

**This is an electronic reprint of the original article.
This reprint *may differ* from the original in pagination and typographic detail.**

Author(s): Hauser, J.; Zheludev, V. A.; Golub, M. A.; Averbuch, A.; Nathan, M.; Inbar, O.;
Neittaanmäki, Pekka; Pölönen, Ilkka

Title: Snapshot Spectral and Color Imaging Using a Regular Digital Camera with a
Monochromatic Image Sensor

Year: 2017

Version:

Please cite the original version:

Hauser, J., Zheludev, V. A., Golub, M. A., Averbuch, A., Nathan, M., Inbar, O.,
Neittaanmäki, P., & Pölönen, I. (2017). Snapshot Spectral and Color Imaging Using a
Regular Digital Camera with a Monochromatic Image Sensor. In E. Honkavaara, B.
Hu, K. Karantzas, X. Liang, R. Müller, E. Nocerino, I. Pölönen, & P. Rönholm (Eds.),
ISPRS SPEC3D 2017 : Frontiers in Spectral imaging and 3D Technologies for
Geospatial Solutions (pp. 51-58). International Society for Photogrammetry and
Remote Sensing. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and
Spatial Information Sciences, Volume XLII-3/W3. [https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-
archives-XLII-3-W3-51-2017](https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-3-W3-51-2017)

All material supplied via JYX is protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights, and duplication or sale of all or part of any of the repository collections is not permitted, except that material may be duplicated by you for your research use or educational purposes in electronic or print form. You must obtain permission for any other use. Electronic or print copies may not be offered, whether for sale or otherwise to anyone who is not an authorised user.

SNAPSHOT SPECTRAL AND COLOR IMAGING USING A REGULAR DIGITAL CAMERA WITH A MONOCHROMATIC IMAGE SENSOR

J. Hauser¹*, V. A. Zheludev^{2,3}, M. A. Golub¹, A. Averbuch², M. Nathan¹, O. Inbar¹, P. Neittaanmäki³, and I. Pölönen³.

¹ School of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel - (hauserjo, mgolub, mnathan)@post.tau.ac.il, omerinba@mail.tau.ac.il

² School of Computer Science, Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel - (zhel, amir1)@post.tau.ac.il

³ Faculty of Information Technology, Jyväskylä University, Jyväskylä FI-40014, Finland - (pekka.neittaanmaki, ilkka.polonen)@jyu.fi

Commission III, WG III/4

KEY WORDS: Multispectral and hyperspectral imaging, Imaging systems, Computational Imaging.

ABSTRACT:

“Spectral imaging” (SI) refers to the acquisition of the three-dimensional (3D) spectral cube of spatial and spectral data of a source object at a limited number of wavelengths in a given wavelength range. “Snapshot spectral imaging” (SSI) refers to the instantaneous acquisition (in a single “shot”) of the spectral cube, a process suitable for fast changing objects. Known SSI devices exhibit large total track length (TTL), weight and production costs and relatively low optical throughput. We present a simple SSI camera based on a regular digital camera with (i) an added diffusing and dispersing “phase-only” static optical element at the entrance pupil (“diffuser”) and (ii) tailored compressed sensing (CS) methods for digital processing of the diffused and dispersed (DD) image recorded on the image sensor. The diffuser is designed to mix the spectral cube data spectrally and spatially and thus to enable convergence in its reconstruction by CS-based algorithms. In addition to performing SSI, this SSI camera is capable to perform color imaging using a “monochromatic” or “gray-scale” image sensor without color filter arrays.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Spectral imaging” (SI) refers to the acquisition of the three-dimensional (3D) spectral cube of spatial and spectral data of a source object at a limited number of wavelengths in a given wavelength range. SI has a multitude of applications in many fields (Brady, 2009), including biology (Garini et al., 2006), medicine (Uhr et al., 2012), food inspection (Long et al., 2005), archaeology, art conservation (Lang, 2012), astronomy and remote sensing (Foster et al., 2006). SI with mosaic spectral filter arrays on the image sensor (Themelis et al., 2008) leads to substantial light gathering losses. In “staring” or “pushbroom” SI systems (Carlssohn, 2006), removable sets of narrow band-pass filters (Long et al., 2005) or time-sequential dynamic spectral filters (López-Álvarez et al., 2008) slow the SI process and cannot apply it to dynamic, fast changing objects. Modern trends in digital imaging (Brady, 2009) resort to a generic combination of optics with digital processing and to compressed sensing (CS) (Donoho, 2006, Candès et al., 2006) for various purposes and applications. CS-based algorithms already have many applications in astronomy, biology, medicine, radar and seismology (Stern et al., 2008, Willet et al., 2011). “Snapshot spectral imaging” (SSI) refers to the instantaneous acquisition of the spectral cube, a process suitable for fast changing objects. There are several known SSI devices/architectures that demonstrate the progress and high potential of SSI. In particular, the Coded Aperture Snapshot Spectral Imager (CASSI) (Wagadarikar et al., 2008) designs use an intermediate image plane and a coded aperture. The coded aperture can be a binary mask, a gray-scaled coded mask (Rueda-Chacon et al., 2013), or a spatial-light modulator (Yuan et al., 2015). These designs yield 2D coded measurements on the sensor array, from which the spectral cube is reconstructed using CS algorithms.

* Corresponding author

The need for intermediate image formation optics (in addition to regular components of a digital camera) in several of the referenced devices, increases the total track length, the weight and the production costs of such SSI devices. In order to convert a regular digital camera to an SSI camera for arbitrary objects, we resort here to (i) a diffusing and dispersing “phase-only” static optical element at the entrance pupil, and (ii) tailored CS methods for digital processing of the diffused and dispersed (DD) image recorded on the image sensor. The limited volume of data in the DD image acquired by a 2D image sensor in a single snapshot poses a problem for the reconstruction of a 3D spectral cube. To overcome this limitation and to enable SSI, we resort to compression of spatial data in multispectral images with the aid of CS-based reconstruction algorithms. The diffuser is designed to mix the spectral cube data spectrally and spatially and thus to enable convergence in its reconstruction by CS-based algorithms. We demonstrate the feasibility of reconstructing experimental SSI images with a relatively straightforward linear iterative process of “split Bregman iterations” (SBI) (Goldstein et al., 2009, Cai et al., 2009).

2. SPECTRAL IMAGING WITH A DISPERSIVE DIFFUSER

2.1 Continuous Model of the Optical System

A schematic layout of the spectral imaging system with monochromatic image sensor, a pupil-domain diffuser and compressed sensing is shown in Figure 1. The system (Golub et al., 2016) includes elements of a regular digital camera such as an imaging lens, a monochromatic image sensor, a bandpass spectral filter, the transparent diffuser at the entrance pupil, as well as a digital processor, which also enables conversion of the spectral cube to RGB color coordinates.

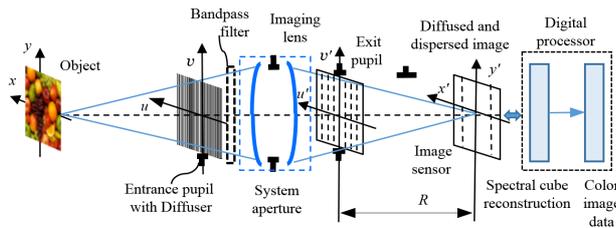


Figure 1. Optical scheme of a spectral and color imaging optical system based on a digital camera and a diffuser.

To succeed in image reconstruction, modern CS theory requires a highly randomized system response. Classical spectroscopic systems comprise a dispersive optical element like a prism or a diffraction grating. In order to minimize the required number of optical elements and to restrict our imager design to a modification of standard digital cameras, we decided to combine dispersive and diffusing properties required from the added optical element in a single diffuser. We assume that the entrance pupil is located in front of the imaging lens. The diffuser is positioned at the “pupil domain”, i.e., entrance pupil or the system aperture of the imaging lens and works as a random dispersing element that provides the DD image at the monochromatic image sensor. A digital processor processes the DD image to reconstruct a plurality of monochromatic images (i.e., the spectral cube) of the source object through iterative CS-based algorithms.

While the diffuser was designed for wavelength λ_{des} , other wavelengths in the entire spectral range are incident on it. The diffuser (Golub et al., 2016) is designed as a thin phase optical element with linear dimensions $D_u \times D_{v'}$, whose grooves are fabricated of a transparent material with refractive index $n(\lambda)$ and providing a phase function $\varphi(u', v'; \lambda)$. The design choice for the diffuser’s phase function was a randomly permuted, nonlinear saw-tooth phase. Figure 2 illustrates a portion of the diffuser’s phase profile. The diffuser provides wavelength-dependent light diffusion and accordingly serves also as an inherent disperser. Therefore, it provides spectral multiplexing along with spatial multiplexing.

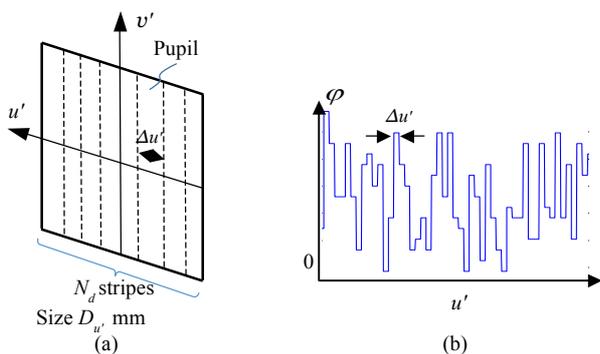


Figure 2. (a) Dimensions of the diffuser, scaled to exit pupil coordinates; (b) fragment of a randomized piecewise-constant phase function of the diffuser.

We assumed that before introduction of the 1D diffuser, the imaging system was spatially shift invariant and its optical resolution was matched to the sensor pixel pitch. When installed

into the SI optical system, the diffuser modifies the system pupil function of the entire SI optical system towards

$$P(u', v'; \lambda) = \exp[i\varphi(u', v'; \lambda)]. \quad (1)$$

Accordingly, the coherent PSF can be calculated as an inverse Fourier transform

$$h(x', y'; \lambda) = \frac{1}{i\lambda R} \int P(u', v'; \lambda) \exp\left(i2\pi \frac{u'x' + v'y'}{\lambda R}\right) du' dv' \quad (2)$$

$$= h(x'; \lambda) \text{sinc}\left(\frac{D_{v'}}{\lambda R} y'\right),$$

where $h(x'; \lambda)$ is the 1D version of $h(x', y'; \lambda)$, R is the distance from the center of the exit pupil to the image sensor and $\text{sinc}(\xi) = \frac{\sin(\pi\xi)}{\pi\xi}$. Accordingly, the 1D incoherent PSF associated with the diffuser at wavelength λ is

$$h_I(x'; \lambda) = |h(x'; \lambda)|^2. \quad (3)$$

The diffuser converts the original image into a DD image with programmed blur for each object point. For each wavelength, the intensity $I'(x', y; \lambda)$ of the DD image in presence of the diffuser may be expressed by just a 1D convolution $I' = h_I \otimes I$ of the ideal (“non-dispersed”) image $I(x, y; \lambda)$ with the incoherent PSF $h_I(x'; \lambda)$. The convolution is calculated separately for each coordinate y of the object as

$$I'(x', y; \lambda) = \int h_I(x' - x; \lambda) I(x, y; \lambda) dx. \quad (4)$$

2.2 Discretization

Mathematical formulations for digital image processing obviously require a transfer from continuous coordinates and wavelengths of optics to discrete indices of vectors and matrices. To define spatial sampling, we consider the discrete pixelated structure of the image sensor, which is characterized along x and y axes by a 2D spatial pitch $\delta_x \times \delta_y$, a number N_x, N_y of pixels, and a number N_b of bits per pixel. The imaging zoom has to match the blur caused by the PSF of the diffuser such that the entire DD image stays within the aperture of the image sensor, i.e. within N_x pixels in each row and N_y pixels in each column. The “non-diffused-non-dispersed” image obtained without a diffuser at same zoom is spread to a lesser degree, and occupies accordingly only a smaller number $N < N_x$ of pixels located in the central part of each image sensor row. Even though the number $N_y \times N_x$ of sensed pixels may be smaller than the number of voxels $N_y \times N \times L$ in the targeted 3D spectral cube, we refer the CS approach that enables restoration of the entire spectral cube with reasonable accuracy. The spectral cube uses a finite number L of spectral bands with central wavelengths λ_l , $l = \overline{1, L}$ out of the entire continuous

wavelength range. A discrete version of the spectral cube in each spectral band can be expressed by the $N_y \times N \times L$ matrix:

$$\mathbf{X} = \left(X_{i,l}^{(j)}, i = \overline{1, N}, j = \overline{1, N_y} \right), \quad (5)$$

where spectral cube voxels can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} X_{i,l}^{(j)} &= I(x_{i+i_c}, y_j; \lambda_l), \\ i &= \overline{1, N}, j = \overline{1, N_y}, l = \overline{1, L}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $i_c = \frac{N_x - N}{2} > 0$. The continuous 1D convolution in Equation (4) is converted into a discrete convolution applied separately to each of N_y image rows. Discrete pixels of the DD image at the l^{th} wavelength and at a given row j can be expressed as a discrete 1D aperiodic convolution

$$I'(x_{i'}, y_j; \lambda_l) = \left(\frac{D_u D_v}{\lambda_l R} \right)^2 \delta_x \sum_{i=1}^N K_{i'-i,l} X_{i,j,l}, \quad (7)$$

where $i' = \overline{1, N_x}$, $j = \overline{1, N_y}$, $l = \overline{1, L}$ and $\left(\frac{D_u D_v}{\lambda_l R} \right)^2 K_{i'-i,l}$ are sampled values of $h_l(x' - x; \lambda)$. Note that in our model with a 1D diffuser, each $j' = j$ row of the DD image is in one-to-one correspondence with a respective j^{th} row of the spectral cube. The contribution of polychromatic light to discrete pixels of the DD image is denoted as $Y_i^{(j)}$ and can be expressed as a sum of the intensities of monochromatic DD images $I'(x_{i'}, y_j; \lambda_l)$ over all wavelengths λ_l , $l = \overline{1, L}$. At each image pixel, the sum can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i^{(j)} &= \frac{1}{\delta_x} \sum_{l=1}^L \left(\frac{\lambda_l R}{D_u D_v} \right)^2 \kappa_l I'(x_{i'}, y_j; \lambda_l) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^N A_{i',i,l}^{(j)} X_{i,l}^{(j)}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where non-negative numbers κ_l characterize the overall relative spectral sensitivity of the image sensor and the optical transmission of the optical components of the system at wavelength λ_l , and where coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i',i,l}^{(j)} &= \kappa_l K_{i'-i,l}, \\ i &= \overline{1, N}, i' = \overline{1, N_x}, j = \overline{1, N_y}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

describe the effect of the diffuser scaled with the relative spectral sensitivity of the optical system. For mathematical considerations, it is convenient to concatenate the spectral and vertical spatial dimensions of the spectral cube to a matrix \mathbf{X} with dimensions $NL \times N_y$,

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_L \end{bmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

such that each spectral dimension is described by a sub-matrix \mathbf{X}_l of size $N \times N_y$. We define an $N_x \times NL$ dimensional block Toeplitz sensing matrix

$$A = \left(A_{i',i,l}, i' = \overline{1, N_x}, i = \overline{1, N}, l = \overline{1, L} \right), \quad (11)$$

which may be treated as a block rectangular matrix $A = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_L]$ composed of L Toeplitz sub-matrices A_l of size $N_x \times N$ each. Each sub-matrix A_l corresponds to a single wavelength and features the randomization originating from the diffuser. The 2D DD image is represented as a matrix \mathbf{Y} of size $N_x \times N_y$,

$$\mathbf{Y} = \left[\mathbf{Y}^{(j)}, j = \overline{1, N_y} \right] = \left[\mathbf{Y}^{(1)}, \mathbf{Y}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{Y}^{(N_y)} \right]. \quad (12)$$

$\mathbf{X}^{(j)}$ is a single column vector from the concatenated spectral cube to be reconstructed from the single column sensed vector $\mathbf{Y}^{(j)}$. Matrix \mathbf{X} represents the spectral data to be reconstructed from DD image \mathbf{Y} . Equation (8) can now be expressed in matrix form as the multiplication of a vector of length NL over a matrix of size $N_x \times NL$. The multiplication results in a vector of a smaller length N_x

$$\mathbf{Y}^{(j)} = A \mathbf{X}^{(j)}. \quad (13)$$

For efficient 2D data processing, Equation (13) can be expressed in matrix form as the multiplication of matrix \mathbf{x} of size $NL \times N_y$ over the sensing matrix A of size $N_x \times NL$, resulting in a matrix of smaller size $N_x \times N_y$

$$A \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}, \quad (14)$$

as customary in CS theory.

2.3 Sparse Representation and Reconstruction

Equation (14) provides the CS model for our spectral imaging system. It shows that the recorded DD image \mathbf{Y} includes a linear mixture of spectral and spatial data of the entire spectral cube \mathbf{X} , as described by the sensing matrix A . The CS problem consists of the reconstruction of matrix \mathbf{X} in such a way that Equation (14) with a given matrix \mathbf{Y} becomes satisfied. The number $N_x \times N_y$ of equations for \mathbf{Y} in Equation (14) is less than the number of unknown variables $NL \times N_y$ in \mathbf{X} . To obtain a sensible solution, we have to impose some constraints on the spectral cube to be reconstructed. The commonly chosen constraint in CS is sparsity. The latter originates from a well-established

fact that typical 2D digital images have a sparse representation in wavelet and wavelet-frame domains. Consequently, spectral cubes, which are collections of monochromatic images, possess the same property, i.e. they can be represented by collections of sparse matrices that contain many zeros. Therefore, in accordance with the CS theory, we look for a solution of Equation (14) that is maximally sparse in a wavelet-frame domain. The mathematical relation between spectral cube matrix \mathbf{X} and its sparse representation \mathbf{d} (having only a relatively small number of non-zero elements) can be represented as a linear transform $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{DX}$, with a "sparsifying" matrix D . Then, \mathbf{d} is the transform coefficients array. The sparse representation may be implemented by resorting to the 2D frame transforms (Averbuch et al., 2014). Another option is the 3D wavelet transform, where the 2D transforms are applied to the monochromatic images and 1D transform is applied to the cube comprised of the 2D transform coefficients matrices along the spectral dimension. The spectral-dimension wavelet transform provides an additional sparseness of the representation because spectra in each pixel are changing smoothly from one band to another. For the wavelet transforms, the biorthogonal wavelets derived from the discrete splines of 12-th order were utilized (Averbuch et al., 2014). We denote by Ψ the matrix of the inverse 2D (3D) frame (wavelet) transform, such that spectral cube \mathbf{X} can be restored from its sparse representation \mathbf{d} by

$$\mathbf{X} = \Psi \mathbf{d}. \quad (15)$$

Equation (14) can be expressed in the form

$$\Theta \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{Y}, \quad (16)$$

Where

$$\Theta = A \Psi. \quad (17)$$

The CS theory (Donoho, 2006, Candès et al, 2006) addresses the feasibility for reconstruction of sensible solution of Equation (16) for a special case of K-sparse matrices or vectors \mathbf{d} that have only K non-zero elements. It is known that the K-sparse sensible solution \mathbf{d} of Equation (16) (and consequently \mathbf{X} of Equation (14)) exists and can be reconstructed for a class of matrices Θ that satisfy a RIP condition of order K. The RIP condition of order K in CS (Candès et al, 2006) demands that any sub-matrix of Θ formed by less than K columns must satisfy the inequality:

$$(1 - \delta_K) \|\mathbf{d}\|_{l_2} \leq \|\Theta \mathbf{d}\|_{l_2} \leq (1 + \delta_K) \|\mathbf{d}\|_{l_2} \quad (18)$$

for any K-sparse vector \mathbf{d} , where $\delta_K > 0$ is some small number. In order to reconstruct the sparse representation \mathbf{d} of the spectral cube \mathbf{X} from the DD image \mathbf{Y} , we resorted to split Bregman iterations (SBI) (Goldstein et al., 2009, Cai et al., 2009). Specifically, \mathbf{d} was reconstructed as a solution of the following constrained minimization problem:

Find $\min_{\mathbf{d}} \|\mathbf{d}\|_{l_1}$ with conditions: $\|\mathbf{AX} - \mathbf{Y}\|_{l_2} \leq \sigma$, $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{DX}$. Here, under the l_2 norm of a matrix $\mathbf{M} = \{M_{i,j}\}$ we mean the Frobenius norm, and the l_1 norm is

$$\|\mathbf{M}\|_{l_1} = \sum_{i,j} |M_{i,j}|. \quad (19)$$

The minimization problem is equivalent to minimization of a functional

$$\|\mathbf{d}\|_{l_1} + \frac{\mu}{2} \|\mathbf{AX} - \mathbf{Y}\|_{l_2}^2 + \frac{\chi}{2} \|\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{DX}\|_{l_2}^2 \quad (20)$$

where μ, χ are Lagrange weight coefficients. In particular, coefficient χ weights the sparsity level of \mathbf{d} , and coefficient μ weights the fit of \mathbf{AX} to \mathbf{Y} . Following (Shen, 2010), a closed loop of the iterative algorithm uses a feedback from the l_1 error and a shrinking operation that ensures a sparse reconstruction. In more detail, the minimization of the functional in Equation (20) is performed by an iterative process:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{X}^{k+1} = (\mu A^T A + \chi I)^{-1} [\mu A^T (-\mathbf{c}^k) + \chi D^T (\mathbf{d}^k - \mathbf{b}^k)] \\ \mathbf{d}^{k+1} = \text{shrink} \left(\mathbf{DX}^{k+1} + \mathbf{b}^k, \frac{1}{\chi} \right) \\ \mathbf{b}^{k+1} = \mathbf{b}^k + \delta_b (\mathbf{DX}^{k+1} - \mathbf{d}^{k+1}) \\ \mathbf{c}^{k+1} = \mathbf{c}^k + \delta_c (\mathbf{AX}^{k+1} - \mathbf{Y}) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

where k is the number of the iteration, \mathbf{b}^k and \mathbf{c}^k are intermediate vectors used to execute iterations, A^T denotes a transposed matrix A , $\delta_b = 1$, $\delta_c = 1$ and

$$\text{shrink}(x, \gamma) = \text{sgn}(x) \max(|x| - \gamma, 0) \quad (22)$$

is the function applied to each vector component. The iterations are terminated once the inequality $\|\mathbf{AX} - \mathbf{Y}\|_{l_2} \leq \sigma$ is achieved, or after a given number of iterations. The parameter σ is determined by the noise level on the sensor array.

3. EXPERIMENTAL OPTICAL ARRANGEMENT AND CALIBRATION

The concept of our CS-based SSI camera was proven for $L=33$ wavelength bands in an optical experiment that used a regular digital camera equipped with a monochromatic (without color filters array) image sensor, a diffuser, and specialized digital image processing capabilities, as shown in Figure 1. A color iPad screen served as an object. The experimental arrangement included the following optical components: a regular digital camera with a 5 Megapixel, 12-bit Aptina Demo kit (Aptina, 2015) monochromatic image sensor, a DSL935 Sunex imaging lens with a numerical aperture (NA) value of approximately 0.17, and a wide bandpass spectral filter for the entire visible range. The image sensor had 2592×1944 pixels with a pixel pitch of $\delta_x = \delta_y = 2.20 \mu\text{m}$. Even though our generic hardware and software enable large dimensions, we performed our experiments with spectral cubes of size $N_y \times N \times L = 256 \times 256 \times 33$ pixels. The choice of the DSL935 Sunex imaging lens, whose entrance pupil is located at the first optical surface of its first lens, enabled proper placing of the diffuser at this pupil. The entrance pupil diameter is 3.2mm. Various diffusers were fabricated in the Tel Aviv University Nano-Center facilities with a standard 16-depth level binary staircase dry Reactive Ion Etching (RIE) technology on a 0.5mm thick, double-side polished 4" fused silica wafer, along with 16 different diffuser designs.

The actual diffuser design used in our experiments had a 3.2mm clear aperture that matched the entrance pupil and included $N_d = 400$, $\Delta u = 8\mu\text{m}$ wide stripes, as illustrated in Figure 2.

In order to obtain a more accurate model of our physical system, we performed direct calibration of the SSI camera by direct point-spread function (PSF) measurements that provided the sensing matrix. An object with single thin white vertical column displayed on the iPad screen was imaged in the dark at several spatial positions in each spectral band. Separated spectral bands for the calibration were achieved by resorting to a set of $L = 33$ Thorlabs narrow-bandpass 10nm FWHM spectral filters that covered the 400-720nm wavelength range in equal gaps of 10nm and which were mechanically integrated in filter wheels. To have a firm reference for spectral cube reconstruction in our experiments, we conducted direct reference measurements of the spectral cube of size $N_y \times N \times L = 256 \times 256 \times 33$ for the object of interest. In addition, spectral calibration procedure was performed in order to correct non-ideal aspects, such as the white line's spectrum used for the PSF measurements and the non-uniform transmittance of the bandpass filters.

4. OPTICAL EXPERIMENT FOR SPECTRAL IMAGING

An exemplary "Color Checker" test object was used, among others, for optical SSI experiments. This was created on the iPad screen mounted on the optical bench in the arrangement of Figure 1, at a fixed distance of 88cm in front of the imaging lens. The reference spectral cube measurements, the PSF measurements and the grayscale snapshots of the DD image were recorded on the image sensor in the dark, with the diffuser in place. The digital reconstruction of the spectral cube was performed using the SBI process with a measured sensing matrix A and optimized iteration parameters μ, χ . Two reconstruction methods were considered: 1) 2D frame transforms of the monochromatic images, 2) 3D wavelet transforms of the spectral cubes. For this, the biorthogonal wavelet and tight and semi-tight frame transforms derived from polynomial and discrete splines were tested. The diverse libraries of such transforms were designed in (Averbuch et al., 2014). The experimental results demonstrated below are produced by using the 2D semi-tight frame transform derived from the quasi-interpolating polynomial splines and the biorthogonal 3D wavelet transform derived from the twelfth-order discrete splines.

Quality evaluation of the reconstructed spectral cube \mathbf{X} was done by comparison to the reference spectral cube $\bar{\mathbf{X}}$, which was measured directly with the set of $L=33$ bandpass filters. We expressed the normalized root-mean-square errors (RMSE) of the full spectral cube as

$$RMSE = \left\{ \frac{1}{NN_y L} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{N_y} \sum_{l=1}^L \left[\frac{X_{i,l}^{(j)}}{X_{\max}} - \frac{\bar{X}_{i,l}^{(j)}}{\bar{X}_{\max}} \right]^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (23)$$

where $X_{\max} = \max_{i,j,l} X_{i,l}^{(j)}$ and $\bar{X}_{\max} = \max_{i,j,l} \bar{X}_{i,l}^{(j)}$. Then, we calculated the peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) as

$$PSNR = -20 \log_{10}(RMSE). \quad (24)$$

Similarly, we have performed a quality evaluation of the monochromatic images per each wavelength, the spectra per each spatial coordinate and the RGB image, all derived from the

reconstructed spectral cube. The RGB conversion was done in accordance with the CIE standard observer color matching functions implemented by Matlab function "RGB_from_Spectral_cube" (Foster, 2017).

Figure 3 shows images that correspond to the "Color Checker" object. Figure 3(a) shows the original object displayed on the iPad, Figure 3(b) shows the RGB image calculated from direct measurements with the 33 bandpass filters, and Figure 3(c) shows the DD image recorded at the monochromatic image sensor with 10.6ms integration time. Note that this time is substantially smaller than the $80.8 \times 33 = 2666$ ms needed for use of 33 bandpass filters, for a given peak signal of 90% of the sensor's saturation level. Such small integration time provides one major advantage of SSI over time-sequential acquisition methods. Figure 3(d) and 3(e) show the RGB images built from the reconstructed spectral cubes, obtained with the 2D framelet and 3D wavelet reconstruction methods, respectively.

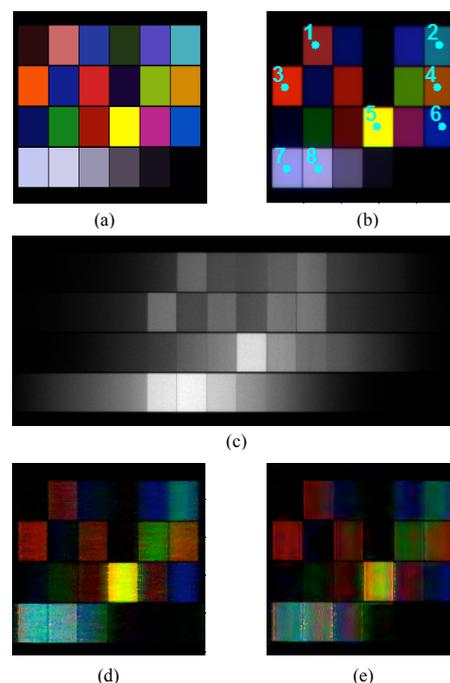


Figure 3. Object "color checker" with the 33 spectral bands in the range of 400nm-720nm: (a) iPad object; (b) reference spectral cube directly measured with 33 spectral filters and converted to RGB format; (c) dispersed and diffused (DD) image optically recorded at the image sensor; (d), (e), reconstructed spectral cubes converted to RGB format, obtained with 2D framelet and 3D wavelet methods, respectively.

The calculated PSNR (RMSE values in brackets) values of the spectral cubes obtained with the 2D framelet reconstruction method are 26.13 (0.05), and for the 3D wavelet reconstruction method are 28.38 (0.038). For the RGB images, the calculated PSNR_{RGB} (RMSE_{RGB} values in brackets) values of the obtained with the 2D framelet reconstruction method are 17.67 (0.049), and for the 3D wavelet reconstruction method are 15.92 (0.16). Figure 4 shows five out of 33 monochromatic images extracted from the spectral cubes at wavelengths 450 nm, 540 nm, 570 nm, 610 nm and 650 nm. Figure 4(a) shows the original, Figures 4(b) and 4(c) show the images that correspond to the 2D framelet reconstruction and 3D wavelet reconstruction methods, respectively. Figure 4(d) shows the RMSE_λ values per wavelength, while Figure 4(e) shows the PSNR_λ values per wavelength, for the monochromatic images obtained with the 2D framelet (blue) and 3D wavelet (dashed green) reconstruction methods.

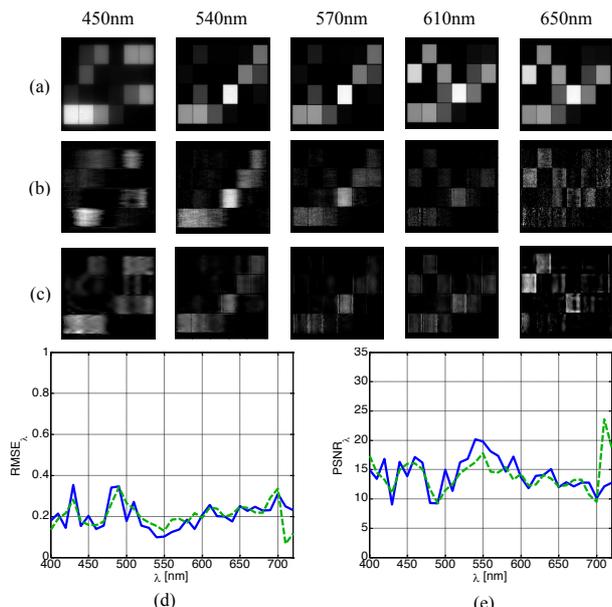


Figure 4. Five out of 33 monochromatic “Color Checker” images extracted from the spectral cubes at wavelengths 450nm, 540nm, 570nm, 610nm and 650nm: (a) reference measured with spectral filters; (b) reconstructed images using the 2D framelet and (c) 3D wavelet methods, respectively. (d) $RMSE_{\lambda}$ and (e) $PSNR_{\lambda}$ values as functions of wavelength for the monochromatic images that were CS reconstructed using the 2D framelet method (blue) and 3D wavelet method (dashed green).

Figures 5 and 6 show reference and reconstructed spectra and RGB values, respectively, at eight spatial sampling points, marked by the same numbers as in Figure 3(b).

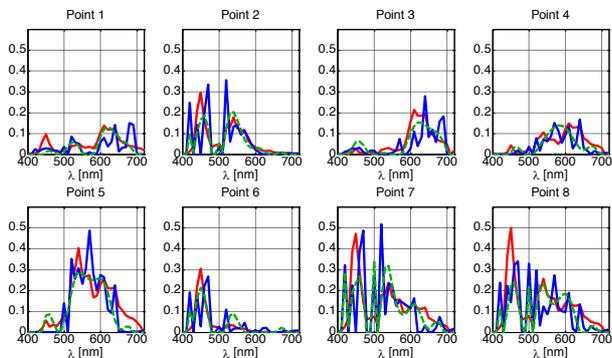


Figure 5. Spectra at chosen pixels of reference (red), 2D framelet (blue) and 3D wavelet reconstructed (dashed green) of the “Color Checker” with the 33 spectral bands in the range of 400nm-720nm. Position of pixels as in Figure 3(b).

Some shifts and missing peaks in the spectra and RGB values could be caused by a mismatch between the measured sensing matrix and the actual physical sensing matrix of the optical system with the diffuser, as well as due to the presence of actual noise in the experimental system. The $PSNR_{i,j}$ ($RMSE_{i,j}$ in brackets) values of the spectra at the marked points 1-8 for the 2D framelet transform are 10.24 (0.31), 11.2 (0.28), 11.74 (0.26), 11.99 (0.25), 15.52 (0.17), 12.11 (0.25), 10.83 (0.29) and 10.48 (0.3), whereas for the 3D wavelet transform the values are 14.34 (0.19), 14.26 (0.19), 15.72 (0.16), 11.08 (0.27), 14.31 (0.19), 17.73 (0.13), 11.56 (0.26) and 10.21 (0.31). To conclude, the 3D wavelet method exhibits smaller error for the entire spectral cube compared to the 2D framelet method. In particular, it yields an improvement in the spectral reconstruction in certain spatial coordinates. It is, however, inferior in the reconstruction quality of some of the monochromatic

wavelength images, as well as in the quality of the reconstructed RGB image.

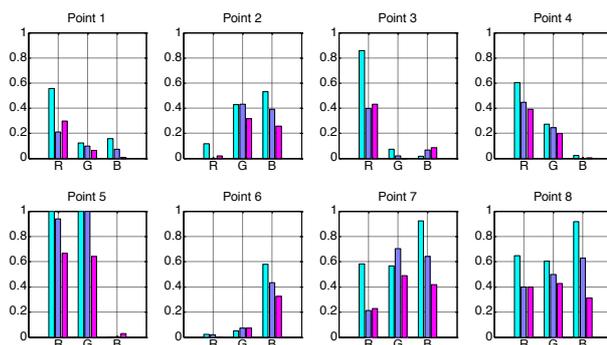


Figure 6. Calculated RGB values from spectra at chosen pixels of reference (cyan), 2D framelet reconstructed (purple) and 3D wavelet reconstructed (pink) of the “Color Checker” object. Position of pixels as in Figure 3(b).

5. SIMULATIONS WITH SPECTRAL CUBE OBTAINED WITH VTT SPECTRAL IMAGER

In order to expand the analysis of the suggested concept, we have performed computer simulations using a spectral cube obtained with a VTT spectral imager prototype. This spectral imager, provided by Jyväskylä University (JyU), is integrated with a piezo-driven Fabry-Perot Interferometer (FPI), which enables time sequential scanning of the spectral domain, in the range of 400-1000 nm. The spectral cube was acquired from the human skin tissue with a suspected Melanoma tumor. A method to delineate the skin area affected by a tumor using the VTT spectral imager was reported in (Zheludev et al., 2015). The spectral cube's original dimensions, which was imaged in the 460-850nm range, were $1200 \times 1920 \times 120$. In order to incorporate the skin spectral data into the above computational scheme and, at the same time, to significantly reduce the noise inherent in the data, the following preprocessing operations were carried out: 1) The original cube was spatially cropped to the size $1024 \times 1024 \times 120$ and padded by zeros to a cube of size $1024 \times 1024 \times 132$, denoted as **CRC**. 2) A two-level 3D biorthogonal wavelet transform was applied to the cube **CRC**. The wavelet transform coefficients filled a cube denoted by **CTC**, of size $1024 \times 1024 \times 132$, where the sub-cube denoted by **LLL** of size $256 \times 256 \times 33$, comprised the coefficients produced by low-pass filtering in all three dimensions. 3) The sub-cube **LLL**, which presents a smoothed and down-sampled by factor of 4 copy of the cube **CRC**, was selected for further processing. Recall that the last three planes of the sub-cube **LLL** comprise all zeros.

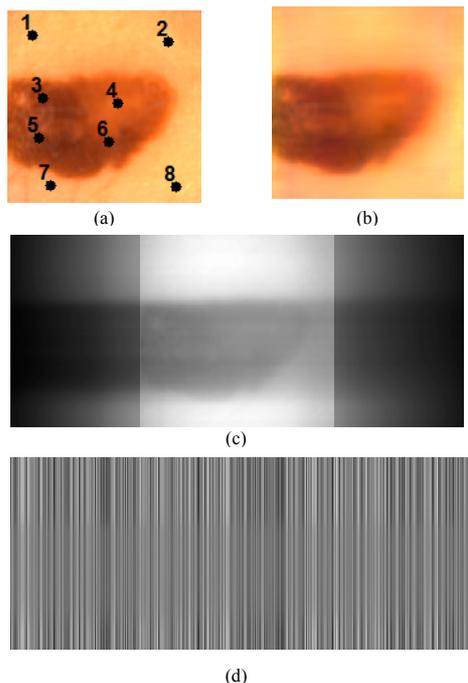


Figure 7. "Skin Tissue" with 30 spectral bands in the range of 460nm-850nm: (a) pseudo-color representation of the spectral cube measured with the VTT spectral imager; (b) pseudo-color representation of the reconstructed spectral cube; (c), (d) simulated dispersed and diffused image with and without Randomizer, respectively.

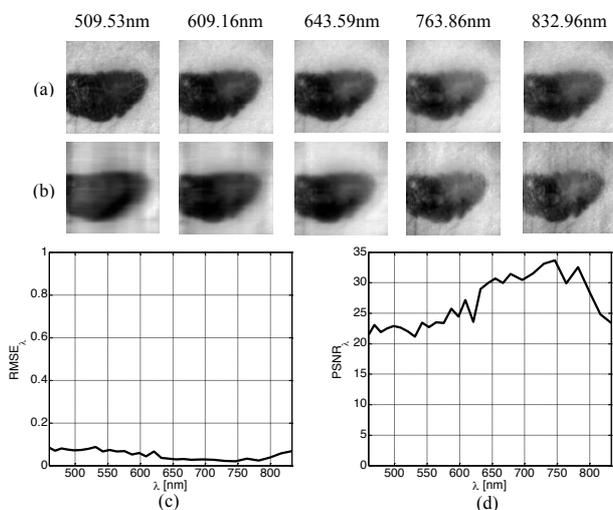


Figure 8. Five out of 30 monochromatic "Skin Tissue" images extracted from the spectral cubes at wavelengths 509.53nm, 609.16nm, 643.59nm, 763.86nm and 832.96nm: (a) reference measured with the VTT spectral imager; (b) reconstructed monochromatic images from the simulation. (c) $RMSE_{\lambda}$ and (d) $PSNR_{\lambda}$ values as functions of band number for the monochromatic images.

The sensing matrix A was generated by performing theoretical PSF calculation in the wavelengths of interest, assuming that our system is equipped with a nominal phase profile diffuser. The sensor image Y was calculated according to Equation (14) and multiplied with a matrix R consisting of randomly distributed plus- and minus-ones. Correspondingly, columns of the sensing matrix A were multiplied by the matrix R . Our

assumption that the reduction of the sensing matrix coherency can improve the reconstruction results, was corroborated by the simulations. For the simulation, we used the 2D framelet reconstruction method. Figure 7(a) shows pseudo-color representation of the "Skin Tissue" reference spectral cube. Figure 7(b) shows the pseudo-color representation built from the reconstructed spectral cube, obtained with the 2D framelet reconstruction method. Figure 7(c) shows the simulated DD image $Y = AX$, while Figure 7(d) shows the randomized DD image RY . The calculated PSNR (RMSE values in brackets) values of the spectral cube are 27.59 (0.042). Figure 8 shows five out of 30 non-zero monochromatic images extracted from the spectral cube at wavelengths 509.53nm, 609.16nm, 643.59nm, 763.86nm, 832.96nm. Figure 8(a) shows the original and Figure 8(b) shows the reconstructed images. Figure 8(c) shows the $RMSE_{\lambda}$ values per wavelength, while Figure 8(d) shows the $PSNR_{\lambda}$ values per wavelength.

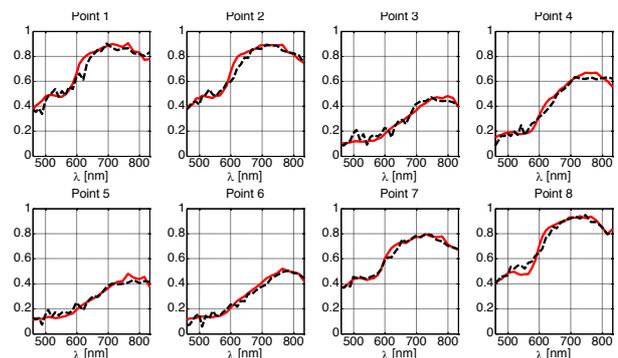


Figure 9. Spectra at chosen pixels of reference (red) and reconstructed (dashed black) of the "Skin Tissue" with the 33 spectral bands in the range of 460nm-850nm. Position of pixels as in Figure 7(a).

Figure 9 shows reference and reconstructed spectra at eight spatial sampling points, marked by same numbers as in Figure 7(a). The $PSNR_{ij}$ ($RMSE_{ij}$ in brackets) values of the spectra at the marked points 1-8 are 25.07 (0.056), 26.77 (0.046), 21.86 (0.081), 24.78 (0.058), 20.61 (0.093), 25.11 (0.056), 30.27 (0.03) and 26.99 (0.045).

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

We showed experimentally and by simulations the feasibility of snapshot spectral imaging with a regular digital camera complemented by a minor hardware addition in the form of a single phase-only static diffuser. Our phase-modulation architecture removes the need for intermediate image plane optics and/or spatial light modulators. This can lead to a real miniaturization of SSI cameras, thus providing significant advantages in applications where weight, volume and/or price are critical. The key element of our optical system is a diffuser designed to create a randomized sensing matrix built from calibration measurements of the PSF. The use of a monochromatic sensor, instead of a regular mosaic color sensor, increases the captured light amount and, therefore, the sensitivity of the camera. Successful acquisition of RGB images by a fully monochromatic image sensor is another important result.

Our method relies substantially on spatial and spectral mixing at the image sensor and subsequent reconstruction of the spectral cube with CS-based algorithms. It demonstrated the ability to reconstruct both spectral and spatial data from spatial-only data acquired by a monochromatic image sensor. This is achieved by proper use of the sparsity property, naturally attributed to photographic images. We believe that one of the major advantages in our reported development is the resorting to specific wavelet and frame transforms designed in

(Averbuch et al., 2014), which provide the efficient conversion of the spectral cubes into their sparse representation.

Results of this work may have applications in miniaturized snapshot spectral imagers of dynamic objects in such fields as remote sensing and astronomy, biology, environmental studies, agriculture, food and drug inspection, automotive and vehicle sensors, medical diagnostics, photographic and video cameras, smartphones, wearable devices and augmented reality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was partially supported by the Israel Ministry of Science, Technology and Space no. 3-13601.

REFERENCES

- Aptina Imaging Demo kits, 2015. <https://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=MT9P031> (30 July, 2017).
- Averbuch A., Neittaanmäki, P. and Zheludev V., 2014. "Spline and spline wavelet methods with applications to signal and image processing" Vol. 1: Periodic splines, Springer.
- Brady, D. J., 2009. *Optical Imaging and Spectroscopy*, Wiley-Interscience.
- Cai, J. F., Osher, S. and Shen, Z., 2009. "Split Bregman methods and frame based image restoration", *Multiscale Modeling and Simulation: A SIAM Interdisciplinary Journal* 8, 337-369.
- Carlsohn, M. F., 2006. "Spectral image processing in real-time," *J. Real Time Image Processing* 1, 25-32.
- Candès, E. J., Romberg, J. K. and Tao, T., 2006. "Stable signal recovery from incomplete and inaccurate measurements", *Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics* 59, 1207–1223.
- Dabov, K., Foi, A., Katkovnik, V. and Egiazarian, K., 2007. "Image denoising by sparse 3D transform-domain collaborative filtering," *IEEE Trans. Image Process.*, vol. 16, no. 8, pp. 2080-2095.
- Donoho, D. L., 2006. "Compressed sensing", *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, 52, 1289–1306.
- Foster, D. H., Amano, K., Nascimento, S.M.C. and Foster, M.J., 2006. "Frequency of metamerism in natural scenes", *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, A 23, 2359-2372.
- Foster, D. H., 2017. http://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/d.h.foster/Tutorial_HSI2RGB/Tutorial_HSI2RGB.html (July 10, 2017).
- Garini, Y., Young, I. T. and McNamara, G., 2006. "Spectral imaging: Principles and applications", *Cytometry Part A, Special Issue: Spectral Imaging*, 69A, pp 735-747.
- Goldstein, T. and Osher, S., 2009. "The split Bregman method for l1 regularized problems", *SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences*, 2, 323-343.
- Golub, M. A., Averbuch, A., Nathan, M., Zheludev, V. A., Hauser, J., Gurevitch, S., Malinsky, R. and Kagan, A., 2016. "Compressed sensing snapshot spectral imaging by a regular digital camera with an added optical diffuser", *Applied Optics* 55 (3), 432-443.
- Gorman, A., Fletcher-Holmes, D. W. and Harvey, A. R., 2010. "Generalization of the Lyot filter and its application to snapshot spectral imaging," *Opt. Express* 18, 5602–5608.
- Lang, H., 2012. "Advances in multispectral and hyperspectral imaging for archaeology and art conservation", *Applied Physics* 106, 309-323.
- Long, R. L., Walsh, K. B. and Greensill, C. V., 2005. "Sugar imaging of fruit using a low cost charge-coupled device camera," *J. Near Infrared Spectroscopy* 13, 177-186.
- López-Álvarez, M. A., Hernández-Andrés, J. and Romero, J., 2008. "Developing an optimum computer-designed multispectral system comprising a monochrome CCD camera and a liquid-crystal tunable filter," *Appl. Opt.* 47, 4381-4390.
- Rueda-Chacon, H., Calderón, G. A. R. and Fuentes, H. A., 2013. "Spectral selectivity in compressive spectral imaging based on grayscale coded apertures", *IEEE XVIII Symposium of Image, Signal Processing, and Artificial Vision (STSIVA)*, Bogota, Colombia, 978-1-4799-1121-9/13.
- Shen, Z., 2010. "Wavelet frames and image restorations", *Proceedings of the International Congress of Mathematicians*, R. Bhatia, Hindustan Book Agency, Vol. IV, pp. 2834–2863.
- Stern, A., Rivenson, Y., and Javidi, B., 2008. "Optically compressed image sensing using random aperture coding", in *Proceedings of the SPIE*, 6975, 69750D-69750D-10.
- Themelis, G., Yoo, J., and Ntziachristos, V., 2008. "Multispectral imaging using multiple-bandpass filters", *Opt. Lett.* 33, 1023–1025.
- Uhr, J. W., Huebschman, E.P. Frenkel, Lane, N.L., Ashfaq, R., Liu, H., Rana, D.R., Cheng, L., Lin, A.T., Hughes, G.A., Zhang, X.J. and Garner, H.R., 2012. "Molecular profiling of individual tumor cells by hyperspectral microscopic imaging", *Translational Research* 159, 366-375.
- Wagadarikar, A., John, R., Willett, R. and Brady, 2008. D., "Single disperser design for coded aperture snapshot spectral imaging", *Appl. Opt.* 47, B44-B51.
- Willett, R. M., Marcia, R. F., and Nichols, J. M., 2011. "Compressed sensing for practical optical imaging systems: a tutorial", *SPIE, Optical Engineering* 50, 072601-1-13.
- Yuan, X., Tsai, T. H., R. Zhu, Llull, P., Brady, D. J., and Carin, L., 2015. "Compressive Hyperspectral Imaging with Side Information," *IEEE J. of Selected Topics Signal Processing* 9, 964-976.
- Zheludev, V., Pölönen, I., Neittaanmäki-Perttu, N., Averbuch, A., Neittaanmäki, P., Grönroos, M., Saari, H., 2015. "Delineation of Malignant Skin Tumors by Hyperspectral Imaging Using Diffusion Maps Dimensionality Reduction", *Biomedical Signal Processing and Control*, 16, 48-60.