MPEG-G the emerging ISO standard for genomic data

Workshop on Processing of Genomic Information: From Standards to Deployment

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Just a few clicks



- We may think that «compressing audio video content» is **easy**!
 - MPEG HEVC textual specification: ~ 800 pages
 - MPEG HEVC reference software: ~ 100'000 lines
 - MPEG-SYSTEMS: ~ 2000 pages





• The compression technology does not change.

• Wrong!!

. . .

- MPEG-1, MPEG-2, AVC, HEVC, Future Video Coding,
- ONLY a factor 2 of increase in compression performance was sufficient to switch to a new generation of MPEG technology





What does make possible that everybody can easily deal with compressed audio/video content?

1) MPEG «Systems» and standard APIs + standard compression

2) An ecosystem that builds technology elements (SW and HW) so that compression technology becomes a commodity for the users



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Lesson from these 25 years:

- Compression is important, technology enabler, but it is not all: MPEG «Systems» is even more important.
- Digital media applications are built «around» the MPEG «Systems» standard:
 - All component are «synchronized» and linked
 - Access to data in the compressed domain
- If a compression (standard) technology changes the «Systems» standard «stays»!!
- Well, it adds new functionality and extended supports to applications

And if we try to guess the future of genomic data:

- Genomic sequencing data compression technology will change in time
- Genomic sequencing data compression performance will **improve in time**
- MPEG-G «Systems» and APIs will evolve and improve, but the main **functionality will stay** and support the evolution of analysis applications
- Industrial support to make genome data processing a «commodity» for professional and users is absolutely needed!!



Objectives of MPEG-G



- Interoperable selective access to data in the compressed domain by means of standard APIs:
 - Genomic region
 - Class of data (matching accuracy, user defined)
 - Sub-sets of genomic information

MPEG-G «Systems»

On top of compression, higher performance is provided by a specific file format and transport format



- MPEG-G Systems
 - Support for incremental update and annotations:
 - Directly in the compressed domain
 - Same file format with additional incremental data linked to the existing compressed data
 - User defined data classification and partitioning:
 - Sequence read data classes with different accuracy versus references
 - Reduced data access for analysis



Structure of the MPEG-G standard

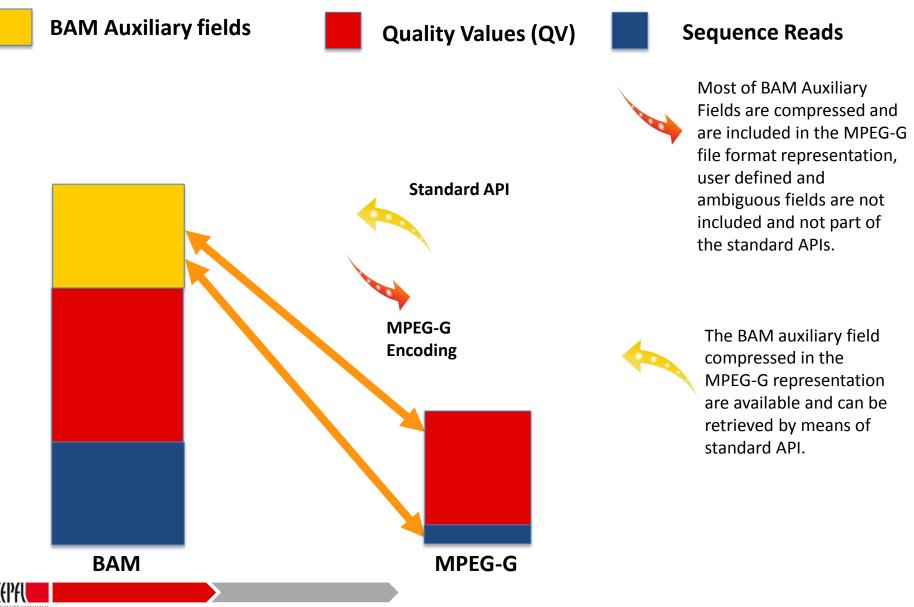
- Part 1: File and Transport Format
 - The technology to transport and access data
- Part 2: Compression of genomic data
 - The compressed representation
- Part 3: APIs
 - The standard interfaces with genomic data applications and legacy formats
- Part 4: Conformance
 - The methodology to test compliance with the standard
- Part 5: Reference SW
 - The standard support to the implementation of applications





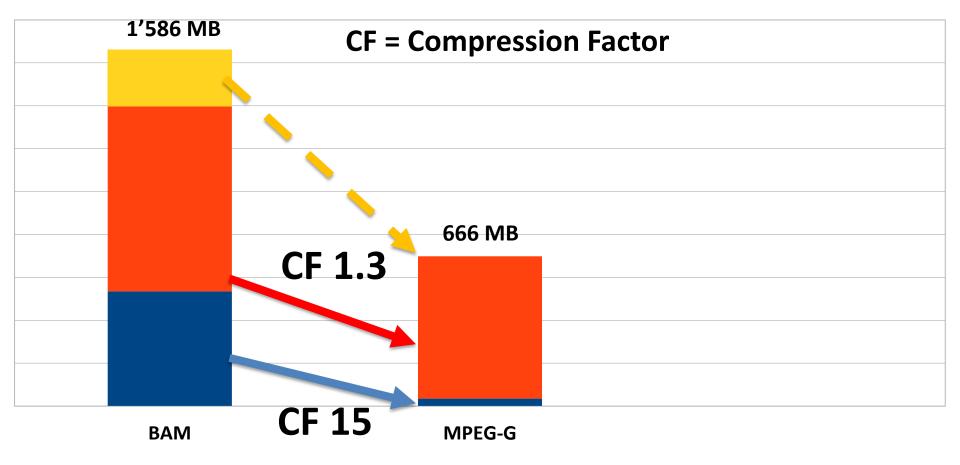
MPEG-G Performance (so far)

From currently used formats (BAM) to MPEG-G



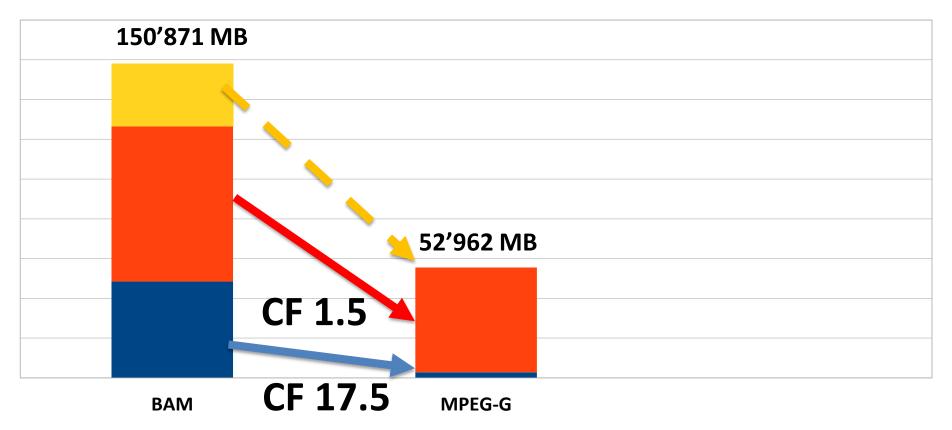
One Chromosome High Coverage (Human – Illumina)

ERR174324 chr 11 High Coverage

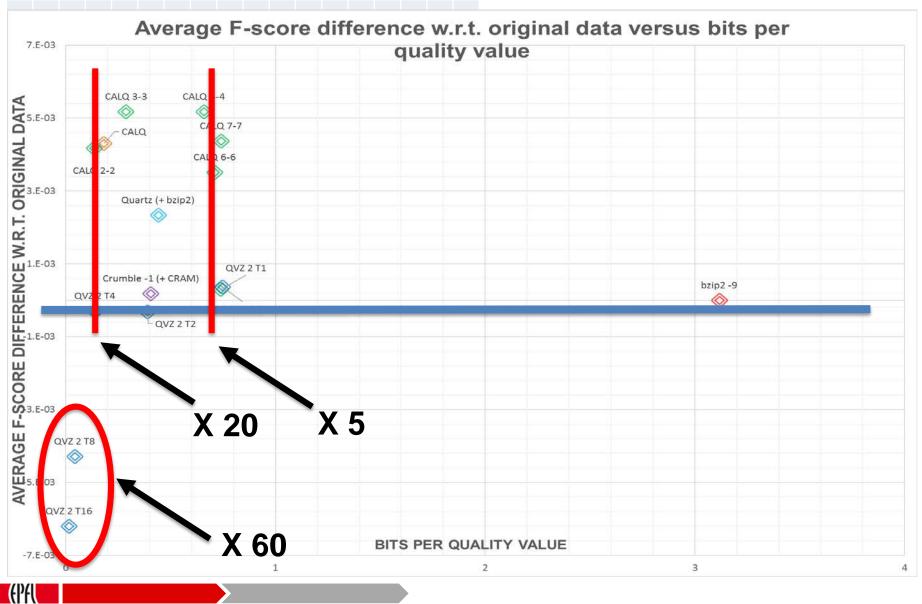


Whole Genome High Coverage (Human – Illumina)

NA12878 S1 High Coverage



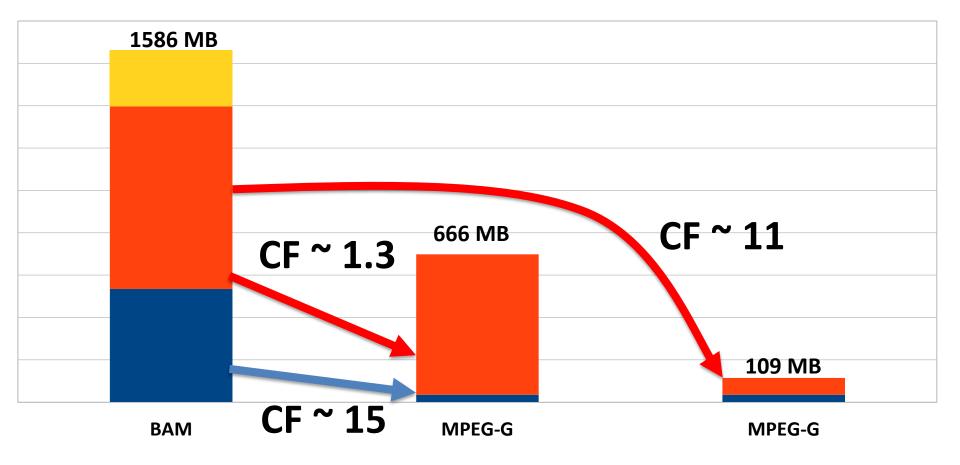
Rate-Distortion for Quality Values



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE Fédérale de Lausanne

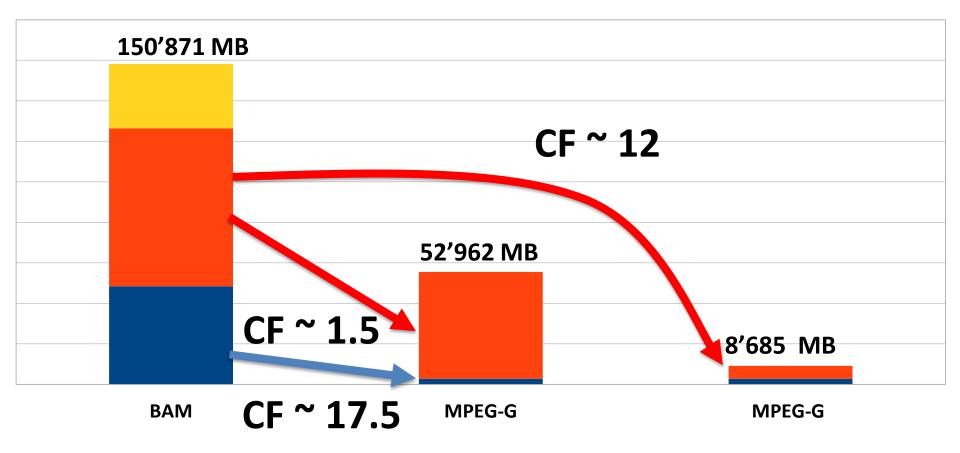
One Chromosome High Coverage (Human – Illumina)

ERR174324 chr 11 High Coverage



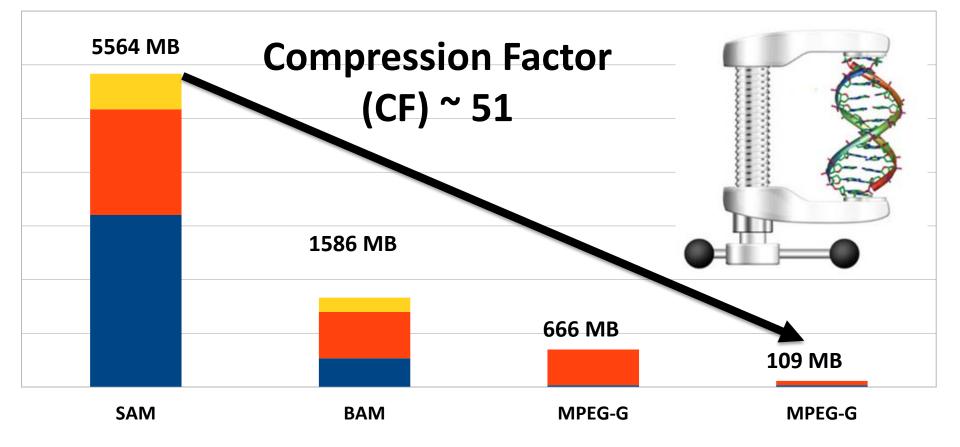
Full Genome High Coverage (Human – Illumina)

NA12878 S1 High Coverage



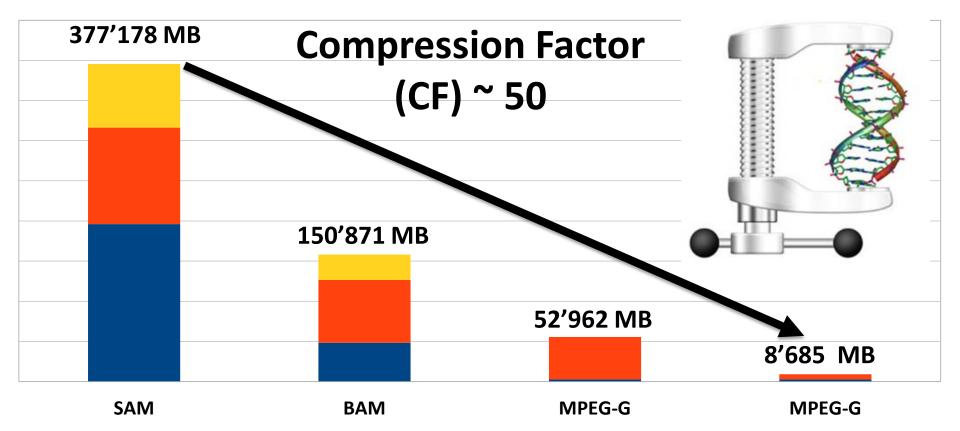
One chromosome high coverage (Human-Illumina)

ERR174324 chr 11 High Coverage



Whole Genome High Coverage (Human-Illumina)

NA12878 S1 High Coverage





Conclusions

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- ISO MPEG-G: based on 25 years of Digital media
 - Compression target:
 - VS raw data > 100
 - VS BAM > 10 50
 - Selective access to data and standard API:
 - Region based
 - Data class based
 - User defined
 - Data access speed target: > 100
- MPEG-G the «enabler» of Genomics 2.0 interoperable applications

Collaborative and competitive efforts of many companies and individuals!!

- Barcelona Supercomputing Centre (ES), Centre Nacional de Analisis Genómica (ES), Centre for Genomic Regulation (ES), DAPCOM (ES), EPFL (CH), GenomSys (CH), Hannover University (DE), Heidelberg Institute for Theoretical Studies (DE), IMEC (BE), Made of Genes (ES), Pirbright Institute (UK), Swiss Institute for Bioinformatics (CH), Silesian University of Technology (PL), Simon Fraser University (CA), Massachussets Institute of Technology (US), Stanford University (US), Univ. Politecnica de Catalunya (ES), Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute (UK), Istituto Europeo di Oncologia (IT), CEDEO (IT),
- Martin Golebiewski, Yong Zhang, Jan Voges, Ioannis Xenarios, Tom Paridaens, Claudio Alberti, Filippo Medri, Joern Ostermann, Leonardo Chiariglione, Daniel Naro, Jaime Delgado, Giorgio Zoia, Daniele Renzi, Mikel Hernaez, Junaid Ahmad, Paolo Ribeca, Ibrahim Numancig, James Bonfield, Nicolas Guex, Christian Iseli, Thierry Schuepbach, Silvia Llorente, Josep Lluís Gelpí, Dmitry Repchevsky, Romina Royo, Leonor Frías, Oscar Flores, Glenn Van Wallendael, Wesley De Neve, Peter Lambert, Lukasz Roguski, Jordi Portell, Idoia Ochoa, Reggy Long, Noah Daniels, Cenk Sahinalp, and many others



A new logo will be needed soon?



