ADVANCE PROGRAM

ISOM'26

IN COOPERATION WITH

SPIE

The Japan Society of Applied Physics (JSAP)

The Magnetics Society of Japan (MSJ)

The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers (IEICE)

The Chemical Society of Japan

Information Processing Society of Japan

The Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan

The Institute of Image Electronics Engineers of Japan

The Institute of Image Information and Television Engineers

The Japan Society for Precision Engineering

The Laser Society of Japan

International Symposium on

Imaging, Sensing, and Optical Memory 2026

ACT CITY HAMAMATSU,

Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Japan

Oct. 25 - 28, 2026

SPONSORED BY
- The Optical Society of Japan (OSJ)

COSPONSORED BY
- Optoelectronics Industry and Technology Development Association (OITDA)

FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED BY
- Support Center for Advanced Telecommunications Technology Research, General Incorporated Foundation
- Nippon Sheet Glass Foundation for Materials Science and Engineering
- The Takano Eiichi Optical Science Funds
- Hamamatsu and Lake Hamana Tourism Bureau

https://isom.jp/

Symposium Schedule

Oct. 25, Sun	Oct. 26, Mon	
Registration 15:00 – 18:00	Registration 8:30 – 13:00	
		8:45
	Mo-A Opening Remarks	9:00
	Mo-A-01 Keynote	9:35
	Short Break	9:40
	Mo-B Display	10:20
	Break	10:40
	Mo-C Imaging Hardware & System Integration	11:45
	Lunch	13:15
	Mo-D Optical Information & System Design	14:15
	Short Break	14:20
	Mo-E Optical Memory	15:05
	Break	15:25
	Mo-F Multispectral & IR Imaging	16:25
	Short Break	16:30
	Mo-G LiDAR & Three-dimensional Sensing	17:10
17:00		
Get Together (17:00~ 19:00)		
19:00		

	Oct. 27, Tue	Oct. 28, Wed	
	Registration 8:30 – 13:00	Registration 8:30 – 13:00	
8:45			9:00
10:30	Tu-A [Special Session] Metastructure	We-A Nanophotonics	10:05
10:50	Break	Break	10:25
11:50	Tu-B Industrial Inspection & Metrology	We-B [Special Session] Computational Imaging I	11:25
12:05	ISOM'27 Announce & Photo	Lunch	13:15
13:35	Lunch	We-C [Special Session] Computational Imaging II	14:05
14:05	Tu-C Special Invited		
14:10	Short Break	Short Break	14:10
15:10	Tu-D Digital Holography & Scattering Imaging	We-PD Post Deadline	14:40
		Short Break	14:50
		Awards & Closing	15:05
15:30	Break		
17:30	Tu-E Poster Session		
18:30	Move to Banquet		
20:30	Banquet (18:30~ 20:30)		

WELCOME TO ISOM'26

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

The 36th ISOM (ISOM'26) will be held from Oct. 25 to Oct. 28, 2026, at ACT CITY HAMAMATSU in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Japan.

On behalf of the ISOM organizing committee, I am delighted to welcome all of you to the ISOM'26.

The previous symposium, held in Utsunomiya, Tochigi, Japan, brought together 120 participants from six countries and regions. A total of 87 papers were presented, including 15 invited talks and special lectures. Attendees enjoyed engaging in face-to-face discussions, exchanging ideas, and strengthening relationships through both technical sessions and social activities.

We believe that ISOM's activities have been highly fruitful, yielding significant achievements. Since the first ISOM in 1987, numerous papers have been presented and discussed in depth at the symposium, leading to new developments and applications in the field of optical memory. These contributions have not only driven innovation in optical memory technology but have also supported the economic growth of industries related to optical memory.

In 2017, ISOM broadened its scope to include a wider range of optical fields and applications, and subsequently changed its name to the *International Symposium on Imaging, Sensing, and Optical Memory*. The renewed ISOM now encompasses image sensing, medical and bio-optics, nano-photonics, information systems, holographic technologies, as well as optical memory. We believe this expansion will foster technological innovation and create new applications across all areas represented at the symposium.

I sincerely encourage all participants of ISOM'26 to actively engage in discussions on next-generation optical memory technologies and their novel applications.

Takanori Nomura

ISOM'26 Organizing Committee, Chairperson

INTRODUCTION

The 36th ISOM (ISOM'26) will be held from Oct. 25 to 28, 2026, in Hamamatsu, Japan.

The origin of ISOM is SOM (Symposium on Optical Memory), which was first held in Tokyo in 1985 as a domestic Japanese symposium. The first ISOM (International Symposium on Optical Memory) was also held in Tokyo in 1987. Until 1994, ISOM and SOM were held alternately every other year, and since 1995, ISOM has been held every year. The total number of papers of the past symposia has reached 3,999, and the total number of participants has reached 11,193.

The purpose of the symposium was to provide a forum for information exchange on a broad range of topics covering science and technology in optical memory and its related fields. However, the explosion of information on the internet and in cloud services has been driving optical memory to shift from consumer storage to enterprise storage. Many of our colleagues have been seeking new frontiers of optical memory technologies. Given this situation, the scopes of ISOM are continuously updated and were reorganized in 2016. To further highlight them, the official name of ISOM was changed from "International Symposium on Optical Memory" to "International Symposium on Imaging, Sensing, and Optical Memory" in 2017. Paper submissions related to the new scopes, as well as the conventional ones, are strongly encouraged.

At ISOM'26, in this vein, we look forward to discussions on the current status of optical memory, imaging, sensing, and related technologies. Over the last three years, a large number of papers, including new topics such as artificial intelligence, were presented, and many participants had fruitful discussions.

We appreciate your participation as presenters and audience, and we are looking forward to seeing you in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Japan.

SCOPE OF THE SYMPOSIUM

ISOM'26 will focus on the latest progress and research in Optical Memory, Imaging, Sensing, and Other Related Technologies.

The symposium provides a platform for sharing advances and exchanging ideas, fostering scientific networking and collaboration across these fields.

Topics to be covered in this symposium include, but are not limited to, the following. Submissions on topics listed in the First Call for Papers but not listed below are also welcome.

1. Optical Memory
- Holographic Memory
- Optical Disk
- Media and Material Science
- Archival Memory
- Photonic Circuit Storage
- Other related topics

2. Imaging
- Digital Holography
- Computational Imaging
- Display
- Scattering and Fluctuation Imaging
- Industrial Inspection & Metrology
- Imaging Hardware & System Integration
- Multispectral, IR and THz Imaging
- Other related topics

3. Sensing
- LiDAR
- Three-dimensional Sensing
- Human-centered Sensing
- Environmental and Infrastructure Sensing
- Quantum Sensing
- Other related topics

4. Other Related Technologies
- Materials, Components, and Devices
- Nanophotonics, Metamaterials, and Plasmonics
- Optical Neural Networks
- Optical Information and System Design
- System Integration and Miniaturization
- Other related topics

REGISTRATION

All participants (including speakers) are requested to register, and are encouraged to register in advance (by Oct. 8, 2026) in order to receive the early registration discount.

I. Registration Fees

The symposium registration information and forms can be obtained from the ISOM website (https://isom.jp/). If you have any questions, please contact the ISOM'26 secretariat.

Symposium Registration		
Type	Advance Rate Before / On Oct. 8, 2026	Standard Rate After Oct. 8, 2026
Regular	JPY 65,000	JPY 75,000
Student & Retiree	JPY 20,000	JPY 25,000
Banquet		
Type	Before / On Oct. 8, 2026	
Regular	JPY 7,000	*
Student & Retiree	JPY 5,000	*

*If you'd like to attend the banquet, please register by Oct.8.

The registration fee for the symposium includes admission to all the technical sessions and an online Technical Digest. Information on how to access the online symposium will be provided to registered participants prior to the symposium. Students will be required to present a valid student ID.

II. Registration and Payment

Those who wish to attend ISOM'26 will be able to register on the web (https://isom.jp/) from around August 2026. The deadline for advance registration is Oct. 8, 2026 24:00 (JST). After that, registrations will be charged the standard rate.

Onsite Registration will be available at the 3rd floor of "ACT CITY HAMAMATSU" from 15:00 to 18:00 on Oct. 25 and from 8:30 to 13:00 on Oct. 26-28. Participants may also complete registration online via the ISOM website.

Payment to ISOM'26 should be made in Japanese Yen by credit card (VISA or Mastercard). Cash payments will not be accepted.

III. Registration Cancellation Policy

Registration fees are non-refundable for any reason. Even in the event that a registrant is unable to attend the symposium, they will still be able to download the online Technical Digest.

INSTRUCTION FOR SPEAKERS

ORAL PRESENTATION

► Time assigned for

Type	Total	Presentation	Discussion
Keynote	35 min.	30 min.	5 min.
Special Invited	30 min.	25 min.	5 min.
Invited	25 min.	20 min.	5 min.
Contributed	20 min.	15 min.	5 min.

► For onsite presentations, the conference room will be equipped with a projector, a PC, a podium microphone, and a screen.

► All speakers can use either their own PC or the PC provided in the conference room. Onsite speakers are requested to confirm the connection with the projector in advance, while online invited speakers should confirm the connection with the web system beforehand. If onsite speakers do not use their own PC, they are asked to upload their presentation materials to the podium PC before the beginning of the session.

► All online invited speakers should log into the web system before the beginning of the session and make their presentations online.

► We recommend that all speakers use a font size at least 16 points in their presentation materials. The audience expects well-prepared presentations with clearly visible figures and captions, as well as strong conclusions.

POSTER PRESENTATION

► Authors should bring their poster and display it on the designated board during the poster session. The board can hold a poster up to A0 size that is vertically long. Presenters should stay near their poster during the poster session at least during the indicated core time. You may visit other posters outside of the core time, but please remain at your poster as much as possible.

► Please refer to the ISOM website for details on the presentation.

POST-DEADLINE PAPERS

A limited number of papers will be accepted for presenting significant results obtained after the deadline. An author needs to fill in the paper submission form, including a 50-word abstract, and submit a 2-page summary (PDF file) following the "Instructions for Process of Submission" on the ISOM website (https://isom.jp/).

The ISOM web submission system does not accept any PDF files that include 2-byte characters (for example, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean characters). Local fonts should be removed from the text body and figures before submission.

The submission deadline is Aug. 31, 2026. Among the accepted post-deadline papers, selected ones will be presented as oral presentations in the final session. Other accepted post-deadline papers will be presented in the poster session. Authors will be notified whether their papers are accepted or not by late September 2026.

- Time assigned for:

Type	Total	Presentation	Discussion
Post deadline	15 min.	12 min.	3 min.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

For students participating in ISOM'26, financial support may be available for those who meet the following criteria. However, the amount of support will vary between those from the host country and those from other countries, taking travel expenses into consideration.

Part of the support for students from outside the host country will be funded by the Takano Eiichi Optical Science Funds.

Criteria for Financial Support:

1. Must be a full-time student.
2. Must be the first author and the presenter.
3. The student's supervisor must approve the application.

Due to a limited budget, not all applications will be approved. The ISOM Steering Committee will review the applications. Among the applications deemed appropriate, support will be provided on a first-come, first-served basis.

If you wish to apply for financial support, please fill out the application form that will be announced later and submit it.

DEMO PRESENTATION IN POSTER SESSION

The Demo Presentation is a special poster presentation with a technical demonstration and will be held during the poster session. The technical demonstration will take place repeatedly upon request by participants. This presentation method is unique, direct and appealing to the participants.

Technical Demonstration: Tu-E-01

Holographic PBS as an Image Propagation Element Toward Wearable AR

Taiki Kato[1], Fuga Suzuki[1], Toshihiro Kasezawa[2], Hideyoshi Horimai[2,3], and Yuichi Nakamura[1]

[1] Toyohashi University of Technology (Japan),
[2] EGARIM Co. Ltd. (Japan),
[3] HOLOMEDIA LLC. (Japan)

PUBLICATION OF SYMPOSIUM PAPERS

Online Technical Digest includes invited papers, accepted contributed papers, and limited numbers of post deadline papers. It will be available from Oct. 18 to Oct. 28, 2026. If you complete the payment, you will be informed of the website of the online Technical Digest on Oct. 18, 2026 and able to download it in advance.

The conference papers will be published in October 2027 as a special issue of the OPTICAL REVIEW, which is the English-language journal of the Optical Society of Japan (OSJ). The authors who will have, by themselves, presented papers at ISOM'26 will be allowed to submit their papers for publication in this special issue. The authors of invited and contributed (including post-deadline) papers are encouraged to submit Progress Reviews and Regular Papers, respectively.

The instructions for preparation of manuscript for the special issue will be sent via e-mail after the conference. The deadline for submission of manuscripts is Feb. 28, 2027. Submitted papers will be reviewed based on the OPTICAL REVIEW standard.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Get Together Reception

- Date & Time: Sunday, Oct. 25, 17:00-19:00
- Venue: È PRONTO – Hamamatsu UP-ON Branch
  (Inside the UP-ON building near the North Exit of Hamamatsu Station (JR Central); approximately a 5-minute walk from ACT CITY HAMAMATSU)
- Participation Fee: Free of charge

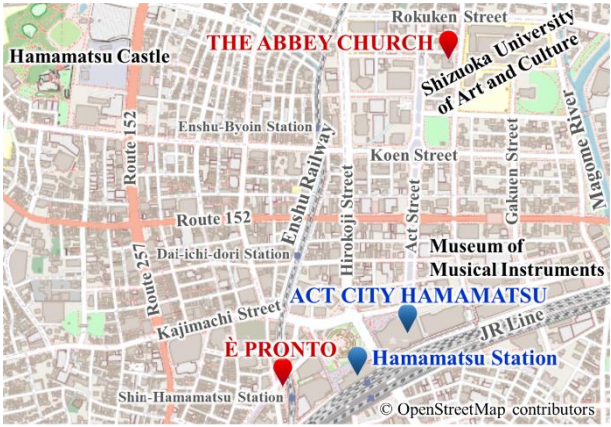
All attendees, including their spouses, are cordially invited to the Get Together Reception.

Banquet Reception

- Date & Time: Tuesday, Oct. 27, 18:30-20:30
- Venue: THE ABBEY CHURCH
  (About a 10-minute walk from Hamamatsu Station (JR Central); approximately a 10-minute walk from ACT CITY HAMAMATSU)
- Participation Fee (per person):

- General: JPY 7,000
- Students & Retirees: JPY 5,000

Kindly note that the fee for the Banquet Reception is not covered by the symposium registration fee. Attendees are welcome to bring their spouses. Applications for the Banquet Reception, including your spouse, must be submitted online by Oct. 8.



ISOM'26 Secretariat

Mitsuhiro Kimura (Secretary)

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- E-mail: secretary@isom.jp
- Add: c/o Adthree Publishing Co., Ltd.
  3F Sunrise Build II, 5-20 Shinogawamachi,
  Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0814 Japan

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Official Language

The official language of ISOM'26 is English.

II. Message Boards

Official Information Board and Message Board will be located near the Registration Desk. Messages will be accepted at the Registration Desk during registration hours from Monday through Wednesday and will be posted on the Message Board. Please check the Message Board daily for any messages addressed to you.

III. Lunches

Information on lunch spots in and around ACT CITY HAMAMATSU will be available at the Registration Desk.

IV. Others

To receive further announcements and updates on ISOM'26, please visit the ISOM website: **https://isom.jp/**.

Information of Hamamatsu City

Hamamatsu City offers attractions that combine natural beauty, history, and modern industry. Within walking distance of the ISOM'26 symposium venue, are Hamamatsu Castle, associated with Tokugawa Ieyasu, the Hamamatsu Museum of Musical Instruments located within the ACT CITY complex, and ACT Tower, a landmark with panoramic views. A short trip from the city center leads to Lake Hamana and the Nakatajima Sand Dunes, along with pleasant autumn scenery and a mild climate in late October. Hamamatsu is also known as the birthplace of SUZUKI, YAMAHA, and HONDA, with related museums and hands-on activities. Local specialties include grilled eel and Hamamatsu gyoza.

Hamamatsu & Lake Hamana
tourism information site

https://www.hamamatsu-japan.com/en/

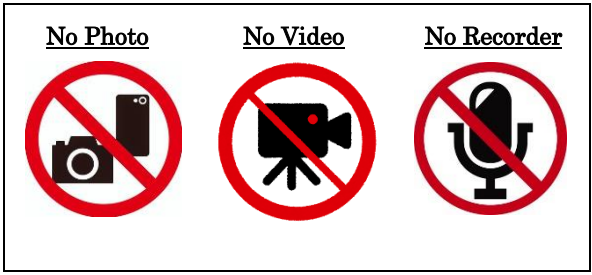
Brochures with information about sightseeing in Hamamatsu are available at the Registration Desk or on the following website.

Travel Brochure Download

https://www.hamamatsu-japan.com/en/pamphlets/

ATTENTION

Photography, video recording, and audio recording of presentations are prohibited at ISOM'26.



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

Oct. 25, 2026 (Sunday)

17:00 **Get Together**

Oct. 26, 2026 (Monday)

Mo-A: Opening Remarks

Presider: Koichi Iiyama (Kanazawa University, Japan)

Opening Remarks

8:45
Takanori Nomura (Wakayama University, Japan)
Tadayuki Imai (Kyoto Univ. of Advanced Science, Japan)

Mo-A-01 **Keynote**
9:00 **Translational Pathways of Diffuse Optical Spectroscopy and Imaging: Current Status and Future Trends**

Yoko Hoshi

Biomedical Instrumentation Laboratory, Institute of Photonics Medicine

Hamamatsu University School of Medicine (Japan)

Quantitative extraction of optical properties from highly scattering biological tissues remains challenging. Continuous technological advances have enabled the translation of diffuse optical spectroscopy and imaging from laboratory research to clinical applications. This presentation summarizes the current status of these technologies and discusses future trends toward their establishment as standard diagnostic tools.

9:35 - 9:40 Short Break

Mo-B: Display

Presider: Tadayuki Imai (Kyoto University of Advanced Science, Japan)

Mo-B-01
9:40 **Ablation-based optical validation of learnable Zernike basis optimization for multi-plane holographic displays**

Xiaosi Hu, Yusuke Saita, Takanori Nomura

Wakayama University (Japan)

Optical validation and component-wise ablation of learnable Zernike basis optimization (LZBO) are performed for multi-plane holographic displays. Global correction compensates for low-order aberrations, while patch-wise correction suppresses localized residual mismatch. Their combination achieves the most consistent optical-simulation agreement, improving mean NCC from 0.38 to 0.73 over 10 depths.

Mo-B-02

10:00 **Evaluation of Multi-Wavelength Same-Direction Diffraction Characteristics Using Higher-Order Bragg Diffraction in a Volume Holographic Optical Element**

Koya Yahagi, Daisuke Barada

Utsunomiya University (Japan)

Multi-wavelength same-direction diffraction in a multiplex-exposed VHOE is evaluated using higher-order Bragg diffraction. High intensities are maintained up to the third order for red and green, while blue decreases. Peak-angle overlap among RGB wavelengths is observed, though further optimization is required to improve blue higher-order efficiency.

10:20 - 10:40 Break

Mo-C: Imaging Hardware & System Integration

Presider: Masanori Takabayashi (Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan)

Mo-C-01 **Invited**

10:40 **Hybrid Time-of-Flight Image Sensors and their applications**

Shoji Kawahito[1,2,3], Tomohiro Okuyama[1,2], Kamel Mars[1,2], Koji Itaba[1], Keita Yasutomi[1], and Keiichiro Kagawa[1]

[1]Shizuoka University (Japan), [2]Shizuoka Institute of Science and Technology, [3]Toyohashi University of Technology (Japan)

In this article, recent progress in pulse-based ToF image sensor technology-referred to as hybrid ToF image sensors-is reviewed and discussed. Particular emphasis is placed on their operating principles, performance improvement techniques,

and emerging applications enabled by hybrid ToF sensors.

Mo-C-02

11:05 **Chromatic Aberration Correction for a Compact Low-Distortion Microlens Array Imaging System**

Manabu Kida[1], Satoru Takahashi[2]

[1]Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd., The University of Tokyo, [2]The University of Tokyo (Japan)

Compact low distortion imaging is beneficial for machine vision inspection. Multilayer microlens array imaging enables low distortion in a short optical length, but white light operation is degraded by chromatic blur. We propose a correction structure for axial and lateral chromatic aberrations and evaluate its performance by ray tracing simulation.

Mo-C-03

11:25 **Development of $NaGdF_4$:Yb, Er Nanoparticle Fluorescent Films for Electron-Beam-Excitation-Assisted Optical Microscopy**

Yu Masuda[1], Ryusei Numao[1], Santhana Vedi[2], Thangaraju Dheivasigamani[3], Maciej Kretkowski[1], Wataru Inami[1], Yoshimasa Kawata[1]

[1]Shizuoka University (Japan), [2]PSG College of Arts & Science, [3]PSG Institute of Technology and Applied Research (India)

A fluorescent film using upconversion nanoparticles was fabricated for electron-beam-excitation-assisted optical microscopy. Approximately 100 nm Au nanoparticles were observed using the fabricated UCNP fluorescent film. The corresponding line profile exhibited a full width at half maximum of 95.7 nm, demonstrating imaging beyond the optical diffraction limit.

11:45 - 13:15 Lunch

Mo-D: Optical Information & System Design

Presider: Hiroshi Ohno (Toshiba Corporation, Japan)

Mo-D-01

13:15 **Study of a Flight Trajectory Prediction Method for a Laser-based Pest Control System**

Shogo Kamei, Zhonghao Zheng, Hiroshi Fuji,

Kazuhisa Yamamoto, Noriko Chikumoto

The University of Osaka (Japan)

We present a trajectory prediction method for a laser pest control system to compensate for processing latency. The velocity-vector-based algorithm predicts coordinates after a 7-ms delay, suppressing wing-flapping disturbances. Experiments demonstrated that tracking errors for Spodoptera litura were kept within 5 mm at 2 m/s.

Mo-D-02

13:35 **Spectral linewidth narrowing by Circular Optical System for high resolution optical sensing**

Takahiro Tsujino, Shuzo Masui, Masaki Michihata, Satoru Takahashi

The University of Tokyo (Japan)

Wavelength-based sensing is widely used to measure physical quantities, and its resolution is governed by the sharpness of the detected spectral peak. Here, we propose Time-Division Circular Optical System (TDCOS). It enhances spectral filtering through multi-pass diffraction in a loop configuration and selectively extracts delayed round-trip signals by temporal separation.

Mo-D-03

13:55 **Sensitivity Evaluation for Large-Area 2D Electric Field Sensors in Semiconductor Inspection**

Ryuju Sato[1], Takahiro Kondo[1], Noriaki Yamada[2], Kunihiro Fujita[1], Shinji Ueyama[1], Mitsuru Shinagawa[2]

[1]Samsung Japan Corporation, [2]Hosei University (Japan)

This report calculates the anisotropic behavior in LN as a large-area 2D electric field sensor for semiconductor inspection. Defining a sensitivity for comparison, it was confirmed that the defect sensitivity of LN is at least equivalent to those of ZnTe. These results validate the practical utility of LN.

14:15 - 14:20 Short Break

Mo-E: Optical Memory

Presider: Shuhei Yoshida (Kindai University, Japan)

Mo-E-01 **Invited**

14:20 **Roadmap for the Commercialization of PB-level Optical Memory in China**

Miao Zhao, Hao Ruan

Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (P. R. China)

This talk will explore ways to incorporate laser-modulated aggregation-induced emission enabled by optically stimulated AIE (OS-AIE) into super-resolution 3D optical data storage to address challenges of super-resolution writing/readout and multilayer recording under varying storage media and system parameters, and will outline a roadmap for the commercialization of PB-level optical memory.

Mo-E-02

14:45 **Reference-Switching SSDR Decomposition of Crosstalk for Servo-Tolerance Allocation in High-Density Multilayer Optical Storage**

Bowen Hou, Zhiyuan Yan

University of Macau (Macao)

A reference-switching simulated sigma-to-dynamic-range ratio (SSDR) method evaluates the same disturbed readout signal against multilayer, single-layer, and single-track references, separating inter-track crosstalk, inter-layer crosstalk, and servo error as reference-dependent indicators. It enables track-pitch screening and conservative servo-tolerance allocation for high-density multilayer optical storage without full BER simulation.

15:05 - 15:25 Break

Mo-F: Multispectral & IR Imaging

Presider: Din Ping Tsai (City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Mo-F-01

15:25 **Spectral Filters based on Dielectric Metasurfaces for Hyperspectral Imaging Applications**

Marie Braasch, Sina Saravi, Thomas Pertsch

Institute of Applied Physics, Friedrich Schiller University (Germany)

We present a silicon-based metasurface Fabry–Pérot narrowband filter for hyperspectral

imaging. The structure enables compact, wafer-scale compatible spectral filtering with low angular dispersion and high transmission. It is scalable to pixel-sized dimensions and robust against to misalignment effects, making it suitable for snapshot hyperspectral imaging applications.

Mo-F-02

15:45 **High-Performance all-silicon anti-reflection metasurface for LWIR metaoptics**

You-Song Huang[1], Qiu-Chun Zeng[1], Wei-Lun Hsu[2], Fu-Chuan Hsu[1], Chih-Ming Wang[1]

[1]National Central University, [2]MetaRosetta Corporation (R.O.C.)

This study presents a single-layer, all-silicon QR-code anti-reflection metasurface for LWIR metaoptics. The topology-optimized design achieves 91% simulated zero-order transmittance. Experimental results for the one-side patterned sample show a 7% transmittance enhancement over bare silicon, effectively suppressing higher-order diffraction and stray light with full CMOS compatibility.

Mo-F-03

16:05 **An All-Silicon Hybrid Refractive-Metalens Bifocal Imaging System with Dual Image Planes and Broadband Achromatic Performance**

Chao-Chien Hsu, Qiu-Chun Zeng, You-Song Huang, Chih-Ming Wang

National Central University (R.O.C.)

We experimentally demonstrate a compact, dual-field-of-view long-wave infrared imaging module with focal lengths of 10 mm and 26.7 mm. By integrating a static metalens with a refractive lens, the system achieves bifocal imaging without mechanical moving parts, offering an efficient solution for thermal target detection and tracking.

16:25 - 16:30 Short Break

Mo-G: LiDAR & Three-dimensional Sensing

Presider: Koichi Iiyama (Kanazawa University, Japan)

Mo-G-01

16:30 **Influence of Measurement Distance and Continuous Operation on LiDAR Acquired Information Using a Bandpass Filter**

Marwa Turkmani, Koichi Muro

Teikyo University (Japan)

This study investigated the effects of measurement distance and continuous operation on LiDAR data acquired using a bandpass filter. Increasing the measurement distance or continuous operation time expanded the noise (unacquired) region. These results are expected to contribute to considerations regarding conditions and countermeasures in LiDAR measurement.

Mo-G-02

16:50 **Low-Cost Programmable Multi-Configuration SPAD Sensing for Transient-Guided Point Cloud Refinement**

Yohanssen Pratama

Tokyo International University (Japan)

A programmable multi-configuration SPAD sensing framework is proposed for transient-guided point cloud refinement using a low-cost TMF8821 sensor. Complementary SPAD configurations are merged to increase spatial sampling density, while transient histogram features estimate measurement reliability and boundary regions. Experimental results demonstrate improved surface continuity and boundary preservation for V-shaped target reconstruction.

Oct. 27, 2026 (Tuesday)

Tu-A: [Special Session] Metastructure

Presiders: Young-Joo Kim (Yonsei University, Korea)
Kimihiro Saito (Kindai University Technical College, Japan)

Tu-A-01 **Invited**
8:45 **Advanced Optical Systems through Flat Optics for Biomedical Applications**

Yuan Luo

National Taiwan University (R.O.C.)

This talk will introduce the latest studies on the biomedical use of structured light through metasurfaces. The following are the topics that will be covered: optical sectioning microscopy, and light sheet microscopy. This talk will also discuss the technological challenges presently encountered with metasurface for optical sectioning imaging systems.

Tu-A-02
9:10 **Topologically Optimized Metasurfaces for CMOS Image Sensors**

Shiu Hei Lam[1], Paul Heimel[2], Berthold Wegner[2], Ramona Hotopan[2], Tzenka Miteva[2], Thomas Pertsch[3]

[1]Friedrich Schiller University Jena, [2]Sony Semiconductor Solutions Europe, [3]Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Fraunhofer Institute of Applied Optics and Precision Engineering IOF, Max Plank School of Ph (Germany)

Image sensors in consumer electronics require smaller pixels and integrated optical functionality for high-quality imaging. Metasurfaces provide ultrathin, multifunctional alternatives to conventional refractive optics. We evaluate topology optimization to create and explore designs of a planar dielectric freeform metasurface with good manufacturability for on-chip optics for imaging with autofocus functionality.

Tu-A-03
9:30 **Meta-Devices for Optical Geometric Feature Compression**

Chen Chen, Chang Peng, Din Ping Tsai

City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong)

Corner detection enables efficient feature extraction and high-dimensional data

compression. For the first time, we implement this function with optical solution based on azimuthal Hilbert transformation (AHT) metasurfaces, which can simultaneously detect corners of multiple amplitude or phase objects with broadband and full-field-of-view properties.

Tu-A-04

9:50 **Broadband Achromatic Metalens with Radially Symmetric Phase in the Visible Range**

Tzu-Ting Huang[1], Chen-Yi Yu[2], Qiu-Chun Zeng[2], Po-Han Fu[1], Chin-Chuan Hsieh[1], Chih-Ming Wang[2]

[1]VisEra Technologies Company Limited, [2]National Central University (R.O.C.)

We propose an absolute-cubic metalens with a radially symmetric phase profile to overcome chromatic aberrations in broadband visible imaging. By achieving an axially symmetric point spread function and extended depth of focus, this design enables high-fidelity, single-step computational deconvolution for robust, fabrication-friendly achromatic meta-optics.

Tu-A-05

10:10 **Numerical Analysis of a Gradient-Based Topology Optimization Framework for Metasurface Diffractive Optical Elements**

Chen-Fu Huang, Chen-Yi Yu, Chih-Ming Wang

National Central University (R.O.C.)

This study presents an IFTA-assisted, RCWA-based gradient topology optimization framework for metasurface diffractive optical elements. Through multiple independent trials, it statistically examines how refractive index influences diffraction efficiency, spot uniformity, and thickness-dependent behavior, demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of the proposed optimization framework.

10:30 - 10:50 Break

Tu-B: Industrial Inspection & Metrology

Presider: Satoru Higashino (Sony Semiconductor Solutions Corporation, Japan)

Tu-B-01

10:50 **Thin-film thickness distribution measurement using Coherence Scanning Interferometer**

Masaharu Hayami[1], Shuzo Masui[1], Masaki Michihata[1], Kazuyuki Sanada[2], Yoshiyuki Kawata[2], Tetsuji Kawakami[2], Hideki Morii[2], Satoru Takahashi[1]

[1]The University of Tokyo, [2]TOKYO SEIMITSU CO., LTD. (Japan)

Thin-film thickness distribution measurement is important for evaluating advanced devices. We propose a coherence scanning interferometer integrating spectroscopic ellipsometry to measure thin films below 1 μm. Applied to a SiO2 film with a continuous thickness distribution on Si, the method obtained 481 nm, agreeing with the 484 nm reference value.

Tu-B-02

11:10 Digital Angle-Swept BRDF Imaging

Hiroshi Ohno

Toshiba Corporation (Japan)

Angle-swept BRDF imaging is proposed for microscale defect inspection by sequentially controlling illumination direction over a wide field of view. When the dynamic filter's annular diameter exceeds the telecentric aperture, imaging transitions from bright-field to dark-field. Pixel-wise BRDF angular responses enable both defect detection and defect classification.

Tu-B-03

11:30 Study of free-convective onset on a horizontal wire using lensless Fourier transform digital holography

Yoshimi Ebi, Kumar Varun, Masayuki Yokota

Shimane University (Japan)

Lensless Fourier transform digital holographic technique is applied for measurement of heat convection from a heated horizontal wire. This technique provides accurate and precise quantitative phase difference map that was used for full field temperature distribution measurement. Temperature difference between the measurement by IR detector and digital holography was 3.94%.

11:50 - 12:05 ISOM'27 Announce & Photo

12:05 - 13:35 Lunch

Tu-C: Special Invited

Presider: Koichi Iiyama (Kanazawa University, Japan)

Tu-C-01 **Special Invited**

13:35 **The landscape of liquid crystal spatial light modulator applications**

Yu Takiguchi

Hamamatsu Photonics K.K. (Japan)

In this presentation, I will first describe the basic operating principles of liquid crystal on silicon - spatial light modulators. Several examples of application based on its core functions such as holographic laser processing, functional fluorescence imaging, and optical tweezers will be also described.

14:05 - 14:10 Short Break

Tu-D: Digital Holography & Scattering Imaging

Presider: Hiroshi Ohno (Toshiba Corporation, Japan)

Tu-D-01

14:10 **SGD-Based Virtual Phase Conjugation Reconstruction for Super-Resolution Complex-Amplitude Measurement**

Ippo Matsushita, Yuuki Tokunaga, Atsushi Okamoto

Hokkaido University (Japan)

We propose an SGD-based iterative reconstruction for virtual phase conjugation (VPC) super-resolution complex-amplitude measurement. The estimate is updated by backpropagating the per-shot residual in the observation plane. On 24 image pairs, phase PSNR improves from 22.4 to 43.0 dB at 300 measurements, approaching Landweber quality at 25× lower computational cost.

Tu-D-02

14:30 **Reduction of Reconstruction Time in Hanbury Brown-Twiss Digital Holography Exploiting the Symmetry of the Cross-Covariance Distribution**

Masayuki Yamada, Takanori Nomura, Yusuke Saita

Wakayama University (Japan)

A reconstruction method utilizing the symmetry of the cross-covariance distribution in Hanbury Brown-Twiss digital holography is proposed. By calculating only half of the cross-covariance distribution, the proposed method reduces computational cost and reconstruction time. The

effectiveness of the proposed method is confirmed through optical experiments.

Tu-D-03

14:50 Wide Field-of-View Imaging Through Scattering Media (Online)

Minda Qiao[1], Wenxing Hu[1], Xiang Li[1], Boxuan Cheng[1], Jinpeng Liu[1], Xiaopeng Shao[2]

[1]Xidian University, [2]Chinese Academy of Sciences (P.R.China)

Optical scattering imaging is limited by the optical memory effect (OME), resulting in a narrow field of view of typically ~1°. To overcome this limitation, this work advances beyond-OME imaging from a multi-PSF framework to a single-frame PSF paradigm, significantly reducing calibration complexity while enabling wide-FOV imaging through scattering media.

15:10 - 15:30 Break

Tu-E: Poster Session

Presiders: Koichi Iiyama (Kanazawa University, Japan)
Hiroshi Ohno (Toshiba Corporation, Japan)
Masanori Takabayashi (Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan)

15:30 - 17:30

Core time for the odd Tu-E and Tu-PP numbers: 15:30 - 16:30

Core time for the even Tu-E and Tu-PP numbers: 16:30 - 17:30

Tu-E-01 Demo Presentation
Holographic PBS as an Image Propagation Element Toward Wearable AR

Taiki Kato[1], Fuga Suzuki[1], Toshihiro Kasezawa[2], Hideyoshi Horimai[2,3], Yuichi Nakamura[1]

[1]Toyohashi University of Technology,
[2]EGARIM Co. Ltd. (Japan)
[3] HOLOMEDIA LLC. (Japan)

Toward wearable AR, we propose a compact holographic 3D display utilizing the Egarim-PBS as an image propagation element. By introducing a 2.0° illumination tilt and tailored CGHs, we suppress zero-order noise and achieve clear multi-depth 3D image reconstruction. A monochrome green demonstration will be presented.

Tu-E-02

Fundamental Studies of High-Speed Transmission Matrix Measurement Using Volume Holography

Ryusei Morimitsu, Masanori Takabayashi

Kyushu Institute of Technology. (Japan)

We propose a novel, high-speed transmission matrix measurement method using volume holographic multiplexing to overcome the slow switching speed of conventional spatial light modulators. By evaluating the noise tolerance of multiplexed holograms, we estimated this method achieves an approximately 28.5-fold measurement speed increase compared to conventional techniques.

Tu-E-03

Improvement for High Density Optical Disc Recording using Channel Assignment of OFDM with Cross-QAM Method

Kimihiro Saito

Kindai Univ. Tech. College (Japan)

Regarding improvements to OFDM for optical disc recording, we investigated bit allocation to each channel using Cross-QAM and enhancing the range of block interference suppression. Through simulations, we demonstrated the possibility of increasing recording density by x1.88 compared to that of the conventional optical disc.

Tu-E-04

Image evaluation of incoherent digital holography due to coherence changes

Kazuki Okuda, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

This study aims to evaluate the effect of optical elements that can change the coherence of the light source used in the FINCH optical system to capture sharp images using the IDH principle, and to investigate, by comparing the results, what conditions of the light source result in sharper images.

Tu-E-05

An investigation of incoherent digital holographic microscopy

Takeru Tsutsumi, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

This study investigated incoherent digital holographic microscopy using the FINCH optical system and compared the imaging results with those obtained using a semiconductor laser as the light source to confirm the usefulness of IDH.

Tu-E-06

Beam Steering Method in Optical Diffraction Tomography

Narsuho Aonuma, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

Digital holography is a label-free bioimaging technique that doesn't need a fluorescent probe. However, it's impossible to visualize or quantify the inside of a sample. This study aims to establish a beam-steering method by obtaining information on the optical-axis component using optical diffraction tomography, which combines digital holography and tomographic techniques.

Tu-E-07

Digital Ghost Holography Using a Coaxial Interferometer with Polarization Multiplexing

Keigo Sasagawa, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

This study aims to establish a digital ghost holography system using a coaxial interferometer. By utilizing optical interference and single-pixel detection, the proposed method enables the acquisition and reconstruction of wavefront and object information without requiring a two-dimensional imaging sensor.

Tu-E-08

Deep Learning-Based Pseudo-Light Generation via Complex-Field Analysis for Speckle-Reduced Digital Holographic Metrology

Gyuri Ahn[1], Kibaek Kim[2], Chanyoung Kim[1], Young-Joo Kim[1]

[1]Yonsei University, [2]Korea Institute of Science and Technology (Korea)

We propose a complex-field-based pseudo-light generation framework for speckle-reduced digital holographic metrology. A ResU-Net predicts amplitude and phase correction terms from reconstructed laser complex fields, guided by LED intensity and laser phase. The generated pseudo-light field reduced speckle contrast by

91.2% while preserving OPD-related phase information for high-precision optical measurement.

Tu-E-09

CNN Assisted Signal Layer Extraction Filter in Virtual Phase Conjugation Based Optical Tomography

Kaoto Aro, Yuuki Tokunaga, Atsushi Okamoto

Hokkaido University (Japan)

To realize single-shot 3D tomographic imaging, Virtual Phase Conjugation based Optical Tomography (VPC-OT) was proposed. In this study, we propose a method to implement a signal layer extraction filter in the decoding process of VPC-OT using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to enhancing decoding accuracy.

Tu-E-10

Deep Spectral Cube Restoration for Turbulence-Robust Multispectral Single-Pixel Imaging

Kazuki Yamakoshi[1], Shinjiro Kodama[1], Daiki Yoshioka[1], Rindo Ensaka[1], Yosuke Minowa[2], Yutaka Hayano[2], Eriko Watanabe[1]

[1]The University of Electro-Communications, [2]National Astronomical Observatory (Japan)

We propose a deep spectral cube restoration method for multispectral single-pixel imaging under turbulence-like phase disturbance. A 3D U-Net restores degraded spectral cubes by jointly extracting spatial and wavelength-axis features. Experiments with a wavelength-resolved SPI system show that the proposed approach outperforms 2D U-Net models in PSNR, SSIM, and SAM.

Tu-E-11

Viewing Angle Enhancement of Computer-Generated Holography Using High-Speed Laser Modulation

Kanta Sawada, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

In this study, the expansion of the viewing angle of computer-generated holography (CGH) using high-speed laser modulation with a DMD was investigated. By irradiating the micromirror with laser pulses during transitions, the viewing angle was successfully expanded from the

conventional 5.6°to 42.7°.

Tu-E-12

Communication methods for an immersive remote communication system

Rennosuke Hijiya, Shuhei Yoshida

Kindai University (Japan)

Most currently available video content is two-dimensional, which can lead to a lack of realism. One form of engineering display capable of providing more immersive information than conventional video is Airborne Image Retention (AIRR) technology, which utilizes retroreflective materials.

Tu-E-13

Effects of Frame Rate on Mouse Operation Accuracy in Two-Dimensional Tracking Tasks

Daisuke Kameda[1], Munekazu Date[1], Harumi Kawamura[2], Akinori Furuya[1], Kazuki Matsui[1], Masahiro Ueno[1], Hiroyuki Kawai[1]

[1]Tokushima Bunri University, [2] University of Human Arts of Sciences (Japan)

We found the optimal frame rate for a task involving tracking a target on the screen using a mouse. The tracking error at 120 fps was the smallest. This result suggests that displaying at a moderately high frame rate using a gaming monitor may improve usability in general PC tasks.

Tu-E-14

2D Grating Structure Characterization using Fourier Neural Operator-based Surrogate Model and Inverse Analysis Algorithm on Mueller Matrix Spectroscopic Ellipsometry

Leeju Hwang, Seri Kim, Nagyeong Kim, Young-Joo Kim

Yonsei University (Korea)

We propose a 2D grating structure analysis framework using a Fourier Neural Operator-augmented surrogate model and two-step inverse analysis algorithm for Mueller matrix spectroscopic ellipsometry. The surrogate achieves an MSE of 1.78×10^{-6} with limited training data, and the algorithm enables precise parameter extraction via similarity-based references for real-time optical metrology.

Tu-E-15

Guided Filter-Enhanced Deep Learning for Single-Pixel Hyperspectral Imaging

Giancarlo Ogawa, Akio Mizutani

Osaka Metropolitan University (Japan)

We propose a deep learning-based denoising method for hyperspectral single-pixel imaging enhanced by Edge Guided Filter. By restricting guided filter to edge map extraction, spectra are preserved. Combined with QRNN3D and SAM (spectral angle mapper) loss, the proposed method achieves 18.6% SAM improvement over QRNN3D only.

Tu-E-16

CNN-Based Phase Correction for Holographic Diversity Interferometry

Naoki Yamamoto, Ippo Matsushita, Yuuki Tokunaga, Atsushi Okamoto

Hokkaido University (Japan)

We propose a CNN-based correction method for phase images obtained by holographic diversity interferometry. Using a modified U-Net trained on experimental datasets, the proposed method suppresses phase distortions and improves reconstruction quality. Experimental results show significant improvements in PSNR and SSIM, demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Tu-E-17

Removal of Cloud-Like Noise in Unstructured Phase Distributions Reconstructed with the Transport of Intensity Equation via Variational Autoencoder

Kota Nakahara, Rio Tomioka, Masatoshi Bunsen

Fukuoka University (Japan)

We proposed a noise removal method using a variational autoencoder (VAE) for cloud-like noise contained in phase distributions measured by the transport of intensity equation (TIE) method. Simulations and optical experiments demonstrate the VAE's ability to effectively reduce noise while preserving objective phase details.

Tu-E-18

Improving the Resolution of FMCW LiDAR using Pseudo-Inverse Matrix

Kouki Yoshida[1], Masahiro Ueno[1], Takashi

Sakamoto[2], Munekazu Date[1], Akinori Furuya[1], Hiroyuki Kawai[1], Kazuki Matsui[1]

[1]Tokushima Bunri University, [2] NTT Device Technology Laboratories (Japan)

The Ling's method provides a ranging technique that surpasses the resolution of the conventional FMCW LiDAR. We conducted simulations of a LiDAR using the method, which was replaced the ADMM with the Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse matrix. The results demonstrated that the resolution limit was on the order of a few nanometers.

Tu-E-19

Development of Optical Ranging System by Pseudo-Random-Binary-Sequence and Cross-Correlation Method

Yusuke Konda, Shuto Ohashi, Koichi Iiyama

Kanazawa University (Japan)

An optical ranging system using pseudo-random binary sequence (PRBS) is studied. The PRBS light signal reflected from a target is analyzed using cross correlation with the modulation signal. We have achieved a 20 m measurement range for a white target and a 4 m for a human.

Tu-E-20

Accurate FMCW LiDAR by Resampling Method for Eliminating Influence of Nonlinearity in the Optical Frequency Chirp

Ikuma Takahashi, Masafumi Yasuda, Taiyo Taniguchi, Koichi Iiyama

Kanazawa University (Japan)

Accurate and long-range FMCW LiDAR using the resampling method is studied. Although the nonlinearity in the optical frequency chirp of the laser source is compensated by the resampling method, the measurement result is further improved by adjusting the sampling timing of the sensing and the reference interference signals.

Tu-E-21

High Accuracy FMCW LiDAR by Laser Modulation Waveform Optimization for Linearizing Optical Frequency Chirp

Getsu Shimada, Tomohisa Akihama, Koichi Iiyama

Kanazawa University (Japan)

For accurate FMCW LiDAR, optical frequency of a laser should be linearly chirped. Here theoptical frequency chirp of a DFB laser is linearized by optimizing the modulation waveform by the resampling method using the auxiliary interferometer, and accurate object profiling is realized for humans around 80 m distant.

Tu-E-22

Fast and Accurate Three-dimensional Object Profiling with FMCW Optical Ranging System with Asymmetric Optical Frequency Chirp

Yuma Ebisu, Asuka Higuchi, Rina Morikita, Gen Shimizu, Koichi Iiyama

Kanazawa University (Japan)

The FMCW optical ranging system using an asymmetric optical frequency chirp is developed. The beat frequency is lowed by using the slower optical frequency chirp region while keeping the high modulation frequency, and accurate 3D object profiling is achieved in less than 1 second.

Tu-E-23

Optical-Inertial Point Cloud Acquisition and Sketch System

Tung-Chen Chao, Hsi-Fu Shih

National Chung Hsing University (R.O.C.)

This paper proposes an optical three-dimensional (3D) point cloud acquisition and sketching system, which is not limited by the measurement size, unlike traditional 3D ob-ject measurement techniques. The system employs an optical displacement sensor for surface displacement scanning and a six-axis inertial sensor (accelerometer and gyro-scope) for spatial attitude perception.

Tu-E-24

Sensitivity Estimation for Electro-Optic Probe Based on Internal Electric-Field Integration

Yui Takamizawa[1], Yuki Kazama[1], Noriaki Yamada[1], Mitsuru Shinagawa[1], Soukichi Funazaki[2], Jun Katsuyama[2], Yoshinori Matsumoto[2], Shinichiro Tezuka[2]

[1]Hosei University, [2]Yokogawa Electric Corporation (Japan)

We reported sensitivity estimation for an electro-

optic (EO) probe using a resistance port inside EO crystal. Herein, we estimate the sensitivity by integrating the internal electric field of the EO crystal along the laser light propagation. The theoretical formula is used. Our method without a resistance port yields better results.

Tu-E-25

RTT-Based Time Synchronization Using a Three-State Kalman Filter for Wireless Sensor Nodes

Yutaka Hirai, Akinori Furuya, Munekazu Date, Masahiro Ueno, Hiroyuki Kawai

Tokushima Bunri University (Japan)

This study proposes a three-state Kalman filter for RTT-based time synchronization in low-cost wireless sensor nodes. The filter models clock offset, skew, and a communication-delay-related bias, combined with RTT observation windowing. Experiments show reduced sporadic errors over 30 ms and lower 10 ms exceedance rate during long-term measurements than baselines.

Tu-E-26

Si-Based Grating Coupler Employing Multiple Si/SiO_2 Layers in Integrated Probe for Simultaneous Measurement of 3D Velocity Distribution

Ichiro Hamada[1], Koichi Maru[1], Katsumi Nakatsuhara[2], Yoshiki Hayama[2]

[1]Kagawa University, [2]Kanagawa Institute of Technology (Japan)

A Si-based grating coupler with multiple Si/SiO2 layers for the use in the integrated probe for 3D simultaneous velocity distribution measurements is proposed. The thicknesses of the multiple Si/SiO2 layers and SiO2 cladding layer are designed to improve the optical power efficiency.

Tu-E-27

Proposed Method for Measuring Three-Dimensional Distribution of Two-Dimensional Velocity Vectors Based on Laser Doppler Velocimetry

Tatsuki Miyake, Koichi Maru

Kagawa University (Japan)

A laser Doppler velocimeter capable of measuring a 3D distribution of two velocity

components based on wavelength-division multiplexing is proposed. As a first step of this study, we conducted an experiment using a setup for measuring two velocity components at a single measurement point.

Tu-E-28

Motion Detection Integrated Circuit Based on Retinal Model Using Analog-Digital Unit Circuits

Thanaphat Imkrajang, Kimihiro Nishio

NIT, Tsuyama College (Japan)

A motion detection integrated circuit based on the retinal model using analog-digital unit circuits was fabricated and evaluated. The integrated circuit was fabricated using a 0.6 μm CMOS process and confirmed to operate correctly. By arranging unit circuits in a one-dimensional array, velocity detection was demonstrated through simulation.

Tu-E-29

Autofluorescence measurement by the fiber probe spectrometer for agricultural crops

Koichi Muro, Soya Ito, Marwa Turkmani

Teikyo University (Japan)

We propose a fiber-probe miniature spectrometer that integrates an illumination end that guides light to illuminate the crop and a probe that receives fluorescence from the crop into a single optical fiber. In this study, we measured the autofluorescence of crops using the fiber-probe miniature spectrometer.

Tu-E-30

Cumulative electrooptic beam deflector using space-charge-free KTN single crystal

Hibiki Goto

Kyoto University Advanced Science (Japan)

A space-charge-free KTN optical beam deflector with a two-electrode configuration was investigated through numerical simulation. The refractive index distribution induced by the Kerr effect and the resulting optical deflection behavior were analyzed. The proposed structure achieves beam deflection without injected electrons and avoids instability caused by space-charge.

Tu-E-31

Dynamic Engineering of Vector Polarization

with Bifacial Metasurfaces

Chen Chen, Chang Peng, Din Ping Tsai

City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong)

Metasurfaces enable diverse polarization control, but reconfigurable vector polarization transformation remains challenging in integrated photon systems. We propose a meta-cavity consisting of bifacial metasurfaces to realize vector polarization evolution on the higher-order Poincare Sphere (HOPS) and the hybrid-order Poincare Sphere (HyOPS) through spin interference controlled by cavity-length tuning.

Tu-E-32

Zeroth-Order-Free Holographic Reconstruction Using a TiO_2 Nonlocal Metasurface at Green Wavelengths

Teruyoshi Nobukawa, Ryo Higashida, Yuta Yamaguchi, Masato Miura, Nobuhiko Funabashi

Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) (Japan)

We propose a TiO_2 nonlocal metasurface to suppress zeroth-order diffraction (ZOD) light from spatial light modulators without a bulky 4f setup. Leveraging high refractive index at 532 nm, the fabricated device operating in green wavelengths experimentally achieves highly effective ZOD suppression, enabling improved wavefront quality and robust compact holographic reconstruction.

Tu-E-33

A Study on the Effect of Structure and Geometry of Gold Nanoblock Arrays for Highly Sensitive LSPR Biosensors

Takumi Kinoshita[1], Carl Frederik Werner[1], Masayuki Fukuzawa[1], Minoru Noda[2], Noriyuki Hasuike[1]

[1]Kyoto Institute of Technology, [2]Kansai University (Japan)

High-aspect-ratio Au nanoblock arrays were designed using FDTD simulations and fabricated via electron-beam lithography for sensitive LSPR biosensing. The 90 × 250 × 60 nm arrays exhibited an enhanced refractive-index response and large peak shifts following the formation of SAM and DPPC lipid bilayers, demonstrating their potential for detecting local molecular dielectric changes.

Tu-E-34

Reducing Inter-Region Crosstalk in Multi-Task Parallel Image Recognition with Self-Referential Holographic Deep Neural Network

Shoichi Sakai[1], Rio Tomioka[2], Masanori Takabayashi[1]

[1]Kyushu Institute of Technology, [2]Fukuoka University (Japan)

We propose an inter-region intensity suppression method for SR-HDNN to reduce crosstalk in multi-task parallel image recognition. Combined with the linear phase and simultaneous training methods, we performed parallel recognition of MNIST and Fashion-MNIST images in a 2×2 layout. As a result, we achieved recognition accuracy comparable to single-task implementations.

Tu-E-35

In-situ Training of Multilayer Spatial Domain Optoelectronic Deep Neural Networks Using Cluster-wise Simultaneous Perturbation Stochastic Approximation

Takumi Hashiguchi[1], Rio Tomioka[2], Masanori Takabayashi[1]

[1]Kyushu Institute of Tech., [2]Fukuoka University (Japan)

We propose a multilayer in-situ training framework for spatial domain OE-DNNs using alternating c-SPSA optimization of two training patterns. Experiments on MNIST four-class classification achieved 85.0% accuracy with stable convergence. Numerical simulations reached 96.3%, outperforming a single-layer model, demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of multilayer optical training.

Tu-E-36

Numerical simulations of optical in-memory computing based on self-referential holographic deep neural networks

Rio Tomioka[1], Masanori Takabayashi[2], Masatoshi Bunsen[1]

[1]Fukuoka University, [2]Kyushu Institute of Technology (Japan)

We propose an optical in-memory computing method based on a self-referential holographic deep neural network. Trained-weight information is incorporated into the recording-

side pattern for hologram formation, enabling input-only readout during inference. Two-class image classification simulations show trial-dependent feasibility and suggest that training-pattern spatial-frequency components affect inference performance.

Tu-E-37

Speckle-suppressed, zero-padding-free computer-generated holography using an optimized Fourier-plane phase mask

Jianglian Wang, Yuuki Tokunaga, Atsushi Okamoto

Hokkaido University (Japan)

We propose a differentiable Fourier plane random phase learning framework for high-fidelity phase-only hologram generation without zero-padding, achieving reduced speckle and accurate reconstruction through end-to-end phase optimization.

17:30 - 18:30 Move to Banquet

18:30 - 20:30 Banquet

Oct. 28, 2026 (Wednesday)

We-A: Nanophotonics

Presider: Kazuyuki Tajima (Hitachi, Ltd., Japan)

We-A-01 **Invited**

9:00 **Nonlocal Bound States in the Continuum for Nano Alignment**

Jing Cheng Zhang[1], Din Ping Tsai[2], Stella W. Pang[2]

[1]Northwestern Polytechnical University (P.R.China), [2]City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong)

We demonstrate a nanoscale alignment method using metasurface-based bound states in the continuum (BICs). By introducing out-of-plane asymmetry through layer displacement, BICs transform into quasi-BICs. The resulting Q-factor evolution serves as a sensitive metric, surpassing the optical diffraction limit. This CMOS-compatible approach offers a scalable solution for high-precision semiconductor manufacturing.

We-A-02

9:25 **Polarization-selective near-ultraviolet absorber at 340 nm using Fano resonance in an aluminum nanohole array**

Atsushi Motogaito[1], Keita Narita[1], Takeshi Kato[2], Kazumasa Hiramatsu[1]

[1]Mie University, [2]Nagoya University (Japan)

We demonstrate a polarization-selective near-ultraviolet absorber operating at 340 nm using a two-dimensional aluminum nanohole array. Angle-dependent optical measurements and RCWA calculations show selective absorption of TM- and TE-polarized light. The absorption mechanisms are attributed to Fano resonance and the superposition of two TM-like surface plasmon modes.

We-A-03

9:45 **Degradation Analysis of Li^{+}-Doped LaOBr: Er^{3+} Nanophosphors Under High-Temperature and High-Humidity Conditions**

Yumi Goto[1], Toshihiro Okamoto[1], Tomoya Konishi[2], Masaru Kamano[2], Takanori Kozai[2], Takeshi Fujihara[2], Tao Zheng[2], Nobutomo Uehara[2], Masanobu Haraguchi[1]

[1]Tokushima University, [2]National institute of

Technology (Japan)

Li^+ doped $Er_{0.01}La_{0.99}OBr$ nanophosphors were evaluated by accelerated aging tests (90 °C, 75% RH). Aging induced $La(OH)_3$ and $La_2O_2CO_3$ formation, increasing H_2O or OH species and significantly decreasing photoluminescence intensity. These results suggest that Li induced hygroscopicity degrades the crystal structure and luminescence properties.

10:05 - 10:25 Break

We-B: [Special Session] Computational Imaging I

Presider: Masanori Takabayashi (Kyushu Institute of Technology, Japan)

We-B-01

10:25 Dual-Path Fourier Single-Pixel Imaging with Deep-Learning-Based Spatial-Frequency Restoration

Daiki Yoshioka, Yuki Kanamoto, Kazuki Yamakoshi, Shinjiro Kodama, Eriko Watanabe

The University of Electro-Communications (Japan)

Single-pixel imaging enables wavelength-flexible imaging but requires many projected patterns. We propose a pattern-reduced Fourier single-pixel imaging method using dual-path four-step phase shifting with a DMD and deep-learning-based spatial-frequency restoration. Experiments demonstrate image reconstruction with fewer patterns, while simulations show restoration of missing spatial-frequency components from randomly sampled Fourier coefficients.

We-B-02

10:45 Phase-Modulation Fresnel Zone Aperture for Enhancing Resolution and Noise Robustness in Lensless Cameras

Kazuyuki Tajima[1,2], Keita Yamaguchi[1], Yusuke Nakamura[1], Takeshi Shimano[1], Masahiro Yamaguchi[2]

[1]Hitachi Ltd., [2]Institute of Science Tokyo (Japan)

To overcome the SNR degradation and diffraction limits of conventional amplitude Fresnel zone aperture (FZA) in lensless cameras, we propose a phase-modulation FZA.

Simulations demonstrate that this proposed FZA improves spatial resolution by 1.3 times and enhances noise robustness.

We-B-03
11:05 **A Stage-Aligned Fused Compression Framework for Balanced 3D Gaussian Splatting Rendering (Online)**

Shiyu Gu[1], Jianying Hao[1], Dongdong Weng[2]

[1]Ocean University, [2]Beijing Institute of Technology (P.R.China)

This paper proposes a stage-aligned optimized 3D Gaussian Splatting method to solve training-compression mismatch, which balances rendering quality and model compression. Diverse scene reconstruction experiments verify its superior performance.

11:25 - 13:15 Lunch

We-C: [Special Session] Computational Imaging II

Presider: Suguru Shimomura (The University of Osaka, Japan)

We-C-01 **Invited**
13:15 **Deep Optics for Coded Aperture Light Field Imaging**

Keita Takahashi

Nagoya University (Japan)

This paper summarizes deep optics frameworks for coded aperture light field imaging. By jointly optimizing physical optical modulation masks and digital neural network reconstruction as a unified autoencoder, the proposed approach drastically improves acquisition efficiency and reconstruction quality. The framework successfully extends to dynamic scenes, joint exposure coding, and event-based capture.

We-C-02 **Invited**
13:40 **Lensless Imaging with Diffusion Models**

Tomoya Nakamura

The University of Osaka (Japan)

Lensless cameras replace conventional optics with lightweight modulation elements, enabling ultra-thin imaging systems. However, recovering images from highly multiplexed measurements remains a challenging inverse problem. This talk presents our recent work leveraging diffusion

models for lensless reconstruction, achieving high perceptual quality and physical consistency with fast inference through structured distillation.

14:05 - 14:10 Short Break

We-PD: Post Deadline

Presider: Tetsuhiko Muroi (NHK, Japan)

14:40 - 14:50 Short Break

14:50 - 15:05 Awards & Closing

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ACT CITY HAMAMATSU, the symposium venue, is located about a 10-minute walk from Hamamatsu Station.

1. Haneda Airport to Hamamatsu Station

Haneda Airport → Shinagawa Station
Keikyu Rapid Express / approx. **13 min**

Shinagawa Station → Hamamatsu Station
Tokaido Shinkansen "Hikari" / approx. **90 min**

2. Narita Airport to Hamamatsu Station

Narita Airport → Tokyo Station
JR Narita Express (N'EX) / approx. **60 min**

Tokyo Station → Hamamatsu Station
Tokaido Shinkansen "Hikari" / approx. **90 min**

3. Hamamatsu Station to ACT CITY HAMAMATSU

Hamamatsu Station → ACT CITY HAMAMATSU
On foot / approx. **10 min**

Please follow the signs for "**ACT CITY HAMAMATSU**" or "**Act Tower**."

Note

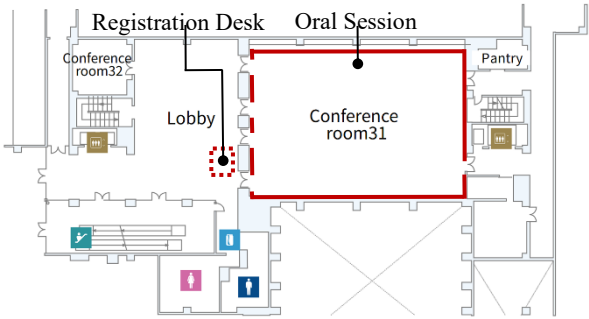
Some Tokaido Shinkansen "**Hikari**" trains **do not stop** at **Hamamatsu Station**. Please check the train stops before boarding.

For more information:

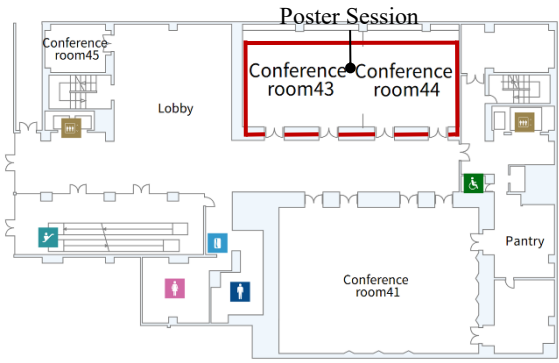
https://mice-hamamatsu.jp/en/access.html
https://inhamamatsu.com/info/
https://www.actcity.jp/english/access/

SYMPOSIUM VENUE FLOOR MAP

3F, Congress Center



4F, Congress Center



Restroom for men
Restroom for women
Multipurpose toilet
Vending machine
Elevator
Escalator

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Within ACT CITY HAMAMATSU (the ISOM'26 symposium venue), is the OKURA ACT CITY HOTEL HAMAMATSU. The hotel is directly connected to the session rooms through an internal passage.

https://www.okura-nikko.com/japan/hamamatsu/okura-act-city-hotel-hamamatsu/

For information about other hotels near the symposium venue, please refer to the following website:

https://mice-hamamatsu.jp/en/accommodation_list.html

There are many hotel booking websites available in Japan. Some examples are listed below for your convenience. Please note that the ISOM'26 committee has not arranged special room blocks for participants.

- Hotels.com
  https://www.hotels.com/
- JAPANiCAN.com
  http://www.japanican.com/
- Japan Traveler Online
  http://japantraveleronline.com/
- Rakuten Travel
  http://travel.rakuten.com/

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