Package 'eRTG3D'

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Title Generate Empirically Informed Random Trajectories in 3-D

Version 0.2.6

URL https://github.com/munterfinger/eRTG3D

Description The empirically informed random trajectory generator in three dimensions (eRTG3D) is an algorithm to generate realistic random trajectories in a 3-D space between two given fix points in space. The trajectory generation is based on empirical distribution functions extracted from observed trajectories (training data) and thus reflects the geometrical movement characteristics of the mover.

Depends R (>= 3.4.2)

Imports CircStats (>= 0.2-4), doParallel (>= 1.0.11), ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1), raster (>= 2.6-7), parallel (>= 3.4.2), plyr (>= 1.8.4), plotly (>= 4.7.1)

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Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

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R topics documented:

`dem.track.extent` *Crops the DEM to the extent of the track with a buffer*

Description

Crops the DEM to the extent of the track with a buffer

Usage

```
dem.track.extent(DEM, track, buffer = 100)
```

Arguments

`DEM`	a raster containing a digital elevation model, covering the extent as the track
`track`	data.frame with x,y,z coordinates of the original track
`buffer`	bufferwith, by default set to 100

Value

A the cropped digital elevation model as a raster layer.

Examples

```
dem.track.extent(DEM, track)
```

`filter.dead.ends` *Function to filter out tracks that have found a dead end (=NULL)*

Description

Function to filter out tracks that have found a dead end (=NULL)

Usage

```
filter.dead.ends(cerwList)
```

Arguments

`cerwList`	list of data.frames and NULL entries

Value

A list that is only containing valid tracks.

Examples

```
filter.dead.ends(cerwList)
```

`get.densities.3d` *Extract tldCube and autodifferences functions from a track*

Description

Get densities creates a list consisting of the 3 dimensional probability distribution cube for turning angle, lift angle and step length as well as the uni-dimensional distributions of the differences of the turning angles, lift angles and step lengths with a lag of 1 to maintain minimal level of autocorrelation in each of the terms.

Usage

```
get.densities.3d(track, heightDistEllipsoid = TRUE, DEM = NULL)
```

Arguments

`track`	a data.frame with 3 columns containing the x,y,z coordinates
`heightDistEllipsoid`	logical: Should a distribution of the flight height over ellipsoid be extracted and later used in the sim.cond.3d()?
`DEM`	a raster containting a digital elevation model, covering the same extent as the track

Value

A list containing the tldCube and the autodifferences functions (and additionally the height distribution function)

Examples

```
get.densities.3d(track, heightDist = TRUE)
```

`n.sim.cond.3d` *Conditioned Empirical Random Walks (CERW) in 3D*

Description

Creates n conditioned empirical random walks, with a specific starting and ending point, geometrically similar to the initial trajectory

Usage

```
n.sim.cond.3d(n.sim, n.locs, start = c(0, 0, 0), end = start, a0, g0,
  densities, qProbs, error = FALSE, multicore = FALSE, DEM = NULL,
  BG = NULL)
```

Arguments

`n.sim`	number of CERWs to simulate
`n.locs`	length of the trajectory in locations
`start`	numeric vector of length 3 with the coordinates of the start point
`end`	numeric vector of length 3 with the coordinates of the end point
`a0`	initial incoming heading in radian
`g0`	initial incoming gradient/polar angle in radian
`densities`	list object returned by get.densities.3d() function
`qProbs`	list object returned by qProb.3d() function
`error`	logical: add random noise to the turn angle, lift angle and step length to account for errors measurements?
`multicore`	logical: run computations in parallel (n-1 cores)?
`DEM`	raster layer containing a digital elevation model, covering the area between start and end point
`BG`	a background raster layer that can be used to inform the choice of steps

Value

A list containing the CERWs or NULLs if dead ends have been encountered.

Examples

```
n.sim.cond.3d(n.sim, n.locs, start = c(0,0,0), end=start, a0, g0, densities, qProbs)
```

plot2d *Plot function to plot the tracks in 2d*

Description

Plot function to plot the tracks in 2d

Usage

```
plot2d(origTrack, cerwList = NULL, titleText = character(1), DEM = NULL)
```

Arguments

origTrack	a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates
cerwList	a list containing a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates or a data.frame
titleText	string with title of the plot
DEM	an object of type 'RasterLayer', needs overlapping extent with the lines

Value

Nothing, plots a 2D ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
plot2d(track)
```

plot2d.densities *Density plots of turn angle, lift angle and step length*

Description

The function takes either one track or two tracks. The second track can be a list of tracks (eg. the output of n.sim.cons.3d()), Then the densities of turn angle, lift angle and step length of all the simulations is taken. Additionally the autodifferences parameter can be set to true, then the densities of the autodifferences in turn angle, lift angle and step length are visualized.

Usage

```
plot2d.densities(track1, track2 = NULL, autodifferences = FALSE,
  scaleDensities = FALSE)
```

Arguments

track1	a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates
track2	a list containing a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates or a data.frame
autodifferences	logical: Should the densities of the autodifferences in turn angle, lift angle and step length are visualized.
scaleDensities	logical: Should densities be scaled between 0 and 1, then sum of the area under the curve is not 1 anymore!

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
plot2d.densities(track)
```

`plot2d.multiplot` *Multiple plot function for ggplot objects*

Description

If the layout is something like matrix(c(1,2,3,3), nrow=2, byrow=TRUE), then plot 1 will go in the upper left, 2 will go in the upper right, and 3 will go all the way across the bottom.

Usage

```
plot2d.multiplot(..., plotlist = NULL, cols = 1, layout = NULL)
```

Arguments

`...`	ggplot objects
`plotlist`	a list of ggplot objects
`cols`	number of columns in layout
`layout`	a matrix specifying the layout. If present, 'cols' is ignored.

Value

Nothing, plots the ggplot2 objects.

Examples

```
plot2d.multiplot(p1, p2, p3)
```

`plot3d` *Plot 3D track(s) with a surface*

Description

Plot 3D track(s) with a surface

Usage

```
plot3d(origTrack, cerwList = NULL, titleText = character(1),
  surface = FALSE, DEM = NULL, maxHeight = 8000)
```

Arguments

origTrack	a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates
cerwList	a list containing a data.frame with x,y,z coordinates or a data.frame
titleText	string with title of the plot
surface	logical: should the surface layer be plotted? If no surface raster is provided, a zero plane is created.
DEM	an object of type 'RasterLayer', needs overlapping extent with the lines
maxHeight	Maximum plot height, default 8000m

Value

Plots a 2D ggplot2 object

Examples

```
plot3d(track)
```

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qProb.3d *Q probabilities for n steps*

Description

Calculates the Q probability, representing the pull to the target. The number of steps on which the Q prob will be quantified is number of total segments less than one (the last step is defined by the target itself).

Usage

```
qProb.3d(sim, n.locs, multicore = FALSE)
```

Arguments

sim	the result of simm.uncond.3d(), or a data frame with at least x,y,z-coordinates, the arrival azimuth and the arrival gradient.
n.locs	number of total segments to be modelled, the length of the desired conditioned empirical random walk
multicore	logical: run computations in parallel (n-1 cores)?

Value

A list containing the Q - tldCubes for every step

Examples

```
qProb.3d(sim, n.locs)
```

`reproduce.track.3d` *Reproduce a track with the eRTG3D*

Description

Simulates n tracks with the geometrical properties of the original track, between the same start and end point.

Usage

```
reproduce.track.3d(track, n.sim = 1, multicore = FALSE, error = TRUE,
  DEM = NULL, BG = NULL, plot2d = FALSE, plot3d = FALSE,
  filterDeadEnds = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`track`	data.frame with x,y,z coordinates of the original track
`n.sim`	number of simulations that should be done
`multicore`	logical: run calculations on multiple cores?
`error`	logical: add error term to movement in simulation?
`DEM`	a raster containing a digital elevation model, covering the same extent as the track
`BG`	a raster influencing the probabilities.
`plot2d`	logical: plot tracks on 2d plane?
`plot3d`	logical: plot tracks in 3D?
`filterDeadEnds:`	logical: remove tracks (='NULL') that ended in a dead end?

Value

A list or data.frame containing the simulated track(s) (CERW).

Examples

```
reproduce.track.3d(track)
```

`sim.cond.3d` *Conditioned Empirical Random Walk (CERW) in 3D*

Description

Creates a conditioned empirical random walk, with a specific starting and ending point, geometrically similar to the initial trajectory (extractMethod: raster overlay method can take "simple" or "bilinear")

Usage

```
sim.cond.3d(n.locs, start = c(0, 0, 0), end = start, a0, g0, densities,
  qProbs, error = FALSE, DEM = NULL, BG = NULL)
```

Arguments

n.locs	length of the trajectory in locations
start	numeric vector of length 3 with the coordinates of the start point
end	numeric vector of length 3 with the coordinates of the end point
a0	initial incoming heading in radian
g0	initial incoming gradient/polar angle in radian
densities	list object returned by get.densities.3d() function
qProbs	list object returned by qProb.3d() function
error	logical: add random noise to the turn angle, lift angle and step length to account for errors measurements?
DEM	raster layer containing a digital elevation model, covering the area between start and end point
BG	a background raster layer that can be used to inform the choice of steps

Value

A trajectory in the form of data.frame

Examples

```
sim.cond.3d(n.locs, start, end=start, a0, g0, densities, qProbs)
```

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sim.crw.3d *Simulation of a three dimensional Correlated Random Walk*

Description

Simulation of a three dimensional Correlated Random Walk

Usage

```
sim.crw.3d(nStep, rTurn, rLift, meanStep, start = c(0, 0, 0))
```

Arguments

nStep	the number of steps of the simulated trajectory
rTurn	the correlation on the turn angle
rLift	the correlation of the lift angle
meanStep	the mean step length
start	a vector of length 3 containing the coordinates of the startpoint of the trajectory

Value

A trajectory in the form of data.frame

Examples

```
sim.crw.3d(nStep, rTurn, rLift, meanStep, start = c(0,0,0))
```

`sim.uncond.3d` *Uncontidioned Empirical Random Walk (UERW) in 3D*

Description

This function creates unconditional walks with prescribed empirical properties (turning angle, lift angle and step length and the auto-differences of them. It can be used for uncon- ditional walks or to seed the conditional walks with comparably long simulations. Simulations connecting start and end points with more steps than 1/10th or more of the number of steps of the empirical data should rather rely on simulated unconditional walks with the same properties than on the empirical data (factor 1500). The conditional walk connecting a given start with a certain end point by a given number of steps needs an attraction term (the Q probability, see below) to ensure that the target is approached and hit. In order to calculate the Q probability for each step the distribution of turns and lifts to target and the distribution of distance to target has to be knwown. They can be derived from the empirical data (ideally), or estimated from an unconditional process with the same properties. Creates a unconditioned empirical random walk, with a specific starting point, geometrically similar to the initial trajectory. For a random initial heading a0 use: sample(atan2(diff(coordinates(track)[,2]), diff(coordinates(track)[,1])),1)

Usage

```
sim.uncond.3d(n.locs, start = c(0, 0, 0), a0, g0, densities, error = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`n.locs`	the number of locations for the simulated track
`start`	vector indicating the start point c(x,y,z)
`a0`	initial heading in radian
`g0`	initial gradient/polar angle in radian
`densities`	list object returned by get.densities.3d() function
`error`	logical: add random noise to the turn angle, lift angle and step length to account for errors measurements?

Value

A 3 dimensional trajectory in the form of a data.frame

Examples

```
sim.uncond.3d(n.locs, start=c(0,0,0), a0, g0, densities)
```

test.eRTG.3d *Test the functionality of the eRTG3D*

Description

The test simulates a CRW with given parameters and reconstructs it by using the eRTG3D

Usage

```
test.eRTG.3d(multicore = FALSE, returnResult = FALSE, plot2d = FALSE,
  plot3d = FALSE)
```

Arguments

multicore	logical: test with multicore?
returnResult	logical: return tracks generated?
plot2d	logical: plot tracks on 2d plane?
plot3d	logical: plot tracks in 3D?

Value

A list containing the original CRW and the simulated track (CERW).

Examples

```
test.eRTG3D.3d()
```

test.verification.3d *Internally verification of the simulated track*

Description

Uses two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to compare the geometric characteristics of the orginal track with the characteristics of the simulated track.

Usage

```
test.verification.3d(track1, track2, alpha = 0.05, plotDensities = TRUE)
```

Arguments

track1	data.frame with x,y,z coordinates of the original track
track2	data.frame or list of data.frames with x,y,z coordinates of the simulated track
alpha	scalar: significance level, default alpha = 0.05
plotDensities	logical: plot the densites of turn angle, lift angle and step length of the two tracks?

Value

Test objects of the 6 two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test conducted.

Examples

```
test.verification.3d(track1, track2)
```

`track.properties.3d` *Track properties of a 3D track*

Description

Returns the properties (distances, azimut, polar angle, turn angle & lift angle) of a track in three dimensions.

Usage

```
track.properties.3d(track)
```

Arguments

`track`	data.frame with x,y,z coordinates

Value

The data.frame with track properties

Examples

```
track.properties.3d(track)
```

`TurnLiftStepHist` *3 dimensional histogram*

Description

Derives a 3 dimensional distribution of a turn angle, lift angle and step length, by using the Freedman–Diaconis rule for estimating the number of bins.

Usage

```
TurnLiftStepHist(turn, lift, step, printDims = TRUE, rm.zeros = TRUE,
  maxBin = 25)
```

Arguments

turn	numeric vector of turn angles
lift	numeric vector of lift angles
step	numeric vector of step lengths
printDims	logical: Should dimensions of tld-Cube be messaged?
rm.zeros	logical: should combinations with zero probability be removed?
maxBin	numeric scalar

Value

A 3 dimensional histogram as data.frame

Examples

```
TurnLiftStepHist(turn, lift, step)
```

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