hyperSpec Introduction

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Reproducing the Examples in this Vignette

All spectra used in this manual are installed automatically with *hyperSpec*.
Note that some definitions are executed in `vignette.defs`.

Contents

1. Introduction

hyperSpec is a R package that allows convenient handling of (hyper)spectral data sets, i. e. data sets

comprising spectra together with further data on a per-spectrum basis. The spectra can be anything that is recorded over a common discretized axis, the *so-called* wavelength axis. Throughout the documentation of the package, the terms intensity and wavelength refer to the spectral ordinate and abscissa, respectively.

However, *hyperSpec* works perfectly fine with any data that fits in that general scheme, so that the three terms may also be used for:

wavelength: frequency, wavenumbers, chemical shift, Raman shift, $\frac{m}{z}$, etc.

intensity: transmission, absorbance, $\frac{e^-}{s}$, ...

extra data: spatial information (spectral images, maps, or profiles), temporal information (kinetics, time series), concentrations (calibration series), class membership information, etc. Note that there is no restriction on the number of extra data columns.

This vignette gives an introduction on basic working techniques using the R package *hyperSpec*. It comes with five data sets,

`chondro` a Raman map of chondrocytes in cartilage,

`flu` a set of fluorescence spectra of a calibration series, and

`laser` a time series of an unstable laser emission

`paracetamol` a Raman spectrum of paracetamol (acetaminophen) ranging from 100 to 3200 cm^{-1} with some overlapping wavelength ranges.
It is used mainly in the *plotting* vignette.

`barbituates` GC-MS spectra with differing wavelength axes as a list of 286 *hyperSpec* objects.

In this vignette, the data sets are used to illustrate appropriate procedures for different tasks and different spectra.

In addition, the first three data sets are accompanied by vignetted that show exemplary work flows for the respective data type.

This document describes how to accomplish spectroscopic tasks. It does not give a complete reference on particular functions. It is therefore recommended to look up the methods in R's help system using `? command`.

After some remarks on the notation used in the document and on the general behaviour of R, sections 3 shows how to load the package. Section 4 describes how *hyperSpec* objects are organized internally.

A list of all functions available in *hyperSpec* is given in appendix A (29)

1.1. Notation

This vignette demonstrates working techniques mostly from a spectroscopic point of view: rather than going through the functions provided by *hyperSpec*, it is organized more closely on spectroscopic tasks. However, the functions discussed are printed on the margin for a fast overview.

In R, slots of a S4 class can be accessed directly by the `@` operator. In this vignette, the notation `@xxx` will thus mean *"slot xxx of an object"* see figure 1 on page 6).

Likewise, named elements of a *list*, like the columns of a *data.frame*, are accessed by the `$` operator, and `$xxx` will be used for *"column xxx"*, and as an abbreviation for *"column xxx of the data.frame in slot data of the object"* see figure 1 on page 6) .

2. Remarks on R

2.1. Generic Functions

Generic Functions are functions that apply to a wide range of data types or classes, e. g. *plot*, *print*, mathematical operators, etc. These functions can be implemented in a specialized way by each class.

hyperSpec implements with a variety of such functions, see the table in appendix A on page 29.

2.2. Functionality Can be Extended at Runtime

R's concept of functions offers much flexibility. Functions may be added or changed by the user in his *workspace* at any time. This is also true for methods belonging to a certain class. Neither restart of R nor reloading of the package or anything the like is needed. If the original function resides in a namespace (as it is the case for all functions in *hyperSpec*), the original function is not deleted. It is just masked by the user's new function but stays accessible via the `::` operator.

This offers the opportunity of easily writing specialized functions that are adapted to specific tasks.

For examples, see the setup of the lattice plotting functions in the `vignettes.defs` file accompanying all *hyperSpec* vignettes.

2.3. Validity Checking

S4 classes have a mechanism to define and enforce that the data actually stored in the object is appropriate for this class. In other words, there is a mechanism of *validity checking*.

The functions provided by *hyperSpec* check the validity of *hyperSpec* objects at the beginning, and — if the validity could be broken by inappropriate arguments — also before leaving the function.

It is highly recommended to use validity checking also for user-defined functions. In addition, non-generic functions should first ensure that the argument actually is a *hyperSpec* object. The two tasks are accomplished by:

```
> chk.hy (object)
> validObject (object)
```

The first line checks whether `object` is a *hyperSpec* object, the second checks its validity. Both functions return `TRUE` if the checks succeed, otherwise they raise an error and stop.

2.4. Special Function Names

2.4.1. The Names of Operators

Operators such as `+`, `*`, `%%`, etc. are in fact functions in R. Thus they can be handed over as arguments to other functions (particularly to the vectorization functions `*apply`, `sweep`, etc.). In this case the name of the function must be quoted: `` `*` `` is the recommended style (although `"*"` will often work as well), e. g.:

```
> sweep (flu, 2, mean, `-`)
```

These functions can also be called in a more function-like style:

```
> `+` (3, 5)
[1] 8
```

slot	get	set
@wavelength	`wl`	wl<-
@data	`[`, `[[`, `$`, `as.data.frame`, `as.long.df`, ...	`[<-`, `[[<-`, `$<-`
@label	`labels`	`labels<-`
@log	`logbook`	`logentry`

Table 1: Get and set functions for the slots of *hyperSpec* objects

2.4.2. Assignment Functions

R allows the definition of functions that do an assignment (or set some value), such as:

```
> wl (flu) <- new.wavelength.values
```

The actual name of the function is `wl<-` and must be quoted in order to avoid confusion with an assignment to variable `wl`: `` `wl<-` ``.

These functions actually change the object.

3. Loading the package

To load *hyperSpec*, use

```
> library (hyperSpec)
```

4. The structure of hyperSpec objects

hyperSpec is a S4 (or new-style) class. It has four so-called *slots* that contain parts of the object:

`@wavelength` containing a numeric vector with the wavelength axis of the spectra.

`@data` a *data.frame*with the spectra and all further information belonging to the spectra

`@label` a list with appropriate labels (particularly for axis annotations)

`@log` a *data.frame* keeping track of what is done with the object

However, it is good practice to use the functions provided by *hyperSpec* to handle the objects rather than accessing the slots directly (tab. 1). This also ensures that proper (*valid*) objects are retained.

Most of the data is stored in `@data`. This *data.frame* has one special column, `$spc`. It is the column that actually contains the spectra. The spectra are stored in a matrix inside this column, as illustrated in figure 1. Even if there are no spectra, `$spc` must still be present. It is then a matrix with zero columns.

Slot `@label` contains an element for each of the columns in `@data` plus one holding the label for the wavelength axis, `.wavelength`. The elements of the list may be anything suitable for axis annotations, i. e. they should be either character strings or expressions for "pretty" axis annotations (see figure 5 on page 21). To get familiar with expressions for axis annotation, see `? plotmath` and `demo (plotmath)`.

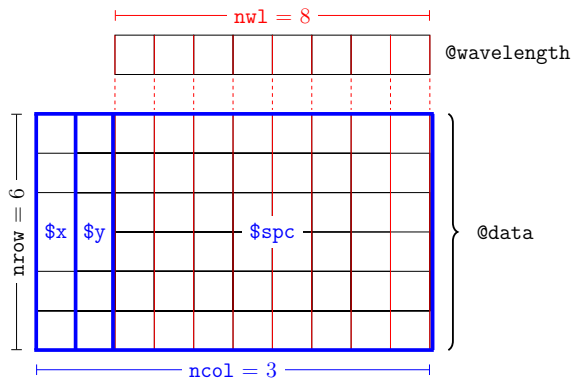


Figure 1: The structure of the data in a *hyperSpec* object.

5. Functions provided by hyperSpec

Table A (p. 29) in the appendix gives an overview of the functions implemented by *hyperSpec*.

6. Obtaining Basic Information about hyperSpec Objects

As usual, the *print* and *show* methods display information about the object, and *summary* yields some additional details about the data handling done so far:

`print, show, summary`

```
> chondro

hyperSpec object
   875 spectra
   4 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (875 rows x 4 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -4.77 ... 19.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -11.55 -10.55 ... 22.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 517.0329 499.7695 ... 168.0361
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] matrix matrix ... lacuna + NA

> summary (chondro)

hyperSpec object
   875 spectra
   4 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (875 rows x 4 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -4.77 ... 19.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -11.55 -10.55 ... 22.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 517.0329 499.7695 ... 168.0361
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] matrix matrix ... lacuna + NA
log:
                  short       long                 date    user
   1   scan.txt.Renishaw   list(...   2010-06-04 15:03:04   cb@cb
   2             orderwl   list(...   2010-06-04 15:03:04   cb@cb
```

```
  3          spc.loess   list(...   2010-06-04 15:03:30   cb@cb
  4                $<-   list(...   2010-06-04 15:03:48   cb@cb
  5                $<-   list(...   2010-06-04 15:03:48   cb@cb
```

The data set `chondro` consists of 875 spectra with 300 data points each, and 4 data columns: two for the spatial information plus `$spc`. These informations can be directly obtained by

nrow, ncol, nwl, dim

```
> nrow (chondro)

[1] 875

> nwl (chondro)

[1] 300

> ncol (chondro)

[1] 4

> dim (chondro)

nrow ncol  nwl
 875    4  300
```

The names of the columns in `@data` are accessed by

colnames, rownames, dimnames, *wl*

```
> colnames (chondro)

[1] "y"        "x"        "spc"      "clusters"
```

Likewise, *rownames* returns the names assigned to the spectra, and *dimnames* yields a list of these three vectors (including also the column names of `$spc`). The column names of the spectra matrix are the wavelengths. They are accessed by `wl`, see section 9.4.2.

Extra data column names and rownames of the object may be set by `colnames<-` and `rownames<-`, respectively. `colnames<-` renames the labels as well.

colnames<-, rownames<-

7. Creating a hyperSpec Object, Data Import and Export

hyperSpec comes with filters for a variety of file formats. These are discussed in detail in a separate document. Use `vignette ("file-io")` to read about import and export of spectra into *hyperSpec* objects.

7.1. Creating a hyperSpec Object from Spectra Matrix and Wavelength Vector

If the data is in R's workspace, a *hyperSpec* object is created by:
`spc <- new ("hyperSpec", spc = spectra.matrix, wavelength = wavelength.vector, data = extra.data)`
You will usually give the following arguments:

`spc`	the spectra matrix
`wavelength`	the wavelength axis vector
`data`	the extra data (possibly already including the spectra matrix in column `spc`)
`label`	a list with the proper labels. Do not forget the wavelength axis label in `$.wavelength` and the spectral intensity axis label in `$spc`.

8. Combining and Decomposing hyperspec Objects

8.1. Binding Objects together

hyperspec Objects can be bound together, either by columns to append a new spectral range or by row to append new spectra

cbind rbind

```
> dim (flu)

nrow ncol  nwl
   6    3  181

> dim (cbind (flu, flu))

nrow ncol  nwl
   6    3  362

> dim (rbind (flu, flu))

nrow ncol  nwl
  12    3  181
```

Thus, you can use `cbind` to add new spectral ranges, and `rbind` to add new spectra to your object.

There is also a more general function, `bind`, taking the direction (`"r"` or `"c"`) as first argument and then all objects to bind either in separate arguments or in a list.

As usual for `rbind` and `cbind`, the objects that should be bound together must have the same rows and columns, respectively.

8.2. Binding Objects that do not Share the Same Extra Data and/or Wavelength Axis

`collapse` combines objects that should be bound together by row, but they do not share the columns and/or spectral range. The resulting object has all columns from all input objects, and all wavelengths from the input objects. If an input object does not have a particular column or wavelength, its value in the resulting object is `NA`.

collapse

The `barbituates` data is a list of 286 *hyperSpec* objects, each containing one mass spectrum. The spectra have 4 to 101 data points. As a second step, the resulting object's wavelelength axis is sorted:

```
> barb <- collapse (barbituates)
> wl (barb) [1:100]

  [1] 160.90 158.85 147.00 140.90 133.05 130.90 119.95 119.15 118.05 116.95 112.90 106.00 105.10
 [14]  98.95  96.95  91.00  85.05  83.05  77.00  71.90  71.10  70.00  69.00  57.10  56.10  55.00
 [27]  43.85  43.05  41.10  40.10  39.00  32.15  31.15  30.05  29.05  28.15  27.05 132.95 131.00
 [40] 120.05 119.05 117.95 113.00 105.90  82.95  72.00  69.10  56.00  44.05  40.00  30.15  28.05
 [53]  27.15  84.15  68.90  55.10  43.95 117.05  84.95  77.10  71.00  38.90 158.95 105.00  70.10
 [66]  57.00  90.90  42.95  41.00  26.95  32.05  29.95 118.95  42.85 104.90  76.90  95.95  73.00
 [79]  29.15 111.90  96.05 112.00  39.90 163.00  88.90  58.90 132.85  59.00  31.05  43.15 155.95
 [92] 155.05 169.85 154.95 169.95  97.95 156.95 156.05 141.90 141.00

> barb <- orderwl (barb)
> barb [[1:3, , min ~ min + 10i]]

     25.95 26.05 26.15 26.95 27.05 27.15 28.05 28.15 29.05 29.15 29.95
[1,]    NA    NA    NA    NA   562    NA    NA 11511  6146    NA    NA
[2,]    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA   618 10151    NA  5040    NA    NA
[3,]    NA    NA    NA    NA   638    NA    NA 10722  5253    NA    NA
```

8.3. Binding Objects that do not Share the Same Spectra

`merge` adds a new spectral range (like `cbind`), but works even if spectra are missing in one of the objects. `merge`

The arguments *by*, *by.x*, and *by.y* specify which columns should be used to decide which spectra are the same.

The arguments *all*, *all.x*, and *all.y* determine whether spectra should be kept for the result set if they appear in only one of the objects.

For details on `merge`, see the help on *base::merge*.

As an example, let's construct a version of the `chondro` data like being taken as two maps with different spectral ranges. In each data set, some spectra are missing.

```
> chondro.low <- sample (chondro [,, 600 ~ 1200], 870)
> nrow (chondro.low)
```

```
[1] 870
```

```
> chondro.high <- sample (chondro [,, 1400 ~ 1800], 870)
> nrow (chondro.high)
```

```
[1] 870
```

As all extra data columns are the same, no special declarations are needed for merging the data:

```
> chondro.merged <- merge (chondro.low, chondro.high)
> nrow (chondro.merged)
```

```
[1] 865
```

By default, the result consists of only those spectra, where *both* spectral ranges were available. To keep all spectra, regardless of the other part, use:

```
> chondro.merged <- merge (chondro.low, chondro.high, all = TRUE)
> nrow (chondro.merged)
```

```
[1] 875
```

8.4. Matrix Multiplication

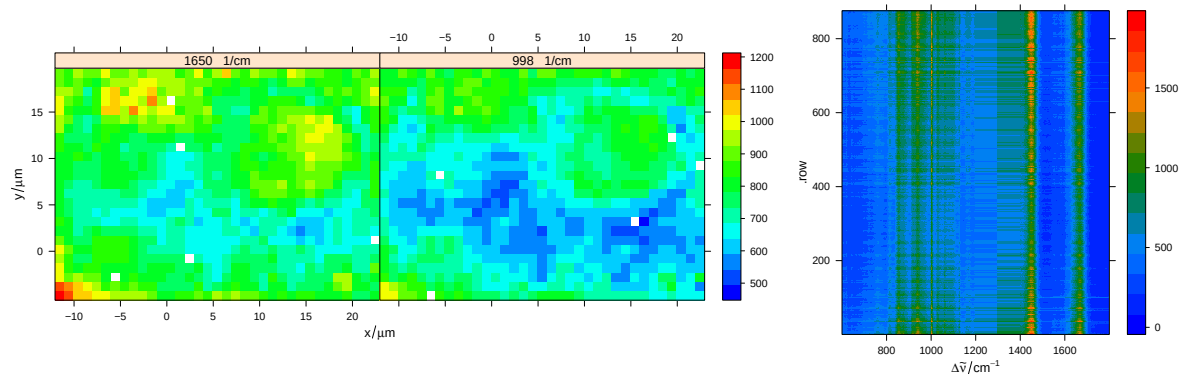
Two *hyperSpec* objects can be matrix multiplied by `%*%`. For an example, see the principal component analysis below (section 12.1 on page 25). `%*%`

8.5. Decomposition

Matrix decompositions are common operations during chemometric data analysis. The results, e. g. of a principal component analysis are two matrices, the so-called scores and loadings. The results can have either the same number of rows as the spectra matrix they were calculated from (scores-like), or they have as many wavelengths as the spectra (loadings-like).

Both types of result objects can be "re-imported" into *hyperSpec* objects with function `decomposition`. A scores-like object retains all per-spectrum information (i. e. the extra data) while the spectra matrix and wavelength vector are replaced. A loadings-like object retains the wavelength information, while extra data is deleted (set to `NA`) unless the value is constant for all spectra. `decomposition`

A demonstration can be found in the principal component analysis example (section 12.1) on page 25.



(a) (b)

Figure 2: (a) For both spectral ranges some spectra are missing. (b) The missing parts of the spectra are filled with `NA`.

9. Access to the data

The main functions to retrieve the data of a *hyperSpec* object are `[]` and `[[]]`. `[], [[]]`

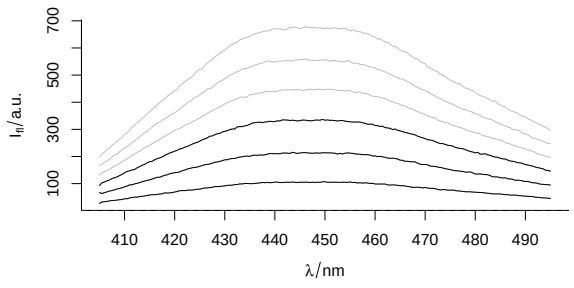
The difference between these functions is that `[]` returns a *hyperSpec* object, whereas the result of `[[]]` is a data.frame if extra data columns were selected or otherwise the spectra matrix. Single extra data columns may be retrieved by `$`. `$`

In order to change data, use `[]<-`, `[[]]<-`, and `$<-` (see). `[]<-, [[]]<-, $<-`

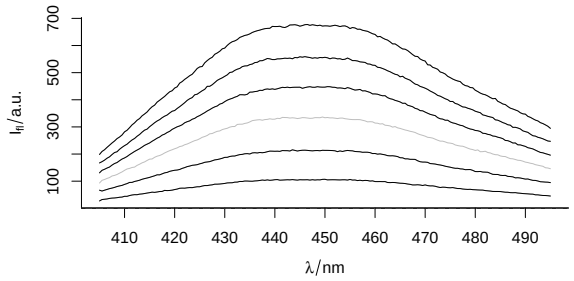
9.1. Selecting and Deleting Spectra

The extraction function `[]` takes the spectra as first argument (For detailed help: see `? `[`). It may be a vector giving the indices of the spectra to extract (select), a vector with negative indices indicating which spectra should be deleted, or a logical. Note that a matrix given to `[]` will be treated as a vector.

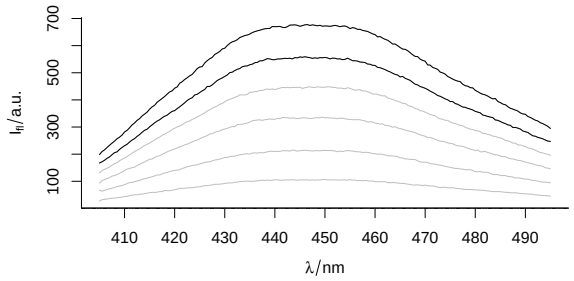
```
> plot (flu, col = "gray")
> plot (flu [1 : 3], add = TRUE)
```




```
> plot (flu, col = "gray")
> plot (flu [-3], add = TRUE)
```




```
> plot (flu, col = "gray")
> plot (flu [flu$c > 0.2], add = TRUE)
```



9.1.1. Random Samples

A random subset of spectra is conveniently selected by `sample` : `sample`

```
> sample (chondro, 3)
```

```
hyperSpec object
   3 spectra
   4 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (3 rows x 4 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] 2.23 -2.77 15.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] 5.45 -1.55 7.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 280.3268 376.6473 ... 110.6764
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] lacuna lacuna lacuna
```

If appropriate indices into the spectra are needed instead, use `isample`: `isample`

```
> isample (chondro, 3)
```

```
[1] 796 722 194
```

9.1.2. Sequences

Sequences of every n^{th} spectrum or the like can be retrieved with `seq`: `seq`

```
> seq (chondro, length.out = 3, index = TRUE)
```

```
[1]   1 438 875
```

```
> seq (chondro, by = 100)
```

```
hyperSpec object
   9 spectra
   4 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (9 rows x 4 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -2.77 ... 17.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -11.55 18.45 ... 18.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 517.0329 367.7032 ... 130.3662
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] matrix matrix ... lacuna
```

Here, indices may be requested using `index = TRUE`.

9.2. Selecting Extra Data Columns

The second argument of the extraction functions `[]` and `[[]]` specifies the (extra) data columns. They can be given like any column specification for a *data.frame*, i. e. numeric, logical, or by a vector of the column names:

They can be given like any column specification for a *data.frame*, i. e. numeric, logical, or by a vector of the column names:

```
> colnames (chondro)
```

```
[1] "y"        "x"        "spc"      "clusters"
```

```
> chondro [[1 : 3, 1]]
```

```
      y
1 -4.77
2 -4.77
3 -4.77
```

```
> chondro [[1 : 3, -3]]
```

```
      y      x clusters
1 -4.77 -11.55   matrix
2 -4.77 -10.55   matrix
3 -4.77  -9.55   matrix
```

```
> chondro [[1 : 3, "x"]]
```

```
       x
1 -11.55
2 -10.55
3  -9.55
```

```
> chondro [[1 : 3, c (TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)]]
```

```
      y clusters
1 -4.77   matrix
2 -4.77   matrix
3 -4.77   matrix
```

To select one column, the $ operator is more convenient: $

```
> flu$c
[1] 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30
```

hyperSpec supports command line completion for the $ operator.

The extra data may also be set this way: $<-

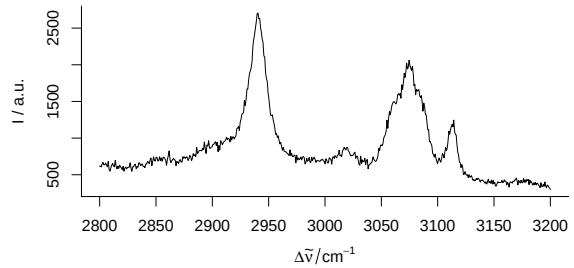
```
> flu$n <- list (1 : 6, label = "sample no.")
```

This function will append new columns, if necessary.

9.3. Selecting Wavelength Ranges

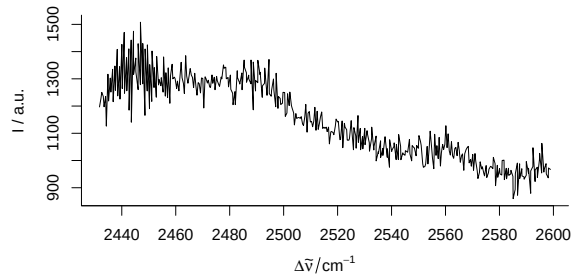
Wavelength ranges can easily be selected using []'s third argument:

```
> plot (paracetamol [,, 2800 ~ 3200])
```



By default, the values given are treated as wavelengths, if they are indices into the columns of the spectra matrix, use `wl.index = TRUE`:

```
> plot (paracetamol [,, 2800 : 3200, wl.index = TRUE])
```

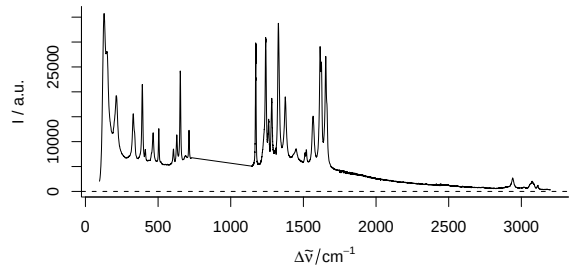


Section 9.4.1 (p. 14) details into the different possibilities of specifying wavelengths.

9.4. Deleting Wavelength Ranges

Deleting wavelength ranges may be accomplished using negative index vectors together with `wl.index = TRUE`.

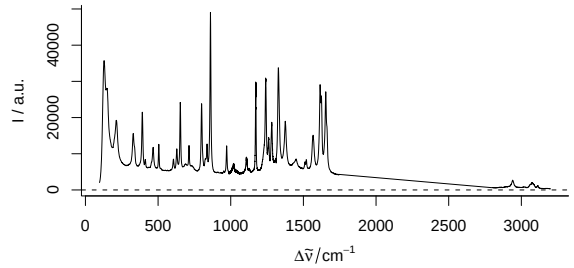
```
> plot (paracetamol [,, -(500 : 1000), wl.index = TRUE])
```



However, this mechanism works only if the proper indices are known.

If the range to be cut out is rather known in the units of the wavelength axis, it is easier to select the remainder of the spectrum instead. To delete the spectral range from 1750 to 2800 cm^{-1} of the paracetamol spectrum one can thus use:

```
> plot (paracetamol [,, c (min ~ 1750, 2800 ~ max)])
```



(It is possible to produce a plot of this data where the cut range is not bridged by a line and the wavelength axis is cut in order to save space. For details see the "plotting" vignette).

9.4.1. Converting Wavelengths to Indices and vice versa

`wl2i` `i2wl`

Spectra in *hyperSpec* have always discretized wavelength axes, they are stored in a matrix with column corresponding to one wavelength. *hyperSpec* provides two conversion functions: `i2wl` returns the wavelength corresponding to the given indices and `wl2i` calculates index vectors from wavelengths.

If the wavelengths are given as a numeric vector, they are each converted to the corresponding wavelength. In addition there is a more sophisticated possibility of specifying wavelength ranges using a *formula*. The basic syntax is *start* $\sim$ *end*. This yields a vector *index of start* `:` *index of end*.

The result of the formula conversion differs from the numeric vector conversion in three ways:

- The colon operator for constructing vectors accepts only integer numbers, the tilde (for formulas) does not have this restriction.
- If the vector does not take into account the spectral resolution, one may get only every n^{th} point or repetitions of the same index:

```
> wl2i (flu, 405 : 410)
[1]  1  3  5  7  9 11
> wl2i (flu, 405 ~ 410)
```

```
 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11

> wl2i (chondro, 1000 : 1010)

 [1] 100 101 101 101 101 102 102 102 102 103 103

> wl2i (chondro, 1000 ~ 1010)

[1] 100 101 102 103
```

- If the object's wavelength axis is not ordered, the formula approach will give weird results. In that (probably rare) case, use `orderwl` first to obtain an object with ordered wavelength axis.

start and *end* may contain the special variables `min` and `max` that correspond to the lowest and highest wavelengths of the object:

```
> wl2i (flu, min ~ 410)

 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11
```

Often, specifications like *wavelength* $\pm n$ *data points* are needed. They can be given using complex numbers in the formula. The imaginary part is added to the index calculated from the wavelength in the real part:

```
> wl2i (flu, 450 - 2i ~ 450 + 2i)

[1] 89 90 91 92 93

> wl2i (flu, max - 2i ~ max)

[1] 179 180 181
```

To specify several wavelength ranges, use a list containing the formulas and vectors[1]:

```
> wl2i (flu, 450 - 2i ~ 450 + 2i)

[1] 89 90 91 92 93

> wl2i (flu, c (min ~ 406.5, max - 2i ~ max))

[1]   1   2   3   4 179 180 181
```

This mechanism also works for the wavelength arguments of `[]`, `[[]]`, and `plotspc`.

9.4.2. Changing the Wavelength Axis

Sometimes wavelength axes need to be transformed, e. g. converting from wavelengths to frequencies. In this case, retrieve the wavelength axis vector with `wl`, convert each value of the resulting vector and assign the result with `wl<-`. Also the label of the wavelength axis may need to be adjusted. `wl, wl<-`

As an example, convert the wavelength axis of `laser` to frequencies. As the wavelengths are in nanometers, and the frequencies are easiest expressed in terahertz, an additional conversion factor of 1000 is needed:

```
> laser
```

[1] Formulas are combined to a list by `c`.

```
hyperSpec object
   84 spectra
   2 data columns
   36 data points / spectrum
wavelength: lambda/nm [numeric] 404.5828 404.6181 ... 405.8176
data:  (84 rows x 2 columns)
   1. t: t / s [numeric] 0 2 ... 5722
   2. spc: I / a.u. [AsIs matrix x 36] 164.650 179.724 ... 112.086
```

```
> wavelengths <- wl (laser)
> frequencies <- 2.998e8 / wavelengths / 1000
> wl (laser) <- frequencies
> labels (laser, ".wavelength") <- "f / THz"
> laser
```

```
hyperSpec object
   84 spectra
   2 data columns
   36 data points / spectrum
wavelength: f / THz [numeric] 741.0103 740.9456 ... 738.7555
data:  (84 rows x 2 columns)
   1. t: t / s [numeric] 0 2 ... 5722
   2. spc: I / a.u. [AsIs matrix x 36] 164.650 179.724 ... 112.086
```

```
> rm (laser)
```

There are other possibilities of invoking `wl<-` including the new label, e. g.

```
> wl (laser, "f / THz") <- frequencies
```

and

```
> wl (laser) <- list (wl = frequencies, label = "f / THz")
```

see `?`wl<-`` for more information.

9.4.3. Ordering the Wavelength Axis

If the wavelength axis of an object needs reordering (e. g. after `collapse`), `orderwl` can be used: `orderwl`

```
> barb <- collapse (barbituates [1 : 3])
> wl (barb)
```

```
 [1] 160.90 158.85 147.00 140.90 133.05 130.90 119.95 119.15 118.05 116.95 112.90 106.00 105.10
[14]  98.95  96.95  91.00  85.05  83.05  77.00  71.90  71.10  70.00  69.00  57.10  56.10  55.00
[27]  43.85  43.05  41.10  40.10  39.00  32.15  31.15  30.05  29.05  28.15  27.05 132.95 131.00
[40] 120.05 119.05 117.95 113.00 105.90  82.95  72.00  69.10  56.00  44.05  40.00  30.15  28.05
[53]  27.15  84.15  68.90  55.10  43.95
```

```
> barb <- orderwl (barb)
> wl (barb)
```

```
 [1]  27.05  27.15  28.05  28.15  29.05  30.05  30.15  31.15  32.15  39.00  40.00  40.10  41.10
[14]  43.05  43.85  43.95  44.05  55.00  55.10  56.00  56.10  57.10  68.90  69.00  69.10  70.00
[27]  71.10  71.90  72.00  77.00  82.95  83.05  84.15  85.05  91.00  96.95  98.95 105.10 105.90
[40] 106.00 112.90 113.00 116.95 117.95 118.05 119.05 119.15 119.95 120.05 130.90 131.00 132.95
[53] 133.05 140.90 147.00 158.85 160.90
```

9.5. More on the Square-Bracket Operators for Replacing Values

`[[]]` also accepts index matrices of size $n \times 2$. In this case, a vector of values from the spectra matrix is returned.

```
> indexmatrix <- matrix (c (1 : 3, 1 : 3), ncol = 2)
> indexmatrix

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    1
[2,]    2    2
[3,]    3    3

> chondro [[indexmatrix, wl.index = TRUE]]

[1] 517.0329 516.3300 436.3566

> diag (chondro [[1 : 3, , min ~ min + 2i]])

[1] 517.0329 516.3300 436.3566
```

`[[]]<-` also accepts index matrices of size $n \times 2$.

```
> indexmatrix <- matrix (c (1 : 3, 1 : 3), ncol = 2)
> indexmatrix

     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    1
[2,]    2    2
[3,]    3    3

> chondro [[indexmatrix, wl.index = TRUE]]

[1] 517.0329 516.3300 436.3566

> diag (chondro [[1 : 3, , min ~ min + 2i]])

[1] 517.0329 516.3300 436.3566
```

9.6. Fast Access to Parts of the hyperSpec Object

`[[]]` `$.` `$..`

hyperSpec comes with three abbreviation functions for easy access to the data:

`x [[]]` returns the spectra matrix (`x$spc`).

`x [[i, , l]]` the cut spectra matrix is returned if wavelengths are specified in l.

`x [[i, j, l]]` If data columns are selected (second index), the result is a *data.frame*.

`x [[i, , l]] <-` Also, parts of the spectra matrix can be set (only indices for spectra and wavelength are allowed for this function).

`x [i, j] <-` sets parts of `x@data`.

`x $.` returns the complete *data.frame* `x@data`, with the spectra in column `$spc`.

`x $..` returns the extra data (`x@data` without `x$spc`).

`x $.. <-` sets the extra data (`x@data` without `x$spc`). However, the columns must match exactly in this case.

9.7. Conversion to Long-Format data.frame

Some functions need the data being an *unstacked* or *long-format* data.frame. `as.long.df` is the appropriate conversion function. `as.long.df`

10. Plotting

hyperSpec offers a variety of possibilities to plot spectra, spectral maps, the spectra matrix, time series, depth profiles, etc.. This all is discussed in a separate document: see `vignette ("plotting")`.

11. Spectral (Pre)processing

11.1. Cutting the Spectral Range

`[] [[]]`

The extraction functions `[]` and `[[]]` can be used to cut the spectra: Their third argument takes wavelength specifications as discussed above and also logicals (i.e. vectors specifying with `TRUE`/`FALSE` for each column of `$spc` whether it should be included or not.
`[]` returns a *hyperSpec* object, `[[]]` the spectra matrix `$spc` (or the data.frame `@data` if in addition data columns were specified) only.

```
> flu [,, min ~ 408.5]
```

```
hyperSpec object
   6 spectra
   4 data columns
   8 data points / spectrum
wavelength: lambda/nm [numeric] 405.0 405.5 ... 408.5
data:  (6 rows x 4 columns)
   1. file:  [factor] rawdata/flu1.txt rawdata/flu2.txt ... rawdata/flu6.txt
   2. spc: I[fl]/a.u. [AsIs matrix x 8] 27.15000 66.80133 ... 256.8913
   3. c: c / (mg / l) [numeric] 0.05 0.10 ... 0.3
   4. n: sample no. [integer] 1 2 ... 6
```

```
> flu [[,, c (min ~ min + 2i, max - 2i ~ max)]]
```

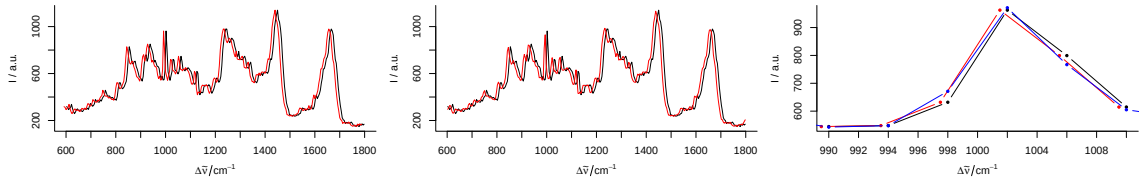
```
          405     405.5       406       494     494.5       495
[1,]  27.15000  32.34467  33.37867  47.16267  46.41233  45.25633
[2,]  66.80133  63.71533  66.71200  96.60167  96.20600  94.61033
[3,]  93.14433 103.06767 106.19367 149.53900 148.52667 145.79333
[4,] 130.66367 139.99833 143.79767 201.48433 198.86733 195.86733
[5,] 167.26667 171.89833 177.47067 252.06567 248.06700 246.95200
[6,] 198.43033 209.45800 215.78500 307.51850 302.32550 294.64950
```

11.2. Shifting Spectra

Sometimes, spectra need to be aligned along the spectral axis.

In general, two options are available for shifting spectra along the wavelength axis.

1. The wavelength axis can be shifted, while the intensities stay unaffected.
2. the spectra are interpolated onto a new wavelength axis, while the nominal wavelengths stay.



(a) `wl<-` (b) interpolation (c)

Figure 3: Shifting the Spectra along the Wavelength Axis. (a) Changing the wavelength values. (b) Interpolation. (c) Detail view of the phenylalanine band: shifting by `wl<-` (red) does not affect the intensities, while the spectrum is slightly changed by interpolations (blue).

The first method is very straightforward:

```
> tmp <- chondro
> wl (tmp) <- wl (tmp) - 10
```

but it cannot be used if each spectrum (or groups of spectra) are shifted individually.

In that case, interpolation is needed. R offers many possibilities to interpolate (e. g. `approx` for constant / linear approximation, `spline` for spline interpolation, `loess` can be used to obtain smoothed approximations, etc.). The appropriate interpolation strategy will depend on the spectra, and *hyperSpec* therefore leaves it up to the user to select a sensible interpolation function.

As an example, we will use natural splines to do the interpolation. It is convenient to set it up as a function:

```
> interpolate <- function (spc, shift, wl){
+   spline (wl + shift, spc, xout = wl, method = "natural")$y
+ }
```

This function can now be applied to a set of spectra:

```
> tmp <- apply (chondro, 1, interpolate, shift = -10, wl = wl (chondro))
```

If different spectra need to be offset by different shift, use a loop[2]

```
> shifts <- rnorm (nrow (chondro))
> tmp <- chondro [[]]
> for (i in seq_len (nrow (chondro)))
+   tmp [i, ] <- interpolate (tmp [i, ], shifts [i], wl = wl (chondro))
> chondro [[]] <- tmp
```

11.2.1. Calculating the Shift

Often, the shift in the spectra is determined by aligning a particular signal. This strategy works best with spectrally oversampled data that allows accurate deterimnation of the signal position.

For the `chondro` data, let's use the maximum of the phenylalanine band between 990 and 1020 cm^{-1}. As just the very maximum is too coarse, we'll use the maximum of a square polynomial fitted to the maximum and its two neighbours.

[2] `sweep` cannot be used hare, and while there is the possibility to use sapply or mapply, they are not faster than the for loop in this case. Make sure to work on a copy of the spectra matrix, as that is much faster than row-wise extracting and changing the spectra by `[[` and `[[<-`.

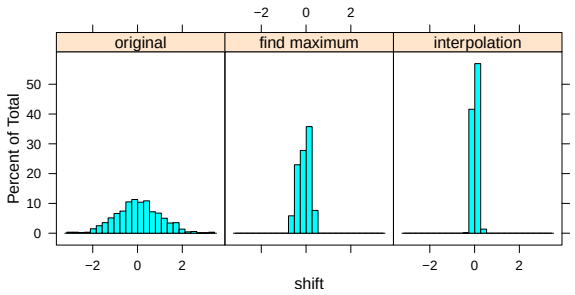


Figure 4: The shifts used to disturb the chondrocyte data (original), and the remaining shift after correction with the two methods discussed here.

```
> find.max <- function (y, x){
+   pos <- which.max (y) + (-1:1)
+   X <- x [pos] - x [pos [2]]
+   Y <- y [pos] - y [pos [2]]
+
+   X <- cbind (1, X, X^2)
+   coef <- qr.solve (X, Y)
+
+   - coef [2] / coef [3] / 2 + x [pos [2]]
+ }
> bandpos <- apply (chondro [[,, 990 ~ 1020]], 1, find.max,  wl (chondro [,, 990 ~ 1020]))
> refpos <- find.max (colMeans (chondro[[,, 990 ~ 1020]]),  wl (chondro [,, 990 ~ 1020]))
> shift1 <- refpos - bandpos
```

A second possibility is to optimize the shift. For this strategy, the spectra must be sufficiently similar, while low spectral resolution is compensated by using larger spectral windows.

```
> chondro <- chondro - spc.fit.poly.below (chondro [,,min+3i ~ max - 3i], chondro)

Fitting with npts.min =  15

> chondro <- sweep (chondro, 1, rowMeans (chondro [[]], na.rm = TRUE), "/")


> targetfn <- function (shift, wl, spc, targetspc){
+   error <- spline (wl + shift, spc, xout = wl)$y - targetspc
+   sum (error^2)
+ }
> shift2 <- numeric (nrow (chondro))
> tmp <- chondro [[]]
> target <- colMeans (chondro [[]])
> for (i in 1 : nrow (chondro))
+   shift2 [i] <- unlist (optimize (targetfn, interval = c (-5, 5), wl = chondro@wavelength,
+                                   spc = tmp[i,], targetspc = target)$minimum)
```

Figure 4 shows that the second correction method works better for the chondrocyte data. This was expected, as the spectra are hardly or not oversampled, but are very similar to each other.

11.3. Smoothing Interpolation

spc.bin
spc.loess

Spectra acquired by grating instruments are frequently interpolated onto a new wavelength axis, e. g. because the unequal data point spacing should be removed. Also, the spectra can be smoothed:

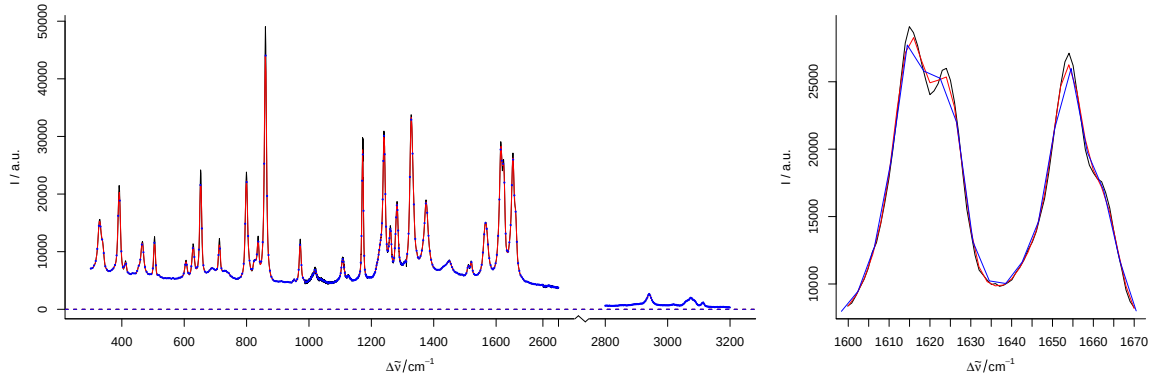


Figure 5: Smoothing interpolation by `spc.loess` with new data point spacing of 2 cm^{-1} (red) and `spc.bin` (blue). The magnification on the right shows how interpolation may cause a loss in signal height.

reducing the spectral resolution allows to increase the signal to noise ratio. For chemometric data analysis reducing the number of data points per spectrum may be crucial as it reduces the dimensionality of the data.

hyperSpec provides two functions to do so: `spc.bin` and `spc.loess`.

`spc.bin` bins the spectral axis by averaging every *by* data points.

```
> plot (paracetamol, wl.range = c (300 ~ 1800, 2800 ~ max), xoffset = 850)
> p <- spc.loess (paracetamol, c(seq (300, 1800, 2), seq (2850, 3150, 2)))
> plot (p, wl.range = c (300 ~ 1800, 2800 ~ max), xoffset = 850, col = "red", add = TRUE)
> b <- spc.bin (paracetamol, 4)
> plot (b, wl.range = c (300 ~ 1800, 2800 ~ max), xoffset = 850,
+       lines.args = list (pch = 20, cex = .3, type = "p"), col = "blue", add = TRUE)
```

`spc.loess` applies R's `loess` function for spectral interpolation. Figure 5 shows the result of interpolating from 300 to 1800 and 2850 to 3150 cm^{-1} with 2 cm^{-1} data point distance. This corresponds to a spectral resolution of about 4 cm^{-1}, and the decrease in spectral resolution can be seen at the sharp bands where the maxima are not reached (due to the fact that the interpolation wavelength axis does not necessarily hit the maxima. The original spectrum had 4064 data points with unequal data point spacing (between 0 and 1.4 cm^{-1}). The interpolated spectrum has 902 data points.

11.4. Background Correction

`sweep`

To subtract a background spectrum of each of the spectra in an object, use `sweep (spectra, 2, background.spectrum, "-")`.

11.5. Offset Correction

`apply sweep`

Calculate the offsets and sweep them off the spectra:

```
> offsets <- apply (chondro, 1, min)
> chondro.offset.corrected <- sweep (chondro, 1, offsets, "-")
```

If the offset is calculated by a function, as here with the `min`, *hyperSpec*'s `sweep` method offers a shortcut: `sweep`'s *STATS* argument may be the function instead of a numeric vector:

```
> chondro.offset.corrected <- sweep (chondro, 1, min, "-")
```

11.6. Baseline Correction

hyperSpec comes with two functions to fit polynomial baselines.

`spc.fit.poly`
`spc.fit.poly.below`

`spc.fit.poly` fits a polynomial baseline of the given order. A least-squares fit is done so that the function may be used on rather noisy spectra. However, the user must supply an object that is cut appropriately. Particularly, the supplied wavelength ranges are not weighted.

`spc.fit.poly.below` tries to find appropriate support points for the baseline iteratively.

Both functions return a *hyperSpec* object containing the fitted baselines. They need to be subtracted afterwards:

```
> bl <- spc.fit.poly.below (chondro)
Fitting with npts.min =  15
> chondro <- chondro - bl
```

For details, see `vignette (baselinebelow)`.

11.7. Intensity Calibration

11.7.1. Correcting by a constant, e. g. Readout Bias

CCD cameras often operate with a bias, causing a constant value for each pixel. Such a constant can be immediately subtracted:
`spectra - constant`

11.7.2. Correcting Wavelength Dependence

`sweep`

This means that for each of the wavelengths the same correction needs to be applied to all spectra.

1. There might be wavelength dependent offsets (background or dark spectra). They are subtracted:
   `sweep (spectra, 2, offset.spectrum, "-")`
2. A multiplicative dependency such as a CCD's photon efficiency:
   `sweep (spectra, 2, photon.efficiency, "/")`

11.7.3. Spectra Dependent Correction

`sweep`

If the correction depends on the spectra (e. g. due to inhomogeneous illumination while collecting imaging data[3]), the *MARGIN* of the `sweep` function needs to be 1:

1. Pixel dependent offsets are subtracted:
   `sweep (spectra, 2, pixel.offsets, "-")`
2. A multiplicative dependency:
   `sweep (spectra, 2, illumination.factors, "*")`

[3] imaging (as opposed to mapping) refers to simultaneously collecting spatially resolved spectra, either 2d images or line imaging.

11.8. Normalization

apply sweep

Again, `sweep` is the function of choice. E. g. for area normalization, use:

```
> chondro <- sweep (chondro, 1, mean, "/")
```

(I frequently use the mean instead of the sum, as this results in conveniently scaled spectra with intensities around 1.)

If the calculation of the normalization factors is more elaborate, use a two step procedure:

1. Calculate appropriate normalization factors
   You may calculate the factors using only a certain wavelength range, thereby normalizing on a particular band or peak.
2. Again, sweep the factor off the spectra:
   `normalized <- sweep (spectra, 1, factors, "*")`

```
> factors <- 1 / apply (chondro, 1, mean)
> chondro <- sweep (chondro, 1, factors, "*")
```

For minimum-maximum-normalization, first do an offset- or baseline correction, then normalize using `max`.

11.9. Centering the Data

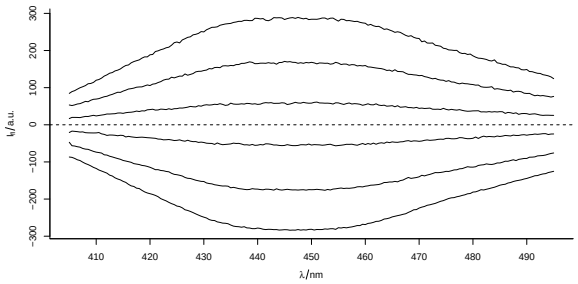
apply sweep

Centering means that the mean spectrum is subtracted from each of the spectra. Many data analysis techniques, like principal component analysis, partial least squares, etc., work much better on centered data.

However, from a spectroscopic point of view it depends on the particular data set whether centering does make sense or not.

To centre the `flu` data set, use:

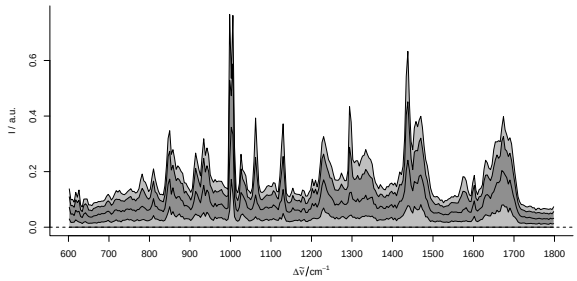
```
> flu.centered <- sweep (flu, 2, mean, "-")
> plot (flu.centered)
```



On the other hand, the `chondro` data set consists of Raman spectra, so the spectroscopic interpretation of centering is getting rid of the the average chemical composition of the sample. But: what is the meaning of the "average spectrum" of an inhomogeneous sample? In this case it may be better to subtract the minimum spectrum (which will hopefully have almost the same benefit on the data analysis) as it is the spectrum of that chemical composition that is underlying the whole sample.

One more point to consider is that the actual minimum spectrum will pick up (negative) noise. In order to avoid that, using e. g. the 5^{th} percentile spectrum is more suitable:

```
> perc.5th <- apply (chondro, 2, quantile, 0.05)
> chondro <- sweep (chondro, 2, perc.5th, "-")
> plot (chondro, "spcprctl5")
```



11.10. Variance Scaling

apply sweep scale

Variance scaling is often used in multivariate analysis to adjust the influence and scaling of the variates (that are typically different physical values). However, spectra already do have the same scale of the same physical value. Thus one has to trade off the the expected numeric benefit with the fact that wavelengths with low signal will contain exploded noise after variance scaling.

Again, `sweep` may be used:

```
> scaled.chondro <- sweep (chondro, 2, var, "/")
```

Alternatively, R provides a function `scale` which works on matrices:

```
> scaled.chondro <- chondro
> scaled.chondro [[]] <- scale (scaled.chondro [[]])
```

11.11. Multiplicative Scatter Correction (MSC)

pls::msc

MSC can be done using `msc` from package *pls*[1]. It operates on the spectra matrix:

```
> library (pls)
> chondro.msc <- chondro
> chondro.msc [[]] <- msc (chondro [[]])
```

11.12. Spectral Arithmetic

+ - * / ^ log log10

Basic mathematical functions are defined for *hyperSpec* objects. You may convert spectra:
`absorbance.spectra = - log10 (transmission.spectra)`

In this case, do not forget to adapt the label:

labels

```
> labels (absorbance.spectra)$spc <- "A"
```

Be careful: R's `log` function calculates the natural logarithm if no base is given.

The basic arithmetic operators work element-wise in R. Thus they all need either a scalar, or a matrix (or *hyperSpec* object) of the correct size.

Matrix multiplication is done by **%*%** , again each of the operands may be a matrix or a *hyperSpec* object, and must have the correct dimensions. %*%

12. Data Analysis

12.1. Data Analysis Methods using a data.frame e. g. Principal Component Analysis with `prcomp`

`$.`

The `$.` notation is handy, if a data analysis function expects a *data.frame*. The column names can then be used in the formula:

```
> pca <- prcomp (~ spc, data = chondro$., center = FALSE)
```

Results of such a decomposition can be put again into *hyperSpec* objects. This allows to plot e. g. the loading like spectra, or score maps, see figure 6.

`decomposition`

```
> scores <- decomposition (chondro, pca$x, label.wavelength = "PC",
+                          label.spc = "score / a.u.")
> scores
```

```
hyperSpec object
   875 spectra
   4 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: PC [integer] 1 2 ... 300
data:  (875 rows x 4 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -4.77 ... 19.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -11.55 -10.55 ... 22.45
   3. spc: score / a.u. [AsIs matrix x 300] -1.827988 -1.759366 ... -0.005626057
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] matrix matrix ... lacuna + NA
```

The loadings can be similarly re-imported:

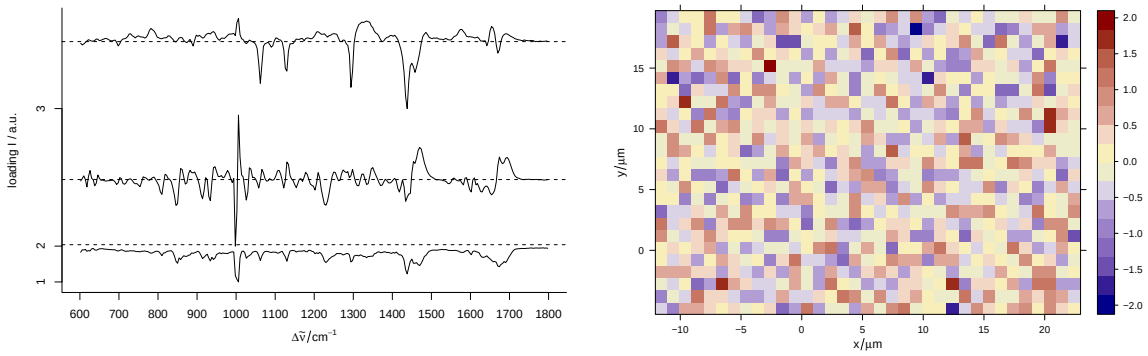
```
> loadings <- decomposition (chondro, t(pca$rotation), scores = FALSE,
+                            label.spc = "loading I / a.u.")
> loadings
```

```
hyperSpec object
   300 spectra
   1 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (300 rows x 1 columns)
   1. spc: loading I / a.u. [AsIs matrix x 300] -0.041664115 -0.007576335 ... -0.1281251
```

There is, however, one important difference. The loadings are thought of as values computed from all spectra togehter. Thus no meaningful extra data can be assigned for the loadings object (at least not if the column consists of different values). Therefore, the loadings object lost all extra data (see above).

retain.columns triggers whether columns that contain different values should be dropped. If it is set to `TRUE`, the columns are retained, but contain `NA`s:

```
> loadings <- decomposition (chondro, t(pca$rotation), scores = FALSE,
+                            retain.columns = TRUE, label.spc = "loading I / a.u.")
> loadings[1]$..
```



(a) (b)

Figure 6: (a) The first three loadings: `plot (loadings [1 : 3], stacked = TRUE)`. (b) The second score map: `plotmap (scores [, , 2])`.

```
   y  x clusters
1 NA NA     <NA>
```

If an extra data column does contain only one unique value, it is retained anyways:

```
> chondro$measurement <- 1
> loadings <- decomposition (chondro, t(pca$rotation), scores = FALSE,
+                            label.spc = "loading I / a.u.")
> loadings[1]$..

  measurement
1           1
```

12.1.1. PCA as Noise Filter

Principal component analysis is sometimes used as a noise filtering technique. The idea is that the relevant differences are captured in the first components while the higher components contain noise only. Thus the spectra are reconstructed using only the first p components.

This reconstruction is in fact a matrix multiplication:

$$spectra^{(nrow \times nwl)} = scores^{(nrow \times p)} loadings^{(p \times nwl)}$$

Note that this corresponds to a model based on the Beer-Lambert law:

$$A_n(\lambda) = c_{n,i}\epsilon(i,\lambda) + error$$

The matrix formulation puts the n spectra into the rows of A and c, while the i pure components appear in the columns of c and rows of the absorbance coefficients ϵ.

For an ideal data set (constituents varying independently, sufficient signal to noise ratio) one would expect the principal component analysis to extract something like the concentrations and pure component spectra.

If we decide that only the first 10 components actually carry spectroscopic information, we can reconstruct spectra with better signal to noise ratio: %*%

```
> smoothed <- scores [,, 1:10] %*% loadings [1:10]
```

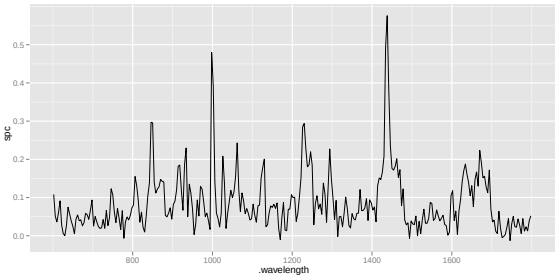
Keep in mind, though, that we cannot be sure how much *useful* information was discarded with the higher components. This kind of noise reduction may influence further modeling of the data. Mathematically speaking, the rank of the new 875 × 300 spectra matrix is only 10.

12.2. Data Analysis using long-format data.frame e. g. plotting with ggplot2

Some functions need the data being an *unstacked* or *long-format* data.frame. `as.long.df` is the appropriate conversion function.

as.long.df

```
> library (ggplot2)
> p <- ggplot (as.long.df (chondro [1]), aes (x = .wavelength, y = spc)) + geom_line ()
```



12.3. Data Analysis Methods using a matrix e. g. Hierarchical Cluster Analysis

[[]]

```
> dist <- pearson.dist (chondro [[]])
> dendrogram <- hclust (dist, method = "ward")
```

```
> plot (dendrogram)
```

In order to plot a cluster map, the cluster membership needs to be calculated from the dendrogram.

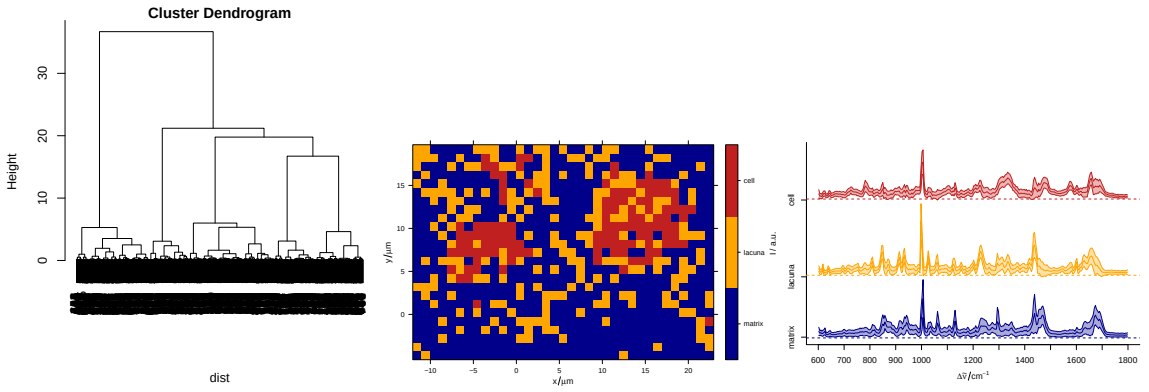
First, cut the dendrogam so that three clusters result:

```
> chondro$clusters <- as.factor (cutree (dendrogram, k = 3))
```

As the cluster membership was stored as factor, the levels can be meaningful names, which are displayed in the color legend.

```
> levels (chondro$clusters) <- c ("matrix", "lacuna", "cell")
```

Then the result may be plotted (figure 7b):



(a) (b) (c)

Figure 7: The results of the cluster analysis: (a) the dendrogram (b) the map of the 3 clusters (c) the mean spectra.

12.4. Calculating group-wise Sum Characteristics e. g. Cluster Mean Spectra

`aggregate` applies the function given in *FUN* to each of the groups of spectra specified in *by*. `aggregate`

So we may plot the cluster mean spectra:

```
> means <- aggregate (chondro, by = chondro$clusters, mean_pm_sd)
> plot (means, col = cluster.cols, stacked = ".aggregate", fill = ".aggregate")
```

12.5. Splitting an Object, and Binding a List of hyperSpec Objects

`split`

A *hyperSpec* object may also be split into a list of *hyperSpec* objects:

```
> clusters <- split (chondro, chondro$clusters)
> clusters

$matrix
hyperSpec object
   532 spectra
   5 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (532 rows x 5 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -4.77 ... 19.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -11.55 -9.55 ... 22.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 0.1081995 0.0951994 ... 0.03152793
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] matrix matrix ... matrix
   5. measurement: measurement [numeric] 1 1 ... 1

$lacuna
hyperSpec object
   221 spectra
   5 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
```

```
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (221 rows x 5 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -4.77 -4.77 ... 19.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] -10.55 12.45 ... 15.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 0.10230047 0.08814015 ... 0.03385882
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] lacuna lacuna ... lacuna
   5. measurement: measurement [numeric] 1 1 ... 1

$cell
hyperSpec object
   122 spectra
   5 data columns
   300 data points / spectrum
wavelength: Delta * tilde(nu)/cm^-1 [numeric] 602 606 ... 1798
data:  (122 rows x 5 columns)
   1. y: y/(mu * m) [numeric] -0.77 1.23 ... 18.23
   2. x: x/(mu * m) [numeric] 22.45 -4.55 ... 1.45
   3. spc: I / a.u. [matrix300] 0.06903044 0.05207202 ... 0.03167817
   4. clusters: clusters [factor] cell cell ... cell
   5. measurement: measurement [numeric] 1 1 ... 1
```

Splitting can be reversed by `rbind` (see section 8.1, page 8). Another, similar way to combine a number of *hyperSpec* objects with different wavelength axes or extra data columns is `collapse` (see section 8.2, page 8).

`rbind`

`collapse`

References

[1] Ron Wehrens and Bjørn-Helge Mevik. *pls: Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR) and Principal Component Regression (PCR)*, 2007. URL http://mevik.net/work/software/pls.html. R package version 2.1-0.

A. Overview of the functions provided by hyperSpec

Function	Explanation
Access parts of the object	
`[`	Select / extract / delete spectra, wavelength ranges or extra data
`[<-`	Set parts of spectra or extra data
`[[`	Select / extract / delete spectra, wavelength ranges or extra data, get the result as matrix or data.frame
`[[<-`	Set parts of spectra matrix
`$`	extract a data column (including `$spc`)
`$<-`	replace a data column (including `$spc`)
`i2wl`	convert spectra matrix column indices to wavelengths
`isample`	get a random sample of the spectra as index vector
`labels`	get column labels
`labels<-`	set column labels

Function	Explanation
`logbook`	logging the data treatment
`logentry`	make a logbook entry
`rownames<-`	
`sample`	generate random sample of the spectra
`seq.hyperSpec`	sequence along the spectra, either as *hyperSpec* object or index vector
`wl`	extract the wavelengths
`wl<-`	replace the wavelengths
`wl2i`	convert wavelengths to spectra matrix column indices
Basic information	
`colnames`	
`colnames<-`	
`dim`	
`dimnames`	
`length`	
`ncol`	number of data columns (extra data plus spectra matrix)
`nrow`	number of spectra
`nwl`	number of data points per spectrum
`print`	summary information
`rownames`	
`show`	
`summary`	summary information including the log
`chk.hy`	checks whether the object is a hyperSpec object
Combine/split	
`bind`	commom interface for `rbind` and `cbind`
`cbind2`	bind two *hyperSpec* objects by column
`cbind.hyperSpec`	
`collapse`	combine objects by adding columns if necessary. See `plyr::rbind.fill`.
`rbind2`	bind two *hyperSpec* objects by row, i. e. add wavelength ranges or extra data
`rbind.hyperSpec`	bind objects by row, i. e. add wavelength ranges or extra data
`split`	
`merge`	combines spectral ranges. works if spectra are in only one of the data sets
Comparison	
`all.equal`	
`Compare`	`> < == >= <=` return a logical matrix

Function	Explanation
`is.na`	
Create and initialize an object	
`initialize`	
File import/export	
`read.ENVI`	import ENVI file
`read.ENVI.Nicolet`	import ENVI files writen by Nicolet spectrometers
`read.spc`	import .spc file
`read.spc.KaiserMap`	import a Raman map saved by Kaiser Optical Systems' Hologram software as multiple .spc files
`read.txt.long`	import long-type ASCII file
`read.txt.wide`	imort wide-type ASCII file
`R.matlab::readMat`	import matlab file
`R.matlab::writeMat`	export as matlab file
`scan.txt.Renishaw`	import ASCII files produced by Renishaw (InVia) spectrometers
`write.txt.long`	export as long-type ASCII file
`write.txt.wide`	export as wide-type ASCII file
`scan.zip.Renishaw`	directly read zip packed ASCII files produced by Renishaw spectrometers
Maths	
`%*%`	matrix multiplication
`Arith`	
`log`	
`Math`	mathematical functions. See (`help ("Math extquotedbl )`)
`Math2`	rounding
`Summary`	summary measures such as `min`, `max`, etc.
Plotting	
`levelplot`	
`map.identify`	identify spectra in map plot
`matlab.dark.palette`	darker version of `matlab.palette`
`matlab.palette`	palette resembling Matlab's jet colors
`plot`	main switchyard for plotting
`plotc`	intensity over one other dimension: calibration plots, time series, depth series, etc.
`plotmap`	false-colour intensity over two other dimensions: spectral images, maps, etc. (rectangular tesselation)
`plotspc`	spectra plots: intensity over wavelength
`plotvoronoi`	false-colour intensity over two other dimensions: spectral images, maps, etc. (Voronoi tesselation)

Function	Explanation
`spc.identify`	identify spectra and wavelengths in spectra plot
`stacked.offsets`	calculate intensity axis offsets for stacked spectral plots
`trellis.factor.key`	modify list of `levelplot` arguments according to factor levels
Spectra-specific transformations	
`orderwl`	sort columns of spectra matrix according to the wavelengths
`spc.bin`	spectral binning
`spc.fit.poly`	least sqares fit of a polynomial
`spc.fit.poly.below`	least sqares fit of a polynomial with automatic support point determination
`spc.loess`	`loess` smoothing interpolation
Type conversion	
`as.character`	
`as.data.frame`	
`as.long.df`	convert to a long-format data.frame.
`as.matrix`	
`as.wide.df`	convert to a wide-format data.frame with each wavelength one column
`decomposition`	re-import results of spectral matrix decomposition (or the like) into *hyperSpec* object
Utility functions	
`array2df`	convert array into a matrix or data.frame
`array2vec`	convert array indices (n element vector) into vector indices
`mean_pm_sd`	mean $\pm$ one standard deviation of a vector
`mean_sd`	mean and standard deviation of a vector
`pearson.dist`	distance measure based on Pearson's R^2
`rbind.fill`	transitional patch of plyr::rbind.fill working with matrices
`rbind.fill.matrix`	transitional until plyr::rbind.fill.matrix is out
`vec2array`	convert vector (one element) index into an array into an n element array index
`wc`	word count using `wc` if available on the system
Vectorization	
`aggregate`	
`apply`	
`sweep`	