Package 'zeitgebr'

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Title Analysis of Circadian Behaviours

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Version 0.3.5

Description Use behavioural variables to compute period, rhythmicity and other circadian parameters. Methods include computation of chi square periodograms (Sokolove and Bushell (1978) <DOI:10.1016/0022-5193(78)90022-X>), Lomb-Scargle periodograms (Lomb (1976) <DOI:10.1007/BF00648343>, Scargle (1982) <DOI:10.1086/160554>, Ruf (1999) <DOI:10.1076/brhm.30.2.178.1422>), and autocorrelation-based periodograms.

Depends R (>= 3.00),
behavr

Imports data.table,
lomb,
pracma,
WaveletComp

Suggests testthat,
covr,
knitr,
ggetho,
damr,
xsp

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL https://github.com/rethomics/zeitgebr

BugReports https://github.com/rethomics/zeitgebr/issues

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

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`cwt_spectrogram` *Computes a spectrogram using CWT*

Description

A port of Continuous Wavelet transform to `rethomics`. This function is intended to be used as an argument in the spectrogram wrapper.

Usage

```
cwt_spectrogram(x, period_range = c(hours(1), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), resolution = 1/64,
  summary_time_window = mins(30))
```

Arguments

`x`	numeric vector
`period_range`	vector of size 2 defining minimal and maximal range of period to study (in seconds)
`sampling_rate`	the – implicitly regular – sampling rate of x (in hertz)
`resolution`	the period resolution of the CWT (i.e. the number of suboctaves)
`summary_time_window`	the sampling period after post-processing. Values of power are avegraged over this time window, for each period.

See Also

- spectrogram – to apply this fucntion to all indivvidual, with some preprocessing.
- WaveletComp::analyze.wavelet – the orginal function for `cwt_spectrogram`

`dams_sample` *A behavr table with approximately ten days of DAM2 recording for 32 fruit flies. The first 10, the following 11 and the last 11 animals have long, short and wild type period, respectively (see* `meta(dams_sample)`*).*

Description

A behavr table with approximately ten days of DAM2 recording for 32 fruit flies. The first 10, the following 11 and the last 11 animals have long, short and wild type period, respectively (see `meta(dams_sample)`).

Usage

```
dams_sample
```

Format

An object of class `behavr` (inherits from `data.table`, `data.frame`) with 415040 rows and 3 columns.

Author(s)

Luis Garcia

References

Raw data stored at https://github.com/rethomics/zeitgebr/tree/master/raw_data

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`find_peaks` *Find peaks in a periodogram*

Description

This function locates the peaks in a pregenerated periodogram. Detection is based on pracma::findpeaks. Only the significant (i.e. `power > signif_threshold`) peaks are extracted.

Usage

```
find_peaks(data, n_peaks = 3)
```

Arguments

`data`	behavr::behavr table representing a periodogram, as returned by periodogram
`n_peaks`	maximal numbers of peak to be detected

Value

behavr::behavr table that is `data` with an extra column `peak`. `peak` is filled with zeros except for rows match a peak. In which case, rows have an integer value corresponding to the rank of the peak (e.g. 1 for the first peak).

References

- zeitgebr tutorial – the relevant rehtomics tutorial

See Also

- periodogram – to generate a periodogram in a first place
- ggetho::geom_peak – a layer to show peaks on a periodogram

Examples

```
data(dams_sample)
# only a half of the individuals for the sake of the example
dt <- dams_sample[xmv(region_id) %in% (1:16 * 2)]
per_dt_xs <- periodogram(activity, dt, FUN = chi_sq_periodogram)
per_dt_xs_with_peaks <- find_peaks(per_dt_xs)
per_dt_xs_with_peaks[peak == 1]
```

`periodogram` *Computes periodograms*

Description

This function builds periodograms, with one of several methods, for each individual of a behavr table

Usage

```
periodogram(var, data, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  resample_rate = 1/mins(15), alpha = 0.01, FUN = chi_sq_periodogram,
  ...)
```

Arguments

`var`	variable to analyse
`data`	behavr table
`period_range`	vector of size 2 defining minimal and maximal range of period to study (in seconds)
`resample_rate`	frequency to resample (up or down) the data at (in hertz)
`alpha`	significance level
`FUN`	function used to compute periodogram (see periodogram_methods)
`...`	additional arguments to be passed to FUN

Value

A behavr::behavr table. In addition to the metadata, it contains data that encodes a periodogram (i.e. power vs period). The data contains the columns:

- `power` – the power the or equivalent (according to `FUN`)
- `period` – the period at which `power` is computed (in seconds)
- `p_value` – the p value associated to the power estimation
- `signif threshold` – the threshold above which power is considered significant

References

- zeitgebr tutorial – the relevant rehtomics tutorial

See Also

- periodogram_methods – the list of built-in methods
- find_peaks – to find peaks in the periodogram
- ggetho::ggperio – to plot periodograms

Examples

```
data(dams_sample)
# only a half of the individuals for the sake of the example
dt <- dams_sample[xmv(region_id) %in% (1:16 * 2)]
pdt <- periodogram(activity, dt, FUN = ls_periodogram, oversampling = 4)
pdt <- periodogram(activity, dt, FUN = chi_sq_periodogram)

require(ggetho)
ggperio(pdt, aes(colour=period_group)) + stat_pop_etho()
```

`periodogram_methods` *Methods For Computing Periodograms*

Description

These functions provides a series of methods to assess periodicity of circadian processes.

Usage

```
ac_periodogram(x, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), alpha = 0.05)

chi_sq_periodogram(x, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), alpha = 0.05,
  time_resolution = hours(0.1))
```

```
cwt_periodogram(x, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), alpha = 0.05, resolution = 1/512,
  n_sim = 10)

fourier_periodogram(x, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), alpha = 0.05)

ls_periodogram(x, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  sampling_rate = 1/mins(1), alpha = 0.05, oversampling = 8)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector
period_range	vector of size 2 defining minimal and maximal range of period to study (in seconds)
sampling_rate	the – implicitly regular – sampling rate of x (in hertz)
alpha	significance level
time_resolution	the resolution of periods to scan
resolution	the period resolution of the CWT (i.e. the number of suboctaves)
n_sim	the number of shuffling simulation to compute p-value (see WaveletComp::analyze.wavelet)
oversampling	the oversampling factor (see lomb::lsp)

Value

a data.table with the columns:

- period – the period (in s)
- power – the power (or equivalent) for a given period
- p_value – the significance of the power
- signif_threshold – the significance threshold of the power (at alpha)

References

- zeitgebr tutorial – the relevant rehtomics tutorial

See Also

- lomb::lsp – the orginal function for ls_periodogram
- xsp::chiSqPeriodogram – code modified from
- stats::acf – the orginal function for ac_periodogram
- WaveletComp::analyze.wavelet – the orginal function for cwt_periodogram

`spectrogram` *Computes spectrogram*

Description

This function builds spectrogram, using CWT, for each individual of a behavr table

Usage

```
spectrogram(var, data, period_range = c(hours(16), hours(32)),
  resample_rate = 1/mins(15), FUN = cwt_spectrogram, ...)
```

Arguments

`var`	variable to analyse
`data`	behavr table
`period_range`	vector of size 2 defining minimal and maximal range of period to study (in seconds)
`resample_rate`	frequency to resample (up or down) the data at (in hertz)
`FUN`	function used to compute spectrograms (so far, only CWT is implemented via cwt_spectrogram)
`...`	additional arguments to be passed to FUN

Details

A spectrogram is a estimation of the local periodicity of a signal at a given time. In the context of circadian rhythm, it can be useful to understand how infradian rhythms change along the day or, for instance, how circadian rhythm change ver the course of an multi-day experiment.

Value

A behavr::behavr table. In addition to the metadata, it contains data that encodes a spectrogram (i.e. power vs period). The data contains the columns:

- `t` – the time (in s) (same range the input time)
- `period` – the period at which the `power` is computed, for a given `t` (in s)
- `power` – the power the or equivalent (according to `FUN`)
- `ridge` – a logical defining whether the point (`t` and `period`) is a ridge

References

- spectrogram tutorial – the relevant rehtomics tutorial

See Also

- periodogram – to compute periodogram instead
- cwt_spectrogram – The dunction use to compute individual spectrograms
- ggetho::ggspectro – to plot spectrograms

Examples

```
data(dams_sample)
dt <- dams_sample[id %in% dams_sample[meta=TRUE, ,id[1:5]]]
spect_dt <- spectrogram(activity, dt)


require(ggetho)
ggspectro(spect_dt) +
        stat_tile_etho() +
        scale_y_log10() +
        facet_wrap(~ id)
```

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