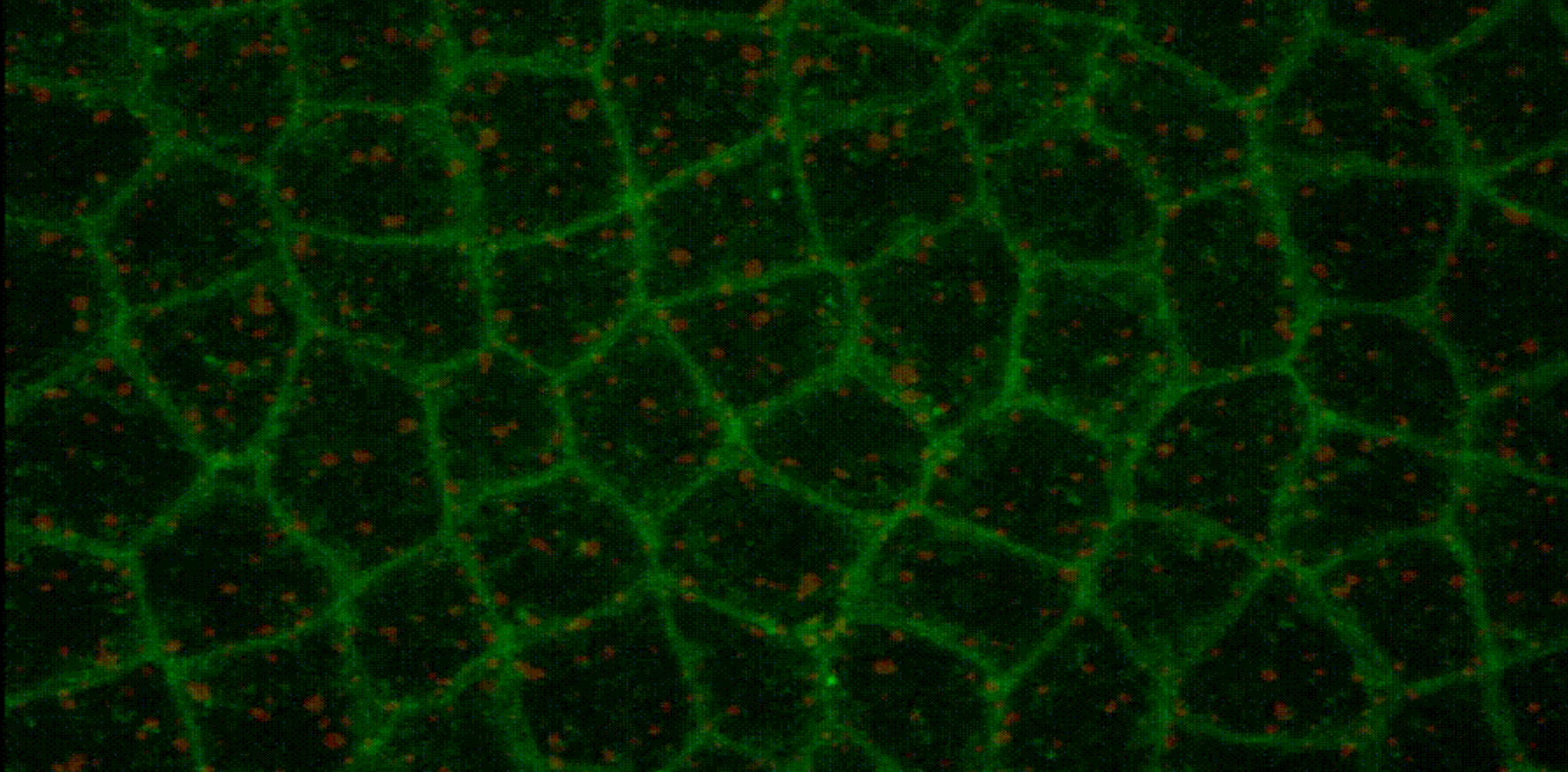


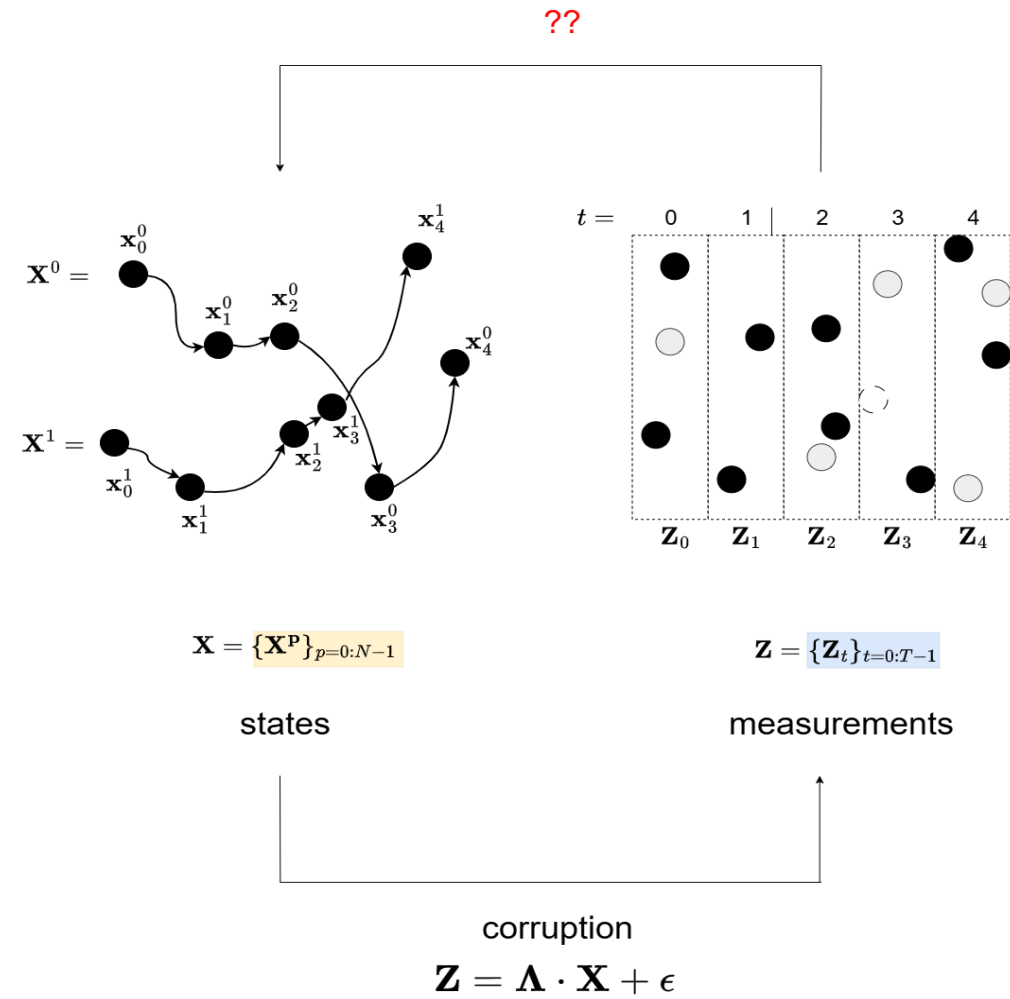
Measuring intracellular dynamics in dense in vivo environments through the combination of large language and stochastic modelling



Team Endotrack,
Centuri Hackathon 2024,
Claudio Collinet, IBDM

Piyush Mishra
Institut de Mathématiques de Marseille,
Institut Fresnel

Particle tracking is an inverse problem



Bayesian filtering provides an iterative approach to track particles

$$p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t}) \propto \text{likelihood} \times \text{prior}$$

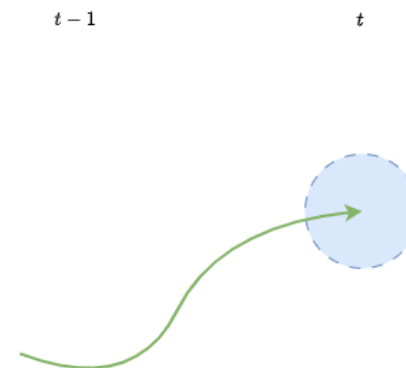
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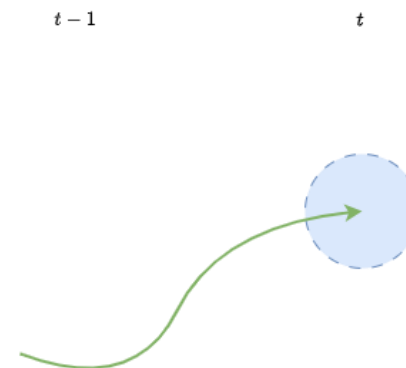
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 &\quad \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}\mu_{t-1}, \mathbf{Q}) \quad \mathcal{N}(\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1})
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Bayesian filtering provides an iterative approach to track particles

$$p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t}) \propto$$

likelihood

$\times$

prior

$$p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t}) \propto$$

$p(\mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{x}_t)$

$\times$

$p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t-1})$

$$p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t}) \propto$$

$p(\mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{x}_t)$

association

$\times$

$\int p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{x}_{t-1}) p(\mathbf{x}_{t-1} | \mathbf{z}_{1:t-1}) d\mathbf{x}_{t-1}$

motion modelling

previous evidence

$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F}\mu_{t-1}, \mathbf{Q})$

$\mathcal{N}(\mu_{t-1}, \Sigma_{t-1})$

$\mathcal{N}(\mu_t^p, \Sigma_t^p)$

The diagram illustrates the state transition in a particle filter. It shows two time steps, $t-1$ and t . At time $t-1$, there is a light blue circle representing a particle's state. A green curved arrow points from this circle to a darker blue circle at time t , representing the state transition over time.

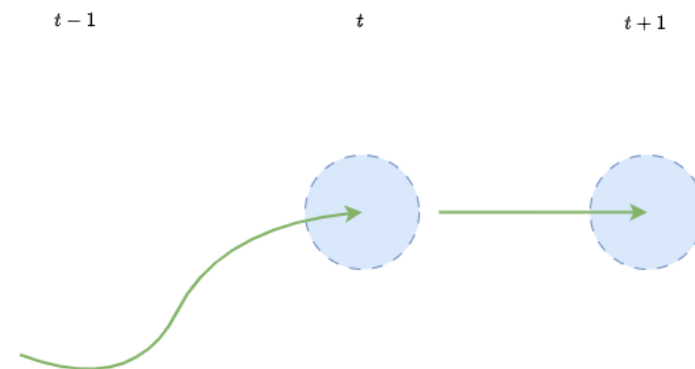
7

Bayesian filtering provides an iterative approach to track particles

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$$\mathcal{N}(\mu_t^p, \Sigma_t^p)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_t^p &= \mathbf{F}\mu_{t-1} \\
 \Sigma_t^p &= \mathbf{F}\Sigma_{t-1}\mathbf{F}^{-1} + \mathbf{Q} \\
 &\text{state extrapolate}
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$$\sum_{\eta_i^t \in \mathbf{H}_i^t} p(\mathbf{z}_t | \mathbf{x}_t, \eta_i^t) p(\eta_i^t | \mathbf{x}_t)$$

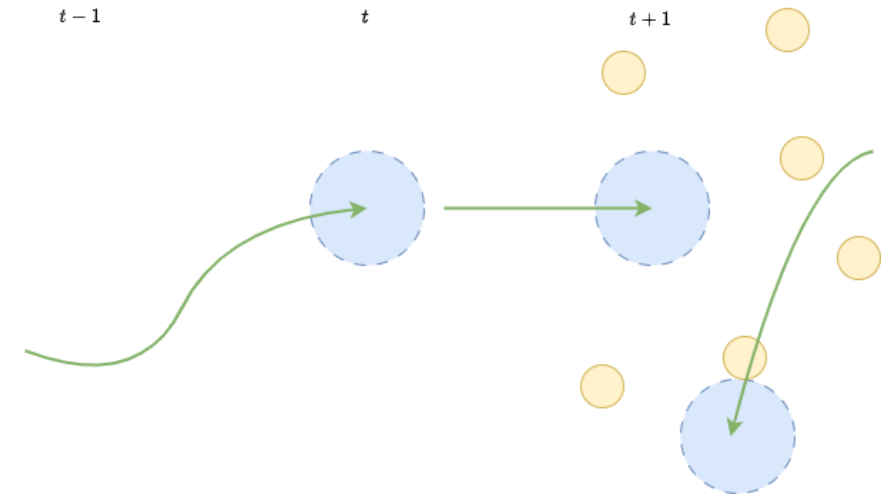
$$\mathcal{N}(\mu_t^p, \Sigma_t^p)$$

$$\mu_t^p = \mathbf{F} \mu_{t-1}$$

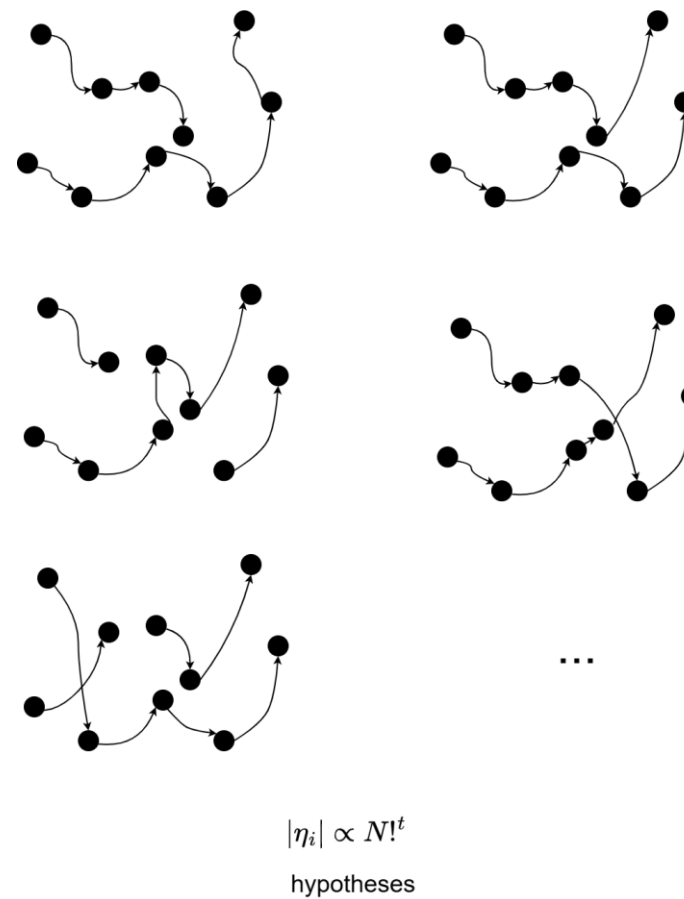
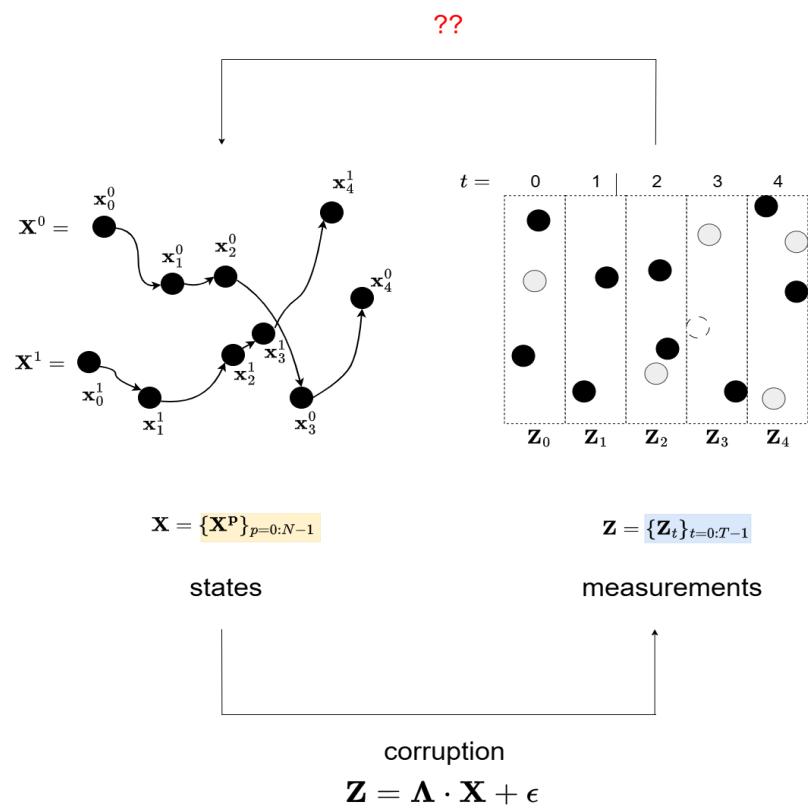
$$\Sigma_t^p = \mathbf{F} \Sigma_{t-1} \mathbf{F}^{-1} + \mathbf{Q}$$

state extrapolate

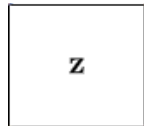
??



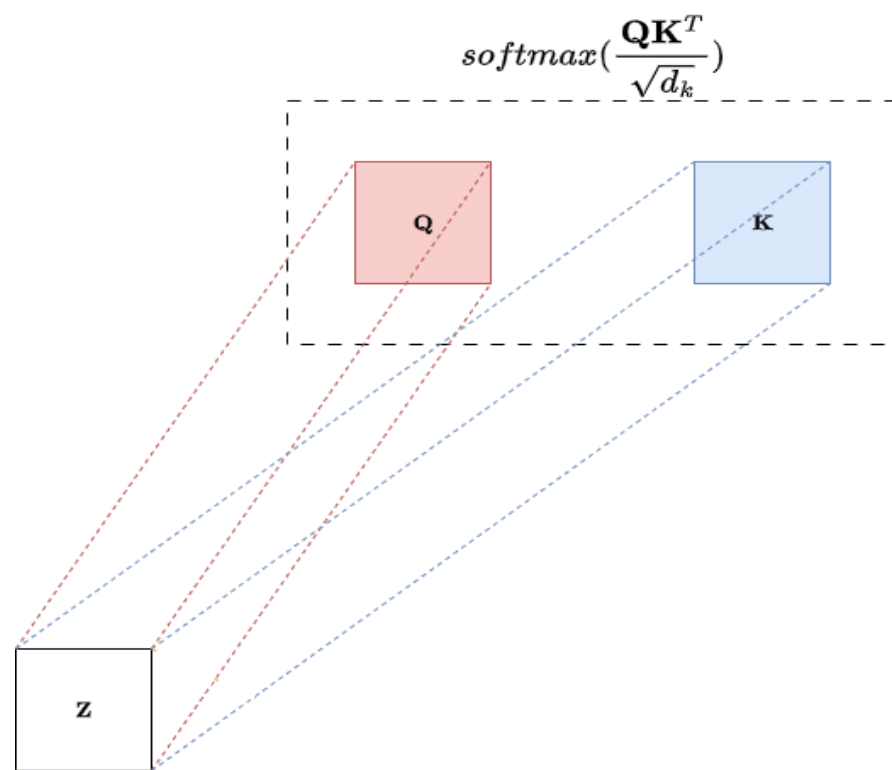
The decision of which hypotheses to eliminate is not trivial



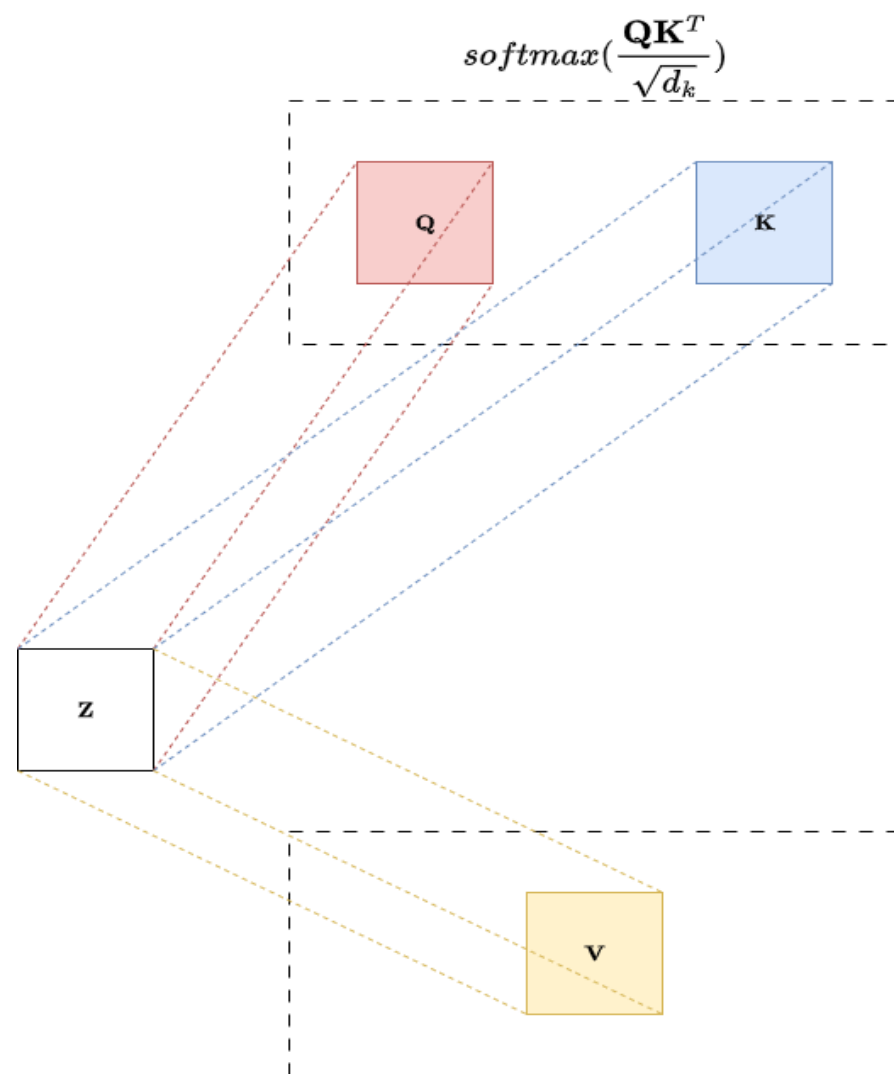
Learn particle-interactions instead of assuming them



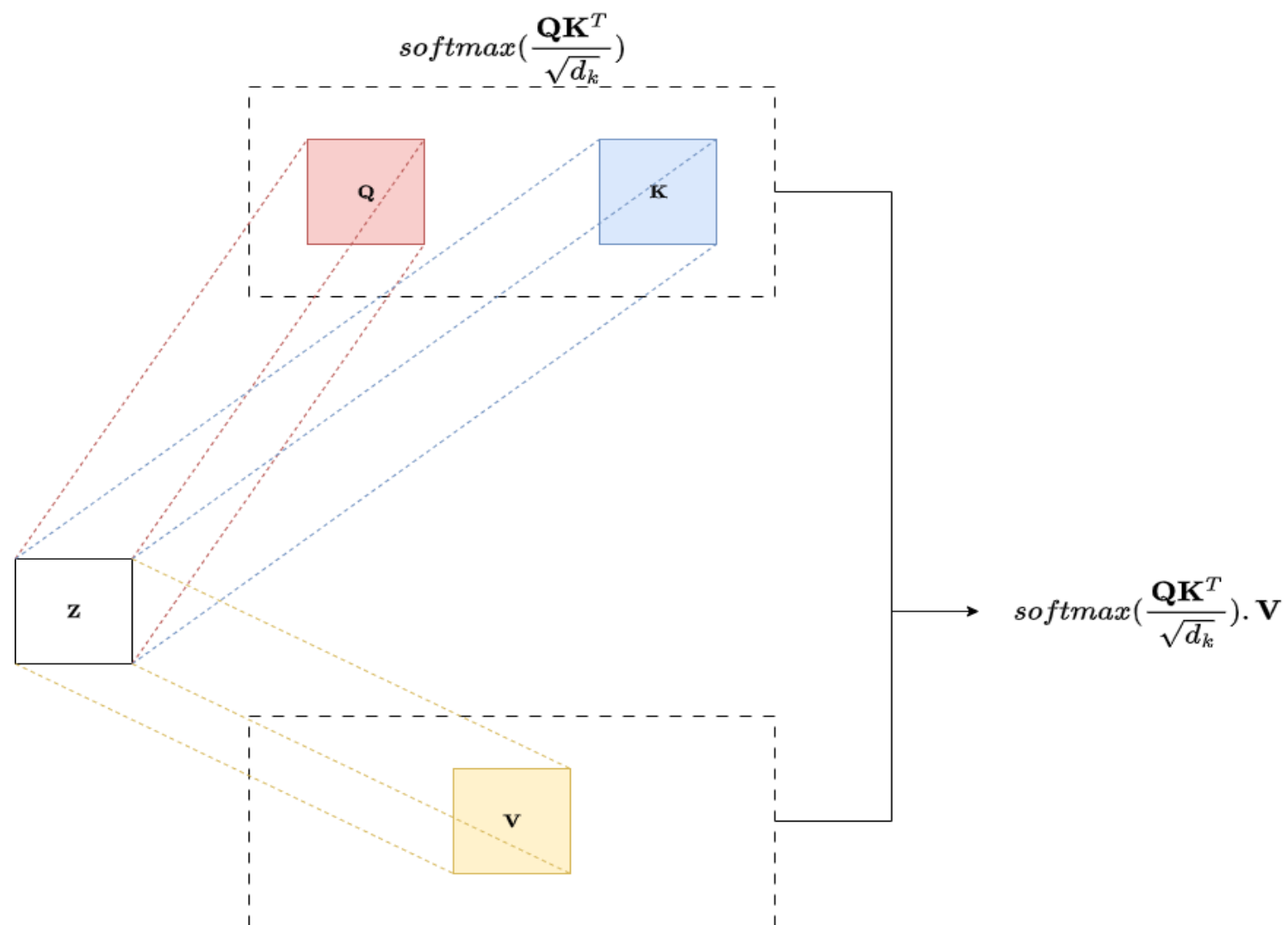
Learn particle-interactions instead of assuming them



Learn particle-interactions instead of assuming them



Learn particle-interactions instead of assuming them



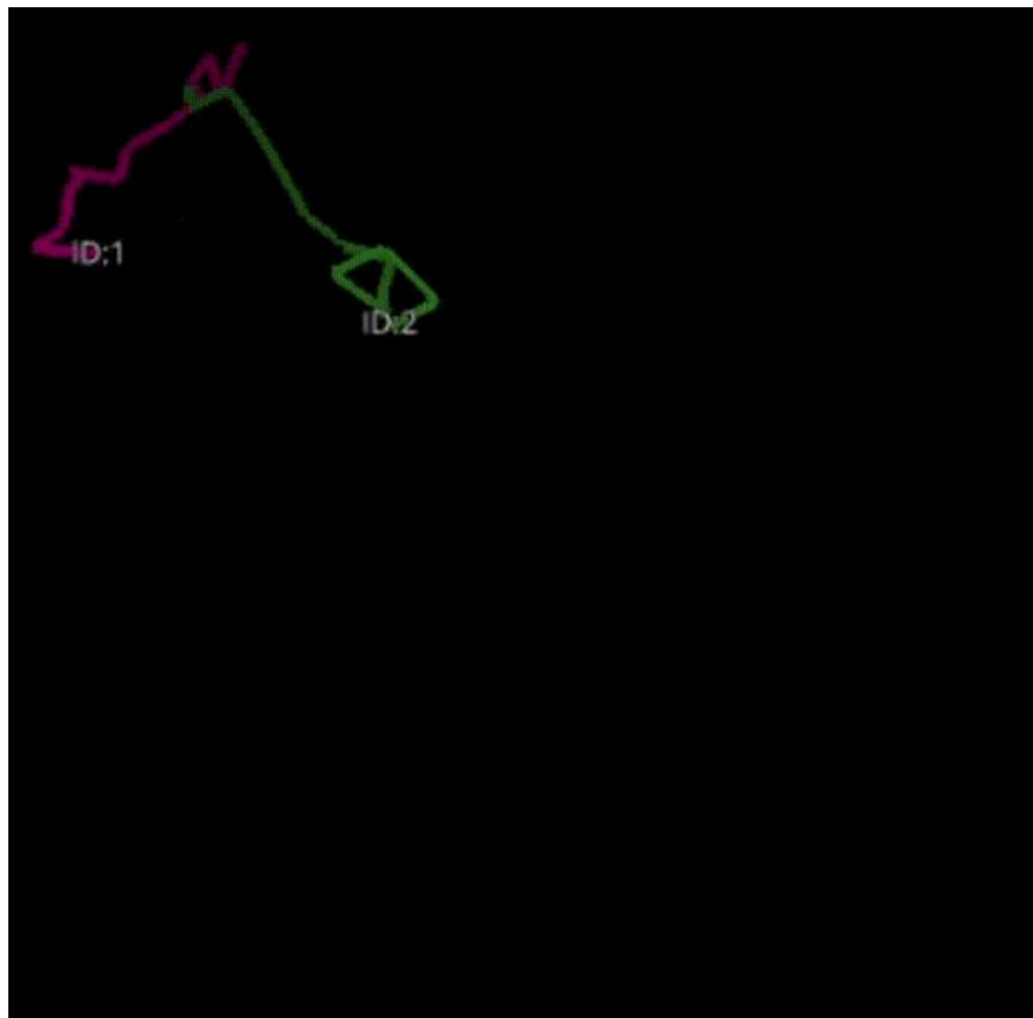
We tested a basic attention scheme for proof-of-concept

$$y^{t,p} = y^{t-1,p} + \varepsilon^{t,p} + \delta^p$$

randomness with
process noise

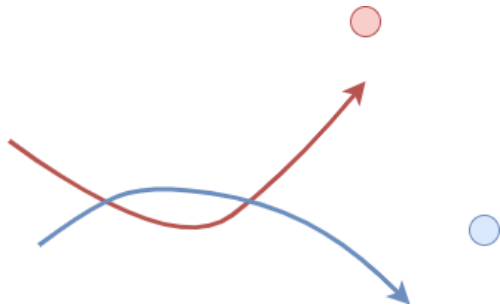
$$z^{t,p} = y^{t,p} + \omega^p$$

measurement noise

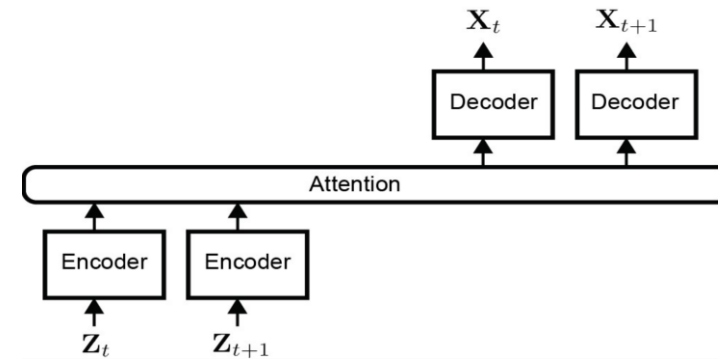


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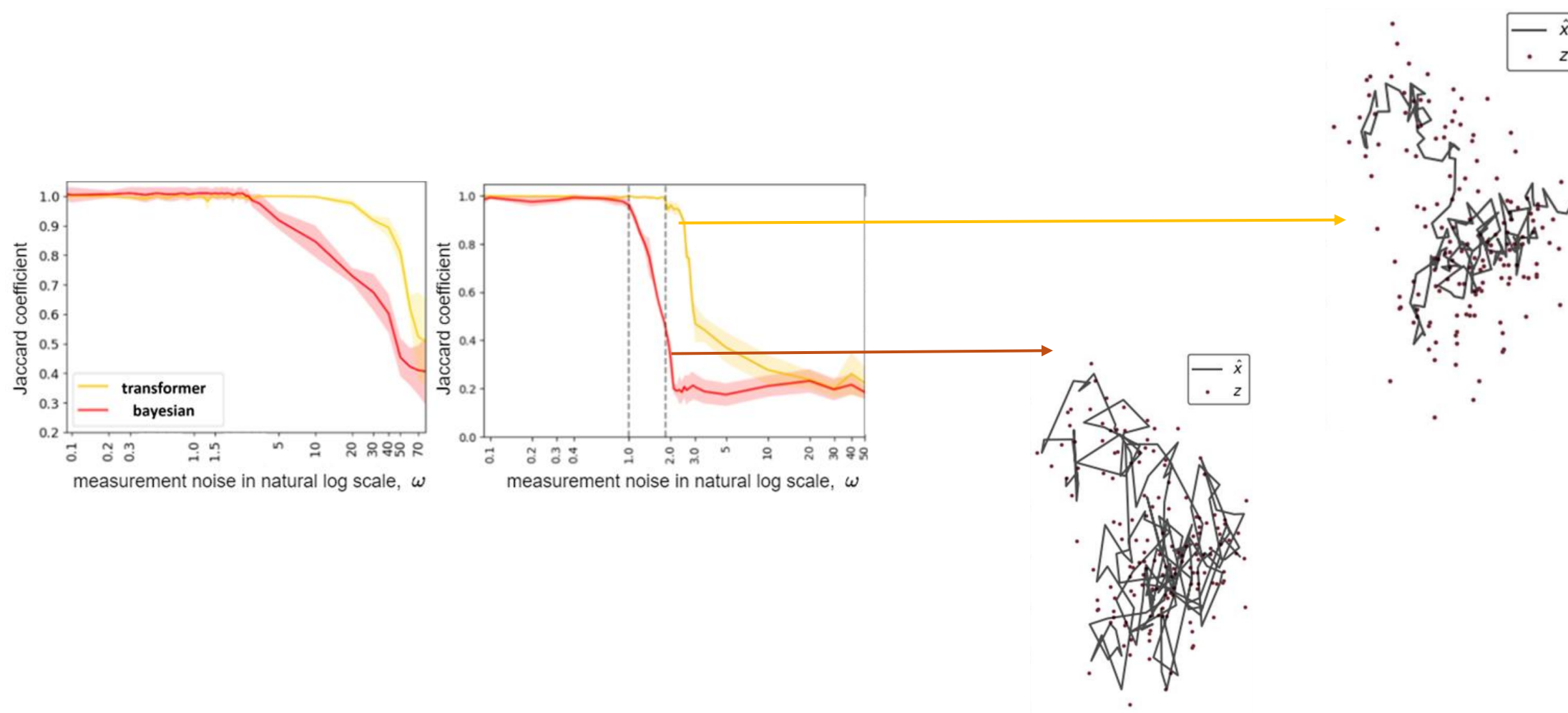
Bayesian approach
Multiple hypothesis tracking (MHT)
Greedy association



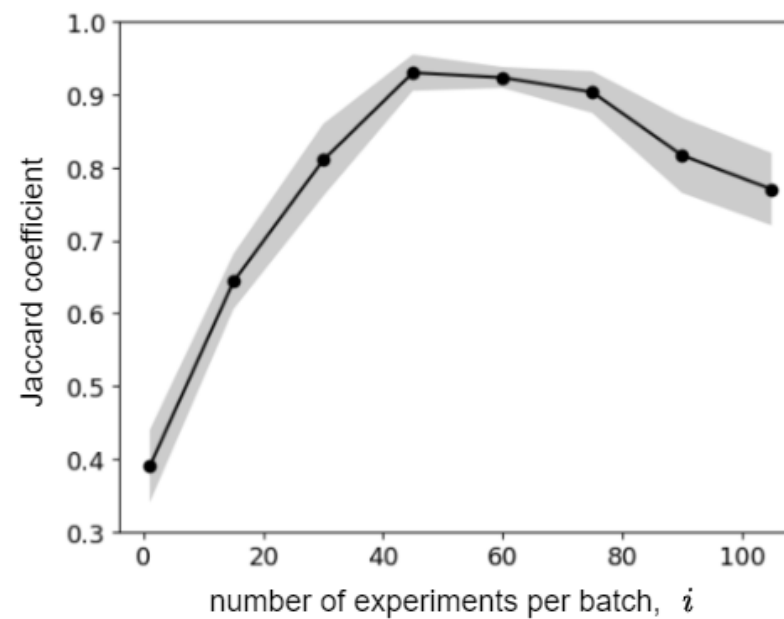
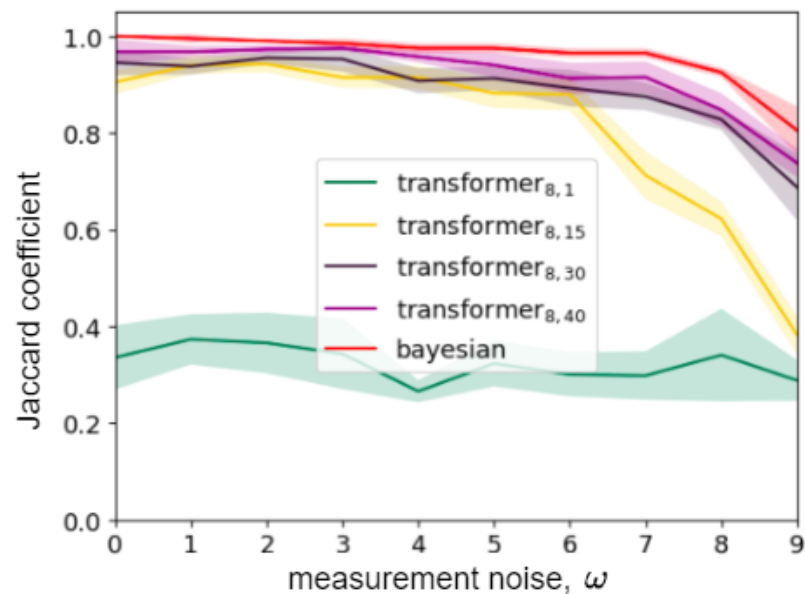
Transformer
Non-iterative learning & iterative prediction



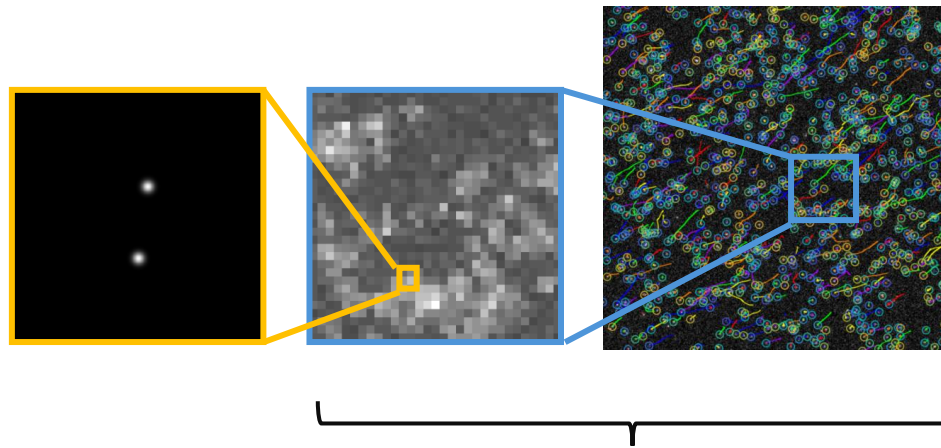
Attention is robust to increasing measurement noise



Bayesian filtering is optimal for small hypothesis sets



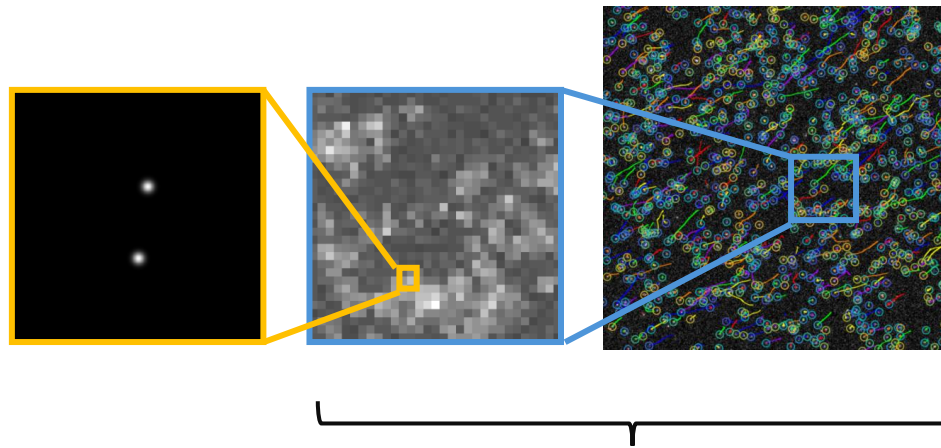
Scaling up: split the problem into specialised tasks



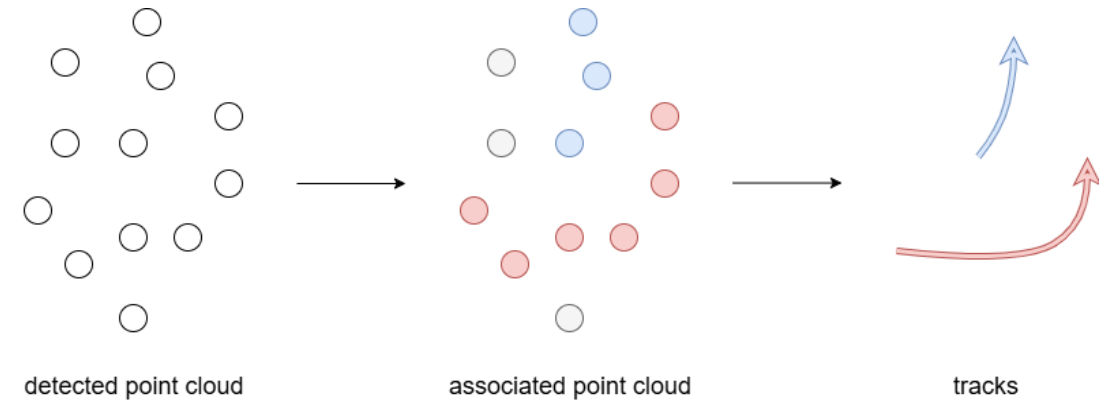
- Proof of concept
- Only measurement noise
- No detection errors

- Tracking specific architecture
- False positives and negatives along with measurement noise

Scaling up: split the problem into specialised tasks



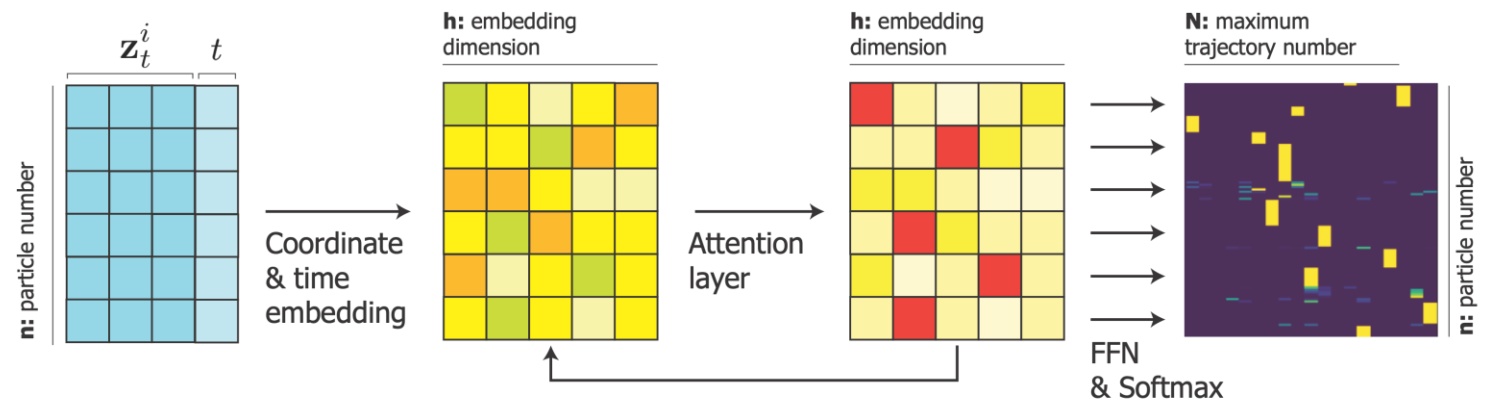
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ABHA first prunes the hypothesis-set, then filters each set individually

Stage 1:

Attention assigns each detection to a class of potential trajectory



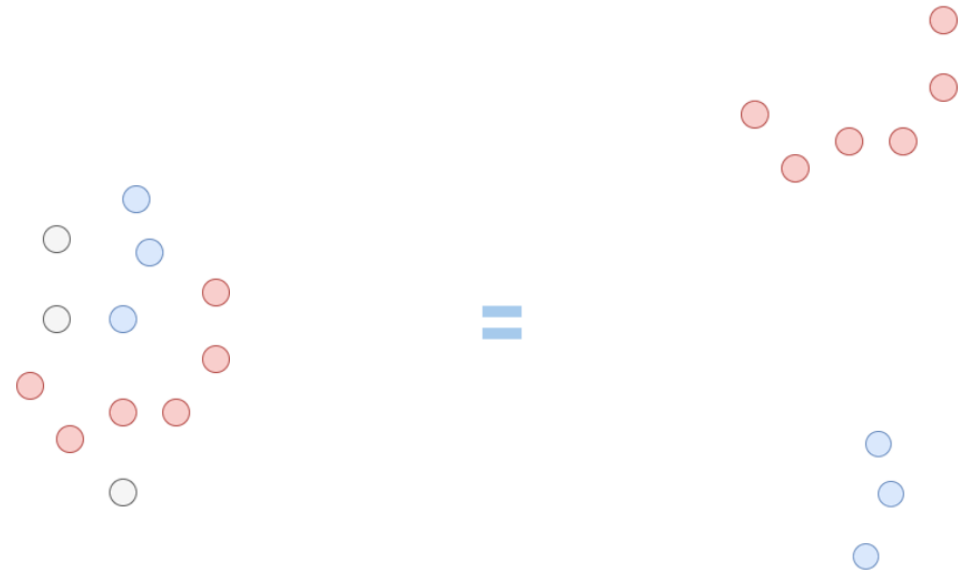
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Stage 1:

Attention assigns each detection to a class of potential trajectory

Stage 2:

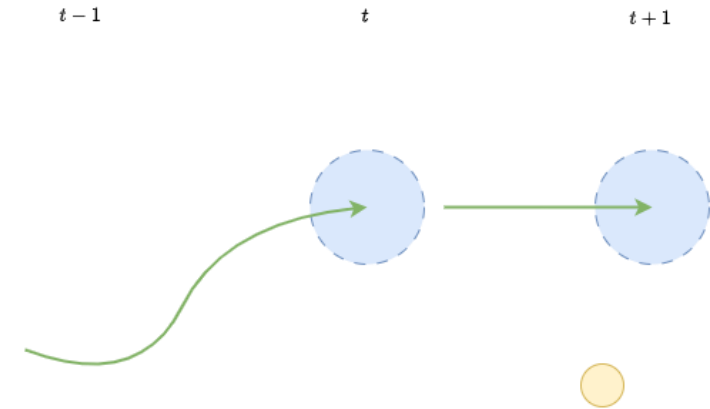
Each class is isolated and filtered using the Bayesian approach



Once pruned, there is only one measurement to associate: Kalman filtering

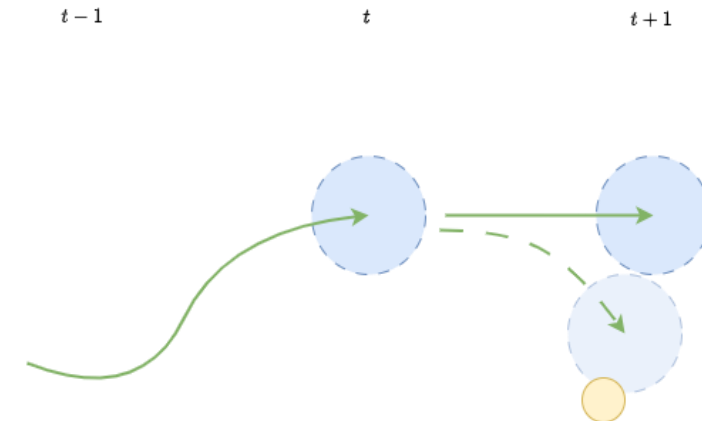
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 p(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{z}_{1:t}) &\propto \text{likelihood} \times \text{prior} \\
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 &\quad \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{H}\mu_t^p, \mathbf{R}) \quad \mathcal{N}(\mu_t^p, \Sigma_t^p)
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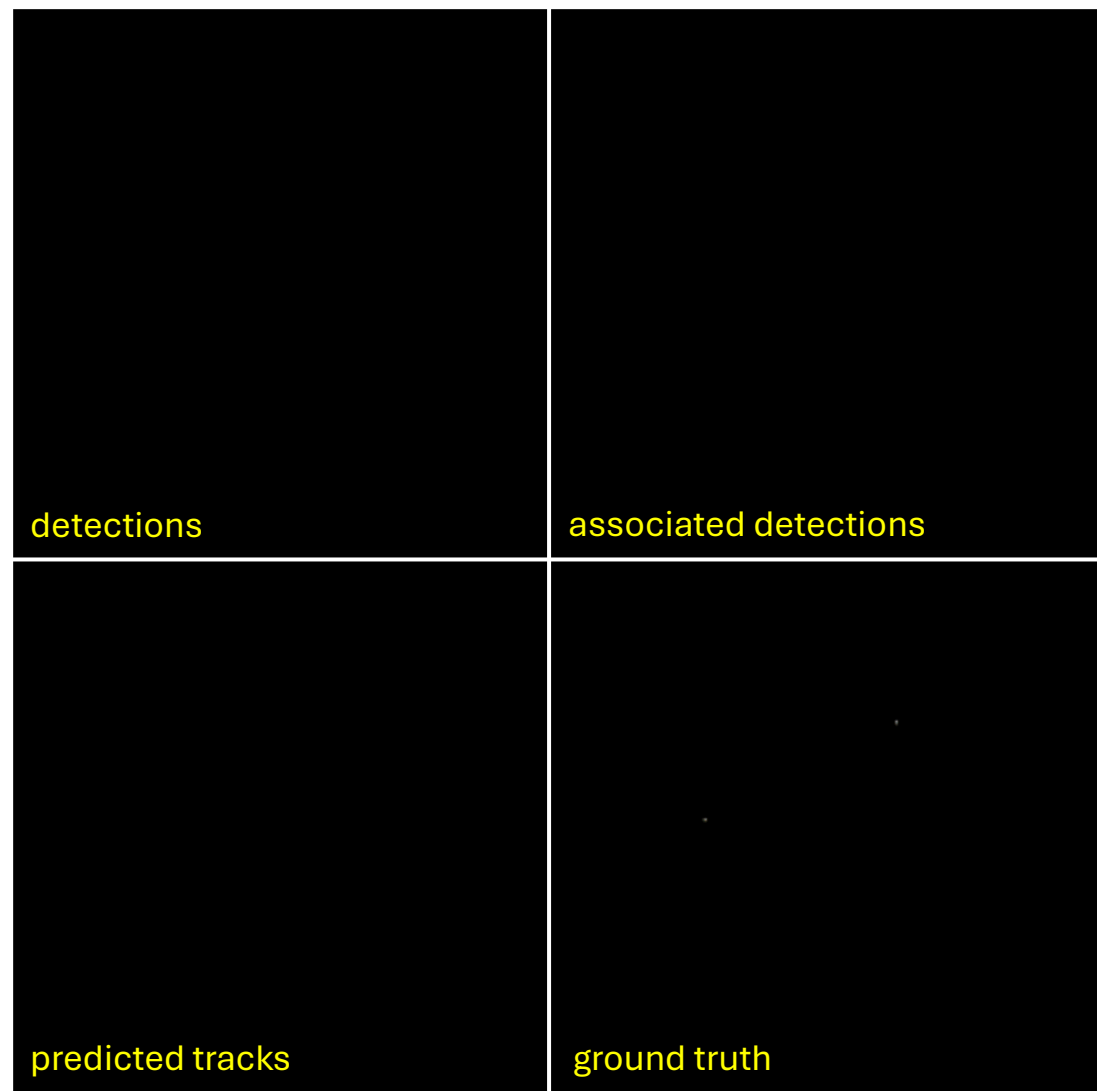


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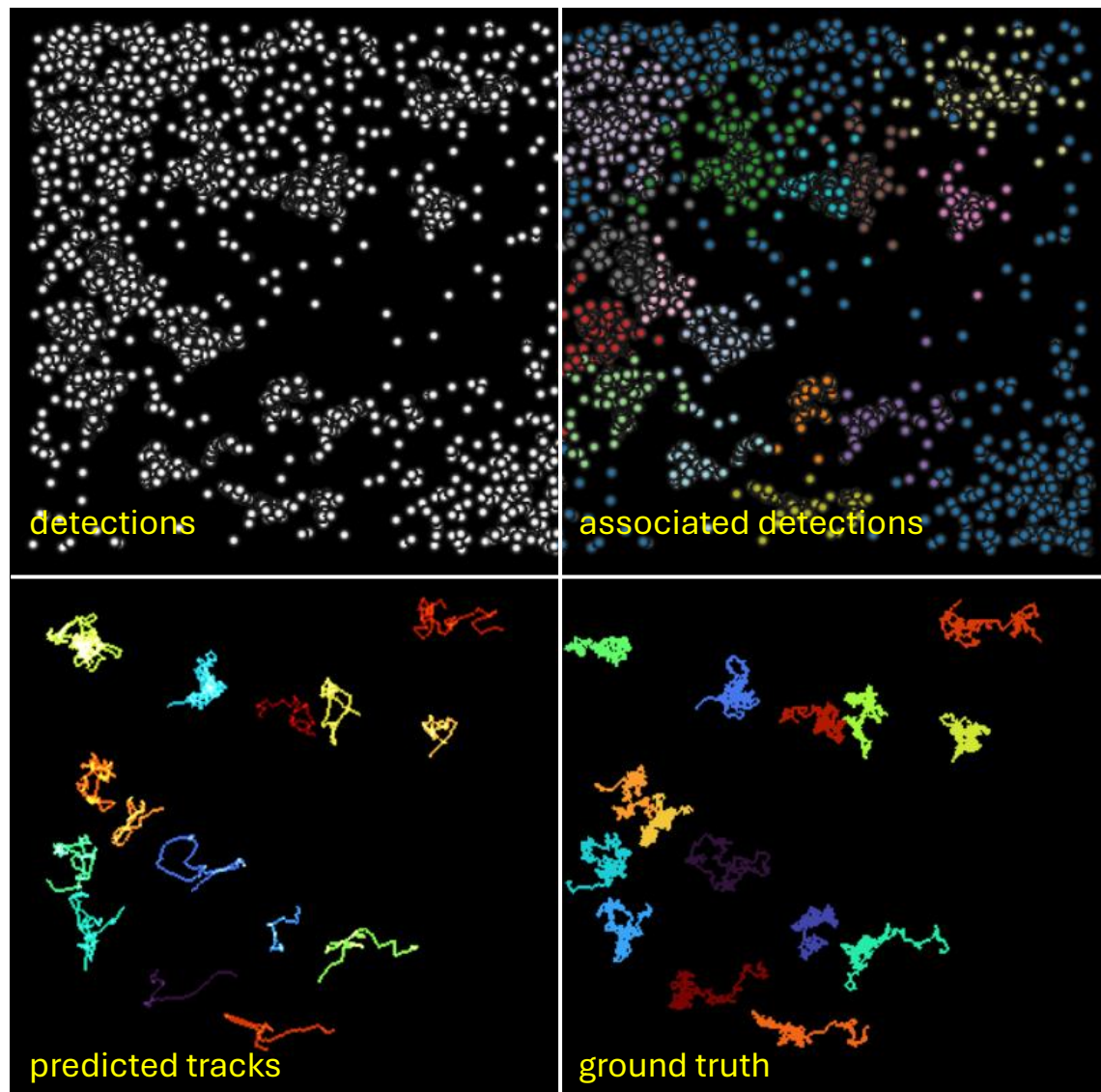
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 &\quad \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_t, \Sigma_t) \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_t &= \mu_t^p + \mathbf{K}_t(\mathbf{z}_t - \mathbf{H}\mu_t^p) \\ \Sigma_t &= (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{K}_t\mathbf{H})\Sigma_t^p \\ &\text{state update} \end{aligned}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Promising qualitative results on aggressively blinking detections



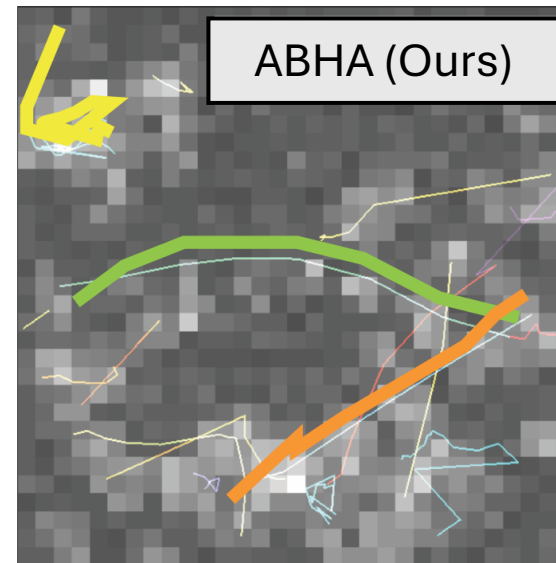
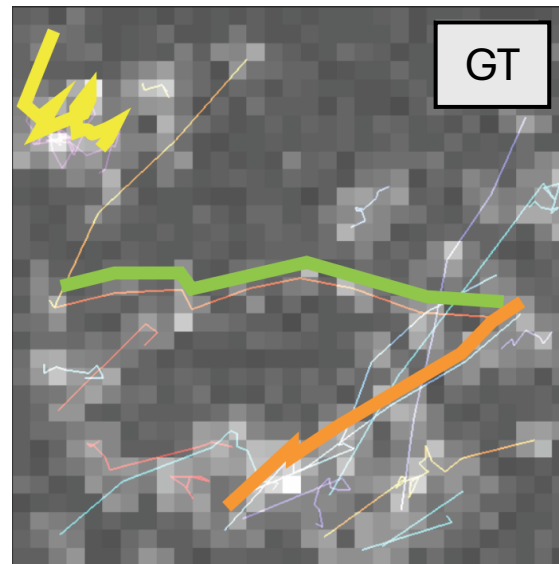
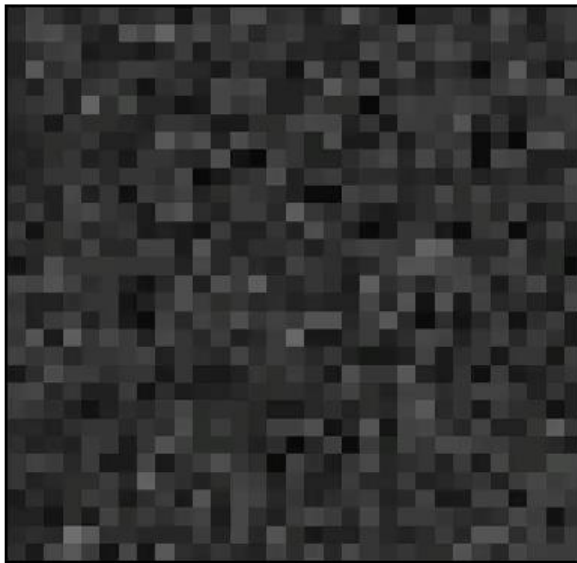
Promising qualitative results on aggressively blinking detections



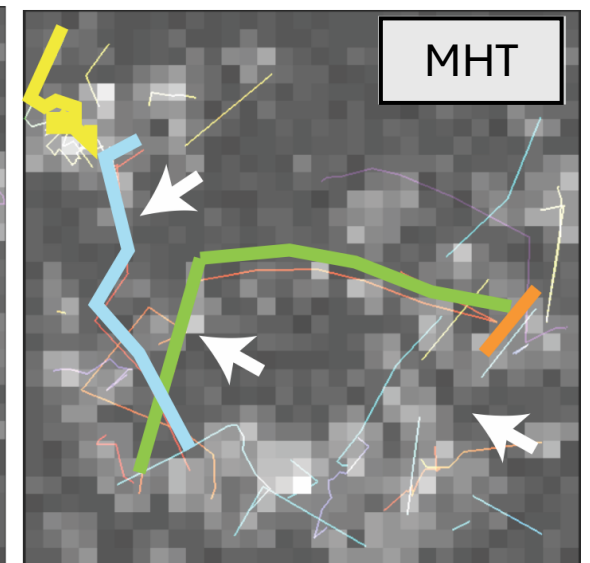
Both qualitative & quantitative reduction of tracking artifacts by ABHA on virus trafficking data

TGOSPA score (**lower is better**) captures:

- location errors
- missed & false detection error
- identity switches
- track fragmentation

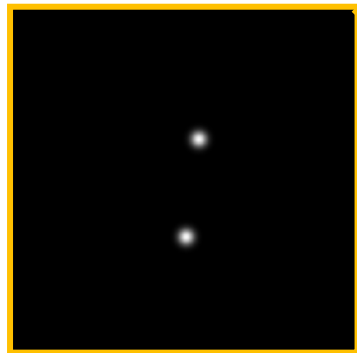


TGOSPA = 2.116 +- 0.094

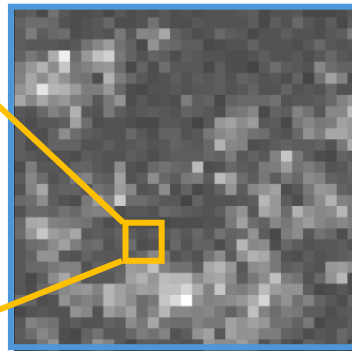


TGOSPA = 5.743 +- 0.103

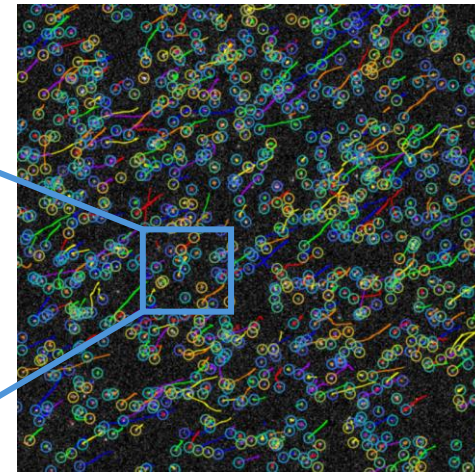
Ongoing work: prove it small, then go big



Proof-of-concept for
robustness of attention,
Mishra, Roudot, 2024



Proof-of-concept for
hybridisation (ABHA),
Mishra, Roudot, 2025



A scaled tool to track a large
bulk of particles

- We track particles to understand sub-cellular dynamics

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- ABHA: a hybrid approach
- A conservative yet precise tracker
- Ongoing work: scaling for a large number of particles

Thank you 😊

Philippe Roudot

Jules Vanaret

Sophie Carneiro-Esteves

Elhamou Ali

Guillaume Hermitte

Laura Neschen

