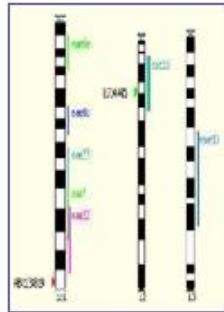
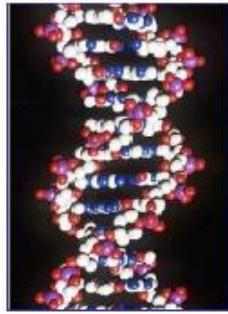


Phénotypage haut débit des plantes : Prétraitement et analyses

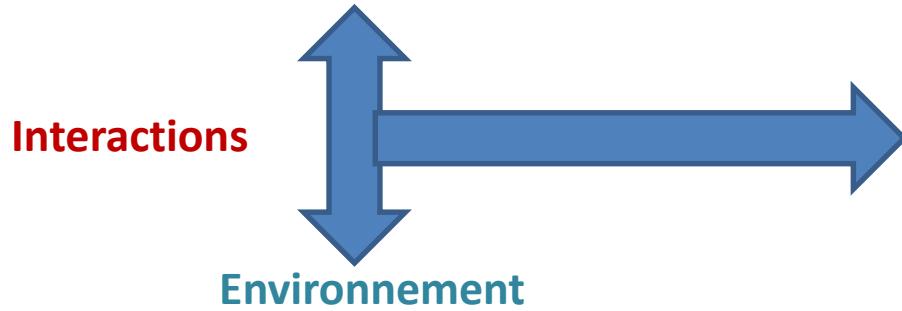
Journées NETBIO – Montpellier décembre 2018



Qu'est ce que le phénotypage ?



Génotypes de plante



Phénotype



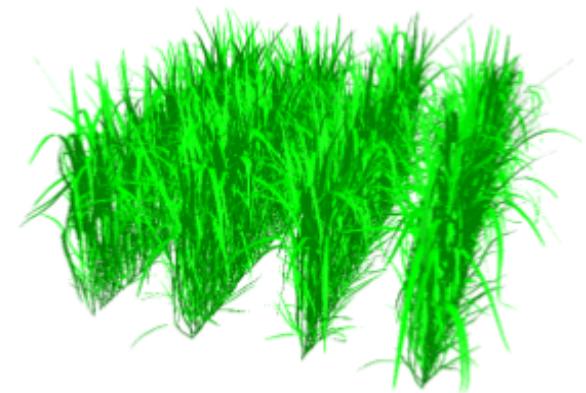


Que mesurer ?

- Climate
- Pathogen Pressure
- Soil
 - Moisture/ Tension
 - Root Biomass and distribution
- Structure
 - Leaf area (GAI per layer)
 - Clumping
 - Inclination/orientation of organs
 - Density of plants/stems/ears
 - Height (per layers)
 - FIPAR
 - Leaf rolling
- Biochemical content
 - Chlorophyll, water, dry matter, Nitrogen...
- State
 - Fluorescence
 - Skin temperature

Environnement

μ -plot



Phénotypage de plantes à haut débit

Enjeu : Comprendre la réponse des plantes aux facteurs de l'environnement pour permettre de répondre à la demande d'une production plus importante, de meilleure qualité et plus économe en intrants



Le réseau français de phénomique végétale

- Infrastructure nationale <https://www.phenome-emphasis.fr/>
- Caractériser de grandes séries de génotypes nécessaires pour les études de variabilité génétique, dans des scénarios environnementaux divers



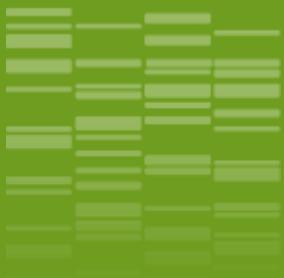
<https://eppn2020.plant-phenotyping.eu/>





Un défi pour les maths - info

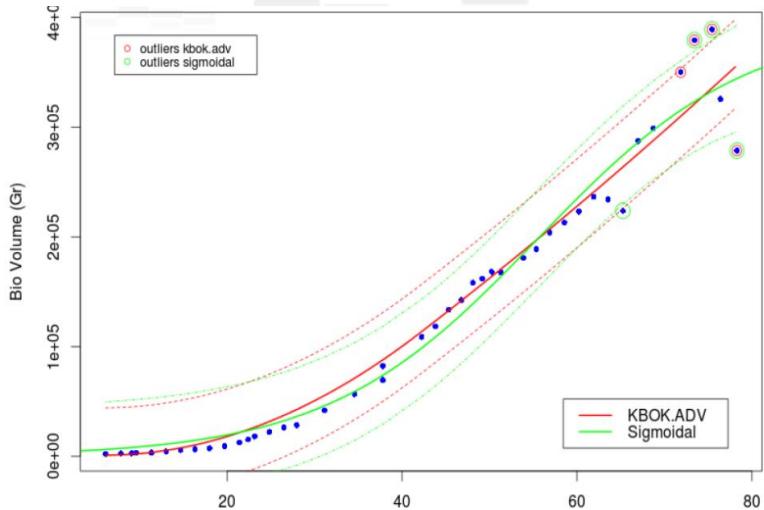
- ❖ De grandes masses de données observées dans le temps, hétérogènes, de nombreuses covariables
 - ❖ Gérer / analyser ces données :
 - Organiser données et connaissance
 - Prédire / Expliquer en fonction des cofacteurs
 - ➔ Méthodes génériques
 - Efficaces en temps de calcul
- ⇒ Développer une nouvelle génération d'outils / méthodes transférables



Prétraitement et analyses

- 1/ Qualité – validation des données**
- 2/ Extraction et inférence de connaissances
à partir de données temporelles**

1. Outlier detection

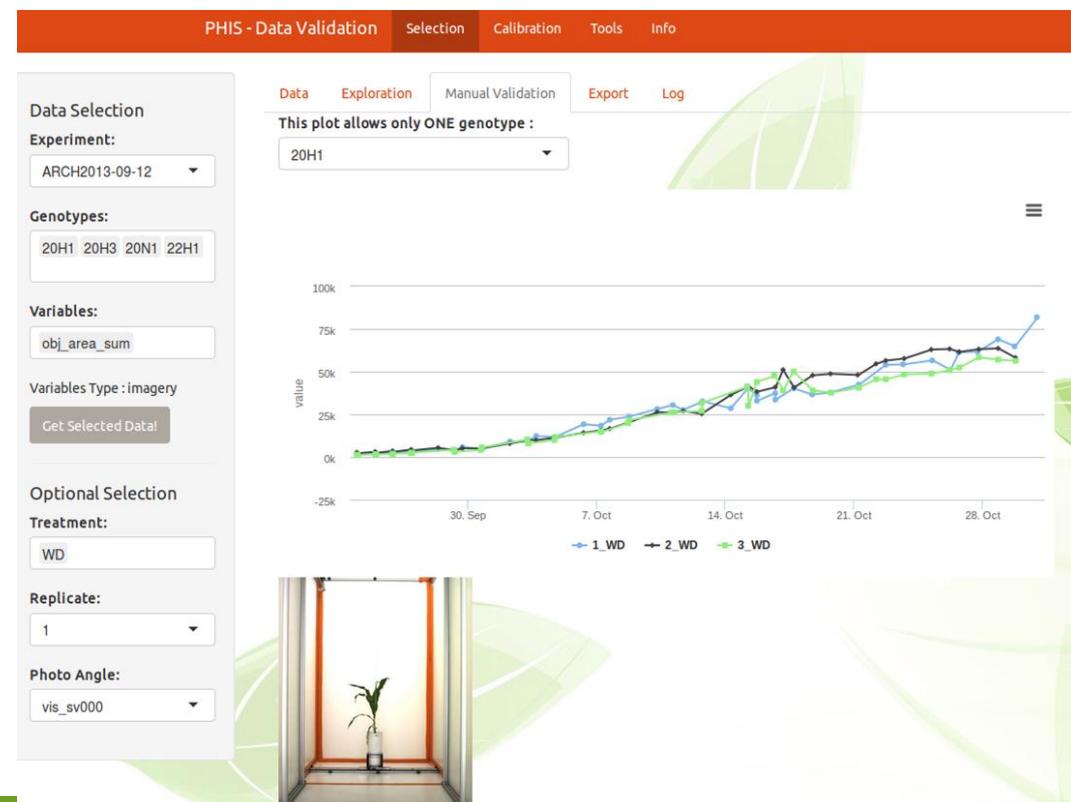


How to handle 1000s curves ?
How to trace it ? (reversible)

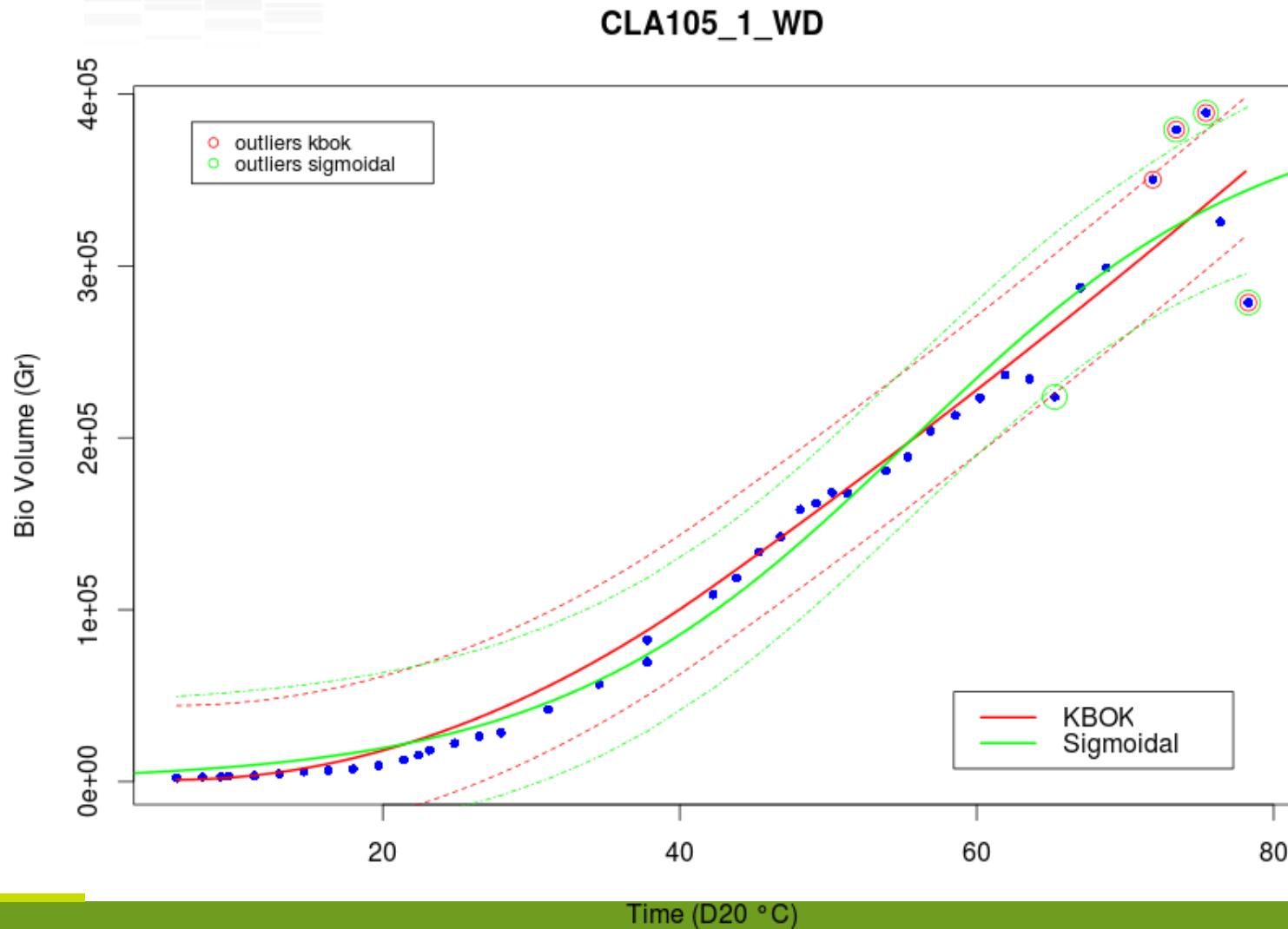
Automatic detection
(R, algorithms within DB)

Manual validation

Cleaning = confidence index
Associated with a person / a method
Reversible (all data kept)



1A. Outlier point detection in time courses



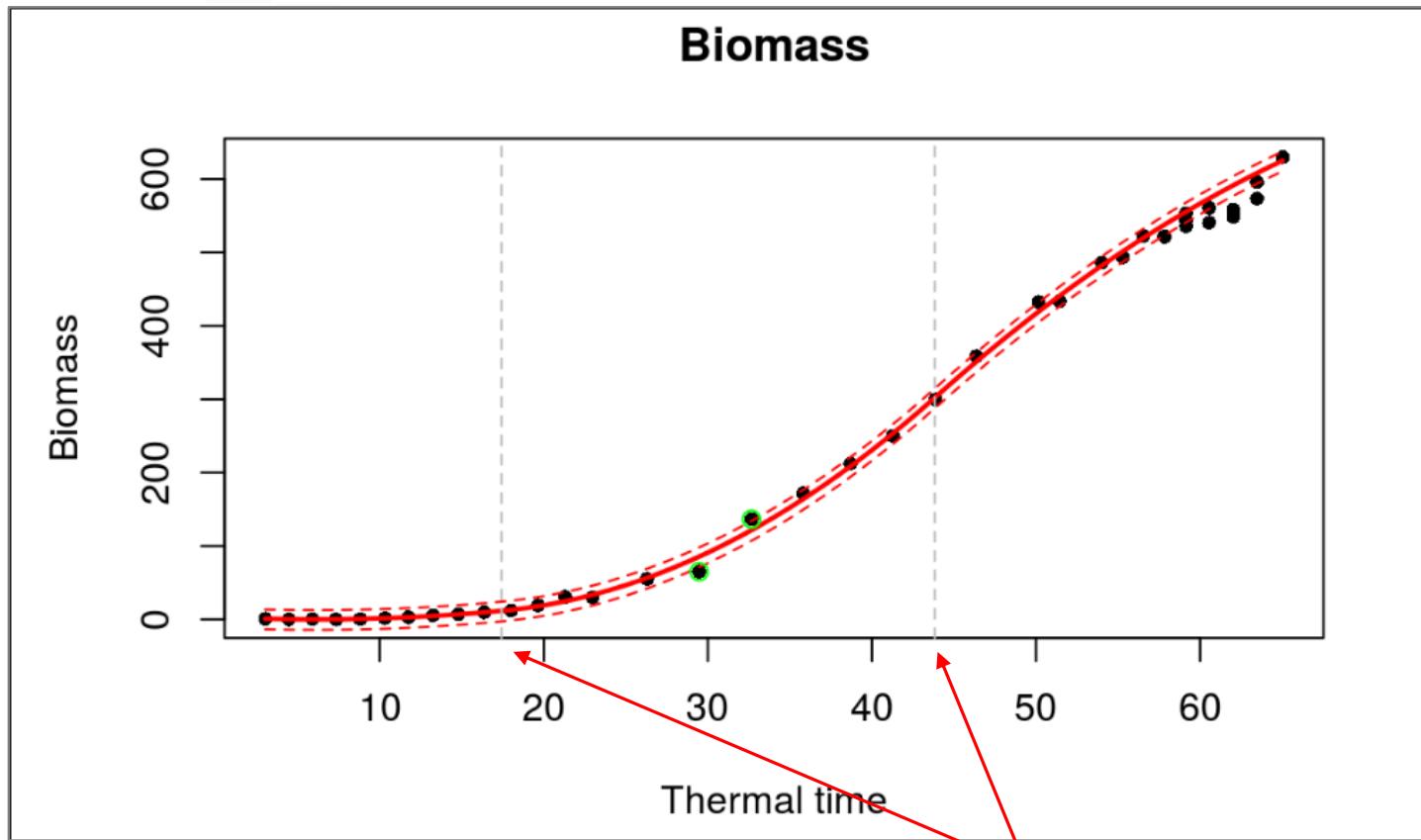
1A. Outlier point detection in time courses

Detection done on a single curve at a time

STEP 1: fitting of a model

- Parametric models : Gompertz, sigmoidal...
- Non parametric models: no a priori model is required
e.g. local regression (*« locfit » function in R*)
projection on a spline basis. A spline function is a piecewise polynomial function. The places where the pieces meet are known as knots. KBOK is a method that optimizes knot positions.

Outlier point detection with KBOK



Projection on a spline basis with **Optimal knot positions**

1A. Outlier point detection in time courses

Detection done on a single curve at a time

STEP 1: fitting of a model

- Parametric models : Gompertz, sigmoidal...
- Non parametric models: no a priori model is required
e.g. local regression (*« locfit » function in R*)
projection on a spline basis. A *spline function* is a piecewise polynomial function. The places where the pieces meet are known as **knots**. *KBOK* is a method that optimizes knot positions.

STEP 2: A point is detected as outlier if the corresponded residual is greater than a given level

- ➔ No spatial nor temporal effect is taken into account for the detection
- ➔ Genotype repetitions are not considered as such.

1A. Outlier point detection in time courses

In case of spatial heterogeneity

Approach: fitting of a mixed model with spatial effects

(many R packages available: **CARBayesST, SPATS, ...**)

- That analyses all data at once (all genotypes, all scenarios, all dates)
- That takes non-homogeneous environmental variables into account: light or soil water reserve...
- Simple statistical models

→ Outlier point detection is made from the residuals

Illustration on a field dataset

Soil Water Reserve

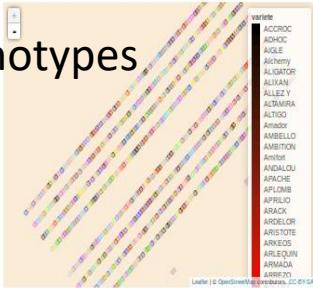


2.1 Experimental design: scenario



Scenario

2.2 Experimental design: variete



Genotypes

Height

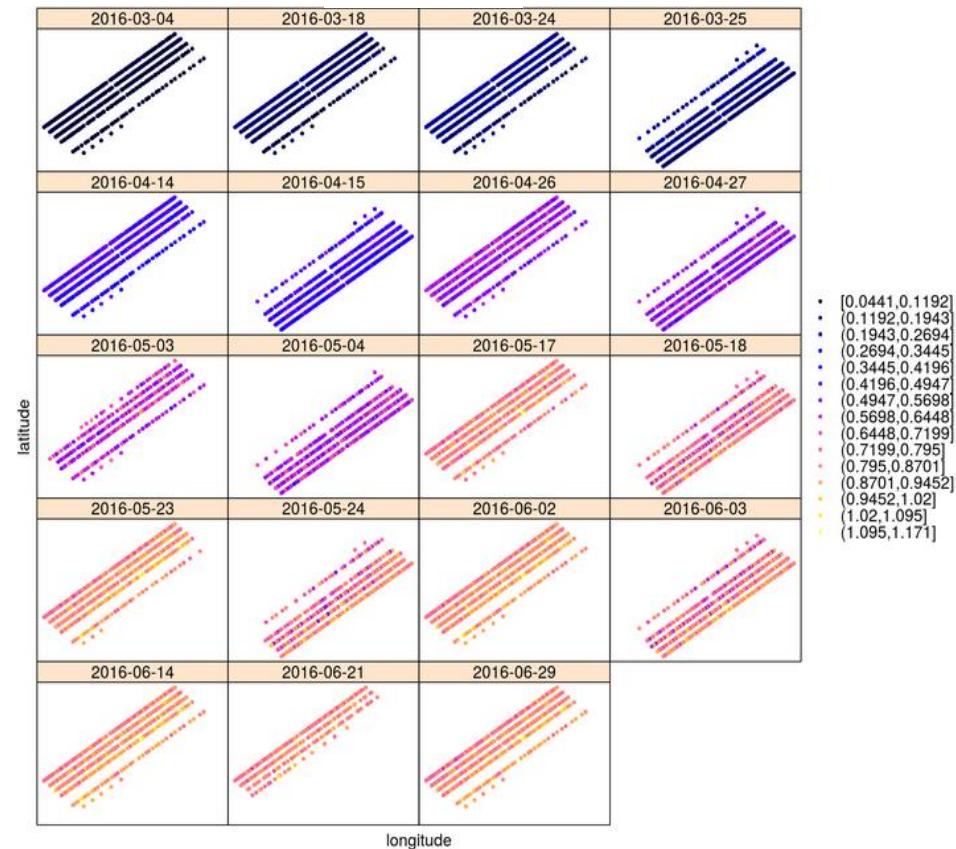
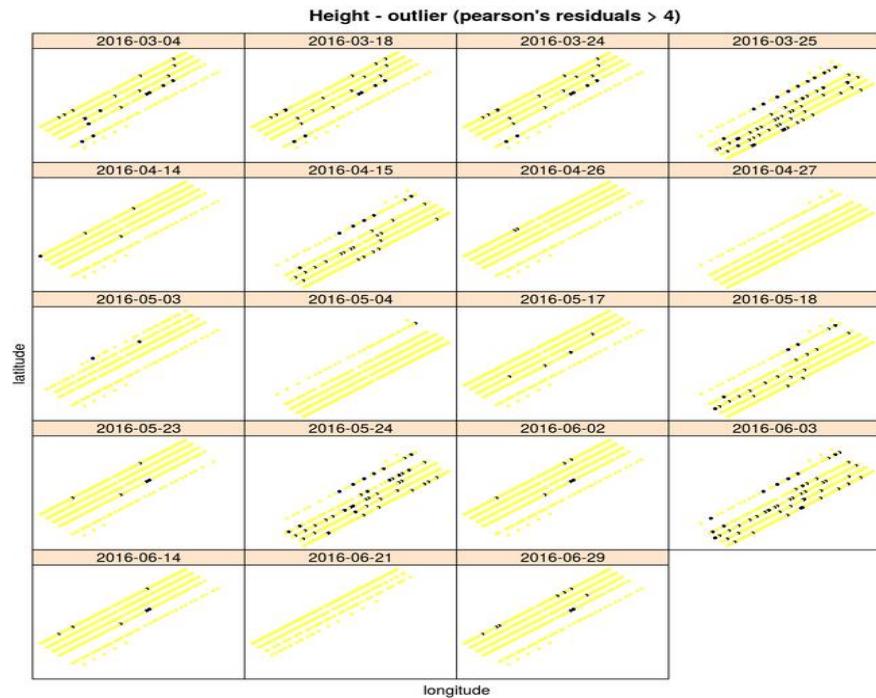
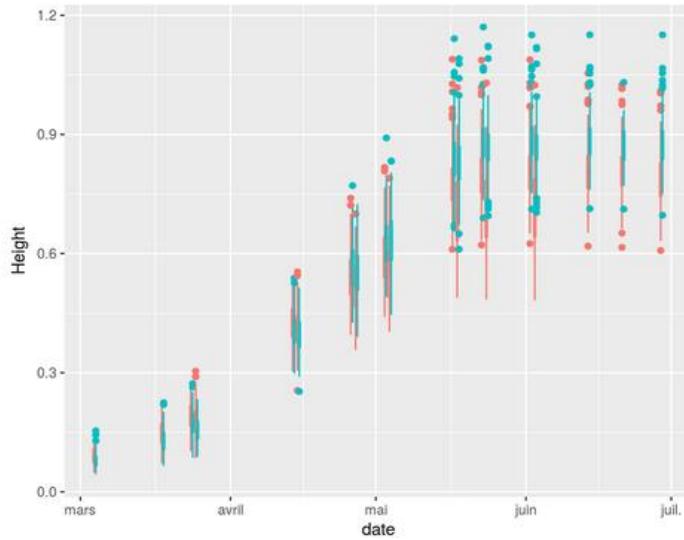


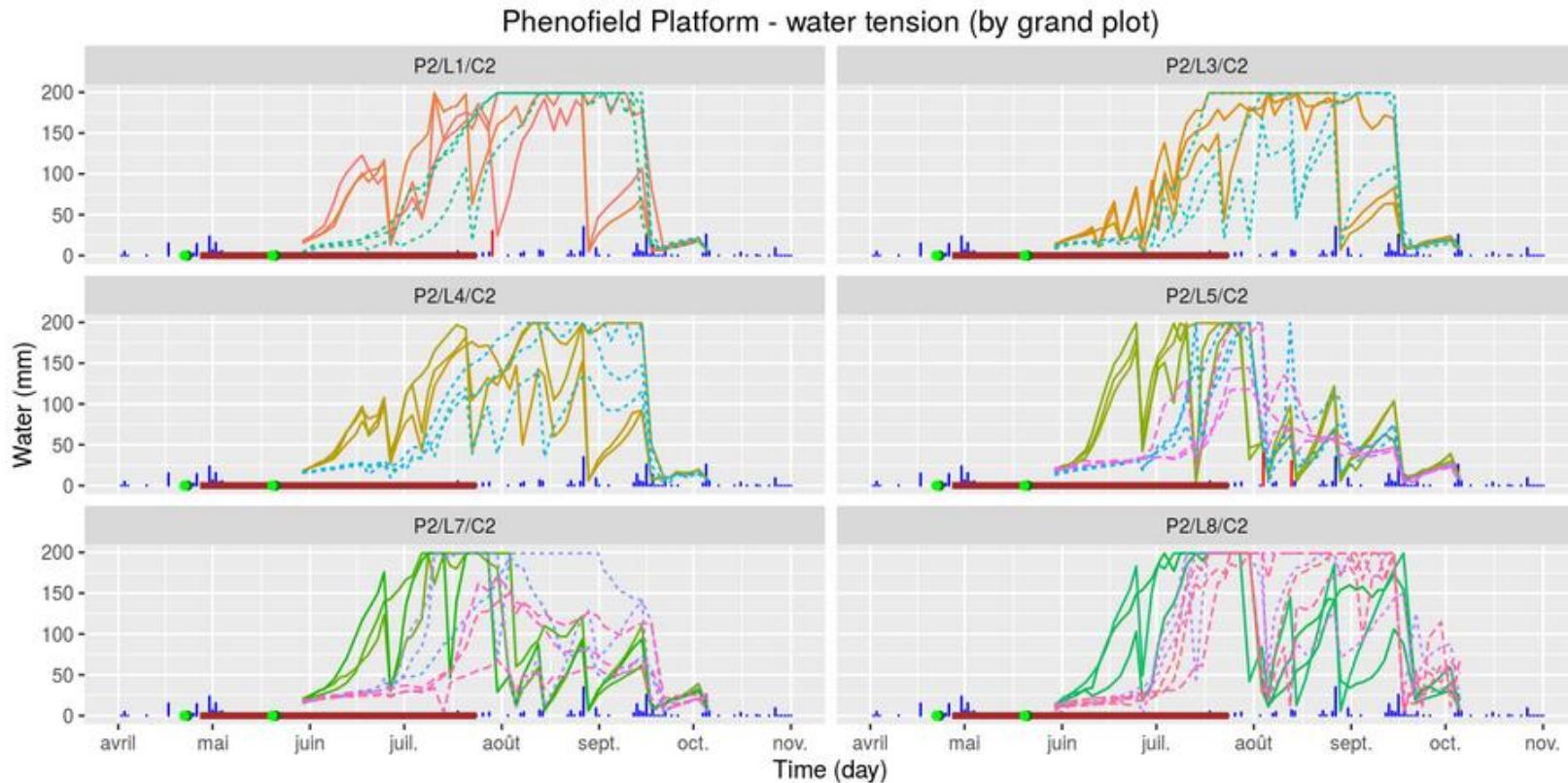
Illustration on a field dataset

Point outlier detection made with a Bayesian approach which takes the spatio-temporal structure into account: CARBayesST library



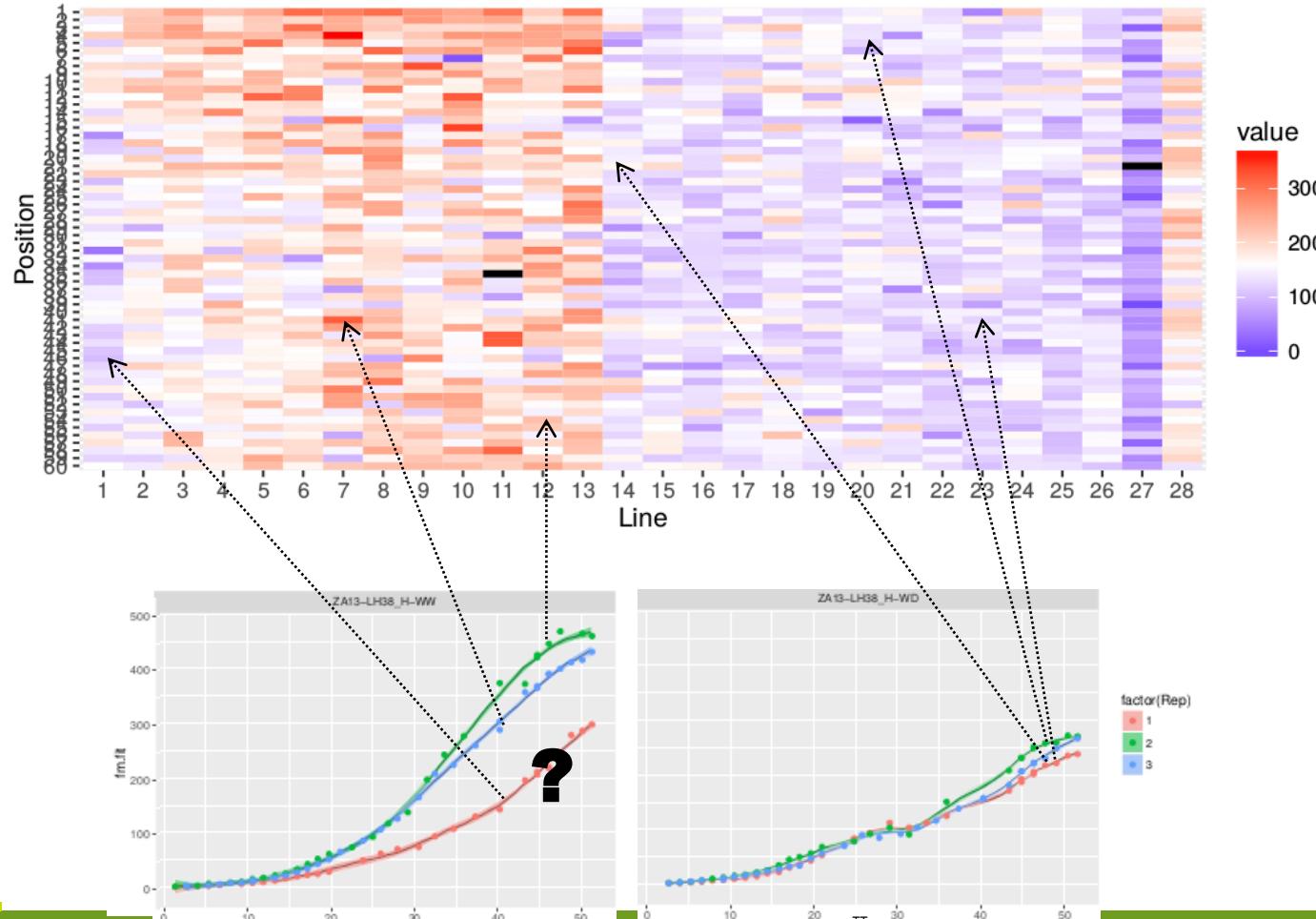
Monitoring of environmental data

- : rain (mm)
- : irrigations (mm)
- : green house management
- : treatments (herbicides, engrais...)



1B. Outlier Plant: How to identify atypical plant growth curves?

ZA13 Biomass locfit estimation at 35 d 20°C





1B. Outlier Plant: How to identify atypical plant growth curves?

After removal of outlier points

A purely statistical-based cleaning method (SC)

- **Growth curves** of each plant are **fitted with smoothing splines**
 - Curves are compared through an ANOVA smoothing spline
 - repetition effect taken into account
 - but **no spatial effect** to model heterogeneity in the platform
- Detection is made one genotype after the other

1B. Outlier Plant: How to identify atypical plant growth curves?

After removal of outlier points

A combined cleaning method (CC)

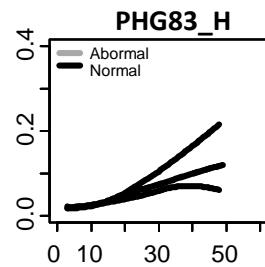
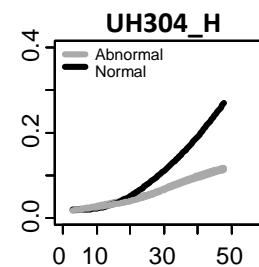
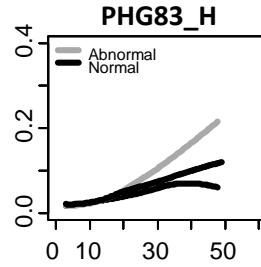
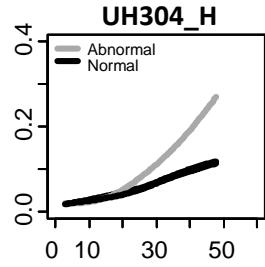
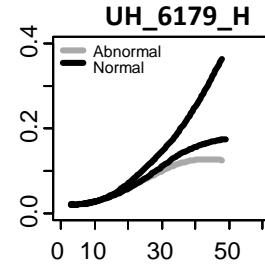
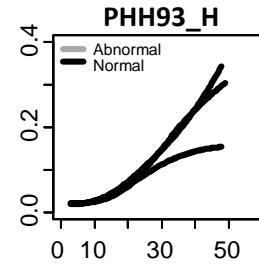
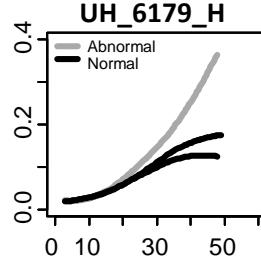
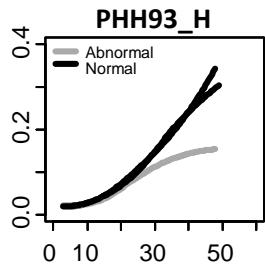
The **decision criteria combined various phenotypes** (PH, biomass... depending on the plant species)

- Measured **at a given time**
- Modelled with **a mixed model** with random genotypic, repetition and spatial effects

→ Model residuals for each phenotype are combined for the detection of outlier plants.

1B. Outlier Plant detection: How to choose between methods ?

Illustration on a maize experiment (PhenoArch LEPSE)

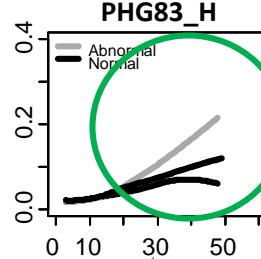
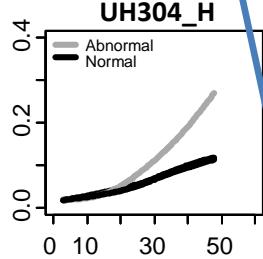
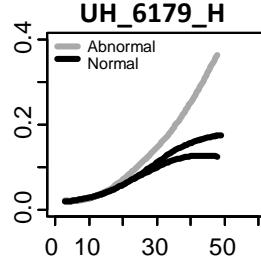
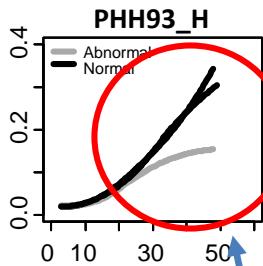


Combined Cleaning

Statistical Cleaning

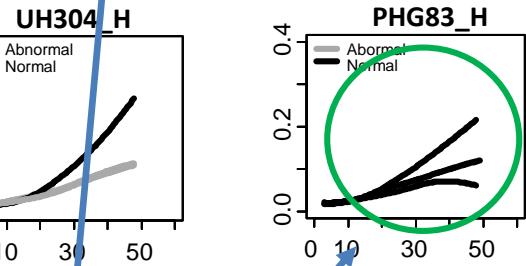
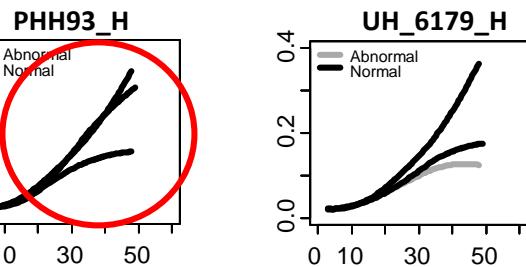
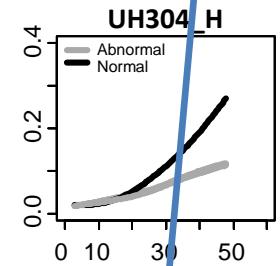
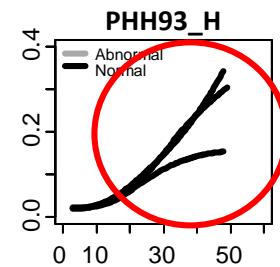
1B. Outlier Plant detection: How to choose between methods ?

Illustration on a maize experiment (PhenoArch LEPSE)



Combined Cleaning

One repetition detected

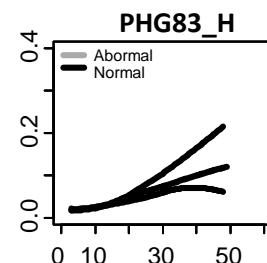
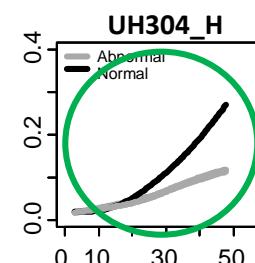
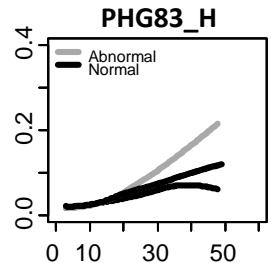
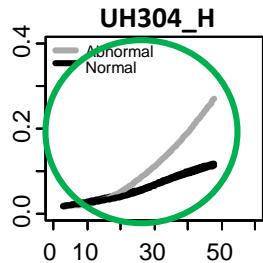
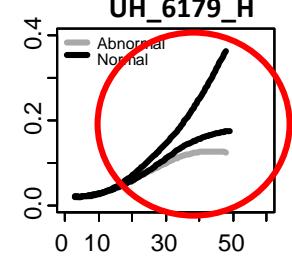
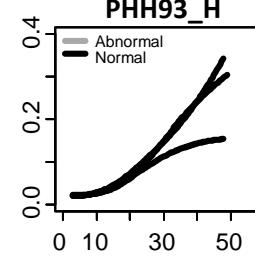
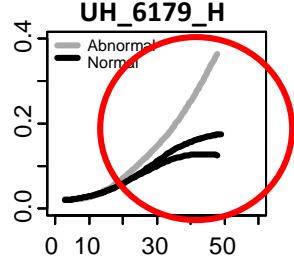
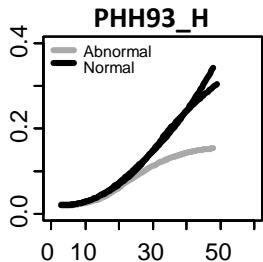


Statistical Cleaning

No detection

1B. Outlier Plant detection: How to choose between methods ?

Illustration on a maize experiment (PhenoArch LEPSE)



Combined Cleaning

Statistical Cleaning

Two distinct repetitions detected

1B. Outlier Plant detection: How to choose between methods ?

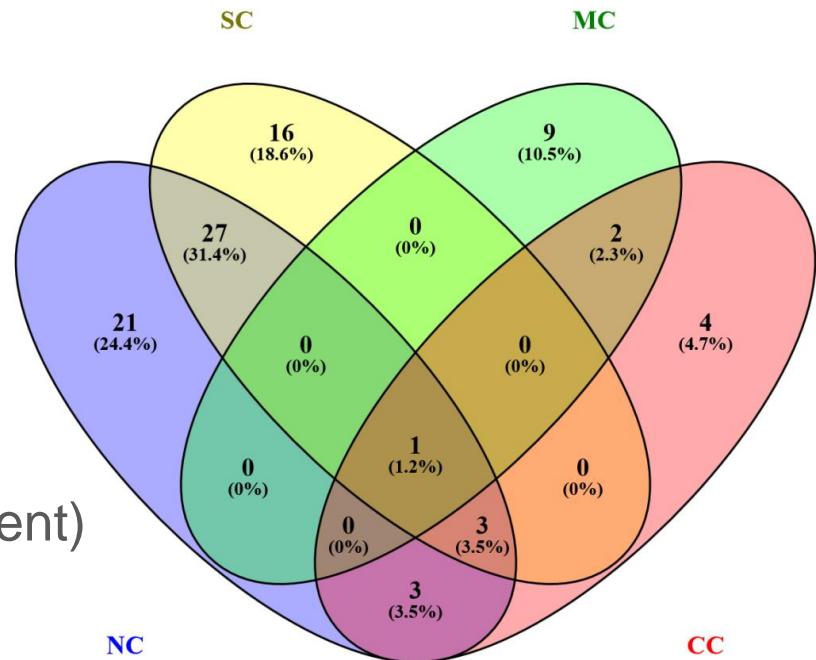
Joint work with I. Sanchez (MiSTEA),

S. Alvarez Prado, LI. Cabrera-Bosquet, C. Welker and F. Tardieu (LEPSE)

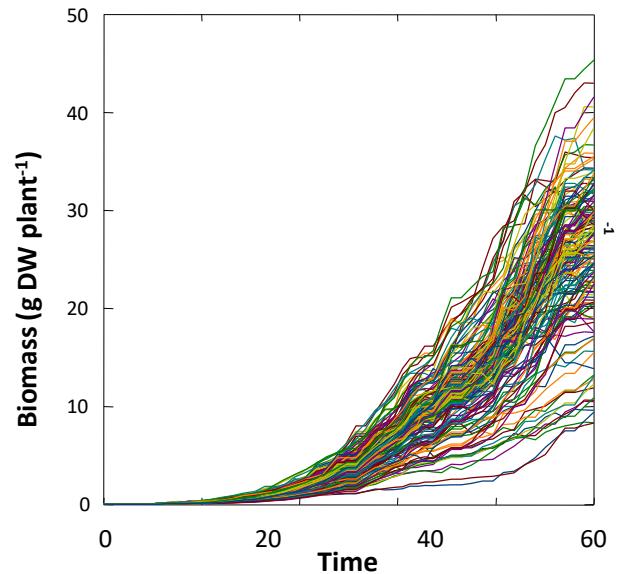
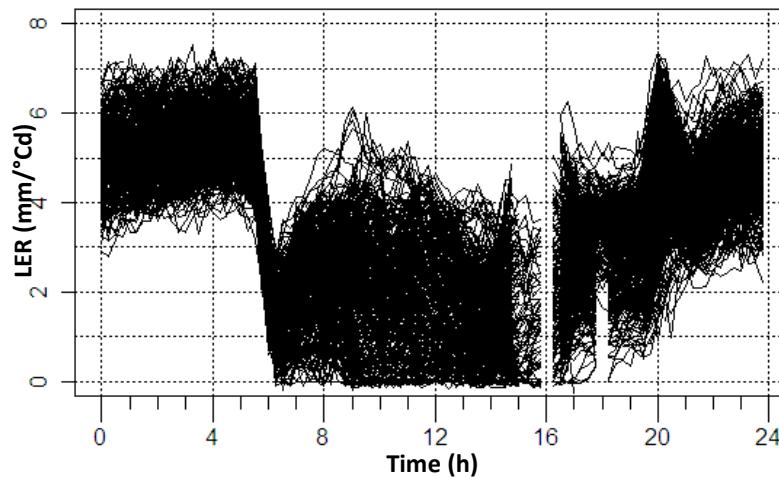
QTL detection on 4 distinct datasets:

- No Cleaning
- Manual Cleaning
- Statistical Cleaning
- Combined Cleaning

(Data: one experience and one treatment)



2/ Extraire et inférer des connaissances à partir de données temporelles



Deux thématiques complémentaires :

- ❖ **Fouille de données – visualisation** : Identifier automatiquement des régularités dans les données qui soient exploitables pour la prédiction
- ❖ **Modèles statistiques pour données fonctionnelles**



Modèles pour données fonctionnelles

Difficultés : courbes = objets de dimension infinie
(données « fonctionnelles », pas classique)

- ❖ Transposer les méthodes statistiques classiques au cadre des données fonctionnelles
 - Problèmes méthodologiques de réduction de dimension
 - Nécessité de pouvoir « automatiser » les méthodes, d'avoir des temps de calcul raisonnables
- ❖ Interprétabilité des quantités estimées ?
Les modèles permettent-ils de comprendre le phénomène ?

Un modèle « explicable » à sortie scalaire

Thèse de P. Grollemund (P. Pudlo, C. Abraham, M. Baragatti)

Objectif : Estimer le paramètre de façon explicable (fonction constante par morceaux)

$$y = \mu + \langle X, \theta \rangle_H + \epsilon = \mu + \int_0^1 X(t)\theta(t)dt + \epsilon$$

Un modèle « explicable » à sortie scalaire

Thèse de P. Grollemund (2017)

Objectif : Estimer le paramètre de façon explicable (fonction constante par morceaux)

→ Régression linéaire **Bayésienne** basée sur la projection du paramètre dans une **base d'histogrammes parcimonieuse et adaptative**

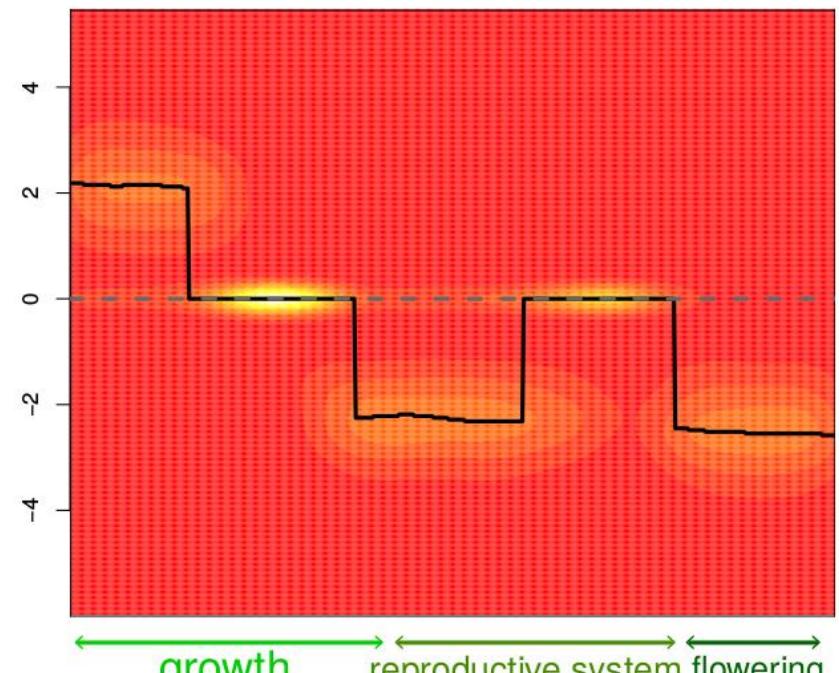
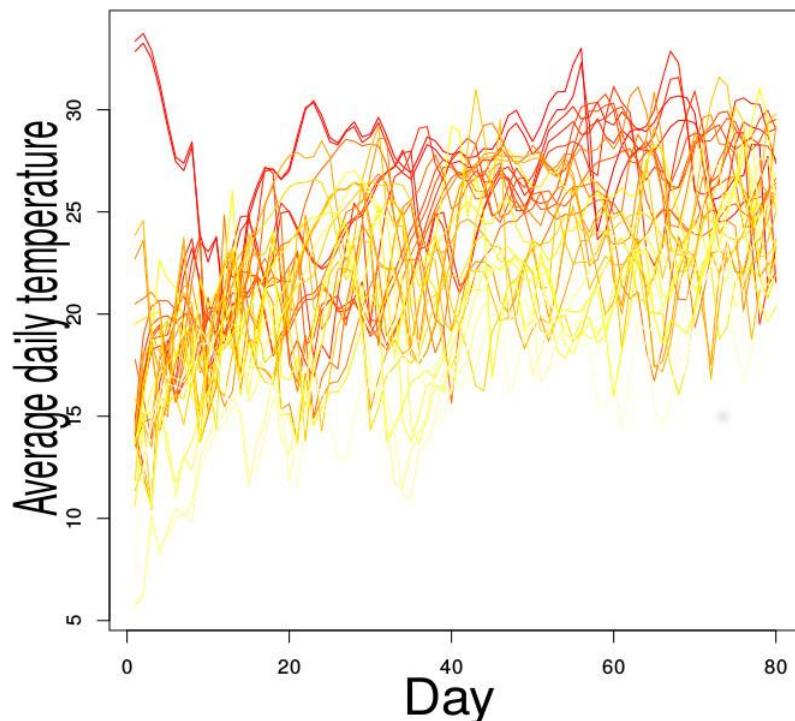
Intérêts du Bayésien :

- Inférence plus complète (intervalle de confiance, erreur de prédiction,...)
- Inclut de la connaissance a priori

Principe : Méthode MCMC pour échantillonner la distribution a posteriori jointe de l'estimateur (échantillonneur de Gibbs)

Illustration

y : nombre de grains de maïs par plante
 $X(t)$: température pendant la saison



→ Interprétation facilitée par la structure de l'estimation



Merci de votre attention !