

Package ‘tipa’

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Type Package

Title Tau-Independent Phase Analysis for Circadian Time-Course Data

Version 1.0.5

Description Accurately estimates phase shifts by accounting for period changes and for the point in the circadian cycle at which the stimulus occurs.

URL <https://tipa.hugheylab.org>, <https://github.com/hugheylab/tipa>

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

Depends R (>= 3.4)

Imports optimr (>= 2016-8.16)

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

NeedsCompilation no

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tipaCosinor	<i>Use cosinor regression to estimate the phase shift induced by a stimulus during a circadian time-course.</i>
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Description

Calculate the phase shift based on fitting sine curves to waveform data before and after the stimulus, accounting for possible period changes and for the point in the circadian cycle at which the stimulus occurred. This function will work best for measurements whose rhythms are approximately sinusoidal, or at least smoothly increasing and decreasing. If your data are not sinusoidal, you can first define the phase reference points and then use `tipaPhaseRef()`.

Usage

```
tipaCosinor(
  time,
  y,
  stimOnset,
  stimDuration = 0,
  periodGuess = 24,
  trend = TRUE,
  shortcut = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

time	Vector of time values for the full time-course.
y	Vector of measurements (e.g., bioluminescence) for the full time-course.
stimOnset	Time at which the stimulus started.
stimDuration	Duration of the stimulus and any transients. Data between <code>stimOnset</code> and <code>stimOnset + stimDuration</code> will be ignored.
periodGuess	Approximate period of the oscillations (in the same units used in <code>time</code>), used as initial value in fitting the sine curves.
trend	Model a long-term trend in the cosinor fit for each epoch. Uses a natural cubic spline with 4 degrees of freedom. It is strongly recommended to keep as <code>TRUE</code> . If set to <code>FALSE</code> , the function may give an error or give completely invalid results.
shortcut	Calculate phase shift using the standard TIPA procedure or using a shortcut based on the phases of the sine curve fits. The two methods give exactly the same result.

Value

A list.	
phaseShift	Estimated phase shift in circadian hours. Negative values correspond to a delay, positive values an advance.

`epochInfo` Dataframe containing information about the sine curve fits for each epoch: period (in the same units used in `time`), phase (in radians), and root mean square error (in the same units as `y`). If the RMS errors pre-stimulus and post-stimulus are substantially different, then the stimulus may have induced a change in the waveform and thus phase shift estimates may be invalid.

See Also

[tipaPhaseRef\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Time-course data from multiple (simulated) experiments
getTimecourseFile = function() {
  system.file('extdata', 'timecourses.csv', package = 'tipa')}
df = read.csv(getTimecourseFile(), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

resultList = lapply(sort(unique(df$expId)), function(ii) {
  time = df$time[df$expId == ii]
  y = df$intensity[df$expId == ii]
  tipaCosinor(time, y, stimOnset = 0)})

phaseShifts = sapply(resultList, function(r) r$phaseShift)
```

<code>tipaPhaseRef</code>	<i>Use phase reference points to estimate the phase shift induced by a stimulus during a circadian time-course.</i>
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Description

Calculate the phase shift based on the times of a phase reference point (e.g., onset of activity), accounting for possible period changes and for the point in the circadian cycle at which the stimulus occurred. If the rhythms of the measurement are approximately sinusoidal, it is recommended to instead use [tipaCosinor\(\)](#).

Usage

```
tipaPhaseRef(phaseRefTimes, stimOnset, stimDuration = 0, period = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>phaseRefTimes</code>	Vector of times of the chosen phase reference point.
<code>stimOnset</code>	Time at which the stimulus started.
<code>stimDuration</code>	Duration of the stimulus and any transients. Data between <code>stimOnset</code> and <code>stimOnset + stimDuration</code> will be ignored.

period Optional list with elements "pre" and "post" corresponding to the period of the oscillations prior to and subsequent to the stimulus. If not supplied, the periods for pre- and post-stimulus are calculated as the mean time between occurrences of the phase reference point within the respective epoch. Using this argument is not recommended.

Value

A list.

phaseShift Estimated phase shift in circadian hours. Negative values indicate a delay, positive values an advance.

epochInfo data.frame containing estimated period for each epoch.

See Also

[tipaCosinor\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# Peak times of bioluminescence (in hours)
phaseRefTimes = c(-75.5, -51.5, -27.4, -3.8,
                  20.5, 42.4, 65.5, 88.0)
result = tipaPhaseRef(phaseRefTimes, stimOnset = 0)

# Data from multiple (simulated) experiments
getExtrFile = function() {
  system.file('extdata', 'phaseRefTimes.csv', package = 'tipa')}
getStimFile = function() {
  system.file('extdata', 'stimOnsets.csv', package = 'tipa')}

extrDf = read.csv(getExtrFile(), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
stimDf = read.csv(getStimFile(), stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

resultList = lapply(stimDf$expId, function(ii) {
  phaseRefTimes = extrDf$phaseRefTime[extrDf$expId == ii]
  stimOnset = stimDf$stimOnset[stimDf$expId == ii]
  tipaPhaseRef(phaseRefTimes, stimOnset)})

phaseShifts = sapply(resultList, function(r) r$phaseShift)
```

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