

# Dose Response Curves

A new option for modeling winter hardiness

# What is a dose response curve?

**Based on a logistic regression**

**Used for estimating the response of something to the amount of dose it is given. So lots of use with pharmaceuticals and toxicity**

**I dont think it is the same as a growth model, but still getting my head around this**

# What is a dose response curve?

$$f(x, (b, c, d, e)) = c + \frac{d - c}{1 + e^{b(\log(x) - \tilde{e})}}$$

Where:

$x$  is the concentration of the dose (amount of winter cold)

$b$  is the response rate (slope)

$d$  is the upper asymptote of the response (maximum hardiness)

$c$  is the lower asymptote of the response (minimum hardiness)

$e$  is the effective dose ED50 (winter temperature where cold hardiness is half way between min and max)

$\tilde{e}$  is the log of the effective dose ED50

# Constraints

## **The dose response must be positive**

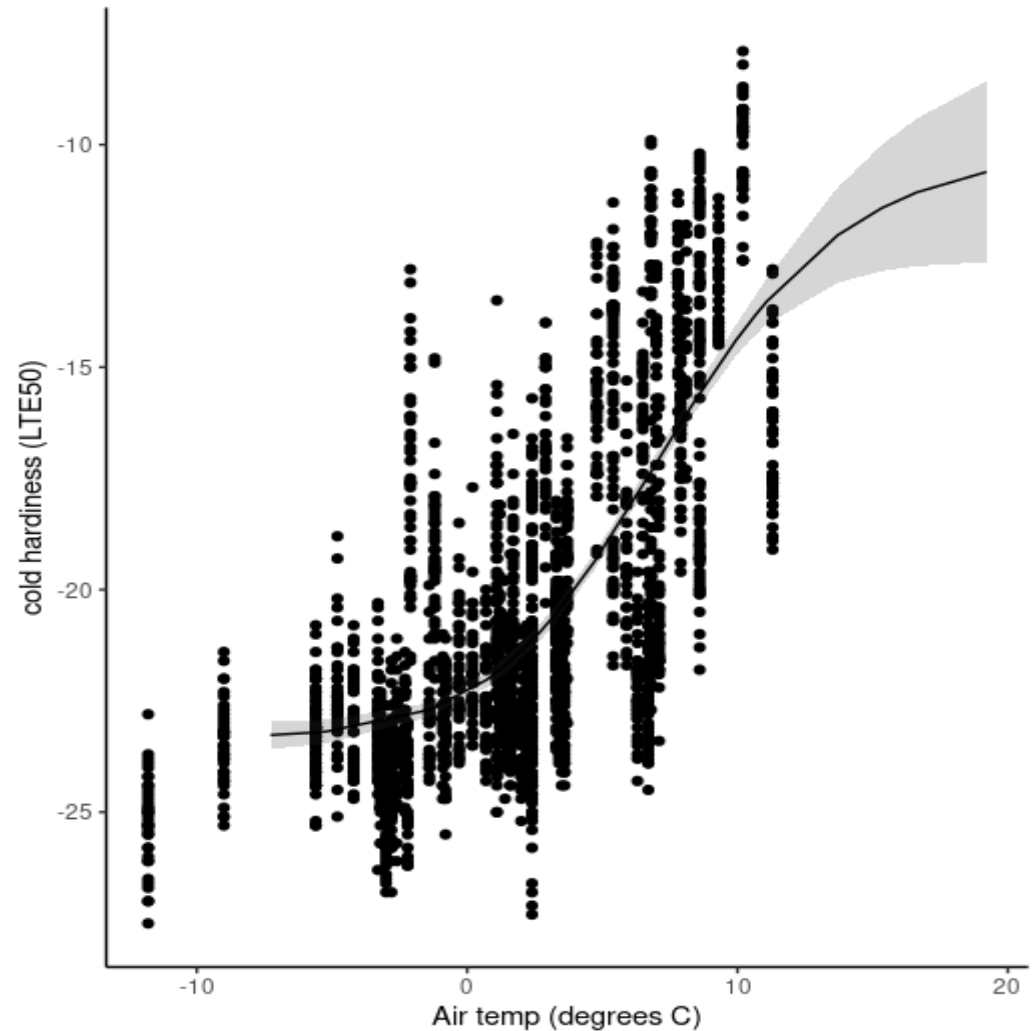
I added 30 to all my temperature values for the modeling so there are no minus temperatures

## **I think it helps if the response variable is also positive?**

I multiplied winter hardiness values with -1 so more dose means higher values

# What does it look like?

**I was not sure where to start with this model so I fit a parametric one using the DRC package in R**



# Simulating the data

**I used the parameters suggested by the DRC R package model to simulate the data**

$$f(x, (b, c, d, e)) = c + \frac{d - c}{1 + e^{b(\log(x) - \tilde{e})}}$$

Where:

$x$  is the concentration of the dose (amount of winter cold)

$b$  is the response rate (slope)

$d$  is the upper asymptote of the response (maximum hardness)

$c$  is the lower asymptote of the response (minimum hardness)

$e$  is the effective dose ED50 (winter temperature where cold hardness is half way between min and max)

$\tilde{e}$  is the log of the effective dose ED50

# Simulating the data

**I used the parameters suggested by the DRC R package model to simulate the data**

$$f(x, (b, c, d, e)) = c + \frac{d - c}{1 + e^{b(\log(x) - \tilde{e})}}$$

x = winter air temp + 30

y = winter hardness \* -1

b = 11

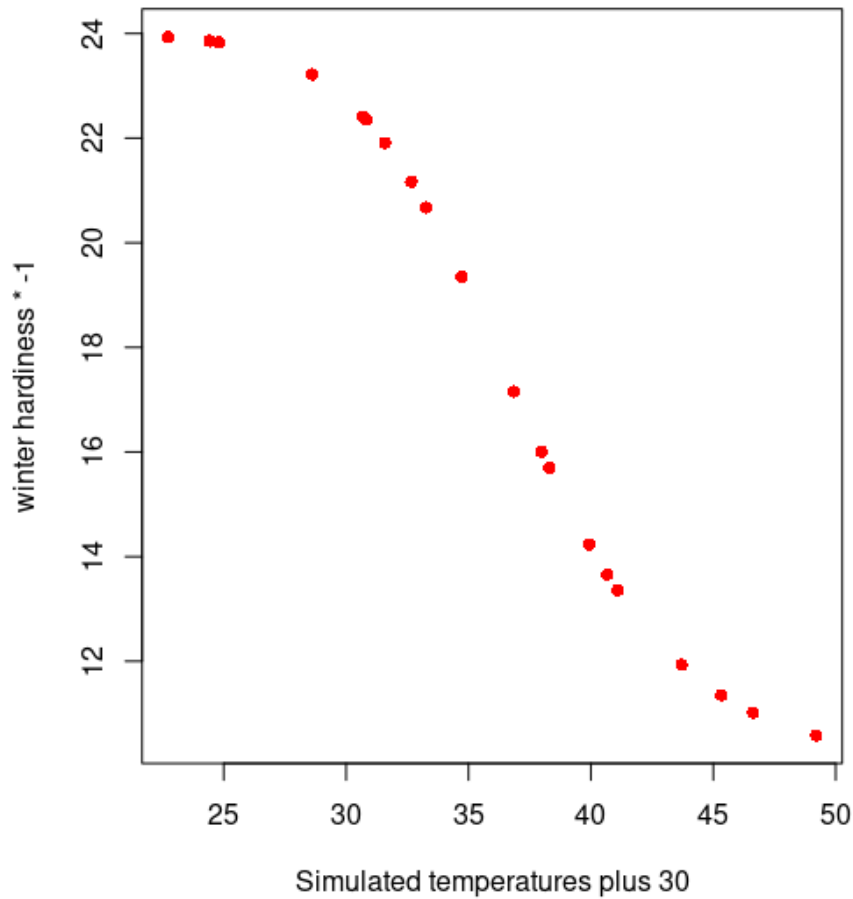
d = 24

c = 10

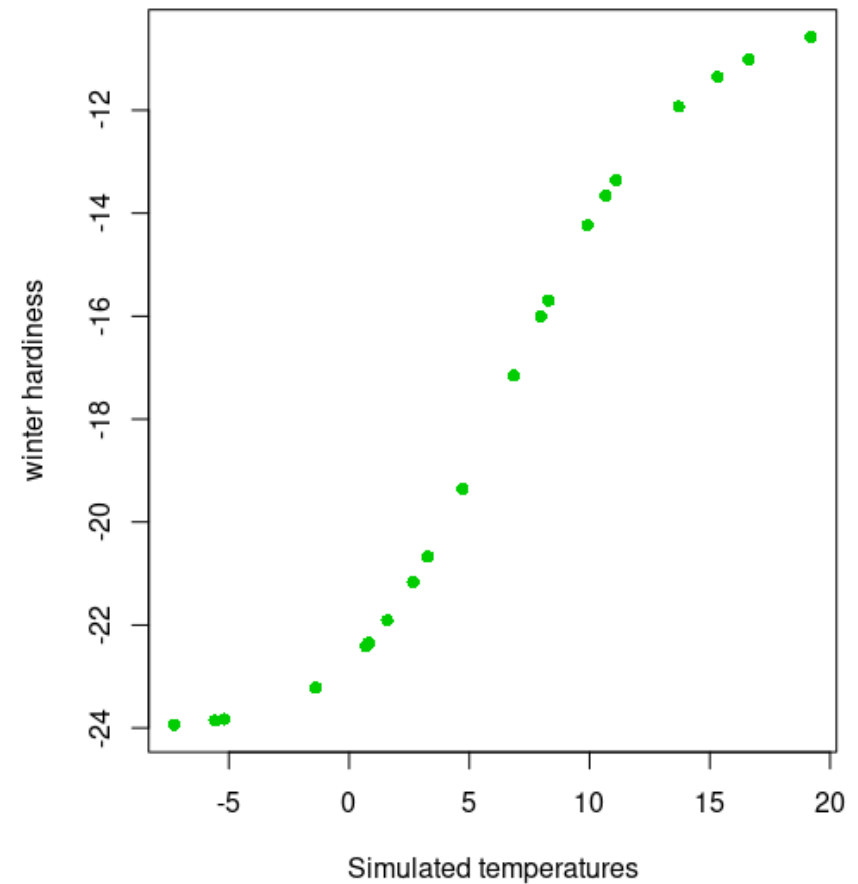
e = 37

# Simulating the data

Transformed data



Re-transformed to original data



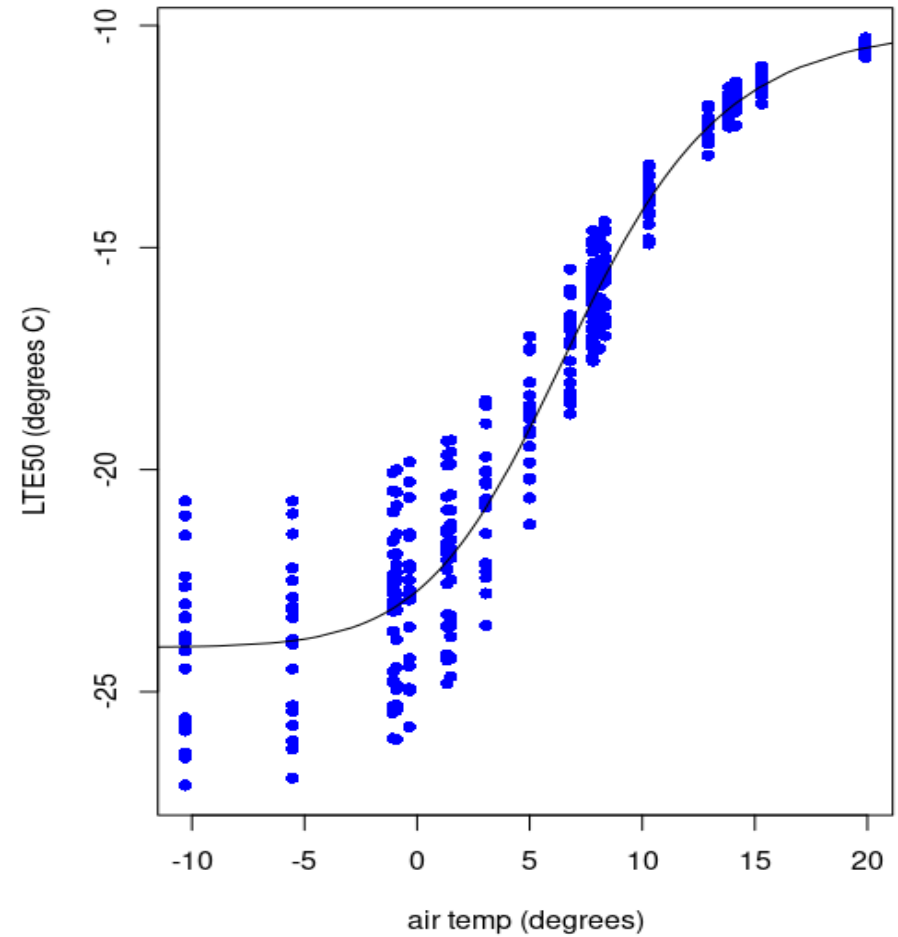
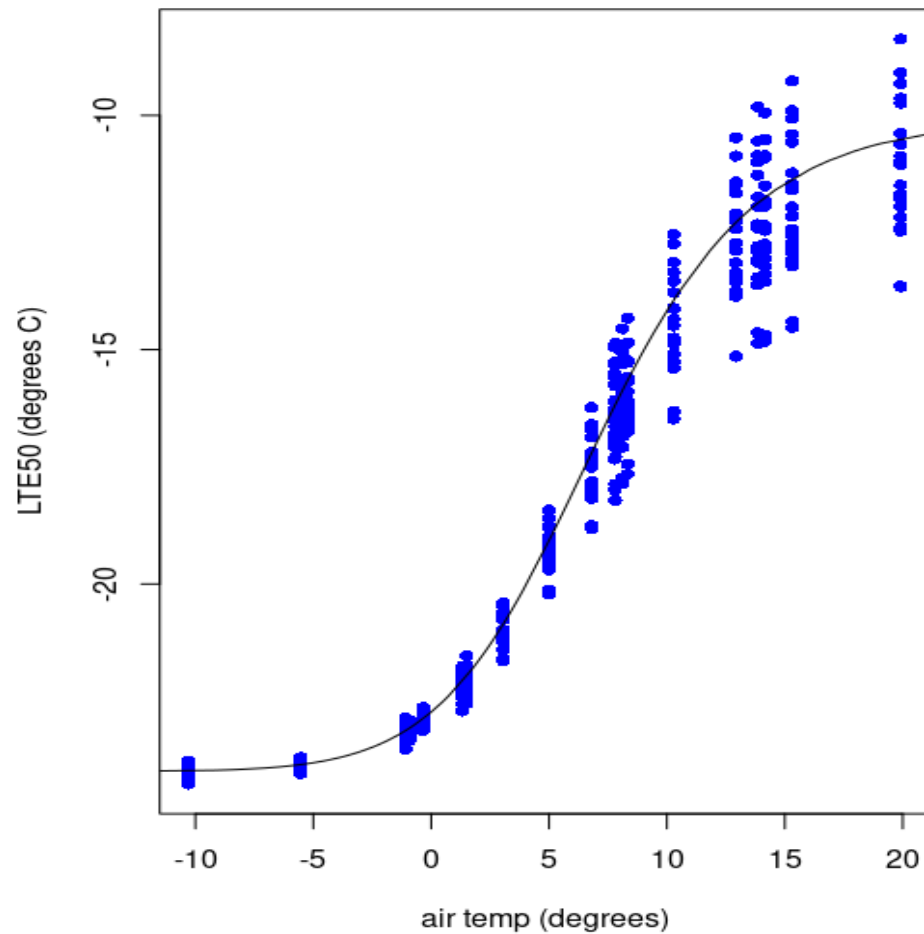


# Playing with variance

**I also tried changing the amounts of variation on the different parameters to see how this affects the shape of the data.**

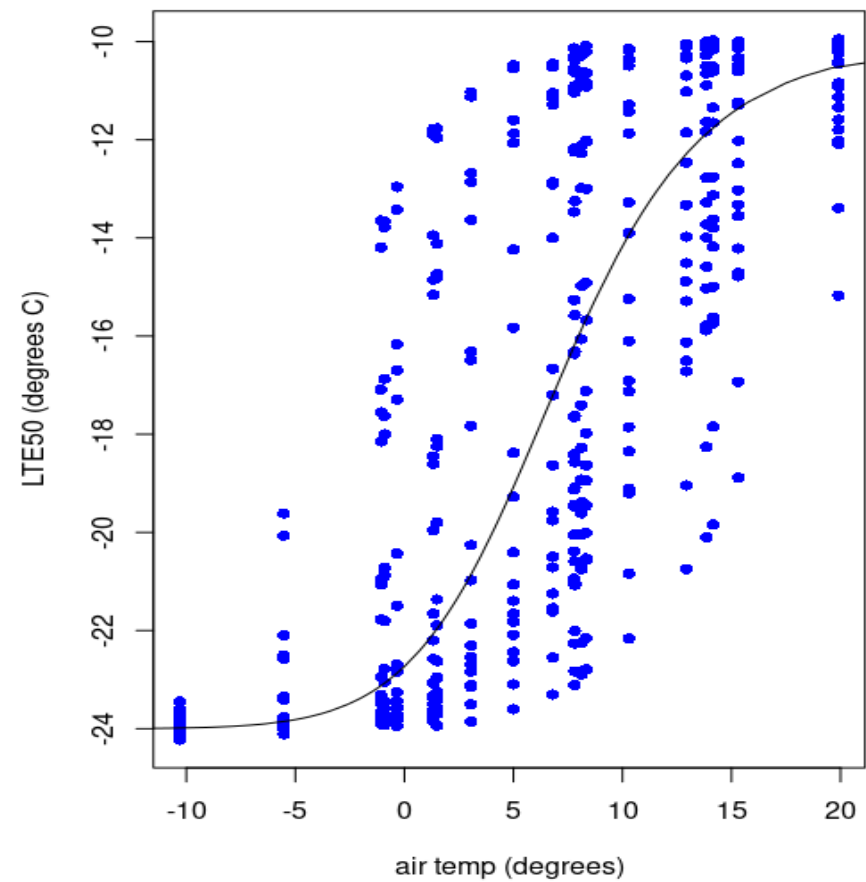
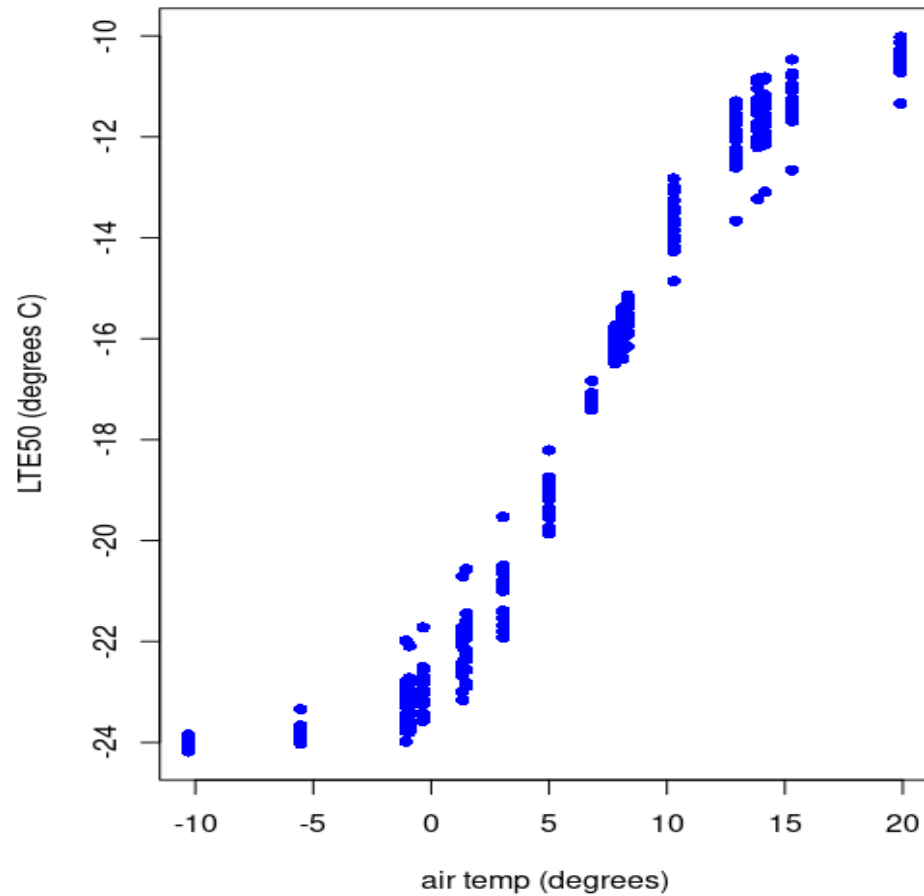
# Playing with variance

**bsigma = 0, dsigma = 0, csigma = 2, esigma = 0, gsigma =**    **bsigma = 0, dsigma = 2, csigma = 0, esigma = 0, gsigma =**



# Playing with variance

**bsigma = 2, dsigma = 0, csigma = 0, esigma = 0, gsigma =** **bsigma = 0, dsigma = 0, csigma = 0, esigma = 5, gsigma =**



# Next Steps

**Try and build a Stan model**

**Probably start with no hierarchical levels. Then try one on either b or e. Maybe both is all goes well?**