

DEVELOPING AN OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE: THE PYACTIGRAPHY JOURNEY

OPEN SCIENCE DAY 2025

Grégory Hammad, Ir, PhD

**1. GIGA-CRC Human imaging, University of Liège
Sleep and Chronobiology research group**

**2. School of biosciences and medicine, University of Surrey
Section of Chronobiology**

THERE AND BACK AGAIN

THERE AND BACK AGAIN



Christina Schmidt

THERE AND BACK AGAIN



Christina Schmidt

ERC Starting Grant 2018



THERE AND BACK AGAIN



Christina Schmidt

ERC Starting Grant 2018



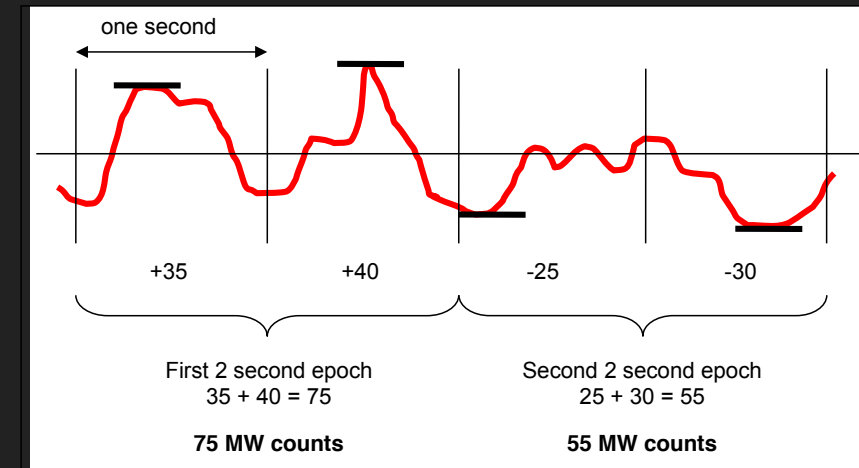
ACTIGRAPHY

ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:

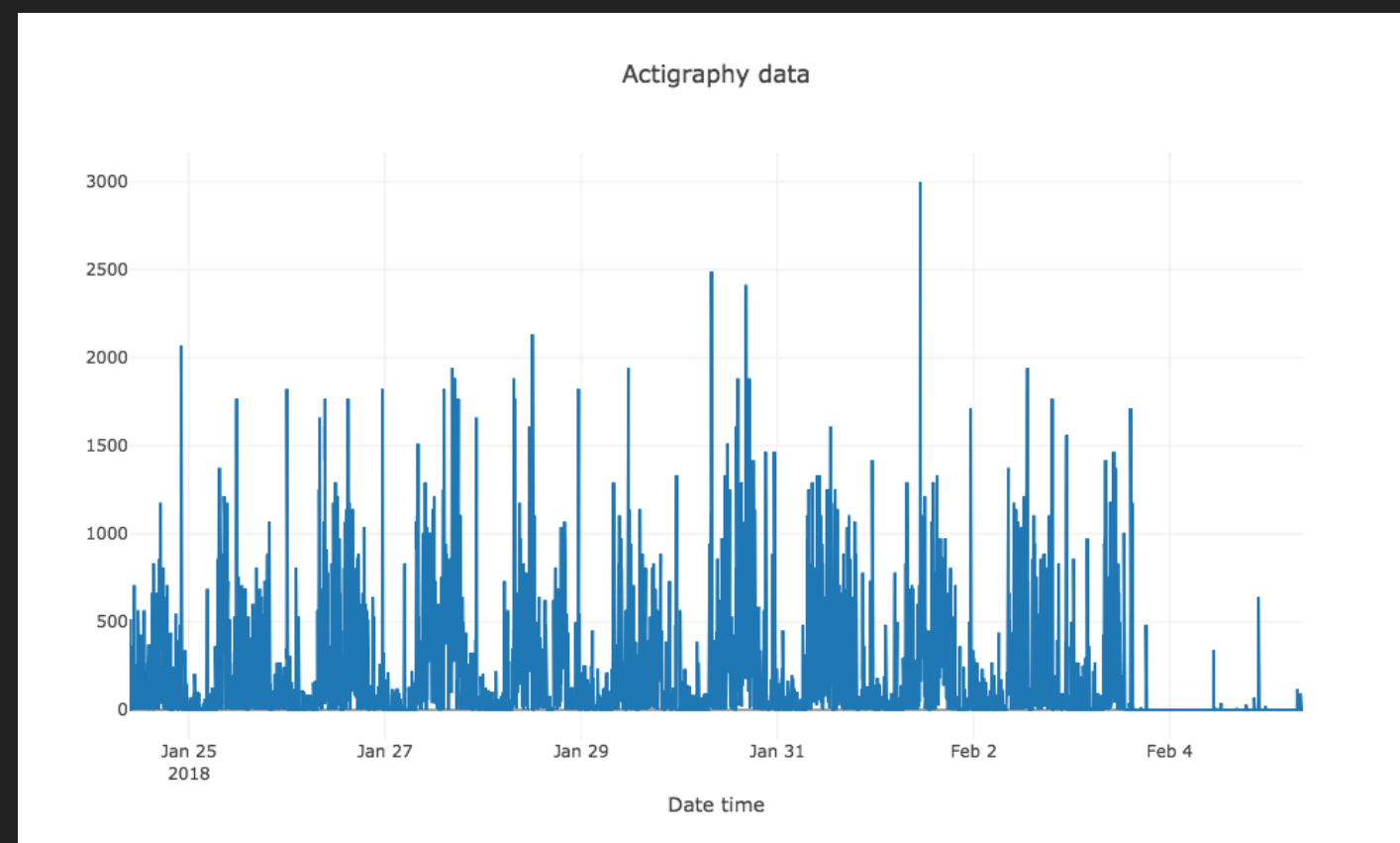
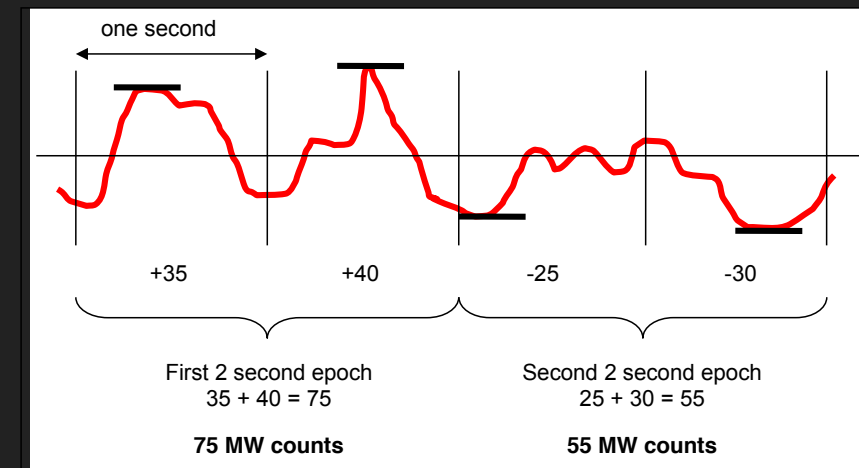
ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:
 - ▶ Measurements are made by accelerometers worn at the wrist, the hip or even the chest.



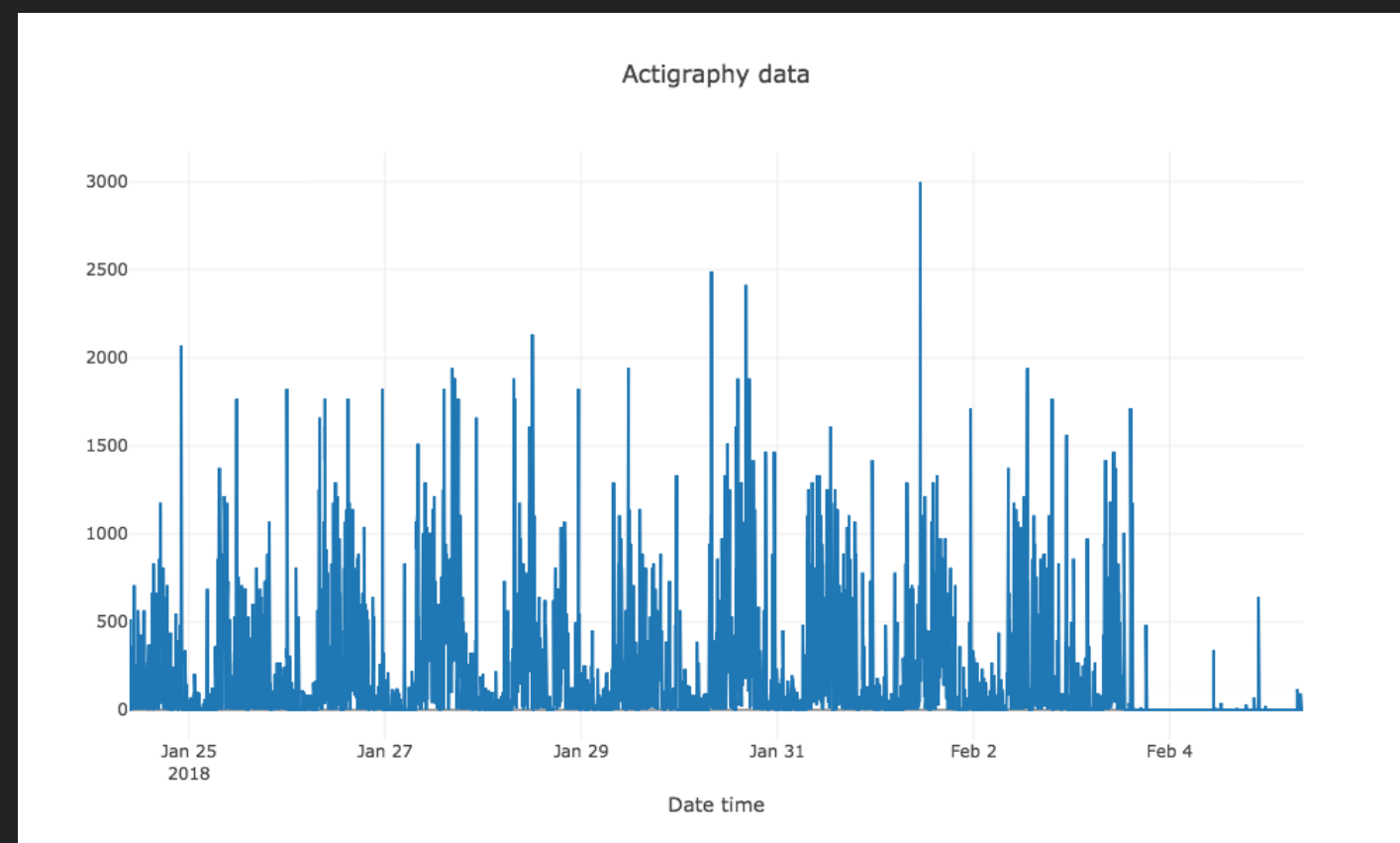
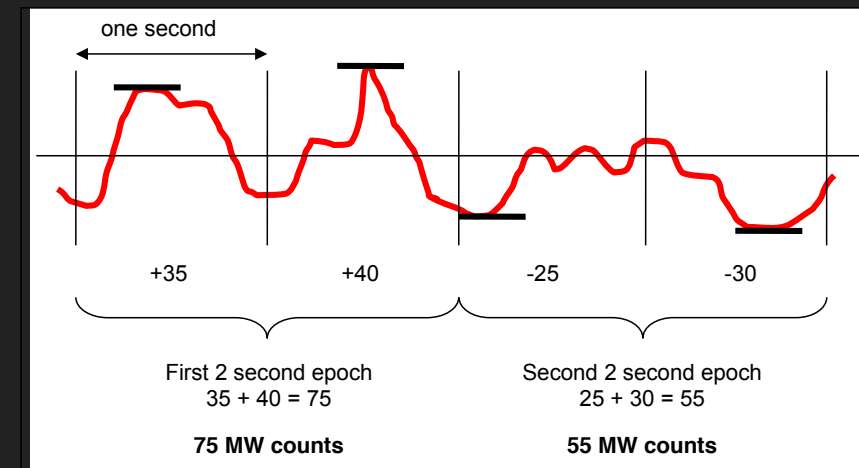
ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:
 - ▶ Measurements are made by accelerometers worn at the wrist, the hip or even the chest.



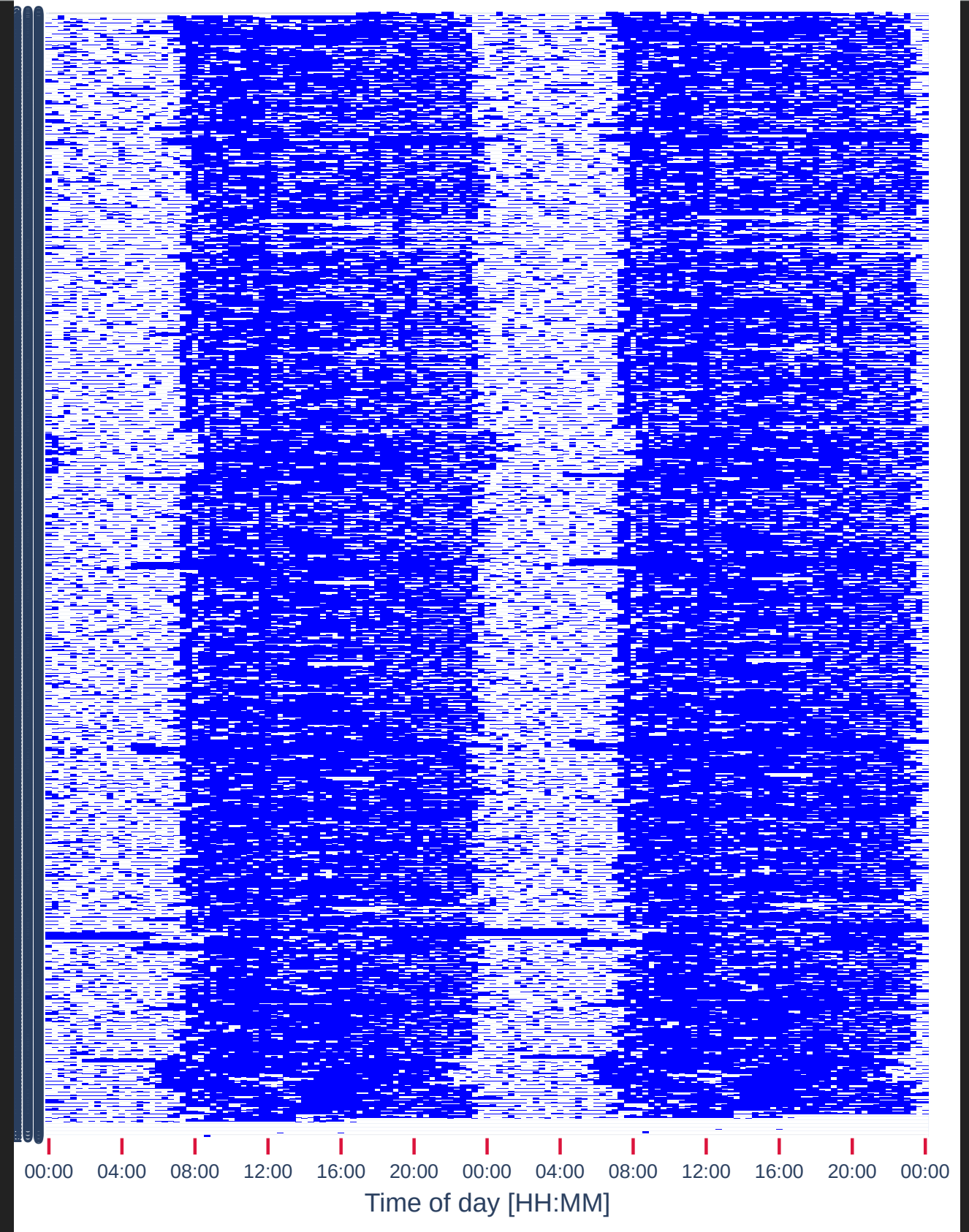
ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:
 - ▶ Measurements are made by accelerometers worn at the wrist, the hip or even the chest.
- ▶ From the measurement of the locomotor activity one can **infer** wake and sleep.



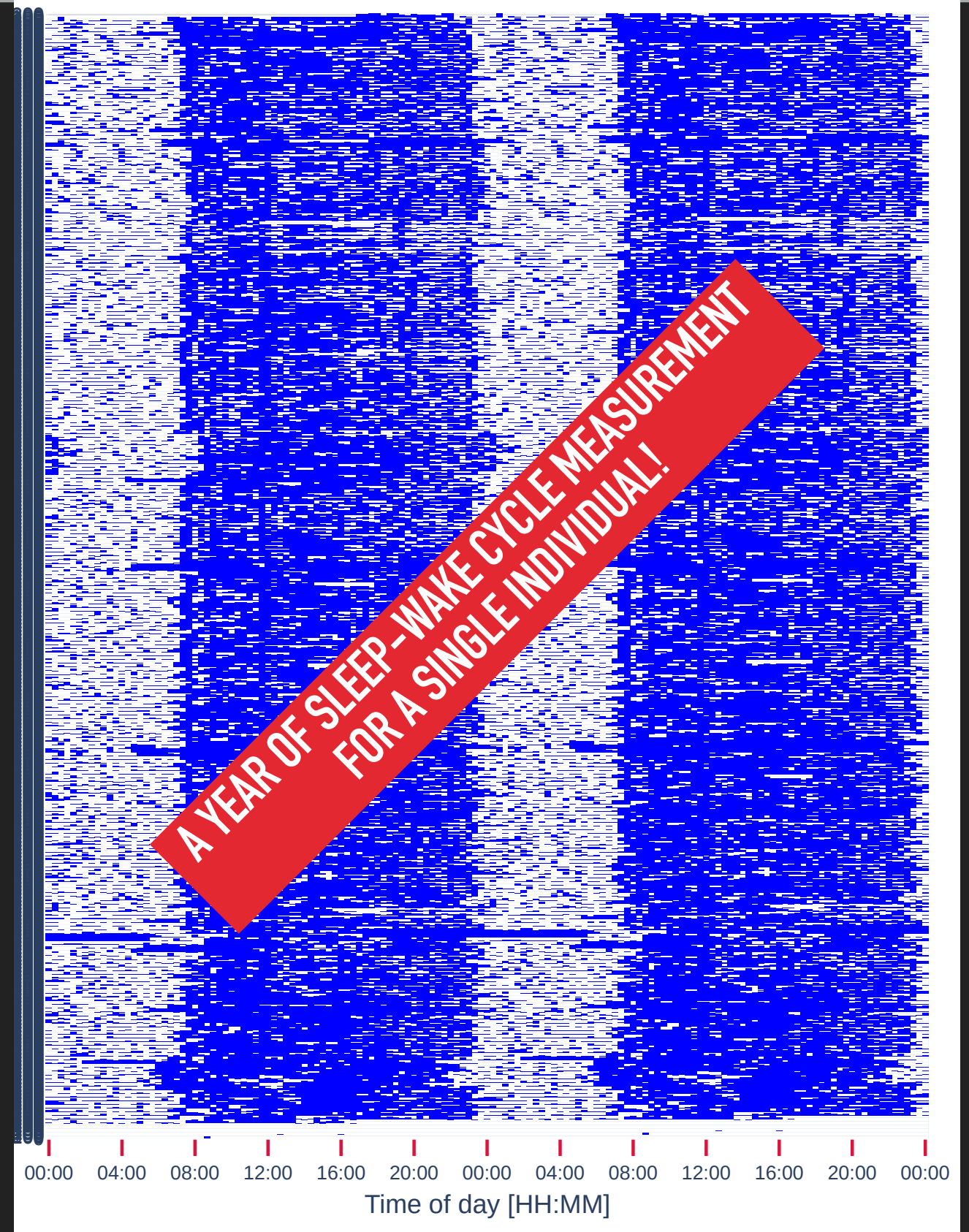
ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:
 - ▶ Measurements are made by accelerometers worn at the wrist, the hip or even the chest.
- ▶ From the measurement of the locomotor activity one can **infer** wake and sleep.



ACTIGRAPHY

- ▶ Continuous measure of activity:
 - ▶ Measurements are made by accelerometers worn at the wrist, the hip or even the chest.
- ▶ From the measurement of the locomotor activity one can **infer** wake and sleep.



1 MILLION HOURS OF ACTIGRAPHY

1 MILLION HOURS OF ACTIGRAPHY



1 MILLION HOURS OF ACTIGRAPHY



1 MILLION HOURS OF ACTIGRAPHY



1 MILLION HOURS OF ACTIGRAPHY



PYACTIGRAPHY

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)



ghammad / pyActigraphy

Code Issues 29 Pull requests 6 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

pyActigraphy Public

Unpin Unwatch 5 Fork 32 Starred 154

master 10 Branches 10 Tags

Go to file

ghammad Merge pull request #164 from ghammad/tutorials ecf93da · 8 months ago 643 Commits

docs	Add img with instructions (anaconda nav)	8 months ago
pyActigraphy	Bump version to 1.2.2	last year
.gitignore	Add .DS_Store to gitignore file list	4 years ago

About

Python-based open source package for actigraphy data analysis

ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy

python open-source sleep physical-activity circadian actigraphy actimetry rest-activity-rhythms

pyActigraphy 1.2.1 Tutorials API What's new Search

License GPL v3 CI tests passed pypi v1.2.2 DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2537920

openssf best practices in progress 67% Contributor Covenant 2.1

pyActigraphy

Open-source python package for actigraphy and light exposure data visualization and analysis.

This package is meant to provide a comprehensive set of tools to:

- read native actigraphy data files with various formats:
 - Actigraph: wGT3X-BT
 - CamNtech: Actiwatch 4, 7, L(-Plus) and MotionWatch 8
 - Condor Instrument: ActTrust 2
 - Daqtix: Daqtometer
 - Respironics: Actiwatch 2 and Actiwatch Spectrum (plus)
 - Tempatilumi (CE Brasil)
- NEW** read actigraphy data format from the [MESA dataset](#), hosted by the [National Sleep Research Resource](#).
- NEW** read actigraphy data files produced by the [accelerometer](#) package that can be used to cali-

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

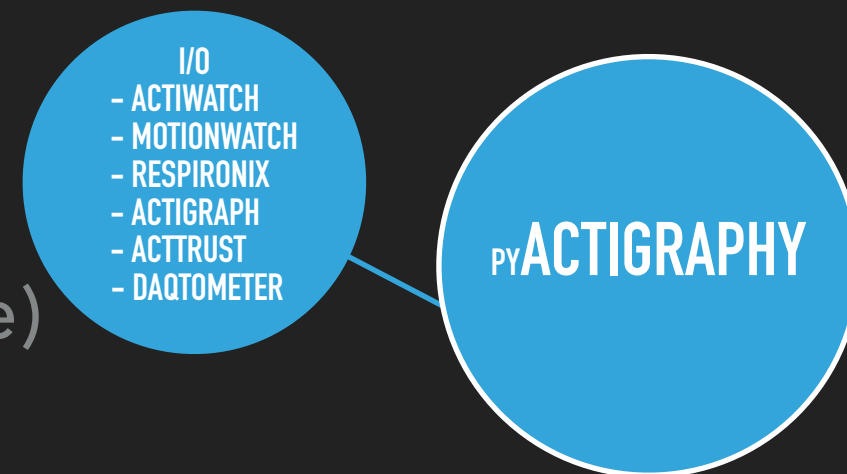
- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



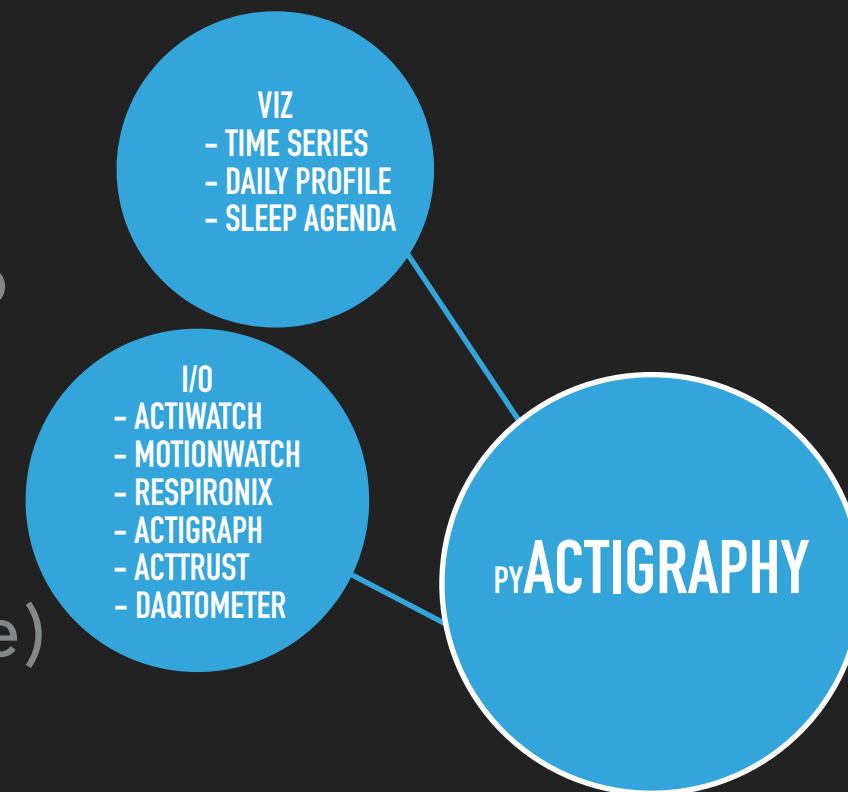
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for 'ghammad / pyActigraphy'. The repository is public and has 10 branches and 10 tags. The 'master' branch is selected. The repository has 32 forks and 154 stars. The 'About' section describes it as a 'Python-based open source package for actigraphy data analysis'. The 'Files' section shows a list of files: 'docs' (Add img with instructions (anaconda nav) 8 months ago), 'pyActigraphy' (Bump version to 1.2.2 last year), and '.gitignore' (Add .DS_Store to gitignore file list 4 years ago). The 'Commits' section shows a merge pull request #164 from ghammad/tutorials, committed 8 months ago with 643 commits.

The screenshot shows the pyActigraphy website. The header includes the project name 'pyActigraphy', version '1.2.1', and links to 'Tutorials', 'API', and 'What's new'. A search bar is on the right. The main content area features a license section (GPL v3, CI tests passed, pypi v1.2.2, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2537920) and a list of supported devices: Actigraph: wGT3X-BT, CamNtech: Actiwatch 4, 7, L(-Plus) and MotionWatch 8, Condor Instrument: ActTrust 2, Daqtix: Daqtometer, Respiroics: Actiwatch 2 and Actiwatch Spectrum (plus), and Tempatilumi (CE Brasil). The 'About' section describes the package as an 'Open-source python package for actigraphy and light exposure data visualization and analysis'. It lists the tools provided: read native actigraphy data files with various formats, read actigraphy data format from the MESA dataset, and read actigraphy data files produced by the accelerometer package.

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

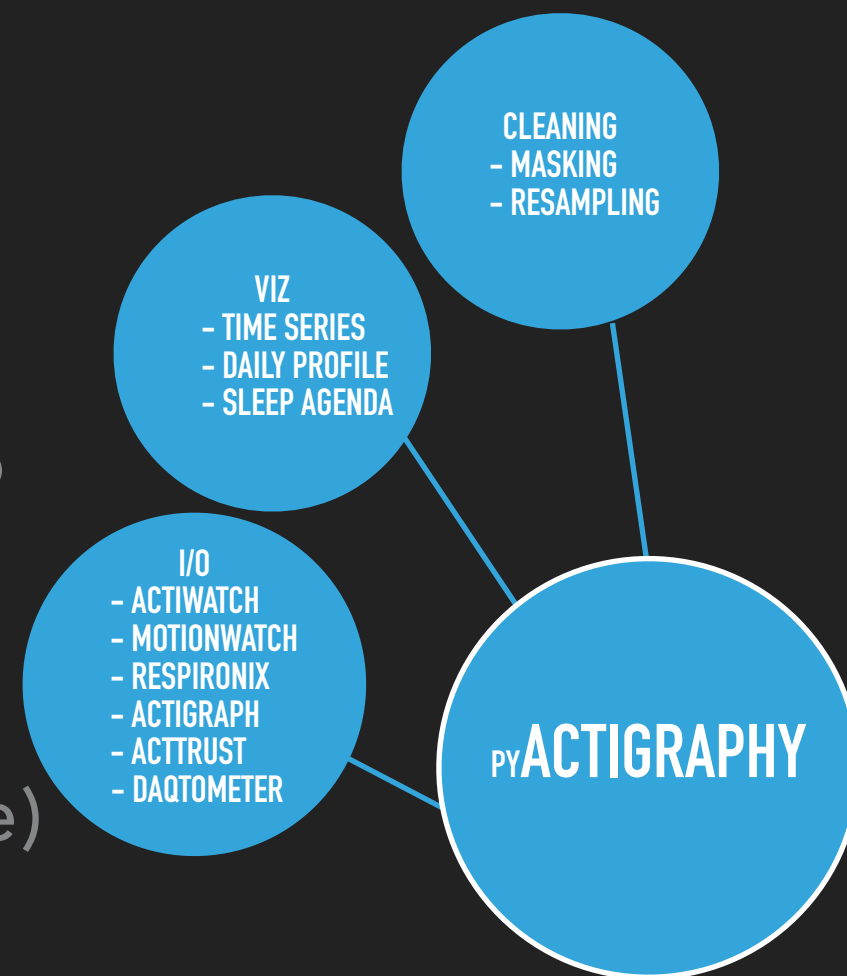
- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

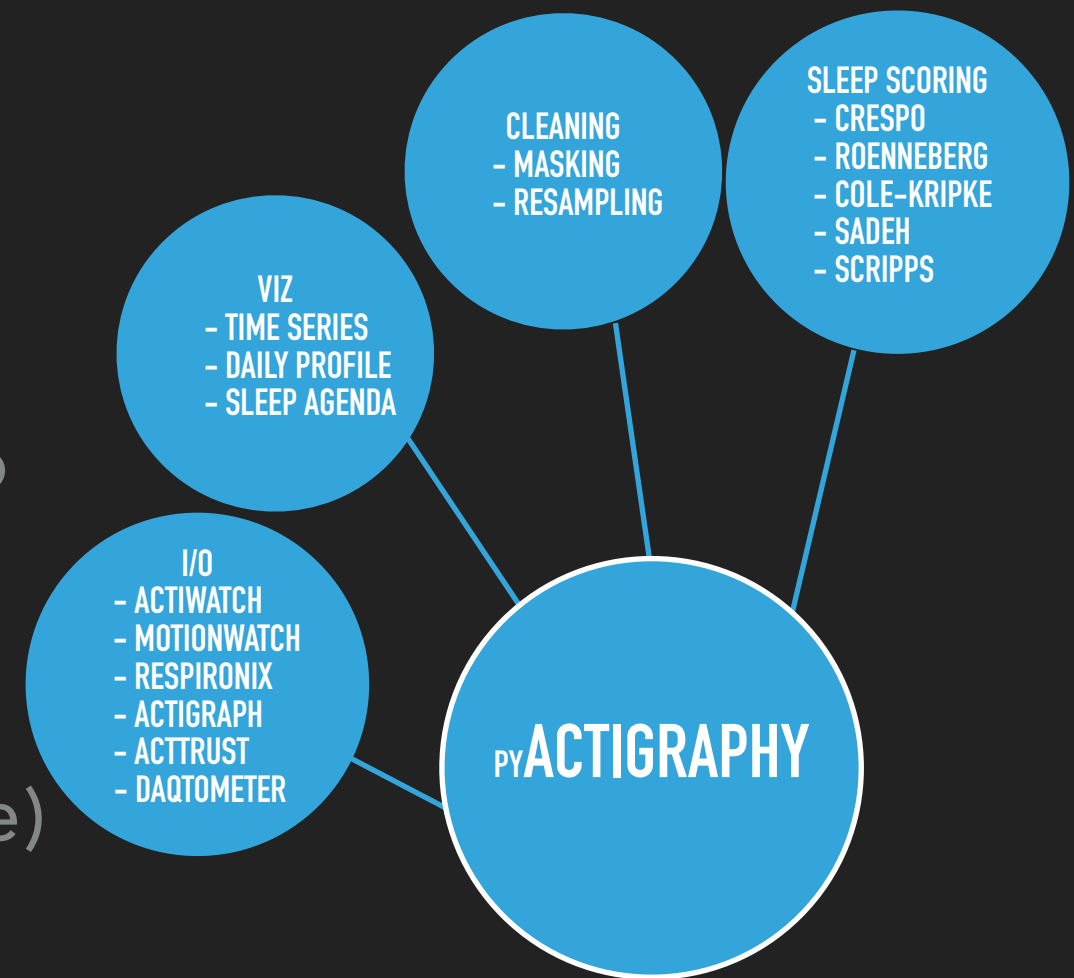
- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



ghammad / pyActigraphy

Code Issues 29 Pull requests 6 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

pyActigraphy Public

Unpin Unwatch 5 Fork 32 Starred 154

master 10 Branches 10 Tags

Go to file

ghammad Merge pull request #164 from ghammad/tutorials ecf93da · 8 months ago 643 Commits

File	Commit Message	Time
docs	Add img with instructions (anaconda nav)	8 months ago
pyActigraphy	Bump version to 1.2.2	last year
.gitignore	Add .DS_Store to gitignore file list	4 years ago

About

Python-based open source package for actigraphy data analysis

ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy

python open-source sleep physical-activity circadian actigraphy actimetry rest-activity-rhythms

pyActigraphy 1.2.1 Tutorials API What's new Search

License GPL v3 CI tests passed pypi v1.2.2 DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2537920

openssf best practices in progress 67% Contributor Covenant 2.1

pyActigraphy

Open-source python package for actigraphy and light exposure data visualization and analysis.

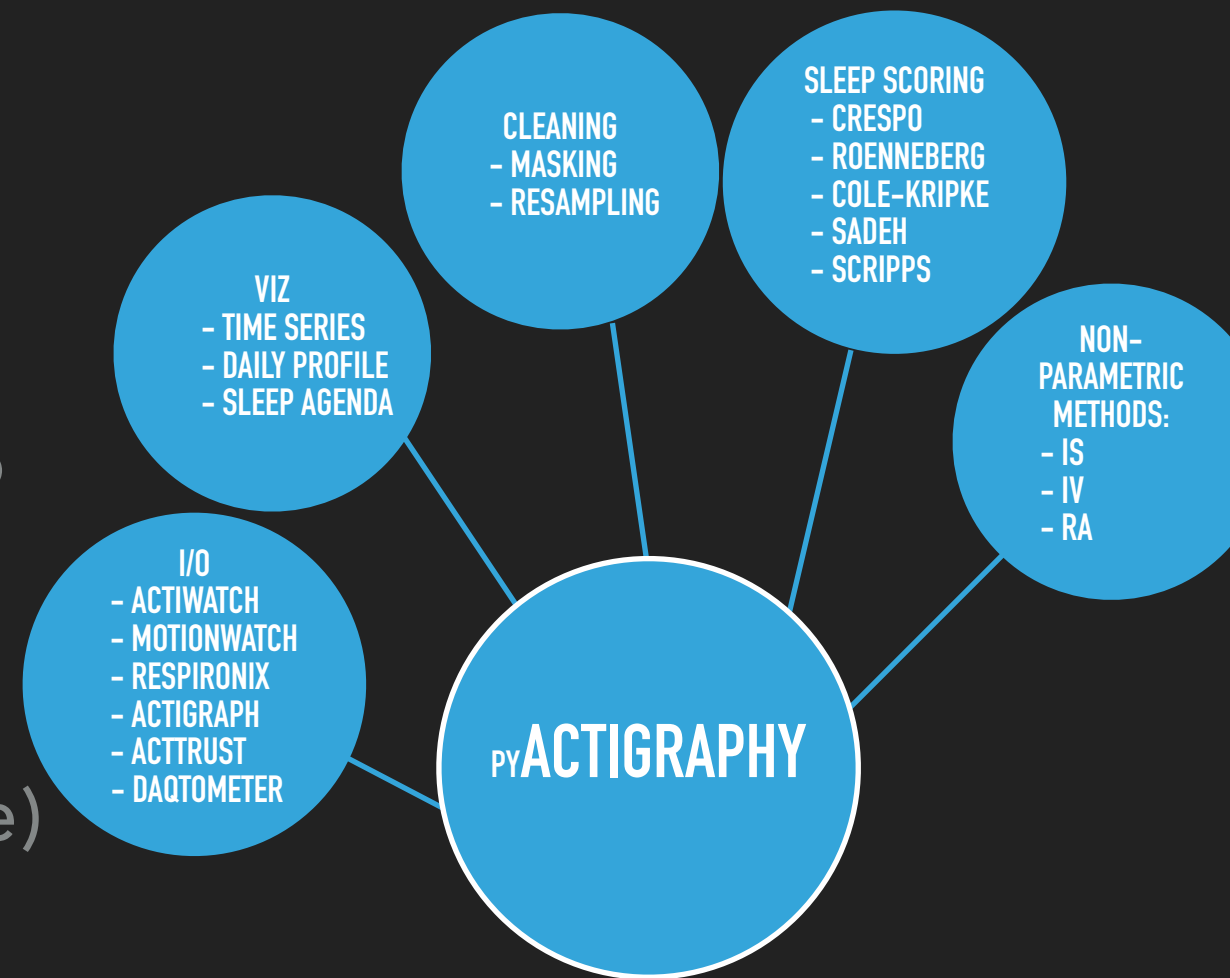
This package is meant to provide a comprehensive set of tools to:

- read native actigraphy data files with various formats:
 - Actigraph: wGT3X-BT
 - CamNtech: Actiwatch 4, 7, L(-Plus) and MotionWatch 8
 - Condor Instrument: ActTrust 2
 - Daqtix: Daqtometer
 - Respironics: Actiwatch 2 and Actiwatch Spectrum (plus)
 - Tempatilumi (CE Brasil)
- NEW** read actigraphy data format from the [MESA dataset](#), hosted by the [National Sleep Research Resource](#).
- NEW** read actigraphy data files produced by the [accelerometer](#) package that can be used to cali-

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



ghammad / pyActigraphy

Code Issues 29 Pull requests 6 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

pyActigraphy Public

Unpin Unwatch 5 Fork 32 Starred 154

master 10 Branches 10 Tags

Go to file

ghammad Merge pull request #164 from ghammad/tutorials ecf93da · 8 months ago 643 Commits

File	Commit Message	Time
docs	Add img with instructions (anaconda nav)	8 months ago
pyActigraphy	Bump version to 1.2.2	last year
.gitignore	Add .DS_Store to gitignore file list	4 years ago

About

Python-based open source package for actigraphy data analysis

ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy

python open-source sleep physical-activity circadian actigraphy actimetry rest-activity-rhythms

pyActigraphy 1.2.1 Tutorials API What's new Search

License GPL v3 CI tests passed pypi v1.2.2 DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2537920

openssf best practices in progress 67% Contributor Covenant 2.1

pyActigraphy

Open-source python package for actigraphy and light exposure data visualization and analysis.

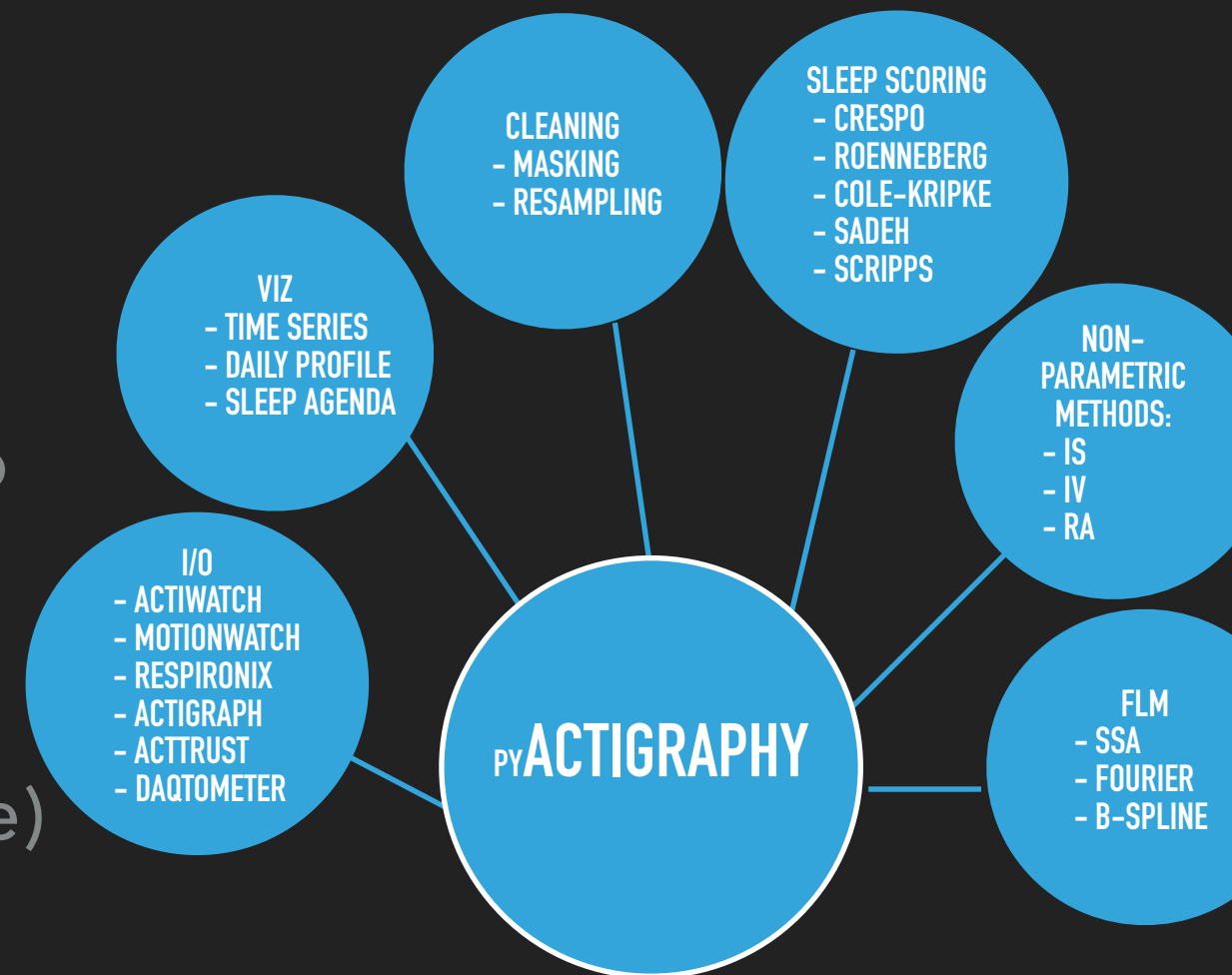
This package is meant to provide a comprehensive set of tools to:

- read native actigraphy data files with various formats:
 - Actigraph: wGT3X-BT
 - CamNtech: Actiwatch 4, 7, L(-Plus) and MotionWatch 8
 - Condor Instrument: ActTrust 2
 - Daqtix: Daqtometer
 - Respironics: Actiwatch 2 and Actiwatch Spectrum (plus)
 - Tempatilumi (CE Brasil)
- NEW** read actigraphy data format from the [MESA dataset](#), hosted by the [National Sleep Research Resource](#).
- NEW** read actigraphy data files produced by the [accelerometer](#) package that can be used to cali-

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



ghammad / pyActigraphy

Code Issues 29 Pull requests 6 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

pyActigraphy Public

Unpin Unwatch 5 Fork 32 Starred 154

master 10 Branches 10 Tags

Go to file

ghammad Merge pull request #164 from ghammad/tutorials ecf93da · 8 months ago 643 Commits

File	Commit Message	Time
docs	Add img with instructions (anaconda nav)	8 months ago
pyActigraphy	Bump version to 1.2.2	last year
.gitignore	Add .DS_Store to gitignore file list	4 years ago

About

Python-based open source package for actigraphy data analysis

ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy

python open-source sleep physical-activity circadian actigraphy actimetry rest-activity-rhythms

pyActigraphy 1.2.1 Tutorials API What's new Search

License GPL v3 CI tests passed pypi v1.2.2 DOI 10.5281/zenodo.2537920

openssf best practices in progress 67% Contributor Covenant 2.1

pyActigraphy

Open-source python package for actigraphy and light exposure data visualization and analysis.

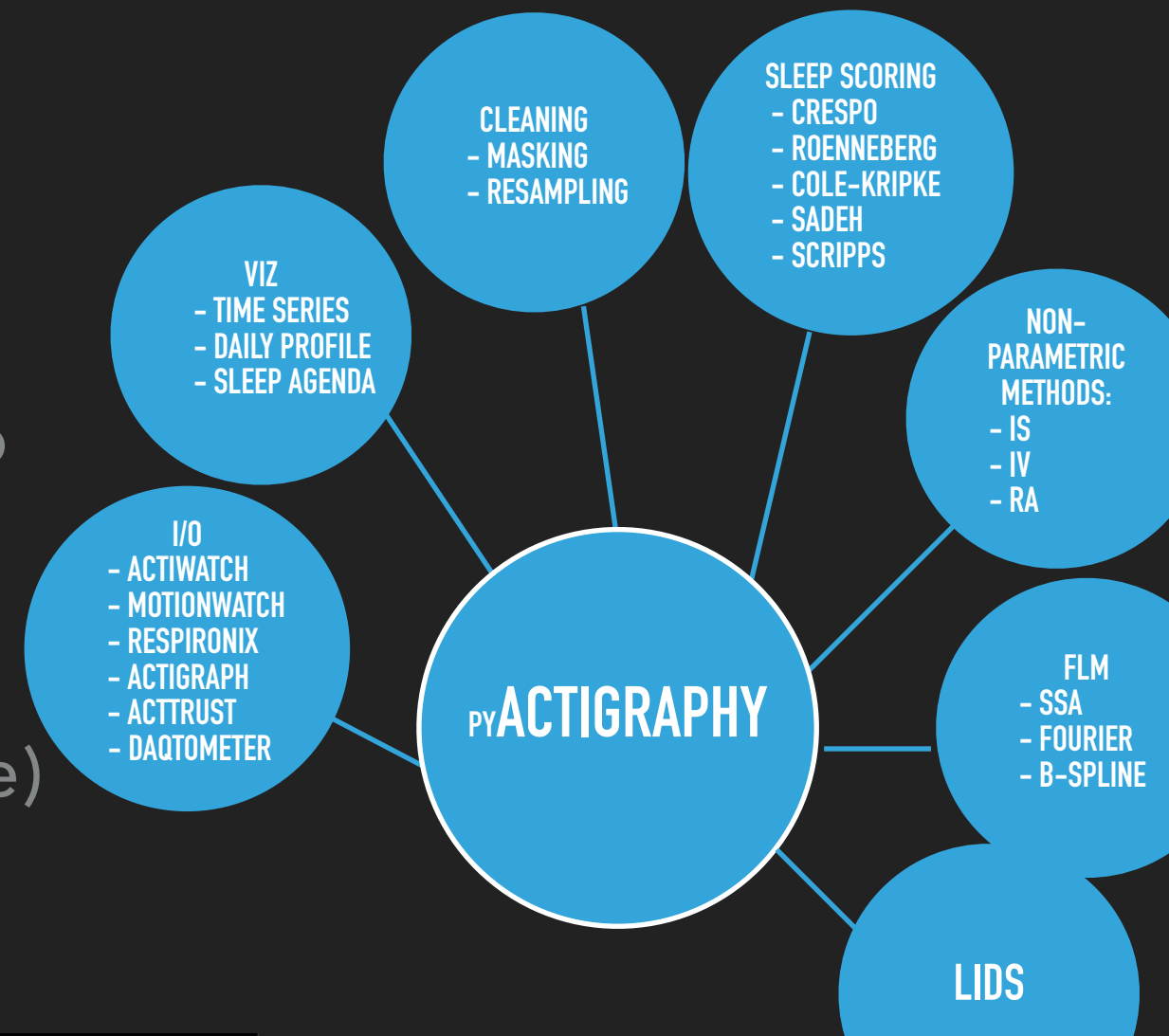
This package is meant to provide a comprehensive set of tools to:

- read native actigraphy data files with various formats:
 - Actigraph: wGT3X-BT
 - CamNtech: Actiwatch 4, 7, L(-Plus) and MotionWatch 8
 - Condor Instrument: ActTrust 2
 - Daqtix: Daqtometer
 - Respiroics: Actiwatch 2 and Actiwatch Spectrum (plus)
 - Tempatilumi (CE Brasil)
- NEW** read actigraphy data format from the [MESA dataset](#), hosted by the [National Sleep Research Resource](#).
- NEW** read actigraphy data files produced by the [accelerometer](#) package that can be used to cali-

PYACTIGRAPHY

► Overview:

- python packages, hosted on GitHub
- open source, released under GPL-3
- 2 years of development (first release)
- published in [PLOS Comp. Bio.](#)



PYACTIGRAPHY: FEW LESSONS LEARNT ALONG THE WAY

TAKE THE USER BY THE HAND...

TAKE THE USER BY THE HAND...

► Tutorials:

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Table of Contents

- 1 Interdaily stability & intradaily variability
 - 1.1 Changing the resampling frequency
 - 1.2 Changing the threshold
 - 1.3 Without binarizing the data
- 2 Relative amplitude
- 3 Mean IS and IV
- 4 IS, IV and RA per period

Non-parametric variables with pyActigraphy

Non-parametric variables such as:

- Interdaily stability (IS)
- Intradaily variability (IV)
- Relative amplitude (RA)

can easily be calculated with the pyActigraphy package.

First import the pyActigraphy package and read your favorite actigraphy data file:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy

In [2]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Introduction to data masking with pyActigraphy

This introduction notebook illustrates how to mask potentially spurious inactivity periods.

First, load the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
```

As well as your favourite plotting package:

```
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

As an example, let's read a .awd file located in the test directory of the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')

In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01_mask.AWD')
```

Plot the data

```
In [5]: layout = go.Layout(title="Actigraphy data", xaxis=dict(title="Date time"), yaxis=dict(title="Counts/period"), showlegend=False)

In [6]: go.Figure(data=go.Scatter(x=raw.data.index.astype(str), y=raw.data), layout=layout)
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Sleep fragmentation via state transition probability

"Quantification of the Fragmentation of Rest-Activity Patterns in Elderly Individuals Using a State Transition Analysis"

Andrew S.P. Lim, MD, Lei Yu, PhD, Madalena D. Costa, PhD, Aron S. Buchman, MD, David A. Bennett, MD, Sue E. Leurgans, PhD, et al. Sleep, Volume 34, Issue 11, 1 November 2011, Pages 1569-1581, <https://doi.org/10.5665/sleep.1400>

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy

In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go

In [3]: # create objects for layout and traces
        layout = go.Layout(title="", xaxis=dict(title=""), showlegend=False)
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

```
In [4]: # retrieve path to example files
        import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')

In [5]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD', period='7 days')
```

Quantify the Rest-to-activity transition probability

help(raw.kRA)

Rest to activity (kRA)

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Automatic detection of rest/activity periods with pyActigraphy

The pyActigraphy package implements several rest/activity detection algorithms.

Broadly speaking, they can be divided in two categories:

- Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring (inspired by PSG):
 - Cole-Kripke's, Sadeh's, Scripps' algorithms
- Detection of consolidated periods of similar activity patterns
 - Crespo's, Roenneberg's algorithms

All algorithms have been implemented to return a binary time serie (0 being rest or activity depending on the definition made in the original article...)

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy

In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go

In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')

In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_rpx(fpath+'test_sample.csv', period='6 days', language='FR')
```

Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring algorithms

All based on the same idea:

- use a rolling window over the data and convolve them with a "gaussian"-like kernel.
- If the resulting data is above a predefined threshold, classify as activity. Rest otherwise...

My opinion regarding these algorithms

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Usage of sleep diary with pyActigraphy

Sleep diary is usually given with an actimeter to allow participants to report the subjective evaluation of their sleep episodes. A sleep diary is the easiest and least invasive way to get information about sleep episodes from participants. It allows comparison between data recorded by an actigraph and the real-life.

In medical fields, sleep diary is commonly recommended in order to help doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of sleep-wake cycle disorders.

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy

In [2]: import os

In [3]: import plotly.graph_objs as go

In [4]: # Retrieve path to example files
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')

In [5]: # Read test file
        raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD')

In [6]: # Check the start time of the actigraphy recording
        raw.start_time

Out[6]: Timestamp('1918-01-23 13:58:00')

In [7]: # Check the duration of the recording
        raw.duration()

Out[7]: Timedelta('12 days 18:41:00')
```

Read a sleep diary

TAKE THE USER BY THE HAND...

► Tutorials:

► Available online: <https://ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy/documentation.html>

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Table of Contents

- 1 Interdaily stability & intradaily variability
 - 1.1 Changing the resampling frequency
 - 1.2 Changing the threshold
 - 1.3 Without binarizing the data
- 2 Relative amplitude
- 3 Mean IS and IV
- 4 IS, IV and RA per period

Non-parametric variables with pyActigraphy

Non-parametric variables such as:

- Interdaily stability (IS)
- Intradaily variability (IV)
- Relative amplitude (RA)

can easily be calculated with the pyActigraphy package.

First import the pyActigraphy package and read your favorite actigraphy data file:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Introduction to data masking with pyActigraphy

This introduction notebook illustrates how to mask potentially spurious inactivity periods.

First, load the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
```

As well as your favourite plotting package:

```
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

As an example, let's read a .awd file located in the test directory of the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01_mask.AWD')
```

Plot the data

```
In [5]: layout = go.Layout(title="Actigraphy data", xaxis=dict(title="Date time"), yaxis=dict(title="Counts/period"), showlegend=False)
In [6]: go.Figure(data=go.Scatter(x=raw.data.index.astype(str), y=raw.data), layout=layout)
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Sleep fragmentation via state transition probability

"Quantification of the Fragmentation of Rest-Activity Patterns in Elderly Individuals Using a State Transition Analysis"

Andrew S.P. Lim, MD, Lei Yu, PhD, Madalena D. Costa, PhD, Aron S. Buchman, MD, David A. Bennett, MD, Sue E. Leurgans, PhD, et al. Sleep, Volume 34, Issue 11, 1 November 2011, Pages 1569-1581, <https://doi.org/10.5665/sleep.1400>

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: # create objects for layout and traces
        layout = go.Layout(title="", xaxis=dict(title=""), showlegend=False)
In [4]: # retrieve path to example files
        import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD', period='7 days')
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

```
In [4]: # retrieve path to example files
        import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD', period='7 days')
```

Quantify the Rest-to-activity transition probability

help(raw.kRA)

Rest to activity (kRA)

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Automatic detection of rest/activity periods with pyActigraphy

The pyActigraphy package implements several rest/activity detection algorithms.

Broadly speaking, they can be divided in two categories:

- Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring (inspired by PSG):
 - Cole-Kripke's, Sadeh's, Scripps' algorithms
- Detection of consolidated periods of similar activity patterns
 - Crespo's, Roenneberg's algorithms

All algorithms have been implemented to return a binary time serie (0 being rest or activity depending on the definition made in the original article...)

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_rpx(fpath+'test_sample.csv', period='6 days', language='FR')
```

Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring algorithms

All based on the same idea:

- use a rolling window over the data and convolute them with a "gaussian"-like kernel.
- If the resulting data is above a predefined threshold, classify as activity. Rest otherwise...

My opinion regarding these algorithms

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Usage of sleep diary with pyActigraphy

Sleep diary is usually given with an actimeter to allow participants to report the subjective evaluation of their sleep episodes. A sleep diary is the easiest and least invasive way to get information about sleep episodes from participants. It allows comparison between data recorded by an actigraph and the real-life.

In medical fields, sleep diary is commonly recommended in order to help doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of sleep-wake cycle disorders.

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
In [3]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [4]: # Retrieve path to example files
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: # Read test file
        raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD')
In [6]: # Check the start time of the actigraphy recording
        raw.start_time
Out[6]: Timestamp('1918-01-23 13:58:00')
In [7]: # Check the duration of the recording
        raw.duration()
Out[7]: Timedelta('12 days 18:41:00')
```

Read a sleep diary

TAKE THE USER BY THE HAND...

► Tutorials:

► Available online: <https://ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy/documentation.html>

► Interactive and friendly

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Table of Contents

- 1 Interdaily stability & intradaily variability
 - 1.1 Changing the resampling frequency
 - 1.2 Changing the threshold
 - 1.3 Without binarizing the data
- 2 Relative amplitude
- 3 Mean IS and IV
- 4 IS, IV and RA per period

Non-parametric variables with pyActigraphy

Non-parametric variables such as:

- Interdaily stability (IS)
- Intradaily variability (IV)
- Relative amplitude (RA)

can easily be calculated with the pyActigraphy package.

First import the pyActigraphy package and read your favorite actigraphy data file:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Introduction to data masking with pyActigraphy

This introduction notebook illustrates how to mask potentially spurious inactivity periods.

First, load the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
```

As well as your favourite plotting package:

```
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

As an example, let's read a .awd file located in the test directory of the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01_mask.AWD')
```

Plot the data

```
In [5]: layout = go.Layout(title="Actigraphy data", xaxis=dict(title="Date time"), yaxis=dict(title="Counts/period"), showlegend=False)
In [6]: go.Figure(data=go.Scatter(x=raw.data.index.astype(str), y=raw.data), layout=layout)
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Sleep fragmentation via state transition probability

"Quantification of the Fragmentation of Rest-Activity Patterns in Elderly Individuals Using a State Transition Analysis"

Andrew S.P. Lim, MD, Lei Yu, PhD, Madalena D. Costa, PhD, Aron S. Buchman, MD, David A. Bennett, MD, Sue E. Leurgans, PhD, et al. Sleep, Volume 34, Issue 11, 1 November 2011, Pages 1569-1581, <https://doi.org/10.5665/sleep.1400>

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: # create objects for layout and traces
        layout = go.Layout(title="", xaxis=dict(title=""), showlegend=False)
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

```
In [4]: # retrieve path to example files
        import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD', period='7 days')
```

Quantify the Rest-to-activity transition probability

help(raw.kRA)

Rest to activity (kRA)

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Automatic detection of rest/activity periods with pyActigraphy

The pyActigraphy package implements several rest/activity detection algorithms.

Broadly speaking, they can be divided in two categories:

- Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring (inspired by PSG):
 - Cole-Kripke's, Sadeh's, Scripps' algorithms
- Detection of consolidated periods of similar activity patterns
 - Crespo's, Roenneberg's algorithms

All algorithms have been implemented to return a binary time serie (0 being rest or activity depending on the definition made in the original article...)

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_rpx(fpath+'test_sample.csv', period='6 days', language='FR')
```

Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring algorithms

All based on the same idea:

- use a rolling window over the data and convolute them with a "gaussian"-like kernel.
- If the resulting data is above a predefined threshold, classify as activity. Rest otherwise...

My opinion regarding these algorithms

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Usage of sleep diary with pyActigraphy

Sleep diary is usually given with an actimeter to allow participants to report the subjective evaluation of their sleep episodes. A sleep diary is the easiest and least invasive way to get information about sleep episodes from participants. It allows comparison between data recorded by an actigraph and the real-life.

In medical fields, sleep diary is commonly recommended in order to help doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of sleep-wake cycle disorders.

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
In [3]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [4]: # Retrieve path to example files
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: # Read test file
        raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD')
In [6]: # Check the start time of the actigraphy recording
        raw.start_time
Out[6]: Timestamp('1918-01-23 13:58:00')
In [7]: # Check the duration of the recording
        raw.duration()
Out[7]: Timedelta('12 days 18:41:00')
```

Read a sleep diary

TAKE THE USER BY THE HAND...

► Tutorials:

► Available online: <https://ghammad.github.io/pyActigraphy/documentation.html>

► Interactive and friendly

► Covers the main functionalities

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Table of Contents

- 1 Interdaily stability & intradaily variability
 - 1.1 Changing the resampling frequency
 - 1.2 Changing the threshold
 - 1.3 Without binarizing the data
- 2 Relative amplitude
- 3 Mean IS and IV
- 4 IS, IV and RA per period

Non-parametric variables with pyActigraphy

Non-parametric variables such as:

- Interdaily stability (IS)
- Intradaily variability (IV)
- Relative amplitude (RA)

can easily be calculated with the pyActigraphy package.

First import the pyActigraphy package and read your favorite actigraphy data file:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Introduction to data masking with pyActigraphy

This introduction notebook illustrates how to mask potentially spurious inactivity periods.

First, load the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
```

As well as your favourite plotting package:

```
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

As an example, let's read a .awd file located in the test directory of the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01_mask.AWD')
```

Plot the data

```
In [5]: layout = go.Layout(title="Actigraphy data", xaxis=dict(title="Date time"), yaxis=dict(title="Counts/period"), showlegend=False)
In [6]: go.Figure(data=go.Scatter(x=raw.data.index.astype(str), y=raw.data), layout=layout)
```

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISource

Search

Sleep fragmentation via state transition probability

"Quantification of the Fragmentation of Rest-Activity Patterns in Elderly Individuals Using a State Transition Analysis"

Andrew S.P. Lim, MD, Lei Yu, PhD, Madalena D. Costa, PhD, Aron S. Buchman, MD, David A. Bennett, MD, Sue E. Leurgans, PhD, et al. Sleep, Volume 34, Issue 11, 1 November 2011, Pages 1569-1581, <https://doi.org/10.5665/sleep.1400>

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: # create objects for layout and traces
        layout = go.Layout(title="", xaxis=dict(title=""), showlegend=False)
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

```
In [4]: # retrieve path to example files
        import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD', period='7 days')
```

Quantify the Rest-to-activity transition probability

help(raw.kRA)

Rest to activity (kRA)

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Automatic detection of rest/activity periods with pyActigraphy

The pyActigraphy package implements several rest/activity detection algorithms.

Broadly speaking, they can be divided in two categories:

- Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring (inspired by PSG):
 - Cole-Kripke's, Sadeh's, Scripps' algorithms
- Detection of consolidated periods of similar activity patterns
 - Crespo's, Roenneberg's algorithms

All algorithms have been implemented to return a binary time serie (0 being rest or activity depending on the definition made in the original article...)

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [3]: import os
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_rpx(fpath+'test_sample.csv', period='6 days', language='FR')
```

Epoch-by-epoch rest/activity scoring algorithms

All based on the same idea:

- use a rolling window over the data and convolve them with a "gaussian"-like kernel.
- If the resulting data is above a predefined threshold, classify as activity. Rest otherwise...

My opinion regarding these algorithms

pyActigraphy0.2DocumentationAPISite

Search

Usage of sleep diary with pyActigraphy

Sleep diary is usually given with an actimeter to allow participants to report the subjective evaluation of their sleep episodes. A sleep diary is the easiest and least invasive way to get information about sleep episodes from participants. It allows comparison between data recorded by an actigraph and the real-life.

In medical fields, sleep diary is commonly recommended in order to help doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of sleep-wake cycle disorders.

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
In [2]: import os
In [3]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
In [4]: # Retrieve path to example files
        fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')
In [5]: # Read test file
        raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01.AWD')
In [6]: # Check the start time of the actigraphy recording
        raw.start_time
Out[6]: Timestamp('1918-01-23 13:58:00')
In [7]: # Check the duration of the recording
        raw.duration()
Out[7]: Timedelta('12 days 18:41:00')
```

Read a sleep diary

... BUT NOT TOO MUCH.

... **BUT NOT TOO MUCH.**

- ▶ Jupyter notebooks

... BUT NOT TOO MUCH.

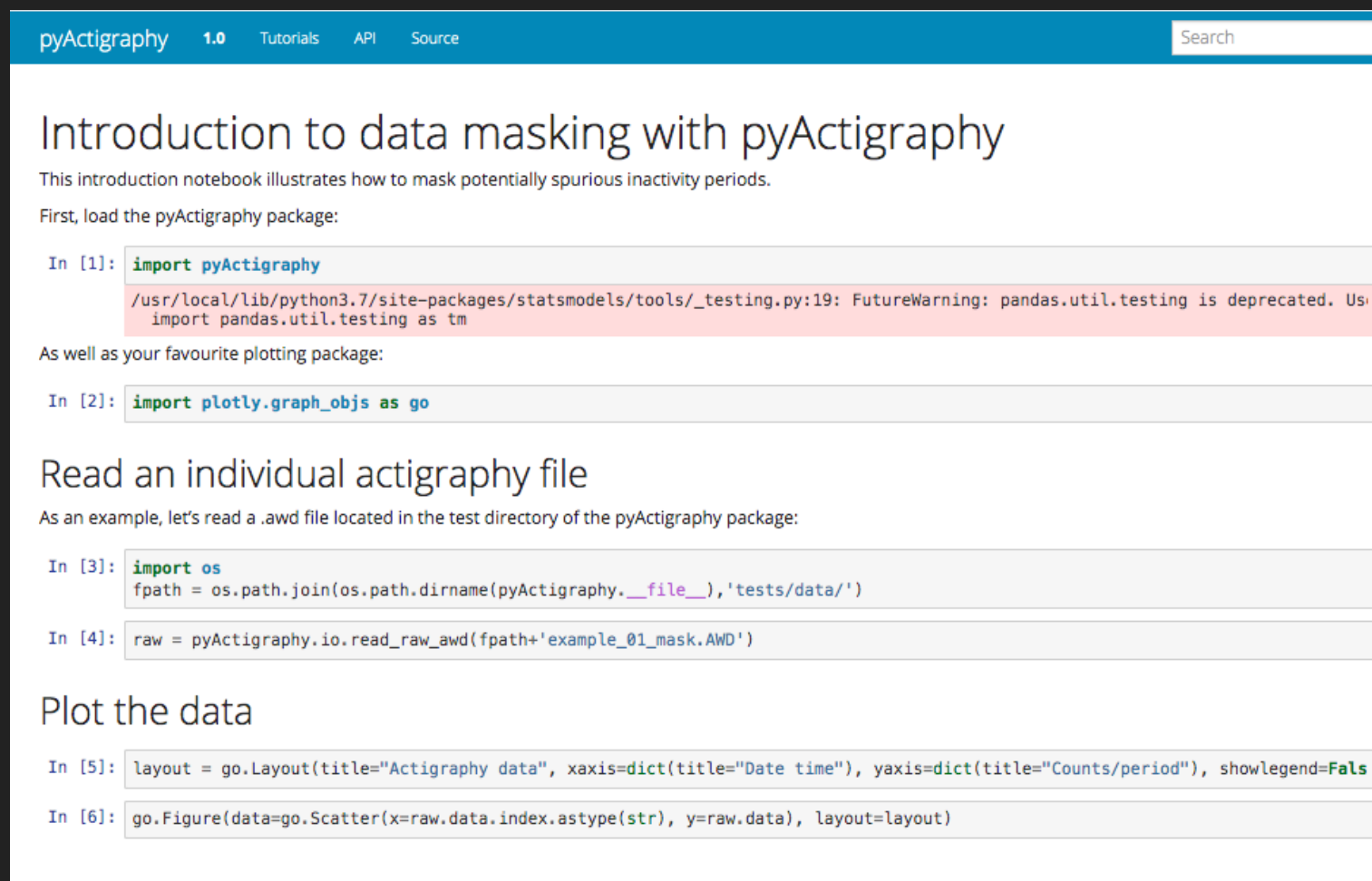
- ▶ Jupyter notebooks
 - ▶ included in the package itself

... BUT NOT TOO MUCH.

- ▶ Jupyter notebooks
 - ▶ included in the package itself
 - ▶ converted to HTML pages during the build of the documentation

... BUT NOT TOO MUCH.

- ▶ Jupyter notebooks
 - ▶ included in the package itself
 - ▶ converted to HTML pages during the build of the documentation



The screenshot shows a Jupyter notebook interface for the pyActigraphy package. The top navigation bar includes links for 'pyActigraphy 1.0', 'Tutorials', 'API', and 'Source', along with a search bar. The notebook content is as follows:

Introduction to data masking with pyActigraphy

This introduction notebook illustrates how to mask potentially spurious inactivity periods.

First, load the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [1]: import pyActigraphy
```

A warning message is displayed: `/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/tools/_testing.py:19: FutureWarning: pandas.util.testing is deprecated. Use pandas.util.testing as tm`

As well as your favourite plotting package:

```
In [2]: import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

Read an individual actigraphy file

As an example, let's read a .awd file located in the test directory of the pyActigraphy package:

```
In [3]: import os
fpath = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(pyActigraphy.__file__), 'tests/data/')

In [4]: raw = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath+'example_01_mask.AWD')
```

Plot the data

```
In [5]: layout = go.Layout(title="Actigraphy data", xaxis=dict(title="Date time"), yaxis=dict(title="Counts/period"), showlegend=False)

In [6]: go.Figure(data=go.Scatter(x=raw.data.index.astype(str), y=raw.data), layout=layout)
```

BUILD TRUST!

BUILD TRUST!

► Unit tests:

BUILD TRUST!

- ▶ Unit tests:
 - ▶ test if function output is conform to expectations

BUILD TRUST!

- ▶ Unit tests:
 - ▶ test if function output is conform to expectations
 - ▶ Implemented using [pytest](#)
- ▶ Integrated in the Github CI/CD pipeline:

BUILD TRUST!

- ▶ Unit tests:
 - ▶ test if function output is conform to expectations
 - ▶ Implemented using [pytest](#)
- ▶ Integrated in the Github CI/CD pipeline:
 - ▶ Run automatically when modifications are pushed on Github.

```
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.7.0, pytest-3.8.0, py-1.6.0, pluggy-0.7.1 -- /Users/ghammad/.virtualenvs/pyActigraphy/bin/python
cachedir: .pytest_cache
rootdir: /Users/ghammad/Work/CRC/pyActigraphy, inifile:
collected 51 items

pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_instance_agd PASSED [ 1%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_name PASSED [ 3%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_uuid PASSED [ 5%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_start_time PASSED [ 7%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_frequency_header PASSED [ 9%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_data PASSED [ 11%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_agd.py::test_read_raw_agd_data_frequency PASSED [ 13%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_atr.py::test_instance_atr PASSED [ 15%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_atr.py::test_read_raw_atr_name PASSED [ 17%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_atr.py::test_read_raw_atr_uuid PASSED [ 19%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_atr.py::test_read_raw_atr_start_time PASSED [ 21%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_atr.py::test_read_raw_atr_data PASSED [ 23%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_awd.py::test_instance_awd PASSED [ 25%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_awd.py::test_read_raw_awd_name PASSED [ 27%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_awd.py::test_read_raw_awd_uuid PASSED [ 29%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_awd.py::test_read_raw_awd_start_time PASSED [ 31%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_awd.py::test_read_raw_awd_data PASSED [ 33%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_instance_dqt PASSED [ 35%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_read_raw_dqt_name PASSED [ 37%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_read_raw_dqt_uuid PASSED [ 39%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_read_raw_dqt_start_time PASSED [ 41%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_read_raw_dqt_duration PASSED [ 43%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_dqt.py::test_read_raw_dqt_length PASSED [ 45%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_kra.py::test_kra_sequences PASSED [ 47%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_kra.py::test_kra_logit PASSED [ 49%]
pyActigraphy/tests/test_kra.py::test_kar_sequences PASSED [ 50%]
```

DO NOT LET USERS IN THE DARK

DO NOT LET USERS IN THE DARK

- ▶ Code documentation:

DO NOT LET USERS IN THE DARK

- ▶ Code documentation:
 - ▶ Implemented using [Sphinx](#):

```
818 def IS(self, freq='1H', binarize=True, threshold=4):
819     r"""Interdaily stability
820
821     The Interdaily stability (IS) quantifies the repeatability of the
822     daily rest-activity pattern over each day contained in the activity
823     recording.
824
825     Parameters
826     -----
827     freq: str, optional
828         Data resampling frequency string
829         <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html>`_.
830         Default is '1H'.
831     binarize: bool, optional
832         If set to True, the data are binarized.
833         Default is True.
834     threshold: int, optional
835         If binarize is set to True, data above this threshold are set to 1
836         and to 0 otherwise.
837         Default is 4.
838
839     Returns
840     -----
841     is: float
842
843     Notes
844     -----
845
846     This variable is defined in ref [1]_:
847
848     .. math::
849
850         IS = \frac{d^{24h}}{d^{1h}}
851
852
853     with:
```

DO NOT LET USERS IN THE DARK

- ▶ Code documentation:
 - ▶ Implemented using [Sphinx](#):
 - ▶ from reStructuredText sources included in the source code...

```
818 def IS(self, freq='1H', binarize=True, threshold=4):
819     r"""Interdaily stability
820
821     The Interdaily stability (IS) quantifies the repeatability of the
822     daily rest-activity pattern over each day contained in the activity
823     recording.
824
825     Parameters
826     -----
827     freq: str, optional
828         Data resampling frequency string
829         <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html>`.
830         Default is '1H'.
831     binarize: bool, optional
832         If set to True, the data are binarized.
833         Default is True.
834     threshold: int, optional
835         If binarize is set to True, data above this threshold are set to 1
836         and to 0 otherwise.
837         Default is 4.
838
839     Returns
840     -----
841     is: float
842
843     Notes
844     -----
845
846     This variable is defined in ref [1]_:
847
848     .. math::
849
850         IS = \frac{d^{24h}}{d^{1h}}
851
852
853     with:
```

DO NOT LET USERS IN THE DARK

► Code documentation:

► Implemented using [Sphinx](#):

► from reStructuredText sources included in the source code...

► ... to HTML pages, hosted on Github (gh-pages)

```

818 def IS(self, freq='1H', binarize=True, threshold=4):
819     r"""Interdaily stability
820
821     The Interdaily stability (IS) quantifies the repeatability of the
822     daily rest-activity pattern over each day contained in the activity
823     recording.
824
825     Parameters
826     -----
827     freq: str, optional
828         Data resampling frequency string
829         <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html>`_.
830         Default is '1H'.
831     binarize: bool, optional
832         If set to True, the data are binarized.
833         Default is True.
834     threshold: int, optional
835         If binarize is set to True, data above this threshold are set to 1
836         and to 0 otherwise.
837         Default is 4.
838
839     Returns
840     -----
841     is: float
842
843     Notes
844     -----
845
846     This variable is defined in ref [1]_:
847
848     .. math::
849
850         IS = \frac{d^{24h}}{d^{1h}}
851
852         IS = \frac{d^{24h}}{d^{1h}}
853
854     with:

```

pyActigraphy 1.0 Tutorials API Source

pyActigraphy.metrics.MetricsMixin.IS

MetricsMixin. IS (freq='1H', binarize=True, threshold=4) [\[source\]](#)

Interdaily stability

The Interdaily stability (IS) quantifies the repeatability of the daily rest-activity pattern over each day contained in the activity recording.

Parameters:

- freq** (str, optional) – Data resampling frequency string. Default is '1H'.
- binarize** (bool, optional) – If set to True, the data are binarized. Default is True.
- threshold** (int, optional) – If binarize is set to True, data above this threshold are set to 1 and to 0 otherwise. Default is 4.

Returns: is

Return type: float

Notes

This variable is defined in ref [1]:

$$IS = \frac{d^{24h}}{d^{1h}}$$

with:

$$d^{1h} = \sum_i^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

where x_i is the number of active (counts higher than a predefined threshold) minutes during the i^{th} period, $\bar{x}$ is the mean of all data and n is the number of periods covered by the actigraphy data and with:

$$d^{24h} = \sum_i^p \frac{(\bar{x}_{h,i} - \bar{x})^2}{p}$$

where $\bar{x}_{h,i}$ is the average number of active minutes over the i^{th} period and p is the number of periods per day. The average runs over all the days. For the record, it is the 24h value from the chi-square periodogram (Sokolove and Bushell 1978).

References

[1] Witting W., Kwa L.H., Eikelenboom P., Mirmiran M., Swaab D.F. Alterations in the circadian rest-activity rhythm in aging and Alzheimer's disease. Biol Psychiatry. 1990;27:563-572.

Examples

```

>>> import pyActigraphy
>>> rawAWD = pyActigraphy.io.read_raw_awd(fpath + 'SUBJECT_01.AWD')
>>> rawAWD.IS()
0.6900175913031027
>>> rawAWD.IS(freq='30min', binarize=True, threshold=4)
0.6245582891144925
>>> rawAWD.IS(freq='1H', binarize=False)
0.5257020914453097

```

TEAM UP!

TEAM UP!



TEAM UP!



**NATIONAL
SLEEP RESEARCH
RESOURCE**

HARNESSING SLEEP DATA
FOR A HEALTHIER FUTURE

NSRR About Datasets Tools Forum Blog Share data Webinars

An [NHLBI](#) resource for the sleep research community.

	53,883 Individuals Represented		11.2 TB Stored on the Resource		2 PB Shared with Researchers
---	--	---	--	---	--

TEAM UP!



**NATIONAL
SLEEP RESEARCH
RESOURCE**

HARNESSING SLEEP DATA
FOR A HEALTHIER FUTURE

NSRR About Datasets Tools Forum Blog Share data Webinars

An [NHLBI](#) resource for the sleep research community.



53,883

Individuals Represented



11.2 TB

Stored on the Resource



2 PB

Shared with Researchers



pyActigraphy: Open-source Python Software for Actigraphy and Light Data Analysis

Guest blogger: Grégory Hammad, Ir, PhD GIGA-CRC in vivo imaging, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium, Chair of Neurogenetics, Faculty of Medicine, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany
PyActigraphy is an open-source Python software for actigraphy and light data analysis. [Keep reading ▶](#)

TEAM UP!



An [NHLBI](#) resource for the sleep research community

	53,883 Individuals Represented		11.2 TB Stored on the Resource
---	--	---	--

Powering Up Actigraphy Analyses with pyActigraphy



pyActigraphy: Open-source Python Software for Actigraphy and Light Data Analysis

Guest blogger: Grégory Hammad, Ir, PhD GIGA-CRC in vivo imaging, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium, Chair of Neurogenetics, Faculty of Medicine, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany
PyActigraphy is an open-source Python software for actigraphy and light data analysis. [Keep reading](#) ▶

TEAM UP!



Powering Up Actigraphy Analyses with pyActigraphy



Analysis of Rest-Activity Patterns with the NSRR: The Case of the MESA Actigraphy Dataset



pyActigraphy: Open-source Python Software for Actigraphy and Light Data Analysis

Gregory Hammad, Ir, PhD GIGA-CRC in vivo imaging, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium, and Faculty of Medicine, Technical University of Munich, Munich, Germany. pyActigraphy is an open-source Python software for actigraphy and light data analysis. [Keep reading](#)

DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!

DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



WEALTH OF OPEN DATA

DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



WEALTH OF OPEN DATA

OPEN SOFTWARES?

DATA BANKING IS HAPPENING!



WEALTH OF OPEN DATA



OPEN SOFTWARES?

TEAM WORK

C. Schmidt

M. Baillet

A. Lesoinne

M. Deantoni

V. Muto

M. Reyt



THANK YOU ALL!

CogNap team

Special thanks to:

- Eva Winnebeck (University of Surrey, Guildford) for advices, data&code sharing on the LIDS
- Andrew Lim (Sunnybrook Research Institute, Toronto) for sharing his code on state-transition probability

gregory.hammad@uliege.be - GIGA-CRC - ULiège

IS THE JOURNEY OVER?

IS THE JOURNEY OVER?

How do we sustain openness?

**THANK YOU.
QUESTIONS?**

WHAT IS SHARING?

WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ And what it is not...

WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ And what it is not...



WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ And what it is not...



WHAT IS SHARING?

- And what it is not...



WHAT IS SHARING?

WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ What it requires:

WHAT IS SHARING?

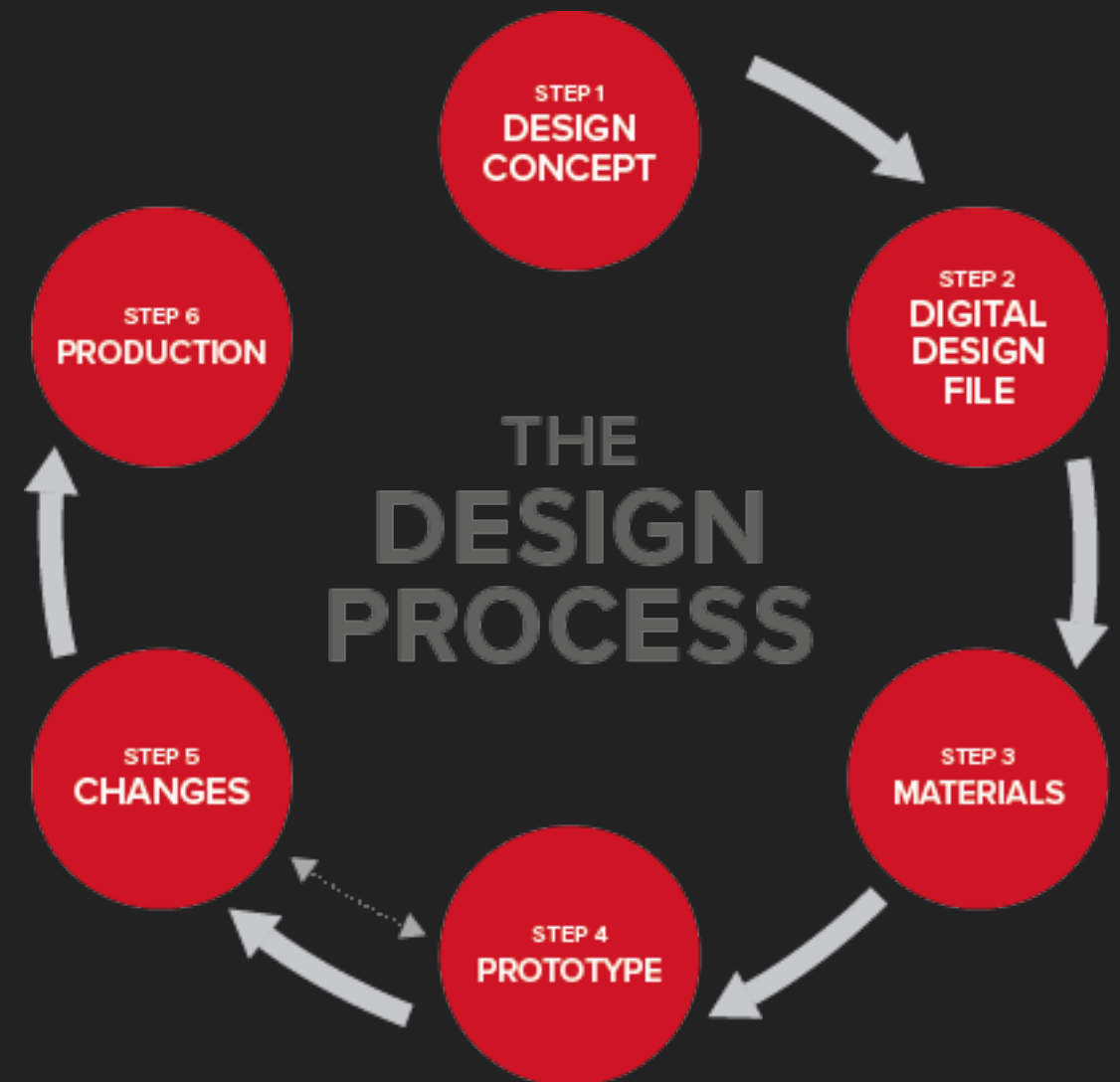
- ▶ What it requires:
 - ▶ Commitment

WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ What it requires:
 - ▶ Commitment
 - ▶ Choice to make at the start of the project

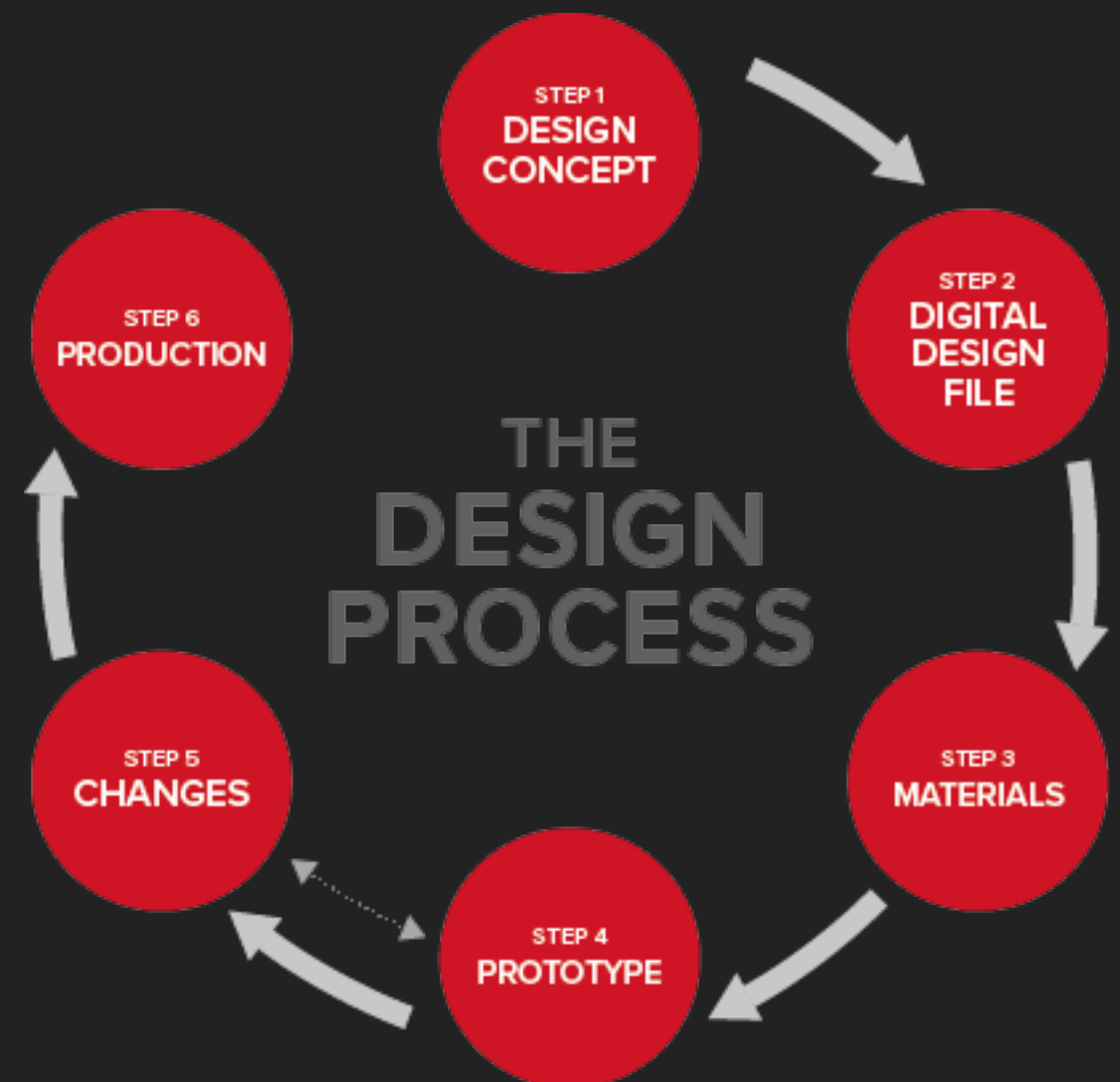
WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ What it requires:
 - ▶ Commitment
 - ▶ Choice to make at the start of the project



WHAT IS SHARING?

- ▶ What it requires:
 - ▶ Commitment
 - ▶ Choice to make at the start of the project



Hum...

Where is the documentation?

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

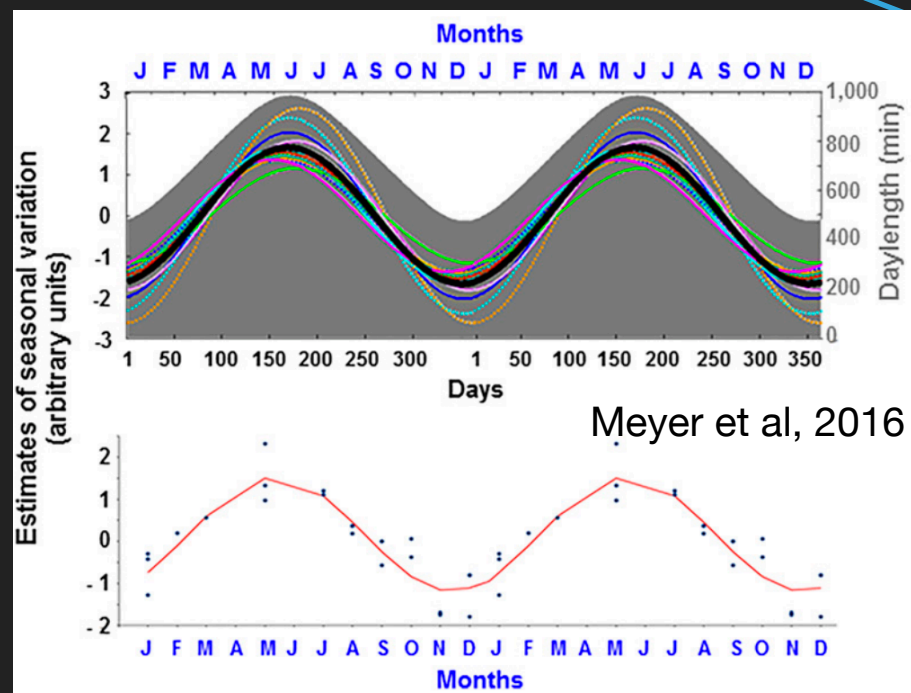
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

- Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

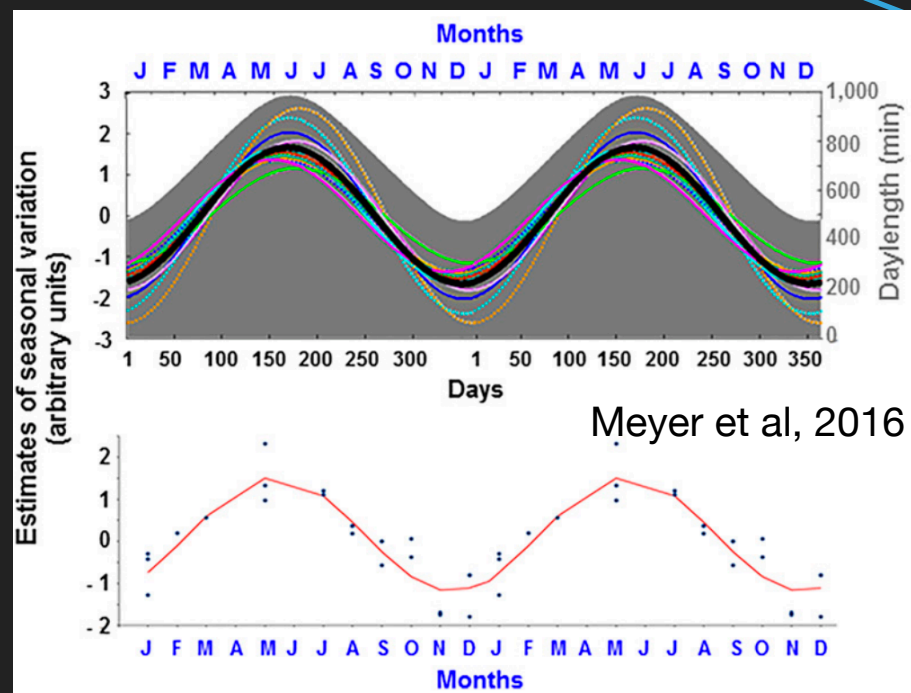
From circannual....



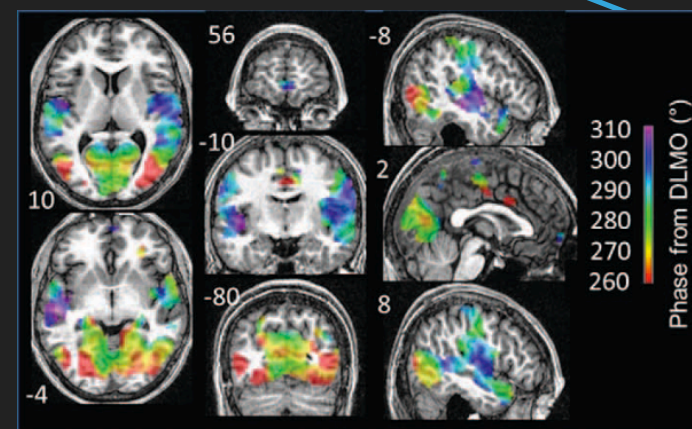
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

► Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

From circannual....



Original Articles
A time to think: Circadian rhythms in human cognition
Christina Schmidt, Fabienne Collette, Christian Cajochen & Philippe Peigneux
Pages 755-789 | Received 05 Dec 2006, Accepted 16 Oct 2007, Published online: 05 Dec 2007
Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290701754158>



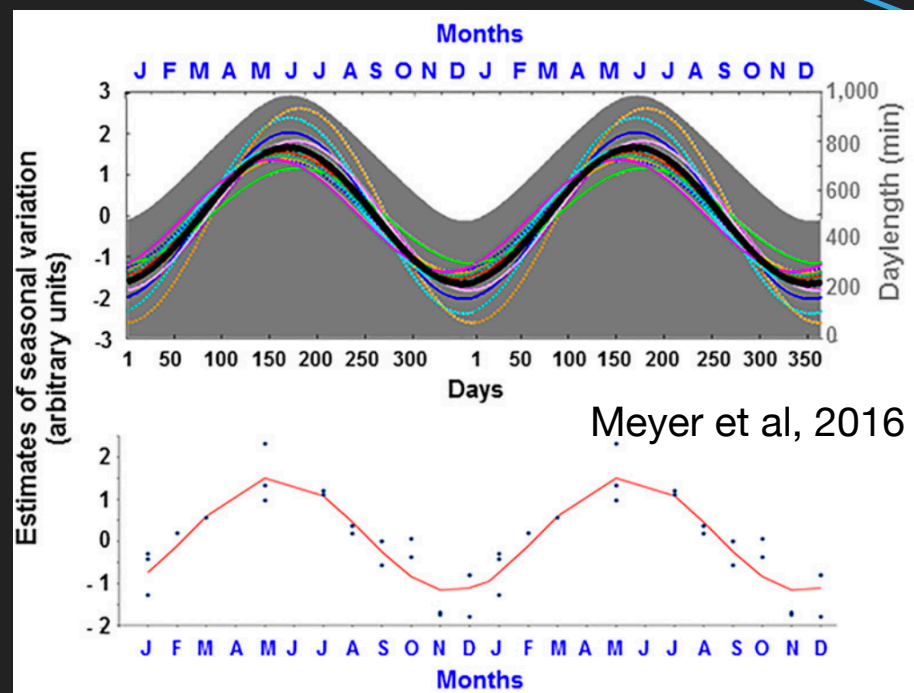
Muto et al, 2016

Circadian rhythmicity of the brain function... at a regional level.

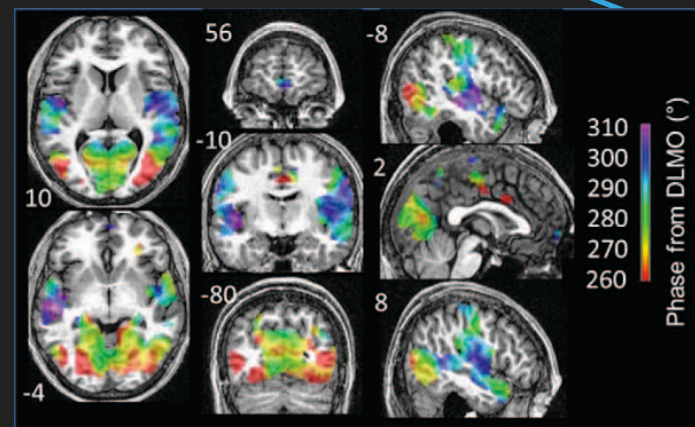
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

► Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

From circannual....



Original Articles
A time to think: Circadian rhythms in human cognition
 Christina Schmidt, Fabienne Collette, Christian Cajochen & Philippe Peigneux
 Pages 755-789 | Received 05 Dec 2006, Accepted 16 Oct 2007, Published online: 05 Dec 2007
 Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290701754158>

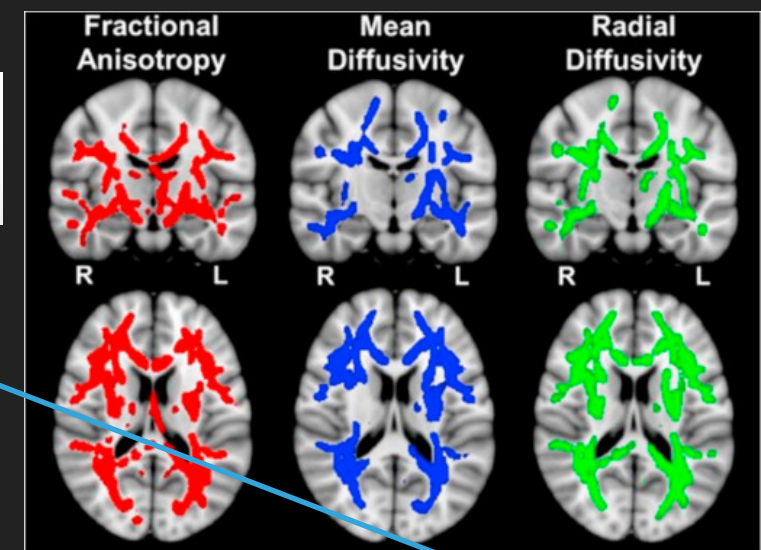


Muto et al, 2016

Circadian rhythmicity of the brain function... at a regional level.

... to circadian rhythms...

White matter integrity and 24-h amplitude

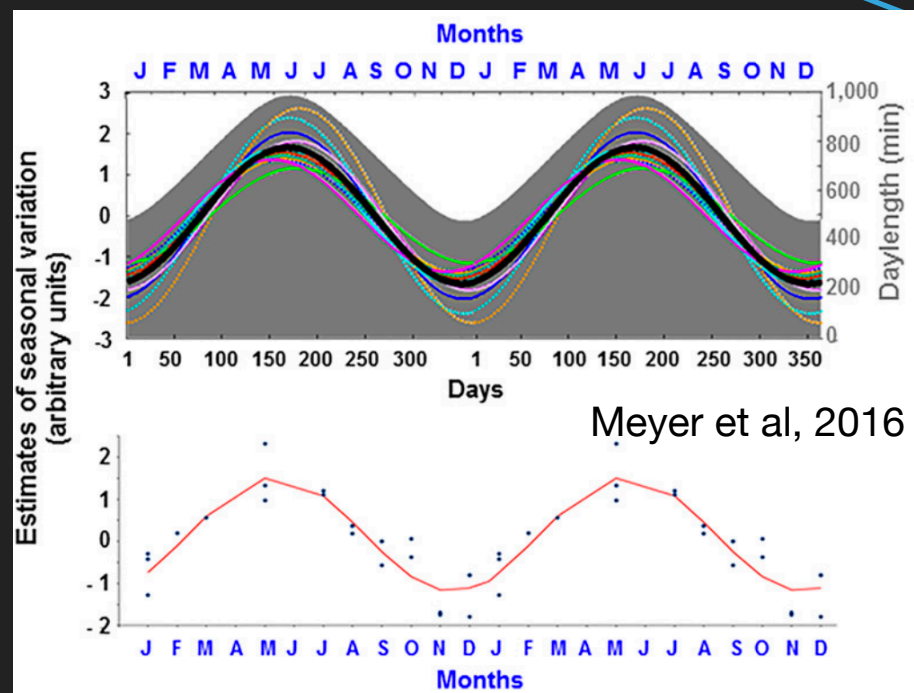


Baillet et al, 2017

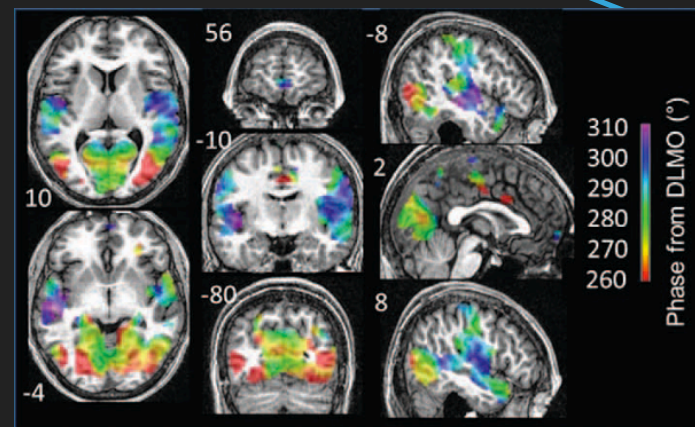
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

► Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

From circannual....



Original Articles
A time to think: Circadian rhythms in human cognition
 Christina Schmidt, Fabienne Collette, Christian Cajochen & Philippe Peigneux
 Pages 755-789 | Received 05 Dec 2006, Accepted 16 Oct 2007, Published online: 05 Dec 2007
 Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290701754158>

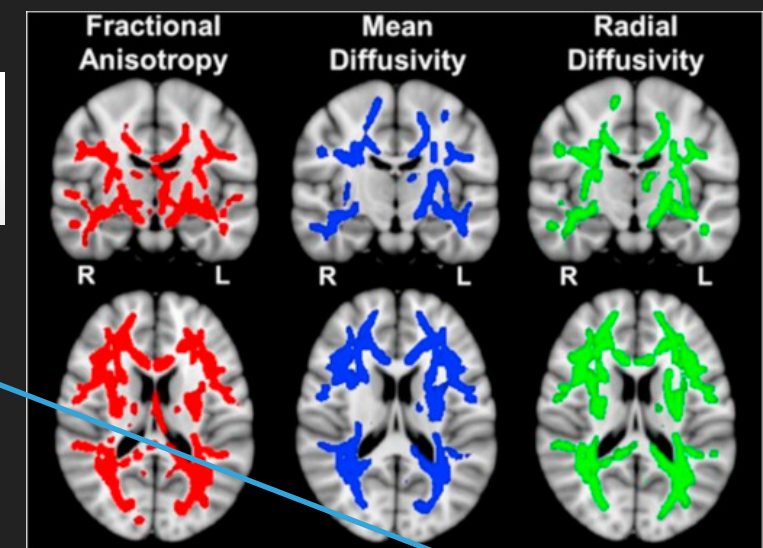


Muto et al, 2016

Circadian rhythmicity of the brain function... at a regional level.

... to circadian rhythms...

White matter integrity and 24-h amplitude



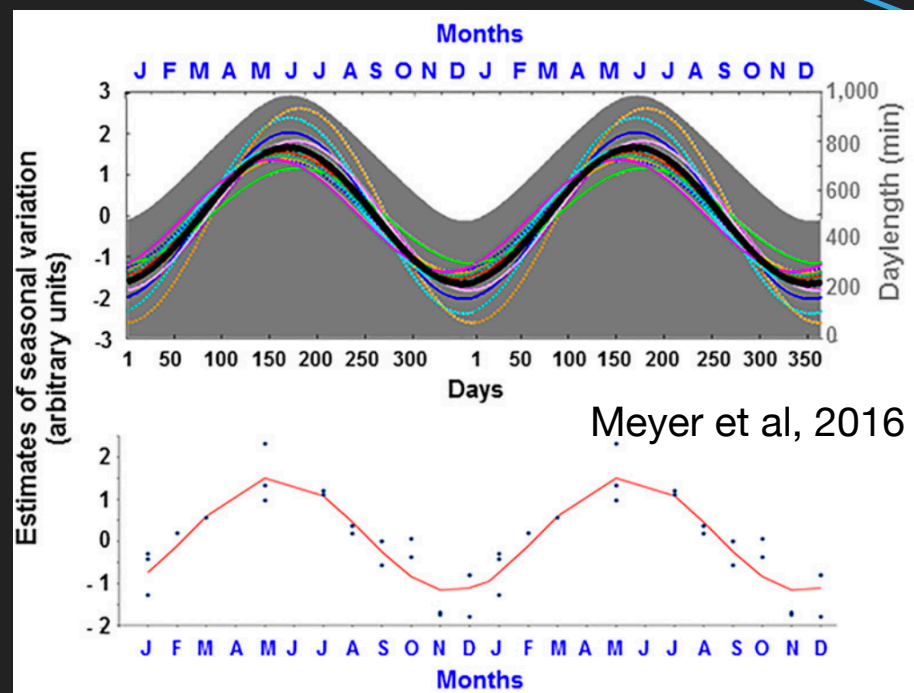
Baillet et al, 2017

... to ultradian rhythms!

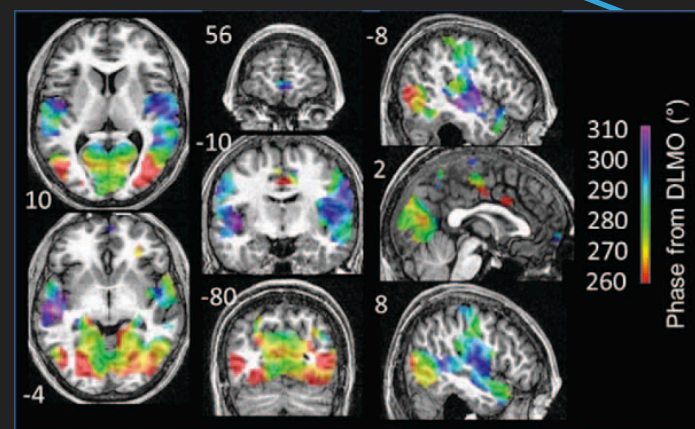
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

► Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

From circannual....



Original Articles
A time to think: Circadian rhythms in human cognition
 Christina Schmidt, Fabienne Collette, Christian Cajochen & Philippe Peigneux
 Pages 755-789 | Received 05 Dec 2006, Accepted 16 Oct 2007, Published online: 05 Dec 2007
 Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290701754158>

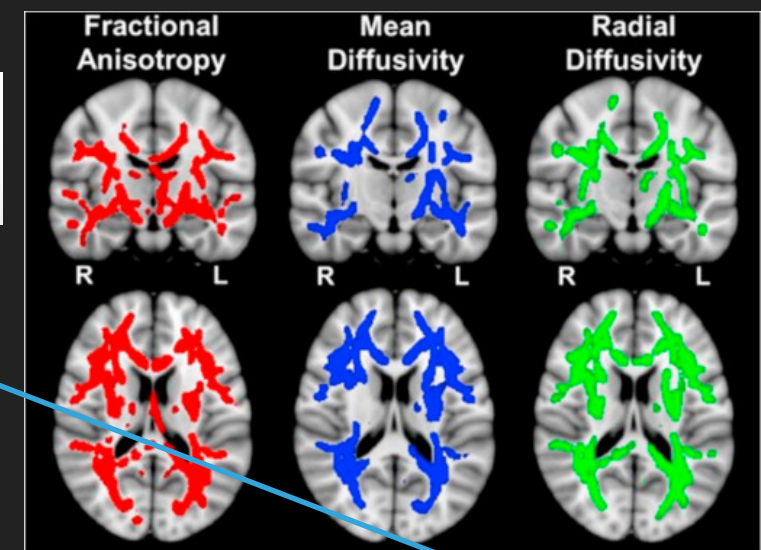


Muto et al, 2016

Circadian rhythmicity of the brain function... at a regional level.

... to circadian rhythms...

White matter integrity and 24-h amplitude



Baillet et al, 2017

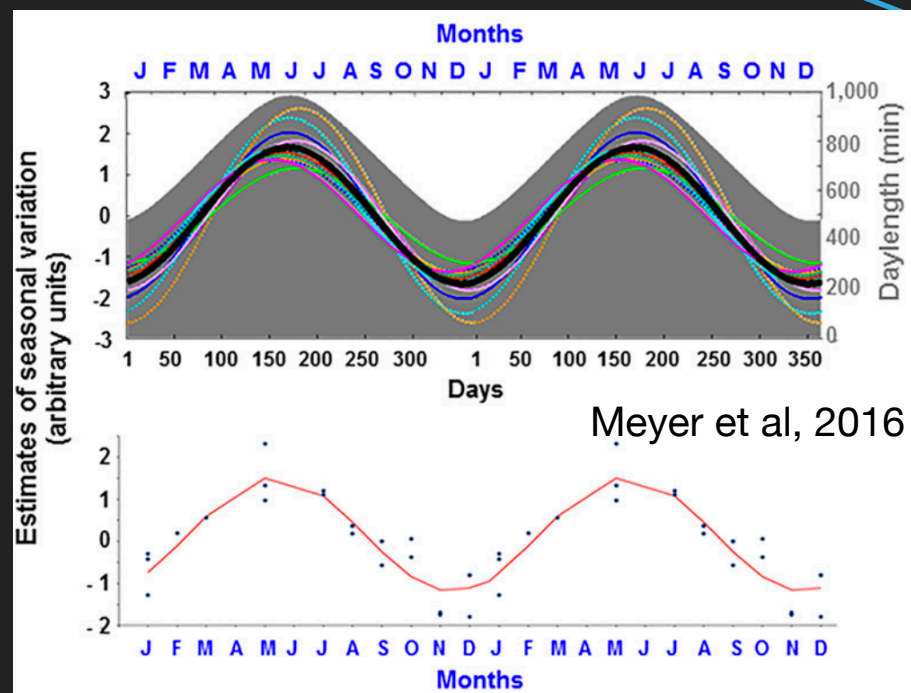
... to ultradian rhythms!

► Confounding factors (cognition, brain structure/response, sleep architecture)

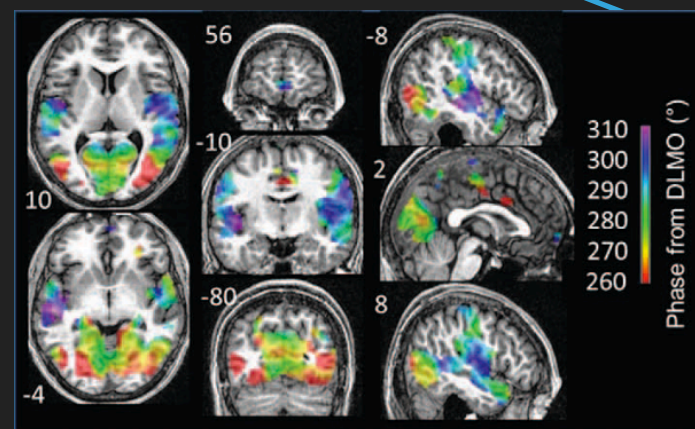
CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

► Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

From circannual....



Original Articles
A time to think: Circadian rhythms in human cognition
 Christina Schmidt, Fabienne Collette, Christian Cajochen & Philippe Peigneux
 Pages 755-789 | Received 05 Dec 2006, Accepted 16 Oct 2007, Published online: 05 Dec 2007
 Download citation | <https://doi.org/10.1080/02643290701754158>

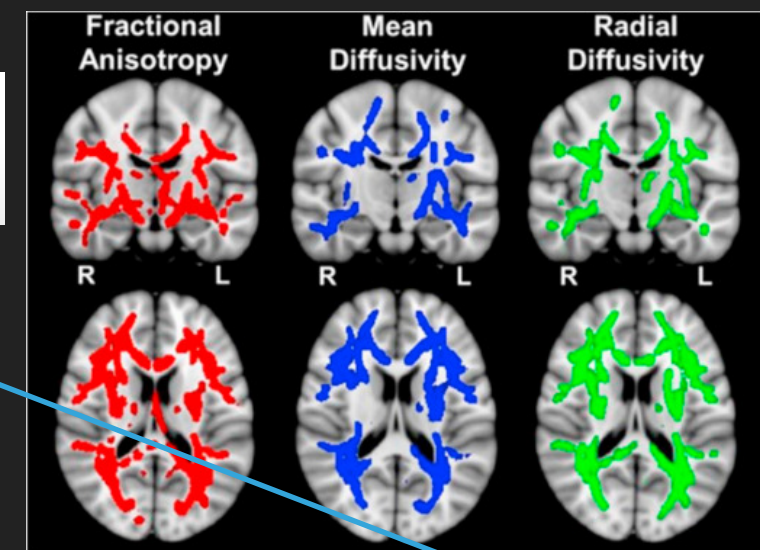


Muto et al, 2016

Circadian rhythmicity of the brain function... at a regional level.

... to circadian rhythms...

White matter integrity and 24-h amplitude



Baillet et al, 2017

... to ultradian rhythms!

- Confounding factors (cognition, brain structure/response, sleep architecture)
- System dynamics (complexity, fractality, etc)

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:
 - ▶ Underused / (un)reused ...

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:
 - ▶ Underused / (un)reused ...
 - ▶ Reasons:

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:
 - ▶ Underused / (un)reused ...
 - ▶ Reasons:
 - ▶ Dependence to (different) proprietary softwares

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:
 - ▶ Underused / (un)reused ...
 - ▶ Reasons:
 - ▶ Dependence to (different) proprietary softwares
 - ▶ Lack of coding skills

CONTEXT: RESEARCH LAB ACTIVITIES

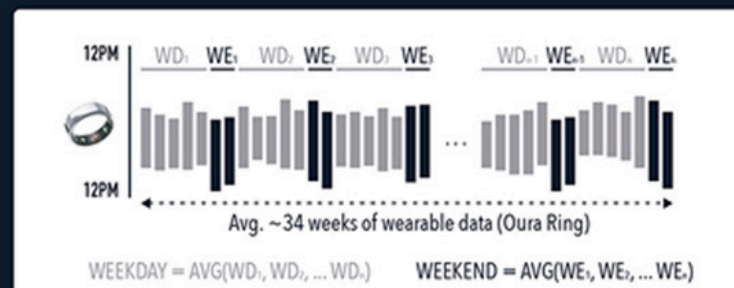
Personal view

- ▶ Use of actigraphy in a Sleep and Chronobiology lab:
 - ▶ Underused / (un)reused ...
 - ▶ Reasons:
 - ▶ Dependence to (different) proprietary softwares
 - ▶ Lack of coding skills

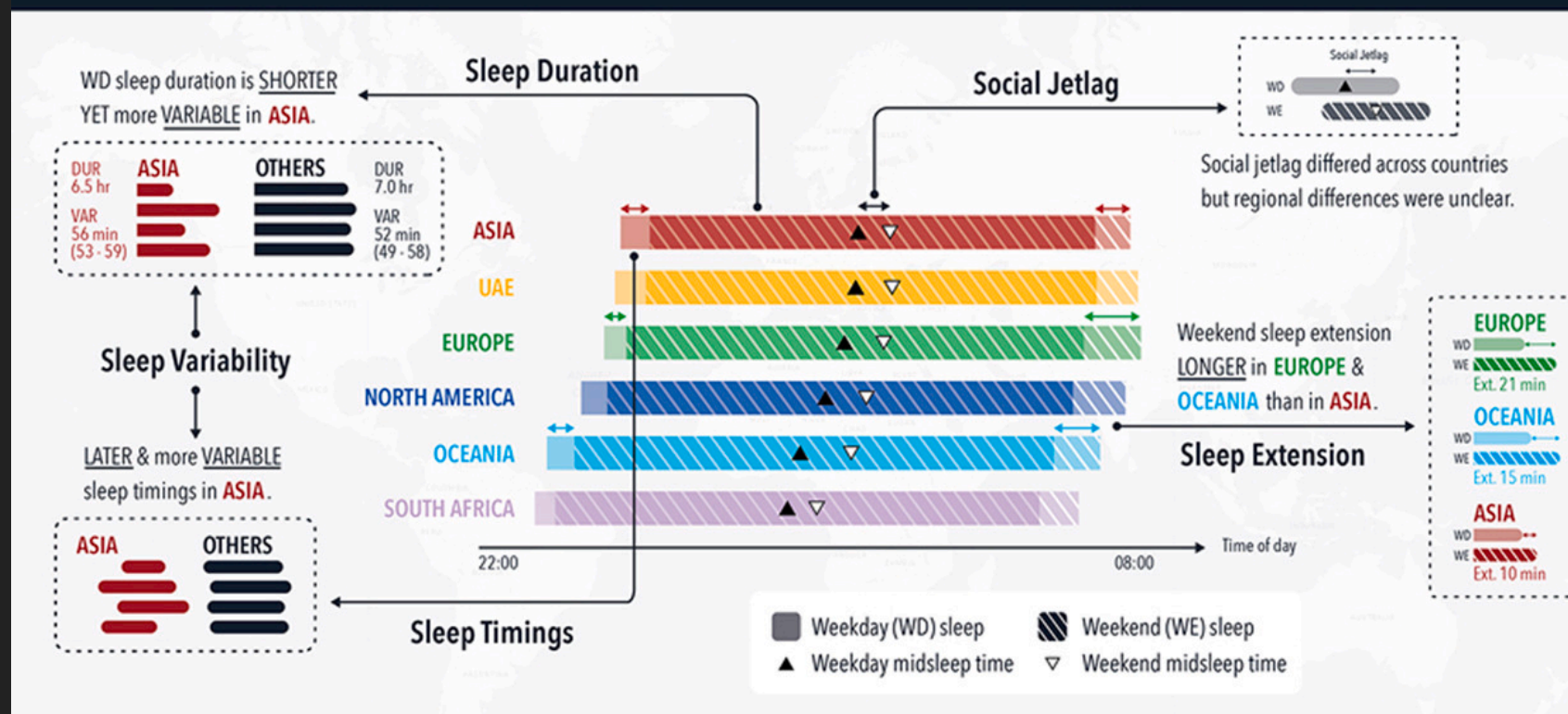
This motivated the development of an open-source toolbox !

FROM SLEEP AT LARGE...

👤 220,000 users
 🌐 35 countries
 🌙 242 avg. nights



Characterising sleep patterns across the globe utilising long-term data from a sleep and activity tracking ring.



Importance of considering culture as a key contributor to differing sleep patterns across the globe.

Willoughby et al., 2023

FROM SLEEP AT LARGE...

FROM SLEEP AT LARGE...

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 05 April 2019

Genetic studies of accelerometer-based sleep measures yield new insights into human sleep behaviour

[Samuel E. Jones](#), [Vincent T. van Hees](#), [Diego R. Mazzotti](#), [Pedro Marques-Vidal](#), [Séverine Sabia](#), [Ashley van der Spek](#), [Hassan S. Dashti](#), [Jorgen Engmann](#), [Desana Kocavska](#), [Jessica Tyrrell](#), [Robin N. Beaumont](#), [Melvyn Hillsdon](#), [Katherine S. Ruth](#), [Marcus A. Tuke](#), [Hanieh Yaghootkar](#), [Seth A. Sharp](#), [Yingjie Ji](#), [Jamie W. Harrison](#), [Rachel M. Freathy](#), [Anna Murray](#), [Annemarie I. Luik](#), [Najaf Amin](#), [Jacqueline M. Lane](#), [Richa Saxena](#), ... [Andrew R. Wood](#)  [+ Show authors](#)

[Nature Communications](#) **10**, Article number: 1585 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

22k Accesses | **239** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Sleep is an essential human function but its regulation is poorly understood. Using accelerometer data from 85,670 UK Biobank participants, we perform a genome-wide association study of 8 derived sleep traits representing sleep quality, quantity and timing, and validate our findings in 5,819 individuals. We identify 47 genetic associations at $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$, of which 20 reach a stricter threshold of $P < 8 \times 10^{-10}$. These include 26 novel associations with measures of sleep quality and 10 with nocturnal sleep duration. The

FROM SLEEP AT LARGE...

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 05 April 2019

Genetic studies of accelerometer-based sleep measures yield new insights into human sleep behaviour

[Samuel E. Jones](#), [Vincent T. van Hees](#), [Diego R. Mazzotti](#), [Pedro Marques-Vidal](#), [Séverine Sabia](#), [Ashley van der Spek](#), [Hassan S. Dashti](#), [Jorgen Engmann](#), [Desana Kocavska](#), [Jessica Tyrrell](#), [Robin N. Beaumont](#), [Melvyn Hillsdon](#), [Katherine S. Ruth](#), [Marcus A. Tuke](#), [Hanieh Yaghootkar](#), [Seth A. Sharp](#), [Yingjie Ji](#), [Jamie W. Harrison](#), [Rachel M. Freathy](#), [Anna Murray](#), [Annemarie I. Luik](#), [Najaf Amin](#), [Jacqueline M. Lane](#), [Richa Saxena](#), ... [Andrew R. Wood](#)  [+ Show authors](#)

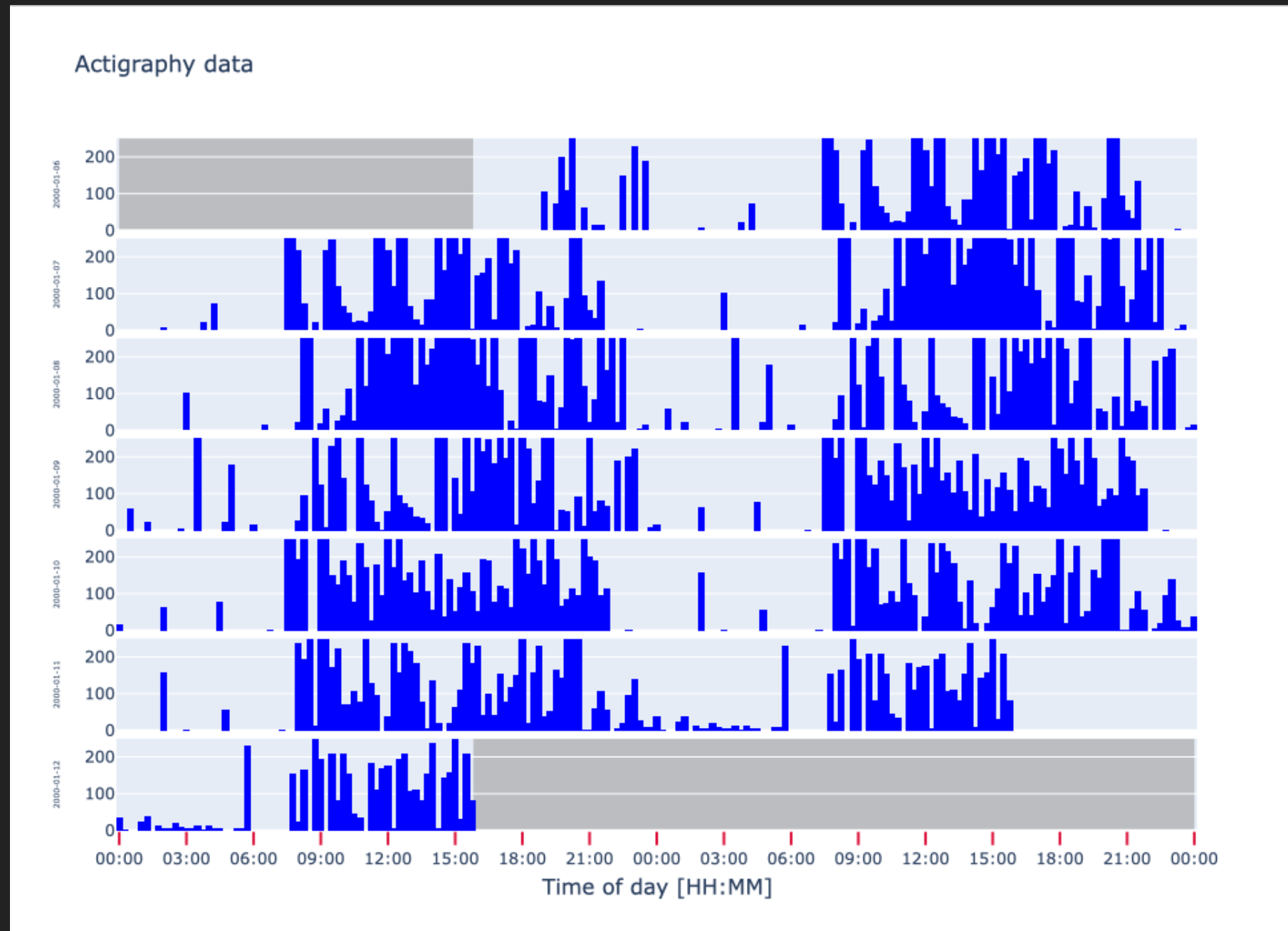
[Nature Communications](#) **10**, Article number: 1585 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

22k Accesses | **239** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

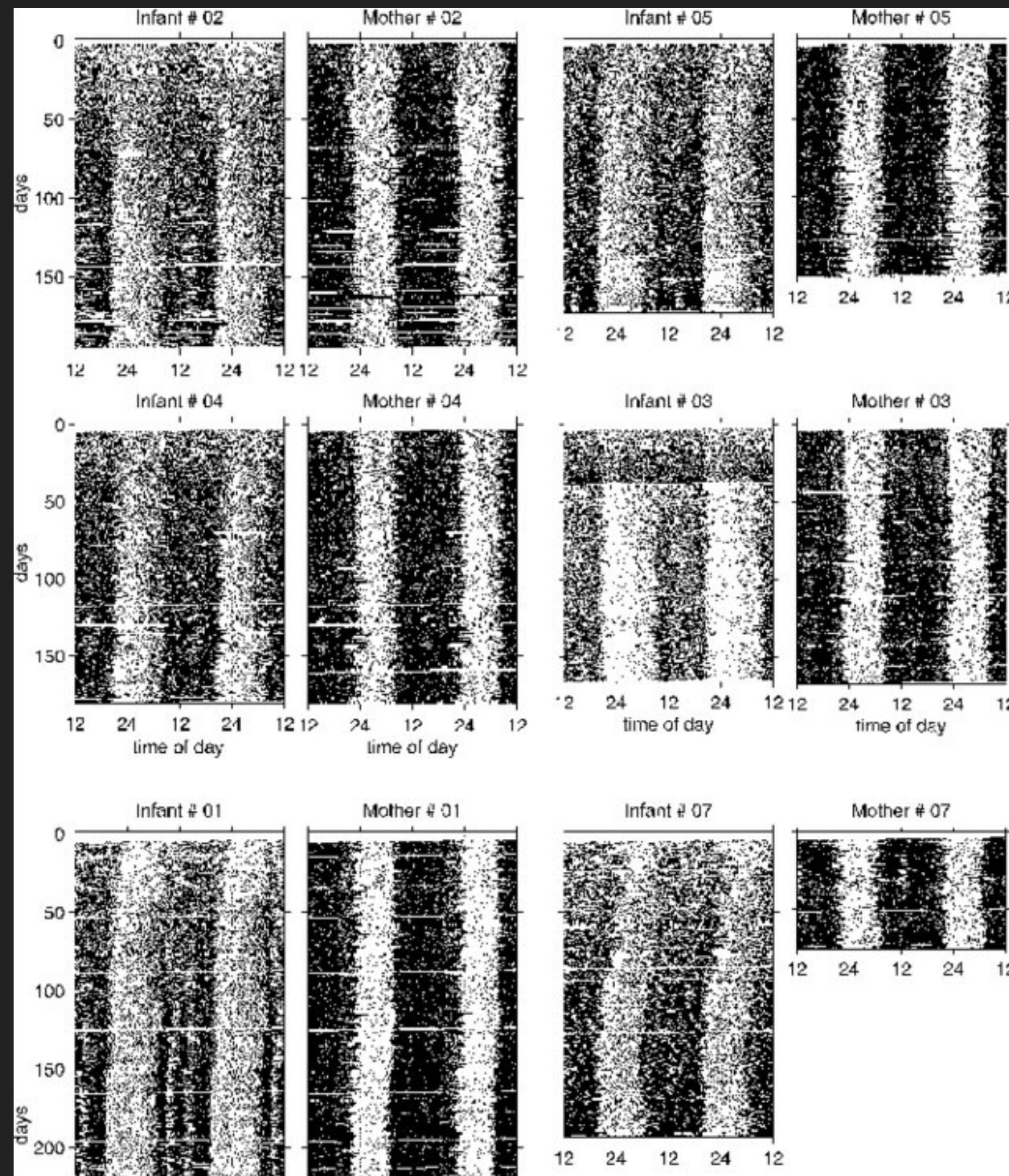
Sleep is an essential human function but its regulation is poorly understood. Using accelerometer data from [85,670 UK Biobank participants](#) we perform a genome-wide association study of 8 derived sleep traits representing sleep quality, quantity and timing, and validate our findings in 5,819 individuals. We identify 47 genetic associations at $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$, of which 20 reach a stricter threshold of $P < 8 \times 10^{-10}$. These include 26 novel associations with measures of sleep quality and 10 with nocturnal sleep duration. The

TO REST-ACTIVITY PATTERNS IN INFANTS...



TO REST-ACTIVITY PATTERNS IN INFANTS...

TO REST-ACTIVITY PATTERNS IN INFANTS...



Jenni et al., 2006