

Point_process_June9

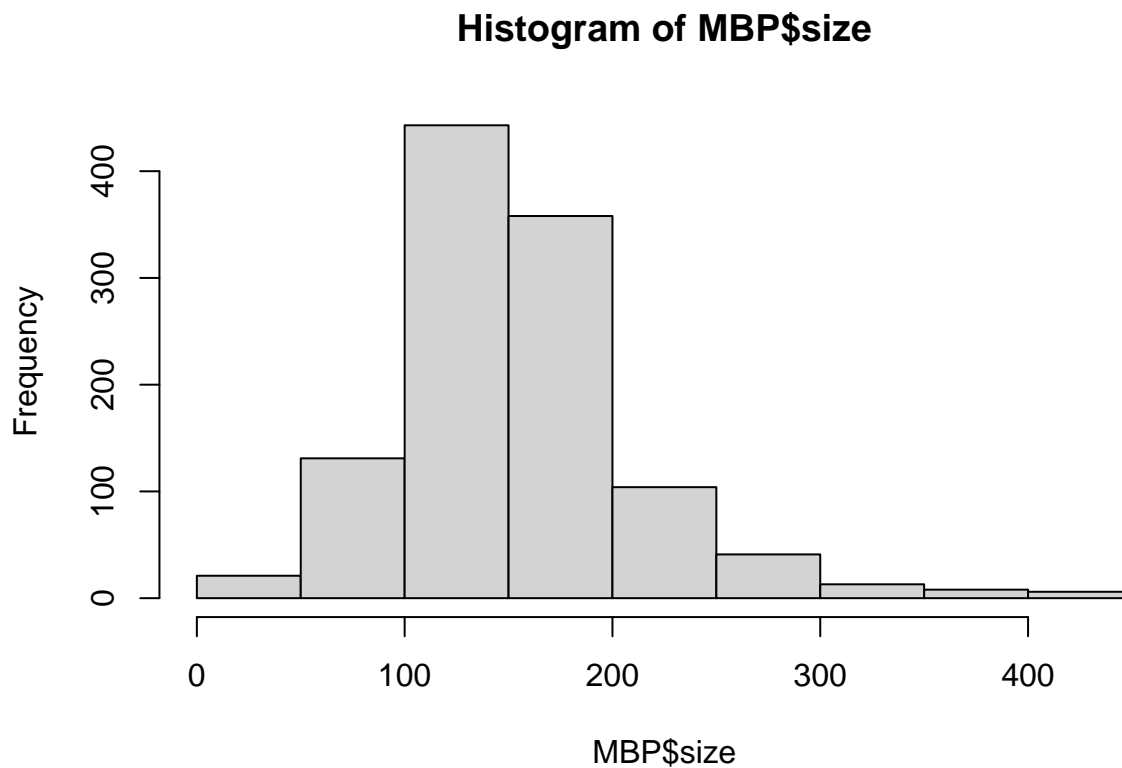
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09/06/2022

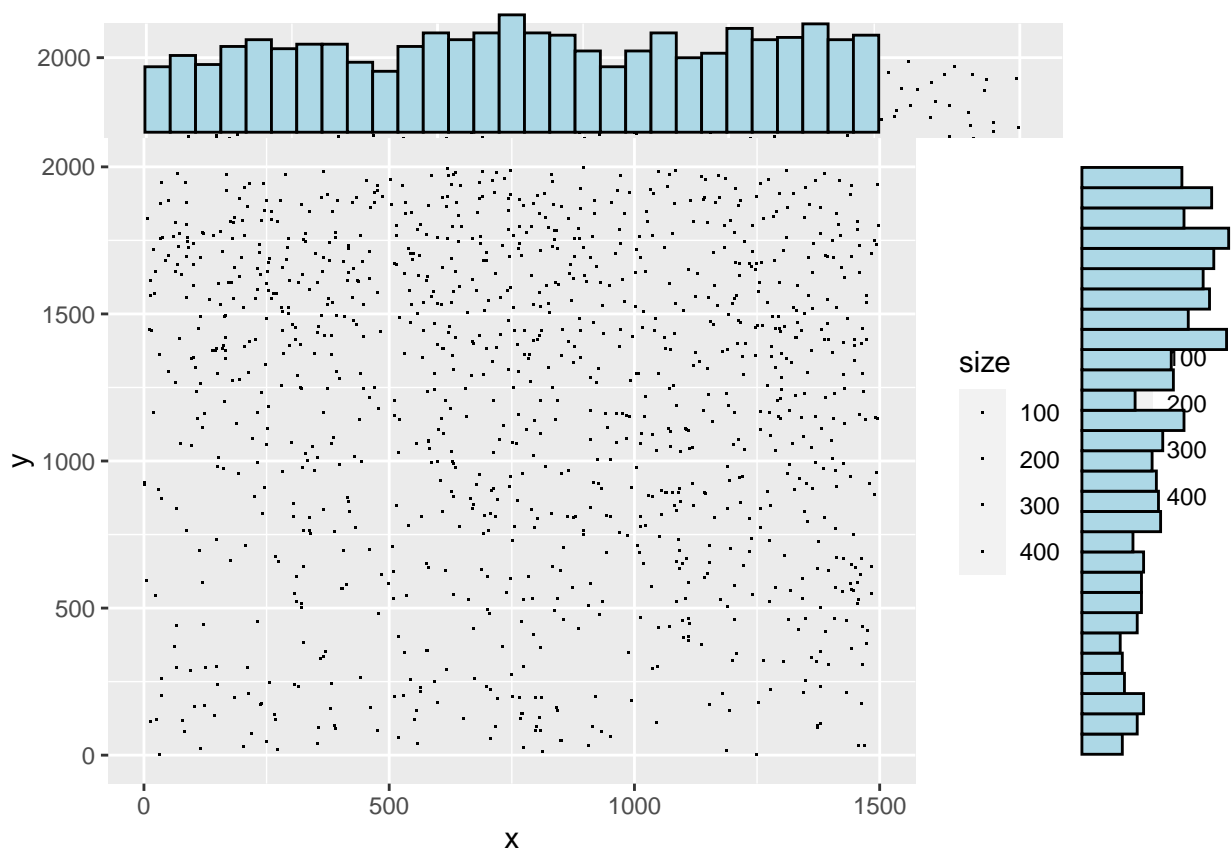
Point process

I converted the original dataset to the dataset with 4 variables: x position, y position, roi_source, size of the rectangle.

Here is the size distribution of all the points. It shows a right-skewed distribution.



I plot the points based on their position and the with marginal distributions of the points. More formatting need to be adjusted.



Shape Then, I converted the data as a marked point process. The mark I use is the size of the rectangle. After that, I extracted the shape of the visual cortex based on the points provided. Here `plot(ln)` can plot the whole marked point process, the size of the circle indicate the size of the original rectangle size.

```
## Marked planar point pattern: 1125 points
## marks are numeric, of storage type 'double'
## window: rectangle = [2, 1498] x [3, 1998] units
```

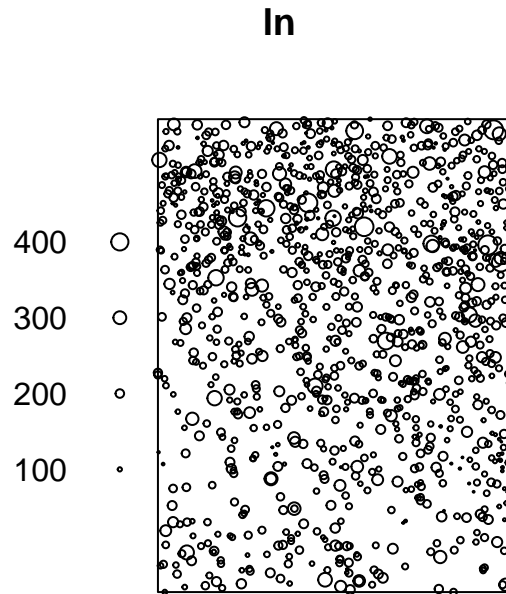


Figure 1: Marked Point Process

```
## Marked planar point pattern: 1125 points
## marks are of storage type 'character'
## window: polygonal boundary
## enclosing rectangle: [2, 1498] x [3, 1998] units
```

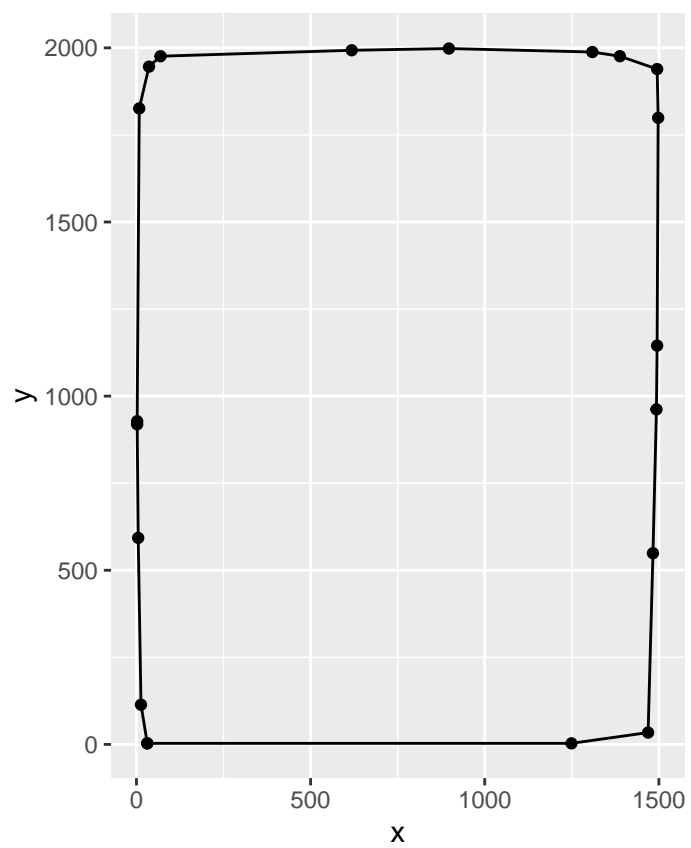


Figure 2: Marked Point Process

Voronoi Tessilation This is the Voronoi tessilation using `deldir` package.

```
library(deldir)
```

```
## deldir 1.0-6      Nickname: "Mendacious Cosmonaut"
```

```
##  
## The syntax of deldir() has had an important change.  
## The arguments have been re-ordered (the first three  
## are now "x, y, z") and some arguments have been  
## eliminated. The handling of the z ("tags")  
## argument has been improved.  
##  
## The "dummy points" facility has been removed.  
## This facility was a historical artefact, was really  
## of no use to anyone, and had hung around much too  
## long. Since there are no longer any "dummy points",  
## the structure of the value returned by deldir() has  
## changed slightly. The arguments of plot.deldir()  
## have been adjusted accordingly; e.g. the character  
## string "wpoints" ("which points") has been  
## replaced by the logical scalar "showpoints".  
## The user should consult the help files.
```

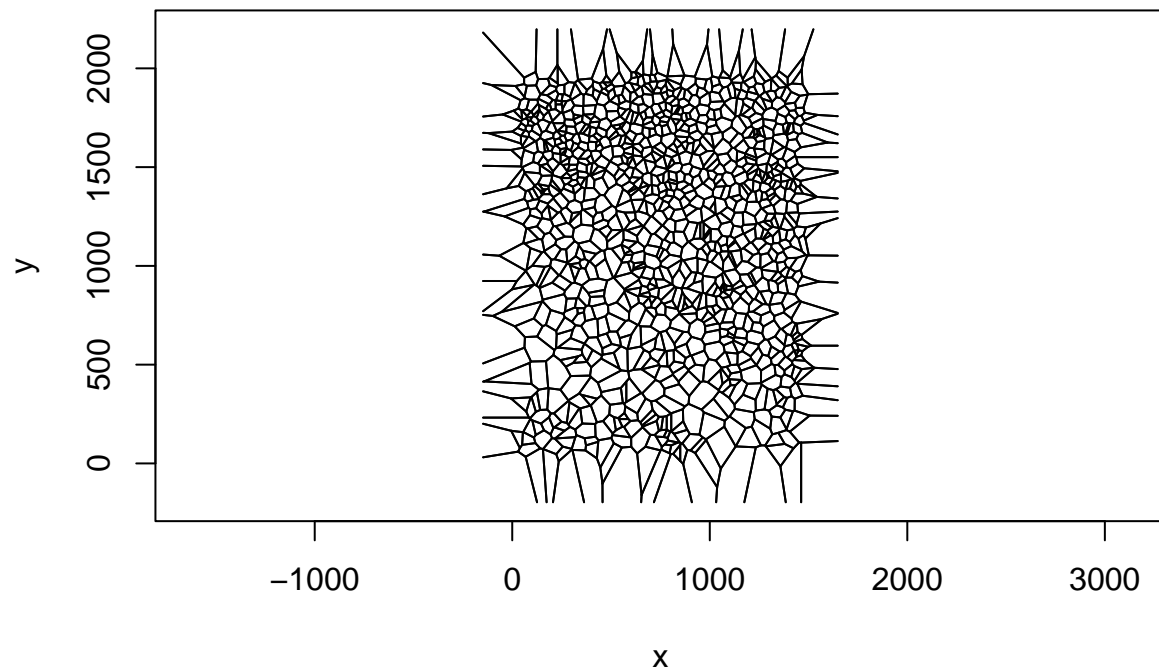
```
# Data
```

```
x <- MBP$x  
y <- MBP$y
```

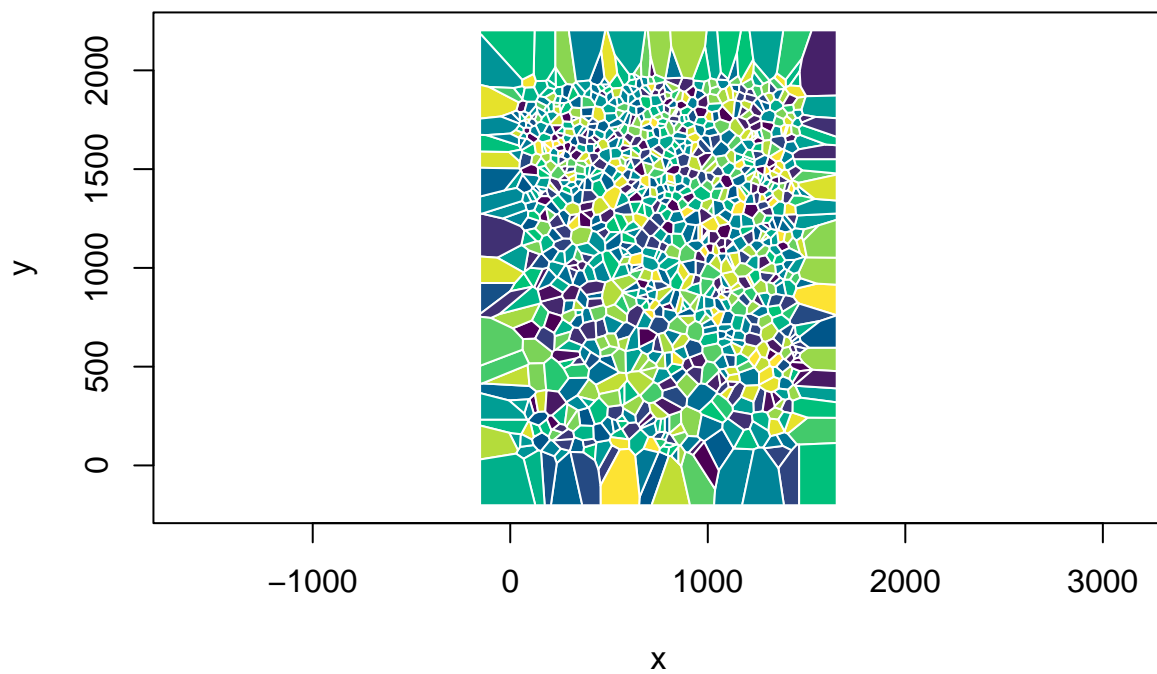
```
# Calculate Voronoi Tessellation and tiles
```

```
tessellation <- deldir(x, y)  
tiles <- tile.list(tessellation)
```

```
plot(tiles, pch=10, showpoints = FALSE)
```

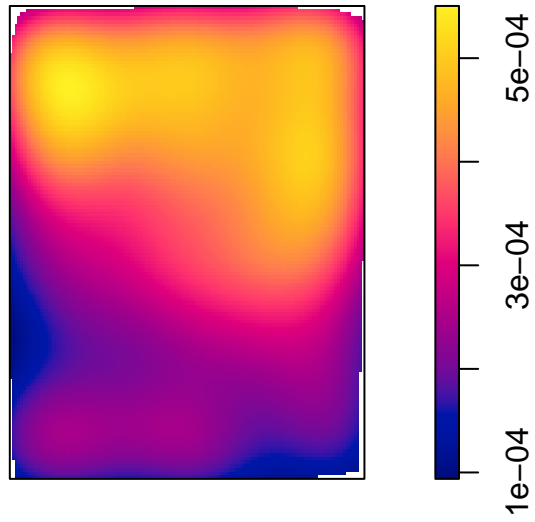


```
plot(tiles, pch = 1,  
      col.pts = "white",  
      border = "white",  
      fillcol = hcl.colors(50, "viridis"),  
      showpoints = FALSE  
    )
```



First order effect: estimation of the intensity. This is the estimation of the intensity of the MBP cells.

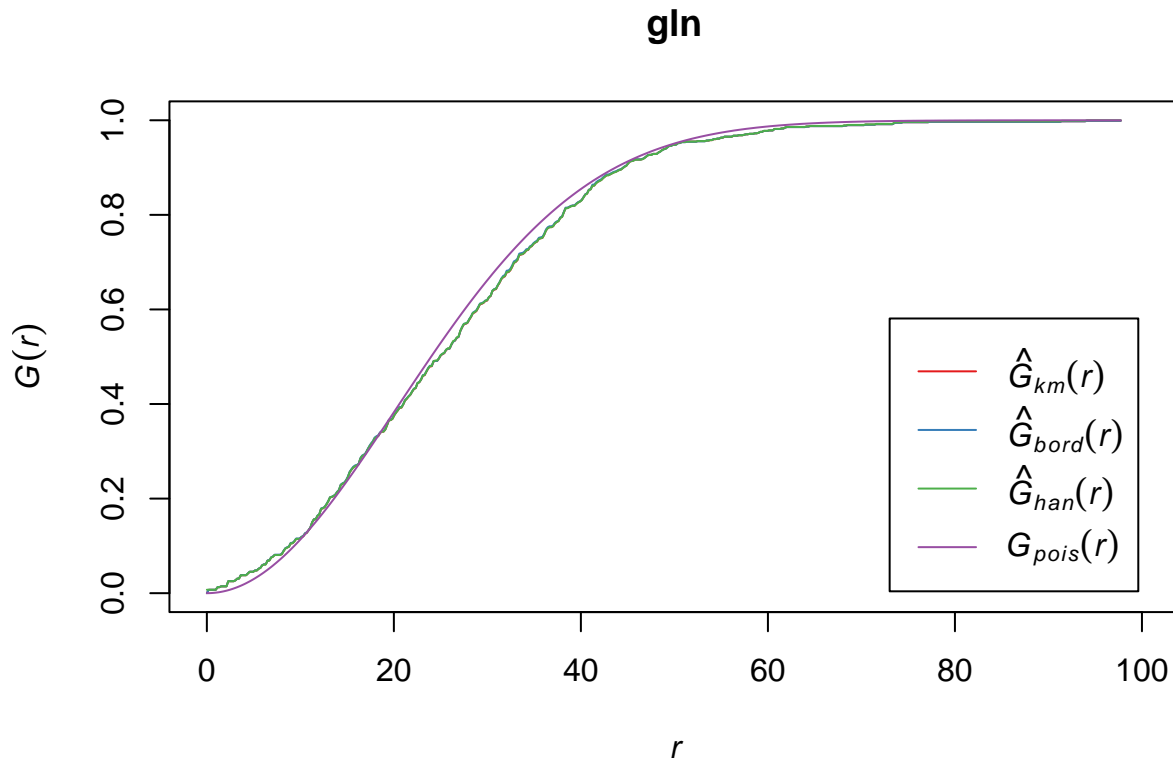
d



Second order effect: distance to it's nearest neighbor. Used 3 different edge effect correction. Here, only the correlation of margin is calculated since there are too much point.

$G(r)$ is the cumulative distance, r is the distance.

```
## Function value object (class 'fv')
## for the function r -> G(r)
## .....
##      Math.label      Description
## r      r            distance argument r
## theo   G[pois](r)    theoretical Poisson G(r)
## han    hat(G)[han](r) Hanisch estimate of G(r)
## rs     hat(G)[bord](r) border corrected estimate of G(r)
## km     hat(G)[km](r)  Kaplan-Meier estimate of G(r)
## hazard hat(h)[km](r) Kaplan-Meier estimate of hazard function h(r)
## theohaz h[pois](r)   theoretical Poisson hazard function h(r)
## .....
## Default plot formula: .~r
## where "." stands for 'km', 'rs', 'han', 'theo'
## Recommended range of argument r: [0, 44.48]
## Available range of argument r: [0, 97.741]
```



Paired correlation function

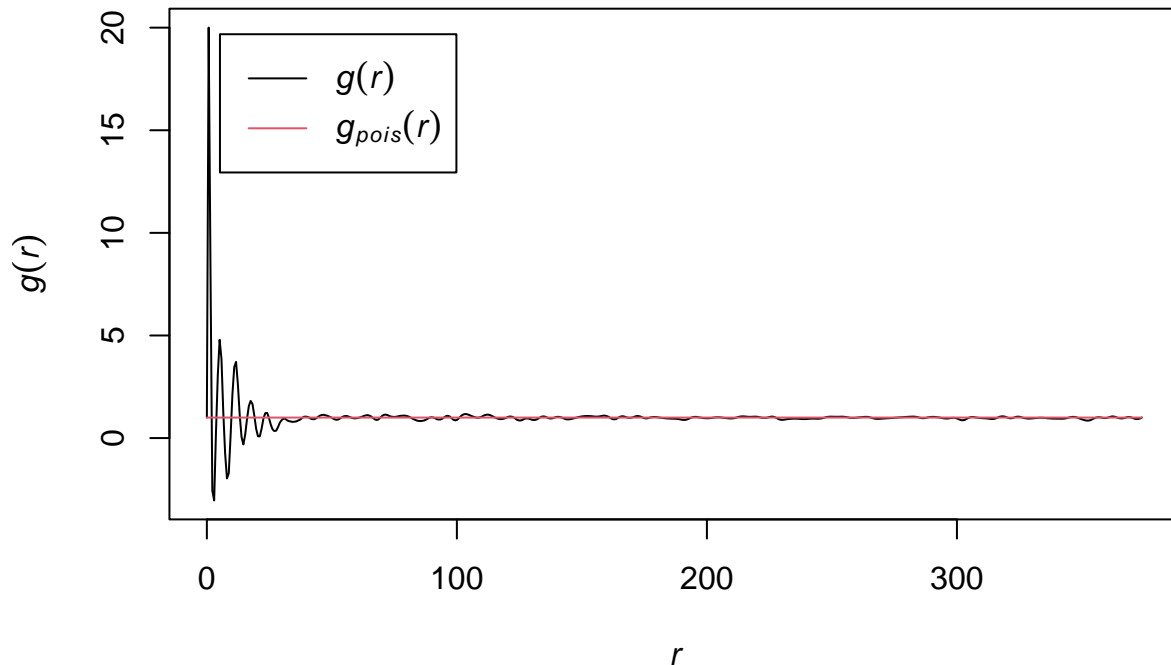
```
## Function value object (class 'fv')
```

```

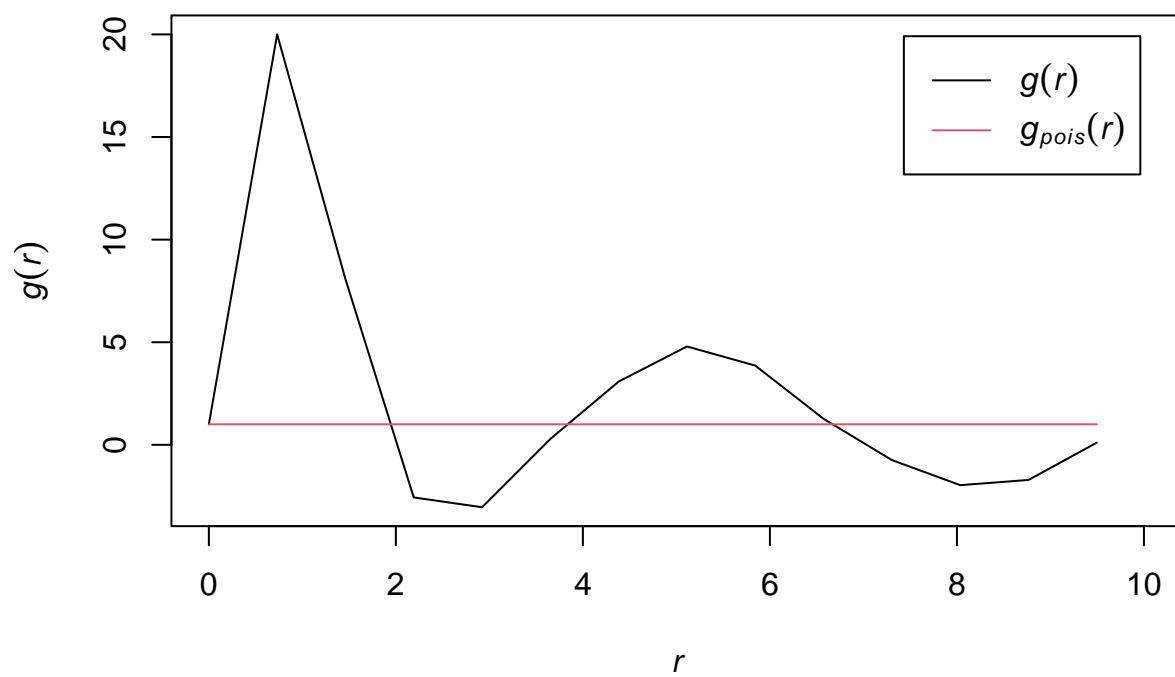
## for the function r -> L[inhom](r)
## .....
##      Math.label
## r      r
## theo    {L[inhom]^{pois}}(r)
## border  {\hat{L}[inhom]^{bord}}(r)
## bord.modif {\hat{L}[inhom]^{bordm}}(r)
## trans    {\hat{L}[inhom]^{trans}}(r)
## iso      {\hat{L}[inhom]^{iso}}(r)
##      Description
## r      distance argument r
## theo    theoretical Poisson L[inhom](r)
## border  border-corrected estimate of L[inhom](r)
## bord.modif modified border-corrected estimate of L[inhom](r)
## trans    translation-correction estimate of L[inhom](r)
## iso      Ripley isotropic correction estimate of L[inhom](r)
## .....
## Default plot formula: .~.x
## where "." stands for 'iso', 'trans', 'bord.modif', 'border', 'theo'
## Recommended range of argument r: [0, 374]
## Available range of argument r: [0, 374]

```

pcfln



pcfln



Similar Analysis for a different pic:

```
MBP2<-read_csv(file.path("../", "data", "H07-0500_79205589_179_2_MBP._analysis_results.csv"))%>%
  transmute(x=com_x,
            y=com_y,
            class="MBP")
```

```
## Rows: 1393 Columns: 16
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): roi_id, roi_source, roi_type, filename, analysis_date
## dbl (11): cell_number, com_x, com_y, pixel_area, background, mean_intensity,...
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
```

MBP2

```
## # A tibble: 1,393 x 3
##       x     y class
##   <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1  1345  1354 MBP
## 2   739   313 MBP
## 3  1245  1883 MBP
## 4   698   771 MBP
## 5   819  1306 MBP
## 6   911   701 MBP
## 7   439   642 MBP
## 8   730   746 MBP
## 9   552  1100 MBP
## 10  323    94 MBP
## # ... with 1,383 more rows
```

```
ln2 = with(MBP2,
  ppp(x = x, y = y, marks = class, xrange = range(x), yrange = range(y)))
```

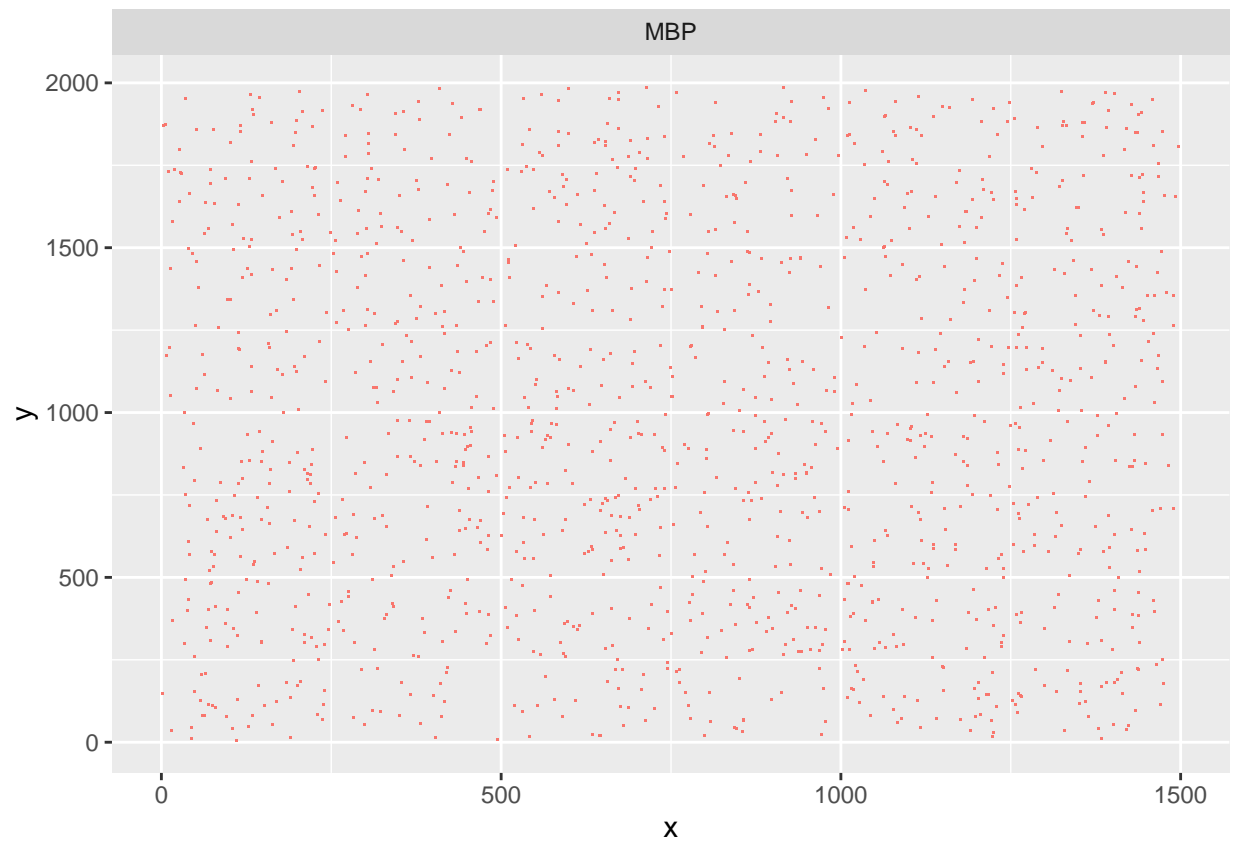
```
## Warning: data contain duplicated points
```

ln2

```
## Marked planar point pattern: 1393 points
## marks are of storage type 'character'
## window: rectangle = [2, 1497] x [6, 1987] units
```

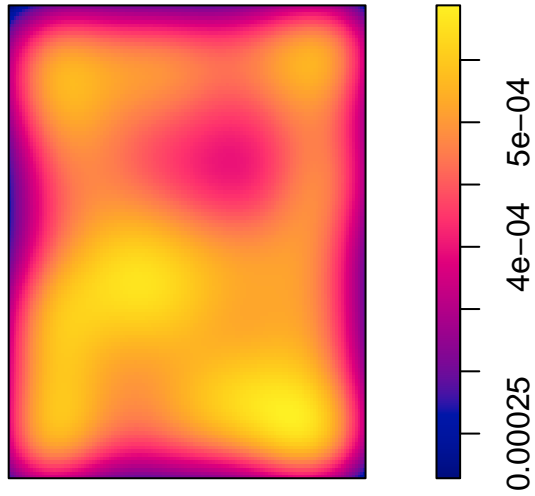
```
ggplot(MBP2,
  aes(x = x, y = y, col = class)) + geom_point(shape = ".") +
  facet_grid(. ~ class) + guides(col = FALSE)
```

```
## Warning: 'guides(<scale> = FALSE)' is deprecated. Please use 'guides(<scale> =
## "none")' instead.
```



```
d2 = density(subset(ln2, marks == "MBP"), edge=TRUE, diggle=TRUE)
plot(d2)
```

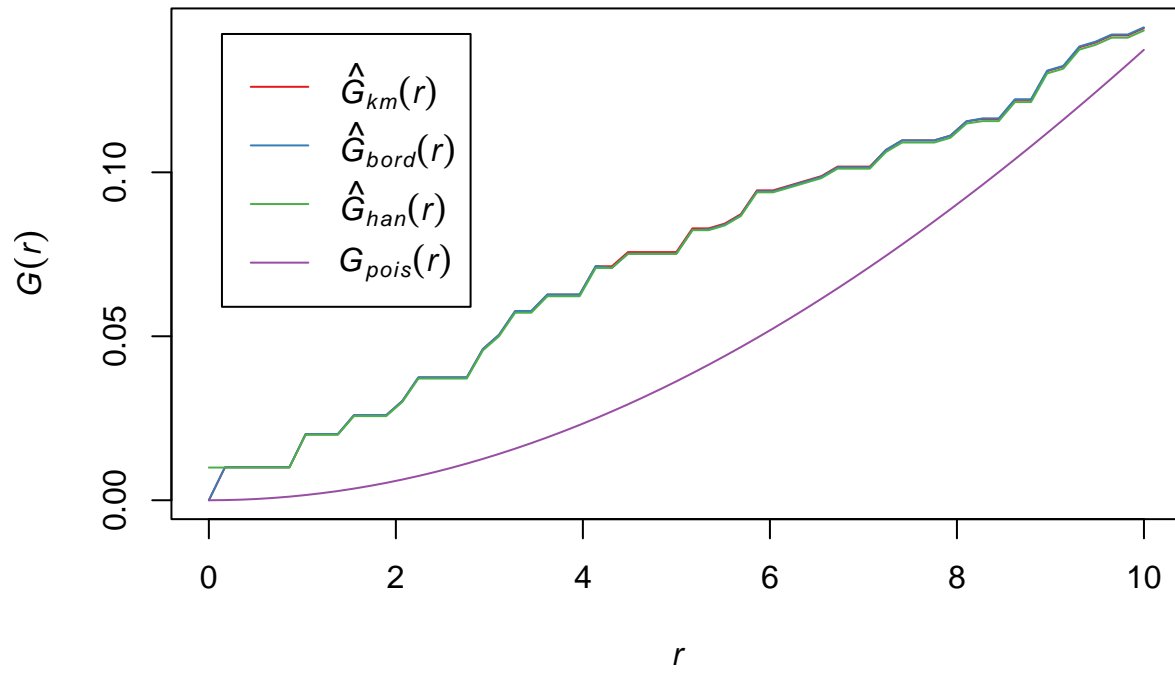
d2



```
gln2 = Gest(ln2)

library("RColorBrewer")
plot(gln2, xlim = c(0, 10), lty = 1, col = brewer.pal(4, "Set1"))
```

gln2

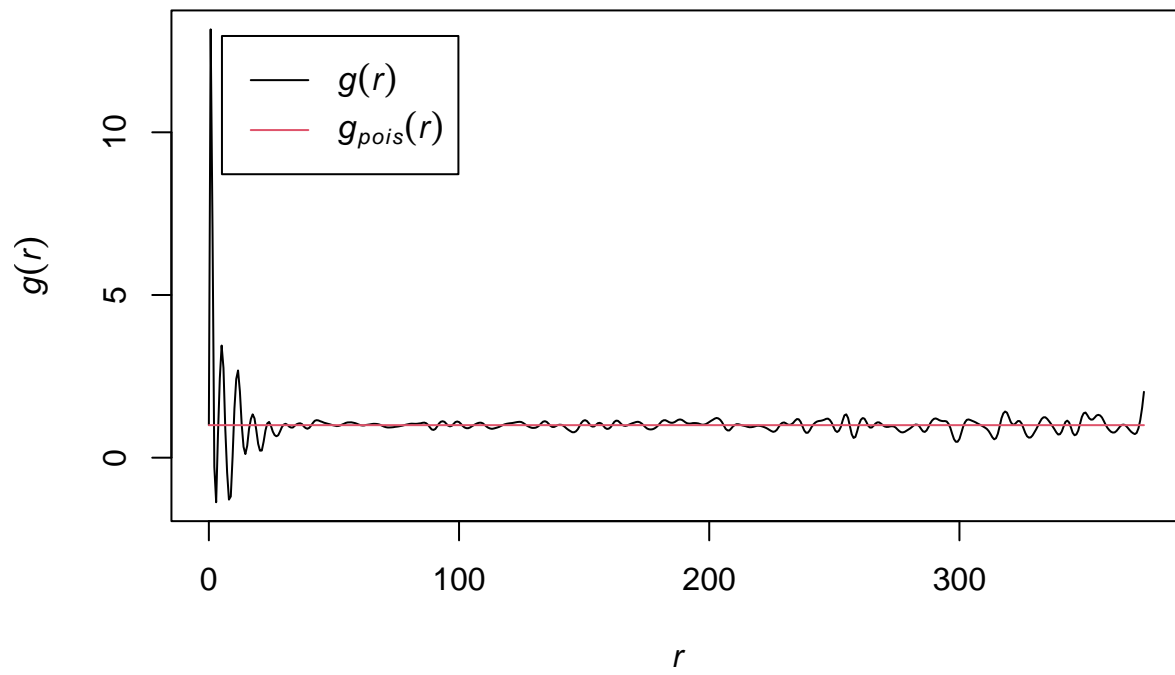


```
pcfln2 = pcf(Kinhom(subset(ln2, marks == "MBP")))
```

```
## number of data points exceeds 1000 - computing border correction estimate only
```

```
plot(pcfln2, lty = 1)
```

pcfln2



```
plot(pcfln2, lty = 1, xlim = c(0, 10))
```


pcfln2

