

Ubiquitous Genomics: Hackathon 1

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October 29, 2015

Problem 1

Number of 1D and 2D reads classified as failed: 3364

Number of 1D and 2D reads classified as passed: 3243

Number of 2D reads classified as failed: 540

Number of 2D reads classified as passed: 1081

Fraction of 2D reads in failed folder: 0.160523186683

Fraction of 2D reads in passed folder: 0.333333333333

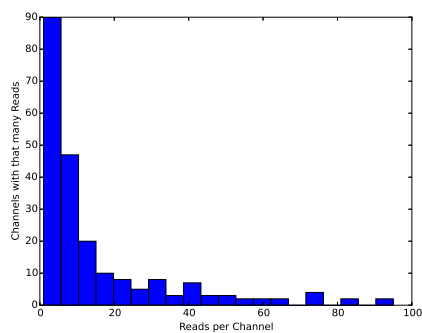
Problem 2

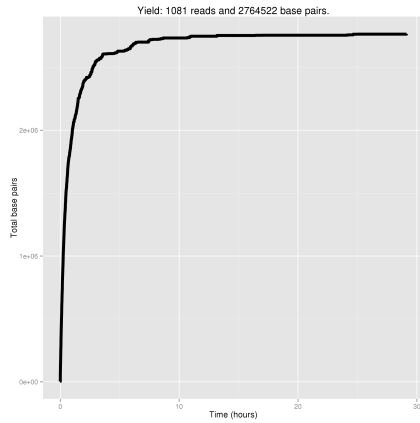
218 channels had at least one read.

The average channel had 14.8 reads.

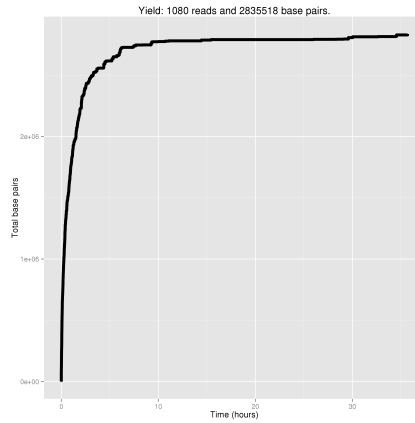
Channel 212 had 95 reads, which was the most.

Just for fun, here's a histogram of reads per channel





(a) Passed Reads

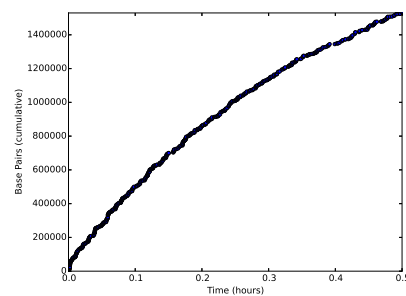
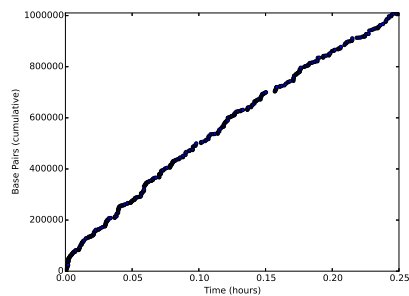


(b) Failed Reads

Problem 3

Problem 4

Let us zoom in a little on the previous graphs:



The first quarter hour appears linear, but the first half hour does not.

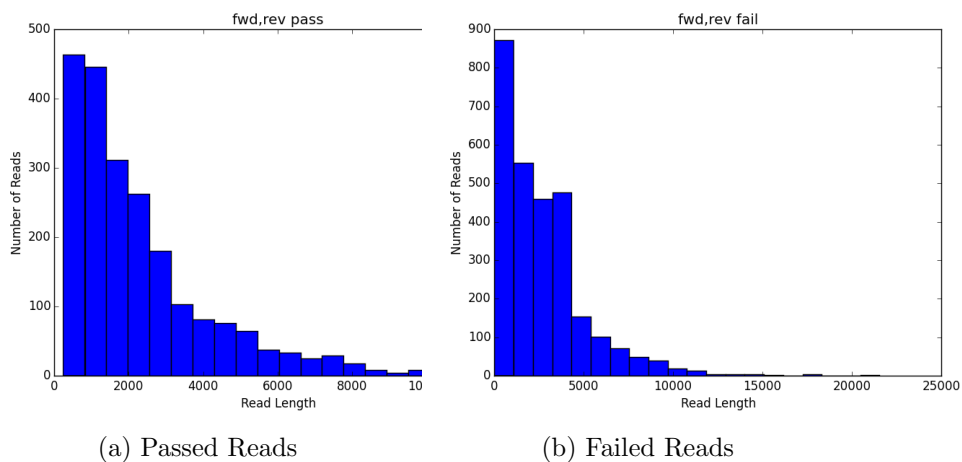
Over the first half hour, the rate was 1121.4 base pairs per second. Therefore, to handle the 3 billion base pairs of the human genome would take 743.1 hours.

Problem 5

Problem 6

1D reads

The following histograms show the length distribution of 1D reads (both template and complement) for passes and fails.



2D reads

The following histograms show the length distribution of 2D reads for passes and fails.

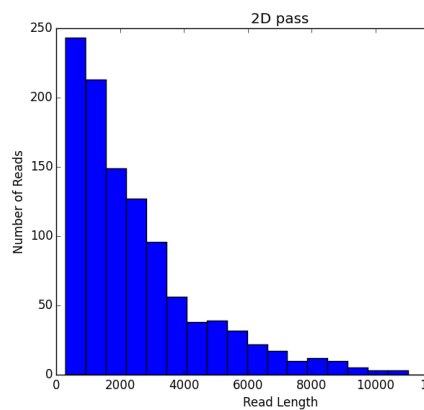
1D and 2D reads

The following histograms show the cumulative length distribution of both 1D and 2D reads for passes and fails.

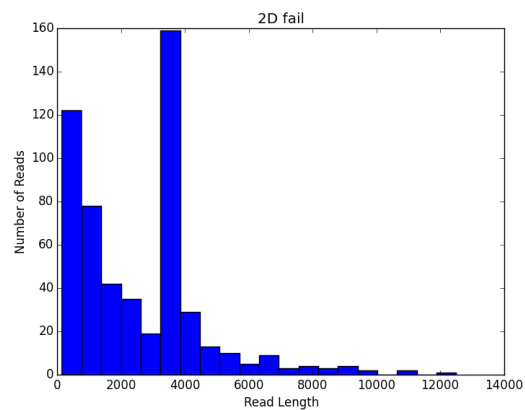
Problem 7

LONGEST TEMPLATE READ

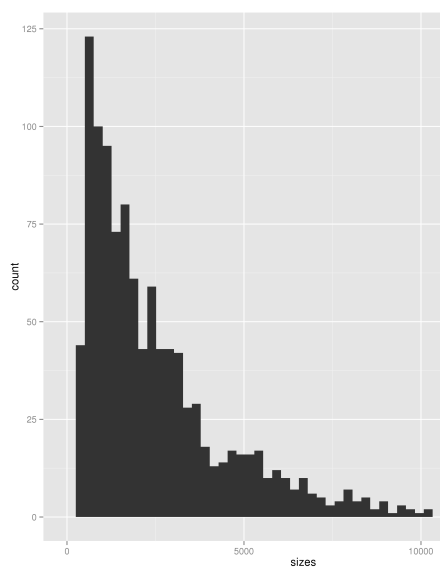
From file: /home/cheyenne/Documents/hackathon1/alldata/downloads/pass/MINION02_4teamaweson
Number of nucleotides: 11820



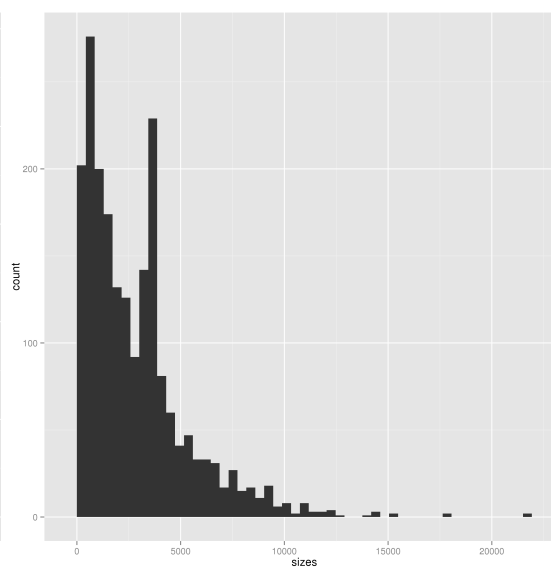
(a) Passed Reads



(b) Failed Reads



(a) Passed Reads



(b) Failed Reads

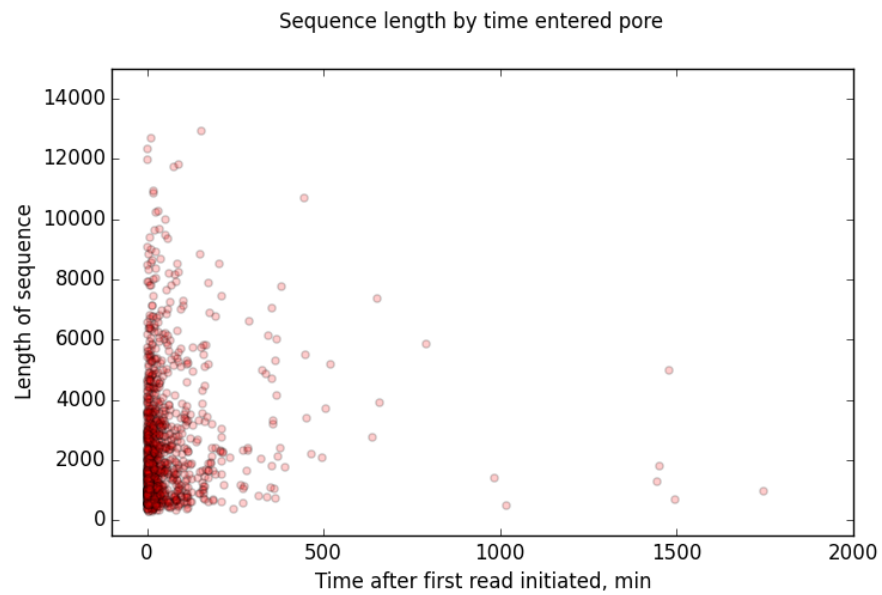
LONGEST COMPLEMENT READ

From file: /home/cheyenne/Documents/hackathon1/alldata/downloads/pass/MINION02_4teamaweson
Number of nucleotides: 11498

LONGEST 2D READ

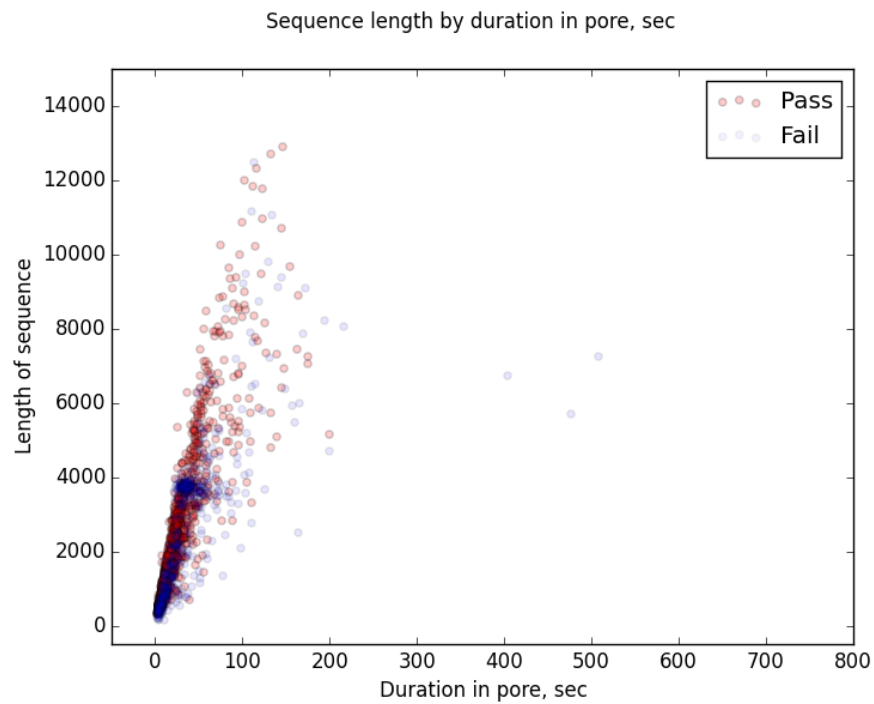
From file: /home/cheyenne/Documents/hackathon1/alldata/downloads/pass/MINION02_4teamaweson
Number of nucleotides: 12916

Problem 8



- This graph was generated from the 2D pass reads, and time was
- calculated as time (in minutes) that each read was initiated
- from the time the first read was initiated. Those reads that
- initiated late did not achieve a long read length.

Problem 9



Problem 10

Computing nucleotide composition of passed reads...

Failed reads %Composition

% A: 26.8544936058

% C: 22.6248607838

% T: 26.8972371186

% G: 23.6234084919

Computing nucleotide composition of failed reads...

Passed reads %Composition

% A: 27.8932849874

% C: 21.7440845108

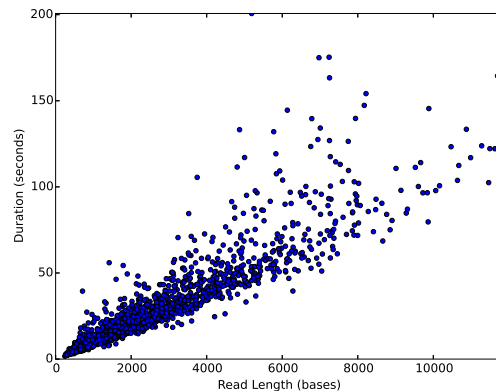
% T: 27.990263778

% G: 22.3723667238

Problem 11

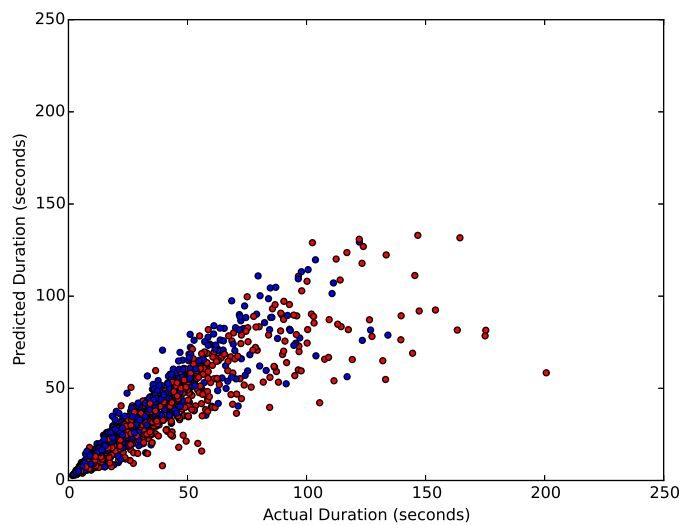
Simple Model

The simplest possible model is the one in which the number of nucleotides determines the read duration, possibly with some constant term for getting started. To consider this, we start with a scatterplot of bases against time with a linear fit.



We might be tempted to include a constant term in our fitting, but as should be apparent, it would be negative. How long it would take to sequence an extremely short read is unclear. Fortunately, there are none in our sample.

Cost per nucleotide: 11.25ms

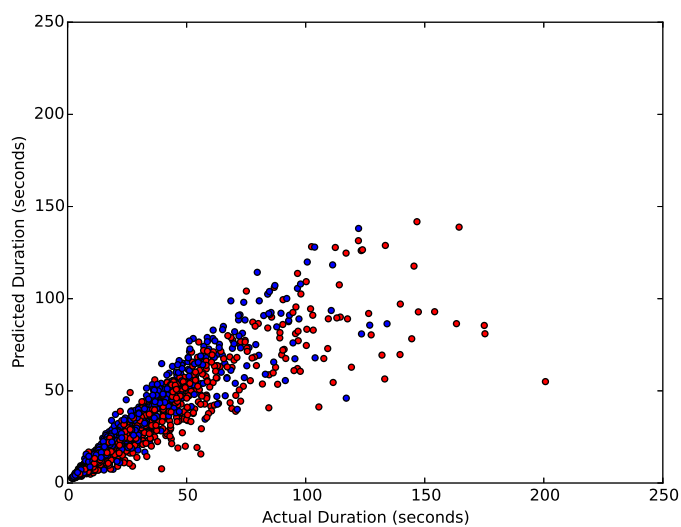


$$r^2 = 0.84$$

(Red circles are template strand; blue are complement. There appears to be no significant difference between them.)

Nucleotide Model

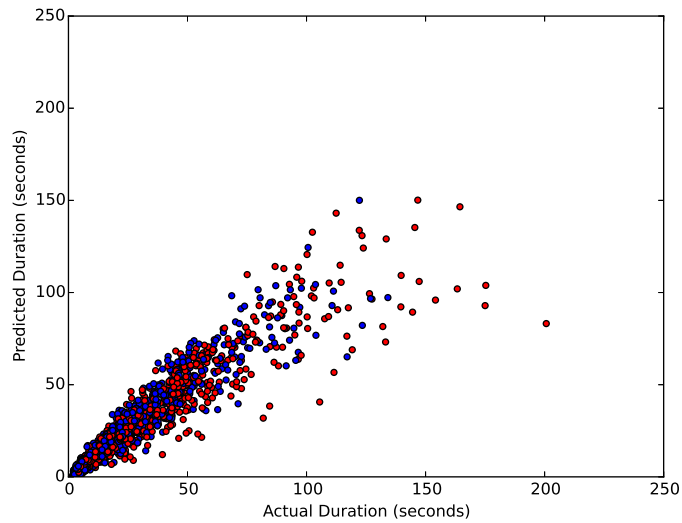
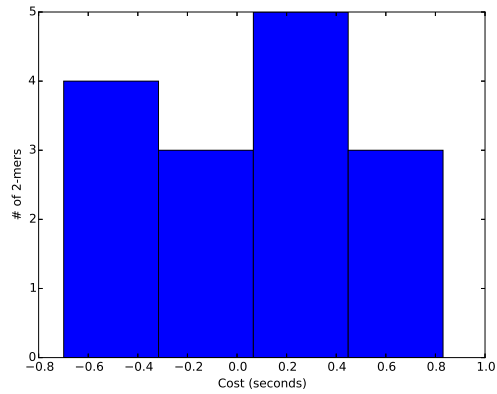
Cost per nucleotide: A=32ms C=-07ms G=04ms T=12ms



$$r^2 = 0.84$$

2mer Model

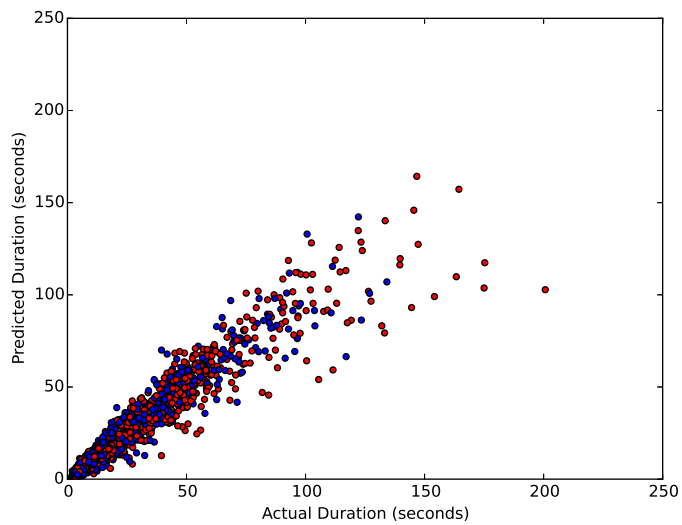
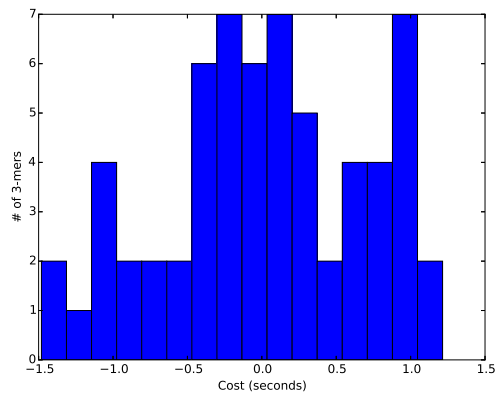
We can use a model in which each the time to extend by one nucleotide is determined by the 2-mer in the middle of the pore. We can not list all the costs, but here's a histogram:



$$r^2 = 0.88$$

3mer Model

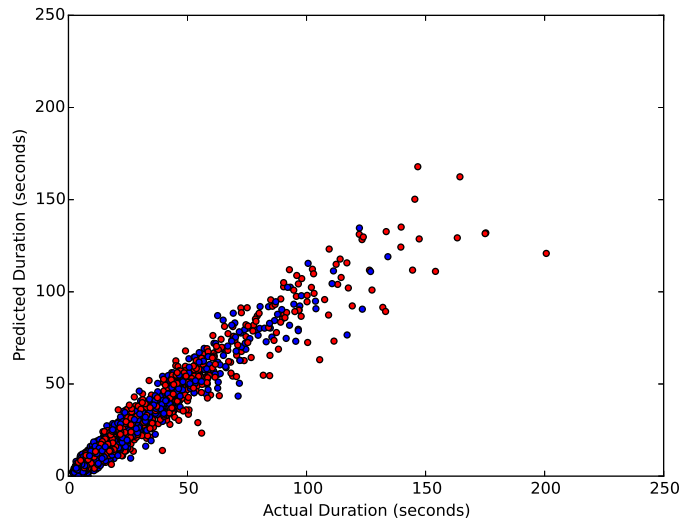
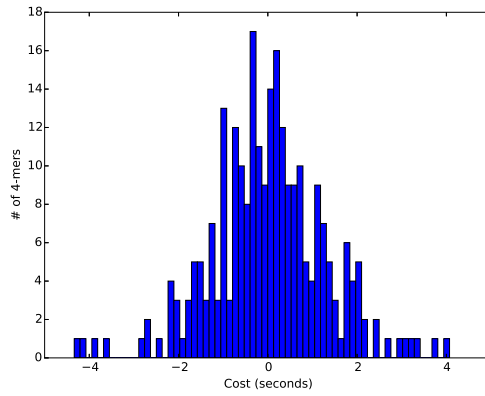
We can use a model in which each the time to extend by one nucleotide is determined by the 3-mer in the middle of the pore. We can not list all the costs, but here's a histogram:



$$r^2 = 0.91$$

4mer Model

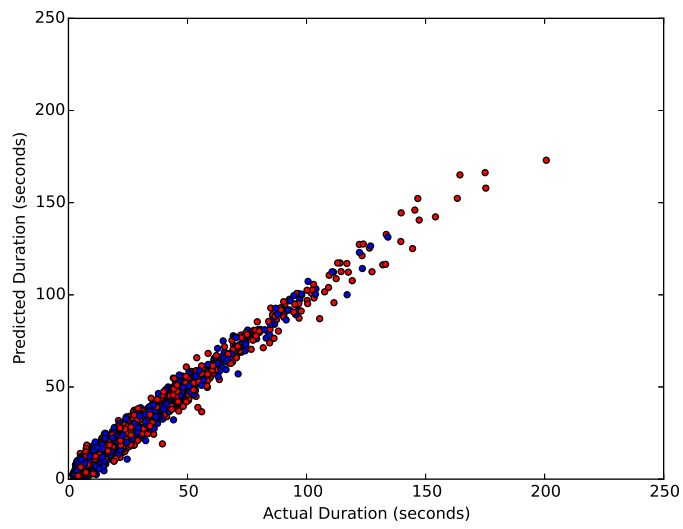
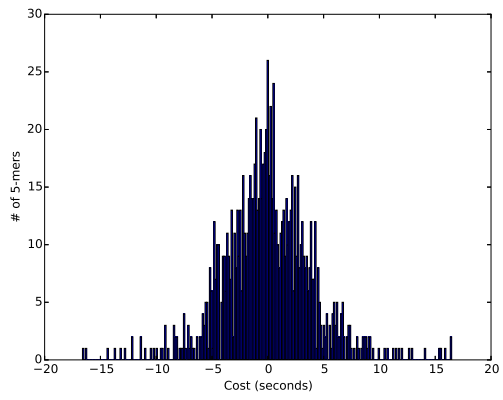
We can use a model in which each the time to extend by one nucleotide is determined by the 4-mer in the middle of the pore. We can not list all the costs, but here's a histogram:



$$r^2 = 0.94$$

5mer Model

We can use a model in which each the time to extend by one nucleotide is determined by the 5-mer in the middle of the pore. We can not list all the costs, but here's a histogram:



$$r^2 = 0.98$$