

Package: rts (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Raster Time Series Analysis

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Imports methods, zoo, RCurl, raster

Suggests digest, R.rsp

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Description This framework aims to provide classes and methods for manipulating and processing of raster time series data (e.g. a time series of satellite images).

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URL <https://r-gis.net/>

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

Repository <https://babaknaimi.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/babaknaimi/rts>

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Contents

apply.monthly	2
cellFromXY	3
dimensions	4
endpoints	5
extract	6
Extract by index	8
index	10
ModisDownload	11

period.apply	15
plot	16
RasterStackBrickTS-class	18
read.rts	19
rts	20
subset	22
subset by index	23
VHPdownload	24
write.rts	26

Index 28

apply.monthly	<i>Apply a function over calendar periods</i>
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Description

Apply a specified function to each distinct period in a given raster time series object.

Usage

```
apply.daily(x, FUN, ...)
apply.weekly(x, FUN, ...)
apply.monthly(x, FUN, ...)
apply.quarterly(x, FUN, ...)
apply.yearly(x, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a raster time series (Raster*TS) object, created by rts
FUN	an R function
...	additional arguments to FUN

Details

These functions offer Simple mechanism to apply a function to non-overlapping time periods, e.g. weekly, monthly, etc, and return a raster time series object including a raster layer for each period in the original data, produced by FUN. The end of each period of time is assigned to the corresponding raster layer in the output.

Value

A raster time series (Raster*TS) object

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See Also

[endpoints](#), [period.apply](#),

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file
ndvi
ndvi.y <- apply.yearly(ndvi, mean) # apply mean function for each year
ndvi.y
ndvi.q <- apply.quarterly(ndvi,sd) # apply sd function for each quarter of years
ndvi.q

## End(Not run)
```

cellFromXY

Get cell number from row, column or XY

Description

Get cell number(s) of a Raster*TS object from row and column numbers or X and Y coordinates.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStackBrickTS,numeric,numeric'
cellFromRowCol(object, row, col)
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStackBrickTS'
cellFromXY(object, xy)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterTS,numeric,numeric'
cellFromRowCol(object, row, col)
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterTS'
cellFromXY(object, xy)
```

Arguments

object	SpatRaster
col	integer. column number(s)
row	integer row number(s)
xy	matrix of x and y coordinates

Details

These functions are essentially a wrapper to [cellFromRowCol](#) and [cellFromXY](#) in **raster** package, work with Raster*TS objects.

Value

row, column or cell number(s). `cellFromLine` and `cellFromPolygon` return a list.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

rt <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file
cellFromRowCol(rt,15,20)

cellFromRowCol(rt,c(16:20),c(11:15))

cellFromXY(rt,c(645000,57345000))

## End(Not run)
```

dimensions

Dimensions of a stcube object

Description

Get the number of rows (`nrow`), columns (`ncol`), cells (`ncell`), layers (`nlyr`), or spatial resolution of a `stcube`.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
ncol(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
nrow(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
nlyr(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
ncell(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
res(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
```

```
xres(x)

## S4 method for signature 'stcube'
yres(x)
```

Arguments

x stcube object

Value

integer

Examples

```
#ncol(r)
#nrow(r)
#nlyr(r)
#dim(r)
```

endpoints *Locate endpoints by time*

Description

Extract index values of a given Raster*TS object corresponding to the *last* observations given a period specified by on.

Usage

```
endpoints(x, on="months", k=1)
```

Arguments

x a raster time series (Raster*TS) object created by [rts](#)
on the periods endpoints to find as a character string
k along every k-th element - see notes

Details

This function is, indeed, [endpoints](#) in [xts](#) that works with Raster*TS objects. It returns a numeric vector corresponding to the *last* observation in each period specified by on, with a zero added to the beginning of the vector, and the index of the last raster in x at the end.

Valid values for the argument on include: “us” (microseconds), “microseconds”, “ms” (milliseconds), “milliseconds”, “secs” (seconds), “seconds”, “mins” (minutes), “minutes”, “hours”, “days”, “weeks”, “months”, “quarters”, and “years”.

Value

A numeric vector of endpoints beginning with 0 and ending with a value equal to the number of raster layers in the `x` argument.

Note

Windows support for subsecond periods is not supported.

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See Also

[endpoints](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")  
  
ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file  
  
endpoints(ndvi,"years")  
  
endpoints(ndvi,"quarters")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

extract

Extract values from raster time series

Description

Extract values from a `Raster*TS` object for the spatial locations which can be specified by spatial points, lines, polygons or an `Extent` (rectangle) object or raster cell number(s).

Details

This function uses the **raster** and **xts** packages to extract the values in space and subset them in time by specifying ISO-8601 compatible range strings. This allows for natural range-based time queries without requiring prior knowledge of the underlying time object used in construction.

When a raw character vector is used for the `time`, it is processed as if it was ISO-8601 compliant. This means that it is parsed from left to right, according to the following specification:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+

A full description will be expanded from a left-specified truncated one.

Additionally, one may specify range-based queries by simply supplying two time descriptions separated by a forward slash:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+/CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss

The algorithm to parse the above is `.parseISO8601` from the `xts` package.

Value

An `rts` object.

Methods

```
extract(x, y, time)
```

Arguments

`x` is a raster time series (`Raster*TS`) object created by `rts`

`y` is a `SpatialPoints*`, `SpatialPolygons*`, `SpatialLines`, `Extent` object, or a vector (representing cell numbers)

`time` is Optional; the time index for which the values in raster should be extracted. It can be numeric, `timeBased` or ISO-8601 style (see details)

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See Also

[\[.xts\]](#) and [extract](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

n1 <- extract(ndvi,125)# extract the time series values at cell number 125 for all times

n1

plot(n1)

n2 <- extract(ndvi,125,"/20090101") # extract the time series values at cell number 125
# for all times after 2009-01-01

n2
```

```
plot(n2)

n3 <- extract(ndvi,125,"200901/") # extract the time series values at cell number 125 for
# all times before 2009-01

n4 <- extract(ndvi,10:20,"2008") # extract the values at cell numbers of 10:20 in
# the year of 2008

n4

## End(Not run)
```

Extract by index

Extract values from raster time series

Description

This is a short-hand method that acts the same as `extract`. This method extracts values from a `Raster*TS` object for spatial locations which can be specified by spatial points, lines, polygons, or an Extent (rectangle) object or raster cell number(s).

Details

This function uses the `raster` and `xts` packages to extract the values in space and subset them in time by specifying ISO-8601 compatible range strings. This allows for natural range-based time queries without requiring prior knowledge of the underlying time object used in construction.

When a raw character vector is used for `j`, it is processed as if it was ISO-8601 compliant. This means that it is parsed from left to right, according to the following specification:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+

A full description will be expanded from a left-specified truncated one.

Additionally, one may specify range-based queries by simply supplying two time descriptions seperated by a forward slash:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+/CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss

The algorithm to parse the above is `.parseISO8601` from the `xts` package.

Value

`rts`.

Methods`x[i, j]`

Arguments

`x` is a raster time series (Raster*TS) object created by `rts``i` is a `SpatialPoints*`, `SpatialPolygons*`, `SpatialLines`, `Extent` object, or a vector (representing cell numbers)`j` is optional; the time index for which the values in raster should be extracted. It can be numeric, timeBased or ISO-8601 style (see details)**Author(s)**

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<https://r-gis.net/>**See Also**[extract](#) and [\[.xts\]](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

n1 <- ndvi[125] # extract the time series values at cell number 125 for all available times

n1

plot(n1)

n2 <- ndvi[125,"/20090101"] # extract the time series values at cell number 125 for
# all times after 2009-01-01

n2

plot(n2)

n3 <- ndvi[125,"200901/"] # extract the time series values at cell number 125 for all
# times before 2009-01

n4 <- ndvi[10:20,"2008-05-01"] #extract the values at cell numbers of 10:20 for
# the specified time

n4

## End(Not run)
```

index

Extracting and replacing the index of raster time series

Description

index is a generic function for extracting the index of a raster time series (Raster*TS) object and replacing it.

index(x) <- value, can be used to replace index with value, a vector of the same length as the number of raster layers in Raster*TS object .

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'RasterStackBrickTS'  
index(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x A RasterStack or RasterBrick object
... further arguments passed to methods

Author(s)

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See Also

[index.xts](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")  
  
ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file  
  
index(ndvi)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

Description

'ModisDownload' downloads a series of MODIS images in a specific date or a period of times, and for specified tile(s). It can also use MODIS Reproject Tool (MRT) software to mosaic the downloaded images, in case of selecting more than one tile, and reproject them to a specified coordinate system. As the format of the source images in LP DAAC is HDF, this tool can also convert them into other formats (i.e. Geotif, hdr).

Usage

```
setNASAauth(username,password,update,...)
setMRTpath(MRTpath,update,...)
ModisDownload(x,h,v,dates,...)
getMODIS(x,h,v,dates,version='006',forceReDownload=TRUE,ncore='auto')
mosaicHDF(hdfNames,filename,MRTpath,bands_subset,delete=FALSE)
reprojectHDF(hdfName,crs,subset,resample_method,filename,...)
modisProducts(version=NULL)
getNativePixelSize(product)
getNativeTemporalResolution(product)
```

Arguments

username	character; username for authentication
password	character; password for authentication
update	logical; specifies whether .ncr file that has been previously created by setNASAauth, should be updated
x	product name or a number specifies the product row in the data.frame generated by modisProduct function. It can also be the http address of the product.
h	together with v specify the position of the Modis image tile(s). Examples: h=15; h=c(14,15); v=c(4:7)
v	see the above descriptopn for h
dates	a character vector with the length of one or two, specifying an individual date or a range of dates as the form of c(from, to)
hdfName	the name of hdf file

crs	coordinate reference system definition (or a SpatRaster defines definition of new Raster for resampling)
subset	integer vector specifies the layer number for subsetting bands
resample_method	resample method for reprojection based on GDAL, can be one of "near", "bilinear", "cubic", or "cubicspline" (default: "near")
hdfNames	the names of hdf files
MRTpath	Path to the bin folder into the installed directory of MRT software. It is needed only if you need to mosaic and/or reproject the images. Example: MRTpath="d:/MRT/bin"
filename	the name of new file
version	the product version. The default value is '006'
bands_subset	HDF-EOS input files contain several layers of data (bands). Through this argument you can select a subset of bands. You need to know how many bands the product has, and which bands you want to be subset. Example: Suppose your image has 6 bands and you only need the second band. The parameter should be entered as: bands_subset="0 1 0 0 0 0".
delete	Logical. If TRUE, the original HDF files will be deleted after mosaic or reproject into new files.
forceReDownload	logical, specify whether the product should be re-downloaded if it had been downloaded before. The downloaded products are cached using a hash digest of the inputs. If the download is canceled mid-way and the same exact products are downloaded again, it can be useful to avoid re-downloading them.
ncore	numerical; specify the number of cores used to speed up the download; 'auto' can be used instead to detect the number of cores and use half of them
product	The product name; can be extracted from the modisProduct function
...	additional arguments including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mosaic: logical, if TRUE, the images (several tiles) are mosaic into a single image - proj: Logical. If TRUE, it means that you want to reproject the images. Then reprojectHDF function will be called to reproject the images. - UL: Optional. Upper Left coordinate (x,y) in output coordinate system. Only if you want to spatially subset your images. - LR: Optional. Lower right coordinate(x,y). Only if you want to spatially subset your images. - resample_type: Resampling kernel type for MRT ("CUBIC_CONVOLUTION", "NEAREST_NEIGHBOR", or "BILINEAR"). The default is "NEAREST_NEIGHBOR". - proj_type: Output projection short name. Valid values are "AEA" (Albers EqualArea), "ER" (Equirectangular), "GEO" (Geographic), "IGH" (Interrupted Goode Homolosine), "HAM" (Hammer), "ISIN" (Integerized Sinusoidal), "LA" (Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area), "LCC" (Lambert Conformal Conic), "MERCATOR" (Mercator), "MOL" (Molleweide), "PS" (Polar Stereographic), "SIN" (Sinusoidal), "TM" (Transverse Mercator), and "UTM" (Universal Transverse Mercator).

- proj_params: Output projection parameters. This quoted, floating-point list includes up to 15 projection parameters, with each value separated by white space ("p1 p2 ... p15"). If there are fewer than 15 values specified in the list, the remaining values will be set to zero. Integer values will automatically be converted to floating point (See the MRT software manual for the details).
- datum: Specifies the output projection datum. The default is "WGS84"
- utm_zone: Valid only if "UTM" is selected for the proj_type.
- pixel_size: Output pixel size.

Details

To be able to download the data, you need to register on "<https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/>" and get a username and password. To pass the authentication by the website, you need to set the username and password on the machine (only first time) using setNASAauth function. Just specify the username and password in the function for the first time, and then the ModisDownload function can use it everytime you need to download the data.

To have the functionality for Mosaic and reprojecting of the images, you need to first install MRT software on your machine, and introduce its' path through the MRTpath argument. Otherwise, it can only be used for automating the downloading procedure.

The functions ModisDownload uses the functions including getMODIS, mosaichDF (if needed), and reprojectHDF (if needed). The functions getMODIS, can be used to download HDF files, while mosaichDF and reprojectHDF can mosaic and reproject the HDF files, respectively.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
library(raster)

library(RCurl)

# First, you need to register on https://urs.earthdata.nasa.gov/ and get a username and password
# for the first time, set the authentication info:

setNASAauth(username='myusername',password='mypass')

# product list:

modisProducts(version=5)
modisProducts(version=6)
modisProducts(version=NULL) # both versions

#x=3 # or x="MOD14A1"
```

```

# download 4 tiles (h14v04, h14v05, h15v04, h15v05) in single date (2011.05.01)

# Following command only downloads the source HDF images, no mosaic and no projection

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates='2011.05.01',mosaic=F,proj=F,version='006')

# alternatively, you can use getMODIS to download only HDF images:

getMODIS(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates='2011.05.01',version='006')

# same as the above command, but downloads all available images in 2011:

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates=c('2011.01.01','2011.12.31'),version='006')

#-----

# Downloads selected tiles, and mosaic them, but no projections:

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates=c('2011.05.01','2011.05.31'),
              MRTpath='d:/MRT/bin',mosaic=T,proj=F,version='006')

#--- alternatively, you can first download the HDF images using getMODIS,
#and then mosaic them using mosaicHDF!

# Downloads selected tiles, and mosaic, reproject them in UTM_WGS84, zone 30 projection and
#convert all bands into Geotif format (the original HDF will be deleted!):

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates=c('2011.05.01','2011.05.31'),MRTpath='d:/MRT/bin',
              mosaic=T,proj=T,proj_type="UTM",utm_zone=30,datum="WGS84",
              pixel_size=1000,version='006')

# Same as above command, but only second band out of 6 bands will be kept. (You do not need
#to specify proj_params when "UTM" is selected as proj_type and the zone also is specified,
#but for other types of projections you do).

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates=c('2011.05.01','2011.05.31'),MRTpath='d:/MRT/bin',
              mosaic=T,proj=T, bands_subset="0 1 0 0 0 0", proj_type="UTM",
              proj_params="-3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0",utm_zone=30,
              datum="WGS84",pixel_size=1000,version='006')

# Same as above command, but it spatially subsets the images into the specified box (UL and LR):

ModisDownload(x=x,h=c(17,18),v=c(4,5),dates=c('2011.05.01','2011.05.31'),MRTpath='d:/MRT/bin',
              mosaic=T,proj=T,UL=c(-42841.0,4871530.0),LR=c(1026104,3983860),
              bands_subset="0 1 0 0 0 0", proj_type="UTM",
              proj_params="-3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0",utm_zone=30,datum="WGS84",
              pixel_size=1000,version='006')

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

period.apply	<i>Apply a function over specified time intervals</i>
--------------	---

Description

Apply specified function over each period of date/time defined in INDEX at each grid cell.

Usage

```
period.apply(x, INDEX, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a raster time series (Raster*TS) object created by rts
INDEX	a numeric vector of endpoints of time/date periods to apply function over
FUN	an argument of type function
...	additional arguments for FUN

Details

This functions subsets the raster data based on the specified time periods (endpoint for each period should be specified in INDEX), and FUN function will be applied to the subsetted values at each grid cell for each period. For each period, a raster will be calculated and the end of the date/time period will be assigned to it in the output raster time series object. If the INDEX is out of range, the function stops working and an error is generated.

Value

RasterStackTS or RasterBrickTS

Author(s)

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See Also

[period.apply](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

ndvi

ep <- endpoints(ndvi,'years') # extract the end index on each year period

ndvi.y <- period.apply(ndvi,ep,mean) # apply the mean function on each year

ndvi.y

#-----
ep <- endpoints(ndvi,'quarters') # extract the end index on each quarter of a year

# a function:
f <- function(x) {
  if (min(x) > 0.5) mean(x)
  else 0
}

ndvi.q <- period.apply(ndvi,ep,f) # apply the function f on each quarter

## End(Not run)
```

plot

Plot raster time series

Description

Plot raster layers corresponding to specified times, or plot extracted time-series values at a location (cell) or a number of cells as a rts object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RasterStackBrickTS,ANY'
plot(x, y, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'rts,ANY'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of raster time series class (Raster*TS), or an object of rts class.

- `y` optional. if `x` is a Raster*TS object, this item defines time range specifying which layers of raster time series should be plotted. if `x` is an `rts` object, this item specifies which column (corresponding to a cell) of time-series data should be plotted (default=1). `y='all'` indicates all series in `rts` object should be included in plot.
- `...` additional argument as in `plot` in raster package or in graphics package.

Details

If `x` is a Raster*TS object:

This function, first, selects the layers corresponding to the time range specified in `y` and then call `plot` function in raster package to plot the selected raster layers. If `y` is not specified, all layers will be sent to `plot` function.

Same as in `extract` and `subset` functions, When a raw character vector is used for the `y`, it is processed as if it was ISO-8601 compliant. This means that it is parsed from left to right, according to the following specification:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+

A full description will be expanded from a left-specified truncated one.

Additionally, one may specify range-based queries by simply supplying two time descriptions separated by a forward slash:

CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss+/CCYYMMDD HH:MM:SS.ss

`x` can be an `rts` object. `rts` is a subclass of `xts`, created by `extract` function.

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See Also

`plot`, `extract`, `subset`

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

plot(ndvi,1:4) # plot the first 4 layers in the raster time series

plot(ndvi,"/20010101")

plot(ndvi,"20010101/20010501")

plot(ndvi,"2001-02-01/2001-05-01")
```

```

plot(ndvi,"2001-02-01")

n1 <- extract(ndvi,125)# extract the time series values at cell number 125 for all times

plot(n1)

n2 <- extract(ndvi,125,"/20090101") # extract the time series values at cell number 125
# for all times after 2009-01-01

n2

plot(n2)

n3 <- extract(ndvi,125:127,"200901/") # extract the time series values at the specified cell
# numbers for all times before 2009-01

n3

plot(n3) # plot the time-series values for the first series in n3 (i.e cell: 125)

plot(n3,y=1:3) # plot for the 3 series in n3 (i.e cells of 125:127)

plot(n3,y=1:3,col=1)

plot(n3,y=1:3,col=c(1,4,5))

plot(n3,y='all')

## End(Not run)

```

RasterStackBrickTS-class

rts classes

Description

A raster time series contains a collection of RasterLayer objects, each corresponds to a time/date. RasterStackTS and RasterBrickTS classes are created by putting together a RasterStack or RasterBrick object, from the **raster** package, and an xts object, from the **xts** package. A RasterStack and RasterBrick represents a collection of RasterLayer objects with the same extent and resolution. An xts object extends the S3 class zoo from the package of the same name. This object provides the index values that is unique and ordered, and also is a time-based class. Currently acceptable classes include: 'Date', 'POSIXct', 'timeDate', as well as 'yearmon' and 'yearqtr' where the index values remain unique.

rts is a subclass of xts class.

Slots

Slots for Raster*TS object:

raster: object of class RasterStack or RasterBrick

rtime: object of class xts

See also [Raster-class](#) for slots in raster.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
showClass("RasterStackTS")
```

read.rts

Read raster time Series data from a file

Description

Read a raster time series object from a file.

Usage

```
read.rts(filename, ...)
```

Arguments

filename Filename (character)

... see details

Details

This function reads a raster time series object which has been written by [write.rts](#). Instead of `read.rts`, the `rts` function can be used (usage: `rts(filename)`).

By default, the Raster Time Series is read as the class of `SpatRasterTS`, but the user can provide `cls` argument to specify a different rts class (e.g., `cls='RasterBrickTS'`)

Value

RasterBrickTS

Author(s)

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See Also

[write.rts](#), [rts](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")  
  
rt <- read.rts(file)  
  
rt  
  
# or alternatively:  
rt <- rts(file)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

rts

Create a Raster Time Series object

Description

Constructor function to create a raster time series (Raster*TS) object. rts object can be created from a vector of image files names, a RasterStack or a RasterBrick object (defined in **raster**) together with a vector of time/dates-must be of known time-based class. This function can also be used to read a raster time series file.

Usage

```
rts(x, time,...)
```

Arguments

x	A character vector including names of image/raster files, or RasterStack or RasterBrick object, or the name (character) of a raster time series file
time	a vector holding date/time data with the same length as rasters in Raster* object or name of files in character vector
...	see details

Details

A raster time series object is created by combining a RasterStack or RasterBrick object, defined in **raster** and a **xts** object in **xts-package**. RasterStack or RasterBrick can be created by using **stack** and **brick** functions, respectively in **raster-package**. If a character vector including the name of raster files is used for **x**, **stack** function is internally called by **rts.time** information is handled by **xts** object. The date/time values in the vector of **time** should be correspond to the raster files (i.e. first date/time for first raster, ...) and have the same length as the number of rasters in **x**.

If a name of a raster time series file is provided for the **x** argument, it acts the same as **coderead.rts**.

If **x** is the name of Raster Time Series file (a character), it calls **read.rts** to read the file. By default, the Raster Time Series is read as the class of **SpatRasterTS**, but the user can provide **cls** argument to specify a different **rts** class (e.g., **cls='RasterBrickTS'**)

Value

RasterStackTS or RasterBrickTS

Author(s)

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See Also

[stack](#), [brick](#), [xts](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
path <- system.file("external", package="rts") # location of files

lst <- list.files(path=path,pattern='.asc$',full.names=TRUE)
lst # list of raster files

r <- rast(lst) # creating a RasterStack object

r

d <- c("2000-02-01","2000-03-01","2000-04-01","2000-05-01") # corresponding dates to 4 rasters
d <- as.Date(d) # or d <- as.POSIXct(d)

rt <- rts(r,d) # creating a RasterStackTS object

rt

plot(rt)

## End(Not run)
```

subset	<i>Subset layers in a raster time series object</i>
--------	---

Description

Extract layers from a Raster*TS object.

Details

This function can be used to extract a raster layer or a set of raster layers based on the time-index using date-like string. The format must left-specied with respect to the standard ISO:8601 time format "CCYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS". It is also possible to specify a range of times via the index-based subsetting, using ISO-recommended "/" as the range operator. The basic form is "*from/to*", where both are optional. If either side is missing, it is interpreted as a request to retrieve raster layers from the beginning, or through the end of the raster time series object. Both subset function and '[' operator do the same thing.

Value

RasterStackTS or RasterBrickTS.

Methods

subset(x, subset, ...)

Arguments

x is a raster time series (Raster*TS) object created by [rts](#)

subset is indicates the layers (represented as a vector of numeric or character string relevant to time index, or by a time-based object).

... - same as ... in [subset](#) function in package **raster**

Author(s)

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See Also

[subset](#) and [\[.xts](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

s1 <- subset(ndvi,1:5) # subset the first 5 raster layers into a new raster time series object

s1

plot(s1)

s2 <- subset(ndvi,"/2000") # subset all layers till end of year 2000

s2

plot(s2)

s3 <- subset(ndvi,"2000-01-01/2000-05-31")

s3

plot(s3)

## End(Not run)
```

subset by index

Subset layers in a raster time series object by index

Description

Extract layers from a Raster*TS object by index (i.e. double bracket, []).

Details

This function can be used to extract a raster layer or a set of raster layers based on the time-index using date-like string. The format must left-specied with respect to the standard ISO:8601 time format "CCYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS". It is also possible to specify a range of times via the index-based subsetting, using ISO-recommended "/" as the range operator. The basic form is "*from/to*", where both are optional. If either side is missing, it is interpreted as a request to retrieve raster layers from the beginning, or through the end of the raster time series object. Both subset function and '[]' operator do the same thing.

Value

RasterStackTS or RasterBrickTS.

Methods

```
x[[i, ...]]
```

Arguments

i - indicates the layers (represented as a vector of numeric or character string relevant to time index, or by a time-based object).

... - same as ... in [subset](#) function in package **raster**

Author(s)

Babak Naimi

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<https://r-gis.net/>

See Also

[subset](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
file <- system.file("external/ndvi", package="rts")

ndvi <- rts(file) # read the ndvi time series from the specified file

s1 <- ndvi[["2000-01-01/2000-05-31"]]

s1

plot(s1)

## End(Not run)
```

VHPdownload

Download AVHRR-based Vegetation and Drought satellite image products

Description

'VHPdownload' downloads a series of AVHRR and VIIRS images in a specific date or a period of dates. The format of the files are downloaded as GeoTiff, and they can be optionally returned as a Raster Time Series Object.

Usage

```
VHPdownload(x, dates, rts, ncore, ...)
```


Arguments

x	product name; it can be either of c('VHI', 'VCI', 'SMN', 'SMT', 'TCI')
dates	a vector, character or Date, with one or two items, specifying an individual date or a range of dates as the form of c(from, to)
rts	logical; specifies whether the downloaded files should be returned as a Raster Time Series object
ncore	numeric; specifies the number of cores to use for parallel downloading of the files
...	additional arguments (Not implemented yet.)

Details

This function assists to download Blended Vegetation Health Indices Product (blended VIIRS (2013-present) and AVHRR (1981-2012), below, referred as Blended-VHP or VHP). These images for are available with a weekly temporal resolution and a spatial resolution of 4 KM. Five products are available that are specified with the following abbreviations:

- 'SMT': Smoothed Brightness Temperature - 'SMN': Smoothed NDVI - 'TCI': Temperature Condition Index - 'VHI': Vegetation Health Index - 'VCI': Vegetation Condition Index

Data arrays are in geographic projection (grid with equal latitude and longitude interval).

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
library(raster)

library(RCurl)

# download Vegetation Health Index for two months
vhi <- VHPdownload(x='VHI',dates=c('2015.01.01','2015.02.28'),rts=TRUE) # output is as rts object

vhi

plot(vhi[[1]])

plot(vhi[2120000]) # plot time series at the specified cell number

# to make sure the dates are appropriately specified, use a Date object:
dates <- as.Date(c('2015.01.01','2016.12.31'),format="
```

```

dates

class(dates)

dates <- as.Date(c('2012-01-01', '2012-12-31'), format="

dates

# If your machine has multiple cores, you can use parallel downloading to speed up the downloads
# Vegetation Condition Index for two years
vci <- VHPdownload(x='VCI', dates=dates, rts=TRUE, ncore=4)

vci

plot(vci[[1:2]])

## End(Not run)

```

write.rts

Write raster time Series data to a file

Description

Write an entire (Raster*TS) object to a file.

Usage

```
write.rts(x, filename, overwrite=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a raster time series (Raster*TS) object created by rts
filename	Output filename
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, "filename" will be overwritten if it exists
...	Additional arguments as for writeRaster : datatype Character. utput data type (e.g. 'INT2S' or 'FLT4S'). See dataType . If no datatype is specified, 'FLT4S' is used. bandorder: Character. 'BIL', 'BIP', or 'BSQ'.

Details

This function writes a raster time series object into a directory which named as is specified in the filename argument. To write the raster data, [writeRaster](#) in the package **raster** is used. The function writes the time information into a separate ascii file.

Value

This function is used for writing values to a series of files.

Author(s)

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See Also

[read.rts](#), [writeRaster](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
path <- system.file("external", package="rts") # location of files

lst <- list.files(path=path,pattern='.asc$',full.names=TRUE)
lst # list of raster files

r <- stack(lst) # creating a RasterStack object

d <- c("2000-02-01","2000-03-01","2000-04-01","2000-05-01") # corresponding dates to 4 rasters
d <- as.Date(d) # or d <- as.POSIXct(d)

n <- rts(r,as.Date(d)) # creating a RasterStackTS object

write.rts(n,"nf") # writing n into the working directory

rt <- read.rts("nf") # reading nf from the working directory

rt

## End(Not run)
```

Index

- * **classes**
 - RasterStackBrickTS-class, [18](#)
- * **download**
 - VHPdownload, [24](#)
- * **map**
 - VHPdownload, [24](#)
- * **methods**
 - plot, [16](#)
- * **raster**
 - read.rts, [19](#)
 - rts, [20](#)
 - write.rts, [26](#)
- * **spatial**
 - cellFromXY, [3](#)
 - dimensions, [4](#)
 - ModisDownload, [11](#)
 - plot, [16](#)
 - RasterStackBrickTS-class, [18](#)
 - VHPdownload, [24](#)
- * **time series**
 - rts, [20](#)
- * **utilities**
 - endpoints, [5](#)
 - extract, [6](#)
 - Extract by index, [8](#)
 - index, [10](#)
 - period.apply, [15](#)
 - subset, [22](#)
 - subset by index, [23](#)
- * **write**
 - read.rts, [19](#)
 - write.rts, [26](#)
- [, RasterStackBrickTS, Extent, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, RasterStackBrickTS, Spatial, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, RasterStackBrickTS, numeric, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, SpatRasterTS, SpatExtent, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, SpatRasterTS, SpatVector, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, SpatRasterTS, Spatial, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, SpatRasterTS, numeric, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, stcube, SpatExtent, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, stcube, SpatVector, ANY-method
(Extract by index), [8](#)
- [, stcube, numeric, ANY-method (Extract
by index), [8](#)
- [.xts, [7](#), [9](#), [22](#)
- [[, RasterStackBrickTS, ANY, ANY-method
(subset by index), [23](#)
- [[, SpatRasterTS, ANY, ANY-method (subset
by index), [23](#)
- [[, stcube, ANY, ANY-method (subset by
index), [23](#)
- apply.daily (apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.daily, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.daily, SpatRasterTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.monthly, [2](#)
- apply.monthly, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.monthly, SpatRasterTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.quarterly (apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.quarterly, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.quarterly, SpatRasterTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.weekly (apply.monthly), [2](#)
- apply.weekly, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(apply.monthly), [2](#)

- apply.weekly, SpatRasterTS-method
(apply.monthly), 2
- apply.yearly (apply.monthly), 2
- apply.yearly, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(apply.monthly), 2
- apply.yearly, SpatRasterTS-method
(apply.monthly), 2
- brick, 21
- cellFromRowCol, 3
- cellFromRowCol (cellFromXY), 3
- cellFromRowCol, RasterStackBrickTS, numeric, numeric-method
(cellFromXY), 3
- cellFromRowCol, SpatRasterTS, numeric, numeric-method
(cellFromXY), 3
- cellFromXY, 3, 3
- cellFromXY, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(cellFromXY), 3
- cellFromXY, SpatRasterTS-method
(cellFromXY), 3
- dataType, 26
- dim (dimensions), 4
- dim, stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- dimensions, 4
- endpoints, 3, 5, 5, 6
- endpoints, RasterStackBrickTS-method
(endpoints), 5
- endpoints, SpatRasterTS-method
(endpoints), 5
- Extent, 7, 9
- extract, 6, 7–9, 17
- Extract by index, 8
- extract, RasterStackBrickTS, Extent-method
(extract), 6
- extract, RasterStackBrickTS, numeric-method
(extract), 6
- extract, RasterStackBrickTS, Spatial-method
(extract), 6
- extract, SpatRasterTS, numeric-method
(extract), 6
- extract, SpatRasterTS, SpatExtent-method
(extract), 6
- extract, SpatRasterTS, SpatVector-method
(extract), 6
- extract, stcube, numeric-method
(extract), 6
- extract, stcube, SpatExtent-method
(extract), 6
- extract, stcube, SpatVector-method
(extract), 6
- getMODIS (ModisDownload), 11
- getMODIS, character-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- getMODIS, numeric-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- getNativePixelSize (ModisDownload), 11
- getNativeTemporalResolution
(ModisDownload), 11
- index, 10
- index.xts, 10
- index<- (index), 10
- ModisDownload, 11
- ModisDownload, character-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- ModisDownload, numeric-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- modisProducts (ModisDownload), 11
- mosaicHDF (ModisDownload), 11
- mosaicHDF, character-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- mosaicHDF, numeric-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- ncell (dimensions), 4
- ncell, stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- ncol (dimensions), 4
- ncol, stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- nlyr (dimensions), 4
- nlyr, stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- nrow (dimensions), 4
- nrow, stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- period.apply, 3, 15, 15
- period.apply, RasterBrickTS-method
(period.apply), 15
- period.apply, RasterStackTS-method
(period.apply), 15
- period.apply, SpatRasterTS-method
(period.apply), 15
- plot, 16, 17
- plot, RasterStackBrickTS, ANY-method
(plot), 16

- plot,RasterStackBrickTS-method (plot),
16
- plot,rts,ANY-method (plot), 16
- plot,rts-method (plot), 16
- plot,SpatRasterTS,ANY-method (plot), 16
- RasterBrickTS-class
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- RasterStackBrickTS-class, 18
- RasterStackTS-class
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- read.rts, 19, 21, 27
- read.rts,character-method (read.rts), 19
- reprojectHDF (ModisDownload), 11
- reprojectHDF,character-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- reprojectHDF,numeric-method
(ModisDownload), 11
- res (dimensions), 4
- res,stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- rts, 2, 5, 7, 9, 15, 20, 20, 22, 26
- rts,character,ANY-method (rts), 20
- rts,character,missing-method (rts), 20
- rts,RasterBrick,ANY-method (rts), 20
- rts,RasterStack,ANY-method (rts), 20
- rts,SpatRaster,ANY-method (rts), 20
- rts,xts,ANY-method (rts), 20
- rts-class (RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- setMRTpath (ModisDownload), 11
- setMRTpath,ANY-method (ModisDownload),
11
- setNASAauth (ModisDownload), 11
- setNASAauth,ANY-method (ModisDownload),
11
- show,RasterBrickTS-method
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- show,RasterStackTS-method
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- show,SpatRaster-method
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- SpatialLines, 7, 9
- SpatialPoints, 7, 9
- SpatialPolygons, 7, 9
- SpatRasterTS-class
(RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- stack, 21
- subset, 17, 22, 22, 24
- subset by index, 23
- subset,RasterStackBrickTS-method
(subset), 22
- subset,SpatRasterTS-method (subset), 22
- subset,stcube-method (subset), 22
- VHPdownload, 24
- VHPdownload,character-method
(VHPdownload), 24
- write.rts, 19, 20, 26
- write.rts,RasterStackBrickTS,character-method
(write.rts), 26
- write.rts,SpatRasterTS,character-method
(write.rts), 26
- writeRaster, 26, 27
- xres (dimensions), 4
- xres,stcube-method (dimensions), 4
- xts, 21
- xts-class (RasterStackBrickTS-class), 18
- yres (dimensions), 4
- yres,stcube-method (dimensions), 4