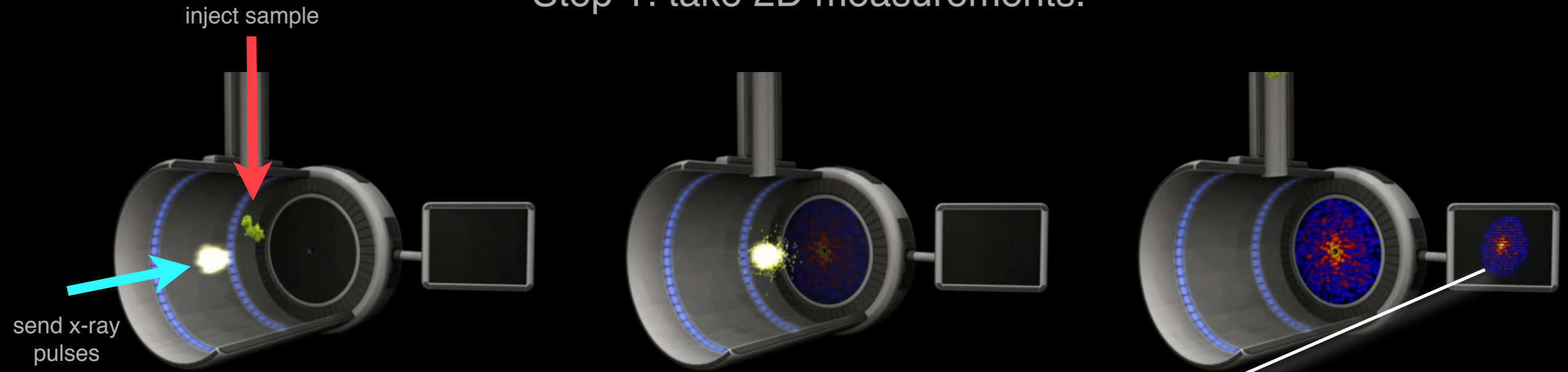
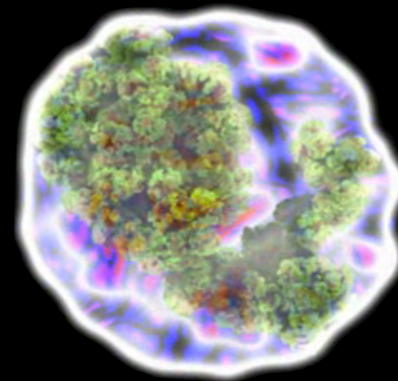
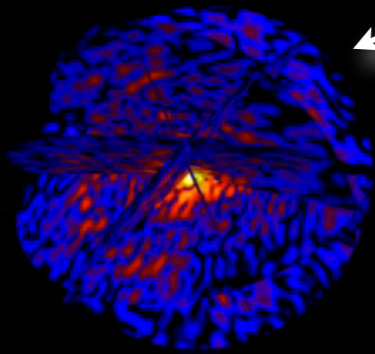


The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy,
unoriented, 2D single-particle
diffraction data.

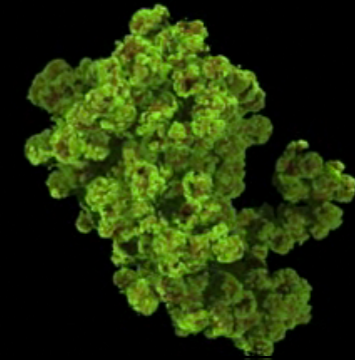
Step 1: take 2D measurements.



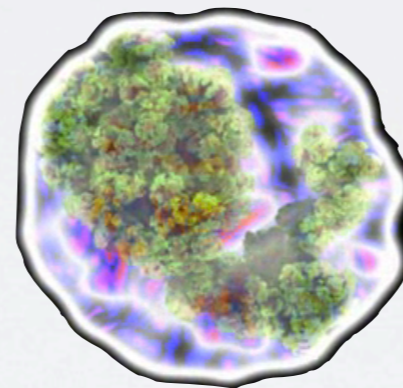
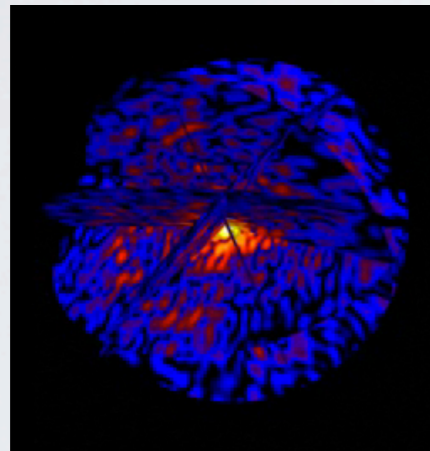
Step 2: combine many such 2D measurements.



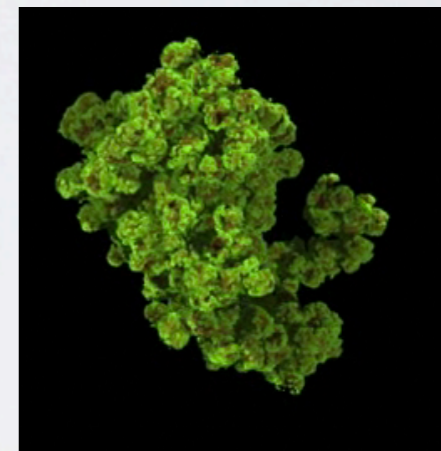
Step 3: structure.



The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

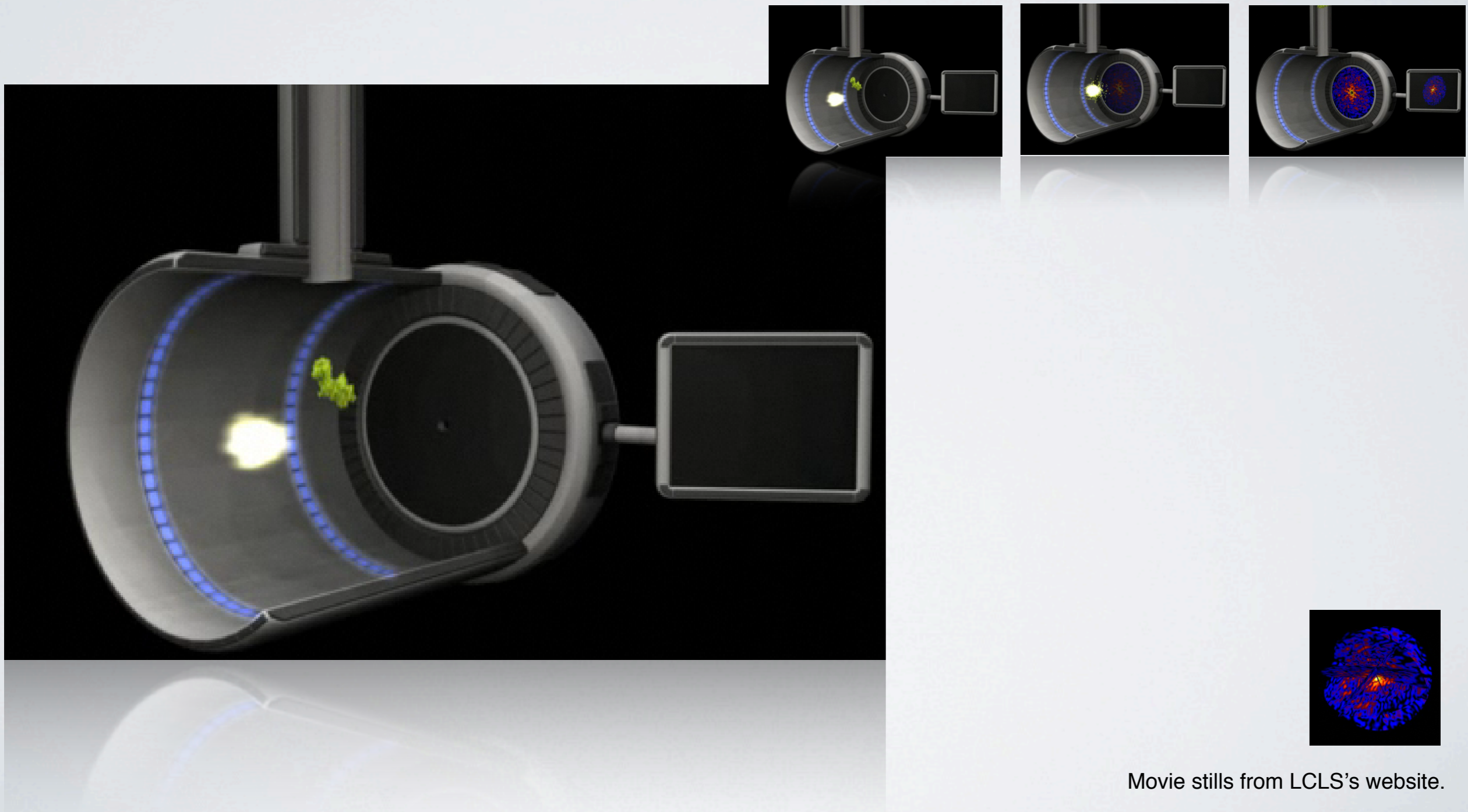


Magic happens!



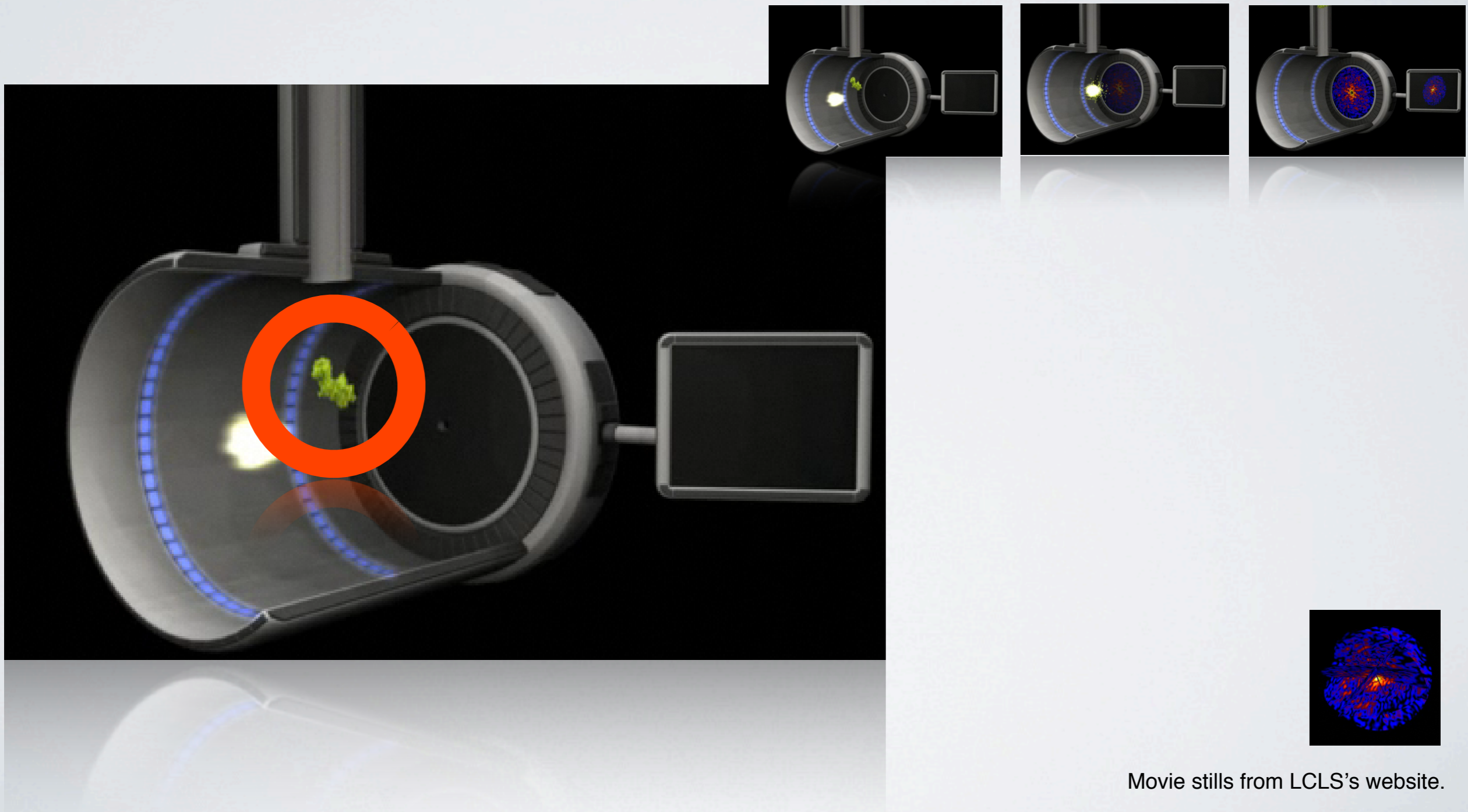
Movie stills from LCLS's website.

The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.



Movie stills from LCLS's website.

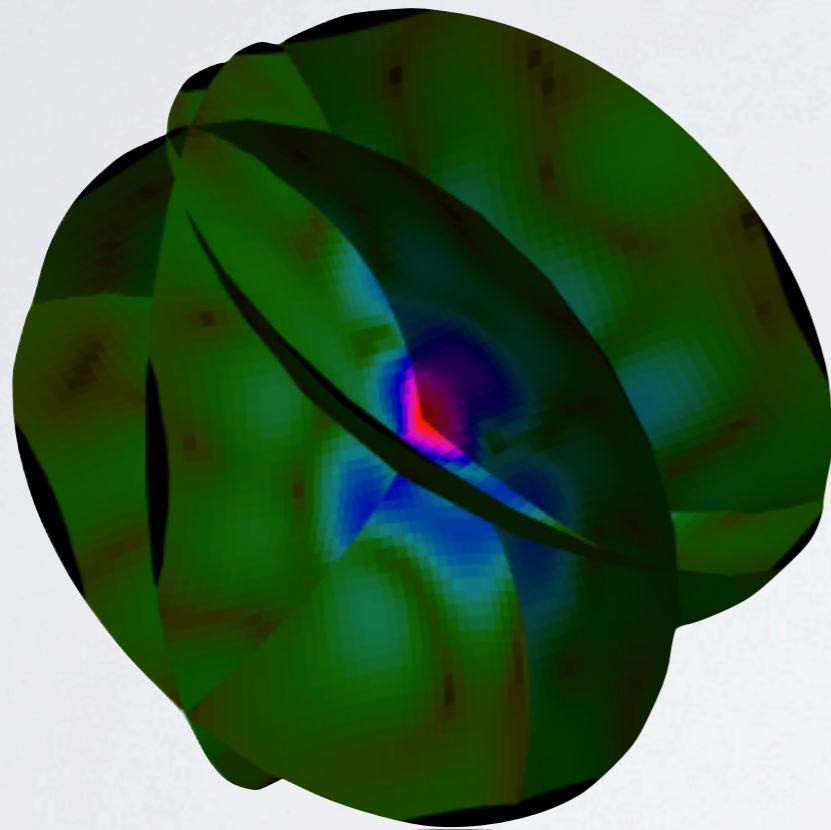
The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.



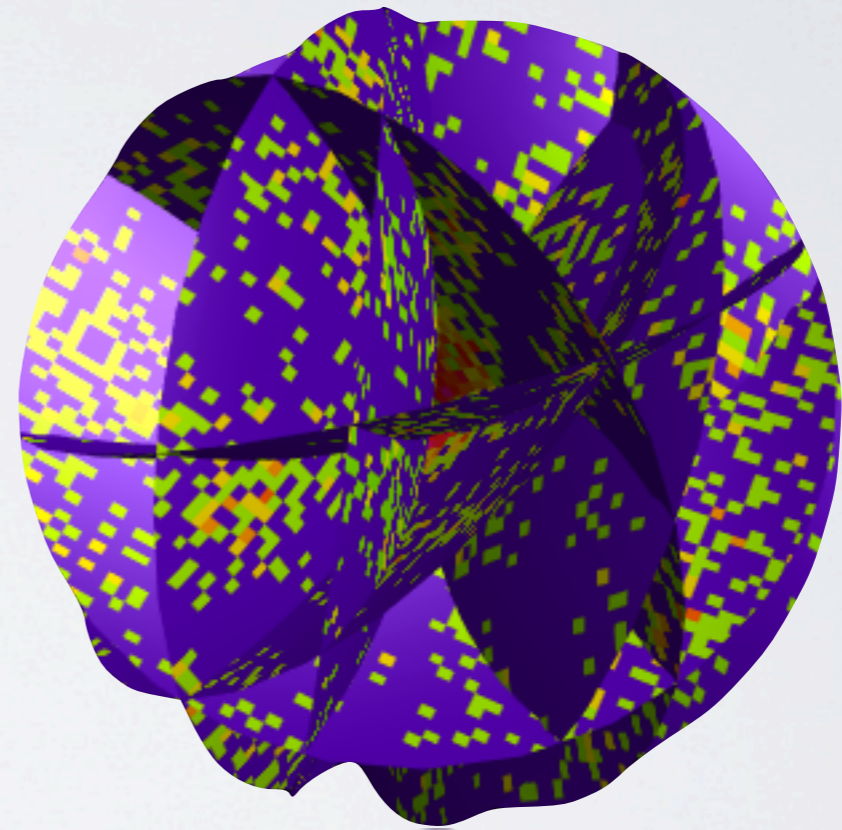
Movie stills from LCLS's website.

The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

Noiseless diffraction.

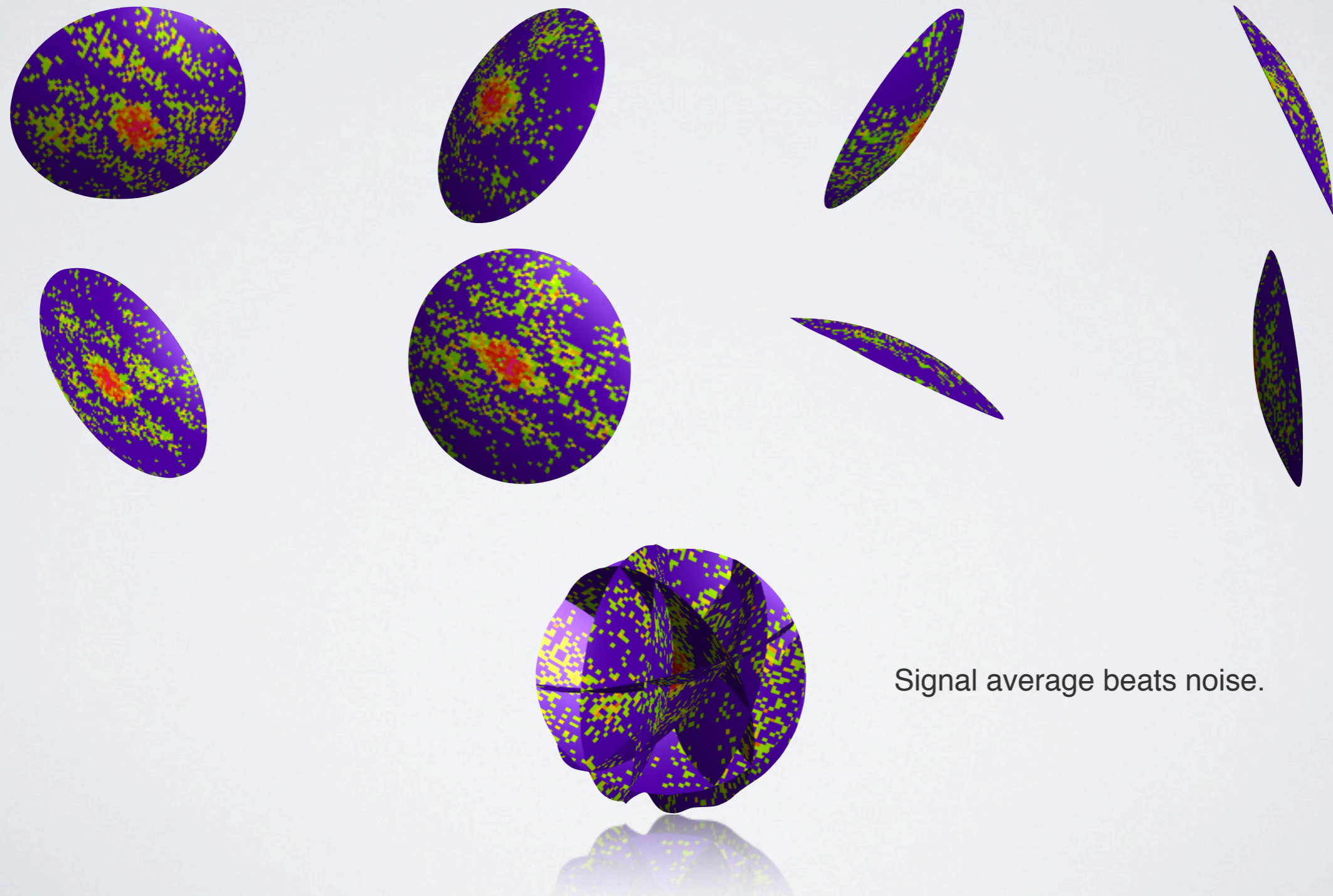


Expected photon-limited diffraction.



Noise and unknown data orientations
make merging more challenging.

The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.



The EMC algorithm:

3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

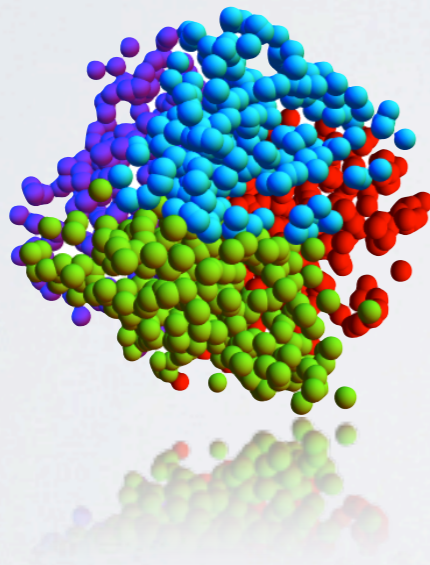
EMC: Expand-Maximize-Compress.



Veit Elser, Cornell University.

The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

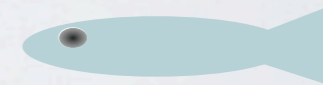
Heuristic;
e.g. K-means clustering.



EMC is principled.



$P(\text{orientation} | \text{data}, \text{current guess})$



Poisson statistics;
no undetermined parameters

The EMC algorithm:

3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

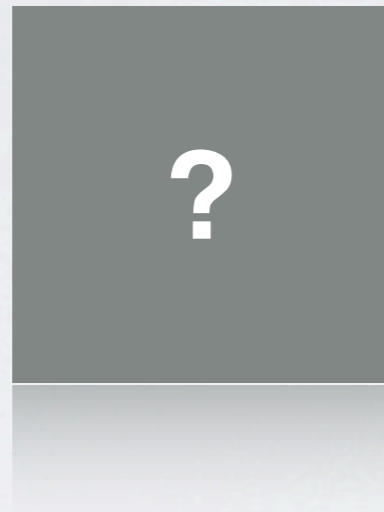
How is EMC related to:

- Maximum likelihood estimator?
- Likelihood maximization?
- Expectation maximization?

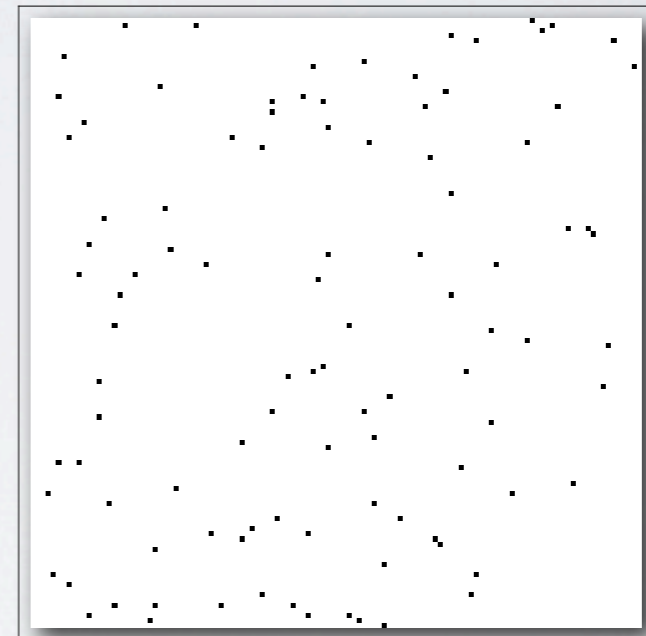
**Different treatments of
Likelihood function.**

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

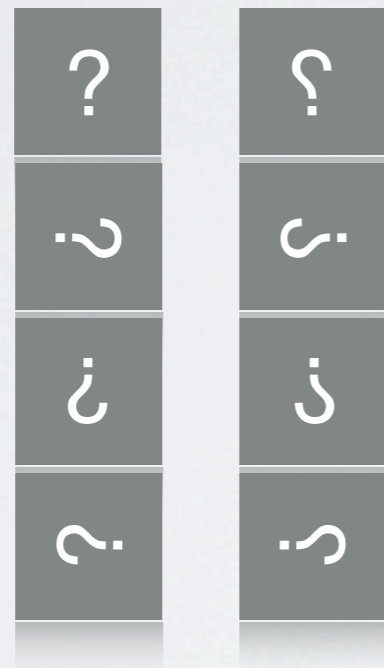


Noisy, unoriented data.

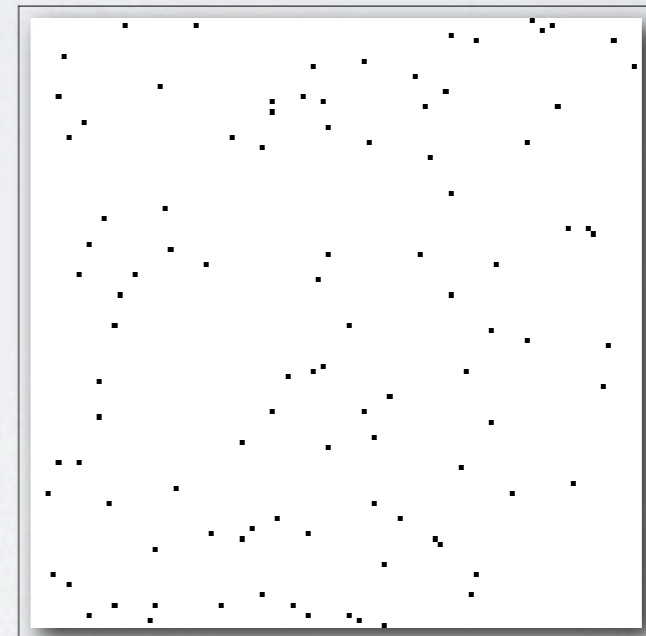


The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

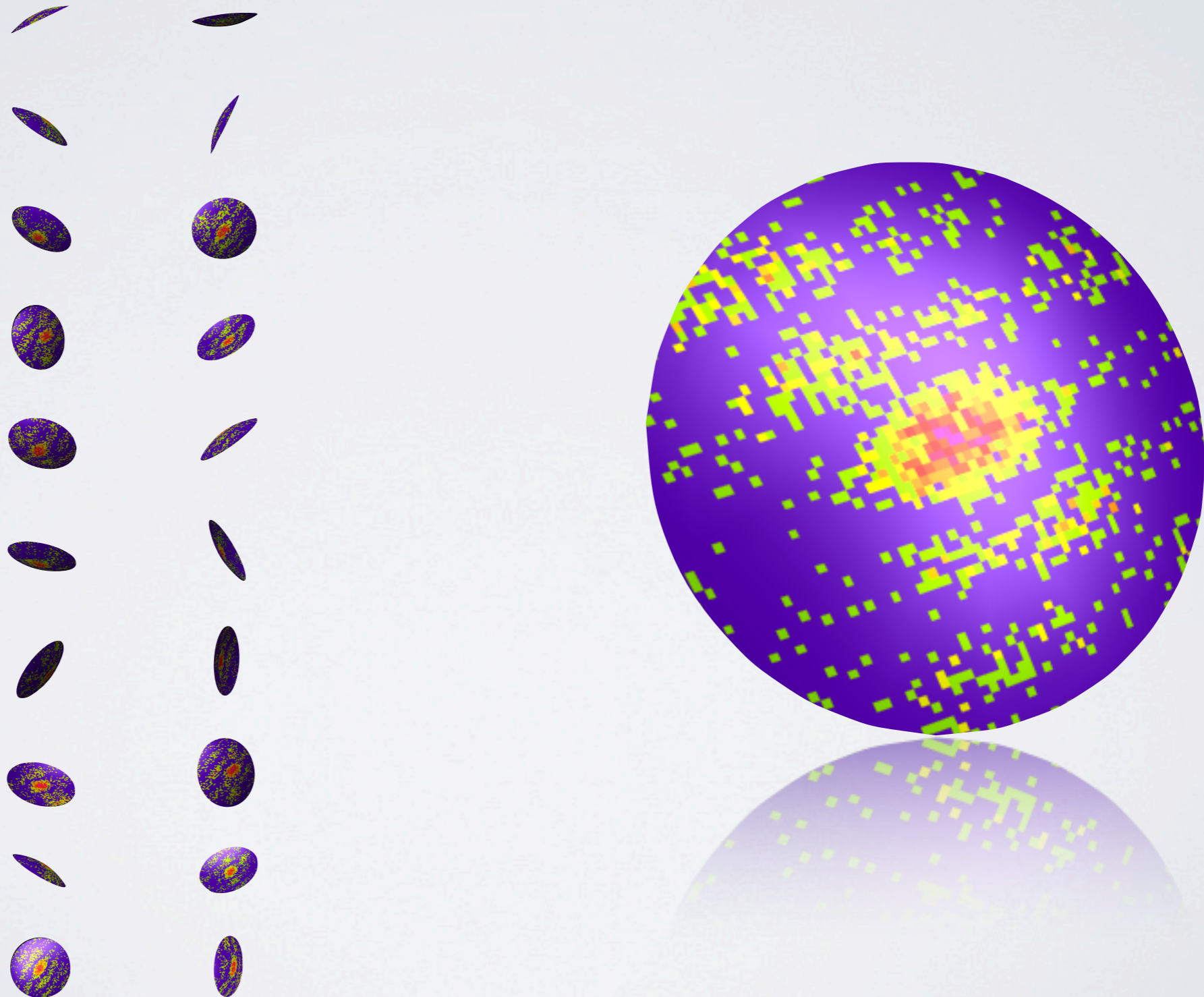


Noisy, unoriented data.



The EMC algorithm:

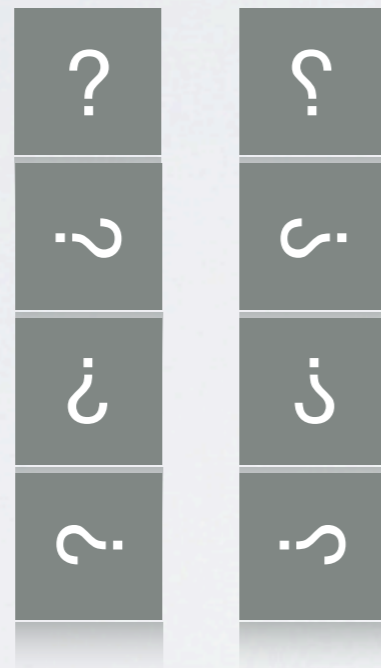
~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



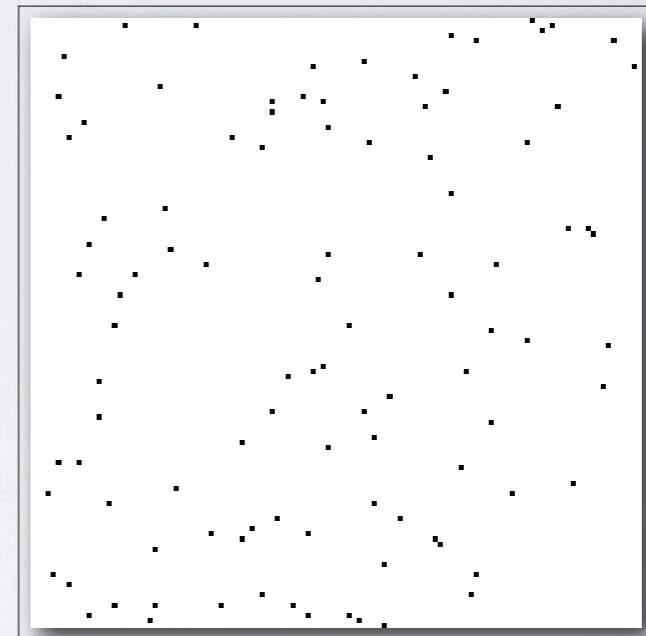
The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.

How to recover data orientation if you don't know the source image?



Noisy, unoriented data.

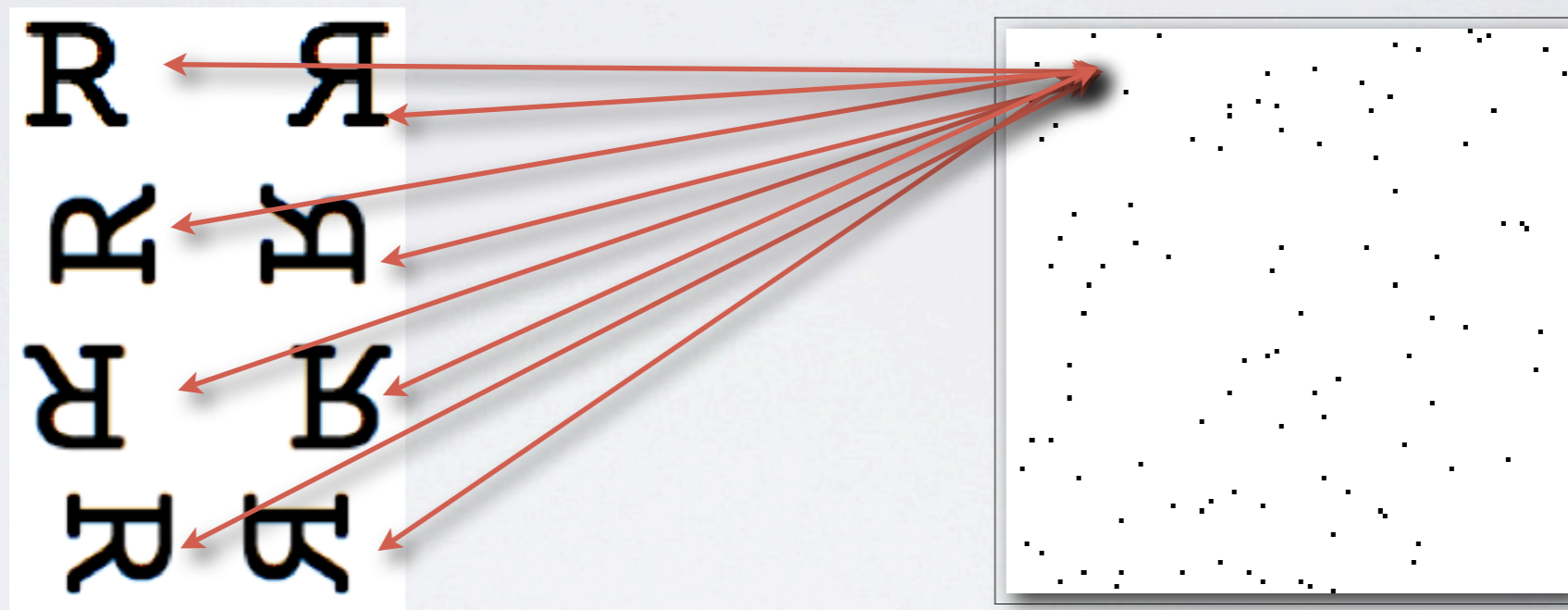


The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

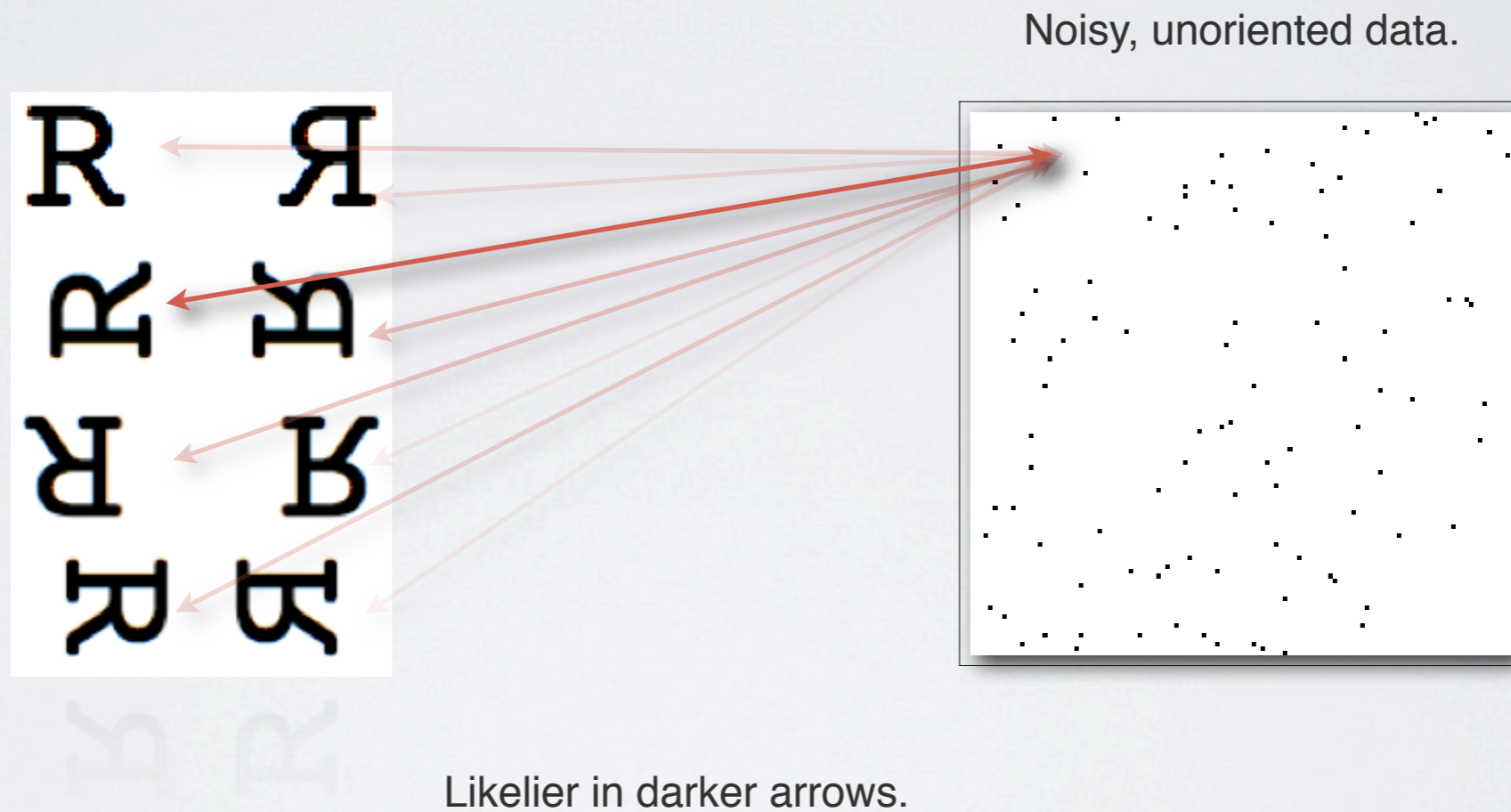
What if you **knew** the source image?

Noisy, unoriented data.



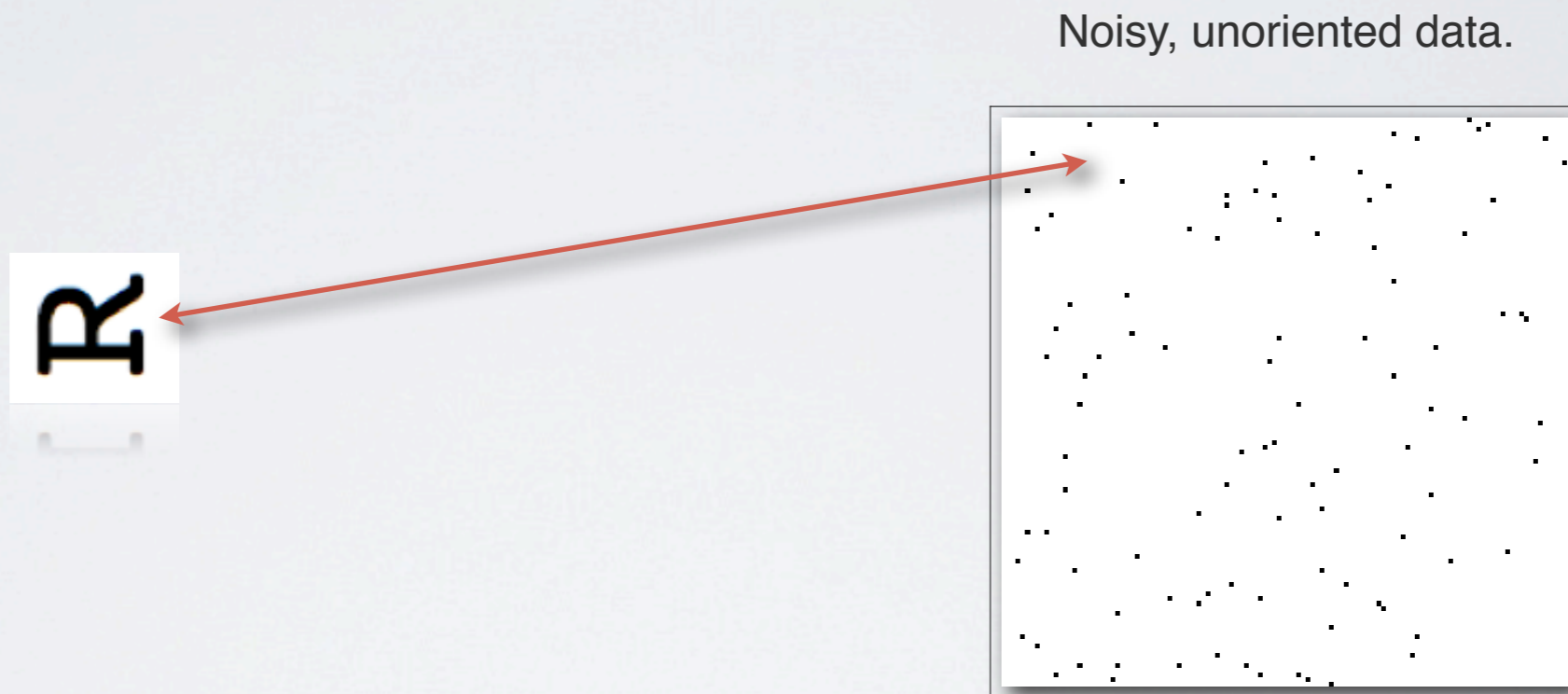
The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.



The EMC algorithm:

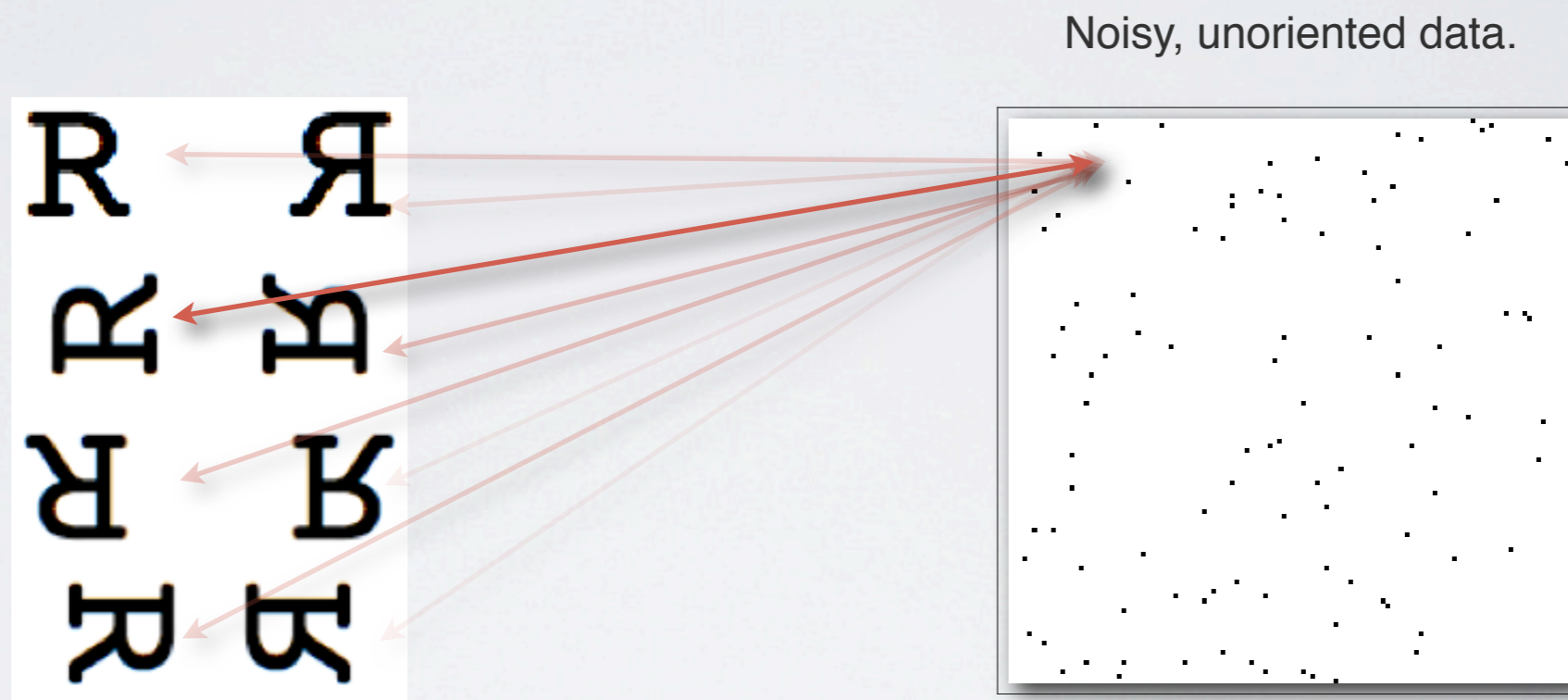
~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



“Hard” maximization?

The EMC algorithm:

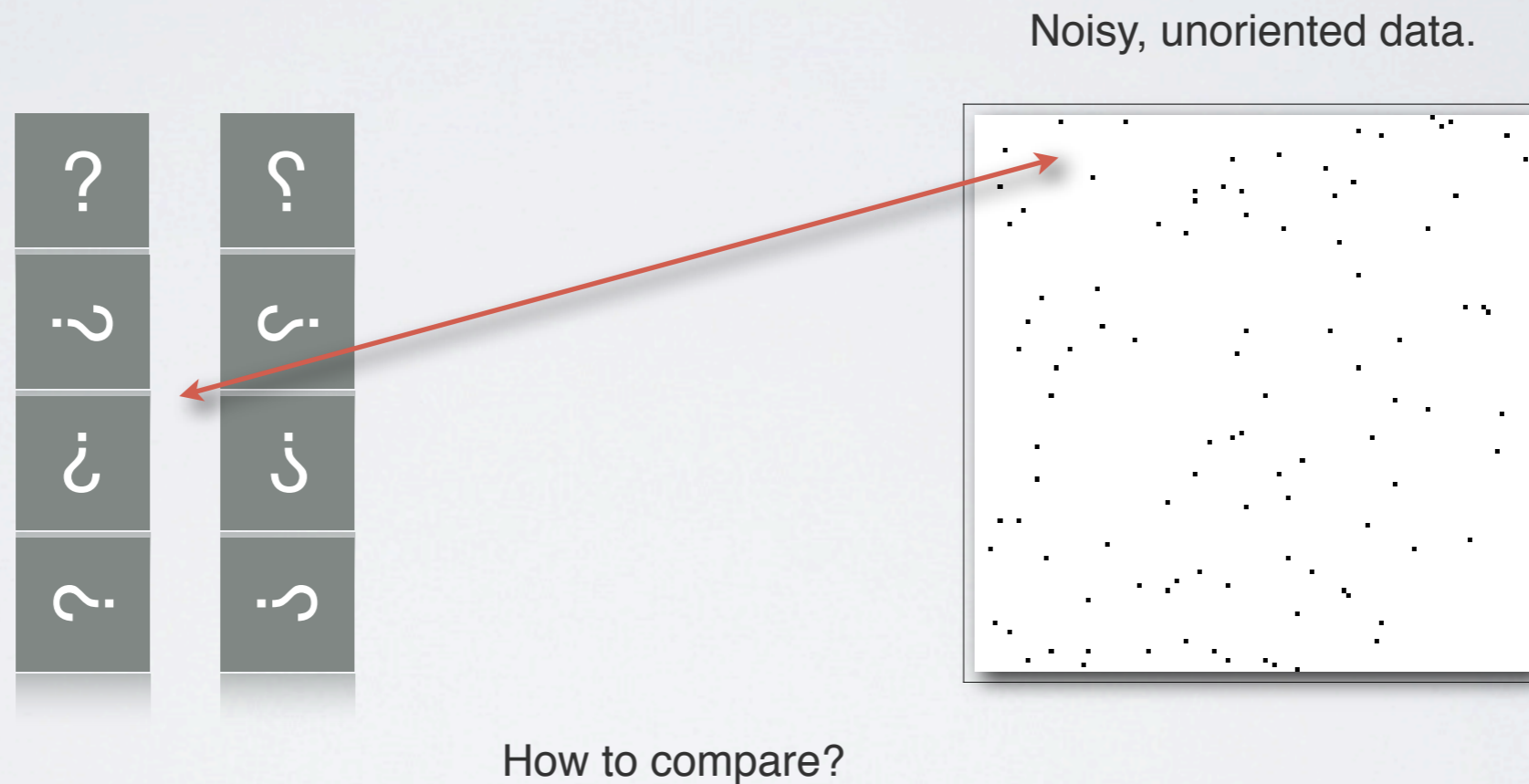
~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



“Soft” maximization,
because data is very noisy.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

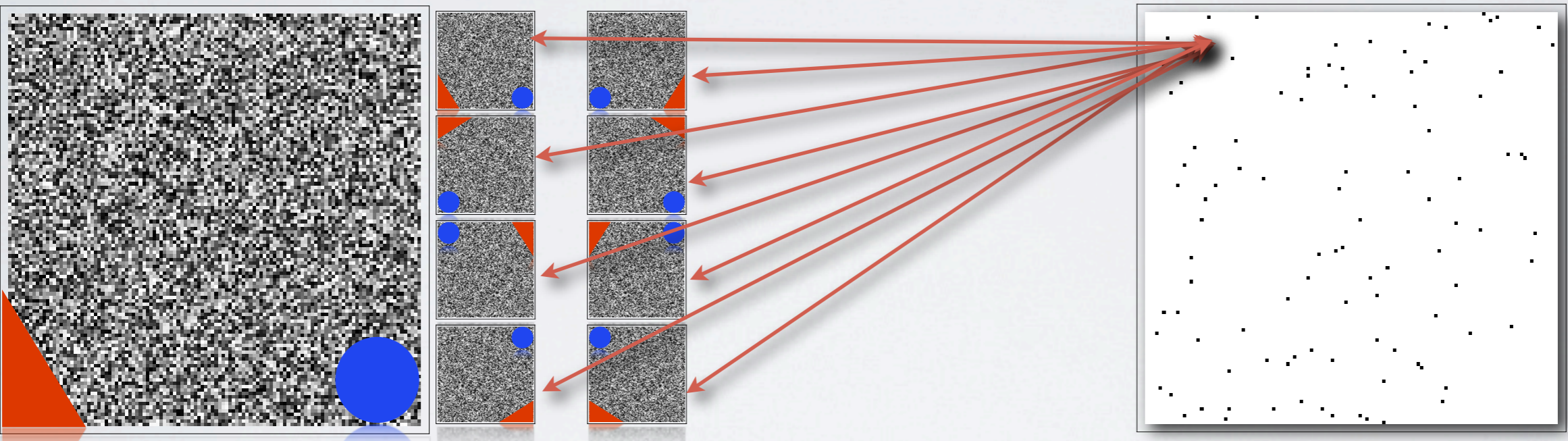


The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.

Random guess?

Noisy, unoriented data.



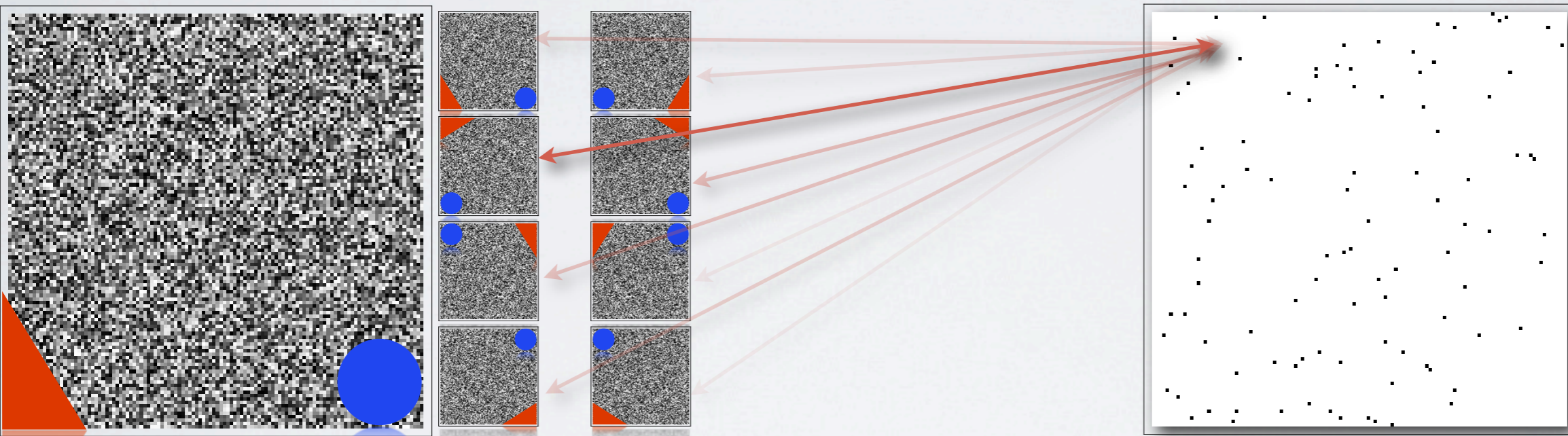
Why not?

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.

Random guess?

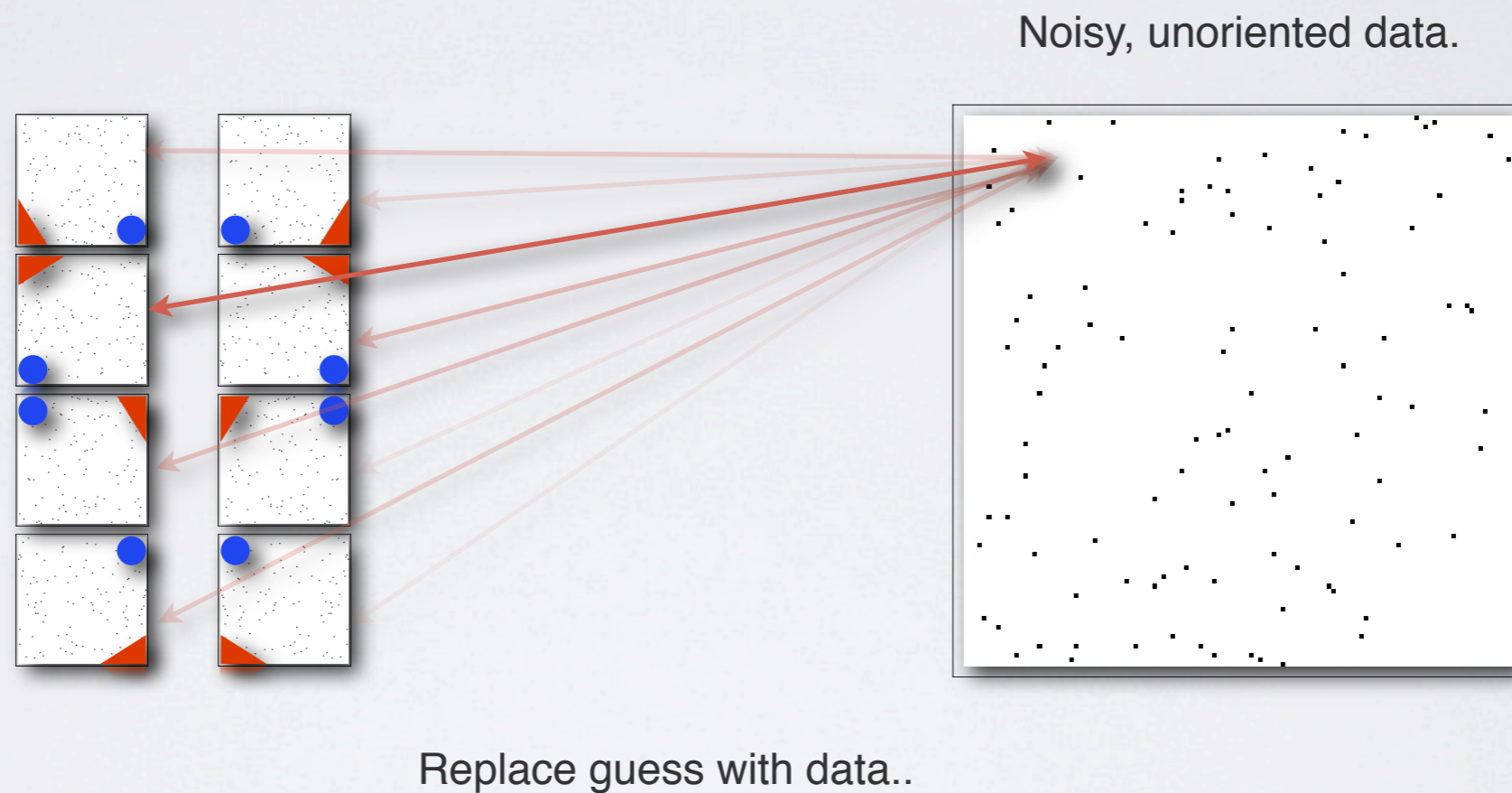
Noisy, unoriented data.



Why not?

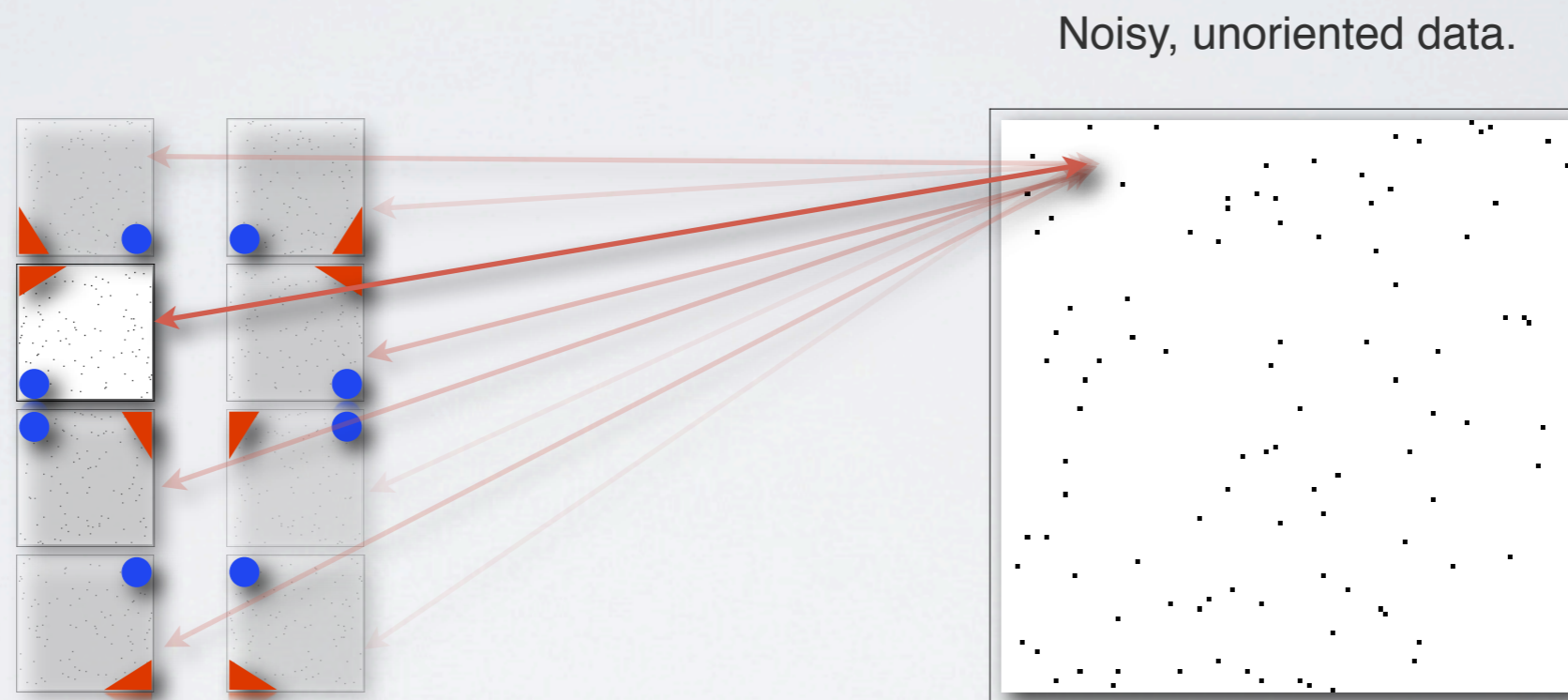
The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

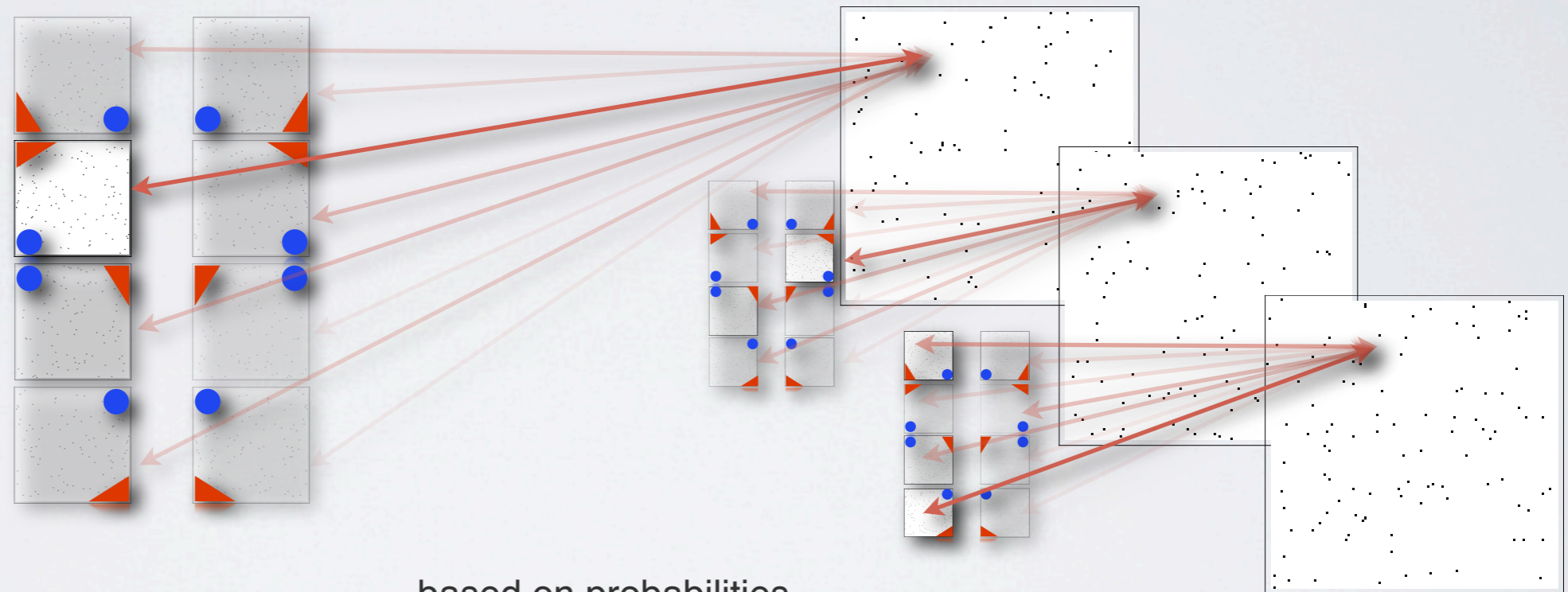


...based on probabilities
conditional on current guess.

The EMC algorithm:
~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

$P(\text{orientation} | \text{data}, \text{current guess})$

Many, noisy, unoriented data.

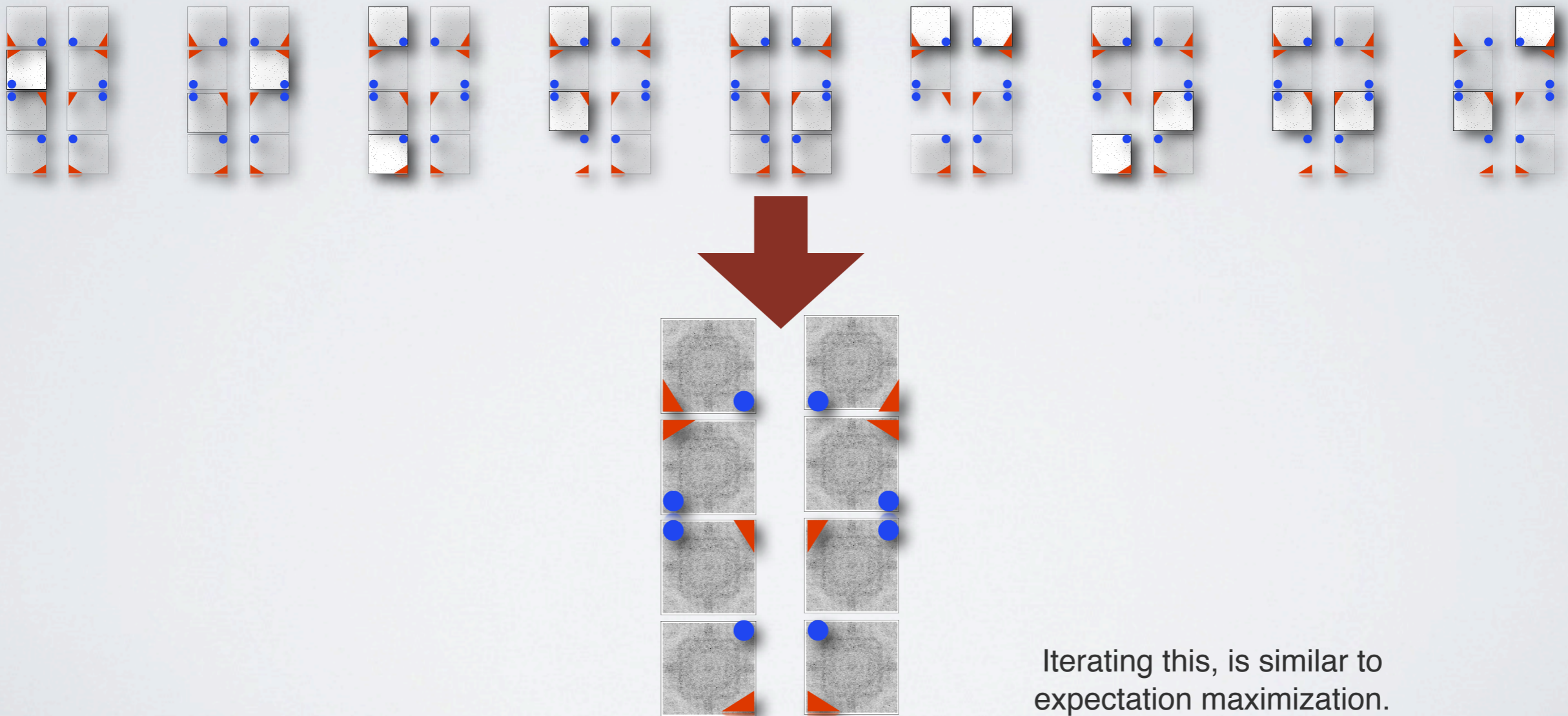


...based on probabilities
conditional on current guess.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

Average results from many, noisy, unoriented data.

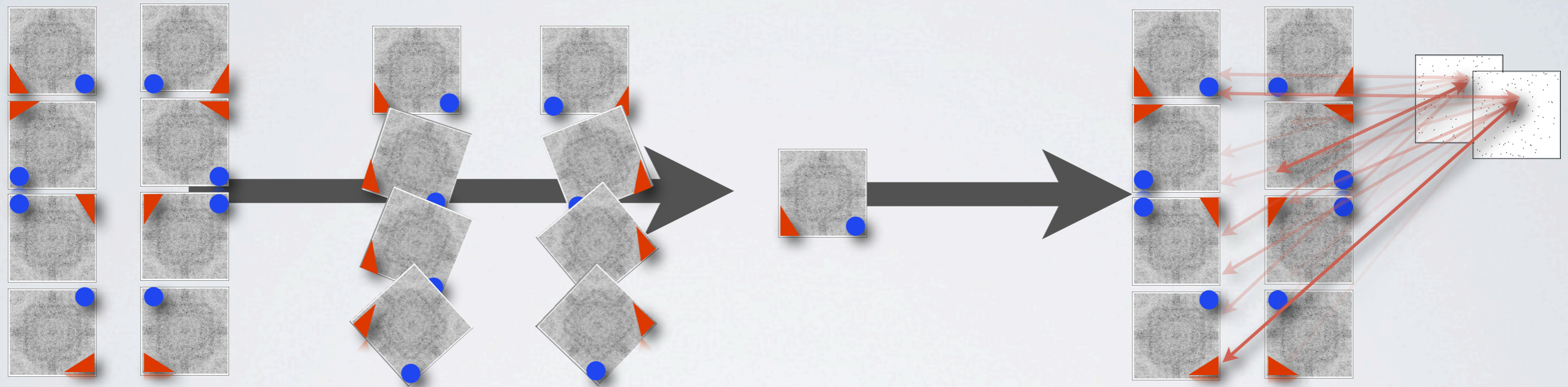


Iterating this, is similar to expectation maximization.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.

Compress to enforce commonalities.

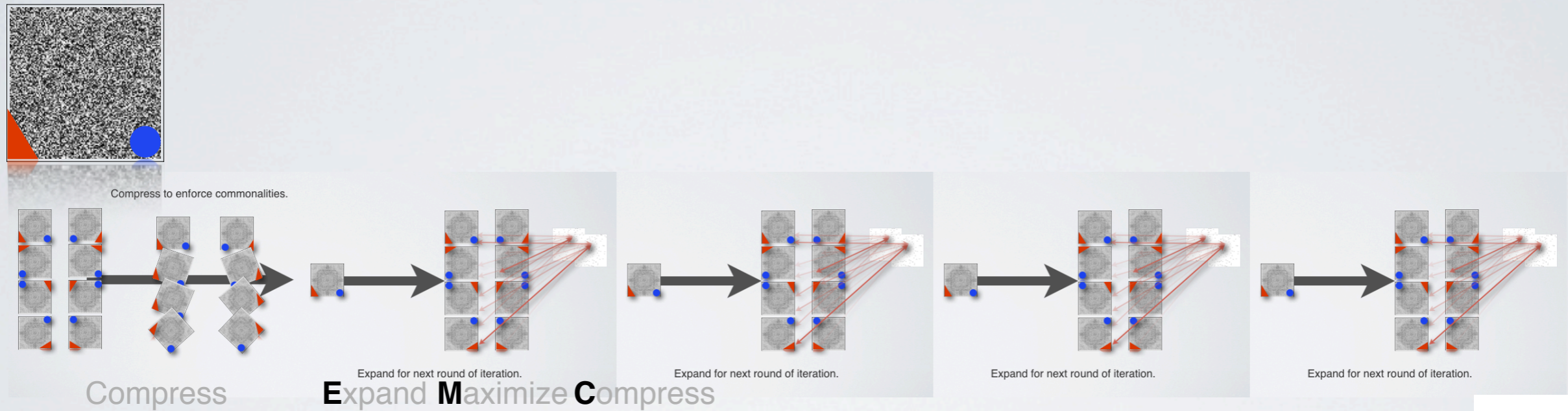


Expand for next round of iteration.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
 2D image.

Step1: random initial guess.



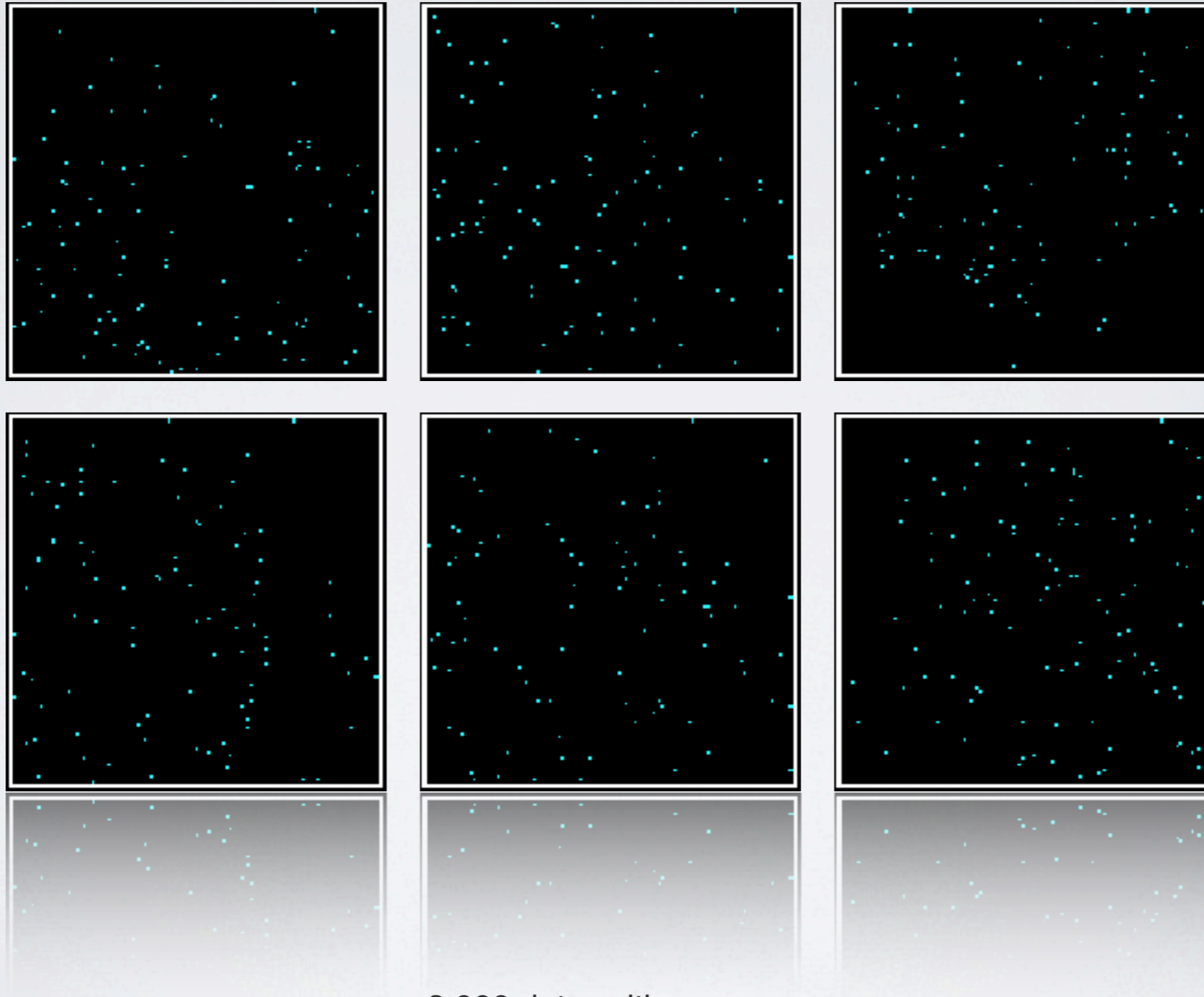
Step2: iterate EMC to convergence.

Step3: profit.



The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



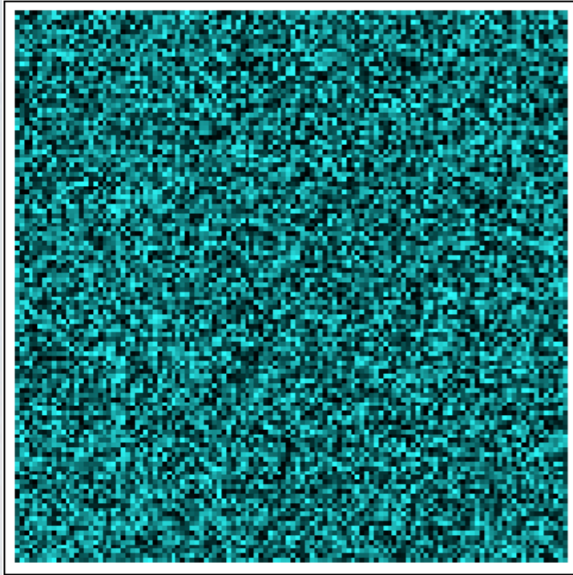
10,000 pixels

3,000 data, with average
100 photons each.

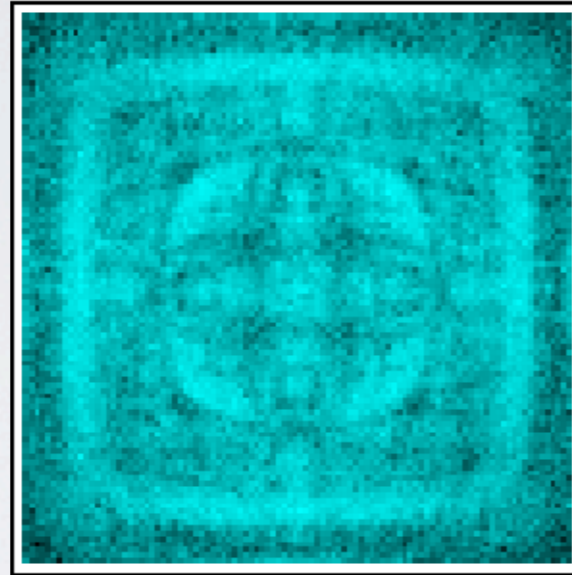
The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

How many iterations?



Random initial.



Iteration 1



2



3



4



Source image.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.



What if you had 100 times more data
(i.e. 3,000 to 300,000 data)?



Source image.

The EMC algorithm:

~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

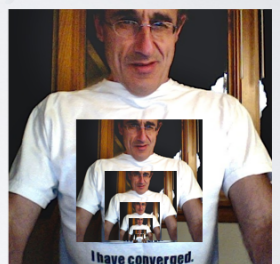


You get Veit to wear a T-shirt of your reconstruction.



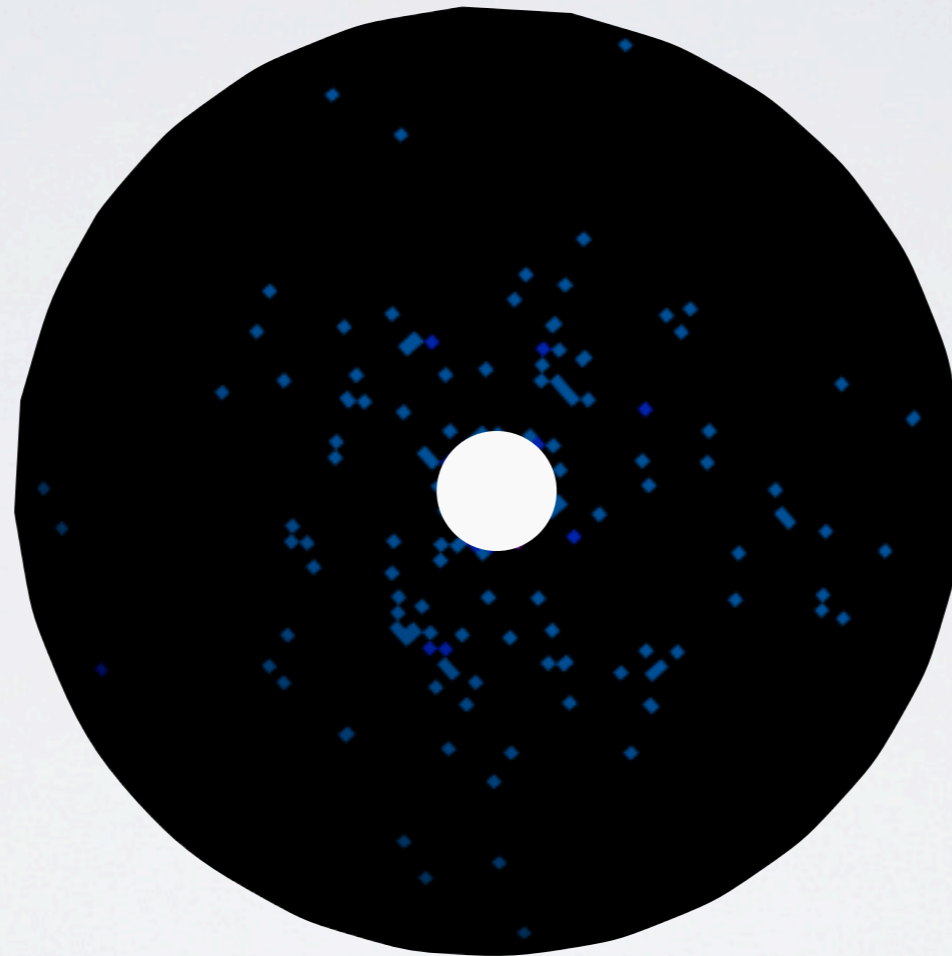
Source image.

With 10^{12} photons at LCLS...



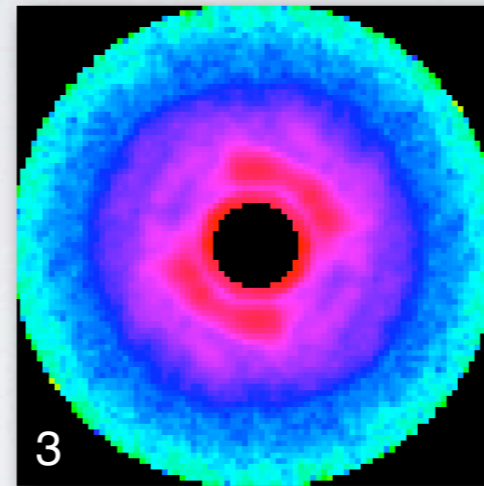
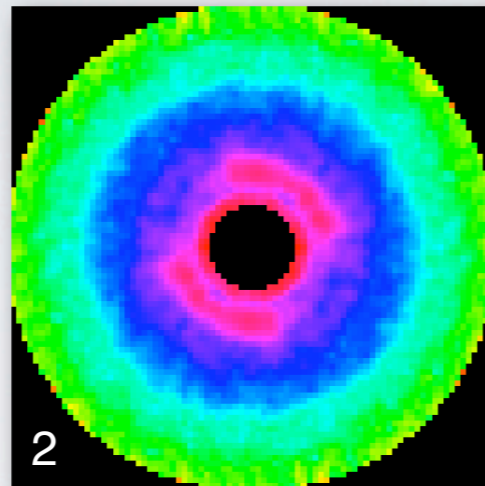
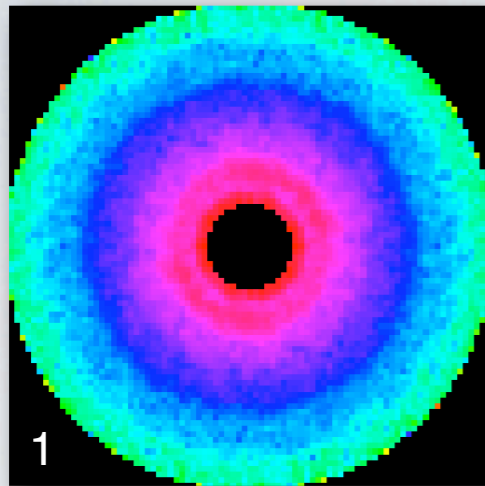
The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

Average of 100 photons per diffraction data.

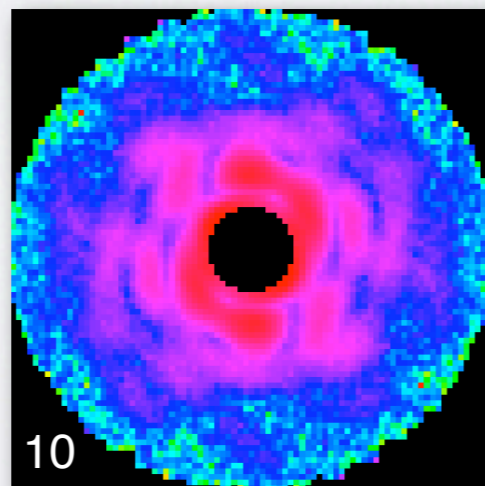
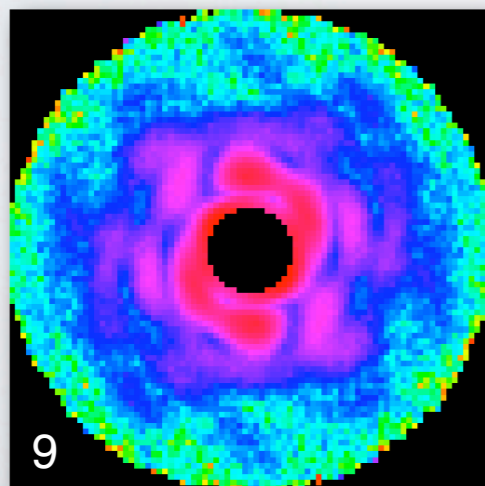
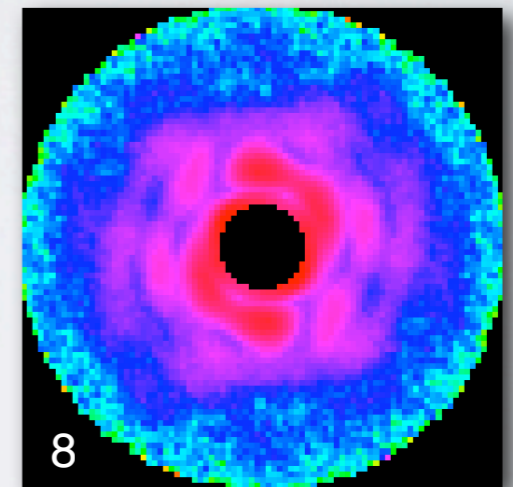
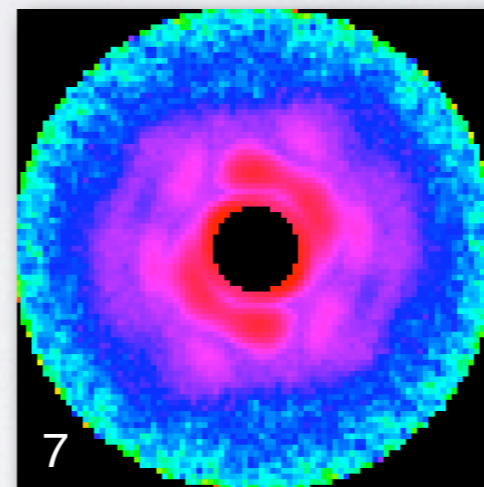
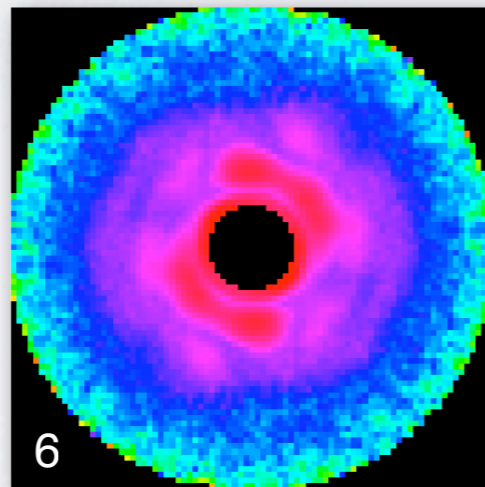
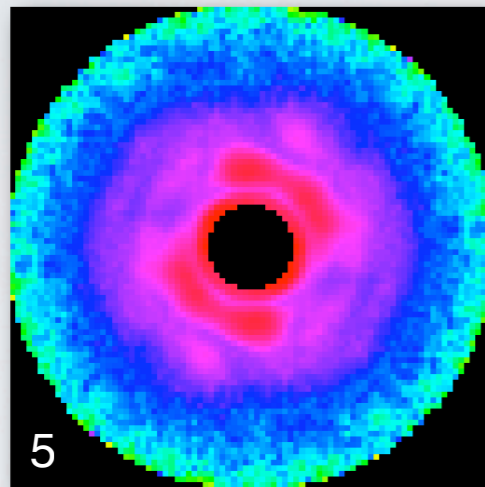


100,000 of such noisy, unoriented data.

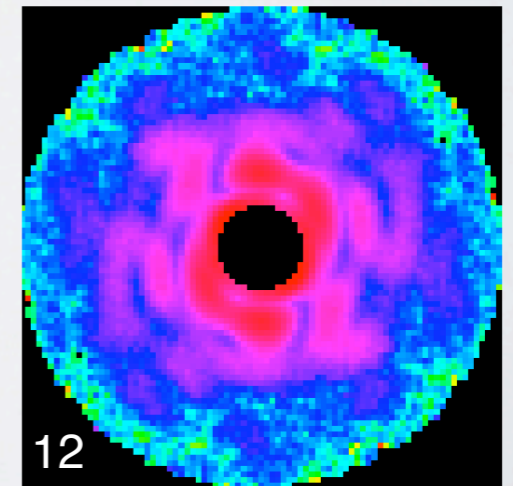
The EMC algorithm:
 3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.



2D section of
 reconstructing intensities.

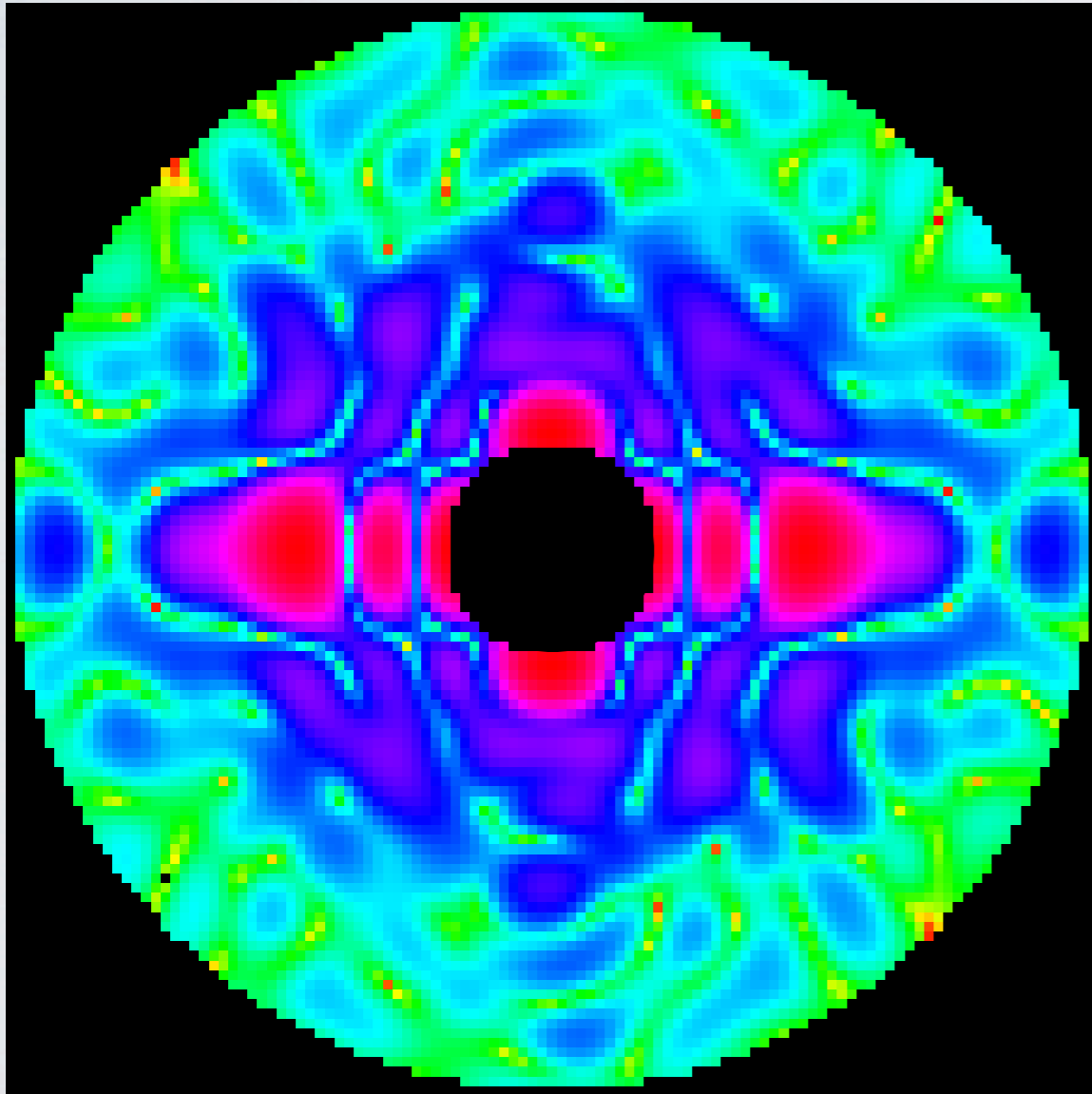


7 mins per iteration,
 on a single 2.66Ghz core.

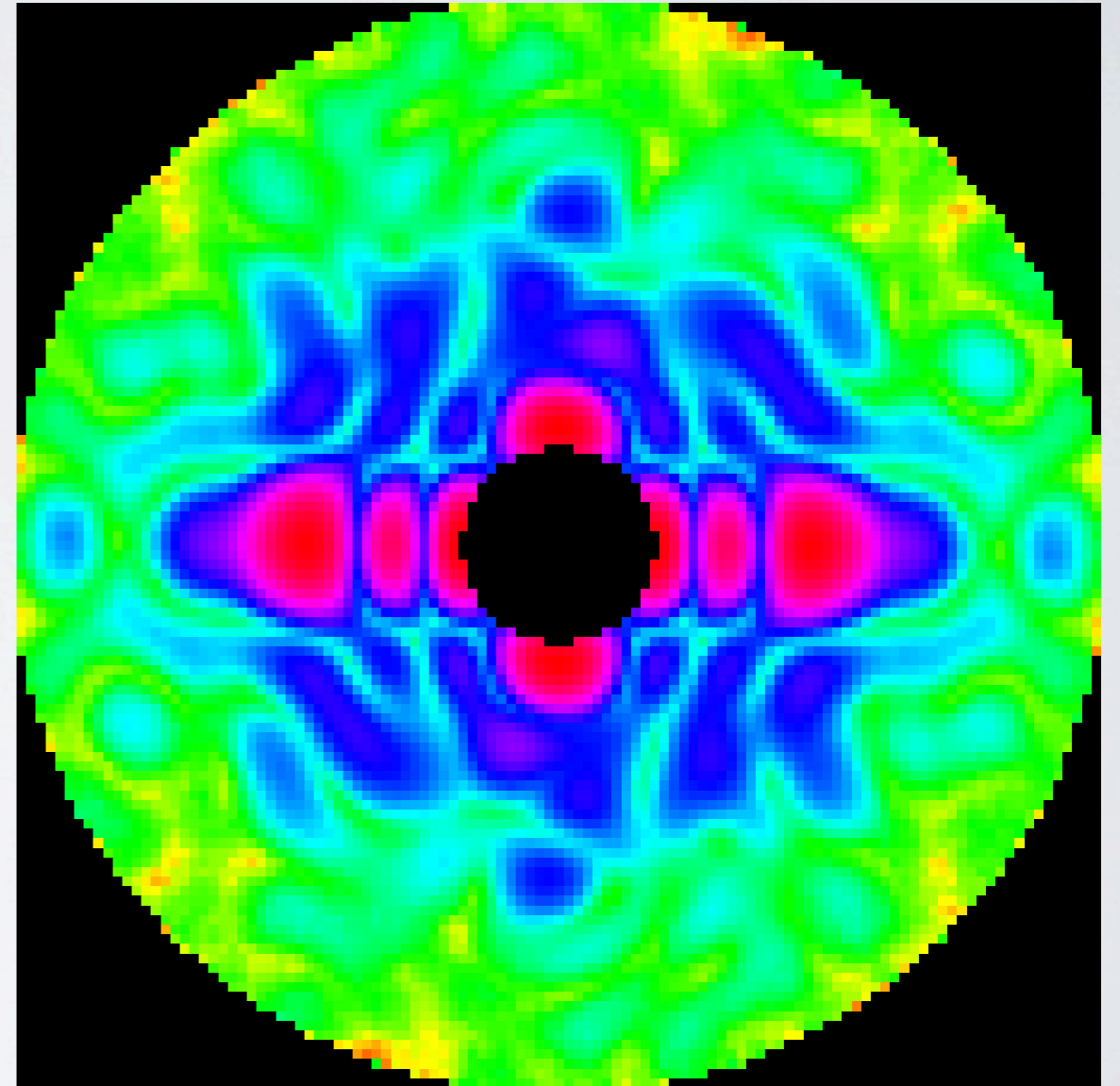


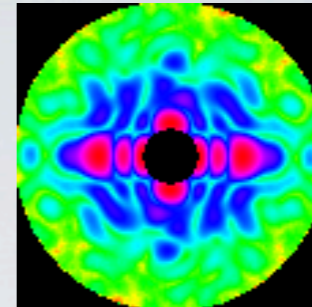
The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

Solution intensities.

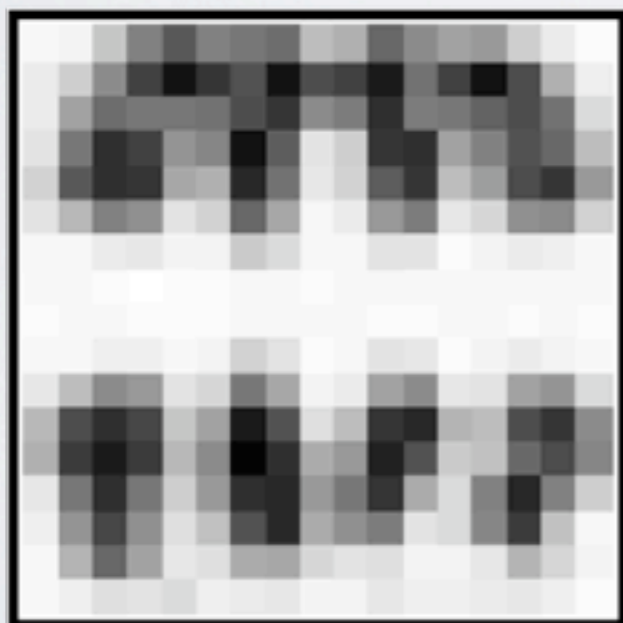
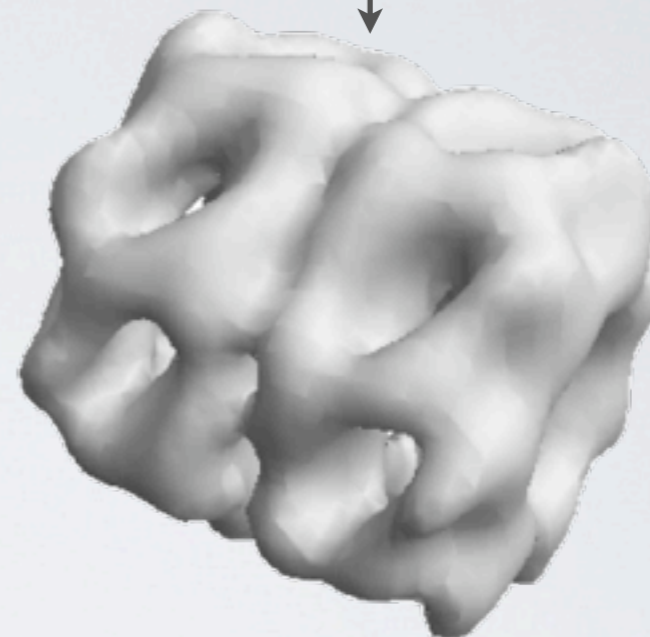
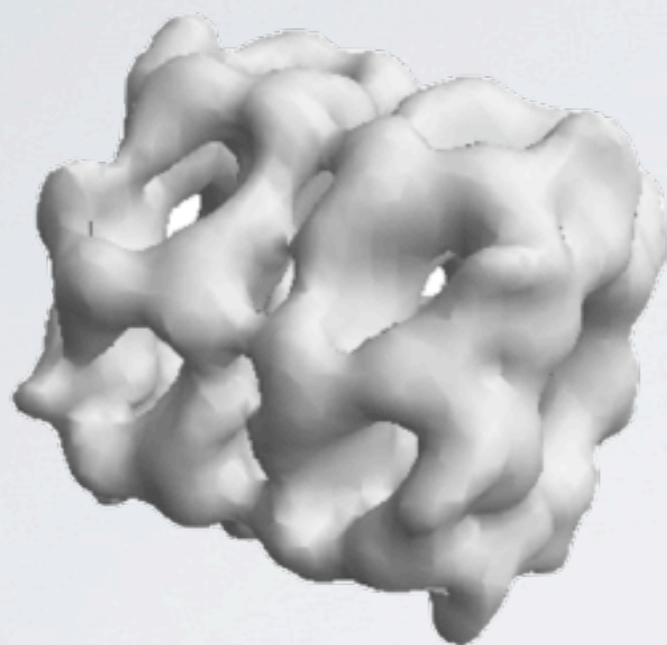
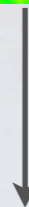


Reconstructed intensities from 10^6 data
with 100 mean photons

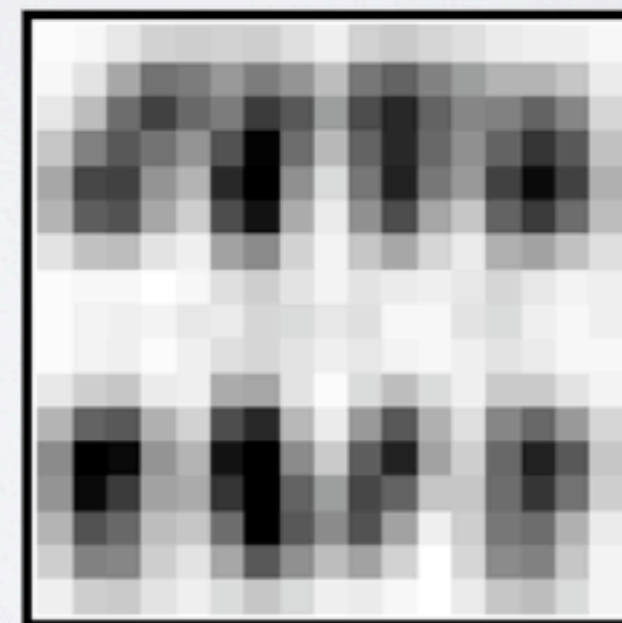




Phase retrieval



Solution, 1nm pixels



Reconstruction

Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.

N. D. Loh^{1,2}, M. J. Bogan³, V. Elser¹, A. Barty⁴, S. Boutet³, S. Bajt⁵, J. Hajdu⁶, T. Ekeberg⁶,
 F. R. N. C. Maia⁶, J. Schulz⁴, M. M. Seibert⁶, B. Iwan⁶, N. Timneanu⁶, S. Marchesini⁷, I.
 Schlichting^{8,9}, R. L. Shoeman^{8,9}, L. Lomb^{8,9}, M. Frank¹⁰, M. Liang⁴, and H. N. Chapman^{4, 11}

¹Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics (LASSP), Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-2501, USA

²Cornell High Energy Synchrotron Source (CHESS), Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-2501, USA

³SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, 2575 Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park, California, 94025, USA

⁴Center for Free-Electron Laser Science, DESY, Notkestrasse 85, Hamburg 22607, Germany

⁵Photon Science, DESY, Notkestrasse 85, Hamburg 22607, Germany

⁶Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology,
 Uppsala University, Husargatan 3, Box 596, SE-75124 Uppsala, Sweden

⁷Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley CA 94720, USA

⁸Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, Jahnstr. 29, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

⁹Max Planck Advanced Study Group, Center for Free-Electron Laser Science, DESY, Notkestrasse 85, Hamburg 22607, Germany

¹⁰Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 7000 East Avenue, Livermore, CA 94550, USA

¹¹University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, Hamburg 22761, Germany

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, LURUPER CHAUSSEE 149, HAMBURG 22761, GERMANY

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY, 7000 EAST AVENUE, LIVERMORE, CA 94550, USA

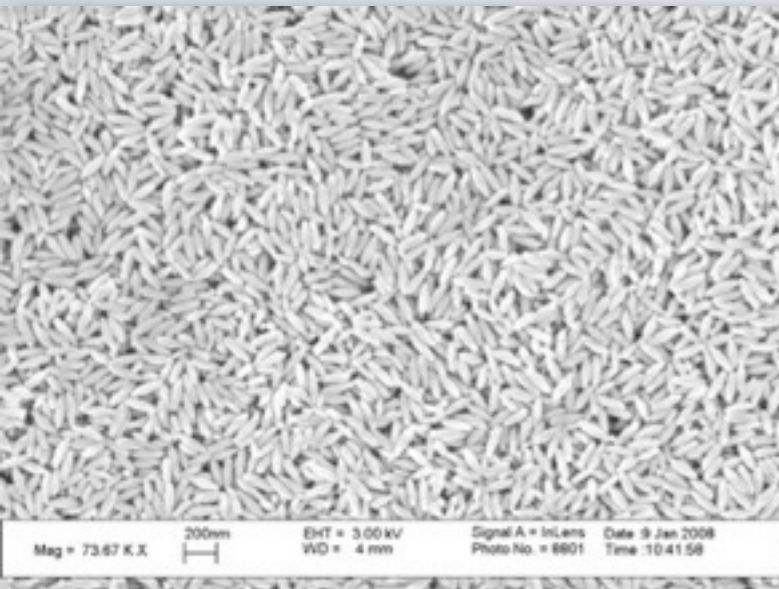
MAX PLANCK ADVANCED STUDY GROUP, CENTER FOR FREE-ELECTRON LASER SCIENCE, DESY, NOTKESTRASSE 85, HAMBURG 22607, GERMANY

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, JAHNSTR. 29, 69120 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

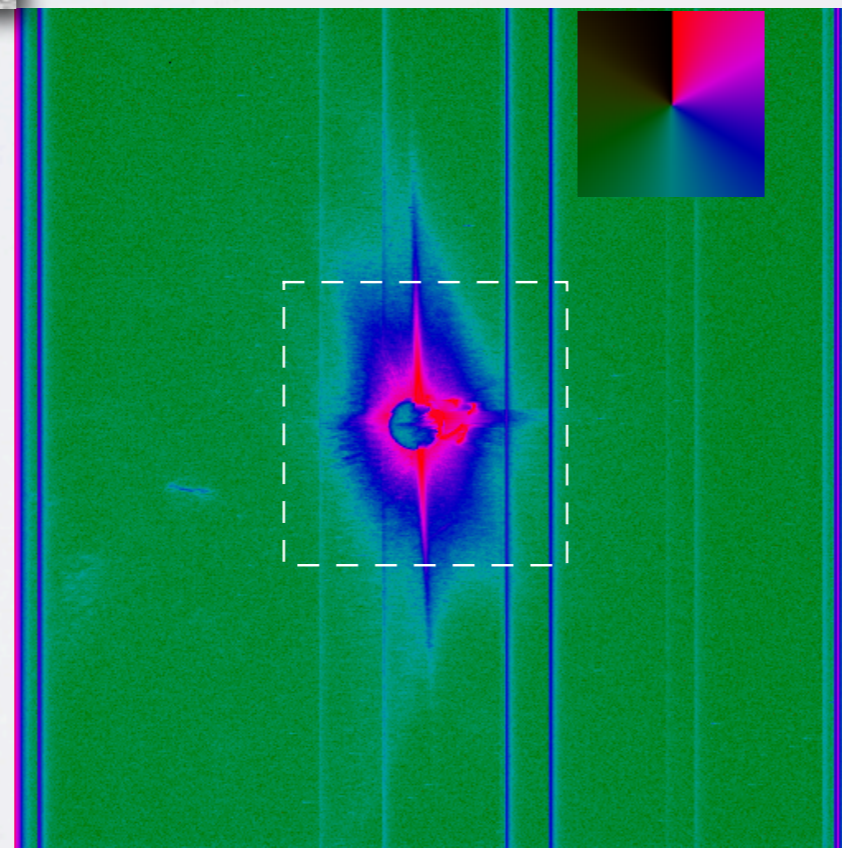
LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY, 1 CYCLOTRON ROAD, BERKELEY, CA 94720, USA

PHOTON SCIENCE, DESY, NOTKESTRASSE 85, HAMBURG 22607, GERMANY

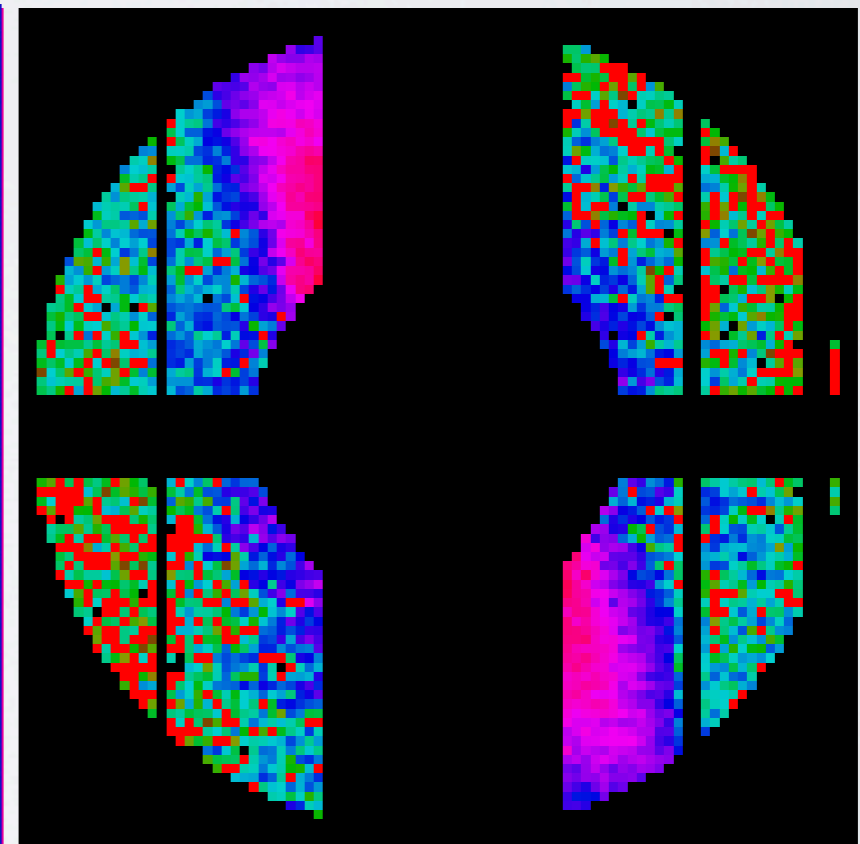
Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.



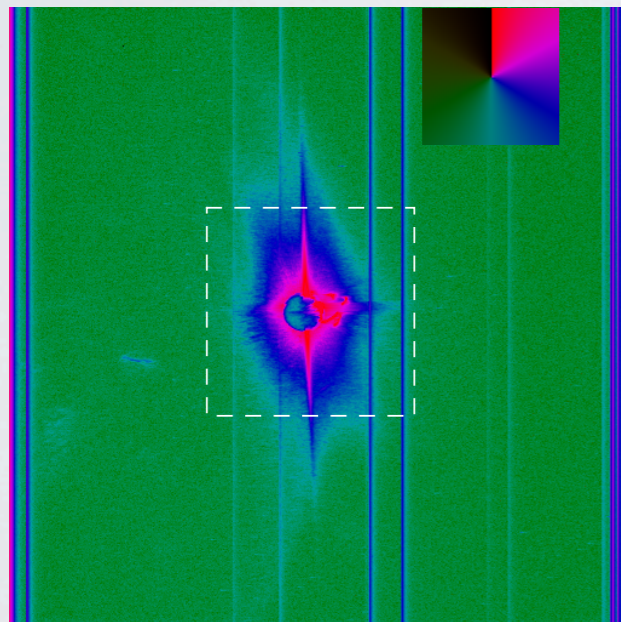
diffraction data



background-subtracted, low-res.

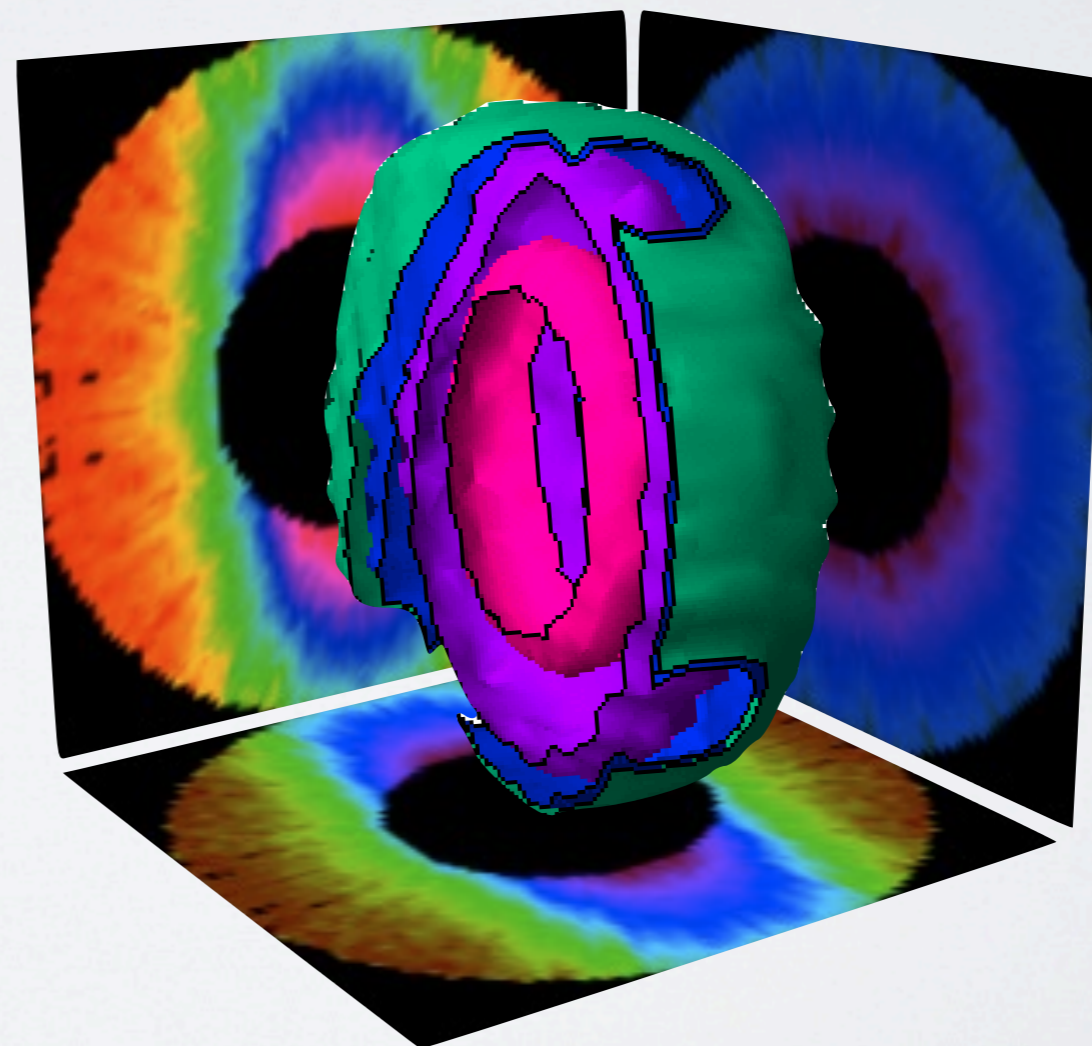


Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.



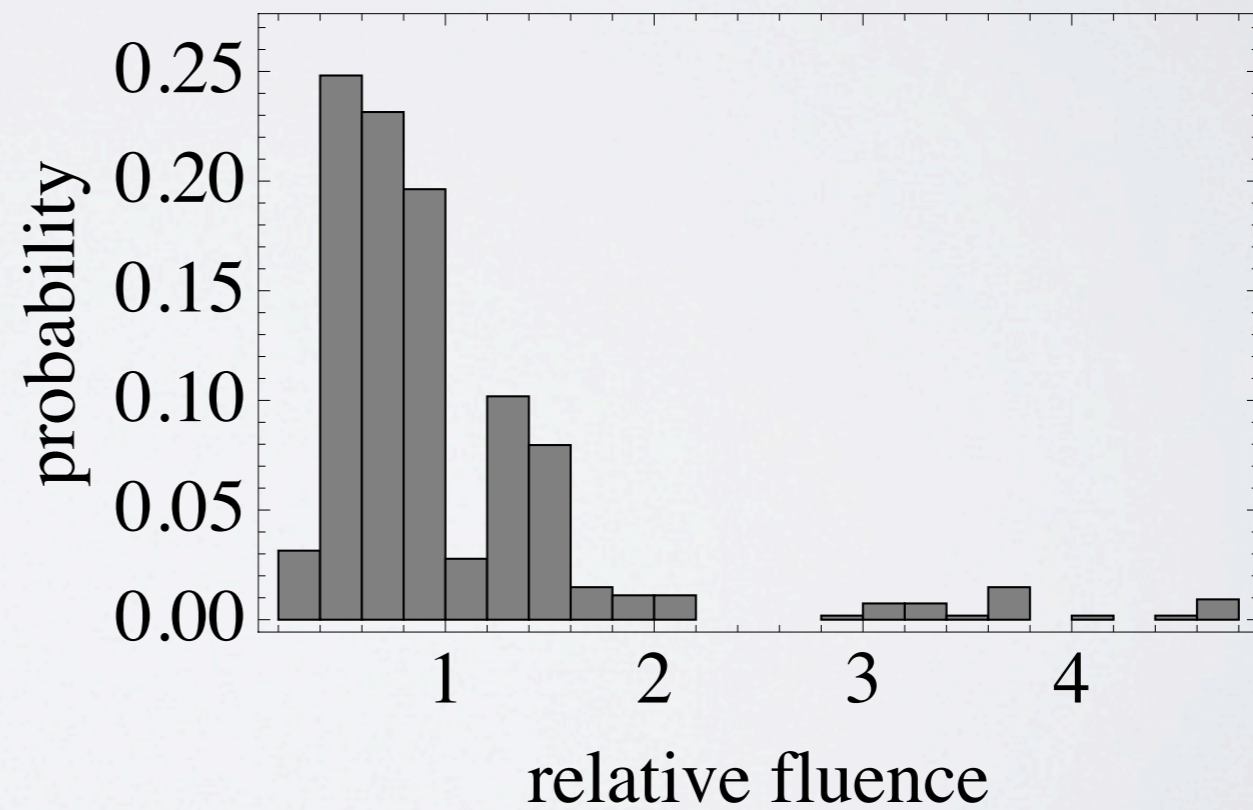
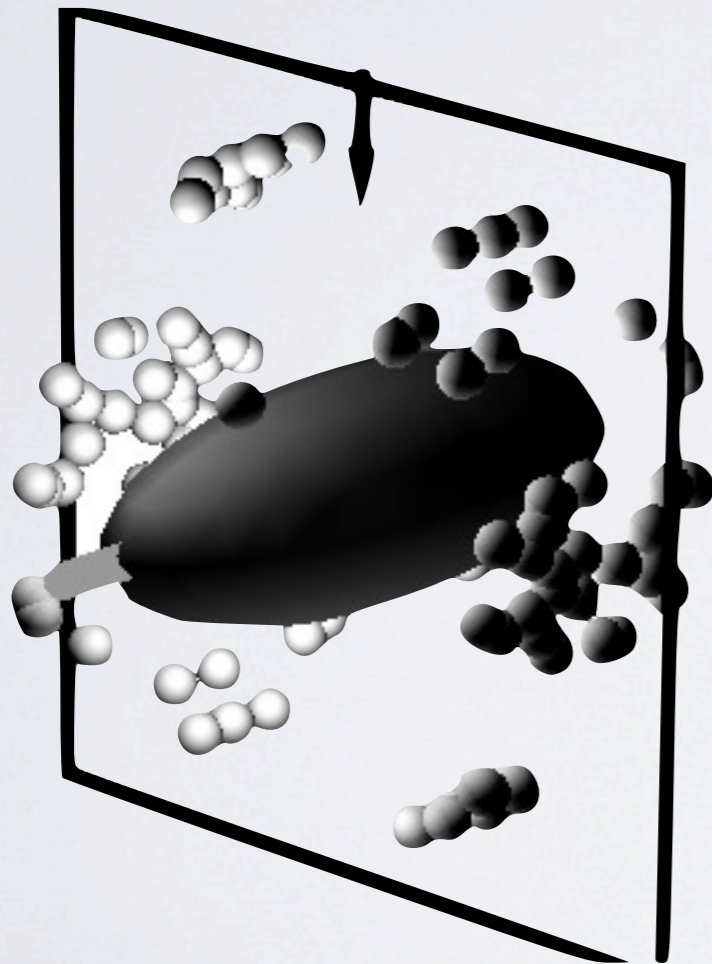
52 data.

Low-res. 3D reconstructed intensities.



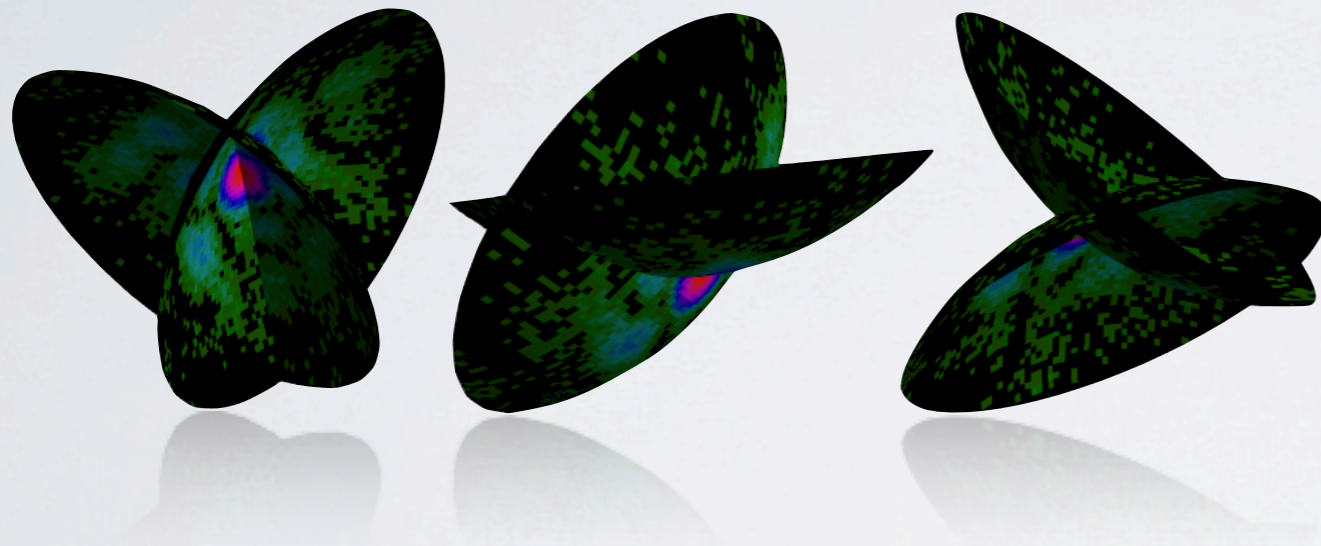
Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.

reconstruct orientation bias.



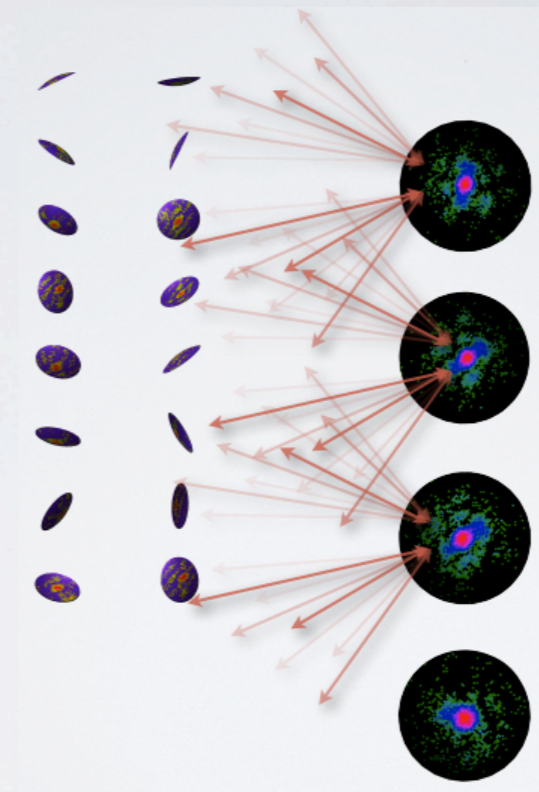
Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.

Data-data comparisons.



$$N_{data}^2$$

EMC.

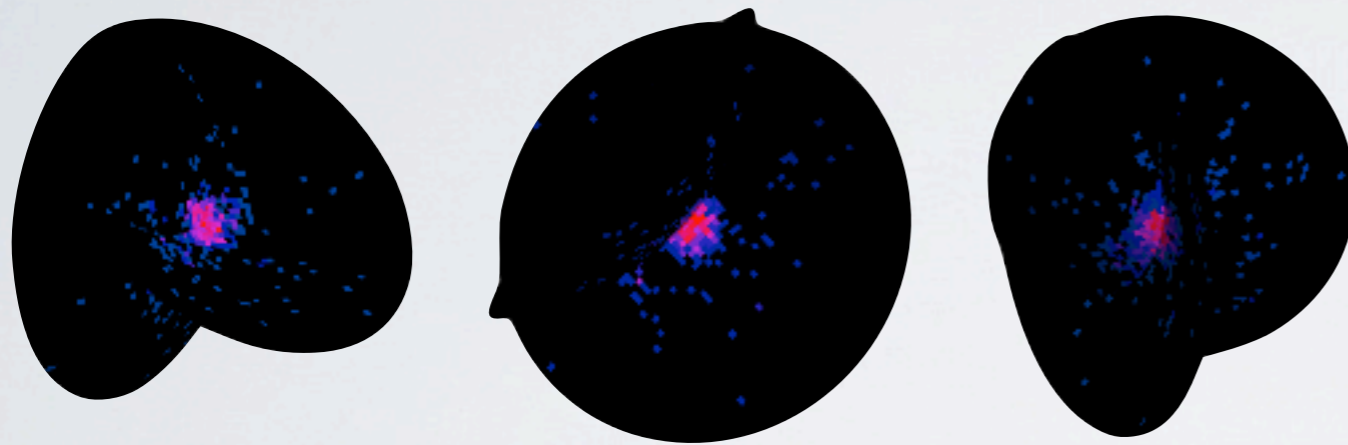


$$\text{const} \times N_{data}$$

Computation time scaling.

Cryptotomography: an experimental demonstration.

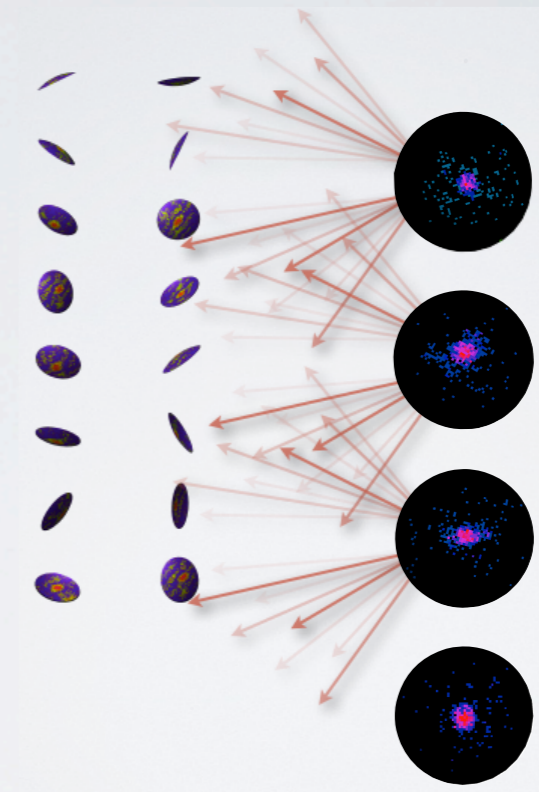
Data-data comparisons.



Still able to reconstruct?

$$N_{data}^2?$$

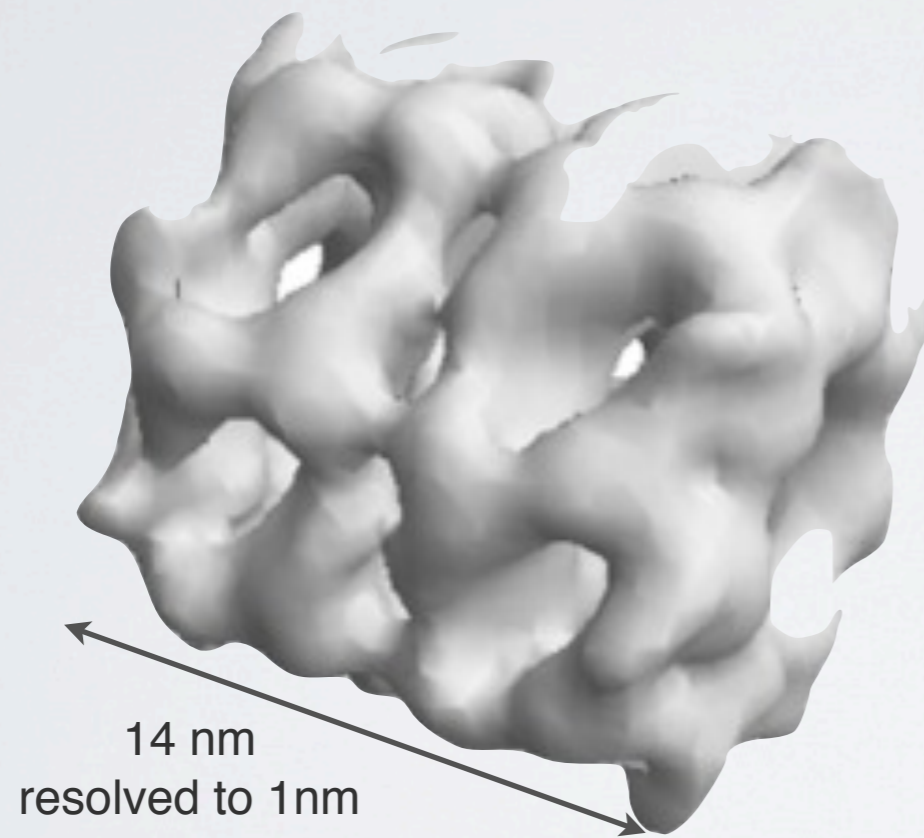
EMC.



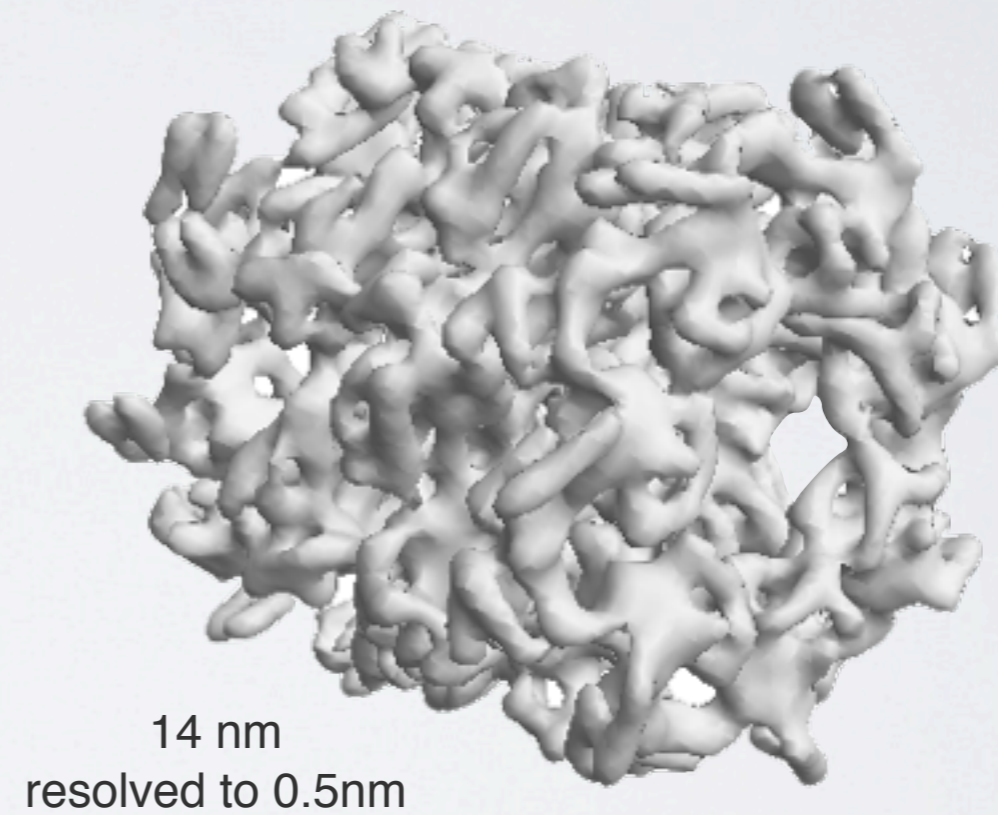
$$\text{const} \times N_{data}$$

The EMC algorithm:
3D reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D single-particle diffraction data.

With 1 processor.



Distributed across 64 processors.



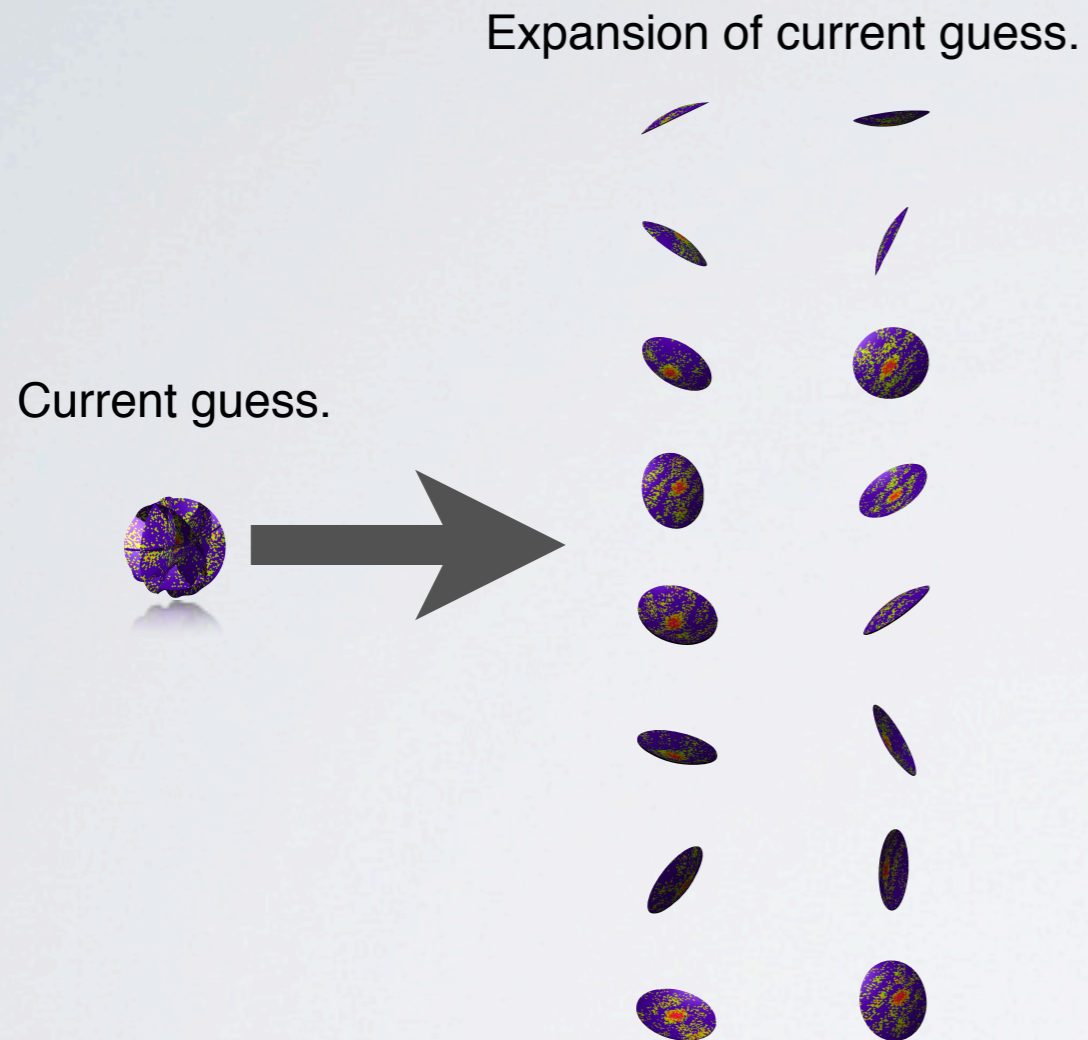
reconstructed GroEL

The EMC algorithm:

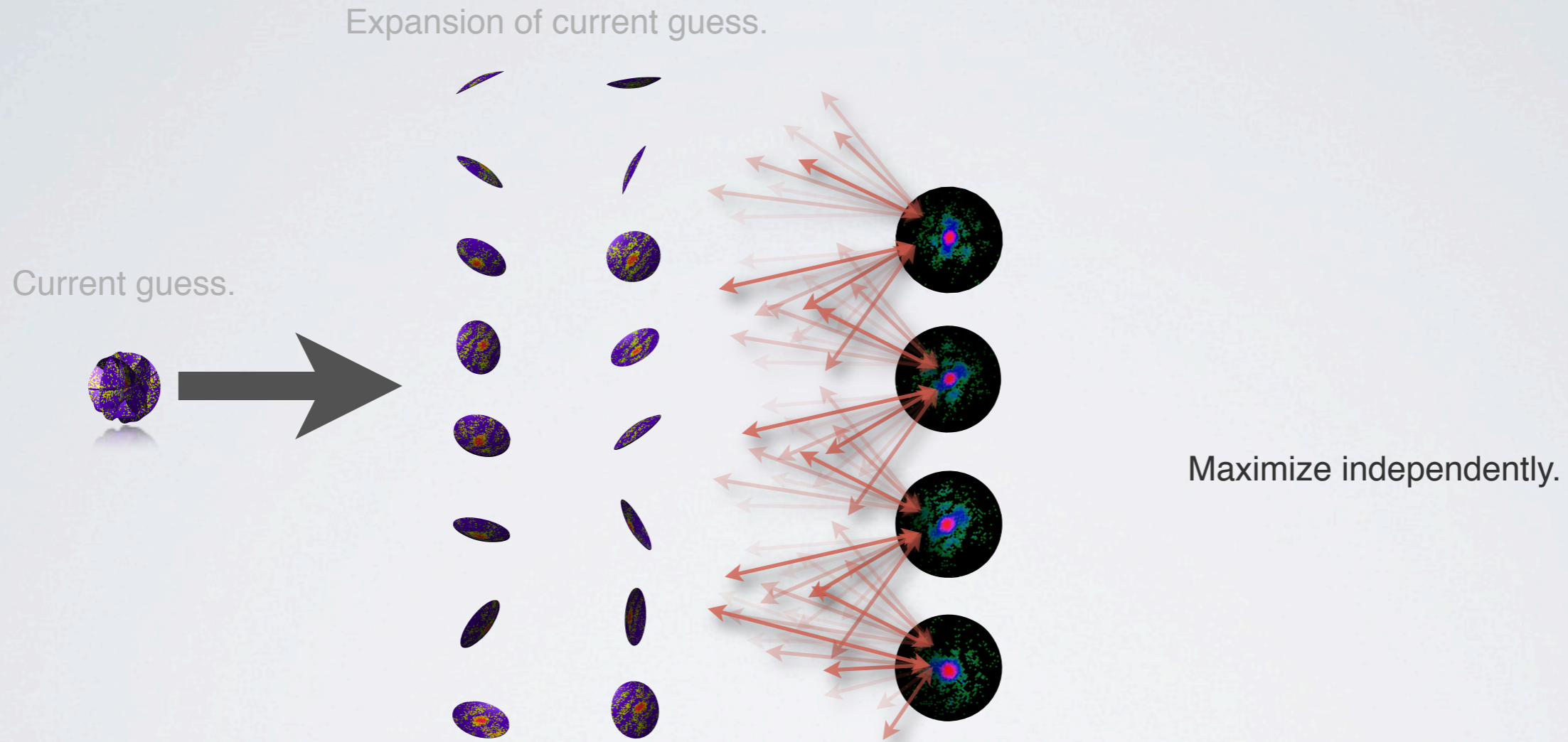
~~3D~~ reconstruction from noisy, unoriented, 2D ~~single-particle diffraction data.~~
2D image.

Why the hassle of expanding and compressing?

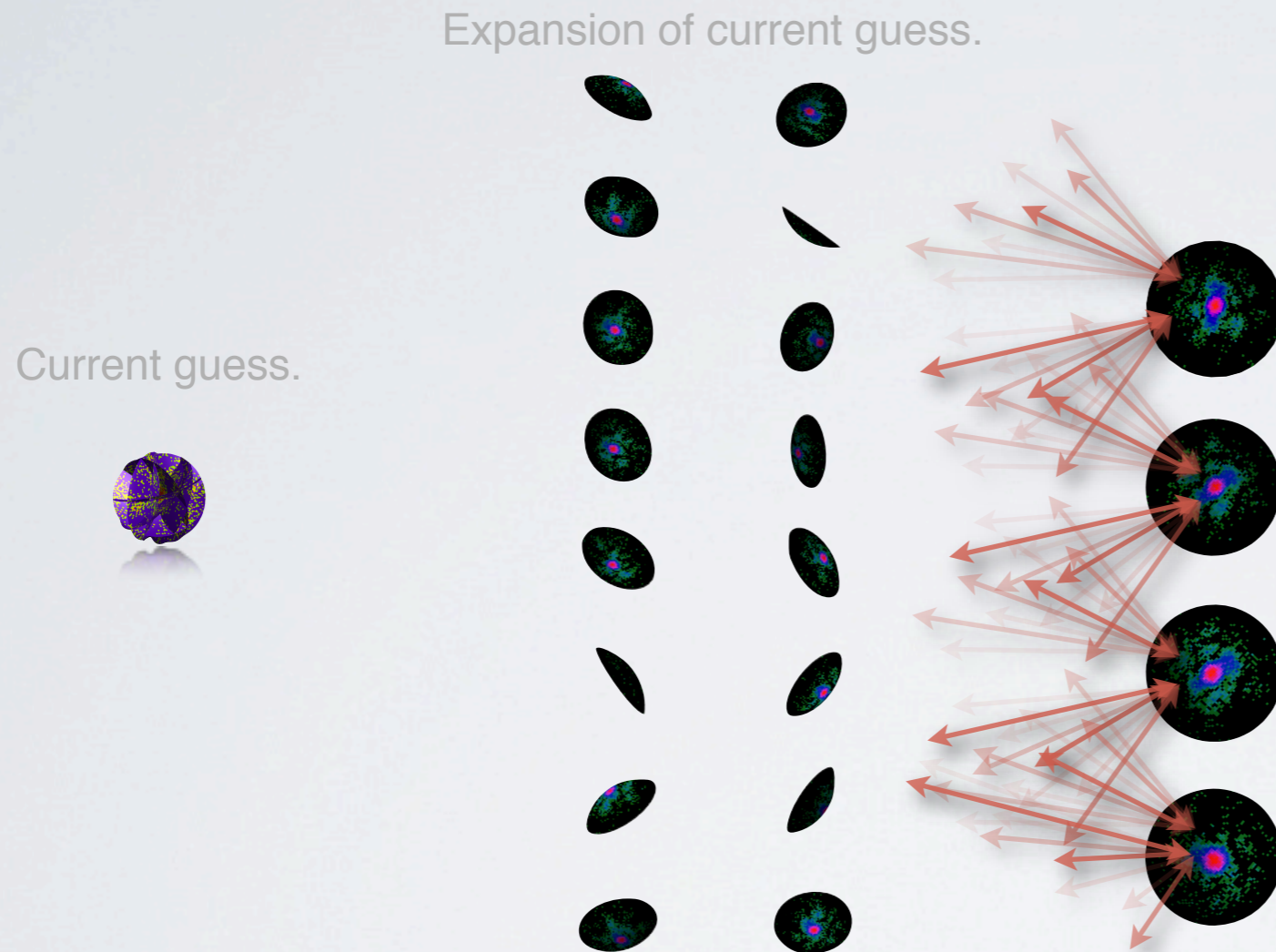
The EMC algorithm:
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