Package 'ipdw'

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Title Spatial Interpolation by Inverse Path Distance Weighting

Description Functions are provided to interpolate geo-referenced point data via Inverse Path Distance Weighting. Useful for coastal marine applications where barriers in the landscape preclude interpolation with Euclidean distances.

Version 1.0-0

URL https://github.com/jsta/ipdw

BugReports https://github.com/jsta/ipdw/issues

Depends R (>= 3.0.2),gdistance

Imports sp,raster,rgeos,methods

Suggests gstat,gdata,spatstat,rgdal, testthat, knitr, rmarkdown

License GPL (>= 2)

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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R topics documented:

costrasterGen *Generate a cost Raster*

Description

Generate a cost raster from an object of class SpatialPolygons, matrix, or SpatialPointsDataFrame

Usage

```
costrasterGen(xymat, pols, extent = "polys", projstr, resolution = 1)
```

Arguments

xymat	Matrix of coordinates or a SpatialPointsDataFrame object
pols	SpatialPolygons object
extent	Define extent based on extent of xymat/xyspdf (points) or pols (polys). Default is polys.
projstr	proj4 string defining the output projection. An error will be thrown if projstr does not match the projection of the extent target. Pass NULL for non-geographic grids.
resolution	Numeric defaults to 1. See raster.

Details

Ensure that the projection of the xymat coordinates and pols match. This can be accomplished by running the projection command on both inputs. If they do not match use the spTransform command.

Value

RasterLayer

See Also

spTransform-methods, rasterize

Examples

```
## Not run:
Sr1 <- Polygon(cbind(c(0, 0, 1, 1, 0), c(0, 12, 12, 0, 0)))
Sr4 <- Polygon(cbind(c(9, 9, 10, 10, 9), c(0, 12, 12, 0, 0)))
Sr2 <- Polygon(cbind(c(1, 1, 9, 9, 1), c(11, 12, 12, 11, 11)))
Sr3 <- Polygon(cbind(c(1, 1, 9, 9, 1), c(0, 1, 1, 0, 0)))
Sr5 <- Polygon(cbind(c(4, 4, 5, 5, 4), c(4, 8, 8, 4, 4)))
Srs1 <- Polygons(list(Sr1), "s1")
Srs2 <- Polygons(list(Sr2), "s2")
Srs3 <- Polygons(list(Sr3), "s3")
```

```
Srs4 <- Polygons(list(Sr4), "s4")
Srs5 <- Polygons(list(Sr5), "s5")

pols <- SpatialPolygons(list(Srs1, Srs2, Srs3, Srs4, Srs5), 1:5)

# using a matrix object
xymat <- matrix(3, 3, nrow = 1, ncol = 2)
costras <- costrasterGen(xymat, pols, projstr = NULL)

# plotting
plot(costras)
points(xymat)

## End(Not run)
```

---

errorGen *Generate interpolation error stats from validation datasets*

Description

Generate error statistics from validation point datasets overlaid on a raster surface

Usage

```
errorGen(
  finalraster,
  validation.spdf,
  validation.data,
  plot = FALSE,
  title = ""
)
```

Arguments

finalraster	RasterLayer object
validation.spdf	SpatialPointsDataFrame
validation.data	data.frame
plot	logical. Plot comparison?
title	Plot labels

Value

List of error statistics

Examples

```
validation.data <- data.frame(rnorm(10, mean = 0.2, sd = 1))
names(validation.data) <- c("validation")
validation.spdf <- validation.data
validation.data <- as.numeric(unlist(validation.data))
xy <- data.frame(x = c(0:9), y = rep(1, 10))
coordinates(validation.spdf) <- xy

m <- matrix(NA, 1, 10)
out.ras <- raster(m, xmn = 0, xmx = ncol(m), ymn = 0, ymx = nrow(m))
out.ras[] <- validation.data + rnorm(ncell(out.ras), mean = 0.01, sd = 0.2)

valid.stats <- errorGen(out.ras, validation.spdf, validation.data, plot = TRUE,
  title = "Validation Plot")
valid.stats
```

---

ipdw *Inverse Path Distance Weighting*

Description

Interpolate geo-referenced point data using inverse path distance weighting.

Usage

```
ipdw(
  spdf,
  costras,
  range,
  paramlist,
  overlapped = FALSE,
  yearmon = "default",
  removefile = TRUE,
  step = 16,
  dist_power = 1,
  trim_rstack = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

spdf	SpatialPointsDataFrame object
costras	RasterLayer. Cost raster
range	numeric. Range of interpolation neighborhood
paramlist	character. String representing parameter names
overlapped	logical. Default is FALSE, specify TRUE if some points lie on top of barriers
yearmon	character. String specifying the name of the spdf

removefile	logical. Remove files after processing?
step	numeric. Number of sub loops to manage memory during raster processing.
dist_power	numeric. Distance decay power (p)
trim_rstack	logical. Trim the raster output by the convex hill of spdf

Details

This is a high level function that interpolates a SpatialPointsDataFrame object in a single pass.

Points must be located within a single contiguous area. The presence of "landlocked" points will cause errors. It may be necessary to increase the value assigned to land areas when using a large range value in combination with a large sized cost rasters (grain x extent). In these cases, the value of land areas should be increased to ensure that it is always greater than the maximum accumulated cost path distance of any given geo-referenced point.

Value

RasterLayer

Examples

```
# see vignette
```

---

ipdwInterp *Inverse Distance Weighting with custom distances*

Description

This function takes a rasterstack of pathdistances and generates surfaces by weighting parameter values by these distances

Usage

```
ipdwInterp(
  spdf,
  rstack,
  paramlist,
  overlapped = FALSE,
  yearmon = "default",
  removefile = TRUE,
  dist_power = 1,
  trim_rstack = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

spdf	SpatialPointsDataFrame object
rstack	RasterStack of path distances
paramlist	character. String representing parameter names
overlapped	logical. Default is FALSE, specify TRUE if some points lie on top of barriers
yearmon	character. String specifying the name of the spdf
removefile	logical. Remove files after processing?
dist_power	numeric. Distance decay power (p)
trim_rstack	logical. Trim the raster stack by the convex hull of spdf

Details

Under the hood, this function evaluates:

$$V = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i \frac{1}{d_i^p}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{d_i^p}}$$

where d is the distance between prediction and measurement points, v_i is the measured parameter value, and p is a power parameter.

Value

RasterLayer

Examples

```
spdf <- data.frame(rnorm(2))
xy   <- data.frame(x = c(4, 2), y = c(8, 4))
coordinates(spdf) <- xy
m <- matrix(NA, 10, 10)
costras <- raster(m, xmn = 0, xmx = ncol(m), ymn = 0, ymx = nrow(m))

# introduce spatial gradient
costras[] <- runif(ncell(costras), min = 1, max = 10)
for (i in 1:nrow(costras)) {
  costras[i, ] <- costras[i, ] + i
  costras[, i] <- costras[, i] + i
}

rstack <- pathdistGen(spdf, costras, 100, progressbar = FALSE)
final.raster <- ipdwInterp(spdf, rstack, paramlist = c("rnorm.2."), overlapped = TRUE)
plot(final.raster)
plot(spdf, add = TRUE)
```

pathdistGen *Generate a stack of path distance raster objects*

Description

Generate a stack of path accumulated distance raster objects

Usage

```
pathdistGen(spdf, costras, range, yearmon = "default", progressbar = TRUE)
```

Arguments

spdf	SpatialPointsDataFrame object
costras	RasterLayer cost raster
range	numeric. Range of interpolation neighborhood
yearmon	character. String specifying the name of the spdf
progressbar	logical show progressbar during processing?

Value

RasterStack object of path distances

Examples

```
spdf <- data.frame(rnorm(2))
xy <- data.frame(x = c(4, 2), y = c(8, 4))
coordinates(spdf) <- xy

m <- matrix(NA, 10, 10)
costras <- raster(m, xmn = 0, xmx = ncol(m), ymn = 0, ymx = nrow(m))
costras[] <- runif(ncell(costras), min = 1, max = 10)
# introduce spatial gradient
for (i in 1:nrow(costras)) {
  costras[i, ] <- costras[i, ] + i
  costras[, i] <- costras[, i] + i
}

rstack <- pathdistGen(spdf, costras, 100, progressbar = FALSE)
```

`rm_na_pointslayers` *Remove NA SpatialPointsDataFrame features and drop corresponding raster stack layers*

Description

Remove NA SpatialPointsDataFrame features and drop corresponding raster stack layers

Usage

```
rm_na_pointslayers(param_name, spdf, rstack)
```

Arguments

`param_name`	character name of data column
`spdf`	SpatialPointsDataFrame object
`rstack`	RasterStack or RasterBrick

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