

# Package ‘geomeTriD’

February 20, 2025

**Type** Package

**Title** A R/Bioconductor package for interactive 3D plot of epigenetic data or single cell data

**Version** 1.1.9

**Description** geomeTriD (Three Dimensional Geometry Package) create interactive 3D plots using the GL library with the 'three.js' visualization library (<https://threejs.org>) or the rgl library. In addition to creating interactive 3D plots, the application also generates simplified models in 2D. These 2D models provide a more straightforward visual representation, making it easier to analyze and interpret the data quickly. This functionality ensures that users have access to both detailed three-dimensional visualizations and more accessible two-dimensional views, catering to various analytical needs.

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**Depends** R (>= 4.4.0)

**Imports** BiocGenerics, GenomeInfoDb, GenomicRanges, graphics, grDevices, grid, htmlwidgets, igraph, InteractionSet, IRanges, MASS, Matrix, methods, plotrix, rgl, rjson, S4Vectors, scales, stats, trackViewer

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**biocViews** Visualization

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

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geomeTriD-package	<i>Interactive 3D plot of epigenetic data or single cell data</i>
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## Description

geomeTriD (Three Dimensional Geometry Package) create interactive 3D plots using the GL library with the 'three.js' visualization library (<https://threejs.org>) or the rgl library. In addition to creating interactive 3D plots, the application also generates simplified models in 2D. These 2D models provide a more straightforward visual representation, making it easier to analyze and interpret the data quickly. This functionality ensures that users have access to both detailed three-dimensional visualizations and more accessible two-dimensional views, catering to various analytical needs.

## Author(s)

**Maintainer:** Jianhong Ou <jou@morgridge.org> (ORCID)

**See Also**

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/jianhong/geomeTriD>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/jianhong/geomeTriD/issues>

**Examples**

```
if(interactive()){
  ## quick start from a simple data
  library(geomeTriD)
  set.seed(123)
  obj <- GRanges("1", IRanges(seq.int(10), width = 1),
                 x = sample.int(10, 10),
                 y = sample.int(10, 10),
                 z = sample.int(10, 10)
                )
  feature.gr <- GRanges("1", IRanges(c(3, 7), width = 3),
                       label = c("gene1", "gene2"),
                       col = c("red", "blue"),
                       type = "gene"
                      )
  view3dStructure(obj, feature.gr,
                 renderer = "threejs",
                 coor_mark_interval = 5, coor_tick_unit = 2
                )
}
```

---

alignCoor

*Aligns two sets of genomic with x,y,z*

---

**Description**

Aligns two sets of points via rotations and translations by Kabsch Algorithm.

**Usage**

```
alignCoor(query, subject)
```

**Arguments**

query, subject GRanges objects to alignment.

**Value**

A GRanges object of query aligned to subject.

**Examples**

```
x <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.chr21.FLAMINGO.res.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
res <- alignCoor(x, x)
A <- view3dStructure(x, k = 3, renderer = "none")
B <- view3dStructure(res, k = 3, renderer = "none")
B <- lapply(B, function(.ele) {
  .ele$side <- "right"
  .ele
})
threeJsViewer(c(A, B))
```

---

availableGeometries    *Available Geometries*

---

**Description**

The Geometries supported by [threeJsGeometry](#) class

**Usage**

```
availableGeometries
```

**Format**

An object of class character of length 18.

**Examples**

```
availableGeometries
```

---

create3dGenomicSignals  
*create 3d Geometry by given genomic signals*

---

**Description**

Create a 3d Geometry by given genomic signals for target 3d positions.

**Usage**

```

create3dGenomicSignals(
  GenoSig,
  targetObj,
  signalTransformFun,
  positionTransformFun,
  genomicScoreRange,
  reverseGenomicSigs,
  type = "segment",
  tag,
  name,
  color = c("gray30", "darkred"),
  rotation = c(0, 0, 0),
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

GenoSig	The Genomic signals. An object of <a href="#">GRanges</a> , <a href="#">Pairs</a> , or <a href="#">GInteractions</a> with scores or an object of <a href="#">track</a> .
targetObj	The GRanges object with mcols x0, y0, z0, x1, y1, and z1
signalTransformFun	The transformation function for genomic signals.
positionTransformFun	The transformation function for the coordinates. The function must have input as a data.frame with colnames x0, y0, z0, x1, y1, and z1. And it must have output as same dimension data.frame.
genomicScoreRange	The genomic signals range.
reverseGenomicSigs	Plot the genomic signals in reverse values.
type	The Geometry type. See <a href="#">threeJsGeometry</a>
tag	The tag used to group geometries.
name	The prefix for the name of the geometries.
color	The color of the signal. If there is metadata 'color' in GenoSig this parameter will be ignored.
rotation	The rotations in the x, y and z axis in radians.
...	the parameters for each different type of geometries. If type is 'segments', <code>lwd.maxGenomicSigs</code> (the maximal lwd of the line) is required. If type is 'circle', <code>radius</code> (the radius of the circle) and the <code>maxVal</code> (the value for $2*\pi$ ) is required. If type is 'sphere', 'dodecahedron', 'icosahedron', 'octahedron', or 'tetrahedron', <code>radius</code> is required. If type is 'box', 'capsule', 'cylinder', 'cone', or 'torus', if the properties of correspond geometry is not set, they will be set to the transformed score value. If type is 'json', please refer the documentation about <code>BufferGeometryLoader</code> at <a href="#">threejs.org</a> If input 'GenoSig' is an object of <code>Pairs</code> or <code>GInteractions</code> , the type will be set to 'polygon' and <code>topN</code> is used to set how many top events will be plot.

**Value**

[threeJsGeometry](#) objects or NULL

**Examples**

```
library(GenomicRanges)
GenoSig <- GRanges("chr1", IRanges(seq(1, 100, by = 10), width = 10),
  score = seq.int(10)
)
pos <- matrix(rnorm(303), ncol = 3)
pos <- cbind(
  x0 = pos[seq.int(100), 1],
  x1 = pos[seq.int(101)[-1], 1],
  y0 = pos[seq.int(100), 2],
  y1 = pos[seq.int(101)[-1], 2],
  z0 = pos[seq.int(100), 3],
  z1 = pos[seq.int(101)[-1], 3]
)
targetObj <- GRanges("chr1", IRanges(seq.int(100), width = 1))
mcols(targetObj) <- pos
ds <- create3dGenomicSignals(GenoSig, targetObj,
  signalTransformFun = function(x) {
    log2(x + 1)
  },
  reverseGenomicSigs = FALSE,
  type = "segment",
  lwd.maxGenomicSigs = 8,
  name = "test",
  tag = "test"
)
threeJsViewer(ds)
```

---

extractBackbonePositions

*Extract the backbone coordinates from output of mdsPlot*

---

**Description**

Extract the positions from output of `mdsPlot` and used as the 'targetObj' for function `create3dGenomicSignals`

**Usage**

```
extractBackbonePositions(v3d_output)
```

**Arguments**

`v3d_output`      The output of `mdsPlot` or `view3dStructure` for `k=3`.

**Value**

An GRanges object with positions of x0, x1, y0, y1, z0 and z1.

**Examples**

```
library(GenomicRanges)
gi_nij <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "nij.chr6.51120000.53200000.gi.rds",
                             package = "geomeTriD"))
range_chr6 <- GRanges("chr6", IRanges(51120000, 53200000))
geos <- mdsPlot(gi_nij, range = range_chr6, k = 3, render = "none")
extractBackbonePositions(geos)
```

---

loopBouquetPlot      *plot GInteractions*

---

**Description**

plot graph for GInteractions

**Usage**

```
loopBouquetPlot(
  gi,
  range,
  feature.gr,
  genomicSigs,
  signalTransformFun = function(x) {
    log2(x + 1)
  },
  label_region = FALSE,
  show_edges = TRUE,
  show_cluster = TRUE,
  lwd.backbone = 2,
  col.backbone = "gray",
  lwd.maxGenomicSigs = 8,
  reverseGenomicSigs = TRUE,
  col.backbone_background = "gray70",
  alpha.backbone_background = 0.5,
  lwd.gene = 2,
  lwd.nodeCircle = 1,
  col.nodeCircle = "#DDDDDD25",
  lwd.edge = 2,
  col.edge = "gray80",
  coor_mark_interval = 1e+05,
  col.coor = "black",
  show_coor = TRUE,
  coor_tick_unit = 1000,
```

```

label_gene = TRUE,
col.tension_line = "black",
lwd.tension_line = 1,
length.arrow = NULL,
safe_text_force = 3,
method = 1,
doReduce = FALSE,
...
)

```

## Arguments

<code>gi</code>	An object of <a href="#">GInteractions</a>
<code>range</code>	The region to plot. an object of <a href="#">GRanges</a>
<code>feature.gr</code>	The annotation features to be added. An object of <a href="#">GRanges</a> .
<code>genomicSigs</code>	The genomic signals. An object of <a href="#">GRanges</a> with scores or an object of <a href="#">track</a> .
<code>signalTransformFun</code>	The transformation function for genomic signals.
<code>label_region</code>	Label the region node or not.
<code>show_edges</code>	Plot the interaction edges or not.
<code>show_cluster</code>	Plot the cluster background or not.
<code>lwd.backbone, lwd.gene, lwd.nodeCircle, lwd.edge, lwd.tension_line, lwd.maxGenomicSigs</code>	Line width for the linker, gene, interaction node circle, the dashed line of interaction edges, the tension line and the maximal reversed genomic signal.
<code>col.backbone, col.backbone_background, col.nodeCircle, col.edge, col.tension_line, col.coor</code>	Color for the DNA chain, the compact DNA chain, the node circle, the linker, the tension line and the coordinates marker.
<code>reverseGenomicSigs</code>	Plot the Genomic signals in reverse values.
<code>alpha.backbone_background</code>	Alpha channel for transparency of backbone background.
<code>coor_mark_interval</code>	The coordinates marker interval. Numeric(1). Set to 0 to turn it off. The default value 1e5 means show coordinates every 0.1M bp.
<code>show_coor</code>	Show coordinates or not.
<code>coor_tick_unit</code>	The bps for every ticks. Default is 1K.
<code>label_gene</code>	Show gene symbol or not.
<code>length.arrow</code>	Length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).
<code>safe_text_force</code>	The loops to avoid the text overlapping.
<code>method</code>	Plot method. Could be 1 or 2.
<code>doReduce</code>	Reduce the GInteractions or not.
<code>...</code>	Parameter will be passed to <a href="#">layout_with_fr</a> .



**Value**

A invisible list with the key points of the plot.

**Examples**

```
library(InteractionSet)
gi <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "gi.rds", package = "trackViewer"))
range <- GRanges("chr2", IRanges(234500000, 235000000))
library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
library(org.Hs.eg.db)
feature.gr <- genes(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
feature.gr <- subsetByOverlaps(feature.gr, range(regions(gi)))
symbols <- mget(feature.gr$gene_id, org.Hs.egSYMBOL, ifnotfound = NA)
feature.gr$label[lengths(symbols) == 1] <- unlist(symbols[lengths(symbols) == 1])
feature.gr$col <- sample(1:7, length(feature.gr), replace = TRUE)
feature.gr$type <- sample(c("cRE", "gene"),
  length(feature.gr),
  replace = TRUE,
  prob = c(0.1, 0.9)
)
feature.gr$pch <- rep(NA, length(feature.gr))
feature.gr$pch[feature.gr$type == "cRE"] <- 11
loopBouquetPlot(gi, range, feature.gr)
```

mdsPlot

*Plot genomic interactions by multi-dimensional scaling plot***Description**

This function will convert the interactions scores into a distance matrix and then plot the matrix by multi-dimensional scaling plot.

**Usage**

```
mdsPlot(
  gi,
  range,
  feature.gr,
  k = 2,
  genomicSigs,
  signalTransformFun = function(x) {
    log2(x + 1)
  },
  lwd.backbone = 2,
  col.backbone = "gray",
  lwd.maxGenomicSigs = 8,
  reverseGenomicSigs = TRUE,
  col.backbone_background = if (k == 2) "gray70" else c("white", "darkred"),
```

```

alpha.backbone_background = 0.5,
lwd.gene = 3,
coord_mark_interval = 5e+05,
col.coord = "black",
show_coord = TRUE,
coord_tick_unit = 50000,
label_gene = TRUE,
col.tension_line = "black",
lwd.tension_line = 1,
length.arrow = NULL,
safe_text_force = 3,
square = TRUE,
renderer = c("rgl", "threejs", "none", "granges"),
...
)

```

## Arguments

<code>gi</code>	An object of <a href="#">GInteractions</a>
<code>range</code>	The region to plot. an object of <a href="#">GRanges</a>
<code>feature.gr</code>	The annotation features to be added. An object of <a href="#">GRanges</a> .
<code>k</code>	The dimension of plot. 2: 2d, 3: 3d.
<code>genomicSigs</code>	The genomic signals. An object of <a href="#">GRanges</a> with scores or an object of <a href="#">track</a> .
<code>signalTransformFun</code>	The transformation function for genomic signals.
<code>lwd.backbone, lwd.gene, lwd.tension_line, lwd.maxGenomicSigs</code>	Line width for the linker, gene, interaction node circle, the dashed line of interaction edges, the tension line and the maximal reversed genomic signal.
<code>col.backbone, col.backbone_background, col.tension_line, col.coord</code>	Color for the DNA chain, the compact DNA chain, the node circle, the linker, the tension line and the coordinates marker.
<code>reverseGenomicSigs</code>	Plot the genomic signals in reverse values.
<code>alpha.backbone_background</code>	Alpha channel for transparency of backbone background.
<code>coord_mark_interval</code>	The coordinates marker interval. <code>Numeric(1)</code> . Set to 0 to turn it off. The default value <code>1e5</code> means show coordinates every 0.1M bp.
<code>show_coord</code>	Plot ticks in the line to show the DNA compact tension.
<code>coord_tick_unit</code>	The bps for every ticks. Default is 1K.
<code>label_gene</code>	Show gene symbol or not.
<code>length.arrow</code>	Length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).
<code>safe_text_force</code>	The loops to avoid the text overlapping.

square	A logical value that controls whether control points for the curve are created city-block fashion or obliquely. See <a href="#">grid.curve</a> .
renderer	The renderer of the 3D plots. Could be rgl or threejs. The threejs will create a htmlwidgets. If 'none' is set, a list of object will be returned. If 'granges' is set, A GRanges with coordinates will be returned.
...	Parameter will be passed to <a href="#">isoMDS</a> .

**Value**

Coordinates for 2d or 3d.

**Examples**

```
library(InteractionSet)
gi <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "nij.chr6.51120000.53200000.gi.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
range <- GRanges("chr6", IRanges(51120000, 53200000))
library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
library(org.Hs.eg.db)
feature.gr <- genes(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
feature.gr <- subsetByOverlaps(feature.gr, range(regions(gi)))
symbols <- mget(feature.gr$gene_id, org.Hs.egSYMBOL, ifnotfound = NA)
feature.gr$label[lengths(symbols) == 1] <- unlist(symbols[lengths(symbols) == 1])
feature.gr$col <- sample(1:7, length(feature.gr), replace = TRUE)
feature.gr$type <- sample(c("cRE", "gene"),
  length(feature.gr),
  replace = TRUE,
  prob = c(0.1, 0.9)
)
mdsPlot(gi, range, feature.gr)
```

---

 rglViewer

*rgl Viewer View the 3d structure by rgl.*


---

**Description**

rgl Viewer View the 3d structure by rgl.

**Usage**

```
rglViewer(..., background = "gray")
```

**Arguments**

...	objects of threeJsGeometry.
background	background of the main camera.

**Value**

MULL

**Examples**

```
obj <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.chr21.FLAMINGO.res.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
feature.gr <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.feature.gr.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
tjg <- view3dStructure(obj,
  k = 3, feature.gr = feature.gr, renderer = "none",
  length.arrow = grid::unit(0.000006, "native")
)
if(interactive()){
  rglViewer(tjg, background = 'white')
}
```

smooth3dPoints

*Calculate the smoothed curve for input GRanges***Description**

This function will do smooth for given resolution (tile) for inputs and it is important step to prepare the inputs for [create3dGenomicSignals](#) and [view3dStructure](#).

**Usage**

```
smooth3dPoints(obj, resolution = 30, ...)
```

**Arguments**

obj	GRanges object with mcols x, y, and z
resolution	number of points at which to evaluate the smooth curve.
...	parameters passed to <a href="#">splinefun</a>

**Value**

GRanges object with smoothed points of x0, y0, z0, x1, y1, and z1.

**Examples**

```
library(GenomicRanges)
obj <- GRanges("1", IRanges(seq.int(5) * 10, width = 10),
  x = seq.int(5), y = seq.int(5), z = seq.int(5)
)
smooth3dPoints(obj, 5)
```

---

```
threeJsGeometry-class Class "threeJsGeometry"
```

---

### Description

An object of class "threeJsGeometry" represents 'three.js' geometry.

### Usage

```
threeJsGeometry(...)

## S4 method for signature 'threeJsGeometry'
x$name

## S4 replacement method for signature 'threeJsGeometry'
x$name <- value

## S4 method for signature 'threeJsGeometry'
show(object)
```

### Arguments

...	Each argument in ... becomes an slot in the new threeJsGeometry.
x	an object of threeJsGeometry
name	slot name of threeJsGeometry
value	value to be assigned
object	an object of threeJsGeometry

### Slots

x,y,z "numeric", specify the x, y, and z coordinates.  
rotation "numeric", specify the rotations in the x, y and z axis in radians.  
colors "character", the colors for each geometry.  
type "character", the type of the geometry. See [availableGeometries](#).  
side 'character', the side for side by side plot in [threeJsViewer](#).  
layer 'character', the two layer plot in [threeJsViewer](#).  
tag 'character', the tag used to group geometries.  
properties A "list", the properties to control the geometry.

### Examples

```
tjg <- threeJsGeometry()
```

---

threeJsViewer	<i>threeJs Viewer The htmlwidgets viewer for threeJs.</i>
---------------	---

---

## Description

threeJs Viewer The htmlwidgets viewer for threeJs.

## Usage

```
threeJsViewer(
  ...,
  background = c("#33333388", "#444444DD", "#444444DD", "#33333388"),
  maxRadius = 1,
  maxLineWidth = 50,
  title = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

...	objects of threeJsGeometry.
background	background of the main camera (left and right).
maxRadius	max value of the controls for radius.
maxLineWidth	max value of the controls for line width.
title	the titles of the plot.
width, height	width and height of the widgets.

## Details

We convert data frames to JSON by `getOption("shiny.json.digits", 7)` to avoid the error "Uncaught SyntaxError: Expected ',' or ']' after array element in JSON" for json parse process when handling big data. User can change the option 'shiny.json.digits' larger or smaller number to increase or decrease the digits when converting numbers.

## Value

A htmlwidgets widget.

## Examples

```
library(GenomicRanges)
flamingo <- system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.chr21.FLAMINGO.res.rds", package = "geomeTriD")
x <- readRDS(flamingo[[1]])
## resize to bigger value to get better init view
mcols(x) <- as.data.frame(mcols(x)) * 1e5
```

```
set.seed(1)
line <- threeJsGeometry(
  x = x$x, y = x$y, z = x$z,
  colors = sample(palette(), length(x), replace = TRUE),
  type = "line",
  properties = list(size = 4)
)
sphere <- x[sample.int(length(x), 100)]
sphere <- threeJsGeometry(
  x = sphere$x, y = sphere$y, z = sphere$z,
  colors = "red",
  type = "sphere",
  properties = list(radius = 0.08)
)
torus <- x[sample.int(length(x), 100)]
torus <- threeJsGeometry(
  x = torus$x, y = torus$y, z = torus$z,
  colors = "blue",
  type = "torus",
  properties = list(
    radius = 0.08,
    tube = 0.03
  )
)
cylinder <- x[sample.int(length(x), 100)]
cylinder <- threeJsGeometry(
  x = cylinder$x, y = cylinder$y, z = cylinder$z,
  colors = "green",
  type = "cylinder",
  properties = list(
    "height" = 0.07,
    "radiusTop" = 0.05,
    "radiusBottom" = 0.09
  )
)
labels <- x[sample.int(length(x), 5)]
fontURL <- paste0('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mrdoob/three.js/refs/',
  'heads/dev/examples/fonts/helvetiker_regular.typeface.json')
labels <- threeJsGeometry(
  x = labels$x, y = labels$y, z = labels$z,
  colors = "black",
  type = "text",
  properties = list(
    "label" = "text",
    "font" = readLines(fontURL),
    "size" = .5,
    "depth" = .1
  )
)
threeJsViewer(line, sphere, torus, cylinder)
```

---

threeJsViewer-shiny *Shiny bindings for threeJsViewer*

---

### Description

Output and render functions for using threeJsViewer within Shiny applications and interactive Rmd documents.

### Usage

```
threejsOutput(outputId, width = "100%", height = "600px")

renderthreeJsViewer(expr, env = parent.frame(), quoted = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

outputId	output variable to read from
width, height	Must be a valid CSS unit (like '100%', '600px', 'auto') or a number, which will be coerced to a string and have 'px' appended.
expr	An expression that generates a threeJsViewer
env	The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted	Is expr a quoted expression (with quote())? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.

### Value

An output or render function that enables the use of the threeJsViewer widget.

### Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  library(GenomicRanges)
  flamingo <- system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.chr21.FLAMINGO.res.rds", package = "geomeTriD")
  x <- readRDS(flamingo[[1]])
  ## resize to bigger value to get better init view
  mcols(x) <- as.data.frame(mcols(x)) * 1e5
  line <- threeJsGeometry(
    x = x$x, y = x$y, z = x$z,
    colors = sample(palette(), length(x), replace = TRUE),
    type = "line",
    properties = list(size = 4)
  )
  library(shiny)
  runApp(list(
    ui = bootstrapPage(
      threejsOutput("plot")
    ),
    server = function(input, output) {
```



```

        output$plot <- renderthreeJsViewer({
          threeJsViewer(line)
        })
      }
    })
  }
}

```

---

view3dCells

*Plot cell xyz data in 2d or 3d*


---

### Description

Plot cell xyz data with grid or rgl package.

### Usage

```

view3dCells(
  cells,
  x,
  y,
  z,
  color = "blue",
  colorFun = function(x, pal = seq.int(8)) {
    if (is.character(x))
      x <-
    as.numeric(factor(x))
    limits <- range(x)
    pal[findInterval(x, seq(limits[1],
    limits[2], length.out = length(pal) + 1), all.inside = TRUE)]
  },
  shape = "sphere",
  radius = 0.1,
  tag = "cell",
  renderer = c("rgl", "threejs", "none"),
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

cells	A data.frame.
x, y, z	Column names of x, y, z.
color, shape, radius	The column names for color, shape, radius or the value(length=1) of them.
colorFun	The function to map values into colors.
tag	The tag for controller.
renderer	The renderer of the 3D plots. Could be rgl or threejs. The threejs will create a htmlwidgets. If 'none' is set, a list of object will be returned.
...	Not used.

**Value**

A list of threeJsGeometry objects or a htmlwidget.

**Examples**

```
cells <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "pbmc_small.3d.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
view3dCells(cells,
  x = "umap_1", y = "umap_2", z = "umap_3",
  color = "nCount_RNA",
  renderer = "threejs"
)
```

---

view3dStructure

*Plot GRanges xyz data in 2d or 3d*

---

**Description**

Plot GRanges xyz data with grid or rgl package.

**Usage**

```
view3dStructure(
  obj,
  feature.gr,
  genomicSigs,
  region,
  signalTransformFun = function(x) {
    log2(x + 1)
  },
  k = 3,
  renderer = c("rgl", "threejs", "none"),
  lwd.backbone = 2,
  col.backbone = "gray",
  lwd.maxGenomicSigs = 8,
  reverseGenomicSigs = TRUE,
  col.backbone_background = if (k == 2) "gray70" else c("gray30", "darkred"),
  alpha.backbone_background = 0.5,
  lwd.gene = 3,
  coor_mark_interval = 5e+05,
  col.coor = "black",
  show_coor = TRUE,
  coor_tick_unit = 50000,
  label_gene = TRUE,
  col.tension_line = "black",
  lwd.tension_line = 1,
```

```

length.arrow = unit(abs(diff(obj$x))/20, "native"),
safe_text_force = 3,
square = TRUE,
...
)

```

## Arguments

**obj** GRanges object with mcols x, y, and/or z

**feature.gr** The annotation features to be added. An object of [GRanges](#).

**genomicSigs** The Genomic signals. An object of [GRanges](#) with scores or an object of [track](#).

**region** A GRanges object with the region to be plot.

**signalTransformFun** The transformation function for genomic signals.

**k** The dimension of plot. 2: 2d, 3: 3d.

**renderer** The renderer of the 3D plots. Could be rgl or threejs. The threejs will create a htmlwidgets. If 'none' is set, a list of object will be returned.

**lwd.backbone, lwd.gene, lwd.tension\_line, lwd.maxGenomicSigs** Line width for the linker, gene, interaction node circle, the dashed line of interaction edges, the tension line and the maximal reversed genomic signal.

**col.backbone, col.backbone\_background, col.tension\_line, col.coor** Color for the DNA chain, the compact DNA chain, the node circle, the linker, the tension line and the coordinates marker.

**reverseGenomicSigs** Plot the genomic signals in reverse values.

**alpha.backbone\_background** Alpha channel for transparency of backbone background.

**coor\_mark\_interval** The coordinates marker interval. Numeric(1). Set to 0 to turn it off. The default value 1e5 means show coordinates every 0.1M bp.

**show\_coor** Plot ticks in the line to show the DNA compact tension.

**coor\_tick\_unit** The bps for every ticks. Default is 1K.

**label\_gene** Show gene symbol or not.

**length.arrow** Length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).

**safe\_text\_force** The loops to avoid the text overlapping.

**square** A logical value that controls whether control points for the curve are created city-block fashion or obliquely. See [grid.curve](#).

**...** Parameters for [create3dGenomicSignals](#).

## Value

Coordinates for 2d or a list of threeJsGeometry objects or a htmlwidget.

**Examples**

```
obj <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.chr21.FLAMINGO.res.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
feature.gr <- readRDS(system.file("extdata", "4DNFI1UEG1HD.feature.gr.rds",
  package = "geomeTriD"
))
tjg <- view3dStructure(obj,
  k = 3, feature.gr = feature.gr, renderer = "none",
  length.arrow = grid::unit(0.000006, "native")
)
```

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