

Minha primeira aula do openair

Mario Gavidia-Calderón
Rafaela Squizzato
Alejandro Delgado

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O cardápio

1. Do Excel para o R
2. **Lembre da data:** `as.POSIXct()`
3. Figuras legais:
 - ▶ `summaryPlot()`
 - ▶ `timePlot()`
 - ▶ `windRose()`
 - ▶ `PollutionRose()`
 - ▶ `timevariation()`
4. Funções para alegrar a vida:
 - ▶ `timeAverage`
 - ▶ `selectByDate`
 - ▶ `splitByDate`

Do Excel para o R

- ▶ Existe o pacote `readxl` para ler os `.xls` dentro do R.
- ▶ Eu não recomendo `>:(`
- ▶ **Melhor salvar o arquivo como `.csv` e ler o `.csv` no R. :)**
- ▶ Aproveitar para trocar nomes das columnas:
 - ▶ `tc > T (°C)`
 - ▶ `rh > Umidade relativa (%)`
- ▶ Serve para Excel, Google Sheet, Libre Office, etc

Do Excel para o R

- ▶ Exemplo com dados de Southport - Australia.
- ▶ Dados de **openaq.org**
- ▶ Procesados para nosso curso.
 - ▶ Maior informação em 02_preparing_example.R

Do Excel para o R

```
au <- read.csv("../03_output/au_df_example.csv",  
               sep = ",", dec = ".", header = T,  
               na.strings = -9999)  
head(au, 5)
```

##		date	id	o3	pm10	pm25
## 1	2021-07-10T11:00:00+10:00	Southport	0.023	4.5	3.1	
## 2	2021-07-10T11:00:00+10:00	Southport	0.019	4.5	3.1	
## 3	2021-07-10T11:00:00+10:00	Southport	0.018	4.6	3.2	
## 4	2021-07-10T10:00:00+10:00	Southport	0.018	4.7	3.4	
## 5	2021-07-10T10:00:00+10:00	Southport	0.018	4.7	3.4	

Lembre da data: as.POSIXct()

```
str(au)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    3096 obs. of  5 variables:
## $ date: chr  "2021-07-10T11:00:00+10:00" "2021-07-10T11:00:00+10:00"
## $ id : chr  "Southport" "Southport" "Southport" "Southport"
## $ o3 : num  0.023 0.019 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.016 0.019
## $ pm10: num  4.5 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.5 .
## $ pm25: num  3.1 3.1 3.2 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 .
```

Lembre da data: as.POSIXct()

- ▶ Temos que dizer para o R que a coluna date não é chr senão dado de data
- ▶ **Dica:** openair sempre vai procurar a coluna date

```
au$date <- as.POSIXct(  
  strptime(au$date,  
            format = "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S+10:00"),  
  tz = "Etc/GMT+10"  
)
```

Lembre da data: `as.POSIXct()`

Agora sim, já podemos usar `openair`

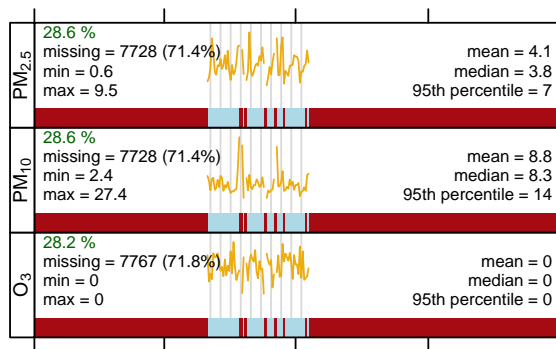
```
str(au)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    3096 obs. of  5 variables:
## $ date: POSIXct, format: "2021-07-10 11:00:00" "2021-07-10 12:00:00" ...
## $ id  : chr  "Southport" "Southport" "Southport" "Southport" ...
## $ o3   : num  0.023 0.019 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.016 0.019 0.018 ...
## $ pm10: num  4.5 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.5 ...
## $ pm25: num  3.1 3.1 3.2 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 ...
```

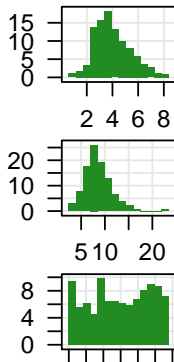

summaryPlot()

```
library(openair)
summaryPlot(au)
```

```
##          date1          date2          id          o3          p
## "POSIXct" "POSIXt" "character" "numeric" "numeric"
```



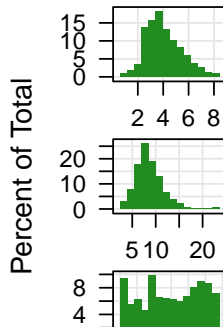
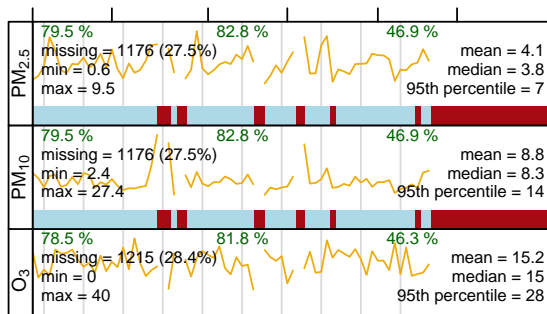
Percent of Total



summaryPlot()

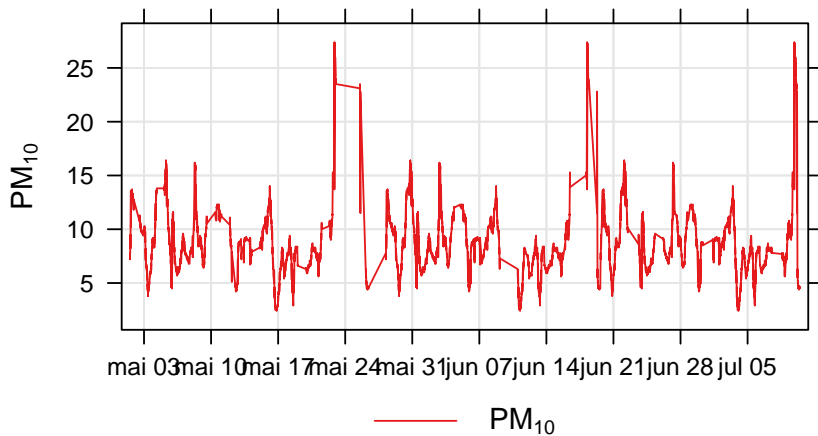
```
library(openair)
au$o3 <- au$o3 * 1000
summaryPlot(au, period="months")
```

##	date1	date2	id	o3	
##	"POSIXct"	"POSIXt"	"character"	"numeric"	"numeric"



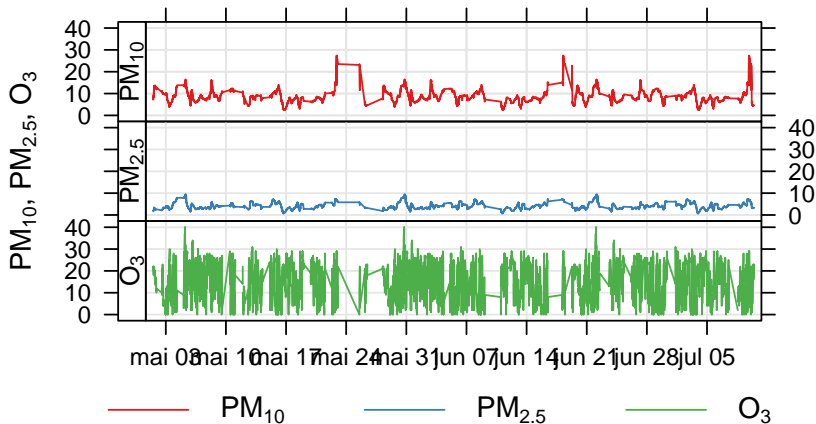
TimePlot()

```
timePlot(au, pollutant="pm10")
```



TimePlot()

```
timePlot(au, pollutant=c("pm10", "pm25", "o3"))
```



Um parentesis

Melhor usar dados de São Paulo

Um parentesis

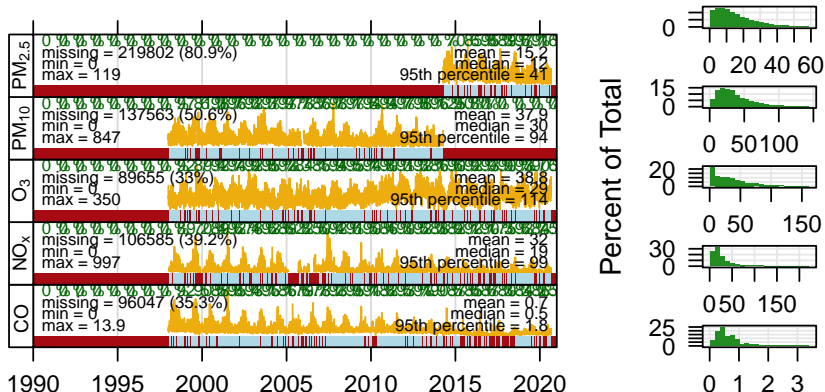
Lendo dados de Ibirapuera 30 anos

```
ibi <- readRDS("../02_data/ibi_30_year_df.RDS")
```

summaryPlot()

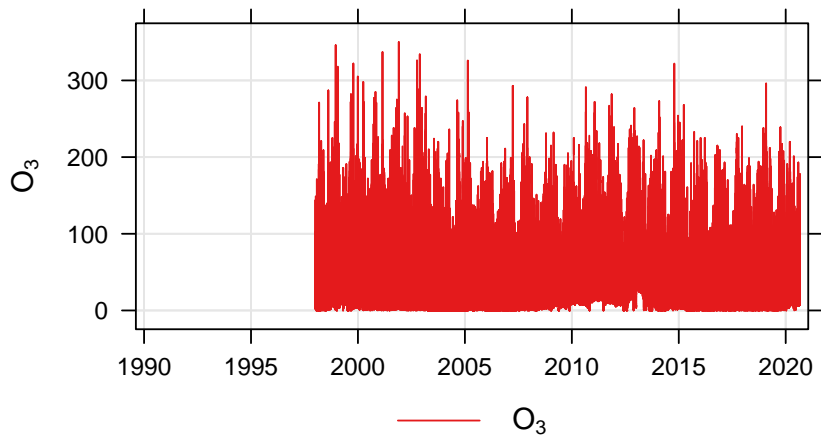
```
summaryPlot(ibi)
```

```
##          date1      date2          co          nox          o3          p  
## "POSIXct" "POSIXt" "numeric" "numeric" "numeric" "numeric"
```



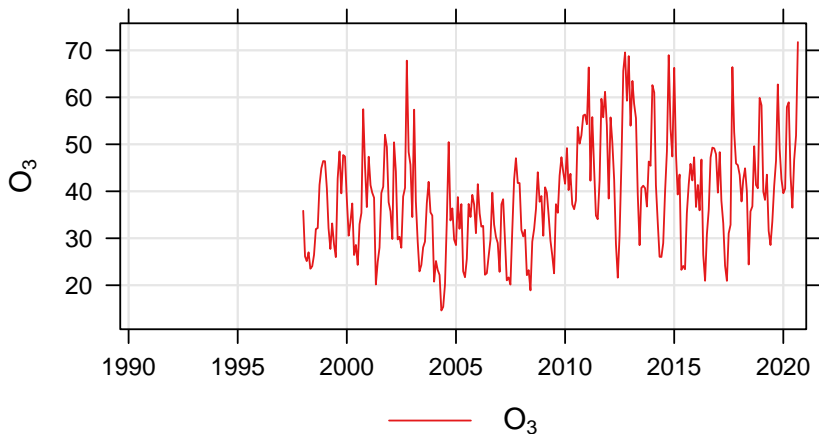
`timePlot()`

```
timePlot(ibi, pol = "o3")
```



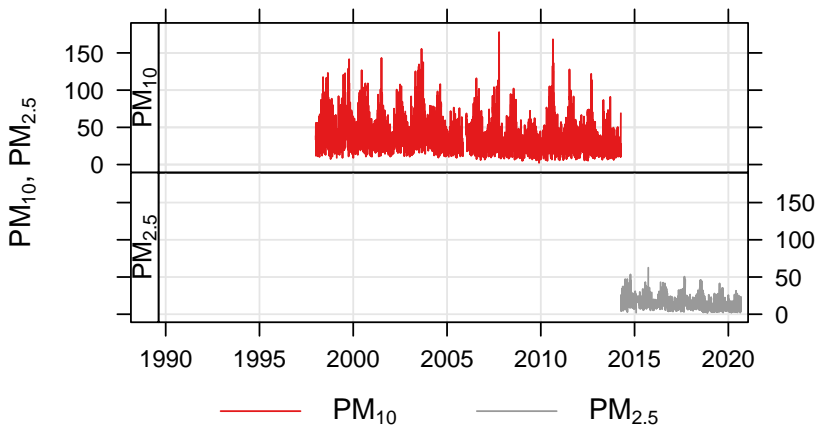
timePlot()

```
timePlot(ibi, pol = "o3", avg.time = "month")
```



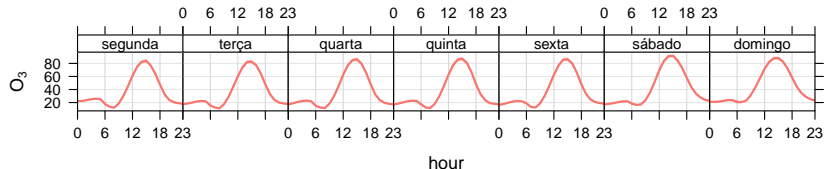
timePlot()

```
timePlot(ibi, pol = c("pm10", "pm25"), avg.time = "day")
```

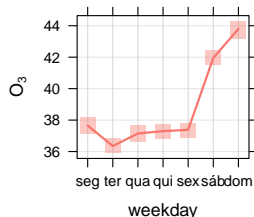
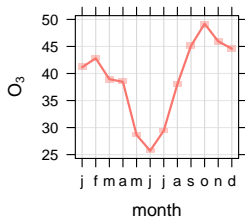
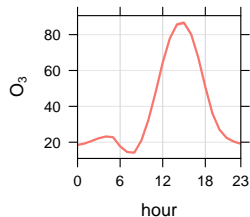


timeVariation()

```
timeVariation(ibi, pol = "o3")
```



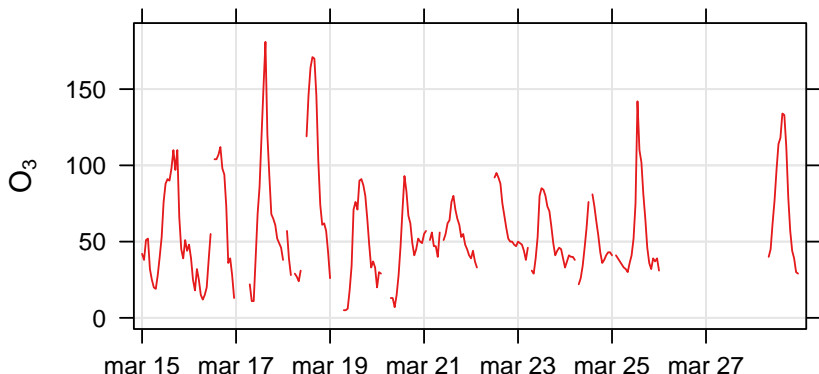
O_3



mean and 95% confidence interval in mean

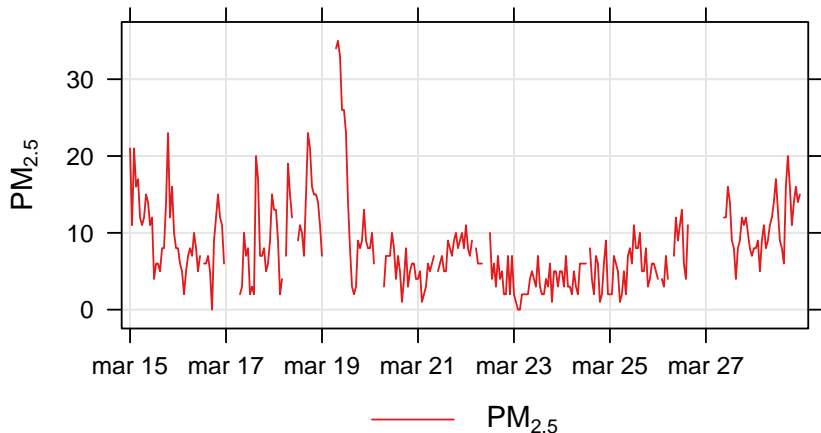
SelectByDate

```
covid <- selectByDate(ibi,  
                      start="15/3/2020",  
                      end="28/3/2020")  
timePlot(covid, pol = "o3")
```



SelectByDate

```
ibi19 <- selectByDate(ibi, year = 2019)  
timePlot(covid, pol = "pm25")
```



SelectByDate

```
ibi19_weekday <- selectByDate(ibi19, day="weekday")  
ibi19_weekend <- selectByDate(ibi19, day="weekend")  
mean(ibi19_weekday$o3, na.rm = T)
```

```
## [1] 41.33666
```

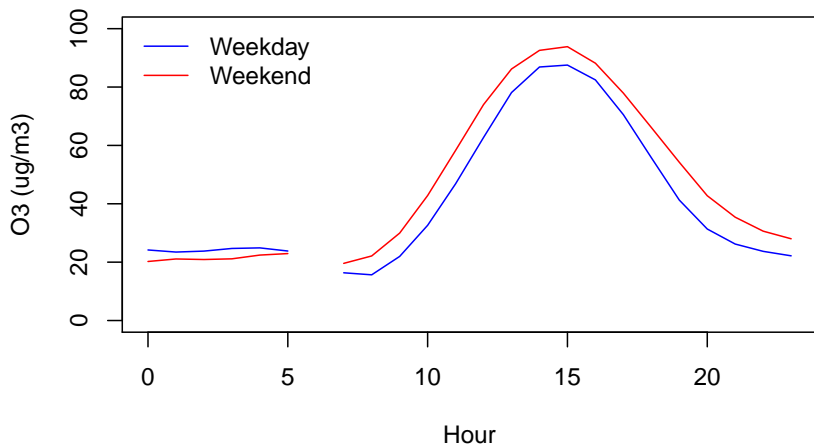
```
mean(ibi19_weekend$o3, na.rm = T)
```

```
## [1] 46.67555
```

SelectByDate

```
weekday_hour <- aggregate(ibi19_weekday["o3"],  
                           format(ibi19_weekday["date"], "%I"),  
                           mean, na.rm = TRUE)  
weekend_hour <- aggregate(ibi19_weekend["o3"],  
                           format(ibi19_weekend["date"], "%I"),  
                           mean, na.rm = TRUE)  
  
plot(weekend_hour$date, weekend_hour$o3, t = "l", col="red",  
     ylim = c(0, 100), ylab = "O3 (ug/m3)",  
     xlab = "Hour")  
lines(weekday_hour$date, weekday_hour$o3, t = "l",  
      col = "blue")  
legend("topleft", legend=c("Weekday", "Weekend"),  
      col=c("blue", "red"),  
      lty= c(1,1), bty="n")
```

SelectByDate



WindRose

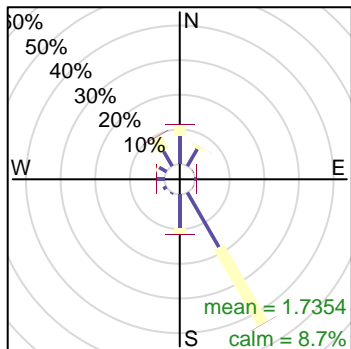
```
library(qualR)

params <- c("MP10", "MP2.5", "NOx", "VV", "DV")
pin <- CetesbRetrieveParam(Sys.getenv("QUALAR_USER"),
                           Sys.getenv("QUALAR_PASS"),
                           params,
                           "Pinheiros",
                           "01/01/2020",
                           "31/12/2020")

saveRDS(pin, file="../02_data/pin_pol_with_wind.Rds")
```

windRose()

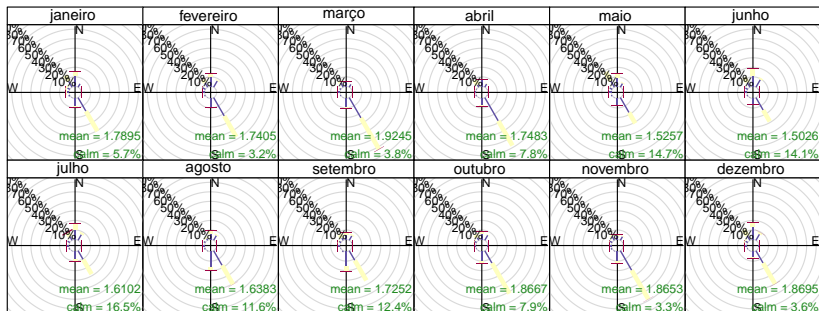
```
pin <- readRDS("../02_data/pin_pol_with_wind.Rds")  
windRose(pin, ws="ws", wd="wd")
```



0 to 22 to 44 to 6

windRose()

```
windRose(pin, ws="ws", wd="wd", type = "month",  
         layout = c(6, 2))
```



0 to 2

2 to 4
(m s^{-1})

4 to 6

Frequency of counts by wind direction (%)

Exemplos mais legais

- ▶ Esta apresentação foi feita seguindo estes exemplos
- ▶ Exemplos SP

Maior informação

- ▶ openair github repository
- ▶ openair on-line book
- ▶ openair paper
- ▶ CBPF paper