

# photobiology Version 0.2.14

## User Guide

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## 1 Introduction

We have developed a set of packages to facilitate the calculation of many different quantities that can be derived from spectral irradiance data. The base package in this suite is called **photobiology**, and is the package described here. There other specialized packages for quantification of ultraviolet radiation (**photobiologyUV**), visible radiation (**photobiologyVIS**), or based on Phytochrome (**photobiologyPhy**), Cryptochrome (**photobiologyCry**) (both photoreceptors present in plants), and spectral data for filters (**photobiologyFilters**). In the future it will be submitted to CRAN (Comprehensive R archive network), it is meanwhile available from <https://bitbucket.org/aphalo/photobiology/downloads>. There is also a public Git repository at <https://bitbucket.org/aphalo/photobiology> from where the source code of the current an earlier versions can be cloned.

## 2 Installation and use

The functions in the package **photobiologyPhy** are made available by installing the packages **photobiology** (once) and loading it from the library when needed.

To load the package into the workspace we use `library(photobiology)`.

```
library(photobiology)
library(photobiologyUV)
library(photobiologyVIS)
```

## 3 Spectral data

If our spectral irradiance data is in  $\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$ , and the wavelength in nm, as in the case of the Macam spectroradiometer, the functions will return the effective irradiance in  $\text{W m}^{-2}$ . In this example we calculated a biologically effective irradiance.

If, for example, the spectral irradiance output by our model of spectroradiometer is in  $\text{mW m}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$ , and the wavelengths are in Ångstrom then to obtain the effective irradiance in  $\text{W m}^{-2}$  we will need to convert the units.

```
energy_irradiance(wavelength/10, irradi/1000)
```

In this example, we take advantage of the behaviour of the S language: an operation between a scalar and vector, is equivalent to applying this operation to each member of the vector. Consequently, in the code above, each value from the vector of wavelengths is divided by 10, and each value in the vector of spectral irradiances is divided by 1000.

If the spectral irradiance is in  $\text{mW m}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$  then values should be multiplied by 10 to convert them to  $\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$ .

It is very important to make sure that the wavelengths are in nanometers as this is what the functions expect. If the wavelengths are in the wrong units, the action spectra will be wrongly calculated, and the returned value for effective irradiance will be completely wrong.

Here we just use the example data supplied with the package.

## 4 Defining wavebands

All functions use **wavebands** as definitions of the range of wave lengths and the spectral weighting function (SWF) to use in the calculations. A few other bits of information may be included to fine-tune calculations. The waveband definitions do NOT describe whether input spectral irradiances are photon or energy based, nor whether the output irradiance will be based on photon or energy units.

When defining a waveband which uses a SWF, a function can be supplied either based on energy effectiveness, on photon effectiveness, or one function for each one. If only one function is supplied the other one is built automatically, but if performance is a concern it is better to provide two separate functions. Another case when you might want to enter the same function twice, is if you are using an absorbance spectrum as SWF, as the percent of radiation absorbed will be independent of whether photon or energy units are used for the spectral irradiance.

```
my_PAR <- new_waveband(400, 700)

my_CIE_1 <- new_waveband(250, 400, weight = "SWF", SWF.e.fun = CIE.e.fun,
  SWF.norm = 298)
my_CIE_2 <- new_waveband(250, 400, weight = "SWF", SWF.q.fun = CIE.q.fun,
  SWF.norm = 298)
my_CIE_3 <- new_waveband(250, 400, weight = "SWF", SWF.e.fun = CIE.e.fun,
  SWF.q.fun = CIE.q.fun, SWF.norm = 298)
```

## 5 Calculating irradiance or exposure

There is one basic function for these calculations `irradiance()`, it takes an array of wavelengths (sorted in strictly increasing order), and the corresponding values of spectral irradiance. By default the input is assumed to be in energy units, but parameter `unit.in` can be used to adjust the calculations to expect photon units. The type of unit used for the calculated irradiance (or exposure) is set by the parameter `unit.out` with no default. If no `w.band` parameter is supplied, the whole spectrum input is used, unweighted, to calculate the total irradiance. If a `w.band` is supplied, then the range of wavelengths specified and SWF if present are used for calculating the irradiance. If the waveband definition does not include a SWF, then the unweighted irradiance is returned, if the definition includes a SWF, then a weighted irradiance is returned.

The functions `photon_irradiance()` and `energy_irradiance()`, just call `irradiance()` with the `unit.out` set to "photon" or "energy" respectively.

We first load some data to play with.

```
data(sun.data)
attach(sun.data)
```

Then we compare the calculations based on the different wavebands defined in the previous section and the predefined functions in the packages `photobiologyVIS` and `photobiologyUV`. The predefined functions have the advantage of allowing the specification of parameters to modify the `w.band` created. In the example below, we use this to set the normalization wavelength.

This is how `CIE()` is defined in `photobiologyUV`.

```
CIE <- function(norm = 298) {
  new_waveband(w.low = 250, w.high = 400, weight = "SWF", SWF.e.fun = CIE.e.fun,
    SWF.norm = 298, norm = norm, hinges = c(249.99, 250,
    298, 328, 399.99, 400), wb.name = paste("CIE98",
    as.character(norm), sep = "."))
}
```

Now the example calculations.

```
photon_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_PAR)

## [1] 0.0008938

library(photobiologyVIS)
photon_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, PAR())

## [1] 0.0008938

photon_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_1)

## [1] 2.037e-07

photon_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_2)
```

```
## [1] 2.037e-07

photon_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_3)

## [1] 2.037e-07

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_1)

## [1] 0.08178

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_2)

## [1] 0.08178

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, my_CIE_3)

## [1] 0.08178

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, CIE())

## [1] 0.08178

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, CIE(298))

## [1] 0.08178

energy_irradiance(w.length, s.e.irrad, CIE(300))

## [1] 0.1261
```

## 6 Calculating ratios

The function `waveband_ratio()` takes basically the same parameters as `irradiance`, but two waveband definitions instead of one, and two `unit.out` definitions instead of one. This is the base function used in all the ‘ratio’ functions in the `photobiology` package.

The derived functions are: `photon_ratio()`, `energy_ratio()`, and `photons_energy_ratio`. The packages `photobiologyVIS` and `photobiologyUV` use these to define some convenience functions, and here we give an example for a function not yet implemented, but which you may find as a useful example.

If for example we would like to calculate the ratio between UVB and PAR radiation, we would use either of the following function calls, depending on which type of units we desire.

```
photon_ratio(w.length, s.e.irrad, UVB(), PAR())

## [1] 0.001708

energy_ratio(w.length, s.e.irrad, UVB(), PAR())

## [1] 0.00299
```

If we would like to calculate a conversion factor between PPFD (PAR photon irradiance in mol s<sup>-1</sup> m<sup>-2</sup>) and PAR (energy) irradiance (W m<sup>-2</sup>) for a light source for which we have spectral data we could use the following code.

```
conv.factor <- photons_energy_ratio(w.length, s.e.irrad, PAR())

PPFD.mol.photon <- 0.001
PAR.energy <- PPFD.mol.photon/conv.factor
print(conv.factor)

## [1] 4.544e-06

print(PPFD.mol.photon * 1e+06)

## [1] 1000

print(PAR.energy)

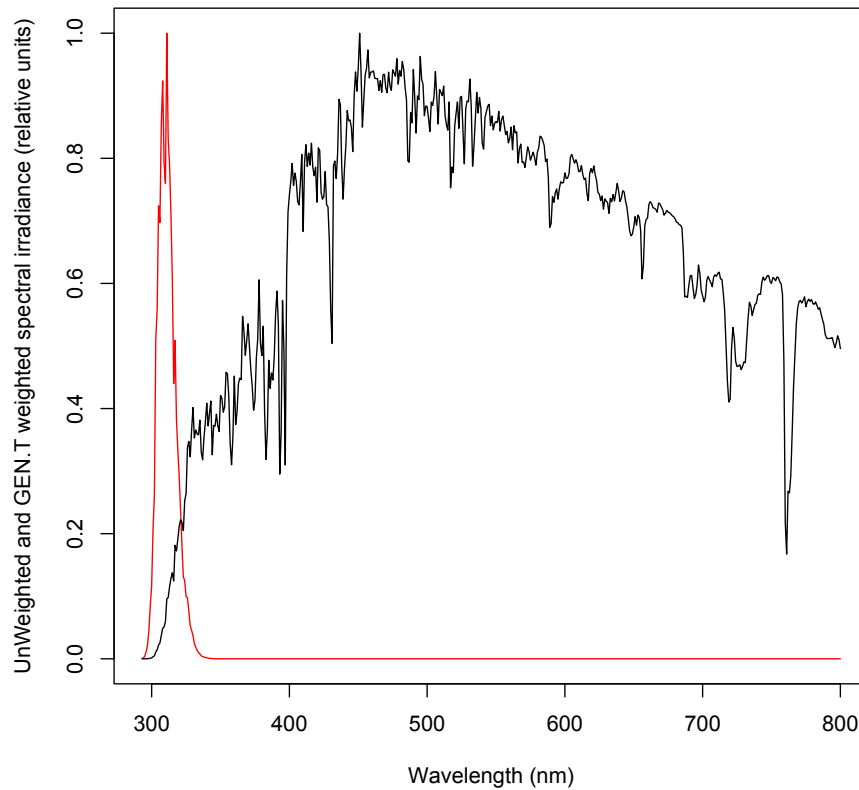
## [1] 220.1
```

## 7 Calculating weighted spectral irradiances

This calculation is not very frequently used, but it is very instructive to look at spectral data in this way, as it can make apparent the large effect that small measuring errors can have on the estimated effective irradiances or exposures.

We here plot weighted and unweighted irradiances using simulated solar spectral irradiance data.

```
weighted.s.e.irrad <- s.e.irrad * calc_multipliers(w.length, GEN.T())
plot(weighted.s.e.irrad/max(weighted.s.e.irrad) ~ w.length, type="l", col="red",
     xlab="Wavelength (nm)",
     ylab="UnWeighted and GEN.T weighted spectral irradiance (relative units)")
lines(s.e.irrad/max(s.e.irrad) ~ w.length, col="black")
```



## 8 Auxiliary functions

Sometimes it is needed to add (parallel sum) between two spectra, even if the two spectra have been measured at different wavelengths or wavelength steps. This can happen for example when we would like to calculate the spectrum of a combination of two light sources from the individual spectra. The function `sum_spectra()` can be used in such a case. It's use is described in User Guide of the `photobiologyLamps` package.

A function `interpolate_spectrum` is also included to facilitate interpolation of spectral values. It is used in the function described in the previous paragraph, but also be used by itself when interpolation is needed. Under the hood it uses R's `spline` function if there are fewer than 25 data points, and uses `approx` otherwise. It allows easier control of values to be used for extrapolation.

## 9 Dealing with real ‘noisy’ spectral data

The first thing to do is to think whether any part of the spectral measurements can be *a priori* known to be equal to zero. For example for the solar spectrum at ground level it is safe to assume that the spectral irradiance is zero for all wavelengths shorter than 293 nm. If the data are noisy, it is best to discard these data before calculating any effective UV doses.

In the following example we use a longer wavelength (297 nm) just to show how the function works, because the example spectral data set starts at 293 nm.

```
head(sun.data)

##   w.length s.e.irrad s.q.irrad
## 1      293 2.610e-06 6.392e-12
## 2      294 6.142e-06 1.510e-11
## 3      295 2.176e-05 5.366e-11
## 4      296 6.780e-05 1.678e-10
## 5      297 1.533e-04 3.807e-10
## 6      298 3.670e-04 9.141e-10
```

Subsetting can be easily done as follows if the data are in a data.frame (of course, replacing `w.length` with the name used in your data frame for the wavelengths array):

```
subsetting.sun.data <- subset(sun.data, w.length >= 297)
head(subsetting.sun.data)

##   w.length s.e.irrad s.q.irrad
## 5      297 0.0001533 3.807e-10
## 6      298 0.0003670 9.141e-10
## 7      299 0.0007845 1.961e-09
## 8      300 0.0012646 3.171e-09
## 9      301 0.0026237 6.602e-09
## 10     302 0.0039226 9.903e-09
```

And then just use the subsetting data in your calculations.

If the data are not in a dataframe, then there are different options: 1) create a data frame from your data, 2) use the function `trim_tails()` from this package, or 3) just use R commands. Here we give examples of the use of `trim_tails()`, and just use the same data as in earlier examples. First we delete all data for wavelengths shorter than 293 nm.

```
trimmed.sun.data <- trim_tails(w.length, s.e.irrad, low.limit = 297)
head(trimmed.sun.data)

##   w.length   s.irrad
## 1      297 0.0001533
## 2      298 0.0003670
## 3      299 0.0007845
## 4      300 0.0012646
## 5      301 0.0026237
## 6      302 0.0039226
```

```
tail(trimmed.sun.data)

##      w.length s.irrad
## 499      795  0.4147
## 500      796  0.4081
## 501      797  0.4141
## 502      798  0.4236
## 503      799  0.4186
## 504      800  0.4069
```

This function returns a new data.frame and uses always the same variable names for the columns.

```
trimmed.both.sun.data <- trim_tails(w.length, s.e.irrad, low.limit = 297,
  high.limit = 550)
head(trimmed.both.sun.data)

##      w.length   s.irrad
## 1         297 0.0001533
## 2         298 0.0003670
## 3         299 0.0007845
## 4         300 0.0012646
## 5         301 0.0026237
## 6         302 0.0039226

tail(trimmed.both.sun.data)

##      w.length s.irrad
## 249         545  0.7272
## 250         546  0.6993
## 251         547  0.7119
## 252         548  0.6937
## 253         549  0.7021
## 254         550  0.7047
```

If we supply a different value than the default NULL for the parameter fill, the w.length values are kept, and the trimmed spectral irradiance values replaced by the value supplied.

```
trimmed.na.sun.data <- trim_tails(w.length, s.e.irrad, low.limit = 297,
  fill = NA)
head(trimmed.na.sun.data)

##      w.length   s.irrad
## 1         293         NA
## 2         294         NA
## 3         295         NA
## 4         296         NA
## 5         297 0.0001533
## 6         298 0.0003670

trimmed.both.na.sun.data <- trim_tails(w.length, s.e.irrad, low.limit = 297,
  high.limit = 400, fill = NA)
head(trimmed.both.na.sun.data)
```



```
##   w.length  s.irrad
## 1      293      NA
## 2      294      NA
## 3      295      NA
## 4      296      NA
## 5      297 0.0001533
## 6      298 0.0003670

tail(trimmed.both.na.sun.data)

##   w.length s.irrad
## 503      795      NA
## 504      796      NA
## 505      797      NA
## 506      798      NA
## 507      799      NA
## 508      800      NA
```

In addition to NA we can supply an arbitrary numeric value.

```
trimmed.zero.sun.data <- trim_tails(w.length, s.e.irrad, low.limit = 297,
  fill = 0)
head(trimmed.zero.sun.data)

##   w.length  s.irrad
## 1      293 0.0000000
## 2      294 0.0000000
## 3      295 0.0000000
## 4      296 0.0000000
## 5      297 0.0001533
## 6      298 0.0003670
```

```
detach(sun.data)
```

## 10 Optimizing performance

When developing the current version of **photobiology** quite a lot of effort was spent in optimizing performance, as in one of our experiments, we need to process several hundreds of thousands of measured spectra. The defaults should provide good performance in most cases, however, some further improvements are achievable, when a series of different calculations are done on the same spectrum, or when a series of spectra measured at exactly the same wavelengths are used for calculating weighted irradiances or exposures.

In the case of doing calculations repeatedly on the same spectrum, a small improvement in performance can be achieved by setting the parameter `check.spectrum=FALSE` for all but the first call to `irradiance()`, or `photon_irradiance()`, or `energy_irradiance()`, or the equivalent function for ratios. It is also possible to set this parameter to `FALSE` in all calls, and do the check beforehand by explicitly calling `check_spectrum()`.

In the case of calculating weighted irradiances on many spectra having exactly the same wavelength values, then a significant improvement in the performance can be achieved by setting `use.cached.mult=TRUE`, as this reuses the multipliers calculated during successive calls based on the same waveband. However, to achieve this increase in performance, the tests to ensure that the wavelength values have not changed, have to be kept to the minimum. Currently only the length of the wavelength array is checked, and the cached values discarded and recalculated if the length changes. For this reason, this is not the default, and when using caching the user is responsible for making sure that the array of wavelengths has not changed between calls.

The option not to use C++ code is mainly there to be able to test the code and measure the improvement in performance. I see no reason for disabling C++ code, as it does exactly the same calculation but much faster. At the moment there are two functions written in C++ using Rcpp.