Package ‘FRK’

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Description A tool for spatial/spatio-temporal modelling and prediction with large datasets. The approach models the field, and hence the covariance function, using a set of basis functions. This fixed-rank basis-function representation facilitates the modelling of big data, and the method naturally allows for non-stationary, anisotropic covariance functions. Discretisation of the spatial domain into so-called basic areal units (BAUs) facilitates the use of observations with varying support (i.e., both point-referenced and areal supports, potentially simultaneously), and prediction over arbitrary user-specified regions. ‘FRK’ also supports inference over various manifolds, including the 2D plane and 3D sphere, and it provides helper functions to model, fit, predict, and plot with relative ease. Version 2.0.0 and above also supports the modelling of non-Gaussian data (e.g., Poisson, binomial, negative-binomial, gamma, and inverse-Gaussian) by employing a generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) framework. Zammit-Mangion and Cressie <doi:10.18637/jss.v098.i04> describe ‘FRK’ in a Gaussian setting, and detail its use of basis functions and BAUs, while Sainsbury-Dale et al. <arXiv:2110.02507> describe ‘FRK’ in a non-Gaussian setting; two vignettes are available that summarise these papers and provide additional examples.

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**Description**

Mid-tropospheric CO2 measurements from the Atmospheric InfraRed Sounder (AIRS). The data are measurements between 60 degrees S and 90 degrees N at roughly 1:30 pm local time on 1 May through to 15 May 2003. (AIRS does not release data below 60 degrees S.)

**Usage**

AIRS_05_2003

**Format**

A data frame with 209631 rows and 7 variables:

- **year**  year of retrieval
- **month** month of retrieval
- **day**  day of retrieval
- **lon**  longitude coordinate of retrieval
- **lat**  latitude coordinate of retrieval
- **co2avgret**  CO2 mole fraction retrieval in ppm
- **co2std**  standard error of CO2 retrieval in ppm

**References**

Am_data

_Americium soil data_

**Description**

Americium (Am) concentrations in a spatial domain immediately surrounding the location at which nuclear devices were detonated at Area 13 of the Nevada Test Site, between 1954 and 1963.

**Usage**

Am_data

**Format**

A data frame with 212 rows and 3 variables:

- **Easting** Easting in metres
- **Northing** Northing in metres
- **Am** Americium concentration in 1000 counts per minute

**References**


---

auto_basis

_Automatic basis-function placement_

**Description**

Automatically generate a set of local basis functions in the domain, and automatically prune in regions of sparse data.

**Usage**

auto_basis(
    manifold = plane(),
    data,
    regular = 1,
    nres = 3,
    prune = 0,
    max_basis = NULL,
    subsamp = 10000,
    type = c("bisquare", "Gaussian", "exp", "Matern32"),
    isea3h_lo = 2,
)
auto_basis

bnndary = NULL,
scale_aperture = ifelse(is(manifold, "sphere"), 1, 1.25),
verbose = 0L,
buffer = 0,
tunit = NULL,
...
)

Arguments

manifold object of class manifold, for example, sphere or plane
data object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame containing the data on which basis-function placement is based, or a list of these; see details
regular an integer indicating the number of regularly-placed basis functions at the first resolution. In two dimensions, this dictates the smallest number of basis functions in a row or column at the coarsest resolution. If regular=0, an irregular grid is used, one that is based on the triangulation of the domain with increased mesh density in areas of high data density; see details
nres the number of basis-function resolutions to use
prune a threshold parameter that dictates when a basis function is considered irrelevant or unidentifiable, and thus removed; see details [deprecated]
max_basis maximum number of basis functions. This overrides the parameter nres
subsamp the maximum amount of data points to consider when carrying out basis-function placement: these data objects are randomly sampled from the full dataset. Keep this number fairly high (on the order of 10^5), otherwise fine-resolution basis functions may be spuriously removed
type the type of basis functions to use; see details
isea3h_lo if manifold = sphere(), this argument dictates which ISEA3H resolution is the coarsest one that should be used for the first resolution
bnndary a matrix containing points containing the boundary. If regular == 0 this can be used to define a boundary in which irregularly-spaced basis functions are placed
scale_aperture the aperture (in the case of the bisquare, but similar interpretation for other basis) width of the basis function is the minimum distance between all the basis function centroids multiplied by scale_aperture. Typically this ranges between 1 and 1.5 and is defaulted to 1 on the sphere and 1.25 on the other manifolds.
verbose a logical variable indicating whether to output a summary of the basis functions created or not
buffer a numeric between 0 and 0.5 indicating the size of the buffer of basis functions along the boundary. The buffer is added by computing the number of basis functions in each dimension, and increasing this number by a factor of buffer. A buffer may be needed when the prior distribution of the basis-function coefficients is formulated in terms of a precision matrix
tunit temporal unit, required when constructing a spatio-temporal basis. Should be the same as used for the BAUs. Can be "secs", "mins", "hours", "days", "years", etc.
Details

This function automatically places basis functions within the domain of interest. If the domain is a plane or the real line, then the object data is used to establish the domain boundary.

Let \( \phi(u) \) denote the value of a basis function evaluated at \( u = s - c \), where \( s \) is a spatial coordinate and \( c \) is the basis-function centroid. The argument type can be either “Gaussian”, in which case

\[
\phi(u) = \exp \left( -\frac{\|u\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right),
\]

“bisquare”, in which case

\[
\phi(u) = \left( 1 - \left( \frac{\|u\|}{R} \right)^2 \right)^2 I(\|u\| < R),
\]

“exp”, in which case

\[
\phi(u) = \exp \left( -\frac{\|u\|}{\tau} \right),
\]

or “Matern32”, in which case

\[
\phi(u) = \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}\|u\|}{\kappa} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}\|u\|}{\kappa} \right),
\]

where the parameters \( \sigma, R, \tau \) and \( \kappa \) are scale arguments.

If the manifold is the real line, the basis functions are placed regularly inside the domain, and the number of basis functions at the coarsest resolution is dictated by the integer parameter regular which has to be greater than zero. On the real line, each subsequent resolution has twice as many basis functions. The scale of the basis function is set based on the minimum distance between the centre locations following placement. The scale is equal to the minimum distance if the type of basis function is Gaussian, exponential, or Matern32, and is equal to 1.5 times this value if the function is bisquare.

If the manifold is a plane, and regular > 0, then basis functions are placed regularly within the bounding box of data, with the smallest number of basis functions in each row or column equal to the value of regular in the coarsest resolution (note, this is just the smallest number of basis functions). Subsequent resolutions have twice the number of basis functions in each row or column. If regular = 0, then the function INLA::inla.nonconvex.hull is used to construct a (non-convex) hull around the data. The buffer and smoothness of the hull is determined by the parameter convex. Once the domain boundary is found, INLA::inla.mesh.2d is used to construct a triangular mesh such that the node vertices coincide with data locations, subject to some minimum and maximum triangular-side-length constraints. The result is a mesh that is dense in regions of high data density and not dense in regions of sparse data. Even basis functions are irregularly placed, the scale is taken to be a function of the minimum distance between basis function centres, as detailed above. This may be changed in a future revision of the package.
If the manifold is the surface of a sphere, then basis functions are placed on the centroids of the discrete global grid (DGG), with the first basis resolution corresponding to the third resolution of the DGG (ISEA3H resolution 2, which yields 92 basis functions globally). It is not recommended to go above \texttt{nres} = 3 (ISEA3H resolutions 2–4) for the whole sphere; \texttt{nres}=3 yields a total of 1176 basis functions. Up to ISEA3H resolution 6 is available with FRK; for finer resolutions; please install \texttt{dggrids} from \url{https://github.com/andrewzm/dggrids} using \texttt{devtools}.

Basis functions that are not influenced by data points may hinder convergence of the EM algorithm when \texttt{K_type} = "unstructured", since the associated hidden states are, by and large, unidentifiable. We hence provide a means to automatically remove such basis functions through the parameter \texttt{prune}. The final set only contains basis functions for which the column sums in the associated matrix \( S \) (which, recall, is the value/average of the basis functions at/over the data points/polygons) is greater than \texttt{prune}. If \texttt{prune} == 0, no basis functions are removed from the original design.

See Also

\texttt{remove_basis} for removing basis functions and \texttt{show_basis} for visualising basis functions

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(sp)
library(ggplot2)

## Create a synthetic dataset
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(lon = runif(n=1000, min = -179, max = 179),
               lat = runif(n=1000, min = -90, max = 90),
               z = rnorm(5000))
coordinates(d) <- ~lon + lat
slot(d, "proj4string") = CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=sphere")

## Now create basis functions over sphere
G <- auto_basis(manifold = sphere(), data = d,
                nres = 2, prune = 15,
                type = "bisquare",
                subsamp = 20000)

## Plot
show_basis(G, draw_world())
```

Description

This function calls the generic function \texttt{auto_BAU} (not exported) after a series of checks and is the easiest way to generate a set of Basic Areal Units (BAUs) on the manifold being used; see details.
auto_BAUs

Arguments

manifold object of class manifold
type either “grid” or “hex”, indicating whether gridded or hexagonal BAUs should be used. If type is unspecified, “hex” will be used if we are on the sphere, and “grid” will used otherwise
cells size denotes size of gridcell when type = “grid”. Needs to be of length 1 (square-grid case) or a vector of length dimensions(manifold) (rectangular-grid case)
isea3h_res resolution number of the isea3h DGGRID cells for when type is “hex” and manifold is the surface of a sphere
data object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, STIDF, or STFDF. Provision of data implies that the domain is bounded, and is thus necessary when the manifold is a real_line, plane, or STplane, but is not necessary when the manifold is the surface of a sphere
nonconvex_hull flag indicating whether to use INLA to generate a non-convex hull. Otherwise a convex hull is used
convex convex parameter used for smoothing an extended boundary when working on a bounded domain (that is, when the object data is supplied); see details
tunit temporal unit when requiring space-time BAUs. Can be "secs", "mins", "hours", etc.
xlims limits of the horizontal axis (overrides automatic selection)
ylims limits of the vertical axis (overrides automatic selection)
spatial_BAUs object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or SpatialPixelsDataFrame representing the spatial BAUs to be used in a spatio-temporal setting (if left NULL, the spatial BAUs are constructed automatically using the data)
... currently unused
auto_BAUs

Details

auto_BAUs constructs a set of Basic Areal Units (BAUs) used both for data pre-processing and for prediction. As such, the BAUs need to be of sufficiently fine resolution so that inferences are not affected due to binning.

Two types of BAUs are supported by FRK: “hex” (hexagonal) and “grid” (rectangular). In order to have a “grid” set of BAUs, the user should specify a cellsize of length one, or of length equal to the dimensions of the manifold, that is, of length 1 for real_line and of length 2 for the surface of a sphere and plane. When a “hex” set of BAUs is desired, the first element of cellsize is used to determine the side length by dividing this value by approximately 2. The argument type is ignored with real_line and “hex” is not available for this manifold.

If the object data is provided, then automatic domain selection may be carried out by employing the INLA function inla.nonconvex.hull, which finds a (non-convex) hull surrounding the data points (or centroids of the data polygons). This domain is extended and smoothed using the parameter convex. The parameter convex should be negative, and a larger absolute value for convex results in a larger domain with smoother boundaries (note that INLA was not available on CRAN at the time of writing).

See Also

auto_base for automatically constructing basis functions.

Examples

## First a 1D example
library(sp)
set.seed(1)
data <- data.frame(x = runif(10)*10, y = 0, z = runif(10)*10)
coordinates(data) <- ~x+y
Grid1D_df <- auto_BAUs(manifold = real_line(),
cellsim = 1,
data=data)
## Not run: spplot(Grid1D_df)

## Now a 2D example
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y # change into an sp object

## Grid BAUs
GridPols_df <- auto_BAUs(manifold = plane(),
cellsim = 200,
type = “grid”,
data = meuse,
nonconvex_hull = 0)
## Not run: plot(GridPols_df)

## Hex BAUs
HexPols_df <- auto_BAUs(manifold = plane(),
cellsim = 200,
type = “hex”,
data = meuse,
nonconvex_hull = 0)
## Not run: plot(HexPols_df)

---

**Basis**

Generic basis-function constructor

**Description**

This function is meant to be used for manual construction of arbitrary basis functions. For ‘local’ basis functions, please use the function `local_basis` instead.

**Usage**

```r
Basis(manifold, n, fn, pars, df, regular = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **manifold**: object of class `manifold`, for example, `sphere`
- **n**: number of basis functions (should be an integer)
- **fn**: a list of functions, one for each basis function. Each function should be encapsulated within an environment in which the manifold and any other parameters required to evaluate the function are defined. The function itself takes a single input `s` which can be of class numeric, matrix, or Matrix, and returns a vector which contains the basis function evaluations at `s`.
- **pars**: A list containing a list of parameters for each function. For local basis functions these would correspond to location and scale parameters.
- **df**: A data frame containing one row per basis function, typically for providing informative summaries.
- **regular**: logical indicating if the basis functions (of each resolution) are in a regular grid

**Details**

This constructor checks that all parameters are valid before constructing the basis functions. The requirement that every function is encapsulated is tedious, but necessary for FRK to work with a large range of basis functions in the future. Please see the example below which exemplifies the process of constructing linear basis functions from scratch using this function.

**See Also**

`auto_basis` for constructing basis functions automatically, `local_basis` for constructing ‘local’ basis functions, and `show_basis` for visualising basis functions.
## Examples

```r
## Construct two linear basis functions on [0, 1]
manifold <- real_line()
n <- 2
lin_basis_fn <- function(manifold, grad, intercept) {
  function(s) grad*s + intercept
}
pars <- list(list(grad = 1, intercept = 0),
             list(grad = -1, intercept = 1))
fn <- list(lin_basis_fn(manifold, 1, 0),
          lin_basis_fn(manifold, -1, 1))
df <- data.frame(n = 1:2, grad = c(1, -1), m = c(1, -1))
G <- Basis(manifold = manifold, n = n, fn = fn, pars = pars, df = df)
## Not run:
eval_basis(G, s = matrix(seq(0,1, by = 0.1), 11, 1))
## End(Not run)
```

### Description

An object of class `Basis` contains the basis functions used to construct the matrix $S$ in FRK.

### Details

Basis functions are a central component of FRK, and the package is designed to work with user-defined specifications of these. For convenience, however, several functions are available to aid the user to construct a basis set for a given set of data points. Please see `auto_basis` for more details. The function `local_basis` helps the user construct a set of local basis functions (e.g., bisquare functions) from a collection of location and scale parameters.

### Slots

- `manifold` an object of class `manifold` that contains information on the manifold and the distance measure used on the manifold. See `manifold-class` for more details.
- `n` the number of basis functions in this set.
- `fn` a list of length $n$, with each item the function of a specific basis function.
- `pars` a list of parameters where the $i$-th item in the list contains the parameters of the $i$-th basis function, $\text{fn}[i]$. 
- `df` a data frame containing other attributes specific to each basis function (for example the geometric centre of the local basis function).
- `regular` logical indicating if the basis functions (of each resolution) are in a regular grid.

### See Also

- `auto_basis` for automatically constructing basis functions and `show_basis` for visualising basis functions.
BAUs_from_points  

*Creates pixels around points*

### Description

Takes a SpatialPointsDataFrame and converts it into SpatialPolygonsDataFrame by constructing a tiny (within machine tolerance) BAU around each SpatialPoint.

### Usage

```r
BAUs_from_points(obj, offset = 1e-10)
```

### Arguments

- `obj`  
  object of class SpatialPointsDataFrame  
- `offset`  
  edge size of the mini-BAU (default 1e-10)

### Details

This function allows users to mimic standard geospatial analysis where BAUs are not used. Since FRK is built on the concept of a BAU, this function constructs tiny BAUs around the observation and prediction locations that can be subsequently passed on to the functions SRE and FRK. With `BAUs_from_points`, the user supplies both the data and prediction locations accompanied with covariates.

### See Also

- `auto_BAUs` for automatically constructing generic BAUs.

### Examples

```r
library(sp)
 opts_FRK$set("parallel", 0L)
 df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(10),
    y = rnorm(10))
 coordinates(df) <- ~x+y
 BAUs <- BAUs_from_points(df)
```
coef_uncertainty

The function `coef_uncertainty()` is used to compute confidence intervals for the fixed effects of a SRE model. The function takes an object of class `SRE` returned from the constructor `SRE()` containing all the parameters and information on the SRE model. The function accepts the following arguments:

- `object`: object of class `SRE` returned from the constructor `SRE()` containing all the parameters and information on the SRE model.
- `percentiles`: a vector of scalars in (0, 100) specifying the desired percentiles of the posterior predictive distribution; if `NULL`, no percentiles are computed.
- `nsim`: number of Monte Carlo samples used to compute the confidence intervals.
- `random_effects`: logical; if set to true, confidence intervals will also be provided for the random effects random effects $\gamma$ (see `?SRE` for details on these random effects).

Example usage:

```r
coef_uncertainty(object, percentiles = c(5, 95), nsim = 400, random_effects = FALSE)
```

combine_basis

The function `combine_basis()` takes a list of objects of class `Basis` and returns a single object of class `Basis`. The function takes the following argument:

- `Basis_list`: a list of objects of class `Basis`. Each element of the list is assumed to represent a single resolution of basis functions.

Example usage:

```r
combine_basis(Basis_list)
```

## S4 method for signature 'list'

`combine_basis(Basis_list)`

Arguments

- `Basis_list`: a list of objects of class `Basis`. Each element of the list is assumed to represent a single resolution of basis functions.
See Also

**auto_basis** for automatically constructing basis functions and **show_basis** for visualising basis functions

Examples

```r
## Construct two resolutions of basis functions using local_basis()
Basis1 <- local_basis(manifold = real_line(),
                      loc = matrix(seq(0, 1, length.out = 3), ncol = 1),
                      scale = rep(0.4, 3))

Basis2 <- local_basis(manifold = real_line(),
                      loc = matrix(seq(0, 1, length.out = 6), ncol = 1),
                      scale = rep(0.2, 6))

## Combine basis-function resolutions into a single Basis object
combine_basis(list(Basis1, Basis2))
```

---

**data.frame**

*Basis-function data frame object*

Description

Tools for retrieving and manipulating the data frame within Basis objects. Use the assignment `data.frame()<-` with care; no checks are made to ensure the data frame conforms with the object.

Usage

```r
data.frame(x) <- value
```

## S4 method for signature 'Basis'

```r
x$name
```

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Basis'

```r
x$name <- value
```

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Basis'

```r
data.frame(x) <- value
```

## S4 replacement method for signature 'TensorP_Basis'

```r
data.frame(x) <- value
```

## S3 method for class 'Basis'

```r
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'TensorP_Basis'

```r
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

df_to_SpatialPolygons

Arguments

- `x`: the object of class `Basis` we are assigning the new data to or retrieving data from.
- `value`: the new data being assigned to the Basis object.
- `name`: the field name to which values will be retrieved or assigned inside the Basis object's data frame.
- ... unused

Examples

```r
G <- local_basis()
df <- data.frame(G)
print(df$res)
df$res <- 2
data.frame(G) <- df
```

\[\text{df_to_SpatialPolygons} \quad \text{Convert data frame to SpatialPolygons}\]

Description

Convert data frame to SpatialPolygons object.

Usage

```r
df_to_SpatialPolygons(df, keys, coords, proj)
```

Arguments

- `df`: data frame containing polygon information, see details.
- `keys`: vector of variable names used to group rows belonging to the same polygon.
- `coords`: vector of variable names identifying the coordinate columns.
- `proj`: the projection of the SpatialPolygons object. Needs to be of class CRS.

Details

Each row in the data frame `df` contains both coordinates and labels (or keys) that identify to which polygon the coordinates belong. This function groups the data frame according to keys and forms a SpatialPolygons object from the coordinates in each group. It is important that all rings are closed, that is, that the last row of each group is identical to the first row. Since keys can be of length greater than one, we identify each polygon with a new key by forming an MD5 hash made out of the respective keys variables that in themselves are unique (and therefore the hashed key is also unique). For lon-lat coordinates use `proj = CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=sphere")`. 
Examples

library(sp)
df <- data.frame(id = c(rep(1,4),rep(2,4)),
                 x = c(0,1,0,0,2,3,2,2),
y=c(0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0))
pols <- df_to_SpatialPolygons(df,"id",c("x","y"),CRS())
## Not run: plot(pols)

A <- matrix(rnorm(50),5,10)
D <- distR(A,A[-3,])
distance  

Compute distance

### Description

Compute distance using object of class `measure` or `manifold`.

### Usage

```r
distance(d, x1, x2 = NULL)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'measure'
distance(d, x1, x2 = NULL)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'manifold'
distance(d, x1, x2 = NULL)
```

### Arguments

- **d**: object of class `measure` or `manifold`
- **x1**: first coordinate
- **x2**: second coordinate

### See Also

- `real_line`, `plane`, `sphere`, `STplane` and `STsphere` for constructing manifolds, and `distances` for the type of distances available.

### Examples

```r
distance(sphere(), matrix(0, 1, 2), matrix(10, 1, 2))
distance(plane(), matrix(0, 1, 2), matrix(10, 1, 2))
```

---

distances  

Pre-configured distances

### Description

Useful objects of class `distance` included in package.
**draw_world**

**Draw a map of the world with country boundaries.**

**Description**

Layers a ggplot2 map of the world over the current ggplot2 object.

**Usage**

draw_world(g = ggplot() + theme_bw() + xlab("") + ylab(""), inc_border = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- `g` initial ggplot object
- `inc_border` flag indicating whether a map border should be drawn or not; see details.

**Details**

This function uses ggplot2::map_data() in order to create a world map. Since, by default, this creates lines crossing the world at the (-180,180) longitude boundary, the function .homogenise_maps() is used to split the polygons at this boundary into two. If inc_border is TRUE, then a border is drawn around the lon-lat space; this option is most useful for projections that do not yield rectangular plots (e.g., the sinusoidal global projection).
eval_basis

See Also

the help file for the dataset worldmap

Examples

## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
draw_world(g = ggplot())
## End(Not run)

eval_basis

Evaluate basis functions

Description

Evaluate basis functions at points or average functions over polygons.

Usage

eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,matrix'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,SpatialPointsDataFrame'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,STIDF'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis,matrix'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis,STIDF'
eval_basis(basis, s)

## S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis,STFDF'
eval_basis(basis, s)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basis</td>
<td>object of class Basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>object of class matrix, SpatialPointsDataFrame or SpatialPolygonsDataFrame containing the spatial locations/footprints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Details
This function evaluates the basis functions at isolated points, or averages the basis functions over polygons, for computing the matrix $S$. The latter operation is carried out using Monte Carlo integration with 1000 samples per polygon. When using space-time basis functions, the object must contain a field $t$ containing a numeric representation of the time, for example, containing the number of seconds, hours, or days since the first data point.

See Also
auto_basis for automatically constructing basis functions.

Examples
library(sp)

### Create a synthetic dataset
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(lon = runif(n=500,min = -179, max = 179),
    lat = runif(n=500,min = -90, max = 90),
    z = rnorm(500))
coordinates(d) <- ~lon + lat
slot(d, "proj4string") = CRS("+proj=longlat")

### Now create basis functions on sphere
G <- auto_basis(manifold = sphere(),data=d,
    nres = 2,prune=15,
    type = "bisquare",
    subsamp = 20000)

### Now evaluate basis functions at origin
S <- eval_basis(G,matrix(c(0,0),1,2))

FRK

Construct SRE object, fit and predict

Description
The Spatial Random Effects (SRE) model is the central object in FRK. The function FRK() provides a wrapper for the construction and estimation of the SRE object from data, using the functions SRE() (the object constructor) and SRE.fit() (for fitting it to the data). Please see SRE-class for more details on the SRE object’s properties and methods.

Usage
FRK(
    f,
    data,
    basis = NULL,

BAUs = NULL,
est_error = TRUE,
average_in_BAU = TRUE,
sum_variables = NULL,
normalise_wts = TRUE,
fs_model = "ind",
vgm_model = NULL,
K_type = c("block-exponential", "precision", "unstructured"),
n_EM = 100,
tol = 0.01,
method = c("EM", "TMB"),
lambda = 0,
print_lik = FALSE,
response = c("gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "inverse-gaussian", "negative-binomial",
            "binomial"),
link = c("identity", "log", "sqrt", "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "inverse",
        "inverse-squared"),
optimiser = nlminb,
fs_by_spatial_BAU = FALSE,
known_sigma2fs = NULL,
taper = NULL,
simple_kriging_fixed = FALSE,
...)

SRE(f,
data,
basis,
BAUs,
est_error = TRUE,
average_in_BAU = TRUE,
sum_variables = NULL,
normalise_wts = TRUE,
fs_model = "ind",
vgm_model = NULL,
K_type = c("block-exponential", "precision", "unstructured"),
normalise_basis = TRUE,
response = c("gaussian", "poisson", "gamma", "inverse-gaussian", "negative-binomial",
            "binomial"),
link = c("identity", "log", "sqrt", "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "inverse",
        "inverse-squared"),
include_fs = TRUE,
fs_by_spatial_BAU = FALSE,
...)

SRE.fit(
object,
n_EM = 100L,
tol = 0.01,
method = c("EM", "TMB"),
lambda = 0,
print_lik = FALSE,
optimiser = nlminb,
known_sigma2fs = NULL,
taper = NULL,
simple_kriging_fixed = FALSE,
...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
predict(
  object,
  newdata = NULL,
  obs_fs = FALSE,
  pred_time = NULL,
  covariances = FALSE,
  nsim = 400,
  type = "mean",
  k = NULL,
  percentiles = c(5, 95),
  kriging = "simple"
)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
logLik(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
nobs(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
coef(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
coef_uncertainty(
  object,
  percentiles = c(5, 95),
  nsim = 400,
  random_effects = FALSE
)

simulate(object, newdata = NULL, nsim = 400, conditional_fs = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
fitted(object, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
residuals(object, type = "pearson")

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
AIC(object, k = 2)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
BIC(object)

### Arguments

- **f**: R formula relating the dependent variable (or transformations thereof) to covariates.
- **data**: list of objects of class `SpatialPointsDataFrame`, `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`, `STIDF`, or `STFDF`. If using space-time objects, the data frame must have another field, `t`, containing the time index of the data point.
- **basis**: object of class `Basis` (or `TensorP_Basis`).
- **BAUs**: object of class `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame`, `SpatialPixelsDataFrame`, `STIDF`, or `STFDF`. The object’s data frame must contain covariate information as well as a field `fs` describing the fine-scale variation up to a constant of proportionality. If the function `FRK()` is used directly, then BAUs are created automatically, but only coordinates can then be used as covariates.
- **est_error**: (applicable only if `response = "gaussian"`) flag indicating whether the measurement-error variance should be estimated from variogram techniques. If this is set to 0, then data must contain a field `std`. Measurement-error estimation is currently not implemented for spatio-temporal datasets.
- **average_in_BAU**: if `TRUE`, then multiple data points falling in the same BAU are averaged; the measurement error of the averaged data point is taken as the average of the individual measurement errors.
- **sum_variables**: if `average_in_BAU == TRUE`, the string `sum_variables` indicates which data variables (can be observations or covariates) are to be summed rather than averaged.
- **normalise_wts**: if `TRUE`, the rows of the incidence matrices $C_Z$ and $C_P$ are normalised to sum to 1, so that the mapping represents a weighted average; if false, no normalisation of the weights occurs (i.e., the mapping corresponds to a weighted sum).
- **fs_model**: if "ind" then the fine-scale variation is independent at the BAU level. Only the independent model is allowed for now; future implementation will include CAR/ICAR (in development).
- **vgm_model**: (applicable only if `response = "gaussian"`) an object of class `variogramModel` from the package `gstat` constructed using the function `vgm`. This object contains the variogram model that will be fit to the data. The nugget is taken as the measurement error when `est_error = TRUE`. If unspecified, the variogram used is `gstat::vgm(1, "Lin", d, 1)`, where `d` is approximately one third of the maximum distance between any two data points.
the parameterisation used for the basis-function covariance matrix, \( K \). If \texttt{method} = "EM", \texttt{K_type} can be "unstructured" or "block-exponential". If \texttt{method} = "TMB", \texttt{K_type} can be "precision" or "block-exponential". The default is "block-exponential", however if \texttt{FRK()} is used and \texttt{method} = "TMB", for computational reasons \texttt{K_type} is set to "precision"

\texttt{n_EM} (applicable only if \texttt{method} = "EM") maximum number of iterations for the EM algorithm

\texttt{tol} (applicable only if \texttt{method} = "EM") convergence tolerance for the EM algorithm

\texttt{method} parameter estimation method to employ. Currently "EM" and "TMB" are supported

\texttt{lambda} (applicable only if \texttt{K_type} = "unstructured") ridge-regression regularisation parameter (0 by default). Can be a single number, or a vector (one parameter for each resolution)

\texttt{print_lik} (applicable only if \texttt{method} = "EM") flag indicating whether to plot log-likelihood vs. iteration after convergence of the EM estimation algorithm

\texttt{response} string indicating the assumed distribution of the response variable. It can be "gaussian", "poisson", "negative-binomial", "binomial", "gamma", or "inverse-gaussian". If \texttt{method} = "EM", only "gaussian" can be used. Two distributions considered in this framework, namely the binomial distribution and the negative-binomial distribution, have an assumed-known 'size' parameter and a 'probability of success' parameter; see the details below for the exact parameterisations used, and how to provide these 'size' parameters

\texttt{link} string indicating the desired link function. Can be "log", "identity", "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "reciprocal", or "reciprocal-squared". Note that only sensible link-function and response-distribution combinations are permitted. If \texttt{method} = "EM", only "identity" can be used

\texttt{optimiser} (applicable only if \texttt{method} = "TMB") the optimising function used for model fitting when \texttt{method} = "TMB" (default is \texttt{nlminb}). Users may pass in a function object or a string corresponding to a named function. Optional parameters may be passed to \texttt{optimiser} via ... . The only requirement of \texttt{optimiser} is that the first three arguments correspond to the initial parameters, the objective function, and the gradient, respectively (this may be achieved by simply constructing a wrapper function)

\texttt{fs_by_spatial_BAU} (applicable only in a spatio-temporal setting and if \texttt{method} = "TMB") if \texttt{TRUE}, then each spatial BAU is associated with its own fine-scale variance parameter; otherwise, a single fine-scale variance parameter is used

\texttt{known_sigma2fs} known value of the fine-scale variance parameter. If \texttt{NULL} (the default), the fine-scale variance parameter is estimated as usual. If \texttt{known_sigma2fs} is not \texttt{NULL}, the fine-scale variance is fixed to the supplied value; this may be a scalar, or vector of length equal to the number of spatial BAUs (if \texttt{fs_by_spatial_BAU = TRUE})

\texttt{taper} positive numeric indicating the strength of the covariance/partial-correlation tapering. Only applicable if \texttt{K_type} = "block-exponential", or if \texttt{K_type} = "precision" and the the basis-functions are irregular or the manifold is not the plane.
If taper is NULL (default) and method = "EM", no tapering is applied; if method = "TMB", tapering must be applied (for computational reasons), and we set it to 3 if it is unspecified.

`simple_kriging_fixed`

commit to simple kriging at the fitting stage? If TRUE, model fitting is faster, but the option to conduct universal kriging at the prediction stage is removed.

... other parameters passed on to `auto_basis()` and `auto_BAUs()` when calling `FRK()`, or the user specified function `optimiser()` when calling `FRK()` or `SRE.fit()`.

`normalise_basis`

flag indicating whether to normalise the basis functions so that they reproduce a stochastic process with approximately constant variance spatially.

`include_fs`

(flag applicable only if method = "TMB") flag indicating whether the fine-scale variation should be included in the model.

`object`

object of class `SRE` returned from the constructor `SRE()` containing all the parameters and information on the `SRE` model.

`newdata`

object of class `SpatialPolygons`, `SpatialPoints`, or `STI`, indicating the regions or points over which prediction will be carried out. The BAUs are used if this option is not specified.

`obs_fs`

(flag indicating whether the fine-scale variation sits in the observation model (systematic error; indicated by `obs_fs = TRUE`) or in the process model (process fine-scale variation; indicated by `obs_fs = FALSE`, default). For non-Gaussian data models, and/or non-identity link functions, if `obs_fs = TRUE`, then the fine-scale variation is removed from the latent process $Y$; however, they are re-introduced for prediction of the conditional mean $\mu$ and simulated data $Z^*$.

`pred_time`

vector of time indices at which prediction will be carried out. All time points are used if this option is not specified.

`covariances`

(logical variable indicating whether prediction covariances should be returned or not. If set to TRUE, a maximum of 4000 prediction locations or polygons are allowed)

`nsim`

number of i) MC samples at each location when using `predict` or ii) response vectors when using `simulate`.

`type`

(vector of strings indicating the quantities for which inference is desired. If "link" is in type, inference on the latent Gaussian process $Y(\cdot)$ is included; if "mean" is in type, inference on the mean process $\mu(\cdot)$ is included (and the probability process, $\pi(\cdot)$, if applicable); if "response" is in type, inference on the noisy data $Z^*$ is included).

`k`

(vector of size parameters at each BAU)

`percentiles`

(a vector of scalars in (0, 100) specifying the desired percentiles of the posterior predictive distribution; if NULL, no percentiles are computed)

`kriging`

(string indicating the kind of kriging: "simple" ignores uncertainty due to estimation of the fixed effects, while "universal" accounts for this source of uncertainty).
random_effects logical; if set to true, confidence intervals will also be provided for the random effects random effects \( \gamma \) (see ‘?SRE‘ for details on these random effects)

conditional_fs condition on the fitted fine-scale random effects?

Details
The following details provide a summary of the model and basic workflow used in FRK. See Zammit-Mangion and Cressie (2021) and Sainsbury-Dale, Zammit-Mangion and Cressie (2023) for further details.

Model description
The hierarchical model implemented in FRK is a spatial generalised linear mixed model (GLMM), which may be summarised as

\[
Z_j \mid \mu_Z, \psi \sim EF(\mu_Z, \psi); \quad j = 1, \ldots, m, \\
\mu_Z = C_Z \mu \\
g(\mu) = Y \\
Y = T\alpha + \gamma G + S\eta + \xi \\
\eta \sim N(0, K) \\
\xi \sim N(0, \Sigma_\xi) \\
\gamma \sim N(0, \Sigma_\gamma),
\]

where \( Z_j \) denotes a datum, \( EF \) corresponds to a probability distribution in the exponential family with dispersion parameter \( \psi \), \( \mu_Z \) is the vector containing the conditional expectations of each datum, \( C_Z \) is a matrix which aggregates the BAU-level mean process over the observation supports, \( \mu \) is the mean process evaluated over the BAUs, \( g \) is a link function, \( Y \) is a latent Gaussian process evaluated over the BAUs, the matrix \( T \) contains regression covariates at the BAU level associated with the fixed effects \( \alpha \), the matrix \( G \) is a design matrix at the BAU level associated with random effects \( \gamma \), the matrix \( S \) contains basis-function evaluations over the BAUs associated with basis-function random effects \( \eta \), and \( \xi \) is a vector containing fine-scale variation at the BAU level.

The prior distribution of the random effects, \( \gamma \), is a mean-zero multivariate Gaussian with diagonal covariance matrix, \( \Sigma_\gamma \). These variance parameters are estimated during model fitting.

The prior distribution of the basis-function coefficients, \( \eta \), is formulated using either a covariance matrix \( K \) or precision matrix \( Q \), depending on the argument \( K_type \). The parameters of these matrices are estimated during model fitting.

The prior distribution of the fine-scale random effects, \( \xi \), is a mean-zero multivariate Gaussian with diagonal covariance matrix, \( \Sigma_\xi \). By default, \( \Sigma_\xi = \sigma_\xi^2 V \), where \( V \) is a known, positive-definite diagonal matrix whose elements are provided in the field \( fs \) in the BAUs. In the absence of problem specific fine-scale information, \( fs \) can simply be set to 1, so that \( V = I \). In a spatio-temporal setting, another model for \( \Sigma_\xi \) can be used by setting \( fs_by.spatial.BAU = TRUE \), in which case each spatial BAU is associated with its own fine-scale variance parameter (see Sainsbury-Dale et al., 2023, Sec. 2.6). In either case, the fine-scale variance parameter(s) are either estimated during model fitting, or provided by the user via the argument \( known_sigma2fs \).

Gaussian data model with an identity link function
When the data is Gaussian, and an identity link function is used, the preceding model simplifies considerably: Specifically,

\[ Z = C_Z Y + C_Z \delta + e, \]

where \( Z \) is the data vector, \( \delta \) is systematic error at the BAU level, and \( e \) represents independent measurement error.

**Distributions with size parameters**

Two distributions considered in this framework, namely the binomial distribution and the negative-binomial distribution, have an assumed-known ‘size’ parameter and a ‘probability of success’ parameter. Given the vector of size parameters associated with the data, \( k_Z \), the parameterisation used in **FRK** assumes that \( Z_j \) represents either the number of ‘successes’ from \( k_Z j \) trials (binomial data model) or that it represents the number of failures before \( k_Z j \) successes (negative-binomial data model).

When model fitting, the BAU-level size parameters \( k \) are needed. The user must supply these size parameters either through the data or though the BAUs. How this is done depends on whether the data are areal or point-referenced, and whether they overlap common BAUs or not. The simplest case is when each observation is associated with a single BAU only and each BAU is associated with at most one observation support; then, it is straightforward to assign elements from \( k_Z \) to elements of \( k \) and vice-versa, and so the user may provide either \( k \) or \( k_Z \). If each observation is associated with exactly one BAU, but some BAUs are associated with multiple observations, the user must provide \( k_Z \), which is used to infer \( k \); in particular, \( k_i = \sum_{j \in a_i} k_Z j \), \( i = 1, \ldots, N \), where \( a_i \) denotes the indices of the observations associated with BAU \( A_i \). If one or more observations encompass multiple BAUs, \( k \) must be provided with the BAUs, as we cannot meaningfully distribute \( k_Z \) over multiple BAUs associated with datum \( Z_j \). In this case, we infer \( k_Z \) using \( k_Z j = \sum_{i \in c_j} k_i \), \( j = 1, \ldots, m \), where \( c_j \) denotes the indices of the BAUs associated with observation \( Z_j \).

**Set-up**

**SRE**() constructs a spatial random effects model from the user-defined formula, data object (a list of spatially-referenced data), basis functions and a set of Basic Areal Units (BAUs). It first takes each object in the list data and maps it to the BAUs – this entails binning point-referenced data into the BAUs (and averaging within the BAU if `average_in_BAU = TRUE`), and finding which BAUs are associated with observations. Following this, the incidence matrix, \( C_Z \), is constructed. All required matrices (\( S, T, C_Z \), etc.) are constructed within **SRE**() and returned as part of the **SRE** object. **SRE-class** also initialises the parameters and random effects using sensible defaults. Please see **SRE-class** for more details. The functions `observed_BAUs()` and `unobserved_BAUs()` return the indices of the observed and unobserved BAUs, respectively.

To include random effects in **FRK** please follow the notation as used in **lme4**. For example, to add a random effect according to a variable \( fct \), simply add `(1 | fct)` to the formula used when calling **FRK**() or **SRE**(). Note that **FRK** only supports simple, uncorrelated random effects and that a formula term such as `(1 + x | fct)` will throw an error (since in **lme4** parlance this implies that the random effect corresponding to the intercept and the slope are correlated). If one wishes to model a an intercept and linear trend for each level in \( fct \), then one can force the intercept and slope terms to be uncorrelated by using the notation "(x || fct)", which is shorthand for "(1 | fct) + (x - 1 | x2)".

**Model fitting**
SRE.fit() takes an object of class SRE and estimates all unknown parameters, namely the covariance matrix $K$, the fine scale variance ($\sigma_2^2$ or $\sigma_1^2$), depending on whether Case 1 or Case 2 is chosen; see the vignette ‘FRK_intro’ and the regression parameters $\alpha$. There are two methods of model fitting currently implemented, both of which implement maximum likelihood estimation (MLE).

**MLE via the expectation maximisation (EM) algorithm.** This method is implemented only for Gaussian data and an identity link function. The log-likelihood (given in Section 2.2 of the vignette) is evaluated at each iteration at the current parameter estimate. Optimization continues until convergence is reached (when the log-likelihood stops changing by more than tol), or when the number of EM iterations reaches n_EM. The actual computations for the E-step and M-step are relatively straightforward. The E-step contains an inverse of an $r \times r$ matrix, where $r$ is the number of basis functions which should not exceed 2000. The M-step first updates the matrix $K$, which only depends on the sufficient statistics of the basis-function coefficients $\eta$. Then, the regression parameters $\alpha$ are updated and a simple optimisation routine (a line search) is used to update the fine-scale variance $\sigma_2^2$ or $\sigma_1^2$. If the fine-scale errors and measurement random errors are homoscedastic, then a closed-form solution is available for the update of $\sigma_2^2$ or $\sigma_1^2$. Irrespective, since the updates of $\alpha$, and $\sigma_2^2$ or $\sigma_1^2$, are dependent, these two updates are iterated until the change in $\sigma_2^2$ is no more than 0.1%.

**MLE via TMB.** This method is implemented for all available data models and link functions offered by FRK. Furthermore, this method facilitates the inclusion of many more basis function than possible with the EM algorithm (in excess of 10,000). TMB applies the Laplace approximation to integrate out the latent random effects from the complete-data likelihood. The resulting approximation of the marginal log-likelihood, and its derivatives with respect to the parameters, are then called from within R using the optimising function optimiser (default nlminb()).

**Wrapper for set-up and model fitting**

The function FRK() acts as a wrapper for the functions SRE() and SRE.fit(). An added advantage of using FRK() directly is that it automatically generates BAUs and basis functions based on the data. Hence FRK() can be called using only a list of data objects and an R formula, although the R formula can only contain space or time as covariates when BAUs are not explicitly supplied with the covariate data.

**Prediction**

Once the parameters are estimated, the SRE object is passed onto the function predict() in order to carry out optimal predictions over the same BAUs used to construct the SRE model with SRE(). The first part of the prediction process is to construct the matrix $S$ over the prediction polygons. This is made computationally efficient by treating the prediction over polygons as that of the prediction over a combination of BAUs. This will yield valid results only if the BAUs are relatively small. Once the matrix $S$ is found, a standard Gaussian inversion (through conditioning) using the estimated parameters is used for prediction.

predict() returns the BAUs (or an object specified in newdata), which are of class SpatialPixelsDataFrame, SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, or STFDF, with predictions and uncertainty quantification added. If method = “TMB”, the returned object is a list, containing the previously described predictions, and a list of Monte Carlo samples. The predictions and uncertainties can be easily plotted using plot or spplot from the package sp.
References


See Also

SRE-class for details on the SRE object internals, auto_basis for automatically constructing basis functions, and auto_BAUs for automatically constructing BAUs.

Examples

library("FRK")
library("sp")

## Generate process and data
m <- 250 # Sample size
zdf <- data.frame(x = runif(m), y = runif(m)) # Generate random locs
zdf$Y <- 3 + sin(7 * zdf$x) + cos(9 * zdf$y) # Latent process
zdf$z <- rnorm(m, mean = zdf$Y) # Simulate data
coordinates(zdf) = ~x+y # Turn into sp object

## Construct BAUs and basis functions
BAUs <- auto_BAUs(manifold = plane(), data = zdf,
                  nonconvex_hull = FALSE, cellsize = c(0.03, 0.03), type="grid")
BAUs$fs <- 1 # scalar fine-scale covariance matrix
basis <- auto_basis(manifold = plane(), data = zdf, nres = 2)

## Construct the SRE model
S <- SRE(f = z ~ 1, list(zdf), basis = basis, BAUs = BAUs)

## Fit with 2 EM iterations so to take as little time as possible
S <- SRE.fit(S, n_EM = 2, tol = 0.01, print_lik = TRUE)

## Check fit info, final log-likelihood, and estimated regression coefficients
info_fit(S)
logLik(S)
coef(S)

## Predict over BAUs
pred <- predict(S)

## Plot
## Not run:
plotlist <- plot(S, pred)
ggpubr::ggarrange(plotlist = plotlist, nrow = 1, align = "hv", legend = "top")
## End(Not run)
### info_fit

**Retrieve fit information for SRE model**

**Description**

Takes an object of class SRE and returns a list containing all the relevant information on parameter estimation.

**Usage**

```r
info_fit(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` object of class SRE

**See Also**

See `FRK` for more information on the SRE model and available fitting methods.

**Examples**

```r
# See example in the help file for FRK
```

### initialize,manifold-method

**manifold**

**Description**

Manifold initialisation. This function should not be called directly as manifold is a virtual class.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'manifold'
initialize(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

- `.Object` manifold object passed up from lower-level constructor
**isea3h**

**ISEA Aperture 3 Hexagon (ISEA3H) Discrete Global Grid**

---

**Description**

The data used here were obtained from [https://webpages.sou.edu/~sahrk/dgg/isea.old/gen/isea3h.html](https://webpages.sou.edu/~sahrk/dgg/isea.old/gen/isea3h.html) and represent ISEA discrete global grids (DGGRIDs) generated using the DGGRID software. The original .gen files were converted to a data frame using the function `dggrid_gen_to_df`, available with the `dggrids` package. Only resolutions 0–6 are supplied with FRK and note that resolution 0 of ISEA3H is equal to resolution 1 in FRK. For higher resolutions `dggrids` can be installed from [https://github.com/andrewzm/dggrids/](https://github.com/andrewzm/dggrids/) using `devtools`.

**Usage**

```r
isea3h
```

**Format**

A data frame with 284,208 rows and 5 variables:

- **id** grid identification number within the given resolution
- **lon** longitude coordinate
- **lat** latitude coordinate
- **res** DGGRID resolution (0 – 6)
- **centroid** A 0-1 variable, indicating whether the point describes the centroid of the polygon, or whether it is a boundary point of the polygon

**References**


---

**local_basis**

**Construct a set of local basis functions**

---

**Description**

Construct a set of local basis functions based on pre-specified location and scale parameters.
local_basis

Usage

local_basis(
  manifold = sphere(),
  loc = matrix(c(1, 0), nrow = 1),
  scale = 1,
  type = c("bisquare", "Gaussian", "exp", "Matern32"),
  res = 1,
  regular = FALSE
)

radial_basis(
  manifold = sphere(),
  loc = matrix(c(1, 0), nrow = 1),
  scale = 1,
  type = c("bisquare", "Gaussian", "exp", "Matern32")
)

Arguments

- manifold: object of class manifold, for example, sphere
- loc: a matrix of size n by dimensions(manifold) indicating centres of basis functions
- scale: vector of length n containing the scale parameters of the basis functions; see details
- type: either "bisquare", "Gaussian", "exp", or "Matern32"
- res: vector of length n containing the resolutions of the basis functions
- regular: logical indicating if the basis functions (of each resolution) are in a regular grid

Details

This function lays out local basis functions in a domain of interest based on pre-specified location and scale parameters. If type is “bisquare”, then

\[ \phi(u) = \left( 1 - \left( \frac{||u||}{R} \right)^2 \right)^2 I(||u|| < R), \]

and scale is given by R, the range of support of the bisquare function. If type is “Gaussian”, then

\[ \phi(u) = \exp \left( -\frac{||u||^2}{2\sigma^2} \right), \]

and scale is given by \( \sigma \), the standard deviation. If type is “exp”, then

\[ \phi(u) = \exp \left( -\frac{||u||}{\tau} \right), \]

and scale is given by \( \tau \), the e-folding length. If type is “Matern32”, then

\[ \phi(u) = \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}||u||}{\kappa} \right) \exp \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}||u||}{\kappa} \right), \]
and scale is given by $\kappa$, the function’s scale.

See Also

auto_basis for constructing basis functions automatically, and show_basis for visualising basis functions.

Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
G <- local_basis(manifold = real_line(),
loc=matrix(1:10,10,1),
scale=rep(2,10),
type="bisquare")
## Not run: show_basis(G)
```

---

**loglik**  
*(Deprecated) Retrieve log-likelihood*

**Description**

This function is deprecated; please use logLik

**Usage**

```r
loglik(object)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
loglik(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` object of class SRE

---

**manifold**  
*Retrieve manifold*

**Description**

Retrieve manifold from FRK object.
Usage

```r
manifold(.Object)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Basis'
manifold(.Object)

## S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis'
manifold(.Object)

Arguments

- `.Object` FRK object

See Also

- `real_line`, `plane`, `sphere`, `STplane` and `STsphere` for constructing manifolds.

Examples

```r
G <- local_basis(manifold = plane(),
                 loc=matrix(0,1,2),
                 scale=0.2,
                 type="bisquare")
manifold(G)
```

Description

The class `manifold` is virtual; other manifold classes inherit from this class.

Details

A `manifold` object is characterised by a character variable `type`, which contains a description of the manifold, and a variable `measure` of type `measure`. A typical measure is the Euclidean distance. FRK supports five manifolds; the real line (in one dimension), instantiated by using `real_line()`; the 2D plane, instantiated by using `plane()`; the 2D-sphere surface S2, instantiated by using `sphere()`; the R2 space-time manifold, instantiated by using `STplane()`, and the S2 space-time manifold, instantiated by using `STsphere()`. User-specific manifolds can also be specified, however helper functions that are manifold specific, such as `auto_BAUs` and `auto_basis`, only work with the pre-configured manifolds. Importantly, one can change the distance function used on the manifold to synthesise anisotropy or heterogeneity. See the vignette for one such example.

See Also

- `real_line`, `plane`, `sphere`, `STplane` and `STsphere` for constructing manifolds.
Measure class

Description
Measure class used for defining measures used to compute distances between points in objects constructed with the FRK package.

Details
An object of class `measure` contains a distance function and a variable `dim` with the dimensions of the Riemannian manifold over which the distance is computed.

See Also
- `distance` for computing a distance and `distances` for a list of implemented distance functions.

MODIS cloud data

Description
An image of a cloud taken by the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the Aqua satellite (MODIS Characterization Support Team, 2015).

Usage
`MODIS_cloud_df`

Format
A data frame with 33,750 rows and 3 variables:
- `x` x-coordinate
- `y` y-coordinate
- `z` binary dependent variable: 1 if cloud is present, 0 if no cloud. This variable has been thresholded from the original continuous measurement of radiance supplied by the MODIS instrument
  - `z_unthresholded` The original continuous measurement of radiance supplied by the MODIS instrument

References
n基础

Number of basis functions

Description
Retrieve the number of basis functions from Basis or SRE object.

Usage
n基础(.Object)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis_obj'
n基础(.Object)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
n基础(.Object)

Arguments
.Object object of class Basis or SRE

See Also
auto_basis for automatically constructing basis functions.

Examples
library(sp)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y # change into an sp object
G <- auto_basis(manifold = plane(),
data=meuse,
nres = 2,
regular=1,
type = "Gaussian")
print(n基础(G))

NOAA_df_1990

NOAA maximum temperature data for 1990–1993

Description
Maximum temperature data obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for a part of the USA between 1990 and 1993 (inclusive). See https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/.NOAA/.NCDC/.DAILY/.FSOD/.
Usage

NOAA_df_1990

Format

A data frame with 196,253 rows and 8 variables:

- **year**: year of retrieval
- **month**: month of retrieval
- **day**: day of retrieval
- **z**: dependent variable
- **proc**: variable name (Tmax)
- **id**: station id
- **lon**: longitude coordinate of measurement station
- **lat**: latitude coordinate of measurement station

References

National Climatic Data Center, March 1993: Local Climatological Data. Environmental Information summary (C-2), NOAA-NCDC, Asheville, NC.

---

\texttt{nres} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Return the number of resolutions}

Description

Return the number of resolutions from a basis function object.

Usage

\texttt{nres(b)}

\hspace{1cm} \#\# S4 method for signature 'Basis'
\texttt{nres(b)}

\hspace{1cm} \#\# S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis'
\texttt{nres(b)}

\hspace{1cm} \#\# S4 method for signature 'SRE'
\texttt{nres(b)}

Arguments

- \texttt{b}: object of class Basis or SRE
observed_BAUs

See Also

auto_basis for automatically constructing basis functions and show_basis for visualising basis functions.

Examples

library(sp)
set.seed(1)
d <- data.frame(lon = runif(n=500,min = -179, max = 179),
                lat = runif(n=500,min = -90, max = 90),
                z = rnorm(500))
coordinates(d) <- ~lon + lat
slot(d, "proj4string") = CRS("+proj=longlat")

### Now create basis functions on sphere
G <- auto_basis(manifold = sphere(),data=d,
                nres = 2,prune=15,
                type = "bisquare",
                subsamp = 20000)
nres(G)

observed_BAUs Observed (or unobserved) BAUs

Description

Computes the indices (a numeric vector) of the observed (or unobserved) BAUs

Usage

observed_BAUs(object)

unobserved_BAUs(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
observed_BAUs(object)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE'
unobserved_BAUs(object)

Arguments

object object of class SRE

See Also

See FRK for more information on the SRE model and available fitting methods.
opts.FRK

Examples

# See example in the help file for FRK

---

**Description**

The main options list for the FRK package.

**Usage**

opts.FRK

**Format**

List of 2

$ set:function(opt,value)

$ get:function(opt)

**Details**

opts.FRK is a list containing two functions, set and get, which can be used to set options and retrieve options, respectively. Currently FRK uses three options:

"progress": a flag indicating whether progress bars should be displayed or not

"verbose": a flag indicating whether certain progress messages should be shown or not. Currently this is the only option applicable to method = "TMB"

"parallel": an integer indicating the number of cores to use. A number 0 or 1 indicates no parallelism

**Examples**

opts.FRK$set("progress",1L)

opts.FRK$get("parallel")
Description
Initialisation of a 2D plane.

Usage
plane(measure = Euclid_dist(dim = 2L))

Arguments
measure an object of class measure

Details
A 2D plane is initialised using a measure object. By default, the measure object (measure) is the Euclidean distance in 2 dimensions, Euclid_dist.

Examples
P <- plane()
print(type(P))
print(sp::dimensions(P))

plot
Plot predictions from FRK analysis

Description
This function acts as a wrapper around plot_spatial_or_ST. It plots the fields of the SpatialDataFrame or STFDF object corresponding to prediction and prediction uncertainty quantification. It also uses the @data slot of SRE object to plot the training data set(s), and generates informative, latex-style legend labels for each of the plots.

Usage
plot(x, y, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SRE,list'
plot(x, y, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SRE,STFDF'
plot(x, y, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SRE,SpatialPointsDataFrame'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE,SpatialPixelsDataFrame'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SRE,SpatialPolygonsDataFrame'
plot(x, y, ...)

### Arguments

- **x**: object of class SRE
- **y**: the Spatial*DataFrame or STFDF object resulting from the call `predict(x)`. Keep in mind that `predict()` returns a list when `method = "TMB"`; the element `$newdata` contains the required Spatial/ST object. If the list itself is passed, you will receive the error: "x" and "y" lengths differ.
- **...**: optional arguments passed on to `plot_spatial_or_ST`

### Value

A list of `ggplot` objects consisting of the observed data, predictions, and standard errors. This list can then be supplied to, for example, `ggpubr::ggarrange()`.

### Examples

```r
## See example in the help file for SRE
```
plot_spatial_or_ST

Examples

## Not run:
X <- data.frame(x=runif(100), y = runif(100), z = runif(100))
LinePlotTheme() + geom_point(data=X,aes(x,y,colour=z))
EmptyTheme() + geom_point(data=X,aes(x,y,colour=z))
## End(Not run)

plot_spatial_or_ST

Plot a Spatial*DataFrame or STFDF object

Description

Takes an object of class Spatial*DataFrame or STFDF, and plots requested data columns using ggplot2

Usage

plot_spatial_or_ST(
   newdata,
   column_names,
   map_layer = NULL,
   subset_time = NULL,
   palette = "Spectral",
   plot_over_world = FALSE,
   labels_from_coordnames = TRUE,
   ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'STFDF'
plot_spatial_or_ST(
   newdata,
   column_names,
   map_layer = NULL,
   subset_time = NULL,
   palette = "Spectral",
   plot_over_world = FALSE,
   labels_from_coordnames = TRUE,
   ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialPointsDataFrame'
plot_spatial_or_ST(
   newdata,
   column_names,
   map_layer = NULL,
   subset_time = NULL,
   palette = "Spectral",
   ...
Arguments

newdata                an object of class Spatial*DataFrame or STFDF
column_names          a vector of strings indicating the columns of the data to plot
map_layer             (optional) a ggplot layer or object to add below the plotted layer, often a map
subset_time           (optional) a vector of times to be included; applicable only for STFDF objects
palette               the palette supplied to the argument palette of scale_*_distiller(). Alternatively, if palette = "nasa", a vibrant colour palette is created using scale_*_gradientn()
plot_over_world       logical; if TRUE, coord_map("mollweide") and draw_world are used to plot over the world
labels_from_coordnames logical; if TRUE, the coordinate names of newdata (i.e., coordnames(newdata)) are used as the horizontal- and vertical-axis labels. Otherwise, generic names, s_1 and s_2, are used

...                  optional arguments passed on to whatever geom is appropriate for the Spatial*DataFrame or STFDF object (geom_point, geom_tile, geom_raster, or geom_polygon)
Value

A list of ggplot objects corresponding to the provided column_names. This list can then be supplied to, for example, ggpubr::ggarrange().

See Also

plot

Examples

## See example in the help file for FRK

```r
R <- real_line()
print(type(R))
print(sp::dimensions(R))
```

Description

Initialisation of the real-line (1D) manifold.

Usage

```r
real_line(measure = Euclid_dist(dim = 1L))
```

Arguments

- `measure`: an object of class `measure`

Details

A real line is initialised using a `measure` object. By default, the measure object (`measure`) describes the distance between two points as the absolute difference between the two coordinates.

Examples

```r
R <- real_line()
print(type(R))
print(sp::dimensions(R))
```
remove_basis

Removes basis functions

Description
Takes an object of class Basis and returns an object of class Basis with selected basis functions removed.

Usage

remove_basis(Basis, rmidx)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,ANY'
remove_basis(Basis, rmidx)

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,SpatialPolygons'
remove_basis(Basis, rmidx)

Arguments

- **Basis**: object of class Basis.
- **rmidx**: indices of basis functions to remove. Or a SpatialPolygons object; basis functions overlapping this SpatialPolygons object will be retained.

See Also

- auto_basis for automatically constructing basis functions and show_basis for visualising basis functions.

Examples

```r
library(sp)
df <- data.frame(x = rnorm(10),
                 y = rnorm(10))
coordinates(df) <- ~x+y
G <- auto_basis(plane(), df, nres=1)
data.frame(G) # Print info on basis

## Removing basis functions by index
G_subset <- remove_basis(G, 1:(nbasis(G)-1))
data.frame(G_subset)

## Removing basis functions using SpatialPolygons
x <- 1
poly <- Polygon(rbind(c(-x, -x), c(-x, x), c(x, x), c(x, -x), c(-x, -x)))
polys <- Polygons(list(poly), "1")
spatpolys <- SpatialPolygons(list(polys))
G_subset <- remove_basis(G, spatpolys)
data.frame(G_subset)
```
**show_basis**

Show basis functions

**Description**

Generic plotting function for visualising the basis functions.

**Usage**

```r
show_basis(basis, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'Basis'
show_basis(basis, g = ggplot() + theme_bw() + xlab("") + ylab"
## S4 method for signature 'TensorP_Basis'
show_basis(basis, g = ggplot())
```

**Arguments**

- `basis`  
  object of class `Basis`

- `...`  
  not in use

- `g`  
  object of class `gg` (a `ggplot` object) over which to overlay the basis functions (optional)

**Details**

The function `show_basis` adapts its behaviour to the manifold being used. With `real_line`, the 1D basis functions are plotted with colour distinguishing between the different resolutions. With `plane`, only local basis functions are supported (at present). Each basis function is shown as a circle with diameter equal to the scale parameter of the function. Linetype distinguishes the resolution. With `sphere`, the centres of the basis functions are shown as circles, with larger sizes corresponding to coarser resolutions. Space-time basis functions of subclass `TensorP_Basis` are visualised by showing the spatial basis functions and the temporal basis functions in two separate plots.

**See Also**

- `auto_basis` for automatically constructing basis functions.

**Examples**

```r
library(ggplot2)
library(sp)
data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) = ~x+y  # change into an sp object
G <- auto_basis(manifold = plane(),data=meuse,nres = 2,regular=2,prune=0.1,type = "bisquare"
## Not run: show_basis(G,ggplot()) + geom_point(data=data.frame(meuse),aes(x,y))
```
SpatialPolygonsDataFrame_to_df

Description
Convert SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or SpatialPixelsDataFrame object to data frame.

Usage
SpatialPolygonsDataFrame_to_df(sp_polys, vars = names(sp_polys))

Arguments
- sp_polys: object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or SpatialPixelsDataFrame
- vars: variables to put into data frame (by default all of them)

Details
This function is mainly used for plotting SpatialPolygonsDataFrame objects with ggplot rather than spplot. The coordinates of each polygon are extracted and concatenated into one long data frame. The attributes of each polygon are then attached to this data frame as variables that vary by polygon id (the rownames of the object).

Examples
library(sp)
library(ggplot2)
opts_FRK$set("parallel",0L)
df <- data.frame(id = c(rep(1,4),rep(2,4)),
                 x = c(0,1,0,0,2,3,2,2),
                 y=c(0,0,1,0,0,1,1,0))
pols <- df_to_SpatialPolygons(df,"id",c("x","y"),CRS())
polsdf <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame(pols,data.frame(p = c(1,2),row.names=row.names(pols)))
df2 <- SpatialPolygonsDataFrame_to_df(polsdf)
## Not run: ggplot(df2,aes(x=x,y=y,group=id)) + geom_polygon()

sphere

Description
Initialisation of the 2-sphere, S2.

Usage
sphere(radius = 6371)
Arguments

radius radius of sphere

Details

The 2D surface of a sphere is initialised using a radius parameter. The default value of the radius $R$ is $R=6371$ km, Earth’s radius, while the measure used to compute distances on the sphere is the great-circle distance on a sphere of radius $R$.

Examples

```r
S <- sphere()
print(sp::dimensions(S))
```

SRE-class

Spatial Random Effects class

Description

This is the central class definition of the FRK package, containing the model and all other information required for estimation and prediction.

Details

The spatial random effects (SRE) model is the model employed in Fixed Rank Kriging, and the SRE object contains all information required for estimation and prediction from spatial data. Object slots contain both other objects (for example, an object of class Basis) and matrices derived from these objects (for example, the matrix $S$) in order to facilitate computations.

Slots

- f formula used to define the SRE object. All covariates employed need to be specified in the object
- BAUs data the original data from which the model’s parameters are estimated
- basis object of class Basis used to construct the matrix $S$
- BAUs object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame, SpatialPixelsDataFrame of STFDF that contains the Basic Areal Units (BAUs) that are used to both (i) project the data onto a common discretisation if they are point-referenced and (ii) provide a BAU-to-data relationship if the data has a spatial footprint
- $S$ matrix constructed by evaluating the basis functions at all the data locations (of class Matrix)
- $S_0$ matrix constructed by evaluating the basis functions at all BAUs (of class Matrix)
- $D_{basis}$ list of distance-matrices of class Matrix, one for each basis-function resolution
- $V_e$ measurement-error variance-covariance matrix (typically diagonal and of class Matrix)
- $V_f$ fine-scale variance-covariance matrix at the data locations (typically diagonal and of class Matrix) up to a constant of proportionality estimated using the EM algorithm
SRE-class

Vfs_BAUs fine-scale variance-covariance matrix at the BAU centroids (typically diagonal and of class Matrix) up to a constant of proportionality estimated using the EM algorithm
Qfs_BAUs fine-scale precision matrix at the BAU centroids (typically diagonal and of class Matrix) up to a constant of proportionality estimated using the EM algorithm
Z vector of observations (of class Matrix)
Cmat incidence matrix mapping the observations to the BAUs
X design matrix of covariates at all the data locations
G list of objects of class Matrix containing the design matrices for random effects at all the data locations
G0 list of objects of class Matrix containing the design matrices for random effects at all BAUs
K_type type of prior covariance matrix of random effects. Can be "block-exponential" (correlation between effects decays as a function of distance between the basis-function centroids), "unstructured" (all elements in K are unknown and need to be estimated), or "neighbour" (a sparse precision matrix is used, whereby only neighbouring basis functions have non-zero precision matrix elements).
mu_eta updated expectation of the basis-function random effects (estimated)
mu_gamma updated expectation of the random effects (estimated)
S_eta updated covariance matrix of random effects (estimated)
Q_eta updated precision matrix of random effects (estimated)
Khat prior covariance matrix of random effects (estimated)
Khat_inv prior precision matrix of random effects (estimated)
alphahat fixed-effect regression coefficients (estimated)
sigma2fshat fine-scale variation scaling (estimated)
sigma2gamma random-effect variance parameters (estimated)
fs_model type of fine-scale variation (independent or CAR-based). Currently only "ind" is permitted
info_fit information on fitting (convergence etc.)
response A character string indicating the assumed distribution of the response variable
link A character string indicating the desired link function. Can be "log", "identity", "logit", "probit", "cloglog", "reciprocal", or "reciprocal-squared". Note that only sensible link-function and response-distribution combinations are permitted.
mu_xi updated expectation of the fine-scale random effects at all BAUs (estimated)
Q_posterior updated joint precision matrix of the basis function random effects and observed fine-scale random effects (estimated)
log_likelihood the log likelihood of the fitted model
method the fitting procedure used to fit the SRE model
phi the estimated dispersion parameter (assumed constant throughout the spatial domain)
k_Z vector of known size parameters at the observation support level (only applicable to binomial and negative-binomial response distributions)
k_BAU vector of known size parameters at the observed BAUs (only applicable to binomial and negative-binomial response distributions)
include_fs  flag indicating whether the fine-scale variation should be included in the model

include_gamma  flag indicating whether there are gamma random effects in the model

normalise_wts  if TRUE, the rows of the incidence matrices $C_Z$ and $C_P$ are normalised to sum to 1, so that the mapping represents a weighted average; if false, no normalisation of the weights occurs (i.e., the mapping corresponds to a weighted sum)

fs_by.spatial.BAU  if TRUE, then each BAU is associated with its own fine-scale variance parameter

obsidx  indices of observed BAUs

simple.kriging.fixed  logical indicating whether one wishes to commit to simple kriging at the fitting stage: If TRUE, model fitting is faster, but the option to conduct universal kriging at the prediction stage is removed

References


See Also

SRE for details on how to construct and fit SRE models.

SRE.predict  Deprecated: Please use predict

Description

Deprecated: Please use predict

Usage

SRE.predict(...)

Arguments

...  (Deprecated)
STplane

plane in space-time

Description

Initialisation of a 2D plane with a temporal dimension.

Usage

STplane(measure = Euclid_dist(dim = 3L))

Arguments

measure an object of class measure

Details

A 2D plane with a time component added is initialised using a measure object. By default, the measure object (measure) is the Euclidean distance in 3 dimensions, Euclid_dist.

Examples

P <- STplane()
print(type(P))
print(sp::dimensions(P))

STsphere

Space-time sphere

Description

Initialisation of a 2-sphere (S2) with a temporal dimension

Usage

STsphere(radius = 6371)

Arguments

radius radius of sphere
Details

As with the spatial-only sphere, the sphere surface is initialised using a radius parameter. The default value of the radius $R$ is $R=6371$, which is the Earth’s radius in km, while the measure used to compute distances on the sphere is the great-circle distance on a sphere of radius $R$. By default Euclidean geometry is used to factor in the time component, so that $\text{dist}((s1,t1),(s2,t2)) = \sqrt{\text{gc_dist}(s1,s2)^2 + (t1 - t2)^2}$. Frequently this distance can be used since separate correlation length scales for space and time are estimated in the EM algorithm (that effectively scale space and time separately).

Examples

```r
S <- STsphere()
print(sp::dimensions(S))
```

---

**TensorP**

*Tensor product of basis functions*

Description

Constructs a new set of basis functions by finding the tensor product of two sets of basis functions.

Usage

```r
TensorP(Basis1, Basis2)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Basis,Basis'

```r
TensorP(Basis1, Basis2)
```

Arguments

- **Basis1**: first set of basis functions
- **Basis2**: second set of basis functions

See Also

- `auto_basis` for automatically constructing basis functions and `show_basis` for visualising basis functions.

Examples

```r
library(spacetime)
library(sp)
library(dplyr)
sim_data <- data.frame(lon = runif(20,-180,180),
                      lat = runif(20,-90,90),
                      t = 1:20,
                      z = rnorm(20),
                      std = 0.1)
```
time <- as.POSIXct("2003-05-01", tz="") + 3600*24*(sim_data$t-1)
space <- sim_data[,c("lon","lat")]
coordinates(space) = ~lon+lat # change into an sp object
slot(space, "proj4string") = CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=sphere")
STobj <- STIDF(space,time,data=sim_data)
G_spatial <- auto_basis(manifold = sphere(),
    data=as(STobj,"Spatial"),
    nres = 1,
    type = "bisquare",
    subsamp = 20000)
G_temporal <- local_basis(manifold=real_line(),loc = matrix(c(1,3)),scale = rep(1,2))
G <- TensorP(G_spatial,G_temporal)
# show_basis(G_spatial)
# show_basis(G_temporal)

---

**type**

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**Description**

Retrieve slot type from object

**Usage**

```
type(.Object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'manifold'
type(.Object)
```

**Arguments**

| .Object | object of class Basis or manifold |

**See Also**

`real_line`, `plane`, `sphere`, `STplane` and `STsphere` for constructing manifolds.

**Examples**

```
S <- sphere()
print(type(S))
```
# worldmap

## Description

This world map was extracted from the package `maps` v.3.0.1 by running `ggplot2::map_data("world")`. To reduce the data size, only every third point of this data frame is contained in `worldmap`.

## Usage

`worldmap`

## Format

A data frame with 33971 rows and 6 variables:

- **long** longitude coordinate
- **lat** latitude coordinate
- **group** polygon (region) number
- **order** order of point in polygon boundary
- **region** region name
- **subregion** subregion name

## References

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