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Type Package

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Imports stats, utils, graphics, grDevices, XML, rgl, sp

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**Description**


**Usage**

```r
archidraw(inputlie=NULL, inputrsml=NULL, res=NULL, unitlength="px", rsml.connect=FALSE, 
rsml.date=NULL, unitangle="d", rotation=0, numdate=NULL, finalscale=NULL, 
coldate=par("col"), twod=NULL, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, zlab=NULL, 
xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, zlim=NULL,...)
```

**Arguments**

- `inputlie` A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the lie files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrsml`.
- `inputrsml` A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. This argument could be the same as `inputlie`.
- `res` Mandatory for DART files only. **If images were acquired with a flatbed scanner**: a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). **If images were acquired with a digital camera**: the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the same object expressed in inches. For DART files, this argument must be specified if `unitlength="mm"` or `unitlength="cm"`. For RSML files, the resolution is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.
- `unitlength` A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used to plot the root systems. The value acceptable for this argument could be either "px" for pixels, "cm" for centimetres or "mm" for millimetres.
rsml.connect Only used for RSML files. A logical value that must be specified when `is.null(inputrsml)`=FALSE. If TRUE, the lateral roots are connected to their parent root (see details). If FALSE, no connection is made between daughter and mother roots.

rsml.date Only used for RSML files. A numeric value specifying the root system age (the unit of time is defined by the user). If `rsml.date=NULL`, a default value of 1 is used by the function. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, a character string specifying the name/label of the function can be used (see details).

unitangle A character string specifying the unit that must be used to express the calculated angles. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “d” for degrees (default value) or “r” for radians.

rotation A numeric value specifying the angle (expressed in `unitangle`) that must be used to perform a clockwise rotation of 2D root systems (see details).

numdate A numeric value or a vector of numeric values specifying the identification number of all observation dates at which the root system(s) must be plotted (see details).

finalscale A logical value that must be specified when `is.null(numdate)`=FALSE. If TRUE, the root system architecture at the selected observation dates is plotted with the same axis scales to that used to draw the root system architecture at the last observation date. If FALSE, the root system architecture at each observation date is plotted using different axis ranges of coordinates (`xlim` and `ylim`).

coldate A vector specifying the color(s) that must be used to plot the root system(s) at the selected observation dates (see details).

twod When RSML files contain 3D RSA data, should the root systems be plotted in 2D? This argument can be NULL (3D plots) or a character vector giving the name of the axes to plot (can be c(“x”, “y”), c(“x”, “z”), or c(“y”, “z”)).

main A character string giving a main title for the plot. When `main=NULL`, the default title for each plot is the name of the corresponding lie/RSML file.

xlab A character string giving a label for the X axis. When `xlab=NULL`, the default label for the X axis is X (unitlength).

ylab A character string giving a label for the Y axis. When `ylab=NULL`, the default label for the Y axis is Y (unitlength).

zlab A character string giving a label for the Z axis. When `zlab=NULL`, the default label for the Z axis is Z (unitlength).

xlim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the X limits of the plot using the same unit as `unitlength`.

ylim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Y limits of the plot using the same unit as `unitlength`.

zlim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Z limits of the plot using the same unit as `unitlength`.

... Additional graphical parameters (see details).
Details

To run archidraw efficiently, DART and RSML files must have been saved with their appropriate extension (.lie or .rsml). By default (when numdate=NULL), only the root system architecture at the last observation date is plotted.

If the number of elements specified in coldate is lower than the number of observation dates, archidraw replicates the elements stored in coldate to plot the root system(s). When the number of elements specified in coldate is greater than the number of observation dates, only the first corresponding elements in coldate are used by archidraw to plot the root system(s).

After reading the RSML files located in inputrsml, the data associated with each root system are converted into a data frame possessing the same structure as the lie files created by DART. The archidraw function then uses these data frames to plot the root system(s).

The argument rsml.date is used to create a tps file for each root system located in inputrsml. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, the rsml.date argument can be a character string specifying the name/label of the function. For instance, the root system age at the first apparition of each node is stored as a continuous function called “age” in RSML files containing RSA data simulated with the ArchiSimple model (Pages et al (2013)). The “age” function attaches the root system age along the root segments, so that each node is associated with one age value. An RSML library containing 3D RSA data simulated with ArchiSimple is available here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.208214.

The rsml.connect argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If rsml.connect=TRUE, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

Due to technical limitations, it is sometimes easier to take a picture of a root system if it is rotated before image acquisition. In this case, the vectorized root system depicts a rotation compared with the natural plant root system. In order to make a correction, one can use rotation to specify an angle value expressed in unitangle to rotate the vectorized root system clockwise before plotting.

Additional graphical parameters can be used to personalize the graphical outputs (see par).

Value

Returns a plot for each vectorized root system located in inputlie/inputrsml.

Author(s)

Benjamin M. Delory, Caroline Baudson, Yves Brostaux, Guillaume Lobet, Loic Pages, Patrick du Jardin, Pierre Delaplace

References


See Also

par.

Examples

```r
## Locate folder with DART and RSML files
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

##---------------------
## DART files only
##---------------------

## Plot RSA at several observation dates
## One color for each observation date
archidraw(inputlie=path, res=75, unitlength="cm", numdate=c(15,31), finalscale=TRUE, coldate=rainbow(31), lwd=2, las=1, bty="1", asp=1, xaxp=c(0,30,3), yaxp=c(0,90,9))

##---------------------
## RSML files only
##---------------------

## Plot RSA at the last observation date
## One color for each observation date
##2D plot
archidraw(inputrsml=path, unilength="cm", rsml.date="age", coldate=rainbow(15), lwd=2, twod=c("x", "y"), asp=1, las=1, bty="1")

##---------------------
## DART and RSML files
##---------------------

archidraw(inputlie=path, inputrsml=path, res=75, unitlength="cm", rsml.date="age", coldate="black", lwd=2, las=1, bty="1", asp=1)
```

---

**archigrow**

*Computing Growth Rates and Plotting of Vectorized Root Systems*
Description

Calculation of growth rate matrices and plotting of vectorized root systems for selected observation dates using Data Analysis of Root Tracings (DART) output files and RSA data encoded with the Root System Markup Language (RSML). In the final plots, the color code used for each link constituting a vectorized root system depends on its corresponding growth rate value. More information can be found in Delory et al (2016), Le Bot et al (2010), and Lobet et al (2015).

Usage

archigrow(inputlie=NULL, inputtps=NULL, inputrsml=NULL, res=NULL, unitlength="px", rsml.date="age", rsml.connect=TRUE, plot=TRUE, twod=NULL, export.colors=FALSE, unittime=NULL, unitangle="d", rotation=0, numdate=NULL, finalscale=NULL, coldyn=NULL, GRscale=NULL, main=NULL, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, zlab=NULL, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, zlim=NULL, ...)

Arguments

inputlie A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the lie files created by DART. This argument could be the same as inputtps/inputrsml.

inputtps A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the tps files created by DART. This argument could be the same as inputlie/inputrsml.

inputrsml A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. This argument could be the same as inputlie/inputtps.

res Mandatory for DART files only. If images were acquired with a flatbed scanner: a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). If images were acquired with a digital camera: the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the same object expressed in inches. For DART files, this argument must be specified if unitlength="mm" or unitlength="cm". For RSML files, the resolution is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.

unitlength A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used by the function to plot the root systems. The value acceptable for this argument could be either "px" for pixels, "cm" for centimetres or "mm" for millimetres.

rsml.date Only used for RSML files. A numeric value specifying the root system age (the unit of time is defined by the user). If rsml.date=NULL, a default value of 1 is used by the function. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, a character string specifying the name/label of the function can be used (see details).

rsml.connect Only used for RSML files. A logical value that must be specified when is.null(inputrsml)=FALSE. If TRUE, the lateral roots are connected to their parent root (see details). If FALSE, no connection is made between daughter and mother roots.

plot A logical value. Should the root system(s) be plotted? TRUE is yes, FALSE is no.

twod When RSML files contain 3D RSA data, should the root systems be plotted in 2D? This argument can be NULL (3D plots) or a character vector giving the name of the axes to plot (can be c("x", "y"), c("x", "z"), or c("y", "z")).
export.colors A logical value. Should the color values be exported? If TRUE, a matrix giving the color code of each root at each observation date is exported. If FALSE, no color matrix is exported.

unittime A character string specifying the unit of time used to express the data (all character strings are valid for this argument). For RSML files, unittime is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.

unitangle A character string specifying the unit that must be used by the function to express the calculated angles. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “d” for degrees (default value) or “r” for radians.

rotation A numeric value specifying the angle (expressed in unitangle) that must be used to perform a clockwise rotation of 2D root systems (see details).

numdate A numeric value or a vector of numeric values specifying the identification number of all observation dates at which the root system(s) must be plotted (see details).

finalscale A logical value that must be specified when is.null(numdate)=FALSE. If TRUE, the root system architecture at the selected observation dates is plotted with the same axis scales to that used to draw the root system architecture at the last observation date. If FALSE, the root system architecture at each observation date is plotted using different axis ranges of coordinates (xlim and ylim).

coldyn A vector specifying the color(s) that must be used to plot the root system(s) at the selected observation dates. The function colors each link constituting a vectorized root system depending on its corresponding growth rate value. To do so, archigrow interpolates the color(s) contained in coldyn between the minimum and the maximum values of the computed standardized growth rate matrix (if is.null(GRscale)=TRUE) or between min(GRscale) and max(GRscale) (if is.null(GRscale)=FALSE).

GRscale A numeric vector (length=2) specifying the minimum and the maximum growth rate values (expressed in unitlength/unittime) that must be used to plot each vectorized root system.

main A character string giving a main title for the plot. When is.null(main)=TRUE, the default title for each plot is the name of the corresponding lie/RSML file.

xlab A character string giving a label for the X axis. When is.null(xlab)=TRUE, the default label for the X axis is X (unitlength).

ylab A character string giving a label for the Y axis. When is.null(ylab)=TRUE, the default label for the Y axis is Y (unitlength).

zlab A character string giving a label for the Z axis. When is.null(zlab)=TRUE, the default label for the Z axis is Z (unitlength).

xlim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the X limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

ylim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Y limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

zlim A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Z limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

... Additional graphical parameters (see details).
Details

To run archigrow efficiently, DART and RSML files must have been saved with their appropriate extension (.lie, .tps, or .rsml). By default (when numdate=NULL), only the root system architecture at the last observation date is plotted.

If inputtps contains more than one tps file, the number of tps files in inputtps must be equal to the number of lie files in inputlie and corresponding lie and tps files must have the same name.

After reading the RSML files located in inputrsml, the data associated with each root system are converted into a data frame possessing the same structure as the lie files created by DART. The archigrow function then uses these data frames to plot the root system(s).

The argument rsml.date is used to create a tps file for each root system located in inputrsml. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, the rsml.date argument can be a character string specifying the name/label of the function. For instance, the root system age at the first apparition of each node is stored as a continuous function called “age” in RSML files containing RSA data simulated with the ArchiSimple model (Pages et al. (2013)). The “age” function attaches the root system age along the root segments, so that each node is associated with one age value. An RSML library containing 3D RSA data simulated with ArchiSimple is available here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.208214.

The rsml.connect argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If rsml.connect=TRUE, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

Due to technical limitations, it is sometimes easier to take a picture of a root system if it is rotated before image acquisition. In this case, the vectorized root system depicts a rotation compared with the natural plant root system. In order to make a correction, one can use rotation to specify an angle value expressed in unitangle to rotate the vectorized root system clockwise before plotting.

Additional graphical parameters can be used to personalize the graphical outputs (see par).

Growth rates are calculated as follows:

- For the first observation date, it is calculated as the ratio of the root length to the root system age.
- For other observation dates (t), it is calculated as the difference between the root length at time t and t-1 divided by the difference between the root system age at time t and t-1.

Value

Returns a list of secondary lists. Each element of the primary list is named as its corresponding lie/RSML file. For each lie/RSML file, the secondary list contains the following items:

- **unit**: The unit of length/time used to express the results.
- **time**: A data frame containing the following columns: Date (the identification number of each observation date) and Age (the root system age).
- **GR**: A matrix containing the growth rate values computed by the function. The matrix contains the following columns: Root (the identification number of each root constituting a vectorized root system), Ord (the branching order; only for
DART files or for RSML files with `rsml.connect=TRUE`, \textbf{DateX} (the growth rate value of each root at the observation date X).

\textbf{colors} Only if `export.colors=TRUE`. A matrix containing the colors used to plot the root system. The matrix contains the following columns: \textbf{Root} (the identification number of each root constituting a vectorized root system), \textbf{DateX} (the color used to plot each root at the observation date X).

If `plot=TRUE`, returns a plot for each vectorized root system located in `inputfile/inputrsml`.

\textbf{Author(s)}

Benjamin M. Delory, Caroline Baudson, Yves Brostaux, Guillaume Lobet, Loic Pages, Patrick du Jardin, Pierre Delaplace

\textbf{References}


\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{par}.

\textbf{Examples}

```r
# Create a function (legendGR) to add a legend
#-----------------------------

legendGR<-function(list, coldyn, GRscale=NULL, raster=c(0.1,0.1,0.6,1), textx=0.8, l=10, ...){
  start.col<-ncol(list$GR)-length(grep("Date", colnames(list$GR)))+1
  end.col<-ncol(list$GR)
  growthrate<-list$GR[start.col:end.col]
  colorlegend<-as.numeric(raster(matrix(rev(colorlegend), ncol=1))
  par(mar=c(1,1,2,1))
  plot(c(0,1),c(0,1),type="n", axes=FALSE, xlab="", ylab="", ...)
  if (is.null(GRscale)==TRUE) {text(x=textx, y=seq(raster[2],raster[4],l=1),
    labels=round(seq(round(min(growthrate)),1),round(max(growthrate),1),l=1),1),...}
  else {text(x=textx, y=seq(raster[2],raster[4],l=1), labels=round(seq(round(min(GRscale),1),
```

---

```
```
Computing Traits Describing The Global Root System Architecture

Description
Calculation of common root system architecture (RSA) traits from Data Analysis of Root Tracings (DART) output files and RSA data encoded with the Root System Markup Language (RSML). More information can be found in Delory et al (2016), Le Bot et al (2010), and Lobet et al (2015).

Usage
`architect(inputrac=NULL, inputtps=NULL, inputrsml=NULL, res=NULL, unitleNGTH="px", rsml.date=NULL, rsml.connect=FALSE, vertical3d="y", chull=c("x", "y"), fitter=FALSE)`

Arguments
inputrac A dartToTable object or a character string specifying the path to the folder containing the rac files created by DART. If inputrac is a character string, it can be the same as inputtps/inputrsml.
**inputtps**  
A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the tps files created by DART. This argument can be the same as inputrac/inputrsml. This argument will not be used if inputrac is a dartToTable object.

**inputrsml**  
A rsmlToTable object or a character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. If inputrsml is a character string, it can be the same as inputrac/inputtps.

**res**  
Mandatory for DART files only. **If images were acquired with a flatbed scanner:** a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). **If images were acquired with a digital camera:** the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the same object expressed in inches. For DART files, this argument must be specified if inputrac is not a dartToTable object and if unitlength="mm" or unitlength="cm". For RSML files, the resolution is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.

**unitlength**  
A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used to express the results. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “px” for pixels, “cm” for centimetres or “mm” for millimetres. This argument will not be used if inputrac is a dartToTable object and/or inputrsml is a rsmlToTable object.

**rsml.date**  
Only used if inputrsml is not a rsmlToTable object. A numeric value specifying the root system age (the unit of time is defined by the user). If rsml.date=NULL, a default value of 1 is used by the function. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, a character string specifying the name/label of the function can be used (see details).

**rsml.connect**  
Only used if inputrsml is not a rsmlToTable object. A logical value that must be specified when is.null(inputrsml)=FALSE. If TRUE, the lateral roots are connected to their parent root (see details). If FALSE, no connection is made between daughter and mother roots.

**vertical3d**  
The vertical axis for 3D RSA data (x, y, or z).

**chull**  
A character vector giving the name of the axes to use for calculating the convex hull (can be c("x", "y"), c("x", "z"), or c("y", "z").

**fitter**  
A logical value. Should the Fitter topological indices be computed? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE. See details.

**Details**

To run architect efficiently, DART (.rac or .tps) and RSML (.rsml) files must have been saved with their appropriate extension.

If inputtps contains a single tps file, it is used by architect for each rac file located in inputrac. If inputtps contains more than one tps file, the number of tps files in inputtps must be equal to the number of rac files in inputrac and corresponding rac and tps files must have the same name.

After reading the RSML files located in inputrsml, the data associated with each root system are converted into a data frame possessing the same structure as the rac files created by DART. The architect function then uses these data frames to calculate RSA traits describing the global architecture of each root system.
The argument `rsml.date` is used to create a tps file for each root system located in `inputrsml`. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, the `rsml.date` argument can be a character string specifying the name/label of the function. For instance, the root system age at the first apparition of each node is stored as a continuous function called “age” in RSML files containing RSA data simulated with the ArchiSimple model (Pages et al 2013). The “age” function attaches the root system age along the root segments, so that each node is associated with one age value. An RSML library containing 3D RSA data simulated with ArchiSimple is available here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.208214.

The `rsml.connect` argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If `rsml.connect=TRUE`, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

Growth rates are calculated as follows:

- **First-order root growth rate**: for the first observation date, it is calculated as the ratio of the total first-order root length to the root system age. For other observation dates (t), it is calculated as the difference between the total first-order root length at time t and t-1 divided by the difference between the root system age at time t and t-1.

- **Lateral root growth rates**: for the first observation date, it is calculated as the ratio of the lateral root length to the root system age. For other observation dates (t), it is calculated as the difference between the lateral root length at time t and t-1 divided by the difference between the root system age at time t and t-1.

- **Growth rate of the root system**: for the first observation date, it is calculated as the ratio of the total root system length to the root system age. For other observation dates (t), it is calculated as the difference between the total root system length at time t and t-1 divided by the difference between the root system age at time t and t-1.

If `inputrac` is a dartTotable object and/or `inputrsml` is a rsmlToTable object, topological indices described in Fitter (1986, 1987) can be calculated (fitter=TRUE). Here, we define each topological index as in Fitter (1986, 1987). We recommend the reading of these papers for more information.

The magnitude of a root system is equal to the number of external links in the system. Therefore, the magnitude is also equal to the number of root apices.

The altitude of a root system is equal to the longest path length from one exterior link (or one root apex) to the root system base.

The total exterior path length is equal to the sum of all path lengths from all exterior links (or all root apices) to the root system base.

**Value**

Returns a data frame summarizing all RSA traits calculated for each rac/RSML file located in `inputrac/inputrsml`.

The data frame contains the following columns:

- **FileName**: (the name of the rac/RSML files).
- **Time**: the root system age expressed in the same unit (=unittime) as in the tps file(s) (for rac files) or in the same unit as `rsml.date` (for RSML files).
**TRL**: the total root system length expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**GRTR**: the growth rate of the root system expressed in \textit{unitlength/unittime}.

**L1R**: the first-order root length expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**GR1R**: the first-order root growth rate expressed in \textit{unitlength/unittime}.

**TN1R**: the total number of first-order roots.

**TNLR**: the total number of lateral roots.

**TLRL**: the total lateral root length expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**NxLR**: the total number of lateral roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x}.

**LxLR**: the total length of lateral roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**MLxLR**: the mean length of lateral roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**GRxL**: the growth rate of lateral roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength/unittime}.

**D2LR**: the density of secondary roots on the first-order root(s) expressed in root(s)/\textit{unitlength}.

If \texttt{inputract} is a \texttt{dartTotable} object and/or \texttt{inputrsml} is a \texttt{rsmlToTable} object, the following parameters will be calculated:

**Height**: the root system height expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**Width**: the root system width expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**Convexhull**: the area of the convex hull expressed in \textit{unitlength^2}.

**Magnitude**: the magnitude of the root system. See details for more information. Computed only if \texttt{fitter=TRUE}.

**Altitude**: the altitude of the root system. See details for more information. Computed only if \texttt{fitter=TRUE}.

**ExtPathLength**: the total exterior path length of the root system. See details for more information. Computed only if \texttt{fitter=TRUE}.

**MDx**: the mean diameter of roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**MDLR**: the mean lateral root diameter expressed in \textit{unitlength}.

**Sx**: the total surface area of roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength^2}.

**Stot**: the total root surface area expressed in \textit{unitlength^2}.

**Vx**: the total volume of roots with a branching order equal to \textit{x} expressed in \textit{unitlength^3}.

**Vtot**: the root system volume expressed in \textit{unitlength^3}.

**Author(s)**

Benjamin M. Delory, Caroline Baudson, Yves Brostaux, Guillaume Lobet, Loic Pages, Patrick du Jardin, Pierre Delaplace

**References**


See Also

dartToTable, rsmlToTable.

Examples

```r
## Locate folder with DART and RSML files
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

## Compute RSA parameters for DART and RSML files
res2a <- architect(inputrac=path, inputtps=path, inputrsml=path, res=75, unitlength="cm", rsml.connect=TRUE, rsml.date="age")

tablersml<-rsmlToTable(inputrsml=path, unitlength="cm", rsml.date="age", rsml.connect=TRUE)
res2b <- architect(inputrsml=tablersml, fitter=TRUE)
```

---

### bottleneckdist

#### Computing a Pairwise Bottleneck Distance Matrix


#### Usage

```r
bottleneckdist(x, show.progress=FALSE)
```

#### Arguments

- `x` A perhomology object created with the `perhomology` function of this package. Mandatory.
- `show.progress` A logical value. Should a progress bar be shown in the R console? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE.
The bottleneck distance between two persistence barcodes is calculated with the `bottleneck` function of the TDA package (Fasy et al (2017)). This package is now listed in the “Suggests” field of the description file and must be available in your R session (see https://archidart.github.io/drat). An error message will be returned if TDA is not available.

`show_progress=TRUE` can only be used if `x` contains more than one element.

Returns a pairwise distance matrix.

Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet


`perhomology`.

```r
## Locate folder with RSML file
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

table<-rsmlToTable(inputrsml=path, unitlength="cm", rsml.date="age")

#Persistent homology
ph<-perhomology(table)

#Compute pairwise distance matrix
if (requireNamespace("TDA", quietly=TRUE)) {distance<-bottleneckdist(ph)}
```
**dartToTable**  
*Import DART Files Into a Single Data Frame*

**Description**

Import DART files located in a folder into a single data frame. More information about DART files can be found in *Le Bot et al (2010)* and *Delory et al (2018)*.

**Usage**

```r
dartToTable(inputrac, inputlie, inputtps, res=NULL, unitlength="px", unitangle="d", fitter=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `inputrac`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the rac files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputlie`/`inputtps`.
- `inputlie`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the lie files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`/`inputtps`.
- `inputtps`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the tps files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`/`inputlie`.
- `res`: If images were acquired with a flatbed scanner: a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). If images were acquired with a digital camera: the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the same object expressed in inches. This argument must be specified if `unitlength="mm"` or `unitlength="cm"`.
- `unitlength`: A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used in the final data frame. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “px” for pixels, “cm” for centimetres or “mm” for millimetres. The function will use the metadata inside each RSML file (unit and resolution) to make the conversion.
- `unitangle`: A character string specifying the unit that must be used to express the calculated angles. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “d” for degrees (default value) or “r” for radians.
- `fitter`: A logical value. Should the Fitter topological indices be computed? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE. See details.

**Details**

To run `dartToTable` efficiently, DART files must have been saved with their appropriate extension (.rac, .lie, and .tps).

If `fitter=TRUE`, topological indices described in *Fitter (1986, 1987)* will be calculated. Here, we define each topological index as in *Fitter (1986, 1987)*. We recommend the reading of these papers for more information.

The magnitude of a link is equal to the number of external links that feed into that link.
The path length of a link is equal to the number of links between a given link and the root system base.

**Value**

Returns a dartToTable object. Each line of the data frame gives the attributes of one segment. The data frame includes the following columns:

- **file**: the name of each DART file located in inputrac.
- **root**: the root identification number.
- **order**: the root branching order.
- **parentroot**: the identification number of the parent root.
- **time**: the date of apparition.
- **bran**: the branching state (‘true’ denotes a branching link while ‘false’ denotes a continuing link).
- **apic**: the apical state (‘true’ denotes a segment ending a root).
- **x1**: the X coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **y1**: the Y coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **z1**: the Z coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **x2**: the X coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **y2**: the Y coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **z2**: the Z coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **length**: the length of the segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **blength**: the cumulative length measured along each root (expressed in unitlength).
- **orientation**: the angle between each segment and a vertical direction vector (expressed in unitangle).
- **growth**: the growth rate value of each segment (expressed in unitlength).
- **geodesic**: the geodesic distance measured along the roots (expressed in unitlength).
- **magnitude**: the magnitude of the segment (see Fitter et al (1987)). Computed only if fitter=TRUE.
- **pathlength**: the external path length of the segment (see Fitter et al (1987)). Computed only if fitter=TRUE.

**Author(s)**

Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet

**References**


Examples

```r
## Locate folder with DART files
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

table<-dartToTable(inputrac=path, inputlie=path, inputtps=path, res=75, unilength="cm")
```

### latdist

**Computing Lateral Root Length and Density Distribution**

#### Description

Analysing the lateral root length and density distribution on each mother root using Data Analysis of Root Tracings (DART) output files and RSA data encoded with the Root System Markup Language (RSML). More information can be found in Delory et al (2016), Le Bot et al (2010), and Lobet et al (2015).

#### Usage

```r
latdist(inputrac=NULL, inputrsml=NULL, output=c("lrd","dtp"), res=NULL, unilength="px",
int.length=NULL, interpol=NULL, rsml.connect=TRUE)
```

#### Arguments

- `inputrac`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the rac files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrsml`.
- `inputrsml`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`.
- `output`: A character string specifying the type of output that is returned by the function. Two values are acceptable for this argument: “lrd” (default value; root length and density distribution) and “dtp” (distance between neighbouring lateral roots). See details.
- `res`: Mandatory for DART files only. **If images were acquired with a flatbed scanner**: a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). **If images were acquired with a digital camera**: the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the same object expressed in inches. For DART files, this argument must be specified if `unitlength="mm"` or `unitlength="cm"`. For RSML files, the resolution is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.
unitlength  A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used to plot the root systems. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “px” for pixels, “cm” for centimetres or “mm” for millimetres.

int.length  Mandatory when output=”lrd”. A numeric value specifying the interval length (expressed in unitlength) used to calculate local lateral root length and density (see details).

interpol  A numeric value specifying the number of points used on each mother root to calculate local lateral root length and density. By default, interpol=NULL means that the function calculates local lateral root length and density at each branching point of each mother root. A numeric value can be specified when output=”lrd” (see details).

rsml.connect  Only used for RSML files. A logical value that must be specified when is.null(inputrsml)=FALSE. If TRUE, the lateral roots are connected to their parent root (see details). If FALSE, no connection is made between daughter and mother roots.

Details

DBase: distance between a branching point and the parent root base. To run latdist efficiently, DART (.rac) and RSML (.rsml) files must have been saved with their appropriate extension.

After reading the RSML files located in inputrsml, the data associated with each root system are converted into a data frame possessing the same structure as the rac files created by DART. The latdist function then uses these data frames to compute lateral root length and density distribution.

The rsml.connect argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If rsml.connect=TRUE, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

If output=”lrd”, the function uses interpol to select the appropriate DBase values for which the calculation of RSA parameters should be performed. Then, a lateral root density and a total lateral root length are calculated on intervals possessing a length equal to int.length and centred on each DBase value.

Value

Returns a list including:

root  A list of data frames. Each element of the list is named as its corresponding rac/RSML file and contains the following columns: Root (the identification number of each root constituting a vectorized root system), Ord (the branching order), LatRootNum (the number of lateral roots), FinalRootLength (the root length at the last observation date expressed in unitlength), LatRootDensity (the lateral root density calculated as LatRootNum/FinalRootLength and expressed in root(s)/unitlength).
results

A list of secondary lists. Each element of the primary list (results) is named as its corresponding rac/RSML file. The secondary lists contain as much elements as roots constituting a vectorized root system. Each element of the secondary lists could be either a NULL value if a root does not have lateral roots or if no DBase value is comprised in \([\text{int.length}/2, \text{FinalRootLength}-\text{int.length}/2]\), or a data frame made of two or three columns depending on the output value.

If output="lrd": DBase (the distance between the branching point and the parent root base expressed in unitlength), LRD (Local lateral root density expressed in root(s)/unitlength), LRL (Local lateral root length expressed in unitlength/unitlength).

If output="dtp": DBase (the distance between the branching point and the parent root base expressed in unitlength), DTP (the distance to the previous lateral root expressed in unitlength).

Author(s)

Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet, Loic Pages

References


Examples

```r
## Locate folder with DART and RSML files
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

#-------------------
# DART files only
#-------------------

## Plotting the results for the primary root
## output="lrd", interpol=NULL, int.length=5
res3a <- latdist(inputrac=path, output="lrd", res=75, unitlength="cm", int.length=5)

plot(res3a$results$ch7[[1]]$DBase, res3a$results$ch7[[1]]$LRD, pch=16, xlab="DBase (cm)",ylab="Lateral root density (roots/cm)", main="LRD-interpol=NULL-int.length=5", las=1, bty="1", xaxp=c(0,90,9))

plot(res3a$results$ch7[[1]]$DBase, res3a$results$ch7[[1]]$LRL, pch=16, xlab="DBase (cm)",ylab="Lateral root length (cm/cm)", main="LRL-interpol=NULL-int.length=5", las=1, bty="1", xaxp=c(0,90,9))
```
Computing the birth and death of homology group components (path-connected components) using root system architecture data encoded with the Root System Markup Language (RSML) or exported

Usage

`perhomology(x, show.progress=FALSE)`

Arguments

- `x` A rsmlToTable or dartToTable object. Mandatory.
- `show.progress` A logical value. Should a progress bar be shown in the R console? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE.

Details

In mathematics, homology refers to homology groups. Because roots are path-connected components, only zero order homology (H0) branches are considered here.

The persistence of each H0 branch is computed using a geodesic distance function. More information can be found in Li et al (2017).

`show.progress=TRUE` can only be used if more than one root system is stored in `x`.

Value

Returns a list of matrices. The list is a perhomology object. Each matrix of the list is a barcode object. Each element of the list is named as its corresponding RSML/DART file. Each matrix is associated with one root system only and possesses the following columns:

- `dimension`: the homology group (0 for path-connected components).
- `birth`: the birth of an H0 branch along the distance function.
- `death`: the death of an H0 branch along the distance function.

Author(s)

Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet

References


plot.barcode

See Also
dartToTable, rsmlToTable, plot.barcode.

Examples

```r
## Locate folder with RSML file
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

table<--rsmlToTable(inputrsml=path, unitlength="cm", rsml.date="age")

#Persistent homology
ph1<-perhomology(table)
plot(ph1$'monocot-archisimple_1', las=1, xlab="Geodesic distance (cm)")
```

Description

Plot the persistence barcode of the topology of a root system. More information can be found in Li et al (2017) and Delory et al (2018).

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'barcode'
plot(x, xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A barcode object. Mandatory.
- **xlab**: A character string giving a label for the X axis.
- **ylab**: A character string giving a label for the Y axis.
- **...**: Additional graphical parameters.

Value

Returns a plot.

Author(s)

Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet

References


See Also

perhomology

Examples

## Locate folder with RSML file
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

table <- rsmlToTable(inputrsml = path, unitlength = "cm", rsml.date = "age")

# Persistent homology
ph <- perhomology(table)

# Plot the barcode
plot(ph$'monocot-archisimple_1', las = 1, xlab = "Geodesic distance (cm)")

---

rsmlToTable

**Import RSML Files Into a Single Data Frame**

### Description

Import RSML files located in a folder into a single data frame. More information about RSML files can be found in Lobet et al (2015) and Delory et al (2018).

### Usage

```
rsmToTable(inputrsml, unitlength = "px", rsml.date = NULL, rsml.connect = TRUE,
            vertical3d = "y", unitangle = "d", fitter = FALSE, show.progress = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **inputrsml** A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. Mandatory.
- **unitlength** A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used in the final data frame. The value acceptable for this argument could be either "px" for pixels, "cm" for centimetres or "mm" for millimetres. The function will use the metadata inside each RSML file (unit and resolution) to make the conversion.
- **rsml.date** A numeric value specifying the root system age (the unit of time is defined by the user). If rsml.date = NULL (default), a default value of 1 is used by the function. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, a character string specifying the name/label of the function can be used (see details).
- **rsml.connect** A logical value. Mandatory. If TRUE (default), the lateral roots are connected to their parent root (see details). If FALSE, no connection is made between daughter and mother roots.
- **vertical3d** The vertical axis for 3D RSA data (x, y, or z).
**unitangle**  A character string specifying the unit that must be used to express the calculated angles. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “d” for degrees (default value) or “r” for radians.

**fitter**  A logical value. Should the Fitter topological indices be computed? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE. See details.

**show.progress**  A logical value. Should a progress bar be shown in the R console? Yes is TRUE, No is FALSE.

### Details

To run rsmlToTable efficiently, RSML (.rsml) files must have been saved with their appropriate extension.

The argument `rsml.date` is used to create a tps file for each root system located in `inputrsml`. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, the `rsml.date` argument can be a character string specifying the name/label of the function. For instance, the root system age at the first apparition of each node is stored as a continuous function called “age” in RSML files containing RSA data simulated with the ArchiSimple model (Pages et al (2013)). The “age” function attaches the root system age along the root segments, so that each node is associated with one age value. An RSML library containing 3D RSA data simulated with ArchiSimple is available here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.208214.

The `rsml.connect` argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If `rsml.connect=TRUE`, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

`show.progress=TRUE` can only be used if more than one RSML file is stored in `inputrsml`.

If `fitter=TRUE`, topological indices described in Fitter (1986, 1987) will be calculated. Here, we define each topological index as in Fitter (1986, 1987). We recommend the reading of these papers for more information.

The magnitude of a link is equal to the number of external links that feed into that link.

The path length of a link is equal to the number of links between a given link and the root system base.

### Value

Returns a rsmlToTable object. Each line of the data frame gives the attributes of one segment. The data frame includes the following columns:

- **file**: the name of each RSML file located in `inputrsml`.
- **plant**: the plant identification number.
- **root**: the root identification number.
- **order**: the root branching order.
- **parentroot**: the identification number of the parent root.
- **time**: the date of apparition.
bran: the branching state (‘true’ denotes a branching link while ‘false’ denotes a continuing link).
apic: the apical state (‘true’ denotes a segment ending a root).
x1: the X coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
y1: the Y coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
z1: the Z coordinate of the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
x2: the X coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
y2: the Y coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
z2: the Z coordinate of the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
diameter1: the root diameter at the node starting the segment (expressed in unitlength).
diameter2: the root diameter at the node ending the segment (expressed in unitlength).
length: the length of the segment (expressed in unitlength).
blength: the cumulative length measured along each root (expressed in unitlength).
surface: the surface area of the root segment (expressed in unitlength^2).
volume: the volume of the root segment (expressed in unitlength^3).
orientation: the angle between each segment and a vertical direction vector (expressed in unitangle).
growth: the growth rate value of each segment (expressed in unitlength).
geodesic: the geodesic distance measured along the roots (expressed in unitlength).
magnitude: the magnitude of the segment. See details for more information. Computed only if fitter=TRUE.
pathlength: the path length of the segment. See details for more information. Computed only if fitter=TRUE.

Author(s)
Benjamin M. Delory, Guillaume Lobet

References

Examples

```r
## Locate folder with RSML file
path <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

table <- rsmlToTable(inputrsml = path, unitlength = "cm", rsml.date = "age")
```

### trajectory

Computing Root Growth Directions and Trajectories

**Description**

Calculation of root system architecture (RSA) parameters describing the directions and the trajectories of the root system growth using Data Analysis of Root Tracings (DART) output files and RSA data encoded with the Root System Markup Language (RSML). This function allows the calculation of the branching angle of each daughter root on its corresponding mother root, statistical parameters describing the curvature of each root constituting a vectorized root system, and the root tip angles relative to a vertical direction vector at each observation date. More information can be found in Delory et al (2016), Le Bot et al (2010), and Lobet et al (2015).

**Usage**

```r
trajectory(inputrac = NULL, inputlie = NULL, inputtps = NULL, inputrsml = NULL, res = NULL, unitlength = "px", unitangle = "d", rotation = 0, l.curv, l.brangle, l.tipangle, rsml.date = NULL, vertical3d = "y", plot = NULL, twod = NULL, colangle = NULL, export.colors = FALSE, BRScale = NULL, main = NULL, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, zlim = NULL, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, zlab = NULL, ...)```

**Arguments**

- `inputrac`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the rac files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputlie`/`inputtps`/`inputrsml`.
- `inputlie`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the lie files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`/`inputtps`/`inputrsml`.
- `inputtps`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the tps files created by DART. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`/`inputlie`/`inputrsml`.
- `inputrsml`: A character string specifying the path to the folder containing the RSML files. This argument could be the same as `inputrac`/`inputlie`/`inputtps`.
- `res`: Mandatory for DART files only. If **images were acquired with a flatbed scanner**: a numeric value specifying the resolution of the images used to vectorize the root systems with DART (resolution is expressed in dots/inch). If **images were acquired with a digital camera**: the ratio between the length of a reference object located on the image expressed in pixels and the actual length of the
same object expressed in inches. For DART files, this argument must be specified if `unitlength="mm"` or `unitlength="cm"`. For RSML files, the resolution is imported from the metadata and does not need to be specified as an argument.

- **unitlength**: A character string specifying the unit of length that must be used to express the results. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “px” for pixels, “cm” for centimetres or “mm” for millimetres.

- **unitangle**: A character string specifying the unit that must be used to express the calculated angles. The value acceptable for this argument could be either “d” for degrees (default value) or “r” for radians.

- **rotation**: A numeric value specifying the angle (expressed in `unitangle`) that must be used to perform a clockwise rotation of 2D root systems (see details).

- **l1brangle**: A numeric value specifying the minimum root length used to calculate the branching angle of a daughter root on its corresponding mother root (see details).

- **l1curv**: A numeric value specifying the distance used to place equidistantly spaced interpolated points along each root before calculating the angles between the direction vectors of the successive links constituting a vectorized root (see details).

- **l1tipangle**: A numeric value specifying the distance between the root tip and an interpolated point located along a root. Each interpolated point is used by the function to calculate a direction vector following the root growth direction near the apex prior to the calculation of the root tip angle relative to a vertical direction vector at each observation date.

- **rsml_date**: A numeric value specifying the root system age (the unit of time is defined by the user). If `rsml_date=NULL`, a default value of 1 is used by the function. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, a character string specifying the name/label of the function can be used (see details).

- **vertical3d**: The vertical axis for 3D RSA data (x, y, or z).

- **plot**: Either “branching” or “direction”. If `plot="branching"`, each root is plotted with a color code depending on the value of its branching angle. If `plot="direction"`, each root is plotted with a color code depending on the value of its growth direction angle.

- **twod**: When RSML files contain 3D RSA data, should the root systems be plotted in 2D? This argument can be NULL (3D plots) or a character vector giving the name of the axes to plot (can be c(“x”, “y”), c(“x”, “z”), or c(“y”, “z”).)

- **colangle**: A vector specifying the color(s) that must be used to plot the root system(s). `trajectory` interpolates the color(s) contained in `colangle` between the minimum and the maximum values of the computed standardized angle matrix (if `is.null(BRscale)=TRUE` or between `min(BRscale)` and `max(BRscale)` (if `is.null(BRscale)=FALSE`).

- **export.colors**: A logical value. Should the color values be exported?

- **BRscale**: A numeric vector (length=2) specifying the minimum and the maximum angle values (expressed in `unitangle`) that must be used to plot each vectorized root system.

- **main**: A character string giving a main title for the plot. When `is.null(main)=TRUE`, the default title for each plot is the name of the corresponding lie/RSML file.
xlim
A numeric vector (length=2) giving the X limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

ylim
A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Y limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

zlim
A numeric vector (length=2) giving the Z limits of the plot using the same unit as unitlength.

xlab
A character string giving a label for the X axis. When is.null(xlab)=TRUE, the default label for the X axis is X (unitlength).

ylab
A character string giving a label for the Y axis. When is.null(ylab)=TRUE, the default label for the Y axis is Y (unitlength).

zlab
A character string giving a label for the Z axis. When is.null(zlab)=TRUE, the default label for the Z axis is Z (unitlength).

... Additional graphical parameters (see details).

Details

To run trajectory efficiently, DART (.rac, .lie or .tps) and RSML (.rsml) files must have been saved with their appropriate extension.

If inputtps contains a single tps file, it is used by trajectory for each lie/rac file located in inputlie/inputrac. The number of lie files in inputlie must be equal to the number of rac files in inputrac and corresponding rac and lie files must have the same name. If inputtps contains more than one tps file, the number of tps files in inputtps must be equal to the number of rac/lie files in inputrac/inputlie and corresponding rac/lie and tps files must have the same name.

After reading the RSML files located in inputrsml, the data associated with each root system are converted into data frames possessing the same structure as the lie/rac files created by DART. The trajectory function then uses these data frames to compute RSA traits.

The argument rsml.date is used to create a tps file for each root system located in inputrsml. If the root system age is stored as a continuous function along the root segments, the rsml.date argument can be a character string specifying the name/label of the function. For instance, the root system age at the first apparition of each node is stored as a continuous function called “age” in RSML files containing RSA data simulated with the ArchiSimple model (Pages et al (2013)). The “age” function attaches the root system age along the root segments, so that each node is associated with one age value. An RSML library containing 3D RSA data simulated with ArchiSimple is available here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.208214.

The rsml.connect argument can be used to connect the lateral roots to their corresponding mother root. If rsml.connect=TRUE, each point starting a lateral root is connected to the nearest point located on its mother root. DBase is approximated by the distance between the parent root base and the point located on the mother root that is closest to the point starting a lateral root. Using RSML files, only RSA data associated with roots possessing a branching order lower or equal to 5 are used for the computation of RSA traits.

Due to technical limitations, it is sometimes easier to take a picture of a root system if it is rotated before image acquisition. In this case, the vectorized root system depicts a rotation compared with the natural plant root system. In order to make a correction, one can use rotation to specify an angle value expressed in unitangle to rotate the vectorized root system clockwise before plotting.
Hereafter, we will consider that the normal vector that is orthogonal to a direction vector \((a,b)\) has the following coordinates: \((b,-a)\). The direction of lateral root growth is only computed for 2D root systems. A daughter root is considered to grow at the left side of the mother root if the scalar product between a direction vector \((=\text{vector } A)\) going from the branching point \((X_0)\) to the following point \((X_d)\) on the daughter root and a vector \((=\text{vector } B)\) normal to a direction vector \((=\text{vector } C)\) going from the branching point \((X_0)\) to the following point on the mother root \((X_m)\) is positive. If the scalar product between \(A\) and \(B\) is negative, the daughter root is considered to grow at the right side of the mother root. If the scalar product between \(A\) and \(B\) is equal to zero, the calculation of the scalar product between \(A\) and \(B\) will be performed again using a vector \(A\) going from the branching point \((X_0)\) to a point located on the daughter root at \(X_d<X_d+1\) until the calculated scalar product is different from zero. If \(A\) is always normal to \(B\), a random lateral root growth orientation (either left or right) is defined. See table 2 and figure 1 of Delory et al (2016) for more information.

The branching angle of a daughter root on its mother root is approximated by the angle between two direction vectors going from the branching point to an interpolated point located at a distance \(1.\text{brangle}\) from the branching point on the mother or on the daughter root, respectively. The distance \(1.\text{brangle}\) between a branching point and an interpolated point is measured along the mother and the daughter roots. A first-order root having no mother root, the reported angle is the angle measured between a vertical direction vector and a second direction vector going from the first node of the root to an interpolated point located at a distance \(1.\text{brangle}\) from the first node on the first-order root. If a root has a final length lower than \(1.\text{brangle}\), no branching angle can be calculated and the function returns a \(\text{NA}\) value for Branching.Angle. See table 2 and figure 1 of Delory et al (2016) for more information.

For each root, the growth direction angle is calculated as the angle between a vertical direction vector and a second direction vector going from the branching point to the apex of the root.

The curvature of each root is evaluated by the mean and the standard deviation of the local angles formed by the direction vectors of the successive links constituting a vectorized root. First, the function uses \(1.\text{curv}\) to interpolate equidistantly spaced points along each root constituting a vectorized root system. Second, the angles between the direction vectors of successive links along each root are calculated. Then, the mean and the standard deviation of the calculated angles are determined for each root. If a root has a final length lower than \(2*1.\text{curv}\), the function returns a \(\text{NA}\) value for Mean.Curv and SD.Curv. If a root has a final length lower than \(3*1.\text{curv}\), the function returns a \(\text{NA}\) value for SD.Curv as no standard deviation can be calculated on a single angle value. See table 2 and figure 1 of Delory et al (2016) for more information.

**Value**

Returns a list including:

- **root**
  A list of data frames. Each element of the list is named as its corresponding rac/lie/RSML file and contains the following columns: 
  - **Root** (the identification number of each root constituting the vectorized root system), 
  - **Mother** (the parent root identification number), 
  - **Ord** (the branching order), 
  - **DBase** (the distance between the branching point to the parent root base expressed in unitlength), 
  - **FinalRootLength** (the root length at the last observation date expressed in unitlength), 
  - **Tortuosity** (the ratio of the final root length to the Euclidean distance between the branching point and the apex of the root), 
  - **Orientation** (the direction of the lateral root growth; only for 2D root systems), 
  - **Branching.Angle** (the branching angle expressed in unitangle), 
  - **Growth.Direction** (the growth direction
angle expressed in unitangle). **Mean.Curv** (the mean of the local angle values calculated between the direction vectors of the successive links constructed using equidistantly spaced interpolated points along each root of a vectorized root system; the calculated mean is expressed in unitangle), **SD.Curv** (the standard deviation of the local angle values calculated between the direction vectors of the successive links constructed using equidistantly spaced interpolated points along each root of a vectorized root system; the calculated standard deviation is expressed in unitangle), **Colors** (if export.colors=TRUE, the colors used to plot each root).

**Author(s)**

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**References**


**Examples**

```r
## Locate folder with DART and RSML files
data <- system.file("extdata", package="archiDART")

#------------------------
# DART and RSML files
#------------------------

res4 <- trajectory(inputrac=path, inputlie=path, inputtps=path, inputrsml=path, res=75, unilength="cm", rsml.date="age", l.brangle=1, l.curve=1, l.tipangle=0.5, vertical3d="y")

## Distribution of the calculated branching angles
hist(res4$root$ch7$branching.Angle, breaks=seq(from=0, to=180, by=5),
main="ch7-Branching angle distribution", xlab="Branching angle (d)", las=1,
```
xaxp=c(0,150,15), xlim=c(0,150))

## Evolution of the root tip angle for the primary root (black) and the two longest lateral roots (green and red)
date<-c(1:31)
plot(date, res4$tipch7[1,2:ncol(res4$tipch7)], type="l", lwd=2, bty="l", las=1, ylim=c(0,90), ylab="ch7 - Root tip angle (d)", xlab="Time (Num)", col="black", main="Root tip angle", yaxp=c(0,90,9))
lines(date, res4$tipch7[206,2:ncol(res4$tipch7)], lwd=2, col="green")
lines(date, res4$tipch7[221,2:ncol(res4$tipch7)], lwd=2, col="red")

## Branching angles of lateral roots
monocot<-res4$root$'monocot-archisimple'
data<-data.frame(Factor=c(rep("Monocot", nrow(monocot))), monocot)
boxplot(Branching.Angle[Ord==2]-Factor[Ord==2], data=data, ylab="Branching angle (d)", ylim=c(45,70), main="Branching angle laterals - Monocot", las=1, outline=FALSE, range=0, notch=TRUE)

## Evolution of the root tip angle for the first-order roots of the monocot root system
tip<-res4$tip$'monocot-archisimple'
root<-res4$root$'monocot-archisimple'
date<-c(1:(ncol(tip)-1))
firstorderroots<-which(root$Ord==1)
colors<-colorRampPalette(c("red", "green"))(length(firstorderroots))
plot(date, tip[1,2:ncol(tip)], type="n", lwd=2, bty="l", las=1, ylim=c(0,90), xaxp=c(0,90,9), xaxp=c(0,16,16), ylab="Root tip angle (d)", xlab="Time (Num)", col="black", main="Monocot - Root tip angle first-order roots")

for (i in 1:length(firstorderroots)){lines(date, tip[firstorderroots[i],2:ncol(tip)], lwd=2, col=colors[i])}
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