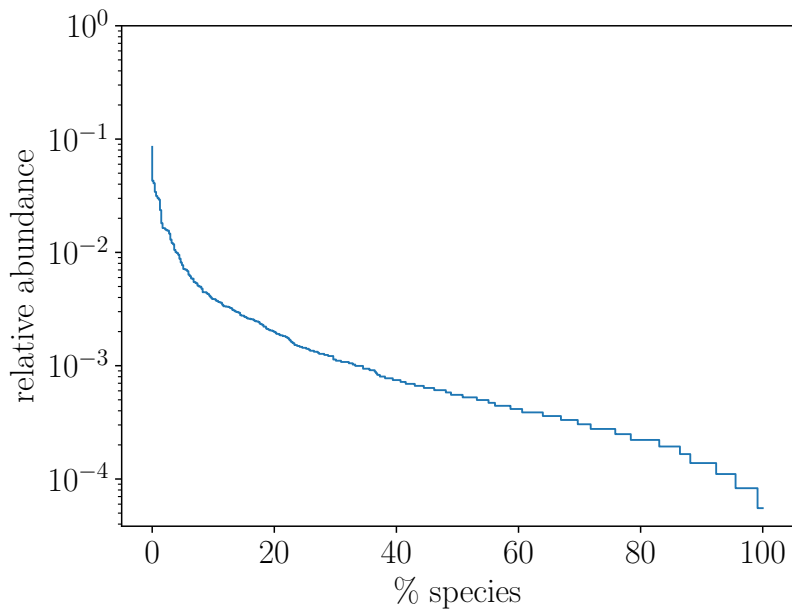
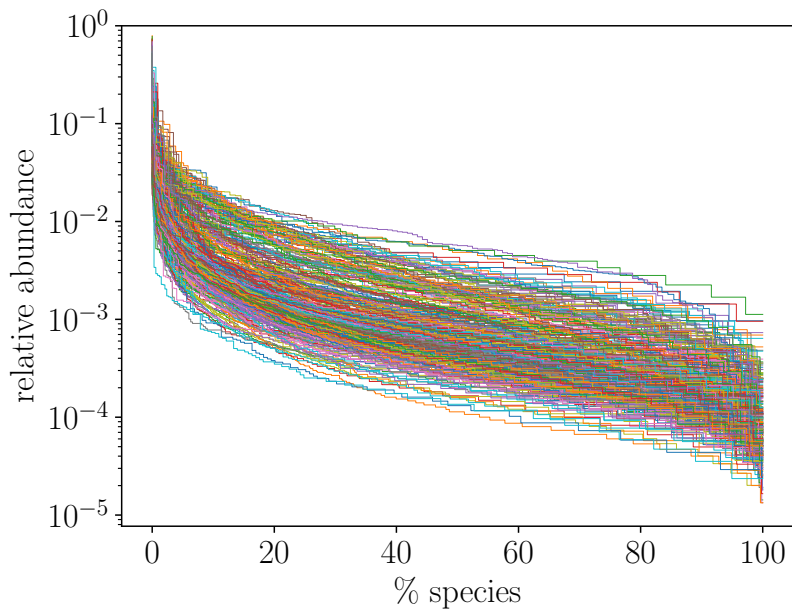


Initial results

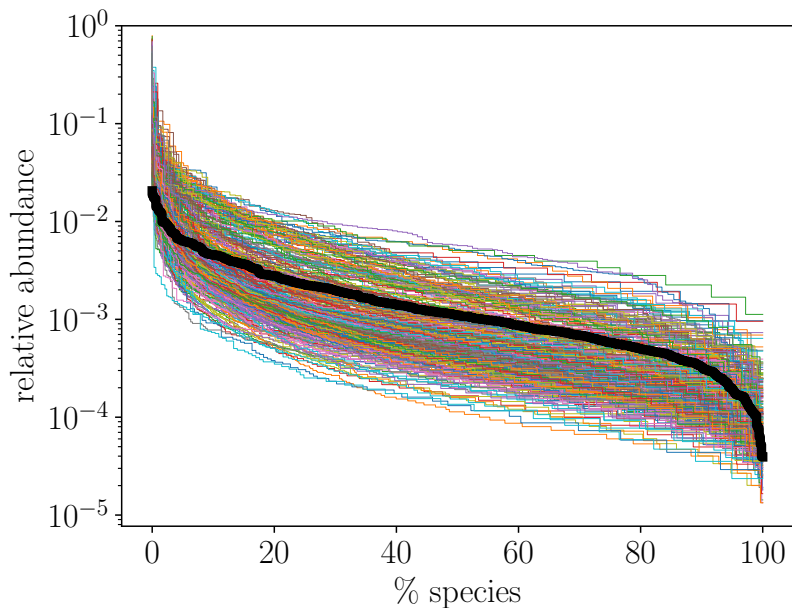
Species abundance distributions



Species abundance distributions



Species abundance distributions with lognormal curve



Shannon diversity

The Shannon diversity S is defined

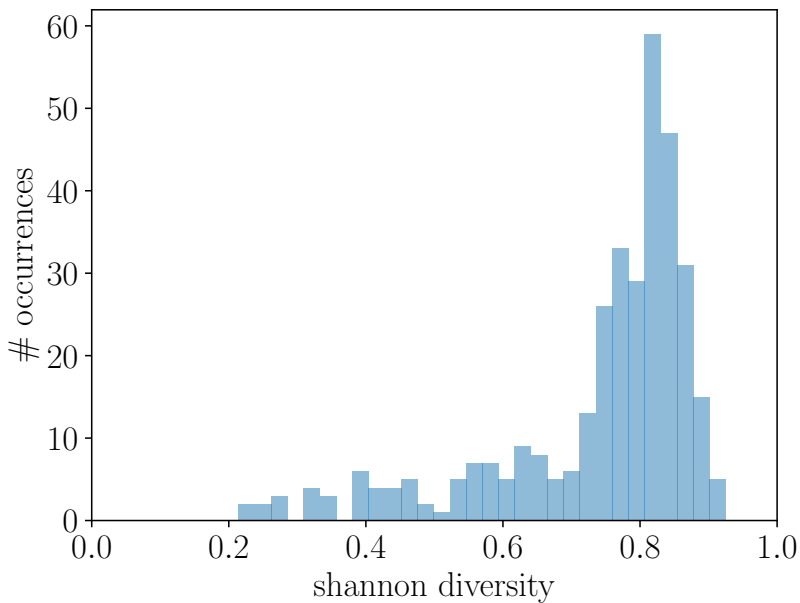
$$S = - \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \ln(p_i).$$

\implies maximum for $y_i = 1/N$ for all i

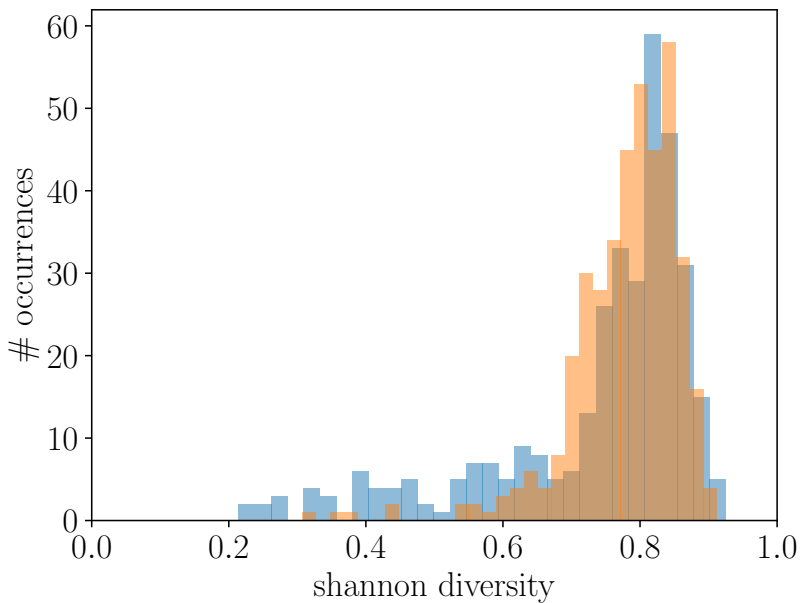
\implies minimum for $y_i = 1, y_j = 0$ for $j \neq i$

(one of many metrics for “diversity” of a population)

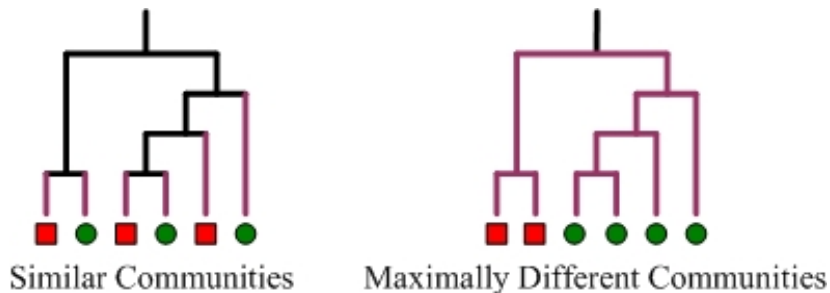
Shannon diversity



Shannon diversity with lognormal distribution



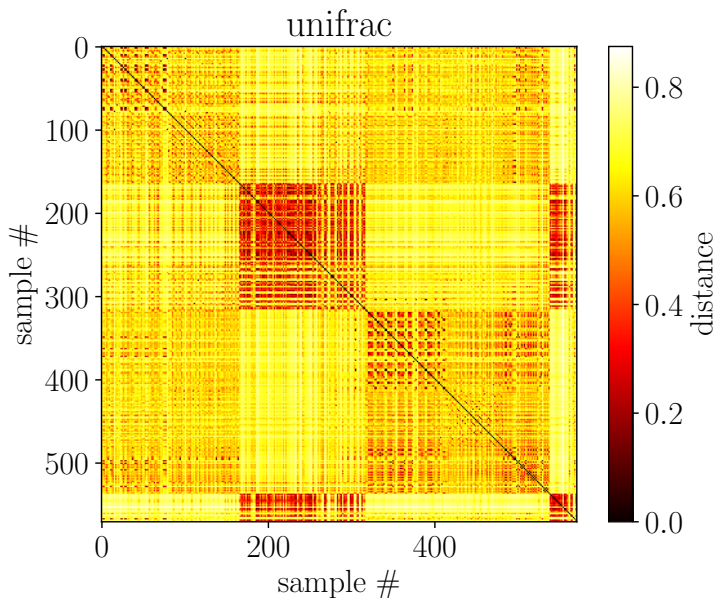
Unifrac¹



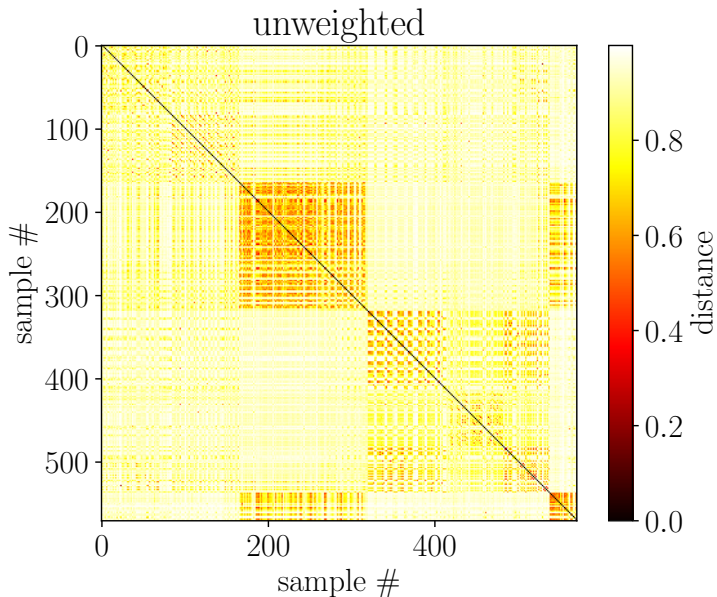
$$\text{UniFrac Distance Measure} = (\text{red}) / (\text{red} + \text{green})$$

¹image from mothur.org/w/images/5/5b/UnweightedUniFracMeasure.jpg

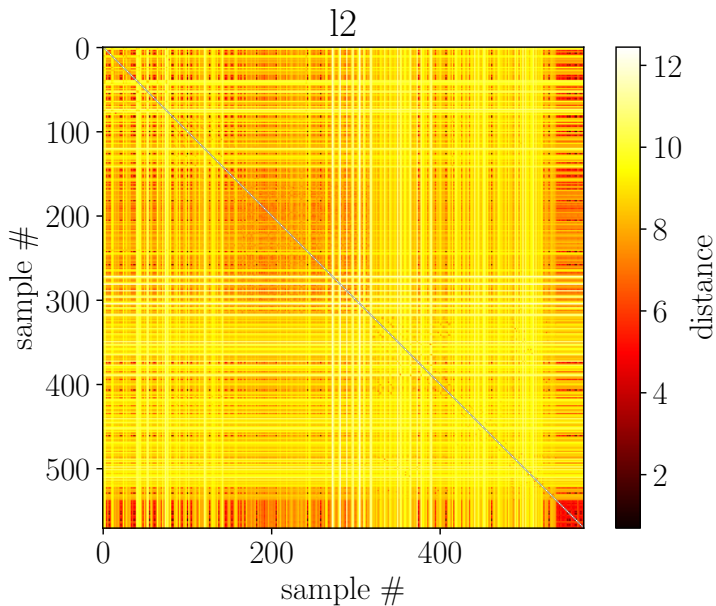
Unifrac distance matrix (weighted)



Unifrac distance matrix (unweighted)



L_2 -norm distance matrix (weighted)



Future work?

- ▶ Estimate size of available microbiome pool (species abundance curve)
- ▶ Coarse-grain at different taxonomic resolutions
- ▶ Include metadata analyses
- ▶ How can we address nestedness?