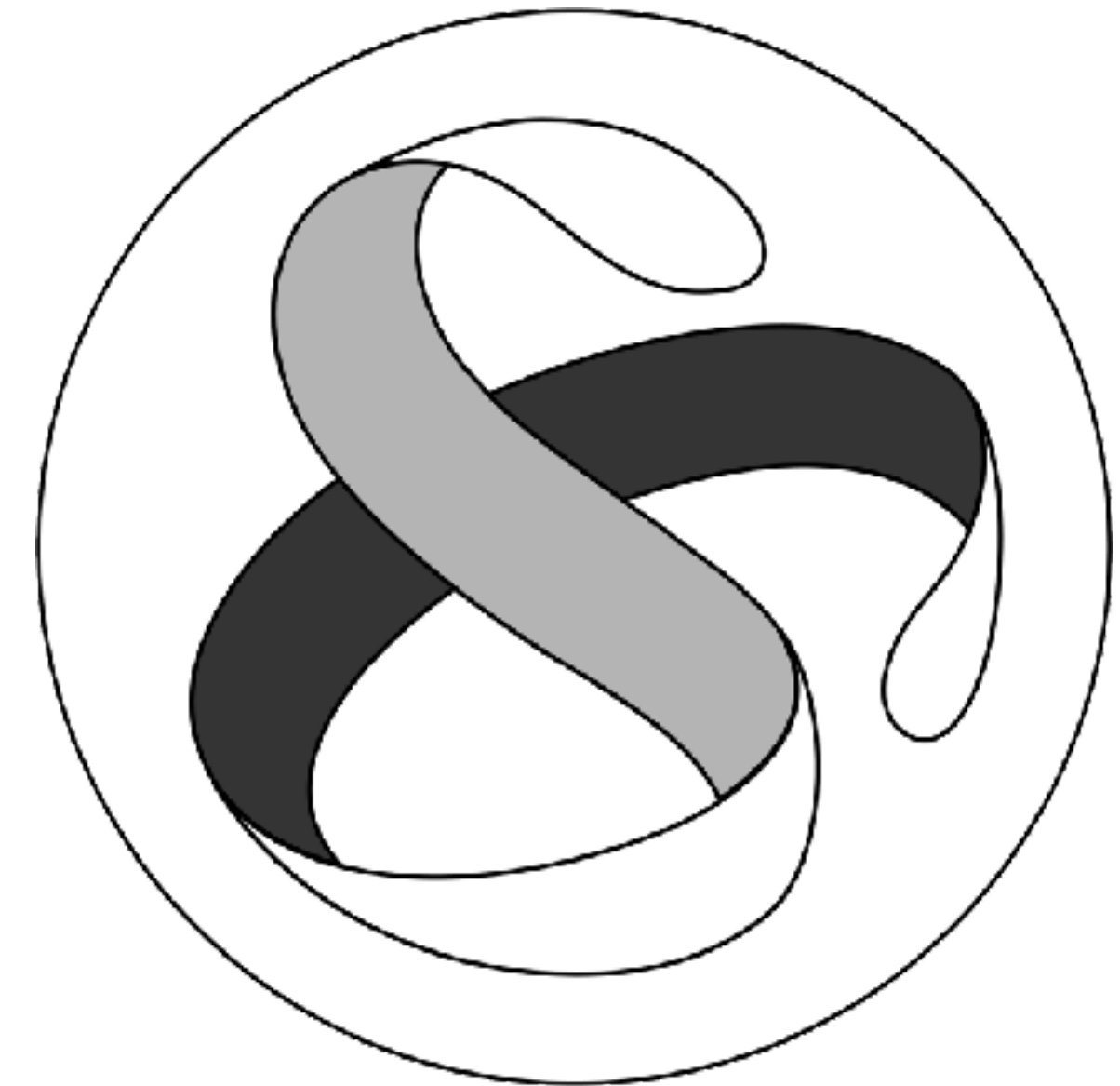


scverse

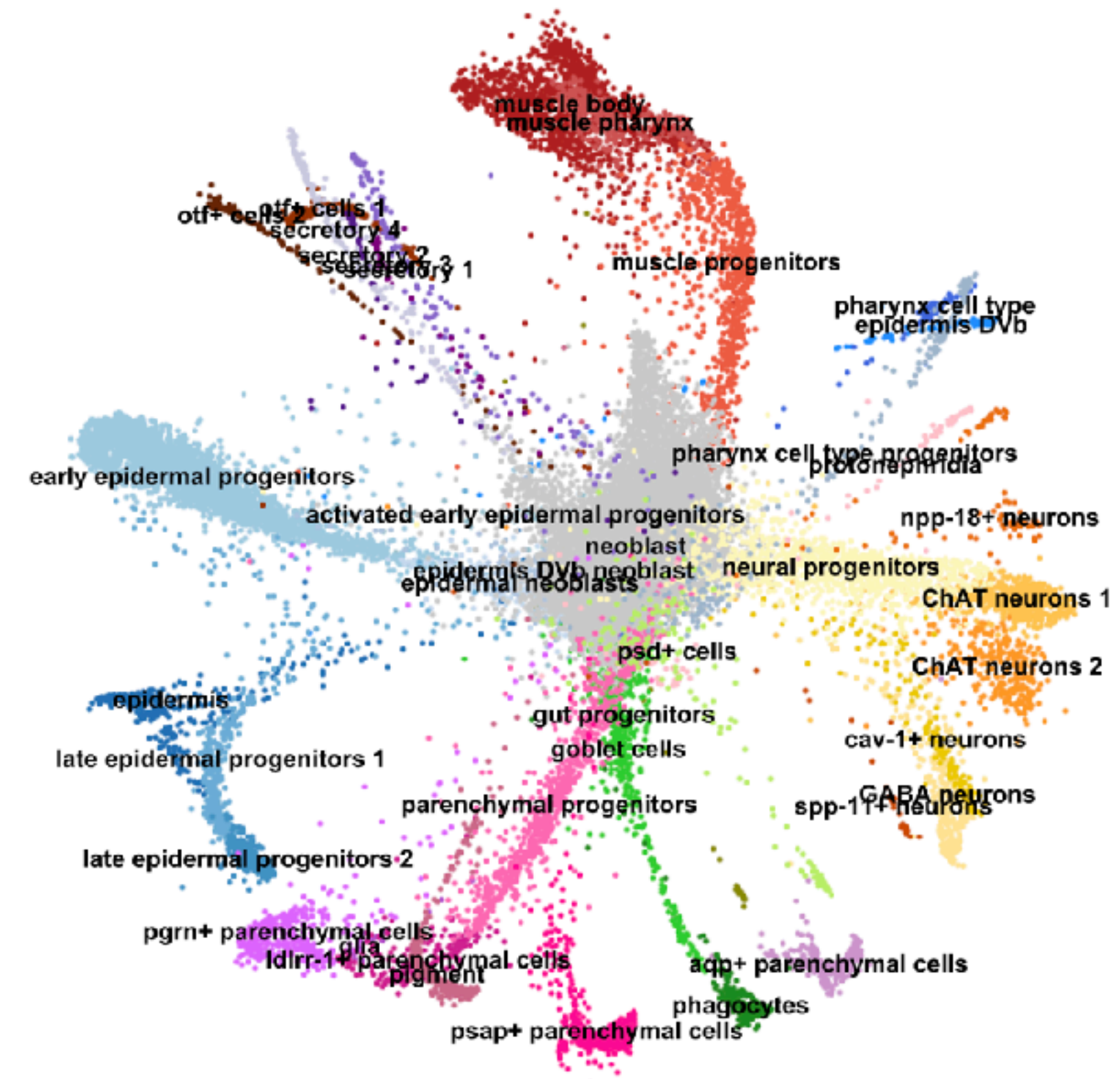
Scientific Python Sparse Summit



Isaac Virshup – 26th Sept. 2022

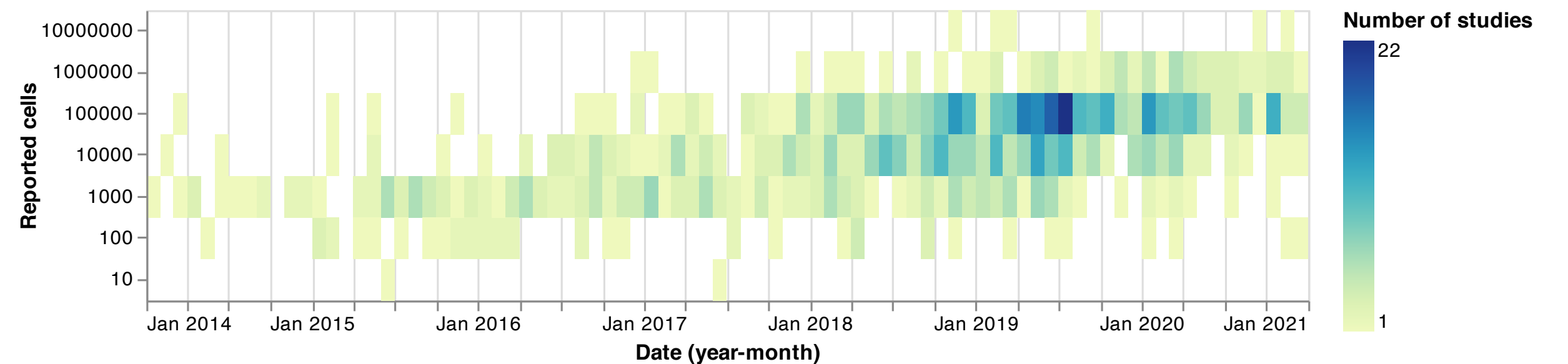
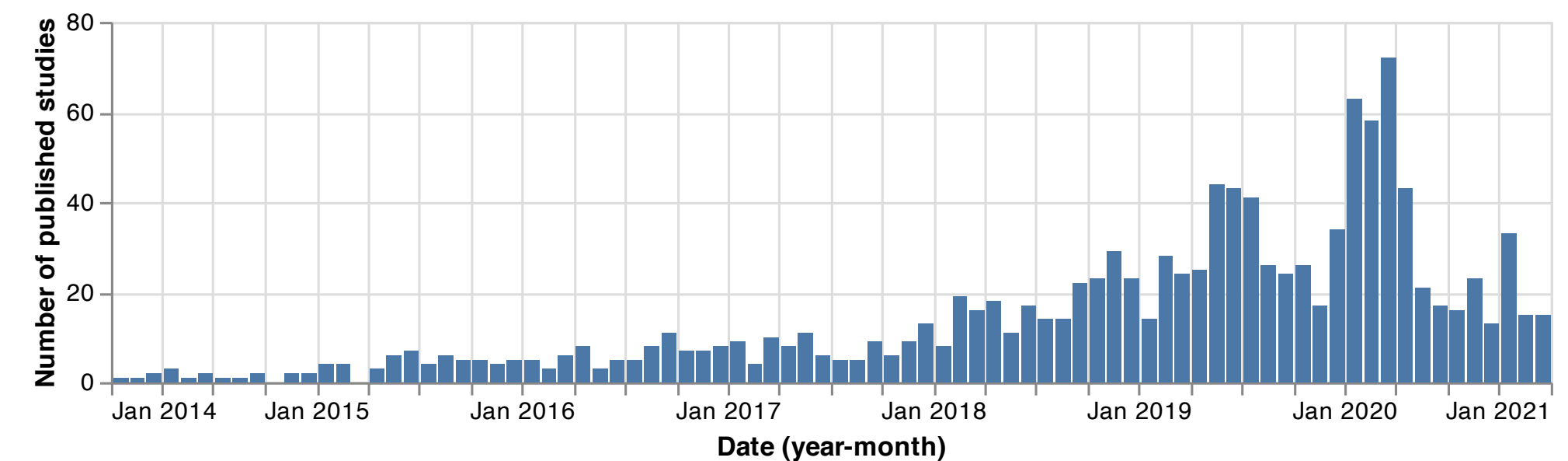
What is single cell RNA-seq?

- High throughput assays on single cells
- Thousands to millions of observations (cells) on tens of thousands of variables (genes)
- Identify cell types, states, and dynamics



single cell data is sparse

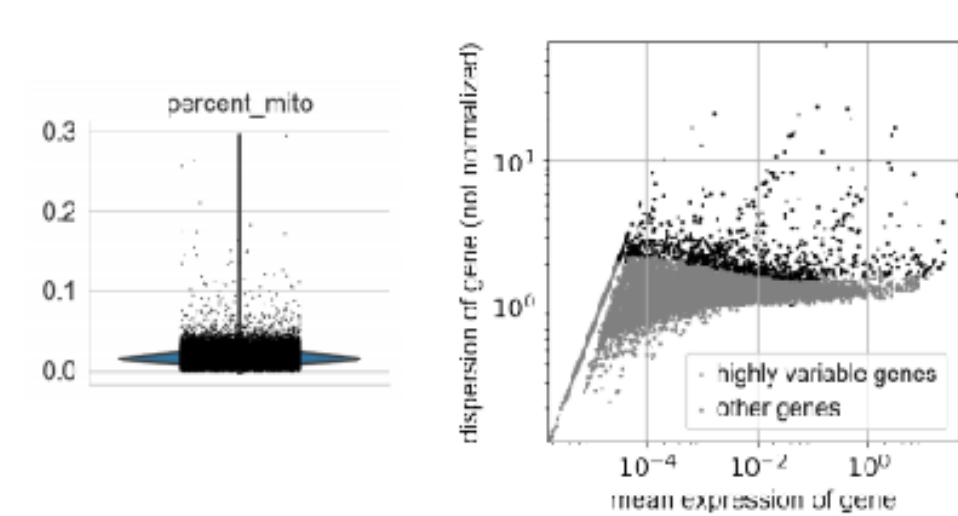
- The data is
 - ~20k possible genes
 - ~3-5k counts per cell
 - Increasing dataset sizes (1m+)
- Benefits of sparse representation
 - Memory usage
 - Compute time



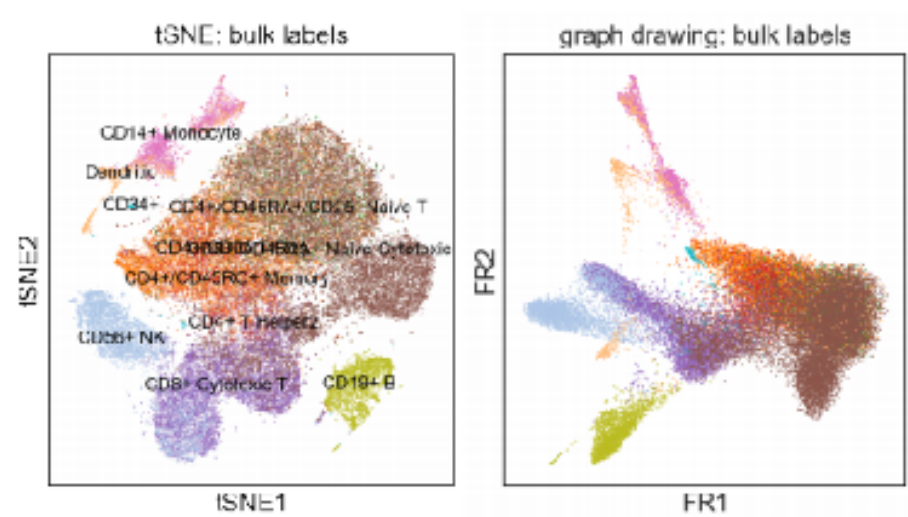
graphs are important in our domain

Normal Workflow

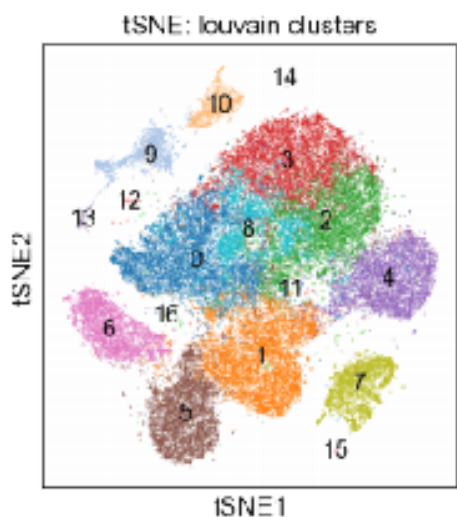
Preprocessing



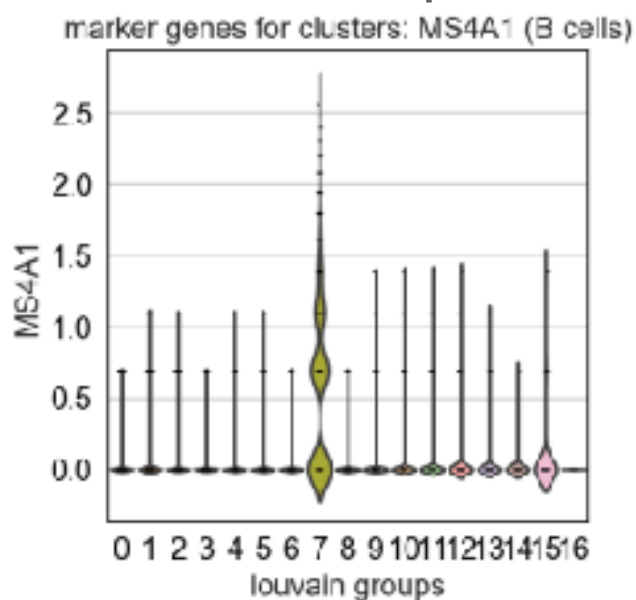
Viz via UMAP



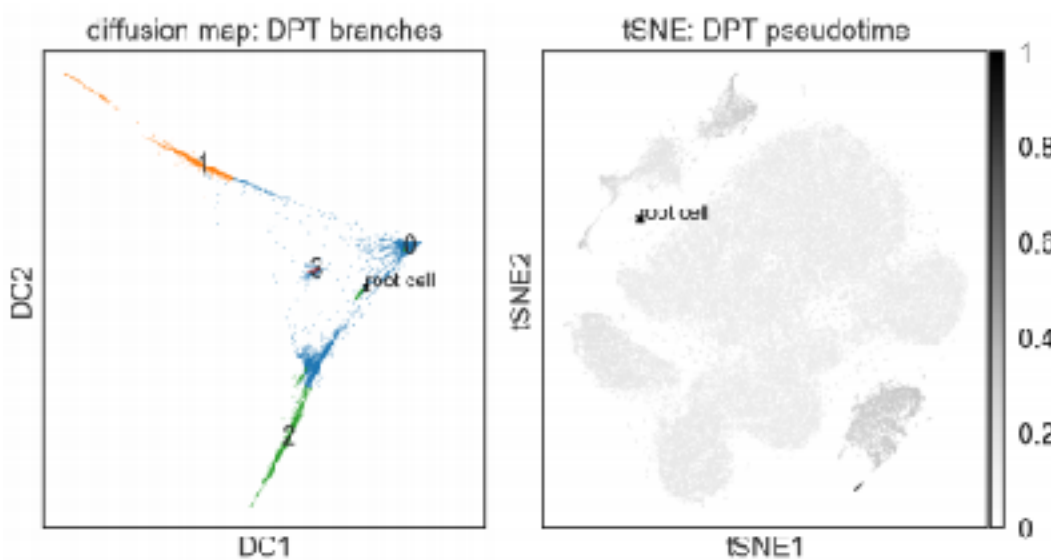
Clustering via Community detection



Feature importance via differential expression



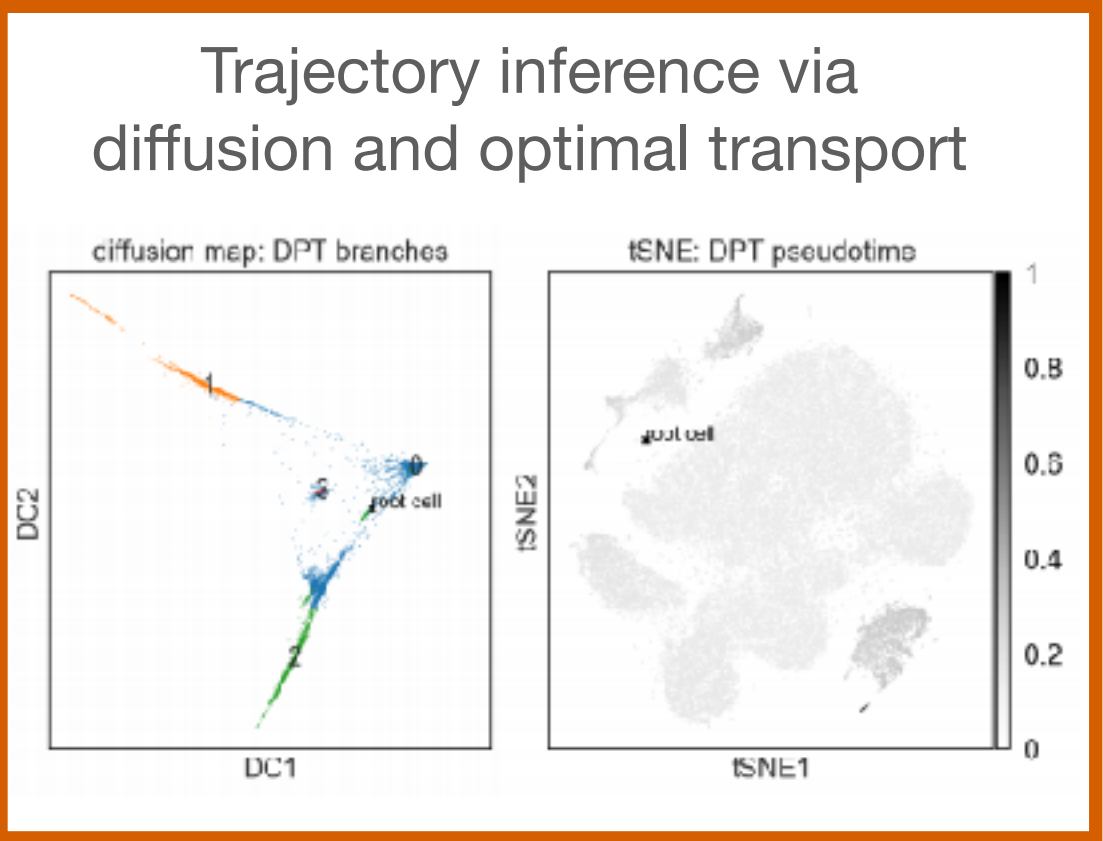
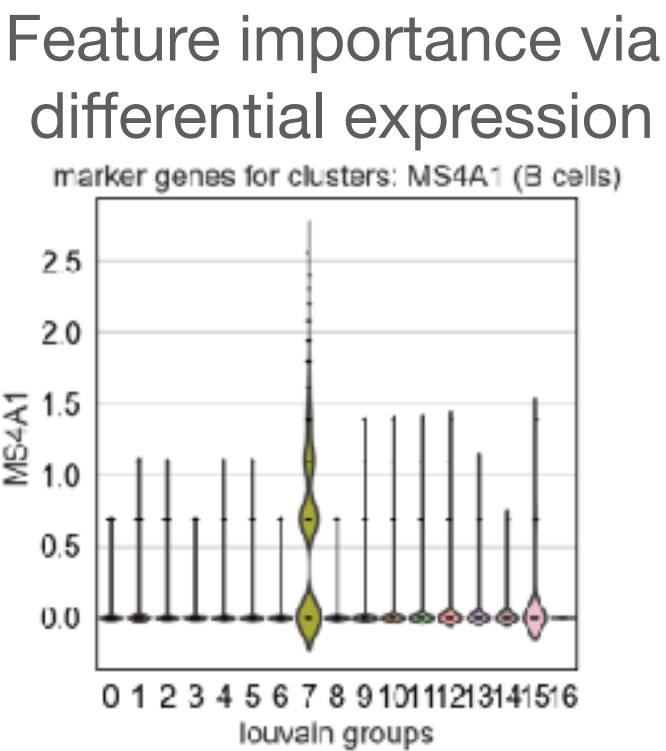
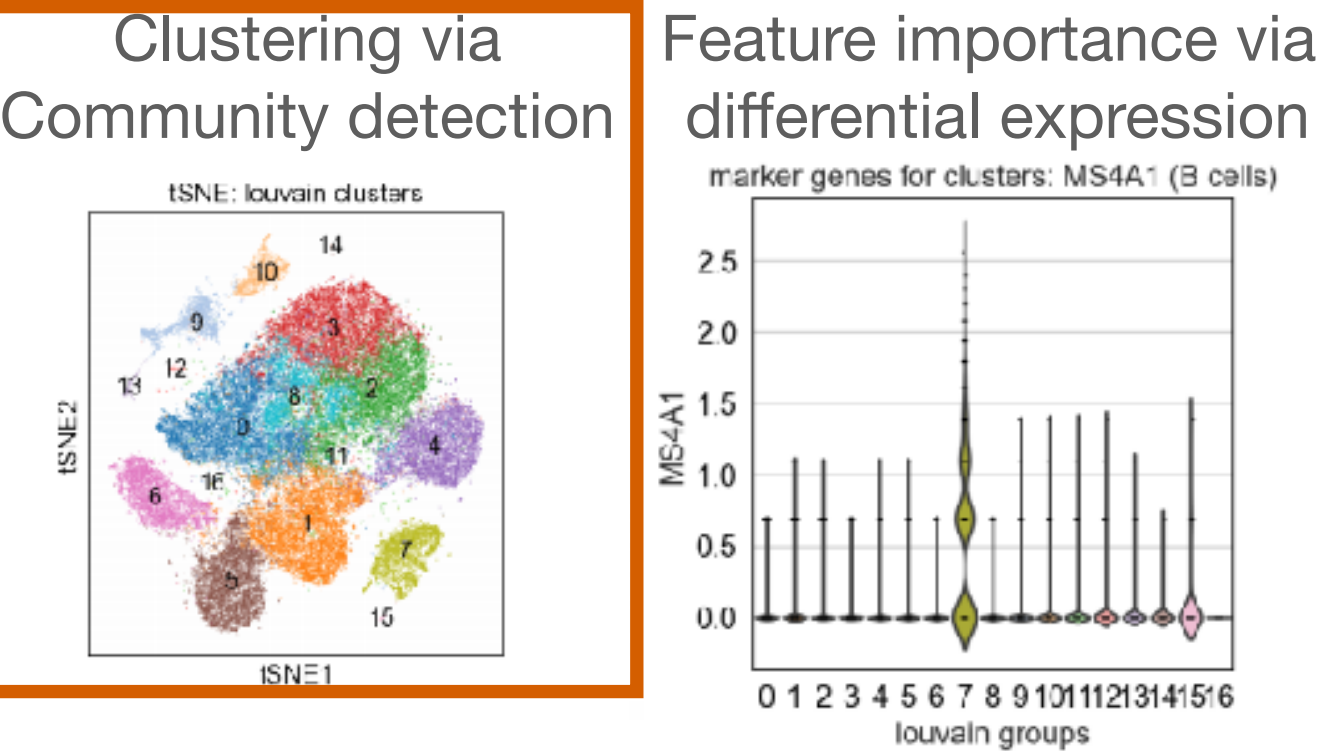
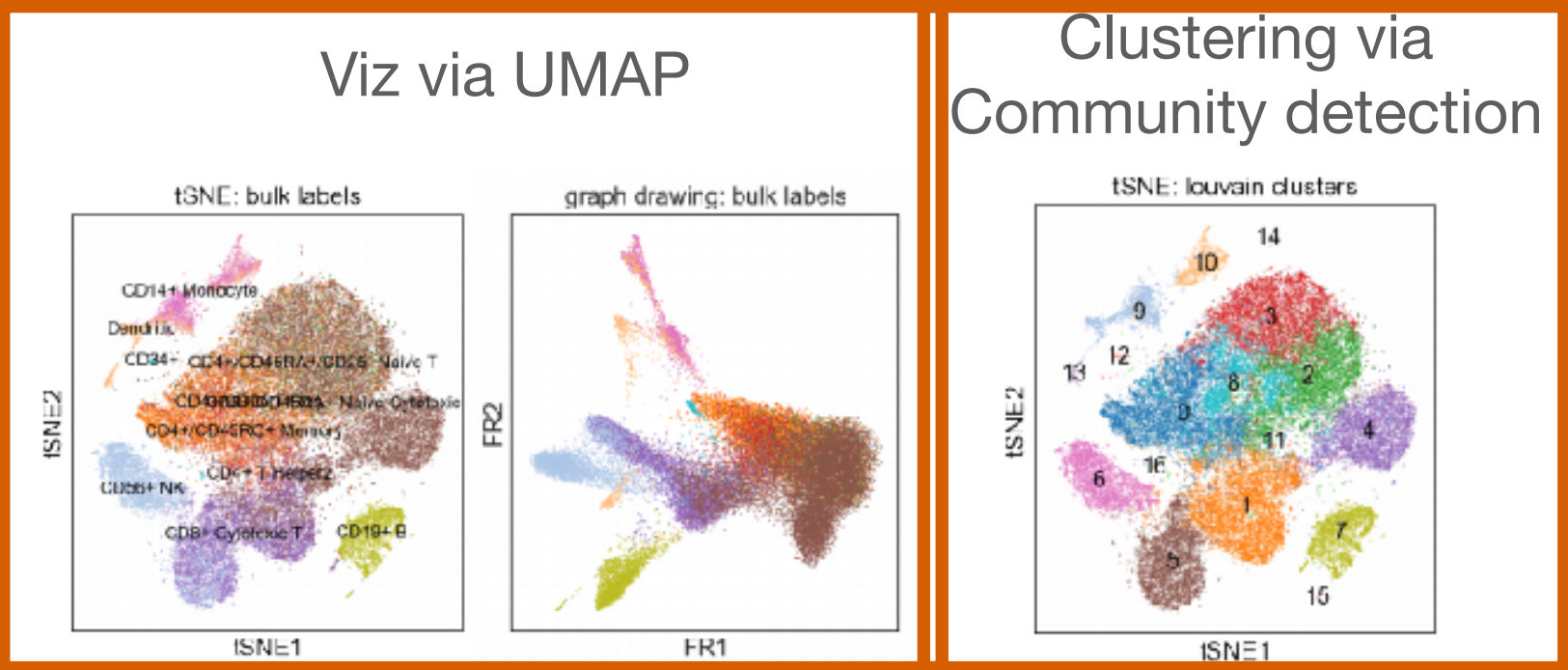
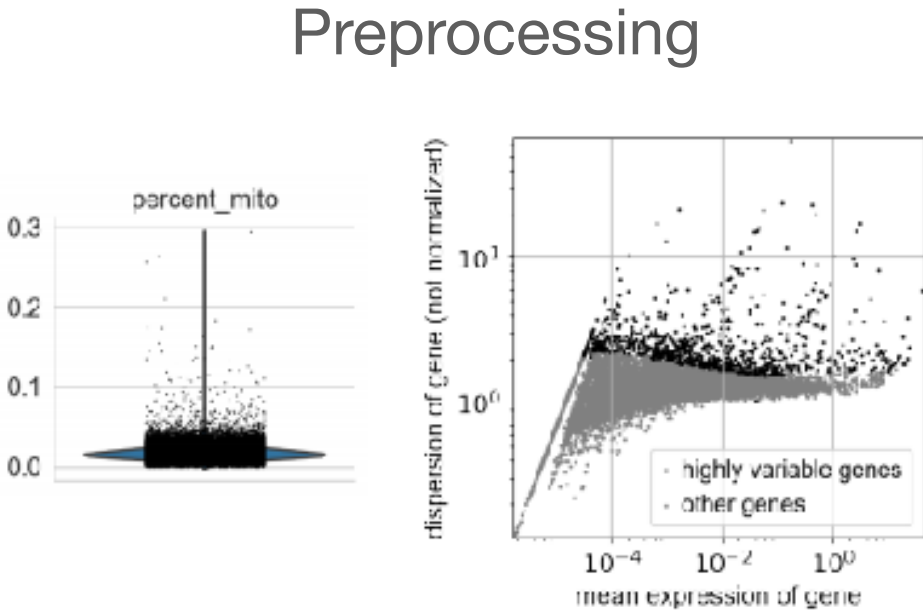
Trajectory inference via diffusion and optimal transport



graphs are important in our domain

Graph based

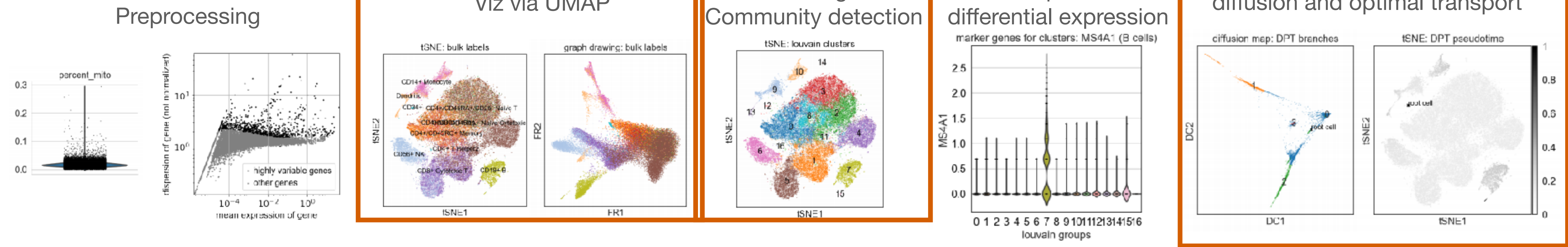
Normal Workflow



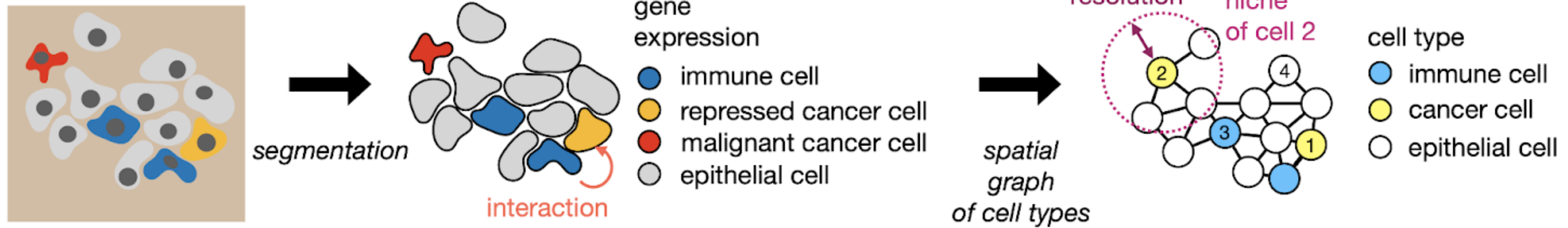
graphs are important in our domain

Normal Workflow

Graph based

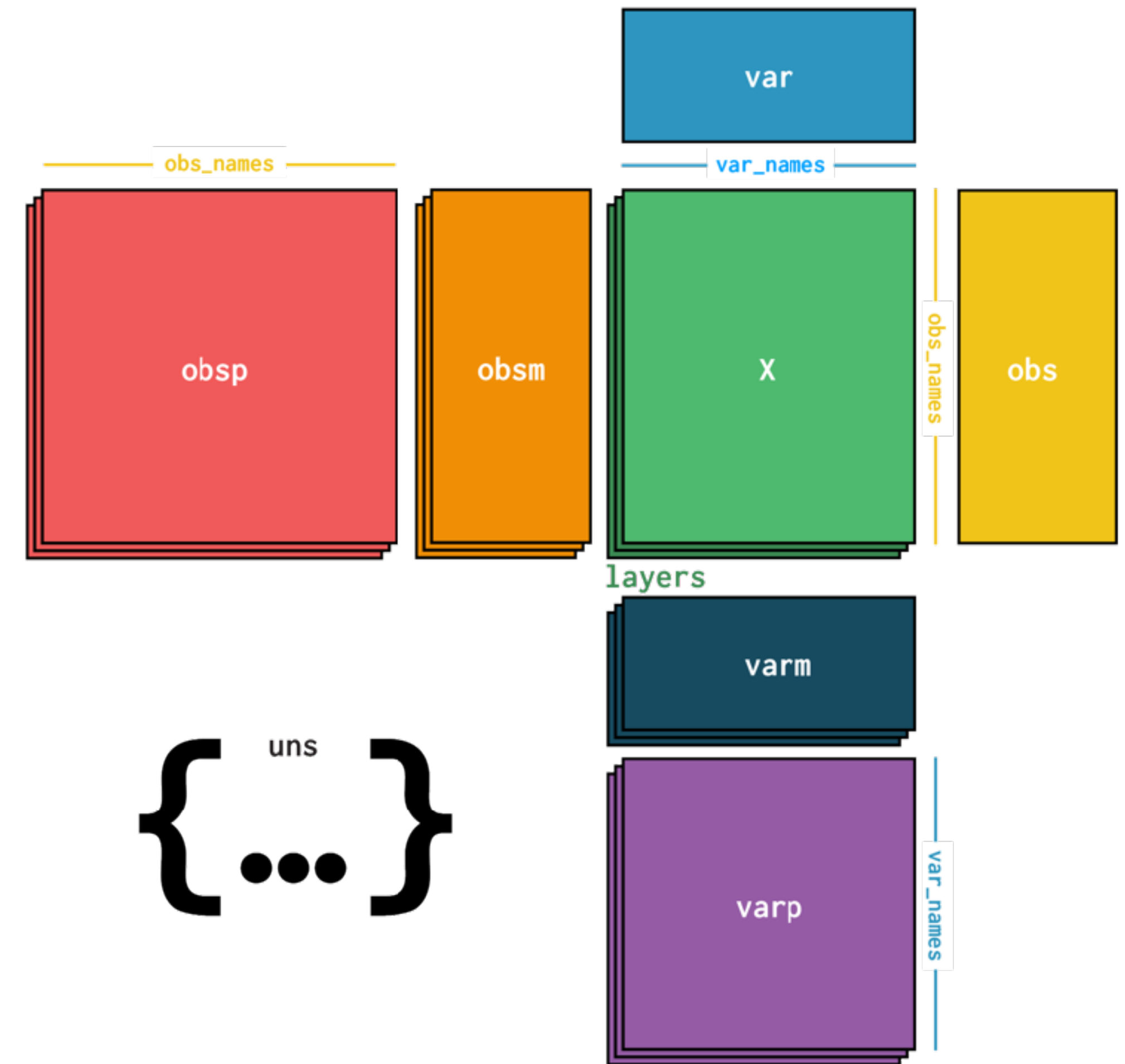


Spatial Graphs



How we handle sparse data

- AnnData container
 - Special casing sparse access
 - On disk representation (zarr, hdf5)
 - with out of core access (largely used for viz)
- Compute
 - PCA on sparse data
 - Fast sparse statistics (mean, var)
 - Fast Graph statistics (Morans I, etc)



What do we want

- Array API friendly sparse arrays
 - Eventual compatibility with xarray
 - Dask support (?)
- Consistent support throughout ecosystem (e.g. sklearn, pytorch-geometric)
- Out of core sparse arrays