

# Package ‘phateR’

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**Title** PHATE - Potential of Heat-Diffusion for Affinity-Based Transition Embedding

**Version** 1.0.7

**Description** PHATE is a tool for visualizing high dimensional single-cell data with natural progressions or trajectories. PHATE uses a novel conceptual framework for learning and visualizing the manifold inherent to biological systems in which smooth transitions mark the progressions of cells from one state to another. To see how PHATE can be applied to single-cell RNA-seq datasets from hematopoietic stem cells, human embryonic stem cells, and bone marrow samples, check out our publication in Nature Biotechnology at [doi:10.1038/s41587-019-0336-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-019-0336-3).

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**Imports** methods, stats, graphics, reticulate (>= 1.8), ggplot2, memoise

**Suggests** gridGraphics, cowplot

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Krishnan Srinivasan [aut],  
Scott Gigante [cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4544-2764>)

**Maintainer** Scott Gigante <[scott.gigante@yale.edu](mailto:scott.gigante@yale.edu)>

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as.data.frame.phate     *Convert a PHATE object to a data.frame*

---

### Description

Returns the embedding matrix with column names PHATE1 and PHATE2

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'phate'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	A fitted PHATE object
...	Arguments for as.data.frame()

---

as.matrix.phate     *Convert a PHATE object to a matrix*

---

### Description

Returns the embedding matrix. All components can be accessed using phate\$embedding, phate\$diff.op, etc

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'phate'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	A fitted PHATE object
...	Arguments for as.matrix()

---

check\_pyphate\_version *Check that the current PHATE version in Python is up to date.*

---

**Description**

Check that the current PHATE version in Python is up to date.

**Usage**

```
check_pyphate_version()
```

---

cluster\_phate *KMeans on the PHATE potential Clustering on the PHATE operator as introduced in Moon et al. This is similar to spectral clustering.*

---

**Description**

KMeans on the PHATE potential Clustering on the PHATE operator as introduced in Moon et al. This is similar to spectral clustering.

**Usage**

```
cluster_phate(phate, k = 8, seed = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

phate	phate() output
k	Number of clusters (default: 8)
seed	Random seed for kmeans (default: NULL)

**Value**

clusters Integer vector of cluster assignments

**Examples**

```
if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate")) {
  # Load data
  # data(tree.data)
  # We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster
  data(tree.data.small)

  # Run PHATE
  phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)
```

```
# Clustering
cluster_phate(phate.tree)
}
```

---

```
ggplot.phate
```

---

*Convert a PHATE object to a data.frame for ggplot*

---

### Description

Passes the embedding matrix to ggplot with column names PHATE1 and PHATE2

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'phate'
ggplot(data, ...)
```

### Arguments

```
data          A fitted PHATE object
...           Arguments for ggplot()
```

### Examples

```
if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate") && require(ggplot2)) {

# data(tree.data)
# We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster
data(tree.data.small)
phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)
ggplot(phate.tree, aes(x=PHATE1, y=PHATE2, color=tree.data.small$branches)) +
  geom_point()

}
```

---

```
install.phate
```

---

*Install PHATE Python Package*

---

### Description

Install PHATE Python package into a virtualenv or conda env.

**Usage**

```
install.phate(
  envname = "r-reticulate",
  method = "auto",
  conda = "auto",
  pip = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

envname	Name of environment to install packages into
method	Installation method. By default, "auto" automatically finds a method that will work in the local environment. Change the default to force a specific installation method. Note that the "virtualenv" method is not available on Windows.
conda	Path to conda executable (or "auto" to find conda using the PATH and other conventional install locations).
pip	Install from pip, if possible.
...	Additional arguments passed to conda_install() or virtualenv_install().

**Details**

On Linux and OS X the "virtualenv" method will be used by default ("conda" will be used if virtualenv isn't available). On Windows, the "conda" method is always used.

---

```
library.size.normalize
```

*Performs L1 normalization on input data such that the sum of expression values for each cell sums to 1, then returns normalized matrix to the metric space using median UMI count per cell effectively scaling all cells as if they were sampled evenly.*

---

**Description**

Performs L1 normalization on input data such that the sum of expression values for each cell sums to 1, then returns normalized matrix to the metric space using median UMI count per cell effectively scaling all cells as if they were sampled evenly.

**Usage**

```
library.size.normalize(data, verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

data	matrix (n_samples, n_dimensions) 2 dimensional input data array with n cells and p dimensions
verbose	boolean, default=FALSE. If true, print verbose output

**Value**

data\_norm matrix (n\_samples, n\_dimensions) 2 dimensional array with normalized gene expression values

---

phate

*Run PHATE on an input data matrix*

---

**Description**

PHATE is a data reduction method specifically designed for visualizing **high** dimensional data in **low** dimensional spaces.

**Usage**

```
phate(
  data,
  ndim = 2,
  knn = 5,
  decay = 40,
  n.landmark = 2000,
  gamma = 1,
  t = "auto",
  mds.solver = "sgd",
  knn.dist.method = "euclidean",
  knn.max = NULL,
  init = NULL,
  mds.method = "metric",
  mds.dist.method = "euclidean",
  t.max = 100,
  npca = 100,
  plot.optimal.t = FALSE,
  verbose = 1,
  n.jobs = 1,
  seed = NULL,
  potential.method = NULL,
  k = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  use.alpha = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data matrix (n\_samples, n\_dimensions) 2 dimensional input data array with n\_samples samples and n\_dimensions dimensions. If knn.dist.method is 'precomputed', data is treated as a (n\_samples, n\_samples) distance or affinity matrix

<code>ndim</code>	int, optional, default: 2 number of dimensions in which the data will be embedded
<code>knn</code>	int, optional, default: 5 number of nearest neighbors on which to build kernel
<code>decay</code>	int, optional, default: 40 sets decay rate of kernel tails. If NULL, alpha decaying kernel is not used
<code>n.landmark</code>	int, optional, default: 2000 number of landmarks to use in fast PHATE
<code>gamma</code>	float, optional, default: 1 Informational distance constant between -1 and 1. <code>gamma=1</code> gives the PHATE log potential, <code>gamma=0</code> gives a square root potential.
<code>t</code>	int, optional, default: 'auto' power to which the diffusion operator is powered sets the level of diffusion
<code>mds.solver</code>	'sgd', 'smacof', optional, default: 'sgd' which solver to use for metric MDS. SGD is substantially faster, but produces slightly less optimal results. Note that SMACOF was used for all figures in the PHATE paper.
<code>knn.dist.method</code>	string, optional, default: 'euclidean'. recommended values: 'euclidean', 'cosine', 'precomputed' Any metric from <code>scipy.spatial.distance</code> can be used distance metric for building kNN graph. If 'precomputed', data should be an <code>n_samples x n_samples</code> distance or affinity matrix. Distance matrices are assumed to have zeros down the diagonal, while affinity matrices are assumed to have non-zero values down the diagonal. This is detected automatically using <code>data[0,0]</code> . You can override this detection with <code>knn.dist.method='precomputed_distance'</code> or <code>knn.dist.method='precomputed_affinity'</code> .
<code>knn.max</code>	int, optional, default: NULL Maximum number of neighbors for which alpha decaying kernel is computed for each point. For very large datasets, setting <code>knn.max</code> to a small multiple of <code>knn</code> can speed up computation significantly.
<code>init</code>	phate object, optional object to use for initialization. Avoids recomputing intermediate steps if parameters are the same.
<code>mds.method</code>	string, optional, default: 'metric' choose from 'classic', 'metric', and 'non-metric' which MDS algorithm is used for dimensionality reduction
<code>mds.dist.method</code>	string, optional, default: 'euclidean' recommended values: 'euclidean' and 'cosine'
<code>t.max</code>	int, optional, default: 100. Maximum value of <code>t</code> to test for automatic <code>t</code> selection.
<code>npca</code>	int, optional, default: 100 Number of principal components to use for calculating neighborhoods. For extremely large datasets, using <code>n_pca &lt; 20</code> allows neighborhoods to be calculated in <code>log(n_samples)</code> time.
<code>plot.optimal.t</code>	boolean, optional, default: FALSE If TRUE, produce a plot showing the Von Neumann Entropy curve for automatic <code>t</code> selection.
<code>verbose</code>	int or boolean, optional (default : 1) If TRUE or <code>&gt; 0</code> , print verbose updates.
<code>n.jobs</code>	int, optional (default: 1) The number of jobs to use for the computation. If -1 all CPUs are used. If 1 is given, no parallel computing code is used at all, which is useful for debugging. For <code>n_jobs</code> below -1, <code>(n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs)</code> are used. Thus for <code>n_jobs = -2</code> , all CPUs but one are used
<code>seed</code>	int or NULL, random state (default: NULL)

```

potential.method      Deprecated. For log potential, use gamma=1. For sqrt potential, use gamma=0.
k                    Deprecated. Use knn.
alpha                Deprecated. Use decay.
use.alpha            Deprecated To disable alpha decay, use alpha=NULL
...                  Additional arguments for graphtools.Graph.

```

## Value

"phate" object containing:

- **embedding**: the PHATE embedding
- **operator**: The PHATE operator (python phate.PHATE object)
- **params**: Parameters passed to phate

## Examples

```

if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate")) {

# Load data
# data(tree.data)
# We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster
data(tree.data.small)

# Run PHATE
phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)
summary(phate.tree)
## PHATE embedding
## knn = 5, decay = 40, t = 58
## Data: (3000, 100)
## Embedding: (3000, 2)

library(graphics)
# Plot the result with base graphics
plot(phate.tree, col=tree.data.small$branches)
# Plot the result with ggplot2
if (require(ggplot2)) {
  ggplot(phate.tree) +
    geom_point(aes(x=PHATE1, y=PHATE2, color=tree.data.small$branches))
}

# Run PHATE again with different parameters
# We use the last run as initialization
phate.tree2 <- phate(tree.data.small$data, t=150, init=phate.tree)
# Extract the embedding matrix to use in downstream analysis
embedding <- as.matrix(phate.tree2)

}

```



---

plot.phate	<i>Plot a PHATE object in base R</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot a PHATE object in base R

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'phate'  
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A fitted PHATE object
...	Arguments for plot()

**Examples**

```
if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate")) {  
  
  library(graphics)  
  # data(tree.data)  
  # We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster  
  data(tree.data.small)  
  phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)  
  plot(phate.tree, col=tree.data.small$branches)  
  
}
```

---

print.phate	<i>Print a PHATE object</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

This avoids spamming the user's console with a list of many large matrices

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'phate'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	A fitted PHATE object
...	Arguments for print()

**Examples**

```

if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate")) {

  # data(tree.data)
  # We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster
  data(tree.data.small)
  phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)
  print(phate.tree)
  ## PHATE embedding with elements
  ## $embedding : (3000, 2)
  ## $operator : Python PHATE operator
  ## $params : list with elements (data, knn, decay, t, n.landmark, ndim,
  ##                               gamma, npca, mds.method,
  ##                               knn.dist.method, mds.dist.method)

}

```

summary.phate

*Summarize a PHATE object***Description**

Summarize a PHATE object

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'phate'
summary(object, ...)

```

**Arguments**

```

object      A fitted PHATE object
...         Arguments for summary()

```

**Examples**

```

if (reticulate::py_module_available("phate")) {

  # data(tree.data)
  # We use a smaller tree to make examples run faster
  data(tree.data.small)
  phate.tree <- phate(tree.data.small$data)
  summary(phate.tree)
  ## PHATE embedding
  ## knn = 5, decay = 40, t = 58
  ## Data: (3000, 100)
  ## Embedding: (3000, 2)

}

```

---

tree.data	<i>Fake branching data for examples</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

A dataset containing high dimensional data that has 10 unique branches

**Usage**

```
tree.data
```

**Format**

A list containing data, a matrix with 3000 rows and 100 variables and branches, a factor containing 3000 elements.

**Source**

The authors

---

tree.data.small	<i>Fake branching data for running examples fast</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing high dimensional data that has 10 unique branches

**Usage**

```
tree.data.small
```

**Format**

A list containing data, a matrix with 250 rows and 50 variables and branches, a factor containing 250 elements.

**Source**

The authors

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