

Update on multiframe polarized light microscope singular spectra

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Product of functions in harmonic coefficient space

$$f(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z_n(\hat{\mathbf{p}}), \quad f'(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} c'_{n'} z_{n'}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}). \quad (1)$$

The product of these two functions is

$$f''(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = f(\hat{\mathbf{p}})f'(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} c_n c'_{n'} z_n(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) z_{n'}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{n''=0}^{\infty} c''_{n''} z_{n''}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}), \quad (2)$$

Product of harmonics in coefficient space

$$c''_{n''} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=0}^{\infty} P_{n,n',n''} c_n c'_{n'}, \quad \text{or} \quad (3)$$

$$c''^{n''} = P_{n,n'}^{n''} c^n c'^{n'} \quad \text{in Einstein notation.} \quad (4)$$

$$P_{n,n',n''} = \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} d\hat{\mathbf{p}} \, z_n(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) z_{n'}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) z_{n''}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}). \quad (5)$$

Product of circular and spherical harmonics

$$c^{n'',j''} = P_{n,n'}^{n''} G_{j,j'}^{j''} c^{n,j} c^{n',j'}. \quad (6)$$

where

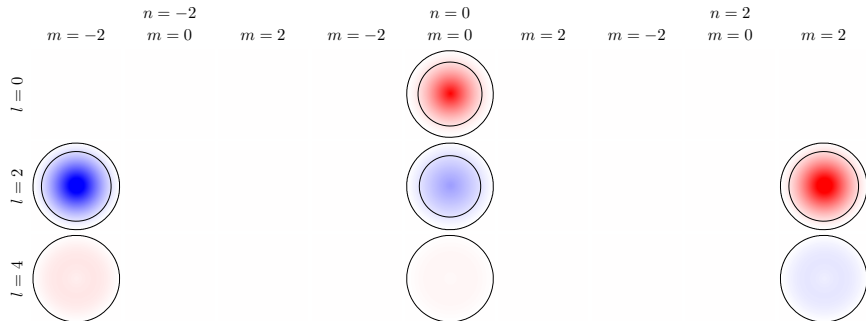
$$P_{n,n',n''} = \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} d\hat{\mathbf{p}} \, z_n(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) z_{n'}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}) z_{n''}(\hat{\mathbf{p}}). \quad (7)$$

$$G_{j,j',j''} = \int_{\mathbb{S}^2} d\hat{\mathbf{s}} \, y_j(\hat{\mathbf{s}}) y_{j'}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}) y_{j''}(\hat{\mathbf{s}}). \quad (8)$$

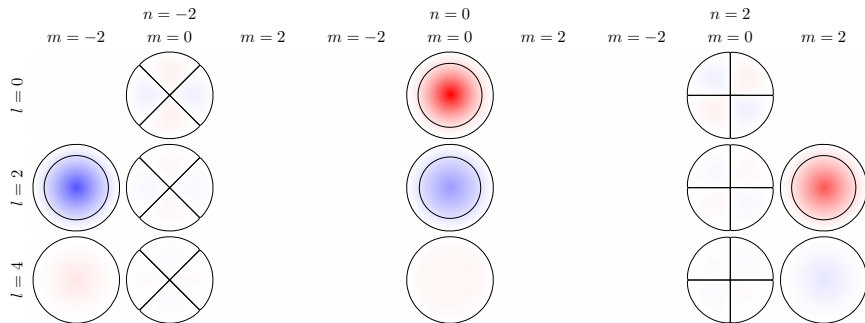
.
In numpy:

$$\text{np.einsum}(\text{'abc,def,ad,be->cf'}, P, G, c1, c2) \quad (9)$$

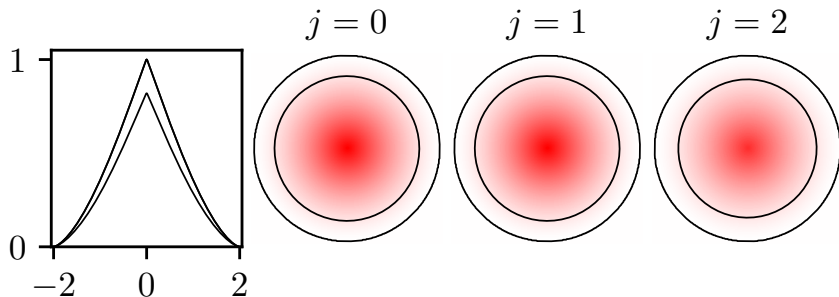
Single-view polarized illumination transfer function



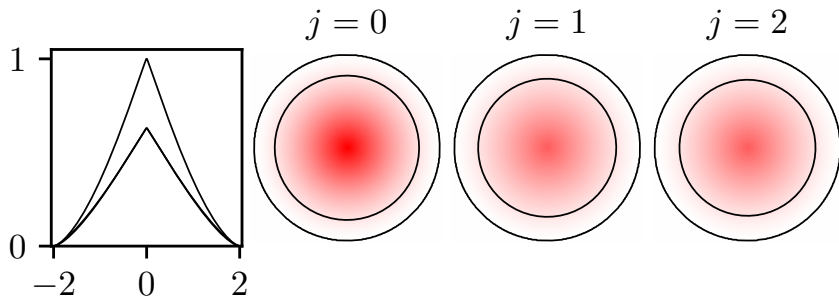
Single-view polarized detection transfer function



Single-view polarized illumination singular spectrum



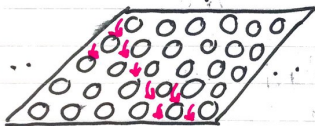
Single-view polarized detection singular spectrum



Symmetry group for both polarized illumination and detection

Object

$$\mathbb{L}_2(\mathbb{R}^2 \times S^2)$$



Data

$$\mathbb{L}_2(\mathbb{R}^2 \times S')$$

