

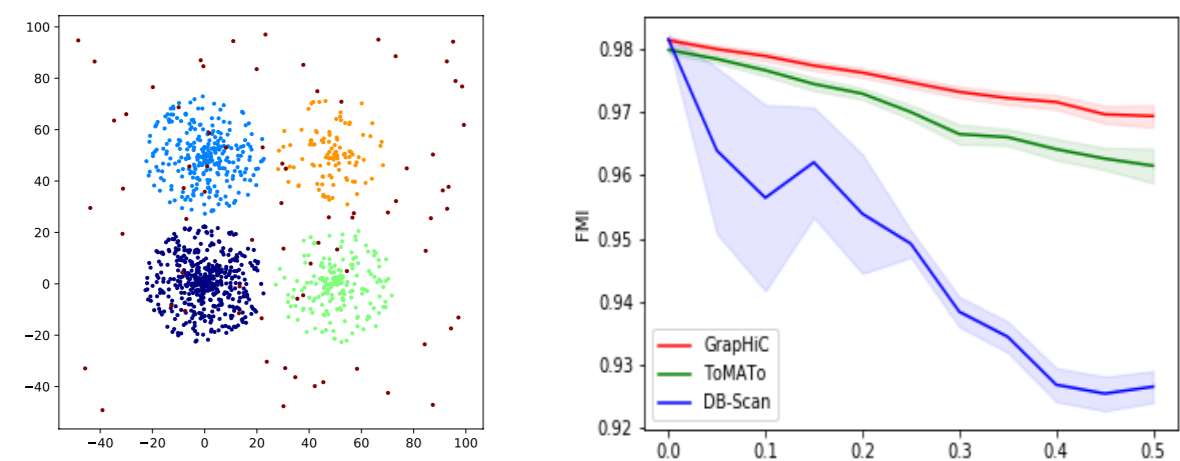
## Single-Molecule Localization Microscopy (SMLM)

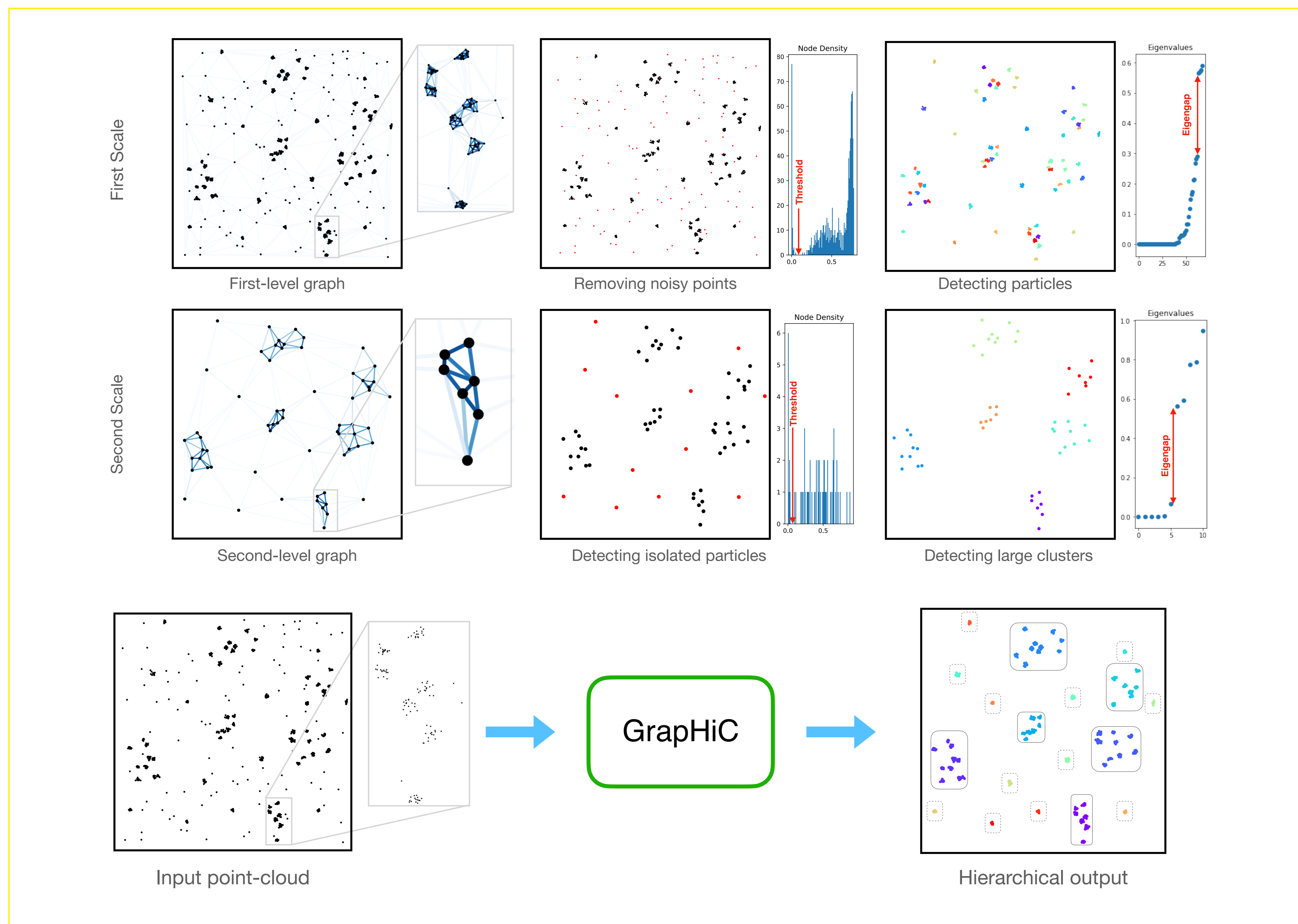
- Popular technique in super-resolution microscopy (10-20 nm)
- SMLM data:
  - A list of localized points  $\mathbf{p}_m = (x_m, y_m), m = 1, \dots, M$
  - (optional) uncertainty  $\sigma_m$  and photon count  $N_m$
- Common limitations of the existing clustering methods for SMLM:
  - Shape prior: e.g.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

## Method Summary

1. Graph construction
  - Vertices:  $v_m = (\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{p}_m, \Sigma_m), N_m)$
  - Connectivity pattern: Delaunay triangulation
  - Weights:  $w(v_m, v_n) = \exp\left(-\frac{d(v_m, v_n)}{2\sigma_s^2}\right)$ 
    - $d(\cdot, \cdot)$ : metric between probability distributions
    - $\sigma_s$ : customized 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  $\rho_m$
3. Spectral clustering
  - Estimating the number of clusters  
⇒ Finding the eigengap of the Laplacian matrix
  - Applying K-means on the first  $K$  eigenvectors.
4. Assign to each cluster  $C$ , a pair  $(\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{p}_C, \Sigma_C), N_C)$  and go to step 1.

## Quantitative Comparison

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

