Package 'raytracing'

November 14, 2020

Title Rossby Wave Ray Tracing

Version 0.1.0

Date 2020-10-22

Description Rossby wave ray paths are traced from
a determined source, specified wavenumber, and direction
of propagation. ``raytracing" also works with a set of
experiments changing these parameters, making possible the
identification of Rossby wave sources automatically.
The theory used here is based on classical studies,
such as Hoskins and Karoly (1981) <doi:10.1175/1520-
0469(1981)038%3C1179:TSLROA%3E2.0.CO;2>,
Karoly (1983) <doi:10.1016/0377-0265(83)90013-1>,
Hoskins and Ambrizzi (1993) <doi:10.1175/1520-
0469(1993)050%3C1661:RWPOAR%3E2.0.CO;2>,
and Yang and Hoskins (1996) <doi:10.1175/1520-
0469(1996)053%3C2365:PORWON%3E2.0.CO;2>.

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData no

Imports ncdf4, graphics, sf, units, utils

Suggests testthat, covr, lwgeom

URL https://github.com/salvatirehbein/raytracing/

BugReports https://github.com/salvatirehbein/raytracing/issues/

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2020-11-14 14:50:02 UTC

R topics documented:

`betaks` *Calculates Beta and Ks*

Description

`betaks` ingests the time-mean zonal wind (u), transform it in mercator coordinates (um); calculates the meridional gradient of the absolute vorticity (beta) in mercator coordinates (betam); and, finally, calculates stationary wavenumber (Ks) in mercator coordinates (ksm) (see: Hoskins and Ambrizzi, 1993). `betaks` returns the um, betam, and lat, for being ingested in `ray` or `ray_source`.

Usage

```
betaks(
  u,
  lat = "lat",
  lon = "lon",
  uname = "uwnd",
  ofile,
  a = 6371000,
  plots = FALSE,
  show.warnings = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`u`	String indicating the input data filename. The file to be passed consists in a netCDF file with only time-mean zonal wind at one pressure level, latitude in ascending order (not a requisite), and longitude from 0 to 360. It is required that the read dimensions express longitude (in rows) x latitude (in columns). **u** also can be a numerical matrix with time-mean zonal wind at one pressure level, latitude in ascending order (not a requisite), and longitude from 0 to 360. It

	is required that the read dimensions express longitude (in rows) x latitude (in columns).
lat	String indicating the name of the latitude field. If **u** is a matrix, **lat** must be numeric.
lon	String indicating the name of the longitude field.If **u** is a matrix, **lat** must be numeric from 0 to 360.
uname	String indicating the variable name field
ofile	String indicating the file name for store output data. If missing, will not return a netCDF file
a	Numeric indicating the Earth's radio (m)
plots	Logical, if TRUE will produce filled.countour plots
show.warnings	Logical, if TRUE will warns about NaNs in sqrt(<0)

Value

list with one vector (lat) and 3 matrices (um, betam, and ksm)

Examples

```
{
# u is NetCDF and lat and lon characters
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                      package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input, plots = TRUE)
b$ksm[] <- ifelse(b$ksm[] >= 16 |
                  b$ksm[] <= 0, NA, b$ksm[])
cores <- c("#ff0000","#ff5a00","#ff9a00","#ffce00","#f0ff00")
graphics::filled.contour(b$ksm[, -c(1:5, 69:73)] ,
                         col = rev(colorRampPalette(cores, bias = 0.5)(20)),
                         main = "Ks")

# u, lat and lon as numeric
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.bin",
                      package = "raytracing")
u <- readBin(input,
             what = numeric(),
             size = 4,
             n = 144*73*4)
lat <- seq(-90, 90, 2.5)
lon <- seq(-180, 180 - 1, 2.5)
u <- matrix(u,
            nrow = length(lon),
            ncol = length(lat))
graphics::filled.contour(u, main = "Zonal Wind Speed [m/s]")
b <- betaks(u, lat, lon)
b$ksm[] <- ifelse(b$ksm[] >= 16 |
                  b$ksm[] <= 0, NA, b$ksm[])
```

```
cores <- c("#ff0000","#ff5a00","#ff9a00","#ffce00","#f0ff00")
graphics::filled.contour(b$ksm[, -c(1:5, 69:73)] ,
                         col = rev(colorRampPalette(cores, bias = 0.5)(20)),
                         main = "Ks")
}
```

---

coastlines *Coastlines*

Description

Geometry of coastlines, class "sfc_MULTILINESTRING" "sfc" from the package "sf"

Usage

```
data(coastlines)
```

Format

Geometry of coastlines "sfc_MULTILINESTRING"

Geometry of coastlines "sfc_MULTILINESTRING" data(coastlines)

Source

https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/10m-coastline/

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ray *Calculates the Rossby waves ray paths*

Description

`ray` returns the Rossby wave ray paths (lat/lon) triggered from one initial source/position (x0, y0), one total wavenumber (K), and one direction set up when invoking the function. `ray` must ingest the meridional gradient of the absolute vorticity in mercator coordinates**betam**, the zonal mean wind **u**, and the latitude vector (**lat**). Those variables can be obtained (recommended) using `betaks` function. The zonal means of the basic state will be calculated along the **ray** program, as well as the conversion to mercator coordinates of **u**.

Usage

```
ray(
  betam,
  u,
  lat,
  x0,
  y0,
  K,
  dt,
  itime,
  direction,
  interpolation = "trin",
  tl = 1,
  a = 6371000,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ofile
)
```

Arguments

betam	matrix (longitude = rows x latitude from minor to major = columns) obtained with betaks. **betam** is the meridional gradient of the absolute vorticity in mercator coordinates
u	matrix (longitude = rows x latitude from minor to major = columns) obtained with betaks. Is the zonal wind speed in the appropriate format for the ray. It will be converted in mercator coordinates inside the ray
lat	Numeric vector of latitudes from minor to major (ex: -90 to 90). Obtained with betaks
x0	Numeric value. Initial longitude (choose between -180 to 180)
y0	Numeric value. Initial latitude
K	Numeric value; Total Rossby wavenumber
dt	Numeric value; Timestep for integration (hours)
itime	Numeric value; total integration time. For instance, 10 days times 4 times per day
direction	Numeric value (possibilities: 1 or -1) It controls the wave displacement: If 1, the wave goes to the north of the source; If -1, the wave goes to the south of the source.
interpolation	Character. Set the interpolation method to be used: trin or ypos
tl	Numeric value; Turning latitude. Do not change this! It will always start with a positive tl (1) and automatically change to negative (-1) after the turning latitude
a	Earth's radio (m)
verbose	Boolean; if TRUE (default) return messages during compilation
ofile	Character; Output file name with .csv extension, for instance, "/user/ray.csv"

Value

sf data.frame

See Also

ray_source

Examples

```
{
# For Coelho et al. (2015):
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                     package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input)
rt <- ray(betam = b$betam,
          u = b$u,
          lat = b$lat,
          K = 3,
          itime = 10 * 4,
          x0 = -130,
          y0 = -30,
          dt = 6,
          direction = -1,
          interpolation = "trin")
rp <- ray_path(rt$lon, rt$lat)
plot(rp,
     main = "Coelho et al. (2015): JFM/2014",
     axes = TRUE,
     cex = 2,
     graticule = TRUE)
}
```

---

raytracing *raytracing: Rossby Wave Ray Tracing*

Description

Rossby wave ray paths are traced from a determined source, specified wavenumber, and direction of propagation. 'raytracing' also works with a set of experiments changing these parameters, making possible the identification of Rossby wave sources automatically.

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References

Hoskins, B. J., & Ambrizzi, T. (1993). Rossby wave propagation on a realistic longitudinally varying flow. Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, 50(12), 1661-1671.

Hoskins, B. J., & Karoly, D. J. (1981). The steady linear response of a spherical atmosphere to thermal and orographic forcing. Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences, 38(6), 1179-1196.

Karoly, D. J. (1983). Rossby wave propagation in a barotropic atmosphere. Dynamics of Atmospheres and Oceans, 7(2), 111-125.

Yang, G. Y., & Hoskins, B. J. (1996). Propagation of Rossby waves of nonzero frequency. Journal of the atmospheric sciences, 53(16), 2365-2378.

`ray_path` *Calculate the ray paths / great circles*

Description

This function calculates the great circles using the (lat, lon) coordinates obtained with `ray` or `ray_source`. It returns a LINESTRING geometry that is ready for plot.

Usage

```
ray_path(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x`	vector with the longitude obtained with `ray` or `ray_source`
`y`	vector with the latitude obtained with `ray` or `ray_source`

Value

sfc_LINESTRING sfc

Examples

```
{
# Coelho et al. (2015):
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                      package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input)
rt <- ray(betam = b$betam,
          u = b$u,
          lat = b$lat,
          K = 3,
          itime = 30,
          x0 = -135,
          y0 = -30,
          dt = 6,
```

```
          direction = -1)
rp <- ray_path(x = rt$lon, y = rt$lat)
plot(rp,  axes = TRUE, graticule = TRUE)
}
```

---

ray_source *Calculate the Rossby waves ray paths over a source region*

Description

ray_source returns the Rossby wave ray paths (lat/lon) triggered from one or more initial source/position (x0, y0), one or more total wavenumber (K), and one or more direction set up when invoking the function. ray_source must ingest the meridional gradient of the absolute vorticity in mercator coordinates**betam**, the zonal mean wind **u**, and the latitude vector (**lat**). Those variables can be obtained (recommended) using betaks function. The zonal means of the basic state will be calculated along the **ray** program, as well as the conversion to mercator coordinates of **u**. The resultant output is a spatial feature object from a combination of initial and final positions/sources, total wavenumbers (K), and directions.

Usage

```
ray_source(
  betam,
  u,
  lat,
  x0,
  y0,
  K,
  dt,
  itime,
  direction,
  interpolation = "trin",
  tl = 1,
  a = 6371000,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ofile
)
```

Arguments

betam	matrix (longitude = rows x latitude from minor to major = columns) obtained with betaks. **betam** is the meridional gradient of the absolute vorticity in mercator coordinates
u	matrix (longitude = rows x latitude from minor to major = columns) obtained with betaks. Is the zonal wind speed in the appropriate format for the ray. It will be converted in mercator coordinates inside the ray

lat	Numeric vector of latitudes from minor to major (ex: -90 to 90). Obtained with betaks
x0	Vector with the initial longitudes (choose between -180 to 180)
y0	Vector with the initial latitudes
K	Vector; Total Rossby wavenumber
dt	Numeric value; Timestep for integration (hours)
itime	Numeric value; total integration time. For instance, 10 days times 4 times per day
direction	Vector with two possibilities: 1 or -1 It controls the wave displacement: If 1, the wave goes to the north of the source; If -1, the wave goes to the south of the source.
interpolation	Character. Set the interpolation method to be used: trin or ypos
tl	Numeric value; Turning latitude. Do not change this! It will always start with a positive tl (1) and automatically change to negative (-1) after the turning latitude.
a	Earth's radio (m)
verbose	Boolean; if TRUE (default) return messages during compilation
ofile	Character; Output file name with .csv extension, for instance, "/user/ray.csv"

Value

sf data.frame

Examples

```
## Not run:
#do not run
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                      package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input)
rt <- ray_source(betam = b$betam,
                 u = b$u,
                 lat = b$lat,
                 K = 3,
                 itime = 10*4,
                 x0 = -c(130, 135),
                 y0 = -30,
                 dt = 6,
                 direction = -1,
                 interpolation = "trin")

# Plot:
data(coastlines)
plot(coastlines,
     reset = FALSE,
     axes = TRUE,
     graticule = TRUE,
     col = "grey",
```

```
     main = "Coelho et al. (2015): JFM/2014")
plot(rt[sf::st_is(rt, "LINESTRING"),]["lon_ini"],
     add = TRUE,
     lwd = 2,
     pal = colorRampPalette(c("black", "blue")))

## End(Not run)
```

`trin` *Performs trigonometric interpolation*

Description

This function performs trigonometric interpolation for the passed basic state variable and the requested latitude

Usage

```
trin(y, yk, mercator = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`y`	Numeric. The latitude where the interpolation is required
`yk`	Numeric vector of the data to be interpolated. For instance, umz or betam
`mercator`	Logical. Is it require to transform the final data in mercator coordinates? Default is FALSE.

Value

Numeric value

Note

This function is an alternative to `ypos`

See Also

`ypos` `ray` `ray_source`

Other Interpolation: `ypos()`

Examples

```
{
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                      package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input)
umz <- rev(colMeans(b$u, na.rm = TRUE))*cos(rev(b$lat)*pi/180)
betamz <- rev(colMeans(b$betam, na.rm = TRUE))
y0 <- -17
trin(y = y0, yk = umz)
}
```

---

ypos *Interpolation selecting the nearest neighbor*

Description

This function get the position in a vector of a given latitute y.

Usage

```
ypos(y, lat, yk, mercator = FALSE)
```

Arguments

y	numeric value of one latitude
lat	numeric vector of latitudes from minor to major
yk	numeric vector to be approximated
mercator	Logical. Is it require to transform the final data in mercator coordinates? Default is FALSE.

Value

The position where the latitude y has the minor difference with lat

See Also

Other Interpolation: `trin()`

Examples

```
{
input <- system.file("extdata",
                     "uwnd.mon.mean_200hPa_2014JFM.nc",
                      package = "raytracing")
b <- betaks(u = input)
ykk <- rev(colMeans(b$betam))
ypos(y = -30, lat = seq(90, -90, -2.5), yk = ykk)
```

```
}
```

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