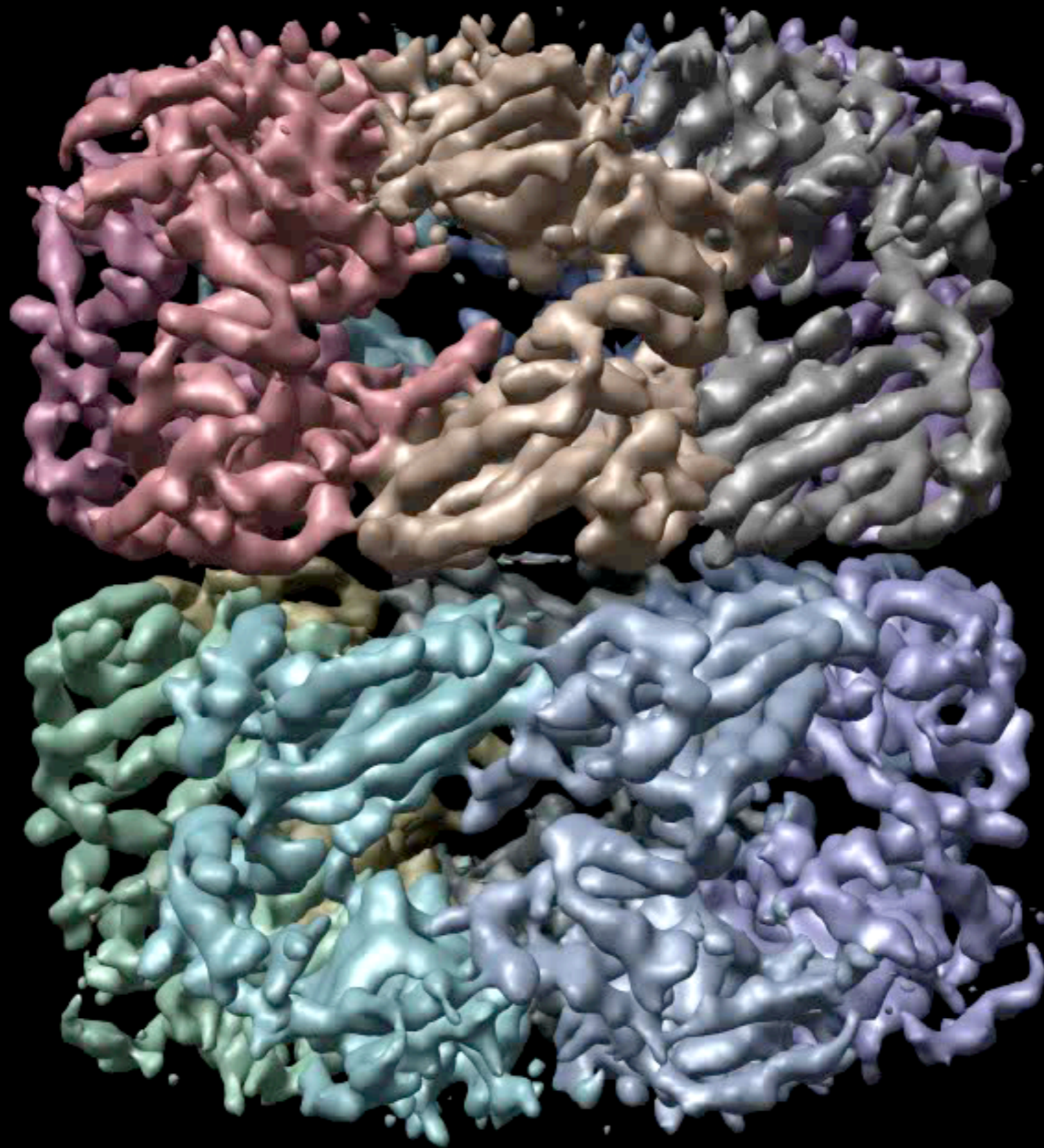


200 Å



Canonical SPA in EMAN

- Image Acquisition
- Particle Picking
- 2-D Analysis
- Symmetry/Low Resolution Model
- Determine CTF Parameters
- High Resolution Refinement
- Post-processing
- Dynamics Analysis

Image Acquisition

- Pick your defocus range
 - Envelope function related to defocus even on modern FEG scopes
 - As close to focus as possible while still able to locate the particles $\rightarrow +1 \mu\text{m}$, random values (for EMAN)
 - Focal Pairs ?
- CCD
 - Adequate sampling. For low symmetry, 2/5 Nyquist is a good rule of thumb ($\text{res} = 5 * \lambda / \text{pix}$)
- Film
 - Scanner is important. Bit depth less important than scanner envelope function ([e2scannereval.py](#))

Image Acquisition

- Avoid continuous carbon substrate
 - Decreases contrast
 - Difficult to separate c-film CTF from specimen
 - Makes CTF correction difficult

Particle Picking

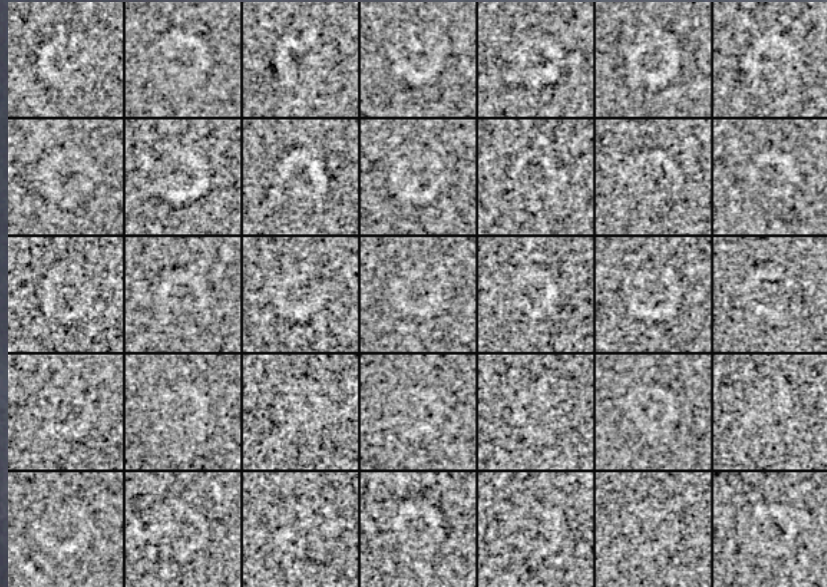
- `boxer`, `batchboxer`, `helixboxer`, `e2boxer.py`
- Outside software ?
- manual or semi-automated process
- False positives are very dangerous, but also beware of excluding views you weren't expecting
- Mixing microscopes possible, but rarely worthwhile (tomorrow)

2-D Analysis

- Even if you know the quaternary structure, still worthwhile. May be surprises.
- At least 1000–2000 particles with uniform orientation distribution, perhaps fewer if symmetry or preferred orientation
- Look for dynamics or degradation
- 'shrink' particles for speed
- # classes \leq # particles/20
- refine2d.py not startnrclasses

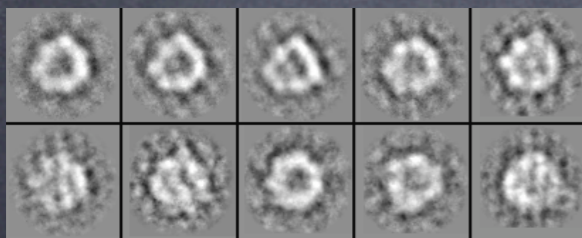
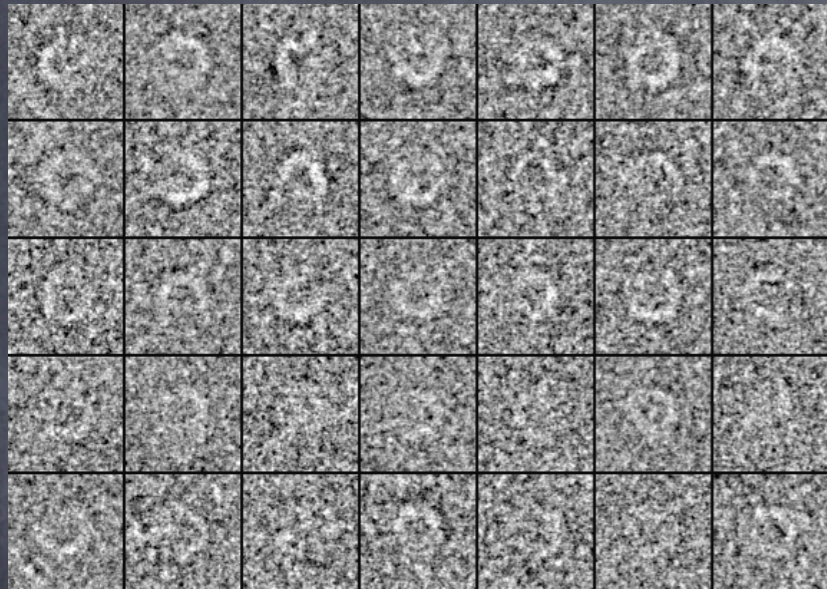
2-D Refinement

Particles



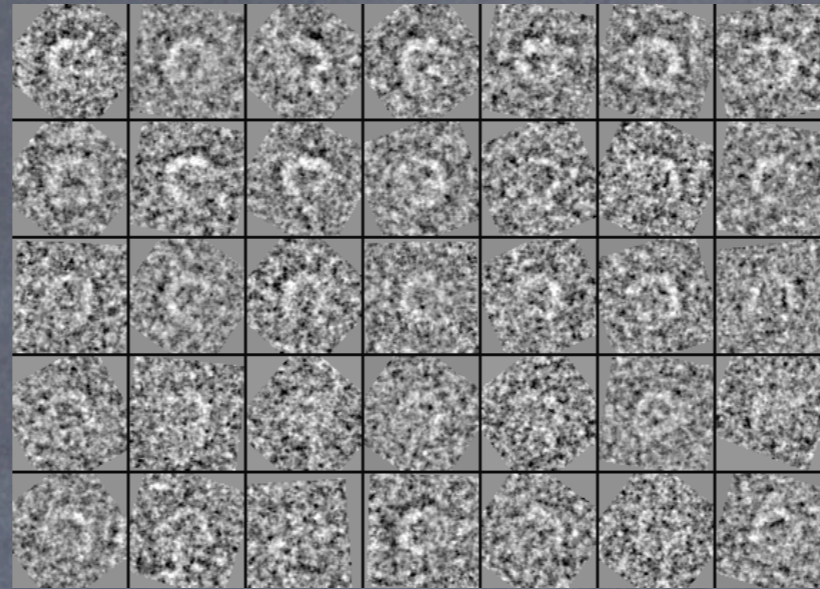
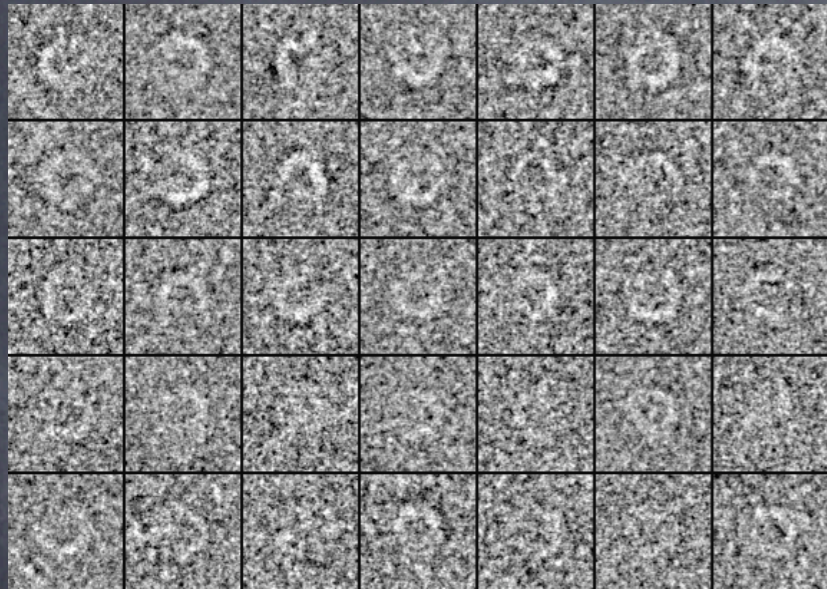
2-D Refinement

Particles

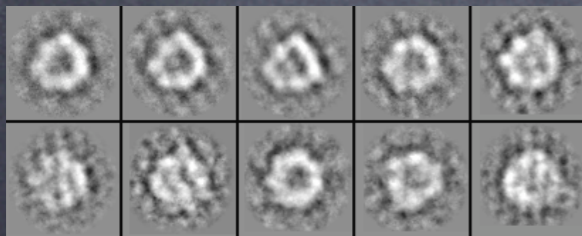
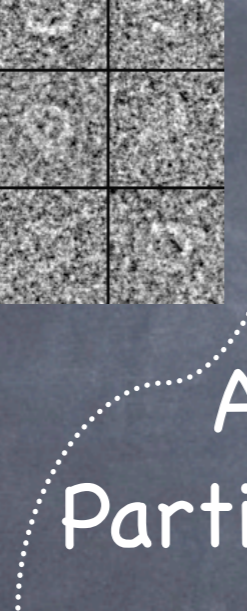


2-D Refinement

Particles

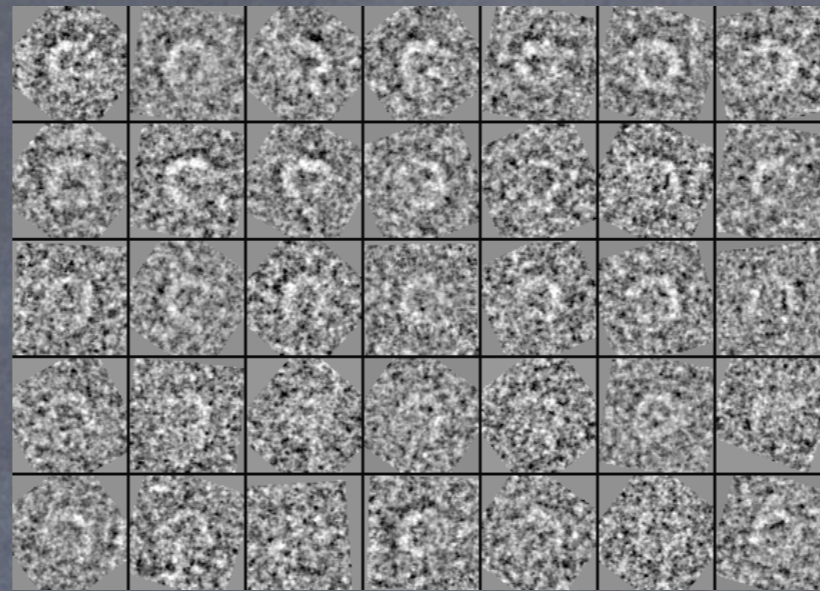
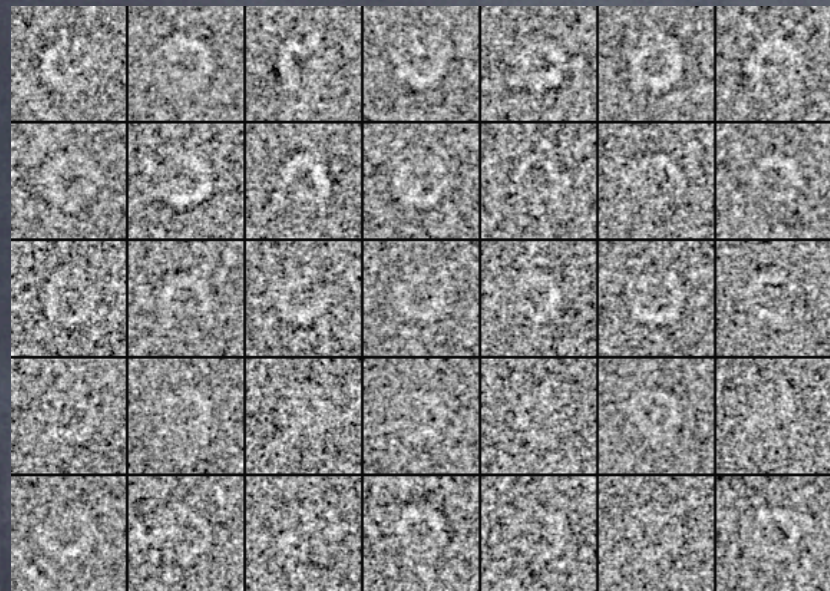


Align
Particles

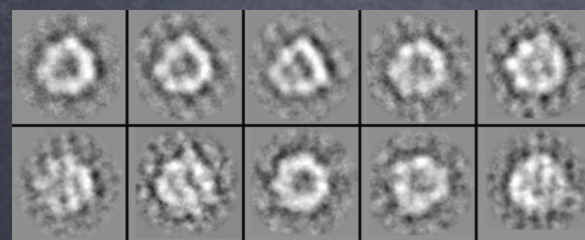


2-D Refinement

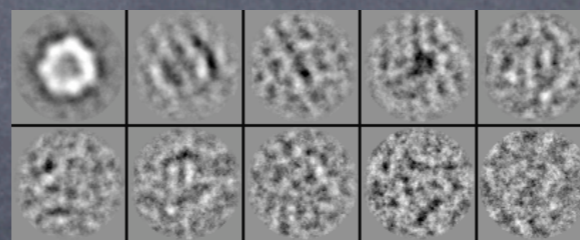
Particles



Align
Particles

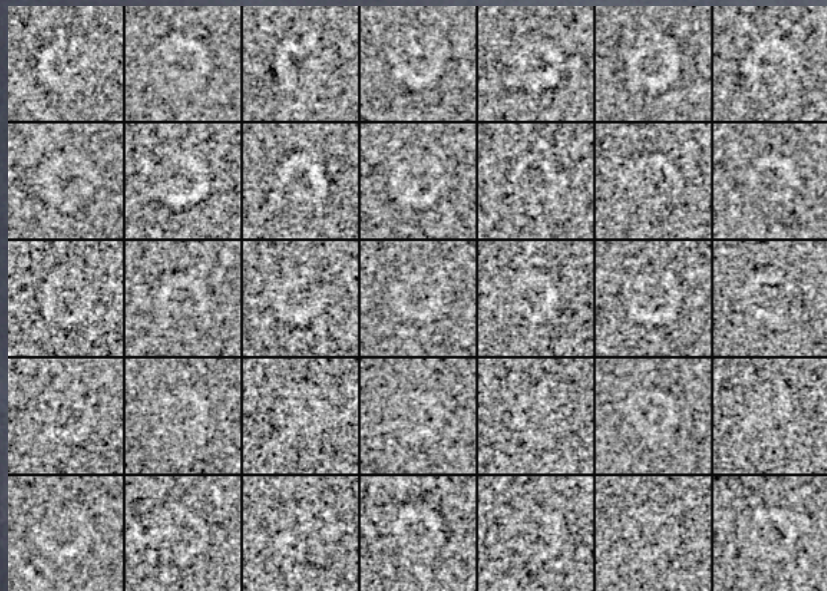


SVD/PCA

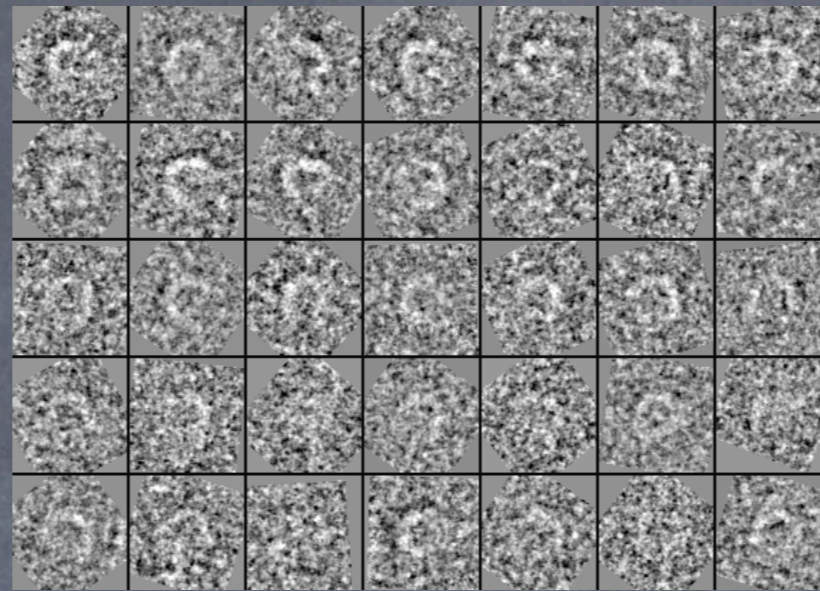


2-D Refinement

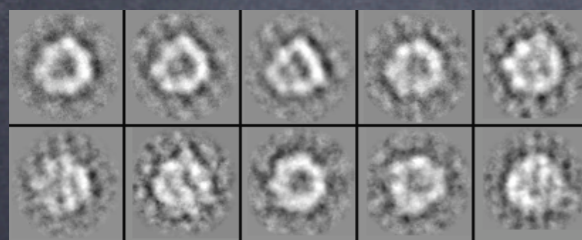
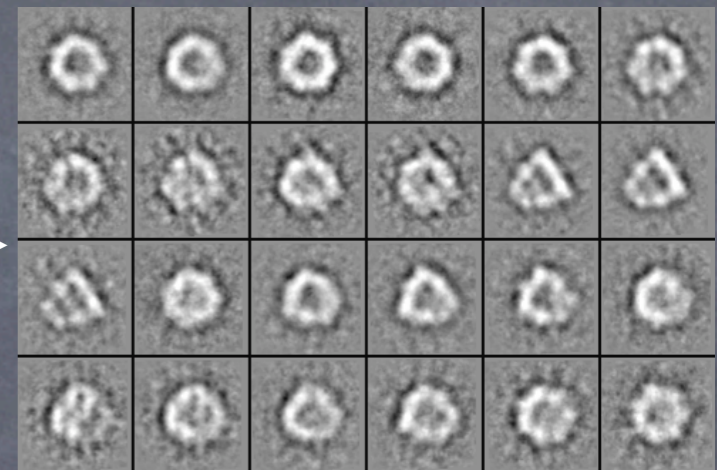
Particles



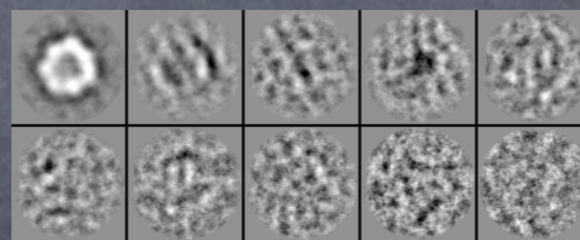
Align
Particles



k-means
classification in
SVD subspace

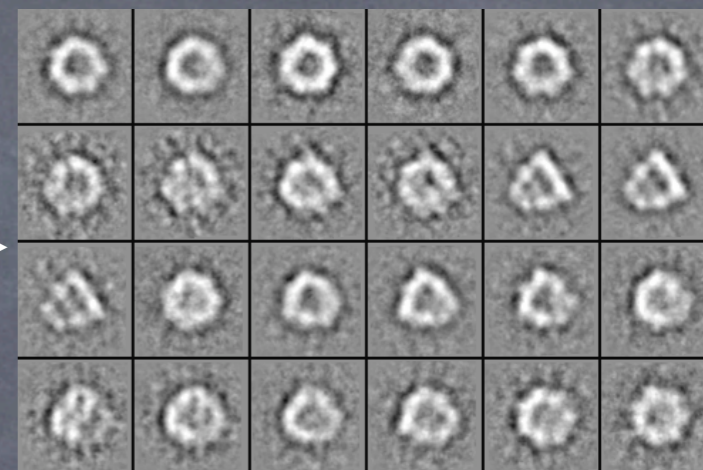
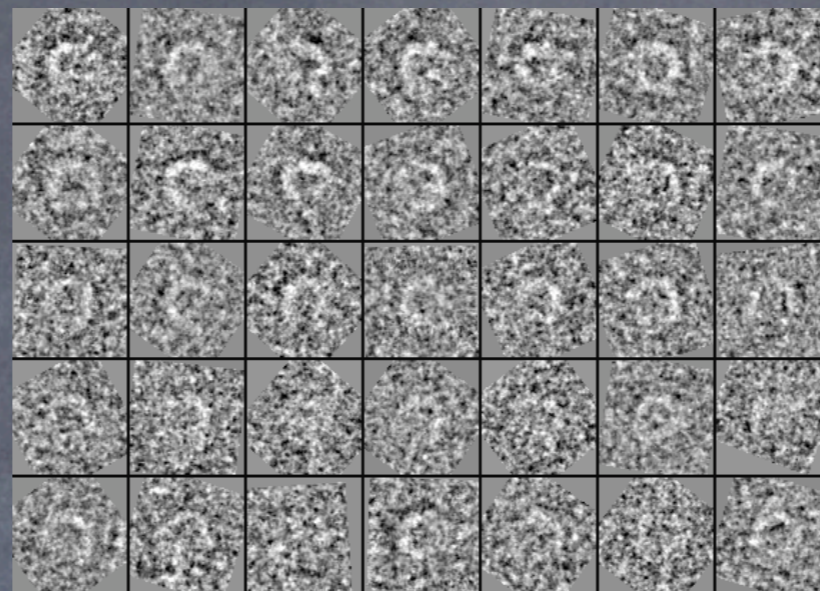
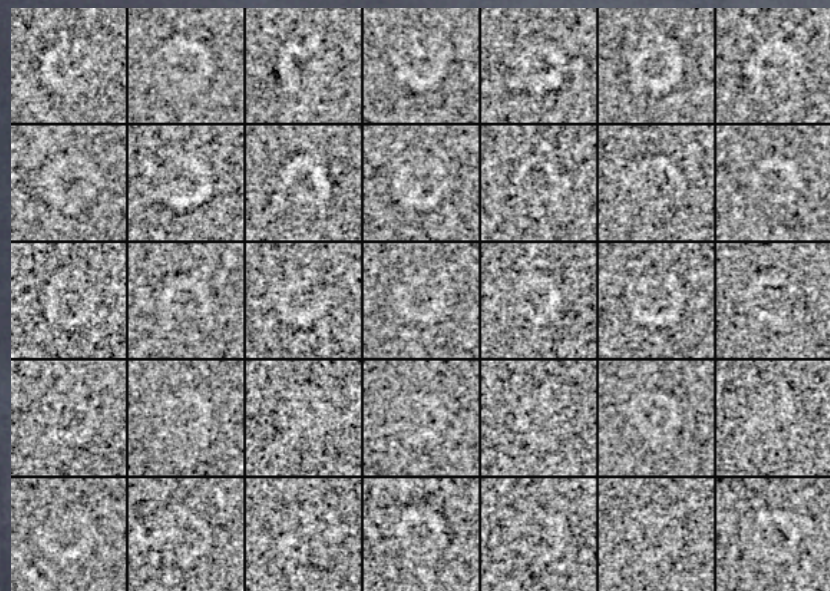


SVD/PCA



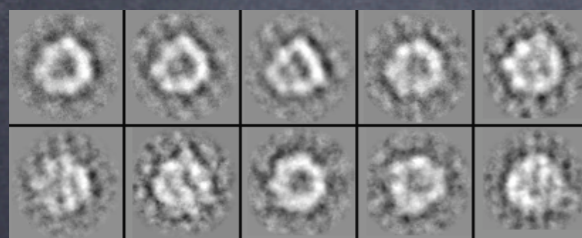
2-D Refinement

Particles

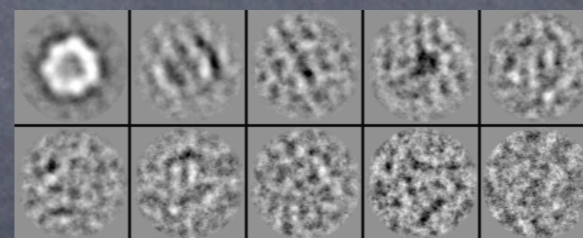


Align
Particles

k-means
classification in
SVD subspace

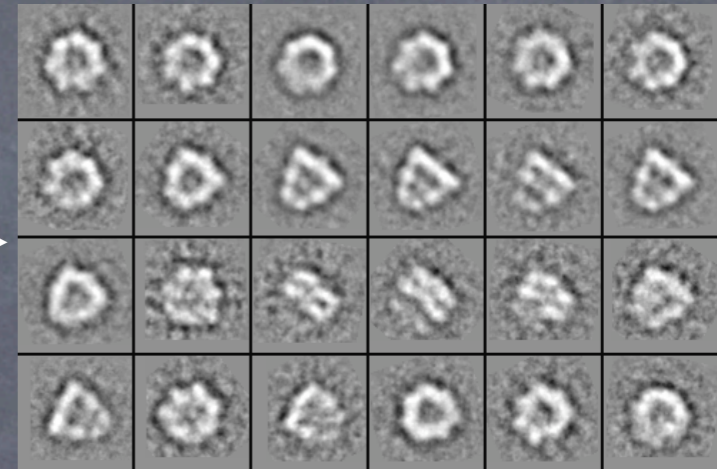
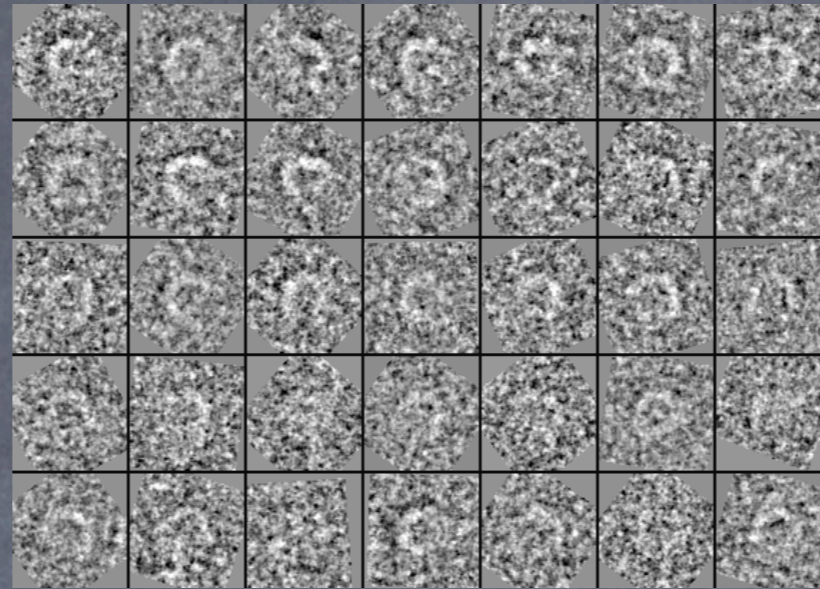
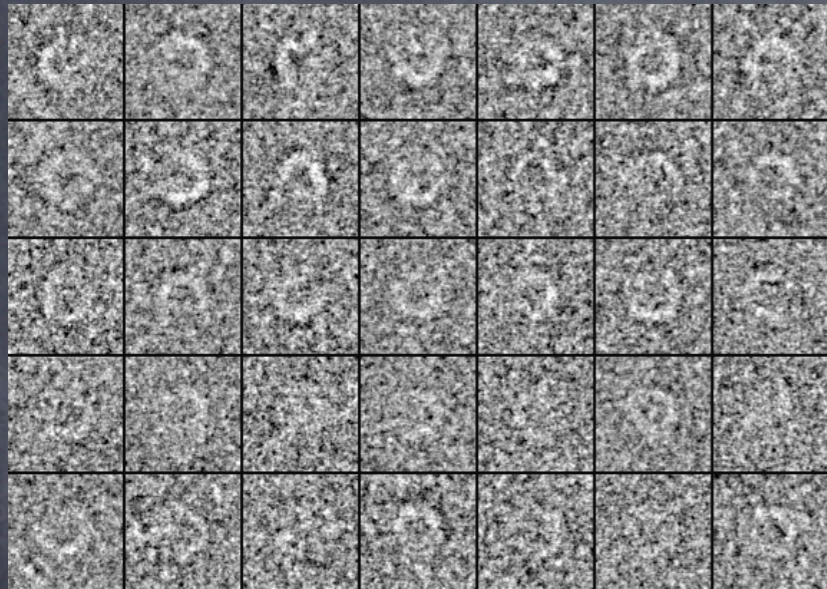


SVD/PCA



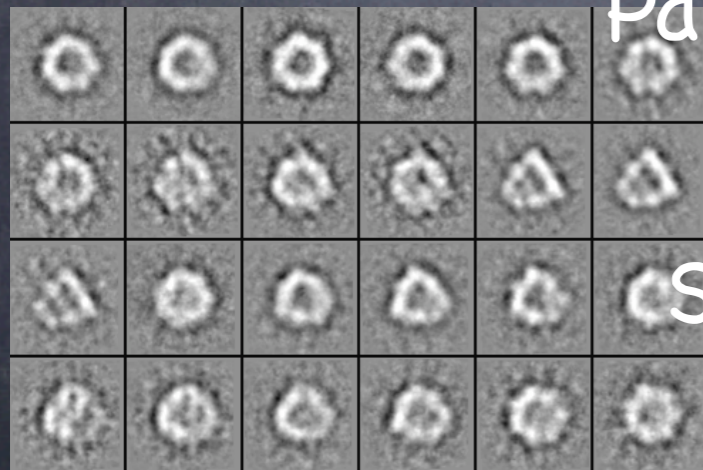
2-D Refinement

Particles

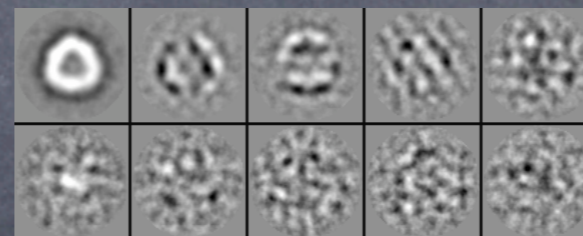


Align
Particles

k-means
classification in
SVD subspace

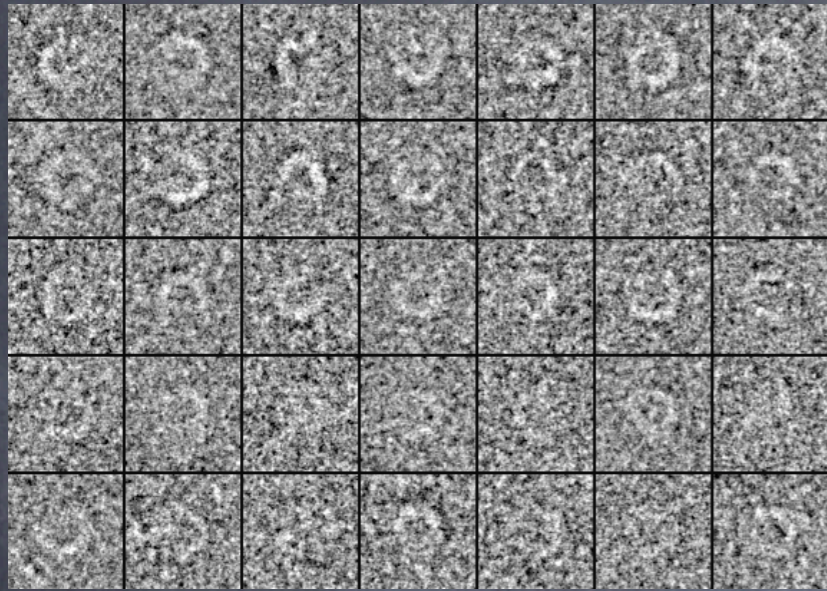


SVD/PCA

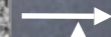
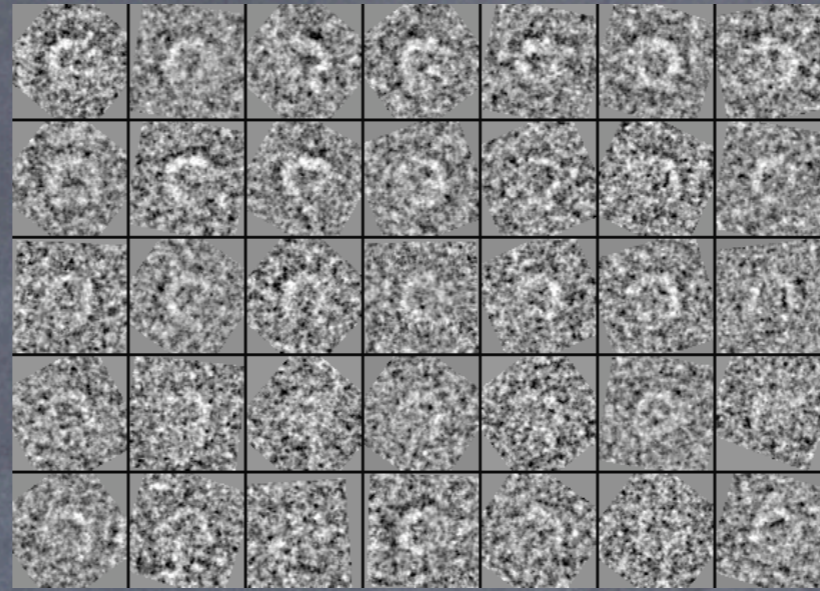


2-D Refinement

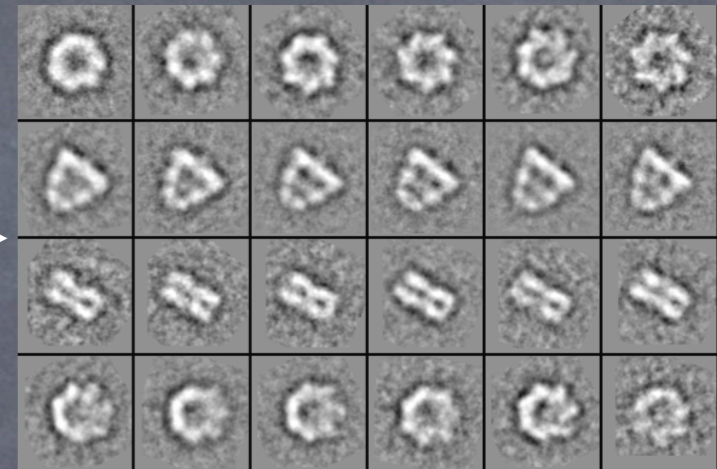
Particles



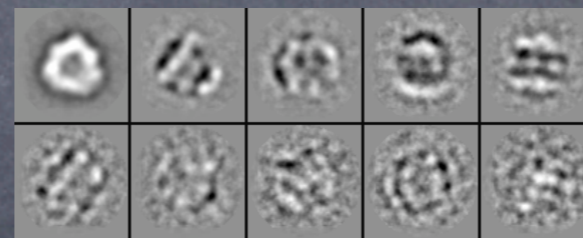
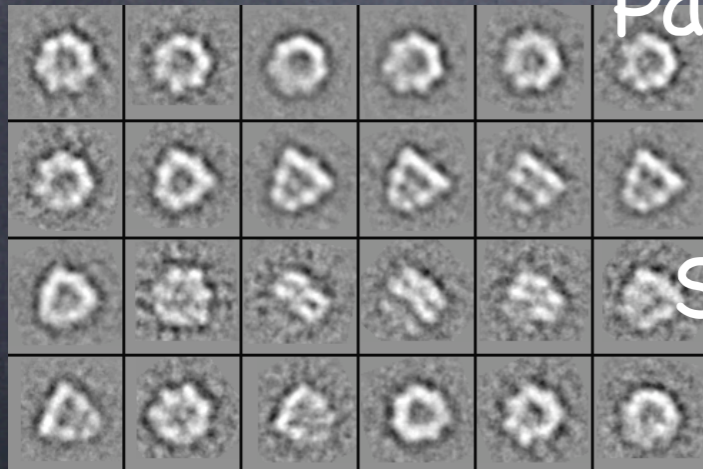
Align
Particles



k-means
classification in
SVD subspace

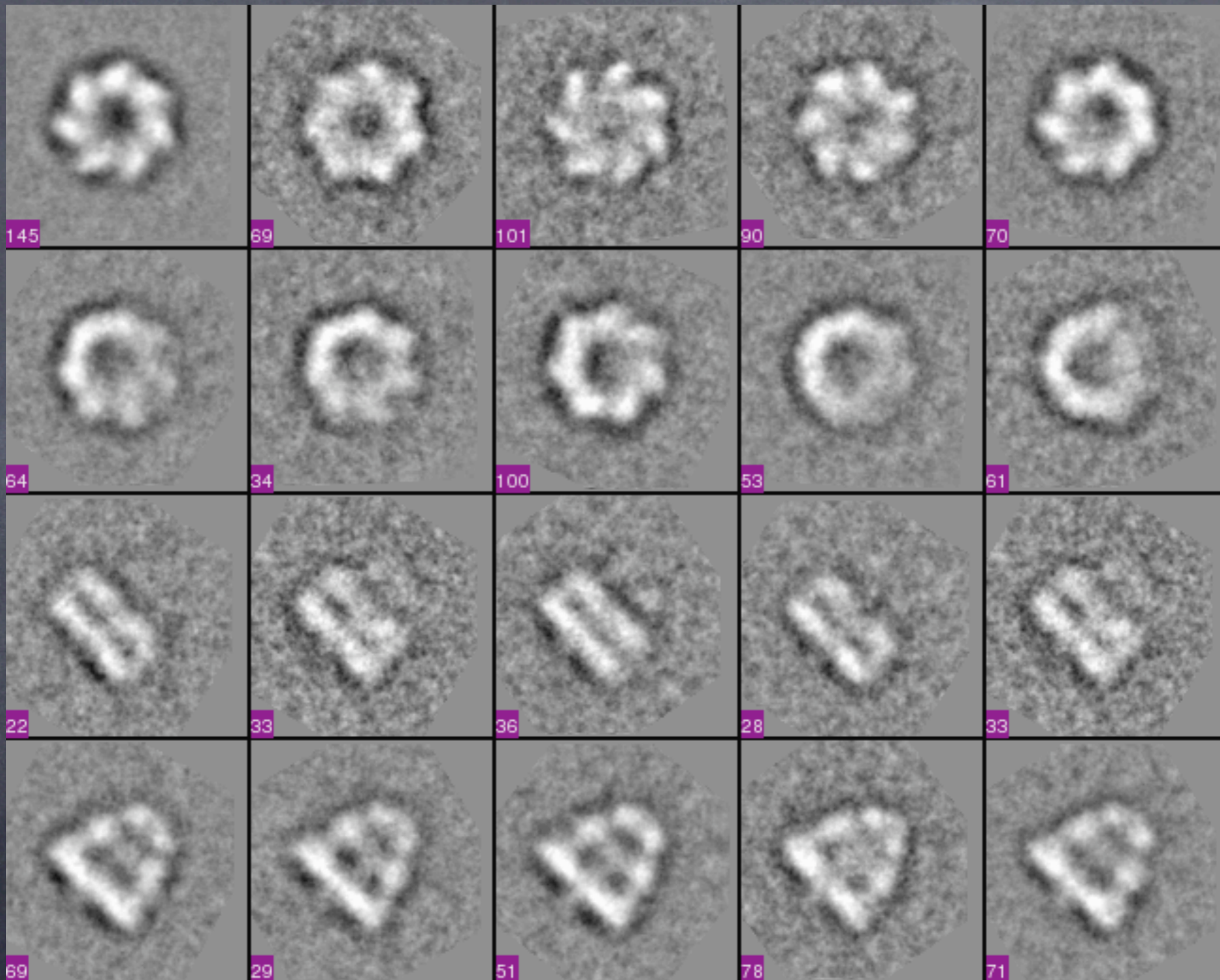


SVD/PCA



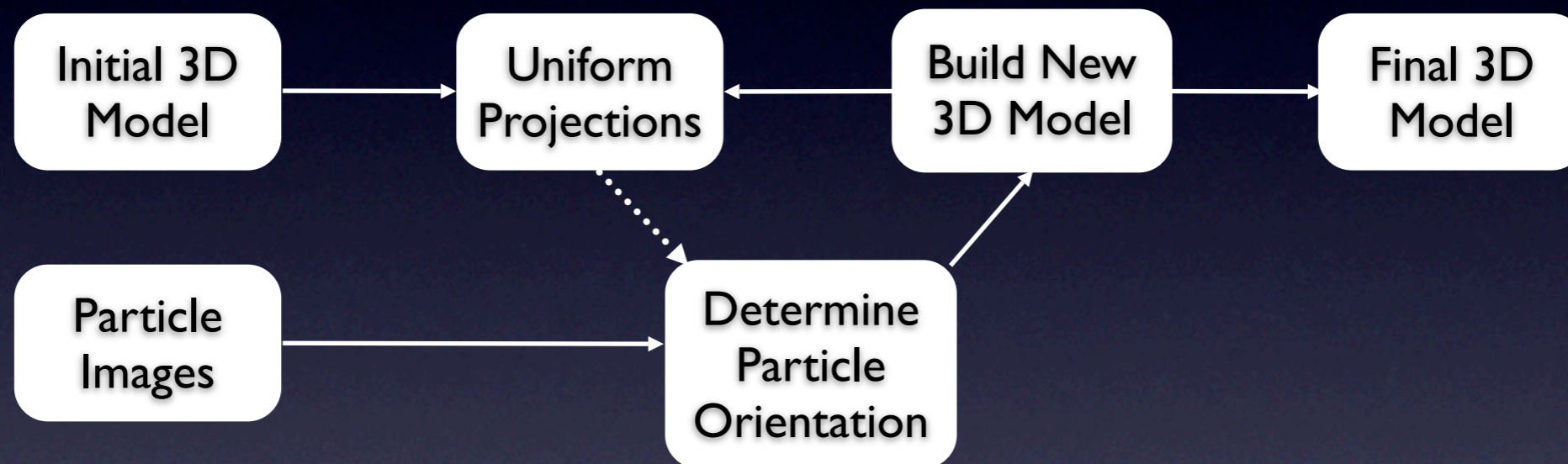
After 9 iterations

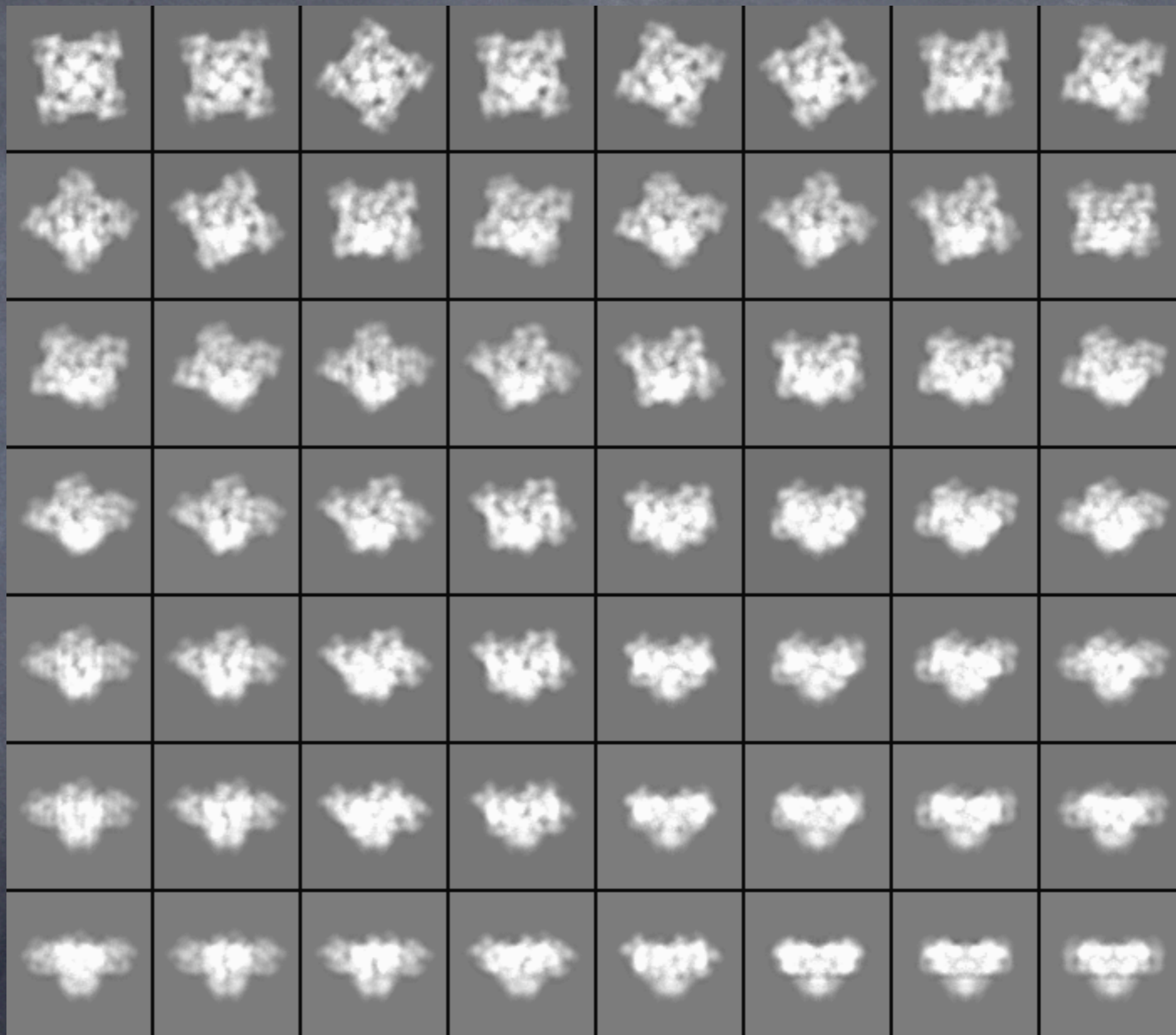
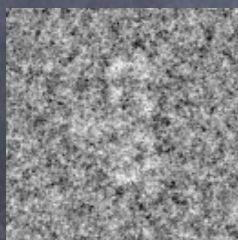




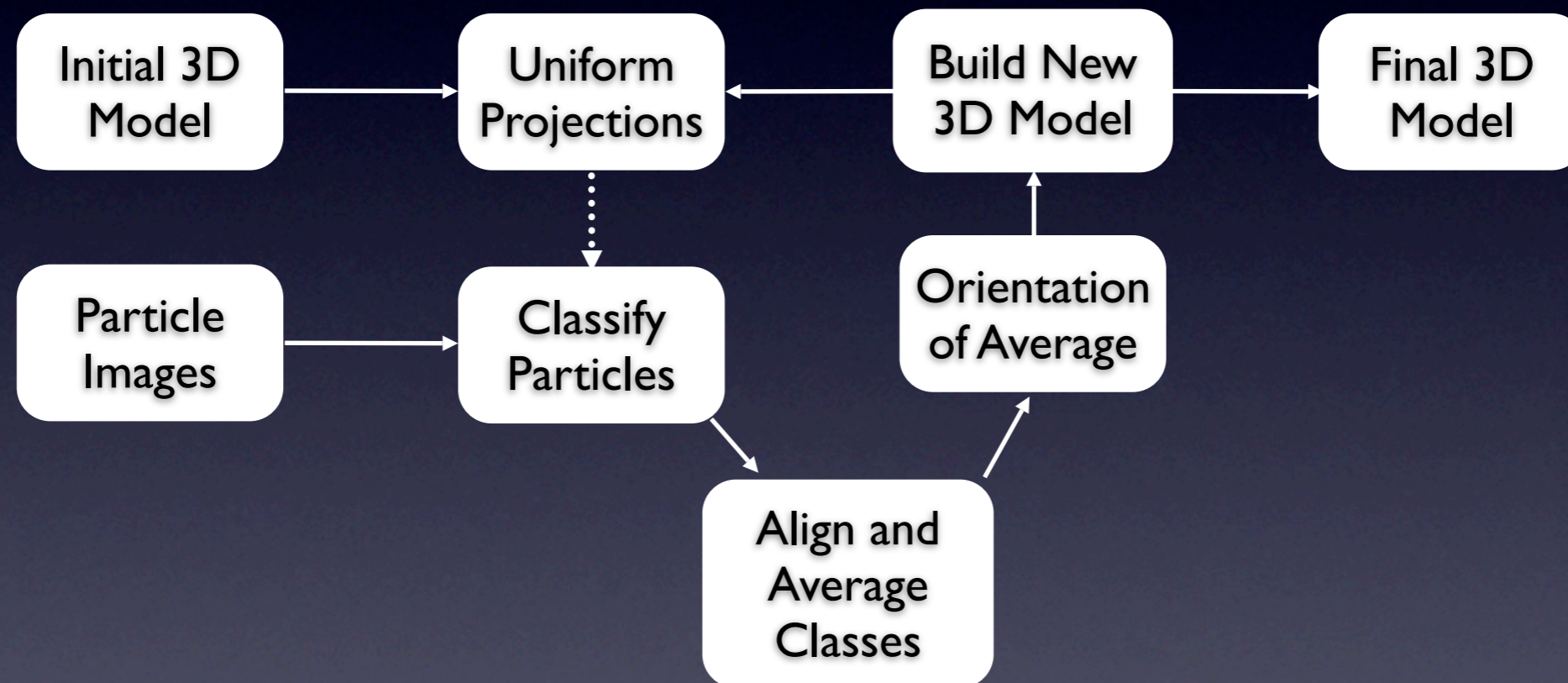
↔
100 Å

3-D Refinement (Typical) Spider Approach

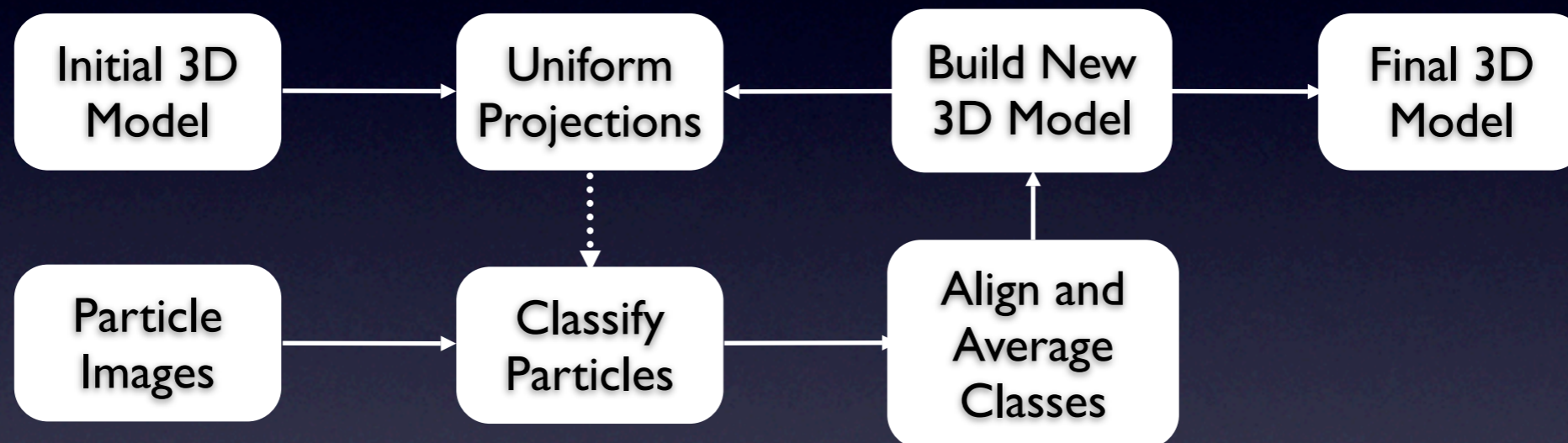


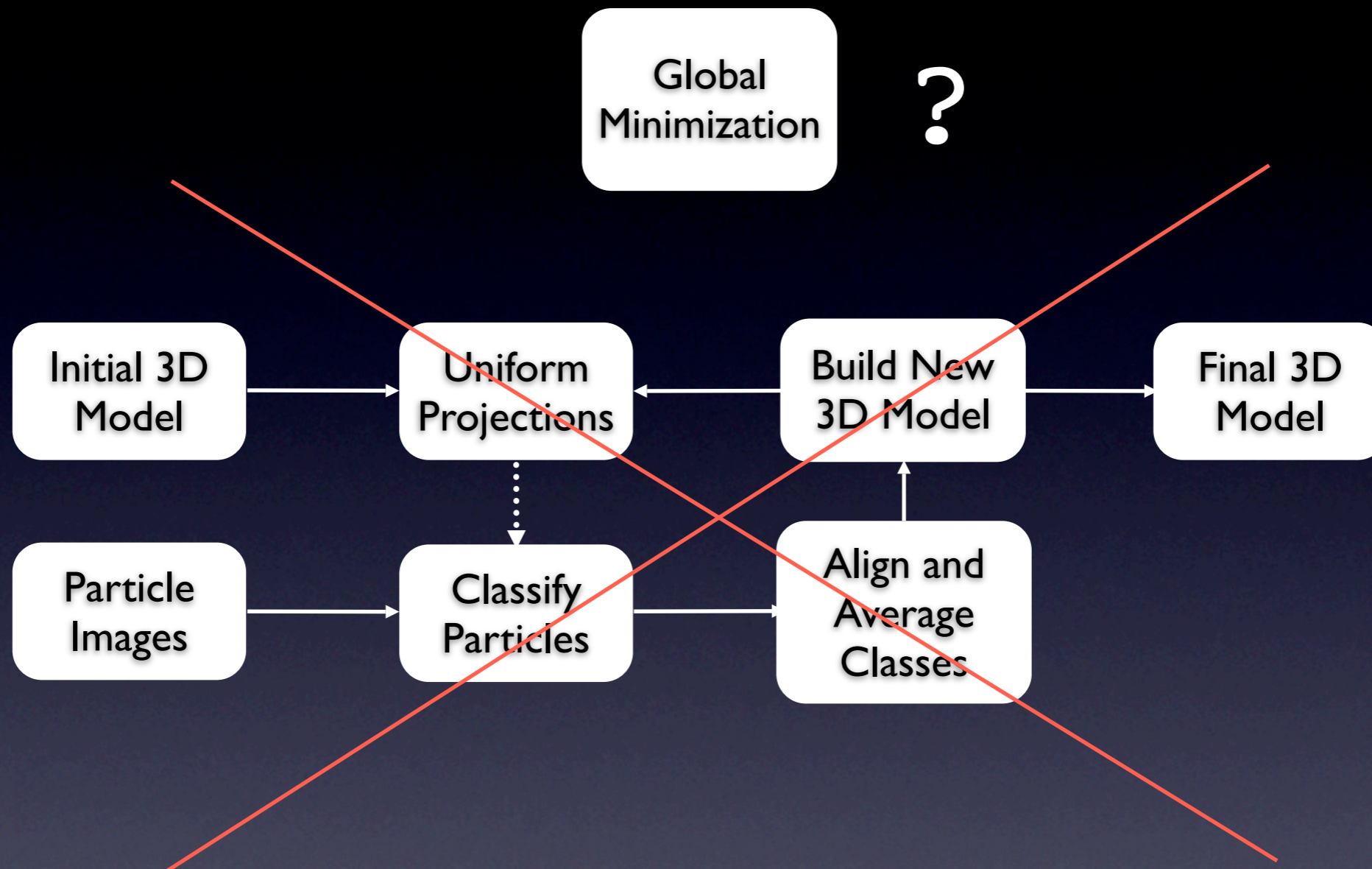


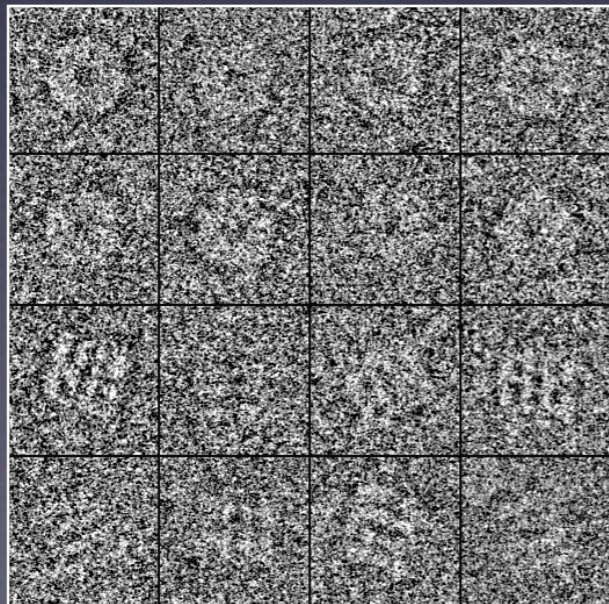
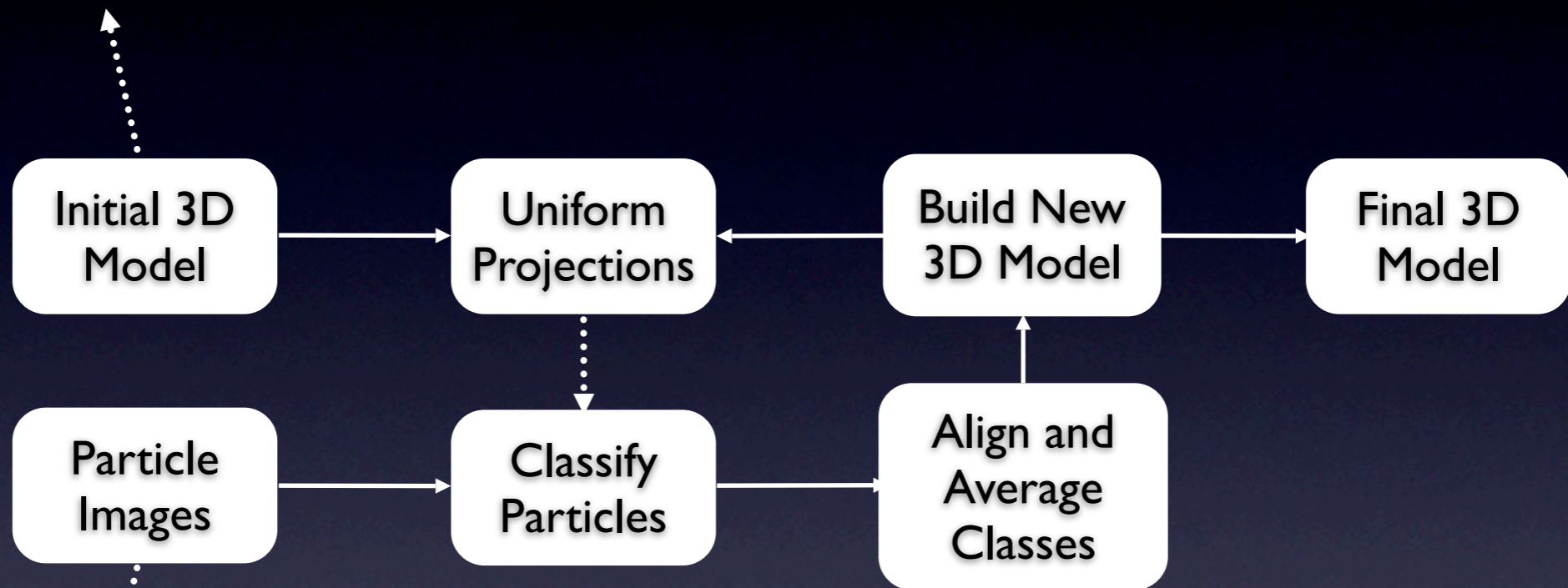
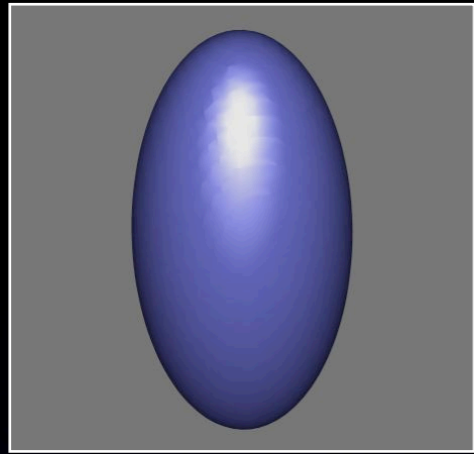
3-D Refinement (Typical) Imagic Approach

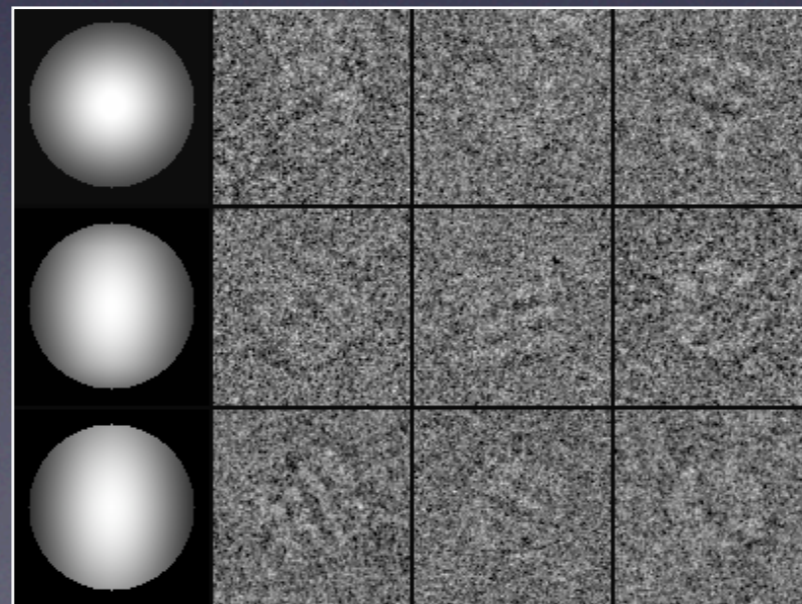
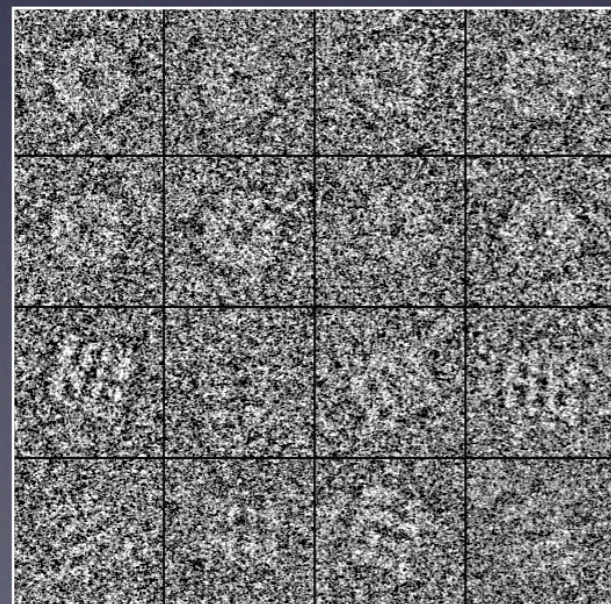
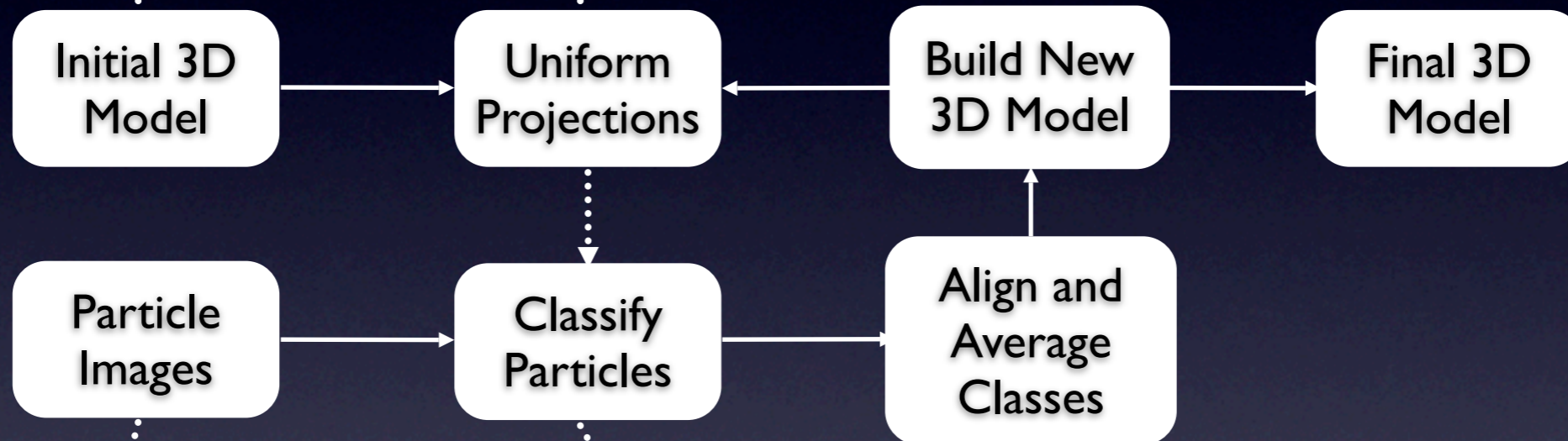
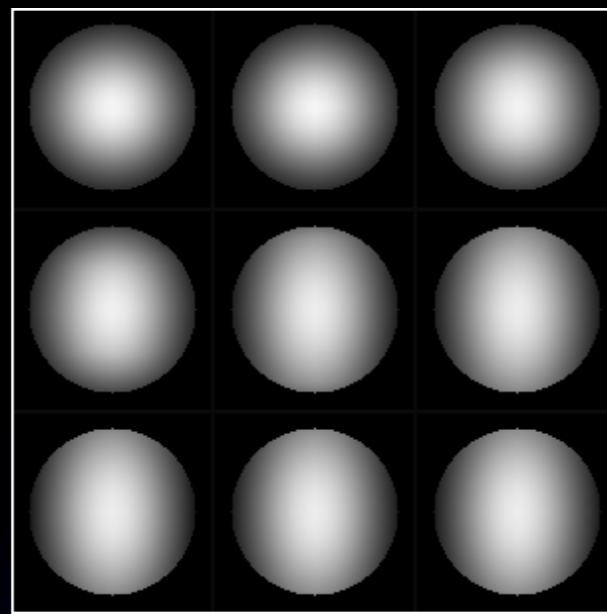
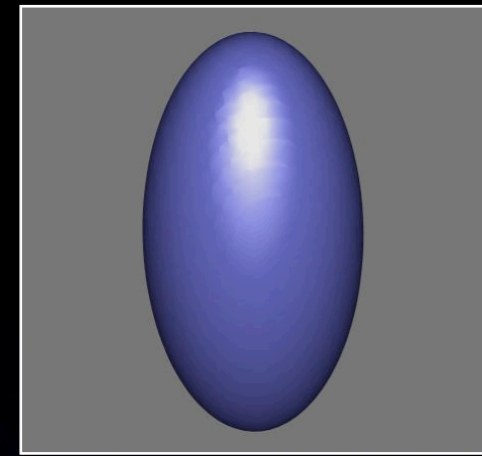


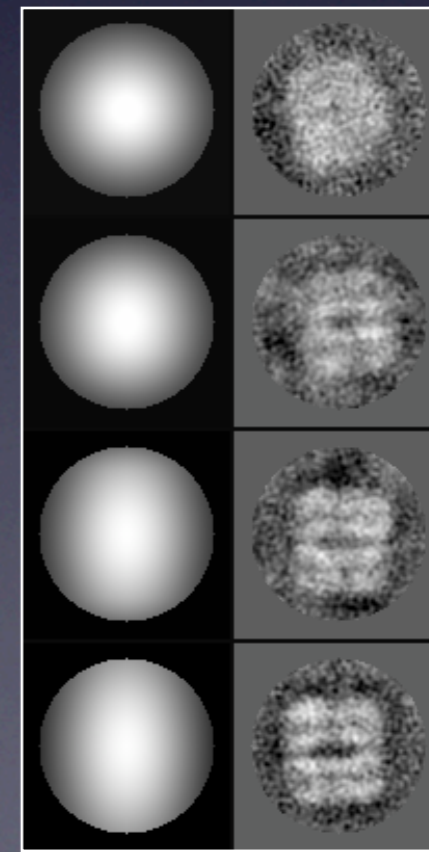
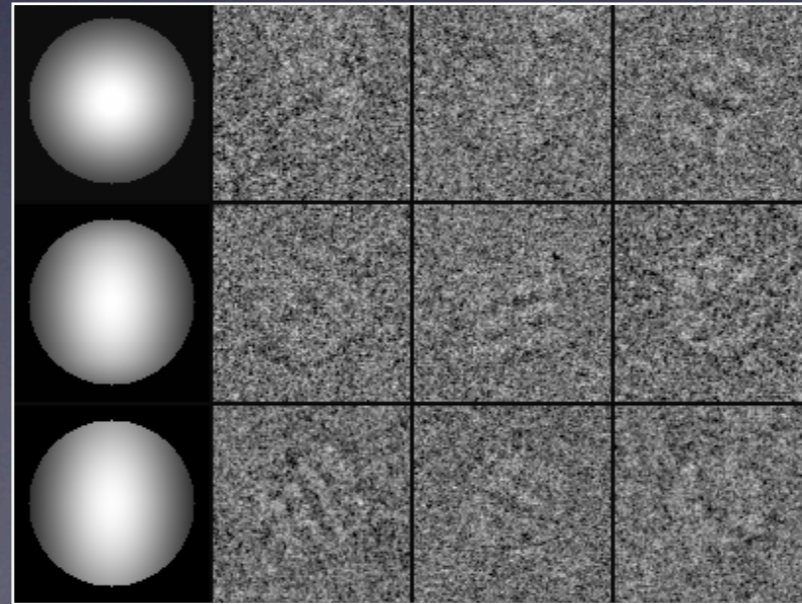
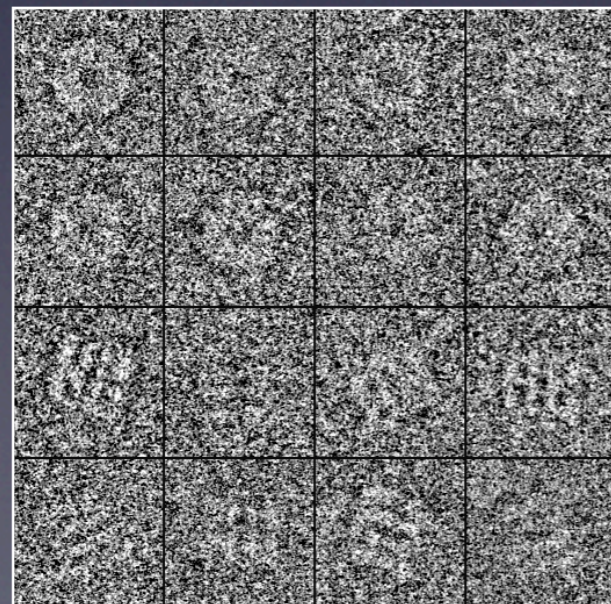
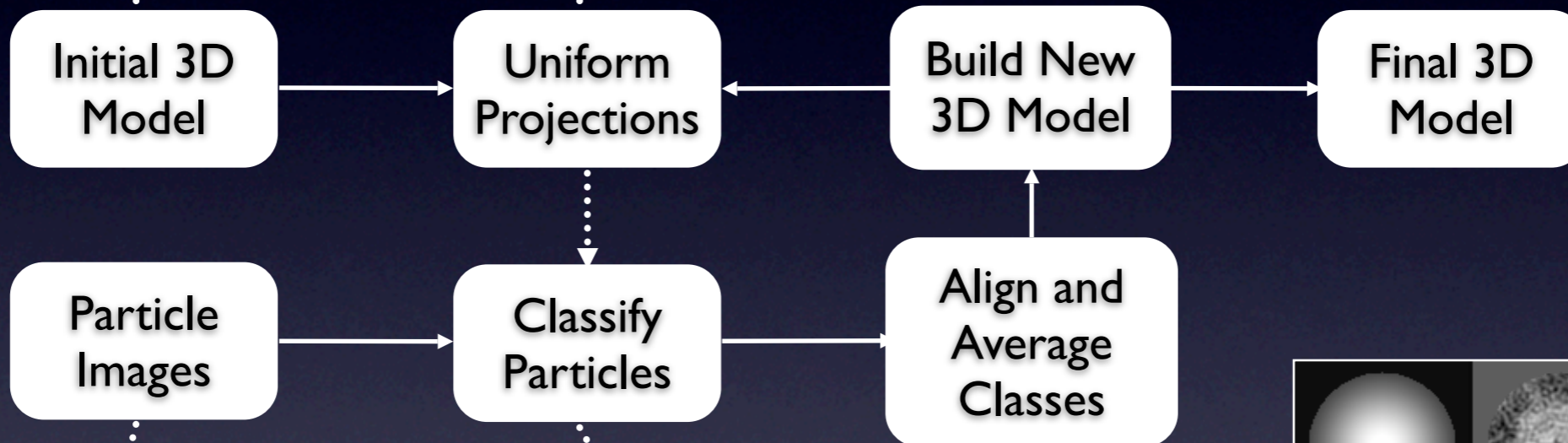
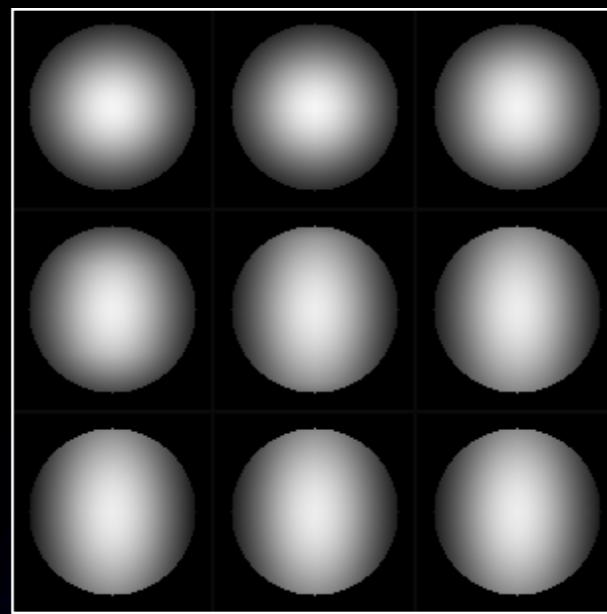
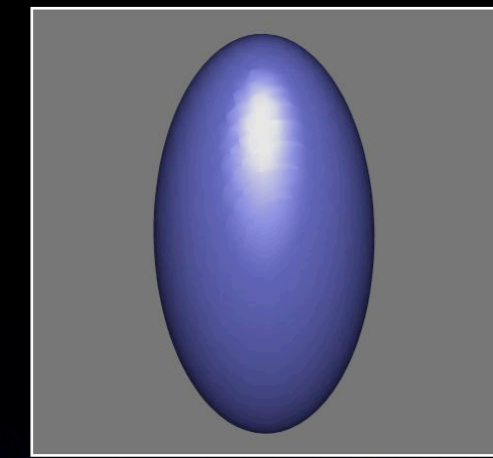
3-D Refinement EMAN Approach

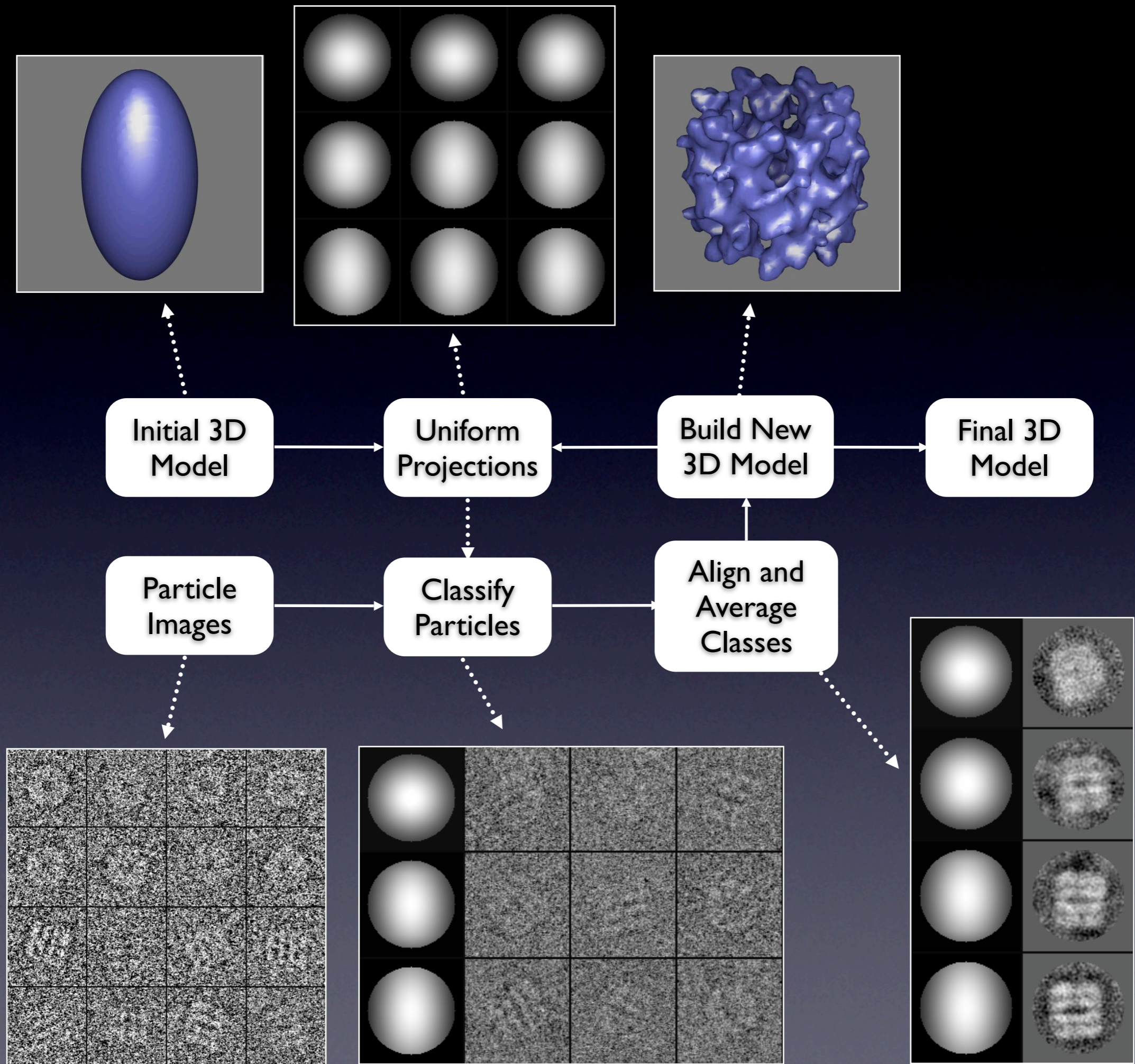


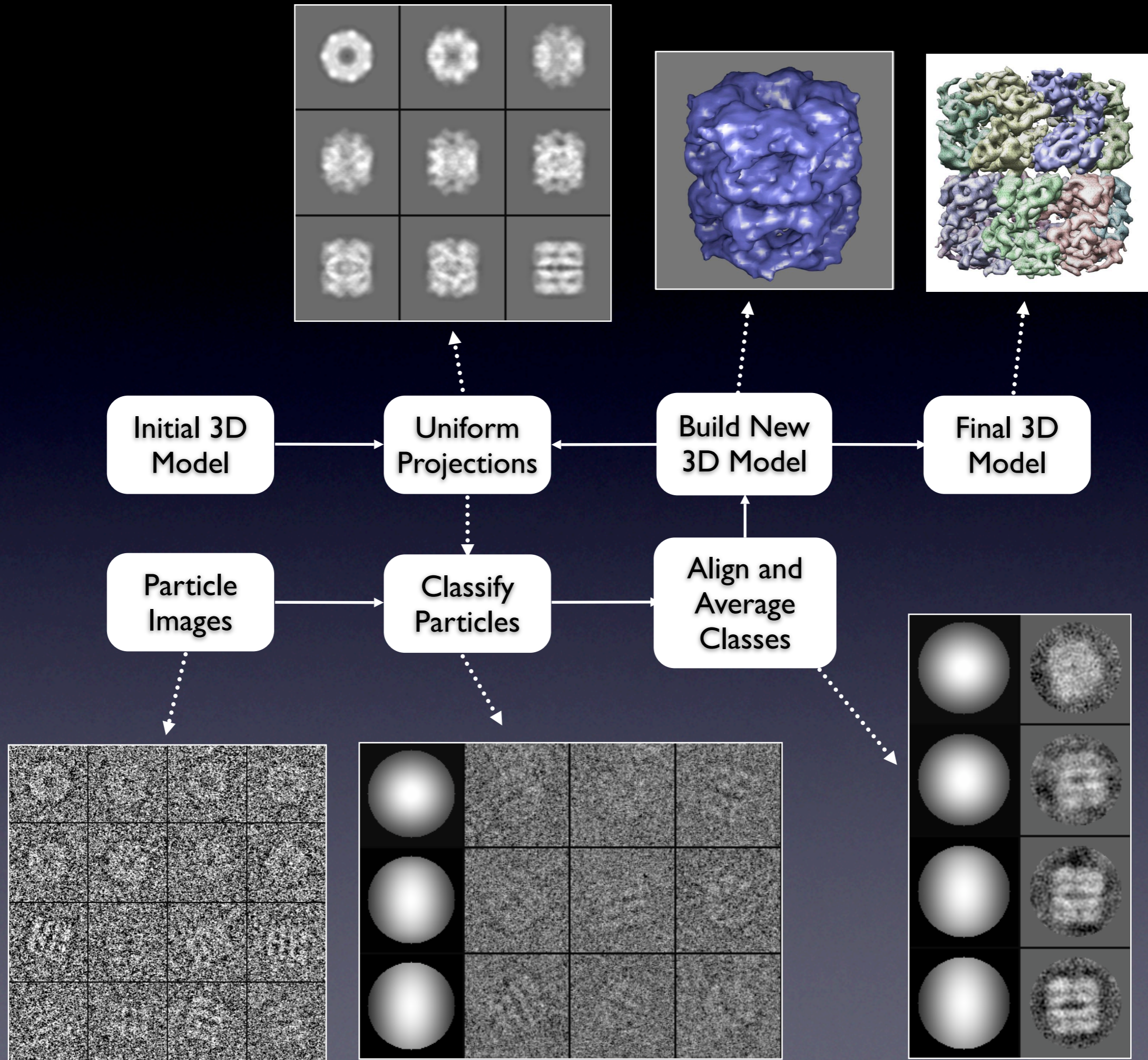




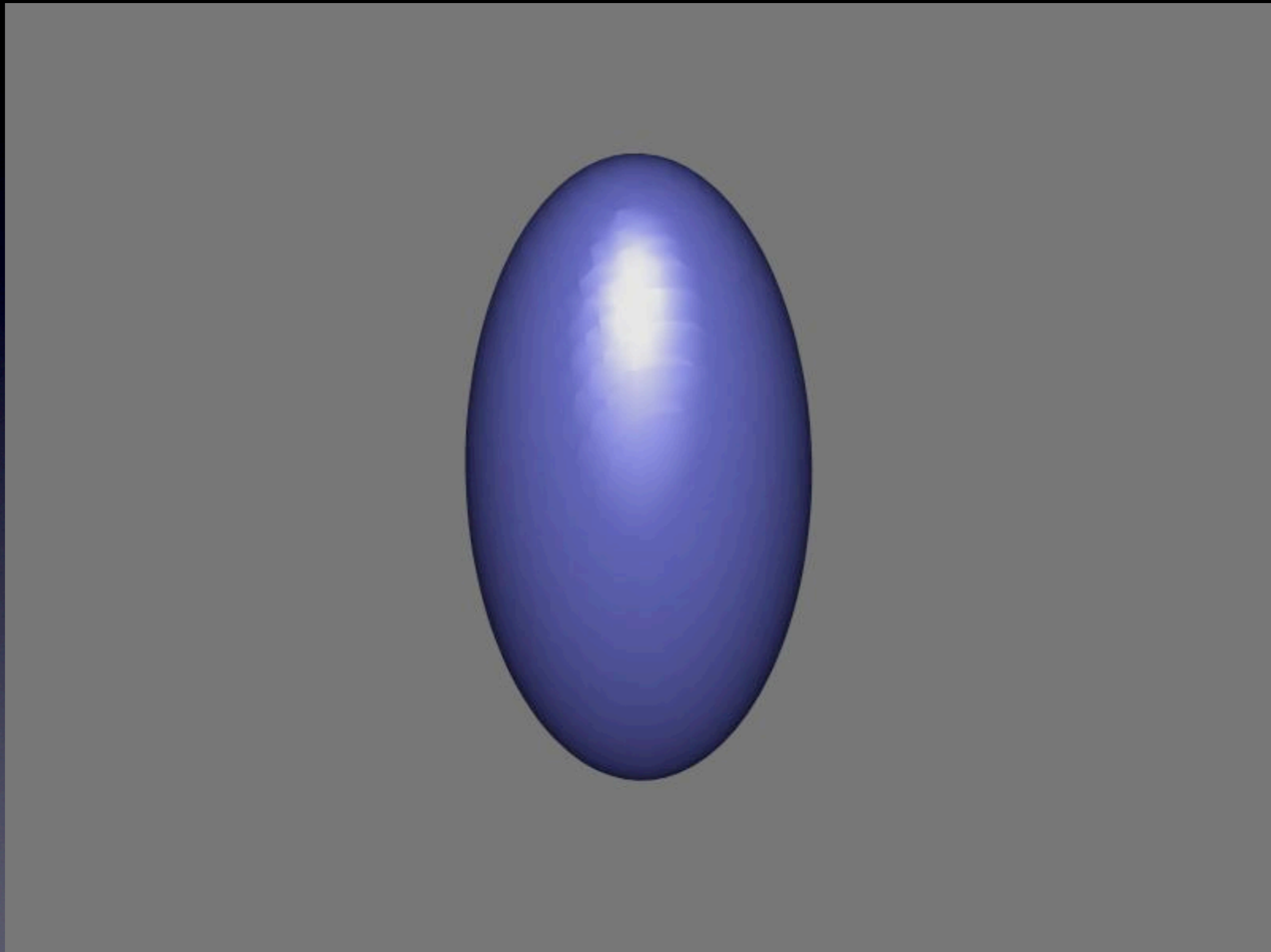




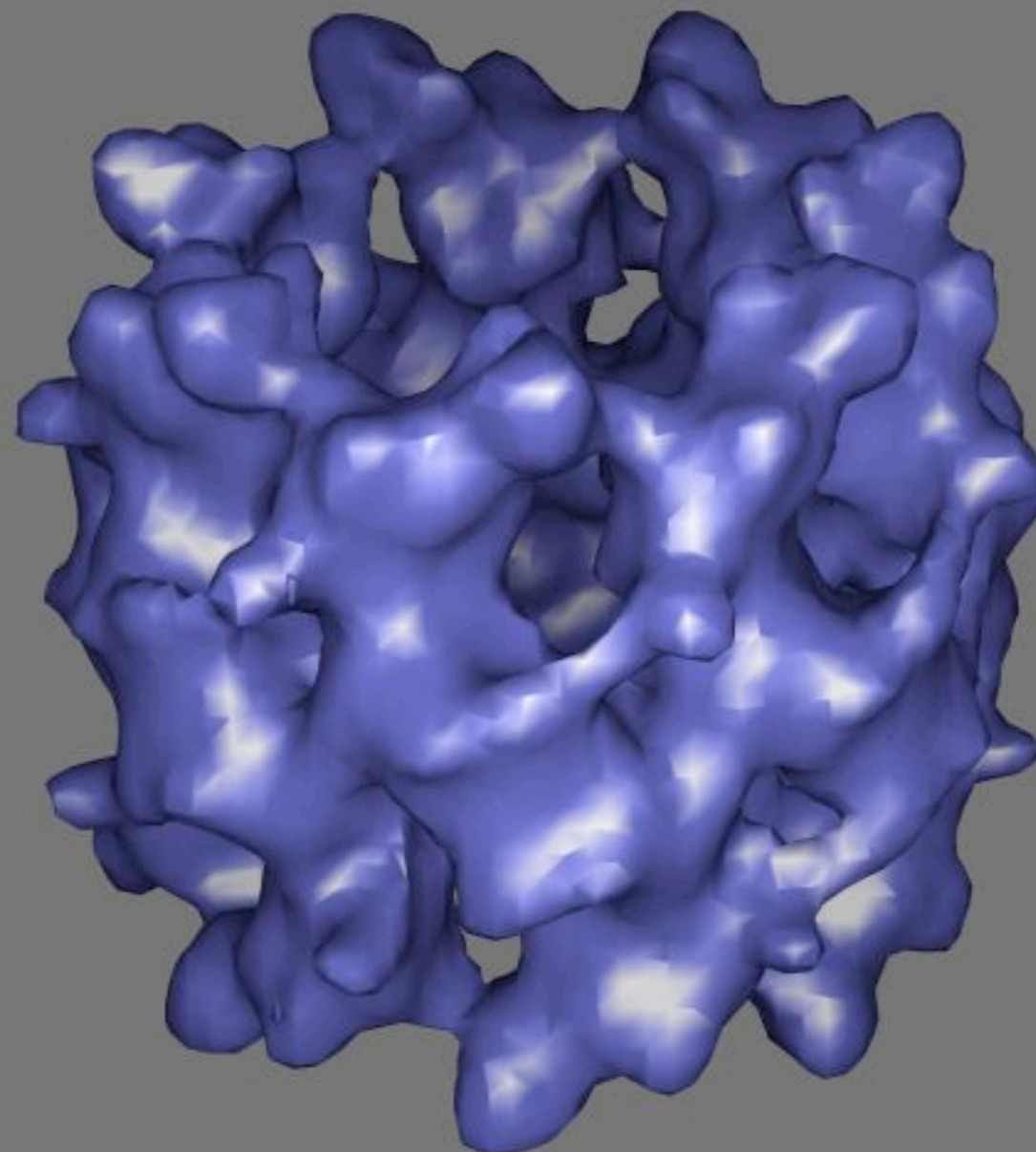




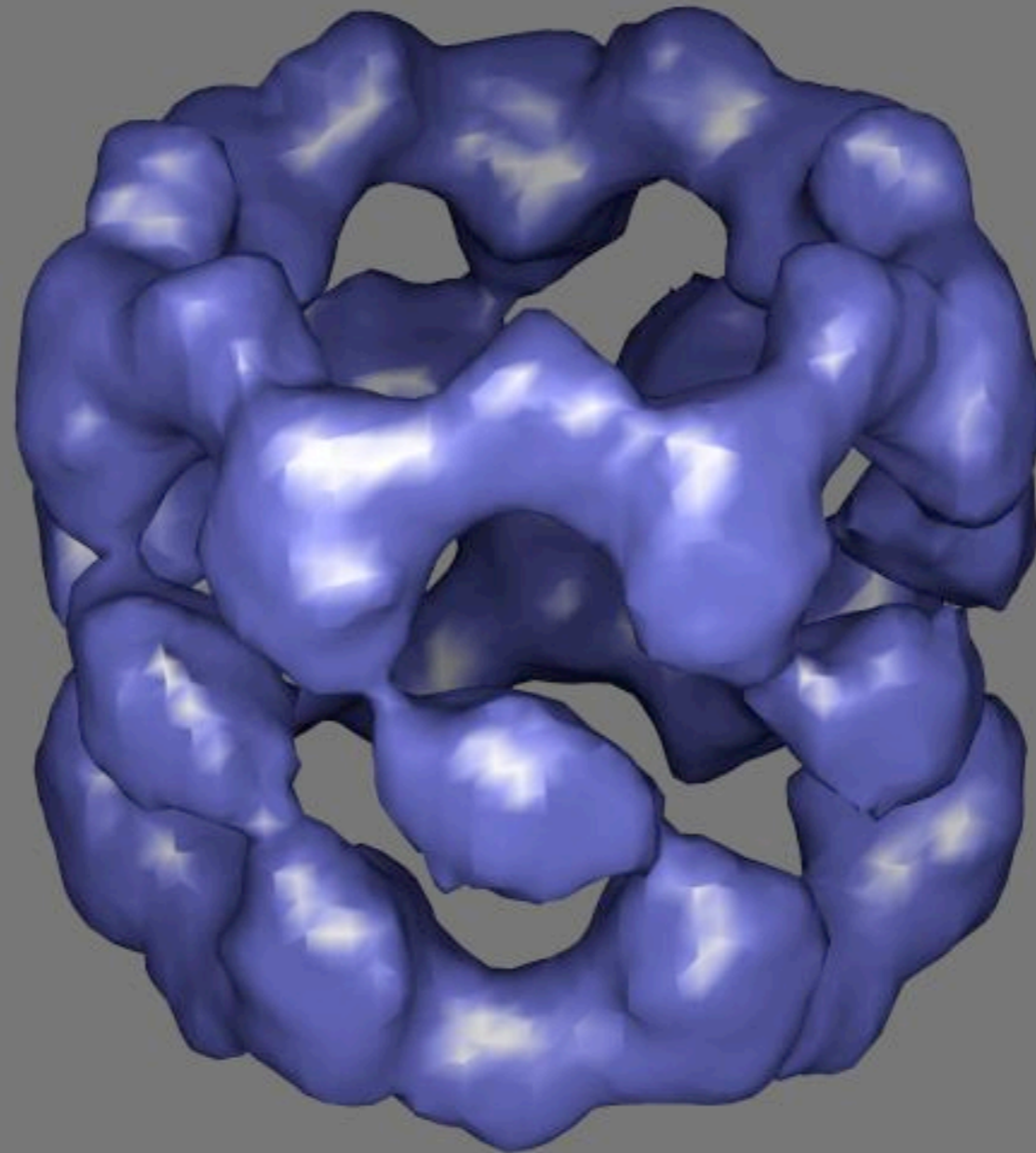
Refine from Gaussian Ellipsoid



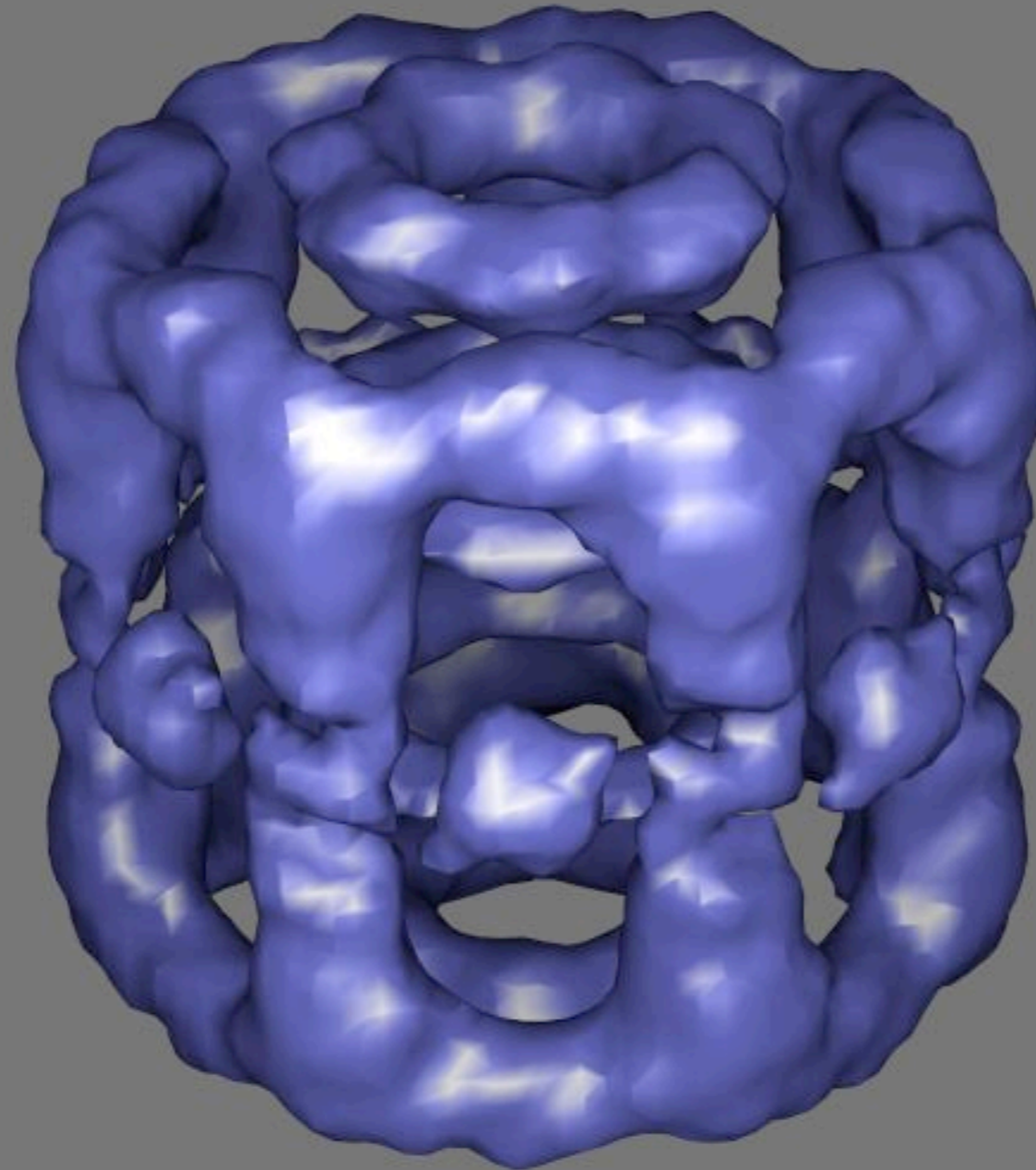
Iteration 1



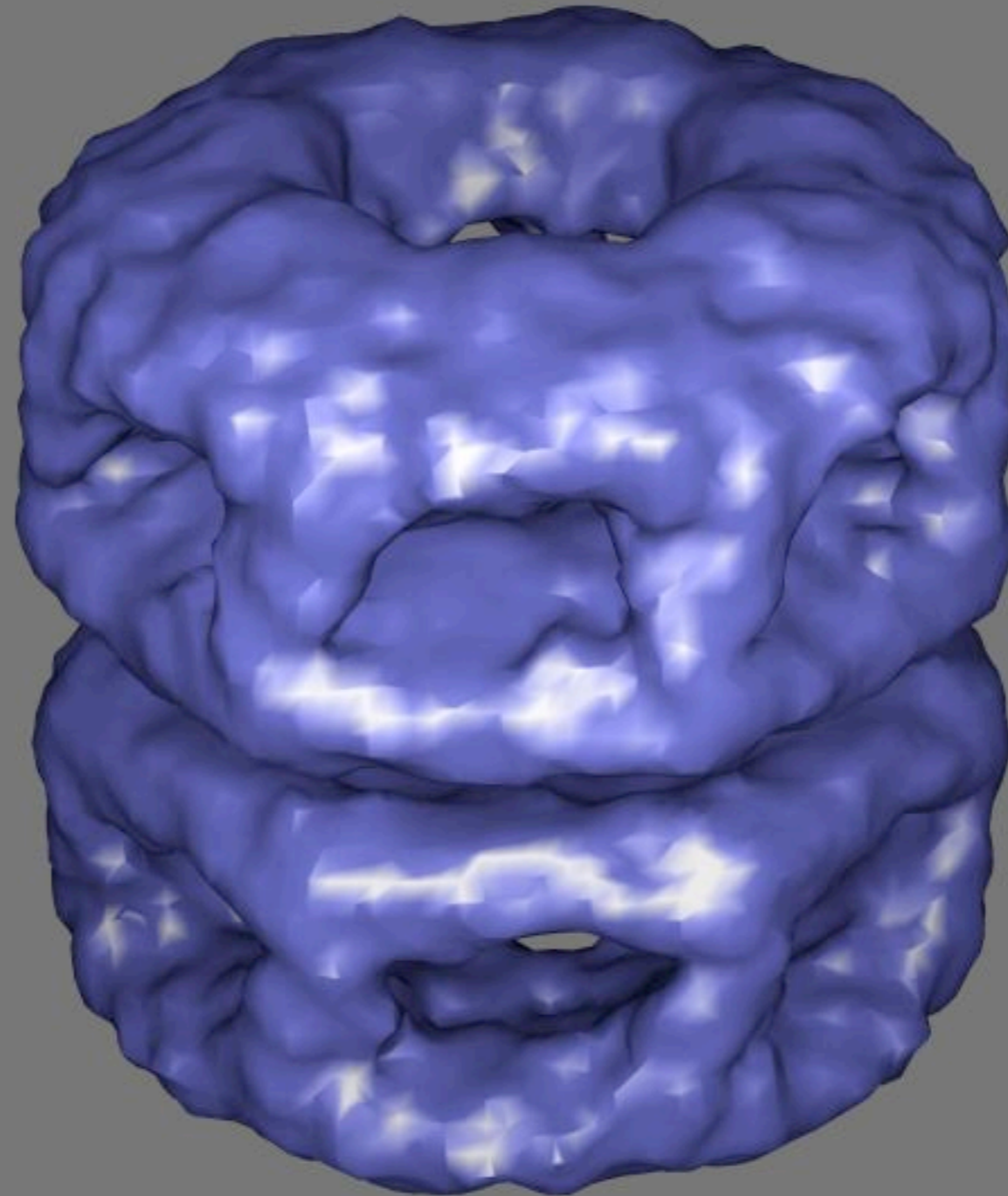
Iteration 2



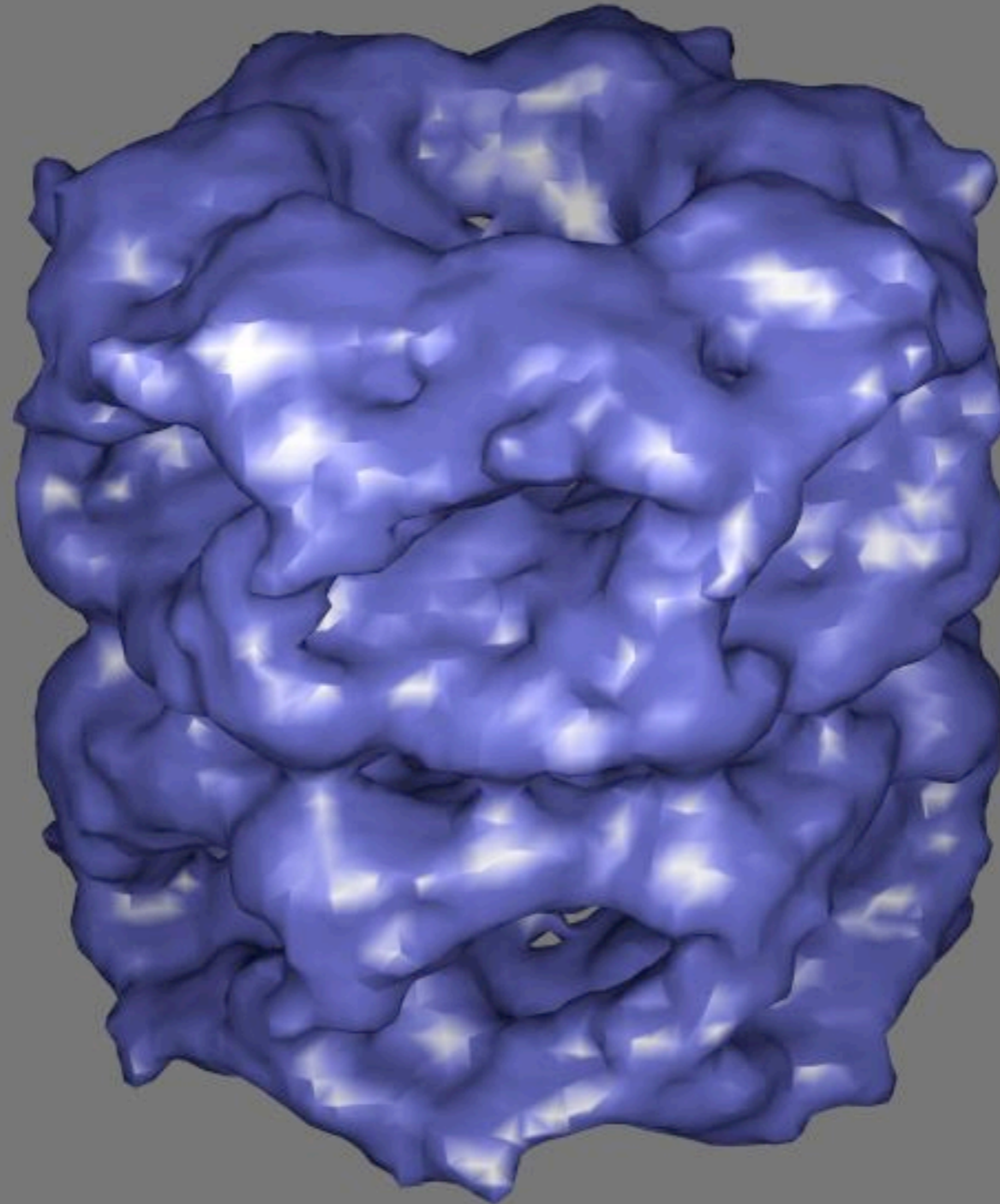
Iteration 3



Iteration 4



Iteration 5



Model Bias ?

Model Bias

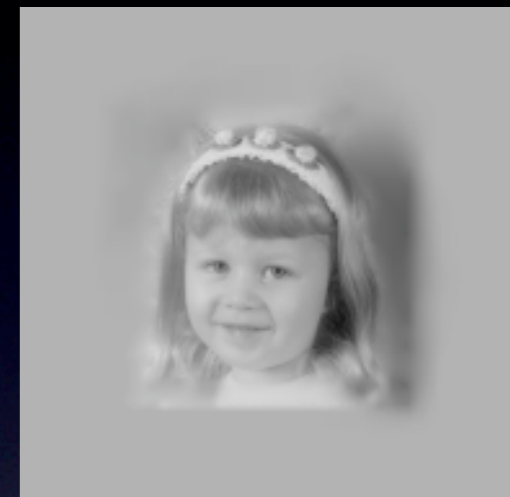
Base



Noisy



Align to



25

100

250

1000

2000

Model Bias

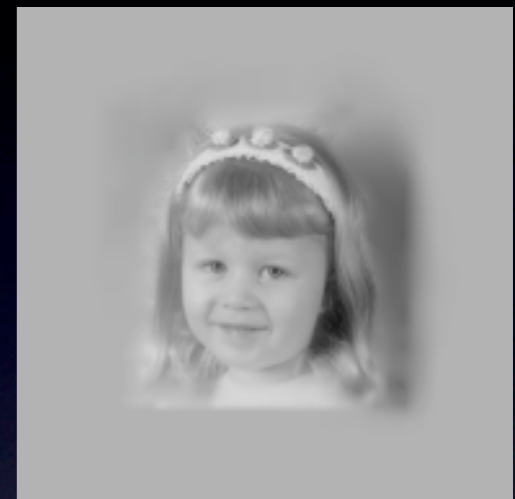
Base



Noisy (~10% contrast)



Align to



25

100

250

1000

2000

Model Bias

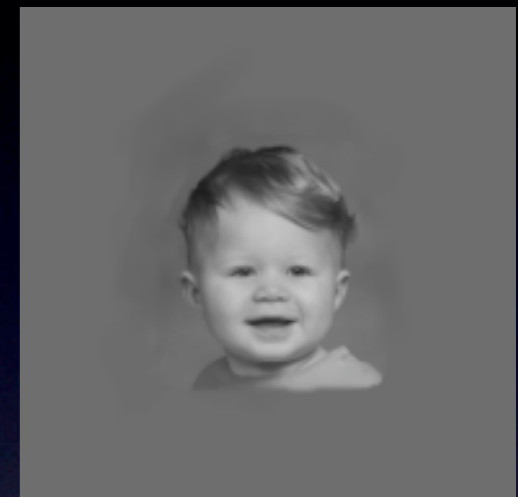
Base



Noisy (~10% contrast)



Align to



25

100

250

1000

2000

Model Bias

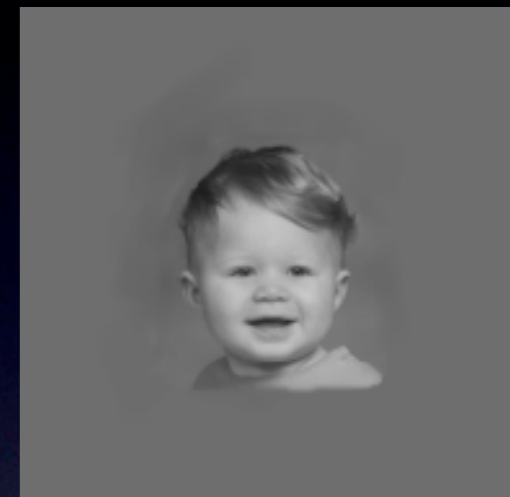
Base



Noisy



Align to



25

100

250

1000

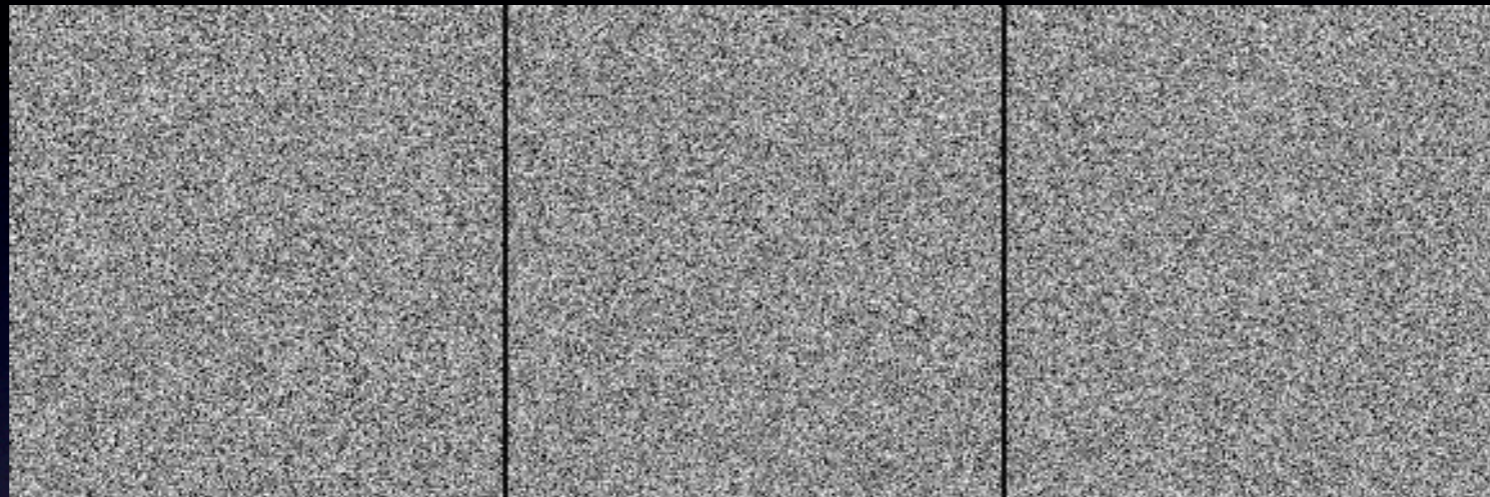
2000

Model Bias

Base

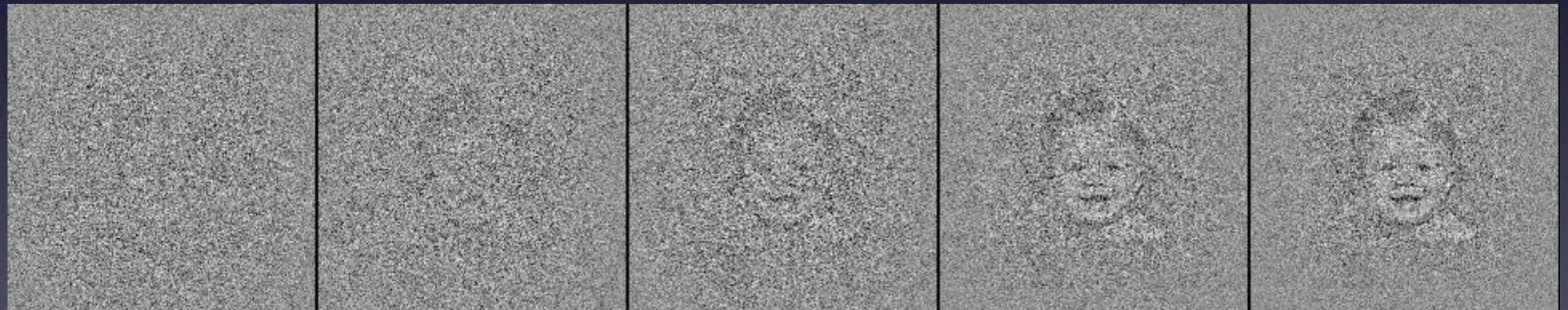


Noisy



Align to

Iter x4



25

100

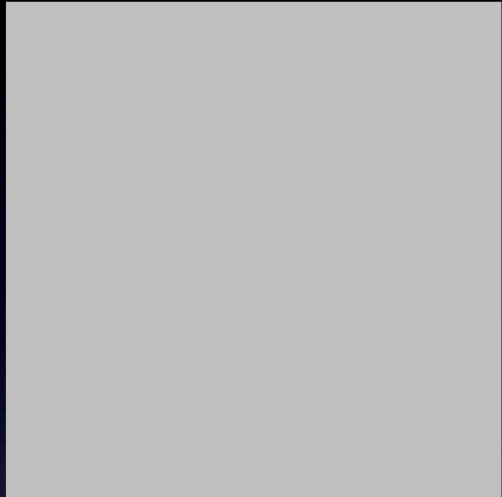
250

1000

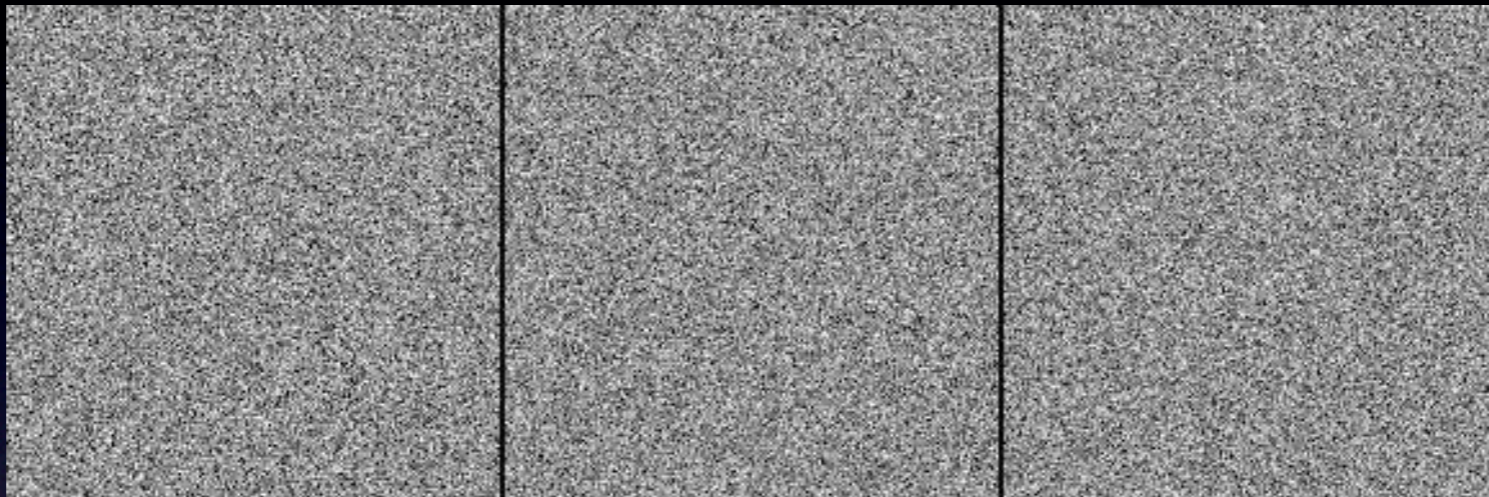
2000

Model Bias

Base

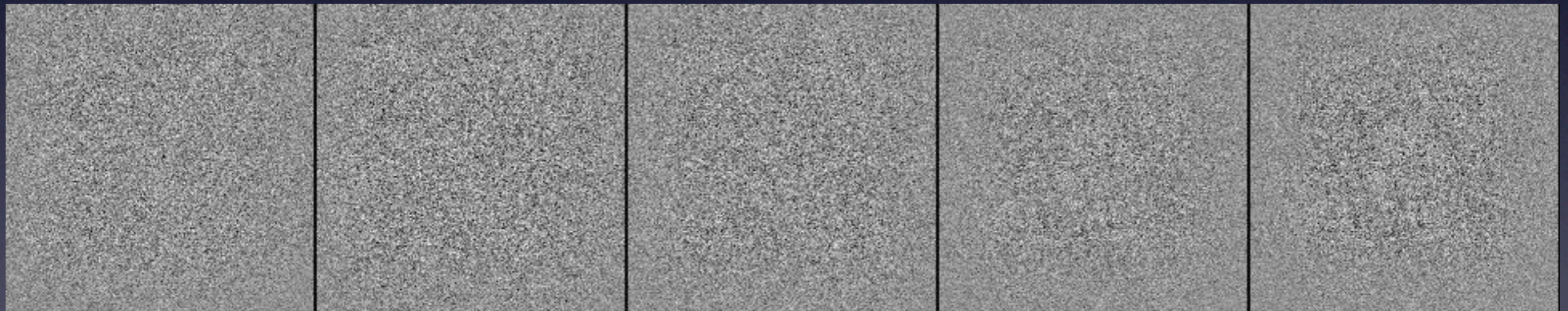


Noisy



Align to

Iter x8



25

100

250

1000

2000

Model Bias

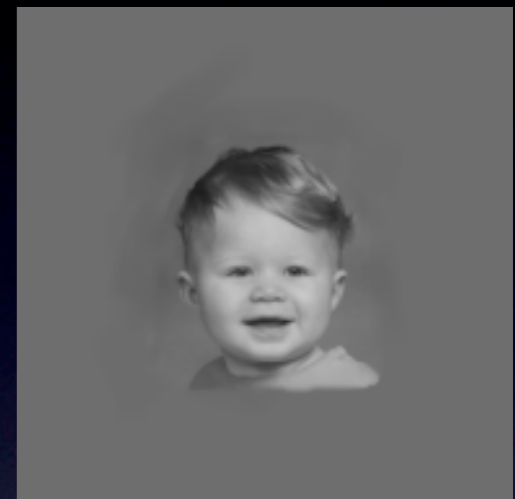
Base



Noisy (~10% contrast)



Align to



25

100

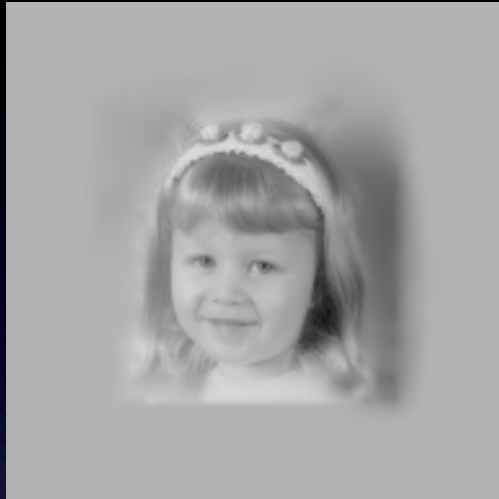
250

1000

2000

Model Bias

Base



Noisy



Align to



Iter x4



25

100

250

1000

2000

How About 3-D ?

4096 Particles of Noise

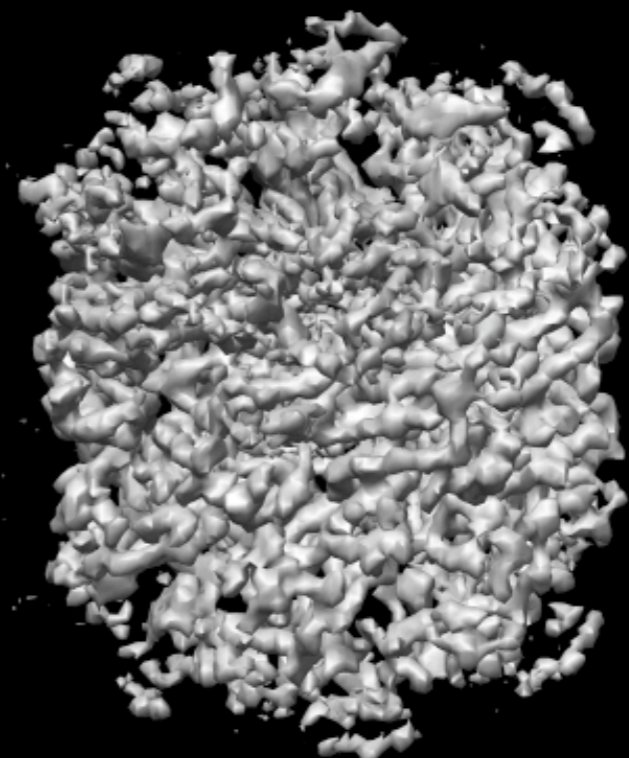
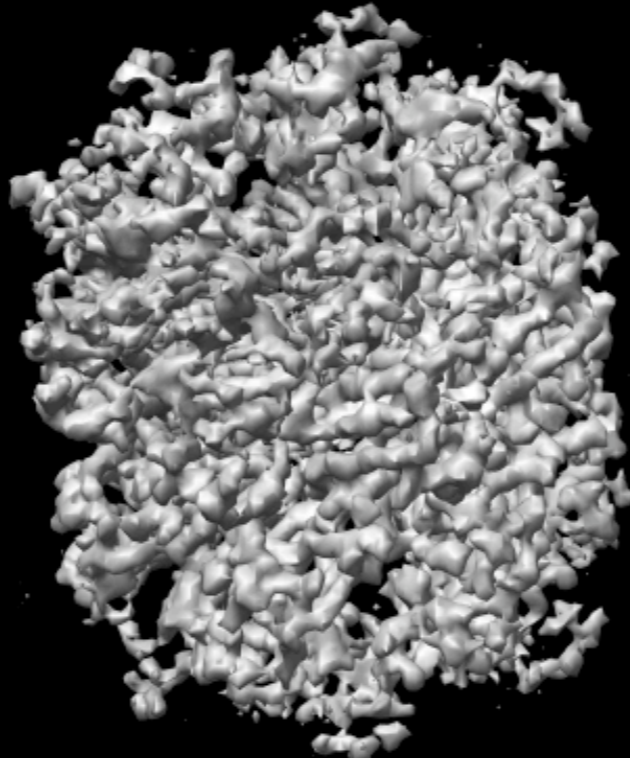
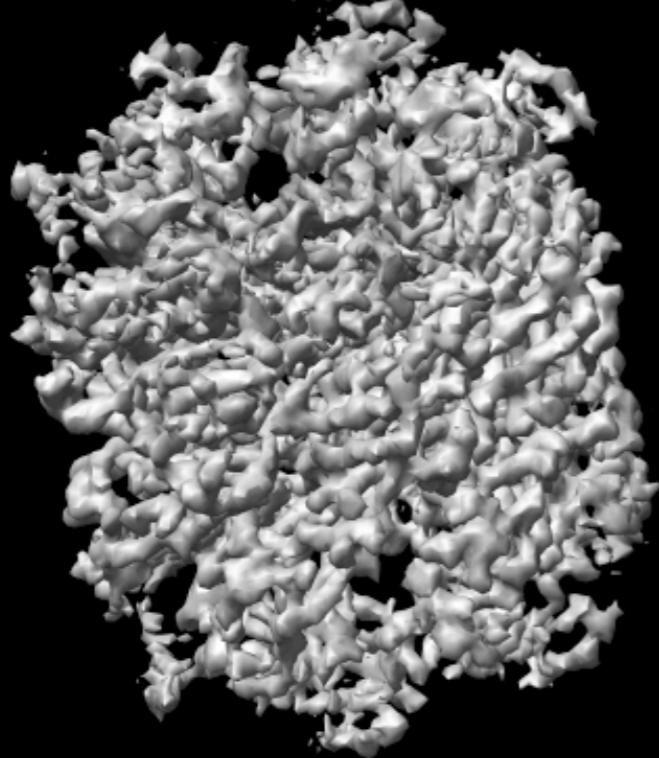
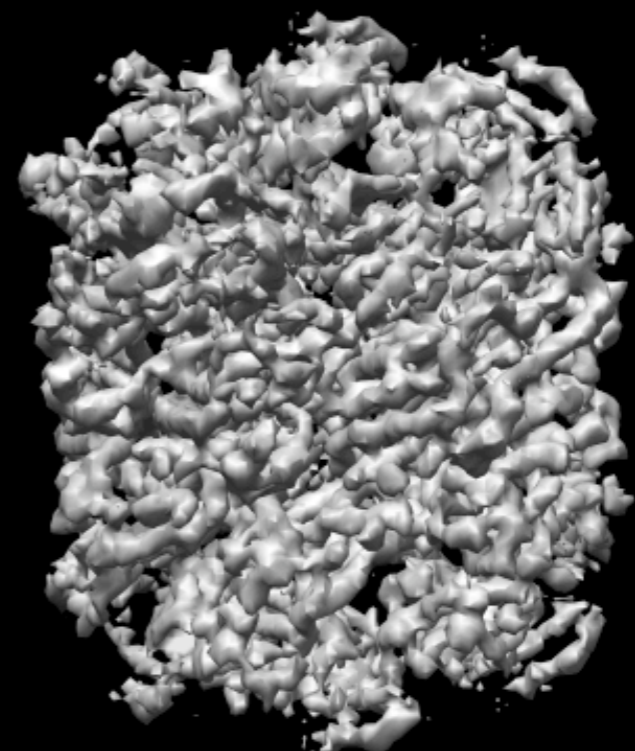
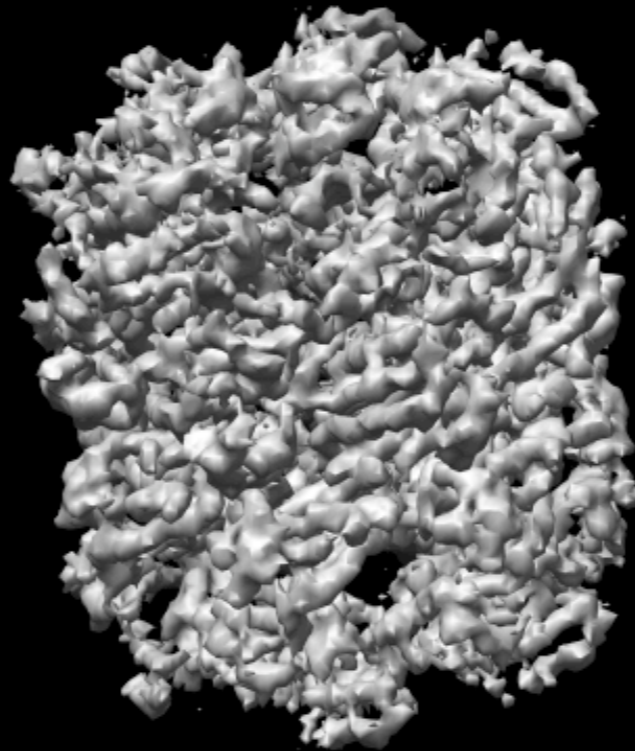
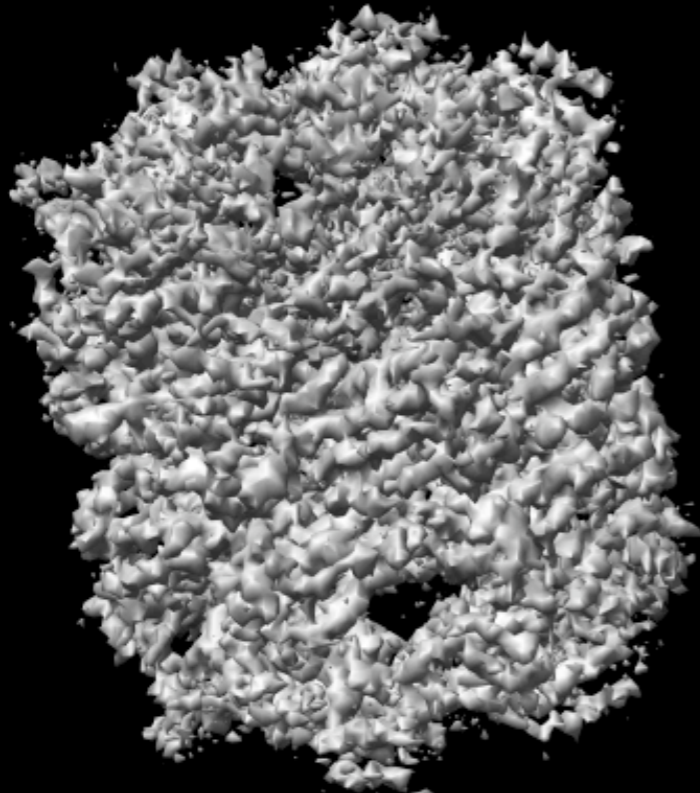
refine 6 mask=56 hard=90 sym=d7 ang=1.6071 pad=160
xfiles=2,800,99 amask=15,.9,16 phasecls classkeep=10 sep=3

no iteration

Initial Model

1 Iter.

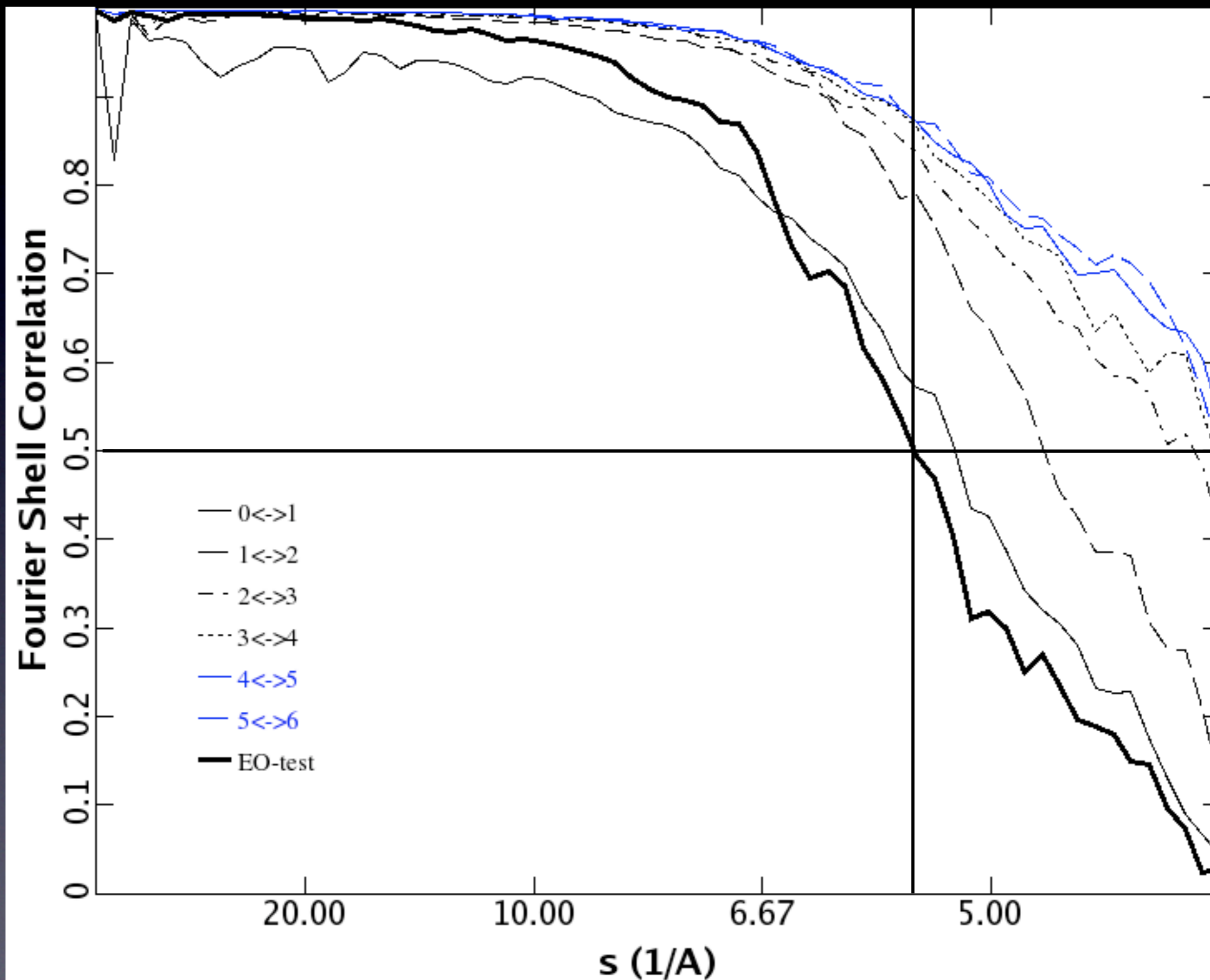
2 Iter.



3 Iter.

4 Iter.

5 Iter.

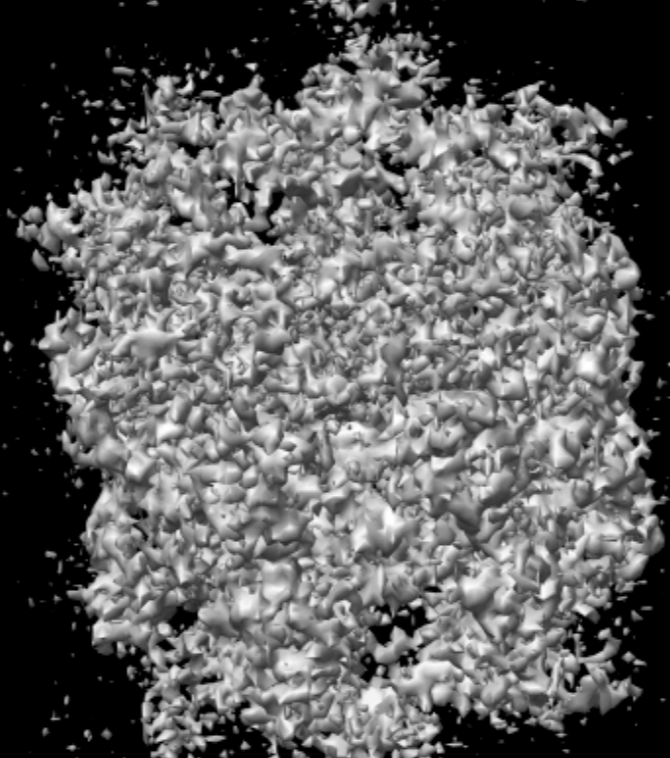
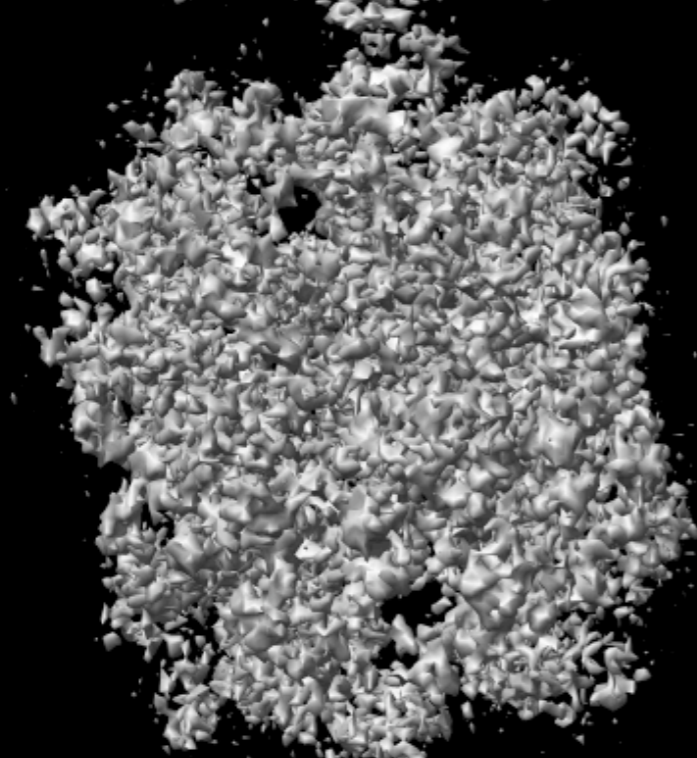
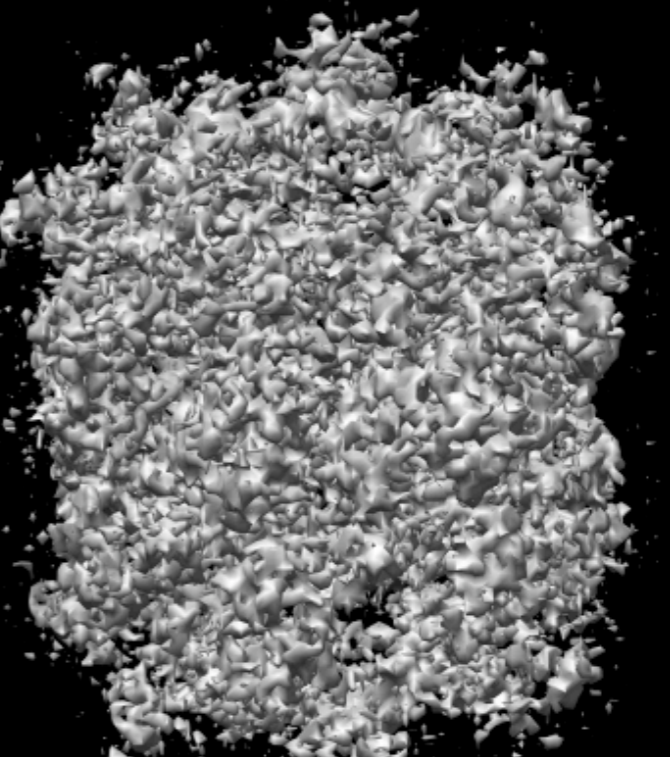
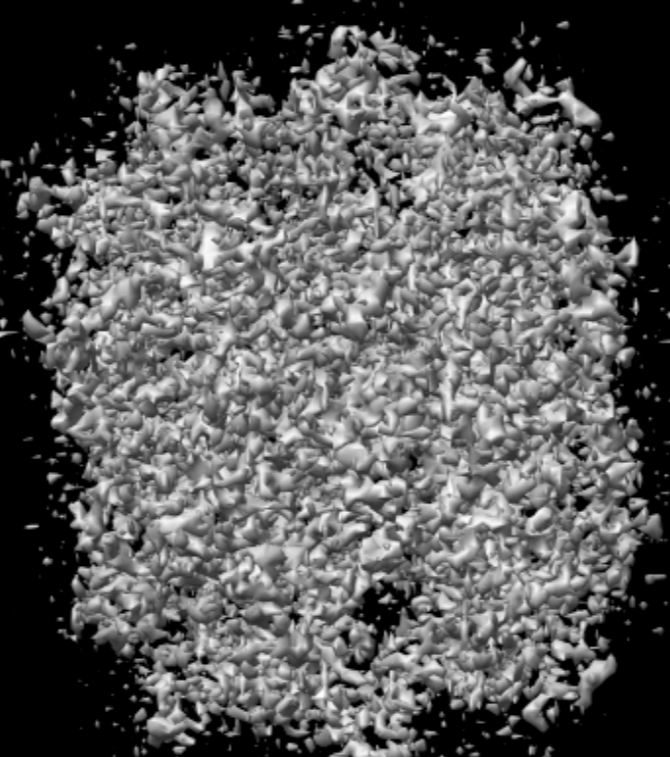
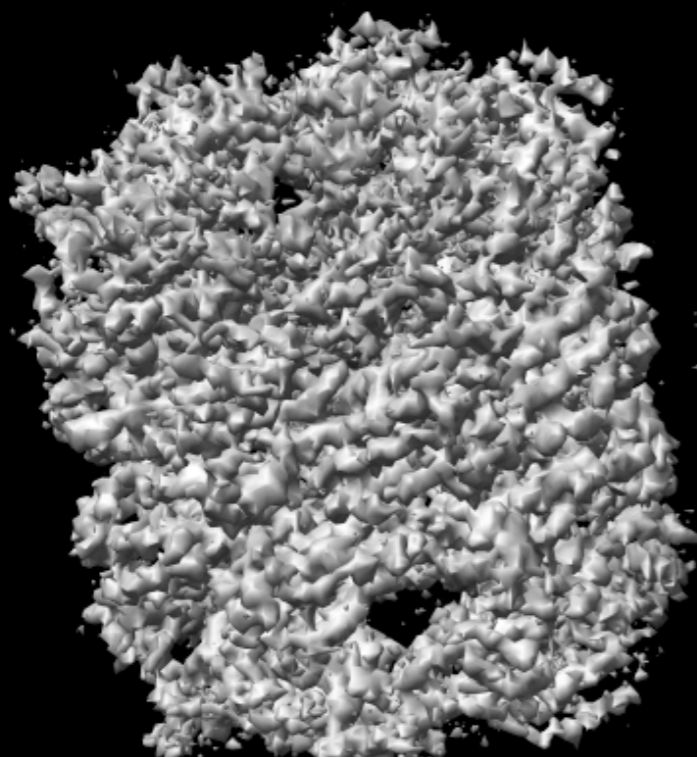


1 iteration

Initial Model

1 Iter.

2 Iter.



3 Iter.

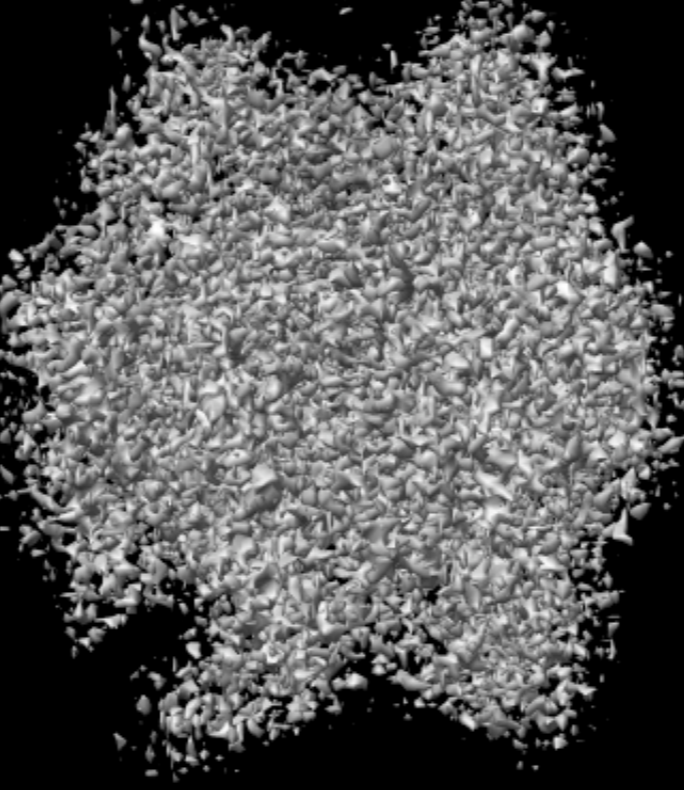
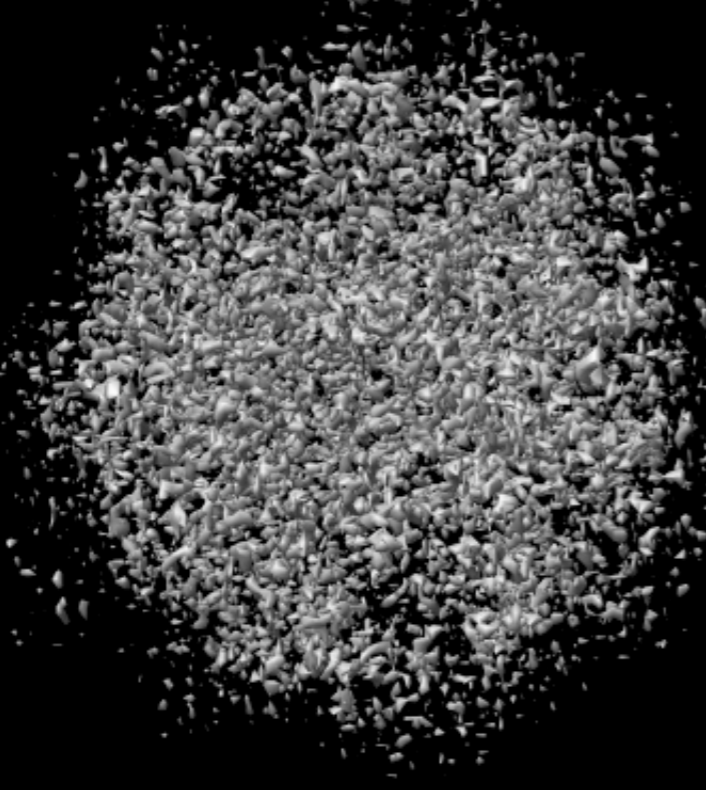
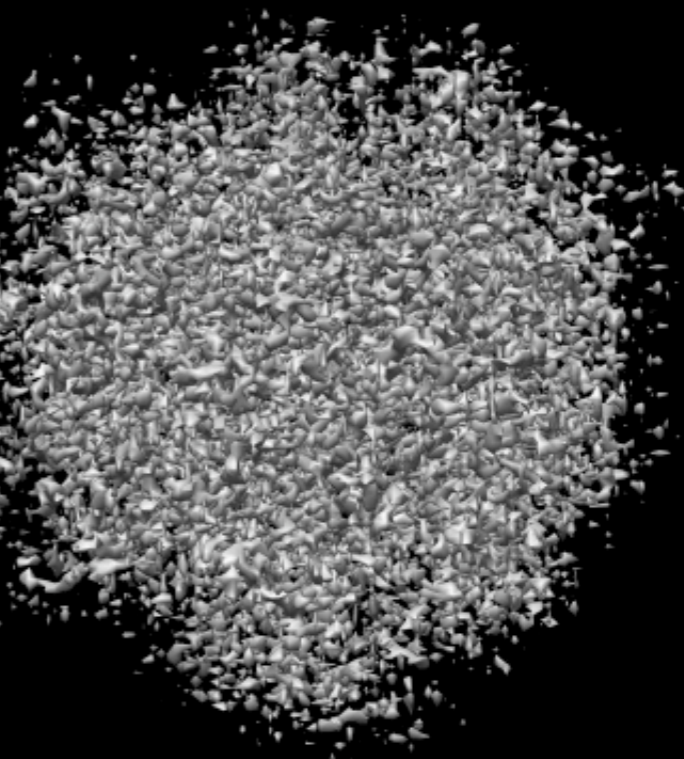
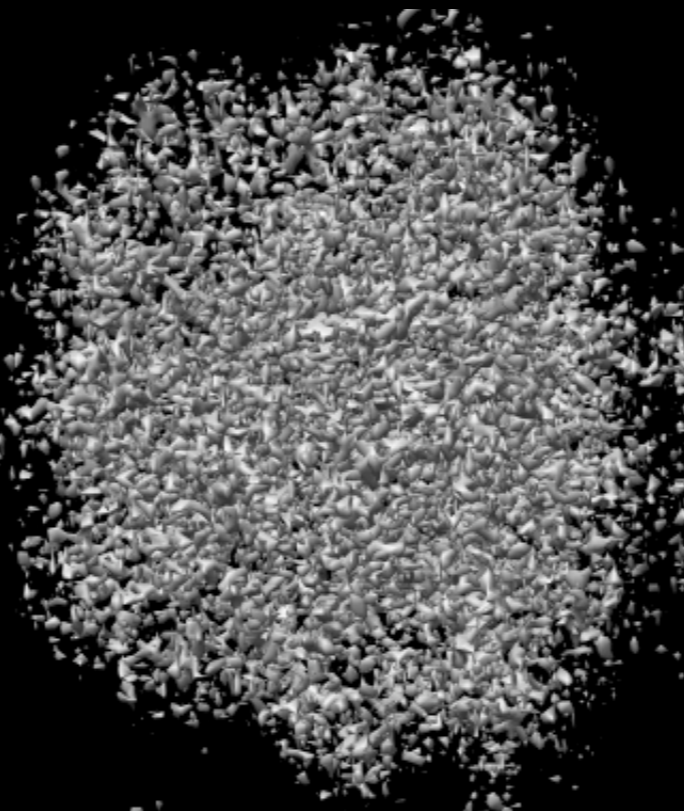
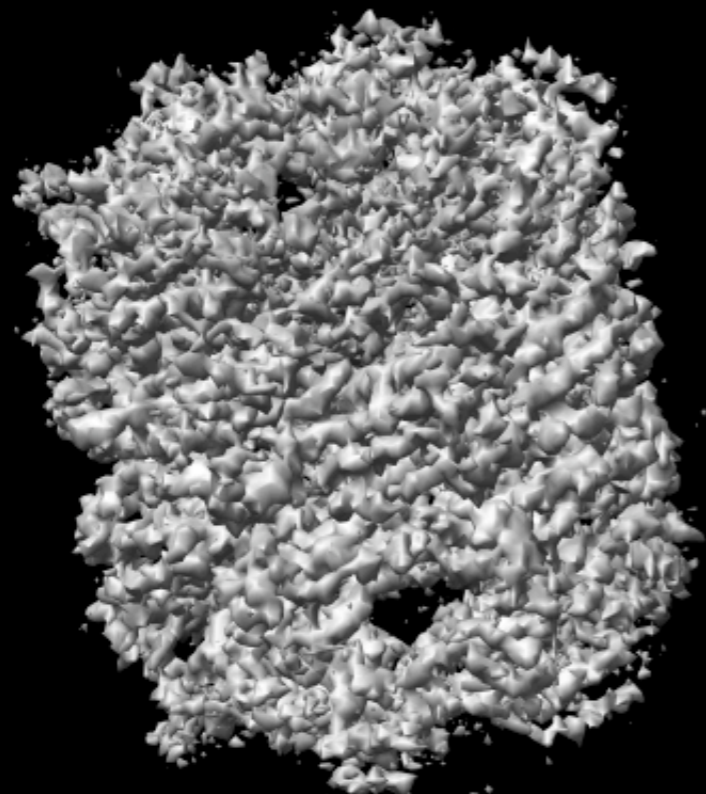
4 Iter.

6 iterations

Initial Model

1 Iter.

2 Iter.



3 Iter.

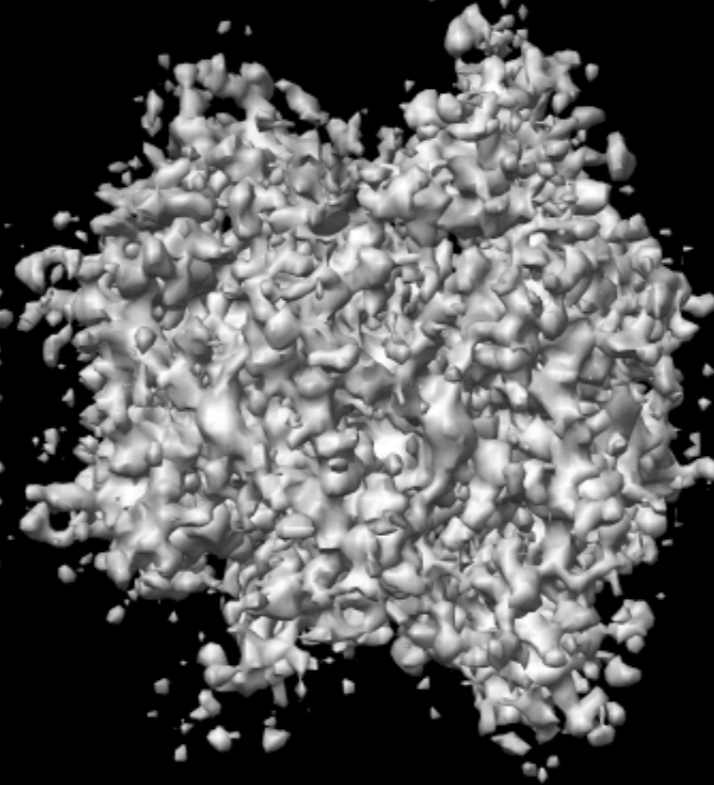
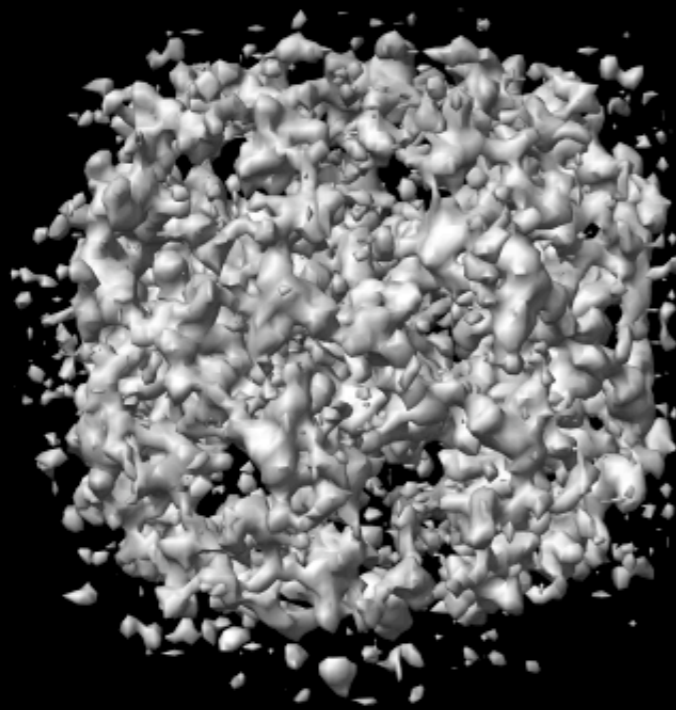
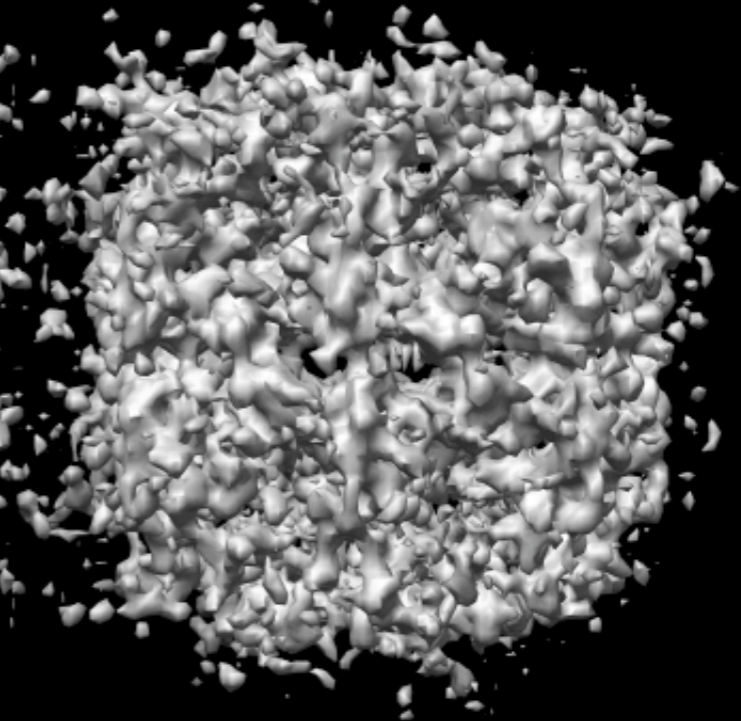
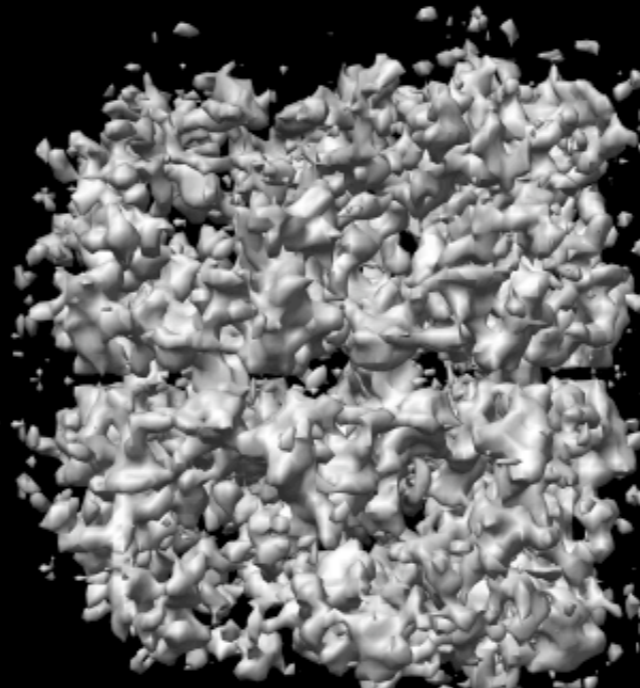
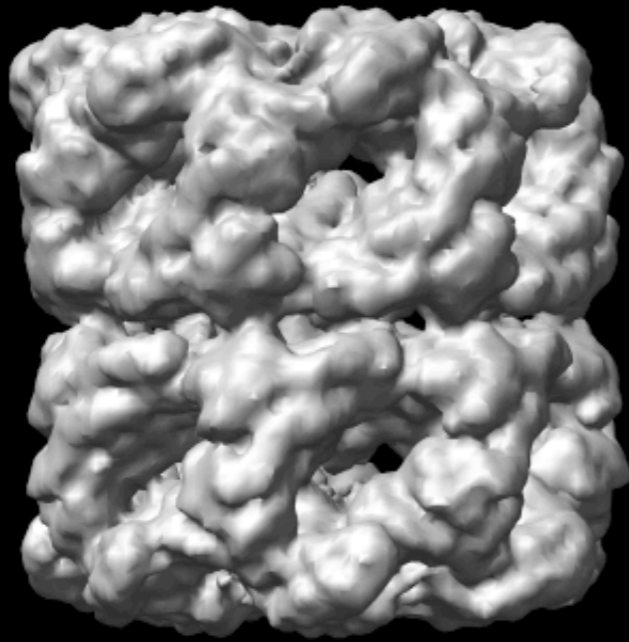
4 Iter.

6 iterations
(8 Å lowpass)

Initial Model

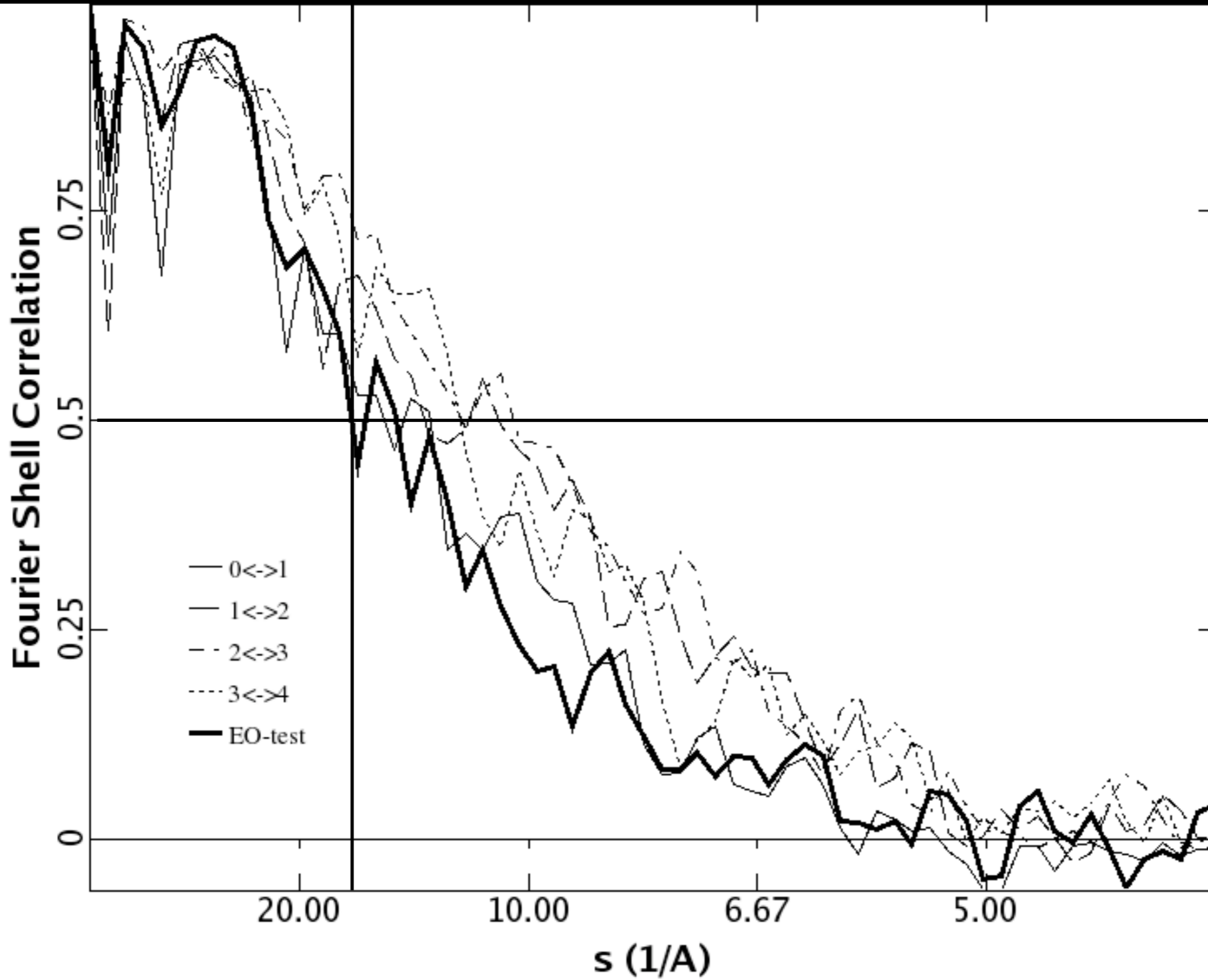
1 Iter.

2 Iter.



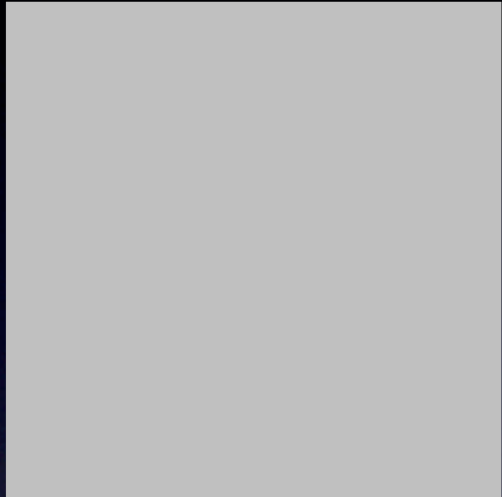
3 Iter.

4 Iter.



Model Bias

Base

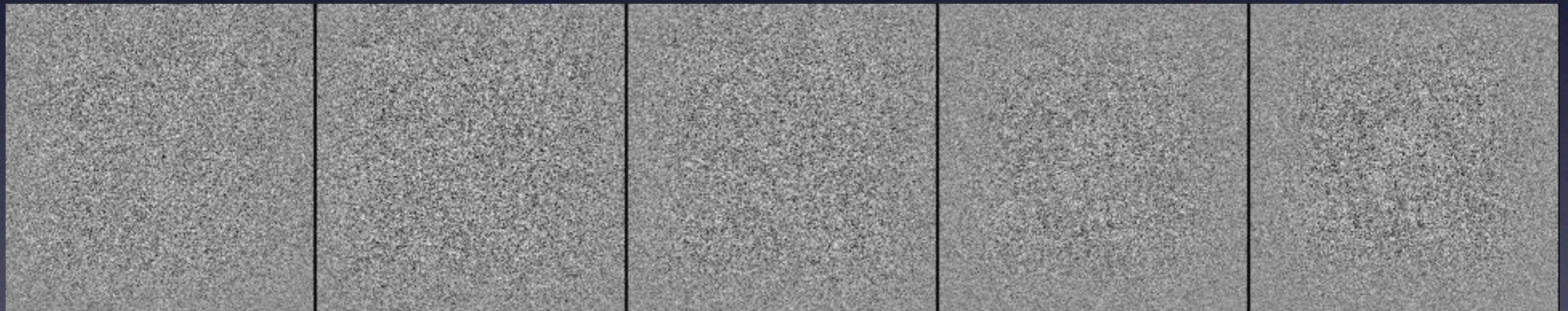


Noisy



Align to

Iter x8



25

100

250

1000

2000

Model Bias

Base



Noisy



Align to



Iter x4



25

100

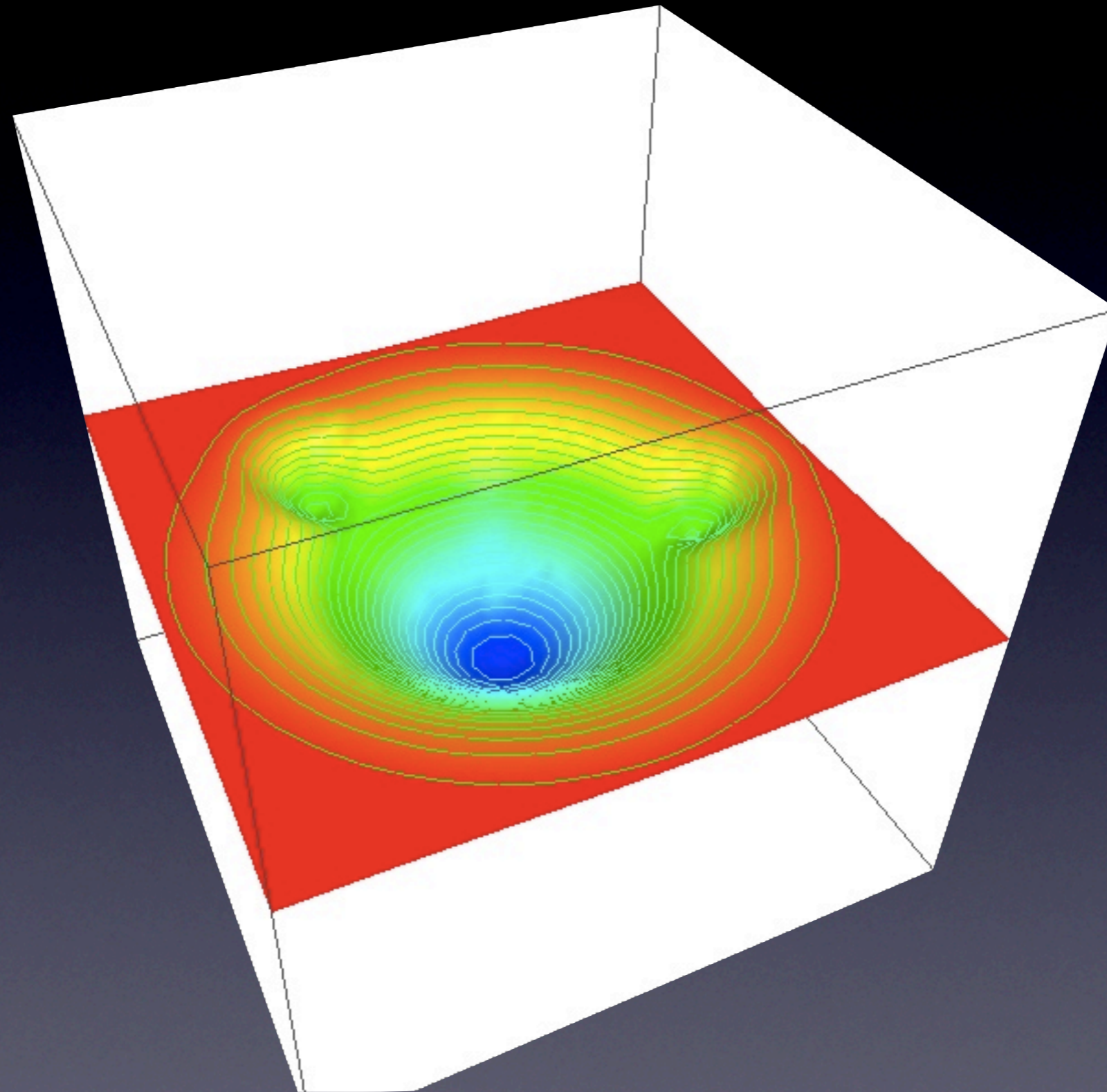
250

1000

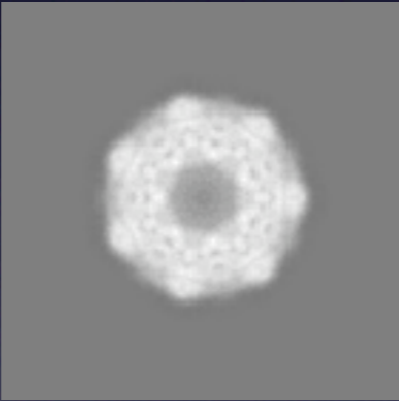
2000

How Do we Stop This ?

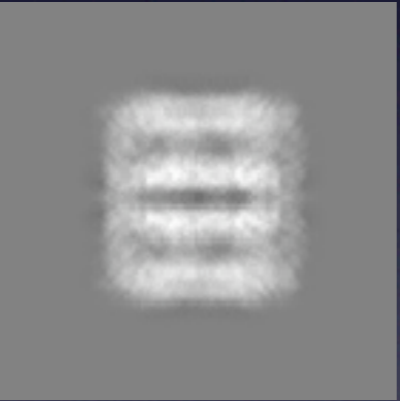
- (In EMAN) use `classiter>3` for a few rounds
- Always refine from multiple starting models
(note - you can shrink the data first)
- If the results are not effectively the same, try to establish which one is correct by looking at self consistency of projections/class-averages
- Compare with results of 2D analysis

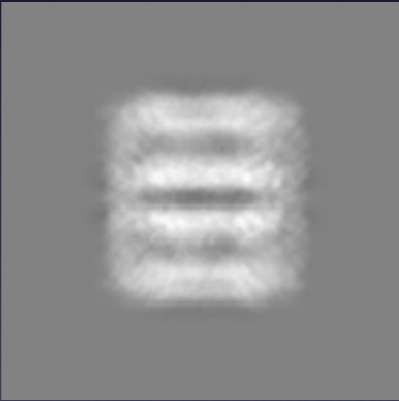


Measures of Similarity

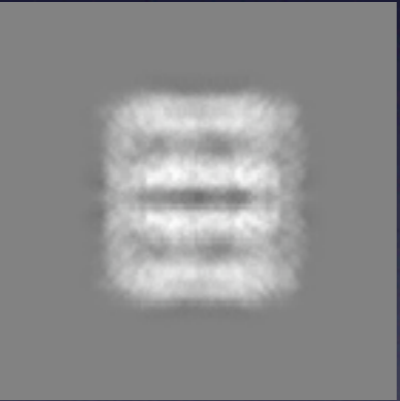


← ? →



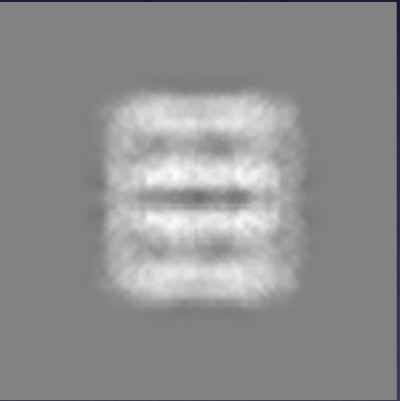


← ? →





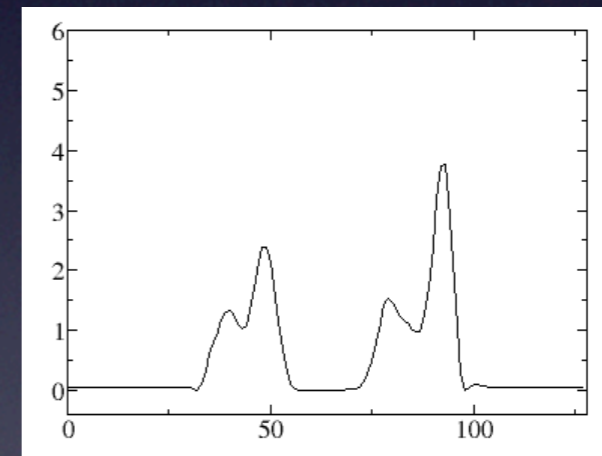
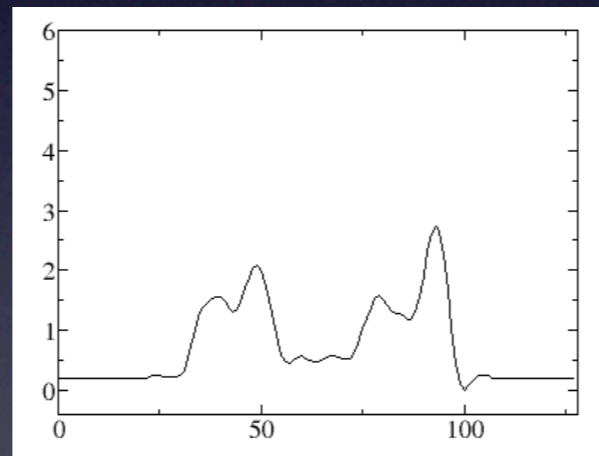
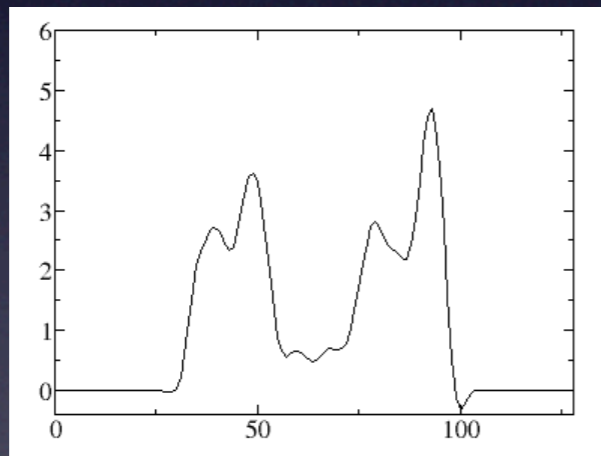
← ? →



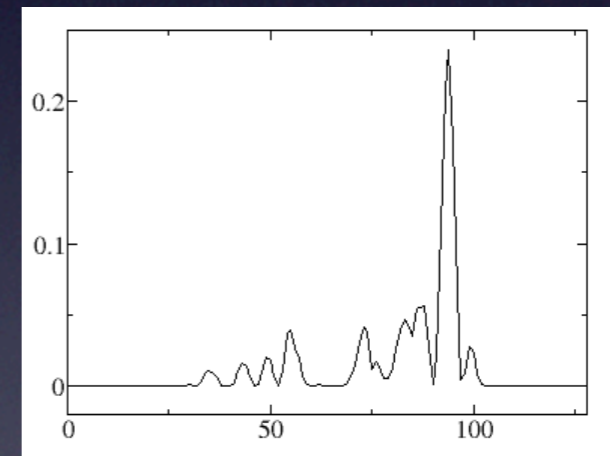
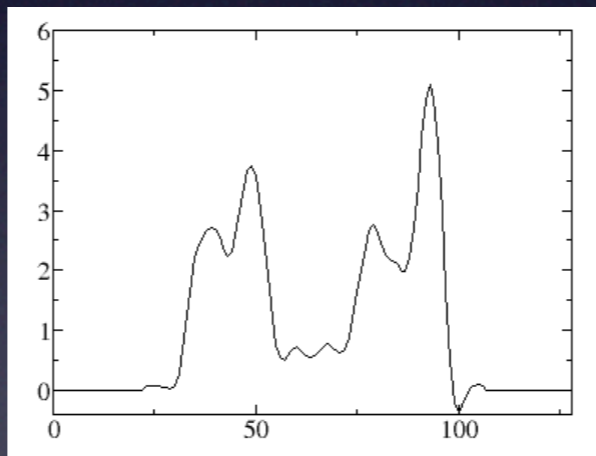
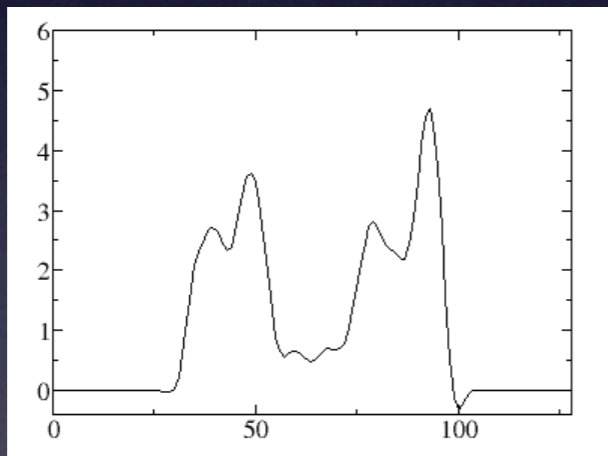
Measures of Similarity

- Correlation coefficient
- Variance (equivalent)
- Phase Residual
- FSC
- Mutual Information
- etc...

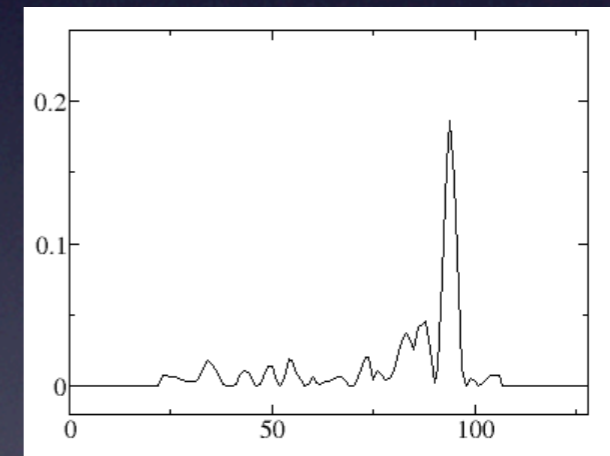
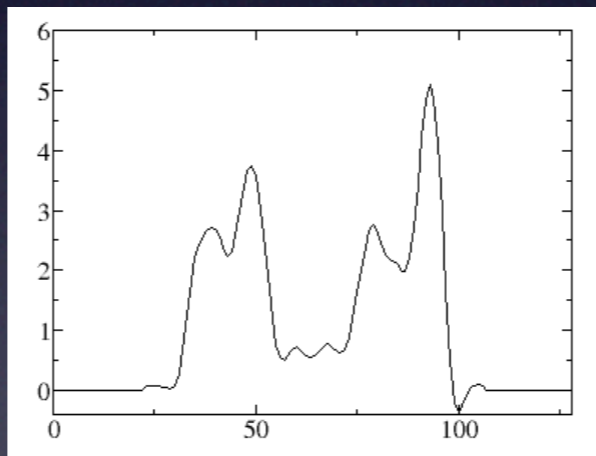
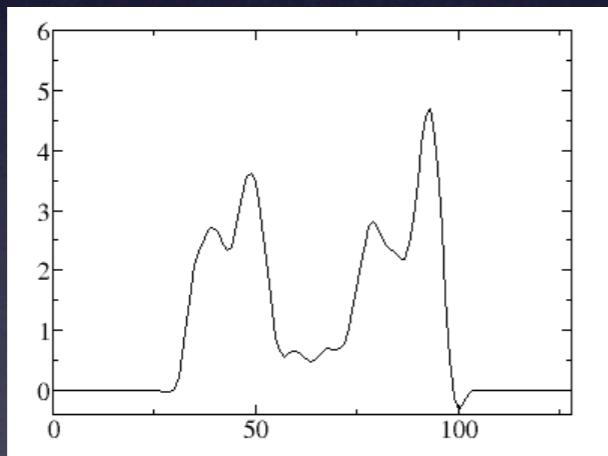
$$\left(\text{Image 1} - \text{Image 2} \right)^2 = \text{Image 3}$$



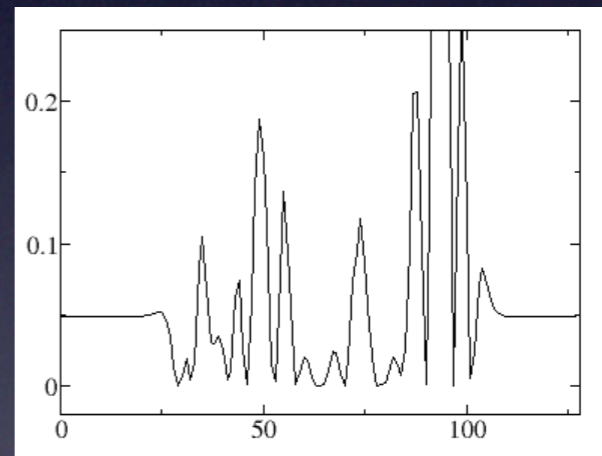
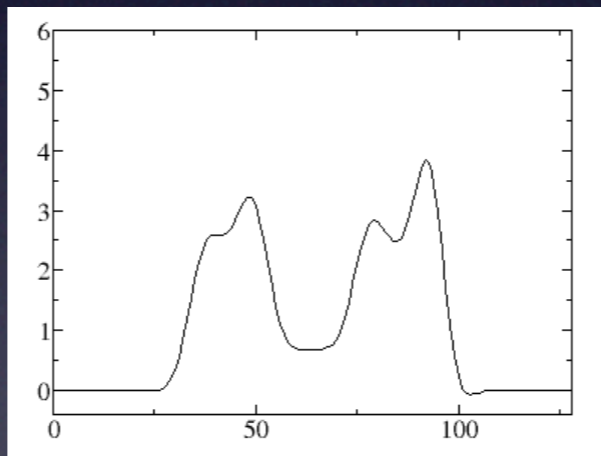
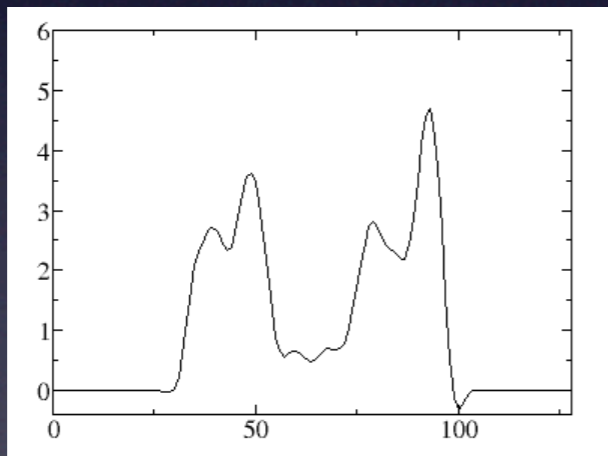
$$\left(\text{Image 1} - \text{Image 2} \right)^2 = \text{Image 3}$$



$$\left(\text{Image 1} - \text{Image 2} \right)^2 = \text{Image 3}$$



$$\left(\text{Image 1} - \text{Image 2} \right)^2 = \text{Image 3}$$



One Answer ...

- Wiener filter particle
- Filter reference to match
- Normalize reference density to particle
- Calculate variance

Canonical SPA in EMAN

- Image Acquisition
- Particle Picking
- 2-D Analysis
- Symmetry/Low Resolution Model
- Determine CTF Parameters
- High Resolution Refinement
- Post-processing
- Dynamics Analysis

Canonical SPA in EMAN

- Image Acquisition
- Install EMAN (EMAN2?)
- Particle Picking
- 2-D Analysis
- Symmetry/Low Resolution Model
- Determine CTF Parameters
- High Resolution Refinement
- Post-processing
- Dynamics Analysis