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Central European Institute of Technology
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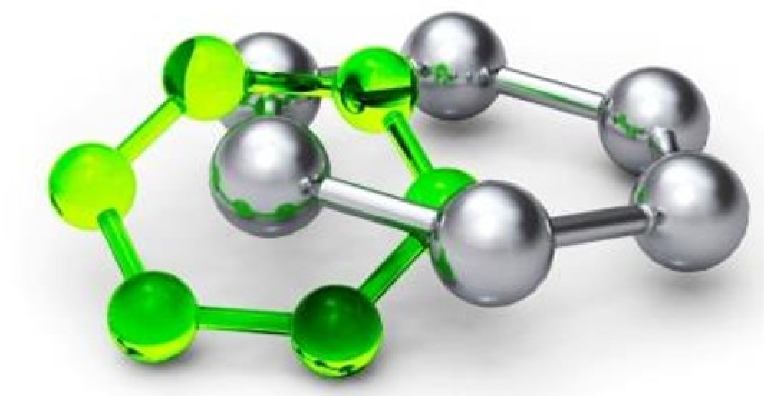
Image analysis I

C9940 3-Dimensional Transmission Electron Microscopy
S1007 Doing structural biology with the electron microscope

March 6, 2017



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Week	Date	Instructor	Topic
1	20.2	T. Shaikh	Introduction/History/Optics
2	27.2	J. Novacek	Specimen preparation
3	6.3	~~J. Novacek~~	~~Instrumentation~~
4	13.3	T. Shaikh	Image analysis I
5	20.3	T. Shaikh	Image analysis II
6	27.3	J. Novacek	Tomography I
7	3.4	J. Novacek	Tomography I
8	10.4	T. Shaikh	Image analysis III
	17.4		(Easter)
9	24.4	T. Shaikh	Image analysis IV
	1.5		(May Day)
	8.5		(Liberation Day)
10	15.5	J. Novacek	Visualization/Hybrid methods
11	22.5	J. Novacek & T. Shaikh	Journal club

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Outline

Image analysis I

- Fourier transforms
  - Why do we care?
  - Theory
  - Examples in 1D
  - Examples in 2D
- Digitization
- Fourier filtration
- Contrast transfer function
- Resolution

Fourier transforms

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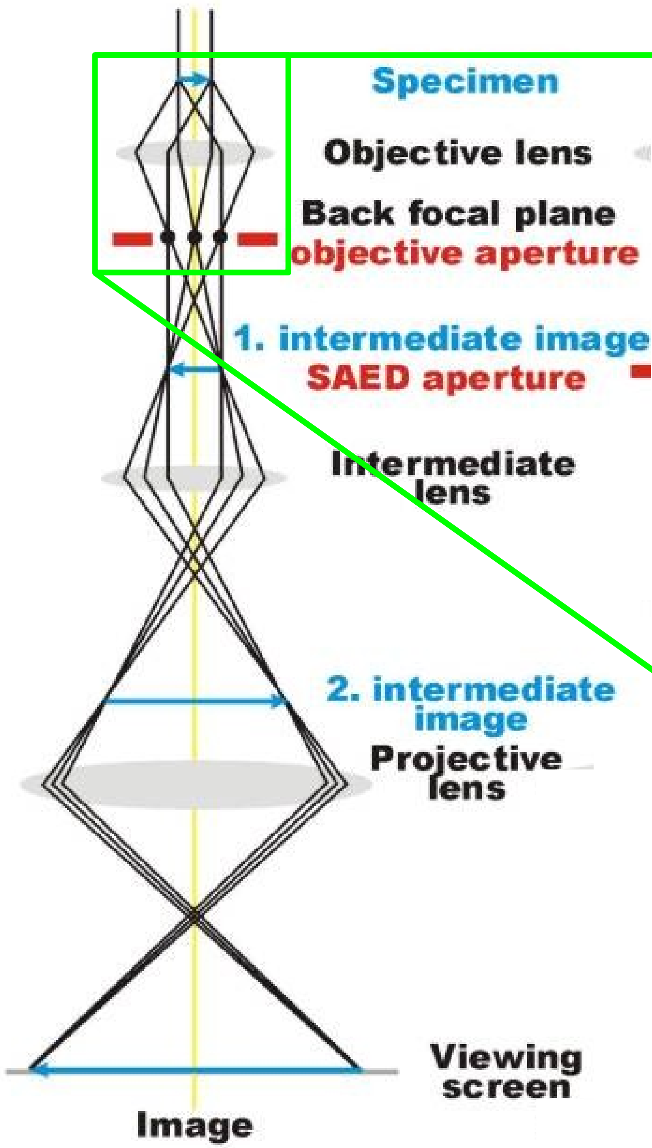
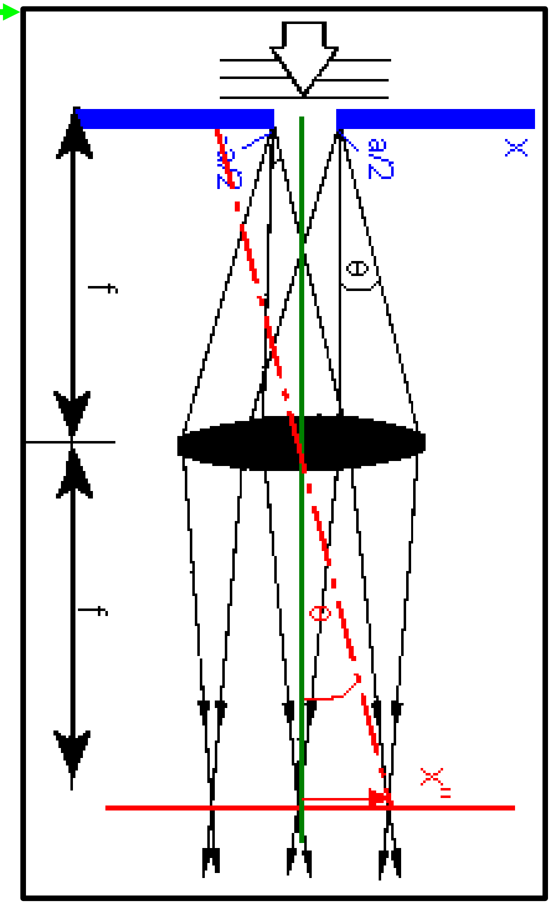
A quiz

A quiz

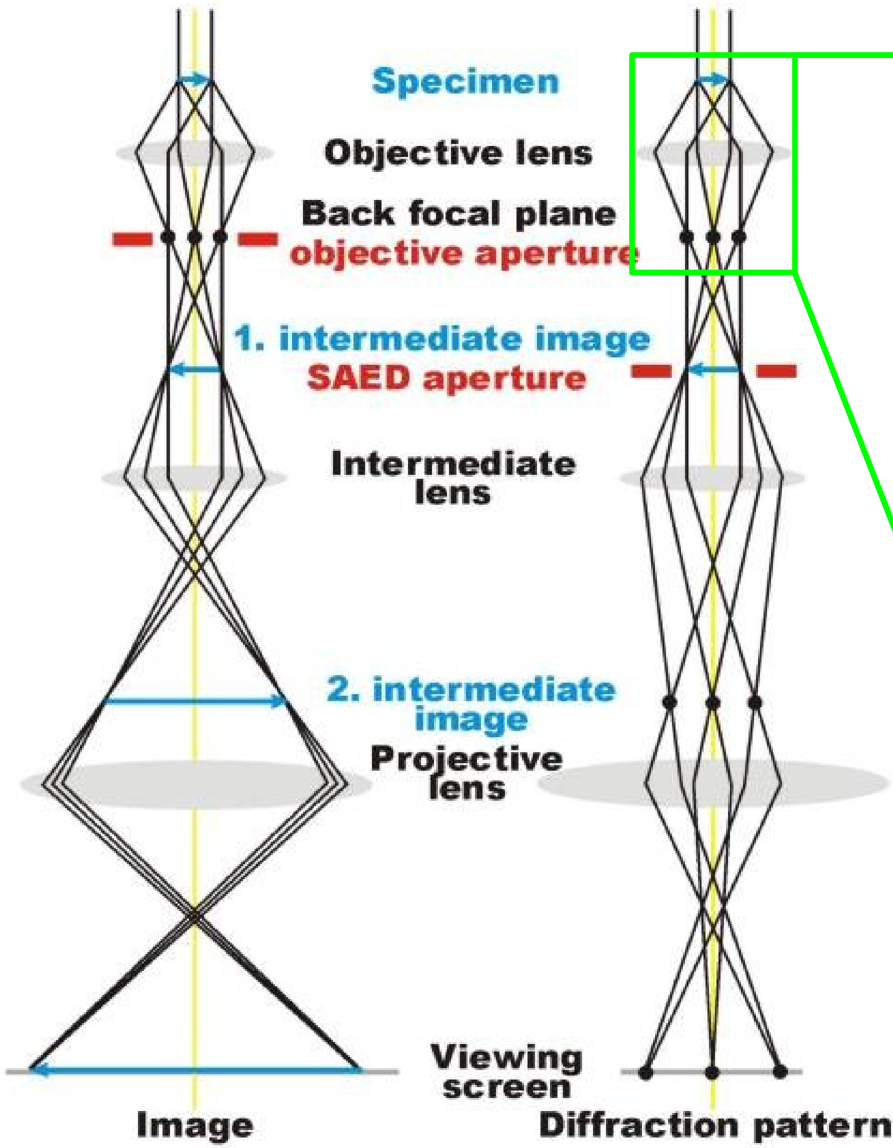


http://www.microscopy.ethz.ch



http://electron6.phys.utk.edu

Relationship between imaging and diffraction



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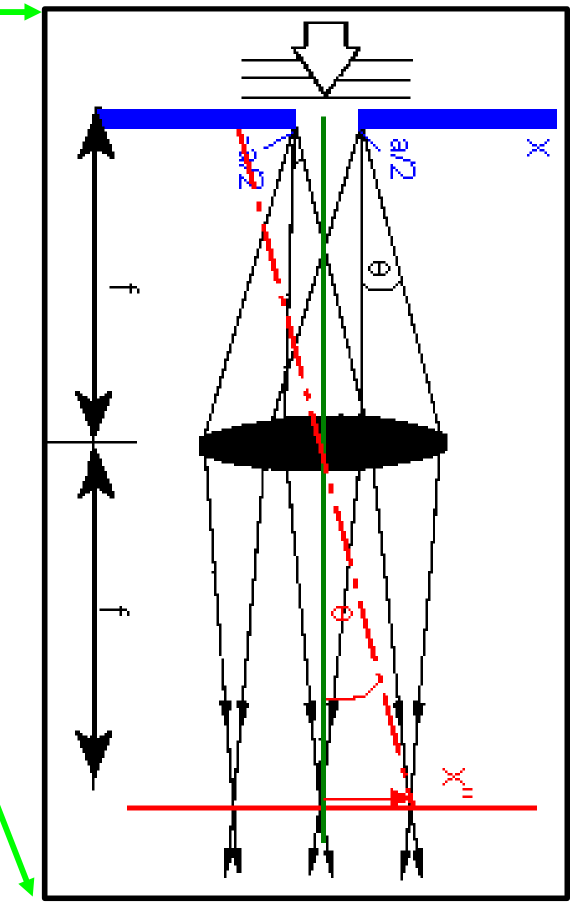

http://electron6.phys.utk.edu

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The only difference between microscopy and diffraction is that, in microscopy, you can (easily) focus the scattered radiation into an image.

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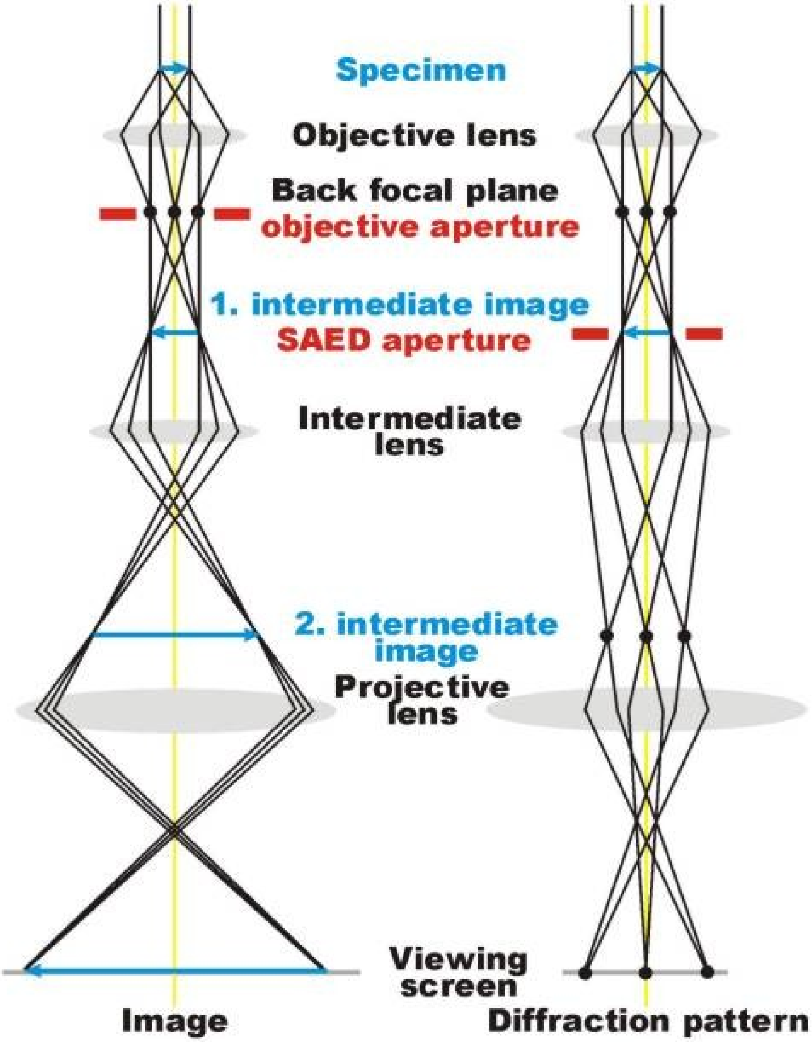
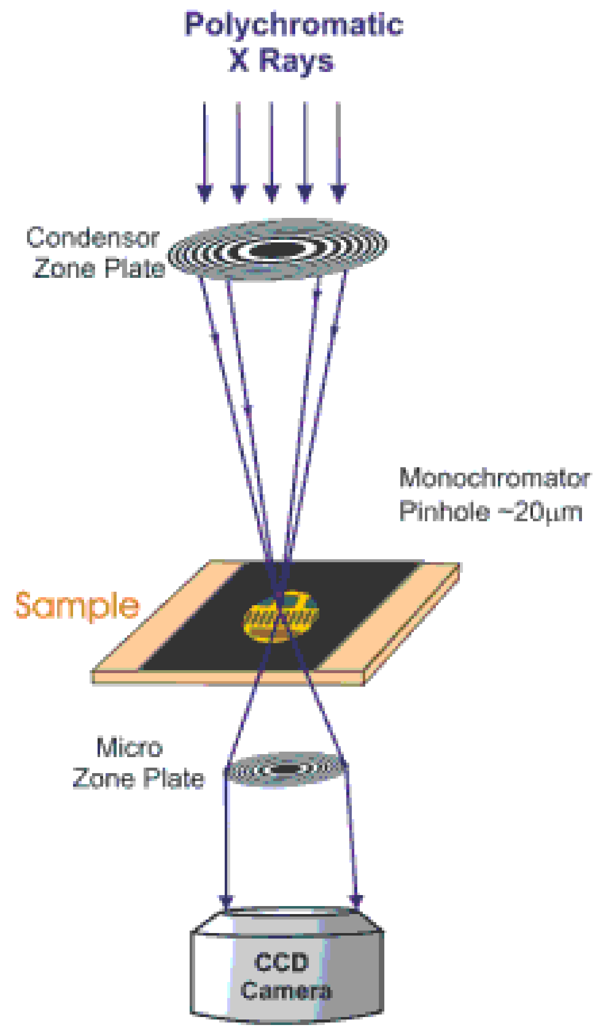
How do X-ray microscopes work?

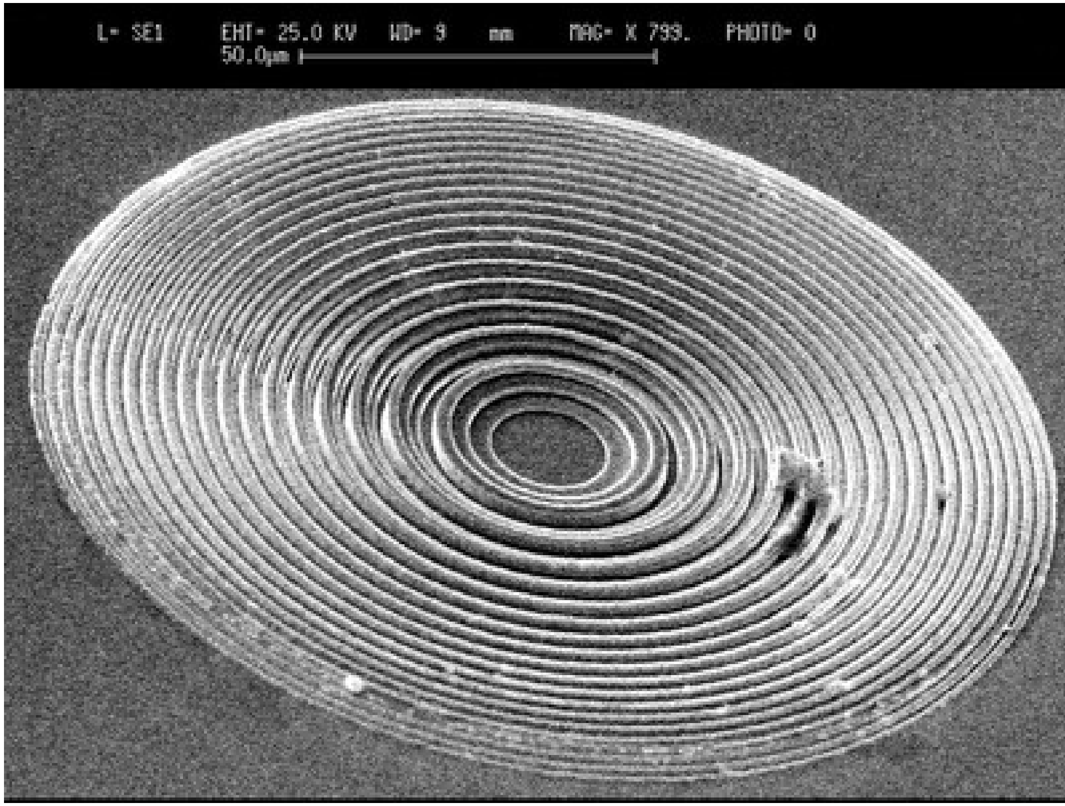


http://www.microscopy.ethz.ch

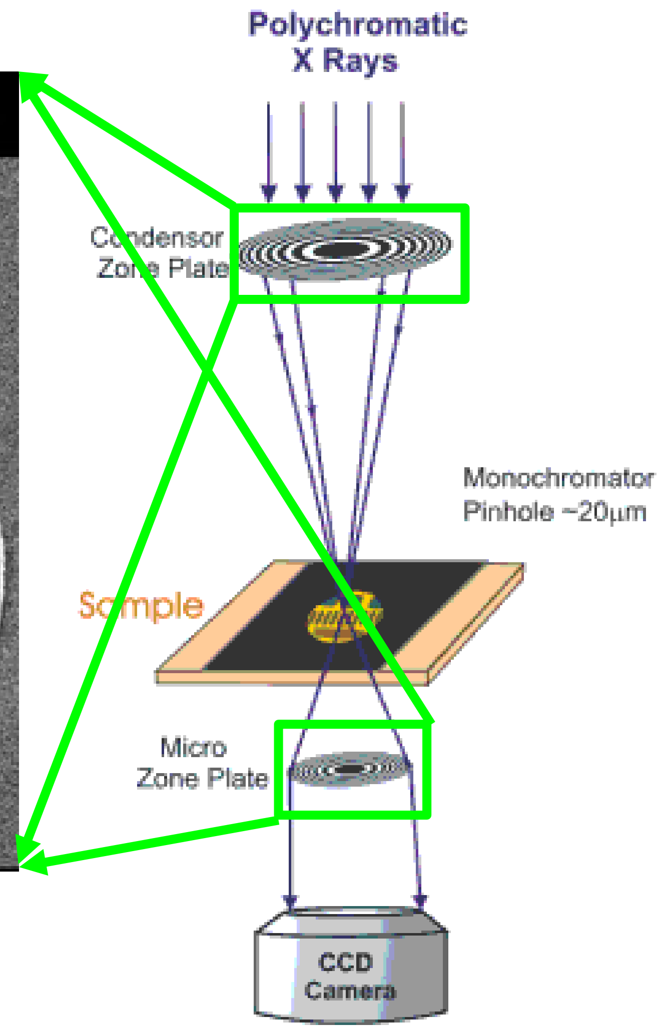


http://ssrl.slac.stanford.edu

How do X-ray microscopes work?



Fabrizio...Barrett, 1999, Nature



Best resolution: ~20nm

http://ssrl.slac.stanford.edu

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Relevance of Fourier transforms to EM

Fourier transform ~ diffraction pattern

see John Rodenburg's site, http://rodenburg.org

NOTE: $\nu=\alpha/\lambda$

Fourier series

A Fourier series is an expansion of a periodic function f(x) in terms of an infinite sum of sines and cosines

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx)$$

Fourier transforms: Exponential form

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i k x} dx$$

f:	function which we are transforming (1D)
x:	axis coordinate
i:	√-1
k:	spatial frequency
F(k):	Fourier coefficient at frequency k

Fourier transforms: Exponential form

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i k x} dx$$

Euler's Formula: $e^{i\phi} = \cos\phi + i\sin\phi$

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\cos(-2\pi kx)\,dx + i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\sin(-2\pi kx)\,dx$$

a **+*i*** ***b***

Fourier transforms: Sines + cosines

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i k x} dx$$

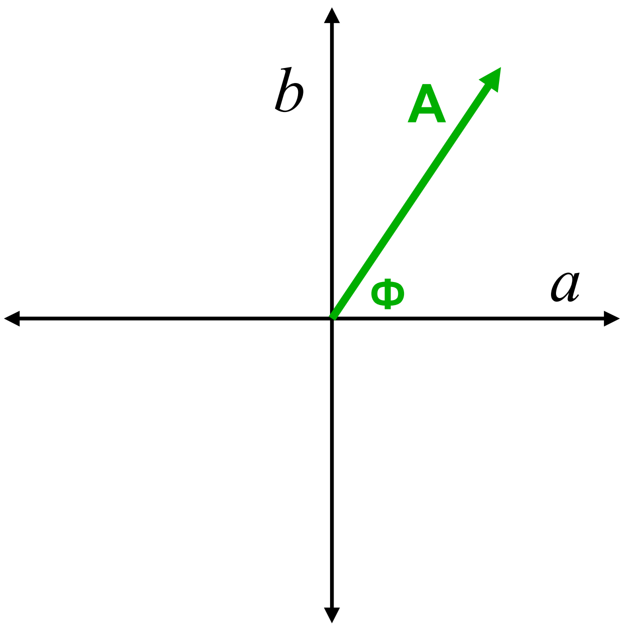
$$F(k) = a\cos(-2\pi kx) + ib\sin(-2\pi kx)$$

(NOTE: This isn't the same a & b from the previous slide.)

Fourier transforms: Definition

$$F(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\cos(-2\pi kx)\,dx + i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\sin(-2\pi kx)\,dx$$

$$a \quad +i \quad b$$



Amplitude, A: $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

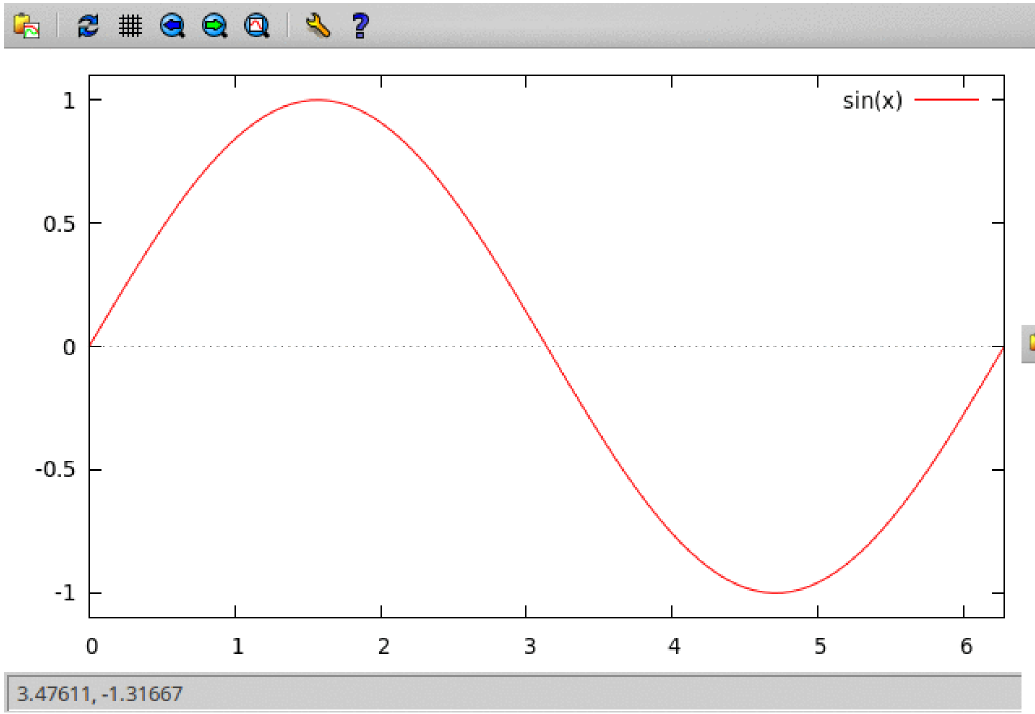
Phase, Φ: $\arctan\frac{b}{a}$

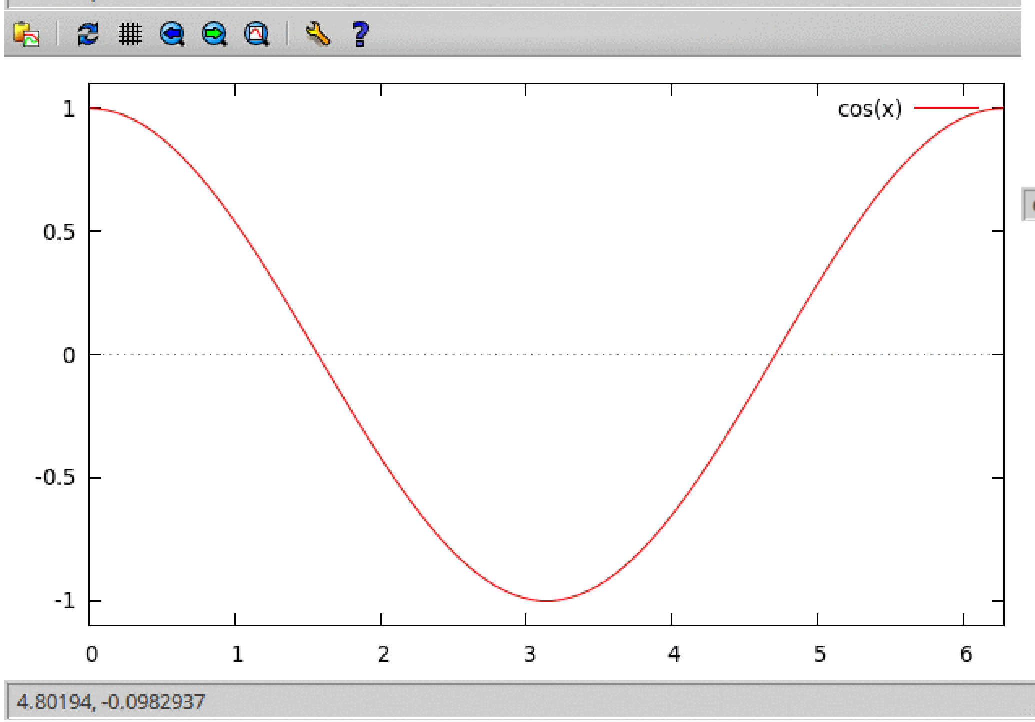
Fourier coefficients, discrete functions

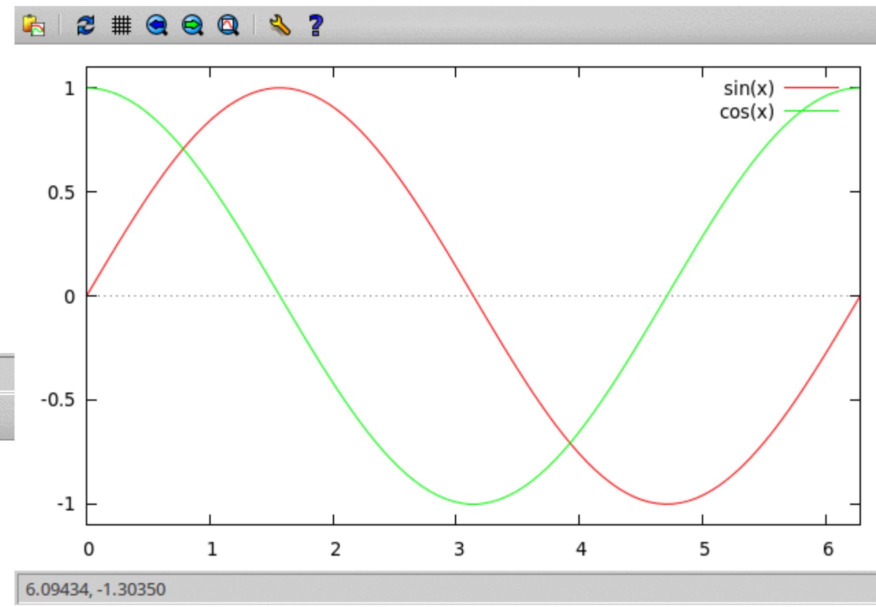
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin(nx)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\cos(nx)dx$$

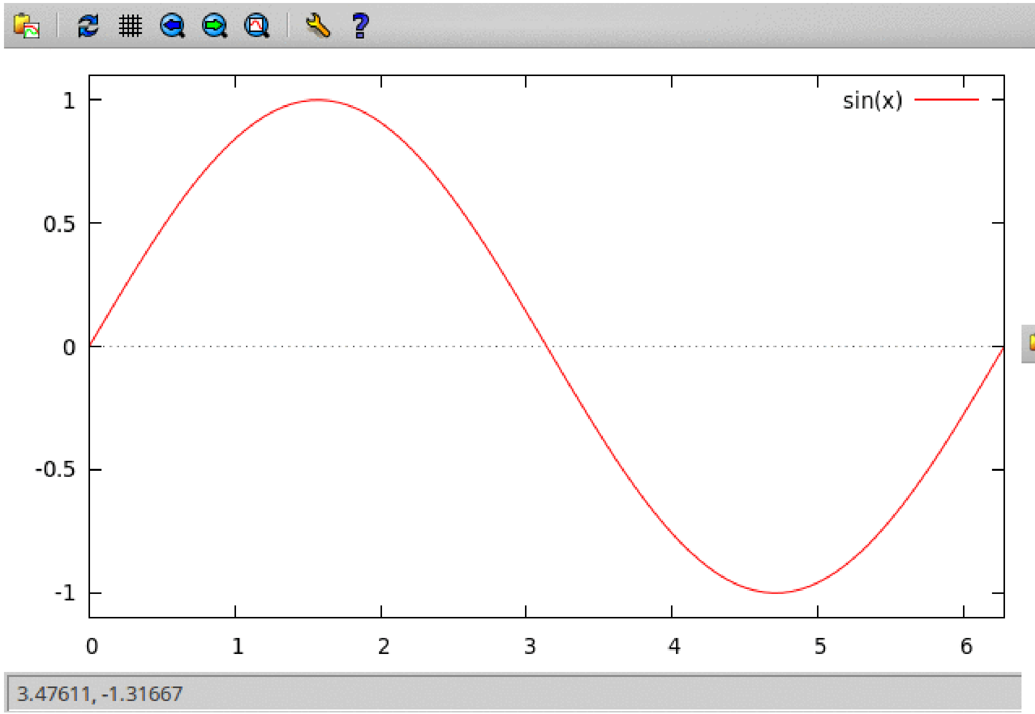
$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\sin(nx)dx$$

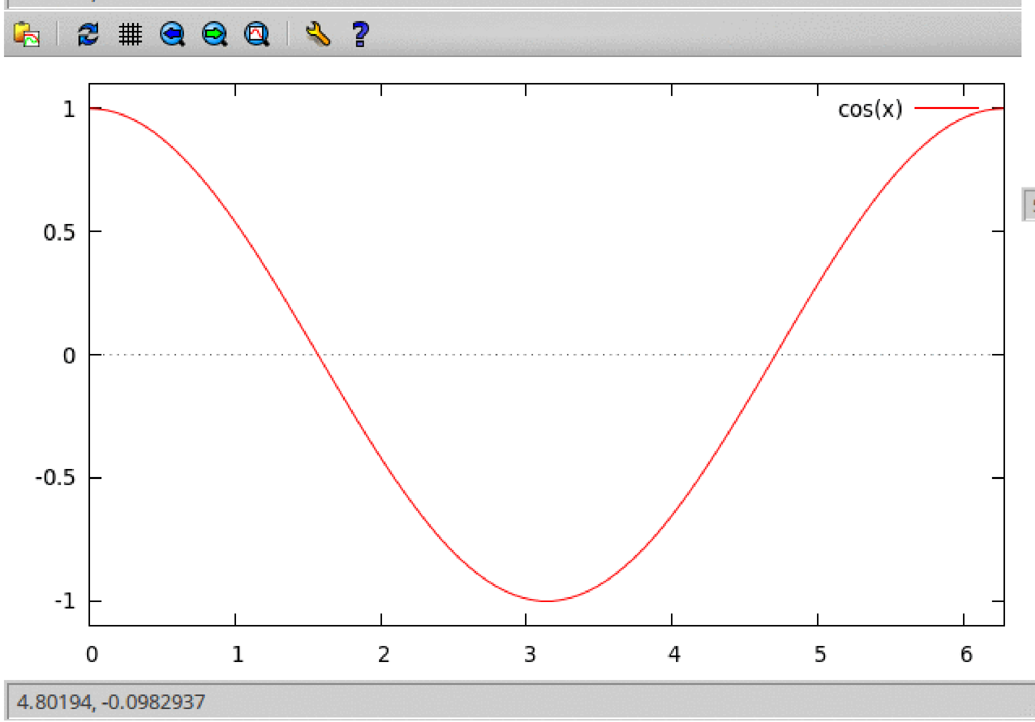


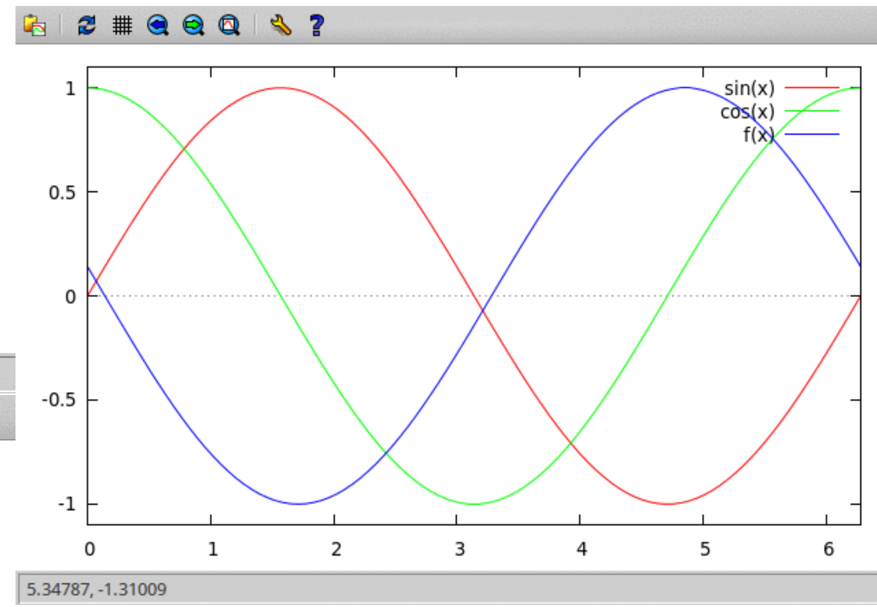




sine and cosine are orthogonal.
The inner product of the two is zero.

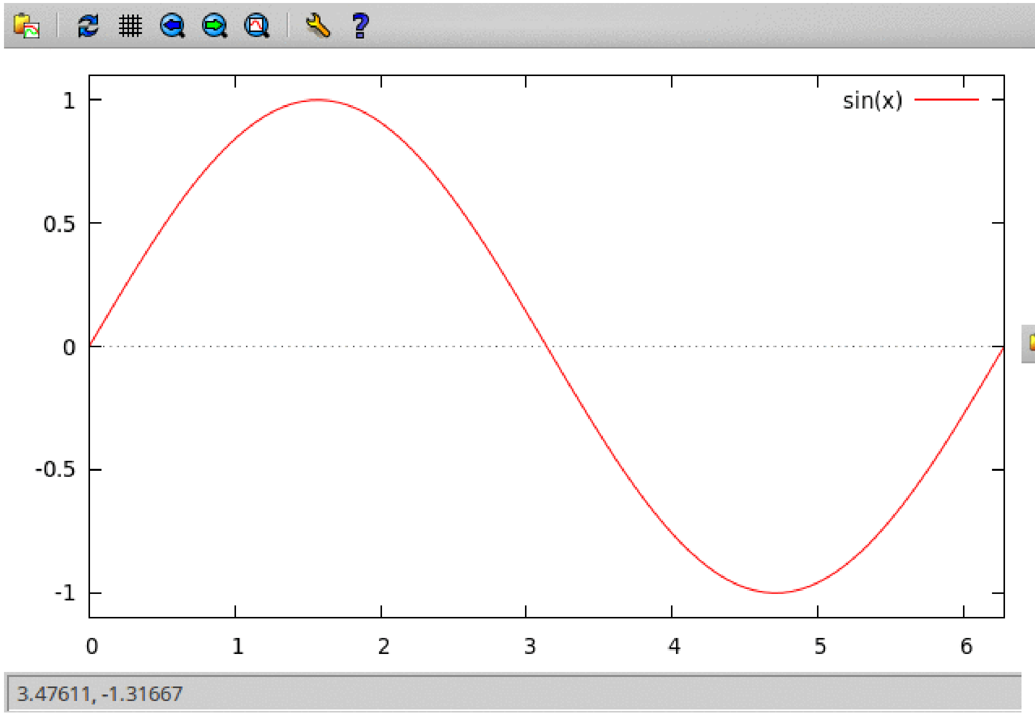


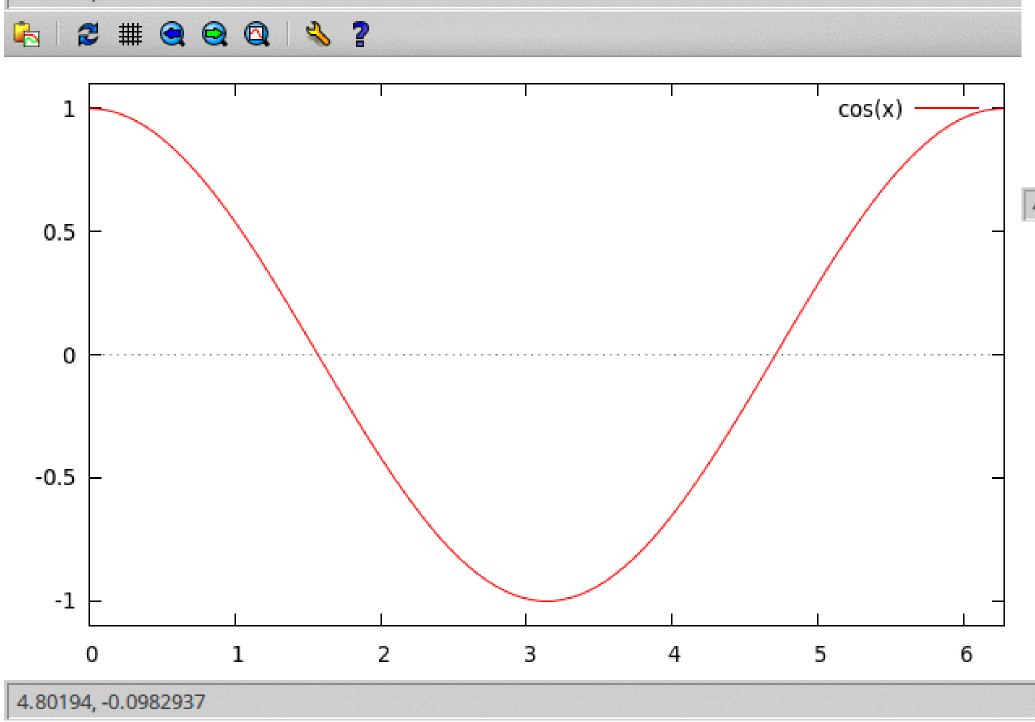


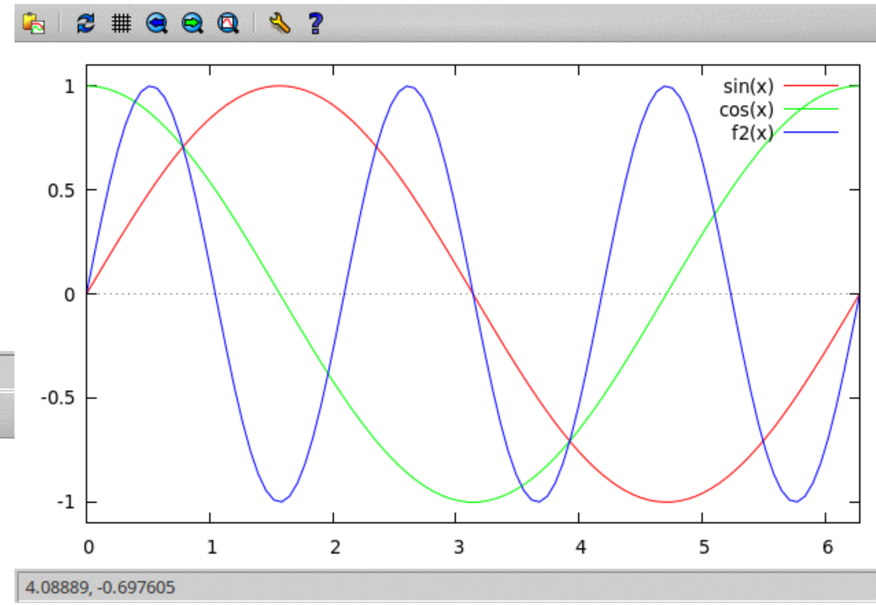


A function with the same frequency but with an offset will have some components of both sine and cosine.

That is, *a* and *b* will be non-zero.

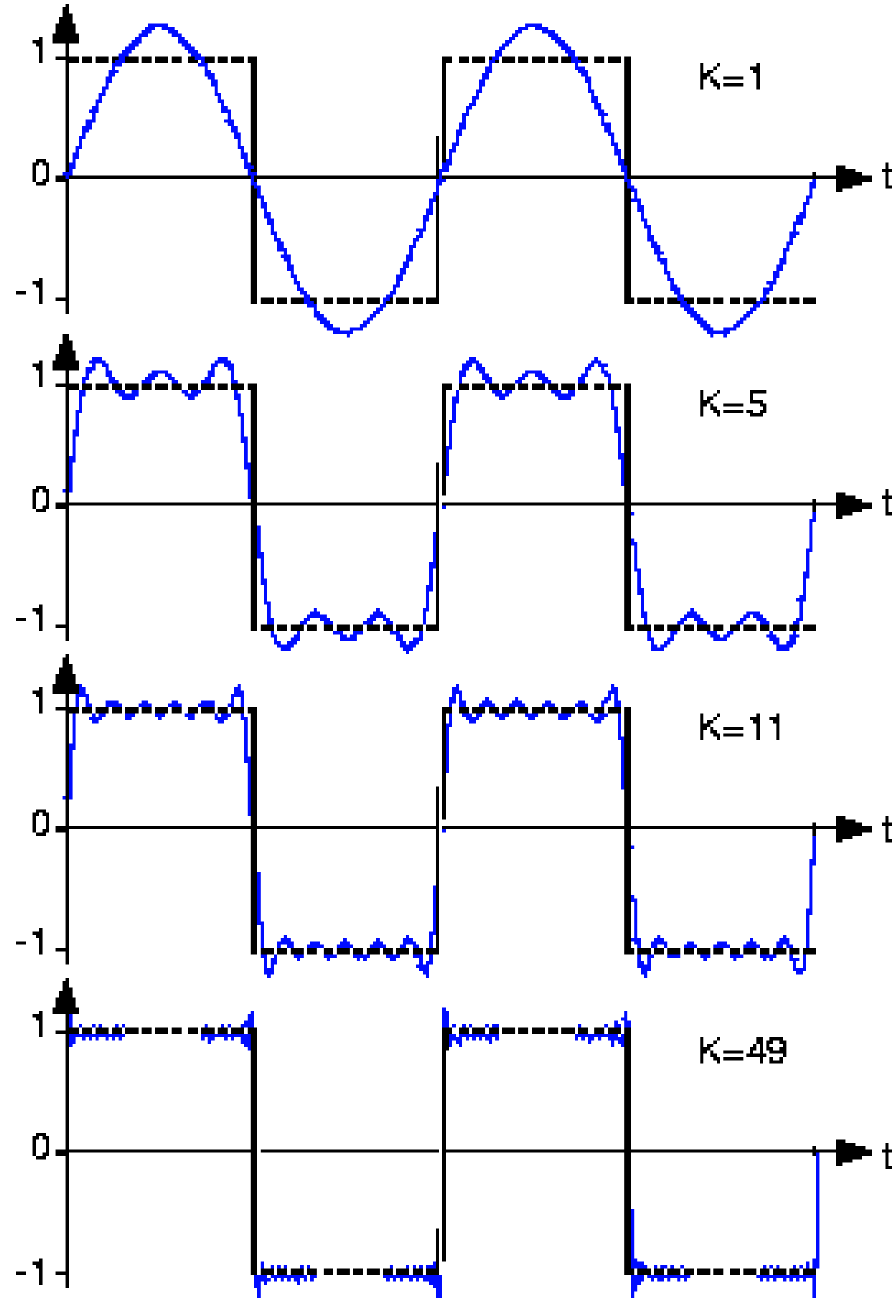






A function with a different frequency will have coefficients of zero.

The higher the spatial frequencies (i.e., higher resolution) that are included, the more faithful the representation of the original function will be.



http://cnx.org

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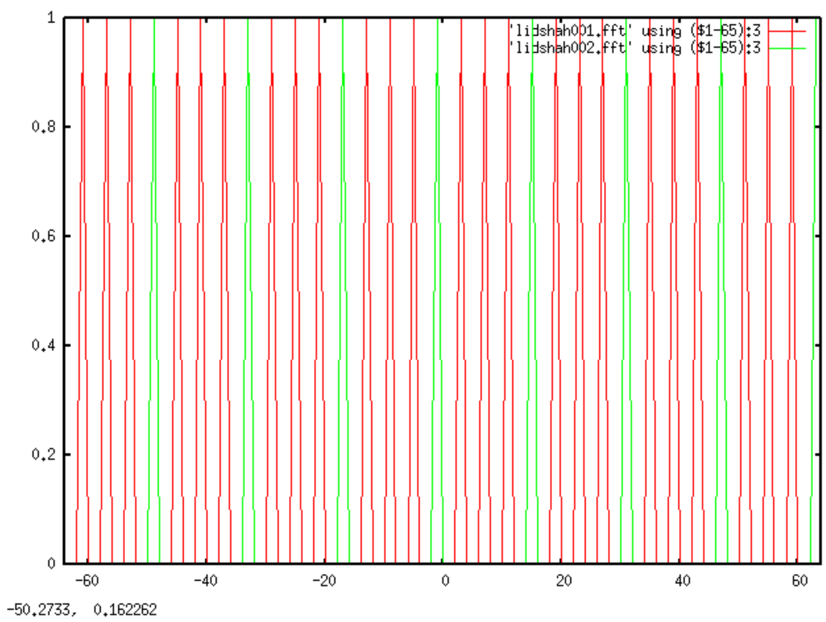
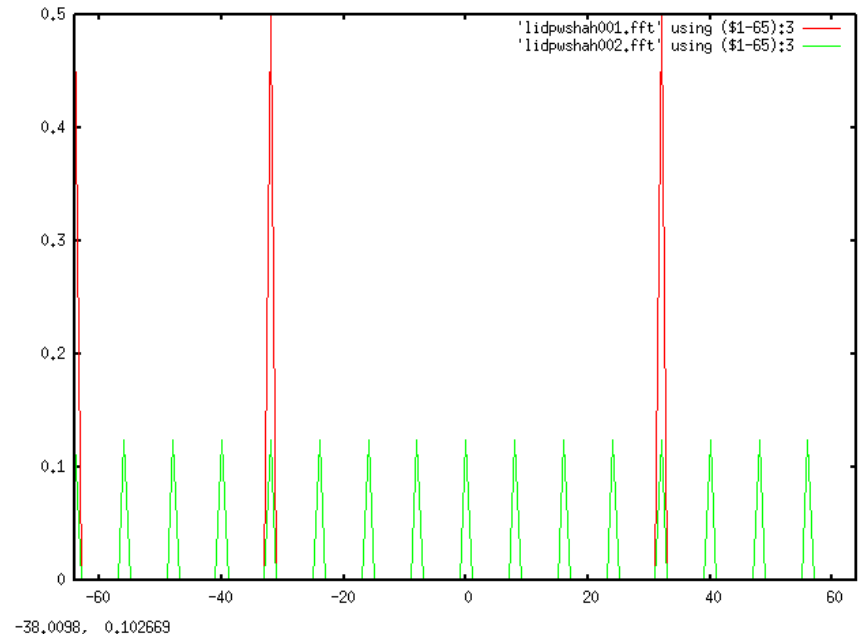
Some properties

- As *n* increases, so does the spatial frequency, *i.e.*, the "resolution."
  - For example, sin(2x) oscillates faster than sin(x)
- Computation of a Fourier transform is a completely reversible operation.
  - There is no loss of information.
- Fourier terms (or coefficients) have amplitude and phase.
- The diffraction pattern is the physical manifestation of the Fourier transform
  - Phase information is lost in a diffraction pattern.
  - An image contains both phase and amplitude information.

Some simple 1D transforms: a 1D lattice





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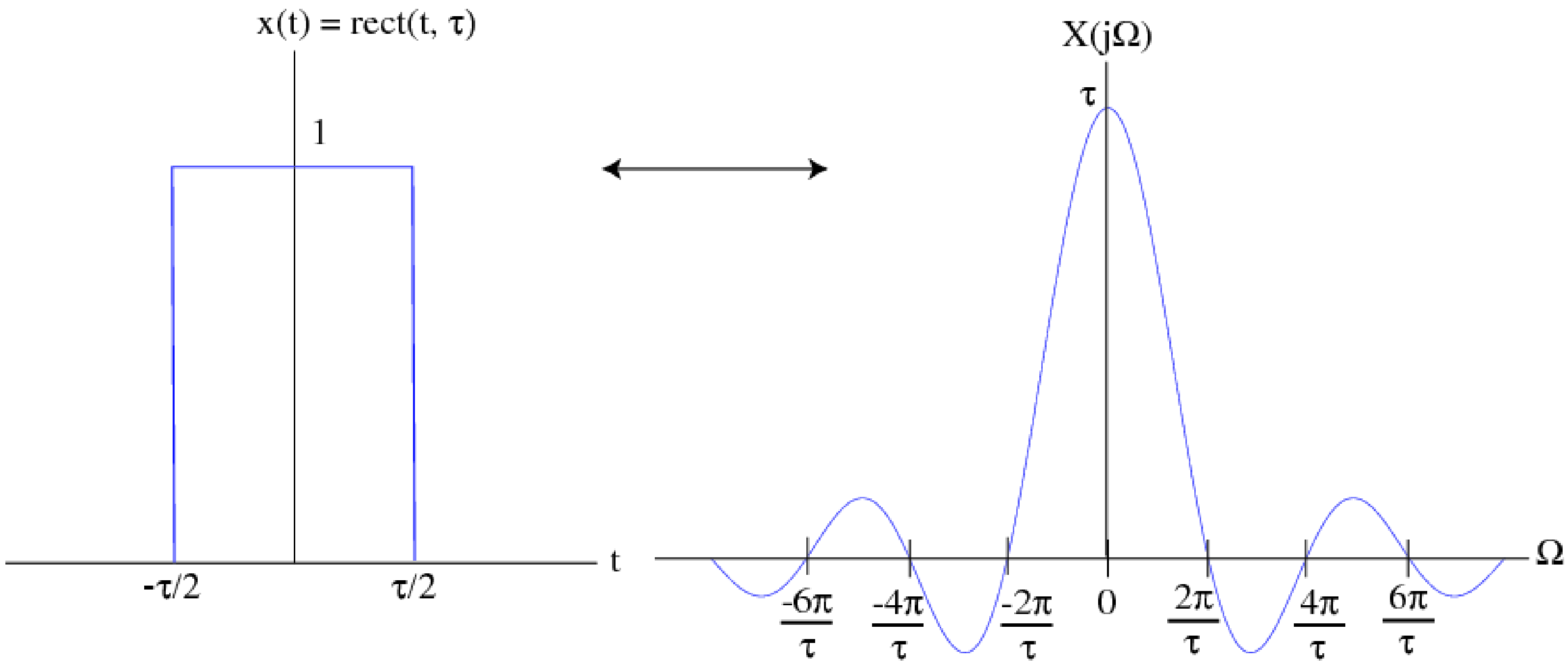
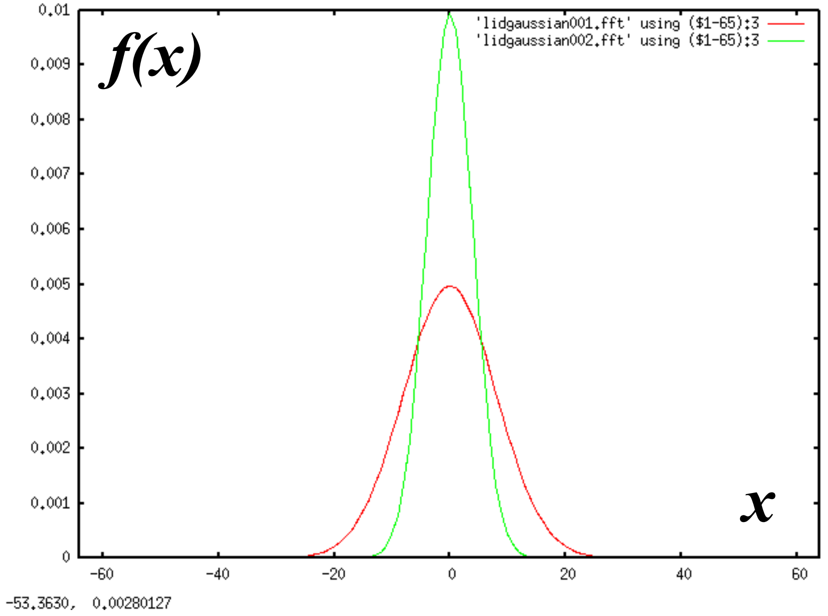
Some simple 1D transforms: a box

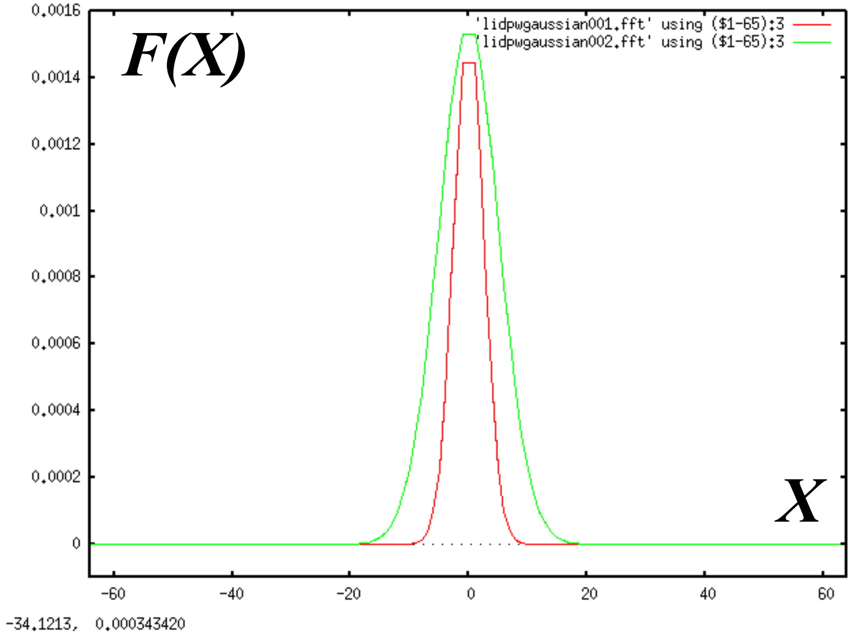


http://cnx.org

Later, you will learn that multiplying a step function is bad, because of these ripples in Fourier space.

Fourier transforms: plot of a Gaussian





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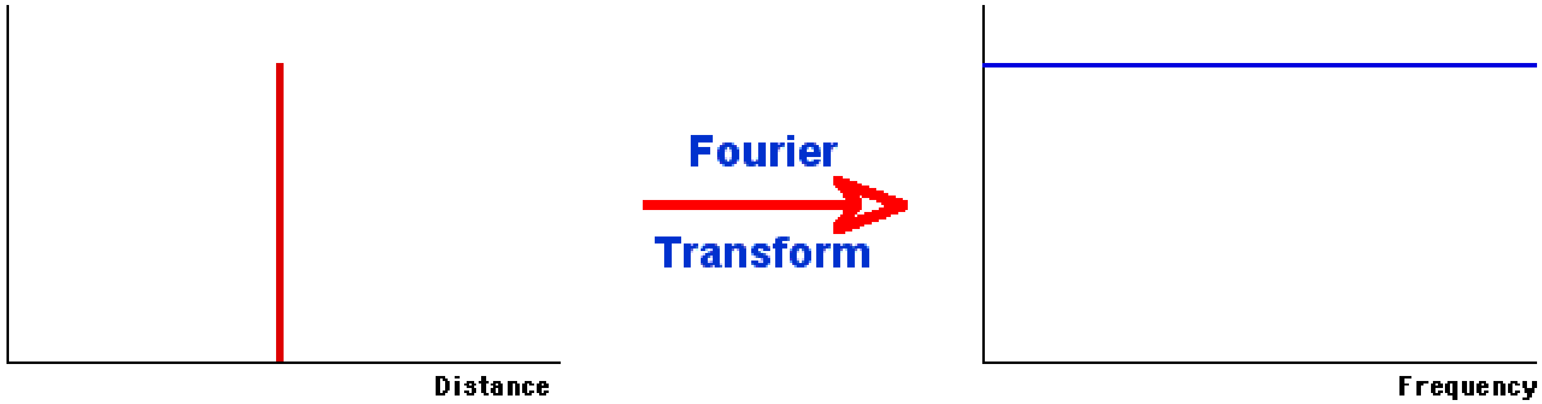
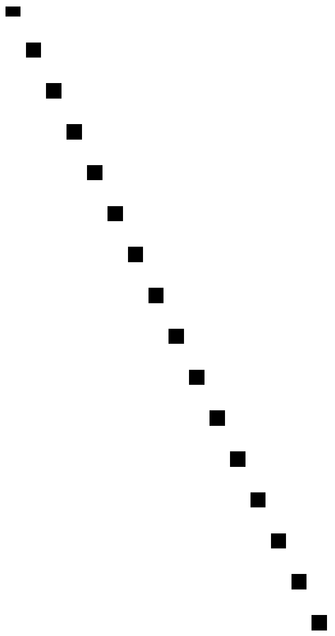
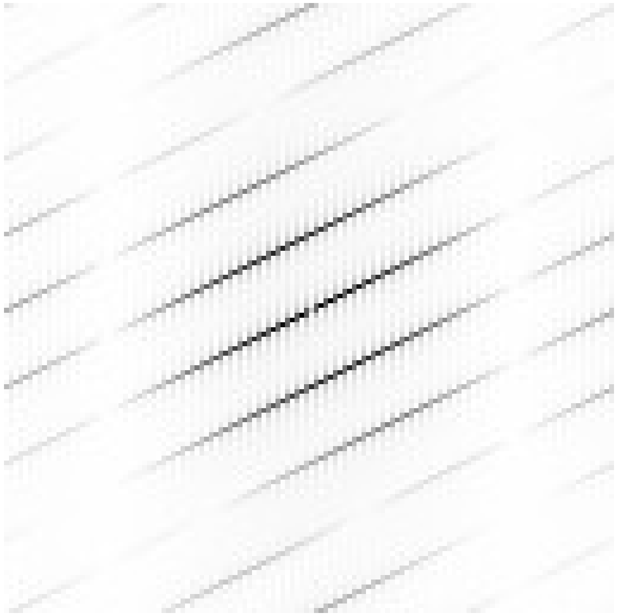
Some simple 1D transforms:
a sharp point (Dirac delta function)



http://en.labs.wikimedia.org/wiki/Basic_Physics_of_Nuclear_Medicine/Fourier_Methods

Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a row of points





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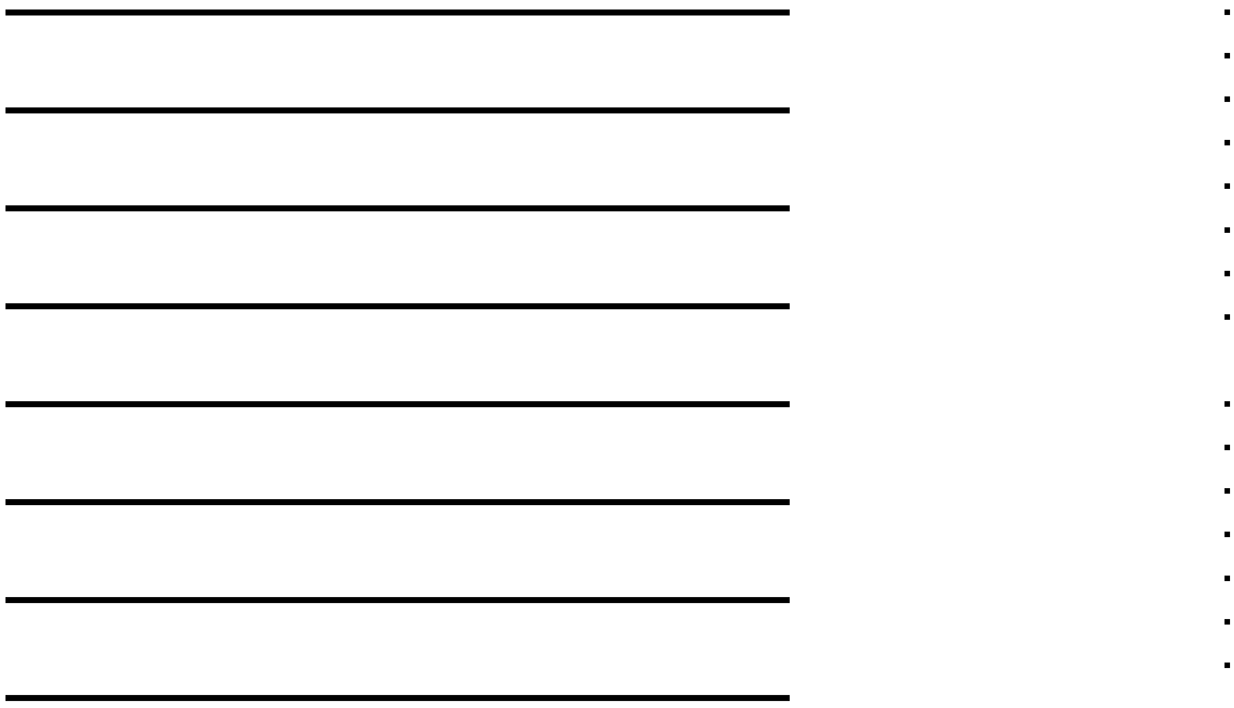
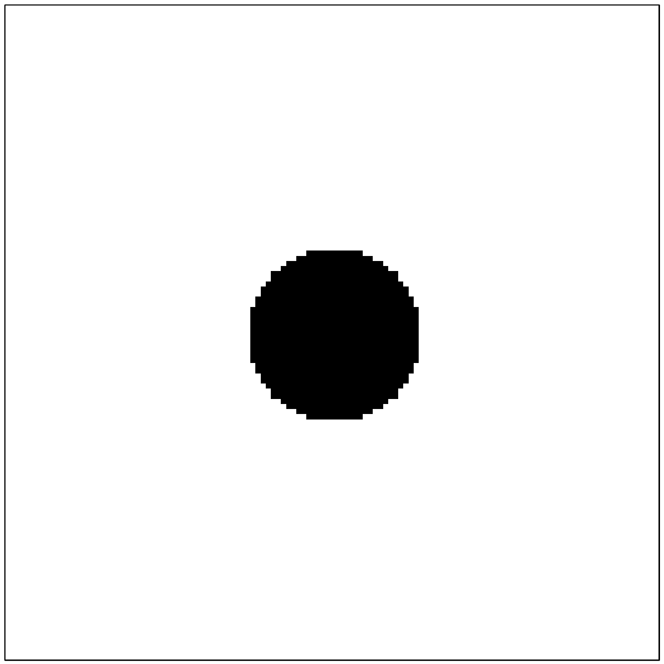
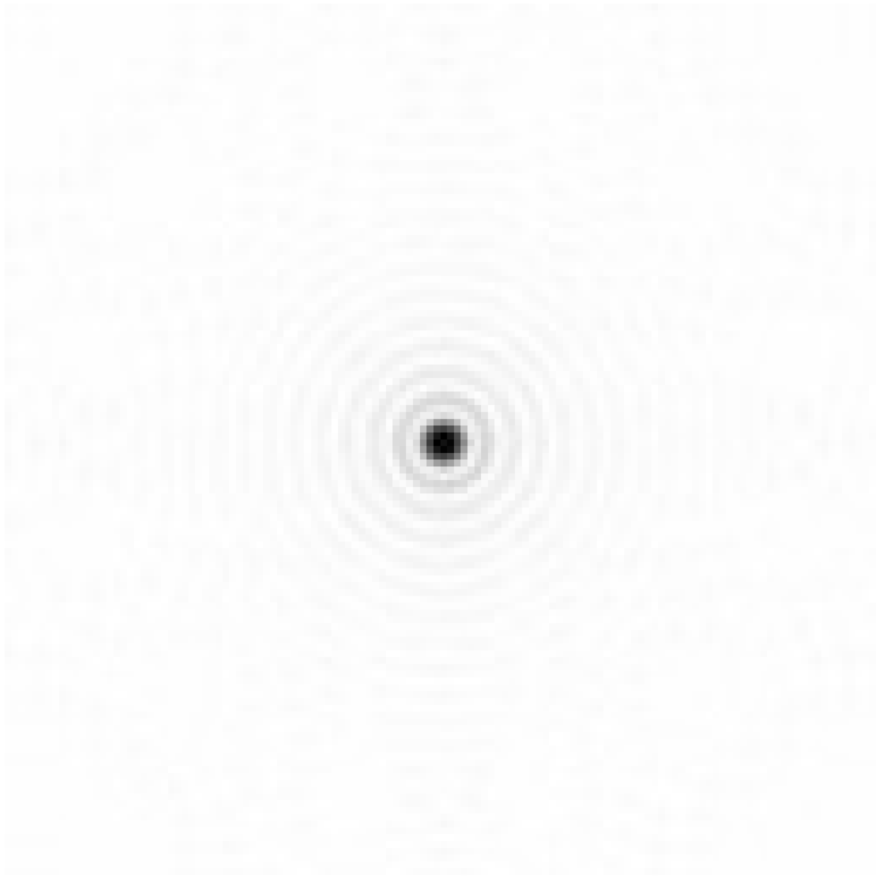
Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a series of lines



Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a sharp disc





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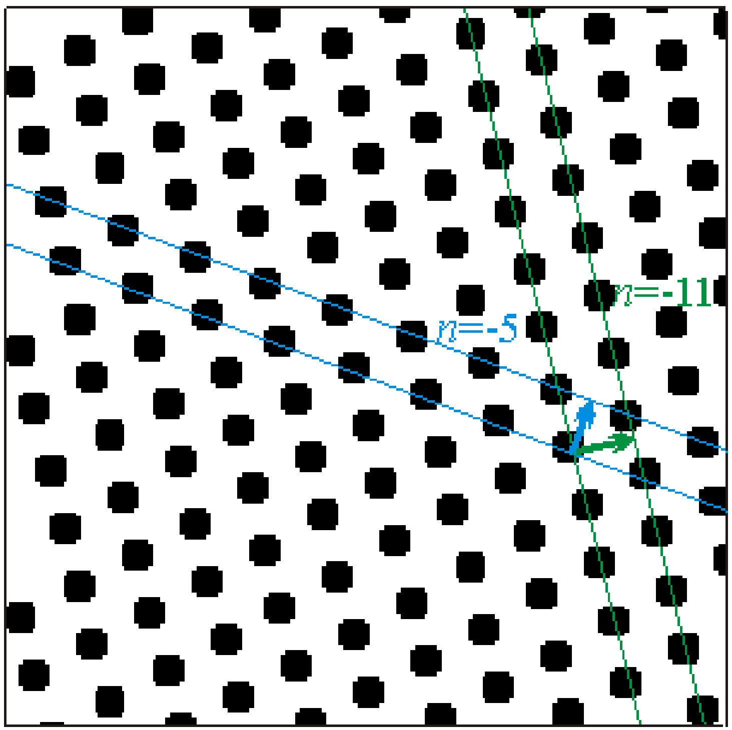
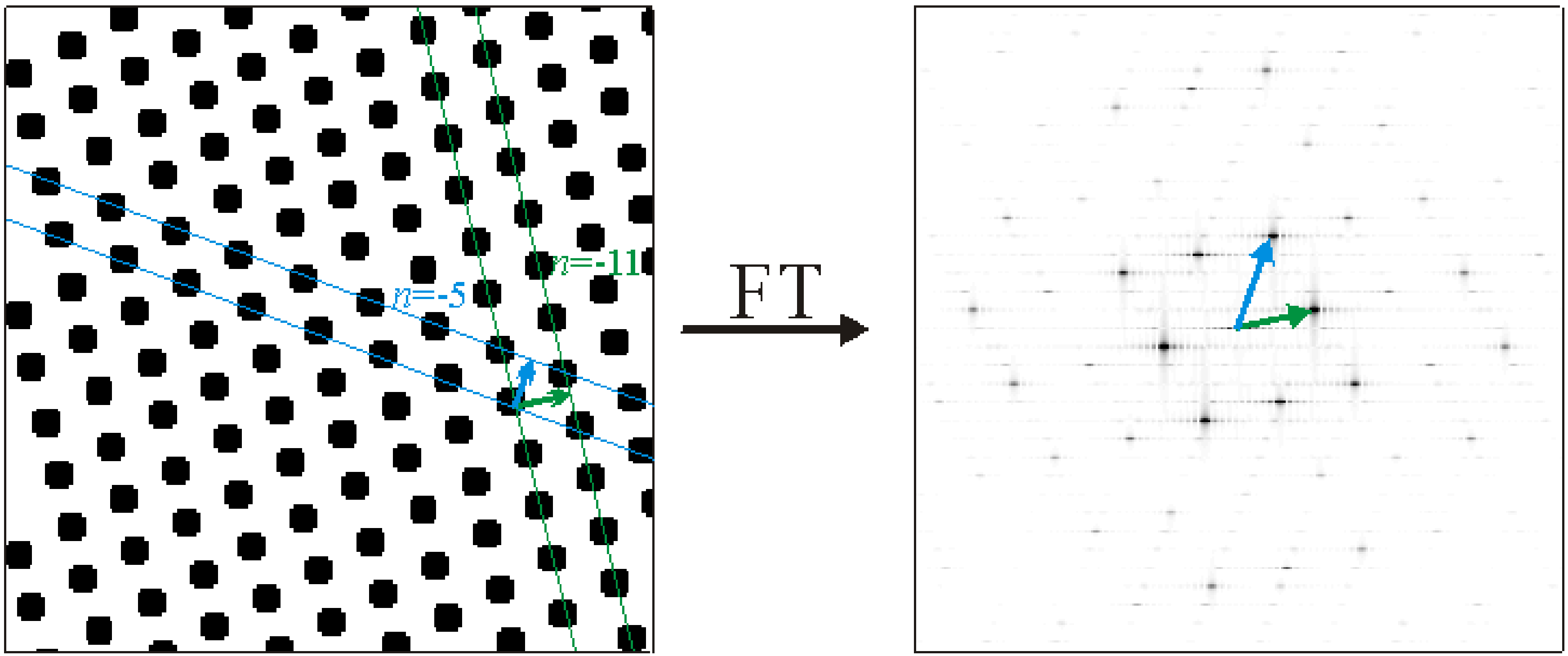
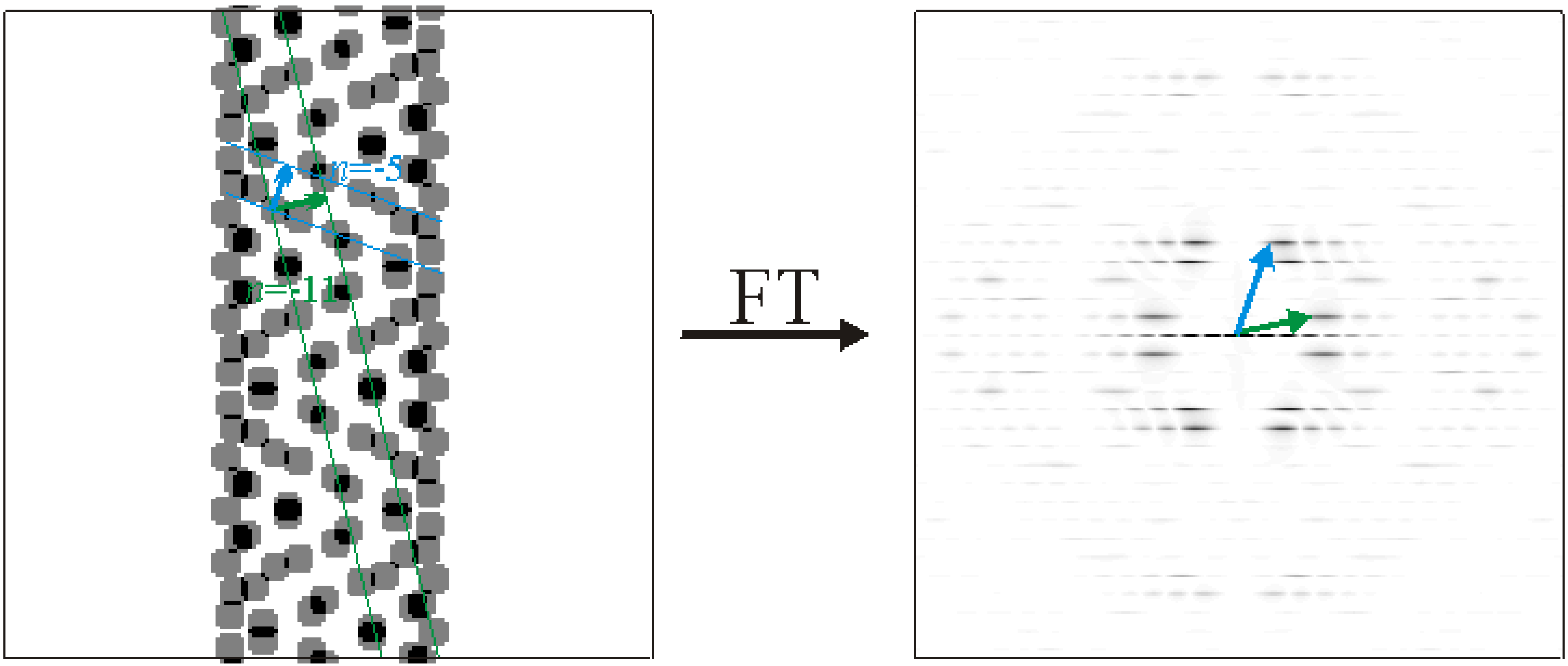
Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a 2D lattice



Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a 2D lattice



Some simple 2D Fourier transforms: a helix



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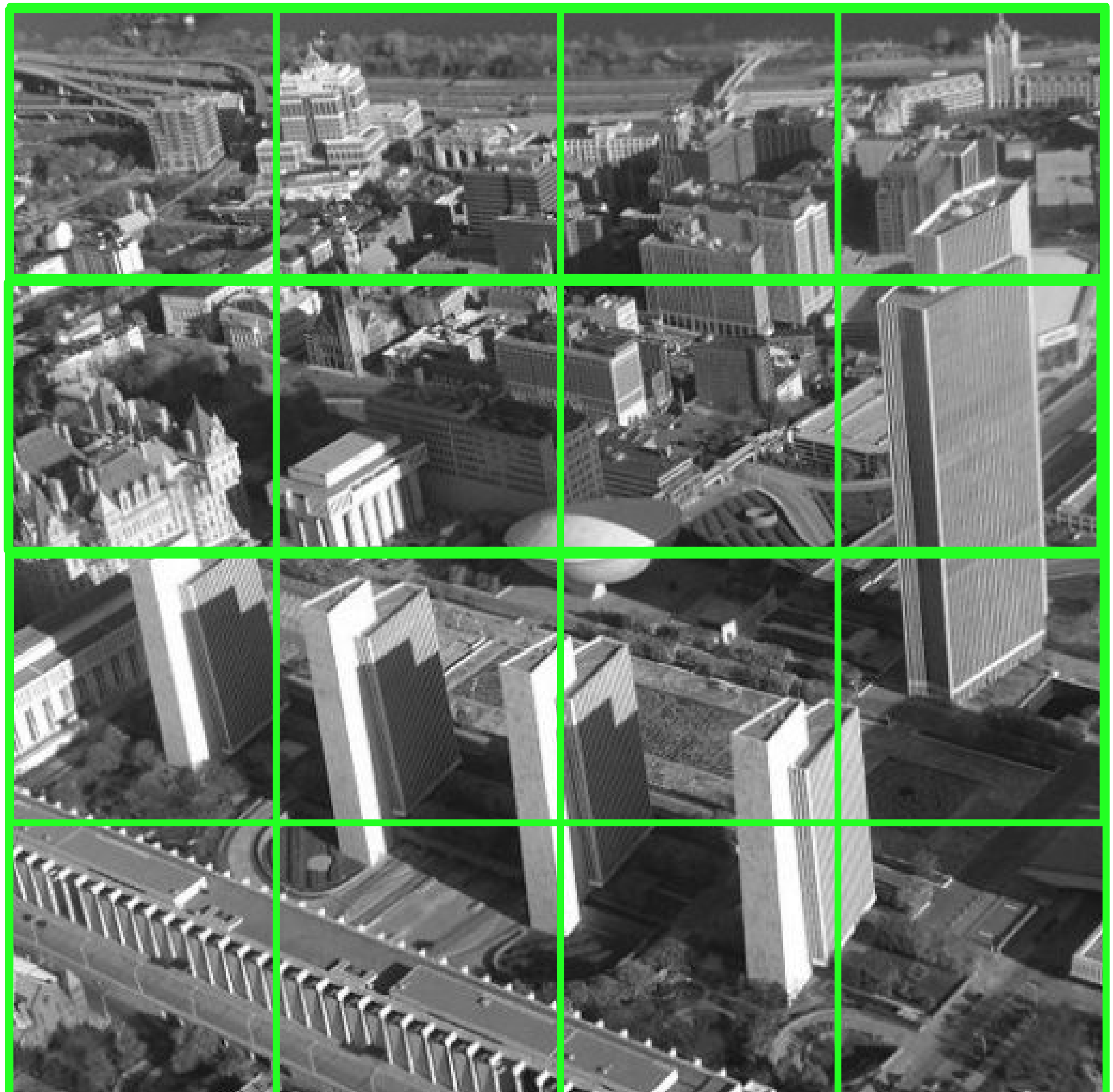
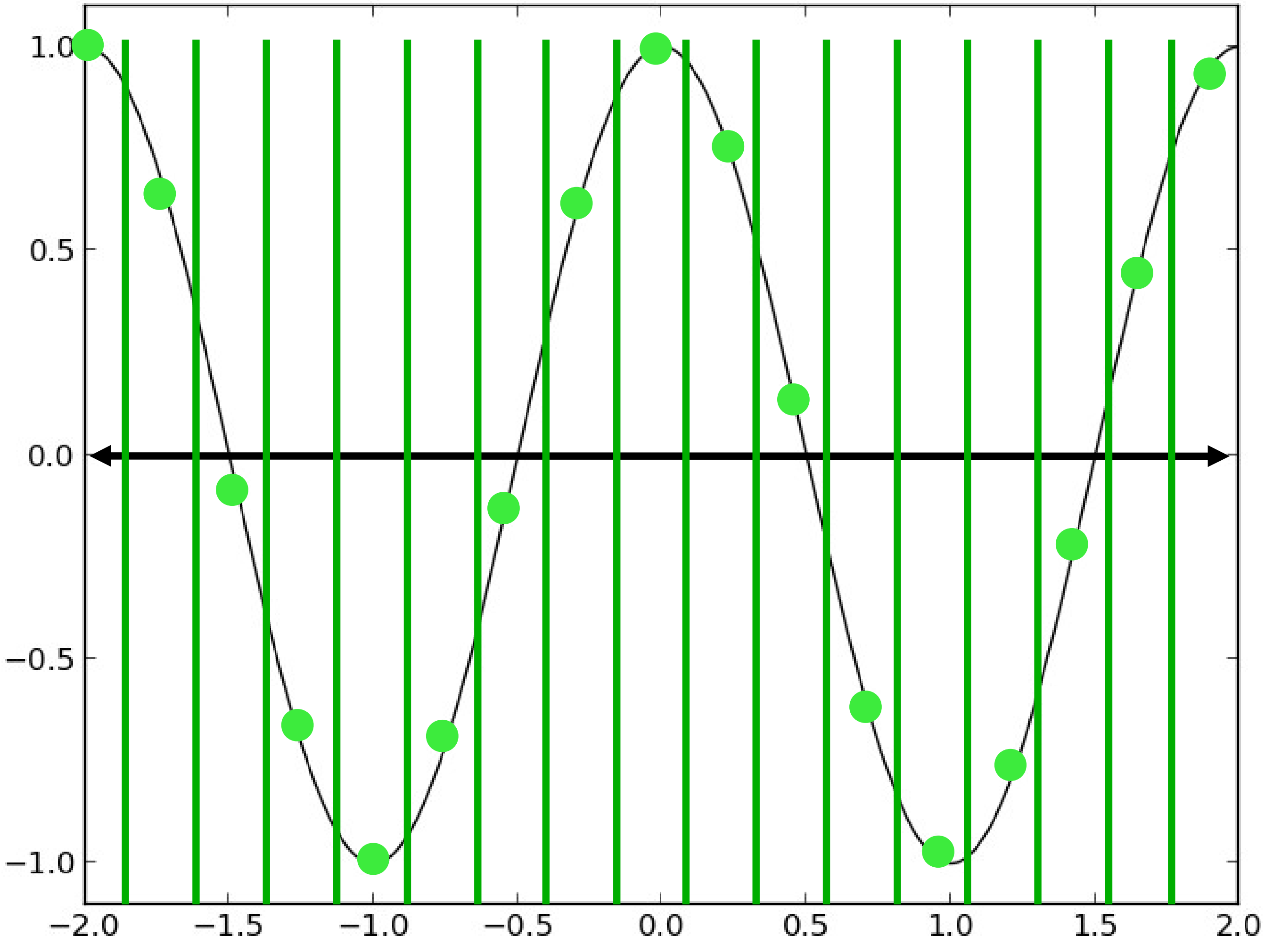
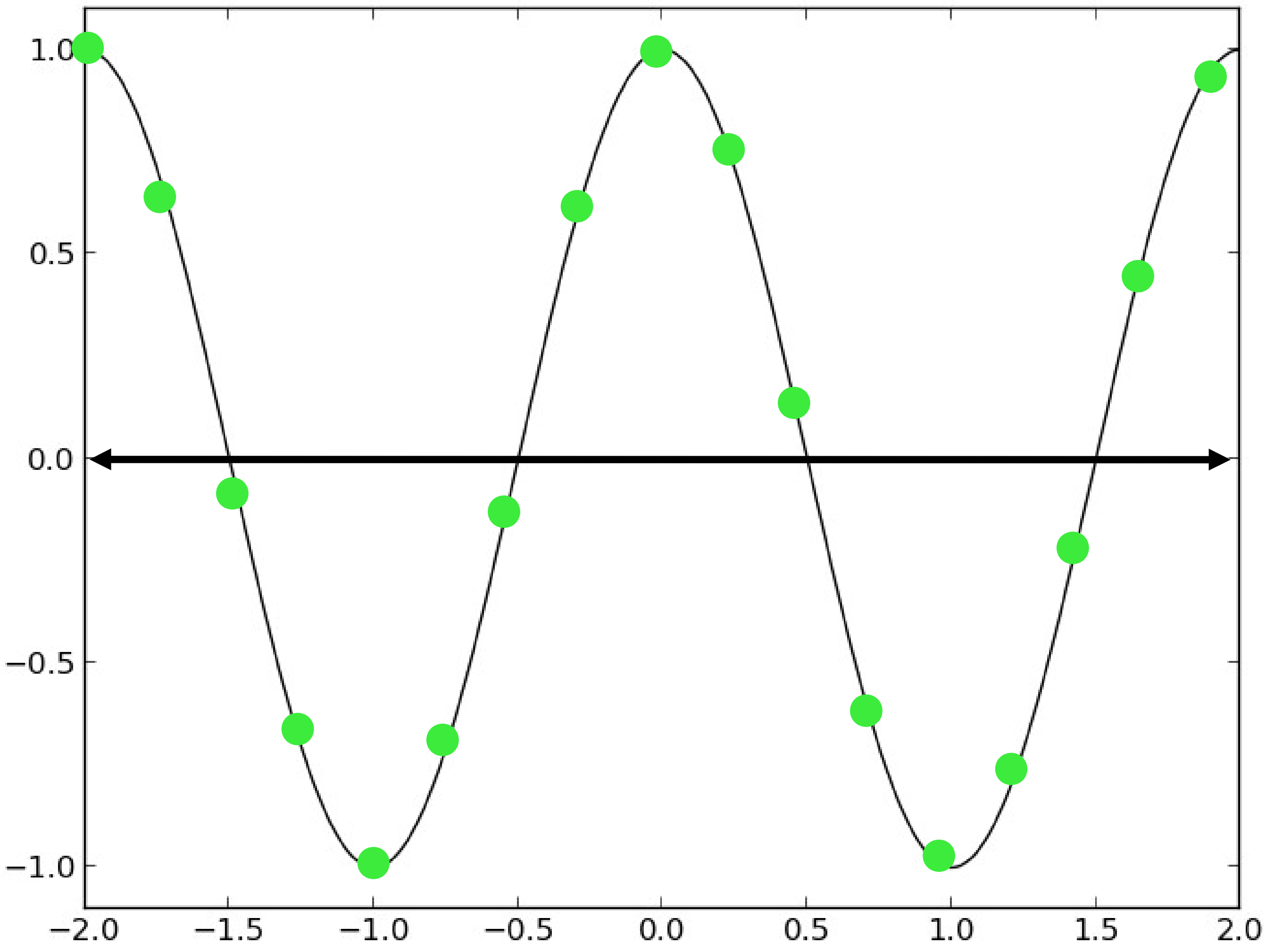
Digitization in 2D



Digitization in 1D: Sampling



Digitization: Is our sampling good enough?



Here, our sampling is good enough.

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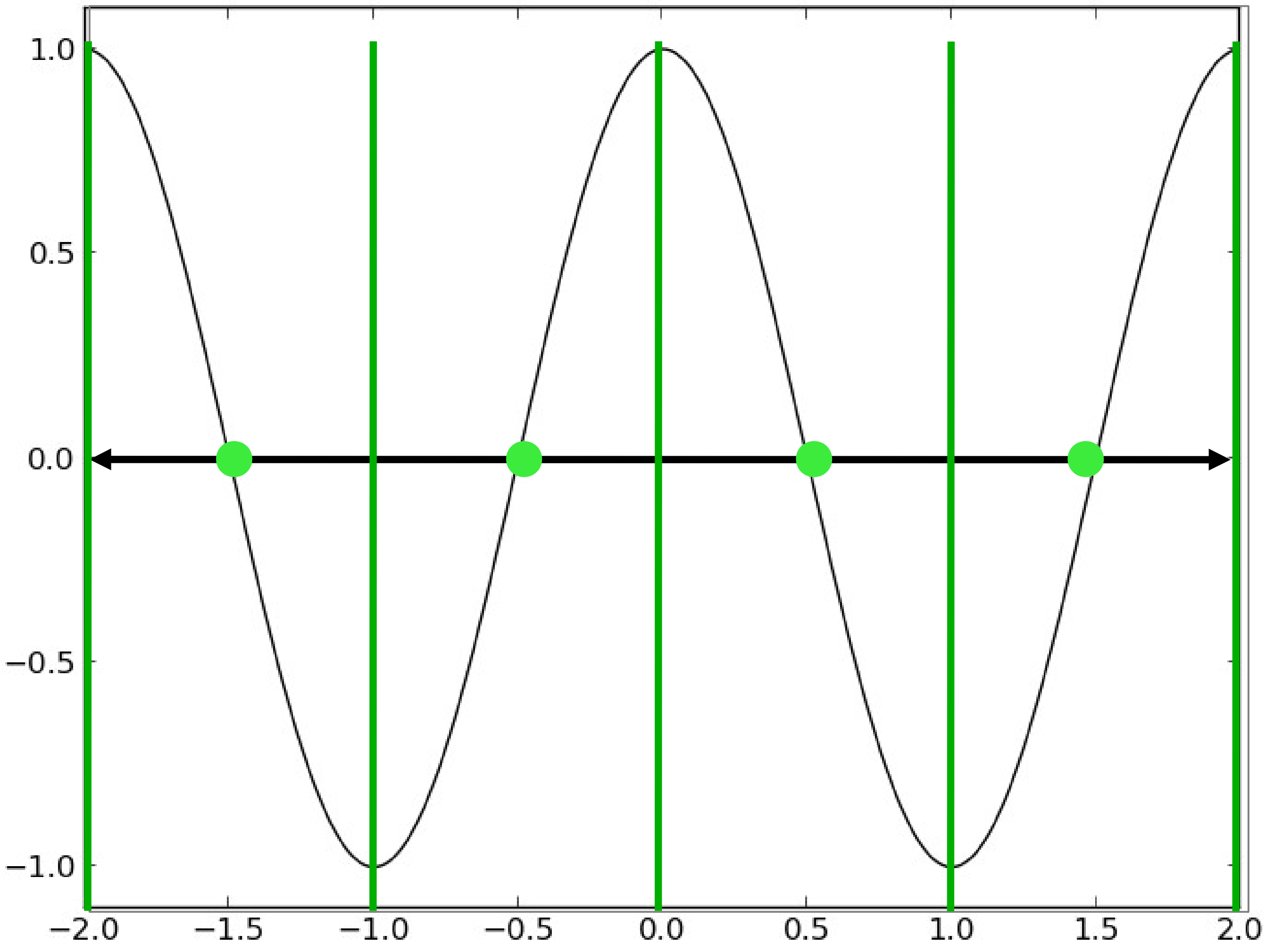
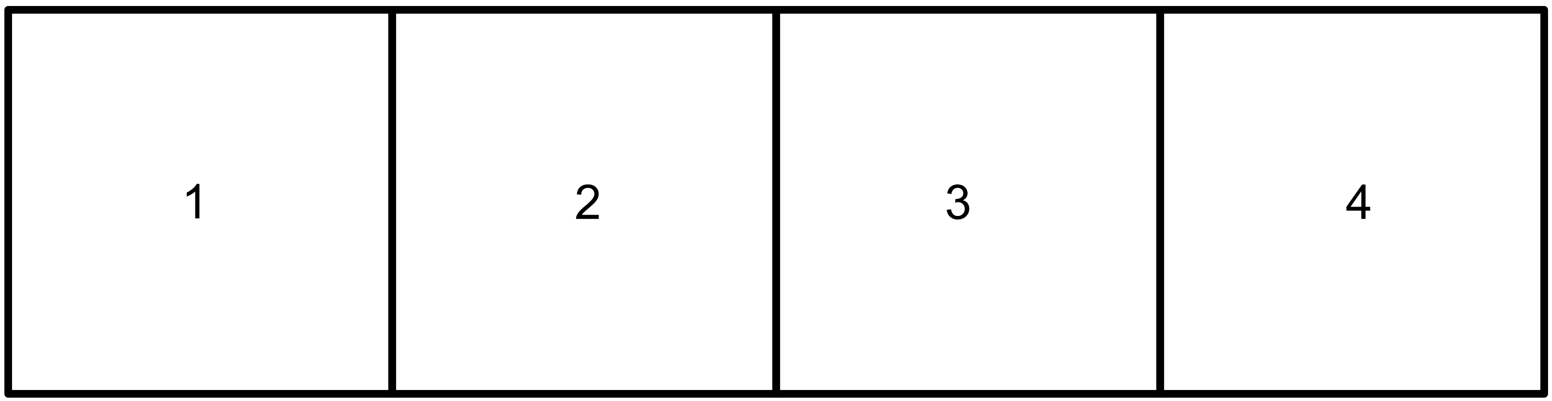
Digitization in 1D: Bad sampling



What's the best resolution we can get from a given sampling rate?



A 4-pixel “image”

In other words, what is the most rapid oscillation we can detect?

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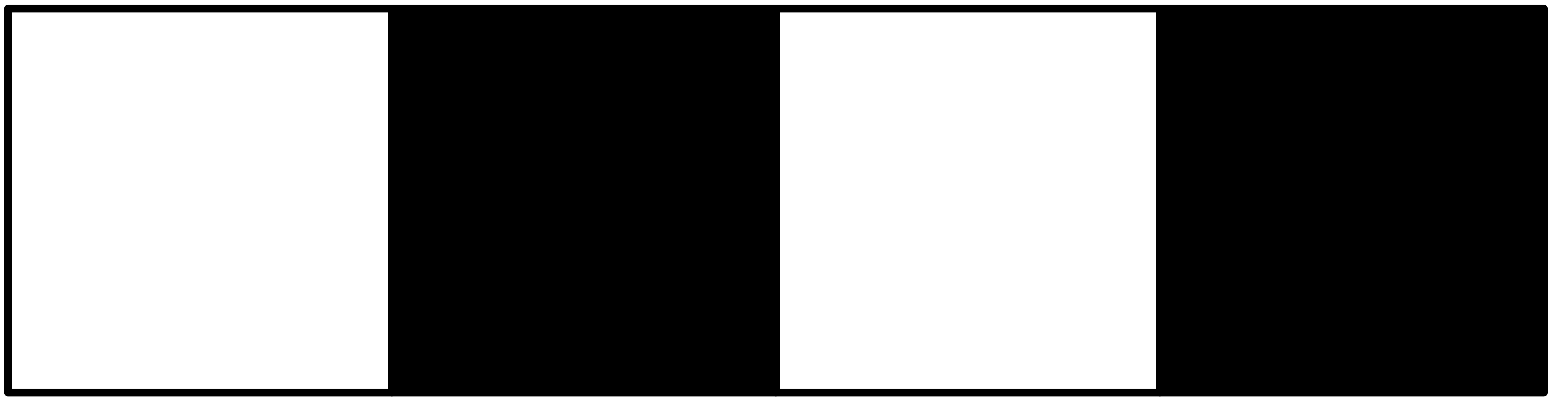
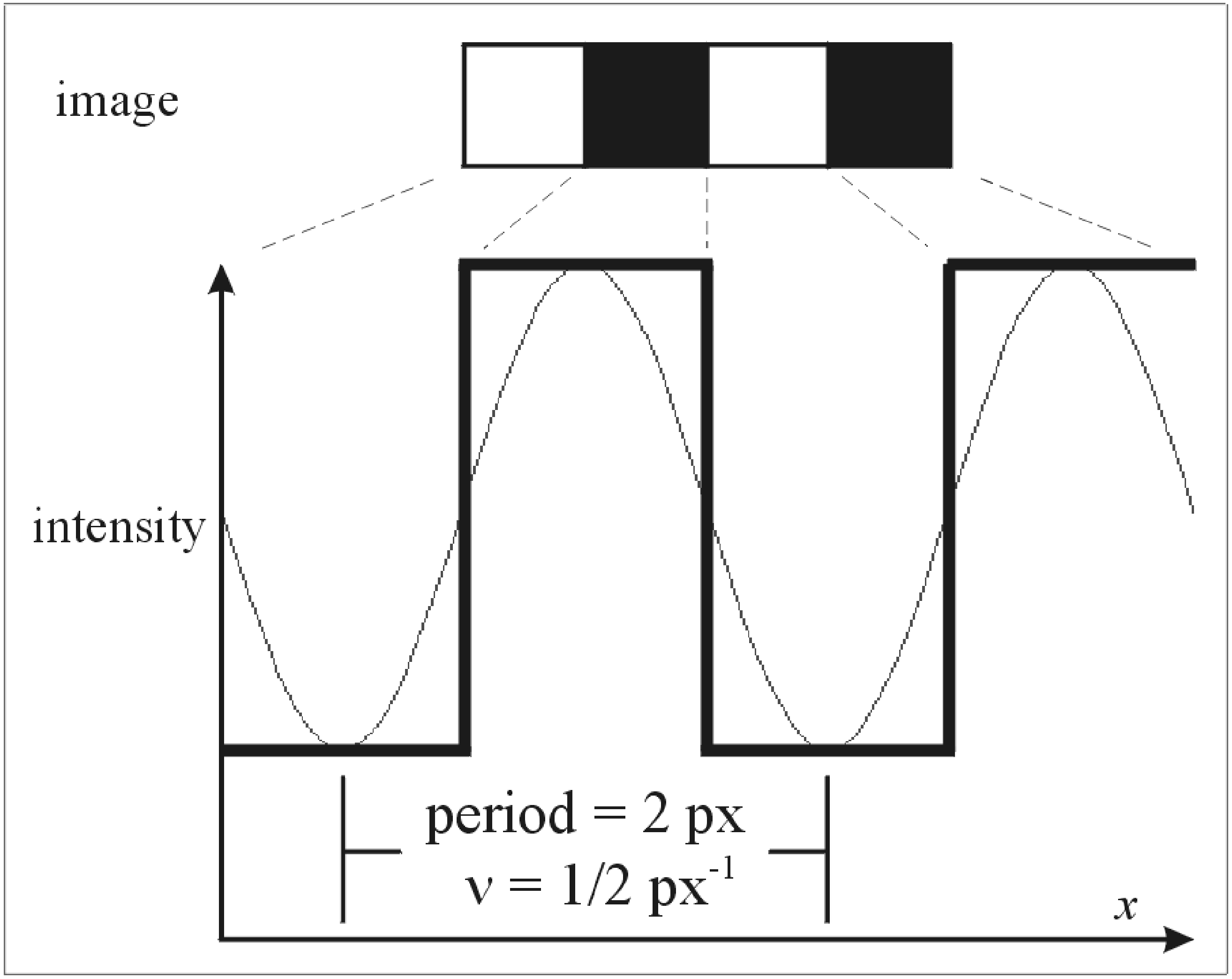
What's the best resolution we can get from a given sampling rate?



A 4-pixel “image”

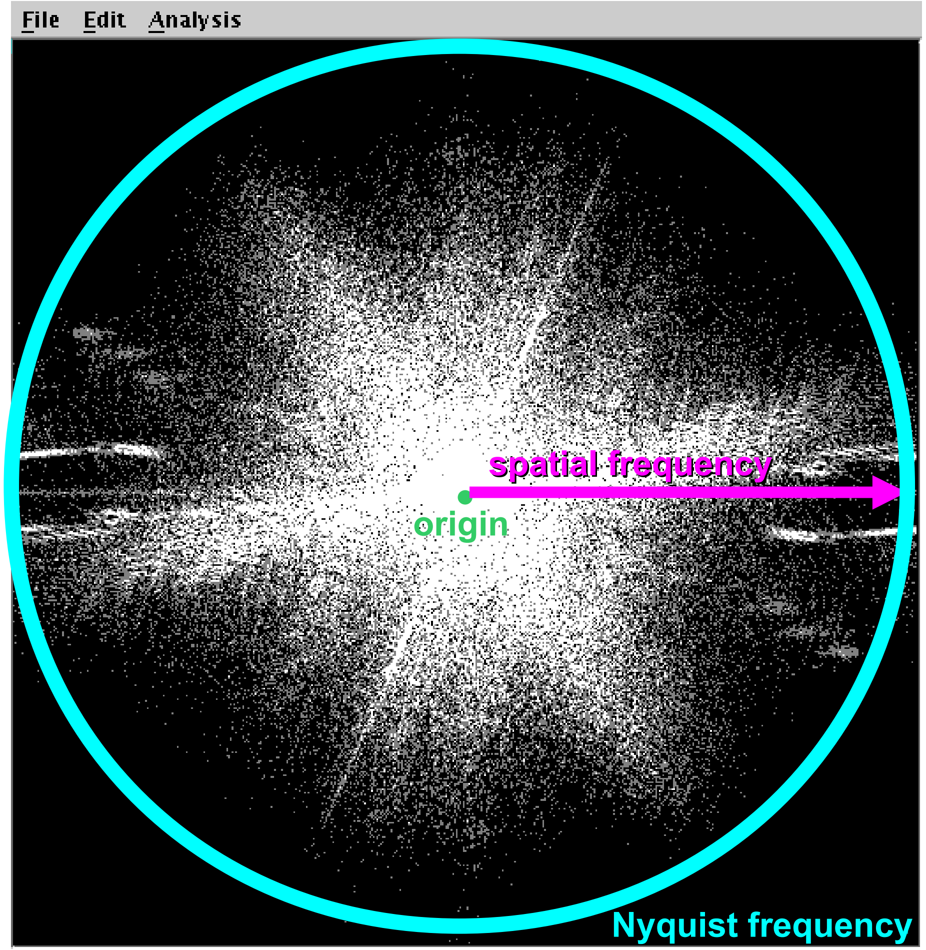
In other words, what is the most rapid oscillation we can detect?

ANSWER: Alternating light and dark pixels.



The period of this finest oscillation is 2 pixels.
The spatial frequency of this oscillation is 0.5 px^{-1}.
The finest detectable oscillation is what is known as "Nyquist frequency."
The edge of the Fourier transform corresponds to Nyquist frequency.

Nyquist frequency



The period of this finest oscillation is 2 pixels.
The spatial frequency of this oscillation is 0.5 px^{-1}.
The finest detectable oscillation is what is known as "Nyquist frequency."
The edge of the Fourier transform corresponds to Nyquist frequency.

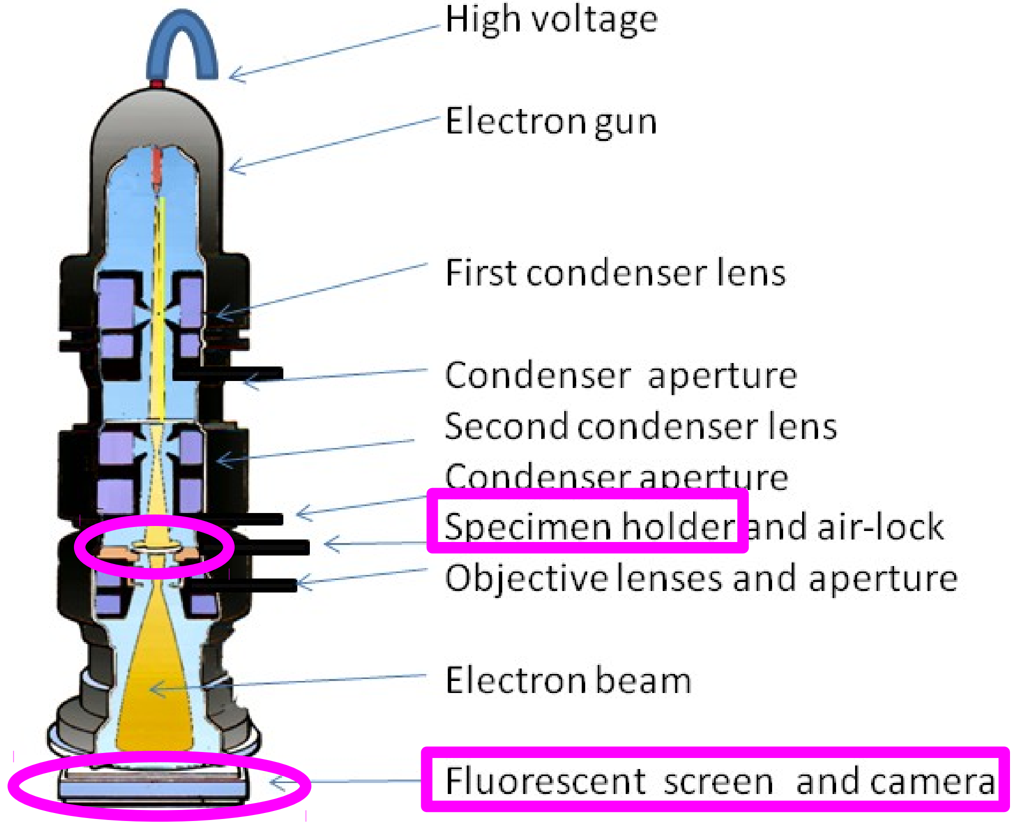
What do we mean by pixel size?

Typical magnification: 50,000X
Typical detector element: 15µm
(pixel size on the camera scale)

Pixel size on the specimen scale:
15×10^{-6} m/px / 50000 =
3.0×10^{-10} m/px = **3.0 Å/px**

In other words,
the best resolution we can achieve (or, the finest oscillation we can detect) at 3.0 Å/px is **6.0 Å**.

It will be worse due to interpolation, so to be safe, a pixel should be 3X smaller than your target resolution.



Transmission Electron Microscope

http://www.en.wikipedia.org

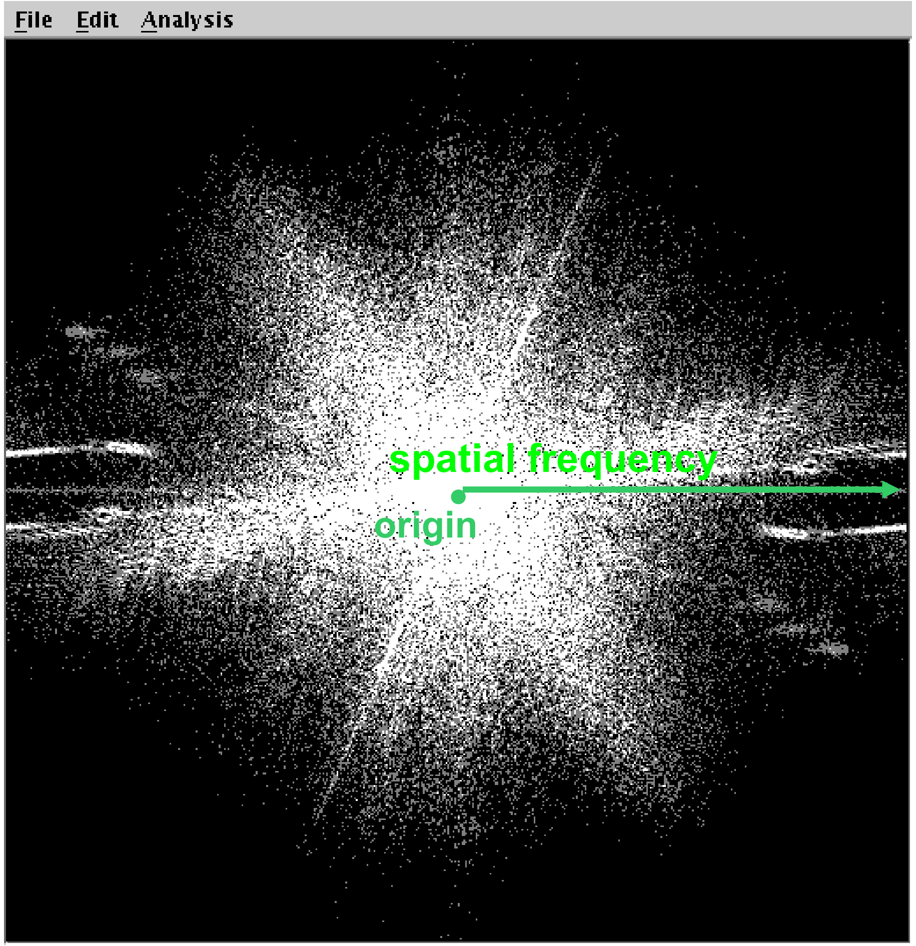
What happens if you're not oversampled enough?

Aliasing

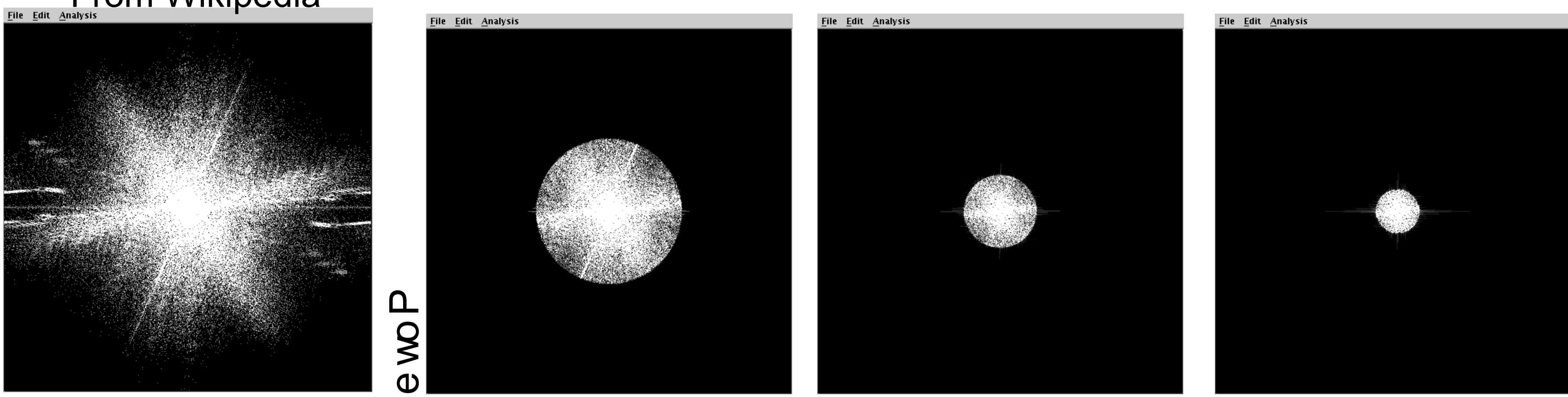
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6LzaPARy3uA

What do we mean by spatial frequency?

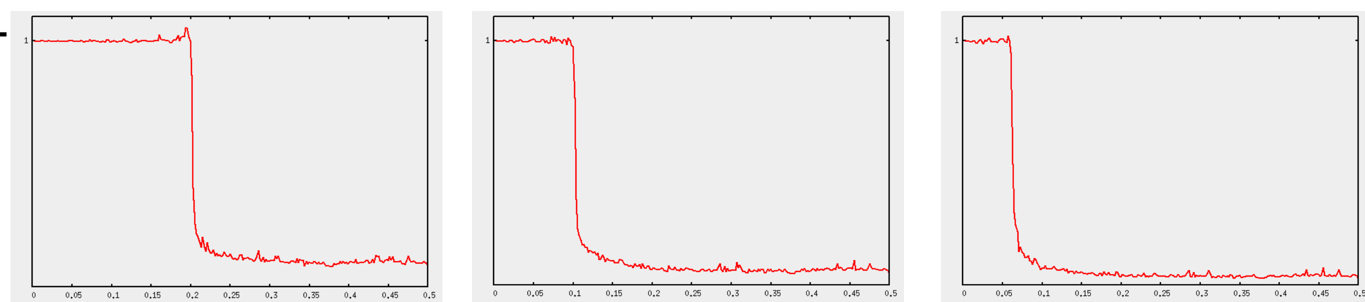
From Wikipedia

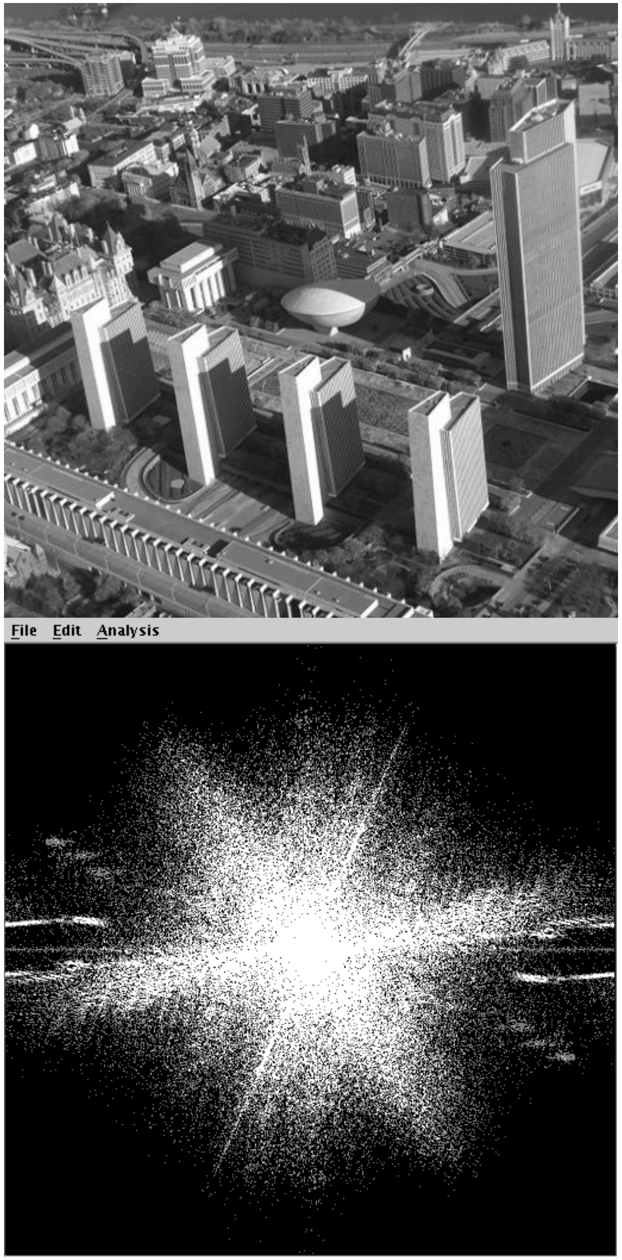


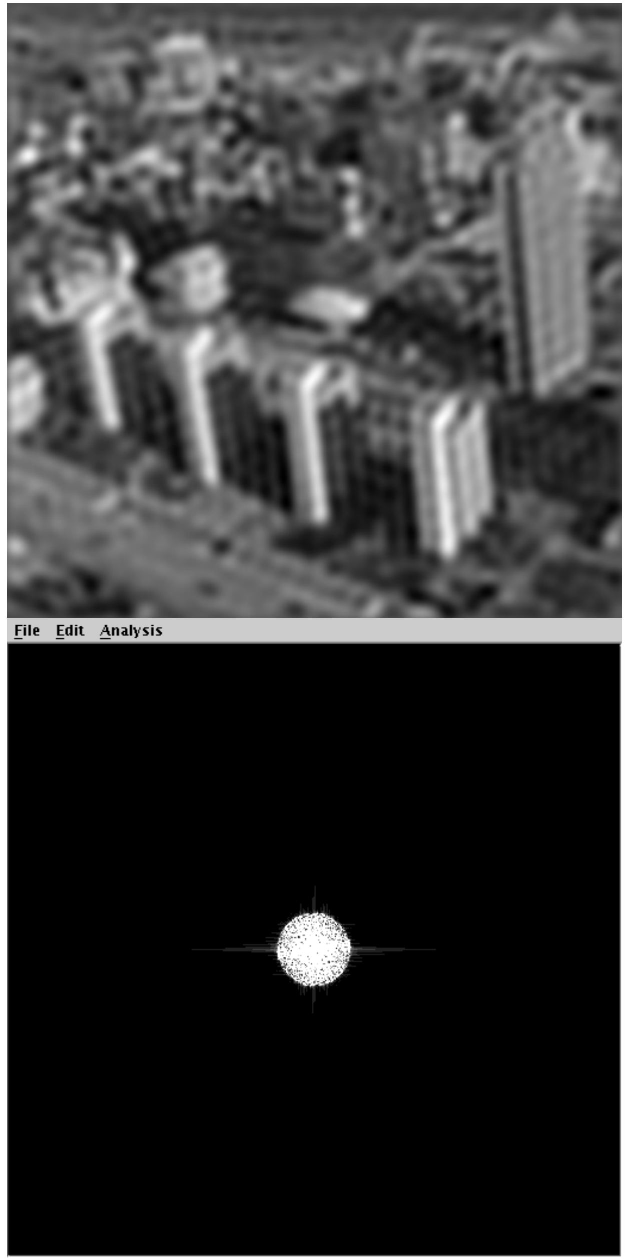
From Wikipedia



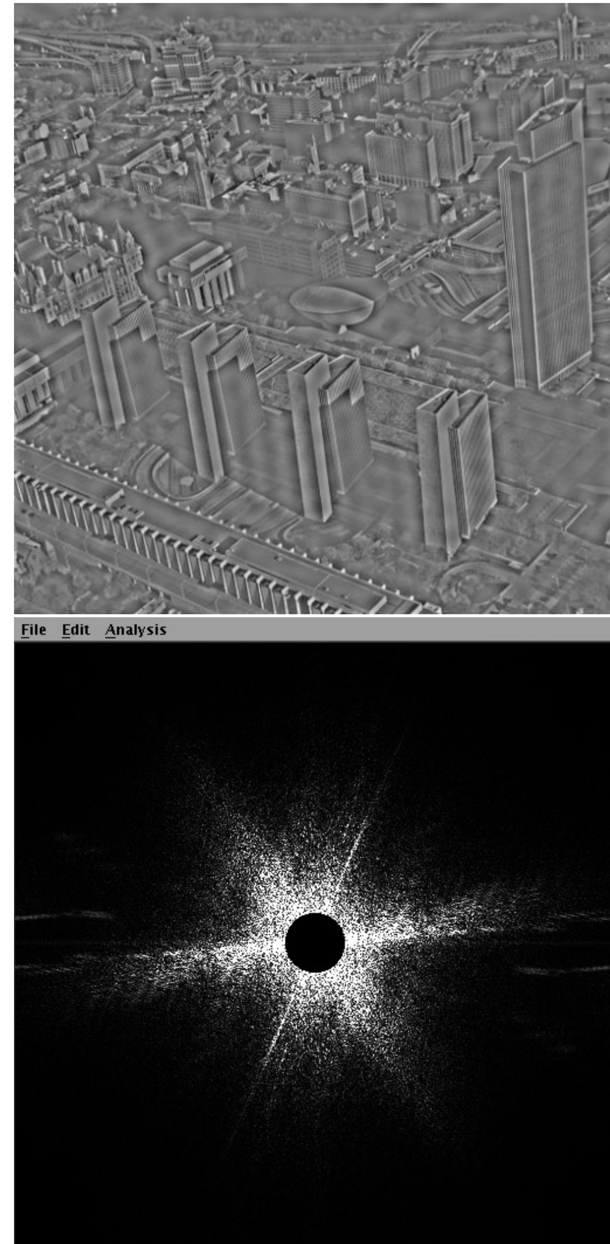
Fourier filtration







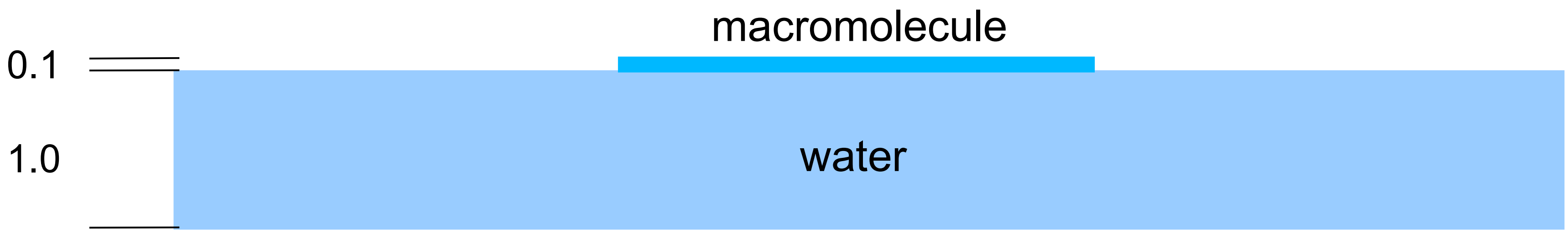
A “low-pass” filter



A “high-pass” filter

Contrast transfer function

Why do we defocus?

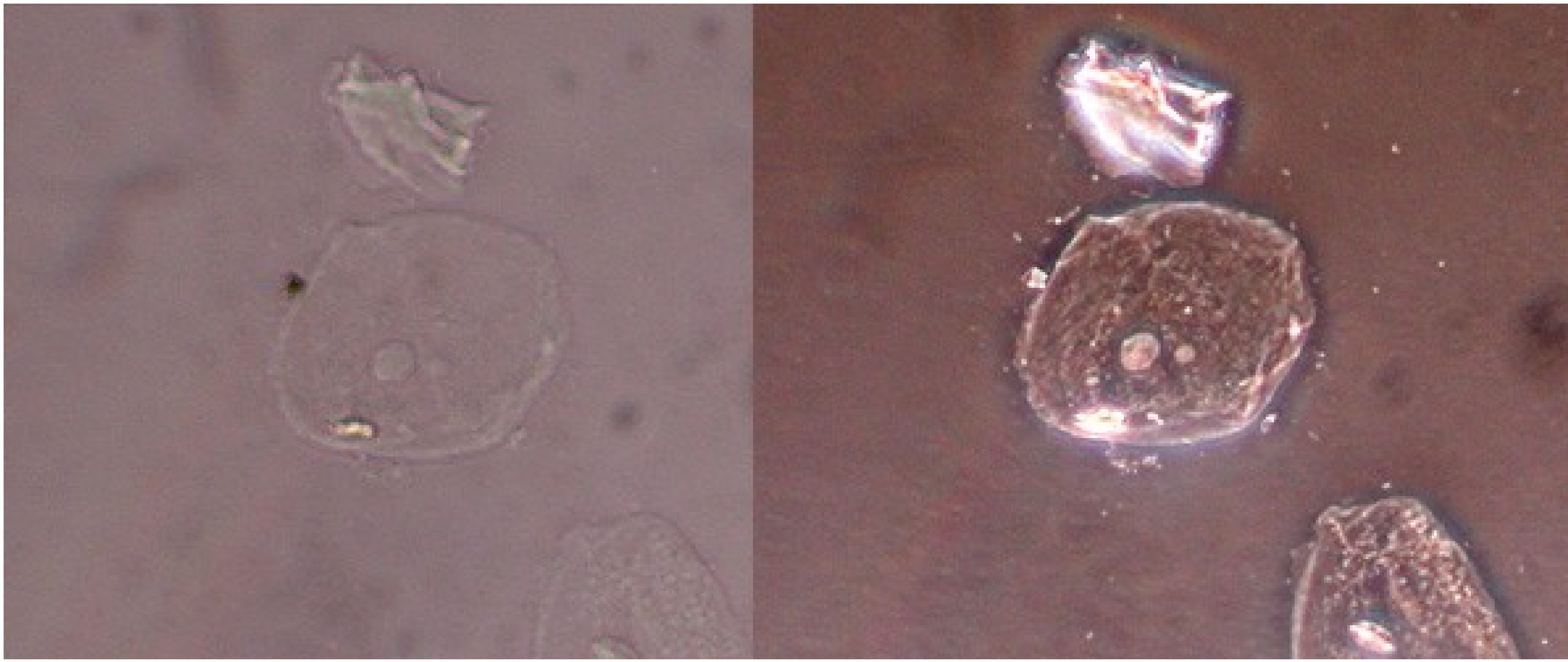


Typical amplitude contrast is estimated a 0.08-0.12
(minus noise)

Instead of amplitude contrast, we'll use phase contrast.

Phase contrast in light microscopy

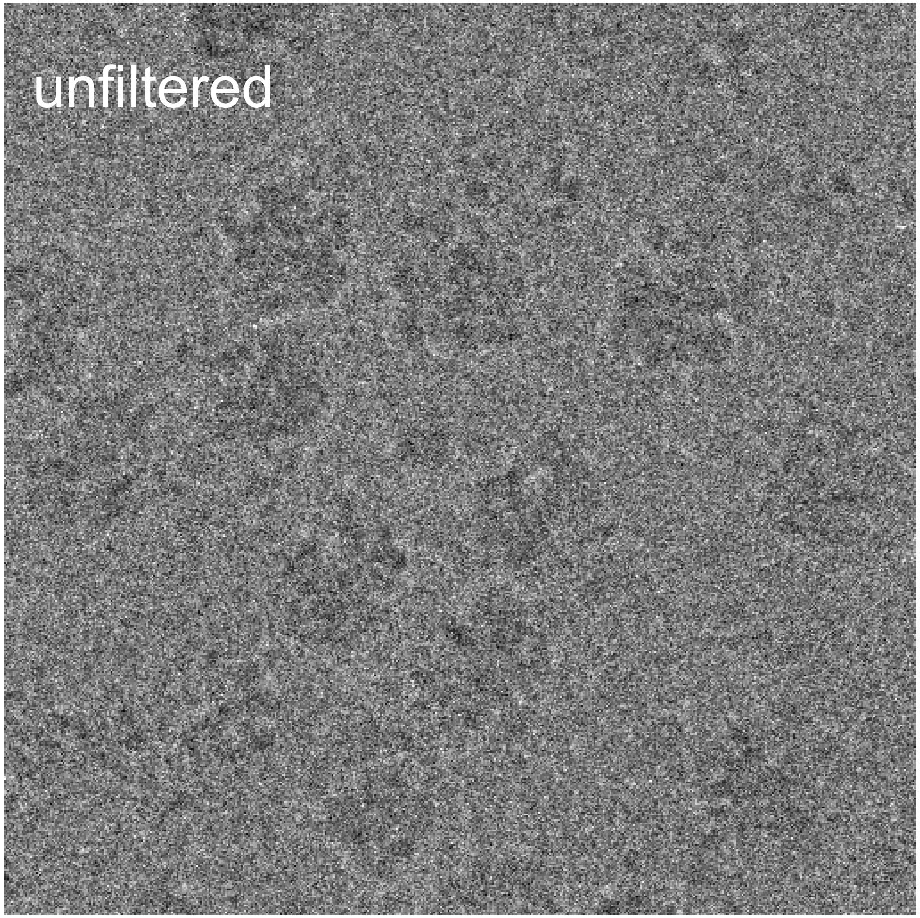
Bright-field image | Phase-contrast image

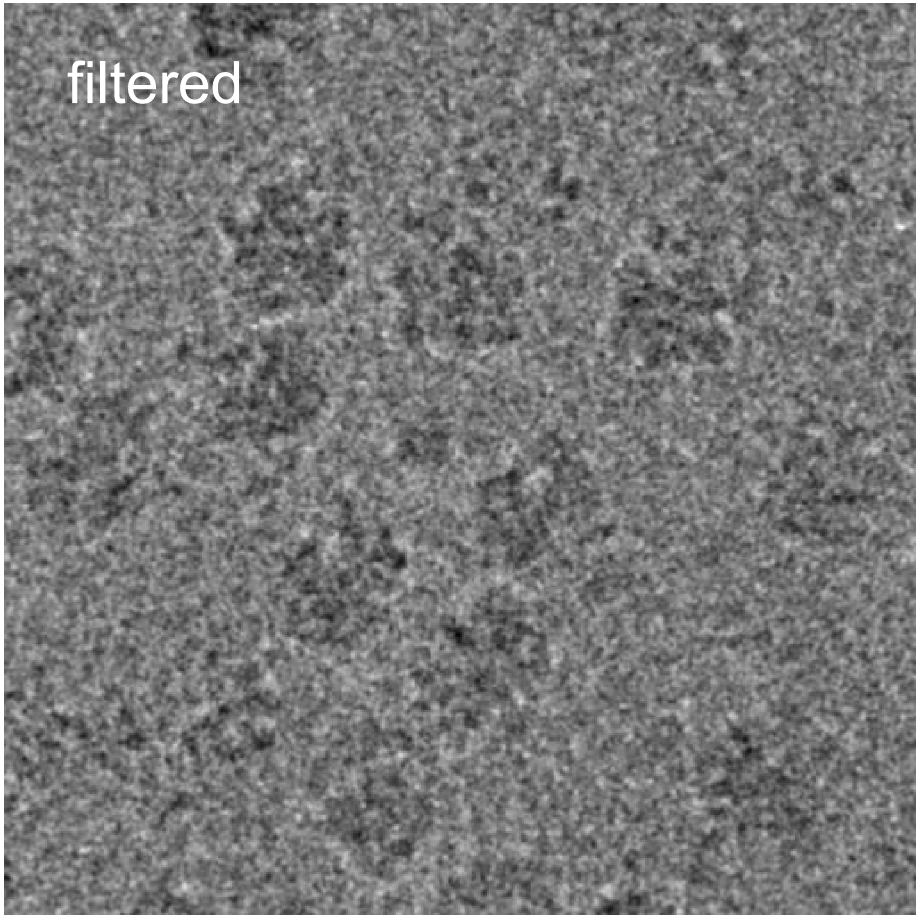


http://www.microbehunter.com

In EM, even with defocus, the contrast is poor.

E. coli 70S ribosomes, field width ~1440Å.





Signal-to-noise ratio for cryoEM typically given to be between 0.07 and 0.10.

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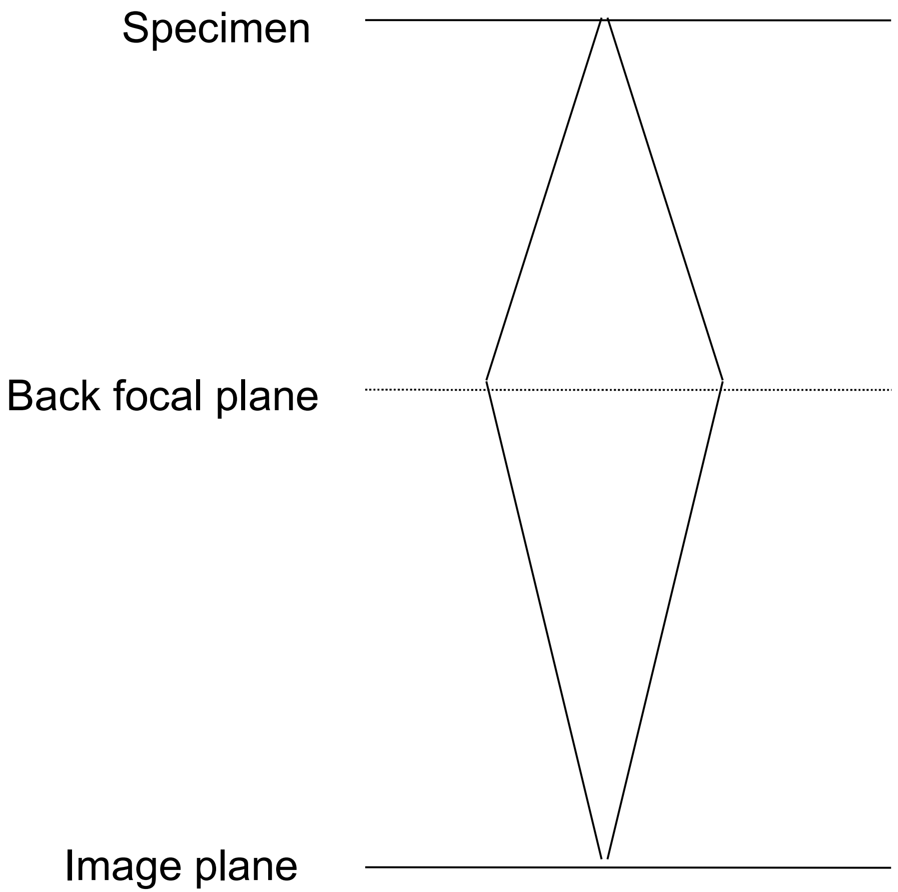
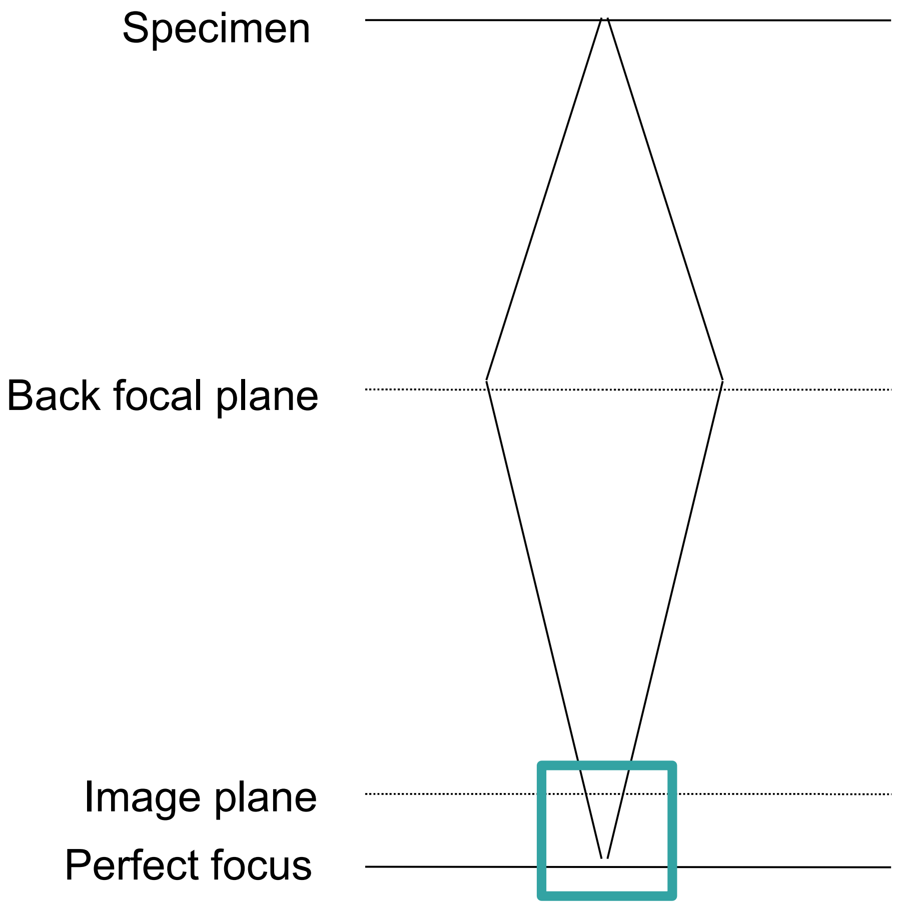
Optical path

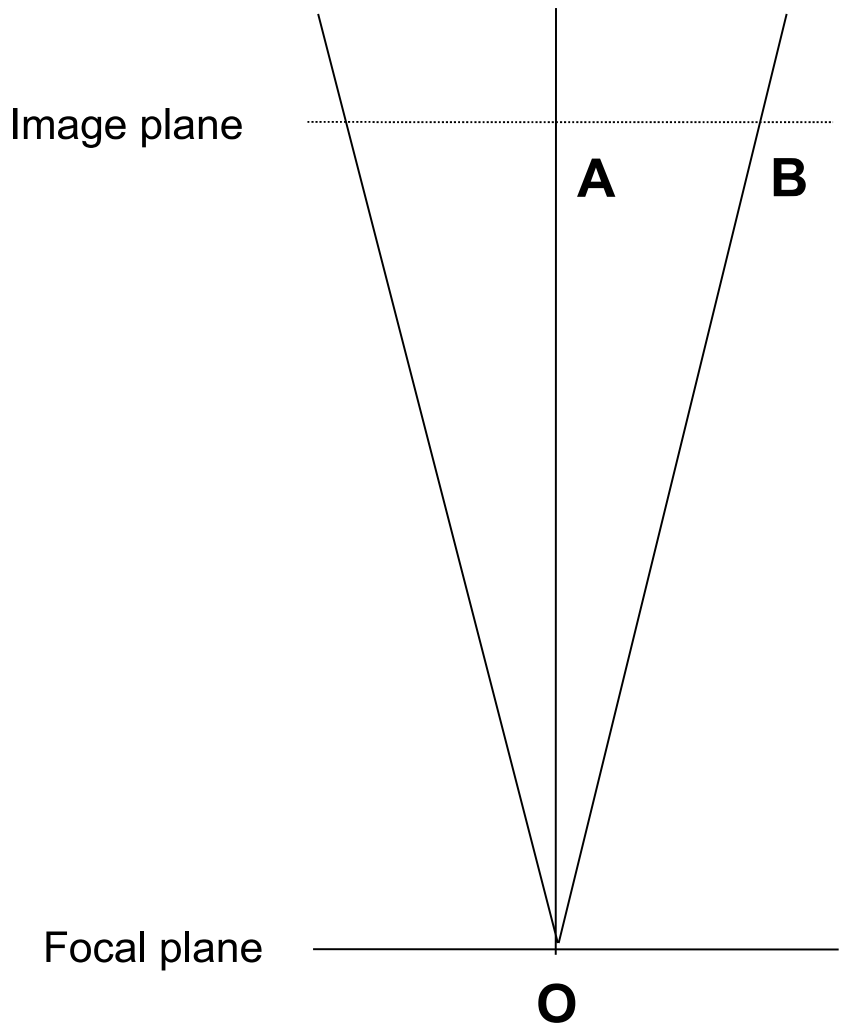


At focus, all we would see is amplitude contrast.

Optical path with defocus



Optical path with defocus



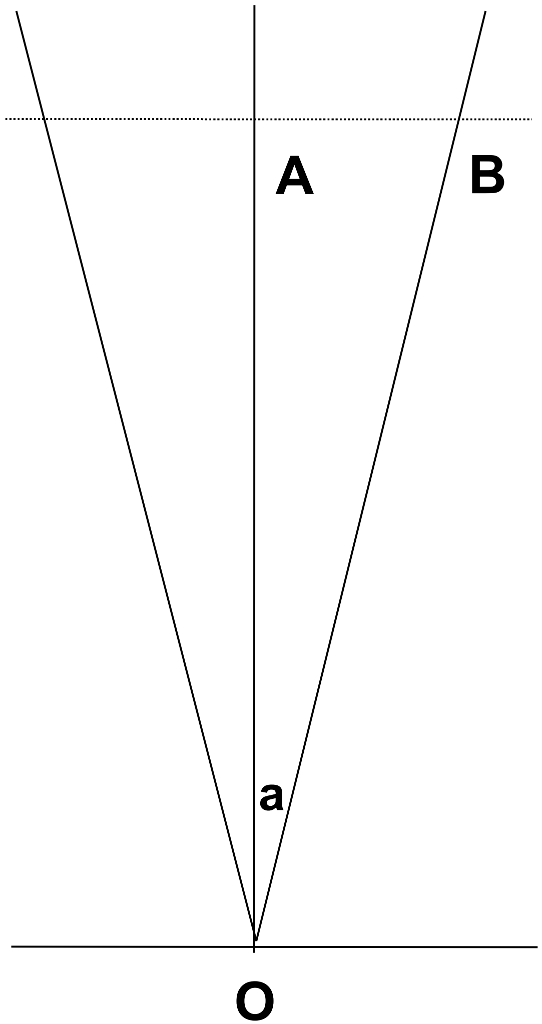
OA path of unscattered beam

OB path of scattered beam

The length **OA** is
also the amount of defocus Δf

What is the path difference between the scattered and unscattered beams?

Path difference as a function of Δf



$$OB - OA$$

OB = OA/cos(a)

$$\frac{OA}{\cos(a)} - OA$$

$$OA \times \left(\frac{1}{\cos(a)} - 1\right)$$

Expressed in the number of wavelengths λ

$$OA \times \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\cos(a)} - 1}{\lambda}\right)$$

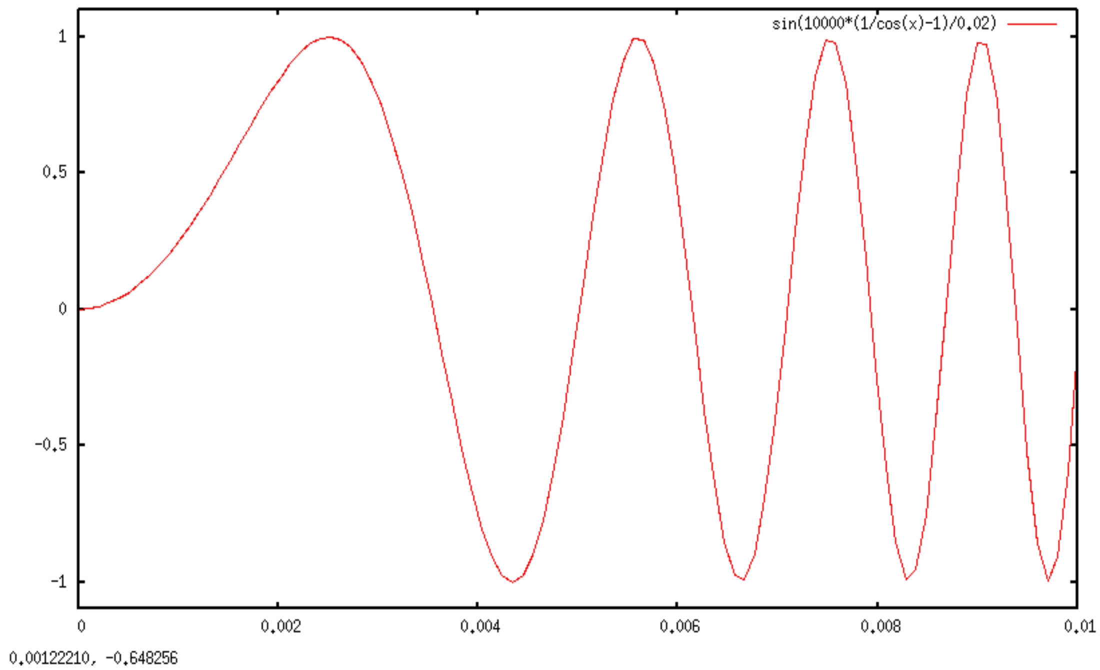
Phase difference is the sine

$$\sin\left(\frac{OA \times \left(\frac{1}{\cos(a)} - 1\right)}{\lambda}\right)$$

Some typical values

$$\sin\left(\frac{OA \times \left(\frac{1}{\cos(a)} - 1\right)}{\lambda}\right)$$

OA = Δf = 10,000 Å
λ = 0.02 Å
a < 0.01



A more precise formulation of the CTF can be found in
Erickson & Klug A (1970). Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B. 261:105.

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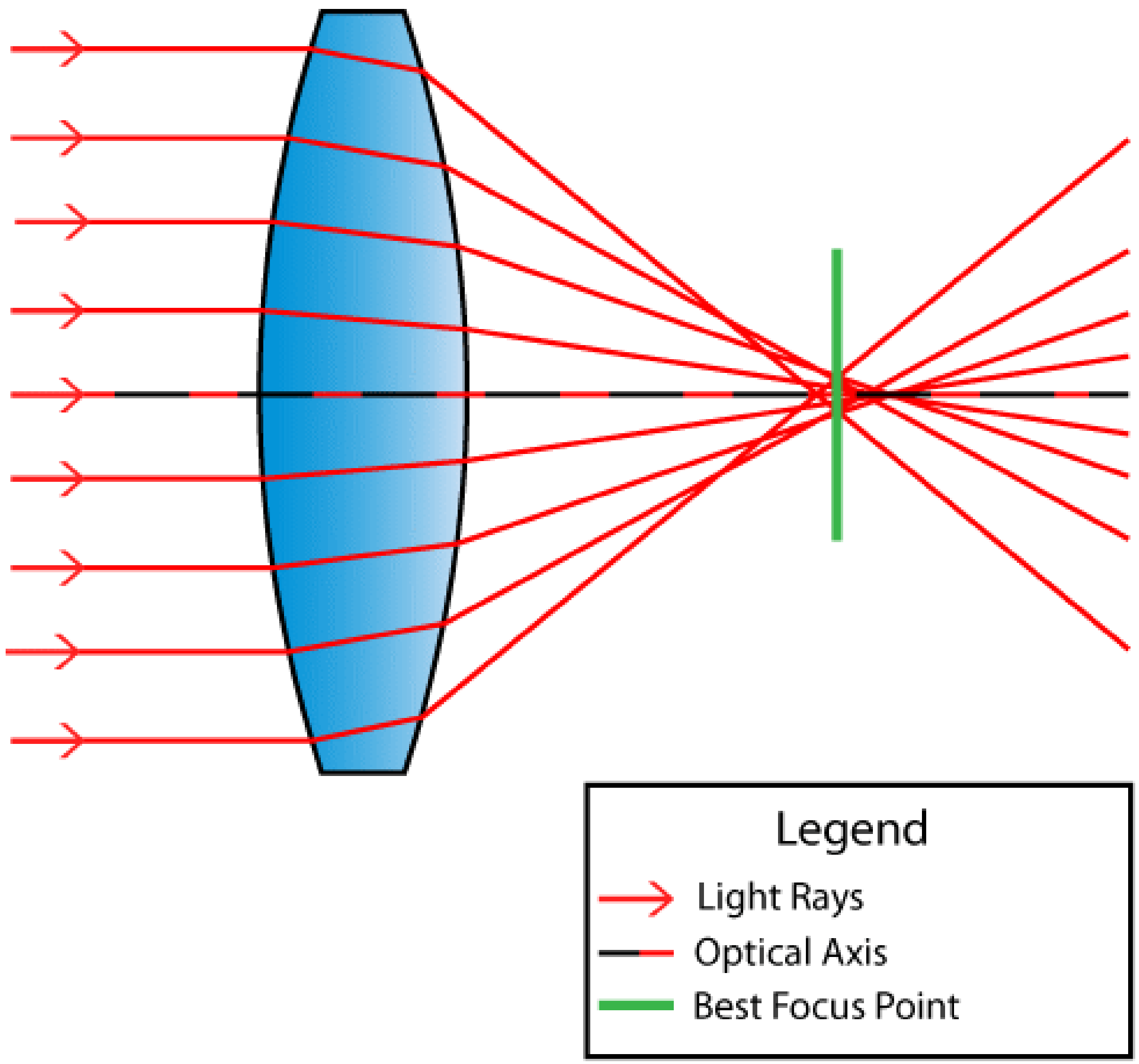
QUICK QUIZ:

What other example did we discuss where rays scattered at different angles experienced different path lengths?

Lens with Spherical Aberration

photographylife.com



Proper form the CTF

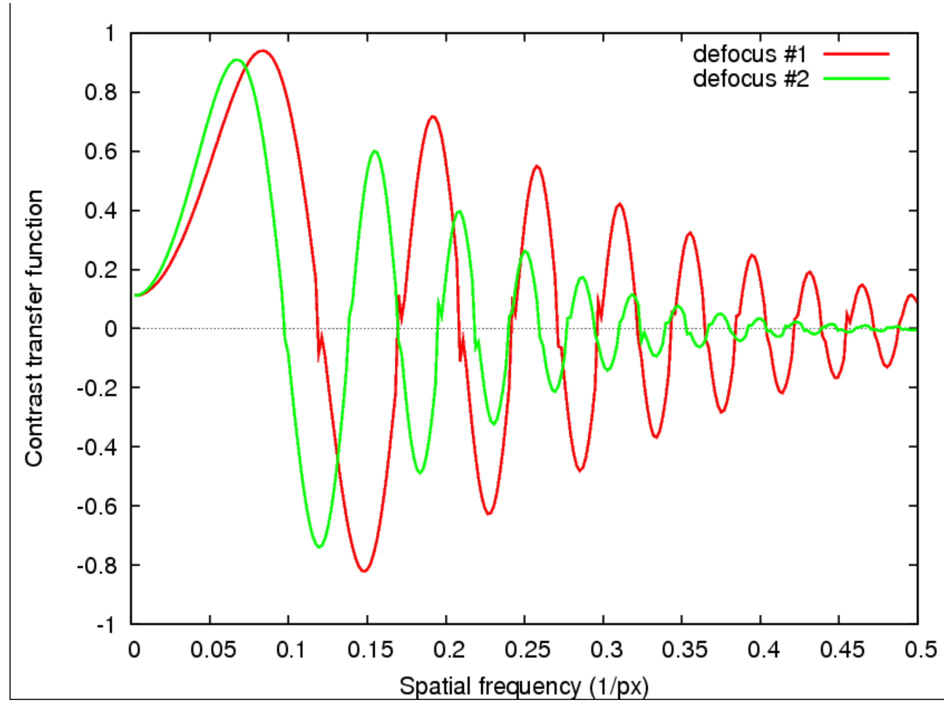
$$-\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} C_s k^4 + \pi \Delta f \lambda k^2\right)$$

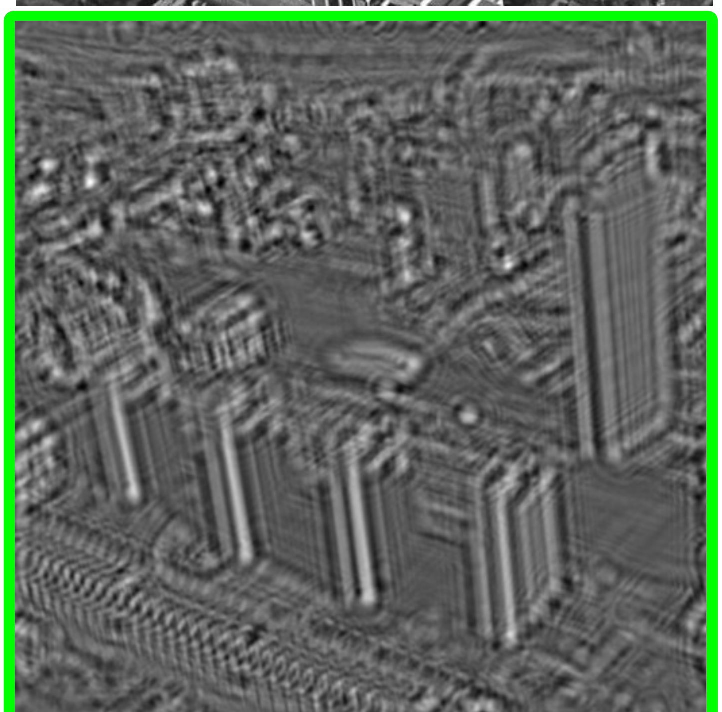
where:

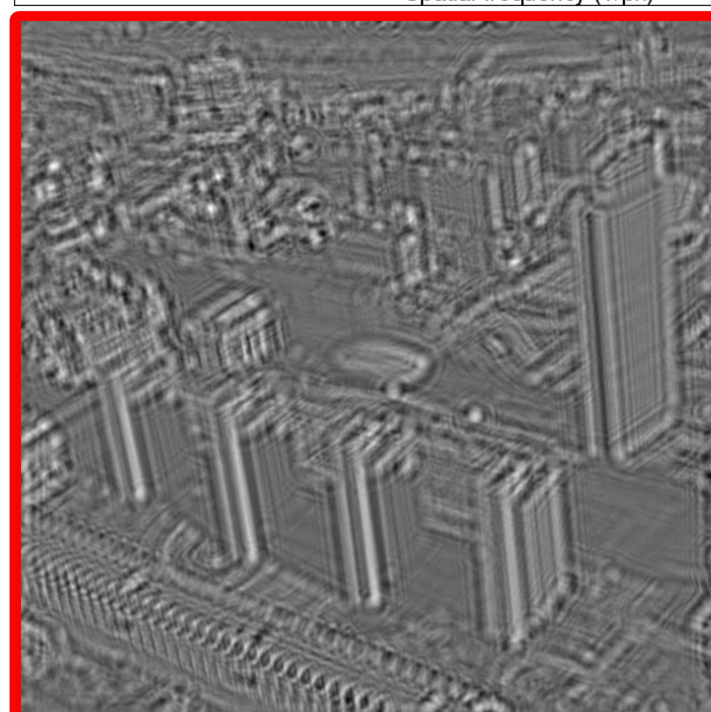
- C_s: spherical aberration
- k: spatial frequency (resolution)

How does the CTF affect an image?

original







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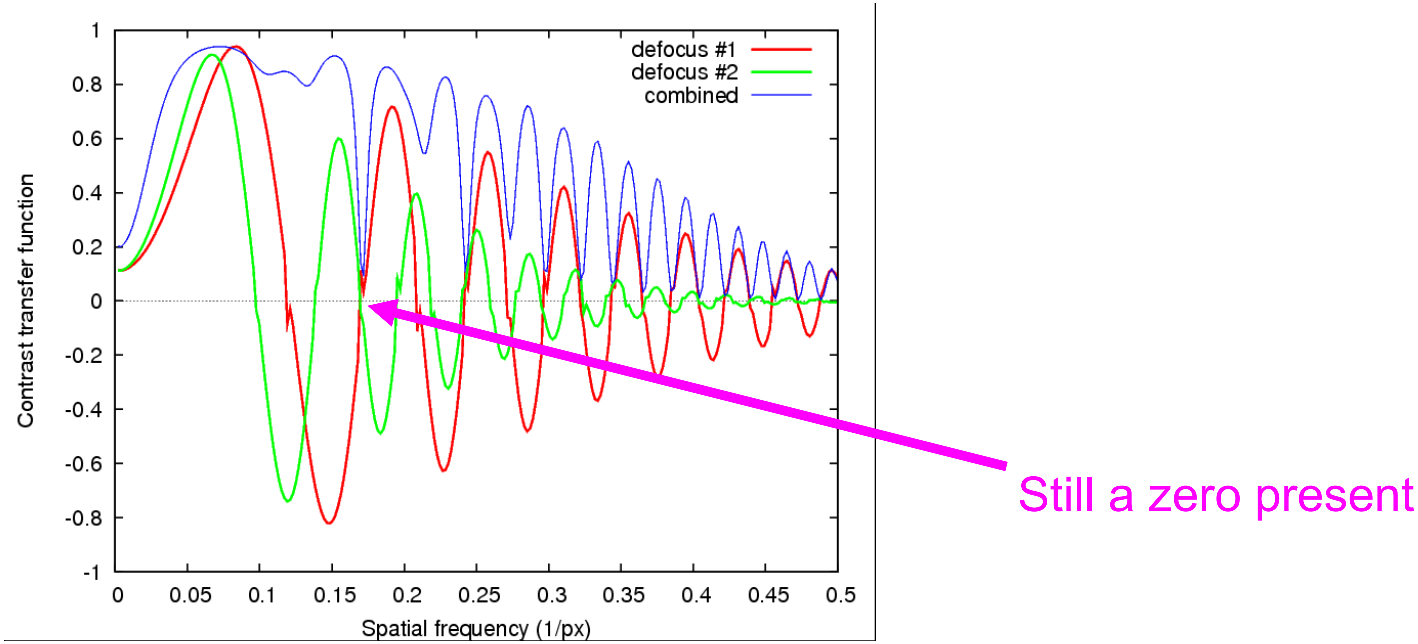

combined

original

QUICK QUIZ:

What would happen if you collected all of your images at the same defocus?

Week	Date	Instructor	Topic
1	20.2	T. Shaikh	Introduction/History/Optics
2	27.2	J. Novacek	Specimen preparation
3	6.3	T. Shaikh	Image analysis I
4	13.3	J. Novacek	Instrumentation
5	20.3	T. Shaikh	Image analysis II (Room 1S102)
6	27.3	J. Novacek	Tomography I
7	3.4	J. Novacek	Tomography I
8	10.4	T. Shaikh	Image analysis III
	17.4		(Easter)
9	24.4	T. Shaikh	Image analysis IV
	1.5		(May Day)
	8.5		(Liberation Day)
10	15.5	J. Novacek	Visualization/Hybrid methods
11	22.5	J. Novacek & T. Shaikh	Journal club

Thank you for your attention

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