Package 'RHRV'

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Type Package

Title Heart Rate Variability Analysis of ECG Data

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URL http://rhrv.r-forge.r-project.org/

Description Allows users to import data files containing heartbeat positions in the most broadly used formats, to remove outliers or points with unacceptable physiological values present in the time series, to plot HRV data, and to perform time domain, frequency domain and nonlinear HRV analysis. See Garcia et al. (2017) <DOI:10.1007/978-3-319-65355-6>.

License GPL-2

Depends R (>= 3.0.0), waveslim(>= 1.6.4), nonlinearTseries (>= 0.2.3), lomb (>= 1.0)

Suggests tcltk, tkrplot, knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

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`RHRV-package` *RHRV: An R-based software package for the heart rate variability analysis of ECG recordings*

Description

RHRV offers functions for performing power spectral analysis of heart rate data. We will use this package for the study of several diseases, such as obstructive sleep apnoea or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Details

Package:	RHRV
Type:	Package
Version:	4.2.3
Date:	2017-02-09
License:	GPL-2
LazyLoad:	yes

This is a package for developing heart rate variability studies of ECG records. Data are read from an ascii file containing a column with beat positions in seconds. A function is included in order to build this file from an ECG record in WFDB format (visit the site http://www.physionet.org for more information).

Note

An example including all the necessary steps to obtain and to analyze by episodes the power bands of a wfdb register is giving below:

```
##Reading a wfdb register and storing into a data structure:
md = CreateHRVData(Verbose = TRUE)
md = LoadBeatWFDB(md, RecordName = "register_name",
RecordPath = "register_path")

##Loading information of episodes of apnea:
md = LoadApneaWFDB(md, RecordName = "register_name",
RecordPath = "register_path", Tag = "APN")

##Generating new episodes before and after previous episodes of
apnea:
md = GenerateEpisodes(md, NewBegFrom = "Beg", NewEndFrom = "Beg",
DispBeg = -600, DispEnd = -120, OldTag = "APN",
NewTag = "PREV_APN")
md = GenerateEpisodes(md, NewBegFrom = "End", NewEndFrom = "End",
DispBeg = 120, DispEnd = 600, OldTag = "APN",
NewTag = "POST_APN")

##Calculating heart rate signal:
md = BuildNIHR(md)

##Filtering heart rate signal:
md = FilterNIHR(md)

##Interpolating heart rate signal:
md = InterpolateNIHR(md)

##Calculating spectrogram and power per band:
md = CreateFreqAnalysis(md)
md = CalculatePowerBand(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1, size = 120,
shift = 10, sizesp = 1024)

##Plotting power per band, including episodes information:
PlotPowerBand(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1, hr = TRUE, ymax = 2400000,
```

```
ymaxratio = 3, Tag = "all")

##Splitting power per band using episodes before and after
episodes of apnea:
PrevAPN = SplitPowerBandByEpisodes(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1,
Tag = "PREV_APN")
PostAPN = SplitPowerBandByEpisodes(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1,
Tag = "POST_APN")

##Performing Student's t-test:
result = t.test(PrevAPN$InEpisodes$ULF, PostAPN$InEpisodes$ULF)
print(result)
```

Author(s)

A. Mendez, L. Rodriguez, A. Otero, C.A. Garcia, X. Vila, M. Lado

Maintainer: Leandro Rodriguez-Linares <leandro@uvigo.es>

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

`AddEpisodes` *Adds new episodes manually*

Description

Adds information of episodes manually, or annotated physiological events, and stores it into the data structure containing the beat positions

Usage

```
AddEpisodes(HRVData, InitTimes, Tags, Durations, Values, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`InitTimes`	Vector containing init times in seconds
`Tags`	Vector containing types of episodes
`Durations`	Vector containing durations in seconds
`Values`	Vector containing numerical values for episodes
`verbose`	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and new episodes information

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

AnalyzeHRbyEpisodes *Analyzes Heart Rate using episodes information*

Description

Analyzes Heart Rate allowing to evaluate the application of a desired function inside and outside episodes

Usage

```
AnalyzeHRbyEpisodes(HRVData, Tag="", func, ..., verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Tag	Type of episode
func	Function to be applied to Heart Rate Data inside and outside episodes
...	optional arguments to func
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns a list with two objects, that is, the values of the application of the selected function inside and outside episodes

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

SplitHRbyEpisodes for splitting in two parts Heart Rate Data using an specific episode type

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AnalyzePowerBandsByEpisodes

Analyze power band by episodes

Description

Analyzes the ULF, VLF, LF and HF bands from a given indexFreqAnalysis allowing to evaluate the application of a desired function inside and outside each episode.

Usage

```
AnalyzePowerBandsByEpisodes(HRVData,
  indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis), Tag = "",
  verbose = NULL, func, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
indexFreqAnalysis	Integer value denoting which frequency analysis is going to be analyzed using func. Default: 1
Tag	Type of episode
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
func	Function to be applied to each power band inside and outside episodes
...	Optional arguments for func.

Value

Returns a list with two objects, that is, the values of the application of the selected function inside ("resultIn") and outside ("resultOut") episodes in the given indexFreqAnalysis. Each of these list has another set of lists: the "ULF", "VLF", "LF" and "HF" lists.

Examples

```
## Not run:
hrv.data = CreateHRVData()
hrv.data = SetVerbose(hrv.data, TRUE)
hrv.data = LoadBeat(hrv.data, fileType = "WFDB", "a03", RecordPath ="beatsFolder/",
                    annotator = "qrs")
                    hrv.data = LoadApneaWFDB(hrv.data, RecordName="a03",Tag="Apnea",
                                             RecordPath="beatsFolder/")
hrv.data = BuildNIHR(hrv.data)
hrv.data = InterpolateNIHR (hrv.data, freqhr = 4)
```

```
hrv.data = CreateFreqAnalysis(hrv.data)
hrv.data = CalculatePowerBand( hrv.data , indexFreqAnalysis= 1,
                               type = "wavelet", wavelet = "la8",
                                bandtolerance = 0.01, relative = FALSE)
results = AnalyzePowerBandsByEpisodes(hrv.data,indexFreqAnalysis=1,
                                      Tag="Apnea",func=mean)
## End(Not run)
```

`AvgIntegralCorrelation` *Calculates the average of the Integral Correlations*

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. The Integral correlation is calculated for every vector of the m-dimensional space, and then the average of all these values is calculated

Usage

```
AvgIntegralCorrelation(HRVData, Data, m, tau, r)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`Data`	Portion of HRVData to be analyzed
`m`	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
`tau`	Delay of the expansion of data
`r`	Distance for calculating correlation

Value

Returns the value of the average of IntegralCorrelations

Note

This function is used in the `CalculateApEn` function, which is **deprecated**. We suggest the use of the `CalculateSampleEntropy` function instead of `CalculateApEn`.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

IntegralCorrelation

BuildNIHR *Builds the instantaneous heart rate signal from a beat position array*

Description

The instantaneous heart rate can be defined as the inverse of the time separation between two consecutive heart beats. Once the beats have been identified, and since the only valid values contributing to the heart rate signal are the corresponding to normal beats preceded by other normal beats, a further operation should be performed for the calculation of the instantaneous heart rate.

Usage

```
BuildNIHR(HRVData, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and now associated heart rate instantaneous values also

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`BuildTakens` *Build the Takens' vectors*

Description

This function builds the Takens' vectors of the Non Interpolated RR intervals. The set of Takens' vectors is the result of embedding the time series in a m-dimensional space. That is, the n^{th} Takens' vector is defined as

$$T[n] = \{niRR[n], niRR[n + timeLag], ..., niRR[n + m * timeLag]\}.$$

Taken's theorem states that we can then reconstruct an equivalent dynamical system to the original one (the dynamical system that generated the observed time series) by using the Takens' vectors.

Usage

```
BuildTakens(HRVData, embeddingDim, timeLag)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`embeddingDim`	Integer denoting the dimension in which we shall embed the RR series.
`timeLag`	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors.

Value

A matrix containing the Takens' vectors (one per row).

Note

This function is based on the `buildTakens` function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

`BuildTakensVector` *Calculates Takens expanded vectors*

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. In order to calculate de Fractal Dimension and Approximate Entropy (or others properties of the data) a representation of the data in a space m-dimensional is needed

Usage

```
BuildTakensVector(HRVData, Data, m, tau)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`Data`	Portion of HRVData to be analyzed
`m`	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
`tau`	Delay of the expansion of data

Value

Returns a matrix with the Expanded Data with N-(m-1)*tau rows (N is the length of the Data to be analyzed) and m columns

Note

This function is **deprecated**. Please use `BuildTakens` instead.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`CalculateApEn` *Calculates Approximate Entropy*

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. Calculates Approximate Entropy as indicated by Pincus

Usage

```
CalculateApEn(HRVData,
              indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
              m = 2, tau = 1,
              r = 0.2, N = 1000, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the non linear analysis
`m`	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
`tau`	Delay of the expansion of data
`r`	Distance for calculating correlation
`N`	Number of points of the portion of signal to be analyzed
`verbose`	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and now associated heart rate instantaneous values also, including the value of the Approximate Entropy

Note

This function is **deprecated**. We suggest the use of the `CalculateSampleEntropy` function instead, which is faster.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011) S. M. Pincus, "Approximate entropy as a measure of system complexity," Mathematics 88, 2297-2301 (1991)

See Also

BuildTakensVector for expand data
IntegralCorrelation for correlation calculations
AvgIntegralCorrelation for averaging correlation calculations

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`CalculateCorrDim` *Correlation sum, correlation dimension and generalized correlation dimension (order q >1)*

Description

Functions for estimating the correlation sum and the correlation dimension of the RR time series using phase-space reconstruction

Usage

```
CalculateCorrDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  minEmbeddingDim = NULL, maxEmbeddingDim = NULL, timeLag = NULL,
  minRadius, maxRadius, pointsRadius = 20, theilerWindow = 100,
  corrOrder = 2, doPlot = TRUE)

EstimateCorrDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, useEmbeddings = NULL, doPlot = TRUE)

PlotCorrDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
`minEmbeddingDim`	Integer denoting the minimum dimension in which we shall embed the time series
`maxEmbeddingDim`	Integer denoting the maximum dimension in which we shall embed the time series. Thus, we shall estimate the correlation dimension between *minEmbeddingDim* and *maxEmbeddingDim*.
`timeLag`	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors.
`minRadius`	Minimum distance used to compute the correlation sum C(r)

maxRadius	Maximum distance used to compute the correlation sum C(r)
pointsRadius	The number of different radius where we shall estimate C(r). Thus, we will estimate C(r) in pointsRadius between minRadius and maxRadius
theilerWindow	Integer denoting the Theiler window: Two Takens' vectors must be separated by more than theilerWindow time steps in order to be considered neighbours. By using a Theiler window, we exclude temporally correlated vectors from our estimations.
corrOrder	Order of the generalized correlation Dimension q. It must be greater than 1 (corrOrder>1). Default, corrOrder=2
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default), a plot of the correlation sum is shown
regressionRange	Vector with 2 components denoting the range where the function will perform linear regression
useEmbeddings	A numeric vector specifying which embedding dimensions should the algorithm use to compute the correlation dimension
...	Additional plot parameters.

Details

The correlation dimension is the most common measure of the fractal dimensionality of a geometrical object embedded in a phase space. In order to estimate the correlation dimension, the correlation sum is defined over the points from the phase space:

$$C(r) = \{(number\ of\ points\ (x_i, x_j)\ verifying\ that\ distance\ (x_i, x_j) < r\})/N^2$$

However, this estimator is biased when the pairs in the sum are not statistically independent. For example, Taken's vectors that are close in time, are usually close in the phase space due to the non-zero autocorrelation of the original time series. This is solved by using the so-called Theiler window: two Takens' vectors must be separated by, at least, the time steps specified with this window in order to be considered neighbours. By using a Theiler window, we exclude temporally correlated vectors from our estimations.

The correlation dimension is estimated using the slope obtained by performing a linear regression of $\log 10(C(r))\ Vs.\ \log 10(r)$. Since this dimension is supposed to be an invariant of the system, it should not depend on the dimension of the Taken's vectors used to estimate it. Thus, the user should plot $\log 10(C(r))\ Vs.\ \log 10(r)$ for several embedding dimensions when looking for the correlation dimension and, if for some range $\log 10(C(r))$ shows a similar linear behaviour in different embedding dimensions (i.e. parallel slopes), these slopes are an estimate of the correlation dimension. The *estimate* routine allows the user to get always an estimate of the correlation dimension, but the user must check that there is a linear region in the correlation sum over different dimensions. If such a region does not exist, the estimation should be discarded.

Note that the correlation sum C(r) may be interpreted as: $C(r) =< p(r) >$, that is: the mean probability of finding a neighbour in a ball of radius r surrounding a point in the phase space. Thus, it is possible to define a generalization of the correlation dimension by writing:

$$C_q(r) =< p(r)^{(q-1)} >$$

Note that the correlation sum

$$C(r) = C_2(r)$$

It is possible to determine generalized dimensions Dq using the slope obtained by performing a linear regression of $log10(Cq(r))\ Vs.\ (q-1)log10(r)$. The case q=1 leads to the information dimension, that is treated separately in this package. The considerations discussed for the correlation dimension estimate are also valid for these generalized dimensions.

Value

The *CalculateCorrDim* returns the *HRVData* structure containing a *corrDim* object storing the results of the correlation sum (see corrDim) of the RR time series.

The *EstimateCorrDim* function estimates the correlation dimension of the RR time series by averaging the slopes of the embedding dimensions specified in the *useEmbeddings* parameter. The slopes are determined by performing a linear regression over the radius' range specified in *regressionRange*.If *doPlot* is TRUE, a graphic of the regression over the data is shown. The results are returned into the *HRVData* structure, under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

PlotCorrDim shows two graphics of the correlation integral: a log-log plot of the correlation sum Vs the radius and the local slopes of $log10(C(r))\ Vs\ log10(C(r))$.

Note

This function is based on the timeLag function from the nonlinearTseries package.

In order to run *EstimateCorrDim*, it is necessary to have performed the correlation sum before with *ComputeCorrDim*.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

See Also

corrDim.

Examples

```
## Not run:
 # ...
 hrv.data = CreateNonLinearAnalysis(hrv.data)
 hrv.data = CalculateCorrDim(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,
             minEmbeddingDim=2, maxEmbeddingDim=8,timeLag=1,minRadius=1,
             maxRadius=15, pointsRadius=20,theilerWindow=10,
             corrOrder=2,doPlot=FALSE)
 PlotCorrDim(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1)
 hrv.data = EstimateCorrDim(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,
             useEmbeddings=6:8,regressionRange=c(1,10))

## End(Not run)
```

`CalculateDFA` *Detrended Fluctuation Analysis*

Description

Performs Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) on the RR time series, a widely used technique for detecting long range correlations in time series. These functions are able to estimate several scaling exponents from the time series being analyzed. These scaling exponents characterize short or long-term fluctuations, depending of the range used for regression (see details).

Usage

```
CalculateDFA(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  windowSizeRange = c(10, 300), npoints = 25, doPlot = TRUE)

EstimateDFA(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, doPlot = TRUE)

PlotDFA(HRVData, indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
`windowSizeRange`	Range of values for the windows size that will be used to estimate the fluctuation function. Default: c(10,300).
`npoints`	The number of different window sizes that will be used to estimate the Fluctuation function in each zone.
`doPlot`	logical value. If TRUE (default value), a plot of the Fluctuation function is shown.
`regressionRange`	Vector with 2 components denoting the range where the function will perform linear regression
`...`	Additional plot parameters.

Details

The Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) has become a widely used technique for detecting long range correlations in time series. The DFA procedure may be summarized as follows:

1. Integrate the time series to be analyzed. The time series resulting from the integration will be referred to as the profile.

2. Divide the profile into N non-overlapping segments.
3. Calculate the local trend for each of the segments using least-square regression. Compute the total error for each of the segments.
4. Compute the average of the total error over all segments and take its root square. By repeating the previous steps for several segment sizes (let's denote it by t), we obtain the so-called Fluctuation function $F(t)$.
5. If the data presents long-range power law correlations: $F(t) \sim t^{\alpha}$ and we may estimate using regression.
6. Usually, when plotting $\log(F(t))\ Vs\ log(t)$ we may distinguish two linear regions. By regression them separately, we obtain two scaling exponents, α_1 (characterizing short-term fluctuations) and α_2 (characterizing long-term fluctuations).

Steps 1-4 are performed using the *CalculateDFA* function. In order to obtain a estimate of some scaling exponent, the user must use the *EstimateDFA* function specifying the regression range (window sizes used to detrend the series). α_1 is usually obtained by performing the regression in the $3 < t < 17$ range wheras that α_2 is obtained in the $15 < t < 65$ range (However the F(t) function must be linear in these ranges for obtaining reliable results).

Value

The *CalculateDFA* returns a HRVData structure containing the computations of the Fluctuation function of the RR time series under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

The *EstimateDFA* function estimates an scaling exponent of the RR time series by performing a linear regression over the time steps' range specified in *regressionRange*. If *doPlot* is TRUE, a graphic of the regression over the data is shown. In order to run *EstimateDFA*, it is necessary to have performed the Fluctuation function computations before with *ComputeDFA*. The results are returned into the *HRVData* structure, under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list. Since it is possible to estimate several scaling exponents, depending on the regression range used, the scaling exponents are also stored into a list.

PlotDFA shows a graphic of the Fluctuation functions vs window's sizes.

Note

This function is based on the `dfa` function from the nonlinearTseries package.

See Also

`dfa`

`CalculateEmbeddingDim` *Estimate the proper embedding dimension for the RR time series*

Description

This function determines the minimum embedding dimension from a scalar time series using the algorithm proposed by L. Cao (see references).

Usage

```
CalculateEmbeddingDim(HRVData, numberPoints = 5000, timeLag = 1,
  maxEmbeddingDim = 15, threshold = 0.95, maxRelativeChange = 0.05,
  doPlot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
numberPoints	Number of points from the time series that will be used to estimate the embedding dimension. By default, 5000 points are used.
timeLag	Time lag used to build the Takens' vectors needed to estimate the embedding dimension (see buildTakens). Default: 1.
maxEmbeddingDim	Maximum possible embedding dimension for the time series. Default: 15.
threshold	Numerical value between 0 and 1. The embedding dimension is estimated using the E1(d) function. E1(d) stops changing when d is greater than or equal to embedding dimension, staying close to 1. This value establishes a threshold for considering that E1(d) is close to 1. Default: 0.95
maxRelativeChange	Maximum relative change in E1(d) with respect to E1(d-1) in order to consider that the E1 function has been stabilized and it will stop changing. Default: 0.05.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default value), a plot of E1(d) and E2(d) is shown.

Details

The Cao's algorithm uses 2 functions in order to estimate the embedding dimension from a time series: the E1(d) and the E2(d) functions, where d denotes the dimension.

E1(d) stops changing when d is greater than or equal to the embedding dimension, staying close to 1. On the other hand, E2(d) is used to distinguish deterministic signals from stochastic signals. For deterministic signals, there exists some d such that E2(d)!=1. For stochastic signals, E2(d) is approximately 1 for all the values.

Note

The current implementation of this function is fully written in R, based on the estimateEmbeddingDim function from the nonlinearTseries package. Thus it requires heavy computations and may be quite slow. The *numberPoints* parameter can be used for controlling the computational burden.

Future versions of the package will solve this issue.

References

Cao, L. Practical method for determining the minimum embedding dimension of a scalar time series. Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, 110,1, pp. 43-50 (1997).

See Also

estimateEmbeddingDim.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
HRVData = HRVProcessedData
HRVData = SetVerbose(HRVData,T)
timeLag = CalculateTimeLag(HRVData,technique = "ami")
embeddingDim = CalculateEmbeddingDim(HRVData,
                                     timeLag = timeLag,
                                     maxEmbeddingDim = 15)

## End(Not run)
```

CalculateEnergyInPSDBands

CalculateSPDBandsEnergy

Description

Calculates the Energy in the bands of the Power Spectral Density (PSD).

Usage

```
CalculateEnergyInPSDBands(HRVData,
  indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis), ULFmin = 0,
  ULFmax = 0.03, VLFmin = 0.03, VLFmax = 0.05, LFmin = 0.05,
  LFmax = 0.15, HFmin = 0.15, HFmax = 0.4)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
indexFreqAnalysis	An integer referencing the data structure that contains the PSD analysis.
ULFmin	Lower limit ULF band used for distinguish the ULF band.
ULFmax	Upper limit ULF band used for distinguish the ULF band.
VLFmin	Lower limit VLF band.
VLFmax	Upper limit VLF band.
LFmin	Lower limit LF band.
LFmax	Upper limit LF band.
HFmin	Lower limit HF band.
HFmax	Upper limit HF band.

Value

A vector containing the energy of the ULF, VLF, LF and HF bands in the PSD.

See Also

PlotPSD, CalculatePSD.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVData)
HRVData=BuildNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData=FilterNIHR(HRVData)
# Frequency analysis requires interpolated data (except Lomb)
HRVData=InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,1,"pgram",doPlot = F)
# get Energy in the default ULF, VLF and LF frequency bands.
# We modify the limits for the HF band
CalculateEnergyInPSDBands(HRVData, 1, HFmin = 0.15, HFmax = 0.3)

## End(Not run)
```

CalculateFracDim *Calculates Fractal Dimension*

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. Calculates Fractal Dimension as indicated by Pincus

Usage

```
CalculateFracDim(HRVData, indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
    m = 10, tau = 3, Cra = 0.005, Crb = 0.75, N = 1000, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexNonLinearAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the non linear analysis
m	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
tau	Delay of the expansion of data
Cra	Minimum value of correlation for calculating Fractal Dimension
Crb	Maximum value of correlation for calculating Fractal Dimension
N	Number of points of the portion of signal to be analyzed
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and now associated heart rate instantaneous values also, including the value of the Fractal Dimension

Note

This function is **deprecated**. We suggest the use of the CalculateCorrDim function instead, which is faster.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011) S. M. Pincus, "Approximate entropy as a measure of system complexity," Mathematics 88, 2297-2301 (1991)

See Also

CalculateRfromCorrelation for finding r distance at which the correlation has a certain value

---

CalculateInfDim *Information dimension of the RR time series*

Description

Information dimension of the RR time series

Usage

```
CalculateInfDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  minEmbeddingDim = NULL, maxEmbeddingDim = NULL, timeLag = NULL,
  minFixedMass = 1e-04, maxFixedMass = 0.005, numberFixedMassPoints = 50,
  radius = 1, increasingRadiusFactor = 1.05, numberPoints = 500,
  theilerWindow = 100, doPlot = TRUE)

EstimateInfDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, useEmbeddings = NULL, doPlot = TRUE)

PlotInfDim(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexNonLinearAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis.
minEmbeddingDim	Integer denoting the minimum dimension in which we shall embed the time series.
maxEmbeddingDim	Integer denoting the maximum dimension in which we shall embed the time series. Thus, we shall estimate the correlation dimension between *minEmbeddingDim* and *maxEmbeddingDim*.
timeLag	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors.
minFixedMass	Minimum percentage of the total points that the algorithm shall use for the estimation.
maxFixedMass	Maximum percentage of the total points that the algorithm shall use for the estimation.
numberFixedMassPoints	The number of different *fixed mass* fractions between *minFixedMass* and *maxFixedMass* that the algorithm will use for estimation.
radius	Initial radius for searching neighbour points in the phase space. Ideally, it should be small enough so that the fixed mass contained in this radius is slightly greater than the *minFixedMass*. However, whereas the radius is not too large (so that the performance decreases) the choice is not critical.
increasingRadiusFactor	Numeric value. If no enough neighbours are found within *radius*, the radius is increased by a factor *increasingRadiusFactor* until succesful. Default: 1.05.
numberPoints	Number of reference points that the routine will try to use, saving computation time.
theilerWindow	Integer denoting the Theiler window: Two Takens' vectors must be separated by more than theilerWindow time steps in order to be considered neighbours. By using a Theiler window, we exclude temporally correlated vectors from our estimations.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default), a plot of the correlation sum with q=1 is shown
regressionRange	Vector with 2 components denoting the range where the function will perform linear regression
useEmbeddings	A numeric vector specifying which embedding dimensions should the algorithm use to compute the information dimension.
...	Additional plot parameters.

Details

The information dimension is a particular case of the generalized correlation dimension when setting the order q = 1. It is possible to demonstrate that the information dimension D_1 may be defined as: $D_1 = lim_{r \to 0} < \log p(r) > / \log(r)$. Here, $p(r)$ is the probability of finding a neighbour in a neighbourhood of size r and <> is the mean value. Thus, the information dimension specifies how the average Shannon information scales with the radius r.

In order to estimate D_1, the algorithm looks for the scaling behaviour of the average radius that contains a given portion (a "fixed-mass") of the total points in the phase space. By performing a linear regression of $\log(p)\ Vs.\ \log(< r >)$ (being p the fixed-mass of the total points), an estimate of D_1 is obtained. The user should run the method for different embedding dimensions for checking if D_1 saturates.

The calculations for the information dimension are heavier than those needed for the correlation dimension.

Value

The *CalculateCorrDim* returns the *HRVData* structure containing a *infDim* object storing the results of the correlation sum (see `infDim`) of the RR time series.

The *EstimateInfDim* function estimates the information dimension of the RR time series by averaging the slopes of the correlation sums with q=1. The slopes are determined by performing a linear regression over the radius' range specified in *regressionRange*.If *doPlot* is TRUE, a graphic of the regression over the data is shown. The results are returned into the *HRVData* structure, under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

PlotInfDim shows a graphics of the correlation sum with q=1.

Note

In order to run *EstimateInfDim*, it is necessary to have performed the correlation sum before with *ComputeInfDim*.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

See Also

`CalculateCorrDim`.

`CalculateMaxLyapunov` *Maximum lyapunov exponent*

Description

Functions for estimating the maximal Lyapunov exponent of the RR time series.

Usage

```
CalculateMaxLyapunov(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  minEmbeddingDim = NULL, maxEmbeddingDim = NULL, timeLag = NULL,
  radius = 2, theilerWindow = 100, minNeighs = 5, minRefPoints = 500,
  numberTimeSteps = 20, doPlot = TRUE)

EstimateMaxLyapunov(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, useEmbeddings = NULL, doPlot = TRUE)

PlotMaxLyapunov(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexNonLinearAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
minEmbeddingDim	Integer denoting the minimum dimension in which we shall embed the time series
maxEmbeddingDim	Integer denoting the maximum dimension in which we shall embed the time series. Thus, we shall estimate the correlation dimension between *minEmbeddingDim* and *maxEmbeddingDim*.
timeLag	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors. Default: timeLag = 1
radius	Maximum distance in which will look for nearby trajectories. Default: radius = 2
theilerWindow	Integer denoting the Theiler window: Two Takens' vectors must be separated by more than *theilerWindow* time steps in order to be considered neighbours. By using a Theiler window, temporally correlated vectors are excluded from the estimations. Default: theilerWindow = 100
minNeighs	Minimum number of neighbours that a Takens' vector must have to be considered a reference point. Default: minNeighs = 5
minRefPoints	Number of reference points that the routine will try to use. The routine stops when it finds *minRefPoints* reference points, saving computation time. Default: minRefPoints = 500
numberTimeSteps	Integer denoting the number of time steps in which the algorithm will compute the divergence.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default value), a plot of $S(t)$ Vs t is shown.
regressionRange	Vector with 2 components denoting the range where the function will perform linear regression

`useEmbeddings`	A numeric vector specifying which embedding dimensions should the algorithm use to compute the maximal Lyapunov exponent.
`...`	Additional plot parameters.

Details

It is a well-known fact that close trajectories diverge exponentially fast in a chaotic system. The averaged exponent that determines the divergence rate is called the Lyapunov exponent (usually denoted with λ). If $\delta(0)$ is the distance between two Takens' vectors in the embedding.dim-dimensional space, we expect that the distance after a time t between the two trajectories arising from this two vectors fulfills:

$$\delta(n) \sim \delta(0) \cdot exp(\lambda \cdot t)$$

The lyapunov exponent is estimated using the slope obtained by performing a linear regression of $S(t) = \lambda \cdot t \sim log(\delta(t)/\delta(0))$ on t. $S(t)$ will be estimated by averaging the divergence of several reference points.

The user should plot $S(t)Vst$ when looking for the maximal lyapunov exponent and, if for some temporal range $S(t)$ shows a linear behaviour, its slope is an estimate of the maximal Lyapunov exponent per unit of time. The estimate routine allows the user to get always an estimate of the maximal Lyapunov exponent, but the user must check that there is a linear region in the $S(t)Vst$. If such a region does not exist, the estimation should be discarded. The user should also run the method for different embedding dimensions for checking if D_1 saturates.

Value

The *CalculateMaxLyapunov* returns a HRVData structure containing the divergence computations of the RR time series under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

The *EstimateMaxLyapunov* function estimates the maximum Lyapunov exponent of the RR time series by performing a linear regression over the time steps' range specified in *regressionRange*.If *doPlot* is TRUE, a graphic of the regression over the data is shown. The results are returned into the *HRVData* structure, under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

PlotMaxLyapunov shows a graphic of the divergence Vs time

Note

This function is based on the `maxLyapunov` function from the nonlinearTseries package.

In order to run *EstimateMaxLyapunov*, it is necessary to have performed the divergence computations before with *ComputeMaxLyapunov*.

References

Eckmann, Jean-Pierre and Kamphorst, S Oliffson and Ruelle, David and Ciliberto, S and others. Liapunov exponents from time series. Physical Review A, 34-6, 4971–4979, (1986).

Rosenstein, Michael T and Collins, James J and De Luca, Carlo J.A practical method for calculating largest Lyapunov exponents from small data sets. Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, 65-1, 117–134, (1993).

See Also

maxLyapunov

Examples

```
## Not run:
# ...
hrv.data = CreateNonLinearAnalysis(hrv.data)
hrv.data = CalculateMaxLyapunov(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,
                                minEmbeddingDim=5,
                                maxEmbeddingDim = 5,
                                timeLag=1,radius=10,
                                theilerWindow=100, doPlot=FALSE)
PlotMaxLyapunov(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1)
hrv.data = EstimateMaxLyapunov(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,
                               regressionRange=c(1,10))

## End(Not run)
```

CalculatePowerBand *Calculates power per band*

Description

Calculates power of the heart rate signal at ULF, VLF, LF and HF bands

Usage

```
CalculatePowerBand(HRVData,
                   indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
                   size, shift, sizesp = NULL, scale = "linear",
                   ULFmin = 0, ULFmax = 0.03,
                   VLFmin = 0.03, VLFmax = 0.05,
                   LFmin = 0.05, LFmax = 0.15,
                   HFmin = 0.15, HFmax = 0.4,
                   type = c("fourier", "wavelet"), wavelet = "d4",
                   bandtolerance = 0.01, relative = FALSE,
                   verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexFreqAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the variability analysis
size	Size of window for calculations (seconds)
shift	Displacement of window for calculations (seconds)

sizesp	Points for calculation (zero padding). If the user does not specify it, the function estimates a propper value.
ULFmin	Lower limit ULF band
ULFmax	Upper limit ULF band
VLFmin	Lower limit VLF band
VLFmax	Upper limit VLF band
LFmin	Lower limit LF band
LFmax	Upper limit LF band
HFmin	Lower limit HF band
HFmax	Upper limit HF band
scale	Deprecated argument
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
type	Type of analysis used to calculate the spectrogram. Possible options are "fourier" or "wavelet"
wavelet	Mother wavelet used to calculate the spectrogram when a wavelet-based analysis is performed. The available wavelets are: "haar" wavelet; least asymmetric Daubechies wavelets of width 8 ("la8"), 16 ("la16") and 20 ("la20") samples; extremal phase Daubechies of width 4 ("d4"), 6 ("d6"), 8 ("d8") and 16 ("d16") samples; best localized wavelets of width 14 ("bl14") and 20 (" bl20") samples; Fejer-Korovkin wavelets of width 4 ("fk4"), 6 ("fk6"), 8 ("fk8"), 14("fk14") and 22 ("fk22") samples; minimum bandwidth wavelets of width 4 ("mb4"), 8 ("mb8"), 16 ("mb16") and 24 ("mb24"); and the biorthogonal wavelet "bs3.1"
bandtolerance	Maximum error allowed when a wavelet-based analysis is performed. It can be specified as a absolute or a relative error depending on the "relative" parameter value
relative	Logic value specifying which kind of bandtolerance shall be used (relative or absolute). The relative tolerance takes into account the width of each of the intervals of interest.

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and the analysis structure including spectral power at different bands of the heart rate signal

Note

An example including all the necessary steps to obtain the power
bands of a wfdb register is giving below:

##Reading a wfdb register and storing into a data structure:
md = CreateHRVData(Verbose = TRUE)
md = LoadBeatWFDB(md, RecordName = "register_name",
RecordPath = "register_path")

```
##Calculating heart rate signal:
md = BuildNIHR(md)

##Filtering heart rate signal:
md = FilterNIHR(md)

##Interpolating heart rate signal:
md = InterpolateNIHR(md)

##Calculating spectrogram and power per band using fourier
analysis:
md = CreateFreqAnalysis(md)
md = CalculatePowerBand(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1, size = 120,
shift = 10, sizesp = 1024)

##Calculating spectrogram and power per band using wavelet analysis:
md = CreateFreqAnalysis(md)
md = CalculatePowerBand(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 2, type="wavelet",
wavelet="la8",bandtolerance=0.0025)
```

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

CalculatePSD *Spectral Density Estimation*

Description

Estimate the Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the RR time series.

Usage

```
CalculatePSD(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
  method = c("pgram", "ar", "lomb"), doPlot = T, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
indexFreqAnalysis	An integer referencing the data structure that will contain the frequency analysis.
method	String specifying the method used to estimate the spectral density. Allowed methods are "pgram" (the default), "ar" and "lomb".
doPlot	Plot the periodogram?
...	Further arguments to specific PSD estimation methods or PlotPSD.

Details

The "pgram" and "ar" methods use the spec.pgram and spec.ar functions. Thus, the same arguments used in spec.pgram or spec.ar can be used when method is "pgram" or "ar", respectively. The "lomb" is based in the lsp and thus it accepts the same parameters as this function.

Value

The *CalculatePSD* returns the *HRVData* structure containing a *periodogram* field storing and PSD estimation of the RR time series. When the "pgram" and "ar" methods are used the *periodogram* field is an object of class "spec". If "lomb" is used, the *periodogram* field is just a list. In any case the *periodogram* field will contain:

- freq: vector of frequencies at which the spectral density is estimated.
- spec: spectral density estimation
- series: name of the series
- method: method used to calculate the spectrum

See Also

spectrum, PlotPSD.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVData)
HRVData=BuildNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData=FilterNIHR(HRVData)
# Frequency analysis requires interpolated data (except Lomb)
HRVData=InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)
# Create a different freqAnalysis for each method
HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,1,"pgram",doPlot = F)

HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,2,"pgram",spans=9, doPlot = F)

HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,3,"ar",doPlot = F)
```

```
HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,4,"lomb",doPlot = F)
# Plot the results
layout(matrix(c(1,2,3,4), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE))
PlotPSD(HRVData,1)
PlotPSD(HRVData,2)
PlotPSD(HRVData,3)
PlotPSD(HRVData,4)

## End(Not run)
```

`CalculateRfromCorrelation`

Calculates ra and rb from Correlation

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. Calculates ra and rb distances that verify that their correlation values are Cra and Crb

Usage

```
CalculateRfromCorrelation(HRVData, Data, m, tau, Cra, Crb)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`Data`	Portion of HRVData to be analyzed
`m`	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
`tau`	Delay of the expansion of data
`Cra`	Minimum value of correlation for calculating Fractal Dimension
`Crb`	Maximum value of correlation for calculating Fractal Dimension

Value

Returns a 2 by 2 matrix containing ra and rb distance in the first row and their exact correlation values in the second row

Note

This function is used in the `CalculateFracDim` function, which is **deprecated**. We suggest the use of the `CalculateCorrDim` function instead of `CalculateFracDim`.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011. S. M. Pincus, "Approximate entropy as a measure of system complexity," Mathematics 88, 2297-2301 (1991)

See Also

CalculateFracDim

`CalculateSampleEntropy` *Sample Entropy (also known as Kolgomorov-Sinai Entropy)*

Description

These functions measure the complexity of the RR time series. Large values of the Sample Entropy indicate high complexity whereas that smaller values characterize more regular signals.

Usage

```
CalculateSampleEntropy(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), doPlot = TRUE)

EstimateSampleEntropy(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, useEmbeddings = NULL, doPlot = TRUE)

PlotSampleEntropy(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
`doPlot`	Logical value. If TRUE (default), a plot of the correlation sum is shown
`regressionRange`	Vector with 2 components denoting the range where the function will perform linear regression
`useEmbeddings`	A numeric vector specifying which embedding dimensions should the algorithm use to compute the sample entropy.
`...`	Additional plot parameters.

Details

The sample entropy is computed using:

$$h_q(m,r) = log(C_q(m,r)/C_q(m+1,r))$$

where *m* is the embedding dimension and *r* is the radius of the neighbourhood. When computing the correlation dimensions we use the linear regions from the correlation sums in order to do the estimates. Similarly, the sample entropy $h_q(m,r)$ should not change for both various *m* and *r*.

Value

The *CalculateSampleEntropy* returns a HRVData structure containing the sample entropy computations of the RR time series under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

The *EstimateSampleEntropy* function estimates the sample entropy of the RR time series by performing a linear regression over the radius' range specified in *regressionRange*. If *doPlot* is TRUE, a graphic of the regression over the data is shown. In order to run *EstimateSampleEntropy*, it is necessary to have performed the sample entropy computations before with *ComputeSampleEntropy*. The results are returned into the *HRVData* structure, under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

PlotSampleEntropy shows a graphic of the sample entropy computations.

Note

In order to run this functions, it is necessary to have used the *CalculateCorrDim* function.

This function is based on the sampleEntropy function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

See Also

sampleEntropy

Examples

```
## Not run:
# ...
hrv.data = CreateNonLinearAnalysis(hrv.data)
hrv.data = CalculateCorrDim(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,minEmbeddingDim=2,
                            maxEmbeddingDim=8,timeLag=1,minRadius=1,maxRadius=15,
                            pointsRadius=20,theilerWindow=10,corrOrder=2,doPlot=FALSE)
hrv.data = CalculateSampleEntropy(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,doPlot=FALSE)
PlotSampleEntropy(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1)
hrv.data = EstimateSampleEntropy(hrv.data,indexNonLinearAnalysis=1,regressionRange=c(6,10))

## End(Not run)
```

`CalculateSpectrogram` *Calculates the spectrogram of a signal*

Description

Calculates the spectrogram of the heart rate signal after filtering and interpolation in a window of a certain size

Usage

```
CalculateSpectrogram(HRVData, size, shift, sizesp = 1024, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`size`	Size of window for calculating spectrogram (seconds)
`shift`	Displacement of window for calculating spectrogram (seconds)
`sizesp`	Points for calculating spectrogram (zero padding)
`verbose`	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns the spectrogram of the heart rate signal

Note

An example including all the necessary steps to obtain the spectrogram
of a wfdb register is giving below:

##Reading a wfdb register and storing into a data structure:
md = CreateHRVData(Verbose = TRUE)
md = LoadBeatWFDB(md, RecordName = "register_name",
RecordPath = "register_path", verbose = TRUE)

##Calculating heart rate signal:
md = BuildNIHR(md)

##Filtering heart rate signal:
md = FilterNIHR(md)

##Interpolating heart rate signal:
md = InterpolateNIHR(md)

##Calculating spectrogram:
CalculateSpectrogram(md, size = 120, shift = 10, sizesp = 1024)

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

CalculateTimeLag *Estimate an appropiate time lag for the Takens' vectors*

Description

Given a time series (timeSeries), an embedding dimension (m) and a time lag (timeLag), the n^{th} Takens' vector is defined as

$$T[n] = timeSeries[n], timeSeries[n + timeLag], ...timeSeries[n + m * timeLag].$$

This function estimates an appropiate time lag by using the autocorrelation or the average mutual information (AMI) function.

Usage

```
CalculateTimeLag(HRVData, technique = c("acf", "ami"),
  method = c("first.e.decay", "first.zero", "first.minimum", "first.value"),
  value = 1/exp(1), lagMax = NULL, doPlot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
technique	The technique that we shall use to estimate the time lag. Allowed values are *"acf"* and *"ami"*.
method	The method that we shall use to select the time lag (see the Details section). Available methods are *"first.zero"*, *"first.e.decay"*, *"first.minimum"* and *"first.value"*.
value	Numeric value indicating the value that the autocorrelation/AMI function must cross in order to select the time lag. It is used only with the "first.value" method.
lagMax	Maximum lag at which to calculate the acf/AMI.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default value), a plot of the autocorrelation/AMI function is shown.
...	Additional parameters for the *acf* or the *mutualInformation* functions (see mutualInformation).

Details

A basic criteria for estimating a proper time lag is based on the following reasoning: if the time lag used to build the Takens' vectors is too small, the coordinates will be too highly temporally correlated and the embedding will tend to cluster around the diagonal in the phase space. If the time lag is chosen too large, the resulting coordinates may be almost uncorrelated and the resulting embedding will be very complicated. Thus, the autocorrelation function can be used for estimating an appropiate time lag of a time series. However, it must be noted that the autocorrelation is a linear statistic, and thus it does not take into account nonlinear dynamical correlations. To take into account nonlinear correlations the average mutual information (AMI) can be used. Independently of the technique used to compute the correlation, the time lag can be selected in a variety of ways:

- Select the time lag where the autocorrelation/AMI function decays to 0 (*first.zero* method). This method is not appropriate for the AMI function, since it only takes positive values.
- Select the time lag where the autocorrelation/AMI function decays to 1/e of its value at zero (*first.e.decay* method).
- Select the time lag where the autocorrelation/AMI function reaches its first minimum (*first.minimum* method).
- Select the time lag where the autocorrelation/AMI function decays to the value specified by the user (*first.value* method and *value* parameter).

Value

The estimated time lag.

Note

If the autocorrelation/AMI function does not cross the specifiged value, an error is thrown. This may be solved by increasing the lag.max or selecting a higher value to which the autocorrelation/AMI function may decay.

This function is based on the `timeLag` function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

See Also

`timeLag`,`mutualInformation` .

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
HRVData = HRVProcessedData
HRVData = SetVerbose(HRVData,T)
timeLag = CalculateTimeLag(HRVData,technique = "ami")
embeddingDim = CalculateEmbeddingDim(HRVData,
                                     timeLag = timeLag,
                                     maxEmbeddingDim = 15)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`CreateFreqAnalysis` *Creates data analysis structure for frequency analysis calculations*

Description

Creates data analysis structure that stores the information extracted from a variability analysis of heart rate signal and joins it to HRVData as a member of a list

Usage

```
CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`verbose`	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and a new analysis structure as a member of a list

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

`CreateHRVData`

CreateHRVData *Creates data structure for all the calculations*

Description

Creates data structure that stores the beats register and all the information obtained from it

Usage

```
CreateHRVData(Verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

Verbose	Boolean argument that allows to specify if the function returns additional information

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that will contain beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and one or more analysis structures

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

CreateFreqAnalysis, CreateTimeAnalysis, CreateNonLinearAnalysis

CreateNonLinearAnalysis *Creates data analysis structure for non linear analysis calculations*

Description

Creates data analysis structure that stores the information extracted from a non linear analysis of ECG signal and joins it to HRVData as a member of a list

Usage

```
CreateNonLinearAnalysis(HRVData, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and a new analysis structure as a member of a list

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

CreateHRVData

CreateTimeAnalysis *Creates data analysis structure for time analysis calculations*

Description

Creates data analysis structure that stores the information extracted from a time analysis of ECG signal and joins it to HRVData as a member of a list

Usage

```
CreateTimeAnalysis(HRVData, size=300, numofbins=NULL, interval=7.8125, verbose=NULL )
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
size	Size of window (seconds)
numofbins	Number of bins in histogram. If it is not specified, the interval parameter is used (default)
interval	Width of bins in histogram (milliseconds)
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and a new analysis structure as a member of a list

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

CreateHRVData

EditNIHR *Manually edition of non-interpolated instantaneous heart rate*

Description

Plots non-interpolated instantaneous heart rate for manual removing of outliers

Usage

```
EditNIHR(HRVData, scale = 1, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
scale	Allows scaling for small screens
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns Data, the structure that contains beat positions register, and manually edited associated heart rate instantaneous values

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`EstimatePSDSlope` *Estimate the slope of the Power Spectral Density (PSD).*

Description

Estimate the slope of the Power Spectral Density (PSD) of the RR time series.

Usage

```
EstimatePSDSlope(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  regressionRange = NULL, doPlot = T, main = "PSD power law",
  xlab = "Frequency (Hz)", ylab = "Spectrum", pch = NULL, log = "xy",
  ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
`indexFreqAnalysis`	An integer referencing the periodogram that will be used for estimating the spectral index.
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	An integer referencing the structure that will store the resulting estimations.
`regressionRange`	Range of frequencies in which the regression will be performed. Default is c(1e-4, 1e-2) Hz.
`doPlot`	Plot the periodogram and the least-squares fit?
`main`	Title for the plot.
`xlab`	Title for the x axis.
`ylab`	Title for the y axis.
`pch`	Symbol for the plotting points.
`log`	A character string which contains "x" if the x axis is to be logarithmic, "y" if the y axis is to be logarithmic and "xy" or "yx" if both axes are to be logarithmic (default).
`...`	Other arguments for the plotting function.

Details

The power spectrum of most physiological signals fulfils $S(f) = Cf^{-\beta}$ (1/f spectrum). This function estimates the β exponent, which is usually referred to as the spectral index.

Value

The *EstimatePSDSlope* returns the *HRVData* structure containing a *PSDSlope* field storing the spectral index and the proper Hurst exponent.

Note

It should be noted that the PSD must be estimated prior to the use of this function. We do not recommend the use of the AR spectrum when estimating the spectral index.

References

Voss, Andreas, et al. "Methods derived from nonlinear dynamics for analysing heart rate variability." Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences 367.1887 (2009): 277-296.

Eke, A., Herman, P., Kocsis, L., & Kozak, L. R. (2002). Fractal characterization of complexity in temporal physiological signals. Physiological measurement, 23(1), R1.

See Also

spectrum,lsp, CalculatePSD.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
# use other name for convenience
HRVData=HRVProcessedData
# Estimate the periodogram
HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,1,"pgram",doPlot = T,log="xy")
HRVData=CreateNonLinearAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=SetVerbose(HRVData,T)
HRVData=EstimatePSDSlope(HRVData,1,1,
                         regressionRange=c(5e-4,1e-2))

## End(Not run)
```

ExtractTimeSegment *Time windows of HR record*

Description

Extracts a temporal subset between the times starttime and endtime.

Usage

```
ExtractTimeSegment(HRVData, starttime, endtime)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it. This function calls *Window* to perform the extraction.
starttime	The start time of the period of interest.
endtime	The end time of the period of interest.

Details

If the *HRVData* contains episodes, beats or RR time series, these will be also extracted into the new HRV structure. On the other hand, all the analysis stored in the original structure will be lost.

Value

A new *HRVData* structure containing the temporal data within the specified range.

Author(s)

Leandro Rodriguez-Linares

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
# Rename for convenience
HRVData <- HRVProcessedData
PlotNIHR(HRVData)
newHRVData <- ExtractTimeSegment(HRVData,2000,4000)
PlotNIHR(newHRVData)

## End(Not run)
```

FilterNIHR *Artefact filter based in an adaptive threshold*

Description

An algorithm that uses adaptive thresholds for rejecting those beats different from the given threshold more than a certain value. The rule for beat acceptation or rejection is to compare with previous, following and with the updated mean. We apply also a comparison with acceptable physiological values (default values 25 and 200 bpm).

Usage

```
FilterNIHR(HRVData, long=50, last=13, minbpm=25, maxbpm=200, mini=NULL,
maxi=NULL, fixed=NULL, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
long	Number of beats to calculate the updated mean
last	Initial threshold
minbpm	Minimum physiologically acceptable value for HR
maxbpm	Maximum physiologically acceptable value for HR
mini	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility
maxi	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility
fixed	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values also, and now filtered heart rate signal

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

X. Vila, F. Palacios, J. Presedo, M. Fernandez-Delgado, P. Felix, S. Barro, "Time-Frequency analysis of heart-rate variability," IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. Magazine 16, 119-125 (1997) L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

GenerateEpisodes *Creates new episodes from old ones*

Description

Creates new episodes, or annotated physiological events, from existing ones and stores them into the data structure containing the beat positions

Usage

```
GenerateEpisodes(HRVData, NewBegFrom, NewEndFrom, DispBeg, DispEnd,
OldTag = "", NewTag = "", verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
NewBegFrom	Source of new beginning of episodes ("Beg" for indicating the beginning as the beginning of the old episode, "End" for end)
NewEndFrom	Source of new end of episodes ("Beg" for indicating the end as the beginning of the old episode, "End" for end)
DispBeg	Absolute displacement from the beginning for new episodes in seconds
DispEnd	Absolute displacement from the end for new episodes in seconds
OldTag	Tag of old episodes
NewTag	Tag for new episodes (if empty, copies OldTag)
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and new episodes information

Note

##Example of arguments for creating episodes displaced one
minute before old ones:
##NewBegFrom = "Beg", NewEndFrom = "End", DispBeg = -60,
DispEnd = -60
##Example of arguments for creating episodes just after previous
ones of 1 minute length:
##NewBegFrom = "End", NewEndFrom = "End", DispBeg = 0,
DispEnd = 60

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

getNormSpectralUnits *Normalized Spectral Units*

Description

Calculates the spectrogram bands in normalized units

Usage

```
getNormSpectralUnits(HRVData,
  indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis), VLFnormalization = T)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexFreqAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that contains the spectrogram analysis
VLFnormalization	Logical value. If TRUE (default), the function normalizes LF and HF power series by its sum. If FALSE, the function computes VLF, LF and HF power series by its sum.

Details

The default behaviour of this function computes the normalized power time series in the LF and HF bands following the Task Force recommendations:

$$normalized\_LF = LF\_power/(total\_power - VLF\_power - ULF\_power)$$

$$normalized\_HF = HF\_power/(total\_power - VLF\_power - ULF\_power)$$

If *VLFnormalization* is set to FALSE, the functions computes:

$$normalized\_VLF = VLF\_power/(total\_power - ULF\_power)$$

$$normalized\_LF = LF\_power/(total\_power - ULF\_power)$$

$$normalized\_HF = HF\_power/(total\_power - ULF\_power)$$

The resulting time series are returned in a list. Note that before using this function, the spectrogram should be computed with the *CalculatePowerBand* function.

Value

The *getNormSpectralUnits* returns a list storing the resulting normalized power-band series. Note that this list is not stored in the *HRVData* structure.

References

Camm, A. J., et al. "Heart rate variability: standards of measurement, physiological interpretation and clinical use. Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology." Circulation 93.5 (1996): 1043-1065.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# load some data...
data(HRVProcessedData)
hd = HRVProcessedData
# Perform some spectral analysis and normalize the results
hd = CreateFreqAnalysis(hd)
hd = CalculatePowerBand(hd,indexFreqAnalysis = 1,shift=30,size=60)
normUnits = getNormSpectralUnits(hd)
# plot the normalized time series
par(mfrow=c(2,1))
plot(normUnits$Time, normUnits$LF, xlab="Time", ylab="normalized LF",
     main="normalized LF",type="l")
plot(normUnits$Time, normUnits$HF, xlab="Time", ylab="normalized HF",
     main="normalized HF",type="l")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))


## End(Not run)
```

HRVData *HRVData*

Description

HRVData structure containing the occurrence times of the hearbeats of patient suffering from paraplegia and hypertension. The subject from whom the HR was obtained is a patient suffering from paraplegia and hypertension (systolic blood pressure above 200 mmHg). During the recording, he is supplied with prostaglandin E1 (a vasodilator that is rarely employed) and systolic blood pressure fell to 100 mmHg for over an hour. Then, the blood pressure was slowly recovering until 150 mmHg, more or less

Usage

```
data(HRVData)
```

Format

A HRVData structure containing the occurrence times of the heartbeats

See Also

HRVProcessedData

HRVProcessedData *HRVProcessedData*

Description

HRV data containing the heart rhythm of patient suffering from paraplegia and hypertension. The subject from whom the HR was obtained is a patient suffering from paraplegia and hypertension (systolic blood pressure above 200 mmHg). During the recording, he is supplied with prostaglandin E1 (a vasodilator that is rarely employed) and systolic blood pressure fell to 100 mmHg for over an hour. Then, the blood pressure was slowly recovering until 150 mmHg, more or less

Usage

```
data(HRVProcessedData)
```

Format

A HRVData structure containing the interpolated and filtered HR series

See Also

HRVData

IntegralCorrelation *Calculates the Integral Correlation*

Description

WARNING: **deprecated** function. The Integral correlation is calculated for every vector of the m-dimensional space

Usage

```
IntegralCorrelation(HRVData, Data, m, tau, r)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Data	Portion of HRVData to be analyzed
m	Value of the dimension of the expansion of data
tau	Delay of the expansion of data
r	Distance for calculating correlation

Value

Returns the value of the average of IntegralCorrelations

Note

This function is used in the CalculateApEn function, which is **deprecated**. We suggest the use of the CalculateSampleEntropy function instead of CalculateApEn.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

BuildTakensVector

InterpolateNIHR *Linear or Spline interpolator for build the sample heart rate signal*

Description

An algorithm to obtain a heart rate signal with equally spaced values at a certain sampling frequency

Usage

```
InterpolateNIHR(HRVData, freqhr = 4, method = c("linear", "spline"), verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
freqhr	Sampling frequency
method	"linear" interpolation or "spline" monotone interpolation
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values also, and filtered heart rate signal equally spaced

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

ListEpisodes *Episodes listing*

Description

Lists episodes included in a RHRV record

Usage

```
ListEpisodes(HRVData, TimeHMS = FALSE)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
TimeHMS	Boolean argument to print times in H:M:S format

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

LoadApneaWFDB *Loads apnea episodes for WFDB record*

Description

Loads the information of apnea episodes and stores it into the data structure containing the beat positions and other related information

Usage

```
LoadApneaWFDB(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".", Tag = "APNEA",
verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The WFDB file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the WFDB file
Tag	to include APNEA episodes
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and other related information and apnea episodes information

Note

An example including all the steps to download a record from Physionet and load its content and the Apnea annotations is included below:

```
dirorig <- "http://www.physionet.org/physiobank/database/apnea-ecg/"
files <- c("a01.hea", "a01.apn", "a01.qrs")
filesorig <- paste(dirorig, files, sep = "")
for (i in 1:length(files))
download.file(filesorig[i], files[i])
hrv.data <- CreateHRVData()
hrv.data <- LoadBeatWFDB(hrv.data, "a01")
hrv.data <- LoadApneaWFDB(hrv.data, "a01")
```

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

LoadBeat *Builds an array of beats positions from different type of files*

Description

Reads the specific file with data of beat positions and stores the values in a data structure

Usage

```
LoadBeat(fileType, HRVData, Recordname, RecordPath = ".",
annotator = "qrs", scale = 1, datetime = "1/1/1900 0:0:0",
annotationType = "QRS", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

fileType	The format of the file to be used: WFDB, Ascii, RR, Polar, Suunto, EDFPlus, Ambit
HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Recordname	The file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
annotator	The extension of the file, only if we are working with a WFDB file
scale	1 if beat positions in seconds or 0.001 if beat positions in milliseconds, only if we are working with a RR or an Ascii file
datetime	Date and time (DD/MM/YYYY HH:MM:SS), only if we are working with a RR or an Ascii file
annotationType	The type of annotation wished, only if we are working with an EDF+ file
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

LoadBeatAmbit *Imports data from a record in Suunto Ambit XML format*

Description

Reads a Suunto Ambit XML file with data of beat positions and stores the values in a data structure

Usage

```
LoadBeatAmbit(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The Suunto Ambit XML file to be read
RecordPath	The path of the file
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

Matti Lassila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, X. Vila, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, "RHRV: An R-based software package for heart rate variability analysis of ECG recordings," 3rd Iberian Conference in Systems and Information Technologies (CISTI 2008), Proceedings I, 565-573, ISBN: 978-84-612-4476-8 (2008)

LoadBeatAscii *Builds an array of beats positions from an ascii file*

Description

Reads an ascii file with data of beat positions and stores the values in a data structure. A segment of a file can be loaded making use of the "starttime" and "endtime" arguments.

Usage

```
LoadBeatAscii(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath=".", scale = 1, starttime=NULL,
    endtime=NULL, datetime = "1/1/1900 0:0:0", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	Ascii file containing the beats to be loaded
RecordPath	The path of the file
scale	1 if beat positions in seconds or 0.001 if beat positions in milliseconds
starttime	Beginning of the segment of file to load
endtime	End of the segment of file to load
datetime	Date and time (DD/MM/YYYY HH:MM:SS)
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Loads beats positions into the structure that contains RHRV information. The file containing the heartbeats positions must be a single column file with no headers. Each line should denote the occurrence time of each heartbeat. An example of a valid file could be the following:
0
0.3280001
0.7159996
1.124
1.5
1.88
(...)

Author(s)

A. Mendez, L. Rodriguez, A. Otero, C.A. Garcia, X. Vila, M. Lado

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

LoadBeatEDFPlus *Imports data from a record in EDF+ format*

Description

Basically, this algorithm reads the annotation file for the ECG register, and stores the information obtained in a data structure.

Usage

```
LoadBeatEDFPlus(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".",
annotationType ="QRS", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The EDF+ file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
annotationType	The type of annotation wished
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

LoadBeatPolar *Imports data from a record in Polar format*

Description

Reads a Polar file with data of beat positions and stores the values in a data structure

Usage

```
LoadBeatPolar(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath=".", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The Polar file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

LoadBeatRR *Builds an array of beats positions from an ascii file*

Description

Reads an ascii file containing RR values, i.e. distances between two successive beats.

Usage

```
LoadBeatRR(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath=".", scale = 1,
datetime = "1/1/1900 0:0:0", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The Ascii file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
scale	1 if beat positions in seconds or 0.001 if beat positions in milliseconds
datetime	Date and time (DD/MM/YYYY HH:MM:SS)
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

LoadBeatSuunto *Imports data from a record in Suunto format*

Description

Reads a Suunto file with data of beat positions and stores the values in a data structure

Usage

```
LoadBeatSuunto(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".", verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The Suunto file to be read
RecordPath	The path of the file
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

LoadBeatVector *Loads beats positions from an R vector*

Description

Stores the beat positions from an R vector under the *HRVData* data structure.

Usage

```
LoadBeatVector(HRVData, beatPositions, scale = 1,
  datetime = "1/1/1900 0:0:0")
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats recording and information related to it
beatPositions	Numeric vector with the heartbeats occurrence's times since the beginning of the recording. See *scale* parameter to specify the units
scale	Numeric value identifying the temporal units in which the beat positions are specified: 1 if beat positions is specified in seconds, 0.001 if beat positions in milliseconds, etc.
datetime	Date and time (DD/MM/YYYY HH:MM:SS) of the beginning of the recording

Value

A *HRVData* structure containing the heartbeat positions from the *beatPositions* vector.

Examples

```
## Not run:
hd = CreateHRVData()
hd = LoadBeatVector(hd,
     c(0.000, 0.328, 0.715, 0.124, 1.50,1.880, 2.268, 2.656))
hd = BuildNIHR(hd)
# ... continue analyzing the recording

## End(Not run)
```

LoadBeatWFDB *Imports data from a record in WFDB format*

Description

Basically, this algorithm reads the annotation file for the ECG register, and stores the information obtained in a data structure.

Usage

```
LoadBeatWFDB(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".", annotator = "qrs",
verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
RecordName	The WFDB file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
annotator	The extension of the file
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register

Author(s)

I. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

LoadEpisodesAscii *Loads episodes file*

Description

Loads the information of episodes, or annotated physiological events, and stores it into the data structure containing the beat positions

Usage

```
LoadEpisodesAscii(HRVData, FileName, RecordPath=".", Tag="", InitTime="0:0:0",
verbose=NULL,header = TRUE)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
FileName	The episodes file to be used
RecordPath	The path of the file
Tag	Type of episode
InitTime	Time (HH:MM:SS)
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
header	Logical value. If TRUE, then the first line of the file is skipped. Default: TRUE.

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and episodes information

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`LoadHeaderWFDB` *Imports header information from a record in wfdb format*

Description

Reads the header file for the ECG register, and stores the information obtained in a data structure

Usage

```
LoadHeaderWFDB(HRVData, RecordName, RecordPath = ".", verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`RecordName`	The ECG file to be used
`RecordPath`	The path of the ECG file
`verbose`	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns Data, the structure that contains beat positions register and data extracted from header file

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`ModifyEpisodes` *Modifies values of episodes*

Description

This function allow users to modify the parameters that define episodes: Tags, InitTimes, Durations and Values.

Episodes can be selected by Tags or Indexes (or both) and more than one episodes' characteristics can be modified within the same call.

When modifying more than one episode, vectors of new parameters are recycled.

After the modification has been made, duplicate episodes are removed and they are reordered by increasing InitTimes.

Usage

```
ModifyEpisodes(HRVData, Tags=NULL, Indexes=NULL, NewInitTimes=NULL,
NewTags=NULL, NewDurations=NULL ,NewValues=NULL)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`Tags`	Vector containing types of episodes to remove
`Indexes`	Vector containing indexes of episodes to remove (see ListEpisodes())
`NewInitTimes`	Vector containing new init times in seconds
`NewTags`	Vector containing new tags for episodes
`NewDurations`	Vector containing new durations in seconds
`NewValues`	Vector containing new numerical values for episodes

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that contains beat positions register and new episodes information

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

`NonlinearityTests` *Nonlinearity tests*

Description

Nonlinearity tests

Usage

```
NonlinearityTests(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis))
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Structure containing the RR time series.
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis

Details

This function runs a set of nonlinearity tests on the RR time series implemented in other R packages including:

- Teraesvirta's neural metwork test for nonlinearity (`terasvirta.test`).
- White neural metwork test for nonlinearity (`white.test`).
- Keenan's one-degree test for nonlinearity (`Keenan.test`).
- Perform the McLeod-Li test for conditional heteroscedascity (ARCH). (`McLeod.Li.test`).
- Perform the Tsay's test for quadratic nonlinearity in a time series. (`Tsay.test`).
- Perform the Likelihood ratio test for threshold nonlinearity. (`tlrt`).

Value

A *HRVData* structure containing a *NonlinearityTests* field storing the results of each of the tests. The *NonlinearityTests* list is stored under the *NonLinearAnalysis* structure.

NonLinearNoiseReduction *Nonlinear noise reduction*

Description

Function for denoising the RR time series using nonlinear analysis techniques.

Usage

```
NonLinearNoiseReduction(HRVData, embeddingDim = NULL, radius = NULL,
  ECGsamplingFreq = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
embeddingDim	Integer denoting the dimension in which we shall embed the RR time series.
radius	The radius used to looking for neighbours in the phase space (see details). If the radius is not specified, a radius depending on the resolution of the RR time series is used. The resolution depends on the *ECGsamplingFreq* parameter. When selecting the radius it must be taken into account that the RR series is specified in milliseconds.
ECGsamplingFreq	The sampling frequency of the ECG from which the RR time series was derived. Although it is not necessary, if it is provided it may improve the noise reduction. If the *ECGsamplingFreq* is not supplied, the sampling frequency is derived from the RR data.

Details

This function takes the RR time series and denoises it. The denoising is achieved by averaging each Takens' vector in an m-dimensional space with his neighbours (time lag=1). Each neighbourhood is specified with balls of a given radius (max norm is used).

Value

A HRVData structure containing the denoised RR time series.

Note

This function is based on the nonLinearNoiseReduction function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

H. Kantz and T. Schreiber: Nonlinear Time series Analysis (Cambridge university press)

See Also

nonLinearNoiseReduction

OverplotEpisodes *OverplotEpisodes*

Description

Add episodic information to the current plot

Usage

```
OverplotEpisodes(HRVData, Tags = NULL, Indexes = NULL,
  epColorPalette = NULL, eplim, lty = 2, markEpisodes = T, ymark,
  showEpLegend = T, epLegendCoords = NULL, Tag = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. *Tags*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes of episodes (see ListEpisodes) to specify which episodes are included in the plot. *Indexes*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
epColorPalette	Vector specifying the color of each of the episodes that will be plotted. The length of epColorPalette should be equal or greater than the number of different episodes to be plotted.
eplim	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the vertical lines limiting each episode.
lty	The line type for the vertical lines limiting each episode.
markEpisodes	Boolean specyfing if a horizontal mark should be included for each of the episodes.
ymark	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the horizontal marks. Only used if markEpisodes = TRUE.
showEpLegend	Boolean argument. If TRUE, a legend of the episodes is included.
epLegendCoords	Two-component vector specifiying the coordinates where the legend should be placed. By defaul, the legend is placed on top of the plot.
Tag	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use Tags instead.
...	Other graphical parameters for the vertical lines limiting each episode. See plot.default.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Read file "a03" from the physionet apnea-ecg database
library(RHRV)
HRVData <- CreateHRVData()
HRVData <- LoadBeatWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
HRVData <- LoadApneaWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
# Add other type of episode for a more complete example (this episode does
# not have any physiological meaning)
HRVData <- AddEpisodes(HRVData,InitTimes=c(4500),Durations=c(1000),
                       Tags="Other", Values = 1)
HRVData <- BuildNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData <- FilterNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData <- InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)


PlotHR(HRVData)
OverplotEpisodes(HRVData,ymark=c(150,151),eplim=c(20,150))

# Change some default parameters
PlotHR(HRVData)
OverplotEpisodes(HRVData,ymark=c(150,151),eplim=c(20,150),
                 epLegendCoords=c(25000,150), lty=5,
                 epColorPalette=c("blue","green"))

# Use episodic information with the spectrogram... In order to obtain a proper
# representation of the episodes we need to avoid the use of the spectrogram
# legend
sp <- PlotSpectrogram(HRVData, size=600, shift=60, freqRange=c(0,0.05),
                      showLegend=F);
OverplotEpisodes(HRVData, markEpisodes=T, ymark=c(0.04,0.0401),
                 eplim=c(0,0.04), Tags="APNEA",
                 epColorPalette = c("white"), lwd=3)

## End(Not run)
```

PlotHR *Simple plot of interpolated heart rate*

Description

Plots in a simple way the interpolated instantaneous heart rate signal.

Usage

```
PlotHR(HRVData, Tags = NULL, Indexes = NULL,
  main = "Interpolated instantaneous heart rate", xlab = "time (sec.)",
  ylab = "HR (beats/min.)", type = "l", ylim = NULL, Tag = NULL,
  verbose = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. *Tags*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes of episodes (see ListEpisodes) to specify which episodes are included in the plot. *Indexes*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
main	A main title for the plot.
xlab	A label for the x axis.
ylab	a label for the y axis
type	1-character string giving the type of plot desired. See plot.default.
ylim	The y limits of the plot.
Tag	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use *Tags* instead.
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
...	Other graphical parameters. See plot.default.

Details

PlotHR

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila, C.A. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

PlotNIHR *Simple plot of non-interpolated heart rate*

Description

Plots in a simple way the non-interpolated instantaneous heart rate signal

Usage

```
PlotNIHR(HRVData, Tags = NULL, Indexes = NULL,
  main = "Non-interpolated instantaneous heart rate", xlab = "time (sec.)",
  ylab = "HR (beats/min.)", type = "l", ylim = NULL, Tag = NULL,
  verbose = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. *Tags*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes to specify which episodes (see ListEpisodes), are included in the plot. Indexes="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
main	A main title for the plot.
xlab	A label for the x axis.
ylab	a label for the y axis
type	1-character string giving the type of plot desired. See plot.default.
ylim	The y limits of the plot.
Tag	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use *Tags* instead.
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
...	Other graphical parameters. See plot.default.

Details

PlotNIHR

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila, C.A. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

PlotPowerBand *Plots power determined by CalculatePowerBand function*

Description

Plots the power of the heart rate signal at different bands of physiological interest.

Usage

```
PlotPowerBand(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
  normalized = FALSE, hr = FALSE, ymax = NULL, ymaxratio = NULL,
  ymaxnorm = 1, Tags = NULL, Indexes = NULL, Tag = NULL,
  verbose = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexFreqAnalysis	Numeric parameter used to reference a particular frequency analysis
normalized	Plots normalized powers if TRUE
hr	Plots heart rate signal if TRUE
ymax	Maximum value for y axis (unnormalized plots)
ymaxratio	Maximum value for y axis in LF/HF band (normalized and unnormalized plots)
ymaxnorm	Maximum value for y axis (normalized plots)
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. Tags = "all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes to specify which episodes (see ListEpisodes), are included in the plot. Indexes = "all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Tag	Deprecated argument, use Tags instead
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use setVerbose() instead

Details

PlotPowerBand

Note

See PlotSinglePowerBand for a more flexible function for plotting power bands.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, L., A.J. Mendez, M.J. Lado, D.N. Olivieri, X.A. Vila, and I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103(1):39-50, july 2011.

See Also

CalculatePowerBand for power calculation and PlotSinglePowerBand

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Reading a wfdb register and storing into a data structure:
md = CreateHRVData(Verbose = TRUE)
md = LoadBeatWFDB(md, RecordName = "register_name",
                  RecordPath = "register_path")

# Calculating heart rate signal:md = BuildNIHR(md)
```

```
# Filtering heart rate signal:
md = FilterNIHR(md)
# Interpolating heart rate signal:
md = InterpolateNIHR(md)
# Calculating spectrogram and power per band:
md = CreateFreqAnalysis(md)
md = CalculatePowerBand(md, indexFreqAnalysis = 1, size = 120,
                        shift = 10, sizesp = 1024)
# Plotting Power per Band
PlotPowerBand(md, hr = TRUE, ymax = 700000, ymaxratio = 4)

## End(Not run)
```

`PlotPSD` *Plot Spectral Density Estimation*

Description

Plot the PSD estimate of the RR time series distinguishing the different frequency bands with different colurs.

Usage

```
PlotPSD(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
  ULFmin = 0, ULFmax = 0.03, VLFmin = 0.03, VLFmax = 0.05,
  LFmin = 0.05, LFmax = 0.15, HFmin = 0.15, HFmax = 0.4, log = "y",
  type = "l", xlab = "Frequency (Hz) ", ylab = "Spectrum", main = NULL,
  xlim = c(min(ULFmin, ULFmax, VLFmin, VLFmax, LFmin, LFmax, HFmin, HFmax),
  max(ULFmin, ULFmax, VLFmin, VLFmax, LFmin, LFmax, HFmin, HFmax)),
  ylim = NULL, addLegend = TRUE, addSigLevel = TRUE,
  usePalette = c("#000000", "#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442"), ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
`indexFreqAnalysis`	An integer referencing the data structure that contains the PSD analysis.
`ULFmin`	Lower limit ULF band used for distinguish the ULF band.
`ULFmax`	Upper limit ULF band used for distinguish the ULF band.
`VLFmin`	Lower limit VLF band.
`VLFmax`	Upper limit VLF band.
`LFmin`	Lower limit LF band.
`LFmax`	Upper limit LF band.
`HFmin`	Lower limit HF band.

HFmax	Upper limit HF band.
log	a character string which contains "x" if the x axis is to be logarithmic, "y" if the y axis is to be logarithmic and "xy" or "yx" if both axes are to be logarithmic. Default: "y".
type	1-character string giving the type of plot desired. See plot.default.
xlab	a label for the x axis. See plot.default.
ylab	a label for the y axis. See plot.default.
main	a main title for the plot. See plot.default.
xlim	the x limits (x1, x2) of the plot. See plot.default.
ylim	the y limits of the plot.
addLegend	add a simple legend? Default: True.
addSigLevel	Logical value (only used with the lomb method). If true an horizontal line limiting the significance level is included (Powers > sig.level can be considered significant peaks). See lsp.
usePalette	A new palette of colors for plotting the frequency bands.
...	graphical parameters. See plot.default.

See Also

spectrum, lsp, CalculatePSD.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVData)
HRVData=BuildNIHR(HRVData)
HRVData=FilterNIHR(HRVData)
# Frequency analysis requires interpolated data (except Lomb)
HRVData=InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)
# Create a different freqAnalysis for each method
HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,1,"pgram",doPlot = F)

HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,2,"pgram",spans=9,doPlot = F)

HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,3,"ar",doPlot = F)

HRVData=CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData=CalculatePSD(HRVData,4,"lomb",doPlot = F)
# Plot the results
layout(matrix(c(1,2,3,4), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE))
PlotPSD(HRVData,1)
PlotPSD(HRVData,2)
PlotPSD(HRVData,3)
PlotPSD(HRVData,4)

## End(Not run)
```

PlotSinglePowerBand *PlotSinglePowerBand*

Description

Plots a concrete power band computed by the CalculatePowerBand function

Usage

```
PlotSinglePowerBand(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis),
  band = c("LF", "HF", "ULF", "VLF", "LF/HF"), normalized = FALSE,
  main = paste(band, "Power Band"), xlab = "Time",
  ylab = paste("Power in", band), type = "l", Tags = NULL,
  Indexes = NULL, eplim = NULL, epColorPalette = NULL,
  markEpisodes = TRUE, ymark = NULL, showEpLegend = TRUE,
  epLegendCoords = NULL, Tag = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexFreqAnalysis	Numeric parameter used to reference a particular frequency analysis
band	The frequency band to be plotted. Allowd bands are "ULF", "VLF", "LF" (default), "HF" and "LF/HF")
normalized	Plots normalized powers if TRUE
main	A main title for the plot.
xlab	A label for the x axis.
ylab	A label for the y axis
type	1-character string giving the type of plot desired. See plot.default.
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. *Tags*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes of episodes (see ListEpisodes) to specify which episodes are included in the plot. *Indexes*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
eplim	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the vertical lines limiting each episode.
epColorPalette	Vector specifying the color of each of the episodes that will be plotted. The length of colorPalette should be equal or greater than the number of different episodes to be plotted.
markEpisodes	Boolean specyfing if a horizontal mark should be included for each of the episodes.
ymark	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the horizontal marks. Only used if markEpisodes = TRUE.
showEpLegend	Boolean argument. If TRUE, a legend of the episodes is included.

epLegendCoords	Two-component vector specifiying the coordinates where the legend should be placed. By defaul, the legend is placed on top of the plot.
Tag	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use Tags instead
...	Other graphical parameters for plotting the power band. See plot.default.

See Also

CalculatePowerBand for power calculation

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Read file "a03" from the physionet apnea-ecg database
library(RHRV)
HRVData <- CreateHRVData()
HRVData <- LoadBeatWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
HRVData <- LoadApneaWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
# Calculating heart rate signal:
HRVData <- BuildNIHR(HRVData)

# Filtering heart rate signal:
HRVData <- FilterNIHR(HRVData)

# Interpolating heart rate signal:
HRVData = InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)

HRVData = CreateFreqAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData = CalculatePowerBand(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis = 1,
          size = 300, shift = 60, sizesp = 1024)

layout(matrix(1:4, nrow = 2))
PlotSinglePowerBand(HRVData, 1, "VLF", Tags = "APNEA", epColorPalette = "red",
                    epLegendCoords = c(2000,7500))
PlotSinglePowerBand(HRVData, 1, "LF", Tags = "APNEA", epColorPalette = "red",
                    eplim = c(0,6000),
                    markEpisodes = F, showEpLegend = FALSE)
PlotSinglePowerBand(HRVData, 1, "HF", Tags = "APNEA", epColorPalette = "red",
                    epLegendCoords = c(2000,1700))
PlotSinglePowerBand(HRVData, 1, "LF/HF", Tags = "APNEA", epColorPalette = "red",
                    eplim = c(0,20),
                    markEpisodes = F, showEpLegend = FALSE)
# Reset layout
par(mfrow = c(1,1))

## End(Not run)
```

PlotSpectrogram *Calculates and Plots spectrogram*

Description

Plots spectrogram of the heart rate signal as calculated by CalculateSpectrogram() function

Usage

```
PlotSpectrogram(HRVData, size, shift, sizesp = NULL, freqRange = NULL,
  scale = "linear", verbose = NULL, showLegend = TRUE, Tags = NULL,
  Indexes = NULL, eplim = NULL, epColorPalette = NULL,
  markEpisodes = TRUE, ymark = NULL, showEpLegend = TRUE,
  epLegendCoords = NULL, main = "Spectrogram of the HR  series",
  xlab = "Time (sec.)", ylab = "Frequency (Hz.)", ylim = freqRange,
  Tag = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
size	Size of window for calculating spectrogram (seconds)
shift	Displacement of window for calculating spectrogram (seconds)
sizesp	Points for calculation (zero padding). If the user does not specify it, the function estimates a propper value.
freqRange	Vector with two components specifying the frequency range that the program should plot. If the user does not specify it, the function uses the whole frequency range. It is possible to specify the frequency range using the ylim parameter.
scale	Scale used to plot spectrogram, linear or logarithmic
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead
showLegend	Logical argument. If true, a legend of the color map is shown (default is TRUE)
Tags	List of tags to specify which episodes, as apnoea or oxygen desaturation, are included in the plot. *Tags*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
Indexes	List of indexes of episodes (see ListEpisodes()) to specify which episodes are included in the plot. *Indexes*="all" plots all episodes present in the data.
eplim	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the vertical lines limiting each episode.
epColorPalette	Vector specifying the color of each of the episodes that will be plotted. The length of colorPalette should be equal or greater than the number of different episodes to be plotted.
markEpisodes	Boolean specyfing if a horizontal mark should be included for each of the episodes.
ymark	Two-component vector specifying the y-range (min,max) for the horizontal marks. Only used if markEpisodes = TRUE.
showEpLegend	Boolean argument. If TRUE, a legend of the episodes is included.

epLegendCoords	Two-component vector specifiying the coordinates where the legend should be placed. By defaul, the legend is placed on top of the plot.
main	A main title for the plot.
xlab	A label for the x axis.
ylab	A label for the y axis
ylim	Numeric vectors of length 2, giving the x and y coordinates range. If freqRange is specified, ylim is overwriten by it because of backward compatibility.
Tag	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use Tags instead.
...	Other graphical parameters. See filled.contour.

Details

PlotSpectrogram

Note

PlotSpectrogram with *showLegend = TRUE* uses the layout function and so is restricted to a full page display. Select *showLegend = FALSE* in order to use the layout function.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila. C.A. Garcia

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

CalculateSpectrogram for spectrogram calculation

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Read file "a03" from the physionet apnea-ecg database
library(RHRV)
HRVData <- CreateHRVData()
HRVData <- LoadBeatWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
HRVData <- LoadApneaWFDB(HRVData,RecordName="test_files/WFDB/a03")
# Add other type of episode for a more complete example (this episode does
# not have any physiological meaning)
HRVData <- AddEpisodes(HRVData,InitTimes=c(4500),Durations=c(1000),
                       Tags="Other", Values = 1)
# Calculating heart rate signal:
HRVData <- BuildNIHR(HRVData)
```

```
# Filtering heart rate signal:
HRVData <- FilterNIHR(HRVData)

# Interpolating heart rate signal:
HRVData = InterpolateNIHR(HRVData)

# Calculating and Plotting Spectrogram
spctr <- PlotSpectrogram(HRVData, size = 120, shift = 10, sizesp = 1024,
         freqRange=c(0,0.14), color.palette = topo.colors)

spctr <- PlotSpectrogram(HRVData,size=120, shift=60, Tags="all",
                         ylim=c(0,0.1),
                         showLegend=T,
                         eplim = c(0,0.06),
                         epColorPalette=c("skyblue","white"),
                         showEpLegend = T,
                         epLegendCoords = c(15000,0.08),
                         ymark=c(0.001,0.002))

## End(Not run)
```

`PoincarePlot` *Poincare Plot*

Description

The Poincare plot is a graphical representation of the dependance between successive RR intervals obtained by plotting the $RR_{j+\tau}$ as a function of RR_j. This dependance is often quantified by fitting an ellipse to the plot. In this way, two parameters are obtained: SD_1 and SD_2. SD_1 characterizes short-term variability whereas that SD_2 characterizes long-term variability.

Usage

```
PoincarePlot(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis), timeLag = 1,
  confidenceEstimation = FALSE, confidence = 0.95, doPlot = FALSE,
  main = "Poincare plot", xlab = "RR[n]", ylab = paste0("RR[n+", timeLag,
  "]"), pch = 1, cex = 0.3, type = "p", xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
`timeLag`	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the dependance relation: $RR_{j+timeLag}$ as a function of RR_j.
`confidenceEstimation`	Logical value. If TRUE, the covariance matrix is used for fitting the ellipse and computing the SD_1 and SD_2 parameters (see details). Default: FALSE.

confidence	The confidence used for plotting the confidence ellipse.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE (default), the PoincarePlot is shown.
main	An overall title for the Poincare plot.
xlab	A title for the x axis.
ylab	A title for the y axis.
pch	Plotting character (symbol to use).
cex	Character (or symbol) expansion.
type	What type of plot should be drawn. See plot.default.
xlim	x coordinates range. If not specified, a proper x range is selected.
ylim	y coordinates range. If not specified, a proper y range is selected.
...	Additional parameters for the Poincare plot figure.

Details

In the HRV literature, when *timeLag = 1*, the SD_1 and SD_2 parameters are computed using time domain measures. This is the default approach in this function if *timeLag=1*. This function also allows the user to fit a ellipse by computing the covariance matrix of (RR_j,$RR_{j+\tau}$) (by setting *confidenceEstimation = TRUE*). In most cases, both approaches yield similar results.

Value

A *HRVData* structure containing a *PoincarePlot* field storing the SD_1 and SD_2 parameters. The *PoincarePlot* field is stored under the *NonLinearAnalysis* list.

Examples

```
## Not run:
 data(HRVProcessedData)
 # rename for convenience
 hd = HRVProcessedData
 hd = CreateNonLinearAnalysis(hd)
 hd = PoincarePlot(hd, doPlot = T)

## End(Not run)
```

ReadFromFile *Reads data structure from file*

Description

Reads the data structure containing beat positions and all derived calculations from file

Usage

```
ReadFromFile(name, verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

name	The name of the file to be used (without the .hrv extension)
verbose	Logical value that sets the verbose mode on or off

Value

Returns the HRVData structure previously stored in the given file.

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

RecurrencePlot *Recurrence Plot*

Description

Plot the recurrence matrix of the RR time series.

Usage

```
RecurrencePlot(HRVData, numberPoints = 1000, embeddingDim = NULL,
  timeLag = NULL, radius = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
numberPoints	Number of points from the RR time series to be used in the RQA computation. Default: 1000 heartbeats.
embeddingDim	Integer denoting the dimension in which we shall embed the RR time series.
timeLag	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors.
radius	Maximum distance between two phase-space points to be considered a recurrence.
...	Additional plotting parameters.

Details

WARNING: This function is computationally very expensive. Use with caution.

Note

This function is based on the recurrencePlot function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

Zbilut, J. P. and C. L. Webber. Recurrence quantification analysis. Wiley Encyclopedia of Biomedical Engineering (2006).

See Also

recurrencePlot, RQA

RemoveEpisodes *Remove episodes by indexes or tags*

Description

Removes episodes from the data. Episodes can be specified using indexes or tags

Usage

```
RemoveEpisodes(HRVData, Tags = NULL, Indexes = NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Tags	Vector containing types of episodes to remove
Indexes	Vector containing indexes of episodes to remove (see ListEpisodes())

Value

Returns HRVData, without the removed episodes

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

RQA *Recurrence Quantification Analysis (RQA)*

Description

The Recurrence Quantification Analysis (RQA) is an advanced technique for the nonlinear analysis that allows to quantify the number and duration of the recurrences in the phase space. This function computes the RQA of the RR time series.

Usage

```
RQA(HRVData, indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  numberPoints = NULL, embeddingDim = NULL, timeLag = NULL, radius = 1,
  lmin = 2, vmin = 2, distanceToBorder = 2, doPlot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`indexNonLinearAnalysis`	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
`numberPoints`	Number of points from the RR time series to be used in the RQA computation. If the number of points is not specified, the whole RR time series is used.
`embeddingDim`	Integer denoting the dimension in which we shall embed the RR time series.
`timeLag`	Integer denoting the number of time steps that will be use to construct the Takens' vectors.
`radius`	Maximum distance between two phase-space points to be considered a recurrence.
`lmin`	Minimal length of a diagonal line to be considered in the RQA. Default *lmin* = 2.
`vmin`	Minimal length of a vertical line to be considered in the RQA. Default *vmin* = 2.
`distanceToBorder`	In order to avoid border effects, the *distanceToBorder* points near the border of the recurrence matrix are ignored when computing the RQA parameters. Default, *distanceToBorder* = 2.
`doPlot`	Logical. If TRUE, the recurrence plot is shown. However, plotting the recurrence matrix is computationally expensive. Use with caution.

Value

A HRVData structure that stores an *rqa* field under the NonLinearAnalysis list. The *rqa* field consist of a list with the most important RQA parameters:

- *REC*: Recurrence. Percentage of recurrence points in a Recurrence Plot.
- *DET*: Determinism. Percentage of recurrence points that form diagonal lines.

- *LAM*: Percentage of recurrent points that form vertical lines.
- *RATIO*: Ratio between *DET* and *RR*.
- *Lmax*: Length of the longest diagonal line.
- *Lmean*: Mean length of the diagonal lines. The main diagonal is not taken into account.
- *DIV*: Inverse of *Lmax*.
- *Vmax*: Longest vertical line.
- *Vmean*: Average length of the vertical lines. This parameter is also referred to as the Trapping time.
- *ENTR*: Shannon entropy of the diagonal line lengths distribution
- *TREND*: Trend of the number of recurrent points depending on the distance to the main diagonal
- *diagonalHistogram*: Histogram of the length of the diagonals.
- *recurrenceRate*: Number of recurrent points depending on the distance to the main diagonal.

Note

This function is based on the `rqa` function from the nonlinearTseries package.

References

Zbilut, J. P. and C. L. Webber. Recurrence quantification analysis. Wiley Encyclopedia of Biomedical Engineering (2006).

See Also

`rqa`, `RecurrencePlot`

`SetVerbose` *Sets verbose mode on or off*

Description

Sets verbose mode on or off, verbose is a boolean component of the data structure HRVData that allows to specify if all the functions return additional information

Usage

```
SetVerbose(HRVData, Verbose)
```

Arguments

`HRVData`	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
`Verbose`	Boolean argument that allows to specify if the function returns additional information

Value

Returns HRVData, the structure that will contain beat positions register, associated heart rate instantaneous values, filtered heart rate signal equally spaced, and one or more analysis structures

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

SplitHRbyEpisodes *Splits Heart Rate Data using Episodes information*

Description

Splits Heart Rate Data in two parts using an specific episode type: data inside episodes and data outside episodes

Usage

```
SplitHRbyEpisodes(HRVData, Tag = "", verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
Tag	Type of episode
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns a list with two vectors that is, the values of Heart Rate Data inside and outside episodes

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

AnalyzeHRbyEpisodes for processing Heart Rate Data using an specific episode type

SplitPowerBandByEpisodes *Splits Power Per Band using Episodes information*

Description

Splits Power per Band in two lists using an specific episode type: data inside episodes and data outside episodes

Usage

```
SplitPowerBandByEpisodes(HRVData, indexFreqAnalysis  =
length(HRVData$FreqAnalysis), Tag = "",
verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
indexFreqAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the variability analysis
Tag	Type of episode
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Value

Returns a list with two lists: InEpisodes and OutEpisodes, both lists include ULF, VLF, LF and HF bands

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open sourcetool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

See Also

CalculatePowerBand for power calculation

SurrogateTest *Surrogate data testing*

Description

Surrogate data testing

Usage

```
SurrogateTest(HRVData,
  indexNonLinearAnalysis = length(HRVData$NonLinearAnalysis),
  significance = 0.05, oneSided = FALSE, alternative = c("smaller",
  "larger"), K = 1, useFunction, xlab = "Values of the statistic",
  ylab = "", main = "Surrogate data testing on the RR intervals",
  doPlot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Structure containing the RR time series.
indexNonLinearAnalysis	Reference to the data structure that will contain the nonlinear analysis
significance	Significance of the test.
oneSided	Logical value. If *TRUE*, the routine runs a one-side test. If *FALSE*, a two-side test is applied (default).
alternative	Specifies the concrete type of one-side test that should be performed: If the the user wants to test if the statistic from the original data is smaller (*alternative="smaller"*) or larger (*alternative="larger"*) than the expected value under the null hypothesis.
K	Integer controlling the number of surrogates to be generated (see details).
useFunction	The function that computes the discriminating statistic that shall be used for testing.
xlab	a title for the x axis.
ylab	a title for the y axis.
main	an overall title for the plot.
doPlot	Logical value. If TRUE, a graphical representation of the statistic value for both surrogates and original data is shown.
...	Additional arguments for the *useFunction* function.

Details

This function tests the null hypothesis (H0) stating that the series is a gaussian linear process. The test is performed by generating several surrogate data according to H0 and comparing the values of a discriminating statistic between both original data and the surrogate data. If the value of the

statistic is significantly different for the original series than for the surrogate set, the null hypothesis is rejected and nonlinearity assumed.

To test with a significance level of α if the statistic from the original data is smaller than the expected value under the null hypothesis (a one-side test), $K/\alpha - 1$ surrogates are generated. The null hypothesis is then rejected if the statistic from the data has one of the K smallest values. For a two-sided test, $2K/\alpha - 1$ surrogates are generated. The null hypothesis is rejected if the statistic from the data gives one of the K smallest or largest values.

The surrogate data is generated by using a phase randomization procedure.

Value

A *HRVData* structure containing a *SurrogateTest* field storing the statistics computed for the set (*surrogates.statistics* field) and the RR time series (*data.statistic field*). The *SurrogateTest* list is stored under the *NonLinearAnalysis* structure.

References

SCHREIBER, Thomas; SCHMITZ, Andreas. Surrogate time series. Physica D: Nonlinear Phenomena, 2000, vol. 142, no 3, p. 346-382.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
# rename for convenience
HRVData = HRVProcessedData
# Select a small window that looks stationary
HRVData = Window(HRVData,start = 0, end=800)
HRVData = CreateNonLinearAnalysis(HRVData)
HRVData = SetVerbose(HRVData,TRUE)
HRVData = SurrogateTest(HRVData, indexNonLinearAnalysis = 1,
                        significance = 0.05, oneSided = FALSE,
                        K = 5, useFunction = timeAsymmetry2)


## End(Not run)
```

Window *Time windows of RR intervals*

Description

Extracts a temporal subset between the times start and end.

Usage

```
Window(HRVData, start, end)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it.
start	The start time of the period of interest.
end	The end time of the period of interest.

Details

If the *HRVData* episodes, beats or RR time series, these will be also extracted into the new HRV structure. On the other hand, all the analysis stored in the original structure will be lost.

Value

A new *HRVData* structure containing the subset of RR intervals within the specified range.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(HRVProcessedData)
# Rename for convenience
HRVData <- HRVProcessedData
PlotNIHR(HRVData)
newHRVData <- Window(HRVData,2000,4000)
PlotNIHR(newHRVData)

## End(Not run)
```

WriteToFile *Writes data structure to a file*

Description

Writes the data structure containing beat positions and all derived calculations to a file

Usage

```
WriteToFile(HRVData, name, overwrite = TRUE, verbose=NULL)
```

Arguments

HRVData	Data structure that stores the beats register and information related to it
name	The name of the file to be used
overwrite	Boolean argument for indicating what to do if the file already exists
verbose	Deprecated argument maintained for compatibility, use SetVerbose() instead

Author(s)

M. Lado, A. Mendez, D. Olivieri, L. Rodriguez, X. Vila

References

L. Rodriguez-Linares, A. Mendez, M. Lado, D. Olivieri, X. Vila, I. Gomez-Conde, "An open source tool for heart rate variability spectral analysis", Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine 103, 39-50, doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2010.05.012 (2011)

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