

CRAN Task View: Chemometrics and Computational Physics

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Chemometrics and computational physics are concerned with the analysis of data arising in chemistry and physics experiments, as well as the simulation of physico-chemico systems. Many of the functions in base R are useful for these ends.

The book *Chemometrics with R* by Ron Wehrens, ISBN: 978-3-642-17840-5, Springer, 2011, provides an introduction to multivariate statistics in the life sciences, as well as coverage of several specific topics from the area of chemometrics; the examples in the book are possible to reproduce using the packages [ChemometricsWithR](#) and [ChemometricsWithRData](#).

The book *Modern Statistical Methods for Astronomy With R Applications* by Eric D. Feigelson and G. Jogesh Babu, ISBN-13: 9780521767279, Cambridge, 2012, provides an introduction to statistics for astronomers and an overview of the foremost methods being used in astrostatistical analysis, illustrated by examples in R.

The book by Kurt Varmuza and Peter Filzmoser, *Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Analysis in Chemometrics*, ISBN 978-1-420-05947-2, CRC Press, 2009, is associated with the package [chemometrics](#).

A special issue of R News with a focus on [R in Chemistry](#) was published in August 2006. A special volume of Journal of Statistical Software (JSS) dedicated to [oscopy and Chemometrics in R](#) was published in January 2007.

[Please let us know](#) if we have omitted something of importance, or if a new package or function should be mentioned here.

Linear Regression Models

- Linear models can be fitted (via OLS) with `lm()` (from stats). A least squares solution for x in $Ax = b$ can also be computed as `qr.coef(qr(A), b)`.
- The package [nnls](#) provides a means of constraining x to non-negative or non-positive values; the package [bvls](#) allows other bounds on x to be applied.
- Functions for isotonic regression are available in the package [Iso](#), and are useful to determine the unimodal vector that is closest to a given vector x under least squares criteria.
- Heteroskedastic linear models can be fit using the `gls()` function of the [nlme](#) package.

Nonlinear Regression Models

- The `nls()` function (from stats) as well as the package [minpack.lm](#) allow the solution of nonlinear least squares problems.
- Correlated and/or unequal variances can be modeled using the `gnls()` function of the [nlme](#) package and by [nreg](#).

Curve Resolution

- The [PTAk](#) package provides functions for Principal Tensor Analysis on k modes. The package includes

also some other multiway methods: PCAn (Tucker-n) and PARAFAC/CANDECOMP.

- Multivariate curve resolution alternating least squares (MCR-ALS) is implemented in the package [ALS](#).
- The [alsace](#) package provides MCR-ALS support for Liquid chromatography with PhotoDiode Array Detection (LC-DAD) data with many injections, with features for peak alignment and identification.
- The package [drc](#) provides functions for the analysis of one or multiple non-linear curves with focus on models for concentration-response, dose-response and time-response data.

Partial Least Squares

- The package [pls](#) implements Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) and Principal Component Regression (PCR).
- The package [lspls](#) implements the least squares-partial least squares (LS-PLS) method.
- Penalized Partial Least Squares is implemented in the [ppls](#) package.
- Sparse PLS is implemented in the package [spls](#) package.
- The [gpls](#) package implements generalized partial least squares, based on the Iteratively ReWeighted Least Squares (IRWLS) method of Brian Marx.
- Package [plspm](#) contains, in addition to the usual functions for PLS regression, also functions for path modeling.

Principal Component Analysis

- Principal component analysis (PCA) is in the package stats as functions `princomp()`. Some graphical PCA representations can be found in the [psy](#) package.
- The [homals](#) package provides nonlinear PCA and, by defining sets, nonlinear canonical correlation analysis (models of the Gifi-family).
- A desired number of robust principal components can be computed with the [pcaPP](#) package. The package [elasticnet](#) is applicable to sparse PCA. The package [fpca](#) can be applied to restricted MLE for functional PCA.
- See the [Multivariate](#) task view for further packages dealing with PCA and other projection methods.

Factor Analysis

- Factor analysis (FA) is in the package stats as functions `factanal()`; see [Psychometrics](#) task view for details on extensions.

Independent Component Analysis

- Independent component analysis (ICA) can be computed using [fastICA](#).

Clustering

- The [Cluster](#) task view provides a list of packages that can be used for clustering problems.

Variable Selection

- Stepwise variable selection for linear models, using AIC, is available in function `step()`; package [leaps](#) implements leaps-and-bounds variable selection, by default using Mallows's Cp. [stepAIC](#) provides stepwise variable selection for penalized logistic regression.
- Variable selection based on evolutionary algorithms is available in package [evolutionary](#) and [subselect](#). The latter

also provides simulated annealing and leaps-and-bounds algorithms, as well as local refinements.

- Package [varSelRF](#) provides variable selection methods for random forests. Cross-validation-based variable selection using Wilcoxon rank sum tests is available in package [WilcoxCV](#), focused on binary classification in microarrays. Package [clustvarsel](#) implements variable selection for model-based clustering.
- The [BioMark](#) package implements two meta-methods for variable selection: stability selection (applying a primary selection method like a t-test, VIP value or PLSDA regression coefficient) to different subsets of the data, and higher criticism, which provides a data-driven choice of significance cutoffs in statistical testing.

Self-Organizing Maps

- The [kohonen](#) package implements self-organizing maps as well as some extensions for supervised pattern recognition and data fusion. The [som](#) package provides functions for self-organizing maps.

Differential Equations

- See the [DifferentialEquations](#) task view packages dealing with differential equations.

Calibration

- The [investr](#) package facilitates calibration/inverse estimation with linear and nonlinear regression models.
- The [chemCal](#) package provides functions for plotting linear calibration functions and estimating standard errors for measurements.
- The [quantchem](#) package provides functions for statistical evaluation of calibration curves by different regression techniques.
- The [drm](#) package and the [nlreg](#) package are useful for nonlinear calibration models.
- The package [represent](#) calculates the 'representativity' of two multidimensional datasets, which involves comparison of the similarity of principal component analysis loading patterns, variance-covariance matrix structures, and data set centroid locations.

Cellular Automata

- The [simecol](#) package includes functions for cellular automata modeling. One-dimensional cellular automata are also possible to model with the package [CellularAutomaton](#).

Thermodynamics

- The [CHNOSZ](#) package provides functions for calculating the standard Gibbs energies and other thermodynamic properties, and chemical affinities of reactions between species contained in a thermodynamic database.

Interfaces to External Libraries

- The package [rcdk](#) allows the user to access functionality in the [Chemistry Development Kit \(CDK\)](#), a Java framework for cheminformatics. This allows the user to load molecules, evaluate fingerprints, calculate molecular descriptors and so on. In addition, the CDK API allows the user to view structures in 2D. The [rcdklibs](#) package provides the CDK libraries for use in R.
- The [rpubchem](#) package gives access to [PubChem](#) data (compounds, substance, assays).

- [ChemmineR](#) is a cheminformatics toolkit for analyzing small molecules in R. Its add-on packages include [fmcS](#) for mismatch tolerant maximum common substructure matching, [eiR](#) for accelerated structure similarity searching; [bioassayR](#) for analyzing bioactivity data, and [ChemmineOB](#) for accessing [OpenBabel](#) functionalities from R.

Spectroscopy

- The [hyperSpec](#) packages allows analysis of hyperspectral data, i.e., spectra plus further information such as spatial information, time, concentrations, etc. Such data are frequently encountered in the analysis of Raman, IR, NIR, UV/VIS, NMR, etc., spectroscopic data sets.
- The [ChemoSpec](#) package collects user-friendly functions for plotting spectra (NMR, IR, etc) and carrying top-down exploratory data analysis, such as HCA, PCA and model-based clustering.
- The [GitHub package: HyperChemoBridge](#) interconverts [ChemoSpec](#) and [hyperSpec](#) objects
- The [Peaks](#) package implements functions for spectrum manipulation, ported from the ROOT/TSpectrum class.
- The [speaq](#) package implements the hierarchical Cluster-based Peak Alignment (CluPA) and may be used for aligning NMR spectra.
- Software for the book by Donald B. Percival and Andrew T. Walden, *Spectral Analysis for Physical Applications*, ISBN 978-0-521-43541-3, Cambridge University Press, 1993, is found in the package [sapa](#).
- The package [TIMP](#) provides a problem solving environment for fitting separable nonlinear models in physics and chemistry applications, and has been extensively applied to time-resolved spectroscopy data.
- The package [prospectr](#) provides functions for pretreatment and sample selection of visible and near infrared diffuse reflectance spectra.
- The [resemble](#) includes functions for spectral dissimilarity analysis and memory-based learning (a.k.a. local modeling) for non-linear modeling in spectral datasets.

Mass Spectrometry

- The [MSnbase](#) defines infrastructure for mass spectrometry-based proteomics data handling, plotting, processing and quantification.
- The [MALDIquant](#) provides tools for quantitative analysis of MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry data, with support for baseline correction, peak detection and plotting of mass spectra.
- The [OrgMassSpecR](#) package is for organic/biological mass spectrometry, with a focus on graphical display, quantification using stable isotope dilution, and protein hydrogen/deuterium exchange experiments.
- The [FTICRMS](#) package provides functions for Analyzing Fourier Transform-Ion Cyclotron Resonance Mass Spectrometry Data.
- The [titan](#) provides a GUI to analyze mass spectrometric data on the relative abundance of two substances from a titration series.
- The Bioconductor packages [MassSpecWavelet](#), [PROcess](#), and [xcms](#) are designed for the analysis of mass spectrometry data.
- The [apLCMS](#) package is designed for the processing of LC/MS based metabolomics data.
- The [xMSanalyzer](#) package allows merging [apLCMS](#) sample processing results from multiple sets of parameter settings, among other features.
- The [MSPrep](#) package is for post-processing of metabolomic data, including summarization of replicates, filtering, imputation, and normalization.

- The [metaMS](#) package is an MS-based metabolomics data processing and compound annotation pipeline.

Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

- Functions for I/O, visualization and analysis of functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) datasets stored in the ANALYZE or NIFTI format are available in the package [AnalyzeFMRI](#). The package [fmri](#) contains functions to analyze fMRI data using adaptive smoothing procedures.

Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy

- Functions for visualization and analysis of Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (FLIM) datasets are available in the package [TIMP](#).

Carbon Dating

- The package [Bchron](#) creates chronologies based on radiocarbon and non-radiocarbon dated depths.

X-Ray Diffractograms

- The [diffractometry](#) package provides baseline identification and peak decomposition for x-ray diffractograms.

Astronomy and astrophysics

- The [astrodatR](#) package collects 19 datasets from contemporary astronomy research, many of which are described in the aforementioned textbook ‘Modern Statistical Methods for Astronomy with R Applications’.
- The [astrolibR](#) package presents an R interface to low-level utilities and codes from the [Interactive Data Language \(IDL\) Astronomy Users Library](#).
- The [CosmoPhotoz](#) package performs photometric redshift estimation using generalized linear models.
- The [CRAC](#) collects R functions for cosmological research, with its main functions being similar to the python library, cosmology.
- The [RobPer](#) package calculates periodograms based on (robustly) fitting periodic functions to light curves.
- The package [snapshot](#) contains functions for reading and writing N-body snapshots from the GADGET code for cosmological N-body/SPH simulations.
- The package [UPMASK](#) performs unsupervised photometric membership assignment in stellar clusters using, e.g., photometry and spatial positions.
- The [moonsun](#) package provides functions for basic astronomical calculations.
- The [solaR](#) package provides functions to determine the movement of the sun from the earth and to determine incident solar radiation.
- The [FITSio](#) package provides utilities to read and write files in the FITS (Flexible Image Transport System) format, a standard format in astronomy.
- The [ringscale](#) package implements a method for detection of faint companions around young stars in speckle patterns of VLT/NACO cube mode images.
- The [stellaR](#) package manages and displays stellar tracks and isochrones from the Pisa low-mass database.
- The [astroFns](#) provides miscellaneous astronomy functions, utilities, and data.
- The [cosmoFns](#) contains standard expressions for distances, times, luminosities, and other quantities

useful in observational cosmology, including molecular line observations.

- The [astro](#) package provides tools for astronomy; functions provided may be grouped into 4 main areas: cosmology, FITS file manipulation, the Sersic function and general (plotting and scripting) tools.
- The [celestial](#) package includes a number of common astronomy conversion routines, particularly the HMS and degrees schemes.
- The [SCEPtER](#) package is used to estimate stellar mass and radius given observational data of effective temperature, [Fe/H], and astroseismic parameters.
- The [Astrostatistics and Astroinformatics Portal Software Forum](#) is an R-centric collection of information and discussion regarding software for statistical analysis in astronomy.

Optics and Scattering Approximations

- The [planar](#) package provides code to simulate reflection and transmission at a multilayer planar interface.
- The [cda](#) package calculates the polarizability tensor for the dipoles associated with a set of ellipsoidal nanoparticles, and solves the coupled-dipole equations by direct inversion of the interaction matrix.
- The [dielectric](#) package defines some physical constants and dielectric functions commonly used in optics and plasmonics.

Energy Modeling

- The [solaR](#) package provides functions to simulate and model systems involved in the capture and use of solar energy, including photovoltaics.

Positron Emission Tomography

- The [PET](#) package implements different analytic/direct and iterative reconstruction methods for positron emission tomography (PET) data.

Water and Soil Chemistry

- The [AquaEnv](#) package is a toolbox for aquatic chemical modelling focused on (ocean) acidification and CO₂ air-water exchange.
- See the [Environmetrics](#) task view for further related packages related to water and soil chemistry.

CRAN packages :

- [ALS](#) (core)
- [AnalyzeFMRI](#)
- [AquaEnv](#)
- [astro](#)
- [astrodatR](#)
- [astroFns](#)
- [astrolibR](#)
- [Bchron](#)
- [BioMark](#)
- [bvls](#)
- [cda](#)
- [celestial](#)
- [CellularAutomaton](#)

- [chemCal](#) (core)
- [chemometrics](#)
- [ChemometricsWithR](#)
- [ChemometricsWithRData](#)
- [ChemoSpec](#)
- [CHNOSZ](#)
- [clustvarsel](#)
- [cosmoFns](#)
- [CosmoPhotoz](#)
- [CRAC](#)
- [dielectric](#)
- [diffractometry](#)
- [drc](#)
- [drm](#)
- [elasticnet](#)
- [fastICA](#)
- [FITSio](#)
- [fmri](#)
- [fpca](#)
- [FTICRMS](#)
- [homals](#)
- [hyperSpec](#)
- [investr](#)
- [Iso](#) (core)
- [kohonen](#) (core)
- [leaps](#)
- [lspls](#)
- [MALDIquant](#)
- [minpack.lm](#)
- [moonsun](#)
- [nlme](#)
- [nlreg](#)
- [nnls](#) (core)
- [OrgMassSpecR](#)
- [pcaPP](#)
- [Peaks](#)
- [PET](#)
- [planar](#)
- [pls](#) (core)
- [plsrm](#)
- [ppls](#)
- [prospectr](#)
- [psy](#)
- [PTAk](#) (core)
- [quantchem](#)
- [rcdk](#)
- [rcdklibs](#)
- [represent](#)

- [resemble](#)
- [ringscale](#)
- [RobPer](#)
- [rpubchem](#)
- [sapa](#)
- [SCEPtER](#)
- [simecol](#)
- [snapshot](#)
- [solaR](#)
- [som](#)
- [speaq](#)
- [spl](#)
- [stellaR](#)
- [stepPlr](#)
- [subselect](#)
- [TIMP](#)
- [titan](#)
- [UPMASK](#)
- [varSelRF](#)
- [WilcoxCV](#)

Related links:

- CRAN Task View: [DifferentialEquations](#)
- CRAN Task View: [Psychometrics](#)
- CRAN Task View: [Cluster](#)
- CRAN Task View: [Multivariate](#)
- CRAN Task View: [Environmetrics](#)
- [R News: R in Chemistry](#)
- [Journal of Statistical Software: Spectroscopy and Chemometrics in R](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [alsace](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [bioassayR](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [ChemmineOB](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [ChemmineR](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [fmcsR](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [gpls](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [eiR](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [MassSpecWavelet](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [metaMS](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [MSnbase](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [PROcess](#)
- Bioconductor Package: [xcms](#)
- [apLCMS](#)
- [Interactive Data Language \(IDL\) Astronomy Users Library](#)
- [Astrostatistics and Astroinformatics Portal Software Forum](#)
- [Chemistry Development Kit \(CDK\)](#)
- [MSPrep](#)
- [OpenBabel](#)

- [PubChem](#)
- [xMSanalyzer](#)
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