## Metabarcoding model development in NIMBLE

A. J. Rominger
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## The model

We know the total number of reads  $N_{reads}$ , the number of species S, the total number of individuals N, and the correlation structure from the phylogeny  $\Sigma_{phy}$ . We also know the vector of number of reads per species  $x_{read}$ . We do not know the rate of copy number evolution  $\sigma_{copy}$  nor the rate of primer affinity evolution  $\sigma_{primer}$ . We also most importantly don't know the actual vector of abundances x. We want to model the number of reads as multinomial conditioned on  $N_{reads}$  and S, and with a probability vector p given by

$$p \sim \operatorname{dirch}(x\nu\lambda)$$

where  $\nu$  is a variable proportional to copy number and  $\lambda$  is a variable proportional to primer affinity. We will assume that  $\log \nu$  evolved according to a Brownian motion process with rate  $\sigma_{copy}$  and mean  $\mu_{copy} = 0$ . We will assume that  $\log it_{min=\alpha}(\lambda)$  evolved according to an independent Brownian motion process with rate  $\sigma_{primer}$  and mean  $\mu_{primer} = 0$ .  $\log it_{min=\alpha}$  is a modified logit function which assumes  $\lambda$  is constrained by a lower bound  $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ . Its corresponding modified logit function is

$$\operatorname{expit}(x) = \alpha + \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 + \exp(-x)}$$

The variance-covariance matrix for a Brownian-motion process on a known phylogeny is given as

$$\Sigma_{i,j} = \sigma d_{MRCA(i,j)}$$

where  $d_{MRCA(i,j)}$  is the distance from the root to the most recent common ancestor of tips i and j.  $d_{MRCA(i,i)}$  is simply the depth of the root.

Thus our full model is

$$x_{reads} \sim \text{multinom}(N_{reads}, p_1, \dots, p_S)$$

where

$$p \sim \operatorname{dirch}(x\nu\lambda)$$

and  $\nu$  and  $\lambda$  follow the following distributions

$$\log(\nu) \sim \text{mvnorm}(0, \sigma_{copy} d_{MRCA(i,j)})$$

$$logit_{min=\alpha}(\nu) \sim mvnorm(0, \sigma_{primer}d_{MRCA(i,j)})$$

with priors

$$x/N \sim \operatorname{dirch}(N/S, \dots, n/S)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{copy}} \sim \Gamma(0.001, 0.001)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{primer}} \sim \Gamma(0.001, 0.001)$$

$$\alpha \sim \operatorname{Unif}(0, 1)$$