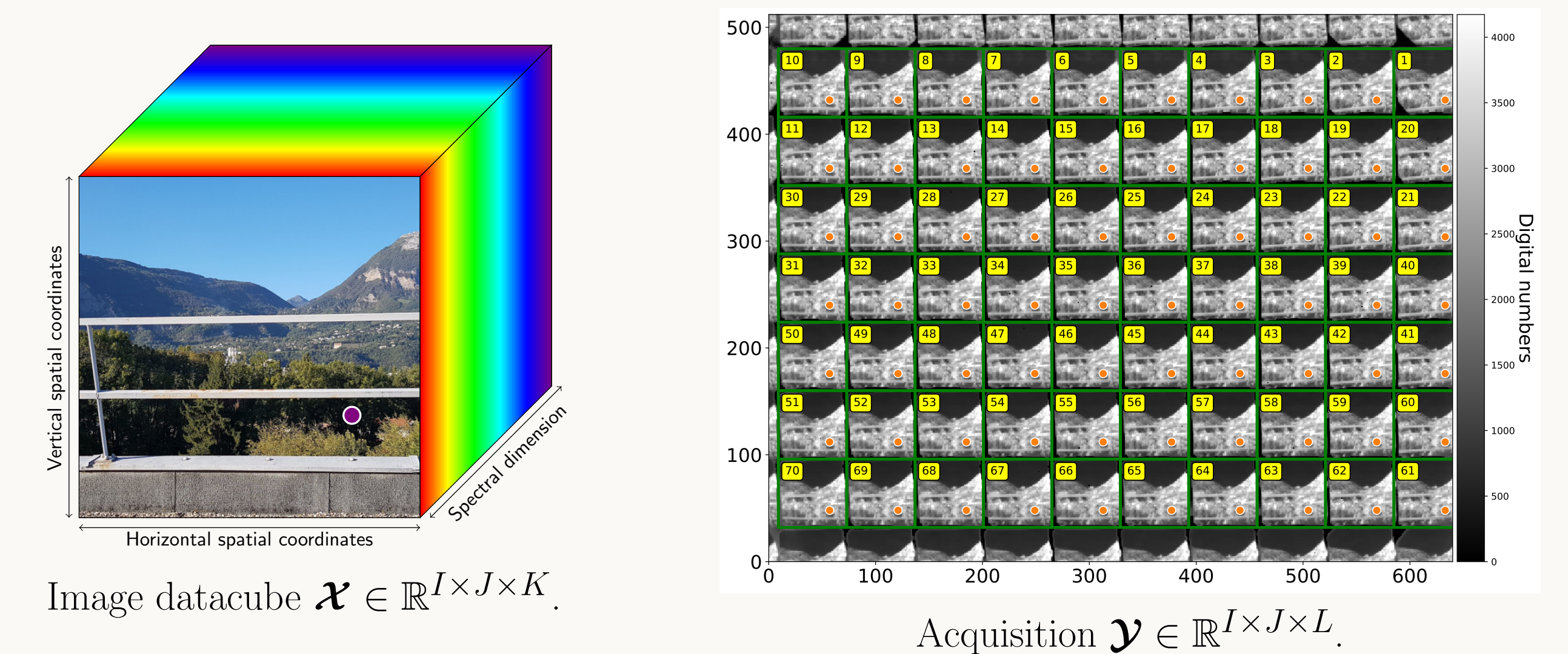


II. Spectrometers example acquisitions

Single pixel inteferometric spectrometer



Inteferometric imaging spectrometer [5]



III. Problem statement

Objective: Estimate $\hat{\mathcal{X}} : \hat{\mathcal{X}} = \arg \min_{\mathcal{X}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \|\mathcal{X} \bullet_3 \mathbf{A} - \mathcal{Y}\|_2^2 + h(\mathbb{L}\mathcal{X}) \right)$.

- $f(\mathcal{X}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathcal{X} \bullet_3 \mathbf{A} - \mathcal{Y}\|_2^2$: data fidelity term.
- $g(\mathcal{X}) = h(\mathbb{L}\mathcal{X})$: prior (with linear operator \mathbb{L}).
- $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times L}$: device transmittance function.

IV. Image reconstruction methodology

ADMM

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}^{[q+1]} &= \text{prox}_{\tau f} \left(\mathcal{X}^{[q]} - \mathbf{u}^{[q]} \right) \\ \mathcal{X}^{[q+1]} &= \text{prox}_{\tau g} \left(\mathcal{Z}^{[q+1]} + \mathbf{u}^{[q]} \right) \\ \mathbf{u}^{[q+1]} &= \mathbf{u}^{[q]} + \left(\mathcal{Z}^{[q+1]} - \mathcal{X}^{[q+1]} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathcal{X}^{[q]}$ is the estimation $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$ at the q -th iteration (with $\tau, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^+$).
- $\text{prox}_{\tau f}(\mathcal{X}) = \arg \min_{\mathcal{V}} \left(f(\mathcal{V}) + \frac{1}{2\tau} \|\mathcal{V} - \mathcal{X}\|_2^2 \right)$ is the proximal operator of f .
- $h^*(\mathcal{X}) = \sup_{\mathcal{V}} (\langle \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{X} \rangle - h(\mathcal{V}))$ is the Fenchel conjugate of h

Approach 1: Spectro-spatial priors

- $g(\cdot)$ operates in both domains:
- $\mathbb{L}(\mathcal{X})$: TV spatially, DCT spectrally.
 - $h(\mathcal{X}) = \|\cdot\|_{221}$ (ℓ_2 on gradients/bands, ℓ_1 on pixels).

Loris-Verhoeven (LV)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}^{[q+1]} &= \mathcal{X}^{[q]} - \tau \left(\nabla_f \mathcal{X}^{[q]} + \mathbb{L}^T \mathbf{u}^{[q]} \right) \\ \mathbf{u}^{[q+1]} &= \text{prox}_{\eta h^*} \left(\mathbf{u}^{[q]} + \eta \mathbb{L} \mathcal{Z}^{[q+1]} \right) \\ \mathcal{X}^{[q+1]} &= \mathcal{X}^{[q]} - \tau \left(\nabla_f \mathcal{X}^{[q]} + \mathbb{L}^T \mathbf{u}^{[q+1]} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Approach 2: Plug-and-Play [6]

- $\text{prox}_{\tau g}$ is substituted with any denoiser, such as BM3D.
- $g(\cdot)$ is not necessarily known.

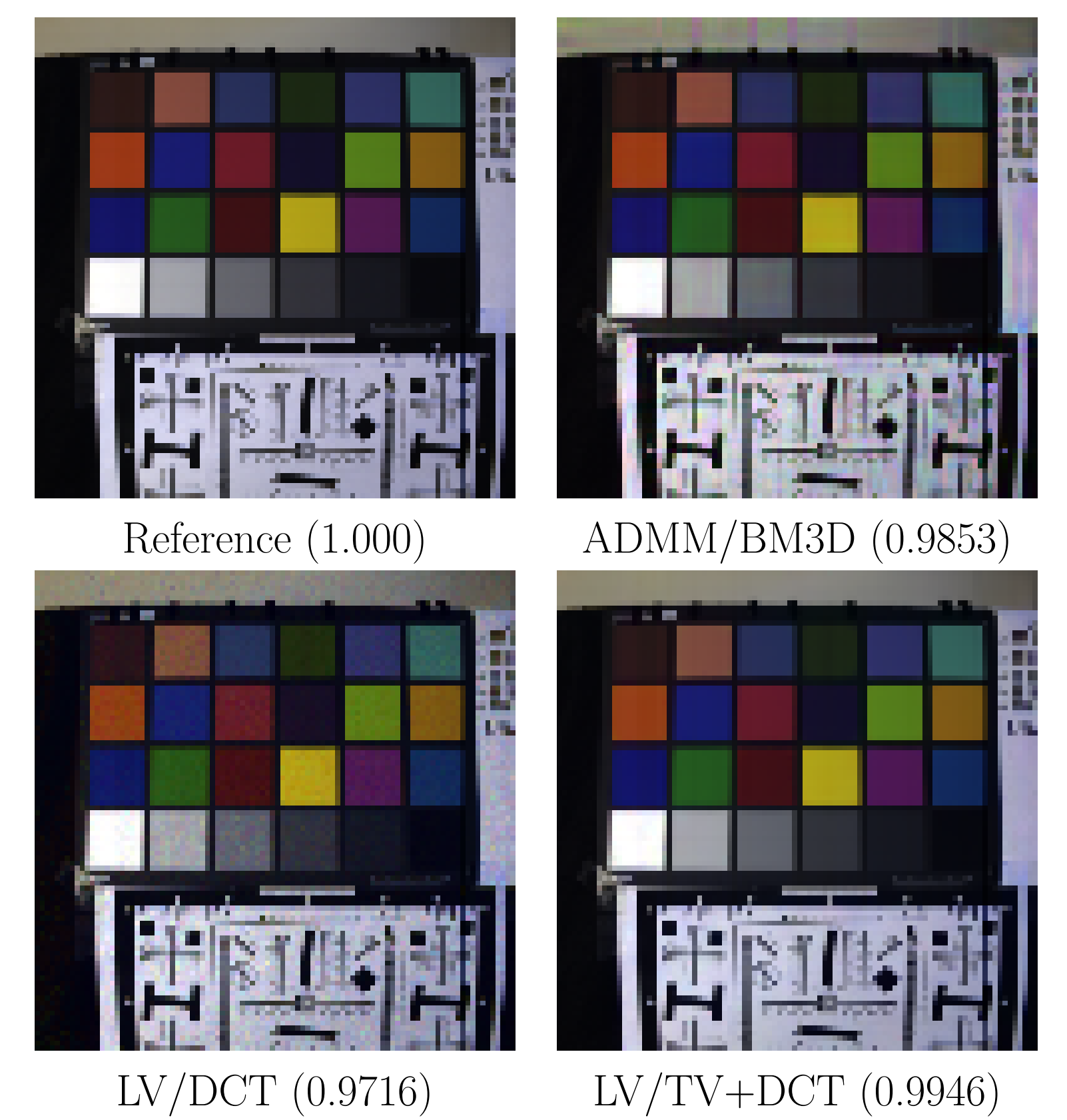
V. Reconstruction experiments

Setup

- Image to reconstruct:
 - 96×96 px.
 - 366 channels.
 - Wavelengths: [400, 700] nm.
- Simulated model $\mathbf{A} = \{a_{lk}\}$:

$$a_{lk} = \frac{(1 - \mathcal{R})^2}{1 + \mathcal{R}^2 - 2\mathcal{R} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi \delta_l}{\lambda_k}\right)}$$

- Reflectivity $\mathcal{R} = 0.255$.
- OPD range: [0, 8000] nm.
- OPD step size: 25 nm.
- SSIM values in parentheses.



VI. References

- [1] Oiknine et al., "Multi-aperture snapshot compressive hyperspectral camera," *Opt. Lett.*, vol. 43, no. 20, pp. 5042–5045, 2018.
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- [3] Pisani et al., "Compact imaging spectrometer combining Fourier transform spectroscopy with a Fabry-Perot interferometer," *Opt. Express*, vol. 17, no. 10, pp. 8319–8331, 2009.
- [4] Perri et al., "Hyperspectral imaging with a TWINS birefringent interferometer," *Opt. Express*, vol. 27, no. 11, p. 15956, 2019.
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- [6] Venkatakrisnan et al., "Plug-and-Play priors for model based reconstruction," in *IEEE GlobalSIP*, 2013.