Package: morphomap (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Morphometric Maps, Bone Landmarking and Cross Sectional Geometry

Version 1.5

Description Extract cross sections from long bone meshes at specified intervals along the diaphysis. Calculate two and three-dimensional morphometric maps, cross-sectional geometric parameters, and semilandmarks on the periosteal and endosteal contours of each cross section.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

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Contents

`morphomap-package` *2D and 3D cortical thickness maps and cross sectional geometry*

Description

Tool to process long bone meshes (shape data, morphometric maps and cross-sectional geometry)

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

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`Ex_mpShapeList` *example dataset*

Description

morphomapShape objects from 5 femora

Usage

```
data(Ex_mpShapeList)
```

Author(s)

Antonio Profico

`HomFem38023` *example dataset*

Description

3D mesh of a human femur bone

Usage

```
data(HomFem38023)
```

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

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`morphomap2Dmap` *morphomap2Dmap*

Description

Create a 2D cortical thickness map

Usage

```
morphomap2Dmap(
  morphomap.shape,
  rem.out = FALSE,
  fac.out = 0.5,
  smooth = FALSE,
  scale = TRUE,
  smooth.iter = 5,
  gamMap = FALSE,
  nrow = 90,
  ncol = 100,
  gdl = 250,
  method = "equiangular",
  unwrap = "A",
  plot = TRUE,
  pal = blue2green2red(101),
  aspect = 2
)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.shape`	list: output from morphomapShape function
`rem.out`	logical: if TRUE the outlier will be removed
`fac.out`	numeric: parameter to set the threshold in outliers detection
`smooth`	logical: if TRUE a smooth filter is applied
`scale`	logical: if TRUE the thichkness matrix is scaled from 0 to 1
`smooth.iter`	numeric: number of smoothing iterations
`gamMap`	logical: if TRUE gam smoothing is applied
`nrow`	numeric: number of rows for gam smoothing
`ncol`	numeric: number of columns for gam smoothing
`gdl`	numeric: number of degree of freedom for gam smoothing
`method`	character: if set on "equiangular" the cortical thickness is meant as the distance of the segment intersecting the external and internal outline starting from the centroid of the section. If set on "closest" the cortical thickness is calculated at each point as the closest distance between external and internal outlines

`unwrap`	character: starting qaudrant to unwrap the diaphysis ("A"=anterior, "L"=lateral, "P"=posterior, "M"=mesial)
`plot`	logical: if TRUE the 2D morphometric map is plotted
`pal`	character vector: colors to be used in the map production
`aspect`	numeric: axis ratio for 2D morphometric map

Value

dataframe dataframe for colormap production

2Dmap thickness color map

gamoutput output from GAM

data input used to build the GAM map

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
if (interactive()){
library(colorRamps)
#morphomap on a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length, start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,24,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1, side="left")

#built 2D morphometric map without GAM smoothing
bone2Dmap<-morphomap2Dmap(morphomap.shape=shapeSections,
                    plot = TRUE, rem.out = TRUE,fac.out = 1.0, pal = blue2green2red(101),
                         aspect=2)
#built 2D morphometric map with GAM smoothing
bone2Dmap<-morphomap2Dmap(morphomap.shape=shapeSections,gam=TRUE,
                    plot = TRUE, rem.out = TRUE,fac.out = 1.0, pal = blue2green2red(101),
                         aspect=2)

#morphomap on a chimpanzee femur bone
data(PanFem27713)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(PanFem27713, param1=3)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-277.13
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                 inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length, start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,24,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
```

```
delta=0.1, side="left")
#built 2D morphometric map without GAM smoothing
bone2Dmap<-morphomap2Dmap(morphomap.shape=shapeSections,plot = TRUE,
rem.out = TRUE,fac.out = 1.0,pal = blue2green2red(101),aspect=2)
#built 2D morphometric map with GAM smoothing
bone2Dmap<-morphomap2Dmap(morphomap.shape=shapeSections,gam=TRUE,
                    plot = TRUE, rem.out = TRUE,fac.out = 1.0,pal = blue2green2red(101),
                        aspect=2)
}
```

---

morphomap3Dmap *morphomap3Dmap*

Description

Plot a 3D thickness map in four different anatomical views

Usage

```
morphomap3Dmap(
  morphomap.shape,
  out.sur,
  method = "equiangular",
  scale = TRUE,
  rem.out = FALSE,
  fac.out = 0.5,
  smooth = FALSE,
  smooth.iter = 5,
  k = 5,
  plot = TRUE,
  pal = blue2green2red(101)
)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.shape`	list: output from morphomapShape function
`out.sur`	3D mesh: 3D mesh of the long bone
`method`	character: if set on "equiangular" the cortical thickness is meant as the distance of the segment intersecting the external and internal outline starting from the centroid of the section. If set on "closest" the cortical thickness is calculated at each point as the closest distance between external and internal outlines
`scale`	logical: if TRUE the cortical thickness matrix will be scaled from 0 to 1
`rem.out`	logical: if TRUE outliers are identified and removed from thickness matrix
`fac.out`	numeric: parameter to set the threshold in outliers detection
`smooth`	logical: if TRUE the smoothing filter is applied on the thickness matrix

`smooth.iter`	numeric: number of smoothing iterations
`k`	integer: neighbourhood of kd-tree to search the nearest semilandmarks to each vertex
`plot`	logical: if TRUE the 3D map is plotted
`pal`	character vector: colors to be used in the map production

Value

cols color associated at each vertex of 3D mesh

thickmat thickness matrix after smoothing and outliers removal

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
#morphomap on a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,
mech.len = mech_length,param1 = 0.5,
radius.fact = 2.5,npovs = 100,clean_int_out = TRUE,
num.points = 500, start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,24,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1, side="left")

#built 3D morphometric map
bone3Dmap<-morphomap3Dmap(shapeSections, out.sur=perMesh,
                          plot = TRUE,rem.out=TRUE,
                          fac.out=1.5,smooth=TRUE,
                          smooth.iter=5)
#or
require(rgl)
rgl::open3d()
rgl::shade3d(perMesh,col=bone3Dmap$cols,specular="black")

#morphomap on a chimpanzee femur bone
data(PanFem27713)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(PanFem27713, param1=3)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-277.13
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
```

```
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,24,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1, side="left")
#built 3D morphometric map
bone3Dmap<-morphomap3Dmap(shapeSections, out.sur=perMesh,
                          plot = TRUE,rem.out=TRUE,
                          fac.out=1.5,smooth=TRUE,
                          smooth.iter=5)
#or
require(rgl)
rgl::open3d()
rgl::shade3d(perMesh,col=bone3Dmap$cols,specular="black")
}
```

`morphomapAlignment` *morphomapAlignment*

Description

Align a femur bone following the protocol proposed by Ruff (2002)

Usage

```
morphomapAlignment(
  mesh,
  set,
  side = c("left", "right"),
  param1 = 4,
  iter1 = 2000,
  iter2 = 2000,
  iter3 = 2000,
  from1 = 180,
  to1 = 360,
  from2 = -5,
  to2 = 5,
  from3 = -5,
  to3 = 5,
  tol = 0.5
)
```

Arguments

`mesh`	3D mesh: femur long bone mesh
`set`	matrix: 7 landmarks acquired on the mesh (see details)
`side`	character: specify if the femur bone is "left" or "right" side
`param1`	numeric: parameter for spherical flipping (usually ranged between 3 and 4)
`iter1`	numeric: number of iterations first alignment
`iter2`	numeric: number of iterations second alignment

`iter3`	numeric: number of iterations third alignment
`from1`	numeric: inferior range of the allowed rotation in the first alignment
`to1`	numeric: superior range of the allowed rotation in the first alignment
`from2`	numeric: inferior range of the allowed rotation in the second alignment
`to2`	numeric: superior range of the allowed rotation in the second alignment
`from3`	numeric: inferior range of the allowed rotation in the third alignment
`to3`	numeric: superior range of the allowed rotation in the third alignment
`tol`	numeric: maximum allowed error in the alignment expressed in mm

Details

The function 'morphomapAlignment' is designed to align a femur bone. I did not tested on other long bones. The function requires 7 anatomical landmarks samples as follow: 1-the point at the center of the diaphysis in posterior view after the less trochanter, 2- the most posterior point on the lateral epicondyle, 3-the most posterior point on the medial epicondyle, 4- the most inferior point on the intercondilar fossa, 5- neck of the femur, 6- the most inferior point on the medial epicondyle and 7-the most inferior point on the lateral epicondyle. If the function in a short time does not complete the alignement, please stop the R session, check your landmark configuration or try to increase the value of the argument 'tol'.

Value

sur: mesh of the aligned femur bone

coo: coordinates of the landmark used in the alignment (plus two added automatically)

mech_length: mechanical length of the aligned femur bone

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

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`morphomapArea` *morphomapArea*

Description

Shoelace formula to calculate the area of a closed outline

Usage

```
morphomapArea(p, delta = 0.1, method = "shoelace")
```

Arguments

`p`	matrix: kx2 matrix
`delta`	numeric: picture elements of adjustable side length
`method`	character: the user can choice to calculate the area applying the "shoelace" formula or discretizing the cross sections in dA areas (method = "delta")

Value

ar numeric: area

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,100)
#shoelace method
area<-morphomapArea(extsec, method="shoelace")
#delta method
area<-morphomapArea(extsec, method="delta",delta=0.01)
```

`morphomapArray2matrix` *morphomapArray2matrix*

Description

Convert an array into a matrix

Usage

```
morphomapArray2matrix(array)
```

Arguments

`array`	an array

Value

mat a matrix

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapCentroid` *morphomapCentroid*

Description

Calculate the barycenter of the cortical area

Usage

```
morphomapCentroid(cp, mp, delta = 0.1)
```

Arguments

`cp`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline of the section
`mp`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline of the section
`delta`	numeric: picture elements of adjustable side length

Value

centroid numeric vector: coordinates of the cortical area

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,100)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,100)
plot(extsec,asp=1,type="l")
points(intsec,col=2,type="l")
cent<-morphomapCentroid(extsec,intsec,delta = 0.1)
points(cent[1],cent[2],pch=19,col=3)
```

`morphomapCheck` *morphomapCheck*

Description

Plot the long bone mesh to check the orientation of the long bone

Usage

```
morphomapCheck(mesh, col = "white")
```

Arguments

`mesh`	3D mesh: long bone 3D model
`col`	character: color mesh

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
library(morphomap)
data(HomFem38023)
morphomapCheck(HomFem38023)
```

`morphomapCircle` *morphomapCircle*

Description

Define a circular outline

Usage

```
morphomapCircle(r = 1, n = 1000)
```

Arguments

`r`	numeric: radius of the outline
`n`	numeric: number of points along the outline

Value

mat matrix with coordinates

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,100)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,100)
plot(extsec,asp=1,type="l")
points(intsec,type="l",col=2)
```

`morphomapCore` *morphomapCore*

Description

Tool to build 3D and 2D cross sections

Usage

```
morphomapCore(
  out.sur = out.sur,
  inn.sur = inn.sur,
  num.sect = 61,
  mech.len,
  clean_int_out = TRUE,
  param1 = 0.5,
  radius.fact = 2.5,
  npovs = 100,
  num.points = 500,
  start = 0.2,
  end = 0.8,
  print.progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`out.sur`	object of class mesh3d
`inn.sur`	object of class mesh3d
`num.sect`	number of sections
`mech.len`	mechanical length of the long bone
`clean_int_out`	logical if TRUE the inner section will be cleaned by using spherical flipping
`param1`	numeric parameter for spherical flipping operator (how much the section will be deformed)
`radius.fact`	numeric parameter for spherical flipping operator (distance from the center of the outline at which the povs are defined)
`npovs`	numeric: number of points of view defined around the section
`num.points`	number of equiengular points to be defined on each section
`start`	percentage of the mechanical length from which the first section is defined
`end`	percentage of the mechanical length from which the last section is defined
`print.progress`	logical: if TRUE a progress bar is printed to the screen

Value

3D_out	num.pointsx3xnum.sect array of the external outlines
3D_inn	num.pointsx3xnum.sect array of the internal outlines
2D_out	num.pointsx2xnum.sect array of the external outlines
2D_inn	num.pointsx2xnum.sect array of the internal outlines
mech_length	mechanical length of the long bone
start	percentage of the mechanical length from which the first section is defined
end	percentage of the mechanical length from which the last section is defined

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
#raw section on a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
#2D plot of the first section
plot(rawSections$`2D_out`[,,1],col="grey",asp=1,xlab="x",ylab="y",type="l")
points(rawSections$`2D_inn`[,,1],col="red",type="l")
#3D plot of the first section
require(rgl)
rgl::open3d()
rgl::plot3d(rawSections$`3D_out`[,,1],aspect=FALSE,col="grey",
type="l",lwd=5,xlab="x",ylab="y",zlab="z")
rgl::plot3d(rawSections$`3D_inn`[,,1],aspect=FALSE,col="red",
type="l",lwd=5,add=TRUE)

#raw section on a chimpanzee femur bone
data(PanFem27713)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(PanFem27713, param1=3)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-277.13
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
#2D plot of the first section
plot(rawSections$`2D_out`[,,1],col="grey",asp=1,xlab="x",ylab="y",type="l")
points(rawSections$`2D_inn`[,,1],col="red",type="l")
#3D plot of the first section
```

```
require(rgl)
rgl::open3d()
rgl::plot3d(rawSections$`3D_out`[,,1],aspect=FALSE,col="grey",
type="l",lwd=5,xlab="x",ylab="y",zlab="z")
rgl::plot3d(rawSections$`3D_inn`[,,1],aspect=FALSE,col="red",
type="l",lwd=5,add=TRUE)
}
```

`morphomapCSG` *morphomapCSG*

Description

Tool for Cross-sectional geometry

Usage

```
morphomapCSG(
  cp,
  mp,
  translate = FALSE,
  center = c("I", "E", "CCA"),
  delta = 0.1,
  Cx = NULL,
  Cy = NULL,
  I_xy = TRUE,
  I_minmax = TRUE,
  Zxy = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`cp`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline
`mp`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline
`translate`	logical: if TRUE the section will be centered
`center`	how to define the center of each section. The method allowed are "CCA" (center of cortical area), "E" (barycenter of the external outline) and "I" (barycenter of the internal outline)
`delta`	numeric: picture elements of adjustable side length
`Cx`	numeric: new x center coordinate
`Cy`	numeric: new y center coordinate
`I_xy`	logical: if TRUE the product of inertia around the x and y axis is calculated
`I_minmax`	logical: if TRUE the Imin and Imax will be calculated
`Zxy`	logical: if TRUE the polar moment of inertia will be calculated

Value

Cx	x coordinate of the centered section
Cy	y coordinate of the centered section
T_area	total area
M_area	medullar area
CA	cortical area
Ext_perim	external perimeter
Med_perim	medullar perimiter
Mean_thick	mean thickness of the section
Sd_thick	thickness standard deviation
Min_thick	minimum thickness
Max_thick	maximum thickness
Ix	numeric: moment of inertia around the x axis
Iy	numeric: moment of inertia around the y axis
Zx	numeric: moment of inertia around the x axis
Zy	numeric: moment of inertia around the y axis
Zpol	numeric: polar moment of inertia
dx	new centered coordinates of the internal outline
dy	new centered coordinates of the internal outline
Imin	numeric: minimum moment of inertia
Imax	numeric: maximum moment of inertia
J	numeric: polar moment of inertia
Zmax	numeric: the maximum polar section
Zmin	numeric: the minimum polar section
theta	numeric: theta angle

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
#calculation of csg parameter on a human femur cross section
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,250,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
```

```
delta=0.1, side="left")
csgSect31<-morphomapCSG(cp = shapeSections$`2D_out`[,,31],
                        mp=shapeSections$`2D_inn`[,,31],
                        translate = FALSE,center="CCA")

#Cross sectional geometry along the entire femur bone
results<-matrix(NA,ncol=24,nrow=61)
rownames(results)<-paste("section",c(1:61))
colnames(results)<-c("Cx","Cy","T_area","M_area","CA",
                     "Ext_perim","Med_perim","Mean_thick","Sd_thick" ,
                     "Min_thick","Max_thick","Ix","Iy","Zx" ,"Zy","Zpol" ,
                     "dx","dy","Imin","Imax","J","Zmax","Zmin","theta")

for(i in 1:61){
  results[i,]<-unlist(morphomapCSG(cp = shapeSections$`2D_out`[,,i],
                                     mp=shapeSections$`2D_inn`[,,i],
                                   translate = FALSE,center="CCA",delta = 0.5))
}

plot(c(1:61),results[,24],type="b",main="Theta",cex=1,
     xlab="section",ylab="radians")


#calculation of csg parameter on a chimpanzee femur cross section
data(PanFem27713)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(PanFem27713, param1=3)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-277.13
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,250,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1, side="left")
csgSect31<-morphomapCSG(cp = shapeSections$`2D_out`[,,31],
                        mp=shapeSections$`2D_inn`[,,31],
                        translate = FALSE,center="CCA")

#Cross sectional geometry along the entire femur bone
results<-matrix(NA,ncol=24,nrow=61)
rownames(results)<-paste("section",c(1:61))
colnames(results)<-c("Cx","Cy","T_area","M_area","CA",
                     "Ext_perim","Med_perim","Mean_thick","Sd_thick" ,
                     "Min_thick","Max_thick","Ix","Iy","Zx" ,"Zy","Zpol" ,
                     "dx","dy","Imin","Imax","J","Zmax","Zmin","theta")

for(i in 1:61){
  results[i,]<-unlist(morphomapCSG(cp = shapeSections$`2D_out`[,,i],
                                   mp=shapeSections$`2D_inn`[,,i],
                                   translate = FALSE,center="CCA",delta = 0.5))
  }

plot(c(1:61),results[,24],type="b",main="Theta",cex=1,
```

```
    xlab="section",ylab="radians")
```

`morphomapDF` *morphomapDF*

Description

Tool to build a data.frame suitable for morphometric maps

Usage

```
morphomapDF(
  morphomap.thickness,
  rem.out = TRUE,
  fac.out = 0.5,
  smooth = TRUE,
  scale = TRUE,
  smooth.iter = 5,
  method = "equiangular",
  unwrap = "A"
)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.thickness`	list: morphomap.Thickness object
`rem.out`	logical: if TRUE the outlier will be removed
`fac.out`	numeric: parameter to set the threshold in outliers detection
`smooth`	logical: if TRUE the smooth algorithm is applied
`scale`	logical: if TRUE the thichkness matrix is scaled from 0 to 1
`smooth.iter`	numeric: number of smoothing iterations
`method`	character: if set on "equiangular" the cortical thickness is meant as the distance of the segment intersecting the external and internal outline starting from the centroid of the section. If set on "closest" the cortical thickness is calculated at each point as the closest distance between external and internal outlines
`unwrap`	character: starting qaudrant to unwrap the diaphysis ("A"=anterior, "L"=lateral, "P"=posterior, "M"=mesial)

Value

XYZ data.frame for morphometric map

labels character vector for x labels in the morphometric map

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
library(lattice)
library(colorRamps)
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,21,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",delta=0.1)
femthick<-morphomapThickness(shapeSections)
dataDF<-morphomapDF(femthick)$XYZ
contourplot(dataDF[, 3] ~ dataDF[, 1] + dataDF[, 2],
            col.regions=blue2green2red(101),region=TRUE,
            colorkey=list(at=seq(0,1,length.out = 100)),
           scales = list(x = list(at = seq(0,100,length.out = 5), c("A","M","P","L","A"),
        alternating = 1)),asp=1.5,cuts=20,xlab="femur margin",ylab="biomechanical length")
```

`morphomapExport` *morphomapExport*

Description

Export the output from ToothAlignement

Usage

```
morphomapExport(mpShapeObject, id, file)
```

Arguments

`mpShapeObject`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`id`	character: label name
`file`	character: name the output file

Author(s)

Antonio Profico

`morphomapFlip` *morphomapFlip*

Description

Spherical flipping operator for bi-dimensional configuration

Usage

```
morphomapFlip(mat, param1 = 0.8, param2 = 10, radius.fact = 1.5, npovs = 100)
```

Arguments

`mat`	numeric matrix: coordinates of the bi-dimensional configuration
`param1`	numeric: first parameter for spherical flipping
`param2`	numeric: second parameter for spherical flipping
`radius.fact`	mechanical length of the long bone
`npovs`	number of evenly spaced points to be defined on each section

Value

mat matrix after spherical flipping

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
#create a section
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,1000)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,1000)
#simulate noise
noiseX<-rnorm(1000,mean = 0,sd = 0.2)
noiseY<-rnorm(1000,mean = 0,sd = 0.2)
noise<-cbind(noiseX,noiseY)
noisect<-intsec+noise
#spherical flipping
flipsect<-morphomapFlip(noisect,param1 = 2,radius.fact = 2)
sortsect<-morphomapSort(flipsect)
#original section
plot(extsec,asp=1,type="l",xlim=c(-15,15),ylim=c(-15,15))
points(intsec,asp=1,type="l",xlim=c(-15,15),ylim=c(-15,15))
#noise
points(noisect,col=2)
#new section after spherical flipping
points(sortsect,type="l",col=3,asp=1,lwd=2)
```

`morphomapImport` *morphomapImport*

Description

Import a morphomapShape object exported with morphomapExport

Usage

```
morphomapImport(file)
```

Arguments

`file`	character: name of input file

Value

3D_out num.pointsx3xnum.sect array in which the external outlines are stored

3D_inn num.pointsx3xnum.sect array in which the internal outlines are stored

2D_out num.pointsx2xnum.sect array in which the external outlines are stored

2D_inn num.pointsx2xnum.sect array in which the interal outlines are stored

ALPM_inn array with the coordinates of ALPM coordinates on the external outline

ALPM_out array with the coordinates of ALPM coordinates on the internal outline

mech_length mechanical length of the long bone

start percentage of the mechanical length from which the first section is defined

end percentage of the mechanical length from which the last section is defined

Author(s)

Antonio Profico

`morphomapMatrix2array` *morphomapMatrix2array*

Description

Convert a matrix into an array

Usage

```
morphomapMatrix2array(matrix, nsects)
```

Arguments

`matrix`	an array
`nsects`	number of cross sections

Value

array an array

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapMirror` *morphomapMirror*

Description

Mirror a long bone mesh along the yz plane

Usage

```
morphomapMirror(mesh)
```

Arguments

`mesh`	object of class mesh3d

Value

mesh: object of class mesh3d

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
#a left human femur bone
require(rgl)
data(HomFem38023)
lfem<-HomFem38023
rfem<-morphomapMirror(lfem)
rgl::open3d()
rgl::wire3d(lfem,col="green")
rgl::ire3d(rfem,col="red")
}
```

`morphomapMoment` *morphomapMoment*

Description

Calculate the moment of inertia around the x and y axes and the product of inertia

Usage

```
morphomapMoment(cp, mp, delta = 0.1)
```

Arguments

`cp`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline
`mp`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline
`delta`	numeric: picture elements of adjustable side length

Value

Ix numeric: moment of inertia around the x axis

Iy numeric: moment of inertia around the y axis

Ixy numeric: product of inertia around the x and y axis

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
#create a section
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,1000)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,1000)
InMs<-morphomapMoment(extsec,intsec,delta=0.1)
```

`morphomapPCA` *morphomapPCA*

Description

Calculate maps of cortical thickness and perform a Principal Component Analysis

Usage

```
morphomapPCA(
  mpShapeList,
  gamMap = TRUE,
  nrow = 61,
  ncol = 24,
  rem.out = TRUE,
  scaleThick = FALSE,
  fac.out = 1.5,
  method = "equiangular",
  scalePCA = TRUE,
  unwrap = "A"
)
```

Arguments

`mpShapeList`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`gamMap`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`nrow`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`ncol`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`rem.out`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`scaleThick`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`fac.out`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`method`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`scalePCA`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`unwrap`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects

Value

PCscores PC scores

PCs loadings

Variance Table of the explained Variance by the PCs

meanMap mean morphometric map

CorMaps morphometric maps

Author(s)

Antonio Profico

Examples

```
data(Ex_mpShapeList)
PCA<-morphomapPCA(Ex_mpShapeList)
plot(PCA$PCscores)
barplot(PCA$Variance[,2])
```

`morphomapPic` *morphomapPic*

Description

Save the sections defined via morphomapShape or morphomapCore

Usage

```
morphomapPic(
  morphomap.core,
  morphomap.shape,
  vector = NULL,
  full = TRUE,
  width = 1500,
  height = 1500,
  pointsize = 12,
  res = 300,
  colthk = "red",
  collbs = "blue",
  dirpath = tempdir()
)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.core`	list: morphomap.core object
`morphomap.shape`	list: morphomap.shape object
`vector`	numeric: define which sections will be saved
`full`	logical: if TRUE the thickness at ALPM is reported
`width`	numeric: width of the picture
`height`	numeric: height of the picture
`pointsize`	numeric: pointsize of plotted text
`res`	numeric: the nominal resolution in ppi which will be recorded
`colthk`	specify the color for the numbers
`collbs`	specify the color for the labels
`dirpath`	character: path of the directory where the pictures will be saved

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
#export picture from a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=11,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,250,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.5, side="left")
morphomapPic(rawSections,shapeSections,full=TRUE,dirpath=tempdir(),
            width=2500,height=2500)

#export picture from a chimpanzee femur bone
data(PanFem27713)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(PanFem27713, param1=3)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-277.13
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                           inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=11,mech.len = mech_length,
                           start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,250,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",delta=0.5,
 side="left")
morphomapPic(rawSections,shapeSections,full=TRUE,dirpath=tempdir(),
             width=2500,height=2500)
```

`morphomapPlotShape` *morphomapPlotShape*

Description

Visualize 2D and 3D cross sections

Usage

```
morphomapPlotShape(
  Shape,
  dims = 3,
  col1 = "red",
  col2 = "green",
  colc = "orange",
  colr = "violet",
  coll1 = "darkred",
  coll2 = "darkgreen",
  size = 1.5,
```

```
  lwd = 0.7,
  colmesh1 = "red",
  colmesh2 = "green",
  alpha = 0.3,
  tri = TRUE,
  outlines = TRUE,
  points = TRUE,
  lines = FALSE,
  centroid = FALSE,
  cent.out = "CCA",
  delta = 0.1,
  vecs = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`Shape`	list: output from morphomapShape function
`dims`	numeric: 2 = bi-dimensional cross sections, 3 = three-dimensional cross sections
`col1`	color of the external outline
`col2`	color of the internal outline
`colc`	color of the centroid of the cross section
`colr`	color of the radii
`coll1`	color of the lines on the enternal outline
`coll2`	color of the lines on the internal outline
`size`	numeric: points and spheres size
`lwd`	numeric: line width in pixels
`colmesh1`	color of the periosteal mesh
`colmesh2`	color of the endosteal mesh
`alpha`	numeric: alpha value between 0(fully transparent) and 1 (opaque)
`tri`	logical: if TRUE the semilandmarks configuration is triangulated
`outlines`	logical: if TRUE the 2D and 3D outlines are plotted
`points`	logical: if TRUE points (2D) and spheres (3D) are plotted
`lines`	logical: if TRUE 2D and 3D lines are plotted
`centroid`	logical: if TRUE 2D and 3D centroids are plotted
`cent.out`	how to define the center of each section. The method allowed are "CCA" (center of cortical area), "E" (barycenter of the external outline) and "I" (barycenter of the internal outline)
`delta`	pixel size used to calculate the CCA
`vecs`	numeric: which sections will be plotted. If dims is set on 2 only the first element of the vector vecs is considered

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
#morphomap on a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length, start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,21,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1, side="left")
#Plot the object morphomapShape in three dimensions
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections,dims=3, size=0.5)
#Plot a 2D cross-section
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections,dims=2,lines=TRUE,vecs=31)
}
```

`morphomapReadMorphologika`

morphomapReadMorphologika

Description

Import an array stored in a morphologika file

Usage

```
morphomapReadMorphologika(file)
```

Arguments

`file`	path of the file to be read

Value

out list containing an array, labels, groups and variables

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapRectangle` *morphomapRectangle*

Description

Define a rectangular outline

Usage

```
morphomapRectangle(l = 1, h = 1, n = 1000)
```

Arguments

`l`	numeric: length of the rectangle
`h`	numeric: height of the rectangle
`n`	numeric: number of points along the outline

Value

mat matrix with coordinates

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapRectangle(10,6,100)
intsec<-morphomapRectangle(8,4,100)
plot(extsec,asp=1,type="l")
points(intsec,type="l",col=2)
```

`morphomapRegradius` *morphomapRegradius*

Description

Wrapper of the function regularradius written by Julien Claude (Morphometrics with R)

Usage

```
morphomapRegradius(mat, center, n)
```

Arguments

`mat`	a kx2 matrix
`center`	coordinates of the center from which the calculation of regular radius started
`n`	number of points

Value

V2 position of landmarks equi angular spaced

Author(s)

Julien Claude, Antonio Profico

References

Claude, J. (2008). Morphometrics with R. Springer Science & Business Media.

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,1000)
sel<-morphomapRegradius(extsec,center = c(0,0),n=11)
selcoo<-extsec[sel,]
plot(extsec,type="l",asp=1)
points(selcoo,col="red",pch=19)
```

`morphomapSegm` *morphomapSegm*

Description

Separate a mesh from its visible and not visible components by using CA-LSE method

Usage

```
morphomapSegm(mesh, views = 30, param1 = 4, num.cores = NULL)
```

Arguments

`mesh`	object of class mesh3d
`views`	numeric: number of points of view
`param1`	numeric: first parameter for spherical flipping (usually ranged between 3 and 4)
`num.cores`	numeric: number of cores

Details

The result could be affected by the value set in the `param1` argument. Before running `morphomapCore` please the periosteal and endosteal surfaces.

Value

external mesh3d of the visible facets from the points of view

internal mesh3d of the not visible facets from the points of view

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

References

Profico A., Schlager S., Valoriani V., Buzi C., Melchionna M., Veneziano A., Raia P., Moggi-Cecchi J. and Manzi G., 2018. Reproducing the internal and external anatomy of fossil bones: Two new automatic digital tools. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 166(4): 979-986.

Examples

```
if(interactive()){
#automatic separation of external and medullar femur components
require(rgl)
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023,param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
rgl::open3d()
rgl::wire3d(perMesh,col="grey")
rgl::wire3d(endMesh,col="red")
}
```

`morphomapShape` *morphomapShape*

Description

Tool for the extraction of equiangular landmarks on the entire diaphysis

Usage

```
morphomapShape(
  morphomap.core,
  num.land,
  sects_vector,
  cent.out = "CCA",
  delta = 0.1,
  side = "left"
)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.core`	list: morphomap.core object
`num.land`	numeric: number of landmarks defining each section
`sects_vector`	numeric: number of sections
`cent.out`	how to define the center of each section. The method allowed are "CCA" (center of cortical area), "E" (barycenter of the external outline) and "I" (barycenter of the internal outline)
`delta`	pixel size used to calculate the CCA
`side`	character: specify if the long bone is "left" or "right" side

Value

3D_out num.pointsx3xnum.sect array in which the external outlines are stored

3D_inn num.pointsx3xnum.sect array in which the internal outlines are stored

2D_out num.pointsx2xnum.sect array in which the external outlines are stored

2D_inn num.pointsx2xnum.sect array in which the interal outlines are stored

ALPM_inn array with the coordinates of ALPM coordinates on the external outline

ALPM_out array with the coordinates of ALPM coordinates on the internal outline

mech_length mechanical length of the long bone

start percentage of the mechanical length from which the first section is defined

end percentage of the mechanical length from which the last section is defined

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
library(morphomap)
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh, inn.sur=endMesh, num.sect=61 ,
mech.len = mech_length, start = 0.2,end=0.8,num.points = 500)
# Shape coordinates defining as center the barycenter of the cortical area
shapeSections_CCA<-morphomapShape(rawSections,21,sects_vector=NULL, cent.out="CCA",
delta=0.1,side="left")
# First the first cross section (2D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_CCA,dims=2,cent.out="CCA",vecs=1)
# First the first cross section (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_CCA,dims=3,size=0.5,lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=1)
# The entire diaphysis (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_CCA,dims=3,size=0.5,lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=NULL)
# Shape coordinates defining as center the barycenter of the external perimeter
```

```
shapeSections_E<-morphomapShape(rawSections, 21, sects_vector=NULL, cent.out="E",
delta=0.1, side="left")
# First the first cross section (2D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_E,dims=2,cent.out="E",vecs=1)
# First the first cross section (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_E,dims=3,size=0.5,lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=1)
# The entire diaphysis (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_E,dims=3,size=0.5,lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=NULL)

# Shape coordinates defining as center the barycenter of the internal perimeter
shapeSections_I<-morphomapShape(rawSections, 21, sects_vector=NULL, cent.out="I",
delta=0.1, side="left")
# First the first cross section (2D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_I,dims=2,lines=TRUE,cent.out="I",vecs=1)
# First the first cross section (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_I,dims=3,lines=TRUE,centroid=TRUE, size=0.5,
lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=1)
# The entire diaphysis (3D)
morphomapPlotShape(shapeSections_I,dims=3,size=0.5,lwd=2,cent.out="I",vecs=NULL)
```

`morphomapSort` *morphomapSort*

Description

Sort a series of points stored as a 2D matrix

Usage

```
morphomapSort(mat)
```

Arguments

`mat`	numeric matrix: a kx2 matrix

Value

mat sorted kx2 matrix

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
rand<-sample(100)
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,100)[rand,]
plot(extsec,type="l",asp=1)
sorted<-morphomapSort(extsec)
plot(sorted,type="l",asp=1)
```

`morphomapThickness` *morphomapThickness*

Description

Tool for the extraction of equiangular landmarks on the entire diaphysis

Usage

```
morphomapThickness(morphomap.shape)
```

Arguments

`morphomap.shape`	list: morphomap.shape object

Value

sect_thickness cortical thickness at each pair of landmarks on the external and internal outlines

ALPM_thickness cortical thickness at ALPM quadrants

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
#morphomap on a human femur bone
data(HomFem38023)
meshes<-morphomapSegm(HomFem38023, param1=4)
perMesh<-meshes$external
endMesh<-meshes$internal
mech_length<-380.23
rawSections<-morphomapCore(out.sur=perMesh,
                          inn.sur=endMesh,num.sect=61,mech.len = mech_length,
                          start = 0.2,end=0.8)
shapeSections<-morphomapShape(rawSections,21,sects_vector=NULL,cent.out="CCA",delta=0.1)
femthick<-morphomapThickness(shapeSections)
plot(femthick$ALPM_thickness[1,,],type="l",
    main="LAMP thickness",xlab="section",ylab="thickness")
points(femthick$ALPM_thickness[2,,],type="l",col=2)
points(femthick$ALPM_thickness[3,,],type="l",col=3)
points(femthick$ALPM_thickness[4,,],type="l",col=4)
```

`morphomapTranslate` *morphomapTranslate*

Description

Translate a section to a new center defined by the user

Usage

```
morphomapTranslate(corA, medA, Cx, Cy)
```

Arguments

`corA`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline
`medA`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline
`Cx`	numeric: new x center coordinate
`Cy`	numeric: new y center coordinate

Value

cortical new centered coordinates of the external outline

medullar new centered coordinates of the internal outline

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,1000)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,1000)
plot(extsec,asp=1,type="l",xlim=c(-11,11),ylim=c(-11,11))
points(intsec,type="l")
traSect<-morphomapTranslate(extsec,intsec,1,1)
points(traSect$cortical,type="l",col="red")
points(traSect$medullar,type="l",col="red")
```

`morphomapTri2sects` *morphomapTri2sects*

Description

Triangulate the external and internal outlines of a 3D cross section

Usage

```
morphomapTri2sects(cp, mp)
```

Arguments

`cp`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline of the section
`mp`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline of the section

Value

matrix coordinates of the triangulated mesh

tri triangulations of the triangulated mesh

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapTriangulate` *morphomapTriangulate*

Description

Build a mesh starting from the coordinates of the diaphysis

Usage

```
morphomapTriangulate(set, n, close = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`set`	matrix: coordinates of the cross sections to be triangulated
`n`	numeric: number of cross sections
`close`	logical: if TRUE the two surfaces are closed

Value

mesh a mesh of the triangulated semilandark configuration

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapVariations` *morphomapVariations*

Description

Calculate cortical map variation from PCA

Usage

```
morphomapVariations(PCA, scores, PC, pal = blue2green2red(101), asp = 2)
```

Arguments

`PCA`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`scores`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`PC`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`pal`	list: list containing morphomapShape objects
`asp`	numeric: aspect ratio of the morphometric map

Value

mapvar: matrix containing values of cortical thickness

Author(s)

Antonio Profico

Examples

```
data(Ex_mpShapeList)
PCA<-morphomapPCA(Ex_mpShapeList)
plot(PCA$PCscores)
barplot(PCA$Variance[,2])
morphomapVariations(PCA,min(PCA$PCscores[,1]),PCA$PCs[,1])
morphomapVariations(PCA,max(PCA$PCscores[,1]),PCA$PCs[,1])
```

`morphomapWriteMorphologika` *morphomapWriteMorphologika*

Description

Export an array in the morphologika format file

Usage

```
morphomapWriteMorphologika(array, groups = NULL, variables = NULL, file)
```

Arguments

`array`	an array
`groups`	a vector containing a classifier
`variables`	list containing further classifiers
`file`	path of the file to be saved

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

---

`morphomapZmoment` *morphomapZmoment*

Description

Calculate the polar moment of inertia around the x and y axes and the polar section module

Usage

```
morphomapZmoment(cp, mp, Cx = 0, Cy = 0, delta = 0.1)
```

Arguments

`cp`	matrix: coordinates of the external outline of the section
`mp`	matrix: coordinates of the internal outline of the section
`Cx`	numeric: x coordinate of the section center
`Cy`	numeric: y coordinate of the section center
`delta`	numeric: picture elements of adjustable side length

Value

Zx numeric: moment of inertia around the x axis

Zy numeric: moment of inertia around the y axis

dx numeric: maximum chord length from y axis

dy numeric: maximum chord length from x axis

Zpol numeric: polar moment of inertia

Author(s)

Antonio Profico, Luca Bondioli, Pasquale Raia, Paul O'Higgins, Damiano Marchi

Examples

```
extsec<-morphomapCircle(10,1000)
intsec<-morphomapCircle(8,1000)
ZMs<-morphomapZmoment(extsec,intsec,delta=0.1)
```

`PanFem27713` *example dataset*

Description

3D mesh of a chimpanzee femur bone

Usage

```
data(PanFem27713)
```

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