Package ‘SpatialPosition’

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R topics documented:

CreateDistMatrix .......................................................... 2
CreateGrid ................................................................. 3
hospital ................................................................. 4
CreateDistMatrix

Create a Distance Matrix Between Two Spatial Objects

Description

This function creates a distance matrix between two spatial objects (sp or sf objects).

Usage

CreateDistMatrix(knownpts, unknownpts, bypassctrl = FALSE, longlat = TRUE)

Arguments

- knownpts: sp or sf object; rows of the distance matrix.
- unknownpts: sp or sf object; columns of the distance matrix.
- bypassctrl: logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see Details).
- longlat: logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.

Details

The function returns a full matrix of distances in meters. If the matrix to compute is too large (more than 100,000,000 cells, more than 10,000,000 origins or more than 10,000,000 destinations) the function sends a confirmation message to warn users about the amount of RAM mobilized. Use bypassctrl = TRUE to skip this control.
CreateGrid

Description

This function creates a regular grid of points from the extent of a given spatial object and a given resolution.

Usage

CreateGrid(w, resolution, returnclass = "sp")

Arguments

- **w**: sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regular grid.
- **resolution**: numeric; resolution of the grid (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7500 points. (optional)
- **returnclass**: "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value

The output of the function is a regularly spaced points grid with the extent of w.

See Also

CreateDistMatrix
Examples

# Create a grid of paris extent and 200 meters
# resolution
library(SpatialPosition)
library(sf)
data(hospital)
mygrid <- CreateGrid(w = paris, resolution = 200, returnclass = "sf")
plot(st_geometry(mygrid), cex = 0.1, pch = ".")
plot(st_geometry(paris), border = "red", lwd = 2, add = TRUE)

hospital

Public Hospitals

Description

An sf POINT data frame of 18 public hospitals with their capacity ("capacity" = number of beds).

huff

Huff Catchment Areas

Description

This function computes the catchment areas as defined by D. Huff (1964).

Usage

huff(
    knownpts,
    unknownpts,
    matdist,
    varname,
    typefct = "exponential",
    span,
    beta,
    resolution,
    mask,
    bypassctrl = FALSE,
    longlat = TRUE,
    returnclass = "sp"
)
Arguments

knownpts: sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the catchment areas from.

unknownpts: sp or sf object; this is the set of unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Not used when resolution is set up. (optional)

matdist: matrix; distance matrix between known observations and unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Row names match the row names of knownpts and column names match the row names of unknownpts. matdist can contain any distance metric (time distance or euclidean distance for example). If matdist is not set, the distance matrix is automatically built with CreateDistMatrix. (optional)

varname: character; name of the variable in the knownpts dataframe from which values are computed. Quantitative variable with no negative values.

typefct: character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \times mDistance)^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(\exp(-\alpha \times mDistance^\beta)\). The alpha parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (beta and span).

span: numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta: numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution: numeric; resolution of the output grid (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7000 points. (optional)

mask: sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

bypassctrl: logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see CreateDistMatrix Details).

longlat: logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.

returnclass: "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value

Point object with the computed catchment areas in a new field named OUTPUT.

References


See Also

huff, rasterHuff, plotHuff, CreateGrid, CreateDistMatrix.
Examples

# Create a grid of paris extent and 200 meters
# resolution
data(hospital)
mygrid <- CreateGrid(w = paris, resolution = 200, returnclass = "sf")

# Create a distance matrix between known points (hospital) and mygrid
mymat <- CreateDistMatrix(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid,
                           longlat = FALSE)

# Compute Huff catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a given
# grid (mygrid) using a given distance matrix (mymat)
myhuff <- huff(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid,
                matdist = mymat, varname = "capacity",
                typefct = "exponential", span = 1250,
                beta = 3, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")

# Compute Huff catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myhuff2 <- huff(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                 typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
                 resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")

# The two methods have the same result
identical(myhuff, myhuff2)

# the function output an sf object
class(myhuff)

---

isopoly

Create Spatial Polygons Contours from a Raster

Description

This function creates spatial polygons of contours from a raster.

Usage

isopoly(
  x,
  nclass = 8,
  breaks,
  mask,
  xcoords = "COORDX",
  ycoords = "COORDY",
  var = "OUTPUT",
  returnclass = "sp"
)

Arguments

x sf POINT data.frame; must contain X, Y and OUTPUT fields.
nclass numeric; a number of class.
breaks numeric; a vector of break values.
mask sf POLYGON data.frame; mask used to clip contour shapes.
xcoords character; name of the X coordinates field in x.
ycoords character; name of the Y coordinates field in x.
var character; name of the OUTPUT field in x.
returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value
The output is an sf POLYGON data.frame. The data frame contains four fields: id (id of each polygon), min and max (minimum and maximum breaks of the polygon), center (central values of classes).

See Also
stewart.

Examples
data(hospital)
# Compute Stewart potentials
mystewart <- stewart(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
            typefct = "exponential", span = 1000, beta = 3,
            mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")

# Create contour
contourpoly <- isopoly(x = mystewart,
                        nclass = 6,
                        mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
library(sf)
plot(st_geometry(contourpoly))
if(require(cartography)){
  # Created breaks
  bks <- sort(unique(c(contourpoly$min, contourpoly$max)))
  opar <- par(mar = c(0,0,1.2,0))
  # Display the map
  choroLayer(x = contourpoly,
              var = "center", legend.pos = "topleft",
              breaks = bks, border = "grey90",
              lwd = 0.2,
              legend.title.txt = "Potential number\nnof beds in the\nneighbourhood",
              legend.values.rnd = 0)
  plot(st_geometry(paris), add = TRUE)
  propSymbolsLayer(x = hospital, var = "capacity",
                   legend.pos = "right",
                   legend.title.txt = "Number of beds",
                   col = "#ff000020")
  layoutLayer(title = "Global Accessibility to Public Hospitals",
              sources = "", author = "")
  par(opar)
}
mcStewart  

Stewart Potentials Parallel

Description

This function computes Stewart potentials using parallel computation.

Usage

mcStewart(  
  knownpts,  
  unknownpts,  
  varname,  
  typefct = "exponential",  
  span,  
  beta,  
  resolution,  
  mask,  
  cl,  
  size = 1000,  
  longlat = TRUE,  
  returnclass = "sp"  
)

Arguments

knownpts  
sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the potentials from.

unknownpts  
sp or sf object; this is the set of unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Not used when resolution is set up. (optional)

varname  
character; name of the variable in the knownpts dataframe from which potentials are computed. Quantitative variable with no negative values.

typefct  
character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \times mDistance)^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(exp(- \alpha \times mDistance ^ \beta)\). The alpha parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (beta and span).

span  
numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta  
numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution  
numeric; resolution of the output SpatialPointsDataFrame (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7250 points. (optional)

mask  
sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

cl  
numeric; number of clusters. By default cl is determined using parallel::detectCores().
mcStewart

size numeric; mcStewart splits unknownpts in chunks, size indicates the size of each chunks.
longlat logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.
returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Details

The parallel implementation splits potentials computations along chunks of unknownpts (or chunks of the grid defined using resolution).

Value

Point object with the computed potentials in a new field named OUTPUT.

See Also

stewart.

Examples

## Not run:
if(require(cartography)){
  nuts3.spdf@data <- nuts3.df
  t1 <- system.time(
    s1 <- stewart(knownpts = nuts3.spdf,resolution = 40000,
    varname = "pop2008",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 100000,
    beta = 3, mask = nuts3.spdf, returnclass = "sf")
  )
  t2 <- system.time(
    s2 <- mcStewart(knownpts = nuts3.spdf, resolution = 40000,
    varname = "pop2008",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 100000,
    beta = 3, mask = nuts3.spdf, cl = 3, size = 500,
    returnclass = "sf")
  )
  identical(s1, s2)
  cat("Elapsed time\n", "stewart:", t1[3], "\n mcStewart:",t2[3])
  iso <- isopoly(x = s2,
    breaks = c(0,1000000,2000000, 5000000, 10000000, 20000000,
    200004342),
    mask = nuts3.spdf, returnclass = "sf")
  # cartography
  opar <- par(mar = c(0,0,1.2,0))
  bks <- sort(unique(c(iso$min, iso$max)))
  choroLayer(x = iso, var = "center", breaks = bks, border = NA,
    legend.title.txt = "pop")
  layoutLayer("potential population", ",", scale = NULL)
  par(opar)
paris  

Paris Polygon

Description
An sf POLYGON data frame of the Paris perimeter.

plotHuff  

Plot a Huff Raster

Description
This function plots the raster produced by the rasterHuff function.

Usage
plotHuff(x, add = FALSE)

Arguments
x  
raster; output of the rasterHuff function.

add  
logical; if TRUE the raster is added to the current plot, if FALSE the raster is displayed in a new plot.

Value
Display the raster nicely.

See Also
huff, rasterHuff.

Examples

data(hospital)
# Compute Huff catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myhuff <- huff(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
               typefct = "exponential", span = 750, beta = 2,
               resolution = 100, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a raster of huff values
myhuffraster <- rasterHuff(x = myhuff, mask = paris)
plotHuff(myhuffraster)
plotReilly

Plot a Reilly Raster

Description

This function plots the raster produced by the `rasterReilly` function.

Usage

```
plotReilly(x, add = FALSE, col = rainbow)
```

Arguments

- `x`: raster; output of the `rasterReilly` function.
- `add`: logical; if TRUE the raster is added to the current plot, if FALSE the raster is displayed in a new plot.
- `col`: function; color ramp function, such as `colorRampPalette`.

Details

Display the raster nicely.

See Also

`reilly`, `rasterReilly`.

Examples

```
data(hospital)
# Compute Reilly catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myreilly <- reilly(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
    resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = 'sf')
# Create a raster of reilly values
myreillyraster <- rasterReilly(x = myreilly, mask = paris)
# Plot the raster nicely
plotReilly(x = myreillyraster)
```
plotStewart

Plot a Stewart Raster

Description

This function plots the raster produced by the `rasterStewart` function.

Usage

```r
plotStewart(
  x, 
  add = FALSE, 
  breaks = NULL, 
  typec = "equal", 
  nclass = 5, 
  legend.rnd = 0, 
  col = colorRampPalette(c("#FEA3A3", "#980000"))
)
```

Arguments

- **x** : raster; output of the `rasterStewart` function.
- **add** : logical; if TRUE the raster is added to the current plot, if FALSE the raster is displayed in a new plot.
- **breaks** : numeric; vector of break values to map. If used, this parameter overrides `typec` and `nclass` parameters.
- **typec** : character; either "equal" or "quantile", how to discretize the values.
- **nclass** : numeric (integer), number of classes.
- **legend.rnd** : numeric (integer); number of digits used to round the values displayed in the legend.
- **col** : function; color ramp function, such as `colorRampPalette`.

Value

Display the raster nicely and return the list of break values (invisible).

See Also

- `stewart`, `rasterStewart`, `quickStewart`, `CreateGrid`, `CreateDistMatrix`.
Examples

data(hospital)
# Compute Stewart potentials from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
mystewart <- stewart(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                     typefct = "exponential", span = 1000, beta = 3,
                     resolution = 100, mask = paris)
# Create a raster of potentials values
mystewardraster <- rasterStewart(x = mystewart, mask = paris)
# Plot stewart potentials nicely
plotStewart(x = mystewardraster, add = FALSE, nclass = 5)
# Can be used to obtain break values
break.values <- plotStewart(x = mystewardraster, add = FALSE, nclass = 5)
break.values

QuickStewart

Create Polygons of Potentials Contours

Description

This function is a wrapper around stewart, and isopoly functions. Providing only the main parameters of these functions, it simplifies a lot the computation of potentials. This function creates polygons of potential values. It also allows to compute directly the ratio between the potentials of two variables.

Usage

quickStewart(
  x,
  spdf,
  df,
  spdfid = NULL,
  dfid = NULL,
  var,
  var2,
  typefct = "exponential",
  span,
  beta,
  resolution,
  mask,
  nclass = 8,
  breaks,
  bypassctrl = FALSE,
  returnclass = "sp"
)
Arguments

x  sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the potentials from.

spdf a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame.

df a data frame that contains the values to compute

spdfid name of the identifier field in spdf, default to the first column of the spdf data frame. (optional)

dfid name of the identifier field in df, default to the first column of df. (optional)

var name of the numeric field in df used to compute potentials.

var2 name of the numeric field in df used to compute potentials. This field is used for ratio computation (see Details).

typefct character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \times \text{mDistance})^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(\exp(-\alpha \times \text{mDistance} ^ \beta)\). The alpha parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (beta and span).

span numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution numeric; resolution of the output SpatialPointsDataFrame (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7250 points. (optional)

mask sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

nclass numeric; a targeted number of classes (default to 8). Not used if breaks is set.

breaks numeric; a vector of values used to discretize the potentials.

bypassctrl logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see CreateDistMatrix Details).

returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Details

If var2 is provided, the ratio between the potentials of var (numerator) and var2 (denominator) is computed.

Value

A polyfon object is returned ("sp" or "sf", see isopoly Value).

See Also

stewart, isopoly
Examples

```r
# load data
data("hospital")
# Compute potentials
pot <- quickStewart(x = hospital,
  var = "capacity",
  span = 1000,
  beta = 2, mask = paris,
  returnclass = "sf")

# cartography
if(require("cartography")){
  breaks <- sort(c(unique(pot$min), max(pot$max)), decreasing = FALSE)
  choroLayer(x = pot,
    var = "center", breaks = breaks,
    legend.pos = "topleft",
    legend.title.txt = "Nb. of Beds")
}

# Compute a ratio of potentials
hospital$dummy <- hospital$capacity + c(rep(50, 18))
pot2 <- quickStewart(x = hospital,
  var = "capacity",
  var2 = "dummy",
  span = 1000,
  beta = 2,
  mask = paris,
  returnclass = "sf")

# cartography
if(require("cartography")){
  breaks <- sort(c(unique(pot2$min), max(pot2$max)), decreasing = FALSE)
  choroLayer(x = pot2,
    var = "center", breaks = breaks,
    legend.pos = "topleft", legend.values.rnd = 3,
    legend.title.txt = "Nb. of Dummy Beds")
}
```

---

**rasterHuff**

*Create a Raster from a Huff SpatialPointsDataFrame*

**Description**

This function creates a raster from a regularly spaced Huff grid (output of the `huff` function).

**Usage**

```r
rasterHuff(x, mask = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  sp or sf object; output of the `huff` function.

- `mask`  
  sp or sf object; this object is used to clip the raster. (optional)
rasterReilly

Create a Raster from a Reilly Regular Grid

Description

This function creates a raster from a regularly spaced Reilly grid (output of the `reilly` function).

Usage

```r
rasterReilly(x, mask = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x` sp or sf object; output of the `reilly` function.
- `mask` sp or sf object; this object is used to clip the raster. (optional)

Value

Raster of catchment areas values. The raster uses a RAT (`ratify`) that contains the correspondance between raster values and catchement areas values. Use `unique(levels(rasterName)[[1]])` to see the correspondance table.

See Also

`reilly`, `plotReilly`. 

Examples

```r
library(raster)
data(hospital)
# Compute Huff catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myhuff <- huff(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
               typefct = "exponential", span = 750, beta = 2,
               resolution = 100, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a raster of huff values
myhuffraster <- rasterHuff(x = myhuff, mask = paris)
plot(myhuffraster)
```

rasterReilly

Create a Raster from a Reilly Regular Grid

Value

Raster of catchment areas values.

See Also

`huff`, `plotHuff`. 

Examples

```r
library(raster)
data(hospital)
# Compute Huff catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myhuff <- huff(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
               typefct = "exponential", span = 750, beta = 2,
               resolution = 100, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a raster of huff values
myhuffraster <- rasterHuff(x = myhuff, mask = paris)
plot(myhuffraster)
```
Examples

```r
library(raster)
data(hospital)
# Compute Reilly catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myreilly <- reilly(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                   typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
                   resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a raster of reilly values
myreillyraster <- rasterReilly(x = myreilly, mask = paris)
plot(myreillyraster, col = rainbow(18))
# Correspondance between raster values and reilly areas
head(unique(levels(myreillyraster)[[1]]))
```

rasterStewart

Create a Raster from a Stewart Regular Grid

Description

This function creates a raster from a regularly spaced Stewart points grid (output of the `stewart` function).

Usage

```r
rasterStewart(x, mask = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x` sp or sf object; output of the `stewart` function.
- `mask` sp or sf object; this object is used to clip the raster. (optional)

Value

Raster of potential values.

See Also

`stewart`, `quickStewart`, `plotStewart`, `CreateGrid`, `CreateDistMatrix`.

Examples

```r
library(raster)
data(hospital)
# Compute Stewart potentials from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
mystewart <- stewart(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                     typefct = "exponential", span = 1000, beta = 3,
                     resolution = 100, mask = paris)
# Create a raster of potentials values
```
mystewartraster <- rasterStewart(x = mystewart, mask = paris)
plot(mystewartraster)

reilly Reilly Catchment Areas

Description

This function computes the catchment areas as defined by W.J. Reilly (1931).

Usage

```r
reilly(
  knownpts,
  unknownpts,
  matdist,
  varname,
  typefct = "exponential",
  span,
  beta,
  resolution,
  mask,
  bypassctrl = FALSE,
  longlat = TRUE,
  returnclass = "sp"
)
```

Arguments

- **knownpts**: sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the catchment areas from.
- **unknownpts**: sp or sf object; this is the set of unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Not used when resolution is set up. (optional)
- **matdist**: matrix; distance matrix between known observations and unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Row names match the row names of `knownpts` and column names match the row names of `unknownpts`. `matdist` can contain any distance metric (time distance or euclidean distance for example). If `matdist` is not set, the distance matrix is built with `CreateDistMatrix`. (optional)
- **varname**: character; name of the variable in the `knownpts` dataframe from which values are computed. Quantitative variable with no negative values.
- **typefct**: character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \cdot mDistance)^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(\exp(-\alpha \cdot mDistance)^\beta\). The alpha parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (beta and span).
span numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution numeric; resolution of the output grid (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7250 points. (optional)

mask sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

bypassctrl logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see CreateDistMatrix Details).

longlat logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.

returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value

Point object with the computed catchment areas in a new field named OUTPUT. Values match the row names of knownpts.

References

REILLY, W. J. (1931) The law of retail gravitation, W. J. Reilly, New York.

See Also

reilly, rasterReilly, plotReilly, CreateGrid, CreateDistMatrix.

Examples

# Create a grid of paris extent and 200 meters
# resolution
data(hospital)
mygrid <- CreateGrid(w = hospital, resolution = 200, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a distance matrix between known points (hospital) and mygrid
mymat <- CreateDistMatrix(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid)
# Compute Reilly catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a given
# grid (mygrid) using a given distance matrix (mymat)
myreilly2 <- reilly(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid,
    matdist = mymat, varname = "capacity",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 1250,
    beta = 3, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Compute Reilly catchment areas from known points (hospital) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
myreilly <- reilly(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
    resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# The function output an sf object
class(myreilly)
# The OUTPUT field values match knownpts row names
head(unique(myreilly$OUTPUT))
This function computes a distance weighted mean. It offers the same parameters as `stewart`: user defined distance matrix, user defined impedance function (power or exponential), user defined exponent.

**Usage**

```r
smoothy(
  knownpts, 
  unknownpts, 
  matdist, 
  varname, 
  typefct = "exponential", 
  span, 
  beta, 
  resolution, 
  mask, 
  bypassctrl = FALSE, 
  longlat = TRUE, 
  returnclass = "sp"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `knownpts`: sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the potentials from.
- `unknownpts`: sp or sf object; this is the set of unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Not used when `resolution` is set up. (optional)
- `matdist`: matrix; distance matrix between known observations and unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Row names match the row names of `knownpts` and column names match the row names of `unknownpts`. `matdist` can contain any distance metric (time distance or euclidean distance for example). If `matdist` is NULL, the distance matrix is built with `CreateDistMatrix`. (optional)
- `varname`: character; name of the variable in the `knownpts` dataframe from which potentials are computed. Quantitative variable with no negative values.
- `typefct`: character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \cdot \text{mDistance})^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(\exp(- \alpha \cdot \text{mDistance}^{\beta})\). The \(\alpha\) parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (\(\beta\) and \(\text{span}\)).
smoothy  

span numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution numeric; resolution of the output grid (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7250 points. (optional)

mask sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

bypassctrl logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see CreateDistMatrix Details).

longlat logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.

returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value

Point object with the computed distance weighted mean in a new field named OUTPUT.

See Also

stewart.

Examples

# Create a grid of paris extent and 200 meters
# resolution
data(hospital)
mygrid <- CreateGrid(w = paris, resolution = 200, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a distance matrix between known points (hospital) and mygrid
mymat <- CreateDistMatrix(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid)
# Compute distance weighted mean from known points (hospital) on a given grid (mygrid) using a given distance matrix (mymat)
mysmoothy <- smoothy(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid, matdist = mymat, varname = "capacity",
                   typefct = "exponential", span = 1250,
                   beta = 3, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Compute distance weighted mean from known points (hospital) on a grid defined by its resolution
mysmoothy2 <- smoothy(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                      typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
                      resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# The two methods have the same result
identical(mysmoothy, mysmoothy2)
# Computed values
summary(mysmoothy$OUTPUT)
SpatialPosition  

**Spatial Position Package**

**Description**

Computes spatial position models:

- Stewart potentials,
- Reilly catchment areas,
- Huff catchment areas.

An introduction to the package conceptual background and usage:

- vignette(topic = "SpatialPosition")

A Stewart potentials use case:

- vignette(topic = "StewartExample").

**References**


spatMask  

**Paris Perimeter**

**Description**

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of the Paris perimeter.

**Details**

This is a deprecated dataset.

spatPts  

**Public Hospitals**

**Description**

A SpatialPointsDataFrame of 18 public hospitals with their capacity (Capacite field = number of beds).

**Details**

This is a deprecated dataset.
spatUnits

Spatial Units of Paris

Description
A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame of the 20 spatial arrondissements of the Paris.

Details
This is a deprecated dataset.

stewart

Stewart Potentials

Description
This function computes the potentials as defined by J.Q. Stewart (1942).

Usage
stewart(
  knownpts,
  unknownpts,
  matdist,
  varname,
  typefct = "exponential",
  span,
  beta,
  resolution,
  mask,
  bypassctrl = FALSE,
  longlat = TRUE,
  returnclass = "sp"
)

Arguments

Arguments

knownpts sp or sf object; this is the set of known observations to estimate the potentials from.

unknownpts sp or sf object; this is the set of unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Not used when resolution is set up. (optional)

matdist matrix; distance matrix between known observations and unknown units for which the function computes the estimates. Row names match the row names of knownpts and column names match the row names of unknownpts. matdist can contain any distance metric (time distance or euclidean distance for example). If matdist is missing, the distance matrix is built with CreateDistMatrix. (optional)
varname character; name of the variable in the knownpts dataframe from which potentials are computed. Quantitative variable with no negative values.

typefct character; spatial interaction function. Options are "pareto" (means power law) or "exponential". If "pareto" the interaction is defined as: \((1 + \alpha \cdot mDistance)^{-\beta}\). If "exponential" the interaction is defined as: \(\exp(-\alpha \cdot mDistance^\beta)\). The alpha parameter is computed from parameters given by the user (beta and span).

span numeric; distance where the density of probability of the spatial interaction function equals 0.5.

beta numeric; impedance factor for the spatial interaction function.

resolution numeric; resolution of the output grid (in map units). If resolution is not set, the grid will contain around 7250 points. (optional)

mask sp or sf object; the spatial extent of this object is used to create the regularly spaced points output. (optional)

bypassctrl logical; bypass the distance matrix size control (see CreateDistMatrix Details).

longlat logical; if FALSE, Euclidean distance, if TRUE Great Circle (WGS84 ellipsoid) distance.

returnclass "sp" or "sf"; class of the returned object.

Value
Point object with the computed potentials in a new field named OUTPUT.

References

See Also
rasterStewart, plotStewart, quickStewart, isopoly, CreateGrid, CreateDistMatrix.

Examples
# Create a grid of paris extent and 200 meters
# resolution
data(hospital)
mygrid <- CreateGrid(w = paris, resolution = 200, returnclass = "sf")
# Create a distance matrix between known points (spatPts) and mygrid
mymat <- CreateDistMatrix(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid)
# Compute Stewart potentials from known points (spatPts) on a given
# grid (mygrid) using a given distance matrix (mymat)
mystewart <- stewart(knownpts = hospital, unknownpts = mygrid,
    matdist = mymat, varname = "capacity",
    typefct = "exponential", span = 1250,
    beta = 3, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")
# Compute Stewart potentials from known points (spatPts) on a
# grid defined by its resolution
mystewart2 <- stewart(knownpts = hospital, varname = "capacity",
                      typefct = "exponential", span = 1250, beta = 3,
                      resolution = 200, mask = paris, returnclass = "sf")

# The two methods have the same result
identical(mystewart, mystewart2)

# the function output a sf data.frame
class(mystewart)

# Computed values
summary(mystewart$OUTPUT)
Index

colorRampPalette, 11, 12
CreateDistMatrix, 2, 3, 5, 12, 14, 17–21, 23, 24
CreateGrid, 3, 3, 5, 12, 17, 19, 24
hospital, 4
huff, 4, 5, 10, 15, 16
isopoly, 6, 13, 14, 24
mcStewart, 8
paris, 10
plotHuff, 5, 10, 16
plotReilly, 11, 16, 19
plotStewart, 12, 17, 24
quickStewart, 12, 13, 17, 24
rasterHuff, 5, 10, 15
rasterReilly, 11, 16, 19
rasterStewart, 12, 17, 24
ratify, 16
reilly, 11, 16, 18, 19
smoothy, 20
SpatialPosition, 22
spatMask, 22
spatPts, 22
spatUnits, 23
stewart, 7, 9, 12–14, 17, 20, 21, 23