

Single-Molecule Localization Microscopy (SMLM)

- Popular technique in super-resolution microscopy (10-20 nm)
- SMLM data:
 - A list of localized points $\mathbf{p}_m = (x_m, y_m), m = 1, \dots, M$
 - (optional) uncertainty σ_m and photon count N_m
- Common limitations of the existing clustering methods for SMLM:
 - Shape prior: e.g. objects of the same size.
 - Noise prior: e.g. uniform noise
- Hierarchical clustering: Obtaining information at different scales.

Method Summary

- 1. Graph construction
 - Vertices: $v_m = (\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{p}_m, \mathbf{\Sigma}_m), N_m)$
 - Connectivity pattern: Delaunay triangulation
 - Weights: $w(v_m, v_n) = \exp\left(-\frac{d(v_m, v_n)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$
 - $d(\cdot, \cdot)$: metric between probability distributions
 - $-\sigma_s$: costumized parameter
- 2. Preprocessing: detection of the isolated nodes
 - Density associated to node v_m : $\rho_m = \frac{\sum_n w_{m,n}}{|\{n:w_{m,n}\neq 0\}|}$
 - Removing isolated nodes by applying a threshold on ρ_m
- 3. Spectral clustering
 - Estimating the number of clusters \Rightarrow Finding the eigengap of the Laplacian matrix
 - Applying K-means on the first K eigenvectors.
- 4. Assign to each cluster C, a pair $(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{p}_C, \mathbf{\Sigma}_C), N_C)$ and go to step 1.

Quantitative Comparison

- Synthetic data
- $n_k = 500 \times (1-q)^{k-1}$
- q: varying parameter.
- Comparison metric $FMI = \frac{TP}{\sqrt{(TP+FP)\times(TP+FN)}}$





GrapHiC: Graph-Based Hierarchical Clustering for SMLM

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Real Data



Source: H. Deschout, I. Platzman, D. Sage, L. Feletti, J. P. Spatz, and A. Radenovic, "Investigating focal adhesion substructures by localization microscopy," Biophysical Journal, vol. 113, no. 11, pp. 2508–2518, 2017.