

Package ‘daRt’

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Type Package

Title Read DART Model Outputs

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Description Easily read output data from the Discrete Anisotropic Radiative Transfer (DART) model and return in a ``long" dplyr-ready format suitable for efficient analysis.

Github <https://github.com/willmorrison1/daRt>

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

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Depends dplyr (>= 0.7.6),
stringr (>= 1.4.0),
tibble (>= 2.1.3),
data.table (>= 1.12.0),
foreach (>= 1.4.7),
doParallel (>= 1.0.15),
reshape2 (>= 1.4.3),
shadowtext (>= 0.0.7),
fields (>= 10.0),
ncdf4 (>= 1.17),
chron (>= 2.3),
xml2 (>= 1.2.2),
tidyr (>= 1.0.0),
parallel,
tools,
raster (>= 3.0.0)

Remotes git::https://github.com/willmorrison1/QOLfuns.git

R topics documented:

accessors	2
as.data.frame,SimulationData-method	3
deleteFiles	3
Directions-class	4
getData	4

getFiles	4
Images-class	5
imagesToDirectionsDF	5
plotDirections	5
RB3D-class	6
rb3DtoNc	7
removeRelief	7
resourceUse	8
sequenceParameters	8
SimulationData-class	9
SimulationFiles-class	9
simulationFilter	10
SimulationFilter-class	10
tappToRadiance	11
versionInfo	12
wavelengths	12
Index	13

accessors

Access object information

Description

Generic functions to access information from the objects with classes defined in this package

Usage

product(x)

simname(x)

fileName(x)

bands(x)

iters(x)

variables(x)

variablesRB3D(x)

typeNums(x)

imageTypes(x)

imageNums(x)

Arguments

x [SimulationFilter](#) or [SimulationFiles](#) class

Examples

```
sF <- simulationFilter(product = "directions")
bands(sF)

## Not run:
#access information within SimulationFiles object
#define the simulation directory
simDir <- "C:/Users/<Username>/DART/user_data/simulations/cesbio/"
simFiles <- getFiles(simDir)
#show bands that are selected
bands(simFiles)
#show 'type numbers' that have been selected
typeNums(simFiles)

## End(Not run)
```

```
as.data.frame,SimulationData-method
      as.data.frame
```

Description

```
as.data.frame
```

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SimulationData'
as.data.frame(x, as.tibble = TRUE)
```

Arguments

```
x                SimulationData.
as.tibble         Return as a tibble-type data frame?
```

Value

```
data.frame or tibble
```

```
deleteFiles      deleteFiles
```

Description

DART input files can be very large. This function deletes those large files that are not required for post-processing of data in this package.

Usage

```
deleteFiles(x = "SimulationFiles", deleteSimulationFiles = "logical", ...)
```

Arguments

x [SimulationFiles-class](#) type object.
 deleteSimulationFiles logical A hard check that you are happy to delete the files in x, shown by files(x).
 ... maketOutput remove "maket.txt" output file? (bool)

Details

Delete potentially large input files

Directions-class	<i>Directions data class</i>
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Description

Directions data class that extends [SimulationData-class](#) class.

getData	<i>Main function: get DART data</i>
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Description

Main function to get data from DART simulation outputs in a friendly 'long' data format that is part of an object that extends a [SimulationData-class](#) type object

Usage

```
getData(x, sF, ...)
```

Arguments

x simulation directory or directories (character) or [SimulationFiles-class](#) object
 sF [SimulationFilter-class](#) if x = character

getFiles	<i>Get DART output filenames</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

Function for getting [SimulationFiles-class](#) type object. Useful to perform a 'dry run' of [getData](#) by exploring the files that will vary based on the contents of x and the configuration of sF.

Usage

```
getFiles(x = "character", sF = "SimulationFilter")
```

Arguments

x simulation directory or directories (character)
 sF [SimulationFilter-class](#) object
 ... Optional arguments of: nCores: number of cores to use when loading data.

Images-class	<i>Images data class</i>
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Description

Image data class extends [SimulationData-class](#) class.

imagesToDirectionsDF	<i>imagesToDirectionsDF</i>
----------------------	-----------------------------

Description

Convert an [Images-class](#) object to a Directions-class object

Usage

```
imagesToDirectionsDF(x, fun)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| x | Images-class object |
| fun | Function to apply across each image. |

Details

Aggregate images to single values

Value

data frame

plotDirections	<i>plotDirections</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Plot directions data as polar plot.

Usage

```

plotDirections(
  azimuth,
  zenith,
  value,
  azimuthOffsetVal = 0,
  outerRadius = max(zenith) + max(zenith) * 0.01,
  zenithLabPch = 20,
  zenithLabCol = "darkgrey",
  zenithLabCex = 1,
  brks = seq(min(value), max(value), length.out = 10),
  cols = c("dark grey", colorRampPalette(c("purple", "blue3", "yellow",
    "red"))(length(brks) - 3), "firebrick4"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

azimuth	Numeric. Azimuth angle with DART conventions
zenith	Numeric. Zenith angle with DART conventions
value	Numeric. Values associated with the given azimuth and zenith angles
azimuthOffsetVal	Numeric. Scene offset (degrees) as shown in the DART GUI.
outerRadius	Numeric. Maximum radius (degrees) of polar plot
zenithLabPch	Numeric. Pch for zenith label.
zenithLabCol	Character. Colour for zenith label.
zenithLabCex	Numeric. Cex for zenith label.
brks	Numeric. Breaks for colour palette e.g. seq(0, 1, by = 0.1). Optional.
cols	Character. Colours for given breaks. Optional.
...	Additional options passed to points() when drawing directions points.

Examples

```

#Inputs are DART oriented directions (as seen in the DART files and \link{Directions-class})
plotDirections(azimuth = rep(225, 10),
               zenith = seq(0, 90, length.out = 10),
               value = 1:10)
#Output plot uses 'upward' directions from ground, where e.g.:
0deg (270deg) azimuth faces north (west)
0deg (90deg) zenith faces upward (horizon)

```

RB3D-class

RB3D class

Description

RB3D (Radiative Budget 3D) class that extends [SimulationData-class](#) class.

rb3DtoNc

*rb3DtoNc***Description**

DART radiative budget .bin files can be very large. This function replaces all .bin files with .nc files, which can be compressed and are faster to read.

Usage

```
rb3DtoNc(x = "SimulationFiles", ...)
```

Arguments

x [SimulationFiles-class](#) type object.
 ncCompressionFactor
 Compression factor (0 - 9) for writing ncdf files (see ncdf4 package)

Details

Convert radiative budget .bin to .nc

Value

[SimulationFiles-class](#) type object.

removeRelief

*removeRelief***Description**

Remove underlying orography from a [RB3D-class](#) dataset using a digital elevation model (DEM) of class RasterLayer that is georeferenced to [RB3D-class](#).

Usage

```
removeRelief(x = "RB3D", DEM = "RasterLayer", ...)
```

Arguments

x [RB3D-class](#) type object.
 DSM RasterLayer type object with height above ground level (m) and - preferably - a finer
 BOAextrapolation
 Character. When the 3D radiative budget is height-adjusted, the BOA layer is no longer plane-parallel with the ground. How to make the BOA layer plane-parallel with the ground? One of "extrapolate" or "clip". Extrapolate: the highest BOA cell with a recorded value is the new BOA layer. Other cells in this horizontal layer may be empty and are filled using values from lower vertical layers (most accurate, most cells, most memory). Clip: the first BOA cell where all cells in its horizontal layer have a recorded value is the new BOA layer. All cells above this layer are removed. (Least accurate, least cells, least memory).

`'maxUndergroundCells'`
Integer. How many cells below the "ground" should be kept? I.e. the 3D RB array will be offset with Z=0 as the new ground level, and Z=-maxUndergroundCells as the lowest elevation to keep. Cells below -maxUndergroundCells are removed as this saves a lot of memory. If there is lots of small-scale variation in topography then this parameter should be relaxed at the expense of array size and memory usage.

Details

Remove underlying orography

resourceUse	<i>ResourceUse</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Return a data frame with information on the resource use for a [SimulationFiles-class](#) type object

Usage

```
resourceUse(x = "SimulationFiles")
```

Arguments

x [SimulationFiles-class](#) type object

Details

Return resource use

sequenceParameters	<i>sequenceParameters</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

Description

Return a data frame where rows describe a parameter (parametre*) for a simulation (simName).

Usage

```
sequenceParameters(x)
```

Arguments

[SimulationFiles-class](#)
or [SimulationData-class](#) class object or character string of simulation directories

Details

Get data frame of all sequence parameters

Value

data frame

SimulationData-class *Generic SimulationData class*

Description

Generic SimulationData class that extends to data classes for specific DART products

Slots

data data.frame.

See Also

[Images-class](#) [Directions-class](#) [RB3D-class](#)

SimulationFiles-class *SimulationFiles class*

Description

An S4 class to represent the files within a simulation or simulations. Created using the [getFiles](#) method. Specific files within the class are modified by the object with class [SimulationFilter-class](#)

Usage

baseDir(x)

simulationFilter(x) <- value

Slots

simulationFilter contains [SimulationFilter-class](#) object

files a data.frame, with each row describing the file

sequenceInfoList a list, with each list element showing the variable permutation(s) within this specific simulation sequence.

sequenceInfoDf a data frame, with each row containing one simulation, and each column a parameter ('parametre') specific to the sequence. A condensed version of sequenceInfoList.

wavelengths a data frame containing spectral information on each band for each simulation

simulationFilter	Create SimulationFilter class
------------------	---

Description

Function for creating the [SimulationFilter](#) class. Define a product, then Optional arguments of: 'bands', 'variables', 'iterations', 'variablesRB3D', 'typeNums', 'imageTypes', 'imageNums'. See [SimulationFilter-class](#) for full description.

Usage

```
simulationFilter(product = "character", x, ...)
```

Arguments

product	One of: 'directions', 'rb3D', 'images'.
x	SimulationFiles-class object if product is missing.

Value

[SimulationFilter](#) type object

See Also

[SimulationFilter-class](#)

Examples

```
sF <- daRt::simulationFilter(product = "images",
                             bands = as.integer(0:2),
                             iters = c("ITER1", "ITER2"),
                             variables = "BRF",
                             imageNums = as.integer(c(5, 7)),
                             imageTypes = c("ima", "ima_transmittance"))
```

SimulationFilter-class	<i>SimulationFilter class.</i>
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Description

SimulationFilter class.

Usage

```

product(x) <- value

iters(x) <- value

bands(x) <- value

variablesRB3D(x) <- value

variables(x) <- value

typeNums(x) <- value

imageTypes(x) <- value

imageNums(x) <- value

subDir(x)

```

Slots

```

bands integer e.g. 0 for "BAND0"
variables character e.g. "BRF".
iters character e.g. "ITERX".
variablesRB3D character e.g. "Irradiance".
typeNums character e.g. "2_Ground".
imageTypes character e.g. "ima".
imageNums integer
product character e.g. "directions".

```

See Also

[simulationFilter](#)

tappToRadiance	<i>tappToRadiance</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Convert Tapp (K) to Radiance (W m² sr⁻¹ um⁻¹) using Planck function at the equivalent Band wavelength

Usage

```
tappToRadiance(x = "SimulationData")
```

Arguments

x [SimulationData-class](#) type object.

Details

Convert Tapp to Radiance

Value

[SimulationData-class](#) type object.

versionInfo	<i>versionInfo</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Get the version used for the given simulation data

Usage

versionInfo(x)

Arguments

x [SimulationFiles-class](#) object

Details

Simulation version info

wavelengths	<i>wavelengths</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

Get full information on wavelengths for each band

Usage

wavelengths(x = "SimulationFiles")

Arguments

x sF [SimulationFiles-class](#)

Value

data frame

Index

accessors, [2](#)
as.data.frame, SimulationData-method, [3](#)

bands (accessors), [2](#)
bands<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)
baseDir (SimulationFiles-class), [9](#)

deleteFiles, [3](#)
Directions-class, [4](#), [9](#)

fileName (accessors), [2](#)

getData, [4](#), [4](#)
getFiles, [4](#), [9](#)

imageNums (accessors), [2](#)
imageNums<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)
Images-class, [5](#), [5](#), [9](#)
imagesToDirectionsDF, [5](#)
imageTypes (accessors), [2](#)
imageTypes<- (SimulationFilter-class),
[10](#)
iters (accessors), [2](#)
iters<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)

plotDirections, [5](#)
product<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)

RB3D-class, [6](#), [7](#), [9](#)
rb3DtoNc, [7](#)
removeRelief, [7](#)
resourceUse, [8](#)

sequenceParameters, [8](#)
simname (accessors), [2](#)
SimulationData-class, [4](#)–[6](#), [8](#), [9](#), [11](#), [12](#)
SimulationFiles, [2](#)
SimulationFiles-class, [4](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [10](#), [12](#)
SimulationFilter, [2](#), [10](#)
simulationFilter, [10](#), [11](#)
SimulationFilter-class, [4](#), [9](#), [10](#), [10](#)
simulationFilter<-
 (SimulationFiles-class), [9](#)
subDir (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)

tappToRadiance, [11](#)

typeNums (accessors), [2](#)
typeNums<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)

variables (accessors), [2](#)
variables<- (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)
variablesRB3D (accessors), [2](#)
variablesRB3D<-
 (SimulationFilter-class), [10](#)
versionInfo, [12](#)

wavelengths, [12](#)