# Wrestling with a WOMBAT: New features for linear mixed model analyses in the genomic age

Karin Meyer

Animal Genetics and Breeding Unit, University of New England, Armidale, Australia

11 WCGALP



# What is (a) WOMBAT?

### **Enigmatic marsupial?**



O 2010 Encyclopeedia Britannica, Inc.



### What is (a) WOMBAT?

### **Enigmatic marsupial?**



O 2010 Encyclopeedia Britannica, Inc.

### Or acronym? Waste Of Money, Brains And Time

Computer hacker's dictionary



#### Introduction

# What is (a) WOMBAT?





### Or acronym? Waste Of Money, Brains And Time

Computer hacker's dictionary

### WOMBAT

is a software package for linear mixed model analysis in quantitative genetics

- ⊖ Aimed at animal breeding applications
- Successor of DFREML



### **Selected topics**

Many changes & expansion of capabilities over the last decade:

- Parallel processing
- 2 Multivariate estimation: more than a few traits
  - Penalties to reduce sampling errors
  - Pooling estimates from analyses by parts
- Solving (genomic) mixed model equations
  - Single-step BLUP modules
  - Genomic relationship matrices & friends





# **Changes in Computing Paradigm**



- From
  - Sparse mixed model equations
  - Single processor, limited memory



### • То

- Multiple processors & cores extensive RAM, vast disk space
- Genomic information
  - $\rightarrow$  dense matrix operations

# **Changes in Computing Paradigm**



### From

- Sparse mixed model equations
- Single processor, limited memory



### • То

- Multiple processors & cores extensive RAM, vast disk space
- Genomic information
  - $\rightarrow$  dense matrix operations

- Adapt software and style of programming
  - Parallel processing to minimize elapsed ('wall') time





#### Parallel computing

# Parallel execution for WOMBAT

- REML: iterative solution scheme
  - mostly sequential
- Factor / invert coefficient matrix for each iterate
- 'Supernodal' approach
  - identify and extract dense sub-blocks of sparse matrix
  - carry out computations using dense matrix manipulations
  - use efficient BLAS3 and LAPACK library routines
- Sparse vs. dense storage



- compiled using ifort
- load highly optimised routines from Intel® multi-threaded Math Kernel Library
- use OMP directives to parallelize selected loops
- set OMP\_NUM\_THREADS to limit no. of threads used





# Penalized REML for 'better' MV estimates

- MV analyses for q traits
  - technically feasible for larger q
- Estimates
  - q(q+1)/2 parameters per  $\hat{\Sigma}$
  - SAMPLING VARIATION!
- $\bullet \ \text{`Loss'} \to \text{difference:} \ \hat{\Sigma} \ \text{and} \ \Sigma$ 
  - $L_1(\Sigma, \hat{\Sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}) \log |\Sigma^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}| q$
  - bias<sup>2</sup> + sampling variance

- Improve  $\longleftrightarrow$  reduce loss
  - Penalty on log L designed to reduce SV
  - Estimates that are on average closer to true values

# Penalized REML for 'better' MV estimates

- MV analyses for q traits
  - technically feasible for larger q

### Estimates

- q(q+1)/2 parameters per  $\hat{\Sigma}$
- SAMPLING VARIATION!
- $\bullet \ \text{`Loss'} \to \text{difference:} \ \hat{\Sigma} \ \text{and} \ \Sigma$ 
  - $L_1(\Sigma, \hat{\Sigma}) = \operatorname{tr}(\Sigma^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}) \log |\Sigma^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}| q$
  - bias<sup>2</sup> + sampling variance

- Improve  $\longleftrightarrow$  reduce loss
  - Penalty on log L designed to reduce SV
  - Estimates that are on average closer to true values
- Choice of penalty?
  - Need additional information: assume prior distribution of function of parameters to be estimated
  - Penalty  $\propto \log$  of probability density



# Proposal: 'Simple' penalties

- $inom{inom{I}}{inom{I}}$  Mild, default penalties on scale-free functions of  $\hat{\Sigma}$ 
  - achieve high proportion of reductions in loss feasible
  - avoid laborious estimation of tuning factor
  - Functions and assumed prior distributions
    - Canonical eigenvalues
      - ▷ Beta distribution on [0, 1]
      - shrink towards mean
    - Partial correlations
      - $\triangleright$  correlations for traits *i* < *j* given *i* + 1 to *j* 1
      - $\triangleright$  Beta distribution on [-1, 1]
      - shrink towards zero or phenotypic values

Meyer, K., 2016. Simple penalties on maximum likelihood estimates of genetic parameters to reduce sampling variation. Genetics 203:1885–1900.

#### Multivariate estimation

# **Penalized REML in WOMBAT**

- New and 'simple'
  - Invoke by SPECIAL option(s) in parameter file (single line)
    - ▷ Select 'function' to penalize
    - ▷ Choose ESS =  $\alpha + \beta$  of Beta( $\alpha, \beta$ )
    - Set shrinkage target

<pre># penalty on genetic partial correlations # shrink towards phenotypic; ESS = 8 SPECIAL</pre>
PENALTY PACORR PHENV animal 8.0 END

- Older, more complicated
  - Invoke by run option --bend and SPECIAL options
    - ▷ still functional!
    - requires tuning factor(s)
    - multiple runs & side-by side comparisons



 $\clubsuit$  Example 19: Use and 🗳 of details



# Pooling results from analyses by parts

MANY traits: analyse overlapping subsets

e.g. q(q-1)/2 pairs of traits

- Pool into overall covariance matrix(es)
  - must be 'safely' positive definite
  - have elements 'similar' to part results
  - do not change variance ratios markedly
  - do not distort phenotypic variances
- Often done too naively
  - Shrink eigenvalues of one covariance matrix at a time



 $\stackrel{(l)}{\longrightarrow}$  'Bending' (Hayes & Hill 1981) Eigenvalues of  $\Sigma_{P}^{-1}\Sigma_{G}$ 

# Pooling results from analyses by parts

MANY traits: analyse overlapping subsets

e.g. q(q-1)/2 pairs of traits

- Pool into overall covariance matrix(es)
  - must be 'safely' positive definite
  - have elements 'similar' to part results
  - do not change variance ratios markedly
  - do not distort phenotypic variances
- Often done too naively
  - Shrink eigenvalues of one covariance matrix at a time
  - 🖒 Better: Pool matrices for all RE jointly
    - $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  allow for repartitioning due to sampling
    - $oldsymbol{\Theta}$  keep  $\Sigma_P$  approx. same



 $\stackrel{(0)}{\longrightarrow}$  'Bending' (Hayes & Hill 1981) Eigenvalues of  $\Sigma_{
ho}^{-1}\Sigma_{G}$ 



### Likelihood based pooling

- 'Iterative summation of expanded part matrices' (Mäntysaari 1999)
- Convert  $\hat{\Sigma}_i$  to pseudo-observations (Thompson et al. 2005)
  - use any REML software to pool
- Recommend
  - Pool covariance matrices for all sources of variation simultaneously
  - Construct data matrix in log L from  $\hat{\Sigma}_i$
  - Impose 'pseudo-pedigree' structure
    - $\rightarrow$  mimic sampling covariances between causal components
    - $\,\triangleright\,\,$  e.g. balanced paternal-half sib families for simple animal model
  - Place very mild penalty on log L
  - → Simulation: resulting estimates of pooled covariance matrices are on average closer to population values

Meyer, K., 2013. A penalized likelihood approach to pooling estimates of covariance components from analyses by parts. J. Anim. Breed. Genet. 130:270–285.

# **Pooling using WOMBAT**

- WOMBAT is set up to make analyses of subsets of traits easy
  - generates parameter files for part analyses; option --subset
  - picks out relevant info from overall data & pedigree files
  - writes out files with partial results; ready for pooling
- Invoke with run option --pool
- Additional choices in parameter file
  - pseudo pedigree
  - smallest eigenvalue allowed
  - penalty

#### POOL

- # smallest eigenvalue in pooled matrix
  SMALL 0.001d0
- # pseudo pedigree structure: pat. half sib PSEUPED PHS 50 10
- # pool with penalty on canonical eigenvalues
   PENALTY KANEIG 4

END



 $\bigstar$  Example 15: use and bar with details

#### Single step BLUP

# **Modules for Iterative Solution of MME**

### $\blacksquare$ Adapted for "single-step" analyses $\rightarrow$ research tool

- Iterative solution via PCG algorithm
- Multivariate incl. principal components
- 'Explicit' genetic groups

### 🖒 Breeding value model

- Run option --s1step
  - $\triangleright$  MME in core; input  $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$
  - Block-, diagonal or SSOR precond.
- Run option --s2step
  - $\triangleright~$  Iteration on data; input  ${\bf G}^{-1}-{\bf A}_{22}^{-1}$
  - $\triangleright$  **A**<sup>-1</sup> from pedigree
  - Diagonal preconditioner only



# agbu

км

# Modules for Iterative Solution of MME

### $\checkmark$ Adapted for "single-step" analyses $\rightarrow$ research tool

- Iterative solution via PCG algorithm
- Multivariate incl. principal components
- 'Explicit' genetic groups

### 🖒 Breeding value model

- Run option --s1step
  - $\triangleright$  MME in core; input  $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$
  - Block-, diagonal or SSOR precond.
- Run option --s2step
  - $\,\triangleright\,\,$  Iteration on data; input  ${\bf G}^{-1}-{\bf A}_{22}^{-1}$
  - $\triangleright$  **A**<sup>-1</sup> from pedigree
  - Diagonal preconditioner only

- C Hybrid model Fernando et al.
  - Run option --s3step (new)
    - Input: marker allele counts
    - Includes imputation step
    - Diagonal precond.





# Genomic relationship matrices in WOMBAT

Many programs available to calculate relationship matrices for SS-BLUP



🖒 New WOMBAT module

- Pre-analysis step
- Compatible Input/Output file formats for other WOMBAT tasks
- Choice of methods from literature
- Invoke with run option --hinv

- ☆ Some options
  - G or A<sub>22</sub>
  - Weighted average of **G** and **A**<sub>22</sub>
  - Scale  $\boldsymbol{G}$  to align with  $\boldsymbol{A}_{22}$
  - $\mathbf{A}^{-\gamma}\ldots$  with Meta-Founders
  - $G^{-1}$  or  $A^{-1}_{22}$
  - $\log |\mathbf{H}|$
  - $\mathbf{H}^{-1}$  inverse joint rel. matrix
  - $\mathbf{H}^{-\gamma}\ldots$  with Meta-Founders
- More options soon (e.g. APY-like)



# Summary

Finale

### • WOMBAT: features for the 21st century

- Multi-threaded processing
- Higher dimensional multivariate REML
- Single step genomic BLUP
- Availability
  - Free download: Executable, manual & suite of examples

