

Coordinates and Geometries

HES 505 Fall 2024: Session 6

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Today's Plan



Objectives

- Understand the linkage between location, coordinates, coordinate reference systems, and geometry
- Access and manipulate geometries in **R** with **sf** (and **terra**)
- Define **geometry** in the context of vector objects and troubleshoot common problems
- Change the CRS for vectors and rasters (and understand the implications)

But first...

Getting more acquainted with R

- Objects, classes, functions, oh my...
- Intuition for the **tidyverse**
- Getting used to pipes (**%>%** or **|>**)
- Learning to prototype

Getting help

2 Kinds of Errors

- **Syntax Errors:** Your code won't actually run
- **Semantic Errors:** Your code runs without error, but the result is unexpected

Asking better questions, getting better answers

- Places to get help (Google, Slack, **Stack Overflow**, Github Issue pages)
- What are you trying to do? (the outcome you want/expect)
- What isn't working? (the code and steps you've tried so far)
- Why aren't common solutions working? (proof that you've done your due diligence)

Reproducible examples

- Don't require someone to have your data or your computer
- Minimal amount of information and code to reproduce your error
- Includes both code and your operating environment info
- More info
- An example with spatial data

Coordinates and Geometries

Reference Systems

- To locate an object or quantity, we need:
 - A fixed *origin* (or **datum**) to measure distances to/from
 - A *measurement unit* (or **scale**) that defines the units of distance
 - **Datum + scale = reference system**

Coordinate Reference Systems

- Map the location on an object to earth (geodetic) or flat (projected) surfaces
- **Coordinate System** - the mathematical rules that specify how coordinates are assigned to points
- **Datum** - the parameter or set of parameters that define the position of the origin, the scale, and the orientation of a coordinate system
- **Coordinate Reference Systems** - a coordinate system that is related to an object by a datum

Accessing CRS with R

- `sf::st_crs()` for vector data
- `terra::crs()` for raster data
- stored in WKT, epsg, or proj4string (deprecated)
- The EPSG website is a great reference for getting projection info

Accessing CRS with R

```
1 dir.for.files <- "C:/Users/carolynkoehn/Documents/HES505_Fall_2024/  
2 vector.data <- sf::st_read(dsn = paste0(dir.for.files, "cejst_nw.sh  
3 sf::st_crs(x = vector.data)$input
```

```
[1] "WGS 84"
```

```
1 sf::st_crs(x = vector.data)$proj4string
```

```
[1] "+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84 +no_defs"
```

```
1 sf::st_crs(x = vector.data)$wkt
```

```
[1] "GEOGCRS[\"WGS 84\", \n      DATUM[\"World Geodetic System 1984\", \n      ELLIPSOID[\"WGS 84\", 6378137, 298.257223563, \n      LENGTHUNIT[\"metre\", 1]], \n      PRIMEM[\"Greenwich\", 0, \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      CS[ellipsoidal, 2], \n      AXIS[\"latitude\", north, \n      ORDER[1], \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      AXIS[\"longitude\", east, \n      ORDER[2], \n      ANGLEUNIT[\"degree\", 0.0174532925199433]], \n      ID[\"EPSG\", 4326]]"
```


Accessing CRS with R

```
1 raster.data <- terra::rast(x = paste0(dir.for.files, "wildfire_haza  
2 terra::crs(raster.data, describe=TRUE, proj=TRUE)
```

```
      name authority code area      extent  
1 unnamed      <NA> <NA> <NA> NA, NA, NA, NA
```

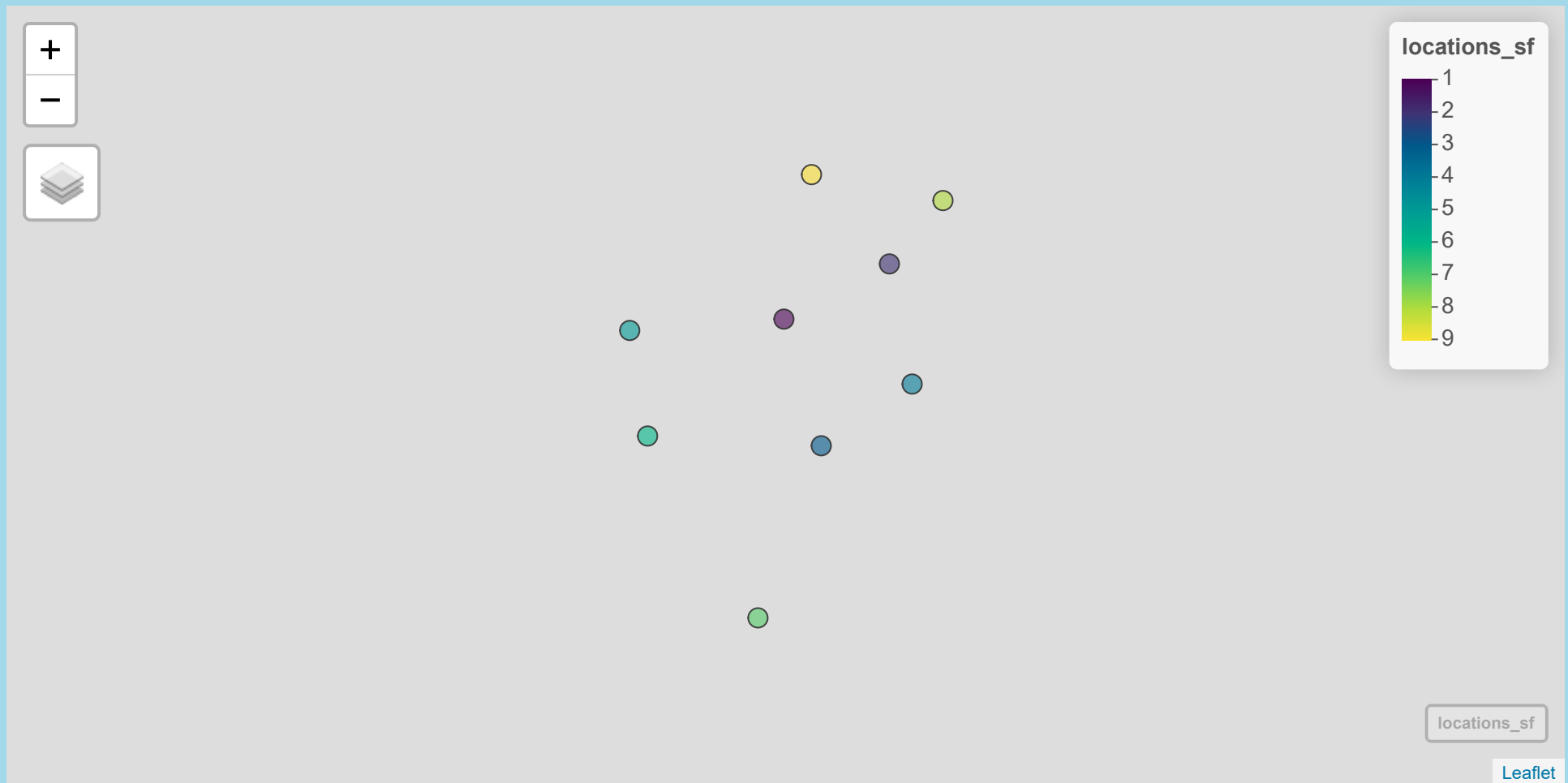
proj

```
1 +proj=aea +lat_0=23 +lon_0=-96 +lat_1=29.5 +lat_2=45.5 +x_0=0 +y_0=0  
+datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs
```

What if you don't know the CRS?

- Sometimes you receive data that is missing the projection
- You can assign it (**with caution**)
- You can guess it using `crsuggest::guess_crs()`

```
1 library(sf)
2 library(mapview)
3 locations <- data.frame(
4   X = c(1200822.97857801, 1205015.51644983, 1202297.44383987, 12058
5         1194763.21511923, 1195463.42403192, 1199836.01037452, 12070
6         1201924.15986897),
7   Y = c(1246476.31475063, 1248612.72571423, 1241479.45996392, 12438
8         1246033.7550009, 1241827.7730307, 1234691.50899912, 1251125
9         1252188.4333016),
10  id = 1:9
11 )
12
13 locations_sf <- st_as_sf(locations, coords = c("X", "Y"))
```



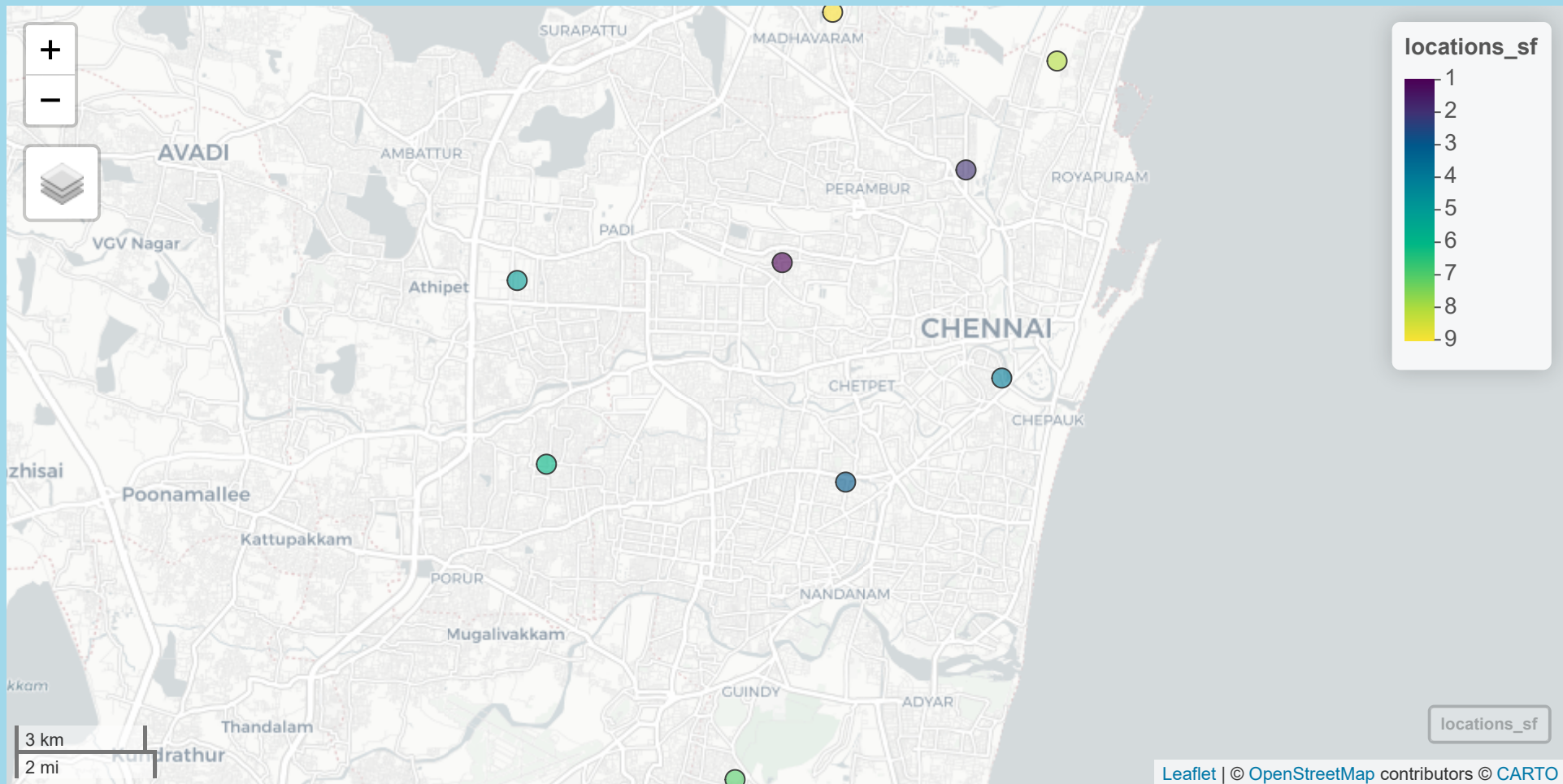
Guessing CRS

```
1 library(crsuggest)
2 guess_crs(locations_sf,
3           target_location = c(80.270721, 13.082680),
4           n_return = 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2
```

	crs_code	dist_km
	<chr>	<dbl>
1	7785	4.13
2	24344	806.
3	32644	806.
4	32244	806.
5	32444	806.

```
1 st_crs(locations_sf) <- 7785
```



Changing the CRS

- Requires recomputing coordinates
- Coordinate Conversion - No change to the datum; lossless
- Coordinate Transformation - New datum; relies on models; some error involved

Changing the CRS in R

- `sf::st_transform` for vectors
- `terra::project` for rasters
- Projecting Rasters Causes Distortion

Changing the CRS in R

```
1 vector.data.proj <- vector.data %>%  
2   sf::st_transform(., crs = 3083)  
3 st_crs(vector.data.proj)$input
```

```
[1] "EPSG:3083"
```

```
1 vector.data.proj.rast <- vector.data %>%  
2   sf::st_transform(., crs = crs(raster.data))  
3 st_crs(vector.data.proj.rast)$proj4string
```

```
[1] "+proj=aea +lat_0=23 +lon_0=-96 +lat_1=29.5 +lat_2=45.5 +x_0=0 +y_0=0  
+datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs"
```

Changing the CRS in R

```
1 raster.data.proj <- project(x = raster.data, y = "EPSG:3083")
2 crs(raster.data.proj, describe=TRUE, proj=TRUE)
```

```
              name authority code
1 NAD83 / Texas Centric Albers Equal Area      EPSG 3083
              area              extent
1 United States (USA) - Texas -106.66, -93.50, 25.83, 36.50
```

```
proj
1 +proj=aea +lat_0=18 +lon_0=-100 +lat_1=27.5 +lat_2=35 +x_0=1500000
+y_0=6000000 +datum=NAD83 +units=m +no_defs
```

```
1 raster.data.proj.vect <- project(x = raster.data, y = vect(vector.d
2 crs(raster.data.proj.vect, describe=TRUE, proj=TRUE)
```

```
              name authority code area              extent
proj
1 WGS 84      EPSG 4326 <NA> NA, NA, NA, NA +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84
+no_defs
```

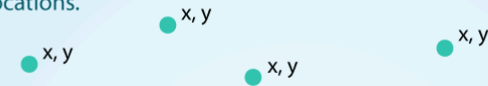

Geometries

The Vector Data Model

- Coordinates define the **Vertices** (i.e., discrete x-y locations) that comprise the geometry
- The organization of those vertices define the *shape* of the vector
- General types: points, lines, polygons

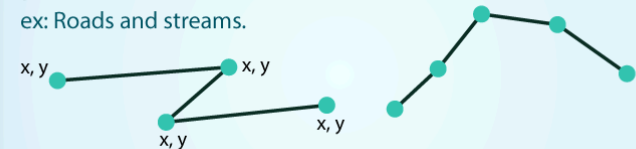
POINTS: Individual **x, y** locations.

ex: Center point of plot locations, tower locations, sampling locations.



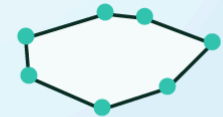
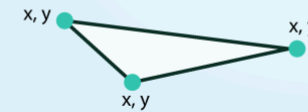
LINES: Composed of many (at least 2) vertices, or points, that are connected.

ex: Roads and streams.



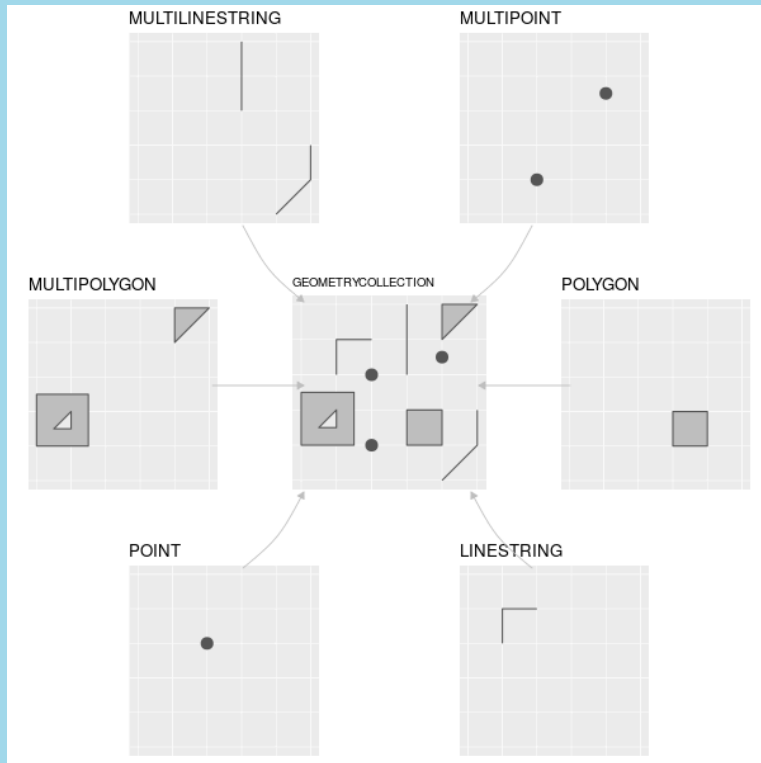
POLYGONS: 3 or more vertices that are connected and **closed**.

ex: Building boundaries and lakes.



neon

Representing vector data in R



From Lovelace et al.

- **sf** hierarchy reflects increasing complexity of geometry
 - **st_point**, **st_linestring**, **st_polygon** for single features
 - **st_multi*** for multiple features of the same type
 - **st_geometrycollection** for multiple feature types
 - **st_as_sfc** creates the geometry list column for many **sf** operations

Points

```
1 library(sf)
2 proj <- st_crs('+proj=longlat +datum=WGS84')
3 long <- c(-116.7, -120.4, -116.7, -113.5, -115.5, -120.8, -119.5, -117.5, -118.5, -119.5)
4 lat <- c(45.3, 42.6, 38.9, 42.1, 35.7, 38.9, 36.2, 39, 41.6, 36.9)
5 st_multipoint(cbind(long, lat)) %>% st_sfc(., crs = proj)
```

Geometry set for 1 feature

Geometry type: MULTIPOINT

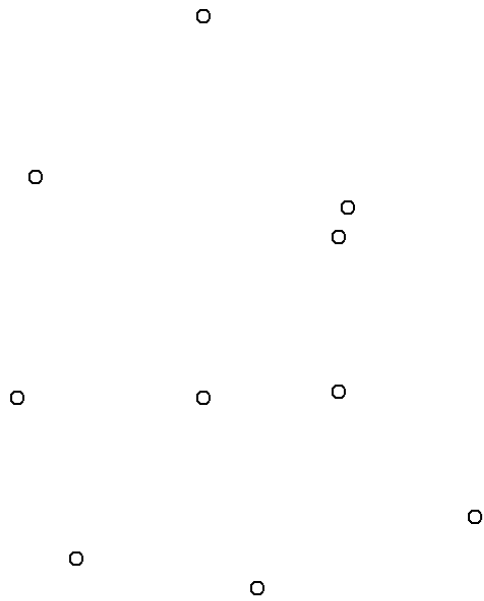
Dimension: XY

Bounding box: xmin: -120.8 ymin: 35.7 xmax: -110.7 ymax: 45.3

Geodetic CRS: +proj=longlat +datum=WGS84

Points

```
1 plot(st_multipoint(cbind(long, lat)) %>%  
2       st_sfc(., crs = proj))
```



Lines

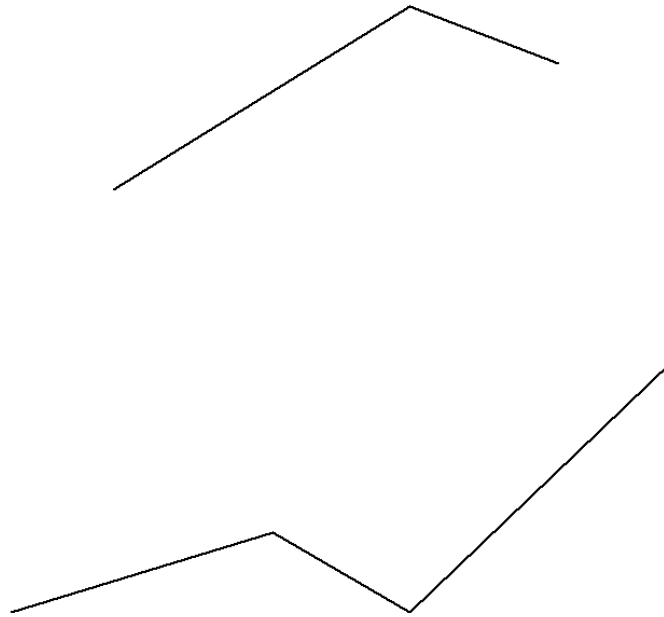
```
1 lon <- c(-116.8, -114.2, -112.9, -111.9, -114.2, -115.4, -117.7)
2 lat <- c(41.3, 42.9, 42.4, 39.8, 37.6, 38.3, 37.6)
3 lonlat <- cbind(lon, lat)
4 pts <- st_multipoint(lonlat)
5
6 sfgline <- st_multilinestring(list(pts[1:3,], pts[4:7,]))
7 str(sfgline)
```

List of 2

```
$ : num [1:3, 1:2] -116.8 -114.2 -112.9 41.3 42.9 ...
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
  .. ..$ : NULL
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "lon" "lat"
$ : num [1:4, 1:2] -111.9 -114.2 -115.4 -117.7 39.8 ...
  ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
  .. ..$ : NULL
  .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "lon" "lat"
- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:3] "XY" "MULTILINESTRING" "sfg"
```

Lines

```
1 plot(st_multilinestring(list(pts[1:3,], pts[4:7,])))
```

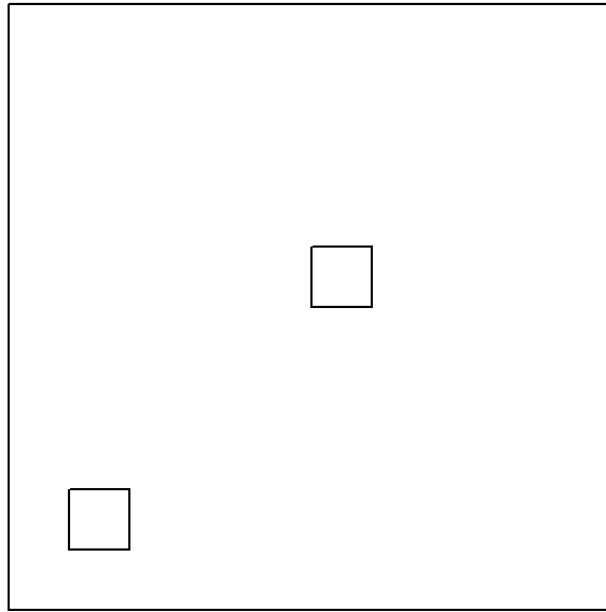


Polygons

```
1 outer = matrix(c(0,0,10,0,10,10,0,10,0,0),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
2 hole1 = matrix(c(1,1,1,2,2,2,2,1,1,1),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
3 hole2 = matrix(c(5,5,5,6,6,6,6,5,5,5),ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
4 coords = list(outer, hole1, hole2)
5 pl1 = st_polygon(coords)
```

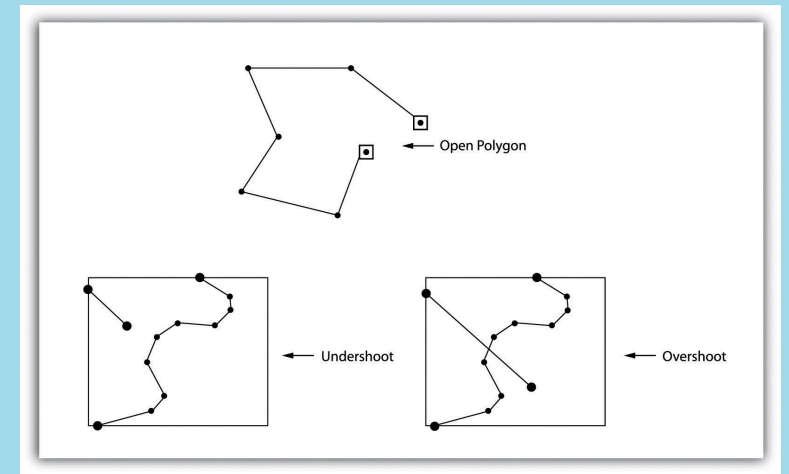
Polygons

```
1 plot(p11)
```



Common Problems with Vector Data

- Vectors and scale
- Slivers and overlaps
- Undershoots and overshoots
- Self-intersections and rings



Topology Errors - Saylor Acad.

We'll use `st_is_valid()` to check this, but fixing can be tricky

Fixing Problematic Topology

- `st_make_valid()` for simple cases
- `st_buffer` with `dist=0`
- More complex errors need more complex approaches

A Note on Vectors

Moving forward we will rely primarily on the **sf** package for vector manipulation. Some packages require objects to be a different class. **terra**, for example, relies on **SpatVectors**. You can use **as()** to coerce objects from one type to another (assuming a method exists). You can also explore other packages. Many packages provide access to the ‘spatial’ backbones of **R** (like **geos** and **gdal**), they just differ in how the “verbs” are specified. For **sf** operations the **st_** prefix is typical. For **rgeos** operations, the **g** prefix is common.