



removal of correlations. This process involves emulating the absence of unmasked FSC by the use of unmasked and masked images have been proposed (Grigorieff, 2012), such as the FSC threshold. Here, we

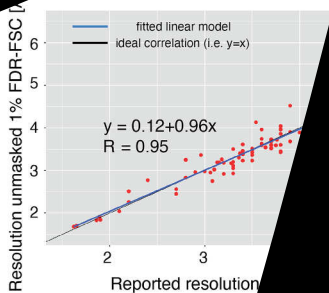
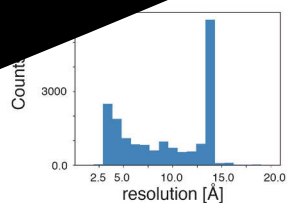


Fig. 2. Effects of surrounding solvent on FSC curve for γ -secretase. (a) FSC curve for γ -secretase at 1% solvent, showing correlation beyond random fluctuations. (b) FSC curve for γ -secretase at 1% solvent, showing correlation beyond random fluctuations. (c) FSC curve for γ -secretase at 1% solvent, showing correlation beyond random fluctuations. (d) FSC curve for γ -secretase at 1% solvent, showing correlation beyond random fluctuations. (e) FSC curve for γ -secretase at 1% solvent, showing correlation beyond random fluctuations. (f) Two histograms of FSC values.

applied to both half-maps. These principal sequences for thresholding were proposed to be computed (Schatz, 2005). Introducing a shell affect the distribution of the outlined permutated values applied to the image. These values can be correlated regardless of the standard FSC permutated values. The maps, depending on the distribution, narrower distribution, such as symmetric distribution, described by the Gaussian distribution, involved in the distribution of the freedom of the distribution. The core coefficients are required to be applied to the shell.

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b

1% FDR-FSC

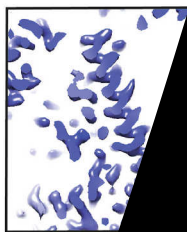
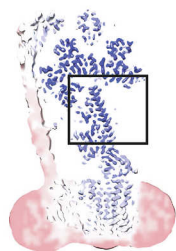


Fig. 3. Application of FSC, ResMap and M

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visual quality. For future work, we used as an additional validation method. For standard validation, we see particular utility in the application of our method into more challenging applications such as directional resolution where resolution interpretation is more subjective but technically less standard. In this manuscript, we presented the FDR-FSC method and its evaluation. It has to be noted that the proposed method is similar to 2D Fourier ring correlations as used in (Nieuwenhuizen et al., 2013). Due to the robustness, we anticipate a common application of this method to image analysis and processing in the EM field.

4. Methods

4.1. Permutation sampling of Fourier coefficients

We consider X_{r_i} and Y_{r_i} to denote the corresponding Fourier coefficients at position $i = 1, \dots, N$, in resolution slice r_i . The number of Fourier coefficients at position r_i is n_i . Due to symmetry, there are $n_i/2$ unique Fourier coefficients. Correlations between X_{r_i} and Y_{r_i} are calculated at position r_i , which we denote as r_i . Thus, Fourier coefficients are

$$X_{r_i} = S(r_i) + N_X(r_i) \text{ and } Y_{r_i} = S(r_i) + N_Y(r_i)$$

where $N_X(r_i)$ and $N_Y(r_i)$ are noise terms (Nieuwenhuizen and Schatz, 2005). The number of Fourier coefficients in resolution slice r_i is n_i . Thus, the vector of Fourier coefficients is $X_R = (X_{r_1}, \dots, X_{r_n})$.

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cells separately. We will simply refer to this as commonly referred to as the significance level with respect to FSC. The number of tested hypotheses is 20 for windows of size 20 for complete maps. As a result, at least 10 individual significance levels have been tested. In particular, the false

where n is the number of Fourier
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the effective sample size n_{eff}

In our case for $\alpha = 1$, the correction factor β is then given as:

where in each approach sample size distribution is respectively mapped to a sequence of distributions.

tion, the volume reduced in sample of size n is significant at level α . The test statistic is given by

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The code was prepared with UCS

I am grateful to Thomas Hoffmann for his support in the maintenance of the high-performance computing infrastructure.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article is available at doi.org/10.1016/j.jsb.2020.107579.

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