

Package: sonicscrewdriver (via r-universe)

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Title Bioacoustic Analysis and Publication Tools

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Description Provides tools for manipulating sound files for bioacoustic analysis, and preparing analyses these for publication. The package validates that values are physically possible wherever feasible.

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License GPL-3

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**,numeric,PseudoWave-method*

Numeric multiplication by PseudoWave

Description

Numeric multiplication by PseudoWave

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,PseudoWave'  
e1 * e2
```

Arguments

e1	Input 1
e2	Input 2

**,PseudoWave,numeric-method*

PseudoWave scalar manipulation

Description

PseudoWave scalar manipulation

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PseudoWave,numeric'  
e1 * e2
```

Arguments

e1	Input 1
e2	Input 2

+,numeric,PseudoWave-method

Numeric addition by PseudoWave

Description

Numeric addition by PseudoWave

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'numeric,PseudoWave'  
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

e1	Input 1
e2	Input 2

+,PseudoWave,numeric-method

PseudoWave scalar addition

Description

PseudoWave scalar addition

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PseudoWave,numeric'  
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

e1	Input 1
e2	Input 2

-,PseudoWave,numeric-method
PseudoWave scalar subtraction

Description

PseudoWave scalar subtraction

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PseudoWave,numeric'  
e1 - e2
```

Arguments

e1	Input 1
e2	Input 2

.annotation_check_overlap
Check if two annotations overlap or are continuous

Description

Check if two annotations overlap or are continuous

Usage

```
.annotation_check_overlap(annotation1, annotation2, domain = "time")
```

Arguments

annotation1	An Annotation object.
annotation2	An Annotation object.
domain	Domain of the annotations, either "time", "frequency", or "both".

Value

TRUE if the annotations overlap, FALSE otherwise.

`.merge_annotations` *Combine annotations helper function*

Description

Checks a list of annotations for those that are overlapping in the time or frequency domain, and returns a list where overlapping annotations are merged.

Usage

```
.merge_annotations(annotations, domain = "time")
```

Arguments

`annotations` A list of Annotation objects.
`domain` Domain of the annotations, either "time" or "frequency".

Details

The exported function `merge_annotations()` handles sanity checks and calls this function.

Value

A list of Annotation objects.

`.spectrogram_maad_power`
Helper function to convert a Wave-like object to scikit-maad spectrogram

Description

Helper function to convert a Wave-like object to scikit-maad spectrogram

Usage

```
.spectrogram_maad_power(object)
```

Arguments

`object` A Wave or WaveMC object (or Tagged equivalent), or a `spectrogram_maad` object

Value

A `spectrogram_maad` object

.spectrum_maad *Helper function to convert a Wave-like object to scikit-maad spectrum*

Description

Helper function to convert a Wave-like object to scikit-maad spectrum

Usage

```
.spectrum_maad(object)
```

Arguments

object A Wave or WaveMC object (or Tagged equivalent), or a spectrum

Value

A spectrum list

/, PseudoWave, numeric-method
PseudoWave scalar division

Description

PseudoWave scalar division

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'PseudoWave,numeric'  
e1 / e2
```

Arguments

e1 Input 1
e2 Input 2

ab_diel_traits	<i>Convert text times of day in audioblast traits to numeric values</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function takes a traits dataset retrieved from audioblast and converts values such as "day" into a numeric time of day based on the date and location.

Usage

```
ab_diel_traits(traits, date, lat, lon, overwrite = FALSE)
```

Arguments

traits	Traits dataset retrieved using audioblast().
date	The date used for conversion for time.
lat	Latitude of location.
lon	Longitude of location.
overwrite	If TRUE then the function will overwrite any existing min/max.

addProcess	<i>Add a process to a Tagged Wave or WaveMC object</i>
------------	--

Description

This function takes a TaggedWave or TaggedWaveMC object and adds a process to the processing slot. This is used to keep a record of the processes that have been applied to the object.

Usage

```
addProcess(object, process, output = NULL, duration = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'TaggedWave'
addProcess(object, process, output = NULL, duration = NULL)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'TaggedWaveMC'
addProcess(object, process, output = NULL, duration = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	An object.
process	A description of the process.
output	The output of the process.
duration	The duration of the process in seconds.

Value

The object with the process added.

addSpectra	<i>Add two spectra from seewave</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

This function takes two spectra from seewave (or equivalent) and adds their values. The spectra must have the same bins.

Usage

```
addSpectra(s1, s2, coerceNegative = TRUE)
```

Arguments

s1	First spectrum
s2	Second spectrum
coerceNegative	Sets any values below zero to zero in output.

Value

A spectrum of s1+s2

Examples

```
## Not run:
subtractSpectra(spec1, spec2)

## End(Not run)
```

allChannels	<i>Apply a function to all channels of a Wave or WaveMC object</i>
-------------	--

Description

Some functions (e.g. ffilter from seewave) only operate on a single channel at a time. This function applies the function to each channel and returns a list of analyses.

Usage

```

allChannels(
  w,
  FUN,
  cl = NULL,
  channel.param = "channel",
  output.FUN = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

w	A Wave or WaveMC object
FUN	Function to apply to the wave.
cl	Optionally a cluster for parallel calculation.
channel.param	Name of the channel parameter to FUN. Can be NULL.
output.FUN	Optional. Function that processes the output of FUN. The "channels_se" function provides standard functionality for the soundecology package.
...	Optional. Additional parameters to pass to FUN.

Value

A list of outputs.

annotation	<i>Create a new Annotation object</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Create a new Annotation object

Usage

```

annotation(
  file = "",
  metadata = list(),
  start = 0,
  end = Inf,
  low = 0,
  high = Inf,
  source = "",
  type = "",
  value = ""
)

```

Arguments

file	File being annotated.
metadata	A list of metadata.
start	Start time of annotation (seconds).
end	End time of annotation (seconds).
low	Low frequency of annotation (Hz).
high	High frequency of annotation (Hz).
source	Source of annotation.
type	Type of annotation.
value	Value of annotation.

Value

An Annotation object.

Annotation-class	<i>A S4 class for annotations</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

The Annotation class is used to store annotations on Wave-like objects.

Slots

file	File being annotated.
metadata	A list for storing metadata.
start	Start time of annotation.
end	End time of annotation.
low	Low frequency of annotation.
high	High frequency of annotation.
source	Source of annotation.
type	Type of annotation.
value	Value of annotation.

audioblast

Get data or analyses from audioBlast

Description

Search for data or analyses on audioBlast.

Usage

```
audioblast(
  type,
  name,
  endpoint = NULL,
  check = TRUE,
  max_pages = NULL,
  page = 1,
  quiet = FALSE,
  on.issue = stop,
  output = "data.frame",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

type	One of data, analysis, standalone.
name	Name of data or analysis source.
endpoint	Optionally specify endpoint of an audioBlast module.
check	Logical. Performs sanity check on input before sending to audioBLAST.
max_pages	Maximum number of data pages to return, by default this is set to NULL and returns all pages.
page	First page of results to request, defaults to 1.
quiet	If true will not print progress. Silence is a virtue.
on.issue	Function to call on error or warning. By default stop to raise a standard R error. Setting to warning will instead a warning.
output	By default a data.frame. "Annotations" will return a list of Annotation objects.
...	Fields and values to filter on. Any field defined by audioBLAST.

Value

A data frame

Examples

```
## Not run:  
audioblast("data", "recordings", taxon="Gryllotalpa vineae")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

audioblastDownload *Download audio files from audioBlast*

Description

Downloads audio files associated with a search using the audioBlast() function.

Usage

```
audioblastDownload(  
  d,  
  metadata = TRUE,  
  skip.existing = TRUE,  
  dir = ".",  
  quiet = FALSE,  
  on.issue = .audioblastIssue  
)
```

Arguments

d	Data returned from a search using audioBlast().
metadata	If true saves the data in d as a csv file.
skip.existing	If true will not overwrite existing files.
dir	Directory to save files to.
quiet	If true will not print progress.
on.issue	Function to call on error or warning. By default stop to raise a standard R error. Setting to warning will instead a warning.

audiomothConfig	<i>Read AudioMoth configuration file</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Reads and parses an AudioMoth configuration file.

Usage

```
audiomothConfig(filename)
```

Arguments

filename	Path to the configuration file to read
----------	--

Value

A data frame of matching annotations

Examples

```
## Not run:  
audiomothConfig("./CONFIG.TXT")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

audiomothWave	<i>Read AudioMoth metadata from a wave file</i>
---------------	---

Description

Reads and parses metadata stored in wave files produced by AudioMoth devices.

Usage

```
audiomothWave(filename)
```

Arguments

filename	Path to the wave file to read
----------	-------------------------------

Value

A list of extracted parameters

Examples

```
## Not run:
audiomothWave("./FILENAME.WAV")

## End(Not run)
```

audio_filesize	<i>Calculated size of raw audio files</i>
----------------	---

Description

Calculates the raw size of audio data at set sample rate, bit depth and duration.

Usage

```
audio_filesize(
  samp.rate = 44100,
  bit.depth = 16,
  channels = 1,
  duration = 1,
  duration.unit = "seconds",
  output.unit = "bits"
)
```

Arguments

samp.rate	Sample rate
bit.depth	Bit depth
channels	The number of audio channels
duration	Duration of recording
duration.unit	One of seconds, minutes, hours, days
output.unit	"human", "bits" or "bytes"

Details

By default `humanBytes()` is used to convert the output to human readable format, however this can be changed by setting `output.unit` to "bits" or "bytes".

Value

The size of the audio file in the specified unit

Examples

```
# One minute of mono 16-bit audio sampled at 44.1kHz
audio_filesize(samp.rate=44100, bit.depth=16, channels=1, duration=1, duration.unit="minutes")

# One year of stereo 24-bit audio sampled at 96kHz
audio_filesize(samp.rate=96000, bit.depth=24, channels=2, duration=1, duration.unit="years")
```

autoBandPass	<i>Automatic Band Pass Filter</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Creates an automatic bandpass filter based on the strongest frequency. The allowed bandwidth can be an integer multiple of the bandwidth at either -3dB or -10dB.

Usage

```
autoBandPass(wave, bw = "-3dB", n.bw = 1, lowcut = 1000)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
bw	Either -3dB or -10dB. This is calculated by frequencyStats
n.bw	The number of bandwidths either side of the centre to keep
lowcut	High-pass filtering is applied at this frequency before calculating the centre frequency and bandwidth

Value

A band-pass filtered Wave object

Examples

```
## Not run:
autoBandPass(sheep)
autoBandPass(sheep, bw="-3dB", n.bw=1, lowcut=1000)
autoBandPass(sheep, bw="-10dB", n.bw=2, lowcut=0)

## End(Not run)
```

bandpass	<i>Simple bandpass filter</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Creates a band pass WaveFilter between values specified to a Wave object.

Usage

```
bandpass(from, to, ...)
```

Arguments

from	Bottom of bandpass frequency (Hz).
to	Top of bandpass frequency (Hz).
...	Further arguments to pass to ffilter.

Details

This is a simple wrapper function to the seewave ffilter function allowing its use with filterw and pipes.

Value

A WaveFilter object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
nwave <- noise("white", duration=44100, samp.rate=44100)

fwave <- filterWave(nwave, bandpass(from=1000, to=2000))
nwave |> filterWave(bandpass(from=1000, to=2000)) -> fwave

## End(Not run)
```

beatComplexity	<i>Beat spectrum complexity</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

This function computes a beatSpectrum and calculates some basic measurements of its complexity. The complexity value is calculated as the maximum identified repeating period (in seconds) divided by the number of peaks.

Usage

```
beatComplexity(wave, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
plot	If TRUE a spectrogram overlaid with the peaks is plotted.

Value

A list of the complexity, a vector of the peak periods, and the number of peaks.

Examples

```
## Not run:
beatComplexity(sheep)
beatComplexity(sheep, plot=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

beatSpectrum	<i>Computes a beat spectrum</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Beat spectra represent the periodicity in signal amplitude. It is computed by performing a continuous wavelet transform on the envelope of a preprocessed signal, and processing the average power per frequency band.

Usage

```
beatSpectrum(wave, min_period = 0.005, max_period = 30, dj = 1/32, ...)
```

Arguments

wave	an R object or path to a wave file
min_period	the minimal rhythmicity period expected, in seconds
max_period	the maximal rhythmicity period expected, in seconds
dj	the frequency resolution of the cwt (in voices per octave)
...	extra arguments passed to <code>analyze.wavelet()</code>

Value

a spectrum as a data frame. It contains two columns: power and period. The number of rows depend on the resolution and frequency range.

Author(s)

Quentin Geissmann

Examples

```
## Not run:  
beatSpectrum(sheep)  
beatSpectrum(sheep, min_period=0.005, max_period=30, dj=1/32)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

birdNetAnalyse	<i>Analyse sound files using BirdNET-Analyzer</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function takes a list of sound files and analyses them using the BirdNET-Analyzer (Kahl et al. 2021). The function either returns a data frame with the results of the analysis or a list of Annotation objects.

Usage

```
birdNetAnalyse(  
  files,  
  lat = NULL,  
  lon = NULL,  
  date = NULL,  
  output = "Annotation"  
)
```

Arguments

files	A character vector of file paths.
lat	A latitude or vector of latitudes.
lon	A longitude or vector of longitudes.
date	A Date or list of Date objects .
output	One of "data.frame" or "Annotation".

References

Kahl S, Wood CM, Eibl M, Klinck H (2021). "BirdNET: A deep learning solution for avian diversity monitoring." *Ecological Informatics*, **61**.

Examples

```
## Not run:
  birdnetAnalyse(files=c("path/to/file1.wav", "path/to/file2.wav"), output="data.frame")

## End(Not run)
```

channels_se	<i>Channels for sound ecology</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Used to process the output of acoustic index functions from the soundecology package when using allChannels.

Usage

```
channels_se(...)
```

Arguments

... Export from a bioacoustic index function from the soundecology package

circularise	<i>Circularise a dataset</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

When plotting rings or horizons that are meant to cover the entirety of the time period in a dielPlot() or yearlyPlot() this function append the beginning values to the end to ensure an entire loop is created.

Usage

```
circularise(values)
```

Arguments

values A vector if values

concat	<i>Concatenate two or more Wave-like objects.</i>
--------	---

Description

The `concat()` method is a more flexible version of the `bind()` method from `tuneR` package, that allows specifying more advanced types of concatenation. Setting `method` to "noClick" will remove any click between `Wave` objects caused by sudden jumps in amplitude by applying `tuneR::prepComb()` appropriately with default value of zero (this is only effective for the left channel or stereo or multi-channel recordings).

Usage

```
concat(object, ..., method = "bind")

## S4 method for signature 'Wave'
concat(object, ..., method = "bind")

## S4 method for signature 'WaveMC'
concat(object, ..., method = "bind")

## S4 method for signature 'TaggedWave'
concat(object, ..., method = "bind")

## S4 method for signature 'TaggedWaveMC'
concat(object, ..., method = "bind")
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A Wave like object.
<code>...</code>	Wave like objects to concatenate to object.
<code>method</code>	One of "bind", "noClick". Default is "bind".

Value

A concatenated Wave like object, with type of object.

convert2bytes	<i>Convert bits to bytes</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

Converts time measurements into seconds

Usage

```
convert2bytes(S, input = "bits")
```

Arguments

S	The value to convert
input	The unit to convert, allowed values are "bits", "kB", "MB", "GB"

Value

The numeric value in seconds

convert2Celsius	<i>Convert temperature to Celsius</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Converts temperature measurements into Celsius

Usage

```
convert2Celsius(temp, input = "K")
```

Arguments

temp	The value of the temperature to convert
input	The unit of the temperature to convert, allowed values are "K", "F".

Value

Numeric value in degrees Celsius

Examples

```
convert2Celsius(15, input="K")  
convert2Celsius(15, input="F")
```

convert2degrees *Convert angle to degrees*

Description

Converts angle measurements into degrees

Usage

```
convert2degrees(A, input = "radians")
```

Arguments

A	The angle value to convert
input	The unit of angle to convert, allowed values are "radians".

Value

The numeric value in degrees

convert2dyne_cm2 *Convert pressure to dyne per square centimetre*

Description

Converts pressure measurements into dyne per square centimetre

Usage

```
convert2dyne_cm2(P, input = "kPa")
```

Arguments

P	The value of the pressure to convert
input	The unit of the pressure to convert, allowed values are "kPa", "P".

Examples

```
convert2dyne_cm2(1, input="Pa")  
convert2dyne_cm2(1, input="kPa")
```

convert2Fahrenheit *Convert temperature to Fahrenheit*

Description

Converts temperature measurements into Fahrenheit

Usage

```
convert2Fahrenheit(temp, input)
```

Arguments

temp	The value of the temperature to convert
input	The unit of the temperature to convert, allowed values are "K", "C".

Examples

```
## Not run:  
convert2Fahrenheit(15, input = "C")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

convert2Kelvin *Convert temperature to Kelvin*

Description

Converts temperature measurements into Kelvin

Usage

```
convert2Kelvin(temp, input = "C")
```

Arguments

temp	The value of the temperature to convert
input	The unit of the temperature to convert, allowed values are "C", "F".

Value

Numeric value in Kelvin

Examples

```
convert2Kelvin(15, input="C")
convert2Kelvin(15, input="F")
```

convert2Pascals *Convert pressure to Pascals*

Description

Converts pressure measurements into Pascals

Usage

```
convert2Pascals(P, input = "kPa")
```

Arguments

P	The value of the pressure to convert
input	The unit of the pressure to convert, allowed values are "kPa", "dyne_cm2".

Value

The numeric value in Pascals

Examples

```
convert2Pascals(1000, input="kPa")
convert2Pascals(10, input="dyne_cm2")
```

convert2radians *Convert angle to radians*

Description

Converts angle measurements into radians

Usage

```
convert2radians(A, input = "degrees")
```

Arguments

A	The angle value to convert
input	The unit of angle to convert, allowed values are "degrees".

Value

The numeric value in radians

convert2seconds	<i>Convert time to seconds</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Converts time measurements into seconds

Usage

```
convert2seconds(T, input = "minutes", origin = "day")
```

Arguments

T	The time value to convert
input	The unit of time to convert, allowed values are "minutes", "hours", "days", "years", "HHMM".
origin	For POSIX whether to return relative to start of day ("day") or Unix epoch ("unix")

Value

The numeric value in seconds

corWaveMC	<i>Correlate channels in a WaveMC object</i>
-----------	--

Description

Uses the corenv function from seewave to calculate the envelope correlation for timed events between the channels of a WaveMC object

Usage

```
corWaveMC(wave, times, window, temp = 25, cluster = NULL)
```

Arguments

wave	A WaveMC object
times	One or more times of events to correlate
window	Width of the window to correlate in seconds (centred on times)
temp	Air temperature in Celsius
cluster	A cluster for parallel execution

Value

List of corenv lists for events, and a list of the time differences between channels

cutws

Cut wave by samples

Description

Extract a section of a Wave object based on sample positions. This function will automatically detect if a Wave object is stereo.

Usage

```
cutws(wave, from = 1, to = Inf, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
from	First sample to return
to	Last sample to return
plot	If TRUE shows the cut region within the original waveform

Value

A Wave object

Examples

```
## Not run:  
cutws(sheep, 1, 20)  
cutws(sheep, 1, 20, plot=TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

data2Wave	<i>Convert data into a Wave object</i>
-----------	--

Description

Make a sequence of data into a normalised Wave object.

Usage

```
data2Wave(  
  left,  
  samp.rate = 44100,  
  bit = 16,  
  unit = NULL,  
  remove.offset = TRUE,  
  normalise = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

left	Data for mono audio channel
samp.rate	Sampling rate for Wave object
bit	Bit depth of Wave object
unit	See tuneR::normalize. If NULL this is handled automatically.
remove.offset	If TRUE any DC offset is removed
normalise	IF TRUE the output Wave is normalised to -1:1

Value

A mono Wave object.

Examples

```
pattern <- seq(from=-1, to=1, length.out=100)  
data <- rep.int(pattern, 100)  
w <- data2Wave(data)
```

dayPhase	<i>Phase of day</i>
----------	---------------------

Description

Given a start time and (optionally) a duration returns the phase of day at a given location. This is primarily used to calculate phase of day information for soundscape recording projects.

Usage

```
dayPhase(
  time = Sys.time(),
  duration = 40000,
  lat = 50.1,
  lon = 1.83,
  tz = "UTC"
)
```

Arguments

time	A time object representing the start time of a recording
duration	Duration of recording
lat	Latitude of recording device
lon	Longitude of recording device
tz	Time-zone of recording device when recording was made

Value

Data frame of day phases with absolute timestamps and relative times within file

dayPhases	<i>Phases of day</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

Wrapper for `suncalc::getSunlightTimes` that formats output for this package.

Usage

```
dayPhases(time = as.Date(Sys.time()), lat = 50.1, lon = 1.83, tz = "UTC")
```

Arguments

time	A time object representing the start time of a recording
lat	Latitude of recording device
lon	Longitude of recording device
tz	Time-zone of recording device when recording was made

daysPhases

Phases of days

Description

Phases of days

Usage

```
daysPhases(
  date = Sys.Date(),
  period = "year",
  plot = FALSE,
  lat = 50.1,
  lon = 1.83,
  tz = "UTC"
)
```

Arguments

date	A time object representing the start time of a recording
period	"month" or "year"
plot	If true plots the data, default FALSE
lat	Latitude of recording device
lon	Longitude of recording device
tz	Time-zone of recording device when recording was made

defaultCluster	<i>Create Default Cluster for Windowing</i>
----------------	---

Description

Creates a default cluster using one less than the total cores available on the system. By default this uses forking, which is not available on Windows. Hence, the fork parameter has no effect on Windows.

Usage

```
defaultCluster(fork = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fork	If TRUE uses forking to create the cluster (Unix like systems only)
------	---

Value

A cluster object for parallel processing

Examples

```
## Not run:  
cl <- defaultCluster()  
stopCluster(cl)  
cl <- defaultCluster(FALSE)  
stopCluster(cl)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dielFraction	<i>Calculate the fraction of a day given by a value</i>
--------------	---

Description

Given an object that can be coerced to POSIXlt or is in a supported string format, return the fraction of a day represented by the object.

Usage

```
dielFraction(t, input = "POSIX", unit = "radians")
```

Arguments

<code>t</code>	Object to be converted to a fraction
<code>input</code>	One of POSIX (default) or HHMM
<code>unit</code>	If set to radians outputs a position around a circle. If set to fraction outputs the raw fraction.

<code>dielHistogram</code>	<i>Diel Histogram</i>
----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Draws a histogram on a `dielPlot()` using pre-defined bins related to time of day.

Usage

```
dielHistogram(
  times,
  by = "hour",
  col = "grey",
  maxval = NA,
  presence.only = FALSE,
  limits = c(1, 2)
)
```

Arguments

<code>times</code>	A vector of times that can be processed by <code>dielFraction()</code> .
<code>by</code>	Controls the size of histogram bins, one of "hour", "15minute", "30minute".
<code>col</code>	Colour of the plot.
<code>maxval</code>	By default scales histogram within limits, specifying a maximum value here allows comparison between plots.
<code>presence.only</code>	Only show presence/absence not values.
<code>limits</code>	Limits of the plotting (see <code>dielPlot()</code>).

Value

A data frame of start and end points of bins.

dielLabels	<i>Generate labels for a diel plot</i>
------------	--

Description

Generates labels for a dielPlot() in 12- or 24-hour format. Labels are generated at three hourly intervals.

Usage

```
dielLabels(format = "clock24")
```

Arguments

format One of clock24 (default) or clock12

Examples

```
dielLabels()  
dielLabels("clock12")
```

dielPlot	<i>Create a diel plot</i>
----------	---------------------------

Description

A diel plot shows the times of night, twilight and the maximum altitude of the sun for a given date.

Usage

```
dielPlot(  
  date,  
  lat,  
  lon,  
  limits = c(0, 2),  
  plot = NULL,  
  rot = tzRot(0),  
  method = "plotrix",  
  legend = F  
)
```

Arguments

date	Date to plot.
lat	Numeric latitude.
lon	Numeric longitude.
limits	Plotting limits of the daylight regions, default to c(1,2)
plot	Character vector of components to plot
rot	Either "Solar Noon" or an offset calculated by tz
method	Plotting library to use
legend	Whether to show a legend

dielPositions	<i>Generate positions of labels for a diel plot</i>
---------------	---

Description

Generates positions for three-hourly labels of a dielPlot() in radians.

Usage

```
dielPositions(format = "3hourly")
```

Arguments

format	One of "3hours" (default), "hours", or "minutes"
--------	--

Examples

```
dielPositions()
dielPositions("hours")
dielPositions("minutes")
```

dielRings	<i>Plot rings on a diel plot</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Plot rings on a diel plot.

Usage

```

dielRings(
  names,
  starts,
  ends,
  cols = "grey",
  format = "HHMM",
  limits = c(1, 2),
  legend = T
)

```

Arguments

names	Labels for the rings
starts	Start times for rings in HHMM string format
ends	End times for rings in HHMM string format
cols	Colours of the rings
format	Defaults to HHMM
limits	Region of a dielPlot() to plot rings. Defaults to c(1,2)
legend	Boolean. Whether to plot a legend.

dolbear

Dolbear's law

Description

Dolbear (1897) was the first to publish a formula for how the rate of chirping of crickets varies with temperature, using the tree cricket *Oecanthus fultoni*.

Usage

```

dolbear(n = NULL, t = NULL, species = "Oecanthus fultoni")

```

Arguments

n	Chirps per minute
t	Temperature in Celsius
species	Species to use (by default <i>Oecanthus fultoni</i>), NULL to calculate for all species.

Details

Subsequent research by Dolbear and others have published additional formulae for other species: *Oecanthus fultoni* (Fulton 1925), *Oecanthus rileyi* (Walker 1962), *Oecanthus alexanderi* (Walker and Collins 2010), and *Oecanthus allardi* (Allard 1957).

Value

Data frame with t and n calculated for matching species.

References

Allard HA (1957). "The stridulations of some crickets in the Dominican Republic." *Journal Washington Academy of Sciences*, **47**, 150–152.

Dolbear AE (1897). "The Cricket as a Thermometer." *The American Naturalist*, **31**(371), 970–971. ISSN 00030147, 15375323, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2453256>.

Fulton BB (1925). "Physiological variation in the snowy tree cricket, *Oecanthus fultoni*, De Geer." *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, **18**, 363–383.

Walker TJ (1962). "The taxonomy and calling songs of United States tree crickets (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Oecanthinae). I. The genus *Neoxabea* and the *niveus* and *varicornis* groups of the genus *Oecanthus*." *Annals Entomological Society of America*, **55**, 303–322. <http://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/walker/Buzz/s5761w62.pdf>.

Walker TJ, Collins N (2010). "New World thermometer crickets: the *Oecanthus rileyi* species group and a new species from North America." *Journal of Orthoptera Research*, **19**(2). ISSN 10826467, 19372426, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25822725>.

Examples

```
dolbear(n=6)
dolbear(t=25)
```

dutyCycle

Calculate the duty cycle of a wave

Description

Proportion of a wave with signal above the limit

Usage

```
dutyCycle(wave, limit = 0.1, output = "unit", normalise = TRUE)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
limit	Threshold above which to consider the signal
output	If "unit" the duty cycle will be in the range 0-1. For a percentage use "percent".
normalise	If TRUE the Wave is normalised using tuneR

Value

A numerical value for the duty cycle between 0 and 1 (or 0 and 100% if percentage output).

Examples

```
wave <- tuneR::sine(2000)
dc <- dutyCycle(wave)
pc <- dutyCycle(wave, output="percent")
```

emptyDiel	<i>Create an empty diel plot</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

Create a diel plot with labels but without sun altitude or times of day plotted.

Usage

```
emptyDiel(method = "plotrix", rot = pi)
```

Arguments

method	Plotting package to use
rot	Rotation of the origin (defaults to pi)

emptyYearly	<i>Create an empty yearly plot</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

Description

Create a yearly plot with labels but without sun or night duration plotted.

Usage

```
emptyYearly(year = 2022, method = "plotix", rot = pi)
```

Arguments

year	Year to plot (allows for leap years)
method	Plotting package to use
rot	Rotation of the origin (defaults to pi)

entropyStats	<i>Various measurements of frequency values for a Wave object</i>
--------------	---

Description

Calculates the peak, centre, bandwidth and quality factor. The quality factor (Q) is calculated at both -3dB and -10dB as discussed by Bennett-Clark (1999) [doi:10.1080/09524622.1999.9753408](https://doi.org/10.1080/09524622.1999.9753408).

Usage

```
entropyStats(wave)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
------	---------------

Value

A list of spectral entropy types.

Examples

```
## Not run:
entropyStats(sheep)

## End(Not run)
```

filterWave	<i>Apply a WaveFilter object to a Wave object</i>
------------	---

Description

A WaveFilter object is an object containing information necessary for the filterw function to apply the filter to a Wave object. This is designed to allow a pipe operator (either magrittr or base R) to be used to apply filters to a Wave in a pipeline.

Usage

```
filterWave(w, filt, cl = NULL)
```

Arguments

w	A Wave object.
filt	Wave object with the selected filter applied.
cl	Optional. If a cluster is specified, the filter will be applied in parallel.

Details

Supported filters include those from the seewave package.

frequencySound	<i>Get the frequency from wavelength and speed of sound</i>
----------------	---

Description

Calculates the frequency of a sound wave given the wavelength and speed of sound in that medium.

Usage

```
frequencySound(wl, s = soundSpeed(medium = "air"))
```

Arguments

wl	Wavelength
s	Speed of sound (defaults to the speed of sound in air)

Value

Frequency of the sound in Hertz

Examples

```
f <- frequencySound(wl=100, s=343)
```

frequencyStats	<i>Various measurements of frequency values for a Wave object</i>
----------------	---

Description

Calculates the peak, centre, bandwidth and quality factor. The quality factor (Q) is calculated at both -3dB and -10dB as discussed by Bennett-Clark (1999) <doi: 10.1080/09524622.1999.9753408>.

Usage

```
frequencyStats(wave, wave_spec = NULL, warn = TRUE, lowcut = 1, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
wave_spec	A precomputed spectrum (optional, if not present will be generated)
warn	If TRUE provides warnings when values are not consistent
lowcut	Frequency (in kHz) values below which are ignored.
plot	IF TRUE displays values

generateNoise *Add noise to a Wave like object*

Description

Adding noise to a Wave like object allows for testing of the robustness of automated identification algorithms to noise.

Usage

```
generateNoise(
  wave,
  noise = c("white"),
  noise.add = FALSE,
  noise.ratio = 0.5,
  noise.ref = "file",
  output = "list"
)
```

Arguments

wave	Object to add noise to (Wave, WaveMC, or Tagged versions), or a list of such objects.
noise	Vector of noise to add (unif, gaussian, white, pink, power, red)
noise.add	If TRUE all noise sources are added to wave. If FALSE separate outputs are created for each noise source.
noise.ratio	Ratio of maximum noise amplitude to the maximum amplitude in wave.
noise.ref	Reference maximum for noise.ratio. If "max" then the maximum amplitude, if "file" then the maximum amplitude of wave.
output	TODO: Is this implemented?

Value

A list of Wave objects with the required noise added.

generateTimeMask *Generate time masked Wave-like objects*

Description

Given a Wave-like object (or a list of Wave-like objects), generate new Wave-like objects with time masking.

Usage

```
generateTimeMask(wave, method = "squarewave", dutyCycle = 0.95, n.periods = 10)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave-like object (or a list of Wave-like objects).
method	The method to use for time masking (one of "squarewave", "random").
dutyCycle	The duty cycle of the output. A value of 0.95 means that 5% of the time is masked.
n.periods	The number of waves to generate in the squarewave method.

generateTimeShift	<i>Generated time-shifted versions of a Wave-like object</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Given a Wave-like object (or list of Wave-like objects), this function generates time-shifted versions of the object. The time-shifted versions are generated by adding a constant amount of time to the start or end of the object. This is achieved by either inserting silence and truncating the object to the original length, or by rotating the audio within the object.

Usage

```
generateTimeShift(
  wave,
  type = "silent",
  amount = c(1, 2),
  where = "start",
  output = "list"
)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave-like object or list of Wave-like objects.
type	The type of time-shift to apply. Either "silent" or "rotate".
amount	Vector of amount of time to shift by (seconds).
where	Where to insert silence if type is "silent".
output	Return a list.

Value

A Wave-like object or list of Wave-like objects.

`getMaad`*Import scikit-maad*

Description

Imports the scikit-maad object into R. This allows reuse of the same object between function calls.

Usage

```
getMaad()
```

`gs_transcribe`*Google Speech API Transcribe*

Description

Wrapper around various Google packages to simplify speech transcription.

Usage

```
gs_transcribe(filename, bucket = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>filename</code>	Path to file for analysis
<code>bucket</code>	Storage bucket on Google Cloud for larger files
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to <code>gl_speech()</code>

Value

A `gs_transcribe` object containing details of the transcription

Examples

```
## Not run:  
gs_transcribe("demo.wav")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

humanBytes	<i>Converts bytes in human readable form</i>
------------	--

Description

Given an input of bytes calculates the result in a sensible output unit (e.g. MB, GB, PB).

Usage

```
humanBytes(S)
```

Arguments

S	Number of bytes
---	-----------------

Value

String in human readable format

humanTime	<i>Converts time to human readable form</i>
-----------	---

Description

Given an input of bytes calculates the result in a sensible output unit (e.g. minutes, hours).

Usage

```
humanTime(S, unit = "seconds")
```

Arguments

S	Time to convert in unit
unit	The unit of time to convert

Value

String in human readable format

jitter	<i>Calculate the jitter in a Wave object</i>
--------	--

Description

Jitter is a measure of the variability of periods in the waveform. Relative jitter is scaled by the jitter in the analysed waveform.

Usage

```
jitter(wave, method = "absolute")
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
method	One of "absolute" or "relative"

Value

A vector of zero crossing locations

Examples

```
## Not run:
jitter(sheep, method="absolute")
jitter(sheep, method="relative")

## End(Not run)
```

labelPadding	<i>Pad labels with interval</i>
--------------	---------------------------------

Description

Takes labels from Google Speech API transcript and pads the time by a specified number of seconds.

Usage

```
labelPadding(t, pad = 0.5, max_t = NULL)
```

Arguments

t	Transcript from Google Speech API
pad	Amount of time (in seconds) to add to start and end
max_t	Optional. The duration of the file, so padding does not exceed length of file.

Value

A modified Google Speech API transcript object

Examples

```
## Not run:  
labelPadding(t, pad=2, max_t=duration(wave))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

labelReduction	<i>Combines labels which overlap into single continuous regions</i>
----------------	---

Description

Takes labels from Google Speech API transcript and combines overlapping labels.

Usage

```
labelReduction(t)
```

Arguments

t Transcript from Google Speech API

Value

A list containing start and end times of speech containing regions

Examples

```
## Not run:  
labelReduction(t)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`maad_acoustic_complexity_index`*Compute the acoustic complexity index using scikit-maad*

Description

ACI depends on the duration of the spectrogram as the derivation of the signal is normalized by the sum of the signal. Thus, if the background noise is high due to high acoustic activity the normalization by the sum of the signal reduced ACI. So ACI is low when there is no acoustic activity or high acoustic activity with continuous background noise. ACI is high only when acoustic activity is medium, with sounds well above the background noise.

Usage

```
maad_acoustic_complexity_index(object, maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A Wave object or a spectrogram_maad object generated by <code>maad_spectrogram</code> . If a Wave-like object is provided, the spectrogram will be calculated using the default parameters.
<code>maad</code>	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Details

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.temporal_acoustic_complexity_index.html (Pieretti et al. 2011).

Value

List comprising:

<code>ACI_xx</code>	Acoustic Complexity Index.
<code>ACI_per_bin</code>	Acoustic Complexity Index.
<code>ACI_sum</code>	Sum of ACI value per frequency bin (Common definition)

References

Pieretti N, Farina A, Morri D, Gage SH (2011). "A new methodology to infer the singing activity of an avian community: the Acoustic Complexity Index (ACI)." *Ecological Indicators*, **11**, 868–873. doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2010.11.005.

`maad_frequency_entropy`*Compute the frequency entropy using scikit-maad*

Description

The spectral entropy of a signal measures the energy dispersion along frequencies. Low values indicates a concentration of energy around a narrow frequency band. If the DC value is not removed before processing the large peak at $f=0\text{Hz}$ will lower the entropy of the signal.

Usage

```
maad_frequency_entropy(object, compatibility = "QUT", maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A Wave object or a spectrogram_maad object generated by <code>maad_spectrogram</code> . If a Wave-like object is provided, the spectrogram will be calculated using the default parameters.
<code>compatibility</code>	One of "QUT" (Towsey et al. 2018) or "seewave" (Sueur et al. 2008). Default is "QUT".
<code>maad</code>	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Details

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.frequency_entropy.html

Value

List comprising:

<code>Hf</code>	Frequency entropy.
<code>Ht_per_bin</code>	Temporal entropy per frequency bin.

References

Sueur J, Aubin T, Simonis C (2008). "Seewave, a free modular tool for sound analysis and synthesis." *Bioacoustics*, **18**(2), 213–226.

Towsey M, Truskinger A, Cottman-Fields M, Roe P (2018). "Ecoacoustics Audio Analysis Software." <https://github.com/OutEcoacoustics/audio-analysis>.

maad_number_of_peaks *Compute the number of peaks using scikit-maad*

Description

Count the number of frequency peaks on a mean spectrum. This function was adapted from the function `fpeaks` of the R package `Seewave` (Sueur et al. 2008).

Usage

```
maad_number_of_peaks(
  object,
  mode = "dB",
  min_peak_val = NULL,
  min_freq_dist = 200,
  slopes = c(1, 1),
  prominence = 0,
  maad = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A Wave object or a spectrogram_maad object generated by <code>maad_spectrogram</code> . If a Wave-like object is provided, the spectrogram will be calculated using the default parameters.
<code>mode</code>	One of "dB", "linear".
<code>min_peak_val</code>	Only peaks above this threshold will be considered.
<code>min_freq_dist</code>	Frequency threshold parameter (in Hz). If the frequency difference of two successive peaks is less than this threshold, then the peak of highest amplitude will be kept only.
<code>slopes</code>	Refers to the amplitude slopes of the peak. The first value is the left slope and the second value is the right slope. Only peaks with higher slopes than threshold values will be kept.
<code>prominence</code>	The first element is the minimal prominence and the second element is the maximal prominence. If a single number is provided it is interpreted as the minimal value, and no maximal value will be used.
<code>maad</code>	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Details

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.number_of_peaks.html

Value

Numeric number of peaks

`maad_spectral_activity`*Compute the spectral activity using scikit-maad*

Description

Acoustic activity corresponds to the portion of the spectrogram above a threshold frequency per frequency along time axis (Towsey 2017).

Usage

```
maad_spectral_activity(object, dB_threshold = 6, maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A Wave object or a spectrogram_maad object.
<code>dB_threshold</code>	dB threshold of activity (default = 6).
<code>maad</code>	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Value

The function computes for each frequency bin:

<code>ACTfract</code>	Proportion (fraction) of points above the threshold.
<code>ACTcount</code>	Total number of points above the threshold.
<code>ACTmean</code>	Mean value (in dB) of the portion of the signal above the threshold.

References

Towsey M (2017). "The calculation of acoustic indices derived from long-duration recordings of the natural environment." Queensland University of Technology. https://eprints.qut.edu.au/110634/1/QUTePrints110634_TechReport_Towsey2017August_AcousticIndices%20v3.pdf.

`maad_spectral_entropy` *Compute the frequency entropy using scikit-maad*

Description

Compute different entropies based on the average spectrum, its variance, and its maxima.

Usage

```
maad_spectral_entropy(object, flim = NULL, maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	A Wave object or a spectrogram_maad object generated by <code>maad_spectrogram</code> . If a Wave-like object is provided, the spectrogram will be calculated using the default parameters.
flim	A numeric vector of length 2 specifying the frequency limits for the entropy calculation.
maad	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Details

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.spectral_entropy.html

Value

List comprising:

EAS	Entropy of Average Spectrum.
ECU	Entropy of spectral variance (along the time axis for each frequency).
ECV	Entropy of Coefficient of Variation (along the time axis for each frequency).
EPS	Entropy of spectral maxima (peaks).
EPS_KURT	Kurtosis of spectral maxima.
EPS_SKEW	Skewness of spectral maxima.

maad_spectrogram	<i>Compute a spectrogram of a sound wave using scikit-maad</i>
------------------	--

Description

This is a wrapper function for the `maad.sound.spectrogram` function from the scikit-maad package for Python. It computes the spectrogram of a sound wave. Further usage details are provided at <https://maad.readthedocs.io/en/latest/maad.sound.html#maad.sound.spectrogram>.

Usage

```
maad_spectrogram(wave, mode = "power", ..., maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
mode	The type of spectrogram to compute. Options are "power", "amplitude" "complex". Default is "power".
...	Additional arguments to pass to <code>maad.sound.spectrogram</code> .
maad	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Value

Generically a spectrogram_maad object.

maad_spectrum	<i>Compute a spectrum of a sound wave using scikit-maad</i>
---------------	---

Description

This is a wrapper function for the `maad.sound.spectrum` function. It computes the spectrum of a sound wave. Further usage details are provided at <https://maad.readthedocs.io/en/latest/maad.sound.html#maad.sound.spectrum>.

Usage

```
maad_spectrum(wave, ..., maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>wave</code>	A Wave object
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to <code>maad.sound.spectrum</code> .
<code>maad</code>	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using <code>getMaad()</code> .

Value

A list comprising:

<code>pxx</code>	Power spectral density estimate.
<code>f_idx</code>	Index of sample frequencies.

maad_temporal_activity	<i>Compute the acoustic activity index using scikit-maad</i>
------------------------	--

Description

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.temporal_activity.html (Towsey 2013).

Usage

```
maad_temporal_activity(
  wave,
  dB_threshold = 3,
  mode = "fast",
  Nt = 512,
  maad = NULL
)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object.
dB_threshold	dB threshold of activity (default = 3).
mode	Mode of the envelope calculation. Can be "fast" or "Hilbert".
Nt	Size of each frame. The largest, the highest is the approximation.
maad	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using getMaad().

Value

List of calculated values, comprising:

ACTfrac	fraction)of points above the threshold for each frequency bin.
ACTcount	total number of points above the threshold for each frequency bin.
ACTmean	mean value (in dB) of the portion of the signal above the threshold.

References

Towsey M (2013). "Noise Removal from Waveforms and Spectrograms Derived from Natural Recordings of the Environment." Queensland University of Technology. <https://eprints.qut.edu.au/216373/>.

maad_temporal_entropy *Compute the temporal entropy using scikit-maad*

Description

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.temporal_entropy.html.

Usage

```
maad_temporal_entropy(
    wave,
    compatibility = "QUT",
    mode = "fast",
    Nt = 512,
    maad = NULL
)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object.
compatibility	One of "QUT" (Towsey et al. 2018), "seewave" (Sueur et al. 2008).
mode	Mode of the envelope calculation. Can be "fast" or "hilbert".
Nt	Size of each frame. The largest, the highest is the approximation.
maad	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using getMaad().

Value

Numeric entropy of the envelope.

References

Sueur J, Aubin T, Simonis C (2008). “Seewave, a free modular tool for sound analysis and synthesis.” *Bioacoustics*, **18**(2), 213–226.

Towsey M, Truskinger A, Cottman-Fields M, Roe P (2018). “Ecoacoustics Audio Analysis Software.” <https://github.com/QueEcoacoustics/audio-analysis>.

maad_temporal_events *Compute the acoustic event index using scikit-maad*

Description

An acoustic event corresponds to the period of the signal above a threshold. An acoustic event could be short (at list one point if rejectDuration is None) or very long (the duration of the entire audio). Two acoustic events are separated by a period with low audio signal (i.e. below the threshold).

Usage

```
maad_temporal_events(
    wave,
    dB_threshold = 3,
    rejectDuration = 0.1,
    mode = "fast",
    Nt = 512,
    maad = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- wave A Wave object.
- dB_threshold dB threshold of activity (default = 3).
- rejectDuration Duration of the silence to reject an acoustic event (default = 0.1).
- mode Mode of the envelope calculation. Can be "fast" or "Hilbert".
- Nt Size of each frame. The larger, the highest is the approximation.
- maad An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using getMaad().

Details

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.temporal_events.html (Towsey 2013) (Towsey et al. 2018).

Value

List of calculated values, comprising:

EVTfrac	fraction of points above the threshold for each frequency bin.
EVTcount	total number of points above the threshold for each frequency bin.
EVTmean	mean value (in dB) of the portion of the signal above the threshold.
EVN	logical vector or matrix with 1 corresponding to event position.

References

Towsey M (2013). “Noise Removal from Waveforms and Spectrograms Derived from Natural Recordings of the Environment.” Queensland University of Technology. <https://eprints.qut.edu.au/216373/>.

Towsey M, Truskinger A, Cottman-Fields M, Roe P (2018). “Ecoacoustics Audio Analysis Software.” <https://github.com/QueEcoacoustics/audio-analysis>.

maad_temporal_median *Compute the temporal envelope median using scikit-maad*

Description

For addition documentation see https://scikit-maad.github.io/generated/maad.features.temporal_median.html.

Usage

```
maad_temporal_median(wave, mode = "fast", Nt = 512, maad = NULL)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object.
mode	Mode of the envelope calculation. Can be "fast" or "hilbert".
Nt	Size of each frame. The largest, the highest is the approximation.
maad	An optional maad object. If not provided, one will be created using getMaad().

Value

Numeric median of the envelope.

map2RGB	<i>Map three vectors to RGB</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

Maps three vectors of equal length to RGB for use in false-colour index spectrograms

Usage

```
map2RGB(red, green, blue)
```

Arguments

red	The red channel vector
green	The green channel vector
blue	The blue channel vector

Value

A vector of RGB values

merge_annotations	<i>Combine annotations</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

Description

Checks a list of annotations for those that are overlapping in the time or frequency domain, and returns a list where overlapping annotations are merged. Annotation objects must have the same file, type and value to be merged.

Usage

```
merge_annotations(annotations, domain = "time", same.source = TRUE)
```

Arguments

annotations	A list of Annotation objects.
domain	Domain of the annotations, either "time" or "frequency".
same.source	If TRUE, annotations must have the same source to be merged.

Value

A list of Annotation objects.

naturalFrequency *Calculate the natural frequency*

Description

Calculates the natural frequency given the inductance, capacitance and resistance. In the acoustic case the inductance is inertia or mass, the capacitance is elasticity (bulk modulus) and resistance is composed of air resistance and related quantities. All units are SI.

Usage

```
naturalFrequency(L, C = "default", R)
```

Arguments

L	Inductance
C	Capacitance, by default IUPAC standard pressure.
R	Resistance

Details

For isothermal compression, the bulk modulus is equal to the pressure. The default value of C therefore is the IUPAC standard pressure.

Examples

```
naturalFrequency(L=20,R=0.5)
naturalFrequency(L=20,C=1/4,R=0.5)
```

normalise *Normalise a Wave object*

Description

Similar to normalize() from the tuneR package but automatically identifies the unit parameter.

Usage

```
normalise(wave, unit = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

wave	Wave or WaveMC object
unit	If not null behaves as in normalize() from tuneR, if null the unit is automatically identified.
...	Additional arguments passed to normalize() from tuneR

Value

Normalised Wave or WaveMC object

ntd	<i>Natural Time Domain</i>
-----	----------------------------

Description

Runs a function on the wave and outputs values in the Natural Time Domain (see Varotsos, Sarlis & Skordas(2011) doi:[10.1007/978-3-642-16449-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-16449-1)).

Usage

```
ntd(wave, events, FUN, normalise = FALSE, argument = "wave", ...)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object containing pulses
events	Onset of detected events, e.g. from pulseDetection()
FUN	The function to run
normalise	If TRUE the output is a probability density
argument	If "wave" supplies a wave object to the function, if "vector" supplies the left channel as a numeric vector.
...	Additional arguments to FUN

Value

A list of outputs from the applied function

parseFilename	<i>Parse a filename</i>
---------------	-------------------------

Description

Attempts to extract meaningful information from a filename, typically the date and time a recording started.

Usage

```
parseFilename(file, format = NULL, timezone = NULL)
```

Arguments

file	A filename (or list of filenames).
format	Optionally force a given format (see Details). If NULL (default) an attempt is made to automatically detect the format for each file. If "match" and a list of filenames is given then an attempt will be made to find a format that matches all files. This may give incorrect results if the filename is ambiguous (see Details).
timezone	Optionally set a timezone.

Details**Determining the format:**

It is sometimes impossible to accurately determine the format of a filename, e.g. when an eight-digit 'AudioMoth HEX' only contains numbers it could be confused with a YYYYMMDD format. If a list of filenames is given and the "match" format is specified then an effort will be made to determine the most likely format that applies to all filenames.

Supported formats:

- **AudioMoth** - The newer format for AudioMoth devices consists of a standard YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS.wav format. Specifying 'AudioMoth' forces a call to the `audiomoth()` function from the `seewave` package (Sueur et al. 2008).
- **AudioMoth HEX** - Older format for AudioMoth devices consisting of eight hexadecimal characters. Conversion is handled by a call to `seewave::audiomoth()`.
- **timestamp** - A standard date-time format. Uses the R standard origin of 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC.
- **Wildlife Acoustics SM2** - Can also be used for Wildlife Acoustics SM4 devices. Conversion is handled by a call to `seewave::songmeter()`.
- **Wildlife Acoustics SM3** - Conversion is handled by a call to `seewave::songmeter()`.
- **YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS** - A standard date-time format.

Value

A list of file, type of match, datetime.

It is possible to determine additional properties from some files, these will be added to the list.

References

Sueur J, Aubin T, Simonis C (2008). "Seewave, a free modular tool for sound analysis and synthesis." *Bioacoustics*, **18**(2), 213–226.

Examples

```
parseFilename("5E90A4D4.wav")
```

pd_dietrich2004 *Pulse detection using Dietrich (2004)*

Description

Detects pulses in a Wave using the method described in Dietrich et al (2004) [doi:10.1016/j.patcog.2004.04.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patcog.2004.04.004).

Usage

```
pd_dietrich2004(  
  wave,  
  U = 120,  
  gamma = 0.05,  
  alpha = 1.4,  
  scaling = 32,  
  V = 480,  
  psi = 1  
)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
U	Window length
gamma	Gamma
alpha	Alpha
scaling	Scaling
V	V Window length
psi	Psi

Value

A list of input values plus the onset and offset times of pulses

pd_simple *Simplified pulse detection using Dietrich (2004)*

Description

Detects pulses in a Wave.

Usage

```
pd_simple(  
  wave,  
  U = 120,  
  gamma = 0.05,  
  alpha = 1.4,  
  scaling = 32,  
  V = 480,  
  psi = 1  
)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
U	Window length
gamma	Gamma
alpha	Alpha
scaling	Scaling
V	V Window length
psi	Psi

pseudoWave	<i>Create a PseudoWave object</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function is used to create a PseudoWave object that can be used to generate a Wave object when operated on.

Usage

```
pseudoWave(  
  type = NA_character_,  
  subtype = NA_character_,  
  scale = 1,  
  offset = 0,  
  seed = 1,  
  params = list()  
)
```

Arguments

type	Type of PseudoWave (e.g. "noise", "sine")
subtype	Subtype of PseudoWave (e.g. "white" if type is "noise")
scale	The Wave channels are multiplied by this value
offset	This value is added to the Wave channels
seed	Random seed for reproducible output. NA for no
params	List of additional parameters to pass to generating function

Value

A PseudoWave object.

Examples

```
pw <- pseudoWave("noise", "white")
pw <- pseudoWave("sine", params=list("f0"=440))
```

PseudoWave-class	<i>An S4 class to represent a PseudoWave object that is converted to a Wave object when operated on.</i>
------------------	--

Description

An S4 class to represent a PseudoWave object that is converted to a Wave object when operated on.

Slots

type	Type of PseudoWave (e.g. "noise")
subtype	Subtype of PseudoWave (e.g. "white" if type is "noise")
scale	The Wave channels are multiplied by this value
offset	This value is added to the Wave channels
seed	Random seed for reproducible output, NA for no seed
scale	Logical. Whether to use the random seed value
params	List of additional parameters to pass to generating function

pulse

Generate a single pulse

Description

Generate a single pulse, either a Dirac pulse (Dirac delta) or a square pulse.

Usage

```
pulse(  
  type = "dirac",  
  leading = 22050,  
  pulse.length = 1,  
  duration = samp.rate,  
  samp.rate = 44100,  
  bit = 1,  
  pcm = FALSE,  
  stereo = FALSE,  
  output = "Wave",  
  invert = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

type	Either "dirac" or "square".
leading	The number of samples before the pulse.
pulse.length	The number of samples in the pulse (for "square").
duration	The total number of samples generated.
samp.rate	The sample rate.
bit	The bit depth.
pcm	Whether Wave generated is PCM (see tuneR).
stereo	Whether Wave generated is stereo.
output	The output format ("Wave").
invert	Whether to invert the pulse.

Value

Specified by output.

pulseDetection	<i>Pulse detection</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Detects pulses in a Wave, defaults to using Dietrich (2004).

Usage

```
pulseDetection(wave, method = "simple", ...)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object containing pulses
method	Which method to use for pulse detection
...	Other arguments to pass to pulse detection function

pulseIntervals	<i>Pulse intervals</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Used to locate area of no pulses from the results of pulseDetection().

Usage

```
pulseIntervals(pulses, nsd = 2)
```

Arguments

pulses	The result of a pulseDetection.
nsd	The number of standard deviations each side of the mean pulse interval to discard

Value

A list of onset and offset times for pulses

pythonInstall *Install sonicscrewdriver Python environment*

Description

This function installs scikit-maad in the sonicscrewdriver environment using reticulate.

Usage

```
pythonInstall(unattended = FALSE)
```

Arguments

unattended If TRUE then the function will not prompt the user to install the environment in a non-interactive session.

Examples

```
## Not run:
maadInstall()
maadInstall(unattended=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

radarPower *The radar equation*

Description

Calculates the power returned from an echolocation pulse

Usage

```
radarPower(P_t, r, area, G_t = 1, G_r = 1, wl = 1)
```

Arguments

P_t Power transmitted (from sender)
r Range of the target
area Effective cross-sectional area of the target
G_t Transmitter gain
G_r Receiver gain
wl Wavelength (use only with G_r and G_t)

Value

The received power

Examples

```
radarPower(12, 20, 0.05)  
radarPower(12, 20, 0.05, G_t=1.2, G_r=1.5, w1=0.045)
```

radarRange	<i>Radar range</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

Calculates the distance of an object based on the round trip time of an echolocation pulse

Usage

```
radarRange(t, c = soundSpeed(medium = "air"))
```

Arguments

- t Time in seconds
- c Speed of sound in transmission medium m/s (by default air)

Value

Distance to object

Examples

```
radarRange(2)  
radarRange(2, c=343)  
radarRange(2, c=soundSpeed(medium = "sea water"))
```

radialPolygon	<i>Plot a radial polygon</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

Used to plot sectors, annuli and horizons on a `dielPlot()` or `yearlyPlot()`. The polygon has an inner and outer horizon - which can be set to a fixed radius or a vector.

Usage

```
radialPolygon(  
  angle1,  
  angle2,  
  radius1,  
  radius2,  
  col = "grey",  
  border = NA,  
  rot = -pi,  
  angleinc = 0.01,  
  reverse = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>angle1</code>	Angles for the inner line
<code>angle2</code>	Angles for the outer line
<code>radius1</code>	Radii for the inner line
<code>radius2</code>	Radii for the outer line
<code>col</code>	Colour of the polygon
<code>border</code>	Border colour (see <code>polygon()</code> for details)
<code>rot</code>	Rotation of the plot, defaults to <code>pi</code> to match <code>dielPlot()</code> and <code>yearlyPlot()</code>
<code>angleinc</code>	The angular increment in radians for calculating circular lines
<code>reverse</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> plots in an anti-clockwise direction
<code>...</code>	Other parameters passed to <code>polygon()</code>

rainfallDetection	<i>Rainfall detection</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

Detects rainfall in a Wave. An uncalibrated version of Bedoya et al (2017) [doi:10.1016/j.ecolind.2016.12.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2016.12.018) is available in this package. The hardRain package can also be accessed via this wrapper.

Usage

```
rainfallDetection(wave, method = "bedoya2017", ...)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object to detect rainfall in
method	Which rainfall detection method to use ("bedoya2017")
...	Other arguments to pass to rain detection function

Value

Numeric value from the rainfall detection algorithm chosen.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
rainfallDetection(sheep, method="bedoya2017")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

readAudacityLabels	<i>Read an Audacity label file</i>
--------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Reads an Audacity label file and returns either a list of Annotation objects or a data frame.

Usage

```
readAudacityLabels(file, output = "annotations")
```

Arguments

file	Path to the Audacity label file.
output	One of "annotations" or "data.frame".

readAudio	<i>Read an audio file</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

This file is used to read an audio file and return a Wave object, it is an abstraction function for various specific audio reading functions. If no existing method can be identified an attempt is made to use the av package to read the audio.

Usage

```
readAudio(file, mime = "auto", from = 0, to = Inf, units = "seconds")
```

Arguments

file	File to read
mime	MIME type of file to read, or "auto". Supported types are "audio/x-wav" and "audio/mpeg" (MP3)
from	Start point in file to return
to	End point in file to return
units	One of "samples", "seconds", "minutes", "hours". Default is "seconds".

Value

A Wave object

readBirdNet	<i>Read output files from BirdNet Analyser</i>
-------------	--

Description

Reads a single file, or directory of files, output by BirdNet Analyser.

Usage

```
readBirdNet(file, filename_parsing = "none")
```

Arguments

file	Filename or directory
filename_parsing	Allows for filename parsing, accepted values are one of none, audiomoth, timestamp.

Value

A data frame.

readRespeaker6	<i>Read a file from Seeed Studio Respeaker 6 mic array</i>
----------------	--

Description

The Seeed Studio Respeaker-6 when used as described in the documentation saves an eight channel audio file with channels 7 and 8 not containing input audio. This function reads such a file and saves it as a six channel file.

Usage

```
readRespeaker6(filename, from = 1, to = Inf, units = "samples", header = FALSE)
```

Arguments

filename	file to read.
from	Where to start reading the wave in units.
to	Where to stop reading the wave in units.
units	Units in which from and to is given, the default is "samples", but can be set to time intervals such as "seconds".
header	If TRUE, just header information of the Wave file are returned, otherwise (the default) the whole Wave object.

Value

A WaveMC object.

referenceIntensity	<i>Reference intensity</i>
--------------------	----------------------------

Description

Provides the standard reference intensity level.

Usage

```
referenceIntensity(unit = "watt_cm2")
```

Arguments

unit	Unit to return, "watt_cm2"
------	----------------------------

Examples

```
ri <- referenceIntensity()
```

referencePressure	<i>Reference pressure</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

Provides the standard reference pressure level.

Usage

```
referencePressure(unit = "Pa")
```

Arguments

unit	Unit to return, "Pa" or "dyne_cm2"
------	------------------------------------

Examples

```
rp <- referencePressure()  
rp <- referencePressure(unit="dyne_cm2")
```

region	<i>Specify a region with a file to analyse</i>
--------	--

Description

Specifies a time-bounded region to analyse.

Usage

```
region(unit, from = 0, to = Inf)
```

Arguments

unit	Unit of time (one of samples, seconds, minutes, hours)
from	Start time
to	End time

Value

A TimeRegion object.

resonantFrequency *Calculate the resonant frequency*

Description

Calculates the resonant frequency given the inductance and capacitance. In the acoustic case the inductance is inertia or mass, the capacitance is elasticity (bulk modulus) and resistance is composed of air resistance and related quantities. All units are SI.

Usage

```
resonantFrequency(L, C = "default")
```

Arguments

L	Inductance
C	Capacitance, by default IUPAC standard pressure.

Details

For isothermal compression, the bulk modulus is equal to the pressure. The default value of C therefore is the IUPAC standard pressure.

Examples

```
f <- resonantFrequency(L=1)
```

sDuration *Sample duration*

Description

Calculates the time represented by n samples in a Wave.

Usage

```
sDuration(n = 1, wave = NULL, samp.rate = NULL)
```

Arguments

n	The number of the samples
wave	A Wave object containing pulses
samp.rate	Integer sampling rate

Value

A numeric value in seconds

Examples

```
sDuration(n=20, samp.rate=44100)
## Not run:
sDuration(n=20, wave=sheep)#'

## End(Not run)
```

sheepFrequencyStats *Sheep frequencyStats*

Description

The frequencyStats of the sheep data file from the seewave package.

Usage

```
sheepFrequencyStats
```

Format

An object of class list of length 3.

shimmer *Calculate the shimmer in a Wave object*

Description

Jitter is a measure of the variability of amplitudes within periods in the waveform. Relative shimmer is scaled by the shimmer in the analysed waveform.

Usage

```
shimmer(wave)
```

Arguments

wave A Wave object

Value

A vector of zero crossing locations

Examples

```
## Not run:
shimmer(sheep)

## End(Not run)
```

sort_annotations	<i>Sort annotations</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Sorts a list of annotations by either start time, frequency, or both.

Usage

```
sort_annotations(annotations, domain = "time", decreasing = FALSE)
```

Arguments

annotations	A list of Annotation objects.
domain	Domain of the annotations, either "time", "frequency", or "both".
decreasing	If TRUE, sort in decreasing order.

Value

A list of Annotation objects.

soundSpeed	<i>Calculate the speed of sound in a medium</i>
------------	---

Description

Given sufficient parameters (i.e. wavelength and frequency, bulk modulus and density) this function calculates the speed of sound.

Usage

```
soundSpeed(
  medium = NULL,
  method = NULL,
  w1 = NULL,
  f = NULL,
  bulkModulus = NULL,
  density = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

medium	Propagation medium (e.g. "air"), or "all" to return a list of all available media.
method	Use a specific method to calculate the speed of sound (see Details).
wl	Wavelength
f	Frequency
bulkModulus	Bulk modulus
density	Density
...	Additional parameters passed to the method.

Details

The speed of sound can be calculated using the following methods:

- **cramer** Uses the method described in Cramer (1993). Additional parameters are:
 - temp Temperature
 - temp.unit Temperature unit
 - pressure Pressure
 - pressure.unit Pressure unit
 - RH Relative humidity
 - MoleFracCO2 Mole fraction of CO2
- **seewave** Delegates the calculation of the speed of sound in air to the package seewave (Sueur et al. 2008). This calculation is performed as $speed = 331.4 + 0.6 \times temp$. Additional parameters are:
 - temp Temperature

References

Cramer O (1993). “The variation of the specific heat ratio and the speed of sound in air with temperature, pressure, humidity, and CO2 concentration.” *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, **93**(5), 2510–2516. ISSN 0001-4966, doi:10.1121/1.405827.

Sueur J, Aubin T, Simonis C (2008). “Seewave, a free modular tool for sound analysis and synthesis.” *Bioacoustics*, **18**(2), 213–226.

Examples

```
soundSpeed(medium="air")
soundSpeed(medium="sea water")

soundSpeed(method="cramer", temp=14, pressure=3, RH=10)
soundSpeed(method="cramer", temp=14, temp.unit="C", pressure=3, pressure.unit="kPa", RH=10)

t <- 1:30
s <- lapply(t, \x){soundSpeed(method="cramer", temp=x)}
```

specStats

Calculate and plot statistics on a frequency spectrum

Description

Given a list of outputs from meanspec generates a plot with the mean shown by a line, and either the minimum/maximum values or one standard deviation shown by a ribbon.

Usage

```
specStats(spectra, stats = "minMax", line.col = "black", ribbon.col = "grey70")
```

Arguments

spectra	A list of spectra
stats	Either minMax or sd
line.col	Colour for the line
ribbon.col	Colour for the ribbon

Value

A ggplot2 object

spectrogram_maad-class

An S4 class to represent a spectrogram from scikit-maad.

Description

An S4 class to represent a spectrogram from scikit-maad.

Slots

Sxx	The spectrogram matrix
tn	The time vector
fn	The frequency vector
extents	The extents of the spectrogram. A list of tmin, tmax, fmin, fmax.

ste *Short term energy*

Description

Computes the short term energy of a Wave.

Usage

```
ste(wave, method = "dietrich2004", ...)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
method	Which method used to calculate the short term energy, by default "dietrich2004" to use (Dietrich et al. 2004).
...	Other arguments to pass to ste method.

Value

A vector of short term energy values

References

Dietrich C, Palm G, Riede K, Schwenker F (2004). "Classification of bioacoustic time series based on the combination of global and local decisions." *Pattern Recognition*, **37**(12), 2293–2305.

Examples

```
## Not run:
ste(sheep, method="dietrich2004")

## End(Not run)
```

STP *STP: Standard Temperature and Pressure*

Description

Dataset compiled from various sources for differing values of STP.

Usage

```
STP
```

Format

An object of class list of length 2.

subtractSpectra	<i>Subtract two spectra from seewave</i>
-----------------	--

Description

This function takes two spectra from seewave (or equivalent) and subtracts their values. The spectra must have the same bins.

Usage

```
subtractSpectra(s1, s2, coerceNegative = TRUE)
```

Arguments

s1	First spectrum
s2	Second spectrum
coerceNegative	Sets any values below zero to zero in output.

Value

A spectrum of s1 - s2

Examples

```
## Not run:  
subtractSpectra(spec1, spec2)  
subtractSpectra(spec1, spec2, coerceNegative=TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

sweptsine	<i>Generate a sine sweep</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Generates a frequency swept sine wave (either linear or logarithmic) and returns it as a Wave object or vector.

Usage

```
sweptsine(  
  f0 = 100,  
  f1 = 2500,  
  mode = "linear",  
  sweep.time = 1,  
  time.unit = "seconds",  
  samp.rate = 44100,  
  output = "wave",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>f0</code>	Start frequency
<code>f1</code>	End frequency
<code>mode</code>	One of "linear", "log"
<code>sweep.time</code>	Duration of swept wave
<code>time.unit</code>	One of "seconds", "samples"
<code>samp.rate</code>	Sample rate of swept wave
<code>output</code>	"wave" for a Wave object, or "vector"
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to <code>data2Wave</code>

Value

A swept wave object of the type specified in `output`.

Examples

```
#Generate a swept sine wave between 0Hz and 10kHz.  
w <- sweptsine(0, 10e3)  
  
#Generate a swept sine wave between 0Hz and 10kHz and normalise it.  
w <- normalise(sweptsine(0, 10e3))  
  
#Generate a stereo swept sine wave between 100Hz and 1KHz.  
w <- tuneR::stereo(sweptsine(100, 1e3))  
  
#Generate an exponentially swept sine wave between 100Hz and 1KHz.  
w <- sweptsine(100, 1e3, mode="log")
```

TaggedWave-class	<i>A S4 class for tagged waves</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

The TaggedWave class extended the Wave class from the tuneR package so that it can include extended metadata and the results of analyses.

Slots

metadata A list for storing metadata.
 analyses A list for storing analyses.

TaggedWaveMC-class	<i>A S4 class for tagged multi-channel waves</i>
--------------------	--

Description

The TaggedWaveMC class extended the WaveMC class from the tuneR package so that it can include extended metadata and the results of analyses.

Slots

metadata A list for storing metadata.
 analyses A list for storing analyses.

tagWave	<i>Tag a Wave or WaveMC object</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

This function takes a Wave/WaveMC object (or a list of such objects) and returns a corresponding tagged version (TaggedWave or TaggedWaveMC).

Usage

```
tagWave(w, origin = "user")
```

Arguments

w A Wave or WaveMC object (or list of such objects).
 origin The origin of the object (default "user").

Value

A TaggedWave or TaggedWaveMC object (or list of such objects).

TimeRegion-class	<i>An S4 class to represent a TimeRegion within a Wave object.</i>
------------------	--

Description

An S4 class to represent a TimeRegion within a Wave object.

Slots

from Start position
 to End position
 unit Time unit (one of seconds, minutes, hours)

tSamples	<i>Samples per time period</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Calculates the number of samples for a given duration of a wave

Usage

```
tSamples(time = 1, wave = NULL, samp.rate = NULL)
```

Arguments

time	The duration in seconds
wave	A Wave object containing pulses
samp.rate	Integer sampling rate

Value

Number of samples

Examples

```
tSamples(10, samp.rate=44100)
## Not run:
tSamples(10, wave=sheep)

## End(Not run)
```

typicalVolume	<i>Typical volumes</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

Typical volumes of everyday things.

Usage

```
typicalVolume(thing = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

thing	Volume of thing, if missing then returns all volumes
-------	--

Value

Typical volume of thing in dBA, or if no thing parameter a data frame of all volumes

Examples

```
typicalVolume()  
typicalVolume("rocket launch")
```

tzRot	<i>Converts a timezone offset into a rotation</i>
-------	---

Description

Given a timezone offset in hours returns a rotation in radians to apply to values for a diel plot.

Usage

```
tzRot(tz, init = pi)
```

Arguments

tz	Timezone numeric
init	Initial rotation. Defaults to pi.

untagWave	<i>Untag a TaggedWave or TaggedWaveMC object</i>
-----------	--

Description

This function takes a TaggedWave/TaggedWaveMC object (or a list of such objects) and returns a corresponding Wave/WaveMC object (or list of such objects).

Usage

```
untagWave(w)
```

Arguments

w A TaggedWave or TaggedWaveMC object (or list of such objects).

Value

A Wave or WaveMC object.

Examples

```
## Not run:
w <- noise("white")
tw <- tagWave(w)
w2 <- untagWave(tw)

## End(Not run)
```

upsample	<i>Upsample a wave</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Used to upsample a Wave object. The upsampled sample rate must be a natural multiple of the current sample rate.

Usage

```
upsample(wave, upsample.rate, method = "basic")
```

Arguments

wave Wave object to upsample.
upsample.rate The sample rate to upsample to.
method "basic" for linear, or a function to interpolate NAs in a vector

Value

A resampled Wave object

Examples

```
wave <- tuneR::sine(4000, samp.rate=44100)
wave2 <- upsample(wave, 88200)
```

validateIsWave	<i>Check an object is a Wave object</i>
----------------	---

Description

Helper function to test that the input is a Wave object. Will create an error if not.

Usage

```
validateIsWave(wave)
```

Arguments

wave	Object to test
------	----------------

WaveFilter-class	<i>WaveFilter object for audio filters</i>
------------------	--

Description

A WaveFilter object is an object containing information necessary for the filterWave() function to apply the filter to a Wave or TaggedWave object. This is designed to allow a pipe operator (either magrittr or base R) to be used to apply filters to a Wave in a pipeline. If used with a TaggedWave object the function adds information to the processing slot documenting its action.

Slots

description Description of the filter.

func Name of function.

params List of additional parameters to pass to the function.

windowing

*Windowing Function for Wave Objects***Description**

Separates a Wave object into windows of a defined length and runs a function on the window section. Windows may overlap, and the function can make use of 'parallel' package for multi-core processing. It will also show a progress bar if the 'pbapply' package is installed.

Usage

```

windowing(
  wave,
  window.length = 1000,
  FUN,
  window.overlap = 0,
  bind.wave = FALSE,
  complete.windows = TRUE,
  cluster = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object or filename. Using filenames may save loading an entire large file into memory.
window.length	The length of the analysis window (in samples).
FUN	FUN to be applied to windows.
window.overlap	The overlap between successive windows (in samples), a negative value will result in a gap between windows.
bind.wave	If TRUE and FUN returns wave objects, then these are combined into a single object
complete.windows	If TRUE (default) the final window will not be processed unless it has a length equal to window.length.
cluster	A cluster form the 'parallel' package for multi-core computation.
...	Additional parameters to FUN

Examples

```

## Not run:
windowing(wave, window.length=1000, FUN=duration, window.overlap=0, bind.wave=TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

writeAnnotationWave *Save a time region defined by an Annotation object as a Wave file*

Description

Save a time region defined by an Annotation object as a Wave file

Usage

```
writeAnnotationWave(annotation, wave = NULL)
```

Arguments

annotation	An Annotation object.
wave	(Optional) A Wave object, if not given will load the wave file from Annotation filename.

writeAudacityLabels *Write an Audacity label file*

Description

Writes a list of Annotation objects to an Audacity label file.

Internally this uses the `write.audacity()` function from the `seewave` package (Sueur et al. 2008).

Usage

```
writeAudacityLabels(annotations, file)
```

Arguments

annotations	A list of Annotation objects.
file	Path to the Audacity label file.

References

Sueur J, Aubin T, Simonis C (2008). “Seewave, a free modular tool for sound analysis and synthesis.” *Bioacoustics*, **18**(2), 213–226.

yearlyFraction	<i>Calculate the fraction of a year given by a value</i>
----------------	--

Description

Given an object that can be coerced to POSIXlt, return the fraction of a year represented by the object.

Usage

```
yearlyFraction(t, year = 2022, input = "POSIX", unit = "radians")
```

Arguments

t	Object to be converted to a fraction
year	Year to calculate fractions of (allows for leap years)
input	One of POSIXlt (default)
unit	If set to radians outputs a position around a circle. If set to fraction outputs the raw fraction.

yearlyLabels	<i>Generate labels for a yearly plot</i>
--------------	--

Description

Generates monthly labels for a yearlyPlot().

Usage

```
yearlyLabels()
```

yearlyPlot	<i>Create a yearly plot</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

ToDo.....

Usage

```
yearlyPlot(
  year = 2022,
  lat,
  lon,
  limits = c(0, 2),
  plot = NULL,
  method = "plotrix",
  legend = F
)
```

Arguments

year	Year to plot (allows for leap years).
lat	Numeric latitude.
lon	Numeric longitude.
limits	Plotting limits of the daylight regions, default to c(1,2)
plot	Character vector of components to plot
method	Plotting library to use
legend	Whether to show a legend

yearlyPositions	<i>Generate positions of labels for a yearly plot</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Generates positions for monthly labels of a dielPlot() in radians. The positions can either be for the start of the month, or middle of the month.

Usage

```
yearlyPositions(year = 2022, format = "months")
```

Arguments

year	Year to calculate
format	One of months, mid-months, days

Details

The function allows for leap years if the year parameter is provided.

zerocross	<i>Identify zero crossings in a Wave object</i>
-----------	---

Description

Returns a vector of the position (in samples) of zero crossings in a Wave object

Usage

```
zerocross(wave)
```

Arguments

wave	A Wave object
------	---------------

Value

A vector of zero crossing locations

Examples

```
## Not run:
zerocross(sheep)

## End(Not run)
```

zeroSpectrum	<i>Zero spectrum</i>
--------------	----------------------

Description

This function takes a spectrum from seewave and creates a new zero-valued spectrum with the same structure.

Usage

```
zeroSpectrum(s1)
```

Arguments

s1	Spectrum to emulate the structure of.
----	---------------------------------------

Value

A zero-valued spectrum.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
zeroSpectrum(spec)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

[,Wave,TimeRegion-method

Allow subsetting a Wave object with a TimeRegion

Description

Allow subsetting a Wave object with a TimeRegion

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Wave,TimeRegion'  
x[i]
```

Arguments

- x Wave Object
- i TimeRegion object

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