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Multiscale diffractive U-Net: a robust all-optical deep learning framework modeled with sampling and skip connections: supplement

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1. Network modeling and parameter definition.

The product of the input wave and the *i*-th pixel transmission coefficient (b_i) determine the amplitude and relative phase of this secondary wave. Based on this, at the output layer, the output function $y_{out_i}(x, y, z)$ of the *i*-th pixel located at (x_i, y_i, z_i) position can be written as:

$$y_{out_i}(x, y, z) = w_i(x, y, z) \cdot t_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) \cdot y_{in_i}(x_i, y_i, z_i)$$
(S1)

where:

$$y_{in_i}(x_i, y_i, z_i) = \sum_{k} (w_k(x, y, z) \cdot y_{0_k}(x_i, y_i, z_i))$$
(S2)

$$t_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) = a_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) \cdot \exp(j\varphi_i(x_i, y_i, z_i))$$
(S3)

 $y_{0_i}(x, y, z)$ the field distribution at the input field, $a_i(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ is the amplitude

coefficient, λ is the wavelength, and φ_i is the phase value of each pixel.

In the training phase, a_i and φ_i are modelled as follows [37]:

$$a_i = \frac{ReLU(a_i)}{\max_{0 < i \le M\{ReLU(a_i)\}}}$$
(S4)

$$\varphi_i = 2\pi \times \beta_i \tag{S5}$$

where *ReLU* refers to Rectified Linear Unit, and *M* is the number of neurons per layer. Based on Eq. (S6), the phase term of each neuron, φ_i , becomes unbounded, but since the $\exp(j\varphi_i(x_i, y_i, z_i))$ term is periodic (and bounded) with respect to φ_i the error backpropagation algorithm is able to find a solution for the task in hand. The amplitude term a_i , is kept within the interval (0,1) by using an explicit normalization step shown in Eq. (S5).



2. Features of different scales of MDUNet

Fig. S1. The details of diffractive layers of MDUNet and the features of different scales after sampling: MNIST and Fashion-MNIST.

Object	Label	MDUNet / Layers				Object	Label	MDUNet / Layers			
		5	7	9	11			5	7	9	11
Ĺ	6	6	8	6	8	3	3	3	3	8	8
5	5	5	6	5	6	4	6	6	4	4	6
8	8	8	8	3	3	4.	4	0	4	0	4
Чr	4	7	4	9	4	જ	3	3	5	5	3
6	6	5	6	8	6	в	8	8	8	5	5
7	9	9	9	1	1	5	5	8	5	8	5
2	2	2	2	3	3	ł	1	1	3	3	1
4	4	4	9	9	4	9	8	8	9	9	8
Z	7	7	7	2	2	r	2	8	2	8	2
¥	7	7	7	1	1	9	9	7	9	5	9
L	2	2	8	8	1	8	8	3	8	3	8

3. Comparison of prediction results with different sampling depths. Table S1. Comparison of prediction results with different sampling depths